Revised and Enlarged Edition

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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VOLUME V
Simular. to Z.



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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. — adjective.
abbr. — abbreviation.
abl. — ablative.
acc. — accusative.
accom. — accommodated, accommodation.
act. — active.
adv. — adverb.
AF. — Anglo-French.
agri. — agriculture.
AL. — Anglo-Latin.
alg. — algebra.
Amer. — American.
anat. — anatomy.
anc. — ancient.
antiq. — antiquity.
aor. — aorist.
appar. — apparently.
Ar. — Arabic.
arch. — architecture.
archæol. — archæology.
arith. — arithmetic.
art. — article.
AS. — Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. — astrology.
astron. — astronomy.
attrib. — attributive.
aug. — augmentative.
Bav. — Bavarian.
Beng. — Bengali.
biol. — biology.
Bohem. — Bohemian.
bot. — botany.
Braz. — Brazilian.
Bret. — Breton.
bryol. — bryology.
Bulg. — Bulgarian.
carp. — carpentry.
Cat. — Catalan.
Cath. — Catholic.
caus. — causative.
ceram. — ceramics.
cf. — L. *confer*, compare.
ch. — church.
Chal. — Chaldee.
chem. — chemical, chemistry.
Chin. — Chinese.
chron. — chronology.
colloq. — colloquial, colloquially.
com. — commerce, commercial.
comp. — composition, compound.
compar. — comparative.
conch. — conchology.
conj. — conjunction.
contr. — contracted, contraction.
Corn. — Cornish.
craniol. — craniology.
craniom. — craniometry.
crystal. — crystallography.
D. — Dutch.
Dan. — Danish.
dat. — dative.
def. — definite, definition.
deriv. — derivative, derivation.
dial. — dialect, dialectal.
diff. — different.
dim. — diminutive.
distrib. — distributive.
dram. — dramatic.
dynam. — dynamics.
E. — East.
E. — English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. — ecclesiastical.
econ. — economy.
e. g. — L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. — Egyptian.
E. Ind. — East Indian.
elect. — electricity.
embryol. — embryology.
Eng. — English.
engin. — engineering.
entom. — entomology.
Epis. — Episcopal.
equiv. — equivalent.
esp. — especially.
Eth. — Ethiopic.
ethnog. — ethnography.
ethnol. — ethnology.
etym. — etymology.
Eur. — European.
exclam. — exclamation.
f., fem. — feminine.
F. — French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. — Flemish.
fort. — fortification.
freq. — frequentative.
Fries. — Friesic.
fut. — future.
G. — German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. — Gaelic.
galv. — galvanism.
gen. — genitive.
geog. — geography.
geol. — geology.
geom. — geometry.
Goth. — Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. — Greek.
gram. — grammar.
gun. — gunnery.
Heb. — Hebrew.
her. — heraldry.
herpet. — herpetology.
Hind. — Hindustani.
hist. — history.
horol. — horology.
hort. — horticulture.
Hung. — Hungarian.
hydraul. — hydraulics.
hydros. — hydrostatics.
Icel. — Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. — ichthyology.
i. e. — L. *id est*, that is.
impers. — impersonal.
impf. — imperfect.
impv. — imperative.
improp. — improperly.
Ind. — Indian.
ind. — indicative.
Indo-Eur. — Indo-European.
indef. — indefinite.
inf. — infinitive.
instr. — instrumental.
interj. — interjection.
intr., intrans. — intransitive.
Ir. — Irish.
irreg. — irregular, irregularly.
It. — Italian.
Jap. — Japanese.
L. — Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. — Lettish.
LG. — Low German.
lichenol. — lichenology.
lit. — literal, literally.
lit. — literature.
Lith. — Lithuanian.
lithog. — lithography.
lithol. — lithology.
LL. — Late Latin.
m., masc. — masculine.
M. — Middle.
mach. — machinery.
mammal. — mammalogy.
manuf. — manufacturing.
math. — mathematics.
MD. — Middle Dutch.
ME. — Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. — mechanics, mechanical.
med. — medicine.
mensur. — mensuration.
metal. — metallurgy.
metaph. — metaphysics.
meteor. — meteorology.
Mex. — Mexican.
MGr. — Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG. — Middle High German.
milit. — military.
mineral. — mineralogy.
ML. — Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG. — Middle Low German.
mod. — modern.
mycol. — mycology.
myth. — mythology.
n. — noun.
n., neut. — neuter.
N. — New.
N. — North.
N. Amer. — North America.
nat. — natural.
naut. — nautical.
nav. — navigation.
NGr. — New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. — New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. — New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. — nominative.
Norm. — Norman.
north. — northern.
Norw. — Norwegian.
numis. — numismatics.
O. — Old.
obs. — obsolete.
obstet. — obstetrics.
OBulg. — Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. — Old Catalan.
OD. — Old Dutch.
ODan. — Old Danish.
odontog. — odontography.
odontol. — odontology.
OF. — Old French.
OFlem. — Old Flemish.
OGael. — Old Gaelic.
OHG. — Old High German.
OIr. — Old Irish.
OIt. — Old Italian.
OL. — Old Latin.
OLG. — Old Low German.
ONorth. — Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. — Old Prussian.
orig. — original, originally.
ornith. — ornithology.
OS. — Old Saxon.
OSp. — Old Spanish.
osteol. — osteology.
OSw. — Old Swedish.
OTeut. — Old Teutonic.
p. a. — participial adjective.
paleon. — paleontology.
part. — participle.
pass. — passive.
pathol. — pathology.
perf. — perfect.
Pers. — Persian.
pers. — person
persp. — perspective.
Peruv. — Peruvian.
petrog. — petrography.
Pg. — Portuguese.
phar. — pharmacy.
Phen. — Phenician.
philol. — philology.
philos. — philosophy.
phonog. — phonography.
photog. — photography.
phren. — phrenology.
phys. — physical.
physiol. — physiology.
pl., plur. — plural.
poet. — poetical.
polit. — political.
Pol. — Polish.
poss. — possessive.
pp. — past participle.
ppr. — present participle.
Pr. — Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. — prefix.
prep. — preposition.
pres. — present.
pret. — preterit.
priv. — privative.
prob. — probably, probable.
pron. — pronoun.
pron. — pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. — properly.
pros. — prosody.
Prot. — Protestant.
prov. — provincial.
psychol. — psychology.
q. v. — L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. — reflexive.
reg. — regular, regularly.
repr. — representing.
rhet. — rhetoric.
Rom. — Roman.
Rom. — Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. — Russian.
S. — South.
S. Amer. — South American.
sc. — L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. — Scotch.
Scand. — Scandinavian.
Scrip. — Scripture.
sculp. — sculpture.
Serv. — Servian.
sing. — singular.
Skt. — Sanskrit.
Slav. — Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. — Spanish.
subj. — subjunctive.
superl. — superlative.
surg. — surgery.
surv. — surveying.
Sw. — Swedish.
syn. — synonymy.
Syr. — Syriac.
technol. — technology.
teleg. — telegraphy.
teratol. — teratology.
term. — termination.
Teut. — Teutonic.
theat. — theatrical.
theol. — theology.
therap. — therapeutics.
toxicol. — toxicology.
tr., trans. — transitive.
trigon. — trigonometry.
Turk. — Turkish.
typog. — typography.
ult. — ultimate, ultimately.
v. — verb.
var. — variant.
vet. — veterinary.
v. i. — intransitive verb.
v. t. — transitive verb.
W. — Welsh.
Wall. — Walloon.
Wallach. — Wallachian.
W. Ind. — West Indian.
zoögeog. — zoögeography.
zoöl. — zoölogy.
zoöt. — zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
è as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty).
ù as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ä̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ë̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ᴛʜ as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
′ denotes a primary, ″ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

‹ read *from;* i. e., derived from.
› read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*
★ refers, in all cases, to material which will be found in the supplementary pages. It is used in the cross-references, and is also placed above (rarely below) the initial letter of a word, when an addition to its definitions will be found in the supplementary pages at the end of one or another of the various volumes.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

simular (sim′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. The form is appar. due to association of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate;* it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulaire*, an image, simulacrum: see *simulacre.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

> Tremble, thou wretch,
> That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
> Unwhipp'd of justice: Hide thee, thou bloody hand;
> Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 54.

2. Simulated or assumed; counterfeit; false. [Rare.]

> I return'd with *simular* proof enough
> To make the noble Leonatus mad.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 200.
>
> In the old poetic fame
> The gods are blind and lame,
> And the *simular* despite
> Betrays the more abounding might.
> *Emerson*, Monadnoc.

II. *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

> Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say *simulars*, and white sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

simulate (sim′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [< L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *similare* (> It. *simulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate.*] **1.** To assume the appearance of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

> She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

2. To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

> The pen which *simulated* tongue
> On paper, and saved all except the sound,
> Which never was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutes are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

3. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*, 2. (*b*) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3.—**Syn. 1.** *Disguise*, etc. (see *dissemble*), affect, sham.

simulate (sim′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

> The monkes were not threitened to be undre this curse, because they had vowed a *simulate* chastyte.
> *Bp. Bale*, Eng. Votaries, ii.

simulation (sim-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Pr. Sp. *simulacion* = Pg. *simulação* = It. *simulazione*, < L. *simulatio(n-)*, ML. also *similatio(n-)*, a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate.*] **1.** The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

> There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is: and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.
> *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some accidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* for *frontispice* (simulating *piece*), *curtal-ax* for *cutlas* (simulating *ax*), *sovereign* for *soverain* or **soveren* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

Simulation. The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: asparagus > sparrow-grass. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

(*b*) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—**3.** Resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

> M,—why, that begins my name . . . M, O, A, I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these letters are in my name. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 151.

4. In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyance, made either as a fraud where no real transaction is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid.—**Syn. 1.** See *dissemble.*

simulator (sim′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. Pg. *simulador* = It. *simulatore*, < L. *simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate.*] One who simulates or feigns.

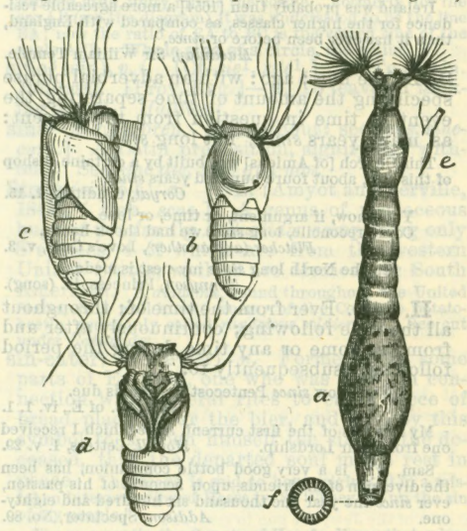
> They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.
> *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

simulatory (sim′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *simulate* + *-ory.*] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

> Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.
> *Bp. Hall*, Famine of Samaria Relieved.

Simuliidæ (sim-ū-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simulidæ*.

Simulium (si-mū′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate.*] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small humpbacked gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus,



Fish-killing Buffalo-gnat (*Simulium venustum*), much magnified. *a*, larva, dorsal view, with fan-shaped appendages spread; *b*, pupa, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, pupa, ventral view; *e*, thoracic proleg of larva; *f*, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

such as the Columbatsch midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. venustum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulia*. See cut under *turkey-gnat.*

simultaneity (sim″ul- or sī″mul-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous.*] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

> The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simultaneity* of repair and waste.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Macaulay . . . the great principle of *simultaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 444.

simultaneous (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. It. *simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simultim*, at the same time, extended < L. *simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar.*] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

> Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 510.

> No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 580.

Simultaneous equations, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

simultaneously (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

simultaneousness (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction.

simulty† (sim′ul-ti), *n.* [< L. *simulta(t-)s*, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous.*] Rivalry; dissension.

> Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

simung, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx.*

simurg, simurgh (si-mörg′), *n.* [Also *simorg, simorgh;* < Pers. *simurgh*, a fabulous bird (see def.).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

> But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 329.

sin[1] (sin), *n.* [< ME. *sinne, synne, sunne, senne, zenne*, < AS. *syn, synn* (in inflection *synn-, sinn-, senn-*) = OS. *sundea, sundia* = OFries. *sinne, sende* = MD. *sunde, sonde*, D. *zonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne, sunn* = OHG. *suntea, sunta, sundea, sunda*, MHG. *sunde, sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *syndh, synth*, later *synd*, = Sw. Dan. *synd* (not in Goth.), sin, akin to L. *son(t-)s*, sinful, guilty, *sonticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. *ἄτη*, sin, mischief, harm. According to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by L. **sen(t-)s, en(t-)s*, being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sannr*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] **1.** Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism.*) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin.* Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual.*) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as wilfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The difference is one of degree, not of kind.

> And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.
>
> Sure, it is no *sin;*
> Or of the deadly seven it is the least.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 111.

At the court of assistants one Hugh Bewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he was free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.
Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 81.

2. A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—**3.** An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

> Thy ambition,
> Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
> Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 255.

Canonical sins. See *canonical.*—**Deadly sin.** See def. 1.—**Man of sin.** See *man.*—**Mortal sin.** See def. 1.—**Original sin.** See def. 1.—**Remission of sins.** See *remission.*—**The seven deadly sins.** See def. 1.—**Venial sin.** See def. 1.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wrong, Iniquity*, etc. See *crime.*

sin[1] (sin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [< ME. *sinnen, synnen, sinien, sinnien, singen, singen, sungen, sungen, sinezen*, < AS. *syngian, gesyngian* = OS. *sundiōn, sundeōn* = MD. *sondighen*, D. *zondigen* = OHG. *sunteōn, suntōn, sundōn*, MHG. *sundigen, sunden, sündigen, sünden*, G. *sündigen* = Icel. *syndga* = Sw. *synda* = Dan. *synde*, sin; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Thei seyn that wee *synnen* whan wee eten Flessche on the Dayes before Assche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Flessche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

The tempter or the tempted, who *sins* most?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;
For, look upon his face!—but if he *sinn'd*,
The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. Ps. li. 4.

I am a man
More *sinn'd against* than *sinning*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 60.

I think I have never *sinned against* her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

"The Old Well," . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation*, XLVII. 464.

II. *trans.* **1.** To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,
Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:

Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
Milton, P. L., x. 229.]

2. To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 292.

Sinning one's mercies, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. *Scott.*

sin[2] (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sin, syn, sen*, a contraction of *sithen:* see *sithen, sith*[1], and cf. *sine*[1], *syne, since.*] Same as *since.*

sin. An abbreviation of *sine*[2], 2.

sin-absolver (sin'ab-sol'vėr), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 50.

Sinaic (sī-nā'ik), *a.* [< *Sinai* + *-ic.*] Same as *Sinaitic.*

Sinaitic (sī-nạ-it'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Sinaiticus*, < *Sinai* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables.—**Sinaitic codex.** See *codex*, 2.

sinamine (si-nam'in), *n.* [< L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *amine* (?).] Allyl cyanamide, C_3H_5NHCN, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

sinamon†, **sinamone**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cinnamon.*

sinapine (sin'a-pin), *n.* [< F. *sinapine;* as *Sinapis* + *-ine*[2].] An organic base, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

Sinapis (si-nā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier *Sinapi*, < L. *sinapis*, usually *sinapi*, < Gr. σίναπι, σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπυς, in Attic *vāpu*, mustard: see *senvy.*] A genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including the white mustard. It is regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica* by some authors, but is distinguished by its spreading petals, and sessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is also the officinal name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard.*

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *sinapisme*, < L. *sinapismus*, < Gr. σιναπισμός, a mustard-plaster, < σιναπίζειν (> L. *sinapizare*), cover with a mustard-plaster, < σίναπι (> L. *sinapi*), mustard: see *senvy.*] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

sin-born (sin'bôrn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the *sin-born* monster answer'd soon:
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
Milton, P. L., x. 596.

sin-bred (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!
Milton, P. L., iv. 315.

since (sins), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< late ME. *sins, syns, sens* (cf. D. *sinds, sints*), a contraction of *sithence*, ult. < *sith:* see *sithence, sith*[1].]

I. *adv.* **1.** After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 288.

I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

Ireland was probably then [1654] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since;* not long *since.*

This Church [of Amiens] was built by a certaine Bishop of this city, about foure hundred years *since*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

You know, if argument, or time, or love,
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

In the North long *since* my nest is made.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

II. *prep.* Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 1.

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 29.

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

A waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, *since* the making of the world.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

III. *conj.* **1.** From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundereth wyntyr, I watte wele,
Is wente *sen* I this werke had wrought.
York Plays, p. 49.

Ayenst nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayled further that nyght thanne we dyde in any daye *syns* we departed from Jaffe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 282.

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 20.

2†. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no more to time
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 219.

3. As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

Viol. You are very bold.
Jam. 'Tis fit, *since* you are proud.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;
But that were strange, *since* all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself is her eternal food.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

=**Syn. 3.** *Because, Since, As, Inasmuch as, For.* *Because* (originally *by cause*) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

Sinceny ware. See *ware*[2].

sincere (sin-sēr'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syncere;* < OF. *sincere, syncere*, F. *sincère* = Sp. Pg. It. *sincero*, < L. *sincerus*, sound, uninjured, whole (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gems, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (*a*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' < *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (*b*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' < *sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semel*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), separate: see *concern, discern.* (*c*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' < *sin-*, 'same, ever,' in L. *simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin-* above), + *-cerus* for **scerus* = AS. *scīr*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*[1].] **1.** Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his unshielded side.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.

2. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word [the spiritual milk which is without guile, R. V.].
1 Pet. ii. 2.

Wood is cheap
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 14.

3. Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of.* [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere of* ceremonious haze,
Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.
Lowell, Agassiz, lv. 26.

4. Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 76.

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 57.

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.
H. B. Smith, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.

6. Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 202.

This Countrie is thought to haue beene the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincerer* Familie. . . . Yet how soone, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A Predicant or preaching Frier, a man of *sincere* life and conuersation. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Fair, Open*, etc. (see *candid*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *hearty*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

sincerely (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere;* wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

sincereness (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity.*

sincerity (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sincérité* = Sp. *sinceridad* = Pg. *sinceridade* = It. *sincerità*, < L. *sincerita(t-)s*, < *sincerus*, sincere: see *sincere.*] The state or character of being sincere. (*a*) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.
Feltham, Brief Character of the Low Countries.

(*b*) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.

I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the *sincerity* of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

Sincerity can never be taken to be the highest moral state. *Sincerity* is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. *H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 189.

(*c*) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity [margin, *sincerity*] of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

Order of Sincerity. See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eagle*. = **Syn.** See *sincere*.

sinch (sinch), *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *cinch*.

sincipital (sin-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *sinciput* (*-pit-*), sinciput, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput: opposed to *occipital*. *Dunglison*.

sinciput (sin'si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *synciput*; < L. *sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jowl of a hog), < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] **1.** The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the cranium: distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hindhead* or *occiput*.]

2. In *entom.*, the front of the epicranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

sinckt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*.

sinckfoilet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*.

sincopet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

sindelt, *n.* Same as *sendal*.

★**sinder**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

sinder[2] (sin'dėr), *v.* A Scotch form of *sunder*.

Sindh carpet. A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

sindick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndic*.

sindle (sin'dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *sendyll*, *seindle*, *seyndill*, *seenil*, *senil*; perhaps < Sw. Dan. *sönder* in *i sönder*, asunder, separately: see *sunder*, *sinder*[2].] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

Wi' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft;
And ga'e her a little wee summer-dale wandie,
To ding me *sindle* and saft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

sindle (sin'dl), *a.* [Also *seindle*; < *sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

sindoc, *n.* See *sintoc*.

sindon† (sin'don), *n.* [< ME. *syndone*, *sendony*, < L. *sindon*, < Gr. σινδών, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river: see *Indian*. Cf. *sendal*[1].] **1.** A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

So Ioseph layde Ihesu to rest in his sepulture,
And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sendony*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen.
Bacon.

sine[1] (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *syne*, the usual spelling in Sc.; < ME. *sine*, *syne*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*[2], contraction of *sithen*: see *sin*[2], *sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** After that; afterward: same as *since*, 1.

Seyne bowes of wylde bores with the braune lechyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

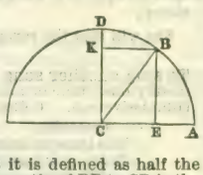
2. Before now; ago: same as *since*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

★ **II.** *conj.* After; since: same as *since*.

sine[2] (sīn), *n.* [< L. *sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, bight, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] **1**†. A gulf.

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle. Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of the sine is that of Euler, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{-xi} - e^{xi})$, where $i^2 = -1$, and e is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series



$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - (\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulæ here given.—**Arithmetic of sines**, analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.—**Artificial sine.** See *artificial*.—**Coversed sine**, the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the coversed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB.—**Curve of sines.** See *curve*.—**Lines of sines**, a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values.—**Logarithmic sine**, the logarithm of a natural sine.—**Natural sine**, the sine as above defined: the expression arose when *sine* was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten).—**Sine galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Sine of the** $(m-1)$**th order**, the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \pm \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + \frac{x^{3m-1}}{(3m-1)!} \pm \cdots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point**, the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines.—**Sine of three planes**, the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes.—**Subversed sine.** Same as *supplemental versed sine*.—**Supplemental versed sine**, the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.—**Versed sine**, unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB.—**Whole sine of a circle**, the radius.

sine[3] (sīn), *v. i.* [Cf. *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] **1.** To strain. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To leave off milking a cow. *Halliwell*.

sine[4] (sī'nē), *prep.* [L., without: see *sans*, *sinecure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

Sinea (sin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *sene*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. diadema*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See cut under *Reduviidæ*.

sin-eater† (sin'ē″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the bier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sinne-eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (ipso facto) all the Sinnes of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead.
Aubrey, Remaines of Gentilisme, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

sin-eating (sin'ē″ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

sine-complement (sīn'kom″plē-ment), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

sinecural (sī'nē-kūr-al), *a.* [< *sinecure* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

sinecure (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *sinécure* (< E.), < ML. *sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: L. *sine*, without; *curā*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*[4], *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist —(*a*) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (*b*) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (*c*) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

Hence—**2.** Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

Never man, I think,
So moulder'd in a *sinecure* as he.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

II. *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecural.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

sinecurism (sī'nē-kūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *sinécurisme*; as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed—from clericism, celibacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. *C. W. Eliot*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

sinecurist (sī'nē-kūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *sinécuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 254.

sine die (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

sine-integral (sīn'in″tē-gral), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dx.$$

Sinemurian (sī-nē-mū'ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

sine qua non (sī'nē kwā non). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*[3].] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

sine-titular (sī'nē-tit″ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 196.

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinnew*; < ME. *sinewe*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *senewe*, *sinwe*, *senwe*, *sinue*, < AS. *sinu*, *seono*, *sionu* (*sinw-*, *sinew-*) = OFries. *sini*, *sine*, *sin* = MD. *senuwe*, *senue*, D. *zenuw* = MLG. *sene* = OHG. *senawa*, *senewa*, *senuwa*, MHG. *senewe*, *senwe*, *sene*, G. *sehne* = Icel. *sin* = Sw. *sena* = Dan. *sene* = Goth. **sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. Skt. *snāva* (for **sinava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to AS. *sāl* = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = OBulg. *silo*, a cord, rope, and to Gr. ἱμάς, a band; from a root **si*, Lett. *sinu*, I bind, Skt. √ *si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), bind.] **1.** A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of veynes and of *senewes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was dredefull for to be-holde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Cutting out the *sinews* of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii.

2†. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot,
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sinews*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 105.

You have done worthily; I have not seen,
Since Hercules, a man of tougher *sinews*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

All the wealth
That *sinews* bought and sold have ever earn'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent
Th' inchanting *sinnews* of his Instrument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,
Who with them was a rated *sinew*, . . .
I fear the power of Percy is too weak
To wage an instant trial with the king.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 17.

He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the Warres. *North*, tr. of Plutarch's Lives [Cleomenes], p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

The whalebone especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. *The Century*, XL. 509.

Sinew-backed bow. See *bow*[2].—**Sinews of war**, money.

Neither is the authority of Machiavel to be despised, who scorneth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that moneys are the *sinews of wars*; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.

Bacon, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, [X. 324).

sinew (sin′ū), *v. t.* [< *sinew*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 88.

2. To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretches now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

3. To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [Rare.]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 91.

sineweyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *senvy*.

sinewiness (sin′ū-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. *Bailey*, 1727.

sinewisht (sin′ū-ish), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ish*[1].] Sinewy. [Rare.]

His [Hugh de Lacie's] neck was short, and his bodie hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), [ii. 24 (Holinshed's Chron.).

sinewizet (sin′ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *sinew* + *-ize*.] To sinew; make sinewy. [Rare.]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and arterized that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

sinewless (sin′ū-les), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-less*.] Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye; . . .
His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare.
Byron, Saul.

sinewoust (sin′ū-us), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ous*.] Sinewy.

His armes and other lims more *sinewous* than fleshie.
Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), ii. 10 [(Holinshed's Chron.).

sinew-shrunk (sin′ū-shrungk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

sinewy (sin′ū-i), *a.* [< ME. *senowy*; < *sinew* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous: as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
Donne, The Funeral.

2. Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and streght,
The thies sadde and *senowy*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yield
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 259.

3. Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action tires
The *sinewy* vigour of the traveller.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *sinewy* compactness of the language. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

sinfonia (sin-fō-nē′ä), *n.* [It.: see *symphony*.] In *music*, same as *symphony*.

sinfoniet, *n.* In *music*, same as *symphony*.

sinful (sin′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sinful*, *synful*, *senful*, *sunful*, < AS. *synful*, *synfull* (= Icel. *syndafullr*, *syndfullr* = Sw. *syndfull* = Dan. *syndefuld*), < *syn*, sin, + *full*, full: see *sin*[1] and *-ful*.] 1. Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy.

Thu, a wrecche *sunful* mon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful!*
I know my innocence.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 5.

2. Containing or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God: as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned.
Milton, P. L., viii. 506.

3. Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?
Shak., Sonnets, cliii.

=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

sinfully (sin′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *synfulliche*, *sinfullike*; < *sinful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a sinful manner. (*a*) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," seide Hervy, "ye sey euell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talente." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. *South.*

(*b*) Reprehensibly; wrongly: a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [Rare.]

If a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do *sinfully* miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 155.

sinfulness (sin′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *synfulnesse*; < *sinful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity: as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 360.

★ **sing** (sing), *v.*; pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [< ME. *singen*, *syngen* (pret. *sang*, *song*, pl. *sungen*, *songe*, pp. *sungen*, *songen*, *songe*, *i-sungen*, *i-songe*), < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungon*, pp. *sungen*), sing, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *sionga* = MD. *singen*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *singen*, sing, = OHG. *singan*, sing, crow, MHG. G. *singen*, sing, = Icel. *syngja* = Sw. *sjunga* = Dan. *synge* = Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*), sing, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *secgan*, etc., say: see *say*[1]. Hence *singe*[1], *song*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter words or inarticulate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant: said of human beings.

On of the Jewys be gan to *syng*, and than all the women daunsed to gedyr by the space of an ower.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning *sung*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 119.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

Thei suffre not thei Latynes to *syngen* at here Awteres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

3. To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds: said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things: as, *singing* sands.

Bestes and . . . Bryddes . . . *songen* fulle delectabely, and meveden be craft, that it semede that thei weren quyke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* i' the nose.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 49.

At eve a dry cicala *sung*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *sing* i' the wind.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 20.

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, li.

5. To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [Humorous.]

Certes, lecchours dide he grettest wo;
They sholde *singen* if that they were hent.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 13.

6. To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *sing* for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to *sing*, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 10.

7. To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *sing*, by reason of some cold and rheum.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

8. To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a musical setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *sing* to it.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

Singing bird. (*a*) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer.

My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing bird*.
Addison, Guardian, No. 67.

(*b*) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantatores*, many of which are songless.—**Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below.—**Singing fish**, a Californian toad-fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, the midshipman, *Porichthys notatus*. It attains a length of over 15 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward.—**Singing hawk**, one of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, as *M. canorus* or *M. polyzonus*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Rislach, 1799, *F. musicus* of Daudin, 1800, *chanting-falcon* of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Melierax* of G. R. Gray, 1840—all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, if any. See cut under *Melierax*.—**Singing mouse**, a mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wiry timbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing.—**To hear a bird sing.** See *bird*[1].—**To sing out**, to speak or call out loudly and distinctly; shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *sing out* for Captain Beaugarde, in the second act, we'd find that he had levanted with our best slashed trousers. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

To sing small, to adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant.

And hy [they] *zonge* thane zang thet none other ne may *zynge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds *sing* madrigals.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to His Love.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that meny prestes taketh for masses that thei *syngen*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 313.

3. To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming,
That *sings* mine and my kingdom's ruin.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue,
Can this Eternall Deitie be *sung?*
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 80.

4. To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form.

But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings;*
Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings.
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

5. To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse
Which aptly *sings* the good.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *sing*, who, forced by Fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 1.

6. To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate: as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll
Be bound, the players shall *sing* your praises then,
Without their poets. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

7. To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing: as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *sing'st* away the early hours,
Of winters past or coming void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, To the Nightingale.

I heard them *singing* home the bride;
And, as I listened to the song,
I thought my turn would come ere long.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, ii.

8. To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing: as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 200.

To sing another song or **tune**, to take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or submissiveness. [Colloq.]

Constable. Madam,
The Queene must heare you *sing another song*
Before you part with vs.
Elizabeth. My God doth know,
I can no note but truth.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 207).

To sing out, to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.]

"Who 's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant.
"Torches," was the answer.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

To sing placebo†. See *placebo.*—**To sing sorrow†,** to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow.* *Jarvis,* tr. of Don Quixote, i. 18.

=Syn. 1. To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

sing (sing), *n.* [< *sing, v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

sing. An abbreviation of *singular.*

singable (sing'a-bl), *a.* [< *sing* + *-able.*] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle. *The Academy,* Oct. 13, 1888, p. 247.

singableness (sing'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.
The Nation, March 30, 1871, p. 223.

singe (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed,* ppr. *singeing.* [Early mod. E. also *sindge;* an altered form of *senge* (see note under *English*), < ME. *sengen, seengen* (pp. *seind, seynd, sengid*), < AS. **sengan* (in comp. *besengan*), singe, burn (= MD. *senghen,* D. *zengen* = OHG. *sengan, senkan,* MHG. G. *sengen,* singe, scorch, parch, burn; cf. Icel. *sangr,* singed, burnt), causal of *singan* (pret. *sang*), sing, 'make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] 1. To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet uer [fire] . . . *zength* and bernth ofte the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

Seynd bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do *singe* yourself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 141.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky
Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiceful Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *sindged* with nipping cold.
Holland, Pliny, xxii. 25.

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously; harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singeing* process. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xxvii.

'Twas truth *singed* the lies
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 57.

Singed cat, a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're a kind of a *singed cat,* as the saying is—better 'n you look.
Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, i.

To singe off, to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids a-row and bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed off* with brands of fire.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 171.

To singe one's beard, to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 19th of April [1587] he [Sir Francis Drake] entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed the Spanish king's beard.*
Knight, Popular Hist. Eng., III. 215.

=Syn. 1. *Sear,* etc. See *scorch.*

singe (sinj), *n.* [< *singe, v.*] 1. A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit! *J. H. Shorthouse,* Countess Eve, xi.

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

singeing (sin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *singe, v.*] The act or process of burning superficially. Specifically—(*a*) Removal by fire of down and thread-feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *filoplume.* (*b*) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe, v. t.,* 1.

singeing-lamp (sin'jing-lamp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

singeingly (sin'jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sindgingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App.

singeing-machine (sin'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

singelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*[1].

singer[1] (sing'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synger, syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singære, singer,* G. *singer*); as *sing, v.,* + *-er*[1]. The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer.*] 1. One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers,* and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.
Eccl. ii. 8.

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers.*

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, Int.

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer,* but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer.*

singer[2] (sin'jėr), *n.* [< *singe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which singes. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*: (*a*) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (*b*) A singeing-machine.

singeress† (sing'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *singeresse;* < *singer*[1] + *-ess.*] A female singer.

Alle the syngers and *syngeresses.*
Wyclif, 2 Par. [2 Chron.] xxxv. 25.

Singhalese, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sinhalese, Cingalese,* etc., < *Sinhala,* 'of lions,' whence, through Pāli *Sihalan,* Hind. *Sīlān,* etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese.*

Singhara nut. See *water-nut.*

singing (sing'ing), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng;* verbal n. of *sing, v.*] 1. The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyng,* ner non lowde dysports.
Paston Letters, III. 314.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. Cant. ii. 12.

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—3. A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.
Harington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (*Jodrell.*)

Singings in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.
Anthropological Jour., XIX. 119.

Melismatic singing. See *melismatic.*

singing (sing'ing), *p. a.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.,* 1886, p. 90.

singing-bird (sing'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (*b*) (which see, under *sing, v. i.*).

singing-book (sing'ing-bůk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books,* or the viols? *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 9.

singing-bread† (sing'ing-bred), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng-brede;* < *singing* + *bread*[1].] Same as *singing-cake,* 1.

Item, j box of *syngyng* brede.
Paston Letters, I. 470. [Inventory of plate belonging to [a Chapel.]

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread,* were used for the sacrifice; the smaller, called houseling-bread, were used for the communion of the people. *Myrc,* Instructions for Parish Priests [(E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 69.

singing-cake† (sing'ing-kāk), *n.* 1. The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread, singing-loaf.*

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?
Bp. Cooper, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (*Davies.*)

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake,* he delivered unto us.
Munday's English Romayne Life, 1590 (Harl. Misc., [VII. 139). (*Davies.*)

singing-flame (sing'ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

singing-gallery (sing'ing-gal'ė-ri), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra.*

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral. *C. C. Perkins,* Italian Sculpture, p. 139.

singing-hinny (sing'ing-hin'i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for "turf-cakes" and "*singing-hinnies,*" with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their high priced tea. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

singing-loaf† (sing'ing-lōf), *n.* Same as *singing-cake,* 1.

singingly (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly.* *North,* Philosopher at Court (1575), p. 16.

singing-man (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 98.

singing-master (sing'ing-mās'tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher.*

He . . . employed an itinerant *singingmaster* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.
Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

singing-muscle (sing'ing-mus'l), *n.* In *ornith.,* one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx.*

singing-school (sing'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

singing-voice (sing'ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing: opposed to *speaking-voice.*

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice.*
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.

singing-woman (sing'ing-wům'an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing. 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

singio (sin'ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish of the Ganges, *Saccobranchus singio,* having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

★**single**[1] (sing'gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sengle* (see note under *English*); < ME. *single, sengle,* < OF. *single, sengle* = Pg. *singelo* = It. *singulo, singolo,* < L. *singulus,* single, separate (usually in the pl. *singuli,* one by one), for **sinculus,* **simculus,* < *sim-,* as in *sim-plex,* simple, single (akin to E. *same:* see *simple, same*), + dim. suffix *-culus.* Hence ult. *singular.*] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No *single* soul
Can we set eye on.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 130.

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,
Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 110.

King. What, at your meditations! Who attends you?
Arethusa. None but my *single* self: I need no guard;
I do no wrong, nor fear none.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.

Elles God forbede but he sente
A wedded man hym grace to repente
Wel ofte rather than a *sengle* man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 423.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 78.

4. Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

Bare legged and in *sengle* apparayle.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 13.

That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

I am *single* in my circumstances — a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke*, To Marchmont, quoted in [Walpole's Letters, II. 159, note.

5. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).

Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 103.

Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.
Milton, P. R., iv. 517.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When *single* thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
Tennyson, You Ask me Why.

6. Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

All our service
In every point twice done and then done double
Were poor and *single* business to contend
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith
Your majesty loads our house.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 16.

7. Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished. *Watts.*

8. Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. Mat. vi. 22.

And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 16.

All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 925.

9. Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

Banish all compliment but *single* truth
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

10†. Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.

The very smiths,
That were half venturers, drink penitent *single* ale.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Sack 's but *single* broth;
Ale 's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
Wits Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

11†. Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

Is not . . . your chin double? your wit *single*?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 207.

He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.
Fletcher and another, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

12. In *bot.*, solitary: said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelops — that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6. — **13.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc. — **A single blind** (*milit.*). See *blind*[1], 4. — **At single anchor.** See *anchor*[1]. — **Single action.** See *action*. — **Single-action harp.** See *harp*, 1. — **Single billet.** See *billet*[2]. — **Single blessedness.** See *blessedness*. — **Single block.** See *block*[1], 11. — **Single-boater,** a trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. W. Collins.* — **Single bond.** See *bond*[1], 7. — **Single bridging, burton, combat.** See the nouns. — **Single-cylinder machine,** a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper. — **Single entry.** See *bookkeeping*. — **Single file.** See *file*[3]. — **Single floor.** See *floor*. — **Single-fluid battery or cell,** in *elect.* See *cell*, 8. — **Single man,** a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.

A widow is a *single man*, within a public land act.
Silver v. Ladd, 7 Wall. 219.

Single money, money in small denominations; small change. *Halliwell.*

Face. What box is that?
Sub. The fish-wives' rings, I think,
And the ale-wives' *single money*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

Single mordent, oyster, poplin. See the nouns. — **Single pneumonia,** pneumonia affecting only one lung. — **Single proceleusmatic,** a pyrrhic. — **Single soldier†,** a private.

I'se e'en turn a *single sodger* mysell, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

Single standard, stop, tax. See the nouns. — **Single woman.** (*a*) A woman not married. (*b*†) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. [Old slang.]

II. *n.* **1.** That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically — (*a*) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the woof or shoot of gros de Naples, velvets, and flowered silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organzine*, and is used for warp. (*b*) *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played with one on a side: opposed to *doubles*, which are played with two on a side. (*c*) In the game of loo, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (*d*) In *base-ball*, a safe hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (*e*) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

2. In *falconry*, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her talents; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty *singles*,
And her long *singles*, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

3. The tail of an animal; properly, in *hunting*, the tail of the buck. *Halliwell.*

There 's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the doggs, to fly from us.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

4. A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **In single,** singly; individually; separately.

Finding therefore the most of their actions *in single* to be weak, . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly united in a Councell it would be much more.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

single[1] (sing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [< *single*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

2. To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by *out*.

Each *singled out* his man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,
And thus inflam'd him, pointing to the dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 652.

3†. To lead aside or apart from others.

Single you thither then this dainty doe,
And strike her home by force, if not by words.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to *single* the tacks and sheets.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles* out for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning.

2. Same as *single-foot*.

single[2]† (sing'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *singler*, *sigler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar* (ML. *siglare*), sail, cut the water with a full wind, make head (cf. OF. *single*, *sigle*, a sail): see *sail*[1], *v.*, and cf. *seel*[3].] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippe I sawe, by tyde and by winde,
Single and sayle in sea as sweet as milke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.

single-acting (sing'gl-ak″ting), *a.* Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting*. Specifically applied to any machine — as a pump, a steam-engine, etc. — in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective. — **Single-acting pedal.** See *pedal*.

single-banked (sing'gl-bangkt), *a.* **1.** Carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat. — **2.** Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity. — **3.** Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

single-bar (sing'gl-bär), *n.* A swingletree.

single-breasted (sing'gl-bres″ted), *a.* **1.** Having but one breast. — **2.** Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted*.

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single heart a *single breasted* surtout.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

single-brooded (sing'gl-brö″ded), *a.* Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm*.

single-cut (sing'gl-kut), *a.* Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth — that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

singled† (sing'gld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single or tail.

Their sheepe are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

single-dotted (sing'gl-dot″ed), *a.* Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutulata*, a British moth.

single-eyed (sing'gl-īd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having only one eye; cyclopean; monoculous; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's Odyssey, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*. — **2.** Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single*[1], *a.*, 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 377.

single-fire (sing'gl-fīr), *a.* Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

single-foot (sing'gl-fůt), *n.* A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*[8]. [Western U. S.]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lope every now and then.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 210.

single-foot (sing'gl-fůt), *v. i.* [< *single-foot*, *n.*] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single*.

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 246.

single-footer (sing'gl-fůt″ėr), *n.* [< *single-foot* + *-er*[1].] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 247.

single-handed (sing'gl-han″ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having only one hand. — **2.** Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

3. Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking. — **Single-handed boring.** See *boring*.

single-hearted (sing'gl-här″ted), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *heart* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek
The righteousness of Heaven!
Whittier, The Christian Tourists.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.
W. D. Howells, Silas Lapham, ii.

single-heartedly (sing'gl-här″ted-li), *adv.* With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

single-loader (sing'gl-lō″dėr), *n.* A breech-loading rifle which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber by the breech mechanism.

single-lunged (sing'gl-lungd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *lung* + *-ed*[2].] Having but one lung: specifi-

cally noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Monopneumones*.

single-minded (sing'gl-mīn'ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *mind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl — infinitely to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

single-mindedness (sing'gl-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *singlemindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 179, note.

singleness (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

singleret, *n.* [ME. *synglere*, < OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier*, F. *sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe,
At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3123.

single-soled (sing'gl-sōld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *sole*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakspere a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *souled*.

Gentilhome de bas relief. A thred-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree.
Cotgrave (under *relief*).

Mer. Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.
Rom. O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 69.

single-stick (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*. — 2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*. — 3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlas.

singlet (sing'glet), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-et*[1]; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did — a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Romanic it could not be.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, p. 384.

single-taxism (sing'gl-taks'izm), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *tax* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [Recent.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

singlethorn (sing'gl-thôrn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berycidæ*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. Also called *pine-cone fish* and, in Australia, *knight-fish*.

singleton (sing'gl-tọn), *n.* [In def. 1 < *single*[1], *a.*, 11, foolish, + *-ton* (cf. *simpleton*). In def. 2 < *single*[1], *a.*, 1, + *-ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, How to Play Whist, Pref.

single-touch (sing'gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

singletree (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

singlin (sing'glin), *n.* [For **singling*, < *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A handful of gleaned grain; a single gleaning. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

singlings (sing'glingz), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 209.

singlo (sing'glō), *n.* [Chinese, from a place name.] A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled.

singly (sing'gli), *adv.* [< *single*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world
Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done
Singly by me against their conquerors.
Milton, S. A., l. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the inter'gatories: demand them *singly*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 560.

4†. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man,
Here, take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton.* (*Todd.*)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*

sing-sing (sing'sing), *n.* [African.] A West



Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.

singsong (sing'sông), *a.* and *n.* [< *sing*, *v.*, + obj. *song*.] I. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urfey.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or witlings pass'd my days,
To spread about the itch of verse and praise;
Nor, like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [Colloq.]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud.
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

singsong (sing'sông), *v.* [< *singsong*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There 's no glory
Like his who saves his country, and you sit
Sing-songing here; but, if I'm any judge,
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,
As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorus chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 588.

singspiel (sing'spēl), *n.* [G., < *singen*, sing, + *spiel*, play: see *sing* and *spell*[3].] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, 4, *mystery*[1], 4, etc.

singster† (sing'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *singstere*, a female singer; < *sing* + *-ster*. Cf. *songster*.] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyclif.*

singular (sing'gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *singuler*; < ME. *singuler*, *synguler*, *singular*, *singulare*, < OF. (and F.) *singulier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *singular*, *singlere* = It. *singolare*, < L. *singularis*, single, separate (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. *ἑνικὸς ἀριθμός*), < *singuli*, one by one: see *single*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbede that al a companye
Sholde rewe a *singuler* mannes folye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to *singular* persons alone, but likewise to whole families.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And whenne he was *singuler*, or by hym silf, the twelue, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, Mark iv. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, Line of Life.

3†. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had takene my *syngulere* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and lefte the seculere habyte, . . . I be-gane mare to serue God than mane.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the auoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus togither in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., vii. 10. (*Richardson.*)

This is (ye will perchaunce say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.* — 6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art,
Hath done you both this cursed injury.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . .
The other bonds, and those perpetual, which
He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
Denham, The Sophy.

Strange life mine — rather curious history — not extraordinary, but *singular*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

Hence — 8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men
Of *singular* integrity and learning.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours
Boundless and *singular*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very *singular* in his behavior.

My master is in love with a lady of a very *singular* taste, a lady who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

10. In *math.*, exceptional. (*a*) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularity*, 3. (*b*) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below.—**All and singular.** See *all*.—**Singular cognition**, cognition of a logical singular.—**Singular difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*) (which see, under *difference*).—**Singular integral of a partial differential equation**, a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelop of the surfaces represented by the complete integral.—**Singular mood**, a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premises is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism*.—**Singular point**, a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes.—**Singular proposition**, in *logic*. See *proposition*.—**Singular root of an equation with one unknown quantity**, an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root.—**Singular root of an indeterminate equation**, a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents.—**Singular solution of a differential equation**, a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelop of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order.—**Singular successor**, in *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.—**Singular syllogism.** Same as *singular mood*.—**Singular term**, a term which stands for one individual. See *term*. = Syn. 6 and 7. Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled.—9. *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singular*, *a.*

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*, speak but man and man together.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. In *gram.*, the singular number.—**3†.** In *hunting*, a company or pack: said of boars.

A *singular* of boars. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. Scotus and others define the singular as that which is here and now—that is, only in one place at one time. The Leibnitzian school define the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 854.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*.

singularist (sing'gū-lär-ist), *n.* [< *singular* + *-ist*.] One who affects singularity. [Rare.]

A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxiv.

singularity (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [< OF. *singularite*, vernacularly *senglierte* (> ME. *synglerty*), F. *singularité* = Pr. *singularitat* = Sp. *singularidad* = Pg. *singularidade* = It. *singularità*, < LL. *singularita(t-)s*, singleness, < L. *singularis*, single: see *singular*.] **1.** The state or character of being singular. (*a*) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number.

Thou President, of an vnequal'd Parity;
Thou Plurall Number, in thy *Singularity*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 269.

(*b*) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.

(*c*) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc.

We do perceive great discommodity to the realm of your grace's [Mary's] *singularity*, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials*, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

The argument ad crumenam, as it has been called by jocular logicians, has weight with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of *singularity*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

(*d*) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer.

Now for *synglerty* o hyr dousour,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

St. Gregory, . . . writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(*e*) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

In this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any *singularity*, I will raunge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuall.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 9.

It is the *singularity* of the expression which reigns upon the face [of the captain]—it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense—a sentiment ineffable. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

(*f*) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous nations, of ignorance and rude *singularitie*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 147.

There is no man of worth but has a piece of *singularity*, and scornes something.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

That conceit of *singularity* . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace.
Lowell, Democracy.

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 12.

And when afterwards in a *singularitie* he had gone aside into a Caue, and there mewed vp himselfe, and persisted in hypocrisie and fasting, he there dyed (as the fame goeth) through his wilfull want of bread and water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 154.

A man whose virtues, generosity, and *singularities* are so universally known. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (*a*) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For examples, see *binode*.) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or compounds. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and inflections, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an aggregation of ordinary singularities. (See *tacnode*.) By an ellipsis common in geometrical language, the word *singularity* is used for *point singularity*, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a conic, it has inflections, and unless a conic or cubic, double tangents. The word *singularity* is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed *singularities*. (*b*) In the *theory of functions*, a property of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable.—**Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity.** See the adjectives.—**Simple singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points sufficiently near to these. = Syn. 1. Uncommonness, oddness.—2. Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric*.

singularization (sing″gū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *singularize* + *-ation*.] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry*, *pea*[1], *roe*[2], *Chinee*. Also spelled *singularisation*.

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant *singularization*. I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some hose. The salesman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that's as fine a ho as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 310.

singularize (sing'gū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singularized*, ppr. *singularizing*. [< *singular* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization*.—**2.** To signalize; distinguish. [Rare.]

The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, April 30.

Also spelled *singularise*.

singularly (sing'gū-lär-li), *adv.* [< ME. *synguler-ly*; < *singular* + *-ly*[2].] In a singular manner. (*a*) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number.

Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint *singularly* to be saved by.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.

(*b*†) Separately; alone.

These worthy Estates a-foreseid high of renowne,
Vche Estate *synguleryly* in halle shalle sit adowne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

(*c*) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was *singularly* ardent and constant.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(*d*) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity: as, a person *singularly* dressed.

singularness (sing'gū-lär-nes), *n.* Singularity. *Bailey*, 1731.

singulosilicate (sing″gū-lō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *singulus*, single, + E. *silicate*.] A unisilicate.

singult† (sing'gult), *n.* [= OF. *sanglot*, *sanglous*, F. *sanglot* = Pr. *sanglot*, *sanglut*, *singlut* (cf. Sp. *sollozo* = It. *singhiozzo*, *singozzo*, < ML. as if **singultium*), < L. *singultus*, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.] A sob or sigh.

There an huge heape of *singults* [in some editions erroneously *singulfs*] did oppresse
His strugling soule. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 12.

So, when her teares was stopt from eyther eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrils wide.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

singultient (sing-gul'shient), *a.* [< L. *singultien(t-)s*, ppr. of *singultire*, sob, hiccup, < *singultus*, a sob, hiccup: see *singult*.] Sobbing; sighing. [Rare.]

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and *singultient* accents.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (*Davies*.)

singultous (sing-gul'tus), *a.* [< F. *singultueux*; as *singult* + *-ous*.] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

singultus (sing-gul'tus), *n.* [L.: see *singult*.] A hiccup.

Sinhalese (sin-ha-lēs' or -lēz'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Cingalese*.

Sinian (sin'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-ian*.] A name given by Richthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. Also *Sinesian*.

Sinic (sin'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Sinicus* (MGr. Σινικός), Chinese, < *Sina* (also *China*), China, L. *Sinæ*, Gr. Σῖναι, the Chinese; cf. Gr. Θίν, China, Θῖναι, a city in China, Hind. *Chīn*, China, E. *China*, etc.: see *Chinese*, *china*. The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

sinical (sin'i-kal), *a.* [< *sine*[2] + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sine.—**Sinical quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

Sinicism (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Sinic* + *-ism*.] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

siniory†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seigniory*.

Sinism (sin'izm), *n.* [< ML. *Sina*, China, + *-ism*.] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

sinister (sin'is-tėr, formerly also si-nis'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *sinistre*, < OF. *sinistre*, *senestre*, F. *sinistre* = Sp. *siniestro* = Pg. *sinistro* = It. *sinestro*, *sinistro*, < L. *sinister*, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; connections unknown. The opposite *dexter* has Teut. and other connections (see *dexter*, *deasil*), but the Teut. words for 'left' are different: AS. *winster*, *wynster* (*winstr-*) = OS. *winistar* = OFries. *winstere* = OHG. *winistar*, *winstar*, MHG. *winster* = Icel. *vinstri* = Sw. *venster*, *venstra* = Dan. *venstre*, left; AS. *lyft*, left, lit. 'weak' (see *left*[1]); D. *linksch* = MLG. *link* = OHG. **lenc*, MHG. *lenc*, *linc*, G. *link*, left; OHG. *slinc*, left.] **1.** Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the *sinister* part of the escutcheon is opposed to the *dexter* part (see *dexter*). Bearings such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed*. See cut under *point*[1], 21.

The *sinistre* arme smote he vppon trew,
Ryght as belonged to knightly uertew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3049.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 128.

2. On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 257.

3. Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

One *sinister* accident hapned to me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.

Such a life was *sinister* to the intellect, and *sinister* to the heart. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, Main Street.

4. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The weary flatness and utter desolation of this valley present a *sinister* contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 95.

5. Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

We take cunning for a *sinister* or crooked wisdom.
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or *sinister* design.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Bend sinister, bendlet sinister, etc. See the nouns.—**Sinister aspect,** in *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as a sextile between Saturn in Aries and Mars in Gemini.—**Sinister canton,** in *her.*, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—**Sinister diagonal** of a matrix, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

sinister-handed (sin'is-tėr-han″ded), *a.* Left-handed; sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow
Is our *sinister-handed* woe.
Lovelace, Lucasta Laughing.

sinisterly (sin'is-tėr-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (*a*) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (*b*) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate
By griping means, *sinisterly*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

sinisterness (sin'is-tėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

sinisterously†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinistrously*.

sinistra (si-nis'trą), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In *music*, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

sinistrad (sin'is-trad), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *-ad*³).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextrad:* as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistrad* in mammals, *dextrad* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistrad* of the vertebral column in man.

sinistral (sin'is-tral), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrorse; heterostrophous. The genus *Physa* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *chank*². See cuts under *reverse* and *Physa*.
3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—4†. Sinister; wrong.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon*, Works, p. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

sinistrality (sin-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum*, XI. 604.

sinistrally (sin'is-tral-i), *adv.* Sinistrad; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

sinistration (sin-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation*.] A turning to the left; deflection sinistrad; the state of being sinistral.

Sinistrobranchia† (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.*²] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny*, 1835–1843.

sinistrobranchiate (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobranchia*.

sinistrocerebral (sin″is-trō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocerebral:* as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 43.

sinistrogyric (sin″is-trō-jī'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre*.] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrorse in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextrogyric and those from right to left are *sinistrogyric*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 194.

sinistrorsal (sin-is-trôr'sal), *a.* [< *sinistrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *sinistrorse*. *G. Johnston*, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.

sinistrorse (sin'is-trôrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for **sinistroversus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] 1. Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistrad; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or position.—2. In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrorse* and consequently its opposite *sinistrorse* are used, see *dextrorse*.

sinistrous (sin'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—2. Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrous* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 206.

3†. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

sinistrously (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrous manner. (*a*) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistrad, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (*b*) Inauspiciously; unluckily. (*c*†) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously. ★

sink (singk), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunk*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sinck;* (*a*) < ME. *sinken, synken*, intr. (pret. *sank, sonk*, pl. *sunken, sonken*, pp. *sunken, sonken, sonk*), < AS. *sincan*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncen*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *zinken* = MLG. LG. *sinken* = OHG. *sinchan*, MHG. G. *sinken* = Icel. *sökkva* (for **sönkva*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *sigkwan, siggkwan* (for **sinkwan*, **singkwan*), sink; (*b*) < ME. **senken, senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. G. *senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *sænke* = Goth. *saggkwan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sincan*, sink; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *siñcati*), pour out, and in AS. **sīhan, sigan*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sie*¹, *sile*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sone in that stede,
And opnede vnder ere fet;
Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],
Alle he *sunken* the erthe with-in.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3775.

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,
Whether I *sink* or swim.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did feare would *sinke* ere she could recover a Port.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 54.

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,
On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 241.

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he *sink* into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 83.

So much the vital spirits *sink*
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,
As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 61.

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonython
Sinks at that low, sepulchral tone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of the common Calamities of this Nation.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

These easy minds, where all impressions made
At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 69.

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 398.

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the ditch.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country, that the water may have a fall from them to all other parts when the Nile *sinks*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 199.

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 260.

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy of his gaze it was not the less impressive.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;
And silence *sunk* on all around.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 12.

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,
Night *sinks* on the sea.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris, Ded.

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power, while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,
Thrift is from hem *sunke*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins
A Grecian's life hath *sunk*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 70.

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne,
Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 11.

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams? *Addison*, Cato, i. 6.

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a pleasant doze. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—15. To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or -animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.—**Syn. 1-4.** To drop, droop.—11. To lessen, dwindle.

II. *trans.* 1. To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; whelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,
. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken
A load would *sink* a navy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 383.

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why
Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink?* I find not
Myself disposed to sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 201.

To looke humanly on ye state of things as they presented them selves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholy discourage them and *sinck* them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

She *sank* her head upon her arm.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To excavate downward, as in mining: as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah, . . . about seven leagues south east of Hems, I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for them, and resented the innovation.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his late most Christian Majesty to *sink* the value of their louis d'ors about the time he was to receive the taxes of his good people.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 18.

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; debase; lower.

No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some hidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Impropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a censure. Much, much beyond impropriety! It has *sunk* him—I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlvi.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful!
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds, . . . I suppose.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,
Or give up Cicero to C or K.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 221.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shop himself, . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether.
Thackeray, Pendennis, ii.

10. In *decorative art*, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving: said of a part of the design or of a panel.—**To sink the shop.** See *shop*[1].—**To sink upon**†, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk upon* us that he was married; else we should have shown his lady more civilities.
Johnson, in Boswell's Life, anno 1772.

=Syn. 3. To excavate, scoop out.—5 and 6. To abase.—7 and 8. To waste, swamp.

★**sink** (singk), *n.* [< ME. *synke* (= MD. *sinke*); from the verb.] **1.** A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, *sink;* whose filth and dirt
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The *sink* is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pail down, and empty it in the *sink*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

2. A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—**3.** An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sinke* of Fez, where euery one may be a Vintner and a Bawde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of intemperance, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 70.

4†. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,
The murderers of their parents, all the *sink*
And plague of Italy met in one torrent.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

5. Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—**6.** An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation: as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 677.

7. In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—**8.** In *mining*, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—**9.** A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

sinkable (sing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *sink* + *-able*.] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-*sinkable*, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 309.

sink-a-pace† (singk'a-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 139.

sink-dirt (singk'dėrt), *n.* Gutter-mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**sinker** (sing'kėr), *n.* [< *sink* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(*a*) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (*b*) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (*c*) Same as *sink-stone*, 2. **2.** In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*[1], 11 (*d*), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—**3.** A cesspool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Adjustable sinker**, in *angling:* (*a*) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (*b*) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—**Ponderating sinker.** See *ponderate*.—**Running or sliding sinker**, a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

sinker-bar (sing'kėr-bär), *n.* **1.** In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—**2.** In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

sinker-wheel (sing'kėr-hwēl), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles. *E. H. Knight.*

sinkfield (singk'fēld), *n.* [A corruption of *cinquefoil*.] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans*.

sink-hole (singk'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—**2.** Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 3.

From that Fountaine (or *sinck-hole* rather) of superstition, to leade you along the gutters and streames thence deriued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

3. A funnel-like cavity formed in limestone regions where the surface water descends to an underground passage. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *swallow-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone.
Nature, XLI. 507.

★**sinking** (sing'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sink*, *v.*] **1.** A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinkings* in, and landslips, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. i. 34.

2. The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "*sinking*," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

3. In *arch.*, *sculp.*, etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

4. In *joinery:* (*a*) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (*b*) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

sinking (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear: as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting: as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with *sinking* dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 17.

sinking-fund (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*[1].—**Sinking-fund cases**, two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

sinking-head (sing'king-hed), *n.* In *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*).

sinking-paper† (sing'king-pā″pėr), *n.* Blotting-paper. *Nares.*

sinking-pump (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in case of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

sinking-ripe (sing'king-rip), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [Poetical.]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 78.

sink-room (singk'röm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 87.

sink-stone (singk'stōn), *n.* **1.** A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *archæol.*, a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

sink-trap (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

sinless (sin'les), *a.* [< ME. *sinneles*, *synneles*, *senneles*, < AS. *synleás* (= G. *sündenlos* = Icel. *syndalauss* = Sw. *syndalös* = Dan. *syndelös*), < *syn*, sin, + *-leás*, E. *-less:* see *sin*[1] and *-less*.] **1.** Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Crist cam . . . and seide to the Iewes,
"That seeth hym-self *synneles* cesse nat, ich hote,
To stryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to dethe."
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 41.

Thou who, *sinless*, yet hast known
All of man's infirmity.
G. W. Doane, Softly Now the Light of Day.

2. Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!
Milton, P. R., iv. 425.

sinlessly (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

sinlessness (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

sinner (sin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synnere*, *senegere* (= OFries. *sondere* = MD. *sondaer*, D. *zondaar* = MLG. *sunder* = OHG. *suntari*, MHG. *sündære*, *sünder*, G. *sünder* = Icel. *syndari* = Sw. *syndare* = Dan. *synder*); < *sin*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit nazt grat thing ne grat ofseruinge aye God to do guod to ham thet ous doth guod, . . . vor that deth the paen and the Sarasyn and othre *senegeres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be merciful to me a *sinner*. Luke xviii. 13.

Forbear to judge, for we are *sinners* all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 31.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,
To credit his own lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 101.

sinner (sin'ėr), *v. i.* [< *sinner*, *n.*] To act as a sinner: with indefinite *it*. [Rare.]

Whether the charmer *sinner it* or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

sinneress (sin'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *synneresse;* < *sinner* + *-ess*.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 37. [Rare.]

sinnet (sin'et), *n.* Same as *sennit*[1].

sinnew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinew*.

sinnow†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To ornament.

A high towring faulcon, who, whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulnesse to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with siluer quilles, and to driue whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table; now shee sits sadly on the ground. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 27.

sinnow†, *n.* [Cf. *sinnow*, *v.*] A woman very finely dressed. *Halliwell.*

sinny† (sin'i), *a.* [< ME. *synny*, < AS. *synnig* (= OS. *sundig* = MD. *sondigh*, D. *zondig* = OHG. *suntīg*, *sundig*, MHG. *sündic*, *sündec*, G. *sündig*), sinful, < *syn*, *synn*, sin: see *sin*[1].] Sinful; wicked.

Unto the Pope cam, and hym gan confesse
With gret repentaunce full deuoutly;
Off his *synny* cr[i]me lette not more ne lesse,
Full dolerus was and repentant truly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5218.

sin-offering (sin'of″ėr-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin offering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

sinological (sin-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sinolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to sinology.

sinologist (si-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sinolog-y* + *-ist*.] A sinologue.

sinologue (sin'ō-log), *n.* [< F. *sinologue:* see *sinology.*] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow *Sinologues. Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Σῖναι, L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

sinoper† (sin'ō-pėr), *n.* Same as *sinople*, 1.

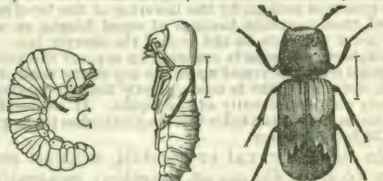
sinopia (si-nō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *sinopis:* see *sinopis.*] Same as *sinopis.*

sinopis (si-nō'pis), *n.* [< L. *sinopis*, < Gr. *σινωπίς*, sinople: see *sinople.*] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

sinopite (sin'ō-pīt), *n.* [< *sinopis* + *-ite*².] Same as *sinople*, 1.

sinople (sin'ō-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synople*, also *sinoper, synoper;* < ME. *sinoper, synoper, synopyr, cinoper, cynoper, cynope,* < OF. *sinople, sinope*, F. *sinople* = Sp. *sinople* = Pg. *sinople, sinopla, sinopera* = It. *sinopia, senopia*, red earth (cf. Sp. *rúbrica sinópica*, vermilion), < L. *sinopis*, a kind of red ocher used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. *σινωπίς*, also *σινωπική*, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινώπη, L. *Sinope*, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] 1. A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopite.*—2. A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—3. In *her.*, same as ★*vert.*

Sinoxylon (si-nok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Duftschmidt, 1825), < Gr. *σίνος*, hurt, harm, + *ξύλον*, wood.] 1. A genus of serricorn beetles, of the family *Bostrichidæ*, having the antennæ with a three-jointed club, the intermediate joints short, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known, nearly all North American; the others occur in Europe, India, and Africa. *S. basilare* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple-twigs and grape-canes.



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon basilare*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo *sinoxylon*, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.

sinquet, sinque-pacet. Same as *cinque, cinque-pace.*

sin-sick (sin'sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Must be let blood with such a boist'rous hand?
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 46.

O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives.
Cowper, Olney Hymns, lviii.

sinsion†, *n.* See *simson.*

sinsyne (sin-sīn'), *adv.* [< *sin*² + *sine*¹, *syne.*] Since; ago. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,
And that ane, sae fair to see,
But a twelve-month *sinsyne* to paradise came,
To join with our companie.
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

★**sinter**¹ (sin'tėr), *n.* [< G. *sinter*, OHG. *sintar*, MHG. *sinter, sinder* = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. Dan. *sinder*, dross: see *cinder.*] Siliceous or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally siliceous; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxids, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertino.* See *travertine.*

sinter²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *center*².

Sinto, Sintoism, *n.* See *Shinto.*

sintoc, sindoc (sin'tok, sin'dok), *n.* [Malay.] A tree, *Cinnamomum Sintok*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles culilawan bark (see *bark*²). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syndoc.*

Sintu, *n.* See *Shinto.*

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinuated*, ppr. *sinuating.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < *sinus*, a bent surface, a fold or hollow: see *sine*², *sinus.*] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend: see *sinuate, v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate.* (*b*) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward: especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate, crenate*¹, *repand.*



Sinuate Leaf of *Quercus Prinus.*

sinuated (sin'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *sinuate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sinuate.*

sinuate-dentate (sin'ū-āt-den'tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

sinuate-lobate (sin'ū-āt-lō'bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

sinuately (sin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately* emarginate. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 135.

sinuate-undulate (sin'ū-āt-un'dū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate.*

sinuation (sin-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *sinuate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—2. The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reëntrance; an emargination.—3. A cerebral gyre.

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (*Richardson.*)

sinuato-undulate (sin-ū-ā'tō-un'dū-lāt), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate.*

sinu-auricular (sin''ū-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sinus*, sinus, + *auricula*, auricle.] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

sinuose (sin'ū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *sinuosus:* see *sinuous.*] Same as *sinuous.*

sinuosely (sin'ū-ōs-li), *adv.* Same as *sinuously.* *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 84.

sinuosity (sin-ū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sinuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *sinuosité* = Sp. *sinuosidad* = Pg. *sinuosidade* = It. *sinuosità;* as *sinuose* + *-ity.*] 1. The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinuosity* than this enchanting serpent.
Cumberland, Memoirs, I. 223. (*Jodrell.*)

2. That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breaks and *sinuosities*, than we have yet discovered.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

sinuous (sin'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *sinueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *sinuoso*, < L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or folds, < *sinus*, a bend, fold: see *sinus.*] 1. Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. *Landor*, Gebir.

2. Morally crooked; deviating from right.

We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path, . . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

sinuously (sin'ū-us-li), *adv.* So as to be sinuous; in a sinuous manner.

sinuousness (sin'ū-us-nes), *n.* Sinuosity. *Bailey*, 1727.

Sinupallia (sin-ū-pal'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallium.*] Same as *Sinupalliata.*

sinupallial (sin-ū-pal'i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. **sinupallialis*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliate.*

Sinupallialia (sin-ū-pal-i-ā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupallialis:* see *sinupallial.*] Same as *Sinupalliata.*

Sinupalliata (sin-ū-pal-i-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupalliatus:* see *sinupalliate.*] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropalliata.* Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialia.* See cut under *sinupalliate.*

sinupalliate (sin-ū-pal'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **sinupalliatus*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *palliatus*, < *pallium*, a mantle: see *palliate.*] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate.* Also *sinupallial.*



Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Iphigenia brasiliensis*, showing *a*, the pallial sinus.

The integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

★**sinus** (sī'nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [< L. *sinus*, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see *sine*².] 1. A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

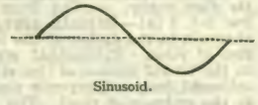
Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancellation, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (*b*)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball, craniofacial,* and *diploë.* (*b*) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (*c*) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (*d*) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve, dimyarian,* and *sinupalliate.* (*e*) Same as *ampulla*, 4.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—4. In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped, pinnatifid, repand,* and *sinuate.*—**Air-sinuses,** excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus,** a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus.** Same as *transverse sinus.*—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus.** See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle.*—**Confluence of the sinuses,** the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophili.—**Cranial sinuses.** (*a*) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater.* (*b*) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Diploic sinuses,** irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses,** irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus.** Same as *longitudinal sinus.*—**Frontal sinuses,** hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses,** the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus.** See *genital.*—**Genito-urinary sinus,** the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca.—**Great sinus of the aorta,** a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses,** two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus.** See the adjectives.—

Longitudinal sinus, either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cæcum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophili; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus*.—**Ophthalmic sinus.** Same as *cavernous sinus*.—**Petrosal or petrous sinus.** See *petrosal*.—**Petrosquamous sinus.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Placental sinus**, the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of veins.—**Portal sinus**, the sinus of the portal vein. See below.—**Prostatic sinus.** See *prostatic*.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Rhomboidal sinus.** (*a*) The fourth ventricle. (*b*) The rhombocœlia. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis*.—**Sagittal sinus**, the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sinus circularis iridis**, same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Sinuses of Cuvier**, veins or venous channels of the fetus, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior venæ cavæ.—**Sinuses of the dura mater**, channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the internal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, circular, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse.—**Sinuses of veins**, pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cardiac side of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended.—**Sinus-ganglion**, a group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus.—**Sinus genitalis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus of conjunctiva**, the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivæ.—**Sinus of Highmore**, the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum*.—**Sinus of Morgagni**, a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection.—**Sinus of the auricle.** Same as *sinus venosus*.—**Sinus of the heart**, the principal or main cavity of either auricle.—**Sinus of the jugular vein**, the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull.—**Sinus of the kidney**, the concavity or reëntrance at the hilum of the kidney.—**Sinus of the larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or cæcal laryngeal pouch.—**Sinus of the portal vein**, the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus*.—**Sinus of Valsalva**, any one of three pouchings of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus*, and respectively *aortic* and *pulmonary sinus*.—**Sinus pleuræ**, the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another.—**Sinus pocularis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus*. See *prostatic*.—**Sinus rectus.** Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus rhomboidalis.** Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above).—**Sinus tentorii.** Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus venosus**, in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium*, and *sinus of the auricle*.—**Sinus venosus cornea**, Schlemm's canal.—**Sphenoidal sinuses**, cavities in the sphenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal.—**Straight sinus**, the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili.—**Tarsal sinus**, the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.—**Transverse sinus**, a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior spinal veins below. Also called *basilar sinus*, *basilar plexus*.—**Urogenital sinus**, the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca*, 3 (*a*), and *urogenital*.—**Uterine sinuses**, greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy.—**Valvular sinus.** Same as *sinus of Valsalva*.—**Venous sinus**, any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (*a*) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (*b*) a sinus venosus (see above).

sinusoid (sī'nus-oid), *n.* [< *sinus* + *-oid*.] The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



Sinusoid.

sinusoidal (sī-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [< *sinusoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.—**Sinusoidal function.** See *function*.—**Sinusoidal map-projection.** See *projection*.

sinusoidally (sī-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 373.

sin-worn (sin'wôrn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.]

> I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
> With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mould.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 17.

siogun, *n.* Same as *shogun*.

sion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

-sion. See *-tion*.

Sionite (sī'on-īt), *n.* [< *Sion* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the millennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion.

Siouan (sö'an), *a.* [< *Sioux* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

> The *Siouan* group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 75.

Sioux (sö), *n.* and *a.* [F.: Ojibwa *Nádowessiwag*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sö or söz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana. See *Siouan*, Cyc. of Names (Vol. XI).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux.

sip (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped*, ppr. *sipping*. [< ME. *sippen*, *syppen*, < AS. **syppan* (not found) (cf. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate: see *sipe*) (= MD. *sippen*, sip, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. D. *sipperlippen*, taste with the tip of the tongue), = LG. *sippen*, sip); a secondary form of *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sup*[1]. The form *sip* is related to *sup* (AS. *sūpan*) much as *slip* is related to similar forms (AS. *slūpan*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

> A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
> Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
> And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
> Will deign to *sip* or touch one drop of it.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 145.

> To *sip* a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

> Where I may sit and rightly spell
> Of every star that heaven doth shew,
> And every herb that *sips* the dew.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

> They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 76.

II. *intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

> They could never get her so much as *sip* on a cup with the proudest of them all. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 77.

> Modest as the maid that *sips* alone.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 144.

sip (sip), *n.* [< ME. *sippe*; < *sip*, *v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

> "Here 's wussing health to ye, Robin" (a *sip*), "and to your weelfare here and hereafter" (another taste).
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

> One *sip* of this
> Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
> Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*, Comus, l. 811.

3†. Drink; sup.

> Thus serveth he withouten mete or *sippe*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 193.

sipage (sī'pāj), *n.* [< *sipe* + *-age*.] Same as *seepage*.

sipahee, *n.* Same as *sepoy*.

sipahselar (si-pä'se-lär), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār*, army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the *sipahselar* Timour.

sipe (sīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped*, ppr. *siping*. [Also *seep* (also spelled *seip*, *sepe*); < ME. **sipen*, < AS. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate; cf. AS. **sīpan* (pret. *sāp*, pp. **sipen*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenige*, MD. *sijpooghe*, *sijpooghig*, with running eyes), = OFries. **sīpa* (in comp. pp. *bisepen*, *bi-seppen*) = MD. *sijpen*, D. *zijpen*, drop, = LG. *sipen*, ooze, trickle (freq. *sipern* = Sw. *sippra*, ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian*, etc., and ult. < *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sip*, *sup*. Cf. *seep*.] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

> The *siping* through of the waters into the house.
> *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 316. (*Latham*.)

> Her throat's sair misguggled, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

> The leaves [of the mullen] are boiled in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and *sipe* for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drank while warm.
> *New York Tribune*, Sept. 6, 1886.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]

sipher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

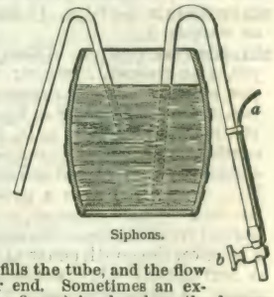
siphilis, *n.* See *syphilis*.

Siphneinæ (sif-nē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphneus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muridæ*, typified by the genus *Siphneus*, containing mole-like murine rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinæ* (which are *Muridæ*) with others of the different family *Spalacidæ*.

siphneine (sif'nē-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphneinæ*, or belonging to that subfamily.

Siphneus (sif'nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. *σιφνεύς*, a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphneinæ*. *S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect.—2†. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

siphon (sī'fon), *n.* [Also *syphon*; < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifón* = Pg. *siphão* = It. *sifone*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), perhaps < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to *σιφλός*, hollow.] 1. A bent pipe or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (*a* in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air, in that case, is sucked out through *a* till the tube is filled to the cock *b*, which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock *b* being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, these columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 34 feet for water.



Siphons.

2. In *zoöl.*, a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mollusca:* (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or sinupalliate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the united siphons are so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See cuts under *ship-worm*, *Teredo*, *quahog*, and *Mya*[1]. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See cut under *Siphonostomata*, 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle*. (4) A tubular or canaliculate formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the calcar or tentaculum, a part or process of the trochal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifers. (*d*) In *entom.*, the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as fleas (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonata*). (*e*) In *Crustacea*, the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostomata*, 1. (*f*) In *Vermes*, a spout-like process of the mouth of gephyrean or sipunculacean worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Sipunculoidea*. (*g*) In *Echinodermata*, a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein*, 1753; *Fabricius*, 1822) and *Sypho* (*Brown*, 1827).—4. In *bot.*, one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain florideous algæ. See *monosiphonous*, *polysiphonous*, *Polysiphonia*, *pericentral*.—5. A siphon-bottle.—**Automatic siphon**, a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm.—**Siphon-filling apparatus**, an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aërated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Würtemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

siphon (sī'fon), *v.* [< *siphon*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.

Water may be *siphoned* over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.
Pop. Encyc. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first *siphon* over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 370.

★**siphonaceous** (sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to florideous algæ. See *siphon*, 4.

siphonage (sī′fon-āj), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-age*.] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against *siphonage* and evaporation.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XLI. 5.

★**siphonal** (sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (*b*) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the *siphonal* impression of the shell. (*c*) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pyloric part.—**Siphonal fasciole**, in *conch.*, a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—**Siphonal scar**, in *conch.*, the pallial sinus. See *pallial, sinus*, 2 (*d*), and cut under *sinupalliate*.

Siphonaptera (sī-fō-nap′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of **siphonapterus:* see *siphonapterous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidæ*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three- to eleven-jointed antennæ, long serrate mandibles, short maxillæ, four-jointed maxillary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is oftener called *Aphaniptera*. See cut under *flea*.

siphonapterous (sī-fō-nap′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonapterus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ἀπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous*.] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

Siphonaria (sī-fō-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphonariidæ*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and millepores. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

Siphonariacea (sī-fō-nā-ri-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidæ*.

Siphonariidæ (sī″fō-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiæ, forming triangular folds of the lining membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horseshoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

siphonarioid (sī-fō-nā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Siphonariidæ*.

Siphonata (sī-fō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus:* see *siphonate*.] 1†. In *entom.*, same as *Hemiptera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Sinupalliata* and some of the *Integropalliata;* the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrachia, Siphoniata*, and *Siphonida*.

★**siphonate** (sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *siphonatus*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(*a*) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 2; sinupalliate. (*b*) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (*c*) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 1; hemipterous; rhynchote. (*d*) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canaliculate; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphoniate*.

siphonated (sī′fō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *siphonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *siphonate*.

siphon-barometer (sī′fon-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

siphon-bottle (sī′fon-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for aërated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.


Siphon-bottle.

siphon-condenser (sī′fon-kon-den″sėr), *n.* A form of condenser for a steam-engine in which the water resulting from the condensation and the injection water which caused it are removed from the vacuum-chamber by a siphon-action. A pipe from the bottom of the condenser extends downward over 34 feet and its lower end is seated by immersion in the water of the hot-well. Since atmospheric pressure on the seat will balance only a column 32 feet in height, there will be a partial vacuum above this point.

siphon-cup (sī′fon-kup), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part of the machine to be lubricated.

siphoned (sī′fond), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ed*[2].] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular *siphoned* Orthoceras," *Hyatt*.

siphonet (sī′fon-et), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-et*[1].] In *entom.*, one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

siphon-gage (sī′fon-gāj), *n.* See *gage*[2].

siphonia, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

siphonial (sī-fō′ni-al), *a.* [< *siphonium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to the siphonium; atmosteal.

Siphoniata (sī-fō-ni-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphoniate (sī-fō′ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonate*.

siphonic (sī-fon′ik), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued *siphonic* action destroys its [the trap's] seal.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 432.

Siphonida (sī-fon′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a siphon, + *-ida*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphonifer (sī-fon′i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

Siphonifera (sī-fō-nif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *siphonifères*, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer:* see *siphonifer*.] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

siphoniferous (sī-fō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer* + *-ous*.] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

siphoniform (sī′fon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

siphonium (sī-fō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *siphonia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *ornith.*, the atmosteon or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

siphonless (sī′fon-les), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-less*.] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

siphon-mouthed (sī′fon-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting homopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

Siphonobranchiata (sī″fō-nō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata, Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.

siphonobranchiate (sī″fō-nō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata;* siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

Siphonochlamyda (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

siphonochlamydate (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*[1].] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tænioglossate, toxoglossate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

Siphonocladaceæ (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonocladus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of very remarkable green algæ, now called *Siphonales*, belonging to the class *Chlorophyceæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and may be differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoöspores, although there may be the conjugation of gametes as well as vegetative propagation.

siphonocladaceous (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′shius), *a.* [< *Siphonocladaceæ* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus (of algæ) *Siphonocladus*.

Siphonocladus (sī-fō-nok′lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A genus of marine grass-green algæ, belonging to the family *Valoniaceæ*.

Siphonognathidæ (sī″fō-nog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyrophanes*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

siphonognathoid (sī-fō-nog′nā-thoid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Siphonognathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonognathus (sī-fō-nog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long subtubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonophora[1] (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of **siphonophorus*, < Gr. *σιφωνοφόρος*, carrying tubes, < *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridæ*.—**2.** A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-louse, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-louse, *S. rosæ*. Now *Necterophora*.

Siphonophora[2] (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **siphonophorus:* see *Siphonophora*[1].] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydromedusæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydriform persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporosacs, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydranths, hydriform persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocalyx; the hydrophyllium, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozoöid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozoöid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calycophora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athorybiidæ, Agalmidæ, Apolemiidæ, Physophoridæ, Rhizophysidæ, Physaliidæ, Hippopodiidæ, Monophyidæ*,

Diphyidæ, and *Velellidæ*. See cuts under *hydrophyllium*, *Physalia*, *hydranth*, *tentacular*, *Athorybia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

siphonophoran (sī-fō-nof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

siphonophore (sī'fō-nō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2].] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 261.

siphonophorous (sī-fō-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*[1].] Same as *siphonophoran*.

siphonoplax (sī-fon'ō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πλάξ*, a tablet, plate.] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

siphonopod (sī-fon'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Siphonopoda*; a cephalopod.

Siphonopoda (sī-fō-nop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siphonopod*.] 1. The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. R. Lankester*.

2. An order of scaphopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodentaliidæ*. *O. Sars*.

siphonopodous (sī-fō-nop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

siphonorhine (sī-fon'ō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial.

siphonorhinian (sī"fō-nō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *siphonorhine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

II. *n.* A tube-nosed bird—that is, a bird of the petrel family.

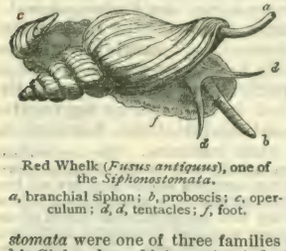
Siphonorhis (sī-fon'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater, 1861): see *siphonorhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.



Siphonorhis americana.

Siphonostoma (sī-fō-nos'tō-mạ), *n. pl.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Siphonostomata*, 1.

Siphonostomata (sī"fō-nō-stom'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonostomatus*: see *siphonostomatous*.] 1. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pœciloposa*, divided into *Caligides* and *Lernæiformes*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernæoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (*b*) An order of epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennæ. It corresponds to the *Caligides* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, canaliculate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon: contrasted with *Holostomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In De Blainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomidæ*, *Turbinellidæ*, *Columbellidæ*, *Muricidæ*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.



Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquus*), one of the *Siphonostomata*.

a, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *d*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

siphonostomatous (sī"fō-nō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *siphonostomatus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth, front.] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish. (*b*) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatous*. (*c*) Having the lip of the shell canaliculate, as a shell-fish; not holostomatous. Also *siphonostomous*.

siphonostome (sī'fō-nō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

siphonostomous (sī-fō-nos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

siphon-pipe (sī'fon-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground.—2. In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

siphon-pump (sī'fon-pump), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to start the flow of water in the direction of the discharge.

siphon-recorder (sī'fon-rē-kôr"dėr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, 5, and *telegraph*.

siphon-shell (sī'fon-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidæ*.

siphon-slide (sī'fon-slīd), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

siphon-tube (sī'fon-tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

siphon-worm (sī'fon-wėrm), *n.* Any member of the *Sipunculidæ*; a spoonworm.

siphorhinal (sī-fō-rī'nạl), *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

siphorhinian (sī-fō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* Same as *siphonorhinian*.

siphosome (sī'fō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *σῶμα*, the body.] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stock. See *nectosome*.

siphuncle (sī'fung-kl), *n.* [< L. *siphunculus*, LL. also *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho*(*n-*), tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*, 2. Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphonet*, and *siphunculus*.

siphuncled (sī'fung-kld), *a.* [< *siphuncle* + *-ed*[2].] Having a siphuncle.

siphuncular (sī-fung'kū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphonal: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

siphunculate (sī-fung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*[1].] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

siphunculated (sī-fung'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *siphunculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *siphunculate*.

siphunculus (sī-fung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *siphunculus*, a little tube: see *siphuncle*.] 1. Pl. *siphunculi* (-lī). In *entom.*, a siphuncle.—2. [*cap.*] See *Sipunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

sipper (sip'ėr), *n.* One who sips.

They are all *sippers*; . . . they look as they would not drink off two pen'orth of bottle-ale amongst them.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

sippet (sip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *sippit*; early mod. E. *syppet*; < *sip* or *sop* (with vowel-change as in *sip*) + *-et*.] 1†. A little sip or sup.

In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in suche wise that with her *sippets* none may satisfie his appetite, and much lesse kill his thirst.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 98.

2. Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

Cut this bread in *sippets* for brewis.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 4.

Put then into him [a chub] a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and *sippets* of white bread.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 70.

3. A fragment; a bit.

What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into *sippets*?
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

sipple (sip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sippled*, ppr. *sippling*. [Freq. of *sip*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

A trick of *sippling* and tippling. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

II. *trans.* To drink by sips.

From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the verb drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies*.)

sipres†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*[2].

Sipunculacea (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

sipunculacean (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea*; sipunculoid; gephyrean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sipunculacea*; a gephyrean worm.

sipunculaceous (sī-pung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

Sipunculida (sī-pung-kū'li-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Leuckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuriæ*.

Sipunculidæ (sī-pung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The spoonworms proper, a restricted family of sipunculoid or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis.—2. The *Sipunculoidea* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. R. Lankester*.

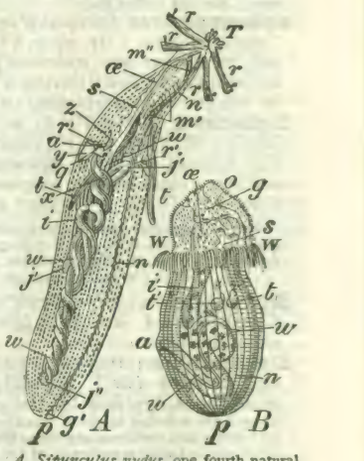
sipunculiform (sī-pung'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sipunculus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoid*.

sipunculoid (sī-pung'kū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidea*: as, a *sipunculoid* gephyrean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sipunculoidea*.

Sipunculoidea (sī-pung-kū-loi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-oidea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of annulose animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

Sipunculomorpha (sī-pung"kū-lō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus*, q. v., + Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echiuromorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Priapulina*.



A. *Sipunculus nudus*, one fourth natural size, in longitudinal section. *T*, tentacles; *r*, *r*, *r*, *r*, four retractor muscles of the proboscis, detached from the points *r'*, *r'* in the body-walls; *a*, anus; *œ*, esophagus; *i*, intestine with *j'*, *j''*, its loops; *x*, *y*, appendages of rectum; *s*, fusiform muscle; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, anal muscles; *s*, cæcal glands of *t*, cæca, the so-called testes; *p*, pore at end of body; *n*, nervous cord, ending in a lobed ganglionic mass near the mouth, with an enlargement, *g'*, posteriorly; *m'*, *m''*, muscles associated with the nervous cord.

B. Larval Sipunculus, about one twelfth of an inch long. *o*, mouth; *œ*, esophagus; *s*, cæcal gland; *s'*, intestine with masses of fatty cells; *a*, anus; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, brain with two pairs of red eye-spots; *n*, nervous cord; *p*, pore; *t*, *t'*, so-called testes; *W*, *W*, circlet of cilia.

sipunculomorphic (sī-pung"kū-lō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Sipunculomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a spoonworm; of or pertaining to the *Sipunculomorpha*.

Sipunculus (sī-pung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, var. of *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe: see *siphuncle*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sipunculidæ*, named by Brandt, in 1835, as a genus of echinoderms. The retractile proboscis is as long as the body, and provided with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth. *S. bernhardus* is found on the coast of Europe, living at a depth of from 10 to 30 fathoms in the shell of some mollusk. Some species burrow in the sand and are used for bait or as food, as *S. edulis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

sipylite (sip'i-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the associated names *niobium* and *tantalum*; < L. *Sipylus*, < Gr. Σίπυλος, the name of one of the children of Niobe and of a mountain near Smyrna where Niobe was changed to stone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *niobium*, *tantalum*.] A rare niobite of erbium, the metals of the cerium group, uranium, and other bases. It occurs in tetragonal

crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

si quis (sī kwis), *n.* [L. *si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church door,
To seek some vacant vicarage before?
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. v.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.
Marston, What you Will, iii. (*Nares.*)

si-quis (sī'kwis), *v. t.* [< *si quis*, *n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312. (*Davies.*)

★ **sir** (sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sir*, *syr*, *ser*, pl. *sires*, *seres*, *serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire*, *syre* = Icel. *sīra*, in mod. pron. *sera*, *sēra*, < OF. *sire*, master, sir, lord, in F. used in address to emperors and kings (= Pr. *sire*, *cyre* = It. *sere*, *sire*, *ser*), a weaker form of OF. *senre*, *sendra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur*, *sieur* = Sp. *señor* = Pr. Pg. *senhor* = It. *signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address sir), < L. *senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, ML. a chief, lord: see *senior*. Cf. *sire*, *signor*, *seignior*, *señor*, etc.] **1†.** A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 3); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,
I cannot project mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 120.

2. A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived
'Twixt sky and ground.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 145.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled *sir*,
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

3. Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys!*" he seith, "this goth not all a right."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

And [Lot] seide, I prey 3ow, *syres*, bowith down into the hows of 3oure child, and dwellith there.
Wyclif, Gen. xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,
Our lamp is spent, it's out! Good *sirs*, take heart.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 84.

Ped. Whence come you, *sir?*
San. From fleaing myself, *sir.*
Soto. From playing with fencers, *sir;* and they have beat him out of his clothes, *sir.*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir;* she was of the earth earthy.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically — (*a*) [*cap.*] A title of honor prefixed to the Christian names of knights and baronets, and formerly applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as, *Sir* King; *Sir* Knight; *Sir* Herald.

Syr Edwarde, somtyme Kynge of England, our fader.
Arnold's Chron., p. 31.

But, Sir, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour? Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcileable.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 1.

Sir king, there be but two old men that know.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

(*b*†) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title given to a clergyman; also, to a pedagogue or tutor.

Sir. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general, for this reason: dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir.*
Nares.

And xxvij Day of August Decessyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe, a prest of the west countre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years." *Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., p. 234.

Sir John†, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . . than in God's word. *Latimer.*

Sir John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn.*— **Sir Roger de Coverley.** Same as *Roger de Coverley.*

sir (sėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*. [< *sir*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To address as "sir."

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him and *Sirr'd* him up at every word.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 47. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To use the word *sir.*

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
Sir-ing and Madam-ing. *Southey*, To Margaret Hill.

siraballi (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant timber from British Guiana, a species of *Damburneya*. Also *sirouaballi.*

siraskier, *n.* Same as *seraskier.*

sircar (sėr-kär'), *n.* [Also *sirkar*, *circar*, *cercar*; < Hind. *sarkār*, < Pers. *sarkār*, head of affairs, superintendent, chief, < *ser*, *sar*, the head, + *kār* = Skt. *kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sirdar.*] In India: (*a*) The supreme authority; the government. (*b*) The master; the head of a domestic establishment. (*c*) A servant who keeps account of the household expenses and makes purchases for the family; a house-steward; in merchants' offices, a native accountant or clerk. (*d*) A division of a province: used chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sircars*, a former division of the Madras Presidency.

sirdar (sėr-där'), *n.* [Also *sardar;* < Hind. *sardār*, < Pers. *sardār*, a leader, chief, commander, < *ser*, *sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keeping, possessing. Cf. *sircar.*] **1.** A chief or military officer; a person in command or authority.

As there are many janizaries about the country on their little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every castellate, and are subject only to their own body.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

2. Same as *sirdar-bearer.*

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trotting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is improvising. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 265.

sirdar-bearer (sėr-där'bār''ėr), *n.* In India, originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of a palanquin, who took the orders of the master; hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

sire (sīr), *n.* [< ME. *sire*, *syre* = Sp. Pg. *sire* = G. Dan. Sw. *sire*, < OF. *sire*, master, lord, sir, *sire*, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < L. *senior*, an elder, ML. a chief, lord, orig. adj., elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior.* Cf. *sir.*] **1†.** A master; a lord; hence, a personage of importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and *syre*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 12.

Oure *sire* in his see aboue the seuene sterris
Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 352.

2. Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, especially to a prince. (See *sir.*) *Sire* is or has been in present or recent use only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. The master of a house; goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 713.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the Statuts des Poulaillers de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband, quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries a man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must buy the (right of carrying on the) mystery."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxii., note.

4. An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *syre*, all hory gray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 5.

That bearded, staff-supported *Sire*— . . .
That Old Man, studious to expound
The spectacle, is mounting high
To days of dim antiquity.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

5. A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used also in composition: as, grand*sire;* great-grand*sire.*

Lewde wrecche, wel bysemithe thi *siris* sonne to wedde me! *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and grand*sires*, all will wear the bays.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 171.

6. The male parent of a beast: used especially of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on passing a winter on the cold plains.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

7. A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sire (sīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*. [< *sire*, *n.*] To beget; procreate: used now chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 26.

siredon (sī-rē'don), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < LL. *siredon*, in pl. *siredones*, < Gr. σειρηδών, a late collateral form of σειρήν, a siren: see *siren.*] A larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with gills, which may subsequently be lost: originally applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the impression that it was a distinct genus. See cut under *axolotl.*

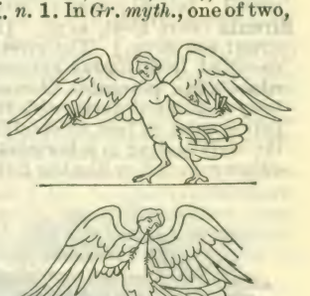
sireless (sīr'les), *a.* [< *sire* + *-less.*] **1.** Without a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,
Who *Sire-less* bore her Sire, yet ever-Maid.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 33.

2. Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

★ **siren** (sī'ren), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syren*, *sirene;* < ME. *sirene*, *syrene*, also *serein*, *sereyn*, < OF. *sereine*, F. *sirène* = Pr. *serena* = Sp. *sirena* = Pg. *serea*, *sereia* = It. *sirena*, *serena* = D. *sireen* = G. Dan. *sirene* = Sw. *siren*, < L. *siren*, ML. also *sirena* and *serena* (by confusion with L. *serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < Gr. σειρήν, a siren; formerly supposed to mean 'entangler,' < σειρά, a cord; but prob. akin to σῦριγξ, a pipe (see *syringe*), Skt. √ *svar*, sound, praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and E. *swear*, *swarm.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of two, three, or an indeterminate number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, the wings and lower part of the body, or sometimes only the feet, of a bird. In Attic usage they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpy monument* (under *harpy*), and compare cut under *embolon.*



Sirens.— From a Greek funeral marble in Chios. (From Mittheilungen of the German Institute in Athens.)

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 51.

2†. A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
In English, as is oure usaunce,
Men clepen hem *sereyns* in France.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 684.

Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, iii. 7.

3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 23.

4. One who sings sweetly.

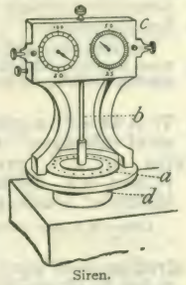
In deep of night . . . then listen I
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.
Milton, Arcades, l. 63.

5†. A fabulous creature having the form of a winged serpent.

Ther be also in some places of arabye serpentis named *sirenes*, that ronne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to fle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

6. In *herpet.*: (*a*) Any member of the *Sirenidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus of amphibians, now restricted as the type of the family *Sirenidæ*. Also *Sirene.*— **7.** One of the *Sirenia*, as the manatee, dugong, halicore, or sea-cow; any sirenian.— **8.** An acoustical instrument consisting essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced

with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut *a* is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirene*.



Siren.

9. An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight.*—**10.** In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

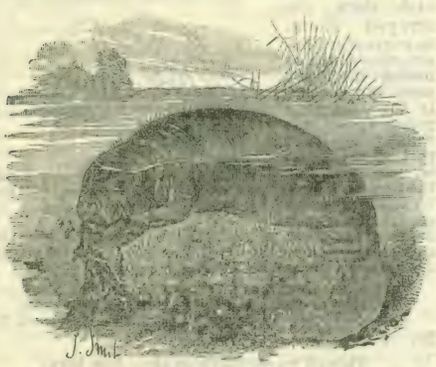
II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

> What potions have I drunk of *Siren* tears,
> Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxix.
>
> And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,
> Her *Siren* voice enchanting draws him on.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 991.

sirene (sī-rēn'), *n.* [< F. *sirène*, a siren: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

Sirene (sī-rē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816): see *siren*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (*b*).

Sirenia (sī-rē'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *siren*, a siren: see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called herbivorous cetaceans, an order of educabilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.


American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The periotic and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammæ, pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetacea herbivora*. They are large or huge unwieldy and ungainly aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Trichechus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Trichechidæ* and *Halicoridæ*. The sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhytinidæ*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halitheriidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhytina*.

sirenian[1] (sī-rē'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *sirenius*, of the sirens, < *siren*, siren: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

> Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays
> His wanton ears with thy *Sirenian* baits.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

sirenian[2] (sī-rē'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sirenia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sirenia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sirenia*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

sirenical (sī-ren'i-kạl), *a.* [Formerly also *syrenicall*; < *siren* + *-ic-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 547. [Rare.]—**2.** Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

> Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant ye: what shall they sing, my good lord?
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

Sirenidæ (sī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siren* + *-idæ.*] **1.** In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenoids large, anterior, and forming part of the palate. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren lacertina*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchus striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as *mud-eels*. **2.** In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosirenidæ* and *Ceratodontidæ*. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 355.

sirenize (sī'ren-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, ppr. *sirenizing*. [< *siren* + *-ize.*] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. *Blount*, Glossographia. [Rare.]

sirenoid (sī'ren-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siren* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—**2†.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Sirenoidei*.

II.† *n.* A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidea (sī-rē-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidei (sī-re-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*, to which various values have been given. (*a*) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Günther*. (*b*) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, etc.

sireny† (sī'ren-i), *n.* [Formerly *syrenie*; < *siren* + *-y*[1].] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

> Rowze vp the watch, lull'd with world's *Syrenie*.
> *Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

Sirex (sī'reks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, a wasp.] See *Urocerus*.

sirgang (sėr'gang), *n.* [E. Ind.] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Coracias chinensis* of Boddaert (1783), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus speciosus* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Kitta*) was founded upon it by Boie in 1826, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8½; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the ★Ceylonese *C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.


Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

Sirian (sir'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sirius* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

> Free from the fervour of the *Sirian* star.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

siriasis (si-rī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *siriasis*, < Gr. *σειρίασις*, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, < *σειριᾶν*, be hot and scorching, < **σειρός*, hot, scorching: see *Sirius*.] **1.** Sun stroke; coup de soleil.—**2.** Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

Siricidæ (sī-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840), < *Sirex* (*Siric-*) + *-idæ.*] See *Uroceridæ*.

siringa (si-ring'gạ), *n.* Same as *seringa*.—**Siringa-oil.** See *oil*.

siringe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

siri-oil (sir'i-oil), *n.* Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

sirippe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *syrup*.

siris (sī'ris), *n.* [Hind.] One of several trees of the genus *Albizzia*, especially *A. Lebbek* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *siris-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields siris-gum. The pink siris is *A. Julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *safed-siris*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the siris-acacia, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

siritch (sir'ich), *n.* [Ar. *siraj*, oil of sesame.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* [< L. *Sirius*, < Gr. Σείριος, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. *σείρ*, the sun, in Suidas); said to be < **σειρός*, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status).] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is —1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

sirkar, *n.* See *sircar*.

sirloin (sėr'loin), *n.* [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloyne*; < F. *surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over, + *longe*, *logne*, loin: see *sur-* and *loin*. The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

> And after evensonge he went agayn to Christeschyrche, and delivered Master Goodnestoun a ribbe of bef and a *surloin* for young monks.
> *Documents of date* 25 *Henry VIII.*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 385.
>
> Let Plutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pease-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a *sirloin* of roast-beef.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 2.

sirly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *surly*.

sirmark (sėr'märk), *n.* See *surmark*.

sirname†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surname*.

Siro (sī'rō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < Gr. *σιρός*, a pit, pitfall: see *silo*.] The typical genus of *Sironidæ*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.


Siro americanus.
(Hair-line shows natural size.)

siroc (sī'rok), *n.* [< F. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*: see *sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

> Stream could not so perversely wind
> But corn of Guy's was there to grind;
> The *siroc* found it on its way,
> To speed his sails, to dry his hay.
> *Emerson*, Guy.

★**sirocco** (si-rok'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *scirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = G. *sirocco*, *sirokko* = Sw. Dan. *sirocco* = F. *sirocco*, *siroc*, formerly also *siroch* = Pr. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*, earlier *scirocco*, *scilocco* = Sp. *siroco*, *jaloque*, *xaloque* (cf. also *xirque*) = Pg. *xaroco*, *xarouco* = Pr. *siroc* = OF. *sieloc*, *seloc*; also with the Ar. article (Ar. *esh-sharq*) Pr. *eyssiroc*, *issalot* = OF. *yseloc*, the southeast wind, < Ar. *sharq*, east; cf. *sharqī*, eastern (> prob. Sp. *xirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen*, *sarsenet*, etc. The mod. Ar. *shelūk*, *shelūq*, sirocco, is a reflex of the

European word.] The Italian name for a southeast wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco—that to which the term is generally applied in English usage—is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

sirogonimium (sī″rō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *lichenol.*, a gonimium which is scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephebaceæ*. See *gonidium*, 3 (*c*) (2).

Sironidæ (sī-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siro(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed cheliceres, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidæ*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

sirop (sir′ọp), *n.* 1†. A former spelling of *syrup*. —2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

The cane-juice . . . in the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop" or "proy," "the flambeau," "the *sirop*," and "the battery." *The Century*, XXV. 116.

Sirosiphon (sī-rō-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + σίφων, a tube: see *siphon*.] A former genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Schizophyceæ*, now included in the genus *Stigonema*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments.

sirosiphonaceous (sī-rō-sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sirosiphonoid*.

Sirosiphoneæ (sī″rō-sī-fō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sirosiphon* + *-eæ*.] A former group of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Schizophyceæ*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point, and trichomes inclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely. Like the genus *Sirosiphon* the group is no longer recognized.

sirosiphonoid (sī-rō-sī′fō-noid), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the old genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphoneæ*.

Sirphus, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

sirple (sėr′pl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sirpled*, ppr. *sirpling*. [Appar. a var. of *sipple*.] To sipple. *Brockett; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sirrah (sir′ä), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrha*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar′ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllabic *sire* (not < Icel. *sīra*, sir, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt): see *sir*, *sire*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in hastiness, and sometimes also to females.

Serrha, heus, io. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.

Sirra, a contemptuous word, irronically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c. *Minsheu.*

Sirrah Iras, go. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 229.

Page, boy, and *sirrah*: these are all my titles. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:
Come hither, *Sirrah*; no, begone.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

sir-reverence† (sėr-rev′ẹ-rens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence*.] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

And, sir, *sirreverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me. *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "*Sir-reverence*." *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 93.

The mess
And half of suitors that attend to usher
Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,
With one consent, which can best please her eye
In offering at a dance.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistressship. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

sirt†, *n.* See *syrt*.

sirup, siruped, etc. See *syrup*, etc.

sirvente (sir-vọnt′), *n.* [< F. *sirvente*, < Pr. *sirventes*, *serventes* (= OF. *sirventois* = Sp. *serventesio* = It. *serventese*), a song (see def.), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1], and cf. *servant*.] In *music*, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the trouvères and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political sirventes, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Hautefort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a trouvère. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

sis[1], **siss**[2] (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy;* a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, < ME. **Cisse*, *Cesse*, an abbr. of *Cicely*, ME. **Cecilie*, *Sissilie*, *Cecile*, *Sisille* (also *Cecilia*), < OF. *Cecile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, < L. *Cæcilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*[2], *gill*[5], similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In def. 2 the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister*.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adaies have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday. *Lodge*, Wits Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

sis[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sice*[1].

sisal (sis′al), *n.* [Also *sizal;* short for *Sisal grass*.] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal grass. Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal hemp. See *henequen*, and compare *istle*.

siscowet, siskowet (sis′kọ-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit;* Ojibwa *siskawit*. Cf. *cisco*.] A variety of the Great Lake trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*, var. *siskawitz*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siscowet* or *siskawitz*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

sise†. An old spelling of *sice*[1], *size*[1].

sisefoil (sīs′foil), *n.* [< *sise*, *sice*[1], + *foil*[1].] In *her.*, same as *sexfoil*.

sisel (sis′el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citillus*. See cut under *suslik*.

siserary (sis′ẹ-rā-ri), *n.* [Also *siserari*, *siserara*, *sisserara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari:* see *certiorari*.] 1†. A certiorari, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

There are old men at the present that are so poysoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be remoued with a writ of Error, and their soules fecht up to heauen with a *sasarara*. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hence—2. Any effective, telling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

I have gi'en the dirty slut a *siserary*. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.

He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. *Scott.*

With a siserary, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once *with a sisserara;* it burst upon me, an' please your honour, like a bomb. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (*Davies.*)

siskawet†, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

siskin (sis′kin), *n.* [= D. *siisje* = MLG. *sisek*, *cisek*, *sisex*, *ziseke*, LG. *ziseke*, *sieske* = MHG. *zisec*, *zise*, G. *zeisig*, *zeischen*, *zeisel*, etc., = Dan. *sisgen* = Sw. *siska* = Norw. *sisik*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through G., and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (D. *-je*, G. *-chen*), < Slovenian *chizhek* = Bohem. *chížh* = Pol. *czyzh* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyzh* = Russ. *chizhŭ;* cf. Hung. *cziz*, OPruss. *czilix*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, D. *sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberdevine or black-headed thistle-finch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish-green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely acute. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds: thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.—**Siskin parrot**, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasiterna*.



Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

siskin-green (sis′kin-grēn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

siskiwit, siskowet, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

sismograph, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

sismometer, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

sismondine (sis-mon′din), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Sismonda*, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

Sisor (sī′sọr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridæ*, as *S. rhabdophorus*.

Sisoridæ (sī-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sisor* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In the typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six- or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

sisourt, *n.* [ME., also *sysour*, *sisoure*, by apheresis from **asisour*, < AF. **asisour* (vernacularly *asseour:* see *sewer*[2]), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor, etc.: see *assize* and *assessor*.] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

Ac Symonye and Cyuile and *sisoures* of courtes
Were moste pryue with Mede.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 62.

The xij. *sisoures* that weren on the quest
Thei shul ben honged this day so haue I gode rest.
Tale of Gamelyn (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

sisourest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.

siss[1] (sis), *v. i.* [< ME. *sissen* = D. *sissen*, hiss, = G. *zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sisa*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle*.] To hiss.

siss[2], *n.* See *sis*[1].

sisserskite (sis′ėr-skīt), *n.* [< *Sissersk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

sissing (sis′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *siss*[1], *v.*] A hissing sound.

Sibilus est genus serpentis, Anglice a *syssyng*. *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (1400). (*Halliwell.*)

sissy (sis′i), *n.* Diminutive of *sis*[1], 2.

sist (sist), *v. t.* [< ME. *sisten* (rare), < L. *sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state*.] 1. In *Scots law:* (*a*) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (*b*) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in Scots law.

Thus *siste* it that the graynes stille abide
Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

To sist one's self, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. —**To sist parties**, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.—**To sist procedure**,

proceedings, or **process**, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

sist (sist), *n.* [< *sist*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—**Sist on a suspension**, in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

sistence† (sis'tens), *n.* [< *sist* + *-ence*.] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

Extraordinary must be the wisdome of him who floateth upon the streame of Soveraigne favour, wherein there is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 122. (*Davies*.)

★ **sister** (sis'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sister*, *sistir*, *syster*, *soster*, *suster*, *sustre*, *zuster*, *zoster* (pl. *sistris*, *sistren*, *sustren*, *sostren*), < AS. *sweostor*, *swustor* = OS. *swestar* = OFries. *swester*, *suster* = MD. *suster*, D. *zuster* (dim. *zusje*) = MLG. *suster* = OHG. *swester*, MHG. *swester*, *suester*, *suister*, G. *schwester* = Icel. *systir* = Sw. *syster* = Dan. *söster* = Goth. *swistar* (Teut. **swestar*, with unorig. *t*) = Russ. Bohem. *sestra* = Pol. *siostra* = Lith. *sesů* (for **swesó*) (gen. *sesers*) = L. *soror* (for older **sosor*) (> It. *sorore* (*sorella*) = Sp. *sor* = Pg. *sor*, *soror* = Pr. *sor*, *seror* = OF. *sorur*, *serour*, *suer*, *seur*, *sœur*, F. *sœur*), sister, = Skt. *svasar*, sister; origin unknown. Cf. *brother*, *father*, *mother*[1]. From the L. *soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. E. *cousin*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother*. often used as a term of endearment.

Huo thet deth the wyl of myne uader of heuene, he is my brother and my *zoster* and my moder.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Duch. Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife
With her companion grief must end her life.
Gaunt. Sister [sister-in-law], farewell.
Shak. Rich. II., i. 2. 56.

And the sick man forgot her simple blush,
Would call her friend and *sister*, sweet Elaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith, church, or other religious community.

Whoever seeks to be received into the gild, being of the same rank as the bretheren and *sisteren* who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

I commend unto you Phebe our *sister*, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea. Rom. xvi. 1.

The Miss Linnets were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a *sister* in religious feeling and good works.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxv.

3. In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters* of mercy. See *sisterhood*, 2.—4. That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

There is in poesy a decent pride
Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose,
Her younger *sister*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 66.

Raw Haste, half-*sister* to Delay.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See *bill*[3].—**Lay sister.** See *lay*[4].—**Oblate Sisters of Providence.** See *oblate*, 1 (*e*).—**Pricket's sister.** See *pricket*.—**Sister converse.** Same as *lay sister*.—**Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Sisters of Loreto.** See *Lorettine*.—**Sisters of Mercy.** See *sisterhood*.—**The Silent Sister.** See *silent*.—**The Three Sisters, the Fatal Sisters,** the Fates or Parcæ.

The young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies and such odd sayings, *the Sisters Three* and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 66.

Whose thread of life *the fatal sisters*
Did twist together.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 275.

II. *a.* Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the *Sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

Sister keelson. See *keelson*.—**Sister ships,** ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

sister (sis'tėr), *v.* [< *sister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

She . . . with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 7.

2. To address or treat as a sister.

How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How officiously he *sisters* her!
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xxxii.

II. *intrans.* To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

A hill whose concave womb re-worded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 2.

sister-block (sis'tėr-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

sisterhood (sis'tėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *susterhode*; < *sister* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

Phedra hir yonge suster eke, . . .
For *susterhode* and companie
Of loue, whiche was hem betwene,
To see hir suster be made a quene,
Hir fader lefte. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

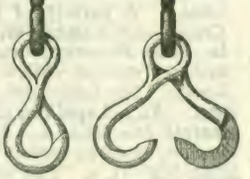
When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse gayly, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, xviii.

2. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1827 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1845 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotions and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A very virtuous maid,
And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 21.

O peaceful *Sisterhood*,
Receive, and yield me sanctuary.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

sister-hook (sis'tėr-hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clove-hook*.


Sister-hooks, closed and open.

sister-in-law (sis'tėr-in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *syster yn lawe*, *sistir elawe*: see *sister*, *in*[1], *law*[1].] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

sisterless (sis'tėr-les), *a.* [< *sister* + *-less*.] Having no sister.

sisterly (sis'tėr-li), *a.* [= D. *zusterlijk* = G. *schwesterlich* = Sw. *systerlig* = Dan. *söster-lig*; as *sister* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

Release my brother; . . .
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 100.

We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.
Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Sistine (sis'tin), *a.* [= F. *Sistine*, < It. *Sistino*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, < L. *sextus*, ML. also *sixtus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–90). Also *Sixtine*.—**Sistine chapel,** the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—**Sistine choir,** the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two choristers selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve to a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—**Sistine Madonna,** or **Madonna of San Sisto,** a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1520), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

sistren, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*[1].

sistrum (sis'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. σεῖστρον, < σείειν, shake.] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.


Sistrum.

Mummius . . . said,
Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head:
"Speak'st thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!"
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 374.

Sisura, *n.* See *Seisura*.

Sisymbrieæ (sis-im-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sisymbrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ*, originally including 16 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* was the type. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it included 22 genera. In that of Engler and Prantl it is not recognized but is substantially equivalent to the subtribe *Sisymbriinæ* in the tribe *Sinapeæ*, though some of the most important genera are placed in other tribes.

Sisymbrium (si-sim'bri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. σισύμβριον, a name applied to certain odorous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another *Mentha aquatica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappendaged stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many oblong seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which also differs in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 50 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few have white, pink, or purplish flowers. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. Several species formerly regarded as belonging to *Sisymbrium* are now referred to other genera, as the tansy-mustard of the southern United States, *Sophia pinnata*, and the mouse-ear cress of Europe, *Stenophragma Thaliana*, naturalized in the United States, also the hedge-garlic, *Alliaria Alliaria*, in waste places from Ontario to Virginia.

Sisyphean (sis-i-fē'an), *a.* [< Gr. Σισύφειος, also Σισύφιος, pertaining to Sisyphus, < Σίσυφος (supposed to be connected with σοφός), L. *Sisyphus*, (see def.).] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

Sisyrinchieæ (sis#i-ring-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Klatt, 1866), < *Sisyrinchium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or peduncled spathes, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. As restricted by Engler it includes seven genera, classed in two subtribes, the *Libertinæ* and the *Sisyrinchinæ*. The first includes four genera, of which *Belamcanda*, the blackberry-lily, is the best known. Of the other subtribe *Sisyrinchium* is the type as well as of the tribe. They are mostly delicate grass-like herbs native to temperate or subtropical countries of both hemispheres. See *Sisyrinchium*, *blackberry-lily* (under *lily*), and *leopard-flower*.

Sisyrinchium (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnæus from the iris; < Gr. σισυρίγχιον, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 120 species, nearly all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flattish flowers. Nearly all the species of the eastern United States are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

★ **sit** (sit), *v.*; pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.

sat (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt, sitte, syt, sytte;* < ME. *sitten, sytten* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth, sitt, sit*, pret. *sat, set, sæt*, pl. *seten, seeten, setten, sete*, pp. *siten, seten*), < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sǣton*, pp. *seten*) = OS. *sittian, sittean* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten*, D. *zitten* = MLG. LG. *sitten* = OHG. *sizzan, sizzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sidde* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sat*, pl. *sētum*, pp. *sitans*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seurer*, OCat. *seser, siure* = Pr. *sezer, cezer, seire* = OF. *sedeir, seeir, seoir*, F. *seoir*) = Gr. ἕζεσθαι (ἑδ-), sit, = OBulg. *siediti, siedieti, siedati, siesti* = Bohem. *sedatí* = Pol. *siedzieć* = Russ. *sidiet'i* (Slav. √ *sad, sed, sied, send*) = Lith. *sedeti*, sit, = Ir. √ *sad* (*sāda*, sitting), = Skt. √ *sad*, sit. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the Teut. are *seat, set*[1], *settle*[1], *beset, inset, onset, outset*, etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are ult. *sedent, sedentary, sedate, sediment, sessile, session, siege, besiege*, etc., *preside, reside, subside, supersede, dissident, resident, resiant, assiduous, insidious, assess, possess, residue, subsidy*, also *seize, sess*[1], *assize, size*[1], *size*[2], *sizar*, etc. The Gr. root (ἕζεσθαι) is involved in E. *cathedral, chair, chaise*, etc., *octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron*, etc. The forms of *sit*, partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*[1]. The pret. *sat*, formerly also *sate* and *set* (cf. *eat* (et), *ate*, pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set*, and corruptly *sot;* the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten, seten*, AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set*, or by confusion with the pret. also *sat*, the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set*, the causal of *sit*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene whan that he had *sete*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1109.

'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 134.

Heat, ma'am! . . . it was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, I. 267.

2. To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

3. To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarm'd
Sits cooing in the pine-tree.
Cowper, Task, vi. 308.

4. To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?
Num. xxxii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast
Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

5. To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the halle vche daye in the wyke,
There the lorde ne the lady liketh nougte to *sytte*.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 94.

6. To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orisonte. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard ensnaring.
Burns, True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 1.

7. To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

Sits the winde there? blowes there so calme a gale
From a contemned and deserued anger?
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 123).

The soile [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which flies in drifts as the wind *sits*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

8. To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 280.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

9. To be worn or adjusted; fit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!
Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new!
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 38.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that sword
The Christian cause *sit* nobly?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her.
Scott, Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well; who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a preoccupied air when she inquired after your welfare.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

10†. To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

Hit *sittes*, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
That ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche,
To be counseld in case to comfford hym-seluyn
Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the fete knoweth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 530.

But as for me, I seye that yvel it *sit*
To essaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten her in anguish and in drede.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses togither. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

11†. To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thou . . . seidest to me mi preyere scholde *sitte*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

12. To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit*, and he [Hale] will make, I think, a very fine picture. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 303.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great flower painter. *Macaulay*, Pilgrim's Progress.

13. To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

You of whom the senate had that hope,
As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose
Next *sitting* to restore you.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sits* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

14. To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyve in commission to some sadd father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *syt* ther, and examyne . . . the novicyes which be not yet throughly cankerd in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].
Abp. Warham, To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

15. To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley.* [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

—**To sit aknee**†. Same as *to sit on the knees*.—**To sit at chambers.** See *chamber*.—**To sit below the gangway.** See *gangway*, 2.—**To sit bodkin**†. See *bodkin*[1].—**To sit close** or **closely to**†, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tryed in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sitt close to* worke.
Abp. Ussher, To Sir R. Cotton (1625). (Ellis's Literary [Letters, p. 132.)

To sit down. (*a*) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (*b*) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit down* at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 104.

(*c*) *Milit.*, to encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Monteguillon, and *sat down* before it, which after five Months Siege he took.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

(*d*) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search.
Dr. J. Rogers.

(*e*†) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be
The prince should *sit down* with this wrong?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

To sit in. (*a*†) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit in* at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*b*) To adhere firmly to anything. *Halliwell.*—**To sit in judgment.** See *judgment*.—**To sit loose** or **loosely**, to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose solitudes, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-sides, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit loose* to the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

To sit on or **upon.** (*a*) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat on* the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat upon* them asked, Whence they came? whither they went? *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday *sat upon* it till near two in the morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 424.

(*b*) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [Slang.]—**To sit on brood**†. See *brood*[1].—**To sit on one's knees**, to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they cam to the hill at gaine,
The[y] *sett* doune *one thair knees*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat on his knees* before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting on the knees* is an expression still used for kneeling.
Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), Notes, [p. 74.

To sit out, to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;
If I see any kneel, and I *sit out*,
That hour is not well spent.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting out*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v. 3.

To sit under, to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit under*, oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.
Milton, Education. (*Davies.*)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) *under* the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 25.

To sit up. (*a*) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak.
Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,
She moan'd, a folded voice; and *up* she *sat*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*) To maintain a sitting posture; sit with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there—of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat up* to the last).
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(*c*) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate up* very late; commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night. *Aubrey*, Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat up* always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxix.

Hence—(*d*) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping: generally followed by *with*.

Let the nurse this night *sit up with* you.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

To sit upon one's skirts†. See *skirt*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *set* her horse with a very graceful air.
Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

2. To seat: chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *syttyng hym selfe*, & his sete helde:
He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2564.

Here on this molehill will I *sit me* down.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 14.

3†. To rest or weigh on; concern; interest; affect; stand (in expense); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore
Oure stomak wole no mete fonge.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchyng [making] wil *sitten* vs ful heigh. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 48.

4. To be incumbent upon; lie or rest upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sittis* youe to sette it aside. *York Plays*, p. 362.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreyninge;
It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 750.

It *sets* not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a soldier lad.
The Duke of Gordon's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 105).

5. To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her.
Carlyle, tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

sit (sit), *n.* [< *sit*, *v.* Cf. *set*[1], *n.*] A subsidence or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

Sita (sē'tä), *n.* [Skt. *sītā*, furrow.] In *Hindu myth.*, the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

Sitana (si-tā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamoid lizards of the family *Agamidæ*, containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

Sitaris (sit'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantha-*

ridæ, having filiform antennæ and subulate elytra. They are found only in southern Europe and northern Africa, and only about a dozen species are known.



Sitaris colletis.

a, first larva; *g*, anal spinnerets and clasps of same; *b*, second larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female imago; *e*, pseudopupa; *f*, third larva. (All enlarged; hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

In early stages they are parasitic in the nests of wild bees, as *S. colletis* of southern France in those of bees of the genus *Colletes*, where they undergo hypermetamorphosis.

site[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *syt*, *syte*, *cytte*, < Icel. *sūt*, grief, sorrow, affliction, var. of *sótt* (= AS. *suht*), sickness, < *sjūkr*, sick, anxious, = AS. *seóc*, E. *sick:* see *sick*[1].] 1. Sorrow; grief; misery; trouble.

Now, alle-weldand Gode, that wyr scheppez us alle,
Gif the sorowe and *syte*, . . . the fende have thi saule!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1060.

Adam, thy selffe made al this *syte*,
For to the tree thou wente full tyte,
And boldely on the frute gan byte my lord for-bed.
York Plays, p. 30.

2. Sinfulness; sin.

He [God] knyt a couenande cortaysly with monkynd . . .
That he schulde neuer for no *syt* smyte al at ones.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 566.

site[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *siten*, *syten*, < Icel. *sȳta*, grieve, wail, < *sūt*, grief, sorrow: see *site*[1], *n.*] To grieve; mourn.

Bot I *site* for an other thing,
That we o water has nu wanting;
Vr water purueance es gan,
And in this wildernes es nan.
Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), l. 11675.

site[2] (sīt), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *scite;* < ME. *site*, < OF. *site*, *sit*, F. *site* = It. *sito* (cf. Sp. Pg. *sitio*), < L. *situs*, position, place, site, < *sinere*, pp. *situs*, put, lay, set down, usually let, suffer, permit (cf. *ponere* = **posinere*, put: see *position*); cf. *site*[3]. Hence ult. (< L. *situs*) E. *situate*, etc.] 1. Position, especially with reference to environment; situation; location.

Cities and towns of most conspicuous *site*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Its elevated *site* forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well.
Cowper, Task, i. 239.

2. The ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located.

We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *scite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.
Ep. Burnet, Records, II. ii. 2, No. 30.

The most niggardly computation . . . presents us with a sum total of several hundreds of thousands of years for the time which has elapsed since the sea . . . flowed over the *site* of London. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 295.

3. Posture; attitude; pose. [Rare.]

The semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1021.

4. In *fort.*, the ground occupied by a work: also called *plane of site*.

site[2] (sīt), *v. t.* [< *site*[2], *n.*] To place; locate; put in a selected position, as a house.

A farm-house they call Spelunca, *sited*
By the sea-side, among the Fundane hills.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Nuremberg in Germany is *sited* in a most barren soil.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

★**sitfast** (sit'fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< *sit* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* Stationary; fixed; immovable; steadfast.

'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them.
Emerson, Hamatreya.

II. *n.* In *farriery*, a circumscribed callosity of the skin in horses or other saddle- and pack-animals, due to pressure of the load. It not infrequently becomes converted into an ulcer, and is then the ordinary "sore back" of these animals, which seldom gets well as long as they are ridden or laden. To prevent such sores is the chief care of packers.

sith[1]† (sith), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sith*, *syth*, with earlier final vowel *sithe*, *sythe*, *sethe*, *siththe*, *sythe*, *seththe*, *seothe*, *soththe*, *suththe*, with earlier final consonant *sithen*, *sythen*, *sythyn*, *sethen*, *sethin*, *sitthen*, *siththen*, *syththen*, *sythethyn*, *seoththen*, < AS. *siththan*, orig. *sīth tham* (= MHG. *sīt dem*, G. *seitdem* (cf. MHG. *sintdem māle*, G. *sintemal*) = Icel. *sīdhan* = Sw. *sedan* = Dan. *siden*), after that, since: *sīth* = OS. *sīth*, *sīdh*, *sīd* = MD. *sijd*, *sind* = MLG. *sint*, *sent*, *sunt*, LG. *sint* = OHG. *sīd*, *sīdh*, *sīth*, MHG. *sīd*, *sīt*, G. *seit*, after, = Icel. *sīdh*, late, = Goth. **seiths*, in *ni thana-seiths*, no longer (cf. neut. adj. *seithu*, late); a compar. adv., appearing also later, with added compar. suffix, in AS. *sīthor* = OS. *sīthor* = MD. *seder*, with excrescent *t sedert*, *sindert*, D. *sedert* = MLG. LG. *seder*, *sedder*, *sedert*, *ser*, *seer* = OHG. *sīdor*, *sidor*, MHG. *sider*, *sider*, afterward, since; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that (see *that*). This word appears in six distinct types: the earliest ME. type *sithen* became by reg. loss of its term. *sithe*, then *sith;* the same form *sithen* became by contr. *sin*, whence with added adverbial term. *sine;* and the same form *sithen* also took on an adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, and became *sithenes*, later spelled *sithence*, whence by contr. the usual mod. form *since*. See *sin*[2], *sine*[1], *sithence*, *since*.] I. *adv.* Same as *since*.

First to the ryght honde thou shalle go,
Sithen to the left honde thy neghe thou cast.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Being of so young days brought up with him,
And *sith* so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *prep.* Same as *since*.

Natheles men seyn there comounly that the Erthe hathe so ben cloven *sythe* the tyme that oure Lady was there buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

Ten days ago I drown'd these news in tears;
And now . . .
I come to tell you things *sith* then befall'n.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 106.

III. *conj.* Same as *since*.

Why meuestow thi mode for a mote in thi brotheres eye; *Sithen* a beem in thine owne ablyndeth thi-selue?
Piers Plowman (B), x. 264.

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. Ezek. xxxv. 6.

sith[2]†. An old spelling of *side*[1], *sithe*[2].

sithe[1]†, *n.* The older and proper spelling of *scythe*.

sithe[2]† (sīth), *n.* [< ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, *sith*, *syth*, *gythe*, time, < AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), journey, turn, time, = OS. *sīth* = OHG. *sind*, MHG. *sint*, a way, time, = Icel. *sinni* (for **sinthi*), *sinn*, a walk, journey, time, = Goth. *sinths*, a time, = W. *hynt* (for **sint*), a way, course, journey, expedition, = OIr. *sēt*, a way: see *send*, *scent*.] 1. Way; path; course; figuratively, course of action; conduct.

An he [Lucifer] wurthe [became] in him-seluen prud,
An with that pride him wex a nyth [envy]
That iwel weldeth al his *sith*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

2. Way; manner; mode.

No *sith* might thai suffer the sorow that thai hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9535.

3. Time; season; occasion.

After the deth she cryed a thousand *sythe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 753.

Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe
As doth the king at every tide or *sith*.
Greene, Shepherd's Wife's Song.

sithe[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *sithen*, < AS. *sīthian* (= OS. *sīthōn* = OHG. *sindōn*, MHG. *sinden* = Icel. *sinna*), journey, < *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*[2], *n.*] To journey; travel.

sithe[3] (sīth), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe;* a var. of *sigh*[1].] To sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I say *sithing*, and *sithing* say my end is to paste up a siquis. My masters fortunes are forc'd to cashere me.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

sithe[3] (sīth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe;* a var. of *sigh*[1].] A sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Whilest thou wast hence, all dead in dole did lie;
The woods were heard to waile full many a *sythe*,
And all their birds with silence to complaine.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 23.

sithen†, *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since*.

sithence†, *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *sithens;* < ME. *sithens*, *sethens*, *sithenes*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es* (see *-ce*), of *sithen:* see *sith*[1]. Hence, by contr., *since*.] Same as *sith*[1] for *since*.

I wil sowe it my-self, and *sitthenes* wil I wende
To pylgrymage as palmers don pardoun forto haue.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 65.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. (*Nares.*)

Have you inform'd them *sithence?*
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 47.

Sithence this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty.
Sir H. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 41.

Mine eyes . . . cry aloud, and curse my feet, for not ambling up and down to feed colon; *sithence*, if good meat be in any place, 'tis known my feet can smell.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

sitiology (sit-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιτίον*, dim. of *σῖτος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *sitology*.

sitiophobia (sit″i-ō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. *σιτίον*, dim. of *σῖτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Same as *sitophobia*.

Sitka cypress, *n.* See *cypress*[1], 1 (*b*).

Sitodrepa (sī-tod're-pȧ), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1863), < Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *δρέπειν*, pluck.] A genus of serricorn beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, founded upon *S. panicea*, a small brown convex insect of cosmopolitan distribution, and often a serious pest to stored food, to drugs, and to specimens of natural history in museums. See cut under *book-worm*.

sitole†, *n.* See *citole*.

sitology (sī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

sitophobia (sī-tō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῖτος*, food, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Morbid or insane aversion to food. Also *sitiophobia*.

sitophobic (sī-tō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *sitophobia* + *-ic*.] Morbidly averse to food; affected with sitophobia.

sit-sicker (sit'sik″ėr), *n.* [< *sit* + *sicker*.] The creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens:* so called in allusion to its close adherence to the ground. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Scotland.]

Sitta (sit'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίττη*, a kind of woodpecker.] A Linnean genus of birds, the nuthatches, typical of the family *Sittidæ*. There are about 15 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America. The common bird of Europe is *S. europæa*, of which a



European Nuthatch (*Sitta europæa*).

variety, *S. cæsia*, is recognized. Five forms occur in the United States: the red-bellied, *S. canadensis;* the white-bellied, *S. carolinensis;* the slender-billed, *S. c. aculeata;* the brown-headed, *S. pusilla;* and the pygmy, *S. pygmæa*. The first of these inhabits North America at large; the second, eastern parts of the continent; the third, western; the fourth, southeastern; and the fifth, southwestern. See also cut under *nuthatch*.

sittacine, *a.* A variant of *psittacine*.

sittand†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *sit*, *v.* Cf. *sitting*, *p. a.*] Same as *sitting*, 3.

He saluȝede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,
And fraynez aftyre the fende fairely there aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 993.

sittandly†, *adv.* [ME., < *sittand* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *sittingly*.

That they bee herberde in hasteȝn thoos heghe chambres;
Sythine *sittandly* in sale servyde ther-aftyr.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

sitte†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit*.

Sittella (si-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Sitta* + dim. *-ella*.] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidæ*. *S. chrysoptera, leucoptera, leucocephala, pileata, tenuirostris,* and *striata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

sitten (sit'n). An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit*.—**Sitten on,** stunted in ★stature. *Halliwell.*

sitter (sit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *syttare;* < *sit* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sits. (*a*) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

(*b*) A brooding or incubating bird.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters.*
Mortimer, Husbandry.

(*c*) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.

Sitter up, one who sits up. See *to sit up,* under *sit.* (*a*) One who stays up late at night.

They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights.
Lamb, Confessions of a Drunkard.

(*b*) One who watches during the night.

There 's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters-up* night and day.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Sittidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta*. See *Sittinæ*.

Sittinæ (si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sittidæ* as a subfamily of *Paridæ* or of *Certhiidæ*.—2. A subfamily of *Sittidæ*, chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta;* the nuthatches proper. They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsi and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittinæ* are among the most nimble and adroit of scansorial birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta*.

sittine (sit'in), *a.* [< NL. *Sitta* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittinæ*.

sitting (sit'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sittinge, syttinge, syttynge;* verbal n. of *sit, v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

I shall never see my gold again: fourscore ducats at a *sitting!* fourscore ducats! *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 1. 117.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting.*
Dryden.

3. An incubation; a brooding, as of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

In the somer seson whane *sittinge* nyeth, . . .
This brid [partridge] be a bank bildith his nest.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 39.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting.* *Addison,* Spectator, No. 128.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits; a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at least five hundred *sittings.*
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, ii.

6†. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

In that Cytee [Samaria] was the *syttinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 106.

7. In *Eng. law,* the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term,* under *Easter*[1], and *Trinity term, Michaelmas term,* and *Hilary term,* under *term.*—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.
J. J. Gurney, Journal, 8th mo., 8th, 1841.

A sitting in banc. See *banc.*

sitting (sit'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sittynge,* ppr. of *sit.* Cf. *sittand.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.,* sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3†. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
Were wel *sittynge,* if that I were a fend,
To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 437.

sittingly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syttyngly;* < *sitting* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *sittandly.*] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

sitting-room (sit'ing-röm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most ★commonly occupied by the family.

He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window. *George Eliot,* Amos Barton, viii.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *situated,* ppr. *situating.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus,* pp. of (ML.) *situare* (> It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place, < L. *situs* (*situ-*), a site: see *site*[2].] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passive or past participle.]

If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 42.

A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.
Landor, Works, II. (Author to Reader of Imag. Conv.).

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated.*

We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crimsworth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you—. . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated,* and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, vi.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus,* pp. of (ML.) *situare,* locate, place: see *situate, v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

There 's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye
But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 16.

Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Earth hath this variety from heaven
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.
Milton, P. L., vi. 641.

Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 537.

situation (sit-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *situation* = Sp. *situacion* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione,* < ML. *situatio(n-),* position, situation, < *situare,* pp. *situatus,* situate: see *situate.*] 1. Local position; location.

Beautiful for *situation,* the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.
E. Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal *situation* waste and wild:
A dungeon horrible on all sides round.
Milton, P. L., i. 60.

The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

To be so tickled, they would change their state
And *situation* with those dancing chips,
O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxviii.

Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation,* into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no; being once in it, he acts as if he did. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, viii. 34.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art,* a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thruston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial acc't of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington.

Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language. *De Quincey,* Style, i.

The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation,* firebrand and serpent as she was.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

On Munday they . . . marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfeilds & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for *situation.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 88.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Site, station, post.—3. Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly. ★

situla (sit'ū-lä), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, < L. *situla,* a bucket, urn.] 1. Pl. *situlæ* (-lē). *Eccles.,* an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star of ★magnitude 5.5, κ Aquarii.

situs (sī'tus), *n.*; pl. *situs.* [L.: see *site*[2].] 1. Situation; site.

The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States. *E. Atkinson,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 289.

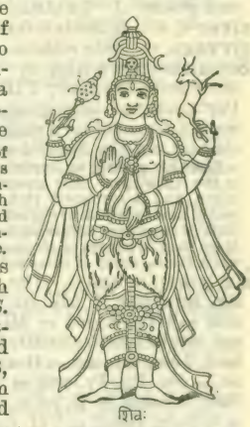
2. In *biol., archæol.,* etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing: chiefly in the phrase *in situ,* in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law,* situation in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the situs (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no situs, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual situs, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—**Situs perversus,** abnormal position of organs or parts.—**Situs transversus,** lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

sit-ye-down (sit'yē-doun'), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major.* [Prov. Eng.]

sitz-bath (sits'bȧth), *n.* [A partly accom. form of G. *sitzbad,* < *sitz,* a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath.*] 1. Same as *hip-bath.*—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

Sium (sī'um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < Gr. *σίον,* a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Amminæ* and subtribe *Carinæ.* It is characterized by flowers with numerous undivided involucral bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are about 10 species, not including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), which is separated from *Sium* on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucres and involucels. They are known as *water-parsnip.* Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutæfolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula erecta,* by some referred here. Compare *ninsi,* and for *S. Helenianum* see *jellico,* 2. See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirret.*

Siva (sē'vä), *n.* [Also *Shiva, Çiva;* < Hind. *Siva,* < Skt. *çiva,* propitious: a euphemism.] 1. In *later Hindu myth.,* the name of a god of highest rank, supreme god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage.


शिव:
Siva. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

2. In *ornith.,* a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera, S. strigula,* and *S. castaneicauda:* so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Ioropus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Ægithinidæ, Liotrichidæ,* and *Timeliidæ.* 3. In *entom.,* a genus of hemipterous insects.

Sivaistic (sē-vą-is'tik), *a.* [< *Siva* + *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.

Sivaite (sē′vä-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siva* + *-ite*[2].] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 815.

Sivalik (si-vä′lik), *a.* Same as *Siwalik*.

Sivan (siv′an), *n.* [< Heb. *sivān*.] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

siva-snake (sē′vä-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly



Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

cobriform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.

sivathere (siv′a-thēr), *n.* A sivatherium.

Sivatheriidæ (siv″a-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sivatherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidæ*, and by others considered as finding its nearest living relative in the North American *Antilocapridæ*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

sivatherioid (siv-a-thē′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sivatherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the sivatherium; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidæ*.

Sivatherium (siv-a-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Falconer and Cautley), < *Siva*, the Hindu god, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidæ*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Pliocene, Siwalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivalhippus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a sivathere.

sive[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sieve*.

sive[2] (sīv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scythe*. *Halliwell.*

siver[1]† (siv′ėr), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *simmer*[1], the form perhaps influenced by *shiver*[2] and *quiver*[1].] To simmer. *Holland.*

siver[2]†, *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer*[3].

sivvens, *n.* See *sibbens*.

Siwalik (si-wä′lik), *a.* [Also *Sivalik*, in E. sometimes *Sewalick*; < Hind. *Sivālik*, *Siwālikh*.] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Siwaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Siwalik* strata; *Siwalik* fossils. —**Siwalik group**, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Siwalik fauna, many of them still existing.

six (siks), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. also *saxe*; < ME. *six*, *sex*, *sexe*, *sixe*, < AS. *six*, *syx*, *siex*, *seox* = OS. *sehs* = OFries. *sex* = MD. *ses*, D. *zes* = MLG. *ses*, *sēs*, LG. *ses* = OHG. MHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *sex* = Goth. *saihs* = L. *sex* (> It. *sei* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *seis* = F. *six*) = Gr. *ἕξ* = W. Bret. *chwech* = Ir. *sē* = Gael. *se* = Lith. *szeszi* = OBulg. *shestĭ* = Pol. *szesc* = Bohem. *shest* = Russ. *shestĭ* = Zend *khshvash*, Pers. *shash* = Skt. *shash*, six. Hence *sixth*, *sixteen*, etc.; from the L., *sext*, *sextant*, *sexter*, *sextet*, *sextuple*, *sexagenarian*, *sexagesima*, *sexennial*, *senary*, *sice*[1], etc.; and from Gr., *hexagon*, *hexagonal*, *hexameter*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Six Nations.** See *Iroquois*.—**Six-Principle Baptists.** See *baptist*, 2.—**Six-year molar**, the first permanent molar tooth.—**The Six Acts.** See *act*.—**The Six Articles.** See *article*.—**The Six Companies**, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In *games:* (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. *Cowley*, Danger of Procrastination.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, i. 1.

Mr. Steevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sixes*. *Nares.*

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

The bonds became known as the *sixes* of 1861.
The Nation, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—**At (formerly on) six and seven, at sixes and sevens**, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare *to set on seven*, under *seven*.

Lat not this wreched wo thyne herte gnawe,
But, manly, set the world *on six and sevene*,
And if thow deye a martyr, go to hevene.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 622.

Alle in sundur hit [the tun] brast,
In six or in seuyn.
Avowyne of King Arther, st. 64. (Ritson's Eng. Metr. Rom., p. 89.)

Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
I shalle, and that in hy, set alle *on sex and seven;*
Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to neven
And to have mastry bot myself fulle even.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 143.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven.*
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 122.

Continued sixes, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes.** See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

Man found out *long sixes;*—Hail, candlelight!
Lamb, Elia, Popular Fallacies, xv.

Sevens and sixes. See *seven*, 3.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 5 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright *short-sixes*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

Six clerk, in *Eng. Chancery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours**, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.

sixain (sik′sān), *n.* [< F. *sixain*, OF. *sisain*, *sixaine*, *sixain* = Pr. *seizen* = Sp. *seiseno*, sixth, < ML. *sexenus*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

six-banded (siks′ban″ded), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyou*.

six-belted (siks′bel″ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Sesia ichneumoniformis*.

sixer (sik′sėr), *n.* [< *six* + *-er*[1].] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set: or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

sixfold (siks′fōld), *a.* [< ME. **sixfold*, < AS. *sixfeald* (= Icel. *sexfaldr* = Dan. *sexfold*; cf. D. *zes-voudig* = G. *sechsfältig* = Sw. *sexfaldig*), sixfold; as *six* + *-fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

The mouth of this fish is furnished with sometimes a *sixfold* row of teeth.
Pennant, British Zoölogy (ed. 1776), III. 107.

Sixfold measure or time, in *music*, same as *sextuple rhythm* or *time* (which see, under *sextuple*).

sixfold (siks′fōld), *adv.* [< *sixfold*, *a.*] In a sixfold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

six-footer (siks′fůt″ėr), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [Colloq.]

Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 73.

six-gilled (siks′gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidanidæ*.

six-hour (siks′our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

six-lined (siks′līnd), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined* lizard, scuttler, or streakfield, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

sixling (siks′ling), *n.* [< *six* + *-ling*[1].] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

sixpence (siks′pens), *n.* [< *six* + *pence*.] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43⅔ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,
Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

3†. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6¼ cents.

sixpenny (siks′pe-ni), *a.* [< *six* + *penny*.] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf. —2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff *sixpenny* strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny truckers. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

Sixpenny nails. See *nail*, 5, and *pound*[1].

Have you the hangings and the *Sixpenny nails* for my Lord's Coat of Arms?
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 47.

six-point (siks′point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle.** See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

six-shooter (siks′shō″tėr), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bowie-knives, *six-shooters*, an' the like.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 177.

six-spot (siks′spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot* burnet-moth.

II. *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

six-stringed (siks′stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for *the Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

sixte (sikst), *n.* [< F. *sixte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *tierce*, *quart*[2], 2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with nails upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the hilt a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

The authors of "Fencing" prefer tierce to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them.
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 742.

sixteen (siks′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtene*, *sextene*, < AS. *sixtēne*, *sixtīene* = OS. *sestein* = OFries. *sextine*, *sextene* = D. *zestien* = MHG. *sehzehen*, G. *sechszehn*, *sechzehn* = Icel. *sextān* = Sw. *sexton* = Dan. *sexten* = Goth. **saihstaihun* = L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim* (> It. *sedici* (cf. Pg. *dezaseis*, transposed) = Pr. *sedze* = F. *seize*), sixteen; as *six* + *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

sixteenmo (siks′tēn′mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

sixteenth (siks′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtenthe*, earlier *sixtethe*, *sixteothe*, < AS. *sixteótha*, *syxteóthe* = OFries. *sextinda*, *sextenda*, *sextiensta*, *sextendesta* = D. *zestiende* = MHG. *sehzehende*, G. *sechszehnte*, *sechzehnte* = Icel. *sextāndi* = Sw. *sextonde* = Dan. *sextende*; as *sixteen* + *-th*[3].]

I. *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—**2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

II. *n.* **1.** One of sixteen equal parts.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (*b*) A sixteenth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

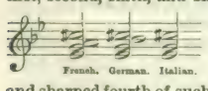
sixteenth-note (siks'tēnth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign  or  , or, in groups,  . Also called *semiquaver*.—**Sixteenth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

sixteenth-rest (siks'tēnth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note rest*.

sixth (siksth), *a.* and *n.* [With term. conformed to *-th*[3]; < ME. *sixt, sexte, sixte, syxte, sæxte, siste, seste,* < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sehsto* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zesde* = MLG. *seste, sēste* = OHG. *sehsto*, MHG. *sehste*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *setti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihsta* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—**2.** Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Sixth-day,** Friday, as the sixth day of the week; so called among the Society of Friends.—**The sixth hour,** the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noontide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of sext.

> Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about *the sixth hour*. Acts x. 9.

II. *n.* **1.** A sixth part.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmizated *la*. The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 5. Such a sixth is called *major*. A sixth a half-step shorter is called *minor;* one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented, extreme,* etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as consonances; other sixths as dissonances.—**Chord of the added sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** in *music*, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme or augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms—(*a*) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth of a minor scale; (*b*) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale; (*c*) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth.** See *Neapolitan*.


French. German. Italian.

sixthly (siksth'li), *adv.* [< *sixth* + *-ly*[2].] In the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **sixtiethe,* < AS. *sixtigotha* = Icel. *sextugandi* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *zestigste* = G. *sechszigste, sechzigste*), sixtieth; as *sixty* + *-eth*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

Sixtine (siks'tin), *a.* Same as *Sistine*.

sixty (siks'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixty, sixti, *sexti, sextig,* < AS. *sixtig, sixteg* = OFries. *sextich, sextech* = MD. *sestig*, D. *zestig* = OHG. *sehszug*, MHG. *sehzec, sehzic*, G. *sechszig, sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr, sextögr, sextigir*, mod. *sextīu* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *tredsindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tigjus;* as *six* + *-ty*[1]. Cf. L. *sexaginta,* < *sex*, six, + *-ginta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **I.** *a.* Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Sixty-knotted guipure.** See *guipure*.

II. *n.* **1.** The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—**2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

sixtyfour-mo (siks'ti-fōr'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 64*mo*, prop. L. *in LXIVmo*, i. e. *in sexagesimo quarto: sexagesimo*, abl. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart, quarto*.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2¼ by 3¼ inches, or about that size.

sixty-fourth (siks'ti-fōrth'), *a.* Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

sixty-fourth-note (siks'ti-fōrth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemisemiquaver:  ,  , or, in groups,  .—**Sixty-fourth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

sixty-six (siks'ti-siks'), *n.* A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 3, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

six-wired (siks'wīrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Seleucides*.

sizable (sī'za-bl), *a.* [Also *sizeable;* < *size*[1] + *-able*.] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

> A . . . modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless, . . . invented that *sizeable* instrument which is now in use. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 220.

> William Wotton, B. D., . . . has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your governor. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

sizal (siz'al), *n.* Same as *Sisal hemp*. See *henequen*.

sizar (sī'zär), *n.* [Also *sizer;* < *size*[1], an allowance of provisions, + *-ar*[1] for *-er*[1].] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (*c*).

> The distinction between pensioners and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensioners and *sizers* taking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

> The *sizars* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

> *Sizars* are generally Students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 5.

sizarship (sī'zär-ship), *n.* [< *sizar* + *-ship*.] The position, rank, or privileges of a sizar.

> Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes waited on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. iv.

★**size**[1] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise;* < ME. *sise, syse, syce*, by apheresis from *assise, asise*, allowance; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize*.] **1.** A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize, n.*, 2.

> Hit hath be vsid, the Maire of Bristow . . . to do calle byfore hym . . . all the Bakers of Bristowe, there to vndirstand whate stuff they haue of whete. And after, what *sise* they shall bake. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

> Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle *sise* after the Purification of our Ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. xliii. that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *sise*, to be vttered or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 705.

> To repress Drunkenness, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pins in the Pot, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

> 'Tis not in thee
> To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
> To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 178.

> A *Size* is a portion of bread or drinke, i. is a farthing, which Schollers in Cambridge haue at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S., as in Oxeford with the letter Q. for halfe a farthing and q[a]. for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxeford to Battle in the butterie booke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to Size, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie booke. *Minsheu*, Guide into Tongues (1617).

3. Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

> I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 4, 1662.

4†. A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

> Hast thow wylnet by couetyse
> Worldes gode ouer *syse?*
> *Myre*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1282.

> Our *size* of sorrow,
> Proportion'd to our cause, must be as great
> As that which makes it. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 4.

5†. Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

> Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanick *size*. *Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.

> A plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

6. Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

> iij perchers of wax then shalle he fet.
> A-boue tho chymné that is sett,
> In *syce* ichoñ from other shalle be
> The lengthe of other that men may se.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

> Both the cherubims were of one measure and one *size*. 1 Ki. vi. 25.

7. One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, one third of an inch in length.

> There is not a *size* of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrances. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

> This calumnious disguise was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyrolese design, and several *sizes* too small. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

8. Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

> And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger *size* then these. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 305.

> Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe,
> In clamours of all *size*, both high and low.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 21.

> I have ever verified my friends,
> Of whom he's chief, with all the *size* that verity
> Would without lapsing suffer. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 18.

9. *pl.* A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> And there 's the satin that your worship sent me,
> Will serve you at a *sizes* yet. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

10. An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.—**Heroic size.** See *heroic*.—**Pope's size.** See *pope*[1].—**Sizes of paper.** See *paper*.—**Syn. 6.** *Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume.* *Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth *magnitude*. *Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of a calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

★**size**[1] (sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [< *size*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

> The Coynes which they had were either of brasse, or else iron rings *sized* at a certaine waight, which they used for their monies. *J. Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (ed. 1650), p. 169.

> There was also a statute for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of lesse importance. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

2. At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

> Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they *size*, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads. *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

> When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen. *Laws of Harvard College* (1798), p. 39 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

> At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged. *Laws of Yale College* (1811), p. 31 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

3. To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps and kidnies.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. To rate; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave
Our bailiffs you may *size*.
Randolph, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.

5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be *sized* when packed, and the green weights and date of packing shall also be marked on each package.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*[1], 3. (*b*) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to *size* a line (to haul a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**To size up**, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to *size* a person *up* as dishonest. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had to *size up* our fellow legislators, to find out their past history and present character and associates.
The Century, XXIX. 821.

II. *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *battel*[4].

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be *sized for*—that is, brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 35.

To size upon†, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall *size upon* another, he shall be fined a Shilling, and pay the Damage; and every Freshman sent [for victuals] must declare that he who sends him is the only Person to be charged.
Laws of Yale College (1774), p. 10 (quoted in College Words [and Customs, p. 429).

size[2] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise, syse;* < ME. *sise, syse*, size (= It. *sisa, assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *sise, assise*, measure, etc., < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.: see *assize*. Cf. *size*[1].] **1.** A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The finest is made in Russia from sturgeons' sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *isinglass*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of isinglass is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

Syse, for bokys lymynynge (*sise* colour).
Prompt. Parv., p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—**4.** In *physiol.*, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—**5.** In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

size[2] (sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [Early mod. E. also *sise;* < *size*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four Gums rather when we treat of *Sizing* and Stiffening than now, in a Discourse of Dying.
Sir W. Petty, Bp. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 294.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

O'er-*sized* with coagulate gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

The blood-*sized* field.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding; this operation is called *sizing* the clay.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

size[3], *n.* Same as *sice*[1].

sizeable, *a.* See *sizable*.

size-cue (sīz′kū), *n.* In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the buttery-books. See *size*[1], *n.*, 2, and *cue*[2], 2.

sized[1] (sīzd), *a.* [< *size*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.: occurring usually in compounds: as, *fair-sized*, middle-*sized*, etc.

As my love is *sized*, my fear is so;
Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 180.

A well-*sized* and useful volume might be compiled and published annually, containing the incorrect expressions, and omitting the opinions, of our booksellers' boys, the reviewers. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

sized[2] (sīzd), *p. a.* [< *size*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**Hard-sized**, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—**Machine-sized paper.** See *paper*.—**Slack-sized**, noting paper that has not enough of size.—**Soft-sized.** Same as *slack-sized*.—**Sour-sized**, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

sizel, *n.* Same as *scissel*.

sizer (sī′zėr), *n.* [< *size*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—**2.** An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage: as, a coffee-*sizer;* a bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

size-roll (sīz′rōl), *n.* **1.** A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—**2.** In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farrow.*

size-stick (sīz′stik), *n.* A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

size-time (sīz′tīm), *n.* The time when assizes are held. Compare *size*[1], *n.*, 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;
'Twas *size time* there, and hanging was a brewing.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

siziness (sī′zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

sizing[1] (sī′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any act or process indicated by *size*[1], *v.*—**2.** Specifically, in university use: (*a*) An order for extra food or drink from the buttery.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my cue in my days; I am free of the whole university; I commenced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

(*b*) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner.
Peirce, Hist. Harvard University, p. 219.

3. In *mining*, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *spitzkasten*), the labyrinth, the Engis trough, the Thirian washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, 5, and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—**Sizing-bell**, a bell rung when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—**Sizing-party**, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—**To put out of sizing**, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

sizing[2] (sī′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—**2.** Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—**Animal sizing**, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—**Rosin sizing**, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

sizy (sī′zi), *a.* [< *size*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy*. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

sizygium, *n.* See *syzygium*.

sizz (siz), *v. i.* [An imitative var. of *siss*[1]. Cf. *hizz, hiss.*] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "singing" or rather "*sizzing*" noise on the wire. *Nature*, XLII. 595.

sizzen (siz′n), *v. i.* [Cf. *sizz.*] To hiss. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sizzers†, *n.* An old spelling of *scissors*.

sizzing (siz′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizz, v.*] Yeast; barm. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias *sizing*, alias rising. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

Sizzing: Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or Ale makes in working. *Ray*, Eng. Words, p. 113.

sizzle (siz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizzling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap fries and drips on the *sizzling* coals below, and flies off in angry steam.
S. Judd, Margaret.

The *sizzling* embers of the fire having about given up the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady downpour. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [Provincial or colloq.]

3. To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [Colloq.]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the *sizzling* leather roof of our tarantas, fanning ourselves with our hats. *The Century*, XXXVI. 367.

II. *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sizzle. . . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled up*." This evidently meant burnt up.
Moor, Suffolk Words, p. 351.

sizzle (siz′l), *n.* [< *sizzle, v.*] **1.** A hissing or sputtering sound. [Provincial or colloq.]—**2.** Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [Colloq.]

sizzling (siz′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizzle, v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the *sizzlings* of a flight of electric sparks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

S. J. An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

S-joint (es′joint), *n.* A mode of joining two surfaces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight.*



S-joint.

sk-. For Middle English and early modern English words so beginning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

skaddle, *a.* and *n.* See *scaddle* and *scathel*.

skaffaut†, **skaffold**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scaffold*.

skag (skag), *n.* Same as *skeg*[1].

skail, *v.* A Scotch form of *scale*[1].

skain, *n.* See *skein*[1], *skean*[2].

skainsmate†, *n.* [Formation uncertain; explained as (*a*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[1], *skein* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (*b*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[2], *skean*[2], a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate*[1]. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (?). See etymology.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 162.

skair, *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *scare*[1].

skaith, *n.* and *v.* See *scathe*.

skald[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *scald*[1].

skald[2], *n.* See *scald*[3].

skalk†, *n.* See *shalk*.

skall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scall*.

skalp†, *n.* See *scalp*[1].

skart. See *scare*[1], *scar*[1], *scar*[2].

skaret, *v.* See *scare*[1].

skarlet†, **skarlett**†, *n.* See *scarlet*.

skart. Same as *scart*[1], *scart*[3], *scarf*[3].

skat†, *n.* See *scat*[1].

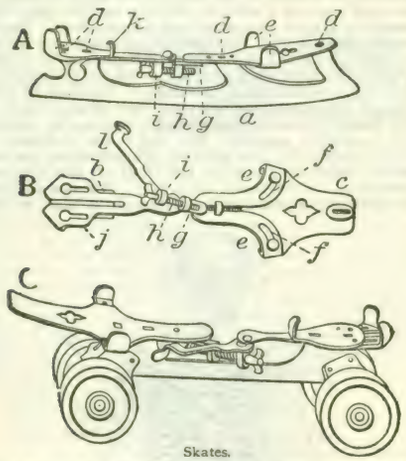
skate[1] (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate;* < ME. *scate, schate*, < Icel. Norw. *skata*, a skate; cf. Ir. Gael. *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < LL. *squatus*, L. *squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raioid or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Raiidæ* and genus *Raia;* a kind of ray. All skates are rays, but not all rays are called *skates*, this name being applied chiefly to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raia*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raia batis*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.



Barn-door Skate (*Raia lævis*).

On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *tobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 3 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. eglanteria* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. lævis*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. —**Burton skate**, *Raia alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Shagreen skate**. See *shagreen*.

skate[2] (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate;* a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skeates*, *scheets*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaetsen*, skates (*schaatsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' skater) (cf. Dan. *sköite*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, > OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trestle, ML. *scacia*, *scatia*, a stilt: see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *ís-leggir*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee*, *skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed



Skates.

A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed. *a*, runner; *b*, heel-plate; *c*, sole-plate; *d*, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel- and sole-plates; *e*, *e*, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots *f* upon pins fixed firmly in the sole-plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar *g*, connected by a winged adjusting-screw *h* to a collar *i*, which is pivoted to the heel-clamp *j*; *k*, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel-clamp is drawn forward; *l*, toggle-lever, by which the sole-clamps are drawn rearward and the heel-clamp forward simultaneously. In B this lever is shown turned out; to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.

To my Lord Sandwich's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skeates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with *skates*, if you know what those are. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 31, 1711.

skate[2] (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [< *skate*[2], *n.*] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . .
Who taught me how to *skate*, to row, to swim.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

skate-barrow (skāt'bar″ō), *n.* The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.

skater (skā'tėr), *n.* [< *skate*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who skates.

Careful of my motion,
Like the *skater* on ice that hardly bears him.
Tennyson, Exper. in Quantity, Hendecasyllabics.

2. One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridæ* or *Hydrobatidæ*, etc.

skate-sucker (skāt'suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *sea-leech*.

skating (skā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skate*[2], *v.*] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time *skating* made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 153.

skating-rink (skā'ting-ringk), *n.* See *rink*[2].

skatol (skat'ol), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), dung, dirt, + *-ol*.] A crystalline volatile nitrogenous principle, $C_8H_5(CH_3)NH$, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines.

skavel†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deuiding of mow,
With skuppet and *skauel* that marshmen alow.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 38. (*Davies.*)

skavie, *n.* Same as *shavie*.

skaw (skâ), *n.* [Also *scaw;* Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott*, Pirate, viii.

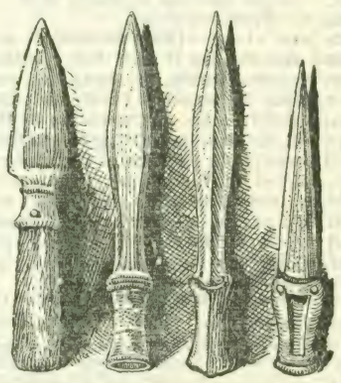
The wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty *Skaw*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skayles†, (skālz), *n.* [Also *skailes*, *skales;* cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *kail*[2].] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

Aliossi, a play called nine pins or keeles, or *skailes*. *Florio* (1598).

skean[1], *n.* See *skein*[1].

skean[2] (skēn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skeen*, *skene*, formerly *skein*, *skeane*, *skayne*, *skeyn*, *skeyne;* < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgien*, a simitar, slicer; cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < √ *ski* (L. *scindere*, pret. *scidi*), cut: see *scission*, *schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually



Skeans.—From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the seax, or broad-backed knife.

Duryng this siege arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Hall*, Henry V., f. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Cassocks had short *Skeynes* hidden, with which, upon a Watchword given, they set upon the Britains, and of their unarm'd Nobility slew three, some say five hundred. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

skean-dhu (skēn'dō), *n.* [< Gael. *sgian dubh*, black knife: *sgian*, knife (see *skean*[2]); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodsman, the trusty *skene dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

skeart, *p. a.* A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*[1].

skeary, skeery (skēr'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *scary*[1].

It is not to be marveled at that amidst such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

skeatest, *n. pl.* See *skate*[2].

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skedaddled*, ppr. *skedaddling*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Celtic, and even to Gr. σκεδαννύναι, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination *-le;* it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*[1] (AS. *sceádan*), pour, etc.: see *shed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skedaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill"—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skedaddling* all that milk." *Hotten*, Slang Dictionary, p. 292.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skedaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skedaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'titubation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skedaddled* the milk." *The Atlantic*, XL. 234.

II. *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamper off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skedaddling* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune*, War Correspondence, May 27, 1862.

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *n.* [< *skedaddle*, *v.*] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skedaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker*, Ismailia, p. 211. (*Bartlett.*)

skee, ski (skē; mod. Norw. and Sw. pron. shē), *n.*; pl. *skees*, *ski* or *skis*. [< Dan. *ski* = Norw. *ski*, *skid*, *skida* = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skīdh*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood: see *shide*, *skid*[1].] A wooden runner, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the mid-



Skee.

a, profile view; *b*, view from above.

dle, but thinner toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity or as a substitute for snow-shoes.

Ski, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelling off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and pointed, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen*, First Crossing of Greenland, I. 75.

skee (skē), *v. i.* [< *skee*, *n.*] To slide on skees.

skeed (skēd), *n.* Same as *skid*[1].

skeel (skēl), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *skeil*, *skeill*, early mod. E. also *skeele*, *skaill*, *skill*, *skell;* < ME. *skele*, < Icel. *skjōla*, a pail, bucket.] 1. A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande the the bredes vpon brode *skeles*,
That were of sylueren syȝt & seerued ther-wyth.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1405.

2. A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

Skeels—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 269. (*Jamieson.*)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 26. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A tub used in washing. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

skeelduck (skēl'duk), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeelgoose (skēl'gös), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeeling (skē'ling), *n.* [An unassibilated variant of *shealing*[1].] 1. A shed; an outhouse; a shealing. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skeely[1] (skē'li), *a.* [< *skeel*[2] + *-y*[1].] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper
To sail this new ship of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

skeely[2] (skē'li), *v. i.* Same as *skelly*[1].

skeen (skēn). Another spelling of *skean*[2], *squean*.

skeer (skēr), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scare*[1].

skee-race (skē'rās), *n.* A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skee-race* is not a race—not a test of speed, but a test of skill. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 310.

skeer-devil (skēr'dev″l), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus:* so called from its skimming flight. Also

swing-devil. See cut under *Cypselus.* [Prov. Eng.]

skee-runner (skē′run″ėr), *n.* A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 311.

skee-running (skē′run″ing), *n.* The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

skeery, *a.* See *skeary.*

skeesicks (skē′ziks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett.* [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it.
Bret Harte, Miggles.

skeet[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *skete, sket,* < Icel. *skjōtr,* swift, fleet, < *skjōta,* shoot: see *shoot.*] 1. Swift; fleet.

This Askathes, the skathill, had *sket* sones thre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13434.

2. Keen; bold; brave.

skeet[1]†, *adv.* [ME., also *skete;* < *skeet*[1], *a.*] Swiftly; quickly.

A steede ther was sadeled smertely and *skeet.*
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 185.

Thenne ascryed thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *skete,* & asked ful loude,
"What the deuel hatȝ thou don, doted wrech?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 195.

skeet[2] (skēt), *n.* [Prob., like *shote*[1], ult. < AS. *sceóta,* a trout, < *sceótan,* shoot: see *shoot.*] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

skeet[3] (skēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(*a*) A scoop used in bleaching linen. *Wright.* (*b*) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

skeet[4], *v. i.* A dialectal form of *scoot.*

skeeter (skē′tėr), *n.* [A dial. reduction of *mosquito.*] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter.*
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xx.

skeg[1] (skeg), *n.* [Also *skag;* < Icel. *skegg,* a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge,* knee (in technical use): see *shag*[1].] 1. The stump of a branch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wooden peg.—3. The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See cut under *balance-rudder.*

skeg[2] (skeg), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia.* [Prov. Eng.]

Sosina, a sloe, a *skeg*, a bulleis. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricotes which bee called tuberes love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *pl.* A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict.*

skegger (skeg′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year; a smolt.

Little salmons, called *skeggers,* are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

skegshore (skeg′ shōr), *n.* In *ship-building,* one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

skeigh, *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shy*[1].

skeil, skeill, *n.* See *skeel*[1].

skein[1] (skān), *n.* [Also *skain, skean* (in the last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne,* < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne,* F. *écagne* (ML. *scagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgainne,* a skein, clue, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgeinnidh,* flax or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgain,* split, cleave, rend, burst.] 1. A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braid, binding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

Skeyne, of threde. Filipulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

God winds us off the *skein,* that he may weave us up into the whole piece. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

2. A flight or company: said of certain wild fowl, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

Of Geese, a "string" or "*skein*," when flying.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 533.

3. A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axletree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

skein[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *skean*[2].

skein-screw (skān′skrō), *n.* A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight.*

skein-setter (skān′set″ėr), *n.* A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight.*

skelder† (skel′dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum.*] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson.*

skelder (skel′dėr), *v.* [Cf. *skelder, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skilder.* [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeldering* varlet!
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skelder* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

skeldock (skel′dok), *n.* Same as *skelloch*[2].

skeldrake (skel′drāk), *n.* 1. Same as *sheldrake.* Also *skeeldrake, skeelduck,* etc. [Orkney.]—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus:* a misnomer. See cut under *Hæmatopus.* *C. Swainson.* [Orkney.]

skelet†. An old spelling of *skeel*[1], *skill.*

skelea, *n.* Plural of *skelos.*

skeleton† (skel′et), *n.* [Also Sc. *skellat;* also *scelet,* and *sceletos* (as if L.); ME. *scelet,* < OF. *scelete, scelette, schelete, eschelette* (< L. *sceletus*), also *squelete,* F. *squelette* (> G. Sw. *skelett* = D. Dan. *skelet*) = Sp. Pg. *esqueleto* = It. *scheletro,* < NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), L. *sceletus,* a skeleton, < Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of σκελετός, dried, dried up, parched, < σκέλλειν, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton,* the usual mod. form.] 1. A mummy.

Scelet; the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals. (*Trench.*)

2. A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 22.

skeletal (skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *skelet(on)* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 737.

Skeletal arches. See *visceral arches,* under *visceral.*—**Skeletal muscle,** any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature,** the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

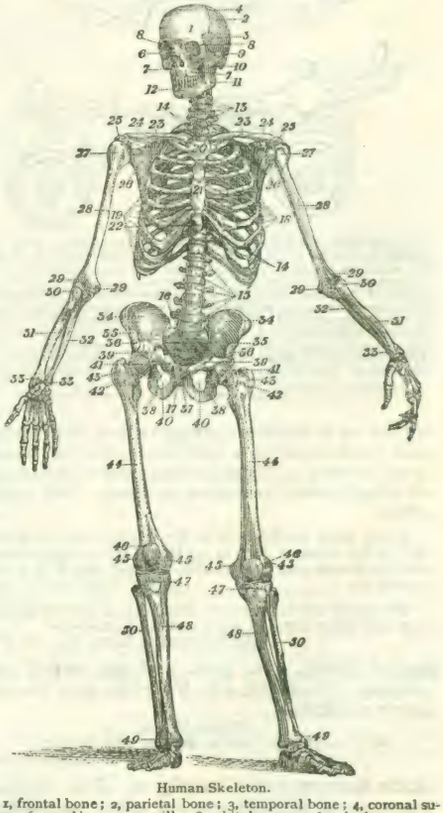
skeletogenous (skel-e-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γενής,* producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic: as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 427.

skeletogeny (skel-e-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γενεια,* < *-γενής,* producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

skeletography (skel-e-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γραφία,* < γράφειν, write.] A description of the skeleton.

skeletology (skel-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

skeleton (skel′e-ton), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skelton;* < NL. *skeleton* (also *sceleton,* after L. *sceletus*); < Gr. σκελετόν, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet.*] **I.** *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, scleroskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(*a*) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See cuts under *Foraminifera, Infusoria,* and *Radiolaria.* (*b*) In sponges, the whole sponge except the animalcules which fabricate it. (See cut under *Porifera.*) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongiæ, Calcispongiæ, Silicispongiæ, Myxospongiæ.*) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or silicious spicules. (See *spicule.*) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See cut under *Euplectella.*) Certain minute scleres of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microsclere* with *megasclere.*) (*c*) The special or general hard parts of echinoderms, as the shell of a sea-urchin with its spines and oral armature; the spicules or scleres in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ, Echinometra, Echinus,* and *sea-star.* (*d*) The chitinized or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (*e*) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (*f*) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See cut under *Polynoë.* (*g*) In *Vertebrata:* (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of

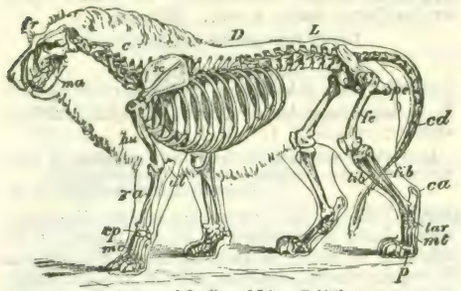


Human Skeleton.

1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 5, nasal bone; 7, maxilla; 8, orbital process of malar bone; 9, occipital bone; 10, ramus of mandible; 11, angle of mandible; 12, mandible, or lower jaw; 13, cervical vertebræ; 14, thoracic vertebræ; 15, lumbar vertebræ; 16, sacrum; 17, coccyx; 18, costal cartilages; 19, ribs; 20, præsternum; 21, mesosternum; 22, metasternum; 23, clavicle; 24, coracoid; 25, acromion; 26, scapula; 27, tuberosity of humerus; 28, humerus; 29, condyles of humerus; 30, head of radius; 31, radius; 32, ulna; 33, styloid process of radius and ulna; 34, ilium; 35, anterior superior spine of ilium; 36, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 37, symphysis pubis; 38, tuberosity of ischium; 39, pubis; 40, obturator foramen; 41, head of femur; 42, neck of femur; 43, greater trochanter of femur; 44, shaft of femur; 45, condyles of femur; 46, patella; 47, tuberosity of tibia; 48, shaft of tibia; 49, lower end of tibia; 50, fibula.

fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton,* in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebræ, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acrania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton,* represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk. Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in

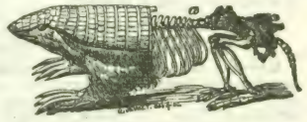
tendinous or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *scleroskeleton* or *splanchnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).

fr, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth—the enumeration varying somewhat according as the sclero-skeletal sesamoid bones are or are not included. See *sesamoid*. (2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermo-skeleton or exo-skeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, hoofs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exoskeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *archipterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmosaur*, *Elephantinæ*, *endoskeleton*, *epipleura*, *Equidæ*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Mylodon*, *ox*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pterodactyl*, and *Pteropodidæ*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.



Endoskeleton (*a*) and Exoskeleton or Dermoskeleton (*b*) of Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

> A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
> Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
> And grinn'd terrific a Sardonian look.
> *Hart*, Vision of Death.

> The bare-grinning *skeleton* of death!
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

> The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance: as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.

> The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.
> *Watts.*

4. *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

> The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to *skeletons*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 274.

5. A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

> To paint Daniel Lambert or the living *skeleton*, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.
> *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

6. In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type.—**Archetype skeleton**, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the *Vertebrata* were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype.—**Dermal skeleton.** See *dermal*, *exoskeleton*, and def. 1 (*g*) (2), above.—**Family skeleton.** Same as *skeleton in the closet*.—**Oral skeleton.** See *oral*.—**Skeleton at the feast**, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure: so used in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called *a death's-head at the feast*.—**Skeleton in the closet, cupboard, or house**, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

> He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, *skeleton* hand.
> *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xv.

2. Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a *skeleton* leaf; a *skeleton* crystal.

> He kept a *skeleton* diary, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.
> *The Century*, XL. 307.

Skeleton bill, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—**Skeleton boot.** See *boot*[2].—**Skeleton drill**, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent.—**Skeleton form**, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print.—**Skeleton frame**, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skeleton key.** See *key*[1].—**Skeleton plow.** See *plow*.—**Skeleton suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.—**Skeleton wagon**, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

skeleton (skel'e-tọn), *v. t.* [< *skeleton*, *n.*] To skeletonize.

> A recipe for *skeletoning* and bleaching leaves.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 203.

skeleton-face (skel'e-tọn-fās), *n.* A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

skeletonize (skel'e-tọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skeletonized*, ppr. *skeletonizing*. [< *skeleton* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework, make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to *skeletonize* a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration: particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

> One large bull which I *skeletonized* had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.
> *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 426.

> It is like seeing a *skeletonized* leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. *The Century*, XXXVII. 732.

2. *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; depletе as, a *skeletonized* army.

★**skeletonizer** (skel'e-tọn-ī-zėr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf *skeletonizer*, *Canarsia hammondi*.

skeletonless (skel'e-tọn-les), *a.* [< *skeleton* + *-less*.] Having no skeleton. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 894.

skeleton-screw (skel'e-tọn-skrō), *n.* A skeleton-shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp (skel'e-tọn-shrimp), *n.* A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

skeleton-spiculo (skel'e-tọn-spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or microsclere. See *spicule*.

skeletonwise (skel'e-tọn-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 382.

skeletotrophic (skel″e-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 634.

skell (skel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. *Halliwell.*

> Othir fysch to flet with fyne,
> Sum with skale and sum with *skell*.
> *York Plays*, p. 12.

skellet (skel'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

skelloch[1] (skel'oċh), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skella*, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of *skjalla*, clash, clatter, etc.: see *scold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelloch[1] (skel'oċh), *n.* [< *skelloch*[1], *v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelloch[2] (skel'oċh), *n.* [Also *skeldock*; < Gael. *sgeallag*, also (as in Ir.) *sgeallagach*, *sgeallan*, wild mustard. Cf. *charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skellum† (skel'um), *n.* [Also *scellum*, *shellum*; < D. *schelm* = MLG. *schelme*, *schelmer*, rogue, knave, *schelm*, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scalmo*, MHG. *schelme*, *schelm*, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. *schelm*, knave, rogue. Cf. Icel. *skelmir*, rogue, devil, = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm* = F. *schelme*, rogue, also < G.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He [Dr. Creeton] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 3, 1663.

> She tauld thee weel thou wast a *skellum*,
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

skelly[1] (skel'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [Sc. also *skeely*, *scalie*; < Dan. *skele* = Sw. *skela* = MHG. *schilhen*, G. *schielen*, squint: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To squint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "It is the very man!" said Bothwell; "*skellies* fearfully with one eye?"
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

skelly[1] (skel'i), *n.* [< *skelly*[1], *v.*] A squint. *Brockett*; *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

skelly[1] (skel'i), *a.* [Cf. *skelly*[1], *v.*] Squinting. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelly[2] (skel'i), *n.* [Perhaps so called from its large scales; < *skell* + *-y*[1]; cf. *scaly*.] A fish, the chub. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

skelos (skē'los), *n.*; pl. *skelea* (skē'lē-ă). [NL., < Gr. σκέλος, the leg.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *armus*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 39.

skelp[1] (skelp), *v.* [< ME. *skelpen*; < Gael. *sgealp*, strike with the palm of the hand, *sgealp*, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Sir knyghtis that ar comly, take this caystiff in keping,
> *Skelpe* hym with scourges and with skathes hym scorne.
> *York Plays*, p. 331.

> I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gi'e,
> E'en to a de'il,
> To *skelp* an' scaud puir dogs like me,
> An' hear us squeel!
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To kick severely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To beat, as a clock. [Scotch.]

> Baith night and day my lane I *skelp*;
> Wind up my weights but anes a week,
> Without him I can gang and speak.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 557. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tam *skelpit* on through dub and mire,
> Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

3. To leap awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelp[1] (skelp), *n.* [< ME. *skelp*; < *skelp*[1], *v.*] 1. A slap; a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> With schath of *skelpys* yll scarred
> Fro tyme that youre tene he haue tasted.
> *York Plays*, p. 321.

> Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow an' care,
> I gi'e them a *skelp* as they're creepin alang,
> Wi' a cog o' gude swats, an' an auld Scottish sang.
> *Burns*, Contented wi' Little.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—3. A large portion. Compare *skelper*, 2, and *skelping*. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelp[2] (skelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

skelp-bender (skelp'ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. *E. H. Knight.*

skelper (skel'pėr), *n.* 1. One who skelps or strikes. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> That vile doup-*skelper* Emperor Joseph.
> *Burns*, To a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper.

2. Anything very large. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelping (skel'ping), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skelp*[1], *v.*] Full; bursting; very large. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelter (skel'tėr), *v. i.* [See *helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [Prov. Eng.]

> After the long dry, *skeltering* wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

skelton (skel'tọn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

Skeltonical (skel-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Skelton* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

> His [Skelton's] most characteristic form, known as *Skeltonical* verse, is wayward and unconventional—adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 120.

sken (sken), *v. i.* Same as *squean*, *squine*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

skene, *n.* See *skean*[2].

skeno-. For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

Skenotoca (skē-not'ō-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκηνή, a tent, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, τόκος, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sertularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertularida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea:* opposed to *Gymnotoca.* Also written *Scenotoca.*

skeo, *n.* See *skio.*

skep (skep), *n.* [Sc. also *scape;* < ME. *skep, skeppe, skepe, skeipp* (earlier *scep,* < AS. *scep, sciop,* a basket for grain, rare forms, glossed *cumera*), of Scand. origin, < Icel. *skeppa, skjappa* = Sw. *skäppa* = Dan. *skjæppe,* a bushel; cf. OS. *scaf* = LG. *schapp,* a chest, cupboard, = OHG. *scaf, scaph,* MHG. *schaf,* a vessel, a liquid measure, G. *schaff* (cf. OS. *scapil* = D. *schepel* = MLG. *schepel* = OHG. *sceffil,* MHG. G. *scheffel,* a bushel); < ML. *scapum,* L. *scapium, scaphium,* < Gr. σκάφιον, a drinking-vessel, < σκάφος, a hollow vessel: see *scapha.*] **1.** A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

"Len vs sumquat o thi sede,
Was neuer ar sua mikel nede,
Len vs sumquat wit thi *scep.*"
"Isal yow lene," than said Ioseph.
Cursor Mundi (MS. Cotton, ed. Morris), l. 4741.

A bettir crafte is for this besinesse
Lette make a *skeppe* of twygge a foote in brede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

The *skeps,* and baskets, and three-legged stools were all cleared away. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 298.

2. The amount contained in a skep: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

A *skeppe* of palme thenne after to surtray is,
This wyne v pounde of fyne hony therto
Ystamped wel let mynge, and it is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

A *Skeppe,* a measure of corne.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 70.

Skep is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "Bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of skep, whatever (in capacity) it contained. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 298.

3. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey cops, etc., about a factory.—**4.** A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Halliwell.*—**5.** A beehive made of straw or wickerwork.

The first swarm [of bees] set off sune in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xvii.

It is usual, first, to hive the swarm in an old-fashioned straw *skep.* *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 501.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

skepful (skep'fụl), *n.* [< *skep* + *-ful.*] The amount contained in a skep, in any sense of the word. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepfull.* Mullion's are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Sept., 1832.

skepsis, scepsis (skep'sis), *n.* [< Gr. σκέψις, examination, hesitation, doubt, < σκέπτεσθαι, examine, look into: see *skeptic.*] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.
J. Martineau. (*Imp. Dict.*)

skeptic, sceptic (skep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *skeptick, sceptick;* = OF. *sceptique,* F. *sceptique* = Sp. *escéptico* = Pg. *sceptico* = It. *scettico,* < L. **scepticus,* only in pl. *Sceptici,* the sect of Skeptics (cf. D. *scepticisch* = G. *skeptisch* = Sw. Dan. *skeptisk,* a., D. *sceptikus,* G. Sw. Dan. *skeptiker,* n.), < Gr. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring, Σκεπτικοί, pl., the Skeptics, followers of Pyrrho, < σκέπτεσθαι, consider, cf. σκοπεῖν, view, examine, < √ σκεπ, √ σκοπ, a transposed form of √ σπεκ, = L. *specere,* look at, view, = OHG. *spehōn,* MHG. *spehen,* G. *spähen,* look at, spy, whence ult. E. *spy:* see *species, spectacle,* etc., and *spy.* From the same Gr. verb is ult. E. *scope*[3].] **I.** *a.* Same as *skeptical.*

All knowing ages being naturally *skeptick,* and not at all bigotted: which, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own. *Dryden,* Lucian.

II. *n.* **1.** One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

He is a *scepticke,* and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall,* Characters (1608), p. 151. (*Latham.*)

It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *sceptics* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.
Hume, Human Understanding, xii. 2.

2. One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nineveh! *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iv.

3. [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonic*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (Ænesidemus in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg.*

4. One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 131.

=**Syn. 2.** *Unbeliever, Free-thinker,* etc. See *infidel.*

skeptical, sceptical (skep'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *skeptic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. § 2.

The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

2. Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

3. Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailings of the human frame. *Cooper,* The Spy, ix.

Skeptical school. See *school*[1].—**Skeptical suspension of judgment.** See *critical suspension of judgment,* under *critical.*

skeptically, sceptically (skep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

skepticalness, scepticalness (skep'ti-kal-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller,* Serm. of Assurance, p. 4.

skepticism, scepticism (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *scepticisme* = Sp. *escepticismo* = Pg. *scepticismo* = It. *scetticismo* = D. *scepticismus* = G. *skepticismus* = Dan. *skepticisme* (NL. *scepticismus*); as *skeptic* + *-ism.*] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the sceptics as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely sceptical, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism.*
Hume, Human Understanding, xii. 1, note.

Scepticism had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 132.

Absolute or Pyrrhonic skepticism, the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonism.*

skepticize, scepticize (skep'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skepticized, scepticized,* ppr. *skepticizing, scepticizing.* [< *skeptic* + *-ize.*] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticize* where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shaftesbury.*

skeret, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*[1].

skerling (skėr'ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

skerry (sker'i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [< Icel. *sker,* a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær:* see *scar*[2].] **1.** A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [Scotch.]

Loudly through the wide-flung door
Came the roar
Of the sea upon the *Skerry.*
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf, The *Skerry* of Shrieks, I. 9.

2. A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchel. [Prov. Eng.]

In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 55.

sketch (skech), *n.* [Formerly *schetse* (the term. being later conformed to E. analogies), < D. *schets* = G. *skizze* = Dan. *skizze* = Sw. *skiss* = F. *esquisse* = Sp. *esquicio,* all < It. *schizzo,* rough draft of a thing, < L. *schedium,* a thing made hastily, < *schedius,* hastily made, < Gr. σχέδιος, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < σχεδόν, near, hard by; cf. σχέσις, habit, state, σχετικός, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, hold: see *scheme.*] **1.** A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."
Dr. Pope, Life of Bp. Ward (1697), p. 149. (*Latham.*)

However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches,* they say, than accurate and exact Plans. *T. Hollis,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 380.

Boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love
Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2. In *art:* (*a*) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (*b*) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 3.

3. A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*sketches* by Boz."

We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Stitchem, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "sitiation."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, *III.* 132.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (*b*) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such sketches consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of sketches by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

5. In *com.,* a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignor, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale.=**Syn. 1.** Skeleton, plot, plan.—**1** and **2.** *Delineation,* etc. See *outline.*

sketch (skech), *v.* [= D. *schetsen* = G. *skizzieren* = Dan. *skizzere;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched,* and which every man must finish for himself.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. Specifically, in *art,* to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than sketches generally are; from this sketch his scholars advanced the

picture as far as they were capable; after which he retouched the whole himself.
Reynolds, on Mason's trans. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note 11.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

=**Syn.** To portray. See *outline*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sketch; present essential facts or features, with omission of details.

We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet, because it 's too long, you know. . . . But we *sketch* along through the play.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Specifically, in *art*, to draw in outline or with partial shading: as, she *sketches* cleverly.

sketchability (skech-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sketchable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or quality of being sketchable; especially, the capacity for affording effective or suggestive sketches.

In the wonderful crooked, twisting, climbing, soaring, burrowing Genoese alleys the traveller is really up to his neck in the old Italian *sketchability*.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 48.

sketchable (skech'a-bl), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-able*.] Capable of being sketched or delineated; suitable for being sketched; effective as the subject of a sketch.

Madame Gervaisais is a picture of the visible, *sketchable* Rome of twenty-five years ago.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 507.

In the town itself, though there is plenty *sketchable*, there is nothing notable save the old town cross.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 492.

I noted, here and there, as I went, an extremely *sketchable* effect. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 362.

sketch-block (skech'blok), *n.* A block or pad of drawing-paper prepared to receive sketches. Also called *sketching-block*.

sketch-book (skech'bůk), *n.* 1. A book made with blank leaves of drawing-paper, adapted for use in sketching; hence, a printed book composed of literary sketches or outlines.—2. A book in which a musical composer jots down his ideas, and works out his preliminary studies.

sketcher (skech'ėr), *n.* [< *sketch*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sketches.

I was a *sketcher* then;
See here my doing: curves of mountain, bridge,
Boat, island, ruins of a castle.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sketchily (skech'i-li), *adv.* In a sketchy or slight manner.

The hair of the Hermes seems rather roughly and *sketchily* treated, in comparison with the elaborate finish of the body. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 351.

sketchiness (skech'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sketchy.

Daumier's black *sketchiness*, so full of the technical gras, the fat which French critics commend, and which we have no word to express. *The Century*, XXXIX. 409.

sketching-block (skech'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *sketch-block*.

sketch-map (skech'map), *n.* A map in mere outline.

A small *sketch-map* of the moon.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 480.

sketchy (skech'i), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the form or character of a sketch; suggesting in outline rather than portraying by finished execution: as, a *sketchy* narrative.—2. Characteristic of a sketch; slight; undetailed; unfinished.

It can leave nothing to the imagination, nor employ any of that loose and *sketchy* brilliancy of execution by which painting gives an artificial appearance of lightness to forms. *Knight*, On Taste. (*Jodrell.*)

skevent†, *n.* [ME. *skevayne*, *skyveyn*, < OF. *esquevin*, *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = It. *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, < OLG. *scepeno*, MLG. *schepene*, *schepen* = MD. D. *schepen* = OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *scaffino*, *sceffino*, *scefino*, *schepheno*, MHG. *scheffen*, *schepfe*, *scheffe*, *schöpfe*, *schopf*, *schophf*, G. *schöffe*, a sheriff, bailiff, steward; prob. orig. 'orderer,' < OLG.**scapan* = OHG. *scaffan* = AS. *scapan*, *sceapan*, etc., form, shape, arrange, order, etc.: see *shape*.] A steward or bailiff; an officer of a gild next in rank to the alderman.

Also ordeyned it is, be assent of the bretheryn, to chese an Aldirman to reule the Company, and four *skeuaynes* to kepe the goodes of the gilde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Skevington's daughter. See *scavenger's daughter*, under *scavenger*.

skew[1] (skū), *v.* [Formerly also *skiew*, *skue*, *scue*; < ME. *skewen*, **skuen*, turn aside, slip away, escape, < OD. *scūwen*, MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *scūhen*, *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun; from the adj.: D. *schuw*, etc., = AS. *sceoh*, shy: see *shy*[1], *a.*, and cf. *shy*[1], *v.*, which is ult. a doublet of *skew*, *v.* The word appears to have nothing to do with Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = North. Fries. *skiaf* = G. *schief*, oblique (which is represented in E. by the dial. *skiff*[2], and of which the verb is Sw. *skefva*, look askance, squint, = Dan. *skjæve*, slant, slope, swerve, look askance), or with Icel. *á skā*, askew, *skādhr*, askew, which are generally supposed to be connected.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn aside; slip or fall away; escape.

Skilfulle skomfyture he skiftez as hym lykez.
Is none so skathlye may skape, ne *skewe* fro his handes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1562.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

2. To start aside; swerve; shy, as a horse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To move or go obliquely; sidle.

To *skue* or walk *skuing*, to waddle, to go sideling along.
E. Phillips, World of Words (1706).

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set.
Sir R. L'Estrange. (*Latham.*)

4. To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

To *Skewe*, limis oculis spectare.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 94.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrent, . . . to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others, take we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons (1681), xxi. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; give an oblique direction to; hence, to distort; put askew.

Skew your eie towards the margent.
Stanihurst, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 Ki. vi. 4 (margin).

To *skue* or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c., for the gaining of light.
Cotgrave.

3. To throw or hurl obliquely. *Imp. Dict.*—4. To throw violently. Compare *shy*[2]. *Halliwell.*

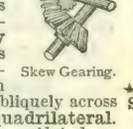
skew[1] (skū), *a.* [Formerly also *skue*, *scue*; < *skew*[1], *v.*] 1. Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: as, a *skew* bridge.

Several have imagin'd that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing.
Bentley, Sermons, viii.

2. Distorted; perverted; perverse.

Com. Sen. Here 's a gallemaufry of speech indeed.
Mem. I remember, about the year 1602, many used this *skew* kind of language. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 5.

3. In *math.*, having disturbed symmetry by certain elements being reversed on opposite sides; also, more widely, distorted.—**Skew antipoints**, four points, the vertices of an imaginary tetrahedron, all the edges of which are of zero length except two, which are perpendicular to each other and to the line joining their middle points.—**Skew arch**, in *arch.* See *arch*[1].—**Skew back.** (*a*) In *arch.*, that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges it is a course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or, in iron bridges, for the ribs. (*b*) A casting on the end of a truss to which a tension-rod may be attached. It may form a cap, or be shaped to fit the impost. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew bridge**, a bridge placed at any angle except a right angle with the road or stream over which it is built.—**Skew chisel.** (*a*) A turning or wood-working chisel having the edge oblique and a basil on each side. (*b*) A carvers' chisel having the shank bent to allow the edge to reach a sunken surface. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew circulant.** See *circulant*.—**Skew curve**, a curve in three dimensions. So *skew cubic*, *skew Cartesian*, etc.—**Skew determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew facets**, the long triangular facets bordering the girdle of a brilliant, and situated between the templets or bezels and the girdle of the stone. There are eight skew facets on the crown or upper side, and eight on the pavilion or lower side. See *brilliant*, 1. Also called *cross-facets*.—**Skew gearing**, a gearing of which the cog-wheels have their teeth placed obliquely so as to slide into one another without clashing. It is used to transmit motion between shafts at an angle to each other, and with their axes not in the same plane. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew helicoid**, a screw-surface.—**Skew invariant**, an invariant which changes its sign when x and y are interchanged.—**Skew plane**, in *joinery*, a plane in which the mouth and the edge of the iron are obliquely across the face.—**Skew polygon, product, quadrilateral.** See the nouns.—**Skew-rabbet plane.** See *rabbet-plane*.—**Skew reciprocal**, a locus in line-coördinates proportional to the point-coördinates of another locus, or vice versa.—**Skew surface**, a ruled surface in which two successive generators do not in general intersect. So *skew quadric*, etc.—**Skew symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew symmetry**, that symmetry which characterizes hemihedral crystals, more particularly those of the gyroidal type, as the trapezohedral forms common with quartz.—**Skew table**, in *arch.*, a course of skews, as a slanting coping (on a gable), or any similar feature.—**Skew wheel**, a form of bevel-wheel having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Compare *skew gearing*.


Skew Gearing.

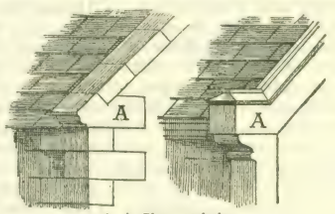
skew[1] (skū), *n.* [< *skew*[1], *v.*, in part < *skew*[1], *a.*] 1. A deviation or distortion; hence, an error; a mistake.

Thus one of the many *skews* in the Harleian Catalogue was set straight.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

2. An oblique glance; a squint.

Whatever good works we do with an eye from his and a *skew* unto our own names, the more pain we take, the more penalty of pride belongs unto us.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 9.

3. A piebald or skew-bald animal, especially a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A skew wheel.—5. In *arch.*, the sloping top of a buttress where it slants off against a wall; a coping mounting on a slant, as that of a gable; a stone built into the base-angle of a gable, or other similar situation, to support a coping above. Compare *skew-corbel*, below.—**Skew-corbel**, in *arch.*, a stone built into the base of a gable to support



A, A, Skew-corbels.

the skews or coping above, and resist their tendency to slide down from their bed. Also called *summer-stone*, *skew-put*, and *skew*.—**Skew-fillet**, a fillet nailed on a roof along the gable-coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.—**Skew-put.** Same as *skew-corbel*.

skew[1] (skū), *adv.* [< *skew*[1], *a.* Cf. *askew*.] Aslant; aslope; obliquely; awry; askew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

To look *skew*, or a-skew, to squint or leer.
E. Phillips, World of Words (1706).

skew[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sky*[1].

skew[3] (skū), *n.* Same as *scow*.

skew[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cup. [Old slang.]

This is Bien Bowse, this is Bien Bowse,
Too little is my *Skew*.
I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage
Of this I'll bowse to you.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

skew-bald (skū'bâld), *a.* [< *skew*[1] + *bald*[1]. Cf. *piebald*.] Spotted in an irregular manner; piebald: used especially of horses. Strictly, *piebald* applies to horses spotted with white and black, *skew-bald* to such as are spotted with white and some other color than black. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and, which is worse,
Th' apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

Tallantire drove his spurs into a rampant, *skewbald* stallion with china-blue eyes.
R. Kipling, Head of the District.

skewed (skūd), *p. a.* [< ME. *skewed*, *skued*; < *skew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Turned aside; distorted; awry.

This *skew'd* eyed carrion.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

2†. Skew-bald; piebald.

The *skewed* goos, the brune goose as the white
Is not fecounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Some be flybytten,
Some *skewed* as a kytten.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 142.

skewer (skū'ėr), *n.* [Orig. a dial. form of *skiver*, a skewer (cf. *skiver-wood*, *skewer-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made), an unassibilated form of *shiver*, a splinter of wood (cf. Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*, slate): see *shiver*[1].] 1. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Send up your meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round and plump. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel. *E. H. Knight.*

skewer (skū'ėr), *v. t.* [< *skewer*, *n.*] To fasten with skewers; pierce or transfix, as with a skewer.

Of duels we have sometimes spoken: how . . . messmates, flinging down the wine-cup and weapons of reason

and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually *skewered* through with iron. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 3.

skewer-machine (skū'ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

skewer-wood (skū'ėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*. [Prov. Eng.]

skew-gee (skū″jē′), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the *skew-gee*. [Colloq.]

skewing (skū'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skew*, *v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight.* Also spelled *skuing*.

skew-symmetrical (skū'si-met″ri-kal), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

skewy (skū'i), *a.* [< *skew* + *-y*1.] Skew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ski, *n.* Same as *skee*.

skiagraphy (skī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

skiascopy (skī'a-skō-pi), *n.* [Also *sciascopy*; < Gr. σκιά, shadow, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratoscopy*, *retinoscopy*, *koroscopy*, *pupilloscopy*, *retinoskiascopy*.

skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Also *skise*; origin obscure.] To run fast; move quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skise* a large space, & seeme for to flie withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Up at five a'Clock in the morning, and out till Dinner-time. Out agen at afternoon, and so till Supper-time. *Skise* out this away, and *skise* out that away. (He's no Snayle, I assure you.) *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

★**skid**1 (skid), *n.* [Also *skeed*; < Icel. *skīdh* = Sw. *skid* = Dan. *skid* = AS. *scīd*, E. *shide*, a billet of wood, etc.: see *shide*, of which *skid* is an unassibilated (Scand.) form. Cf. *skidor*, *skee*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davits, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (*b*) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (*c*) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. —**2.** A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc.—**3.** One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built.—**4.** A metal or timber support for a cannon.—**5.** One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. —**6.** The brake of a crane.—**7.** A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan*.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

★**skid**1 (skid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. [< *skid*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then *skidded* by horses or oxen into skidways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

2. To support by means of skids.

All logs, . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or *skidded* off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 318.

3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not *skidding*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 361.

2. To slip sideways, as the wheel of an automobile.

skid2 (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. A variant of *scud*.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 141. (*Davies.*)

skiddaw (skid'â), *n.* Same as *kiddaw*.

Skiddaw slates. See *slate*2.

skidder (skid'ėr), *n.* [< *skid*1 + *-er*1.] One who ★skids, or uses a skid.

The *skidders* haul the logs to the pile. *The Wisconsin Pineries*, New York Evangelist, March 8, [1883.

skider (skī'dėr), *n.* [Cf. *skee*.] A skate. [Prov. Eng.]

skid-pan (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *skid*1, 7.

skiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sky*1.

skiey, *a.* See *skyey*.

skiff1 (skif), *n.* [< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif*, *schif*, G. *schiff*, a boat, ship, = E. *ship*: see *ship*.] **1†.** Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Olauus fled in a little *skiffe* vnto his father in law the earl of Rosse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 14.

2. Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his *skiff* aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Cod-seine skiff, a small boat engaged in cod-seining, or attending the cod-seiners.

skiff1 (skif), *v. t.* [< *skiff*1, *n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [Rare.]

They have *skiff'd*
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

skiff2 (skif), *a.* [< Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = G. *schief* = North. Fries. *skiaf*, oblique. Cf. *skew*1.] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skiff-handed (skif'hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [Prov. Eng.]

skiffling (skif'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of **skiffle*, *v.*; origin obscure.] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashler in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight.*

skift†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

skilder (skil'dėr), *v. i.* Same as *skelder*.

skilful (skil'fůl), *a.* [Also *skillful*; early mod. E. *skilfull*; < ME. *skilful*, *skylfull*, *scelvol*; < *skill* + *-ful*.] **1†.** Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A *skylfull* beeste than will y make,
Aftir my shappe and my liknesse.
York Plays, p. 15.

2†. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Al wol he kepe his lordes hir degree,
As it is right and *skilful* that they be
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 385.

3. Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 311.

Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, *skilful*, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

4. Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,
Ne *skilfull* of the uncouth jeopardy.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 16.

Human pride
Is *skilful* to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

5. Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a *skilful* contrivance.

Of *skilfull* industry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The *skilful* devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 207.

=**Syn. 3.** *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.

skilfully (skil'fůl-i), *adv.* [Also *skillfully*; < ME. *skilfully*, *skillfully*, *skylfully*, *skelvolliche*; < *skilful* + *-ly*2.] In a skilful manner. Especially—(*a*†) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othre guode skele and clenliche and *skelwolliche*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Me thynketh thus, that neither ye nor I
Oghte half this wo to maken *skilfully*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1265.

(*b*) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play *skilfully* with a loud noise. Ps. xxxiii. 3.

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest *skilfully*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

skilfulness (skil'fůl-nes), *n.* [Also *skillfulness*; < ME. *skylfulnesse*; < *skilful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

Skylfulnesse, racionabilitas. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. Ps. lxxviii. 72.

skilip (skil'ip), *n.* [< Turk. *Iskilip*, or *Iskelib*, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.] Scammony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scammony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scammony.

skill (skil), *v.* [< ME. *skilen* (also assibilated *schillen*, *schyllen*, < AS. **scylian*), < Icel. Sw. *skilja* = Dan. *skille*, separate, impers. differ, matter, = MD. *schillen*, *schellen* = MLG. *schelen*, separate; akin to Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, peel, = Lith. *skelti*, cleave; prob. < √ *skal*, separate, which appears also in *scale*1, *shalc*1, *shell*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set apart; separate.

And *skiledd* ut all fra the folle
Thurrh haliz lif and lare.
Ormulum, l. 16860.

Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

2. Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

There is not among us any that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. 1 Ki. v. 6.

He cannot *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on*.

Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no *skyle on*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser.*

2†. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of*.

These v cowde *skile of* bateile, and moche thei knewe of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 656.

Our Prentises and others may be appoynted and diuided euery of them to his office, and to that he can best *skill of*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 299.

As for herbs and philters, I could never *skill of* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 494.

3. To make difference; signify; matter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,
But whither I got *it skills not*, for Knowledge is my name.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Æsop. What do we act to-day?
Par. It skills not what. *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

One word more I had to say,
But *it skills not*; go your way.
Herrick, To the Passenger.

skill (skil), *n.* [< ME. *skill*, *skil*, *skyl*, *skyll*, *skille*, *skylle*, *skile*, *skyle*, *skele* (also assibilated *schile*, *schil*, *scele*, < AS. **scile*), < Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. *käl*, reason, = Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. *schele* = MD. *schele*, *scheele*, separation, discrimination: see the verb.] **1†.** The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the *skyll* mekely be vssede in gastely thynges, als in medytacyons, and orysouns, and lukynge in haly bukes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

For I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 66.

2. Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Craftier *skil* kan i non than i wol kuthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

So feeble *skill* of perfect things the vulgar has. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

Neither is it [liberty] compleatly giv'n but by them who have the happy *skill* to know what is grievance and unjust to a people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3†. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, rightful claim; right.

When it is my sones wille
That I come him to hit is *skille*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), v. 85.

For ever as tendre a capoun eteth the fox,
Thogh he be fals and hath the foul betrayed,
As shal the goode man that therfor payed;
Al have he to the capoun *skille* and right,
The false fox wol have his part at night.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1392.

Oure brother & sustir he is bi *skile*,
For he so seide, & lerid us that lore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

4†. Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause; reason.

Everych hath swich replicacioun
That non by *skillis* may been brought adoun.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.

Agens this can no clerk *skile* fynde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Langere here thu may noghte dwelle;
The *skylle* I sall the telle wherefore.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 152.

5. Practical knowledge and ability; power of action or execution; readiness and excellence in applying wisdom or science to practical ends; expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his *skill* doth show;
And yet the stuff gives not the man his *skill*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

He hath *skill* to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with their burdens.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 93.

Was dying all they had the *skill* to do?
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

It is in little more than *skill* of drawing and modelling that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 308.

6†. A particular power, ability, or art; a gift or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic shows
Skills that direct us. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 83.

Not all the *skills* fitt for a princely dame
Your learned Muse with youth and studye bringes.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xii.

Richard, . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return. *Fuller*.

7. That for which one is specially qualified; one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but to make use of so great an advantage was not thir *skill*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

8†. The number of persons connected with any art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Martiall was the cheife of this *skil* among the Latines.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 44.

=**Syn.** 5. Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

skillagalee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

skilled (skild), *a.* [< *skill* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having skill; especially, having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; trained; versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well *skill'd* in curses, stay awhile,
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 116.

2. Displaying or requiring skill; involving special knowledge or training: as, *skilled* labor.

skilless (skil'les), *a.* [< ME. *skilelæs*; < *skill* + *-less*.] **1†.** Lacking reason or intellectual power; irrational.

Skilelæs swa summe asse. *Ormulum*, l. 3715.

2. Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed; unaware.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you, good friend,
And my dear father; how features are abroad
I am *skilless* of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 52.

3. Lacking practical acquaintance or experience; unfamiliar (with); untrained or unversed; rude; inexpert.

Skilless as unpractised infancy. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 12.

A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,
Or I am *skilless* quite. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

skillet (skil'et), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *skellet*; < OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*, a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish: see *scuttle*[1], *sculler*[2], *scullery*.] **1.** A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, generally having a long handle and three or four legs, used for heating and boiling water, cooking meat, and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 273.

Yet milk in proper *skillet* she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.
W. King, Art of Making Puddings, i.

2. A rattle or bell used by common criers. *J. Grahame*, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806), Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322. **—3.** A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-walloper. [Slang.] **—4.** In *metal-working*, a form into which the precious metals are run for sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.

skill-facet (skil'fas″et), *n.* In *diamond-cutting*. See *facet*[1].

skillful, skillfully, etc. See *skilful*, etc.

skilligalee, skilligolee (skil″i-ga-lē′, -gō-lē′), *n.* [Also *skillygalee*, *skillygolee*, *skillagalee*, also *skilly*; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to prisoners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the British navy.

skilling[1]† (skil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *skylynge*; verbal n. of *skill*, *v.*] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Ryht swych comparison as it is of *skylynge* to understondinge. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

skilling[2] (skil'ing), *n.* Same as *skeeling*. [Prov. Eng.]

skilling[3] (skil'ing), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *skilling* = E. *shilling*.] A money formerly used in Scandinavia and northern Germany, in some places as a coin and in others as a money of account. It varied in value from ¼*d.* in Denmark to nearly 1*d.* (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.



Obverse. Reverse.
Skilling, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of half-*skilling* and one-*skilling* pieces in copper, the *skilling* being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but principally of two-, three-, and four-*skilling* pieces, composed of billon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 126.

skill-thirst†, *n.* Craving for knowledge; curiosity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too-curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

skilly (skil'i), *n.* Same as *skilligalee*.

skillygalee, skillygolee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

skilpot (skil'pot), *n.* The slider, or red-bellied terrapin. See *slider*[1], 2.

skilts (skilts), *n. pl.* [Cf. *kilt*.] A sort of coarse, loose short trousers formerly worn in New England.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown tow trousers, known at the time—these things happened some years ago—as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad at the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

skilty-boots (skil'ti-böts), *n. pl.* Half-boots. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skilvings (skil'vingz), *n. pl.* [A var. of **skelving*, unassibilated form of *shelving*[1].] The rails of a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a cart to widen and extend its size. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skim (skim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr. *skimming*. [A var. of *scum*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift the scum from; clear the surface of by removing any floating matter, by means of a spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 131.

Are not you [Puck] he
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skims milk, and sometime labours in the quern,
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 36.

2. To lift from the surface of a liquid by a sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle, a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup; hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up thence multitudes [of locusts], *skimming* them from off the water with little nets. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,
That so refin'd it might the more entice.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 343.

3. To clear; rid; free from obstacles or enemies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kynge made admyrall of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmid* ye see ryght well & manfully. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1409.

4. To mow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **—5.** To cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of the ponds. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

6. To pass lightly along or near the surface of; move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float, fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus' Beams,
And scorn to *skim* the Level of the Streams.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

7. To pass over lightly in perusal or inspection; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his shortsighted way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a missionary report. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

8. To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth, straight course.

There was endless glee in *skimming* stones along the surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds and curvets that they made. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 68.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass lightly and smoothly over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er
The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*
Along the smooth lake's level brim.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. To pass in hasty inspection or consideration, as over the surface of something; observe or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .
Far round the horizon's crystal air to *skim*.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

Thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

3. To become covered with a scum or film; be coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the shadiest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks before the general freezing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 265.

skim (skim), *n.* [A var. of *scum*, *n.*, but due to the verb *skim*.] **1.** The act of skimming; also, that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise, and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squabbled about the cream. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xliii.

2. Thick matter that forms or collects on the surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

skimback (skim'bak), *n.* [< *skim* + *back*.] A fish, the quillback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.]

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam″bl), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] **I.** *a.* Rambling; wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 154.

II. *n.* Rigmarole; nonsense.

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam″bl), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused manner. *Imp. Dict.*

skim-colter (skim'kōl″tėr), *n.* **1.** A colter with a lateral wing designed to trim the edge of the furrow slice and secure complete burial of the vegetation. [Eng.]—**2.** More recently, an instrument like a small plow carried on the beam in advance of the ordinary colter and turning a furrow of an inch or two. [Eng.]

skime (skīm), *n.* [< *shim*[1].] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.
Lady Mary of Craignethan.

skimmer[1] (skim'ėr), *n.* [< *skim* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which skims; especially, an implement used for skimming. Specifically—(*a*) A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

She struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).

(*b*) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where they are drained of their accompanying liquor.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 559.

(*c*) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle. (*d*) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. (2) The big beach-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*. [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus*.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers;* first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhynchops;* a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the *black skimmer*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 16 to 20 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 3 inches, the lower 3½ to 4½. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

skimmer[2] (skim′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skim*.] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

skimmerton (skim′ėr-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

Skimmia (skim′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] An untenable name for *Anquetilia*, a genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, of the family *Rutaceæ*, characterized by flowers with 4 or 5 valvate petals, as many stamens, and a 2- to 5-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with 2 to 4 cartilaginous nutlets. There is only one species, *Anquetilia Japonica* (*Skimmia Japonica* of Thunberg), native of southern Asia and Japan. It is a smooth dwarf holly-like shrub, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much branched terminal panicles. It is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

skim-milk (skim′milk′), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 36.

skimming (skim′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which skims.—2. That which is removed by skimming; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

3. *pl.* In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

skimming-dish (skim′ing-dish), *n.* A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cat- or sloop-rigged, and very wet. *J. A. Henshall.*

skimming-gate (skim′ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding*. See *gate*[1], 5.

skimmingly (skim′ing-li), *adv.* By moving lightly along or over the surface. *Imp. Dict.*

skimmington (skim′ing-tọn), *n.* [Also *skimington*, *skimmerton*, *skimitry;* supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten scold.] 1. A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and cleavers. The word commonly appears in the phrase *to ride* (the) *skimmington*. Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang*. [Local, Eng.]

When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
Oldham, Satires (1685). (*Nares.*)

The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi., note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif, the former having given a flat lie to the latter. *Walpole*, Letters (1753), I. 289. (*Davies.*)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

skim-net (skim′net), *n.* A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

skimp (skimp), *v.* [A var. or secondary form of *scamp*[1] (cf. *crimp*, *cramp*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person in the matter of food.—2. To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—3. To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-adornment. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

skimp (skimp), *a.* [< *skimp*, *v.*] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

skimping (skim′ping), *p. a.* 1. Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp*, *v.*—2. Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. *Halliwell.*—3. Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretentions.
J. S. Brewer, English Studies, p. 444. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

skimpingly (skim′ping-li), *adv.* In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 15.

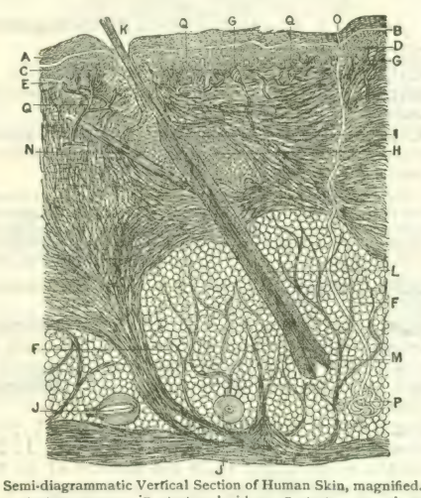
skimpings (skim′pingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *skimp*, *v.*] In *mining*, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, tozing, or chimming.

skimpy (skim′pi), *a.* [< *skimp* + *-y*[1].] Spare; scanty; skimped. [Colloq., U. S.]

The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skimpy* knot at the back of her head.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iv.

skimshander (skim′shan-dėr), *v.* Same as ★*scrimshaw*.

skin (skin), *n.* [< ME. *skin*, *skinne*, *skynne*, < AS. *scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin*, *schinn* = OHG. **scind*, skin, hide (the OHG. form not recorded, but the source of OHG. *scintan*, *scindan*, MHG. G. *schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schant*, pp. *geschunden:* see *skin*, *v.*); perhaps akin to *shin*, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *ysgen*, dandruff.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft



Semi-diagrammatic Verfical Section of Human Skin, magnified.
A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, corium with papillæ; F, subcutaneous fat; G, tactile corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, Pacinian corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root-sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, arrector pili muscle; O, duct of sweat-gland; P, sweat-gland; Q, blood-vessels.

and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell*, *test*, *exoskeleton*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or exoskeletal structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*[1], 1, and *sweat-gland*.

Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 4.

Soon a wrinkled *Skin* plump Flesh invades!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides:* thus, an ox-*hide*, a goat*skin*, cow*hide* boots, calf*skin* shoes, etc. See cut under *hide*.

A serpent *skynne* doon on this tree men lete
Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Robes of buffalo and beaver,
Skins of otter, lynx, and ermine.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—4. A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle*.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-*skins:* else the wine will burst the *skins*, and the wine perisheth, and the *skins*. Mark ii. 22 (R. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putamen) of an egg.

We at time of year
Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 58.

These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (*b*) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

The [life-]boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.]

Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Offshore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—**By** or **with the skin of one's teeth**, against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

I am escaped *with the skin of my teeth*. Job xix. 20.

Clean-skins, wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *maverick*. [Australia.]

These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 206.

Gold-beaters' skin. See *gold-beater*.—**Hyson skin.** See *hyson*.—**In** or **with a whole skin**, without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

He had resolv'd that day
To sleep *in a whole skin*.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

Papillæ of the skin. See *papilla*.—**Pupilary skin-reflex.** See *reflex*.—**Skin book**, a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the *Skin Books* in 1862.
Seinte Marherete (ed. Cockayne), Title.

To save one's skin, to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to *save* both *his skin* and his credit.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

White skin, a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes.—**Syn. 1, 2,** and **5.** *Skin*, *Hide*, *Pelt*, *Rind*, *Peel*, *Husk*, *Hull*. *Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-*peel;* the *peel* of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-*hulls;* raspberry-*hulls*.

skin (skin), *v.;* pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning*. [< *skin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 147.

Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

Prince Geraint, . . . dismounting like a man
That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him,
Stript from the three dead wolves of woman born
The three gay suits of armour which they wore.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

Skin the stockings off, . . . or you'll bust 'em.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxi.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

The jury had orter consider how rilin' 'tis tuh have a feller *skin* ye out er fifty dollars — all the money ye got.
The Century, XL. 214.

The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 559.

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn.
Yale Lit. Mag., XV. 81.

Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 457.

Skinned cat, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa:* a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.] — **Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person. — **To skin a flint.** See *flint.* — **To skin the cat**, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over. — **To skin up a sail** (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over. — 2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

"In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."
B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.] — **To skin out.** (*a*) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

Sitting Bull *skinned out* from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada.
New York Times.

(*b*) To range wide, as a dog in the field.
Sportsman's Gazetteer.

skin-area (skin′ā″rē-ă), *n.* See *skin-friction.*

skin-boat (skin′bōt), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See cut under *coracle.*

skin-bone (skin′bōn), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

skin-bound (skin′bound), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound. — **Skin-bound disease.** (*a*) Sclerodermia. (*b*) Sclerema neonatorum.

skinch (skinch), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*[2], *bunch*[2], *hump*, *hunch*. Cf. *skingy.*] **I.** *trans.* To stint; scrimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skinck, *n.* Same as *skink*[2].

skin-coat (skin′kōt), *n.* The skin.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard:
I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 139.

To curry one's skin-coat, to beat a person severely. *Halliwell.*

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

That "beauty is only *skindeep*" is itself but a *skindeep* observation.
H. Spencer.

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

skin-eater (skin′ē″tėr), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (*a*) One of various tineid moths. (*b*) A beetle of the family *Dermestidæ:* a museum-pest.

skinflint (skin′flint), *n.* [< *skin*, *v.*, + obj. *flint.*] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*."
Scott, Antiquary, xi.

skin-friction (skin′frik″shon), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area.*

The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 518.

skinful (skin′fůl), *n.* [< *skin* + *-ful.*] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around.
The Century, XXIX. 652.

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

He wept to think each thoughtless youth
Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.
W. S. Gilbert, Sir Macklin.

skin-game (skin′gām), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

skin-graft (skin′grȧft), *n.* Same as *graft*[2], 3.

To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were transferred from the arm.
Medical News, LII. 416.

skin-grafting (skin′grȧf″ting), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method.*

I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "*skin-grafting*" is done to-day.
Medical News, LII. 276.

skingy (skin′ji), *a.* [Var. of **skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Cold; nipping: noting the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skin-house (skin′hous), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

skink[1] (skingk), *v.* [< ME. *skinken, skynken*, usually assibilated *shenken, schenken, schenchen*, < AS. *scencan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skenka, schanka* = D. *schenken* = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *scenkan, scenchan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *escancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjænke*, pour out, drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*[1]: see *shank*[1]. Cf. *nuncheon.* For the form *skink*, as related to **shench*, ME. *schenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drench*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

Bacus the wyn hem *skynketh* al aboute.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 478.

Our glass of life runs wine, the vintner *skinks* it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

Weoren tha bernes [men],
i-scængte mid beore,
& tha drihliche gumen,
weoren win-drunken.
Layamon, l. 8124.

I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

For that cause [they] called this new city by the name of Naloi: that is, *skinck* or poure in.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 480.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink
May cry, mine host, to crambe, "Give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*."
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 3.

Fair Annie's taen a silver can,
Afore the bride to *skink*.
Skiœn Annie; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 388).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

skink[1] (skingk), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schenke*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenkr*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjænk*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

The wine! — there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, fusionless *skink* it was.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well.

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.
Halliwell.

skink[2] (skingk), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka, schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*[1]. Cf. *skink*[1].] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

Scotch *skinck*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the kneea and sinews of beef, but long boiled.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 45.

skink[3] (skingk), *n.* [Also *scinc*, and formerly *scink, scinque;* = F. *scinque;* < L. *scincos, scincus*, < Gr. *σκίγκος*, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidæ* in a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary



Skink (*Cyclodus gigas*).

limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguidæ*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale.* See *Anguis, Eumeces, Seps*, and cuts under *Cyclodus* and *Scincus.*

Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian *Skink*,
Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

skinker (sking′kėr), *n.* [< *skink*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an alehouse or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Jack *skinker*, fill it full;
A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 245.

skinking (sking′king), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*[1], *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

Ye pow'rs wha mak' mankind your care,
And dish them out their bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware
That jaups in luggies.
Burns, To a Haggis.

skinkle[1] (sking′kl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*[1].] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

skinkle[2] (sking′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling.* [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scīnan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

The cleading that fair Annet had on,
It *skinkled* in their een.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

skinless (skin′les), *a.* [< *skin* + *-less.*] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model.
C. Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

Skinless oat. See *oat.* — **Skinless pea.** See *pea*[1], 1.

skinlet† (skin′let), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

Cuticola, any filme, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.
Florio, 1611.

skin-merchant (skin′mėr″chant), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence — 2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory — vulgarly call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant.*
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, iii. 2.

skinned (skind), *a.* [< ME. *skynned;* < *skin* + *-ed*[2].] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, thick-*skinned*, thin-*skinned.*

In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes: and thei ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Tree to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 206.

Oh here they come. They are delicately *skinn'd* and limb'd.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iii.

skinner (skin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skinnere, skynner, skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*[1]. In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder;* as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

We haue sent you a *Skinner*, . . . to viewe and see such furres as you shall cheape or buye.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

Then the Hockster immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of

marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinners* was not confined to Mr. Cæsar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. *Cooper*, The Spy, i.

There were two sets of these scapegraces — the "Cowboys," or cattle-thieves, and the "*Skinners*," who took everything they could find. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 511.

4. A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.]

skinnery† (skin'ėr-i), *n.* [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + *-ery*.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & *skynnery* euer haue ye a sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being skinny, or like skin. — 2. Leanness; emaciation.

skinning-table (skin'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A taxidermists' table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the *skinning-table* in perfect order. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 18.

skinny (skin'i), *a.* [< *skin* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous; membranous.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and *skinny* matter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.

Our ministers, . . . like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reak out the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a *skinny* congealment of ease and sloth at the top. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the *skinny* covering of a bird's beak: distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 5.

3. Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 45.

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

4. Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and *skinny* ones were not let off easily. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 246.

skin-planting (skin'plan″ting), *n.* Same as *skin-grafting*.

skin-sensory (skin'sen″sō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

skin-tight (skin'tīt), *a.* Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink *skin-tight* breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 91.

skintling (skint'ling), *adv.* [Appar. for **squintling*, < *squint* + *-ling*[2].] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheel-barrows and set *skintling*, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kilns. *Science*, XIII. 335.

skin-wool (skin'wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

skio, skeo (skyō), *n.* [< Norw. *skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fiske-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fishermen's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

He would substitute better houses for the *skeocs*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

skip[1] (skip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, ppr. *skipping*. [< ME. *skippen*, *skyppen*. Origin uncertain: (*a*) according to Skeat, < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgiobtha*, snatched away, *sgiob*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgiab*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = W. *ysgipio*, snatch away; (*b*) less prob. connected with Icel. *skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly or hastily (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

Whan she saugh that Romayns wan the toun,
She took hir children alle, and *skipte* adoun
Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye
Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 674.

And he castide awey his cloth & *skippide* and cam to him. *Wyclif*, Mark x. 50.

O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll *skip* in an hour. *Baron of Brackley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).

2. To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth!
Summer is in her face now, and she *skippeth!* *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

When going ashore, one attired like a woman lay grovelling on the sand, whilest the rest *skipt* about him in a ring. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of *skipping* on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people *skipping* at one rope. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 407.

3. To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to *skip* about in one's reading.

Quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

The vibrant accent *skipping* here and there,
Just as it pleased invention or despair. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

4. To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they *skipped over* Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

5. To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and *skipped*. [Slang.] — 6. In *music*, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Skip*, *Trip*, *Hop*, *Leap*, *Bound*, *Spring*, *Jump*, *Vault*. *Skipping* is more than *tripping* and less than *leaping*, *bounding*, *springing*, or *jumping*; like *tripping*, it implies lightness of spirits or joy. It is about equal to *hopping*, but *hopping* is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while *skipping* uses the feet separately or one after the other. A *hop* is shorter than a *jump*, and a *jump* than a *leap*: as, the *hop* of a toad; the *jump* of a frog; the *leap* of a marsh-frog; a *jump* from a fence; a *leap* from a second-story window. *Skip*, *trip*, *bound*, and *spring* imply elasticity; *bound*, *spring*, *leap*, and *vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

II. *trans.* 1. To leap over; cross with a skip or bound.

Tom could move with lordly grace,
Dick nimbly *skipt* the gutter. *Swift*, Tom and Dick.

2. To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by.

Let not thy sword *skip* one. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 110.

He entailes the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in defailer, to *skip* the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. *Aubrey*, Lives, William Aubrey.

I could write about its [Halifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always *skips* such things. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, ii.

3. To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface.

The doctor could *skip* them [stones] clear across the stream — four skips and a landing on the other bank. *Joseph Kirkland*, The McVeys, v.

To skip or **jump the rope**, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. ★It is a common amusement of young girls.

skip[1] (skip), *n.* [< *skip*[1], *v.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

And with an active *skip* remount themselves again,
Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 195.

He fetched divers *skips*, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 383.

The things that mount the rostrum with a *skip*,
And then skip down again. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

2. A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in *music*, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*. — 3. That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

4. In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*. — 5. A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the aforesaid Lorrequer's, own man, *skip*, valet, or flunkey. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xi.

6. In *sugar-making*, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time. — **Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*[1]. — **Skip-tooth saw**, a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

skip[2] (skip), *n.* [A var. of *skep*, q. v.] In *mining*, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

skip-brain† (skip'brān), *a.* Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This *skipp-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers
To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 30. (*Davies.*)

Skipetar (skip'e-tär), *n.* [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*. — 2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*.

skip-hegrie (skip'heg″ri), *n.* Same as *hegrie*.

skipjack (skip'jak), *n.* [< *skip*[1] + *jack*[1].] 1. ★A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant fop; a puppy.

These villains, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me! *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

What, know'st thou, *skipjack*, whom thou villain call'st? *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

2†. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale.

The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks*. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle Light, x. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (*Halliwell.*) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

4. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (*a*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (*b*) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysochloris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (*c*) The saurel, *Trachurus trachurus*: same as *scad*[1], 2. (*d*) The hairtail, a trichiuroid fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Indian river, Florida.] (*e*) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Carangus chrysos*. [Florida.] (*f*) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus*. [Key West.] (*g*) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chilensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. [California.] (*h*) The butter-fish, a stromateoid fish, *Peprilus triacanthus*. See *butter-fish*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.] (*i*) The brook-silversides, *Labidesthes sicculus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3¼ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.



Skipjack (*Labidesthes sicculus*), about natural size.

5. In *entom.*, a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridæ*. See cut under *click-beetle*. — 6. A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. *J. A. Henshall.*

skip-kennel† (skip'ken″el), *n.* [< *skip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *kennel*[2].] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or footboy.

Every scullion and *skipkennel* had liberty to tell his master his own. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 2.

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you *skip-kennel*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

skip-mackerel (skip'mak″e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

skipper[1] (skip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skippere*, *skyppare*; < *skip*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458. — 2†. A locust.

This wind hem brogte the *skipperes*,
He deden on gres [grass] and coren [corn] deres [harm]. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3087.

3†. A trifling, thoughtless person; a **skipjack**.

Skipper stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 341.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperiidæ:* so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hopper*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (*b*) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei;* a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (*c*) One of certain water-bugs or -boatmen of the family *Notonectidæ*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (*d*) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.—**5.** The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*. See cut under *saury*.—**6.** Same as *skip*[1], 4.—**Lulworth skipper,** a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila actæon:* so called by English collectors, from its abundance at Lulworth, England.

skipper[2] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *skip*[1].] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-finch *skippered* to the top of a stump.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

★**skipper**[3] (skip'ėr), *n.* [< D. *schipper* (= Sw. *skeppare* = Dan. *skipper*), a shipper, sailor, navigator, = E. *shipper:* see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best *skipper*
That ever sail'd the sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 338).

The *skipper* hauled at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

Skipper's daughters, tall white-crested waves, such as are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.

It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were *skipper's daughters*.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

skipper[4] (skip'ėr), *n.* [Prob. < W. *ysgubor*, a barn, = Ir. *sgiobol* = Gael. *sgiobal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of **skippen* for *shippen*, a shed.] A barn; an outhouse; a shed or other place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper
Make a retreat into the *skipper*,
And couch a hogs-head till the dark man's past.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

skipper[4] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [< *skipper*[4], *n.*] To take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodging: sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer "*skippering it*"—that is, sleeping in an outhouse or hay-field—to going to a union.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

skipper-bird (skip'ėr-bėrd), *n.* One who sleeps in barns, outhouses, or other rude places of shelter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for *skipper-birds* (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

skipper-boy† (skip'ėr-boi), *n.* A boy sailor.

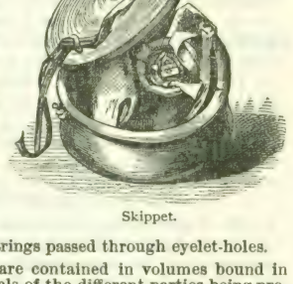
O up bespak the *skipper-boy*,
I wat he spak too high.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

skippership (skip'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *skipper*[3] + *-ship*.] **1.** The office or rank of a skipper, or master of a small vessel.—**2.** A fee paid to the skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]

skippet[1]† (skip'et), *n.* [Appar. formed by Spenser, < **skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 14.

skippet[2] (skip'et), *n.* [< *skip*[2], *skep*, + *-et*.] **1.** A circular box used for covering and protecting a seal. Old documents were commonly sealed by means of a ribbon which passed through the parchment, and to which was affixed a large circular wax seal, not attached to the parchment itself, but hanging below its edge. The skippet used to protect such a seal was commonly turned of wood, like a shallow box, with a cover formed of a simple disk of wood held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.



Skippet.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being preserved in silver *skippets* attached to the volumes by silken cords.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 783.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used for lading water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skipping (skip'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Performing any act indicated by skip, in any sense; especially, taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty; giddy; volatile.

Allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy *skipping* spirit.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 196.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poore, and accompanyed with few of his nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their processions with a *skipping* motion, and distortion of his body, not unlike our Antiques.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 133.

skippingly (skip'ing-li), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

skipping-rope (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* A piece of small rope, with or without wooden handles, used by children in the sport of skipping the rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*. See *to skip the rope*, under *skip*[1].

skipping-teach (skip'ing-tēch), *n.* In *sugar-making*, a kind of pan for removing concentrated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It fills, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents. Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this device practically obsolete.

skip-rope (skip'rōp), *n.* Same as *skipping-rope*.

skip-shaft (skip'shâft), *n.* In *mining*, a special shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

skip-wheel (skip'hwēl), *n.* In a carding-machine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order for their successive cleaning. The method is generally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the flats near the feeding-cylinder become soonest clogged, and are lifted more frequently than the others.

skirt, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *scur*[1].

skirgaliard†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *skyrgalyard;* cf. *galliard*, *n.*, 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fellow. *Halliwell.*

Syr *skyrgalyard*, ye were so skyt,
Your wyll than ran before your wyt.
Skelton, Against the Scottes, l. 101.

skirk†, *v. i.* [A var. of *scrike*[1], *shriek*.] To shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii. (*Davies.*)

skirl, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shirl*[1] for *shrill*.

skirlcock (skėrl'kok), *n.* The mistlethrush: so called from its harsh note. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

skirling (skėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skirl*, *v.*] The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill sound; a skirl. [Scotch.]

skirm†, *v.* [ME. *skirmen, skyrmen,* < OF. *eskermir, eskiermir, esquermir, esquiermir, escremir, escrimer, scrimir,* also *eskermer, escremer,* fence, play at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer,* fence, = Pr. *escrimir, escremir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare, schermire,* fence, < OHG. *scirman, scirmen,* shield, protect, MHG. *schirmen, schermen,* shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen,* shield, defend, < OHG. *scirm, scerm,* MHG. *schirm, scherm,* G. *schirm,* a shield, screen, shelter, guard (> It. *schermo,* protection, defense); cf. Gr. *σκίρον,* a parasol, *σκιά,* shade, shadow. Hence ult. *skirmish, scrimmage,* and (< F.) *escrime, scrimer.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fence; skirmish.

There the Sarsyns were strawyd wyde,
And bygane to *skyrme* bylyve,
As al the worlde schul to-dryve.
Wright, Seven Sages, l. 2693.

II. *trans.* To fence with; fight; strike.

Aschatus with skath [thou] wold *skirme* to the deth,
That is my fader so fre, and thi first graunser.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13601.

skirmery†, *n.* [ME. *skirmerie,* < OF. *escrimerie,* < *escrimer,* fence: see *skirm*.] Defense; skirmishing.

The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of *skirmerie*, resceyved the stroke on his shelde, and he smote so harde that a gret quarter fill on the launde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

skirmish (skėr'mish), *n.* [Also dial. or colloq. *scrimmage, skrimmage;* early mod. E. also *skirmage, scarmage, scarmoge;* < ME. *scarmishe, scarmysshe, scarmich, scarmych, scarmuch, scharmus,* < OF. (and F.) *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuça* = It. *scaramuccia,* prop. *schermugio* (the *scaramuccia* form being in part a reflection of the OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the MHG. *scharmutzel, scharmitzel,* G. *scharmützel,* D. *schermutseling,* Sw. *skärmytsel,* Dan. *skjærmydsel,* which have an added dim. term., is from the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio,* a skirmish; with dim. or depreciative suffix, < *schermire,* fence, fight: see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch,* ult. from the same It. source.] **1.** An irregular fight, especially between small parties; an engagement, in the presence of two armies, between small detachments advanced for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

Of Troilus, that is to palays ryden
Fro the *scarmich* of the which I you tolde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 934.

A yeare and seuen moneths was Scipio at the siege of Numantia, all whiche time he neuer gaue battell or *skirmishe*, but only gaue order that no succour might come at them.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly approaching a battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2†. Defense.

Such cruell game my *scarmoges* disarmes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 34.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these
Were but the first light *Skirmishes*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rencounter, Brush,* etc. See *encounter*.

skirmish (skėr'mish), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skyrmysshe;* < ME. *skarmysshen, scarmishen,* < OF. *escarmoucher, escarmoucier,* F. *escarmoucher,* skirmish, < *escarmouche,* a skirmish: see *skirmish*, *n.*] **1.** To fight irregularly, as in a skirmish; fight in small parties or along a skirmish-line.

He durst not gyue them battayle vntyll he had sumwhat better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane tyme *skyrmysshe* with them twyse.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 91).

Colonel Spinelli, who took part in the council, suggested the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skirmishing*, during which further conclusions might be formed.
A. Gindely, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2†. To defend one's self; strike out in defense or attack.

And [he] be-gan to *scarmyshe* and to grope a-boute hym with his staffe as a wood devell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this question. We should come to close quarters with it.
Gladstone, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

skirmish-drill (skėr'mish-dril), *n.* Drill in skirmishing.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him.
Upton, Infantry Tactics, § 638.

skirmisher (skėr'mish-ėr), *n.* [< *skirmish* + *-er*[1].] One who skirmishes; a soldier specially detailed for the duty of skirmishing; one of the skirmish-line (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for and to protect the advance of the main body, their movements should be so regulated as to keep it constantly covered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.
Upton, Infantry Tactics, §§ 629, 630.

skirmishing (skėr'mish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *skarmysshynge;* verbal n. of *skirmish*, *v.*] Irregular fighting between small parties; a skirmish.

At a *skarmysshynge*
She cast hire herte upon Mynos the kynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1910.

skirmish-line (skėr'mish-līn), *n.* A line of men, called skirmishers, thrown out to feel the enemy, protect the main body from sudden attack, conceal the movements of the main body, and the like. *Upton.*

Skirophoria (skir-ō-fō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Σκιροφόρια, pl., < σκιροφόρος, < σκίρον, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called Σκιράς), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1st).

Skirophorion (skir-ō-fō'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. Σκιροφοριών, the 12th Attic month, < Σκιροφόρια: see *Skirophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

skirr[1] (skėr), *n.* [Imitative.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Ireland.]

skirr[2], *v.* See *scur*[1].

skirret (skir'et), *n.* [< ME. *skyrwyt, skerwyth;* contraction or borrowed appar. a mutilated form, prop. **sugar-root* (ME. **sucre-rot* = Sw. *socker-rot*, skirret) or *sugar-wort* (MD. *suycker-wortel*, D. *suikerwortel* = G. *zuckerwurzel*, skirret).] A species of water-parsnip, *Sium Sisarum*, generally said to be of Chinese origin, long cultivated in Europe for its esculent root. It is a plant a foot high with pinnate leaves, a hardy perennial, but grown as an annual. The root is composed of small fleshy tubers, of the size of the little finger, united at the crown. It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.



Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

Skyrwyt, herbe or rote (*skerwyth*). Pastinaca, . . . bancia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

The *skirret* (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

skirrhus (skir'us), *n.* Same as *scirrhus*.

skirt[1] (skėrt), *n.* [< ME. *skirt, skyrt, skirthe,* < ★Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (*hringskyrta*, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, *fyrirskyrta*, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, *skört*, a petticoat, = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = MHG. G. *schurz*, apron, garment: see *shirt*, of which *skirt* is a doublet.] **1.** The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

Skyrt, of a garment, Trames. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.

This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great *skirts*. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1660.

Margaret had to hold by the *skirt* of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . toke his hede into her *skirthe*, and he began . . . to slepe.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

That fair Lady Betty [a portrait] . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin *skirt*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x. 1.

3. A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the *skirt* of a saddle. See cut under *saddle*.

[He] smote the horse with the spores on bothe sides faste by the *skirtes* of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

4†. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a *ruffle*.

A narrow lace or a small *skirt* of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
Addison, Guardian, No. 118

5. Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the *skirts* of a town.

A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or caveare, to draw down a cup of nectar in the *skirts* of a night. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Some great man sure that's asham'd of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the *skirts* o' the City, and lives by't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

6. In *milling*, the margin of a millstone.—**7†.** *Milit.*, same as *base*[1], 2.—**8.** The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting*.—**At one's skirts,** following one closely.

Therefore go on; I *at thy skirts* will come.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 40.

Chinese skirt, a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of crinoline and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt,** a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—**To sit upon one's skirts†,** to take revenge on one.

Crosse me not, Liza, nether be so perte,
For if thou dost I'll *sit upon thy skirte*.
The Abortive of an Idle Howre (1620). (*Halliwell.*)

skirt[1] (skėrt), *v.* [< *skirt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Oft when sundown *skirts* the moor.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, xli.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather *skirted* than entered the village. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers.
S. S. Smith.

And then I set off up the valley, *skirting* along one side of it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

skirt[2] (skėrt), *v. t.* and *i.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. *Halliwell.*

skirt-braid (skėrt'brād), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

skirt-dance (skėrt'dâns), *n.* See *skirt-dancing*.

skirt-dancer (skėrt'dân″sėr), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

skirt-dancing (skėrt'dân″sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

skirted (skėr'ted), *a.* [< *skirt* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a skirt: usually in composition.—**2.** Having the skirt or skirting removed.—**Skirted wool,** the wool, of better quality, that remains after the skirting of the fleece has been removed.

skirter[1] (skėr'tėr), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;
Leave cravens and *skirters* to dangle behind;
He's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!
Kingsley, Go Hark!

skirter[2] (skėr'tėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirter*. *Halliwell.*

skirt-furrow (skėrt'fur″ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

skirting (skėr'ting), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—**2.** Same as *skirting-board*.—**3.** In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [Australia.]—**5.** Same as *skirt*[1], 8.

skirting-board (skėr'ting-bōrd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board*, *mopboard*, and *wash-board*.

skirtless (skėrt'les), *a.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-less*.] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

skise, *v. i.* See *skice*.

skit[1] (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting*. [Also (Sc.) *skite, skyte;* < ME. **skitten, skyten,* < Sw. *skutta*, dial. *skötta*, leap (cf. dial. *skytta*, go hunting, be idle), < *skjuta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*[1], of which *skit*[1] is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also *scud, scuttle*[3].] **1.** To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam abord the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englond, and they bade me *skyte* in the Kyngs name of Englond.
Paston Letters, I. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will; . . . if she *skit* and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

2. To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [Scotch.]

Yet, soon 's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* and flings like ony towmont filly.
Tannahill, Poems, p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To slide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[1] (skit), *n.* [Prob. < *skit*[1], *v.*] **1.** A light, wanton wench.

At the request of a dancing *skit*, [Herod] stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
Howard, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed [Prophecies (1583).

2. A scud of rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[2] (skit), *n.* [Perhaps, after *skit*[1], *v.*, a var. of **scout*[1], *n.* (see *scout*[1], *v.*), < Icel. *skūti, skūta*, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. *onscyte*, an attack, calumny, from the root of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot, skit*[1].] **1.** A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little *skit*
Upon the times, and full of wit.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, ix.

2. Banter; jeer.

But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin; this will be some o' your *skits* now. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

skit[2] (skit), *v. t.* [< *skit*[2], *n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[3] (skit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The skitty, a rail or crake. See *skitty*.

skite (skīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting*. [Also *skyte;* a Sc. var. of *skit*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [Scotch.]

skite (skīt), *n.* [Also *skyte;* < *skite, v.*] **1.** A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a *skite* of rain.—**2.** A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a *skite* on the lug.

When hailstanes drive wi' bitter *skite*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

3. A squirt or syringe.—**4.** A trick: as, an ill *skite*. [Scotch in all uses.]

skitter (skit'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skit*[1].] **1.** To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and *skitter* along the surface for a few feet before settling down. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

2. In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to *skitter* for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or *skitter* with artificial minnow. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 374.

skitter-brained (skit'ėr-brānd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skittering (skit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skitter, v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoons are used mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

skitter-wit (skit'ėr-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skittish (skit'ish), *a.* [< late ME. *skyttyshe;* < *skit*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

De little Rabbits, dey mighty *skittish*, en dey sorter huddle deyse'f up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

Hence—**2.** Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us
As *skittish* things, and we shun him as curious.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

And if the *skittish* Nymph should fly,
He [Youth] in a double Sense must die.
Prior, Alma, ii.

3. Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, *skittish*, or unkind, . . .
Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.
Crabbe, Works, II. 184.

4. Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 162.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most *skittish* or vicious diseases.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xv.

skittishly (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

skittishness (skit'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

skittle (skit'l), *n.* [An unassibilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of *shittle*, now usually *shuttle*, = Dan. *skyttel* = Sw. *skyttel*, a shuttle: see *shuttle*[1]. For the game so called, cf. *shuttle*[1] (def. 7) and *shuttlecock*.] **1.** One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine *skittles* of thy bones.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

2. *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

Skittles is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

skittle (skit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [< *skittle*, *n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 70.

skittle-alley (skit'l-al'i), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle-ball (skit'l-bâl), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

skittle-dog (skit'l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*[1]). [Local, Eng.]

skittle-frame (skit'l-frām), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

The magistrates caused all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at dutch-pins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 50.

skittle-ground (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley*.

He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

skittle-pin (skit'l-pin), *n.* [< *skittle* + *pin*[1].] A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *kettle-pin*, *kittle-pin*.

skittle-pot (skit'l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

skitty (skit'i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [Cf. *skit*[3].] 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Local, Eng.]—**Spotted skitty**. Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]).

skive[1] (skīv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shive*. Cf. *skive*[1], *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (*b*).

skive[1] (skīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of **shive*, *v.*, < *shive*, *n.* Cf. *skiver*[1].] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

skive[2] (skīv), *v. i.* [Prob. < *skiff*[2], *a.*; or a var. of *skew*[1] (cf. *skiver*[1], as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver[1] (skī'vėr), *n.* [Appar. < **skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *shiver*[1], of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. Cf. *skewer*.] 1. Same as *skiving-knife*.—2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheepskin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocket-books, etc. Compare *skiving*.

Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a flesher.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skewer. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver[1] (skī'vėr), *v. t.* [< *skiver*[1], *n.*] To skewer; impale.

"Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 221.

skiver[2] (skiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as a flock of birds.

At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy.
Shore Birds, p. 33.

skiver-wood (skī'vėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

skivie (skiv'i), *a.* [Also *skevie*; cf. *skive*[2], *skiff*[2], *skew*[1].] Out of the proper direction; deranged; askew. [Scotch.]

"What can he mean by deft [daft]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. . . . "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but ——."
Scott, Redgauntlet, vii.

skiving (skī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skive*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a curriers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like.

When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

skiving-knife (skī'ving-nīf), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

skiving-machine (skī'ving-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc.

Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—**Lap skiving-machine**, a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight*.

sklent, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

skleret, **skleiret**, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklerema, *n.* Same as *sclerema* for *sclerodermia*.

skleyret, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklint (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant*.

skliset, *n.* An obsolete form of *slice*.

skoal (skōl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*[1], *scale*[2].] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

There from the flowing bowl
Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
Skoal! to the Northland! *skoal!*
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skodaic (skō-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Skoda* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—**Skodaic resonance**. See *resonance*.

Skoda's sign. Skodaic resonance. See *resonance*.

skoft, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff*.

skoff, *v. t.* To gobble up: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

skogbœlite (skog'bėl-īt), *n.* [< *Skogböle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of tantalite from Skogböle in Finland.

skolecite, *n.* See *scolecite*, 1.

skolion (skō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-ä). [< Gr. σκόλιον, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. μέλος) of σκολιός, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn.

Nor have we anything exactly representing the Greek *scolia*, those short drinking songs of which Terpander is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

skoliosis, *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis*.

skolster, *n.* See *scoldster*.

skolyon, *n.* An obsolete form of *scullion*.

skomfet, *v. t.* See *scomfit*.

skon, *n.* See *scone*.

skoncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*[1], *sconce*[2].

skoog, *n.* Same as *skug*.

skorclet, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

skorodite, *n.* See *scorodite*.

skout, *n.* See *scout*[1].

skouth, *n.* See *scouth*.

skoutt, *n.* See *scout*[4].

skow, *n.* See *scow*.

Skr. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

skrant, *n.* See *scran*.

skreedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screed*.

skreekt, *n.* An obsolete form of *screak*.

skreent, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

skreigh, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *screak*, *screech*, *shriek*.

skriggle, *v. i.* See *scriggle*.

skriket, *v. i.* See *scrike*.

skrimmaget, *n.* See *scrimmage*.

skrimpt, *v.* See *scrimp*.

skrimschont, skrimshander, skrimshanker, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

skringe, *v.* See *scringe*.

skrippet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*[1].

skron (skron), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundredweight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

skruff, *n.* See *scruff*[3].

skryt. See *scry*[1], *scry*[2].

skryer (skrī'ėr), *n.* [< *skry:* see *scry*[1].] One who descries; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistant, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or -crystal, and report what he saw in it.

The office of inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by [Dr. John] Dee.
T. Wright, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic (1851), I. 230.

Skt. A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit*.

skua (skū'ä), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *schooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasiticus*), < Norw. *skua* = Icel. *skūmr*, also *skūfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*. The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the like-meaning *scout*[3], *scouty-aulin*, q. v., is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long, and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are



Great Skua (*Megalestris catarractes*).

broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S.* (or *M.*) *antarcticus*. The pomatorhine skua, or jäger, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *parasiticus*, and the long-tailed, *S. buffoni*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are acuminate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hen*, and the others are known as *marlinspikes* and *boatswains*. A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk*. See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius*.

skua-gull (skū'ä-gul), *n.* A jäger or skua; especially, the great skua.

skuet, *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*[1].

skug, scug (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scoug*, *skoog*; < Icel. *skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade; cf. Dan. *skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skyggja*, older *skyggva*, overshadow: see *sky*[1] and *show*[1].] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton*.

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

Skugg, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called Puss. *B. Franklin*, quoted in The Century, XXXII. 263.

skug, scug (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *scugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *scugging*. [< *skug*, *scug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

And aye, at every seven years' end,
Ye'l tak him to the linn;
For that 's the penance he maun dree,
To *scug* his deadly sin.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

skuggery, scuggery (skug'ėr-i), *n.* [< *skug* + *-ery*.] Secrecy. [Prov. Eng.]

skuggy, scuggy (skug'i), *a.* [< *skug* + *-y*[1].] Shady. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

skuing, *n.* See *skewing*.

skulduddery (skul-dud'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *sculdudry*, *sculduddery* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] **I.** *n.* 1. Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

There was much singing of profane sangs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *sculduddery*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *sculduddery* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

skulk (skulk), *v.* [Also *sculk*; < ME. *skulken*, *sculken*, *scolken*, < Dan. *skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, skulk, slink, play truant (cf. Icel. *skolla*, skulk, keep aloof, *skollkini*, 'skulker,' a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker,' a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative *-k* (as in *lurk*, < ME. *luren*, E. *lower*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, skulk, lurk in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *scowl*[1], hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *scowl*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

Skulking in corners. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 289.

He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.
Scott, Woodstock, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

skulk (skulk), *n.* [Also *sculk;* < *skulk, v.*] **1.** Same as *skulker.*

Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk*
Hither to seek a shelter.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iv. 2.

"Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks,*" roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

2†. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

Scrawling serpents with *sculcks* of poysoned adders.
Stanihurst, Conceites, p. 138.

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

skulker (skul'kėr), *n.* [Also *sculker;* < ME. *sculkere, sculcare;* < *skulk* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.
The Century, XL. 606.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores.*

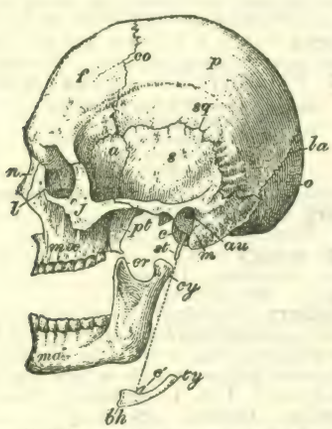
Skulkers is the descriptive title applied to the Water-Rail, the Corn-Crake, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 349.

skulkingly (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

skulking-place (skul'king-plās), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a hiding-place.

They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places.* *Bacon,* Fables, x., Expl.

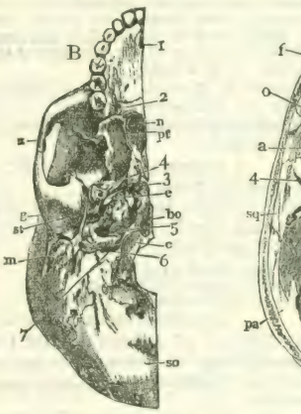
★**skull**[1] (skul), *n.* [Formerly also *scull,* also in orig. sense *skoll;* < ME. *skulle, scolle, sculle,* < Sw. dial. *skulle,* equiv. to Sw. *skollt.* Norw. *skolt,* the skull; connected with Icel. *skâl,* etc., a bowl, cup: see *scale*[2], *shell,* and cf. *skoal, skull*[2], = *scull*[2], etc.] **1.** A bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.



Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible disarticulated.

a, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *au*, external auditory meatus; *bh*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *epihyal*); *co*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *j*, malar or jugal bone; *l*, lacrymal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals at large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (excepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and inframaxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid



B. Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacerum medium, between which and *e* and 5 is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior nares; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *z*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; 1, 2, anterior and posterior palatine foramen; 3, points in front of foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale; 5, carotid canal; 6, stylomastoid foramen; 7, foramen lacerum posterius, or jugular foramen.

C. Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; 3, foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen rotundum, behind externally is foramen spinosum); 6, foramen lacerum posterius (just beneath *o* is foramen lacerum anterius); 7, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. 6 is in foramen magnum.

bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones make their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear; some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidean arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified: not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians; in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplicity, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches next after the mandibular and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The base of the skull is generally laid down in cartilage. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named *occipital, parietal,* and *frontal,* from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-capsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, or the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and, as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones: in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and inframaxillaries; not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which craniometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniofacial, craniometry, cranium, ear*[1], *nasal, orbit, palate, parietal,* and *skeleton.* For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Balænidæ, Canidæ, castor, Catarrhina, Edentata, Elephantinæ, Equidæ, Felidæ, Leporidæ, Mastodontinæ, Muridæ, ox, physeter, Pteropodidæ, ruminant, skeleton.* Birds' skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *chondrocranium, desmognathous, diploë, dromæognathous, Gallinæ. Ichthyornis, quadrate, salivary, saurognathous, schizognathous, schizorhinal, sclerotal;* reptiles', under *acrodont, Chelonia, Crocodilia, Crotalus, Cyclodus, Ichthyosauria, Ichthyosaurus, Mosasaurus, Ophidia, periotic, Plesiosaurus, pleurodont, pterodactyl, Pythonidæ;* batrachians', under *Anura, girdle-bone, Rana;* fishes', under *Acipenser, Esox, fish, Lepidosiren, palatoquadrate, parasphenoid, Petromyzon, Spatularia, Squatina, teleost.* The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii.* The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid.*

Tep him o the *schulle.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 296.

This land [shall] be call'd
The field of Golgotha and dead men's *skulls.*
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 144.

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the sconce or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

With various readings stored his empty *skull,*
Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 591.

Skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.
Cowper, Task, ii. 394.

4. In *armor,* that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secret.*

Their armour is a coate of plate, with a *skull* on their heads. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 239.

First Gent. Dare you go forward?
Lieut. Let me put on my *skull* first;
My head 's almost beaten into the pap of an apple.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—**6.** In *metal.*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—**Skull and crossbones,** the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrorize outsiders, etc.—**Skull of the ear,** the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocrane; the periotic bones collectively. See cut under *periotic.*—**Skull of the eye,** the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotal, n.*—**Skull of the nose.** See *nose*[1].—**Tables of the skull,** the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë.*

skull[2], *n.* See *scull*[2].

skull[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

skull[4] (skul), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua.* Also *scull.*

skullcap (skul'-kap), *n.* **1.** Any cap fitting closely to the head; also, the iron cap of defense. See *skull*[1], 4.



Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

The portrait of old Colonel Pyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritanic-looking personage, in a *skull-cap,* with a laced band and a grizzly beard. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, ii.

2. The sinciput; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium.*—**3.** A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophiomyidæ. Coues,* 1884.—**4.** A plant of the genus *Scutellaria:* so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip of the calyx, which closes the mouth of the calyx after the fall of the corolla. The more familiar species, as *S. galericulata,* are not showy; others are recommended for the flower-



The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serrata*). *a*, the calyx.

garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Mociniana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nervine, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

She discovered flowers which her brother told her were horehound, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England. —6. In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

skulled (skuld), *a.* [< *skull*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a skull; craniate or cranial: noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Craniata* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

skuller†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler*[1].

skull-fish (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

skulljoe, *n.* A variant of *sculjo*.

skull-less (skul'les), *a.* [< *skull* + *-less*.] Having no skull; acranial: specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

skull-roof (skul'röf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mivart*.

skull-shell (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

skulpin, *n.* See *sculpin*.

skum†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *scum*.

skunk (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *scunk*, *skunck*, *squnk*, *squuncke*; of Algonkian origin: Abnaki *segankw* (Rasles), *segógw* (Laurent), Ojibwa *shikâg*, Cree *shikák*, *sikák* (see *seecawk*).] 1. A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitica*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as of certain peculiarities, the common



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *scangaresse*, *ouinesque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "*enfan du diable*," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *fiskatta* of Kalm's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidæ*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *moufette* (specifically *moufette d'Amérique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to a variable extent set off with pure white — generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. The fur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Alaska sable*; the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1844), similar to those of other *Mustelidæ*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirted several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea in some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.

The *Skunck* or Pole-Cat is very common.
R. Rogers, Account of North America (London, 1765), p. 225.

By extension — 2. Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidæ*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words. — 3. A base fellow: a vulgar term of reproach. — 4. [< *skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

skunk (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appar. in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] 1. To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.] — 2. To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

skunkbill (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

skunk-bird (skungk'bèrd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

skunk-blackbird (skungk'blak″bèrd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

skunk-cabbage (skungk'kab″āj), *n.* See *cabbage*[1].

skunkery (skungk'èr-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [< *skunk* + *-ery*.] A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

skunk-farm (skungk'färm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

skunkhead (skungk'hed), *n.* 1. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*: referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.] — 2. The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. *Webster*, 1890.

skunkish (skung'kish), *a.* [< *skunk* + *-ish*[1].] Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

skunk-porpoise (skungk'pôr″pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

skunktop (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

skunkweed (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

skunner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

Skupshtina (skŭpsh'ti-nä), *n.* [Serv., assembly; *Narodna Skupshtina*, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 160 members elected by the people. Male Servians, permanently resident in Servia, over 30 years of age, able to read and write, and paying a certain minimum amount in direct taxes, are eligible for membership.

skurf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf*[1].

skurring (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

skurry, *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

skut, *n.* See *scut*[2].

skutet, *n.* See *scout*[4], *schuit*.

skutterudite, *n.* [< *Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseralkies*.

skuttle. A spelling of *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3].

sky[1] (skī), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skīz). [Early mod. E. also *skye*, *skie*; < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skewes*, *skewis*, *skiwes*), < Icel. *skȳ* = Dan. Sw. *sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scio*, *sceo*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scūa*, *scūwa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skug*); akin to AS. *scūr*, E. *shower*[1], AS. **scūm*, E. *scum*, etc., ult. < √ *sku*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *welkin*, < AS. *wolcen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.'] 1†. A cloud.

That brigte *skie* bi-foren hem flegt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

He . . . leet a certain wynde to go,
That blew so hidously and hye,
That it ne leete not a *skye*
In al the welken longe and brood.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the *skewes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7619.

An hour after midnight the *skie* began to clear.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 158.

Heavily the low *sky* raining
Over tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

A clene conscience schal in that day
More profite, & be more sett by,
Than al the muk & the money
That euere was or schal be vndir the *sky*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

Betwixt the centred earth and azure *skies*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

He raised a mortal to the *skies*;
She drew an angel down.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.] — **Open sky**, sky with no intervening cover or shelter. — **The hole in the sky**. Same as *coal-sack*, 2. — **To the skies**, to the highest degree; very highly: as, to laud a thing *to the skies*.

Cowards extol true Courage *to the Skies*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

sky[1] (skī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [< *sky*[1], *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been senselessly *skied*.
The Academy, No. 890, p. 367.

sky[2], *v.* A variant of *shy*[2].

sky-blue (skī'blö'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

II. *n.* 1. A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky. — 2. Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*
That wash'd my sweet meals down.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

sky-born (skī'bôrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

sky-clad (skī'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being *sky-clad* at meal time only, and the Swetâmbaras being always completely clothed.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 544.

sky-color (skī'kul″or), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

A very handsome girdle of a *sky colour* and green (in French called pers et vert).
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

sky-colored (skī'kul″ord), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison*.

sky-drain (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

sky-dyed (skī'dīd), *a.* Colored like the sky.

There figs, *sky-dy'd*, a purple hue disclose.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 727.

Skye (skī), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A Skye terrier. See *terrier*.

skyey (skī'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skiey*; < *sky*[1] + *-ey*.] 1. Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skyey* tones or tints. — 2. Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.
Shak., M. for M., iii. i. 8.

Sublime on the towers of my *skyey* bowers
Lightning, my pilot, sits.
Shelley, The Cloud.

The Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a *skiey* fount.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

sky-flower (skī'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

skyft†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

sky-gazer (skī′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a skysail. —2. A fish of the family *Uranoscopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.* See *star-gazer*.

sky-high (skī′hī′), *a.* As high as the sky; very high.

Utgard with his *sky-high* gates . . . had gone to air. *Carlyle.*

The powder-magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up *sky-high*. *Thackeray*, Second Funeral of Napoleon, ii.

skyish (skī′ish), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like the sky; also, approaching the sky. [Rare.]

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 276.

skylark (skī′lärk), *n.* The common lark of Europe, *Alauda arvensis:* so called because it mounts toward the sky and sings as it flies.



Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Also called *sky-laverock*, *rising-lark*, *field-lark*, *short-heeled lark*, etc. The name extends to some other true larks, and also to a few of the pipits.—**Australian skylark**, a dictionary name of an Australian bird, *Cinclorhamphus cantillans* (or *cruralis*), which may have a habit of rising on wing to sing. Its systematic position is disputed, but it is neither a lark nor a pipit. It is about 9 inches long, and of varied brownish and whitish coloration. It is found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and north to Rockingham Bay on the east coast.—**Missouri skylark**, *Anthus* or *Neocorys spraguei*, Sprague's pipit, which abounds on some of the western prairies, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, and has a habit of singing as it soars aloft, like the true skylark of Europe: originally named by Audubon *Sprague's Missouri lark* (*Alauda spragueii*), as discovered by Mr. Isaac Sprague, near Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, June 19th, 1843. It is a pipit, not a true lark.

skylark (skī′lärk), *v. i.* [< *skylark*, *n.*; with an allusion to *lark*[2].] To engage in boisterous fun or frolic. [Colloq.]

I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors *sky-larking*, that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

skylet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *skill*.

skyless (skī′les), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-less*.] Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick.

A soulless, *skyless*, catarrhal day. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

★**skylight** (skī′līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, or in a ceiling; a frame set with glass, whether horizontal or in one or more inclined planes, and placed in a roof or ceiling, or in some cases, as in photographers' studios, forming a considerable part of the roof, for the purpose of lighting passages or rooms below, or for affording special facilities for lighting, as for artists' or photographers' needs.

sky-line (skī′līn), *n.* The horizon; the place where the sky and the earth or an object on the earth seem to meet.

skyme, (skīm), *n.* The glance of reflected light. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen
O' the bonny crystal-well.
Lady Mary o' Craigneathan.

skyn, *n.* Same as *sakeen*.

sky-parlor (skī′pär″lor), *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. [Humorous.]

Now, ladies, up in the *sky-parlour;* only once a year, if you please. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx., motto.

skypet†, *n.* Same as *skippet*[2].

skyphos (skī′fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*, 1.

sky-pipit (skī′pip″it), *n.* An American pipit, *Anthus* (*Neocorys*) *spraguei;* the Missouri skylark (which see, under *skylark*).

sky-planted (skī′plan″ted), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. [Rare.]

How dare you ghosts
Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 96.

skyr (skėr), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyclabber.] Curds; bonnyclabber.

Of curdled *skyr* and black bread
Be daily dole decreed.
Whittier, The Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

skyrin (skī′rin), *a.* [Prop. *skiring*, ppr. of **skire*, var. of *sheer*[1], *v.*] Shining; gorgeous; flaunting; showy; gaudy. [Scotch.]

But had you seen the philabegs,
An' *skyrin* tartan trews, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

sky-rocket (skī′rok″et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies: a species of firework.—**Singing sky-rocket**, an occasional name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, from its habit of rising straight up in the air as it sings.

sky-rocket (skī′rok″et), *v. i.* To move like a sky-rocket; rise suddenly, explode, and disappear: literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

skysail (skī′sāl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular, also a *sky-gazer*. See cut under *ship*.

skyscape (skī′skāp), *n.* [< *sky*[1] + *-scape* as in *landscape*. Cf. *seascape*.] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part. [Rare.]

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape*.
R. A. Proctor, Other Worlds than Ours, p. 130.

★**sky-scraper** (skī′skrā″pėr), *n.* 1. An imaginary sail, set along with moon-sails, sky-gazers, and the like, jokingly assumed to be carried in the days when sail-power was the sole reliance at sea, and United States ships had the reputation of being the fastest afloat.—2. A triangular skysail.—3. A ball or missile sent high up in the air; anything, as a high building, which reaches or extends far into the sky. [Colloq.]

sky-set†, (skī′set), *n.* Sunset.

The Elfin court will ride; . . .
O they begin at *sky set* in,
Ride a' the evenin' tide.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 262).

skyte, *v.* and *n.* See *skite*.

skyt-gate†, (skit′gāt), *n.* A sally-port (?). *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xiv. (*Davies.*)

sky-tinctured (skī′tingk″tūrd), *a.* Of the color of the sky.

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctured grain. *Milton*, P. L., v. 285.

skyward, skywards (skī′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the sky.

Watching the twilight smoke of cot or grange,
Skyward ascending from a woody dell.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 9.

★**S. L.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

slab[1] (slab), *n.* [< ME. *slab*, *slabbe*, *sclabbe;* ★perhaps an altered form of **slap*, related to E. dial. *slappel*, a piece, portion, and prob. *slape*, slippery, < Norw. *sleip*, slippery, > *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. a piece of timber used for the foundation of a road: see *slape*, *slip*[1].] 1. A thick piece of timber; especially, the outer cut of a tree or log when sawed up into planks or boards.

Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and stye.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 35.

The proprietor had erected a *slab* hut, barkroofed, lying at an angle of say 35° to the street.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

In rear of the kitchen was a shed, a rough frame of *slabs* and poles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. A thick plate of stone, slate, metal, etc.

A *slab* of ire [iron].
Pop. Treatises on Science (ed. Wright), p. 135.

3. In general, a piece of anything solid and compact, heavy, and thin in proportion to its length and breadth, but thick enough not to be pliable, especially when of considerable size.

We should know hardly anything of the architecture of Assyria but for the existence of the wainscot *slabs* of their palaces. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 209.

Specifically—4. A flat stone, or plate of iron or glass, on which printing-ink is sometimes distributed for use on a hand-press.—5. A thick web or bat of fiber. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bending-slab**, a large slab of iron having numerous holes arranged in regular order, used for the purpose of bending frame and reverse angle-irons to a required shape. Pins are driven into the holes to secure the heated frames in position until they set.—**Slab of bone**, a layer of whalebone or baleen.—**Slabs of tin**, the lesser masses of the metal run ★into molds of stone.

slab[1] (slab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slabbed*, ppr. *slabbing*. [< *slab*[1], *n.*] To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, in order to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

slab[2] (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*). Hence Ir. *slab*, *slaib*, = Gael. *slaib*, mire. Cf. Icel. *slepja*, slime, *slöp*, slimy offal of fish: see *slop*[1].] Moist earth; slime; puddle; mud. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

slab[2] (slab), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *n.* Cf. *slabby*.] Thick; viscous; pasty.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the *slab* ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 77.

slab[3] (slab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [North. Eng.]

slabber[1] (slab′ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber* (and *slubber*), q. v.; < ME. *slaberen*, < MD. *slabberen* = LG. *slabbern*, > G. *schlabbern*, lap, sup, slaver, slabber, = Icel. *slafra*, slaver; freq. of MD. *slabben*, slaver, slabber, D. *slabben* = MLG. *slabben*, lap as a dog in drinking, sup, lick, > G. *schlabben*, slaver, slabber (cf. *schlabbe*, an animal's mouth); cf. *slaver*[1] (< Icel.), a doublet of *slabber*.] **I.** *intrans.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel; slaver.

You think you're in the Country, where great lubberly Brothers *slabber* and kiss one another when they meet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* 1. To eat hastily or in a slovenly manner, as liquid food.

To *slabber* pottage. *Baret.*

2. To wet and befoul by liquids falling carelessly from the mouth; slaver; slobber.

He *slabbereth* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled; soil; befoul.

Her milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and sost
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
Tusser, April's Husbandry, st. 20.

slabber[1] (slab′ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1], *v.* Cf. *slaver*[1], *n.*] Moisture falling from the mouth; slaver.

slabber[2] (slab′ėr), *n.* [< *slab*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or the heads of bolts.

slabberdegullion†, (slab″ėr-dē-gul′yon), *n.* Same as *slubberdegullion*.

Slapsauce fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25. (*Davies.*)

slabberer (slab′ėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *slobberer*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slabbers; a driveler.

slabbery (slab′ėr-i), *a.* [Also *slobbery*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

Our frost is broken since yesterday; and it is very *slabbery*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxviii.

slabbiness (slab′i-nes), *n.* [< *slabby* + *-ness*.] Slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

The playnes and fyeldes are therby ouerflowen with marisshes, and all iorneys incumbered with continuall waters and myrie *slabbynesse* vntyl by the benefite of the new wynter the ryuers and marisshes bee frosen.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 310).

The way also here was very wearisome through dirt and *slabbiness*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 334.

slabbing-gang (slab′ing-gang), *n.* In a sawmill, a gang of saws in a gate by which a central balk of required width is cut from a log, while the slabs at the sides are simultaneously ripped into boards of desired thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

slabbing-machine (slab′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, a form of milling-machine for milling the flat parts of connecting-rods and similar work.

slabbing-saw (slab′ing-sâ), *n.* A saw designed especially for slabbing logs. In some mills such saws are used in gangs. See *slabbing-gang*.

slab-board (slab′bōrd), *n.* A board cut from the side of a log so that it has bark and sap-★wood upon one side; a slab.

slabby (slab′i), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *a.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *slaibeach*, miry, < *slaib*, mire, mud.] 1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Bad *slabby* weather to-day.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

slab-grinder (slab′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.

slab-line (slab′līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are haling up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slablines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

slab-sided (slab′sī″ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [Colloq.]

One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 353.

You didn' chance to run ag'inst my son,
A long, *slab-sided* youngster with a gun?
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

slabstone (slab′stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authors restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

slact, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*[1].

slack[1] (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*slak*; < ME. *slac*, *slak*, *sclak*, < AS. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow, = OS. *slak* = D. *slack*, *sleck* = LG. *slack* = OHG. MHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, slack, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, slack, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (√ *lag*, for orig. **slag*?): see *languish*, *lax*[1]. Hence *slack*[1], *v.*, *slake*[1], *slacken*[1], etc. Cf. *slack*[2], *slag*[1]. The W. *yslac*, distinct, loose, slack, is prob. < E. The words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Slow in movement; tardy.

With *slake* paas. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.

For the *slak* payments of wages that is alwais here, he wol not in no wise serve any lenger.
Sir J. Stile to Henry VIII. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., [I. 192).

2. Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.

Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in euery place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

3. Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.

My seruants are so *slacke*, his Maiestie
Might haue been here before we were preparde.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 Pet. iii. 9.

I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

4. Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.

Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,
Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,
As to the archers they would fain turn back.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 36.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
Milton, P. L., ix. 892.

5. Not compacted or firm; loose.

Sclak sonde lymous & lene, unswete & depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

6. Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.

The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy. *Dickens*, Pickwick, lv.

A slack hand. See *hand*.—**Slack barrel.** See *barrel*.—**Slack in stays** (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—**Slack twist.** See *twist*.—**Slack water.** (*a*) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (*b*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond formed by impounding, behind a dam across a rapid and shallow stream, the water which would flow away with such rapid current that navigation would be impossible, even if the depth were sufficient. Vessels are passed from level to level by locks.

II. *n.* **1.** The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 197.

2. A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

3. A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—**4.** A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slack[1] (slak), *adv.* [< *slack*[1], *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

slack[1] (slak), *v.* [< *slack*[1], *a.* The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—**2.** To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

If He the bridle should let *slacke*,
Then euery thing would run to wracke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

3. To abate; become less violent.

The storme began to *slacke*, otherwise we had bene in ill case. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

4. To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

But afterwards when charitie waxed colde, all their studie and trauaile in religion *slacked*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitantes. *Stow*, Annals, p. 133.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; retard.—**2.** To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

Slack the bolins there! *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 43.

Slack this bended brow,
And shoot less scorn. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

Whan he came to the green grass growin',
He *slack'd* his shoon and ran.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

3†. To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

4. To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

As he [Ascanius] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, euen soo *slacked* my feruentnes to enquyre any further, vntyl the yeare of Christe. 1500.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 103).

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 3.

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

5. To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slacked* your duty!
Latimer, Sermons, p. 231.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. Deut. xxiii. 21.

6†. To make remiss or neglectful.

Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

7. To slake (lime). See *slake*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—**8.** To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—**To slack away**, to ease off freely, as a rope.—**To slack off**, to ease off; relieve the tension of, as a rope.—**To slack out.** Same as *to slack away*.—**To slack over the wheel**, to ease the helm.—**To slack up.** (*a*) Same as *to slack off*. (*b*) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

slack[2] (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediment: see *slag*[1]. *Slack*[2] is thus ult. related with *slack*[1].] The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. Slack is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small coal*, under *small*.

slack[3] (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slag*[2], *slake*[2], *slack*[1], 4, *slap*[2].] **1†.** A sloping hillside.

They took the gallows from the *slack*,
They set it in the glen.
Robin Hood rescuing the Widows three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 267).

2. An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A common. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A morass. [Scotch.]

slack-backed (slak′bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.
Manby, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

slack-bake (slak′bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

slacken (slak′n), *v.* [< ME. **slaknen*, *sleknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slack*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become slack. (*a*) To become less tense, firm, or rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (*b*) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

These raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
Milton, P. L., ii. 213.

(*c*) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (*d*) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

II. *trans.* To make slack or slacker. (*a*) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

Time gently aided to asswage my Pain;
And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

(*b*) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* cares.

Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us? *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

(*c*) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

slack-handed (slak′han″ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 370.

slack-jaw (slak′jâ), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

"I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."
The Century, XXXVII. 407.

slackly (slak′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slakly*; < *slack*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slack manner. (*a*†) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

We sayled forth *slakly* and easely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

(*b*) Loosely; not tightly.

Her hair, . . . *slackly* braided in loose negligence.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 35.

(*c*) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 64.

(*d*) Without briskness or activity.

Times are dull and labor *slackly* employed.
The American, IX. 148.

★**slackness** (slak′nes), *n.* [< ME. *slaknesse*, *slacnesse*, < AS. *slecnes*, *sleacnes*, slackness, < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1].] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient *slackness*.
The Translators to the Reader of Bible (A. V.), p. cxvi.

slack-salted (slak′sâl″ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

slack-sized (slak′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

slad (slad), *n.* [A var. of *slade*[1].] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.
The Engineer, LXVII. 171.

slade[1] (slād), *n.* [< ME. *slade*, *slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] **1.** A little dell or valley; a vale.

By-ȝonde the broke by slente other *slade*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 141.

Satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run whooting to the hills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

2. An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

In the green wood *slade*
To meet with Little John's arrowe.
Robin Hood (Percy's Reliques), l. 79.

3†. A harbor; a basin.

We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

slade[2]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

slade[3] (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slane*.] **1.** A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peats; a peat-spade. [Ireland.]

The peat is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 234.

2. The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight.*

slae (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*.

To the grene-wood I maun gae,
To pu' the red rose and the *slae*.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

slaer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

slag[1] (slag), *n.* [< Sw. *slagg*, dross, dross of ★metal, slag, = G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = LG. *slakke*, scoria; cf. Icel. *slagna*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[2] and *slacken*[2].] 1. The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the silicious and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina, the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.

Is burnt-out passion's *slag* and soot
Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?
Lowell, Arcadia Rediviva.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or *slag*.
Dana, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.

Foreground black with stones and *slags*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

★**slag**[1] (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slagging*. [< *slag*[1], *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

slag[2] (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*[3].] A hollow or depression of land. *Earll.*

slag-brick (slag'brik), *n.* Brick made from slag.

slag-car (slag'kär), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

slag-furnace (slag'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

slaggy (slag'i), *a.* [< *slag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

slag-hearth (slag'härth), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

slaght-boom†, *n.* [Prop. **slaghboom* or **slachboom*, repr. MD. *slachboom*, D. *slagboom*, a bar, < *slach*, *slagh*, D. *slag*, a blow (< *slaan*, strike, = E. *slay*[1]), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] A bar or barrier.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against horse with strong *slaght-boomes* which our men call Turn-pikes.
Relation of Action before Cyrencester (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

slag-shingle (slag'shing″gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

slag-wool (slag'wůl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

slaie†, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*[1].

slaight†, *n.* Same as *slait*.

slain (slān). Past participle of *slay*[1].—**Letters of slains**, in *old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

slaister (slās'tėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) < Sw. *slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slosh*, *slush*.] 1. Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

"Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

2. A slobbery mass or mess.

The wine! . . . if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters* —I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

slaister (slās'tėr), *v.* [< *slaister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bedaub.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them.
Scott, Antiquary, x.

2. To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or puddling manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [Scotch in all uses.]

slaistery (slās'tėr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; < *slaister* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

II. *n.* 1. Dirty or slabbery work.—2. The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [Scotch in all uses.]

slait (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] 1. An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey.* Hence—2. A place to which a person is accustomed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slake[1] (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(*a*) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *sleken*, *slakien*, < AS. *sleacian*, become slack or remiss (in comp. *āsleacian*); (*b*) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., < ME. *slekken*, < AS. *sleccan* = OS. *slekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. Icel. *slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, slake, Sw. *släcka*, Dan. *slukke*, quench, allay, slake); < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

2†. To be lax, remiss, or negligent.

Hit were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*
Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 619.

3†. To become less strong, active, energetic, severe, intense, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

Thi sigte and heeryng bigynneth to *slake*,
Thee needith helthe and good counsaile.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

When it dreew too the derk & the daie *slaked*,
The burd busked too bedde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,
From his full bosom thus he them bespake.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 14.

4†. To desist; give over; fall short.

They wol not of that firste purpos *slake*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 705.

But ȝeue me grace fro synne to flee,
And him to loue let me neuere *slake*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

5. To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

II. *trans.* 1. To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

At length he saw the hindmost overtake
One of those two, and force him turne his face;
However loth he were his way to *slake*,
Yet mote he algates now abide, and answere make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 5.

2. To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—3. To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—4†. To let loose; release.

At pasch of Jewes the custom was
Ane of prison to *slake*,
Withouten dome to latt him pas
ffor that hegh fest sake.
MS. Harl. 4196, li. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 342).

5. To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

To *slake* his hunger and encombre his teeth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 29.

A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

Air-slaked lime, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. —**Slaked lime**, or **calcium hydroxid**, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

slake[2] (slāk), *n.* [< ME. *slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, **slakke*, < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*[3]. The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*[3], and *slack*[1], *n.*, 4.] 1. A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

There, by a little *slake*, Sir Launcelot wounded him sore, nigh unto the death.
Morte d'Arthure, vi. 5.

Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Shields.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.

The narrative of adventures by day and by night in a gunning punt along the *slakes* off Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.
Athenæum, No. 3203, p. 348.

2. Slime or mud.

Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.
W. Hall, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 188.

slake[3] (slāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [Prob. < Icel. *sleikja* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick, = late MHG. *slecken*, G. *schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to, or in some senses confused with, *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To besmear; daub. [Scotch.]

slake[3] (slāk), *n.* [< *slake*[3], *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [Scotch.]

May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

slake[4] (slāk), *n.* [E. dial. also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*[2].] A name of various species of *Algæ*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to certain fresh-water species of grass-green algæ. [Prov. Eng.]

slake-kale (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Ulva Lactuca*.

slakeless (slāk'les), *a.* [< *slake*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron.*

slake-trough (slāk'trôf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

slakin (slak'in), *n.* See *slacken*[2].

slam[1] (slam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [< Sw. dial. *slämma* = Norw. *slemma*, *slemba*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the freq. form Icel. *slamra*, *slambra* = Norw. *slamra*, slam; cf. Sw. *slamra*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxv.

2. To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—4. In *card-playing*, to win all the tricks in a hand.

II. *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

★**slam**[1] (slam), *n.* [< *slam*[1], *v.*] 1. A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—2. The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or bridge, or a similar card game.—3. The refuse of alum-works.

slam[2]† (slam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut,
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

At Post and Paire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want wherwith says nay.
Herrick, Upon Tuck.

slam[3] (slam), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* = G. *schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, < D. *slap* = G. *schlaff* = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

Miss Hoyden. I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.
Nurse. Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*.
Vanbrugh, The Relapse, v. 5.

slam-bang (slam'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

slamkin (slam'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; Sc. *slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. < *slam*[3] + *-kin*.] 1. A slatternly woman; a slut. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

slan (slan), *n.* A dialectal plural of *sloe*. Also ★*slans*.

slander (slan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *slaundre*; < ME. *slaunder*, *sclaunder*, *sclandre*, *sclaundre*, *sklaundre*, *sclondre*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclaundre*, with interloping *l* (cf. *sl-* often *scl-* in ME.) for older *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*, *scandele* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, < LL. *scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] 1†. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

Mannes sone shal sende his angels, and ther shulden gedre of his rewme alle *sclaundris*, and hem that don wickidnesse.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 41.

2†. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.

Thei sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in othere Places. God amende it, whan his Wille is. And that is gret *Sclaundre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 231.

3†. Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The *sclaundre* of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 666.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

4. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander;* specifically, in *law*, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Cooley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions spoken only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakbyten and to bosten, and bere fals witnesse;
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaundres* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 86.

Slander consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. *Kent.*

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.
Churchill, The Apology, l. 47.

5. The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*.
Swift.

slander (slan'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *sclaunder;* < ME. *slaunderen*, *sclaunderen*, *sclaundren*, *sclaindren*, *skaunderen*, < OF. *esclandrer*, *esclandrir*, *escandrer*, offend, disgrace, < *esclandre*, *escandre*, offense, scandal: see *slander*, *n.* Cf. *scandal*, *v.*] **1†.** To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who euere schal *sclaundre* oon of thes litle bileuynge in me, it is good to him that a mylne stoon of assis were don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 41.

2†. To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 47.

3. To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is euill, he doth desire that all be euill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 95.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.

Specifically—**4.** In *law*, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander*, *n.*, 4, and compare *libel*.—**5.** To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.

=**Syn. 4.** *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

slanderer (slan'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sklaunderer;* < *slander*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes salle than be redy
Tille the *sklaunderers* of God alle myghty.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7042.

Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.
Jer. Taylor.

slanderfully† (slan'dėr-fůl-i), *adv.* [< **slanderful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the King's Majesty, and *slanderfully* towards his council.
Council Book, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, I. 322.

slanderous (slan'dėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *esclandreux*, < *esclandre*, slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous*, *a.*] **1†.** Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.
Book of Homilies (1573).

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing blots and sightless stains.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 44.

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobations and *slanderous* words.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

3. Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 3.

slanderously (slan'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. Rom. iii. 8.

slanderousness (slan'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

slane† (slān), *n.* [< Ir. *sleaghan*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sleagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slade*[3].] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.
Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1750), IV. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. *Col. Vallancy*, quoted in Archæologia, VII. 167.

slang[1] (slang). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*[1].

slang[2] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slanket*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*[1].] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanket*. *Halliwell.*

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelfe or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (*Davies.*)

Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slang[3] (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to *sling* epithets,' 'to *fling* reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngr*, *slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*[1]. The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang*-patter, *slang*-word, *slang*-name, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] **1.** The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

Slang in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation, . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak slang [in def. 2], or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.
The Nation, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.
Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor (1758). (*Hotten.*)

2. In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of slang are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'dissolute,' *corned*, *tight*, *slued*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *awfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for something or somebody that is charming or admirable, *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial slang also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a slang attached to certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*[2].) Slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. Slang as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. *Slang* is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. *Slang*, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 341.

Center slang, thieves' slang in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itchper," etc. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 478.—**Riming slang**, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rime with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs;* "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*.=**Syn. 2.** *Slang*, *Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*[2].

slang[3] (slang), *v.* [< *slang*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use slang; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 350.

II. *trans.* To address slang or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *The Spectator.*

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 89.

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 100.

slang[4] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang*[2], *slang*[3].] **1.** Among London costermongers, a counterfeit weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slangs*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after all.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

2. Among showmen: (*a*) A performance. (*b*) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew.*—**3.** A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' slang.]

slang[5] (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[3], *slang*[4].] **1.** A watch-chain. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** *pl.* Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The slangs consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basils riveted on the leg, the slack being suspended from a leather waistband: hence the name.

slangily (slang'i-li), *adv.* [< *slangy* + *-ly*[2].] In slang or slangy usage; by users of slang; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

slanginess (slang'i-nes), *n.* [< *slangy* + *-ness*.] Slangy character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.
Athenæum, No. 3288, p. 582.

slangrill†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang*[3] and *gangrel*.] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, leane, olde, slavering *slangrill*, with a Brasill staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

slangular (slang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-ular;* formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start." *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

slang-whang (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang*[3], *v.*] To use slangy or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

slang-whanger (slang'hwang″ėr), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a con-

stable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 14.

slangy (slang'i), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang: as, a *slangy* expression.—2. Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

slank (slangk), *a.* [= D. *slank* = MLG. *slank* = MHG. *slanc*, G. *schlank* = Dan. *slank* (cf. Sw. *slankig*), slender, meager; cf. Dan. *slunken*[1], lank, gaunt; connected with *slink*[3], and prob. ult. with *slink*[1]. Cf. *lank*[1].] Slim; slender; lank. [Prov. Eng.]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones. *The Grand Impostor Examined* (1656). (*Davies.*)

slanket (slang'ket), *n.* [Cf. *slank* and *slang*[2].] Same as *slang*[2].

slant (slänt), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent, sklent, sklint;* < ME. *slenten, sclenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta, slänta*, slope, glide, Sw. *slinta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. Sw. *slutta* (**slunta*), slant, slope, Sw. dial. *slant*, slippery; cf. *slink*[1]. The Corn. *slyntya*, slide, glide along, W. *ysglent*, a slide, are prob. < E.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . *slented* doune to the erthe. *Kynge Arthure* (ed. Southey), II. 281.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill,
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii. 244.

The shades that *slanted* o'er the green. *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—3. To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [Scotch.] —4. To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister sartin doos *slant* a leetle towards th' Arminians; he don't quite walk the crack," Josh says, ses he. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

Slanting stitch, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

II. *trans.* To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

slant (slänt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slante, slonte*, in the phrase *on slante, o slonte, a slante;* < *slant, v.* Cf. *aslant.*] **I.** *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

The clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1075.

Clouds through which the setting day
Flung a *slant* glory far away. *Whittier*, The Preacher.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day; farmers are prone to bask in the *slant* sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over line-fences or seated on top-rails. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

Slant fire, in *gun.* See *fire*, 13.

II. *n.* 1. An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

It lies on a *slant*. *C. Richardson.*

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—3. A chance; an opportunity. [Slang.] —**Slant of wind** (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

slantendicular (slän-ten-dik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *slant* + *-endicular* as in *perpendicular.*] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [Humorous slang.]

And he [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 289.

slantingly (slän'ting-li), *adv.* 1. In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—2†. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. *Strype*, Cranmer, I. 159.

slantly (slänt'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks *slantly* down,
Through seaward mists, upon the town. *R. H. Stoddard*, A Serenade.

slantwise (slänt'wīz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,
Poured *slantwise* down the long defile. *Whittier*, The Merrimack.

slap[1] (slap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping.* [< ME. **slappen*, < LG. *slappen* (> G. *schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam*[1] and perhaps ult. to *slay*[1].] 1. To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had *slapped* her boys, and was looking out of the window. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He *slaps* a mosquito, and brushes a tear. *O. W. Holmes*, City and Country.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his Chin and cock'd his Hat,
Then *slapp'd* his Hand upon the Board. *Prior*, Alma, i.

slap[1] (slap), *n.* [< ME. *slappe*, < LG. *slapp, slappe* (> G. *schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = OHG. **slapfe* (> It. *schiaffo*), a box on the ear: see *slap*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horne and heles lest thai flynge
A *slappe* to the. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial *slap* on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxii.

slap[1] (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [Colloq.]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw
Him head over heels, and away he flew. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 143.

slap[1] (slap), *a.* [< *slap*[1], *v.* Cf. *slap-up, bang-up.*] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [Slang.]

People 's got proud now, I fancy that 's one thing, and must have everything *slap*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 119.

slap[2] (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack*[3]; cf. Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, = D. *slap* = MLG. LG. *slap* = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, feeble, weak (see *sleep*).] 1. A narrow pass between two hills. [Scotch.]—2. A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [Scotch.]

slap[2] (slap), *v. t.* [< *slap*[2], *n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

slap[3]† (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slop*[1].

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *bang*[1], *v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slam-bang.* [Colloq.]

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-bang, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang.*

II. *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang, Eng.]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, xi.

slap-dash (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *dash*, *v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [Colloq.]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow; . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 20.

slap-dash (slap'dash), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-dash, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [Colloq.]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy —an American style. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of Landor]. *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 515.

II. *n.* 1. A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles. *The Century*, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [Colloq.]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone." *Athenæum*, No. 3197, p. 146.

4†. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courant of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Perplexed Lovers, iii.

slap-dash (slap'dash), *v. t.* [< *slap-dash, adv.*] 1. To do in a rough or careless manner. [Colloq.]—2. To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

slape (slāp), *a.* [< Icel. *sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slippery, < *slipa*, be slim or smooth, = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe* (*slīpa*, tr., grind) = G. *schleifen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. *slab*[1].] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.—**Slape-face**, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Halliwell.*

slapjack (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.* [U. S.]

Anon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

slappaty-pouch† (slap'a-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket.*] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [Rare.]

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 126. (*Davies.*)

slapper (slap'ėr), *n.* [< *slap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing ★of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

slapping (slap'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *slap*[1], *v.*] Very big; great. [Vulgar.]

slap-sauce† (slap'sâs), *n.* [< *slap*[3], *v.*, + obj. *sauce.*] A parasite. *Minsheu.*

Slapsauce fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

slap-sided (slap'sī″ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided.*

slap-up (slap'up), *a.* [Cf. *slap*[1] and *bang-up.*] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [Slang.]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countess's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or, more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxi.

slargando, slargandosi (slär-gän'dō, -sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, < L. *ex*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large.*] In *music*, same as *rallentando.*

slash[1] (slash), *v.* [< ME. *slaschen*, < OF. *escleher, escleschier, esclischer, esclechier*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *esclichier, esclicier, esclicer*, > E. *slice:* see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash*[1] is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate:* see *slate*[2]. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut*, *n.*, 2) prob. confused with *lash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut with long incisions; gash; slit; slice.

They which will excell the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to haue slaine and eaten the most enimies, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bee done away. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slasht* 'em
That five of them did fall. *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

But presently *slash* off his traiterous head. *Greene*, Alphonsus (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 23).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man wears his Doublet *slash'd*, another lac'd, another plain. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
With satin *slash'd* and lined. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 16.

4. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash. *W. King.*

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 220. [(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy.

★**slash**[1] (slash), *n.* [< *slash*[1], *v.*] 1. A cut; a gash; a slit.

They circumcise themselves, and mark their faces with sundry *slashes* from their infancie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 50.

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

He may have a cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martine and he were at whole *slashes*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the *slashes*, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxix.

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century. Compare *panel*, and see cut under *puffed*.

Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or *slashes*, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.

Hence—4. A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—5. A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-*slash*, bush or berry lot, swamp "viaie" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice. *New York Times*, April 13, 1886.

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—7. A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes: often in the plural.

Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or *slash* is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 27.

Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the *Slashes*.
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 250.

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [Wales.]

Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the *slashes* of the miners. *Murchison*, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 290.

slash[2] (slash), *v. i.* [Also *slatch*; < Sw. *slaska* = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. *slask*, wet, filth. Cf. *slashy*.] To work in wet. [Scotch.]

★**slash**[2] (slash), *n.* [See *slash*, *v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [Scotch.]

slasher (slash'ėr), *n.* [< *slash*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

"Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and *slashers*."
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

(*b*) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *brickmaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.

(2) A machine for sizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns.

★2. The thrasher or fox-shark. [Local, Eng.]

slashing (slash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slash*[1], *v.*] 1. A slash or pane in a garment.

Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with brocaded trains gleaming fitfully with *slashings* of exquisite pink. *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatis*[2], 1.—3. *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

slashing (slash'ing), *p. a.* 1. That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [Colloq.]

Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 43.

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—3. Very big; great; slapping. [Colloq.]

A *slashing* fortune. *Dickens*, Hard Times.

slash-pine (slash'pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus heterophylla*, found along the coast from South Carolina to Florida and westward to Louisiana. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leafed pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*.

slashy (slash'i), *a.* [< *slash*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*, *slushy*.] Wet and dirty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slat[1] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [< ME. *slatten*, *sleaten*, *sclatten*, *scletten*, < Icel. *sletta*, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. *sletta*, fling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. *sletta*, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. *slett*, a blow; prob. from the root of *slay*: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slaught*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. To strike; knock; beat; bang.

Mendoza. How did you kill him?
Malevole. *Slatted* his brains out, then soused him in the briny sea. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the buntlines, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 351.

slat[1] (slat), *n.* [< *slat*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden flap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

The sail . . . bellied out over our heads, and again, by a *slat* of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. A spot; stain. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

slat[2] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slate*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

slat[3] (slat), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [Perhaps another use of *slat*[1]; otherwise a var. of **slate*; < OF. *esclater*, shiver, splinter: see *slate*[2]. Cf. *slat*[3], *n.*] To split; crack. [Prov. Eng.]

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

★**slat**[3] (slat), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slatte*; < ME. *slat*, *slatte*, usually *sclat*, *sklat*, *sclate*, *sclatte*, a flat stone, slate, < OF. *esclat* (Walloon *sklat*), F. *éclat*, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. *esclater*, F. *éclater*, split, splinter, shiver, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slit, split, = E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1], and cf. *éclat*, *slash*[1], *slice*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slate; a stone tile. See *slate*[2].

And thei not fyndinge in what part thei schulde bere him yn, for the cumpenye of peple, stigeden vp on the rof, and by the *sclattis* thei senten him doun with the bed in to the myddil, byfore Ihesu. *Wyclif*, Luke v. 19.

The gallery is covered with blew *slatte* like our Cornish tile. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

And for the roof, instead of *slats*,
Is covered with the skins of bats,
With moonshine that are gilded.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (*b*) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (*c*) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (*d*) One of the cross-laths of a Venetian blind, or the like.

Virginia, . . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 220.

(*e*) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribs of the top or canopy of a buggy, carryall, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (*f*) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Slat-weaving machine**, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is slats, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

II. *a.* Made of slats.—**Slat awning**, a wooden or metal awning made of slats.—**Slat matting**, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—**Slat seat**, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—**Slat weir**, a weir or pound (for the capture of fish) having slats instead of netting. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

S. lat. An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

slat-bar (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futchells.

slatch[1] (slach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *slack*[1].] *Naut.*: (*a*) The slack of a rope. (*b*) A short gleam of fine weather. (*c*) A brief, passing breeze.

slatch[2] (slach), *v. i.* [A var. of *slash*[2].] To dabble in mire. [Scotch.]

slat-crimper (slat'krim#pėr), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

slate[1] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< ME. **slaten*, *sleten*, *slæten* (pret. *slette*), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit, tear: see *slit*[1].] 1. To bait; set a dog loose at. [Prov. Eng.]

Heo . . . *sletten* him with hundes.
Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (*Stratmann.*)

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [Colloq., Eng.]

And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.

None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm. *R. Kipling*, The Light that Failed, iv.

★**slate**[2] (slāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *slat*, *slatte*, **slate*, *sclate*, usually *sclat*, *sclatte*: see *slat*[3].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plate or flake. See *slat*[3], 1.

With sunne and the frost togither, it [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Especially—2. A piece or plate of the stone hence called *slate*. (See def. 3.) Specifically—(*a*) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings; a tile of slate. (*b*) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small *slate* under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cleft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimney-pieces, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnish more than six sevenths in value of the total production of the country.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing. [U. S. political slang.]—**Adhesive slate.** See *adhesive*.—**Aluminous slate**, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—**Alum slate.** See *alum*.—**Argillaceous slate**, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—**Back of a slate.** See *back*[1].—**Bituminous slate**, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—**Chlorite slate.** See *chlorite*.—**Drawing-slate.** Same as *black chalk* (*a*) (which see, under *chalk*).—**Hone** or **whet slate**, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—**Hornblende slate**, slate containing hornblende.—**Knotted slate.** See *knot*[1], *n.*, 3 (*f*).—**Lithographic slate.** See *lithographic*.—**Polishing slate.** See *polishing-slate*.—**Rain-spot slate**, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales: so called from their mottled appearance.—**Skiddaw slates**, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming there the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.—**Stonesfield slate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite

group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalascotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

II. *a.* Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

slate[2] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< *slate*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See I., 4. [U. S. political slang.] —**3.** In *tanning*, to cleanse from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

slate-ax (slāt′aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sax*[1], 2.

slate-black (slāt′blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

slate-blue (slāt′blö), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

slate-clay (slāt′klā), *n.* Same as *shale*[2].

slate-coal (slāt′kōl), *n.* **1.** A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Gresley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Leicestershire (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *splint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bony coal*, and contains slaty matters interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone*[1], 9).

2. As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

slate-colored (slāt′kul″ord), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

slate-cutter (slāt′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by handlevers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

slate-frame (slāt′frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

slate-gray (slāt′grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

slate-peg (slāt′peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

slate-pencil (slāt′pen″sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

slater (slā′tėr), *n.* [ME. *slater*, *sclater*; < *slate*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

But th' masons, and *slaters*, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

2. A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-lice*, *hog-lice*, and *sow-bugs*, are terrestrial oniscids, of the family *Oniscidæ*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidæ*; water-slaters are *Asellidæ*, as the gribble, *Limnoria terebrans*; shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina*; globe-slaters to *Sphæroma*. The cheliferous slaters are *Tanaidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

3. A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

slate-saw (slāt′sâ), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

slate-spar (slāt′spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

slather (slaᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr. —— can repeat *slathers* and *slathers* of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

slatify (slā′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [< *slate*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

slatiness (slā′ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

slating[1] (slā′ting), *n.* [< ME. *slating*; verbal n. of *slate*[1], *v.*] **1.** Baiting.

Bay of bor, of bole-*slatyng* [bull-baiting].
Kyng Alisaunder, l. 200. (*Halliwell.*)

2. An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq., Eng.]

slating[2] (slā′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slate*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of covering roofs with slates. —**2.** A roofing of slates.—**3.** Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house.—**4.** A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or steatite: generally called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

slat-iron (slat′ī″ėrn), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe incased in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

slat-machine (slat′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*: (*a*) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (*b*) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

slat-plane (slat′plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight.*

slatte† (slat), *n.* See *slat*[3].

slatted (slat′ed), *p. a.* [< *slat*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

slatter (slat′ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *slat*[1]: see *slat*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

Dawgos, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman. *Ray*, North Country Words.

2. To be wasteful or improvident.

This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xix.

II. *trans.* To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Halliwell.*

slattern (slat′ėrn), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. (with unorig. *n* as in *bittern*[1], or perhaps through the ppr. *slattering*) < *slatter*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, The Freeholder, No. 26.

Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 270.

slattern† (slat′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *slattern*, *n.*; cf. *slatter*, *v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [Rare.]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

slatternliness (slat′ėrn-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

slatternly (slat′ėrn-li), *a.* [< *slattern* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield.*

Every court had its carven well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, statuesque gossips of the place. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

slatternly (slat′ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *slatternly*, *a.*] In a slovenly way.

slatterpouch (slat′ėr-pouch), *n.* [< **slatter* for *slat*[1] + *pouch*. Cf. *slappaty-pouch*.] A kind of game.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat.
Gayton, Notes to Don Quixote, p. 86. (*Nares.*)

slattery (slat′ėr-i), *a.* [< *slatter* + *-y*[1].] Wet; sloppy. [Prov. Eng.]

slaty (slā′ti), *a.* [< *slate*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxx.

Slaty cleavage, the cleavage produced in argillaceous strata by pressure. Most geologists believe it is developed at right angles with the line of application of the pressure. The argillaceous beds are usually crumpled into collapsed folds and the resulting cleavage has no constant relation with the original bedding.—**Slaty gneiss**, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

slaught† (slât), *n.* [< ME. *slaught*, *slauht*, *slagt*, < AS. *sleaht*, *sleht*, *slíht*, *slyht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= OS. *slahta* = OFries. *slachte* = D. *slagt* = MLG. *slacht* = OHG. *slahta*, *slaht*, MHG. *slahte*, *slaht*, G. *schlacht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = Sw. *slagt*, killing (< LG.), = Icel. *slātta* = Dan. *slæt*, mowing; with formative *-t*, < AS. *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), etc., strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *manslaught*, *onslaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

Myche *slaghte* in the slade, & slyngyng of horse!
Mony derfe there deghit, was dole to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6006.

slaughter (slâ′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaughter*, *slauhter*, *slautir*, *slawtyr*, *slaghter*, < AS. as if **sleahtor* (= Icel. *slātr*, butchers' meat, = Norw. dial. *slaater*, cattle for slaughter), with formative *-tor* (as in *hleahtor*, E. *laughter*), < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. Icel. *slātr*, butchers' meat. Cf. *slaught*.] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals. (*a*) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

And zit natheles, men seyn, thei shalle gon out in the tyme of Antecrist, and that thei schulle maken gret *slaughtre* of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

One speech . . . I chiefly loved; 'twas Æneas' tale to Dido; and thereabout of it especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 469.

(*b*) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (*c*) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [Advertising cant.]—**Slaughter of the innocents.** See *innocent*. =**Syn.** (*a*) Havoc. See *kill*[1].

slaughter (slâ′tėr), *v. t.* [= Icel. *slātra* = Norw. *slaatra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] **1.** To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,
Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1376.

Onward next morn the *slaughtered* man they bore,
With him that slew him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep. =**Syn. 1.** *Slay*, *Massacre*, etc. See *kill*[1].

slaughterdom† (slâ′tėr-dum), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-dom*.] Slaughter; carnage. [Rare.]

Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

slaughterer (slâ′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-er*[1].] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth
Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 109.

slaughter-house (slâ′tėr-hous), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *house*. Cf. Dan. *slagterhus* (< *slagter*, a butcher, + *hus*, house), D. *slagthuis*, MLG. *slachtehūs*, as E. *slaught* + *house*.] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a *Slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

With regard to the Spanish inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

Slaughter-house cases, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (16 Wall., 36), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

slaughterman† (slâ′tėr-man), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *man*.] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 41.

All his aids
Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

slaughterous (slâ′tėr-us), *a.* [< *slaughter* + *-ous*.] Bent on killing; murderous.

Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 14.

Such butchers as yourselues neuer want
A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 53).

slaughterously (slâ′tėr-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so as to slay.

slaughter-weapon (slâ′tėr-wep″on), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

Every man a *slaughter weapon* [or battle axe, R. V. in margin] in his hand. Ezek. ix. 2.

slaunder†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

Slav (slâv), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Slave*, *Sclav*, *Sclave*; < G. MHG. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, *Sclaphus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, a Sla-

vonian; a shortened form of the Slavic word, OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* (= Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, MGr. Σκλαβηνός, ML. *Sclavenus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-ienŭ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from OBulg. *slovo*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*, *slave*[2], *slavine*, etc.] **I.** *n.* One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashoubes.

II. *a.* Slavic; Slavonian.

Slavdom (slȧv′dum), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-dom.*] Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs: as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

Slave[1], *n.* and *a.* See *Slav*.

slave[2] (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave*, *esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *escravo* = It. *schiavo*, *stiavo* (< ML. *sclavus*, *slavus*) = MD. *slave*, *slaef* (also *slavven*), D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < late MHG. *sklave*, *slave*, G. *sklave*, a slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave: see *Welsh*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*[2].

Let Egyptian *slaves*,
Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

The inhabitants, both male and female, became the *slaves* of those who made them prisoners.
Irving, Granada, p. 36.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a *slave* to ambition; a *slave* of drink.

Give me that man
That is not passion's *slave*, and I will wear him
In my heart's core. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 77.

3. One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a *slave* to the desk.—4. An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

An unmannerly *slave*, that will thrust himself into secrets! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 393.

5. In *entom.*, an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—**Fugitive-slave laws.** See *fugitive*.—**Slave's diamond**, a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*.—**White slave**, a white woman who is sold or forced to serve as a prostitute. [*Slave* is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-owner*, *slave-market*, *slave-trader*, etc.]

II. *a.* 1. Performed by slaves: as, *slave* labor.—2. Containing or holding slaves: as, a *slave* State.—**Slave State**, in *U. S. hist.*, a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

slave[2] (slāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. D. *slaven* = MLG. *slaven* = Sw. *slafva;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

II.† *trans.* To enslave.

But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

slave-baron (slāv′bar″on), *n.* One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

slave-born (slāv′bôrn), *a.* Born in slavery.

slave-coffle (slāv′kof″l), *n.* A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffle.

slave-driver (slāv′drī″vėr), *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

slave-fork (slāv′fôrk), *n.* A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slave-hunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See cut in next column.



Slave-fork.

slave-grown (slāv′grōn), *a.* Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

Slave-grown will exchange for non-*slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. vi. § 3.

slaveholder (slāv′hōl″dėr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

slaveholding (slāv′hōl″ding), *a.* Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, *slaveholding* States.

slave-hunter (slāv′hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless *slavehunters*.
The Academy, No. 903, p. 112.

slave-making (slāv′mā″king), *a.* Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica fusca*, capture and carry off the larvæ, and rear them in servitude.

slaver[1] (slav′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *slaveren*, < Icel. *slafra*, slaver, = LG. *slabbern*, slaver, slabber: see *slabber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

His mouthe *slavers*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 784.

Make provision for your *slavering* hounds.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slavering* at the mouth.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

II. *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and, that being *slavered*, so much for another suit.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 344.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
C. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii. 144.

slaver[1] (slav′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaver*, *slavyr*, < Icel. *slafr*, slaver: see *slaver*[1], *v.* Cf. *slabber*[1], *n.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 106.

slaver[2] (slā′vėr), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-hunter; a slave-dealer.

The *Slaver* led her from the door,
He led her by the hand,
To be his slave and paramour
In a strange and distant land!
Longfellow, Quadroon Girl.

slaverer (slav′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

slaveringly (slav′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

slavery[1] (slav′ėr-i), *a.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *slabbery*.] Slabbery; wet with slaver.

"Yes, drink, Peggy," said Hash, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

slavery[2] (slā′vėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slavernij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slafveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*[2] + *-ery.*] 1. A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master without the consent of the servant; the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

Taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to *slavery*. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3. 138.

A man that is in *slavery* may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

2. The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*[2], *a.*) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, *slavery* has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 138.

3. Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

The men are most imploied in hunting, the women in *slauery*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 239.

4†. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the *slavery* and oppression of the People.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—1 and 2. Vassalage, thraldom, serfdom, peonage.

slave-ship (slāv′ship), *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

slave-trade (slāv′trād), *n.* The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*. *J. Wesley*, Journal, Feb. 12, 1792.

That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 128.

slave-trader (slāv′trā″dėr), *n.* One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

slavey (slā′vi), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + dim. *-ey.*] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xi.

The first inquiry is for the missus or a daughter, and if they can't be got at they're on to the *slaveys*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

Slavian (slav′i-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Slavic*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, III. 125.

Slavic (slȧv′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

II. *n.* The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—**Church Slavic**, a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

slavinet†, *n.* [< ME. *slaveyn*, *slaveyne*, *slavyn*, *sclavin*, *sklavyn*, *sclauayn*, *sklavyne*, *sclavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *sclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

Horn sprong ut of halle,
And let his *sclavin* falle.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

slavish (slā′vish), *a.* [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slafvisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*[2] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a *slavish* fear to combat
Youth, strength, or cunning.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Although within a palace thou wast bred,
Yet dost thou carry but a *slavish* heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

2. Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their *slavish* reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 59.

3. Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, *slavish* service.

Many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 92.

4†. Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their *slavish* tenants with commands.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 128.

=**Syn. 1.** Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling.—**3.** Drudging, menial.

slavishly (slā′vish-li), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals, Composite in their general shape, but not *slavishly* following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

slavishness (slā′vish-nes), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

Slavism (slāv′izm), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ism.*] Slavic character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of *Slavism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 221.

slavite (slā′vīt), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + *-ite*[2].] A slaveholder, or one who favors slavery; in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the pro-slavery party. [Rare.]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend *slavite*.
W. Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator (1831), I. 115.

slavocracy (slā-vok′ra-si), *n.* [Also *slaveocracy*; irreg. < *slave*[1] + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, etc.] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the *slaveocracy*.
New York Tribune, Nov. 4, 1856.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the *slavocracy*, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 215.

slavocrat (slā′vō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *slave*[2] + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, etc.] A member of the slavocracy.

The *slavocrats*, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging windmills.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 308.

Slavonian (sla-vō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonian*; < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < *Slavus*, *Sclavus*, Slav: see *Slav*. Cf. *Slovenian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Slavonia.—**Slavonian grebe.** See *grebe*.

II. *n.* **1.** A Slav person or language.—**2.** An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transleithan division of the Austrian empire.

Slavonianize (sla-vō′ni-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing*. [< *Slavonian* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slavic descent, but are a *Slavonianized* race.
Science, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a *Slavonianized* Finn with a dash of Mongol blood.
Science, VI. 304.

Slavonic (sla-von′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonic*; < NL. *Slavonicus*, *Sclavonicus*, < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, Slavonia: see *Slavonian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slavic.

II. *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic*.

Slavonicize (sla-von′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing*. [< *Slavonic* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or *Slavonicized* population.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 194.

Slavonize (slāv′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing*. [< *Slavon(ic)* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Cici, at present largely *Slavonized*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 268.

Slavophil (slāv′ō-fil), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called *Slavophils*, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Muscovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 139.

It remains to be seen whether the *Slavophils* will not obtain their own way.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 160.

Slavophilism (slāv′ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Slavophil* + *-ism.*] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Petersburg and to the "Petersburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine *Slavophilism*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 418.

Slavophobist (slāv′ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear, + *-ist.*] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

slaw[1]**†**, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slow*[1].

slaw[2] (slâ), *n.* [< D. *slaa*, salad (Sewel) (cf. *kröp-slaa*, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of *salaad*, *salaade*, now *salade*, salad: see *salad*[1]. Cf. *cole-slaw*.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

slawe†. A Middle English past participle of *slay*[1].

slay[1] (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying*. [< ME. *sleen*, *slen*, *slan*, *slon*, *sclon*, *slæn* (without inf. ending, *slee*, *sle*, *slaa*, *slo*, pres. ind. 1st pers. *slaye*, etc., pret. *slow*, *slou*, *slough*, *slouh*, *slouz*, *slogh*, *sloh*, *sloz*, pl. *slowen*, *sloughen*, *slozen*, *slowe*, *sloughe*, etc., pp. *slain*, *slayn*, *slawen*, *slawe*, *slcie*, *yslayn*, *islawe*, *yslawe*, etc.), < AS. *sleán* (contr. form of **sleahan*, **slahan*, pret. *slōh*, *slōg*, pl. *slōgon*, pp. *slegen*, *slægen*, *geslegen*, *geslægen*), strike, smite, kill, = OS. *slahan*, *slaan* = OFries. *sla* = D. *slaan* = MLG. *slān*, LG. *slaan* = OHG. *slahan*, MHG. *slahen*, G. *schlagen* = Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaae* = Goth. *slahan*, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in OIr. *slechtaim*, *sligim*, I strike. Some compare L. *lacerare*, Gr. *λακίζειν*, lacerate: see *lacerate*. Hence ult. *slaught*, *slaughter*, *slay*[2], *sledge*[1], and perhaps *slat*[1], *sleet*[1], *sly*, *sleight*.] **1†.** To strike; smite.

Thai slew the wethir that thai bar;
And *slew* fyr for to rost their mete.
Barbour, vii. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath *slayn* a fat calf. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 27.

They brennen, *sleen*, and bringe hem to meschance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 964.

Hast thou *slain* Tybalt? wilt thou *slay* thyself?
And *slay* thy lady too that lives in thee?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 116.

3. To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde
That *slow* the fyr and made him to escape.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 742.

The rootes eke of rede and risshe thay ete;
When winter *sleeth* thaire fedyng, yeve hem meete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, *slays* all senses with the heart.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 26.

=**Syn. 2.** *Murder*, etc. See *kill*[1].

slay[2] (slā), *n.* [Also *sley*, early mod. E. also *sleie*; < ME. *slay*, *slai*, < AS. *slǣ*, contr. of **slahe*, in an early form *slahae*, a weavers' reed (= Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaa*, a bar, bolt, crossbeam): so called from striking the web together, < *sleán* (**sleahan*, **slahan*), strike: see *slay*[1].] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stoule sume were full preste,
With *slaiis*, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest.
Skelton, Garlande of Laurell, l. 791.

slayer (slā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaer*, *sleer*, *sleere* (= MLG. *sleger* = G. *schläger*, a beater, fighter, mallet), a slayer; < *slay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red *slayer* thinks he slays. *Emerson*, Brahma.

slazy (slā′zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *sleazy*.

sld. A contraction (*a*) of *sold*; (*b*) of *sailed*.

sle†. An old spelling of *slay*[1], *sly*.

sleave (slēv), *n.* [Also *sleeve*; cf. Sw. *slejf*, a knot of ribbon, = Dan. *slöjfe*, a bow-knot; G. *schleife*, a loop, knot, springe, noose, = LG. *slope*, *slepe*, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of *slip*: see *slip*[1].] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodilies dight,
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

sleave (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleaved*, ppr. *sleaving*. [Also *sleeve*; < *sleave*, *n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers.—**Sleaved silk**, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bunch of loose threads.

sleave-silk (slēv′silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk!*
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 35.

sleaziness (slā′- or slē′zi-nes), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

sleazy (slā′- or slē′zi), *a.* [Also *sleezy*, also dial. *slazy*; supposed to be < G. *schleissig*, *schlissig*, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < *schleissen*, split, slit: see *slit*[1], *slice*. It is not probable, however, that a G. adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called).] Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* Stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no Strength of Matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the Notions of his Soul.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunninger, and you shall not conceal the *sleezy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 357.

sleck[1] (slek), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. Also *sletch*.

sleck[2]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek*, *slick*[1].

sleck-trough†, *n.* [< *sleck*, var. of *slake*[1], + *trough*.] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

He a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, i. (*Davies.*)

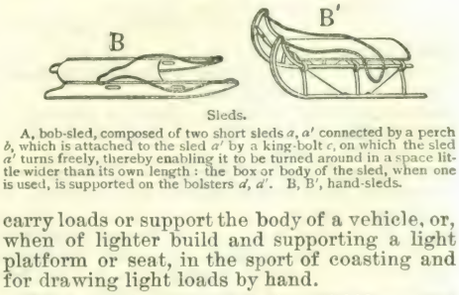
★**sled**[1] (sled), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sledd*, *sledde*, *sleade*; < ME. *sled*, *sledde*, *slede*; not found in AS.; < MD. *slede*, *sledde*, *slidde*, later *sleede*, D. *slede*, also contr. *slee* = MLG. *slede*, *sledde*, LG. *slede*, *slee* = OHG. *slito*, *slita*, MHG. *slite*, *slitte*, G. *schlitten* (> It. *slitta*) = Icel. *sledhi* = Sw. *släde* = Norw. *slede*, *slee* = Dan. *slæde*, a sled; < AS. *slīdan*, etc., slide: see *slide*. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, a sledge, < *slaod*, slide; Lett. *slidas*, a skate. Hence ult. *sledge*[2] and *sleigh*[1].] **1.** A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge*.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2. 98.

A dray or *sledde* which goeth without wheeles, traha.
Baret.

They bringe water in . . . greate tubbes or hogsheads on *sleddes*.
H. Best, Farming Book (1641), p. 107.

2. A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to



Sleds.

A, bob-sled, composed of two short sleds *a*, *a′* connected by a perch *b*, which is attached to the sled *a′* by a king-bolt *c*, on which the sled *a′* turns freely, thereby enabling it to be turned around in a space little wider than its own length: the box or body of the sled, when one is used, is supported on the bolsters *a*, *a′*. B, B′, hand-sleds.

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

Chilion made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted *sled* to coast with when the snows came.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

3. A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his lefte hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the *sleade* from faulyng if it chaunce to decline to much on any part.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a *sled*, as the maner is in Winter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 312.

sled[1] (sled), *v.*, pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [< *sled*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to *sled* wood or timber.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,
He *sleds it* like the Muscovite.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

2. To be carried or transported on a sled. [Colloq.]

Now, p'r'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes a leetle t'other side, and give 'em sovereignty, the hull load would *sled* easier. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 482.

sled[2] (sled), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge*[1].] Same as *sledge*[1], *sledge-hammer*.

sled-brake (sled'brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

sledded (sled'ed), *p. a.* [< *sled*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the *sledded* Polacks on the ice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 63.

[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (leaded battle-ax).]

sledder (sled'ėr), *n.* 1. One who travels on a sled.—2. A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest *sledder*) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mire and black mire.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

sledding (sled'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sled*[1], *v.*] 1. The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—2. Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighing* in like sense.

sledge[1] (slej), *n.* [< ME. *slegge*, < AS. *slecg*, *slegc* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *sleggja* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *slage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *slegele*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' < *slean* (pp. *slegen*), strike, smite: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slay*[2].] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*. The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.


Head of Blacksmiths' Cross-peen Sledge.

In hys bosom [the giant] put thre gret *slegges* wrought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3000.

His blows fall like huge *sledges* on an anvil.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Cat's-head sledge. Same as *bully-head*.—**Coal-sledge,** a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal.—**Old sledge.** Same as ★*all-fours*.

sledge[2] (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled*[1], whether (*a*) by mere confusion with *sledge*[1], or (*b*) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled*[1]: see *sled*[1].] 1. Same as *sled*[1], 1 and 2.

The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a *sledge* in shape of a half lozenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

2. A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in


Traveling-sledge of Peter the Great.

northern countries where ice and snow prevail; a sleigh: as, a reindeer *sledge;* an Eskimo *sledge*. In the United States *sledge* is not used in this sense. See *sleigh*[1], and cut under *pulk*.

"Samovar postavit!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his *sledge* as he neared a post-station.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, iv.

3. Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—4. Same as *sled*[1], 2.

Oft on *sledges* in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle,
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

sledge[2] (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sledging*. [< *sledge*[2], *n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

sledge-chair (slej'chār), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

sledge-dog (slej'dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *sledge*[1] + *hammer*[1].] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge*[1].

sledge-hammer (slej'ham″ėr), *v. t.* [< *sledge-hammer*, *n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1834), p. 32. (*Davies.*)

sledman (sled'man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But nowe they, hauing passed the greater part of their iourney, mette at last with the *Sledderman* (of whom I spake before). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

slee[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

slee[2]†, *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *sly*.

slee[3]† (slē), *n.* [< D. *slee*, a sled: see *sled*[1].] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

sleech†, **slitch**† (slēch, slich), *n.* [Also *sleetch;* dial. *slutch*, var. *sludge*, *slush*, partly differenced in use (Sc. unassibilated *slik*, *slike*); < ME. *slicche*, *slyche*, prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt, mud, grease, = LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, slime, mud; akin to *sleek*, *slick*. Cf. *sludge*, *slush*, *slosh*.] Thick river-mud; sludge; slime.

And wayuerand, weike, [I] wan to the lond,
Thurgh the *slicche* and the slyme in this slogh feble,
There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13547.

And I will goe gaither *slyche*,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche.
Chester Plays, I. 47.

sleech (slēch), *v. t.* [< *sleech*, *n.*] To dip or ladle up, as water, broth, etc. [Scotch.]

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *a.* and *n.* [The form *slick* is related to *sleek* much as *crick*[2] is related to *creek*[1], but is in fact the more orig. form, until recently in good literary use, and still common in colloquial use (the word being often so pronounced even though spelled *sleek*), but now regarded by many as somewhat provincial; early mod. E. also *sleke;* < ME. *slicke*, *slike*, *slik*, *slyk*, *sclyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth (cf. *slikja*, a smooth thin texture, *slikjuligr*, smooth, *slikisteinn*, a whetstone: see *sleekstone*); cf. MD. *sleyck*, plain, even, level, creeping on the ground; related to MD. *slijck*, D. *slijk* = MLG. *slīk*, *slik*, LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, mud, ooze, = Sw. *slick* = Dan. *slik*, ooze, etc. (see *slick*[2]), = OHG. *slīh*, MHG. *slich*, a gliding motion, G. *schlich*, a by-way, trick, artifice; from a strong verb appearing in MLG. *slīken*, LG. *sliken* (pret. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen* (pret. *schlich*) = ME. *slike*, creep, crawl, move on smoothly: see *slike*[1], *slink*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Smooth; glossy; soft: as, *sleek* hair; a *sleek* skin.

Her fleshe tender as is a chike,
With bente browes, smothe and *slyke*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 542.

The oiled *sleek* wrestler struggled with his peers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

2. Oily; plausible; insinuating; flattering: as, a *sleek* rogue; a *sleek* tongue.

How smooth and *slick* thou art, no where abiding!
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 175).

Self-love never yet could look on truth
But with bleared beams; *slick* flattery and she
Are twin-born sisters.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

3. Dexterous; skilful; neat in execution or action: as, a *sleek* or *slick* bowler. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(*a*) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (*b*) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or of oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *slicks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *slick*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *slick*.
D. Webster, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or mizzen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *slicks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 283.

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slecke;* < ME. *sliken*, partly < *slik*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slike*[1], *v.* Cf. Icel. *slīkja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *slikja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *slikka* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to *sleek* or *slick* the hair.

I *slecke*, I make paper smothe with a slekestone, Je fais glissant. *Palsgrave*, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,
And *sleek* her hair, and practise cunning looks
To entertain me with.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

Fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, *sleeking* his hair down, and furtively looking about him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(*a*) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (*b*) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

2. To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,
Sleek every little dimple of the lake.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 47.

3. Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Some nights when she 's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd railly git Hepsy *slicked* down so that 't was kind o' comfortable bein' with her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 409.

II. *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slike*[1].

For, as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. xxx. (*Davies.*)

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *adv.* [< ME. *slike;* < *sleek, slick*[1], *a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skilfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshal and me and the other fellers round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it off *slicker* than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 253.

sleeked (slēkt), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-ed*[2].] Smooth.

sleeken (slē'kn), *v. t.* [< *sleek* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word.
Mrs. Browning, A Portrait.

★**sleeker, slicker** (slē'kėr, slik'ėr), *n.* [< *sleek, slick*[1], + *-er*[1].] 1. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to stretch or smooth, from the center outward, light leather, in order to remove inequalities and obtain the greatest size.

Smoothing them out with a glass *slicker*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 565.

2. In *founding*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—3. An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin *slickers* cowered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

sleek-headed (slēk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 193.

sleeking, slicking (slē'king, slik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleek*, *slick*[1], *v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(*a*) In *hat-mak-*

ing, the operation of putting the fur nap on the felt body. (*b*) In *leather-manuf.*, the use of the sleeker or slicker.

sleeking-glass, slicking-glass (slē'king-, slik'-ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

sleekit (slē'kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked.*] 1. Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.

> Wee, *sleekit*, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie.
> *Burns*, To a Mouse.

2. Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]

sleekly, slickly (slēk'li, slik'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.

sleekness, slickness (slēk'nes, slik'nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

sleek-stone†, **slick-stone**† (slēk'-, slik'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slyckestone, slekestone*, < ME. *slekystone, slikestone, slyke stone, sclykstone* (also *sleken stone, sleight stone, sleght-stone*) (= Icel. *sliki-steinn*, whetstone); as *sleek, slick*[1], + *stone.*] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.

> Shee that wanteth a *sleeke-stone* to smooth hir linnen wil take a pebble. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.
>
> I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were tart against the Prelats, sure he lov'd toothlesse Satirs, which I took were as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone*.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

sleeky (slē'ki), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

> Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
> Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
> *Thomson*, To the Soporific Doctor.

2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful: as, a *sleeky* knave.

sleep (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slept*, ppr. *sleeping.* [< ME. *slepen, slapen, sclepen, sclapen* (pret. *slepte*, pp. *sleped, slept*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *slep, sleep, slæp*, pl. *slepen*), < AS. *slǣpan, slēpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slǣpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slǣpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slēpa* = D. *slapen* = MLG. LG. *slapen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slēpan* (redupl. pret. *saislēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slæp*, an adj. related to *slǣpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lǣtan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent, lapse.* No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sweven*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

> Upon that Roche was Jacob *slepynge* whan he saughe the Aungeles gon up and doun by a Laddre.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.
>
> But *sleep'st* thou now? when from yon hill the foe
> Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?
> *Pope*, Iliad, x. 182.

2. To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.

> A fewe sheep spinning on feeld she kepte;
> She wolde nought been ydel til she *slepte*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.
>
> Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,
> Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *slept*.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.

> Gloton tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *slepe*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 325.
>
> How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 54.
>
> Once *slept* the world an egg of stone,
> And pulse, and sound, and light was none.
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.
>
> Seeing the Vicar advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!" *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

4. To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.

> Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.
> 1 Thes. iv. 14.
>
> When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
> And *sleep* in dull cold marble.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

5. To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

> We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

6. In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep, n.*, 5.

> Erythrina crista-galli, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.
> *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 318.

7. To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep.*—**Sleeping partner.** See *partner.*—**To sleep upon both ears.** See *ear*[1].—**Syn. 1** and 2. *Drowse, Doze, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Doze* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep.*

II. *trans.* 1. To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

> He ther *slepte* no slepe, manly waked ryght,
> The sparhauke sagely fede by gouernaunce,
> A repaste hym yaf wel to conysaunce.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5463.
>
> Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

2. With *away:* To pass or consume in sleeping: as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—3. With *off* or *out:* To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

> And there,
> When he has *slept* it *out*, he will perhaps
> Be cur'd, and give us answerable thanks.
> *Brome*, Queens Exchange, iii.

4. To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

> They were to have a double row of beds "two tire" high to admit of *sleeping* 100 men and 60 women.
> Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 399.

★**sleep** (slēp), *n.* [< ME. *sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slæp*, < AS. *slǣp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slēp* = D. *slaap* = MLG. LG. *slāp* = OHG. MHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf* = Goth. *slēps*, sleep; from the verb.] 1. A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and conscious (as well as many involuntary and unconscious) functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity. In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse rate lower than during the waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted; and the brain is said to be anemic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches its maximum within the first hour and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.

> Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-wakid,
> The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his wieng.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.
>
> Else could they not catch tender *sleep;* which still
> Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 41.

Sleep is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 154.

2. A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep.*

> It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 71.
>
> On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 201.

3. Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.

> Here are no storms,
> No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 155.
>
> A calm, unbroken *sleep*
> Is on the blue waves of the deep.
> *Prentice*, To an Absent Wife.

4. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

5. In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different in different cases. Thus, among the *Oxalidaceæ* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among leguminous plants, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phaseoleæ*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Meibomia*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Cassia*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Coronilla*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Marsilea* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (*S. H. Vines.*) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movements is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal* sleep: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctitropism.*

> Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "*sleep*" and "waking" of plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.
>
> There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called diurnal *sleep.* *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

On sleep†, asleep. See *asleep.*

> For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.
> Acts xiii. 36.
>
> They went in to his chamber to rayse him, and comming to his beds side, found him fast *on sleepe*.
> *Gascoigne*, Works, p. 224.

sleep-at-noon (slēp'at-nön'), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon.*

sleep-drunk (slēp'drungk), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

sleeper[1] (slē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *sleeper, sleper, slepare, slæpere*, < AS. *slǣpere* (= D. *slaper* = MLG. *slaper* = MHG. *slāfære, slāfer*, G. *schläfer*), < *slǣpan*, sleep: see *sleep, v.*] 1. One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper.*—2†. A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.

> To ben a verray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

3†. A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in abeyance or is latent.

> Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

4. An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep, n.*, 4.—5. Figuratively, a dead person.

> Graves at my command
> Have waked their *sleepers*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 49.

6. *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—8. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius.* (*b*) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum.* (*c*) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philypnus, Eleotris*, or *Dormitator*, as *D. maculatus.* See *Eleotridinæ.*

sleeper[2] (slē'pėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper;* perhaps < Norw. *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*[1]. But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*[1]; cf. *dormant, n.*] 1. A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (*a*) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (*b*) In *milit. engin.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (*c*) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties.* See cut under *rail-chair.*

3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—**4.** In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—**5.** In *weaving*, the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

sleeper-shark (slē′pėr-shärk), *n.* A scymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus;* a sleeper.

sleepful (slēp′fûl), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ful*.] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [Rare.]

sleepfulness (slēp′fûl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Rare.]

sleepily (slē′pi-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (*a*) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (*b*) Languidly; lazily.

To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

sleepiness (slē′pi-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (*a*) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*. *Arbuthnot.*

When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fail in their discharges, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

(*b*) Languor; laziness. (*c*) Same as *bletting*.

sleeping (slē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *sleping;* verbal n. of *sleep*, *v.*] **1.** The taking of rest in sleep; sleep; the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

Full uaillant and wurthy were thys men tho,
Which noght ne went to sompnolent *sleping*,
But myghtyly and pusantly were waking.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 163.

Sleeping of process, in *Scots law*, the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

sleeping-bag (slē′ping-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 223.

sleeping-car (slē′ping-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [U. S. and Canada.]

sleeping-carriage (slē′ping-kar″āj), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car*. [Eng.]

sleeping-draught (slē′ping-drâft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

sleeping-dropsy (slē′ping-drop″si), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

sleepingly† (slē′ping-li), *adv.* Sleepily.

To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumpish, melancholly posture cannot properly be said to live.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

sleeping-room (slē′ping-röm), *n.* A bedroom.

sleeping-sickness (slē′ping-sik″nes), *n.* Same ★as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

sleeping-table (slē′ping-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining*, nearly the same as *framing-table*. [Little used in English except as a translation of the French *table dormante*.]

sleepish† (slē′pish), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security.
Ford. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sleepless (slēp′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleples*, < AS. **slǣpleás* (in deriv. *slǣpleást*, sleeplessness) (= D. *slapeloos* = MLG. *slapelōs* = OHG. MHG. *slāflōs*, *slāfelōs*, G. *schlaflos*); < *slǣp*, sleep, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] **1.** Being without sleep; wakeful.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.
Milton, P. R., ii. 460.

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 94.

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant: as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—**3.** Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 14.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

sleeplessly (slēp′les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

sleeplessness (slēp′les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia*.

Sleeplessness is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 502.

sleep-sick† (slēp′sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [Rare.]

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,
When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf
For life's pure Fount.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

sleep-waker (slēp′wā″kėr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [Recent.]

What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 285.

sleep-waking (slēp′wā″king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [Recent.]

Did any one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking*, she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.

sleep-walker (slēp′wâ″kėr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep-walking (slēp′wâ″king), *n.* Somnambulism.

sleepwort† (slēp′wėrt), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium*.

sleepy (slē′pi), *a.* [< ME. *slepi*, < AS. **slǣpig* (= OHG. *slāfag*, MHG. *slāfec;* cf. D. *slaperig*, G. *schläferig*, *schläfrig*), sleepy, < *slǣp*, sleep: see *sleep*, *n.*] **1**†. Overcome with sleep; sleeping.

Go . . . smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 50.

The heavy nodding Trees all languished,
And ev'ry *sleepy* bough hung down its head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 162.

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy*, . . .
. . . prick'd my ears.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 123.

Her house
Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

4†. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

His *slepy* verde in hond he [Mercury] bar uprighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 529.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 15.

5. Decaying internally: said of fruit. See *blet*, *v. i.*—**Sleepy catch-fly.** See *catch-fly*.—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* also called *sleepyhead*, *sleepy coot*, *sleepy brother*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]

sleepyhead (slē′pi-hed), *n.* **1.** An idle, lazy person. [Colloq.]—**2.** The sleepy duck.

sleepy-seeds (slē′pi-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [A familiar or nursery word.]

sleer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

sleet[1] (slēt), *n.* [< ME. *sleet*, *slete*, *slet;* (*a*) perhaps < AS.* *slēte*, **slēte* = OS. **slōta* = D. *slote* = MLG. *sloten*, LG. *slote* = MHG. *slōz*, G. *schlosse*, hail; or (*b*) < Norw. *sletta*, sleet, < *sletta*, slap, fling (see *slat*[1], *slate*[1]); (*c*) not related to Icel. *slydda*, Dan. *slud*, sleet.] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. Sleet may sometimes consist of fine rain freezing as it falls through a layer of very cold air, but is more frequently formed in the so-called *hail-stage*.

The bittre frostes with the *sleet* and reyn
Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 522.

They . . . shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

February bleak
Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

sleet[1] (slēt), *v. i.* [< *sleet*[1], *n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

sleet[2] (slēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *gun.*, that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

sleet-bush (slēt′bůsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Coleonema album*, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

sleetch†, *n.* See *sleech*.

sleetiness (slē′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

sleet-squash (slēt′skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [Scotch.]

But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howf in a *sleet-squash*.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

sleety (slē′ti), *a.* [< *sleet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,
The morning hoar, and evening chill.
T. Warton, Odes, x.

★**sleeve**[1] (slēv), *n.* [< ME. *sleeve*, *sleve*, *slefe* (pl. *sleſes*, *sleven*), < AS. *slēfe*, *slēf*, *slyfe*, *slŷf* = MD. *sleve*, a sleeve (cf. MD. *sloove*, veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, D. *sloof*, an apron; MHG. *slouf*, a garment, also a handle, MLG. *slū*, LG. *slu*, *sluwe* = MHG. *sloufe*, G. *schlaube*, *schlauf*, a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. *slip*[1], a garment, *slop*[2], a garment, and *slipper*[2], a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), < AS. *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*[1]. For the change of *p* to *f*, cf. *shaft*[3], as related to *shape*.] **1.** That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendent sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve*, although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial costume also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.



Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than ech of us toke other by the *sleue*
And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.
Chaucer, Assembly of Ladies.

Thy gown was of the grassie green,
Thy *sleeves* of satten hanging by.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the abasing of the name), to bee distinguished from the rest, weare a Iacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeues*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 641.

2. In *mech.*, a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble;* when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce*. In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gigot sleeve.** Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve*.—**Hippocrates's sleeve**, a name among old chemists for a strainer made of flannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—**Lawn sleeves.** See *lawn*[2].—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part

of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin.*—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge.*—**To hang** or **pin** (anything) **upon the sleeve,** to make (anything) dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should *hang* our judgement *upon the* church's *sleeve,* and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

To hang upon one's sleeve, to be dependent upon one.—**To have in one's sleeve,** to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

The better to winne his purposes & good aduantages, as now & then to *haue* a iourney or sicknesse *in his sleeue,* thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

To laugh in one's sleeve. See *laugh.*—**To wear one's ★heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*

sleeve[1] (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleeved,* ppr. *sleeving.* [< ME. *sleven;* < *sleeve*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 459.—2. To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve[2], *n.* and *v.* See *sleave.*

sleeve-axle (slēv′ak″sl), *n.* A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

sleeve-board (slēv′bōrd), *n.* The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his *sleeve-board* and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.

sleeve-button (slēv′but″n), *n.* A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

sleeve-coupling (slēv′kup″ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves: especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat.*

sleeve-fish (slēv′fish), *n.* The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo.*

sleeve-hand† (slēv′hand), *n.* The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand* and the work about the square on't. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 211.

sleeve-knot (slēv′not), *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot.*

sleeveless (slēv′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleveles,* < AS. *slēfleás,* sleeveless, < *slēf,* sleeve, + *-leás* = E. *-less.*] 1. Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

We give you leave to converse with *sleeveless* gowns and threadbare cassocks. *Randolph,* Hey for Honesty, ii. 4.

2. Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand,* where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

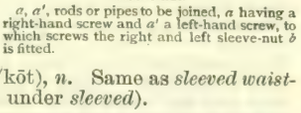
Neither faine for thy selfe any *sleeuelesse* excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye. *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

A sleeveless errand. *Shak.,* T. and C., v. 4. 9.

[He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless errands* to see her. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

sleeve-link (slēv′lingk), *n.* Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button.*

sleeve-nut (slēv′nut), *n.* A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight.*



Sleeve-nut.
a, a′, rods or pipes to be joined, *a* having a right-hand screw and *a′* a left-hand screw, to which screws the right and left sleeve-nut *b* is fitted.

sleeve-waist-coat (slēv′wāst″kōt), *n.* Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from *4s. 6d.* to *6s.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.

sleeve-weight (slēv′wāt), *n.* A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

sleezy, *a.* See *sleazy.*

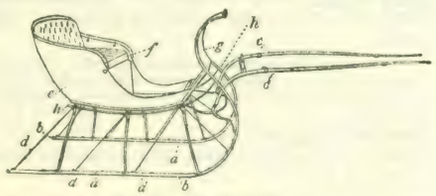
sleght†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

sleghtt†. An old spelling of *slight*[1], *sleight*[2].

sleidedt, *a.* [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sley, slay*[2].] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

For certaine in our storie, she
Would euer with Marina be.
Beet when they weaude the *sleded* silke,
With fingers long, small, white as milke.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21 (original spelling).

★**sleigh**[1] (slā), *n.* [A bad spelling, conformed to *weigh,* of what should rather have been spelled **slay* or **sley,* < ME. *scleye,* < OF. **escleie,* < MD. *slede,* D. *slede,* contr. *slee,* a sled: see *sled*[1]. The mod. use is from New York D. *slee.*] 1. A vehicle, mounted on runners, which is used for



Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.
a, runners; *b,* shoes; *c,* shafts or thills; *d,* braces; *e,* body; *f,* cushioned seat; *g,* dash-board; *h,* raves.

transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.

Than most thei let carye here Vitaylle upon the Yse, with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen *Scleyes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 130.

You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh.* *Eclec. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by handspikes.—**3.** The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach,* 5. See *pan*[1], 12.

sleigh[1] (slā), *v. i.* [< *sleigh*[1], *n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

sleigh[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

sleigh-bell (slā′bel), *n.* A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell.* Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Œdemia.* *G. Trumbull,* 1888. [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

sleigher (slā′ėr), *n.* One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

The *sleigher* can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. xxii. 8.

sleighing (slā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleigh*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as *sleighing* through the winter woods.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 649.

2. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the *sleighing* was bad.

sleighly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.* *Chaucer.*

sleigh-ride (slā′rīd), *n.* A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis.*

sleight (slīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slight, sleyghte;* < ME. *sleight, sleighte, sleizte, sleghte, sleht, sleizthe, slegthe, slehthe, sleythe, sleithe, slithe, slythe,* < Icel. *slægdh* (for **slœgdh*), slyness, cunning (= Sw. *slöjd,* dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > E. *sloid*), < *slœgr* (for **slœgr*), sly, = Sw. *slög,* dexterous, expert, etc.: see *sly.* Cf. *height* and *high.*] 1†. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

It is ful hard to halten unespied
Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:
Youre fader is in *sleighte* as Argus-eyed.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1459.

Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotill *sleghte.*
York Plays, p. 181.

By this crafty deuise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by *sleyghte* or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 81).

This is your doing, but, for all your *sleight,*
Ile crosse you if my purpose hit aright.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 76).

2. Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

For the pissemyres wolde assaylen hem and devouren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but be grete *sleighte.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 301.

Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesse.
Beaute ne *sleighte,* strengthe ne hardynesse,
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1090.

As Ulysses and stout Diomede
With *sleight* and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents,
And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.

3. Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

Lo whiche *sleightes* and subtilitees
In wommen ben!
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.

He goeth about by his *sleights* and subtile means to frustrate the same. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

He learns sharp-witted logic to confute
With quick distinctions, *sleights* of sophistry.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

You see he [a trout] lies still, and the *sleight* is to land him. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 76.

4. A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's *sleight.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

The Juggler . . . showeth *sleights,* out of a Purse.
Hoole, tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.

Sleight of hand, the tricks of the juggler; jugglery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight-of-hand,* legerdemain?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

A good *sleight-of-hand* performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 296.

sleight[2]† (slīt), *a.* [Irreg. < *sleight*[2], *n.*, appar. suggested by *slight*[1], *a.*] Deceitful; artful.

Spells . . .
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.). (*Richardson.*)

sleightful† (slīt′fûl), *a.* [< *sleight*[1] + *-ful.*] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *slightful.*

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hils,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rils.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

sleightily† (slī′ti-li), *adv.* Craftily.

sleighty† (slī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *sleyghty;* < *sleight*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

When that gander grasythe on the grene,
The *sleyghty* fox dothe hys brode beholde.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

2. Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the *sleighty* juggling of these crafty conveyers. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 262.

Mens *sleyghtye* iugling & counterfait crafts.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience (trans.), fol. 6.

slely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.*

slent†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

slender (slen′dėr), *a.* [< ME. *slender, slendir, slendyr, slendre, sclender, sclendre, sklendre,* < OF. *esclendre,* < MD. *slinder,* slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. *slinder,* a water-snake, LG. *slender,* a trailing gown, G. *schlender,* the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. *slinderen,* creep, = LG. *slindern,* slide on the ice, *slendern,* > G. *schlendern,* saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. *schlenzen,* loiter, idle about, = Sw. *slinta,* slide, slip, > ME. *slenten,* slide (see *slant* and *slink*[1]); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. *slide:* see *slide.*] 1. Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a *slender* stem or stalk; a *slender* waist.

Hire armes longe and *sclendre.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 358.

Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle Stature, *slender* Limbs, but well proportioned.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 165.

There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of *slender* pillars with Corinthian capitals. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 134.

2. In *zoöl.*, gracile; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—**3.** Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a *slender* frame or constitution; *slender* hopes; *slender* comfort.

Yet are hys argumentes so *slender* that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyallye of the greate wyttes) woulde haue been conuerted by Lactantius.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

4. Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, *slender* means; *slender* alms.

The worst is this, . . .
You are like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

I have . . . continued this *slender* and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 198.

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a *slender* one. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

How best to help the *slender* store,
How mend the dwellings of the poor.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

There moughtest thou, for but a *slender* price,
Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. v. 9.

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table. *Phillips.*

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of *broad* or *open*. Thus, *ē* and *i* are *slender* vowels.—**Slender column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis*. See *fasciculus*.—**Slender fasciculi of Burdach.** See *fasciculi graciles*, under *fasciculus*.—**Slender foxtail.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Slender lobe.** See *lobe*.—**Slender loris.** See *loris*, 1.—**Slender pug**, *Eupithecia tenuiata*, a British moth. =**Syn. 3.** Fragile, flimsy, frail.—**4.** Scanty, sparing, lean.

slender-beaked (slen'dėr-bēkt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the *slender-beaked* spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*.

slender-billed (slen'dėr-bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostres*.

slender-grass (slen'dėr-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 5 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. mucronata* is the common species, a handsome grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

slenderly (slen'dėr-li), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (*a*) Slimly; slightly.

Fashioned so *slenderly*,
Young and so fair!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

He was a youngish, *slenderly* made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

(*b*) Scantily; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

Shall I rewarded be so *slenderly*
For my affection, most unkind of men?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

We are *slenderly* furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

(*c*†) Slightingly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very *slenderly* to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 46.

Captaine Smith did intreat and moue them to put in practice his old offer, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how *slenderly* heretofore both had beene regarded. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 79.

slenderness (slen'dėr-nes), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the *slenderness* of a hair. (*b*) Slightness; feebleness: as, the *slenderness* of one's hopes. (*c*) Spareness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, *slenderness* of income or supply.

slender-rayed (slen'dėr-rād), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridæ* are sometimes called *slender-rayed* blennies.

slender-tongued (slen'dėr-tungd), *a.* In *herpet.*, leptoglossate.

slent[1]† (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent, sklent, sklint*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta, slänta*, a secondary form of *slinta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *slunten*), slide, slip: see *slant*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slant; slope; glance; glint.

Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 226.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller*, Truth Maintained, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt-conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

slent[1]† (slent), *n.* [< *slent*[1], *v.*] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse.
North, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 982 B. (*Nares.*)

slent[2] (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*[1].] To rend; cleave. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores [of England and France], his eyes will judge that they were but one homogeneal piece of earth at first, and that they were *slented* and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

slentando (slen-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lentando*.] In *music*, same as *lentando*.

slepe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*.

slepez (sle-pets'), *n.* [< Russ. *slepetsŭ*, lit. blind.] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

slept (slept). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

sletbag (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'level-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *slight*[1] and *back*[1].] Same as *nordcaper*.

sleuth[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sloth*[1].

sleuth[2] (slöth), *n.* [< ME. *sleuth, slewth, sluth*, ★*sloth*, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *slot*[3].] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Tyne the *sleuth* men gert him ta.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 21.

sleuth-dog (slöth'dog), *n.* The sleuth-hound.

Lang Aicky, in the Souter Moor,
Wi' his *sleuth dog* sits in his watch right sure.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

sleuth-hound (slöth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluthhound, slothound*; < ME. *sleuthhund, slewthhund, sluthehund*; < *sleuth*[2] + *hound*.] A bloodhound.

Wald vayd a bow-draucht, he suld ger
Bath the *sleuthhund* & the ledar.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 20.

Sleuth-hound thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

sleve†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleeve*[1].

slew[1] (slö). Preterit of *slay*[1].

slew[2]. A spelling of *slue*[1], *slue*[2], *slough*[1].

slew[3] (slö), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluice*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluice*.] ★A swift tideway; an eddy.

slewer (slö'ėr), *n.* See *sluer*.

slewth†. A Middle English form of *sloth*[1], *sleuth*[2].

sley[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *sly*.

sley[2], *n.* See *slay*[2].

sleythe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

slibber† (slib'ėr), *a.* A variant of *slipper*[1].

slicche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleech*.

slice (slīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise, sclice*, ★*sclise, sklise*; < ME. *slice, slyce, sclice, sclyce, sklyce, sclyse*, < OF. *esclice* (Walloon *sklice*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *esclicer, esclicier, esclichier*, slice, slit, < OHG. *slīzan, sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slice, slit, = AS. *slītan*, > E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1]. Cf. *slash*[1], *slat*[3], *slate*[1], from the same source.] **1.** A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a *slice* of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

We do acknowledge you a careful curate,
And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;
A short *slice* of a reading serves us, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

She cuts cake in rapid succession of *slices*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 128.

2†. A shiver; a splinter.

They braken speres to *sclyces*.
King Alisaunder, l. 3833. (*Skeat.*)

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(*a*) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (*b*) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

Slyce, instrument, spata, spatula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.

The workman with his *slice* then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 291.

(*c*) In *printing:* (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-ink is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or -fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (*d*) A bar used by whalers to strip fish with. (*e*) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planking. Also called *slicer*. (*f*) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (*g*) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planking of ships. (*h*) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.



Slice (*c*) (1).

Then back he came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our ham so cleverly with the egg-*slice*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, lxviii.

(*i*) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, *fish-slices*, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxi.

(*j*) A bakers' shovel or peel.

4†. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the saylemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a *slice* to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 218.

★**slice** (slīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, ppr. *slicing*. [< ME. *slycen*; < *slice*, *n.*] 1. To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to *slice* bread, bacon, or an apple.—2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to *slice off* a piece of something.

Of bread, *slyce out* fayre morsels to put into your pottage. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Heer 's a knife,
To save mine honour, shall *slice out* my life.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

Our sharp bow *sliced* the blue depths.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 55.

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.

Slice, I say! pauca, pauca: *slice!* that 's my humour. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 134.]

4. In *golf*, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right. *W. Park, Jr.*

slice-bar (slīs'bär), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*a*).

slice-galley (slīs'gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.



Slice-galley.

★**slicer** (slī'sėr), *n.* [< *slice* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(*a*) In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2. (*b*) Same as *slice*, 3 (*e*).

slicing-machine (slī'sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *ceram.*, a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

slick[1] (slik), *a.*, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* See *sleek*.

slick[2] (slik), *n.* [= F. *schlich*, < G. *schlich* = LG. *slick*, pounded and washed ore; cf. LG. *slick*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, MHG. *slich*, grease, mire: see *sleech*, *slick*[1].] In *metal.*, ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlich*, and often in that spelling.

slick-chisel (slik'chiz″el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

slicken (slik'n), *a.* [< *slick*[1] + *-en*[3].] Same as *sleek*. [Prov. Eng.]

slickensided (slik'n-sī″ded), *a.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *geol.*, having slickensides; characterized by slickensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slickensided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of Psilophyton. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 105.

slickensides (slik'n-sīdz), *n. pl.* [< *slicken* + *sides*, pl. of *side*[1].] In *geol.*, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slickensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metalliferous rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slickensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *slickensides*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes. *Henwood*, Metalliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon, [p. 181.

slickensiding (slik'n-sī″ding), *n.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ing*.] The formation of slickensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slickensiding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 35.

★**slicker, slicking,** etc. See *sleeker*, etc.

slid (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

'slid†, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'slife*.

'Slid, I hope he laughs not at me. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, I. 2.

slidable (slī'da-bl), *a.* [< *slide* + *-able.*] Capable of sliding or of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.]

slidden (slid'n). Past participle of *slide.*

slidder† (slid'ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider, slyder;* < ME. *slider, slidir, slydyr, sleder, sclider, sclydyr, sklither*, slippery, < AS. *slidor*, slippery, < *slidan*, slide: see *slide.* Cf. *slender.*] Slippery.

> Man, be war, the weye is *sleder,*
> Thou scal slyde, thou wost not qweder.
> *MS. Sloane*, 2595, lf. 6b (Cath. Ang., p. 322).
>
> To a dronke man the way is *slider.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

slidder (slid'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *slyderen, slidren,* < AS. *slideriaⁿ*, slip (= MD. *slideren*, drag, train), < *slidor*, slippery: see *slidder, a.* Cf. *slender.*] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
> *Slidd'ring* through clotted blood.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.
>
> Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.
> *Beresford*, Miseries of Human Life, ii. 9.

slidderly† (slid'ėr-li), *a.* [< *slidder* + *-ly*1.] Slippery.

slidderness† (slid'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *slidernesse, slydirnesse, slydyrnesse, sclidyrnes;* < *slidder* + *-ness.*] Slipperiness.

sliddery (slid'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *sliderye, slideri, sliddri, sliddrie* (= Sw. *sliddrig*), slippery; as *slidder* + *-y*1.] Slippery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> Be maad the weie of hem dercnessis, and *slideri;* and the aungel of the Lord pursuende hem.
> *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 6.

★**slide** (slīd), *v.*; pret. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid, slidden*, ppr. *sliding.* [< ME. *sliden, slyden, sclyden* (pret. *slode, slod, slood*, pp. *sliden, islide*), < AS. *slīdan* (pret. *slād*, pp. *sliden*), only in comp., slide; also, in deriv. *slidor*, slippery (see *slidder*), akin to *sled*1 (*sledge*2, *sleigh*1) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, slide; Lith. *slidus*, slippery, *slysti*, slide; Russ. *sliede*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*1) < √ **sli*, slide, flow, Skt. √ *sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, sliding: see *slip*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

> His horse *slode* also with all foure feet that he also fill to the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 570.

2. Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

> Th' inchanting force of their sweet Eloquence
> Hurls headlong down their tender Audience,
> Aye (childe-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,
> On th' Icie down-Hills of this slippery Life.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go *slide* upon his skeates, which I did not like, but he *slides* very well. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 15, 1662.
>
> But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,
> And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

3. To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

> Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide.*
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.
>
> And here, besides other streames, *slideth* Thermodon, sometime made famous by the bordering Amazones.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

> Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities. *South*, Sermons.

5. In *music*, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—**6.** To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let:* as, to *let* things *slide.*

> So sholdestow endure and *laten slyde*
> The time, and fonde to be glad and light.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 357.
>
> And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wolt doo,
> From leene land to fatte thou must him gide.
> From fatte to leene is nought; *lette* that crafte *slyde.*
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.
>
> *Let* the world *slide.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

7. To slip away; as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

> The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand *slided* from beneath my feet.
> *Johnson*, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—**8.** To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

> I think he will be found . . .
> Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 323.
>
> And then the girl *slid* away, flying up-stairs as soon as she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her own room where nobody could see.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

9. To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—**10.** To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding, n.*, 4.—**Satellite sliding rule,** an instrument invented by Dr. John Bevis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule,** a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gaging and for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale.** (*a*) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

> In 1828 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25*s.* 8*d.* was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62*s.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12.

(2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (*b*) Same as *sliding-rule.*—**Sliding tongs,** a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Slide, Slip, Glide.* We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface: we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the Bible *slide* is used for *slip. Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

> The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 246.

2. To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

> *Slide* we in this note by the way. *Donne*, Sermons, v.
>
> Their eyes met, and in an instant Norah *slid* her hand in his. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

3†. To glide over or through.

> The idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,
> Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

★**slide** (slīd), *n.* [< *slide, v.*] **1.** A smooth and easy passage.

> Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command. *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. Flow; even course; fluency.

> Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

3. In *music:* (*a*) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish.* (*b*) Same as *portamento.*—**4.** The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—**5.** A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

> Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.
>
> And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide.* . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.
> *T. Hughes*, The Ashen Faggot, ii.

6. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

> The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

7. A land-slip; an avalanche.—**8.** In *mining*, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucan, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-flucan;* but, more properly, a slide is distinguished from a cross-course or cross-flucan by having a course approximately parallel to that of the lodes, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. Cross-courses and cross-flucans, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lodes.

9. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. (*a*) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (*b*) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (*c*) In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The slide is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of slide, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See cut under *trombone.* (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *slider*1, 1 (*f*). (*e*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat. Also *slider.*

10. A slip or inadvertence.

> The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is exasperated, made capital.
> *Ford*, Line of Life.

11. Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides.*—**12.** An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (*a*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (*b*) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

13. A slide-valve. [Eng.]—**Dark slide,** a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide,** a microscope-slide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide,** in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve.*

slide-action (slīd'ak'shon), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

★**slide-bar** (slīd'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—**2.** The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

slide-box (slīd'boks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. H. Knight.*

slide-case (slīd'kās), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. H. Knight.*

slide-culture (slīd'kul'tūr), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide, n.*, 9 (*a*).

> The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture,*" to distinguish it from other forms of culture.
> *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

slide-groat† (slīd'grōt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

slide-head (slīd'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

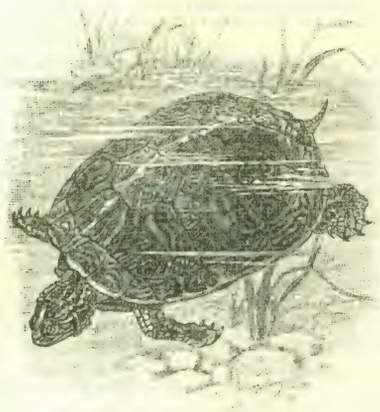
slide-knife (slīd'nīf), *n.* See *knife.*

slide-knot (slīd'not), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

slide-lathe (slīd'lāᵺ), *n.* In *metal-working*, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

★**slider**1 (slī'dėr), *n.* [< *slide* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which slides. Specifically—(*a*) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (*b*) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (*c*) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore hounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (*e*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 12 (*a*). (*f*) In *organ-building*, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a slider is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the slider of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide.* See *organ*1, *stop*, and *wind-chest.* (*g*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat.

2. The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malacoclemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams



Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews.

3†. *pl.* Drawers.

A shirt and *sliders*.
Dickenson, God's Protecting Providence (1700).

Double slider, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—**Slider cut-off.** See *cut-off*.

slider[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *slidder*.

slide-rail (slīd′rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for ★switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See *railway*.

slide-rest (slīd′rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See cut under *lathe*.

slide-rod (slīd′rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine.

slider-pump (slī′dėr-pump), *n.* A name formerly applied to any form of rotary pump having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

slide-rule (slīd′rōl), *n.* A sliding rule. See *slide*.

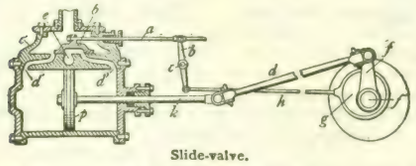
slide-thrift† (slīd′thrift), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Logetting in the fields, *slide-thrift*, or shove-groat, cloyish cayles, half-bowl, and coyting.
Quoted in *Blackstone's* Com. (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note e.

slide-trombone (slīd′trom″bōn), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See *trombone*.

slide-trumpet (slīd′trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See *trumpet*.

slide-valve (slīd′valv), *n.* In *steam*, *hydraulic*, and *pneumatic engineering*, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or



Slide-valve.

b, valve inclosed in steam-chest *c*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *b*, pivoted at *c* and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *h*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *g*. *d*, *d*′, induction-ports which also alternately act as eduction-ports; *e*, exhaust-port; *d*, pitman or connecting-rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *k*, reciprocated by the piston *p*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *f*′, and eccentric *g*.

adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—**Circular slide-valve**, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—**Slide-valve motion.** See *motion*.

slideway (slīd′wā), *n.* In *mach.*, broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

sliding (slī′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slide*, *v.*] 1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

Sliding upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

To his [Henry II.'s] days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 115.

sliding (slī′ding), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

That *slyding* science hath me maud so bare
That I have no good, wher that ever I fare.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 179.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide*, *v.*).—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxx.

4†. Sloping.

Then lookes upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
A goodly flocke, like winter's cov'ring, hides.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Instantaneous sliding axis. See *axis*[1].—**Sliding door.** See *door*.—**Sliding friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Sliding sash.** See *sash*[1], 1.—**Sliding sinker.** See *sinker*. (See also phrases under *slide*[1], *v.*)

sliding-balk (slī′ding-bâk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, upon which the bilgeways descend in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

sliding-band (slī′ding-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

sliding-box (slī′ding-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

sliding-gage (slī′ding-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

sliding-gunter (slī′ding-gun″tėr), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*[2].—**Sliding-gunter mast.** See *mast*[1].

sliding-keel (slī′ding-kēl), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sailboats. In the United States exclusively called *centerboard*. See cut under *center-board*.

slidingness (slī′ding-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

Clinias . . . oft had used to bee an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

sliding-nippers (slī′ding-nip″ėrz), *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* In *rope-making*, same as *grip*[1], 7.

sliding-plank (slī′ding-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

sliding-relish (slī′ding-rel″ish), *n.* In *harpsichord music*, same as *slide*, 3 (*a*).

slidometer (slī-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *slide* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument consisting of a flat weight on the bottom of a shallow wooden trough on the floor of the last car of a long freight-train, which serves to indicate (in tests of train-brakes), by the amount of sliding, the irregular character of the retardation of the car.

'slife† (slīf), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

slifter† (slif′tėr), *n.* [< **slift* (< *slive*[1], *v.*) + *-er*[1].] A crack or crevice.

It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.

sliftered† (slif′tėrd), *a.* [< *slifter* + *-ed*[2].] Cleft; cracked.

Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftred* panch
Downe fals our ship.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

sliggeen (sli-gēn′), *n.* [< Ir. *sligean*, *sliogan*, a shell, < *sligo*, a shell.] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

slight†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

slight[1] (slīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sleight*; < ME. **slight*, *slyght*, *sligt*, *slygt*, *sleght* (not found in AS.), = OFries. *sliucht*, E. Fries. *slicht*, smooth, slight, = MD. *slicht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, D. *slecht*, bad, = MLG. *slicht*, *slecht* = OHG. MHG. *sleht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = Icel. *slēttr*, flat, smooth, slight, = Sw. *slät*, smooth, level, plain, = Dan. *slet*, flat, level, bad, = Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative *-t*), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' < AS. *sleán*, etc. (√ *slah*), smite, strike (see *slay*[1]), is not tenable.] **1†.** Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—**2.** Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

So smothe, so smal, so seme *slygt*,
Rysez vp in hir araye ryalle
A prec[i]os pyece in perlez pygt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 190.

This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxviii.

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1680.

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (*a*) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

I have . . . fee'd every *slight* occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 204.

When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work! *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

(*b*) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 86.

Such *slight* labours may aspire respect.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the *slightest* description. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

(*c*) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

After he was clapt up a while, he came to him selfe, and with some *slight* punishmente was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 175.

The *slightest* flap a fly can chase. *Gay*, Fables, i. 8.

(*d*) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* raking.

In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, IV. 321.

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

Slight was his answer, "Well"—— I care not for it.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Slight negligence or **neglect.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Syn. 2.** Flimsy.—**4.** Petty, scanty, hurried.

slight[1] (slīt), *v. t.* [< ME. **slighten* = D. *slechten* = MLG. *slichten*, *slechten*, LG. *slichten* = OHG. *slihtan*, *slihten*, MHG. *slihten*, *slichten*, G. *schlichten* = Icel. *slētta* = Sw. *släta* = Dan. *slette*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] **1†.** To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Halliwell.*

To *sleght*, lucibrucinare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 344.

2†. To make level; demolish; overthrow.

The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, [blank] foot square, fourteen foot high, and [blank] foot thick, was reared.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 298.

I would *slight* Carlisle castell high,
Though it were builded of marble stone.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

3†. To throw; cast.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 9.

4. To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 200.

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

To slight off†, to dismiss slightingly or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight off* death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 56.

To slight over, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it *over*, and make a turn, and no more ado. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

=Syn. 4. *Disregard*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

slight[1] (slīt), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*] **1.** An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."
Mrs. Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

2. Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

=Syn. Disrespect. See the verb.

slight[2]†, *n.* A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *sleight*[2].

'slight† (slīt), *interj.* A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

'Slight, away with 't with all speed, man!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

How! not in case?
'Slight, thou 'rt in too much case, by all this law.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

slighten† (slī'tn), *v. t.* [< *slight*[1] + *-en*[1].] To slight or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,
Slightens his love, and he abandons hers.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 2.

slighter (slī'tėr), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slights or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 102.

slightful†, *a.* See *sleightful*.

slighting (slī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slight*[1], *v.*] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

slighting (slī'ting), *p. a.* Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at
In a few *slighting* terms.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

slightingly (slī'ting-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

slightly (slīt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner; slimly; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

2. To a slight degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

3. With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; slightingly.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shalkan that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.
Pepys, Diary, II. 342.

4. Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 167.

slightness (slīt'nes), *n.* The character or state of being slight, in any sense.

It must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 148.

slighty† (slī'ti), *a.* [< *slight*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slighty* is it, and customary, and heartless! *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., Conclusion.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

slik†, *a.* [< ME. *slik*, *slyk*, *slic*, *slyke*, < Icel. *slíkr*, such, = Sw. *slik* = Dan. *slig*, such, = AS. *swilc*, *swylc*, such: see *such* and *sic*[1].] Such.

Man sal taa of twa thynges,
Slyk as he fyndes, or taa *slyk* as he brynges.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 210.

slike[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sliken*, < AS. **slīcan* (not found) = LG. *sliken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, slink. Cf. *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To crawl.

slike[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sleek*.

slily, *adv.* See *slyly*.

slim[1] (slim), *a.* [Not found in ME.; (*a*) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. < Ir. *slim*, thin, lank, = Gael. *slīom*, *slīm*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (*b*) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (> Icel. *slæmr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slem*, bad), = OHG. **slimb* (in deriv. *slimbī*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb-*) (> It. *sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight*[1], 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam*[2].] **1.** Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To be sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her pink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—**2.** Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

Slim ivory chairs were set about the room.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

3. Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She 's had *slim* health of late years. I tell 'em she 's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 169.

4. Slight; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slim* excuse.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

5. Meager; small: as, a *slim* chance.—**6.** Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

=Syn. 1. Lank, gaunt, meager.

slim[1] (slim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [< *slim*[1], *a.*] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

slim[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slime*.

slime (slīm), *n.* [< ME. *slime*, *slyme*, *slim*, *slym*, < AS. *slīm* = D. *slijm*, slime, phlegm, = MLG. *slīm* = OHG. **slīm* (cf. *slīmen*, make smooth), MHG. *slīm*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slīm*, slime, = Sw. *slem*, slime, phlegm, = Dan. *slim*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. **sleims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *līmus* (for **slīmus*), slime, mud, mire. Not connected with OBulg. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] **1.** Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (*a*) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Lettyn sailis doun slyde, & in *slym* fallyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13281.

Stain'd, as meadows, yet not dry,
With miry *slime* left on them by a flood.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 125.

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

The very clammie *slime* Bitumen, which at certaine times of the yeere floteth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Jurie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 15.

(*c*) A mucous, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slime* of a snail. In some cases this slime is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *clausilium*, and *hibernaculum*, 3 (*b*).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 165.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slime*
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

2. Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

The *slime*
That sticks on filthy deeds.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 148.

3. In *metal.*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the slimes the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—**Foxy slime**, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

slime (slīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [< *slime*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with slime; make slimy.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

II. *intrans.* To become slimy; acquire slime.

slime-eel (slīm'ēl), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.

slime-fungus (slīm'fung"gus), *n.* Same as *slime-mold*.

slime-gland (slīm'gland), *n.* In *conch.*, the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

slime-mold (slīm'mōld), *n.* A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Mycetozoa*, *Æthalium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

slime-pit (slīm'pit), *n.* **1.** An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*.
Gen. xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits*. *Layard.*

2. In *metal.*, a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which slimes are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment. See *slime*, 3, and *tailings*.

slime-sponge (slīm'spunj), *n.* A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiæ*; a gelatinous sponge.

slimily (slī'mi-li), *adv.* In a slimy manner, literally or figuratively.

sliminess (slī'mi-nes), *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.
Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. [(*Latham.*)

slimly (slim'li), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

slimmer (slim'ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *slim*[1].] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she 's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 59.

slimmish (slim'ish), *a.* [< *slim*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat slim.

He 's a *slimmish* chap.
D. Jerrold, Hist. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. (*Hoppe.*)

slimness (slim'nes), *n.* Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

slimsy (slim'zi), *a.* [Also sometimes *slimpsy*, *slimpsey*; < *slim*[1] + *-sy* as in *flimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slimsa*, a lump, clod.] **1.** Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

slimy (slī'mi), *a.* [< ME. *slimy*, < AS. *slīmig* (= D. *slijmig* = G. *schleimig*), slimy, < *slīm*, slime: see *slime*.] **1.** Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of slime; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—**2.** Abounding with slime: as, a *slimy* soil.—**3.** Covered with slime.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

slinch (slinch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *slink*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink*[1].

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
Mir. for Mags., 1587. (*Nares.*)

sliness, *n.* See *slyness*.

sling[1] (sling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [< ME. *slingen*, *slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen*, *slongen*), < AS. *slingan* (pret. **slang*, pp. **slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.

LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, sling: a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingeren*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schlenkern* = Sw. *slingra* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink*[1], *slike*[1]; prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. √ *sli*, in *slip*[1], *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slang*[2], and perhaps *slang*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw; fling; hurl.

Tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.
Addison, Milton's Style Imitated.

Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a Fury *slinging* flame.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

2. To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling*[1], *n.*, 1.

Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss. Judges xx. 16.

3. To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing: as, to *sling* a pack on one's back; to *sling* a rifle over one's shoulder.

Hee mounted himselfe on his steede so talle, . . .
And *slung* his bugle about his necke.
Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 228).

At his back
Is *slung* a huge harp.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

4. To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended: as, to *sling* casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to *sling* boats, ordnance, etc. —**5.** To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay.—**To sling a hammock** or **cot.** See *hammock*[1].—**To sling ink.** See *ink*[1].—**To sling the yards** (*naut.*), to suspend them with chains on going into action.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be hurled or flung.

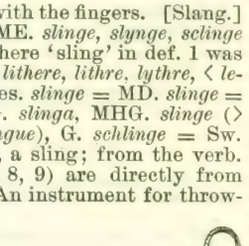
Thorowe the strength off the wynd
Into the welken hitt schall *slynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

★**3.** To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.]

sling[1] (sling), *n.* [< ME. *slinge*, *slynge*, *sclinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere*, *lithre*, *lythre*, < *lether*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slenge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> It. *eslingna* = F. *élingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and, the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *staff-sling*.


Sling.

Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or honde.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 138.

An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the *sling*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 135.

2. A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a *sling*.—**3.** A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, 1.

We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the *slings* on to her bottom. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 161.

4. A thong or strap, attached to a hand-firearm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—**5.** The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—**6†.** A piece of artillery in use in the sixteenth century.—**7.** A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm. *Milton*, P. L., x. 633.

Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hailstones
Beats down the farmer's corn.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

8. In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—**9.** In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—**Boat-slings,** strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—**Buoy-slings,** slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—**Butt-sling,** a sling used for hoisting casks.—**Demi-sling†, quarter-sling†,** pieces of artillery smaller than the sling: the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus à croc.—**Slings of a yard** (*naut.*), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

sling[2] (sling), *n.* [Cf. MLG. LG. *slingen* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling*[1], MLG. *slinden* = D. *slinden* = OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slīdan*, E. *slide:* see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

sling-band (sling′band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

sling-bone (sling′bōn), *n.* The astragalus.

sling-bullet (sling′bu̇l″et), *n.* A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small hæmatite weight, resembling a barrel or *sling-bullet* in shape.
The Academy, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

sling-cart (sling′kärt), *n.* A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

sling-dog (sling′dog), *n.* An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See cut under *dog*, 9 (*c*).

slinger (sling′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slynger*, *slingare*, *slinger* (= OHG. *slingari;* cf. D. *slingeraar*); as *sling*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See cut under *sling*.

Only in Kir-haraseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the *slingers* went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

Cæsar calmly sent back his cavalry and his archers and *slingers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 240.

sling-man† (sling′man), *n.* A slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,
A Band of *Sling-men* he anon doth force.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

sling-piece (sling′pēs), *n.* A small chambered cannon. *Grose.*

sling-stone (sling′stōn), *n.* A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. These stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *slingstones* are turned with him into stubble. Job xli. 28.

sling-wagon (sling′wag″on), *n.* A sling-cart.

slink[1] (slingk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*), ppr. *slinking*. [Also dial. *slinch;* < ME. **slinken*, *slynken*, *sclynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. **slanc*, pp. **sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile), = MLG. *slinken*, slink, shrink; a nasalized form of AS. **slīcan*, creep, = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slike*[1]. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling*[1].] To sneak; steal or move quietly: generally with *off* or *away*.

He soft into his bed gan for to *slynke*,
To slepe longe, as he was wont to doon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1535.

Nay, we will *slink away* in supper-time,
Disguise us at my lodging and return.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 1.

As boys that *slink*
From ferule and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

slink[1] (slingk), *n.* [< *slink*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sneaking fellow. *Brockett; Halliwell.*—**2.** A greedy starveling.—**3.** A cheat.

slink[2] (slingk), *v.* [Usually identified with *slink*[1], but prob. a form of *sling*[1], fling, cast (cf. *rink*[2], a form of *ring*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

II. *intrans.* To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

★**slink**[2] (slingk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *slunk;* < *slink*[2], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—**2.** The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A bastard child. [Rare.]

What did you go to London for but to drop your *slink?*
Roger Comberbach (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, [p. 391.

4. A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

II. *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely; of inferior quality: as, a *slink* calf.—**2.** Immature and unfit for human food: as, *slink* veal; *slink* meat.

slink[3] (slingk), *a.* [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink*[1]: see *slank* and *slunken*.] **1.** Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, *slink* cattle.—**2.** Sneaky; mean.

He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmonth; he's but *slink*, I doubt.
Scott, Antiquary, xv.

slink[4] (slingk), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[2], *slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

slink-butcher (slingk′bu̇ch″ėr), *n.* One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcasses.

There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.
St. James's Gazette, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slink-skin (slingk′skin), *n.* The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin*, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pummice stone well sifted, etc. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.* (*Nares.*)

slinky (sling′ki), *a.* [< *slink*[3] + *-y*[1].] Lank; ★lean; flaccid.

slip[1] (slip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, ppr. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (*a*) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. **slippan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. **slipte*, pp. **slipped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *sliffan*, *slipfan*, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlipfen* (mixed with *schlüpfen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *sleppa*, let slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (*b*) AS. *slīpan* (Lye) (pret. **slāp*, pp. **slipen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (*c*) ME. *slipen* = MD. D. *slijpen* = MLG. *slīpen* = MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slīpa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (*d*) Icel. *sleppa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *slyppinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *sleppa* = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (*e*) AS. as if **slyppan* = OHG. *slupfen*, MHG. *slüpfen*, G. *schlüpfen*, slip, glide; (*f*) AS. as if **slȳpan* = OS. *slōpjan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *slöufen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. **slaupjan*, in comp. *af-slaupjan*, put off; (*g*) AS. *slūpan*, **sleópan* (pret. *sleáp*, pp. *slopen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan*, *tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sliofan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefen*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sliupan* (pret. *slaup*, pp. **slupans*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sliupan*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, √ *slip*, √ *slup*, the first four groups to √ *slip*, which is prob. an extension of the √ *sli* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. √ *sar*, flow, and the last three groups to √ *slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubricus* (for **slubricus*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubnas*, weak. The forms and uses in Teut. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper*[1], *slipper*[2], *slippery*, *slop*[1], *slope*, *sleeve*[1], *sloven*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

Lay hold on her,
And hold her fast; she'll *slip* through your fingers like an eel else. *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

Many a ship
Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did *slip*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 192.

2. To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.
South.

3. To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. Ecclus. xix. 16.

If he had been as you, and you as he,
You would have *slipt* like him.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 65.

And how can I but often *slip*, that make a perambulation ouer the World? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

4. To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve. Deut. xix. 5.

Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.
Wiseman, Surgery.

5. To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to slink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away*: as, the time *slips away*; errors are sure to *slip in*; he *slipped out* of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unexpected accidents *slip in*, and unthought of occurrences intervene. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

I *slipt out* and ran hither to avoid them.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

6. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts*, Logic, i. 5.

7. To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 273.

8. To pass unregarded or unappropriated: with *let*: as, to *let* an opportunity *slip*; to *let* the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle truant, fond of play,
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,
Grasping at shadows, *let* the substance *slip*.
Churchill, Sermons, Ded., l. 157.

Let not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 167.

9. To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gale for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The Lagoda . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 121.

10. To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—**To slip off**, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation.—**To slip up**, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

Slip up in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.
The Century, XXXVI. 279.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.
Arbuthnot, App. to John Bull, i.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table. *Lamb*, New Year's Coming of Age.

2. To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

Slip no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 178.

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

3. To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 52.

No surer than our falcon yesterday,
Who lost the hern we *slipt* him at, and went
To all the winds. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipp'd* but in our fears.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

5. To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

6. To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal. —**7.** To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To slip off, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—**To slip on**, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—**To slip one's breath** or **wind**, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happed to *slip their breath*,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.
Wolcot (P. Pindar). (*Davies.*)

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip his wind* this time." The surgeon acquiesced. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, x.

To slip the cable. See *cable*.—**To slip the collar.** See *collar*.—**To slip the girths.** See *girth*.—**To slip the leash**, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip the leash* and spring upon their miserable victims. *Prescott.*

★ **slip**[1] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slip*, *slyp*, a garment (= MD. MLG. *slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= OHG. *sliph*, *slipf*, MHG. *slif*, *slipf*), a descent: see *slip*[1], *v.* Cf. *slop*[1]. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the piebald miscellany, man,
Bursts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another. *Locke.*

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily crossed himself. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

3. A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*
As are . . . most known
To youth and liberty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 22.

Numberless *slips* and failings in their duty which they may be otherwise guilty of. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

4. In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with flucan, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—**5.** In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—**6.** Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The Slide Valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the Pumps follow each other, and, while one pauses at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.
The Engineer, LXIX., p. vii. of advt's.

7. In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.*, 7.—**8.** A thing easily slipped off or on. (*a*) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (*b*) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (*c*) An underskirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (*d*) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-*slip*.

9. A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh you had rather be held in a *slippe* then let slippe, where-in you resemble the graye-hounde.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 420.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 31.

Their dogs they let go out of *slips* in pursuit of the Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 60.

10. A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders" or retorts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 323.

11. Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semi-fluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by trickling it slowly through a quill, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slop* and *barbotine*.

12. Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—**13†.** A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are counterfeit peeces of mony, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*).
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 399).

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxiv.

14. An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery. See *marine railway*.

15. A narrow passage. (*a*) A narrow passage between two buildings. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 219.

16. A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [U. S.]—**17.** A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [U. S.]—**18.** A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—**19.** A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a *slip* of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tyed fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees and with tough and longe stalkes of certein herbes of the sea.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 140).

A small hereditary farm,
An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

20. A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—**21.** A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—**22.** In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

23. A particular quantity of yarn.—**24.** A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of amiable grace,
Yet but a slender *slip* that scarse did see
Yet seventeene yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 214.

Scaliger also affirmeth that the Massalians . . . were first a Iewish sect, and a *slip* of the Essees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

All that Shakespeare says of the king yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself.
Emerson, History.

25. In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—**26.** *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—**27.** In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket*[2].

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stop; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

28. A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly. —**29.** In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—**30.** A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—**31.** A miscarriage or abortion. [Colloq.]—**Oilstone-slips.** See *oilstone*.—**Opal-glass slip.** See *opal*.—**Orange-slip clay.** See *orange*[1].—**Slip-clutch coupling.** See *coupling*.—**To give one the slip.** See *give*[1].

slip[2] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slyp*, *slype*, *slypp* (= MLG. *slip*), slime: see *slip*[1], *v.* (*g*).] **1.** Viscous matter: slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

slip[3] (slip), *n.* [A particular use of *slip*[1] (?).] A young sole. [Prov. Eng.]

slip-along† (slip′a-lông″), *a.* Slipshod. *Davies.*

It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories. *Maitland*, Reformation, p. 559.

slip-board (slip′bōrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

slip-carriage (slip′kar″āj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

slip-chase (slip′chās), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*², 1. [Eng.]

slip-cleavage (slip′klē″vāj), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley.* [South Wales.]

slip-coin† (slip′koin), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 13.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 247.

slip-cover (slip′kuv″ėr), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

slip-decoration (slip′dek-ō-rā″shọn), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 11, and *pipette.*

slip-dock (slip′dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 14.

slipe (slīp), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *n.*] In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (*b*) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the corfs slide. [Prov. Eng.]

sliper†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*¹.

slip-galley (slip′gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

sliphalter† (slip′hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + obj. *halter*².] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *sliphalter* has pawned my clothes.
Dodsley's Old Plays (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 206).

slip-hook (slip′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (*b*) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

slip-house (slip′hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

slip-kiln (slip′kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistence.

slip-knot (slip′not), *n.* 1. A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

Hasty marriages — *slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 320.

2. Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

slip-link (slip′lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

slippage (slip′āj), *n.* [< *slip*¹ + *-age.*] The act of slipping; also, in *mech.*, the amount of slip.

slipped (slipt), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Fitted with slips: as, a box-*slipped* plane.—2. In *her.*, represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

slipper¹† (slip′er), *a.* [< ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. **slipor*, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), slippery, < *slipan*, *slīpan*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *slippery.*] 1. Slippery.

To lyve in woo he hath grete fantasie,
And of his herte also hath *sliper* holde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast; for she is *slipper* and cannot bee kept against her will.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 246.

2. Fluent; flowing.

I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' eare by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubilitie in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the auncients numerositie of speach.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

slipper² (slip′ėr), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹. Cf. *slip-shoe.*] 1. A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine.*

The *slippers* on her feet
Were cover'd o'er wi' gold.
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

A sense of peace and rest
Like *slippers* after shoes.
O. W. Holmes, Fountain of Youth.

2. A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.]—3. Same as *slipper-plant.* See *Pedilanthus.*—**Hunt the slipper.** See *hunt.*—**Venus's-slipper**, in *conch.*: (*a*) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See ★*Cymbuliidæ.* (*b*) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria.*

slipper³ (slip′ėr), *n.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag.*—2. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the person who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

slipper-animalcule (slip′ėr-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the genus *Paramecium:* so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium.*

slipper-bath (slip′ėr-bâth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

slipper-drag (slip′ėr-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*³, 1. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 48.

slippered (slip′ėrd), *a.* [< *slipper*² + *-ed*².] Wearing or covered with slippers: as, *slippered* feet.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

slipper-flower (slip′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The slipperwort.—2. The slipper-plant.

slipperily (slip′ėr-i-li), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

slipperiness (slip′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being slippery, in any sense of that word.

slipper-limpet (slip′ėr-lim″pet), *n.* A slipper-shell.

slipperness† (slip′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *slipper*¹ + *-ness.*] Slipperiness; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

Let this example teach menne not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1. (*Nares.*)

slipper-plant (slip′ėr-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus.*

slipper-shell (slip′ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula.* See cut under *Crepidula.*

slipper-spurge (slip′ėr-spėrj), *n.* The slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus.*

slipperwort (slip′ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calceolaria:* so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

slippery (slip′ėr-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slupferic*, G. *schlüpfrig*, slippery; as *slipper*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

The streetes being *slippery*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speake nor fetch my breath for some space. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 9, 1676.

Hence—2. That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

Servants are *slippery;* but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

We may as justly suspect, there were some bad and *slippery* men in that councell, as we know there are wone to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

Being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Do one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

4. Unstable; changeable; mutable.

Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4. 12.

He, looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

5. Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo—
. . . or heard— . . .
My wife is *slippery?* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 273.

6. Crafty; sly.

Long time he used this *slippery* pranck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Slippery ground. See *ground*¹.

slippery-back (slip′ėr-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Eumeces.*

slippery-elm (slip′ėr-i-elm′), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officinally as an excellent demulcent. This is the slippery part, which gives rise to the name.—**California slippery-elm**, the shrub or small tree *Fremontodendron Californicum*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

slippery-Jemmy (slip′ėr-i-jem″i), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

slippiness (slip′i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. [Provincial.]

The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott.*

slipping-piece (slip′ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

slipping-plane (slip′ing-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, same as *gliding-plane.*

slippy¹ (slip′i), *a.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-y*¹. The AS. **slipeg* (Somner) is not authorized.] Slippery. [Provincial.]

slippy² (slip′i), *a.* [< *slip*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

slippy³ (slip′i), *a.* [Var. of *sloppy.*] Sloppy.

The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

slip-rails (slip′rālz), *n. pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a blacks' camp which lay between the fence and the river.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 16.

slip-rope (slip′rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 249.

slip-shackle (slip′shak″l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

slip-shave (slip′shāv), *n.* A point or shave made to slip over the nose of a mold-board. *E. H. Knight.*

slipshod (slip′shod), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *shoe* + *-ed*².] 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 12.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
Swift, Description of Morning.

A *slip-shod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," chambermaid, waiter, and potboy.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

Hence—2. Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slip-shod* volumes of the circulating library.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

slip-shoe† (slip′shö), *n.* [< ME. **slypescho*, < AS. *slype-scōs* (for **slype-scō*), *slebescōh*, a slip-shoe: see *slip*¹ and *shoe.*] A slipper. [Rare.]

The *slip-shoe* favours him.
Stephens, Essayes and Characters, an. 1615, p. 421.

slip-skin† (slip′skin), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *skin.*] Slippery; evasive.

A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., ii.

slipslop, slipslap (slip'slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*[1] + *slop*[2] or *slap*[1].] To slap repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a flail upon a wheatsheaf.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, iii.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly. *B. L. Farjeon*, Grif, p. 105.

slipslop, slipslap (slip'slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop, slipslap, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,
Or your *slip-slap* of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187. (*Davies.*)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .
"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,
I think the call should be obey'd."
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, iv. 14.

II. *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxviii.

slipsloppy (slip'slop-i), *a.* [< *slipslop* + *-y*[1].] Slushy; wet; plashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a 'bus.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

slip-stitch (slip'stich), *n.* 1. A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—2. A stitch in knitting.—3. A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

slip-stopper (slip'stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

slip-strainer (slip'strā″nėr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

slipstring† (slip'string), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal: sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift.*

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings*.
Cotgrave.

Stop your hammers; what ayles Iowe? We are making arrowes for my *slip-string* sonne [cupid].
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

slipt (slipt). A form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*[1].

slipthrift† (slip'thrift), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] Same as *slipstring.*

slipway (slip'wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

slirt (slėrt), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *flirt* and *slat*[1].] To cast or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail.
Seth Green.

slirt (slėrt), *n.* [< *slirt, v.*] A flirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail. *Seth Green.*

slish (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*[1], perhaps in part of *slice*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here 's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

slish (slish), *v.* [< *slish, n.*] Same as *slash*[1].

slit[1] (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting.* [< ME. *slitten, sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten, slytt*), < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slītan* = OFries. *slīta* = D. *slijten* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slīzan, sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen* = Icel. *slīta* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *lædere*, in comp. *-līdere* (√ *slīd* ?). Hence ult., through F., E. *slice, slash*[1], *slate*[2], *slat*[3], *éclat.*] 1†. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a swerd that he wolde *slitte* his herte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 532.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons. —3. To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slytt* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laces of Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

Slit bar-sight. See *bar*[1], 16.— **Slit deal.** See *deal*[2], 1. —**Slit top-shells**, the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidæ*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*. See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.

slit[1] (slit), *n.* [< ME. *slit, slite, slitte*, < AS. *slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. MHG. *sliz*, G. *schlitz*, a slit; from the verb.] 1. A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress. *State Trials*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, wher they putt the child into a pendulous satchell instead of a cradle, with a *slitt* for the child's head to peepe out.
Aubrey, Lives, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit*. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxvi.

2†. A pocket.

Thu most habbe redi mitte
Twenti Marc ine thi *slitte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

3. A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *coal-mining*, a short heading connecting two other headings. [Eng.]—5. Specifically, in *zoöl., anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *amnion*.—**Branchial slit, pharyngeal slits**, etc. See the adjectives. —**Slit-planting**, a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

slit[2]†. A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide*. *Chaucer.*

slither (sliᵺ'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **slither, sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder, a.*] **I.** *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder.*

II. *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or screes of limestone. [North. Eng.]

In general this indestructible rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel. *J. Farey*, Derbyshire, I. 145.

slither (sliᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **slitheren, sklytheren*; var. of *slidder, v.*] To slide: same as *slidder.* [Prov. Eng.]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter [Landor.

slithering (sliᵺ'ėr-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slithery (sliᵺ'ėr-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *sliddery.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery*.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 81.

slit-shell (slit'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleurotomaria.*

slitter (slit'ėr), *n.* [< *slit* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slits.—2. In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears. —3. Same as *pick*[1], 1 (*a*). [Eng.]

slittered (slit'ėrd), *a.* [< *slitter* + *-ed*[2].] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

slitting-disk (slit'ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

slitting-file (slit'ing-fīl), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

slitting-gage (slit'ing-gāj), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

slitting-machine (slit'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—2. A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

slitting-mill (slit'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—2. In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to slit gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk, slicer.*—3. A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw.*

slitting-plane (slit'ing-plān), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

slitting-roller (slit'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary.*

slitting-saw (slit'ing-sâ), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

slitting-shears (slit'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary.*

slive[1]† (slīv), *v. t.* [< ME. *sliven, slyven*, < AS. *slīfan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slīfan*; cf. *slītan*, slit. Hence freq. *sliver.*] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hoddes with a Roll *slyvyd* on his hede, . . . vnder ye degre of a Baron.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliuing* downe perceiued blood.
Warner, Albion's England, ii.

slive[1] (slīv), *n.* [< *slive*[1], *v.*] A slice; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

slive[2] (slīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving.* [Early mod. E. *slyve*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schliefen*, glide): see *slip*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slide.

I *slyve* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you a *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commands [of a Master.

Let me go forsooth. I'm ghour I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *sliv'd* off.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, iv. 3.

II. *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on.*

I'll *slive on* my gown and gang wi' thee. *Craven Glossary.*

sliver (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *sliver, slivere, sleyvere*, dim. of *slive*[1] (as *shiver*[1] of *shive*, and *splinter* of *splint*); or < *sliver, v.*, then a freq. of *slive*[1]: see *slive*[1], *v.*] 1. A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Allas! that he al hool, or of him *sleyvere*,
Sholde han his refut in so digne a place.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 85.

2. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

The thick sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thin cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 744.

3. A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebræ to be thrown away, or, occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hookers," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.
G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), pp. 201, 204.

5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—**6†.** *pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—**Sliver lap-machine,** in *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

sliver (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *v.* [See *sliver, n., slive*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

Slips of yew
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 27.

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *slivered* and gaping at the joints. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *sliver, n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.
G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*. *The Century*, XX. 79.

sliver-box (sliv'ėr-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

sliverer (sliv'ėr-ėr or slī'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who slivers fish.

slivering-knife (slī'vėr-ing-nīf), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in slivering fish. See extract under *sliver, n.*, 4.

slivering-machine (sliv'ėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

sliving† (sliv'ing or slī'ving), *n. pl.* Same as *sliver*, 6.

slo†, *v.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

sloak, sloakan, *n.* See *sloke*.

sloam (slōm), *n.* [Also *sloom;* cf. *slawm, slum*[1], *slump*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

Sloanea (slō'nē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), a celebrated English collector.] A genus of trees, of the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, tribe *Elæocarpeæ*. It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming a coriaceous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 44 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Jamaicensis*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-bur, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *iron-wood*.

Sloaneæ (slō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-eæ*.] An old tribe of plants consisting of the genus *Sloanea*, which Endlicher divided into three genera and placed in the family *Tiliaceæ*. In this he was followed by Bentham and Hooker, who added four other genera. These are all placed by Engler in the family *Elæocarpaceæ*, and all but one in the tribe *Elæocarpeæ*, and the tribe *Sloaneæ* is not recognized. See *Sloanea*.

sloat, *n.* See *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

slob (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*[2]. Cf. *slub*[1].] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Airy*, Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1860, p. 134.

2. Same as *slobber*[1], 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slobber[1] (slob'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloberen;* var. of *slabber*[1], *slubber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; slabber; drivel; spill liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who *slobbered* with exceeding affection. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

2. To drivel; dote; become foolish or imbecile.

But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,
Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

II. *trans.* 1. To slaver; spill; spill upon; slabber. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

She made a song how little miss
Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.
Swift, Corinna.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iv.

To slobber over, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

slobber[1] (slob'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slober;* var. of *slabber*[1].] 1†. Mud; mire.

Bare of his body, bret full of water,
In the *Slober* & the sluche slongyn to londe,
There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

slobber[2] (slob'ėr), *n.* Same as *slub*[2].

slobberer (slob'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slobberhannes (slob'ėr-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a euchre-pack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle.*

slobbery (slob'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

But I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something *slobbery*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Jan. 22, 1710–11.

2. Given to slobbering; driveling.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 9.

slob-ice (slob'īs), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to ★prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.
C. F. Hall, North Polar Expedition.

sloch (sloch), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*[2].

slock[1] (slok), *v.* [< ME. *slokken, sloken;* cf. Dan. *slukke*, extinguish; ult. a var. of *slack*[1], *slake*[1]. Cf. *slocken.*] Same as *slack*[1].

slock[2] (slok), *v. t.* [< ME. *slocken*, entice; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said crafte *slocke* ony man-is prentise or yerely seruaunt of the said crafte, or socoure or maynteyne ony suche, any aprentise, or yerely seruaunt, goyng or brekynge away fro his Maisterres covenaunt, vppon payne of xl. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

slocken (slok'n), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken;* < ME. *sloknen*, < Icel. *slokna* = Sw. *slockna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*[1] + *-en*[1].] Same as *slock*[1] for *slack*[1]. [Obsolete or provincial.]

That bottell swet, which served at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
[*Sylvester*], Du Bartas, p. 366. (*Halliwell.*)

I would set that castell in a low,
And *sloken* it with English blood!
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

When mighty squireships of the quorum
Their hydra drouth did *sloken*.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

slocking-stone (slok'ing-stōn), *n.* In *mining*, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious. *Pryce.*

slodder (slod'ėr), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sluddern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle, = Icel. *slothra, slōra*, drag or trail oneself along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble, = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slöda, slöe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter, slatter, slur*[2].] Slush, or wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sloe (slō), *n.*; pl. *sloes*, formerly and dial. *slone.* [< ME. *slo*, pl. *slon, slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh-, slāg-, slāgh-* (see *sloe-thorn*), pl. *slān;* = MD. *sleeu*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slån* = Dan. *slaaen* (cf. Norw. *slaapa*), sloe; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sliva* = Bohem. *sliva* = Pol. *śliwa* = Lith. *slīva* = OPruss. *sliwaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleeuw, slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleeuw* = E. *slow:* see *slow*[1].] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata*.

Blacke as berrie, or any *slo*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 928.

Oysters and small wrinckles in each creeke,
Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branching spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called a *sloe*. (See def. 1.) The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica*. (See *plum*[1], 2.) The sloe, or black sloe, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.



1, flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a flower, longitudinal section.

sloe-thorn† (slō'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *slothorn*, < AS. *slāhthorn, slāgthorn, slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slaaentorn*), < *slā* (*slāh-*, etc.), sloe, + *thorn*, thorn.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

sloe-worm†, *n.* See *slow-worm*.

slog[1] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. ★*slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[1].] To lag behind. *Halliwell.*

slog[2] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[3].] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*[3]. [Slang, Eng.]

Slogging, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge. *E. B. Michell*, Boxing and Sparring (Badminton Library), p. 162.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn;* < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock: see *crow*[1].] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to a certain name, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader. *Child's Ballads*, VI. 135, note.

The streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges.
The Century, XXXIV. 898.

slogardie†, *n.* A Middle English form of ★*slug-gardy*.

slogger[1] (slog'ėr), *n.* [< *slog*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *slugger.*] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger*. [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.
Standard (London), Dec. 1, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slogger[2] (slog'ėr), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of **slow-goer;* cf. *torpid.*] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

sloggy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggy*.

slogwood (slog'wůd), *n.* [Local name.] A small tropical American tree, *Beilschmiedia* ★*pendula* of the *Lauraceæ*.

sloid, sloyd (sloid), *n.* [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *sleight:* see *sleight*[2].] A system of manual training which originated in Finland. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

slokan (slō'kąn), *n.* [Cf. *sloke.*] Same as *sloke*.

sloke, sloak (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake, slaik, sleegh;* cf. *sleech, sludge.*] 1. The oozy vege-

table substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Same as *laver*[2], 1. [Scotch in both uses.]

sloken (slok′n), *v.* Same as *slocken*.

sloo (slö), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*[1]. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]

sloom[1] (slöm), *n.* [Also dial. *sloum*; < ME. **sloume*, *sloumbe*, *slume*, < AS. *sluma*, slumber; cf. *sloom*[2], *v.*, *slumber*.] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to *slume*
Swulc he wolde slœpen.
Layamon, l. 17995.

sloom[2] (slöm), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sloum*, *sleam*; < ME. *slumen*, *slummen* = MLG. *slomen*, *slommen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, slumber; from the noun, ME. **sloume*, *slume*, < AS. *sluma*, slumber: see *sloom*[1], *n.*, and cf. *slumber*.] **1.** To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew) cairys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges,
Fand him *slomande* and on slepe, and sleely him rayses.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 193. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

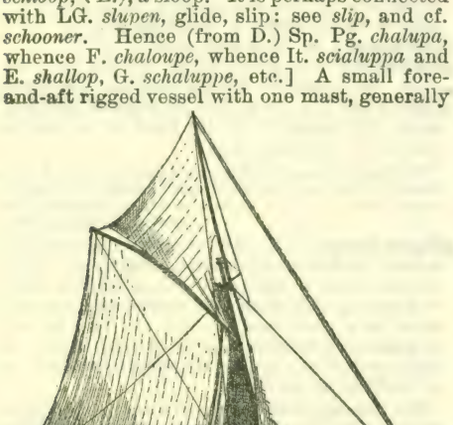
[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sloom[3] (slöm), *n.* See *sloam*.

sloomy (slö′mi), *a.* [< *sloom*[1] + *-y*[1].] Dull; slow; inactive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggle-taäil'd.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

sloop[1] (slöp), *n.* [< D. *sloep*, MD. *sloepe* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup*, *slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup*, *sluppe*, < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop*, < E.), a sloop. It is perhaps connected with LG. *slupen*, glide, slip: see *slip*, and cf. *schooner*. Hence (from D.) Sp. Pg. *chalupa*, whence F. *chaloupe*, whence It. *scialuppa* and E. *shallop*, G. *schaluppe*, etc.] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally



Sloop.

carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also cut under *cutter*.

A Jamaica *Sloop*, that was come over on the Coast to trade, . . . went with us.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1698).

★**sloop**[2] (slöp), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp ★or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

sloop[2] (slöp), *v. t.* To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

sloop-rigged (slöp′rigd), *a.* Rigged like a sloop—that is, having one mast with jib and main-sail.

sloop-smack (slöp′smak), *n.* A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

sloop-yacht (slöp′yot), *n.* A sloop-rigged ★yacht.

slop[1] (slop), *n.* [< ME. *sloppe*, a pool, < AS. **sloppe*, **slyppe*, a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cū-sloppe*, cowslip, *oxan-slyppe*, oxlip: see *cowslip*, *oxlip*); cf. *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance; prob. < *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. Icel. *slöp*, slimy offal of fish, *slepja*, slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab*, Ir. Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud (see *slab*[2]).] **1.** A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] als a lyone, . . .
Slippes in in the *sloppes* o-slant to the girdylle,
Swalters upe swyftly.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.
Sydney Smith, Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed.

3. *pl.* Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have brought,
Be thankful. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. *pl.* The waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slops* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*[1], 11.

slop[1] (slop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slopped*, ppr. *slopping*. [< *slop*[1], *n.* Prob. in part associated with *slab*[2], *slobber*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—**2.** To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—**3.** To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spill*, *Slop*, *Splash*. *Slopping* is a form of *spilling:* it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with a sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping*, making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over*.—**2.** To work or walk in the wet; make a slop. [Colloq.]

He came *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar sucking noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

To slop over, figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over*." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 818.

slop[2] (slop), *n.* [< ME. *slop*, *sloppe*, *slope*, < ONorth. **slop* (in comp. *oferslop*), AS. **slype*, **slyp* (in comp. *oferslyp* = Icel. *yfirsloppr*, an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppr*, a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), slip (Icel. *steppa*, pret. pl. *sluppu*, slip, etc.): see *slip*[1]. Cf. D. *sleep*, LG. *slepe*, G. *schleppe*, Dan. *slæb*, a train; MD. *slope*, later *sloop*, a slipper; E. *slip*[1], a garment, *slipper*[2], *sleeve*[1], etc.; all ult. from the same source.] **1.** Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentile wemen, not open before.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slops;* and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doublet.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 36.

When I see one were a perewig, I dreade his haire; another wallowe in a greate *sloppe*, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap shops.
And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slops*. *W. S. Gilbert*, Bumboat Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A stitch'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slops*
Of Spanish leather.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

slop-basin (slop′bā″sn), *n.* A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

slop-book (slop′bůk), *n.* In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

slop-bowl (slop′bōl), *n.* Same as *slop-basin*.

slop-bucket (slop′buk″et), *n.* Same as *slop-pail*.

slop-chest (slop′chest), *n.* A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 226.

slop-dash (slop′dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash*, though he's a very genteel man.
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

★**slope** (slōp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slope* (chiefly as in *aslope*, q. v.), perhaps < AS. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. *aslope*.] **I.†** *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tree grounde, and kitt it soo with a *slope* draught.
Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 168.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep, but gently *slope*. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1884).

The *slope* sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole.
Milton, Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance
From his *slope* shield the disappointed lance.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 512.

II. *n.* **1.** An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope*.—**2.** A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(*a*) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*[1], 2. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines*. See *shaft*[2] and *incline*. (*c*) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See cut under *parapet*.

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—**Banquette slope,** in *fort.* See *banquette*.—**Exterior slope,** in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Inside slope,** in *coal-mining*, a slope inside the mine. See *incline*, 3. [Pennsylvania.]—**Interior slope,** in *fort.* See *interior*.

slope (slōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sloped*, ppr. *sloping*. [< *slope*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight
To blest Arabia's Meads.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 52.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—**Slope arms** (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—**To slope the standard** (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assigned
Two habitable seats for human kind,
And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 328.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; elope; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

slope† (slōp), *adv.* [< *slope*, *a.* Cf. *aslope*.] Slantingly; aslant; aslope; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.
Milton, P. L., iv. 591.

sloped (slōpt), *a.* [Cf. *slope*, *slip*[1].] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slope-level (slōp′lev″el), *n.* Same as *batter-level*.

slopely (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply;* < *slope* + *-ly*[2].] Aslope; aslant.

The next [circle] which there beneath it *sloaply* slides,
And his fair Hindges from the World's divides
Twice twelue Degrees, is call'd the Zodiack.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

slopeness (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

slopewise (slōp'wīz), *adv.* [< *slope* + *-wise*.] Obliquely; so as to slope or be sloping.

The Weare is a frith, reaching *slope-wise* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marke.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

slop-hopper (slop'hop″ėr), *n.* The tilting-basin of a water-closet or closet-sink.

slop-hose†, *n.* Same as *slop*[2], 2.

Payre of *sloppe hoses*, braiettes a marinier.
Palsgrave, p. 251.

slopingly (slō'ping-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey.*

slopingness (slō'ping-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey.*

slop-jar (slop'jär), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

slop-molding (slop'mōl″ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding*.

slop-pail (slop'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

sloppiness (slop'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plashiness.

slopping (slop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slop*[1], *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending various materials, such as clay, spar, flint, stone, etc., in a tub, after they have been ground and mixed with water separately, or reduced to the form of slip. Compare with *wedging*.

sloppy (slop'i), *a.* [< *slop*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.
The Academy, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

slop-room (slop'röm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

slopseller (slop'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

slop-shop (slop'shop), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *slopseller*. [Colloq.]

slop-work (slop'wėrk), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. —**2.** The cheap clothing so made.—**3.** Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

slop-worker (slop'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. ix.

slopy (slō'pi), *a.* [< *slope* + *-y*[1].] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

slosh (slosh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slash*[2] and *slush:* see *slash*[2], *slush*.] **1.** Same as *slush*, 1.—**2.** A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

slosh (slosh), *v. i.* [< *slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slash*[2], *slush*, *v.*] **1.** To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *sloshing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglake*, Eothen, ii.

2. To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *sloshin'* about.
Cairo (Illinois) *Times*, Nov., 1854. (*Bartlett.*)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight?—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slosh* around much of a Sunday.
S. L. Clemens, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

slosh-wheel (slosh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

sloshy (slosh'i), *a.* [< *slosh* + *-y*[1].] Same as *slushy*.

slot[1] (slot), *n.* [Also in some senses *slote, sloat;* < ME. *slot, slotte,* < D. *slot,* a bolt, lock, castle, = OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *sloz,* MHG. *sloz, slōz,* G. *schloss,* a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut,* close, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot,* castle); from the verb, OS. **slūtan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta, skluta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *sliozan,* MHG. *sliezen,* G. *schliessen,* bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte,* shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. *-cludere*), shut, = Gr. κλείειν, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], *clause, exclude, include,* etc., *sluice,* etc.] **1.** The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* irened brake he thare.
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cvi. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.
Rutherford, Letters, P. iii. ep. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a slat.—**3.** A small piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*
That wrought thine owne decay.
Riche, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwell.*)

★**slot**[2] (slot), *n.* [Also *slote, sloat;* < ME. *slot, slote,* a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*[1]. Cf. Sw. *slutt,* a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (*a*) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (*b*) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*†) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slote* of hir slegh brest sleght for to showe,
As any cristall clere, that clene was of hewe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3063.

Thourghe the brene and the breste with his bryghte wapyne
O-slante doune fro the *slote* he slyttes at ones!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears*. (*e*) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (*f*) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (*g*) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*h*) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

slot[2] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< ME. *slotten;* < *slot*[2], *n.*] **1.** To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere,
And scholde have *slottede* hyme in, bot no slytte happenede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3854.

2. To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the chips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.
Ure, Dict., IV. 967.

3. In *coal-mining*, same as *hole*[1], 3 (*b*). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slot[3] (slot), *n.* [A var. of **sloth*, < ME. *sloth, sluth,* a track, < Icel. *slōth,* a track or trail in snow or the like: see *sleuth*[2]. For *slot*[3] as related to *sloth*, cf. *height, sight*[1], as related to obs. *highth, sighth*.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives
Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "spoor."
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

slot[3] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< *slot*[3], *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slothound*.

Three stags sturdye wer vnder
Neere the seacost gating, theym *slot* thee clusterus heerdflock. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 191.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.
The Field, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

slot[4] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [A var. of *slat*[1].] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

slote (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

sloth[1] (slōth or sloth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sloath, slowth;* < ME. *slouthe, slouthe, sleuth, sleuthe, slewthe;* with abstract formative *-th,* < AS. *slāw,* slow (cf. *slǣw,* sloth): see *slow*[1], *a.* *Sloth* stands for *slowth,* as *troth* for *trowth*. Cf. *blowth, growth, lowth.*] **1.** Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 237.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *sloth*,
As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth
With thy misfortunes?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slewthe*,
To serve and plesen everich in that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 432.

Sloth, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

3†. A company: said of bears. [Rare.]

A *sloth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ:* so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into bradypods (*Bradypodinæ*) and cholopodines (*Cholopodinæ*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name *ai*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The unau or two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Cholopus*.) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portugals call it Pigritia.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 282.

5. One of the gigantic fossil gravigrade edentates, as a megatherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon*.—**Australian sloth.** Same as *koala*.—**Bengal sloth,** the slow lemur or slow loris.—**Ceylon sloth,** the slow loris.—**Giant** or **gigantic sloth.** See def. 5.—**Native sloth** (of Australia). Same as *koala*.—**Ursine sloth,** the aswail or sloth-bear. See cut under *aswail*.—**Syn. 2.** Indolence, inertness, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle*.

sloth[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *slewthen,* < *slewthe,* sloth: see *sloth*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To delay.

Yn whych mater ye shall do me ryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slewthed*, for taryeng drawth perell.
Paston Letters, I. 175.

sloth[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleuth*[2].

sloth-animalcule (slōth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctisca, Macrobiotidæ*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

sloth-bear (slōth'bãr), *n.* The aswail. See *Melursus*, and cut under *aswail*.

slothful (slōth'- or sloth'fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slowthfull, slouthfull, slewthfull;* < *sloth*[1] + *-ful*.] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

=**Syn.** *Lazy, Sluggish,* etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

slothfully (slōth'- or sloth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slothfulness (slōth'- or sloth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

sloth-monkey (slōth'mung″ki), *n.* The slow loris; a slow lemur.

slothound (slot'hound), *n.* [< *slot*[3] + *hound*. Cf. *sleuth-hound*.] Same as *sleuth-hound*. [Scotch.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds*.
Scott.

slotten (slot'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*[1].] Divided. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slotter[1] (slot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloteren;* cf. *slodder, slatter*.] **I.** *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To eat noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter[1] (slot'ėr), *n.* [< *slotter*[1], *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter[2] (slot'ėr), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine. The Engineer.*

slottery† (slot'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slotter*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Foul; wet. *Imp. Dict.*

slotting (slot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slot*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of making slots.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slotting-auger (slot'ing-â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

slotting-machine (slot'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In ★*metal-working*, a power-tool allied to the shaper and intermediate between that tool and the planer in range of work. It differs from the shaper in having a cutting-tool with a vertical stroke. The work is placed below the cutter upon a table having a rotary and a rectangular feed-motion. Slotting-machines range from a stroke of 2 inches to one of 30 inches. The slotting-machine is closely allied to the *key-seater*.

slouch (slouch), *v.* [An assibilated form of early mod. E. **slouke* or **sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *slock*, loose, Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. Norw. *sloka*, droop, LG. freq. *slukkern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slokörig*, having drooping ears, *slokig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *slukøret*, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping ears, LG. *slukk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug:* see *slug*[1]. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantly recorded in early writings.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To droop; hang down loosely.

Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 374.

II. *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iii.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slowch;* earlier, without assibilation, *slouke*, **sloke*, < Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] **1.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

A *Slouke*, iners, ertis, ignarus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

Slowch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears.
MS. Gloss. (*Halliwell.*)

I think the idle *slouch*
Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;
He steps right onward, martial in his air.
Cowper, Task, iv. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop: as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—**4.** A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—**5.** An inefficient or useless person or thing: usually with a negative, in praise: as, he 's no *slouch;* it 's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

slouch-hat (slouch'hat), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 38.

slouchily (slou'chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

slouchiness (slou'chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

slouching (slou'ching), *p. a.* **1.** Hanging down; drooping.

He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 85.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Chesterfield.*

The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

slouchy (slou'chi), *a.* [< *slouch* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid — an ill-conditioned crew. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Volk of Life, p. 58.

Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin.
The Century, XXV. 176.

slough[1] (slou), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *slue, slew, sloo;* < ME. *slough, slogh, slo, slow, sloh,* < AS. *slōh, slōg*, a slough; prob. Teut., not < Ir. *sloc*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slugpholl*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloc*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *slugaid*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), < Ir. *slugaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, < *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken, sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *slūch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *sloffynge*, devouring; cf. Gr. λύζειν, λυγγάνειν, hiccup, sob.] **1.** A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the *sloh* sterue,
Shal neuere spir springen vp.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 179.

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 69.

This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxv.

2 (slö). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [Western U. S.]

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews*. These pools and *slews* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

slough[2] (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *sloch;* < ME. *slouh, slow, slughe, slohe, slouze* (also, later, *slougth*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slo* = MHG. *slūch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow: see *slough*[1]. These words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *sluv*, a covering, = LG. *slu, sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut, = MD. *sloove*, a veil, a skin, *slooven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *sleeve:* see *sleeve*[1].] **1.** The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

The basest of mankind,
From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

The skin or *slough* of fruit.
Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (under δέρμα).

slough[2] (sluf), *v.* [< *slough*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come off as a slough: often with *off.* (*a*) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (*b*) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 529.

2. To cast off a slough.

This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time;
The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

Sloughing phagedena. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

II. *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 152.

slough[3]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*[1].

sloughing (sluf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slough*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, shell, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—**2.** The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

sloughy[1] (slou'i), *a.* [< *slough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sloughs; miry.

Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

sloughy[2] (sluf'i), *a.* [< *slough*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

slouth†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sloth*[1].

Slovak (slō-vak'), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak;* < Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak;* connected with *Slav, Slavonic, Slovenian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—**2.** The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

Slovakian (slō-vak'i-an), *a.* [< *Slovak* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Slovaks or to their language.

Slovakish (slō-vak'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch;* as *Slovak* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *Slovakian.*

II. *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

sloven[1] (sluv'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven, slovyn, sloveyne;* < MD. *slof, sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *sloeven*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, draggle with slippers; LG. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen, sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlumpe*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, draggle, akin to LG. *slupen* = G. *schlüpfen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slopag*, a slut.] **1.** A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut;* but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

A *slouen*, sordidus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

That negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the Pasty on shutting his oven.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2†. A knave; a rascal.

From thens nowe .xxiiij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Meli[n]da, and they be frendes, and there be many *slouenes* and fell people out of Geneen.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

Sloven[2], *n.* Same as *Slovene.*

Slovene (slō-vēn'), *n.* [< ML. *Slovenus, Sclavenus* = MGr. Σκλαβηνός, Σκλαυηνός = OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav: see *Slav, Slavonic.*] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as farba (farbe). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 150.

Slovenian (slō-vē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A Slovene.—**2.** The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

Slovenish (slō-vē'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Slovenian.*

slovenliness (sluv'n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenlinesse* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profanenesse amongst us.
Ep. Hall, The Remonstrants' Defence.

Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xviii.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

His [Wyclif's] style is everywhere coarse and *slovenly*.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 366.

=**Syn.** Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *adv.* [< *slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

slovennesst (sluv'n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness.* [Rare.]

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovennesse*) in an infant. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 43. (*Davies.*)

slovenous†, *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ous.*] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin.* (*Nares.*)

slovenry (sluv'n-ri), *n.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ry.*] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

Slouenrie, sordities. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd, . . .
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome
Nor more confute its nasty self than here.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 162.

slovenwood (sluv'n-wûd), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood.*] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. [Prov. Eng.]

slow[1] (slō), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *slaw;* < ME. *slowe, slow, slouh, sloughe, sclowh, slawe, slaw, slau,* < AS. *slāw*, slow, = OS. *slēu* = MD. *sleew, slee*, D. *sleeuw* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēo, slēw*, MHG. *slē*, G. dial. *schlēw, schlēch, schlō* = Icel. *sljōr* = Sw. *slö* = Dan. *slöv*, blunt, dull. There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip*[1], *slide, slink*[1], *slouch, slug*[1], etc., to which *slow*[1] may be added. Hence *sloth*[1]. Cf. *sloe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is *sloughe* and litille mevynge; for he taryethe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Yeer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and *slow*.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a *slower* flight.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

2. Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land. *Milton*, P. L., x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth,
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours,
The *slow* result of winter showers.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. Ex. iv. 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. Luke xxiv. 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not,
As the mind answers to them, or the heart
Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Slow as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuel seruaunt and *slowe*, wistist thou that I repe wher I sewe nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 26.

The fated sky
Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull
Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
Dryden.

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness.
Neh. ix. 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding.
Prov. xiv. 29.

6. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow*.—**7.** Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow*. [Colloq.]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlix.

The girls I love now vote me *slow*—
How dull the boys who once seem'd witty!
Perhaps I'm growing old, I know
I'm still romantic, more's the pity.
F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

Slow coach, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [Colloq.]

I daresay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow coach*.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 114.

Slow lemur, slow lemuroid, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angwantibo, potto*); specifically, the slow loris. —**Slow loris**, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon sloth*. It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and sedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey, which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris*. See *Nycticebus*.—**Slow movement**, in *music*, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo.—**Slow music**, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow music*.—**Slow nervous fever.** See *fever*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Delaying, lingering, deliberate.—**3** and **4.** Heavy, inert, lumpish.—**1-4.** *Slow, Tardy, Dilatory.* *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a fact in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *idle.*

II.† *n.* A sluggard.

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow*. *MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

slow[1] (slō), *adv.* [< *slow*[1], *a.*] Slowly. [Poetical or colloq.]

How *slow*
This old moon wanes!
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd.
Johnson, London, l. 177.

slow[1] (slō), *v.* [< ME. **slowen*, < AS. *slāwian* (= OHG. *slēwēn*, MHG. *slēwen* = Dan. *slöve*), be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed.

The pulse quickens at first, then *slows*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make slow; delay; retard.

Par. Now do you know the reason of this haste.
Fri. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 16.

Though the age
And death of Terah *slow'd* his pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down*.

When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 554.

slow[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough*[1].

slow[3] (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis;* also, a newt or eft of like character.

slow[4]†. A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

slowback (slō'bak), *n.* [< *slow*[1] + *back*[1].] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [Prov. Eng.]

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.
J. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 63. (*Latham.*)

slow-gaited (slō'gā″ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 56.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

slowht. A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

slow-hound (slō'hound), *n.* [A var. of *sleuth-hound, slothound*, prob. in conformity to *slow*[4].] A sleuth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow-hound*.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful? p. 310.

slowing (slō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slow*[1], *v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow.
New York Tribune, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

slowly† (slō'li), *a.* [< *slow*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Slow.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 393).

slowly (slō'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slawliche, slawly, slauli;* < *slow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom *slowly* broadens down
From precedent to precedent.
Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

slow-match (slō'mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

slowness (slō'nes), *n.* [< ME. *slownes, slawnesse;* < *slow*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

slow-paced (slō'pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years,
Didst hold thy millions fettered.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

slows (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow*[1]: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

slow-sighted (slo'sī″ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

slow-sure (slō'shör), *a.* Slow and sure. [Poetical and rare.]

Slow-sure Britain's secular might.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

slow-up (slō'up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [Colloq.]

slow-winged (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee?
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 208.

slow-witted (slō'wit″ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slowe-witted*.
Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy (Ellis's Lit. [Letters, p. 79).

slow-worm (slō'wėrm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creepe and live on sloe-trees," Minsheu); < ME. *sloworme, slowurm, slowurme, slaworme,* < AS. *slāwyrm, slāwerm* (not **slāw-wyrme*, as in Somner, or **slāw-wyrm*, as in Lye), a slow-worm (glossing L. *regulus stellio* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slå* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < **slā*, contr. of **slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *sleán* = Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slaa*, strike) + *wyrm*, worm: see *slay*[1] and *worm*. The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow*[1], as if < *slow*[1] + *worm;* hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguidæ:* same as *blindworm*. Also *slow*. See cut under *Anguis*.

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment.
A. Jessopp, Arcady, ii.

sloyd, *n.* See *sloid*.

slub[1] (slub), *n.* [Cf. *slab*[2], *slob*[2].] Loose mud; mire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slub[2] (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber, slubbing;* origin uncertain; cf. *slubber*[2].] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

slub[2] (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing.* [< *slub*[2], *n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

slubber[1] (slub'ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber;* < ME. *slobberen,* < D. *slobberen*, lap, sup up, = MLG. *slubberen*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubbern* = Dan. *slubbre*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slobber*[1], *slabber*[1], *slop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me?
The *slubber'd* name of an authoriz'd enemy.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 3.

2. To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [Rare.]

Slubber not business for my sake.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 39.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [Rare.]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion—gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer—but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, vi.

slubber[1] (slub'ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1], *v.*] Any viscous substance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slubber[2] (slub'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *slub*[2].] To dress (wool). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slubber[2] (slub'ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber;* cf. *slubber*[3].] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson.*

slubber[3] (slub′ėr), *n.* [< *slub*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. —2. A slubbing-machine.

slubberdegullion (slub″ėr-dē-gul′yon), *n.* [Also *slabberdegullion;* < *slubber*[1] or *slabber*[1] + *-de-*, insignificant or as in *hobbledehoy*, + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base fellow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a scamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

> Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
> He may weep without the help of an onyon,
> He 's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion.*
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656), p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

> Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,
> Base *Slubberdegullion,* to be serv'd
> As thou didst vow to deal with me,
> If thou hadst got the victory."
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. iii. 886.

slubberer (slub′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1] + *-er*[1].] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband,* Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

slubberingly (slub′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

> And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xxi.

slubbing (slub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slub*[2], *v.*] Same as *slub*[2].

> *Slubbings* intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft. *Ure,* Dict., III. 1167.

slubbing-billy (slub′ing-bil″i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

slubbing-machine (slub′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wool-spinning,* a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

slucet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice.*

sluckabed (sluk′a-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed.*

slud (slud), *n.* [Cf. *sludge.*] Wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sludge (sluj), *n.* [A var. of *slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch, sleech:* see *slutch, sleech.* Cf. *slud* and *slush.*] 1. Mud; mire.

> A draggled mawkin, thou,
> That tends her bristled grunters in the *sludge.*
> *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

> The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage *sludge.*
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.,* p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

> The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty *sludge;* but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent. *Kane,* Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 82.

3. In *mining,* the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal.*—4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum: sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes,* or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime,* 3. —**Sludge acid,** acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

sludge-door (sluj′dōr), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

sludge-hole (sluj′hōl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door.*

sludger (sluj′ėr), *n.* [< *sludge* + *-er*[1].] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

sludging (sluj′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sludge,* v., < *sludge, n.*] In *hydraul. engin.,* the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight.*

★**sludgy** (sluj′i), *a.* [< *sludge* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

> The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became *sludgy. The Century,* XL. 499.

slue[1] (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued,* ppr. *sluing.* [Also *slew;* cf. E. dial. *sluer, slewer,* give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for **snue,* < Icel. *snua,* bend, turn, = Dan. *sno,* twist, twine.] **I.** *trans.* 1. *Naut.,* to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.—2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

> They laughed and *slued themselves round.*
> *Dickens,* Great Expectations, xxviii.

> Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and *slue* the piece *round.*
> *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round.*

> Vessels . . . *sluing* on their heels.
> *W. C. Russell,* Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

slue[1] (slö), *n.* [< *slue*[1], *v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

slue[2], *n.* A variant spelling (also *slew, sloo*) of *slough*[1] in its second pronunciation.

slue[3] (slö), *n.* [Also *slew;* origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there 's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.]

slued (slöd), *a.* [Also *slewed;* prop. pp. of *slue*[1], *v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

> He came into our place at night to take her home; rather *slued,* but not much. *Dickens.*

sluer (slö′ėr), *n.* [< *slue*[1] + *-er*[1].] The steerer in a whaleboat. Also *slewer.*

slue-rope (slö′rōp), *n.* *Naut.,* a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

slug[1] (slug), *v.* [Also dial. **sluck* (in *sluckabed,* var. of *slugabed*); < ME. *sluggen,* **sloggen,* a var. of **slukken,* **slokken* = LG. **slukken,* in freq. *slukkern,* be loose, = Norw. *sloka,* go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka,* hang down, droop, = Dan. **sluke,* **sluge* (in comp. *sluk-öret,* with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slōkr* = Norw. *slok,* a slouching fellow. Cf. *slock*[1], *slouch.* The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug*[2], *sluggard,* etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

> *Sluggyn,* desidio, torpeo. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 460.

> He was not *slugging* all night in a cabin under his mantell. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

> It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes worsens and *sluggs* the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To hinder; retard.

> They [inquiries into final causes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and *slug* the ship for farther sailing. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii.

slug[1] (slug), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slugge;* cf. LG. *slukk,* drooping, downcast: see *slug*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *a.* Slow; sluggish.

> Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,
> How dull, how *slug* are we!
> *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 13.

II. *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> The *slugge* lokyth to be holpe of God that commawndyth men to waake in the worlde.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

> Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug,* thou sot!
> *Shak.,* C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

Hence—2. Any slow-moving thing.

> Thus hath Independency, as a little but tite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a *slug,* when once the Northwind ceased to fill its sailes.
> *Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church, p. 381.

> His rendezvous for his fleete and for all *sluggs* to come to should be between Calais and Dover.
> *Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 17, 1666.

> A *slug* must be kept going, and an impetuous one [horse] restrained. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 199.

3†. A hindrance; an obstruction.

> Usury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug. Bacon,* Usury (ed. 1887).

slug[2] (slug), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *slug*[1], *n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidæ* and *Arionidæ* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs.* See *sea-slug,* and cut under *Limacidæ.*

> *Slugs,* pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall.
> *Churchill,* Prophecy of Famine.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-*slug,* the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus ventralis.* See *pear-slug, rose-slug, slug-caterpillar, slug-worm.*—3. The trepang or sea-cucumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug.—**Burrowing slugs,** the *Testacellidæ.*—**Giant slug,** *Ariolimax columbianus.* It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to lime humming-birds. [California to Alaska.]—**Oceanic slugs,** the *Phyllirhoidæ.* See cut under *Phyllirhoë.*—**Rough slugs,** slugs of the family *Onchidiidæ.*—**Teneriffe slug,** a slug of the genus *Phosphorax,* which shines at night like the glow-worm.—**True slugs,** slugs of the restricted family *Limacidæ.*—**Water-loving slugs,** the *Onchidiidæ.*

slug[3] (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged,* ppr. *slugging.* [Also *slog;* prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay,* < AS. *slean* (pret. *slōh,* pl. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay*[1].] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger.*

slug[3] (slug), *n.* [< *slug*[3], *v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

slug[4] (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (*a*) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' < *slug*[1], *a.*; otherwise (*b*) < *slug*[2], a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (*c*) < *slug*[3], *v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

> "That is platinum, and it is worth about $150." It was an insignificant looking *slug,* but its weight was impressive and commanded respect.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hammered, sometimes chewed into an approximately spherical form.

> For all the words that came from gullets,
> If long, were *slugs;* if short ones, bullets.
> *Cotton,* Burlesque, Upon the Great Frost.

> I took four muskets, and loaded them with two *slugs* and five small bullets each. *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe, xvi.

Hence—(*b*) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (*c*) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads.* All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs,* and are called by the names of their proper type-bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs;* pica *slugs.* (*d*) In *metal.,* a mass of partially roasted ore. (*e*) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot.* [Vulgar.] (*f*) A hatters' heating iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1849. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

> An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar *slug.* . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage.
> *San Francisco Bulletin,* May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *scur*[2].

> The late Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small *slugs* or stumps, which are not affixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "*slugs*" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the last appearances in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character.
> *Amer. Nat.,* XXII. 794.

slug[4] (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged,* ppr. *slugging.* [< *slug*[4], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* In *gun.,* to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

slug[5] (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining,* a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

slugabed (slug′a-bed), *n.* [Also dial. *sluckabed;* < *slug*[1] + *abed.*] One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard.

> Why, lamb! why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!*
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 5. 2.

> Get up, sweet *slug-a-bed,* and see
> The dew-bespangling herb and tree.
> *Herrick,* Corinna 's going a Maying.

★**slug-caterpillar** (slug′kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvæ of the moths of the families *Cochlidiidæ* and *Megalopygidæ.* Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar.* Compare *slug-worm.* [U. S.]

slug-fly (slug′flī), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug*[2], *n.*, 2.

slugga (slug′ä), *n.* [< Ir. *slugaid,* a deep mire, a slough: see *slough*[1].] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

> A *slugga* is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below.
> *G. H. Kinahan,* Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

sluggard (slug′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sluggard,* **slogard* (cf. *sluggardy*); < *slug*[1] + *-ard.*]

I. *n.* A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways, and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.

'Tis the voice of the *Sluggard;* I heard him complain,
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."
Watts, Moral Songs, i.

II. *a.* Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1278.

sluggardize (slug'ärd-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized*, ppr. *sluggardizing*. [< *sluggard* + *-ize*.] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 7.

sluggardy† (slug'ärd-di), *n.* [< ME. **sluggardie, sloggardye, slogardye;* as *sluggard* + *-y*[3].] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and evere in bisynesse,
To dryve hire out of ydel *slogardye*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Arise! for shame, do away your *sluggardy*.
Wyatt, The Lover Unhappy.

slugged†, *a.* Same as *sluggish*.

sluggedness† (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [ME. *sluggednes;* < *slugged* + *-ness*.] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wyse laboure and myshappe seldom mete to-gyder, but yet *slugyednes* [read *sluggedness*] and myshappe be seledom dyssevyrde. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

slugger (slug'ėr), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

slugging (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slug*[3], *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They [the muscles] have their own æsthetics: hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging*.
Science, IV. 473.

slugging-match (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]

sluggish (slug'ish), *a.* [< *slug*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion: as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that She would not ply to Wind-ward.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 19.

The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

2. Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, i. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish*, and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 135.

3. Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

4. Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authoriz'd by the Elder Ninnius.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Lazy, Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

sluggishly (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

sluggishness (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

sluggy (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy;* < ME. *sluggy, sloggy;* < *slug*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sluggish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is *sloggy* slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as if sleepe had caught him,
Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

slug-horn[1] (slug'hôrn), *n.* [< *slug*[4] + *horn*.] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slughorn[2] (slug'hôrn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan*, perhaps simulating *slug-horn*[1].] Same as *slogan*. [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as if meaning some kind of horn.]

The deaucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenie, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 230.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onsett wounde.
Chatterton, Battle of Hastings, ii. 10.

Dauntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."
Browning, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

slugly† (slug'li), *adv.* [< *slug*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sluggishly.

God giue vs grace, the weyes for to keepe
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe
In shame of sinne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 207.

slug-shaped (slug'shāpt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvæ of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. *E. Newman.*

slug-snail (slug'snāl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidæ*.

slug-worm (slug'wėrm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvæ of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasi*. *W. D. Peck*, Nat. Hist. of ★Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

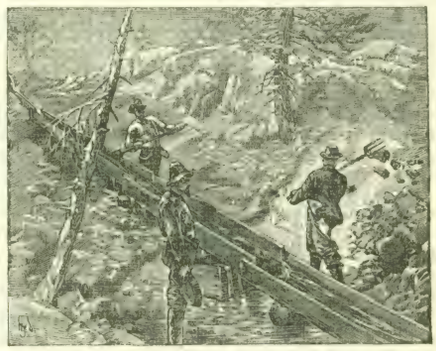
sluice (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce, sluse, scluse;* < ME. *scluse* = MD. *sluys*, D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse*, LG. *sluis* (> G. *schleuse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss*, < OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse* = Sp. *esclusa*, < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *sclusa*), ★a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua*, water shut off), fem. of *exclusus*, shut off, pp. of *excludere*, shut off: see *exclude*. Cf. *close*[1], *recluse, secluse*.] 1. A body of water held in check by ★a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—2. A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-*sluice*. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A foure square Cisterne of eighteene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is conuaied by a certaine *sluce* vnder the ground. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 563.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 133.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluice* at his wheel. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 80.

3. In *mining*, a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the



Sluice.

particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.

The *sluice* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.
J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

4. In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—5. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Falling sluice**, a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway.—**Ground-sluice**, in *mining*, a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

sluice (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced*, ppr. *sluicing*. [Early mod. E. also *sluce;* < *sluice, n.*] 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—2. To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
Sluiced from the lake, a second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 702.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 4.

4. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—5. To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *sluc't* out his life bloode.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., v. 6.

sluice-fork (slös'fôrk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions ★from a sluiceway.

sluice-gate (slös'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; ★a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

sluice-valve (slös'valv), *n.* 1. A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—2. A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-★pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

sluiceway (slös'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

sluicing (slö'sing), *n.* [< *sluice* + *-ing*[1].] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing*, . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.

sluicy (slö'si), *a.* [< *sluice* + *-y*[1].] 1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thund'rer pours,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* show'rs.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 23.

2. Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.
Keats, Endymion, i.

sluke (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke*, and *laver*[2], 1.

slum[1] (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slump*[1], *sloam, slawm*.] In *metal.*, same as *slime*, 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums*, light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste flume at every upward motion.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 341.

slum[2] (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*[1].] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums*.
Cardinal Wiseman.

Gone is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

slum[2] (slum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slummed*, ppr. *slumming*. [< *slum*[2], *n.*] 1. To keep to back streets. *Leland.*—2. To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

slumber (slum'bėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre;* < ME. *slumberen, slombren* (with excrescent *b* developed between *m* and *r*, as in *number*, etc.), earlier *slumeren, slomeren*, = D. *sluimeren* = MLG. *slummeren* = MHG. *slummern*, G. *schlummern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre*, slumber; freq. of ME. *slumen* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen*, slumber; cf. ME. *slume, sloumbe* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*), < AS. *sluma*, slumber; prob. akin to Goth. *slawan*, be silent, MHG. *slūr*, lounge, idle, G. *slure, slune*, slumber.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I *slombred* in a slepyng, it sweyued so merye.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber*, I'll appear
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,
Fright you to madness.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Corb. Does he sleep well?
Mos. No wink, sir, all this night,
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought.
Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

2. To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness ere you *slumber* in the grave forever.
D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

At my feet the city *slumbered*.
Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should *slumber* on.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 35.

Slumbering under a kind of half reformation.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 446.

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821–5.
J. S. Blackie.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Drowse, Doze*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* 1. To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

2†. To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now bene they come whereas the Palmer sate,
Keeping that *slombred* corse to him assind.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 11.

3. To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants, but it cannot be taken away. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

slumber (slum'bėr), *n.* [= D. *sluimer* = MG. *slummer*, G. *schlummer* = Sw. Dan. *slummer*; from the verb.] 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

2. Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even lust and envy sleep; yet love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 15.

3. A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act.

The mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 27.

slumberer (slum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slumber* + *-er*1.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

slumbering (slum'bėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *slomeryng*; verbal n. of *slumber*, *v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And slydyn vppon shlepe [read *sclepe*] by *slomeryng* of Age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.
Job xxxiii. 15.

slumberingly (slum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

slumberland (slum'bėr-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*.
Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

slumberless (slum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *slumber* + *-less*.] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i.

slumberous (slum'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *slumbrous*; < *slumber* + *-ous*.] 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.

2. Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;
A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepy.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes
Wet with most delicious tears.
Longfellow, Carillon.

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.
The American, VI. 282.

slumberously (slum'bėr-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts himself *slumberously* down to rest.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

slumbery (slum'bėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *slombery*; < *slumber* + *-y*1.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he slough and *slombery*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In this *slumbery* agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 12.

slumbrous (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*.

slumgullion (slum-gul'yọn), *n.* [Appar. < *slum*1 + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] 1. Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [New Eng.]—2. A cheap drink. [Slang.]—3. A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.
Leland, Hans Breitmann Ballads.

slummer (slum'ėr), *n.* [< *slum*2 + *-er*1.] One who slums. See *slum*2, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case that is at once both deserving and interesting.
Philadelphia Times.

slumming (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slum*2, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

Slumming, which began with the publication of "The Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a regular rage. *Philadelphia Times.*

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to be done by unselfish people. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 81.

slump1 (slump), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *slumpe*, stumble upon by chance, G. *schlumpen*, trail, draggle, = Dan. Sw. *slumpa*, chance, hap; cf. G. *schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*, etc.) or *plump*2. Cf. *slump*2.] 1. To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump*. *Barrow.*

Here [in the snow] is the dainty footprint of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy treachery. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

2. Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously: often with *through*: as, the plan *slumped through*. [Colloq.]

slump1 (slump), *n.* [< *slump*1, *v.* But the noun in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; cf. *slum*1.] 1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—3. The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—4. Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump!*—what a *slump!* That blessed short-legged little seraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

slump2 (slump), *n.* [= Dan. *slump*, a lot, quantity, = Sw. *slump*, a lump, residue, = D. *slomp*, a heap, mass; prob. in part < *slump*1, but perhaps influenced by *lump*1.] A gross amount; a block; lump: as, to buy or take things in the *slump*: also used attributively: as, a *slump* sum. [Colloq.]

slump2 (slump), *v. t.* [< *slump*2, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Slumping the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 20.

slump-work (slump'wėrk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creation was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 189.

slumpy (slum'pi), *a.* [< *slump*1 + *-y*1.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

slung (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*1.

slung-shot (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

slunk1 (slungk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*1.

slunk2 (slungk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slink*2.

slunken (slung'kn), *a.* [Cf. *slink*3, *slank*.] Lean; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

slupt (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*) or of *slop*1.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

Lewd precisians,
Who, scorning Church-rites, take the symbol up
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slup*
Their mutton gruel!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 95.

slur1 (slėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [< ME. **slooren*, **sloren* (see the noun), appar. < MD. *slooren*, *sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = LG. *sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren*, *slören*, trail, draggle, = Icel. *slōra*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slöra*, be careless or negligent, slur over, = Norw. *slöre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludderen*, hang loosely, be lazy, = Icel. *slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along: see *slodder*, and cf. *slotter* and *slut*. Cf. also *slur*2, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheekes not yet *slurd over* with the paint
Of borrowed crimsone.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightingly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

Men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightingly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 171.

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's government *slurred over* the errors of the times.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well enough to escape a licking, and not always that, and got the character of sulky, unwilling fags.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

4†. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Public Faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 192.

5. To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—6. In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*1, *n.*, 4.—7. In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; mackle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To slide; be moved or dragged along in a shuffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as though her strength were failing.
The Century, XXXVIII. 250.

2†. To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring*—that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.
Compleat Gamester (1680), p. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes.

slur1 (slėr), *n.* [< *slur*1, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*2, *n.*] 1. A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.
South, Sermons.

2. A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo: as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord Generall is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath received several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.
Pepys, Diary, III. 2.

3†. A trick; a cheat. See *slur*1, *v. i.*, 2.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone,
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur*.
S. Butler, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato

effect, and is still sometimes so used in connection with instrumental music.

5. In *musical notation*, a curved mark connecting two or more notes that are to be performed to a single syllable, or without break. A slur is distinguished from a tie in that it always connects notes on different degrees. It resembles the legato- and phrase-marks, but is properly confined to much fewer notes.



6†. A slide or glide.

Mons. Well, how goes the dancing forward? . . .
Ger. [As dancing-master.] One, two, three, and a *slur*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

7. In *printing*, a blurred or doubled impression caused by a shake or uneven motion in the sheet.—8. In a knitting-machine, mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur-bar, and depresses the jack-sinkers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles. *E. H. Knight.*

slur[2] (slėr), *n.* [< ME. *sloor*, *slore*, mud, clay (> *sloryd*, muddy); prob. connected with *slur*[1], *v.*, and ult. with *slodder*, *sludder*.] Mud; especially, thin, washy mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slur-bar (slėr'bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

slur-bow (slėr'bō), *n.* A kind of crossbow in use in the sixteenth century, asserted to be of that form in which a barrel was fixed to the stock for the better guiding of the missile.

slurring (slėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slur*[1], *v.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of applying or using a slur.

slurry (slėr'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slurried*, ppr. *slurrying*. [Cf. *slur*[1], *slur*[2].] To dirty; smear. ★[Prov. Eng.]

slurry (slėr'i), *n.*; pl. *slurries* (-iz). [< *slurry*, *v.*] 1. A semi-fluid mixture of various earths, clays, or pulverized minerals with water: a term used with a variety of meanings in the arts; specifically, a semi-fluid mixture of some refractory material, as ganister, with water: used for repairs about the bottom and twyer-holes of the Bessemer converter. A slurry of calcined magnesian limestone, mixed with more or less pitch, is sometimes run into molds, which material is then consolidated and the pitch removed by gradual heating to a high temperature—the object being to obtain a brick which can be heated and cooled repeatedly without crumbling.

2. A product of the silver-smelting process as carried on in England and Wales, consisting of a mixture of the sulphurets and arseniurets of copper, lead, and silver, and sometimes containing nickel, cobalt, and other metals.

slush (slush), *n.* [Also *slosh*, q. v.; appar. a var. of *sludge*, *slutch*, which are variants of *sleech*, *slitch*, confused prob. with *slud*. The forms *slush*, *slosh*, also touch *slash*[2]: see *slosh*, *slash*[2].] 1. Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud.

We'll soak up all the *slush* and soil of life
With softened voices ere we come to you.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Melting snow; snow and water mixed.

A great deal of snow fell during the day, forming *slush* upon the surface of the water.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition in Polaris (1876), p. 118.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used as a lubricator.—4. The refuse of the cook's galley on board ship, especially grease. What is not used, as for slushing the masts, etc., formerly became the cook's perquisite at the end of the voyage.

A hand at the gangway that has been softened by applications of solvent *slush* to the tint of a long envelope on "public service."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 359.

5. A mixture of white lead and tallow with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent their rusting.

slush (slush), *v. t.* [< *slush*, *n.*] 1. To apply slush to; grease, lubricate, or polish with slush: as, to *slush* the masts.

The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to *slush* the mainmast. . . . So I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-masthead.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 9.

2. To wash roughly: as, to *slush* a floor with water. [Colloq.]—3. To cover with a mixture of white lead and tallow, as the bright parts of machinery.—4. To fill, as the joints and spaces between the bricks or stones of a wall, with mortar or cement: usually with *up*: as, to *slush up* a wall.—5. To slop; spill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slush-barrel (slush'bar″el), *n.* A barrel used to hold slush on board a vessel.

slush-bucket (slush'buk″et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

slush-fund (slush'fund), *n.* A fund in a man-of-war made up from the proceeds of the sale of slush; also, the funds or receipts from the sale of slush in a camp or garrison. It may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer or a board of officers, without accounting for it to any higher authority. In the U. S. navy, the collecting of a slush-fund is now prohibited.

slush-horn (slush'hôrn), *n.* The horn of an ox or cow, filled with slush, used in the making and mending of rigging, etc.

slush-pot (slush'pot), *n.* A pot used to contain slush or grease.

slushy (slush'i), *a.* [< *slush* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*.] Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

I gain the cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.
Browning, Meeting at Night.

slut (slut), *n.* [< ME. *slutt*, *slutte*, < Sw. dial. *slåta*, an idle woman, slut (cf. *slåter*, an idler), = Dan. *slatte*, a slut; cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, log-like fellow, = Norw. *slott*, an idler; < Sw. dial. *slota* = Icel. *slota*, be lazy, = Norw. *sluta*, droop; cf. Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby, Norw. *sletta* (pret. *slatt*, pp. *slottet*), dangle, hang loose like clothes, drift, idle about, be lazy; akin to D. *slodde*, a slut, *slodder*, a careless man; cf. MD. *slodderen*, spatter (see *slodder*). Cf. Icel. *slōthi*, a sloven.] 1. A careless, lazy woman; a woman who is uncleanly as regards her person or her house; a slattern: often used as a name of contempt for a woman and (formerly) also for a man. See *sloven*.

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 50.

2. A young woman; a jade; a wench: used lightly.

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 21, 1664.

You see now and then some handsome young jades among them [Gipsies]: the *sluts* have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

3†. An awkward person, animal, or thing.

Crabbe is a *slutt* to kerve, and a wrawd wight;
Breke euery clawe a sondur.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

4. A female dog; a bitch.

"You see I gave my cousin this dog, Captain Woolcomb," says the gentleman, "and the little *slut* remembers me."
Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

slut† (slut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slutted*, ppr. *slutting*. [< *slut*, *n.*] To befoul; render unclean.

Don Tobacco's damnable Infection
Slutting the Body.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

slutch (sluch), *n.* [< ME. *sluche*, mud, mire: see *slitch*, *sleech*. Cf. *sludge*.] Mire; sludge; slush. [Prov. Eng.]

He [Ajax] launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,
Bare of his body, bret full of water.
In the Slober & the *sluche* slongyn to londe,
There he lay . . . the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

slutched†, *a.* [ME.; < *slutch* + *-ed*[2].] Muddied.

Thenne he swepe to the sonde in *sluchched* clothes,
Hit may wel be that mester [need] were his mantyle to wassche. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 341.

slutchy (sluch'i), *a.* [< *slutch* + *-y*[1].] Miry; slushy. [Prov. Eng.]

sluth†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sleuth*[2].

sluttery (slut'ėr-i), *n.* [< *slut* + *-ery*.] The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

He carried his glasse with him for his man to let him drink out of at the Duke of Albemarle's, where he intended to dine, though this he did to prevent *sluttery*.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

sluttish (slut'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sluttish*; < *slut* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*. I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye?
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 83.

The people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverish'd parts of France, which they much resemble, being idle and *sluttish*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1654.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a woman of loose behavior. [Rare.]

Excesse is *sluttish*; keepe the meane; for why?
Vertue's clean conclave is sobriety. *Herrick*, Excesse.

sluttishly (slut'ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sluttysshly*; < *sluttish* + *-ly*[2].] In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

sluttishness (slut'ish-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sluttishnes*, *slwttisnes*; < *sluttish* + *-ness*.] The character or practices of a slut; lack of cleanliness as regards one's person or domestic surroundings; sluttery.

slutty† (slut'i), *a.* [< ME. *slutti*, *slutty*; < *slut* + *-y*[1].] Sluttish; dirty.

Slutty. Cenulentus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

sly (slī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slie*; < ME. *sly*, *slie*, *sligh*, *slegh*, *sleigh*, *sleih*, *sley*, *sleeg*, *sleȝ*, *scleg* (not found in AS.); < Icel. *slœgr* (for **slœgr*), sly, cunning, = Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous; appar. related to Sw. *slug*, sly, = Dan. *slug*, *slu*, sly, = D. *sluw* = LG. *slou* (> G. *schlau*, dial. *schlauch*), sly; perhaps (like G. *verschlagen*, cunning, sly, Icel. *slœgr*, kicking, as a horse) from the root of *slay*[1], AS. *slean* (pret. *slōh*, pp. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay*[1], and cf. *slug*[1]. But the relations of these forms, and the orig. sense, are uncertain. Hence *sleight*[2].] 1†. Cunning; skilful; shrewd.

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly*.
Fairfax.

2. Meanly artful; insidious; crafty.

Slie wyles and subtill craftinesse.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1045.

But in the glances of his eye
A penetrating, keen, and *sly*
Expression found its home.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. Playfully artful; knowing; having an intentionally transparent artfulness.

Gay wit, and humor *sly*,
Danced laughing in his light-blue eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 5.

The captain (who heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis.
Dickens, American Notes, xii.

4†. Artfully and delicately wrought; cunning; ingenious.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,
That was bothe stronge and hyghe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

5†. Thin; fine; slight; slender.

Two goodly Beacons, . . . set in silver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids deviz'd of substance *sly*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

6. Illicit: as, *sly* grog (liquor made in illicit stills). [Slang.]

A *sly* trade's always the best for paying, and for selling too. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

On the sly, or sometimes **by the sly**, in a sly or secret manner; secretly. [Colloq.]

She'll never again think me anything but a paltry pretense—too nice to take heaven except upon flattering conditions, and yet selling myself for any devil's change *by the sly*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxviii.

Sly goose. See *goose*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]).—**3.** Roguish, playful, waggish.

sly-boots (slī'bōts), *n.* [< *sly* + *boots*, frequent in similar compounds, as *clumsy-boots*, *lazy-boots*, etc.] A sly, cunning, or waggish person: also applied to animals. [Humorous.]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while. *Addison.*

sly-bream (slī'brēm), *n.* A fish of the genus *Epibulus*.

slyly, slily (slī'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slyly*, *sleighly*; < *sly* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In an ingenious or cunning manner; skilfully.

Eek men broughte him out of his countree
Fro yeer to yeer ful pryvely his rente,
But honestly and *slyly* he it spente.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 586.

2. In an artful manner; with dexterous or ingenious secrecy; craftily.

But cast you *slily* in his way,
Before he be aware.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Would you have run away so *slily*, lady,
And not have seen me?
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 5.

slyne (slīn), *n.* Same as *cleat*[3]. [Eng.]

slyness (slī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *sliness*; < *sly* + *-ness*.] The quality of being sly, or conduct that is sly, in any sense; craftiness; arch or artful wiliness; cunning, especially satirical or playful cunning; archness; the use of wiles or stratagems, or the quality inclining one to use them.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry . . . he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness* which diverts more than anything I could say if I were present.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Prop. *slipe*; a var. of *slip*[1].] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading

from the transept to the chapter-house or to ★the deanery.

S. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *short meter*; (*b*) of *Scientiæ Magister* (Master of Science).

smack[1] (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; (*a*) < ME. *smacken, smackien, smaken*, < AS. **smacian, smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smaecken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken, smacken* = OHG. *smakkēn, smachēn, smahhēn*, give forth taste, MHG. *smachen, smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Scand. prob. < LG.), taste; (*b*) < ME. *smecchen* (pret. *smeihte, smachte, smauhte*, pp. *smaught, ismaht, ismeiht, ismecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan, smæccan, smecgan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka, smetsa* = MLG. *smecken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smecken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack*[2], as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.'] **1.** To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

[It] *smacketh* like pepper.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

2. Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 5.

Do not these verses *smack of* the rough magnanimity of the old English vein? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Pears that *smack of* the sunny South.
R. H. Stoddard, Squire of Low Degree.

smack[1] (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; < ME. *smak* (also assibilated *smach*), < AS. *smæc* = MD. *smæck*, D. *smaak* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack*[1], *v.* The AS. *swæc, swæcc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] **1.** A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streine of straunge deuise,
Which Epicures do now adayes inuent,
To yeld good *smacke* vnto their daintie tongues.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be sweet in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacke*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence — **2.** A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 111.

Some *smack* of Robin Hood is in the man.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3†. Scent; smell.

Kest vpon a clyffe ther costese lay drye,
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] hade the smelle of the *smach* & smoltes theder sone.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 461.

4. A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.

If it be one that hath a little *smack* of learning, he rejecteth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Flavor, Savor*, etc. (see *taste*), tang. — **2.** Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

smack[2] (smak), *v.* [< ME. **smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, smack (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of **schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), smack, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, smack, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smäcka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack*[1], taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash*. Cf. *smatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: as, to *smack* one's cheek.

They are conceited snips of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a black fly or a mosquito.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.
The Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

2. To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist. — **3.** To part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smackynge* thy lyppes, as comonly do hogges.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

4. To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yer-while,
Smacks, swallows, grindes both with his teeth and iaws.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.
B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 22.

2. To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily. — **3.** To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **To smack at**, to smack the lips at as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison — . . . he that pleasingly relisheth and *smacketh at* it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, i. 391. (*Davies.*)

She had praised detestable custard, and *smacked at* wretched wines. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

smack[2] (smak), *n.* [< ME. **smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a smack, = Sw. dial. *smäkk*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap: see *smack*[2], *v.*] **1.** A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That at the parting all the church did echo.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 180.

2. A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson.* — **3.** A loud kiss; a buss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
And now a hearty *smack*.
Cowper, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

smack[2] (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack*[2], *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a smack or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

smack[3] (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *smak* (cf. Dan. *smakke* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacke* = F. *semaque* = Sp. *esmaque* = Pg. *sumaca*, all < D. or LG.), a smack; generally thought to stand for **snack* = AS. *snacc* = Icel. *snekkja* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a small sailing vessel, a smack; cf. Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snekke* = MLG. LG. *snigge* = OHG. *sneggo, snecco*, MHG. *snegge, snecke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *sneak, snake, snail*: see *sneak, snake, snag*[3], *snail*. For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, cf. *smatter*.] **1.** A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade. — **2.** A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1846, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive. *Fisherman's Memorial Book*, p. 70.

smack-boat (smak'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat*.

smacked (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

Smacked (ground — as *smacked* corn).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

smackee (smak'ē), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. *-ee*[2].] A small fishing-smack. *E. Ingersoll.* [Key West, Florida.]

smacker (smak'ėr), *n.* [< *smack*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who smacks. — **2.** A smack, or loud kiss.

smackering† (smak'ėr-ing), *n.* [Cf. *smattering*.] A smattering.

Such as meditate by snatches, never chewing the cud and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smackering*, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

smack-fisherman (smak'fish″ėr-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman.

smacking (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"
Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 276.

smackman, smacksman (smak'man, smaks'man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen, smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 360 *smacksmen*.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

smack-smooth (smak'smōᵺ), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

smaik (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

smale[1] (smāl), *a.* A dialectal form of *small*. *Chaucer.*

smale[2] (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Smalkaldic (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalcaldic*; < *Smalkald, Schmalkald*, or *Smalcald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia. — **Smalkaldic Articles.** Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*). — **Smalkaldic League**, a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V. — **Smalkaldic war**, the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–★1547).

small (smâl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small, smal, smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, n., small cattle, goats, etc., *smælingi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smār* = Dan. *smaa* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe, smæhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhī*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός, σμικρός*, small (see *macron, micron*); cf. OBulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῆλα* (for **σμῆλα* ?), small cattle, OIr. *mīl*, a beast.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.
Specimens of E. E. (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 16.

2. Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me
Contenteth me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Barnard he had a little *small* sword,
That hung low down by his knee.
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

3. Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus thei endured thre dayes, that neuer thei dide of haubrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that thei ete soche vitaille as thei hadde, but it was full *small*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. 2 Chron. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

I had but a *smal* desire to walke much abroad in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, diuers Courtiers and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is y^t we could.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 112.

A fud'dah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

4. Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,
Suffiseth hym hir yowthe and hir beautee.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 381.

The king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small*.
Esther i. 5.

5. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling: as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of concience and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdouns of the *smale* wordes of straunge folkes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

This was thought no *small* peece of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficultie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

6. Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

Consorts with the *small* poets of the time. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

7. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small* beer.

This liquor tasted like a *small* cider, and was not unpleasant. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

8. Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (*a*) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

He syngeth in his voys gentil and *smel*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 174.

He herde the notes *small*
Of byrdes mery syngynge
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thy *small* pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 32.

(*b*) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

After the fire a still *small* voice. 1 Ki. xix. 12.

9. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

Neither was it a *small* policy in Newport and the Marriners to report in England we had such plentie, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Fort. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

Among the flippant and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 258.

10. Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small* farmer in the neighborhood. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

11. Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—**12.** Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—**A small gross**, ten dozen, or 120.—**In a small way.** (*a*) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business *in a small way*. (*b*) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter *in a very small way*, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite. *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

Small ale, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .
And once again, a pot o' the *smallest ale*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 1 and 77.

Small arms. See *arm*[2].—**Small ashler.** See *ashler*, 3.—**Small beer, bower, brown, bugloss.** See the nouns.—**Small burdock.** Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals**, capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated *S. C.*, or *sm. cap.*—**Small cardamom**, the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*.—**Small casino, celandine, cranberry.** See the nouns.—**Small chorus.** Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal**, coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*.—**Small debts, small-debt court.** See *debt*.—**Small double-post**, a size of printing-paper, 19 × 29 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits, fry, generals, hand.** See *fruit*, *fry*[2], etc.—**Small intestine**, the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocæcal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia.** See *Magnolia*, 1.—**Small matweed.** See *matweed*, 2 (*b*).—**Small mean.** See *mean*[3], 3 (*c*).—**Small measure.** See *measure*.—**Small number**, in *printing*, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave.** See *octave*, 2 (*e*).—**Small orchestra, palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond.** See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act.** See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes, quarto, reed.** See *potato*, *quarto*, *reed*.—**Small reed-grass.** Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard, stores, sword.** See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and small ropes.—**Small talk**, trifling or unimportant conversation.

Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the cupboard. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

Small tithes. See *altarage*, 2.—**Small wares.** See *ware*[2].—**The small hours.** See *hour*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Smaller*, *Fewer* (see *less*[1]), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—**2.** Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—**6.** Shallow. See *pettiness*.—**9.** Illiberal, stingy, scrimping.

II. *n.* **1.** A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

Now, certes, and ye lete me thus sterve,
Yit have ye wonne theron but a *smal*. *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Lady, l. 113.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector's.
Dum. More calf, certain.
Boyet. No; he is best indued in the *small*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 645.

2. *pl.* Same as *small-clothes*.

Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

3. *pl.* The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

"Greats," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or "*Smalls*." *E. A. Freeman*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, same as *small coal* (see above).—**5.** *pl.* In *metal-mining*, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2½ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through. *The Engineer*, LXX. 126.

A small and early, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added *a small and early* evening to the dinner. *Dickens*, Mutual Friend, xi.

In small†, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures *in small*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Small of an anchor, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—**Small of the back.** See *back*[1].

small (smâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *smalen*; < *small*, *a.*] To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Dict.*

small (smâl), *adv.* [< ME. *smal*; < *small*, *a.*] **1**†. In a small quantity or degree; little.

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,
I wepte but *smal* and that I undertake. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 592.

If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,
Know, gentle wench, it *small* avails my mood. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1273.

2. Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

Flute. Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.
Quince. You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 49.

The reposing toiler [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the wailing of the gulls. *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

To do small, to have little success or poor luck.—**To sing small.** See *sing*.

smallage (smâ'lāj), *n.* [< ME. *smalege*, orig. **smal ache*, < *smal*, small, + *ache*, water-parsley, smallage, < L. *apium*, parsley: see *ache*[2].] The celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leaf-stalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

small-clothes (smâl'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

One . . . in full fashion drest, . . .
His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;
His boots, like jet, were black and bright. *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20.

His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 52.

small-dot (smâl'dot), *n.* In *lace-making*, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

smallfish (smâl'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

small-headed (smâl'hed'ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed flycatcher**, a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812), Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiodioctes*.

smallish (smâ'lish), *a.* [< *small* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

Hise shuldris of a large brede,
And *smalish* in the girdilstede. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

smallmouth (smâl'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

small-mouthed (smâl'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed* black-bass.

smallness (smâl'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smalness*; < ME. *smalnes*; < *small* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word.—**Syn.** *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

small-pica (smâl'pī'kă), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point*[1], 14 (*b*), and *pica*[4].

This is small-pica type.

★**Double small-pica.** See *pica*[4].

smallpox (smâl'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*, i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock*, *pox*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of maculæ, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet undetermined, but it is thought to be a protozoan microorganism, *Cytoryctes*, or *Cytorrhyctes*, *variolæ*. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination*, *inoculation*.—**Confluent smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullæ.—**Discrete smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hæmorrhagic smallpox**, smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vibices and petechiæ.

smally (smâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smally*, *smalliche*; < *small* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obsolete or rare.]

We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smally* they make to this purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Ped. A very smale sweete voice, Ile assure you.
Qua. Tis *smally* sweete indeede. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. With small numbers.

Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smally* accompanyed. *Fabyan*, Chron., cliii.

smalt (smâlt), *n.* [< It. *smalto*, enamel, = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = OF. *esmail*, F. *émail* (ML. *smaltum*), < G. *schmalte* = D. *smalt* = Sw. *smalt* = Dan. *smalte*, smalt, < OHG. *smalzjan*, *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, melt, cause to melt (cf. G. *schmalz*, grease, OIt. *smalzo*, butter), = E. *smelt*: see *smelt*[1], and cf. *amel*, *enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxid of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue*, *Eschel blue*, *royal blue*.

I was informed that at Sneeberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalth. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

Green smalt. Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

smaltine (smâl'tin), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ine*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite*, *gray cobalt*, *tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *speiskobalt*.

smaltite (smâl'tīt), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *smaltine*.

smaragd† (smar'agd), *n.* [< ME. *smaragde*, < OF. *smaragde* = D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *smaragd*, < L. *smaragdus*, < Gr. σμάραγδος, a precious stone of light-green color: see *emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . that medeleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarits). *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 10.

Aristotle doth affirme, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worne about the necke is good against the Falling-sicknes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

smaragdine (sma-rag'din), *a.* [< L. *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus*, < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd: see *smaragd*.] Of a green color like that of smaragd—that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

smaragdite (sma-rag'dīt), *n.* [< *smaragd* + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the euphotide of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

smaragdochalcite (sma-rag-dō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd, + *χαλκῖτις*, containing copper: see *chalcitis*.] Same as *dioptase*.

smart1 (smärt), *v.* [< ME. *smerten*, *smeorten* (pret. *smeart*, also weak, *smerted*), < AS. **smeortan* (Somner) (pret. **smeart*) = MD. *smerten*, D. *smarten* = MLG. *smerten* = OHG. *smerzan* (pret. *smarz*), MHG. *smerzen*, G. *schmerzen* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, smart; = L. *mordere* (√ *mord*, orig. **smord*?), bite, pain, sting, = Skt. √ *mard* (orig. **smard*), rub, grind, crush; cf. Russ. *smertŭ*, death, Gr. *σμερδνός*, terrible.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.

I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,
That I am lost almost, it *smert* so sore.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 152.

I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 28.

2. To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land *smarted* for it after.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 42.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still *smarting* from recent disappointments. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

3. To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his [the new member's] first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod *smarts*. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

To smart for it, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and *smart for it*, that is the part, not of a king, but of a jailor.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

II. *trans.* To cause a smart or pain to or in: cause to smart.

What calle ye goode? fayn wold I that I wiste:
That plesith one, a-nothir *smertithe* soore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.

The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in *smarting* the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

smart1 (smärt), *n.* [< ME. *smert*, *smerte*, *smierte* = MD. *smerte*, D. *smart* = MLG. *smerte*, LG. *smart* = OHG. *smerzo*, *smerza*, MHG. *smerz*, G. *schmerz* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] 1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.

As faintly reeling he confess'd the *smart*,
Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 944.

Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen *smart*
He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder*, Love in Wonder.

2. Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

Your departeng is cause of all my *smerte*,
Only for that I do this payne endure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 170.

This City did once feele the *smart* of that cruell Hunnical King Attila his force. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 149.

But keep your fear still; for if all our Art
Miscarry, thou art sure to share the *Smart*.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 4.

3. Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the *smart*. —4. A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [Cant.]

His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be; . . . all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 4.

smart1 (smärt), *a.* [< ME. *smart*, *smarte*, *smerte*, *smearte*, *smærte*, smart; from the verb.] 1. Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.

Lett mylde mekenes melt in thyn hart,
That thou Rewe on my passyone,
With my woundis depe and *smarte*,
With crosse, naylys, spere & crowne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

Old Charis kept aloof, resolv'd to let
The venturous Maid some *smart* experience reap
Of her rash confidence.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 20.

2. Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

For certes I haue sorow ynow at hert,
Neuer man had at the full so *smert*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3913.

3. Marked by or executed with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a *smart* blow; a *smart* skirmish; a *smart* walk.

For they will not long sustain a *smart* Onset.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 74.

It [a sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, *smart* walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 75.

4. Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

Of the esy fyr and *smart* also.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superficially witty: noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a *smart* Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.

A voluble and *smart* fluence of tongue.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of *smart* turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

6. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

Raillery is the finest part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being *smart*. *Swift*, Conversation.

The awfully *smart* boy is only *smart*—in the worst American sense of the word—as his own family make him so; and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame.
Harper's Mag., LXXX., Literary Notes.

7. Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

A *smart*, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 202.

I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly *smart*. He had . . . on a shining hat, lilac-kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ix.

8. Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow blest himself: he had heard of a smart nag, a smart man, etc., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 476.

This stout lady in a quaint black dress, who looks young enough to wear much *smarter* raiment if she would.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a *smart* business man.

My father was a little *smart* man, active to the last degree in all exercises. *Sterne*, Memoir.

Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was *smart* in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

She was held to be a *smart*, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and, while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

10. Keen, as in bargain-making; sharp, and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [U. S.]—11. Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [Eng.]

I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not *smart* enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too *smart* for me.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's *smart* society. *The Century*, XL. 271.

12†. Careful; punctual; quick.

When thi seruantes haue do ther werke,
To pay ther hyre loke thou be *smerte*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 50.

13. Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* distance. [Colloq., U. S.]—14†. Forcible; earnest.

These few Words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a *smart* and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

15†. Having strong qualities; strong.

Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday,
A good *smart* wine.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

16. In good health; well; not sick. [New Eng.]—17. Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able*, *stanch*, or *seaworthy*. [New Eng.]—18. Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [Colloq.]

It was all the Colonel's fault He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not *smart* enough.
R. Kipling, Rout of the White Hussars.

Right smart, much; many; a great deal: with *of*: as, to do *right smart of* work; keep *right smart of* servants or chickens. [U. S.]—**Smart as a steel trap**, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [Colloq., U. S.]

She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and *smart as a steel trap*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 57.

smart1 (smärt), *adv.* [< ME. *smerte*; < *smart*1, *a.*] Smartly; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If men smot it with a yerde *smerte*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 149.

The swynehorde toke out a knyfe *smert*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

After show'rs
The stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden*.

smart2† (smärt). A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*1.

smarten (smär'tn), *v.* [< *smart*1 + *-en*1.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

Murdoch, having finished with his duties of the morning, had *smartened* himself *up*. *W. Black*, House-boat, vii.

II. *intrans.* To smart; be pained.

smart-grass (smärt'gràs), *n.* Same as *smartweed*.

May-weed, *smart-grass*, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

smartly (smärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smertely*, *smertliche*, *smeortli* (cf. D. *smartelijk* = G. *schmerzlich* = Dan. *smertelig*, painful); < *smart*1 + *-ly*2.] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

smart-money (smärt'mun″i), *n.* 1. Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

Lord Trinket. What is the meaning of that patch over your right eye?
O'Cutter. Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart-money*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii. 1.

2. In *law*, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

Nor did I hear further of his having paid any *smart-money* for breach of bargain. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

smartness (smärt'nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

smart-ticket (smärt'tik″et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [Eng.]

★ **smartweed** (smärt'wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *culrage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*.—**Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum punctatum*.

smarty (smär'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smart*1, *n.*] A would-be witty person; a smart. [Colloq.]

"Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said *smarty*, "it was made in the car-shop."
Boston Transcript, March 6, 1880.

★ **smash** (smash), *v.* [Not in early use; appar. a recent conflux of *smack*2 and *mash*2 and not directly connected with Sw. dial. *smaska*, smack, kiss (cf. *smask*, a slight explosion, crack, report, *smiska*, slap), Dan. *smaske*, smack with the lips, LG. *smaksen*, smack with the lips, kiss, from the root of *smack*2:

see *smack*[2], and cf. *smatter*. Cf. MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackezen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*[1]. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *mash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces.
Burke.

A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother *smashed* the next day, to see what made the noise.
Grace Greenwood, Recoll. of Childhood, Torn Frock.

2. To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.] —**3.** To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.]—**4.** In *lawn-tennis*, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 921.

=**Syn. 1.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

The 500 Express, of exactly ½-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbrous to cover moving game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 171.

2. To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision.—**3.** To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with *up*. [Slang.] —**4.** To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.]—**5.** To ★utter base coin. [Slang.]

smash (smash), *n.* [< *smash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china.—**2.** Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stilbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.
Thackeray, Letters, 1847–55, p. 120.

3. A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses. —**4.** A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a smash-up. [Colloq.]

smasher (smash'ėr), *n.* [< *smash* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smashes or breaks.—**2.** A pitman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.]—**5.** A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

Another time I found 16*s.* 6*d.*, and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joeys, was bad—all *smashers*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

6. A small gooseberry pie. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

smashing (smash'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. Wild; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smashing-machine (smash'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

smashing-press (smash'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A smashing-machine.—**2.** An embossing-press.

smash-up (smash'up), *n.* A smash; a crash; especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 22, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 440.

smatch[1] (smach), *v.* [< ME. *smachen*, *smecchen*, an assibilated form of *smack*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To have a taste; smack.

II. *trans.* To have a taste of; smack of.

Neuerthelesse ye haue yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and maner of phrase.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

smatch[1] (smach), *n.* [< *smatch*[1], *v.*] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a ... all part.

Or vvhether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,
Whose kinne vvere neuer kinde, nor neuer good,
Mooued her thereto.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 46.

'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 1.

smatch[2] (smach), *n.* [Also *smitch*; origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

smatter (smat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *smatteren*, make a noise; prob. < Sw. *smattra* (MHG. *smeteren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of Sw. *snattra* = Dan. *snaddre*, chatter, jabber, = D. *snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schnattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in Sw. *snacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snacken*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. Sw. *snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snaak*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. Sw. *smacka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *snaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating: see *smack*[2], *smash*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. lxxii. (*Stratmann.*) —**2.** To talk superficially or ignorantly.

For I abhore to *smatter*
Of one so deuyllyshe a matter!
Skelton, Why Come ye nat to Courte? l. 711.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it.
Palsgrave, p. 722.

II. *trans.* **1.** To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek
Or Latin be the rhetorique
Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,
To *smatter* French is meritorious.
S. Butler, Our Ridiculous Imit. of the French.

2. To get a superficial knowledge of.

I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 7.

3. To taste slightly.

Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatre* hem.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

smatter (smat'ėr), *n.* [< *smatter*, *v.*] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

That worthless *smatter* of the classics.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 27.

smatterer (smat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

Lord B. What insolent, half-witted things these are!
Lord L. So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

smattering (smat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smatter*, *v.*] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 15. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Petty).

As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

smatteringly (smat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

A language known but *smatteringly*
In phrases here and there at random.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

S. M. D. The abbreviation of *short meter double*. ★See *meter*[2], 3.

smear (smēr), *n.* [< ME. *smere*, *smer*, < AS. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease, = OS. *smer* = OFries. *smere* = MD. *smere*, D. *smeer* = MLG. *smer*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smer*, G. *schmeer*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairthr*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; OIr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μύρον*, unguent, *σμύρις*, emery for polishing. Cf. *smear*, *v.*, and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*[1]. The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb.] **1.** Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.]—**2.** A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

Slow broke the moon,
All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light.
Alex. Smith.

3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for *fermentation*.—**4.** In *pottery*, a glaze smeared on the inside of saggars to impart a gloss to the ware by volatilization in the kiln. Also ★*smear-glaze*.

smear (smēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *smeren*, *smerien*, *smirien*, *smurien*, < AS. *smerian*, *smyrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smeiren*, *smeuren*, grease, = OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, smear, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smöre*, anoint, smear; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] **1.** To overspread with ointment; anoint.

With oile of mylse *smerie* him, and his sunne quenche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

Smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 49.

3. To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint, or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

The churches *smeared* as usual with gold and stucco and paint. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

4. To soil; contaminate; pollute.

Smeared thus and mired with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

Smeared dagger, an American noctuid moth, *Apatela oblinita*. *C. V. Riley*, 3d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4. =**Syn. 2.** To bedaub, begrime.—**4.** To tarnish, sully.

smear-case (smēr'kās), *n.* [< G. *schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, < *schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]). [U. S.]

smear-dab (smēr'dab), *n.* The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Microstomus kitt*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

smear-gavelt, *n.* A tax upon ointment.

Euerych sellere fo [of] grece and of smere and of talwg shal, at the feste of Estre, to the kynge a peny, in the name of *smergauel*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

smeariness (smēr'i-nes), *n.* The character of being smeary or smeared.

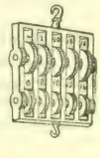
smeary (smēr'i), *a.* [< *smear* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,
And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

2. Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

smeath (smēth), *n.* [Also *smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smees*); prob. = MD. *smeente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smee* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smee*, *smew*.] **1.** The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The pintail duck: same as *smee*, 4. [New Jersey.]

Smeaton's blocks. A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.



Smeaton's Blocks.

smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμηκτίς* (also *σμηκτρίς*), a kind of fullers' earth (< *σμήχειν*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

smeddum (smed'um), *n.* [Also *smitham*, *smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), < AS. *smedema*, *smidema*, *smedma*, also *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] **1.** The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind.—**2.** Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; mettle.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,
Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156. (*Jamieson.*)

3. [In this sense often *smitham*.] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in *coal-mining*, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).

smede†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum.*] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barly.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 305, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

smee (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smeath:* see *smeath.* Cf. *smew.*] 1. The merganser, *Mergellus albellus:* same as *smew.*—2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina.* [Norfolk, Eng.] —3. The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope.* [Norfolk, Eng.]—4. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.* Also *smethe. Trumbull,* 1888. [New Jersey.]

Smee cell. See *cell,* 8.

smee-duck (smē′duk), *n.* Same as *smee.*

smeek†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke.*

Smee's battery. See *cell,* 8.

smeeter†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *simitar.*

smeeth[1] (smēᵺ), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smooth.*

smeeth[2]† (smēth), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother.*] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

smegma (smeg′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σμῆγμα, σμῆμα,* an unguent, soap, < *σμήχειν,* rub, *σμᾶν,* rub, wipe, smear: see *smectite.*] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—**Prepuce smegma,** or **smegma præputii,** the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma.*

smegmatic (smeg-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σμῆγμα(τ-),* an unguent, soap: see *smegma.*] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive. *Imp. Dict.*

smelde†. An obsolete preterit of *smell.*

smelite (smē′lit), *n.* [< Gr. *σμήλη,* soap (< *σμᾶν,* rub, wipe, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale.*

smell (smel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smelled, smelt,* ppr. *smelling.* [< ME. *smellen, smyllen, smullen* (pret. *smelde, smilde, smulde,* also *smolte,* pp. *ismelled*) (not found in AS.), smell; cf. D. *smeulen* = LG. *smölen, smelen,* smolder; Dan. *smul,* dust, powder. Cf. *smolder, smother.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Anon ther com so swete a smul as thei hit from heuene were,
That al hit *smulde* with gret Ioye that in the cuntre weren there. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 73.

Vespers are over, though not so long but that I can *smell* the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

2. To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God, and forsook the school-doctors and such fooleries.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

Come, these are tricks; I *smell* 'em; I will go.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

I like this old Fellow, I *smell* more Money.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

3. To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell: oftener intransitive, with *of* or *at.*—**To smell a rat.** See *rat*[1].—**To smell out,** to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell out* he may spy into.
Shak., Lear, i. 5. 22.

To smell the footlights. See *footlights.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense: as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A swote smel ther com a-non out of, that *smelde* in-to al that lond. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 1. 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 107.

2. Specifically, to give out an offensive odor: as, how the place *smells!*

Ham. Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?
Hor. E'en so.
Ham. And *smelt* so? pah! [Puts down the skull.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 221.

3. To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with: with *of:* as, to *smell of* roses.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong *of* glue and footlights.
R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2d. Coloured.

4. Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell: generally followed by *like* or *of.*

"Thou *smells of* a coward," said Robin Hood,
"Thy words do not please me."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he *smells* April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 69.

These are circumstances which *smell* strongly *of* imposture and contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. 1.

5. To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of,* formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto.*

To pulle a rose of alle that route, . . .
And *smellen to* it where I wente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1669.

Smell to this flower; here Nature has her excellence.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell to,* provided it has not lost its Sweetness.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, i.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and *smelled to,* like a rosebud.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

6. To snuff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something: generally with *about:* as, to go *smelling about.*—**A smelling committee,** an investigating committee. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To smell of the footlights, of the lamp, of the roast**†, etc. See *footlights,* etc.

smell (smel), *n.* [< ME. *smel, smil, smul, smeal, smeol* (not found in AS.): see the verb.] 1. The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvium, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent: often with the definite article, as one of the special senses: as, *the smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that air laden with odoriferous particles can affect the nerves when it is drawn into or through the nasal passages. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of *smell* than by almost any other channel. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, iv.

Smell is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and *smell* are slower than either. *W. James,* Prin. of Psychology, I. 96.

His [Thoreau's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the fœtor of dwelling-houses as he passed them by at night. *R. L. Stevenson,* Thoreau, i.

2. That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvium; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma: as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

Theise men lyven be the *smelle* of wylde Apples.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 297.

Suettere *smul* ne myȝte be then the smoke smulde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 27.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell.*
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.

3. A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace: as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—4. An act of smelling: as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.—**Syn.** *Smell, Scent, Odor, Savor, Perfume, Fragrance, Aroma, Stench, Stink.* *Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life: as, the *scent* of game; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell:* as, the *odor* of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *smell* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food: as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally a strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is best used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things: as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell: as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different degrees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

smellable (smel′a-bl), *a.* [< *smell* + *-able.*] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable,* tastable qualities. *Science,* VIII. 377.

smeller (smel′ėr), *n.* [< *smell* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—2. One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*
That, if they'd been unfurnished of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stink,
It was so strong and sturdy.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, v. 1.

3. The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.]

For he on *smellers,* you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 64. (*Davies.*)

4. Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a rictal vibrissa, as one of a cat's whiskers.—5. A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

smell-feast (smel′fēst), *n.* [< *smell, v.,* + obj., *feast.* In def. 2 < *smell, n.,* + *feast.*] 1. One who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 47.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*

smelling (smel′ing), *n.* [< ME. *smellinge, smellynge;* verbal n. of *smell, v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling?*
1 Cor. xii. 17.

smelling-bottle (smel′ing-bot[ɫ]l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of fanciful form or decorated, (*a*) for containing smelling-salts, or (*b*) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

smelling-salts (smel′ing-sâlts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of cousins and aunts had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling-salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXIX. 547.

smell-less (smel′les), *a.* [< *smell* + *-less.*] 1. Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—2. Having no smell or odor; scentless.

smell-smock† (smel′smok), *n.* [< *smell* + obj. *smock.*] 1. One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

2. The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis;* rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa. Britten and Holland,* Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

smell-trap (smel′trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps.*" *Kingsley,* Yeast, vi.

smelly (smel′i), *a.* [< *smell* + *-y*[1].] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 186.

smelt[1] (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt;* not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten, smilten,* D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten,* LG. *smulten* = OHG. *smelzen, smelzan, smalzjan,* MHG. *smelzen,* G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte,* fuse, smelt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte,* melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt,* grease or melted butter, D. *smalt,* enamel, = OHG. MHG. *smalz,* G. *schmalz,* fat, grease, > It. *smalto,* enamel, dial. *smalzo,* butter, = F. *émail,* enamel: see *smalt, amel, enamel.* Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver ores in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting.* Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The vari-

ous smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupriferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphurets) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ores with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

II. *intrans.* To fuse; melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

★**smelt**[2] (smelt), *n.* [< ME. *smelt*, < AS. *smelt* = Norw. *smelta* = Dan. *smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt*[2].] **1.** Any one of various small fishes. (*a*) A small fish of the family *Argentinidæ* and the genus *Osmerus*. The common European smelt is the sparling, *O. eperlanus;* it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic



Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

coast from Virginia northward, anadromous to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparling. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thaleichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence—(*b*) Any other species of the family *Argentinidæ* related to the smelt, such as the *Mesopus pretiosus* or *olidus*, also called *surf-smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelts by having the dorsal mostly advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (*c*) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidæ*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinops affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (*d*) A freshwater cyprinoid, *Hybognathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U. S.] (*e*) A gadoid fish, *Microgadus proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (*f*) The smolt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (*g*) The lance or lant. See *sand-eel*, and cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

2†. A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;
Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cup. What 's he, Mercury?
Mer. A notable *smelt*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Mullet-smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. See def. 1 (*c*). —**New Zealand smelt.** See *Retropinna*.

smelter (smel'tėr), *n.* [< *smelt*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—**2.** In the United States, smelting-works; an establishment where ores are smelted.

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and *smelters* is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 950.

smeltery (smel'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [< *smelt*[1] + *-ery*.] An establishment or place for or the industry of smelting ores.

The product of the *smeltery* in 1886 had a money value of $1,105,190.76. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 592.

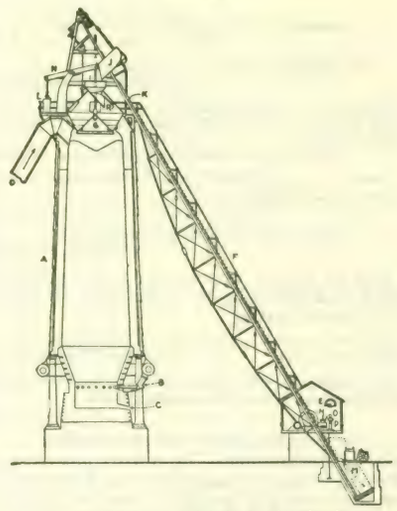
smeltie (smel'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smelt*[2].] A kind of codfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

smelting-furnace (smel'ting-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*, 2), and cut in next column.

smelting-house (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metal.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

smelting-works (smel'ting-wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on. Compare *smelter*, 2.

smercht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.



Smelting-furnace, with hoist for charging it.

A, body of furnace; *B*, air-blast for furnace; *C*, opening for drawing metal; *D*, hot-air inlet; *E*, stock-line indicator; *F*, truss-bridge supporting track *K*; *G*, bell; *H*, *L*, air-cylinder and lever for operating bell; *I*, ore-hopper; *J*, skip-car; *M*, position of skip-car for filling; *N*, hoisting-engine; *O*, trip-counter; *P*, valve for bell; *R*, gas-seal door.

smeret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

smere-gavelt, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

Smerinthus (smē-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμήρινθος*, *μήρινθος*, a cord, line.] **1.** A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*, having the antennæ serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tiliæ*, the lime-sphinx or hawk-moth.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus: as, the lime-*smerinthus*, whose larva feeds on the lime-tree or linden.

smerkt. An old spelling of *smirk*[1], *smirk*[2].

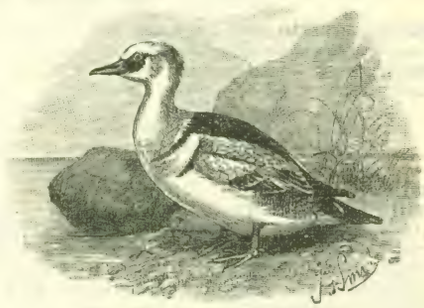
smerkyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

smert†, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smart*[1].

smethe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

smethe[2], *n.* **1.** Same as *smew*.—**2.** Same as *smee*, 4.

smew (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mew*[1] ?) of *smee*, ult. of *smeath:* see *smee*, *smeath*. The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of **icemew* is untenable, even if such a name as *icemew* existed.] A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Merginæ*,



Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the crested head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeath*.—**Hooded smew,** the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See cut under *merganser*.

smicker† (smik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smiker*, < AS. **smicor*, **smicer*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smehhar*, *smechar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigre*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smeicheln*, G. *schmeicheln*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smeichen*, flatter, MLG. *smeken*, *smeiken* = D. *smeeken*, supplicate; OHG. *smeih*, *smeich*, MHG. *smeich*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] **1.** Elegant; fine; gay.—**2.** Amorous.

smicker† (smik'ėr), *v. i.* [< *smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

smickering† (smik'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton.
Dryden, Letters, p. 88 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1699).

smicket (smik'et), *n.* [< *smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + *-et*.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring, dancing bumpkins show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

smicklyt (smik'li), *adv.* [< **smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

Ra. What 's hee that looks so *smickly?*
Fol. A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee 's an Italian dancer. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

Smicra (smik'rą), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρός*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

smiddum-tails (smid'um-tālz), *n. pl.* [< *smiddum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail*[1] (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In *mining*, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

smiddy (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

smidgen (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. **smitching*, < *smitch* + *-ing*[3].] A small piece; a small quantity.

Smidgen, "a small bit, a grain," as "a *smidgen* of meal," is common in East Tennessee.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

smift (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *snuff*.

smightt, *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

Smilacaceæ (smī-lą-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Small, 1903), < *Smilax* (*Smilac-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a tribe or subfamily of the *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a sarmentose or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Ripogonum* of Australia and New Zealand. Written *Smilaceæ* by nearly all authors.

Smilacina (smī-lą-sī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Smilax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*[1].] A name given by Desfontaines in 1807 to *Vagnera*, a genus of liliaceous plants. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 25 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the eastern and 1 or 2 others in the western United States—the eastern species also extending to the Pacific coast; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *Vagnera racemosa*, the larger Eastern species.

Smilax (smī'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμίλαξ*, the yew (also *μίλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμίλαξ κηπαία*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμίλαξ λεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the family *Smilacaceæ*. It is characterized by diœcious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped staminodes, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 12 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with retic-



Flowering Branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*. *a*, the fruit.

ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets. Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root*.) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylla*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some pliant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. Bona-nox* are known as *bullbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *catbrier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrion-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (*b*) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, *Asparagus asparagoides* (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides* of Willdenow). Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

smile (smīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [< ME. *smilen*, *smylen*, < Sw. *smila*, smile, smirk, simper, fawn, = Dan. *smile* = MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, G. dial. *schmieren*, *schmielen*, smile; cf. L. *mirari* (for **smirari*?), wonder at (*mirus*, wonderful) (see *miracle*, *admire*); Gr. *μειδιᾶν* (for **σμειδιᾶν*?), smile, *μεῖδος*, a smile; Skt. √ *smi*, smile. Cf. *smirk*. The MD. *smuylen*, *smollen* = MHG. *smollen*, G. dial. *schmollen*, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face: generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.

> Seldom he *smiles;* and *smiles* in such a sort
> As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
> That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 205.

> All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and *smiled* upon his companions.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

> *Smile* na sae sweet, my bonnie babe, . . .
> And ye *smile* sae sweet, ye'll smile me dead.
> *Fine Flowers in the Valley* (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

> 'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
> Who prais'd my modesty, and *smiled*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 68.

> From yon blue heavens above us bent
> The gardener Adam and his wife
> *Smile* at the claims of long descent.
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the *smiling* spring.

> Then, let me not let pass
> Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 480.

> The desert *smiled*,
> And Paradise was open'd in the wild.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 133.

> What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would *smile* upon me, who am shunned by all.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

3. To drink in company. [Slang, U. S.]

> There are many more fast boys about — some devoted to "the sex," some to horses, some to *smiling*, and some to "the tiger." *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 23, 1858. (*Bartlett.*)

4. To ferment, as beer, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a smile: as, to *smile* a welcome; to *smile* content. — 2. To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

> He does *smile* his face into more lines than is in the new map. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 84.

> What author shall we find . . .
> The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
> And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, i. 46.

3†. To smile at; receive with a smile. [Rare.]

> *Smile* you my speeches, as I were a fool?
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 88.

smile (smīl), *n.* [< ME. *smil* = Sw. *smil* = Dan. *smil* = MHG. *smiel;* from the verb.] 1. An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindliness, but also sometimes amused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk*, *simper*, and *grin*.

> Loose now and then
> A scatter'd *smile*, and that I'll live upon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 103.

> The treach'rous *smile*, a mask for secret hate.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 42.

> Though little Conlon instructed me in a *smile*, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

> A *smile* . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.
> *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.

> Silent *smiles* of slow disparagement.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the *smiles* of spring.

> Life of the earth, ornament of the heauens, beautie and *smile* of the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 9.

> Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing *smile*.
> *Emerson*, Nature.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the *smiles* of Providence. — 4. A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my *smile*. See *smile, v. i.*, 3. [Slang, U. S.] — **Sardonic smile.** Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

smileful (smīl'fûl), *a.* [< *smile* + *-ful.*] Full of smiles; smiling. [Rare.]

smileless (smīl'les), *a.* [< *smile* + *-less.*] Not having a smile; cheerless.

> Preparing themselves for that *smileless* eternity to which they look forward. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

smiler (smī'lèr), *n.* [< ME. *smiler*, *smyler*, *smilere* (= Sw. *smiler*, *smilare*); < *smile*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

> The *smyler*, with the knyf under his cloke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1141.

> Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief *smilers* would be of my own people.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

smilet (smī'let), *n.* [< *smile* + *-et.*] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [Rare.]

> Those happy *smilets*
> That play'd on her ripe lip.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 21.

smilingly (smī'ling-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

> Comparing him to that unhappy guest
> Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;
> At last she *smilingly* with this gives o'er.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1567.

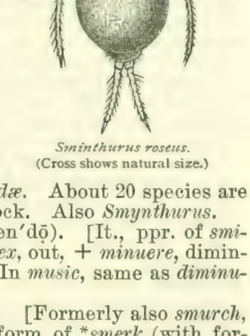
smiling-muscle (smī'ling-mus″l), *n.* Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

smilingness (smī'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being smiling.

> The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
> That all was over on this side the tomb,
> Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 16.

smilt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smelt*1.

Sminthuridæ (smin-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lubbock, 1873, as *Smynthuridæ*), < *Sminthurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Sminthurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennæ with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheæ well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smynthuridæ* and *Sminthurides*.



Sminthurus roseus.
(Cross shows natural size.)

Sminthurus (smin-thū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίνθος*, mouse, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Sminthuridæ*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smynthurus*.

sminuendo (smē-nō-en'dō). [It., ppr. of *sminuire*, diminish, < L. *ex*, out, + *minuere*, diminish: see *minuend*.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

smirch (smėrch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *smurch*, *smerch;* assibilated form of **smerk* (with formative *-k*, as in *smirk*), < ME. *smeren*, *smurien*, smear: see *smear*. Cf. *besmirch*.] 1. To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.

> I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

> Hercules' . . . dog had seized on one [of these shellfish] thrown up by the sea, and *smerched* his lips with the tincture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to *smirch* one's own or another's reputation.

smirch (smėrch), *n.* [< *smirch, v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

> My love must come on silken wings, . . .
> Not foul with kitchen *smirch*,
> With tallow dip for torch.
> *Whittier*, Maids of Attitash.

smirk1 (smėrk), *v. i.* [Formerly also *smerk;* < ME. *smirken*, < AS. *smercian*, smirk; with formative *-c* (*-k*), from the simple form seen in MHG. *smieren*, same as *smielen*, smile: see *smile*.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

> The hostess, smiling and *smirking* as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

> The trivial and *smirking* artificialities of social intercourse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 960.

=**Syn.** *Simper*, *Smirk*. See *simper*2.

smirk1 (smėrk), *n.* [< *smirk*1, *v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

> A constant *smirk* upon the face. *Chesterfield.*

smirk2 (smėrk), *a.* [Also *smerk;* prob. a var. (simulating *smirk*1 ?) of *smert*, older form of *smart:* see *smart*.] Smart; spruce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Seest how brag yond Bullocke beares,
> So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

smirkling† (smėrk'ling), *a.* [< *smirk*1.] Smirking.

> He gave a *smirkling* smile.
> *Lord Derwentwater* (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).

smirkly† (smėrk'li), *adv.* [< *smirk*1 + *-ly*2.] With a smirk. [Rare.]

> Venus was glad to hear
> Such proffer made, which she well shewed with smiling chear, . . .
> And *smirkly* thus gan say. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

smirky (smėr'ki), *a.* [Also *smerky;* < *smirk*1 + *-y*1.] Same as *smirk*2. [Provincial.]

> I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, *smerky* little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.

smit1 (smit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [< ME. *smitten*, < AS. *smittian*, spot, = MD. D. *smetten* = MLG. *smitten* = OHG. *smizjan*, *smizzan*, MHG. *smitzen*, infect, contaminate, = Sw. *smitta* = Dan. *smitte*, infect (cf. Sw. *smitta*, Dan. *smitte*, contagion); intensive of AS. *smītan*, smite, = OHG. *smīzan*, MHG. *smīzen*, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. *besmītan*, besmear, defile, = Goth. *bi-smeitan*, smear: see *smite*. Hence freq. *smittle*.] 1. To infect. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 2. To mar; destroy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smit1 (smit), *n.* [Also *smitt;* < ME. **smitte*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *smiz*, a spot, etc.: see *smit*1, *v.*, and cf. *smut*, *smutch*, *smudge*1.] 1. A spot; a stain. — 2. The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep. — 3. Infection. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He provocith al to the *smit* of falling.
> *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

4†. The smut in corn.

> The *smit*, blasting, or burned blacknes of the eares of corne. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

smit2† (smit), *n.* [< ME. *smytt*, *smite*, *smete* (with short vowel) (= MD. *smete*), a blow; < *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smite*, *n.*; and cf. also *bit*, *n.*, and *bite*, *n.*, < *bite*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a cut.

> Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
> He had gevyn hym an evylle *smytt*.
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A clashing noise.

> She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
> She wish'd might be for good.
> *Lord William* (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

smit3†, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

smit4 (smit). A past participle of *smite*.

smit5 (smit), *v.* A contracted form of *smiteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smite*.

smitch1 (smich), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *smit*1, a spot, *smite*, a bit. Cf. also *smutch*, and see *smidgen*.] 1. Dust; smoke; dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A particle; a bit: as, I had not a *smitch* of silk left. [Colloq.]

smitch[2] (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*[2].

smitchel (smich′el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smitch*[1].] Same as *smitch*[1], 2.

A bowl of stewed oysiers.
4 slices of buttered toast.
A bowl of tea.
And there wasn't a *smitchel* left.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 331.

smite (smīt), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smit*, ppr. *smiting*. [< ME. *smiten*, *smyten* (pret. *smot*, *smat*, also *smette*, *smatte*, pp. *smiten*, *smyten*, *smeten*), < AS. *smītan* (pret. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*) = OFries. *smīta* = D. *smijten* = MLG. *smīten*, LG. *smiten* = OHG. *smīzan*, throw, stroke, smear, MHG. *smīzen*, G. *schmeissen*, smite, fling, cast, = OSw. *smita* = Dan. *smide*, fling, = Goth. **smeitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in AS. *besmītan* = Goth. *bi-smeitan* (also *ga-smeitan*), smear; cf. Icel. *smita*, steam from being fat; Sw. *smeta*, smear, *smet*, grease; Skt. *medas*, fat, < √ *med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smit*[2]. Cf. *smear*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

Ich haue yseyne it ofte,
There *smit* no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure,
As Shame, there he sheweth him for euery man hym shonyeth! *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 426.

She . . . *smot* togyder her hondes two.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 338.

Merlin . . . drough that wey that he were not knowen with a grete staffe in his nekke *smytinge* grete strokes from oke to oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

In the castel was a belle,
As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.
Chaucer, Minor Poems (ed. Skeat), iii. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Mat. v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Ai *smote* of them about thirty and six men. Josh. vii. 5.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay
His hand upon the strong.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely; attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor: as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. Ex. ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into darknes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

Smit by nameless horror and affright,
He fled away into the moonless night.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 370.

4. To afflict; chasten; punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with emotion or passion, especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that cast a dark face over heaven,
And *smote* ye all with terror.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.
Addison, Spectator, No. 164.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smit* with the fascination of its yellow radiance. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 250.

6. To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

7†. To cast; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,
And gan to motre, I not what trewely.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 540.

8. To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back from the white shore.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

To smite off, to cut off with a strong swift blow.

He that leet *smyte of* seynt James hed was Heroude Agrippa. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shull *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute rennynge of youre bateile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.
Nahum ii. 10.

2. To produce an effect as by a stroke; come, enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
Smite on the sudden.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing
Smote upon his ear. *Whittier*, The Fountain.

That loving tender voice
. . . *smote* on his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 168.

smite (smīt), *n.* [< *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smit*[2].] **1.** A blow. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A small portion. [Prov. Eng.]

smiter (smī′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *smitare* = D. *smijter*; as *smite* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. Isa. l. 6.

2†. A sword; simitar. [In this use also *smeeter*, and really an accommodated form of *simitar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;
I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

smith (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; < ME. *smyth*, < AS. *smith* = OFries. *smeth*, *smid*, = MD. D. *smid* = MLG. *smit*, *smet*, LG. *smid* = OHG. *smid*, MHG. *smit*, G. *schmied* = Icel. *smidhr* = Sw. Dan. *smed* = Goth. **smiths* (found only in comp. in weak form **smitha*, namely *aiza-smitha*, 'ore-smith'): (*a*) Prop. a 'worker in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. OHG. *smeidar*, an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar* = E. *-ther*), < √ *smi*, work in metal, forge, prob. seen also in Gr. σμίλη, a knife for cutting and carving, σμιλεύειν, cut or carve freely, σμινύη, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, and the source of the words mentioned under *smicker* (AS. *smicere*, etc., neat, elegant), as well as of those connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (*b*) The word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth' (sc. with the hammer), from *smite*, *v.*; but this is etymologically untenable. (*c*) It has also been explained as 'the smoother' (sc. of metals, etc.); but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see above). The word occurs in many specific compounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*, *goldsmith*, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even *Smijth* (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*); with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the compounds.] **1.** An artificer; especially, a worker with the hammer and in metal: as, a gold*smith*, a silver*smith*; specifically (and now generally), a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smyth*
That forgeth scharpe swerdes on his stith.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1168.

"The *smyth* that the made," seid Robyn,
"I pray God wyrke hym woo."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and fashioneth it with hammers. Isa. xliv. 12.

2†. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1268.

Smith's saw. See *saw*[1].

smith (smith), *v. t.* [< ME. *smithen*, *smythen*, *smythien*, < AS. *smithian* (= D. *smeden* = MLG. *smeden* = OHG. *smidōn*, MHG. *smiden*, G. *schmieden* (the Icel. *smīdha*, work in metal or wood, depends on *smīdh*, smiths' work: see *smooth*) = Sw. *smida* = Dan. *smede* = Goth. *ga-smithōn*, etc.), work as a smith, < *smith*, smith: see *smith*, *n.*] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion with the hammer: at the present time most commonly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythye*
In-to sikul or to sithe, to schare or to kulter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 306.

A smyth men cleped daun Gerveys,
That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 576.

smitham (smith′am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithcraft† (smith′krȧft), *n.* The art of the smith; mechanical work; the making of useful and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.
Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. § 4.

smither (smiᵺ′ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smyther*; origin obscure.] Light; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Gavan was *smyther* and smerte,
Owte of his steroppus he sterte.
Anturs of Arther, xlii. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

smithereens (smiᵺ-ėr-ēnz′), *n. pl.* [< *smither-s* + dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small fragments. [Colloq.]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

smithers (smiᵺ′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *smithereens*. [Colloq.]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Divil's in 'im," said I.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler, xviii.

smithery (smith′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz). [< *smith* + *-ery*.] **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any department of the school. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 923.

2. The practice of mechanical work, especially in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as distinguished from more delicate manual operations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Smithian (smith′i-an), *a.* [< *Smith* (see def., and *smith*, *n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist (1723–90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the *Smithian* economy greatly aided in giving it currency.
New Princeton Rev., V. 339.

smithing (smith′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smith*, *v.*] Same as *smithery*, 2.

Smithsonian (smith-sō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Smithson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James Smithson, an English scientific man and philanthropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the United States government to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; specifically, noting this institution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Reports.—**Smithsonian gull**, *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, the American herring-gull. *Coues*, 1862.

smithsonite (smith′son-īt), *n.* [< *Smithson* (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*[2].] Native anhydrous zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more commonly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy; the color varies from white to gray-green and brown, less often bright green or blue. Also called *calamin*, which name, however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

smithum (smith′um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithwork (smith′wėrk), *n.* The work of a smith; work in metals. *The Engineer.*

smithy (smith′i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [< ME. *smithy*, *smythy*, *smythithe*, *smethi*, *smiththe*, < AS. *smiththe* = OFries. *smithe* = D. *smidse*, *smids* = OHG. *smitta*, *smidda*, MHG. *smitte*, G. *schmiede* = Icel. *smidhja* = Sw. *smedja* = Dan. *smedje*, a smithy: see *smith*.] The workshop of a smith, especially of a worker in iron; a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smiththe*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village *smithy* stands.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

smithy-coal (smith′i-kōl), *n.* A grade of small coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [Eng.]

smiting-line (smī′ting-līn), *n.* A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without its being necessary to send men aloft. [Eng.]

smitt (smit), *n.* Same as *smit*[1].

smitted† (smit′ed). An obsolete past participle of *smite*. *Imp. Dict.*

smitten (smit′n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *smite*, *v.*] Struck hard; afflicted; visited with some great disaster; suddenly or powerfully affected in body or mind: sometimes used in compounds, as fever-*smitten*, drought-*smitten*, love-*smitten*.

smittle (smit′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smittled*, ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smit*[1].] To infect. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit′l), *n.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infection. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit′l), *a.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infectious. [Prov. Eng.]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . . . Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxvi.

smittlish (smit′lish), *a.* [< *smittle* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *smittle*. [Local, Eng.]

smoak†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

smock (smok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *smok*, *smoc*, *smock*, < AS. *smoc* = Icel. *smokkr*, a smock, = OHG. *smoccho*, a smock; cf. OSw. *smog*, a round hole for the head; Icel. *smeygja* = Dan. *smöge*, slip off one's neck; from the verb, AS. *smēogan*, *smūgan* (pp. *smogen*), creep into (cf. E. dial. *smook*, draw on, as a glove or stocking), = Icel. *smjūga*, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = MHG. *smiegen*, cling or creep into, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, etc. Cf. *smug*[1], *smuggle*[1]. Hence *smicket*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A garment worn by women corresponding to the shirt worn by men; a chemise; a shift.

Oh ill starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 273.

Many of their women and children goe onely in their *smocks* and shirts. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

Thy *smock* of silke, both faire and white.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their apparell no other than linnen breeches; over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towell.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk, the men in clean white *smocks* or velveteen or fustian coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

II.† *a.* Belonging or relating to women; characteristic of women; female: common in old writers.

Sem. Good sir,
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male conspirator of you all.
Cet. Ay, at *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his *smock*-loyalty!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

smock (smok), *v. t.* [< *smock*, *n.*] 1. To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.

Tho' *smock'd*, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking*.

smock-face† (smok'fās), *n.* An effeminate face. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

smock-faced (smok'fāst), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; white-faced; pale-faced.

Young Endymion, your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 491.

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn by field-laborers over their other clothes: similar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this garment at its best is elaborately shirred or puckered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and red, and a *smock-frock*, is stretched between the trunks of some stunted willows. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

smocking (smok'ing), *n.* [< *smock* + *-ing*.] An ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-laborers. The lines, instead of being horizontal, form a honeycomb, the material being puckered diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with each little nest caught together by tiny bows of red and blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

smockless (smok'les), *a.* [ME. *smokles*; < *smock* + *-less*.] Having no smock; unclothed.

I hope it be nat your entente
That I *smokles* out of your paleys wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 819.

smock-linen (smok'lin″en), *n.* Strong linen from which smock-frocks are made, especially in England.

smock-mill (smok'mil), *n.* A form of windmill of which the mill-house is fixed and the cap only turns round as the wind varies. It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in the Netherlands for pumping.

smock-race (smok'rās), *n.* A race for which a smock is the prize.

Smock Races are commonly performed by the young country wenches, and so called because the prize is a holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

smock-racing (smok'rā″sing), *n.* The running of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

smokable (smō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-able*.] ★Capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr. *smoking*. [Formerly also *smoak*; < ME. *smoken*, *smokien* (pret. *smokede*); < AS. *smocian*, *smocigan* (= MD. *smoken*, *smooken*, D. *smoken* = MLG. *smoken*, LG. *smoken*, *smooken*, also *smōken* = G. *schmauchen*, dial. *schmochen* = Dan. *smöge*), smoke, reek; a secondary form, taking the place of the orig. strong verb *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke; perhaps related to Gr. σμύχειν, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. Ir. *much* = W. *mwg*, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To emit smoke; throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek; fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 94.

To him no temple stood
Or altar *smoked*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 493.

Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,
And all the crouded Table *smoaks* with meat.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told. Mistress Anne was "sent home again to her father for a season; whereat she *smoked*."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning. [Now only colloq.]—5. To permit the passage of smoke outward instead of drawing it upward; send out smoke for want of sufficient draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted, the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open door and windows, and to sit, as it were, in the open air.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth; use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, simply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from my society? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treatment; be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.

At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

Smoking salts. See *salt*1.

II. *trans.* 1. To apply smoke to; blacken with smoke; hang in smoke; medicate or dry by smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat; cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat previously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and hot one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior without over-drying the outside.

Smokyng the temple. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1423.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was *smoking* a musty room, comes me the prince.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

2. To affect in some way with smoke; especially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally with *out;* also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by smoke.

Are not these flies gone yet? Pray quit my house,
I'll *smoke* you *out* else. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits *out* of his nest.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), G. 3 b. (*Latham.*)

So the king arose, and went
To *smoke* the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; inhale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, enjoying the soft southern breeze.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive; perceive the meaning of; suspect. [Archaic.]

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
. . . you for the purse you cut
In Paul's at a sermon; I have *smoaked* you, ha!
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

It must be a very plausive invention that carries it; they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 30.

5†. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.

This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha, ha, ha! to him; to him, Petulant; *smoke* him.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder biting her lips, and playing with her fan. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their faces. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as, I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [Colloq.]

I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 139.

★**Smoked pearl.** See *pearl*.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoak*; < ME. *smoke*, < AS. *smoca* (rare), < *smeócan* (pret. *smeác*, pp. *smocen*), smoke, reek: see *smoke*, *v.* This form has taken the place of the more orig. noun, E. dial. *smeech*, < ME. *smech*, *smeke*, < AS. *smēc*, *smȳc*, umlaut forms of *smeác* (= D. *smook* = MLG. *smōk*, LG. *smook* = MHG. *smouch*, G. *schmauch*, G. dial. *schmoch* = Dan. *smög*), smoke, < *smeócan* (pp. *smocen*), smoke: see *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance during combustion: applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat, etc., together with the solid matter which is carried off in suspension with it, that expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*.

The hill obouen bigan to quake,
And tharof rase a ful grete reke,
Bot that was ful wele smell and *smeke*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Laud we the gods;
And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 477.

The *smoak* of juniper . . . is in great request with us at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.
Lurton, Anat. of Mel., p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mixture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam; vapor; watery exhalations; dust.

In vayne, mine eyes, in vaine you wast your teares,
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despaires.
Sir W. Raleigh, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, [p. 165.

Hence—3. Something unsubstantial; something ephemeral or transient: as, the affair ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like. [Colloq.]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning *smoke*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smoak*.
Petty, Polit. Survey of Ireland, p. 9.

A dry smoke, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe between the lips. [Colloq.]—**Like smoke**, very rapidly. [Slang.]

Taking money *like smoke*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 105.

London smoke, a dull-gray color.

smoke-arch (smōk'ärch), *n.* The smoke-box of a locomotive.

smoke-ball (smōk'bâl), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a spherical case filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used chiefly for purposes of concealment or for annoying an enemy's workmen in siege operations.—2. A ball, used in trap-shooting, which on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 504.

smoke-bell (smōk'bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gaslight, to keep the smoke from blackening the ceiling.

smoke-black (smōk'blak), *n.* Lampblack.

smoke-board (smōk'bōrd), *n.* A sliding or suspended board or plate placed before the upper part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

smoke-box (smōk'boks), *n.* A chamber in a steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the gases of combustion enter on their way to the smoke-stack.

smoke-brown (smōk'broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of thick smoke.

smoke-bush (smōk'bùsh), *n.* Same as *smoke-tree*.

smoke-condenser (smōk'kon-den″sèr), *n.* Same as *smoke-washer*.

smoke-consumer (smōk'kon-sū″mèr), *n.* An apparatus for consuming or burning all the smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming (smōk'kon-sū″ming), *a.* Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

smoke-dry (smōk′drī), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke*, *v. t.*, 1.

smoke-farthings† (smōk′fär″ᵺingz), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals*.

As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel*, Works, iv. 1079.

2. Same as *hearth-tax*.

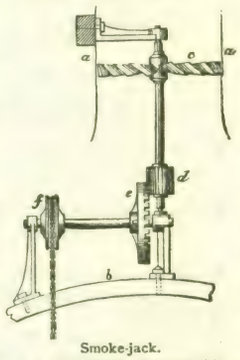
smoke-gray (smōk′grā), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

smoke-house (smōk′hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginian establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat. *Irving*, Crayon Papers, Ralph Ringwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

smoke-jack (smōk′-jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

a, *a*, the chimney, contracted in a circular form; *b*, strong bar placed over the fireplace, to support the jack; *c*, wheel with vanes radiating from its center, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer*. After his [Kind, p. 112.

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *stove-jack*.

smokeless (smōk′les), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-less*.] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

No noontide bell invites the country round;
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

I saw
On my left, through the beeches,
Thy palace, Goddess,
Smokeless, empty!
M. Arnold, The Strayed Reveller.

smokelessly (smōk′les-li), *adv.* Without smoke.

The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 357.

smokelessness (smōk′les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

smoke-money (smōk′mun″i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-painted (smōk′pān″ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

smoke-painting (smōk′pān″ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *kapnography*.

smoke-penny (smōk′pen″i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-pipe (smōk′pīp), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack*.

smoke-plant (smōk′plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree*.—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

smoke-quartz (smōk′kwârts), *n.* Smoky quartz. ★See *smoky*.

smoker (smō′kėr), *n.* [= D. *smoker* = G. *schmaucher;* as *smoke* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (*a*) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (*b*) One who smoke-dries meat. (*c*) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

2. See the quotation.

At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*. *Halliwell.*

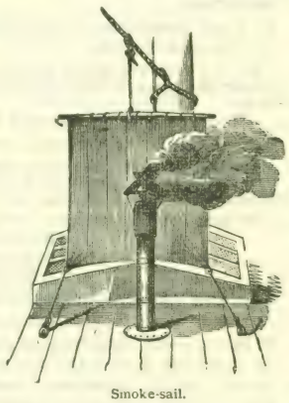
3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]

The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right. *The Engineer*, LXX. 56.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris:* so called from the shape of the bill, which looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey.]—**Smoker's cancer**, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—**Smoker's heart.** See *heart*.—**Smoker's patches**, a form of leucoplacia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

smoke-rocket (smōk′rok″ėt), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

smoke-sail (smōk′sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.



Smoke-sail.

smoke-shade (smōk′shād), *n.* A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

smoke-silver (smōk′sil″vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as ★a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

smoke-stack (smōk′stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

smoke-stone (smōk′stōn), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *cairngorm*.

smoke-tight (smōk′tīt), *a.* Impervious to ★smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree (smōk′trē), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Cotinus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a light



1, Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Cotinus Cotinus*); 2, the inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

feathery or cloud-like bunch of a green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young rustic (which see, under *fustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *scotino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's-sumac*.

smoke-washer (smōk′wosh″ėr), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

smokewood (smōk′wůd), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba:* so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

smokily (smō′ki-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

smokiness (smō′ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

smoking (smō′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking*-car; a *smoking*-saloon.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!"
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 69. (*Davies.*)

4†. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker*.

smoking (smō′king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 104.

smoking-cap (smō′king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

smoking-car (smō′king-kär), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

smoking-carriage (smō′king-kar″āj), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

smoking-duck (smō′king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana:* said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See cut under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott.* [British America.]

smoking-jacket (smō′king-jak″et), *n.* A jacket ★for wear while smoking.

smoking-lamp (smō′king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

smokingly (smō′king-li), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

The sudden dis-appearing of the Lord
Seem'd like to Powder fired on a boord,
When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

smoking-room (smō′king-röm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

smoky (smō′ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky;* < ME. *smoky;* < *smoke*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise
The glory of her coming days;
Be as the cloud that flecks the seas
Above her *smoky* argosies.
Bret Harte, San Francisco.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

Swich a reyne from hevene gan avale
That every maner woman that was there
Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 628.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

He is as tedious
As a tired horse, a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

Lowly sheds
With *smoky* rafters. *Milton*, Comus, l. 324.

7†. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoaky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the Muses, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. *Foote*, The Liar, i. 1.

I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*.
Cibber, Provoked Husband, ii.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—**Smoky bat**, *Molossus nasutus*, the South American monk-bat.—**Smoky pies**, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psilorhinus*.—**Smoky quartz**, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *cairngorm*.—**Smoky topaz**, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—**Smoky urine**, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—**Smoky wainscot**, *Leucania impura*, a British moth.—**Smoky wave**, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

smolder, smoulder (smōl′dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoolder;* < ME. *smolderen*, *smoldren*, < *smolder*, a stifling smoke: see *smolder*, *n.*, *smother*, *n.* Cf. LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, smolder, = D. *smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = G. dial. *schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The

form may have been influenced by Dan. *smuldre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 955.

The *smouldering* weed-heap by the garden burned.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 242.

Hence—**2.** To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We frequently find in the writings of the inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 103.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To suffocate; smother.

They preassed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stood in their way, and with their owne fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 9.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;
Some drink, good Glocester, or I die for drink.
Peele, Edward I.

2. To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones
The tender ivy-trails creep thinly.
Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *smolder*, a var. of *smorther*, a stifling smoke: see *smother*. Cf. *smolder*, *v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

Ac the smoke and the *smolder* [var. *smorthre*] that smyt in owre eyghen,
That is coueityse and vnkyndenesse that quencheth goddes mercy. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eies.
Gascoigne, Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute.

smolderingness, smoulderingness (smōl'dėring-nes), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [Rare.]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in pronunciation, and a smothered *smoulderingness* of disposition, seldom roused to open flame?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

smoldery†, smouldery†, *a.* [Also *smouldry*; < *smolder* + *-y*[1].] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stincking smoke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 13.

smolt[1] (smōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smelt*[2]. Cf. *smolt*[2].] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length. *Baird.*

smolt[2] (smōlt), *a.* [< ME. *smolt*, *smylt*, AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, clear, bright, serene.] Smooth and shining. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

smooch, *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

smoolder†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

smoor (smör), *v.* See *smore*[1].

smooth (smōᵺ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *smoothe*, ★*smothe*, also *smethe* (> E. dial. *smeeth*), < AS. *smōthe*, in earliest form *smōthi* (only in neg. *unsmōthe*, *unsmōthi*), usually with umlaut *smēthe*, ONorth. *smōthe*, usually with umlaut *smoethe*, smooth, = MLG. *smōde*, LG. *smode*, *smoede*, also *smoe*, also MLG. *smōdich*, LG. *smödig*, smooth, malleable, ductile; related to MD. *smedigh*, *smijdigh*, D. *smijdig* = MLG. *smidich*, LG. *smidig*, malleable, = MHG. *gesmīdic*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, ductile, smooth, = Sw. Dan. *smidig*, pliable; to OHG. *gesmidi*, *gesmīda*, metal, MHG. *gesmīde*, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. *geschmeide*, ornaments; and ult. to E. *smith*: see *smith*. The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smīdh* = Sw. *smide*, smiths' work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. **smeithan* (pret. **smaith*, pp. **smithans*) = AS. **smīthan* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smida* (pret. *smed*, pp. *smiden*), smooth. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged,' 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidesjern* = Dan. *smedejern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. √ *smi*, work in metals, forge: see *smith*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,
And *smethe* and clere als crystale.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 6349.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton*, P. L., i. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

2. Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

3. Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you go on.
M. Harland, Common Sense in the Household, p. 183.

4. Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmonicall, not onely by strayned tunes, as those of Musick, but also by choise of *smoothe* words. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

He writt not a *smooth* verse, but a great deal of sense.
Aubrey, Lives (Lucius Carey).

Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

5. Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times. *Milton.*

6. In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough: as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—**7.** Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheedling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine enemy. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* soeuer his lookes were, there was a diuell in his bosome.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 36.

Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth* things, prophesy deceits. Isa. xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues
They bring *smooth* comforts false.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 40.

9. Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as, a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to-day.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 50.

10. Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as, *smooth* sailing; *smooth* driving.—**11.** Gentle; mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet
Face of the curled streams.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

12. Free from astringency, tartness, or any stinging or titillating character; soft to the nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—**13.** In *zoöl.*, not rough, as an unsculptured surface, or one without visible elevations (as granules, points, papillæ, and nodes) or impressions (as striæ, punctures, and foveæ), though it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute scales.—**14.** In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous* (that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous* (that is, not pubescent): the former is the more correct sense. *Gray.*—**Smooth alder.** See *alder*, 1.—**Smooth blenny,** the shanny.—**Smooth calf, fiber, file.** See the nouns.—**Smooth full.** Same as *rap-full*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.—**Smooth hound,** a kind of shark, *Cynias canis*, with the skin less shagreened than usual.—**Smooth lungwort.** See *lungwort*.—**Smooth muscle,** a non-striated muscle.—**Smooth painting,** in *stained-glass work*, painting in which the color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished from *stippling* and *smeared work*.—**Smooth scales,** in *herpet.*, specifically, flat, keelless or ecarinate scales, as of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is characteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled scales on most of the body, from which the smooth scales of other ophidians are distinguished.—**Smooth snake, sole, sumac, tare, winterberry,** etc. See the nouns. [*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leafed, *smooth*-skinned, *smooth*-swarded.]—**Syn. 1.** Plain, level, polished.—**5.** Voluble, fluent.—**7.** Oily.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of smoothing. [Colloq.]

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; a smooth place. [Chiefly colloq.]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.
Gen. xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea, and form a *smooth* for the boat.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 125.

3. Specifically, a field or plat of grass. [U. S.]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for greens. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

★**smooth** (smōᵺ), *v.* [Also *smoothe*; < ME. *smoothen*, *smothen*, *smothien*, *smethien*, < AS. *smēthian* (= LG. *smœden*), < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her eith'r ende *ysmoothed* is to have,
And cubital let make her longitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

2. To free from obstruction; make easy; remove, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Hee counts it not profanenesse to bee polisht with humane reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schooledivinitie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 322.

3. To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smoothes* her charming tones.
Milton, P. L., v. 629.

4. To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 240.

5. To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

6. To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that *smooth* their tongues. Jer. xxiii. 31 (margin).

7†. To utter agreeably; hence, to free from blame; exonerate. [Poetical.]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 97.

8. To modify (a given series of values) so as to remove irregularities.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.
The Field, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses, an. 1586.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 48.

smooth-bore (smōᵺ'bōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Fort Sumter, on its part, was a scarcely completed work, dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small caliber. *The Century*, XXXV. 711.

II. *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled gun*.

smooth-bored (smōᵺ'bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a gun or the gun itself.

smooth-browed (smōᵺ'broud), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

smooth-chinned (smōᵺ'chind), *a.* Having a smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinn'd* courtiers are abroad.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

smooth-dab (smōᵺ'dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-dittied (smōᵺ'dit″id), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing melody. [Rare.]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

smoothe, *v.* See *smooth*.

smoothen (smō'ᵺn), *v. t.* [< *smooth* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth; smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

Language that goes as easy as a glove
O'er good and evil *smoothens* both to one.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 43.

smoother[1] (smō'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *smooth* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smooths.

Scalds, a word which denotes "*smoothers* and polishers of language." *Bp. Percy*, On Ancient Minstrels.

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

3. In *printing*, a tape used in a cylinder-press to hold the sheets in position against the cylinder.—**4.** (*a*) A wheel used in glass-cutting to polish the faces of the grooves or cuts already made by another wheel: the smoother is usu-

ally of stone. (*b*) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts.

smother[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother*.

smooth-faced (smöᵺ′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—2. Having a smooth face; beardless.—3. Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* wooers say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

Smooth-faced, drawling, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

smooth-grained (smöᵺ′grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 630.

smoothing-box (smö′ᵺing-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encyc. Dict.*

Smoothing-boxes, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 76.

smoothing-iron (smö′ᵺing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons;* hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron*, *sad-iron*, and *goose*, *n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

smoothing-mill (smö′ᵺing-mil), *n.* In *gem-* and *glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and beveling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

smoothing-plane (smö′ᵺing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane*[2], 1.

smoothing-stone (smö′ᵺing-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight.*

smoothly (smöᵺ′li), *adv.* [< ME. *smetheliche;* < *smooth* + *-ly*[2].] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth*.

smoothness (smöᵺ′nes), *n.* [< ME. *smethnes*, < AS. *smēthnys*, < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothnesse* of your words and sillables running vpon feete of sundrie quantities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

I want *smoothness*
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime
I never knew.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hee distinguishes not betwixt faire and double-dealing, and suspects all *smoothnesse* for the dresse of knauerie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell.*

smooth-paced (smöᵺ′pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobling Prose.
Prior, Alma, iii.

smooth-sayer (smöᵺ′sā″ėr), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [Rare.]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

smooth-scaled (smöᵺ′skāld), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or ecarinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

smooth-shod (smöᵺ′shod), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with cogs, calks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough-shod* or *sharp-shod*.

smoothsides (smöᵺ′sīdz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-spoken (smöᵺ′spō″kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

smooth-tongued (smöᵺ′tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smooth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

smooth-winged (smöᵺ′wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: specifically noting swallows which have not the peculiar serration of the outer primary of such genera as *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*.

smore[1] (smōr), *v.* [Also *smoor;* < ME. *smoren*, < AS. *smorian*, smother stifle, suffocate (= MD. MLG. *smoren*, smother, stifle, stew, > G. *schmoren*, stew, swelter); prob. < **smor* (= MD. *smoor*), a suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *smolder*.] I. *trans.* To smother; suffocate. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All suld be *smored* with-outen dout,
Warne tha hevens ay moved obout.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and styfled them. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

Manie gentillman did with him byd,
Whos prais sould not be *smored*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 226).

Itt suld nocht be hid, nor obscurit;
It suld nocht be throung down, nor *smurit*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

II. *intrans.* To smother; be suffocated. [Scotch.]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman *smoor'd*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

smore[2] (smōr), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *smear*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smorendo (smō-ren′dō). [It., ppr. of *smorire*, die away, grow pale, < L. *ex*, out, + *mori*, die: see *mort*[1]. Cf. *morendo*.] Same as *morendo*.

smorzando (smōr-tzän′dō). [< It. *smorzando*, ppr. of *smorzare*, extinguish, put out, die out.] In *music*, same as *morendo*.

smot†. An obsolete preterit of *smite*.

smote (smōt). Preterit of *smite*.

smoterlich†, *a.* [ME., < *smoteren* (in comp. *bismotered*, pp., smutted, dirtied) (cf. MD. *smoderen*, D. *smodderen*, smut, soil: see *smut*) + *-lich*, E. *-ly*[1].] Smutty; dirty.

And eek for she was somdel *smoterlich*,
She was as digne as water in a dich.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 43.

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smorther*, *smorthur*, a suffocating vapor; with formative *-ther*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffocate: see *smore*[1].] 1. That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (*a*) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother;*
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 299.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the cinders of a volcano.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vii.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a *smother* of foam.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

(*b*) Smoldering; slow combustion. (*c*) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect *smother* of letters and papers. 2. The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon*, Suspicion (ed. 1887).

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smothren*, *smortheren*, *smorthren*, *smeorthren*, *smorther*, suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *n.* In the sense 'daub or smear,' regarded by some as due to ME. *bismotered*, bedaubed: see *smoterlich*.] I. *trans.* 1. To suffocate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .
Untimely *smother'd* in their dusky graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost *smothered* by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 27.

The helpless traveller . . . *smothered* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by covering, overlaying, or otherwise excluding the air: as, to *smother* a fire with ashes.—3. Hence, figuratively and generally, to reduce to a low degree of vigor or activity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; cover up; conceal; hide: as, the committee's report was *smothered*.

Sextus Tarquinius, . . . *smothering* his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.
Shak., Lucrece, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there 's something I don't see yet, something that 's *smother'd* under all this Raillery.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

4. In *cookery*, to cook in a close dish: as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.—5. To daub or smear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Smothered mate.** See *mate*[3].—**To smother up**, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
To *smother up* his beauty. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 223.

=**Syn.** 1. *Smother*, *Choke*, *Strangle*, *Throttle*, *Stifle*, *Suffocate*. To *smother*, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To *choke* is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To *strangle* is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. *Throttle* is the same as *strangle*, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. *Suffocate* and *stifle* are essentially the same, except that *stifle* is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suffocated.—2. To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close covering or wrapping, or the like.—3. Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume *smortherting* so was,
The Abbay it toke, sore gan it enbras.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

What fenny trash maintains the *smoth'ring* fires
Of his desires! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or decline, by suppression or concealment; be stifled; be suppressed or concealed.

Which [zeal] may lie *smothering* for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadfull flame. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

smotheration (smuᵺ-ėr-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *smother* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—2. A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [New Eng. in both senses.]

smother-fly (smuᵺ′ėr-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, liii.

smotheriness (smuᵺ′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being smothery.

smotheringly (smuᵺ′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

smother-kiln (smuᵺ′ėr-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blackening pottery in firing.

smothery (smuᵺ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *smother* + *-y*[1].] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a *smothery* atmosphere.

What, dullard? we and you in *smothery* chafe,
Babes, baldheads, stumbled thus far into Zin
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

smouch[1] (smöch or smouch), *v.* and *n.* [A var. of *smutch.*] Same as *smutch*.

smouch[2] (smouch), *v.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *smack*[2].] To kiss; buss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What kissing and bussing, what *smouching* & slabbering one of another! *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses, i. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather
Shee and I might *smouch* together.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 40).

smouch[2] (smouch), *n.* [< *smouch*[2], *v.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a *smouch*.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

smouch[3] (smouch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A low-crowned hat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smouch[4] (smouch), *v. t.* [Prob. ult. < AS. *smeógan*, creep, etc.: see *smock*.] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; chouse; gouge. [Colloq., U. S.]

The rest of it was *smouched* from House's Atlantic paper. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 49.

Smouch[5] (smouch), *n.* [< D. "*Smous*, *Smousje*, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named *Moses*, they pronounce this name *Mousyee*, or according to the Dutch spelling, *Mousje*" (Sewel).] A Jew. [Cant.]

I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.
Johnston, Chrysal, i. 228. (*Davies.*)

smouched (smöcht or smoucht), *a.* [< *smouch*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *smutch*.] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

smoulder, smoulderingness, etc. See *smolder*, etc.

Smouse (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch*[5].

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the *Smouse!* *C. Macklin*, Man of the World, ii. 1.

smout (smout), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. *Halliwell.*

smout (smout), *n.* [< *smout*, *v.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offices. [Printers' slang, Eng.]

smuckle (smuk′l), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *smuggle*[1].

smucklert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler*. *Sewel.*

smudge[1] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Early mod. E. also *smoodge;*

< ME. *smogen*, soil; a var. of *smutch*.] 1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoke. [Prov. Eng.]

Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't
Than only to be *smudg'd* and grim'd with soot.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

2†. To smoke or cure, as herring.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and *smudging* it [the herring] (marchant- and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-worke thousands.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

★ **smudge**[1] (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch:* see *smudge*[1], *v.*] 1. A spot; stain; smear.

Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague *smudges*, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it.
Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 67.

Sometimes a page bearing a special *smudge*, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

2. The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge*[1], confused with *smother*.] 1. To stifle; smother. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to *smudge* a tent so as to drive away insects. [U. S.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *n.* [See *smudge*[2], *v.*] 1. A suffocating smoke.

I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or *smudge* as it choose.
W. Mason, To Gray. (Correspondence of Gray and [Mason, cxv.)

2. A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers* [Mrs. C. M. Kirkland], Forest Life.

smudger (smuj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life.
H. Pratt, quoted in The Academy, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 269.

smudgy[1] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a *smudgy* shop.

I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously *smudgy* letterpress.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 91.

smudgy[2] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a *smudgy* fire.

For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other *smudgy* lamps were added.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 267.

2. Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as smothery. *Halliwell.*

smug[1] (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoog;* for **smuck*, < MLG. LG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmuc*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smiegen* = AS. *smeógan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment): see *smock*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

A beggar, that was used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 49.

Oh, that *smug* old Woman! there's no enduring her Affectation of Youth. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Stinking and savoury, *smug* and gruff.
Browning, Holy-Cross Day.

2. Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

That trim and *smug* saying.
Annotations on Glanville (1682), p. 184. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation, . . . are absent-minded, and seem often offended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their class-mates. *The Lancet*, 1889, II. 471.

smug[1] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [< *smug*[1], *a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with *up*.

Smug up your beetle-brows, none look grimly.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *smugs* himself *up*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 518.

smug[2] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] 1. To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.]

I shouldn't mind his licking me; I'd *smug* his money and get his halfpence or somethink.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 568.

2. To hush up. [Slang.]

She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised.
Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

smug[3]† (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge*[1]), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (Halliwell).] A smith.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
Besmoaked with sea-cole fire.
Rowland, Knave of Clubs (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

I must now
A golden handle make for my wife's fann.
Worke, my fine *Smugges*. *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

smug-boat (smug'bōt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

smug-faced (smug'fāst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. *J. Baillie.*

smuggle[1] (smug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckle* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, smuggle (cf. D. *smuigen*, eat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in hugger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smöge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smyg*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, penetrating, *smugligr*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in Icel. *smjūga* (pret. *smō*, mod. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smjuga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smyga*, sneak, smuggle), = AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, ply, get into: see *smock*, *smug*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
And Amor Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea. *Crabbe.*

2. To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to *smuggle* something out of the way.

II. *intrans.* To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce.*

smuggle[2] (smug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle*[1].] To cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. [*Smuggles* and kisses it.]
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

smuggler (smug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smuggler;* also *smuckler;* = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smuggeier* = D. *smokkelaar;* as *smuggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

smugly (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

A Sunday face,
Too *smugly* proper for a world of sin.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

smugness (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly *Smugness* whilst she is ready to drop in pieces.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

smuly (smū'li), *a.* [Perhaps for **smooly*, a contracted form of **smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smur (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr;* prob. a contr. of *smother;* or < *smoor*, *smore*, stifle: see *smore*[1].] Fine rain. [Scotch.]

Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a *smurr* came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses.
W. Black, House-boat, vi.

smur (smur), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr;* < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

smurcht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

smurry (smur'i), *a.* [< *smur* + *-y*[1].] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotch.]

The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this *smurry* afternoon. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

★ **smut** (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit*[1], < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ME. *bismotered*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge*[1]: see *smudge*[1].] 1. A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly *smuts*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

2. Obscene or filthy language.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut*, though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison*, The Lover, No. 39.

3. A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilaginaceæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (*a*) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago avenæ*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (*b*) the *stinking smut* (called *bunt* in England), which shows only when the kernel is broken open, the usual contents being found to be replaced by a black unctuous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with reticulate spores, and *T. fœtens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of wheat known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent States, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a hot-water solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. Zeæ* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. panici-glauca*, of *Chætochloa glauca;* *Cintractia caricis*, of many species of *Carex;* etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize-smut*, *bunt*[4], *bunt-ear*.

4. Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also ★ called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

smut (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [< *smut*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud *smutted* with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

2. To affect with the disease called smut; mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

3. Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.
Dr. H. More.

4. To make obscene.

Here one gay shew and costly habit tries, . . .
Another *smuts* his scene.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather smut; be converted into smut.

White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To give off smut; crock.

smut-ball (smut'bâl), *n.* 1. A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—2. A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon;* a puffball.

smutch (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q.v.); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smotsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smotzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smit*[1], *smite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 121.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

smutch (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.): see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no *smutch*
From thy coarser garments touch.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

A broad gray *smouch* on each side.
W. H. Dall, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 293.

smutchin† (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **smitchin* (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*[1], dust, etc.: see *smitch*[1], *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 7.

smutchy (smuch'i), *a.* [< *smutch* + *-y*[1].] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and *smutchy* effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

smut-fungus (smut'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

smuth (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut*.] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

smut-machine (smut'ma-shēn″), *n.* A smut-mill.

smut-mill (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat; a smutter. It first cleans the wheat by means of shaking screens. The wheat then passes through a blast called an *aspirator*, which breaks off and tears apart the balls of fungus and blows them away. It then enters the smutter or cleaning cylinder, which brushes off the fungus clinging to the grains, when it is carried to a second aspirator and then to a final cleaning cylinder to be polished.

Smutsia (smut'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manididæ*, containing the East African *S. temmincki*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

smuttied (smut'id), *a.* [< *smutty* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

smuttily (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner. (*a*) Blackly; smokily; foully. (*b*) With obscene language.

smuttiness (smut'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (*a*) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (*b*) Obsceneness of language.

smutty (smut'i), *a.* [< *smut* + *-y*[1]. Cf. D. *smoddig*, *smodsig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the *smutty* Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a *smutty*, clouted, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

Smutty coot, the black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. See cut under *Œdemia*. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

smutty-nosed (smut'i-nōzd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (*a*) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Priofinus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (*b*) a dark-colored variety of the Canada jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumules.

Smyrniot, Smyrniote (smėr'ni-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< NGr. Σμυρνιώτης, < Gr. Σμύρνα, Σμύρνη, L. *Smyrna*, Smyrna (see def.).] I. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

Smyrnium (smėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smyrnion*, *zmyrnium*, < Gr. σμυρνίον, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < σμύρνα, Ionic σμύρνη, var. of μύρρα, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Smyrnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets, and by fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening, and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The seven species are natives of the Mediterranean region, the Orient, western Europe, and the Canary Islands. *S. Olusatrum*, the best-known species, is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

smytet†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

smyterie, smytrie (smīt'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. **smitery*, < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smit*[1], *smitch*[1].] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

smyth†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

Sn. In *chem.*, the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*).

snabble (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of **snapple*, freq. of *snap*.] I. *trans.* To rifle; plunder; kill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide jist at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks *snabbling* in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 612.

snabby (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Scotch.]

snack (snak), *v.* [< ME. *snakken* (also assibilated *snacchen*, *snecchen*, > E. *snatch*), snatch, = MD. *snacken*, snatch, snap, also as D. *snakken*, gasp, sob, desire, long for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, chatter, cackle, bark, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *schnakken*, chatter; prob. ult., like *snap*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To snatch. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins.*—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty. *Smith*, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), i. 85. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me *snack*; I han't met with a bubble since Christmas.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 2.

snack (snak), *n.* [< *snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins.*—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a *snack* myself.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things: used especially in the phrase *to go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And last he whispers, "Do; and we *go snacks*."
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 66.

snacket† (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

snacot (snak'ot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syngnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. fuscus*. See cuts under *pipe-fish*.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and *snaffles*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

snaffle (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [< *snaffle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

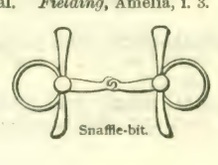
For hitherto slie writers wilie wits,
Which haue engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Haue been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 395.

2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—**Snaffling lay**, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clutching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the *snaffling lay* at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budge rascal. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To speak through the nose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**snaffle-bit** (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain slender jointed bit for a horse.


Snaffle-bit.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string,
And in hir left a *snaffle Bit* or brake,
Bebost with gold, and many a gingling ring.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

★**snag**[1] (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*[2], *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of litle *snags*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 23.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

Snag is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the *snag*."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest [trees], after being cast down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called *snags* or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet
Except their *Snaggs* are black as Jett.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See cut under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tynes" or "*snags*."
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

8. *pl.* The fruit of the snag-bush.

snag[1] (snag), *v. t.* [< *snag*[1], *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to *snag* a fish-hook; to *snag* a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mind, anchored in error, might *snag* the slow-moving current of society.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 38.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in *snagging* the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

snag[2] (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, whittle, *snaigh*, *snaidh*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*[1].] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and *snagged* at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

snag[3] (snag), *n.* [< ME. *snegge* = MLG. *snigge*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

snag-boat (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Simmonds.* [U. S.]

snag-bush (snag'bůsh), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa*: so called from its snaggy branches. See cut under *sloe*.

snag-chamber (snag'chām″bėr), *n.* A watertight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

snagged (snag'ed), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks.
Dr. H. More. (*Imp. Dict.*)

snagger (snag'ėr), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliwell.*

snaggle (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snaggling*. [Freq. of *snag*[2]; perhaps in this sense partly due to *nag*[1].] To nibble.

snaggle-tooth (snag'l-tōth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaggle-toothed (snag'l-tōtht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.

snaggy (snag'i), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of snags. (*a*) Knotty; having jags or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick.

His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

(*b*) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into *snaggy* lakes at last.
J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, xii.

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened *snaggy* shapes protruding above the water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

3. Ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

An' I wur down i' tha mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all, Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' shaäky, an' poonch'd my 'and wi' the hawl. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xiv.

snag-tooth (snag'töth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggle-tooth.

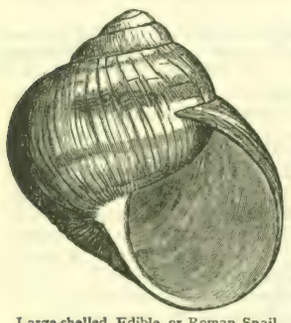
How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 253. (*Nares.*)

Projecting canines or *snag teeth* are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.
Amer. Anthrop., III. 316.

snail (snāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle;* dial. *snile;* < ME. *snaile, snayle, snile, snyle, snele,* < AS. **snægel, snægl, snegel, snegl* = MLG. *sneil*, LG. *snagel* = MHG. *snegel, sneggel, snäggel*, G. dial. *schnegel* = Icel. *snigill* = Dan. *snegl* = Sw. *snigel*, a snail, lit. 'a small creeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by *snag*[3], from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snag*[3], *snake*.] **1.** One of many small gastropods.

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.
MS. Linc. Med., f. 284. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) A member of the family *Helicidæ* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidæ*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (*b*) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (*c*) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limneid. See *Limnæidæ*. (*d*) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidæ;* a salt-water snail.


Large-shelled, Edible, or Roman Snail (*Helix pomatia*), natural size.

Hence—**2.** A slow, lazy, stupid person.

Thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a litylle Hous.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.

4†. *Milit.*, a protective shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—**5.** A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—**6.** In *anat.*, the cochlea of the ear.—**7.** *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—**Aquatic snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—**Bristly snail**, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in waste places in the British Isles.—**Brown snail.** (*a*) The garden or girdled snail. (*b*) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—**Carnivorous snails**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Common snail**, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for diseases of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [Eng.]—**Edible snail**, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—**Fresh-water snails**, the *Limnæidæ*.—**Garden-snail**, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybridus*), common in England.—**Gibbs's snail**, *Helix carthusiana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England: discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—**Girdled snail**, the garden-snail.—**Gulfweed-snails**, the *Litiopidæ*.—**Heath snail.** See *heath-snail*.—**Kentish snail**, *Helix cantiana*.—**Large-shelled snail**, the edible Roman snail.—**Marine snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—**Ocean snails**, the violet-snails or *Ianthinidæ*.—**Open snail**, *Helix* (*Zonites*) *umbilicata*, abundant in rocky places in England.—**Periwinkle-snail**, a pulmonate gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut under *Amphibola*.—**Pheasant-snail**, a pheasant-shell.—**Pygmy snail**, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—**Roman snail**, the edible snail.—**Salt-water snail**, one of numerous marine gastropods whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Neverita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—**Shell-less snail.** Same as *slug*[2], 1.—**Silky snail**, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—**Snail's gallop**, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

Snail's pace, a very slow pace.—**Snakeskin-snail**, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solariopsis*.—**Toothed snails**, those *Helicidæ* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—**White snail.** (*a*) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [Eng.] (*b*) A snail-bore: an oystermen's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—**Zoned snail**, *Helix virgata*, prodigiously numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail, ear-snail, glass-snail, pond-snail, river-snail, sea-snail, shrub-snail, stone-snail, violet-snail.*)

snail (snāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle;* = Dan. *snegle;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [Rare.]

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old hagge. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 689.

II. *trans.* To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [Rare.]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,
Snailing their hollow entries so a-sloap
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

snail-bore (snāl'bōr), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [Local, U. S.]

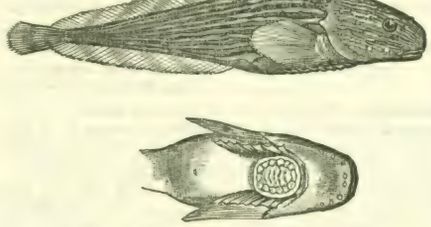
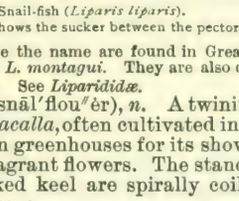
snail-borer (snāl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A snail-bore.

snail-clover (snāl'klō″vėr), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so called from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *snails, snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.

snailery (snāl'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snaileries* (-iz). [< *snail* + *-ery.*] A place where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market. *St. James's Gazette*, May 28, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snail-fish (snāl'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis:* so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. liparis* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparididæ*.



Snail-fish (*Liparis liparis*).
(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

snail-flower (snāl'flou″ėr), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropical gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

snail-like (snāl'līk), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paced.

snail-pace (snāl'pās), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop, snail's pace*, under *snail*.

snail-paced (snāl'pāst), *a.* Snail-like in pace or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.

snail-park (snāl'pärk), *n.* A place for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping*, III. 223.

snail-plant (snāl'plant), *n.* Snail-clover, particularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

'snails† (snālz), *interj.* An old minced oath, an abbreviation of *his* (Christ's) *nails* (with which he was nailed to the cross).

'Snails, I'm almost starved with love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

snail-shell (snāl'shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

snail-slow (snāl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 47.

snail-trefoil (snāl'trē″foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

snail-water (snāl'wâ″tėr), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your skill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats, Aqua mirabilis, and *Snayl water*. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

Snail-water . . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 234.

snail-wheel (snāl'hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge cut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in such a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes which the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight*.


Snail-wheel.

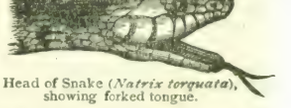
snaily (snā'li), *a.* [< *snail* + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban
Him that these dials against walls began,
Whose *snaily* motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.
Drayton, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.

★ **snake** (snāk), *n.* [< ME. *snake*, < AS. *snaca* (perhaps orig. *snāca*) (L. *scorpio*) = Icel. *snākr, snōkr* = Sw. *snok* = Dan. *snog* = MD. MLG. *snake*, a snake; lit. 'creeper,' derived, like the related *snag*[3] and *snail*, from the verb seen in AS. *snīcan* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, crawl: see *sneak*. Cf. Skt. *nāga*, a serpent. Cf. *reptile* and *serpent*, also from verbs meaning 'creep.'] **1.** A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order *Ophidia*. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling *snake*
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 130.

2. Specifically, the common British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ:* distinguished from the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed snake*, in distinction from the *smooth snake* (*Coronella lævis*).


Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*), showing forked tongue.

3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the Aberdeen *snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a glass-*snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and cuts under *amphisbæna, blindworm, dart-snake, glass-snake, scheltopusik*, and *serpentiform*.—**4.** A snake-like amphibian: as, the Congo *snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—**5.** A person having the character attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.

If thou seest
They look like men of worth and state, and carry
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,
Admit 'em; but no *snakes* to poison us
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

6†. In the seventeenth century, a long curl attached to the wig behind.—**7.** The stem of a narghile.—**8.** See *snake-box*.—**9.** A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. [Colloq.]—**Aberdeen snake.** See def. 3.—**Austrian snake**, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella lævis*, also called *smooth snake*.—**Black and white ringed snake.** See *Vermicella*.—**Black snake.** See *black-snake* and *Scotophis*.—**Brown snake**, *Haldea striatula* of the southern United States.—**Cleopatra's snake**, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or, more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—**Coach-whip-snake** *Bascanion* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—**Common snake.** See def. 2. [British.]—**Congo snakes**, the family *Amphiumidæ*. See def. 4.—**Dwarf snake.** See *dwarf*.—**Egg-snake**, one of the king-snakes, *Ophibolus sayi*.—**Gopher-snake.** Same as *gopher*, 4.—**Grass-snake.** (*a*) Same as *ringed snake*. (*b*) Same as *green-snake*. (*c*) Same as *garter-snake*.—**Green snake.** See *green-snake*.—**Harlequin snake.** See *harlequin*.—**Hog-nosed snake.** See *hognose-snake* and *Heterodon*.—**Hooded snake.** See *hooded*.—**House-snake.** Same as *chain-snake*.—**Indigo snake**, the gopher-snake.—**Innocuous snakes**, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character; *Innocua*.—**King snake.** (*a*) See *king-snake*. (*b*) The harlequin snake.—**Large-scaled snake**, *Hoplo-*

cephalus superbus.—**Lightning snake,** the thunder-and-lightning snake.—**Lizard-snake,** an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutænia sirtalis.* See cut under *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Nocuous snakes,** venomous snakes; *Nocua.*—**Orange-bellied snake,** *Pseudechis australis.*—**Prairie-snake,** one of the whip-snakes, *Masticophis flavigularis.*—**Red-bellied snake,** the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura.* See *Farancia.* Also called *wampum-snake.*—**Riband-snake.** Same as *ribbon-snake.*—**Ringed snake,** the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix.* Also called *grass-snake.* See cut under *Tropidonotus.*—**Ring-necked snake,** *Diadophis punctatus.* See *ring-necked.*—**Russelian snake,** *Daboia russelli.* See cut under *daboya.*—**Scarlet snake.** (*a*) *Rhinostoma coccinea,* of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (*b*) See *scarlet.*—**Scarlet-spotted snake,** *Brachysoma diadema.*—**Sea-snake.** See *sea-serpent,* 2, and *Hydrophidæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Smooth snake,** *Coronella lævis,* the Austrian snake.—**Snake in the grass,** an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—**Snake pipe-fish,** the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion,* of British waters. *Couch.*—**Spectacled snake,** the true cobra, *Naja tripudians,* and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello.*—**Spotted-neck snake,** the North American *Storeria dekayi,* a harmless colubrine serpent.—**Striped snake,** a garter-snake. See *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Swift garter-snake,** *Eutænia saurita,* the ribbon-snake.—**Thunder-snake, thunder-and-lightning snake,** one of different species of *Ophibolus,* especially *O. getulus,* the king- or chain-snake, and *O. eximius,* the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—**Tortoise-headed snake,** a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*—**To see snakes, to have snakes in one's boots,** to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—**Venomous snakes,** any poisonous or nocuous serpents. See the explanation under *serpent.*—**Wampum-snake.** Same as *red-bellied snake.* (See also *blind-snake, blowing-snake, bull-snake, carpet-snake, chain-snake, chicken-snake, coral-snake, corn-snake, dart-snake, desert-snake, fetish-snake, garter-snake, glass-snake, ground-snake, hog-snake, hoop-snake, horn-snake, milk-snake, pilot-snake, pine-snake, rat-snake, ribbon-snake, rock-snake, sand-snake, siva-snake, tree-snake, water-snake, whip-snake, worm-snake.*)

snake (snāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaked,* ppr. *snaking.* [< *snake, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

> Anon vpon the flowry Plains he looks,
> Laced about with *snaking* siluer brooks.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> An arrow *snakes* when it slips under the grass.
> *M. and W. Thompson,* Archery, p. 54.

> Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake.* *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc., III. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk: used generally with *out* or *along.* [U. S.]

> Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully *snaked.*
> *Philadelphia Press,* No. 2810, p. 4 (1883).

> After mining, the log is easily *snaked out* of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 265.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (*b*) To wind small stuff, as marline or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (*c*) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

snake-bird (snāk'bėrd), *n.* 1. A totipalmate natatorial bird of the family *Plotidæ* and genus *Plotus:* so called from the long, slender, snaky neck; a snake-neck; an anhinga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *anhinga.*—2. The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla:* so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck.* [Eng.]

snake-boat (snāk'bōt), *n.* Same as *pambanmanche.*

snake-box (snāk'boks), *n.* A faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

snake-buzzard (snāk'buz″ärd), *n.* The short-toed eagle, *Circaëtus gallicus.* See *Circaëtus,* and description under *short-toed.* See also cut in next column.

snake-cane (snāk'kān), *n.* A palm, *Kunthia montana,* of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

snake-charmer (snāk'chär″mėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-charmer.*

snake-charming (snāk'chär″ming), *n.* Same as *serpent-charming.*

snake-coralline (snāk'kor″a-lin), *n.* A chilostomatous polyzoan, *Actea anguina.*



Snake-buzzard (*Circaëtus gallicus*).

snake-crane (snāk'krān), *n.* The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Cariama cristata.* See cut under *seriema.*

snake-cucumber (snāk'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* See *cucumber.*

snake-doctor (snāk'dok″tọr), *n.* 1. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—2. A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-hawk. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder.*

snake-eater (snāk'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-eater.*

snake-eel (snāk'ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ophichthyidæ;* especially, *Oxystomus serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

snake-feeder (snāk'fē″dėr), *n.* 1. Same as *snake-doctor,* 1. [Ohio.]—2. Same as *snake-doctor,* 2.

snake-fence (snāk'fens), *n.* See *snake fence,* under *fence.*

snake-fern (snāk'fėrn), *n.* The hart's-tongue ★fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium.*

snake-fish (snāk'fish), *n.* 1. A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fœtens.*—2. The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens:* more fully called *red snake-fish.* See *Cepolidæ.*—3. The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus.*

snake-fly (snāk'flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidæ;* a camel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopsis.*

snake-gourd (snāk'gōrd), *n.* See *gourd.*

snakehead (snāk'hed), *n.* 1. Same as *snake's-head,* 1.—2. A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra,* used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone.*—3. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ.*—4. A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamata,* having a large flat carapace and flat, pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelyidæ.*—5. The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head.* [U. S.]

snake-headed (snāk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snake-head,* 4.

snake-killer (snāk'kil″ėr), *n.* 1. The ground-cuckoo or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus.* See cut under *chaparral-cock.* [Western U. S.]—2. The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird.*

snake-leaves (snāk'lēvz), *n.* Same as *snake-fern.*

snakelet (snāk'let), *n.* [< *snake* + *-let.*] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 167.

snake-line (snāk'līn), *n.* Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

snake-lizard (snāk'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamæsaura anguina,* of South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia,* popularly mistaken for and called *snakes.* The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguis*), the scheltopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphisbænians. See *snake, n.,* 3, and cuts under *blindworm, glass-snake,* and *scheltopusik.*

snake-locked (snāk'lokt), *a.* Having snaky locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked* Medusa; the *snake-locked* anemone, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata.*

snake-moss (snāk'môs), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum. Imp. Dict.*

snakemouth (snāk'mouth), *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophioglossoides.*

snakeneck (snāk'nek), *n.* A snaky-necked bird; the snake-bird.

> There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus leveillanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy,* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

snakenut, snakenut-tree (snāk'nut, -trē), *n.* See *Ophiocaryon.*

snake-piece (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *pointer,* 3.

snakepipe (snāk'pīp), *n.* A species of *Equisetum,* especially *E. arvense.*

snake-proof† (snāk'pröf), *a.* Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy or malice. [Rare.]

> I am *snake-proof;* and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogsheads of vinegar-railings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.
> *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

snake-rat (snāk'rat), *n.* The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus.* A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat,* or *roof-rat, Mus tectorum.* It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. decumanus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* ★by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridæ.*

snakeroot (snāk'röt), *n.* [< *snake* + *root*[1].] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root.*—**Black snakeroot.** (*a*) See *sanicle,* 1. (*b*) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa,* whose root is an officinal remedy used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism.—**Brazilian snakeroot,** *Chiococca brachiata;* also, *Casearia serrulata.*—**Button-snakeroot.** (*a*) See *Eryngium,* and cut under *rattlesnake-master.* (*b*) A general name for the species of *Lacinaria:* from the button-shaped corms, or from the button-like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris.*) *Lacinaria spicata,* also called *gay-feather,* is said to have diuretic and other properties.—**Canada snakeroot,** the wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense.* See *Asarum* and *ginger*[1].—**Ceylon snakeroot,** the tubers of *Arisæma Leschenaultii.*—**Heart-snakeroot.** Same as *Canada snakeroot.*—**Indian snakeroot,** a rubiaceous plant, *Ophiorrhiza Mungos,* whose very bitter roots are used by the Cingalese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned.—**Red River snakeroot.** Same as *Texas snakeroot.*—**Samson's snakeroot,** a plant, *Psoralea pedunculata,* of the central and southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic.—**Seneca snakeroot,** *Polygala Senega* of North America. It sends up several stems from hard knotty root-stocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the officinal senega-root, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east.—**Texas snakeroot,** *Aristolochia reticulata,* or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snake-root.—**Virginia snakeroot,** the serpentary or birthwort, *Aristolochia Serpentaria,* of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officinally recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity.—**White snakeroot,** the American *Eupatorium ageratoides,* also called *Indian* or *white sanicle.* It has no medicinal standing.



1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. *a,* the fruit.

snake's-beard (snāks'bērd), *n.* See *Ophiopogon.*

snake's-egg (snāks'eg), *n.* Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).

snake's-head (snāks'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris:* said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as *snakehead*, 5.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

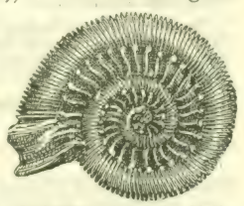
snake-shell (snāk'shel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidæ*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

snake's-mouth (snāks'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*[1]. Also called *snake's-mouth orchis.*

snakes-stang (snāks'stang), *n.* The dragon-fly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snake's-tail (snāks'tāl), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus.* [Eng.]

snakestone (snāk'-stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *ammonite:* from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spindle-whorls or the like. Compare *adder-stone.*



Snakestone (*Ammonites bisulcatus*)

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called clach-nathrach, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum anguinum of Pliny.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 391. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A kind of hone or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as *serpent-stone*, 1.

snake's-tongue (snāks'tung), *n.* 1. The spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula;* also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius:* named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as *adder's-tongue.*

snakeweed (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also *adder's-wort* and *snakewort.* See *bistort.*—2. The Virginia snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

snakewood (snāk'wūd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Piratinera Guianensis:* so called from the markings on the wood. See *letter-wood.*—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina Colubrina* of the *Rhamnaceæ:* apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as *serpentwood.*—6. The red nose-gay-tree, *Plumeria rubra.*

snakeworm (snāk'wėrm), *n.* One of the masses of larvæ of certain midges of the genus *Sciara.* These larvæ, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called *army-worm.* [U. S.]

snaking (snā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a log, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown *snakings* ahead of her.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xli.

snakish (snā'kish), *a.* Snaky. *Levins.*

snaky (snā'ki), *a.* [< *snake* + -*y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentiform; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 120.

The long, *snaky* locks. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, vi. 4.

2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a *snaky* stream.

Watch their *snaky* ways,
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a *snaky* place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He tooke Caduceus, his *snakie* wand.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

snaky-headed (snā'ki-hed″ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin.
Milton, Comus, l. 447.

★**snap** (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapped*, ppr. *snapping.* [Early mod. E. *snappe;* < MD. D. *snappen* = MLG. LG. *snappen*, snatch, snap up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, snap, G. *schnappen*, snap, snort, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, snatch; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack:* see *snack*, *snatch.* Cf. *sneap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To snatch; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!
We are taken in a toil, *snapt* in a pitfall.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, she is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has *snapped* her, and that in his very den. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.

I will imitate ye dogs of Ægypt, which, coming to the bancks of Nylus too quenche their thirste, syp and away, drinke running, lest they be *snapte* short for a pray too Crocodiles. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
Who chides, and *snaps* her *up* at every word.
Granville, Cleora.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to *snap* a percussion-cap; to *snap* the lid of a box.

We *snapped* a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowsy sire,
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire;
Then *snapp'd* his box. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 495.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp cracking sound: as, to *snap* a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,
Breaks the doors open; *snaps* the locks.
Prior, An English Padlock.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to *snap* a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle, and could make you jump up, aetat. 60, and *snap* your fingers at old age. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, *snapping* them in their best positions. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 1034.

To snap back, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the center rusher by pushing it with the hand or foot to the quarter-back.—**To snap off.** (*a*) To break off suddenly: as, to *snap off* the handle of a cup. (*b*) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't *snap* my head *off.*

We had like to have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 116.

To snap the eye, to wink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a snatch; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at:* as, to *snap at* the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at.*

We *snap at* the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at.*

To be anxious about a soul that is always *snapping at* you must be left to the saints of the earth.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxiii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe *snapped* short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound.

Enormous fires were *snapping* in the chimneys of the house. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash.

How Caroline's eyes *snapped* and flashed fire!
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, ii.

★**snap** (snap), *n.* and *a.* [< *snap*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A snatch; that which is caught by a snatch or grasp; a catch.

He 's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain *snaps* of all.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the *snap* of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be *snaps.* *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the *snap* of glass.

Let us hear
The *snap* of chain-links.
Whittier, To Ronge.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the *snap* of a whip.

Two successive *snaps* of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 613.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house, . . . if it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and gi'en them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand! *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and *snap* to many a paragraph.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the *snap* out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect *snap.*
Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag., IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer *snaps*" to prepare for the work of the coming season.
Freund, Music and Drama, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 29. (*Davies.*)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a *snap*, sir; h' 'as a cozening countenance: I do not like his way. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]).—16. A glass-makers' tool for holding goblets, etc., while being finished. Sometimes called *pontil.*—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19†. Same as *cloyer.*—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took *snaps* at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 346.

A cold snap, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—**A soft snap**, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather *a soft snap.* [Slang, U. S.]—**Not to care a snap**, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—**Not worth a snap**, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—**Scotch snap.** See *Scotch*[1].

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and *snap* judgments of the minnows of his noble profession. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 890.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent *snap* divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 252.

A snap shot, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

snap-action (snap'ak″shon), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when shut, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action.*

snap-apple (snap'ap″l), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

snap-back (snap'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with hand or foot back toward the

quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

snap-beetle (snap′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle.*

snap-block (snap′blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block.*

snap-bolt (snap′bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

snap-bug (snap′bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U.S.]

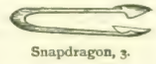
snap-cap (snap′kap), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting ★the nipple from the action of the hammer.

snap-cracker (snap′krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *snap-jack.*

snapdragon (snap′drag″ọn), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *calf-snout* or *calves'-snout, lion's-mouth, rabbit's-mouth, frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didynamia.*) The small snapdragon is *A. Orontium*, an inferior plant. *Galvesia speciosa*, a related plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snapdragon. Antirrhinum antirrhiniflorum* is a cultivated vine. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. Linaria*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with personate flowers.

2. A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snap-dragon.*
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.


Snapdragon, 3.

3. A glass-makers' tongs.—**Jamaica snapdragon.** See *Ruellia.*

snape (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping.* [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

snape (snāp), *n.* [< *snape*, *v.*] The act or process of snaping.

snap-flask (snap′flåsk), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

snaphance (snap′hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce;* < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphane*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock,' < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock: see *hen*[1]. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. *Nares.*

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. *Harl. Misc.*, IV. 275.

Hence—**2.** A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphances were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a *snaphance* ready, made a shot, and after him another.
A. Young, Chron. Pil., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

3. A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

Old crabb'd Scotus, on th' Organon,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

II.† *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

I, that even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* Satyrist.
Marston, Satires, ii.

snap-head (snap′hed), *n.* **1.** A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—**2.** A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. *E. H. Knight.*

snap-hook (snap′hůk), *n.* **1.** A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms; one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the hook, and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used unless the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the shank. See *snap-link.*

2. A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

snap-jack (snap′jak), *n.* A species of stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea:* so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers, snap-cracker, snapper-flower*, and *snapwort.* [Only in provincial English use.]

snap-link (snap′lingk), *n.* An open link closed


Snap-link.

by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.

snap-lock (snap′lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

snap-machine (snap′ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps: a panning-machine.

snap-mackerel (snap′mak″ẹ-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*

snapper (snap′ėr), *n.* [< *snap* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper*-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 26.

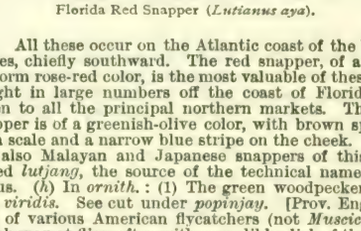
(*b*) A cracker-bonbon. *Davies.*

And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottoes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 276.

(*c*) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

If I had not put that *snapper* on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my antithesis provoked.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

(*d*) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (*e*) A snapping-beetle. (*f*) A snapping-turtle. (*g*) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.* See cut under *bluefish.* (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus.* See cut under *Sebastes.* [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutianinæ.* They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutianus griseus*, the gray, or mangrove snapper; *L. aya*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites aurorubens*, the bastard snap-


Florida Red Snapper (*Lutianus aya*).

per. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjang*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (*h*) In *ornith.*: (1) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidæ*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper.* (*i*) *pl.* Castanets.

The instruments no other than *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd drums, borne upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Black snapper, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus callarias*, living near the shore.

snapper-back (snap′ėr-bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

Neither the *snapper-back* nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 126.

snappers (snap′ėrz), *n.* Same as *snap-jack.*

snapping-beetle (snap′ing-bē″tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skip-jack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle.*

snapping-bug (snap′ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle.*

snapping-cracker (snap′ing-krak″ėr), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

snapping-mackerel (snap′ing-mak″ẹ-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*[1].

snapping-tongs (snap′ing-tôngz), *n.* See the quotation.

Snapping-tongs, a game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.
Halliwell.

snapping-tool (snap′ing-tōl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die. *E. H. Knight.*

snapping-turtle (snap′ing-tėr″tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra serpentina*, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 20 or rarely even 30 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other waterfowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat musky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin.*

snappish (snap′ish), *a.* [< *snap* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—**2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

Snappishe askyng. We doo aske oftentymes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemencie.
Wilson, Rhetorike.

Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

=**Syn. 2.** Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, pettish, splenetic.

snappishly (snap′ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

"Sit down. I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly.* "Stop where you are."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

snappishness (snap′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

snappy (snap′i), *a.* [< *snap* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Snappish. [Rare.]—**2.** Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

It [lacrosse] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 118.

snaps[1] (snaps), *n.* [Cf. *snap.*] In *coal-mining*, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

snaps[2] (snaps), *n.* Same as *schnapps.*

snapsack (snap′sak), *n.* [< G. *schnapp-sack*, < *schnappen*, snap, + *sack*, sack: see *snap* and *sack*[1]. Cf. *knapsack, gripsack.*] Same as *knapsack.* [Obsolete or colloq.]

While we were landing, and fixing our *Snap-sacks* to march, our Moskito Indians struck a plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 7.

snap-shooter (snap′shö″tėr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

snap-shooting (snap′shö″ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snap, a.*

snapt (snapt). A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snap.*

snap-tool (snap′tōl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

snapweed (snap′wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens.*

snapwork† (snap′wėrk), *n.* The lock and appurtenances of a snaphance or hackbut.

Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 55.

snapwort (snap′wėrt), *n.* Same as *snap-jack.*

snar† (snär), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *snarre;* < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorken* = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snorke*, snore: see *sneer, snore, snork, snort.* Cf. *snarl*[1].] To snarl.

I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe. *Palsgrave.*

And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

snare (snār), *n.* [< ME. *snare*, < AS. *snear*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare, snaere*, D. *snaar* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snarahha, snaracha, snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. Sw. *snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snerhan, snerhen*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. √ *snarh*, Indo-Eur. √ *snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. *νάρκη*, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of √ *snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *nerti*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *nervus* = Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve.* Connection with D. *snoer* = MLG. *snōr* = OHG. MHG. *snuor*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snæri* (for *snœri* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snōrjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snōd*, E. *snood*, and Olr. *snāthe, snāth*, a thread, L. *nēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*,

snāyu, snāva, a tendon, sinew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snarl*[2].] 1. A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—2. A noose; a springe; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and *snares*.
A. A. Gould, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

3. Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from
The world's great *snare* uncaught?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

4. In *surg.*, a light écraseur, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

★**snare** (snãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [< ME. *snaren*; < *snare*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *snara* = Sw. *snärja* = Dan. *snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but *snared*, by means of a trained dog.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast downe thy looke,
Least prides bait *snare* thee on the devils hooke.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently *snared*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snare-drum (snãr'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

snare-head (snãr'hed), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum: opposed to *batter-head*.

snarer (snãr'ėr), *n.* [< *snare* + *-er*[1].] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snarl[1] (snärl), *v.* [Freq. of *snar*, like *gnarl*[1], freq. of *gnar*[2], *snarl*[2], freq. of *snare*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

2. Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 188.

II. *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to *snarl* one's discontent; to *snarl* out an oath.

"No, you are dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of *snarling* that word failure in a man's cell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlv.

snarl[1] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[1], *v.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

snarl[2] (snärl), *v.* [< ME. *snarlen*; freq. of *snare*, *v.* Cf. *snarl*[1] as related to *snar*, *gnarl*[1] as related to *gnar*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter, or corde, Je estrangle; My grayhound had almost *snarled* hym selfe to night in his own leesse. *Palsgrave.*

Through thousand *snarled* thickets posting, she
Darted her self, regardless of her way.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 27.

2. To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

II. *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she *snarled* and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxxvii.

snarl[2] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[2], *v.*] 1. A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—2. Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot;
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. A vexatious controversy; a squabble. This sense may have been affected by *snarl*[1]. [Colloq.]

We find "boycott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a *snarl*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 380.

4. A knot in wood; a gnarl.

Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, clear of knots, *snarls*, and cracks. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 12.

snarler[1] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the *snarler*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

snarler[2] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls metal.

snarling (snär'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

snarling-iron (snär'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

snarling-muscle (snär'ling-mus″l), *n.* See *muscle*[1].

snarling-tool (snär'ling-tōl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

snarly (snär'li), *a.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena *snarly* and fretful.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 262.

snarre†, *v. i.* Same as *snar*.

snary (snãr'i), *a.* [< *snare* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
Dryden.

snash (snash), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or champ one's food with a smacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, chide (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *smash*, *smack*[2], and also *snack*[1] (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk saucily. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

snash (snash), *n.* [< *snash*, *v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's *snash!*
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

snast† (snast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[1], *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You chandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or *snaft* [read *snast*] is stiffened, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 369.

snasty (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash.*] Cross; snappish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snatch (snach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaught*), ppr. *snatching*. [< ME. *snachen*, *snacchen*, *snecchen*, an assibilated form of *snakken*, E. *snack*, snatch: see *snack*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger *snatch'd* that ring.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to *snatch* thy punishment
Out of the hand of justice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Him did I see *snatch* up with horrid grasp
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

The farmers *snatched* down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—2. To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion! *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

3. To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
Snatch me to Heaven. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1354.

4. *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

Snatch not *at* every favour.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers
To *snatch at* pleasure.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

2. See the quotation.

Snatching is a form of illicit piscicapture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful, . . . and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.
The Standard (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

snatch (snach), *n.* [< *snatch*, *v.* Cf. *snack*, *n.*] 1. A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?
He bore a worthy mind.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

His scarsella was snatched at, but all the while he was being hustled and dragged, and the *snatch* failed.
George Eliot, Romola, lxvi.

2. An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft as we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!
The Translators to the Reader of the Bible (A. V.), p. cvi.

3†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

4. A piece snatched or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted *snatches* of old tunes.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,
A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

5. A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lammle's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a gipsy way at untimely hours, . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

6. A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

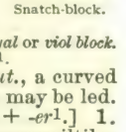
I fear you'll have cold entertainment when
You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion
To take a *snatch* by the way.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

7. A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

8. An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—**By snatches**, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—**Dumb snatch**, a snatch having no sheave.

★**snatch-block** (snach'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without reeving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *voyal* or *viol block*. Also *notch-block*. See also cut under *block*[1].


Snatch-block.

snatch-cleat (snach'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or chock round which a rope may be led.

snatcher (snach'ėr), *n.* [< *snatch* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snatches, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-*snatcher*; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptores*. See cuts under *Raptores*.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly. *Imp. Dict.*

snatching-roller (snach'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

snatchy (snach'i), *a.* [< *snatch* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style [of rowing] seems short and *snatchy;* it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.
Cambridge Sketches, p. 16.

snath (snȧth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*[2].

O mower, lean on thy bended *snath*,
Look from the meadows green and low.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

snathe[1] (snāᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snathed*, ppr. *snathing*. A variant of *snead*[1]. *Halliwell.*

snathe[2] (snāᵺ), *n.* [A var. of *snead*[2].] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe.*

snattock (snat'ok), *n.* [Prob. for **snaddock*, < *snead*[1] (ME. *snade*) + *-ock.*] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

snaught†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch.*

snaw (snâ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snow*[1].

snead[1] (snēd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *snathe*, *snaze;* < ME. **sneden*, **snæden* (in comp. *to-snæden*), < AS. *snǣdan* (= OHG. *sneitōn*, MHG. *sneiten* = Icel. *sneidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snīthan*, cut: see *snithe.* Cf. *snead*[2].] To cut; lop; prune.

snead[1] (snēd), *n.* [< ME. *snade*, *snode*, < AS. *snǣd* (= Icel. *sneidh*), a piece, bit, slice, < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), in secondary form *snǣdan*, cut: see *snead*[1], *v.*] A piece; bit; slice.

snead[2] (snēd), *n.* [Also *sneed*, *sned*, also *sneath*, *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath;* < ME. **sned*, < AS. *snǣd*, the handle of a scythe, appar. < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.
Evelyn.

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 14.

snead[3] (snēd), *n.* Same as *sneed*[2].

sneak (snēk), *v.* [< ME. *sniken* (appar. *snīken*, whence mod. E. **snick*, with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *snīken* (which would require a mod. E. **snike*), < AS. *snīcan* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, = Icel. **snīka* (in pp. *snikinn*, covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *sneg*), creep, = Dan. reflex *snige*, sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog, = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahhan*, sneak, MHG. *snōuken*, go secretly, G. dial. *schnaacken*, *schnacken*, *schnaichen*, creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaigh*, *snaig*, creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail*, *snake*, *snag*[3], *smack*[3], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come *sneaking* into the market. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 154.

3. To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief.* [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222. [(*Latham.*)

★ **sneak** (snēk), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*] 1. A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks.*
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world—that there must be a certain number of *sneaks* and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and filch somebody else will.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a *sneak.* *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

2. A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *area-sneak.*

sneakbill† (snēk'bil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill;* < *sneak* + *bill*[1].] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

Chiche-face, a chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill*, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops. *Cotgrave.*

sneak-boat (snēk'bōt), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 219.

sneak-box (snēk'boks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat.* *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 427. [U. S.]

sneak-cup† (snēk'kup), *n.* [< *sneak*, *v.*, + obj. *cup.*] A toper who balks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [*sneak-up* in some editions, apparently confused with *sneck up*].
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 99.

★ **sneaker** (snē'kėr), *n.* [< *sneak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

Sneakers and time servers. *Waterland*, Works, III. 420.

2. A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker.*
Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.

sneakiness (snē'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneaking-ness.*

sneaking (snē'king), *p. a.* 1. Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

sneakingly (snē'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly;*
Think the king sees thee still; for his King does.
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

sneakingness (snē'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

sneaksbill†, *n.* See *sneakbill.*

sneaksby (snēks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaksbie*, *sneakesbie;* < *sneak* + *-s-by* as also in *idlesby*, *lewdsby*, *rudesby*, *suresby*, *wigsby*, etc. Cf. *sneakbill*, *sneaksbill.*] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie*, worthlesse fellow.
Cotgrave.

A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxiv.

sneak-shooting (snēk'shö″ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-box.

sneak-thief (snēk'thēf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

sneak-up†, *n.* See *sneak-cup.*

sneaky (snē'ki), *a.* [< *sneak* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelow.* [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 199.

sneap (snēp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep;* E. dial. also *snape;* < Icel. *sneypa*, orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrate' (> *sneypa*, a disgrace), = Sw. *snöpa*, castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa*, cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba*, reprove: see *snip*, *snib*, *snub*[1].] 1. To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that 's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,
With vexing pain and rage that she no'te easly bear.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

2. To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sneap (snēp), *n.* [< *sneap*, *v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

sneart†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer.*

sneath, sneathe (snēth, snēᵺ). Same as *snead*[1], *snead*[2], *snathe*[1], *snathe*[2], *snath.*

sneb† (sneb), *v. t.* A variant of *snib.*

sneck[1] (snek), *v. t.* [A var. of *snack.*] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?
I *sneckt* it away finely.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 2.

Snecked rubble. See *rubble.*—**Sneck up**†, **snick up**† (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go hang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up!*
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 101.

Dost want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;
Else choose, and *sneck-up!* *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *snick-up.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *snick-up.*
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

sneck[1] (snek), *n.* [< *sneck*[1], *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the birr of the wheel and the *sneck* of the reel had sounded.
A. Leighton, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 116.

sneck[2] (snek), *n.* [< ME. *sneck*, *snekk*, *snekke*, *snek*, a latch; prob. < *snack*, *v.*, catch, snatch: see *snack*, *snatch.*] 1. The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I cud tell wheay 's cutt our band fra' th' *sneck*,
Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.
A Yorkshire Dialogue (1697), p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneck[2] (snek), *v. t.* [< *sneck*[2], *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

sneck[3] (snek), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick.*

sneck-drawer (snek'drâ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snek-drawer;* < *sneck*[2] + *drawer.*] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

sneck-drawing (snek'drâ″ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneck-drawing* dog,
Ye came to Paradise incog.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

sneck-drawn (snek'drân), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snecket† (snek'et), *n.* [< *sneck*[1] + *-et.* Cf. *snacket.*] Same as *sneck*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

snecking (snek'ing), *n.* In *masonry*, rubble-work.

sneck-posset (snek'pos″et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

sned[1] (sned), *v.* Same as *snead*[1].

sned[2] (sned), *n.* Same as *snead*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

snedden (sned'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

snee (snē), *n.* [< D. *snee*, *snede*, a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *sniden*, G. *schneide*, edge), < *snijden*, cut: see *snithe*, *snead*[1].] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—**Snick and snee.** See *snick.*

sneed[1] (snēd). A spelling of *snead*[1], *snead*[2].

sneed[2] (snēd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *snood.*] Same as *snood*, 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sneept, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap.*

sneer (snēr), *v.* [Formerly also *snear;* < ME. *sneren*, < Dan. *snærre*, grin like a dog; akin to *snar*, *snarl*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *snear* in their faces, with a countenance more antic than any in a Dutch droll. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

2. To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 92.

=**Syn.** 3. *Scoff*, *Sneer*, *Jeer*, *Gibe.* *Scoff* is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence

by opprobrious language. To *sneer* is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To *jeer* is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To *gibe* is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expressions.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had *sneer'd* Sir Thomas Hanmer for changing Sirrah into Sir.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism (1765), p. 75. (*Hall.*)

2. To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shriek'd in spite,
"A ship of fools," he *sneer'd* and wept.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and *sneering* her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

sneer (snēr), *n.* [< *sneer*, *v.*] 1. A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derision; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a *sneer*.
Byron, Lara, i. 17.

2. A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a *sneer*? *Paley*, Moral Philos., II. v. 9.

=**Syn.** See *sneer*, *v. i.*

sneerer (snēr'ėr), *n.* [< *sneer* + *-er*[1].] One who sneers.

sneerful (snēr'fûl), *a.* [< *sneer* + *-ful*.] Given to sneering. [Rare.]

Cell ever squalid! where the *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,
That comes to all. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

sneeringly (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

sneering-match (snēr'ing-mach), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin*, *v.*). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneering-muscle (snēr'ing-mus″l), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *snarling-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].

sneese†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snush*; < Dan. *snus*, snuff. Cf. *sneeze*.] See *snush*.

sneeshing (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; < *sneesh*, *snish*, snuff, + *-ing*[1].] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [Scotch.]

A mull o' gude *sneeshin'* to prie. *The Blithesome Bridal.*

Not worth a *sneeshin*. *W. Meston*, Poems.

Sneeshing-mull, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

sneevle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

sneeze (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese*, *snese*, *sneze*; < ME. *snesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn-* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn-*, of *fnesen*, < AS. *fneósan* = D. *fniezen*, sneeze, = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnýsa*, sneeze, = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, snort: see *fnese*, and cf. *neeze*.] **I.** *intrans.* To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Haliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person *sneezes*. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 335.

To sneeze at, to disregard; show contempt for; despise: now chiefly in the expression *not to be sneezed at*. [Colloq.]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have *sneez'd at* mine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5.

My professional reputation is *not to be sneezed at*.
Sir A. H. Elton, Below the Surface, xxvii.

II. *trans.* To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and left?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sneeze (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneese*; < *sneeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—2. Snuff. Also *snish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cup o' sneeze.** See *cup*.

sneeze-horn (snēz'hôrn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. *Halliwell.*

sneezer (snē'zėr), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the *sneezer* replies "With you!"
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 101.

2. A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [Prov. Eng.]

sneezeweed (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*. In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See cut under *Helenium*.

sneezewood (snēz'wûd), *n.* [A translation of S. African D. *nies-hout*, < D. *niezen*, sneeze (= E. *neeze*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*[1]).] A South African tree, *Ptæroxylon obliquum*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

sneezewort (snēz'wėrt), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D. *nieswortel*, hellebore.] 1. In old usage, the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.—2. A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World. The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

3. Same as *sneezeweed*.

sneezing (snē'zing), *n.* [< ME. **snesynge*, earlier *fnesynge*, < AS. *fneósung*, verbal n. of *fneósan*, sneeze: see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing*.] 1. The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce *sneezing*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 687.

2†. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363. (*Latham.*)

sneezing-powder (snē'zing-pou″dėr), *n.* Snuff.

Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish than chawing arec . . . is with these savages.
Herbert, Travels, an. 1638.

sneg (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*[2].

snell[1] (snel), *a.* [< ME. *snel*, *snell*, < AS. *snel*, *snell*, active, strenuous, = OS. *snel*, *snell* = D. *snel* = MLG. *snel* = OHG. MHG. *snel* (> It. *snello* = Pr. *isnel*, *irnel* = OF. *isnel*), G. *schnell*, swift, quick, = Icel. *snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = Sw. *snäll* = ODan. *snel*, swift, fleet; cf. Sw. Dan. *snille*, genius, Dan. *snild*, shrewd, sagacious.]

1†. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sythyne wente into Wales with his wyes alle,
Sweys into Swaldye with his *snelle* houndes,
For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a *snell* frost. [Scotch.]

There came a wind out of the north,
A sharp wind and a *snell*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy wi' ither folks; and he 's *snell* and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to them.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

snell[2] (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silkworm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

snell[2] (snel), *v. t.* [< *snell*[2], *n.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

snell-loop (snel'lōp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

snet (snet), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of **snit*, < LG. *snit* (= OHG. MHG. *snit*, G. *schnitt* = Sw. *snitt* = Dan. *snit*), a slice, cut, wound, < D. *snijden* (= G. *schneiden*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snete†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[2].

snevell†, **snevel**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

snew[1]†, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*[1].

snew[2]. A Middle English or modern dialectal preterit of *snow*[1].

sneyd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*[2].

snib† (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *sneb*, early mod. E. *snibbe*, *snabbe*; < ME. *snibben*, *snybben*, < Dan. *snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (< Icel. *snubba* = Sw. *snubba*): see *snub*[1]. Cf. *snip*, *sneap*.] To check; reprimand; snub; sneap or sneb.

Him wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 523.

He cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good Oake for he was old.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

You have *snibbed* the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

snib† (snib), *n.* [< *snib*, *v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with ill-straind *snibbes*.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

snick (snik), *v. t.* [Sc. also *sneck*, E. dial. *snig*; < Icel. *snikka* = Norw. *snikka* = Sw. dial. *snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. Sw. *snickare* = Dan. *snedker*, a joiner; Sw. *snickra* = Dan. *snedkre*, do joiners' work; D. *snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; clip; snip; nick.

He began by *snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiii. (*Davies.*)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,
Snicking off bits of his shortened life.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

snick (snik), *n.* [< *snick*, *v.*] 1. A small cut; a snip; a nick. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—3. A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly.—**Snick and snee, snick or snee, snick-a-snee**, a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickersnee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is used to *Snik and Snee*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

The brutal Sport of *Snick-or-Snee*.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

snicker (snik'ėr), *v.* [Sc. also *snicher*; cf. Sc. *snecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; MD. *snick*, D. *snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = LG. *snukken*, sob; perhaps ult. akin to Sc. *nicker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to E. *neigh*[1], regarded as orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To say in a giggling manner.

"He! he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," *sniggers* Mrs. Baynes.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

snicker (snik'ėr), *n.* [< *snicker*, *v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

snickersnee (snik'ėr-snē), *n.* [An accom. form of *snick and snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee*.] Same as *snick and snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his *snickersnee*.
Thackeray, Little Billee.

sniddle (snid'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. *Halliwell; Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snide (snīd), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *snithe*, sharp.] **I.** *a.* Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [Slang.]

II. *n.* An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [Slang.]

Snider rifle. See *rifle*[2].

sniff (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of **sneeve*, < ME. *snevien*, *sneven* (freq. *snivelen*, *snuvelen*, > E. *sneevle*, *snivel*), < Dan. *snive*, sniff, snuff; cf. Sw. *snyfta*, sob (see *snift*[1]); Icel. *snippa*, G. *schnieben*, sniff; akin to *snuff*[1]: see *snuff*[1], and cf. *snivel*, *sniffle*, *snuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and *snift at* the dean.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who *sniffed* before visitors ever went to Heaven.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

Sniffing bronchophony, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to *sniff* the fragrance of a clover-field.

The horses were *sniffing* the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east. *O'Donovan*, Merv, iii.

2. To perceive as by snuffing; smell; scent: as, to *sniff* danger.—3. To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

Snyff nor snitynge hyt [the nose] to lowd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

sniff (snif), *n.* [< *sniff*, *v.* Cf. *snuff*[1], *n.*] 1. The act of sniffing; a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the *sniffs* have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly; that which is taken by sniffing: as, a *sniff* of fresh air.

We were within *sniff* of Paris, it seemed.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 238.

3. The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild *sniff* to the stentorian snort.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 43.

sniffle (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffling*. [Early mod. E. also *snifle;* freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snivel* or *snuff*[1].] To snuffle.

Brouffer. To snort or *snifle* with the nose, like a horse.
Cotgrave.

A pretty crowd of *sniffling*, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xiv.

sniffler (snif'lėr), *n.* [< *sniffle* + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, a capful of wind.

sniffles (snif'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

sniffy (snif'i), *a.* [< *sniff* + *-y*[1].] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

snift[1] (snift), *v.* [< ME. *snyften*, sniffle, < Sw. *snyfta*, sob, = Dan. *snöfte*, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by *sniff:* see *sniff*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sniff; snuff; sniffle; snivel. *Cotgrave.*

Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

Resentment expressed by *snifting*.
Johnson (under *snuff*).

II. *trans.* To snuff, as a candle.

I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iv. 8.

snift[2] (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift*[1]; but possibly orig. associated with *snow*[1] (AS. *sniwian*, snow).] Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *snyfteren*, sniffle: a freq. form of *snift*[1]: see *snift*[1].] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *n.* [< *snifter*, *v.*] 1. An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a sniff.—2. *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—3. A dram; a nip. [Slang.]—4. A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

snifting-valve (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of an early form of steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: from the noise it makes. Also *tail-valve*, *blow-valve*. See *atmospheric* (cut).

snifty (snif'ti), *a.* [< *snift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a *snifty* soup. [Slang, U. S.]

snig[1] (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut or chop off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cut; bite; nag.

Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 211. (*Trench.*)

snig[2] (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg;* < ME. *snigge*, *snygge*, an eel; akin to *snag*[3], *snail*, *snake*, ult. from the root of *sneak*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

snig[3] (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Halliwell.*

snig-eel (snig'ēl), *n.* A snig. See *snig*[2]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 255.

snigg, *n.* See *snig*[2].

snigger[1] (snig'ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *snicker*.

snigger[2] (snig'ėr), *v. i.* See the quotation.

In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—i. e., dragging the river with huge grapples and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.
Fishing Gazette, Jan. 30, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sniggerer (snig'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *snigger*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sniggers.

The nephew is himself a boy, and the *sniggerers* tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

sniggle[1] (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger*[1].] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory *snriggle*.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

sniggle[2] (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [< *snig*[2] + *-le*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

You that are but a young Angler know not what *sniggling* is. . . . Any place where you think an Eele may hide or shelter her selfe, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (reprint of 1653), x.

I have rowed across the Pond, and *sniggled* for eels.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To catch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

Theod. Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
Mart. Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

snigs† (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

Cred. Snigs, another!
A very perillous head, a dangerous brain.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

snip (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [< MD. D. *snippen*, snip, clip (cf. D. *snipperen*, cut in pieces), = MHG. *snipfen*, *snippen*, G. *schnippen*, snap (cf. G. *schnippeln*, *schnippern*, *schnipfeln*, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. *snop* (< Sw. dial. *snoppa*, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to *snap* (D. *snappen*, G. *schnappen*, etc.), snap, catch: see *snop*, *snuff*[2], and *snap*. Cf. *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with *off*.

He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would *snip* it *off* nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

He has *snipped off* as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

2. To steal by snipping.

Stars and "Georges" were *snipped* off ambassadors and earls [by thieves] as they entered St. James's Palace.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 14.

3. To make by snipping or cutting: as, to *snip* a hole in one's coat.—4. To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly indicating numbers to one another in bargaining by "*snipping* fingers under a cloth." "Every joynt and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 223.

II. *intrans.* To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

★**snip** (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—2. A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

Her sparkling Eye is like the Morning Star;
Her lips two *snips* of crimsin Sattin are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Some small *snip* of gain.
Dryden, Epil. at his Benefit, l. 14.

3. A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A tailor. [Cant.]

Sir, here's *Snip* the taylor
Charg'd with a riot.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

A fashionable *snip*, who had authority for calling himself "breeches-maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert," had an order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 292, note.

To go snips†, to go snacks; share.

The Gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall *go Snips* with him in what he shall win. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 5.

★**snipe**[1] (snīp), *n.*; pl. *snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [< ME. *snipe*, *snype*, < Icel. *snīpa*, a snipe (*mȳri-snīpa*, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. *snäppa*, a sandpiper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip*, *snep* = MLG. *sneppe*, *snippe* = OHG. *snepha*, *snepho*, *snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe*, G. *schnepfe* (> It. dial. *sgneppa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper,' from the root of *snip* or *snap:* see *snip*, *snap*.] 1. A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (*a*) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called *snipe*. (1) The common snipe, or whole-snipe, is *Gallinago cœlestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *bog-snipe*, *gutter-snipe*, *meadow-snipe*, *alewife-bird*, *shad-bird*, and *shad-spirit*. It is from 10½ to 11½ inches long and from 17½ to 19½ in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See cut under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (*b*) Some other scolopacine or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from tattlers or gambets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipes are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are 2 species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *dowitcher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a tattler. See cut under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa* or *Pelidna alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucus*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhynchæa* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (*c*) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor:* also called *common snipe*, *big snipe*, *mud-snipe*, *red-breasted snipe*, *big headed snipe*, *blind snipe*, *whistling snipe*, *wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (*d*) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew. *R. Ridgway.* [Salt Lake valley.] (*e*) *pl.* The *Scolopacidæ;* the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: in the former sense, the plural is generally *snipe;* in the latter, *snipes*.]

2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 391.

And, by Jove, I sat there like a great *snipe* face to face with him [the bushranger] as cool and unconcerned as you like. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

3. A half-smoked cigar found on the street. [Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe.** Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See cut under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe.** Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*).—**Checkered snipe**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe**†. Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. cœlestis*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]—**German snipe**†. See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the grayback.—**Jadreka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhynchæa*.—**Red-breasted snipe.** See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melanistic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabinei*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenters' molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*, 1.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]—**Whistling snipe.** Same as *greenshank*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamaica.]—**Wilson's snipe.** See def. 1 (*a*). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe*, *half-snipe*, *horsefoot-snipe*, *jack-snipe*, *martin-snipe*, *quau-snipe*, *rail-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, ★*rock-snipe*, *shore-snipe*, *whole-snipe*.)

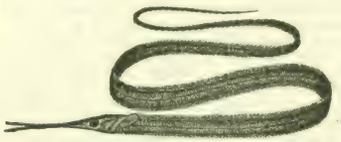
★**snipe**[1] (snīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [< *snipe*[1], *n.*] To hunt snipe.

The pleasures of Bay bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or *sniping*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 174.

snipe[2] (snīp), *n.* [A var. of *sneap.*] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

snipe-bill (snīp'bil), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of moldings.—2. A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

snipe-eel (snīp'ēl), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus;* any member of the *Nemichthyidæ.* The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale-



Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.

snipe-fish (snīp'fish), *n.* 1. The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish,



Snipe-fish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*).

Macrorhamphosus scolopax: so called from its long snout, which is likened to a snipe's beak.—2. A murænoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus;* a snipe-eel.—3. The garfish, *Belone belone:* in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]

snipe-fly (snīp'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidæ.*

snipe-hawk (snīp'hâk), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus.* [South of Ireland.]

snipe-like (snīp'līk), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopacine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

snipe's-head (snīps'hed), *n.* In *anat.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumontanum.*

snipper (snip'ėr), *n.* [< *snip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.
Dryden, Postscript to Hist. of League.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

snipper-snapper (snip'ėr-snap″ėr), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq.]

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentile *snipper-snapper* vanisht, so did the rout of the nonsensicall deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone.
Poor Robin's Visions (1677), p. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

snippet (snip'et), *n.* [< *snip* + *-et.*] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

The craze to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 673.

snippetiness (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not.
Church Times, April 9, 1880, p. 228. (*Davies.*)

snippety (snip'et-i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-ety*, in imitation of *rickety, rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

What The Spectator once called "the American habit of *snippety* comment." *The American*, IX. 52.

snipping (snip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snip, v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

★ **snippy** (snip'i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-y*[1].] 1. Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snips (snips), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of *snip.* Cf. *snip, n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.



Snips.

snip-snap (snip'snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Beach's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

snipy (snī'pi), *a.* [< *snipe*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopacine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

The face [of the spaniel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak.
The Century, XXX. 527.

snirt (snėrt), *n.* [A var. of *snort.*] 1. A suppressed laugh.—2. A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

snirtle (snėr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling.* [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort.* Cf. *snirt.*] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

snitcher (snich'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—2. A handcuff. [Slang in both uses.]

snite[1]† (snīt), *n.* [< ME. *snite, snyte, snyghte,* < AS. *snīte*, a snipe; perhaps allied to *snout:* see *snout.* Cf. *snipe*[1].] A snipe.

Fine fat capon, partridge, *snite*, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

snite[2] (snīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting.* [Early mod. E. also *snyte, snytte;* < ME. *sniten, sneten, snyten,* < AS. **snȳtan* (Somner; found only in verbal n. *snȳtinge*) = D. *snuiten* = OHG. *snūzan*, MHG. *sniuzen*, G. *schnäuzen, schneuzen* = Icel. *snyta* = Sw. *snyta* = Dan. *snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snot.*] **I.** *trans.* To blow or wipe (the nose); snuff (a candle); in *falconry*, to wipe (the beak) after feeding.

II. *intrans.* To blow or wipe the nose.

Fro spettyng & *snetyng* kepe the also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

So looks he like a marble toward rain,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes again.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 104.

snithe†, *v.* [Early ME. *snithen,* < AS. *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*, pp. *sniden*) = OS. *snīthan* = OFries. *snītha, snīda, snīa* = D. *snijden* = OHG. *snīdan*, cut (clothes), MHG. *snīden*, G. *schneiden* = Icel. *snīdha* = Goth. *sneithan*, cut. Cf. *snithe, a., snead*[1], *snead*[2], *sneath, snathe*[1].] To cut.

snithe (snīᵺ), *a.* [< *snithe, v.* Cf. *snide, a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold: said of the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snithy (snith'i), *a.* [= G. *schneidig*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snithe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *snithe.*

snivel (sniv'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), < ME. **snovel, *snofel,* < AS. **snofel* (Somner), *snofl* (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 24), mucus, snot. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff, snuff*[1].] 1. Mucus running from the nose; snot.

I beraye any thynge with *snyvell.* *Palsgrave*, p. 723.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; cant.

The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snivel (sniv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniveled, snivelled*, ppr. *sniveling, snivelling.* [Early mod. E. *sneevle, snevell, snevil, snevyll, snyvell,* < ME. *snevelen, snyvelen, snyvellen*, also *snuvelen*, sniff, snivel; from the noun, AS. **snofel, snofl*, mucus, snot: see *sniffle.* Hence, by contraction, *snool.* Cf. *sniff, snuff*[1], *snuffle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run at the nose.—2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—3. To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

Let 'em *snivel* and cry their Hearts out.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant state.

He *snivels* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, . . . on the death-bed. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

II.† *trans.* To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

Nor imitate with Socrates
To wipe thy *snivelled* nose
Vpon thy cap, as he would doe,
Nor yet upon thy clothes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

snivelard†, *n.* [< ME. *snyvelard;* < *snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 461.

sniveler, sniveller (sniv'l-ėr), *n.* [< *snivel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—2. One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

And more lament, when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

sniveling, snivelling (sniv'l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

"That *sniveling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 12.

Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

snivel-nose (sniv'l-nōz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Low.]

snively, snivelly (sniv'l-i), *a.* [< *snivel* + *-y*[1].] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

snob[1] (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses Sc. *snab;* prob. a var. of Sc. and E. dial. *snap, snape*, a boy, servant, prob. < Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt, idiot, Sw. dial. *snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.] 1. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

The Shoemaker, born a *Snob.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gownsman; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

Snobs.—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tag-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedgy banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

Ain't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is?
Lever, One of Them, xxxix.

My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meanly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character.
Thackeray, Book of *Snobs*, ii.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knobstick; a rat: so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *v. i.* [< ME. *snoben*, sob, < MD. *snuben*, snore, snort; cf. D. *snuiven*, snore, = LG. *snuven* = MHG. *snāwen, snupfen*, G. *schnauben, schnaufen*, snort, snuff, pant: see *snuff*[1], *sniff, snivel.*] To sob or weep violently.

Suh, suh, she cannot answer me for *snobbing.*
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *n.* [< *snob*[2], *snub*[2], *v.*] A convulsive sob.

And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,
Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare
His grievous wrong.
Shenstone, The School-Mistress, st. 24.

snob[3] (snob), *n.* [Cf. *snob*[2], *snuff*[1].] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

snobbery (snob'ėr-i), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ery.*] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

snobbess (snob'es), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob*[1], 2. [English university cant.]

snobbish (snob'ish), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (*a*) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to ape gentility.

That which we call a snob by any other name would still be *snobbish.* *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

(*b*) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

snobbishly (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized; base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

snobbism (snob'izm), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

snobby (snob'i), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a *snobby* Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "it is a good thing to have gotten over." *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 397.

snobling (snob'ling), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little snob.

You see, dear *snobling,* that, though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xii.

snobocracy (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-cracy* as in *aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York *snobocracy* ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill,* Irving, p. 188.

snobographer (snob-og'ra-fėr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxviii. [Humorous.]

snobography (snob-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-* + Gr. *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxxi. [Humorous.]

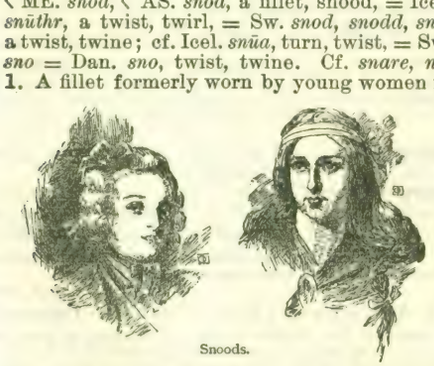
snod[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood.*

snod[2] (snod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snodded,* ppr. *snodding.* [A var. of *snead*[1].] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

snod[2] (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snead*[1] or of *snod*[2], *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

snood (snöd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *sneed;* < ME. *snod,* < AS. *snōd,* a fillet, snood, = Icel. *snūthr,* a twist, twirl, = Sw. *snod, snodd, sno,* a twist, twine; cf. Icel. *snūa,* turn, twist, = Sw. *sno* = Dan. *sno,* twist, twine. Cf. *snare, n.*] **1.** A fillet formerly worn by young women in



Snoods.

Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.

The *snood,* or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. *Scott,* L. of the L., iii. 5, note.

2. In *angling,* a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell; a leader or trace. Also *sneed.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — **3.** One of the short lines of a bultow to which the hooks are attached: also called by fishermen *ganging.* The snoods are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

snood (snöd), *v. t.* [< *snood, n.*] **1.** To bind up with a snood, as a maiden's hair.

Hae ye brought me a braid o' lace,
To *snood* up my gowden hair?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 153).

2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

snooded (snö'ded), *a.* [< *snood* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .
Smiled on him. *Whittier,* Barclay of Ury.

snooding (snö'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snood, v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding.* *Field,* Oct. 17, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snook[1] (snök), *v. i.* [Also Sc. *snouk;* < ME. *snoken,* < LG. *snoken, snöken* = Sw. *snoka,* search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. Icel. *snaka,* Dan. *snage,* rummage, snuff about, Sw. dial. *snok,* a snout, G. *schnökern,* snuff.] **1.** To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

Snouk but, and *snouk* ben,
I find the smell of an earthly man;
Be he living, or be he dead,
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.
The Red Etin (in Lang's Blue Fairy Book).

★ **snook**[2] (snök), *n.* [< D. *snoek,* a pike, jack.] **1.** The cobia, crab-eater, or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada.* See cut under *cobia.* [Florida.] — **2.** Any fish of the genus *Centropomus;* a robalo. See *robalo,* and cut under *Centropomus.* — **3.** A garfish. — **4.** A carangoid fish, *Thyrsites atun:* so called at the Cape of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

snool (snöl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel,* as *drool* is of *drivel.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To snivel. — **2.** To submit tamely.

II. *trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

snool (snöl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel;* cf. *snool, v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "ye silly *snool,*" *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

snoop (snöp), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *snook*[1].] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

snoop (snöp), *n.* [< *snoop, v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

snooper (snö'pėr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

snooze (snöz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed,* ppr. *snoozing.* [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *choose,* AS. pp. *coren; lose,* AS. pp. *lore* or *lorn*), perhaps affected by the form of *sneeze.*] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

Snooze gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlix.

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* countrified existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

snooze (snöz), *n.* [< *snooze, v.*] A short nap.

That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort.
Quarterly Rev.

snoozer (snö'zėr), *n.* One who snoozes.

snoozle (snö'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled,* ppr. *snoozling.* [A var. of *nuzzle.*] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, iii. (*Davies.*)

snore (snōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snored,* ppr. *snoring.* [< ME. *snoren,* < AS. **snorian,* snore (> *snora,* a snoring; cf. *fnora,* a snoring), = MD. *snorren* = MLG. *snorren,* LG. *snoren,* grumble, mutter; cf. *snork, snort,* and *snar.*] **I.** *intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the glottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Weariness
Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snoring* lout.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.

II. *trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by a word or words following.

He . . .
Snores out the watch of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.

snore (snōr), *n.* [< *snore, v.*] A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore, v. i.*

There 's meaning in thy *snores.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 218.

snore-hole (snōr'hōl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-set, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece.*

snore-piece (snōr'pēs), *n.* In *mining,* the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of a pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece.*

snorer (snōr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snorare;* < *snore, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who snores.

snork† (snôrk), *v. i.* [< ME. **snorken* (found only as *snorten*), < D. *snorken* = MLG. *snorken,* LG. *snorken, snurken,* snore, = Dan. *snorke* = Sw. *snorka, snurka,* threaten, = Icel. *snerkja, snarka,* sputter, = MHG. *snarchen,* G. *schnarchen,* snore, snort; with formative *-k,* from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore.* Cf. *snort.*] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes *snorke.*
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faithe, fol. 121 b. (*Latham.*)

snorle†, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort,* or *snore,* or *snortle.*] To snore (?).

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,
That I may hear, and answer what you say.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

snort (snôrt), *v.* [< ME. *snorten, snurten,* snore, put for **snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat*[2] from *back*[2]): see *snork.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. 90.

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;
He foams, *snorts,* neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvi.

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.] — **4**†. To turn up: said of the nose.

Hir nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 157

II. *trans.* **1.** To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted,* "the likes of them drinking tea." *The Century,* XLI. 340.

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

Snorting a cataract
Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.
Lowell, Appledore.

snort (snôrt), *n.* [< *snort, v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

★ **snorter**[1] (snôr'tėr), *n.* [< *snort* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who snores loudly. — **2.** One who or that which snorts, as under excitement. — **3.** Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.] — **4.** The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *stonechat.* [Prov. Eng.]

snorter[2] (snôr'tėr), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *snotter*[2].

snorting (snôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snort, v.*] **1.** The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.
Jer. viii. 16.

2†. The act of snoring; the noise thus made.

snortle† (snôr'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort, v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.
Breton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.

snorty† (snôr'ti), *a.* [< *snort* + *-y*[1].] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His nodil in crossewise wresting downe droups to the grounward,
In belche galp vometing with dead sleape *snortye* the collops. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iii. 645. (*Davies.*)

★ **snot** (snot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snat;* < ME. *snot, snotte;* not in AS.; = OFries. *snotte* = D. *snot* = MLG. LG. *snotte* = MHG. *snuz,* a snuffling cold, = Dan. *snot,* snot: see *snite*[2].] **1.** Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, a great many of them retaining still the Marks of the *Snot.*
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.

2. A low, mean fellow; a sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.] — **3.** The snuff of a candle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

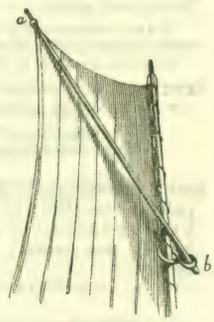
snot (snot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snotted,* ppr. *snotting.* [< *snot, n.*] To free from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

snotter[1] (snot'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snot, v.*; cf. D. *snotterig* = G. dial. *schnoddrig,* snotty.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]

What signified his bringing a woman here to *snotter* and snivel, and bother their Lordships?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

snotter[1] (snot'ėr), *n.* [< *snotter*[1], *v.*] 1. The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—2. Snot. [Scotch.]

snotter[2] (snot'ėr), *n.* [Also corruptly *snorter*; perhaps ult. connected with *snod*[1], *snood*, a fillet, band, < Icel. *snūthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-line bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (*b*) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.



Snotter (*b*).
a, sprit with the lower end in the snotter *b*.

snottery (snot'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [< *snot* + *-ery*.] Snot; snottiness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the *snottery* of our slimie time!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii.

snottily (snot'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

snottiness (snot'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ★snotty.

snotty (snot'i), *a.* [< *snot* + *-y*[1].] 1. Foul with snot. [Low.]

Better a *snotty* child than his nose wiped off.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [Low.]

snotty-nosed (snot'i-nōzd), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [Low.]

snouk (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*[1].

snout (snout), *n.* [< ME. *snoute*, *snowte*, *snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snuite*, D. *snuit* = MLG. LG. *snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snot*, *snite*[2]: see *snot*, and cf. *snite*[2]. Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout, E. *snuff*[1], *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] 1. A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,
A cruel Boar, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his *snout* in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 439.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—3. Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (*a*) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse: used ludicrously or in contempt.

Be the knave never so stoute,
I shall rappe him on the *snoute*.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 428).

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 357.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (*c*) The nozle or end of a hollow pipe. (*d*) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ram.

The Merrimac's *snout* was knocked askew by a ball.
New York Tribune, March 15, 1862.

(*e*) The front of a glacier.

At the end, or *snout*, of the glacier this water issues forth.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or *snouts* of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(*f*) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

snout (snout), *v. t.* [< *snout*, *n.*] To furnish ★with a snout or nozle; point. *Howell.*

snout-beetle (snout'bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak: as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus*. Several kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthribidæ*; leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ*; elongate, *Brenthidæ*. These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocerata*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gonatocerata*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ*.

snout-butterfly (snout'but″ėr-flī), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythides*, of the *Erycinidæ*.

snouted (snou'ted), *a.* [< *snout* + *-ed*[2].] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-*snouted*, pig-*snouted*.

Antae, resembling a Mule, but somewhat lesse; slender *snouted*, the nether chappe very long, like a Trumpet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

snouter (snou'tėr), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

snout-fair† (snout'fâr), *a.* Good-looking.

Str. Not as a suitor to me, Sir?
Sw. No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopsey without: though shee be *snout-faire*, and has some wit, shee's too little for me. *Brome*, Court Beggar, ii. 1.

snout-mite (snout'mīt), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdelliidæ*.

snout-moth (snout'môth), *n.* 1. Any moth of the noctuid or deltoid family *Hypenidæ*: so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena*.—2. A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ*: so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

snout-ring (snout'ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

snouty (snou'ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig.
Otway, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long *snouty* noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

★**snow**[1] (snō), *n.* [Sc. *snaw*; < ME. *snow*, *snou*, *snouh*, *snouz*, *snau*, *snaw*, < AS. *snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snēo* = MD. *sneeuw*, *snee*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snei*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snær*, *snjār*, *snjōr* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiws*, snow; related to OBulg. *snigŭ* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *sníh* = Pol. *snieg* = Russ. *sniegŭ* = Lith. *snegas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (*niv-*, orig. **snighv-*) (> It. *neve* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve*; also, through LL. **nivea*, F. *neige*; W. *nyf*) = Gr. *νίφα* (acc.), snow, *νιφάς*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *snīwan*, MHG. *snīen*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (√ *snighv-*), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νίφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend √ *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. √ *snih*, be sticky or oily, = *sneha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. √ *nij*, cleanse, Gr. *νίζειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*[1] is from the noun.] 1. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spiculæ; by their different modes of union


Crystals of Snow, after Bentley.

they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into molecular contact, and the snow, by regelation, becomes converted into solid ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the vapor in the atmosphere is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *s.*

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [Colloq.]—3. A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [North Amer. Indian.]—4. Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of *snow*. *Dionysius* (trans.).
The lily's *snow*. *Moore*, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, li.

5. In *her.*, white; argent.

The feeld of *snow*, with thegle of blak therinne.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 393.

★**Red snow.** See *Protococcus*.

snow[1] (snō), *v.* [< ME. *snowen*, *snawen* = D. *sneeuwen* = Icel. *snjōfa*, *snjōva*, *snjāva* = Sw. *snöa*, *snöga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. It. *nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *snewen*, *sniwen*, < AS. *sniwian*, snow: see *snow*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* 1. To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits, and *snow* eringoes. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*: often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was *snowed up* at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nnight. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xiii.

snow[2] (snō), *n.* [< MD. *snauw*, *snau*, D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. < LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. In rig it resembles a *brig*, except that the brig bends her fore-and-aft mainsail to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain today was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

snow-apple (snō'ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple ★which has very white flesh.

snowball (snō'bâl), *n.* [< ME. **snaweballe*, *snayballe*; < *snow*[1] + *ball*[1].] 1. A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a *snowball*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 149.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Viburnum Opulus*; the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery*: (*a*) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (*b*) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (*c*) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.

snowball (snō'bâl), *v.* [< *snowball*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and *snowballing*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 433.

snowball-tree (snō'bâl-trē), *n.* Same as *snowball*, 2.

snowbank (snō'bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of ★old *snowbanks*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 597.

★**snowberry** (snō'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz). 1. A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpos*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.

2. A low erect or trailing rubiaceous shrub, *Chiococca racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—**Creeping snowberry**, an ericaceous plant, *Chiogenes hispidula*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

★**snowbird** (snō'bėrd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(*a*) The snow

finch. (*b*) The snow-bunting. (*c*) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco;* any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis,* about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in flocks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco.* (*d*) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris.* See cut under *fieldfare.* [Prov. Eng.]



Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

snow-blind (snō′blīnd), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

snow-blindness (snō′blīnd″nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

snow-blink (snō′blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink.* Also called *snow-light.*

snow-boot (snō′bōt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically—(*a*) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (*b*) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (*c*) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

snow-bound (snō′bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

The *snow-bound* in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wandering Esquimau.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 124.

snow-box (snō′boks), *n.* *Theat.,* a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

snowbreak (snō′brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook: it storms, tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hôtel-de-Ville.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

snow-broth (snō′brôth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

A man whose blood
Is very *snow-broth.* *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 4. 58.

"This is none of your *snow-broth,* Peggy," said the mother, "it 's warming." *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

snow-bunting (snō′bun″ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird, *Plectrophanes nivalis,* a bunting of the family *Fringillidæ,* which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird, snowflake, snowfleck, snowflight, snowfowl.* In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12½. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.



Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.

snowbush (snō′bůsh), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Shawia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus nivosus* of the New Hebrides.

snowcap (snō′kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchæra,* having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris,* the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (2½ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the *Trochilidæ.*

snow-capped (snō′kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

snow-chukor (snō′chū″kor), *n.* [< *snow*[1] + *chukor,* a native name: see *chourtka.*] A kind of snow-partridge. See *chourtka,* 1, and *snow-partridge,* 2.

snow-cock (snō′kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge,* 2.

Snowdonian (snō-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Snowdon* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian series,** in *geol.,* a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

snow-drift (snō′drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

snowdrop (snō′drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis,* a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus. *G. plicatus,* the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower.*—**African snowdrop.** See *Royena.*

snowdrop-tree (snō′drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Linociera.*—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox,* 2 (*c*).

snow-eater (snō′ē″tėr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science,* VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

snow-eyes (snō′īz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snowfall (snō′fâl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

Through the wavering *snow-fall,* the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Piazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. *Howells,* Venetian Life, iii.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting the snow and measuring the depth of the water.

Stations reporting the largest total *snow-fall,* in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Grampian Hills, 33. *Jour. Franklin Inst.,* CXXIX. 2.

snow-fed (snō′fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a *snow-fed* stream.

snow-field (snō′fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the *snow-field* begins to yield.
D. G. Elliot, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 121.

snow-finch (snō′finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis;* the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See cut under *brambling.*

snowflake (snō′flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow*[1], *n.*, 1.

Flowers bloomed and *snow-flakes* fell, unquestioned in her sight. *Whittier,* Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. In *ornith.,* same as *snow-bunting. Coues.*—3. A plant of the genus *Leucoium,* chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernum* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.

4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Dict. of Needlework.*

snow-flange (snō′flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

snow-flea (snō′flē), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achoreutes nivicola* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See cut under *springtail.*

Our common *snow-flea* is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. *Comstock,* Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 61.

snowfleck (snō′flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See cut under *snow-bunting.*

snowflight (snō′flīt), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

snow-flood (snō′flud), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

snowflower (snō′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus.*—2. Same as *fringe-tree.*—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis.* See *Deutzia.* *Miller,* Dict. Eng. Names of Plants.

snow-fly (snō′flī), *n.* 1. A perlid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perla nivicola* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Capnia pygmæa,* which is black with gray hairs.

2. A mecopterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus,* as *B. nivoribundus,* which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail.*—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea,* as *C. valga,* occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat.*—4. A snow-gnat.—5. A snow-flea.

A paper on "insecta nive delapsa" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called *snow-flies.* *E. P. Wright,* Animal Life, p. 491.

snowfowl (snō′foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

snow-gage (snō′gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

snow-gem (snō′jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Luciliæ.* See *snow-glory.*

snowght, *n.* An old spelling of *snow*[1].

snow-glory (snō′glō″ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa.* Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Luciliæ,* sometimes called *snow-gem,* and *C. nana,* the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

snow-gnat (snō′nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivoriundus.*—2. Same as *snow-fly,* 3.

snow-goggle (snō′gog″l), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes.*

Mr. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo *snow-goggle* beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.
A. R. Wallace, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 672.

snow-goose (snō′gös), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen,* of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus,* is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose, red goose, Texas goose.* See *wavey,* and cut under *Chen.*—**Blue or blue-winged snow-goose.** See *goose* and *wavey.*

snow-grouse (snō′grous), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus,* nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge.* See cuts under *grouse* and *ptarmigan.*

Up above the timber line were *snow-grouse* [*Lagopus leucurus*] and huge hoary-white woodchucks.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

snow-ice (snō′īs), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice.* The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

snowily (snō′i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

Afar rose the peaks
Of Parnassus, *snowily* clear.
M. Arnold, Youth of Nature.

snowiness (snō′i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of *snowiness* in the high lights.
Lea, Photography, p. 210.

snow-in-harvest (snō′in-här′vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum,* and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland,* Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snow-insect (snō′in″sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

snow-in-summer (snō′in-sum′ėr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum.* See *snow-in-harvest.*

snowish (snō′ish), *a.* [< ME. *snowissh;* < *snow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

He gan to stroke; and good thrifte bad ful ofte
Hire *snowissh* [var. *snow-white*] throte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1250.

Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines
Stood bolt vpright vpon
Her portly shoulders.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 54.

snow-knife (snō′nīf), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

snowl (snoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus.* See cut under *merganser.* *G. Trumbull,* 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

snow-leopard (snō′lep″ärd), *n.* The ounce, *Felis uncia* or *irbis.* See cut under *ounce.*

snowless (snō′les), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of snow.

snow-light (snō′līt), *n.* Same as *snow-blink.*

snowlike (snō′līk), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *like*[2].] Resembling snow.

snow-limbed (snō′limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

The *snow-limb'd* Eve from whom she came.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 3.

snow-line (snō′līn), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 16,000 feet.

Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the *snow-line*.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 48.

snow-mouse (snō′mous), *n.* 1. An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—2. A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Dicrostonyx nelsoni*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

snow-on-the-mountain (snō′on-thē-moun′tān), *n.* 1. A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, of the old world; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. Meehan*, Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States, Ser. II., Vol. I., p. 77. [Western U. S.]

snow-owl (snō′oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Nyctea nyctea* or *N. scandiaca*, inhabiting arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and cut under *braccate*.



Snow-owl (*Nyctea nyctea*).

snow-partridge (snō′pär″trij), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerva* (or *Lerwa*) *nivicola*. See cut under *Lerva*.—2. A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chourtka*, *partridge*, and cut under *Tetraogallus*.—3. A ptarmigan: same as *snow-grouse*.

snow-pear (snō′pâr), *n.* See *pear*[1].

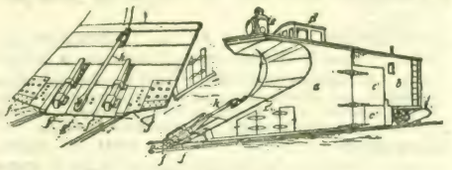
snow-pheasant (snō′fez″ant), *n.* 1. Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. mantchuricum*. See *eared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—2. Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-pigeon (snō′pij″on), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leuconota*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and auriculars blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

snow-planer (snō′plā″nėr), *n.* See *planer*.

snow-plant (snō′plant), *n.* 1. Red snow. See ★*Protococcus*.—2. See *Sarcodes*.

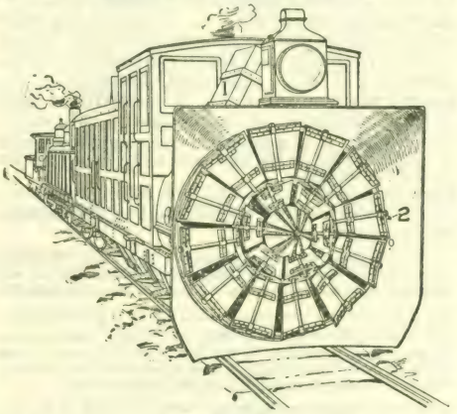
snow-plow (snō′plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow,



Wing Snow-plow.

a, body of plow; *b*, caboose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *c′*, doors which give access to leading truck for oiling, etc.; *d*, cupola; *e*, headlight; *f*, *f*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *f′*, *f′*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks flush with the wheel-flanges; *g*, intermediate apron; *h*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *i*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.

which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or, as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent forms the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.



Rotary Snow-plow.

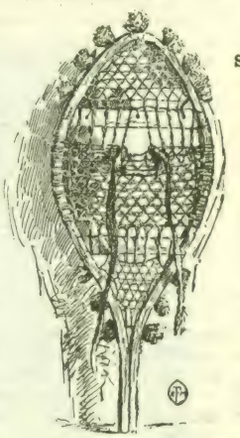
1, movable hood of opening through which the snow is driven; 2, wheel with knives by which the snow is cut and fed to the machine; behind the knives, and in the same shaft, is a fan-wheel by which the snow is driven out through the opening, 1.

snow-probe (snō′prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

snow-scraper (snō′skrā″pėr), *n.* 1. A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—2. An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—3. Same as *snow-knife*.

snow-shed (snō′shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

snow-shoe (snō′shö), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thongs and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *skee*.—**Snow-shoe disease**, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**Snow-shoe rabbit**. See *rabbit*[1].



Canadian Snow-shoe.

snow-shoe (snō′shö), *v. i.* [< *snow-shoe*, *n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

snow-shoer (snō′shö″ėr), *n.* [< *snow-shoe* + *-er*[1].] One who walks on snow-shoes.

The manly *snow-shoer* hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes.
The Century, XXIX. 522.

snow-shovel (snō′shuv″l), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

snow-skate (snō′skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

He put on his *snowskates* and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 120.

★**snow-slide** (snō′slīd), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of *snow* slips or *slides*.
D. G. Elliot, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 118.

snow-slip (snō′slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

snow-snake (snō′snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the *snow-snake* is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare.
W. M. Beauchamp, Science, XI. 37.

snow-sparrow (snō′spar″ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Coues*.

snow-squall (snō′skwâl), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

Almost completely thwarted by *snow-squalls*.
Nature, XXXVII. 333.

snow-storm (snō′stôrm), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

snow-sweeper (snō′swē″pėr), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

snow-track (snō′trak), *n.* 1. The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—2. A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

snow-water (snō′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *snaw-water*; < *snow*[1] + *water*.] Melted snow.

The ter thet mon schet for his emcristenes sunne is inemned *snaw-water* for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snaw to-geines the sunne.
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 159.

snow-white (snō′hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *snow-whyt*, *snaw-hwit*, *snaw-whit*, *snowhwit*, AS. *snāwhwīt* (= D. *sneeuwwit* = MLG. *snēwhīt* = MHG. *snēwīz*, G. *schneeweiss* = Icel. *snæhvītr*, *snjóhvītr* = Sw. *snöhvit* = Dan. *snehvid*), as *snāw*, snow, + *hwīt*, white: see *snow*[1] and *white*.] White as snow; very white.

And than hir sette
Upon an hors, *snow-whyt* and wel ambling.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 332.

Why are you sequester'd from all your train,
Dismounted from your *snow-white* goodly steed?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 76.

snow-wreath (snō′rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Ban Law by the break of a *snaw wreathe*?
Blackwood's Mag., XIII. 320.

snowy (snō′i), *a.* [< ME. *snawy*, *snawi* (not in AS.) (= MLG. *snēig* = OHG. *snēwac*, MHG. *snēwec*, G. *schneeig* = Icel. *snæugr* = Sw. *snögig*, *snöig* = Dan. *sneig*); < *snow*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus.
Milton, P. L., i. 515.

2. White like snow; niveous.

So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 50.

3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**Snowy heron**, the small white egret of the United States, *Garzetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See cut under *Garzetta*.—**Snowy lemming**, the collared or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**Snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**Snowy pear**. See *pear*[1].—**Snowy plover**, *Ægialites nivosus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

snub[1] (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [< ME. *snubben*, *snuben*, < Icel. *snubba*, snub, chide, = Sw. *snubba*, clip or snub off, *snobba*, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. *snubbōtr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, *snupra*, snub, chide; akin to E. *snip*. Cf. *snib*, a var. of *snub*.] 1†. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.

Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and *snubbed* their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up*; also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently *snubbed up*, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 660.

4. To disconcert; check; rebuke with a severe or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberate neglect.

3if the brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reproue hym, or *snybbe*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 15.

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool *snubbing* a Body every Minute afore Company? *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I did hear him say, a little *snubbing* before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can *snub* both king and House of Commons. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be *snubbed*. *G. Meredith*, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, xii.

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to *snub* one into silence.

"Deborah, there 's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns *snubbed* her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

To snub a cable (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

snub[1] (snub), *n.* [See *snub*[1], *v. t.*] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armd with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 7.

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*. *Marryat*.

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a *snub* in season, according to circumstances. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 13.

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

snub[1] (snub), *a.* [< *snub*[1], *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and *snub*, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

snub[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *snob*[2].

snubber (snub'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

snubbing-line (snub'ing-līn), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

snubbing-post (snub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to *snubbing posts* that project over the water like catheads. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 326.

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a *snubbing-post* in the center. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

snubbish (snub'ish), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to snub, check, or repress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish!*
Hood, Open Question.

snubby (snub'i), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs,
Both have *snubby* noses.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

snub-cube (snub'kūb), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-dodecahedron (snub'dō″dek-a-hē″drọn), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose summits there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-nose (snub'nōz), *n.* A bivalve mollusk.

snub-nosed (snub'nōzd), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbes* (see *snub*[1], *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, *snub-nosed*, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature? *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 44.

Snub-nosed auk, any auklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *auklet*. *Coues.*—**Snub-nosed cachalot**, a pygmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale*.—**Snub-nosed eel**, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

snub-post (snub'pōst), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-post*.—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

snudge[1] (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assibilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwell*.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet. *G. Herbert*, Giddiness.

snudge[2] (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Cf. *snudge*[1].] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snudge[2]† (snuj), *n.* [See *snudge*[2], *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

They may not say, as some *snudges* in England say, I would find the Queene a man to serue in my place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 240.

snudging (snuj'ing), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Snudgynge wittely rebuked. . . . Wherupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these wordes, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde showes for mony. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetorike.

snudging (snuj'ing), *p. a.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* peniefathers, would take him vp verie roughlie for his lavishing and his outragious expenses. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

snuff[1] (snuf), *v.* [< MD. *snuffen*, < D. *snuffen*, snuff (cf. D. *snuf*, smelling, scent), = G. *schnaufen*, breathe, snuff, wheeze, snort; cf. Sw. *snufva*, Dan. *snue*, cold, catarrh; Sw. *snufven*, a sniff; MHG. *snupfe*, G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffle*, and var. *sniff*; cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to *snuff* the wind; to *snuff* tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1031.

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily *snuffed* up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xix.

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden*.

Mankind were then familiar with the God,
He *snuff'd* their Incense with a gracious Nod.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and *snuff* a new parliament. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 227.

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ashamed, and amazed; *snuffed* him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 667.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts. Mal. i. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death? *Bp. Hall*, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1625.

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, *snuffed* about
With your most grovelling nose.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

A sweet-breath'd cow,
Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay,
Snuffs at it daintily, and stoops her head
To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although *snuffing* yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes. *J. Nott*, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.

★ **snuff**[1] (snuf), *n.* [< *snuff*[1], *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a *snuff* from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Gandercleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

2†. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 93. (*Latham.*)

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick *snuff*, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertigoes, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the *snuff* was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 208.

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—**Cephalic snuff**, an errhine powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—**Ferrier's snuff**, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered acacia, and bismuth subnitrate.—**To dip snuff.** See *dip*.—**To take a thing in snuff**†, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.

For, I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff* to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Up to snuff, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call *up to snuff*,
Straight determines to patch
Up a clandestine match.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

★ **snuff**[2] (snuf), *v. t.* [< ME. *snuffen*, snuff (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle); perhaps a var. of **snuppen*, **snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as cattle do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub*[1].] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessarie in one houre three or four times to *snuffe* the candel, it shall not be ouermuch that euery weeke, at the leaste, once or twice to purge and *snuffe* the soule. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 355.

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it;
Then out it goes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 95.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly *snuffed out*.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be *snuff'd out* by an article.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 60.

To snuff pepper†, to take offense. *Halliwell*.

snuff[2] (snuf), *n.* [< ME. *snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof*; < *snuff*[2], *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle- or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The *snoffes* ben quenched. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or *snuff* that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.

Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 1.

2. A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]

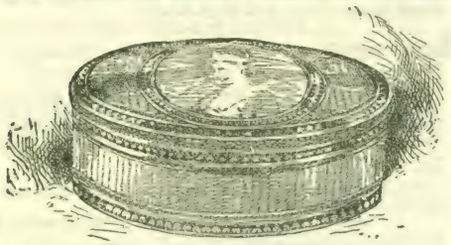
Lamentable! What,
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 87.

snuff[3] (snuf), *n.* In *mining*, same as *smift*.

snuff-bottle (snuf'bot″l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-flask. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 75.

★**snuff-box** (snuf'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common



Gold Snuff-box with incrusted enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also cut under *niello*.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a *snuff-box*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycoperdon*.—**Anatomist's snuff-box**, the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the two tendons of the extensor metacarpi and extensor primi internodii pollicis, and the other formed by the tendon of the extensor secundi internodii pollicis.

snuff-color (snuf'kul″or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-colour*. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-dipper (snuf'dip″ėr), *n.* One who practises snuff-dipping.

snuff-dipping (snuf'dip″ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-dish[1] (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

snuff-dish[2] (snuf'dish), *n.* 1. A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*machtah*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan.' The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying live coals to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

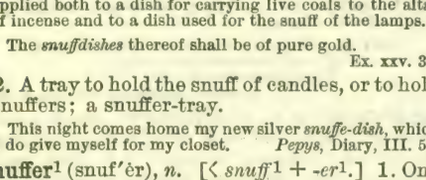
The *snuffdishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.
Ex. xxv. 38.

2. A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuffe-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 54.

snuffer[1] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffs.—2. A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

snuffer[2] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a can-



Silver Snuffers, 18th century.

dle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers*.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2†. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

snuffer-dish, snuffer-pan (snuf'ėr-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray*.

snuffer-tray (snuf'ėr-trā), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

snuff-headed (snuf'hed″ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Local, Eng.]

snuffiness (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

snuffing-iron† (snuf'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

snuffing-pig (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise; a cetacean of the genus *Phocæna*.

snuffkin† (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 347; *Cotgrave*. Also *snuftkin*.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, ppr. *snuffling*. [< LG. *snuffeln* = D. *snuffelen* = Sw. *snöfla* = Dan. *snövle*, snuffle: see *snivel*, *sniffle*, and *snuff*[1].] 1. To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 75.

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 152.

2. To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiors all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe unlesse they left their mutiny.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

snuffle (snuf'l), *n.* [< *snuffle*, *v.*] 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Mucous discharge from the nostrils, especially in infants with congenital syphilis.

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 180. (*Davies.*)

3. A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

snuffler (snuf'lėr), *n.* [< *snuffle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffles. See *snuffle*, *v.*—2. One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler;* but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

snufflingly (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor practize *snufflingly* to speake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

2. Cantingly; hypocritically.

snuffman (snuf'man), *n.*; pl. *snuffmen* (-men). [< *snuff*[1] + *man*.] A man who sells snuff. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-mill (snuf'mil), *n.* 1. A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—2. Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull*.

snuff-rasp (snuf'rȧsp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *rappee*.

A fine *snuff rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Dingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 23, 1711.

snuff-spoon (snuf'spön), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker*, An Act at Oxford, iii.

snuff-taker (snuf'tā″kėr), *n.* 1. One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—2. The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata:* so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See cut under *Pelionetta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

snuff-taking (snuf'tā″king), *n.* The habit of taking snuff.

snuffy (snuf'i), *a.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

3. Offended; displeased.

snuftkin† (snuft'kin), *n.* Same as *snuffkin*.

snug (snug), *a.* and *n.* [E dial. also *snog* and *snig;* < Icel. *snöggr*, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.), = OSw. *snygg*, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, Sw. *snygg*, trim, neat, genteel, = Norw. *snögg*, short, quick, = ODan. *snög*, *snyg*, *snök*, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable; from the verb seen in Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *snikka*, cut, > E. *snick*[1], *snig*[1], cut, notch: see *snick*[1]. The MD. *snuggher*, *snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.] **I.** *a.* 1. Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship *snug*, and the fitter for Sailing. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 380.

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,
Where all was *snug* and clean and warm.
Prior, The Ladle.

O 'tis a *snug* little island!
A right little, tight little island!
T. Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

2. Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—3. Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two briefless barristers and a titheless parson; the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.
Whipple, Lss. and Rev., I. 10.

4. Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, iii. 24.

Snug's the Word; I shrug and am silent.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

5. Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 562.

As snug as a bug in a rug, in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [Colloq.]

I find it in 1769 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called), Act II. sc. i. p. 32. An Irish captain says of a rich widow, "If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, *as snug as a bug in a rug.*" *F. J. Furnivall*, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 126.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—2. In an old type of valve-gear, or in a type of reversing steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric disk or intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves.

snug (snug), *adv.* [< *snug*, *a.*] Snugly.

For a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noise.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 36.

★**snug** (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, ppr. *snugging*. [< *snug*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with *up* and *to:* as, a child *snugs* (up) *to* its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manuf.*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish*. *E. H. Knight.*—2. To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.
Goldsmith, To Rev. T. Contarine (1754).

To snug up, to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her *up*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

The tent was shut, and everything *snugged up*.
The Century, XXXVI. 617.

snugger (snug'ėr), *n.* [< *snug*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight.*

snuggery (snug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snuggeries* (-iz). [< *snug* + *-ery.*] A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Vere are they?" said Sam. . . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man agoin' any vere but vere the liquors is; not he, Samivel, not he."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, ppr. *snuggling*. [Freq. of *snug*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to

something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute—young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

II. *trans.* To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

snugify (snug'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *snug* + *-i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

snugly (snug'li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

snugness (snug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

snush† (snush), *n.* [Also *snish, sneesh;* < Dan. Sw. *snus*, snuff (> Dan. *snuse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *sneeshing*, partly confused with *sneezing.*] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minuets and Bories, with their Hands in their Pockets, if freed from their *Snush* Box. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 229.

snush† (snush), *v. t.* [< *snush, n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast,
And does the burning weed to ashes waste,
Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose,
That he no part of his delight may lose.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117. (*Davies.*)

sny (snī), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *snūa* = Sw. Dan. *sno*, turn, twist. Cf. *slue*[1].] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling*.

snybt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib*.

snying (snī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sny*, v.: see *sny, n.*] In *ship-building*, curved planks, placed in the bows or stern of a ship. Also used adjectively.

snype†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe*.

snyte†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[1], ★*snite*[2].

so[1] (sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also Sc. *sae, sa;* < ME. *so, soo, sa*, a contraction (with loss of *w*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of *two*, < AS. *twā*) of *swo, swa, sua, squa, zuo*, < AS. *swā* = OS. *sō* = OFries. *sō, sā* = MD. *soo*, D. *zoo* = MLG. *sō*, LG. *so* = OHG. MHG. *sō* = Icel. *svā*, later *svō, svo, so* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa*, so, = Goth. *swa*, so, *swē*, so, just as, *swa swē*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem **swa*, one's own, oneself, = L. *suus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. ὅς (**σFός*), his, her, its, = Skt. *sva*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *se*[3], *sere*[2], etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Sc. *sic*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso, whosoever, whatso, whatsoever, wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also, as*[1], and *such*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In, of, or to that degree; to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood: used in various constructions. (*a*) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb.

Be . . . seruisabul to the simple *so as* to the riche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

So treatablie speakyng *as* possible thou can.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, *as* the rest?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 88.

Within an houre after his arrivall, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard *so* bare *as* his hand. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 31.

There are *so* many consciousnesses *as* there are sensations, emotions, thoughts. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 490.

In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies a verb.

I loved my Country *so* as only they
Who love a mother fit to die for may.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequent being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case.

When the kynge Ban saugh hir *so* affraied he asked hir what her eyled. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

Bot crist, that nane is to him like,
Walde nogt late his dere relike,
Sgua noteful thing, *sgua* lang be hid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Give thanks you have lived *so* long.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 27.

Thou art *so* Becravated, and *so* Beperriwig'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

(*c*) Followed by *that, as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

So mekill pepull is comen to towne
That we can nowhare herbered be.
York Plays, p. 112.

He raised a sigh *so* piteous and profound
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe
So much admittance *as* to speak to me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

She complied [by singing] in a manner *so* exquisitely pathetic *as* moved me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink
So far—far down, *but* I shall know
Thy voice, and answer from below.
Tennyson, My Life is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He cust hem alle, *so* fayn he was,
And seide, "deo gracias."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 99.

I am not yet *so* powerful
To meet him in the field; he has under him
The flower of all the empire and the strength.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe, how they should sell; *so* he had inchanted these poore soules, being their prisoner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

(*d*†) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other werldes elde is *so*,
A thusent ger [years] seuenti and two.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 705.

2. In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (*a*) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Yit *as* myne auctor spak, *so* wolde I speke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like *as* a father pitieth his children, *so* the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, *how* a bird lies tangled in a net;
So fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 68.

Sae as he wan it, *sae* will he keep it.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

(*b*) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Mi lhord sanyn [read *saynt*] Ion ine . . . the apocalipse *zuo* zayth thet he yzeȝ a best thet com out of the ze, wonderliche ydiȝt, and to moche dreduol.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *swa*
And feynes swilk fantassy?
York Plays, p. 106.

My horse is gone,
And 'tis your fault I am bereft him *so*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

So spake the seraph Abdiel. *Milton*, P. L., v. 896.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain,
Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain;
There stops—*So* Hector. *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 199.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be *so* governed. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*d*) In such a manner: followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

So run, *that* ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24.

I will *so* plead
That you shall say my cunning drift excels.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something *so* written to aftertimes *as* they should not willingly let it die.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

3. By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And she remembered the myschef of hir fader and moder. . . . and *so* ther was grete sorowe and grete ire at hir herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord: . . . *so* it shall be well unto thee. Jer. xxxviii. 20.

Take heed how you in thought offend;
So mind and body both will mend.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, *so* there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 4.

Me mightier transports move and thrill;
So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer
A virgin heart in work and will.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; *So* Fear begets Love. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

As I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, *so* I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

5. In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and *so* did many hundreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 206.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yef ye lyve to age ye shull be the wisest lady of the worlde; and *so* be ye now, as I beleve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Thou may'st to Court, and Progress to and fro;
Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do *so!*
Tr. from Ovid, quoted in *Howell's* Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Koreish, had the care of the Caba, for *so* the round tower of Mecca was called. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you *so*,"
Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself *so*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas.—"Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "*So* he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, *so* he was—and very well he adapted too—considering."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

6. As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not *so*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all *so*—if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty.
D. Webster, Speech, April, 1826.

7. Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And *so* in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stale out of the castle, without staying so much as for their breakfast. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour;
And *so*, good morrow, servant.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 140.

So, when he was come in, and sat down, they gave him something to drink. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

So to this hall full quickly rode the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are *so* kind; we were *so* delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give a particular recommendation to all parsons for the advancement of this *so* pious a work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 454.

9. Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and *so* to my office.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

10. An abbreviation of *so be it:* implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it 's writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, *so;* we know the worst then.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can take him, *so!* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

11. An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.]—**12.** In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, *so* help me God!

Never, Paulina; *so* be blest my spirit!
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 71.

13. As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso, whosoever, whatsoever*, etc.

Now wol i telle the my tene wat *so* tide after.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Confesse the to some frere,
He shal a-solle the thus sone how *so* thow euere wynne hit.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 7.

And so forth. See *forth*[1], *adv.*—**And so on.** Same as *and so forth.*—**By so (that)**†. (*a*) Provided that.

By so thow riche were, haue thow no conscience
How that thow come to good.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 5.

(*b*) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do *by so that* he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode ypreised. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 309.

Ever so. See *ever.*—**In so far as.** See *far*[1], *adv.*—**Not so much as.** See *much, adv.*—**Or so,** or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page *or so*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, *or so*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week *or so*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 2.

Quite so. See *quite*[1].—**So as.** (*a*†) Such as.

Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxi.

(*b*) So long as; provided that.

O, never mind; *so as* you get them off [the stage], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, *so as* it was iron or block tin. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

(*c*) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; *so as* no fuller on earth can white them.
Mark ix. 3.

D'ye s'pose ef Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
So's 't wouldn't hurt thet ebony stick
Thet 's made our side see stars so of'n?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

So called, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept the name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, *so called*, is only license; one of the three *so-called* religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the *so-called* doctrine of Divine Right.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 10.

So far forth. See *far-forth*, 2.—**So long.** See *so-long*.—**So many.** See *many*[1], *a.*—**So much.** (*a*) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were *so much* wasted effort. (*b*) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, *so much* of this kind and *so much* of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*[1], *a.*

Ef this 'ere milkin' o' the wits,
So much a month, warn't givin' Natur' fits,
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

So much as, however much.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

So that. (*a*) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that: as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (*b*) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

The cider is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hogshead; *so that* a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

(*c*) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! *so that* thy state might be no worse,
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 102.

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, *so that* it succeeds.
Dickens, Bleak House, iv.

So so, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but *so so*; but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 129.

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Dr. Johnson's funeral], but *so so*.
Dr. S. Parr, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.

So to say, so to speak, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms: as, a moral monstrosity, *so to speak*.

The habits, the manners, the bye-play, *so to speak*, of those picturesque antiques, the pensioners of Greenwich College? *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 155.

The huge original openings are thus divided, *so to say*, into two open stories. *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

So well as†, as well as; in the same way as.

The rest overgrowne with trees, which, *so well as* the bushes, were so overgrowne with Vines we could scarce passe them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

Than so†, than something indicated or signified; than that.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

=**Syn.** 7. *Wherefore, Accordingly.* See *therefore*.

II. *conj.* **1**†. In, of, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*[1], II.

He was brizt *so* the glas,
He was whit *so* the flur,
Rose red was his colur.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

So shalt thow come to a court *as* cleer *so* the sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 232.

2†. In the manner that; even as; as.

Tho so wurth [was] ligt *so* god [God] it bad.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Wary *so* water in wore [weir].
Alysoun, l. 38. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)

Allas! thi lovesum eyghen to
Loketh *so* man doth on his fo.
Sir Orpheo (ed. Laing), l. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self *so* Pacience it herde.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 64.

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At gowre preyere," quod Pacyence tho, "*so* no man displese hym." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 135.

And, *so* ye wil me now to wyve take
As ye han sworn, than wol I yive yow leve
To sleen me. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1319.

Or any other pretty invention, *so* it had been sudden.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Soon so†, as soon as.

The child him answerde
Sone so he hit herde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sone so he wist
That I was of Wittis hous and with his wyf dame Studye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 226.

so[1] (sō), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., *so*.'] **1.** Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh*.

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "*So! so*, boss! *so! so!*"
J. T. Trowbridge, Farm-Yard Song.

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, *so!* steady!

so[2]†, *n.* See *soe*.

s. o. In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of *seller's option*. See *seller*[1].

soa†, *n.* Same as *soe*.

soak (sōk), *v.* [< ME. *soken*, soak, suck, < AS. ★*socian*, soak (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 252, l. 11; iii. 14, l. 17), lit. suck, a secondary form of *sūcan* (pp. *socen*), suck: see *suck*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

Sokyn yn lycure (as thyng to be made softe, or other cawsys ellys). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies *soaking* over many acres.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through*.

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall
May run into that sink, and *soaking in*
Drown the lamenting fool in sea-salt tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 19.

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be *soked through* by water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 231.

3†. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but *soak* with the guests all day long; whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak*, *v. t.*, 7. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—**7.** To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to *soak* rice in water; to *soak* a sponge.

Many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Isa. xxxiv. 7.

Winter *soaks* the fields. *Cowper*, Task, i. 215.

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up*.

Ros. Take you me for a sponge, my lord?
Ham. Ay, sir, that *soaks up* the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 16.

The thirsty earth *soaks up* the rain.
Cowley, Anacreontiques, ii.

4. Hence, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to China but the Men come home fat with *soaking* this Liquor [Arrack], and bring store of Jars of it home with them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-*soaking* Renowner! *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely *through* wreaths of snow. *Scott.*

6†. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeeble; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,
Which was febyll and *sokyd* with sekenesse.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 234.

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**9.** To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he *soaked* his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]—**To soak** or **soak up bait**, to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

★**soak** (sōk), *n.* [< *soak*, *v.*] **1.** A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—**2.** Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a *soak*, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.
Parsons's Tour Among the Planters. (*Bartlett.*)

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A *soak* or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 58.

4. One who or that which soaks; a tippler.—**5.** An over-stocking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose*, *stirrup-hose*.—**6.** A place where water 'soaks'; a boggy spring.

They took us to three good waters: a splendid *soak* not far from Mount Elphinstone, and some pools in rocky, desolate glens in the Stansmore range.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 279.

To put in soak, to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, *to put* one's rings *in soak*. [Slang.]

★**soakage** (sō'kāj), *n.* [< *soak* + *-age*.] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the *soakage* actually melts the soil. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, i.

soak-barrel (sōk'bar″el), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to soak before salting.

soaker (sō'kėr), *n.* [< *soak* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soaks. (*a*) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a *soaker* in the morning, . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.

(*b*) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

The Sun 's a good Pimple, an honest *soaker;* he has a Cellar at your Antipodes. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

soak-hole (sōk'hōl), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australia.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square *soak-holes*, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.

★**soaking** (sō'king), *n.* [< ME. *sokynge;* verbal n. of *soak*, *v.*] **1.** A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

Sokynge, or longe lyynge in lycure. Infusio, inbibitura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking*.
Cook, Second Voyage, i. 1.

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak*, *v. i.*, 4. [Colloq.]

soakingly (sō'king-li), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A mannes enemies in battail are to be ouercomed with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, *soakingly*, one pece after an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.

soaking-pit (sō'king-pit), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Gjers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

soaky (sō'ki), *a.* [Also dial. *socky;* < *soak* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *soggy*.] **1.** Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—**2.** Effeminate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[1] (sōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[2] (sōm), *n.* [A var. of *seam*[2].] A horse-load. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

so-and-so (sō'and-sō), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. *So-and-so;* was he wrong in doing *so-and-so?* Compare *so*[1], *adv.*, 5.

★**soap** (sōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sope;* < ME. *sope, soope, sape,* < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sepe,* D. *zeep* = MLG. *sēpe,* LG. *sepe* = OHG. *seifa, seipha, seipfa,* soap, MHG. G. *seife,* G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *sâpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo,* pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (> Gr. σάπων = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabón* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (> Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sebon* = Ir. *siabunn* = Gael. *siopunn,* soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *sebum,* tallow, grease (see *sebum, sebaceous*). Cf. Finn. *saippio,* < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa,* resin, and connected with AS. **sīpan, sipian,* LG. *sipen,* MHG. *sifen,* trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sæp,* etc., sap: see *seep, sipe, sap*[1].] **1.** A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with an alkaline base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds—*soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, stearates make the hardest, oleates the softest soaps; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap.*) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap,* which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or cocoanut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale-, seal-, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc,* now superseded by soap-liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action.

2†. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.] —**3.** Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap.* [Slang.]

> He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

Soap.—Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.,* XIII. 394.

Almond-oil soap, a soap made of sodium hydroxid and almond-oil. Also called *amygdaline soap.*—**Arsenical soap,** a saponaceous preparation used in taxidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic.—**Beef's-marrow soap,** a soap of soda and animal oil.—**Boiled soap.** Same as *grained soap.*—**Bone soap,** a soap to which an addition has been made of jelly from bones.—**Butter soap,** soap made from soda and butter; sapo butyricus.—**Calcium soap,** a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with calcium hydroxid, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax.—**Carbolic soap,** a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap.—**Castile soap,** a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *white Castile soap,* which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap,* which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castle-soap;* also *Spanish soap.*

> Roll but with your eyes
> And foam at the mouth. A little *castle-soap*
> Will do 't, to rub your lips.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

Curd soap, soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin.—**Fulling-soap,** a soap used in fulling cloth, composed of 124 parts of soap, 54 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash.—**German soft soap.** Same as *green soap.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** Same as *glass-soap.*—**Grained soap,** soap separated from glycerin by the use of salt.—**Green soap,** an officinal preparation of soft soap, made from potash and linseed- or hempseed-oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases.—**Gum soap,** a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils.—**Marine soap.** See def. 1.—**Olive-oil soda-soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*—**Quicksilver soap†.** See *quicksilver plaster,* under *quicksilver.*—**Silicated soap.** See *silicated.*—**Soap of guaiac,** soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac.—**Soft soap.** (*a*) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base: so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid or ropy. The softest soap is made from potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (*b*) See def. 3.—**Spanish soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*

> Some may present thee with a pounde or twaine
> Of *Spanishe soape* to washe thy lynnen white.
> *Gascoigne,* Councell to Master Withipoll.

Starkey's soap, a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine.—**Transparent soap,** a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds.—**Venice soap,** a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds.*—**Windsor soap,** a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts.—**Zinc soap,** a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as ★an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

soap (sōp), *v. t.* [< *soap, n.*] **1.** To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

> Bella *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and toweled him, until he was as red as beet-root. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

> These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.
> *Dickens,* Doctor Marigold.

soap-apple (sōp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-ashes (sōp'ash″ez), *n. pl.* Ashes furnishing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

> So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. *Bacon,* Plantations (ed. 1887).

soap-balls (sōp'bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

soap-bark, soap-bark tree (sōp'bärk, -trē). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium.*

soap-beck (sōp'bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a ★vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

soapberry (sōp'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus;* also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. Saponaria,* a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatus* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian filbert,* translating the Mohammedan name. *S. (Dittelasma) Rarak,* of Cochin-China, etc., has also a detergent property. The wood of *S. Drummondi* and *marginatus,* of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatus,* is *soapnut.*

soap-boiler (sōp'boi″lėr), *n.* **1.** A maker of soap.

> The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

soap-boiling (sōp'boi″ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble (sōp'bub″l), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

> One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles.* . . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

soap-bulb (sōp'bulb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-cerate (sōp'sē″rāt), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2½ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

soap-coil (sōp'koil), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

soap-crutch (sōp'kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

soap-crutching (sōp'kruch″ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles.—**Soap-crutching machine,** an apparatus for mixing soap. It consists of a vertical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and thoroughly intermixing the whole.

soap-earth (sōp'ėrth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite.

soap-engine (sōp'en″jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut ★into bars. *Weale.*

soaper (sō'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soper;* < ME. *sopare;* < *soap* + *-er*[1].] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> *Sopers* and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 72.

soap-fat (sōp'fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

soap-fish (sōp'fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus:* so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus, R. arenatus,* and *R. bistrispinus.* See cut under *Rhypticus.*

soap-frame (sōp'frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron with adjustable sides, designed to hold soap while cooling and solidifying preparatory to being cut into slabs and cakes.

> The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 20.

soap-glue (sōp'glö), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

soap-house (sōp'hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

soapiness (sō'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soapy. *Bailey,* 1727.

soap-kettle (sōp'ket″l), *n.* A soap-boiler.

soapless (sōp'les), *a.* [< *soap* + *-less.*] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

> He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.
> *Bulwer,* Pelham, xlix.

soap-liniment (sōp'lin″i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): ★an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

soap-lock (sōp'lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

> As he stepped from the cars he . . . brushed his *soap-locks* forward with his hand. *The Century,* XXXVI. 249.

soap-maker (sōp'mā″kėr), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

soap-making (sōp'mā″king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

soap-mill (sōp'mil), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding.—**2.** A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

soapnut (sōp'nut), *n.* **1.** Same as *soapberry.*—**2.** The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna;* also, the plant itself. The long flat pods have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod.*

soap-pan (sōp'pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

> The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, kettle) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 17.

soap-plant (sōp'plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Laothoë pomeridiana,* of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb,* and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole. Zigadenus Fremontii,* also Californian, is another soap-plant.—**Indian soap-plant,** a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus,* and to *Laothoë.*

soap-plaster (sōp'plàs″tėr), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

soap-pod (sōp'pod), *n.* **1.** One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia;* also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap.—**2.** Same as *soapnut,* 2.

★**soaproot** (sōp′röt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot*. —2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float stupefied on the surface.

soapstone (sōp′stōn), *n.* A variety of steatite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

He . . . fished up a disused *soapstone* from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the *soapstone* was warm. *The Century*, XL. 531.

soap-suds (sōp′sudz′), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phib Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in *soap-suds* . . . and general dampness. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iv.

soap-tree (sōp′ trē), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria*. See *soapberry*.

soapweed (sōp′wēd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heteracantha*, or some other species of the same genus. See *amole*.

soapwood (sōp′wůd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*.

soap-works (sōp′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in *soap-works*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

★**soapwort** (sōp′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis*. It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers, native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage, it is said, in some final processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *bouncing-bet*, *fuller's-herb*, and by many other names. See cut under *petal*.) *Vaccaria Vaccaria*, the cow-herb, also contains saponin. *Saponaria cæspitosa*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. ocymoides* are finer European species desirable in culture.



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

2. Any plant of the family *Sapindaceæ*. *Lindley*. —**Soapwort-gentian.** See *gentian*.

soapy (sō′pi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and *soapy* substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, i.

2. Smeared with soap: as, *soapy* hands.

Our *soapy* laundresses. *Randolph*, Conceited Peddler.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: as, a *soapy* taste; a *soapy* feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a *soapy* light color. *The Century*, XXXVII. 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

soar[1] (sōr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore;* < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essoreir*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dial. *essourer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *eisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. **exaurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, a breeze, the air: see *aura*[1].] 1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising nearly vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied, short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *towering* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of the swallow, is often called *skimming*. Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or ample and blunt, as the albatross, frigate, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling*.

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and *soaring* upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermon, The Return of Prayers, ii.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.
Dryden.

He could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender *soaring* grace of Giotto's campanile, and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni in front of them. *George Eliot*, Romola, iii.

We miss the cupola of Saint Cyriacus *soaring* in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 73.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Chubs to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they be a very fearful fish, . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there *soaring* till some shadow affrights them again. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 53.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars!*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and affliction.
Addison, Cato, ii. 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the cosmic frame as other and fairer than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I., Int., p. vii.

soar[1] (sōr), *n.* [< *soar*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and *soar* which one may see even in the Lombard churches. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 306.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

soar[2]†, *n.* See *sore*[2].

soarant (sōr′ant), *a.* [< OF. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*[1].] In *her.*, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

soar-eagle†, **soar-falcon**†, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*.

soaringly (sōr′ing-li), *adv.* [< *soaring* + *-ly*[2].] As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

soave (sō-ä′vē), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave*.] In *music*, with sweetness or tenderness.

soavemente (sō-ä-vä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave*.] Same as *soave*.

sob[1] (sob), *v.;* pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [< ME. *sobben*, < AS. **sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *seófian*, *siófian*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūfteōn*, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *sūft*, a sob, sigh (cf. Icel. *syptir*, a sobbing), < *sūfan* (= AS. *sūpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop*. Cf. *sob*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

He . . . sori gan wexe,
And wepte water with his eyghen and weyled the tyme
That euere he dede dede that dere God displesed;
Swowed and *sobbed* and syked ful ofte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 326.

Sweet father, cease your tears; for, at your grief,
See how my wretched sister *sobs* and weeps.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay,
And the wild winds flew round, *sobbing* in their dismay.
Shelley, Adonais, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

He *sobs* his soul out in the gush of blood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 419.

2. In *lute-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

sob[1] (sob), *n.* [< *sob*[1], *v.*] 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Herewith hir swelling *sobbes*
Did tie hir tong from talke.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep, . . .
Crack my clear voice with *sobs*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl.
Wordsworth. (*Webster.*)

sob[2] (sob), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Prob. a var. of *sop:* see *sop*, *sup*. Cf. *sob*[1].] 1. To sup; suck up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The tree, being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

The highlands are *sobbed* and boggy.
New York Herald, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett.*)

sob[3] (sob), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To frighten. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and *sob* off the right of the people. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

sobal, *n.* Same as *sobol*[1].

sobbing (sob′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sobbing, sobbynge;* verbal n. of *sob*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

sobbingly (sob′ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

sobeit (sō-bē′it), *conj.* [Prop. three words, *so be it*, if it be so; cf. *albeit*, *howbeit*.] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 9.

sober (sō′bėr), *a.* [< ME. *sober*, *sobur*, *sobre*, < OF. (and F.) *sobre* = Sp. Pg. It. *sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, sober, < *so-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*, *ebriety*. The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvere*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

Ner. How like you the young German? . . .
Por. Very vilely in the morning, when he is *sober*, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 93.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A *sober* man is Percivale and pure;
But once in life was fluster'd with new wine.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Be *sobre* of syȝte and of tonge,
In etynge and in handlynge and in alle thi fyue wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 53.

A man of *sober* life,
Fond of his friend and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a pasty fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A *sober* and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the *sober* facts of our every-day life. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the se wex *sober*, sesit the wyndis;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4663.

With such *sober* and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 21.

I'd have you *sober*, and contain yourself.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He seȝ ther ydel men ful stronge
& sa[y]de to hen [hem ?] with *sobre* soun,
"Wy stonde ȝe ydel thise dayeȝ longe?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 531.

What damned error but some *sober* brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 78.

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 32.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
Prior, Alma, ii.

The "Good-natured Man" was *sober* when compared with the rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruchio do me grace,
And offer me disguised in *sober* robes
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 132.

Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

Autumn bold,
With universal tinge of *sober* gold.
Keats, Endymion, i.

8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober* company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and mean): your army is both great and fresh.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid, somber. *Sober* differs from the words compared under *grave* in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excitement, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether beneficial or harmful.

sober (sō′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *soberen*, < LL. *sobriare*, make sober, < L. *sobrius*, sober: see *sober*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sober; free from intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 218.

2†. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
I be-seche you, for my sake *sober* youre wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8491.

Thy Fadir that in heuen is moste,
He vppon highte,
Thy sorowes for to *sobir*
To the he hase me sente. *York Plays*, p. 245.

3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often followed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pathetic earnestness of supplication, *sobered* by a profound reverence, are common between the translations [incorporated into the English Liturgy] and the originals.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late been materially *sobered down*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

II. *intrans.* To become sober, in any sense of the word. Especially—(*a*) To recover from intoxication: generally with *up*. (*b*) To become staid, serious, or grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered down*. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

But when we found that no one knew which way to go, we *sobered down* and waited for them to come up; and it was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us would ever have reached California, because of our inexperience.
The Century, XLI. 113.

sober-blooded (sō′bėr-blud″ed), *a.* Free from passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool; calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot make him laugh. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

soberize (sō′bėr-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soberized*, ppr. *soberizing*. [< *sober* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make sober. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *soberized* the vast and wild delight.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form in the glass. Such reflections are *soberizing* to plain people; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become sober. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *soberise*.

soberly† (sō′bėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *soberly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[1].] Sober; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,
But loked holwe, and therto *soberly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 289.

soberly (sō′bėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soberly*, *sobreliche*, *soburly*, *sobyrly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[2].] In a sober manner, or with a sober appearance, in any sense of the word *sober*.

sober-minded (sō′bėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Temperate in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.
Tit. ii. 6.

sober-mindedness (sō′bėr-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and moderation.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.
Bp. Porteous, Sermon before the University of Cambridge. (*Latham.*)

soberness (sō′bėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sobyrnes*, *soburnesse*; < *sober* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sober, in any sense of the word; sobriety.

Soburnesse. Sobrietas, modestia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and *soberness*. Acts xxvi. 25.

sobersides (sō′bėr-sīdz), *n.* A sedate or serious person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough! Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes in his tub. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

sober-suited (sō′bėr-sū″ted), *a.* Clad in dull colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 11.

sobol[1] (sō′bol), *n.* [< Pol. *sobol* = Russ. *sobolĭ*, sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See cut under *sable*.

sobole, sobol[2] (sō′bōl, -bol), *n.* [< L. *soboles*.] Same as *soboles*.

soboles (sob′ō-lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *soboles*, more prop. *suboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, + *olere*, increase, grow.] In *bot.*, a shoot, or creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or a shoot in a wider sense.

soboliferous (sob-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soboles* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing soboles: producing strong, lithe shoots.

Sobranje (sō-brän′ye), *n.* [Bulg. *sobranje* (*sobranie*) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gathering.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It consists of one chamber, and is composed of members chosen to the number of one for every 20,000 inhabitants. On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned, composed of twice this number of members. Also written *Sobranye*.

sobret, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

sobresault†, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

sobretet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.

sobriety (sō-brī′e-ti), *n.* [< ME. *soberte*, *sobrete*, < OF. *sobrete*, F. *sobriété* = Pr. *sobritat*, *sobrietat* = Sp. *sobriedad* = Pg. *sobriedade* = It. *sobrietà*, < L. *sobrietā(t-)s*, moderation, temperance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *sober*.] The state, habit, or character of being sober. Especially—(*a*) Temperance or moderation in the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking. . . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their *sobriety*. *Camden*, Elizabeth, iii.

(*b*) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoidance of excess or extremes.

The thridde stape of *sobreté* is zette and loki mesure ine wordes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. ii. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural accessories. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 36.

(*c*) Reasonableness; saneness; soundness: as, *sobriety* of judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philosophical ambition. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 60.

(*d*) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness; dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see
Maid's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the gravity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his military spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. (*a*) and (*b*) *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.—(*c*) and (*d*) Soberness, moderation, moderateness, regularity, steadiness, quietness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā′), *n.* [Also *soubriquet*; < F. *sobriquet*, formerly *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, a surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip; prob. a transferred use of OF. *soubriquet*, *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin, < *sous*, *soubz* (F. *sous*) (< L. *sub*), under, + *briquet*, *brichet*, *bruchet*, *bruschet*, F. *brechet*, the breast, throat, brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of the unction with which this particular word was ordinarily pronounced. *Cooper*, Oak Openings, xi.

soc, *n.* See *soke*[1].

Soc. An abbreviation of *Society*.

socage, soccage (sok′āj), *n.* [< OF. *socage* (ML. *socagium*); as *soc* + *-age*.] In *law*, a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain determinate service: distinguished both from *knight-service*, in which the render was uncertain, and from *villeinage*, where the service was of the meanest kind: the only freehold tenure in England after the abolition of military tenures. Socage has generally been distinguished into *free* and *villein*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple socage*, where the service was not only certain but honorable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villein socage*, where the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copyhold tenure*.

In *socage* land—the land, that is, which was held by free tenure, but without military service—the contest between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided in the thirteenth century. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 57.

Guardianship in socage, a guardianship at common law as an incident to lands held by socage tenure. It occurs where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit the lands from him. *Minor.*—**Socage roll**, the roll of those holding under socage tenure—that is, within a soke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 475 (gloss.).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite, with the ij. *Socage Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn cofour. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

socager, soccager (sok′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *socage* + *-er*[1].] A tenant by socage; a socman.

so-called (sō′kâld), *a.* See *so called*, under *so*[1], *adv.*

socaloin (sō-kal′ō-in), *n.* [< *Soc*(*otra*) (see *Socotran*) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in Socotrine aloes. See *aloin*.

soccage, soccager. See *socage*, *socager*.

soccated†, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

Soccotrine, *a.* See *Socotran*.

socdolager, *n.* See *sockdologer*.

sociability (sō″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sociabilité* = Sp. *sociabilidad* = Pg. *sociabilidade*, < ML. *sociabilita(t-)s*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable: see *sociable*.] Sociable disposition or tendency; disposition or inclination for the society of others; sociableness.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability* of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by modern Pagans. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of conditions which came into existence by the *sociability* inherent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous search after convenience. *J. Morley*, Rousseau, II. 183.

sociable (sō′shia-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *sociable* = Sp. *sociable* = Pg. *sociavel* = It. *sociabile*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable, < *sociare*, associate, join, accompany: see *sociate*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Capable of being conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others; inclined to company; of social disposition; social; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort
To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in company; frank and companionable; conversible.

This Macilente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on a sudden, methinks, than he was before.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

4†. Friendly: with reference to a particular individual.

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau. and Fl.*

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot new furbished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the absence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable* party.—**7.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Sociable weaver or **weaver-bird.** See *weaver-bird*, and cuts under *Philetærus* and *hive-nest*.=Syn. 2 and 3. *Social*, *Sociable*, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *social* may express more of the permanent character, and *sociable* the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

II. *n.* **1.** An open four-wheeled carriage with seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure; the children went with their mother, to their great delight, in the *sociable*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side by side.

A *sociable* is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—**4.** A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church *sociable*, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater. *The Century*, XL. 272.

sociableness (sō′shia-bl-nes), *n.* [< *sociable* + *-ness*.] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociably (sō′shia-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

social (sō′shal), *a.* [= F. *social* = Sp. Pg. *social* = It. *sociale* = G. *social*, < L. *socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, < *socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, < *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1.** Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and coöperation of others: as, man is a *social* animal.—**2.** Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons: as, *social* tastes; a man of fine *social* instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love!
Pope, Epitaph on Withers.

He [King John] was of an amiable disposition, *social* and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body: as, *social* duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; *social* science.

Thou in thy secresy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.
Locke.

We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in *social* silence too.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and *social* life. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable: as, *social* ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (*b*) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary: as, the *social* ascidians; *social* polyps. See *Sociales*.—**5.** In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are social.—**Social ascidians.** See *Sociales* and *Clavellinidæ*.—**Social bees,** the *Apidæ*, including the hive-bees: distinguished from *solitary bees*, or *Andrenidæ*. See *Socialinæ*.—**Social contract,** or **original contract.** See *contract*.—**Social democracy,** the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats.—**Social Democrat,** a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of working-men, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development.—**Social dynamics,** that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*.—**Social operation of the mind,** an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid*.—**Social sanction.** See *sanction*.—**Social science,** the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch.—**Social statics,** that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*.—**Social war,** in *Rom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the allies (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic war*, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement.—**Social wasps,** the *Vespidæ*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See cuts under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasp*.—**The social evil.** See *evil*[1].—**Syn.** See *sociable*.

social-democratic (sō′shal-dem-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy: as, *social-democratic* agitation.—**Social-democratic party.** Same as *social democracy* (which see, under *social*).

Sociales (sō-si-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Socialinæ (sō″si-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidæ*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvæ are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbicula or pollen-baskets. See cuts under *Apidæ*, *bumblebee*, and *corbiculum*.

socialisation, socialise. See *socialization*, *socialize*.

socialism (sō′shal-izm), *n.* [= F. *socialisme* = Sp. Pg. *socialismo* = G. *socialismus*; as *social* + *-ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of *socialism* is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. *Socialism* by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

Socialism, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against another state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products.
Woolsey, Communism and *Socialism*, p. 7.

Christian socialism, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any outer change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.—**Professorial socialism.** Same as *socialism of the chair*.—**Socialism of the chair,** a name (first used in ridicule in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals) for the doctrines of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of laisser-faire, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

socialist (sō′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *socialiste* = Sp. Pg. *socialista* = G. *socialist*; as *social* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *Socialists* repudiate.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

Christian socialist, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrines of Christian socialism. See *socialism*.—**Professorial socialist.** Same as *socialist of the chair*.—**Socialist of the chair,** a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a *socialist* writer.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

socialistic (sō-sha-lis′tik), *a.* [< *socialist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, *socialistic* schemes; *socialistic* legislation.

Socialistic troubles of close bonds
Betwixt the generous rich and grateful poor.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

The general tendency is to regard as *socialistic* any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of laissez-faire in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 205.

socialistically (sō-sha-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

sociality (sō-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *socialité* = It. *socialità*, < L. *socialita(t-)s*, fellowship, sociality, < *socialis*, social: see *social*.] **1.** The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—**2.** The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociality*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

Sociality and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

socialization (sō″shal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *socialize* + *-ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the *socialisation* of labour which now we see.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 643.

socialize (sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [< *social* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render social.

The same forces which have thus far *socialised* mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 128.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialise*.

socially (sō′shal-i), *adv.* In a social manner or way: as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbors. *Latham*.

socialness (sō′shal-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociate† (sō′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, < *socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to *sociate* with them, and to be in their company.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

sociate† (sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's *sociate*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency!
Fuller, Church Hist., X. i. 22.

sociative (sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *sociate* + *-ive*.] Expressing association, coöperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the *sociative*).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 79.

societarian (sō-sī-e-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *societary* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

societary (sō-sī′e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sociétaire*; as *societ-y* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 18.

society (sō-sī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [< F. *société* = Pr. *societat* = Sp. *sociedad* = Pg. *sociedade* = It. *società*, < L. *societa(t-)s*, companionship, society, < *socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] **1.** Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the *society* of the learned; to avoid the *society* of the vicious.

Hol. I beseech your *society*.
Nath. And thank you, too; for *society*, saith the text, is the happiness of life. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.

The sentiments which beautify and soften private *society*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Participation; sympathy.

If the partie die in the euening, they weepe all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kinred to *society* of their griefe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings.
Jer. Taylor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—**4.** An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

Although *society* and government are thus intimately connected with and dependent on each other, of the two *society* is the greater. *J. C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 5.

Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of *society* is an evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 117.

Specifically—**5.** The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into *society*. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, *society* people; *society* gossip; a *society* journal.

Society became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters." *Hayward*, Letters, I. ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in *society* than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

As to *society* in 1837, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, *society* was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them; the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the *Society* of Friends; the *Society* of the Cincinnati; a sewing *society*; a friendly *society*.

In this sense the Church is always a visible *society* of men; not an assembly, but a *society*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

It is now near two hundred years since the *Society* of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

Specifically—**7.** In *eccles. law*, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—**Amalgamated societies.** See *amalgamate*.—**Bible, building, coöperative,** etc., **society.** See the qualifying words.—**Dorcas Society,** an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant*.—**Fruit-bringing Society.** Same as *Order of the Palm* (which see, under *palm*[2]).—**Guaranty society.** See *guaranty*.—**Harmony Society.** See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Society hands,** in *printing*, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. [Eng.]—**Society houses,** in *printing*, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. [Eng.]—**Society journal** or **newspaper,** a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).—**Society screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Society verse,** verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.—**The Societies.** See *Cameronian*, 1.= **Syn. 1.** Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—**6** and **7.** Union, league, lodge.

socii, *n.* Plural of *socius*.

Socinian (sō-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Sociniano*, < NL. *Socinianus*, < *Socinus* (It. *Sozzini*): see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

II. *n.* One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See *Socinianism*.

Socinianism (sō-sin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Socinian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinianize (sō-sin'i-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [< *Socinian* + *-ize*.] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinianise*.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or *Socinianis'd*.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 4. (*Davies.*)

sociogeny (sō-shi-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion (see *social*), + Gr. *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography (sō-shi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

sociologic (sō″shi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *sociology* + *-ic*.] Same as *sociological*.

sociological (sō″shi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sociologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, *sociological* studies or observations.

sociologically (sō″shi-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

sociologist (sō-shi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sociology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

★**sociology** (sō-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

The philosophical student of *sociology* assumes as data the general and undisputed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—of the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 198.

socionomy (sō-shi-on'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[5].] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

★**socius** (sō'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *socii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *socius*, a companion, associate: see *social*.] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

socius criminis (sō'shi-us krim'i-nis). [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see *social*); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime*.] In *law*, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sock[1] (sok), *n.* [< ME. *socke*, *sokke*, *sok*, < AS. *socc* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *socke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *soc*, *soch*, MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *socka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Pr. *soc* = Sp. *zueco*, *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *socco*, half-boot, < L. *soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket*.] **1.** A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure,
That wont with Comick *sock* to beautefie
The painted Theaters?
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

Hii weren *sockes* in here shon, and felted botes above.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 330.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recollets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

sock[2] (sok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *socke*, *sucke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so*, *soie*, *sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *souc'h*, *soc'h* = Gael. *soc* = W. *swch* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

sock[3]† (sok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

Needels wherwith dead bodies are sowne or *sockt* into their sheets. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 268).

The same needles thrust into their pillows
That sews and *socks* up dead men in their sheets.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

sock[4]†, *n.* Same as *soke*[1].

sock[5] (sok), *v. t.* [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer*.] **1.** To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to *sock* a ball. *Wright.* [Prov. or colloq.]—**2.** To hit hard; pitch into: as, to *sock* one in the eye. [Slang.]—**3.** With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him! [Slang.]

sock[6] (sok), *n.* A dialectal form of *sog*.

sockdologer (sok-dol'ō-jėr), *n.* [Also *sockdolager*, *socdolager*, *sogdologer*; a perversion of *doxology*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] **1.** A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—**2.** A knock-down or decisive blow.—**3.** Something very big; a whopper.

Fit for an Abbot of Theleme, . . .
The Pope himself to see in dream
Before his lenten vision gleam,
He lies there, the *sogdologer!*
Lowell, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven-[pound trout.

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty. ★[U. S. slang in all uses.]

★**socket** (sok'et), *n.* [< ME. *soket*, *sokete*, < OF. *soket*, dim. of **soc*, m., *soche*, *souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *soco*, *socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < L. *soccus*, a sock, shoe: see *sock*[1]. Cf. *socle*.] **1.** An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

Another pyece wherin the *sokette* or morteys was maade that the body of the crosse stood in.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

My eyes burn out, and sink into their *sockets*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.

The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a *socket* for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.

Specifically—**2.** A small hollow tube or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *nozle*.

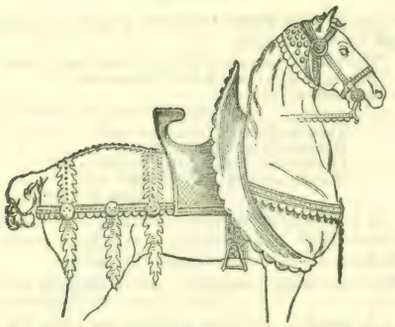
Item, j. candilstik, withoute *sokettes*, weiyng xviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 473.

There was a lamp of brasse, with eight *socketts* from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3. In *anat.*, specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-*socket*; the *socket* of the hip.—**4.** In *mining*, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—**5.** In *well-boring*, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tube.—**6.** In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-



Right Scapula, seen from in front.
G, glenoid fossa or socket.



Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *bur*[1], 3 (*c*). Also *socquette*.—**Ball and socket.** See *ball*[1].

socket (sok'et), *v. t.* [< *socket*, *n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

socket-bayonet (sok'et-bā″o̤-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

socket-bolt (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

socket-caster (sok'et-kȧs″tėr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

socket-celt (sok'et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

socket-chisel (sok'et-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

socket-drill (sok'et-dril), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

socketed (sok'et-ed), *p. a.* **1.** Provided with or placed in a socket.

Two whyte marble colums or pillers, *soccated* in two foote stepps of black marble well polished.
Archæologia, X. 404.

Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are uncemented at the joints. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

socket-joint (sok'et-joint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.

socket-pipe (sok'et-pīp), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.

socket-washer (sok'et-wosh″ėr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight.*



Socket-pipe.
a, length of socket-pipe; *b*, branch-piece; *c*, connecting piece; *d*, elbow.

socket-wrench (sok'et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See cut under *wrench*.

sockhead (sok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

sockless (sok'les), *a.* [< *sock*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering: said of the feet.

You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in times past *sockless*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sockman, *n.* See *socman*.

socky (sok'i), *a.* See *soaky*.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* [Also *zocle*; = G. Sw. *sockel* = Dan. *sokkel*, < F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, < It. *zoccolo*, formerly *soccolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock: see *sock*[1]. Cf. *sock-et.*] **1.** In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continued socle* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

socman (sok'man), *n.* [Also *sockman*, *sokeman*; repr. AS. **sōcman* (ME. *socheman*, ML. *sokmannus*, *socomannus*, *socamannus*, *socmannus*, *sockemannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man:* see *soke*[1] and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

A seignorie of pillage, which had a baron of old ever ventured to arrogate, burgess and citizen, *socman* and bocman, villein and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 19.

socmanry (sok'man-ri), *n.*; pl. *socmanries* (-riz). [< ML. *socmanaria*, < *socmannus*, *sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman:* see *socman*.] Tenure by socage.

These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dicuntur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely sokemans, and their tenure *sokemanries*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

Socotran (sok'ō-tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

Socotrine (sok'ō-trin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Socotran*.—**Socotrine aloes.** See *aloes*, 1.

socourt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

socquette, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Socratique* = Sp. *Socrático* = Pg. It. *Socratico*, < L. *Socraticus*, < Gr. Σωκρατικός, of or pertaining to Socrates, < Σωκράτης, Socrates.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phænarete, was a midwife. Socrates was unjustly accused before the council of the prytanes of being a corrupter of youth and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of Æschines, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *obstetrics* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretentious to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while courteously admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from his—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendships, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic. The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Phædo, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Æschines, Simonias, Cebes, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Elean, Eretrian, Cynic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—**Socratic school.** See *school*[1].

II. *n.* A disciple of Socrates: as, Æschines the *Socratic*.

Socratical (sō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *Socratic* + *-al.*] Socratic in some sense, or to some extent. [Rare.]

Socratically (sō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

Socraticism (sō-krat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Socratic* + *-ism.*] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

Socratism (sok'ra-tizm), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

Socratist (sok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ist.*] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

Socratize (sok'ra-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [< *Socrates* + *-ize.*] To use the Socratic method. [Rare.]

"What is to prevent me from *Sokratizing?*" was the question by which he [Ramus] established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 255.

sod[1] (sod), *n.* [< ME. *sod*, *sodde* = OFries. *sātha*, *sāda* = MD. *sode*, *soode*, *soede*, *soeuwe*, *soye*, D. *zode*, *zoo*; = MLG. *sōde*, LG. *sode* = G. *sode*, sod, turf: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of OFries. *sāth*, *sād* = MD. *sode*, later *sood*, *zoo* = MLG. *sōd*, LG. *sood* = MHG. *sōt*, *sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = AS. *seáth*, a well, pit, < *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sodden*[1], etc.] **1.** The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

Tender blue-bells, at whose birth
The *sod* scarce heaved. *Shelley*, The Question.

To rest beneath the clover *sod*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

She therefore, to encourage hir people against the enimies, mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfes and *sods* made for the nonce.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 10.

Sod kiln, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—**The old sod**, one's native country: especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from *the old sod*. [Colloq.]

sod[1] (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [< *sod*[1], *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats, and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin at the bottom. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 558.

sod[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

soda (sō'dȧ), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. *soda* (NL. *soda*), < It. *soda*, soda, OIt. *soda* (= OF. *soulde*), saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *solido*, solid, hard: see *solid*.] **1.** Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium (Na_2CO_3); soda-ash: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most largely used and important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the normal carbonate and the bicarbonate with two equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the incineration of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salsola*, *Salicornia*, *Chenopodium*, *Statice*, *Reaumuria*, *Nitraria*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphid, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about forty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1838, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chlorid is converted into sodium bicarbonate, and the ammonia afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time the greater part of the soda of the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [Colloq.]—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Caustic soda.** See *caustic*.—**Nitrate of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Soda cocktail.** See *cocktail*.—**Soda niter.** Same as *nitratin*.—**Soda powder.** See *powder*.

soda-alum (sō′dă-al″um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite.*

soda-ash (sō′dă-ash), *n.* The trade-name of partially purified sodium carbonate. See *soda.*

soda-ball (sō′dă-bâl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash.* See also *soda.*

soda-biscuit (sō′dă-bis″kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit,* 2. [U. S.]

soda-cracker (sō′dă-krak″ėr), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

> The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 875.

soda-feldspar (sō′dă-feld″spär), *n.* See *feldspar.*

soda-fountain (sō′dă-foun″tān), *n.* 1. A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—2. A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

soda-furnace (sō′dă-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

sodaic (sō-dā′ik), *a.* [< *soda* + *-ic.*] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodaic* powders.

sodaine†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden.*

soda-lime (sō′dă-līm), *n.* In *chem.,* a mixture of caustic soda and slaked lime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

sodalite (sō′dă-līt), *n.* [< *soda* + *-lite.*] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chlorid.

sodality (sō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sodalité,* < L. *sodalita(t-)s,* companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalis,* a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity: especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

> He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermayd, in Fryday street, with Sr Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalitie,* heroes and witts of that time. *Aubrey,* Lives (Thomas Hariot), note.

soda-lye (sō′dă-lī), *n.* A solution of sodium hydroxid in water.

soda-mesotype (sō′dă-mes″ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *natrolite.*

soda-mint (sō′dă-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

soda-paper (sō′dă-pā″pėr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

soda-plant (sō′dă-plant), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda,* one of the plants from whose ashes barilla was formerly obtained.

soda-salt (sō′dă-sâlt), *n.* In *chem.,* a salt having soda for its base.

soda-waste (sō′dă-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

soda-water (sō′dă-wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

sod-burning (sod′bėr″ning), *n.* In *agri.,* the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

sod-cutter (sod′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

sodden[1] (sod′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *sodden, soden,* < AS. *soden:* see *seethe.*] 1. Boiled; seethed.

> And also brede, *soddyn* egges, and somtyme other vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 17.

> Which diuined by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pultaceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

> It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden,* and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë,* Shirley, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

> Double your files! as you were! faces about!
> Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there!
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

sodden[2] (sod′n), *v.* [< *sodden*[1], *p. a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

> It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *soddens* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [Unique.]

> They never fail who die
> In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
> Their heads may *sodden* in the sun.
> *Byron,* Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate.

> Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet.
> *Dickens,* Little Dorrit, i. 11.

sodden[3]† (sod′n), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-en*[2].] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 285. [Rare.]

soddenness (sod′n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

> The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science,* XV. 230.

sodding-mallet (sod′ing-mal″et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

sodding-spade (sod′ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

soddy (sod′i), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

soden[1]†, **sode**†. Middle English forms of *sodden,* past participle of *seethe.*

soden[2]†, **sodein**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden.*

sodenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean.*

soder†, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder.* Isa. xli. 7.

sodeyn†, **sodeynliche**†. Obsolete forms of *sudden, suddenly.*

sodger[1] (sō′jėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier.*

sodger[2] (soj′ėr), *n.* The whelk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**sodic** (sō′dik), *a.* [< *sod*(*ium*) + *-ic.*] Consisting of or containing sodium.

sodic-chalybeate (sō′dik-kā-lib′ē-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

★**sodium** (sō′di-um), *n.* [= F. G. *sodium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sodio,* < NL. *sodium,* < *soda* + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23.00. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal.* It was first isolated by Davy, in 1807, by electrolysis of caustic soda, and is obtained on a large scale by the same process. Sodium is a silver-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 56° is 0.9755; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is, of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cæsium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—**Sodium bicarbonate,** a compound having the formula $NaHCO_3$. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saleratus.*—**Sodium borate.** See *borax.*—**Sodium carbonate,** a compound having the formula Na_2CO_3, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda.*) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull-red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals,* which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—**Sodium chlorid,** common salt, NaCl. See *salt*[1], 1.—**Sodium line,** the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope: it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D (D_1 and D_2) of the solar spectrum.—**Sodium nitrate.** See *nitrate of soda,* under *nitrate.*

sod-oil (sod′oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

Sodom-apple (sod′om-ap″l), *n.* 1. Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—2. The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomæum;* also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense,* or some similar species.

sodomist (sod′om-ist), *n.* [< *Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist.*] A sodomite.

Sodomite (sod′om-īt), *n.* [< ME. *sodamyte,* < OF. (and F.) *sodomite* = Sp. Pg. *sodomita* = It. *sodomito* = G. *sodomit,* < LL. *Sodomita,* < Gr. Σοδομίτης, an inhabitant of Sodom, < Σόδομα, LL. *Sodoma,* < Heb. *Sedōm,* Sodom.] 1. An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—2. [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. Deut. xxiii. 17.

sodomitical (sod-ō-mit′i-kal), *a.* [< **sodomitic* (< LL. *Sodomiticus,* pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita,* an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

> So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened irom fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion. *J. Bradford,* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 330.

sodomitically (sod-ō-mit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

sodomitry†, *n.* [< *sodomite* + *-ry.*] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

> Their *sodomitry,* whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

sodomy (sod′om-i), *n.* [= D. G. *sodomie,* < F. *sodomie* = Sp. *sodomía* = Pg. It. *sodomia,* sodomy, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < LL. *Sodoma,* < Gr. Σόδομα, Sodom: see *Sodomite.*] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

> They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 416.

sod-plow (sod′plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

sod-worm (sod′wėrm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus trisectus,* which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm.* [U. S.]

soe (sō), *n.* [Also *so, soa;* Sc. *sae, savy, se;* < ME. *so, soo, saa,* a tub, bucket, < AS. **sā, saa,* a vessel, = Icel. *sár,* a cask, a dairy vessel, = Sw. *så* (*så-stång*) = Dan. *saa* (*saa-stang*), a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [Prov. Eng.]

> He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
> And filde the[r] a mickel *so.*
> *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 933.

> Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *Soes* into the cellar. *Comenius,* Visible World (trans.), p. 91.

soeful (sō′fûl), *n.* [< *soe* + *-ful.*] The contents of a soe.

> A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up so many *soe-fulls.* *Dr. H. More,* Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 6. (*Richardson.*)

Soemmering's (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spot.** See *mirror, mohr, spot.*

soever (sō-ev′ėr), *adv.* [< *so*[1] + *ever.*] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who, what, where, when, how,* etc., as in *whosoever, wheresoever,* etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from *who, how,* etc.

> *What* Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 54.

> We can create, and in *what* place *soe'er*
> Thrive under evil. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 260.

sofa (sō′fä), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha;* = F. *sofa, sopha* = Sp. Pg. It. *sofa* = D. Dan. *sofa* = G. *sofa, sopha* = Sw. *soffa,* < Turk. *sofa* (= Ar. *soffa, suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa,* draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a

bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See cut under *settee*.

Thus first Necessity invented stools,
Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.
Cowper, Task, i. 88.

sofa-bed (sō'fä-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

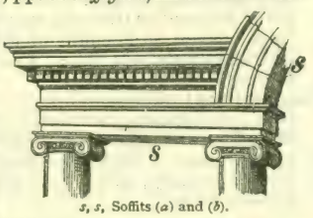
One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, iii. 12.

sofa-bedstead (sō'fä-bed″sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society—a *sofa bedstead*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xxi.

sofett† (sō'fet), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + *-et*.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

soffit (sof'it), *n.* [< F. *soffite* = Sp. *sofito*, < It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, < L. as if **sufficta*, **suffictus* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (*b*) The lower surface of an arch. (*c*) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (*d*) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc.—**2.** In *scene-painting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.



s, *s*, Soffits (*a*) and (*b*).

soffre1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*.

soffre2 (sof'ėr), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American yellow troopial, *Icterus jamacaii*.

sofi, sofism. See *sufi*, *sufism*.

soft (sôft), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *soft*, *softe*, < AS. ★*sōfte*, *sēfte* = OS. *sāfti* = MD. *sacht*, *saecht*, D. *zacht* = MLG. LG. *sacht* (> G. *sacht*) = OHG. *semfti*, MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, G. *sanft*, soft (see the adv.); perhaps akin to Goth. *samjan*, please: see *seem*, *same*. For the D. and LG. forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft1*, *shaft2*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impressible; yielding: opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

A good *soft* pillow for that good white head
Were better than a churlish turf of France.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 14.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 424.

The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (*a*) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness; not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate; fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

Huy is a small hound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 89.

(*b*) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.
Bryant, Our Fellow-Worshippers.

Soft the air was as of deathless May.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 343.

(*c*) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low—an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 272.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 147.

The *soft* murmur of the vagrant Bee.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode, iv.

(*d*) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.
Sir T. Browne, Travels. (*Latham*.)

It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal.—**4.** Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper.—**6.** Mild: noting the weather. (*a*) Open; genial.

The nyght was feire and clere, and a *softe* weder in the myddill of Aprill. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

The wild hedge-rose
Of a *soft* winter.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

(*b*) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

(*c*) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [New Eng.]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*; also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone.—**8.** Tender; delicate.

Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
And of youre *softe* [var. *white*] breed nat but a shyvere, . . .
Thanne hadde I with yow hoomly suffisaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts
Should well agree with our external parts?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardiness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

Somday boughten they of Troye it dere,
And eft the Greekes founden nothinge *softe*
The folk of Troy. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 137.

When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be sure of a war.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; impressible; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance.
Eikon Basilike.

He made . . . *soft* fellows stark noddies; and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

Under a shepherde *softe* and necligent
The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb to-rent.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

There segh thai that semly, & with *soft* wordys,
Comford hur kyndly with carpyng of mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7608.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

Furth they went,
As *soft* a pace as ye1 myght with hym goo;
Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

Notwithstondynge the contynuall tedyous calme, we made sayle with right *softe* spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along.
Milton, P. L., viii. 165.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific.—**15.** When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*.—**16.** In *ichth.*, not spinous; soft-rayed: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and cut under *Malacopterygii*.—**17.** In *conch.* and *herpet.*, soft-shelled.—**18.** In *Crustacea*, soft-shelled.—**A soft thing**, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called *a soft snap*. [Slang.]—**Soft bast.** See *bast1*, 2.—**Soft carbonates.** See *carbonate1*.—**Soft chancre.** Same as *chancroid*.—**Soft clam**, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round clams*, as species of *Venus*, *Mactra*, etc. See cut under *Mya*.—**Soft coal.** See def. 3 and *coal*, 2.—**Soft commissure of the brain.** Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*).—**Soft crab**, a soft-shelled crab. See *soft-shelled*.—**Soft epithem**, a poultice; specifically, a cold poultice of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds.—**Soft fish, maple, money, oyster.** See the nouns.—**Soft palate.** See *palate*, 1.—**Soft pedal, pottery, pulse, sawder, snap, soap, solder.** See the nouns.—**Soft tortoise** or **turtle.** See *soft-shelled*.—**Soft weather**, a thaw. [New Eng.]—**The softer sex.** See *sex1*.—**Syn. 1.** Plastic, pliable.—**2.** (*c*) Mellifluous, dulcet.—**10.** Compliant, submissive, irresolute.—**12** and **13.** *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

II. *n.* **1.** A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *softy*. [Colloq. or slang.]

It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ix.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics:* (*a*) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (*b*) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

soft (sôft), *adv.* [< ME. *softe*, < AS. *sōfte* = OS. *sāfto* = OHG. *samfto*, *sanfto*, MHG. *samfte*, *sanfte*, G. *sanft*, softly; from the adj.] Softly; gently; quietly.

This child ful *softe* wynde and wrappe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 527.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 81.

soft (sôft), *interj.* [An elliptical use of *soft*, *adv.*] Go softly! hold! stop! not so fast!

Soft!
The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;
He shall have nothing but the penalty.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 320.

Soft — who is that stands by the dying fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

soft† (sôft), *v. t.* [< ME. *soften*, *softien* (= MLG. *sachten*), soften; < *soft*, *a.*] To soften; make soft.

Softyng with oynement. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,
Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxii.

softa (sōf'tä), *n.* [Also *sophta*; < Turk. *softa*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

soft-bodied (sôft'bod″id), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (*a*) the *Mollusca* or *Malacozoa* (see *malacology*); (*b*) the *Malacodermata*; (*c*) in *Coleoptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (*d*) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capsidæ*.

soft-conscienced (sôft'kon″shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 37. ★[Rare.]

soften (sôf'n), *v.* [< *soft* + *-en1*. Cf. *soft*, *v.*]

I. *intrans.* To become soft or less hard. (*a*) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 840.

(*b*) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

We do not know
How he may *soften* at the sight o' the child.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2. 40.

(*c*) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend.

Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 25.

II. *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (*a*) To make less hard in substance.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 79.

Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.
Gay, The Fan, i. 183.

(*b*) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

Even the sullen disposition of Hash she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

(*c*) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

Before Poets did *soften* vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

(*d*) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
Dryden.

The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 54.

(*e*) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (*f*) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

softener (sôf'nėr), *n.* [< *soften* + *-er1*.] **1.** One who or that which softens.

His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cuff or ruffle.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

softening (sôf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soften, v.*] 1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.—3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities.—**Cerebral softening**, softening of the brain.—**Colloidal softening**. Same as *colloid degeneration* (which see, under *colloid*).—**Softening of the brain**, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softenings are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to a local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—**Softening of the spinal cord**, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

softening-iron (sôf'ning-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wetted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron.*

softening-machine (sôf'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

soft-eyed (sôft'īd), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

> Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,
> Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 286.

soft-finned (sôft'find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; anacanthine; malacopterous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii.*

soft-grass (sôft'gràs), *n.* See *Holcus.*

soft-handed (sôft'han″ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively—(*a*) Unused and therefore unable to work. (*b*) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a *soft-handed* kind of justice.

soft-headed (sôft'hed″ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

soft-hearted (sôft'här″ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

soft-heartedness (sôft'här″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

> *Soft-heartedness*, in times like these,
> Shows sof'ness in the upper story!
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

softhorn (sôft'hôrn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

softie, *n.* See *softy.*

softling† (sôft'ling), *n.* [< *soft* + *-ling*[1].] A sybarite; a voluptuary.

> Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender. *Bp. Woolton*, Christ. Manual (1576).

softly† (sôft'li), *a.* [< *soft* + *-ly*[1].] Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

> The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,
> Ryding a *softly* pace with portance sad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 6.

softly (sôft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *softly, softely, softeli, softeliche;* < *soft* + *-ly*[2].] In a soft manner. (*a*) Without force or violence; gently: as, he *softly* pressed my hand. (*b*) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak *softly*; walk *softly.*

> And seide ful *softly* in shrifte as it were.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 37.
>
> In this dark silence *softly* leave the Town.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

(*c*) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down *softly.*

> His bowe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke;
> Y prayed hym his shote to leue & *softely* with me to walke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.
>
> He commaunded certaine Captaines to stay behinde, and to row *softly* after him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(*d*) Mildly; tenderly.

> The king must die—
> Though pity *softly* plead within my soul.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*e*) Slackly; carelessly.

> All that *softly* shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 343.

softner, *n.* Same as *softener.*

softness (sôft'nes), *n.* [< ME. *softnesse*, < AS. *sōftness, sēftnes*, < *sōfte*, soft: see *soft* and *-ness.*] The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

> There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose *softness*, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

soft-rayed (sôft'rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish or its fins.—**Soft-rayed fishes**, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii;* also, the whole of the *Physostomi. Jordan and Gilbert.*

soft-sawder (sôft'sâ'dėr), *v. t.* [< *soft sawder:* see under *sawder.*] To flatter; blarney. [Slang, U. S.]

soft-shell (sôft'shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled.*

soft-shelled (sôft'sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—**Soft-shelled clam**, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata;* any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myidæ.*—**Soft-shelled crab**, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring throughout most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed a *shedder, peeler*, or *buster;* when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler.* See cut under *paddle-crab.*—**Soft-shelled tortoises** or **turtles**, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidæ*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather-turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles.* See cuts under *Aspidonectes, leather-back*, and *Trionyx.*

soft-sized (sôft'sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

soft-skinned (sôft'skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zoöl.*, malacodermatous.

soft-soap (sôft'sōp'), *v. t.* [< *soft soap:* see under *soap.*] To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap, n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

soft-solid (sôft'sol″id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistence.

soft-spoken (sôft'spō″kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

> He has heard of one that's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly *soft-spoken*, thrifty of her speech, that spends but six words a day. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.
>
> A nice, *soft-spoken* old gentleman; . . . butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xi.

soft-tack (sôft'tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

softwood (sôft'wůd), *n.* See *Myrsine.*

softy (sôf'ti), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [< *soft* + dim. *-y*[2].] A soft or silly person. Also *softie.* [Colloq.]

> Nancy . . . were but a *softy* after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.
>
> He is a kind of *softie*—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, iii.

sog[1] (sog), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *söggr*, dank, wet, *saggi*, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to *sjūga* = AS. *sūgan, sūcan*, suck, AS. *socian*, E. *soak:* see *soak.*] A bog; quagmire.

sog[2] (sog), *n.* A lethargy. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> Old Ezra Barnet . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She's layin' in a *sog*," he said, hopelessly. *S. O. Jewett*, Scribner's Mag., II. 738.

soger (sō'jėr), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier.* Also *sojer, sodger.*—2. *Naut.*, a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

> The captain called him a *soger.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 142.

soger (sō'jėr), *v. i.* [< *soger, n.*: see *soger, n.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to play the soger or shirk.

> Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *sogering*, or hanging back, then. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

soget†. A Middle English form of *subject.*

soggetto (so-jet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *subject.*] In *music*, same as *subject* or *theme.*

soggy (sog'i), *a.* [< *sog*[1] + *-y*[1]; in part a var. of *socky, soaky.*] Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber; *soggy* bread.

> *Cor.* How now, Mitis! what's that you consider so seriously?
> *Mit.* Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

soh (sō), *interj.* See *so*[1], *interj.*

sohare, *n.* Same as *sura-hai.*

soho (sō-hō'), *interj.* [Also *so ho;* ME. *sohow, sohowe*, < AF. *sa ho*, a hunting cry: *sa*, F. *ça*, here, hither, come hither; *ho*, E. *ho*[1].] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsmen's halloo.

> *Launce. Soho! soho!*
> *Pro.* What seest thou?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 189.
>
> *So ho*, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

soi-disant (swo-dē-zoṅ'), *a.* [F.: *soi*, reflexive pron., oneself (< L. *se*, oneself); *disant* (< L. *dicen(t-)s*), ppr. of *dire*, say, speak, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction.*] Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

★ **soil**[1] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile, soyle;* < ME. *soile, soyle, soylle, sule*, soil, ground, earth; (*a*) < OF. *sol*, F. *sol* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelo* = Pg. *solo* = It. *suolo*, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. *solum*, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see *sole*[1]); the E. form *soil* instead of **sole* in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (*b*) OF. *soel, suel, sueil, seuil*, threshold, also area, place, F. *seuil* = Pr. *sulh*, < ML. *solium, soleum*, threshold, < L. *solum* (see above); (*c*) OF. *sole, soule* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Olt. *suola, sola*, It. *suola*, sole of a shoe, *soglia*, threshold, < L. *solea*, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see *sole*[1]); (*d*) OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place (see *soil*[2]). The forms and senses of *soil*[1] and *sole*[1] are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.

> That euery man kepe his *soyle* clene ayenst his tenement, and his pavyment hole, in peyne of xl. d.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

> Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .
> That ordant on all wise after his dethe,
> The souerain to send into his *soile* hom.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9083.
>
> Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul
> Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 312.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but contains fragments of the bed-rock, is called the *subsoil.*

> Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,
> Stain'd with the variation of each *soil*
> Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 64.
>
> Life without a plan,
> As useless as the moment it began,
> Serves merely as a *soil* for discontent
> To thrive in. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lampblack applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

soil[2] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl, soyle;* < OF. *soil, souil*, F. *souille*, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. *solh*, mire, prob. < L. *suillus*, belonging to swine, < *sus*, swine, sow: see *sow*[2]. Cf. *soil*[3], *v.*] A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

> *Soil*, or *souil de sanglier*, the *soile* of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed. *Cotgrave.*
>
> As deer, being struck, fly through many *soils*,
> Yet still the shaft sticks fast.
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

To take soil, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

> O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]
> *Take soyl* in Sommer in som spacious stream!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.
>
> O, sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

soil[3] (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < ME. *soilen, soillen, suilen, soulen, suylen*, < OF. *sollier, souiller*, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. *souiller*, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. *sulhar, solar* = Pg. *sujar* = Olt. *sogliare*, soil; from the noun *soil*[2]: see *soil*[2]. In another view, F. *souiller*, soil, dirty, is < L. **suculare*, wallow like a pig, < LL. *suculus*, a porker, dim. of *sus*, swine, sow, being thus from the same ult. source as above; so Pr. *sulhar*, soil, < *sulha*, a sow; cf. Sp. *emporcar*, soil, < L. *porcus*, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under *soil*[3] are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to *sully.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.

> I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame Though it be *soiled* and selde clene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 2.
>
> Our kingdom's earth should not be *soil'd*
> With that dear blood which it hath fostered.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 125.
>
> Truth is as impossible to be *soiled* by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. To dung; manure.

> Men . . . *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

II. *intrans.* To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

soil[3] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < *soil*[3], *v.* In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil*[1], 3.] **1.** Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

A lady's honour must be touched,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil.*
Dryden.

The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 319.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

As free from touch or *soil* with her
As she from one ungot. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 141.

For euen alreadie it is one good steppe of an Atheist and Infidell to become a Proselyte, although with some *soyle.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 49.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil.*

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils.*
Mortimer.

soil[4] (soil), *v. t.* [A var. of *saul* (?), *soul* (?), < OF. *saoler*, later *saouler*, F. *soûler*, glut, cloy, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol*, *saoul*, F. *soûl* = Pr. *sadol* = It. *satollo*, full, satiated, < L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad*, *sate*[2], *satiate*. Cf. *soul*[2], *n.*] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to't
With a more riotous appetite.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 124.

You shall cozen me, and I'll thank you, and send you brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace of foremen [geese], that at Michaelmas shall come up fat and kicking. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

During their first summer they [calves] do best to be *soiled* on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from 1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily.
Encyc. Brit., I. 390.

soil[5]† (soil), *v. t.* [< ME. *soilen*, by apheresis from *assoil*[1].] **1.** To solve; resolve.

M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he" [his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 194.

The doubt yet remaineth there in minde, which riseth vpon this answere that you make, and, that doubt *soiled*, I wil as for this time . . . encombre you no farther.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 43.

2. To absolve; assoil.

Faste, freke, for thy faith, on thy fote fonde be!
And fro this place, bewschere, I *soile* the for euere.
York Plays, p. 318.

soil[6] (soil), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sile*[1].

soil[7] (soil), *n.* Same as *syle*[2]. *Buchanan.*

soil[8] (soil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sill*[1].

soil[9] (soil), *n.* [Origin obscure (?).] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

soil-bound (soil'bound), *a.* Bound or attached to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus glebæ.*

That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves.
Byron, Lara, ii. 8.

soil-branch (soil'brânch), *n.* A lateral connection with a sewer-pipe.

soil-cap (soil'kap), *n.* The covering of soil and detrital material in general which rests upon the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

Mere gravitation, aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 496.

soiled (soild), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having soil: used chiefly in composition: as, deep-*soiled.*

The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better *soiled*, and more stored with Gentry.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

soiliness† (soi'li-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, . . . and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

soiling (soi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soil*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act of stall-feeding with green food.

In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

Soiling, when the pastures fall short, should always be supplied. . . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . . should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 141.

soilless (soil'les), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of soil or mold. *Wright.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

soil-pipe (soil'pīp), *n.* An upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, etc., in a building.

A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air from the *soil-pipe.* *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 764.

soil-pulverizer (soil'pul″vẹ-rī-zėr), *n.* A tool or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-crusher.

soilure (soi'lūr), *n.* [< OF. *souilleure*, *soillure*, F. *souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3].] The act of soiling, or the state of being soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

He merits well to have her that doth seek her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure,*
With such a hell of pain and world of charge.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 56.

soily† (soi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soylie;* < *soil*[3] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished; polluting.

So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
Till brinish teares had washt it out againe.
Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 32. (*Davies.*)

soimonite (soi'mon-īt), *n.* [After *Soimonoff*, a Russian statesman.] A variety of corundum, occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the Urals.

soirée (swo-rā'), *n.* [< F. *soirée*, *serée*, Norm. dial. *série*, evening-tide, an evening party, = It. *serata*, evening-tide, < LL. **serare*, become late, < L. *serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening, > It. *sera* = Pr. *ser*, *sera* = F. *soir*, evening. Cf. *serotine.*] An evening party or reunion: as, a musical *soirée.*

Mrs. Tuffin was determined she would not ask Philip to her *soirées.* *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

Soja (sō'jä), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794, "*Soia*"), < *soy.* Also *Soya.*] A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of about 25 species. *Soia Soja* (*Glycine Soja* of Siebold and Zuccarini) is an important economic species.

sojer (sō'jėr), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier.*

sojourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sojourn.*

sojourn (sō'jėrn or sọ-jėrn'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sojorn;* < ME. *sojournen*, *sojornen*, < OF. *sojourner*, *sojorner*, *sejourner*, *sejorner*, F. *séjourner* = Pr. *sojornar*, *sejornar* = It. *soggiornare* (ML. reflex *sejornare*), dwell for a time, sojourn, < ML. **subdiurnare* (or **superdiurnare* ?), < L. *sub*, under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see *sub-* and *diurnal*, *journal.* Cf. *adjourn*, *journey.*] To dwell for a time; dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

Thus restede the childeren and *soiournede* in the Citee of logres, that the saisnes ne dide hem no forfete.
Merlin, E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there.
Gen. xii. 10.

The old King is put to *sojorn* with his Eldest Daughter, attended only by threescore Knights.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn.** *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

sojourn (sō'jėrn or sọ-jėrn'), *n.* [< ME. *sojourne*, *sojorne*, *sojour*, < OF. **sojourn*, *sujurn*, *sojour*, *sujur*, *sejor*, *sejour*, F. *séjour* = Pr. *sojorn*, *sejorn* = OSp. *sojorno* = It. *soggiorno;* from the verb.] **1.** A temporary stay or residence, as that of a traveler.

Ful longe to holde there *sojour.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4282.

The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn.*
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

That day I bode stille in ther companye,
Which was to me a gracious *soiourne.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn.* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 15.

sojournant†, *n.* [ME. *sojornaunt*, < OF. *sojornant*, ppr. of *sojorner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] One making a sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

Your doughter of Sweynsthorpp and hyr *sojornaunt*, E. Paston, recomandyth hem to yow in ther most humble wyse. *Paston Letters*, III. 219.

sojourner (sō'jėr-nėr or sọ-jėr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. **sojourner*, *sojorner;* < *sojourn* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest; a visitor.

We've no strangers, woman,
None but my *sojourners* and I.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .
"Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner.*"
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 704.

The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my living among them, because I was not married. . . . I replied that, being merely a *sojourner* in Egypt, I did not like either to take a wife or female slave.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 193.

sojourning (sō'jėr-ning or sọ-jėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sojourn*, *v.*] The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel [in Egypt] . . . was four hundred and thirty years. Ex. xii. 40.

sojournment (sō'jėrn-ment or sọ-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *sejournement*, F. *séjournement*, < OF. *sejourner*, F. *séjourner*, sojourn: see *sojourn.*] The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity. *Wakefield.*

soke[1] (sōk), *n.* [Also *soc;* < ME. *soke*, *sok* (AF. *soc*, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *sōc*, jurisdiction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), contend, litigate, > *sacu*, a contention, a lawsuit, hence in old law *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct: see *sac*[1], *sake*[1]. The words *soke* and *soken* are practically identical in orig. sense, but are to be kept separate, being different forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *soke*, which is itself a ME. form archaically preserved (like *bote*, *mote*). The mod. form would be *sook*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and that of *mote* is *moot.*] **1.** The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits of such jurisdiction.

The land was equally divided among the three, but the *soke*, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward only. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.—**3.** Same as *soken*, 1.

If there is no retail tavern in the *soke* where he dwells.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

soke[2]†, *v.* An old spelling of *soak*, *suck.*

sokeling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suckling.*

sokeman (sōk'man), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, same as *socman.*

soken (sō'kn), *n.* [ME. *soken*, *sokne*, *sokene*, < AS. *sōcn*, *sōcen* (> ML. *socna*), an inquiry (= Icel. *sōkn* = Sw. *socken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish); cf. AS. *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power (see *soke*[1]); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see *sake*[1].] **1.** A district or territory within which certain privileges or powers were exercised; specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

Bette the bedel of Bokyngham-shire,
Rainalde the reue of Rotland *sokene.*
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 110.

He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and followers. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which his mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,
With whete and malt of al the land aboute.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 67.

soke-reeve (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

sokerel†, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **suckerel*, < *suck* + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*).] A child not weaned. *Halliwell.*

sokinah, *n.* [Malagasy.] An insectivorous mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, belonging to the family *Centetidæ.* It is a typical



Sokinah (*Echinops telfairi*).

centetid, closely related to and much resembling the common tenrec.

soko (sō'kō), *n.* [African.] The native name of a local race or variety of the chimpanzee which was discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa.

sol[1] (sol), *n.* [Used chiefly as mere L.; ME. *sol* (in def. 3); = OF. *sol* (dim. *soleil*, *solail*, *soleis*,

etc., F. *soleil*) = Sp. Pg. *sol* = It. *sole;* < L. *sōl*, the sun, = AS. *sōl*, the sun (*Sōl-mōnath*, February), = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sol* = Goth. *sauil* = W. *haul* = Ir. *sul* = Lith. Lett. OPruss. *saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, AS. *sunne*, etc., E. *sun:* see *sun*.] **1.** [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phœbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, lviii.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**3.** In *alchemy*, gold.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

Good gold naturel, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophoris *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, lich as sol the planet is in the heuene aboue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

sol[2] (sol), *n.* [< OF. *sol*, later *sou*, F. *sou* = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a coin, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold*[2], etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sols* more would plead against his Maker.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

sol[3] (sōl), *n.* pl. *sols* or *soles* (sō'lāz). [Sp. *sol*, lit. sun: see *sol*[1].] The monetary unit of Peru, equivalent to 48.7 United States cents. A silver sol and its divisions are coined; there is also a ten-sol gold piece, the libra, equivalent to the British sovereign.

sol[4] (sōl), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sol:* see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in ★France, Italy, etc.

sol. An abbreviation of *solution*.

sola[1] (sō-lä'), *interj.* [Prob. < *so* + *la* (*interj.*).] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

Laun. Sola, sola! wo ha, ho! *sola, sola!*
Lor. Who calls?
Laun. Sola! did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there 's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 39.

sola[2] (sō'lä), *n.* [Also *solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solar*[1]); < Beng. *solā*, Hind. *sholā*, the plant here defined.] **1.** A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *spongewood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Æschynomene* and *hat-plant*.

2. Same as *sola topi*.—**Sola topi** or **topee**, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the sola. See *pith-work*. Also *solar topi*, *solar hat*, and simply *sola*.

solace (sol'ās), *n.* [< ME. *solace*, *solas*, < OF. *solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, F. *soulas* = Pr. *solatz* = Cat. *solas* = Sp. Pg. *solaz* = It. *sollazzo*, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *console*.] **1.** Comfort in sorrow or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would ease.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual *solace* long,
Liv'd happy pris'ners there.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

3†. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so ful of joye and of *solas*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 350.

And therein sate a Lady fresh and fayre,
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

4. In *printing*, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules.
=Syn. 1 and 2. *Consolation*, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

solace (sol'ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [< ME. *solacen*, *solacien*, < OF. *solacier*, *solacer*, F. *solacier* = Sp. *solazar* = It. *sollazzare*, < ML. *solatiare*, *solatiari*, give solace, console, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*, *n.*]
I. *trans.* **1.** To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood *solac'd* me.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear:
Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We sate sad together,
Solacing our despondency with tears.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacynge* and disportynge *hem*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.

Houses of retraite for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, wherein they *solace themselves* in sommer.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *solace*, *n.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and couragious, they were contented to *solace* with them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

solacement (sol'ās-ment), *n.* [< *solace* + *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

Solacement of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.
Carlyle, Cagliostro. (*Latham.*)

solacious† (sō-lā'shus), *a.* [< OF. *solacieux* = Sp. *solazoso* = Pg. *solaçoso*, < ML. *solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The aboundaunt pleasures of Sodome, whych were . . . pryde, plenty of feadyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacious* enough.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Prol. to Gargantua, p. 95.

solæus, *n.* See *soleus*.

solah, *n.* See *sola*[2], 1.

solaint, *a.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 864.

solan (sō'lan), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *soland* (with excrescent *d*); < Icel. *sūla* = Norw. *sula* (in comp. Icel. *haf-sūla* = Norw. *hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The *n* appar. represents the affixed def. art.; cf. Shetland *sooleen*, the sun, < Dan. *sol*, sun, + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.
Collins, Works (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell.*)

A white *solan*, far away by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Solanaceæ (sol-ā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), < *Solanum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the order *Polemoniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In Engler's system it is placed in the subseries (suborder) *Solanineæ* between the small family *Nolanaceæ* and the *Scrophulariaceæ*. The family embraces about 1,600 species classed in 83 genera and 5 tribes, the *Nicandreæ*, *Solaneæ*, *Datureæ*, *Cestreæ*, and *Salpiglossideæ*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bractless cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile clusters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs, in *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The family furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicandra*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this family are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 20 genera occur in North America exclusive of Mexico, notably the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicon*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*[1], *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

solanaceous (sol-ā-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solanaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

soland (sō'land), *n.* See *solan*.

solander[1] (sō-lan'dėr), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

solander[2] (sō-lan'dėr), *n.* [< *Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 135.

Solandra (sō-lan'drä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel *Solander* (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] An untenable name for *Ceratina*, a genus of solanaceous plants. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and induplicate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 6 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *Ceratina grandiflora* (*Solandra grandiflora*) and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *Ceratina longiflora* (*Solandra longiflora*), as small shrubs.

Solaneæ (sō-lā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bernard de Jussieu, 1759), < *Solanum* + *-eæ*.] The earliest name for the family *Solanaceæ*, being used by Bernard de Jussieu in his arrangement of the garden of the Trianon: so used also by A. L. de Jussieu, A. P. de Candolle, and others. It has been latterly reduced to tribal rank, and now embraces 36 genera, of which *Solanum* is the type. Among the other most important ones may be mentioned *Lycium*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Physalis*, *Capsicum*, and *Mandragora*.

solaneous (sō-lā'nē-us), *a.* Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

solan-goose (sō'lan-gös), *n.* [< *solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

solania (sō-lā'ni ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

solanine (sol'ą-nin), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum* + *-ine*[2].] A complex body, both a glucoside and an alkaloid, the active principle of bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, and found also in *S. nigrum* and *S. tuberosum*. It is a narcotic poison.

solano (sō-lä'nō), *n.* [< Sp. *solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *solanazo*, a hot easterly wind), < L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind, < *sol*, sun: see *sol*[1], *solar*[1].] A hot (also a rainy) easterly wind on the eastern coast of Spain; hence, a steady wind blowing over a broad expanse of country, such as the pampero or the norther.

solanoid (sol'ą-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Solanum* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a potato in texture.

Solanum (sō-lā'num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. *solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the *Solanaceæ*, or nightshade family, and tribe *Solaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placentæ projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 900 species (about 1,200 according to some authors). Their distribution is similar to that of the family, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscous. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicled or umbeled cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form four groups, the sections *Pachystemonum*, *Leptostemonum*, *Lycianthes*, and *Nycterium*, based mainly on differences in the calyx, corolla, and anthers, and whether armed with spines or unarmed. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cuts under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are eighteen native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand;* and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*): from this the name *nightshade*

is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade, felonwort, dulcamara*, and *dulcamarin*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *horse-nettle*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. Desvauxii* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bittersweet, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics. *S. jubatum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jerubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (for which see *egg-plant, brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (known as the *kangaroo-apple* or *gunyang* of southeastern Australia), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. album* and *S. Æthiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* is known as *Madagascar potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chile as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *susumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomæum*, see *Sodom-apple*, 2. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphaloides* in Peru and *S. Vespertilio* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. nigrum*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have long been cultivated as ornaments for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudocapsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*[1]), and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-capsicum. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. crinitum* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warszewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

solar[1] (sō′lär), *a.* [= F. *solaire* = Sp. Pg. *solar* = It. *solare*, ‹ L. *solaris*, of the sun, solar, ‹ *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

> To make the *solar* and lunary year agree.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, ii. 3.
>
> His soul proud science never taught to stray
> Far as the *solar* walk or milky way.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 102.

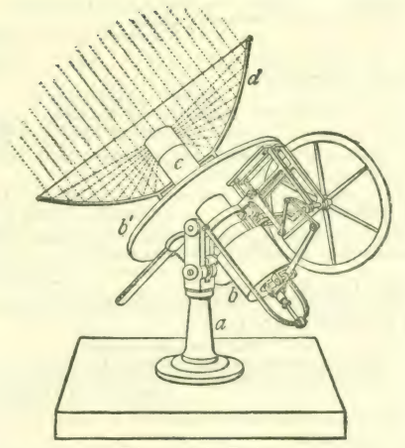
2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

> The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
> And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 652.

Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving.—**Solar asphyxia.** Same as *sunstroke*.—**Solar boiler**, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam.—**Solar caloric engine.** Same as *solar engine*.—**Solar camera, chronometer.** See the nouns.—**Solar constant**, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*.—**Solar cooking-apparatus**, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors.—**Solar cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Solar day.** See *day*[1], 3.—**Solar deity**, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also cut under *Apollo*, and compare *solarism*.—**Solar eclipse.** See *eclipse*, 1.—**Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,



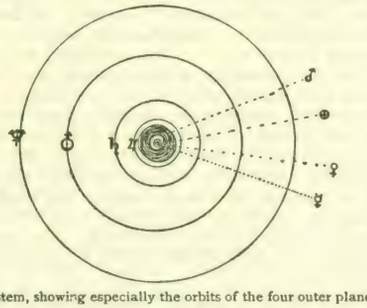
Egyptian Solar Deity.—Bronze figurine of the lioness-headed goddess Bast or Pasht, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Ericsson's Solar Engine.

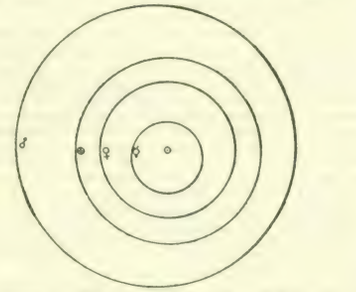
a, stand; *b*, adjustable caloric engine; *b′*, base-plate of engine, through which the cylinder *c* extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector *d*, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.

as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or caloric engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson.—**Solar equation.** See *equation*.—**Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-helioscopes of Merz and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated.—**Solar fever**, dengue.—**Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—**Solar ganglion.** Same as *solar plexus*.—**Solar hour.** See *hour*.—**Solar lamp.** (*a*) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*[1]). (*b*) An electric lamp of the fourth class.—**Solar microscope** See *microscope*.—**Solar month.** See *month*, 2.—**Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example.—**Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example.—**Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.—**Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*.—**Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise.—**Solar prominence** or **protuberance.** See *sun*.—**Solar radiation.** See *radiation*.—**Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining.—**Solar salt**, sea-salt; bay-salt.—**Solar spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3, and cut under *absorption*.—**Solar spots.** See *sun-spot*.—**Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.

dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun—the



Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a comparative view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

	Sidereal period in days.	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles.	Diameter in thousands of miles.	Mass relative to earth.	Density (water = 1).	Axial rotation in hours.
Mercury	88	36	3	0.1	7.2	?
Venus	225	67	8	0.8	5.2	?
Earth	365	93	8	1.0	5.7	24
Mars	687	141	4	0.1	4.0	24⅝
Jupiter	4333	482	88	317.0	1.3	10
Saturn	10759	883	75	94.9	0.6	14
Uranus	30687	1778	30?	14.7	1.4	?
Neptune	60127	2785	37?	17.1	0.9	?
Sun	.....	.....	866	332000	1.4	In days. 25
Moon	.....	From earth. 0.24	2	1/80	3.5	27

Solar telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Solar theory.** See *solarism*.—**Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*. See *time*.—**Solar walk**, the zodiac.—**Solar year.** See *year*.

solar[2] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sollar*.

solar[3] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sola*[2].

Solariidæ (sō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Solarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes sessile, near the outer base of the tentacles; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See cut under *Solarium*.

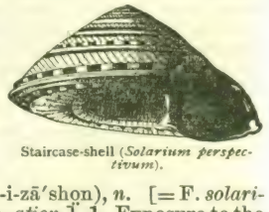
solarioid (sō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [‹ *Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solariidæ*.

solariplex (sō-lar′i-pleks), *n.* The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*, 1887.

solarism (sō′lär-izm), *n.* [‹ *solar*[1] + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 634.

solarist (sō′lär-ist), *n.* [‹ *solar*[1] + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 876.

solarium (sō-lā′ri-um), *n.* [‹ L. *solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, ‹ *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*[1].] **1.** A sun-dial, fixed or portable. See *dial, poke-dial, ring-dial, sun-dial*.—**2.** A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solariidæ*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral stairway.



Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

solarization (sō″lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solarisation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun.—**2.** In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

solarize (sō′lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= F. *solariser*; as *solar*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

> It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily—that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

> A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.
> *Science*, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

solary (sō′la-ri), *a.* [‹ ML. **solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, ‹ L. *solum*, the ground, soil: see *soil*[1].] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]

From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solary* irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

solast, *n.* A Middle English form of *solace*.

Solaster (sō-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridæ*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.



Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

Solasteridæ (sō-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridæ*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papposus*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastridæ*.

solatium (sō-lā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *solatia* (-ä). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, solace: see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

sold[1] (sōld). Preterit and past participle of *sell*[1].

sold[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *solde, souldye, soude, sowde, sowd* = MHG. *solt*, G. *sold* = Sw. Dan. *sold*, < OF. *solde, soulde, soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers), = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, < ML. *soldus, soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol, sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol*[2], *sou, soldo*), < LL. *solidus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid, solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 6.

My Lord Tresorer graunced the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norffolk, for the arrerag of hys *sowde* qeyl he was in Scotland. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

sold[2]†, **soud**[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. **solden, souden*, < OF. *solder, souder*, pay, < *solde, soude*, pay: see *sold*[2], *n.*] To pay.

Imparfit is the pope that al the peuple sholde helpe,
And *soudeth* hem that sleeth suche as he sholde saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 431.

★**soldado**† (sōl-dä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *soldado*, a soldier: see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iii.

Come, help me; come, come, boys; *soldadoes*, comrades. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

soldan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

soldanel (sol'da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanelle*.

Soldanella (sol-da-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, < OIt. *soldo*, a coin: see *soldo*.] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primuleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbeled, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanelle*, and has been also called *blue moonwort*.

soldaness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultaness*.

soldanrie†, **soldanry**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultanry*.

soldatesque (sōl-dä-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *soldatesque*, < *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

★**solder** (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder* (dial. also *sawder*); < OF. *souldure, soudure, soudeure, soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, < OF. *souder, soulder*, orig. **solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *soldar, soudar* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare, sodare*, < L. *solidare*, make firm, < *solidus*, solid, firm: see *solid*, and cf. *soud*[1].] **1.** A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



Tools and Materials used in Soldering.

a, bar of solder; *b*, soldering-iron; *c*, rosin-box; *d*, *d*, shavers or scrapers, used for cleaning surfaces and leveling down protuberances or lumps in the soft solder after it is applied.

To soder such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweetener of life, and *solder* of society.
Blair, The Grave, l. 89.

Aluminium solder. See *aluminium*.—**Hard solder**, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—**Soft solder.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

solder (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder*; < *solder*, *n.*] **1.** To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *sowder* a metall with sowlder. Je soulde.
Palsgrave, p. 725.

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men
Should *soader* vp the Rift.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), iii. 4. 32.

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on 't!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

solderer (sod'ėr-ėr or sol'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *solder* + *-er*[1].] One who or a machine which solders.

soldering (sod'ėr-ing or sol'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *solder*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which solders.—**2.** A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 349.

Autogenous soldering. See *autogenous*.—**Galvanic soldering**, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—**Soldering nipple.** See *nipple*.

soldering-block (sod'ėr-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

soldering-bolt (sod'ėr-ing-bōlt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

soldering-frame (sod'ėr-ing-frām), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

soldering-furnace (sod'ėr-ing-fėr''nās), *n.* A portable furnace used by tinners, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

soldering-iron (sod'ėr-ing-ī''ėrn), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

soldering-machine (sod'ėr-ing-ma-shēn''), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to a gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

soldering-pot (sod'ėr-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

soldering-tongs (sod'ėr-ing-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight*.

soldering-tool (sod'ėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

solder-machine (sod'ėr-ma-shēn''), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

soldi, *n.* Plural of *soldo*.

soldier (sōl'jėr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger, sodger, sojer*; early mod. E. *souldier, soldiour, souldiour; sowdiour, sowdyowre, sodiour, soudeur, soudier, soudoier*, < ME. *souldier, souldyour, soudiour, sowdiour, sowdyowre, sodiour, soudeur, soudier, soudoier*, < OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier, souldoier, souldoyer*, < ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' < *soldus, soldum*, pay: see *sold*[2]. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, < F. *soldat*, < It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' < ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (> It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, < *soldum*, pay: see *sold*[2].] **1**†. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegrym the wulf sente alle the londe a boute yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. my fader ranne alle ouer the londe and bare the lettres. . . . My fader hadde ben oueral in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde goten many a *souldyour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A person in military service. (*a*) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

Madame, ȝe misdon . . .
To swiche a simpul *sowdiour* as icham forto knele.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3951.

Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afeard?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 40.

(*b*) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

Give me a favour, that the world may know
I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

Me thinkes it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captayne, should have bene a *soldiour*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain 's but a choleric word
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 131.

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

So great a *soldier* taught us there
What long-enduring hearts could do
In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

6. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (*b*) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (*c*) A soldier-beetle. (*d*) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadillies] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

(*e*) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (*f*) A red herring. [British sailors' slang.]—**7.** One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]—**8.** *pl.* A name of the red campion (*Lychnis dioica*), of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Fresh-water soldier.** See *fresh-water*.—**Old soldier.** (*a*) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (*b*) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *snipe*[1], 3. [Slang.]—**Red soldier**, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "*red soldier*," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 217.

Single soldier†. See *single*[1].—**Soldier of fortune**, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor,

pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—**Soldiers and sailors,** soldier-beetles.—**Soldier's wind** (*naut.*), a fair wind for going and returning.—**To come the old soldier over one,** to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

I should think he was *coming the old soldier over me,* and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

soldier (sōl′jėr), *v. i.* [< *soldier, n.*] **1.** To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering.*

Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked man: flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian Fighter. *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. i. 7.

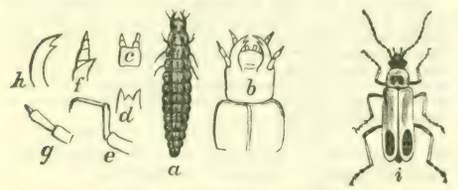
2. To bully; hector. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malinger. See *soger,* 2. [Colloq.]

The two long lines of men attached to the ropes on the left shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only *soldiering.*
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

4. To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [Slang, Australia.]

soldier-ant (sōl′jėr-ant), *n.* Same as *soldier,* 6 (*a*) (*b*).

soldier-beetle (sōl′jėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of



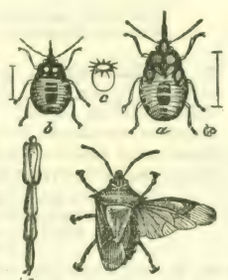
Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*). *a*, larva, natural size; *b*, head of same, from below, enlarged; *c* to *h*, mouth-parts, enlarged; *i*, beetle, natural size.

the family *Telephoridæ.* The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus,* is common in the United States. The beetles live upon pollen, but their larvæ are carnivorous and destroy other insects. The two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus bilineatus,* is also common in the United States. It preys upon the larvæ of the codling-moth.



Two-lined Soldier-beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). *a*, larva; *b*, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; *c*, beetle. (*a* and *c* natural size.)

soldier-bug (sōl′jėr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidæ;* any rapacious reduvioid. *Podisus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug.* It preys upon many destructive larvæ, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvæ of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circumcinctus.* The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diadema.* See cuts under *Pentatomidæ, Perillus, Podisus, Sinea,* and *Harpactor.*



Spined Soldier-bug (*Podisus spinosus*). *a*, nymph; *b*, larva; *c*, egg; *d*, proboscis of adult, all enlarged (lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *e*, adult, natural size.

soldier-bush (sōl′jėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *soldierwood.*

soldier-crab (sōl′jėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

soldieress (sōl′jėr-es), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ess.*] A female soldier. [Rare.]

Soldieress,
That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

soldier-fish (sōl′jėr-fish), *n.* The blue darter or rainbow-darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum,* of gorgeous colors, the male having about twelve indigo-blue bars running obliquely downward and backward, and being otherwise vividly colored. It is abundant in rivers of the Mississippi valley.

soldier-fly (sōl′jėr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyiidæ:* so called from its ornamentation.

soldiering (sōl′jėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soldier, v.*] **1.** The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

The simple *soldiering* of Grant and Foote was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis.
The Century, XXXVI. 664.

2. The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

soldier-like (sōl′jėr-līk), *a.* Soldierly.

I will not say pity me; 'tis not a *soldier-like* phrase.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 13.

On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, *soldier-like* oaths.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

soldierly (sōl′jėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *souldierly;* < *soldier* + *-ly*[1].] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

He seem'd a *souldierly* person and a good fellow.
Evelyn, Diary, June 15, 1675.

His own [face], tho' keen and bold and *soldierly,*
Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

soldier-moth (sōl′jėr-môth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschema militaris.*

soldier-orchis (sōl′jėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris,* of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

soldier's-herb (sōl′jėrz-ėrb), *n.* Same as *maticō*[1].

soldiership (sōl′jėr-ship), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ship.*] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

His *soldiership*
Is twice the other twain.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1. 34.

soldierwood (sōl′jėr-wůd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Anneslia purpurea* (*Calliandra purpurea* of Bentham). Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

soldiery (sōl′jėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *souldiery, soldiourie;* < *soldier* + *-y*[3].] **1†.** Soldiership; military service.

Basilius . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great rewards, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery,* he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To read a lecture of *soldiery* to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time. *Ford,* Line of Life.

2. Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the *Souldiery.* *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iv.

The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated *soldiery.*
Clay, Speech on Greek Rev.

soldo (sol′dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [< It. *soldo,* a coin: see *sol*[2], *sou.*] A small Italian coin of



Obverse. Reverse.

Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Etruria, 1778, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.

sole[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole* (of the foot or of a shoe), < AS. *sole* (pl. *solen,* for **solan*) = MD. *sole,* D. *zool* = MLG. *sole,* LG. *sale* = OHG. *sola,* MHG. *sole, sol,* G. *sohle* = Icel. *sōli* = Sw. *såla* = Dan. *saale* = Goth. *sulja,* the sole of the foot, = OIt. *suola,* also *suolo,* It. *suolo* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Pr. *sola, sol* = F. *sole,* the sole of the foot, < ML. *sola,* a collateral form (found in glossaries) of L. *solea,* a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in ML. also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, < *solum,* the ground, soil. Cf. *soil*[1], *sole*[2].] **1.** The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the planta, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The *sole* of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta,* except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the planta which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palma,* or palm; while the planta may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see def. 4 (*b*)). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta,* and cuts under *plantigrade, digitigrade, scutelliplantar,* and *solidungulate.*

The *sole* of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the *sole* of a calf's foot. Ezek. i. 7.

2. The foot. [Rare.]

Hast wandred through the world now long a day,
Yett ceassest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 9.

3. That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole,* and cuts under *boot*[2] and *poulaine.*

You have dancing shoes
With nimble *soles.* *Shak.,* R. and J., i. 4. 15.

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (*a*) In *agri.,* the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (*b*) In *farriery,* the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (*c*) In *fort.,* the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure,* 2. (*d*) *Naut.,* a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (*e*) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (*f*) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (*g*) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (*h*) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (*i*) In *carp.,* the lower surface of a plane. (*j*) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (*k*) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (*l*) The lower edge of a turbine. (*m*) In *ship-building,* the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways.* *E. H. Knight.* (*n*) In *conch.,* the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

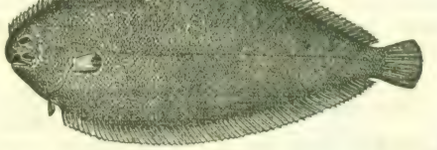
5. A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or *soles,* are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round. *A. Geikie,* Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

sole[1] (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled,* ppr. *soling.* [< *sole*[1], *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole, v. t.*

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers *soled* with wool. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, i. 1.

sole[2] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole* = G. *sohle* = Sw. *sola,* < OF. (and F.) *sole* = Pr. *solha* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *solha* = It. *soglia,* < L. *solea,* the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, < *solea,* a slipper or sandal: see *sole*[1].] In *ichth.,* a flatfish of the family *Soleidæ,* and especially of the genus *Solea;* a soleid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *Solea solea* (formerly *S. vulgaris*). The body is elongate-oval, and has been



European Sole (*Solea solea*).

compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately decurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not dilated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus,* commonly called *hog-choker.* The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidæ.* Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Eopsetta jordani,* which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidæ* called *soles* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys vetulus* and *Lepidopsetta bilineata.* See also cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *Soleidæ.*

Solea is the *sole,* that is a swete fisshe and holsom for seke people. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

Bastard sole. See *bastard.*—**Dwarf sole,** the little sole, or solenette, *Solea minuta.*—**French sole.** Same as *lemon-sole,* 1.—**Land-sole,** a slug of the genus *Arion.*

The Arions, or *Land-soles.*
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

Lemon sole. See *lemon-sole.*—**Smooth sole,** *Arnoglossus laterna,* the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole, *Solea variegata.* See *bastard.*

sole[3] (sōl), *a.* [< ME. *sole,* < OF. *sol,* F. *seul* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *solo* = Pg. *so* = It. *solo,* < L. *sōlus,* alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. *sollus,* entire, complete, = Gr. ὅλος (Ionic οὖλος), whole, = Skt. *sarva,* all, whole: see *safe.* Hence (< L.) *solitary, solitude, solo, sullen, soliloquy, desolate,* etc. From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust, holograph,* etc.] **1.** Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.

> To parley with the *sole* inheritor
> Of all perfections that a man may owe,
> Matchless Navarre. *Shak.,* L. L. L., ii. 1. 5.

> I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the *sole* use of the word itself. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 256.

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

> Go forth *sole* and make thy mone.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 2396.

> I am oft-times *sole,* but seldom solitary.
> *Howell,* Letters, ii. 77.

> Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh
> Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
> *Sole* as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
> *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

3†. Mere.

> Whose *sole* name blisters our tongues.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 12.

4. In *law,* single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme *sole.* See *feme.*—**Sole corporation.** See *corporation sole,* under *corporation,* 1.—**Sole tenant.** See *tenant.*

sole[3] (sōl), *adv.* [< *sole*[3], *a.*] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

> But what the repining enemy commends,
> That breath fame blows; that praise, *sole* pure, transcends. *Shak.,* T. and C., i. 3. 244.

sole[4]† (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole,* < AS. *sāl,* a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (in deriv. *insailjan*), a cord, = OBulg. *silo,* a cord; akin to Gr. ἱμάς, a band, Skt. √ *si,* bind.] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palsgrave.*

sole[5] (sōl), *n.* [Also *soal;* prob. a particular use of *sole*[1].] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

sole[6] (sōl), *v. t.* [Also *soal, sowl,* formerly *sowle;* origin uncertain.] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

> He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 5. 214.

> Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
> *Heywood,* Love's Mistress (1636).

To sole a bowl†, to handle it skilfully.

> *To sole a bowl,* probe et rite emittere globum.
> *Coles,* Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

> I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who *soals his bowl* upon an undersong"; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal your bowl* well"—that is, be careful to begin your work well.
> *Abp. Bramhall,* Works, II. 366. (*Davies.*)

sole[7] (sōl), *n.* Same as *sol*[3].

solea[1] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *soleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *solea,* sole, etc.: see *sole*[1].] **1.** The sole of the foot. See *sole*[1]. —**2.** Same as *soleus.*

Solea[2] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *solea,* a sole: see *sole*[2].] In *ichth.,* an old name of the sole-fish (as Klein, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidæ,* with various limits: (*a*) including all the species of the family, or (*b*) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under *sole*[2].

sole-channel (sōl'chan″el), *n.* In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

solecise, *v. i.* See *solecize.*

solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* [< OF. *solecisme,* F. *solécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *solecismo* = G. *solöcismus,* < L. *solœcismus,* < Gr. σολοικισμός, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (οἱ σολοικοί, foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < Σόλοι, L. *Soli, Soloe,* a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called *Pompeiopolis,* now *Mezetli*), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, *Soli,* Σόλοι, in Cyprus.] **1.** A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I *done* it" for "I *did* it."

> Whatever you meddle with, except when you make *solecisms,* is grammar still. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, i.

> The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) *Solecisms,* constructions not English; (3) Improprieties, words or phrases used in a sense not English.
> *A. S. Hill,* Rhetoric, iii.

2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

> Think on 't, a close friend,
> Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;
> A wife, mere rustic *solecism.*
> *Massinger,* Guardian, i. 1.

> They [the inhabitants of London] are the modern Solœci, and their *solecisms* have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

> T. Ca. [Carew] buzzed me in the Ear that, tho' Ben [Jonson] had barrelled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethics, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd *Solecism* in good Manners.
> *Howell,* Letters, ii. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomenon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

> It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon,* Empire (ed. 1887).

> An ungodly man of God—what a *solecism!* What a monster! *Mather Byles,* Sermon at New London (1758).

=**Syn. 1.** *Barbarism,* etc. See *impropriety.*

solecist (sol'ē-sist), *n.* [< Gr. σολοικιστής, one who speaks or pronounces incorrectly, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism.*] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

solecistic (sol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solecist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

solecistical (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *solecistic* + *-al.*] Same as *solecistic.*

> The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical.*
> *Tyrwhitt,* Gloss. to Chaucer, under *self.*

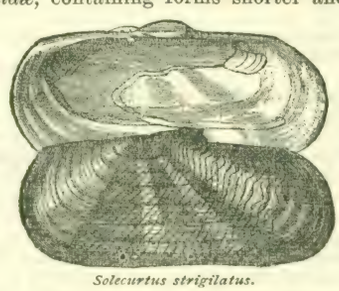
solecistically (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Wollaston.*

solecize (sol'ē-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solecized,* ppr. *solecizing.* [< Gr. σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism.*] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise.*

> This being too loose a principle, to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language when we do not like the sense. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Godliness (1660), i. 9.

Solecurtidæ (sol-ē-kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solecurtus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecurtus.*

Solecurtus (sol-ē-kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecurtius, Solenicurtus, Solenocurtus, Solenocurtius;* < *Solen* + L. *curtus,* short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidæ,* containing forms shorter and comparatively deeper than the species of *Solen,* and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecurtidæ.*



Solecurtus strigilatus.

sole-fish (sōl'fish), *n.* The sole. See *sole*[2].

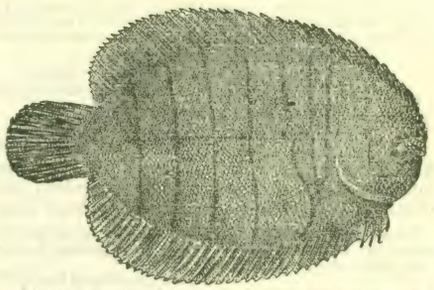
sole-fleuk (sōl'flök), *n.* The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

solei, *n.* Plural of *soleus.*

Soleidæ (sō-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solea*[2] + *-idæ.*] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea.* The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*[2], and cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *sole*[2].

soleiform (sō'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *solea,* sole, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a slipper.

soleint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen.*



Soleidæ.— American Sole, or Hog-choker (*Achirus lineatus*).

sole-leather (sōl'leтн″ėr), *n.* **1.** A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp.*—**Sole-leather kelp,** a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceæ,* such as *L. digitata.* See *Laminaria.*—**Sole-leather stripper,** a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight.*

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* **1.** Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument.

> To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and *solely* by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

> I am not *solely* led
> By nice direction of a maiden's eyes.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., ii. 1. 13.

2†. Completely; wholly; altogether.

> Think him a great way fool, *solely* a coward.
> *Shak.,* All's Well, i. 1. 112.

solemn (sol'ẹm), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *solemne,* < ME. *solemne, solempne, solenne, soleyn,* < OF. *solempne, solemne,* F. *solennel* = Sp. Pg. *solemne,* = It. *solenne,* stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. *sollemnis,* also *sollempnis, sollennis,* less correctly with a single *l, solemnis, solennis,* yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < *sollus,* entire, complete (prob. same as *sōlus,* alone, > E. *sole*[3]), + *annus,* a year.] **1†.** Recurring yearly; annual.

> And his fadir and modir wenten ech zeer in to Jerusalem, in the *solempne* dai of pask. *Wyclif,* Luke ii. 41.

> Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe
> A *soleyn* subsidie to susteyne his werres.
> *The Crowned King* (E. E. T. S.), l. 36.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

> O, the sacrifice!
> How ceremonious, *solemn,* and unearthly
> It was i' the offering! *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 7.

> He [King Richard] took a *solemn* Oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life.
> *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 61.

3†. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

> A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,
> A lymytour, a ful *solempne* man.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 209.

> And let be there thre yomen assigned to serue the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in *solenne* dayes.
> *Labees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

> My lords, a *solemn* hunting is in hand;
> There will the lovely Roman ladies troop.
> *Shak.,* Tit. And., ii. 1. 112.

4†. Of high repute; important; dignified.

> A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,
> Of a *solempne* and a gret fraternité.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 364.

5. Fitted to excite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a *solemn* pile of buildings.

> There raignd a *solemne* silence over all.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. viii. 29.

> A figure like your father . . .
> Appears before them, and with *solemn* march
> Goes slow and stately by them.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 2. 201.

> It [life] becomes vastly more *solemn* than death; for we are not responsible for dying; we are responsible for living. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a *solemn* promise; a *solemn* utterance.

> Why do you bend such *solemn* brows on me?
> *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 2. 90.

> What signifies breaking some scores of *solemn* promises?—all that 's of no consequence, you know.
> *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iv. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a *solemn* face.

How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the *solemn* dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The *solemn* fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a *solemn* way.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probate in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a *solemn* act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for *solemn* documents.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 550.

9. Sober; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of *solemn* black, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 78.

We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and *solemn* ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

Solemn degradation, in *eccles. law.* See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Solemn League and Covenant.** See *covenant*.—**Solemn service,** specifically, in the *Church of England*, a choral celebration of the communion.=**Syn. 5.** August, venerable, grand, stately.—**6.** *Serious*, etc. (see *grave*[3]), reverential, sober.

solemnt, *v. t.* [< *solemn*, *a.*] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] *solemne* marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and flynte.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 302).

solemness (sol′em-nes), *n.* The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door and go along with us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 120.

solemnisation, solemnise, etc. See *solemnization*, etc.

solemnity (sō-lem′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [< ME. *solempnitee, solempnyte, solenite, solempte,* < OF. *solempnite, sollempnite, solennite,* F. *solennité* = Sp. *solemnidad* = Pg. *solemnidade* = It. *solennità,* < L. *sollemnita(t-)s, sollennita(t-)s*, a solemnity, < *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festal occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . broughte hire hoom with him in his contre,
With mochel glorie and gret *solempnite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 12.

And nowe in places colde
Solempnitee of sheryng sheepes is holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this *solemnity*,
In nightly revels and new jollity.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

Use all your sports,
All your *solemnities*: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,
His birth-day and his marriage. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemness: as, the *solemnity* of his manner; a ceremony of great *solemnity*.

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 59.

Have they faith
In what with such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture they propound to our belief?
Cowper, Task, v. 648.

3. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

Solemnity's a cover for a sot. *Young*, Love of Fame, ii.

4. In *law*, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid.—**Paschal solemnity.** See *paschal*.

solemnizatet (sō-lem′ni-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *solemnizatus*, pp. of *solemnizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

solemnization (sol″em-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solemnisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization* of Matrimony. *Book of Common Prayer.*

solemnize (sol′em-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. E. *solempnyse,* < ME. *solemnysen,* < OF. *solempniser, solenniser,* F. *solenniser* = Sp. Pg. *solemnizar* (cf. It. *solenneggiare*), < ML. *solemnizare, solennizare,* < L. *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1**†. To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade
Thi graffing good it is to *solemnyse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 77.

3. To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Straight shall our nuptial rites be *solemnized*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests *solemnized* in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

4. To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverential: as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A *solemnizing* twilight is the very utmost which could ever steal over Homer's diction. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Also spelled *solemnise*.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Observe, Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

solemnizet (sol′em-nīz), *n.* [< *solemnize, v.*] Solemnization. [Rare.]

Fidelia and Sparanza virgins were;
Though spousd, yet wanting wedlocks *solemnize*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

solemnizer (sol′em-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *solemnize* + *-er*[1].] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solemniser*.

solemnly (sol′em-li), *adv.* [< ME. *solemply, solempnely, solenliche;* < *solemn* + *-ly*[2].] In a solemn manner. (*a*) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels bifore gan gang,
Singand all ful *solempnely*,
And makand nobill melody.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

(*b*) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. *Swift.*

(*c*) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in amity,
And will to-morrow midnight *solemnly*
Dance in Duke Theseus' house triumphantly.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 93.

(*d*) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His resons he spak ful *solempnely*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

solemnness, *n.* See *solemness*.

solemnyt, *n.* [< L. *sollemne*, pl. *sollemnia*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *sollemnis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these *solemnies* had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

solempnet, *a.* An old spelling of *solemn*.

Solemya (sō-lem′i-ä), *n.* See *Solenomya*.

solen (sō′len), *n.* [NL., < L. *solen*, < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] **1.** In *surg.*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*b*) (2).—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidæ*, of which *S. vagina*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species.—**3.** Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidæ*, and cut under *Ensis*.

Solenacea (sol-ē-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + *-acea*.] Same as *Solenidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

solenacean (sol-ē-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidæ*; solenaceous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Solenacea*.

solenaceous (sol-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solenacea* + *-ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ*.

solenarium (sol-ē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *solenaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or antlia of lepidopterous insects. *Kirby and Spence.*

solen-ark (sō′len-ärk), *n.* An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*.

Solenella (sol-ē-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of *Ledidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*. Also called *Malletia*.

Solenellinæ (sol″ē-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ledidæ*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletiinæ*.

soleness (sōl′nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
Chesterfield. (*Latham.*)

solenette (sol-e-net′), *n.* [< *sole*[2] + dim. *-(n)ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole, *Solea minuta* or *Monochirus hispidus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

Solenhofen limestone. A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in which are the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

Solenidæ (sō-len′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve; and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See cut under *Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

solenite (sol′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

solenoconch (sō-lē′nō-kongk), *n.* [< NL. *Solenoconchæ*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Solenoconchæ*.

Solenoconchæ (sō-lē-nō-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenoconchæ* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidæ*. Also *Prosopocephala, Solenoconcha*.

Solenodon (sō-len′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1833), < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidæ*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouta* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long cylindroid snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidæ*. Also *Solenodonta*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and cut under *agouta*.

solenodont (sō-len′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A solenodon.

Solenodontidæ (sō-lē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the Madagascar *Centetidæ*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the teats on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in cæcal sacs, the intestine without a cæcum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, annular tympanics, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See cut under *agouta*.

Solenogastra (sō-lē-nō-gas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Solenogastres*.

Solenogastres (sō-lē-nō-gas′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proneomenia*) and *Chætoderma*: now referred to the isopleurous *Mollusca*. See *Isopleura*, and cut under *Neomenia*.

solenoglyph (sō-lē′nō-glif), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary teeth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglypha*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is spirted when the snake strikes. See cut under *Crotalus*.

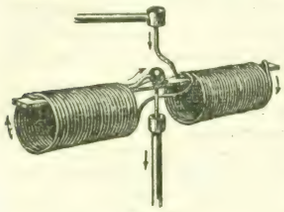
II. *n.* A solenoglyphic serpent.

Solenoglypha, Solenoglyphia (sol-ē-nog′li-fä, sō-lē-nō-glif′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *solenoglyph*.]

The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canaliculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidæ* and *Viperidæ*, though two others (*Causidæ* and *Atractaspididæ*) are recognized. See *Proteroglypha*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

solenoglyphic (sō-lē-nō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *solenoglyph* + *-ic*.] Same as *solenoglyph*.

solenoid (sō-lē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *σωληνοειδής*, pipe-shaped, grooved, < *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *εἶδος*, form.] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis. The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet;* and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.



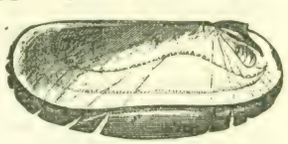
Solenoid.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section [that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length] in different parts. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 157.

solenoidal (sol-ē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *solenoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—**Solenoidal magnet.** See *magnet*.

solenoidally (sol-ē-noi'dal-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 231.

Solenomya (sol-ē-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + *Mya*[1].] The typical genus of *Solenomyidæ:* so called because supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke*, 1830. Also *Solemya*.



Solenomya togata (right valve).

Solenomyidæ (sō-lē-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiæ; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyadæ* (J. E. Gray, 1840) and *Solemyidæ*.

solenostome (sō-lē'nō-stōm), *n.* [< *Solenostomus*.] A solenostomoid.

Solenostomi (sol-ē-nos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidæ*.

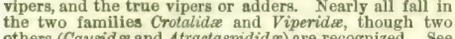
Solenostomidæ (sō-lē-nō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidæ*.

solenostomoid (sol-ē-nos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenostomus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidæ;* solenostomous.

II. *n.* A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidæ*.

solenostomous (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipefish of the genus *Solenostomus;* of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidæ*.

Solenostomus (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Solenostomidæ*, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.



Solenostomus cyanopterus.

sole-piece (sōl'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*[1], *n.*, 13 (*b*).

sole-plate (sōl'plāt), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, a bedplate.—**2.** In an overshot or breast waterwheel, the bottom part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

solert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

sole-reflex (sōl'rē″fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

soleret, *n.* See *solleret*.

solert† (sol'ėrt), *a.* [< L. *sollers*, less correctly *solers* (*-ert-*), skilful, clever, crafty, < *sollus*, all (see *sole*[3]), + *ar*(*t-*)*s*, art, craft: see *art*[2].] Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 685.

solertiousness† (sō-lėr'shus-nes), *n.* [< **solertious* (< L. *sollertia*, *solertia*, skill, cunning, < *sollers*, *solers*, skilful) + *-ness*.] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' *solertiousness*.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

soleship (sōl'ship), *n.* [< *sole*[3] + *-ship*.] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly. [Rare.]

The *soleship* of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 222.

sole-tile (sōl'tīl), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*[3]. *E. H. Knight.*

soleus (sō-lē'us), *n.*; pl. *solei* (-ī). [NL., also *solæus* (and *solea*), < L. *solea*, the sole of the foot: see *sole*[1].] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle*[1] and *tendon*.

soleyn†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

sol-fa (sōl'fä), *v.* [In ME. *solfe*, *solfye*, < OF. *solfier*, F. *solfier* = Sp. *solfear* = Pg. *solfear*, *solfejar* = It. *solfeggiare*, sing in gamut, sing by note, < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. *solfeggio*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *music*, to solmizate, or sing solfeggii.

I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretti wynter,
3ete can I neither *solfe* ne synge ne seyntes lyues rede.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

II. *trans.* In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

sol-fa (sōl'fä), *n.* and *a.* [See *sol-fa*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music:* (*a*) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or *sol-fa*.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *sol-fa*.

Swift, Mem. of P. P.

(*b*) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (*c*) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the *sol-fa* method, or tonic *sol-fa* method.

sol-faing (sōl'fä-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sol-fa*, *v.*] In *music*, same as *solmization*.

sol-faist (sōl'fä-ist), *n.* [< *sol-fa* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—**Tonic sol-faist,** one who uses the tonic sol-fa system (which see, under *tonic*).

The *Tonic Sol-faists* are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country.

Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 24.

solfamization (sōl″fä-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *sol* + *fa* + *mi* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *solmization*.

solfanaria (sol-fa-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [It., < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] A sulphur-mine.

solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* [< It. *solfatara*, < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through various orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism.

solfataric (sol-fä-tä'rik), *a.* [< *solfatara* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

Solfataric gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the *solfataric* action upon chromic iron.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.

solfeggio (sol-fej'iō), *n.*; pl. *solfeggii* (-ii). [It., < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut (see *sol-fa*), + *-eggio*, a common It. termination.] In *music:* (*a*) Same as *solmization*. (*b*) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

solferino (sol-fe-rē'nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

soli, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

Solibranchia (sō-li-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *solus*, sole, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille.*

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.* [< ME. *soliciten*, *solycyten*, < OF. *soliciter*, F. *solliciter* = Pr. *sollicitar* = Sp. Pg. *solicitar* = It. *sollecitare*, *sollicitare*, < L. *sollicitare*, less correctly *solicitare*, agitate, arouse, solicit, < *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved,' < OL. *sollus*, whole, entire (see *sole*[3], *solemn*), + L. *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, shake, excite, cite: see *cite*[1]. Cf. *solicitous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye.

Milton, P. L., ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities fail not to *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 6.

2. In *criminal law:* (*a*) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (*b*) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (*c*) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is *solicited* as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed. *Brougham.*

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [A Latinism.]

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Milton, P. L., viii. 167.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persistency: as, to *solicit* an office or a favor; to *solicit* orders.

But, would you undertake another suit,
I had rather hear you to *solicit* that
Than music from the spheres.

Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 120.

To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ix.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persistency; make petition to.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?

Milton, P. L., x. 744.

6†. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy desert. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Who *solicited* the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

II. *intrans.* To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who *solicit* for places . . . in our own country, than in any other.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 48.

When the same distress *solicits* the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

solicit† (sō-lis'it), *n.* [< *solicit*, *v.*] Solicitation; request. [Rare.]

Frame yourself
To orderly *solicits*.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 52.

Within this hour he means his first *solicit*
And personal siege.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

solicitant (sō-lis'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sollicitan(t-)s*, *solicitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sollicitare*, urge, incite: see *solicit*.] **I.** *a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Encyc. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp. of *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, solicit: see *solicit*.] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recant.
Foxe, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 494. (*Davies.*)

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp.: see *solicit*.] Solicitous.

Beinge no lesse *solicitate* for them selues then meditatynge in what daunger theyr felowes had byn in Riuo Nigro.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 121).

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *sollicitation*; < OF. *solicitation*, F. *sollicitation* = Sp. *solicitación* = Pg. *solicitação* = It. *sollecitazione*, *sollicitazione*, < L. *sollicitatio(n-)*, *solicitatio(n-)*, vexation, instigation, < *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, pp. *sollicitatus*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit*.] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurement; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 115.

(*b*) In *criminal law:* (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor.

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 353.

(*d*†) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *sollicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., I. ii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

soliciter (sō-lis'i-tėr), *n.* [< *solicit* + *-er*[1].] Same as *solicitor*.

I . . . thancke God that ye have occasyon govyn unto you to be a *sollycyter* and setter forth of such thyngs as do and shall conserve my said ende.
Cardinal Wolsey, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters, [1st ser., ciii.).

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *solicitour*, < OF. (and F.) *solliciteur* = Pr. *sollicitador* = Sp. Pg. *solicitador* = It. *sollecitatore*, *sollicitatore*, < LL. *sollicitator*, *solicitator*, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer,' ML. an advocate, etc., < L. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit*.] **1**†. A tempter; an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

2. One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.

We single you
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 29.

3. An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England solicitors are officers of the supreme court, and the medium between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. Solicitors were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland solicitors are of two classes—solicitors in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of solicitors in England; and solicitors at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Slater.*

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.
Swift, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

City solicitor, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.—**Crown solicitor.** See *crown*.—**Solicitor of the Treasury,** an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

solicitor-general (sō-lis'i-tor-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general*. **1.** In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.—**2.** In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.—**3.** In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson*, Law Dict.

solicitorship (sō-lis'i-tor-ship), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office or status of solicitor. —**2.** A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship*. [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,
Were brought into her presence.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 3.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* [= Sp. *solícito* = Pg. *solicito* = It. *sollecito*, *sollicito*, < L. *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see *solicit*.] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned; disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament: generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about*, *concerning*, or *for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, anxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 164.

You are *solicitous of* the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

solicitously (sō-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

solicitousness (sō-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

solicitress (sō-lis'i-tres), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ess*.] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

solicitrix (sō-lis'i-triks), *n.* [< *solicitor*, with accom. L. fem. term. *-trix*.] Same as *solicitress*. *Davies.*

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *solicitude*, *sollicitude*, F. *sollicitude* = Pr. *sollicitut* = Sp. *solicitud* = Pg. *solicitude* = It. *sollecitudine*, *sollicitudine*, < L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo*, anxiety, < *sollicitus*, *solicitus*, anxious, solicitous: see *solicitous*.] **1.** The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager uneasiness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 141.

2. A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravy and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

=**Syn.** *Concern*, *Anxiety*, etc. See *care*.

solicitudinous (sō-lis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo* (*-din-*), solicitude, + *-ous*.] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

★**solid** (sol'id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sollid*; < ME. *solide*, < OF. *solide*, vernacularly *soude*, F. *solide* = Sp. *sólido* = Pg. *solido* = It. *solido*, *sodo*, < L. *solidus*, also contracted *soldus*, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. *sollus*, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *sole*[3]. Hence ult. *sold*[2], *soldo*, *sol*[2], *sou*, *solder*, *soldier*, *consolidate*, etc.]

I. *a.* **1.** Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See II., 1.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2. 129.

2. Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black
Closing round his vessel's track.
Shelley, Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

3. Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall.

Doubtless a stanch and *solid* peece of framework as any January could freeze together.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

4. In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.—**5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongiose*, *porous*, *hollow*, *cancellate*, *excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.—**6.** Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.—**7.** Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind. (*Latham.*)

A Bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night chearful, and threw off Reserve.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 199.

8. Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous*, *fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *sollid* content together they liv'd.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 298.

9. Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

10. Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

Solid men of Boston, banish long potations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations.
C. Morris, Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Ur- [banica. (*Bartlett.*)

11. Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]—**12.** Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apse, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

13. Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.—**14.** Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.—**Pile solid,** in *her.* See *pile*[2].—**Solid angle.** See *angle*[3].—**Solid bath,** a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.—**Solid blow, cam, content, culture.** See the nouns.—**Solid bulb.** See *bulb*, 1.—**Solid color.** (*a*) In *decorative art*, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelains; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.—**Solid geometry, green, harmonic.** See the nouns.—**Solid linkage.** See *linkage*, 1.—**Solid matter,** in *printing*, matter set without leads between the lines.—**Solid measure.** Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).—**Solid number,** an integer having three prime factors.—**Solid problem,** a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the ruler and compasses alone.—**Solid South.** See *south*.—**Solid square** (*milit.*). See *square*[1].—**To be solid for,** to be thoroughly in favor of; be unflagging in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Wilmington, with delight. "I'm *solid for* Mr. Peck every time." *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

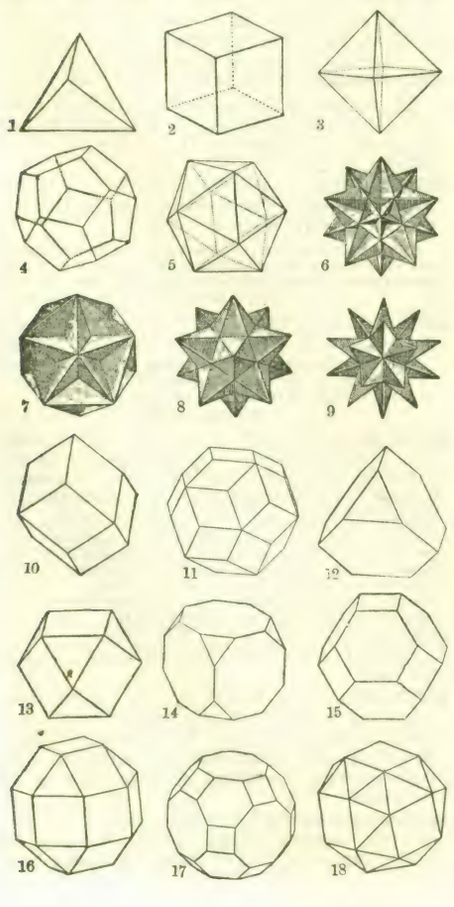
To be or make one's self solid with, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unfailing favor or support of: as, to *be solid with* the police; to *make one's self solid with* those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]

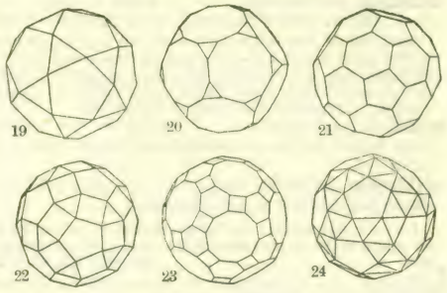
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in *making ourselves "solid with* the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.
The Century, XXXVII. 30.

=Syn. 1. Dense.—8. Stable, weighty, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the former to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedra are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedra of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular triacontahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicosidodecahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.





Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular triacontahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicosidodecahedron; 23, great rhombicosidodecahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron. (12 to 24 are the Archimedean solids.)

3. *pl.* In *anat.*, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the *solids* and fluids of the body. **—4.** *pl.* In *printing*, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—**Archimedean, rectangular, right solid.** See the adjectives.—**Cissoidal solid,** a solid generated by the rotation of the cissoid about its axis.—**Kepler solid,** or **Kepler-Poinsot solid,** a regular solid which inwraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—**Logistic solid,** a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—**Plastic solid,** a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped: thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—**Platonic solid,** one of the old regular solids which inwrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—**Regular solid,** a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—**Semi-regular solid,** a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and triacontahedron.—**Solid of least resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Solid of revolution.** See *revolution*.

Solidago (sol-i-dā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), < ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnerary qualities, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, the goldenrods, belonging to the tribe *Astereæ* and to the subtribe *Solidagininæ*. It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small flat usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovoid five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear a copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster*, which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller wand-like habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Pyrrocoma* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Chrysothamnus*, another important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems, which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurving and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species formerly referred here are now separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *E. graminifolia* and *E. Caroliniana*, and connecting with *Chrysoma pauciflosculosa*, of the Southern States, separated as a genus because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. squarrosa*, of the Eastern States, and *S. petiolaris*, of the Southern States, vary also in the spreading tips of the involucral bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. verna*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. Elliottii* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. cæsia* continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are more than 100 species, nearly all of which are natives of the United States, and the others are mostly American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 3, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chile), and 1 in Hayti. Only 3 species are natives of the old world, *S. alpestris* and *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing forms. Those of the United States are all, with 6 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 32 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern; the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 7 to the northeastern, 43 to the southern, 6 to the southwestern, 8 to the Pacific States; 6 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. Missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears in the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-eight species occur in the northeastern United States, 74 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused (through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. patula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. cæsia* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anisate odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds,



A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry.' It was also once in repute in Europe as a dye, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. Canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bitterweed*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.

solidaret (sol-i-dār′), *n.* [Appar. < F. *solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of ML. *solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*[2].] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

solidaric (sol-i-dar′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidar-y* + *-ic.*] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 745.

solidarité (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā′), *n.* [F.: see *solidarity.*] In *French law:* (*a*) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound — that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (*b*) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

solidarity (sol-i-dar′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidarité* (= Sp. *solidaridad* = Pg. *solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary.*] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour.
Trench, English Past and Present, p. 58.

Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 232.

There is a *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 31.

solidary (sol′i-dā-ri), *a.* [= F. *solidaire* (= Sp. Pg. *solidario*), < *solide*, solid: see *solid.*] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Comtist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, viii.

solidate (sol′i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating*. [< L. *solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid.*] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

This shining Piece of Ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the Sun's Ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iv. 3.

solid-drawn (sol′id-drân), *a.* Noting tubes drawn without welds or joints from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

solid-hoofed (sol′id-höft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See cut under *solidungulate.*

solid-horned (sol′id-hôrnd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidæ* and *Tragulidæ.*

solidi, *n.* Plural of *solidus.*

solidifiable (sō-lid′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *solidify* + *-able.*] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

solidification (sō-lid″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

solidify (sō-lid′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying*. [< F. *solidifier* = Sp. Pg. *solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

II. *intrans.* To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

solidism (sol′i-dizm), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ism.*] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism.*

solidist (sol′i-dist), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

solidistic (sol-i-dis′tik), *a.* [< *solidist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

solidity (sō-lid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidité* = Pr. *soliditat* = It. *solidità*, < L. *solidita(t-)s*, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.*] 1. The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(*a*) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity.*

The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv. 1.

(*b*) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to Locke. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word — the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (*c*) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness.* (*d*) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity;* they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 98.

(*e*) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 116.

The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity.* *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, i.

2. In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents.* The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

3†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 49.

Measure of solidity. See *measure.*

solidly (sol′id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid.* (*a*) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (*b*) Securely; truly; on firm grounds. (*c*) In a body; unanimously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. [Colloq.]

solidness (sol′id-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being solid; solidity.

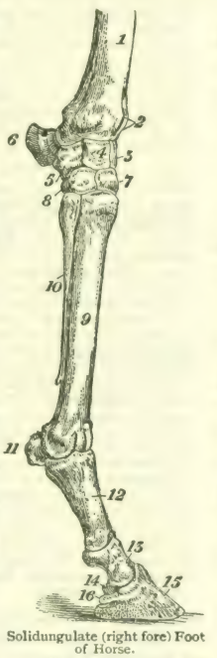
The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 635.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

solidum (sol′i-dum), *n.* [< L. *solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid.*] 1. In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See cut under *dado.* — 2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum. — **To be bound in solidum**, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said *to be bound pro rata.*

Solidungula (sol-i-dung′gū-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus:* see *solidungulous.*] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidæ.*

solidungular (sol-i-dung′gū-lär), *a.* [< NL. **solidungularis*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate.*



Solidungulate (right fore) Foot of Horse.

1, radius, its lower end with 2, a groove; 3, scaphoid; 4, lunar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, magnum; 8, unciform (3 to 8 are in the carpus, and form the so-called "knee," which is the wrist, of a horse); 9, main (third) or middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone; 10, outer or fourth metacarpal, or splint-bone; 11, sesamoids or nut-bones in ligaments at back of metacarpophalangeal articulation, or fetlock-joint; 12, proximal phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 13, middle phalanx, small pastern, or coronary; 14, sesamoid in tendon of flexor perforans, called *navicular* by veterinarians; 15, hoof, incasing distal phalanx, or coffin-bone; 16, coronet.

Solidungulata (sol-i-dung-gū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Solidungula.*

solidungulate (sol-i-dung′gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *solidungulatus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungulatus*, hoofed: see *ungulate.*] **I.** *a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-hoofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula;* equine. Also *soliped, solipedal, solidungular, solidungulous.* See cut in preceding column, and cuts under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equine. Also *soliped, solipede.*

solidungulous (sol-i-dung′gū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *solidungulus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate.*] Same as *solidungulate. Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

solidus (sol′i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (-dī). [LL., an imperial gold coin, ML. applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see def.), lit. 'solid' (sc. *nummus*, coin): see *solid.* Cf. *soldo*, *sol*[2], *sou.*] 1. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 solidi were struck to the pound. The solidus continued to be



Obverse. Reverse.

Solidus of Constantine the Great.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant.* (See *bezant.*) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coins of the period. Abbreviated *s.*, in the sequence £ *s. d.* (*libræ, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Also I bequeith to the reparacion of the stepull of the said churche of Saint Albane XX. *solidos.*
Paston Letters, III. 463.

2. A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2*s.* 6*d.* This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in

$$1/2000,\ a/b,\ (a+b)/c, \text{ for } \frac{1}{2000},\ \frac{a}{b},\ \frac{a+b}{c}.$$

solifidian (sol-i-fid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *solifidean;* < L. *solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] **I.** *a.* Holding the tenets of solifidians; pertaining to the solifidians.

A *solifidean* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

II. *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciary*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

solifidianism (sol-i-fid′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *solifidian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solifidianism.*
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

soliform (sol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 204.

Solifugæ (sō-lif′ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall), fem. pl. of *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A suborder or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Datames* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidæ*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with cut).

solifuge (sol′i-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A nocturnal arachnidan of the group *Solifugæ.*

solifugous (sō-lif′ū-gus), *a.* [< NL. *solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. ML. *solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < L. *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solifugæ.*

soliloquacious (sō-lil-ō-kwā′shus), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors, II. 17.

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [< *soliloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise*.

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= F. *soliloque* = Sp. Pg. It. *soliloquio*, < LL. *soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

Soliloquies; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

soliped (sol'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = F. *solipède* = Sp. *solípedo* = Pg. *solipede*, contr. < L. *solidipes* (*-ped-*), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipedal (sol'i-ped-al), *a.* [< *soliped* + *-al*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipede (sol'i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*.

solipedous (sō-lip'e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

solipsism (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

solipsist (sol'ip-sist), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

solipsistic (sol-ip-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solipsist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

soliséquious (sol-i-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [Cf. L. *solsequium*, the sunflower; < L. *sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *soliséquious* plant.

solist (sō'list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* [F., < L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3†. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray*, Letters, I. 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(*a*) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (*b*) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.

5. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (*b*) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (*c*) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

solitarian† (sol-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

solitariety (sol'i-tā-rī'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immoveable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 336.

solitarily (sol'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Micah vii. 14.

solitariness (sol'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eate alone is likewise great *solitarinesse*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

solitariousness (sol-i-tā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.

solitarity† (sol-i-tar'i-ti), *n.* [< *solitary* + *-ity*.] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.
W. Taylor, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

★ **solitary** (sol'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *solitarie, solytarye*, < OF. **solitarie, solitaire*, F. *solitaire* = Pr. *solitari, soletari* = Sp. Pg. It. *solitario*, < L. *solitarius*, solitary (LL. as n. an anchorite), for **solitatarius*, < *solita(t-)s*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solytarye*.
Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Cor. And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .
Touch. . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

6†. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doe iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.
Howell, Letters, ii. 50.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1038.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.
Macaulay, Dryden.

9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 89.

10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (*b*) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices*.—**Solitary ants**, the *Mutillidæ* or spider-ants.—**Solitary bees**, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidæ* as distinguished from the *Apidæ*.—**Solitary bundle**. Same as *solitary funiculus*.—**Solitary confinement**, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner, with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller, J.*, in re Medley, 134 U. S., 160.—**Solitary follicle**. See *solitary gland*, under *gland*.—**Solitary funiculus**, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus, fasciculus rotundus, ascending root of the lateral mixed system, fasciculus solitarius, respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle of Krause*.—**Solitary glands**. See *gland*.—**Solitary greenlet** or **vireo**, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish



Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Solitary snipe**. See *snipe*, 1 (*a*) (2).—**Solitary vireo**. Same as *solitary greenlet*.—**Solitary wasps**, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidæ* and *Vespidæ*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps*. See *digger-wasp, sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.

II. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray*, Letters, I. 154.

Downward from his mountain gorge
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

solito (sol'i-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In *music*, in the usual, customary manner.

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *solitude*, < OF. (and F.) *solitude* = It. *solitudine*, < L. *solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.
Bacon, Friendship.

O, might I here
In *solitude* live savage, in some glade
Obscured! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law*.

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from ye citty to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to ye King.
Evelyn, Diary, June 7, 1644.

There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Solitude, Retirement, Seclusion, Loneliness, Lonesomeness. Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement;* indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

solivagant (sō-liv′ạ-gạnt), *a.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant.*] Same as *solivagous.* [Rare.]

solivagous (sō-liv′ạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, < *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague.*] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

solive (so-lēv′), *n.* [< OF. *solive, solieve*, F. *solive* (ML. reflex *soliva, suliva, solivia*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevate, sullevate, sublevate.*] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

sollar, soller (sol′ạr, -ėr), *n.* [Also *solar;* < ME. *soller, sollar, soler, solere,* < OF. *soler, solair, solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, F. dial. *solier*, a granary, = Pr. *solar, solier* = It. *solare, solajo* = AS. *solere, solor* = OS. *soleri* = MD. *solder*, D. *zolder* = MLG. *solder, soller* = OHG. *soleri, solāri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, MHG. *solre, solære*, G. *söller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, < L. *solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1], *solarium.* Perhaps in some senses confused with L. *solum*, ground: see *soil*[1].] **1†.** Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

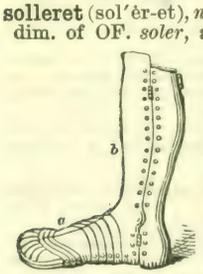
Thou shalt make *soleris* and placis of thre chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—**3†.** A story of a house. See the quotation.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

4. In *mining*, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar.*

solleret (sol′ėr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret;* < F. *soleret*, dim. of OF. *soler*, a slipper, < *sole*, sole: see *sole*[1].] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine.*—**Bear-paw solleret**, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton.*



Solleret (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), 14th century.

sollevate†, *v. t.* See *sublevate.*

sollicit†, sollicitation†, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

sol-lunar (sol′lū″nạr), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar.*] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

solmizate (sol′mi-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizating.* [< F. *solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = E. *-ize*), + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate.*

solmization (sol-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *solmisation;* as *solmizate* + *-ion.* Cf. ML. *solmifacio(n-).*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut.*) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord.*) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation.* Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *bocedization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni*), also called *bobization; bebization* (*la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damenization* (*da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la.* The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, D *re*, E *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te.* In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i:* as, *di* for *do♯, fi* for *fa♯*, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e:* as, *me* for *mi♭, le* for *la♭*, etc. The minor scale is solmizated in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me*, etc.). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. ★Also *solmisation, solfamization, solfeggio*, and *sol-faing.*

solo (sō′lō), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *solo*, alone, < L. *solus*, sole: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ.* See *organ*[1].—**Solo pitch**, in *music*, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

II. *n.*; It. pl. *soli* (-li), E. pl. *solos* (-lōz). **1.** A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—**2.** A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

solograph (sol′ō-grạf), *n.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds.*

soloist (sō′lō-ist), *n.* [< *solo* + *-ist.*] In *music*, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist.*

Solomonic (sol-ō-mon′ik), *a.* [< *Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic* wisdom.

Solomon's hyssop, Porch, ★servants. See *hyssop*, etc.

Solomon's-seal (sol′ō-mọnz-sēl′), *n.* [From the form of the scars on the root-stock.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Polygonatum.* The common Solomon's-seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster. A smaller old-world species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. commutatum* is the great Solomon's-seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's-seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome.*



1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum commutatum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure, ✡ Compare *pentacle.*—**False Solomon's-seal.** (*a*) See *Smilacina.* (*b*) See *Maianthemum.*

so-long (sō-lông′), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam.*] Good-by. Also *so long.* [Slang.]

Solonian (sō-lō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Solon*, < Gr. Σόλων, Solon, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

Solonic (sō-lon′ik), *a.* [< L. *Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Solonian:* as, the *Solonic* talents.

Solon porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Solpuga (sol-pū′gạ), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), < L. *solpuga, salpuga, solipuga, solipugna* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Solpugidæ*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

Solpugida (sol-pū′ji-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-ida.*] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the chelicères one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpiform and porrect, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions. The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidæ* or *Solpugidæ.* Also *Solpugidea, Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifugæ. Galeodea* is a synonym.



Datames girardi, one of the *Solpugidæ.* (About two thirds natural size.)

Solpugidæ (sol-pū′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-idæ.*] A family of arachnidans, named from the genus *Solpuga:* synonymous with *Galeodidæ.*

Solpugidea (sol-pū-jid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-id-ea.*] Same as *Solpugida.* Also called *Galeodea.*

solstead† (sol′sted), *n.* [< L. *sol*, sun, + E. *stead.* Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice.*] Same as *solstice.* [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

solstice (sol′stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy;* < ME. *solstice*, < OF. (and F.) *solstice* = Sp. Pg. *solsticio* = It. *solstizio*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, < *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, < *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = E. *stand:* see *sol*[1], *stand*, and *sist.* Cf. *armistice.*] **1.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (*b*) A solstitial point. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 373.

3†. A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua. *Sir T. Browne.*

solsticion†, *n.* [ME. *solsticioun*, also *solstacion*, < OF. **solsticion*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice.*] A solstitial point.

In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticioun* of Somer. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

solsticy†, *n.* [< L. *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-heated year
Is in her *solsticy*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

solstitial (sol-stish′al), *a.* [< F. *solstitial, solsticial* = Sp. Pg. *solsticial* = It. *solstiziale*, < L. *solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun
Had . . . from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

Solstitial armil. See *armil*, 1.—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

solubility (sol-ū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *solubilité* = Sp. *solubilidad* = Pg. *solubilidade* = It. *solubilità*; < NL. **solubilita(t-)s*, < L. *solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

soluble (sol′ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *soluble* = Sp. *soluble* = Pg. *soluvel* = It. *solubile*, < L. *solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Ale is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo. See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble guncotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil.** See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

solubleness (sol′ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

solum (sō′lum), *n.* [L., the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*[1], *sole*[1].] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

solund-goose (sō′lund-gös), *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

solus (sō′lus), *a.* [L.: see *sole*[3].] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus*. The feminine form is *sola*.

solute (sō-lūt′), *a.* [< ME. *solute*, < L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve*.] 1†. Loose; free.

Solute or sondy landes thai require,
So that aboute or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

solute† (sō-lūt′), *v. t.* [< L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.

solution (sō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *solucion*, < OF. *solution, solucion*, F. *solution* = Pr. *solution* = Sp. *solución* = Pg. *solução* = It. *soluzione*, < L. *solutio(n-)*, a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. A physically homogeneous liquid or solid mixture of two or more chemical substances; a preparation made by dissolving a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance in another substance, commonly a liquid. The constituent present in largest proportion is called the *solvent*, and is usually a liquid, though in special cases it may be a solid. The dissolved substance or *solute* may be solid, liquid, or gaseous: as in solutions of salt, acetic acid, or ammonia in water. Solid solutions are exemplified by the mixture produced by absorbing hydrogen in palladium, by many homogeneous alloys, and by mixtures of isomorphous crystalline substances. Mixtures of gases, in which each constituent still exhibits all its characteristic properties, are not commonly regarded as solutions.

By a study of the molecular conductivity of dilute *solutions* of different salts containing a common anion, . . . Kohlrausch was led to the conclusion that the maximum molecular conductivity of an electrolyte can be calculated by adding together two constants, the values of which depend on the nature of the anion and kation respectively. *W. Watson*, Text-book of Physics, p. 805.

3. The act or process by which two or more substances unite to form a single homogeneous liquid or solid mixture; the conversion of a substance from the solid or gaseous to the liquid state by treatment with a liquid. When the substances can be recovered from the solution in their original form by evaporation or other physical process, the process is said to be a *simple* or *physical solution*, such as the dissolving of sugar in water, or of gold in mercury. When, however, a new chemical substance results and can be isolated by removal of the solvent, the process is said to be a *chemical solution*, as the dissolving of silver in nitric acid. The physical solution of gases in liquids is always, and that of liquids in liquids is usually, attended by an evolution of heat; that of solids in liquids is commonly, but not invariably, accompanied by an absorption of heat. A chemical solution almost always gives rise to an evolution of heat. It is probable that in many cases of so-called physical solution a chemical compound is formed by union of the solvent with the dissolved substance.

4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 313.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is accordinge to nature no man to do that wherby he shulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignoraunce. Of this matter Tulli writeth many propre examples and quicke *solutions*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.
Locke, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.*—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution of an equation**, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burow's solution**, a solution of aluminium subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution.** (*a*) A solution of the general cubic. Let $U = 0$ be the cubic, D its discriminant, and J its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}+J}+\sqrt[3]{U\sqrt{D}-J}.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (*b*) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let $U = 0$ be the quartic, H its Hessian, S its quadrinvariant, T its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and c_1, c_2, c_3 the roots of the cubic $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2-c_3)\sqrt{H-c_1U}+(c_3-c_1)\sqrt{H-c_2U}+(c_1-c_2)\sqrt{H-c_3U}=0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine.** Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution of sodium borate.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical solution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbolic acid 24 grains, glycerin ½ fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alterative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury*.—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxid is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitis*, *solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop*.—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid ½ fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 80, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its state of aggregation is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is: potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature contains such a quantity of a substance that when the solution is in contact with this substance in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state, the two are in equilibrium, there being no tendency for more of the solid, liquid, or gas to pass into solution or for any of the dissolved portion to separate from solution.—**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *surg.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbolate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbolic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxid 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Supersaturated solution**, a solution which contains more of a substance than a saturated solution of it (see above), and which therefore deposits some of this substance when brought into contact with it in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of peppermint, and glycerin.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingkx's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

solutive (sol′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Abstersive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

solvability (sol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *solvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2†. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

solvable (sol′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *solvable*, payable; as *solve* + *-able*.] 1†. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (*Davies.*)

2†. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *solvible*.

solvableness (sol′va-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

Solvay process. See *soda*, 1.

solve (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [< ME. *solven*, < OF. *solver*, vernacularly *soudre*, F. *soudre* = Sp. Pg. *solver* = It. *solvere*, < L. *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loosen, relax, solve, < *so-*, for *se-*, apart (see *se-*, and cf. *sober*), + *luere*, loosen, = Gr. *λύειν*, loosen, set free, release: see *lose*[1], *loose*. Hence ult. (< L. *solvere*) E. *solvable*, *solvent*, *soluble*, *solute*, *solution*, etc., *absolve*, *absolute*, *assoil*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*, *resolute*, etc.] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtile and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 351.

solve† (solv), *n.* [< *solve*, *v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow.
Shak., Sonnets, lxix.

solvency (sol′ven-si), *n.* [< *solven(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

solvend (sol′vend), *n.* [< L. *solvendum*, fut. pass. part. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*.
C. Tomlinson.

solvent (sol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven(t-)s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(*a*) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (*b*) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (*c*) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

solver (sol′vėr), *n.* [< *solve* + *-er*[1].] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

solvible (sol′vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

solyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

som[1]†. An old spelling of *some*, *sum*[2].

som[2], *n.* [Russ. *somŭ*, the silure.] The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 133.

★**soma**[1] (sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (*b*) In *theol.*, the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul, and the pneuma or spirit.

soma[2] (sō′mä), *n.* [< Skt. *soma* (= Zend *haoma*), juice, < √ *su*, press out. Cf. Gr. *ὀπός*, juice, sap (see *opium*), L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma acidum* (*Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems which are of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallowwort*.

3. In *later Hind. myth.*, the moon, or [*cap.*] the deity of the moon.

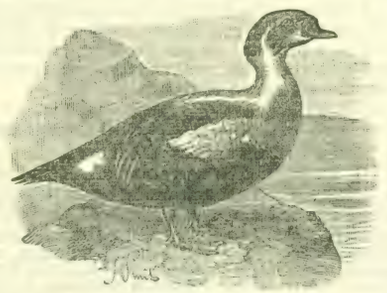
somacule (sō′ma-kūl), *n.* [< NL. **somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, < Gr. *σῶμα*, body: see *soma*[1].] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. *Foster.*

Somaj (so-mäj′), *n.* [< Hind. *somāj*, a church, an assembly, < Skt. *samāja*, assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

soma-plant (sō′mä-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

Somaschian (sō-mas′ki-an), *n.* [< *Somascha* ★(see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

Somateria (sō-ma-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *ἔριον*, wool.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with



King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northerly regions, and are related to the scoters ★(*Œdemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.

somatic (sō-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. *σωματικός*, pertaining to the body, bodily, < *σῶμα*, the body: see *soma*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; cœlomatic; somatopleural.—4. Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical facts.—**Somatic cavity**, the cœlomatic cavity, body-cavity, or cœlom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are somatic cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Cœlenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocœle, is in free communication with the digestive cavity.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

Somatic cells, in *bot.*, cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. *Rankine.*

somatical (sō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatic* + *-al*.] Same as *somatic*. *Bailey*, 1727.

somatics (sō-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

somatism (sō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

somatist (sō′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them.
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

somato-ætiological (sō″ma-tō-ē″ti-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + E. *ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

somatocyst (sō′ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calycophora*, *Siphonophora*[2], and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

somatocystic (sō″ma-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *somatocyst* + *-ic*.] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or ★pertaining to a somatocyst.

somatogenic (sō″ma-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, or body, as contrasted with the germ-cells in the reproductive organs. The word was proposed by Weismann, who believes that the germ-cells are absolutely independent of the soma, and that no character of somatic origin can be transmitted to descendants by sexual reproduction.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. *Nature*, XL. 531.

somatologic (sō″ma-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *somatolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatological*.

somatological (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

somatologically (sō″ma-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. *Science*, XII. 227.

somatology (sō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoölogy, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology.** See *anthropurgic*.

somatome (sō′ma-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), the body, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*,

ταμεῖν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

somatomic (sō-ma-tom′ik), *a.* [< *somatome* + *-ic*.] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

somatopagus (sō-ma-top′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, < πηγνύναι (√ παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

somatoparallelus (sō″ma-tō-par-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

somatoplasm (sō′ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinis.
Nature, XLI. 320.

somatopleura (sō″ma-tō-plö′rä), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villosities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura*. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 352.

somatopleural (sō″ma-tō-plö′ral), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric*.

somatopleure (sō′ma-tō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *somatopleura*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered — that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them — in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or cœlom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures — not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an inversion of ectoderm — while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

somatopleuric (sō″ma-tō-plö′rik), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, Elem. of Embryol., p. 39.

somatosplanchnopleuric (sō″ma-tō-splangk-nō-plö′rik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + σπλάγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 117.

somatotomy (sō-ma-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

somatotridymus (sō″ma-tō-trid′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + τρίδυμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

somatotropic (sō″ma-tō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

somatotropism (sō-ma-tot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *somatotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nervimotility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, < F. *sombre* = Sp. *sombrio* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, < *sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. < L. **exumbrare*, < *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *sotzumbrar*, shade, < L. **subumbrare*, < *sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] **1.** Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. 1. Darksome, cloudy, murky.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered, sombred*, ppr. *sombering, sombring*. [< *somber, sombre, a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

somberly, sombrely (som′bėr-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

somberness, sombreness (som′bėr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombreness* of all men's thoughts.
C. F. Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 508.

sombre, etc. See *somber*, etc.

sombrerite (som-brā′rīt), *n.* [< *Sombrero* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

sombrero (som-brā′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, < *sombra*, shade: see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, widely used in Spanish-American countries and in the southwestern United States.

They rowe too and fro, and haue all their marchandizes in their boates, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow ouer their heads to keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country — flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*.
The Century, XXXIX. 525.

Sombrero guano. Same as *sombrerite*.

sombrous (som′brus), *a.* [< *somber* + *-ous*.] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

sombrously (som′brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

sombrousness (som′brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

somdelt, somdelet, *adv.* See *somedeal*.

some1 (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som;* < ME. *som, sum*, pl. *summe, somme, some*, < AS. *sum*, a, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum feówra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund, sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, some, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl., = Goth. *sums*, some one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich, summich, sommich* = OFries. *sumilike, somlike* = Sw. *somlige*, pl.; akin to *same:* see *same*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name.
Wyclif, Luke i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitied.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 55.

By *some* device or *other*
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 95.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887).

By the meere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therfore wol I maken you disport,
As I seyde erst, and don you *som* confort.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
Arden of Feversham, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

Let her who has no Hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in logic, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *somes* and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.
Lister, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 24.

Hence — **5.** A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 9.

Some dozen Romans of us and your lord
. . . have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 380.

II. *pron.* **1†.** A certain person; one.

Som man desireth for to have richesse,
That cause is of his morthre or gret seeknesse,
And *som* wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor lye downe, they can doe both.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some* . . . *some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

Summe were glad whanne thei him sige,
Summe were sory, *summe* were fayne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
Byron. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Some, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *feówra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *foursome, sevensome*. — **All and some.** See *all*. — **By some and some†,** bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d. (*Nares.*)

Semidefinite some. See *semidefinite*.

some1 (sum), *adv.* [< *some*1, *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

some2†, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som, sum*, < Icel. *sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,

which, that; akin to *same:* see *same*, and cf. *some*[1].] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so*, *soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some*, *what some*, or *howsomever*, *whatsomever*, *wheresomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*, etc.

Swa *sum* the godspel kitheth. *Ormulum*, l. 302.

Sum i the telle.
Sir Amadace (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). [(*Stratmann.*)

-some. [Early mod. E. also *-som;* < ME. *-sum*, *-som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with Teut. **sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *buxom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome*, *blithesome*, *lonesome*, *gladsome*, *gamesome*, *gruesome*, *quarrelsome*, *toothsome*, *troublesome*, *wholesome*, *winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, foursome, sevensome, *-some* is of different origin: see *some*[1], *a.*

somebody (sum'bod$^{\prime\prime}$i), *n.* [< *some* + *body*.] **1.** Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

Somebody, surely, some kind heart will come
To bury me. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.
Saturday Rev., Nov., 1873, p. 655.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele;* < ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sum del*, some part: see *some* and *deal*[1].] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

Sumdel of thy labour wolde I quyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.
Fabyan, Chron., xxxi.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *adv.* [< ME. *somdel*, *sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was scathe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify
The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

somegate (sum'gāt), *adv.* [< *some* + *gate*[2].] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

somehow (sum'hou), *adv.* [< *some* + *how*[1].] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 411.

Somehow or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i. 9.

somer†. A Middle English form of *summer*[1], *summer*[2], *summer*[3].

somersault (sum'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [Also *summersault*, *somersaut*, *summersaut* (also *summerset*, *somerset*, *sommerset*, etc.: see *somerset*[1]); early mod. E. *somersaut*, *somersault*, *summersaut*, *sombersalt*, *sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault*, *soubresault*, F. *soubresaut*, *sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*[1].] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fail, his second *summer-saut*
He instantly assays. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somerset* through a Hogshead hanging eight foot high.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somerset*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

Double somersault, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *somersault*.

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *v. i.* [Also *summerset;* < *somerset*[1], *n.*] To turn a somersault or somerset.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and fliptflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

somerset[2] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somerset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight.*

somervillite (som'ėr-vil-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

something (sum'thing), *n.* [< ME. *som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*[1] and *thing*[1].] **1.** Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

something (sum'thing), *adv.* [< *something*, *n.*] **1.** In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something*, Saxon Waymor thrives well.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 131.

sometime (sum'tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *somtyme*, *som time*, *sometyme*, *sume time;* < *some*[1] + *time*[1].] **1.** Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Teres, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman tooke *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Philistyenes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geauntz.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cyties of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

Sometyme he rekne shal,
Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the glede,
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

sometime (sum'tīm), *a.* [< *sometime*, *adv.*] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 8.

This forlorne carcasse of the *sometime* Ierusalem.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

sometimes (sum'tīmz), *adv.* [< *sometime* + adv. suffix *-s*.] **1.** At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 75.

sometimes† (sum'tīmz), *a.* [< *sometimes*, *adv.*] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 75.

someway (sum'wā), *adv.* Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *n.* [< ME. *somwhat*, *sumhwat*, *sumhwet*, *somwat*, *sumqwat;* < *some*[1] + *what*.] **1.** Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

Have but patience,
And you shall witness *somewhat*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabick, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *adv.* In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vlfin is *som-what* a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 2.

somewhen (sum'hwen), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *when*.] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow. *Kingsley*, Water Babies, viii.

Somewhen, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.
G. Meredith, Egoist, xix.

somewhere (sum'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *sumwhær*, *sumqwhare*, *sumwar;* < *some*[1] + *where*.] **1.** In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—**2.** To some unknown or unspecified place; somewhither.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's *somewhere* gone to dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 5.

somewhile (sum'hwīl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile*, < ME. *summehwile*, *sumewile*, *sumwile;* < *some*[1] + *while*.] **1.** Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;
Somtimes som Cities ruins to repair;
Somtimes to build huge Castles in the air.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargable to you & us.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepeheards, *somewhile*
There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

[Rare in all uses.]

somewhiles† (sum'hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

somewhither (sum'hwiᵺ$^{\prime\prime}$ėr), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *whither*.] To some place or other.

Somewhither would she have thee go with her.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

somital (sō′mi-tạl), *a.* [< *somite* + *-al.*] Same as *somitic.*

somite (sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + *-ite*[2].] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite*, *pleurite*, *sternite*, *scutum*, *præscutum*, etc., *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyestalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereiopods, pleopods, chelæ, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite*, and cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Apus*, *Buthus*, *Scorpionidæ*, *Blattidæ*, and *cockroach.*

somitic (sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *somite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatomic; metameric; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint; a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each *somitic* constriction.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

somme†. An old spelling of *some*[1], *sum*[2].

sommé (so-mā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *sommer*, fill up, top, sum: see *sum*[2], *v.* Cf. *summed.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *horned.* (*b*) Same as *surmounted.*

sommeil† (so-māly′), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sommeil* = Pr. *sonelh* = Wall. *someie*, sleep, < L. **somniculus*, sleep (in deriv. *somniculosus*, sleepy), dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent*, etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

sommer†, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*[1], *summer*[2].

Sömmering's (or **Soemmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spots,** etc. See *mirror*, *mohr*, *spot*, etc.

sommerophone (som′ėr-ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sommer* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn.*

sommerset†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

Sommersett's case. See *case*[1].

sommite (som′it), *n.* [< *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

somnambulance (som-nam′bū-lans), *n.* [< *somnambule* + *-ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science*, VI. 78.

somnambulant (som-nam′bū-lạnt), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk: see *somnambulate*, etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
But the pines — the spirits distrest —
They move in *somnambulant* sleep —
They whisper and are not at rest.
J. H. Boner, Moonrise in the Pines.

somnambular (som-nam′bū-lär), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

somnambulate (som-nam′bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated*, ppr. *somnambulating.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

II. *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

somnambulation (som-nam-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

somnambulator (som-nam′bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-or*[1].] Same as *somnambulist. Imp. Dict.*

somnambule (som-nam′būl), *n.* [< F. *somnambule* = Sp. *somnámbulo*, *sonámbulo* = Pg. *somnambulo* = It. *sonnambolo*, *sonnambulo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 241.

somnambulic (som-nam′bū-lik), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulic* experiences.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulism (som-nam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *somnambulisme* = Sp. *somnambulismo*, *sonambulismo* = Pg. *somnambulismo* = It. *sonnambulismo;* as *somnambule* + *-ism.*] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulistic period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance*, *mesmerization*, or *hypnotism*, and exactly so with *somnolism.* It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolism.* Also called, rarely, *noctambulism.*

In *somnambulism*, natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 201.

Somnambulism is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulist (som-nam′bū-list), *n.* [As *somnambule* + *-ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

somnambulistic (som-nam-bū-lis′tik), *a.* [< *somnambulist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

somnambulous (som-nam′bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulistic. *Dunglison.*

somner†, *n.* See *sumner.*

somnia, *n.* Plural of *somnium.*

somnial (som′ni-ạl), *a.* [< L. *somnialis*, of or pertaining to dreams, < *somnium*, a dream, < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretel an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge.*

somniative (som′ni-ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *somniatus* (pp. of *somniare*, dream, < *somnium*, a dream) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

somniatory (som′ni-ạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *somniatus*, pp. of *somniare*, dream, + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

somniculous (som-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *somniculosus*, inclined to sleep, drowsy, < **somniculus*, dim. of *somnus*, sleep: see *sommeil*, *somnolent.*] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey*, 1727.

somnifacient (som-ni-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *facient.*] **I.** *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

II. *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

somniferous (som-nif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *somnifère* = Sp. *somnífero* = Pg. *somnifero* = It. *sonnifero*, < L. *somnifer*, < *somnus*, sleep, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste bloud
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steale
Her thoughts to sleepe, and flattered her with death.
Dekker, Satiromastix (Works, 1873, I. 255).

somnifery†, (som-nif′ẹ-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *somnifer*, sleep-bringing: see *somniferous.*] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlocke the rustie latch
That leades into the caue's *somniferie.*
Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

somnific (som-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *somnificus*, causing sleep, < *somnus*, sleep, + *facere*, make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific.* *Southey*, The Doctor, vi. A 1. (*Davies.*)

somnifugous (som-nif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey*, 1731.

somniloquence (som-nil′ọ-kwens), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loqui*, talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

somniloquism (som-nil′ọ-kwizm), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ism.*] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

somniloquist (som-nil′ọ-kwist), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ist.*] One who talks in his sleep.

somniloquous (som-nil′ọ-kwus), *a.* [= F. *somniloque* = Sp. *somnilocuo*, < L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

somniloquy (som-nil′ọ-kwi), *n.* [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + *loqui*, speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

somnivolency (som-niv′ọ-lẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [< L. *somnus*, sleep, + LL. *volentia*, will, inclination, < L. *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *will*[1].] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnifacient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xii.

somnolence (som′nọ-lens), *n.* [< ME. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, < OF. *somnolence*, *sompnolence*, F. *somnolence* = Pr. *sompnolencia* = Sp. Pg. *somnolencia* = It. *sonnolenza*, < L. *somnolentia*, *somnulentia*, ML. also *sompnolentia*, *sompnilentia*, sleepiness, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, sleepy: see *somnolent.*] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *sompnolence*, that is sloggy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (som′nọ-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence.*

somnolent (som′nọ-lẹnt), *a.* [< ME. *sompnolent*, < OF. *somnolent*, *sompnolent*, F. *somnolent* = Pr. *sompnolent* = Sp. *soñoliento* = Pg. *somnolento* = It. *sonnolento*, < L. *somnolentus*, *somnulentus*, ML. also *sompnolentus*, sleepy, drowsy, < L. *somnus*, sleep (= Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep), akin to *sopor*, sleep, = AS. *swefan*, sleep, *swefen*, a dream: see *sweven*, and cf. *sopor*, *hypnotic*, etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre
Without any *sompnolent* slepe to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.
De Quincey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

somnolently (som′nọ-lẹnt-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

somnolescent (som-nọ-les′ẹnt), *a.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-escent.*] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places — frequently in ditches by the roadside — and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 201.

somnolism (som′nọ-lizm), *n.* [< *somnol(ent)* + *-ism.*] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

Somnus (som′nus), *n.* [L., < *somnus*, sleep: see *somnolent.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare cut under *Thanatos.*

somonaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance*.

somonce†, somons†, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons*.

somone†, sompne†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon*.

sompnour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sumner*.

Somzee's harmonica. See *harmonica*.

son[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne;* < ME. *sone, sune, soun, sun,* < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu, sune, son* = MD. *sone*, D. *zoon* = MLG. *sone*, LG. *sone, son* = OHG. *sunu, sun*, MHG. *sun*, G. *sohn* = Icel. *sunr, sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *søn* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synŭ* = Russ. *suinŭ, synŭ* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu*, son (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten,' with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta*, son, *sutā*, daughter, with pp. formative *-ta*, and Gr. *υἱός*, dial. *ὑίύς*, son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *ὑιϊς*, son, daughter), < √ *su*, beget, Skt. √ *sū, su*, beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *sow*[2], *swine*, etc.] **1.** A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

ȝet I a-vow verayly the avaunt that I made,
I schal ȝeply aȝayn & ȝelde that I hyȝt,
& sothely sende to Saré a *soun* & an hayre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 666.

The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe, that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

A black bull, the *son* of a black cow. *Darwin.*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

Adam's *sons* are my brethren.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 66.

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. Ex. ii. 10.

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 55.

4. A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

To this her glorious *son* Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
See arts her savage *sons* control.
Pope, Choruses to Brutus, i.

Her [the earth's] tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

5. A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 191.

When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the *sons*
Of Belial. *Milton*, P. L., i. 501.

Every mother's son. See *mother*[1].—**Favorite son**, a statesman or politician assumed to be the especial choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

A *Favourite Son* is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

Son of a gun. See *gun*[1].—**Son of bast†.** See *bast*[2], *n.*—**Son of God.** (*a*) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (*b*) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God*. Rom. viii. 14.

Son of man. (*a*) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (*b*) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty**, in *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (*b*) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Sires**, or **Sons of Seventy-six**, a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets*, under *prophet*.—**Sons of the South**, the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son**, the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

The Father sent *the Son* to be the Saviour of the world.
1 John iv. 14.

son[2]†, *n.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

-son. A form of the termination *-tion*, in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison, malison, venison, reason, season, treason*, etc. See *-tion*.

sonabile (sō-nā́b′ē-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare*, sound: see *sonata*.] In *music*, resonant; sounding.

sonance (sō′nans), *n.* [= OIt. *sonanza*, a sounding, ringing; as *sonan(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. A sound; a tune; a call.

Let the trumpets sound
The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

2. Sonancy.

sonancy (sō′nan-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

sonant (sō′nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante*, < L. *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound, make a noise, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—**2.** In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a, l, n, b, z, v* (the last three as opposed to *p, s, f*, which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *sonorific*, 2.

★ **II.** *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-nä′tä), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata*, < It. *sonata*, a sonata, < *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare*, sound, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *sonnet*.] **1.** In *music*, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata*. These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

2. In *recent music*, an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet*, and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony*.—**Double sonata**, a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (*a*) *exposition*, containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (*b*) *development* or *working out*, consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (*c*) *recapitulation*, containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

sonatina (sō-nä-tē′nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata:* see *sonata*.] In *music*, a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

sonation (sō-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione;* < ML. *sonatio(n-)*, a sounding, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *v.*, *sonate*.] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation*.
Sir W. Hamilton, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

Sonchus (song′kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus*, < Gr. *σόγχος*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 45 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle*. *S. tenerrimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce*.) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with handsome leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle*.

soncie, soncy, *a.* See *sonsy*.

sond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand*[1], *sand*[2].

Sonday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday*.

sonde†, *n.* Same as *sand*[2].

sondel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sendal*.

sondeli (sōn-dā′li), *n.* [Kanarese.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnæus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura*, an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. cærulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.



Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

sonder-cloud (son′dėr-kloud), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phænomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

sondry†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry*.

sone†, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon*.

soneri (son′ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahrī, sunahrū*, of gold, < *sonā*, gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

song[1] (sông), *n.* [Sc. also *sang;* < ME. *song, sang*, < AS. *sang, song*, singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song, sang* = MD. *sang*, D. *zang* = MLG. *sank*, LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang*, MHG. *sanc*, G. *gesang* = Icel. *söngr* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws*, song; also collectively, OHG. **gasang, kisanch*, MHG. *gesanc*, G. *gesang*, song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing*.] **1.** Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music*.

For the tired slave *Song* lifts the languid oar.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, iv.

2. The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird*, under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

Trees, braunches, birds, and *songs* were framed fitt
For to allure fraile mind to carelesse ease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rime, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

Out on you, owls! nothing but *songs* of death?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond with Pal. and Arc.

Perhaps it may turn out a *sang*,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

4. A particular melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs*, which spring up more or less unconsciously among the common people, or *art-songs*, which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic*, when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through*, when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic, patriotic, national, martial, naval, nuptial, hunting, bacchanalian*, etc.

5. Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

This subject for heroic *song*
Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

6. A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song*. [Colloq.]—**Comic, Gregorian, melismatic, nuptial, old song.** See the adjectives.—**Master of song, master of the song†.** See *master*[1].—**Song form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the

first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree.*—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs,** Canticles (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children,** an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite.* See *canticle.*—**Syllabic song.** See *melismatic song.*—**To sing another song.** See *sing.* (See also *even-song, plain-song.*)

song[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sing.*

song-bird (sông'bȅrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

song-book (sông'bůk), *n.* [< ME. **songbok,* < AS. *sangbōc,* a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= D. *zangboek* = MLG. *sankbok* = G. *gesangbuch* = Icel. *söngbōk* = Sw. *sångbok* = Dan. *sangbog,* a song-book), < *sang,* song, + *bōc,* book.] **1.** A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book.—**2.** In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portous and the Roman breviary.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 20.

song-craft (sông'krȁft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of AS. *sangcræft,* the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang,* song, + *cræft,* art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of *song-craft.*
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

songer†, *n.* [< ME. *songere,* < AS. *sangere* (= D. *zanger* = OHG. *sangari,* MHG. *senger,* G. *sänger* = Icel. *söngvari* = Dan. *sanger* = Sw. *sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang,* song: see *song*[1]. Cf. *singer*[1] and *songster.*] A singer.

songewariet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **songewarie,* observation of dreams, < *songe* (< L. *somnium*), dream, + *warir,* guard, keep: see *ware*[1].] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

Ac I haue no sauoure in *songewarie,* for I see it ofte faille.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

songful (sông'fůl), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ful.*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage.* [Rare.]

songish (sông'ish), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden,* Albion and Albanians, Pref.

songle (song'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal, songow;* a var. of *single*[1], in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of S. Staffordshire words. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VIII. 363.

songless (sông'les), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the *songless* gondolier.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless;* most birds are *songless* in winter. (*b*) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; nonoscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi,* or *songless Passeres.*

songman (sông'man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). **1.** A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man *song-men* all, and very good ones.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 45.

2. A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

song-muscle (sông'mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.,* any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines, Polymyodi,* or *Acromyodi,* in which group of birds there are normally five pairs — the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles.*
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

song-sparrow (sông'spar″ō), *n.* **1.** The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See cut under *Accentor.* [Eng.]—**2.** A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza,* a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata,* one of the most familiar birds of the eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea.* The common species is 6¼ inches long and 8¾ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot. It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue.*—**Oregon song-sparrow,** *Melospiza fasciata guttata,* a western variety of the common song-sparrow.


Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

songster (sông'stėr), *n.* [< ME. **songstre* (?), < AS. **sangestre, sangistre, sangystre,* a female singer, < *sang,* song, + fem. suffix *-estre,* E. *-ster.* Cf. *songer.*] **1.** One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.

Every *songster* had sung out his fit.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) A singer; a singing bird. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines, Cantores, Cantatores, Acromyodi,* or *Polymyodi.*

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.
It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
At every stall. *B. Jonson,* An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).

songstress (sông'stres), *n.* [< *songster* + *-ess.*] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .
Of that shy *songstress,* whose love-tale
Might tempt an angel to descend,
While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound.

song-thrush (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus;* the mavis or throstle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush.*

sonifaction (son-i-fak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *factio(n-),* < *facere,* produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonifaction* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of *sonifaction* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 307.

sonifer (son'i-fėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

soniferous (sō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-lȁ″), *n.* [< ME. *sone in lawe:* see *son*[1] and *law*[1].] The husband of one's daughter.

sonless (sun'les), *a.* [< *son*[1] + *-less.*] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperour die *son-lesse,* a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affaires do require.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 133.

sonnet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun*[1].

sonnekin†, *n.* [Early mod. E., later **sonkin,* < *son*[1] + *-kin.*] A little son. [Nonce-word.]

παιδίον, *sonnekin,* or litle sonne.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

Sonneratia (son-e-rā'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after P. *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A name given by Linnæus filius in 1781 to *Blatti,* a genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Blattiaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *Blatti apetala,* a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *B. caseolaris,* with a height of 15 feet, grows in similar situations ranging farther east; its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette;* = D. *sonnet,* < F. *sonnet,* OF. *sonet,* a song, = Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto,* < Pr. *sonet,* a song (> G. Sw. *sonett* = Dan. *sonet,* a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son,* sound, tune, song, < L. *sonus,* a sound: see *sound*[5].] **1.** A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 93.

Teach me some melodious *sonnet,*
Sung by flaming tongues above.
R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—**2.** A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a;* the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d,* or *c, d, e, c, d, e.* In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, e, d, e.* There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners.* With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can beste allowe to call those *Sonnets* whiche are of foure tene lynes, euery line conteyning tenne syllables.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

sonnet (son'et), *v.* [< *sonnet, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Delia. *Francis Meres,* in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetter, his yeolowfac'd mistres. *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

II. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. i. 5.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *n.* [< It. *sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto,* a sonnet: see *sonnet.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry. *Dryden,* All for Love, Pref.

The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals. *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, i. 1.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

sonneting† (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet, v.*] **1.** The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,
For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting.*
Marston, Satires, i. 42.

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agil hand, and nimble invention.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Song; singing.

Leavie groves now mainely ring
With each sweet bird's *sonneting.*
W. Browne, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

sonnetist, sonnettist (son'et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista;* as *sonnet* + *-ist.*] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. viii. 9.

sonnetize (son'et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized,* ppr. *sonnetizing.* [< *sonnet* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.
Southey, Nondescripts, v.

sonnetteer, sonnettist. See *sonneteer, sonnetist.*

sonnet-writer (son'et-rī″tėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

sonnisht, *a.* See *sunnish.*

Sonnite, *n.* See *Sunnite.*

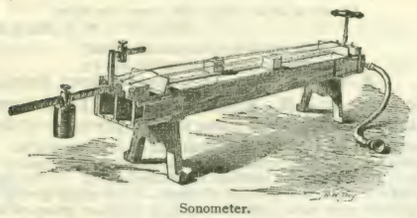
sonny (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son*[1].] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Strike him, *sonny,* strike him!
New Princeton Rev., V. 371.

Sonoma oak. An oak, *Quercus Californica* (*Q. Sonomensis* of Bentham), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] **1.** An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical

strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—**3.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance.*

Sonora gum. See *gum*[2].

sonore (sō-nōr′re), *adv.* [< It. *sonoro:* see *sonorous.*] In *music*, in a loud, sonorous manner.

sonorescence (sō-nō-res′ens), *n.* [< *sonorescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony.*

sonorescent (sō-nō-res′ent), *a.* [< *sonor-ous* + *-escent.*] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *sonor*, a sound (< *sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **1.** Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

2. In *zoöl.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic.* Also *sonant.*

sonority (sō-nor′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sonorité* = Sp. *sonoridad* = Pg. *sonoridade* = It. *sonorità*, < LL. *sonorita(t-)s*, fullness of sound, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous.*] Sonorousness.

Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.
E. Gurney, in Nineteenth Century, XIII. 445.

sonorophone (sō-nō′rō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *sonorus*, sonorous, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

sonorous (sō-nō′rus), *a.* [= F. *sonore* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonoro*, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, < *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, < *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] **1.** Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.
Milton, P. L., i. 540.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*
Sounded the bell from its tower.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 393.

4. Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous.*—**Sonorous figures**, figures which are formed by the vibration of a sounding body. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures.* See *nodal lines*, under *nodal.*—**Sonorous râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle.*—**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

sonorously (sō-nō′rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

sonorousness (sō-nō′rus-nes), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

sons, sonce (sons), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. Gael. *sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

sonship (sun′ship), *n.* [< *son*[1] + *-ship.*] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

Sonstadt solution. See *solution.*

sonsy, soncy (son′si), *a.* [Also *sonsie, soncie;* < *sons, sonce*, + *-y*[1].] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

"Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

sontag (son′tag), *n.* [Named after Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

sonty† (son′ti), *n.* [Also *santy;* an abbr. of *sanctity.*] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By *God's sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit. Can you tell me whether one Launcelot that dwells with him dwell with him, or no? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 47.

soocey, *n.* See *susi.*

soochong, *n.* See *souchong.*

soodra, sooder, *n.* Same as *sudra.*

Soofee, *n.* See *Sufi.*

soojee, *n.* See *sujee.*

sool, *n.* See *soul*[2].

soola-clover (sö′lä-klō″vėr), *n.* See *Hedysarum.*

soom (söm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim.*

soon (sön or sùn), *adv.* [< ME. *soone, sone, soune, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), < AS. *sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twiwa*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = OS. *sāna, sāno, sāne, sān* = OFries. *sān, sōn* = MD. *saen* = MLG. *sān* = MHG. *sān* (cf. OHG. MHG. *sā*); cf. Icel. *senn*, soon; Goth. *suns*, immediately; prob. akin to AS. *swā*, etc., so: see *so*[1].] **1**†. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thanne he assoilled hir *sone*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon.*

Now doth he frown,
And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 46.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty yere of age,
Whan that love taketh his corage
Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
To bed, as I was wont to doon.
Rom. of the Rose, v. 23.

Soon at five o'clock,
Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 26.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. ii. 18.

These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., l. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than Divinity, pride, or avarice in others.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.
Addison, To Congreve, Blois, Dec., 1699.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

As soon as, the moment that; immediately after: as, *as soon as* the mail arrives I shall let you know; *as soon as* he saw the police he ran off.

His Sustre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone as* he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon as* he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

No sooner than, as soon as; just as.—**Soon and anon**†, forthwith; promptly.

Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede
Ful *sone and anone*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

Sooner or later, at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—**Soon so**†. See *so*[1]. =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—**6.** Lief.

soon† (sön or sùn), *a.* [< *soon, adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Make your *soonest* haste;
So your desires are yours.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 27.

Soonee, *n.* See *Sunni.*

soonly† (sön′li or sùn′li), *adv.* [< *soon* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More.*

soop (söp), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sōpa*, sweep: see *swoop, sweep.*] To sweep. [Scotch.]

sooping (sö′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soop, v.*] **1.** The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet wi' their sossings and their *soopings*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

2. What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

soorack, *n.* See *sourock.*

soordt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sward.*

soorma, *n.* See *surma.*

soorock, *n.* See *sourock.*

soosoo, *n.* See *susu.*

soot[1] (sùt or söt), *n.* [< ME. *soot, sote, sot*, < AS. *sōt*, also written *soot*, = MD. *soet* = MLG. *sōt*, LG. *sott* = Icel. *sōt* = Sw. *sot* = Dan. *sod*, soot; = Ir. *suth* = Gael. *suith* = W. *swta* (perhaps < E.) = Lith. *sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, soot. Cf. F. *suie*, dial. *suje* = Pr. *suia, suga* = Cat. *sutja*, soot, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Soot, of reke or smoke. Fuligo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with *soot*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Soot-cancer, epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

soot[1] (sùt or söt), *v. t.* [< *soot*[1], *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

soot[2]†, **soote**†. Middle English forms of *sweet.*

soot-dew (sùt′dū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago.*

sooterkin† (sö′tėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*Johnson*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatick brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden*, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco.

All that on Folly Frenzy could beget,
Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 126.

sootflake (sùt′flāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

sooth (söth), *a.* [< ME. *sooth, soth, sothe*, < AS. *sōth* = OS. *sōth, suoth, suot* = Icel. *sannr* (for

santhr*) = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. **suths* (in deriv. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sunja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santya*), true, = Gr. ἐτεός, true), = L. **sen(t-)s*, being, in *præsen(t-)s*, being before, present, *absen(t-)s*, being away, absent, later *en(t-)s*, being (see *ens*, *entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. εἶναι, Skt. √ *as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*are*, *is*), *sin*[1], etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens*, *entity*, *essence*, etc., *present*, *absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *suttee*.] **1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat ysee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
Milton, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

sooth (söth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe*; < ME. *sooth*, *sothe*, *soth*, < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2†. Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconuenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorne the *sooth* of science [astrology] with contempt.
Greene, James IV., i. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

3†. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 136.

With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

For sooth. See *forsooth*.—**In good sooth,** in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; *in good sooth*, very rude.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 60.

In sooth, in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

In sothe to me the matire queynte is;
For as too hem i toke none hede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In sooth, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

sooth, *v.* See *soothe*.

sooth (söth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe*; < *sooth*, *a.*] **1**†. Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 439.

2. In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth*; and so do you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 265.

And, *sooth*,
'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

soothe (söᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth*; < ME. *sothien*, *isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*
Ase ich hit bi write suggen.
Layamon, l. 8491.

Then must I *sooth* it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatlie *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French freends.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2†. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

Sooth me in all I say;
There 's a main end in it.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3†. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

Sooth, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
Baret, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 153.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.
Burke, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus accosts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 6.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.
Congreve, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), i. 1.

A cloud may *soothe* the eye made blind by blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought; *Soothe* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy lighter thought. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.
Cowper, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, ii.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to *soothe* your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 175.

=**Syn. 5** and **6.** To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

soother (sö'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *soothe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

soothfast (söth'fȧst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southfast*; < ME. *sothfast*, *sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, sooth, true, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast*, *shamefast*.] **1.** Truthful; veracious, honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of ony man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

gif thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is *sothefast* Godes sone,
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 464. (*Nares.*)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hous in unitee,
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arhundle that worthie knight and his approued wife.
Turberville, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle. [(*Richardson.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

soothfastly (söth'fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike*; < *soothfast* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and *soothfastly* pay me the siller? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

soothfastness (söth'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfæstnes*, < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and *-ness*.] The property or character of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

soothful† (söth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful*; < *sooth* + *-ful*.] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryȝt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In *sothful* gospel of God al-myȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 497.

soothfully† (söth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *zothvolliche*); < *soothful* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

soothhead† (söth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *zothhede*); < *sooth* + *-head*.] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

soothing (sö'ᵺing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe*, *v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

soothingly (sö'ᵺing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

soothingness (sö'ᵺing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

soothly† (söth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + *-ly*[1].] True.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
Mickle, Syr Martyn, i. 46.

soothly (söth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly*, *sothly*, *sothely*, *sothlich*, *sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlīce*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*.] **1.** In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 989.

Ne *soothlich* is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

soothness† (söth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse*, *sothenesse*; < *sooth* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being true. (*a*) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte put me owt of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

(*b*) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wilned to my soule
Sauacioun, for *sothenesse* that he seigh in my werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 142.

(*c*) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreem I herkne this?
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

sooth-saw† (söth'sâ), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe*, *sothsaze* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsawel*, *sothsagel*, a., truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*[2]. Cf. *soothsay*, *n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both *sothe-sawes* and lesynges,
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 676.

soothsay (söth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*[1], after the noun *soothsayer*.] To foretell the future; make predictions.

Char. E'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
Iras. Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay*.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 52.

By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell.
Milton, Comus, l. 874.

soothsay† (söth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay*, *v.* Cf. *sooth-saw*.] **1.** Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

soothsayer (söth'sā″ėr), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southsayer*; < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *zothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*[1].] **1**†. One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *sothsaier* tho was lefe,
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidæ*. Also called *camel-cricket, praying-mantis, devil's horse, devil's race-horse,* etc. =**Syn. 2.** *Seer,* etc. See *prophet.*

soothsaying (söth'sā″ing), *n.* [< *sooth* + *saying;* in part verbal n. of *soothsay, v.*] **1.** A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and *soothsayings,* and dreams are vain.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.*
Acts xvi. 16.

2†. A true saying; truth. =**Syn. 1.** See *prophet.*

sootily (sůt'- or söt'i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

sootiness (sůt'- or söt'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw *sootiness* of the London winter air.
The Century, XXVI. 52.

sootish (sůt'ish or sö'tish), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

sootless (sůt'les or söt'les), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-less.*] Free from soot. *Nature,* XLII. 25.

soot-wart (sůt'wârt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

sooty (sůt'i or sö'ti), *a.* [< ME. *sooty, soty,* < AS. *sōtig* (= Icel. *sótigr* = Sw. *sotig*), sooty, < *sōt,* soot: see *soot*[1].] **1.** Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Ful *sooty* was hire bour and ekk hire halle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the *sooty* pot I plac'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of *sooty* coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
Milton, P. L., v. 440.

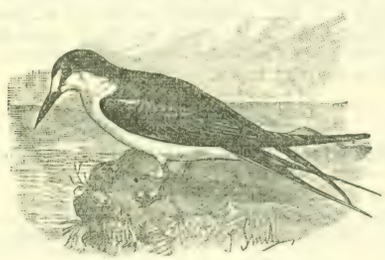
3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The *sooty* films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Cowper,* Task, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and *sooty* hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round.
Randolph, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color: specifically noting many animals.—**Sooty albatross,** *Diomedea* (*Phœbetria*) *fuliginosa,* a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible.—**Sooty shearwater,** *Puffinus fuliginosus,* a black hagden common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage.—**Sooty tern,** *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa,* a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches



Sooty Tern (*Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *fuliginosa*).

long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known innabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2⅛ by 1½ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds.*

sooty (sůt'i or sö'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied,* ppr. *sootying.* [< *sooty, a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-*sootiéd* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii. 635.

sop (sop), *n.* [< ME. *sop, soppe, sope,* < AS. **soppa,* **soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa,* and in the verb) = MD. *soppe, sope, sop,* D. *sop,* broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopha, soffa,* MHG. *sophe, suppe,* G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa,* sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe,* soup, > E. *soup:* see *soup*[2]) = Icel. *soppa,* a sop (*soppa af vīni,* a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa,* broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup. Sop* is thus ult. a doublet of *soup*[2] and *sup, n.* Cf. also *sip.*] **1.** Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a *sop* in fyne clarree.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no *soppis* that thow make.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a *sop* when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the *sop,* he gave it to Judas Iscariot. John xiii. 26.

Hence—**2.** A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he soupeth, eet but a *soppe.*
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing *Sops* to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard,* The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a *sop,*
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Pieres the Ploughman hath inpugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a *soppe* saue loue one.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 124.

A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops i' the pan* else, nor no porridge.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Sops in wine†, the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius,* apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus,* to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland,* Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and *Sops in wine,*
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Sour sop, sweet sop. See *sour-sop, sweet-sop.*—**To give or throw a sop to Cerberus,** to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See def. 3.

sop (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped,* ppr. *sopping.* [Early mod. E. *soppe,* < ME. **soppen,* < AS. **sop-pian, soppigan,* sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *supa* = Dan. *suppe,* sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop, n.,* and *sup.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *Soppe,* offam intingere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by *up:* as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

Sopping and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

sope[1], *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap:* retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

sope[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup.*

sopelka (sō-pel'kä), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka,* dim. of *sopeli,* a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

soper†, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper, supper.*

Soper rifle. See *rifle*[2].

soph (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore.*] **1.** In the English universities, same as *sophister,* and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . .
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore.* [Colloq.]—**Senior soph.** See *sophister,* 3.

sophat†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofa.*

sopheme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism.*

Sopheric (sō'fe-rik), *a.* [< *Sopher-im* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 37.

Sopherim (sō'fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm.*] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

sophi† (sō'fi), *n.* [Also *sophy, sophie* (prop. **sofi,* but spelled in imitation of the Gr. *σοφός,* wise); = Sp. *sofí* = It. *sofi,* < Pers. *safī, safewi,* used as a royal surname implying 'descendant or successor of Safi,' namely Ismael Safi, the founder of the dynasty, ult. < Ar. *safī,* pure.] A title (common in English use in the 16th and 17th centuries) of the kings of Persia, of a dynasty which lasted from 1505 to 1725 or 1736. The title is now replaced by the generic term *shah.*

★**sophic** (sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σοφία,* < *σοφός,* wise: see *sophist.*] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

sophical (sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophic* + *-al.*] Same as *sophic.*

sophically (sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and Mystagorically declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Title,* in Athenæum, No. 3189, p. 789.

sophie†, *n.* [< OF. *sophie,* < L. *sophia,* < Gr. *σοφία,* wisdom, < *σοφός,* wise: see *sophic.*] Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, Death of Zoroas. [(*Richardson.*)

sophime†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism.*

sophimore†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore.*

sophish (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* [< ME. *sophisme,* orig. with silent *s,* and oftener spelled *sophime, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyme, sofym,* < OF. *sophisme,* F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sofisme* = Sp. *sofisma* = Pg. *sophisma, sofisma* = It. *sofisma* = D. *sofisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sofism* = Dan. *sofisme,* < L. *sophisma,* a sophism, < Gr. *σόφισμα,* a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζειν,* make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist.* Cf. *sophomore.*] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy.*

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute som *sophyme.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

The litigious sophism. See *litigious.* =**Syn.** A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy.*

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister,* q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sofista* = Pg. *sophista, sofista* = It. *sofista* = D. *sofist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sofist,* < LL. *sophista,* a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής,* a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see def. 2), < *σοφίζειν,* make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός,* skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σαφής,* clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere,* taste, > *sapiens,* wise: see *sapient.*] **1.** One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist.—**2.** An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence—**3.** A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist,* come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

sophister (sof'is-tèr), *n.* [< ME. *sophister, sofyster,* < OF. **sophistre,* a var. of *sophiste,* a sophist: see *sophist.* The term. *-er* is unorigi-

nal, as in *philosopher*.] 1. A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And gut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarrasyns, That Iesus was bote a Iogelour, a Iaper a-monge the comune,
And a *sophistre* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

2. A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeled a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters;* and during the third year, *third-year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the railingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands.
Quincy, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

sophister† (sof'is-tėr), *v. t.* [< *sophister*, *n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe*.

sophistic (sō-fis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sophistique* = Sp. *sofistico* = Pg. *sophistico*, *sofistico* = It. *sofistico*, adj. (F. *sophistique* = It. *sofistica* = G. *sophistik*, n.), < L. *sophisticus*, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see *sophist*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still
On Books, we get vs a *Sophistik* skill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Sophistic quantity. See *quantity*.— **Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

II. *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

sophistical (sō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< ME. **sofistical* (in the adv.); < *sophistic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophisticall* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2†. Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Sophistical disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

sophistically (sō-fis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sofistically;* < *sophistical* + *-ly*2.] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sofistically* speketh is hateful.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

sophisticalness (sō-fis'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

sophisticate (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [< ML. *sophisticatus*, pp. of *sophisticare* (> It. *sofisticare* = Sp. *sofisticar* = Pg. *sophisticar*, *sofisticar* = F. *sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture, *Sophisticatid* craftely is many a confecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 110.

I have loved no darkness,
Sophisticated no truth.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

2. To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

3. To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not *Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

4. To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished. *V. Knox*, Essays, vii.

5. To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 298.

II. *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

sophisticate† (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *sophisticate;* < ML. *sophisticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *Sophisticate*. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophie (nat that whiche is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophismes). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate:* that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

sophistication (sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion;* = Sp. *sofisticación* = Pg. *sophisticação* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] 1. The act or process of sophisticating. (*a*) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.
Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

(*b*) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(*c*) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtile discouery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

2. A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne subtile insolubles, . . . ye shall se proued very frantique folyes.
Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1557), I. 355.

3. That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—4. A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 172.

sophisticator (sō-fis'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [< *sophisticate* + *-or*1.] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

sophisticism (sō-fis'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *sophistic* + *-ism*.] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

sophistress (sof'is-tres), *n.* [< *sophister* + *-ess*.] A female sophist. [Rare.]

Mar. Shall I haue leaue (as thou but late with me) That I may play the Sophister with thee?
Pam. The *Sophistresse*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115).

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [< ME. *sophistrye*, *sophistrie*, *sofystry* (= G. *sophisterei* = Sw. Dan. *sofisteri*), < OF. *sophisterie* = Sp. It. *sofisteria* = Pg. *sophisteria* (< ML. *sophistria*); as *sophist* + *-ry*.] 1. The methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—2. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zuereth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Sophistrie is ever occupied either in proving the trueth alwaies to be false, or elles that whiche is false to be true.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3†. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton*.

4†. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse
The foule cherl that for his covetyse
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrye*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 137.

=Syn. 2. See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

Sophoclean (sof-ō-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sophocles*, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophimore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. σοφός, wise, + μωρός, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor*, **sophimour*, < OF. as if **sophismour*, **sophismeor*, < ML. as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismaticare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimore*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismer,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + *-or*1. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] **I.** *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.
Laws Yale Coll. (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

II. *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

sophomoric (sof-ō-mor'ik), *a.* [< *sophomore* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
Harvardiana, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

2. Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.
The Century, XXXIX. 563.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

sophomorical (sof-ō-mor'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophomoric* + *-al*.] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

Sophora (sō-fō'rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Ar. *sofāra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 25 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Six species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frigolito*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-

ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-aleva*, or women's-tree. *S. tetraptera* of New Zealand is there known as *laburnum* or *kowhai* (for a variety *S. microphylla*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yenju, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wai-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

Sophoreæ (sō-fō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1818), ‹ *Sophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 35 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camoensia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

sophrosyne (sō-fros′i-nē), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σωφροσύνη*, discretion, temperance, ‹ *σώφρων*, earlier *σαόφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, ‹ *σῶς*, orig. **σαός*, sound, whole, safe, + *φρήν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

sophta, *n.* See *softa*.

sopient (sō′pi-ent), *n.* [‹ L. *sopien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

sopite (sō′pīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [‹ L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (› It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

sopition† (sō-pish′ọn), *n.* [‹ *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for dementation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

sopor (sō′pọr), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopeur* = Sp. Pg. *sopor* = It. *sopore*, ‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *somnus*, orig. **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweven*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, ii., Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

soporate† (sō′pọr-āt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 795.

soporiferous (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, ‹ L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 975.

2†. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark, you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

soporiferously (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

soporiferousness (sō-pō-rif′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

soporific (sō-pō-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, ‹ L. **soporificus*, ‹ *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. *Hume*, Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding, vi.

soporose (sō′pọ-rōs), *a.* [‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

soporous (sō′pọ-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 58.

sopper (sop′ėr), *n.* [‹ *sop* + *-er*[1].] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

sopping (sop′ing), *a.* [‹ *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

soppy (sop′i), *a.* [‹ *sop* + *-y*[1].] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

sopra (sō′prä), *adv.* [It., ‹ L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In *music*, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

soprani, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

sopranist (sō-prä′nist), *n.* [‹ *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 461.

soprano (sō-prä′nō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, ‹ It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sovrano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = F. *souverain*, › E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sovran*.] I. *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sō-prä′ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nōz). 1. In *music*, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*.

2. A singer with such a voice.

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto.
Byron, Beppo, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato**. See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano* music; a *soprano* voice; the *soprano* compass.—**Soprano clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string**. ★ Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

sora (sō′rä), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crake; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or soree, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes miscalled *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

sorage†, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if ‹ *sore*[2] + *age*); ‹ F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, ‹ *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] 1. In *falconry*, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the aery until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *soreage* she but ruffe
So strong a dove, may it be thought enough.
Quarles, Feast for Worms. (*Wright.*)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

sorahees, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

sorance† (sōr′ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; ‹ *sore*[1], *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 341. (*Halliwell.*)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland.*

sora-rail (sō′rä-rāl), *n.* Same as *sora*.

Sorastreæ (sō-ras′trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sorastrum* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Chlorophyceæ*. The genera of this group are now distributed in several families.

Sorastrum (sō-ras′trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützing), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; ‹ Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *ἄστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Chlorophyceæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or provided with short spines. The cells are united at the center of the cœnobium by a short stalk.

sorb[1] (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, ‹ OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe*, = Sp. *sorba*, *serba*, = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba*, = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorba*, ‹ L. *sorbus*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve*[2] (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*[2].] 1. The service-tree, *Sorbus domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed *sorbs*
It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 65.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees.

Sorb[2] (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

sorb-apple† (sôrb′ap″l), *n.* [= G. *sorbapfel*; as *sorb*[1] + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

sorbate (sôr′bāt), *n.* [‹ *sorb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sôr-bē-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] I. *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which produces or promotes absorption.

sorbent (sôr′bent), *n.* [‹ L. *sorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν* (for **σροφεῖν*), sup up, = OBulg. *srŭbati* = Russ. *serbatĭ* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sorbet (sôr′bet), *n.* [‹ F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbeto*, ‹ It. *sorbetto*, ‹ Turk. *sherbet*, ‹ Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of publick resort; they are iced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. *Smollett*, Travels, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

Sorbian (sôr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Sorb*[2] + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

sorbic (sôr′bik), *a.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Pyrus*: as, *sorbic* acid.—**Sorbic acid**, $C_6H_8O_2$, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

sorbile (sôr′bil), *a.* [‹ L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or supped up, ‹ *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scottish Lang., IV. 337.

sorbin (sôr′bin), *n.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-in*[2].] A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment readily with yeast.

Sorbish (sôr′bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb*[2] + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

★ II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

sorbite (sôr′bīt), *n.* [‹ *sorb*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

sorbition (sôr-bish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *sorbitio(n-)*, a supping up, a draught or potion, < *sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbition, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

Sorbonical (sôr-bon′i-kal), *a.* [< *Sorbonne*, q. v., + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham*.)

Sorbonist (sôr′bọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 135.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.
S. Butler, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. i. 158.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 195.

Sorbonne (sôr-bon′), *n.* [F *Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

sorb-tree (sôrb′trē), *n.* Same as *sorb*[1], 1.

Sorbus (sôr′bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*[1], *serve*[2], *service*[2].] A genus of trees of the family *Malaceæ*, included in *Malus* (*Pyrus*) by some authors.

sorcer† (sôr′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sorcer*, *sorser*, < OF. *sorcier* = Sp. *sortero* = It. *sortiere*, a sorcerer, < ML. *sortiarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. *sor(t-)s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
Sorsers & exorsismus & fele such clerkes!
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1579.

★ **sorcerer** (sôr′sėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.); see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams. Dan. ii. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 99.

sorceress (sôr′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *sorceresse*, < OF. *sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exorsisaciouns.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 38.

sorcering† (sôr′sėr-ing), *n.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ing*[1].] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

sorcerous (sôr′sėr-us), *a.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysened vi. of his predecessours one after another. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

sorcery (sôr′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [< ME. *sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorsory*, < OF. *sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorçoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. *sorcellerie*, sorcery), < *sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes seiden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thorwe the myghte of Mahon and thorw mysbyleyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 150.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

sord[1] (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 433.

sord[2]† (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

sorda, *a.* See *sordo*.

sordamente (sôr-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, in a veiled or muffled manner.

sordavalite (sôr′dạ-val-īt), *n.* [Also *sordawalite*; < *Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Tornebohm in Sweden.

sordellina (sôr-de-lē′nä), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

sordes (sôr′dēz), *n.* [< L. *sordes*, < *sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 6.

sordet (sôr′det), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

sordid (sôr′did), *a.* [< F. *sordide* = Sp. *sórdido* = Pg. It. *sordido*, < L. *sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < *sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to E. *swart*, black: see *swart*.] **1.** Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
Everett, Orations, I. 372.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy: noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc.—**3.** Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What—but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
Cowper, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 23.

Sordid dragonet, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

sordidity† (sôr-did′i-ti), *n.* [< *sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.
Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Davies*.)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench*.)

sordidly (sôr′did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.
Crashaw, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

sordidness (sôr′did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(*b*) Baseness; vileness; depravity.

The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley*, Greatness.

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

sordine (sôr′dēn), *n.* [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, a mute; cf. It. *sordina* (> Sp. *sordina* = Pg. *surdina*), a mute; < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

sordino (sôr-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni) [It.: see *sordine*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte.—**2.** Same as *pochette*.

sordioust (sôr′di-us), *a.* [< L. *sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-wormes duely prepared cleanseth *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblian hony, as Pliny affirmeth.
Topsell, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (*Halliwell*.)

sordityt (sôr′di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

sordo, sorda (sôr′dō, sôr′dä), *a.* [It., < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

sordono (sôr-dō′nō), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [< It. *sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes.—**2.** In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones.—**3.** A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

sordor (sôr′dọr), *n.* [< L. as if **sordor*, < *sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
Byron, The Island, ii. 4.

sore[1] (sōr), *a.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, < AS. *sār*, painful, = OS. *sēr* = MD. *seer*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, painful, wounded, = Icel. *sārr* = Norw. *saar*, sore (cf. Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. *sairas*, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.] **1.** Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sare*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).

He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole. Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleave-silk, thou green sarcenet flap for a *sore* eye? *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 36.

2. Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monge hem with his banere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There's a *sair* pain in my side.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

3. Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight—not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

4. Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 12.

Sore task to hearts worn out by many wars.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

5. Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the gods will be strong with us for giving over. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
Mrs. Gaskell, The Crooked Branch.

6. Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 24.

On Trinitye Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to bee.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

7. Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
Whittier, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gownsmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 92.

8. Wretched: vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 13.

Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

★**Sore throat.** See *throat*.

sore[1] (sōr), *n.* [< ME. *sore, sare, sor,* < AS. *sār* = OS. *sēr* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, pain, suffering, = Icel. *sār* = Norw. *saar* = Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, a wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. *sorry*.] **1†.** A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace ho sende other ellez *sore*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 130.

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
Havelok, l. 234. (*Halliwell.*)

ȝif ge saie me ȝoure *sores* & ich se what may gayne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

2. A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
That my *sors* might salue, ne me sound make.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9193.

A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

3. A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on't? . . . I love no ripping up old *sores*. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 1.

Bed-sore, a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*.—**Delhi sore, Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Fungating sore,** a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—**Hunterian sore,** in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre.—**Venereal sore.** Same as *chancroid*.

sore[1] (sōr), *adv.* [Sc. *sair, sare;* < ME. *sore, soore, sare,* < AS. *sāre*, sorely, painfully, = OS. *sēro* = MD. *sere*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēre* = OHG. *sēro*, MHG. *sēre, sēr*, painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. *sehr*, extremely, very, = Dan. *saare*, extremely, very; from the adj.] **1.** With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym *sore*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. Ps. xxxviii. 2.

Her brother struck her wondrous *sore*,
With cruel strokes and many.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

2. In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell ansuerde in baas voyce *sore* syghinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

There was no heart so bold
But *sore* it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 18.

He were *sore* put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

3. Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vlfyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* togeder that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Though it was very darke, and rained *sore*, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a smalle iland.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

4. Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Thei sought hym *sore* vp and down on euery side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

He blest himselfe as one *sore* terrifide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

It is a *sore* consumed tree
That on it bears not one fresh bough.
Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

5†. Firmly; tightly; fast.

The stiell of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and *sore*-holdynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being *sore* twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

sore[1]† (sōr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sērian* = OHG. MHG. *sēren*, G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare;* from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .
Was closed up as it had not beene *sor'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 38.

sore[2]† (sōr), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *soar, soare;* < ME. *sore, soyr,* < OF. *sor, saur*, F. *saur, saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro, sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. *sor* = MD. *sore*, D. *zoor*, dry, withered, sear, = E. *sear:* see *sear*[1], of which *sore*[2] is a doublet, and *sorrel*[2], a dim. of *sore*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. **sore, sowre*, a buck, < OF. *sor*, F. *saur* (in *faucon sor*, a sore-falcon, *cheval saure*, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*[2], and compare *sorage, sore-eagle, sore-falcon, sore-hawk*.

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lyarde and *sore*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk of the first year.—**2.** A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*[2], 3.

Of founes, *sowres*, bukkes, does
Was ful the wode, and many roes.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

sore[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar*[1].

soreage†, *n.* Same as *sorage*.

Sorecidæ (sō-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidæ*.

sorede (sō'rēd), *n.* [< *soredium*.] Same as *soredium*.

soredia, *n.* Plural of *soredium*.

soredial (sō-rē'di-al), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-al*.] In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a soredium.—**Soredial branch,** in *lichenol.*, a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

sorediate (sō-rē'di-āt), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

sorediferous (sor-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenol.*, sorediate; bearing soredia.

soredium (sō-rē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *soredia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap, + *-edium*, for Gr. *-ίδιον*, a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural. Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortism with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*. Also *sorede* and *brood-bud*.

soree (sō'rē), *n.* A variant of *sora*. [U. S.]

Soree. Ral-bird.
T. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

sore-eagle† (sōr'ē″gl), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle;* prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon;* < *sore*[2] + *eagle*.] A young eagle.

A *soar-Eagle* would not stoope at a flye.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sore-eyed (sōr'īd), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes.—**2.** Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill*.

sore-falcon (sōr'fâ″kn), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-falcon, soare faulcon;* < *sore*[2] + *falcon*, tr. OF. *faucon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*[2], 1.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

sore-hawk† (sōr'hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon*.

sorehead (sōr'hed), *n.* **1.** One whose head is ★sore. Hence—**2.** An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party. *The American*, X. 35.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest. *C. D. Warner*, Little Journey in the World, xv.

soreheaded (sōr'hed″ed), *a.* Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

sorehon† (sōr'hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn*, a contracted form of ME. *sojorne*, a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn, sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactions, as Coignye, Liverye, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and free-houlders.
Spenser, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

Sorehon was a tax laide upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certaine stipends to the kerne, galloglasses, and horsemen.
Sir J. Ware, Note in Todd's Spenser.

sorel†. An old spelling of *sorrel*[1], *sorrel*[2].

sorely† (sōr'li), *a.* [ME. *sarlie,* < AS. *sārlīc,* < *sār*, sore, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[2].] Sore; sorrowful.

Næs heo næuere swa *sarlic*. *Layamon*, l. 28457.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sorliche,* < AS. *sārlīce* (= Icel. *sārliga*), sorely, < *sārlīc*, sore: see *sorely, a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

sorema (sō-rē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

soreness (sōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

Sorex (sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὗραξ*, a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew found in Europe, and *S. personatus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*[2].

sorgho (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also *sorgo*.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum*, also sometimes *sorgo, sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp. Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo, surgo;* < NL. *sorgum, sorghum*, < ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum*, Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A plant of the proposed genus *Sorghum*, commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum*, or as a variety of that species. It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *imphee*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, but the product is too costly. It is a valuable forage plant extensively used in some sections for silage. The name is also applied to *Andropogon Halepensis*, and possibly to others of the same genus.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A proposed genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, by most authors included as a subgenus in *Andropogon*. Like the rest of the genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *Andropogon Halepensis*, the Johnson grass, is a stout perennial much grown for hay in the Southern States, where it makes a very rapid growth. When once established it is difficult to eradicate and has become a very troublesome weed in some sections. It is much admired in Europe as an ornamental grass and is sometimes cultivated in the north for that purpose. The most important species is *A. Sorghum*, a polymorphous much-cultivated species. Hackel divides it into the following varieties: the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), in which the branches of the panicle are elongated and are thus adapted to the manufacture of brooms; the sorghum (var. *saccharatus:* see def. 1); the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*); and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is also called *Egyptian, Cuba*, or *Guinea grass, Australian* or *Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Millo maize*. See *broom-corn, durra*, and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).



Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). 1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; *a*, spikelets of cultivated form.

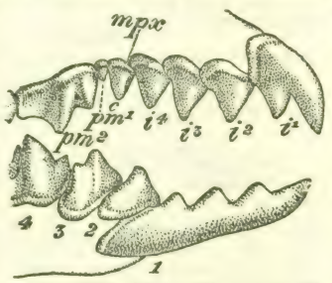
sorgo (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*.

sori, *n.* Plural of *sorus*.

Soricidæ (sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natatorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12

or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal snag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspidate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinæ* and *Crocidurinæ*.

soricident (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillopremaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulæ of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidæ*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.

i^1, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; i^2, i^3, i^4, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillopremaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; pm^1, minute first premolar; pm^2, large sectorial premolar. In the lower jaw, 1, very large serrated anterior incisor; 2, second incisor; 3, fourth premolar; 4, first molar.

Soricinæ (sor-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidæ*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinæ*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *shrew*, and *sondeli*.

soricine (sor'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinæ* or *Soricidæ;* soricoid in a narrow sense.—**Soricine bat,** *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

soricoid (sor'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Soricoidea*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

Soricoidea (sor-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidæ* and *Talpidæ*, the shrews and the moles.

soriferous (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorites (sō-rī'tēz), *n.*; pl. *sorites*. [NL., < L. *sorites*, < LGr. σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < σωρεύειν, heap, < σωρός, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] **1.** A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap. **2.** A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—**Progressive or Aristotelian sorites.** See *Aristotelian*.—**Regressive or Goclenian sorites.** See *Goclenian*.

soritical (sō-rit'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *soriticus*, < LGr. σωριτικός, < σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

sormountet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.

sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < ME. *sojornen*, sojourn: see *sojourn*. Cf. *sorehon*.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scotch.]

Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and *sorning* about on their acquaintance. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

sornar (sôr'när), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

sorner (sôr'nėr), *n.* [< *sorn* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

sorophore (sō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. **sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus:* see *sorophorous*.] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

sorophorous (sō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing sori.

sororal (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *soror*, sister (= E. *sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The *sororal* relation. *H. Mann.*

sororially (sō-rō'ri-al-i), *a.* [< **sororial* for *sororal* + *-ly*[2].] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and, taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.
T. Hook, The Sutherlands. (*Davies.*)

sororicide[1] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sororicide[2] (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *sororicidium*, < L. *soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey*, 1727.

sororize (sō'ror-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sororized*, ppr. *sororizing*. [< L. *soror*, sister, + *-ize:* simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorory† (sō'ror-i), *n.* [< L. *soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

While heauen did daigne the world should him inioy,
The ninefold *Sorory* themselves exiled,
Euen from their natiue home to art's annoy.
Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 63.

sorose (sō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *soroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pine-apple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

Sorotrocha (sō-rot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus:* see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

sorotrochian (sō-rō-trō'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

II. *n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

sorotrochous (sō-rot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *sorotrochus*, < Gr. σωρός, a heap, + τροχός, a wheel, < τρέχειν, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

sorra, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

sorraget, *n.* See *sorage*.

sorrancet, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

sorrel[1] (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell;* < ME. *sorel*, < OF. *sorel*, F. *surelle* (ML. *surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, sour: see *sour*[1]. Cf. AS. *sūre* (= MLG. *sūre* = Icel. *sūra* = (with dim. suffix) D. *zuring*), sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*[1].] **1.** One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. Acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. Acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—**Climbing sorrel,** *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—**Field-sorrel.** Same as *sheep-sorrel*.—**Indian sorrel.** Same as *roselle*.—**Mountain-sorrel.** See *Oxyria*.—**Red sorrel.** (*a*) Same as *roselle*. (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—**Salt of sorrel.** See *salt*[1].—**Switch-sorrel,** a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceæ*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—**Water-sorrel.** Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

sorrel[2] (sor'el), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel;* < OF. **sorel*, *sorrel*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

Saure, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. *Cotgrave.*

He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

II. *n.* **1.** A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

Sorrell, colour of an horse, *sorrel*. *Palsgrave*, p. 272.

His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he fals from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600). (*Nares.*)

Is the Coach gone?
Saddle my Horse the *sorrell*.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*[2], *n.*, 2.

A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel*.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

sorrel-sopst (sor'el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

sorrel-tree (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sorrel-vine (sor'el-vīn), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

sorrily (sor'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soryly*, *sorili*, *soriliche*, *sariliche*, *sarili;* < *sorry* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

sorriness (sor'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesse*, *sarinesse*, < AS. *sārignes*, < *sārig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

sorrow (sor'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seoruwe*, *serewe*, *sorize*, *soreze*, *soreghe*, *sorge*, < AS. *sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = OS. *sorga*, *soroga* = MD. *sorg*, D. *zorg* = MLG. LG. *sorge*, care, anxiety, = OHG. *sorga*, MHG. G. *sorge* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sorg*, care, = Goth. *saúrga*, care, grief; cf. Lith. *sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sore*[1] or *sorry*.] **1.** Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 209.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comforth clene,
And was putte oute fro paradys,
And sithen what *sorouse* sor warre sene
Sente vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed;
Mankind is ignorant, a man am I;
Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 559.

Nor sound of human *sorrow* mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm!
Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes *the muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,
The *sorrow* crap of butter he gatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

Sorrow tak' him that 's sae mean.
Burns, O Tibbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

To sing sorrow. See *sing.* =**Syn. 1.** *Grief, Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

sorrow (sor′ō), *v.* [< ME. *sorowen, sorewen, sorwen, sorwien, seoruwen, sorgien, sorhen*, < AS. *sorgian* = OS. *sorgōn* = MD. *sorgen*, D. *zorgen* = MLG. LG. *sorgen* = OHG. *sorgēn*, MHG. G. *sorgen* = Icel. *sorga, syrgja* = Sw. *sörja* = Dan. *sörge* = Goth. *saurgan*, sorrow; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif ic *sorwe* & care,
For det comit sone that noman wil spare.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 239.

Uour thinges . . . muwen makien him to *seoruwen*, and bittren his heorte. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperour thet the blysse of the wordle hedden zomtyme nou ine helle wepeth and gredeth, yelleth and *zorȝeth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thou *sorrow* for my good;
Only give order for my funeral.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 111.

=**Syn.** To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow, n.*

II.† *trans.* **1.** To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greefs as might be refrained or holpen by wisedome, and the parties owne good endeuour, the Poet gaue none order to *sorrow* them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The public body
. . . send forth us, to make their *sorrow'd* render.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The excesse you bled is griefe vnto me; the ague that held you *sorroweth* me.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-*sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

sorrower (sor′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *sorrow* + *-er*[1].] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

sorrowful (sor′ō-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sorowful, sorweful, soruful, sorful, seoruhful, sorhful*, < AS. *sorgful, sorhful* (= OHG. *sorgfol, sworgfol, swarcfol* = Icel. *sorgfullr* = Sw. *sorgfull* = Dan. *sorgfuld*), < *sorh*, sorrow, + *ful*, full: see *sorrow* and *-ful*.] **1.** Feeling sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thei smyte vpon the saisnes that be *sorowfull* and wroth for the deth of Pignores.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death.
Mat. xxvi. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a *sorful* sigt to se how it ferde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3540.

Oh *sorrowful* and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to minde that, twelue or thirtene yeares past, I had begonne an Elegye or *sorrowefull* song, called the Complainte of Phylomene.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

O most false love!
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With *sorrowful* water? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 64.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' *sorrowful* house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

=**Syn.** Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

sorrowfully (sor′ō-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sorwefully, seoruhfullice*; < *sorrowful* + *-ly*[2].] In a sorrowful manner; with sorrow.

sorrowfulness (sor′ō-fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sorwefulnes*, < AS. *sorgfulnes*, < *sorgful*, sorrowful: see *sorrowful* and *-ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

sorrowless (sor′ō-les), *a.* [< *sorrow* + *-less*.] Free from sorrow.

sorrow-stricken (sor′ō-strik″n), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

sorrowy† (sor′ō-i), *a.* [ME. *sorewy*; < *sorrow* + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette aboute Ariel, and it shal be dreri and *sorewy*. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 2.

sorry (sor′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie, sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorowe*); < ME. *sory, sori, sari*, < AS. *sārig*, sad, sorry (not found in physical sense 'sore') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh*, sore, sad, sorry, D. *zeerig*, sore, full of sores, = MLG. *sērich*, sore, = OHG. *sērag*, MHG. *sērec, sērig* = Sw. *sårig*, sore, full of sores), < *sār*, pain, grief, sore: see *sore*[1]. The word is thus < *sore*[1] + *-y*[1]. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] **1.** Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the *sory*, singe with the glade.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 190.

The preacher absolved but such as were *sorry* and did repent. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throli a *sori* thougt thirled min hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3696.

In *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Gruffly he answers, "'Tis a *sorry* sight!
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chirkyng was that *sory* place.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

The place of death and *sorry* execution.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

Tho *sori* wrecches of yuel blod.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a *sorry* fellow. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 145.

He had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow, without fire, and only a *sorry* wigwam for their shelter.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 267.

Sorry grace†, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde at Thebes *sory grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

=**Syn. 1.** Vexed, chagrined.—**4.** Pitiful, shabby.

sorry† (sor′i), *v. i.* [< *sorry*, *a.*; or a var. of *sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We mourn his death, and *sorry* for his sake.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

sors (sôrz), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

sort (sôrt), *n.* [< ME. *sort, soort, sorte* (= D. *soort* = G. *sorte* (< It.) = Sw. Dan. *sort*, sort, kind); < OF. *sorte, sort*, F. *sorte* = Sp. *suerte* = Pg. *sorte* = It. *sorte, sorta*, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. *sor(t-)s*, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence ult. *sort, v., sortance, sorcer, sorcerer, sorcery, assort, consort, resort*[1], etc.] **1**†. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.

Sone haf thay her *sortes* sette & serelych deled,
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 194.

And the *sort* of synne fallith vp on him that is with oute riȝt-wisnesse or mercy.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 376.

2†. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!
For less I cannot wish to men of *sort*,
And of your seeming; are you of the duke's?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .
With seats where all the lords, and each degree
Of *sort*, might sit in order to behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what *sort* it is.
1 Cor. iii. 13.

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this *sort*, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed unfamiliar. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynee of his *sort*,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one *sort* of sensibility, and his own with quite a different *sort*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

A *sort* is composed of things assorted, and assorted because possessing a quality or qualities in common, and must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or qualities. *McCosh*, On Berkeley, p. 59.

It 's the *sort* of thing people talk of, but I never thought it would come in our way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

Specifically—(*a*) A particular class or order of people.

The meaner *sort* are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience, to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall propose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Others lay about the lawns,
Of the older *sort*, and murmur'd that their May
Was passing. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) In *printing*, one of the characters or pieces in a font of type, considered with reference to its relative supply or lack: nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of *sorts* (that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to order *sorts* for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted *sorts*, and there was no letter-foundry in America.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 91.

(*c*) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less resembling the thing specified: with *of*, like *kind of*. See *kind*[2], *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madrepore, a *sort of* imperfect coral, which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as rocks to the ships. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a *sort of* honorable spies, at the different courts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white man a *sort of* coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native heraldry having embodied itself in this way.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

Sort of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in Number. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Eftsoones the people all to harnesse ran,
And like a *sort* of Bees in clusters swarmed.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, hauing a great *sort* of little children, was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a gallery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 234.

A *sort* of Doves were housed too near their hall.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what *sort* I implcide my selfe since my first entring into englande. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

Give your petitions
In seemly *sort*, and keep your hats off decently.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;
Promised and vowed in courteous *sort*.
Scott, Rokeby, I. 20.

After a sort. Same as *in a sort*.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty—he 's honest *after a sort*, as they say. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

In a sort, after a fashion; more or less completely or satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet they say the business goeth on *in a sort*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 6.

Out of sorts. (*a*†) Destitute; unprovided; without equipment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

(*b*) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1779.

No wonder you are *out of sorts*, my little cousin. To be an inmate with such a guest may well startle an innocent young girl! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

(*c*) In *printing*, short of one or more characters in type: said of a compositor, or of his case.—**Sort of.** Same as *kind of* (which see, under *kind*[2], *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well," replied the lad, "I am *sort o'* hurt."
Thackeray, Virginians, xv.

To run on sorts. See *run*[1], *v. i.*

[*Sort*, like *kind*, is often erroneously used in the singular form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*[2].

These *sort* of people always know everything.
A. Trollope, Framley Parsonage, xlvi.]

= **Syn. 4.** *Kind, Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

sort (sôrt), *v.* [< ME. *sorten, soorten,* < OF. *sortir,* allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. *sortear,* obtain by lot), = It. *sortire,* < L. *sortiri,* cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < *sor(t-)s,* lot, destiny, share: see *sort, n.* The E. verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
Ther as Mercurie *sorted* hym to dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely *sorted* and given. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God *sort* it so,
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

3†. To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should *sort* unto itself a higher subject. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me *sort* such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not *sort* you with the rest of my servants.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be *sorted* by themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over.*

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and *sort* asunder.
Milton, Areopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to *sort* it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 68.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,
To have his love so *sorted* to his wish?
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [Scotch.]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to *sort* his horse himself, since he is as able as I am. *Scott,* Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well *sorted* for these parts of the World. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 137.

9†. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

I'll *sort* occasion . . .
To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

We shall *sort* time to take more notice of him.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [Scotch.]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it! *Scott,* Monastery, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that *sorted* of this toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

2†. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it *sorted* with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

3†. To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon,* Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all *sorted* to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with,* rarely *to.*

Occurrences of present times may *sort* better *with* ancient examples than *with* those of the latter or immediate times. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .
And sometime *sorteth with* a herd of deer.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 689.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best *sort to* his nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it *sorts,* brave warriors; let's away.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,
If opportunity but *sort,* prevail.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

sortable (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *sortable,* sortable, suitable, < *sort,* sort: see *sort* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being sorted. — **2.** Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxvi.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She 's a mettle quean. It 's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yourself . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxxiv.

sortably (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. *Imp. Dict.*

sortal (sôr'tal), *a.* [< *sort* + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [Rare.]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for. *Locke,* Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

sortance† (sôr'tans), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ance.*] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [Rare.]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

★ **sortation** (sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ation.*] The act or process of sorting. [Rare.]

The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected.
Eng. Illust. Mag., Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorteliget, sorteliger†, etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege,* etc.

sorter[1] (sôr'tėr), *n.* [< *sort* + *-er*[1].] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-*sorter;* a money-*sorter.*

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

sorter[2] (sôr'tėr). A spelling of *sort o',* for *sort of:* see under *sort, n.,* and compare *kinder.*

★ **sortes** (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sor(t-)s,* lot, share: see *sort.*] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings — a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ,* etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacræ.* This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

sortfully† (sôrt'fụl-i), *adv.* [< **sortful* (< *sort* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Suitably; appropriately. [Rare.]

Everything
About your house so *sortfully* disposed.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii.

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* [< F. *sortie* (= Sp. *surtida* = Pg. *sortida* = It. *sortita*), a going forth, issue, sally, < *sortir* (= OSp. *surtir* = It. *sortire*), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if **surrectire,* rise or rouse up, < L. *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise up: see *surge, source.*] **1.** A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Same as *postlude.*

sortilege (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortelige;* < F. *sortilège,* < ML. *sortilegium,* divination by lot (cf. L. *sortilegus,* foretelling, prophetic), < L. *sor(t-)s,* a lot, + *legere,* read.] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortelige* or inchantment, At Arnhem in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Scott.*

sortileger (sôr'ti-lej-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger;* < *sortilege* + *-er*[1].] One who uses or practises sortilege. [Rare.]

Now to speak of those *Sorteligers,* and the effects of their Art. *Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

sortilegious (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sortilege* + *-i-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [Rare.]

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham.*)

sortilegy (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [< ML. *sortilegium,* sortilege: see *sortilege.*] Same as *sortilege.*

sorting (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sort, v.*] The act of separating into sorts. — **Dry-sorting,** in *mining,* separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

sorting-box (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

sortita (sôr-tē'tạ), *n.* [It., < *sortire,* go out: see *sortie.*] In *music:* (*a*) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (*b*) Same as *postlude.*

sortition (sôr-tish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sortitio(n-),* a casting of lots, < *sortiri,* cast or draw lots, < *sor(t-)s,* a lot: see *sort.*] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall,* The Crucifixion.

sortment (sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ment.* Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment.*] Same as *assortment. Imp. Dict.*

sorus (sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *sori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.,* a heap or aggregation. (*a*) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea,* etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrostichea* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodieæ* the sori are dorsal, and are



Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

a, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium pycnocarpon; b,* pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia; c,* pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum; d,* pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum; e,* pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans.*

borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pteridea* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Asplenieæ* they are dorsal, and linear or oblong, and oblique to the midrib; in the *Davallieæ* they are commonly marginal or submarginal, terminating the veins, or dorsal; and in the *Dryopteridea* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character. See *fern*[1], *paraphysis, sporangium,* etc. See also cuts under *indusium, Cystopteris, Notholæna, polypody,* and *Marsilea.* (*b*) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (*c*) In the *Synchitriaceæ,* a heap of zoösporangia developed from a zoöspore or swarm-cell.

sorwe†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow.*

sorweful†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful.*

sory[1]**†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry.*

sory[2]**†** (sō'ri), *n.* [= Sp. *sori* = It. *sori,* vitriol, < L. *sory,* < Gr. σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone.] Iron sulphate.

so-so (sō'sō), *a.* [< *so so:* see *so*[1], *adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so,* under *so*[1].

So So is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell
Whose spelling was extremely *so-so.*
F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

soss[1] (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss;* < ME. *sosse, sos, soos,* hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. *sos,* a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse:* see *sauce.* Cf. *sesspool, cesspool.* Cf. also *soss*[2], and *sossle, sozzle.*] **1.** A heterogeneous mixture; a mess. — **2.** A dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

soss[1] (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss;* < *soss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dirty or wet.

Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and *sost.*
Tusser, Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

II. *intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

soss[2] (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soss*[1], in part associated with *souse*[2], *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *sossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift,* Letter, March 10, 1710–11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

Sossing in an easy chair. *Swift,* Stella at Wood Park.

soss[2] (sos), *n.* [See *soss*[2], *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward fellow. *Cotgrave.*

soss[2] (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soss*[2], *v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward *soss* against the bridge.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 24.

sossle (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soss*[1], *v.* Cf. *sozzle.*] To make slop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sostenuto (sos-te-nö'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere,* < L. *sustinere,* uphold, sustain: see *sustain.*] In *music,* sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto,* and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost.*

sostinente pianoforte. See *pianoforte.*

sot[1] (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot, sotte* = MD. *sot,* later *zot,* < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, sot, = Wall. *so, sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote,* foolish, sottish, G. *zote,* obscenity, It. *zotico,* coarse. Compare Bret. *sod, sot,* stupid (from OF.?), Ir. *suthaire,* a dunce, *suthan,* booby. Hence *sot*[1], *v.*, *besot, sottish, sottise.*] **I.** *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understont that heo is *sot.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 66.

Cniht, thu ært muchel *sot.* *Layamon,* l. 1442.

II. *n.* 1†. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying,
But sadly and sone thou sette all thi sawes.
York Plays, p. 298.

Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot.* *Drayton,* Ideas, lxii.

Sot that I am, who think it fit to brag.
Cowley, The Mistress, Passions.

2†. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
How he for hire bicom a *sot.*
MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Armstrong seems a *sot,*
Where love binds him to prove.
Armstrong and Musgrave (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a wine-bibber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot.*
Macaulay, Johnson.

sot[1] (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted,* ppr. *sotting.* [< *sot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, hauing her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuiued yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene,* Pandosto.

2. To infatuate; besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted,*
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin,* Autobiog., p. 148.

sot[2] (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sat,* preterit and past participle of *sit;* also of *set*[1].

Sotadean (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus,* < Gr. Σωτάδειος, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic.*—**Sotadean verse,** in *anc. pros.*, a tetrameter catalectic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏓ .

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anaclasis are freely used in this meter.

Sotadic (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus,* < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse.** (*a*) A Sotadean verse. (*b*) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

sote[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soot*[1].

sote[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet.*

sotel†, **soteltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

soteriological (sō-tē″ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriology-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological,* or a system of the way of salvation.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σωτήριος, saving (< σωτήρ, a deliverer, a preserver, < σώζειν, save), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *W. G. T. Shedd,* Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

soth†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth.*

sothern†, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern, southron.*

sothfast†, **sothfastness**†, etc. Middle English forms of *soothfast, soothfastness,* etc.

Sothiac (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque,* < Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—**Sothiac cycle or period.** See *cycle.*

Sothic (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—**Sothic year,** the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 9 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365¼ days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

sothly†, **sothness**†, **sothsaw**†. Middle English forms of *soothly, soothness, soothsaw.*

sotie†, *n.* [ME., also *sotye,* < OF. *sotie, sottie,* folly, foolishness, < *sot,* foolish: see *sot*[1].] Folly.

To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* effeminate,
And leue that a man shall dooe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

sotil†, **sotiltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

sotnia (sot'ni-ä), *n.* [< Russ. *sotniya,* a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

A party of Cossacks reached Pescherna from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to Teteven.
G. B. McClellan, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 150.

sotted†, *a.* [< ME. *sotted;* < *sot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Besotted; befooled.

This *sotted* preest, who was gladder than he?
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 330.

sottery† (sot'ėr-i), *n.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ery.*] Folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Fedities, Luxuries, *Sotteries,* and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. *Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

sottie†, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie.*] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The sotties were put down on account of their political effect.

sottise† (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise, sottise,* < *sot,* foolish: see *sot*[1].] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

sottish (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot. (*a*) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness: as, a man of *sottish* habits.

sottishly (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville.*

sottishness (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sottish. (*a*) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness,* consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

sotto (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter,* under, beneath, < *sub,* under: see *sub-.*] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto,* below the subject; *sotto voce,* under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

sot-weed† (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed,*
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus. (*Nares.*)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown,* Works, II. 190.

sotyl†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

sou (sö), *n.* [F. *sou,* OF. *sol,* the name of a coin: see *sol*[2], *sous, soldo.*] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisis. Under



Obverse. Reverse.
Sou, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous.*—**Sou marqué** [F.], an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*Littré*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marquee,* said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.

souari (sou-ä'ri), *n.* [Galibi *saouari* (Martius).] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari, souarri,* and *suwarrow.*

souari-nut (sou-ä'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut,* 2, and *Caryocar.* Also *suwarrow-nut.*

soubah, *n.* See *subah.*

soubahdar, soubadar, *n.* See *subahdar.*

soubise (sö-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

soubrette (sö-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette,* fem. of OF. *soubret,* sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre, sobre,* sober: see *sober.*] *Theat.*, a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue: by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

soubriquet, *n.* See *sobriquet.*

souce†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

souch, *v.* A Scotch form of *sough*[1].

souchet†, *v. t.* [ME. *souchen,* < OF. *souchier,* < L. *suspicere,* suspect: see *suspect, suspicion.*] To suspect.

Prieueli vnperceyued thei pleyed to-gedere,
That no seg vnder sunne *souched* no gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1059.

souchet (sö-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet,* dim. of F. *souche,* souchet, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *sock*[1] and *socket.*] The tuber of the rush-nut.

souchong (sö'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong,* < Chinese *siao,* small, fine, + *chung,* sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *soochong.*

soud[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *souden,* < OF. *souder,* < L. *solidare,* make solid, < *solidus,* solid: see *solid.* Cf. *solder.*] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

"O martir, *sowded* to virginitee,
Now maystow syngen, folwynge evere-in-oon,
The white Lamb celestial," quod she.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 127.

soud[2]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold*[2].

soud[3]†, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. *Schmidt.*

Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—
Soud, soud, soud, soud!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 145.

soudan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

Soudanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese.*

soudanesse†, **soudannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultaness.*

souder, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

soudiour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.

souffle (sö'fl), *n.* [< F. *souffle*, a blowing sound, ★< *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] In *med.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental,** etc., **souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle,** a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

soufflé (sö-flā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *souffler*, OF. *sofler, soufler, souffler*, blow, puff, = Pr. *sofflar, sufflar* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = It. *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow, < *sub-*, under, + *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] In *cookery*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato *soufflé*, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet*.—**Soufflé decoration,** in *ceram.*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

souffleur (sö-flėr'), *n.* [F., < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] A prompter in a theater.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sůch), *n.* [Formerly also *suff, suffe*, Sc. *sough, souch*, also *souf;* < ME. **sough;* either (*a*) < Icel. *sūgr*, a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-sūgr*, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (*b*) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough, swogh* (= Icel. *sūgr*, above), < *swozen, swowen*, < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan*, rustle, = Goth. *swōgjan*, sigh, resound: see *swough*. The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf:* see *surf*.] **1.** A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
My heart, for fear, gae *sough* for *sough*.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' *sough*
Like pine-trees thet the wind 's ageth'rin' through.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

There, a *sough* of glory
Shall breathe on you as you come.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

"I hae heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle. *Burt*, Letters, I. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

To keep a calm sough, to keep silence; be silent. [Scotch.]

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I se aye *keep a calm sough.*" *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sůch), *v.* [Also Sc. *souch;* < ME. *souzen:* see *sough*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

Deep, as *soughs* the boding wind
Amang his caves, the sigh he gave.
Burns, As on the Banks.

The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [Scotch.]

I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, II. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [Scotch.]

He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough* out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvii.

sough[2] (suf), *n.* [Also *saugh, suff;* Sc. *seuch, sewch, sheuch;* < ME. *sough*, a drain, < W. *soch*, a sink, drain; cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] **1**†. A channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry *saugh.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 168.

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]

The length as from the horne unto the *sough* [in a stall].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

sough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*[2].

soughing-tile (suf'ing-tīl), *n.* A drain-tile. [Prov. Eng.]

Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about *soughing tiles.* *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xliii.

sought (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*[1].

soujee, *n.* See *sujee*.

souket†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

soul[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *soule, sowle, saule, sawle,* ★*saull,* < AS. *sāwel, sāwol, sāwul, sāwl, sāul, sāwle,* life, spirit, soul, = OS. *sēola, sēole, siole, sēle* = OFries. *siele, sēle* = MD. *siele*, D. *ziel* = MLG. *sēle*, LG. *sele, sal* = OHG. *sēla, sēula*, MHG. *sēle*, G. *seele* = Icel. *sāla*, later *sāl* = Sw. *själ* = Dan. *sjæl* = Goth. *saiwala*, soul (tr. Gr. *ψυχή*, etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, changeful, and with *sea* (see *sea*[1]); also with L. *sæculum*, age (life, vitality ?) (see *secle, secular*).] **1.** A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Dicæarchus and other Pythagoreans, as Simmias in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh, psyche*, also rendered 'life') is sometimes used for the noncorporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

For of the *soule* the bodie forme doth take;
For *soule* is forme, and doth the bodie make.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, l. 132.

I pray God your whole spirit and *soul* and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
1 Thes. v. 23.

The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of *soul* and spirit. Heb. iv. 12.

To hold opinion with Pythagoras
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 132.

One thinks the *soule* is aire; another fire;
Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith the elements conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part.

Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;
Phisicians hold that they complexions be;
Epicures make them swarmes of atomies,
Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.

Some think one generall *soule* fils every braine,
As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,
And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no *souls.*
Case of Sutton's Hospital, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.

Although the human *soul* is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 189.

Our idea of *soul*, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. § 22.

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic *souls* of flowers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 244.

It seems probable that the *soul* will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
Hartley, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my *soul* speak:
The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 63.

These vain joys, in which their wills consume
Such powers of wit and *soul* as are of force
To raise their beings to eternity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

In my *soul* I loathe
All affectation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 416.

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the *soul* of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

Brevity is the *soul* of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 90.

He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the *soul* of a mighty coalition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

I have been woo'd by many with no less
Soul of affection.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Money gives *soul* to action. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

Then of his wretched friend
The *Soul* appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry weed
His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 1. 58.

O sacred essence, other form,
O solemn ghost, O crowned *soul!*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

6. A human being; a person.

All the *souls* of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. Gen. xlvi. 27.

My lord, this is a poor mad *soul;* . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 113.

Humph. Where had you this Intelligence?
Tom. From a foolish fond *Soul* that can keep nothing from me. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

All Souls' day, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparitional*.—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure*.—**Descent of souls.** See *descent*.—**Seat of the soul,** the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul. As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul,** the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Intellect, Spirit,* etc. See *mind*[1].—**4.** Ardor, force.

soul[1]† (sōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *sowlen;* < *soul*[1], *n.*] To endue with a soul.

The gost that fro the fader gan procede
Hath *sowled* hem withouten any drede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

soul[2] (söl or sōl), *n.* [Also *sool;* < ME. *soule, sowle, souel, saule, saulee*, food, = Dan. *sul*, meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter
Bote thre lytel loues [loaves], and loue [love] was her *souel.*
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 24.

soul[2]†, *v.* [< *soul*[2], *n.*; cf. *soil*[4].] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,
As good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings *souling* well.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 32.

soul-ale†, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

Soulamea (sö-lā'mē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < *soulamoë*, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous shrubs, of the *Sima-*

roubaceæ, type of the tribe *Soulameeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. Only one species, *S. amara*, is now recognized, native of the Moluccas, Fiji Islands, and New Guinea. It is a shrub or small tree with long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. See *bitter-king*.

soul-bell† (sōl′bel), *n.* [< *soul*[1] + *bell*[1].] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 43.

soul-blind (sōl′blīnd), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

soul-blindness (sōl′blīnd″nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

soul-cake† (sōl′kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

soul-candle† (sōl′kan″dl), *n.* [< ME. *saulecandel*; < *soul*[1] + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

soul-curer† (sōl′kūr″ėr), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 100.

soul-deaf (sōl′def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

soul-deafness (sōl′def″nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

soulder†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

souldier†, **souldiour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

souled (sōld), *a.* [< ME. *souled*; < *soul*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*souled*, mean-*souled*.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Dryden, Iliad, i. 185.

soul-fearing (sōl′fēr″ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 383.

soulfre†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

soulful (sōl′fůl), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 58.

soulfully (sōl′fůl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

soulfulness (sōl′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

soulili, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

soulish (sōʻlish), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom.* [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, p. 181.

soul-killing (sōl′kil″ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 100.

soulless (sōl′les), *a.* [< ME. **soulles*, < AS. *sāwlleas*, *sāwolleás*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sāwol*, soul, life, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham*.)

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,
He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!
O rarely base! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 157.

soullessness (sōl′les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

soul-mass† (sōl′mȧs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

soul-massing† (sōl′mȧs″ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

soul-paper† (sōl′pā″pėr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

soul-penny† (sōl′pen″i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, ij. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

soul-scot† (sōl′skot), *n.* [Prop. *soul-scat*, repr. AS. *sāwel-sceat*, *sāwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sāwel*, soul, + *sceat*, money: see *soul*[1] and *scat*[1], and cf. *scot*[2], *shot*[2].] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

soul-shot† (sōl′shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

soul-sick (sōl′sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

soul-silver†, *n.* [< *soul*[2] + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwell*.

soul-sleeper (sōl′slē″pėr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

soul-stuff (sōl′stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

soul-vexed (sōl′vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 59.

soum, sowm (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*[2], amount, proportion: see *sum*[2].] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

soum, sowm (soum), *v. i.* [< *soum*, *sowm*, *n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—**Soum and roum**, to pasture [in summer] and fodder [in winter]. *Jamieson.*—**Souming and rouming**, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

soun[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

soun[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

sound[1] (sound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sond*, *sund*, *isund*, < AS. *gesund* (= OS. *gesund* = OFries. *sund*, *sond* = MD. *ghesond*, D. *gezond* = MLG. *gesunt*, LG. *gesund*, *sund* = OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund* = Sw. Dan. *sund*), sound; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + **sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

Ef horn child is hol and *sund*,
And Athulf bithute [without] wund.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thaugh he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote,
That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with-ynne the borde.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe;
Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 65.

Her timbers yet are *sound*,
And she may float again.
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth
Toward the king, my ever royal master,
Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces,
Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1409.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 2.

A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a *sound* divine.
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signioryes whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,
And death is but the *sounder* sleep.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot*.

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—**As sound as a roach.** See *roach*[2].—**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, in the *law of wills*. See *memory*.—**Sound mind.** See *insanity*.—**Sound on the goose.** See *goose*.—**Syn. 1.** Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—**3.** Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—**5** and **7.** Sane, rational, sensible.

II.† *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene
That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
And to this Citie in *sound* thi seluyn may come.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6135.

sound[1]† (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sounden*; < *sound*[1], *a.*]

I. *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Ferther wol I never founde
Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 242.

II. *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girt with mony a wounde,
That lykly ar never for to *sounde*.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 292.

sound[1] (sound), *adv.* [< *sound*[1], *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Till he tell the truth,
Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

sound[2] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sound*, *sund*, < AS. *sund*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. *sond*, *sund*, D. *sond*, *sont*, *zond* = MHG. G. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. **swumd*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*[3].] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound,
Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

Sound dues. See *due*[1].

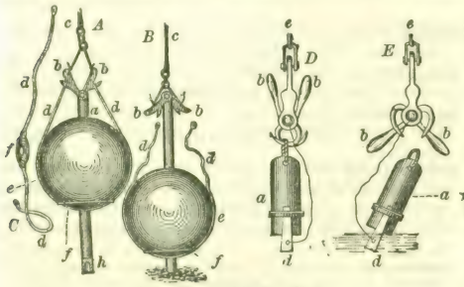
sound[3] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sounde;* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see *sound*[2] and *maw*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract — in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiates, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder.*) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

Sounde of a fysshe, cannon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Of [fishes'] *sounds* we make isinglass.
Goldsmith, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(*b*) A cuttlefish.

sound[4] (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde;* < ME. *sounden* (= D. *sonderen* = G. *sondiren* = Sw. *sondera* = Dan. *sondere*), < OF. (and F.) *sonder* = Sp. Pg. *sondar*, sound; (*a*) perhaps < MD. *sond*, *sund* = AS. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a strait, sound (cf. AS. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-line*, a sounding-line: see *sound*[2]); (*b*) otherwise perhaps < L. **subundare*, submerge: see *sub-* and *ound*, *undulate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with

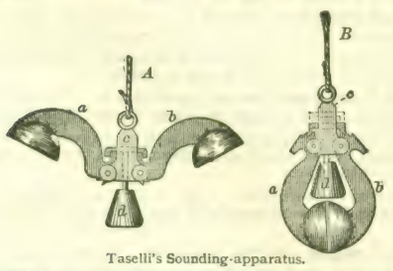


Apparatus used in Sounding.

A, *B*, *C*, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: *a*, rod with horns *b* pivoted thereto; *c*, sounding-line; *d*, wires by which the lead *e* is attached to the horns, connected with a washer *f* under the lead; *h*, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in *B*, and releasing the wires *d* and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

D, *E*, British Navy Sounding-apparatus: *a*, lead; *b*, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; *d*, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; *e*, attachment for the sounding-line or -wire. When the cup *d* touches bottom, the hooks *b* drop into the position shown in *E*; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Taselli's Sounding-apparatus.

a and *b*, arms pivoted to *c*; *d*, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in *A*, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in *B*. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

Go *sound* the ocean, and cast your nets;
Happily you may catch her in the sea.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.

Two plummets dropt for one to *sound* the abyss.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he *sounded* it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

It is better to *sound* a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.
Bacon, Negotiating (ed. 1887).

I have *sounded* him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well. — 5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat. — **To sound a line, to sound all lines.** See *line*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

I *sownde*, as a schyppe man *sowndeth* in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.
Palsgrave, p. 726.

The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.
Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
That stood in blake, with lokynge of hire eighen,
That to myn hertis botme it is *ysounded*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 535.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

sound[4] (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, < F. *sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*[4], *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, for searching the bladder for stone, or for exploring the uterus.

sound[5] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sownde* (with excrescent *d*), *soun*, *sown*, *sowne*, *son*, < OF. *soun*, *son*, *sun*, F. *son* = Pr. *son*, *so* = Sp. *son* = Pg. *som* = It. *suono* = Icel. *sönn*, a sound, < L. *sonus*, a sound; cf. Skt. *svana*, sound, √ *svan*, sound. Cf. *sound*[5], *v.*, and see *assonant*, *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *person*, *parson*, *resound*, *sonata*, *sonnet*, *sonorous*, *sonant*, *unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or *tone*, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a *noise* is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature — for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air — for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length — that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them; and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave;* as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher;* if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection*, *echo*, *resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction: and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*[1], 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful *sound;* a *sound* of woe.

There is a *sound* of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

Doug. That 's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.
Wor. Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty *sound*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.

The *sound* of a sea without wind is about them.
Swinburne, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The *sound* must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the *sound* of Bow.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of *sound* and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2. — **Anacamptic sounds.** See *anacamptic.* — **Blood-sounds,** in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs. — **Bronchial sound,** the normal bronchial breathing-sound. — **Cardiac sounds,** the heart-sounds. — **Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic.* — **Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound.* — **Friction sound.** See *friction-sound.* — **Refraction of sound.** See *refraction.* — **Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory.* — **To read by sound,** in *teleg.* See *read*[1].

=Syn. 1. *Noise*, *Sound*, *Tone*. *Noise* is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the *noise* made by a falling chimney; street *noises*. *Sound* is a general word, covering *noise* and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the *sound* of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. *Tone* is *sound* regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his *tones* were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich *tone*. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, *noise*, and *tone*.

sound[5] (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sownden*, *sounen*, *sownen*, *sunen*, < OF. *suner*, *soner*, F. *sonner* = Pr. Sp. *sonar* = Pg. *soar* = It. *sonare* (= Icel. *sōna*), < L. *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind *sounds* melancholy.

Ther herde I pleyen on an harpe,
That *souned* bothe wel and sharpe,
Orpheus ful craftely.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1202.

O earth, that *soundest* hollow under me.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

The singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded*.
2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that *sounds* like a fiction.

How oddly will it *sound* that I
Must ask my child forgiveness!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 197.

All this is mine but till I die;
I can't but think 'twould *sound* more clever
To me and to my heirs for ever.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.

Your father never dropped a syllable which should *sound* toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.
Godwin, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 Thes. i. 8.

5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,
Sownynge in vertu and in gentilesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng *sownyng* to treson.
Paston Letters, I. 183.

All such thingis as *sowne* wyth or ayenst the common wele. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 88.

6†. To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles *sounded* therewith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

To sound in damages, in *law*, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and *sowne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 565.

I have *sounded* the very base-string of humility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to *sowne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well
. . . hears his single camel's bell
Sound welcome to his regal quarters.
Whittier, The Haschish.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to *sound* a retreat.

To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; *sound* his praise.
Milton, P. L., v. 171.

She loves aloft to *sound*
The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hise resons he spak ful solempnely,
Sownynge alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced — or eyes
That can be opened — a heart that may be touched —
Or any part that yet *sounds* man about you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness." *Milton*, Divorce, i.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in *med.*, to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to *sound* the lungs.

sound[6] (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *swound*, *swoon*.

soundable (soun'da-bl), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-able*.] ★Capable of being sounded.

soundboard (sound'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the pianoforte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly — that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also *sounding-board*. See cut under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under *abat-voix*. — **Pedal soundboard.** See *pedal*.

sound-boarding (sound'bōr″ding), *n.* In *carp.*, short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding pugging or other material, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest (sound'-bod″i, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

sound-bone (sound'bōn), *n.* [< *sound*[3] + *bone*.] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebræ collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

sound-bow (sound'bō), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

sound-deafness (sound'def″nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

sounder[1]† (soun'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sownder*, < ME. *soundre*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.] **1.** A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre:* that is to say, 3if ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I blys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thenne departyth he.
Book of St. Alban's (ed. 1496), sig. d., i.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.
Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a *sounder* still grunted about Swinley down.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

sounder[2] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[4] + *-er*[1].] A sounding-machine. — **Flying sounder**, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed. With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

sounder[3] (soun'dėr), *n.* [< *sound*[5] + *-er*[1].] That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

sound-figures (sound'fig″ūrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's ★figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

sound-hole (sound'hōl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually ★called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

sounding[1] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundynge, sowndyng, sowninge;* verbal n. of *sound*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound. — **2.** The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked. — **3.** *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*. — **In or on soundings.** (*a*) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (*b*) In comparatively shoal water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed. — **To get on or off soundings**, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss. — **To strike soundings**, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundyng;* verbal n. of *sound*[5], *v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound*[5], *v. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for *sounding*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 143.

The Stage.
After the second *sounding* [of the music].
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sound*[5], *v.*] **1.** Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and *sounding* seas
Wash far away. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 154.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 182.

sounding-board (soun'ding-bōrd), *n.* **1.** A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and *sounding-boards* reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.
Cowper, Task, iii. 21.

2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*. — **3.** Same as *soundboard*, 1.

sounding-bottle (soun'ding-bot″l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus retaining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

sounding-lead (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line (soun'ding-līn), *n.* A line for ★trying the depth of water.

sounding-machine (soun'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

sounding-post (soun'ding-pōst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

sounding-rod (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

soundisman†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandesman*.

Then sent were there sone *soundismen* two
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

soundless[1] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

soundless[2] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[5] + *-less*.] Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

Cas. For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. . . .
Bru. O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 36.

sound-line (sound'līn), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

soundly (sound'li), *adv.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

soundness (sound'nes), *n.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being sound, in any sense. = **Syn.** See *sound*[1], *a.*

sound-post (sound'pōst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

sound-proof (sound'prōf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing for *sound-proof* walls and flooring. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 293.

sound-radiometer (sound'rā-di-om″e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

sound-register (sound'rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

sound-shadow (sound'shad″ō), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 364.

sound-wave (sound'wāv), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound*[5] and *wave*.

sounet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sound*[5].

soup[1] (soup), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal ★form of *sup*.

soup[2] (söp), *n.* [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *sūpa*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe, sop*, a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, a sop: see *sop*. *Soup*[2] is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup*[1], *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] **1.** In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream *soup;* tomato *soup;* turtle *soup*. See *julienne, purée, soup-maigre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,
From *soup* to sweet-wine.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—**Portable soup**, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

soup[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop*, *swoop*.

soupçon (söp-sôṅ′), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

soupe-maigre (söp-mā′gr), *n.* [F.] A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

souper[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.

souper[2] (sö′pėr), *n.* [< *soup*[2] + *-er*[1].] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

soup-kitchen (söp′kich″en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

souple[1], *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *swiple*.

souple[2], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

souple[3] (sö′pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived of about one sixth of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

soup-meat (söp′mēt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

soup-plate (söp′plāt), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

soup-ticket (söp′tik″et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupy (sö′pi), *a.* [< *soup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm — a *soupy* fog."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

★**sour** (sour), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sour*, *soure*, *sowre*, *sur*, < AS. *sūr* = MD. *suur*, D. *zuur* = MLG. *sūr* = OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer* = Icel. *sūrr* = Sw. Dan. *sur* (cf. F. *sur*, sour, < LG. or HG.: see *sorrel*[1]), sour; cf. W. *sur*, sour; Lith. *surus*, salt. Root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour* bread; *sour* milk.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 528.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

3†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffre, there cometh swete after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 250.

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* browbendyng of your wifes kinsfolkes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
Ure, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (*Jamieson.*)

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Sour bath**, See *bath*[1].—**Sour dock**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* sometimes, *R. Acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.]

Soure dokke (herbe . . .), idem quod sorel.
Prompt. Parv., p. 466.

Sour dough, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spac to hem, The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure dowȝ*, the whiche taken, a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were al sowrdowid.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 33.

Sour grapes. See *grape*[1].—**Sour lime.** See *lime*[3], 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*[1], 1.—**Sour pishamin, stomach**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Acetous, acetose. —**2** and **4.** Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

II. *n.* **1.** Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dyȝt,
For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 867.

2†. Dirt; filth.

Soory or defowlyd yn *sowr* or fylthe, Cenosus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 465.

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *bleaching* and *dyeing:* (*a*) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (*b*) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour.** See *gray*.

sour (sour), *v.* [< ME. *souren*, *sowren*, < AS. **sūrian*, *sūrigan*, become sour, = OHG. *sūrēn*, MHG. *sūren*, G. *sauern*, become sour, OHG. *suren*, MHG. *siuren*, G. *säuern*, make sour, = Sw. *syra*, make sour; cf. Icel. *sūrna* = Dan. *surne*, become sour; from the adj.: see *sour*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 699.

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

Ase the leuayne *zoureth* thet doȝ.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
Shak., Cor., v. 4. 18.

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 57.

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid. —**5.** To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—**To sour one's cheeks**†, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .
Souring his cheeks, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

sour (sour), *adv.* [< ME. *soure;* < *sour*, *a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this launcegay
Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 111.

★**source** (sōrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < ME. *sours*, < OF. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce*, *surce*, later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors*, *sours*, fem. *sorse*, *sourse*, pp. of *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre* = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *sourd*.] **1**†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therfore, right as an hauk up at a *sours*
Upspringeth into the eir, right so prayeres
Of charitable and chaste bisy freres
Maken hir *sours* to Goddes eres two.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sourse*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapithos.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 223.

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners. *Swift*, Good Manners.

Source of a covariant, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

source (sōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse;* < *source*, *n.* Hence *souse*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*[2]. [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming carre adrest,
Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
His fiery head in Thetis watry brest,
Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *soursing* from him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
Optick Glasse of Humors (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwell.*)

sour-crout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourd†, *v. i.* [< OF. *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source*.] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The especes that *sourden* of pride, soothly, whan they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

sourdeline (sör′de-lēn), *n.* [F. (?), dim. of *sourdine*.] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

sourdet (sör′det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

sourdine (sör-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *sourdine*, < It. ★*sordino*, < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3.—**2.** In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

sour-eyed (sour′īd), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

Sour-eyed disdain and discord.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

sour-gourd (sour′gōrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*[1]).

sour-grass (sour′gras), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

sour-gum (sour′gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica*, less frequently called *black-gum*.

souring (sour′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sour*, *v.*] **1.** A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—**2.** That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—**6.** A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

souring-vessel (sour′ing-ves″l), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

sour-krout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourly (sour′li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

sourness (sour′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sowrenes*, *sowrenesse*, < AS. *sūrnes*, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*, *a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Asperity*, *Tartness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

sourock (sö′rok), *n.* [Sc., also *sourack*, *soorock*, *soorack*, *sourrock*, etc., sorrel; cf. G. *saurach*, the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa;* also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 295. (*Jamieson.*)

sourset†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

sour-sized (sour′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

sour-sop (sour′sop), *n.* **1.** See *Anona*.—**2.** A ★cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

sour-tree (sour′trē), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

sourwood (sour′wůd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sous (sö; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse*, *sowse;* now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo*, *solidus*.] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowses*, which is two pence farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House,
But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 38.

souse[1] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, sowse;* < ME. *souse, sowse,* var. of *sauce:* see *sauce, n.*] **1.** Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souce*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'l send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Sowse*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

3. The ear: in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

souse[1] (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce;* < ME. *sowcen, sowsen;* a var. of *sauce, v.* Cf. *souse*[1], *n.*] **1.** To steep in pickle.

Thei sleen hem alle, and kutten of hire Eres, and *sowcen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maken gret servyse for Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam. . . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

Soused mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

souse[2] (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, souze;* a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse*[1], *v.*) of *source, v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *soucing* on the sandy shore,
He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he foynd, he hewd, he lasht.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his aery towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 150.

souse[2] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowce, sowse;* < *souse*[2], *v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *source, n.* (in def. 1): see *source.*] **1.** A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *sowse*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *sowces* of his yron fiale
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain,
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

souse[2] (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse*[2], *v.* Cf. *soss*[2], *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling.—*Souse!* replied the corporal—over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the henyard. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

souse[3]†, *n.* See *sous.*

souse[4] (sous), *n.* [Also *source;* said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-*.] In *arch.*, a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

souse-wife† (sous'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells or makes souse.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

soushumber (sö'shum-bėr), *n.* [< Tupi *jurumpeba.*] A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries.

souslik (sös'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik.*

sousou, *n.* Same as *susu.*

sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly (sou'sou-suᴛʜ'ėr-li, sou'suᴛʜ'ėr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

soustenu, soutenu (sös'te-nū, sö'te-nü), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain.*] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

soutache (sö-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

soutage†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

soutane (sö-tān'), *n.* [< F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana, sotaina* = It. *sottana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-*.] Same as *cassock.*

soutel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

soutenu, *a.* See *soustenu.*

souter (sou'tėr; Sc. pron. sö'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowter, soutar;* < ME. *souter, soutere, soutare, sowter,* < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari, sūtæri*, MHG. *sūter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-sūtær*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *suutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1].] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *souter!*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

souteress† (sou'tėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *soutéresse;* < *souter* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cesse the *souteresse* sat on the benche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 315.

souterly (sou'tėr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *sowterly;* < *souter* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *sowterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

souterrain (sö-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterrane.*] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
Arbuthnot.

south (south), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *south, sowthe, sothe, suth*, n. (acc. *south* as adv.), < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dæl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south, a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt, sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr, sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.): (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen, suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene, sunden* = Icel. *sunnan* = Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sünden*, G. *süden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar-* = OFries. *suther, suder, suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder-* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern, southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*[1]. For the variety of forms, cf. *north, east, west.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S.*

A 2 Myle from Betheleem, toward the *Sowthe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle.*—**By south.** See *by*[1].—**Solid South,** the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—**Sons of the South.** See *son*[1].

II. *a.* **1.** Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xlvi. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—**South dial.** See *dial.*—**South end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—**South pole.** See *pole*[2], 2 and 7.—**South side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—**The South Sea,** a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 207.

South Sea arrowroot. See *pia*[2].—**South Sea bubble** or **scheme.** See *bubble*[1].—**South Sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**South Sea tea.** See *tea.*

south (south), *adv.* [< ME. *south, suth,* < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south, n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix score myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.
Bacon.

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south!*
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 81.

When Phœbus gi'es a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

Down south. See *down*[2], *adv.*

south (south), *v. i.* [< *south, n.* and *adv.*] **1.** To move or veer toward the south.—**2.** In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing*.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

South African broom. See *Aspalathus*, 2.
South American apricot. See *Mammea*.
South American glutton. See *glutton*.
South-Carolinian (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

Southcottian (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [< *Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelite* and *Sabbatharian*.

Southdown (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown* sheep.

II. *n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*[1], 1.

southeast (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthe eest, sowthe est, suth-est,* < AS. *sūtheást*, to the southeast, also *sūtheástan*, from the southeast (= D. *zuidoost* = G. *südost* = Sw. Dan. *sydost*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *eást*, east: see *south* and *east*.] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeast (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast, n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

The iiij gate of thys Temple ys with owt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte Syon.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

southeaster (south'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *southeast* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *easterly, a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

southeastern (south'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *eastern*. The AS. **sūtheástern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeastward (south'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *southeast* + *-ward*.] Toward the southeast.

A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

southeastwardly (south'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30', through a narrow bottom land.
Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *south* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *v. i.* [< *souther*[1], *n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

On chance of the wind *southering*.
The Field, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

souther[2] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

southering (suŦH'ėr-ing), *a.* [< *souther*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

The *southering* side of a fair hill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

southerland (suŦH'ėr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

southerliness (suŦH'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

southerly (suŦH'ėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *souther(n)* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *southly*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point. — **2.** Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

I am but mad north-north-west; when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 397.

II. *n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

southerly (suŦH'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *southerly, a.*] Toward the south.

But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of thir outragious insolences. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

southermost (suŦH'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *souther(n)* + *-most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

Towards the south .4. dayes iourney is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

★ **southern** (suŦH'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *southerne, sowtherne, sothern, sutherne*, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., *southeron, southren, sothroun, suthroun* (see *southron*), < AS. *sūtherne* = OFries. *sūthern, sūdern* = MLG. *sūdern* = Icel. *sudhrænn* = OHG. *sundrōni*, MHG. *sundern*, southern; < *sūth*, south, + *-erne*, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form *-rōni* (ult. < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1]). Cf. *northern, eastern, western*. Doublet of *southron*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called *the South* (see *south, n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

All your northern castles yielded up,
And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 202.

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course. — **3.** Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 381.

Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.
Burns, Lincluden Abbey.

Southern buckthorn. See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*. — **Southern cavy.** See *cavy*. — **Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1. — **Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*). — **Southern Cross.** Same as *Crux*, 2. — **Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*. — **Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*[1], 2, and *scuppernong*. — **Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*. — **Southern pine.** See *pine*[1]. — **Southern red lily.** See *lily*, 1. — **Southern States.** See *state*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there these pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

southern (suŦH'ėrn), *v. i.* [< *southern, a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther*[1]. [Rare.]

The wind having *southerned* somewhat.
The Field, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

southerner (suŦH'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< *southern* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.
J. F. Clarke, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.

southernism (suŦH'ėrn-izm), *n.* [< *southern* + *-ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.
The American, VI. 237.

southernize (suŦH'ėrn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing*. [< *southern* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.
Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

II. *intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

southernliness† (suŦH'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southernly.

southernly† (suŦH'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *southern* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southernmost (suŦH'ėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *southern* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 212.

southernwood (suŦH'ėrn-wůd), *n.* [< ME. *southerne wode, sowtherne woode, sotherwode, sutherwude,* < AS. *sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude*, southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*: see *southern* and *wood*[1].] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood, lad's-love, boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

Her [Envy's] hood
Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

★ **Tatarian southernwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

southing (sou'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *south, v.*] **1.** Tendency or motion to the south. — **2.** In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place. — **3.** In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 353.

southland (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suthlond;* < *south* + *land*.] **I.** *n.* A land in the south; the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

southly (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig;* as *south* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southmost (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *south* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 408.

southness (south'nes), *n.* [< *south* + *-ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

southron (suŦH'rǫn), *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern:* see *southern*.] **I.** *a.* Southern. Specifically — (*a*) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

While back recoiling seem'd to reel
Their *southron* foes. *Burns*, The Vision, i.

(*b*) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically — (*a*) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

"Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
"I ken nae king in Christentie;
Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
When the King nor his knightis were not to see."
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

"Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southrons*.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

southronie†, *n.* [< *southron* + *-ie*, -y[3].] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

He says, yon forest is his awin;
He wan it frae the *Southronie;*
Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,
Contrair all kingis in Christentie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28.

southsay†, **southsayer**†. Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer*.

south-seeking (south'sē'king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

south-southerly (south'suŦH'ėr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, my aunt Huldy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis:* same as *old-wife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limpid piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta*. See cuts under *Harelda* and *oldwife*.

southward (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *adv.* [< ME. *suthward, southward,* < AS. *sūthweard, sūtheweard*, also *sūthanweard* (= OFries. *sūdwirth* = MLG. *sūdewert, sūdewart* = Sw. *sydvart*), southward, < *sūth*, south, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *southwards*.] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 32.

Southward with fleet of ice
Sailed the corsair Death.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

southward (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *southward, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 819.

II. *n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

southwardly (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *a.* [< *southward* + *-ly*[1].] Having a southern direction or situation.

southwardly (south'wärd-li or suᴛʜ'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *southward* + *-ly*[2].] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go *southwardly* or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
Jefferson, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217).

southwards (south'wärdz or suᴛʜ'ärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **southwardes*, < AS. *sūthweardes* (= D. *zuidwaarts* = G. *südwärts* = Sw. *sydvarts*, *sydvärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *sūthweard*, southward: see *southward*, *adv.*] Same as *southward*.

southwest (south'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthewest*, < AS. *sūthwest*, to the southwest, *sūthanwestan*, from the southwest (= D. *zuidwest* = G. *südwest* = Sw. Dan. *sydvest*); used as a noun only as *south*, *north*, *east*, *west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west: see *south* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—**2.** A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The *southwest* that, blowing Bala lake,
Fills all the sacred Dee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and *south-west* side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. Proceeding from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as *southwester*, 2. Abbreviated *S. W.*

southwest (south'west'), *adv.* [< *southwest*, *n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded *southwest;* the wind blew *southwest*.

southwester (south'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *southwest* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A southwest wind, gale, or storm. —**2.** A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and *southwesters*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southwest*, after *westerly*.] **1.** Situated or directed toward the southwest.—**2.** Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a *southwesterly* wind.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southwesterly*, *a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed *southwesterly* for the Siberian coast. *The American*, VII. 168.

southwestern (south'wes'tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *southwestern*, < AS. *sūth-western:* see *southwest* and *western*.] **1.** Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—**2.** In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a *southwestern* course. —**3.** From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a *southwestern* wind.

southwestward (south'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [< *southwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the southwest.

southwestwardly (south'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southwestward* + *-ly*[2].] Southwestward. [Rare.]

soutien (F. pron. sö-tiaṅ'), *n.* [OF., < *soutenir*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

souvenance†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sovenaunce*, < OF. *sovenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my *sovenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

souvenir (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *souvenir*, a remembrance, < *souvenir*, remember, < L. *subvenire*, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < *sub-*, under, + *venire* = E. *come*.] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a *souvenir* of Mount Vernon; a *souvenir* of a marriage or a visit.

Across Sieur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

sou'wester (sou'wes'tėr), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

sov. An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

soveraignt, soverainț, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain;* < ME. *soverain*, *soveraine*, *soverayne*, *soverein*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *sovrain*, *soverain*, *suverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sovran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *real*[3], *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is suv'e-rān.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Everemoore he hadde a *sovereyn* prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
Burke, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *sovran* height, and saw
Woods crowding upon woods.
Coleridge, Lines written in an Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

2. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

Whan thise messageres hade here greting made,
Than the *souereynest* seg saide of hem alle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4932.

Let her be a principality,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 153.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 130.

3. Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For-thi loke thow louye [love] as longe as thow durest,
For is no science vnder sonne so *souereyne* for the soule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 57.

Sovereign state, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (*d*).

A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people. *Cooley*, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), i.

II. *n.* **1.** One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere Londes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Soueraign* be a Knight or Squyre, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(*a*†) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*†) One who is in power; a ruler.

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyȝtis.
Deposition of Rich. II., p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

Sovereign of Egypt, hail! *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 34.

And when three *sovereigns* died, could scarce be vex'd,
Considering what a gracious prince was next.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 107.

2. A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings (about $4.86), and weighing 123$\frac{27.4}{1000}$ grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king, Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign



Obverse. Reverse.
Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

in 1817, and the weight of the coin has been unchanged from that time to the present day. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*. =**Syn. 1.** *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *v. t.* [< *sovereign*, *n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
Roger Williams, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in [Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

sovereigness (suv'- or sov'e-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soverainess;* < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *Soverainess* [read *soverainess*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
Peace-loving Queen.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

sovereignize (suv'- or sov'e-rān-īz), *v. i.* [< *sovereign* + *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 226.

sovereignly (suv'- or sov'e-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly;* < ME. *sovereynelyche;* < *sovereign* + *-ly*[2].] In a sovereign manner or degree. (*a*) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(*b*) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

Mrs. Bisket. How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
Mrs. Woodly. Oh, *Soveraignly*.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i.

(*c*) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 323.

sovereignty (suv'- or sov'e-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereignties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soveraygntye*, *sovereynetee*, *souverainetee*, *sovereinte*, < OF. *sovrainte*, *souverainté*, F. *souveraineté* = It. *sovranità* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*), < ML. as if **superanita(t-)s*, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] **1.** The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By *sovereignty* of nature. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(*a*†) Mastery; control; predominance.

Wommen desiren to have *sovereynetee*,
As wel over hir housbond as hir love.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,
Train'd up in *sovereignty*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(*b*) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereignty*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 138.

(*c*) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereignty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereignty* of the seas. (*d*) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Halleck*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 349.

Much is said about the *sovereignty* of the States. . . . What is *sovereignty* in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of *sovereignty* with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(*e*) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential *sovereignties*, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

(*f*†) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unreverend tongue! to call her bad
Whose *sovereignty* so oft thou hast preferr'd
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 15.

(*g*) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general *sovereignty*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 230.

Popular sovereignty. See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God**, in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [Colloq., U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) *Sovereignty* — that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

sovran (suv'- or sov'ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano:* see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is *Sovran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton*, P. L., i. 246.

sovranty (suv'- or sov'ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovran*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

sow[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [< ME. *sowen*, *souwen*, *sawen* (pret. *sew*, *siew*, *seow*, *sewe*, *seu*, pl. *sewen*, *seowen*, pp. *sowen*, *sowe*, *sawen*), < AS. *sāwan* (pret. *seów*, pp. *sāwen*) = OS. *sāian*, *sēhan* = OFries. *sēa* = MD. *saeyen*, D. *zaaijen* = MLG. LG. *saien* = OHG. *sājan*, *sāwen*, *sāen*, MHG. *sæjen*, *sæn*, G. *säen* = Icel. *sá* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa* = Goth. *saian*, sow; cf. W. *hau*, sow; OBulg. *sieti*, *sieyati* = Serv. *siyati* = Bohem. *síti* = Russ. *sieyatĭ* = Lith. *seti* = Lett. *sēt* = L. √ *se*, in *serere* (for **sesere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), sow; < √ *sa*, sow, orig. prob. cast, cf. Skt. *sasya*, grain. Hence *sower*, *seed*, etc., and (< L.) *semen*, *seminary*, *seminate*, *disseminate*, etc., *sative*, *sation*, *season*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou *sawe* thi sede,
That I may, lorde, make myne auaunt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *soweth*, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to *sowen* inne Thristelle and Breres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sow'd* shall reap the field.
Pope, Messiah, l. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set robe of jasmine *sown* with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*
Dissention amongst lovers.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To have hemp-seed sown for one. See *hemp-seed*.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.

II. *intrans.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.
Cowper, Task, v. 202.

★ **sow**[2] (sou), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowe*, *souwe*, *suwe*, *soghe*, < AS. *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = MD. *sogh*, *soegh*, D. *zog*, *zeug* = MLG. *soge*, LG. *suge*, *söge* = OHG. MHG. *su*, G. *sau* = Icel. *sȳr* = Sw. *sugga*, *so* = Dan. *so* = W. *hwch* (> E. *hog*[1], q. v.) = Ir. *suig* = L. *sus* = Gr. ὑς, σῦς, a sow, swine, = Zend *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < √ *su* (Skt. √ *sū*), generate, produce: see *son*[1]. See *swine*, *suine*, *soil*[2], *hog*[1]. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly haire as other Pigges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

2. A sow-bug.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce rovys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.
MS. Lambeth 306, f. 177. (*Halliwell.*)

Some of the Oniscidæ are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 84.

3. In *metal.*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig:* used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to trie out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumpes, which they call *sowze*.
Lambarde, Perambulation (ed. 1596), Pref. (*Halliwell.*)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

4†. A military engine consisting of a movable roof arranged to protect men handling a battering-ram. Compare *vinea*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.—**Old sow.** See *old*.—**To have, take,** or **get the right (or wrong) sow by the ear,** to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) conclusion. [Low.]

He *has the wrong sow by the ear*, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 580.

II. *a.* Female: applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake. See *sow fish*, under *fish*[1].

sow[3]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*[1].

sowa (sō'ä), *n.* See *soya*.

sowans (sō'anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

sowar (sō-är'), *n.* [Also *suwar;* < Hind. *sawār*, < Pers. *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds himself in everything except his arms.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 145.

sowback (sou'bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "drums," as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

sowbane (sou'bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

sow-belly (sou'bel^{ǝ}i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [Low.]—**Sow-belly hake.** See *hake*[2].

sowbread (sou'bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. Europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

sow-bug (sou'bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*, as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*[2], *n.*, 2, and cut under *Oniscus*.

sowcet. An obsolete form of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

sowdant, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*. *Chaucer*.

sowdanesset, sowdannesset, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaness*.

sow-drunk (sou'drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [Prov. Eng.]

Soä *sow-droonk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the Squire. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

sowdwort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

sowel, *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowens (sō'enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans*, *sowins;* origin obscure; cf. *sew*[2].] **1.** A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen*-tub.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had suppit on minched pies or sour *sowens*.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sower[1] (sō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sower*, *sawere*, < AS. *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*[1].] **1.** One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine. —**3.** One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill*.

sower[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*[1].

sower[3]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*[1].

sow-fennel (sou'fen^{ǝ}el), *n.* See *fennel*.

sow-gelder (sou'gel^{ǝ}dėr), *n.* One who spays sows.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

sowiet (sou'i), *n.* Same as *sow*[2], 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

sowing (sō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—**2.** That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.
The Century, XXXVI. 815.

sowing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn^{ǝ}), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) A hand or horse-power seed-planting machine. (*b*) A broadcast sower. The hand-machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direction. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

sowins (sō'inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

sowkert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

sowlt, sowle[1]†. Obsolete forms of *soul*[1], *sole*[6].

sowle[2], *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowm, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

sown[1] (sōn). A past participle of *sow*[1].

sown[2]†, **sownet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *sound*[5].

sown[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

sowpt, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*[2].

sowset. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

sowskin (sou'skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

sowster†, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell*.

sowtegeт, *n.* See *soutage*.

sowter†, **sowterly**†. Obsolete forms of *souter*, *souterly*.

sowth[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

sowth[2] (south), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *souch*, *sough*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To whistle softly. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To try over, as a tune, with a low whistle. [Scotch.]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .
An' sing 't when we ha'e dune.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

sowther, *v.* Same as *souther*[2]. *Halliwell*.

sow-thistle (sou'this^{l}), *n.* [< ME. *sowthystell*, < AS. *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In ME. also called *swines thistell*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny

leaves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.



Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, one of the basal leaves; *a*, a flower; *b*, the achene with the pappus.

soy (soi), *n.* [F. *soy*, *soui* (G. Sw. Dan. *soja*, < NL. *soja*, *soya*); Malay *sōi*, < Jap. *siyau-yu*, Chinese *shōyu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that *soy* is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true *Soy* comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt.
Dampier, Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with *soy*.
Byron, Beppo, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pea, *Soia Soja* (*Dolichos Soja* of Linnæus). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as a species. Also *Sahuca bean*.

soya (sō′yä), *n.* [< Hind. *sōyā*, *sōā*, fennel.] Dill. Also *sowa*.

soy-bean (soi′bēn), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

soylet. A spelling of *soil*[1], *soil*[2], *soil*[5].

Soymida (soi′mi-dä), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Swietenieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short ten-lobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septifragal capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood*. (See also *rohun-bark* (under *bark*[2]) and *juribali*.) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

soy-pea (soi′pē), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

Sozobranchia (sō-zō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

sozobranchiate (sō-zō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *sozobranchiatus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchiatus*: see *branchiate*.] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

Sozura (sō-zū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sozurus*: see *sozurous*.] Urodele (or tailed) gilless batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

sozurous (sō-zū′rus), *a.* [< NL. *sozurus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + οὐρά, tail.] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

sozzle (soz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sozzled*, ppr. *sozzling*. [A var. of *sossle*.] 1. To mingle confusedly. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [U. S.]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and *sozzled* her feet in the foam.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 8.

sozzle (soz′l), *n.* [< *sozzle*, *v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [U. S.]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a *sozzle*—who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

sozzly (soz′li), *a.* [< *sozzle* + -*y*[1].] Sloppy; draggled; mentally flabby; shiftless. [New Eng.]

Folks grows helplesser all the time, and the help grows *sozzlier*; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
Mrs. Whitney, The Other Girls, xiii.

★ **Sp.** An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

sp. An abbreviation: (*a*) in *phar.*, of *spiritus*, *spirit*; (*b*) in *bot.*, of *species*, *specimen*; (*c*) in *zoöl.*, of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

s. p. An abbreviation of *sine prole*, without issue.

spa (spä or spâ), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; < *Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physic, *spaw*, or any diet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spa*.
Sheridan, Rivals, ii. 1.

spaad† (späd), *n.* [< D. *spaath* = F. *spath* = Sp. *espato* = Pg. *espatho* = It. *spato*, < MHG. *spāt*, G. *spat*, *spath*, friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. *feldspath*.] A kind of mineral; spar.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister, the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
Woodward. (*Johnson.*)

★ **space** (spās), *n.* [< ME. *space*, < OF. (and F.) *espace* = Pr. *espaci* = Sp. *espacio* = Pg. *espaço* = It. *spazio*, < L. *spatium*, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ *spa*, draw out; cf. Gr. σπᾶν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ *sphā*, fatten. Cf. *span*[1], *spade*[1].] 1. The general receptacle of things; room, (*a*) as a character of the universe, (*b*) as a psychological fact, a type of perception, (*c*) as a mathematical system. Space has been the subject of metaphysical discussion since the time of Plato and Aristotle. The chief opinions expressed in the course of modern philosophical development have been three: that space is something real and objective, independent of our perception of it; that it is something entirely subjective, a character of the perceptions of sight and touch; and that it is both subjective, as idea, and objective, since the order of our ideas corresponds to the order of relations between things themselves. Kant attempted at once to reconcile and to transcend these conflicting views. Space is, for him, the all-embracing container of the things in space, but this something is a form of our intuition; space is therefore subjective, but nevertheless, as a general form of experience, it is not empirically given; spatial predicates are applicable only to the world of sense-perception, and not to that of things-in-themselves. Recent philosophy has been largely occupied with criticism of the Kantian doctrine; positive work upon the problem has, perhaps, culminated in the belief that no theory of space is admissible which oversteps the limits of a possible experience. Hence the psychological analysis of our space-perceptions becomes of cardinal importance. Broadly speaking, there are at the present day two principal theories of space-perception. The one, which follows the lead of Berkeley, and has been worked out in various ways by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others, is the *genetic* or *empiristic* theory; it asserts that the perception of space results, by a mental synthesis, from the combination of non-spatial sensations (retinal or cutaneous and muscular). The other, which is represented by Hering, Stumpf, Ward, James, etc., is the *nativistic* theory; it asserts that our sensations, some or all of them, are "positively and inexplicably extensive wholes." Neither of these theories has sufficiently discriminated the two fundamental problems of a space psychology: the problems of extension and of localization. It is quite possible, for example, to combine them, by maintaining that sensations of eye and skin are given extended, spread out, but that they are not given localized. Extension, spatiality in two dimensions, would then be a nativistic character of certain sensations; localization, whether in a plane or in the third dimension, would remain to be explained genetically. This explanation would be couched in some form of the theory of "local signs" (Lotze): that is, of intensive or qualitative sensation differences, definitely correlated with differences of objective spatial position. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions—that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or, what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry*. This is of various kinds.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of *space*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 84.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde lefte his felowes be-hynde the *space* of an arblaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour. Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 37.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 50.

4. A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyseth yow on it, when ye han *space*,
And of som goodely answere yow purchace.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent. Rev. ii. 21.

6†. A path; course (?).

This ilke monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 176.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.—**Absolute, algebraic, basal space.** See the adjectives.—**Added space.** Same as *leger space*.—**Barycentric coördinates in space.** Same as *tetrahedral coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).—**Berth and space.** See *berth*[2].—**Cell-spaces,** the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.—**Chyle-spaces,** the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.—**Complemental space of pleura,** the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—**Dangerous space** (*milit.*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*[1].—**Dead space,** in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).—**Deep cardiac space,** the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—**Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space.** See the adjectives.—**Fontana's spaces.** Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Geometry of space.** See *geometry*.—**Half-space or foot-space,** in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space.** See the adjectives.—**Hypoprostatic space,** the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan.*—**Interlamellar spaces,** the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.—**Interossecus space,** the space between parallel long bones.—**Interpeduncular space,** the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.—**Interpleural, ivory, leger space.** See the adjectives.—**Lenticular space.** See *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.—**Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, meant, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, periocular, popliteal,** etc., **space.** See the adjectives.—**Polar coördinates in space.** See *coördinate*.—**Quarter-space,** a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.—**Retroperitoneal space.** See *retroperitoneal*.—**Room and space.** See *room*[1].—**Superficial cardiac space,** the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

space (spās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spaced*, ppr. *spacing*. [< *space*, *n.* Cf. *spatiate*, *expatiate*.] I.† *intrans.* To move at large; expatiate. [Rare.]

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

II. *trans.* 1. To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

2. To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instauled as best to please the eye."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

3. To measure by paces. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid,** a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—**To space out,** in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

space-box (spās′boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

space-curvature (spās′kėr″vā-ṭūr), *n.* Riemann introduced the fundamental notion of the measure of curvature of space, an intrinsic characteristic of the space quite independent of any higher space.

spaceful (spās′fûl), *a.* [< *space* + *-ful.*] Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

spaceless (spās′les), *a.* [< *space* + *-less.*] Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

space-line (spās′līn), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*², 3.

space-mark (spās′märk), *n.* See *proof-reading.*

space-perception (spās′pėr-sep″shọn), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as ★extended, shaped, localized, moving, etc.

spacer (spā′sėr), *n.* 1. A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission: also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—2. In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

space-relation (spās′rē-lā″shọn), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

space-rule (spās′rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a hair-line of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

space-writing (spās′rī″ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 858.

spacial, spaciality, etc. See *spatial*, etc.

spacing (spā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *space*, *v.*] 1. The making of spaces. (*a*) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, typewriting, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(*b*) In *art*, *mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

2. A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

3. Spaces collectively.

spacing-lace (spā′sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace.*

spacious (spā′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious;* < F. *spacieux* = Sp. *espacioso* = Pg. *espaçoso* = It. *spazioso*, < L. *spatiosus*, roomy, ample, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space.*] 1. Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spatious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is't possible that such a *spacious* villain
Should live, and not be plagued?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

=**Syn.** Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

spaciously (spā′shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

spaciousness (spā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

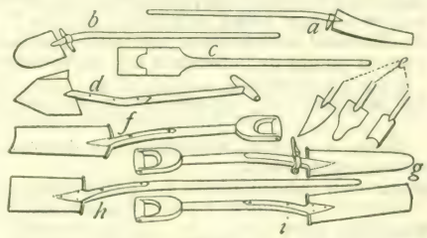
spadassin (spad′a-sin), *n.* [< F. *spadassin*, < It. *spadaccino*, swordsman, < *spada*, sword: see *spade*¹, *spathe.*] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

spaddle (spad′l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*¹. Cf. *paddle*².] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

★**spade**¹ (spād), *n.* [< ME. *spade*, < AS. *spadu*, *spædu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spaeye*, D. *spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword: see *spade*²), < L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπᾶν, draw out. Cf. *span*¹, *space.* From the same source are ult. *spade*², *spaddle*, *paddle*², *spadille*, *spadroon*, *epaulet*, *espalier*, *spall*², *spatule*, *spatula.*] 1. A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades.

a, Irish spade with foot-piece; *b*, Greek spade with foot-piece; *c*, Japanese spade; *d*, spade for cutting turf; *e*, ditching-spades; *f*, post-spade, for digging post-holes; *g*, polished drain-spade with foot-piece; *h*, long-handled garden spade; *i*, ditching-spade.

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

Tho nomen heo *spade* and schouele and ner the place wende,
Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.
Cowper, Task, iii. 636.

2. A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—3. In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—4. In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot.*—**Boat-spade,** an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade,** a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade,** a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade,** a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenters' gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoeing of a spade,** in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (*b*).—**To call a spade a spade,** to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to *call a spade a spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

spade¹ (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading.* [< *spade*¹, *n.*] 1. To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—2. In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

spade² (spād), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see *spade*¹.] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 46.

spade³ (spād), *n.* [< L. *spado*, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*¹.] 1. An emasculated person; a eunuch.—2. An emasculated animal; a gelding.

spade-bayonet (spād′bā″ọ-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

spade-bone† (spād′bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 266.

spade-farm (spād′färm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

spade-fish (spād′fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber:* same as *moonfish* (*d*). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut ★under *Chætodipterus.*

spade-foot (spād′fût), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fûts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known



Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*).

being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.

spade-footed (spād′fût″ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinæ.*

spadeful (spād′fûl), *n.* [< *spade*¹ + *-ful.*] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

spade-graft (spād′grâft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft.* [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface.
Proc. Soc. of Antiq. (1844), I. 30. (*Davies.*)



Obverse. Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1787.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

spade-guinea (spād′gin″ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787–99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

spade-gun (spād′gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intrenching-tool.

spade-handle (spād′han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a spade. Hence—**2.** In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

spade-husbandry (spād′huz″band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

spade-iron (spād′ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing (*a*) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (*b*) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engrailed or lobed on its inner ★ edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade.*

spader (spā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary *spader* did its work well.
Walt Whitman, The Galaxy, IV. 608.

spade-rack (spād′rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

spadiard (spad′yärd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade*[1] + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard.*] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

spadic (spā′dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coca*[1].

spadiceous (spā-dish′ius), *a.* [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix.*] **1.** Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloideous* and *Monocotyledones.*

Also *spadicious.*

spadices, *n.* Plural of *spadix.*

spadicifloral (spā-di-si-flō′ral), *a.* [< NL. *spadix* (*spadic-*), q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral.*] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

spadicose (spad′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

spadilla (spā-dil′ä), *n.* [See *spadille.*] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

spadille, spadilio (spā-dil′, -yō), *n.* [< F. *spadille*, < Sp. *espadilla* (= It. *spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of Sp. *espada* = Pg. *espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*[1], *spade*[2].] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio.*

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 49.

spading-machine (spā′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A digging-machine.

spadix (spā′diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī′sēz). [NL., < L. *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, stretch out.] **1.** In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the palms, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe.* See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence.*

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix.* (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

spado (spā′dō), *n.* [L., < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*[3], *n.*] **1**†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spadone (spā-dō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]. Cf. *spadroon.*] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*[1]. *Hewitt.*

spadrone† (spa-drōn′), *n.* Same as *spadone.*

spadroon† (spa-drön′), *n.* [< F. dial. *espadron*, F. *espadon* = Sp. *espadón*, a large sword, a broadsword, < It. *spadone*, a sword: see *spadone.*] Same as *spadone.*

spae (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spaed*, ppr. *spaeing.* [Also *spay;* < Icel. *spā* = Sw. *spå* = Dan. *spaa*, prophesy; cf. OS. *spāhi* = OHG. *spāhi*, MHG. *spæhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, spy: see *spy*[1].] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [Scotch.]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean 's born, and I'll *spae* its fortune. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

spae-book (spā′bůk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [Scotch.]

spaeman (spā′man), *n.*; pl. *spaemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [Scotch.]

spaer (spā′ėr), *n.* [< *spae* + *-er*[1].] A spaeman or spaewife; a fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes. *Blackwood's Mag.*

spaewife (spā′wīf), *n.*; pl. *spaewives* (-wīvz). A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and *spaewife;* . . . she'll cast some of her cantrips on the cattle.
Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, xiii.

spaghetti (spa-get′ti), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

spagiric† (spa-jir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spagyric*, *spagyrick;* = F. *spagirique;* irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < Gr. σπᾶν, rend, tear, stretch out, + ἀγείρειν, bring or collect together.] **I.** *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

II. *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

spagirical† (spa-jir′i-kal), *a.* [Also *spagyrical*, *spagerical;* < *spagiric* + *-al.*] Same as *spagiric.*

spagirist† (spaj′i-rist), *n.* [Also *spagyrist;* < *spagir(ic)* + *-ist.*] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrists*, before I had the honour to know him.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

spahee, spahi (spä′hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi;* = F. *spahi*, < Turk. *sipāhī* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhī:* see *sepoy.*] **1.** A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spachies* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
Sandys, Travailes (ed. 1673), p. 38.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahees serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

spail. See *spale*[1], *spale*[2].

spairge (spārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge.*

spait, *n.* See *spate.*

spaive (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

spake[1] (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*[1].

Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
And the *spakes* o' ivorie.
May Colvin (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

spake[2]. An archaic or poetic preterit of *speak.*

spake[3]†, *a.* [ME., also *spak*, *spac*, < Icel. *spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = Sw. *spak* = Dan. *spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] **1.** Quiet; tame.

Hyt sate by hym so *spake.*
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 7486.

2. Ready; prompt.

Spac to uvel and slaw to god.
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), i. 305.

spakely†, *adv.* [ME., also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spacli;* < *spake*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me *spakli* or i spille sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1535.

One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the Plowman,
Barfote on an asse bakke botelees cam prykye,
Wyth-oute spores other spere *spakliche* he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

The blode sprente owtte, and sprede as the horse spryngez,
And he sprouleż fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2063.

spake-net (spāk′net), *n.* [< *spake*[1] + *net*[1].] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

Spalacidæ (spā-las′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of myomorphic rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax;* the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinæ* and *Bathyerginæ.* Also *Aspalacidæ*, and formerly *Georychidæ.* See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys.*

Spalacinæ (spal-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax.* Also *Aspalacinæ.*

spalacine (spal′a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidæ* or *Spalacinæ.*

Spalacopodidæ (spal″a-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus.* It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidæ* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinæ*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinæ*, *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Echimyinæ* (*Echinomyinæ*), and *Cercolabinæ.* See *Octodontidæ.*

Spalacopus (spā-lak′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. σπάλαξ (σπαλακ-), a mole, + ποῦς = E. *foot.*] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidæ*, now a member of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ.* The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon.* There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *poephagomes*, from a synonymous genus *Poephagomys.*

Spalax (spā′laks), *n.* [NL. (Güldenstädt), < Gr. σπάλαξ, also σφάλαξ and ἀσπάλαξ, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinæ*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the slepez or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptative modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax.* See cut under *mole-rat.*

spald[1] (spâld), *v.* [Also dial. *spaud;* < ME. *spalden*, *spawden*, < MD. *spalden* = MLG. *spalden*, *spolden* = OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. G. *spalten* (> Dan. *spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spell*[4]; cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1]. Hence *spalt*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

Be thane speris whare sproungene, *spalddyd* chippys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3700.

II. *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [Prov. Eng., in form *spaud.*]

spald[2]† (spâld), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *spauld*, *spawld;* < ME. *spalde*, *spawde;* a var. of *spall*[2]: see *spall*[2].] The shoulder.

Ly stille therin now and roste,
I kepe nothynge of thi coste
Ne noghte of thi *spalde*
Perceval, l. 796. (*Halliwell.*)

The bul . . . lenand his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, xii. 410.

spalder (spâl′dėr), *n.* [< *spald*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

spalding-knife (spâl′ding-nīf), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight.*

spale[1] (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling.* [A var. of *spall*[1], split, etc.: see *spall*[1].] To break up.

spale[1] (spāl), *n.* [Also *spail;* < ME. *spale;* cf. Icel. *spölr* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*[1], *spell*[4], in part appar. due to *spale*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spall*[1].] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bars or -planks fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also *cross-spall*, *spall.*

spale[2] (spāl), *v. t.* [Also *spail;* perhaps a particular use of *spale*[1].] In *mining*, to inflict a

fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale.*

spall[1] (spâl), *v.* [Also *spawl;* a later form of *spald*[1], in part due to *spall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in *mining*, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—**2.** [< *spall*[1], *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

II. *intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls.

spall[1] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spawl;* < ME. *spalle;* a var. of *spell*[4], *speal*[1], etc., in part due to *spall*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spald*[1], *spale*[1].] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in *masonry*, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

spall[2], **spawl**[3] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald*, *spauld;* < ME. **spaule*, *spalde*, *spawde*, < OF. *espaule*, **espaulde*, F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *epaulet*.] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,
> And naked made each others manly *spalles*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

spallier (spal'yėr), *n.* [Also *spaliard;* cf. *spadiard*.] A laborer in tin-works. *Halliwell.*

spalling-floor (spâ'ling-flōr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

spalling-hammer (spâ'ling-ham″ėr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in *mining*, any hammer with which spalling is done.

spalpeen (spal'pēn), *n.* [< Ir. *spailpīn*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpean*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

> The *spalpeen!* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 4.

spalt[1] (spâlt), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*[1], prob. due to a pp. *spalt*. Cf. *spalt*[2].] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[2] (spâlt), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*[1], perhaps through the pp. *spalt*.] **1**†. Brittle; liable to break or split.

> Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[3] (spâlt), *n.* [< G. *spalt(-stein)*, spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*[1]), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

span[1] (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning*. [< ME. *spannen*, < AS. *spannan*, *sponnan* (pret. *speónn*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = D. *spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = MLG. LG. *spannen* = OHG. *spannan*, MHG. G. *spannen*, extend, connect, = Icel. *spenna*, span, clasp, = Sw. *spänna*, stretch, strain, draw, = Dan. *spænde*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; √ *span*, perhaps, with present formative *-n*, < √ *spa*, extend, in Gr. σπάειν, σπᾶν, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), L. *spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin*, *speed*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

> My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

> This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert*, Content.

> The Rhyndacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 295.

> The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

> Thenne the kinge *spanes* his spere.
> *Avowyng of Arthur*, st. 13. (*Skeat.*)

> Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
> And *span* the distance that between us lies.
> *Tickell*, An Epistle.

> How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
> Why, I can *span* them. *Browning*, Pippa Passes, iii.

4†. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

> Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 248.

5. *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—**6.** To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

> If the whale is *spanning*, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

span[1] (span), *n.* [< ME. *spanne*, *sponne*, < AS. *span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = D. *span*, a span, a team of horses, = OHG. *spanna*, MHG. G. *spanne* (> It. *spanna* = OF. *espan*, F. *empan*) = Icel. *spönn* (*spann-*) = Sw. *spann* = Dan. *spand*, a span; from the verb.] **1.** The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge.

> As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

> The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 381.

> Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the butments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

> Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*
> And larger privilege of life than man.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans*.

> In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

> The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge. *U. S. Supreme Ct.*, March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar.*)

> The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

> Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

> *Spanne*, mesure of the hand. Palmus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

> Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse ij *Spannys* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne*. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

> Atween his shoulders was ae *span*,
> About his middle war but three.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

> Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xxxix. 6.

> For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> Thyself but Dust; thy Stature but a *Span*,
> A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

> And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,
> Took of the earth, and, with his fists well filled,
> He threw it into those rapacious gullets.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 25.

7. *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—**8.** (*a*) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (*b*) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

span[2]. An archaic preterit of *spin*.

span[3] (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span*.] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

spanæmia, spanæmic. See *spanemia*, etc.

span-beam (span'bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

span-block (span'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

spancel (span'sel), *n.* [< MD. *spanseel*, *spansel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, D. *spansel*, a stretched rope (= G. *spann-seil*, a tether), < *spannen* (= G. *spannen*), stretch (= E. *span*[1]), + MD. *seel*, a rope (= OHG. MHG. G. *seil*, a rope, cord, = E. *sole*[4]).] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Spancel*, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. *Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

spancel (span'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelling*. [< *spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—**To spancel a crab** or **a lobster**, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chelæ.

spanceled, spancelled (span'seld), *a.* [< *spancel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, hobbled or fettered to a clog: said of a horse.



A Horse Spanceled.

When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetter-lock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.

span-counter† (span'koun″tėr), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *counter*[2].] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather*. *Halliwell.*

> Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

span-dogs (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog*.

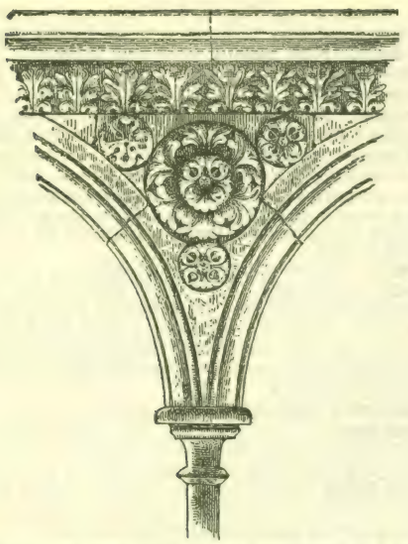
spandrel (span'drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaundrel*, *spaundere;* origin obscure.] In *arch.*, the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

spandrel-wall (span'drel-wâl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

spandy (span'di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*[3]. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 319.

spane (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning*. [< ME. *spanen*, < AS. *spanan* (pret. *speón*), wean (= D. *spanen*, *spenen* = OHG.



Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Péril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(*bi-*)*spennan*, G. *spänen*, *spenen*); cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *speen* = Icel. *speni*, an udder: see *spean*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spanemia, spanæmia (spa-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. σπανός, scarce, rare, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

spanemic, spanæmic (spa-nem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *spanemia*, *spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, relating to spanemia; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

II. *n.* A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

spanemy (spa-nē′mi), *n.* [< NL. *spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

span-farthing† (span′fär″ŦHing), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift*, Modern Education.

span-feather† (span′feŦH″ėr), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

span-fire-new (span′fīr′nū′), *a.* Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

spang[1]† (spang), *n.* [< ME. *spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spong*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray!
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

Glistering copper *spangs*,
That glisten in the tyer of the Court.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

spang[1]† (spang), *v. t.* [< *spang*[1], *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
Barnefield, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares.*)

spang[2] (spang), *v.* [A var. or collateral form of *spank*[1], move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] **I.** *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

II. *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies.*)

spang[2] (spang), *n.* [< *spang*[2], *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

spang[3] (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*[1].] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot.
Hollyband, Dictionarie, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

spang[3] (spang), *n.* [Cf. *span*[1], *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

spangle (spang′gl), *n.* [< ME. *spangel*, *spangele*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*[1].] **1.** A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*.
Gray, Letters, I. 205.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—**3.** A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

spangle (spang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [< *spangle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 31.

II. *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassils *spanglynge* ynne the sunne,
Muche glorious to beholde.
Chatterton, Bristowe Tragedy, st. 67.

★**spangled** (spang′gld), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dimity, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Spangled coquette, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis reginæ*.

spangler (spang′glėr), *n.* [< *spangle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight
Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;
Spangler of clouds, halo of crystal rivers.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

spangling-machine (spang′gling-mạ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

spangly (spang′gli), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-y*[1].] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

spangolite (spang′gō-līt), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is ★found with cuprite in Arizona.

Spaniard (span′yärd), *n.* [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*[1]), < *Spain* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spanzelle*, *spaynyel*, *spaynel*, *spanezeole*, < OF. *espagneul*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land-* or *field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors.

2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement
Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,
Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

II. *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 43.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *v.* [< *spaniel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious.

II. *trans.* A conjectural reading for *pannel* in the following passage. *Shak.* (Globe ed.), A. and C., iv. 12.

Spaniolate (span′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [< Sp. *Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*[2].] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Davies*).

spaniolite (span′i-ō-līt), *n.* A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwatzite.

Spaniolize (span′i-ō-līz), *v. t.* [< OF. *Espagnoliser*; as *Spaniol*(*ate*) + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the foretop of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

★**Spanish** (span′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Spainisc* = D *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—**Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black.** See the nouns.—**Spanish bean.** See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—**Spanish berries.** See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—**Spanish bluebell.** Same as *Spanish squill*.—**Spanish broom.** See *broom*[1], 1.—**Spanish buckeye.** See *buckeye*.—**Spanish bugloss.** Same as *alkanet*, 2.—**Spanish burton.** See *burton*.—**Spanish calalu.** See *Phytolacca*.—**Spanish campion.** See *Silene*.—**Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk.** See the nouns.—**Spanish catarrh.** Same as *influenza*, 1.—**Spanish chair**, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—**Spanish chestnut.** See *chestnut*, 1.—**Spanish cloak.** See *cloak*, 1.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spanish cress**, a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardamines*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carrichtera annua* (*Vella annua*).—**Spanish cross.** See *cross*[1].—**Spanish curlew.** (*a*) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*: a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—**Spanish dagger.** Same as *dagger-plant*.—**Spanish elm.** See *princewood*.—**Spanish epoch** or **era.** See *era*.—**Spanish ferreto.** See *ferreto*.—**Spanish fever.** See *Texan fever*, under *Texan*.—**Spanish fox, furnace.** See the nouns.—**Spanish fly.** (*a*) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (*b*) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Spanish fowl**, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—**Spanish gourd**, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto*.—**Spanish hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**Spanish jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**Spanish juice.** See *licorice*, 2.—**Spanish juniper**, *Juniperus thurifera*.—**Spanish lace.** See *lace*.—**Spanish lady**, a labroid fish, *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel.** See the nouns.—**Spanish licorice**, the common licorice.—**Spanish mahogany.** See *mahogany*, 2.—**Spanish main**, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—**Spanish morion.** See *morion*[1].—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Spanish n**, in *printing*, the letter *n* with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (*ñ*), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original *i*, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (ās-pä′nyä) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to *gn* in Italian and French.—**Spanish needles.** See *Bidens*, 1.—**Spanish nut.** See *nut*.—**Spanish oak**, an oak, *Quercus digitata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also *red-oak*, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—**Spanish oyster-plant.** See *oyster-plant*.—**Spanish parrakeet**, the violet grosbeak, *Loxigilla violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—**Spanish pike**†, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—**Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato.** See the nouns.—**Spanish rider**, the punishment of the herisson.—**Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz.** See the nouns.—**Spanish stripes**, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne*.—**Spanish type** of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering

on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the games; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minorcas, and white-faced black Spanish.—**Spanish walnut oil.** See *oil*.—**Spanish white.** See *white*.—**Spanish woodbine.** Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Spanish wormseed.** See *wormseed*.—**To ride the Spanish mare.** See *ride*.—**To walk Spanish,** to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, to walk gingerly; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *n.* 1. The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards.

2. A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

Spanish-American (span'ish-ạ-mer'i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular.

II. *n.* An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

Spanish-flag (span'ish-flag'), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rubrivinctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-barred with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

spank[1] (spangk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*[2].] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*[1].

Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower.

spank[2] (spangk), *v.* [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xxxviii.

2. To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. *J. A. Henshall.*

spank[2] (spangk), *n.* [< *spank*[2], *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme.
The Century, XXXVII. 743.

spanker[1] (spang'kėr), *n.* [< *spank*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-gaff*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the spanker-boom. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

3. Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

spanker[2] (spang'kėr), *n.* [Appar. for **spanger*, < *spang* + *-er*[1].] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-eel (spang'kėr-ēl), *n.* The river-lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-gaff (spang'kėr-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*[1], 2.

spanker-mast (spang'kėr-mȧst), *n.* See *mast*[1], 1.

spanking[1] (spang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spank*[1], *v.*] 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going. *The Century*, XXVII. 108.—2. Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. *W. Collins*, After Dark, Stolen Letter. [Colloq.]—**Spanking breeze,** a fresh, strong breeze.

spanking[2] (spang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spank*[2], *v.*] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

span-lashing (span'lash″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

spanless (span'les), *a.* [< *span* + *-less*.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

span-long (span'lông), *a.* Of the length of a span.

Span-long elves that dance about a pool.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

★**spanner** (span'ėr), *n.* [< *span*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One or that which spans.—2. An instrument for clasping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; specif., a wrench with fixed jaws. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with open jaws that can be put upon the nut from the side.

3. A cross-brace.—4. In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—5. A span-worm or looper.

span-new (span'nū), *a.* [< ME. *spannewe*, *spon-neowe*, < Icel. *spānnýr*, also *spānýr* (= MHG. *span-nūwe*, G. *span-neu*), span-new, < *spānn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nýr*, new: see *spoon*[1] and *new*. The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new*; and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
Til that the nyght departed hem atwynne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1665.

spannishingt, *n.* [< ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawn*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

I saw that through the leves grene
The rose spredde to *spannyshinge*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3633.

span-piece (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, the collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof (span'röf), *n.* A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

span-saw (span'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

span-shackle (span'shak″l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a ★boom or davit.

span-worm (span'wėrm), *n.* In *entom.*, a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inch-worm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

spar[1] (spär), *n.* [< ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*[1]. Hence *spar*[1], *v.*, and ult. *par*[1], *parrock*, *park*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole; a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his shelde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

2†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

The Prince staid not his aunswere to devize,
But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (*b*) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

By assaut he wan the cite after,
And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 132.

Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *spars*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

(*c*) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in ★place of a disabled wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

spar[1] (spär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren*, < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *spärra* = Dan. *spærre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.] 1†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

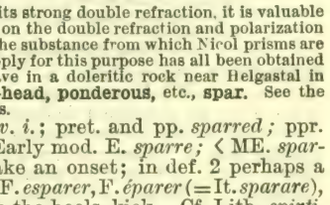
For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,
Wil neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 531.

He it *sparrede* with a key. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3320.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 7.

2. To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—3. To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the ★United States.

spar[2] (spär), *n.* [Formerly also *sparr*; < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *spærston*), < AS. **spær*, found only in comp. *spær-stān* (see *spar-stone*) and in adj. *spæren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalc*, *spor-kalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In *mineral.*, a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—**Adamantine, calcareous, carbon, cross-course spar.** See the qualifying words.—**Derbyshire spar,** fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—**Dog-tooth spar,** a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—**Iceland spar,** a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a doleritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—**Nail-head, ponderous,** etc., **spar.** See the qualifying words.


Dog-tooth Spar.

spar[3] (spär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*; ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporitĭ*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spur*.] 1†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

He put hym to Paris with a proude will,
Sparrit at hym with a spere spitualy fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6914.

2. To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

3. To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

"Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

4. To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,
We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss [Catley.

spar[3] (spär), *n.* [< *spar*[3], *v.*] 1. A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—2. A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which

the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—3. A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

spar[4] (spär), *n.* [= F. *spare* = Sp. *esparo*, < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

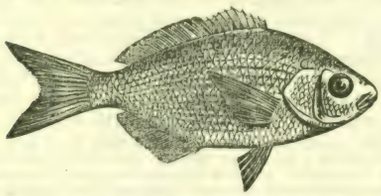
sparable (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for sparrowbill. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shooes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd afford him *sperrables*.
Herrick, Upon Cob.

Sparable tin, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

sparada (spä-rä'dä), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Cymatogaster aggregatus*: a name also extended to



Sparada (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

sparadrap (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [< F. *sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrapa* = Sp. *esparadrapo*, *espadrapo*, *esparadrajo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapum*; origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

sparaget, *n.* [Also *sperage*; < ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, < OF. *esperage* = Sp. *espárrago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, < L. *asparagus*, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, asparagus: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

Sperage is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

sparagmite (spa-rag'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπάραγμα, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

sparagrass, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

sparagus (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Sparaxis (spā-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < Gr. σπάραξις, a tearing, < σπαράσσειν, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Iridaceæ* and tribe *Gladioleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. About six species are recognized, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

sparblet, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

spar-buoy (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

sparclet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

spar-deck (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

spar-dust (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spare[1] (spār), *a.* [< ME. *spar* (rare), < AS. *spær*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, spare, sparing; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, sparing; AS. *sper-lic*, sparing, = G. *spärlich*, frugal; G. *sparsam* = Sw. *sparsam* = Dan. *sparsom*, sparing; prob. akin to L. *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, spare (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. σπαρνός, scattered, rare, < σπείρειν, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*[1]).] **1.** Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand
Gave a *spare* portion to the famish'd land.
Crabbe, Works, I. 8.

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 288.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spare*
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giuing free, in asking *spare*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spare* time for recreation; *spare* cash.

When I am excellent at caudles,
And cullises, and have enough *spare* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* umbrella.

A *spare* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

6. In *zoöl.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spare* hairs, spots, or punctures.—**Syn. 4** and **5.** Supernumerary, extra.

spare[1] (spār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [< ME. *sparen*, *sparien*, < AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparōn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spare*, spare (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), spare); from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spareth* his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 106.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *spare* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

Spare ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host. Jer. li. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 582.

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent
On all the past to ponder and repent.
Crabbe, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one whit.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thoughte that a lady sholde *hire spare*,
What for hire kynrede and hire nortelrie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 290.

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spare* althogh he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 737.

Whan thay to thar master cam,
Leytell John wold not *spar*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

To spare for. (*a*) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spared* not *for* risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spare for* no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

(*b*†) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (*c*†) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

spare[1] (spār), *n.* [< *spare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Frugal use; saving; economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;
Make *spare* of that thou haste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 51.

2. In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spare*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spare* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

spare[2]† (spār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *spayere*, *spayre*; < ME. *speyre*, *speyr*; origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,
Hung low down by her *spare*.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

spare-built (spār'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 22.

spareful† (spār'fûl), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

sparefulness† (spār'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

sparely (spār'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); < *spare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

spareness (spār'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; ★leanness.

sparer (spār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sparare*; < *spare*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Sir H. Wotton.*

sparerib (spār'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib*; < *spare*[1] + *rib*[1].] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Sparerib roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

Sparganium (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sparganion*, < Gr. σπαργάνιον, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of σπάργανον, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < σπαργεῖν, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type and only genus of the family *Sparganiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in heads in the axils of leaf-like bracts, hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 10 species, natives of both hemispheres. Five polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from



Bur-reed (*Sparganium curycarpum*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the globular female head.

slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

sparganosis (spär-ga-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. σπαργάνωσις, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge;* < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge*, *asperse*, *disperse*, etc.] **1.** To sprinkle; scatter.

> Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
> Closed under hatches,
> *Spairges* about the brunstane cootie.
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

spargefaction† (spär-jē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

sparger (spär′jèr), *n.* [< *sparge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—**2.** In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

spargett, spargeting†. Same as *parget, pargeting*.

spargosis (spär-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention, < σπαργᾶν, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Distention of the breasts with milk. (*b*) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

sparhawk (spär′hâk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

Sparidæ (spar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (*a*) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidæ*, many other fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (*c*) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones slipping under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidæ*, but the *Pristopomidæ*, *Lutjanidæ*, *Pimelepteridæ*, and *Lobotidæ*. (*d*) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the giltheads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidæ*. See cuts under *Pimelepterus*, *porgy*, *Scorpis*, *scup*, and *sheepshead*.

sparidal (spar′i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

Sparinæ (spā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) The genera *Sparus*, *Sargus*, and *Charax*: the *Sparini* of Bonaparte. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric cæca, including *Sparus*, *Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

sparine (spar′in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparus; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

II. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

sparing (spär′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge;* verbal n. of *spare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Parsimony.

> *Sparynge.* Parcimonia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

> The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

3†. The state of being spared from harm or death.

> If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake.
> *J. Careless*, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

sparing (spär′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

> Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
> Too gripping, and too greedy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 2.
>
> Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 166.

2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

> The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3†. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

> Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

sparingly (spär′ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

> Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5. 93.

sparingness (spär′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

> A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

★**spark**[1] (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke, sperke, sparc, spærc, spearke,* < AS. *spearca, spærca* = MD. *sparcke, spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *spragėti*, crackle, Gr. σφάραγος, a crackling, Skt. √ *sphūrj*, rumble.] **1.** A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, powder, etc., or by friction, as from flint and steel.

> He muhte . . . blowen so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwikien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.
>
> Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward.
> Job v. 7.

Hence—**2.** A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

> To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, Woodstock, v.
>
> For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.
> *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

> This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.
>
> These writing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, Photography, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

> If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her,
> This will recover her.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 2.
>
> If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Electric spark, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*.—**Fairy sparks.** See *fairy*.

spark[1] (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser.*—**2.** In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

> There is no *sparking* at the brushes.
> *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

> The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 550.
>
> Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

spark[2] (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*[1], *sparkish*, *sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] **1.** A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

> Robbin Hood upon him set
> With his couragious *sparkes*.
> *True Tale of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 358).
>
> I will wed thee
> To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
> The louely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
> *Chapman*, Widdowes Teares, i. (*Davies.*)
>
> Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

> Fly to your *spark;* he'll tell you more of the matter.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

spark[2] (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

> A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 432.
>
> The boys that do a good deal of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first.
> *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

★**spark-arrester** (spärk′a-res″tèr), *n.* **1.** A fender of wire netting.—**2.** A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.

3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connection across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *sparker*.

★**spark-coil** (spärk′koil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

spark-condenser (spärk′kon-den″sèr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

spark-consumer (spärk′kon-sū″mèr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

sparked (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Variegated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sparked-back (spärkt′bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

sparker (spär′kèr), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

sparkful† (spärk′fûl), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparkish.

> Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

sparkish (spär′kish), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *spark*[2].] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

> I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 2.
>
> A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

★**sparkle** (spär′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle, sparckle;* < ME. *sparklen, spearclen, sperclen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark*[1]. Cf. *sparkle*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—**2.** To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles;* a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

> The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 414.
>
> The rosy sky,
> With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 183.

Sparkling heat, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine,** wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Scintillate, Glitter,* etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit with coruscations; throw out sparklingly.

> The bright glister of their beames cleare
> Did *sparckle* forth great light.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay *sparkled* abroade ouer all the fields.
> *J. Brende,* tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

> The pauement of the temple is all *sparcled* with bludde.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 196).

sparkle (spär'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sparkle, sparcle,* with dim. *-le, -el,* < *spark*[1]; or < *sparkle, v.*] **1.** A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

> Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
> Avaunting, liyng, anger, coveitise,
> Thise foure *sparkles* longen unto elde.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.

> And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
> That sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.
> *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

> Swift as the *sparkle* of a glancing star
> I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 80.

> A zest and *sparkle* ran through every part of the paper.
> *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, II. 359.

sparkleberry (spär'kl-ber$''$i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

sparkler (spärk'lėr), *n.* [< *sparkle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

> But what would you say, should you see a *Sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison,* Guardian, No. 120.

> It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few people have ever seen the brilliant *sparkler.*
> *H. W. Warren,* Astronomy, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela.*

sparkless (spärk'les), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-less.*] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a *sparkless* commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.), XXVI. 203.

sparklessly (spärk'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

sparklet (spärk'let), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-let.*] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

sparkliness† (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey,* Lives (John Suckling).

sparklingly (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

sparklingness (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

spark-netting (spärk'net$''$ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

sparling[1] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling, spirling, sporling, spurling;* < ME. *sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge* = MLG. *sperlink* = G. *spierling* (> OF. *esperlanc, esperlan,* F. *éperlan;* ML. *sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. D. *spiering,* a smelt.] **1.** A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

> For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
> *Tusser,* Husbandry.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

sparling[2] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *spurling;* < *spear*[1] + *-ling,* from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

sparling-fowl (spär'ling-foul), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham.*

sparliret, *n.* [ME., also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer,* the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. *spærlira, sperlira, spearlira,* < *spær,* spare, + *lira,* fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *spare*[1] and *lire*[2].] The calf of the leg.

> Smyit thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees, and in *sparlyuers,* *Wyclif,* Deut. xxviii. 35.

spar-maker (spär'mā$''$kėr), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

Sparmannia (spär-man'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after Andreas *Sparmann* or *Sparrmann,* a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] An untenable name for *Vossianthus,* a genus of plants of the family *Tiliaceæ,* the linden family. It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *Vossianthus Africanus* (*Sparmannia Africana* of Linnæus filius) is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp.*

sparoid (spā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sparus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal.*—**Sparoid scales,** scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz.*

II. *n.* A sparoid fish.

Sparoidæ (spạ-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sparidæ.*

sparplet (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble;* < ME. *sparplen, sparpyllen,* < OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly,=Pr. *esparpalhar* = It. *sparpagliare,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

> Thei made the renges to *sparble* a-brode.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

sparret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *spar*[1].

sparrer (spär'ėr), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray,* Adventures of Philip, vii. ★

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sparowe, sparuwe, sparewe, sparwe,* < AS. *spearwa, spearewa,* in early glosses *spearua,* = OHG. *sparo* (*sparw-*), *sparwe,* MHG. *spar* (MHG. dim. *sperlinc, sperling*) = Icel. *spörr* = Sw. *sparf* = Dan. *spurv* = Goth. *sparwa,* a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur, spurn,* 'kick, quiver': see *spur.* Cf. MD. *sparwer, sperwer,* D. *sperwer* = MLG. *sparwer, sperwer* = OHG. *sparwari, sparwāri,* MHG. *sperwære, sparwære,* G. *sperber* (cf. It. *sparviere, sparaviere* = Pr. *esparvier* = OF. *espervier,* F. *épervier,* in ML. *sparvarius, sparaverius, esparvarius,* < OHG., cf. Sp. *esparaván*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle,' the second element being OHG. *aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*[3]. Cf. *sparver, spavin.*] **1.** The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus,* a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9¼ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1869, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*[2].

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus,* the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella;* crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia;* fox-sparrows to *Passerella;* grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus;* the grass-sparrow to *Poœcetes;* the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes;* sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza;* savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus;* seaside sparrows to *Ammodromus;* snow-sparrows to *Junco;* song-sparrows to *Melospiza.* See cuts under *Chondestes, Coturniculus, Embernagra, field-sparrow, grassfinch, sage-sparrow, savanna-sparrow, snowbird,* and *song-sparrow.*

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis,* and some other warblers are loosely called *sparrows.*—**Bush-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*—**English sparrow,** the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus:* so called in the United States. See def. 1. — **Green-tailed sparrow,** Blanding's finch. See *finch*[1].—**Java sparrow,** the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora,* about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird. — **Sandwich sparrow,** a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska. — **White-throated sparrow,** a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow, hedge-sparrow, hill-sparrow, house sparrow, reed-sparrow, satin-sparrow, water-sparrow,* and other compounds noted in def. 2.)



Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

sparrow-bill (spar'ō-bil), *n.* **1.** The bill of a sparrow.—**2.** A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable.*

> Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
> And *sparrowbils* to cloute Pan's shoone.
> *Dekker,* Londons Tempe.

sparrowbolt (spar'ō-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill,* 2, *sparable.*

sparrow-grass (spar'ō-gràs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow* + *grass,* of *sparagrass,* itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass,** the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum,* sold to be eaten as asparagus. *Prior,* Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

sparrow-hawk (spar'ō-hâk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk;* < ME. *spar-hauk, sperhauk,* < AS. *spearhafoc, spearhabuc, spærhabuc* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparfhök* = Dan. *spurvehög*), < *spearwa,* sparrow, + *hafoc,* hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*[1]. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow.*] **1.** One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (*a*) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus.* In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus,* or *Nisus fringillarius* about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (*b*) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus,* especially *F. (T.) sparverius,* which abounds in nearly all parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk.* It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven



European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

subspheroidal eggs, 1¼ inches long by 1⅛ inches broad, of a buffy or pale-yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

sparrow-owl (spar'ō-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

sparrow-tail (spar'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a *sparrow-tail* behind. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 401.

II. *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail* coat (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxvi.

sparrow-tongue† (spar'ō-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

sparrowwort (spar'ō-wėrt), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerinæ*.

sparry (spär'i), *a.* [< *spar*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 308.

Sparry iron, sparry iron ore, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

sparsate (spär'sāt), *a.* [< *sparse* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate* punctures. [Rare.]

sparse (spärs), *a.* [< OF. *espars*, F. *épars* = Pg. *esparso*, scattered, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> It. *spargere* = Sp. *esparcir* = Pg. *espargir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 788.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

sparse† (spärs), *v. t.* [< OF. *esparser*, *esparcer*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *sparge*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephires checks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 268.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 418.

sparsedly† (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

sparsely (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted*, Texas, p. 365.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

sparseness (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century*, XXXV. 931.

sparsile (spär'sil), *a.* [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

sparsity (spär'si-ti), *n.* [< *sparse* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

spart (spärt), *n.* [= F. *sparte* = Sp. Pg. *esparto* = It. *sparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom; a particular use of σπάρτον, a rope, cable; cf. σπάρτη, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1†. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (*Davies.*)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [Prov. Eng.]

spartaite (spär'tā-īt), *n.* [< *Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

Spartan (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Spartanus*, < *Sparta*, < Gr. Σπάρτη, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycurgus . . . sent the Poet Thales from Creet to prepare and mollifie the *Spartan* surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 361.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

Spartanism (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

sparteine (spär'tē-in), *n.* [< *Spart(ium)* + *-e-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) obtained from the broom, *Cytisus* (*Spartium*) *scoparius*. In small doses (.02 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

sparterie (spär'tėr-i), *n.* [< F. *sparterie*, < Sp. *espartería*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

spart-grass (spärt'gras), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

sparth†, *n.* [< ME. *sparth*, *sparthe*, *sperthe*, an ax, a battle-ax, < Icel. *spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a *sparth* of twenti pound of wighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more.
Scott, Eve of St. John.

Spartiate (spär'ti-āt), *n.* [F., < L. *Spartiates*, < Gr. Σπαρτιάτης, a Spartan, < Σπάρτη, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates;* and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 360.

Spartina (spär'ti-nä), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), so called from the tough leaves; < Gr. σπαρτίνη, a cord, < σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Chlorideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicled spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass;* four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polystachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek-stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic westward, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. patens*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *twin-spike grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

Spartium (spär'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *spartum*, *sparton*, < Gr. σπάρτος, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Spartieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

spartoi (spär'tō), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

spar-torpedo (spär'tôr-pē″dō), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

Sparus (spā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidæ*, whose longest-known representative is the gilthead of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilthead and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidæ*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

sparve (spärv), *n.* [A dial. form of *sparrow*, ult. < AS. *spearwa*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sparver† (spär'vėr), *n.* [Also *esparver;* early mod. E. also *sparvier*, *sparviour*, *sperver*, *sparvill;* < OF. *espervier*, *esprevier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *espervier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *espervier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *pavilion*, ult. < L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

sparviour†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

sparwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

spary† (spär'i), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* ynough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.

★**spasm** (spazm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spasme;* < F. *spasme* = Pr. *espasme* = Sp. Pg. *espasmo* = It. *spasimo*, *spasmo*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. σπασμός, also σπάσμα, a spasm, < σπᾶν, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*[1], *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm;* when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm;* a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Bronchial spasm, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma.—**Carpopedal, clonic, cynic, histrionic spasm.** See the adjectives.—**Functional spasm,** a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis.*—**Habit spasm,** a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea.*—**Inspiratory spasm,** a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles.—**Mobile spasm,** tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis.* Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea.*—**Nictitating spasm.** See *nictitate.*—**Nodding spasm.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Retrocollic spasm.** See *retrocollic.*—**Saltatorial spasm,** a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements.—**Spasm of accommodation,** spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects.—**Spasm of the chest,** angina pectoris.—**Spasm of the glottis,** spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-crowing,* and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*).—**Tetanic spasm.** Same as *tonic spasm.*

spasmatic (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *spasmatique* = Sp. *espasmático,* < ML. *spasmaticus,* < Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm: see *spasm.*] Same as *spasmodic.*

spasmatical (spaz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *spasmodic.*

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 20.

spasmatomancy (spaz'mă-tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 4.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *spasmodique* = Sp. *espasmódico* = Pg. *espasmodico* = It. *spasmodico,* < NL. **spasmodicus,* < Gr. σπασμώδης, σπασματώδης, convulsive, spasmodic, < σπασμός, σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmodic* person.—2. Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature.—**Spasmodic asthma,** true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnœa, as from heart disease.—**Spasmodic cholera,** Asiatic cholera with severe cramps.—**Spasmodic croup.** See *croup*[1].—**Spasmodic school,** a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 172.

Spasmodic stricture, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion.—**Spasmodic tabes,** spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

II. *n.* Same as *antispasmodic.* [Rare.]

spasmodical (spaz-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmodic* + *-al.*] Same as *spasmodic.*

spasmodically (spaz-mod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 205.

spasmodist (spaz'mō-dist), *n.* [< *spasmod-ic* + *-ist.*] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].
Poe, Marginalia, xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

spasmology (spas-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

spasmotoxin (spas-mō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + E. *toxin.*] A toxin of unknown composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

spasmus (spas'mus), *n.* [L.: see *spasm.*] Spasm.—**Spasmus nutans.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

spastic (spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching, < σπᾶν, draw, pull: see *spasm.*] 1. In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies.—2. In *zoöl.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Spastica.*—**Spastic albuminuria,** albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack.—**Spastic anemia,** local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part.—**Spastic hemiplegia,** mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm.*—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis.*—**Spastic paralysis,** paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes.—**Spastic spinal paralysis, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis.** See *paralysis.*

Spastica (spas'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic.*] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families—*Urceolarina, Ophrydina, Vorticellina,* and *Vaginifera.*

spastically (spas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

spasticity (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *spastic* + *-ity.*] 1. A state of spasm.—2. Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spat[1] (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot.*] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

spat[1] (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted,* ppr. *spatting.* [A var. of *spot,* prob. in part < D. *spatten,* spot: see *spot.* Cf. *spatter.*] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt;
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares.*)

spat[2] (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar D. *spat,* a speck, spot, = Sw. *spott,* spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*[2] (cf. *spat*[1]): see *spit*[2].] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs.
The American, VII. 75.

spat[2] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted,* ppr. *spatting.* [< *spat*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths.
Science, VI. 465.

II. *trans.* To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

spat[3] (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot;* in part prob. imitative, like *pat.*] 1. A light blow or slap. [Local.]—2. A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell.—3. A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats.*
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 33.

spat[3] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted,* ppr. *spatting.* [< *spat*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.
S. Judd, Margaret.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

spat[4] (spat). A preterit of *spit*[2].

spat[5] (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt;* usually or only in pl. *spats, spatts;* abbr. of *spatterdashes.*] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.
N. Macleod, The Starling, iii.

Spatangida (spā-tan'ji-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ida.*] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida.* See *Spatangoida.*

Spatangidæ (spā-tan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-idæ.*] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus;* the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semitæ or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semitæ into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinæ, Brissinæ, Leskiinæ,* and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus,* with others there noted. Also called *Brissidæ.*

Spatangina (spat-an-jī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ina*[2].] 1. The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina.*—2. Same as *Spatanginæ.*

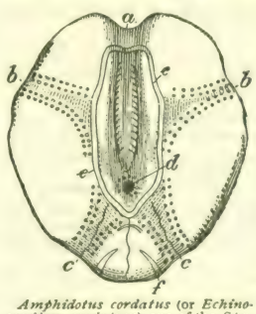
Spatanginæ (spat-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-inæ.*] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangidæ,* including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lovenia, Breynia,* etc.

spatangite (spā-tan'jīt), *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridæ,* and cut under *Ananchytes.*

spatangoid (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus;* of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

Spatangoida, Spatangoidea (spat-ang-goi'dạ, -dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spatangoid.*] The *Spatangidæ,* in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins: synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha,* but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina.* The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidæ* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidæ* are distinguished by the absence of semitæ and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia.* The tendency is away from radiism and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium—under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth—and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionally enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semitæ are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidæ* and the fossil *Dysasteridæ*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semital are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes, Echinocardium, petalostichous, semita,* and *Spatangus.*



Amphidotus cordatus (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida,* viewed from above.
a, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *b*, anterolateral ambulacra, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetalous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

Spatangus (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπατάγγης, a sea-urchin.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Spatangidæ,* and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida.*—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus, S. purpureus.*


Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock,* meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock,* q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

spate (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait, speat;* appar. < Ir. *speid,* a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as in a swollen river. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her e'e.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate,* with the recent heavy rains.
W. Black, House-boat, xix.

spate-bone†, *n.* Same as *spade-bone.*

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

spatha (spā'thạ), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In *bot.*, same as *spathe*.

spathaceous (spā-thā'shius), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

spathal (spā'thạl), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

spathe (spāᴛʜ), *n.* [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) E. *spade*[1], *spade*[2], *spatula*, *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spaddle*, *spittle*[3], etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leafed involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*.

2. In *zoöl.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

spathebill (spāᴛʜ'bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

spathed (spāᴛʜd), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spathaceous.

Spathegaster (spath-ē-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spatigaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spazigaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

spathegastric (spath-ē-gas'trik), *a.* [< *Spathegaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathegaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastric* form.

Spathelia (spā-thē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous trees, of the family *Rutaceæ*, type and only genus of the tribe *Spathelieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are two species, natives of the West Indies. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the May-pole, mountain-pride, or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 50 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long. See *May-pole*, 3.

spathella (spā-thel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A glume in grasses. (*b*) See *spathilla*.

spathic (spath'ik), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spaad*), + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron**, spathic iron ore, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

spathiform (spath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

spathilla (spā-thil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathellæ* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

spathing (spā'ᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *spaying*.

spathiopyrite (spath″i-ō-pī'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπάθιον*, dim. of *σπάθη*, a broad blade, + E. *pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

spathose[1] (spā'thōs), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

spathose[2] (spath'ōs), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose*.] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, spathic iron.

spathous (spā'thus), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spathose*[1].

spathulate (spath'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate*.

Spathulea (spā-thū'lē-ạ), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

Spathura (spā-thū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exserted, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuligera*.



Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

spatial (spā'shạl), *a.* [Also *spacial*; < L. *spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an Intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 175.

spatiality (spā-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
W. James, Mind, XII. 10.

spatially (spā'shạl-i), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 181.

spatiate† (spā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> G. *spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*. Cf. *expatiate*.] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

spatilomancy (spā-til'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σπατίλη*, excrement, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

spatious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

spatt, *n.* See *spat*[5].

spatter (spat'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*[1], or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*[1], *spot*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 97.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
Cowper, Needless Alarm, l. 125.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or importunity tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhorrs the relish ever after.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

spatter (spat'ėr), *n.* [< *spatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 987.

spatterdash (spat'ėr-dash), *n.* [< *spatter* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *splatterdash*.

Here 's a fellow made for a soldier: there 's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

spatter-dock (spat'ėr-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

spatterwork (spat'ėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

spattle[1] (spat'i), *n.* [< ME. *spattle*, *spettle*, *spatel*, *spotil*, *spotele*, later *spatyll* (= OFries. *spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spātl*, spittle, < *spǣtan*, spit: see *spit*[2]. Cf. *spittle*[1].] Spittle. *Bp. Bale*.

He spette in to erthe, and made clay of the *spotle*.
Wyclif, John ix. 6.

spattle[2] (spat'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < OF. *spatule*, *espatule*, F. *spatule* = Sp. *espátula* = Pg. *spatula* = It. *spatola*, < L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*. Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*[3].] 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—2. Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

spattling-machine (spat'ling-mạ-shēn′), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

spatula (spat'ū-lạ), *n.* [< L. *spatula*, also *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*[1], *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spittle*[3].] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

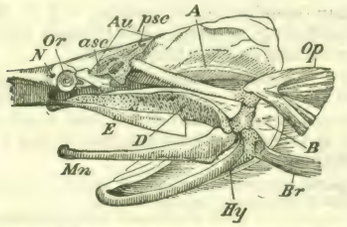
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatinæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or souchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*), *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spathulea*.—**Spatula mallei**, in *anat.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

spatulamancy (spat'ū-lạ-man-si), *n.* [Prop. **spatulomancy*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

Spatulamancy (called in Scotland Slinneanch [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

spatular (spat′ū-lär), *a.* [< *spatula* + *-ar*3.] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

Spatularia (spat-ū-lā′ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), < L. *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*,

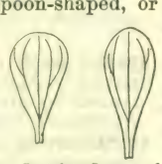


Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidean apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.

Spatulariidæ (spat″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatularia* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia:* same as *Polyodontidæ*. Also *Spatularidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

spatulate (spat′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *spatulatus*, < *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zoöl.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurynorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*2.


Spatulate Leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

spatulation (spat-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *spatulate* + *-ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail-]feathers [of some humming-birds] may . . . suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 359.

spatule (spat′ūl), *n.* [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spattle*2, *spatula*.] 1†. Same as *spattle*2.

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zoöl.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parrakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

spatuliform (spat′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *forma*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

spatuligerous (spat-ū-lij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

spaud, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*1.

spauder (spâ′dėr), *n.* [Also *spawder* (?) (Sc. *spelder*), also *splauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald:* see *spald*1.] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

spaul (spâl), *n.* See *spall*2.—**Black spaul.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

spauld†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*2.

spave (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*1.

spaviet (spav′i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

spavin (spav′in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spaven;* < ME. *spaveyne*, < OF. *espavent*, *esparvain*, F. *éparvin* = OIt. *spavano*, It. *spavenio* = Sp. *esparaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparaván*, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. *sparo*, *sparwe* = AS. *spearwa* = E. *sparrow:* see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*.—2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

spavined (spav′ind), *a.* [< *spavin* + *-ed*2.] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

spawt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

spawder, *n.* See *spauder*.

spawl1, *n.* and *v.* See *spall*1.

spawl2, *n.* See *spall*2.

spawl3 (spâl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*1.] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

spawl3 (spâl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall;* < *spawl*3, *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
Harrington's Apology (1596). (*Nares.*)

In disgrace,
To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

spawld, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*2 for *spall*2.

spawn (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < ME. *spawnen*, *spanen*, < OF. *espaundre*, *espandre*, also *espandir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, < L. *expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spannishing*.] **I.** *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.
Swift.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawns* about October or November.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have *spawned* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

spawn (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spaune;* < *spawn*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-snail, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-saucer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampidæ*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.
2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached.—3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry.—4. Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West
To Iapheth falls; their seuerall scopes exprest:
Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies, Arg.

Howe'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,
Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.
Cooke and Berkeley, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.
Amer. Cyc., XII. 70.

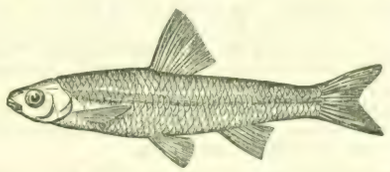
To shoot spawn. See *shoot*.

II. *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

spawn-brick (spân′brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings containing mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom-]bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 284.

spawn-eater (spân′ē″tėr), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,


Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

Notropis hudsonius, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.

spawned (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish.—2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

spawner (spâ′nėr), *n.* [< *spawn* + *-er*1.] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the Melter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

spawn-fungus (spân′fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

spawn-hatcher (spân′hach″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

spawning (spâ′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spawn*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

spawning-bed (spâ′ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

spawning-ground (spâ′ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

spawning-screen (spâ'ning-skrēn), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

spawn-rising (spân'rī″zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

spay[1] (spā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaie;* dial. *spave, spaive, speave;* supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoiy* = Bret. *spachein, spaza,* castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu,* exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu,* drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado,* < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, draw, extract: see *spade*[4].] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the caponizing of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Battey's operation,* under *operation.*

spay[2] (spā), *n.* [Also *spaie;* perhaps < OF. **espeis, espois,* F. *épois,* branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz,* a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch,* a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spit*[2], *spitz.* Cf. *spittard,* a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

spay[3], *v.* See *spae.*

spayeret, spayret, *n.* See *spare*[2].

Spea (spē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. σπέος, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidæ* or *Pelobatidæ*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons,* inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foots.

speak (spēk), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking.* [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake, spak, spec, spæc,* pp. *spoken, spoke,* earlier *spæken, speokene, i-speken, ispeke*), < late AS. *specan,* earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc,* pl. *spǣcon,* earlier *spræc,* pl. *sprǣcon,* pp. *specen,* earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. LG. *spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan,* MHG. G. *sprechen,* speak; cf. MHG. *spehten,* chatter, G. dial. *spächten,* speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech,* and perhaps *spook.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awreke
We mote ihere the children *speke.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Their children *spake* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekynge* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlfin and Bretell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

I must thank him only,
Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
At heel of that, defy him. . . .
Would we had *spoke* together.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.
Hammond.

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak,*
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.
Byron, Lara, i. 5.

Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—7. *Naut.,* to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffler reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak,* as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—**Ill spoken.** See *well* or *ill spoken,* below.—**Properly speaking.** See *properly.*—**So to speak.** See *so*[1].—**Speaking acquaintance.** (*a*) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance.*
Trollope, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(*b*) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms,** a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarred from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably *not on speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, i.

To speak by the card. See *card*[1].—**To speak for.** (*a*) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks for* you stoutly.
Shak., Othello, iii. 1. 47.

There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 93.

To speak holiday†. See *holiday, a.*—**To speak in lutestring†.** See *lutestring*[2].—**To speak like a book.** See *book.*—**To speak of.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

Those Countries neerest Tigris Spring,
In those first ages were most flourishing,
Most *spoken-of.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speake of.* *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 244.

To speak out, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—**To speak to.** (*a*) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to.* *Piazzi Smyth,* Pyramid, p. 74.

(*b*) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

"Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xix.

To speak to one's heart. See *heart.*—**To speak up,** to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

Speak up, jolly blade, never fear.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

To speak well for, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or *for* his success.—**Well or ill spoken,** given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

Thou speak'st
In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
Methinks you're *better spoken.* *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 10.

He was wise and discreete and *well spoken,* having a grave & deliberate utterance.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

=**Syn.** *Speak, Talk.* *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk.* Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk.* *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *speke* worde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.
Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

One that, to *speak* the truth,
Had all those excellencies that our books
Have only feign'd.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

I am come to *speak*
Thy praises. *Bryant,* Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak.*

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladyes is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larkes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

Whatever his reputed parents be,
He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence.
Milton, P. L., viii. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her inured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

To speak a ship. See def. 4, above.—**To speak daggers.** See *dagger*[1].—**To speak** (a person) **fair,** to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him *fair;* call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 3.

To speak for, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for.*—**To speak one's mind,** to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speake their minds.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To speak out, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

But strait I'l make his Dumbness find a Tongue
To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 164.

=**Syn.** *Tell, State,* etc. See *say*[1].

speakable (spē'ka-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable,* was rebuked of an honest man. *Ascham,* Toxophilus, i.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

Redouble then this miracle, and say
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute?
Milton, P. L., ix. 563.

speaker (spē'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *speker, spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. MLG. *spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari, sprāchari, sprehhari, sprehheri, sprechari,* MHG. *sprechære, sprecher,* G. *sprecher,* a speaker); < *speak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thei seyn also that Abraham was Frend to God, and that Moyses was famileer *spekere* with God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions—rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
Pepys, Diary, April 26, 1660.

In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., p. 103.

4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

speakership (spē′kėr-ship), *n.* [< *speaker* + *-ship.*] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

speaking (spē′king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 172.

Speaking demurrer, in *law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

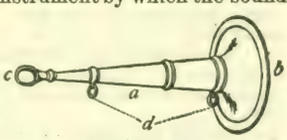
speakingly (spē′king-li), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*,
And yet sayes nothing. *Brome*, Antipodes, v. 4.

speaking-machine (spē′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 208.

speaking-trumpet (spē′king-trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet.
a, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

speaking-tube (spē′king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-tin, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

speaking-voice (spē′king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

speal[1] (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell*[4], *spill*[2].

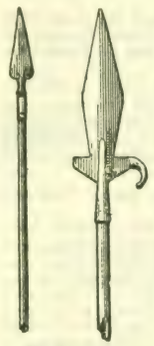
speal[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

speal-bone (spēl′bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**Reading the speal-bone**, scapulimancy; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *spatulamancy.*

spean (spēn), *n.* [< ME. *spene*, < AS. *spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane.*] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.
Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **spear**[1] (spēr), *n.* [< ME. *spere*, pl. *speres*, *speren*, < AS. *spere* = OS. *sper* = OFries. *sper*, *spiri* = MD. *spere*, D. *speer* = MLG. *sper*, *spere* = OHG. MHG. *sper*, G. *speer* (> OF. *espier*) = Icel. *spjör*, pl., = Dan. *spær*, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.); perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar*[1]. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*[1].] **1.** A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coördinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike.*


Hunting-spears, 15th or 16th century.

Whan thei were ouer, thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe. ★
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board,
And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—**4.** An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—**5.** One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—**6.** The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear.* It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *speares*
Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares.
Herrick, To Find God.

The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

Holy spear. Same as *holy lance.* See *lance*[1].—**Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite.—**Spear side**, occasionally **spear half**, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff.*

A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

To sell under the spear†, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators
Are *sold* for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . .
And all their goods, *under the spear*, at outcry.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii.

spear[1] (spēr), *v.* [< *spear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spearing* it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, li.

The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*[1].

The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science*, VII. 174.

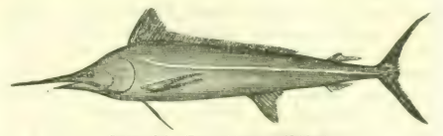
spear[2]† (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spear-billed (spēr′bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Æchmophorus.* See cut under *Æchmophorus.* *Coues.*

spear-dog (spēr′dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris.* [Local, Eng.]

spearer (spēr′ėr), *n.* [< *spear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spears.—**2.** A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

spear-fish (spēr′fish), *n.* **1.** A catostomoid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback.* It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—**2.** The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Istiophoridæ*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented


Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja.* Compare cut under *sailfish.*

spear-flower (spēr′flou″ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Icacorea* of the *Myrsinaceæ.* The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, a proposed name which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

spear-foot (spēr′fůt), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

spear-grass (spēr′gràs), *n.* **1.** A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyron repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspere, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Trichoon Phragmites.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass.*) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla:* so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

spear-hand (spēr′hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand.*

spear-head (spēr′hed), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance*[1], *javelin.*

spear-hook (spēr′hůk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook.*

spear-javelin (spēr′jav″lin), *n.* Same as *framea*, 1.

spear-leafed lily. See *lily*, 1.

spear-lily (spēr′lil″i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllidaceæ.* It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

spearman (spēr′man), *n.*; pl. *spearmen* (-men). [< ME. *sperman*; < *spear*[1] + *man.*] **1.** One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lansquenet*, *pikeman*[1].

Wily as an eel that stirs the mud
Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust.
Browning, Ring and [Book, II. 162.

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Lydella.* The Colorado potato-beetle, *L. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See cut under *beetle.*

spearmint (spēr′-mint), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An


Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.

aromatic plant, *Mentha plicata*, the common **garden-mint**, or **mint proper**. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, but it is native in Europe and the Canary Islands. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—**Spirit of spearmint**. See *spirit*.

spear-nail (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

spear-plate (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

spear-thistle (spēr'this‴l), *n.* See *thistle*.

spear-widgeon (spēr'wij‴on), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

spearwood (spēr'wụd), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the southwest, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

spearwort (spēr'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *spereworte, sperewurt*, < AS. *sperewyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, wort: see *spear*[1] and *wort*[1].] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with lance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. obtusiusculus*, the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

speat, *n.* Same as *spate*.

speave, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*[1].

spec[1] (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

spec.[2] In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen:* with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *specc.* Compare *sp.*

specet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*[1].

special (spesh'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *special, speciall, speciale, specyal, specyalle*, < OF. *special, especial*, F. *spécial* = Pr. *special, especial* = Sp. *especial* = Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, special, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, < *species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.
Watts, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He spekis thus in his *speciall* spell,
And of this matere makis he mynde.
York Plays, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 56.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thei suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *specyalle* grace of the Soudan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his ost he gave a *speciall* charge,
Ayenst that day that he shuld fight alone.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

Estate tail special. See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator**, an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent**, an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent:* as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Special bailiff, bastard, case.** See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Special commission**, in *law*, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license**, etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex**, the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic**, the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iii.

Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust**, an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general* or *naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.—**Syn.** *Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific. Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *specially*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a *particular* purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

II. *n.* 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(*a*) A particular thing; a particular.

Thir 's all the *specials* I of speake.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(*b*†) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

Specyal, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman). Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Syr Roger of Donkester,
That was her owne *speciall*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

In special, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Se that thow *in special*
Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were withe alle;
To yow therfore I speke *in specyalle*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

specialisation, specialise. See *specialization, specialize*.

specialism (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [< *special* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].
N. A. Rev., CXX. 259.

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [< *special* + *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

Specialists are the coral-insects that build up a reef.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

specialistic (spesh-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *specialist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

speciality (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [< OF. *specialité, especialite*, F. *spécialité* = Sp. *especialidad* = Pg. *especialidade* = It. *specialità* (> D. *specialiteit* = G. *specialität* = Sw. Dan. *specialitet*), < L. *specialita(t-)s*, particularity, peculiarity, < *specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personalty, realty*, etc., are of *personality, reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality, reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personalty, realty*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental; the syncopated form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *specialty*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

specialization (spesh‴al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *specialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialisation* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such specialization is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which specialization is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

specialize (spesh'al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= F. *spécialiser;* as *special* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialised* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfils.
Stokes, Light, p. 90.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2†. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialised* on the amœboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxes.
Lancet, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

specializer (spesh′al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation.*

specially (spesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *specially, specialliche*; < *special* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *especially*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
And, *speciallie*, of Couatyce.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specially* the dry land. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding: as, a meeting *specially* called; an officer *specially* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specially* learned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 124.

specialty (spesh′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [< ME. *specialte*, < OF. *specialte, especiaute, especialte, especiaute*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite, especialite*, etc., speciality: see *speciality*.] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continuelly tyl alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affeccion to personys or by *specialte*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 35.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 78.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a speciality. See *speciality*, 1.

The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta numbreth diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 872.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
Dr. Carpenter, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties*; also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognizance, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. *Wood*, On Limitation of Actions, § 29.

specie (spē′shiē or -shē), *n.* [L. *specie*, abl. of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in ML. in coin: see *species*.] 1. As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie*: (*a*) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinocerote. They differ but *in specie*; either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 54, note.

(*b*) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in some in the substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—**Specie circular**, in *U. S. hist.*, a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

species (spē′shēz), *n.*; pl. *species*. [In ME. *spece, spice*, species, kind, spice (see *spice*[1]); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. *espèce*, species (*espèces*, coin), = Sp. Pg. *especie* = It. *specie* = G. Dan. Sw. *species*, species (D. *specie* = Dan. *specie*, specie), < L. *species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (> It. *spiare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espiar* = OF. *espier*, F. *épier*: see *spy*), G. *spähen*, spy, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, later *paç*, see. Hence *special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice*, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*, etc., *respite, despise, suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *auspice, frontispiece*, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 782.

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 125.

2†. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

3. [Tr. of Gr. εἶδος.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

Ther is a privee *spece* of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wol salewe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter iii.

A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.
E. Phillips, New World of Words (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual diversity, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution, selection, survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism, reversion*, 2, *retrograde*, *a.*, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus, subspecies, conspecies, variety, race*[3], 5 (*a*) (*b*), *intergrade*, *v. i.*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog, rose*[1].) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-

counted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants were summed up by Durand in his "Index Generum Phanerogamorum" (1888) as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. No census has been made since, but the number now known must be much larger in all the groups. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, as given in the sixteen volumes of Saccardo's work now published, number, before sifting, 52,157. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

6†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Species, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.
Garrick, Neck or Nothing, ii. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*. —8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill*.— 9. In *math.*: (*a*) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses εἶδος to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (*b*) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See *the four species*, below.—**Disjunct species**, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—**Intelligible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the medieval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle. —**Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—**Sensible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Species anthelminticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—**Species diureticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—**Species laxantes**. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species pectorales**. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species sudorificæ**. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*). —**Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—**The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be fower kindes of argumentes, a perfeicte argument, an unperfeicte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There bee foure principall kindes or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

species-cover (spē′shēz-kuv″ėr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight manila paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

species-cycle (spē′shēz-sī″kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

species-monger (spē′shēz-mung″gėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generalizations. (*b*) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

species-paper (spē′shēz-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

species-sheet (spē′shēz-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 24 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

specifiable (spes′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *specify* + *-able*.] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.
Nature, XXXVIII. 592.

★**specific** (spē-sif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *specifique*, F. *spécifique* = Sp. *especifico* = Pg. *especifico* = It. *specifico* (cf. G. *spezifisch*), < ML. *specificus*, specific, particular, < L. *species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* **1.** That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (*a*) Pertaining to a logical species. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Boiardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—**6.** In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—**Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—**Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its specific characters.—**Specific characters**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences, of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total specific characteristics, are also spoken of as *the specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is *a specific character*.—**Specific denial**, in *law*, denial which itself rehearses what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.—**Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—**Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—**Specific gravity**. See *gravity*.—**Specific heat**. See *heat*.—**Specific inductive capacity**. See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.—**Specific intent, legacy, lien**. See the nouns.—**Specific medicine** or **remedy**, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—**Specific name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the specific name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—**Specific performance, relief, resistance**. See the nouns.—**Specific rotatory power**. See *rotatory*.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

II. *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

specifical (spē-sif′i-kal), *a.* [< *specific* + *-al*.] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specifical* sum due. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

specifically (spē-sif′i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

specificalness (spē-sif′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being specifical. [Rare.]

specificate† (spē-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

specification (spes″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *spécification* = Sp. *especificación* = Pg. *especificação* = It. *specificazione*, < ML. *specificatio(n-)*, a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] **1.** An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—**3.** The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 195.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion and accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.—**Accusative of specification**. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—**Charge and specifications**. See *charge*.—**Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—**Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (*b*) Same as *law of specification*.

specificity (spes-i-fis′i-ti), *n.* [< *specific* + *-ity*.] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*? *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

specificize (spē-sif′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, ppr. *specificizing*. [< *specific* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

specificness (spē-sif′ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

specify (spes'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [< ME. *specyfyen, specifien*, < OF. *specifier, especifier*, F. *spécifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *especificar* = It. *specificare* = D. *specificeren* = G. *specificiren* = Sw. *specificera* = Dan. *specificere*, < ML. *specificare*, make specific, mention specifically, < *specificus*, specific, particular: see *specific*.] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifie*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

I nevere hadde to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruccion.
Paston Letters, I. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

=**Syn.** To indicate, particularize, individualize.

specillum (spē-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-ä). [L., < *specere*, look, behold: see *species*.] 1. In *med.*, a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* [= F. *spécimen* = Sp. *especimen*, < L. *specimen*, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens;* a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38+ grains Troy) for the drachma.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 205.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort [fourteenth century].
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 296.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 163.

=**Syn.** *Specimen, Sample.* A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

speciological (spē″shi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *speciology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to speciology.

speciology (spē-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [< OF. *speciosité* = Sp. *especiosidad* = Pg. *especiosidade* = It. *speziosità*, < LL. *speciosita(t-)s*, good looks, beauty, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see *specious*.] 1†. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

specious (spē'shus), *a.* [< ME. *specious*, < OF. *specieux*, F. *spécieux* = Sp. Pg. *especioso* = It. *spezioso*, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < *species*, form, figure, beauty: see *species*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.
Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. *Prior*, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration — the *specious* present — varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4†. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viète. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logistic.** See *logistic*.

=**Syn.** 2. *Colorable, Plausible*, etc. See *ostensible*.

speciously (spē'shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

speciousness (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

speck[1] (spek), *n.* [< ME. *specke, spekke*, < AS. *specca* (pl. *speccan*), a spot, speck (also in comp. *spec-faag*, specked, spotted); cf. LG. *spaken*, spot with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; MD. *spicken*, spit, *spickelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*.] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.
Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3†. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the necke;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere shold be set a *specke*."
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

speck[1] (spek), *v. t.* [< ME. *specken;* < *speck*[1], *n.*] 1. To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxx. 32.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unsustain'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

speck[2] (spek), *n.* [Prop. **spick* (the form *speck* being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. *spycke*, < ME. *spik, spyk, spike*, also assibilated *spich*, < AS. *spic*, bacon, = D. *spek* = MLG. *spek* = OHG. MHG. *spec*, G. *speck* = Icel. *spik*, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. *πίων* (**πίϝων*), = Zend *pivañh* = Skt. *pīvan*, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.

Adue good Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.
Heywood, English Traveller, i. 2.

Speck [in Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii.

Speck and applejees, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Bartlett.*

speck-block (spek'blok), *n.* In *whaling*, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

speck-fall (spek'fâl), *n.* [< *speck*[2] + *fall*[3].] In *whale-fishing*, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

speckle (spek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckil* (= D. *spikkel*, a speckle), with dim. *-le*, < *speck*[1], *n.* Cf. *speckle, v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deith." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

speckle (spek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [< MD. *spickelen, speeckelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle, n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atys, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
Speckled with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

speckle-belly (spek'l-bel″i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli:* so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant, speckled brant.* See cut under *laughing-goose.*—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus.* See cut under *Chaulelasmus.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.* See cut under *char*[4].

speckled (spek'ld), *p. a.* [< *speckle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Ouer the body they haue built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

Speckled alder. See *alder*[1], 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (*a*) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (*b*) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora viduaria.*—**Speckled-bill,** the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata.* [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, 1.—**Speckled footman,** a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum.*—**Speckled leech,** *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis,* one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*[2].—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin.*—**Speckled trout,** a speckle-belly; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood,** palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow,** a British geometrid moth, *Venilia macularia.*

speckledness (spek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

speckled-tailed (spek'ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus*.

speckless (spek'les), *a.* [< *speck* + *-less*.] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.
New Princeton Rev., II. 111.

speck-moth (spek′môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

specktioneer (spek-shō-nēr′), *n.* [Also *speksioneer;* appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck*^{2} + *-tion* + *-eer* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specksioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

specky (spek′i), *a.* [< *speck*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.
Lancet, No. 3494, p. 334.

specs, specks (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

spectable† (spek′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

Ther are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 104. (*Davies.*)

★ **spectacle** (spek′ta-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spectacle*, *spekétacle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Donghill of dead carcases he spyde,
The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 53.

So exquisitly was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle;* a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

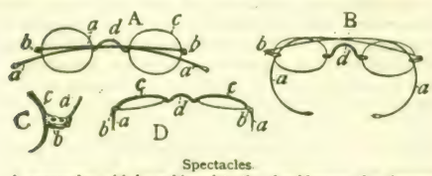
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

3†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—4†. A spy-glass; a speculum.

Poverte a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,
Thurgh whiche he may hise verray frendes see.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called *a pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of



Spectacles.

A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook-bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: *a*, bows; *b*, shoulders; *c*, rims; *d*, bridge.

silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or far-sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the person's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the Rosier de la Guerre. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles;* I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1693), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially, though not necessarily, about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra, which are on the back of the neck.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

Compound spectacles. (*a*) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (*b*) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—**Franklin spectacles.** Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

spectacled (spek′ta-kld), *a.* [< *spectacle* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear or cobra. (*b*) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled* shrimp.—**Spectacled bear,** *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—**Spectacled cobra,** any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spectacled coot, spectacled duck,** the surf-scoter or -duck, *Œdemia perspicillata;* the goggle-nose. [Connecticut.]—**Spectacled eider,** *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an eider-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—**Spectacled goose, guillemot, snake, stenoderm.** See the nouns.—**Spectacled shrimp,** the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

spectacled-headed (spek′ta-kld-hed″ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holcocephala* (family *Asilidæ*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidæ*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance. *C. H. Tyler Townsend*, Proc. Entom. Soc. [of Washington, I. 254.

spectacle-furnace (spek′ta-kl-fėr″nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*, which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

spectacle-gage (spek′ta-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

spectacle-glass (spek′ta-kl-glȧs), *n.* 1. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—2. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—3†. A field-glass; a telescope.

A°. 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.
Aubrey, Lives (Edmund Halley).

spectacle-maker (spek′ta-kl-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

spectacle-ornament (spek′ta-kl-ôr″na-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

spectacular (spek-tak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*^{3}.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
Hickes, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

spectacularity (spek-tak-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *spectacular* + *-ity*.] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity;* the furniture and ornaments wore somehow the air of properties.
Howells, Private Theatricals, x.

spectacularly (spek-tak′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 360.

spectant (spek′tant), *a.* [< L. *spectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle*, *species*.] In *her.*: (*a*) At gaze. (*b*) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

spectate (spek′tāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant*.] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—Works, VI. 329—has *spectate:* and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectare for it? *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 76.

spectation (spek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *spectatio(n-)*, a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey*.

spectator (spek-tā′tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour;* < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] One who looks on; an onlooker or eye-witness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=**Syn.** Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

spectatorial (spek-tā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *spectator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with

direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

spectatorship (spek-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ship*.] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . if thou standest not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xix.

spectatress (spek-tā′tres), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ess*. Cf. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.
Rowe, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

spectatrix (spek-tā′triks), *n.* [= F. *spectatrice* = It. *spettatrice*, < L. *spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

specter, spectre (spek′tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *spectre* = Sp. Pg. *espectro* = It. *spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, < L. *spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, < *specere*, see: see *species*, *spectacle*. Cf. *spectrum*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"
Longfellow, Giles Corey, iii. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,
And a splash of blood on the dickey!
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (*b*) The specter-bat. (*c*) The specter-lemur. (*d*) A specter-shrimp.—**Specter of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*.=**Syn. 1.** *Apparition*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

specter-bat (spek′tėr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

specter-candle (spek′tėr-kan″dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *bætylus*, *ealagrama*, and *thunder-stone*.

specter-crab (spek′tėr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata*. See cut under *glass-crab*.

specter-insect (spek′tėr-in″sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (*a*).

specter-lemur (spek′tėr-lē″mėr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See cut under *tarsier*.

specter-shrimp (spek′tėr-shrimp), *n.* A small læmodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

spectra, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

spectral (spek′tral), *a.* [= F. *spectral*, < L. *spectrum*, specter: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

Spectral in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.
Whittier, The Ship-builders.

2. Pertaining to spectra, or pertaining to the prismatic or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zoöl.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—**Spectral lemur**, the tarsier.—**Spectral owl**, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

spectrality (spek-tral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [< *spectral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in inquisitorial sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

spectrally (spek′tral-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

spectre, *n.* See *specter*.

spectrobolometer (spek″trō-bō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer*.] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

spectrograph (spek′trō-graf), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

spectrographic (spek-trō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *spectrograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

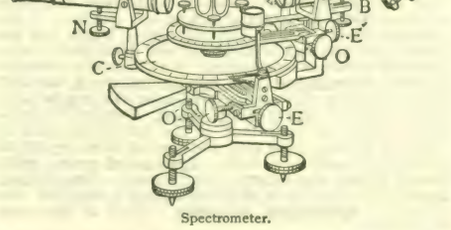
Spectrographic operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. *D. Todd*, Science, III. 727.

spectrography (spek-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *spectrograph* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrograph.

spectrological (spek-trō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectrology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

spectrology (spek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + L. *metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the central axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and E′; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O′ the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to measure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A′, making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.



Spectrometer.

spectrometric (spek-trō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

spectromicroscopical (spek-trō-mī-krō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.
Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), ii. 139.

spectrophone (spek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscope the eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.
A. G. Bell, in Philosoph. Mag., 5th ser., II. 527, 1881.

spectrophonic (spek-trō-fon′ik), *a.* [As *spectrophone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

spectrophotometer (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscope arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

spectrophotometric (spek-trō-fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

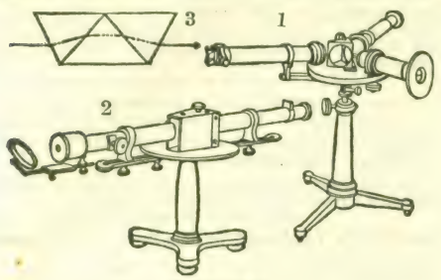
spectrophotometry (spek″trō-fō-tom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

spectropolariscope (spek″trō-pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

spectropyrometer (spek″trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see

fig. 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscope have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*[2], 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—**Analyzing spectroscope, integrating spectroscope,** terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—**Half-prism spectroscope,** a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—**Rainband-spectroscope.** See *rainband*.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [< *spectroscope*, *n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Trans. R. S. E., XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

> Could you have *spectroscoped* a star?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, XLIX. 387.

spectroscopic (spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy: as, *spectroscopic* analysis; *spectroscopic* investigations.

spectroscopical (spek-trō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectroscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *spectroscopic*.

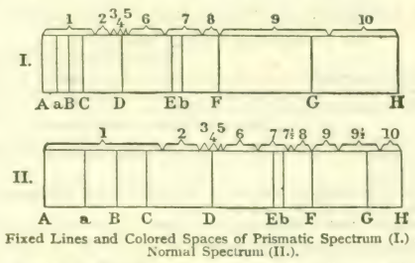
spectroscopically (spek-trō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

spectroscopist (spek′trō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ist.*] One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

spectroscopy (spek′trō-skō-pi), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-y*[3].] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

★**spectrum** (spek′trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trȧ). [< NL. *spectrum*, a spectrum, < L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image or apparition: see *specter*.] 1†. A specter; a ghostly phantom.—2. An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In *physics*, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction-* or *interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*[2], 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the closeness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channeled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when sodium is inserted in the flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed, or if the dispersion is sufficient, two neighboring lines; if a lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines, can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to give a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Wollaston (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.).

1, red; 2, red-orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green-yellow and yellow-green; 7, green and (7½) blue-green; 8, cyan-blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminium, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Rubens and Nichols, by means of the bolometer, have proved the existence of rays having a wave-length more than fifty times that of the luminous red rays. While the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces several octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.10 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 50 microns (1 micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter), and it is certain that the limits have not yet been reached in either direction. The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates which are sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile, the bolometer, or the radiometer, the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscope, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their distorting effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulæ, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cæsium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (*b*) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (*c*) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—5. The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—**Fluted spectrum.** See def. 3.—**Gitter-spectrum,** a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—**Grating-spectrum.** See *grating*[2].—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Secondary spectrum,** the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

specula, *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

speculable (spek′ū-la-bl), *a.* Knowable.

specular (spek′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *spéculaire* = Pr. *specular* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = It. *speculare*, < L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular* surface; a *specular* mineral; *specular* metal (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—2. Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular* orb (the eye or a lens); *specular* stone (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a

specular tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
Milton, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxid, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

Specularia (spek-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), ⟨ L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum*.] A genus of sympetalous plants of the family *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 10 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet;* and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and cleistogamic.

speculate (spek′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [⟨ L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (⟩ It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *spéculer*), ⟨ *specula*, a watch-tower, ⟨ *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and *speculate* the stars without a shirt.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 21.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected. —**2.** To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

speculation (spek-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [⟨ OF. *speculacion*, *speculation*, F. *spéculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulación* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, ⟨ LL. *speculatio*(*n*-), a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, ⟨ L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1.** The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*,
To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boëthius to translate θεωρία, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above. —**4.** The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation;* but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.*—**Syn. 2.** *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory*.

speculatist (spek′ū-lā-tist), *n.* [⟨ *speculate* + *-ist*.] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection. *Goldsmith*, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd proselyte he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

speculative (spek′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, ⟨ LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, ⟨ L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command. *Cowper*, Task, i. 289.

2†. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

Speculative men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
Emerson, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical;* also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
Reid, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. liii.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive;* also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology, etc. See the nouns.

speculatively (spek′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

speculativeness (spek′ū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

speculativism (spek′ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [⟨ *speculative* + *-ism*.] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

speculator (spek′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, ⟨ L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, ⟨ *speculari*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate*.] **1†.** An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome*.

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation. *Macaulay*, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

speculatorial† (spek″ū-lā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [⟨ L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + *-al*.] Speculatory.

speculatory (spek′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, ⟨ *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator*.] **1†.** Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, *speculatory*, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

speculatrix (spek′ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek″ū-lā-trī′sēz). [L., fem. of *speculator:* see *speculator*.] A female speculator. [Rare.]

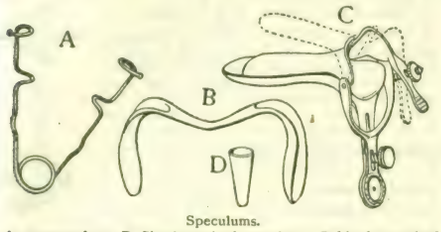
A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculators, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

★**speculum** (spek′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lạ), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [⟨ L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), ⟨ *specere*, look at, behold: see *species*.] **1.** Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass. —**2.** An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. Specula are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of two parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another speculum alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. Specula are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A speculum occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinæ*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard*.

The wing [in *Anatinæ*] has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—**5.** In *med.* and *surg.*, an



Speculums.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—**6.** A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdröckh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

Duck-billed speculum, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

speculum-metal (spek′ū-lum-met″al), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

sped (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

spedet, spedefult. Old spellings of *speed, speedful*.

speecet, *n.* An old form of *spece, spice*.

speech (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach;* ★< ME. *speche, spæche,* earlier *spek, speke,* < AS. *spēc, spēc,* earlier *sprēc, sprēc* (= OS. *sprāca* = OFries. *spreke, spretse, sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāhha,* MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjur,* f. pl., = Sw. *språg* = Dan. *sprog*), speech, < *sprecan* (pret. *spræc*), speak: see *speak*.] **1.** The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

Speech is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech;* to be chary of *speech;* their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you beseche
That we were sone agone.
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech;* a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches:* I expect no reply. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech;* thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,
So be cleane in thy *speeche*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galilæan, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto. Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 578.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *E. H. Knight.*—**Figure of speech.** See *figure.*—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech.** See the adjectives.—**Part of speech.** See *part.*—**Reported speech.** Same as *oblique speech.*—**Rule of speech.** See *rule*[1].—**Scanning speech.** See *scan.*—**Set speech.** See *set*[1].—**Speech from the throne,** in *British politics,* a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech.*—**Syn.** *Speech, Address, Harangue, Oration.* *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address:* as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

speecht (spēch), *v. i.* [< *speech, n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night.
Account of T. Whigg, Esq., p. 9. (*Latham.*)

speech-center (spēch′sen″tėr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

speechcraft (spēch′kraft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burns*.

speech-crier (spēch′krī″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawker of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

speech-day (spēch′dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

speechful (spēch′fûl), *a.* [< *speech* + *-ful.*] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne
Of the fond and faithful creature?
Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

speechification (spē″chi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

speechifier (spē′chi-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-er*[1].] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

speechify (spē′chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [< *speech* + *-i-fy.*] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

speechless (spēch′les), *a.* [< *speech* + *-less.*] **1.** Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans then find you *speechlesse*. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 164.

4†. Using few words; concise. *Halliwell*.

speechlessly (spēch′les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

speechlessness (spēch′les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

speechmake (spēch′māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking.*] To indulge in speech-making; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering. *Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

speechmaker (spēch′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

speechmaking (spēch′mā″king), *n.* [< *speech* + *making.*] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

speechmant (spēch′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman;* < *speech* + *man.*] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speachman* for the better furniture of the seruice of the sayde Ambassadour. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

speech-reading (spēch′rē″ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

speed (spēd), *n.* [< ME. *speed, sped, spede,* < AS. *spēd,* success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd, spōt,* success, = D. *spoed,* haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt,* LG. *spood* = OHG. *spuot, spōt,* MHG. *spuot,* success; with formative *-d,* < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuoan, spuon,* MHG. *spuon,* succeed; cf. OBulg. *spieti,* succeed, = Bohem. *spieti,* hasten, = Russ. *spietí,* ripen, = Lith. *speti,* be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt,* be strong or able; Skt. *sphīti,* increase, prosperity, < √ *sphā,* fatten.] **1.** Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed!* *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 139.

Remember me
To our all-royal brother: for whose *speed*
The great Bellona I'll solicit. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

2†. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed!* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

Wi *speid* they ran awa. *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress along a path. Speed is sometimes confused with velocity, which is the rate at which a point changes its position in space.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity. *Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In *submarine rock-drilling*, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*

Knight.—**At speed,** in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—**Full speed,** at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming *full speed* down the hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. [i. 62.


Hart at speed.

Good speed. See *good.*—**To have the speed of†,** to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;
One of my fellows *had the speed of* him.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 36.

=**Syn. 3.** *Swiftness, Rapidity,* etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

speed (spēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded,* ppr. *speeding.* [< ME. *speden* (pret. *spedde,* pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden,* speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden,* LG. *spoden, spöden* = OHG. *spuotōn,* MHG. **spuoten,* G. *sputen,* also (after LG.) *spuden,* speed; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also specyally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here iorneye, aftre here meetynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 166.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 278.

Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand *speeds.*
Cowper, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?
Emerson, Love.

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

Then to the Castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret ioye,
& thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4922.

Let the gods so *speed* me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 88.

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 84.

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to: also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

He *sped him* thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped!*
Longfellow, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 876.

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 458.

Circular saws and other high-*speeded* wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 261.

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course: as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was *sped*, speke thai no fferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7601.

Hence—**7.** To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are *sped.*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 185.

Were he cover'd
With mountains, and room only for a bullet
To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped;*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 31.

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lx.

9†. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *isped* fermly and diligently of any of yow. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita.*]—**God speed you,** may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed.*

★**speed-cone** (spēd'kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine*, Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

speeder (spē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *speder, spedar;* < *speed* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come vnto you a wo[o]ing: in faith, who should be the *speeder? Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders.* The sluggard lusteth, and wanteth.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 7.

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—**3.** One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier.*

To spill [ruin] vs thu was oure *spedar,*
For thow was oure lyghte and oure ledar.
York Plays, p. 5.

4. In the manufacture of cotton, a bobbin-and-fly machine, which receives the slivers from the drawing-frame, and attenuates them into rovings.

speedful (spēd'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *speedful, spedeful, spedful;* < *speed* + *-ful.*] **1†.** Successful; prosperous.

Othere tydings *speedful* for to seyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 629.

2†. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of proposicions nis nat *spedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

3. Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

In pouernesse of spyrit is *spedfullest* hele.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 264.

speedfully (spēd'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spedfullye;* < *speedful* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then thay toke ther way wonder *spedfullye.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 183.

speed-gage (spēd'gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

speedily (spē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *spedily,* < AS. **spēdiglīce* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*[2].] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

speed-indicator (spēd'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter.*

speediness (spē'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

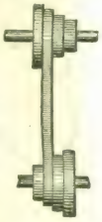
speeding (spē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *speed, v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

speedless (spēd'les), *a.* [< *speed* + *-less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,
And in their ship return the *speedless* wooers.
Chapman, Odyssey, v. 40.

speed-multiplier (spēd'mul″ti-plī-ėr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

speed-pulley (spēd'půl″i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (*a*) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (*b*) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley.*


Speed-pulleys.

speed-recorder (spēd'rē-kôr-dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

speed-riggers (spēd'rig″ėrz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

speed-sight (spēd'sīt), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

speedway (spēd'wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

speedwell (spēd'wel), *n.* [< *speed* + *well*[2].] A plant of the genus *Veronica,* especially *V. Chamædrys,* an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes, bird's-eye, god's-eye,* and *eyebright.* Also called *germander-speedwell.* The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis,* which has been


Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leafed speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia,* is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Others have special names, *V. Anagallis-aquatica* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederæfolia* the ivy-leafed speedwell. See *Veronica.*

speedy (spē'di), *a.* [< ME. *spedi,* < AS. *spēdig,* prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig,* speedy, = OHG. *spuotīg,* G. *sputig, spudig,* industrious, speedy), < *spēd,* prosperity, success, speed: see *speed.*] **1.** Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 87.

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

We men of business must use *speedy* servants.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 2.

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

speedy-cut (spē'di-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

speek†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*[1]. *E. Phillips.*

speel (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

speelken†, *n.* See *spellken.*

speer[1] (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear;* Sc. also *speir, spier,* and formerly *spere, spire,* etc.; < ME. *speren, spiren, speoren, spuren, spyrren,* < AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *speuren* = OHG. *spurien, spurren, spuren,* MHG. *spüren, spürn,* G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja,* track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

spörja, ask, *spâra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spörge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace), < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her richt and round about,
To *spier* her true love's name.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

To speer at, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speer^{2}†, *n.* An old form of *spire*^{1}.

speeret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speerhawk†, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

speering (spēr'ing), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring;* verbal n. of *speer*^{1}, *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*^{1}.

speight†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight;* = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeiche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehôn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*^{1}.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Eue, walking forth about the Forrests, gathers *Speights*, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

speir^{1}, *v.* See *speer*^{1}.

speir^{2}†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speiranthy, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

speirogonimium, spirogonimium (spī″rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia*, *spirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *bot.* See *gonidium*, 3.

speiss (spīs), *n.* [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spīse*, OHG. *spīsa*, food, < OIt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated cobalt and lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

spek-boom (spek'bōm), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*^{2}), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

speke (spēk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*^{1}.

spel^{1}†, An old spelling of *spell*^{1}, *spell*^{4}.

spel^{2} (spel), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*^{3}.] Play.

Sooth play, quad *spel*, as the Flemyng seith.
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

spelæan, spelean (spē-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *spelæum*, < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern; cf. σπῆλυγξ, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < σπέος, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

spelch (spelch), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

speld (speld), *n.* [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*^{1} (var. *speld*): see *spald*^{1}. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*^{4}, *spill*^{2}, in part variants of *speld;* and cf. *spelk*, *spelt*^{2}.] A chip or splinter. See *spall*^{1}, *spill*^{2}.

Manli as miȝti men either mette other,
& spacli the otheres spere in *speldes* than wente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3392.

speld, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*^{1}.

spelder† (spel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **spelder*, *spildur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

The grete schafte that was longe,
Alle to *spildurs* hit sponge.
Avowynge of King Arthur, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

spelder (spel'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, spell, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ȝiff thatt tu cannst *spelldrenn* hemm
Adam thu findesst *spelldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

spelding (spel'ding), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *speldring*, *speldrin*, *speldron;* < *speld* + *-ing*^{3}.] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

spelean, *a.* See *spelæan*.

Spelerpes (spē-lėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. σπήλαιον, a cave, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidæ*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with



Spelerpes ruber.

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

Spelin (spe-lin'), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe-*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s-*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. πᾶς, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

spelk (spelk), *n.* [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*^{1}, *spall*^{1}, etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

spelk (spelk), *v. t.* [Also assibilated *spelch;* < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcean*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

spell^{1} (spel), *n.* [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell-*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell-*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*^{1}, *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneth to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hoge & vn-mete,
A spetos sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Night*spel* for theeves, and the wood-*spell*. And herehence, I thinke, is named the go*spel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March, Glosse.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

spell^{1} (spel), *v.* [< ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, *spealie*, *spilien*, < AS. *spellian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spillōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *spell*^{2}, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It 's I have intill Paris been,
And well my drift can *spell*.
Young Child Dyeing (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 445.

II.† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

spell^{2} (spel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen;* a particular use of *spell*^{1}, tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, D. *spellen*, spell; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, spell, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*^{1}. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*^{4}, *speld*^{1}, *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*^{4}, and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, spell.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

Spellyn (letters). Sillabico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

A few commonplace and ill-*spelled* letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself. *The Century*, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell over* thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled over* the county paper on Sundays.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller*.

To spell backward, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him *backward*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 61.

To spell baker, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.]

If an old man will marry a young wife,
Why then—why then—why then—he must *spell Baker*.
Longfellow, Giles Corey ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 170.

spell^{3} (spel), *v. t.* [ME. *spelen*, *spelien*, < AS. *spelian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, also rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilōn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planters' Guide (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

spell[3] (spel), *n.* [< *spell*[3], *v.*] **1.** A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell;* to work the pumps by *spells.*

Their toyl is so extreame as they can not endure it above foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by *spels.* *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence—**2.** A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

3. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

4. Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow. *Washington*, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

5. A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [Colloq.]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrer ye kin go on ef ye like? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

6. A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [Colloq., U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 171.

spell[4] (spel), *n.* [Also *spill, speal,* formerly *speall;* partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly < D. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1].] **1.** A chip, splinter, or splint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cf. E. *spell* or spill, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

2. In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—**3.** One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellable (spel'a-bl), *a.* [< *spell*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 69. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

spellbind (spel'bīnd), *v. t.* [A back-formation, after *spellbound;* < *spell*[1] + *bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [Recent.]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu'en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle*, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).

The other, in his speech about the banner,
Spell-bound his audience until they swore
That such a speech was never heard till then.
Halleck, Fanny.

spellbinder (spel'bīn-dėr), *n.* One who spellbinds or fascinates; especially, an eloquent political orator. [U. S. political slang, first used in the presidential campaign of 1888.]

spell-bone (spel'bōn), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *bone*[1].] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellbound (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

speller[1]† (spel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spellere;* < *spell*[1] + *-er*[1].] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

speller[2] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *spellare* (= MD. D. *speller*), a speller; < *spell*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

Spellare, sillabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

speller[3] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *-er*[1].] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama.* *Cotgrave.*

spellful (spel'fûl), *a.* [< *spell*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]

spelling[1]† (spel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spellinge, spellunge, spelling, spellyng,* recital, < AS. *spellung,* narration, verbal n. of *spellian,* tell, declare: see *spell*[1].] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spellyng,*
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

spelling[2] (spel'ing), *n.* [< late ME. *spellynge* (= MD. *spellinghe,* D. *spelling*); verbal n. of *spell*[2], *v.* Cf. D. *spelkunst* (*kunst,* art), spelling; *buchstabiren,* spell, as a noun, spelling (< *buchstabe,* a letter: see under *book*); Sw. *stafning* = Dan. *stavning,* spelling (see *staff, stave*); and cf. *orthography.*] **1.** The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spellynge, sillabicacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 356.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII. 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.

2. A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.

Phonetic spelling. See *phonetic.*—**Spelling reform,** the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

spelling-bee (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match.*

spelling-book (spel'ing-bůk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

spelling-match (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee.* [U. S.]

spellken† (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *speelken;* < D. *spel,* play (see *spell*[3]), + E. *ken*[5], a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [Low slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

spell-stopped (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 61.

spell-work (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

spelonk†, *n.* Same as *spelunc.*

spelt[1] (spelt), *n.* [< ME. **spelt* (not found), < AS. *spelt* = D. *spelt* = MLG. LG. *spelte* = OHG. *spelta, spelza, spelzo,* MHG. *spelte, spelze,* G. *spelt, spelz,* spelt; cf. G. *spelze,* chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. *spelda, spelta* = Sp. Pg. *espelta* = Pr. *espeuta* = OF. *espiautre,* F. *épeautre,* spelt; < LL. *spelta,* spelt.] A kind of wheat, *Triticum Spelta,* but believed by some authors to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum æstivum.* Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *n.* [< ME. *spelt;* a var. of *speld.*] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver,
The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *v. t.* [A var. of *speld, spald*[1], perhaps confused with ME. *spelken,* spilt: see *spald*[1], *speld, spelk.* Cf. *spelt*[2], *n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

spelt[3] (spelt). A preterit and past participle of *spell*[2].

spelter (spel'tėr), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter,* pewter, = MD. *speauter,* D. *spiauter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiauter,* zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piautre, peutre, peautre, espeautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum*), pewter: see *pewter.* The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have appar. in turn influenced the Teut. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce for ingot zinc.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter,* but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter.* *Boyle*, History of Fluidity, xxiii.

Spelter solder, hard solder. See *solder.*

spelter (spel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *spelter, n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

spelunc†, **spelunk**† (spē-lungk'), *n.* [< ME. *spelunk, spelonke, spelunc* = D. *spelonk,* < OF. *spelonque,* F. *spelonque* = Pr. *spelunca* = Sp. Pg. *espelunca* = It. *spelonca,* < L. *spelunca,* < Gr. *σπήλυγξ* (*σπηλυγγ-*), a cave, cavern, < *σπέος,* a cave.] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue,
In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden speken togideres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vttermost *Spelunk.* *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.

speluncous (spē-lung'kus), *a.* [< *spelunc* + *-ous.*] Same as *spelæan,* 2.

spen†, *v. t.* [ME. *spennen* (= MHG. *spennen* = Icel. *spenna*), a secondary form of AS. *spannan,* span: see *span*[1]. Cf. *spend*[2].] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn[e]d.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 49.

spence†, **spencer**[1]†. See *spense, spenser.*

spencer[2] (spen'sėr), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*[1], *spenser.*] **1.** A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—**2.** A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

spencer[3] (spen'sėr), *n.* *Naut.,* a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

spencer-gaff (spen'sėr-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

Spencer gun. See *gun*[1].

Spencerian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Spencer* (see ★def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820: died 1903), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism.*

Spencerianism (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy.* Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

spencer-mast (spen'sėr-mâst), *n.* See *mast*[1].

spency (spen'si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson.* [Shetland Isles.]

spend[1] (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [< ME. *spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended, ispend*), < AS. *spendan*, spend (also in comp. *ā-spendan, for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentōn*, MHG. *spenten, spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere, spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *spense, spenser*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.
J. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

2. To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] *upon* diverse maner freres
Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,
And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 48.

3. To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

My last breath cannot
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4. To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

I would not *spend* another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 5.

5. To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase *to spend a mast*, below.

What 's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And *spend* your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 195.

6. To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.
Knolles, Hist. Turks. (*Latham.*)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,
Come the challenge and replying.
Whittier, The Ranger.

7†. To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 167.

To spend a mast, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

To spend ground, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**To spend the mouth†**, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths;* Echo replies, As if another chase were in the skies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 695.

To spend up†, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it *up*.
Prov. xxi. 20.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast. The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 129.

3. Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

spend[2] (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *spen.*] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.
Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 37).

spendable (spen'da-bl), *a.* [< *spend*[1] + *-able.*] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

spend-all (spend'âl), *n.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)

★ **spender** (spen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *spendere, spendare;* < *spend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender;* wasted
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftily.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here. *The American*, VI. 217.

spending (spen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *spendyng, spendynge;* verbal n. of *spend*, *v.*] **1.** The act of paying out money.—**2†.** Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle ony *spendynge*,
Com to Robyn Hode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

3. Seminal emission.

spending-money (spen'ding-mun″i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

spending-silver† (spen'ding-sil″vėr), *n.* [< ME. *spending-silver;* < *spending* + *silver.*] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

For of thy *spendynge sylver*, monk,
Thereof wyll I ryght none.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] **I.** *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

II. *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,
That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 123.

Spendthrift alike of money and of wit.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 684.

spendthrifty (spend'thrif″ti), *a.* [< *spendthrift* + *-y*[1].] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

Spendthrifty, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 611.

spense (spens), *n.* [Also *spence;* < ME. *spense, spence*, < OF. *spense, spence, espense, expense*, expense (see *expense*); in ME. partly by aphæresis from *dispense*, < OF. *despense*, expense, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, spend: see *expense, dispense*, and cf. *spend*[1], *spenser.*] **1†.** Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spies, & *spense* of his gode,
That the lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

2. A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spenser† (spen'sėr), *n.* [Also *spencer;* Sc. *spensar;* < ME. *spenser, spencere, spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despencier, despensier* (ML. *dispensarius*), dispenser, spenser, < *despense*, expense: see *dispenser, spense.* Hence the surnames *Spencer, Spenser.*] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* geve the Greke his money.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

The *spencer* came with keyes in his hand,
Opened the doore and them at dinner fand.
Henryson, Moral Fables, p. 12.

Spenserian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimes, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

II. *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

spent (spent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*[1], *v.*] **1.** Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent deer* or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent ball* is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent bill of lading* or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but euen the talke of a *spent* old man.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

speos (spē'os), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέος*, a cave.] In *Egypt. archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 169 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

Speotyto (spē-ot'i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. *σπέος*, a cave, + *τυτώ*, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidæ*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cunicularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeoptynx*. See cuts under *owl.*

sper†, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*[1].

sperable[1]† (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
Sir W. Cecil (June 3, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [clxxii.

sperable[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable.*

sperage†, *n.* Same as *sparage.*

sperate† (spē'rāt), *a.* [< L. *speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate.* In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

sperclet, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle.*

spere†. An old spelling of *spear*[1], *speer*[1], *sphere.*

Spergula (spėr'gū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparge.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ* and tribe *Sperguleæ.* It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the old world. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. Also known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed.*

Spergularia (spėr-gū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Spergula* + *-aria.*] A name given by J. and C. Presl in 1819 to *Tissa*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ.* It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are about 20 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as

in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tissa*.

sperhawk†, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*.

sperket (spėr'ket), *n.* [Also *spirket;* origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> High on the *spirket* there it hung.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

sperling (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*[1].

sperm[1] (spėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme, sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. σπέρμα (σπερματ-), seed, < σπείρειν, sow. Cf. *spore*[2].] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

sperm[2] (spėrm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti.*] 1. Same as *spermaceti.*—2. A sperm-whale.—3. Sperm-oil.

sperma (spėr'mą), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

spermaceti (spėr-mą-set'i or -sē'tī), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti, parmacety, parmacetty, parmacity, parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *espermaceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, whale: see *Cete*[3].] **I.** *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetin*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

> By this [fallacy of Æquivocation] are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* [*sperma Cœti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646], which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—2. Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment*.

spermaceti-oil (spėr-mą-set'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

spermaceti-whale (spėr-mą-set'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

Spermacoce (spėr-mą-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, germ, + ἀκωκή, a point, < ἀκή, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacoceæ*, characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes which sometimes have smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about three species, natives of America. They are perennial herbs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems and four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile white flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. All the species occur in the United States, especially southward, one extending to the Florida Keys and the West Indies. *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio.

Spermacoceæ (spėr-mą-kō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoce* + *-eæ* (shortened for *Spermacoceæ*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoce* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

spermaduct (spėr'mą-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spermaductus*, irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*.] A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *spermaductus, spermiduct*.

spermagone (spėr'mą-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone*.

spermagonium (spėr-mą-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium*.

spermalist (spėr'mą-list), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-al* + *-ist*.] A spermist.

spermangium (spėr-man'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, sperm, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores; a sporangium.

spermaphyte (spėr'mą-fīt), *n.* See *spermophyte*.

spermarium (spėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermaria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium*.] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium*.

spermary (spėr'mą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium*.] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatic organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium*.

spermatemphraxis (spėr″mą-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct: see *emphractic*.] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

spermatheca (spėr-mą-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *spermathecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermotheca*.] A spermatic case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla, ovariole*, and *Rhabdocœla*.

spermathecal (spėr-mą-thē'kąl), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

> On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 658.

spermatia, *n.* Plural of *spermatium*.

spermatic (spėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatique* = Sp. *espermático* = Pg. *espermatico* = It. *spermatico*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. σπερματικός, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—2. Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—3. Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—5. Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

> I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.
> *Emerson*, Books.

External spermatic fascia. Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatic nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatic fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatic artery**, any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatic arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatic cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatic calculus**, a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatic canal.** (*a*) The inguinal canal. (*b*) Any spermatic duct, as the vas deferens.—**Spermatic cartridge.** Same as *spermatophore*.—**Spermatic cord.** See *cord*[1].—**Spermatic cyst**, in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocele*.—**Spermatic duct.** Same as *spermaduct*.—**Spermatic filament**, a spermatozoön.—**Spermatic gelatin**, in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatic logos.** See *logos*.—**Spermatic plexus of nerves.** See *plexus*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins**, a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatic cord by the venæ comites of the spermatic arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a *varicocele* or *cirsocele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatic rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatic sac**, a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

spermatical (spėr-mat'i-kąl), *a.* [< *spermatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatic*. *Bacon.*

spermatiogenous (spėr-mā-shi-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatiogenous* surface.

> On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatiogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

spermatiophore (spėr-mā'shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

spermatism (spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism*.] 1. Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—2. Same as *spermism*.

spermatist (spėr'mą-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ist*.] Same as *spermist*.

spermatium (spėr-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute ellipsoid, cylindrical, or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in perithecium-like organs called spermogonia. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. Also used as synonymous with *pollinoid* for the non-motile gamete of the *Rhodophyceæ*.

spermatize (spėr'mą-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing*. [< Gr. σπερματίζειν, sow, yield seed, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

spermatoa†, *n.* Plural of *spermatoön*. *Owen.*

spermatoal (spėr-mą-tō'ąl), *a.* [< *spermato(ön)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a spermatoön. *Owen.*

spermatoblast (spėr'mą-tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + βλαστός, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoön; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoön develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermoblast, nematoblast*.

spermatoblastic (spėr'mą-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermoblastic*.

spermatocele (spėr'mą-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κήλη, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

spermatocyst (spėr'mą-tō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis*, < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—2. In *pathol.*, a spermatic cyst or sac. See *spermatic*.

spermatocystic (spėr″mą-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic*.] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

spermatocystidium (spėr″mą-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatocystidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κύστις, bladder, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium*. *Hedwig.*

spermatocystis (spėr″mą-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst*.] Same as *spermatocyst*.

spermatocystitis (spėr″mą-tō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocytal (spėr″mą-tō-sī'tąl), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

spermatocyte (spėr'mą-tō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. κύτος, a hollow: see *cyte*.] 1. In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozooid.

> Four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.
> *Goebel*, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoön: now restricted to the two cell-generations which precede the formation of the spermatozoa. Synonymous with *spermatoblast*.

> These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogemma (spėr″mą-tō-jem'ą), *n.*; pl. *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatic cyst; a kind of

spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenesis (spėr″ma-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γένεσις, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 301.

spermatogenetic (spėr″ma-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenous (spėr-ma-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -γενής, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

spermatogeny (spėr-ma-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

spermatogonium (spėr″ma-tō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + γονή, generation.] **1†.** In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—**2.** A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George.*

spermatoid (spėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatic or seminal.

spermatological (spėr″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermological*.

spermatologist (spėr-ma-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermatology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermologist*.

spermatology (spėr-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermology*.

spermatomere (spėr′ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + μέρος, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

Micros. Science, XXVI. 597.

spermatoönt (spėr-ma-tō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatoa* (-ä). [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ᾠόν, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoön may be developed; a spermatoblast.

Spermatophilus (spėr-ma-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

spermatophoral (spėr-ma-tof′ō-ral), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 291.

spermatophore (spėr′ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatic cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatic* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelops may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a cœlenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or nettling, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

spermatophorous (spėr-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

spermatorrhea, spermatorrhœa (spėr″ma-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ῥεῖν, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

spermatospore (spėr′ma-tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + σπόρος, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermospore*.

spermatotheca (spėr″ma-tō-thē′kä), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

spermatovum (spėr-ma-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vä) [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

Spermatozoa (spėr″ma-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoön*, q. v.] **1†.** A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animals: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *spermatozoön*.

spermatozoal (spėr″ma-tō-zō′al), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoan (spėr″ma-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoön; of or pertaining to spermatozoa.

II. *n.* A spermatozoön or spermatozooid.

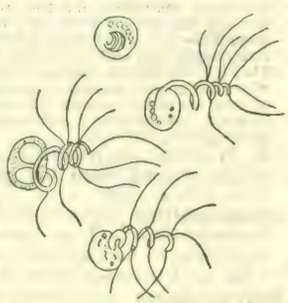
spermatozoic (spėr″ma-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoid (spėr′ma-tō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-id*[2].] See *spermatozooid*.

spermatozoidal (spėr″ma-tō-zō′i-dal), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozooid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 443.

spermatozooid (spėr″ma-tō-zō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spermatozoön; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

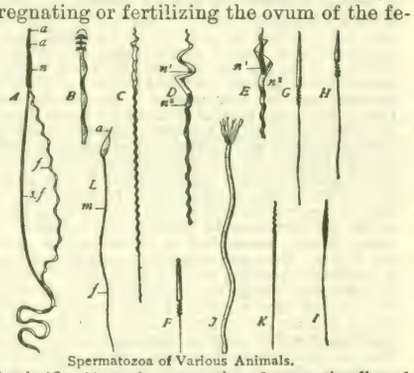
II. *n.* **1.** A spermatozoön. *Von Siebold.* Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zooid*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a male flagellated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also cut under *antheridium*.



Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

spermatozoön (spėr″ma-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ζῷον, an animal.] **1.** One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the female; a spermatic cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozooid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoön is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like middle piece, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their nuclei, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.

2†. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.



Spermatozoa of Various Animals.

A, beetle (*Copris*), partly macerated; *s.f.*, supporting-fiber of flagellum; *f*, fin-like envelop; *n*, nucleus; *a*, *a*, apical body divided into two parts; *B*, insect (*Calathus*); *C*, bird (*Phyllopneuste*); *D*, bird (*Muscicapa*), nucleus divided into two parts (n^1, n^2); *E*, bull-finch; *F*, gull (*Larus*); *G*, *H*, giant spermatozoön and ordinary form of *Tadorna*; *I*, ordinary form of the same stained; *J*, "vermiform spermatozoön" and, *K*, ordinary spermatozoön of the snail *Paludina*; *L*, snake (*Coluber*), showing apical body (*a*), nucleus, greatly elongated middle-piece (*m*), and flagellum (*f*). (From Wilson, "The Cell.")

sperm-ball (spėrm′bâl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 424.

sperm-blastoderm (spėrm′blas″tō-dėrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

sperm-blastula (spėrm′blas″tū-lä), *n.* A spermatic blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-cell (spėrm′sel), *n.* **1.** A spermatozoön: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—**2.** A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

spermet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*[1].

Spermestes (spėr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + ἐσθίειν, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinæ*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

Spermestinæ (spėr-mes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inæ*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrelda*, and *Amadina*. See cut under *senegal*.

spermestine (spėr-mes′tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinæ*.

spermic (spėr′mik), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatic*.

spermidium† (spėr-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

spermiduct (spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

spermin (spėr′min), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-in*[2].] A non-poisonous alkaloid (C_2H_5N) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

spermism (spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoön, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

spermist (spėr′mist), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

sperm-kernel (spėrm′kėr″nel), *n.* Same as *spermococcus*.

sperm-morula (spėrm′mor″ọ̈-lä), *n.* A spermatic morula; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-nucleus (spėrm′nū″klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoön; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel.—2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oösphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

spermoblast (spėr′mō-blast), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast.*

spermoblastic (spėr-mō-blas′tik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic.*

spermocarp (spėr′mō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeæ* and certain confervoid algæ. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeæ* has also been called the *antheridium, sporangium, enveloped oögonium,* and *sporophydium,* by different authors. *Sporophydium* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp.* See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle.*

spermococcus (spėr-mō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + κόκκος, grain, berry.] The nucleus of a spermatozoön: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel.*

spermoderm (spėr′mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa.*

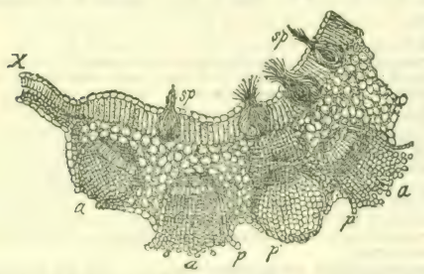
spermogastrula (spėr-mō-gas′trọ̈-lä), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

spermogone (spėr′mō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *spermogonium.*] In *bot.*, same as *spermogonium;* also employed by some writers to denote the spermatium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium, spermatium.* Also spelled *spermagone.*

spermogonia, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium.*

spermogoniferous (spėr″mō-gō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spermogonium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing spermogonia.

spermogonium (spėr-mō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπερμογόνος, producing seed, < σπέρμα, seed, + -γονος, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped cavity or



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *x*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its æcidial stage.

sp, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium, peridium, Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium.*

spermogonous (spėr-mog′ọ̈-nus), *a.* [< *spermogone* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

sperm-oil (spėrm′oil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil.*

spermolith (spėr′mō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + λίθος, stone.] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

spermological (spėr-mō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *spermatological.*

spermologist (spėr-mol′ọ̈-jist), *n.* [< *spermolog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist.*—2. In *bot.*, one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

spermology (spėr-mol′ọ̈-ji), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology.*—2. In *bot.*, that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

spermonucleus (spėr-mō-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + *nucleus*, q. v.] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus, feminonucleus. Hyatt.*

Spermophila (spėr-mof′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλεῖν, love.] 1. In *ornith.*, the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinæ.* The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreleti*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch.* It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turgid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Sporophila;* and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit.* Also called *Spermospiza.*

2. In *mammal.*, same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3†. In *entom.*, a genus of arachnidans. *Hentz*, 1842.

spermophile (spėr′mō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus.*—2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila;* a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit.*

Spermophilinæ (spėr″mō-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermophilus* (in sense 2 < *Spermophila*) + *-inæ.*] 1. In *mammal.*, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridæ* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus, Tamias,* and *Arctomys.* It is not separated from *Sciurinæ* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias.* But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinæ.* They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers.* The group is also called *Arctomyinæ.* See cuts under *Arctomys, chipmunk, prairie-dog, Spermophilus,* and *suslik.*

2. In *ornith.*, an American subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Spermophila. P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

spermophiline (spėr-mof′i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spermophilinæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinæ.*

Spermophilus (spėr-mof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φιλεῖν, love.] 1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinæ.* The type is *S. citillus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than thirty distinct species occur, many of which run into several varieties. They were divided by Coues into (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglassi;* these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis*, in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythroglutæus.* In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis, S. spilosoma,* and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchill (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots between them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus, S. franklini,* and *S. tridecemlineatus,* are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers,* a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomyidæ.* They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni.* They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus,* but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler.*

spermophore (spėr′mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum.*

spermophorum (spėr-mof′ọ̈-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A seminal vesicle.—2. In *bot.*, a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus.*

Spermophyta (spėr-mof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermophytum:* see *spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or phyla into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia.* The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta, Bryophyta,* and *Thallophyta.* See *Phanerogamia,* and compare *Cryptogamia.* Properly *Spermatophyta.*

spermophyte (spėr′mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermophytum,* < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + φυτόν, plant.] In *bot.*, a member of the *Spermophyta;* a plant producing true seeds; a phanerogam, or flowering plant. Properly *spermatophyte.*

spermophytic (spėr-mō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *spermophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, capable of producing true seeds; phanerogamic.

spermoplasm (spėr′mō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoön; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel.* Also *spermoplasma.*

spermopodium (spėr-mō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferæ.*

spermosphere (spėr′mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A mass of spermatoblasts; a spermatogemma.

Spermospiza (spėr-mō-spī′zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + σπίζα, a finch.] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, the type of which is the African *S. hæmatina.* Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus.*—2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila. Bonaparte.*

spermospore (spėr′mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore.*

spermotheca (spėr-mō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *spermothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermatheca.*] In *bot.*, a pericarp. [Rare.]

spermous (spėr′mus), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *spermatic.*

spermovarian (spėr-mō-vā′ri-an), *a.* [< *spermovari(um)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

spermovarium (spėr-mō-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis.*

spermovary (spėr-mō′va-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium.*

spermovum (spėr-mō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vä). [< Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *spermatovum.*

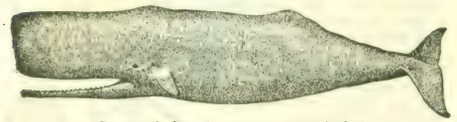
sperm-rope (spėrm′rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore. Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

spermule (spėr′mūl), *n.* [< NL. *spermulum*, dim. of LL. *sperma*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoön, or zoöspermium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's

term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

spermulum (spėr′mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lä). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön.

sperm-whale (spėrm′hwāl), *n.* [< *sperm*[2] + *whale*[1].] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physeteridæ* (which see for technical characters; see also cut of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great rorqual or finner, *Balænoptera musculus*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridæ* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevirostris* (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoödon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridæ*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiinæ*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

speront, *n.* [< It. *sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *éperon*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliots, with a *Speron* and a couered poope.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 215.

sperr†, *v. t.* Same as *spar*[1].

sperrable†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

sperrylite (sper′i-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite near Sudbury in Ontario; also in North Carolina. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

sperset (spėrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparse*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

sperthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

spertle†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

serverv†, **spervyour**†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

spessartite, spessartine (spes′ärr-tīt, -tin), *n.* [< *Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

spet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*[2].

spetch (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*[1].] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-*spetches*.

spetous†, *a.* See *spitous*.

spew (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; < ME. *spewen, spuen, spiwen*, < AS. *spīwan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*) = OS. *spīwan* = OFries. *spīa* = MD. *spijen, spouwen, spuuwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīwan, spīan*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spȳja* = Sw. Dan. *spy* = Goth. *speiwan*, spew, = L. *spuere* = Gr. *πτύειν*, Doric *ψύττειν* (for **σπύειν*), spit, = OBulg. *plĭvati, pljuti* = Bohem. *plíti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plevatĭ* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. √ *pljŭ* < *spljŭ* < *spŭ*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
The balsame all againe.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

II. *trans.* **1.** To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.
Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

To spew oakum, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

spewer (spū′ėr), *n.* [< *spew* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spews.

spewiness† (spū′i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (*Latham.*)

spewing† (spū′ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emuscation*.]

spewy† (spū′i), *a.* [< *spew* + *-y*[1].] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Speyside pine. See *pine*[1].

sp. gr. An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

sphacel (sfas′el), *n.* [< NL. *sphacelus*, q. v.] Same as *sphacelus*.

sphacela (sfas′e-lä), *n.*; pl. *sphacelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacele*.

Sphacelaria (sfas-e-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceæ*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are three species along the New England coast.

Sphacelariaceæ (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelarieæ*.

sphacelate (sfas′e-lāt), *a.* [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—**2.** In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

sphacelate (sfas′e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become necrosed.

II. *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

sphacelated (sfas′e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sphacelate*.

sphacelation (sfas-e-lā′shon), *n.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

sphacele (sfas′ēl), *n.* [< NL. *sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

Sphacelia (sfā-sē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*[1], 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

sphacelism (sfas′e-lizm), *n.* [< *sphacel*(*us*) + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

sphacelismus (sfas-e-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφακελισμός*, gangrene, < *σφακελίζειν*, be gangrened or blighted, < *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

Sphacelium (sfā-sē′li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

Sphaceloma (sfas-e-lō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of melanconiaceous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Spraying the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of copper before the appearance of the leaves, and with Bordeaux mixture afterward, destroys or checks the disease. See *anthracnose*.

sphacelus (sfas′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] **1.** Necrosis.—**2.** A necrosed mass of tissue.

Sphæralcea (sfē-ral′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1825), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκέα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malveæ*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 30 species, mainly natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pedicelled violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cisplatina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

Sphæranthus (sfē-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Asteraceæ*, tribe *Inuleæ*, and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 17 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. Indicus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*, and is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

sphæraphides (sfē-raf′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

sphæret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

sphærenchyma (sfē-reng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma.

Sphæria (sfē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1768), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceæ*. The older authors included all forms having the perithecia black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, and usually superficial or erumpent. Recent authors have either discarded the name or used it for old and imperfectly known species.

Sphæriaceæ (sfē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < *Sphæria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

Sphæriacei (sfē-ri-ā′sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæriaceous (sfē-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæridia, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

sphæridial (sfē-rid′i-al), *a.* [< *sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphæridia of a sea-urchin.

Sphæridiidæ (sfē-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idæ*.] The *Sphæridiinæ* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadæ, Sphæridida, Sphæridides, Sphæridiites, Sphæridiota, Spheridiites*.

Sphæridiinæ (sfē-rid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridiini*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidæ*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

sphæridium (sfē-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαιρίδιον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] **1.** Pl. *sphæridia* (-ä). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The sphæridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fossæ of the plate to which they are attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinæ*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate

scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabæoides* is an example.

Sphæriidæ (sfē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphærium*, formerly called *Cycladidæ*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidæ* under the latter name.

sphæristerium (sfē-ris-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphæristeria* (-ä). [< L. *sphæristerium*, < Gr. *σφαιριστήριον*, a place for playing ball, < *σφαιρίζειν*, play at ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere.*] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphærite (sfē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite in structure and composition.

Sphærium (sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *σφαιρίον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphæriidæ*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidæ*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

Sphærobacteria (sfē″rō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus.*

Sphærococcaceæ (sfē″rō-ko-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærococcus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Sphærococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities. Also *Sphærococcoideæ.*

Sphærococcus (sfē-rō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the family *Sphærococcaceæ*. There are no American species.

Sphærodactylus (sfē-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphæriodactylus.*

Sphærogaster (sfē-rō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridæ*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

Sphærogastra (sfē-rō-gas'trä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider.*

sphæroid, *n.* See *spheroid.*

Sphæroma (sfē-rō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σφαίρωμα*, anything made round or globular, < *σφαιροῦν*, make round or globular, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] The typical genus of *Sphæromidæ*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidæ*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Spheroma. Leach.*

sphæromere, *n.* See *spheromere.*

sphæromian, *a.* and *n.* See *spheromian.*

Sphæromidæ (sfē-rom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæroma* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphæroma;* the globe-slaters. Also *Sphæromatidæ.*

sphærosiderite, *n.* See *spherosiderite.*

sphærospore, *n.* Same as *spherospore.*

sphærostilbite (sfē-rō-stil'bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + E. *stilbite.*] A variety of stilbite.

Sphærotheca (sfē-rō-thē'kä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysiphaceæ*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvæ* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew.*

sphærotherian (sfē-rō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphærotherium* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærotherium.*

II. *n.* A milleped of the genus *Sphærotherium* or family *Sphærotheriidæ.*

Sphærotheriidæ (sfē″rō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphærotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennæ. Also called *Zephroniidæ.*

Sphærotherium (sfē-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridæ*, or giving name to the *Sphærotheriidæ*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia.*

sphærozoa, *n.* Plural of *sphærozoön.*

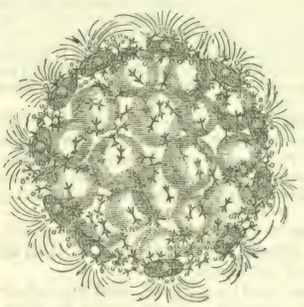
sphærozoid (sfē-rō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærozoidæ.*

II. *n.* A sphærozoön, or member of the *Sphærozoidæ.*

Sphærozoidæ (sfē-rō-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærozoum* + *-idæ.*] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphærozoum*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

sphærozoön (sfē-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sphærozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sphærozoum.*] An individual or species of the genus *Sphærozoum* or family *Sphærozoidæ.*

Sphærozoum (sfē-rō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphærozoidæ*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cellæform bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. ovodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum.* See also cut under *spicule.*



Sphærozoum ovodimare, magnified.

sphærule, sphærulite, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

Sphagnaceæ (sfag-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < *Sphagnum* + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic family of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monœcious or dicœcious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum.*

Sphagnei (sfag'nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sphagnos*, < Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceæ.*

sphagnicolous (sfag-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum.*

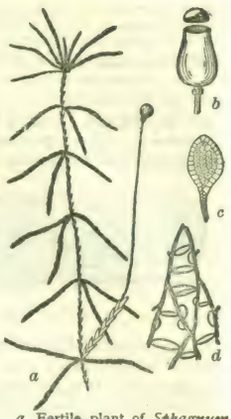
sphagnologist (sfag-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sphagnolog-y* + *-ist.*] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceæ;* one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceæ. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

sphagnology (sfag-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The special study of the *Sphagnaceæ.*

sphagnous (sfag'nus), *a.* [< NL. *Sphagn(um)* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum.*

Sphagnum (sfag'num), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), < Gr. *σφάγνος*, also *σφάκος*, and *φάσκος*, *φάσκον*, a kind of moss.] **1.** A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the family *Sphagnaceæ.* For characters, see *Sphagnaceæ.* The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*[1], *peat-moss, Bryaceæ.*

2. [*l. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum* moss; a *sphagnum* bog.



a, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; *b*, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *c*, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *d*, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium.*

Sphagolobus (sfā-gol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), < Gr. *σφαγή*, the throat, + *λοβός*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.



Sphagolobus atratus.

sphalerite (sfal'ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (< *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall, fail*[1]), + *-ite*[2]: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende.* See *blende.*

sphalerocarpium (sfal″ē-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sphalerocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, an accessory fruit, as that of *Hippophaë*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent berry-like calyx. Also *sphalerocarpum.*

Sphargididæ (sfär-jid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), < *Sphargis* (*Sphargid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a carapace formed of small irregular pieces of bone embedded in thick skin, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-back turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably *Dermochelydidæ.* Also *Sphargidæ, Sphargidina, Sphargidoidæ.* See cut under *leatherback.*

Sphargis (sfär'jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididæ.* The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys.* See cut under *leatherback.*

Sphecia (sfē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sesiidæ*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sesia.*

Sphecidæ (sfes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex:* same as *Sphegidæ.*

Sphecius (sfē'shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidæ*, having the middle tibiæ armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the



Sphecius speciosus, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

Sphecotheres (sfē-kō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphecotera* and *Sphecothera*), ⟨ Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidæ*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. maxillaris;* the Papuan is *S. salvadorii; S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semao. Also called *Picnorhamphus*.

Sphegidæ (sfej′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. ⟨ *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopters, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphecidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Pelopæus*.



Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size.

Sphenæacus, *n.* See *Sphenœacus*.

sphendone (sfen′dō-nē), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphendone. (*b*) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphendone*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [⟨ F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

sphenethmoid (sfē-neth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *sphen*(*oid*) + *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation.—2. Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

II. *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*[2] and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

sphenethmoidal (sfē-neth-moi′dal), *a.* [⟨ *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—**Sphenethmoidal nerve,** a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

sphenic (sfē′nik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number,** a number having three unequal factors.

sphenion (sfē′ni-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Torök. See *craniometry*.

spheniscan (sfē-nis′kan), *n.* [⟨ *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; especially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

Spheniscidæ (sfē-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes;* the only family of *Spheniscomorphæ*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsi, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus clears the ground, the birds not being plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apteria; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king-penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 4 or 5 feet tall. *Aptenodytidæ* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorphæ*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*[1], *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

Spheniscinæ (sfē-ni-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (*a*†) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ;* (*b*) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscine (sfē-nis′in), *a.* [⟨ *Spheniscus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ;* spheniscomorphic.

spheniscoid (sfē-nis′koid), *a.* [⟨ *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

spheniscomorph (sfē-nis′kō-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorphæ*.

Spheniscomorphæ (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ⟨ *Spheniscus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscomorphic (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Spheniscomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorphæ*. Also *spheniscoid*.

Spheniscus (sfē-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), ⟨ Gr. *σφηνίσκος*, dim. of *σφήν*, a wedge.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It



Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Kirby*, 1817.—3. [*l. c.*] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

sphenobasilar (sfē-nō-bas′i-lär), *a.* [⟨ *spheno*(*id*) + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

sphenoccipital (sfē-nok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [⟨ *spheno*(*id*) + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

Sphenocercus (sfē-nō-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*



Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenœnas*, and *Sphenotreron*.

Sphenodon (sfē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *mammal.*, a genus of extinct megatherioid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. *Lund*, 1839.—2. In *herpet.*: (*a*†) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatera*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. There is but one species, *S. punctatum*.

sphenodont (sfē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Sphenodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

Sphenodontidæ (sfē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphenodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon:* same as *Hatteriidæ*.

sphenodontoid (sfē-nō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Sphenodon*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

Sphenœacus (sfē-nē-ā′kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰαξ* (*οἰακ-*), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rictal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

Sphenœnas (sfē-nē′nas), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, ⟨ *οἰνάς*, *οἰνή*, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

spheno-ethmoid (sfē-nō-eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

spheno-ethmoidal (sfē″nō-eth-moi′dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

sphenofrontal (sfē-nō-fron′tal), *a.* [⟨ *spheno*(*id*) + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture** or **articulation,** in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

sphenogram (sfē′nō-gram), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *γράμμα*, a writing, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenographer (sfē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [⟨ *sphenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

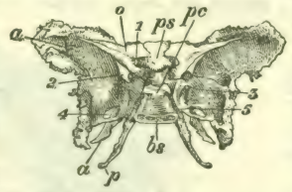
sphenographic (sfē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [⟨ *sphenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

sphenographist (sfē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *sphenographer.*

sphenography (sfē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

★**sphenoid** (sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped, < *σφήν*, a wedge, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See **II.**, 2.—**Minimum sphenoid diameter,** the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossæ.

II. *n.* 1. In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—2. In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid.* In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

a, *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *bs*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, *bs* pointing to the sphenoccipital articulation; *pc*, postclinoid processes, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *ps*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *p*, internal pterygoid process; *1*, optic foramen; *2*, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; *3*, foramen rotundum; *4*, foramen ovale; *5*, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.

sphenoidal (sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sphenoid.*—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Sphenoidal crest,** the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest.*—**Sphenoidal fissure.** See *fissure.*—**Sphenoidal fontanelle,** the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Sphenoidal process.** See *process.*—**Sphenoidal rostrum.** (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum.** See *septum sphenoidale,* under *septum.*—**Sphenoidal sinuses.** See *sinus.*—**Sphenoidal spongy bones,** the sphenoturbinals.

sphenoides (sfē-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] 1. In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

sphenoideum (sfē-noi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidea* (-ạ). [NL.: see *sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or os sphenoideum.

sphenoido-auricular (sfē-noi″dō-â-rik'ū-lăr), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

sphenoidofrontal (sfē-noi″dō-fron'tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

sphenoidoparietal (sfē-noi″dō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

sphenomalar (sfē-nō-mā'lăr), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture.** See *suture.*

sphenomaxillary (sfē-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture,** etc. See the nouns.

Sphenomonadidæ (sfē″nō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dimastigate eustomatous protozoans, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas.* These animalcules are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; a nucleus and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

Sphenomonas (sfē-nom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *μονάς*, solitary, a unit: see *monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidæ.* These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinæ, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus.*

sphenonchus (sfē-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus.* (*b*†) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

spheno-orbital, spheno-orbitar (sfē-nō-ôr'bi-tal, -tăr), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital.*

sphenopalatine (sfē-nō-pal'a-tin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *palatine*2.] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate.*—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery,** a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery.*—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves,** two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein,** a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

sphenoparietal (sfē″nō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus,** a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet.*—**Sphenoparietal suture.** See *suture.*

sphenopetrosal (sfē″nō-pet-rō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture.** See *suture.*

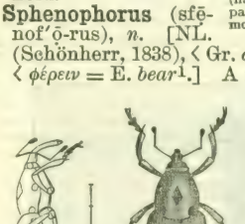
sphenopharyngeus (sfē″nō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.



Sphenophorus sculptilis.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c*, pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.

Sphenophorus (sfē-nof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxæ narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculptilis* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



Sphenophorus pulchellus.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

Sphenophyllum (sfē-nō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, characteristic of the Carboniferous and Permian of the northern hemisphere. These plants were herbaceous, ramose, articulated, with solid triangular stele, the inflated joints bearing verticils of sessile, cuneate, dichotomously plurinerved leaves with crenulate, denticulate, or laciniate upper margins. The small strobilar fructification bore close verticils of bracts which were connate near the base, upturned and free above, the sporangia being borne in one or more rows on ventrally developed sporangiospores on the lower portions of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*—for which the name *Sphenophyllites* (Brongniart, 1822) should be substituted—is the type of the order *Sphenophyllales.*

sphenopterid (sfē-nop'te-rid), *n* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris.*

Sphenopteris (sfē-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1825), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *πτέρις* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern: see *Pteris.*] One of the great genera comprised in the early classification of fossil ferns. Although based wholly on the features of the sterile fronds, and therefore artificial, it is still in general use, since the fructifications of the greater number of fossil fern species, especially those of the Paleozoic epoch, are still imperfectly if at all known. *Sphenopteris* includes ferns with intricate, generally pinnately compound fronds, often very large, characterized by having its pinnules constricted and commonly more or less wedge-shaped at the base, usually cuneately lobed or laciniate, and mostly denticulate, the nervation being thin and more or less diffusely forked, without a very thick primary nerve. The genus is abundant and wide-spread, especially in the Carboniferous, though ranging from the Devonian through the Permian, while many Mesozoic species are improperly included therein by authors. The ten or more types of fructification already discovered on the fronds of *Sphenopteris* represent highly diverse genera (*Renaultia, Zeilleria, Corynepteris,* etc.), not all admissible to the same family.

sphenopterygoid (sfē-nop-ter'i-goid), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid.*

sphenorbital (sfē-nôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid.* Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbitar.*

Sphenorhynchus (sfē-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorrhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] 1. A genus of *Ciconiidæ*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbil, *S. abdimi,* also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha,* of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simbil.*

2†. A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus. Maximilian,* 1831.—3†. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi,* 1838.

sphenosquamosal (sfē″nō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

sphenotemporal (sfē-nō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *temporal*2.] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid.*—**Sphenotemporal suture.** See ★*suture.*

sphenotic (sfē-nō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See cut under *teleost.*

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

sphenotresia (sfē-nō-trē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρῆσις*, perforation, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

sphenotribe (sfē'nō-trīb), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

sphenoturbinal (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal,* to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

II. *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

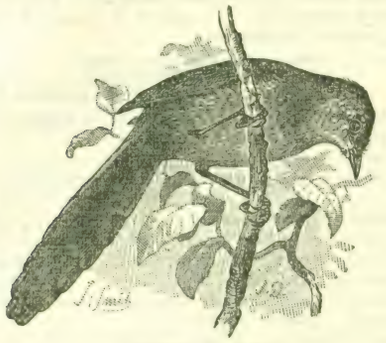
sphenoturbinate (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal.*

sphenovomerine (sfē-nō-vom'e-rin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

Sphenozamites (sfē″nō-za-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A name given by Brongniart in 1849 to certain fossil cycadaceous plants from the Oölite, designating as the type the plant from the Yorkshire beds now known as *Otozamites Beanii.* Schimper in 1870 sought to establish the genus, but

excluded from it Brongniart's type. The name is therefore untenable.

Sphenura (sfē-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rictal bristles. It is quite



Sphenura brachyptera.

near *Sphenœacus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. *Lichtenstein*, 1823. (*b*†) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. *Spix*, 1824; *Sundevall*, 1835. (*c*†) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

spheral (sfēr′al), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. —2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move
To the *spheral* rhythm of love.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spheral* souls that move
Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.
Swinburne.

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spheral* harmony. *The Century*, XXVI. 538.

spherality (sfē-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

spheraster (sfē-ras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. *W. J. Sollas.*

spheration (sfē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 123.

★**sphere** (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sphear*, *spheare*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *spere*, < ME. *spere*, < OF. *espere*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esphera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for **σφάργα* for **σπάργα*, < *σπείρειν*, scatter, throw about (see *sperm*, *spore*[1]); or perhaps connected with *σπεῖρα*, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*[2]).] 1. In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.

Hence — 2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence — 4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious starres
Within the *sphear* of heaven.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sweet Echo, . . .
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.
Milton, Comus, l. 241.

I,
An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shewede he hym the nyne *speres*;
And after that the melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke *speres* thryes three,
That welle is of musik and melodye
In this world here and cause of harmonye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence — 6†. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *spheare*, . . .
The *spheare* of Cupid fourty yeares containes.
Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheris*, higher or lower accordynge to the soueraintie of theyr natures.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own *Sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
And mightiest in the *Spheare* in which we moove,
Wee'le shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

I saw her [Marie Antoinette] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Armillary sphere. See *armillary*. — **Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*[1]. — **Circle of the sphere.** See *circle*. — **Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. — **Copernican sphere**, an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. — **Doctrine of the sphere**, the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. — **Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). — **Geometry of spheres**, a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plücker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. — **Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. — **Logical sphere**, the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. — **Magic sphere.** See *magic*. — **Oblique sphere**, the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes — that is, for a polar station. — **Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve**, the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. — **Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. — **Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Power of a sphere in regard to another**, the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. *Clifford*. — **Projection of the sphere.** See *map-projection*, under *projection*. — **Radical sphere**, a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coördinates. — **Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. — **Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. — **Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. — **Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3. — **Twelve-point sphere.** (*a*) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) belonging to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the common intersection of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (*b*) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing through the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. = **Syn. 1-3.** *Orb*, *Ball*, etc. See *globe*.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [< *sphere*, *n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the other. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east
To journey through the aery gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd you, had you been
Sphered up with Cassiopeia. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe as kils men's minds.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'l still sit up,
Sphering about the wassail cup
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
Herrick, His Age.

sphere-crystals (sfēr′kris″talz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides*.

sphereless (sfēr′les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
Thirsting to eclipse their burning
In a sea of death and mourning.
Shelley, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

sphere-yeast (sfēr′yēst), *n.* In *bot.*, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the yeast-fungus, *Saccharomyces*.

spheric (sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *espherico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. *σφαιρικός*, of or pertaining to a ball, < *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 273.

★**spherical** (sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al*.] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. — 3†. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

Adjunct spherical function. See *function*. — **Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1]. — **Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2. — **Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*[2]. — **Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. — **Spherical angle.** See *angle*[3]. — **Spherical bracketing**, in *arch.*, an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. — **Spherical compasses**, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. — **Spherical complex**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. — **Spherical congruence**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. — **Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. — **Spherical coördinates.** See *coördinate*. — **Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns. — **Spherical cyclic**, a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. — **Spherical group**, the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coördinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. — **Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). — **Spherical indicatrix.** See *indicatrix*. — **Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under

inversion.—**Spherical lune,** the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles.—**Spherical nucleus.** Same as *nucleus globosus* (see *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil,** a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon.** See *polygon.*—**Spherical representation,** a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image.*—**Spherical saw,** a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See cut *d* under *saw*[1].—**Spherical sclere.** See *sclere* and *spheraster.*—**Spherical-shot machine,** a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spherical surface-harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Spherical triangle, trigonometry,** etc. See the nouns.

sphericality (sfer-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *spherical* + *-ity.*] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

spherically (sfer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

sphericalness (sfer′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

sphericity (sfē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sphéricité;* as *spheric* + *-ity.*] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

sphericle (sfer′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *sphere.*] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

spherics (sfer′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

spheriform (sfē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sphæra,* sphere, + *forma,* form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, II. 23. [Rare.]

spherocobaltite (sfē-rō-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + E. *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

spheroconic (sfē-rō-kon′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κῶνος,* a cone: see *conic.*] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic,** the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic,** the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

spherocrystal (sfē-rō-kris′tal), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κρύσταλλος,* crystal.] 1. In *lithol.*, a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides.*

spherodactyl (sfē-rō-dak′til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærodactylus,* as a gecko.

spherogastric (sfē-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ,* stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra.* See cut under *honey-bearer.*

spherograph (sfē′rō-grâf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν,* write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

spheroid (sfē′roid), *n.* [Also *sphæroid;* = F. *sphéroïde,* < Gr. *σφαιροειδής,* like a ball or sphere, globular, < *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος,* form.] 1. A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong;* when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*[1], 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—**Universal spheroid,** a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

spheroidal (sfē-roi′dal), *a.* [< *spheroid* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.*, globose; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.*, round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxæ.—**Spheroidal bracketing,** in *arch.*, bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*—**Spheroidal state or condition,** the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *caloriffic paradox.*

spheroidally (sfē-roi′dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

> The great mass . . . is largely built up of *spheroidally* jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 450.

spheroidic (sfē-roi′dik), *a.* [= F. *sphéroïdique;* as *spheroid* + *-ic.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [Rare.]

spheroidical (sfē-roi′di-kal), *a.* [< *spheroidic* + *-al.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [The usual old form.]

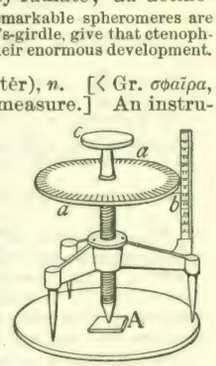
> The same *spheroidical* form. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 67.

spheroidicity (sfē-roi-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheroidic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being spheroidal.

Spheroma, *n.* See *Sphæroma.*

spheromere (sfē′rō-mēr), *n.* [Also *sphæromere;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέρος,* a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See cut under *Cestum.*

spherometer (sfē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c,* with a large graduated head *a a,* turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

spheromian (sfē-rō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spheroma* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphæroma* or the *Sphæromidæ.*

II. *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *sphæromian.*

spheropolar (sfē-rō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* sphere, + E. *polar.*] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

spherosiderite (sfē-rō-sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphærosiderite;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *σιδηρίτης,* of iron: see *siderite.*] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

spherospore (sfē′rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, + E. *spore.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetraspore.*

spherular (sfer′ō-lär), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

> *Spherular* bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature,* XXXIX. 315.

spherulate (sfer′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

spherule (sfer′ōl), *n.* [Also *sphærule;* < L. *sphærula,* dim. of *sphæra,* a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

spherulite (sfer′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *sphærulite;* < *spherule* + *-ite*[2].] 1. A spherule, formed by crystallization in certain igneous rocks, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite,* 2.—**Spherulite rock,** in *geol.*, a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

spherulitic (sfer-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-ic.*] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphærulitic.*

spherulitize (sfer′ō-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized,* ppr. *spherulitizing.* [< *spherulite* + *-ize.*] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 250.

spherulitoid (sfer′ō-li-toid), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-oid.*] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 248.

sphery (sfēr′i), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-y*[1].] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

> What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
> Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. 99.

spheterize (sfet′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized,* ppr. *spheterizing.* [< Gr. *σφετερίζειν,* make one's own, < *σφέτερος,* their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < *σφεῖς,* they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke.* [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sphex (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σφήξ,* a wasp: see *wasp.*] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidæ* (or *Sphecidæ* or *Sphexidæ*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumonea* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See cut under *digger-wasp.*

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

sphex-fly (sfeks′flī), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops,* which resemble a sphex in some respects.

sphiggure (sfig′ūr), *n.* See *sphingure.*

sphincter (sfingk′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sphincter,* < Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < *σφίγγειν,* shut tight, close.] An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter.** Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani,** the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (*a*) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (*b*) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi,** or **sphincter palpebrarum,** the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum.* See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Sphincter cris,** the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris,* under *orbicularis.*—**Sphincter pupillaris,** the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis.*—**Sphincter pylori.** See *pylorus.*—**Sphincter recti,** the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ,** an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ.*—**Sphincter vesicæ,** the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus,** the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle.*

sphincteral (sfingk′tėr-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-al.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterate (sfingk′tėr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate;* < *sphincter* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hourglass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

sphincterial (sfingk-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

sphincteric (sfingk-ter′ik), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ic.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterotomy (sfingk-tė-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* a sphincter, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

sphinctrate (sfingk′trāt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate.*

Sphindidæ (sfin′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphindus* + *-idæ.*] An aberrant family of serricorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

Sphindus (sfin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphindidæ*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

Sphingidæ (sfin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ‹ *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennæ, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes*, *sphinx-moths*, *hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennæ have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvæ are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinæ*, *Chærocampinæ*, *Sphinginæ*, and *Smerinthinæ*. From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides*, *Sphingidi*, *Sphingina*, *Sphingoidea*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar*, *Philampelus*, *hawk-moth*, *Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

sphingiform (sfin'ji-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

sphingine (sfin'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidæ;* sphingoid or sphingiform.

sphingoid (sfing'goid), *a.* [‹ NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

sphingure (sfing'gūr), *n.* [= F. *sphiggure:* see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

Sphingurinæ (sfing-gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sphingurus* + *-inæ*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus*, *Synetheres*, *Chætomys*, and *Erethizon:* so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Synetherina* of Gervais (1852), the *Synetherinæ* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinæ* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ*) of Lilljeborg (1866) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

sphingurine (sfing'gū-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinæ;* synetherine; cercolabine.

Sphingurus (sfing-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphiggurus*), ‹ Gr. *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinæ*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Synetheres;* but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

sphinx (sfingks), *n.*; pl. *sphinxes*, *sphinges* (sfingk'sez, sfin'jēz). [= F. *sphinx* = Sp. *esfinge* = Pg. *esphinge* = It. *sfinge* = G. *sphinx*, ‹ L. *sphinx*, ‹ Gr. *σφίγξ* (*σφιγγ-*), Æolic *φίξ*, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; ‹ *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = L. *figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with L. *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. Œdipus answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

> For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
> Subtle as *Sphinx*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

> In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinges* very curiously carved in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

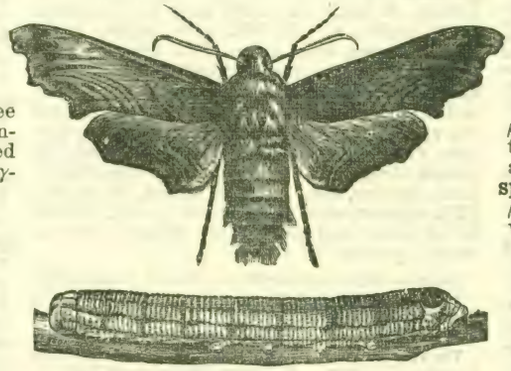
2. In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes;* those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes;* and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 28½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx*.

3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—**4.** An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—**5.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidæ*. See cuts under *hawk-moth*, *hog-caterpillar*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidæ*. At first it was coextensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiæ spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvæ of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidæ*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnæus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

6. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Sphecodina abboti*, a small North American sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—**Achemon sphinx**, *Pholus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus*.—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excæcatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eye-spot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Phlegethontius carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpæ*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, certain of the *Sesiidæ*.—**Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—**Five-spotted sphinx**, *Phlegethontius celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm*.—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx**. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.



Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



Abbot's Sphinx (*Sphecodina abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.

sphinx-moth (sfingks'môth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (*a*).

sphragide (sfraj'id), *n.* [‹ F. *sphragide*, ‹ L. *sphragis*, ‹ Gr. *σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

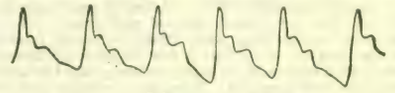
sphragistics (sfrā-jis'tiks), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, ‹ *σφραγίζειν*, seal, ‹ *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archæology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

sphrigosis (sfri-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis;* ‹ Gr. *σφριγᾶν*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

sphygmic (sfig'mik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse, ‹ *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

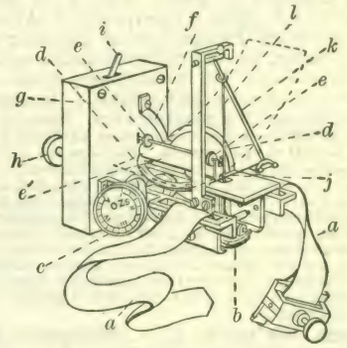
Sphygmica (sfig'mi-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmic*.] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmic vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboidea*.

sphygmogram (sfig'mō-gram), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.



Sphygmogram.

sphygmograph (sfig'mō-gräf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

a, band by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d*, *d*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e'*, feed-roller, between which and the pressure-wheels *e*, *e* the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *e*, *e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e'*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.

a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

sphygmographic (sfig-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *sphygmograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

sphygmography (sfig-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *sphygmograph* + *-y*[3].] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

sphygmoid (sfig′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pulse-like.

sphygmology (sfig-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

sphygmomanometer (sfig″mō-mā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μανός*, rare, + *μέτρον*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

sphygmometer (sfig-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer.*

sphygmophone (sfig′mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

sphygmoscope (sfig′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

sphygmus (sfig′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < *σφύζειν*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

sphynx, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx.*

Sphyræna (sfī-rē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), < L. *sphyræna*, < Gr. *σφύραινα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < *σφῦρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidæ.* It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. spet* or *S. vulgaris* is the becuna, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. barracuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna.* 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

Sphyrænidæ (sfī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Sphyræna* + *-idæ.*] A family of percesocine acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna.* About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna.* They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna.* Also *Sphyrænoidei.*

sphyrænine (sfī-rē′nin), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sphyrænoid.*

sphyrænoid (sfī-rē′noid), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ.*

Sphyrapicus (sfī-rap′i-kus), *n.* [NL. *Sphyrapicus* (Spencer F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidæ*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensile, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus.* See cut under *sapsucker.*

Sphyrna (sfėr′nä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyra*, < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidæ.* It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Reniceps*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead.*

Sphyrnidæ (sfėr′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphyrna* + *-idæ.*] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark.* Also called *Zygænidæ.*

sphyrnine (sfėr′nin), *a.* [< *Sphyrna* + *-ine*[1].] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidæ;* zygænine.

spialt (spī′al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal, spyall;* by apheresis from *espial:* see *espial,* and cf. *spion, spy.*] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard
And *spial* on thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

spiauterite (spi-â′tėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *wurtzite.*

spica (spī′kä), *n.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a spike. —2. In *surg.*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur; a calcar.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *a* Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin.—**Spica celtica**, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica.*—**Spica nardi.** Same as *spikenard.*

spical (spī′kal), *a.* [< NL. **spicalis*, < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1].] Same as *spicate:* as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

Spicatæ (spī-kā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate.*] A section of pennatuloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinnules.

spicate (spī′kāt), *a.* [< L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

spicated (spī′kā-ted), *a.* [< *spicate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *spicate.*

spicateous (spī-kā′tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *spicate* + *-e-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ.*

spicatum (spī-kā′tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate.*] In *anc. masonry*, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

spiccato (spik-kä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *spiccare*, detach, divide.] In *music*, same as *picchetato.*

spice[1] (spīs), *n.* [< ME. *spice, spyce, spyse, spece*, species, kind, spice (Icel. *spiz*, spices, < E.), < OF. *espice, espece*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, spice, *espèce*, kind, species, *espèces*, pl., specie, = Pr. *especia, especi* = Sp. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, = Pg. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, specie, = It. *spezie*, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espiciæ*, after Rom.): see *species.* Doublet of *species* and *specie.*] 1†. Kind; sort; variety; species.

The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or *spices.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 1.

The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a *spice* of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2†. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

Chydynge comys of hert hy,
And grett pride and velany,
And other *spice* that mekylle deres.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)

Al that toucheth dedly synne
In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

For trewthe telleth that loue is triacle of heuene;
May no synne be on him sene that vseth that *spise.*
Piers Plowman (B), i. 147.

3†. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skynne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk *spice* of lepre lower than the skynne and that other flesh, a plaage of lepre it is. *Wyclif*, Lev. xiii. 3.

He hath *spices* of them all, not all. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."
Steele, Tatler, No. 45.

The world loves a *spice* of wickedness.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

"Hastow auȝte in thi purs, any hote *spices?*"
"I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike,
A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."
Piers Plowman (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice.*

So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous *spices*, Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

The woodbine *spices* are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the rose is blown.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the *spice* and salt that season a man?
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 277.

Variety's the very *spice* of life,
That gives it all its flavour.
Cowper, Task, ii. 606.

Madagascar spice, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara.* —**Spice plaster.** See *plaster.*—Syn. 4. Relish, savor, dash.

spice[1] (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing.* [< ME. *spice*, < OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer* = Sp. *especiar*, spice; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine.

Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge,
Ne no mete in his mouth that maister Iohan *spiced.*
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

spice[2] (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*[1].] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

spice-apple (spīs′ap″l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

spiceberry (spīs′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens.*

spice-box (spīs′boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In *decorative art*, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes.* *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 160.

spice-bush (spīs′bůsh), *n.* A North American shrub, *Benzoin Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *fever-bush*, 1. Also *spicewood.*

spice-cake (spīs′kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

She 's gi'en him to eat the good *spice-cake*,
She 's gi'en him to drink the blood-red wine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).

A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

spiced (spīst), *p. a.* [< ME. *spiced*; < *spice*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 124.

Spiced carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2†. Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye sholde been al pacient and meke,
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes pacience.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

Take it; 'tis yours;
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 1.

spiceful (spīs'fûl), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

spice-mill (spīs'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

spice-nut (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.

spice-plate† (spīs'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, ij. *spiceplates*, weiyng both iiij[xx] xij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 474.

The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

spicer (spī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *spicer, spycer, spycere, spysere*, < OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier* = Pr. *espessier* = Sp. *especiero* = Pg. *especieiro*, < ML. *speciarius*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1†. A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

Spiceres spoke with hym to spien here ware,
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gommes.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.

spicery (spī'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *spicerye, spicerie* = D. *specerij* = G. *spezerei* = Sw. Dan. *speceri*, < OF. *spicerie, espicerie*, F. *épicerie* = Pr. Pg. *especiaria* = Sp. *especieria* = It. *spezieria*, < ML. *speciaria*, spices, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2†. A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quickely confounde me.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or officere of the *spicery*,
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.
G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.
Drayton, Idea, xxix., To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 266.

spice-shop (spīs'shop), *n.* [< ME. *spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop.*] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A Spycere schoppe (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel ipotheca. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 355.

spice-tree (spīs'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel, California laurel, olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvium which excites sneezing.

spicewood (spīs'wûd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.

spiciferous (spī-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = E *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcars, as a fowl.

spiciform (spī'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spica or spike.

spicily (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

spiciness (spī'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman. *The Century*, XXVI. 370.

spick[1]†, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*[1]; cf. *pick*[1] as related to *pike*[1].] A spike; a tenter. *Florio.*

spick[2] (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. —**Blue spick**, the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus.*

spick[3] (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new.*

spick-and-span (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new.*] Same as *spick-and-span-new.*

From our poetic store-house we produce
A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
Trollope, South Africa, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

spick-and-span-new (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*[1], *spoon*[1], *new*, and cf. *span-new, spick-span-new.* Cf. also the equiv. D. *spik-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new,' Dan. *splinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new,' Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new,' G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new,' etc., E. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick and span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 2.

spicket† (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot.*

spicknel, spignel (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell, spignell, speknel, spikenel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

spick-span-new (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new.*

Look at the cloäths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

spicose (spī'kōs), *a.* [< NL. *spicosus*: see *spicous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spicous.*

spicosity (spī-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< *spicose* + *-ity.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

spicous (spī'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < NL. *spicosus*, < L. *spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*[1].] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

spicula[1] (spik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spicule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet.—2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule.—3. In *zoöl.*, a spicule or spiculum. [Rare.]

spicula[2], *n.* Plural of *spiculum.*

spicular (spik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (*b*) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.—**Spicular notation**, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

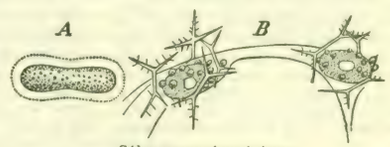
X))Y All Xs are Ys.
X).(Y No Xs are Ys.
X(.)Y Everything is either X or Y.
X((Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.
X(.(Y Some Xs are not Ys.
X()Y Some Xs are Ys.
X)(Y Some things are neither X nor Y.
X).)Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

★**spiculate** (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*[1].] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling.
W. Mason, English Garden, ii.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*, sharp-pointed; spicate.—2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

★**spicule** (spik'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spiculum*, NL. also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *spicum, spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-*spicules.*—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma.* —3. In *zoöl.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either



Sphærozoum punctatum.
A, natural size; *B*, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphærozoum.* (*b*) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*[1], *Echinometra, Echinus*, and *Spatangus.* (*c*) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere; a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella.* (*d*) In some worms and mollusks, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera.*

spicule-sheath (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

Spiculifera (spik-ū-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spiculiferous.*] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvæ are footless. It contains the ichneumons (including braconids), the evaniids, the proctotrypids, the chalcidids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupivora* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididæ* as *Tubulifera.*

spiculiferous (spik-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculous; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera.* Also *spiculigerous.*

spiculiform (spik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

spiculigenous (spik-ū-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

spiculigerous (spik-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous.*

spiculose (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spiculosus*: see *spiculous.*] Same as *spiculous.*

spiculous (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < NL. *spiculosus*, < L. *spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule.*] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

★**spiculum** (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule.*] In *zoöl.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically—(*a*) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (*b*) In some mollusks, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris.* (*c*) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera.*

spicy (spī'si), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odours from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the bless'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. *Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.

★=Syn. 3. *Racy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

spider (spī'dėr), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < ME. *spither*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. **spīther*, orig. **spinther*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*[1], a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner.' For other E. names, see *attercop*, *cop*[2], *lob*[1], *lop*[3].] **1.** An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimerosomatous — that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastra*. No antennæ are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *falces*, which are subchelate — that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *falx*.) In all species which are poisonous, the falces are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *katipo* and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheæ or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmotracheal*; these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipneumonous and tetrapneumonous araneids. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nops*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillæ, which open on papillæ at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly" — that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbitelarian*, *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidæ*; but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidæ* (or *Theraphosidæ*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diadema*; that of the United States is *E. cophinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.



Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
a, under side of abdomen.

My brain, more busy than the labouring *spider*,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 339.

2. Some other arachnidan, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*. — **3.** A spider-crab; a sea-spider. — **4.** A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect — the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (*a*) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-*spider*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 10.

Hash was warmed up in the *spider*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 113.

(*b*) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire. **5.** In *mach.*: (*a*) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.* — **6.** *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side. — **Geometrical spider.** See *geometric*. — **Grass-spider,** one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows. — **Round-web spider,** one of many orbitelarian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*). — **Spider couching.** See *couching*[1], 5. — **Trap-door spider.** See *Cteniza*, *Mygalidæ*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf spider*.)

spider-ant (spī'dėr-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

spider-band (spī'dėr-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

spider-bug (spī'dėr-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidæ*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

spider-catcher (spī'dėr-kach″ėr), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically — (*a*) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (*b*) *pl.* The genus *Arachnothera* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidæ*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.



Spider-catcher (*Arachnothera magna*).

spider-cells (spī'dėr-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

spider-cot (spī'dėr-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-web*.

spider-crab (spī'dėr-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maioids, or crabs of the family *Maiidæ*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kaempferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.



A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

spider-diver (spī'dėr-dī″vėr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

spider-eater (spī'dėr-ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 233.

spidered (spī'dėrd), *a.* [< *spider* + *-ed*[2].] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (*Davies.*)

spider-flower (spī'dėr-flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A plant of the family *Melastomaceæ*, which belongs to the genus *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers. — **2.** A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa*, a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

spider-fly (spī'dėr-flī), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Braulidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Hippoboscidæ*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

spider-helmet (spī'dėr-hel″met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

spider-hunter (spī'dėr-hun″tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

spider-legs (spī'dėr-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

spider-line (spī'dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.
The Century, XXXVI. 608.

spider-mite (spī'dėr-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidæ*.

spider-monkey (spī'dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidæ*, subfamily *Cebinæ*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles*; a kind of sajou or sapajou, likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coiata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.



A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

spider-net (spī'dėr-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

spider-orchis (spī'dėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Arachnites aranifera* (*Ophrys aranifera*). It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

spider-shell (spī'dėr-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*; a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

spider-stitch (spī'dėr-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

spider-wasp (spī′dėr-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidæ*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agenia*. See cut under *Agenia*.

spider-web (spī′dėr-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

spider-wheel (spī′dėr-hwēl), *n.* In *embroidery*, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

spider-work (spī′dėr-wėrk), *n.* Lace worked by spider stitch.

spiderwort (spī′dėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginiana*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet.



Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginiana*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

2. By extension, any plant of the family *Commelinaceæ*; specifically, *Commelina cœlestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum Liliago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisea Liliastrum*, St. Bruno's lily — all old-world plants, the last two ornamental.

spidery (spī′dėr-i), *a.* [< *spider* + *-y*[1].] Spider-like. *Cotgrave.*

spiet†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

spiegel (spē′gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen*.] Same as *spiegeleisen*.— **Spiegel-iron.** Same as *spiegeleisen*.

spiegeleisen (spē′gl-ī″zen), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< L. *speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = E. *iron*.] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron*.

spiegelerz (spē′gl-erts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

spier[1] (spī′ėr), *n.* [< *spy* + *-er*[1].] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwell.*

spier[2], *v.* See *speer*[1].

spiffy (spif′i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

spificate (spif′li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spificated*, ppr. *spificating*. [Also *spifficate*, *smifligate*; appar. a made word, simulating a L. origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I *spificate* Johnny.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

spification (spif-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< *spificate* + *-ion*.] The act of spificating, or the state of being spificated; annihilation. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spification*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. 204.

Spigelia (spi-jē′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Adrian van der *Spigel* (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the family *Spigeliaceæ* and tribe *Spigelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 35 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 3 extending into the United States; of these 1 is confined to Florida, 1 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marilandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered secund and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

Spigelian (spi-jē′li-ąn), *a.* [< *Spigel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

spight[1]†, *n.* See *speight*.

spight[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

spignel, *n.* See *spicknel*.

spignet (spig′net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

spigot (spig′ọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spiggot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, *spygote*, < ME. *spigot*, *spygot*, *spygott*, *speget*; obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < ME. *spykket*, *spykette*; appar. < Ir. Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica*, *spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the Cellar, and takes the *Spiggott*. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

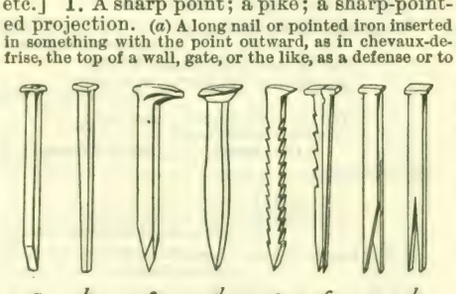
spigot-joint (spig′ọt-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

spigot-pot (spig′ọt-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

spigurnel†, *n.* [ML. *spigurnellus*; origin obscure.] In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells*—that is, the sealers of his writs.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

spike[1] (spīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke*; < ME. *spik* = Icel. *spīk* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijcker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. LG. *spiker* = OHG. *spīcāri*, *spīchāri*, *spīhhiri*, MHG. *spīcher*, G. *speicher-nagel*, *spieker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) Ir. *pīce*, Gael. *pīc*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*[1]); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, f., also *spicus*, m., and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*[2], *spigot*, *pike*[1], *pick*[1], etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (*a*) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to



Spikes.

a, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; *b*, cut-spike, or large cut nail; *c*, *d*, railway-spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; *e*, barbed spike; *f*, barbed and forked spike; *g*, *h*, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise*. (*b*) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (*c*) The central boss or a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (*d*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (*e*) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh sterue,
Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne *spik* on strawe curne.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

4. In *bot.*, a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullen and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceæ* a spike is an aggregation of sporophyls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceæ*.



a, Spike of *Plantago major*; *b*, section of it, showing the sessile flowers.

Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a *spike* of lavender.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

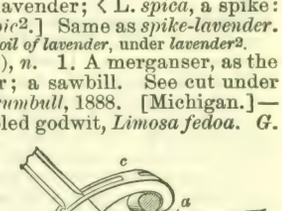
Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,
Fern-leafed, with *spikes* of red.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

★ **spike**[1] (spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking*. [< *spike*[1], *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.

spike[2] (spīk), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke*, *spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spicque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1]. Cf. *aspic*[2].] Same as *spike-lavender*.—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*[2].

spikebill (spīk′bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

spike-extractor (spīk′eks-trak′-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.



Spike-extractor.

a, rail; *b*, spike to be extracted; *c*, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper *d*; *e*, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.

spike-fish (spīk′-fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Istiophorus nigricans*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish*.

spike-grass (spīk′gras), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (*a*) *Diplachne fascicularis*. (*b*) *Distichlis spicata* (salt-grass). (*c*) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

spikehorn (spīk′hôrn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

spike-lavender (spīk′lav″en-dėr), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*[2], and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*[2]).

spikelet (spīk′let), *n.* [< *spike*[1] + *-let*.] In *bot.*, a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Meliceæ*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*[1], 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

spike-nail (spīk′nāl), *n.* A spike.

spikenard (spīk′närd), *n.* [< ME. *spikenard*, *spykenarde*, *spyknard*, *spikanard*, < OF. *spiquenard* (also simply *espic*, *spic*) = Sp. *espicanardi*,

espica nardo = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijknard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardespicke*, G. *spicknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike*[1] and *nard*.] 1. A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.



Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; nard. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—**American spikenard**, a much-branching herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. spinosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—**Celtic spikenard**, *Valeriana Celtica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—**Cretan spikenard**, *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the officinal valerian.—**False spikenard**, an American plant, *Vagnera racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) spikenard. Also *false Solomon's-seal*.—**Indian spikenard**, the true spikenard. See def. 1.—**Plowman's spikenard**, a European plant, *Inula Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. *Prior*.—**Small spikenard**. See *American spikenard*.—**West Indian spikenard**, a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

spikenard-tree (spīk'närd-trē), *n.* See *American spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

spikenel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spignel*.

spikenose (spīk'nōz), *n.* The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

spike-oil (spīk'oil), *n.* [= D. *spijkolie;* as *spike*[2] + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*[2], *lavender*[2].—**Spike-oil plant**, *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender*[2].

spike-plank (spīk'plangk), *n. Naut.*, a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. *Admiral Smyth*.

spiker (spī'kėr), *n.* In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

spike-rush (spīk'rush), *n.* See *Eleocharis*.

spike-shell (spīk'shel), *n.* A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

spike-tackle (spīk'tak″l), *n.* A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

spiketail (spīk'tāl), *n.* Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

spike-tailed (spīk'tāld), *a.* Having a spiked tail.—**Spike-tailed grouse**, the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediocetes*.

spike-team (spīk'tēm), *n.* A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

spiky (spī'ki), *a.* [< *spike*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize
Rose like a host embattled.
Bryant, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 585.

spil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spill*[2].

Spilanthes (spī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. *σπίλος*, spot, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. About 30 species are recognized by recent authors. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. Acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. A related species, *S. oleracea*, is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

spile[1] (spīl), *n.* [< D. *spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *speiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of D. *spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle:* see *spindle*. Cf. *spill*[2], *spell*[4]. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] 1. A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—2. A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gouge. [U. S.]—3. In *ship-building*, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—4. A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—5. A pile: same as *pile*[1], 3.

spile[1] (spīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [< *spile*[1], *n.*] 1. To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.
Marryat, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

spile[2]†, *v.* [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spell*[3].] To play.

spile[3] (spīl), *v.* A dialectal form of *spoil*.

spile-borer (spīl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. *E. H. Knight*.

spile-hole (spīl'hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

spilikin, *n.* See *spillikin*.

spiling (spī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spile*[1], *v.*] 1. Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—2. The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—3. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

spilite (spī'līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

spill[1] (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [< ME. *spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spillen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald*[1], split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald*[1], *spill*[2], *spell*[4].] I. *trans.* 1†. To destroy; kill; slay.

To savèn whom him list, or elles *spille*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled;* rather to be reformed then destroyed.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2†. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs I toil day and night,
My fair body to *spill*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3†. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee
To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

To thy mastir be trew his goodes that thow not *spille*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

6†. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leaue to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driuen to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), l. 257.

7. *Naut.*, to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—8. To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.]—Syn. 5. *Splash*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1†. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He schall *spyil* on euery syde;
Ffor any cas that may betyde,
Schall non therof avanse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2†. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute late them not *spylle*.
And ȝe do, ȝour deth is dyȝht.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3†. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts*.

spill[1] (spil), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*] 1. A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 87.

★**spill**[2] (spil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille;* < ME. *spille;* a var. of *spell*[4], q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile*[1], < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile*[1].] 1†. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2†. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Ostyers (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three *spils* of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—5. The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

★**spill**[2]† (spil), *v. t.* [< *spill*[2], *n.*] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

spillan, spillar (spil'an, -är), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spill-case (spil'kās), *n.* A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

spill-channel (spil'chan″el), *n.* A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. *Hunter*, Statistics of Bengal.

spiller[1] (spil'ėr), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

spiller[2] (spil'ėr), *n.* [Also *spillar, spilliard, spillan, spillet;* origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

spillet (spil'et), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spillet-fishing (spil'et-fish″ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing.*

spill-good† (spil'gůd), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good.*] A spendthrift. *Minsheu.*

spilliard (spil'yärd), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2]. [West of Ireland.]

spilliard-fishing (spil'yärd-fish″ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken, spilikin* (and in pl. *spellicans, spelicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + dim. *-ken:* see *spill*[2], *spell*[4], and *-kin.*] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spillikins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

spilling-line (spil'ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

spill-stream (spil'strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel.*

The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

spill-time† (spil'tīm), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme;* < *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *time.*] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne hacches.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 28.

spill-trough (spil'trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

spillway (spil'wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.
The Century, XXXIX. 207.

Spilochalcis (spī-lō-kal'sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis:* see *Chalcis*[1].] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiæ have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



Spilochalcis mariæ, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariæ* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

Spilogale (spī-log'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomata, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.



Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

Spilornis (spī-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S. pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipectus* in Celebes, *S. sulæensis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

spilosite (spil'ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bandschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists, chiastolite schists, andalusite schists*, etc.

Spilotes (spī-lō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. **σπιλωτής*, < *σπιλοῦν*, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo-* or *gopher-snake.* This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

spilt (spilt). A preterit and past participle of *spill*[1].

spilter† (spil'tėr), *n.* Same as *speller*[3].

spilth (spilth), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-th*[3]. Cf. *tilth.*] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

Burned like a *spilth* of light
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.
Browning, Sordello.

spilus (spī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. Pl. *spili* (-lī). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nævus or birth-mark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

spin (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning.* [< ME. *spinnen, spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, spin; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. √ *span*, draw out: see *span*[1]. Hence ult. *spinner, spindle, spinster, spider.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, er any cloth
Me shapen was, my desteyne me *sponne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 734.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
Beholding how the thrids of life they *span*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread
He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

There is a Wheel that's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life [in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290.

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out.*

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 826.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour.*

8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun?*" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. x.

Spun glass, silk. See the nouns.—**Spun gold,** gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver,** silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold.*—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story: originally a seamen's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*milit.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out,** to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out?*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

To spin street-yarn, to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang. New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Deceite, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yeve
To wommen kyndely.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 401.

When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
Who was then a gentleman?
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

Make incision in their hides,
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 10.

The sharp streams of milk *spun* and foamed into the pail below. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, ii. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 8.

6. To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—**7.** To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water.

★—**Spinning dervish.** See *dervish*.

spin (spin), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long *spin*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a dash or run; a single effort, especially at high speed, as in a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of

★time. *W. K. Clifford*.

spina (spī'nä), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (-nē). [< L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A spine, in any sense. (*b*) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscarla*. See *Spinus*.—**3.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—**4.** One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—**Erector spinæ, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ.** See *erector, multifidus, rotator*.—**Spina angularis.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spina bifida**, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—**Spina dorsalis, spina dorsi**, the vertebral column.—**Spina frontalis.** See *nasal spine* (*a*), under *nasal*.—**Spina helicis**, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—**Spina mentalis**, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*[2], *genial*[2].

spinaceous (spi-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Spinacia* + *-ous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants

★to which it belongs.

spinach, spinage (spin'āj), *n.* [(*a*) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie, spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasie*, < OF. *spinache, espinache, espinage, espinace, espinoce, espinoche, espinoiche*, etc., = Sp. *espinaca* = Cat. *espinac* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, < ML. *spinacia, spinacium*, also *spinacius, spinachia, spinachium, spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), spinach; cf. (*b*) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars, espinard, espinar*, F. *épinard*; (*c*) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat, spinat*; (*d*) Pg. *espinafre*, spinach, so called with ref. to the prickly fruit, popularly supposed to be < L. *spina*, a thorn (see *spine*), but actually derived through the Sp. from Ar. *isfināj, isfānāj*, < Pers. *aspanākh*, spinach.] **1.** A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored, dish. There are but two species recognized by recent authors, *S. oleracea*, with several cultivated forms, and *S. tetrandra*, a wild species not in cultivation. The leaves of one variety of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of another are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated forms of each of these varieties, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. Both the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—**Australian spinach**, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—**Indian spinach.** Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—**Mountain spinach.** See *mountain-spinach*.—**New Zealand spinach**, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhomboid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Wild spinach**, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

Spinachia (spī-nā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. spinachia* is the common seastickleback of northern Europe.

Spinacia (spī-nā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Atriplicæ*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dioecious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 2 species, natives of the Orient. They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes. See *spinach*.

Spinacidæ (spī-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax*; the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidæ, Centrinidæ, Spinaces*, and *Squatidæ*.

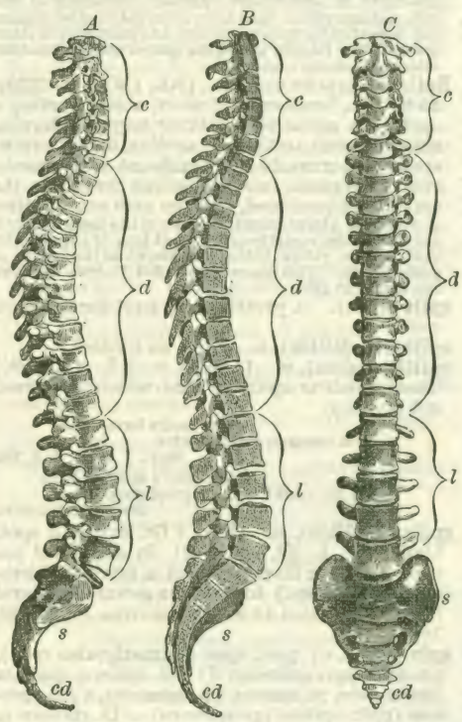
spinacine (spin'a-sin), *a.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

spinacoid (spin'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spinacidæ*; a dogfish.

spinage, *n.* See *spinach*.

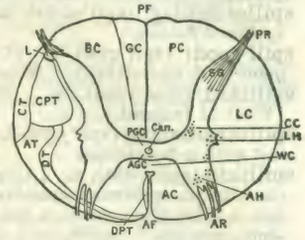
spinal (spī'nal), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = ★Pg. *espinhal* = It. *spinale*, < LL. *spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (*b*) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—**Accessory spinal nerve**, or **spinal accessory.** Same as *accessorius* (*b*).—**Acute, atrophic,** and **spastic spinal paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spinal arteries**, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—**Spinal bulb**, the medulla oblongata.—**Spinal canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Spinal column**, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebræ, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and



Human Spinal Column.

A, side view; *B*, same, in median sagittal section; *C*, front view; *c*, seven cervicals; *d*, twelve dorsals; *l*, five lumbars; *s*, five sacrals, fused in a sacrum; *cd*, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cut under *backbone*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see cut under *protovertebra*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its cœlia (see *rhombocœlia*), comparable to the cœliæ of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subcylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebræ. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also cuts under *brain, cell, Petromyzontidæ*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow.** Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebræ, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third, fourth*, and *fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinalis*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior, sensory*, or *ganglionated* root, and an *anterior, motor*, or *non-ganglionated* root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, postero-external column, or column of Burdach; Can., central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, anterolateral descending tract; GC, posteromedian column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LH, lateral horn or intermediolateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

spinalis (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < LL. *spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebræ: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

spinate (spī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *spinatus*, < L. *spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach* (*d*).] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

Spinax (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σπίνα or σπίνη, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidæ*, and

represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe. Properly *Etmopterus*.

Spindalis (spin'da-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gonys, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricephala, portoricensis, multicolor, pretrii, benedicti,* and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

★**spindle** (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel;* < ME. *spindle, spyndle, spindel, spyndel, spyndelle, spyndyl, spyndylle,* < AS. *spindle, spindel,* earlier *spinel, spinil, spinl* (dat. *spinele, spinle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela, spinnila, spinnala,* MHG. *spinnele, spinnel,* G. *spindel* (also *spille,* < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *hand-spinning*, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton, Arcades, l. 66.

(*b*) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—**2.** Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (*a*) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle, live-spindle*. (*b*) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (*c*) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axletree. (*d*) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (*e*) In *ship-building:* (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (*f*) In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (*g*) In *building*, same as *newel*[1]. (*h*) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (*a*) The grip of a sword. (*b*) A pine-needle or -leaf. [U. S.]

We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.
G. W. Nichols, Story of the Great March, xxii.

(*c*) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
Harris, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

(*d*) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (*e*) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 121. (*f*) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis.

Before the germinal vesicle begins to be converted into the *spindle*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 933.

4. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve about its chord. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic, parabolic*, etc., according to the figure of its generating curve.

5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—**6.** A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
Mortimer.

7. Something very thin and slender.

I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 3.

Ring-spindle, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *spear-side*.

spindle (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [< *spindle*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. *Mortimer*.

spindle-cataract (spin'dl-kat″a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

spindle-cell (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**Spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells.—**Spindle-cell sarcoma**. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

spindle-celled (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma**. See *sarcoma*.

spindle-legged (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 148.

spindle-legs (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

spindle-shanked (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

spindle-shanks (spin'dl-shangks), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

A Weezel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

spindle-shaped (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.


Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

spindle-shell (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (*a*) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-whelk, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (*b*) A spindle-stromb. (*c*) A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

spindle-step (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. *E. H. Knight*.

spindle-stromb (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

spindletail (spin'dl-tāl), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

spindle-tree (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæus*, growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber, skewer-wood*, and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpureus*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonicus;* it is also extended to the genus, and even to the family (*Celastraceæ*).

★**spindle-valve** (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A lifting valve having an axial guide-stem.

spindle-whorl, *n.* Same as *whorl*, 4.

spindle-worm (spin'dl-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ:* so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (*c*). [Local, U. S.]

spindling (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *spindle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
The *spindlings* look unhappy.
Tennyson, Amphion.

spindly (spind'li), *a.* [< *spindle* + *-y*[1].] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

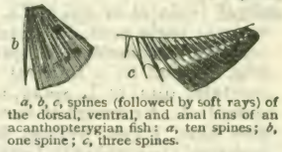
The effect of all this may be easily imagined—a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 556.

spindrift (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, q. v.] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

★**spine** (spīn), *n.* [< OF. *espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach, spinage, spinal, spiny, spinet, spinney*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some species of *Astragalus* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in *Robinia*. A spine is to be distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, 1.

2. The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebræ which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra, vertebral*.

3. A name of some part in various animals. (*a*) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the scapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (*b*) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. *Owen*. See cuts under *dorsal, carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidæ, Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea, Rasores*, and *mucronate*. (*e*) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Ceratostes* and *Phrynosoma*. (*f*) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *murex, scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (*h*) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiæ) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (*i*) In *ichth.*: (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*[1], 7, and the formula under *radial, a*. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus, sand-fish, scale, sea-raven*, and *shackle-joint*. (*j*) In echinoderms, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *semital*. See cuts under *Cidaris, Echinometra, Echinus, semita*, and *Spatangus*. (*k*) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.



a, b, c, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: *a*, ten spines; *b*, one spine; *c*, three spines.

4. In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—**6.** The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—**Angular curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Anterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Concussion of the spine**, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebræ, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—**Ethmoidal spine**, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—**Hemal spine.** See def. 3 (*b*), and *hemal*.—**Interhemal spine.** See *interhemal*.—**Interneural spine.** See *interneural*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Mental external spine**, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—**Mental spines**, the genial tubercles. See *genial*[2].—**Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine.** See the

adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine;* in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

spine-armed (spīn′ärmd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

spineback (spīn′bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

spine-bearer (spīn′bār″ėr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

spine-bearing (spīn′bār″ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

spinebelly (spīn′bel′i), *n.* A kind of balloon-fish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

spinebill (spīn′bil), *n.* An Australian melihagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honey-eaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

spined (spīnd), *a.* [< *spine* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—2. Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

spinefoot (spīn′fůt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern ★Africa.

spinel (spin′el or spi-nel′), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel;* early mod. E. *spinelle;* < OF. *spinelle*, *espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spinella*, *spinel;* prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxids of magnesium and aluminium, with iron protoxid in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxid in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxid and a sesquioxid ($RO+R_2O_3$). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

> There [in the Island of Zeilam] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *gahnite*.

spineless (spīn′les), *a.* [< *spine* + *-less*.] 1. Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—2. Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—3. Having the backbone flexible or supple.

> A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (*Davies.*)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a pirate-perch.

spinellane (spi-nel′ān), *n.* [< *spinelle* + *-ane*.] A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

spinelle (spi-nel′), *n.* See *spinel*.

spine-rayed (spīn′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

spinescent (spī-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *spinescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

spinet[1]† (spin′et), *n.* [< L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinat*, F. dial. *épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney.

> A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

spinet[2] (spin′et or spi-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette;* = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinett* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and ★*couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

spinetail (spīn′tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (*b*) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chæturinæ;* a spine-tailed or chæturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (*c*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

spine-tailed (spīn′tāld), *a.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (*b*) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers; chæturine.—2. In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspidocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—3. In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoliidæ* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidæ* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elis*.

spine-tipped (spīn′tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

spin-house† (spin′hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

> As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

spinicerebrate (spī-ni-ser′ē-brāt), *a.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*1.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

spinideltoid (spī-ni-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*.] I. *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spinideltoideus.

II. *n.* The spinideltoideus.

spinideltoideus (spī″ni-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *spinideltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *spinideltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoideus: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

spiniferite (spī-nif′ē-rīt), *n.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*2.] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

spiniferous (spī-nif′ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

spiniform (spī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. *Huxley*.

spinigerous (spī-nij′ē-rus), *a.* [< LL. *spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

Spinigrada (spī-nig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus:* see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. *Forbes.* [Rare.]

spinigrade (spī′ni-grād), *a.* [< NL. *spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*1.] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

spininess (spī′ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (*a*) Thorniness. (*b*†) Slenderness; slimness; lankness.

> The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless *spininess*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

spinirector (spī-ni-rek′tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] I. *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spinispicule (spī-ni-spik′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

spinispirula (spī-ni-spir′ǒ-lä), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*2.] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microsclere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. *Sollas.*

spinispirular (spī-ni-spir′ǒ-lär), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ar*3.] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. *Sollas.*

spinispirulate (spī-ni-spir′ǒ-lāt), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *spinispirular*.

spinitis (spi-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

spinitrapezius (spī″ni-trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

spink[1] (spingk), *n.* [< ME. *spink*, *spynk*, *spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke*, *spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. σπίγγος, also σπίζα, a finch (< σπίζειν, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*[5], *finch*[1].] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
> *W. Harte.*

spink[2] (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*[2].] The primrose, *Primula veris;* also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

spinnaker (spin′ā-kėr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly.'] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

spinnel (spin′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.★

spinner[1] (spin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinnere*, *spynner*, *spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*1. Cf. *spider*.] 1. One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (*a*) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, *v. t.*, 8. (*b*) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (*c*) A trawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (*d*) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

> As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

> I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemera of the genus Cloë.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 153.

4. A spinneret.—**5.** The night-jar or nightchurr, *Caprimulgus europæus:* from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.

spinner[2]†, *n.* [ME. *spynner;* origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

> As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thorsday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the costes of Kent full nere slower with his ij. shepes and a litel *spynner;* the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 124.

spinneret (spin'ėr-et), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-et.*] A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(*a*) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (*b*) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium*. (*c*) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvæ, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Sitaris*. (*d*) A like organ of any other insect.

spinnerular (spi-ner'ö-lär), *a.* [< *spinnerule* + *-ar*[3].] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

spinnerule (spin'ėr-öl), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-ule.*] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

spinnery (spin'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerij*, a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinneri* = Dan. *spinderi*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery.*] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

spinnet†, *n.* See *spinet*[2].

spinney, spinny[2] (spin'i), *n.* [< ME. **spineye, spenne*, < OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinoie*, F. *épinaie*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*[2].] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

> As he sprent ouer a *spenné*, to spye the schrewe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1895.

> A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney*.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

★**spinning** (spin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spynnynge;* verbal n. of *spin*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who spins.—**2.** The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

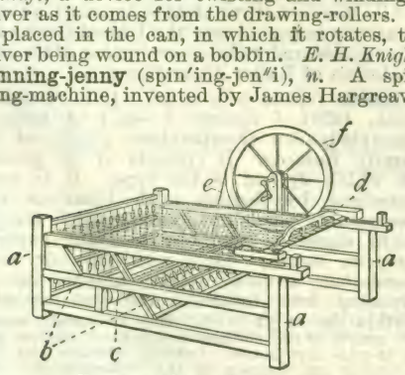
spinning-frame (spin'ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread is twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright.

spinning-head (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms were combined in one head.

spinning-house† (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

spinning-jack (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-jenny (spin'ing-jen″i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves



Hargreaves's Original Spinning-jenny.

a, frame; *b*, frames supporting spindles; *c*, drum driven by the band *e* from the band-wheel *f*, and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; *d*, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

spinning-machine (spin'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—**2.** An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-mill (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

spinning-mite (spin'ing-mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetranychidæ;* a red-spider.

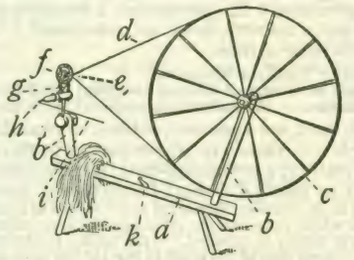
spinning-organ (spin'ing-ôr″gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium*.

spinning-roller (spin'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine: a misnomer.

spinning-spider (spin'ing-spī″dėr), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnidan, whether it actually spins or not.

spinning-wart (spin'ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

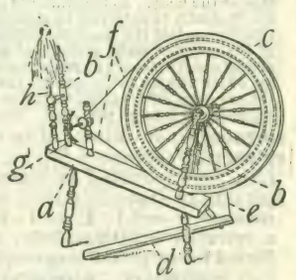
spinning-wheel (spin'ing-hwēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

a, bench; *b*, *b'*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg *k* held in the right hand of the spinner; *d*, cord-band, crossed at *c* and driving the speed-pulley *f*; *g*, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle *h*; *i*, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle- or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.



Spinning-wheel for Flax.

a, bench or stool; *b*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel grooved in its perimeter; *d*, treadle; *e*, rod which connects treadle with crank; *f*, cord-band which drives the flier-spindle; *g*, flier; *h*, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

spinny[1], *n.* See *spinney*.

spinny[2]†, *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of *spiny*, 3, or of *spindly*.] Thin; slender; slim; lank.

> They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.
> *Mortimer.*

spinode (spī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a crunode to having an acnode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

spinode-curve (spī'nōd-kėrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resemblance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

spinode-torse (spī'nōd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

spinose (spī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *spinosus*, full of thorns: see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—**Spinose maxillæ,** in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

spinosely (spī'nōs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

spinosity (spī-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosities* (-tiz). [< L. *spinosita(t-)s*, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] **1.** The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

> The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and *spinosity*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

spinous (spī'nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinosus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (*b*) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*. —**2.** In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—**Spinous foramen,** the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen*.—**Spinous process of a vertebra,** one of the elements of most vertebræ, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis, cervical, dorsal, hypapophysis, lumbar,* and *vertebra*.—**Spinous process of the sphenoid.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spinous rat,** a spiny rat, in any sense. —**Spinous shark.** See *shark*[1], and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—**Spinous spider-crab,** *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

spinous-radiate (spī″nus-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

Spinozism (spi-nō'zizm), *n.* [< *Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie æternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

Spinozist (spi-nō'zist), *n.* [< *Spinoza* + *-ist.*] A follower of Spinoza.

Spinozistic (spi-nō-zis'tik), *a.* [< *Spinozist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

spinster (spin'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnester* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] **1.** A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

> My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.
> Hu spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 222.

> The silkworm is
> Only man's *spinster*.
> *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

> Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

> I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster*, of no place at all.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.

O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters;* nor, if you look upon us,
So wretched as you take us.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

spinsterdom (spin'stėr-dum), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-dom.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

spinsterhood (spin'stėr-hůd), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

spinstership (spin'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey*.

spinstress (spin'stres), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 10. (*Davies.*)

spinstry† (spin'stri), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-y*[3] (cf. *-ery*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry?*
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 2.

spintext (spin'tekst), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, ix.

spinthere (spin'thēr), *n.* [= F. *spinthère*, < Gr. *σπινθήρ*, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.

spintry† (spin'tri), *n.* [< L. *spintria*, *sphintria*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his *spintries*, sellaries, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

spinula (spin'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine*.] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically — (*a*) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera:* same as *hamulus*, 1 (*d*). (*b*) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

spinulate (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spinula* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, covered with little spines.—**Spinulate hairs**, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

spinulated (spin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *spinulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *spinulate*.

spinule (spin'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] A small spine; a spicule.

spinulescent (spin-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< *spinule* + *-escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

spinuliferous (spin-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose*.

spinulose (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus:* see *spinulous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 234.

spinulous (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus*, < L. *spinula*, a spinule: see *spinule*.] Same as *spinulose*.

spinus (spī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίνος*, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spink*.] **1†.** An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence — **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexactly synonymous with several others, as *Acanthis*, *Carduelis*, *Chrysomitris*, *Astragalinus*, *Ægiothus*, *Linaria*, *Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch*.

spiny (spī'ni), *a.* [< *spine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly. — **2.** Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philosophy.
Warburton, On Prophecy, p. 61. (*Latham.*)

3†. Thin; slim; slender.

As in well grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
Sit chirping. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 161.

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

Spiny calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter.* — **Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha*. — **Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish. — **Spiny lobster**. See *lobster*. — **Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (*a*) One of the South American species of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimys*. (*b*) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys*.

★**spiny-eel** (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidæ*.

spiny-finned (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

spiny-skinned (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

spion† (spī'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, < OF. (and F.) *espion*, a spy: see *spy*. Cf. *espionage*.] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spyons*.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

spirt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spira (spī'rą), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [L., the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*[1], 3.

spirable† (spīr'ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, < *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). (*Davies.*)

★**spiracle** (spir' or spīr'ą-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spyrakle*, < OF. *spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail*, *espirail* = It. *spiracolo*, < L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] **1.** An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

2. In *zoöl.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically — (*a*) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (*b*) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts — the lampreys and hags. (*c*) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnidan or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus*.

spiracula[1], *n.* Plural of *spiraculum*.

spiracula[2] (spī-rak'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spiracle*.] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle*.

spiracular (spī-rak'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole. — **2.** Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory. — **Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle. — **Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (*b*) (1). — **Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch. — **Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. *n.* A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiraculars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

spiraculate (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a spiracle.

spiraculiferous (spī-rak-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus*. *Westwood*.

spiraculiform (spī-rak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

spiraculum (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lą). [L.: see *spiracle*.] **1.** A spiracle, in any sense. — **2.** A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or mesail of a helmet.

spiræ, *n.* Plural of *spira*.

★**Spiræa** (spī-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *spiræa*, < Gr. *σπειραία*, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < *σπείρα*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **1.** A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræeæ*. It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. gracilis* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa*. Several species are natives of Europe, 1 of which occurs in England; *S. salicifolia* is known as *meadow-sweet*, also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see. Four species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplebush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack;* its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. *S. corymbosa* and *S. Virginiana* are species confined to the Eastern States, occurring from New Jersey southward to Georgia and Tennessee. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath*, 1. Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* with its varieties, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leafed spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. *S. Japonica* also occurs as an escape from cultivation in eastern Pennsylvania. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. Camchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. Varieties of the widely distributed *S. chamædryfolia* are also frequent in cultivation. Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia*. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.



Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of this genus. (*b*) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

Spiræeæ (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Spiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Rosaceæ*. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution. *Icotorus*, *Aruncus*, and *Porteranthus* are common in the United States. The scope of the tribe has varied greatly with different authors.

spiræic (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Spiræa* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa*. — **2†.** Same as *salicylic*.

★**spiral** (spī'rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *spiral* = Sp. Pg. *espiral* = It. *spirale* = D. *spiraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiral*, < ML. *spiralis*, spiral (*linea spiralis*,

a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—**2.** Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnæa*, and see *spire*[2], 2.

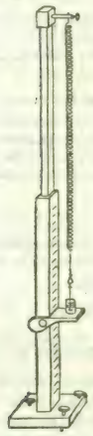


Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites bifrons*).

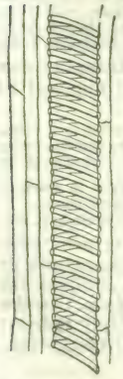
3. Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.

> Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
> The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
> *Longfellow*, Sunrise on the Hills.

Spiral axis. See *axis*[1].—**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea, of the modiolus.** See *canal*[1], and cut under *ear*[1].—**Spiral duct**, in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tænidium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament of the cochlea**, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula, phyllotaxis, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Spiral point.** See *spire*[2], 3.—**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacinidæ*.—**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator. See *Archimedean screw*, under *Archimedean*.—**Spiral screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring.** See *spring*.—**Spiral valve**, in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids.—**Spiral vessel**, in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue*, *vessel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.* See *wheel*.



Spiral Balance for determining specific gravities.

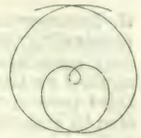


Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Erballium Elaterium*.

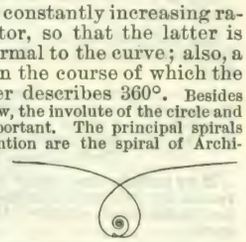
II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cycloides are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.



Parabolic Spiral.



Archimedean Spiral.



Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—**3.** A spiral spring.—**4.** In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expectorated in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral.** See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral.** Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Norwich spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apse is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868.

★—**Parabolic spiral.** See *parabolic*[2], and cut above.

spiral (spī′ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiraled*, *spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling*, *spiralling*. [< *spiral*, *n.*] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

> The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly *spiralled*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

spirality (spī-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

spirally (spī′ral-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a spiral.

spiral-tail (spī′ral-tāl), *n.* The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius*: so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cincinnurus*.

spiramentt, *n.* [< L. *spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 78.

spirant (spī′rant), *n.* [< L. *spiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuable consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch*; others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

Spiranthes (spī-ran′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἄνθος, flower.] Richard's name (1818) for *Gyrostachis*, a genus of orchids, tribe *Neottieæ*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow. Nine species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses*, *Gyrostachis cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *G. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

spiranthic (spī-ran′thik), *a.* [< *spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthy.

spiranthy (spī-ran′thi), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire (see *spire*[2]), + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthy*.

spiraster (spī-ras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. *Sollas*.

Spirastrosa (spir-as-trō′sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

spirastrose (spī-ras′trōs), *a.* [< *spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa*: distinguished from *sterrastrose*.

spirated (spī′rā-ted), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

> The males of this species [*Antilope bezoartica*] have long, straight, *spirated* horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 235.

spiration (spī-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] **1.** A breathing.

> God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

spire[1] (spīr), *n.* [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*[1]; < ME. *spire*, *spyre*, *spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spir*, LG. *spier*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spier*, a needle, pointer, *spiere*, a spar, = Icel. *spira*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spira*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spire*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spir*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*[1] and *spine*, or with *spear*[1].] **1.** A sprout or shoot of a plant.

> An ook comth of a litel *spire*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1335.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

> Shal neuere *spir* springen vp.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 180.

> Pointed *Spires* of Flax, when green,
> Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

> No tops to be received, except the *spire* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts]. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, *Ammophila arenaria*; the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*; and the common reed, *Trichoon Phragmites*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—**6.** A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in *arch.*, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercings and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-steeple*, and *transept*.



Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

> The glorious temple rear'd
> Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
> Of alabaster, topt with golden *spires*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

> To silence that
> Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
> Would seem but modest. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

spire[1] (spīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [< ME. *spiren*, *spyren* (= Dan. *spire* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sprout, as grain in malting.—**2.** To shoot; shoot up sharply.

> Yon cypress *spiring* high,
> With pine and cedar spreading wide
> Their darksome boughs on either side.
> *Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To shoot or send forth.

In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
W. E. Henley, From a Window in Princes Street.

spire[2] (spīr), *n.* [< F. *spire* = Sp. Pg. *espira* = It. *spira*, < L. *spira*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. σπυρίς, a woven basket, L. *sporta*, a woven basket, Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] **1.** A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 502.

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exserted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cowry*, *Cypræa*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.



a, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

spire[3]† (spīr), *v. i.* [= OF. *spirer*, *espirer*, *esperer* = Sp. Pg. *espirar* = It. *spirare*, < L. *spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*.)

spire[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *speer*[1].

spire[5] (spīr), *n.* [Cf. *spire*[1].] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

spire-bearer (spīr′bār″ėr), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

spired[1] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

spired[2] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

spire-light (spīr′līt), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

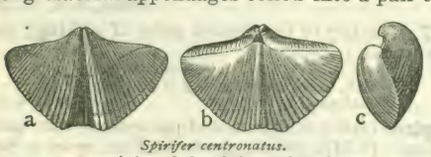
spire-steeple (spīr′stē″pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

spiric (spī′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπειρικός, spiric, < σπεῖρα, a tore, < σπείρειν, sweep round.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring.—**Spiric body**, a tore.—**Spiric line**. See *line*[2].

II. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Perseus.

spiricle (spir′i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **spiricula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and fruits, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

Spirifer (spir′i-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The typical genus of *Spiriferidæ*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of



Spirifer centronatus.
a, ventral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, lateral view.

spirals, with their apices at the hinge-angles and supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, the shell usually impunctate, and with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hystericus* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Spiriferidæ (spir-i-fer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

spiriferine (spī-rif′ė-rin), *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-ine*[1].] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferoid (spī-rif′ė-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferous (spī-rif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. **spirifer*, < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted.—**2.** Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine.—**3.** Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

spirignath (spir′ig-nath), *n.* [< NL. *spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < **spirignathus*: see *spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spiritrompe*.

spirignathous (spī-rig′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **spirignathus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + γναθός, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

spirillar (spir′i-lär), *a.* [< *Spirill-um* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus ★*Spirillum*.

Spirillum (spī-ril′um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at one or both ends with four or more cilia, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, brackish water, infusions, etc. See ★*Schizomycetes*.—**Spirillum fever**. See *fever*[1].

spirit (spir′it), *n.* [< ME. *spirit*, *spirite*, *spyryte*, *spyrite* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, > E. *sprite*[1]), < OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, *esprit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. *spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. *spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3]. Cf. *sprite*[1], a doublet of *spirit*.] **1.** According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek πνεῦμα. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eructations, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (πνεῦμα ζωοτικόν) and an animal or psychical spirit (πνεῦμα ψυχικόν). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See def. 3.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth raigne
The *spirits* of life doe their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the braine,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court
Judge of the formes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Downe to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vitall *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low.
Chaucer, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.
Emerson, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Spirit exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

No place will please me so, no mean of death,
As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
The choice and master *spirits* of this age.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
Locke, Education, § 138.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .
And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.
Addison, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (*a*) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

The *spirits* or pneumaticals, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivifaction, and most of the effects of nature.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(*b*) In *old chem.*, a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—**13†.** An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

But be it [*h*] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—**15.** In *mod. German philos.*, the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—**Animal, ardent, astral spirits.** See the adjectives.—**Aromatic spirit,** a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—**Aromatic spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimenta 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits*.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit.** See *brother*.—**Compound spirit of horse-radish,** a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—**Compound spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—**Compound spirit of lavender.** Same as *compound tincture of lavender* (which see, under *tincture*).—**Compound spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—**Dulcified spirit.** See *dulcify*.—**Dyers' spirit.** See *dyer*.—**Familiar spirit.** See *familiar*.—**Fetid spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—**Fever of the spirit.** See *fever*[1].—**Holy Spirit,** or **the Spirit,** the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See *ghost*.—**In spirit.** (*a*) Inwardly: as, to groan *in spirit*. (*b*) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

How then doth David *in spirit* call him Lord?
Mat. xxii. 43.

Mahwa-spirit, an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia*.—**Master spirit.** See *master*[1].—**Materialized spirit.** See *materialize*.—**Medicinal spirits,** medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—**Methylated spirit.** See *methylate*.—**Perfumed spirit.** Same as *cologne*.—**Poor in spirit.** See *poor*.—**Proof spirit.** See *proof-spirit*.—**Public spirit,** active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone*.—**Pyroligneous spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Pyroxylic spirit.** See *pyroxylic*.—**Rectified spirit.** See *rectify* and *alcohol*.—**Silent spirit.** See *silent*.—**Spirit colors.** See *color*.—**Spirit of ammonia,** an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Spirit of anise,** a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—**Spirit of ants.** Same as *spirit of formic acid*.—**Spirit of bitter almonds,** a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of cajeput,** a liquid composed of oil of cajeput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—**Spirit of camphor,** a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—**Spirit of chloric ether.** Same as *spirit of chloroform*.—**Spirit of chloroform,** a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—**Spirit of cinnamon,** a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts: aromatic cordial.—**Spirit of citron,** a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—**Spirit of Cochlearia,** a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—**Spirit of cucumbers,** a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—**Spirit of curaçao,** a liquid composed of the oil of Curaçao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—**Spirit of ether,** a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—**Spirit of formic acid,** a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also *spirit of ants*.—**Spirit of French wine.** Same as *brandy*.—**Spirit of Garus,** a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—**Spirit of Gaultheria,** a liquid composed of oil of *Gaultheria* 3, alcohol 97 parts: used for flavoring.—**Spirit of glonoin.** Same as *spirit of nitroglycerin*.—**Spirit of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*, 1.—**Spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts: adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—**Spirit of lemon,** a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts: used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called *essence of lemon*.—**Spirit of Mindererus.** Same as *solution of acetate of ammonia* (which see, under *solution*).—**Spirit of myrcia.** Same as *bay-rum*.—**Spirit of niter†.** An obsolete name for *nitric acid*.—**Spirit of nitroglycerin,** a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—**Spirit of nitrous ether.** See *nitrous*.—**Spirit of nutmeg,** a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence of nutmeg*, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—**Spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts: used in flavoring medicines.—**Spirit of peppermint,** a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence of peppermint*.—**Spirit of phosphorus,** a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture of phosphorus*.—**Spirit of rosemary,** a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts: a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—**Spirit of sea-salt.** Same as *hydrochloric acid* (which see, under *hydrochloric*).—**Spirit of sense†,** the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

To whose soft seizure
The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 58.

Spirit of soap, a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of spearmint,** a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts: a carminative.—**Spirit of turpentine.** Same as *oil of turpentine* (which see, under *turpentine*).—**Spirit of wine.** Same as *alcohol*.—**Spirits Act,** an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** Same as *spirit of nitrous ether*.—**The four spirits†,** four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,
The second orpiment, the thridde ywis
Sal armoniak, and the ferthe brimstoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 269.

Tin spirits, solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—**Wood-spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).=**Syn. 3.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*), force, resolution.—**4.** Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—**6.** *Soul, Intellect*, etc. (see *mind*[1]); inner self, vital essence.

spirit (spir'it), *v. t.* [< *spirit*, *n.* Cf. *sprite*[1], *v.*] **1.** To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with *up*.

Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
Seem frosty? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit up* the Parliament to struggle on for power.
Walpole, Letters, II. 393.

Well, I shall *spirit up* the Colonel as soon as I can.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with *off*, *away*, or other adverb of direction.

When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited away*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 142.

spiritally† (spir'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< **spirital* (= OF. *spirital*, *esperital*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit: see *spirit*, and cf. *spiritual*) + *-ly*[2].] By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

We may conceive one of each [ll or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

spirit-back (spir'it-bak), *n.* In *distilling*, the cistern which holds the spirit.

spirit-blue (spir'it-blö), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue*, *Gentiana blue*, *Humboldt blue*, *imperial blue*, *Lyons blue*, *rosaniline-blue*.

spirit-brown (spir'it-broun), *n.* See *brown*.

spirit-butterfly (spir'it-but*ˌ*ér-fli), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

spirit-duck (spir'it-duk), *n.* **1.** In the United States, the bufflehead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola*: so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buffle*[1], 2. —**2.** Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver*.

spirited (spir'i-ted), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.
Pope.

His rebuke to the knight and his sottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

That man is poorly *spirited* whose life
Runs in his blood alone, and not in's wishes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 613.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spiritual*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation*.

spiritedly (spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

spiritedness (spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 48.

spiriter (spir'i-tėr), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.
Cotton, Works, p. 257. (*Davies*.)

spiritful (spir'it-fûl), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ful*. Cf. *spriteful*, *sprightful*.] Full of spirit; lively. *Chapman*. [Rare.]

spiritfully (spir'it-fûl-i), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

spiritfulness (spir'it-fûl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. *Harvey*. [Rare.]

spirit-gum (spir'it-gum), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

spiriting (spir'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spirit*, *v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

I will be correspondent to command,
And do my *spiriting* gently.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 298.

spiritism (spir'i-tizm), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ism*.] Same as *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritist (spir'i-tist), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ist*.] Same as *spiritualist*, 3.

spiritistic (spir-i-tis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmeric and the *spiritistic*. *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

spirit-lamp (spir'it-lamp), *n.* See *lamp*[1].

spiritleaf (spir'it-lēf), *n.* The manyroot, *Rudellia tuberosa*. Also *spiritweed*. [West Indies.]

spiritless (spir'it-les), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no breath; extinct; dead.

'Tis the body
Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself
Made cold and *spiritless*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
You make us dull and *spiritless*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

spiritlessly (spir'it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

spirit-level (spir'it-lev″el), *n.* See *level*[1], 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

spiritly† (spir'it-li), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *spritely*, *sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritful.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 420. (*Davies.*)

spirit-merchant (spir'it-mėr″chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

spirit-meter (spir'it-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

spiritoso (spir-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It.; = E. *spiritous*.] In *music*, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

spiritous (spir'i-tus), *a.* [= It. *spiritoso*, < ML. **spiritosus*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] 1. Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtile.

More refined, more *spiritous*, and pure.
Milton, P. L., v. 475.

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—3. Same as *spirituous*. [Rare.]

spiritousness (spir'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

spirit-rapper (spir'it-rap″ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

spirit-rapping (spir'it-rap′ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritrompe (spir'i-tromp), *n.* [F. (Latreille), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + F. *trompe*, a trump: see *trump*[1].] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirignath.

spirit-room (spir'it-röm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

spirit-stirring (spir'it-stėr″ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The *spirit-stirring* drum, the ear-piercing fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 352.

spiritual (spir'i-ṭū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *spirituall*, *spyrytualle*, *spirituell*, *espirituell*, < OF. *spirituel*, *spiritueil*, F. *spirituel* = Pr. *espiritual* = Sp. Pg. *espiritual* = It. *spirituale*, < LL. *spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. *spiritus* (*spiritu-*), spirit, breath, air: see *spirit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,
It semed a place *espirituell*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 650.

When to ende nyhed he,
That the soule moste yelde being *spirituall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5291.

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—3. Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings in heavenly places in Christ. Eph. i. 3.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord*.—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton*.—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts,** ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation†, incest, matter, peer,** etc. See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man†.** (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trowe that it be som *spirituell man* that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Which Battel, because of the many *spiritual Men* that were in it, was called the White Battel.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 108.

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man*.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Syn. 1.** *Spirited*, etc. (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

II. *n.* 1. A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with *spirituals*, with the mysteries of faith.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.

He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We bee the *spiritualles*; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 399.

spiritualisation, spiritualise, etc. See *spiritualization*, etc.

spiritualism (spir'i-ṭū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *spiritualisme* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualismo* = It. *spiritualismo*; as *spiritual* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—2. In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—3. The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-tippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*. Also *spiritism*.

spiritualist (spir'i-ṭū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *spiritualiste* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualista* = It. *spiritualista*; as *spiritual* + *-ist*.] 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?
Echard, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (*Latham.*)

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as *spiritualists*, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

spiritualistic (spir″i-ṭū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *spiritualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophic spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of *Spiritualistic* as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations; a *spiritualistic* séance.

spirituality (spir″i-ṭū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [< ME. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, < OF. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, *espiritualte*, *esperituaute*, etc., F. *spiritualité* = Sp. *espiritualidad* = Pg. *espiritualidade* = It. *spiritualità*, < LL. *spiritualita(t-)s*, < *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] 1. Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, Return of Prayers, i.

No infidel can argue away the *spirituality* of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

His discourses were so valued, and his *spirituality* so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 140.

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices,** the tithes of land, etc.

spiritualization (spir″i-ṭū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—2. In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

spiritualize (spir′i-ṭū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [< F. *spiritualiser* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualizar* = It. *spiritualizzare*; as *spiritual* + *-ize*.] 1. To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to *spiritualise* ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—4. In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise*.

spiritualizer (spir′i-ṭū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-er*[1].] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

spiritually (spir′i-ṭū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spyritually*; < *spiritual* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—2. As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. In a spiritual sense.

spiritual-minded (spir′i-ṭū-al-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

spiritual-mindedness (spir′i-ṭū-al-mīn″dednes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

spiritualness (spir′i-ṭū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

spiritualty† (spir′i-ṭū-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *spiritualte*, < OF. *speritualte*, etc.: see *spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the *spiritualty* and clergy.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.

spirituelle (spir″i-tū-el′), *a.* [F., fem. of *spirituel*: see *spiritual*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, *spirituelle*, and interesting.
The Century, XL. 654.

spirituosity (spir″i-tō̤-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *spirituous* + *-ity*.] 1. Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituosity* of beer.—2. Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 421.

spirituoso (spir″i-tū-ō′sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

spirituous (spir′i-tū-us), *a.* [= Dan. *spirituös*; < OF. (and F.) *spiritueux* = Pg. *espirituoso*, spir-

ituous; cf. G. *spirituosen*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spiritous*.] 1†. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2†. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

Hedon. Well, I am resolved what I'll do.
Ana. What, my good *spirituous* spark?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

That it may appear aiery and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of chearful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented;* ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—**Syn. 3.** *Spirituous, Spiritual, Spirited.* *Spirituous* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

spirituousness (spir′i-tū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

spiritus (spir′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the officinal name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (῾) placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English: also placed over ρ when it is initial or is preceded by another ρ (ῥῥ).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (᾽) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spiritweed (spir′it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

spirit-world (spir′it-wėrld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

spirity (spir′i-ti), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-y*¹.] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

spirivalve (spī′ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

spirket (spėr′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. *Hamersly.*

spirketing, spirketting (spėr′ket-ing), *n.* [< *spirket*.] In *ship-building*, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

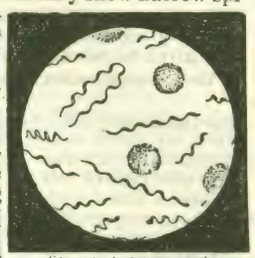
spirling (spėr′ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*¹.

Spirobranchia (spī-rō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchiata*.

spirobranchiate (spī-rō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata;* brachiopod.

II. *n.* A brachiopod.

Spirochæta (spī-rō-kē′tą), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + χαίτη, a bristle.] A genus of *Flagellata*, related to the trypanosomes, existing in the form of long slender motile threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algæ in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. pallida* (now usually called *Treponema pallidum*) is the pathogenic organism of syphilis; *S. pertenuis* (*Treponema pertenue*) is believed to be the cause of yaws; *S. dentium* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. anserina* in blood of diseased geese.


Spirochæta Obermeieri.

spirogonimium (spī″rō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but not moniliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

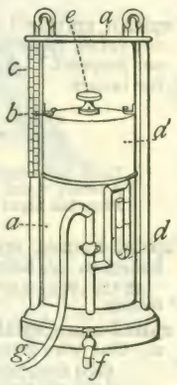
Spirogyra (spī-rō-jī′rą), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyl in the cells; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + γῦρος, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ* and family *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyl-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 75 species and very many varieties. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*, 4.

spirolet, spirol† (spī′rōl, -rol), *n.* [< OF. *spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

Long pieces of artillery called basilisks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirols*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 47.

spiroloculine (spī-rō-lok′ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

spirometer (spī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*³), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a′*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a′* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.



Spirometer.

spirometric (spī-rō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

spirometry (spī-rom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + *-y*³.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spiromonas (spī-rom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + μονάς, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate protozoans, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

spirophore (spī′rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

Spirophyton (spī-rof′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall, 1863), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of fossil algæ, the type of which is characteristic of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton caudagalli*) the *cauda-galli grit*. The *Spirophyton* group appeared in the Silurian, and continued, as the Mesozoic *Taonurus*, into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, and spirally convoluted from a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

spirozooid (spī-rō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + E. *zooid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cnidæ or lasso-cells for nettling, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids*. Compare *dactylozooid* and *machopolyp*.


Spirula lævis.

spirt¹, **spirt**². See *spurt*¹, *spurt*².

spirtle, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle*.

Spirula (spir′ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*².] 1. In *Cephalopoda:* (*a*) A genus of sepioid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. lævis* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England, but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæa*, *Spirulea*. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.

spirulate (spir′ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-ate*¹.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

Spirulidæ (spī-rö′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepioids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

spirulite (spir′ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Spirula* + *-ite*².] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

spiry¹ (spīr′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie;* < *spire*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)
Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd
Of household smoke. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 953.

spiry² (spīr′i), *a.* [< *spire*² + *-y*¹.] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

spisciousness†, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.

spisst (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais, espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

spissated (spis′ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

spissed† (spist), *a.* [< *spiss* + *-ed*².] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

Of such a *spissed* Substance there 's no need.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

spissitude (spis′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

spissous† (spis′us), *a.* [< L. *spissus*, thick: see *spiss*.] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (*Nares.*)

spit¹ (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte, spytte, spette*, earlier *spite, spyte, spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit, spet, speet, spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spiess* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. ?), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit, espoi*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = Olt. *spito, spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze, spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *speet* (prop. **spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spiess*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjōt*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet, espet, espie*, also *espoit, espoi* = It. *spiedo, spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spȳta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjōt*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-rack*.

With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a *spit*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 20.

He loves roast well
That eats the *spit*.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

Going naked with a *spit* on his shoulder.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 309.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.
Bp. Hall, To Hugh Cholmley. (*Latham.*)

4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

spit[1] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [< ME. *spitten, spyten, spitien* = MD. *spiten, speten*, D. *speten* = MLG. LG. *speten* = OHG. *spizzen*, G. *spiessen* = Dan. *spidde* (cf. Sp. Pg. *espetar*), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

Look to see . . .
Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

II. *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

spit[2] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (*a*) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, < ME. *spitten, spytten* (pret. *spitte, spytte, sputte, sput*), < AS. *spittan*, **spyttan* (pret. **spytte*) = G. *spützen* = Sw. *spotta* = Dan. *spytte*, spit; (*b*) late MHG. *sputzen*, G. *speutzen* = Icel. *spýta*, spit; (*c*) ME. *speten* (pret. *spette, spete, spetide*), < AS. *spætan* (pret. *spætte*), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen, spiggen*, G. *spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spīwan*, E. *spew:* see *spew*. Hence *spattle*[1], *spittle*[1], and prob. ult. *spot*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle. John ix. 6.

Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
And presently it bursts and dies.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

"And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it 's *spitting* already." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, vii.

It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—**To spit on or upon,** to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

II. *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

Thus *spitte* I out my venim under hewe
Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

To spit sixpences, to spit with a white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (*Davies.*)

To spit white, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

spit[2] (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet;* < ME. *spyt;* < *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

The speckl'd toad . . .
Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.
Lovelace, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body; (*b*) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-*spit*, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

Spits of rain dashed in their faces.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

There was a large lithograph or a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it 's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

spit[3] (spit), *v. t.* [< D. *spitten*, dig; appar. connected with *speten*, spit: see *spit*[1].] To spade; plant by spading.

Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

spit[3] (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*[3], *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

spital†, **spittle**[2]† (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spyttle, spitel, spytelle*, by apheresis from *hospital:* see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

He is
A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
More loathsome and infectious.
Massinger, Picture, iv. 2.

Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

spital-house†, **spittle-house**† (spit'al-, spit'l-hous), *n.* A hospital.

All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

spital-man†, **spittle-man**† (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

spital-sermon†, **spittle-sermon**† (spit'al-, spit'l-sėr'mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxi.

spitball (spit'bâl), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

spitbox (spit'boks), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *box*[2].] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

spit-bug (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (< *spit*[1] + *cock*[1]), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke?*
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *v. t.* [< *spitchcock, n.*] To split (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock'd* eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
Have them *spitch-cock'd*—or stew'd—they're too oily when fried! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

spit-curl (spit'kėrl), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

spit-deep (spit'dēp), *a.* [< *spit*[3] + *deep.*] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

spite (spīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight;* < ME. *spite, spyt, spyyt;* by apheresis from *despite:* see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1†. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

Day and night he'l work my *spight*,
And hanged I shall be.
Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the iudgement of all. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
To vindicate his helpless right.
Marvell, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

In spite of, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

Death to me subscribes,
Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

Honour is into Scotland gone,
In spite of England's skill.
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=Syn. 2. *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), pique, spleen, defiance. *In spite of, Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

spite (spīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spiting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight;* < late ME. *spite;* < *spite, n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Hash hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

spite-blasted† (spīt'blàs″ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

spiteful (spīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *spytefulle;* < *spite* + *-ful.*] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

spitefully (spīt'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them. Mat. xxii. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

spitefulness (spīt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill*, Against Burnet.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire.*] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

spit-frog† (spit'frog), *n.* [< *spit*[1], *v.*, + *frog*[1].] A small sword. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). [Slang.] (*Nares.*)

spitkid (spit'kid), *n.* *Naut.*, a spitbox.

spitous†, *a.* [ME., also *spetous;* by apheresis from *despitous:* see *despitous*. Cf. *spite.*] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

That arowe was as with felonye
Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 979.

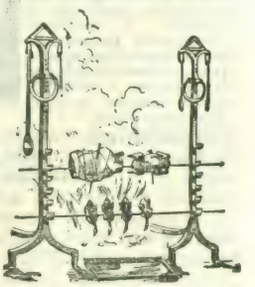
spitously†, *adv.* [ME., < *spitous* + *-ly*[2].] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

They were ful glad whan I spak to hem faire,
For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

spit-poison (spit'poi″zn), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *poison.*] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
South, Sermons, X. 290.

spit-rack (spit'rak), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.


Spit-rack.

spit-sticker (spit'-stik″ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a graver with convex faces. *E. H. Knight.*

spit-sword† (spit'-sōrd), *n.* Same as *estoc:* a term introduced in the sixteenth century. *Grose.*

spittard† (spit'ärd), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-ard.* Cf. *spitter*[1].] A two-year old hart; a spitter. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

spitted (spit'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *y-spyted*, spitted: see *spit*[1].] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.

Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

spitten†. An obsolete past participle of *spit*[2].

spitter[1] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.

spitter[2] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

spitting (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—**Spitting of blood.** Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

spitting-snake (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidæ*, *Sepedon hæmachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

spittle[1] (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle;* a var. of *spattle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle*[1], *spit*[2], *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Owre men, moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr *spettle*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118).

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and salt is forbiden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

To lick the spittle of. See *lick*.

spittle[2]†, *n.* See *spital*.

spittle[3] (spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spytelle;* dim. of *spit*[3].] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle[3] (spit'l), *v. t.* [< *spittle*[3], *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle-fly (spit'l-flī), *n.* A spittle-insect.

spittle-insect (spit'l-in″sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus;* a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvæ and pupæ live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *froghopper*.

spittle-of-the-stars (spit'l-ov-thē̤-stärz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

spittly (spit'li), *a.* [< *spittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

spittoon (spi-tön'), *n.* [Irreg. < *spit*[2] + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* at the right hand side of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

spit-venom (spit'ven″om), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

spitz (spits), *n.* [< G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; < *spitze*, a point: see *spit*[1].] A spitz-dog.

spitz-dog (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of G. *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, < *spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

spitzflute (spits'flöt), *n.* [< G. *spitzflöte*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

spitzkasten (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [G., < *spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*[1].] In *mining*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

Spiza (spī'zą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch, < *σπίζειν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*[1].] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (*a*) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (*b*) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with



Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

Euspiza. The male is 6¾ inches long, 10¾ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

Spizaëtus (spī-zā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manduyti* or *S. ornatus;* in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizaëtos*.

Spizella (spī-zel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < *Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica;* the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla;* the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola;* the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri;* and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

Spizellinæ (spī-ze-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spizella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

spizelline (spī-zel'in), *a.* [< *Spizella* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinæ*.

spizine (spī'zin), *a.* [< *Spiza* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

Splachnaceæ (splak-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Splachnum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*, containing the tribes *Voitieæ*, *Tayloricæ*, and *Splachneæ*.

Splachnum (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. **σπλάγχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, of the family *Splachnaceæ* and tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely cespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 7 species found in both hemispheres.

splaiet, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

splanade†, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

splanchnapophysial (splangk″na-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

splanchnapophysis (splangk-na-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neurapophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

splanchnic (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλαγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, < *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of cœlomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the cœliac plexus, the third to the renal and cœliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

★ II. *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

splanchnocœle (splangk'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocœles.

splanchnographer (splangk-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

splanchnographical (splangk-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

splanchnography (splangk-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

splanchnological (splangk-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

splanchnologist (splangk-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

splanchnology (splangk-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

splanchnopleura (splangk-nō-plö'rą), *n.*; pl. *splanchnopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

splanchnopleural (splangk-nō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

splanchnopleure (splangk'nō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *splanchnopleura*, < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, cœlomatic cavity, or cœloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

splanchnopleuric (splangk-nō-plö'rik), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster*, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

splanchnoskeletal (splangk-nō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

splanchnoskeleton (splangk-nō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *scleroskeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

splanchnotomical (splangk-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

splanchnotomy (splangk-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly ★called *visceral anatomy*.

splash (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*[1], with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps sug-

gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splotches: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—3. To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a plashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

★**Splashing fremitus**, fremitus caused by succussion.

splash (splash), *n.* [< *splash*, *v.*] 1. Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—2. A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and tortuosities. *Carlyle*, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

4. A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—5. A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—6. A ★shad-wash.

splash-board (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

splasher (splash'ėr), *n.* [< *splash* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically —2. That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (*a*) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (*b*) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (*c*) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

splash-wing (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

splashy (splash'i), *a.* [< *splash* + *-y*[1].] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies.*)

splat†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette;* < ME. *splatten;* a secondary form of *split* (?).] To split; splay; extend; spread out.

Splatte that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
Pitche it not downwarde,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

splatch (splach), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*.

splatter (splat'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *spatter*, like *splutter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot.*] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*. *Burns*, To William Simpson.

splatter-dash (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

splatterdashes (splat'ėr-dash-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *spatterdashes*.

splatter-faced (splat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

★**splay**[1] (splā), *v. t.* [< ME. *splayen*, *splaien*, *spleyen;* by apheresis from *display:* see *display.*] 1†. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cok confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tail begynneth *splay*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

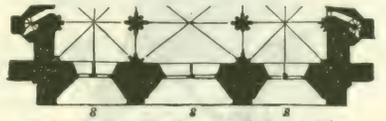
To *spleyen* out hire leves on brede
Ageyn the sunne.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—3. In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

splay[1] (splā), *n.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] 1. Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer. *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 49.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of façade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure.*—**Splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

splay[1] (splā), *a.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

splay[2]† (splā), *v. t.* [A var. of *spay*[1], prob. by confusion with *splay*[1].] Same as *spay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

splayed (splād), *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a splay form; splay.

splayer (splā'ėr), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

splay-foot (splā'fůt), *n.* and *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *foot.*] **I.** *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A splay-foot may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having splay-feet; splay-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, Epistle i, l. 271.

splay-footed (splā'fůt″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *splea-footed;* as *splay-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having splay-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth (splā'mouth), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 116.

splay-mouthed (splā'moutht), *a.* Having a splay-mouth; making the mouth splay, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

★**spleen** (splēn), *n.* [< ME. *splene*, *splen*, < OF. *esplen*, *esplein*, *esplain*, *esplien*, *esplene* = It. *splene*, < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν = L. *lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] 1. A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen;* a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgoigne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4†. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5†. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthral themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

In the spleen†, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor. —**On the spleen**†, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Wordes which seid are *on the splene*,
In faire langage peynted ful plesantlye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

spleen (splēn), *v.* [< *spleen*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

2†. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—3†. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it. *R. T. Cooke*, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

spleenative†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenful (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful.*] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

spleenfully (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

spleenish (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish;* < *spleen* + *-ish*[1].] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

spleenishly (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenishness (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenitive†, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenless (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less.*] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

spleen-pulp (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

spleen-sick†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins.*

spleen-stone (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*[2] or ★*nephrite*.

spleenwort (splēn'wėrt), *n.*



Spleenworts.
1, frond of *Asplenium platyneuron*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. platyneuron*; the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes*; the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria*.

spleeny (splē′ni), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-y*[1].] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
Not *spleeny* speeches. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 3.

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

splegett, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *pledget*.] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

splenadenoma (splē-nad-e-nō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. *adenoma*, q. v.] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

splenalgia (splē-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

splenalgic (splē-nal′jik), *a.* [< *splenalgia* + *-ic*.] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

splenalgy (splē-nal′ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia*.

splenativet, *a.* See *splenitive*.

splenauxe (splē-nâk′sē), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αὔξη = αὔξησις, increase, amplification: see *auxesis*.] Enlargement of the spleen.

splencular (spleng′kū-lär), *a.* [< *splenculе* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a splenculus; pertaining to a splenculus.

splencule (spleng′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *splenculus*.] A splenculus or splenule.

splenculus (spleng′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *splenculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus. Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

splendency† (splen′den-si), *n.* [< *splenden(t)* + *-cy*.] Splendor. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i. (*Davies*.)

splendent (splen′dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant*; = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, < L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendere*. Hence (< L. *splendere*) also *splendor*, *splendid*, *resplendent*, etc.] **1.** Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom.*, *mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent*.

But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
Darken their *splendant* beauty with the scarres
Of this insatiate sinne?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A *splendent* sun shall never set.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

Divers great and *splendent* fortunes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 66.

splendid (splen′did), *a.* [< F. *splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *esplendido* = It. *splendido*, < L. *splendidus*, shining, brilliant, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—**2.** Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

Our state of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 252.

Indeede the entertainment is very *splendid*, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

3. Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

But man is a noble animal, *splendid* in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

We hold that the most wonderful and *splendid* proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his *splendid* Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 446.

The dessert was *splendid*. . . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. Mind that.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

=**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent*, *Superb*, etc. See *grand*.—**3.** Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

splendidious† (splen-did′i-us), *a.* [< *splendid* + *-i-ous*.] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

A right exquisite and *splendidious* lady.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

splendidly (splen′did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

splendidness (splen′did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle*.

splendiferous (splen-dif′e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

O tyme most ioyfull, daye most *splendiferus!*
The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).

Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxviii.

splendor, splendour (splen′dor), *n.* [< OF. *splendeur*, *splendor*, F. *splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, < L. *splendor*, brightness, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent*.] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

A sudden *splendour* from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South*.

A *splendour* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. In *her*. See *sun in splendor*, under *sun*.=**Syn. 1.** *Refulgence*, *Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance*, *n.*—**2.** Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand*.

splendorous, splendrous (splen′dor-us, -drus), *a.* [< *splendor* + *-ous*.] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.
Drayton, Idea, xvi.

splenectomist (splē-nek′tō-mist), *n.* [< *splenectomy* + *-ist*.] One who has excised the spleen.

splenectomy (splē-nek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

splenectopia (splē-nek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτοπος, away from a place: see *ectopia*.] Displacement of the spleen.

splenetic (splē-net′ik or splen′e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *splenetyk*, < OF. *splenetique*, F. *splénétique* = Sp. *esplenético* = It. *splenetico*, < LL. *spleneticus*, < L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—**2.** Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

You humour me when I am sick,
Why not when I am *splenetic?*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sulky*, *Morose*, etc. (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

II. *n.* **1**†. The spleen.

It solveth fievme, and helpeth *splenetyk;*
Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. A person affected with spleen.

The *Splenetick* speak just as the Weather lets 'em—They are mere talking Barometers.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

splenetical (splē-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenetic*. *Sir H. Wotton*.

splenetically (splē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenetic manner.

splenetivet, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

splenia, *n.* Plural of *splenium*.

splenial (splē′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπληνίον, a bandage, compress.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splenial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenium of the brain: as, the *splenial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splenius: as, the *splenial* muscles of the neck.

II. *n.* The splenial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

splenic (splen′ik), *a.* [< OF. *splenique*, F. *splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplenico*, *splenico* = It. *splenico*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. σπληνικός, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, < σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease.—**Splenic apoplexy.** (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen.—**Splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas*.—**Splenic corpuscles.** See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Splenic flexure.** See *flexure*.—**Splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—**Splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculæ of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—**Splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—**Splenic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Splenic pulp** or **tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp*.—**Splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

splenical (splen′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenic* + *-al*.] Same as *splenic*. [Rare.]

spleniculus (splē-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *spleniculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen*.] A splenculus.

splenii, *n.* Plural of *splenius*.

splenisation, *n.* See *splenization*.

spleniserrate (splē-ni-ser′āt), *a.* [< NL. *splenius* + *serratus*.] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splenii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spleniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spleniserrator (splē″ni-se-rā′tor), *n.*; pl. *spleniserratores* (-ser-ä-tō′rēz). [NL.: see *spleniserrate*.] The spleniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splenius capitis, splenius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

splenisht, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spleenish*.

splenitic (splē-nit′ik), *a.* [< *splenitis* + *-ic*.] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splenitis.

splenitis (splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. σπληνῖτις, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

splenitive (splen′i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splenative*, and formerly *spleenative*, *spleenitive*, *splenetive*; irreg. < L. *splen*, spleen, + *-it-ive*.] **1**†. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driuen to studie Galen anew, and seeke *splenatiue* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their olde traditions and customes. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 73.

2. Splenetic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

For, though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy wiseness fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

splenium (splē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *splenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπληνίον, a bandage, compress.] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad*. See cut I. under *cerebral*.

splenius (splē′ni-us), *n.*; pl. *splenii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. σπληνίον, a bandage, compress.] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splenius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebræ. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(*a*) the *splenius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splenius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebræ. The splenius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splenii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*[1].

splenization (splē-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< L. *splen*, spleen, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization*. Also spelled *splenisation*.

splenocele (splē′nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

splenodynia (splē-nō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the spleen.

splenographical (splē-nō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splenography.

splenography (splē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

splenoid (splē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

splenological (splē-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splenology;

relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

splenology (splē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

splenomalacia (splē″nō-ma-lā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + μαλακία, softness, < μαλακός, soft.] Softening of the spleen.

splenopathy (splē-nop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the spleen.

splenotomical (splē-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splenotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

splenotomy (splē-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

splent (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

splenter (splen'tėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

splenule (splen'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **splenulus*, dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, the spleen: see *spleen*.] A splencule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen*.

splette†, *v.* See *splat*.

spleuchan, spleughan (splö'ċhan), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *spliuchan*, a pouch.] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

> Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan;
> Deil mak his king's-hood in [into] a *spleuchan!*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

splice (splīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. **esplisser*, *espisser*, F. *épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse*, *spledse*, *spleise*, splice, < MD. *splissen*, an assimilated form of **splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative *-s*, < MD. *splitten*, *splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split*. The G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] **1.** To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice*, *n.*

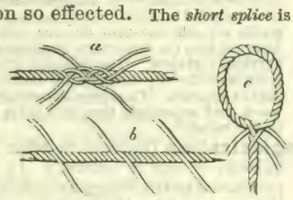
> When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
> Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

> Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xl.

Spliced eye. Same as *eye-splice*.—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—★**To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace*.

splice (splīs), *n.* [< *splice*, *v.*] **1.** The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.
a, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

splice-grafting (splīs'gràf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

splice-piece (splīs'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

splicer (splī'sėr), *n.* [< *splice* + *-er*1.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

splicing-fid (splī'sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight*.

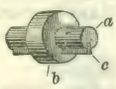
splicing-hammer (splī'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight*.


Splicing-shackle.

splicing-shackle (splī'-sing-shak″l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

splinder†, *v.* See *splinter*, *v.*

spline (splīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mach.*, ★a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*. —**2.** A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.



Spline.
a, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b*.

spline (splīn), *v. t.* [< *spline*, *n.*] To fit with a spline.

splining-machine (splī'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

splint (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *splent*; < ME. *splenten*; from *splint*, *n.*] **1.** To splinter; shiver. *Florio*. [Rare.]—**2.** To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

★**splint** (splint), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. also *splent*; < ME. **splinte*, *splynte*, *splent*, *splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte*, *splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *splint*, *v.* Cf. *splinter*.] **1.** A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

> The speres splindered in *splyntes*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (*b*) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (*d*) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight*. (*e*) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*†) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *solleret*. (*g*) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.



a, *a*, Splints.

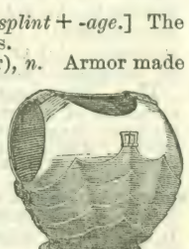
3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—**4.** In *farriery*: (*a*) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (*b*) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

> Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, windgall.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

splintage (splin'tāj), *n.* [< *splint* + *-age*.] The application or use of splints.

splint-armor (splint'är″mor), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (*f*).


Splint-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

splint-bandage (splint'-ban″dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.

splint-bone (splint'bōn), *n.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (*b*) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—**2.** In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

splint-bottomed (splint'bot″umd), *a.* [< *splint* + *bottom* + *-ed*2.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed*.

splint-box (splint'boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

splint-coal (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

splinted† (splin'ted), *a.* [< *splint* + *-ed*2.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

splinter (splin'tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; < ME. **splinteren*, *splinderen*, < D. *splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate, = G. *splittern*, splinter; a freq. form of *splint*, ult. of *split*: see *splint*, *v.*, *split*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

> "The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2†. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

> This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rent into long pieces; shiver.

> A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

splinter (splin'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *splinter*, *splenter*, D. *splinter*; cf. MD. *spletter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter*, *v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

> The *splenderis* of thair spearis they break.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

> Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates [of a church] for relics.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

★**splinter-bar** (splin'tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports one end of the springs.

splinter-bone (splin'tėr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

splintered (splin'tėrd), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *shivered*. (*b*) Same as *ragged*.

splinter-netting (splin'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and ★falling spars in action.

splinter-proof (splin'tėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

splintery (splin'tėr-i), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-y*1.] **1.** Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—**2.** Consisting of or resembling splinters.—**3.** In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

splint-machine (splint'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woodworking*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

splint-plane (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H.* ★*Knight*.

split (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splīta* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *splīten*, LG. *spliten* = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *splitte*, split, = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate). Connection with *spald*1, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*1. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

He straight inform'd a lute,
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of *splitted* quills.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes, l. 88.

2. To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 349.

That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's such a Wag. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21 districts, each district having a separate and independent "Board."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

4. To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

5. In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—**To split hairs.** See *hair*[1].—**To split one's votes,** in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory —he'll drive with the Debarrys.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

=Syn. 1-3. *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—**2.** To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—**3.** Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 131.

4. To differ; separate; disagree.

We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . . . But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxv.

6. To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *to split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's my idee. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

7. To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]

★**—To make (or let) all split**†. See *make*[1].

split (split), *n.* [= MD. *splete*, D. *spleet*, a split, rent, = G. *spleisse*, a splinter, = Dan. Sw. *split*, a split, rent: see *split*, *v.*] **1**†. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
Be crush'd to *splits*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2. One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—**3.** An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—**4.** A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—**5.** *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—**6.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—**7.** A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own ranks. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

8. Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—**9.** In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—**10.** *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was just getting along nicely with the *splits* . . . when I left him. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 569.

11. An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in faro, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—**12.** A split fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits:* a trade-name.—**13.** A division of the air-current in a coal-mine.—**14.** A small or half bottle of aërated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split*? I must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

A split in the ranks. See *rank*[2].—**Full split.** See ★*full*[1].—**To run like split,** to run very fast. [Colloq.]

split (split), *p. a.* **1.** Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—**2.** In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—**3.** Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—**Split cloth,** in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—**Split cut,** in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—**Split draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Split ferrule.** See *ferrule*[2].—**Split gear,** or **split wheel,** a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—**Split gland, herring, leather.** See the nouns.—**Split moss,** a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ:* so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreæa*.—**Split pease,** husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—**Split pelvis,** a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—**Split ring, rod, ticket,** etc. See the nouns.—**Split stroke** or **shot,** in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

split-back (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

splitbeak (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis;* one of the plantain-eaters or touracous: a book-name.

split-bottomed (split'bot″umd), *a.* Same as *splint-bottomed*.

split-brilliant (split'bril″yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

splitfeet (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.★

splitfoot (split'fůt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

splitful (split'fůl), *n.* [< *split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

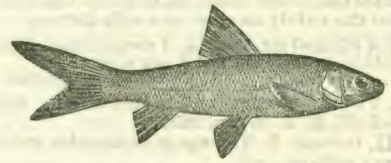
split-harness (split'här″nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).

splitmouth (split'mouth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Lagochila lacera:* more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

split-new (split'nū), *a.* [< *split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage.*

splittail (split'tāl), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inæquilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafila*. [Massachusetts.]

splitter (split'ėr), *n.* [< *split* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which splits: as, a rail-*splitter;* also, an implement used in splitting.—**2.** One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—**3.** A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]

splitting (split'ing), *a.* **1.** Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—**2.** Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

splitting-knife (split'ing-nīf), *n.* **1.** The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine.

2. A knife used for splitting fish.—**3.** In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.★

splitting-machine (split'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—**2.** A machine for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight.*

splitting-saw (split'ing-sâ), *n.* **1.** A resawing-machine.—**2.** A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

split-tongued (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

sploacht, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wycherley.*

splodge (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 397.

splore (splōr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

splore (splōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

sploth (sploth), *n.* [< ME. *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a splotch.

splotch (sploch), *n.* [Formerly also *sploach* (also in var. form *splatch* and *splodge*, q. v.); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*[1]).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *sploach* of my family and blood!
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splotchy (sploch'i), *a.* [< *splotch* + *-y*[1].] Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.
M. E. Braddon, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splurge (splėrj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

splurge (splėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [< *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fail or get tired of it, and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 114.

splurgy (splėr'ji), *a.* [< *splurge* + *-y*[1].] Making, or disposed to make, a splurge. [Colloq.]

splutter (splut'ėr), *v.* [A var. of **sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout:* see *sprout*, *spout*, and cf. *spurt*[1]. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

2. To talk hastily and confusedly.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth:* as, to *splutter out* an apology.

splutter (splut'ėr), *n.* [< *splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

splutterer (splut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *splutter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which splutters.

spodiosite (spod'i-ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σποδιός, ash-colored, ashy (< σποδός, ashes), + *-ite*[2].] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

spodium (spō'di-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < Gr. σποδός, ashes.] A powder obtained by charring or calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

spodogenous (spō-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, + *-γενής*, -producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Ponfick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemiglobinemia.

spodomancy (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, embers, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

spodomantic (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *spodomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

spodumene (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [= F. *spodumène*, < Gr. σποδούμενος, ppr. pass. of σποδοῦν, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, < σποδός, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish-, yellowish-, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane*. See *kunzite*, in the supplement.

spoffish (spof'ish), *a.* [< **spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*[1].] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

spoffle (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling*. [Freq. of **spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy*.] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

spoffy (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [< **spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *spoffish*.

II. *n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

spogel-seed (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed*.

spoil (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, < ME. *spoile*, *spuyle*, < OF. *espoille*, *espuille*, booty, spoil, = Sp. *espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, spolium, = Pg. *espolio*, booty, spoil, = It. *spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = W. *ysbail*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, < L. *spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. Gr. σκῦλον, usually in pl. σκῦλα, booty, spoil, σκύλος, hide, σκύλλειν, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliate*, *spolium*, etc.] **1.** Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils;* the *spoils* of office; party *spoils*.

The *spoil* got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.

Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 32.

2. The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Baiazeth] ouercame the prouinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoyles* and damages he tooke diuers Christian prisoners. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3†. Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are greeued with others *spoyle*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 113.

4†. Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

5. An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 160.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other. *Bryant*, The Ages.

6. Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank*.

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock.
The Century, XXXIX. 215.

7†. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 969.

8. In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—**Spoils system**, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York; speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—**To shoot to spoil.** See *shoot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Plunder, Booty*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

spoil (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling*. [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle;* < ME. *spoilen*, *spuylen*, < OF. *espoillier*, *espollier*, *espuler*, F. *spolier* = Pr. *espoliar* = Sp. *expoliar* = Pg. *espoliar* = It. *spogliare*, < L. *spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, < *spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil*. The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city. Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved *of* something laudable in him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

2†. To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Force or Fraud should unaware
Breake in, and *spoile* the treasure there in gard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man?
Mat. xii. 29.

3. To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 286.

4. To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

5†. To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-lawes, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake foorthe . . . to robbe and *spoyle*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—**To be spoiling for**, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he *was* just *spoiling for* a fight. [Slang.]

spoilable (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

spoilage (spoi'lāj), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-age.*] In *printing*, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

spoil-bank (spoil'bangk), *n.* In *engin.*, a heap of earth or stone excavated from a railway or other cutting and not needed for an adjacent filling; in *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level.

spoiler (spoi'lėr), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them.
Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoiler* Time.
Whittier, The Rôck in El Ghor.

spoil-five (spoil'fīv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled*.

spoilful (spoil'fùl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-ful.*] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoylefull* Picts, and swarming Easterlings.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

spoil-paper (spoil'pā″pėr), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *paper.*] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late.
A. Holland. (*Davies.*)

spoilsman (spoilz'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [< *spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man.*] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

spoilsmonger (spoilz'mung-gėr), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman*. [U. S.]

spoil-sport (spoil'spōrt), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

spoilt. A past participle of *spoil*.

spoke[1] (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake;* < ★ME. *spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), < AS. *spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = D. *speek* = MLG. *spēke*, LG. *speke* = OHG. *speicha*, *speihha*, MHG. G. *speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to OHG. *spahhā*, shaving, splinter, G. dial. *spache*, a spoke, = MD. *spaecke*, a rod, D. *spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike:* see *spike*[1]. Cf. Icel. *spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] **1.** One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly*.

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comunly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

2. One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—**3.** One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—**4.** A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

Spoke-sizing machine, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel**, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to *put a spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xiii.

spoke[1] (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking*. [< *spoke*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

spoke[2] (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak*.

spoke-auger (spōk'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-bone (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

spoke-gage (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boxing, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-lathe (spōk'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

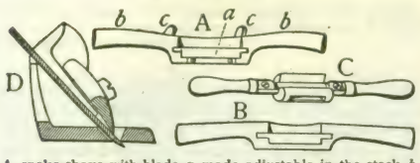
spoken (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak.*] **1.** Uttered; oral: opposed to *written*.—**2.** Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-*spoken* man.

The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman you ever heard.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, iv.

spoke-pointer (spōk'poin″tėr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

spoke-setter (spōk'set″ėr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping



A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every ★kind.

spokesman (spōks'man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [< **spoke's*, gen. of **spoke*, var. of *speech* (AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*), + *man*.] One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

He is our Advocate—that is, a *spokesman*, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

spoke-trimmer (spok'trim″ėr), *n.* A wheelwrights' tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

spoking-machine (spō'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

spole (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] **1.** An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically—**2.** The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

Then fly the *spoles*, the rapid axles glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, ii. 103.

spolia, *n.* Plural of *spolium*.

spolia opima (spō'li-ą ō-pī'mą). [L.: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, spoil; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump: see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

spoliary (spō'li-ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-riz). [< L. *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be depriv'd of all his Titles; let the Parricide be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the *Spoliary*." *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

spoliate (spō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [< L. *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoil*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *spoliation* = Pr. *expoliatio* = Sp. *expoliación* = It. *spogliagione*, < L. *spoliatio*(*n*-), plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, spoil: see *spoliate*, *spoil*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoil with dismay.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title.—**4.** In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect.—**French Spoliation Act**, a United States statute of 1885 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the ascertainment of the French spoliation claims.—**French spoliation claims**, certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800–1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891.—**Writ of spoliation**, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

spoliative (spō'li-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of the blood.

spoliator (spō'li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *expoliador*, plunder, < L. *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoliate*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

Spoliatores (spō-li-ą-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jägers. [Not in use.]

spoliatory (spō'li-ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *spoliate* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

spolium (spō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ą). [ML. use of L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death.—**Jus spolii**, originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the deathbed of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

spon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *a.* [< OF. *spondaique*, F. *spondaïque* = Sp. *espondaico* = Pg. *espondaico* = It. *spondaico*, < L. **spondaicus*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. σπονδειακός, of or pertaining to a spondee, < σπονδεῖος, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (*b*) Having a spondee in the fifth place: noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

$$- \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - - \mid - \asymp,$$

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

spondaical (spon-dā'i-kal), *a.* [< *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

spondal† (spon'dal), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

spondee (spon'dē), *n.* [Formerly also *spondæ* (also, as L., *spondeus* = D. G. Dan. *spondeus*); = Sw. *spondé*, < F. *spondée* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < L. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, < Gr. σπονδεῖος, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (sc. πούς, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, a truce, < σπένδειν, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. L. *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorrhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (– – for – ⏑ ⏑), in the latter an *anapestic spondee* (⏑ ⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ –). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (– ⏑ for – ⏑, or ⏑ – for ⏑ –). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in logaœdic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("basis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*.—**Double spondee, greater spondee**, in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (– – – –), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (– –).

Spondiaceæ (spon-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] A name for the plant family *Anacardiaceæ*.

Spondias (spon'di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σπονδιάς, a false reading of σποδιάς, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are 6 species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often austere and laxative; that of one species is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable acid flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian species, perhaps a form of *S. dulcis*, produces long aërial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hog-gum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yellowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten pickled or made into curries.

Spondieæ (spon-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the tribe *Mangifereæ* by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes forty-five genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves.

spondil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.

spondulics (spon-dū'liks), *n.* [Also *spondoolics*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U.S.]

spondyl, spondyle (spon'dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondle*; < F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, less correct form of σφόνδυλος, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] **1.** A joint, or joining of two pieces.

Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

A kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

spondylalgia (spon-di-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

spondylarthritis (spon″di-lär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

spondylexarthrosis (spon-di-leks-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebræ.

Spondylidæ[1] (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Limidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. Over 80 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylea*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

Spondylidæ[2] (spon-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylis* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylii*.

Spondylis (spon'di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous ★beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidæ*.

spondylitis (spon-di-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra.—**Spondylitis deformans**, arthritis deformans involving the vertebræ.

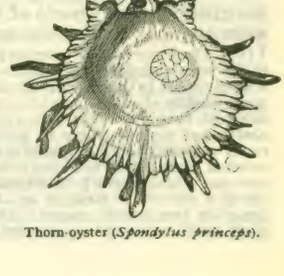
spondylolisthesis (spon-di-lol-is-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀλίσθησις, a slipping, < ὀλισθάνειν, slip, < ὄλισθος, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

spondylolisthetic (spon-di-lol-is-thet'ik), *a.* [< *spondylolisthesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

spondylopathia (spon″di-lō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the vertebræ.

spondylous (spon'di-lus), *a.* [< *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

Spondylus (spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] **1.** A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidæ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidæ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).

2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.

sponet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spong (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *spang*[1].] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (*Trench.*)

★ **sponge** (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge;* < ME. *sponge, spunge, spounge* (= D. *spongie, spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja, esponga* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spogna, spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *sponc*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. σπογγιά, also σπόγγος (Attic σφόγγος), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. σομφός, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *svöppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam, swamp*, MHG. *swam, swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam, swamp*, LG. *swamm, swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.]

1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalent and exhalent orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regarded sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those protozoans known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo is hollow with a ciliated surface, and later acquires inhalent and exhalent pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synocil*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acnidophora*, because they have no cnidæ or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa;* *Porifera, Poriferata, Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongiæ, Spongiaria, Spongida, Spongiozoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are *Calcarea* or chalk sponges, *Hexactinellida*, or silicious sponges with triaxon spicules, and *Demospongiæ*, including the keratose and the remainder of the silicious sponges. But the groups have been classified and named in various ways; and it has been thought that the sponges cannot be treated by the ordinary methods of classification. See also cuts under *ciliate, Spongilla, monadiform, Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemidæ*.



Ascetta primordialis, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus.

o, osculum, mouth, or exhalent aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalent pores; *i*, endoderm; *t*, ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; *g*, ovum.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (*b*). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiæ, Silicispongiæ*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful variety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge, Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Spounge*, and the Reed, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cros.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (*a*) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependent; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common *sponges* to the impoverishing of good and loyall men. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—**Bahama sponge**, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—**Burnt sponge**, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of goiter and scrofulous swellings.—**Calcareous sponge**, a chalk-sponge.—**Crumb-of-bread sponge**. See *Halichondria*.—**Dog-head sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—**Fibrous sponge**, any horny sponge.—**Glove-sponge**, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—**Hardhead sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—**Holy sponge**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—**Horny sponge**, a fibrous or fibrosilicious sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—**Pyrotechnical sponge**. Same as *amadou*.—**Red sponge**, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—**Reef-sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—**Sheepswool sponge**. See *sheepswool*.—**Sponge tent**. See *tent*.—**Toilet-sponge**, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—**To set a sponge**, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—**To throw up the sponge**, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—**Turkey cup-sponge**, *Spongia adriatica*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Velvet sponge**, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandriformis*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a glass-sponge.—**Waxed sponge**. Same as *sponge tent*.—**Yellow sponge, zimocca sponge**. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge, cup-sponge, finger-sponge, flint-sponge, glass-sponge, grass-sponge, horse-sponge, wool-sponge*.)

sponge (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge;* = D. *sponsen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, sponge, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. σπογγίζειν, sponge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *spunge* thy cloaths to,
That thou that day shalt weare.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out, off*, etc.

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged out*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *spunged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,
Swift, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

"What else have you been *spunging?*" said Maria. . . . "*Spunging*, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?
South, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *spunging on* me.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

sponge-animalcule (spunj'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

sponge-bar (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

sponge-cake (spunj'kāk'), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, and variously flavored: so called from its light, spongy substance.

sponge-crab (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

sponge-cucumber (spunj'kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

sponge-diver (spunj'dī″vėr), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

sponge-farming (spunj'fär″ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

sponge-fisher (spunj'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

sponge-fishery (spunj'fish″ėr-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

sponge-glass (spunj'glȧs), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

sponge-gourd (spunj'gōrd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa Luffa*, and also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, and is hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-vine*.

sponge-hook (spunj'hůk), *n.* See *hook*.

spongelet (spunj'let), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiole*.

sponge-moth (spunj'môth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

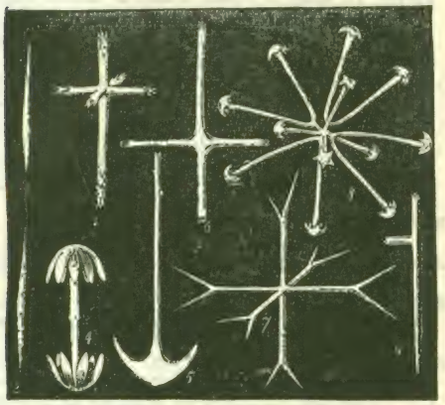
spongeous (spun'jus), *a.* [< *sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

sponger (spun'jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger;* < *sponge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sponge.—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-flies and *spungers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

sponge-spicule (spunj'spik″ūl), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megascleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-

scleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermalia, autogastralia, basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally ac-



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*).
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

cording to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and silicious spicules are *monaxon, diaxon, triaxon*, or *tetraxon*. Some silicious spicules are anaxon or polyact, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster, euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster, spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscleres. The monaxon spicules are either megascleres or microscleres; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon, oxystrongylus, oxyus* or *oxyon, tylotus*, and *tylostylus;* of the latter are the *toxius* or *toxon, toxodragma, sigma, sigmadragma, isochela, anisochela, diancistra, trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact, oxypentact, oxytetract, oxydiact;* the *hexaster, oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome*, and *plumicome;* the *pinula, scopula, amphidisk, uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal, diactinal, triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *acerella, amphiaster, amphiastrella, amphitetrad, amphitriæne, anatriæne, anthaster, arculus, aster, calthrops, candelabrum, chela, chiaster, cladome, cladus, cymba, desma, diancistron, dichotriæne, echinella, ectaster, endaster, hexaster, meniscoid, microrhabd, microstrongylon, mi oxeon, orthotriæne, pentact, polyact, polyaxon, protriæne, pterocymba, pycnaster, rhabd* or *rhabdus, sanidaster, sigmaspire, sigmella, spheraster, spherula, spinispirula, spirastrella, stellate (n.), stylus, tetract, triact, triæne, trichite, trichotriæne, triona, tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Haliphysema, Euplectella, Hyalonemidæ*, and *sponge*.

sponge-tongs (spunj'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

sponge-tree (spunj'trē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

spongewood (spunj'wůd), *n.* 1. The hat-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Æschynomene*.—2. A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispongia*, of the *Araliaceæ*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbeled at the ends.

Spongiæ (spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermalian class of *Cœlentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesoglœa, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispongia;* and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida, Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

spongian (spon'ji-an), *n.* [< *Spongiæ* + *-an*.] A member of the *Spongiæ;* any sponge.

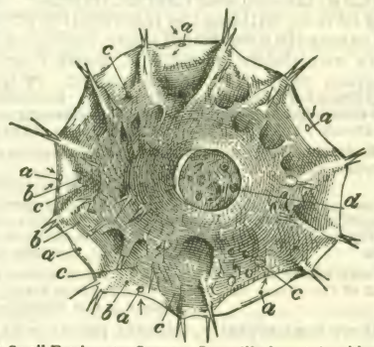
spongicell (spon'ji-sel), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

spongicolous (spon-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

Spongidæ, Spongiidæ (spon'ji-dē, spon-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongiæ* + *-idæ*.] 1. Sponges; the *Spongiæ*.—2. A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongidæ*.

spongiform (spon'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiæ;* of or pertaining to the *Spongiæ*. Hence—2. Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge, noting various objects or substances not sponges. —**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.

Spongilla (spon-jil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), dim. of *Spongiæ*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] A genus of fresh-water sponges typical of the family *Spongillidæ*. The type-species is *S. lacustris*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds,



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla lacustris*, with one exhalent aperture, seen from above.
a and *b*, ostioles, or inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated chambers; *d*, osculum, or exhalent aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongillidæ*. See also cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.

Spongillidæ (spon-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongilla* + *-idæ*.] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

spongilline (spon'ji-lin), *a.* [< *Spongilla* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Spongillidæ*, or having their characters.

spongin (spun'jin), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-in*[2].] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

sponginblast (spun'jin-blâst), *n.* [< *spongin* + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced; the formative blastema in which spongin arises. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *spongoblast*.

sponginblastic (spun-jin-blas'tik), *a.* [< *sponginblast* + *-ic*.] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

sponging-house (spun'jing-hous), *n.* [Formerly also *spunging-house;* < *sponging*, verbal n. of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*[1].] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *spunging-house*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Spongiocarpeæ (spon″ji-ō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγιά*, a sponge, + *καρπός*, a fruit, + *-cæ*.] An old order of algæ, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances. Now included with many others in the family *Rhizophyllidaceæ*.

spongiole (spon'ji-ōl), *n.* [= F. *spongiole*, < L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In *bot.*, a former name of the delicate tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.



sp, Spongiole (magnified).

spongiolin (spon'ji-ō-lin), *n.* [< *spongiole* + *-in*[2].] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

spongiolite (spon'ji-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge (see *sponge*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

spongiolitic (spon″ji-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *spongiolite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic* flint.

spongiopiline (spon″ji-ō-pī'lin), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πῖλος*, felt, + *-ine*[2].] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

spongioplasm (spon'ji-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongioplasmic (spon″ji-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *spongioplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongiose (spon'ji-ōs), *a.* [< L. *spongiosus:* see *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

spongious (spon'ji-us), *a.* [< F. *spongieux* = Sp. Pg. *esponjoso* = It. *spugnoso*, < L. *spongiosus, spongeosus*, porous, < *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

spongiozoön (spon″ji-ō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπογγίον*, a sponge, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoön*.

spongite (spon'jīt), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, sponge, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil sponge.

spongitic (spon-jit'ik), *a.* [< *spongite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

spongoblast (spong'gō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

Spongodieæ (spong-gō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγώδης, σπογγοειδής*, sponge-like, spongy, + *-eæ*.] An old name for a group of grass-green algæ, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

spongoid (spong'goid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπογγοειδής, σπογγώδης* (also *σφογγοειδής, σφογγώδης*), sponge-like, < *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spongiform, in any sense; spongy.

spongological (spong-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spongology, or the science of sponges.

spongologist (spong-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

spongology (spong-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiæ*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

spongomeral (spong'gō-mēr-al), *a.* [< *spongomere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spongomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

spongomere (spong'gō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *μέρος*, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

spongozoön (spong-gō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *spongiozoön*. *Hyatt.*

spongy (spun'ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy;* < *sponge* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongoid.—2. Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 326.

Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
Crabbe, Works, II. 9.

3†. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

What not put upon
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 71.

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which *spongy* April at thy best betrims,
To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 65.

Spongy bones, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturbinals.—**Spongy cartilage**. Same as *elastic carti-*

lage (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum**, platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, *n.*, 3.

spongy-pubescent (spun″ji-pū-bes′ent), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

spongy-villous (spun″ji-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

sponk†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

sponnen†, **sponnet**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

sponsal (spon′sal), *a.* [< L. *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

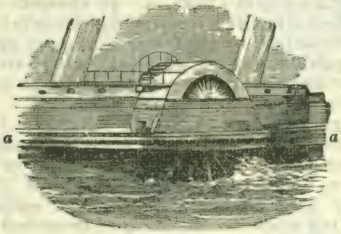
sponsible (spon′si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

sponsing (spon′sing), *n.* Same as *sponson*.

sponsion (spon′shon), *n.* [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

sponsional (spon′shon-al), *a.* [< *sponsion* + *-al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

sponson (spon′son), *n.* [Also *sponsing*; origin obscure.] *Naut.* (*a*), the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,



a, *a*, Sponson.

before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself. (*b*) In a warship, a similar projecting structure, in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.—**Sponson-beams**, the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.

sponsor (spon′sor), *n.* [< L. *sponsor*, a surety, LL. a sponsor in baptism, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. σπονδαί (pl. of σπονδή), a truce, < σπένδειν, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondee*. From L. *spondere* are also ult. *despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sponsorial (spon-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sponsor* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon′sor-ship), *n.* [< *sponsor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *spontanéité* = Sp. *espontaneidad* = Pg. *espontaneidade* = It. *spontaneità*, < ML. **spontaneita(t-)s*, < LL. *spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (*a*) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (*b*) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus. Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties**, in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

spontaneous (spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *spontané* = Sp. Pg. *espontaneo* = It. *spontaneo*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. **spon(t-)s*, will, only in gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflective' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

> The *spontaneous* grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the *spontaneous* action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 101.

> A man whose nature leads him to a *spontaneous* fulfilment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

> *Spontaneous* flowers take the place of the finished parterre. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

> Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was *spontaneous* in those parts. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiopathic*.—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Spontaneous axis**, an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause**, a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion.** See *combustion*.—**Spontaneous dislocation.** See *dislocation*, 2 (*a*).—**Spontaneous energy**, free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution**, in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation.** See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—**Spontaneous suggestion**, suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.=**Syn. 1.** *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

spontaneously (spon-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

spontaneousness (spon-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

spontoon (spon-tön′), *n.* [Formerly also *esponton*; = G. *sponton*, < F. *sponton*, *esponton*, F. dial. *éponton* = Sp. *espontón* = Pg. *espontão*, < It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, < *punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*[1].] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

spook (spök), *n.* [Also *spuke*; < D. *spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk*, *spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuch* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spögelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *pwca*, *pwci*: see *puck*, *pug*[1].] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

> Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere *spook* of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

spook (spök), *v. i.* [= D. *spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken*, *spucken* = Sw. *spöka* = Dan. *spöge*; from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

> Yet still the New World *spooked* it in his veins,
> A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

spookish (spö′kish), *a.* [< *spook* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

spooky (spö′ki), *a.* [< *spook* + *-y*[1].] Same as ★*spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

spool (spöl), *n.* [< ME. *spole* (not in AS.), < MD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spōle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo*, *spuolā*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola*, *spuola*, bobbin, OF. *epolet*, spindle, < Teut.); perhaps akin to Icel. *spölr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

spool (spöl), *v. t.* [< *spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

spool-cotton (spöl′kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

spooler (spö′lėr), *n.* [< *spool* + *-er*[1].] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 122.

spool-holder (spöl′hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

spooling-machine (spö′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

spooling-wheel (spö′ling-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwell*.

spool-stand (spöl′stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

spoom† (spöm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*[2].] I. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

> We'll spare her our main-top sail;
> She shall not look us long, we are no starters.
> Down with the fore-sail too! we'll *spoom* before her.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

> *Spoom* her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

spooming (spö′ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

> O Moon! far *spooming* Ocean bows to thee.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

★**spoon**[1] (spön), *n.* [< ME. *spoon*, *spone*, *spon*, *span*, < AS. *spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn*, *span* = D. *spaen*, *spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn*, *spǫnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] 1†. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

> A fyre of *sponys*, and lowe of gromis
> Full soun woll be att a nende [an end].
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

> He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(*a*) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (*b*) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (*c*) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (*d*) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (*e*) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (*f*) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (*g*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each sliver, and in case the sliver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (*h*) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon.** See *apostle-spoon*.—**Bag and spoon.** See *bag*[1].—**Deflagrating-spoon**, a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon.** Same as *labis*.—**Maidenhead spoon.** See *maidenhead*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*[1].—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (*b*) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

★**spoon**[1] (spön), *v.* [< *spoon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up:* as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

Ours, . . .
An age of scum, *spooned* off the richer past.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

2. To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion.* [Colloq.]

"Now *spoon* me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 49.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

Belabour thy neighbour, and *spoon* through thy hoops.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

2. To fish with spoon-bait.—**3.** To lie spoon-fashion. Compare I., 2. [Colloq.]

Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers *spooning* together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIV. 781.

spoon[2] (spön), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom.*] Same as *spoom.*

Such a storme did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, *spooning* before the wind. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

spoon[3] (spön), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon*[1]; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] **1.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

A man that's fond precociously of stirring
Must be a *spoon.* *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

What a good-natured *spoon* that Dodd is!
C. Reade, Hard Cash, Prol.

2. A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—**To be spoons on,** to be sillily in love with. [Slang.]

I ought to remember, for I *was spoons on* you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 749.

★**spoon**[3] (spön), *v. i.* [< *spoon*[3], *n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be sillily in love. [Colloq.]

spoonage† (spö′nāj), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-age.*] Spoon-meat. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 10.

spoon-bait (spön′bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

spoonbeak (spön′bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

spoonbill (spön′bil), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large grallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aïaija:* so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia.* (*b*) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata.* See cut under *shoveler*[2]. (*c*) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila.* See cut under *scaup.* [East Lothian.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida;* the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Massachusetts and New York.]—**2.** In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spathula.* See cuts under *paddle-fish.*—**Roseate spoonbill.** See *aiaia.*

spoon-billed (spön′bild), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus.*—**Spoon-billed butterball.** Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—**Spoon-billed cat.** Same as *paddle-fish.*—**Spoon-billed duck, teal,** or **widgeon,** the shoveler.—**Spoon-billed heron,** a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper,** *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus,* a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas;* it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Eurynorhynchus.*

spoon-bit (spön′bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit.*

spoon-chisel (spön′chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2]. *E. H. Knight.*

spoon-drift (spön′drift), *n.* [< *spoon*[2] + *drift.*] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift.*

spooney, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony.*

spoon-fashion (spön′fash″on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent: as, to lie *spoon-fashion.* *The Century*, XXXV. 771. [Colloq.]

spoonflower (spön′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Peltandra sagittæfolia,* of the arum family, somewhat resembling a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leafed spoonflower.* [Local, U. S.]

spoonful (spön′fůl), *n.*; pl. *spoonfuls.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-ful.*] As much as a spoon contains.

spoon-gouge (spön′gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

spoon-hook (spön′hůk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

spoonily (spö′ni-li), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

spooniness (spö′ni-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 107.

spoon-meat (spön′mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

Cour. Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?
Dro. S. Master, if you do, expect *spoon-meat;* or bespeak a long spoon. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

spoon-net (spön′net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

spoon-saw (spön′sâ), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

spoon-shaped (spön′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

spoontail (spön′tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus.*

spoon-victuals (spön′vit″lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat.* [Colloq.]

spoonwood (spön′wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia,* of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal repute. See cut under *Kalmia.*

spoonworm (spön′wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea,* and cuts under *Sipunculus.*—**Neptune's spoonworm.** See *Neptune.*

spoonwort† (spön′wėrt), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *wort*[1].] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis.*

★**spoony** (spö′ni), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney;* cf. *spoon*[3].] **I.** *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Not actually in love, . . . but only *spoony.*
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lx.

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but *spoony.* *Disraeli.*

II. *n.*; pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon.* [Slang.]

In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoonie.*
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

What the deuce can she find in that *spooney* of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say Bo to a goose. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

★**spoor** (spör), *n.* [< D. *spoor* = MLG. *spor* = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, track, = AS. *spor*, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. *speer*[1], *spur.*] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

spoor (spör), *v.* [< *spoor*, *n.* Cf. *speer*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
The Field, Feb. 17, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To track by the spoor.

The three bulls, according to the natives, have been *spoored* into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 192.

spoorer (spör′ėr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect *spoorers* I ever had to do with.
H. R. Haggard, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

spoorn†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

Urchins, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the *Spoorn*, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the *spoorne*, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
Scott, Letters on Demonology, note.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . the *spoorn.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

sporaceous (spō-rā′shius), *a.* [< *spore* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

Sporades (spor′a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σποράδες, sc. νῆσοι, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of σποράς, scattered: see *sporadic.*] **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago. —**2.** [*l. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

sporadial (spō-rā′di-al), *a.* [< Gr. σποράς (σποραδ-), scattered (see *sporadic*), + *-i-al.*] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

★**sporadic** (spō-rad′ik), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporadico* = It. *sporadico,* < NL. *sporadicus,* < Gr. σποραδικός, scattered, < σποράς, scattered, < σπείρειν, scatter: see *spore*[2].] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic,* not epidemic.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Sporadic cholera. See *cholera,* 2.—**Sporadic dysentery,** dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

sporadical (spō-rad′i-kal), *a.* [< *sporadic* + *-al.*] Same as *sporadic.* *Arbuthnot.*

sporadically (spō-rad′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

sporadicalness (spō-rad′i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

Rare even to *sporadicalness.*
W. D. Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

sporal (spō′ral), *a.* [< *spore*[2] + *-al.*] Relating to or resembling spores.

sporange (spō-ranj′), *n.* [< *sporangium.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium.*

sporangia, *n.* Plural of *sporangium.*

sporangial (spō-ran′ji-al), *a.* [< *sporangium* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—**2.** Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sporangia.

sporangidium† (spō-ran-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The columella in mosses. (*b*) A sporangium.

sporangiferous (spō-ran-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sporangia.

sporangiform (spō-ran′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

sporangioid (spō-ran′ji-oid), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + Gr. εἶδος, appearance.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

sporangiole (spō-ran′ji-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiolum.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiolum.*

sporangiolum (spō-ran-jī′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium.*] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in *Thamnidium* and *Dicranophora,* genera of *Mucoraceæ,* in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus.*

sporangiophore (spō-ran′ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiophorum,* < *sporangium* + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore.*

sporangiophorum (spō-ran-ji-of′ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiophora* (-rä). [NL.: see *sporangiophore.*] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiophore.*

sporangiospore (spō-ran′ji-ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σπορά, σπόρος, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes.* See *Myxomycetes.*

sporangium (spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora,* a spore, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac within which spores (asexual reproductive cells) are produced. While most evident in cryptogams, the sporangium, more or less modified, is also found in phanerogams. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium, microsporangium, oösporangium, zoösporangium,* etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule,* but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-sac* and *spore.*

2. In *zoöl.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Mycetozoa.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 334.

Also *sporange.*

sporation (spō-rā′shon), *n.* [< *spore*[2] + *-ation.*] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass

of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

spore[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

spore[2] (spōr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a ★spore, < Gr. σπορά, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. σπόρος, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < σπείρειν, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a general name for the typically unicellular reproductive bodies which, directly or indirectly, are capable of reproducing the plant. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosing starch or oil as reserve nutritive material, surrounded by a cell-wall. In those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the *endospore*, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the *exospore*, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algæ and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoöspores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *æcidiospore*, *ascospore*, *bispore*, *carpospore*, *chlamydospore*, *clinospore*, *macrospore*, *microspore*, *oöspore*, *prothospore*, *pseudospore*, *pycnidiospore*, *stylospore*, *teleutospore*, *tetraspore*, *uredospore*, *zoöspore*, *zygospore*, etc.



Spores.

1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isoëtes lacustris*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Marsilea quadrifolia*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Marattia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Anemia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Parmelia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Parmelia parietina*. 12. Of *Ceramium purpureum*. 13. Of *Coleochæte pulvinata*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—3. In *biol.*, an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoöspore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—4. Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

> The *spores* of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

Cellular spore, compound spore. Same as *sporidesm*.—**Cystocarpic spore,** a carpospore.—**Helicoid, secondary,** etc., **spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular,** or **septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.

spore-capsule (spōr'kap″sūl), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

spore-case (spōr'kās), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spore-capsule.

spore-cell (spōr'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

spore-formation (spōr'fôr-mā″shon), *n.* In *biol.*, the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (*a*) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*[2], and cut under *Protomyxa*. (*b*) The formation of asexual reproductive bodies or spores, as in bacteria, fungi, algæ, ferns, etc.

spore-group (spōr'grōp), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

spore-plasm (spōr'plazm), *n.* In *bot.*, the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

sporert, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrier*.

spore-sac (spōr'sak), *n.* In *bot.*, in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

sporget. A Middle English form of *spurge*[1] and *spurge*[2].

sporid (spor'id), *n.* [< NL. *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, a sporidium.

sporidesm (spor'i-dezm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέσμη, a bundle.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore, and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group*, *semen-multiplex*, *compound spore*, *multilocular spore*, *cellular spore*, *plurilocular spore*, *septate spore*, etc. *De Bary*.

sporidia, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

sporidiferous (spō-ri-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

sporidiole (spō-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporidiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporidiolum*.

sporidiolum (spō-ri-dī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-lă). [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicels by germinating spores in the *Uredinales*. Also called *promycelial spores*. They are regarded by Tulasne as spermatia.

sporidium (spō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed (see *spore*[2]), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in asci or ascospores. (*b*) A spore. See *promycelium*.

sporier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrier*.

sporiferous (spō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or producing spores.

sporification (spō″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

sporiparity (spō-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *sporiparous* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporation*, *sporulation*.

sporiparous (spō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. *W. S. Kent*.

sporling (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparling*[1].

sporne†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of ★*spurn*.

sporoblast (spō'rō-blast), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.] 1. In *bot.*, Körber's term for *merispore*.—2. The germ or rudiment of a spore.

Sporobolus (spō-rob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + βάλλειν, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Eusgrosteæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one-flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palet. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis were formerly made a distinct genus by some authors. There are about eighty species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *dropseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

sporocarp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Musci*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicales* (Goebel). See cuts under *Marsilea* and *mildew*.

Sporocarpeæ (spō-rō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *sporocarp* + *-eæ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by some systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredinales*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

sporocarpium (spō-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ă). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a sporocarp.

Sporochnaceæ (spō-rok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The family contains 6 genera and about 25 species.

Sporochnus (spō-rok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Gr. σπορά, seed, + χνόος, χνοῦς, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the family *Sporochnaceæ*. There are about thirteen species, widely separated in distribution. ★

sporocyst (spō'rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύστις, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (*b*) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus;* this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariæ. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria*, *germarium*, and *Trematoda*.



A, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus;* *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.

sporocystic (spō-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Containing spores, as a cyst. (*b*) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (*c*) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

sporocyte (spō'rō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύτος, a hollow.] In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spore. *Goebel*.

sporoderm (spō'rō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the covering or coating of a spore (exospore and endospore).

sporoduct (spō'rō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

sporogen (spō'rō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing spores instead of seed.

sporogenesis (spō-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γένεσις, generation: see *genesis*.] 1. The origination of spores; spore-formation.—2. Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

sporogenous (spō-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer,** in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue,** in *bot.*, the tissue from which the spores are developed.

sporogone (spō'rō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *sporogonium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporogonium*.

sporogonium (spō-rō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ă). [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γονή, generation.] In *bot.*, the sporocarp in the *Musci*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

sporogony (spō-rog'ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γόνος*, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

sporoid (spō'roid), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

sporologist (spō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< **sporolog-y* (< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak) + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

sporont (spō'ront), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, seed, + ὤν (ὀντ-), being, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

sporophore (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *gonidiophore*, *sporangiophore*, *ascophore*, etc. (*c*) In *Archegoniateæ*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore,** a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore.** Same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore,** a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

sporophoric (spō-rō-for'ik), *a.* [< *sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

sporophorous (spō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *sporophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Spore-bearing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

sporophyas (spō-rof'i-as), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. φύειν, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

sporophydium (spō-rō-fid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-ä). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύειν*, produce, + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyas* of Braun, the "enveloped *oögonium*" of Celakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

sporophyl, sporophyll (spō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores (*i. e.* sporangia), in vascular plants. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *polypody*, and *sorus*.

sporophyte (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oöphyte* and *oöphore*. See *Musci*.

sporophytic (spō-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

sporosac (spō'rō-sak), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack: see *sack*[2].] 1. In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. —2. In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (*b*).

sporostegium (spō-rō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

sporous (spō'rus), *a.* [< *spore*[2] + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

Sporozoa (spō-rō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπορά*, seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, formerly synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not usually classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea*, *Coccidiidea*, *Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*, and more recently into *Telosporidia* and *Neosporidia*. Also called *Cytozoa*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

sporozoan (spō-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

sporozoic (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

sporozooid (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόρος*, seed, + *zooid*.] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

sporozoön (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.



Sporran of the modern form.

sporran (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

sport (spōrt), *v.* [< ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry: commonly with a reflexive object.

Ffor to *sport hym* a space, & speike with tho kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7909.

I shall *sport myself* with their passions above measure.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

By-and-by, Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, i.

A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

I took him for a flash overseer *sporting* his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—**To sport off**†, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

To sport one's oak. See *oak*.—**To sport one's door.** Same as *to sport one's oak*.

Stop that, till I see whether the *door is sported*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xiii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

If you come to another mans house
To *sport* and to playe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To *sport* would be as tedious as to work.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

He was carefull lest his tongue should any way digresse from truth, euen when he most *sported*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 294.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

sport (spōrt), *n.* [< ME. *sport*, *spoort*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport*.] 1. Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

Whan they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.
Ipomydon (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 303), l. 601.

For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

What man that I wrastele with, . . .
I geve him suche a trepett, he xal evyr more ly stille, ffor deth kan no *sporte*.
Coventry Plays (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.

Devote old age
To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
Cowper, Task, ii. 638.

Specifically—(*a*) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants, —the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood."
Child's Ballads, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

Horse and chariots let us have,
And to our *sport*. Madam, now shall ye see
Our Roman hunting. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

In a merry *sport*
. . . let the forfeit
Be nominated for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 146.

Earnest wed with *sport*. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 230.—5. A plaything; a toy.

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for a laughynge matter and a *sporte*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 102.

They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esd. i. 51.

7. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would meet with small applause.
W. Broome, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that departs suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Sports are frequently very persistent for many generations, even when they are not preserved by selection: "experience does not show that those varieties which are called 'sports' are unstable." (*Galton.*) Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities or malformations are not usually called *sports*. Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (*a*), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*[2]).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

"The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 228.

In sport, in jest; in play; jesting.—**To make sport of** or (formerly) **at**, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

It were not good
She knew his love, lest she *make sport at* it.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

=Syn. 1. Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gamboling.—2. Frolic, prank.

sportability (spōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

sportable (spōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

sportal† (spōr'tal), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "*sportal* arms," *Dryden*. [Rare.]

sportance† (spōr'tans), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

sporter (spōr'tėr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. *Goldsmith.*

sportful (spōrt'fùl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful*.] 1. Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 396.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 335.

sportfully (spōrt'fùl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

sportfulness (spōrt'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. *Donne*, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

sporting (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sport*, *v.*] 1. A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
The marquess a messenger sent
For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v. i.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

sporting (spōr'ting), *p. a.* 1. Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—**Sporting rifle.** See *rifle*[2].

sporting-book (spōr'ting-bùk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

sporting-house (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

sportingly (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond*, Works, I. 193.

sportive (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 58.

As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

Why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407. =**Syn. 1.** Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

sportively (spōr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

sportiveness (spōr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the *sportiveness* of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

sportless (spōrt'les), *a.* [< *sport* + *-less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

sportling (spōrt'ling), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ling*1.] **1.** A light or playful sport; a frolic.

> The shepherd's boys with hundred *sportlings* light
> Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
> *Britain's Ida*, i. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

> When again the lambkins play,
> Pretty *sportlings!* full of May.
> *A. Philips*, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

sportsman (spōrts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [< *sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man.*] **1.** A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

> The pointer ranges, and the *sportsman* beats
> In russet jacket; — lynx-like is his aim;
> Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

> It was pleasant to be called a gentleman *sportsman* — also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

sportsmanlike (spōrts'man-līk), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

sportsmanly (spōrts'man-li), *a.* [< *sportsman* + *-ly*1.] Same as *sportsmanlike*.

sportsmanship (spōrts'man-ship), *n.* [< *sportsman* + *-ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

sportswoman (sports'wum*ʳ*an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim*ʳ*en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

sportulary† (spōr'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *sportule* + *-ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

sportule† (spōr'tūl), *n.* [< L. *sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

sporular (spor'ö-lär), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-ar*3.] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

sporulate (spor'ö-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating*. [< *sporule* + *-ate*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

sporulation (spor-ö-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sporulate* + *-ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

sporule (spor'öl), *n.* [< NL. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*2.] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

sporuliferous (spor-ö-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

sporuloid (spor'ö-loid), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

posh (posh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter*. The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

sposhy (posh'i), *a.* [< *posh* + *-y*1.] Soft and watery; sploshy. [Local, U. S.]

> There 's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit and the *sposhy* apples that grows in wet ground.
> *S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

★ **spot** (spot), *n.* [< ME. *spot*, *spotte* = OFlem. *spotte*, a spot; cf. D. *spat*, a speck (see *spat*1), Dan. *spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, Sw. *spott*, spittle, and so with E. *spit*2; but ME. *spot* may be in part a var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot: see *splot*. The D. *spot* = OHG. MHG. *spot*, G. *spott* = Icel. Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] **1.** A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

> Thi best cote, Haukyn,
> Hath many moles and *spottes*, it moste ben ywasshe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 315.

> Out, damned *spot!* out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

> Alsuo is the *spot* of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas thanne ine leawede uolke.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

> Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot*.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically — (*a*†) A patch; a beauty-spot.

> I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(*b*) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (*c*) One of the pips on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pips to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-*spot*. (*d*) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (*e*) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot*. (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points*. An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site. — **5.** A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

> This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
> An atom, with the firmament compared.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak. — **7.** (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish*. See cut under *lafayette*. (*b*) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciænops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*. — **8.** A small fishing-ground. — **Acoustic spot.** See *macula acustica*, under *macula*. — **Black-spot.** See *black*. — **Blind spot.** See *blind*1. — **Compound ocellated spot.** See *compound*1. — **Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots.** See the qualifying words. — **Crescent spot,** in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings. — **Embryonal spot.** Same as *germinal spot*. — **Eyed spot,** an ocellus. — **Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot.** See the adjectives. — **On the spot.** (*a*) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

> Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him *on the spot*.
> *John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, I. 370).

(*b*) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made *on the spot*. — **Orbicular spot.** See *orbicular*, *n.* — **Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot.** See the adjectives. — **Sieve-like spot.** See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula*. — **Solar spots.** See *sun-spot*. — **Sömmering's spot,** the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye. — **Spot of Wagner.** See *nucleolus*, 1. — **To knock spots out of.** See *knock*. — **Yellow spot of the eye.** See *macula lutea*, under *macula*.

★ **spot** (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting*. [< ME. *spotten* (= OFlem. *spotten*); < *spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*2, *spatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

> He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

> *Spotted* with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

> A handkerchief
> *Spotted* with strawberries.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 435.

> The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where the trout were rising. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically — **4**†. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

> Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

> At length he became *spotted*. The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

> The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals, — but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In *horse-racing*, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race. — **8.** To place upon a spot; specifically, in *billiards*, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table. — **To spot timber,** to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow. — **2.** To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

spot-ball (spot'bâl), *n.* In *billiards:* (*a*) The ball which belongs on the spot. (*b*) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

spot-lens (spot'lenz), *n.* In *microscopy*, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

spotless (spot'les), *a.* [< ME. *spotles*, < *spot* + *-less.*] **1.** Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

> Of *spotlez* perlez tha[y] beren the creste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 855.

> This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

> My true service . . .
> May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

> You fight for her, as *spotless of* these mischiefs
> As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

spotlessly (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

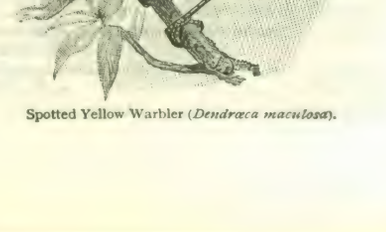
spotlessness (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

spotneck (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. [Local, New Eng.]

spotrump (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. Also *whiterump*. *G. Trumbull*. [Massachusetts.]

spot-stitch (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

★ **spotted** (spot'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *spotted*; < *spot* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard. — **2.** Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings. — **Black and spotted heathcock**†, the Canada grouse. — **Dusky and spotted duck.** See *duck*2. — **Spotted adder.** See *Oligodontidæ*. — **Spotted alder,** the wych-hazel. — **Spotted axis.** See *axis*2, 1. — **Spotted cat,** any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chetah*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval*. — **Spotted comfrey.** See *Pulmonaria*1. — **Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fever.** See the nouns. — **Spotted deer.** Same as *axis*2, 1. — **Spotted grouse,** the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canace*. — **Spotted gum.** See *gum*2, 3. — **Spotted hemlock.** Same as *hemlock*, 1. — **Spotted Iceland falcon.** See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon*. — **Spotted kidney,** the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. — **Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic.** See the nouns. — **Spotted lace,** an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals. — **Spotted metal.** See *organ-metal*, under *metal*. — **Spotted net.** Same as *spotted lace*. — **Spotted rail, skitty, water-hen.** See *rail*4. — **Spotted sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*. — **Spotted schists.** See *spilosite*. —



Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*).

Spotted seal, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen,** etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa.** Same as *spotted sandpiper.*—**Spotted yellow warbler,** the magnolia warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa,* the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7¼ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low conifers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler.* See cut on preceding page.

spotted-bass (spot'ed-bȧs), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

spottedness (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

spotted-tree (spot'ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia maculosa,* remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

spotter (spot'ėr), *n.* [< *spot* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American,* VI. 333.

spottiness (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

spotting (spot'ing), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *necrosis,* 2.

spotty (spot'i), *a.* [< ME. *spotty, spotti;* < *spot* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thou ne sselt nazt maky none sacrefice to God of oxe, ne of ssep, thet by [be] *spotty.*
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
Milton, P. L., i. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwell.*—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

spounge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge.*

spousage† (spou'zāj), *n.* [< *spouse* + *-age.*] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage.*
Marriage Service, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

spousal (spou'zal), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, < ME. *spousail, spousaile, spousaille, sposail, espousaile,* < OF. *espousailles,* < L. *sponsalia,* betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis,* pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus,* a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiving a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousall* letters. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

II. *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlok.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 407.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [< ME. *spouse, spowse, spuse, spus* = Icel. *spūsa, pūsa, pūsi,* < OF. *espos, spous,* F. *époux,* m., OF. *espouse, espuse,* F. *épouse,* f., = Sp. Pg. *esposo,* m., *esposa,* f., = It. *sposo,* m., *sposa,* f., < L. *sponsus,* m., *sponsa,* f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus,* a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere,* promise: see *sponsor.*] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haueth vorloren hire *spus,* thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle,* p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

spouse† (spouz), *v. t.* [< ME. *spousen, spowsen, spusen,* < OF. *espouser,* F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = Pg. *esposar* = It. *sposare,* < LL. *sponsare,* betroth, espouse: see *spouse, n.,* and cf. *espouse, v.*] 1. To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as coy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused,* sitting at the bord.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused,* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton,* P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 210.

spouse-breach† (spouz'brēch), *n.* [< ME. *spousbreche, spousebriche, spusbruche;* < *spouse* + *breach.*] Adultery.

But oonis he saued a weddid wijf
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

spousehede†, *n.* See *spousehood.*

spousehood† (spouz'hůd), *n.* [< ME. *spoushod,* also *spousehede;* < *spouse* + *-hood.*] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 367.

spouseless (spouz'les), *a.* [< *spouse* + *-less.*] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

spousess† (spou'zes), *n.* [< ME. *spowsesse;* < *spouse* + *-ess.*] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spowse, the *spowsesse,* the duches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest synge. *Fabyan,* Chron., an. 1664.

spousing† (spou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *spowsynge, spusing;* verbal n. of *spouse, v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi dougtren that noon of hem be lorn; . . .
And geue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ablee.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

spout (spout), *v.* [< ME. *spouten, spowten* = MD. *spuyten,* D. *spuiten,* spout, = Sw. *sputa,* a dial. var. of *spruta,* squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout.* A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak.* Cf. *sputter.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and lesse free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to squyrt nor *spowt.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting,* reciting kind I think he has always a decided taste.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to *spoute.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout.*
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout, n.,* 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle.

spout (spout), *n.* [< ME. *spoute, spowte* = MD. *spuyte,* D. *spuit* = Sw. *spruta,* a spout: see *spout, v.,* and cf. *sprout, n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or aftaba. See cut under *mill.*

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts,*
Did run pure blood. *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow with potsheards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spowts* of the same.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leaden escollop basins.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(*a*) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes,* faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(*b*) The column of dense vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—**Up the spout,** in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put *up the spout.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

spouter (spou'tėr), *n.* [< *spout, v.,* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which spouts. (*a*) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters.*
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 77.

(*b*) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters,* in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox,* Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter,* as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 86.

spout-fish (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

spout-hole (spout'hōl), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

spoutless (spout'les), *a.* [< *spout* + *-less.*] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper,* Task, iv. 776.

spout-shell (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ,* as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani,* the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais.*


Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

spowrge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurge*[1], *spurge*[2].

spp. An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

S. P. Q. R. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus,* the senate and the people of Rome.

sprach, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

sprachle, *v. i.* See *sprackle.*

sprack (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag;* < ME. *sprac,* < Icel. *sprækr,* also *sparkr,* sprightly, = Norw. *spræk* = Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg, spräker,* cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*[2], *spry.*] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mrs. Page. He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
Evans. He is a good *sprag* memory.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Scott,* Waverley, xliii.

sprackle (sprak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled,* ppr. *sprackling.* [Also *sprachle, spraickle, sprauchle;* prob. < Icel. *spraukla, sprökla,* mod. *sprikla,* sprawl; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke,* kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*[1].] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

sprackly†, *a.* [ME. *sprakliche,* < Icel. *sprækligr,* sprightly, < *sprækr,* sprightly: see *sprack* and *-ly*[1].] Same as *sprack. Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.

spraddet, spradt. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

sprag[1] (sprag), *n.* [< Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *spragg, sprayge*, a spray, sprig: see *spray*[1].] 1. A billet of wood. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (*b*) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [Eng.]

sprag[1] (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [< *sprag*[1], *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [Prov. Eng.]

sprag[2] (sprag), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *sprag*[1] in sense of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*[2], *sprot*[2], a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*[1], a sprout.] 1. A young salmon of the first year; a smolt. —2. A half-grown cod. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sprag[3] (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*.

sprag-road (sprag'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

spraich (sprāċh), *v. i.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* prob. < Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, make a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*[1].] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

spraich (sprāċh), *n.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* < *spraich, v.*] 1. A cry; a shriek.

> Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
> Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

spraickle (sprā'kl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*. [Scotch.]

spraid (sprād), *a.* [Also *sprayed;* a reduced form of *spreathed.*] Chapped with cold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [< OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, < L. *exprimere*, press out, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *express.*] 1†. To press; push.

> Hee *sprainde* in a sprite [sprit, pole] & spradde it aboute.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

> The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
> Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain.*
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 38.

sprain (sprān), *n.* [< *sprain, v.*] 1. A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part. 2. The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

spraint (sprānt), *n.* [< ME. **spraynte*, prob. < OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, < *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

sprainting (sprān'ting), *n.* [< ME. *sprayntyng;* < *spraint* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *spraint*.

spraith (sprāth), *n.* Same as *spreagh*.

sprale (sprāl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl*[1].

spralt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl*[1].

sprang (sprang). A preterit of *spring*.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling*. [Appar. a nasalized var. of *sprackle.*] To sprawl; straggle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

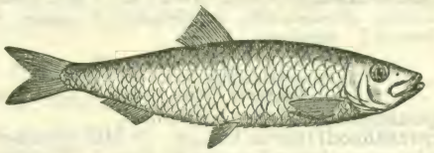
> Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
> *Cornhill Mag.*, May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *n.* [< *sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, Divine Theory (1808). [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprat[1] (sprat), *n.* [Sc. also *spreat, spratt, sprit, sprot*, the joint-leafed rush; another form and use of *sprot*[1], a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*[1], and cf. *sprat*[2], *n.*] 1. A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] —2. *pl.* Small wood. ★*Kennett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprat[2] (sprat), *n.* [A dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*[2], q. v.] 1. A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea* (*Harengula*) *sprattus*. At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which white-



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

bait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-herring*.

> 'Sfoot, ye all talk
> Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (*a*) A young herring. (*b*) The sand-eel or -lance. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A kind of anchovy, *Anchovia compressa*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *A. delicatissima* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (*d*) Same as *alfiona*.—**Fresh-water sprat**, the bleak. *I. Walton.* [Local, Eng.]—**London sprat**, the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or -lance.

sprat[2] (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting*. [< *sprat*[2], *n.*] To fish for sprats.

> They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sprat[3] (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*[2].] A small coin. [Slang.]

> Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

sprat-barley (sprat'bär'li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

sprat-borer (sprat'bōr'ėr), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis:* from its fondness for sprats.

sprat-day (sprat'dā), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 69.

sprat-loon (sprat'lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

sprat-mew (sprat'mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

spratter (sprat'ėr), *n.* [< *sprat*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fishes for sprats.—2. The guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]

sprattle (sprat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *spratting*. [Also *sprottle;* < Sw. *sprattla*, sprawl, = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle, sprawl*[1].] To scramble. *Burns*, To a Louse. [Scotch.]

sprattle (sprat'l), *n.* [< *sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xii. [Scotch.]

sprauchle (sprâ'ċhl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*.

sprault, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*[1].

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sprall;* < ME. *sprawlen, spraulen, sprawelen, spraullen, sprallen*, < AS. *spreáwlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, sprawl; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla, sprala* = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder: see *sprackle* and *sprattle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

> He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *spraule* bifor hise feet. *Wyclif*, Tobit vi. 4.

> He *spraulleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *spraule* with my legges, struggell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

> *Sprawl'st* thou? take that, to end thy agony. [Stabs him.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

> Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls.*
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

> I haue seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *spraul* to the other side.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

> On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
> Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

> The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

> The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of sprawling.—2. A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl.*—3. Motion; activity. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprawl[2] (sprâl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *sprag* or dial. E. *spray*[1]: see *sprag*[1], *spray*[1].] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprawler (sprâ'lėr), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain moths or their larvæ. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx:* so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch sprawler is *A. nubeculosus.* (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas coryli.* (*b*) The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]



Sprawler (*b*) (Larva of *Corydalis cornuta*), two thirds natural size.

spray[1] (sprā), *n.* [< ME. *spray, spraye*, < Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*[1], a doublet of *spray*[1], and cf. *sprig.* Cf. Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'] 1. A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

> He knelyde down appon his knee
> Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye.*
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

> O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*
> Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

2†. An orchard; a grove.

> Abute the orchard is a wal;
> The ethelikeste ston is cristal;
> Ho so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
> Nolde him neure longen away.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray.*

spray[2] (sprā), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged **sprēgan*, in AS. **geond-sprēgan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *spreng, spring.* The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreijen* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen, spreien*, for *spreden*, = E. *spread:* see *spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

> Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray.* *Arbuthnot.*

Carbolic spray, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

spray[2] (sprā), *v.* [Cf. *spray*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

> The niched snow-bed *sprays* down
> Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray.*

spray-board (sprā'bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray-drain (sprā'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

sprayed, *a.* See *spraid*.

sprayer (sprā'ėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-

cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozle or spray-tip.

sprayey[1] (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*[1] + *-ey.*] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lviii.

sprayey[2] (sprā′i), *a.* [< *spray*[2] + *-ey.*] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 357.

spraying-machine (sprā′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

spray-instrument (sprā′in″strō-ment), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

spray-nozle (sprā′noz″l), *n.* An attachment for the nozle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

spreach, spreacherie, spreachery. See *spreagh, spreaghery*.

spread (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading*. [< ME. *spreden* (pret. *spredde, spradde, spredd, spred*, pp. *spredd, spred, sprad, y-sprad*), < AS. *sprǣdan* = D. *spreiden, spreijen*, = MLG. *spreden, spreiden*, LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien* = OHG. *spreitan*, MHG. G. *spreiten* = Norw. *spreida*, dial. *spreie* = Dan. *sprede*, extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb MHG. *sprīten, sprīden* = Sw. *sprida*, spread; cf. Icel. *sprita*, sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (AS. *brǣdan*, make broad, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo the paiens force to *sprad*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. Zech. ii. 6.

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade,
Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 308.

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. 1 Ki. vi. 32.

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz. Jer. x. 9.

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 65.

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saisnes com faste ridinge with baner *sprad*, and were moo than fifty thousande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 202.

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
Se that thyne hous with hem be umviroune,
The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . .
Its various parts to his attentive note.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 640.

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot git he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes,
And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

One while he *spred* his armes him fro,
One while he *spred* them nye.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit.
Milton, P. L., vii. 324.

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.

The hungry sheep . . .
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 127.

And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And *spread* the truth from pole to pole.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

On this blest age
Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 122.

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. Isa. xl. 19.

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.

Hence—**9.** To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space,
The ladies sate eche as hem semed best.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him
How highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells.
Milton, S. A., l. 1147.

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt.
New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1890.

11. To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—**To spread one's self,** to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal.
Hammond, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (*Bartlett.*)

=Syn. 7. To scatter, circulate, publish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the saisnes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroied as thei wente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.

2†. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *spræde* on his feire hude [hide].
Layamon, l. 14203.

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v, 2. 14.

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 135.

Spread upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays.
R. W. Gilder, Early Autumn.

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spradde* alle aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 365.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
Spread further. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 311.

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track.—**7.** To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 189.

Spreading globe-flower, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

spread (spred), *n.* [< *spread, v.*] **1.** The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 676.

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread*.—**3.** The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . .
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread*,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
Cowper, Task, vi. 145.

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.

Hence—**4.** See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 285.

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 248.

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 558.

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [Colloq.]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen hersel might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

After giving one *spread*,
With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [U. S.]—**9.** The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—**10.** A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Cant.]—**11.** Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—**12.** In *zoöl.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—**13.** In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread*.—**Cone of spread.** See *cone*.

spread (spred), *p. a.* [< ME. *spred, sprad;* pp. of *spread, v.*] **1.** Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

Tho wurthen waxen so wide and *spred*,
Pride and giscinge [desire] of louerd-hed.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 831.

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws.
E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 158.

Spread eagle. (*a*) See *eagle*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (*c*) In *cookery*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv. (*d*) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [Colloq.]

Spread Eagle is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference.
Biddle, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.

Spread harmony. See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

spread-eagle (spred′ē″gl), *a.* [< *spread eagle:* see *spread* and *eagle*.] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle*, under *eagle*.

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body.
Dryden, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

Spread-eagle orchid. See *Oncidium*.

spread-eagle (spred′ē″gl), *v. t.* [< *spread eagle.*] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [Rare.]

Decapitated carcases of cod—as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish—may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

spread-eagleism (spred′ē″gl-izm), *n.* [< *spread-eagle* + *-ism.*] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 330.

spreader (spred′ėr), *n.* [< *spread* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spreads. (*a*) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread, v. i.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

(*b*) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread, v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—**3.** In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*[2], 2.—**4.** A device fitted to the nozle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozle.—**5.** A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,

stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blower and spreader.** See *blower*[1].

spreading-adder (spred′ing-ad″ėr), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake*.

spreading-board (spred′ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board*.

spreading-frame (spred′ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight*.

spreading-furnace (spred′ing-fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate*.

spreadingly (spred′ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

spreading-machine (spred′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher*.

spreading-oven (spred′ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

spreading-plate (spred′ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace, spreading-furnace, cylinder-glass*.

spreagh (spreėh), *n.* [Also *spreach, spreich, spreath, spreith, spreth, spraith;* ⟨ Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 64. [Scotch.]

spreaghery, sprechery (spreėh′ėr-i), *n.* [Also *spraygherie, spreagherie, spreachery, spreacherie, sprecherie;* ⟨ *spreagh* + *-ery*.] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]

spreat, *n.* Same as *sprat*[1]. [Scotch.]

spreath, *n.* See *spreagh*. [Scotch.]

sprechery, *n.* See *spreaghery*. [Scotch.]

spreckled (sprek′ld), *a.* [⟨ **spreckle* (⟨ Icel. *sprekla* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *spräkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*[2]. The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled*.] Speckled. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"
"Black backs and *spreckl'd* bellies."
Lord Donald (Child's Ballads, II. 246).

spred†, spredde†. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread*.

spree[1] (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps ⟨ Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry*.] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.

John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 518.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

spree[1] (sprē), *v. i.* [⟨ *spree*[1], *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *spree it* for a week.

He . . . took to *spreein'* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

spree[2] (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry*. Connection with *spree*[1] is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spreettail (sprēt′tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail*.

spreich[1], *v.* and *n.* See *spraich*.

spreich[2], **spreith,** *n.* See *spreagh*.

spreint†. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*.

Sprekelia (sprē-kē′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linnæus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Narcisseæ*. It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spathaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobæa-lily* (which see).

spreng† (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint*. [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *spring*, or represented by the dial. *springe*[1]; ⟨ ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente, spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreind, spreint, yspreynd*), ⟨ AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring;* cf. *bespreng*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
Tale of Gamelyn (Lansdowne MS.), l. 503.

A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

Sprengeth on [you] mid hali water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

Otherwhere the snowy substaunce *sprent*
With vermell. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

II. *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.

To the chambyr dore he *sprente*,
And claspid it with barres twoo.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

The blode *sprente* owtte and sprede as the horse spryngez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2062.

2. To rise; dawn.

Sprengel pump. See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.

sprenkel†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle*.

sprent[1]**†,** *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprenzen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

Sparkes of fire that obout sal *sprent*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6814.

sprent[2]. Preterit and past participle of *spreng*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

spret†, spretet†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*[1].

sprett (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*[1], 1. [Scotch.]

sprew, sprue (sprö), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo;* ⟨ D. *spruw, sprouw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*[2].

spreynde†, spreynd†. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng*.

sprig[1] (sprig), *n.* [⟨ ME. *spryg, sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, ⟨ MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in Somner, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*smā-sprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *spray*[1], *sprag*[1].] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs*. Ezek. xvii. 6.

A faded silk, . . .
With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

A *sprig* of the nobility,
That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs*. *Halliwell.*

6. A small brad or nail without a head.—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tin-plate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pin-tail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—**Chantilly sprig pattern.** See *Chantilly porcelain* (*a*), under *porcelain*[1].

sprig[1] (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging*. [⟨ *sprig*[1], *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

A grey clay *sprigged* with white. *Dwight.*

Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* muslin robe with blue trimmings.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

Sprigg'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

sprig[2] (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug.*] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprig[3]**†** (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack.*] Spruce; smart.

For all he wears his beard so *sprig*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies.*)

sprig-bolt (sprig′bōlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt*.

sprig-crystal (sprig′kris″tal), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal*.
Woodward.

spriggy (sprig′i), *a.* [⟨ *sprig*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

spright[1]**†,** *n.* and *v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*[1].

spright[2]**†,** *n.* See *sprite*[2].

sprightful† (sprīt′fûl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful;* ⟨ *spright, sprite*[1], + *-ful*.] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 177.

sprightfully† (sprīt′fûl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

Archid. So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
Mar. Most *sprightfully*. *Massinger*, The Bondman, ii. 1.

sprightfulness† (sprīt′fûl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness;* ⟨ *sprightful, spriteful*, + *-ness*.] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 6.

sprightless† (sprīt′les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless;* ⟨ *spright, sprite*[1], + *-less*.] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.

sprightliness (sprīt′li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritelíness;* ⟨ *sprightly, spritely*, + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

★=**Syn.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation*.

sprightly (sprīt′li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; ⟨ *spright*[1], *sprite*[1], + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

As I slept, me thought
Great Iupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
Shak., Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

I am glad you are so *sprightly*. You fought bravely.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See *animation*.

sprightly† (sprīt′li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely;* ⟨ *sprightly, a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 53.

sprigtail (sprig′tāl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafila acuta*. See cut under *Dafila*.—2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediocetes phasianellus columbianus:* more fully *sprig-tailed grouse*. See cut under *Pediocetes*.

sprig-tailed (sprig′tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, ★the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafila acuta*.

spring (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, ppr. *springing*. [Also dial. *sprink;* ⟨ ME. *springen, spryngen* (pret. *sprang, sprong*, pl. *sprungen, sprongen*, pp. *sprungen, sprongen, sprunge*), ⟨ AS. *springan, sprincan* (pret. *sprang, spranc*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *springa* = Sw. *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *springare*, kick about (⟨ OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. σπέρχεσθαι, move rapidly, be in haste, σπερχνός, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring, n.*, and ult. *springal*[1], *springal*[2], the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap up; jump.

Whan Gonnore this saugh, she *spronge* for ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.

They would often *spring*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *spronge* forth Gawein and his companye a-monge the forreyours, that many were there slain and wounded.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 58.

Specifically—**3.** To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

4. To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

The blood *sprang* to her face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.

5. To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestelede an engel with,
Senwe [sinew] *sprungen* fro the lith [limb].
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

6. To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle 3erne, Swappede owtte with a swerde, that swykede hym never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1794.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

7. To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprang up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 106.

Alone the sun arises, and alone
Spring the great streams.
M. Arnold, In Utrumque Paratus.

8. To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This folc, *sprungen* of Israel,
Is vnder God timed wel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

9†. To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withinne a whyle his name is *spronge*
Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 579.

The word shal *springen* of him into Coloyne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

10. To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

11. To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *spring* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.

12. To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Spring* ahead hard, men!"—**Springing bow.** In *violin-playing*, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *saltato*.—**Syn.** *Leap, Jump*, etc. See *skip*1, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses, Hyres theme hakenayes hastyly there aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

I *spring* my thoughts into this immense field.
J. Hervey, Meditations, II. 129.

2. To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The men *sprange* the birdes out of the busshes, and the haukes sorynge ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

Here 's the master fool, and a covey of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *spring* you all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

3. To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *spring* a wife for you anon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Surprised with fright,
She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

It 's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

4. To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]!
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill;
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 575.

5†. To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wellis there bethe, I telle thee,
That *sprynggythe* oyle, there men may see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *spring* in me
A fond opinion that he cannot err.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6†. To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before theise Ydoles men sleen here Children many tymes, and *spryngen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thei maken here Sacrifise. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

7. To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *spring* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With holi water thou schalt me *springe*,
And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

8. To shiver; split; crack: as, to *spring* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

9. To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison*, Spectator.

10. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.

Specifically—**11.** To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *spring* a trap; to *spring* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *spring* a plot or a joke.

He shall weave his snares,
And *spring* them on thy careless steps.
Bryant, Antiquity of Freedom.

12. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—**13.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in:* as, to *spring in* a slat or bar.—**14.** In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *spring* an arch.—**15.** *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *spring* the stern of a vessel around.—**16.** In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—**To spring a butt** (*naut.*). See *butt*2.—**To spring a leak.** See *leak*.—**To spring her luff** (*naut.*). See *luff*2.

★**spring** (spring), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *spring, springe*, a leap, *spreng, sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring, sprynġ*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *aho-spring* = AS. *ēa-sprynġ*, a well, 'water-spring') = OFries. *spring* (in *spedelspring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring, sprung*, MHG. *sprinc, sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. Dan. *spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, *v.*] I. *n.* **1.** The act of springing or leaping. (*a*) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 56.

(*b*) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

2. The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

This river taketh *spring* out of a certain lake eastward.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

At morning *spring* and even-fall
Sweet voices in the still air singing.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—**3.** The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,
The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.
Surrey, The Louer Comforteth Himself.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late *spring* no bud or blossom shew'th.
Milton, Sonnets, ii.

4. That which springs or shoots up. (*a*†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

Springis and plantes, any spryg that growt out of any tree. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 656.

(*b*) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.

(*c*†) A rod; a switch.

For ho so spareth the *spring* spilleth hus children;
And so wrot the wise to wissen us alle.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 139.

5†. A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*
A burning Teade about his head did move.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 292.

Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
But ae *spring* Donald your son.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

6†. Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

7. Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow, simple, common*, or *surface; hot, boiling, thermal; mineral, medicinal;* and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously classi-

fied, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (*a*) indifferent, (*b*) earthy, (*c*) sulphurous, (*d*) saline, (*e*) alkaline, (*f*) purgative, (*g*) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catherines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithia, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorin, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Heilbrunn, Ems, in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Püllna water, which has 1,986 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Püllna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Pyrmont, Germany.

8. Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

Macb. The *spring*, the head, the fountain of your blood
Is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
Macd. Your royal father's murder'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 103.

9. An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

To the trunk again, and shut the *spring* of it.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

10. In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (*a*) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridæ*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (*b*) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the prosternum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

11. Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

Self-love, the *spring* of motion, acts the soul.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

12. Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*
Th' elastic *spring* of an unwearied foot,
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.
Cowper, Task, i. 135.

13. *Naut.*: (*a*) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will
Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .
Where her *springs* are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (*d*) A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—14. A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*, and such free welcomes,
Shall make him scorn an empire.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

Last night I play'd . . .
"O'er Bogie" was the *spring*.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

15. In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

A *spring* of teels. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Presently surprising a *spring* of teal.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring. See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*[2].—**Compound spring,** a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent or intermitting spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring,** a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring,** a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring*, *air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring,** a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *oiler*.—**Spring of a beam or of a deck,** the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork,** the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.=**Syn. 7.** *Fountain*, etc. See *well*[1].

II. *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring* fashions; *spring* wheat.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress,** an American bittercress, *Cardamine bulbosa*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus,** an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or party-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare,** the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*, 2.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*[1].—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.

springal[1]†, **springald**[1]† (spring′al, -ald), *n.* [< ME. *springal*, *spryngal*, *spryngold*, *espringold* = MHG. *springal*, *springolf*, < OF. *espringale*, *espringalle* (AF. also *springalde*), also *espingalle*, *espinguale*, and also *espringole*, *espringarde*, *espingarde* (= Pr. *espingala* = Sp. Pg. *espingarda* = It. *spingarda*, ML. *spingarda*), a military engine, also a dance, < *espringuier*, *espringhier*, *espringier*, *espinguer*, *espinguier*, spring, dance (= It. *springare*, *spingare*, kick about), < OHG. *springan*, spring, jump: see *spring*.] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Eke withynne the castelle were
Spryngoldes, gunnes, and bows, archers.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4191.

springal[2], **springald**[2] (spring′al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel*, *springall*, *springold*, *springow*, < *spring* + *-ald*, equiv. to *-ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal*[1], *springald*[1]), or else + *-al*, equiv. to *-el*, *-le*, AS. *-ol*, as in E. *brittle*, *newfangle*, etc. Cf. *spring*, *n.*, 5, *springer*, 1 (*b*).] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A *Springald*, adolescens.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal!*
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

springard† (spring′ärd), *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

spring-back (spring′bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

spring-balance (spring′bal″ans), *n.* See *balance*.

spring-band (spring′band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

spring-bar (spring′bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

spring-beam (spring′bēm), *n.* 1. A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—2. In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate the fall, or afford return motion.—4. In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—5. In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

spring-beauty (spring′bū″ti), *n.* 1. A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. Virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. Caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—2. In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora læta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder.* [Recent.]

spring-bed (spring′bed), *n.* 1. A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—2. In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

spring-beetle (spring′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridæ;* an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

spring-bell (spring′bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium Douglasii*. See *rush-lily*.

spring-block (spring′blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—2. In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—3. In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

spring-board (spring′bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

springbok (spring′bok), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-bok* (= G. *spring-bock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = E. *spring*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,



Springbok (*Gazella euchore*).

from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure-white and black. Also *spring-boc*, *spring-buck*, *sprink-buck*, and *springer*.

spring-box (spring′boks), *n.* 1. The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—2. A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—3. In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

spring-buck (spring′buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*. *Imp. Dict.*

spring-carriage (spring′kar″āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart (spring′kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe[1] (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*,

causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal).] To sprinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springe[2] (sprinj), *n.* [< ME. *springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v.* Cf. *springle*, and D. *spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *sprinke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.
Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

springe[2] (sprinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< *springe*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To catch in a springe.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

springe[3] (sprinj), *a.* [< *spring*, *v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire 's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

★**springer** (spring'ėr), *n.* [< *spring* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which springs, in any sense. (*a*) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.

(*b*) A youth; a lad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.— 3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gay aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The springbok.— 5. A grampus.—**Springer antelope**, the springbok.

Springfield gun, rifle. See *gun*[1], *rifle*[2], also cut under *bullet*.

spring-flood (spring'flud), *n.* [< ME. *spring-flood* (= D. *spring-vloed* = G. *spring-fluth* = Sw. Dan. *spring-flod*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
And *spryng-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.

spring-fly (spring'flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

spring-forelock (spring'fōr″lok), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-garden† (spring'gär″dn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Sophocles [bound]. Thy slave, proud Martius?
. . . not a vein runs here
From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and
Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

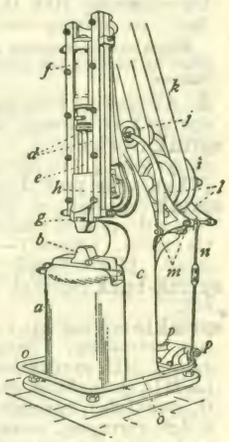
spring-gun (spring'gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

spring-haas (spring'häs), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-haas*, < *spring* (= E. *spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = E. *hare*: see *spring* and *hare*[1].] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidæ*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

spring-halt (spring'hâlt), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *string-halt*; < *spring* + *halt*[1].] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin
Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

spring-hammer (spring'ham″ėr), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*— the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *m*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

spring-hanger (spring'hang″ėr), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

spring-head (spring'hed), *n.* 1. A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

spring-headed† (spring'hed″ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

Spring-headed Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

spring-hook (spring'hůk), *n.* 1. In locomotives, a link connecting the driving-wheel spring to the frame.— 2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch to keep it fast in the staple.—3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

spring-house (spring'hous), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, iv.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.
Bentley.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

★**springing** (spring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *springing*, *spryngynge*; verbal n. of *spring*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Poo out of a welle smal
Taketh his firste *springing* and his sors.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

springing (spring'ing), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

springing-beetle (spring'ing-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

springing-course (spring'ing-kōrs), *n.* See *course*[1].

springing-hairs (spring'ing-hãrz), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteriidæ*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

springing-line (spring'ing-līn), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

springing-time† (spring'ing-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[T]he furst age of man locond & light,
The *springynge tyme* clepe "ver."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

springing-tool (spring'ing-töl), *n.* In *iron-working*, same as *hanging-tool*.

springing-wall (spring'ing-wâl), *n.* In *building*, a buttress.

spring-jack (spring'jak), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

spring-latch (spring'lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

springle (spring'l), *n.* [= D. G. *sprenkel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *spränkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe*[2].] 1. A springe.

They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plashoote for *springles* to take them.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springless (spring'les), *a.* [< *spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (*a*) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (*b*) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

springlet (spring'let), *n.* [< *spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

spring-ligament (spring'lig″a-ment), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

springlike (spring'līk), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.
Savage, Wanderer, v.

spring-line (spring'līn), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

spring-lock (spring'lok), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

spring-mattress (spring'mat″res), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

spring-net (spring'net), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

springold[1]†, *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

springold[2]†, **springowt**†, *n.* Same as *springal*[2].

spring-oyster (spring'ois″tėr), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

spring-padlock (spring'pad″lok), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

spring-pawl (spring'pâl), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

spring-plank (spring'plangk), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-pole (spring'pōl), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.—**Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

spring-punch (spring'punch), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

spring-searcher (spring'sėr″chėr), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

spring-shackle (spring'shak″l), *n.* 1. A shackle closed by a spring.— 2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

spring-stay (spring'stā), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay*[1].

spring-stud (spring'stud), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the

spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

springtail (spring'tāl), *n.* **1.** A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails.
1, *Degeeria nivalis*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, oftener called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—**3.** One of certain minute mecopterous insects of the panorpid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

spring-tailed (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podurous.

spring-tide (spring'tīd), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, spring-tide, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. Dan. *spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] **1.** The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

springtide (spring'tīd), *n.* [< *spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

springtime (spring'tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry *spring-time's* harbinger.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

spring-tool (spring'tōl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

spring-trap (spring'trap), *n.* **1.** A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—**2.** A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-valve (spring'valv), *n.* **1.** A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—**2.** A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

spring-wagon (spring'wag″on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

spring-water (spring'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,
Physicians hold are good.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

spring-weir (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

spring-worm (spring'wėrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

springwort (spring'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *sprynge-wurt*, *sprungwurt*; < *spring* + *wort*1.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

springy (spring'i), *a.* [< *spring* + *-y*1.] **1.** Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy* land.

sprink (springk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *spring*; cf. *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

sprink (springk), *n.* [< *sprink*, *v.*] **1**†. A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell*, Arbor of Amitie (1568). (*Nares*.)—**2.** A crack or flaw. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprink-buck (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*.

★**sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprenkle*, *sprenkyll*, < ME. *sprenkelen*, *sprynklen*, *springgolen* (= MD. *sprinckelen*, *sprenckelen*, D. *sprenkelen* = G. *sprenkeln*), sprinkle; freq. of ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, *sprincan*, spring: see *spreng* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprenkylle*; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 356.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. Ex. ix. 8.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed aliue, and *sprinkled* with Salt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
Cowper, Task, i. 164.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2†. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 70. (*Halliwell*.)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—**4.** To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

5†. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Ouer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With fynnys schinand broun as synopare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sprynkil*, *sprenkill*, *sprenkylle* (cf. MHG. G. *sprengel*); from the verb.] **1**†. A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysop wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threswold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreswold, and either post. *Wyclif*, Ex. xii. 22.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-*sprinckle*, dipt in deowe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—**4.** A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

sprinkled (spring'kld), *a.* [< *sprinkle* + *-ed*2.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

★**sprinkler** (spring'klėr), *n.* [< *sprinkle* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which sprinkles. Especially —(*a*†) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (*b*) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (*c*) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler.** See *holy*.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—**3.** A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

sprint (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprunt*; a later form of *sprent*1, q. v. Cf. *spurt*2, *spirt*2.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

sprint (sprint), *n.* [< *sprint*, *v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprinter (sprin'tėr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

sprinting (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprint*, *v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprint-race (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

sprint-runner (sprint'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

sprit1† (sprit), *v.* [< ME. *sprutten*, < AS. *spritan*, *spryttan* (= LG. *sprutten* = G. *spritzen*, *sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *spirt*1, *spurt*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *sprutteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

II. *trans.* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*.

sprit1 (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; < ME. *spret*, *sprete*, *spreot*, a pole, < AS. *spreót*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. *spriet*, > G. *spriet*, a sprit), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprit*1, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] **1**†. A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastili hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *snotter*2 and *spritsail*. (*b*) The bowsprit.

sprit2 (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*1, a sprout. Cf. *sprot*1, *sprat*1.] **1.** A rush: same as *sprat*1, 1.—**2.** See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 518.

sprit3 (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*1.] To split. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

★**sprite**1 (sprīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light*, *night*, etc.); < ME. *sprite*, *spryte*, *sprit*, *spreit*, < OF. *esprit*, *espirit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, *spirto*, spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *spirit*.] **1**†. The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *spright*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 106.

4†. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

When the frantick fitt inflamd his *spright*,
His force was vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits: sometimes in the plural.

With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told his plaint. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

Holy Sprite†. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under *spirit*).

sprite[1]† (sprīt), *v. t.* [< *sprite*[1], *n.*] To haunt, as a sprite.

I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.

sprite[2]†, *n.* [Also *spright;* a var. form of *sprit*[1].] A short arrow intended to be fired from a musket.

We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows, which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 704.

sprite[3] (sprīt), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*[2], prop. **spight*, a var. of *speight:* see *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *woodspite*, *wood-spack*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprited† (spri'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sprighted;* < *sprite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mentally gifted; quick-witted.

A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

spriteful†, spritefully†, etc. See *sprightful*, etc.

spriteliness, spritely. See *sprightliness*, etc.

spriting† (spri'ting), *n.* Same as *spiriting*.

spritishly (spri'tish-li), *adv.* [< **spritish* (< *sprite*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a sprite or an elf; hence, mischievously; impishly. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

spritsail (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats. See *sprit*[1], 3. (*b*) A sail, no longer in use, attached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail topsails and spritsail topgallantsails were also formerly used. — **Spritsail-yard**, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to support a spritsail.



Spritsail-rigged Boat.



Spritsails.
a, spritsail; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, spritsail topgallantsail.

sprittail (sprit'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spreettail*. [Local, U. S.]

sprittle (sprit'l), *v. t.* Same as *sprattle*.

spritty (sprit'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy;* < *sprit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes). [Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hollow *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 319.

sprocket (sprok'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of a series of projections in a grooved recess round the lower part of a ship's capstan, by which the chain-cable is grasped while heaving up anchor. — 2. One of the projections on a sprocket-wheel which engage the chain.

sprocket-wheel (sprok'et-hwēl), *n.* [< *sprocket* + *wheel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel upon which are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.



Sprocket-wheel.

sprong[1]†. An old preterit of *spring*.

sprong[2] (sprông), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*[2].] 1. A prong of a fork, etc. — 2. The stump of a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sprong[3] (sprông), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*, *sprig*[3].] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

sproo, *n.* See *sprew*.

sproot (sprōt), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

sprot[1]† (sprot), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote;* < ME. *sprotte*, *sprote*, < AS. *sprota*, sprout, stick, nail (= MD. *sprot* (> Wall. *sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*, *sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*, *sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G. *spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw. *sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprit*[2].] 1. A splinter; a fragment.

Speiris into *sprottes* spronge ouer hede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5783.

And thei breken here speres so rudely that the Tronchouns flen in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the Halle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*[1], 1.

sprot[2] (sprot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*, *sprotte;* < ME. *sprot*, *sprott*, *sprote*, a sprat (glossed by L. *epimera*, *halecula*, OF. *esplene*), = MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*, a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one,' a particular use of the noun represented by *sprot*[1]. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat:* see *sprat*[2].] A fish: same as *sprat*[2]. *Palsgrave; Day.*

sprottle (sprot'l), *v. i.* A provincial English form of *sprattle*.

★**sprout** (sprout), *v.* [< ME. *sprouten*, *sprowten*, *spruten*, < AS. **sprūtan*, a var. of *spreótan* (pret. *spreát*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD. *spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG. *spruten* = MHG. *spriezen*, G. *spriessen*, sprout; not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (< AS. **sprūtan*, *spreótan*) E. *sprit*[1], *v.* (a secondary form of *sprout*), *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprot*[1], *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *spirtle*, *spurtle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

The Night, to temper Daies exceeding drought,
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

3. To spring up; grow upward.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.

These Vines I have seene grow so high that they have *sprowted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.

Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.

Sprouting fungi. See *fungus*.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by sprouting; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
For simple sheep. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

★**sprout** (sprout), *n.* [< ME. *sproute* = MD. *spruyte*, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot*[1], *sprit*[1], *n.*] 1. A shoot of a plant. (*a*) The young shoot from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or from the rooting tip of a stolon. (*b*) In a tree, a shoot, generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Her [a vine's] highest *sproot*
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Specifically — 2. *pl.* Young coleworts. — **A course of sprouts**, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switching; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline. [Slang, U. S.] — **Brussels sprouts**, a horticultural variety of the cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, originating in Belgium, in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

sprout-cell (sprout'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell produced by sprouting.

sprout-chain (sprout'chān), *n.* In fungi, a chain of cells produced by sprouting.

sprouted (sprou'ted), *a.* Having sprouts; budded: as, *sprouted* potatoes.

The wheat was generally *sprouted* throughout the country, and unfit for bread.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

sprout-gemma (sprout'jem″ä), *n.* In fungi, a gemma having the form of a septate confervoid filament, the segments of which are capable of sprouting. *De Bary.*



Brussels Sprouts.

sprout-germination (sprout'jėr-mi-nā″shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore in which a small process with a narrow base protrudes at one or more points on the surface of the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindrical form, and finally is detached as a sprout-cell. *De Bary.*

sprouting (sprou'ting), *n.* 1. In fungi, same as *pullulation*, 2. — 2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

spruce[1]† (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce leather*, also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S-*, of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Pruys* (also in comp. *Pruslond*, *Pruyslond*), < OF. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), < ML. *Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan. *Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name *Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase *Spruce leather*, or *Pruce leather*, but also in connection with fashionable apparel ("apparreyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*," Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively, somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury ("He shall liue in the land of *Spruce*, milke and hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"— Chapman, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*[2]. Cf. *spruce*[2].] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.

Spruce, corium pumicatum.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

spruce[2] (sprös), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush;* prob. an extended use of *spruce*[1], in allusion to fashionable apparel: see *spruce*[1]. This adjective cannot be derived, as some attempt to derive it, from ME. *prous*, *preus*, < OF. *proz*, F. *preux*, brave, etc. (see *prow*[2]), or from E. dial. *sprug*[1] or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance; affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
Beaumont, Remedy of Love.

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. iii.

=**Syn.** *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dandyish.

spruce[2] (sprös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr. *sprucing*. [< *spruce*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating the oven too much. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or affect an air of smartness in dress: often followed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench, he seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to spend. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 193.

★**spruce**[3] (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.] A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea;* a spruce-fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees are also called spruce. See specific names below.

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *spruce* and Norway are the best. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxii. § 2.

Black spruce, *Picea Mariana*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer.—**Blue spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*c*).—**Double spruce**, the black spruce.—**Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga mucronata*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under *pine*[1]).—**Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer.—**Hemlock spruce.** See *hemlock-spruce*.—**Himalayan** or **Indian spruce**, *Picea Smithiana*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter.—**New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*.—**Norway spruce**, *Picea Abies*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*[2].—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Red spruce**, a stunted form of the black spruce, growing in swamps.—**Single spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*a*).—**Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, *Adelges abieticolens*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit.—**Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Epinotia ratzeburgiana*; the black-headed, *Thiodia variana*; and the red, *Gelechia obliquistrigella*.—**Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phycid moth, *Dioryctria reniculella*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States.—**Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athysanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States.—**Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus tenuidactylus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridæ* known to infest any conifer.—**Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larvæ defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce.—**Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bivittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyloborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *cælatus*, *Cryptturgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—**Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent*.—**White spruce.** (*a*) *Picea Canadensis*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (*b*) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (*c*) *P. Parryana*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*.



Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea Abies*).

spruce[4] (sprös), *n.* An abbreviation of *spruce-beer*. [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little *spruce*; 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vi.

spruce-beer (sprös'bēr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< *spruce*[3] + *beer*[1]), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. e. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *beer*[1])) of G. *sprossen-bier*, lit. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (= E. *sprot*), + *bier* = E. *beer*: see *sprot*[1] and *beer*[1].] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

spruce-duff (sprös'duf), *n.* Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

spruce-fir (sprös'fėr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*[1]: see *spruce*[3], and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer*.] Same as *spruce*[3]: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

spruce-grouse (sprös'grous), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace*.

spruce-gum (sprös'gum), *n.* A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

spruce-leather† (sprös'leтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *spruce*[1].

sprucely (sprös'li), *adv.* In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

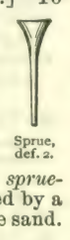
spruceness (sprös'nes), *n.* The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

spruce-ocher (sprös'ō″kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *ocher*.] Brown or yellow ocher.

spruce-partridge (sprös'pär″trij), *n.* The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace*.

spruce-pine (sprös'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sprucify (sprö'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [< *spruce*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]



Sprue, def. 2.

sprue[1] (sprö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or sprue-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). Also called *spruegate*.—**2.** A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.

sprue[2], *n.* See *sprew*.

sprue-hole (sprö'hōl), *n.* In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

sprug[1] (sprug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [Cf. *sprag*[3], *sprack*.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart.

II. *intrans.* To dress neatly: generally with *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprug[2] (sprug), *n.* [Cf. *sprig*[2], *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

sprung (sprung). **1.** Preterit and past participle of *spring*.—**2.** Tipsy; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

sprunk†, *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*[2].] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
The King's Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

sprunny (sprun'i), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sprunt*[2].] **I.** *a.* Neat; spruce. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.*; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *v. i.* [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprent*[1], *sprint*.] **1.** To spring up; germinate.—**2.** To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
Somerville, Hobbinol, iii. 393.

To sprunt up, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *n.* [< *sprunt*[1], *v.* Cf. *sprint*.] **1**†. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle.—**2.** A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose
When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

sprunt[2]† (sprunt), *a.* [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*[1].] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

spruntly† (sprunt'li), *adv.* **1.** Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

sprusado†, *n.* [< *spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. *-ado*.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.
Comm. on Chaucer, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

sprush (sprush), *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *spruce*[2].

spruttle (sprut'l), *v. t.* [Also *sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *spurtle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

spry (sprī), *a.* [Also obs. or dial. *sprey*; < Sw. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *spräg*, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natered," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

spt. An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

spud (spud), *n.* [< ME. *spudde*, knife; perhaps ★< Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*[1]. Prob. not connected with *spade*[1].] **1.** A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*.—**4.** A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—**5.** Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A potato. [Provincial.] (*c*) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (*d*) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spud (spud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [< *spud*, *n.*] **1.** To remove by means of a spud: often with *up* or *out*.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.
E. Fitzgerald, quoted in The Academy, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

spudding (spud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spud*, *v.*] In *oil-well drilling*, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

spuddle (spud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling*. [Freq. of *spud*.] **1.** To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spuddy (spud'i), *a.* [< *spud* + *-y*[1].] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, xv.

spue, *v.* An old spelling of *spew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *n.* [Better written *spulye*, *spulyie*: Sc. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against

the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie.*] Same as *spoil.* [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?
Baron of Braikley (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

spuke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *spook.*

spuller (spul'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler.*

spulzie, *n.* and *v.* See *spuilzie.*

spume (spūm), *n.* [< ME. *spume,* < OF. (and F.) *spume* = Sp. Pg. *espuma* = It. *spuma,* < L. *spuma,* foam. Cf. *foam;* cf. also *spoom.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

spume (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed,* ppr. *spuming.* [< *spume, n.*] 1. To froth; foam.

At a blow hee lustelye swapping
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 727.

2†. Same as *spoom.*

Spumella (spū-mel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] The typical genus of *Spumellidæ. S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

Spumellaria (spū-me-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella.*] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, ★ without phæodium, and usually with zoöxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

spumellarian (spū-me-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria.*

Spumellidæ (spū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimastigate pantostomatous protozoans, typified by the genus *Spumella.* They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

spumeous† (spū'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *spumeus,* frothy, < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More.*

spumescence (spū-mes'ens), *n.* [< *spumescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

spumescent (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *spumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *spumescere,* grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

spumid† (spū'mid), *a.* [< LL. *spumidus,* frothy, foamy, < L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

spumiferous (spū-mif'ę-rus), *a.* [= Pg. *espumifero* = It. *spumifero,* < L. *spumifer,* frothing, foaming, < *spuma,* froth, foam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

spuminess (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [< *spumy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey.*

spumous (spū'mus), *a.* [= F. *spumeux* = Pr. *spumos* = Sp. Pg. *espumoso* = It. *spumoso,* < L. *spumosus,* full of froth or foam, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot.*

spumy (spū'mi), *a.* [< *spume* + *-y*[1].] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
Brooke, Constantia.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

spun (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin.*

spunget, spungert, etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge,* etc.

spunk (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk;* < Ir. Gael. *sponc,* sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < L. *spongia,* a sponge, < Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge.*] 1. Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of *Polyporus;* amadou. Also *punk.*

Spunk, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xl.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire has got *spunk* in him.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 67.

spunk (spungk), *v. i.* [< *spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—**To spunk out,** to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks out?*
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

To spunk up, to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

spunkie (spung'ki), *n.* [< *spunk* + dim. *-ie.*] 1. A small fire; a spark.—2. The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—3. A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

spunky (spung'ki), *a.* [< *spunk* + *-y*[1].] 1. Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—2. Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—3. Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

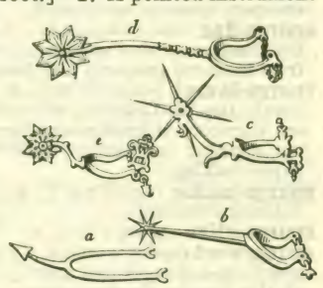
Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.
Landor, Imag. Conv., William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

spun-out (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages. *Grove,* Dict. Music, I. 645.

spur (spėr), *n.* [< ME. *spure, spore,* < AS. *spora,* a spur (*hand-spora,* 'hand-spur,' talon), = MD. *spore,* D. *spoor,* a spur, also a track, = MLG. *spore* = OHG. *sporo,* MHG. *spore, spor,* G. *sporn* = Icel. *spori* = Sw. *sporre* = Dan. *spore,* spur (cf. OF. *esporon, esperon,* F. *éperon* = Pr. *espero* = OSp. *esporon,* Sp. *espolón* = Pg. *esporão* = It. *sperone, sprone* (> E. obs. *speron*), also without the suffix, OSp. *espuera,* Sp. *espuela* = Pg. *espora,* a spur, < OHG. *sporo,* acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker,' from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn, v.* Cf. *speer*[1], *spoor, speron,* from the same ult. root.] 1. A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest mediæval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur, goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spike spur.* The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur.*



Forms of Spurs.
a, knight's spur (12th or 13th century); *b*, brass spur (Henry IV.); *c*, long-spiked rowel-spur (Edward IV.); *d*, long-necked brass spur (Henry VII.); *e*, steel spur (Henry VIII.).

Wyth-oute *spores* other spere spakliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
And here again. *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on* or *upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer *upon the spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
Scott, Guy Mannering, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (*a*) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

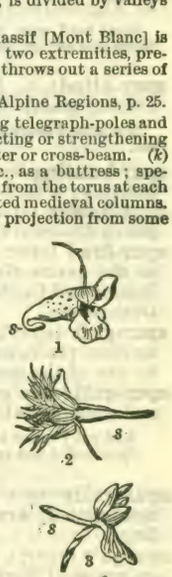
By the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
Cowper, Yardley Oak, l. 117.

(*b*) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A snag; a spine; specifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (*d*) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (*e*) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix, Ithaginis,* and *Polyplectron.* See cuts under *calcarate, Galloperdix, Ithaginis, pea-fowl, Polyplectron, Rasores,* and *tarsometatarsus.* (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and jacanas, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana, Palamedea,* and *spur-winged.* (*f*) In *sporting,* a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (*g*) In *mammal.,* the calcar of some bats. (*h*) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain.*

The ground-plan of the latter massif [Mont Blanc] is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.
Bonney, The Alpine Regions, p. 25.

(*i*) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (*j*) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (*k*) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early Pointed mediæval columns. (*l*) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary, columbine,* and *Delphinium.* (*m*) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work. (*n*) In *ship-building:* (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (*o*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (*p*) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (*q*) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt.* *E. H. Knight.* (*r*) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *auger.* (*s*) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor.* (*t*) In *printing,* a register-point. [Eng.] (*u*) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.* (*v*) In *mining,* a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs.** See *anal.*—**Hot o' the spur.** See *hot*[1].—**Order of the Golden Spur,** an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper.** See *Capsicum.*—**Spur system,** in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian.** See *Centranthus.*—**To win one's spurs,** to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard†,** with whip and spur—that is, at once.



s, Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens biflora,* (2) *Tropæolum Moritzianum,* (3) *Orchis mascula,* (4) *Myosurus minimus.*

Trusteth wel that I
Wol be hire champyon *with spore and yerde,*
I raughte noght though alle hire foos it herde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1427.

spur (spėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred,* ppr. *spurring.* [< ME. *sporen, sperren, sporien, spurien* = OHG. *sporōn,* MHG. *sporen, sporn,* G. *spornen* = Sw. *sporra* = Dan. *spore,* spur; from the noun. Cf. AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* etc., track, follow out, E. *speer:* see *speer*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *sporyd* his hors, and theder toke the way.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 217

He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.
Kingsley, The Knight's Leap.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
Spurr'd him to what he did.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they *spur* their expedition.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 6.

4. (*a*) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (*b*) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and *spurred;* to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—**5.** To prop; support. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now *spurs* the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.
Grew.

spur-blind†, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] Purblind.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see. *Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, ii. 2.

spur-bunting (spėr'bun″ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

spur-flower (spėr'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

spur-fowl (spėr'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *v. t.* [< *spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I beare a burthen like an Asse,
Spur-gall'd and tyr'd by iauncing Bullingbrooke.
Shak., Rich. II. (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

spur-gally (spėr'gâ″li), *a.* [< *spur-gall* + *-y*[1].] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurge[1]† (spėrj), *v.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spourgen*, *spowrgen*, < OF. *espurger*, *espourger* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = It. *spurgare*, < L. *expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] **I.** *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spourge*.
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgyng*. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 85.

spurge[2] (spėrj), *n.* [< ME. *sporgen*, *spowrge*, < OF. *espurge*, *espurge*, spurge, < OF. *espurger*, purge: see *spurge*[1].] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—**Alleghany-mountain spurge.** See *Pachysandra*. — **Branched spurge,** a rubiaceous shrub, *Ernodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—**Caper-spurge,** *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *mole-tree*, and *myrtle-spurge*. —**Cypress-spurge,** a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United States.—**Flowering spurge,** a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the ipecac-spurge. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge,** the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge.** Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge, ipecacuanha-spurge,** *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge.** See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge,** *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge.** See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge,** a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus*.—**Purple spurge.** See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge,** or **seaside spurge,** *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge,** the slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Spotted spurge,** a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf: also called *milk-purslane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. nutans*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane*. See *purslane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth,** a handsome sphinx, *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge: an English collectors' name.—**Sun-spurge,** *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartweed* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge,** *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and ★western Asia.

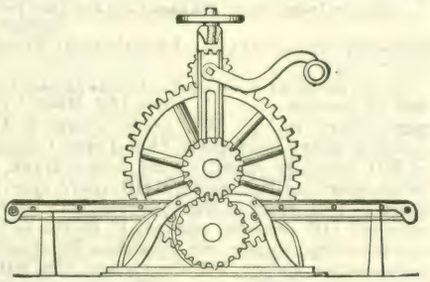


Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

a, a leaf; *b*, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; *c*, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; *d*, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; *e*, a male flower; *f*, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

spur-gear (spėr'gēr), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.

spur-gearing (spėr'gēr″ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

spurge-creeper (spėrj'krē″pėr), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird*.

spurge-flax (spėrj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acrid property and fibrous bark.

spurge-laurel (spėrj'lâ″rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acrid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

spurge-nettle (spėrj'net″l), *n.* A plant, *Cnidoscelus stimulosus*.

spurge-olive (spėrj'ol″iv), *n.* The mezereon.

spurgewort (spėrj'wėrt), *n.* [< late ME. *spurge-woort:* see *spurge*[2] and *wort*[1].] **1.** Any plant of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*.—**2**†. The fetid iris, *Iris fœtidissima*.

spurging† (spėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spurge*[1], *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

spur-hawk (spėr'hâk), *n.* A dialectal form of *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

spur-heeled (spėr'hēld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

spuriæ (spū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula*.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. σπορά, seed, offspring, < σπείρειν, sow: see *spore*[2].] **1.** Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

Her *spurious* first-born. *Milton*, S. A., l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

Spurious gems our hopes entice,
While we scorn the pearl of price.
Cowper, Self-diffidence (trans.).

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (*b*) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar. (*c*) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (*d*) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—**4.** In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore,** the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw,** in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment,** in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites.** See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus,** a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira.** See *pareira*.—**Spurious primary,** in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurious proposition, rainbow, stemma,** etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurious vein,** in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenopters.—**Spurious wing,** in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and cut under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]=**Syn. 2.** *Spurious*, *Supposititious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Supposititious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious*: a *supposititious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *supposititious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *supposititious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *supposititious;* as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *factitious*.

spuriously (spū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

spuriousness (spū'ri-us-nes), *n.* **1.** Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—**2.** The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

spur-leather (spėr'leтн″ėr), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

spur-legged (spėr'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

spurless (spėr'les), *a.* [< *spur* + *-less*.] Without a spur, in any sense.

spurling (spėr'ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling*.

spurling-line (spėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (*b*) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-leaders for the running rigging.

spur-money† (spėr'mun″i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, ii. 1.

spurn[1] (spėrn), *v.* [< ME. *spurnen*, *spornen*, < AS. *speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æt-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = OS. *spurnan* = OHG. *spurnan* = Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = L. *spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his fote *spurned* his body to grounde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 83.

2†. To strike against.

Aungils in hondis schullen beere thee,
Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.
Bp. of Ely, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., iv.

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No wight on it *sporneth*
That erst was nothynge, into nought it torneth.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 797.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 8.

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,
Spurning at virtue and a virtuous name.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

spurn[1] (spėrn), *n.* [< ME. *spurn, sporn;* < *spurn*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

I'le tosse that heele a yard above his head
That offers but a *spurne*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

spurn[2] (spėrn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *sporn*, spur, orig. an acc. form: see *spur, n.*] 1. A spur. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

spurn[2]† (spėrn), *v. t.* [< *spurn*[2], *n.* Cf. *spurn*[1], *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
His fomy steed. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 5.

spurn[3] (spėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn, spoorne;* origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurner (spėr'nėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spurns or rejects.

spurn-point† (spėrn'point), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *point.*] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.

spurnwater (spėrn'wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water.*] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

spur-pruning (spėr'prö″ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

spurred (spėrd), *a.* [< *spur* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird.* [Rare.] (*b*) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur, n.*, 3 (*e*) (1). (*c*) Spur-heeled. (*d*) Spur-winged. —3. In *mammal., herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—**Spurred butterfly-pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Spurred chameleon,** *Chamæleon calcifer.*—**Spurred corolla.** See *corolla.*—**Spurred gentian.** See *gentian.*—**Spurred rye.** See *rye*[1] and *ergot*[1], 2.—**Spurred tree-frog** or **tree-toad,** *Polypedetes eques*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

spurrer (spėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs. —2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements. *Swift*, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

spurrey, *n.* See *spurry*[2].

spurrier (spėr'iėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor;* < ME. *sporier, sporyer, sporer;* < *spur* + *-ier*[1].] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

spur-royal (spėr'roi″al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal, spur-rial;* < *spur* + *royal.* Cf. *ryal.*] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.* (about $3.63 or $3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful [Lady, i. 1.

spurry[1]† (spėr'i), *a.* [< *spur* + *-y*[1].] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 367.

spurry[2] (spur'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey;* < OF. *spurrie,* < MD. *sporie, spurie, speurie, spurrie,* D. *spurrie,* spurry; cf. G. *spörgel, spergel* (> Sw. Dan. *spergel*), < ML. *spergula,* spurry; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Tissa*. See *Spergula*.

Spurrie [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattel. *Cotgrave.*

spur-shell (spėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator*.

spur-shore (spėr'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (*n*) (1).

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *v.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *sprit*[1] (like *bird*[1], *bird*[2], transposed forms of *brid, bride*[1]): see *sprit*[1]. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*[2], *spirt*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us, . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.

Did you ever see a fellow so *spurted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 178.

The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forcked furth *spirts* fyre.
Stanihurst, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *n.* [< *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *v.* Cf. *sprout, sprit*[1], *sprot*[1], *n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain
His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 106.

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert;* a transposed form of **sprit* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), < Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = Sw. *spritta*, start, startle, = MHG. *sprenzen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, ME. *sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent, sprint.*] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge *spurted* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *spruntl*, *sprint.*] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye scaping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 453.

He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 6.

spurtle[1], **spirtle**[1] (spėr'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1]; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle, spruttle:* see *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *sprit*[1], *spruttle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 283.

spurtle[2], **spirtle**[2] (spėr'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *sprit*[1]. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.

spurtle-blade (spėr'tl-blād), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

It 's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .
But now he 's quat the *spurtle blade*.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

spur-track (spėr'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

spur-tree (spėr'trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Petitia Domingensis*. Also called *yellow fiddlewood*.

spurway (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

spur-whang (spėr'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott*, Monastery. [Scotch.]

spur-wheel (spėr'hwēl), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight.*


Spur-wheel.

spurwing (spėr'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(*a*) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (*b*) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (*c*) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged.*

spur-winged (spėr'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus.*—**Spur-winged goose,** a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis.*—**Spur-winged plovers,** those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*


Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

drius, Ægialites, Eudromias, Squatarola, etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus,* which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus;* they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis;* both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus,* with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, sicsac,* and cut under *Pluvianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus,* with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis,* has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens,* and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus,* if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chettusia, C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus.* In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarciophorus, Xiphidiopterus.*) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegallus,* of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis,* of South Africa; *L. cucullatus,* of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus,* of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus,* of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

spurwort (spėr'wėrt), *n.* [< *spur* + *wort*[1].] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis:* so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

sput (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

sputa, *n.* Plural of *sputum.*

sputation† (spū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sputation* = Pg. *esputação,* < L. *sputare,* pp. *sputatus,* spit, spit out, < *spuere,* spit: see *spew.*] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey.*

sputative† (spū'tą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sputare,* spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive.*] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 370.

sputcheon (spuch'ọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouth-piece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

sputet (spūt), *v. i.* [< ME. *spute, sputi,* by aphæresis from *dispute.*] To dispute.

Whatt! thay *sputen* & speken of so spitous fylthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 845.

sputter (sput'ėr), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter;* cf. LG. *spruttern, sputtern,* sprinkle, G. *sprudeln,* spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *spout.* Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

They could neither of 'em speak for Rage; and so fell a *sputt'ring* at one another like two roasting Apples.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 8.

Like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
Along the valley hissing takes to flight,
And after him the other speaking *sputters.*
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to *sputter* abroad his venom. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 73.

Thus sourly wail'd he, *sputt'ring* dirt and gore;
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle *sputters* smoke; a green stick *sputters* out steam.—3. To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

sputter (sput'ėr), *n.* [< *sputter, v.*] 1. The act of sputtering.—2. That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and *sputter* into her horse-nostrils.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies.*)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and *Sputter* here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from mere Punctilio!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

sputterer (sput'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tą). [NL., < L. *sputum,* that which is spit out, spittle, < *spuere,* pp. *sputus,* spit: see *spew.*] 1. Spittle; a salival discharge from the mouth.—2. In *pathol.,* that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—**Æruginous sputa,** very green expectoration.—**Globular sputa,** nummular sputa.—**Rusty sputa,** sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—**Sputum coctum,** purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—**Sputum crudum,** scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

spy (spī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied,* ppr. *spying.* [< ME. *spyen, spien,* by aphæresis from *espyen, espien,* < OF. *espier* = It. *spiare* = MD. *spien,* < OHG. *spehōn,* MHG. *spehen,* G. *spähen* = Icel. *speja, spæja,* watch, observe, spy, = L. *specere,* look, = Gr. *σκέπτεσθαι,* look, = Skt. √ *spaç,* √ *paç,* see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy, spial, espial, spion, espionage,* etc.; from the L. root ult. E. *species, spectacle,* etc.; from the Gr., *skeptic, scope*[3], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,
They *spyde* a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye
Peers not about, some secret fault to *spy.*
Crabbe, Works, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out.*

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

4†. To ask; inquire; question.

Thez folke had farly of my fare,
And what I was full faste thei *spied.*
They askid yf I a prophete ware.
York Plays, p. 173.

Thenne watz *spyed* & spured [speered] vpon spare wyse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

II. *intrans.* 1. To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

This evening I will *spy* upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
Donne, Letters, lxxvii.

spy (spī), *n.*; pl. *spies.* [< ME. *spy, spie,* short for *espie, aspye, espye* (= MD. *spie*), < OF. *espie,* a spy; from the verb: see *spy, v.* Cf. *spion.*] 1. A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

This sour informer, this bate-breeding *spy.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

He told me that he had so good *spies* that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 72.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morowe erly Gawein sente a *spie* for to se what the saisnes diden that thei hadde lefte at the brigge of dione. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a *spy* lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a *spy,* condemned as a *spy,* and shall be executed as a *spy.*
Gen. Israel Putnam, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3†. The pilot of a vessel.—4†. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's *spy,*
It is not safe to know.
Sir W. Davenant, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
Acquaint you with the perfect *spy* o' the time,
The moment on't; for 't must be done to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 130.]

5†. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. ii. 17.

6†. An eye.

With her two crafty *spyes*
She secretly would search each daintie lim.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 36.

If these be true *spies* which I wear in my head, here's a goodly sight. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 259.

= Syn. 2. *Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

spyal†, *n.* See *spial.*

spyboat (spī'bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats,* to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.
Arbuthnot.

spycraft (spī'krȧft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft,* sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
Brougham.

spy-glass (spī'glȧs), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

spy-hole (spī'hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peep-hole.

spyism (spī'izm), *n.* [< *spy* + *-ism.*] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

spy-money (spī'mun″i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Spyridia (spī-rid'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σπυρίς* (*σπυριδ-*), a basket.] A genus of marine red algæ, giving name to the subfamily *Spyridieæ* (which see). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There is, however, one form on the New England coast.

Spyridieæ (spī-ri-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spyridia* + *-eæ.*] A monotypic subfamily of florideous algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches. Also *Spyridiaceæ.*

Spy Wednesday†. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

sq. An abbreviation of *square:* as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

squa†, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw.*

squab[1] (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed,* ppr. *squabbing.* [Also in some senses *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvapp,* a word imitative of a splash (Icel. *skvampa,* paddle in water), Norw. *sqvapa,* tremble, shake, = G. *schwapp,* a slap, E. *swap,* strike (see *swap, swab, squabble*); akin to Norw. *kveppa,* shake, slip, shudder, and to E. *quap*[1], *quop*[1], *quab*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods *squabbing* behind (known as cardinals). *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 11.

II. *trans.* To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squab[1] (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*[1], *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab,* upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange,* Fables.

squab[2] (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb,* loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba,* a fat woman, *sqvabbig,* flabby; connected with the verb *squab*[1]. Cf. *quab*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
Walpole, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies.*)

3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
W. King, The Old Cheese.

Hence—4. Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

Your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company are devils in a corner.
N. Lee, Princess of Cleve, iii. i. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *n.* 1. A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (*a*) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (*b*) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

Brit. I warrant you, is he a trim youth?
Mon. We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a *squab* as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (*a*) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(*b*) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Bessie herself lay on a *squab*, or short sofa, placed under the window. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xiii.

(*c*) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

squab[2] (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [< *squab*[2], *n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

squabash (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab*[1].] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.
Scott, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

squabbish (skwob'ish), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body.
Harvey.

squabble (skwob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [< Sw. dial. **skvabbla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, < *skvapp*, a splash: see *swab*, *swap*.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? swear? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 279.

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

=**Syn.** To jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

II. *trans.* In *printing*, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science*, VIII. 254.

squabble (skwob'l), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

=**Syn.** *Brawl*, *Wrangle*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

squabbler (skwob'lėr), *n.* [< *squabble* + *-er*[1].] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

squabby (skwob'i), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-y*[1].] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

squab-chick (skwob'chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

squab-pie (skwob'pī), *n.* 1. A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—2. A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 165.

squacco (skwak'ō), *n.* [Prov. It. *sguacco:* prob. imit. (cf. *quack*[1], *quail*[3]).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,



Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

squad[1] (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square*[1], and cf. *squadron*.] 1. *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—2. Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

squad[1] (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [< *squad*[1], *n.*] To draw up in a squad.

Squad your men, and form up on the road.
Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squad[2] (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *sceádan*, *scādan*, separate: see *shode*.] 1. Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

squaddy (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (*Nares.*)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, *squaddy* woman.
Major Downing, May-Day. (*Bartlett.*)

★ **squadron** (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadrón* = Pg. *esquadrão* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *sqvadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad*[1], *square*[1].] 1†. A square.

Sixe dayes iourney from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamants; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hew'n in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer.—4. Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—5. In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (*a*) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.
Town Records, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(*b*) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.
Town Records, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

squadron (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [< *squadron*, *n.*] 1. To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—2. To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.
Milton, P. L., xii. 367.

squail, squale (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale;* perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*[2]: see *kail*[2] and *skayles*.] 1. A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,
With unerring hand, the *squail*.
C. S. Calverley, There Stands a City.

2. *pl.* A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center.—3. *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squail, squale (skwāl), *v.* [< *squail*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *trans.* To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 169.

squail-board (skwāl'bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

squailer (skwā'lėr), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squaimous†, *a.* See *squeamous*.

squaint†, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

squalder (skwol'dėr), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforenamed gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discerne it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson*, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in [Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).

squale, *n.* and *v.* See *squail*.

Squali (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of L. *squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*[1], and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

squalid (skwol'id), *a.* [< L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with

anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. σκέλλειν, be dry (see *skelet, skeleton*).] **1.** Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 539.

2†. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

Squalidæ (skwal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidæ*. See *dogfish* and *picked*[1].

squalidity (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squalidita(t-)s*, roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidly (skwol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidness (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

squaliform (skwā'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali;* resembling a shark.

Squalius (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Leuciscus leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows, shiners, chubs, mullets*, etc. See cut under *dace*.

squall[1] (skwâl), *n.* [< Sw. *sqval*, a rush of water (*sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain, a squall) (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *sqvala*, dial. *skvala, skvåla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylja* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*[2].] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii. 145.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Arched squall, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft. =**Syn.** *Gale*, etc. See *wind*[2].

squall[1] (skwâl), *v. i.* [< *squall*[1], *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling
Was shivered in the *squalling*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

squall[2] (skwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squawl;* < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala, skvåla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squalloch, skelloch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*[1], and see *squall*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squawl* out somewhat you don't understand.
Tunbridge Walks, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

squall[2] (skwâl), *n.* [< *squall*[2], *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
Pope, Imit. of Spenser, The Alley.

squall[3] (skwâl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*[2].] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes (1630).

squaller (skwâ'lėr), *n.* [< *squall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

squally[1] (skwâ'li), *a.* [< *squall*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—**2.** Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

squally[2] (skwâ'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *scally*.] **1.** Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus* selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* squaliform.

squalor (skwol'or or skwā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. *Burton.*

Squalor carceris, in *Scots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

Squalus (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnæus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and cut under *dogfish*.

squam (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap ★yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

squama (skwā'mą), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A scale, as of the epidermis. (*b*) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—**3.** In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See cut under *Squamipennes*.—**4.** In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

squamaceous (skwą-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceous*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamose*.

Squamata (skwą-mā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (*a*) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Saurii* and *Ophidii*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodilia, Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. In recent systems the order includes the mosasaurs, the lizards, the chameleons, and the serpents. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Sauropsidia*.

2. In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididæ*, the scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

squamate (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—**2.** In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—**3.** In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.

squamated (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *squamate*.

squamation (skwā-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamose, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

squam-duck (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squame (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] **1†.** A thin layer; a scale.

Orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 206.

2. In *zoöl.*, a scale or squama. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 172.

squamella (skwą-mel'ą), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Coluridæ*. Same as *Metopidia*.

squamellate (skwą-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

squamelliferous (skwam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

Squamifera (skwā-mif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squammifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia:* also called *Ornithoides*.

squamiferous (skwą-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

squamiflorous (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Coniferæ*.

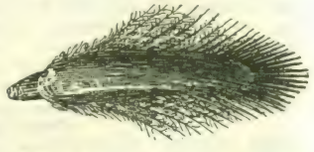
squamiform (skwā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

squamigerous (skwą-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamose; squamiferous.

squamipen (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

squamipennate (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

Squamipennes (skwā-mi-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*[2].] **1.** In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci:* so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]



Squamipennes.—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.

Squamipinnes (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squammipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the cæca numerous. The group included the families *Chætodontidæ, Ephippiidæ, Zanclidæ, Scatopha-*

gidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Pimelepteridæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridídæ, and *Tozotidæ.* (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes,* nearly the same as (*a*), but without the *Zanclidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridídæ,* and typical *Pimelepteridæ.*

squamoid (skwā′moid), *a.* [< L. *squama,* a scale, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

squamomandibular (skwā″mō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mandibular.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary.*

squamomastoid (skwā-mō-mas′toid), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mastoid.*] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

squamoparietal (skwā″mō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *parietal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous.*

squamopetrosal (skwā″mō-pe-trō′sal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

squamosal (skwā-mō′sal). *a.* and *n.* [< *squamose* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See cuts under *Acipenser, acrodont, Balænidæ, craniofacial, Crotalus, Cyclodus, Felidæ, Gallinæ, Ichthyosauria, Ophidia, Physeter, Pythonidæ, Rana,* and *skull.*

squamose (skwā′mōs), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* full of scales, covered with scales, < *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. In *bot.,* scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate, squamous.*—2. In *zoöl.,* squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.,* covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

squamosphenoidal (skwā″mō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid.*

squamotemporal (skwā-mō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *temporal*[2].] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen.*

squamotympanic (skwā″mō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

squamous (skwā′mus), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* covered with scales: see *squamose.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamose; squamiferous or squamigerous. (*b*) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal.*—2. In *bot.,* same as *squamose.*—**Squamous bone,** the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb,** in *bot.,* a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb.*—**Squamous cells,** flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium,** epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*tessellated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium.*—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone,** the squamosal: opposed to *petrous* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture,** in *anat.,* a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another; specifically, the squamoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See cut under *parietal.*

squamozygomatic (skwā-mō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamo(us)* + *zygomatic.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.,* noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

II. *n.* A squamozygomatic bone; the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

squamula (skwam′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (*b*) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect. 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (*b*) Same as *lodicule.* Also *squamella.*

Also *squamule.*

squamulate (skwam′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **squamulatus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamellate, squamulose.*

squamule (skwam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* same as *squamula.*

squamuliform (skwam′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

squamulose (skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **squamulosus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Same as *squamulate.*

squander (skwon′dėr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sw-* to *squ-,* of **swander,* which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swadder,* orig. scatter as water (?) (cf. MD. *swadderen,* dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra,* gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter,* Sc. *squatter,* throw (water) about, scatter, squander, < Sw. dial. *squättra,* squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat,* var. *squat,* throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvetta* = Sw. *sqvätta,* throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvatte,* squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*[2], *squatter, swat*[2], *swatter.* The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantian,* G. *ver-schwenden,* squander, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

Other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 22.

They drive and *squander* the huge Belgian fleet.
Lryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were *squandered* in the reedy morasses.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

How much time is *squandred* away in Vanity and Folly?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has *squandered* his patrimony? *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the *squandering* glances of the fool.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

He was grown needy by *squandering* upon his vices.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

squander (skwon′dėr), *n.* [< *squander, v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

squanderer (skwon′dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *squander* + *-er*[1].] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

I say he is an unthrift, a *Squanderer,* and must not expect supplyes from me. *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

squanderingly (skwon′dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

squan-fish (skwon′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus grandis.* See *pike*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).

squanter-squash† (skwon′tėr-skwosh), *n.* Same as *squash*[2]. See the quotation.

Yet the clypeatæ are sometimes called cymnels (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or *squanter-squash,* is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

squap (skwop), *v.* [A dial. var. of *swap.*] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

squap (skwop), *n.* [< *squap, v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

squarable (skwâr′a-bl), *a.* [< *square*[1] + *-able.*] In *math.,* capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations,* p. 169.

square[1] (skwâr), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire, squier;* < ME. *square, squar, square, sware,* a square, *squire, squyre, squyyre, squyger,* a carpenters' square, < OF. *esquare, esquarre, escairre, esquierre, esquire,* a square, squareness, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra,* a square, squad, squadron, = Pg. *esquadra,* a squadron, *esquadria,* a square, a rule, *esquadro,* a right angle drawn on a board, = It. *squadra,* a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*[1], *v.*), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. It. *quadra,* a square, < L. *quadra,* a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus,* square, four-cornered, < *quatuor,* four, = E. *four:* see *four, quadra*[1], *quadrate, squad*[1], *squadron.* Cf. *square*[1], *a.*] 1. In *geom.,* a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

I have a parlour
Of a great *square,* and height as you desire it.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The hard-grained Muses of the cube and *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a *square* of glass.

A third court, to make a *square* with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches. *Scott.*

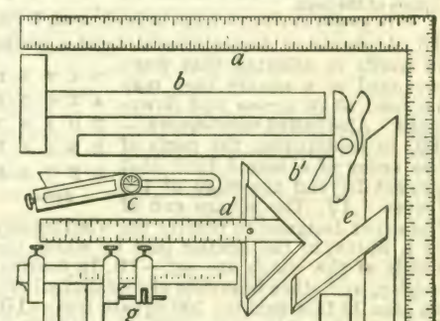
The casement slowly grows a glimmering *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

Specifically—(*a*) In *printing,* a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (*b*) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-*square.*

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union *Square* in New York; Lafayette *Square* in Washington; Trafalgar *Square* in London.

The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large *square* of the town.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five *squares* further up-town. —5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to



Squares.

a, carpenters' square (of iron or steel); *b, b′,* draftsmen's T-squares of wood, *b′* having a head adjustable at any angle; *c,* bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; *d,* center-square; *e,* miter-square; *f,* carpenters' try-square; *g,* square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square.*

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a *squyre.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 388.

Of all kyne craftes ich contreeuede here tooles,
Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and contreeuede the compas,
And cast out by *squire* both lyne and leuell.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 127.

A poet does not work by *square* or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 789.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

This cause I'll argue,
And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,
And by the *square* of honour to the utmost.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the *square* of all their (otherwise ciuill) actions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.,* the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the *square*) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; x^2 or $x \times x$ is the *square* of x.

Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light. If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse *squares* as applied to light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases *on the square* (*c*), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspere's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—**11**†. Level; equality: generally with *the*. See *on the square* (*b*), below.—**12.** In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.
Milton, P. L., x. 659.

13†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*[1], *v. i.*, 2.—**14.** A part of a woman's dress. (*a*) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on 't [a smock]. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 212.

(*b*) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.
Advt. quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, I. 173.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square.*—**16.** In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—**17.** The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—**18.** In *flooring, roofing*, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—**19.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—**20.** In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—**A deep square**, a long projection.—**A small square**, a narrow projection.—**At square**†, in opposition; at enmity.

S	A	T	E	D
A	T	O	N	E
T	O	A	S	T
E	N	S	U	E
D	E	T	E	R

Square.

Marry, she knew you and I were *at square;*
At least we fell to blowes.
Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

She falling *at square* with hir husband.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 8.

By the square, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half *by the squier*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us *by the squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

Cyclical square. See *cyclical.*—**Face of a square.** See *face*[1].—**Geometrical square.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Gunners' square.** Same as *quadrant*, 5.—**Hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—**Incuse square.** See *incuse.*—**In square**†, square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feete each way *in square*, appeare to mee.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 30.

Magic square. See *magic.*—**Method of least squares**, the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—**Nasik squares.** See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called Nasik cubes), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

Naval square, a square with diagonals which is painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships or of objects on shore.—**Normal square**, the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—**On or upon the square.** (*a*) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth *on the square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively—(*b*) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be *upon the square* with them.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

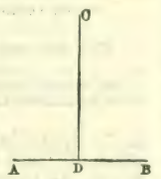
We live not *on the square* with such as these;
Such are our betters who can better please.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 179.

(*c*) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep *upon the square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty. *Penn*, To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all *on the square*—civil marriage, church—everything."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxi.

Optical square, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—**Out of square.** (*a*) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (*b*) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.



Herodotus, in his Melpomene, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equall, affirmynge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherin he speaketh not greatly *owt of square*. *R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more *out of square*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Reducing squares, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—**Rising-square**, a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—**Solid square** (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—**Square of an anchor**, the upper part of the shank.—**Square of sense**†. See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes,
Which the most precious *square of sense* professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.
Shak., Lear (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.']—**To break no squares**†, to make no difference. See the next phrase.—**To break** or **breed squares**†, **to break the square**†, to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*). See *reduce.*—**To see how the squares go**, to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an oppertunitie, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to *see how ye squars wente*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to *see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

square[1] (skwãr), *a.* [< ME. *square, sqware, sware*, orig. two syllables, < OF. *esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré*, F. *carré*), < ML. **exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*[1], *v.*, and cf. *square*[1], *n.*, and *quadrate, quarry*[1].] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 218.

A massy slab, in fashion *square* or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

Square tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept, a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A harde brest hade the buerne, & his back *sware*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .
A *square*-set man. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

Hence—**6.** Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square;* to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 2.

If a man 's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom 's in danger. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.—**9.** Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuveur. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly. *Cotgrave* (1611).

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Hence—**10.** Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
New York Clipper, Song of the Tramp. (*Bartlett.*)

11. *Naut.*, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—**All square**, all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*—**A square man**†. (*a*) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*[3], etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the Ethicks, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily ouerthrowne by euery lit[l]e aduersitie, hominem quadratum, *a square man*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(*b*) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square men* still.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Square B**, in *music.* See *B quadratum*, under *B.*—**Square capitals.** See *capital*[1].—**Square coupling.** See *coupling.*—**Square dance.** See *dance*, 1.—**Square dice**, dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Halliwell.*—**Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure.** See the nouns.—**Square map-projection.** See *projection.*—**Square muscle**, a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—**Square number**, a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—**Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof.** See the nouns.—**Square piano.** See *pianoforte* (*e*).—**Square root**, in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*[1], 2 (*g*).—**Square sail.** See *sail*[1], 1, and *squaresail.*—**Square stern.** See *stern*[2].—**Square to**, at right angles to.

The plane of cant being *square to* the half-breadth plane. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

Three-square, five-square, having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

★**square**[1] (skwãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [< ME. *squaren, sqwaren*, < OF. *esquarrer* (also *esquarer, escarrer, esquarrir, esquarir, escarrir*), F. *équarrir* = Pr. *esquayrar, escairar, scayrar* = Sp. *escuadrar* = Pg. *esquadrar* = It. *squadrare*, < ML. **exquadrare*, square, < L. *ex-*, out, + *quadrare*, make square, < *quadra*, a square, < *quadrus*, square, four-cornered: see *quadrate*, and cf. *square*[1], *a.*, *square*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

Squared in full legion (such command we had). *Milton*, P. L., viii. 232.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

4. In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon. *Zadkiel*, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods. *The Century*, XL. 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummle, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—8. To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethe hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [Slang.]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "hocussed." *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D—— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to. —**To square out**†, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,
Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out*
Our new work. *Brome*, The Queens Exchange, v.

To square the circle. See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—**To square the course** (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—**To square the deadeyes** (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—**To square the ratlines** (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—**To square the yards** (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.
Cowper, Charity, l. 559.

2†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse. *State Trials*, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 100.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up;* to *square off*. [Colloq.]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced. *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

To square away, to square the yards for the purpose of ★keeping the ship before the wind.

square[1] (skwãr), *adv.* [< *square*[1], *a.*] Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].

square[2] (skwãr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*[1].

square-built (skwãr'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

square-cap† (skwãr'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

square-cut (skwãr'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

square-flipper (skwãr'flip″ėr), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

square-framed (skwãr'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

squarehead (skwãr'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [Slang, Australia.]

square-headed (skwãr'hed″ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 117.

square-leg (skwãr'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

squarely (skwãr'li), *adv.* 1. In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—2. In a square manner. (*a*) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (*b*) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (*c*†) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zoöl.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

squareman (skwãr'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [Scotch.]

The *squareman* follow'd i' the raw,
And syne the weavers.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

squareness (skwãr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

squarer (skwãr'ėr), *n.* [< *square*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle. —2†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [Colloq.]

square-rigged (skwãr'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See cut under *ship*.

squaresail (skwãr'sāl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

square-set (skwãr'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*.

square-shouldered (skwãr'shōl″dėrd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

square-spot (skwãr'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

II. *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

square-spotted (skwãr'spot″ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

square-stern (skwãr'stėrn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-sterns*. *J. W. Milner*.

square-sterned (skwãr'stėrnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

square-toed (skwãr'tōd), *a.* 1. Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [Rare.]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xi.

square-toes (skwãr'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

squaring (skwãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *square*[1], *v.*] The act of making square.

squaring-boards (skwãr'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

squaring-plow (skwãr'ing-plou), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

squaring-shears (skwãr'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and facing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—2. In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

squarrose (skwar'ōs), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanliness; prob. an error for *squamosus*, scaly, scurfy: see *squamose*.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*. —2. In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

squarrous (skwar'us), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*: see *squarrose*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

squarrulose (skwar'ǫ̈-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose*.] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

squarson (skwär'sn), *n.* [< *squ(ire)* + *(p)arson*.] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders. *Living Church*, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

squarsonage (skwär'sǫn-āj), *n.* [< *squarson* + *-age*.] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London. *A. Lang*, Mark of Cain, ix.

squash[1] (skwosh), *v.* [An altered form, conformed to the related *quash*, of what would prop. be **squatch*, < ME. *squacchen, squachen, swacchen*, < OF. *esquachier, escachier, escacier, esquacher, escacher*, F. *écacher*, crush; cf. Sp. *acachar, agachar* = Pg. *agachar, acaçapar*, refl., squat, cower; < L. *ex-*, out (or in Sp. Pg. *a-*, <

L. *ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactiare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*[1], and see *squat*[1], *quat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through; with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xi.

★**squash**[1] (skwosh), *n.* [< *squash*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

Lemon squash. See *lemon-squash*.

squash[2] (skwosh), *n.* [An abbr. of *squanter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askutasquash; asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita;* also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crook-necks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crook-neck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *simlin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*[1]), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

Askútasquash, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them, call *Squashes*. *Roger Williams*, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

Squashes, but more truly *squontersquashes;* a kind of mellon, or rather gourd. *Josselyn*, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 193.

squash[3] (skwosh), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *racoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

★**squash-beetle** (skwosh'bē″tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

squash-borer (skwosh'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesiid moth, *Melittia satyriniformis*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

squash-bug (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidæ*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.



Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

squasher (skwosh'ėr), *n.* [< *squash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

squash-gourd (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squashiness (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

squash-melon (skwosh'mel″ọn), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squash-vine (skwosh'vīn), *n.* The squash. See *squash*[2].

squashy (skwosh'i), *a.* [< *squash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery.

★*George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

squat[1] (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [< ME. *squatten, squatten*, < OF. *esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) + *quatir, quattir*, press down, = It. *quattare*, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*[1], and cf. *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and *squat*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net again,
I'll give you leave to *squat* me. *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, i. 3.

2. To compress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him. *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*[1].

The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattoes, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester. *Irving*, Wolfert's Roost, i.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qualtrough.*

squat[1] (skwot), *a.* [Pp. of *squat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 800.

★**squat**[1] (skwot), *n.* [< *squat*[1], *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*[1], *a.*] **1†.** A bruise caused by a fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert.* (*Johnson.*)

Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squatt;* it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist. *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise. *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

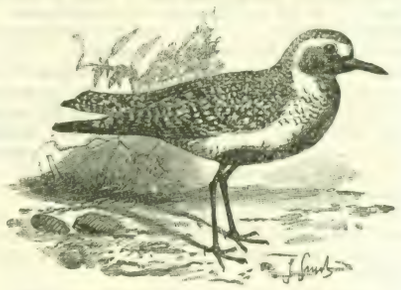
And every child hates Shylock, though his soul
Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 56.

3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—**4.** A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

squat[2] (skwot), *v.* [< Dan. *sqvatte*, splash, spurt: see *squander, swat*[2], *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

squat[3] (skwot), *n.* [< NL. *Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina squatina*.

Squatarola (skwā-tar'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < It. dial. (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is



Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

squatarole, squaterole (skwat'a-rōl, -ę-rōl), *n.* [< *Squatarola.*] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

Squatina (skwat'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < L. *squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatinidæ*, represented in most seas. *S. squatina* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

Squatinidæ (skwā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idæ*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrowed part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidæ*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

squatinoid (skwat'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Squatina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

squatmore†, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*[1], *n.*, a bruise, + *more*[2], a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*[1], *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

squat-snipe (skwot'snīp), *n.* Same as *krieker*.

squat-tag (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

squattage (skwot'āj), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-age*.] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

squatter[1] (skwot'ėr), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which squats.—**2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—**3.** One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

Squatters, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

5. In *ornith.*, same as *krieker*.—**Squatter sovereignty.** See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

★**squatter**[2] (skwot'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat:* see *swat*[2], and cf. *squander, squat*[2].] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Amang the springs,
Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
On whistling wings. *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

squatting-pill (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

squattle (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*[1].] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle;*
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle. *Burns*, To a Louse.

squattocracy (skwot-ok′ra-si), *n.* [For **squatterocracy*, < *squatter*[1] + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 35.

squatty (skwot′i), *a.* [< *squat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there.
J. Burroughs, Pepacton, iii.

squaw (skwâ), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa, eshqua*, Narragansett *squáws*, Cree *iskwew;* Delaware *ochqueu, khqueu*, a woman, squaw, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

squaw-berry (skwâ′ber″i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry.*

squaw-duck (skwâ′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squaw-huckleberry (skwâ′huk″l-ber-i), *n.* The ★deerberry, *Polycodium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

squawk (skwâk), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*[2].] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,
To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.
Browning.

squawk (skwâk), *n.* [< *squawk, v.*] 1. A loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk.*

squawk-duck (skwâk′duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate.* [Prov. Eng.]

squawker (skwâ′kėr), *n.* [< *squawk* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squawks. Specifically—(*a*) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* (*b*) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

squawking-thrush (skwâ′king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

squawl†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*[2].

squaw-man (skwâ′man), *n.* A white man who ★has married a squaw, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men.*
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

squaw-mint (skwâ′mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides.* [Rare.]

squawroot (skwâ′röt), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root.*



Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

squaw-vine (skwâ′vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.* [Rare.]

squaw-weed (skwâ′wēd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

squeak (skwēk), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak;* < Sw. *sqväka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skvakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *qvakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kvaka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*[1]. Cf. *squawk.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs *squeak.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That 's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a squeak, or in a squeaking tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,
Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

squeak (skwēk), *n.* [< *squeak, v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak.*
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks.*
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

A squeak, or a **narrow squeak**, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Bubble and squeak.** ★See *bubble*[1].

squeaker (skwē′kėr), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeaks.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers.
Echard, On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a squealer.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

squeakily (skwē′ki-li), *adv.* [< *squeaky* + *-ly*[2].] With a thin, squeaky voice: as, to sing *squeakily.*

squeakingly (skwē′king-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner; with a squeaky voice; squeakily.

squeaklet (skwēk′let), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-let.*] A little squeak. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets.*
Carlyle, Misc., III. 49. (*Davies.*)

squeaky (skwē′ki), *a.* [< *squeak* + *-y*[1].] Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *v. i.* [< ME. *squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqväla* = Norw. *skvella*, squall, squeal; a var. of *squall*[2], < Icel. *skvala*, squall: see *squall*[2].] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal;* he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.
The Century, XXXV. 649.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *n.* [< *squeal*[1], *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

squeal[2] (skwēl), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal,*
And zeldom made a hearty meal.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works (ed. 1794), I. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

squealer (skwē′lėr), *n.* [< *squeal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeals.—2. One of several birds. (*a*) A young pigeon; a squab; a squeaker. See cut under *squab.*

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a squab. *The Century*, XXXII. 100.

(*b*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus.* Also *jack-squealer, screecher.* (*c*) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus.* *F. C. Browne.* [Plymouth, Mass.] (*d*) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine.]

squeam† (skwēm), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish.*] To be squeamish. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
At every thing of good esteem.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 145.

squeamish (skwē′mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish, swaimish;* early mod. E. *squeimish, squemish;* a later form (with suffix *-ish*[1] substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous:* see *squeamous.* The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish.*] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeimish* to let it be publisht vnder their names. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish.*
Pepys, Diary, I. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dainty, Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, strait-laced.

squeamishly (skwē′mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

squeamishness (skwē′mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

squeamous† (skwē′mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *swaimous;* early mod. E. *squemous, skoymose,* < ME. *squaimous, squaymous, squaymose, skeymous, skoymus, sweymous,* disdainful, fastidious, < *sweme, sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam.* The word has now taken the form *squeamish.* The dial. change of *sw-* to *squ-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander.*] Same as *squeamish.*

Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
Te Deum (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., III. 181.

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

squean[1]†, *v. i.* [A var. of *squin.*] To squint.

squean[2] (skwēn), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*[1].] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

squeasiness† (skwē′zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.
Hammond, Works, IV. 614.

squeasy† (skwē′zi), *a.* [Also *squeezy;* formerly *squeazy;* a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*[1], *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy.*] Queasy; qualmish; squeamish; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeezy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.
Gray, Letters, I. 202.

squeege (skwēj), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze. Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 530.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *n.* [A form of *squilgee*, simulating *squeege* for *squeeze.*] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squilgee.*—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *v. t.* [< *squeegee, n.*] To treat with a squeegee or squilgee.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 53.

squeezability (skwē-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being squeezable. *Imp. Dict.*

squeezable (skwē′za-bl), *a.* [< *squeeze* + *-able.*] 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable;* . . . you take impressions too readily.
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 230.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing.* [Early mod. E. also *squize, squise*, E. dial. also *squizzen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*,

squeeze, < AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwīsan* (in comp. *tō-cwȳsan, tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *qväsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern, quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaiszti*, destroy.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare
My *squeezed* Soul, least from herself she start.
Loose, loose the Buckle! if the time be come
That I must die, at least afford me room.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out*: as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

Qveise out the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began againe to *squise out* the matter [from a wound], & to annoint it with a litle salue which I had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squees'd out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux *out* of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself *into* the garments.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
The Century, XL. 221.

6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, *n.*, 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

Squeezed-in vessel, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stoneware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and sodered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
Newton, Opticks, ii. 3, prop. 8.

squeeze (skwēz), *n.* [< *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. *Gray*, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misapplied.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, iii.

2. Crush; crowding.

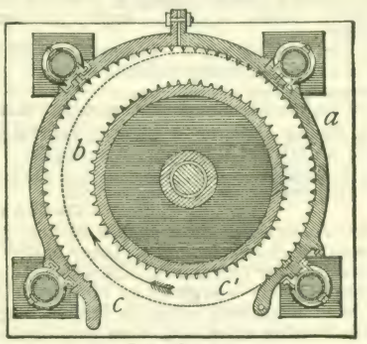
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archæologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

★ **squeezer** (skwē'zėr), *n.* [< *squeeze* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeezes. Specifically—(*a*) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling*.) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



Rotary Squeezer.

a, ridged eccentric casing; *b*, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at *c*, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at *c'*.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (*b*) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (*c*) A lemon-squeezer.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by squeezing the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—**Alligator squeezer.** Same as *crocodile squeezer*.—**Crocodile squeezer**, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

squeezing (skwē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of pressing; compression.—2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 607.

squeezing-box (skwē'zing-boks), *n.* In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

squeezy†, *a.* See *squeasy*.

squelch (skwelch), *n.* [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 933.

★ **squelch** (skwelch), *v.* [See *squelch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if squeezing out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Sfoot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
So *squelch'd* and squeezed me.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 688.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his buttonhole, and was *squelched*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

squelet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *squeal*.

squelert†, **squelery**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sculler*[2], *scullery*.

squench (skwench), *v. t.* [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

squerelt†, **squerrelt**†, **squerrilt**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

squeteague (skwē-tēg'), *n.* [Also *squetee, squitee, squit*; Narraganset.] A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish, sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. nebulosus*, the spotted squeteague, weakfish, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*.

squib (skwib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of **squip*, < ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip, swipe*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—3. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre Iestes against honest Tucca.
Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge University, i. § 52.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

squib (skwib), *n.* [< *squib*, *v.*] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,
Or fire-wingd shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
The gentlewomen.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
In stench and smoke. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote, train*, and *match*.—3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, x.

5†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.
Hood, Lines by a Schoolboy.

squibbish (skwib'ish), *a.* [< *squib* + *-ish*[1].] Flashy; light. *T. Mace*, Music's Monument. (*Davies.*)

squid (skwid), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidæ* or *Teuthididæ*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis, calamary, Desmoteuthis, Loliginidæ, Sepiola*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata, cuttlefish*, and *Sepia*.

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—**False squids**, the *Loligopsidæ*.—**Flying squids**, the *Ommastrephidæ*.—**Giant squids**, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—**Long-armed squids**, the *Chiroteuthidiidæ*.—**Long-finned squids**, species of *Loliginidæ*. See cut under *Loliginidæ*.—**Short-finned squids**, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

squid (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidded*, ppr. *squidding*. [< *squid*, *n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squid*, *v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

squid-fork (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

squid-hound (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

squid-jig (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

squid-jigger (skwid'jig″ėr), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

squid-jigging (skwid'jig″ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

squid-thrower (skwid'thrō″ėr), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

squier[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*[1].

squier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*[1].

squierie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squiry*.

squiggle (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, E. dial. *queegle*, a var. of *wiggle:* see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [Colloq., U. S.]

squilert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*[2].

squilgee (skwil'jē), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squeegee*, *squegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term. is not explained.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (*b*) A small swab. (*c*) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (*a*)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

squilgee (skwil'jē), *v. t.* [< *squilgee*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squilgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squilgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 100.

squilgee-toggle (skwil'jē-tog″l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studdingsail while being set, so that by pulling out the squilgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

squill[1] (skwil), *n.* [< ME. *squille*, *squylle*, *sqwylle*, *squyle*, < OF. *squille*, *scille*, F. *squille*, *scille* = Sp. *esquila* = Pg. *scilla* = It. *squilla*, < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, squill, = Gr. *σκίλλα*, squill, perhaps for **σκίδλα* (as equiv. *σχῖνος* for **σχίδνος*), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < *σχίζειν*, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea maritima*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See *Urginea*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nonscripta* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amœna*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica*, is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers: also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica*, not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinensis*.—**Compound syrup of squill**. See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill**. See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus* (*Scilla Romana* of Ker).—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Quamasia hyacinthina*.



Squill (*Urginea maritima*).

squill[2] (skwil), *n.* [< L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*[1].] 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidæ;* a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2†. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

Squilla (skwil'ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*[2].] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidæ*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 1.—3†. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla. *Moufet*, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.

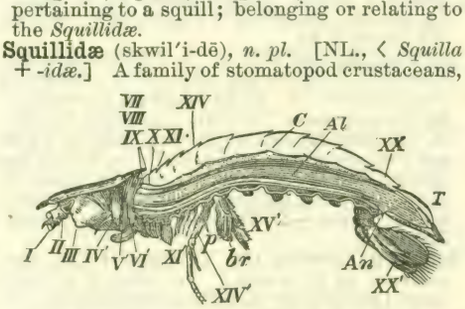
squillagee (skwil'ą-jē), *n.* Same as *squilgee*.

squillante (skwil-lan'te), *a.* [It., ppr. of *squillare*, clang, ring.] In *music*, ringing; bell-like in tone.

squill-fish (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

squillian (skwil'i-an), *a.* [= F. *squillien;* as L. *squilla*, squill (see *squill*[2]), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidæ*.

Squillidæ (skwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans,



Locust-shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I–XX, the somites; I'–XX, their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. *Al*, alimentary canal; *C*, heart; *An*, anus; *T*, telson; *br*, branchiæ; *P*, penis.

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

squill-insect† (skwil'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*[2], 2. *N. Grew.*

squillitic (skwi-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *squilliticus*, *scilliticus*, < Gr. *σκιλλιτικός*, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squilliticke* vinegre. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 3.

squimble-squamble†, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

squint† (skwin), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinny*, formerly *squiny;* cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy (1609). (*Nares.*)

squinance† (skwin'ans), *n.* Same as *squinancy*, 1.

squinancy† (skwin'an-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsy;* < ME. *squinacie*, *sqwinacie*, < OF. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, quinsy: see *quinsy*.] 1. Quinsy.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleuresie, *Squinancie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 285.

2. The quinsywort.

squinancy-berry† (skwin'an-si-ber″i), *n.* Same as *quinsy-berry*.

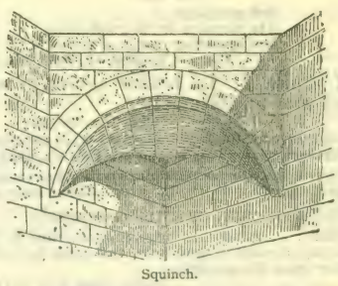
squinancy-wort† (skwin'an-si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *quinsywort*.

squince†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *squynce;* var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squinancy*.

Diseases and sickenesses, as *squynces*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

squinch[1] (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called squinch or sconce. See cut in next column.

squinch[2] (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

squincy†, *n.* [A contraction of *squinancy:* see *squinancy, quinsy*.] Quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy?*
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 14.

squin-eye†, *n.* A squinting eye.

squink (skwingk), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink:* see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [Prov. Eng.]

squinny (skwin'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny:* see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 140.

★**squint** (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with D. *schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with E. dial. *squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < Sw. *svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. Dan. *svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; AS. *swican*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] **I.** *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard
He mutters to himselfe, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

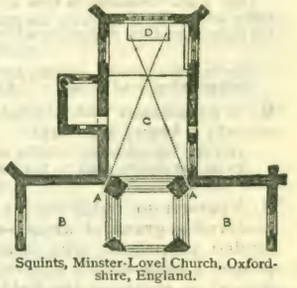
I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
Milton, Comus, l. 413.

Squint quoin, in *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got. *Hood*, The Lost Heir.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In *arch.*, an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints; B B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

squint (skwint), *v.* [< *squint*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own.
Cowper, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* **1.** To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not *squinted* with affections.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 122.

2. To turn, cast, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton; beginning already to *squint* one eye upon the crowne and another upon the sanctuary.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

squinter (skwin'tėr), *n.* [< *squint* + *-er*1.] One who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images, drawn from the perceptions of a few *squinters*.
W. James, Mind, XII. 523, note.

squint-eyed (skwint'īd), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103. —**2.** Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the world may not be aware of it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 494.

squintifego† (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [< *squint* + *-ifego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

squinting (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squint*, *v.*] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

squintingly (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side-glances.

squint-minded (skwint'mīn'ded), *a.* Deceitful; crooked-minded. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

squiny†, *v. i.* See *squinny*.

squir (skwėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *squirr*; a var. of **quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
Halliwell.

squiralty (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-alty*, after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squirearchy*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii. [Rare.]

squirarchy, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

squire1 (skwīr), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early ★mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *squyer*, *squier*, *scwier*, *swyere*, by apheresis from *esquire*: see *esquire*1.] **1.** An esquire; an attendant on a knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the abbey and in the chapell, for the *squyer* that hadde smyten his maister, and the dyuerse wordes that he hadde spoken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 8. 94.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devisd
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well aguisd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has received a grant of arms.—**4.** In England, a landed proprietor who is also justice of the peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the land in any neighborhood.—**5.** In the United States, in country districts and towns, a justice of the peace, a local judge, or other local dignitary: chiefly used as a title.—**Broom-squire.** See the quotation.

"*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

Squire of dames, a man very attentive to women and much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

Squire of the body, a personal attendant, originally on a knight, but later on a courtezan; a pimp.—**Squire of the pad**†, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705).

squire1 (skwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr. *squiring*. [< ME. **squiren*, *squeren*; < *squire*1, *n.*] **1.** To attend and wait upon, as a squire his lord.—**2.** To attend, as a gentleman a lady; wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other folks.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

squire2†, *n.* An old form of *square*1.

squireage (skwīr'āj), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-age*.] The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

squirearch (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [< *squirearch-y*.] A member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, ii. 11.

squirearchal (skwīr'är-kạl), *a.* [< *squirearch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy. *Imp. Dict.*

squirearchical (skwīr'är-ki-kạl), *a.* [< *squirearch-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 10.

squirearchy (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*; < *squire*1 + Gr. *ἀρχία*, rule (after analogy of *monarchy*, etc.).] **1.** In England, government by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom are justices of the peace, and who, before the Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent after it, had great influence in the House of Commons. Hence—**2.** The squires themselves collectively.

squireen (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [< *squire*1 + dim. *-een*, common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vii.

squirehood (skwīr'hụd), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-hood*.] The state of being a squire; the rank or position of a squire. *Swift*, Letter to the King at Arms.

squirel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

squirelet (skwīr'let), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-let*.] A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 56. (*Davies.*)

squireling (skwīr'ling), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-ling*1.] A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 2.

squirely (skwīr'li), *a.* [< *squire*1 + *-ly*1.] Befitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt for manual labour, become a trading community?
The Academy, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

squireship (skwīr'ship), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-ship*.] Same as *squirehood*. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

squiress (skwīr'es), *n.* [< *squire*1 + *-ess*.] The wife of a squire. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vii. (*Davies.*) [Colloq., Eng.]

squirm (skwėrm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*, throw with a jerk, influenced by association with *swarm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] **1.** To wriggle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's the end of it till the butterflies are born.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

2. To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm* up a tree.

squirm (skwėrm), *n.* [< *squirm*, *v.*] **1.** A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—**2.** *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

squirr, *v.* See *squir*.

squirrel (skwur'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril*; < ME. *squirel*, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureul*, *escureuil*, *escurieu*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurol* = Sp. Pg. *esquilo* (cf. It. *scojattolo*, *scojatto*), < ML. *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *scuriolus*, *scurellius*, *escurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *experiolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < *σκιά*, shadow, + *οὐρά*, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial. *skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] **1.** A rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ* and genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits, and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England *skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly



European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white below, and the ears tufted or penciled. It lives in trees, is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usually three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*. (See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the extension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family, the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *owl*, and *prairie-dog*); those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels* (see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family, *Anomaluridæ*. (See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.) Certain Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridæ* have other vernacular names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chickaree*, *gopher*, *sisel*, *suslik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishtonwish*, etc.; but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically confined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the technical names, and cut under *Xerus*.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-covered rollers used with the large roller of a carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Barking squirrel**, the prairie-dog: an early name of this animal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chipping-squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the original States of the American Union. *S. L. Mitchill*, 1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squirrel.** See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*, *sugar-squirrel*.)

squirrel-bot (skwur'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cuterebra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the genital and axillary regions of various squirrels and gophers in the United States, particularly the scrotum and testicles of the male of *Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

squirrel-corn (skwur'el-kôrn), *n.* A pretty spring wild flower, *Bikukulla Canadensis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less commonly called *turkey-corn*.

squirrel-cup (skwur'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica or liverleaf, *Hepatica Hepatica*.

squirrel-fish (skwur'el-fish), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers to the noise they make when taken out of the water, which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. ascensionis* of the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining lengthwise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools. See cut under *Holocentridæ*.

2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preoperculum into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

squirrel-grass (skwur′el-gras), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

squirrel-hake (skwur′el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Urophycis chuss;* the white hake. See *chuss*, *hake*[2], 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

squirrel-hawk (skwur′el-hâk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white,



Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.

squirrel-lemur (skwur′el-lē″mėr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

squirrel-lock (skwur′el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

squirrel-monkey (skwur′el-mung″-ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and non-prehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (*a*) Any member of the family *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ;* a marmoset. See cut under *Hapale*. (*b*) Especially, a saimiri or titi of the genus *Chrysothrix*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *saimiri*, and compare *saguin*.



Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix sciureus*).

squirrel-mouse (skwur′el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

squirrel-petaurist (skwur′el-pe-tâ″rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

squirrel-phalanger (skwur′el-fā-lan″jėr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

squirrel-shrew (skwur′el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, as a banxring or a pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

squirreltail (skwur′el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (*a*) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. nodosum*, the meadow-barley. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

squirt (skwėrt), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt;* perhaps < LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

> The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

> They know I dare
> To spurn or baffle them, or *squirt* their eyes
> With ink. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

II. *intrans.* 1. To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

> The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—**Squirting cucumber.** See *Ecballium*.

squirt (skwėrt), *n.* [< *squirt*, *v.*] 1. An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope*.

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

> How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd *squirts* thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 28.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

squirter (skwėr′tėr), *n.* [< *squirt* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squirts. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

squirt-gun (skwėrt′gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

squiry (skwīr′i), *n.* [< ME. *squierie*, < OF. *esquirie*, *escuierie*, *escuyerie*, *escuerie*, *escurie*, < *escuier*, a squire: see *squire*[1].] 1†. A number of squires or attendants collectively. *Rob. of Brunne*, Chronicles.—2. The whole body of landed gentry.

squit (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squitch (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*[2].

squitee (skwi-tē′), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squob. See *squab*[1], *squab*[2].

squorget†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

> The *squorges* [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

squuncket†, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. *W. Wood*, 1634.

squyncet†, *n.* See *squince*.

sqw-. A Middle English fashion of writing *squ-*.

Sr. A contraction of *senior:* as, John Smith, *Sr.*

Sr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *strontium*.

sradha, shraddha (sräd′hä, shräd′hä), *n.* [Skt. *çrāddha*, < *çraddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmans.

ss. A Middle English form of *sh*.

ss-. A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s-*.

SS. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *saints;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

S. S. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Sunday-school;* (*b*) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

S. S. E. An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

ssh. A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

S. S. W. An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

st. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*cap.*] of *saint;* (*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *street;* (*c*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *strait;* (*d*) of *stanza;* (*e*) of *stet;* (*f*) of *statute*.

'st, *interj.* Same as *hist*[1].

-st[1]. See *-est*[1].

-st[2]. See *-est*[2].

stab (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [< ME. **stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

> I fear I wrong the honourable men
> Whose daggers have *stabb'd* Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 157.

> He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

> If we should recount
> Our baleful news, . . .
> *Stab* poniards in our flesh till all were told,
> The words would add more anguish than the wounds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab* one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

> Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through.
> *Lowell*, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—**To stab arms†.** See *arm*[1].—**To stab out,** to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

II. *intrans.* 1. To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 255.

stab (stab), *n.* [< *stab*, *v.*] 1. A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

> Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 25.

> To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
> *Rowe*, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

> His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

> This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 89.

Stabat Mater (stā′bat mā′tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother:* see *mother*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September. 2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

stabber (stab′ėr), *n.* [< *stab* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

> A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.
> *Dennis* (?), True Character of Mr. Pope (1716).

2. A pricker. (*a*) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (*b*) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (*c*) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

stabbing (stab′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stab*, *v.*] In *bookbinding*, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

stabbingly (stab′ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

stabbing-machine (stab′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

stabbing-press (stab′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *stabbing-machine*.

stabely†, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

stabilify (stā-bil′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [< L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*[2]), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

> Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.
> *Browning.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stabiliment† (stā-bil′i-ment), *n.* [< L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*[2], *v.*] 1. Stablishment; establishment. [Rare.]

> If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.
> *Derham.*

stabilisation, stabilise. See *stabilization*, *stabilize*.

stabilitate (stā-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *stabilita(t-)s*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*[2].] To make stable; establish.

> The soul about it self circumgyrates
> Her various forms, and what she most doth love
> She oft before her self *stabilitates*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 43.

The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 180.

★**stability** (stą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilte, stablete;* ‹ OF. *stablete*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, ‹ L. *stabilita(t-)s*, firmness, steadfastness, ‹ *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2].] **1.** The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to ★stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to tin ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilte!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 396.

2. Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receiveth order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

3. Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

4. Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—**5.** That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the stability. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The stability under sail is also considered.—**Moment of stability.** See *moment.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Immobility, permanence. See *stable*[2].

stabilization (stab″il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *stabilize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering stable; stablishment. Also spelled *stabilisation*.

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, during the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilisation* of matter."
Mind, XII. 602.

stabilize (stab′il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [‹ L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*[2]), + *-ize*.] To render stable. Also spelled *stabilise*.

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

stabilizer (stab′il-ī-zėr), *n.* Something that stabilizes; a device for maintaining the stability of an aëroplane or airship.

stabilte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stable[1] (stā′bl), *n.* [‹ OF. *estable*, F. *étable*, ‹ L. *stabulum*, standing-place, abode, inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; ‹ *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stall*[1]. The word exists also in *constable*.] **1.** A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

The chambres and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 48.

2. In *racing slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—**Augean stable.** See *Augean.*

stable[1] (stā′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [‹ ME. *stablen*, ‹ OF. *establer*, ‹ L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, ‹ *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was besy to serue sir Gawein and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 752.

stable[2] (stā′bl), *a.* [‹ ME. *stable*, ‹ OF. *stable, estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, ‹ L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, ‹ *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren welle withouten perile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

Withe *stable* Eye loke vpone theym rihte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

3. Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

Stable and abydyng yn malyce, pervicax, pertinax.
Prompt. Parv., p. 471.

Stable equilibrium, flotation, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Durable, Permanent*, etc. See *lasting*.

stable[2]† (stā′bl), *v.* [‹ ME. *stablen, stabelen, stabullen*, ‹ OF. *establir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *establir* = It. *stabilire*, ‹ L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, ‹ *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2], *a.* Cf. *stablish, establish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stable; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stablyd* by the M. and Wardens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people. *Strype*, Abp. Cranmer, i. 12.

2. To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the heghe autere,
With bothe hondes thou serue tho prest in fere,
The ton to *stabulle* the tother
Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

3†. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the peril that do not forecast
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

II. *intrans.* To stand firm; be confirmed.

Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne,
Wher-by it standith and *stablithe* moste.
Richard the Redeless, i. 10.

stable-boy (stā′bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

stable-call (stā′bl-kâl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?
The Century, XXXVII. 900.

stable-fly (stā′bl-flī), *n.* **1.** The biting housefly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common housefly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm." **2.** Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

stablelyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stably*.

stable-man (stā′bl-man), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

stableness (stā′bl-nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *stablenesse, stabilnes, stabulnesse;* ‹ *stable*[2] + *-ness*.] The state, character, or property of being stable, in any sense of the word.

stabler (stā′blėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *stabler, stabyller*, ‹ OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, ‹ L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, ‹ *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*[1].] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. *Defoe*, Col. Jack, p. 240. (*Davies.*)

stable-room (stā′bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

stable-stand (stā′bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

stabletet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stabling (stā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—**2.** Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
Thomson, Liberty, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the passée indecency of their nymphs and fauns.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

stablish (stab′lish), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *stablischen, stablisshen, stablissen*, ‹ OF. *estabiiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir*, ‹ L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*[2], *v.* Cf. *establish*.] To make stable or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Devyne thowht . . . *stablyssyth* many manere gyses to thinges that ben to done. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 238.

stablishment (stab′lish-ment), *n.* [‹ *stablish* + *-ment*. Cf. *establishment*.] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

stably (stā′bli), *adv.* [‹ ME. *stabely, stablely;* ‹ *stable*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyaunce syngulerly and *stably* the thinges that ben to done.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Thay saide a sterne, with lemys bright,
Owte of the Eest shulde *stabely* stande.
York Plays, p. 126.

stabulation† (stab-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *stabulatio(n-)*, a place where cattle are housed, ‹ *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stabling beasts.—**2.** A place or room for stabling beasts.

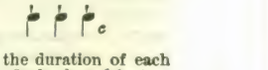
stabwort† (stab′wėrt), *n.* Same as *stubwort;* but said to be so called as being considered good for wounds.

stabyllet. A Middle English form of *stable*[1], *stable*[2].

stacca (stak′ą̈), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

staccatissimo (ståk-kà-tis′i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato*.] In *music*, ★very staccato.

★**staccato** (ståk-kä′tō), *a.* [‹ It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach*.] In *music*, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato*. Three grades of staccato are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (*a*), the next by dots without the curve (*b*), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (*c*). In each



case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a staccato effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *tonguing*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark**, in *musical notation*, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a staccato rendering.—**Staccato touch**, in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical staccato effect.

stacher (staċh′ėr), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stacker*[1].

Stachydeæ (stā-kid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), ‹ *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*. It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 34 genera, of which *Stachys* is the type; other

important genera are *Physostegia, Prunella, Phlomis, Ballota, Galeopsis, Lamium,* and *Leonurus.* See cut under *self-heal.*

Stachys (stā'kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys,* < Gr. στάχυς, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis,* so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of στάχυς, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the family *Menthaceæ,* type of the tribe *Stachydeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exserted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 150 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chile and in South Africa. Twenty-three species occur in the United States; 11 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle,* and several others as *woundwort,* particularly *S. Germanica.* For *S. Betonica* see *betony,* and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal.* Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata,* a woolly-leafed plant much used for edgings. *S. Sieboldi,* an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *crosnes,* produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

Stachytarpheta (stak″i-tär-fē'tä), *n.* [NL., so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for **Stachytarpheia,* < Gr. στάχυς, a spike, + ταρφειός, thick, dense, < τρέφειν, thicken.] A name given by Vahl in 1805 to *Valerianoides,* a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Verbenaceæ.* It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *Valerianoides Indica,* also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *false vervain. V. Jamaicensis* is the *gervao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea.* This and other species, as *V. mutabilis,* a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

★**stack**[1] (stak), *n.* [< ME. *stack, stacke, stakke, stak, stac,* < Icel. *stakkr,* a stack of hay (cf. *stakka,* a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak,* a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*[1], and ult. from the root of *stick*[1]. Hence *staggard*[2].] **1.** A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

> The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat *stacks.*
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 531.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

> Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 249.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (*a*) In *printing,* a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (*b*) *Mil.,* the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (*c*) In *paper-making,* four or more calendering-rolls in position. (*d*) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—**5.** A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack.* See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace.*—**6.** A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

> Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Snalda, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff,* Shetland, p. 5.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—**8.** *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.]=**Syn. 1.** *Shock,* etc. See *sheaf*[1].

★**stack**[1] (stak), *v. t.* [< ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), stack; from the noun.] **1.** To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

> Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift,* To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—**To stack arms,** to stand together muskets or rifles in definite numbers, as three together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

stack[2] (stak). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *stick*[1] (and *stick*[2]).

stackage (stak'āj), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

stack-borer (stak'bōr″ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

stacken-cloud† (stak'n-kloud), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

> The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster,* Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

stacker[1] (stak'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *stakker, stacher;* < ME. *stakeren,* also *stakelen,* < Icel. *stakra,* push, stagger, freq. of *staka,* push, punt; cf. *stjaka,* punt, push with a stake (*stjaki,* a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka,* push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken, stacken,* set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*[1]: see *stake*[1], *v.* Doublet of *stagger.*] **1.** To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

> She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 2687.

2†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 471.

stacker[2] (stak'ėr), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thresher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-* or *hay-elevator.*—**Pneumatic stacker,** a pipe attached to a thresher or husking-machine through which the husks, etc., are blown to a bin or stack.

stacket (stak'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket,* a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*[1].] A stockade. *Scott.*

stack-funnel (stak'fun″el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand.*

stack-guard (stak'gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

Stackhousia (stak-hou'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John *Stackhouse,* an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Stackhousiaceæ.* It consists of about 13 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

Stackhousiaceæ (stak-hou-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Stackhousia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Sapindales.* It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related families *Celastraceæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria.*

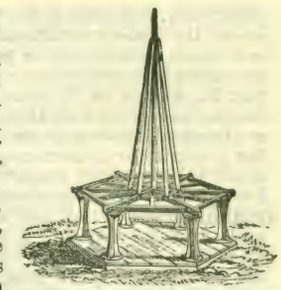
stacking-band (stak'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

stacking-belt (stak'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band.*

stacking-stage (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

stack-room (stak'röm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

stack-stand (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are more common in European countries than in the United States.



Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.

stack-yard (stak'-yärd), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *yard*[2]. Cf. *staggard*[2].] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stacte (stak'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte, stacta,* < Gr. στακτή, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem. of στακτός, dropping, oozing out, < στάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha,* mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinalis,* mixed with wax and fat.

> Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte,* and onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *staktometer;* < Gr. στακτός, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + μέτρον, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer.*

stad†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead.*

stadda (stad'ä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *steady.*

staddle (stad'l), *n.* [Also *stadle,* and more orig. *stathel,* Sc. *staithle,* contr. *stail, stale,* < ME. *stathel,* < AS. *stathol, stathul, stathel,* a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal,* MHG. G. *stadel,* a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöd-hull* = Norw. *stödul, stodul,* contr. *sto'ul, staul, stöil, stul,* usually *stöl,* a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum,* a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand:* see *stand,* and cf. *stead.* See *stalworth.*] **1**†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

> His weake steps governing
> And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

> Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork.
> *T. Hardy,* Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

> It is commonlie seene that those yoong *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall are vsuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serue for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
> *W. Harrison,* Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holinshed.*)
>
> At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs.
> *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 5.

4. In *agri.,* one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle (stad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled,* ppr. *staddling.* [Also *stadle;* < *staddle, n.*] **1.** To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

> First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
> Then see it well *stadled,* without and within.
> *Tusser,* April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

staddle-roof (stad'l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

stade[1] (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe.*

stade[2] (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie,* q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio,* < L. *stadium,* a furlong: see *stadium.*] A furlong; a stadium.

> The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades.*
> *Donne,* Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham.*)

stadholder (stad'hōl″dėr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stathouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadhouder,* a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder,' lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad, stede,* D. *stede, stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat,* G. *statt,* place, = AS. *stede,* E. *stead,* place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder:* see *stead* and *holder.* In an-

other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadtholder*, the first element is supposed to be D. *stad* = G. *stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that D. *stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.'] Formerly, in the Netherlands, (*a*) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (*b*) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stadholderate (stad′hōl″dėr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= F. *stathoudérat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

stadholdership (stad′hōl″dėr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] ★Same as *stadholderate*.

stadia (stā′di-ą), *n.* [< ML. *stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] **1.** A station temporarily occupied in surveying.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

3. In *civil* and *topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the stadia rod)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is specially well adapted for use in plane-tabling, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

stadie†, *n.* [ME., < L. *stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*[2], *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yif a man renneth in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

stadiometer (stā-di-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στάδιον (see *stadium*) + μέτρον, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadiometer differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be ★moved relatively to the sheet.

stadium (stā′di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ą). [< L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < ἱστάναι (√ στα), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*[2], *stadie*.] **1.** A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—**2.** A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens. The latter has been, in great part, restored.

3. A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

stadlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

Stadmannia (stad-man′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, belonging to the family *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with 5 broad obtuse teeth, warty branches, and small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

stadtholder, stadtholderate (stat′hōl″dėr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc. ★

staff[1] (ståf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stävz, ståfs). [< ME. *staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gen. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < AS. *stæf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *stafas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*), = OS. *staf* = OFries. *stef* = D. *staf* = MLG. LG. *staf* = OHG. MHG. *stap* (*stab*-), G. *stab*, a staff, = Icel. *stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = Sw. *staf*, a staff, = Dan. *stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < G.), = Goth. *stafs* (*stab*-), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = OBulg. *stapŭ*, *shtapŭ* = OServ. *stĭpí*, Serv. *stap*, *shtap* = Hung. *istáp*, a staff, = Lith. *stebas*, a staff, *stábas*, *stóbras*, a pillar; cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to OHG. *stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with L. *stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with E. *stiff*. Hence *stave*, q. v.] **1.** A stick or pole. Specifically—(*a*) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 495.

He [the pilgrim] had a long *staffe* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staffes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*b*) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to-hande *staffe* therowt he hent,
Befor Roben he lepe.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

The wars are doubtful;
And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
As on your keen-edg'd swords.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

(*c*) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*[1], *mace*[1].

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

(*d*) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(*e*) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-*staff*; an ensign-*staff*; a jack-*staff*.

The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staffs* on the lawn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 295.

(*f*†) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

His newe lady holdeth him so narowe
Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
That every word he dred it as an arowe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.

(*g*) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a poleax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staff* of France.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 318.

Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

(*h*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-*staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*i*) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (*j*) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-*staff*, back-*staff*, cross-*staff*. See these words. (*k*) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (*l*) The stilt of a plow.

2. In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—**4.** Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *stafe* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

5†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—**6.** A body of assistants or executive officers. (*a*) *Milit.*, a body of military officers and officials who assist a commander of troops in the execution of his functions of command, administration, and supply. They form a distinct class from the officers in command of the troops in the unit to which they are assigned. The staff takes its name from the unit commanded, as a *regimental*, *brigade*, or *department* staff. The *general staff* is the military staff of the chief executive or the commander-in-chief. The General Staff Corps of the United States Army is a body of officers, including the chief of staff, charged with the organization, distribution, equipment, and training of the military forces. It proposes legislative action, revises estimates for appropriations, exercises supervision over inspections and military education, prepares plans for national defense and mobilization, collects military information, and records the military operations of the armies of the United States. Foreign armies have corps performing approximately the same duties. (*b*) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; a hospital *staff*.

The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a *staff* of professors on a small scale.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

7†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The firrste *staff* iss nemmnedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

8†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

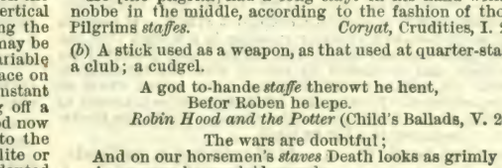
Nerehande *stafe* by *staf*, by gret diligence,
Sauyng that I most metre apply to;
The wourdes meue, and sett here & ther.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the forme of this Poeticall *staffe*, we shall finde it to be a certaine number of verses allowed to go altogether and ioyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

I can sing but one *staff* of the ditty neither.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

9. In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added lines* above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staffs are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*[1], 5, and *score*[1], 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.



10. In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff, cantor's staff,** the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**Davis's staff,** a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff,** in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a banderole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *banderole*.—**Foliiferous staff.** See *foliiferous*.—**Jeddart staff,** a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*. *Fairholt*.—**Marshal's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff,** in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.—**Papal staff,** in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff,** a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff,** in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ocher, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff,** the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff raguly,** in *her.*, either a pallet couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

To argue from the staff to the corner†, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 94. (*Davies.*)—**To break a staff.** Same as *to break a lance* (which see, under *break*).—**To go to sticks and staves.** See *stick*³.—**To have the better** or **worse end of the staff,** to be getting the best or worst of a matter. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 94.—**To set down** (or **up**) **one's staff**†, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time.

staff² (staf), *n.* [Said to be from G. *staffieren*, to fit out. See *stuff*, *n.*] In *building*, plastering in portable sheets or slabs, prepared for nailing on a frame. It is made by mixing the mortar with a durable fibrous material, as shavings, hemp, and the like. First employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and extensively used in the construction of the buildings of the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

staff-angle (staf'ang″gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.



Staff-bead.

staff-bead (staf'bēd), *n.* In *arch.*, an angle-bead.

staff-captain (staf'kap″tān), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

staff-commander (staf'kọ-mán″dėr), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*¹, 1 (*b*).

staff-degree (staf'dē-grē″), *n.* In *musical notation*, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

staff-duty (staf'dū″ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

staffed (staft), *a.* [< *staff* + *-ed*².] **1.** In *her.*, surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—**2.** Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of R———.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

staffelite (staf'e-līt), *n.* [< *Staffel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

staff-herding (staf'hėr″ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

staff-hole (staf'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

staffier† (staf'iėr), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere*, *staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (ML. *staffa*) (> dim. *stafetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, > Sp. Pg. *estafeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *staffette* = Sw. *stafett* = Dan. *stafet*, a courier), < OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup?), < OHG. MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step*: see *step*, and cf. OBulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the def. as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

Before the dame, and round about her,
March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot,
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
In fit and proper equipages.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

staffish† (staf'ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage*; < *staff* + *-ish*¹.] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 111.

staff-man (staf'man), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff-notation (staf'nō-tā″shọn), *n.* In *musical notation*, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

staff-officer (staf'of″i-sėr), *n.* **1.** An officer serving on the staff of a military commander.—**2.** An officer of a staff corps or department, such as the General Staff Corps, Adjutant-General's Department, etc. While serving as a staff-officer, an officer cannot assume command of troops without special authority.

staff-sergeant (staf'sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant either serving on the non-commissioned staff of a military commander or attached to one of the staff corps or departments.

staff-sling† (staf'sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge*, *stafslinge*; < *staff* + *sling*¹.] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale*, *fustibalus*.

This geaunt at him stones caste
Out of a fel *staf-slinge*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 118.



Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

staff-stone (staf'stōn), *n.* Same as *baculite*.

staff-striker† (staf'strī″kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Many became *staf-strikers*, . . . and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

staff-surgeon (staf'sėr″jọn), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

staff-tree (staf'trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet*, *waxwork*, *staff-vine*, and *fevertwig* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculatus* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum*.

staff-vine (staf'vīn), *n.* See *staff-tree*.

stag (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig*; early mod. E. *stagg*, *stagge*; < ME. *steg*, *stagge*, < Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stīga* = AS. *stīgan*, mount: see *sty*¹. Hence *staggard*¹, *staggon*.] **1.** The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(*a*) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*¹, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten*. The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti*.) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rusine deer (see *Rusa*¹, *sambur*). (*b*) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (*c*) A male fox; a dog-fox. (*d*) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (*e*) A gander. (*f*) A drake. (*g*) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (*h*) A turkey-cock. (*i*) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (*j*) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.]

2. In *com. slang*: (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—**3.** A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer's veluet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velure.
Dekker, Satiromastix, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

Royal stag, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

stag (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stagged*, ppr. *stagging*. [< *stag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *com. slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch. [Slang.]

So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v. [(*Davies.*)

stagart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*¹.

stag-beetle (stag'bē″tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidæ* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Europe, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus*.



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

stag-bush (stag'bůsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

stag-dance (stag'dăns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

stage (stāj), *n.* [< ME. *stage*, < OF. *estage*, *estaige*, *estauge*, *astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop. banisters (ML. reflex *stagium*, *estagium*), < ML. **staticum*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *étagère*. In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a measure of distance: see *stadium*, *stade*², *stadie*.] **1**†. A floor or story of a house.

The Erle ascended into this tour quickly,
As sone as he myght to hiest *stage* came.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

Litul John stode at a window in the mornynge,
And lokid forth at a *stage*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2†. A house; building.

Ther buth seriauns in the *stage*
That serueth the maidenes of parage.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

3. In *arch.*, the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—**4.** A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

Give order that these bodies
High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 389.

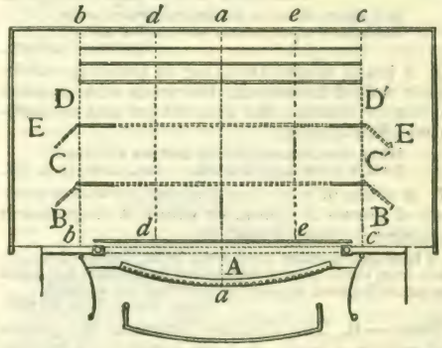
Specifically—(*a*) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging: as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (*b*) In *printing*, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (*c*) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.
S. K. Handbook, Corporation and College Plate.

(*d*) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (*e*) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

Getting ye starte of ye ships that came to the plantation, they tooke away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne ye year before.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 196.

(*f*) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but

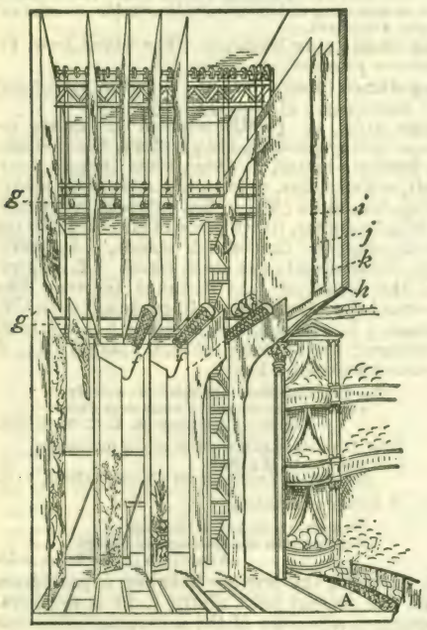


Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; B′, C′, D′, first, second, and third opposite-prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; *a a*, center; *c c*, prompt-side (usually); *b b*, o.-p.-side; *d d*, prompt-center; *e e*, o.-p.-center.

also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings*. The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium*. That side of the stage which is on the right (usually) of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompter stands there. The corresponding position to the spectator's left is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the

right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side*



Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt-side.
A, proscenium; *f*, *f*, border-lights; *g*, *g'*, fly-galleries; *h*, proscenium-arch; *i*, *j*, curtains; *k*, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

rope, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.

All the world 's a *stage*,
And all the men and women merely players.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

Mirth. Pray you help us to some stools here.
Pro. Where, on the *stage*, ladies?
Mirth. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—**5.** With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

There were also Poets that wrote onely for *the stage*, I meane playes and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

Lo! where *the stage*, *the* poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
Sprague, Curiosity.

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 187.

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several *stages*, that he was safe last night as far as Royston, at between nine and ten at night.
Pepys, Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—**8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

'Tis strange a man cannot ride a *stage*
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Our whole *Stage* this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

9. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

A blysful lyf thou says I lede,
Thou woldez knaw ther-of the *stage*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 410.

These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
Burke, Rev. in France.

They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the *stage*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 305.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift*.

Law of the three stages. See *three*.—**Lyric stage.** See *lyric*.—**Mechanical stage.** See *microscope*, 1.—**To go on the stage.** See *go*.—**To run the stage.** See *run*[1].

stage (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [< *stage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 69.

Frippery. Some poet must assist us.
Goldstone. Poet?
You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

An you *stage* me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 819.

II. *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 546. (*Davies.*)

stage-box (stāj'boks), *n.* A proscenium-box.

stage-carriage (stāj'kar″āj), *n.* A stage-coach.

In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 56.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

stage-craft (stāj'kraft), *n.* 1. The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xliv.

2. Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

stage-direction (stāj'di-rek″shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

stage-effect (stāj'e-fekt″), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

stage-fever (stāj'fē″vėr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

stage-forceps (stāj'fôr″seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-fright (stāj'frīt), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

stage-hand (stāj'hand), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

stage-house (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

stagely† (stāj'li), *a.* [< *stage* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 168.

stageman† (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies.*)

stage-manager (stāj'man″āj-ėr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

stage-micrometer (stāj'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

stage-plate (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight.*

stage-play (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

stage-player (stāj'plā″ėr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

stager (stā'jėr), *n.* [< *stage* + *-er*[1].] 1†. A player.

Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
Chesterfield, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

3. A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

stage-right (stāj'rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

stageriteț, *n.* [< *stager* + *-ite*[2]; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'st mad Jeronimoes part, to get seruice among the Mimickes; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'dst Bandog. *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

stagery† (stā'jėr-i), *n.* [< *stage* + *-ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-worke. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

stage-setter (stāj'set″ėr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.
The Century, XXXV. 544.

stage-struck (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

stag-evil (stag'ē″vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

stage-wagon (stāj'wag″on), *n.* 1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—2†. A stage-coach.

stage-wait (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

stage-whisper (stāj'hwis″pėr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

stagewright (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

stagey, stageyness. See *stagy*, *staginess*, 1.

staggard[1], **staggart** (stag'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *stagart*; < *stag* + *-ard*, *-art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

staggard[2] (stag'ärd), *n.* Same as *staggarth*.

staggarth (stag'ärth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, < *stack* + *garth*[1]. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

stagger (stag'ėr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, stagger as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, stagger): see *stacker*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

My sight *staggers;* the walls shake; he must be—do angels ever come hither?
Landor, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.

2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in 't.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

=**Syn.** 1. *Totter*, etc. See *reel*[2].

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in *wheel-making*, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

★**stagger** (stag'ėr), *n.* [< *stagger*, *v.*] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid*[1] and *sturdy*[2]) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *cœnure* and *Tænia*.) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers*, ha!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Hence—3. *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

Johp. And a kind of whimsie—
Mere. Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 170.

Blind staggers. See def. 2, above.—**Grass-staggers**, the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.



Stagger-bush (*Pieris Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

stagger-bush (stag'ėr-bůsh), *n.* The shrub *Pieris Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, the leaves of which have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

staggerer (stag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stagger* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which staggers.—2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
Athenæum, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

stagger-grass (stag'ėr-grȧs), *n.* The atamasco-lily, *Atamosco Atamasco:* so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

staggeringly (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

staggerwort (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *staverwort:* so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

staggon† (stag'ǫn), *n.* [Also *stagon* (ML. *staggon*); < *stag* + *-on*, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Holinshed.*

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4.

stag-headed (stag'hed″ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 787.

stag-horn (stag'hôrn), *n.* 1. A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.

Or with that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madrepore coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepore*.—**Stag-horn fern**, a fern of the genus *Alcicornium*, but especially *A. alcicorne:* so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*.—**Stag-horn moss.** Same as *stag-horn*, 1.—**Stag-horn sumac.** See *sumac*.

stag-horned (stag'hôrnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis*.

staghound (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (*a*) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (*b*) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

staginess (stā'ji-nes), *n.* [< *stagy* + *-ness.*] 1. Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness*.—2. A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 488.

staging (stā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stage*, *v.*] 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding.—2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

stagiont, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating *station* (ME. *stacion*, < OF. *stacion*, *estaçon*, *estachon*, *estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no iot of time, for, if you arriue not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

Stagirite (staj'i-rīt), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite;* = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirita* = It. *Stagirita*, < L. *Stagirites*, *Stagerites*, < Gr. Σταγειρίτης, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < Στάγειρα, Στάγειρος (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 645.

stagnancy (stag'nan-si), *n.* [< *stagnan*(*t*) + *-cy.*] 1. The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.
The Century, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

stagnant (stag'nant), *a.* [< F. *stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, < L. *stagnan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant* water; *stagnant* pools.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond
Danced over by the midge.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

stagnantly (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate (stag'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [< L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*[1].] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
Cotton, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

stagnate† (stag'nāt), *a.* [< L. *stagnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen.
Somerville, The Chase, iii. 440.

stagnation (stag-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *stagnation;* as *stagnate* + *-ion.*] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
Cowper, Task, vi. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonic system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

stagnicolous (stag-nik'ǭ-lus), *a.* [< L. *stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludicole, as a bird.

stagont, *n.* See *staggon*.

stag-party (stag'pär″ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

stag's-horn (stagz'hôrn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn*, 1.

stag-tick (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Lepʇoptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

stag-worm (stag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

stagy (stā'ji), *a.* [Also *stagey;* < *stage* + *-y*[1].] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.
George Eliot, in Cross's Life, II. xiii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagy*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 97.

Stagyrite, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

Stahlian (stä'lian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.

Stahlianism (stä'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *Stahlian* + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

Stahlism (stä'lizm), *n.* [< *Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

stahlspiel (stäl'spēl), *n.* [G., < *stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*[1], 1 (*c*).

staid (stād). A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*[2].

staid (stād), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed;* an adj. use of *staid*, *pp.*] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

Put thyself
Into a haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 10.

The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 143.

staidly (stād'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly.*] In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

'Tis well you have manners.
That curt'sy again, and hold your countenance *staidly.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

staidness (stād'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness;* < *staid* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

The love of things ancient doth argue *stayedness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

staig (stāg), *n.* [A var. of *stag.*] A young horse; a stallion. [Scotch.]

stail (stāl), *n.* A spelling of *stale*[2].

stain (stān), *v.* [< ME. *steinen, steynen* (> Icel. *steina*), by apheresis from *disteinen, disteignen, disteynen, desteinen*, E. *distain:* see *distain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 664.

2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

3†. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

But he 's something *stain'd*
With grief that 's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
A goodly person. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 414.

We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (*a*) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (*b*) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (*c*) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [Eng.]—6†. To darken; dim; obscure.

Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—7†. To eclipse; excel.

O voyce that doth the thrush in shrilness *stain.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Her beauty shin'd most bright,
Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
That did appear in sight.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

Stained cloth. Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

As the berry breaks before it *staineth.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 460.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 48.

★**stain** (stān), *n.* [< *stain*, *v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-*stains.*

You do remember
This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 139.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 145.

2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing. —4. Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—5†. Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 234.

Diffuse stains, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains,** those stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains,** in *photog.* See *oyster-shell.*

stainable (stā'na-bl), *a.* [< *stain* + *-able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain*, *v.*, 4 (*c*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

staincel (stān'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1].

stainer (stā'nėr), *n.* [< *stain* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer.*—3. A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.

stainless (stān'les), *a.* [< *stain* + *-less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

stainlessly (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

★**stair** (stār), *n.* [< ME. *staire, stayre, stayer, steir, steire, steyre, steyer,* < AS. *stǣger*, a step, stair (= MD. *steygher, steegher, stegher*, D. *steiger*, a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < *stīgan* = D. *stijgen*, etc., mount, climb: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stile*[1], *sty*[1], *n.*, from the same verb.] 1†. A step; a degree.

He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.

Forthy she standeth on the highest *stayre*
Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs.*

The qween bar furst the cros afturward,
To fecche folk from helleward,
On holy *stayers* to steyen vpward
And regne with God vr lorde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair;* the back *stair:* often used in the plural in the same sense.

Romynge outward, fast it gonne biholde,
Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1705.

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house.—**Close-string stairs,** a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs,** in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs,** a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs.** See *geometric.*—**Pair of stairs,** a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*[1], 5.—**Up stairs,** in the upper part of a house.

stairbeak (stār'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops.*

staircase (stār'kās), *n.* [< *stair* + *case*[2].] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs.* Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers.*

Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *stayre-case* is exceeding poor.
Pepys, Diary, III. 267.

Corkscrew staircase or **stair,** a winding staircase having a solid newel.

From her warm bed, and up the *corkscrew stair,*
With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

staircase-shell (stār'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium;* any member of the *Solariidæ.* See cut under *Solarium.*

stair-foot (stār'fůt), *n.* The bottom of a stair.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 123.

stair-head (stār'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 428.

stair-rod (stār'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip commonly of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

stairway (stār'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stair-wire (stār'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 1.

stairy† (stār'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stayry;* < *stair* + *-y*[1].] Stair-like. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

staith, staithman. See *stathe, statheman.*

staithwort (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Same as *colewort.*

staiver, *v. i.* See *staver.*

stak†. An obsolete preterit of *stick*[1], *stick*[2].

stake[1] (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stake,* < AS. *staca*, a ★stake, a pin, = OFries. *stake* = MD. *stake, staecke, staeck*, D. *staak*, a stake, post, = MLG. *stake*, a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. *stake,* > G. *staken*, a stake, = Icel. *stjaki*, a stake, pole, candlestick, = Sw. *stake*, a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. *stage*, a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. *stachulla, stacchulla*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a sting; from the root of *stick* (AS. **stecan*, pret. **stæc*): see *stick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stick*[3], *n.*, *stack.* Cf. OF. *estake, estaque, estacke, estacque, stake*, also *estache, estaiche, stache*, etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. *estaca*, a stake, = It. *stacca*, a hook, < Teut.] 1. A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.

Here hefd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a muyre
By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 384.

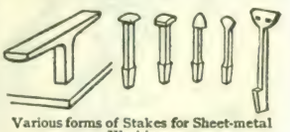
Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
They pitched in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 117.

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the *stakes* on Dee.
Kingsley, The Sands of Dee.

Specifically—2. The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake;* burned at the *stake;* also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake,*
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 129.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—5. A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.



Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

Stake-and-rider fence. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

stake[1] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking.* [< ME. *staken* = MD. MLG. *staken* (= OF. *estachier* = Sp. *estacar*), stake; from the noun.] 1. To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

Stake him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

'Twas pitty that such a delicate inventive witt should be *staked* in an obscure corner.
Aubrey, Lives (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (*Davies.*)

2. To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.—3. To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 89.

4. To divide or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with *out* or *off*: as, to *stake off* a site for a school-house; to *stake out* oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it [Florida], and *staked* it all *out* into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically *staked out*.
The Century, XXXIX. 333.

5. To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The [calf-]skins . . . are *staked* by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 367.

★**stake**[2] (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staeck*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*[1], *stick*[3].] 1. That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *Stake*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.
Byron, Age of Bronze, iii.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's *stake*.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism.
Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 2.

4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

5. The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.
Doctrine and Covenants, lxviii. 25.

Maiden stakes. See *maiden*.—**The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

stake[2] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [< *stake*[2], *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
Staking his very life on some dark hope.
Shelley, Alastor.

stake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

stake[4] (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

stake-boat (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 141.

stake-driver (stāk'drī″vėr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

stake-head (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

stake-holder (stāk'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—2. In *law*, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

stake-hook (stāk'hůk), *n.* On a flat- or gondola-car, a hook used to hold a swiveled stake upright. When unhooked the stake lies flat.

stake-iron (stāk'ī″ėrn), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

stake-net (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

stake-netter (stāk'net″ėr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

stake-pocket (stāk'pok″et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

stake-puller (stāk'půl″ėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

staker[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*[1].

staker[2] (stā'kėr), *n.* [< *stake*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

stake-rest (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

stakke†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

stakker†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*[1].

staktometer, *n.* See *stactometer*.

stalt. An obsolete preterit of *steal*[1].

stalactic (stā-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, < σταλακτός, verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, σταλάζειν, σταλᾶν, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of στάζειν, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

stalactical (stā-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *stalactic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 1.

stalactiform (stā-lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *stalact(ite)* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

★**stalactite** (stā-lak'tīt), *n.* [= F. *stalactite*, < NL. *stalactites*, < Gr. σταλακτός, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] 1. A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or *stalactites* in it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcedony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.—3. A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

stalactited (stā-lak'tī-ted), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites. — **Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.


Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

stalactitic (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcedony, and other species.

stalactitical (stal-ak-tit'i-kal), *a.* [< *stalactitic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

stalactitiform (stā-lak'tī-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stalactites* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

stalagmite (stā-lag'mīt), *n.* [< F. *stalagmite*, < Gr. σταλαγμός, dropping or dripping, στάλαγμα, that which drops, < σταλάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *stalagmite* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

stalagmitical (stal-ag-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *stalagmitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

stalagmitically (stal-ag-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σταλαγμός, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

stalder† (stâl'dėr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] A wooden frame to set casks on.

stale[1] (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *staill*, *steill*, *stall*; < ME. *stale*, theft, a trap, < AS. *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhere*, a predatory army) (= D. **stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. **stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), < *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1]. Cf. *stalk*[1].] 1†. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine these heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *stale* and gauel, and bargayn wyth othren.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2†. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.—3†. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that myght come from Calleis.
Hall, Chron., Hen. IV., an. 12.

4†. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

5†. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were *stales* that drew me on to sin.
Greene, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselvs to be the common *stales* to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistresse, go to her,
I wil not be her *stale*.
The Shepheards Holyday, sig. G. i. (*Halliwell.*)

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 58.

A subject fit
To be the *stale* of laughter!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stale[2] (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; < ME. *stale*, *stele*, < AS. *stæl*, *stel*, stalk, stem, = MD. *stele*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*[2]); Gr. στελεόν, στειλειόν, a handle or helve of an ax, σταλίς, στήλη, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*[3]); akin to στέλλειν, set, place, and ult. to *stall*[1] and *still*[1], from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*[1].] 1†. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .
And caughte the kultour by the colde *stele*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 599.

4†. A side of a ladder.

This ilke laddre (that may to hevene leste) is charite,
The *stales* gode theawis.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne couthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyge worlde,
Bitwene the *stele* and the stayre disserne noȝt cunen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 513.

★**stale**[3] (stāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stale*, stale (applied to ale and beer); < OF. *estale* (Kilian), < MD. *stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stele pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stel-bier*, *stel-pisse*, Hexham); origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as MD. *stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*[1]. According to Skeat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < OF. *estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1]. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or *stale*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle.
The King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and *stale*,
To pledge that health was spent.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

2. Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale* beer, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale* bread.

That *stale* old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 11.

3. Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale* news; a *stale* jest.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy 's a *stale* device.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

4. In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. =Syn. 3. Time-worn, threadbare.

II. *n.* **1†.** That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as stale beer. Hence—**2†.** A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

3. A stalemate.

Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale*?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 61.

stale[3] (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [ME. *stalen*; < *stale*[3], *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

stale[4] (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [Appar. < D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*[3], *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thioi is a fountaine of water, which they say sprang vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

stale[4] (stāl), *n.* [See *stale*[4], *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

stale[5]†. An old preterit of *steal*[1].

stalely (stāl'li), *adv.* [< *stale*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *n.* [Prob. < *stale*[3] (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*[3].] In *chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 444.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stalemated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [< *stalemate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—**2.** To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

staleness (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

stalk[1] (stâk), *v.* [< ME. *stalken*, < AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stalke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1], and cf. *stale*[1], *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, is connected with *stealc*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*[2], and perhaps *stilt*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*[1] (and *steal*[1]), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

2. To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
Bacon, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xi.

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My stale, with whom I *stalk*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

3. To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
Livingstone. (*Imp. Dict.*)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

stalk[1] (stâk), *n.* [< *stalk*[1], *v.*] **1.** The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

2. A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets, l. 56.

stalk[2] (stâk), *n.* [< ME. *stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*[2]?) of **stelk*, < Icel. *stilkr* = Sw. *stjelk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, stale: see *stale*[2].] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination. *Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —**3†.** A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalke*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —**5†.** One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made laddres thre
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

6. The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenopters, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoöphytes.

8. A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

9. In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. H. Knight.*—**Optic stalk.** See *optic*.

★**stalk-borer** (stâk'bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of *Papaipema nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larvæ bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

stalk-cutter (stâk'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

stalked (stâkt), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 628.

stalker (stâ'kėr), *n.* [< *stalk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stalks: as, a deer-*stalker*.—**2.** A kind of fishing-net.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatores*.

stalk-eyed (stâk'īd), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocypoda dilatata*).
a, *a*, the long eye-stalks.

sessile-eyed. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the Podophthalmia, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 279.

stalking (stâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stalk*[1], *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

stalking-horse (stâ'king-hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—**2.** Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

stalkless (stâk'les), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

stalklet (stâk'let), *n.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

stalkoes (stâ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire*, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes*, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.
Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, iii. (*Davies.*)

stalky (stâ'ki), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-y*[1].] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

★**stall**[1] (stâl), *n.* [< ME. *stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal*, < AS. *steal (steall-), stæl*, a station, stall, = OFries. *stal*, MD. D. MLG. *stal* = OHG. MHG. *stal (stall-)*, G. *stall* = Icel. *stallr* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald* (cf. It. *stallo, stalla* = OSp. *estalo* = OF. *estal*, F. *étal*, a stall, *étau*, a vice, = Pr. *estal*, < ML. *stallum*, a stall, < Teut.), a place, stall; akin to *stool, stale*[1], etc., and to Gr. στέλλειν, place, set, ult. from the root of *stand*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*. Hence *stall*[1], *v.*, and ult. *stale*[4], *stallion*, etc., as well as *stell:* see these words.] **1†.** A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

Gaheries . . . threwe down and slowgh and kepte at *stall* [kept his ground] a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill, ffor than the saisnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

Robyne Hode is euer bond to him,
Bothe in strete and *stalle* [that is, both outdoors and in].
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

2. A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight *stalls*.

But hye God som tyme senden can
His grace into a litel oxes *stall*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 223.

They bind their horses to the *stall*,
For forage, food, and firing call,
And various clamour fills the hall.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 2.

3. A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a butcher's *stall*.

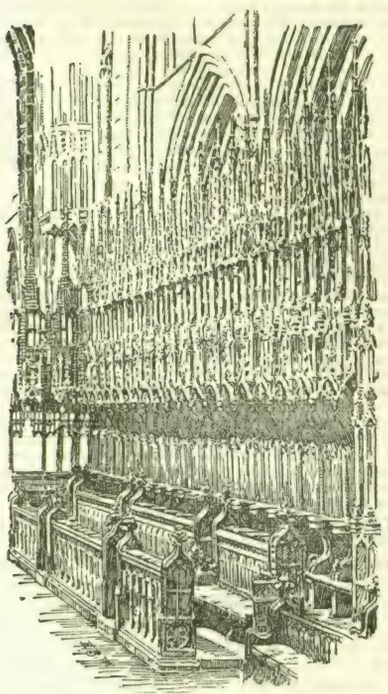
"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
And ouer-turnede in the temple here tables and here *stalles*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 157.

4. A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-*stall*.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
Glanville.

5†. A seat or throne; a bench.

Thar als a god he sat in *stall*,
And so he bad men suld him call.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls.—Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's *stall;* a dean's *stall;* hence, the position or dignity of canon.

New figures sat in the oaken *stalls*,
New voices chanted in the choir.
Longfellow, Golden Legend.

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento *stalls*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 129.

7. In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called *orchestra stalls*); but the application of the term is variable. [Eng.]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of *stalls* at the same price as the dress circle—namely, four shillings—there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.

8. In *metal.*, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See *roast-stall.*—**9.** A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called *chamber, room, breast*, etc.—**Post and stall, pillar and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Prebendal stall.** See *prebendal.*

stall[1] (stâl), *v.* [< ME. *stallen*, < AS. *steallian*, place, set, = Sw. *stalla*, put into a stall, = Dan. *stalle*, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. *stallen*, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. *stell.* Hence *forestall, install, installation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; set; fix; install.

Among foles of riȝt he may be *stallyd*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 131.

2. To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 206.

But in his State yer he [Josua] be *stall'd* (almost),
Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
He thus dilates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

3. To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to *stall* a horse.

Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 526.

4. To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes haue been so *stall'd* and stabled as such sticking made me blushinglie confesse my ignorance. *Florio*, Ital. Dict., Epis. Ded., p. [5].

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment.—Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.
Fuller, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

5. To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.

6†. To forestall.

We are not pleased in this sad accident,
That thus hath *stalled* and abused our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

7†. To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

It is tyme to *stall* your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a *stalled* ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

8†. To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 128. (*Davies.*)

To be stalled to the rogue†, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe *stall thee to the Rogue* by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant—that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei *stalleden* and foughten the ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travaile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

2†. To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 39.

3. To stick or be set fast in the mire.—**4.** To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—**5.** To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

stall[2] (stâl), *n.* [A var. of *stale*[1], a decoy, etc., appar. confused with *stall*[1].] **1†.** An ambush.

The great Prince Bias, . . . when he happened to fall into the *stall* of his enimies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we doe? he made aunswere: that you make reporte to those that are aliue that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scapte flying.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

2†. A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny
Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission
(Whether I will or no), and make them *stalls*
To his lewd solecisms and worded trash.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pick-pocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called *fore-stall* or *back-stall* according to his position before or behind the victim.

stallage (stâ'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *stallenge*, < ME. *stallage* (?) (ML. *stallagium, estallagium*), < OF. *estallage, estalage*, < *estal*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.*, and *-age*. Cf. *stallinger.*] **1.** The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and *stallage*, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

2†. Laystall; dung; compost.

stalland†, stallant†, *n.* Early modern English forms of *stallion.*

stallanger†, *n.* Same as *stallinger.*

stallation† (stâ-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **stallatio(n-)*, < *stallare*, install, < *stallum*, place, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* Cf. *installation.*] Installation.

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endetted at the tyme of his *stallacion* in grete somes of mony.
Duke of Suffolk, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

stall-board (stâl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

staller (stâ'lèr), *n.* [< OF. *estallier, estalier, estaillier*, one who keeps a stall, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] **1.** A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or *staller*, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

2†. A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's *staller* (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, i. § 5.

stall-fed (stâl'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have *stall-fed* doctors, crammed divines.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

stall-feed (stâl'fēd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be *stall-fed*, and want no weal.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

stalling (stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stall*[1], *v.*] Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

stallinger (stâ'lin-jèr), *n.* [Formerly also *stallanger* (ML. *stallangiarius*); with intrusive *n*, < *stallage* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *passenger, messenger, wharfinger*, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [Local, Eng. or Scotch.]

Vacancies among the *Stallingers* are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1734.

stalling-ken† (stâ'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

A *Stawling-ken* that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandalizing of the profession.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

stallion (stal'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stalion*, **stallon, stalland, stallant, stalant, stalon;* < ME. *stalyone, stalon, stalun*, < OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon* = It. *stallone* (ML. reflex *stalonus*), a stallion, in ML. also called *equus ad stallum*, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < *stallum*, a stall, stable: see *stall*[1].] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

stallman (stâl′man), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [< *stall*[1] + *man.*] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 35. (*Latham.*)

stallon†, *n.* [< ME. *stalon*, < OF. *estalon, estallon, estelon, estolon*, a stick, post, staddle, stander, appar. < L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette
Her seede, and best for hem is solute lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

stall-plate (stâl′plāt), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath.

The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

stall-reader (stâl′rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

stalon[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion.*

stalon[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *stallon.*

stalwart (stâl′wart), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. a Sc. form of *stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence *-rth* to *-rt* (as, conversely, orig. *-rt* changes to *-rth* in *swarth, swarthy*): see *stalworth.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Stout; strong: applied to inanimate objects. [Scotch.]—**2.** Hard; severe. [Scotch.]—**3.** Stormy; tempestuous. [Scotch.]—**4.** Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth.* [Scotch; now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It 's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,
We kill'd him whan a sleiping.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

5. Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in *U. S. politics* [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *Stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine.
The Nation, June 16, 1881.

Stalwart Republican, in *U. S. hist.*, a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Breeds" in 1881 and following years.=**Syn. 4.** *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

2. A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican.* See above.

stalwarth†, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart.*

stalwartism (stâl′wart-izm), *n.* [< *stalwart* + *-ism.*] In *U. S. politics*, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

stalwartly (stâl′wart-li), *adv.* [< *stalwart* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *stalworthly.*] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (stâl′wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

stalworth (stâl′wėrth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalwoorth, stalworthe;* < ME. *stalworth, stalword, stalworthe, stalwurthe, staleworthe, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, also *stalworthy, stawurthy* (see *stalworthy*), < AS. *stælwyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælwyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (*a*) prob. a contraction of **stathelwyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firmset,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol, stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position, E. *staddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale, stail* (cf. AS. *stælan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *wyrthe, weorth, wurth*, good, excellent, worth: see *staddle* and *worth*[2]. Cf. the equiv. *stathol-fæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *steadfast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (*b*) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stale*[1] and *worth*[2]), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignæ," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (*c*) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *steal, steall*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stall*[1] and *worth*[2]). The full form *stall-* occurs in ME. *stallworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stallworthy*. In any view, the ME. forms *staleworth, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] **1**†. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded,
Philip hoped that holde with his help to wynne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

Steken the 3ates stonharde with *stalworth* barrez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

2. Stout; strong; sturdy: used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [Archaic.]

A hoge hathel for the nonez & of hyghe elde; . . .
Sturne stif on the strythe on *stalworth* schonkez [shanks].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworthe* [et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.]. *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

3. Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [Archaic.]

A man that es yhung and light,
Be he never swa *stalworth* and wyght.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 689.

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
Scott, Marmion, i. 5.

stalworthhead†, *n.* [ME. *stalworthhede;* < *stalworth* + *-head.*] Same as *stalworthness.*

stalworthly†, *adv.* [< ME. *stalworthly, stallworthly, stalwurthly;* < *stalworth* + *-ly*[2].] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stallworthely* [var. *stalleworthely*, Halliwell] that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,
So styll and *stalwurthlye*.
Battle of Otterbourne (Percy's Reliques, I. i. 2).

stalworthness† (stâl′wėrth-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stalworthnes;* < *stalworth* + *-ness.*] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthness* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wandrethe, whethire so betyde. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 217. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *wandrethe.*)

stalworthy†, *a.* [< ME. *stalworthy, stawurthy:* see *stalworth.*] Same as *stalworth.*

stalwurthe†, **stalwurthly**†. See *stalworth, stalworthly.*

stam[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*[1].

stam[2] (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming.* [Cf. *stem*[3].] To amaze; confound. [Prov. Eng.]

stam[2] (stam), *n.* [< *stam*[2], *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus (1638). (*Nares.*)

stamber (stam′bėr), *v.* A dialectal form of *stammer.*

stambha (stam′bä), *n.* [Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ *stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp.*] Same as *lat*[6].

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 55.

stamel†, *n.* Same as *stammel.*

stamen (stā′men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stā′menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stam′i-nä). [< L. *stamen*, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. στήμα, a stamen, Gr. στήμων, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *stare* = Gr. ἱστασθαι (στῆναι), stand: see *stand.* Cf. *stamen*[2], *stamin.*] **1.** The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—**2.** *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.
Waterland, Works, IV. 309.

Hence—**3.** [Pl. *stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.
Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

4. In *bot.*, the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelops, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double



Stamens.

1. Of *Isopyrum biternatum* (*a*, the anther; *c*, the connective; *f*, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa*. 3. Of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. 4. Of *Allium Porrum*. 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 6. Of *Berberis Canadensis*. 7. Of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. 8. Syngenesious stamens of *Carduus crispus*. 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Nepæa dioica*. 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria*. 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus Serpyllum*. 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris*. 14. Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen-grains.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the infolded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *andrœcium.* When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther, anthophore, diadelphous, epigynous, extrorse, introrse*, and many plant-names.—**Barren stamen.** Same as *sterile stamen.*—**Included stamens.** See *include.*—**Stamina of reason,** first truths.—**Sterile stamen,** in *bot.*, an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or andrœcium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ;* a staminodium.



The Unequal Stamens of *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, the flower cut longitudinally.

stamened (stā′mend), *a.* [< *stamen* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with stamens.

stamin[1]†, **stamine**† (stam′in), *n.* [< ME. *stamin, stamyn*, < OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, < ML. *stamina, staminea, stamineum* (also *stamina*, after OF.), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> OF. *estame* = It. *stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen.* Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel, tamin, tamine, taminy, tammy, tamis.*] A woolen

cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stames*] large
How she was broght from Athenes in a barge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2360.

stamin[2]†, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*[1], < AS. *stemn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*[1]), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*[1].] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

stamina, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

staminal (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished with or producing stamens. (*b*) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*[2].] To endue with stamina.

stamine†, *n.* See *stamin*[1].

stamineal (stā-min'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *stamineous*), + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

stamineous (stā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

staminidium† (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

staminigerous (stam-i-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

staminode (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

staminodium (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.



The Flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (*St*). *a*, the staminodium.

staminody (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [< NL. **staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

stamm (stam), *n.* [< G. *stamm*, stem or stalk.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle*.

stammel[1]† (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*[1].

In sommer vse to were a scarlet petycote made of *stamell* or lynse wolse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin,
To-morrow next in *stammel*.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The color of stammel: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stamell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammell*,
The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its hue; red; made of stammel.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too, Adam . . . they are going to dance! Frieze-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

stammel[2] (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

stammer (stam'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, stammer; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, stammer, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamms*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem*[3], obstruct, etc.: see *stem*[3], and cf. *stam*[2]. Cf. also *stumble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His hew shal falewen,
& his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 133.

The new strong wine of love,
That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

Stamerynge in goyng, idem quod stakerynge, waverynge.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-c-catch.—**Stammering bladder**, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paget*.

II. *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxiii.

stammer (stam'ėr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

stammerer (stam'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*[1].] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

stammering (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stamerynge*; verbal n. of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

stammeringly (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

stamnos (stam'nos), *n.*; pl. *stamnoi* (-noi). [< Gr. στάμνος (see def.), < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—**Apulian stamnos**, in *Gr. archæol.*, a type of stamnos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.



Typical form of Stamnos.



Apulian Stamnos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

stamp (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stempan* = MD. *stempen*, *stampen*, D. *stampen* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stampfōn*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέμβειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στείβειν*, stamp on, tread, *στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. √ *stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

Thise cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 76.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stampt* Almonds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specified character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit
Without thy Image *stampt* on it.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Soul.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke*.

8. To characterize; mark.

They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper.—10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal.—**Stamped envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Stamped in the blind.** See *blind*[1].—**Stamped velvet**, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—**Stamped ware.** Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). *Solon.* The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii.—**Stamped work**, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

II. *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward upon the ground or some other object.

A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 122.

★**stamp** (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stamph*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stemphil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in *metal.*, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book.—3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeleting, and similar work.

4. A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow: as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—**5.** An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

What boots it to be coin'd
With Heav'n's own *stamp?*
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace; And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.
Dryden, Prol. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*. *Burns*, For a' that.

Specifically—(*a*) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (*b*) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty.*) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (*c*) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid: as, postage-*stamps;* receipt-*stamps;* internal-revenue *stamps.*

6. *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of *stamps* and taxes. See *stamp-duty.*—**7.** *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shinplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—**8†.** That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

9†. A coin, especially one of small value.

Ric. Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
To talk of law, and know I have no money.
Val. I will consume myself to the last *stamp*,
Before thou gett'st me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

10†. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or eliché.

He that will not onely reade, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who haue in liuely *stampes* expressed these Nauigations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

11. Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

12. Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

If ever there was a work which carried with it the *stamp* of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's! *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 70.

13. Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our *stamp* or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this *stamp*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

14. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. *E. H. Knight.*—**15.** Same as *nobblin.*

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed *stamps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

16. *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—**Atmospheric stamp.** See *atmospheric.*—**Ball stamp**, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—**Leavitt stamp**, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—**Stamp Act**, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—**To put to stamp†**, to put to press; begin printing. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

stampage (stam′pāj), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-age.*] An impression; a squeeze.

No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico *stampage* and an eye-copy.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 118.

stamp-album (stamp′al″bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

stamp-battery (stamp′bat″ėr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. *E. H. Knight.*

stamp-block (stamp′blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

stamp-collecting (stamp′kọ-lek″ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately.*

stamp-collector (stamp′kọ-lek″tor), *n.* **1.** A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—**2.** One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

stamp-distributer (stamp′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

stamp-duty (stamp′dū″ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *n.* [Formerly also *stampedo;* < Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of Sp. *estampida*, *estampido* (= Pg. *estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

With every herd this *stampede* occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

2. Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a *stampede* in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

At the first ring of the bell a general *stampede* took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding.* [< *stampede*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—**2.** To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are *stampeded* by a thunder-storm at night.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

2. To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to *stampede* a political convention for a candidate.

stampedo† (stam-pē′dō), *n.* Same as *stampede.*

A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses. *Irving.*

stamper (stam′pėr), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—**2.** An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—**3.** *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,
That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

4. A stamping-machine. (*a*) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (*b*) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (*c*) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

5. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores.*

stamp-hammer (stamp′ham″ėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

stamp-head (stamp′hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

stamping (stam′ping), *n.* [< ME. *stampynge;* verbal n. of *stamp*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—**2.** Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

Groups of U-shaped soft iron *stampings*.
Electrical Rev., XXII. 174.

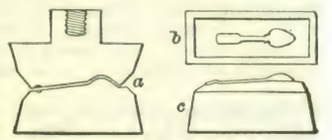
3. Same as *blocking*, 1 (*a*).

stamping-ground (stam′ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

stamping-machine (stam′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

stamping-mill (stam′ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

stamping-press (stam′ping-pres), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure. Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine.*

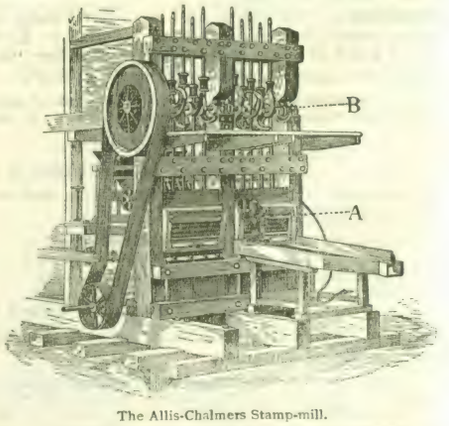


Die used in a Stamping-press.
a, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; *b*, plan of upper die; *c*, side view of lower die.

2. A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press.*—**3.** Same as *blocking-press.* See also *arming-press.*

stamp-machine (stamp′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

stamp-mill (stamp′mil), *n.* **1.** In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



The Allis-Chalmers Stamp-mill.
A, stamps; B, cams by which the stamps are operated.

rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

stamp-note (stamp'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

stamp-office (stamp'of″is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

★**stance** (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *staunce;* < OF. *stance, estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] **1.** A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies.*)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.
Gascoigne, tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, ii. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

stance† (stans), *v. t.* [< *stance, n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

stanch[1], **staunch**[1] (stänch, stänch), *v.* [< ME. *stanchen, staunchen, stawnchen, stonchen*, < OF. *estancher, estanchier, stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant, stagnate*. Cf. *stank*[1], *staunch*[2], *stanchion*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *staunche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,
And with cobweb lint he *stanched* the blood.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
There *stanch'd* his wound.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche coveytos man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholde it never *staunchen* his coveytise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,
With silence balm my whirling brain.
M. Arnold, Saint Brandan.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

Yf two brether be at debate,
Loke nother thou forther in hor hate,
But helpe to *staunche* hom *of* malice.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stop flowing; be stanched. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

And the wynde *stonchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst trunde into a bryȝt cloude.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

stanch[1]†, **staunch**[1]† (stänch, stänch), *n.* [< *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1], *v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O liuely sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, On Frendship. (*Richardson.*)

stanch[2] (stänch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *stank*[1]; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank*[1].] A flood-gate in a river for accumulating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 573.

stanch[3], **staunch**[2] (stänch, stänch), *a.* [< ME. *staunche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche, estenc, estenk, estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, stanch, watertight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque*, stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch*[1], *staunch*[1]. Cf. *stank*[2], the same word.] **1.** Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypocras is made parfite & welle; y wold than ye put it in *staunche* & a clene vesselle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew
What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
O' the world I would pursue it.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched. *Locke*, Education, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
Attend his call. *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 492.

=Syn. 4. Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering.

stanchel[1] (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell, stanchil*, Sc. *stainchel, stenchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion.*] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
Davies, Ancient Rites (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Halliwell.*)

stanchel[2] (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stancher, stauncher (stän'chèr, stän'chèr), *n.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

★**stanchion** (stan'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon, stanchon, staunchon;* < OF. *estançon, estanson*, F. *étançon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel*[1].] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,
As fast as he could gang;
Says, "Wae to the hands put in the *stancheons*,
For out we'll never win."
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

(*b*) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (*d*) *pl.* In *milit. engin.*, one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

stanchion (stän'shon), *v. t.* [< *stanchion, n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 380.

stanchion-gun (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

stanchless, staunchless (stänch'les, stänch'-les), *a.* [< *stanch*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection . . .
A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 791. (*Nares.*)

stanchly, staunchly (stänch'li, stänch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

stanchness, staunchness (stänch'nes, stänch'-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, Works, III. 184.

stanck†. See *stank*[1], *stank*[2].

stand (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. ★*standing*. [< ME. *standen, stonden* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *standeth, stondeth*, contr. *stant, stont*, pret. *stood, stod*, pp. *stonden, standen*), < AS. *standan, stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen, stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna, stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. √ *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stānt-er, stēnt-er*, etc., = L. *stan(t-)s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staan* = MLG. *stān*, LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn*, G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae*, stand (whence E. dial. *staw*, stand), Teut. √ *stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan*, √ *stand*), orig. √ *stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti*, pp. *status*) = Gr. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. *ἵστασθαι*, stand, 2d aor. *στῆναι*, stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *statĭ*, etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stayati* = Bohem. *státi* = Russ. *stoyatĭ*, etc. (Slavic √ *sta* and √ *sti*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E., *stand, n., perstand*, etc., *understand, withstand*, etc.; from Scand., *staw*[1]; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable*[1] (with *constable*, etc.), *stable*[2], *stablish, establish, stage, stamen, stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay*[2] (*staid*, etc.), *cost*[2], *rest*[2], *contrast, obstacle, obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state, estate, status, station, statist, statue, statute, armistice, interstice, solstice*, etc.; *constitute, substitute*, etc., *superstition;* (from the ppr. *stan(t-)s*) *stance, stanchion, stanza, circumstance, constant, distant, extant, substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. √ *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate, stanch, stank*[1], *tank, stank*[2], *stolid, sterile, destine, obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis, static, apostate, ecstasy, metastasis, system, epistle, apostle*, etc. To the same ult. √ *sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< √ *stap* or *staf*), *staff, stave, stem*[1], *stem*[2], *step, stope, stoop*[3], *stamp, stub, stump, stiff, stifle;* (< √ *stal*) *stall*[1], *stale*[2], *steal*[2], *stalk*[2], *stell, still*[1], *stilt, stool, stout*, etc.; (< √ *stam*) *stammer, stumble, stem*[3]; (< √ *stad*) *stead, stud*[1], *steed, stithy, stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard, stare*[1], *steer*[1], *steer*[2], *stud*[2], *steel, stow, store*[3], *story*[2], etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (*a*) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandethe the same Philosophre azen *Stondethe* up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

Stands he, or sits he?
Or does he walk? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 19.

Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*
Erect and silent. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til heuene bem,
A leddre *stonden*, and thor-on
Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a standstill; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foulis fayre and bright, . . .
With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede where thai will *stande*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 329.

Stand!
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

3. Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer*, *setter*[1].

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.

4. To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on*, *upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont upon* a Pylere of Marble at Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

They *stood upon* their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands on* sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.
Cowper, Friendship.

5. To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Seigramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

6. To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Saisnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a gein the Crysten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*. Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
Wordsworth, The Happy Warrior.

7. To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde;* but he shall telle yow apertly. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*." *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

8. To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumpsion, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.
Paston Letters, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

9. To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 36.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecnute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

10. To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand for* consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood for* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand for* the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand for* Parliament, twenty-four years old! *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, i.

11. To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.
Ridley, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thankes you.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 5.

12. To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexacting: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare *to stand upon* (*e*).

Stand not *in* an evil thing. Eccles. viii. 3.

Well, I will not *stand with* thee; give me the money.
Marlowe, Faustus, iv. 5.

13. To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *stude* twice about it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

14. To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v. prop. 4, § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a cæcal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

15. To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 54s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

16. To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

17. To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standis* this case,
That ye bene in this peynes stronge?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 96.

18. To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
For whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal forms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 56.

19†. To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not *in* disputing.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

20. To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand with* God's mercy that so many should be damned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not *with* his state to wait for what would follow. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand with* your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.
Junius, Letters, No. 68.

21. With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back;* to *stand aside;* to *stand off;* to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing into* a cornfield.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things stood, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand out*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Stand off, approach not, but thy purpose tell.
Pope, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood from out* a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 71.

22. Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a saile *standing in* for the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand off* again for fear of the shore.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 266.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 68.

23†. To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore doun
With hende Nicolas and Alisoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 644.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant*.—**To stand abeigh.** See *abeigh*.—**To stand bluff†.** See *bluff*[1].—**To stand by.** (*a*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand by* him against her and all the world.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand by* you, my boy.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand by* an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde therby*,
Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood by* it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand by* a halyard; to *stand by* the anchor. (*b*) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—**To stand for, from, in, off,** or **over** (*naut.*). See def. 22.—**To stand forth†,** to persist.

To *stonde forth* in such duresse
Is cruelte and wikkidnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3547.

To stand from under, to beware of objects falling from aloft.—**To stand good.** See *good*.—**To stand high,** in *printing*, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand in.** (*a*) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in:* as, it *stood* me [*in*] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us *in* fourteen shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he bates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(*b*) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand in* with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand in hand,** to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us *in hand* to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand in hand* to side with you always. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

To stand in one's own light. See *light*[1].—**To stand in stead,** to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood me in* more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-lear.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

To stand in the gap. See *gap*.—**To stand in the gate.** See *gate*[1].—**To stand low,** in *printing*, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand mute.** See *mute*[1].—**To stand off.** (*a*) See def. 21. (*b*) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross
As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, ii.

To stand off and on, to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—**To stand on.** (*a*) See *to stand upon*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—**To stand on compliment, on scruple,** etc. See the nouns.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodorick King of Connaught *stood out*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

(*b*) To project, or seem to project: be prominent or in relief; show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 111.

The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, *stand out* against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

To stand sam for one. See *sam*[2].—**To stand to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will *stand to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.

Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will *stand to* us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

Stand strongly *to* your vow, and do not faint.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will *stand to* the proof.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their daies then *stand to* their trials and the euent of Iustice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell caled, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & *stood to* their armes.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson *stood to* his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

To stand to a child, to be sponsor for a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To stand together**, to be consistent; agree.—**To stand to it.** (*a*) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they *stood to it* or ran away.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother *stood to it* so lustily as he makes his brags for.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(*b*) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll *stand to it*, the pancakes were naught.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 69.

To stand to reason, to be reasonable.

This *stands to reason* indeed.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

To stand under, to bear the weight or burden of: as, I *stand under* heavy obligations.—**To stand up for**, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to *stand up for* every change that the economical condition of the country required.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I *stood up for* ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

To stand upon or **on.** (*a*) To rely upon; trust to.

We *stand upon* the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

So, *standing* only *on* his good Behaviour,
He 's very civil, and entreats your Favour.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

(*b*) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 203.

(*c*) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it *stands upon* my credit.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it *stands upon* their lives.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 56.

(*d*) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greekes, let vs a little *stand vppon* their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little *stood upon*, and not to be lightly passed over.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

(*e*) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest,
And *stands* so much *upon* her excellencies!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor *stand* so much *on* your gentility.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Stand not *upon* the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you *stand* not *upon* Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset-Table, ii.

(*f*†) To be incumbent upon: in the form *to stand one upon.*

It *stands me* much *upon*,
To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 59.

Does it not *stand them upon* to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?
Locke.

To stand upon one's pantables†, **to stand upon points**, etc. See *pantable*, *point*[1], etc.—**To stand upon one's rest**†. See *to set up one's rest* (*a*), under *set*[1].—**To stand up to**, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He *stood up to* the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To stand up with. (*a*) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will *stand up with* you.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xii.

(*b*) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I *stood up with* him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—**To stand with.** See def. 20.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2†. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, *stondynge* the charge and the bonde which thei haue takene, wille leve vtterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplatife liffe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman,
Able to *stand* no fortune.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to *stand* Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not *stand* the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to *stand* trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

5†. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst *stand* him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now *stood* him, they seven thousand, he ten. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it *stood* him to do so if he possibly could.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xlvi.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

To stand a watch (*naut.*), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—**To stand buff**†. See *buff*[3].—**To stand fire**, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—**To stand off**, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to *stand off* a creditor or a dun.—**To stand one's ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To stand out.** (*a*) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not *stand* it *out*, so he did not stand out against it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(*b*) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were *standing out* that he liked her better than you.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

★**To stand pad.** See *pad*[1].—**To stand shot.** See *shot*[2].

stand (stand), *n.* [< ME. *stand* = D. *stand* = MLG. *stant*, *stānt* = MHG. *stant* (*stand-*), G. *stand* = Dan. (> Icel.) *stand*, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. *stond*, *stound*, < ME. *stonde*, < AS. *stand* = MD. *stande* = MLG. LG. *stande*, a tub, = OHG. *stante*, MHG. G. *stande*, a tub, *stand*, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. *stanna*, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.] 1. The act of standing. (*a*) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a *stand*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.
Why dost thou make
These often *stands*? thou said'st thou knew'st the way.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(*b*) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man 's a Tory, and will make a *stand* for the good of the country?
George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a *stand* in my mind whether I should go on or stop.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a *stand*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his *stand*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a *stand* in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269.

Amid that area wide they took their *stand*.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "*stand*" or "lie," or at most shifting from one *stand* in a pool to another.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(*a*) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (*b*) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted *stand*, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*c*) A stall in a stable. *Halliwell.*

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(*a*) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A *stand* between them supported a second candle.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(*b*) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-*stand*; a news-*stand*; a carriage-*stand*.

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream *stand*, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

(*c*) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (*d*) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (*e*) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope*. (*f*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand*. (*g*) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand *stand* on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The *Stand*," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 902.

The *stand*-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good *stand* of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].
The Century, XXXV. 111.

7. (*a*) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (*b*) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel*.—8. Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2¼ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—10†. A company; a troop.

A *stand* of six hundred pikes, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

11. A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

A *stand* o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't!). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hogshead of beer.

First dip me in a *stand* o' milk,
And then in a *stand* o' water.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A *stand* of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.
Greene, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

Band-stand, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

Stand of ammunition. See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor, stand of arms**, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*², *n.*—**Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Wilhelm*.—**To be at a stand**, to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand.** See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

To make a stand. (*a*) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly *made a stand*, lest it should fall on my head.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

(*b*) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand**, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was *put to a stand* for want of men and money.

standage† (stan′dāj), *n.* [< *stand* + *-age*.] **1**†. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standaxe* [read *standage*] or the barnedores.
Archæologia, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

standard¹ (stan′därd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard*, *standerd*, *stondard*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaard* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert*, *stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard*, *estandart* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *stendardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandal*, *estandeille*, *standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (*a*) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *standen*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (*b*) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*², *standard*³.] **1.** *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(*a*) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (*b*) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colors* of the infantry regiments. In the U. S. army a yellow silk regimental standard bearing the national coat of arms is carried by each cavalry regiment. The regimental standard of the cavalry corresponds to the regimental colors of the foot-troops.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5.—**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *vexillum*. (*b*) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—**4**†. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

★**To slope the standard.** See *slope*.

standard² (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandart*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*³, 'that which is set up': see *standard*¹, *standard*³.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standards of the United States for customary measures are a troy pound and a yard. At present, the fundamental standards of the United States are a certain meter and a certain kilogram, made of an alloy of iridium and platinum and preserved at the Bureau of Standards at Washington. From these the customary pound or yard is derived. See *pound*, *yard*, *meter*, *kilogram*.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*.
Locke, Considerations concerning Raising [the Value of Money.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standard*.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconstruction.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors—the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 51.

Average standard, in *copper-mining*. See *average*².—**Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc., Dutch standard.—**Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.—**Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard.** See *photometric*.—**Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard.** See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard.** Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a.* Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

Latimer-Clark standard cell. See *cell*, 8.—**Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight-arrow*.—**Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass.** See *compass*.—**Standard pitch.** See *pitch*¹, 3.—**Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recommended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an integral number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

standard² (stan′därd), *v. t.* [< *standard*², *n.*] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

standard³ (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*, *standert*; < ME. **standard* (?), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandart*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*³ is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*¹ and *standard*².] **I.** *n.* **1.** An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(*a*) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

Doppione, a great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier.
Florio (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil lamp he saw the Abbé again.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, iv.

(*b*) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (*d*) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (*e*) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammer-cloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight*.

2. In *hort.*: (*a*) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

Standards of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberries.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215. (*Halliwell.*)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.
Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in Arber's [Eng. Garner, II. 49.

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6†. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, vensoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7†. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n.*, 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.

8†. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master.
Fuller, General Worthies, xi.

Gas-standard, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a.* Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacis to its topmost edge.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

Standard lamp. See *lamp*¹.

standard-bearer (stan′därd-bār″ėr), *n.* **1.** An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. vexillarius*



Standard-bearer (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*).

has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

standard-bred (stan′dȧrd-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

standard-grass (stan′dȧrd-gràs), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

standardization (stan″där-di-zā′shon), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-ation*.] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized; specifically, the adjustment of manufactured articles or parts to a fixed trade, national, or international, standard of size, shape, weight, kind, and quality, or strength of materials. It is now applied to cars, locomotives, machines of all kinds, tools, typewriters, sewing-machines, couplings, valves, screws, bolts, pipe-fittings, arms, structural steel, and many kinds of building materials. Also spelled *standardisation*.

standardize (stan′där-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [< *standard*[2] + *-ize*.] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specif. in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

standardizer (stan′där-dī-zėr), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

standard-knee (stan′dȧrd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*[3], 1 (*c*).

standardwing (stan′dȧrd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera*.

stand-by (stand′bī), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (*a*) A supporter or adherent. (*b*) That upon which one relies; especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby*.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 840.

(*c*) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (*b*), under *stand*.

standel† (stan′del), *n.* [< *stand* + *-el;* equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

standelwort† (stan′del-wėrt), *n.* [< *standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*[1]. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruyd*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

stander (stan′dėr), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *standard*[3] and *standel*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (*a*) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery *standers*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

(*b*) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 49.

(*c*) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect. *Berkeley*, Alciphron, ii. § 7.

(*d*) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (συνιστάμενοι), properly 'bystanders.'

Standers, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 486.

stander-by (stan′dėr-bī′), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12.

stander-grass (stan′dėr-gràs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

standerwort (stan′dėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

stand-far-off† (stand′fär-ôf′), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the embleme of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.
Fuller, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (*Davies.*)

stand-further (stand′fėr″ᵺėr), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stand-further-off† (stand′fėr″ᵺėr-ôf′), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

stand-gall (stand′gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

standing (stan′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.
Ps. lxix. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (*a*†) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brasik is sowe atte *stondyng* of the Sonne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(*b*) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all catched one after another. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence—(*c*) Duration; continuance; practice.

One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing*. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress,
The best in all the city.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing*.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.
Calhoun, Works, I. 50.

standing (stan′ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . .
Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
Forward and backward. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

Wide was spread
That war and various; sometimes on firm ground
A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

And thoughe so be it is called a see, in very dede it is but a *stondynge* water.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errours.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution.—**Standing army.** See *army*[2].—**Standing bed**†, **standing bedstead**†, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing-bed* and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Standing bevel or **beveling.** See *bevel*, 1.—**Standing block.** See *block*[1], 11.—**Standing bowl.** Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 65.

Standing bowsprit, committee, cup, galley, matter. See the nouns.—**Standing nut**, a cup made of a nutshell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoanut-shells.—**Standing orders.** (*a*) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (*b*) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force.—**Standing panel.** See *panel*.—**Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point.—**Standing piece**†. Same as *standing cup*. *MS. Arundel*, 249, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)—**Standing rigging** (*naut.*). See *rigging*[2].—**Standing salt-cellar, shield,** etc. See the nouns.—**Standing stone,** in *archæol.*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor.*—**Standing table,** a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

standing-cypress (stan′ding-sī″pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia*, native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

standing-ground (stan′ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 204.

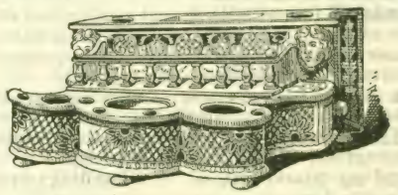
standing-press (stan′ding-pres), *n.* See *press*[1].

standing-room (stan′ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

standing-stool (stan′ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

standish (stan′dish), *n.* [A reduction of **stand-dish*, < *stand* + *dish*.] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde dis-content; and, pausing a while ouer my *standish*, I resolued in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 75.

stand-off (stand′ôf), *n.* [< *stand off:* see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

stand-off (stand′ôf), *a.* [< *stand off:* see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 2.

stand-offish (stand′ôf″ish), *a.* [< *stand off* + *-ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [Colloq.]

If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shaldon's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.
F. W. Robinson, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

stand-offishness (stand′ôf″ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

★**stand-pipe** (stand′pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-tank.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

standpoint (stand′point), *n.* [Tr. G. *standpunkt;* as *stand* + *point*[1]: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own *standpoint*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own *standpoint* with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

stand-rest (stand′rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

★**standstill** (stand′stil), *n.* and *a.* [< *stand still:* see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*[1], *a.*] **I.** *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a *stand-still*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

II. *a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

stand-up (stand′up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tail-coat and his *stand-up* collars, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square *stand-up* fights with life.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

stane (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

stane-raw (stān′rȧ), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *stein-raw*, *staney-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. < *stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crottles. [Orkney.]

★**stang**[1] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange* (prob. in part < Scand.), < AS. *stæng*, *steng*, *stengc*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = MD. *stanghe*, D. *stang* = MLG. *stange* = OHG. *stanga*, MHG. *stange*, G. *stange*, a pole, = Icel. *stöng* (*stang-*) = Sw. *stång* = Dan. *stang*, a pole, stang (cf. It. *stanga*, a bar, spar, < G.); < *stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting*[1]. Cf. *stang*[2].] 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

He halchez al hole the haluez to-geder,
& sythen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the chield." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing; "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2†. The bar of a door. *Florio.*—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**Riding the stang**, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

stang[1] (stang), *v. t.* [< *stang*[1], *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christmass Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 410.

stang[2] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange*, a sting; < *sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting*[1].] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Quen the stanged mugt se
The nedder on the tree ther hange,
Thai ware al warisht of their *stange*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*,
That shoots my tortured gums alang.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [Prov.]

stang[2] (stang), *v.* [< Icel. *stanga*, sting, goad, < *stöng*, a pole, stake: see *stang*[2], *n.*, and cf. *stang*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sting.

The nedderes that ware fel
Stanged the folk of israel.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwell.*—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may *stang*,
Let inclination law that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

stang[3]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting*[1].

stang[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank*[1].

Stangeria (stan-jē′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. *Stanger* of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the family *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamieæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangerieæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalloped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa* is called *Hottentot's-head;* small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

★**stanhope** (stan′hōp), *n.* [From a personal name.] A style of gig. The body is of the same shape as that of the tilbury. It rests upon two half elliptic cross-springs whose ends are suspended from two side-springs. The shafts are supported by iron braces and thimble-posts. The name is also, inaccurately, given to certain styles of automobiles.

Stanhopea (stan-hō′pē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopieæ*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochilium, a middle lobe or epichilium which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachilium. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea;* and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

Stanhope lens, press. See *lens*, *press*[1].

stanhoscope (stan′hō-skōp), *n.* [< *Stanho(pe lens)* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

staniel (stan′yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stannell*, or assibilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil;* < ME. *staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stangelle*, < AS. *stängella*, *stängilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss L. *pellicanus*) (= G. *steingall*, a staniel), < *stän*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, < *gellan*, *gillan*, *giellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale*[1]. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*[1]. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgale* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if < *stand* + *gale*[1].] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.

Fab. What a dish o' poison has she dressed him!
Sir To. And with what wing the *staniel* checks at it!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 124.

stanielry (stan′yel-ri), *n.* [< *staniel* + *-ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares.*)

stank[1] (stangk), *n.* [E. dial. also assibilated *stanch* (see *stanch*[2]); < ME. *stank*, *stanc*, *staunke*, *stang*, < OF. *estang*, F. *étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stanke*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estanque* = Pg. *tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, < L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant*. Cf. *stanch*[1]; also cf. *tank*.] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, zit is it nouther See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a *Stank* of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a *stank* brennynge of fyr and of brymston.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stank[1] (stangk), *v. t.* [< *stank*[1], *n.*, or perhaps an unassibilated form of the related verb *stanch*[1], q. v.] To dam up. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stank[2]† (stangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stanck*, *stanke;* < OF. *estanc*, tired, = Pr. *estanc*, still, immovable, = It. *stanco*, tired; cf. Sp. *estanco*, = Pg. *estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch*[3], *staunch*[2], a doublet of *stank*[2].] Exhausted; weary. *Florio;* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

stank[3]† (stangk). Old preterit of *stink*.

stank-hen (stangk′hen), *n.* [< *stank*[1] + *hen*[1].] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Scotch.]

stankie (stang′ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*. [Scotch.]

stannaburrow (stan′ȧ-bur″ō), *n.* [Prop. *stannerburrow*, < *stanner* + *burrow*[2], 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.
W. Crossing, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.

stannary (stan′ȧ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery;* < ML. *stannaria*, a tin-mine, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary* courts," *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.—**Stannary court**, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

II. *n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stammaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stammatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary*.
Petition to Parliament, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, [quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries* how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.

stannate (stan′āt), *n.* [< *stann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stannic acid.

stannel (stan′el), *n.* See *staniel*.

stanner (stan′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stannery[1], *a.* and *n.* See *stannary.*

stannery[2] (stan'ėr-i), *a.* [ME. *stann[e]ry;* < *stanner* + *-y*[1].] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or ★Scotch.]

stannic (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique;* < L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic* acid, $SnO(OH)_2$, an oxyhydroxid obtained from stannic oxid, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates.*

stanniferous (sta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or affording tin.

stannine (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ine*[2].] A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore.*

stannite (stan'it), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *stannine.*

stannotype (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + Gr. *τυπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Dict.* ★

stannous (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous* oxid, or protoxid of tin (SnO).

stannum (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum, stagnum,* tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain, tain,* tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum,* pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*[1], *stagnate.* Cf. Bret. *stean* = Corn. *stean* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *staoin* = Manx *stainny,* tin (< L. ?): see *tin.*] Tin.

stannyel, *n.* See *staniel.*

stant[1]†. A contracted form of *standeth,* third person singular present indicative of *stand.*

stant[2] (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*[3].

stantion† (stan'shon), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion.*] Same as *stemson.*

stanza (stan'zä), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo, stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanze* = F. *stance*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza,* OIt. *stantia,* prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stance, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia,* an abode: see *stance.*] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.,* an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification,* a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe*—strophe, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a strophe. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse.* Abbreviated *st.*

> Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza,* in every Ode. *Dryden,* Misc., Pref.

stanzaed (stan'zad), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*[2].] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas: as, a two-*stanzaed* poem.

stanzaic (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 381.

stanzic (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanz-a* + *-ic.*] Same as *stanzaic. E. Wadham,* Eng. Versification, p. 92.

stanzo† (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza. Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5. 18.

stapet†, *a.* See *stapen.*

stapedial (stā-pē'di-al), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-al.*] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—**Stapedial ligament,** the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Stapedial muscle,** the stapedius.—**Stapedial nerve,** a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the stapedial muscle.

Stapedifera (stap-ē-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer:* see *stapediferous.*] Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

stapediferous (stap-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer,* < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera.*

stapedius (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-ī). [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup: see *stapes.*] The stapedial muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the stapedius arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleus.* See cut under *hyoid.*

Stapelia (stā-pē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van *Stapel,* a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ,* and tribe *Tylophoreæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia, Aristolochia, Candorum,* and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers;* a variety of *S. variegata* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower;* and *S. Asterias,* from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower.*

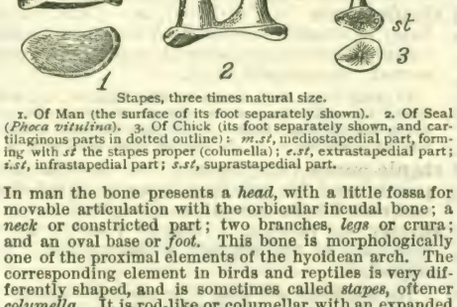


Stapelia variegata.

Stapelieæ (stap-ē-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ,* based on the genus *Stapelia.* In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 16 genera. In that of Engler and Prantl it is not recognized, and the genera are placed in the much larger tribe *Tylophoreæ.* They commonly have short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the genus *Frerea.* One genus, *Boucerosia,* which Schumann makes a section of *Coralluma,* extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others are mostly South African.

stapen†, **stapet**, *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 270. ★

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf, staph* = D. *stap,* etc., a step: see *step,* and cf. *staffier.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius.* The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



Stapes, three times natural size.

1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline): *m.st,* mediostapedial part, forming with *st* the stapes proper (columella); *e.st,* extrastapedial part; *i.st,* infrastapedial part; *s.st,* suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head,* with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or crura; and an oval base or *foot.* This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes,* oftener *columella.* It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial,* the main shaft; *extrastapedial,* the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial,* the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial,* the upper arm of the cross-bar—the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the periotic capsule. See *stapedial, columella,* 3 (*b*), and cuts under *hyoid, Pythonidæ,* and *tympanic.*—**Annular ligament of the stapes.** See *ligament* and *stapedial.*

Staphisagria (staf-i-sag'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria,* etc.; prop. two words, *staphis agria,* < Gr. as if **σταφις ἀγρία*: *σταφίς,* a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant stavesacre; *ἀγρία,* fem. of *ἄγριος,* wild, < *ἀγρός,* a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre,* q. v.] An old name for certain species of *Delphinium,* especially *D. Staphisagria,* the stavesacre, now classed as a section, and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre,* also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

staphisagric (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria. Encyc. Dict.*

staphisagrine (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*[2].] A name formerly given to an amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria,* or stavesacre.

staphyle (staf'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

Staphylea (staf-i-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron,* a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata;* prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον,* a tree.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, type of the family *Staphyleaceæ.* It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biseriate ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 7 species, natives of the north temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut.* (See cut under *nectary,* 1.) *S. pinnata,* also called *bag-nut,* common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

Staphyleaceæ (staf-i-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Sapindales,* long classed as a subfamily of the *Sapindaceæ,* from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 22 species, of 6 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type.

staphyline (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *σταφύλινος,* of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—**Staphyline glands,** palatine glands.

staphylinid (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidæ;* staphylinine.

Staphylinidæ (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idæ.*] A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles.* They resemble the *Pselaphidæ* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Ocypus olens,* known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse.* (See *Goërius,* and cut under *devil.*) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvæ resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera.* About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphilinides, Staphylini, Staphylinidæ, Staphylinii, Staphylinites.* See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle.*

staphyliniform (staf-i-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus,* q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidæ.*

staphylinine (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidæ.*

Staphylinus (staf-i-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σταφυλῖνος*, a kind of insect, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidæ*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxæ slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

staphylion (stā-fil′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλιον*, dim. of *σταφυλή*, the uvula: see *staphyle*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török.*

staphylitis (staf-i-lī′tis), *n.* [< *staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

staphyloma (staf-i-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σταφύλωμα*, a defect in the eye, < *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. —**Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the corneæ, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*.—**Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*.—**Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerochoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

staphylomatic (staf″i-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

staphylomatous (staf-i-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

staphyloplasty (staf′i-lō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

staphylorrhaphy (staf-i-lor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

staphylotome (staf′i-lō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτόμον*, a knife for excising the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

staphylotomy (staf-i-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. **σταφυλοτομία*, the excision of the uvula, < *σταφυλή*, the uvula, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *n.* [< ME. *stapel*, *stapil*, *stapylle*, *stapul*, < AS. *stapel*, *stapol*, *stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapul*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *staffal*, *staphal*, MHG. *staffel*, *stapfel*, G. *staffel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*[2].] **1**†. A post; a prop; a support.

> Under ech *stapel* of his bed,
> That he niste, four thai hid.
> *The Sevyn Sages*, 201. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

> Massy *staples*,
> And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 17.

3. In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Of a lock, same as *box*[2], 13.—**5.** In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp*.—**Staple of a press**, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[1], *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple*, *estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

> The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one onely setled Mart-towne for the vttering of English woolls & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—**2.** A general market or exchange.

> *Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
> *P. Jun.* What's that?
> *Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .
> *P. Jun.* For what?
> *Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
> *Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.
> *B. Jonson*, *Staple* of News, i. 1.

3. A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

> Their ayme in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that citty. *Sir Thomas Roe*, Negotiations (London, 1740).

4. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

> The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.
> *Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 19.

5. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

> He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

> Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 466.

6. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—**7.** The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple;* cotton of long *staple*, etc.—**Corrector of the staple**†. See *corrector*.—**Merchant of the staple**†. See *merchant*.—**Ordinance of Staple.** Same as *Statute of Staple*.—**Staple of land**, the particular nature and quality of land.—**Statute of Staple**, or **Ordinance of Staple**, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—**Statute staple.** See *statute*.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

> Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
> To all nations of Christianitie.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.

2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple* trade.—**3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

> Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.
> *Swift.*

4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple* commodities.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

> Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
> As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

staple-house (stā′pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapelhuys;* as *staple*[2] + *house*[1].] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*[2], *n.*, 1.

> In their large *staple-house* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 2.

staple-punch (stā′pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

stapler (stā′plėr), *n.* [< *staple*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*[2], 3.

> You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

> Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-*stapler*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

staple-right (stā′pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

star[1] (stär), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *starre*, *sterre*, *storre*, *steorre* (pl. *starres*, *sterres*, *steores*, *sterren*, *steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre*, *starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na*, *-r-na* being assimilated to *-r-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (*b*) E. dial. *starn*, *stern*, < ME. *stern*, *sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na*, *-no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster;* cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. *ἀστήρ* (*ἀστερ-*), a star, *ἄστρον* (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. *ἄστρα*, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *steren* = W. *seren* (for **steren*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with √*star*, strew, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] **1.** Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

> Hise eyen twynkled in his heed aryght,
> As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.

> There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the *stars*. Luke xxi. 25.

> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *stars*,
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.

> You are, thanks to your *stars*, in mighty credit.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Hence—**2.** Destiny. [Rare.]

> I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my *star* to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

3. Anything which resembles a star.

> His charger trampling many a prickly *star*
> Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

> While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
> And garters, *stars*, and coronets appear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85.

(*b*) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk*. (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (*d*) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

> Three times slipping from the outer edge,
> I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

(*e*) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

> Onward, caballito mio,
> With the white *star* in thy forehead!
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, iii. 6.

(*f*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (*g*) In a copper-plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight.*

4. Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

> Sole *star* of all that place and time,
> I saw him—in his golden prime,
> The Good Haroun Alraschid.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

> If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a *star* engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

5. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—**6.** In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*.—**7.** An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

> Only one *star* is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no *star* can be purchased.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677.

Aberration of a star. See *aberration*, 5.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Binary star.** See *multiple star*.—**Blazing star.** See *blazing-star* and *Aletris*.—**Circumpolar star.** See *circumpolar*.—**Complement of a star.** See *complement*.—**Diurnal accelera-**

tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration.*—**Double star.** See *multiple star.*—**Equestrian star.** See *Hippeastrum.*—**Evening star.** See *evening.*—**Falling star.** See *falling-star.*—**Fixed star,** a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude,* 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude m may be calculated (for stars above the 11th magnitude) by the formula $(3.3)^{1.05+m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Præsepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star.*) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherfurd of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to Secchi's nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to white stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Capella and Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwaid, and a few ruddy like Arcturus and Aldebaran. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion.* There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift.* But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4.″4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of α Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly ¾ sec. of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that some small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones whose proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon two independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which a double star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In such a case, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscope; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area may differ from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars,** three asterisks arranged in this form ***, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming star,** the evening star. [Scotch.]—**Golden star,** a form of monstrance in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott.*—**Informed, lunar, Medicean star.** See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State,** the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude.*—**Morning star,** a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star.*—**Multiple star,** a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15″ radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ε and 5 Lyræ, distant from one another upward of 3′, and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about 3½″ from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star.* The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. ἀστὴρ διπλοῦς], *triple, quadruple, quintuple,* and *sextuple.* Some of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles.* The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars.* The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of α Centauri, distant from one another by 17.″5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula.*—**North star,** the north polar star. See *pole-star,* 1.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star,** a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star.** Same as *pole-star,* 1.—**Shooting star,** a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aërolite, meteor,* 2, and *meteoric.*—**Standard stars.** See *standard*[2].—**Star coral, cucumber, cut, route.** See *coral, cucumber,* etc.—**Star-jelly,** a name for certain gelatinous algæ, as *Nostoc commune:* so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*a*) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (*b*) See *star-of-Bethlehem.*—**Stars and bars,** the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service.** See *star route,* under *route.*—**Stone mountain star,** a name proposed by Meehan for the composite plant *Gymnolomia Porteri,* found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars**†. See *seven.*—**The watery star**†, the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars.** See *bless*[1].—**To see stars,** to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star,** a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of six classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared in 133 B.C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1901. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy. There is a sixth numerous class of stars whose variations are irregular.

★**star**[1] (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starred,* ppr. *starring.* [< *star*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. (*a*) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

> Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
> Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
> *Shelley,* Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

> Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
> *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(*b*) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (*c*) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle. —2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

> Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glaze,** to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts,* Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

> Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
> *Doran,* Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

star[2] (stär), *n.* [Also *starr;* Heb. (Chal.) *shetar, shtar,* a writing, deed, or contract, < *shāṭar,* cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber.* Also spelled *starr.*

star-animal (stär'an″i-mal), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

star-anise (stär'an″is), *n.* 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise.* 2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil,** the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).
a, the fruit, transverse section.

star-apple (stär'ap″l), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito,* or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito.*

starbeam (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts,* Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

star-bearer (stär'bār″ėr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite,* 3 (*a*).

star-blasting (stär'blās″ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.,* Lear, iii. 4. 60.

starblind (stär'blīnd), *a.* [< ME. **starblind,* < AS. *stærblind* (= OFries. *starblind, stareblind, starublind* = MD. D. *sterblind* = MLG. *starblint* = OHG. *starablint,* MHG. *starblint,* G. *starblind* = Icel. **starblindr* (in *starblinda,* blindness) = Sw. *starrblind* = Dan. *starblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= MD. *ster* = MLG. *star* = OHG. *stara,* MHG. *stare, star,* G. *staar* = Sw. *starr* = Dan. *stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind,* blind: see *stare*[1] and *blind.*] Seeing obscurely, as from ★cataract; purblind; blinking.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboord, steereboord;* < ME. *sterebourde, stereburde,* < AS. *steórbord* (= MD. *stierboord, stuyrboord,* D. *stuurboord* = MHG. *stiurbort,* G. *steuerbord* = Icel. *stjórnborthi* = Sw. Dan. *styrbord*), < *steór,* a rudder, paddle, + *bord,* side: see *steer*[1], *n.,* and *board, n.* Hence (< Teut.) OF. *estribord, stribord,* F. *tribord* = Sp. *estribord, estribor* = Pg. *estibordo* = It. *stribordo,* starboard.] **I.** *n. Naut.,* that side of a vessel which is on the right when one upon the vessel faces the bow. See *port*[4].

> He tooke his voyage directly North along the coast, having vpon his *steereboord* alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 4.

II. *a. Naut.,* pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *v. t.* [< *starboard, n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

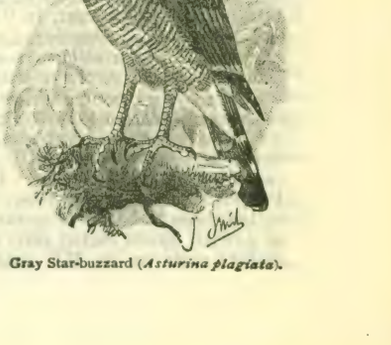
starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *adv.* [< *starboard, a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

starbowlines† (stär'bō″linz), *n. pl. Naut.,* the men of the starboard watch.

starbright (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson,* The Day's Ration.

star-bush (stär'bůsh), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis.*

star-buzzard (stär'buz″ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina,* having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or sparrow-hawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata,* is found in the United States.



Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

star-capsicum (stär'kap″si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum*.

star-catalogue (stär'kat″a-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

starch[1] (stärch), *a.* [< ME. **starche*, *sterch*, assibilated form of *stark*, *sterk*, strong, stiff: see *stark*[1].] 1†. Strong; hard; tough.

Nis non so strong, ne *sterch*, ne kene,
That mai ago deathes wither blench.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix. f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susannah, maiden *starch*, stalk'd in.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 85.

★ **starch**[2] (stärch), *n.* [< ME. *starche* (= MHG. *sterke*, G. *stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; < *starch*[1], *a.*, stiff: see *starch*[1], *a.*] 1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Recent studies indicate that the starch grain is composed of two crystalloidal substances, *granulose* (α-*amylose*) and *starch cellulose* (*farinose* or β-*amylose*), and a colloidal substance. When heated with water to 50–60° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzyms, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and glucose — the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chloroplastids under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicos, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch-granules; *a*, *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [Colloq.]

This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.
Addison, Spectator, No. 305.

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style — the Boys don't approve of style — and suavely proposes to take the *starch* out of him. *Great American Language*, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.

Animal starch. Same as *glycogen*, 1. — **Glycerite of starch,** one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture. — **Poland starch,** blue starch. — **Starch bandage,** a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch. — **Starch bath,** a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

starch[2] (stärch), *v. t.* [< *starch*[2], *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She made her wash, she made her *starch*.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

star-chamber (stär'chām″bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des estoylles*), < late ME. *sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber*, i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minsheu); < *star*[1] + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (< Heb. *shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is inconsistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Etoilles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

Starre-chamber, Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith coniectureth, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with Images of guilded starres. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[en]. 8. cap. I. it is written the *sterred chamber*. Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore, as you one way enter therein.
Minsheu (1617).

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

starch-cellulose (stärch'sel″ū-lōs), *n.* See *cellulose*[2].

starch-corn† (stärch'kôrn), *n.* Spelt.

starched (stärcht or stär'ched), *p. a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stiffened with starch. — 2†. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good *starched* face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

starchedly (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

starchedness (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, p. 105.

★ **starcher** (stär'chėr), *n.* [< *starch*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-*starcher*. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

starch-gum (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine*.

starch-hyacinth (stärch'hī″a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

starchiness (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stärch'li), *adv.* [< *starch*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift*, To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.

starchness (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

starchroot (stärch'röt), *n.* See *starchwort*.

starch-star (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ*, an asexual reproductive, usually stellate, structure developed at a subterranean node, and filled with starch. Usually called *amylum-star*.

starch-sugar (stärch'shúg″ăr), *n.* Same as *dextrose*.

starchwoman† (stärch'wúm″an), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starchwoman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*): into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsey, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

starchwort† (stärch'wėrt), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

starchy[1] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

★ **starchy**[2] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

star-clerk† (stär'klėrk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

star-cluster (stär'klus″tėr), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more, often several thousand.

star-conner† (stär'kon″ėr), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *conner*[1].] A star-gazer. *Gascoigne*, Fruites of Warre.

starcraft (stär'kraft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.; *O. Cockayne*, Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

star-crosst (stär'krôs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

star-crossed (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.*, R. and J., Prol., l. 6.

star-diamond (stär'dī″a-mond), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

star-drift (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*[1].

star-dust (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.
A. Geikie, Geological Sketches, xiii.

stare[1] (stãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [< ME. *staren*, < AS. *starian* = OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *staren*, G. *starren*, stare, = Icel. *stara*, stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, stare); connected with *starblind*, and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier*, *storr*, stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. στερεός, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira*, fixed, firm.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk bigan upon this wyf to *stare*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare*, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

To blink and *stare*,
Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff stand on end; bristle.

And her faire locks up *stared* stiffe on end.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses *stare*, as the jockeys say.
The New Mirror, II. 255 (1843).

3†. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stremande sternez quen strothe men slepe
Staren in welkyn in wynter nyȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 115.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-stongen with stiches that *stareth* as siluer.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did *stare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment *stares* through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gaze*, *Gape*, *Stare*, *Gloat*. *Gaze* is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. *Gaze* represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To *gape* is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may *gape* at a single thing, or only *gape* about. *Stare* expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. *Gloat* has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser *gloats* over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 291.

To stare one in the face, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They *stare you* still *in the face.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

stare[1] (stãr), *n.* [< *stare*[1], *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

stare[2] (stãr), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *stare, ster,* < AS. *stær* = OHG. *stara,* MHG. *star,* G. *star, staar, stahr* = Icel. *starri, stari* = Sw. *stare* = Dan. *stær;* (*b*) also AS. *stearn* = G. dial. *starn, staren, storn* = L. *sturnus* (> It. *storno, storo*), dim. *sturnellus* (> OF. *estournel,* F. *étourneau*), *sturninus* (> Sp. *estornino* = Pg. *estorninho*), starling; cf. Gr. *ψάρ,* NGr. *ψαρόνι, ψαρόνιον,* starling.] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can bewrye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays
A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays Amongst the Trojans and their friends.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 541.

Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare. See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*[1].—**Ceylonese stare.** See *Trachycomus.*

stare[3] (stãr), *a.* [Cf. D. *staar* = G. *starr*, stiff: see *stare*[1].] Stiff; weary. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stare[4] (stãr), *n.* [Formerly also *starr;* origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arenaria:* same as *halm*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex.* [Prov. Eng.]

stareblind†, *a.* See *starblind.*

staree (stãr-ē′), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starer, and she as *staree.*
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii. (*Davies.*)

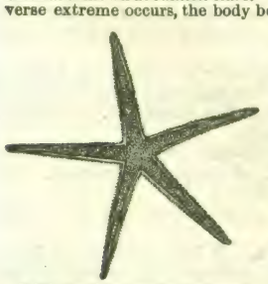
★**starer** (stãr′ėr), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

starf†. An obsolete preterit of *starve.*

star-facet (stär′fas″et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant.*

starfinch (stär′finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura.* See first cut under *redstart.*

starfish (stär′fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata,* which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars.* In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish.*) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *fivefingers.* (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster.*) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars.* (See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster.*) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that dried starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars.* (See cut under *Astrophyton.*) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes — the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet — by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes,* though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars.* Encrinites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinite.*) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepang. These are the principal types of echinoderms — in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidea, Bipinnaria, Brachiolaria, echinopædium,* and *pluteus.*



Brittle Starfish (*Luidia clathrata*).

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish. — 3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center. — **Brittle starfish,** a brittle-star; any ophiurian. — **Cushion starfish,** a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus.* — **Serpent-starfish.** Same as *serpent-star.* — **Starfish-flower.** See *Stapelia.*

star-flower (stär′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (*a*) Species of *Trientalis,* especially *T. Americana,* the chickweed-wintergreen. (*b*) Species of the liliaceous genus *Triteleia,* of which *T. uniflora,* a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Argentina, is the spring star-flower. (*c*) Species of *Sternbergia.* (*d*) Any one of a few other plants with star-like flowers.

star-fort (stär′fōrt), *n.* Same as *star*[1], 6.

star-fruit (stär′frōt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium Alisma,* of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort.*

star-gage (stär′gāj), *n.* See under *gage*[2].

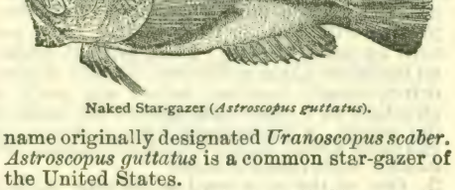
star-gaze (stär′gāz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes! — I could *star-gaze*
For ever thus.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

★**star-gazer** (stär′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers,* the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee.
Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ:* so called from the vertical eyes. The



Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

name originally designated *Uranoscopus scaber. Astroscopus guttatus* is a common star-gazer of the United States.

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars; dreamy.

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

star-gooseberry (stär′gös″ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus distichus,* native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

★**star-grass** (stär′gras), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris, Hypoxis,* and *Rynchospora;* also *Callitriche,* more often *water-starwort,* and *Heteranthera dubia,* the *water-stargrass.* See cut under *Hypoxis.*

star-hawk† (stär′hâk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur:* so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk,* and cut under *Astur.*

star-head (stär′hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa,* section *Asterocephalus.*

★**star-hyacinth** (stär′hī″a-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amœna,* a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

starier†, *n.* [ME., appar. for **starrier*, irreg. < *starre, sterre,* a star.] An astronomer.

Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imaginacion.
Testament of Love, iii.

starik (star′ik), *n.* [< Russ. *starikŭ,* the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ,* inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliborhamphus antiquus,* and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatellus.* See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliborhamphus.*

staring (stãr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is — how lean
And sharp his *staring* bones!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage. — 3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring* colors.

Starynge or schynyng as gaye thyngys. Rutilans.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 282.

staringly (stãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Dict.*

stark[1] (stärk), *a.* [< ME. *stark, starc, sterk, sterc, stearc,* < AS. *stearc,* strong, stiff, = OS. *stark* = OFries. *sterk, sterik* = D. *sterk* = MLG. *stark, sterk,* LG. *sterk* = OHG. *starc, starch,* MHG. *starc,* G. *stark* = Icel. *sterkr* = Sw. *stark* = Dan. *stærk,* strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. *storchanēn,* become rigid, Icel. *storkna* = Dan. *störkne,* coagulate, Goth. *ga-staurknan,* dry up; Lith. *stregti,* become rigid. Hence *starch*[1], *starch*[2].] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.

For fyre doth aryfie and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and ioyntes of man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *starke* stoures.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonair to those
That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death
To those that cross him.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Me caryinge in his clawes *starke*
As lightly as I were a larke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 545.

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark
If age has tamed these sinews *stark.*
Scott, L. of the L., v. 20.

4†. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fill from his horse that he lay a *starke* while with-oute sterynge of hande or foote.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world professe —
All their best wisdome is *starke* foolishnesse.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool.
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stark[1] (stärk), *adv.* [< ME. *stark*, used appar. first in *stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*[1], *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind, stark drunk, stark mad,* etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead, stark blind, stark drunk, stark mad, stark naked,* rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark deed*, and plonged in depe a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the euening it grew *starke* calme.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark drunk*, and, waking, found myself
Cloath'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark blind*, deafe, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning.
Evelyn, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark mad* with rapture and impatience — if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whither we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

stark[1] (stärk), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1], *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark[2] (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked.*] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark.*
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 346. (*Davies.*)

The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, i.

starken (stär'kn), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

Starkey's soap. See *soap*.

starkly (stärk'li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

stark-naked (stärk'nā'ked), *a.* See *stark*[1], *adv.*, and *start-naked*.

starkness (stärk'nes), *n.* Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

How should wee have yeelded to his heavenly call, had we beene taken, as they were, in the *starknes* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

starless (stär'les), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

starlet (stär'let), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A small star.

Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute.
H. Spencer.

2. A kind of small starfish.

starlight (stär'līt), *n.* and *a.* [< *star*[1] + *light*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence—2. A faint or feeble light.

Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

starlike (stär'līk), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *like*[2].] 1. Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers.—2. Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

starling[1] (stär'ling), *n.* [< ME. *starling, sterling, sterlynge;* < *stare* (< AS. *stær*), a stare, starling (see *stare*[2]), + *-ling*[1].] 1. An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidæ* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescing dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The



Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more variegated with the ochery- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, and some others of the sturnoid series; also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridæ*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelæus phœniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *meadow-lark*.

Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said the *starling*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling.—3. Same as *rock-trout*, 2.—**American starlings.** See def. 1.—**Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling.—**Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*: so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étourneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange.—**Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1743), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1783), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested.—**Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1783), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white.—**Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamprotornithinæ* (or *Juidinæ*) of the family



Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

Sturnidæ, as of the genera *Lamprotornis, Lamprocolius, Spreo* (or *Notauges*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage.—**Meadow-starling.** See def. 1.—**Red-winged starling.** See def. 1.—**Rose** or **rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carnation ouzel, rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*.—**Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the Chinese *Poliopsar sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc.—**Talking starling**, one of several different sturnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*[2], *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.

starling[2] (stär'ling), *n.* [Also *sterling;* cf. Sw. Dan. *stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with sticks or poles, = Dan. *stære*, put corn on poles to dry.] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

2. One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

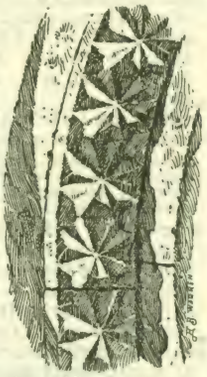
starling[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*[2].

starlit (stär'lit), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

star-lizard (stär'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Stellio;* a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

star-map (stär'map), *n.* A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

star-molding (stär'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.



Star-molding, Romanesque.—Aunay (Charente), France.

starmonger† (stär'mung″gėr), *n.* An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

star-mouthed (stär'moutht), *a.* Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts.—**Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidæ*.

starn[1] (stärn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern;* < ME. *stern, sterne* = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne, stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno, stern*, MHG. *sterne*, G. *stern* = Goth. *stairnō*, a star: see *star*[1].] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 995.

A royall *sterne* . . . rose or day
Before vs on the firmament.
York Plays, p. 127.

starn[2] (stärn), *n.* [< ME. **stern*, < AS. *stearn, stærn*, a stare, starling: see *stare*[2].] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

starn[3] (stärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *stern*[2].

Starna (stär'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < It. *starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

starnel (stär'nel), *n.* [Also *starnill;* < *starn*[2] + dim. *-el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

star-netting (stär'net″ing), *n.* A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

Starnœnadinæ (stär-nē-na-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), < *Starnœnas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Starnœnas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are cæca, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidinæ*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnœnas* has usually been associated.

Starnœnas (stär-nē'nas), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Starna* + Gr. *οἶναξ*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνη*, the vine, *οἶνος*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnœnadinæ*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

starnose (stär'nōz), *n.* The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

star-nosed (stär'nōzd), *a.* Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

★**star-of-Bethlehem** (stär'ọv-beth'lē-ėm), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum:* so called from its star-like flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonense*, the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

2. One of a few plants of other genera, as *Alsine Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

star-of-Jerusalem† (stär'ọv-jē-rō'sa-lem), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the salsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

star-of-night (stär'ọv-nīt'), *n.* A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

star-of-the-earth (stär'ọv-thē-ėrth'), *n.* See *Plantago*.

starost (star'ost), *n.* [< Pol. *starosta* (= Russ. *starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = Russ. *staro-*, old.] 1. In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*.—2. In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

starosty (star'os-ti), *n.*; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [< Pol. *starostwo* (= Russ. *starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

star-pagoda (stär'pa-gō″dä), *n.* A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

star-pepper (stär'pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

star-pile (stär'pīl), *n.* A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

star-pine (stär'pīn), *n.* Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).

star-proof (stär'pröf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 89.

starr†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stare*[4].

star-read† (stär'rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *star-rede;* < *star*[1] + *read*[1], *n.*] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* [< ME. *sterred, stirrede* (also *sterned* = D. *gestarnd, gesternd* = OHG. *gestirnōt*, MHG. *gestirnet*), starred; as *star*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, ill-*starred*.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is . . .
Haled out to murder. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidæ*.

star-reed (stär'rēd), *n.* [Tr. Sp. *bejuco de la estrella.*] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley.*

starrify† (stär'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *star*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

star-rowel (stär'rou″el), *n.* See *rowel.*

star-ruby (stär'rö″bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

starry (stär'i), *a.* [< ME. *sterry, sterri;* < *star*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
Pope, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The *starry* influences. *Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 5.

Starry campion, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope.*—**Starry puffball.** Same as *earth-star.*—**Starry ray.** See *ray*[2].

star-sapphire (stär'saf″ir), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*

star-saxifrage (stär'sak″si-frāj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

star-scaled (stär'skāld), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidæ.*

star-shake (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake, n.*, 7.

star-shell (stär'shell'), *n.* A thin metal case or shell loaded with luminous stars, fired from a gun or a specially constructed apparatus, and designed to burst in the air like a rocket: used in time of war to illuminate the enemy's position.

starshine (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

star-shoot, star-shot (stär'shöt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*, Works, I. 244.

star-slough (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot.*

star-spangled (stär'spang″gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
Holdest thy awful reign.
Potter, tr. of Æschylus (ed. 1779), II. 333. (*Jodrell.*)

The *star-spangled* banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
F. S. Key, The Star-Spangled Banner.

star-spotted (stär'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

star-stone (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*—2. A cut and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Psaronius.*

start[1] (stärt), *v.* [E. dial. also *stert, sturt;* < ME. *starten, sterten, stirten, styrten* (pret. *sterte, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. < AS. **styrtan* (not found) = MD. D. *storten* = MLG. *storten* = OHG. *sturzan*, MHG. G. *stürzen*, fall, start, = Sw. *störta* (Sw. dial. *stjärta*, run wildly about) = Dan. *styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < AS. *steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*[2]), is untenable. Hence *startle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

The sesoun priketh every gentil herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to *sterte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 186.

He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 2.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

Up *stirte* the pardoner and that anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

The Captain *started* up suddenly, his Hair standing at an End. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 183.

All being ready, we *started* in a caique very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

Ac thre thynges ther beoth that doth a man to *sterte*
Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 297.

When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started.*

The best bow may *start*,
And the hand vary.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—**To start after**, to set out in pursuit of.—**To start against**, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—**To start in**, to begin. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To start out.** (*a*) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (*b*) To begin; set out: as, he *started out* to be a lawyer.—**To start up.** (*a*) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, . . . though sometimes too they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(*b*) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start up* to-morrow. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had *started* quite other game. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

In 1798, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

To start a butt. See *butt*[2].—**To start a tack or a sheet**, to slack it off a little.—**To start a vessel from the stump**, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

start[1] (stärt), *n.* [< ME. *stert;* < *start*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 189.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts.*

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 22.

All men have wandering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth; when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

At a start†, at a bound; in an instant.

At a stert he was betwix hem two.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

To get or have the start, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of.*

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So *get the start of* the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130.

start[2] (stärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stert;* < ME. *start, stert, stirt, steort,* < AS. *steort* = OFries. *stert, stirt* = MD. *steert*, D. *staart* = MLG. LG. *stert, steert, staart, steerd* = MHG. G. *sterz* = Icel. *stertr* = Sw. Dan. *stjert*, tail;

root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*[1], in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. στόρθυγξ, MGr. στόρθη, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] **1**†. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, red*start* is literally red*tail*.—**2.** Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plow-*start* (or plow-tail).—**3.** The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—**4.** In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—**5.** In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight.*—**6**†. A stalk, or stem, as of an apple. *Palsgrave.*

startail (stär'tāl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon.*

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.
J. G. Wood, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 756.

★**starter** (stär'tėr), *n.* [< *start*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which starts. (*a*) One who shrinks from his purpose: one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (*b*) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(*c*) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(*d*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XL. 205.

(*e*) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—**Bung starter.** See *bung-starter.*

startful (stärt'fůl), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ful.*] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Ode to Affectation.

startfulness (stärt'fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

★**star-thistle** (stär'this*ˊ*l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn.* According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
a, one of the involucral scales.

from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star.* Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue-bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan.* See these names and *Centaurea.*

starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliomaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

★**starting-bar** (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

starting-bolt (stär'ting-bōlt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight.*

starting-engine (stär'ting-en*ˊ*jin), *n.* A small engine sometimes connected with a more massive engine, and used to start it. Also called *starting steam-cylinder*, *barring-engine.*

starting-hole† (stär'ting-hōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sterting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*[1].] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seke for *sterting-holes* to mainteine their vices, will objecte. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting hole*, canst thou now find out to bade thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 290.

startingly (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 79.

starting-place (stär'ting-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place.*
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, i.

starting-point (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

starting-post (stär'ting-pōst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

starting-valve (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

starting-wheel (stär'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

startish (stär'tish), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

startle (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling.* [< ME. *startlen*, *stertlen*, *stertyllen*; freq. of *start*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.
Addison, Spectator, No. 3.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .
She will endure, and never *startle.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

Stertling from hir traunce,
I wil reuenge (quoth she).
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,
I think 'tis your garment's hem.
Lowell, The Broken Tryst.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.
Tyndale, Mark v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *stertling* he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys. *Barbour*, Bruce, iii. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles.*
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.
Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
Keats, Sonnets, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

startle (stär'tl), *n.* [< *startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

startler (stärt'lėr), *n.* [< *startle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler.* [Colloq.]

startling (stärt'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*] **1.** That startles or that excites sudden surprise, apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

2†. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

Ther was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startelinge* stedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our eares tender and *startling.*
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

startlingly (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 155.

startlish (stärt'lish), *a.* [< *startle* + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

star-trap (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

start-up[1]† (stärt'up), *a.* and *n.* [< *start up*: see *start*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, iv.

II. *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

startup[2]† (stärt'up), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

Guestres [gaiters], *startups*; high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folks. *Cotgrave.*

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; butt'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Filberd's pride.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

starvation (stär-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *starve* + *-ation.*] The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation.* It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

Starvation Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.
Walpole, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Mitford*, in Walpole's Letters (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation.*
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 170.

starve (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving.* [Early mod. E. also *sterve*; < ME. *sterven*, *steorven* (pret. *starf*, *sterf*, pp. *starven*, *storven*, *i-storve*, *y-storve*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*, pp. *storfen*), die, = OS. *sterbhan* = OFries. *sterva* = D. *sterven* = MLG. *sterven*, LG. *starven*, *sterven* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἱ καμόντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *κάμνειν*, labor, toil.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh whan she wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherited, as the story witnesseth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—**2.** To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

Starves in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Starving with cold as well as hunger.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our soules doe *sterve*
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . *starve* for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish; hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to *starve* a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot *starve* me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

2. To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he sayes at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-coruyn,
Couerys hom agayn lest they ben *storuyn*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a *starved* snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both *starved* with cold. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

3. To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, *starved*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

Starved rat, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See *cony*, 4, and cut under *Lagomys*. [Local, U. S.]

starve-acre (stärv′ā′kėr), *n.* [< *starve* + obj. *acre*.] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis:* so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

starved (stärvd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

starveling (stärv′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starvling;* < *starve* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop, such thin-chapp'd *starvelings*,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4.

II. *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending heards of souls *starvling* to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

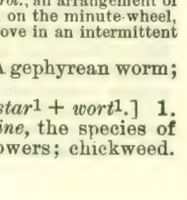
starvent†. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

starver (stär′vėr), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

starward (stär′wärd), *adv.* [< *star*[1] + *-ward*.] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

starward (stär′wärd), *a.* [< *starward, adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

star-wheel (stär′hwēl), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (*a*) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (*b*) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (*c*) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. —**Star-wheel and jumper**, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the snail is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



Star-wheel.
a, drop; *b*, pawl; *c*, disk; *d*, star-wheel.

star-worm (stär′wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

starwort (stär′wėrt), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *wort*[1].] 1. Any plant of the genus *Alsine*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed. See cut under *Stellaria*.—2. Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. 3. The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort*. Also called *star-grass*.—**Drooping starwort**, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum*.—**Mealy starwort**, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*. It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—**Yellow starwort**, the elecampane.

stasidion (sta-sid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-ä). [< MGr. στασίδιον, a stall, dim. of στάσις, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

stasimon (stas′i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mä). [< Gr. στάσιμον (see def.), < στάσις, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

stasimorphy (sta′si-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στάσις, standing, + μορφή, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke*, Manual.

stasis (stā′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στάσις, a standing, a stoppage, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand: see *stand*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—2. Pl. *staseis* or *stases*. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (στάσις) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (*a*).

stassfurtite (stas′fėrt-īt), *n.* [< *Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

stat. An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes:* as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

statable (stā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *state* + *-able*.] Capable of being stated or expressed.

statal (stā′tal), *a.* [< *state* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national*. [Rare, U. S.]

statant (stā′tant), *a.* [< heraldic F. *statant*, equiv. to OF. *estant*, standing, < L. **stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—**Statant affronté**. See *at gaze* (*b*), under *gaze*.


Lion statant gardant.

statarian (stā-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an*.] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statarianly (stā-tā′ri-an-li), *adv.* [< *statarian* + *-ly*[2].] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statary (stā′ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

state (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stat, staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, < OF. *estat, esta*, F. *état* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato* = MD. *staet*, D. *staat* = MLG. *stāt* = G. *staat* = Sw. Dan. *stat*, state, the state, < L. *status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*, used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*), stand: see *stand*. The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate, status*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1066.

O see how fickle is their *state*
That doe on fates depend!
The Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

2. Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischief enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greate and meane, yong and old, euery where.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well beseem'd his *state*,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

4. Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

5. Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.
Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

6†. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France. 1660. Hexham.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
States and their Pawns.
Middleton, Game at Chess, Prol.

7†. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
B. Jonson, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 3.

The Queene Consort sat under a *state* on a black footcloth, to entertain the circle.
Evelyn, Diary, March 5, 1685.

8†. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.
Wiseman, Surgery.

9. Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged. Prov. xxviii. 2.

10†. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 8.

11. The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced *the state*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 36.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state*.—13. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-hen State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web-foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

14. *pl.* [*cap.*] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

15†. A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

Sticta linita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a *state* from Arctic America.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

Border State, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state.** See *chair.*—**Civil state.** See *civil.*—**Cloth of state.** See *cloth.*—**Commissioner for the State of,** etc. See *commissioner.*—**Confederate States of America, construct state, cotton States.** See the qualifying words.—**Council of State.** See *council.*—**Cretinoid state**, myxedema.—**Department of State.** See *department.*—**Doctrine of States' rights**, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state†, free States.** See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature.** See *nature.*—**Intermediate, maritime state.** See the adjectives.—**Middle States.** See *middle.*—**Military state**, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Purse of state**, in *her.* See *purse.*—**Reason of state.** See *reason.*—**Slave State.** See *slave*[2].—**Southern States**, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state.** See *sovereign.*—**State of facts**, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress.** See *progress.*—**State's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**States of the Church**, or **Papal States**, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States.** (*a*) The Netherlands. (*b*) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for *the States*. [Great Britain and her colonies.]—**To keep state**, to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree; act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

Seated in thy silver chair,
State in wonted manner *keep*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

To lie in state, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonious pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person. =Syn. 1 and 2. See *situation*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; a *state* paper.

To send the *state* prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., V. 31.

2. Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to *national:* as, *state* rights; a *state* prison; *state* legislatures.—**State banks.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**State carriage.** See *carriage.*—**State church.** See *established church*, under *church.*—**State criminal**, one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain, gallantry, law.** See the nouns.—**State lands**, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper.** (*a*) A paper prepared under the direction of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (*b*) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison.** (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword,** etc. See the nouns.

state (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [< *state*, *n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to *state* a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

And you be *stated* in a double hope.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

You boast to me
Of a great revenue, a large substance,
Wherein you would endow and *state* my daughter.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, i. 1.

3. To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross; represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

4. In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated.** See *account.*—**Case stated.** See *case agreed*, under *case*[1].—**To state it†**, to keep state. See *state*, *n.*

Wolsey began to *state it* at York as high as ever.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3. *Speak*, *Tell*, etc. (see *say*[1]), specify, set forth.

state† (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately*.] Stately. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

statecraft (stāt'kräft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stated (stā'ted), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

It was his manner to use *stated* hours and places for exercises of devotion. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.
Addison.

Stated clerk, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk*. The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

statedly (stā'ted-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

statefult (stāt'fûl), *a.* [< *state* + *-ful.*] Full of state; stately.

A *statefull* silence in his presence.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 5.

statehood (stāt'hùd), *n.* [< *state* + *-hood.*] The condition or status of a state.

state-house (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

stateless (stāt'les), *a.* [< *state* + *-less.*] Without state or pomp.

statelily (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

stateliness (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

stately (stāt'li), *a.* [< ME. *statly*, *estatlich* = MD. *staetelick*, D. *statelijk* = MLG. *statelich*, *statlich* = Dan. *statelig*, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. **statelich*, G. *stattlich*, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. *statelicho*, properly (< *stat*, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. *stead*, place: see *stead*), MHG. *stateliche*, *statlich*, properly, moderately, G. *stattlich*, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as *state* + *-ly*[1].] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things.

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful *stately* and reserved.
Swift, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=Syn. *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

stately (stāt'li), *adv.* [< *stately*, *a.*] In a stately manner.

Ye that walk
The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
Milton, P. L., v. 201.

★**statement** (stāt'ment), *n.* [< *state* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal *statement;* a written *statement;* a bank *statement;* a doctrinal *statement.*—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus.*

state-monger (stāt'mung″gėr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

stater[1] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< *state* + *-er*[1].] One who states.

stater[2] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *stater*, < Gr. στατήρ, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand.] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Lubcic and Æginetan standards. The oldest staters, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Crœsus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum*. At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater*. This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

state-room (stāt'röm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

states-general (stāts'jen'e-ral), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand;* as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man.*] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

It is a weakness which attends high and low: the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
Burke, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

The old *statesmen* or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. ii.

=Syn. 1. See *politician*.

statesmanlike (stāts'man-līk), *a.* [< *statesman* + *like.*] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

statesmanly (stāts'man-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey.*

statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* [< *statesman* + *-ship.*] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

The petty craft so often mistaken for *statesmanship* by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

state-socialism (stāt'sō'shal-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

state-socialist (stāt'sō'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

stateswoman (stāts'wùm″an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wim″en). [< *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman.*] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!*
B. Jonson.

stathe (stāth), *n.* [Also *staith, staithe;* early mod. E. also *stayth, steyth;* < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöth*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead*.] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stathmograph (stath'mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *σταθμᾶν*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. ★*E. H. Knight.*

static (stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στατικός*, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, mid. and pass. *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *stasis, stand.*] 1†. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical.*—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction.** See *refraction.*

statical (stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *static* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—**Statical electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Statical induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Statical manometer.** See *manometer.*

statically (stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

Statice (stat'i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *στατική*, an astringent herb, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, improperly called *Armeria* by many authors.—2. An untenable name for *Limonium*, a genus of plants of the same family. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, and commonly cymose inflorescence composed of one-sided spikes. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the old world, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials; a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender.* The common European *Limonium Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red behen* of the old apothecaries. An American species, *L. Carolinianum*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *L. latifolium* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *L. mucronatum* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrifa*. Other species also form valued remedies, as *L. Brasiliense*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *L. latifolium*, and *L. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries.



Flowering Plant of *Limonium Carolinianum*.
a, the flower with its bracts.

Staticeæ (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Statice* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbagineæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 7 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of wide distribution.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. F. *statique*, < Gr. *στατική*, the art of weighing, fem. of *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics.** See the adjectives. ★

station (stā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station, stacion, estaçon, estachon, estaisun*, etc., F. *station* = Sp. *estación* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her *station* are as one.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a *station.*
Emerson, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (*b*) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high *station.*

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat *station;* an observing-*station;* the *station* of a sentinel; the several *stations* of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,
What *station* will ye be?
Blancheflour and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

One of our companions took his *station* as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police.*—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the *station* to dinner. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the *station* and the bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different *stations*, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (*a*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (*b*) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (*a*) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (*b*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(*c*) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (*d*) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (*e*) In the *early church*, the place appointed at church for each class of worshipers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (*f*) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (*c*) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest *station*, in a human figure.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and *station.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 73.

He never courted men in *station.*
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all *stations.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false.*—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station.** (*a*) The place or region assigned to a fleet or squadron of men-of-war: as, the North Atlantic *station;* the China *station.* (*b*) In the U. S. navy, the ensemble of a navy-yard and administrative functions in a particular place or district under one local head, the commandant of the station. Also called *shore station.*—**Outside station.** See *outside.*—Syn. 9 (*f*). See *depot.*

station (stā'shon), *v. t.* [< *station, n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* one's self at a door.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

stational (stā'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n-)*, a standing still, a post: see *station.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

stationariness (stā'shon-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the *stationariness* of the barometer; the *stationariness* of rents. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

stationary (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n-)*, a post, station: see *station.*]
I. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a *stationary* temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be *stationary.* *Macaulay*, Bacon.

Stationary air, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseases, engine.** See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius.*—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. *n.*; pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The *stationaries* are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call ecliptickes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the *stationaries.*
Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

station-bill (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

station-calendar (stā'shon-kal*ʳ*en-dăr), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator. ★

stationer (stā'shon-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stationer;* < ME. *stacyonere*, < ML. *stationarius, stacionarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n-)*, a station, stall: see *station.*] 1†. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary *stationers* in English.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers;* they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the gild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book was kept for the registration of copyrights. This register was in 1912 transferred to the Public Record office.—**Walking, running, or flying stationer**, a hawker of ballads, chapbooks, pamphlets, etc. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

stationery (stā'shon-èr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *stationer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] **I.** *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink. —**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery* goods.

station-house (stā'shon-hous), *n.* 1. A police-station.—2. The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV. 89.

station-indicator (stā'shon-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (*a*) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (*b*) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

station-master (stā'shon-mās″tèr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

station-meter (stā'shon-mē″tèr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight.*

station-pointer (stā'shon-poin″tèr), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

station-pole, station-staff (stā'shon-pōl, -staf), *n.* In *surv.*, same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

statism (stā'tizm), *n.* [< *state* + *-ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

> Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.
> *South*, Sermons, I. iv.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* [= G. *statist* = Sw. *statist*, a statesman, politician, = Sp. Pg. *estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = It. *statista*, a statesman; as *state* (L. *status*) + *-ist*.] 1. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A statistician.

> The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly.
> *Emerson*, Success.

statistic (stā-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistico* = Pg. *estadistico* = It. *statistico* (cf. G. *statistisch* = Sw. Dan. *statistisk*), lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + *-ic*. II. *n.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistica* = Pg. *estadistica* = It. *statistica*, statistics, = G. *statistik*, political science, statistics, = Sw. Dan. *statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Statistical.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *statistics*.—2. A statistical statement.—3†. A statistician.

> Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.
> *Southey*, 1804, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, [I. 508.

statistical (stā-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *statistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical* tables; *statistical* information.—**Primary statistical number**, the number of a class ascertained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference**. See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism persue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio;* so is the average duration of life.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *statisticien;* as *statistic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *statistic* (see *-ics*).] 1. A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics;* so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

> The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.
> *Monthly Rev.*, 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404).

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics**. See *bureau*.—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

statistology (stā-tis-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *statist(ics)* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *statif*, < L. *stativus*, standing still, < *stare*, stand: see *state*.] 1. Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—2. In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

statize† (stā'tīz), *v. i.* [< *state* + *-ize*. Cf. *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies.*

> Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 168.

statlicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *stately*.

statoblast (stat'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolæmatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals to be reproduced agamogenetically by internal gemmation are formed in the funiculus or mesentery of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yolk-cleavage, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

statoblastic (stat-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *statoblast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic* capsules; *statoblastic* reproduction.—2. Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic* polyzoan.

statocracy (stā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< *state* + *-ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

statoscope (stat'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

statosphere (stat'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαῖρα*, a globe.] The globose, chitinous, spiculiferous envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder.*

statospore (stat'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, a motionless or resting spore; a hypnospore.

statua† (stat'ū-ä), *n.* [< L. *statua*, an image, a statue: see *statue*.] A statue.

> Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*,
> Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 192.
>
> Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vulcan plac'd
> Under the altar of Olympian Jove,
> And gave to them an artificial life.
> *Beaumont*, Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *statuaire* = Sp. Pg. *estatuario* = It. *statuario*, < L. *statuarius*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, sc. *ars*, the statuary art), < *statua*, a statue: see *statue*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

> What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

Statuary marble, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). 1. One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

> *Statuaries* could
> By the foot of Hercules set down punctually
> His whole dimensions.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, ii. 1.
>
> Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*.
> *Tennyson*, Experiments, Boädicea.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

> The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

3. Statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* [< ME. *statue*, < OF. *statue*, F. *statue* = Sp. Pg. *estatua* = It. *statua*, < L. *statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, < *statuere*, set up: see *statute*.] 1. A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

> This proude king let make a *statue* of golde
> Sixty cubytes long.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 169.
>
> Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 306.

2†. A picture.

> The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
> So shyneth in his whyte baner large
> That alle the feeldes gliteren up and doun.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 117.
>
> *Sir John.* Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
> Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
> Of their late suitors' *statues*.
> *Luke.* There they hang.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue**. See *plinth*.

statue (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued*, ppr. *statuing*. [< *statue*, *n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

> The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 36.

statued (stat'ūd), *a.* [< *statue* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

> Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.
>
> Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.
> *Disraeli*, Lothair, lxix.

statue-dress (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

statuesque (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* [< *statue* + *-esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

> The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house.
> *De Quincey*, English Opium-Eater.

statuesquely (stat-ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

statuesqueness (stat-ū-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 904, p. 141.

statuette (stat-ū-et'), *n.* [F., dim. of *statue*, a statue: see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

> Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

statuize (stat'ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *statue* + *-ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

> James II. did also *statueize* himself in copper.
> *Misson*, Travels in Eng., p. 309. (*Davies.*)

statuminate† (stā-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

< *statumen* (*-min-*), a prop, stay, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

stature (stat′ūr), *n.* [< ME. *stature*, < OF. (and F.) *stature* = Sp. Pg. *estatura* = It. *statura*, < L. *statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statute*.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lond of Pigmaus, where that the folk ben of litylle *Stature* that ben but 3 Span long.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Unto *stature* this damsel was grown.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.
Mir. for Mags., I. 29.

In the second house there is the *stature* of a man of silver. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 236.

statured (stat′ūrd), *a.* [< *stature* + *-ed*2.] 1†. Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou *statur'd* but a span,
She'll make thee Mimas. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

★**status** (stā′tus), *n.* [< L. *status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—2. Position of affairs.—3. In *law*, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—**Status quo**, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

statutable (stat′ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *statute* + *-able*.] 1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

statutably (stat′ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

★**statute** (stat′ūt), *n.* [< ME. *statut*, < OF. *statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, F. *statut* = Pr. *statut* = Sp. Pg. *estatuto* = It. *statuto*, *statuto* = D. *statuut* = G. Sw. Dan. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of L. *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*3, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of hem chyde,
Ne stryue ageines his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 321.

The *statutes* of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.

Girded with frumps and curtail gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statutes* of a university.—3. In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester.*—4. A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute**. See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute**. See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute**. See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully **estate by statute merchant**, or **estate by statute staple**, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute**. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute**. See *mandatory*.—**Penal statutes**. See *penal*.—**Private statutes**. (*a*) See *private acts*, under *private*. (*b*) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statutes**. See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statutes**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retroactive statute**. See *retroactive*.—**Special or private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483–4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap**. See *cap*1.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully **Statute de Donis Conditionalibus**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, ii. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor**. See *labor*1.—**Statute lace**†. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*1.—**Statute merchant**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certaine blinde retayler, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing, and would let one for a need haue a thousand poundes vpon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

Statute of bread and ale. See *bread*1.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspecte Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (*a*) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), re-enacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (*b*) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of laborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315–16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough (Marleberge, Marlbridge)**, an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (*b*) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton**. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures**. See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies**. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1289, 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or feoffments of land in fee simple the feoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Rageman**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan, or Rothlan**, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs**. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester or Winton**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392–3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396–7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partizans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statutes staple*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 3.

The Great Statute, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeofail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of præmunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = **Syn. 1.** *Enactment*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*1.

statute† (stat′ūt), *v. t.* [< *statute*, *n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordeined and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

statute-book (stat′ūt-bůk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

statute-fair (stat′ūt-fār), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*3, 4.

statute-roll (stat′ūt-rōl), *n.* 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

statutory (stat′ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 429.

Statutory foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

statuvolence (stā-tū′vō-lens), *n.* [< *statuvolen(t)* + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnestock.* [Recent.]

statuvolent (stā-tū′vō-lent), *a.* [< L. *status*, a state or condition, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuvolence; affected by statuvolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

statuvolic (stat-ū-vol′ik), *a.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuvolence: as, the *statuvolic* state; a *statuvolic* process. [Rare.]

statuvolism (stā-tū′vō-lizm), *n.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ism.*] Same as *statuvolence.* *F. W. Hayes.*

staumrel (stâm′rel), *a.* [Cf. *stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr. [Scotch.]

staunch, stauncher, etc. See *stanch*, etc.

Staunton's opening. In *chess-playing.* See *opening*, 9.

stauracin (stâ′ra-sin), *n.* [< ML. *stauracinus*, < MGr. **σταυρακινόν*, neut. of **σταυρακινός*, pertaining to small crosses, < *σταυράκιον*, dim. of Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross.] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

stauraxonia (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *ἄξων*, an axis.] In *promorphology*, stauraxonial organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura;* when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura.*

stauraxonial (stâ-rak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [< *stauraxonia* + *-al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centraxonial.*

stauri, *n.* Plural of *staurus.*

Stauria (stâ′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, a stake.] The typical genus of *Stauriidæ*, having a compound astræiform corallum growing by calicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

staurian (stâ′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stauria* + *-an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria;* of or pertaining to the *Stauriidæ.*

Stauriidæ (stâ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil rugose corals, typified by the genus *Stauria.* The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endothecal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera formerly included in this group are now considered heterogeneous and the term is not generally accepted.

staurolite (stâ′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish- to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatic crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone.* Also *staurotide, grenatite.*—**Staurolite-slate,** a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

staurolitic (stâ-rō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *staurolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

Stauromedusæ (stâ″rō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ*, having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbral wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

stauromedusan (stâ″rō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stauromedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ.*

Stauropus (stâ′rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *πούς* = E. *foot.*] **1.** A genus of bombycoid moths, of the family *Notodontidæ*, having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvæ have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi*, derives its English name of *lobster-moth.* Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.

2. A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

stauroscope (stâ′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

stauroscopic (stâ-rō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *stauroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic* examination. *Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 113.

stauroscopically (stâ-rō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically* determined systems of crystallization.

staurotide (stâ′rō-tid), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *-t-* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *staurolite.*

Staurotypidæ (stâ-rō-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Staurotypus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical American cryptodirous tortoises, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius.* They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebræ procœlous. Also *Staurotypina*, as a group of *Chelydridæ.*

staurotypous (stâ′rō-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] In *mineral.*, having mackles or spots in the form of a cross.

Staurotypus (stâ-rot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a cross, + *τύπος*, type.] A genus of tortoises with a cruciform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ.*

staurus (stâ′rus), *n.*; pl. *stauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός*, a stake, pile, pale, cross.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

★**stave** (stāv), *n.* [< ME. *stæf, staf, stave*, pl. *staves, steves*, < AS. *stæf*, pl. *stafas*, a staff: see *staff.* *Stave* is another form of *staff*, arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef*, a stave, refrain.] **1.** A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(*a*) In *cooperage*, one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (*c*) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.

2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical division.

> Of eleuen and twelue I find none ordinary *staues* vsed in any vulgar language.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.
>
> Chant me now some wicked *stave*,
> Till thy drooping courage rise.
> *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

3. Specifically, same as *staff*, 9.

stave (stāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staved* or *stove*, ppr. *staving.* [< *stave*, *n.*, or directly < *staff* (with the usual change of *f* when medial to *v*; cf. *strive*, < *strife*, *live*, < *life*, *wive*, < *wife*, etc.). The proper pret. and pp. is *staved; stove*, like *rove* for *reeved*, conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break; burst: as, the boat is *stove.*

> They burnt their wigwams, and all their matts, and some corn, and *staved* seven canoes, and departed.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 232.

2. To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; pour out.

> And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and *staue* it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.—**4.** To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—**To stave and tail,** a phrase current in bear-baiting, to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

> So lawyers . . .
> Do *stave an'l tail* with writs of error,
> Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 163.

To stave it out, to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 88. —**To stave off,** to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approach or occurrence of.

> Two dogs upon me?
> And the old bearward will not succour me,
> I'll *stave* 'em *off* myself.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

It *staved off* the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [Colloq.]

> He . . . went *staving* down the street as if afraid to look behind him. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 41.

stave-jointer (stāv′join″tėr), *n.* See *jointer*[1].

staver[1] (stā′vėr), *n.* [< *stave* + *-er*[1].] An active, energetic person. [New Eng.]

> Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a *staver*," "a pealer," "a roarer to work."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

staver[2] (stā′vėr), *v. i.* [Also *staiver;* < Dan. *stavre*, trudge, stumble.] To stagger; totter.

> He [Carlyle] slept badly from overwork, "gaeing *staveri*ng aboot the hoose at night," as the Scotch maid said.
> *Froude*, Carlyle (Life in London, I. iii.).

stave-rime (stāv′rīm), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

stavers (stā′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *staver*[2].] The staggers, a disease of horses. See *stagger*, 2.

staverwort (stā′vėr-wėrt), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa:* so called as being supposed to cure the stavers or staggers in horses. Also *staggerwort.*

staves, *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave.*

stavesacre (stāvz′ā″kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stavesaker;* < ME. *staphisagre*, < OF. *staves-aigre*, < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria, stafisagra*, etc., < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία*, stavesacre: *σταφίς, ἀσταφίς*, dried grapes; *ἀγρία*, fem. of *ἄγριος*, wild. Cf. *Staphisagria.*] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria*, native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine*[2] and *lousewort*, 2.

stave-tankard (stāv′tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops.

★Also called *sapling-tankard.*

stavewood (stāv′wůd), *n.* [< *stave* + *wood*[1].] **1.** See *quassia*, 2.—**2.** A tall stout tree, *Sterculia fœtida*, of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

staving (stā′ving), *n.* [< *stave* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—**2.** In *forging*, a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end.

staw[1] (stâ), *v.* [< Dan. *staa* = Sw. *stå* = D. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān*, stand, stay, = L. *stare* = Gr. *ἱστάναι* = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*, where the relation of the orig. root *sta* to *stand* is explained.] **I.** *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a cart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To put to a standstill.—**2.** To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns*, To a Haggis. [Scotch.]

staw[2] (stâ). A preterit of *steal.* [Scotch.]

staxis (staks′is), *n.* [< Gr. *στάξις*, a dropping.] ★In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

stay[1] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **stay*, < AS. *stæg* = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. *stag*, a stay (in naut. sense); cf. OF. *estay*, F. *étai* = Sp. *estay* = Pg. *estay, estai* (pl. *estaes*), also *ostais*, a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to climb up by, being derived, in this view, like *stair, stile*[1], *stag*, etc., from the root of AS. *stīgan* (pret. *stāh*) = D. *stijgen* = G. *steigen*, etc., climb, ascend: see *sty*[1]. The word has been confused with *stay*[2], a prop, etc.] **1.** *Naut.*, a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays*, and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *backstays.* See cut under *ship.*

2. A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—**3.** In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—**In stays,** or **hove in stays** (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—**Martingale stays.** See *martingale.*—**Slack in stays.** See *slack*[1].—**Spring-stay,** a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—**To heave in stays.** See *heave.*—**To miss stays.** See *miss*[1].—**To put a ship in stays,** to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—**To ride down a stay.** See *ride.*—**Triatic stay** (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

stay[1] (stā), *v.* [< *stay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*: (*a*) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (*b*) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay* ship.

II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

★**stay**[2] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **staye*, < OF. *estaie, estaye,* f., F. *étai,* m., a prop, stay, < MD. *staeye,* later *staey,* a prop, stay, also a contracted form of *staede, stade.* a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. *stede, steé,* a place, = AS. *stede,* E. *stead,* a place: see *stead,* and cf. *stathe.* The word *stay*[1] has been confused to some extent with *stay*[2]. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay*[2], *v.*] **1.** A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays.*
1 Ki x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) In *building,* a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In steam-engines: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-*stay;* a water-space *stay.* (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining,* a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (*e*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the præoperculum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidea, Scleroparisæ.*

2. *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall,* Satires.) Stays were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *stay*lace, *stay*maker. See *corset,* 3.

They could not ken her middle sae jimp, . . .
The *stays* o' gowd were so well laced.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

3†. A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave.*

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.
Test. Vetust., p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

4. That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay.*

They make many *stayes* by the way.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay,* if the book were not false.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays.*
Long demurs breed new delays.
Southwell, Loss in Delay.

6†. A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay.*

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come—but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay.*
Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1887).

7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? *Dryden.*

8. Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time, sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

9†. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—**10.** State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amonge the Utopians, where all thinges be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealthe in a good *staye,* it very seldom chaunceth that they cheuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* [in eodem *statu* (Sarum dirge)].
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay.*
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

11†. Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips,* Blenheim, l. 276.

Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay, etc. See the qualifying words.—**Stay of proceedings,** in *law,* a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismission of the action.
=**Syn. 1.** See *staff.*—**5.** *Pause,* etc. See *stop*[1].

★**stay**[2] (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid,* ppr. *staying.* [< ME. **stayen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), < OF. *estayer,* F. *étayer,* prop, stay, < *estaye,* a prop, stay: see *stay*[2], *n.* By some derived < OF. *esteir, ester, estre,* F. *être,* be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand;* it is, however, very remote.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 442.

2. To stop. (*a*) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. *Donne,* Letters, xlix.

This businesse *staide* me in London almost a weeke.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(*b*) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby either prouoke the good or *staye* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well imployed.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,
Or *stay* your deathful hand?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,
Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

(*c*) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness
To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*
The sentence till another day.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(*d*) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some sillable *stayd* the eare a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

3. To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 369.

To stay the stomach, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,
And *stay your stomach,* lest you faint with fasting.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

2. To stop. (*a*) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Stay, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(*b*) To come to an end; cease.

An't please your grace, here my commission *stays.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(*c*) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay.*
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(*d*) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

3. To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. *Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,
And liv'd wi' mirth and glee.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

5. To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

6. To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon.*

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

To stay put, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 4.** To rest, lodge, delay.

stay-at-home (stā′at-hōm″), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

stay-bar (stā′bär), *n.* **1.** In *arch.,* a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a traceried window. See *saddle-bar.*—**2.** Same as *stay-rod.*

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay bar.* *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 66.

★**stay-bolt** (stā′bōlt), *n.* In *mach.,* a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

staybusk (stā′busk), *n.* See *busk*[4], 2.

stay-chain (stā′chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the doubletree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the doubletree.

staycord (stā′kôrd), *n.* Same as *staylace.*

stayed†, stayedly†, stayedness†. Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness.*

stay-end (stā′end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle.—**Stay-end tie,** in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

stayer (stā′ėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer*
Both of this city and this empire.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which stops or restrains.—**3.** One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home.—**4.** One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

stay-foot (stā′fůt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.,* a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

stay-gage (stā′gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

stay-hole† (stā′hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

stay-hook (stā′hůk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt.*

staylace (stā′lās), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *lace.*] A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

stayless (stā′les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stailesse;* < *stay*[2] + *-less.*] **1.** Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,
With *stailesse* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
Mir. for Mags., p. 187.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

stay-light (stā′līt), *n.* Same as *riding-light.*

staymaker (stā′mā″kėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *maker.*] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker.*
J. Spence, Crito.

stay-pile (stā′pīl), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See cut under *pilework.*

stay-plow (stā′plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow.*

stay-rod (stā′rod), *n.* **1.** In steam-engines: (*a*) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine.—**2.** A tie-rod in a build-

ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

staysail (stā′sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*[1], 1.

stay-tackle (stā′tak#l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

stay-wedge (stā′wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

S. T. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

stead (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted, stid, stud, stede, stude*, < (*a*) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted, stid, steth, steith* = MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stede, steê* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt* = Icel. *stadha* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *staths*, place; (*b*) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G.?), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (*c*) cf. MD. *stade, staede*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu statten*), fit place or time; (*d*) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stödh*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand, staw*. Cf. *bedstead, farmstead, homestead, roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio*(*n*-), a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. στάσις, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede, in stide, on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid, stide*.] **1†.** A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfe *stede* to hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly *sted* ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 731.

Fly therefore, fly this fearefull *stead* anon.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Braunche of the Bayes or of Olyve, in here Bekes, *in stede* of Offryng.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child *in* her *stead*.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

3†. Space of time; while; moment.

Rest a little *stead*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.

But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon *stead*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 293.

5†. A steading.—**6†.** Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my ioy in ech *stede*,
My plesaunce, my comfort, my delite to!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 23.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead, to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage *stood* vs *in* good *stead*, for we had nothing els. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived when an adroit diplomacy might *stand* him *in stead*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gasconading temperament *stood* him *in stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 305.

Stead of†, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—**To do stead**, to do service; help. *Milton*, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—**To stand in stead.** See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as Hamp*stead*, Winst*ed*.]

stead (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded, stedd, sted, stad*) = Icel. *stedhja*, place (pp. *staddr*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and euyll,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And *stedde* yone sterne to stande stone stille.
York Plays, p. 127.

2†. To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made thare,
That rewes me nowe full sare,
So am I straytely *sted*. *York Plays*, p. 103.

O father, we are cruelly *sted* between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

3†. With *up*: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

II.† *intrans.* To stop; stay.

I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym theder led.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 6.

steadable† (sted′a-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-able*.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28. (*Davies.*)

steadfast, stedfast (sted′fȧst), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast, stedefast, stidefast, stedevest, studevest*, < AS. *stedefæst* (= MD. *stedevast* = Icel. *stathfastr*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfästa* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stead, + *fæst*, fast.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yes, yes," quod he, "this is the case,
Your Iee is euer *stedfast* in on place."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 148.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

Stedfast in the faith. 1 Pet. v 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils, his brethren stood by him with *steadfast* loyalty
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Steady; unwavering; concentered.

He loked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court'sies to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *steadfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1339.

=**Syn.** 2. Stanch, stable, unflinching.

steadfastly, stedfastly (sted′fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastly, stedefæstlice*; < *steadfast* + *-ly*[2].] In a steadfast manner. (*a*) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Hesiod maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(*b*) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(*c*) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

steadfastness, stedfastness (sted′fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse, stedefastnesse, stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + *-ness*.] **1.** Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the marye [marrow] is, that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *stea'fastness*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; resolution; constancy; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy housbond more devyse
To preve hir wyfhod and hir *stedf'stnesse*?
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

steadier (sted′i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

steadily (sted′i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

steadiness (sted′i-nes), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Firmness in position: stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (*b*) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (*c*) Freedom from irregularity of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (*d*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (*e*) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

steading (sted′ing), *n.* [< *stead* + *-ing*[1].] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

steady[1] (sted′i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stedy, steddy*; < ME. *stede, stedi, stidiz*, < AS. *stæththig* (also **stædig*, **stedig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöthugr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, stead, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stæte, stætec*(*g*), G. *stätig, stetig*, continual, < *statt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* speare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball
Stands *steddy* still, iust in the midst of All.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embark't, and got together in som order on firm ground, with a more *steddy* charge put the Britans to flight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

With *steady* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold *steady*': (*a*) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (*b*) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—**4.** Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. *Kames*, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—**5.** Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—**Steady motion**, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—**Steady pin.** See *pin*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, some device for steadying or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in *button-manuf.*, a hand-support for a button-blank, upon which, used in conjunction with another implement called a *grip*, the blank is held between the alined rotating spindles carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form. **2.** In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—**3.** Same as *stadda*.

steady[1] (sted′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr. *steadying*. [< *steady*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering, swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To make regular and persevering in character and conduct: as, trouble and disappointment had *steadied* him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or maintain an upright or stable position or condition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

steady[2] (sted′i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood as a *steady*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, I. 528. (*Davies.*)

steady-going (sted′i-gō#ing), *a.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadygoing* through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of biography. *Athenæum*, No. 3287, p. 545.

steady-rest (sted′i-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

steak (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike, steyke*, < Icel. *steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stege*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikna*, be roasted or

scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[3].] 1. A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

Steke of flesshe — charbonnee. *Palsgrave*, p. 275.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*.
Swift, Five Ladies at Sot's Hole.

2†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the *steaks* of velvet?
Middleton, Phœnix, i. 5.

Hamburg steak, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan.—**Porter-house steak.** See *porter-house*.—**Round steak**, a steak from the round.—**Rump steak.** See *rump-steak*.—**Tenderloin steak.** See *tenderloin*.

steak-crusher (stāk'krush'ėr), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

★**steal**[1] (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [< ME. *stelen*, *steolen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), < AS. *stelan* (pret. *stæl*, pl. *stǣlon*, pp. *stolen*) = OS. *stelan* = OFries. *stela* = D. *stelen* = MLG. LG. *stelen* = OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen* = Icel. *stela* = Sw. *stjäla* = Dan. *stjæle* = Goth. *stilan*, steal. Connection with Gr. στερίσκειν, στερεῖν, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*[1], *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with L. and Gr. connections, see *lift*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

Whan Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes com as softely as thei myght, and *stale* awey his staffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stoln* my Arm away.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

3†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Walsh to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 187.

All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stollen* from thence as Contrabanda.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye!
Shak., Sonnets, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ban that this mariage wolde he haue *stole* hadde no Merlin i-be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

9. In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal to* second base.—10. In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359.—**To steal a by.** See *by*[1].—**To steal a march**, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address.—**To steal over**†, to smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troublesome disorders, some few (by *stealing over* of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

=Syn. 1. To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. Ex. xx. 15.

2. To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stoolen* that y mote to god me zilde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 25.

★**steal**[1] (stēl), *n.* [< *steal*[1], *v.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*[1], *v. t.*, 9.

steal[2] (stēl), *n.* Same as *stale*[2].

stealer (stē'lėr), *n.* [< *steal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-*stealer*.

The trangression is in the *stealer*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 233.

Specifically—2. In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers*—that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 138.

stealing (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steal*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 16.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

stealingly (stē'ling-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stelendlich*; < *stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*[2].] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

stealing-strake (stē'ling-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*, 2.

stealth (stelth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stelth*; < ME. *stelthe*, *stalthe* (= Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*), stealth, with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *stēlan*, steal: see *steal*[1]. Another form, from the Scand., is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*[1]. Cf. *health*, *heal*[1], *wealth*, *weal*.] 1†. The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to steale, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*, . . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stelths*, and pillage severall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yef it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny straunge turnement by *stelthe* vnknowen whan thei were disgised that thei wolde not be knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 136.

4†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 310.

stealthful† (stelth'fûl), *a.* [< *stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 369.

stealthfully† (stelth'fûl-i), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

stealthfulness† (stelth'fûl-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

stealthily (stel'thi-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness (stel'thi-nes), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

stealthy (stel'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

★**steam** (stēm), *n.* [< ME. *steem*, *stem*, < AS. *steám*, vapor, smell, smoke, = Fries. *stoame* = D. *stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] 1. Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by an atmosphere saturated with aqueous vapor. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 536.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault.*) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville.*) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air.—4. Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.]

5†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

Steem, or lowe of fyre. Flamma. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Absolute steam-pressure. See *pressure*.—**Dead steam.** Same as *exhaust-steam*.—**Dry steam**, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water.—**High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam.** See *pressure*.—**Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine.—**Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure.—**Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure.—**Steam fire-engine.** See *fire-engine*, 2.—**Steam jet-pump.** See *pump*[1].—**Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*.—**Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*.—**Total heat of steam.** Same as *steam-heat*, 1.—**Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

steam (stēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *steem*; < ME. *stemen*, < AS. *stēman*, *stȳman* (= D. *stoomen*), steam, < *steam*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
Milton, P. L., v. 186.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steeme*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Ryde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

4†. To flame or blaze up.

His eyen steepe and rollyng in his heede,
That *stemede* as a forneys of a leede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

Stemyn, or lowyn vp. Flammo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Two *stemynge* eyes. *Wyatt*, Satires, i. 53.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]

In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle; *steamed* bread.

steamboat (stēm′bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

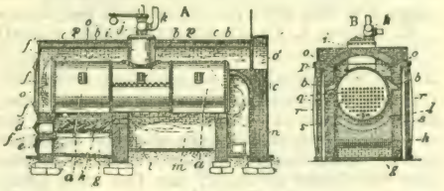
steamboat-bug (stēm′bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

steamboat-coal (stēm′bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

steamboating (stēm′bō″ting), *n.* **1.** The business of operating steamboats.—**2.** Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—**3.** A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

steamboat-rolls (stēm′bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

steam-boiler (stēm′boi″lėr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler.** (*a*) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (*b*) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (*c*) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boil r*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue* or *return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a* is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f′*, by which the tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *o′*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tubes; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonwork in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary*.—**Sectional saiety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

steam-box (stēm′boks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

steam-brake (stēm′brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

steam-car (stēm′kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

steam-carriage (stēm′kar″āj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

steam-case (stēm′kās), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

steam-chamber (stēm′chām″bėr), *n.* **1.** A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—**2.** A steam-chest.—**3.** A steam-dome.—**4.** The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

★**steam-chest** (stēm′chest), *n.* **1.** The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—**2.** In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

★**steam-chimney** (stēm′chim″ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock (stēm′kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil (stēm′koil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

steam-color (stēm′kul″or), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

steam-crane (stēm′krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

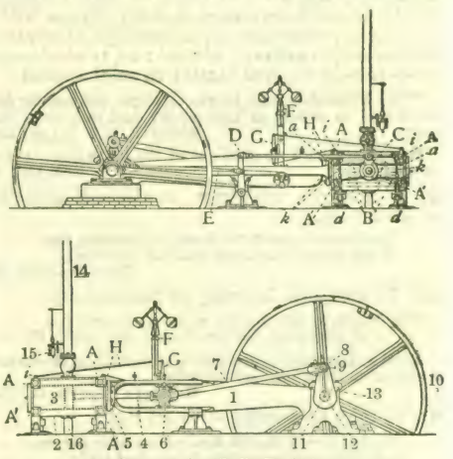
steam-cutter (stēm′kut″ėr), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

steam-cylinder (stēm′sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder.** Same as *starting-engine*.

steam-dome (stēm′dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

steam-dredger (stēm′drej″ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

steam-engine (stēm′en″jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for impelling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work L is expressed theoretically by the equation



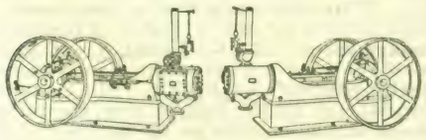
Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

The steam-valve A and exhaust-valve A′ are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods B, connecting with an oscillating disk C (wrist-plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever D, driven by the eccentric-rod E, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *a*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor F, rock-lever G, connecting rods H, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash pots at *d*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are 1, the bed-plate; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod end fitted to 9, the crank-wrist; 10, fly-wheel; 11, crank keyed to 12, the crank-shaft; 13, centrifugal lubricating tube; 14, steam-pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust-pipe.

$$L = QG\,(T_1 - T)/AT_1,$$

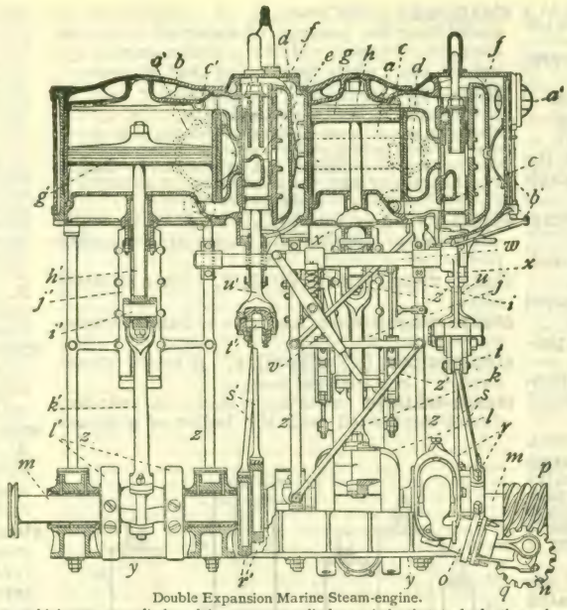
in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, G weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while T_1 and T are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, T_1 being the absolute temperature at which the steam is inducted to the engine, and T the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of eduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T)$ is commonly called the *temperature range* or *fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, 6, *regulator*, *n.*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all

other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size, as well as smaller engines of this type, are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now universally used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically.—**Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal.—**Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head, the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman.—**Atmospheric steam-engine**. See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*.—**Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*.—**Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter.—**Concentric steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and cut under *pulsometer*.—**Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *cataract*.—**Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam.—**Disk steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation.—**Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston.—**Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*.—**Double expansion steam-engine**. (*a*) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (*b*) A compound steam-engine.—**Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft.—**Duplex steam-engine**. Same as *double steam-engine*.—**High-pressure steam-engine**. See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.—**High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



High-speed Steam-engine.

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines.—**Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally.—**Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal.—**Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine stationary engines.—**Low-pressure steam-engine**. See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.—**Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See cut in next column.—**Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*.—**Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed.—**Overhead steam-engine**. See *overhead*.—**Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four or more distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons.—**Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston.—**Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*.—**Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the



Double Expansion Marine Steam-engine.

a, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction- and eduction-valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction- and eduction-valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance-plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston-rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross-heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank-shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump-plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric-rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high-pressure and low-pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *b'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given improperly to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Rotatory steam-engine**. Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation.—**Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three or more separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but is being in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine.—**Vertical steam-engine**, one whose piston reciprocates vertically.

steamer (stē′mėr), *n.* [< *steam* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) A steam-box. (*b*) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (*d*) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (*e*) A steam-generator or -boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent *steamer*. (*f*) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (*g*) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (*h*) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See *steam-chest*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (*i*) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

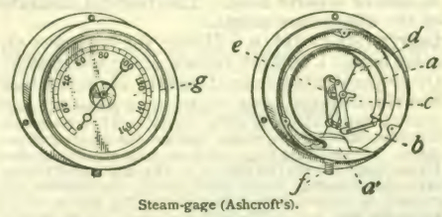
steamer-cap (stē′mėr-kap), *n.* Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

steamer-duck (stē′mėr-duk), *n.* A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

steam-excavator (stēm′eks″kā-vā-tor), *n.* Same as *navvy*[2], 3.

steam-fountain (stēm′foun″tān), *n.* See *fountain*.

steam-gage (stēm′gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

a, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock-lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus.—**Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

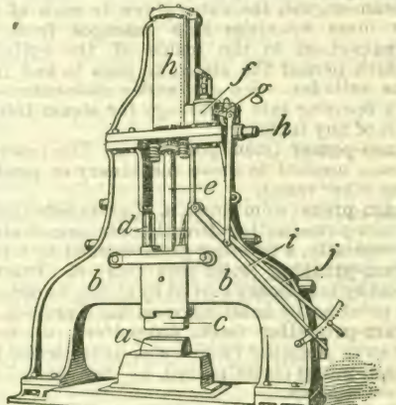
steam-gas (stēm′gas), *n.* Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

steam-generator (stēm′jen″e-rā-tor), *n.* A steam-boiler.

steam-governor (stēm′guv″èr-nor), *n.* See *governor*, 6.

steam-gun (stēm′gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

steam-hammer (stēm′ham″èr), *n.* A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be



6000- to 8000-pound double-frame Steam-hammer.

a, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve-chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *h*; *h'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock-lever (moved by the rod *i*) connected with the valve-stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke.

used as a vise or squeezer. Steam-hammers have been made with hammers weighing over one hundred tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

steam-heat (stēm′hēt), *n.* 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

steam-hoist (stēm′hoist), *n.* A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

steam-house (stēm′hous), *n.* In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

steaminess (stē′mi-nes), *n.* Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

steam-jacket (stēm′jak″et), *n.* An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

steam-jet (stēm′jet), *n.* A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozle.

steam-joint (stēm′joint), *n.* A joint that is steam-tight.

steam-kettle (stēm′ket″l), *n.* A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

steam-kitchen (stēm'kich″en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch (stēm'länch), *n.* See *launch*.

steam-motor (stēm'mō″tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

steam-navigation (stēm'nav-i-gā″shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-navvy (stēm'nav″i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

steam-organ (stēm'ôr″gan), *n.* Same as *calliope*, 2.

steam-oven (stēm'uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

steam-packet (stēm'pak″et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *n.*, 2.

steam-pan (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

steam-pipe (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (*b*) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

steam-plow (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor*, *porter*[2], and *plow*.

steam-port (stēm'pōrt), *n.* **1.** In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two or more openings into passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which permit the steam to pass to and from the cylinder. See cut under *slide-valve*.—**2.** An opening into a passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

steam-power (stēm'pou″ėr), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

steam-press (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

steam-printing (stēm'prin″ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

steam-propeller (stēm'prō-pel″ėr), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*[1]).

steam-pump (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump*[1] and *vacuum-pump*.

steam-radiator (stēm'rā″di-ā-tor), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator*.

steam-ram (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*[2], 2.

steam-regulator (stēm'reg″ū-lā-tor), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

steam-room (stēm'röm), *n.* In a steam-boiler, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

steamship (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-space (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for receiving the vapor released by heat from the water, and permitting mechanically entrained water to drop back.

steam-table (stēm'tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A bench or table fitted with steam-tight tanks.—**2.** A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

steam-tank (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket.

steam-tight (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint.

steam-toe (stēm'tō), *n.* In a form of steam-engine with lifting-valves, a projection on a lifting-rod connected to the valve admitting steam, which is raised through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

steam-trap (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

steam-tug (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

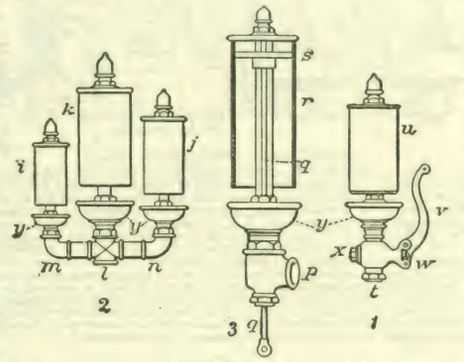
steam-valve (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

steam-vessel (stēm'ves″el), *n.* Same as *steamship*.

steam-wagon (stēm'wag″on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

steam-wheel (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

steam-whistle (stēm'hwis″l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.



Steam-whistles.

Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *u*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *i*, *j*, *k*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *l*, and by branches *m*, *n*, together with *l*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *p*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *s* by means of the stem *q*.

steam-winch (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of tooth-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

steam-worm (stēm'wėrm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

steamy (stē'mi), *a.* [< *steam* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

> The bubbling and loud hissing urn
> Throws up a *steamy* column. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 39.

> I found an evening hour in the *steamy* heat of the Haram equal to half a dozen afternoons.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

steam-yacht (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

stean. See *steen*[1], *steen*[2], *stone*.

steaning, *n.* See *steening*.

steapsin (stē-ap'sin), *n.* [< *stea(rin)* + *p(ep)sin*.] A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

stearate (stē'a-rāt), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

stearic (stē-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxids are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

stearin (stē'a-rin), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-in*[2].] **1.** An ester or glyceride, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture.

2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

stearinery (stē'a-rin-ėr-i), *n.* [< *stearin* + *-ery*.] The process or factory for making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

stearone (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-one*.] A ketone ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by treating stearic acid with phosphorus pentoxid. It is a solid which melts at 88° C. It is very difficultly soluble in alcohol and ether.

stearoptene (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *πτηνός*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *elæoptene*.

stearyl (stē'a-ril), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

steatin (stē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *steatinum*.

steatinum (stē-a-tī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στεάτινον*, neut. of *στεάτινος*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Steatinum iodoformi**, steatinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

steatite (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [= F. *stéatite*, < L. *steatitis*, < Gr. *στεατίτης*, used only as equiv. to *στεάτινος*, *σταίτινος*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), also *στεῖαρ*, also contr. *στῆρ* (with rare gen. *στῆρος*, also *σταιτ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), cause to stand, fix: see *stand*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone*.

steatitic (stē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *steatite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to steatite or soapstone; made of steatite.

steatogenous (stē-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *steatogenous* processes.

steatoma (stē-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *στεάτωμα*, a kind of fatty tumor, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

steatomatous (stē-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< *steatoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

steatopyga (stē″a-tō-pī'gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *πυγή*, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

steatopygous (stē″a-tō-pī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 60.

steatopygy (stē'a-tō-pī-ji), *n.* [< *steatopyg-ous* + *-y*[3].] The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

Steatornis (stē-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidæ*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithic (stē″a-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis*.

Steatornithidæ (stē″a-tôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis*. It is related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femorocaudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershafted, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithine (stē-a-tôr'ni-thin), *a.* [< *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*2.] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ*.

steatorrhea, steatorrhœa (stē″a-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, suet, tallow, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] 1. Seborrhea.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

steatosis (stē-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis.*] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia*

Steatozoön (stē″a-tō-zō′on), *n.* Same as *Demodex*.

stedt, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead*.

stedfast, stedfastly, etc. See *steadfast*, etc

steed (stēd), *n.* [< ME. *stede*, < AS. *stēda*, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors*, stud-horse; Icel. *stedda* for **stœdda*, a mare; Sw. *sto*, a mare), < *stōd*, a stud: see *stud*1. Cf. *stot*1, *stote, stoat*1.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.

> The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* rein'd, went haughty on,
> Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 858.

steedless (stēd'les), *a.* [< *steed* + *-less.*] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier.*

steedyokes†, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

> Sorrowful Hector . . .
> Harryed in *steedyocks* as of earst.
> *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

steek (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik;* obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns.* [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

> But doors were *steek'd*, and windows bar'd,
> And nane wad let him in.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

> It es callede cloyster for it closys and *steskys*, and warely sall be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

steek (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik;* a dial. (Sc.) form of *stitch.*] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

steel1 (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *steel, stel, stiel, stil*, < AS. **stēle, stȳle*, earliest forms *stēli, stǣli* = MD. *stael*, D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl*, LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal, stāl*, MHG. *stahel, stachel, stāl*, G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *stål* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla*, steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] I. *n.* 1. A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. Steel made by modern processes is defined as a malleable alloy of iron and carbon obtained by casting from a fluid mass. It is distinguished from wrought-iron by its homogeneity, or freedom from intermingled slag or cinder. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper.*) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wootz.*) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it: but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the best steel for cutting-tools. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.7 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1722. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring-, shear-, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of fagoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig- into wrought-iron was formerly extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel*, this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. Various methods have been used for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores or with wrought-iron or steel scrap, but the only one now in common use is the open-hearth or Siemens-Martin process, which was perfected commercially about 1867. In this process a bath of melted pig-iron is formed on the hearth of a Siemens regenerative furnace, and is desiliconized and decarburized partly by the action of an oxidizing flame and partly by additions of iron ore. Wrought-iron or steel scrap is also melted in the bath. When the melted mixture is sufficiently decarburized an addition of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese is made to the bath, in order to remove oxide of iron, which may be present, and to increase the content of carbon to the point desired, and then the steel thus made is tapped into the ladle. When the process is carried on with large additions of ore and little or no scrap, it is known as the pig-and-ore process; when but little ore and a great deal of scrap are used, it is known as the pig-and-scrap process. The process is also called "acid" or "basic," according as the lining of the floor and sides of the hearth are made of silicious or acid material, or of basic material such as magnesite or magnesian limestone. Still the most important of all steel producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary silicious or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel.* It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling. Its principal use is for rails. The world's production of *steel* had increased in 1909 to 53,000,000 tons, of which the United States contributed over 40 per cent.

> Gold, ne seolver, ne iren, ne *stel*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 160.

A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The *steel* of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{33}{100}$ of carbon and $\frac{65}{100}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{18}{100}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen*, Nature, XLI. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel*, below. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 83. (*b*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (*c*) A mirror.

> We spake of armour,
> She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
> The *steel* you see your faces in.
> *Cartwright's Lady Errant* (1651). (*Nares.*)

(*d*) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (*e*) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—**Berard steel**, steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—**Bessemer steel**, steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—**Blistered steel.** Same as *blister-steel.*—**Carbon steel**, ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel.*—**Cast-steel**, steel cast from a fluid mass, including crucible, open-hearth, and Bessemer steel, as distinguished from the old German, puddled, and blister steels.—**Chrome steel**, steel alloyed with chromium together with either tungsten, molybdenum, or nickel. It is now used for many purposes, such as high-grade cutting tools, armor plate, etc. See also article in the supplement.—**Cold-rolled steel**, steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth surface rollers.—**Cold steel**, a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from fire-arms.—**Compressed steel**, steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—**Crinoline-steels.** See *crinoline.*—**Crucible steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Damask steel.** See *damask.*—**Garb of steel.** See *garb*2.—**German steel**, steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—**High-speed steel.** See the supplement.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz.*—**Manganese steel**, a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—**Mask of steel.** See *mask*3.—**Mild steel**, steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—**Native steel**, the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—**Nickel steel**, a variety of special steel surpassing the best carbon steel in certain important respects. Steel alloyed with 3.50 per cent. of nickel is used very largely for structural work on account of its combination of high elastic limit and ductility. Larger percentages of nickel are used for many purposes, and nickel steel is now the most important of all the alloy steels. It is now largely used for armor plate, and is coming into use for special purposes in which great strength and ductility are required.—**Run steel**, a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron.*—**Silicon steel**, a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—**Special steel**, steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—**Styrian special steel**, steel from Styria: steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—**Tungsten steel**, a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "crescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle: it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

> The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the *steel* plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker*, Nineteenth Century, July, 1889, p. 39.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

> Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxiii.

Smart as a steel trap. See *smart*1.—**Steel bonnet**, a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret*, 9.—**Steel bronze.**

See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat.** Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail.** See *rail*[1].—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap.** See *trap*[1].

steel[1] (stēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *stelen, stilen*, < AS. **stȳlan* (= D. *stalen* = MLG. *stalen, stelen* = G. *stählen* = Icel. *stæla*), make hard like steel; from the noun.] **1.** To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

> Believe her not, her glass diffuses
> False portraitures; . . .
> Her crystal 's falsely *steel'd;* it scatters
> Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

> Give me my *steeled* coat. I'll fight for France.
> Away with these disgraceful wailing robes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 85.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

> Thy resolution would *steel* a coward.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

> Ximenes's heart had been *steeled* by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

> Lo! these waters, *steeled*
> By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, ii. 5.

steel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*[2], *stale*[2].

steel-blue (stēl'blö), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue.*

steel-bow (stēl'bou), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—**Steel-bow goods**, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

steelboy (stēl'boi), *n.* [Prob. < *steel*[1] in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

steel-clad (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

steelent, *a.* [< ME. *stelen*, < AS. *stȳlen* (= D. *stalen, stelen*), < *stȳle*, **stēle*, steel: see *steel*[1] and *-en*[2].] Of steel; made of steel.

> The *stelene* brond. *Layamon*, l. 7634.

steel-engraving (stēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* **1.** The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—**2.** The design engraved on the steel plate.—**3.** An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

steel-finch (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra.*

steelhead (stēl'hed), *n.* **1.** The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead, hickory-head,* and *toughhead.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Maryland.]—**2.** A large trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, of California and northward.

steel-head† (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

steelification (stē'li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steelify (stē'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, ppr. *steelifying.* [< *steel*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steeliness (stē'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

steeling (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steel*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—**2.** The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chlorid, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

steelmaster (stēl'mas″tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

steel-mill (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

steel-ore (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because it was supposed to be especially adapted for making steel by the earlier and direct processes. Much of the so-called German steel was made from that ore.

steel-press (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

steel-saw (stēl'sâ), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting steel hot or cold.

steelware (stēl'wâr), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

steelwork (stēl'wėrk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

steel-worker (stēl'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works in steel.

steel-works (stēl'wėrks), *n. pl.* or *sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

steely (stē'li), *a.* [< *steel*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of steel; made of steel.

> Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
> A *steely* helme & Cardnals cap agree.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> A *steely* hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

> When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most *steely* prowesse, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

> That *steely* heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely* iron.

> The beating of the *steely* sea.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

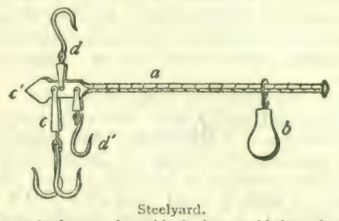
Steely iron, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloxam and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

Steelyard[1] (stēl'yärd, colloq. stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard, Stilliard, Steeliard, Steleard, Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard, Stele yarde* (also *Steel house, Stele house*); explained (erron.) as "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < *steel*[1] + *yard*[2]; also as an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. *stael*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen, stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estalcr, etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. *stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*[1]), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hovc*[1]. It has also been surmised that the (poss.) early form *Stellere* (see *steelyard*[2]) points to an origin from OF. *hosteliere*, < ML. *hospitalaria*, a house.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

> This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchuntes of ye *styliarde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinaũce of warre betwene Englande & Flaunders. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1528–9.

> From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house i' the *Stilliard.*
> *Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

steelyard[2] (stēl'yärd or stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard, stiliard, stilliard, stelleere* (Cotgrave [in def. of *crochet*], "a Romane beame or *stelleere*"); formerly supposed to be literally 'a rod of steel,' < *steel*[1] + *yard*[1]; but "in fact merely shortened from *stilyard-beme*, meaning the 'beam' or balance used in the *Steelyard*" (*Skeat*). See *Steelyard*[1], which is thus the same word.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with



Steelyard.

a, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c'*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam.* Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance.*

> *Crochet*, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead, &c., playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

steem†, *n.* An old form of *steam. Prompt. Parv.*

steen[1] (stēn), *v. t.* [Also *stean*, Sc. *stein;* < ME. *stenen*, cast stones, < AS. *stēnan* (= OHG. *steinōn* = Goth. *stainjan*), stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*[1] is a doublet.] **1.** To stone; pelt with stones.

> Te stones thet me [men] *stenede* him mide.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

steen[1] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean;* a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*[1].] A stone. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

steen[2] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean, stein;* < ME. *steene, stene*, a stone jar, < AS. *stēna* (= OHG. *steinna*), a stone crock (cf. *stænen*, of stone: see *stonen*), < *stān*, stone: see *stone.*] **1.** A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

> Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monee the *stenys* [hydriæ, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Ki.] xii. 13.

> Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* he stood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

steenbok (stān'- or stēn'bok), *n.* [< D. *steenbok* = G. *steinbock*, the wild goat, < D. *steen*, = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck:* see *stone* and *buck*[1].] One of several small African



Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female,

large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. oreotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbock*, *steinbock*. Compare *steinbock* and *stonebuck*.

steening (stē′ning), *n.* [Also *steaning;* verbal n. of *steen*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

steenkirk (stēn′kėrk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk;* so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, F. *Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

Mrs. Calico. I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.
Lord F. In love with it, stap my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-marrow. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steinkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband." Lady Easy takes her *Steinkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over her Head.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 148.

steenstrupine (stēn′strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

steep[1] (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stepe*, *step*, *stēp*, *steap*, < AS. *steáp*, steep, high, = OFries. *stāp*, steep; cf. Icel. *steypthr*, steep, lofty; Norw. *stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop:* see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[2], *steeple*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Ilands are *steepe* and vpright as any wall, that it is not possible to climbe them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 119.

2†. Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
Steep and of state. *Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [Colloq.]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 164.

4†. Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyen *steepe* and rollynge in his heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

II. *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

steep[2] (stēp), *v.* [< ME. *stepen*, < Icel. *steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stūpa* = Sw. *stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eies did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains *in* wasteful slumbers?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd in* misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The habitual criminal, *steeped in* vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 594.

II. *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
Scott, Marmion, i. 30.

steep[2] (stēp), *n.* [< *steep*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid *in steepe*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.
Chapman, Odyssey, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 665.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rot's steep**, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

steep-down (stēp′doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 280.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 14.

steepen (stē′pn), *v. i.* [< *steep*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.
Hugh Miller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

steeper (stē′pėr), *n.* [< *steep*[2] + *-er*[1].] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

steepful† (stēp′fūl), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-ful.*] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepfull* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

steep-grass (stēp′grȧs), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris:* so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

steepiness (stē′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [Rare.]

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

steeple (stē′pl), *n.* [< ME. *steple*, *stepel*, *stepylle*, *stepul*, < AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, a steeple, < *steáp*, steep, high: see *steep*[1].] **1.** A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeleblisse is the grete wynd that thrauth doun the greate tours and the hege *steples* and the greate beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Lod. What does he ith middle looke like?
Asto. Troth, like a spire *steeple* in a Country Village ouerpeering so many thatcht houses.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clangouring not for sermon.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steeple*"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*[1], 10 (*b*).

steeplebush (stē′pl-bůsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

steeplechase (stē′pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steeplechase-course are now marked out by flags.

steeplechaser (stē′pl-chā′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who rides in steeplechases.—**2.** A horse running or trained to run in a steeplechase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steeplechasers*."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 780.

steeplechasing (stē′pl-chā′sing), *n.* [< *steeplechase* + *-ing.*] The act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

steeple-crown† (stē′pl-kroun), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

steeple-crowned (stē′pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steeple-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

steepled (stē′pld), *a.* [< *steeple* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

Steepled hattes.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwell.*)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

steeple-engine (stē′pl-en′jin), *n.* **1.** A form of marine steam-engine used on early side-wheel boats, in which the cross-head is the highest part, and the connecting-rod and cylinder are above the crank-shaft.—**2.** A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the cross-head. The piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

steeple-fair†, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steeple* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, < *staple*[2], market, + *fair*[2].] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire;*
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

steeple-hat (stē′pl-hat), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steeple hat*. *Browning*, Strafford.

steeple-house† (stē′pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steeple-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. *George Fox*, Journal (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steeple-houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.
Whittier, The Old South.

steeple-hunting (stē′pl-hun′ting), *n.* Same as *steeplechasing*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

steeple-jack (stē′pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steepletop (stē′pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes opening within a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon.*

steeplewise (stē′pl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his haire,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steeple-wise;* . . . bald he was beside.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

steeply (stēp′li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side. *Howells*, Indian Summer, xx.

steepness (stēp'nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

steep-to (stēp'tö), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans [pan-ice] rise over all the low lying parts of the Islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are *steep-to*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

steep-tub (stēp'tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

steep-up (stēp'up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 121.

steep-water (stēp'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure*, Dict., II. 409.

steepweed, steepwort (stēp'wēd, -wėrt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

steepy (stē'pi), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steepy* mountain's lofty height.
Marston, Satires, v. 78.

steer[1] (stēr), *v.* [< ME. *steeren, steren, stiren, sturen, steoren*, < AS. *steóran, stiéran, stȳran* = OFries. *stiura, stiora* = MD. *stuyren, stueren, stieren*, D. *sturen, stieren* = MLG. *sturen*, LG. *stieren* = OHG. *stiuran, stiurran*, MHG. *stiuren, stiuwern*, direct, control, support, G. *steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = Icel. *stȳra* = Dan. *styre* = Sw. *styra*, steer; cf. Goth. *stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, AS. *steór*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*[1], *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the Goth., prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct,' 'steer'), connected with OHG. *stiuri*, strong, large; cf. Goth. *usstiuriba*, unbridled, Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, etc. The ME. forms are partly confused with the ME. forms of *stir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe
That was *stird* with the storme streght out of warde;
Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has *steered* his keel unto this luckless sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 399.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be *stered*,
In al the noble tour of Ilioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

4†. To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow *steere*,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man *steers* his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.—**Steering balloon.** See *balloon*[1].—**Steering committee,** a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [Slang, U. S.]—**To steer a trick at the wheel,** to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
Stird ouer the streame streght to the lond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

Some of their men were starued, the rest all so weake that onely one could lie along vpon the Helm and *sterre*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steered* for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
Steering . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there injointed them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 5. 34.

3. To answer the helm: as, the vessel *steers* with ease.—**4.** Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
Dryden, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

To steer clear of, to keep away from; avoid.

It req tires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer clear of* Scylla and Charybdis.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

To steer roomer. See *room*[1], *adv.*—**To steer small,** to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.—**To steer with a small helm,** to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

steer[1] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steere, stere, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = MD. *stuer, stier*, D. *stuur* = MLG. *stur, sture*, LG. *stür* = OHG. *stiura*, f., MHG. *stiure, stiuwer*, G. *steuer*, n., = Icel. *stȳri* = Sw. Dan. *styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, = Gr. σταυρός, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*[1], *v.*, and cf. *steer*[2]. Hence ult. *stern*[2].] **1†.** A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his *stere*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2416.

2†. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stere*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 350.

3†. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wroght me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stere*
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterve.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1291.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

4†. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *stere*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

To give one a steer, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [Slang, U. S.]

steer[2] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steer, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = D. *stier* = OLG. *stier*, MLG. *stēr* = OHG. *stior*, MHG. G. *stier* = Icel. *stjörr* = Goth. *stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, Icel. *thjörr* = Sw. *tjur* = Dan. *tyr*, a steer; cf. L. *taurus* (> It. Sp. *toro* = Pg. *touro* = F. dim. *taureau*), < Gr. ταῦρος = OBulg. *turŭ* = Bohem. Pol. *tur* = Russ. *turŭ* = W. *tarw* = Ir. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to OHG. *stūri, stiuri*, strong, Skt. *sthūrin*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, Gr. σταυρός, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*[1], ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf. and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

Laocoön . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 268.

steer[2] (stēr), *v. t.* [< *steer*[2], *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [Rare.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steer[3] (stēr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stir*[1].

What 's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What 's a' the *steer*?
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
Jacobite song.

steerable (stēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *steer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a *steerable* balloon.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steeridye, stirrage*; < *steer*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the euil *stirrage* of the other ship, we had almost boorded each other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [remigium] of his wings.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 24.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy *steerage*.—**4.** A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, iv. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwrack themselves, as others have don before them, in the cours wherin God was directing the *Steerage* to a Free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her *st erage*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 446.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

6†. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

7. (*a*) In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow. (*b*) Formerly, in a United States man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom: it was generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *starboard* and *port steerages*, and assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others. Now called *junior officers' quarters*; in the British navy called the *gun-room*.—**Steerage country** (*naut.*). See ★ *country*.

steerageway (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ★ ship which renders her subject to the helm.

steerer (stēr'ėr), *n.* [< *steer*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o 't,
To row you o'er the sea.
Young Lekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 13).

2. In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided: called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—**3.** In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [Slang.]—**Boat-steerer,** in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

steering-compass (stēr'ing-kum″pas), *n.* See ★ *compass*.

steering-gear (stēr'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

steering-sail (stēr'ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *stud-* ★ *dingsail*.

steering-wheel (stēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

steerless† (stēr'les), *a.* [< ME. *stereles*, < AS. *steórleás*, having no rudder, < *steór*, a rudder, + *-leás*, E. *-less*; < *steer*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al *stereless* withinne a boot am I.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
Surrey, Eccl. iii.

steerling (stēr'ling), *n.* [< *steer*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'le play such another strain.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

steerman† (stēr'man), *n.* [< ME. *sterman, steorman*, < AS. *steórman* (= D. *stuurman* = MLG. *sturman, stureman* = MHG. *stiurman*, G. *steuermann*, steersman, = Icel. *stȳrimathr, stjörnarmathr* = Sw. *styrman* = Dan. *styrmand*, a mate), < *steór*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*[1] and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer-man* th' Holy-Ghost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

steersman (stērz'man), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [< ME. *steresman*, < AS. *steóresman*, steersman, < *steóres*, gen. of *steór*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. (*a*) The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *steresman*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

(Ot) A governor; a ruler.

ilc of the .v. *steres-men*
Vnder hem welden in stere tgen [ten].
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3417.

steersmanship (stērz'man-ship), *n.* [< *steersman* + *-ship*.] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

They praised my *steersmanship*.
J. Burroughs, Pepacton, p. 19.

steersmate (stērz'māt), *n.* [< *steer's*, poss. of *steer*[1], + *mate*[1].] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?
Milton, S. A., l. 1045.

steer-staff†, *n.* [ME. *steerstaf*; < *steer*[1] + *staff*.] Same as *steer-tree*. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 34.

steer-tree† (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steretre*, *stertree*, *stertre*; < ME. *steretre*; < *steer*[1] + *tree*.] 1. A rudder.

Wife, tent the *stere-tre*, and I shalle asay
The depnes of the see that we bere, if I may.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 31. (*Halliwell*.)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

steery (stēr'i), *n.* [< *steer*[3] + *-y*[3].] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

"Where's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Maria wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head."
Scott, Antiquary, ix.

steeve[1] (stēv), *a.* [Sc., also *stieve*, *stive*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, stiff: see *stiff*.] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
An' set weel down a shapely shank
As e'er tread yird.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

steeve[1] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Also *stieve*; a var. of *stive*[1], *v.* Cf. *steeve*[1], *a.*] To stiffen: as, to be *steeved* with cold. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

steeve[2] (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steeving bowsprit "being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable"): see *steeve*[2]. Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivebjælke*, a beam to prop with.] I. *intrans. Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

The bowsprit is said to *steeve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped. *Totten*, Naval Dict., p. 417.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steeve* a bowsprit.

steeve[2] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steeve[3] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Also *steve*; a var. of *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, stuff, cram (OF. *estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*[2].] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 306.

steeve[3] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[3], *v.*] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc., p. 777.

steevely (stēv'li), *adv.* [< *steeve*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson*. Also *stievely*. [Scotch.]

steeving[1] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a steeve.

steeving[2] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[3], *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a steeve or a jack-screw. See *steeve*[3], *v. t.*, 2.

steg (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

steganographist† (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *steganograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

steganography† (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéganographie*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered (< στέγειν, cover), + γράφειν, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.

The Art of Stenographie, . . . wherevnto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burbie.
Title, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXI. 836, note.

Steganophthalmata (steg"a-nof-thal'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmatous*.] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jellyfishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata*. This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita*; it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, or *Scyphomedusæ*. Also called *Steganophthalmia*. See also cut under *Aurelia*.



Under view of a segment of the disk of *Aurelia aurita*; *m*, a lithocyst with its protective hood, a usual character of *Steganophthalmata*; *c*, the arrangement of the radiating canals; *g*, a gastric pouch with frill-like genital membrane.

steganophthalmate (steg"a-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] I. *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatous*, *steganophthalmic*, *steganophthalmous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmatous (steg"a-nof-thal'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmate*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

Steganophthalmia (steg"a-nof-thal'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmic (steg"a-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *steganophthalm-ate* + *-ic*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganophthalmous (steg"a-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganopod (steg'a-nō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *steganopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στεγανόπους (*-ποδ-*), web-footed, < στεγανός, covered, + πούς (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes*.

Steganopoda† (steg-a-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

steganopodan (steg-a-nop'ō-dan), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

Steganopodes (steg-a-nop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmatæ*. It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidæ*, *Pelecanidæ*, *Phalacrocoracidæ*, *Plotidæ*, *Tachypetidæ*, and *Phaethontidæ*, respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphæ*, *Pinnipedes*, and *Piscatores* are synonyms. See cuts under *anhinga*, *cormorant*, *frigate-bird*, *gannet*, *pelican*, *Phaëthon*, *rough-billed*, and *totipalmate*.

steganopodous (steg-a-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *steganopod*.

Steganopus (ste-gan'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod*.] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.


Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

Stegocarpi (steg-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous*.] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

stegocarpous (steg-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocarpus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi*; having an operculate capsule.

Stegocephala (steg-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegocephalus*: see *stegocephalous*.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*. Also *Stegocephali*.

stegocephalian (steg"ō-se-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegocephala* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala*.

stegocephalous (steg-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocephalus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala*.

Stegodon (steg'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinæ*. *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

stegognathous (ste-gog'na-thus), *a.* [< Gr. στέγειν, cover, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidæ*.

Stegopterа† (ste-gop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegopterus*: see *stegopterous*.] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Rhaphidiidæ* or snake-flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

stegopterous (ste-gop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **stegopterus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera*.

Stegosauria (steg-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ*.

stegosaurian (steg-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegosauria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria*.

Stegosauridæ (steg-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stegosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebræ, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They ★were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

Stegosaurus (steg-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ*. It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines.—2. [*l. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

steik, *v. t.* See *steek*.

steill†, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*[1].

stein[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*[1], *steen*[2].

stein[2] (stīn), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

Steinberger (stīn'bèr-gèr), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok*.] 1. The ibex.—2. Same as *steenbok*.

Steinerian (stī-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] I. *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863).—**Steinerian polygon.** See *polygon*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

Steiner's surface. See *surface*.

steing, *n.* Same as *sting*[2].

steinheilite (stīn'hī-līt), *n.* A variety of iolite.

steining (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

Steinitz gambit. See *gambit*.

steinkirk (stīn'kėrk), *n.* See *steenkirk*.

steinmannite (stīn'man-īt), *n.* [After J. J. *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

steirk, *n.* See *stirk*.

steive, *v.* A variant of *stive*[2].

steke†, *v.* An obsolete form of *stick*[1].

stel†. An obsolete form of *steel*[1], *steal*[2], *stale*[2], etc.

stela (stē'lä), *n.* Same as *stele*[3].

stele[1]†. An old spelling of *steal*[1], *steal*[2].

stele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*[2].

★**stele**[3] (stē'lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; pl. *stelæ* or *stelai*. [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stela*, < Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *ἱστάναι*, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (*b*) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

stelechite (stel'e-kīt), *n.* [= F. *stéléchite*, < Gr. *στέλεχος*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*[2].] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the common. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

Stelgidopteryx (stel-ji-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *στελγίς* (*στελγιδ-*), a scraper, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

stell (stel), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*[1].] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiv.

stell (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*[1], after *stell*, *v.*] 1†. A place; a station.

> The said *stell* of Plessis.
> *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5. (*Nares.*)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

★**stella** (stel'ä), *n.*; pl. *stellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star: see *star*[1].] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

stellar (stel'är), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrellar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

> These soft fires
> Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
> Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 671.

Stellaria (ste-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] An untenable name for *Alsine*, a genus of plants, of the family *Silenaceæ*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 75 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in England and about 30 in North America, of which 12 are found in the northeastern United States. They are



Great Chickweed (*Alsine pubera*).

commonly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal paniculed cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *Alsine Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone*, *breakbones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *A. longifolia*, the long-leafed stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *A. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*[1], 2.

stellary (stel'a-ri), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

stellate (stel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella*.] **I.** *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—**Stellate bristle** or **hair**, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—**Stellate fracture**, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—**Stellate leaves**, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate leaves*. See cut under *pipsissewa*.—**Stellate ligament**, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—**Stellate spicule**, an aster; a stellate.—**Stellate veins**, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

II. *n.* A stellate microsclere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

stellated (stel'ā-ted), *a.* [< *stellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *stellate*.—**Stellated polygon, polyhedron**, etc. See the nouns.

stellately (stel'āt-li), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

stellate-pilose (stel'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.*, pilose with stellate hairs.

stellation† (ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *stellatio(n-)* (?), < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

> The skaly Scorpion 's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
> The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
> And why so beautify'd with heauenly fire,
> Comes next in course.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

> Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 4.

stellature (stel'ā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

> Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called crimen stellionatus, the sin of *stellature*.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stelled† (steld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

> The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
> In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 61.
> [Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

stelleer†, **stelleere**†, *n.* [See *steelyard*[2].] Same as *steelyard*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

Stelleria (ste-lē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. *Steller*: see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Stellerida (ste-ler'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asteroidea*, 2.

stelleridan (ste-ler'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stellerida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

stelleridean (stel-e-rid'ē-an), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

stellerine (stel'e-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. *Steller*, the traveler (1709–45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's eider. See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

Steller's jay. A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

Steller's sea-cow. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's sea-lion. The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

stellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalyell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

stelliferous (ste-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or abounding with stars.

stelliform (stel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

stellify† (stel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

> No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellifye*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, L 525.

> Some thinke this floud to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth iust beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

Stellio (stel'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio(n-)*, a lizard: see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamoid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidæ*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and



Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or star-lizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

stellion (stel'yon), *n.* [< L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidæ*; a star-lizard.

> When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stellionate (stel'yon-āt), *n.* [< LL. *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio(n-)*, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

Stellionidæ (stel-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World acrodont agamoid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidæ*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

stellular (stel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

stellulate (stel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*[1].] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

Stellwag's symptom. See *symptom*.

Stelmatopoda (stel-ma-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolæmata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

stelochite (stel'ō-kīt), *n.* See *stelechite*.

stelography (stē-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *στηλογραφία*, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, < Gr. *στήλη*, a stele (see *stele*[3]), + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

stem[1] (stem), *n.* [< ME. *stem*, *stam*, < AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*, also *stofn* (> E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam*, stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam*, *stamme*, stem, stock, = OHG. MHG. *stam* (*stamm-*), G. *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*[2]); = OIr. *tamon*, Ir. *tamhān* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. *στάμνος*, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-*, < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand*. Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] **1.** The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, vascular, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears the remaining aërial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided — namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab*, *esparto*, *internode*, *pipsissewa*, *snakeroot*, *rhizome*, and *tuber*.

2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel*, *peduncle*, and *petiole*.

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 211.

For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender *stem*.
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
Milton, Arcades, l. 82.

4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.

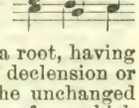
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet *stem* from York's great stock.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically — (*a*) The handle of a tool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their *stems*, or by the nature of their feet.
H. J. Powell, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type*. (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (*e*) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve*. (*f*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (*g*) In *ornith.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (*h*) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*.

6. In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus,  . When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem*. See *note*[1], 13. Also called *tail*.



7. In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it: the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form. — **Aërial stem**, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem. — **Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary,** etc., **stem.** See the adjectives.

stem[1] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< *stem*[1], *n.*] To remove the stem of; of tobacco-leaf, to strip out the midrib.

stem[2] (stem), *n.* [< ME. **stem*, *stam*, < AS. **stemn*, *stefn*, **stæfn*, also *stefna*, *stæfna*, the prow of a ship (*steórstefn*, the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamn* = D. *steven* = MLG. LG. *steven*, prow of a ship (> G. *steven*, stem (*vorder-steven*, 'fore stem,' prow, *hinter-steven*, 'hind stem,' sternpost)), = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, also *stefni*, *stemni*, stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stevn*, *stavn* = Sw. *stäf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, E. *stem*[1], etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*[1]. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] **1.** A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle*.



Stem and allied parts.

S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SN, stemson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast hooks; SP, stem-piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lace-piece; BP, bobstay-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious jewells fecht from far
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
The Taming of the Shrew, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therfore the *stemmes* of his shyppes towarde the Easte, he affyrmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 66).

False stem, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater. — **From stem to stern**, from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
From stem to stern; the boatswain whistles.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 64.

stem[2] (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< *stem*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her. *Winthrop*, List. New England, I. 226.

2†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
Cornelius Nepos in English (1723), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 434.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Æthiopian to the Cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 642.

2. To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

stem[3] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< ME. *stemmen*; < Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme*, stem, = OHG. MHG. *stemmen*, *stemen*, G. *stemmen*, *stämmen*, stop, stem, dam; < √ *stam* in *stam*[2], *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer*. Not connected with *stem*[1] or *stem*[2].] **1.** To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ge *stemme* no stepe [step], bot strechez on faste,
Til ge reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ge neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.
A. Hamilton, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

stem[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam*.

stemapod (stem'a-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *στῆμα*, filament (see *stamen*[1]), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard*.

stem-character (stem'kar"ak-tėr), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

stem-clasping (stem'klâs"ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-climber (stem'klī"mėr), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*[1], 2.

stemet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam*.

stem-eelworm (stem'ēl"wėrm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus*.

stem-end (stem'end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

stem-head (stem'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem.

stem-knee (stem'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf (stem'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

stemless (stem'les), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent. — **Stemless lady's-slipper, thistle, violet.** See the nouns.

stemlet (stem'let), *n.* [< *stem*[1] + *-let*.] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiarticulate *stemlets*.
English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division (1855), III. 87.

stemma (stem'ä), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tä). [< L. *stemma*, < Gr. *στέμμα*, a wreath, garland, < *στέφειν*, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown.] **1.** A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils. — **2.** The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable. — **3.** One of the facets or corneules of a compound eye. — **4.** In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises. — **Spurious stemma**, a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennæ of certain *Orthoptera*: it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

Stemmatopteris (stem-a-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέμμα*(*τ-*), a wreath, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A generic name proposed by Corda in 1845, and later applied by authors to various Paleozoic fossil trunks of tree-ferns whose preservation is such as to show the spiral arrangement and some of the vascular details of the oval petiolar scars. A large number of species from the coal-measures of America and Europe were formerly referred to *Stemmatopteris*, but all these are now recognized as representing merely forms of *Caulopteris* and *Ptychopteris* (which see), so that *Stemmatopteris* is no longer generally used as a genus-name.

stemmatous (stem'a-tus), *a.* [< *stemma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

stemmed (stemd), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-*stemmed* plant.

stemmer (stem'ėr), *n.* [< *stem*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *blasting-needle*. [Eng.] — **2.** An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

stemmery (stem'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [< *stem*[1] + *-ery*.] A factory where tobacco is stemmed. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

stemming (stem'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stem*[3], *v.*] **1.** The operation of tamping. — **2.** The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

Stemodia (stē-mō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), shortened from *Stemodiacra* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < Gr. *στήμων*, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*[1]),

+ δίς, δι-, two-, + ἄκρον, a point, tip.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentæ separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, natives of the warmer parts of America and tropics of the old world. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantifolia* as *goatweed;* the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

Stemona (stē′mō-nä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Stemonaceæ*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves.

Stemonaceæ (stē-mō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Franchet and Savatier, 1879), < *Stemona* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliales*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 7 or 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Croomia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

Stemonitaceæ (stē″mō-ni-tā′sē-ē) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurochæteæ*, which has a single sporangium or æthalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

Stemonitis (stē-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

stem-pessary (stem′pes″ą-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

stem-piece (stem′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*[2].

stemple (stem′pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

stem-sickness (stem′sik″nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

stemson (stem′sọn), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*[2]. Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

stem-stitch (stem′stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

stem-winder (stem′wīn″dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

sten, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

stench[1] (stench), *n.* [< ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stenke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stækja*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the *stench* that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=**Syn.** *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

stench[1]† (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*[1], *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead bards *stench* every coast.
Young, Resignation, i. 24.

stench[2]† (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch*[1]. *Harvey*.

stenchful† (stench′fůl), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 56.

stenchil (sten′chil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1] for *stanchion*.

stench-pipe (stench′pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

stench-trap (stench′trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

stenchy (sten′chi), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a stench or offensive smell. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (*a*) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estinceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinsel*. (*b*) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*[2], a dial. var. of *stanchel*[1], var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *n.* [See *stencil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

2. The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

stencil[2] (sten′sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchel*[1].] A door-post; a stanchion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stenciler, stenciller (sten′sil-ėr), *n.* [< *stencil*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stencil-pen (sten′sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*[2].

stencil-plate (sten′sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

stend (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk with long steps.—**3.** To leap; bound; rear; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

stend (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Stenelytra (stē-nel′i-trą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus*: see *stenelytrous*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircæa*, *Œdemera*, and *Mycterus*.

stenelytrous (stē-nel′i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait, + ἔλυτρον, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

Stenobothrus (sten-ō-both′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait, close, + βόθρος, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acridiidæ*, containing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.



Stenobothrus maculipennis.
a, mature insect; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

stenocardia (sten-ō-kär′di-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρδία, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

Stenocarpus (sten-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρπός, fruit.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Cybele*, a genus of apetalous trees, of the family *Proteaceæ*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *Cybele sinuata* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *C. saligna*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silky oak*, and *meleyn*.

stenocephalous (sten-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κεφαλή, head.] Narrow-headed.

stenochromy (sten′ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + χρῶμα, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

stenocoronine (sten″ō-kō-rō′nin), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κορώνη, a crow, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. *Falconer*.

stenoderm (sten′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma;* a stenodermine.—**Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

Stenoderma (sten-ō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + δέρμα, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct noseleaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane concave behind. *S. achradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

Stenodermata (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

stenodermatous (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

stenodermine (sten-ō-dėr′min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

II. *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

Stenodus (sten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

stenograph (sten′ō-gråf), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

2. A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

stenograph (sten′ō-gråf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News*. [Rare.]

stenographer (stē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stenograph(y)* + *-er*[1].] One who writes shorthand.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique;* as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine.** Same as *stenograph*, 2.

stenographical (sten-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.

stenographically (sten-ō-graf'i-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

stenographist (stē-nog'ra̤-fist), *n.* [< *stenograph-y* + *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stenography (stē-nog'ra̤-fi), *n.* [= F. *sténographie*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, close, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embracing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

> The cradle age
> Did throng the Seates, the Boxes, and the Stage
> So much that some by *Stenography* drew
> The plot: put it in print.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

> Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here and there one for a whole sentence.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

Stenonian duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenopaic, stenopæic (sten-ō-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀπή, an opening, + *-ic.*] Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit,** a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles,** spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

Stenopelmatus (sten-ō-pel'ma̤-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] A curious genus of *Locustidæ*, containing forms known in the western United States as *sand-crickets.* They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western



Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.

stenopetalous (sten-ō-pet'a̤-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

stenophyllous (sten-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. στενόφυλλος, narrow-leaved, < στενός, narrow, close, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

Stenopsis (stē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὄψις, look, appearance.] A genus of South American setirostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis.*

Stenorhynchinæ (sten″ō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stenorhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrincks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca.* As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard.*

stenorhynchine (sten-ō-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Stenorhynchus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinæ.*

stenorhynchous (sten-ō-ring'kus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

Stenorhynchus (sten-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium:* same as *Macropodia. Lamarck*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinæ. F. Cuvier*, 1826. (*c*) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

Steno's duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenosed (stē-nōst'), *a.* [< *stenosis* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

stenosis (stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στένωσις, a straitening, < στενοῦν, make narrow, straiten, < στενός, narrow, strait, close.] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

Stenostomata (sten-ō-stō'ma̤-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A suborder of ctenophorans, containing the saccate, lobate, and teniate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurystomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

stenostomatous (sten-ō-stom'a̤-tus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurystomatous. Also *stenostomous.*

Stenotaphrum (sten-ō-taf'rum), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τάφρος, a ditch or trench.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *St. Augustine grass* (under *saint*[1]).

stenotelegraphy (sten″ō-tē-leg'ra̤-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. *telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentences by a system of shorthand.

stenoterous (stē-not'e̤-rus), *a.* [< Gr. στενότερος, compar. of στενός, narrow, strait, close.] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection.** See *projection.*

stenotic (stē-not'ik), *a.* [< *stenosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

Stenotomus (stē-not'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τόμος, a cut, slice.] A genus of sparoid fishes, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. chrysops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup.*

stenotype (sten'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τύπος, type.] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, Dict. of Phonography, Int.

stenotypic (sten-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *stenotype* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

stenotypy (sten'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< *stenotype* + *-y*[3].] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic text-books and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts; and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or -sign comes in.

Stenson's duct. 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct, Steno's duct.*—2. See *ducts* or *canals of Stenson*, under *duct.*

stent[1] (stent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint.*

stent[2] (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent*[2].] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scotch in all senses.]

stent[2] (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent:* see *stend, n., stent*[2], *v.*, and *extent.*] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a pitch or bargain.

stent[3] (stent), *n.* [Sc. also *stant*; < ME. *stente, estent*, taxation, valuation, < ML. *extenta*, valuation: see *extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.

stent[3] (stent), *v. t.* [< *stent*[3], *n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

stent[4]† (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. < *stand, v.*] A stopping-place.

stent[5] (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle*[1]. [Rare, Eng.]

stenter (sten'tėr), *n.* [< *stent*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook.*

stenter (sten'tėr), *v. t.* [< *stenter, n.*] To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edgewise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

stenting (sten'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton.*

stent-master (stent'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scotch.]

stenton (sten'ton), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coalfields.]

stentor (sten'tor), *n.* [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. Στέντωρ, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together.] 1. A person having a very powerful voice.

> Brutish noises
> (For gain, lust, honour, in litigious prose),
> Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices
> Of Turkish *stentors.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 222.

2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The ursine howler, *Mycetes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an alouate; any species of *Mycetes.* See cut under *howler.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Mycetes*[1]. *Geoffroy*, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa:* (*a*) A trumpet-animalcule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Stentoridæ*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria.*



Stentor polymorphus, twenty times natural size.

stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-an.* Cf. LL. *Stentoreus*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

> They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 326.

> He had a *stentorian* voice, and thundered it out.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

Stentoridæ (sten-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stentor* + *-idæ.*] The trumpet-animalcules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor.*

stentorin (sten'tō-rin), *n.* [< *Stentor* + *-in*[2].] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor. E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

stentorine (sten'tō-rin), *a.* [< *Stentor* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridæ.*

stentorious† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-ous.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, < Gr. Στεντόρειος, pertaining to Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 61.

stentorophonic (sten″tō-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στεντορόφωνος, loud-voiced like Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor (see *stentor*), + φωνή, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 252.

stent-roll (stent'rōl), *n.* The cess-roll. [Scotch.]

Stenus (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait.] A large and cosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ.* More than 200 species are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

step (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping.* [< (*a*) ME. *steppen, stappen*, < AS. *steppan, stæppan* = OFries. *steppa* = MD. *steppen, stippen, stappen*, D. *stappen* = MLG. *stappen* = OHG. *stephan, stephen, steffen, stepfen*, MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *staphen, staffen, stapfen*, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (*b*) ME. *stapen*, < AS. **stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *stæppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advance; Teut. √ *stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. √ *stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step* forward; to *step* backward; to *step* up or down.

> Alayn, for Goddes banes,
> *Stepe* on thy feet; com out, man, al at anes.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 154.

> He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 306.

> 'Tis done—he *steps* into the welcome chaise.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house.

> He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 403.

Pray you, let s *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.

O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce?
Dickens, Bleak House, xlv.

3. To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

By whose death he s *stepp'd* Into a great estate.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 232.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

4. To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

The meteor of a splendid season, she . . .
Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

To step aside. (*a*) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; err.

To *step aside* is human.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

To step awry. See *awry*.—**To step out,** to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

II. *trans.* **1.** To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—**2.** To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—**3.** To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—**4.** To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—**5.** *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

step (step), *n.* [< ME. *steppe*, < AS. *stæpe*, a step, footstep, = MD. *stappe*, *steppe*, *stap*, *step*, D. *stap* = OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe* (> It. *staffa*, a stirrup, > ult. E. *staffier*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] **1.** A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps* Into a manly stride.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

Hence—2. In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree In this deep forest.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 276.

But not by thee my *steps* shall be, For ever and for ever.
Tennyson, A Farewell.

3. A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 36.

An hundred winding *steps* convey That conclave to the upper day.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fratres Penitentiæ.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (*b*) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

4. The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

If you move a *step* Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v 3.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace.
Arbuthnot.

5. An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
Cowper, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

6. Gradation; degree.

The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

7. Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

"General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning].
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
New York Times, Jan. 15, 1891.

8. Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 829.

9. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

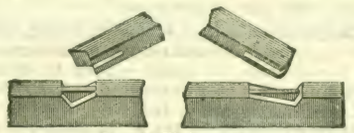
A foot more light, a *step* more true, Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

10. A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step*; to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness, No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*, That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desp'rate *steps*. The darkest day, Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm.

11. *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—**12.** In *carp.*, any



Steps in Timber-work.

piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—**13.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—**14.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (*b*) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic*; while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*.—**Out of step,** not keeping step.—**Pair of steps, set of steps,** a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—**Step by step.** (*a*) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9. (*b*) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 78.—**To break step.** See *break*.—**To keep step,** to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*.—**To keep step to,** to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep step to* the music.—**To take a step,** or **to take steps,** to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

step- (step). [< ME. *step-*, < AS. *steóp-*, as in *steóp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steóp-cild*, stepchild, *steóp-fæder*, stepfather, *steóp-módor*, stepmother, etc., = OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-* = D. *stief-* = MLG. *stēf-*, LG. *steef-* = OHG. *stiuf-*, *stiof-*, MHG. G. *stief-* = Icel. *stjūp-* = Sw. *stjuf-*, *styf-* = Dan. *stif-*, *stiv-*, *sted-*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. *steópcild*, *steópbearn*, stepchild, *steópsunu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steópfæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steóp-* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < **steópan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **ā-stȳpan*, **āstēpan*, in pp. pl. *āsteápte*, *āstēpte*, orphaned, = OHG. *stiufan*, *ar-stiufan*, *bi-stiufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

step-back (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step-* + *back*1.] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
The Nation, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 153.

stepbairn (step'bārn), *n.* [< ME. *steopbern*, < AS. *steópbearn* (= Icel. *stjūpbarn* = Sw. *styfbarn* = Dan. *stybarn*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step-* and *barn*2, *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

step-bit (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

step-box (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

stepbrother (step'bruᵺ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *step brother*, *stepbroder*, < AS. **steópbrōthor* (= D. *stiefbroeder* = MHG. *stiefbruoder*, G. *stiefbruder* = Sw. *styfbroder* = Dan. *stifbroder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *brōthor*, brother: see *step-* and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step'child), *n.* [< ME. *stepchild*, < AS. *steópcild* (= OFries. *steifkind* = D. *stiefkind* = OHG. *stiufchint*, MHG. *stiefkint*, G. *stiefkind*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *cild*, child: see *step-* and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-country (step'kun'tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:

Farewell, my father—farewell, my *step-country*.
Disraeli, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

step-cover (step'kuv'ėr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

step-cut (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

stepdame (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam*, < *step-* + *dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruell *stepdam* Ino.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

step-dance (step'dâns), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
Rudyard Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

stepdaughter (step'dâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepdoughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdougter*, *stepdowter*, < AS. *steópdohtor* (= D. *stiefdochter* = MLG. *stēfdochter* = MHG. *stiuftochter*, G. *stieftochter* = Icel. *stjūpdōttir* = Sw. *styfdotter* = Dan. *stifdatter*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *dohtor*, daughter: see *step-* and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gonnore
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

stepet, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*1.

stepfather (step'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, < AS. *steópfæder* (= OFries. *stiapfeder*, *stiepfader* = D. *stiefvader* = MLG. *stēfvadere* = OHG. *stiuffater*, *stioffater*, MHG G. *stiefvater* = Icel. *stjūpfadir* = Sw. *styffader* = Dan. *stiffader*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step-* and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altogadre, Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

step-fault (step'fâlt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

step-gage (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See cut under *gage*2.

step-grate (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*2.

stephane (stef'a-nē), *n.* [< Gr. στεφάνη, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. στέφανος, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

stephanial (ste-fā'ni-al), *a.* [< *stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

stephanic (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.



Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

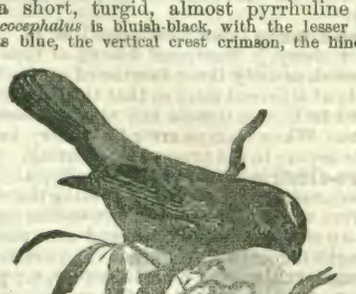
stephanion (ste-fā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος, a wreath: see *stephanos.*] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry.*

stephanite (stef′an-īt), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudohexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore.*

stephanome (stef′a-nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. στέφανος, crown (corona), + νέμειν, take, νόμος, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes. *Phil. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 454.

Stephanophorus (stef-a-nof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. στεφανοφόρος, < στέφανος, crown, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyrrhuline bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead

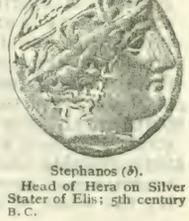


Stephanophorus leucocephalus.

silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

stephanos (stef′a-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown, < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown. Cf. *stemma.*] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (*b*) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephane, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.



Stephanos (*b*).
Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B. C.

Stephanotis (stef-a-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. στεφανωτίς, fit for a crown, < στέφανος, a crown.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, belonging to the tribe *Tylophoreæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its white salver-shaped or funnelform corolla. There are about fifteen species, natives of Madagascar, the Malay archipelago and southern China, and of Cuba. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chaplet-flower.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

step-ladder (step′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

stepmother (step′mu*ᴛʜ*″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepmoder, stepmodyr*, < AS. *stēopmōdor* (= OFries. *stiepmoder* = D. *stiefmoeder* = MLG. *stēfmoder* = OHG. *stiufmuoter*, MHG. *stiefmuoter*, G. *stiefmutter* = Icel. *stjūpmōdhir* = Sw. *styfmoder* = Dan. *stifmoder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

> No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
> After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
> Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stepmother's blessing**, a hangnail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stepmotherly (step′mu*ᴛʜ*″ėr-li), *a.* [< *stepmother* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

step-parent (step′pār″ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (step), *n.* [= F. D. G. Dan. *steppe* = Sw. *stepp*, < Russ. *stepĭ*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur"—a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes* and Deserts). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characte ized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered wi h by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow. *Humboldt*, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

Steppe murrain, rinderpest.

stepped (stept), *a.* [< *step* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley.*—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing.** See the nouns.—**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

stepper (step′ėr), *n.* [< *step* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-*stepper*; that horse is a good *stepper.*

> The mare 's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 377.

stepping (step′ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reëntrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

stepping-point (step′ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

stepping-stone (step′ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

stepsister (step′sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepsystyr* (= D. *stiefzuster* = MHG. G. *stiefschwester* = Sw. *styfsyster* = Dan. *stifsoster*); < *step-* + *sister.*] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (step′sun), *n.* [< ME. *stepsone, stepsune*, < AS. *steópsunu* (= D. *stiefzoon* = MLG. *stēfsone* = OHG. *stiufsun*, MHG. *stiefsun*, G. *stiefsohn* = Icel. *stjūpson* = Sw. *styfson* = Dan. *stifsön*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-stone (step′stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone.* [Rare.]

step-vein (step′vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

-ster. [< ME. *-ster, -stre, -estre, -estere*, < AS. *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (E. *webster*), *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, *witegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = D. *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= E. *spinster*), etc., = LL. *-ster*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster, poetaster, criticaster*, etc.), also in *oleaster*; < Indo-Eur. *-as-* + *-tar.*] A termination denoting occupation, as in *maltster, gamester, spinster, songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er.* In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress, sempstress, songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster, gamester, punster*, etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster, doomster, huckster, tapster, teamster, upholster, roadster, youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter, Webster, Sangster, Dempster*, etc.

ster. An abbreviation of *sterling*[2].

steraclet, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *sterracle, sterakel*; < ME. *steracle*; origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

> Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
> Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle*,
> Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
> Thysself ffrom hurte thou save.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 208. (*Halliwell.*)

stercobilin (stėr′kō-bil-in), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

stercoraceous (stėr-kō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-cor-*), dung, + *-aceous.*] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entom.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

stercoræmia, *n.* See *stercoremia.*

★**stercoral** (stėr′kō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

II.† *n.* Dung; excrement.

Stercoranism (stėr′kō-ran-izm), *n.* [< *Stercoran-ist* + *-ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism, Stercorarianism.*

Stercoranist (stėr′kō-ran-ist), *n.* [= F. *stercoraniste*, < ML. *Stercoranistæ*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist, Stercorarian.*

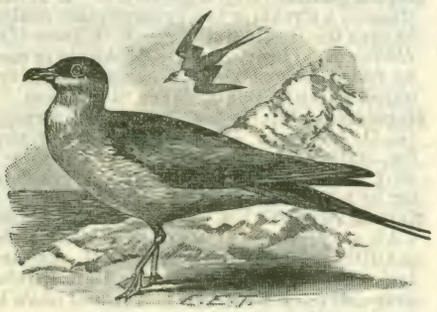
stercorareous (stėr-kō-rā′rē-us), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous.*

Stercorarian (stėr-kō-rā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (< *stercus* (*-or-*), dung), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist.*

Stercorarianism (stėr-kō-rā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Stercorarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism.*

Stercorariinæ (stėr-kō-rā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stercorarius* + *-inæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius:* same as *Lestridinæ.* See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius.*

Stercorarius (stėr-kō-rā′ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung: see *stercorary.*] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jägers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinæ.* Also called *Lestris.* The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (*c*) for the smaller species, *S. pomatorhinus*, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestris.*



Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

stercorary (stėr′kō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (ML. neut. **stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 17.

II. *n.*; pl. *stercoraries* (-riz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

stercorate (stėr′kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, ppr. *stercorating.* [< L. *stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

stercorate† (stėr′kō-rāt), *n.* [< *stercorate*, *v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

stercoration† (stėr-kō-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *stercoratio(n-)*, a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. *stercoratus*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

stercoremia, stercoræmia (stėr-kō-rē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *stercoræmia*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

Stercorianism, Stercorianist (stėr-kō′ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism, Stercoranist.*

stercoricolous (stėr-kō-rik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Stercorist (stėr′kō-rist), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ist.*] A Stercoranist.

stercorite (stėr′kō-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

stercory† (stėr′kō-ri), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

Sterculia (stėr-kū′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < L. *Sterculius*, a deity so named, < *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the family *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculieæ.* It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 90 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstering. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. guttata* is an East Indian tree, the bark of the younger parts of which yields a strong white fiber. *S. Balanghas*, of the same region, yields the pigment cassoumba used by the natives of Amboyna. For *S. villosa*, see *oadal.* *S. quadrifida*, the calool of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Chicha*, the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fœtida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *Firmiana platanifolia* (*Sterculia platanifolia* of Linnæus filius), of Japan and China, has been called *sultan's parasol.* See *mahoe* and *cassoumba.*



Sterculia fœtida.
a, flower; *b*, ovary; *c*, stamens; *d*, fruit.
From "Botanicæ dissertationes" of Cavanilles, and dry specimen.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

Sterculiaceæ (stėr-kū-li-ā′sē-ē), *n pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1804), < *Sterculia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Malvales*, related to the *Malvaceæ* and *Bombacaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens. It includes about 660 species, belonging to 51 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring farther to the south in Africa and Australia.

sterculiaceous (stėr-kū-li-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant family *Sterculiaceæ.*

sterculiad (stėr-kū′li-ad), *n.* A plant of the family *Sterculiaceæ.* *Lindley.*

Sterculieæ (stėr-kū-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Sterculia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ.* It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 12 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia.*

stere1†. A Middle English form of *steer*1, *steer*2, *stir*1, *stoor*2.

stere2 (stār), *n.* [= F. *stère*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic; prob. < √ *sta* as in *ἱστάναι*, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

Sterelmintha† (ster-el-min′thą), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, + ἕλμινς (ἑλμινθ-), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cœlelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes

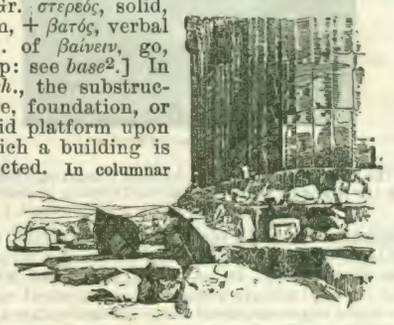
sterelminthic (ster-el-min′thik), *a.* [< *Sterelmintha* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha.*

sterelminthous (ster-el-min′thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic.*

stereo- (ster′ē-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē′rē-ō). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

stereo (ster′ē-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype.*] Same as *stereotype:* as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

stereobate (ster′ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stéréobate*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, firm, + βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, go, step: see *base*2.] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.



Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

stereobatic (ster″ē-ō-bat′ik), *a.* [< *stereobate* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

stereoblastula (ster″ē-ō-blas′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + βλαστός, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder.*

stereochrome (ster′ē-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + χρῶμα, color.] A stereochromic picture. See *stereochromy.*

stereochromic (ster″ē-ō-krō′mik), *a.* [< *stereochrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

stereochromy (ster′ē-ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + χρῶμα, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

stereo-clumps (ster′ē-ō-klumps), *n. pl.* [< *stereo* + *clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

stereo-electric (ster′ē-ō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *electric.*] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

stereogastrula (ster′ē-ō-gas′trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

Stereognathus (ster-ē-og′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Charlesworth, 1854), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of fossil monotrematous mammals from the Lower Oölite of Stonesfield, England. The original fossil was named *S. oölitieus.*

★**stereogram** (ster′ē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + γράμμα, a writing, < γράφειν, write: see *gram*2.] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereograph (ster′ē-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + γράφειν, write.] Same as *stereogram.*

stereographic (ster″ē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréographique;* as *stereograph-y* + *-ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an

infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—**Stereographic map-projection.** See *projection*.

stereographical (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereographic*.

stereographically (ster″ē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

stereography (ster-ē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéréographie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stereolepis (ster-ē-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + λεπίς, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.

★2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

stereome (ster′ē-ōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερέωμα, a solid body, < στερεός, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mestome*.

stereometer (ster-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric (ster″ē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stereometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function*.

stereometrical (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stereometric* + *-al*.] Same as *stereometric*.

stereometrically (ster″ē-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *a.* By or with reference to stereometry.

stereometry (ster-ē-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *stéréométrie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

stereo-mold (ster′ē-ō-mōld), *n.* [< *stereo* + *mold*[3].] A mold used in stereotyping.

stereomonoscope (ster″ē-ō-mon′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + *μόνος*, single, alone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

stereoneural (ster″ē-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having the nervous ★center, if any, solid.

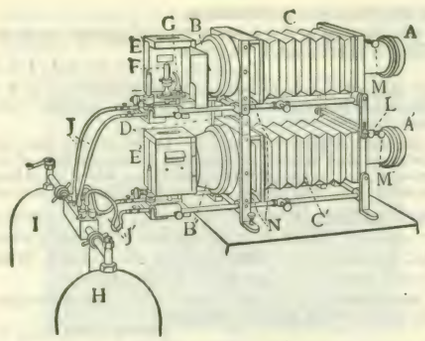
stereoplasm (ster′ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *stereoplasma*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + πλάσμα, anything molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a delicate endothecal structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.

2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

stereoplasma (ster″ē-ō-plas′mą), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasm*.] 1. Same as *stereoplasm*, 1. *Lindström.*—2. In *cytol.*, a term proposed by Nägeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hyaloplasma*.

stereoplasmic (ster″ē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *stereoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasm; consisting of that substance.

stereopticon (ster-ē-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

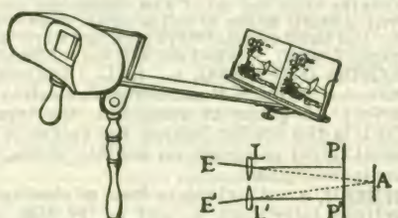


Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A′, tubes containing objectives; B, B′, covers for condensers; C, C′, collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition; E, E′, lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J′, flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A, A′ in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are ★made with three lanterns.

stereoscope (ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscope*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by



Stereoscope.

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P′ are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L′, and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E′ to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

stereoscopic (ster″ē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

stereoscopical (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereoscopic*.

stereoscopically (ster″ē-ō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

stereoscopist (ster′ē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stereoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (ster′ē-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscopie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

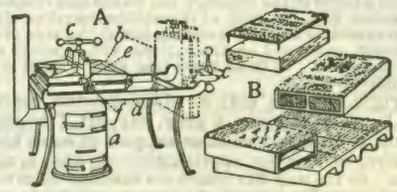
stereotomic (ster″ē-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *stereotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stereotomical (ster″ē-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereotomic*.

stereotomy (ster-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotomie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures.

stereotrope (ster′ē-ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + τροπή, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *stéréotype*, < Gr. στερεός, fixed, + τύπος, impression, type: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (*a*) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (*b*) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the Mold. *a*, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold *b* is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers *f*; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline.

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (*c*) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrotype process. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was perfected by Wilson and Lord Stanhope in 1804.

2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* plates.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping*. [< *stereotype*, *n.*] 1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype* a page or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype* the New Testament.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

> If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 506.

stereotype-block (ster′ē-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

stereotyped (ster′ē-ō-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped* opinions.

> The entablatures show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 178.

stereotype-metal (ster′ē-ō-tīp-met″al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

stereotyper (ster′ē-ō-tī-pėr), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-er*[1].] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

stereotypery (ster″ē-ō-tī′pėr-i), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stereotypic (ster″ē-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *stereotype* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stereotyping (ster′ē-ō-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—**Paper process of stereotyping.** See *paper.*

stereotypist (ster′ē-ō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

stereotypographer (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stereotypograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A stereotype-printer.

stereotypography (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, fixed, + E. *typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. ★*Imp. Dict.*

stereotypy (ster′ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotypie;* as *stereotype* + *-y*[3].] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterhydraulic (stėr-hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**Sterhydraulic press,** a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

sterigma (stē-rig′mą), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. στήριγμα, a prop, support, < στερίξειν, prop.] In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (*a*) Same as *basidium.* (*b*) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (*c*) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (*d*) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (*e*) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

sterigmatic (ster-ig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sterigma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

steril†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile.*

sterile (ster′il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril;* < F. *stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile,* < L. *sterilis,* unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, στέριφος, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

> Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 310.
>
> It is certaine that in *sterile* years corne sowne will growe to an other kinde. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

> She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

3. In *bot.*, of a flower, producing only stamens —that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea, Ophioglossum, sassafras,* and *smoke-tree.* —4. Free from living germs.

> I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

> I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile.* *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare: as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood** a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma fœtidissima* of the *Rubiaceæ*, found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

sterilisation, sterilise, etc. See *sterilization,* etc.

sterility (ste-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità,* < L. *sterilita(t-)s,* unfruitfulness, barrenness, < *sterilis,* barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] The state or character of being sterile. (*a*) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

> For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompences the *Sterility* of their Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

(*b*) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

> Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
> To make this creature fruitful!
> Into her womb convey *sterility!*
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 300.

(*c*) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

> The trueness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(*d*) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

> He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, Essay on Homer.

sterilization (ster″il-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation.*

> *Sterilization* of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhœa. *Medical News*, LIII. 12.

sterilize (ster′il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized,* ppr. *sterilizing.* [= F. *stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar;* as *sterile* + *-ize.*] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in *bacteriology,* to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise.*

> No, no — such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
> Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage!
> Whole nations to depopulate is thine.
> *Savage*, Public Spirit.
>
> Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 309.

★**sterilizer** (ster′il-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser.*

sterkt. An old spelling of *stark*[1], *stirk.*

sterlet (stėr′let), *n.* [< F. *sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett,* < G. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus.* It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser.*

Sterletus (stėr′le-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* sterlet: see *sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

sterling[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*[1].

sterling[2] (stėr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling,* the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling,* sterling (as in mod. E. use), = Icel. *sterlingr,* a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin,* a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin,* a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino,* in *libra esterlina,* a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino,* in *lira sterlina,* a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino,* sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stollinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterilingus, esterlingus, estrilingus,* a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all < E., unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is < MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), which is then < *sterl-* or *ster-,* origin unknown, + *-ing*[3] or *-ling*[1] as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feórthing, feórthling*), *penny* (AS. *pening,* etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easterling,* or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minsheu from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*[1]. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

> Faste comen out of halle
> And shoken nobles and *sterlinges.*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1315.
>
> The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings,* resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

> And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling.* Abbreviated *ster., stg.*

> In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling,* and a merke *sterling,* cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minsheu*, 1617.
>
> When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.
>
> I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

> If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
> Let it command a mirror hither straight,
> That it may show me what a face I have.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

> His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
> Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 27.
>
> I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 321.

sterling[3] (stėr′ling), *n.* See *starling*[2].

Sterling's formula. See *formula.*

stern[1] (stėrn), *a.* [< ME. *stern, sterin, sterne, sturne,* < AS. *styrne,* severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd,* stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornēn,* be astonished, *sturni,* stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *storrēn,* MHG. *storren,* stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran,* in comp. *and-staurran,* murmur against, also to D. *stuursch,* stern, = Sw. *stursk,* refractory, and to Icel. *stūra,* gloom, despair, *stūra,* mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

> No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 132.
>
> And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
> The wound that time can never heal.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

> He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin.*
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 3219. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
> Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 63.
>
> Gods and men
> Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, Comus, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

> In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a baranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

> The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern.*
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.
>
> Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

> Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 8.

6†. Stout; strong; heavy.

> The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret
> That drof the nayles thorow hond and fete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.
>
> Of bak & of brest al were his bodi *sturne.*
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

> When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
> Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 97.

The sterner sex. See *sex*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** *Severe, Harsh, Strict,* etc. See *austere.*—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

★**stern**[2] (stėrn), *n.* [< ME. *sterne, steerne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer*[1], *n.*) = OFries. *stiorne, stiarne*, a rudder, = Icel. *stjörn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer*[1], *n.* and *v.*] 1†. The rudder or helm of a vessel.

ȝif he ne rise the rather and rauhte to the *steorne*,
The wynt wolde with the water the bot ouer-throwe.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 80.

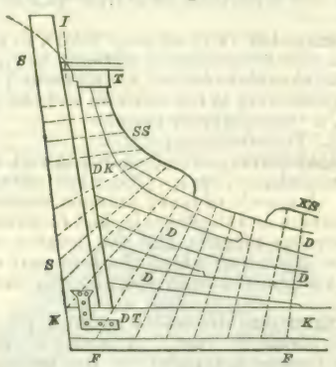
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

The father held the *sterne* of his whole obedience.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed



Lower part of Ship's Stern.

S, stern-post; *KS*, keelson; *K*, keel; *DT*, dovetail-plates; *I*, inner stern-post; *D*, deadwood; *DK*, deadwood-knee; *SS*, sternson; *T*, deck-transom; *F*, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 28.

We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterns*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii.

By the stern. See *by*[1].—**From stem to stern.** See *stem*[2].—**Square stern**, the old-fashioned stern on wooden vessels, which ended abruptly, square to the length. See cut under *transom*.—**Stern foremost**, backside foremost; with the stern advanced.—**Stern on**, the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer.—**To make a stern board.** See *board*.—**To moor head and stern.** See *moor*[2].

stern[2] (stėrn), *v.* [< *stern*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To steer; guide.

Hulke tower . . . is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward.—**Stern all! stern hard!** orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern!*

II. *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* off to wait for the whale to get quiet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 273.

stern[3] (stėrn), *n.* Same as *starn*[1].

stern[4] (stėrn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

Sterna (stėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnean genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. tschegrava* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species, such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus


Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sternula. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anæsthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninæ* and *tern*.

sternadiform (stėr'nȧ-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidæ*. *Gill.*

sternage (stėr'nāj), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

Follow, follow:
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. Prol., l. 18.

sternal (stėr'nal), *a.* [= F. *sternal*, < NL. *sternalis*, < *sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment.—2. In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic.—3. Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*.—**Sternal band**, in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body.—**Sternal canal**, in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Astacidæ*.—**Sternal glands**, a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels.—**Sternal line**, the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum.—**Sternal region**, the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum.—**Sternal rib.** (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epipleura* and *interclavicle*.

sternalgia (stėr-nal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + ἄλγος, pain.] 1. Pain about the sternum or breast-bone.—2. Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

sternalgic (stėr-nal'jik), *a.* [< *sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

sternalis (stėr-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

Sternaspida (stėr-nas'pi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Sternaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subclass *Echiuromorpha* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroidea*.

Sternbergia (stėrn-bėr'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von *Sternberg*, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amaryllideæ*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and often strophiolate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flower*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. colchiciflora* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

sternbergite (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von *Sternberg*: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminæ being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

stern-board (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

stern-cap (stėrn'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

stern-chase (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser (stėrn'chā″sėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

Sterneæ (stėr'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninæ*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoëæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

sterneber (stėr'nē-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *sternebra*, < *sternum* + (*vert*)*ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternebral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

sternebral (stėr'nē-bral), *a.* [< *sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

sterned[1] (stėrnd), *a.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

sterned[2]† (stėrnd), *a.* [ME., < *stern*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

sterner† (stėr'nėr), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-er*[1].] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

stern-fast (stėrn'fȧst), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

★**stern-frame** (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship —the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

sternfully† (stėrn'fůl-i), *adv.* [< **sternful* (irreg. < *stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Sternly. *Stanihurst*, Conceites. [Rare.]

stern-gallery (stėrn'gal″ę-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

stern-hook (stėrn'hůk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

Sternidæ (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-idæ*.] The *Sterninæ* rated as a family apart from *Laridæ*.

Sternidius (stėr-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, equivalent to *Liopus* (*Leiopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. aculiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.


Sternidius aculiferus.

sterniform (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum.—**Sterniform process** or **horn**, an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

Sterninæ (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinæ* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinæ*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sterneæ* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninæ*, and the noddies or *Anoëæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaëthusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inca*, and *Anoüs*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

sternine (stėr'nin), *a.* [< NL. *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninæ*.

sternite (stėr'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breastbone, + *-ite*[2].] 1. In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *cephalothorax*.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]—3. One of the pieces of the sternum or breastbone of a vertebrate; a sterneber. [Rare.]—**Antennary sternite.** Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

sternitic (stėr-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sternite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

stern-knee (stėrn'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

stern-light†, *n.* [< *stern*[3] + *light*[1].] Starlight.

> It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light*.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

sternly (stėrn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sternelich*, *sterneliche*, *sturneliche*, < AS. *styrnlīce*, < *styrne*, stern: see *stern*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

sternmost (stėrn'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *stern*[2] + *-most.*] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

sternness (stėrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sternnesse*, *steernnesse*; < *stern* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being stern.

> With *steernnesse* ȝe comaundide to hem, and with power.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

= **Syn.** See *stern*[1], *a.*

sternochondroscapularis (stėr-nō-kon-drō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

sternoclavicular (stėr″nō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *sternoclavicularis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breastbone, + NL. *clavicula:* see *clavicular.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.—**Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Sternoclavicular ligament,** a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

sternoclavicularis (stėr″nō-kla-vik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoclavicularis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoclavicular.*] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

sternoclidal (stėr-nō-klī'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key (clavicle), + *-al.*] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

sternoclidomastoid (stėr-nō-klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoclidomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mastoideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternoclidomastoideus (stėr″nō-klī″dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternoclidomastoid.*] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternocoracoid (stėr-nō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternocoracoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternocoracoideus.

sternocoracoideus (stėr-nō-kor-a-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternocoracoid.*] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

sternocostal (stėr-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

sternocostalis (stėr″nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternocostal.*] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breastbone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

sternocoxal (stėr-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxal.*] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxæ of an arthropod.

sternofacial (stėr-nō-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *facies*, face: see *facial.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternofacialis.

sternofacialis (stėr-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternofacial.*] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis panniculi.

sternoglossal (stėr-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoglossalis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoglossus.

sternoglossus (stėr-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breastbone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] 1. A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sternohyoid (stėr-nō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides:* see *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.—**Sternohyoid muscle,** a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

sternohyoidean (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sternohyoid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *sternohyoid*.

sternohyoideus (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternohyoid.*] The sternohyoid.

sternomastoid (stėr-nō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternoclidomastoid.—**Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternoclidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternoclidomastoid, without distinction.

II. *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomastoideus (stėr″nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternomastoid.*] The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomaxillaris (stėr-nō-mak-si-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternomaxillary.*] The sternomaxillary muscle.

sternomaxillary (stėr-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary.*] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

sternon (stėr'non), *n.* [NL.: see *sternum.*] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]

sternopagus (stėr-nop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

Sternoptychidæ (stėr-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Sternoptyx*. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidæ* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of iniomous fishes with a compressed ventradiform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinæ* and *Argyropelecinæ*. Also *Sternoptyges*, *Sternottidi*, and *Sternoptygoidei*.

sternoptychoid (stėr-nop'ti-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidæ*.

Sternoptyx (stėr-nop'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πτύξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidæ*.

sternorhabdite (stėr-nō-rab'dīt), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

sternoscapular (stėr-nō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapular.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoscapularis.

sternoscapularis (stėr-nō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoscapular.*] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

Sternothæridæ (stėr-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternothærus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternothærus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

Sternothærus (stėr-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *θαιρός*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

sternothere (stėr'nō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Sternothærus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternothærus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

sternothyroid (stėr-nō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroideus.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.—**Sternothyroid muscle,** a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

II. *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

sternothyroideus (stėr″nō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternothyroid.*] The sternothyroid muscle.

sternotracheal (stėr-nō-trā'kē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea:* see *tracheal.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

II. *n.* The sternotrachealis.

sternotrachealis (stėr-nō-trā-kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotrachealis* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternotracheal.*] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

sternotribe (stėr'nō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

Sternoxi (stėr-nok'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Serricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the serricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidæ* and *Elateridæ* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

sternoxian (stėr-nok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-an.*] Same as *sternoxine*.

sternoxine (stėr-nok'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sternoxi*.

stern-port (stėrn'pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

stern-post (stėrn'pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*[2]. — **Stern-post knee**, a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*[2].

stern-sheets (stėrn'shēts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

sternsman† (stėrnz'man), *n.* [< *stern's*, poss. of *stern*[2], + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

> Off from the sterne the *sternesman* diuing fell,
> And from his sinews flew his soule to hell.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 582.

sternson (stėrn'son), *n.* [Appar. < *stern*[2] + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

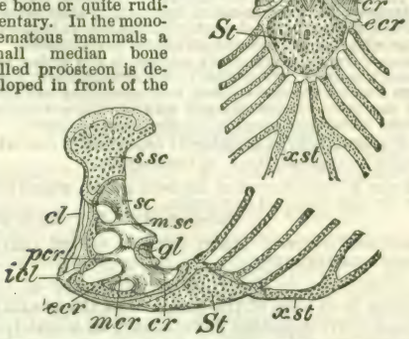
Sternula (stėr'nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < *Sterna* + dim. *-ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balænarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanauchen* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliaris* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.



American Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*).

sternule (stėr'nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

sternum (stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *sterna* (-nä) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone.] **1.** The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternebers constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebers of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called proösteon is developed in front of the præsternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurosteæ, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metosteæ. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracosteæ and a urosteon. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *epipleura*. (*c*) In *Chelonia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*. **2.** In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosternum*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3. — **Antennary sternum.** See *antennary*. — **Cephalic sternum**, in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs. — **Sternum collare**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax. — **Sternum pectorale**, in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *ssc*, suprascapula; *msc*, mesoscapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *gl*, glenoid; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

sternutation (stėr-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *sternutatio(n-)*, a sneezing, < L. *sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 135.

sternutative (stėr-nū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sternutativeness (stėr-nū'tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

sternutatory (stėr-nū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sternutatoire*, < L. *sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 476.

II. *n.*; pl. *sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an errhine.

sternutory (stėr'nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

sternward, sternwards (stėrn'wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the stern.

sternway (stėrn'wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. — **To fetch sternway.** See *fetch*[1].

stern-wheeler (stėrn'hwē″lėr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

Steropus (ster'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

sterquilinous† (stėr-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [< L. *sterquilinium*, *sterculinium*, *stercilinium*, *sterquilinum*, a dunghill or dung-pit, < *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

sterraster (ste-ras'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερρός, var. of στερεός, solid, + ἀστήρ, star.] A form of spongespicule characteristic of the family *Geodinidæ*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their lengths, but ending in separate hooklets.

Sterrastrosa (ster-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodinidæ* and *Placospongidæ*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastrosa*.

sterrastrose (ste-ras'trōs), *a.* [< NL. *sterrastrosus*, < *sterraster*, q. v.] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *spirastrose*.

sterret, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*[1].

sterrinck (ster'ingk), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*: as, the saw-toothed or crabeating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

sterro-metal (ster'ō-met″al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

stert[1] (stėrt), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *start*[1].

stert[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *start*[2].

sterte†. [Inf. *sterte*(*n*), pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *start*[1].

stertor (stėr'tor), *n.* [< NL. *stertor*, < L. *stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

stertorious (stėr-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertoriousness (stėr-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertorous (stėr'tō-rus), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorously (stėr'tō-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stėr'tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

starve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

Stesichorean (ste-sik-ō-rē'an), *a.* [< LL. *Stesichorēus*, *Stesichorius*, < Gr. Στησίχορειος, Stesichorean, < Στησίχορος, Stesichorus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — —; (*b*) an encomiologic verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

stet (stet). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

stet (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

stetch (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

stetch (stech), *v. t.* [< *stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stethiæum (steth-i-ē'um), *n.*; pl. *stethiæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στηθιαῖος, of the breast, < στῆθος, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *uræum*. [Rare.]

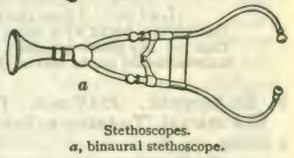
stethidium (stē-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stethidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. στῆθος, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

stethograph (steth'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

stethographic (steth-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

stethometer (stē-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéthoscope*, < Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer. — **Binaural stethoscope**, a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears. — **Differential stethoscope**, a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.



Stethoscopes.
a, binaural stethoscope.

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [< *stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stethoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopical (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *stethoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stethoscopic.*

stethoscopically (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopist (steth'ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stethoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopy (steth'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. The examination of the chest.—2. Auscultation with a stethoscope.

stet processus (stet prō-ses'us). [Law L.: L. *stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (*b*) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

steve, *v. t.* See *steeve*[3].

stevedore (stē've-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva* = OF. *estive*, stowage, ballast), < *estivar* = Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. *stipare*, press together: see *stive*[2].] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

steven (stev'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven*; < ME. *steven, stevene, stevyn, stevyne, stefne, stemne*, < AS. *stefn, stemn* = OS. *stemna, stemnia* = OFries. *stemma* = MD. *stemme*, D. *stem* = MLG. *stempne, stemme*, LG. *stemme* = OHG. *stimna, stimma*, MHG. G. *stimme*, voice, = Icel. *stefna, stemna*, direction, summons, = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme* = Goth. *stibna*, voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. στόμα, mouth.] 1†. Voice; the voice.

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knew he it was his *steven.*
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Speech; speaking; crying out.

Manne, stynte of thy *steuen* and be stille.
York Plays, p. 365.

3†. That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I praie thee heere my *steuen.* *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4†. Word: bidding; command; direction.

Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
I haue euer at my *steven* to stande.
York Plays, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Ellis, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (*Nares.*)

At unset steven†, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men *at unset stevene.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

To set a steven, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was *set a steven.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

steven (stev'en), *v.* [< ME. *stevenen*, < AS. *stefnian*, call, summon (= Icel. *stefna, stemna*, cite, summon), < *stefn, stemn*, voice: see *steven, n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome Y shalle gou *steuene*
And [an] honyred kyrkes fowrty and seuen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2†. To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
Haue *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
York Plays, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Ye rebaldis that regnys in this rowte,
ȝe stynte of youre *steuenyng* so stowte.
York Plays, p. 307.

stevened†, *a.* [< late ME. *stevynyd, stevend, stevynd*, also and appar. orig. *steyned, steynyd, stened*, lit. 'stained,' pp. of *steynen, steinen*, stain: see *stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 363.

Item, a *stevynyd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
Paston Letters, III. 408.

Stevia (stē'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Esteve*, a Spanish scientist.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatorieæ* and subtribe *Ageratex.* It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicled heads with five or six nearly equal involucral bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *Piqueria trinervia*, a plant bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, is grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses and is improperly known as *S. serrata.* Five species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stew[1] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stuw, stw*, etc., pl. *stewes, stues, stuwes, stywes, stives, stuyves*, < OF. *estuve, estouve*, a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. *étuve*, a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, stove, hothouse, < OHG. *stubā, stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room or chamber in general, = MLG. *stove* = MD. *stove* = AS. *stofa*, a hothouse, bath-room: see *stove*[1], the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

It fresethe more strongly in tho Contrees than on this half; and therfore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in tho *Stewes* thei eten and don here Occupatiouns, alle that thei may. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.

Whan he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned.
Fabyan, Chron., cxxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict., p. 987.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell.*—3†. A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
Thorghout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe*,
Ther he bishet, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

Sleuthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 159.

Wommen of the *styves.* *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 34.

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews*, and bagnios take our round?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 120.

5†. A lock hospital. See *hospital.*

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews*, where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
S. Cooper, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

6†. A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cass., I., iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristoll that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7†. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew.*
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes—. . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

9. A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 104.

Box-stew, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—**Irish stew**, a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

stew[1] (stū), *v.* [< ME. **stewen, stuen, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver* (**estuwer*), bathe, stew, F. *étuver*, stew, = Sp. *estufar, estofar, estobar* = Pg. *estufar* = It. *stufare*, stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. *stoven* (> G. *stoven*) = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stew); from the noun: see *stew*[1], *n.* Cf. *stive*[3], a doublet of *stew*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

Stuwyn or bathyn, or *stuyn* in a stw. Balneo.
Prompt. Parv.

2†. Figuratively, to steep.

The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewd* in Bribes.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

Stuwyn or *stuyn* mete. Stupho. *Prompt. Parv.*

Stew'd shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

Stewed Quaker. See *Quaker.*

II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—**To stew in one's own grease.** See *grease.*

stew[2] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stiewe, stive* = MLG. *stouwe, stouw, stou, stow*, a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen*, dam, hem in, = G. *stauen*, dam, = MD. *stouwen*, heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*[1].] 1. A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

Many a breem and many a luce in *stuwe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
Gilbert White, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew.*" *Athenæum*, No. 3234, p. 524.

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Dict.*—3. An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

stew[3] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stew* (Sc. pl. *stovys*), mist; cf. Dan. *stöv*, dust, D. *stof*, dust (*stofregen*, drizzling rain), G. *staub*, dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stew[4]†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*[1].

steward (stū'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *steward, stewarde, stewerd, stewerde, stuward, stuard* (also *stewart, stuart*, as in the surname *Stewart, Stuart;* AF. *estuard*), earlier *stiward, styward*, < AS. *stigweard*, later *stīweard* (> Icel. *stīvardhr*), a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, pen for cattle, + *weard*, a ward: see *sty*[2] and *ward.* Cf. AS. *stīgwita, stīwita*, a steward, < *stīgu, stīgo*, a sty, + *wita*, an officer, adviser.] 1. One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

This lessoun loke thow noȝt for-ȝete:
The *stuard* countroller, and tresurere,
Sittand at de deshe, thou haylse in fere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and governement,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 37.

Protector, *steward*, substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (*a*) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (*b*) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward*, the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward, ward-room steward, steerage-steward*, and *warrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward*, and the treasure unexhaustible. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of euery crafte that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the *early church*, same as *econome* or *œconomus*.—**6.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England**, one of the former great officers of state: his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household**, in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward, or high steward of Scotland**, an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.** See *Chiltern Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

steward (stū′ärd), *v. t.* [< *steward*, *n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate? *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 85.

stewardess (stū′är-des), *n.* [< *steward* + *-ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, vi.

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham.*)

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwell.*

stewardry (stū′ärd-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, q. v.; < *steward* + *-ry.*] Stewardship.

stewardship (stū′ärd-ship), *n.* [< ME. *stiwardshepe*; < *steward* + *-ship.*] The office or functions of a steward.

He hym gaue, withynne a litill space,
Of all his lande the *Stiwar[d]shepe* to holde,
And full power to rewle it as he wold.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1056.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

stewart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.

stewartry (stū′ärt-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry.*] **1**†. Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
Byrom, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

stewed† (stūd), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies.*)

stewerd†, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

stewish† (stū′ish), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ix. 9.

stew-pan (stū′pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

stew-pond (stū′pond), *n.* Same as *stew*[2].

There is a dovecote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

stew-pot (stū′pot), *n.* **1.** A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—**2.** A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

stey†, **steyer**†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sty*[1].

steyere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

stg. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

sthenia (sthe-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force: opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

sthenic (sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, might, + *-ic.*] **1.** Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—**2.** In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—**3.** Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [A use introduced by Kant.]

sthenochire (sthen′ō-kīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, + *χείρ*, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for pianoforte- or organ-playing.

stiacciato (stiä-chä′tō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, n., a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

stiant†, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*[3].

stib (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See cut under *dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

stibble (stib′l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

stibbler (stib′lėr), *n.* [< *stibble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson.* Hence—**2.** One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi. [Scotch in both senses.]

stibborne†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubborn*.

stibial (stib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-al.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibialism (stib′i-al-izm), *n.* [< *stibial* + *-ism.*] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

stibiated (stib′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with antimony.

stibic (stib′ik), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ic.*] Same as *antimonic*.

stibiconite (stib′i-kon-īt), *n.* [< L. *stibium*, antimony, + Gr. *κονία*, powder.] A hydrous oxid of antimony, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation.

stibious (stib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ous.*] Same as *antimonious*.

stibium (stib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi*, *stimmi*, < Gr. *στίβι*, *στίμμι*, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony.*] Antimony.

stiblite (stib′līt), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

stibnite (stib′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-n-* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Native antimony trisulphid (Sb_2S_3), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See cut under *acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

stibogram (stib′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στίβος*, a footstep, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

stiborn†, **stibourn**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubborn*.

stich (stik), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, order, line, < *στείχειν*, go in line or order: see *sty*[1]. The word occurs in *acrostic*[1] (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—**2.** A line in the Scriptures.—**3.** A row or rank, as of trees.

sticharion (sti-kā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ä). [< LGr. *στιχάριον*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

stichel (stich′el), *n.* [Also *stichall*, *stetchil*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
Lady Alimony, I. 4 b.

sticher (stich′ėr), *v. i.* [Assibilated freq. of *stick*[1].] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

"*Stichering*," a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticherer (stich′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sticher* + *-er*[1].] One who stichers.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticheron (sti-kē′ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rä). [< MGr. *στιχηρόν* (sc. *τροπάριον*), neut. of *στιχηρός*, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. *στίχος*, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

stichic (stik′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στιχικός*, of lines or verses, < *στίχος*, a row, line: see *stich.*] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

stichid (stik′id), *n.* [< *stichidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

stichidium (sti-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algæ, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See cut under *Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

stichomancy (stik′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stichometric (stik-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stichometr-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

stichometrical (stik-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stichometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

stichometry (sti-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

stichomythia (stik-ō-mith′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *στιχομυθία*, dialogue in alternate lines, < *στιχομυθεῖν*, answer one another line by line: see *stich* and *myth.*] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 118.

stichos (stik′os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse.] **1.** In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

stichwort†, *n.* See *stitchwort*.

stick[1] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking*. [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*[2], *stick*[1] being more prop. *steek* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break*, *speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steek*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *i-steken*, *y-steke*, *stiken*, *stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*[2], pret. *stiked*, *stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (pret. **stæc*, pp. **stecen*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan*, *stehhan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *stiks*, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ *stik* = L. √ *stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stinguere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *exstinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ *στιγ* (in *στίζειν*, prick, *στίγμα*, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ *tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stick*[2], *stick*[3], *stitch*, *steak*, *sting*, etc.,

and, through OF., *ticket*, *etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*[1], *stock*[1], *stang*[1], *stoke*[2], *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*[1], *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*[1], pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*[2]. The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*[1] would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
Ben al tohewe [hewed] and *stiked* at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to *stick* her where she stood.
Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid (Child's Ballads, I. 194).

A villain fitter to *stick* swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and asure,
In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and *stak* it on his sherte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 123.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

Behind the said ear was *stuck* a fresh rose.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

Tho chambur dore *stekes* tho vsshер thenne
With preket [candles] and tortes [torches] that conne brenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. *Stuck* with cloves. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 654.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork

Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
Burke, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—7†. To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

Stick a pin there, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—**To stick off**†, to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stucke off* the more amplie the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselues.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

To stick out, to cause to project; protrude.—**To stick pigs,** to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therein *stiked* a lily flour. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 196.

Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 317.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espied his cloven foot,
From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

To stick off†, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star i' the darkest night,
Stick fiery *off* indeed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

To stick out, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here *sticks out*. forsooth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

To stick up, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—**To stick up for,** to espouse or maintain the cause of, speak or act in defense of; defend: as, to *stick up for* an absent friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck up for* you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks up for* a fellow who is down.
Thackeray, Philip, xl.

To stick up to. Same as *to stand up to* (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick up to* him, he soon becomes intolerable.
Contemporary Rev., LV. 173.

stick[1] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[1], *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

stick[2] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [< ME. *sticken*, *stikken*, *stykken*, *stiken*, *styken*, *steken*, *stikien*, *stykien*, *stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*[1], pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stechen*, pret. *stack*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*[1]); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **staikjan* = AS. as if **stēcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*[1], and cf. *stick*[3]. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*[2] are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*[1] or *stick*[3]. The proper pret. of *stick*[2] is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stack* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce; stab. See *stick*[1].—2. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—4. To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret. *The American*, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards: with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one *for* the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—**To be stuck on,** to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang, U. S.]—**To be stuck up,** to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—**To stick one's self up,** to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—**To stick up,** to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick up* a mail-coach; to *stick up* a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
Leisure Hour, March, 1885, p. 192. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
And many a cloute on it ther *stak*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet *stack* to the heft.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
Tennyson, The Sailor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never *stick*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

But finding that they [doubts] still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And zit in my synne y stonde and *sticke*,
Yuel custum ys ful hard to blynne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 141.

To stick at it, to persevere. [Colloq.]—**To stick by.** (*a*) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were vnder mine empire, you only haue folowed and *sticked by* me.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(*b*) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick by* a man.

Nothing *stickes* faster *by* vs, as appeares,
Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

To stick in one's gizzard. See *gizzard*.—**To stick in** or **to one's fingers,** to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck in his fingers*.
Motley, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

To stick out, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to *stick out* for a better price.—**To stick to,** to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick to* a resolution.

★**stick**[2] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[2], *v.*] 1. An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**stick**[3] (stik), *n.* [< ME. *sticke*, *stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick*, *steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *sticcho*, *steccho*, *stecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *stecke*, *steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*[1] (AS. **stecan*, etc.): see *stick*[1], *stick*[2], and cf. *stake*, *steak*, *stitch*, *stickle*[1], *etiquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*[1], etc.] 1. A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castels, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Milton*, P. R., I. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thow stryke me with thi staffe, with *stikke* or with zerde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

Stick is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landskip Fann, cutt. gilded *Sticks*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 176.

4. Specifically—(*a*) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (*b*) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (*c*) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick.—5. In *printing:* (*a*) A composing-stick. (*b*) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick*, *foot-stick*, *side-stick*, or *gutter-stick*.—6. The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the *stick*.
T. Paine, Letter to the Addressers.

7. A timber-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8. *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.]—9. That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a *stick* of herring.—10. The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. Also called *strike*.—11. A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick*.—12. A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

About the poorest *stick* for a legislator ever elected.
New York Tribune, Sept. 4, 1855.

As cross as two sticks. See *cross*[1].—**Devil on two sticks.** See *devil*.—**In a cleft stick.** See *cleft*[2].—**Long stick.** In measuring British muslins, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick*, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches.—**Middle stick**, a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches.—**Stick and stone**, the whole; everything: as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stock and block*, under *stock*[1].

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . .
Her bodily away through *stick and stone*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

To beat all to sticks, to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

To cut one's stick. See *cut*.—**To go to sticks and staves**, to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they *went* all *to sticks and staves*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, I. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

=Syn. 2. See *staff*.

stick[3] (stik), *v. t.* [< *stick*[3], *n.*] 1. To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.
Carlyle, in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, vi.

2. In *printing*, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

stickadore†, stickadove† (stik'a-dōr, -duv), *n.* [Also *stickadoue*, *sticadoue*, *stickado*, *steckado*, *sticados*; < F. *stechados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stœchados*, *flos stœchados*, flower of *Stœchas*: *stœchados*, gen. of *Stœchas*, q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stœchas*, used officinally. See *lavender*[2].

stick-bait (stik'bāt), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

stick-bug (stik'bug), *n.* 1. Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ:* particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata*, the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse*, *stick-insect*, *twig-bug*, *twig-insect*, *walking-twig*, *walking-stick*, *prairie-alligator*, *specter*, and *devil's horse*. See cut under *Phasma*. [Local, U. S.]—2. A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes*, with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmidæ*, which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.


Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

stick-culture (stik'kul″tūr), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

sticked†. An obsolete past participle of *stick*[2].

sticker[1] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker*.
Hood, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

2. An anglers' gaff. [Slang.]—3. A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray.*

sticker[2] (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

2. One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-*sticker*, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. Same as *paster*, 2.—4. An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.]—5. In *organ-building*, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See cut under *organ*.

6. *pl.* The links which drive a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. The links are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension.

stickful (stik'fůl), *n.* [< *stick*[3] + *-ful*.] In *printing*, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

stick-handle (stik'han″dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*[1].

stick-helmet (stik'hel″met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

stickiness (stik'i-nes), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

sticking[1] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[1], *v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (*a*) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces," of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase—the *stickings*—at about 3*d.* the pound.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(*c*) Stitching; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking*.]

The cloth of it was satin fine,
And the *steeking* silken wark.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

sticking[2] (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place*.

All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.
Donne, Letters, iv.

Specifically—2. *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

sticking-place (stik'ing-plās), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place*.
Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

sticking-plaster (stik'ing-plâs″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*).—2. Court-plaster.

In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaister*, and stuck on the face.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

sticking-point (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place*.

One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point*.
Disraeli, Alroy, i. 2.

stick-insect (stik'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. See *walking-stick*.

stick-in-the-mud (stik'in-thē-mud'), *n.* An old fogy; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Nicias.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

stickit (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick*[2] (and *stick*[1]).] Stuck. [Scotch.]—**Stickit minister**, in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—. . . shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

stick-lac (stik'lak), *n.* See *lac*[2], 1.

stickle[1] (stik'l), *n.* [< ME. **stikel*, **stykyl* (in comp.), < AS. *sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *stickel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *stickel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *staeckel*, OHG. *stachulla*, *stacchulla*, *stachilla*, *stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticca*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick*[2]), < **stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickle*back, *stickle*-haired, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

stickle[2] (stik'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle*; < ME. *stikel*, < AS. *sticol*, *sticel*, steep, high, inaccessible, < **stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Steep; high; inaccessible.—2. High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the riuer of the Shenin, which inuironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe ouer the same. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

II. *n.* 1. A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day
Neare to some shallow *stickle* or deepe bay.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

2. A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle*, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stickle[3] (stik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling*. [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle:* see *stightle*. In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick*[2].] I.† *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

2. To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortune (as she's wont) turn'd fickle, . . .
And for the foe began to *stickle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

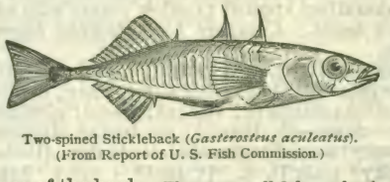
I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

4. To hesitate.

Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

5. To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *tittlebat*; < ME. **stikelbak*, *stykylbak*; < *stickle*[1] + *back*[1]. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling*.] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ:* so called from the sharp


Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus*, *Pygosteus*, *Eucalia*, *Apeltes*, and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America

to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittlebat, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northerly coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *sprickleback*, *stickling*, and *sharpling*.



Nest of Stickleback.

sticklebag (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

stickle-haired† (stik'l-hārd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 60.

stickler (stik'lėr), *n.* [An altered form of *stiteler*, **stightler*, after *stickle* for *stightle*: see *stickle*[3], *stightle*.] 1†. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 18.

Buriasso, a *stickler* or iudge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt. *Florio*, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Iugges, and venters his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
Aubrey, Lives (William Aubrey).

stickling (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *styckelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stekelyng*; < *stickle*[1] + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

stickly (stik'li), *a.* [< *stickle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Prickly; rough. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stick-play (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

stick-pot (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

stickseed (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lappula*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *L. Virginiana*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

sticktail (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

sticktight (stik'tīt), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

sticky[1] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid; producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

sticky[2] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[3] + *-y*[1].] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 583.

Sticta (stik'tă), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), < Gr. στικτός, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj., < στίζειν, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Stictaceæ*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyracea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crottles*[2], *hazel crottles*, *lungwort*, 3, *oak-lungs*, *rag*[1], 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

sticteine (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

stictiform (stik'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

stid†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

stiddy[1] (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 295.

stiddy[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*[1].

stie†. See *sty*[1], *sty*[2], *sty*[3].

Stiebel's canal. See *canal*[1].

stieve, stievely. See *steeve*[1], *steevely*.

stife[1] (stīf), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

stife[2] (stīf), *n.* [Cf. *stifle*, *stive*[2].] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

stiff (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *styf*, *steef*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stīf* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *styf*, *stīf* (Siebs) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stīf*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stīf* (appar. < MLG.), G. *steif* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *styf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stīfr* (Webster), not found, *stȳfr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif*, *stīf*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stīpes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stifle*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere. *King Alisaunder*, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
Stiff as a stake; she's dead!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!
Lowell, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that 's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads bow all one way.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Somtyme I was an archere good,
A *stiffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—**A stiff neck.** See *neck*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*.—**Syn. 1.** Unbending, unyielding.—**6.** Prim, punctilious.—**10.** Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.
John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—**To do a bit of stiff**, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

stiff (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen*, *styffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, be stiff, < *stif*, *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*, *a.*, and cf. *stive*[1], the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (*a*) To become upright or strong.

As sone as they [chicks] *styffe* and that they steppe kunne,
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 54.

(*b*) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

stiff-borne (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *styfna* = Dan. *stirne*; as *stiff* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become stiff. (*a*) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chatt'ring teeth he stands, and *stiff'ning* hair,
And looks a bloodless image of despair!
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 114.

(*b*) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden*.

(*c*) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze. (*d*) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:
"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*e*) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (*a*) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
Stiffened, as one who not for long has slept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

(*b*) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 125.

(*c*) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to *stiffen* paste. (*d*) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

★**stiffener** (stif'nėr), *n.* [< *stiffen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stiffens. (*a*) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a thick paper or thin millboard used by bookbinders as an inner lining to bookcovers to give them the needed stiffness.

stiffening (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

stiffening-machine (stif'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *hat-making*, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

stiffening-order (stif'ning-ôr″dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

stiff-hearted (stif'här'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiffhearted*.
Ezek. ii. 4.

stiffle[1] (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stightle*, *stickle*[3].

stiffle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*[2].

stiffler (stif'lėr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; < late ME. *styffeler*, a var. of **stightler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffle*, *stightle*.] 1†. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconvenients, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* atween them.
Paston Letters, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's Richard III. i.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stifflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.
Abp. Parker, p. 252. (*Davies.*)

2. A busybody. *Halliwell* (spelled *stifler*). [Prov. Eng.]

stiffly (stif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stifliche*, *styfly*, *stifli* (= MD. *stijflick*); < *stiff* + *-ly*[2].] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Pistorius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

stiff-neck (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

stiff-necked (stif'nekt or -nek″ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

stiff-neckedness (stif'nekt-nes or -nek″ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

★**stiffness** (stif'nes), *n.* [< ME. *styfnesse*, *styfnes*; < *stiff* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

stifftail (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

stiff-tailed (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

stifle[1] (stī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; < Icel. *stīfla* = Norw. *stivla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stivra*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stiva* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stive*[1], *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *steve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, *stifle* the keyhole and the crannies. *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinch'd you 'till you wak'd, you had *stifled* me with Kisses. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 3.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift*, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

They [colored bodies] stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. x.

She whisper'd, with a *stifled* moan.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stifle* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxv.

=**Syn.** 2. *Suffocate*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—4. To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall *stifle* in your own report,
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 158.

stifle[2] (stī'fl), *n.* [Formerly also *stiffle*; appar. < *stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse bee but hurt in the *stiffle* with some stripe or straine.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

stifle-bone (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneepan, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

stifled (stī'fld), *a.* [Formerly also *stiffled*; < *stifle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*[2], 2.

The horse is said to be *stifled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

stifle-joint (stī'fl-joint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse or dog; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidæ*.

stifler (stī'flėr), *n.* [< *stifle*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

stifle-shoe (stī'fl-shö), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

stifling (stī'fling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

E'en in the *stifling* bosom of the town.
Cowper, Task, iv. 753.

stifling-bone†, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

stight†, *v.* [ME. *stigten*, < AS. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = MD. D. *stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = OHG. MHG. G. *stiften* = Icel. *stipta*, *stifta*, *stigta* = Sw. *stifta*, *stikta* = Dan. *stifte*, found, institute; cf. Icel. *stētt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stightle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that theron was *stigt* was of so stif vertu
That neuer man vpon mold migt it him on haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4425.

stightle†, *v.* [< ME. *stightlen*, *styghtlen*, *stightelen*, *stigtlen*, *styglen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, AS. *stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickle*[3], *stiffle*[2], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his stiward that *stigtled* al his meyne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1199.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When thay com to the courte keppte wern thay fayre,
Stygtled with the stewarde, stad in the halle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 90.

★**stigma**[1] (stig'mä), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmas* (stig'mäz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-tä), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmate* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stimate*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, < NL. *stigma*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. στίγμα, pl. στίγματα, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, < στίζειν, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*[1].] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compacts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

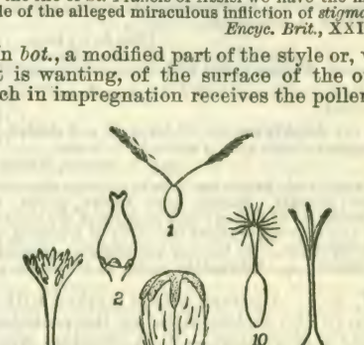
Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(*a*) A birth-mark; a nævus. (*b*) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a mature Graafian follicle ruptures. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovisac of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (*b*). (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the fore wings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (*f*) In *Annelida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (*g*) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydrozoa*. (*h*) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In



Stigmas.

1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus cistoides*. 8. Of *Dionæa muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *pistil* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

stigma[2] (stig'mä), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα, the ligature ς, an altered form, to bring in στ, of σίγμα or σῖγμα, the letter σ, ς, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called στῖ.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (ς) still sometimes used for στ (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

stigma-disk (stig'mä-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

stigmal (stig'mal), *a.* [< *stigma*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

Stigmaria (stig-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*[1]), + *-aria*.] The generic name applied by Brongniart (1822) to a type of fossil root or rhizome, very abundant in the Paleozoic coal-measures of Europe and America, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain, and which in geological terminology are known as "*Stigmaria* clays, shales," etc. The *Stigmariæ* are subcylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are marked by close, spirally arranged, round depressions, each containing a slightly raised mammillate scar, the point of attachment of a slender, lax rootlet. In some cases the stigmarias have been found attached to the trunk-bases of *Sigillaria*, in such a way as to indicate their relation as roots of the

latter. In other instances roots, apparently indistinguishable from *Stigmariæ*, are said to have been found joined to the trunks of *Lepidodendron*. Some paleobotanists believe them to have been floating rhizomal stems capable, on stranding under favorable conditions, of developing, from their nuclear head, a sigillarian tree. This opinion is supported by the frequent occurrence, in *Stigmaria* clays, of *Stigmariæ* unaccompanied by any stems, branches, or leaves of *Sigillaria* or *Lepidodendron*.

Stigmarian (stig-mā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

stigmarioid (stig-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Stigmaria*.

stigmata, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*[1].

stigmatal (stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< *stigmata* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the ★*stigmatal* line of a caterpillar.

stigmatic (stig-mat′ik, formerly also stig′ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

> Print in my face
> The most *stigmaticke* title of a villaine.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(*b*) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

> So the world is become ill-favoured and shrewd-pated, as politic in brain as it is *stigmatic* in limbs.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 19.

(*c*) In *nat. hist.*, belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (*d*) In *bot.*, receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (*e*) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*[1], 5,—**Stigmatic cells,** in *bot.*, same as *lid-cells*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—2. A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

> Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
> He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
> *Philomythie* (1616). (*Nares.*)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

> But like a foul, mis-shapen *stigmatic*,
> Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 136.

stigmatical (stig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *stigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

stigmatically (stig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

> If you spye any man that has a looke,
> *Stigmatically* drawne, like to a furies,
> (Able to fright) to such I'le give large pay.
> *Dekker*, Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. 1.

stigmatiferous (stig-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), a stigma, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stig′ma-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), stigma, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

stigmatisation, stigmatise, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

stigmatist (stig′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, a brand (see *stigma*[1]), + *-ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stigmatization (stig″ma-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *stigmatize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—2. The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation*.

stigmatize (stig′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing*. [< F. *stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizar* = Pg. *estigmatisar* = It. *stimatizzare*, < ML. *stigmatizare*, < Gr. *στιγματίζειν*, mark, brand, < *στίγμα*(*τ-*), a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] 1. To mark with a stigma or brand.

> They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks *stigmatised* with a hot iron.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

> It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be *stigmatized* under his real name.
> *Goldsmith*, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise*.

stigmatized (stig′ma-tīzd), *p. a.* 1. Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—2. Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised*.

stigmatose (stig′ma-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stigmatosus*, < *stigma*[1], a stigma: see *stigma*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stigmatic*.—2. Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stigme (stig′mē), *n.* [< Gr. *στιγμή*, a prick, point.] 1. In *Gr. paleog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—2. In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

Stigmus (stig′mus), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. *στίγμα*, a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *entom.*, a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thrips*.

Stigonema (stī-gō-nē′mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στίζειν*, point, dot, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of blue-green algæ, giving name to the family *Stigonemaceæ*.

Stigonemeæ (stī-gō-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stigonema* + *-eæ.*] A former group of blue-green algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the family *Scytonemaceæ*.

stilar, *a.* See *stylar*.

Stilbaceæ (stil-bā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-aceæ.*] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe. Also *Stilboæ*.

stilbite (stil′bīt), *n.* [< Gr. *στίλβειν*, glitter, shine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine*. See cut under *tufted*.

★2. The mineral heulandite.

stile[1] (stīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style*; < ME. *stile, style, stigele*, < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila, stiagil*, MHG. *stiegel, stigele*, a step, G. dial. *stegel*, a step), a stile, < *stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *sty*[1], *n.*, and *stair.*] 1. A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

> Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
> And merrily hent the *stile*-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In *carp.*, a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door*.

stile[2]†, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*[1].

stile[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *style*[2].

stilet[1]† (sti-let′), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott*, Monastery.

stilet[2] (stī′let), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a small style; a stylet.

stilette† (sti-let′), *n.* Same as *stylet*.

stiletto (sti-let′ō), *n.* [< It. *stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, < L. *stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile*[2], *style*[2], and cf. *stylet.*] 1. A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—2. A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—3†. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

> The *stiletto* beard,
> O, it makes me afeard,
> It is so sharp beneath.
> *Acad. of Compl.* (*Nares.*)

> The very quack of fashion, the very he that
> Wears a *stiletto* on his chin? *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

stiletto (sti-let′ō), *v. t.* [< *stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

> Henry IV. . . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon*, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

still[1] (stil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle*; < ME. *stille, stylle*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille, stil*, D. *stil* = MLG. *stille*, LG. *still* = OHG. *stilli*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Icel. *stilltr* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla*, quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall*, etc., a place, stall: see *stall*[1], *stell.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still*.

> Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *stylle*
> Fro clawyng or tryppyng, hit ys skylle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

> In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

> A Poet in *still* musings bound.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

> A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
> Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceyue in another. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> The trumpet's silver sound is *still*,
> The warder silent on the hill!
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

> The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
> The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
> *Still* musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
> Their dancing shade. *Carew*, Poems, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

5. Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling;* by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6†. Continual; constant.

> But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
> And by *still* practice learn to know thy meaning.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 45.

Still alarm, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days.** See *day*[1].—**Still hunt.** See *hunt.*—**Still life,** inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

> The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
> Scenes of *still life*, and points for ever fixed,
> A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
> *Addison*, Epil. to British Enchanters.

II. *n.* 1. Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

> He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Colloq.]

> Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. xxv. 6.

still[1] (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille, stylle*; < ME. *stillen*, < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillian, stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan, stillēn*, MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

> Lord, *still* the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

> A turn or two I'll walk,
> To *still* my beating mind.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

> With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 17.

> O *still* my bairn, nourice;
> O *still* him wi' the pap!
> *Lamkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=Syn. 1 and 2. To lull, pacify, tranquilize, smooth.—3. To hush.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

> Heruppon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

still[1] (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle*; < ME. *stille*, < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo*, MHG. *stille*, G. *still* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille*, quietly; from the adj.] 1†. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

> Thei criede mercy with good wille,
> Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

> Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 42.

> What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
Still at my heart, and ever at my side!
Pope, Iliad, xi. 743.

3. Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is *still* here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styll* in alto pelago, leuynge Grece on ye lefte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and *still* she lies alone.
Crabbe, Works, I. 113.

4. In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, *still* greater things were expected; *still* more numerous.

What rich service!
What mines of treasure! richer *still!*
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary *still*.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

5. For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

The Bey, with all his good sense and understanding, was *still* a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 30.

Loud and (or or) still†. See *loud*.—**Still and anon†**, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 47.

still[2] (stil), *v.* [< ME. **stillen*, *styllen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part < L. *stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, < *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] **I.†** *intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly *stild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

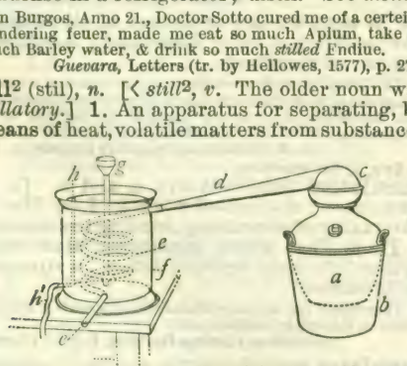
II. *trans.* **1†.** To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,
And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.
Now from a tree she *stills* her odorous tears,
Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

2. To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21., Doctor Sotto cured me of a certeine wandering feuer, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much *stilled* Endiue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

***still**[2] (stil), *n.* [< *still*[2], *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] **1.** An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances



Still.

a, alembic; *b*, hot-water jacket; *c*, head; *d*, rostrum or beak; *e e*, worm; *f*, refrigerator; *g*, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; *h*, *h'*, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.

2. A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.—**3.** In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

stillage (stil′āj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (*b*) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

stillatitious (stil-ạ-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *stillaticius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still*[2], *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stillatory (stil′ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [< ME. *stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. OF. F. *stillatoire*, a.), < ML. *stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., < L. *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still*[2], *v.*] **1.** A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His forheed dropped as a *stillatorie*
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In *stillatories* where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, Armanus, as you are noble friends,
Go to the privy garden, and in the walk
Next to the *stillatory* stay for me.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

still-birth (stil′bėrth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

still-born (stil′bôrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a *still-born* child.

still-burn (stil′bėrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to *still-burn* brandy.

stiller[1] (stil′ėr), *n.* [< *still*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stills or quiets.—**2.** A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [Prov. Eng.]

stiller[2] (stil′ėr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

still-fish (stil′fish), *v. i.* [< *still*[1] + *fish*[1], after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

still-fisher (stil′fish″ėr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

still-fishing (stil′fish″ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

still-house (stil′hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

still-hunt (stil′hunt), *v.* [< *still hunt:* see under *hunt*.] **I.** *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and *still-hunt* it in its own haunts.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 327.

The best time to *still-hunt* deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to *still-hunt* carefully through their haunts at dusk.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 118.

An inferior sort of *still-hunting*, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 394.

still-hunter (stil′hun″tėr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 430.

Stilliard[1]**†**, *n.* See *Steelyard*[1].

stilliard[2]**†**, *n.* An old spelling of *steelyard*[2].

stillicide (stil′i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *stillicide*, < L. *stillicidium*, *stilicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still*[2]), + *cadere*, fall.] **1†.** A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 24.

2. In *Rom. law:* (*a*) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof. (*b*) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

stillicidious (stil-i-sid′i-us), *a.* [< *stillicide* + *-i-ous*.] Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stillicidium (stil-i-sid′i-um), *n.* [L.: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—**Stillicidium lacrymarum**, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.—**Stillicidium urinæ**, a discharge of urine in drops.

stilliform (stil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

stilling (stil′ing), *n.* [Also *stillion;* appar. a variant of E. dial. *stelling*, a shed for cattle (= LG. *stelling* = G. *stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. Icel. *stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] **1.** A stand for casks.—**2.** In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the overflowing yeast.—**3.** A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

Stillingia (sti-lin′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] **1.** A genus of plants, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 15 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver leaf*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the officinal *S. sylvatica*.

stillion (stil′yon), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 92.

stillitory†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

still-life, *n.* See *still life*, under *still*[1].

still-liquor (stil′lik″or), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

stillness (stil′nes), *n.* [< ME. *stilnesse*, < AS. *stilnes*, *stillnes* (= OFries. *stilnese*, *stilnisse* = MLG. *stilnisse* = OHG. *stilnissi*, *stilnessi*, MHG. *stilnisse*, *stilnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (*a*) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the *stillness* of the air or of the sea. (*b*) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the *stillness* of the night. (*c*) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*d*) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

still-peering† (stil′pēr″ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the *still peering* air,
That sings with piercing.
Shak, All's Well, iii. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-piercing*.]

still-room (stil′röm), *n.* **1.** An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—**2.** A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [Eng.]

still-stand (stil′stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 64.

still-watcher (stil′woch″ėr), *n.* In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

stilly (stil′i), *a.* [< ME. *stillich*, < AS. *stillīc* (= MLG. *stillich*, *stillik*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Still; quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

stilly (stil′li), *adv.* [< ME. *stilliche*, < AS. *stillīce* (= MD. *stillick*, also *stillekens* = MLG. *stilliken*, *stilken*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Silently; without uproar.

And he a-roos as *stilliche* as he myght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 5.

2. Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict, st. 47.

stilogonidium (stī″lō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

stilp (stilp), *v. i.* [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] **1.** To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—**2.** To go on stilts or crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpers (stil′pėrz), *n. pl.* [< *stilp* + *-er*[1].] Stilts; crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpnomelane (stilp-nom′e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering (< στίλβειν, glitter, glisten), + μέλας (μελαν-), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes

forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

stilpnosiderite (stilp-nō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering, + E. *siderite.*] Same as ★*limonite.*

stilt (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stylte;* < ME. *stilte, stylte,* < Sw. *stylta,* a prop, stilt, = Dan. *stylte* (cf. Norw. *styltra*), a stilt, = D. *stelt,* a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza,* MHG. G. *stelze,* a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*[2], *stalk*[2].] 1†. A prop used in walking; a crutch.

Verely she was heled, and left her *styltes* thore,
And on her fete went home resonably well.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on *stilts.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 3. 215.

2. One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

The doubtful fords and passages to try
With *stilts* and lope-staves.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 43.

3. In *hydraul. engin.,* one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight.*—4. The handle of a plow. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xv.—5. In *ceram.,* a support, generally of clay, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see).—6. [Abbr. of *stilt-bird.*] In *ornith.,* any bird of the genus *Himantopus:* so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy-black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore wi h their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus;* that of the United States is *H. mexicanus,* a rare bird in the eastern regions of the coun-



Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

try, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2¾ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer.* The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis;* the Australian, *H. leucocephalus.* A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis,* having the toes webbed like those of the avoset.—**Stilt prolegs,** in *entom.,* the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.

stilt (stilt), *v. t.* [< *stilt, n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

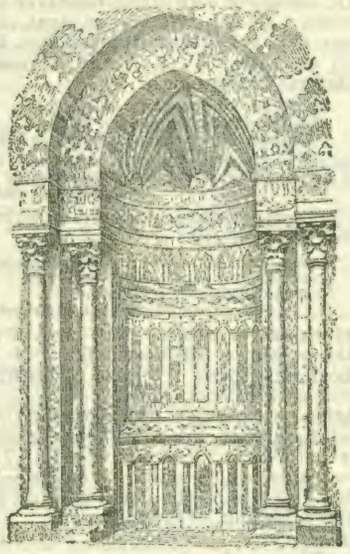
The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

stilt-bird (stilt'bėrd), *n.* 1. The stilt or stilt-plover.—2†. *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores.* Also called *stilt-walkers.*

stilted (stil'ted), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

His earliest verses have a *stilted,* academic flavor.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 39.

Stilted arch, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned imposts, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false imposts, as if the arch were



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*[1].

stiltedness (stil'ted-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum,* No. 3195, p. 94.

stiltify (stil'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified,* ppr. *stiltifying.* [< *stilt* + *-i-fy.*] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants. *C. Reade,* Cloister and Hearth, lxv.

Stilton cheese. See *cheese*[1].

stilt-petrel (stilt'pet'rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta:* so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

stilt-plover (stilt'pluv'ėr), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

stilt-sandpiper (stilt'sand'pī-pėr), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus.* The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 8¾ inches, the extent 16½. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama.*

stilt-walker (stilt'wâ'kėr), *n.* 1. One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.,* Nov., 1889, p. 943.—2. A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

stilty (stil'ti), *a.* [< *stilt* + *-y*[1].] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

stilus, *n.* See *stylus.*

Stilwell act. See *act.*

stime (stīm), *n.* [Also *styme;* < ME. *stime;* a var. of *steem, stem,* a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim,* < AS. *scima,* a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*[1], *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

Ne he iwis might se a *stime.*
Cursor Mundi, l. 19652. (*Stratmann.*)

Wherewith he blinded them so close
A *stime* they could not see.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

stimulant (stim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stimulant* = Sp. Pg. *estimulante* = It. *stimolante,* < L. *stimulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stimulare,* prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] I. *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.,* temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process.—**Stimulant balsam,** a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

II. *n.* 1. That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.
Mrs. H. More, Cœlebs, xxv.

2. In *physiol.,* an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical,* according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part.—**Diffusible stimulants,** those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

stimulate (stim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated,* ppr. *stimulating.* [< L. *stimulatus,* pp. of *stimulare* (> It. *stimolare* = Sp. Pg. *estimular* = F. *stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, < *stimulus,* a goad: see *stimulus.*] I. *trans.* 1. To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more. *Emerson,* Courage.

Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry; why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 149.

2. In *physiol.,* to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in.—3. Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

Stimulating bath, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients.—**Syn. 1.** To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

II. *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.
Gay, To a Poor Man, l. 87.

★**stimulation** (stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stimulation* = Sp. *estimulación* = Pg. *estimulação* = It. *stimolazione,* < L. *stimulatio(n-),* a pricking, incitement, < *stimulare,* prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate.*] 1. The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward,* Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham.*)

A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

2. In *med.,* the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 153.

=**Syn. 1.** See *stimulate.*

stimulative (stim'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimolativo;* as *stimulate* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

II. *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

★**stimulator** (stim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore,* < LL. *stimulator,* an instigator, < L. *stimulare,* prick, goad: see *stimulate.*] One who or that which stimulates.

stimulatress (stim'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice,* < L. *stimulatrix,* fem. of (LL.) *stimulator:* see *stimulator.*] A woman who stimulates or animates.

★**stimulose** (stim'ū-lōs), *a.* [< F. *stimuleux* = It. *stimoloso,* < L. *stimulosus,* abounding with prickles, < *stimulus,* a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus.*] In *bot.,* covered with stings or stimuli.

★**stimulus** (stim'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lī). [= F. *stimulus, stimule* = Sp. *estimulo* = Pg. *estimulo* = It. *stimolo, stimulo,* < L. *stimulus,* a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, < √ *stig-,* also in *instigare,* set on, incite, urge, = Gr. στίζειν, pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan,* pierce: see *stick*[1].] 1. Literally, a goad.—2. In *bot.,* a sting: as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli.*—3. The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

4. Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ———, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 179.

Absolute stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—**Relative stimulus difference**, in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—**Stimulus receptivity**, in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—**Stimulus scope**, in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus susceptibility**, in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus threshold**, in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

stimy (stī'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball on a putting-green when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball, at any distance over six inches between the two.

stimy (stī'mi), *v. t.* To hinder by a stimy.

stinch†, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*[1].] To stanch.

stine (stīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

sting[1] (sting), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging*. [< ME. *stingen* (pret. *stang, stong, stonge*, pp. *stungen, stongen, y-stongen, y-stonge*), < AS. *stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = Icel. *stinga* = Sw. *stinga* = Dan. *stinge*; cf. Goth. *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = L. **stinguere*, quench: see *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-*stongen* with stiches.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

2†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 645.

3. To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

4. To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 14.

5. To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting*; epigrams often *sting*; a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

2. To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.
A. C. Swinburne, Félise.

sting[1] (sting), *n.* [= Icel. *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = Sw. *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = Dan. *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] **1.** A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In *zoöl.*, specifically—(*a*) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera*; an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (*c*) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth, saddleback*, and *stinging*. (*d*) The falces of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*. (*e*) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (*f*) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds, of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (*g*) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a nocuous serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (*h*) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat, sting-ray*. (*i*) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other cœlenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

2. An elongate tapering gland-hair, with a swollen base and the apex usually tipped by a small knob, which when broken off sets free an irritant fluid capable of causing more or less inflammation of the skin.—**3.** The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**4.** The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' *stings*!
Their music frightful as the serpents' hiss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 325.

5. Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

Slander,
Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 77.

6. Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

7. A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a nettling or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 59.

Exserted sting. See *exserted*.

sting[2] (sting), *n.* [Also *steing*; a var. of *stang*[1].] **1**†. A pole.—**2**†. A pike; a spear.—**3.** An instrument for thatching.—**4.** The mast of a vessel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

sting-and-ling (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [Lit. pole and line; < *sting*[2] + *and* + *ling*, Sc. var. of *line*[2].] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [Scotch.]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

stingaree (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

sting-bull (sting'bůl), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

stinger (sting'ėr), *n.* [< *sting*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice
Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a *stinger*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, iii. 2.

(*a*) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe *stinger*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 212.

(*b*) The sting of an insect. (*c*) A biting or cutting remark. [Colloq.] (*d*) A smart, telling blow. [Colloq.]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a *stinger* that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xliii.

sting-fish (sting'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—**2.** The sea-scorpion, *Myoxocephalus scorpius*.

stingily (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

stinginess (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

stinging (sting'ing), *p. a.* **1.** That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*[1], 2.—**3.** That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The *stinging* lash of wit.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre, N. Y., 1873.

Stinging ant, an ant of the family *Myrmicidæ*.—**Stinging bug**, the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidæ*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—**Stinging caterpillar**, the larva of any one of certain moths in the United States, as *Hemileuca maia, Automeris io, Sibine stimulea, Phobetron pithecium, Prolima-*



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Megalopyge opercularis*, both natural size.

codes scapha, and *Megalopyge opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—**Stinging hair.** See *hair*[1] and *stinging spine*.—**Stinging nettle.** See *nettle*[1], 1.—**Stinging spine**, in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

stinging-bush (sting'ing-bůsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

stinging-cell (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any cœlenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

stingingly (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

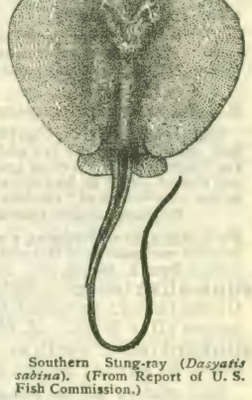
stingless (sting'les), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 35.—**Stingless nettle**, the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

sting-moth (sting'môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

stingo (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, < *sting*[1]: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [Colloq.]

Come, let 's in and drink a cup of *stingo*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

★**sting-ray** (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree, stingoree*; < *sting*[1] + *ray*[2].] A batoid fish of the family *Dasyatidæ*, as *Dasyatis pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *D. centrura*, locally known as *clam-cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *D. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine. See *Myliobatidæ* (*a*).



Southern Sting-ray (*Dasyatis sabina*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

stingtail (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

sting-winkle (sting'wing'kl), *n.* The hedge-hog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus*: so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

stingy[1] (sting'i), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

stingy[2] (stin'ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*[1].] **1.** Ill-tempered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.

The griping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams
Drag home the *stingy* harvest.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=**Syn. 2.** *Parsimonious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

stink (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [< ME. *stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. D. *stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *τάγγος*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggkwan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therwithal he *stank* so horribel.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,
Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Stinking badger, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt.** Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile.** Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Tumion*: so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolium*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence-posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *Tumion Californicum* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grande* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nuciferum*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goose-foot.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore, hoar-hound.** See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut.** See *smut*, 3 (*b*).—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew.** Same as *stinking cedar*.

II. *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

stink (stingk), *n.* [< ME. *stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke*; from the verb. Cf. *stench*[1].] **1.** A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And fro him comethe out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches —
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several *stinks!*
Coleridge, Cologne.

2†. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy?).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my socour be,
To *stynk* eterne he wol my gost exile.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 56.

3. A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class [genteel beggars] proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

Fire stink, in *coal-mining*, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or goaf somewhere in the mine.=**Syn. 1.** *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

stink-alive (stingk'a-līv), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus*: so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood.*

stinkard (sting'kärd), *n.* [< *stink* + *-ard*.] **1†.** One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your *stinkard* has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet *stinkard*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps*; the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

stinkardly† (sting'kärd-li), *a.* [< *stinkard* + *-ly*[1].] Stinking; mean.

You notorious *stinkardly* bearward.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

stink-ball (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asafetida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

stink-bird (stingk'bėrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

stink-bug (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidæ*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

★**stinker** (sting'kėr), *n.* [< *stink* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stinkpot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

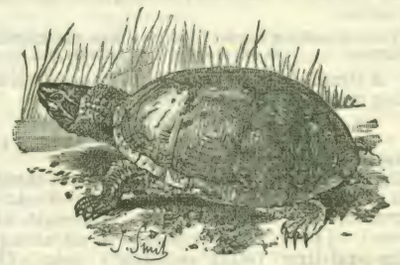
2. One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

stinkhorn (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [< *stink* + *horn*.] In *bot.*, a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

stinkingly (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

stinking-weed (sting'king-wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—**2.** A leguminous shrub, ★*Anagyris fœtida*, of the Mediterranean region.

stinkpot (stingk'pot), *n.* **1.** A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.*—**2†.** A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—**3.** A stink-ball.—**4.** The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

stink-rat (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [Local, U. S.]

stink-shad (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

stinkstone (stingk'stōn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes.*) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swinestone*.

stink-trap (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stink-turtle (stingk'tėr'tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

★**stinkweed** (stingk'wēd), *n.* **1.** An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The jimson-weed.

★**stinkwood** (stingk'wûd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (*a*) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (*c*) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the *Lecythidaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

stint (stint), *v.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sey, "al forgeven," and *stynt* is al this fare [disturbance].
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 83.

Stint thy babbling tongue!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast
Stinted their hungry howls as he passed by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

2†. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serue againe,
And *stint* to steale as common souldiours do.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—**6.** To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his swerd where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther saufll full redely they went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It 's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it 's in things for life we've to *stint*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

stint (stint), *n.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < *stint*, *v.*] **1.** Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debter oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Prouidence seemeth to haue set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a red herring a-day. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.
The Century, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromas*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purre, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actodromas minutilla*).

ozeye and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta;* the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temminckii;* the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

stintance† (stin'tans), *n.* [< *stint* + *-ance.*] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwell.*) [Rare.]

stinted (stin'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Limited; scanty; scrimped.

> Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
> Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint, v. t.*, 6. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Stinted, 'in foal.' The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1886]. Halliwell and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

stintedness (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

stinter (stin'tėr), *n.* [< *stint* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

> Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.
> *South*, Sermons, II. iii.

stintingly (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, viii.

stintless (stint'les), *a.* [< *stint* + *-less.*] **1**†. Ceaseless.

> His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
> *Rowland*, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

> He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 201.

stinty (stin'ti), *a.* [< *stint* + *-y*[1].] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [Rare.]

> Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 327.

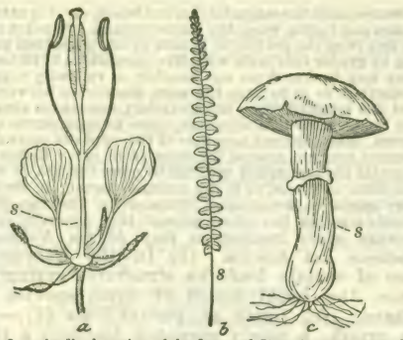
stiony, *n.* See *styany*.

Stipa (stī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata;* < L. *stipa, stupa, stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow: see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered panicled spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous—several, known as *bunch-, beard-*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. Vaseyi*, a native of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *sleepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto, alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

stipate (stī'pāt), *a.* [< L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In *bot.*, crowded.

stipe[1] (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*[1]. Cf. *Stiper Stone group.*] A steep ascent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stipe[2] (stīp), *n.* [< F. *stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estípite*, a door-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with E. *stiff*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (*a*) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecaphore, gynophore, gonophore, anthophore, gynobase*, and *carpophore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (*b*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (*c*) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (*d*) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



a, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Sinapistrum pentaphyllum*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. *b*, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. *c*, *Agaricus campestris*. (*s*, Stipe in *a*, *b*, and *c*.)

2. In *anat.*, a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygal or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a stipes.

stipel (stī'pel), *n.* [< NL. **stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.*, a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

stipellate (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In *bot.*, bearing or having stipels.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

> Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipende* of the Portugales, hadde sayled towarde the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 134).

> 'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

=**Syn.** *Pay*, etc. See *salary*[1].

stipend (stī'pend), *v. t.* [< F. *stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiar* = It. *stipendiare*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend, n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, xlvii. (*Latham.*) [Rare.]

stipendiarian (stī-pen-di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *stipendiary* + *-an.*] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

stipendiary (stī-pen'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *stipendiaire* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend.*] **I.** *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid.—**Stipendiary curate.** See *curate*[1].—**Stipendiary estate,** in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.—**Stipendiary magistrate,** in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). **1.** One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend.—**2.** A stipendiary magistrate. See under I.—**3.** In *law*, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

stipendiate† (stī-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *stipendiatus*, pp. of *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend, v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

> Besides ye exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

Stiper Stone group. [< *Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In *geol.*, a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's arrangement, formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Lower Silurian of English geologists generally.

stipes (stī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes, stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *stipe*[2].—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a stalk or stem, as an eyestalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalea bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Myriapoda:* (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the *cardo*. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

stipiform (stī'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes, stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*[2], *stipes*.

stipitate (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

stipitiform (stip'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalklike.

stipiture (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus;* an emu-wren.

Stipiturus (stip-i-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. οὐρά, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurinæ* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.



Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

S. malacurus is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the *soft-tailed flycatcher*. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenœacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

stipple (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [< D. *stippelen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip, stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

> The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

stipple (stip'l), *n.* [< *stipple, v.*] **1.** In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*.—**2.** In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design.—**Stipple-engraving process,** the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

stippled (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

stipple-graver (stip'l-grā″vėr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

stippler (stip'lėr), *n.* [< *stipple* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stipples.—**2.** A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

stippling (stip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stipple, v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

stiptic†, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

stipula (stip'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *ornith.*, same as *stipule*.

stipulaceous (stip-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< *stipula* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, same as *stipular*.

stipular (stip'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, of, belonging to, or standing in the

place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—**Stipular buds**, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

stipulary (stip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular.

Stipulatæ (stip-ū-lā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. von Sachs), < **stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate*[2]), + *-æ*.] Sachs's name for the eusporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

stipulate[1] (stip'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [< L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (> It. *stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. **stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 20.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "convenienter," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 782.

Stipulated damages. (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

stipulate[2] (stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipulatus*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stipule: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

stipulation[1] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *stipulation* = Sp. *estipulación* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, < L. *stipulatio(n-)*, a promise, bargain, covenant, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] 1. The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—3. In *law*, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

stipulation[2] (stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

stipulator (stip'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *stipulator*, one who stipulates, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio*. See *stipulation*[1], 3 (*c*).

stipule (stip'ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes, however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Fabaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain leaf-like structures springing from the basal nodes of some species of *Chara*. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—2. In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula*.


Stipules (*St*).
1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. 2. Of *Rosa canina*. 3. Of *Pisum arvense*. 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca*. 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox*.

stipuled (stip'ūld), *a.* [< *stipule* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

stipuliform (stip'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

stir[1] (stėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [Also dial. *steer* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr*, *stirre*, *stire*, *stere*; < ME. *stiren*, *steren*, *sturen*, *styren*, < AS. *styrian*, move, stir, = North Fries. *stiaren* = MD. *stooren*, D. *storen*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stören*, disturb, hinder, = OHG. *stören*, *störren*, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. *stœren*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *styrr*, a stir, Dan. *for-styrre*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew*: see *strew*. Cf. *stoor*[2]. Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon*. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *steer*[1], 'direct,' 'guide.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thorgh *sterynge* of the bote
He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail,
Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring
The horoscope. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is everemore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *stere-ethe* everemore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir*
The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stureth* hym self Arthour,
Thenkyng on hys labour,
And gaderyth to hym strenghth aboute,
Hys kynges & Erles on a rowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stireth* the coles.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. ——, one of the fellowes (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memorie, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5†. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez,
& sturnely *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke wyth hit thogt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

Thy dear heart is *stirred*
From out its wonted quiet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
When with the maistring spur he did him roughly *stire*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The music must be shrill and all confus'd
That *stirs* my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feendis threten faste to take me,
And *steren* helle houndis to bite me.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen,
An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 63.

To stir coals†. See *coal*.—**To stir up.** (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch
To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous then the common sort *stirrs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir*; to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me,
From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will nedys know at short and longe,
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever *sterynge*.
Interlude of the Four Elements. (*Halliwell*, under *short*.)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 27.

She will brook
No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 32.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multituds weekly of ye plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.
Howell, Letters, ii. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer*.

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 53.

stir[1] (stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre*; < *stir*[1], *v.*] 1†. Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Sir J. Denham, Prudence, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might haue got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

When Portsey, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subiects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldiours for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new *stir*, and nearly broke my neck.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

stir[2] (stėr), *n.* [A corruption of *sir*.] Sir. [Scottish vulgarism.]

I'm seeking for service, *stir*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

stirabout (stėr'a-bout″), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *about*.] **1.** Oatmeal or other porridge.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Stiretrus (stī-rē'trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. στεῖρος, barren, + ἦτρον, the abdomen.] A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.



Stiretrus anchorago. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

striated (stir'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< **stiriate* (< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*[2]) + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

striousᵗ (stir'i-us), *a.* [< L. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stirk (stėrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *sturk*; < ME. *stirk*, *styrk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, *styrke*, < AS. *stirc*, a young cow, heifer, *styrc*, *styric*, a young steer, = MD. *stierick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *steór*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. στεῖρος, στέρφος, barren, Skt. *stari*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stirless (stėr'les), *a.* [< *stir*[1] + *-less*.] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 228.

stirn (stėrn), *n.* Same as *stern*[5].

stiropᵗ, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup*.

stirpᵗ (stėrp), *n.* [< ME. *stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

So is she sprouge of noble *stirp* and high.
Court of Love, l. 16.

Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to seuition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

stirpicultural (stėr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

stirpiculture (stėr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher *stirpiculture*. *The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

stirps (stėrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stėr'pēz). [L.: see *stirp*.] **1.** Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*[1], *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx*. —**3.** In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

stirrage[1]ᵗ (stėr'āj), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-age*.] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small *stirrage* waketh them.
Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

stirrage[2]ᵗ, *n.* Same as *steerage*.

stirrer (stėr'ėr), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 3.

Bris. Good day to you.
Cam. You are an early *stirrer*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring. —**3.** An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or *stirrer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a *stirrer up* of contention.

We must give, I say,
Unto the motives, and the *stirrers up*
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

Stirrers of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

stirring (stėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *steringe*, *styrynge*, *steringe*; verbal n. of *stir*[1], *v.*] **1.** Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,
Causeth of othres *steringe*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are *stirrings* of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.
The Atlantic, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2ᵗ. Temptation.

3if any *sterynge* on me stele,
Out of the clos of thi clennesse
Wysse me, lord, in wo & wele,
And kepe me fram vnkyndnesse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tilth or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*) —**4**ᵗ. Riot; commotion.

I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any *stirrings*, there we shall have 'em.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, i. 2.

stirring (stėr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stir*[1], *v.*] **1.** Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a *stirring* life; *stirring* times.

Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most *stirring* in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

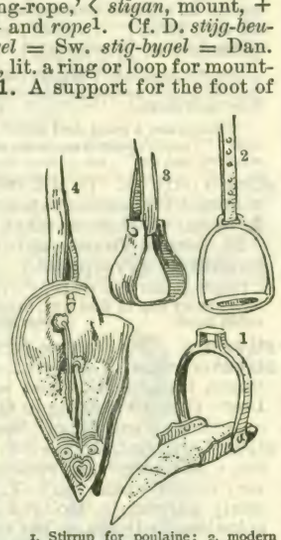
2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiriting: as, a *stirring* oration; a *stirring* march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with *stirring* lyrical effect.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3ᵗ. Fickle.

A stythe man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,
Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3833.

stirrup (stir'- or stėr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirop*, *styrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stirāp*, *stigrāp*, *stigerāp* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steeghreep*, also *stegelreep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigreip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stīgan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *sty*[1] and *rope*[1]. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steig-bügel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *bail*[1]).] **1.** A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle*.



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

Our hoste upon his *stiropes* stood anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

I'll hold your *stirrup* when you do alight,
And without grudging wait till you return.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the muley-head or in the sash. —**4.** In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or -strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc. —**5.** A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See cut under *arbalister*. —**6.** In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

stirrup-bar (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

stirrup-bone (stir'up-bōn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

stirrup-cup (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

stirrup-hose (stir'up-hōz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

stirrup-iron (stir'up-ī″ėrn), *n.* The stirrup proper — that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

stirrup-lantern (stir'up-lan″tėrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

stirrup-leather (stir'up-leᵀᴴ″ėr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

stirrup-muscle (stir'up-mus″l), *n.* The stapedius.

stirrup-oil (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stirrup-piece (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

stirteᵗ, **stirt**ᵗ. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*[1].

stitch (stich), *n.* [< ME. *stiche*, *styche*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *instice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ādl*, *stic-wærc*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[2].] **1.** An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a *stitch* in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every *stitch* reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2ᵗ. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
As I love truth, I shall be very angry.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (*a*) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (*b*) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement. —**4.** In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (*a*) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (*b*) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself. —**5.** The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-*stitch*; cross-*stitch*; pillow-lace *stitch*; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*[1]. See also *whip-stitch*. —**6**ᵗ. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gaius our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be aweary; sit down. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314.

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a land or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry *stitch* on. [Colloq.] —**9.** In *bookbind-*

ing, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch.** See *blind*[1].—**Damask stitch.** See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch,** in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false vinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, glovers', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch.** See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch.** See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch.** See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch.** See *raise*[1].—**Royal stitch.** See *royal*.—**Russian stitch.** A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch,** a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch.** See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**†, to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to *go through stitch with* that war.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, i. 47.

(See also *backstitch, chain-stitch, crewel-stitch, cross-stitch, feather-stitch, hemstitch, lock-stitch, rope-stitch, spider-stitch, stem-stitch, streak-stitch*, etc.)

★**stitch** (stich), *v.* [< ME. *sticchen* (pret. *stigte, stigt*), prick, stitch, = MD. *sticken*, D. *stikken* = OHG. *sticchan*, MHG. G. *sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite by stitches; sew.—**2.** To ornament with stitches.—**3.** In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up.** (*a*) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(*b*) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

II. *intrans.* To sew; make stitches.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

stitchel (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. ★[Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

stitcher (stich'ėr), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-er*[1].] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.
R. W. Gilder, Drinking Song.

stitchery (stich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery;* I must have you play the idle huswife with me this afternoon.
Shak., Cor., i. 3. 75.

stitchfallen (stich'fâ/ln), *a.* [< *stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*[1].] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

★**stitching** (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

stitching-horse (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

stitch-wheel (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

stitch-work (stich'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

stitchwort (stich'wėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stichwort;* < ME. *stichwurt*, < AS. *sticwyrt*, < *stice*, stitch, + *wyrt*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*[1].] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Alsine*. The proper stitchwort is *A. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *allbone, break-bones, shirt-buttons, snap-jack*, etc., a pretty old-world species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *A. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the United States *A. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

stith[1]† (stith), *a.* [Also *stithe;* < ME. *stith, stithe*, < AS. *stith* = OFries. *stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. *stirdhr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full wele, with water aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

stith[2]† (stith), *n.* [< ME. *stith, stithe*, < Icel. *stethi* = Sw. *städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. *stathr*, a fixed place, AS. *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

stithly† (stith'li), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *stithlīce*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*[1] and *-ly*[2].] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

Stithly with stonys [they] steynyt hir to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

stithy (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [Also dial. *stiddy, steddy, steady;* an extension of *stith*[2] (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*[2].] **1.** An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."
Scott, Kenilworth.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 89.

stithy (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [< *stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 255.

stithy-man† (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 44. (*Davies.*)

stive[1] (stīv), *a.* Same as *steeve*[1] for *stiff*.

stive[1]† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian* (= OFries. *stiva, steva* = MD. D. *stijven* = G. *steifen* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

II. *trans.* To stiffen.

The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stiued*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

stive[2] (stīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [< OF. *estiver* = Sp. Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, < L. *stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeve*[3], *steve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal *stived* up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do." *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

stive[3]† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, a var. of *stuwen, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stew, as meat.

II. *intrans.* To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [Provincial.]

I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liv.

stive[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

stive[4] (stīv), *n.* [Also dial. *stew;* appar. < MD. *stuyve*, dust, = G. *staub* = Dan. *støv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

stiver[1] (stī'vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *styfver* = Dan. *styver*, < MD. *stuyver*, D. *stuiver* = G. *stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] **1.** A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (*a*) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch gulden.

Set him free,
And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
And present payment. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

(*b*) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.

Obverse. Reverse.
Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—**2.** Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
"Worth twenty dollars, ef it s worth a *stiver*."
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

stiver[2]† (stī'vėr), *n.* [< *stive*[3] + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

stiward†, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

Stizostedion (stī-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also *Stizostedium, Stizotethidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < Gr. στίζειν, prick, + στῆθιον, dim. of στῆθος, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, ★sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

stoa (stō'ä), *n.* [< Gr. στοά, sometimes στοιά, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

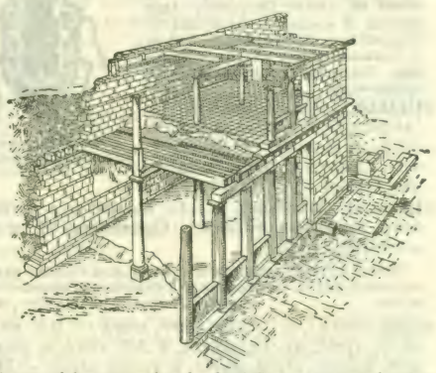


Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa.** Same as *the Porch*. See *porch, Stoic*.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [Also *stote;* a var. of *stot*[1].] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*[1], *weasel, mink, fitchew, polecat, ferret*[1]. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

stob (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stub*.] **1.** A small post.—**2.** A thorn; spine. *Halliwell.*—**3.** A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stoblet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

stocah† (stō'kä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe;* < Ir. Gael. *stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Gallo-glasse, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

stoccade† (sto-kād'), *n.* [Also *stockado, stoccado*, and *stoccata*, after Sp. or It.; < OF. *estoccade, estocade* = Sp. Pg. *estocada*, a thrust, pass, < It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, < G. *stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. *stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stockade*.] **1.** A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. See *stockade*.

stoccadet, *v. t.* See *stockade.*

stoccadot, stoccatat, *n.* Same as *stoccade.*

stocco (stok′ō), *n.* [It.: see *stock*[1], *stoccade.*] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*[2] and *estoc.*

stochastict (stō-kas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. στοχαστικός, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < στοχάζεσθαι, aim at, endeavor after, < στόχος, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.
Whitefoot, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlvii.

★**stock**[1] (stok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stocke, stokke, stok, stoke, stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc, stocc* (*stocc-*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc, stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier), G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco, stoccade, stock*[2], *tuck*[2], etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*[3], *stake*[1], and so with *stack;* but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. √ *tuj* (orig. **stug*?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ley this ronde plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene *stok* fix in the gronde.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

2. A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stokkes* and by stones,
And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a swerd.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God,
And worship *stocks* and stones.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

3. A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 31.

Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you 'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

4. A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-*stock;* a laughing-*stock.*

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stocks* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such,
As, out of humour, will return no love;
And therefore might indifferently be made
The courting-*stock* for all to practise on.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

5. The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground. Job xiv. 8.

There, in the *stocks* of trees, white faies do dwell.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

You know him—old, but full
Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

6. A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The scion ever over-ruleth the *stock*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—**7.** The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was ful of rightwisnesse,
Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free.
Chaucer, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 5.

8. Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock!*
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(*a*) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like firearm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage.* (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace.* (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane, rounding-plane,* and *router.* (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor.* (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (*g*) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (*h*) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamois-leather, etc. (*i*) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (*j*) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

10. A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband; also, a similar neckband, made of various materials, worn by women: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle.


Military Stock, 18th century.

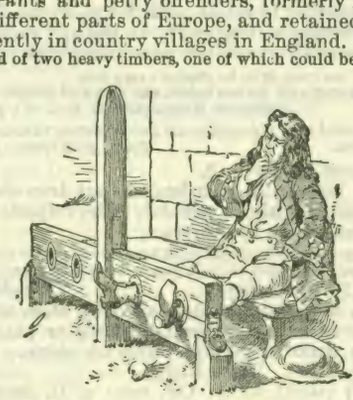
A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent *stock*, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

11. The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

12. *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,


Stocks.

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to retain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory.*

This yere was ordeyned in euery warde [of London] a peyr *stockis*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening.
Steele, Tatler, No. 4.

13. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, *on the stocks*, in course of construction or preparation.—**14†.** That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock.* See *tally.*

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock.* The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

15. In *finance:* (*a*) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, *to buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds.* See *fund*[1], *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*.
Steele, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(*b*) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock;* railway *stock; stocks* and bonds.—**16.** The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber.*

"We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

17. Fund; sum of money.

Mr. Iohn Whitson being Maior, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Cittie of Bristow, raised a *stocke* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barkes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

It 's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor. *Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

18. Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already
Upon Pisano's loss. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Tubes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

19†. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best
But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest.
Cowley, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfie him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

20†. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

21. The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock;* send me good carding! I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

22. In *agri.:* (*a*) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock:* as, a farmer's land and *stock.* The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 141.

(*b*) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—**23.** The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-*stock* (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-*stock*.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle *stock*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 350.

24. The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—**25.** A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—**26.** A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (*a*) One of several species of *Gackenia*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (*b*) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliophila*.

27†. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 67.

28. In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—**29.** (*a*) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock*. Hence—(*b*) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. oone hollywater *stocke* of glasse with a bayle.
Inventory 34, Henry VIII.

30. The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—**31.** *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—**32.** In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stöcke" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

33. In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—**34.** In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-*stock*. A polypidom, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends *stock* in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—**Dead stock.** See def. 22.—**Drop of stock.** See *drop*.—**Fancy stocks.** See *fancy*.—**Holy-water stock**, a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—**Live stock.** See def. 22.—**Lock, stock, and barrel.** See *lock*[1].—**Long of stock.** See *long*[1].—**Net stock.** See *net*[2].—**On or upon the stocks.** See def. 13.—**Preference or preferred stock.** See *preference*.—**Rolling stock.** See *rolling-stock*.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**Stock and block†**, everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 236.

Stock and die, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate.** (*a*) In the *law of corporations*, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (*b*) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company.** (*a*) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a *partnership:* as, a *stock* company for the manufacture of window-glass. (*b*) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator.** See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade**, the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent**, in the *law of inheritances*, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock**, in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To give stock**, the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks**, to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock.** (*a*) Same as *to accept stock*. (*b*) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In *taking stock of* his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she *took stock of* a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and *of* a whistle hanging round his neck, and *of* a short jagged knotted club.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

To take stock in. (*a*) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(*b*) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to *take* little *stock in* one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys *in* whom nobody else is willing to *take stock*, and her faith in them saves them.
Harper's Mag., Oct., 1889, Literary Notes.

To water stocks. See *water*, *v. t.*

II. *a.* Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* anecdote; a *stock* sermon.

The old *stock*-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

stock[1] (stok), *v.* [< ME. *stocken, stokken* = MD. MHG. *stocken*, G. *stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to *stock* a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new *stock* their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman.
Gov. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

2. To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Oftyn tymes the dure is *stokked*, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water.
Fabric Rolls of York Minster (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock.*)

3. To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather deye I wolde and determine,
As thynketh me now, *stokked* in prisone,
In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often *stocked*, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to *stock* goods. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.—**5.** To provide or supply with stock. (*a*) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to *stock* a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day,
Stocks with Variety of Fools his Play.
Steele, Tender Husband, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and *stocked* with all manner of eastern delicacies.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 419.

(*b*) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to *stock* a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . .
And *stock'd* it like an emperor.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

(*c*) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to *stock* a pasture.

6. To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—**7†.** To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be *stocked* every tree
Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

8. Same as *stack*[1], 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and, though they were *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman.*

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—**3.** To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock*[1], *n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

stock[2]**†** (stok), *n.* [< OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock*[1], and cf. *estoc, tuck*[2].] **1.** Same as *estoc;* also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—**2.** Same as *stoccade*, 1.

stock[2]**†** (stok), *v. t.* [< *stock*[2], *n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 4.

stock-account (stok'a-kount″), *n.* In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

stockade (sto-kād′), *n.* [Formerly *stoccade, *stoccado, stockado*, prop. **stacade, *stacada*, < Sp. *estacada*, a fence or paling, < *estaca*, a stake, a pale.] **1.** In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon. **2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

stockade (sto-kād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado, stoccade;* < *stockade*, *n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is *stockadoed* round with great Trees, set up an end.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 160.

stockado† (sto-kā′dō), *n.* **1.** Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble fence,
Still greets me with *stockado's* violence.
Marston, Satires, i. 132.

2. Same as *stockade*.

Stockadoes, Palizadoes, stop their waters.
Heywood, Four Prentises (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

stockado†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

stock-beer (stok′bēr), *n.* Lager-beer. See *beer*[1]. [Rare.]

stock-blind (stok′blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stockblind*.
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stock-board (stok′bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—**2.** In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

stock-book (stok′bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

stock-bow (stok′bō), *n.* A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

stock-breeder (stok′brē″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

★**stock-broker** (stok′brō″kėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber*[2], 4.

stock-broking (stok′brō″king), *n.* The business of a stock-broker.

stock-brush (stok′brush), *n.* A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

stock-buckle (stok′buk″l), *n.* A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock*[1], *n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

stock-car (stok′kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

stock-dove (stok′duv), *n.* [< ME. *stok-douve, stokke-dowe* = MD. *stock-duyve;* as *stock*[1] + *dove*[1]: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columba œnas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove, ring-dove*.

stock-duck (stok′duk), *n.* The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

stock-eikle (stok′ī″kl), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. ★[Worcestershire, Eng.]

stocker (stok′ėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The *stocker* upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 249.

2. One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stockers' saw**, a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

stock-exchange (stok'eks-chānj″), *n.* 1. A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farm (stok'färm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

stock-farmer (stok'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *store-farmer.*

stock-father† (stok'fä″ᴛʜėr), *n.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder (stok'fē″dėr), *n.* 1. One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—2. An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

stock-fish[1] (stok'fish), *n.* [< ME. *stokefysche, stokfysche* = D. MLG. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stocvisch*, G. *stockfisch* = Sw. *stockfisk* = Dan. *stokfisk;* as *stock*[1], *n.*, + *fish*[1]. The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations.] Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or cusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

From hense [Norway] is brought into all Europe a fysshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dryed with coulde, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germayns caule them *stockefysshe.*
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303).

Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish:* it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorne, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish.* Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

stock-fish[2] (stok'fish), *n.* [< *stock*[1], *n.*, 22, + *fish*[1].] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

stock-gang (stok'gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw.*

stock-gillyflower (stok'jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gackenia*, chiefly *G. incana:* so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

stock-hawk (stok'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* See cut under *duck-hawk.* [Shetland.]

stock-holder (stok'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

stock-horse (stok'hôrs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, l.

stockily (stok'i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

stock-indicator (stok'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See *indicator.*

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinget*, < *stocking* + *-et.*] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinget* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey, jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth.*

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + dim. *-ing.*] 1. A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke *stockings*, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middelegge.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (*a*) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white *stockings.* See cut under *gayal.* (*b*) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis, Spatnura*, and *pouter.*—**Elastic stocking**, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—**In one's stockings or stocking-feet**, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six feet *in his stockings* (that is, with his shoes off).—**Lisle-thread stocking.** See *thread.*—**Silk stockings.** See *silk.*—**To sew up one's stocking.** See *sew*[1].

stocking (stok'ing), *v. t.* [< *stocking*, *n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden.*

stockinger (stok'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *stocking* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who knits or weaves stockings.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.
Emerson, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

stockinget (stok-ing-et'), *n.* Same as *stockinet.*

stocking-frame (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

stocking-loom (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

stocking-machine (stok'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

stocking-maker (stok'ing-mā″kėr), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acredula caudata*, or *A. rosea:* translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson.*

stocking-yarn (stok'ing-yärn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

stockish (stok'ish), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

stockishness (stok'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

Friend,
I've seen you with St. John—O *stockishness!*
Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
St. John's head in a charger?
Browning, Strafford, iii. 3.

stock-jobber (stok'job″ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

stock-jobbery (stok'job″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

stock-jobbing (stok'job″ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

stockless (stok'les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

stock-list (stok'list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

stockman (stok'man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). 1. A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—2. A stock-farmer or rancher.—3. A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

stock-market (stok'mär″ket), *n.* 1. A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—2. The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—3. A cattle-market.

stock-morel (stok'mor″el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* See *morel*[2], *Morchella.*

stock-owl (stok'oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus.*

stock-pot (stok'pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

stock-printer (stok'prin″tėr), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

stock-pump (stok'pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

stock-punished (stok'pun″isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 140.

stock-purse (stok'pėrs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

stock-raiser (stok'rā″zėr), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

stock-ranch (stok'rânch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

stock-range (stok'rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

stock-rider (stok'rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

★**stock-room** (stok'rōm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*[1], 12.

stock-saddle (stok'sad″l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 863.

stock-station (stok'stā″shọn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

stock-still (stok'stil'), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still.*
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

stock-stone (stok'stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

stock-tackle (stok'tak″l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle.*

stock-taking (stok'tā″king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*[1].

stock-train (stok'trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

stock-whaup (stok'hwâp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata:* the whaup.

stockwork (stok'wėrk), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *work;* tr. G. *stockwerk.*] In *mining*, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

The name of interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways. *Callon*, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), I. 47.

The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.
J. D. Whitney, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

stocky (stok'i), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stogy.*] 1. Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the *stocky*," such a one "the gruff." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 433.

2. In *zoöl.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—3. In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

Stocky plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science*, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

stock-yard (stok'yärd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, ★stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

stodgy (stoj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky.*] 1. Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

"Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stœchiology, stœchiometrical, etc. Same as *stoicheiology*, etc.

stog (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging.* [< *stog*, *n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*[1], *v.* Cf. *stodge, v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—2. To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir,
When she was *stogg'd*, and the country in a mess,
She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.
West Country song, quoted in Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.

II. *intrans.* To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stogy (stō′gi), *a.* and *n.* [< *stog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stodgy*, *stocky*.] **I.** *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy* shoes; a *stogy* cigar.

One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *stogies* (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar. [Colloq. in all uses.]

stoic (stō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick*; = F. *stoique* = Sp. *estoico* = Pg. *estoico* = It. *stoico*, < L. *stoicus*, < Gr. στωικός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. Acts xvii. 18.

Hence—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who exhibits calm fortitude.

Flint-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
To follow nature's too affected fashion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

School of the Stoics, the Porch. See *porch*.

stoical (stō′i-kal), *a.* [< *stoic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical* indifference.

It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.
Steele, Tatler, No. 170.

Stoical ethics. See *Stoic*, *n.*, 1.

stoically (stō′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

stoicalness (stō′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; ★calm fortitude.

stoicheiology (stoi-kī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology*; < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of στοῖχος, a row, rank, < στείχειν, go in line or order: see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iv., xxiv.

stoicheiometrical (stoi″kī-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical*; < *stoicheiometr-y* + *-ic-al*.] ★Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

stoicheiometry (stoi-kī-om′e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry*; < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a first principle, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoician†, *n.* [ME. *stoicien*; as *Stoic* + *-ian*.] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

stoicism (stō′i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *stoïcisme*; as *stoic* + *-ism*.] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron *stoicism* of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. 2. *Insensibility*, *Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

stoicity†, (stō-is′i-ti), *n.* [< *stoic* + *-ity*.] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

stoit (stoit), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stot*[2].] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.]—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoiter (stoi′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stotter*.] Same as *stoit*.

stoke[1]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *stoken*, < OF. *estoquer* (= It. **stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*[2], *stoccade*.] To pierce; stick; thrust.

Ne short swerd for to *stoke* with point bytynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1688.

stoke[2] (stōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking*. [< *stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke* + *-er*[1], but appar. < D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < MD. *stock*, D. *stok*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stoke*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

Cold stoking, in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency necessary for blowing.

II. *intrans.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

stoke-hole (stōk′hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room*.

stoker (stō′kėr), *n.* [< D. *stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*[1], and cf. *stoke*[2].] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

Stokesia (stō-kē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan *Stokes* (1755–1831), a British botanist.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernonicæ*, characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the family *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. lævis*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster*.



Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

stola (stō′lä), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lē). [L.: see *stole*[2].] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtezans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

stole[1] (stōl). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*[1].

stole[2] (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stole*, *stoole*, < OF. *estole*, F. *étole* = Sp. Pg. *estola* = It. *stola*, < L. *stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < Gr. στολή, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < στέλλειν, set, array, despatch: see *stell*.] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

Forsoth the fadir seyde to his seruauntis, Soone brynge ȝe forth the first *stoole*, and clothe ȝe him.
Wyclif, Luke xv. 22.

Behind, four priests, in sable *stole*.
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agapæ. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium*.

Forth comth the preest with *stole* aboute his nekke,
And bad hire be lyke to Sarra and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trouthe of mariage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

stole[3] (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon*.

stole[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool*.

stoled (stōld), *a.* [< *stole*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

stolen (stō′ln), *p. a.* [Pp. of *steal*[1].] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen* goods.

Stolen waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

Stolephoridæ (stol-e-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stolephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulididæ* is a synonym.

stolephoroid (stō-lef′ō-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stolephorus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridæ*.

Stolephorus (stō-lef′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στολή, a stole, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests. *Stolephorus japonicus* occurs in Japan and southward, and has been wrongly supposed to be an anchovy. It is one of the round herrings, and the use of the name *Stolephorus* for the anchovies, as in many recent

publications, is without scientific warrant.

stolid (stol'id), *a.* [= Sp. *estólido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. *στερεός*.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

> But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
> Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=Syn. Doltish, wooden.

stolidity (stō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < LL. *stolidita(t-)s*, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

> These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractible fools whose *stoliaity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

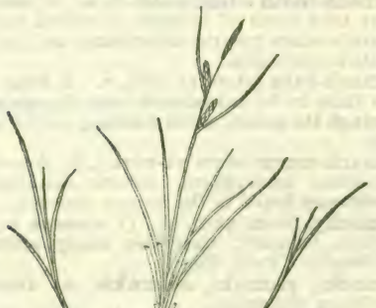
=Syn. See *stolid*.

stolidly (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey.*

stolidness (stol'id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.

stolo (stō'lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stō-lō'nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zoöl.*, a stolon.—**Stolo prolifer**, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (*e*).

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.



Carex Goodenovii, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (*b*) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel.*—2. In *zoöl.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willsia*. (*a*) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (*b*) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (*c*) One of the prolongations of the cœnosarc of some actinozoans. (*d*) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (*e*) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunic of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*.

Also *stole*.

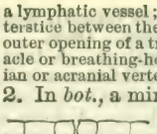
stolonate (stō'lon-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

stoloniferous (stō-lō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stolo(n-)*, a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

stolzite (stol'zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelitine*.

stoma (stō'mä), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), pl. *στόματα*, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(*a*) An opening of a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (*b*) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (*c*) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceæ*, *Hepaticæ*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.



Longitudinal Section of a Stoma taken from the leaf of *Ornithogalum perfoliatum*. (Magnified.)



1. *Strobilanthes Sabinianus*. 2. *Phyllaurea variegata*. 3. *Limnocharis flava*. *a*, Stomata. (Magnified.)

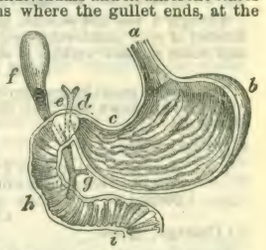
3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

stomacace (stō-mak'a-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacace*, < Gr. *στομακάκη*, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < *στόμα*, mouth, + *κάκη*, badness, < *κακός*, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. *στόμαχος*, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < *στόμα*, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.] 1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

> Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.
> *Raleigh.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amœba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gigerium*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations, vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so-called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tending to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *alimentary*, *Asteroidea*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidæ*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

a, esophagus or gullet; *b*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f*, gall-bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h*, *i*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

> The body is ay so redy and penyble
> To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

> Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
> But with small *stomach* to taste any food.
> *Leau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

> I'll make as bold with your meat; for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

> In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

> He also hathe tolde me moche off hys *stomake* and tendre faver that he owythe to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

> Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.

7. Disposition. (*a*) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I bee not worthie to receive any favor at the handes of your maistership, yet is your excellente herte and noble *stomake* worthie to shewe favour.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

(*b*†) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
Stomak ne conscience ne knowe I noon.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(*c*) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomackes*, bolder spirites, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowemen be, doth consiste the whole powre, strength, and puissaunce of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(*d*†) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(*e*†) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooued in *stomacke* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men haue written, with moch diuersitie for the matter, and therfore with great contrarietie and some *stomacke* amongest them selues.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

Circulating stomach, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*.—**Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses.—**Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region.—**Glandular stomach.** See *proventriculus*.—**Hypogenesia of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children.—**Masticatory stomach.** See *masticatory*.—**Muscular stomach.** See *muscular* and *gizzard*.—**Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *scrobiculus cordis*, and *anticardium*.—**Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii.

Rugæ of the stomach, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2.—**Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations.—**Sucking-stomach.** See def. 4.—**To stay the stomach.** See *stay*[2].

stomach (stum′ak), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world. *Lp. Bale*, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonsus can revenge thy wrong with speed.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction? *Hooker.*

stomachal (stum′ak-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. **stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace.—3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic.—**Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

II. *n.* A stomachic.

stomach-animals† (stum′ak-an″i-malz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Öken.*

stomach-brush (stum′ak-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

stomach-cough (stum′ak-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

stomacher (stum′ak-ėr), *n.* [< *stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word.—2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimentel Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it—the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, Art Jour. (1867), p. 203.

stomachful† (stum′ak-fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

stomachfully† (stum′ak-fûl-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

stomachfulness† (stum′ak-fûl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness — avail but little.
Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 248.

stomach-grief (stum′ak-grēf), *n.* Anger.

Stomacke grief is when we wil take the matter as hot as a toste. We neede no examples for this matter, hot men have to many. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric.

stomachic (stō-mak′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. στομαχικός, pertaining to the stomach, < στόμαχος, the stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (*a*) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (*b*) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

Stomachic balsam, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions.—**Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*.—**Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

stomachical (stō-mak′i-kal), *a.* [< *stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

stomaching† (stum′ak-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

stomachless (stum′ak-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

stomachous† (stum′ak-us), *a.* [< L. *stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot; youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choler *stomachous*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

stomach-piece (stum′ak-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum′ak-plȧs″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum′ak-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

stomach-qualmed (stum′ak-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

stomach-sick (stum′ak-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiuing some hurt in his stomack by drinking those cold waters, he proued *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 289.

stomach-staggers (stum′ak-stag″ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

stomach-sweetbread (stum′ak-swēt″bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

stomach-timber (stum′ak-tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of ev'ry member
Depends upon the *stomach timber*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

stomach-tooth (stum′ak-töth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

stomach-tube (stum′ak-tūb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

stomach-worm (stum′ak-wėrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

stomachy (stum′ak-i), *a.* [< *stomach* + *-y*[1].] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stomack†, **stomak**†, **stomake**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

stomapod (stō′ma-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomapoda (stō-map′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

stomapodiform (stō-ma-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Stomapoda* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

stomapodous (stō-map′ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

stomata, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

stomatal (stō′ma-tal), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, relating or belonging to stomata.

stomate (stō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **stomatus* for **stomatatus*, < *stoma* (*stomat-*), a stoma: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. *n.* A stoma.

stomatia, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

stomatic (stō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatico*, < Gr. στοματικός, of or pertaining to the mouth, < στόμα(τ-), mouth: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomatiferous (stō-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stoma(t-)* + L. *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

stomatitis (stō-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.—**Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*.—**Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*.—**Gangrenous stomatitis.** See *noma*.—**Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning.—**Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Oidium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *fetid stomatitis*, *phlegmonous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

stomatium (stō-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *stoma:* see *stoma*.] A stoma.

Stomatoda (stō-ma-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + εἶδος, form.] Von Siebold's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astoma*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

stomatodæum (stō″ma-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-ä). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum:* a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

stomatode (stō'ma-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

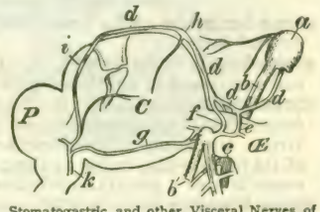
As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "astomatous" Protozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

stomatodendron (stō″ma-tō-den'dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + δένδρον, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomidæ*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

stomatodynia (stō″ma-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + ὀδυνη, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō″ma-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + γαστήρ, stomach: see *gastric*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

Œ, esophagus, around which is the esophageal ring; *C*, cardiac; *P*, pyloric parts of stomach; *a*, cerebroganglion; *b*, commissural nerve of left side, in place; *b′*, commissural nerve of right side, cut away and turned down (these longitudinal commissures being completed in the esophageal ring by *c*, postesophageal transverse commissures); *d*, *d*, *d*, azygous nerve, with *h*, a ganglion; *i*, lateral branch, uniting with *g*, a posterolateral nerve; *e*, *f*, anterolateral and mediolateral nerves; *k*, hepatic nerve.

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or *stomatogastric* nerves.
Huxley, Anat. [Invert., p. 286.

stomatological (stō″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stomatologist (stō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

stomatology (stō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

stomatomorphous (stō″ma-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + μορφή, form.] In *bot.*, mouth-shaped.

stomatonecrosis (stō″ma-tō-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + νέκρωσις, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

Stomatophora (stō-ma-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus:* see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

stomatophorous (stō-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora;* not lipostomatous.

stomatoplastic (stō″ma-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

stomatoplasty (stō'ma-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatopod (stō'ma-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous, stomapodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

Stomatopoda (stō-ma-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (*-pod-*): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*†) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomapoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(*b*†) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidæ* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Lucriferidæ*, etc. (*c*) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidæ*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

stomatopodous (stō-ma-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopora (stō-ma-top'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πόρος, pore: see *pore*[2].] Same as *Aulopora*.

stomatoporoid (stō-ma-top'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

Stomatopterophora (stō-ma-top-te-rof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πτερόν, feather, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactyliobranchia;* the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

stomatorrhagia (stō″ma-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stō'ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of gag for keeping the jaws separated so as to expose the interior of the mouth to view: also, a modification of the rhinoscope.

stomatotheca (stō″ma-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *stomathecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + θήκη, box, chest.] In *entom.*, the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

stomatous (stō'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

Stomias (stō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. στόμα, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiatidæ*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

Stomiatidæ (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomiatoid*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

stomiatoid (stō'mi-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias;* of or pertaining to the *Stomiatidæ*.

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiatidæ*.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* Same as *stomodeal*.

stomodæum (stō-mō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ὁδαῖος, by the way, < ὁδός, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

stomodeal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

Stomoxyidæ (stō-mok-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidæ*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hæmatobia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxidæ* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxidea* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidæ*, *Stomoxyinæ* or *Stomoxinæ*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ὀξύς, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family *Stomoxyidæ*, or merged with the *Muscidæ*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

stomp[1] (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp;* specifically, in *coal-mining*, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley.* [Midland coalfield, Eng.]

stomp[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

stompers (stom'pėrz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

stonage† (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell.*

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal? *Leslie.* (*Nares.*)

stond (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

stondent. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

stone (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, ★*steen*, Sc. *stane*, *stain;* < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *stoen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to OBulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiena*, a wall, and to Gr. στία, στίον, a stone. Hence *steen*[1], *steen*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobble-*stone* or gravel-*stone*. See *rock*[1].

Lo, heere be *stoonys* hard y-wrougte,
Make hereof breed.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
But what serve for the thunder?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

2. The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

Al hem to-dryven ase *ston* doth the glas.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .
Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grind*stone;* a hearth*stone;* an altar-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*†) A gun-flint.

About seauen of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 947.

(*b*) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept *stone* besmear'd with sluttish time.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

(*c*) A millstone. (*d*) In *printing*, an imposing-stone. (*e*) In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-stone.

4. A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 27.

5. A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-*stone;* a gall-*stone;* an ear-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*) A calculous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (*d*†) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.
Lerners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

6†. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why, then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

7. A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 13½ pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute *de ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 14½ pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a *stoon* shall I syle my wolle. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone;
He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty *stone*.
O. W. Holmes, Nux Postcœnatica.

Alençon stone, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.—**Amazonian** or **Amazon stone.** See *Amazonian*[2].—**Arkansas stone,** a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.—**Armenian stone.** See *Armenian*.—**Artificial stone,** a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chlorid, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chlorid, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Coignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*.—**Ayr stone,** a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr, Scotch stone,* and *smoke-stone*.—**Bath stone,** a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oölitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oölite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oölite*.—**Beer stone,** a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides*. This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.—**Bologna stone,** or **Bolognian stone,** a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.—**Bristol stone,** rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.—**Caen stone,** the French equivalent of the English Bath oölite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII. s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.—**Cambay stones.** See *carnelian*.—**Centurial stones.** See *centurial*.—**Ceylon stone,** a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite:* the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.—**Channel-stone.** See *channel*[1].—**Charnwood Forest stone,** an oilstone found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oilstone, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.—**Cornish stone.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.

Cornish stone is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1560.

Crab's stones. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*[1]). See also *crabstone*.—**Crape stone,** a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lusterless black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.—**Cut stone,** hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashlar.—**Deaf as a stone.** See *deaf*.—**Dimension stone,** ashler.—**Drafted stone,** ashler stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.—**Heraclean stone.** See *Heraclean*.—**Hewn stone,** blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.—**Holy stone,** a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.—**Infernal, ledger, lithographic, Lydian stone.** See the adjectives.—**Maltese stone,** a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.—**Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone.** See the adjectives.—**Mocha stone** (formerly also *Moco stone;* also *Mocha-pebble;* so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful), a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxids, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.—**Philosopher's stone.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Portland stone,** in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf, base-bee,* and *whit-bee*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.—**Precious stone.** See *precious*.—**Protean stone.** See *Protean*.—**Quarry-faced stone,** cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled, hammer-faced, pitch-faced stone,* etc.—**Rocking stone.** See *rock*[2].—**Rosetta stone,** a stele or tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.—**Rough-pointed stone.** See *rough*[1].—**Rubbed stone,** stonework of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sandstone.—**Samian stone.** See *Samian*.—**Saracen's** or **Sarsen's stone.** See *Saracen*.—**Scotch stone.** Same as *Ayr stone*.—**Shipman's stone**†. See *shipman*.—**Sonorous stone.** See *sonorous*.—**Standing stone.** See *standing*.—**Stick and stone.** See *stick*[3].—**Stone cancer.** Same as *scirrhous cancer* (which see, under *scirrhous*).—**Stone of the second class.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Stones of sulphur.** See *sulphur*.—**To leave no stone unturned,** to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 133.

To mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *rock*[1].

II. *a.* 1. Made of stone: as, a *stone* house; a *stone* wall.

The lion on your old *stone* gates
Is not more cold to you than I.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a *stone* jar; a *stone* mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two *stone* bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Stone age. See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Stone ax,** an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax*.—**Stone brick.** See *brick*[2].—**Stone jug.** See *jug*[1], 2.—**Stone ocher.** See *ocher*.

stone (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [< ME. *stonen, stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*[1]), < AS. *stānan* = OHG. *steinōn*, MHG. *steinen* = Sw. *stena* = Dan. *stene* = Goth. *stainjan* (cf. D. *steenigen* = G. *steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With stones men shulde hir stryke and *stone* hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

Francis himself was *stoned* to death.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

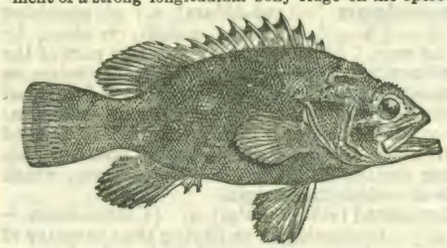
She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was *stoning* for the most awfully sacred election cake. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to *stone* a well or a road.—5. In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

stone-ax (stōn'aks), *n.* [< ME. **stonax*, < AS. *stānæx*, < *stān*, stone, + *æx*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

stone-basil (stōn'baz″il), *n.* Same as *basil-weed*.

stone-bass (stōn'bȧs), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidæ, Polyprion americanus*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxygeneios*. See *Polyprion*.



Stone-bass (*Polyprion americanus*).

stone-bird (stōn'bėrd), *n.* 1. The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs*.

stone-biter (stōn'bī″tėr), *n.* The common wolf-fish. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

stone-blind (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* [= Icel. *steinblindr* = Sw. Dan. *sten-blind;* as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was *stone-blind* all the while. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

stone-blue (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [U. S.]

stonebock (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok*.

stone-boilers (stōn'boi″lėrz), *n. pl.* People who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-boiling (stōn'boi″ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-borer (stōn'bōr″ėr), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodomous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory, date-shell, Glycymeris,* and *piddock*.

stone-bow (stōn'bō), *n.* [< ME. *stonbowe;* < *stone* + *bow*[2].] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a *stone-bow*, to hit him in the eye!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 51.

Item, six *stone bowes* that shoot lead pellets.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 363.

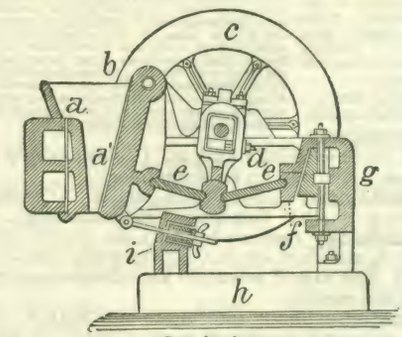
Children will shortly take him for a wall,
And set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

stone-bramble (stōn'bram″bl), *n.* Same as *roebuck-berry*.

stone-brash (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stonebreak (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata:* so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.

stone-breaker (stōn'brā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a machine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.



Stone-breaker.

a, stationary jaw; *a′*, oscillating jaw; *b*, hopper; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; *e, e*, toggles; *f*, frame, strengthened at *g*, where the thrust of the toggles is received; *h*, base of machine; *i*, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw *a′*.

stone-bruise (stōn'brōz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [Local, U. S.]

stonebuck (stōn'buk), *n.* [< ME. **stonbukke*, < AS. *stānbucca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. D. *steenbok*, G. *steinbock:* see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

stone-butter (stōn'but″ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

stone-canal (stōn'ka-nal″), *n.* In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 220.

stone-cast (stōn'kȧst), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.
Tennyson, Mariana.

stonecat (stōn'kat), *n.* A name of several catfishes, as *Noturus flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. This is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *Schilbeodes*



Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

insignis is another, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

stone-centiped (stōn'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidæ*.

stonechacker (stōn'chak″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola;* a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (*a*) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (*b*) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (*c*) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2½, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone, stone-chacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmich, stonesmitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmith*.

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the Whinchat, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion: . . . for in almost all parts of England the Whinchat, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the Wheatear is universally known by that name. *Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 317.

stonechatter (stōn'chat″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-climber (stōn'klī″mėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stoneclink (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-clover (stōn'klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

stone-coal (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= G. *steinkohle;* as *stone* + *coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

stone-cold (stōn'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

stone-color (stōn'kul″or), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

stone-colored (stōn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

stone-coral (stōn'kor″al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

stonecrab (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidæ*.—2. A European crab, *Lithodes maia*.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe*



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

mercenaria.—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-crawfish (stōn'krâ″fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

stone-cray (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

stone-cricket (stōn'krik″et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ* or *Achetidæ*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-crickets belong to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenœcus*.

stonecrop (stōn'krop), *n.* [< ME. *stoncrop*, < AS. *stāncrop*, stonecrop, < *stān*, stone, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre:* so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss, mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—**Ditch-stonecrop**, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—**Great stonecrop**, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Umbilicus Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—**Mossy stonecrop**. See def.

stone-crush (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

★**stone-crusher** (stōn'krush″ėr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

stone-curlew (stōn'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata:* a misnomer. *Audubon*.

stone-cutter (stōn'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

stone-cutting (stōn'kut″ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

stoned (stōnd), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ed*².] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of *stoned* fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons.
Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

The way
Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3

stone-dead (stōn'ded'), *a.* [< ME. *standeed, standed* (= Sw. Dan. *stendöd*); < *stone* + *dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

The Geant was by Gaffray don bore,
So discomfite *standede*, and all cold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

He cannot be so stupid, or *stone-dead*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

stone-deaf (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone-devil (stōn'dev″l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

stone-dresser (stōn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

stone-dumb (stōn'dum'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

stone-eater (stōn'ē tėr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

stone-engraving (stōn'en-grā ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography, etching, gem-engraving*.

stone-falcon (stōn'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

stone-fern (stōn'fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Ceterach Ceterach:* so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

★**stone-fish** (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*. [Local, Scotch.]

stone-fly (stōn'flī), *n.* Any insect of the family *Perlidæ* or order *Plecoptera:* so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

stone-fruit (stōn'frōt), *n.* [= D. *steenvrucht* = G. *steinfrucht* = Sw. *stenfrukt* = Dan. *stenfrugt;* as *stone* + *fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such *stonefruits* as you shall find there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 439.

stonegale (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gall[1] (stōn'gâl), *n.* [< *stone* + *gall*³.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

stone-gall[2] (stōn'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gatherer (stōn'gaтн″ėr-ėr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

stone-gray (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

stone-grig (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*.

stone-hammer (stōn'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

stone-hard (stōn'härd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 227.—2†. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates *ston-harde* wyth stalworth barrez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

stone-harmonicon (stōn'här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

stone-hatch (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula:* so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Ægialites*. *Yarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-hawk (stōn'hâk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

stone-head (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

stone-hearted (stōn'här″ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Weepe, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pittie!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

stone-horse† (stōn'hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

stone-horse (stōn'hôrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My grandfathers great *stone-hors*, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

stone-leek (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

stone-lichen (stōn'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia, Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

stone-lily (stōn'lil″i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

stone-liverwort† (stōn'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

stone-lobster (stōn'lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-lugger (stōn'lug″ėr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans;* the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Campostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico.

★Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Campostoma*.

stoneman (stōn'man), *n.* [< *stone* + dial. *man*, a heap of stones, < W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

men.] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

stone-marten (stōn′mär″ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten.*

stone-mason (stōn′mā″sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

stone-merchant (stōn′mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

stone-mill (stōn′mil), *n.* 1. A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker.* —2. A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser*, 2.

stone-mint (stōn′mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila.*

stone-mortar (stōn′môr″tär), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

stonen (stō′nen), *a.* [< ME. *stonen*, also *stenen*, < AS. *stǣnen*, of stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone* and *-en*².] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worship.
Wyclif, Gen. xxxv. 14.

stone-oak (stōn′ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis*, found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

stone-oil (stōn′oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

stone-owl (stōn′oul), *n.* The Acadian or sawwhet owl, *Nyctala acadica*, which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala.* [Pennsylvania.]

stone-parsley (stōn′pärs″li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum;* also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli.*

stonepecker (stōn′pek″ėr), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* See cut under *turnstone.* [Local, Great Britain.] —2. The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*, a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

stone-pine (stōn′pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹, also *oil-tree*, 5, and *pignon*, 1.

stone-pit (stōn′pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

stone-pitch (stōn′pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

stone-plover (stōn′pluv″ėr), *n.* 1. The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorphic or plover-like wading bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—2. Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (*a*) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* See cut under *Squatarola.* (*b*) The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*, or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus;* a stone-runner. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *dotterel.* (*c*) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus*, as *E. recurvirostris.* (*d*) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.* (*e*) The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

stone-pock (stōn′pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

stone-priest† (stōn′prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier.* (*Davies.*)

stoner (stō′nėr), *n.* [< *stone* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

stone-rag (stōn′rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

stone-raw (stōn′râ), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-rag.* —2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Armagh, Ireland.]

stonern† (stō′nėrn), *a.* [Var. of *stonen.*] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

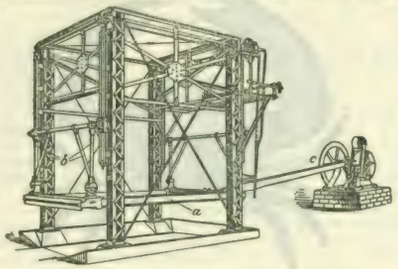
stone-roller (stōn′rō″lėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

stone-root (stōn′röt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all.*

stone-rue (stōn′rö), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* [Eng.]

stone-runner (stōn′run″ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover*, 2 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

stone-saw (stōn′sâ), *n.* A power sawing-machine for cutting marble, slate, and other stone into blocks and thin slabs suitable for use in plumbing, building, and architectural decoration. The most common type consists of a strong and massive framework supporting a gang of saw-blades set in a horizontal frame or sash and suspended by swinging bars over the block of marble to be cut. The frame, by means of suitable connections, is given a swinging, reciprocating motion across the block. The cutting blades are not strictly saws, as the cutting is done by means of sharp sand continually fed to the moving blades, the sand rapidly cutting the marble. The sand is kept continually wet by streams of water that also serve to keep the blades from becoming heated by friction. A block of



Stone-saw.

marble 6 × 6 feet and 9 feet long can be cut into six or more thin slabs at one time. Circular sand-fed disks are also used in cutting small blocks of marble and in making thin slabs of slate and are called *circular cutting-off saws.*

stone's-cast (stōnz′kâst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast.*

stoneseed (stōn′sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense.* The name refers to the hardness of the seeds.

stone-shot (stōn′shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

stone-shower (stōn′shou″ėr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

stonesmickle (stōn′smik″l), *n.* See *stonechat.*

stone-snipe (stōn′snīp), *n.* 1. The greater telltale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus*, a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidæ.* The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2½. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs.* 2. Same as *stone-plover*, 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

stone-sponge (stōn′spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida.*

stone-squarer (stōn′skwâr″ėr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* [the Gebalites, R. V.].
1 Ki. v. 18.

stone-still (stōn′stil′), *a.* [< ME. *ston-stille;* < *stone* + *still*¹.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

stone-sturgeon (stōn′stėr″jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

stone-sucker (stōn′suk″ėr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

stone-thrush (stōn′thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-toter (stōn′tō″tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-lugger*, 1. Also *toter.*—2. A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua:* a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

stone-walling (stōn′wâ″ling), *n.* 1. The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. x. 388.—2. Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 35.

stoneware (stōn′wâr), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silex contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown (at a certain stage of the firing) into the kiln, becomes volatilized by the heat, the chlorin escaping, leaving the soda behind to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which is of great hardness and resists ordinary acids. See *grès de Flandres*, under *grès*, and *Cologne ware*, under *ware*². See also articles in the supplement.

stoneweed (stōn′wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *stone-seed.*—2. The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare.* *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

stonework (stōn′wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—**Broken-range stonework.** See *range*, *n.*—**Crandalled stonework.** See *crandall.*—**Random, range,** etc., **stonework.** See the qualifying words.

stone-works (stōn′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A stone-cutting establishment.—2. An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt.*

stonewort (stōn′wėrt), *n.* [< *stone* + *wort*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chara:* so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—2. Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum.*

stone-yard (stōn′yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

stong (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*¹.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

stonify† (stō′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified*, ppr. *stonifying.* [< *stone* + *-i-fy.*] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified.*
Holland's Camden, p. 365, margin. (*Davies.*)

stonily (stō′ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō′ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

stonish¹† (stō′nish), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ish*¹.] Stony. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

stonish²† (ston′ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish.* Cf. *stony*².] Same as *astonish. Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

stonishment† (ston′ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment. Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

stont†. A Middle English form of *stant, stent*, contraction of *standeth*, present indicative third person singular of *stand.*

stony¹ (stō′ni), *a.* [< ME. *stony, stany,* < AS. *stǣnig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag*, G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, < *stān*, stone: see *stone.* Cf. AS. *staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet*, stony.] 1. Containing stones; abounding in stone.—2. Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

And some fell on *stony* [the rocky, R. V.] ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. Mark iv. 5.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (*a*) Sclerodermic or madreporarian, as corals. (*b*) Lithistidan, as sponges. (*c*) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean*, 3. (*d*) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (*e*) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone, ear-stone, otolith.* (*f*) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

Chattering *stony* names
Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind—my heart, O Lord, is so *stony.*
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

The *stony* feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 46.

Out of my *stony* griefs
Bethel I'll raise.
Sarah F. Adams, Nearer, my God, to Thee.

He . . .
Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a *stony* British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

Stony cataract, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

stony²†, *v.* [< ME. *stonyen, stonien;* cf. *astony, stun*¹, *stound*³, and *aston.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stun.

He was *stonyed* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

Sothely thise wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

II. *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

stony-hearted (stō′ni-här″ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

stood (stůd). Preterit and past participle of *stand.*

★**stook** (stůk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk;* prob. < MLG. *stūke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styck*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

Stook, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.

stook (stůk), *v.* [< *stook*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither *stooked* raw [row].
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

II. *intrans.* To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8*d.* a day, for bindinge and *stookinge* of winter corne is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooker (stůk'ėr), *n.* [< *stook* + *-er*[1].] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

★**stool** (stöl), *n.* [< ME. *stool, stole, stol,* < AS. *stōl* = OS. *stōl* = OFries. *stōl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stōl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol, stual, stōl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stōll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. OBulg. *stolŭ* = Russ. *stolŭ* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab (see *stele*[3]); from the root of *stall, stell*, ult. from the root of *stand:* see *stall*[1], *stell, stand.*] 1. A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nouȝte stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd *stool?*
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2†. The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispryche [Salisbury] wes hwylen two bispriche; theo other *stol* wes at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Schireburne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 145.

3. Same as *ducking-stool.*

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

4. The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—5†. A frame for tapestry-work.

This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbrouden couthe,
And weven in hir *stole* the radevore
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

6. The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stoul*, and are not easily eradicated? *Archæologia*, III. 91. (*Davies.*)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweethope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
North-Country Lore and Legend, II. 254.

7. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—8. *Naut.:* (*a*) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (*b*†) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—9. A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—10. A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

11. Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spat to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch.*—**Back-stool,** a kind of low easy-chair.—**Folding stool.** See *fold*[1].—**Office stool,** a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—**Stool of a window,** or **window-stool,** in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—**Stool of repentance,** in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool.*

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool o' repentance?* *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

To fall between two stools, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like *to fall* to the ground *between two stools*—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool, footstool, night-stool, piano-stool.*)

stool (stöl), *v.* [< *stool*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

2. To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
Shore Birds, p. 45.

3. To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

4. To evacuate the bowels.

II. *trans.* To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]—**To stool turfs,** to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stool-ball (stöl'bâl), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

Daugh. Will you go with me?
Wooer. What shall we do there, wench?
Daugh. Why, play at *stool-ball.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

Stool-Ball. This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket. *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., XI. 457.

stool-end (stöl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

★**stool-pigeon** (stöl'pij″ọn), *n.* 1. A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—2. A person employed as a decoy: as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*[1], 3.

stoom (stöm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum.*

stoop[1] (stöp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup;* < ME. *stoupen, stowpen, stupen,* < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), stoop, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*[1]: see *steep*[1], and cf. *steep*[2]. The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. stoup), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound ō occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. wönd), < AS. *wund*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop;* a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

5. To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to.*

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

6. To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stouped* to Mahomet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the runnel's side.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

2. To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

4. To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

5. To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

6†. To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

7. To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

stoop[1] (stöp), *n.* [< *stoop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop.*

Now observe the *stoops,*
The bendings, and the falls.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—3†. That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops,*
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

4. A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop.*

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
Dryden.

To give the stoop†, to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

stoop[2], **stoup**[2] (stöp, stoup), *n.* [< ME. *stop, stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa:* see *stop*[2]) of **stepe, *steap,* < AS. *steáp*, a cup, = MD. *stoop*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoop*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf, stouph*, MHG. *stouf*, G. *stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *staup*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechin*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *staup*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep:* see *steep*[2]. The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. stoup is prob. of Icel. origin.] 1. A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Fetch me a *stoupe* of liquor.
Shak. (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

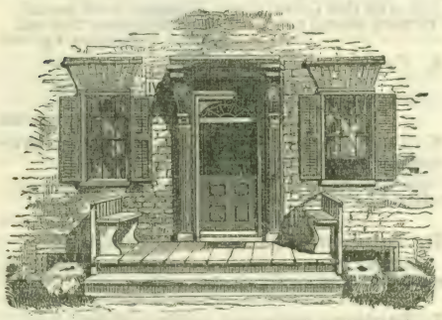
He took his rouse with *stoups* of Rhenish wine.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, [iii. 4.

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches: also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *colymbion* or *hagiasmateron*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.



Holy-water Stoup.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

stoop[3] (stöp), *n.* [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpo* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]



Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper*, Satanstoe, xi.

They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

stoop[4] (stöp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.] 1†. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

Stoulpe, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave.*

Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoopes*.
John Taylor, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett.*)

And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoup* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoup*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—4. Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Stoop and room, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop**. [Also *stoup and roup*; a riming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*."
Scott, Black Dwarf, x.

Stoop and thirl. Same as *stoop and room*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264.

stooped (stö'ped or stöpt), *a.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college witticism that "——— and ———" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

stooper (stö'pėr), *n.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stoops.

stooping (stö'ping), *p. a.* 1. Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping* shoulders; a *stooping* figure.—2†. Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

stoopingly (stö'ping-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260.

stoop-shouldered (stöp'shōl'dėrd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

stoor[1] (stör), *a.* [Also *stour*; early mod. E. also *stoore*; Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] 1. Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

Stoure, rude as course clothe is, gros. *Palsgrave.*

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stoore*, and hard, and the ribs so brickle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

O stronge lady *stoore*, what dost thow?
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1123.

Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent lazed,
& as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1291.

Stowre of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave.*

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

stoor[2] (stör), *v.* [Also *stour*; < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stȳrian* = MLG. *stōren*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*[1] and *steer*[3], doublets of *stoor*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move; stir. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 191. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—2. To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—3. To sprinkle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stoor[2] (stör), *n.* [Also *stour*; < *stoor*[2], *v.* Cf. *stir*[1], *n.* In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*[3].] 1. Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An infinite cockneydom of *stoor* and din.
Carlyle, in Froude, i. 161.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient crown 's fa'n in the dust—
De'il blin' them wi' the *stoure* o't.
Burns, Awa', Whigs, Awa'.

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson; Halliwell* (under *stour*, *stowre*). [Scotch.]—4. Spray. [Scotch.]—5. A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoor[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *store*[3].

stoorey (stö'ri), *n.* [Cf. *stoor*[2], *n.*, 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

stoorness† (stör'nes), *n.* [Also *stourness*; < ME. *stowrnes*, *stowrenes*; < *stoor*[1] + *-ness*.] Strength; power.

And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
Noght thurgh *stowrenes* of strokes, ne with strenght one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10345.

stoory (stö'ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stowry*; < *stoor*[2], *n.*, 2, + *-y*[1].] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An aye she took the tither souk,
To drouk the *stowrie* tow.
Burns, I Bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

stooth (stöth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stothe*; prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post: cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*[1].] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For settinge in ij. *stothes* and mendyng the wall of the receiver's chalmer over the stare.
Howden Roll (1552), in Fabric Rolls of York Minster, [p. 355. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooth (stöth), *v. t.* [< *stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stoothing (stö'thing), *n.* [< *stooth* + *-ing*[1], or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

stop[1] (stop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stoppian* (in comp. *for-stoppian*), stop up, = OS. *stuppōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppōn*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (*a*) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = CSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stuppa* = Gr. στύπη, στύππη, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*[1]. (*b*) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

Ther is an eddre thet is y-hote ine latin aspis, thet is of zuiche kende thet hi *stoppeth* thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich
Cathaian coast. *Milton*, P. L., x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stopped* thy shippes. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

Children yet
Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stopped* down with clay.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

3. To shut up; inclose; confine.

Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,
Three dayes *stopped* up afte home hem [bees] keep.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be *stopp'd* in vials, or transfix'd with pins.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
"My orders you must obey."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal *of*).

No man shall *stop* me *of* this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
Yet *stops* me o' my lawfu' prey.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

Thei putten here hondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppen* his Brethe, and so thei sleen him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If there be any love to my deservings
Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stops* his answer.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1664.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
South. (*Johnson.*)

8. To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

Nor *stops*, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 63.

9. To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.

When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music; that was I.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

10. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (*b*) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—**11.** *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—**12.** To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.

If his sentences were properly *stopped*.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

13. In *masonry*, *plastering*, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—**14.** In *hort.*, same as *top*[1], *v. t.*, 8.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 254.

15. To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—**A stopping oyster†.** See *oyster*.—**Stopping the glass.** See *glass*.—**To stop a gap.** See *gap*.—**To stop a line.** See *line*[2].—**To stop down a lens,** in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*[1], *n.*, 12.—**To stop off.** (*a*) In *founding*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (*b*) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—**To stop one's mouth,** to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop your mouth*;
Learn to redeem your fault.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop her mouth* with that ring. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

To stop out. (*a*) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (*b*) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible.=Syn. 1 and 4. To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—9. To suspend, intermit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
Goldsmith, Sentimental Comedy.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
Cowper, Task, iv. 144.

2. To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—**3.** To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

4. To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
A. L. Gordon, In Utrumque Paratus.

To stop off or **over,** to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—**To stop out,** to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go" But it 's only when we've done nothink but *stop out* that he says that.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

★ **stop**[1] (stop), *n.* [< *stop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense. (*a*) A filling or closing up.

A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(*b*) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What 's he? One sent,
I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 7.

(*c*) A pause; a stand; a halt.

When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a scride and a *stop* alternately.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(*d*) Termination; ending.

How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 49.

(*e*) A stay; a tarrying.

Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
Bacon, Holy War.

3. That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. *Lacon*, Lmpire (ed. 1887).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect wears or kidels.
Sir J. Hawkins, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

4. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (*b*) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—**5.** Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

6. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less it is called a *partial stop;* if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture-stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (*a*) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the *organ*-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the *flute*-tone (as in the bourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the *string*-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the *reed*-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last *reed-stops*, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*[1], 2). (*b*) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops;* those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops;* those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violoncello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

7. Same as *stop-knob*.—**8.** *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—**9.** A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair,
Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
C. S. Calverley, Isabel.

10. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—**11.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (*b*) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-*stops*, awning-*stops*.—**12.** In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 10.

13. In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—**14.** In *lace-manuf.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—**15.** In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—**16.** The concavity of a dog's face, marking the division between forehead and muzzle.—**17.** In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupés, etc.—**Double stop.** See *single stop*.—**Full stop.** (*a*) A period. (*b*) In *lute-playing:* (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—**Geneva stop.** See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—**Half-stop,** in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—**Harmonic stop.** See *harmonic*.—**Incomplete or imperfect stop.** See *incomplete*.—**Open stop,** in *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—**Pedal stop.** See *pedal*.—**Service stop,** in *railroading*, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—**Single stop,** in *ship-building*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—**To hunt upon the stop†,** to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 91.

To put a stop to, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end.=Syn. 1. *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on;* *cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance;* a *stay* is a *stop* viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short *stay* in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a *stop:* as, a *stay* of proceedings; *suspension* is a complete but presumably temporary *stop:* as, a *suspension* of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary *stop;* *pause* is a brief *stop*, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a *stop* for refreshment from weariness.

stop[2] (stop), *n.* [< ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stoop*[2].] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stop[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoop*[2].

stop-cock (stop'kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

stop-collar (stop'kol'ăr), *n.* In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

stop-cylinder (stop′sil″in-dėr), *n.* In *printing.* See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine.*

stop-drill (stop′dril), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

stope[1] (stōp), *n.* [< ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *stape*, *stap*, a step (cf. *stopen*, *stope*, *stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stoop*[3].] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

stope[1] (stōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping*. [< *stope*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stoping.*

stope[2]† (stōp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*[2].

stope[3]†, **stopent.** Middle English forms of *stapen*, past participle of *step.*

stop-finger (stop′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *faller-wire*, 2.

stop-gap (stop′gap), *n.* and *a.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gap.*] **I.** *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.
Foote, The Cozeners, i. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 450.

II. *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 312.

★ **stop-gate** (stop′gāt), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

stop-hound (stop′hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. *Davies* (under *stop*).

Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

★ **stoping** (stō′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stope*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

stop-knob (stop′nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop.* See cut under *reed-organ.*

stopless (stop′les), *a.* [< *stop*[1] + *-less.*] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a civil and staid senate rude
And *stopless* as a running multitude.
Sir W. Davenant, On King Charles the Second's Return.

★ **stop-motion** (stop′mō″shon), *n.* In *mech.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning-, roving-, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most machines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

stop-net (stop′net), *n.* An addition to the main ★net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

★ **stop-order** (stop′ôr″dėr), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

stop-over (stop′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*[1], *v. i.*

stoppage (stop′āj), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 344.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in *law*, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

stoppet†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*[2].] A pail or bucket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 477; *Halliwell.*

stopped (stopt), *p. a.* **1.** In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.—**2.** In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open.* The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in *organ-building.* See *diapason* (*e*).—**Stopped note.** See *note*[1].

stoppel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple.*

stoppel[2]†, *n.* Same as *estoppel.*

Abatements, *stoppels*, inhibitions.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

★ **stopper** (stop′ėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stops or plugs. (*a*) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks].
Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(*b*) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork; especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork*, *bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aërated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle.* (*c*) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

I sold little bone "tobacco-*stoppers*"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(*d*) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, foot-ball, and other games, who stops the balls. *Halliwell.* (*e*) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (*f*) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes.* Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (*g*) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on ice-carts plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

★ **3.** A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgeon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent.*—**Cat-head stopper.** See *cat-head.*—**Spanish stopper.** See def. 3. (See also *fighting-stopper.*)

stopper (stop′ėr), *v. t.* [< *stopper*, *n.*] **1.** To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—**2.** To fit with a stopple or stopples.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.
H. J. Powell, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stopper-bolt (stop′ėr-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

stopper-hole (stop′ėr-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace.*

stopper-knot (stop′ėr-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

stopping (stop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stop*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 127.

(*b*) In *etching.* See *to stop out* (*a*), under *stop*[1], *v. t.* (*c*) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (*b*) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

stopping-brush (stop′ing-brush), *n.* **1.** In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—**2.** In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

stopping-coat (stop′ing-kōt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

stopping-knife (stop′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

stop-plank (stop′plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-plate (stop′plāt), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

stopple[1] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stoppel*, *stoppell*, *stopell*; < *stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle*, *swingle*, etc.).] **1.** That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple.*

Item, j. litill botell, with j. cheyne and j. *stopell*, weiyng xxxviij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the *stopple*, what may be in the bottle? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

stopple[1] (stop′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling.* [< *stopple*[1], *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clos'd at last,
And finish'd his concise repast,
Stoppled his cruise, replac'd his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

stopple[2] (stop′l), *n.* [< ME. *stopyll*, *stouple;* a more orig. form of *stubble:* see *stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,
He smot of ys heved as lyȝtlyche as yt were a lute *stouple*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 223.

★ **stop-ridge** (stop′rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

stop-rod (stop′rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

stop-ship† (stop′ship), *n* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *ship;* a translation of the Gr. *ἐχενηίς*, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

stop-thrust (stop′thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

stop-valve (stop′valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

stop-watch (stop′woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

stop-water (stop′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water.*] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. In *shipbuilding:* (*a*) A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. (*b*) In building iron ships, a piece of canvas or felt covered with red lead used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

stop-wheel (stop′hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement.*

stop-work (stop′wėrk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

stor[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

stor[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stōr*, incense, storax (= W. *ystor*, resin, rosin), < L. *storax*, storax: see *storax.*] Incense.

Thet *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the ueréé and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel sí gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode cristenemanne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 28.

storable (stōr′a-bl), *a.* [< *store*[3] + *-able.*] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 262.

★**storage** (stōr′āj), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-age.*] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—**Cold storage**, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—**Storage battery.** See *battery.*—**Storage magazine.** Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—**Storage warehouse.** See *warehouse.*

storage-bellows (stōr′āj-bel″ōz), *n.* See *organ*[1], 6.

storax (stō′raks), *n.* [= F. *storax*, *styrax*, < L. *storax*, *styrax*, < Gr. *στύραξ*, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor, Syria, and southern Europe. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the 18th century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.
Herrick, Apparition of his Mistresse.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—**Liquid storax**, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar.* It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloes*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark



Branch with Flowers of Storax (*Styrax Californica*).
a, a leaf, showing nervation.

of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

Storax liquida [cometh] from Rhodes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Storax ointment. See *ointment.*

storax-tree (stō′raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

store[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

store[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[2].

store[3] (stōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing.* [< ME. *storen*, also *astoren*, *astorien*, < OF. *estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, < *in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. *σταυρός*, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, = AS. *steór*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand:* see *stand.* Cf. *restore*, *instauration*, etc. Hence *store*[3], *n.*, *storage*, *story*[2], etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so wel *stored* of Schippes as is that. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues *stor'd.*
Prior, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well *stored* to the University.
William Lloyd, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich habbe wel *istored.*
Layamon, l. 13412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to *store* vs of newe vytaylles.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was *stored*
In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
Of golden corn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up.*

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can *store* 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & thi stythe londes,
And dawly hir distitur of hir fader.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 726.

★**store**[3] (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. W. *ystór* = Gael. *stor*, < E.), < OF. *estore*, *estoire*, *estorie*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, < ML. *staurum* (also, after OF., *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store*[3], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval *stores;* the winter *stores* of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his *store.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2337.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence *stores* were landed from the floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 77.

Hence—2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had *store.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 515.

Hence—4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store;* a dry-goods *store.* See note under *shop*[1], 2. [U. S. and British colonies.]

Stores, as the shops are called.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 8.

Bill of stores. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded store.** See *bonded.*—**Coöperative store.** See *coöperative.*—**Fancy store.** See *fancy.*—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has *in store* for us.

I have an hour's talk *in store* for you.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 121.

Marine, ordnance, public stores. See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores.*—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in the U. S. navy, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores.** See *subsistence.*—**To set store by.** See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**†, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne *telle of* laxatyves *no store*,
For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 334.

II. *a.* 1†. Hoarded; laid up: as, *store* linen; *store* fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city.*—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, *store* clothes; *store* teeth (humorously used for *false teeth*). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish *store* curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy *store* boots. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Store casemate.** Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [Australia.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but *store cattle:* we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 74.

Store pay, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [Rural, U. S.]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for *store pay.* She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.
Capt. Priest's Adventures, p. 54. (*Bartlett.*)

store[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*[3].

store[5] (stōr), *n.* [< F. *store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, < L. *storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

store-city (stōr′sit″i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the *store cities*, which he built in Hamath.
2 Chron. viii. 4.

store-farm (stōr′färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii. [Scotch.]

store-farmer (stōr′fär″mėr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer.* [Scotch.]

storehouse (stōr′hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'er cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their *store-houses* crammed with grain.
Shak. Cor., i. 1. 83.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

storekeeper (stōr'kē″pėr), *n.* 1. One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (*a*) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (*b*) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (*c*) *Milit.*, a civilian employee in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. They were formerly officers having the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army.

2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

storekeeping (stōr'kē″ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

storeman (stōr'man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). 1. A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—2. A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
Weekly Echo, Sept. 5, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

store-master (stōr'mȧs″tėr), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

storer (stōr'ėr), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

Storeria (stō-rē'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. *Storer*, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubriform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitomaculata*, the spotted-neck snake.

store-room (stōr'röm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Jenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

store-ship (stōr'ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

storey, *n.* See *story*[2].

storge (stôr'gē), *n.* [< Gr. στοργή, natural love or affection, < στέργειν, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitousness, skill, and in some cases courage too. *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*. *Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), § 395.

storial† (stō'ri-ȧl), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] 1. Historical.

This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grete and smale,
Of *storial* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 71.

storiated (stō'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
London Art Jour., No. 51, p. 91.

storied[1] (stō'rid), *a.* [< *story*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
M. Arnold, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 159.

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

storied[2] (stō'rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; < *story*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

storier (stō'ri-ėr), *n.* [< *story*[1] + *-er*[1].] A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storier*.
J. Rogers Rees, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

storify[1]† (stō'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *story*[1] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

storify[2] (stō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [< *story*[2] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, † 67. [Rare.]

storiologist (stō-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *storiolog-y* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 484, note.

storiology (stō-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< E. *story*[1] + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 485.

★**stork** (stôrk), *n.* [< ME. *stork*, < AS. *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storah*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strŭkŭ*, Bulg. *strŭk*, *shtrŭk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkŭ*, Russ. *sterkhŭ* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *stārks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkjok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. τόργος, a vulture, τόργος ὑγρόφοιτις, a swan.] A large altricial grallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba*; when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant*, *marabou*, *maguari*, *jabiru*, *shell-ibis*, and *wood-ibis*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird*, *Ciconiidæ*, *Grallæ*, *jabiru*, *openbill*, *Pelargomorphæ*, *simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork**. See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the adjutant-bird.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus* (*Cranopelargus*) *javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork**. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork**. Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*.—**White stork**. See def.

stork-billed (stôrk'bild), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

stork's-bill (stôrks'bil), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*. — 2. A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.



Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a*, one of the carpels.

★**storm** (stôrm), *n.* [< ME. *storm*, < AS. *storm*, storm, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *stormr* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour*, *estor*, *estur* (> E. *stour*[3], a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*[1] (√ *stur*, √ *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*[1], *strew*.] 1. A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-*storm*, thunder-*storm*, snow-*storm*. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure*, *cyclone*, *cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great *storm* of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a *storm*; at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a *storm*.
Monthly Weather Review (1887), p. 40.

(*b*) A fall of snow. (*c*) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—3. A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a *storm* of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling *storm* of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blastes of vengeaunce, they dread no *stormes* of Fortune.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the *storms* of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a *storm* of indignation; a *storm* of applause; a *storm* of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden *storm* of sighs.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
Dryden.

Cyclonic storm, a storm in which the wind blows spirally inward and with an additional steady ascension. The circulation of the wind is clockwise in the southern and counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm, a gently descending current, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving**, etc., **storm**. See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** [a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"], a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (*a*) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be *taken by storm*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(*b*) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has *taken* the town *by storm*.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.=**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

storm (stôrm), *v.* [< ME. *stormen, sturmen,* < AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturman,* MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme,* storm, cf. It. *stormire,* make a noise, *stormeggiare,* ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms.*—2. To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

> The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
> *Stormes* with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
> *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

> Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
> *R. Kipling,* Only a Subaltern.

II. *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

> With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
> Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
> *Addison,* To the King.

storm-area (stôrm'ā″rē-ā), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

storm-beat, storm-beaten (stôrm'bēt, -bē″tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

storm-belt (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone.*

storm-bird (stôrm'bêrd), *n.* 1. A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidæ,* including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel.*—2. A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird.*

storm-bound (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

> Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.
> *Carlyle,* To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

storm-card (stôrm'kärd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle, storm-compass.*

storm-center (stôrm'sen″tėr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm,* under *storm.*) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

storm-circle (stôrm'sėr″kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cloud (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

storm-cock (stôrm'kok), *n.* 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris;* also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus.*

> Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the *storm-cock.* *Pennant,* Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

storm-compass (stôrm'kum″pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cone (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

storm-current (stôrm'kur″ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

storm-door (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

storm-drum (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

stormer (stôr'mėr), *n.* [< *storm* + *-er*[1].] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

storm-finch (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1], and cut under *petrel.*

storm-flag (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal.*

stormful (stôrm'fûl), *a.* [< *storm* + *-ful.*] Abounding with storms.

> They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
> *Collins,* Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

stormfulness (stôrm'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge.*

storm-glass (stôrm'glȧs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chlorid: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermoscope.

storm-house (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

stormily (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously

storminess (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

storming-party (stôr'ming-pär″ti), *n.* *Milit.,* the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

storm-kite (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

stormless (stôrm'les), *a.* [< *storm* + *-less.*] Free from storms; without storm.

> Our waking thoughts
> Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
> Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

storm-pane (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

storm-path (stôrm'pȧth), *n.* Same as *storm-track.*

storm-pavement (stôrm'pāv″ment), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight.*

storm-petrel (stôrm'pet″rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites, Cymochorea,* and *Halocyptena.* The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica, Cymochorea leucorrhoa,* and *Oceanites oceanicus.* All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens.* See cut under *petrel.* The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

storm-proof (stôrm'prōf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

storm-sail (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

storm-signal (stôrm'sig″nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone by day and a triangle of three red lights by night in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a storm-wind from the southeast veering through the south, the upright cone a northwest gale veering through the north. See *weather-flag* and phrases under *signal.* See also phrases under *signal,* in the supplement.

storm-stay (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

storm-stayed (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

storm-stone (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunder-bolt.*

storm-tossed (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

storm-track (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

storm-wind (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

> Then comes, with an awful roar,
> Gathering and sounding on,
> The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
> The wind Euroclydon,
> The *storm-wind!*
> *Longfellow,* Midnight Mass.

storm-window (stôrm'win″dō), *n.* 1. An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—2. A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

stormy (stôr'mi), *a.* [< ME. *stormi,* < AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmic,* G. *stürmig*), < *storm,* storm: see *storm.*] 1. Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

> No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
> Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 115.

> His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

> For love is yet the moste *stormy* lyf,
> Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 778.

> His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy,* closed in almost perfect quiet.
> *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

> The lives of all your loving complices
> Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
> To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

> The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.
> *Scott.*

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel.** Same as *storm-petrel.*—**Syn. 1.** Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*[2].

storm-zone (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt.*

> The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.
> *R. Hinman,* Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

stornello (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the rispetto], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

Storthing (stôr'ting), *n.* [< Dan. Norw. *storthing* (= Icel. *stōrthing*), great or high court, parliament, < *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *störr* = AS. *stōr*, > E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*[2].] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 123 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing*.

storven†. Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

story[1] (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [< ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, < LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istorie*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] **1.** A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime vertue of *Story* is verity.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.
Swift, Death of Stella.

There 's themes enough in Caledonian *story*
Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.
Burns, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit. ★

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lered man, to lere the [teach thee]
. . . of gode Friday the *storye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed, some slain in war.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told
The *story* of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a foundling; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read
This little *story*.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightingly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

Fal. You confess, then, you picked my pocket?
Prince. It appears so by the *story*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them; he told *stories*. (Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.
R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on Romance.

9†. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walles also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pyllers to the Rooff, be poyntyd with *storys* from the begynnyng of the world.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greate Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There 's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

Blind story, a pointless tale.—**To be in a** or **one story**†, **to be in the same story**†, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they *are* all *in a story*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Relation*, *Narration*, etc. (see *account*); record, chronicle, annals.—**2.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. See *anecdote*.—**3.** Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—**4.** Memoir, life, biography.

story[1] (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [< *story*[1], *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name). *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.
Milton, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*[2].

II. *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
Coleridge, Composition of a Kiss.

story[2] (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; < ME. *story*, prob. < OF. **estoree*, a building, a thing built, < *estoree*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, < L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*[3], *v.*] **1**†. A building; an edifice.

Hii [they] bygonne her heye tounes strengthy [strengthen] vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii myghte be ynne in doute [danger]. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallaice sittynge vppon a floure or *stourie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious diuise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storey* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Attic story. See *attic*[2], 1.—**Mezzanine story.** Same as *entresol*.—**The upper story**, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He 's a good sort o' man, for all he 's not overburthen'd i' *th' upper storey*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

story-book (stō'ri-bůk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App.

story-post (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* In *building*, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

story-rod (stō'ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of steps in the stairs.

story-teller (stō'ri-tel″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(*a*) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many stories, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."
B. Taylor, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(*b*) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

(*c*) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

story-telling (stō'ri-tel″ing), *n.* **1.** The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

Story-telling . . . is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

story-writer (stō'ri-rī″tėr), *n.* **1.** A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2†. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges. 1 Esd. ii. 17.

stosh (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

stot[1] (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; < ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stoat*, *stote*[1].] **1**†. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,
Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore. *Scott*, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work — ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"
Quod this somonour, "for to repente me."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

stot[2] (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; < ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*[1], and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*[1].] **1.** To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

stotay†, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, < OF. *estoteier*, *estotier*, *estoutoier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (< *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*[1]), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*[2].] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!
Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

stote[1], *n.* See *stoat*.

stote[2]†, *v.* See *stot*[2] and *stut*[1].

stoter†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

stoteye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutie*, boldness, rashness, < *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*[1].] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his ost he wold [haue] a-saide there
To haue with *stoteye* & strengthe stoutli hire wonne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4985.

stotter (stot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*[2]. Cf. *stutter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

stouk, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

stound[1]† (stound), *n.* [< ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, < AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunta*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Upon a stound, in a moment.

stound[2] (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stenen* = LG. *stenen*, *stönen*, > G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*[2], *n.*] **1.** To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To long;

pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stound[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *stound*[2], *v.*] Sorrow; grief; longing.

> To putte awey the *stoundes* stronge,
> Which in me lasten alle to longe.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2639.

stound[3] (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun*[1], as *astound* of *astun, aston:* see *stun*[1], *stony*[2], *aston, astun*, etc.] 1. To stun as with strokes; beat heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To astound; amaze.

> Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
> Retraction follow close upon the heels
> Of that late *stounding* insult.
> *Keats*, Otho the Great, iv. 2. 95.

stound[3] (stound), *n.* [< *stound*[3], *v.*] 1. A stunning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

> Like to a mazed steare,
> That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

> Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
> And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
> *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Prol., l. 23.

stound[4]† (stound). An obsolete past participle of *stun*[1]. *Spenser.*

stound[5] (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond, stand:* see *stand, n.*] A vessel to contain small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

stoundmeal† (stound'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *stoundmele, stoundemele*, < AS. *stundmǣlum*, at times, < *stund*, time, space of time (see *stound*[1]), + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a time: see *meal*[2], and cf. *dropmeal, flockmeal, piecemeal, thousandmeal*, etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to moment: also used adjectively.

> The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
> Which *stoundemele* can ofte varie.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2304.
>
> This wynde that moore and moore
> Thus *stoundemele* encresseth in my face.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 674.

stoup. See *stoop*[1], *stoop*[2], *stoop*[4].

stour[1], *a.* See *stoor*[1].

stour[2], *v.* and *n.* See *stoor*[2].

stour[3] (stour or stör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stowre*, Sc. also *sture;* < ME. *stour, store, stor, stur*, < OF. *estor, estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also *estormie, estourmie, esturmie*), a tumult, conflict, assault, shock, battle, = Pr. *estor* = It. *stormo*, dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop, band, < OHG. *sturm*, storm, battle, = E. *storm:* see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in OF., cf. OF. *tour*, turn, *jour*, day, etc., with loss of final *n* (see *turn, tour*[2]).] 1. Tumult; conflict; a warlike encounter; shock of arms; battle.

> Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
> That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1066.
>
> His horsemen they raid sturdily,
> And stude about him in the *stoure*.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

> Which suddein fitt, and halfe extatick *stoure*,
> When the two fearefull wemen saw, they grew
> Greatly confused in behaveoure.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

> Maidens blush when they kiss men;
> So did Phillis at that *stowre;*
> Her face was like the rose flower.
> *Greene*, The Shepherd's Ode (trans.).

stour[4] (stour), *n.* [Also *stower;* < ME. *stoure, stourre*, < Icel. *staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps akin to Gr. σταυρός, a stake, cross: see *steer*[1] and *staurus*.] 1. A stake.

> And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that ge salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, *f.* 41. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A round of a ladder.—3. A stave in the side of a wagon. *Halliwell.*—4. A long pole by which barges are propelled against the stream. Also called *poy.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

Stourbridge clay. A refractory clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occurring in the coal-measures, extensively worked for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

stoured (stourd), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered;* < *stour*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

> Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowered* for catall to drynke at.
> *Archæologia*, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

stournesst, stoury. Same as *stoorness, stoory.*

stout[1] (stout), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stout, stowte*, sometimes *stought;* < OF. *stout, estout, estolt, estot, estut*, F. dial. *stout*, proud, = Pr. *estout*, stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent, < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stupid (influenced by It. *stolto*, silly, < L. *stultus:* see *stultify*), = AS. *stolt* = OFries. *stult* = MLG. LG. *stolt* = OHG. MHG. G. *stolz*, proud (MHG. also foolish, due to the influence of the It. word), = Icel. *stoltr* = Sw. Dan. *stolt*, proud; perhaps akin to *stilt*. Hence ult. (< OF.) ME. *stotay, stoteye.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Bold; valiant; brave; daring.

> So sterne he was & *stoute* & swiche st[r]okes lent;
> Was non so stif stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels and tapestry? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xx.

2†. Proud; haughty.

> I was hig of herte and *stowte*,
> And in my clothing wondre gay.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 187.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent†; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL. of *stout* old Doctor Portman's creed. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ix.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and drive a great coasting trade round the island in small boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

> Seven braw fellows, *stout* and able
> To serve their king and country weel.
> *Burns*, Dedication to G. Hamilton.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

> The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

> With blithe air of open fellowship,
> Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran nimbly up the stair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

=**Syn.** 1. Valorous, manful, gallant.—4 and 5. *Stalwart, Sturdy*, etc. See *robust.*

II. *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence, since the introduction of porter, porter of extra strength: as, Dublin *stout.*

> The waiter's hands, that reach
> To each his perfect pint of *stout*.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

stout[1] (stout), *v.* [< ME. *stouten;* < *stout*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be bold or defiant.

> Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
> And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, *f.* 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it.* [Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted it* out and lived.
Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 385.

II.† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

> For no man ful comunly
> Besecheth a wyfe of foly,
> But there the wyfe ys aboute
> The gode man for to *stoute*.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, *f.* 20. (*Halliwell.*)

stout[2] (stout), *n.* [Also *stut;* < ME. *stout, stut*, < AS. *stūt*, a gnat.] 1. A gnat.—2. A gadfly. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—3†. A firefly or miller.

Pirausta, a fire-flye; . . . some call it a candle-flie, a *stout*, a miller-fowle, or bishop. *Florio.*

stout-dart (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ravida.*

stouten (stout'n), *v. t.* [< *stout*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though you well may with a tincture of modern reality.
R. W. Gilder, New Princeton Rev., IV. 12.

stouth (stouth), *n.* [< ME. *stouth*, stealth, < Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*, stealth: see *stealth.*] Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transaction. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,
> Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait ȝistrene.
> *Gavin Douglas*, Æneid, xii., Prol., l. 212.

stouth-and-routh (stouth'and-routh'), *n.* [A Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit. meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,' i. e. much property acquired and inherited: *stouth*, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery with violence, also provision, furniture); *routh*, plenty: see *routh*[3].] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It 's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

stout-hearted (stout'här″ted), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 5.

stout-heartedness (stout'här″ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being stout-hearted; courage; especially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*, rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had better go and live for a while in the German colony at Haïfa.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 366.

stouthrief (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly *stouthrie;* < *stouth* + *reaf*, Sc. *rief, reif*, robbery: see *reaf.*] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

stoutly (stout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stoutly;* < *stout* + *-ly*[2].] In a stout or sturdy manner; with boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

stoutness (stout'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stoutnes;* < *stout* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being stout, ★in any sense.

stove[1] (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoove*, rarely *stouph;* not found in ME. and rare in AS. (see below); < MD. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used by women, later D. *stoof*, a stove, furnace, = MLG. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, in gen. a room, LG. *stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in gen. a room, = OHG. *stubā, stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room (cf. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve* = Pr. *estuba* = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < OHG.), = AS. *stofa*, a bath-room (glossing L. *balneum*), = Icel. *stofa, stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, = Sw. *stuga* = Dan. *stue*, a room; cf. OBulg. *istŭba, izba*, a tent, Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven. *izba, jezba*, a room, = Serv. *izba*, a room, = Bohem. *izba, jizba* = Pol. *izba*, a bath-room, = Russ. *istŭba, izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = Albanian *isbe*, a cellar, = Rum. *izbe*, a stove, = Turk. *izbe*, a cellar, = OPruss. *stubo* = Lith. *stuba* = Lett. *istaba* = Finn. *tupa* = Hung. *szoba*, a bath-room; all prob. < OHG. or G. The orig. sense appears to have been 'a heated room.' The application of the name to a means of heating is comparatively recent. From the Teut., through OF., are derived E. *stew*[1] and *stive*[3], which are thus doublets of *stove*[1].] 1. A room, chamber, or house artificially warmed. [Obsolete except in the specific uses (*a*), (*b*), below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it. *Fuller.*

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that is a common Room for all Comers.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 288.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *greenhouse, hothouse*, and *dry-stove.* [Eng.] (*b*) A drying-chamber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them [grain] in theyr *stooues* and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 292).

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stoue*, into which the captaine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go also to the same to wash himselfe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 423.

There are in Fez a hundred bath-*stoues* well built, with foure Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in which they put off their clothes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat being utilized for warming a room or for cooking. Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, of plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves, and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-stove, tinmen's stove, etc., or according to some attachment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from

the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove, oil-stove, gas-stove.*

The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
The Belgian *stove* beneath her footstool glows.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—**5.** In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—**6.** In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove.** See *air-tight.*—**Bark-stove.** Same as *bark-bed.*—**Base-burning stove.** See *base-burning.*—**Camp-stove,** a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove,** a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove,** a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (*a*) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (*b*) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove,** a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—★**Rotary stove.** See *rotary oven*, under *oven.*

stove[1] (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [< *stove*[1], *n.* Cf. *stew*[1], *v.*, *stive*[3], *v.*] **1.** To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(*a*) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.
Pepys, Diary, II. 210.

And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iii. 32.

(*c*) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (*d*) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery, porcelain*, and *kiln.* (*e*) To cook in a close vessel; stew. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

A naked or *stow'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
Evelyn, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson.*)

Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stoved*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

★**stove**[2] (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave.*

stove-coal (stōv′kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (*a*) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2¼- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1¾- to 1⅝-inch mesh, and (*b*) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1¾- to 1⅝-inch mesh, and over a 1⅜- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

stove-drum (stōv′drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

stove-glass (stōv′glȧs), *n.* See *glass.*

stove-hearth (stōv′härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [New Eng.]

stove-house (stōv′hous), *n.* Same as *stove*[1], 1. (*a*) Same as *stove*[1], 1 (*a*). (*b*) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.

The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
Ure, Dict., IV. 380.

stove-jack (stōv′jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

stovepipe (stōv′pīp), *n.* **1.** A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—**2.** Same as *stovepipe hat.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat.** Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Colloq., U. S.]

He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat.*
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 391.

stovepiping (stōv′pī″ping), *n.* [< *stovepipe* + *-ing.*] Tubing for a stovepipe.

A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 102.

stove-plant (stōv′plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove*[1], 1 (*a*).

stove-plate (stōv′plāt), *n.* **1.** One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—**2.** Same as *stove-hearth.* *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [Pennsylvania.]

stove-polish (stōv′pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

stover[1] (stō′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *stover*, < OF. *es-★tover, estovoir*, necessaries, < *estover, estoveir, estovoir, estuvoir, estevoir, astovoir, istovoir, entovoir, stovoir*, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

stover[2]† (stō′vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bristle up; stiffen. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stove-truck (stōv′truk), *n.* **1.** In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—**2.** A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a ★handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight.*

stow[1] (stō), *v. t.* [< ME. *stowen, stawen, stewen*, < AS. *stowigan*, stow, = MD. *stouwen, stuwen*, D. *stuwen* = MLG. *stouwen, stowen*, LG. *stauen*, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. *stowan, stouwan, stuwan, stūan, stūen, stuowan*, MHG. *stouwen*, G. *stauen*, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < *stow*, a place, = OFries. *sto*, a place, = Icel. **stō*, in *eld-stō*, a fireplace, = Lith. *stowa*, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of *stand* (√ *sta*): see *stand, staw.* But the continental forms (to which is due *stow*[2]) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow.* See also *stew*[2].] **1.** To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

He radde religion here ruele to holde,
"Leste the kyng and hus consail 3oure comunes a-peyre,
And be stywardes of 3oure stedes til 3e be *stewed* betere."
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 146.

Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 62.

We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
Burns, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.

Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
That kill themselves for love?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—**5.** In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

If thou dost flow
In thy frank guiftes, & thy golde freely *stow*,
The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit, give in charge.

Stowyne or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer. Commuto. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

To stow down. (*a*) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (*b*) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed down* 75 barrels of oil.

stow[2] (stō), *v.* [ME. *stowen:* see *stow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To resist; hinder; stop.

3iff any man *stow* me this nyth,
I xal hym 3eve a dedly wownde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 217. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [Slang.]

Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak commonsense for three minuts, I'll tell you my mind right away.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xx.

II.† *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapynes,
And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme agaynes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1489.

stow[3] (stou), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *stuve, stuf*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

stow[4] (stō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [Prov. Eng.]

stow[4] (stō), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] To dry in an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

stowage (stō′āj), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act or operation of stowing.

Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage.* *Poe*, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

I am something curious, being strange,
To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage.*
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 192.

They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
Addison. (*Johnson.*)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—**4.** That which is stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

stowaway (stō′a-wā″), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *away.*] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

stowdown (stō′doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

stower[1] (stō′ėr), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

stower[2], **stowered†.** See *stour*[4], *stoured.*

stowing (stō′ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

stowlins (stō′linz), *adv.* [Contracted from **stolenlings*, < *stolen* + *-ling*[2].] Stealthily.

Rab, *stowlins*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

stown (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal.*

My mither she fell sick, and the cow was *stown* awa.
Auld Robin Gray.

stowre†. Same as *stoor*[1], *stoor*[2].

stow-wood (stō′wůd), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

S. T. P. An abbreviation of *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

stra†, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw*[1].

strabism (strā′bizm), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus.*] Same as *strabismus.*

strabismal (strā-biz′mal), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-al.*] Same as *strabismic.*

strabismic (strā-biz′mik), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

strabismical (strā-biz′mi-kal), *a.* [< *strabismic* + *-al.*] Same as *strabismic.* *Science*, XIII. 364.

strabismometer (strab-is-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*, q. v., + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

strabismus (strā-bis′mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. *στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye.*—**Absolute strabismus,** strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus,** strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus,** strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous.*—**Divergent strabismus,** divergent squint, in which the visual axes

diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

strabometer (strā-bom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

strabotomy (strā-bot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, distorted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn about), + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

strachy†, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 5. 45.

stracken†. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

stract (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares*.)

strad (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwell*.

straddle (strad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*: see *striddle*, *stride*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune serude) I lighted vppon an old, *straddling* usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something: as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of: as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—2. To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of: as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

straddle (strad′l), *n.* [< *straddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—2. The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—3. In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *privilege*, *n.*, 5, and *put*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—4. In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by the player immediately to the left of the age.—5. An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position. [Colloq.]—6. In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

straddle (strad′l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

straddle-bug (strad′l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis*. See cut under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 12, advt.

straddle-legged (strad′l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell*.

straddle-pipe (strad′l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight*.

straddle-plow (strad′l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight*.

stradiot† (strad′i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

strae (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*[1].

straget, *n.* [< L. *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He presaged the great *strage* and messacre which after hapned in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

★**straggle** (strag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stacker*[1]): see *strake*[1]. *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*.] 1. To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilium by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 16.

I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *stragled* from my Companions.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Councell, *stragling* abroad, was slaine by the Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

How these tall
Naked geraniums *straggle!*
Browning, Pippa Passes, i.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

straggler (strag′lėr), *n.* [< *straggle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This maner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke originall; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very smaul, yet, bicause the grownd from whens it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somwhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.
Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

straggle-tooth (strag′l-töth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

straggling (strag′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

stragglingly (strag′ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

straggling-money (strag′ling-mun″i), *n.* In the British navy: (*a*) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

straggly (strag′li), *a.* [< *straggle* + *-y*[1].] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

stragular (strag′ū-lär), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

stragulum (strag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lä). [< L. *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

strahlite (strä′līt), *n.* [< G. *strahl*, a ray, beam, ★arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *actinolite*.

straight[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, Sc. *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*[1], narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); < ME. *streight*, *streght*, *streizt*, rarely *streit*, straight, lit. 'stretched,' < AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. ME. *strek*, *strik*, < AS. *strec*, *stræc*, *streac* = MLG. LG. *strak* = OHG. *strach*, MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = Dan. (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] **I.** *a.* 1†. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst perceyued
And, for oure sake, laid *streizt* in stalle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

Pirrus with his *streite* sword.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 38.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without deflections to either hand.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
And to thys cite his peple gan cal,
Wher-vnto thai had an euyn *streight* way.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—5. Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—6. Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 459.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.
Thackeray, Pendennis, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—9. Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

First Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?
Sec. Clo. I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave *straight;* the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 4.

11. In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—**A straight face**, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep *a straight face.* [Colloq.]—**Long straight**†. See *long*[1].—**Straight accents**, the long marks over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ.—**Straight angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Straight arch**, in *arch.*, a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—**Straight ends and walls**, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales.]—**Straight flush.** See *flush*[9].—**Straight intestine, bowel, or gut**, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary, intestine,* and *peritoneum.*—**Straight sheer.** See *sheer*[3], 1.—**Straight sinus, ticket, tubule**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight.* [Colloq.] —**2.** A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—**3.** In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

straight[1] (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streight, streyght, streyghte,* etc.; < *straight*[1], *a.*] **1.** In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

Streight aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight,* obedient to the stream.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refresshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain 's forgot *straight.*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

straight[1] (strāt), *v. t.* [< *straight*[1], *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxvii.

straight[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of ★*strait*[1].

straightaway (strāt'a-wā″), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one. *T. C. Crawford,* English Life, p. 28.

straight-billed (strāt'bild), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

straight-cut (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

★**straight-edge** (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule.*

straighten[1] (strā'tn), *v.* [< *straight*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

To straighten the sheer. See *sheer*[3].

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

straighten[2], *v. t.* See *straiten.*

straightener (strāt'nėr), *n.* [< *straighten*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which straightens.

straightening-block (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

straightening-machine (strāt'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work,* any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

straightforth† (strāt'fôrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight foorth;* < *straight*[1] + *forth*[1].] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight foorth* did yield
A fruitfull Olyve tree. *Spenser,* Muiopotmos, l. 325.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards,* formerly also *straitforward;* < *straight*[1] + *forward*[1].] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *a.* [< *straightforward, adv.*] **1.** Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

straightforwardly (strāt'fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum,* No. 3258, p. 451.

straightforwardness (strāt'fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

straight-hearted, *a.* See *strait-hearted.*

straight-horn (strāt'hôrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidæ,* some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter.*

straight-joint (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

straightly[1] (strāt'li), *adv.* [< *straight*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Dict.*

straightly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straitly.*

straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

straight-out (strāt'out), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics,* one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *Straight-outs,* as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
The Nation, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

straight-pight† (strāt'pīt), *a.* [< *straight*[1] + *pight.*] Straight-fixed; erect.

Straight-pight Minerva. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

straight-ribbed (strāt'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea,* palms, etc.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* [< ME. *streightwey;* < *straight*[1] + *way*[1].] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thei hilde her *streight-wey* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kynge Tradily-uaunte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

straightways† (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [< *straightway* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.
Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

straight-winged (strāt'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

straik[1], *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake*[2].

straik[2], *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*[2].

strail†, *n.* [< ME. *strayle,* < AS. *streagl,* **strægel,* contr. *strǣl,* a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = OF. *stragule,* a mantle, coverlet, < L. *stragulum,* a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula,* a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus,* serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere,* pp. *stratus,* spread, strew: see *stratum.*] A covering; a coverlet.

★*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strain[1] (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne;* < ME. *straynen, streinen, streynen, straynyen,* < OF. *streindre, estraindre, straindre,* F. *étreindre* = Pr. *estrenher, estreigner* = It. *strignere, stregnere, stringere,* < L. *stringere,* pp. *strictus,* draw tight; akin to Gr. *στραγγός,* twisted, *στραγγίζειν,* press out, Lith. *stregti,* become stiff, freeze, AS. *streccan,* stretch, etc.: see *stretch, straight*[1]. From L. *stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain, distrain, restrain, stringent, strait*[1], *strict,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,
Thenne armes IV is goode forth forto *streyne.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and nature that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightfull. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the too,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stoode *strayned* in bondes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 593.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddes worthy forwetyng
Streyneth me nedely for to don a thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have *strain'd* him with a striet embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—**11.** To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out.* See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which *strain out* the gnat, and swallow the camel. Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.].

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—**To strain a point.** See *point*[1].—**To strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

Strain not *courtesies* with a noble enemy.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

=**Syn. 10.** *Bolt, Screen,* etc. See *sift.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*
To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 105.

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now. Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a womans patience.
Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain.*
Browning, Childe Roland.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions. *Sir W. Thomson,* in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 481.

The ship ran
Straining, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentious Rivers *strain*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 18.

To strain at, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not *strain at* the position.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 112.

To strain at a gnat, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for *strain out a gnat*, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other ★versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

strain[1] (strān), *n.* [< *strain*[1], *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*[2].] 1†. Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva
Answer your hopes, unto their largest *strain*!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

A difference of taste in jokes is a great *strain* on the affections. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at *strain*
Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

4. In *mech.*, the effect on a body of the application of any system of balanced forces. Where the forces applied to a body are in equilibrium, so that no acceleration results, the body is changed either in shape or size or both and the deformation produced is taken as a measure of the strain. Strain is indeed frequently defined as the deformation thus produced. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of *deformation*.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of *strain*. *Tait*, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces.
Rankine, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a *strain*.
W. Thomson, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—6. A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—7. Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(*a*) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler *strain*.
Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

(*b*) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,
And took in *strains* that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian *Strains* our Shepherds sing.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(*c*) In a stricter sense, in *music*, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a *strain*, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*d*) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

The third [sort] is of such as take too high a *strain* at the first. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

That sermon is in a *strain* which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*e*) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing *strain*, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

Axes of a homogeneous strain, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous or uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain.** See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain.** (*a*) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (*b*) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—**Principal strain.** Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain*, *simple tangential strain*, *simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as resultants. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain.** See *heave*.—**Type of a strain.** See *type*.

★**strain**[2] (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*[1], 7, of what would be reg. *streen*; < ME. *streen*, *strene*, *stren*, earlier *streon*, *istreon*, race, stock, generation, < AS. *gestreón*, *gestrión*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistriuni*, = OHG. *gistriuni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend*, *strynd*, *strund*, < AS. *strȳnd*, race, stock; < *streónan*, *strȳnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreónan*, get, acquire.] 1. Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. *Strain* indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of *strain* grades into that of *breed*, *race*, or *variety*.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the *streen*
Of which they been engendred and ybore.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*,
Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain *strains*, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 40.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and *strain* of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

3. Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher *strain*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a *strain* of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Halliwell* (under *strene*). [Prov. Eng.]—6†. The track of a deer.

When they haue shot a Deere by land, they follow him like bloud-hounds by the bloud, and *straine*, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

strain[3]† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain*.] To distrain.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to *strain* two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

strainable (strā′na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable*, *streynable*; < *strain*[1] + *-able*.] 1†. Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to Englond, with a ferse *streynable* wynde, in ther selynge towarde Spayn.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

strainably† (strā′na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinablie*; < *strainable* + *-ly*[2].] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the soulddiors wonderfullie.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

strained[1] (strānd), *p. a.* [< *strain*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a *strained* interpretation of a law.

strained[2] (strānd), *a.* [< *strain*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

★**strainer** (strā′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *streynour*, *strenyoure*; < *strain*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which strains.—2. A stretcher or tightener: as, a *strainer* for wire fences.—3. Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre schowle, ij. treys, j. *streynour*. *Paston Letters*, I. 490.

4. In *carriage-building*: (*a*) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (*b*) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates.** Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*[1]).

strainer-vine (strā′nėr-vīn), *n.* The sponge-gourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

straining (strā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strain*[1], *v.*] In *saddlery*, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

straining-beam (strā′ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

straining-leather (strā′ning-leтн″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, same as *straining*.

straining-piece (strā′ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

straining-sill (strā′ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

strain-normal (strān′nôr″mal), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-sheet (strān′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

straint† (strānt), *n.* [< OF. *estrainte*, *estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étreint*, pp. of OF. *estraindre*, F. *étreindre*, strain: see *strain*[1], *v.*, and cf. *restraint*, *constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Uppon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

strain-type (strān′tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

★**strait**[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight*, *streight*, *streit*, etc.; < ME. *strait*, *strayt*, *straite*, *strayte*, *streit*, *streyt*, *streite*, also sometimes *straight*, < OF. *estreit*, *estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*[1], formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*[1], which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] I. *a.* 1. Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contree; but it is *streyt*, that is to seye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

Britons seen, all flying
Through a *strait* lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun
Of peple, and eek so *streit* of herbergage,
That they ne founde as much as o cotage
In which they bothe myghte ylogged be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us. 2 Ki. vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *streite*,
Than go thi silf therto & worche an houswijfes brayde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your *strait* strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a *strait* glove will come more easily on with use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 205.

I denounce against all *strait* Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

5†. Close. (*a*) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Lathæm.*)

(*b*) Strict; careful.

Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.

(*c*) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict; rigorous; exacting.

It was old and som del *streit*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 9.

Led a *streight* life in continencie and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 379.

Bound them by so *strait* vows.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7†. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strayte* neede they can wele stanche bloode.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8†. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons.
Strype, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
Secker, Sermons, II. xi.

II. *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage.

Thei rode forth the softe pas straite and clos till they come to the *straite* be-twene the wode and the river, as the kynge loot hadde hem taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 154.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—**3.** A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4†. A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
Gifford's Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

6†. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—**Between the Straits**, through and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—**Perineal strait.** See *perineal*.—**Straits of the pelvis**, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior straits*. See *pelvis*.—**Straits oil.** See *oil*.

strait[1]† (strāt), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

3. To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 365.

strait[1]† (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streite, streyte*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

Worceter sayd at Castre it schuld be nessessary for 3ow to have good witnesse, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with 3ow wytheowt 3owr witnesse were rythe sofycyent.
Paston Letters, I. 516.

strait[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*[1].

straiten (strā′tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*[1] + *-en*[1].] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd*
Within the limits of an empty patience
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
Pope, Iliad, v. 325.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straightned* [var. *straighted*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boabdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

straitforward†, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

strait-handed† (strāt′han″ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

strait-handedness† (strāt′han″ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

strait-hearted (strāt′här″ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

strait-jacket (strāt′jak″et), *n.* Same as *strait-waistcoat*.

strait-laced (strāt′lāst), *a.* **1.** Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—**2.** Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
Locke, Education, § 11.

Hence—**3.** Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy? *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 113.

straitly (strāt′li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly, streytly, straitliche, streitliche*; < *strait*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a strait manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(*b*) Tightly; tight.

Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(*c*) Strictly; rigorously.

Streytly for-bede ȝe that no wyfe [woman] be at ȝoure mete. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 85.

(*d*) Closely; intimately. (*e*) Hardly; grievously; sorely.

I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

straitness (strāt′nes), *n.* [Formerly also *straightness*; < ME. *streitnes, streytnesse*; < *strait*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being strait. (*a*) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelabie, than is every smal devysioun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(*b*) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 269.

(*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyd ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym. *Paston Letters*, II. 38.

I received your loving letter, but *straightness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
Everett, Orations, II. 13.

strait-waistcoat (strāt′wāst′kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

strake[1] (strāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *streken, striken*, a secondary form of *strīken*, < AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*[1], *strike*, and *stroke*[1]. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde right anoon
They gan to *strake* forth.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

★**strake**[2] (strāk), *n.* [Sc. also *straik*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *streke*, mod. E. *streak*[2], and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *strake*[1], *streak*[2], *stroke*[1].] **1†.** A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 331).

2†. A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentyous countrey, and almoste inuyrounde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

3†. A reef in a sail.

Ffor ne han thei striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better,
And abated a bonet or the blast come,
They had be throwe ouere the borde backewarde ichonne.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A breadth of planking or plating; specifically, a continuous longitudinal line of plank or plates placed end to end on a vessel. Also spelled *streak*.—**7.** The iron band used to bind the fellies of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—**8.** A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in hand-jigging or tozing.—**9.** Same as *lye*[3].—**10.** A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, iii. 1.

11. In *hunting*, a particular signal with a horn.

And of him [Sir Tristram] wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeling, to the seeking, to the rechace, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

Binding-strake. See *binding*.—**Shutter strake**, the last strake put in between adjacent strakes to close up the surface.

strake[3]† (strāk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

strake[4] (strāk), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*[2].

stralet (strāl), *n.* See *streal*.

stram (stram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stram (stram), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 568.

stramage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, < L. *stramen*, straw, litter, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous, strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

stramash (stra-mash′), *v. t.* [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the

verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun;* cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

stramash (stra-mash′), *n.* [See *stramash, v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Seaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

stramazone†, **stramazoun**†, *n.* [< OF. *estramaçon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, Schools and Masters of Fence.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

stramineous (strā-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramage.*] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. —2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

strammel (stram′el), *n.* [< OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estraim, estrain, stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramage.*] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

stramonium (strā-mō′ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia, strammonia*, stramonium; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium:* so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple stramonium), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An officinal drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of stramonium, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura.*—**Stramonium ointment.** See *ointment.*—**Stramonium plaster.** See *plaster.*

stramony (stram′ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *stramonium.*] Stramonium.

strand[1] (strand), *n.* [< ME. *strand, strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand-*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *stronde*,
Ariued on his londe,
Schipes fiftene.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A passage for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).]—**Strand mole-rat**, the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

strand[1] (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

Stranding on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

strand[2] (strand), *n.* [With excrescent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene, stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown, v. t.*, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*
Dropping from her careless hands.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn.*]—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand[2] (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand*[2], *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope).—2. In *rope-making*, to form by the union or twisting of strands.—**Stranded wire**, a wire rope. [Eng.]

strand-bird (strand′bėrd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird, bay-birds.*

stranding-machine (stran′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

strand-mycele, strand-mycelium (strand′mī-sēl′, -mī-sē′li-um), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand-plover (strand′pluv′ėr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

strand-rat (strand′rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*[1]).

strand-wolf (strand′wůlf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyæna brunnea*, found in South Africa.

strang (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong*[1]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strange (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *straunge;* < ME. *strange, straunge, estrange*, < OF. *estrange, estrenge, estraigne, estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous, extra-.*] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *straunge* strem.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464.

Also asmuche as may be, eschew *straunge* words.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

One of the *strange* queen's lords.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.
Prov. xxii. 14.

Strange fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 97.

Call me not
Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was
As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by
Sitting upon *strange* eggs.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre *straunge* or unstraunge after his longitude, thow he be indeterminat in their astrelabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,
Full of *strange* oaths, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse knowen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Litle and litle he [Cæsar] withdrewe from men his accustomed gentilnesse, becomyng more . . . *strange* in countenance than euer before.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 56.

8†. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady evere more be *straunge*,
Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 584.

A strange fish. See *a cool fish*, under *fish*[1].—**Strange sail** (*naut.*), an unknown vessel.—**To make a thing strange**†, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

Straunge he *made it* of hir mariage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 60.

She *makes it strange;* but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 102.

To make strange†, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and *made strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 116.

= **Syn. 4.** *Singular, Odd*, etc. See *eccentric.*—**5.** *Surprising, Curious*, etc. See *wonderful.*

strange† (strānj), *v.* [< ME. *straungen;* < *strange, a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrange*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these presidents consedred wolde discorage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *straunged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.
Paston Letters, I. 508.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .
Fuller, Holy War, p. 169. (*Latham.*)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

strange (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange, a.*] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 36.

strangeful† (strānj′fůl), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful.*] Strange; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse
Of *strangefull* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce
Thee to repentance?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

strangely (strānj′li), *adv.* In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange.*

strangeness (strānj′nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange, in any sense of that word.

stranger (strān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *stranger, straunger, estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrange*, strange: see *strange.*] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.
Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouther Thefes ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worschipethe other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Straungeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with *to.*

I am no *stranger to* such easy calms
As sit in tender bosoms.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers to* my nature.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 125.

They say she 's quite a *stranger to* all his gallantries.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messinger passed forth tho by,
Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere
At ioyous disport ryght full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 316.

5. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.—6. Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a teastalk in a cup of tea.—7. Specifically, in *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina:* an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See *court.*—**Strangers' fever.** See *fever*[1].

stranger† (strān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *stranger, n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 207.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling*. [< ME. *strangelen*, < OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare*, *strangulare*, < L. *strangulare*, < Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, strangle, < στραγγάλη, a halter, cf. στραγγός, twisted, < *στράγγειν, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall *strangle* thee.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

Strangle such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 47.

3†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.* = **Syn. 1.** *Choke, Stifle*, etc. See *smother.*

II. *intrans.* To be choked or strangled.

★**strangle** (strang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *strangle;* < *strangle, v.*] 1†. Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—2. *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

strangleable (strang'gl-a-bl), *a.* [< *strangle* + *-able.*] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

strangler (strang'glėr), *n.* [< OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, < ML. *strangulator*, < L. *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 130.

strangle-tare (strang'gl-tār), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche:* so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanche.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

strangleweed (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanche.* Compare *strangle-tare.* *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

stranguary†, *n.* Same as *strangury.* *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] Same as *strangulated.*

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle.*] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated.*

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.
Southey, Doctor, Interchapter vii. (*Davies.*)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of *strangulating* the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 47.

strangulated (strang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—2. In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—3. In *entom.*, constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia.*

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulación* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, < L. *strangulatio(n-)*, a choking, a suffocating, < *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle.*] 1. The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—3. Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the *strangulation* takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

strangurious (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *stranguriosus*, affected with strangury, < L. *stranguria*, strangury: see *strangury.*] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

strangury (strang'gū-ri), *n.* [< F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estrangurria*, Sp. *estangurria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, < L. *stranguria*, < Gr. στραγγουρία, retention of urine, < στράγξ (στραγγ-), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< *στράγγειν, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] 1. Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or *strangury*, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

2. In *hort.*, a swelling or disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

★**strap** (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strope* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. *stropp, strope*, < AS. *stropp* = MD. *strop, stroop*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *strupfe, strüppfe*, G. *struppe, strüppe, strippe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estrope*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrovo*, an oar-thong, < L. *stroppus, struppus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, < στρέφειν, twist: see *strophe.* Doublet of *strop*[1].] 1. A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch.* Specifically — (*a*) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop.* (*b*) A razor-strop. See *razor-strop* and *strop*[1]. (*c*) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—3. In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—4. A string. [Scotch.]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies that they catch in the muirs, like *straps* o' onions.
Scott, Old Mortality, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]—6. In a vehicle: (*a*) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the doubletree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (*b*) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (*c*) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A strap-oyster.

strap (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping.* [< *strap, n.*] 1. To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down.*

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly *strapped.*
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]—3. To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it's over, Molly," said Pluck, *strapping* his knife on the edge of the kit.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

4. To hang. [Scotch.]

Weel I wot it's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it [murder].
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

To be or become strapped, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—**To strap a deadeye,** to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, deadeye, or bull's-eye.

★**strap-bolt** (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt.*

strap-game (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter, prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1], *a.*).

strap-head (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

strap-hinge (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge.*

strap-joint (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

strap-laid (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

strap-mounts (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

strap-oil (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [Humorous.]

strap-oyster (strap'ois″tėr), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up, stick-up, coon-heel, shanghai, razor-blade, rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado;* < OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrapada* = It. *strappata*, < *strappare*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seeke our liberties then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue ye *strapado.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 253.

They vse also the *Strappado*, hoising them vp and downe by the armes with a cord.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [< *strappado, n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeeme my honour,
I would haue this hand cut off, these my brests sear'd,
Be rack'd, *strappado'd*, put to any torment.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 141).

strapper (strap'ėr), *n.* [< *strap* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves grooms.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

★**strapping**[1] (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strap, v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a strap.—2. A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]—3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping.*
Lancet, 1890, I. 183.

strapping[2] (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap, v.*, used, like *thumping, whacking, whopping, bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

Then that t'other great *strapping* Lady—I can't hit off her Name.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

strapping-plate (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate.*

strapplet (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap, v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
Strappled his fellows; whose misrule Automedon restrains
By cutting the entangling gears.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 438.

strap-rail (strap'rāl″), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

strap-shaped (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the corollas of the *Cichoriaceæ.*

strap-skein (strap'skān), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

strap-work (strap'wėrk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

strap-worm (strap'wėrm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidæ*.

strapwort (strap'wėrt), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Silenaceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

Strasburg finch, pâté, ware, etc. See *finch*[1], etc.

strass (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef *Strasser*.] 1. Same as *paste*[1], 3.—2. The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight.*

strata, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *strategem;* early mod. E. *stratageme;* < OF. *stratageme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema*, *stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. στρατήγημα, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army, < στρατηγός, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] 1. An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

> He [Henry V.] never fought Battel, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Artifice, Manœuver, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*.—**2.** Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

stratagematic (strat#a-je-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < Gr. στρατήγημα(τ-), a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

stratagematically (strat#a-je-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

stratagemic (strat-a-jem'ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

stratagemical (strat-a-jem'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Cotgrave; Swift* (?), Tripos, iii.

stratarithmetry (strat-a-rith'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + ἀριθμός, a number (see *arithmetic*), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

strategetic (strat-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στρατηγητικός, pertaining to the command of an army, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army: see *stratagem*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategetical (strat-ē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *strategetic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategical*.

strategetically (strat-ē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

strategetics (strat-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategi, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

strategic (stra-tej'ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. στρατηγικός, of or pertaining to a general, < στρατηγός, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic* movements.—**Strategic battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.

strategical (stra-tej'i-kal), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategically (stra-tej'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

strategics (stra-tej'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategist (strat'ē-jist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste;* as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

> He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 286.

strategus (stra-tē'gus), *n.* [< L. *strategus*, < Gr. στρατηγός, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] 1. Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, Diæus was *strategus* of the Achean League.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

strategy (strat'ē-ji), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, strategy (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. στρατηγία, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < στρατηγός, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < στρατός, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < στορεννύναι = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + ἀγειν, lead (see *agent*).] 1. The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

strath (strath), *n.* [< Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha* = W. *ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata:* see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strath*spey (the valley of the Spey), *Strath*earn (the valley of the Earn), and *Strath*more (the great valley).

strathspey (strath-spā'), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] 1. A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

> While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
> So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]), or its converse.

straticulate (strā-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **straticulatus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

stratification (strat#i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificación* = It. *stratificazione;* as *stratify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

> It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes between the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*. In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

> It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell-]wall. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

stratified (strat'i-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified* rocks. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage,** ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus,** in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (c) (2).

stratiform (strat'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or **fibrocartilage,** a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

stratify (strat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

stratigrapher (strā-tig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

stratigraphical (strat-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

stratigraphist (strā-tig'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

stratigraphy (strā-tig'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

Stratiomyia (strat#i-ō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomys* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratyomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratyomys* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier, + μυῖα, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvæ live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chamæleon*.

Stratiomyidæ (strat#i-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomydæ*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiæ usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

Stratioteæ (strat-i-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stratiotes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Stratiotes* (which see for characterization). Authors have differed widely as to the scope of this tribe. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes five genera and is practically the subfamily *Stratiotoideæ* of Engler, in his family *Hydrocharitaceæ*, the *Hydrocharidaceæ* of Lindley (which see).

Stratiotes (strat-i-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1735) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. στρατιώτης, sc. ποτάμιος, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes;* lit. 'river-soldier,' < στρατιώτης, a soldier, < στρατιά, an

army, < στρατός, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot, estradiot*.] 1. A genus of water-plants, belonging to the family *Vallisneriaceæ*, and constituting the tribe *Stratioteæ*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathes of two leaves which in the male inclose the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear staminodes, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exserted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloides*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort, crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

strato-cirrus (strā-tō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby*.

stratocracy (strā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. στρατός, an army, + -κρατία, < κρατεῖν, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

strato-cumulus (strā-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

stratographic (strat-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stratography.

stratographical (strat-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratographic*.

stratographically (strat-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

stratography (strā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στρατός, an army, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 273.

Stratonic (strā-ton'ik), *a.* Same as *Stratonical*.

Stratonical (strā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Strato* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampsacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—**Stratonical atheism**†, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's Nature, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, ii. § 3.

stratopeite (strā-tō'pē-īt), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

stratose (strā'tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stratosus*, < *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In *bot.*, stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 51.

stratotic (strā-tot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + *-t-ic;* or erroneously for **stratiotic*, < Gr. στρατιωτικός, of or pertaining to a soldier, < στρατιώτης, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; ★military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stratum (strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *strata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. στρατός, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. στορεννύναι, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. (*a*) In *geol.*, a bed or series of beds of one kind of sedimentary rock between others of a different kind. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context. —**Gonidial stratum**. See *gonidial*.—**Rise of strata**, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Stratum bacillosum**. Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—**Stratum cinereum**, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small ganglion-cells.—**Stratum corneum**, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum cylindrorum**. Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—**Stratum gelatinosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—**Stratum glomerulosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—**Stratum granulosum**, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum lacunosum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—**Stratum lucidum**, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum opticum**, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—**Stratum radiatum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—**Stratum spinosum**, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum, rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum zonale**, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

stratus (strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are stratus. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s*. See cut under *cloud*.

All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *strato* in combination. *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 71.

straucht, straught[1] (strâcht), *a.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight*[1].

straught[2]† (strât), *a.* [By apheresis from *distraught*. Cf. *strict*.] Distraught.

So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, Witchcraft, I. 8 b. (*Nares*.)

straughte†, **straught**[3]†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

stravagant†, *a.* [= It. *stravagante;* an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse.

stravaig (stra-vāg'), *v. i.* [Also *stravaige;* prop. **stravague*, < OF. *estravaguer* = OIt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravaygging* about the place? *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

stravaiger (stra-vā'gėr), *n.* [< *stravaig* + *-er*[1].] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a ★wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

straw[1] (strâ), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *strae;* < ME. *straw, strau, stra, stre, stree*, < AS. **streáw*. **streá*, **streów* (found independently only in the form *strēwu* (appar. pl.), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *streáwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*) = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strē* = MD. *stroo, stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou, strō* (*straw-, strouw-, strōw-*), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strā* = Sw. *strå* = Dan. *straa*, straw; appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew, straw*[2]; cf. L. *stramen*, straw, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, strew (see *strand*[3], *stramage, strammel, stratum*).] **I.** *n.* 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

2. Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*,
And thanne with drye stokkes cloven a three.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2075.

3. Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*,
Nor all thine arrows to boot.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).
Love, like despair, catches at *straws*.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

4. [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact, taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—5. A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.] —6. Same as *straw-needle*.—7. In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plait that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds*.—**Face of straw**, a sham; a mere effigy.

Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appears.
Roger North, Lxamen, III. viii. § 6.

In the straw, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies*.)

Jack of straw. Same as *jackstraw*, 1.—**Leghorn straw**. See *leghorn*.—**Man of straw**. See *man*.—**Pad in the straw**†. See *pad*[2].—**To break a straw**†, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—**To draw straws**, to give indications of sleepiness.

Lady Answ. I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.
Miss. Indeed my eyes *draw straws*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

To lay a straw†, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

II. *a.* 1. Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw* hat.—2. Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw* bid. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail*[2], 5.—**Straw bond**. See *bond*[1].—**Straw bonnet**, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat, Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—**Straw hat**, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—**Straw mosaic, rope**, etc. See the nouns.—**Straw vote**, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See I., 4.

straw[1] (strâ), *v. t.* [< *straw*[1], *n.*] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—**Strawed seal**, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seizin seems to be matter of conjecture.

straw[2] (strâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. Ex. xxxii. 20.

She *strawed* the roses on the ground,
Threw her mantle on the brier.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

★**strawberry** (strâ'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [< ME. *strawbery, strauberi, strabery, straberi, strebery, streberi, strebere*, also (in comp.) *strawbyry, strobery*, < AS. *streáwberie, streáwberige*, also contracted *streáberie, streáberige, streáberge*, also *streówberge, streuberie*. late AS. *strēberie* (in comp.), strawberry (also called *eorthberie*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry: see *straw*[1] and *berry*[1]. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About twenty-five species are recognized by recent authors, though all of them are exceedingly variable. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern old world and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hautboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. Virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and extends with its variety *Grayana* to Kansas and Indian Territory. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. The famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), mark the beginning of the American strawberry-culture. Both these sorts were derived from the pine-strawberry, a form of *F. Chiloensis*. In Chile and along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska grows the Chile strawberry, *F. Chiloensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *Duchesnea Indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in

Europe and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

> The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 60.

> Dr. Boteler said, of *strawberries*, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 158.

Alpine strawberry, a European species, *Fragaria collina*.—**Ananas strawberry.** Same as *pine-strawberry*, below.—**Barren strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla sterilis*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit.—**Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Comarum palustre*.—**Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina.—**Chili strawberry.** See def. and *pine-strawberry*.—**Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry.—**Hautboy strawberry.** See *hautboy*, 2.—**Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chili strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.]—**Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.]—**Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tyloderma fragariæ*, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop.—**Strawberry false-worm.** See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*.—**Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Ancylis fragariæ*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larvæ have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*.—**Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet.—**Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage.—**Strawberry run.** See *run*[1].—**Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina.—**Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry.—**Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*).
a, larva, full-grown; *b*, adult beetle, from side; *c*, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

strawberry-bass (strâ'ber-i-bȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-bass*.

strawberry-blite (strâ'ber-i-blīt), *n.* A species of goosefoot, *Blitum capitatum*, also *B. virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are old-world plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

strawberry-borer (strâ'ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* One of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

strawberry-bush (strâ'ber-i-bu̇sh), *n.* A low upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americanus:* so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

strawberry-clover (strâ'ber-i-klō″vėr), *n.* A species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucrate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

strawberry-comb (strâ'ber-i-kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

strawberry-crab (strâ'ber-i-krab), *n.* A small maioid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera:* so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

strawberry-finch (strâ'ber-i-finch), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

strawberry-geranium (strâ'ber-i-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium* and *saxifrage*.

strawberry-mark (strâ'ber-i-märk), *n.* A kind of birth-mark; a vascular nævus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

strawberry-moth (strâ'ber-i-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (*a*) A strawberry root-borer. (*b*) A strawberry leaf-roller. (*c*) One of three geometrids, *Mesoleuca truncata*, *Ania limbata*, and *Xanthotype crocataria*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage of the strawberry. (*d*) The smeared dagger, *Apatela oblinita*.

strawberry-pear (strâ'ber-i-pãr), *n.* The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.



Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

strawberry-perch (strâ'ber-i-pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass.

strawberry-plant (strâ'ber-i-plant), *n.* 1. See *strawberry*.—2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.

strawberry-roan (strâ'ber-i-rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

strawberry-shrub (strâ'ber-i-shrub), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Butneria florida* and other species. See *calycanthus*.

strawberry-tomato (strâ'ber-i-tō̤-mā″tō), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *husk-tomato*.

strawberry-tree (strâ'ber-i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *strawbery-tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1†. The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wise*.—2. A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

strawberry-vine (strâ'ber-i-vīn), *n.* See *strawberry*.

strawberry-wise†, *n.* [< ME. *strawbery wyse, strawbyry vyse, strobery wyse, streberiwise*, < AS. *streawberie-wīse, streáberie-wise*, later *stræberiewise*, strawberry-plant, < *streáwberie*, strawberry, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wīse*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise*[2].] The strawberry-plant.

> *Strawbery wyse* (strawberytre, K. *strawbe[ry] wyse*, H. *strawbyry vyse*, S). Fragus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strawberry-worm (strâ'ber-i-wėrm), *n.* The worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry; especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

strawboard (strâ'bōrd), *n.* A thick and coarse hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

straw-buff (strâ'buf), *n.* Straw-color of very low chroma, as in Manila paper.

straw-built (strâ'bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

straw-cat (strâ'kat), *n.* The pampas-cat.

straw-coat (strâ'kōt), *n.* Same as *paillasse*, 2.

straw-color (strâ'kul″or), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Straw-colored; stramineous.

> Your *straw-colour* beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 95.

II. *n.* An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

straw-colored (strâ'kul″ord), *a.* Pale light-yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; stramineous: as, the *straw-colored* bat, *Natalus albiventer*.

straw-cotton (strâ'kot″n), *n.* A cotton thread made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

straw-cutter (strâ'kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, any machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

straw-drain (strâ'drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

straw-embroidery (strâ'em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

strawen† (strâ'en), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-en*[1].] Made of straw. *Stow*.

straw-fiddle (strâ'fid″l), *n.* A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *sticcado*.

straw-fork† (strâ'fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork.

> Flail, *strawfork*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.
> *Tusser*, September's Husbandry.

straw-house (strâ'hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

strawing (strâ'ing), *n.* The occupation of selling straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

straw-necked (strâ'nekt), *a.* Having husky or straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the *straw-necked* ibis, *Carphibis spinicollis*.

straw-needle (strâ'nē dl), *n.* A long thin needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

straw-ride (strâ'rīd), *n.* A pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

strawsmall (strâ'smâl), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

strawsmear (strâ'smēr), *n.* 1. Same as *strawsmall*.—2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.—3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

straw-stem (strâ'stem), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence—2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

> A party of young men . . . let fall that superb cut-glass Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-engraved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, ii.

straw-stone (strâ'stōn), *n.* Same as *carpholite*.

straw-underwing (strâ'un″dėr-wing), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Cerigo matura*, having straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky marginal band.

straw-wine (strâ'wīn), *n.* Wine made from grapes which have been dried or partly dried by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed of straw upon which they have been laid. Such wine is generally sweet and rich.

> We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or *straw-wine*, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace]. *Labees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

★**straw-worm** (strâ'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-worm: so called from the bits of straw of which it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

strawy (strâ'i), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw.

> There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
> Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 24.

straw-yard (strâ'yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

> They [trampers] come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

straw-yellow (strâ'yel″ō), *n.* A chromatic variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon straw-color.

stray[1] (strā), *v.* [< ME. *strayen, straien*, < OF. *estraier, estrayer, estraer, estraer*, wander about, stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier, estrayer*, wandering about, straying, stray, = Pr. *estradier*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*; cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gadder, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, free-booter (see *stradiot, estradiot*), associated with *strada*, street), < *estree, strce, strae*, also (after Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estrada* = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L. *strata*, a street, road: see *estre*[2] and *street*. According to some etymologists the OF. *estraier* is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, + *vagari*, wander: see *extravagant, extravagate*. Cf. *astray, estray, v.*, doublets of *stray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wander, as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; go astray.

> A sheep doth very often *stray*,
> An if the shepherd be a while away.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 74.

2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to *stray* out of the prescribed University path.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle *strayed* with Petrarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=Syn. 1. To straggle.—1 and 3. *Wander*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 51.

★**stray**[1] (strā), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straye*, *straie;* by apheresis from *estray*, *n.*, as well as *astray*, orig. pp., < F. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed, astray, pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, stray: see *stray*[1], *v.* Cf. *estray*, *n.* In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] I. *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

Stray beest, that goethe a-stray. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

That little apothecary who sold a *stray* customer a pennyworth of salts. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 160.

Hence—2. A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd *stray*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for *strays* and truants.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different *strays* without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 843.

On the stray†, **upon stray**†, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert *vpon stray*, strike hym to dethe!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

Right of stray, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Halliwell.*

stray[2]† (strā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **strayve*, *streave;* < ME. *strayve*, *streyve*, appar. for **strayre*, *streyre*, < OF. *estraiere*, *estrayere*, *estraihere*, *estrahiere*, *estrahere*, f., *estraier*, *estrayer*, m. (ML. reflex *estraieria*, *estraeria*), usually in pl. *estraieres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' < *estraier*, *estrayer*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*[1], prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and *strayues*.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 92.

strayed (strād), *p. a.* Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

strayer (strā'ėr), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

stray-line (strā'līn), *n.* 1. In *whaling*, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—2. The unmarked part of a log-line, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

strayling (strā'ling), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains. *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

stret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streak[1] (strēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *streken*, a var. of *strīken*, a secondary form of *strīken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strake*[1], *v.* Cf. *sneak*, ult. < AS. *snīcan*. As used in the United States, this verb is commonly associated with *streak*[2], *n.*] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' 't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

They jest *streaked* it out through the buttery-door!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 172.

★**streak**[2] (strēk), *n.* [< ME. *streke*, *strike*, < AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *streich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *stryk*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), < *strīcan* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*[2]. The L. *strīga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] 1. A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulip strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted *Streak*.
Prior, Solomon, i.

In dazzling *streaks* the vivid lightnings play.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 18.

2. In *mineral.*, the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, 1.—4. Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some *Streaks* too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Puritan.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary *streak*," as she expressed it, and refused to come. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xviii.

5. *Naut.*, same as *strake*[2], 6.—6†. A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that 's dead, for putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. *Cumberland*, Natural Son, iii.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—**Germinal streak, primitive streak.** Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Streak of luck**, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Streak of the spear.** See *spear*[1], 6.—**To go like a streak** (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq., U. S.]

streak[2] (strēk), *v. t.* [< *streak*[2], *n.*] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was *striked* & strawed with floures.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had *streak'd* the gray with red.
Scott, The Gray Brother.

streak[3] (strēk), *v.* [Also *streek*, *streik;* an unassibilated form of *stretch:* see *stretch.*] I. *trans.* 1. To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and *streaks* his careless limbs.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The *streikit* corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

II. *intrans.* To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]?
Look how it *streaks!* what do you think of it?
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 292).

★**streaked** (strēkt or strē'ked), *a.* 1. Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—2. Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed—I tell ye I felt *streaked*
The fust time 't ever I found out wy baggonets wuz peaked.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

Streaked falcon. See *falcon.*—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata.*—**Streaked sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper.*

streakfield (strēk'fēld), *n.* The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus:* so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

streakiness (strē'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē'king), *n.* [< *streak*[2] + *-ing*.] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With *streakings* of the morning light.
J. R. Drake, The American Flag.

streak-stitch (strēk'stich), *n.* A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

streaky (strē'ki), *a.* [< *streak*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When *streaky* sunset faded softly into dusk.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—2. Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

streal (strēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strale;* < ME. **strel*, *stral*, < AS. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *straele*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (> It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *stråle* = Dan. *straale*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = OBulg. *striela* = Russ. *strela*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strielitz*, an archer (see *strelitz*).] 1. An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *streale*). [Prov. Eng.]—2†. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (*Nares.*)

★**stream** (strēm), *n.* [< ME. *streem*, *strem*, < AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *stram* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *stroum*, *strōm*, MHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumr* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str-* for orig. *sr-*, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *sroth*, a stream, *sruaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srowe*, a stream, Gr. *ῥοῖς*, a flowing, *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*[1]), *ῥυθμός*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); < √ *sru* = Gr. *ῥεῖν* (for **σρεϝεν*), = Skt. √ *sru*, flow.] 1. A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the flodes *strem*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2096.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As *streams* their channels deeper wear.
Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream;* the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and *stream*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 65.

Row, brothers, row! the *stream* runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight 's past!
Moore, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold hise *stremes* doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmness.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth gusht a *stream* of gore blood thick.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

A wandering *stream* of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.
Shelley, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the *stream* of passing feet.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris.*—**Gulf Stream.** See *gulf.*—**Stream-function of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions**, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—**Stream of thought**, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—**The stream**, the Gulf Stream.=Syn. 1 and 2. *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-*current*, a *current* contrary to the main direction.

stream (strēm), *v.* [< ME. *stremen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *strömme;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, *n.*, 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, P. L., vii. 306.

On all sides round
Streams the black blood. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 581.

2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 82.

Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming* eyes; a *streaming* umbrella.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes wou'd raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 305.

Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star *stream* across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 455.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming* hair.

Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 590.

Ribands *streaming* gay. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 541.

II. *trans.* **1.** To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 201.

Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fountaines *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 94.

3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. (*a*) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*[2]. The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (*b*) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—**To stream a buoy.** See *buoy*.

stream-anchor (strēm'ang″kor), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.

stream-cable (strēm'kā″bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

stream-clock (strēm'klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr*.] An instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel; a rheometer.

stream-current (strēm'kur″ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift-current is called a *stream-current*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.

★**streamer** (strē'mėr), *n.* [ME. *stremer*, *stremere*; < *stream* + *-er*[1].] **1.** That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

(*a*) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (*a*).

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 6.

(*b*) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

(*c*) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.

A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

(*d*) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for stream-tin. See *streaming*.—**3.** The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*: an English collectors' name.

streamful (strēm'fûl), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful*.] Full of streams or currents.

Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
Drayton, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

stream-gold (strēm'gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or placer-gold, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 298.

stream-ice (strēm'īs), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 67.

streaminess (strē'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*.
R. A. Proctor, Universe of Stars (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

streaming (strē'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stream*, *v.*] **1.** In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streams*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where streaming was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amœba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

streaming (strē'ming), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

streamless (strēm'les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

stream-line (strēm'līn), *n.* See *line*[2], and *line of flow* (under *flow*[1]).—**Stream-line surface.** See *surface*.

streamling (strēm'ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *streamlet*.

A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

stream-tin (strēm'tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in streaming (which see).

stream-wheel (strēm'hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

stream-works (strēm'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

streamwort (strēm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the family *Haloragidaceæ*. [Rare.]

streamy (strē'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stremy*; < *stream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in streams. (*a*) Full of running water or of springs.

Arcadia
(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Deny'd the Goddess Water.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(*b*) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.

In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

streatt, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

Streatfield's operation. See *operation*.

strebery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

Strebla (streb'lä), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted, crooked, < στρέφειν, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

streblosis (streb-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

Streblus (streb'lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, type of the tribe *Streblieæ*. It is characterized by usually diœcious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper*, is the tonkhoi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

strecchet, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

street, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. *streal*.] To trail; stream.

A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

streent, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*[2].

streept, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*[1].

street (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *streat*, *streate*; < ME. *streete*, *strete*, *stret*, *strate*, < AS. *strǣt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *stråt* = Dan. *stræde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrad*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. στράτα), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*[1], *stray*[2].] **1†.** A paved road; a highway.

This grand-child, great as he [Mulmutius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . Watlinge-*strete*, Fosse, Hikenilde-*strete*, and Erming-*strete*.
Guest, Origines Celticæ, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St*, *st*. Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are *on* the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in* the street: as, a house *in* High Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

Up Fish *Street*! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—**4.** Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

It seemed to bee, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
Disraeli, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5†. A path; a way.

Than makest thou his pees with his sovereyn,
And bringest him out of the croked *streete*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 70.

While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eschewing still the common haunted track.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point me out cruel. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

Grub Street. See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street.** See *Lombard*[2], 1.—**Queer Street.** See *queer*[1].—**Street Arab.** See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker.** See *broker*.—**The street**, a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on *the street*.

Common places whyther marchauntes resort as to *the* burse or *streate*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186).

To have the key of the street. See *key*[1].—**To spin street-yarn.** See *spin*.=**Syn. 2.** *Road*, etc. See *way*.

streetage (strē'tāj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]

street-car (strēt'kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxiv.

street-door (strēt′dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

streeted (strē′ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

street-locomotive (strēt′lō″kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

street-orderly (strēt′ôr″dėr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavaging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

street-railroad (strēt′rāl″rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad, horse-railroad, electric railroad*. [U. S.]

street-sweeper (strēt′swē pėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

street-walker (strēt′wâ″kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].
Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

streetward[1] (strēt′wârd), *n.* [< *street* + *ward*.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

streetward[2] (strēt′wȧrd), *adv.* and *a.* [< *street* + *-ward*.] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

streetway (strēt′wā), *n.* [< *street* + *way*.] The open space of a street; the roadway.

streight[1]†. An old spelling of *straight*[1].

streight[2]†, **streighten**†. Old spellings of *strait*[1], *straiten*. *Drayton*.

streik†, *v.* See *streak*[3].

streine†, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain*[1], *strainable*. *Holinshed*.

streit†, **streite**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*[1].

streke†. A Middle English form of *streak*[1], *streak*[2], and *strike*.

strelitz (strel′its), *n.* [< G. *strelitze*, < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, an archer, shooter, < *strielyatĭ*, shoot, *striela*, an arrow; prob. < OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* = AS. *strǣl*, arrow: see *streal*.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia (strē-lit′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Musaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strelitzieæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginæ*, known as *queen-plant, bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a tall palm-like stem.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

streme†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*.

stren†, **strene**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*[2].

strenger†, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*[1].

strengite (streng′īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

strength (strength), *n.* [< ME. *strengthe, strencthe, strenkyth*, also *strenthe, streinthe*, < AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1]. Cf. *length*, < *long*.] **1.** The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(*a*) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vlixes also, with angarely mony
Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of *strenkyth*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strengthes* in his heres were.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 68.]

(*b*) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The citty is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—**2.** Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief
He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*
In arguing and discourse.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton*, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 56.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and aproped to him be *Strengthe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

And al men speken of hunting,
How they wolde slee the hert with *strengthe*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .
You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 198.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—**6.** Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xxii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—**8.** Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—**9.** A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hail and feir,
Within his *strength* of stane
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it 's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until." *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

12. In *soap-making*. See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling [of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate], which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength;* when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 852.

On the strength (*milit.* and *naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman *on the strength;* she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

On or upon the strength of, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise.

My father set out *upon the strength of* these two following axioms. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

Proof strength. See *proof*, *a.*—**Strength of a current**, in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time, measured in amperes. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*[1].—**Strength of materials.** See *material*.—**Strength of pole.** See *pole*[2].—**Strength of the source.** See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source*.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

To measure strength. See *measure*.—**Syn. 1.** *Force*, etc. See *power*[1].

strength† (strength), *v. t.* [< ME. *strengthen, strenthen;* < *strength*, *n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general reule, that every counseil that is affermed or *strengthed* so strongly that it may not be chaunged for no condicioun that may bitide—I say that thilke counseil is wikked.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strength* him.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggys [were] well lengthed and *strengthed*.
Fabyan, Chron., clvi.

strengthen (streng′thn), *v.* [< *strength* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strenthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 149.

Strengthening plaster. See *plaster*.—**Syn.** To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

strengthener (strength′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthner;* < *strengthen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.
Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

strengthful (strength′fûl), *a.* [< *strength* + *-ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston*.

strengthfulness (strength′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

strengthing (streng′thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strength*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

strengthless (strength′les), *a.* [< *strength* + *-less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle*.

strengthner† (strength′nėr), *n.* Same as *strengthener*.

strengthy (streng′thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie;* < *strength* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus.
J. Tyrie, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

strenkle (streng′kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *strinkle*.

strenkle (streng′kl), *n.* [< ME. *strenkyll;* < *strenkle*, *v.* Cf. *sprinkle*, *n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Strenkyll to cast holy water, vimpilon.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

strenth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

strenuity† (stre-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *strenuita(t-)s*, nimbleness, friskness, < *strenuus*. quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

About in the see
No Prince was of better *strenuitee*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

strenuosity (stren-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *strenuous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. στερεός, firm, hard, στρηνής, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

Him whose *strenuous* tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
Keats, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt, . . .
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
Milton, S. A., l. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Energetic, resolute.

strenuously (stren'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

strenuousness (stren'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepet†, *v.* An old spelling of *strip*[1].

strepent (strep'ent), *a.* [< L. *strepen(t-)s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

Strepera (strep'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less



Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Barita strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an alar speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. crissalis, arguta, intermedia, cuneicauda* (or *anaphonensis*: see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.

streperine (strep'e-rin), *a.* [< *Strepera* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

streperous (strep'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

strephotome (stref'ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. στρέφω, twist, turn, + *-τομος*. < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strepitores (strep-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **strepitor*, < L. *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerinæ* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō'sō), *adv.* [It., < *strepito*, noise, < L. *strepitus*, noise: see *strepitous*.] In *music*, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

strepitous (strep'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *strepitus*, noise, < *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.

strepsicere (strep'si-sēr), *n.* [< *strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

strepsiceros (strep-sis'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *strepsiceros*, < Gr. **στρεψίκερως*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1†. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species are *S. imberbis* and *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

Strepsilas (strep'si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. στρέψις, a turning round, < στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + λᾶς, λᾶας, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonys longer than the mandibular rami, short and broad nasal fossæ, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 3 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanocephalus* of the North Pacific, besides *S. morinella* of eastern America. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cuts under *Pressirostres* and *turnstone*. The generic name is now *Arenaria*.

strepsipter (strep-sip'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

Strepsiptera (strep-sip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudelytra; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsipters are parasitic on hymenopterous and homopterous insects. They are by some regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*. 2†. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.

strepsipteral (strep-sip'te-ral), *a.* [< *strepsipter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipteran (strep-sip'te-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A strepsipter.

II. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipterous (strep-sip'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **strepsipterus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

strepsirrhinal, strepsirhinal (strep-si-rī'nal), *a.* [< *strepsirrhine* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

strepsirrhine, strepsirhine (strep'si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **strepsirrhinus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), turn, twist, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] I. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

II. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

Strepsirrhini, Strepsirhini (strep-si-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidæ*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primatial mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

Streptanthus (strep-tan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Thelypodieæ*, characterized by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw. There are about 35 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. maculatus*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

streptobacteria (strep″tō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + NL. *bacterium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

Streptocarpus (strep-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, type of the tribe *Streptocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placentæ densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical and South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially hybrids (*S. Dunnii* and *S. parviflorus*) with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rexii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

streptococchemia, streptococchæmia (strep″-tō-ko-kē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *streptococci* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

streptococci (strep-tō-kok'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + κόκκος, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. See *Streptococcus*, in the supplement.

Streptoneura (strep-tō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleural gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

streptoneural (strep-tō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *streptoneurous* + *-al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

streptoneurous (strep-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [< NL. **streptoneurus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

Streptopus (strep'tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Convallariaceæ*. Characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are about five species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping rootstock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

streptospondylian (strep″tō-spon-dil'i-an), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

streptospondylous (strep-tō-spon'di-lus), *a.* [< NL. **streptospondylus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

Streptospondylus (strep-tō-spon'di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurians, founded on remains represented by vertebræ of the Wealden and Oölitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocœlian *Crocodilia*, but is now regarded as a dinosaurian of the family *Megalosauridæ* (Huxley).

streptostylic (strep-tō-stī'lik), *a.* [< NL. *streptostylicus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + στῦλος, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylica*.

Streptostylica (strep-tō-stil'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracloacal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylica*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

dia and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stannius*, 1856.

Streptothrix (strep'tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1839), < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + θρίξ, the hair.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi. The fertile hyphæ are colored, erect, and much branched, the branches being spirally bent. The conidia are simple and dark-colored. *S. fusca* is common on branches of *Juniperus* in Europe and America. Incorrectly applied to *Actinomyces*.

stress[1] (stres), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrecier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] **1.** To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xviii.

★**stress**[1] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.*] **1.** Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 503.

2. In *mech.*, the action on a body of any system of balanced forces whereby strain or deformation but no acceleration of the body as a whole results. Rankine, by whom the word *stress* was first used in a rigorous manner in mechanics, defined it as the reaction of an elastic body to the external forces applied to it. Stress may consist of forces acting from all directions equally, as in hydrostatic pressure, or of a single pair of equal and opposite forces producing longitudinal compression or extension, or of one or more torsional couples tending to twist the body, or of any combination of the above.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.
Rankine, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A *stress* is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 487.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.
Locke. (*Johnson.*)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.
Lowell, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. —**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*. —**Axis of a stress**, one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action. —**Center of stress.** See *center*[1]. —**Close stress.** See def. 5. —**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*. —**Compound stress.** See def. 5. —**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*. —**Final stress.** See def. 5. —**Homogeneous stress**, in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5. —**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*. —**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5. —**Normal stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes. —**Orthogonal stress.** (*a*) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (*b*) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress. —**Perfectly concurrent stress.** (*a*) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (*b*) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress. —**Principal tension of a stress**, a component of the stress along one of its axes. —**Radical stress.** See def. 5. —**Shearing stress**, a stress tending to produce a shear. —**Storm and stress.** See *storm*. —**Synclastic stress**, a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature. —**Tangential stress**, a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes. —**The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*[1]. —**Thorough stress.** See def. 5. —**Type of a stress.** See *type*. —**Vanishing stress**, an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5. =**Syn. 5.** *Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

stress[2] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] **1.** Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that ar in *stres*
Opprest and hereit mercyles.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbis.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The act of distraining; distress. (*b*) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

stress-diagram (stres'dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

stressless (stres'les), *a.* [< *stress*[1] + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

stress-sheet (stres'shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

★**stretch** (strech), *v.* [< ME. *strecchen* (also unassibilated *streken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streek, streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte, straght, strahte, streahte, *streighte, streigte, streihte, strehte*, pp. *straught, straugt, streight, streigt, streiht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = OFries. *strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*[2], *reck, reach*[1]; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strait*[1]), and to Gr. στραγγός, twisted tight. Hence *straight*[1], orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string, strong*[1], etc., is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straght* out a swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Redli, of zour rigt arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I se wel the signifiaunce.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
Stretch'd out no further then from thee to thee.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . euen to Ægypt, all alongst that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his Infallibility further do they know not what. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth. —**7**†. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Stretching their best abilities to expresse their loues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow. —**10.** To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.
R. Burrowes, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

To stretch a point. Same as *to strain a point* (which see, under *point*[1]).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch!*
Government of the Tongue.

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail. —**5.** To make violent efforts in running. —**Stretching convulsions**, tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs. —**Stretch out!** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

★**stretch** (strech), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*] **1.** A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and suddain *stretch* or contortion.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
Granville, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack. —**7.** In *weaving:* (*a*) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (*b*) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760. —**8.** A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.] —**10.** Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. —**11.** Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay.*

★**stretcher** (strech'ėr), *n.* [< *stretch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically —(*a*) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (*c*) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn

tight. By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased. (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle. (*e*) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (*f*) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *inbond*.—**3.** One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—**5.** In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—**6.** *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and griped.—**7.** A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—**8.** A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—**9.** In *angling:* (*a*) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (*b*) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the stretcher; a stretcher-fly. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*[2]) and *whip*.—**10.** A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—**11.** In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

stretcher-bond (strech'ėr-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

stretcher-fly (strech'ėr-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

stretcher-mule (strech'ėr-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight.*

stretch-halter (strech'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*[1].] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

'Sfoot, look here, look here, I know this is the shop, by that same *stretch-halter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874), I. 283.

★**stretching-frame** (strech'ing-frām), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—**2.** A frame on which starched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

stretching-iron (strech'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (*a*) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (*b*) Same as *softening-iron*.

stretching-machine (strech'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

stretching-piece (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*[2].

stretchy (strech'i), *a.* [< *stretch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Liable to stretch unduly.

A workman with a true eye can often counteract *stretchy* stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

But in the night the pup would get *stretchy* and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxvii.

stretta (stret'tä), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

stretto (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., < L. *strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] In *music:* (*a*) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The stretto properly follows the "working out." When a stretto is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto maestrale* or *magistrale*. (*b*) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

strew (strö or strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; < ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, *streowen*, < AS. *streówian*, also *streówian*, **strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooijen* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *ströuwen*, *strouwen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strá* = Sw. Dan. *strö* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), > It. *sdrajare*, stretch, strew; cf. OBulg. *streti*, strew, < L. *sternere* (pret. *stravi*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, strew, scatter, = Skt. √ *star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*[1], *n.* The three pronunciations strō, strō, strâ are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *w*, and its wavering in ME.] **1.** To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

I bad hem *strowe* floures on my bed.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 101.

And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and *strawed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. Mat. xxi. 8.

2. To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

And [they] made soche martire that all the feilde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 380.

3. To spread abroad; give currency to.

She may *strew*
Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 14.

strewing (strö'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewed, or suitable to be strewed (for some special purpose).

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 285.

strewment (strö'mėnt or strō'mėnt), *n.* [< *strew* + *-ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—**Maiden strewments**†. See *maiden*.

strewn (strön or strōn). A past participle of *strew*.

streyte†. A Middle English spelling of *strait*[1].

stria (strī'ä), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, < L. ★*stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*[1], and *Diatomaceæ*.—**2.** In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—**4.** An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—**5.** *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Dislocated stria.** See *dislocate*.—**Glacial striæ**, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—**Obliterate, scutellar,** etc., **striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Striæ acusticæ**, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—**Striæ musculares**, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Stria lateralis**, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the striæ longitudinales.—**Stria longitudinalis, stria Lancisi.** Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Stria medullaris thalami**, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

strial (strī'al), *a.* [< *stria* + *-al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI. 135. [Rare.]

★**striate** (strī'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, < L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] **1.** Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—**2.** Having a thread-like form.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray.*

striate (strī'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [< L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare* (> F. *strier*), furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX. 23.

—Striated fiber, striated muscular fiber, striated muscle, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*[1].—**Striated ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**Striated sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

striately (strī'āt-li), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

striate-plicate (strī'āt-plī″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

striate-punctate (strī'āt-pungk″tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

striate-sulcate (strī'āt-sul″kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, ★striate with minute furrows.

striation (strī-ā'shon), *n.* [< *striate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—**2.** In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

striatopunctate (strī-ā″tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

striatum (strī-ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tä). [L. *striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the forebrain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

striature (strī'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channeled, < *striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

stricht, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

strick (strik), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] **1.** A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

A stritchill; a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

2†. A bushel measure.

One cheesepress, one coffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 369.

3. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

★**stricken** (strik'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—**2.** Advanced; far gone.

I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

Stricken hour, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott.*

strickle (strik'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strikle*, and assibilated *stritchel*, *stritchell*, *stritchill*, *strichell*; < ME. *strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *strijckel*, *streekel*, *strekel*), a strickle; dim. of *strick*.] **1.** A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—**2.** A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—**3.** In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—**4.** In *founding:* (*a*) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (*b*) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—**5.** In *cutlery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight.*

strickler (strik'lėr), *n.* [Also *strikler*; < *strickle* + *-er*[1].] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, Acad. of Armory, p. 337. (*Nares.*) [Local, Eng.]

strict (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*[1]. Cf. *strait*[1], the older form of the same word.] **1.** Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot.*

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 976.

2. Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or lax fiber.—**3.** Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Strict passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought, And whispers for the heart, their slave.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
Steele, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence.—**6.** Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
Milton, P. L., ix. 363.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, P. L., v. 528.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals.—**10.** In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax:* said of a stem or an inflorescence.—**11.** In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue.—**A strict hand.** See *hand.*—**Strict constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination.** See the nouns.—**Strict creditor's bill.** See *creditor's action*, under *creditor.*—**Strict foreclosure, fugue, sense,** etc. See the nouns.—**Strict imitation.** See *imitation*, 3.—**Strict settlement,** in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made.=Syn. 6. Close, scrupulous, critical. —7. *Severe, Rigorous*, etc. See *austere.*

striction (strik'shon), *n.* [< L. *strictio(n-)*, a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] A drawing or pressing together.—**Line of striction of a ruled surface,** the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

strictland†, *n.* [< *strict* + *land:* prob. suggested by *island.*] An isthmus. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

strictly (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (*b*) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*c*) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*d*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

(*e*) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

stricture (strik'tūr), *n.* [= F. *stricture* = It. *strettura*, < L. *strictura*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.* Cf. *straiture.*] **1**†. A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.

Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina.—**3**†. Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not. *J. Cotton*, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5†. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

Cock's, Syme's, and **Wheelhouse's operations for stricture.** See *operation.*—**Resilient, spasmodic,** etc., **stricture.** See the adjectives. (See also *bridle-stricture.*)

strictured (strik'tūrd), *a.* [< *stricture* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

strid. A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride.*

striddle (strid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling.* [Freq. of *stride.* Cf. *straddle.*] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

stride (strīd), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding.* [< ME. *striden* (pret. *strode, strood, strade*), < AS. *strīdan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = MD. *striden*, D. *strijden* = MLG. *striden* (pret. *streed*), stride, strive, = OHG. *strītan*, MHG. *strīten*, G. *streiten* = Dan. *stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, OS. *strīthian* = OFries. *strīda* = Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *striddle*, also *straddle, bestraddle;* and, through OF., *strive* and *strife.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on tho buernes, ne to bonke *stride;*
Ne afforse hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5687.

Hell trembled as he *strode.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
Burns, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

Striding level, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 22.

★**stride** (strīd), *n.* [< *stride, v.*] **1.** A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride.*
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride.* *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Betwixt them both was but a little *stride,*
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

strident (strī'dent), *a.* [= F. *strident* = Sp. Pg. *estridente* = It. *stridente*, < L. *striden(t-)s*, ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

stridently (strī'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (strī'dor), *n.* [L., < *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident.*] A harsh, creaking noise.—**Stridor dentium,** grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

stridulant (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [< NL. as if **stridulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **stridulare:* see *stridulate.*] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantia.*

Stridulantia (strid-ū-lan'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant.*] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ.*

★**stridulate** (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating.* [< NL. as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < L. *stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous.*] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

stridulating-organ (strid'ū-lā-ting-ôr'gan), *n.* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-ion.*] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion.* Among the *Hymenoptera* it occurs in the so-called 'cow-ants' of the family *Mutillidæ.*

stridulator (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-or*[1].] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

stridulatory (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *stridulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

stridulous (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident.*] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous.* *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentary.

Stridulous angina. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

strie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *strew.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [< ME. *strif*, < OF. *estrif*, < Icel. *strīth*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = Sw. Dan. *strid*, combat, contention, = OS. OFries. *strid* = D. *strijd* = OHG. MHG. *strīt*, G. *streit*, strife, = OL. *stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), L. *lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, Icel. *strīdha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride.* Cf. *strive.*] **1.** A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
Shak., All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
Congreve, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *stryfe* a space.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 183.

To take strife†, to enter into conflict.

For which he *took* with Pome and Cesar *stryf.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 595.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Strife, Contention.* These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest:* as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle.* See *battle*[1], *encounter.*

strifeful (strīf'fūl), *a.* [< *strife* + *-ful.*] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *stryfull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 13.

strig (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, Dict., I. 302.—**2.** The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang.*

strig (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging.* [< *strig, n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

striga (strī'gą), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria.—**3.** In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

strigate (strī'gāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigatus*, < L. *striga*, a furrow: see *striga.*] In *entom.*, same as *strigose.*

Striges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ*, as a suborder

of *Raptores;* as a distinct order, the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar from the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the corniplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no ambiens muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed cæca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxillopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidæ* and *Bubonidæ*. *Nycthar pages* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *braccate*, *Bubo*2, *hawk-owl*, *Otus*, *Nyctala*, *owl*1, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

Strigidæ (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idæ*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores:* used in three senses. (*a*) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (*b*) Same as *Aluconidæ*, including only the barn-owls. (*c*) Including all owls excepting the *Aluconidæ*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrate sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk ★incomplete or not triangular.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* [‹ L. *strigilis* (= Gr. στλεγγίς), a scraper, ‹ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] 1. An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—2†. A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyles, and being rubbed with a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

strigilate (strij'i-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **strigilatus*, ‹ *strigilis*, q. v.] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis.

strigilis (strij'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *strigiles* (-lēz). [NL., ‹ L. *strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennæ; a curry-comb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

strigilose (strij'i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigillose;* dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

strigine (strij'in), *a.* [‹ L. *strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*2.] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense. (*b*) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidæ* (*c*); distinguished from *bubonine*.

strigment† (strig'ment), *n.* [‹ L. *strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, ‹ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Strigopidæ (stri-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), ‹ *Strigops* + *-idæ*.] The *Strigopinæ* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidæ*.

Strigopinæ (strig-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Strigops* + *-inæ*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidæ*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinæ*. *O. Finsch*.

Strigops (strī'gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis;* also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); ‹ *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, or made type of a family *Strigopidæ*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus;* the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective, and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

strigose (strī'gōs), *a.* [‹ NL. *strigosus*, ‹ *striga*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with strigæ; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—2. In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

strigous (strī'gus), *a.* [‹ NL. *strigosus:* see ★*strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

strike (strīk), *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck*, *stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [‹ ME. *striken*, *stryken* (pret. *strok*, *stroke*, *strake*, pp. *striken*, *stricken*), ‹ AS. *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *strīcen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strīka* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *striken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strīhhan* (strong), *streichōn* (weak), MHG. *strīchen*, *streichen*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Icel. *strjūka*, *strykja* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent*, *strain*1, *strict*). Cf. *streak*1, *streak*2, *strake*1, *strake*2, *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

A mous that moche good couthe, as me thouȝte,
Stroke forth sternly, and stode biforn hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 183.

To avoyd them, we *struck* out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champian to the foot of the mountaines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, *struck* into the harbour. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step *struck* into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have *struck* in. This means that the cod, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

2†. To flow; glide; run.

Ase strem that *striketh* stille.
Morris and Skeat's Specimens Early Eng., ii. 48.

3. To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. Prov. vii. 23.

How the bright and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) *strook* through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

We had *struck* upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

5. To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—6. To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink apace, and ready to perish, *struck*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift*.

7. To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. 19.

8. To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship *struck* at midnight.—9. To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to *strike* in the dark.

We have drawn our swords of God's word, and *stricken* at the roots of all evil to have them cut down. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 249.

He *strake* at him, and missed him, d' ye mark?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

A Surprize in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which *strikes* without giving Warning for Defence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

By their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 32.

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other: and that they may the better do this, there is one that *strikes* on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

11. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock *strikes*.

One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Clocke till the time, and then *strikes*, and sayes much when hee talkes little. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

12. To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to *strike* for one's country.

God's arm *strike* with us! 'tis a fearful odds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 5.

Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortned that he cannot *strike*, or doth his heart fail that he dare not punish? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

13. To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to *strike* for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—14. To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang.]—15†. To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. *Davies*.

To harrow the ridges ere ever ye *strike*
Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 9.

16. To take root, as a slip of a plant.

The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. *The Field*, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

17. To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—18†. To move with friction; grate; creak.

The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 83.

19. In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—20. To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—21. To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 321.—**To be struck or stricken in years**, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

And they had no child, . . . and they both were well *stricken in years*. Luke i. 7.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 92.

To strike amain. See *amain*1.—**To strike at**, to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to *strike at* one's rival.—**To strike back.** (*a*) To return blow for blow. (*b*) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—**To strike for**, to start suddenly for; make for: as, he *struck for* home. [Colloq.]—**To strike home**, to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 41.

To strike in. (*a*) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but *strike in* for a share. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

He advises me to *strike in* for some preferment, now I have friends. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxx.

(*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 1660.

(*c*) To begin; set about.

It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such a manner that when I *struck in* swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*d*) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

I always feared ye event of ye Amsterdamers *striking in* with us. *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

He *struck in* very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order. *E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 227.

(*e*) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin *strikes in* will not forget the excitement that ensued. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

To strike into. (*a*) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to *strike into* a run.

It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue*.

(*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. *Swift*.

To strike out. (*a*) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

to *strike out* for the shore. (*c*) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing.

If the Musicke overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel; and if they sodainly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

(*b*) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

II. *trans.* **1†.** To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *stryke* ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. Je applanie. . . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palsgrave*.

Also euen when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hauyng a great gray beard, *striked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.
Hall, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

2†. To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

3. To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *striked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straiked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion four heaped firlots.
Report Scotch Commissioners, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.
Act Irish Parliament, 1695.

4†. To balance the accounts in.

And the said journall, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229. (*Halliwell*.)

5. To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet rode.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them strike for the King of England.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 409.

6. To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dawaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

7. To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—**8†.** To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.
Keightley's Fairy Mythology (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

9. To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king,
That overtakes your faults, has met with this,
And *struck* it *out*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
From the great compt. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.
Walpole, Letters, II. 18.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches. *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 389.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xii.

11. To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, iv.

12. To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

13. To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?
Browning, By the Fireside.

14. To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

15. To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See *to strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,
Till she spat out o' blude.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

16. To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes,
That what woman were in auoutrie taken, were she riche or pore,
With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,
As once he did when they were Men.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

17. To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunnings,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

18. To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1842.

19. To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

20. To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

21. To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—**22.** To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

Strike the vessels, ho!
Here is to Cæsar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

23†. To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bousd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, App.

24. To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

25. To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to ye heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artagerses did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

26. To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
Milton, Nativity, l. 52.

27. To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time. *Scott*, Abbot, vii.

28. To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 16.

29. To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

Strike the Lyre upon an untry'd String.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 67.

30. To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue seale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

31. To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. *Scott*, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for myself I'm *striking* work at this time? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii

32. To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—**33†.** To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

34†. To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struk* in France.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

35. To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—**36.** In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**37.** To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—**38.** In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

of the wrist.—**39.** To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—**40.** In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—**41.** In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

42. In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—**A struck battle**†, a hard-fought battle.

Ten *struck battles*
I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

Strike me luck, strike me lucky, a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that 's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
S. Butler, Hudibras, **II.** i. 540.

Striking the flars. See *flar*, 2.—**Striking-up press.** See *press*[1].—**Struck jury.** See *jury*.—**To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center** or **centering**, in *arch.* See *centering*[2].—**To strike a docket.** See *docket*.—**To strike a lead.** (*a*) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (*b*) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap.** See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down.** (*a*) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (*b*) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike from**, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike* a name *from* a list.

Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken from* their bodies.
Homilies, Serm. against Adultery, p. 120.

To strike hands. See *hand*.—**To strike off.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off* what is superfluous or injurious.

Ffrom thense we entred in to the gardeyn, and visited the place wher our savyor was takyn and where Seynt Petir *Stroke of* Malcus eere.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—**To strike oil.** See *oil*.—**To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 75.

(*b*) See def. 9. (*c*) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally.** See the nouns.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up* a tune.

Strike up our drums, to find this danger out.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 179.

(*b*†) To send up; give out.

Let the court not be paved, for that *striketh up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

(*c*) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up* an acquaintance with somebody.

She [Mme. de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 174.

★**strike** (strīk), *n.* [< ME. *strike*, *stric*, *strek*, *streek* (= LG. *strīek*); < *strike*, *v.*] **1.** A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready [at] hand.
Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. i.

2. A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—**3.** A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—**4**†. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

5. In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—**6.** The compass-bearing of the line of intersection of an inclined bed or stratum with the horizontal plane. *Strike* is normal to *dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coast-line of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay [Gaspé].
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 106.

7. An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use, and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Jailer. What dowry has she?
Daugh. Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

How many *strike* of pease would feed a hog fat against Christide?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

8. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 676.

9. In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike;* to run off a *strike*.

The *strike* is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
The Century, XXXV. 114.

10. In *base-ball:* (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—**11.** In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*[1], *n.*, 2.—**12.** A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1362] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 292.

13. Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—**14.** Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*.
Scott.

15. In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—**16.** In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 699.

17. A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

18. Same as *stick*[3], 10.—**19.** In *soap-making:* (*a*) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (*b*) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—**By the strike**, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—**Strike of day**, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 4.

strike-a-light (strīk'ạ-līt″), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1¾ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 283.

strike-block (strīk'blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-fault (strīk'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata in which it occurs.

strike-or-silent (strīk'ȯr-sī'lent), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. *E. H. Knight.*

strike-pan (strīk'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

strike-pay (strīk'pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *strike pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

strike-plate (strīk'plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

★**striker** (strī'kėr), *n.* [< *strike* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(*a*†) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff six-penny *strikers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

(*b*) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 602.

(*c*) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms.
The Nation, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(*d*) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, *v. i.*, 19. (*e*†) A wencher.
Massinger. (*f*†) A harpooner.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 118.

(*g*) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (*h*) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (*i*) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

2. That which strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (*b*) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (*c*) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (*d*) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (*e*) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.]

3. In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** In the *menhaden-fishery:* (*a*) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (*b*) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

striker-arm (strī'kėr-ärm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

striker-boat (strī'kėr-bōt), *n.* In the menhaden-fishery, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (*a*).

striker-out (strī'kėr-out'), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

striker-plate (strī'kėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

★**striking** (strī'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—**2.** The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

striking (strī'king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader.
Macaulay, Milton.

striking-beam (strī'king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

strikingly (strī'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

strikingness (strī'king-nes), *n.* Striking character or quality.

striking-plate (strī'king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

striking-solution (strī'king-sō-lū″shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

strikle†, **striker**†. Old spellings of *strickle*, *strickler*.

string (string), *n.* [< ME. *string, streng, strynge*, < AS. *strenge* = MD. *strenghe, stringhe*, D. *streng, strenge, strenk* (*streng-*), *strank* (*strang-*) = LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang*, MHG. *strānc, strange*, G. *strang* = Icel. *strengr* = Dan. *streng* = Sw. *sträng*, a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. *strang*, etc., strong (see *strong*); otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, Gr. *στραγγάλη*, a halter, *στραγγός*, hard-twisted: see *strain*[1], *stringent*, *strangle*.] 1. A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

> I'll knit it up in silken *strings*,
> With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 45.
>
> Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
> Wi' the gold *strings* in her hair.
> *Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 123).
>
> Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
> When on thy breast and sides Herculean
> He fix'd the star and *string* cerulean.
> *Swift*, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-*strings* untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. The line or cord of a bow.

> The best bow that the yeman browthe
> Roben set on a *stryng*.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *silver strings*. The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle*, because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or -pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the fingerboard. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

> Of instrumentes of *stringes* in acord
> Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.
>
> Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
> Ye'll make a *string* to your fiddle there.
> *The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).
>
> There 's not a *string* attuned to mirth
> But has its chord in Melancholy.
> *Hood*, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively — that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses — in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussives*.

Praise him upon the *strings* and pipe.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cl. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 567.

(*b*) In *mining*, a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

> Heart with *strings* of steel,
> Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 291.

8. A drove or company of horses or steers; a stud. [Colloq.]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

9. In *billiards:* (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game. —10. In *arch.*, a string-course. —11. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports. —12. In *printing*, a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string. —13. The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza*. —14. A hoax, or discredited story. [Printers' slang, Eng.] —**A string of cash.** See *cash*[3], 1. —**Bass string.** See *bass*[3]. —**Close string.** See *close*[2]. —**Cut and mitered string**, in *stair-building*, an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser. —**False string**, in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound. —**Instrument of ten strings**, in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery. —**Italian string.** See *Italian*. —**Open string**, in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length. —**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*. —**Plaited string work.** See *plaited*. —**Roman string.** See *Roman*. —**Rough string.** See *rough-string*. —**Silver string.** See def. 4. —**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle*, 1. —**Sympathetic string.** See *sympathetic*. —**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*. —**To harp on one string.** See *harp*. —**To have two strings to one's bow.** See *bow*[2].

★**string** (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung*, ppr. *stringing*. [< *string*, *n.* As with *ring*[2], the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing, sang, sung*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with strings.

> Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

> Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
> That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung*.

> Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
> *Dryden*, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.
>
> Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog. —5. To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads. —6. To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained. —7. To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, vi.

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans. —9†. To carve (lampreys). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 64.

2. To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [Colloq.] —3. In *billiards*, to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

string-alphabet (string'al-fa-bet), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

string-band (string'band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

string-bark (string'bärk), *n.* Stringy-bark.

string-bean (string'bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

string-block (string'blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

string-board (string'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which covers the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer*.

string-course (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.

stringed (stringd), *a.* [< *string* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument. —2. Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

> Divinely-warbled voice
> Answering the *stringed* noise.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* [< *stringen(t)* + *-cy*.] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; straitness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

stringendo (strin-jen'dō). [It., ppr. of *stringere*, < L. *stringere*, draw tight, compress: see *stringent*.] In *music*, pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando*.

stringent (strin'jent), *a.* [< L. *stringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *stringere*, draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*[1], *strict*, and cf. *strike*.] 1†. Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson.* —2. Straitened; tight, constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market. —3. Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

stringently (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey.*

stringentness (strin'jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

stringer (string'ėr), *n.* [< *string* + *-er*[1].] 1. ★One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares.* (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-*stringer*.

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—**4.** In *ship-building*, a longitudinal tie or consolidation of the framing in the interior of a vessel: particularly applied to iron ships. Stringers are of various forms, built up of plates and angle bars. —**5.** In *carp.*: (*a*) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (*b*) Same as *string-board*.—**6.** A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—**7†.** A fornicator; a wencher. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.—**8.** A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

string-gage (string'gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

string-halt (string'hâlt), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

stringiness (string'i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 360.

stringing (string'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *string*, *v.*] **1.** In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—**2.** *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

stringless (string'les), *a.* [< *string* + *-less*.] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 149.

stringman† (string'man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpetts, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen*.
MSS. Hard. No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.

string-minstrel (string'min″strel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

Stringopidæ (string-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Strigopidæ*.

Stringopinæ (string-gō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Strigopinæ*.

Stringops, Stringopsis (string'gops, string-gop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρίγξ (στριγγ-) (> L. *strix*, *strig-*), a screech-owl (< στρίζειν, cry, squeak). + ὤψ, face, eye.] Same as *Strigops*.

string-orchestra (string'ôr″kes-trą), *n.* A string-band.

string-organ (string'ôr″gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

string-pea (string'pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

string-piece (string'pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (*a*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (*b*) Same as *string-board*. (*c*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*d*) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (*e*) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

string-plate (string'plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

stringwood (string'wûd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

stringy (string'i), *a.* [< *string* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Piccolomini, iv. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They hoard up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bird-lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.
Jerrold, Men of Character, Job Pippins, iii.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

stringy-bark (string'i-bärk), *n.* **1.** One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetrodonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

strinkle (string'kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling*. [< ME. *strinklen*, *strenklen*, *strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

strinkling (string'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who strinkles.—**2.** That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (*Trench.*)

★ **striolate** (strī'ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of L. *stria*, a furrow: see *stria*.] In *bot.*, minutely striate.

striolet (strī'ō-let), *n.* [< NL. **striola* (dim. of L. *stria*) + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

strip[1] (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping*. [(*a*) < ME. *stripen*, *streepen*, *strepen*, *strupen* (pret. *strepte*, *strupte*, pp. *strept*, *i-struped*), < AS. **strȳpan*, **strēpan*, in comp. *be-strȳpan*, rob, plunder, = MD. *stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroopen* = MLG. *strōpen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *stroufen*, MHG. *stroufen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (*b*) cf. D. *strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen*, *strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*[2], *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rob; plunder; despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries *of* such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out *of* your lieutenantry.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.

Like Thieves, when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him. *Wycherley*, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast *of* its skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark.

The forward, backward falx, the mare, the turn, the trip,
When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade
Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped of* every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unsheathe.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 274.

4. To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—**5.** To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—**6.** To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.

She *stripp'd* it from her arm.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—**8.** In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—**10†.** To separate; put away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness,
That *stripp'd* her *from* his benediction.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight.*—**12.** In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short fibers. *E. H. Knight.*—**13.** In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—**14.** In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—**15.** In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—**16†.** To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

=Syn. **2.** To denude, lay bare.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—**2.** To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—**3.** To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow.*—**4.** To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—**5.** To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

★ **strip**[2] (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe:* see *stripe*. *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite*. It is commonly referred to *strip*[1], *v.*] **1.** A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—**2.** An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 51.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
For *strips* an[d] gorget were not then the weare.
Dr. Smith, Penelope and Ulysses, l. 1658.

3. A stripling; a slip. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlvi.—**4.** In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—**5.** In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

strip[3] (strip), *n.* [Sc. also *strype*, *streape*, dim. *strypie;* perhaps another use of *strip*[2]. Cf. *strippet*.] **1.** A rill. [Scotch.]—**2.** Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

strip-armor (strip'är″mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [< ME. *stripe* (*strīpe*, prob. also *strīpe*, > E. *strip*[2]), < MD. *strijpe*, *strepe*, D. *streep* = MLG. *stripe*, LG. *stripe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *streif* = Dan. *stribe* (< D.), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*[1], *strip*[2].] **1.** A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*[2], *stria*, *striga*.—**2.** A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—**3.** Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.

5†. A blow; a stroke.

Euery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye iorney is ours. *Hall*, Chron., Rich. III., an. 3.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on: and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 256.

Bengal stripe, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

Cirrus-stripes lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 92.

Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish.*—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*[1].—**To come to hand stripes**†, to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

stripe (strīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *striping*. [< *stripe*, *n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [Rare.]—3†. To thrust.

He has *striped* his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

★**Droved and striped.** See *drove*[3].

striped (strī′ped or strīpt), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple.*—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass.*—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebelly,** etc. See the nouns.—**Striped muscle,** striated muscle. See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular.*—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

striped-bass (strī′ped-bȧs), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [U. S.]

stripetail (strīp′tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

strip-leaf (strip′lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

strip-lights (strip′līts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

stripling (strip′ling), *n.* [Appar. < *strip*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
Milton, P. L., iii. 636.

★**stripper** (strip′ėr), *n.* [< *strip*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(*a*) In *wool-carding:* (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the licker-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of cotton-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper.* (*b*) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (*c*) An implement used on osier-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

strippet† (strip′et), *n.* [< *strip*[3] + *-et.*] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, x.

★**stripping** (strip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strip*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

stripping-knife (strip′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

stripping-plate (strip′ing-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate attached to the frame of a roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

stripulose (strip′ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

stripy (strī′pi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

Strisores (strī-sō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colies, touracous, and hoactzins). [Not in use.]

stritchel (strich′el), *n.* An assibilated form of *strickle.*

strive (strīv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving.* [< ME. *striven*, *stryven*, *strifen* (orig. a weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), < OF. *estriver* = Pr. *estribar*, strive, prob. < OHG. **strīban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *strewen* = Sw. *sträfva* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *strīdha* = Sw. *strīda*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for:* as, to *strive against* fate; to *strive for* the truth.

First *with* thi bettir be waar for to *stryue*,
Agens thi felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

While Iesvs *stroue with* Sathans strong Temptations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Against the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Striving with love and hate, *with* life and death,
With hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.

With the rose colour *stroof* hire hewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

Now private pity *strove with* publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial [and Death.

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

strive (strīv), *n.* [< *strive*, *v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

striver (strī′vėr), *n.* [< *strive* + *-er*[1].] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

striving (strī′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strive*, *v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

strivingly (strī′ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

Strix (striks), *n.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), < Gr. *στριξ* (*στριγ-*), a screech-owl, perhaps < **στρίζειν*, equiv. to *τρίζειν*, creak, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (*a*†) Containing all the *Striges*. (*b*) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut under *barn-owl*. (*c*) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

stroak†, **stroaking**†. Obsolete spellings of *stroke*[1], *stroking*.

stroam† (strōm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam*[2] for *seam*[2]), perhaps associated with *roam:* see *stream.*] 1†. To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Prov. Eng.]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 10. (*Davies.*)

strob (strob), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile*, *strophe.*] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic (strob′ik), *a.* [< *strob* + *-ic.*] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

strobila (strō-bī′lä), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στροβίλη*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyræ, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma.* (*b*) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (*c*†) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of acalephs, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835. (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.



Two Strobilæ or Strobilæ, *a*, *b*, of *Cyanea capillata*, resulting from fission of the hydræ tubæ of the scyphistoma stage. At *a* tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyræ borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

strobilaceous (strob-i-lā′shius), *a.* [< *strobile* + *-aceous.*] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

strobilæ, *n.* Plural of *strobila.*

Strobilanthes (strob-i-lan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strobilantheæ.* It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with a few in Madagascar. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head.* *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or maigyee dye, of India, etc. See *room*[2], and cut under *stoma*, 2.

strobilate (strob′i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating.* [< *strobile* + *-ate*[2].] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

strobilation (strob-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *strobilate* + *-ion.*] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm; also, the transverse fission of various worms.

strobile (strob′il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobel*, a pine-cone, < LL. *strobilus*, a pine-cone, < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus.*

With reference to fructification, the form of Lycopodites Milleri renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of Psilophyton. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.

2. In *zoöl.*, a strobila. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1587.

strobiliferous (strob-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an acaleph or a worm.

strobiliform (strō-bil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

strobiline (strob'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. στροβίλινος, of or like a pine-cone, < στρόβιλος, a pine-cone: see *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

strobilite† (strob'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

strobilization (strob″i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 256.

strobiloid (strob'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + εἶδος, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform. as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

strobilophagous (strob-i-lof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

Strobilosaura (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + σαῦρα, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensile tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and acrodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

strobilosauran (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strobilosaura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosaura*; agamoid or iguanoid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Strobilosaura*.

Also *strobilosaurian*.

strobilure (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [< NL. *Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

Strobilurus (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

strobilus (strō-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

stroboscope (strob'ọ̈-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round (< στρέφειν, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoëtrope represent one form of stroboscope.

stroboscopic (strob-ọ̈-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX. 451.

strocalt, strocklet, stroclet, *n.* See *strokle*.

strode (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

stroft. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

stroglet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle*.

stroit, *v. t.* See *stroy*.

stroil (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl*; origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*: applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See cut under *quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

strokalt, *n.* See *strokle*.

stroke[1] (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak*; < ✶ME. *strook, strok, strak*, < AS. *strāc* (= MHG. G. *streich*, a stroke), < *strīcan* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *strake*[2], *streak*[2], *n.*] **1.** A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheldt. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 11.

2. In *rowing*, specifically—(*a*) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (*b*) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (*c*) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—**3.** A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-*strokes*, curved *strokes*, or up-and-down *strokes* of a letter; fine or coarse *strokes* in an engraving. See cut under *type*.

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free *stroke*, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

4. A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty *strokes* of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—**6.** A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete *strokes* bothe on the lefte syde and on the right side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

How now! what noise? That spirit's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 92.

7. A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy *stroke* away from me. Ps. xxxix. 10.

When I did speak of some distressful *stroke*
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 157.

She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a *stroke*
But of her eye, Tigranes.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

8. A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour's upon the *stroke*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

9. An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing *stroke* to your fine chapel.
Dr. Plot, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest *stroke* ever yet made for human perfection.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, iv.

10. A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main *strokes*, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single *stroke* in his character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

11. A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender *strokes* of art.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a *stroke* of genius as affairs stood.
The Academy, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

12†. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater *stroke* than ordinary at eating.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

13†. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any *stroke* in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man that bare the greatest *stroke*; he ruled the rost and swaied all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Livy (ed. 1600), p. 109.

A stroke above, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]

She was *a stroke above* the other girls. *Dickens.*

Indoor stroke. See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split*.—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**To keep stroke**, in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

stroke[1] (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [< *stroke*[1], *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He *stroked* the university crew to victory in six races.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 571.

stroke[2] (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake, straik*; < ME. *stroken, straken*, < AS. *strācian* (= D. *strijken* = OHG. *streichōn*, MHG. G. *streichen*, also freq. *streicheln*), stroke, causal form of *strīcan*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*[1]. Cf. Sw. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjūka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] **1.** To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She *straiked* my head, and she kembed my hair.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

And then another pause; and then,
Stroking his beard, he said again.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Second Interlude.

2. Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might *stroake* an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, To my Rival.

3. To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not *stroke* up thy hair?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and *stroking* it back with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

4. In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—**To stroke the wrong way** (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

stroke[2] (strōk), *n.* [< *stroke*[2], *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 108.

stroke[3]†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

stroke-gear (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

stroke-hole (strōk'hōl), *n.* In *golf*, a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

stroke-oar (strōk'ōr), *n.* **1.** The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—**2.** The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

stroke-oarsman (strōk'ōrz'man), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

stroker (strō'kėr), *n.* [< *stroke*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*.
Warburton, Works, X. xxvii.

2†. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

3. In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Stroker in**, in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.*; pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [< *stroke's*, poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

stroking (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking*; verbal n. of *stroke*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing the hand over a surface.—**2.** *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xl. (*Davies.*)

strokle†, *n.* [Also *strocle, strockle, strokal, strocal;* appar. a var., simulating *stroke*, of *strickle.*] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount*, Glossographia, p. 615.

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl, stroule, stroyle;* appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouklen*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen*, stumble, = MHG. *strūcheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen*, rove, freq. of OHG. *strūhhōn*, MHG. *strūchen*, stumble; = Icel. *strjūka*, stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka*, stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker*, dial. *strykel*, a stroller. Akin to *struggle*, q. v., but prob. not to *straggle*, which, with *strake*[1], etc., belongs to AS. *strīcan*, ME. *striken*, go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen*, go (> *streicher*, a stroller), etc.: see *strike, strake*[1], *straggle*, etc., *struggle.*] **1.** To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to *stroll* sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 149.

There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus *strolling* along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

In 1703, "3 *strowling* Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tryed for Robbing two Women." *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 222.

He turned *strolling* player; but his face and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

The am'rous Eyes thus always go
A-*stroling* for their Friends below.
Prior, Alma, ii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Saunter, Wander*, etc. See *ramble, v.*

stroll (strōl), *n.* [< *stroll, v.*] **1.** A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

Bright days, when a *stroll* is my afternoon wont,
And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
F. Locker, Piccadilly.

2†. A stroller.

We'll entertain no mountebanking *stroll*,
No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stroller (strō'lėr), *n.* [< *stroll* + *-er*[1].] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

When *strolers* durst presume to pick your purse.
Dryden, Fifth Prol. to Univ. of Oxford.

He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those *strollers* up and down several parts of Europe.
Addison, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

We allow no *strollers* or vagrants here.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

strom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream.*

strom[2] (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

stroma (strō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < L. *stroma*, < Gr. στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a covering, a coverlet, < στρωννύναι, στορεννύναι, spread, spread out, strew: see *strew, stratum.*] **1.** In *anat.*: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are embedded. Sometimes called *receptacle.* See cut under *ergot.* (*b*) In vegetable histology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale.*—**Cancer stroma**, the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—**Intertubular stroma**, the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—**Stroma fibrin**, fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—**Stroma of red blood-corpuscles**, that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—**Stroma of the ovary**, the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

Stromateidæ (strō-ma-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus*, related to the scombroids and carangoids. They have large dentigerous or sacciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinæ* and *Centrolophinæ.* Also *Stromateina*, as a division of *Scombridæ.*

stromateine (strō-mat'ē-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidæ.*

stromateoid (strō-mat'ē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-oid.*] Same as *stromateine.*

Stromateoides (strō-ma-tē-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See cut under *pomfret.*

Stromateus (strō-mat'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. στρωματεύς, a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma.*] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidæ*, in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. *S. fiatola* is found in the Mediterranean. *S. (Poronotus) triacanthus*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is variously called *butter-fish, harvest-fish*, and *dollar-fish.* (See cut under *butter-fish.*) A similar species is *S. alepidotus* (*Peprilus paru*); another is *S. (Palometa) simillimus* of the Californian coast, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano.*

stromatic[1] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *anat., physiol.*, and *bot.*, of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

stromatic[2] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Στρώματα, a false reading for Στρωματεῖς, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of στρωματεύς, a coverlet: see *Stromateus.*] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

stromatiform (strō'mą-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stroma*(*t-*), q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stroma.

Stromatopora (strō-mą-top'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. στρῶμα(τ-), a covering, + πόρος, pore.] **1.** The typical genus of *Stromatoporidæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

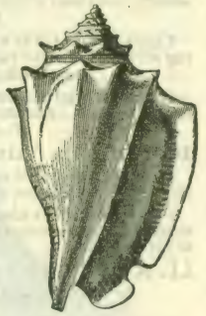
Stromatoporidæ (strō-mą-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrocorallines, typified by the genus *Stromatopora.* They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea.*

stromatoporoid (strō-mą-top'ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromatopora* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidæ.*

stromatous (strō'mą-tus), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to stroma.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearing or producing a stroma.

stromb (strom), *n.* [< NL. *Strombus.*] A conch of the family *Strombidæ*, and especially of the genus *Strombus;* a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas*, whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis*, so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also cut under *wing-shell.*



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

Strombidæ (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus;* the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny claw-like operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas*, the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell.* The family is divided into *Strombinæ* and *Seraphyinæ.* See cuts under *Rostellaria, scorpion-shell*, and *stromb.*

Strombidium (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidæ.* These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cirri; the nucleus and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

strombiform (strom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *strombus* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidæ.*

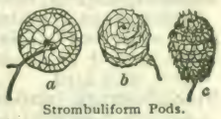
strombine (strom'bin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strombus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidæ;* stromboid.

II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ.*

strombite (strom'bīt), *n.* [< *stromb* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

stromboid (strom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stromb* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidæ;* strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine or stromb.



Strombuliform Pods.
a. Of *Medicago polymorpha*. *b.* Of *Medicago ciliaris*. *c.* Of *Medicago intexta.*

strombuliform (strom'-bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **strombulus*, dim. of **strombus*, a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma*, form.] **1.** In *geol.*, formed like a top.—**2.** In *bot.*, twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago*, etc.

Strombus (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *strombus*, a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. στρόμβος, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < στρέφειν, twist, turn: see *strobile.*] The typical genus of *Strombidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas;* the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus.* See cut at *stromb.*

stromeyerine (strō'mī-ėr-in), *n.* [As *stromeyer*(*ite*) + *-ine*[2].] Same as *stromeyerite.*

stromeyerite (strō'mī-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer*, a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

strommell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel.*

strond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*[1].

strong[1] (strông), *a.* [Sc. *strang;* < ME. *strong*, ★*stronge, strang* (compar. *strenger, strengere*), < AS. *strang, strong* (compar. *strengra, strængra*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strenge, strengh*, D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang, strangi, strengi*, MHG. *strenge*, G. *streng*, hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng*, strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string.* Cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*); Gr. στραγγός, tightly twisted, στραγγάλη, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*[1]. Hence *strength, strengthen*, etc.] **1.** Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

Ther-fore worschip god, bothe olde and 3ong,
To be in body and soule yliche *stronge.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What can be *strong* enough to resist those charms which neither innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be *strong.*
Longfellow, Light of Stars.

When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly *strong.* *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endued with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a *strong* body; a *strong* hand or arm.

And he was a moche knyght, and a *stronge* oute of mesure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the *strong* came forth sweetness. Judges xiv. 14.

Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the *stronger*, at the same time that the other is the hardier. *Bentham*, Introd. to Principles of Morals, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

Whan the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *stronge* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

4. Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of freendes.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

5. Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

6. Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forceful or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

7. Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

8. Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious; *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong* Man" on a pinch. *The Nation*, XXX. 1.

9. Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wered with *strong* besinesse
The Erle of Faborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

10. Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

11. Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
Whittier, My Psalm.

12. Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. Heb. v. 12.

13. Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence. Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth. Micah vi. 2.

14. Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

15. Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venymous Bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be *strong* Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* physic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

16. Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son? *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 83.

17. Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 61.

18. In *com.*, specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—**19.** In *gram.*, inflected—(*a*) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak:* thus, *find* (*found*), *speak* (*spake* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (*b*) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm; they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

20. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.—**Strong arm** or **hand**, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong arm;* "a *strong hand*," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand*. *Raleigh.*

Strong box, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—**Strong double refraction**, in *optics*. See *refraction*, 1.—**Strong drink, election, place.** See the nouns.—**Strong faints.** See *faint*, 2.—**Strong room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—**Strong water.** (*a*) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(*b*) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong-waters;* and *strong-waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong-waters* will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—**3.** Potent.—**11.** Tenacious, tough.—**13.** Impregnable.—**14.** Vivid.—**15.** Pungent, sharp.

strong[1] (strông), *adv.* [< ME. *strong*, *stronge;* < *strong*[1], *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

To go or come it strong, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

strong[2]†. An obsolete past participle of *string*. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

strong-back (strông'bak), *n.* *Naut.:* (*a*) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (*b*) A spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

strongbark (strông'bärk), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. *B. Havanensis*, one of the two species which extend into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

strong-barred† (strông'bärd), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 370.

strong-based† (strông'bāst), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

strong-besieged† (strông'bē-sējd″), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

strong-bonded† (strông'bon″ded), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

strong-fixed† (strông'fikst), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

stronghand† (strông'hand'), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

stronghold (strông'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

strong-knit (strông'nit), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

strongle (strong'gl), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold.*

strongly (strông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *strongly*, *strongely*, *strongliche*, *strangliche;* < AS. *stranglīce*, strong, < *stranglic*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabyted with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Plots betray.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 44.

strongman's-weed (strông'manz-wēd), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

strong-minded (strông'mīn″ded), *a.* 1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.—2. Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

strong-mindedness (strông'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

strong-tempered† (strông'tem″pėrd), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

strongylate (stron'ji-lāt), *a.* [< *strongyle* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas.*

strongyle (stron'jil), *n.* [< NL. *strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] 1. A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

2. In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

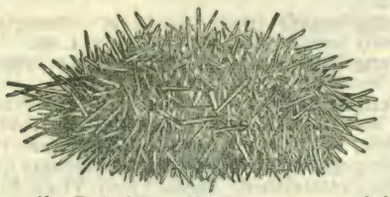
Strongylia (stron-jil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilognath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysiopetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

strongylid (stron'ji-lid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

Strongylidæ (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strongylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus trachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

Strongylocentrotus (stron″ji-lō-sen-trō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round,

spherical, + *κεντρωτός*, < *κέντρον*, point, center: see *center*[1].] A genus of regular sea-urchins,



Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

of the family *Echinidæ*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachiensis*.

strongyloid (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *strongyle* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus;* belonging to the *Strongylidæ*.

II. *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

strongyloxea (stron-ji-lok'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

strongyloxeate (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxea* + *-ate*[1].] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

Strongylus (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στρογγύλος*, round, spherical, < **στράγγειν*, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Strongylidæ*. *Müller*, 1780.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-lī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

strontia (stron'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, q. v.] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydroxid, $Sr(OH)_2$, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydroxid has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

strontian (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *strontium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

strontianiferous (stron″shi-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *strontian* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

strontianite (stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Strontian* + *-ite*[2].] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

strontic (stron'tik), *a.* [< *strontia* + *-ic*.] Same as *strontitic*.

strontites (stron-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti*(*um*) + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia:* so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

strontitic (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *strontites* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.62; specific gravity, 2.54. A pale yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the hydroxid. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestite). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in sea-water, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny (imparting an intense red color to flames), and in sugar-refining.

strook† (strůk). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 498.

stroot (strůt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*[1].

strop (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap;* < ME. *strop, strope*, < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *struppus, struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] 1. Same as *strap*. Specifically—2. A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—3. *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (*a*).—4. In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strop (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [< *strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 2.

strope (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*.

strophanthin (strō-fan'thin), *n.* [< *Strophanthus* + *-in*[2].] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Strophanthus (strō-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1802), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord (< *στρέφειν*, turn, twist), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 25 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* [< NL. *strophe*, < L. *stropha*, < Gr. *στροφή*, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the scoptic tone of the epirrhema.—2. In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in phyllotaxy. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe.** See *Asclepiadean*.

strophic (strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στροφικός*, of or pertaining to a strophe, < *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

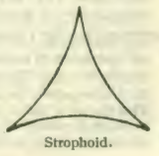
strophical (strof'i-kal), *a.* [< *strophic* + *-al*.] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

strophiolate (strof'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *strophiole* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

strophiolated (strof'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *strophiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *strophiolate*.

strophiole (strof'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *strophiolum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. *στρόφιον*, a band, a breast-band, dim. of *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

strophoid (strof'oid), *n.* [< F. *strophoïde*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord.] 1. A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—2. A curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.



Strophoid.

Strophostyles (strof-ō-stī'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it is included by some authors, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. There are about 6 species, all natives of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies. Four species occur in the United States. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or farther, of which *S. umbellata* is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. helvola* a commonly trailing plant extending west to South Dakota and to Texas. In Missouri on river-bottoms a high-climbing species, *S. Missouriensis*, sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflora*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. *στρόφος*, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum, white-gum, tooth-rash*, etc.

strossers† (stros'ėrz), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers:* see *trouscrs*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers!*
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 1.

stroud[1] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stroud[2] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] 1. Same as *strouding*.—2. A blanket made of strouding.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Piankasha king these two *strowds* to clothe him.
Journal of Capt. Treat (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett.*)

strouding (strou'ding), *n.* [< *stroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouding* such as the Indians use.
The Century, XXXIII. 83.

stroup (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop;* < ME. *stroupe, strowpe*, < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjūpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] 1. The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

strout, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*[1]. *Bacon.*

strove (strōv). Preterit of *strive*.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

strow†, *a.* [Cf. *strow, strew*.] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alimony, D 4 b. (*Nares.*)

strowd[1] (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*[1].

strowd[2], *n.* See *stroud*[2].

strowl†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

strown (strōn). A past participle of *strow*.

strowpe†, *n.* See *stroup*.

stroy†, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen:* see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton.*

stroy†, *n.* [ME., < *stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

stroyall† (stroi'âl), *n.* [< *stroy*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
Tusser, Good Husbandly Lessons.

stroyer† (stroi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 360.

stroyl†, *n.* See *stroil*.

strub (strub), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strup*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

★**struck** (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

strucken (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

★**structural** (struk'tū-ral), *a.* [< *structure* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The *structural* differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

2. Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a *structural* faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 254.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, *structural* characters; *structural* peculiarities. (*b*) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized. —**Structural botany.** See *botany* (*a*).—**Structural disease**, a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*.—**Structural geology**, that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geotectonic geology*.

structuralization (struk″tū-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *structuralize* + *-ation*.] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 30.

structurally (struk'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a ★structural manner; with regard to structure.

structure (struk'tūr), *n.* [< F. *structure* = Sp. Pg. *estructura* = It. *struttura*, < L. *structura*, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < *struere*, pp. *structus*, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, *destroy*, etc.] 1. The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doon, the sydes make up with *structure*,
And footes VIII it hold in latitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
J. Dryden, Jr., tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

2. That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 3.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a *structure* peculiar to England.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 168.

3. An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A *structure* which has been developed through long-continued selection. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 131.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some *structure* as performing function.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

4. Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately *Structure* so much cost.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophic *structure* [of Æschylus's odes] being perhaps a concession to fashion.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 174.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, manner or mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism; structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable *structure*; the *structure* of an animal or a plant; the *structure* of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though *structure* up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, *structure* beyond that point impedes growth. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(*b*) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minuter structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., structure, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., texture. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural belong more properly to the petrographer. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the petrographer. For macrostructures, see *breccia*, *cleat*[3], *cleavage*, 3, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, 6, *joint*, 2, *schist*, *slate*[2] and *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyre*, *globulite*, *granitoid*, *granophyre* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, 5, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *microlithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyre*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of *structure* among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.
A. Geikie, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal structure. See the adjectives.—**Centric structure.** See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*.—**Flow-and-plunge structure.** See *flow*[1].—**Fluxion-structure.** Same as *fluidal structure*.—**Globulitic structure**, a structure characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock.—**Granitoid structure**, the structure of granite; a holocrystalline structure.—**Tabular structure.** See *tabular*.

structure (struk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [< *structure*, *n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain? . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately *structured* internally in a definite way.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

structureless (struk'tūr-les), *a.* [< *structure* + *-less*.] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts; unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

structurely (struk'tūr-li), *adv.* [< *structure* + *-ly*[2].] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurely* single. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

structurist (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *structure* + *-ist*.] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

struggle (strug'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *stroggell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **stroukelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *struyckelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitation; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, viewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to *struggle* with them, to trie their strength.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour *struggle* in him!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A brave man *struggling* in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state!
Addison, Cato, Prol.

So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud
And *struggled* hard. *Tennyson*, Dora.

The light *struggled* in through windows of oiled paper, but they read the word of God by it.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I *struggled*, thro' the thick bushes and over logs. *Grace Greenwood*, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

=**Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see *attempt*); toil.

struggle (strug'l), *n.* [< *struggle*, *v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a *struggle* to get free; the *struggle* of death; a *struggle* with poverty.

With great hurry and *struggle* [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

The long and fierce *struggle* between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

struggler (strug'lėr), *n.* [< *struggle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

struldbrug (struld'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after fourscore live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

strull (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroil*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*[2], a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon*.

strum (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play unskilfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond. . . . Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe!" with one hand.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

II. *trans.* 1. To play upon carelessly or unskilfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords.—2. To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

strum (strum), *n.* [< *strum*, *v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional *strum* of a guitar.
The Century, XXXIX. 487.

★**struma** (strö'mä), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Scrofula. (*b*) Goiter.—2. In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

strumatic (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

strumiferous (strö-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *struma*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

strumiform (strö'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *struma* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

strummer (strum'ėr), *n.* [< *strum* + *-er*[1].] One who strums; a careless or unskilful player on a stringed instrument. *W. Black*, House-boat, vi.

strumose, strumous (strö'mōs, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] 1. Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma.—2. In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

strumousness (strö'mus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *strumpet*, *strompet*, *strumpett*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **strupete*, < OF. **strupete*, vernacularly **strupee*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *strupe*, *stupre*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *strupare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estrupar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. στυφελίζειν, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shamelesse *strumpets*, whose vncurbèd swing
Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 16.

strumpet (strum'pet), *v. t.* [< *strumpet*, *n.*] 1. To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 146. [Rare.] —2. To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.
Massinger.

strumstrum† (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude

musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

The *Strumstrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

strumulose (strö′mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose.*] In *bot.*, furnished with a small struma.

strung (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string.*

strunt[1] (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut.*] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strunt[2] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

strunt[3] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor, or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

Syne wi' a social glass o' *strunt*
They parted aff careerin'.
Burns, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay.* [Scotch in both uses.]

strut[1] (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout, stroot;* < ME. *strouten, strowten, struten,* < Dan. *strutte*, strut, = Sw. *strutta*, walk with a jolting step, = MHG. G. *strotzen*, swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strauss*, a fight, contention, MHG. *striuzen*, contend, struggle. See *strut*[2], *n.*, and cf. *strunt*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
And *strouted* as a fanne, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

The mizens *strooted* with the gale.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 464.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding-season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey.*

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and *strut* in his gait?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 31.

Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly *strutted.* *Burke*, American Taxation.

II.† *trans.* 1. To cause to swell; enlarge; give more importance to.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways *strouted* nor made greater by language. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

Or else [the lands] lifting vp themselues in Hills, knitting their furrowed browes, and *strouting* out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 829.

★**strut**[1] (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut, strout, strot:* see *strut*[1], *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Stynst of thy *strot* & fyne to flyte,
& sech hys blythe ful sweste & swythe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Dispute; contention; strife. *Havelok*, l. 1039.

strut[1]†, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut*[1], *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 213. (*Trench.*)

★**strut**[2] (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strūtr*, a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut*, a spout, nozle, = Sw. *strut*, a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt*, stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut*[1]: see *strut*[1], *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king-post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece.* See cuts under *roof, queen-post*, and *floor.*

strut[2] (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [< *strut*[2], *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

strut-beam† (strut′bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struthian (strö′thi-an), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an.*] Same as *struthious.*

Struthidea (strö-thid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. στρουθός, a small bird, a sparrow, + εἶδος, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ*, having the wings short, the tail moderately long and



Struthidea cinerea.

graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea*, 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachystoma* and *Brachyprorus.*

struthiiform (strö′thi-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform.*

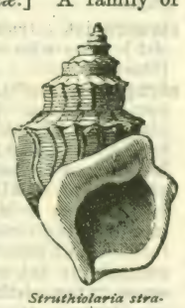
Struthio (strö′thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *struthio*, < Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, < στρουθός, a sparrow, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich.*] The only genus of *Struthionidæ*, having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones.* *S. camelus*, the African ostrich, is the most northern species; there are also *S. meridionalis*, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somaliland. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Rhea.* See cut under *ostrich.*

Struthiocamelus (strö″thi-ō-ka-mē′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus*, for **struthocamelus*, < Gr. στρουθοκάμηλος, the ostrich, < στρουθός, sparrow, + κάμηλος, camel: see *camel.*] Same as *Struthio.*

struthioid (strö′thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, + εἶδος, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

Struthiolaria (strö″thi-ō-lā-ri′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidæ:* so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

Struthiolariidæ (strö″thi-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria.* The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is buccinoform with oval subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.



Struthiolaria stramínea.

struthiolarioid (strö″thi-ō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidæ.*

Struthiones (strö-thi-ō′-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio*, q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ*, and cuts under *cassowary, Dromæus, emu, ostrich*, and *Rhea.*—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio.* *A. Newton.*

Struthionidæ (strö-thi-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio(n-)* + *-idæ.*] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (*a*†) Containing the genera *Struthio, Rhea, Casuarius*, and *Dromæus*, and divided into *Struthioninæ* and *Casuariinæ:* same as *Struthiones*, 1. (*b*) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea.* Same as *Struthioninæ* (*a*). (*c*) Containing only the genus *Struthio*, or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebrachium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebræ, and the bodies of the sacral vertebræ ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.

struthioniform (strö-thi-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also irreg. *struthiiform;* < NL. *struthioniformis*, < L. *struthio(n-)*, an ostrich, + *forma*, form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes.*

Struthioniformes (strö-thi-on-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis:* see *struthioniform.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the South American tinamous, or *Crypturi*, and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

Struthioninæ (strö″thi-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The ostriches, variously restricted. (*a*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*a*), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea*, or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuariinæ* the cassowaries and emus. (*b*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*b*): contrasted with *Rheinæ.* (*c*) The only subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*c*), conterminous therewith.

struthionine (strö′thi-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus*, < L. *struthio(n-)*, an ostrich: see *Struthio.*] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninæ;* in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

struthious (strö′thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous.*] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

strutter (strut′ėr), *n.* [< *strut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Dict.*

strutting (strut′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*[2], *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

strutting-beam† (strut′ing-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struttingly (strut′ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud step; boastingly.

strutting-piece (strut′ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging.*

struvite (strö′vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve*, a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

struy†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy.*

stry (strī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried*, ppr. *strying.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy.*

strychnia (strik′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos*, q. v.] Same as *strychnine.*

strychnic (strik′nik), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine: as, *strychnic* acid.

strychnina (strik-nī′nä), *n.* A form of *strychnia.*

strychnine, strychnin (strik′nin), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieute*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii, S. Nux-vomica, S. colubrina*, etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-vomica.* It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is little soluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux vomica.*—**Hall's solution of strychnine.** See *solution.*

strychninism (strik′ni-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism.*] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

strychnism (strik′nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism.*] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

strychnized (strik′nizd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

Strychnos (strik′nos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *strychnos*, < Gr. στρύχνος or τρύχνος, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Spigeliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Strychneæ.* It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla-lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species

yielding strychnine, see *strychnine;* for *S. Nux-vomica,* see also *nux vomica, brucine,* and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*[2]); for *S. Tieute, chettik;* for *S. colubrina, snakewood,* 1; for *S. Ignatii, St. Ignatius' beans,* under *bean*[1]. For *S. toxifera,* see *curari;* for *S. Pseudo-quina, copalche,* 2; for *S. potatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut.* The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the seeds are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. potatorum,* in Java of *S. Tieute,* and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. innocua,* contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. psilosperma,* the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

strynet, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*[1].

stuardt, stuart, *n.* Old spellings of *steward.*

Stuartia (stū-är'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after John *Stuart,* Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. An inadmissible emendation of *Stewartia* (Linnæus, 1741), a genus of plants of the family *Theaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-peduncled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five imbricated petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*Stewartia Malachodendron* with a single style, and *S. pentagyna* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-camellia,* from Japan, is also in cultivation.

★2. [*l. c.*] A shrub of this genus.

stub (stub), *n.* [< ME. *stub, stubbe,* < AS. *styb* = D. *stobbe* = LG. *stubbe* = Icel. *stubbi, stobbi,* also *stubbr* = Norw. *stubbe, stubb* = Sw. *stubbe, stubb* = Dan. *stub,* a stump, stub. Cf. Gael. *stob,* a stake, stub, Lith. *stebas,* an upright pillar, mast, L. *stipes,* a post, Gr. στύπος, a stump, Skt. *stambha,* a post, √ *stambh,* make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble.*] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size.

Here stands a drie *stub* of some tree, a cubite from the ground. *Chapman,* Iliad, xxiii. 305.

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out: as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail; the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black *stub.*
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report (1887), ii. 397.

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant: as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horseshoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horse-shoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs,* into the great harpoons.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (*a*) A blunt-pointed pen; a stub-pen. (*b*) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (*c*) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (*d*) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot,* 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7†. Figuratively, a block: a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs.*
Milton, Education.

Stub damascus. See *damascus.*

stub (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed,* ppr. *stubbing.* [= Sw. *stubba* = Dan. *stubbe,* cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree; to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it's left, an' I meän'd to 'a *stubb'd* it at fall. *Tennyson,* Northern Farmer (Old Style).

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed,* on which the manure from the cattle is spread.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 424.

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface; stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U. S.]

stubbed (stub'ed or stubd), *a.* [< *stub* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine posies.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood.
Browning, Childe Roland.

3. Blunt or rugged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people. *Ep. Berkeley,* Siris, § 105.

stubbedness (stub'ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

stubbiness (stub'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of ★being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness.*

stubble (stub'l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple;* < ME. *stubble, stubbel, stubbyl, stobil, stobul, stouple,* < OF. *stuble, estuble, estoble, estouble, estoule, estoulle, esteule,* F. *étouble, éteule* = Pr. *estobla* = It. *stoppia* = MD. D. *stoppel* = LG. *stoppele, stoppel* = OHG. *stupfila,* MHG. *stupfel,* G. *stoppel,* stubble; all appar. < L. *stipula,* dim. of *stipes,* a stalk, etc.: see *stipule.* The word has been confused in ML., etc., with L. *stuppa, stupa, stipa,* tow, and in E. with *stub.*] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crop is cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 151.

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubbly.*

stubbled (stub'ld), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbly.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, clos'd his strain.
Gay, To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.

2†. Stubbed.

stubble-field (stub'l-fēld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

stubble-goose (stub'l-gös), *n.* [< ME. *stubbel-goos;* < *stubble* + *goose.*] 1. The graylag goose, *Anser cinereus.* Also called *harvest-goose.*

Of many a pilgrym hastow Crystes curs,
For of thy percely yet they fare the wors
That they han eten with thy *stubbel goos.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 27.

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-goose.*

So *stubble-geese* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit; next May produces green.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 77.

stubble-land (stub'l-land), *n.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 35.

stubble-plow (stub'l-plou), *n.* A plow adapted to stubble land; a pulverizing plow.

stubble-rake (stub'l-rāk), *n.* A rake for gleaning a reaped field.

stubble-turner (stub'l-tėr″nėr), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

stubbly (stub'li), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubbly* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXX. 357.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubbly* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century,* XXXVII. 600.

stub-book (stub'bůk), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files rooms.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 700.

stubborn (stub'ọrn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stubburne, stoburne;* < ME. *stoburn, stoburne, styburne, stiburn, stiborn, stibourne;* prob. orig. **stybor,* **stibor* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *stybornesse* taken as **stybornnesse* (E. *stubbornness*), or a mere addition as in *bittern*[1], *slattern*), appar. < AS. *styb,* a stump, stub, + adj. formative *-or* as in AS. *bitor,* E. *bitter,* etc.] 1†. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
Stibourne and strong and joly as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 456.

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 122.

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 172.

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
Lydgate, Order of Fools.

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way. Judges ii. 19.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
That apprehends no further than this world.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 485.

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

Stubborn attention, and more than common application.
Locke.

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdains.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 742.

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife.
Scott, The Poacher.

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying.*

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 546.

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
And creeping briars. *Dyer,* Fleece, i. 107.

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart.
Crabbe, Works, I. 140.

Stubborn marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. *Marble Worker,* § 35.

6†. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
They do correct their bodies with a bench
Or a poor *stubborn* table.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new, wears out soon. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 315.

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* Stuff,
A Soldier's Wife became it well enough.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Refractory, Intractable,* etc. (see *obstinate*); wilful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

stubborn (stub'ọrn), *v. t.* [< *stubborn, a.*] To make stubborn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [Rare.]

Slaty ridge
Stubborn'd with iron. *Keats,* Hyperion, ii.

stubbornly (stub'ọrn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

stubbornness (stub'ọrn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stubbernesse;* < ME. *styburnesse, stibornesse,* etc.: see *stubborn.*] The state or character of being inflexible or stubborn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

stubborn-shafted (stub'ọrn-shaf″ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [Rare.]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
Three . . . horsemen waiting.
Tennyson, Geraint.

stubby (stub'i), *a.* [< *stub* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

stub-damask (stub'dam″ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shotgun barrels. See *stub-twist.*

Stub damask is made from the same materials as stub twist, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon.
Amer. Cyc., VII. 356.

stub-end (stub'end'), *n.* In *mach.,* the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint.*

The keyway is in the butt or *stub end* of the rod.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 403.

stub-feather (stub'feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Halliwell.*

stub-iron (stub'ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

stub-mortise (stub′môr″tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

stub-nail (stub′nāl), *n.* An old or worn horseshoe-nail; any short and thick nail; a stub.

stub-pen (stub′pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

stub-short (stub′shôrt), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

stub-shot (stub′shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short*. —2. In *turning*, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

stub-tenon (stub′ten″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

stub-twist (stub′twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stubs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

stubwort (stub′wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called from its growing about stubs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

stucco (stuk′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*, < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estuque* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk;* < It. *stucco*, stucco, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stukki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*[1].] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements*. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *bastard stucco* a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

stucco (stuk′ō), *v. t.* [< *stucco*, *n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

stuccoer (stuk′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *stucco* + *-er*[1].] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

stucco-work (stuk′ō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

stuck[1] (stuk). Preterit and past participle of *stick*[1] and *stick*[2].

stuck[2]† (stuk), *n.* [A var. of *stock*[2]. Cf. *tuck*[2].] A thrust.

stuck[3] (stuk), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stook*.

stuck[4]† (stuk), *n.* [< F. *stuc*, < It. *stucco*, stucco: see *stucco*.] Stucco. *Imp. Dict.*

stuck-in† (stuk′in), *n.* The stoccade.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

stuckle (stuk′l), *n.* [Dim. of *stuck*[3], *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

stuckling (stuk′ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

stuck-up (stuk′up′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Colloq.]

He [the true gentleman] is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 144.

II. *n.* Same as *strap-oyster*. *E. Ingersoll.*

stud[1] (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *studde;* < ME. *stode*, < AS. *studu, stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stodh* = Sw. *stöd*, a post, = Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump, = MHG. G. *stütze*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthūna*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud*[1]. Hence ult. *studdle*.] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See cut under *siding*.

It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

2†. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub.

Seest not thilke same Hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it beginnes to budde,
And utter his tender head?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See cut under *chain*. —4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament.

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 120.

The armour of the legs consists of a chausson of chain-mail, and chausses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of *studs* rivetted on cloth or leather.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an ear round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a spire by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,
Those golden *studdes* which naile the starres.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).

The *stud* itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 269.

The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cordon attached to two lozenge-shaped *studs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

Shirt-stud abscess, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

stud[1] (stud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *studded*, ppr. *studding*. [< *stud*[1], *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop, steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? its dark, low-*studded* rooms? *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. To set with or as with studs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 44.

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

Studded armor, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

stud[2] (stud), *n.* [< ME. *stood*, *stod*, < AS. *stōd*, a stud, = OHG. *stuot, stuat, stuota*, a stud, MHG. *stuot, stūt*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stute*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stōdh* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *steed*.] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

He keeps the *stud* (which is to be diminished) because he thinks he ought to support the turf.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape.
Sir W. Temple, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Colloq.] —4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.] —**In the stud**, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

stud[3]†, **studet**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead*.

stud-bolt (stud′bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

stud-book (stud′bůk), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

studdery† (stud′ėr-i), *n.* [< *stud*[2] + *-ery*.] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

studding (stud′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stud*[1], *v.*] In *carp.*, studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

studdingsail (stud′ing-sāl; pron. by sailors stun′sl), *n.* [< *studding*, verbal n. of *stud*[1], support, + *sail;* or else altered from **steadying-sail.*] A sail set beyond the leeches of some of the principal squaresails during a fair wind, very seldom used. Lower studdingsails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leeches of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studdingsails are set outside of the topsail and topgallantsail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail*. See cuts under *ringtail*[2] and *ship*.—**Studdingsail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See cut under *ship*.

studdle (stud′l), *n.* [< ME. *studdyll, studdul, stodul, stedulle*, < Icel. *studhill*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stodh* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud*[1].] 1†. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.—2. One of the vertical timbers which support the setts in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

studet†, *n.* See *stud*[3].

student (stū′dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudante* = It. *studiante, studiente, studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *studen(t-)s*, ppr. of *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. σπεύδειν, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study, studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 88.

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student;* a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

Student or **students' lamp**. See *lamp*[1].

student-parsnip (stū′dent-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip*.

studentry (stū′dent-ri), *n.* [< *student* + *-ry*.] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley*, Hypatia. [Rare.]

studentship (stū′dent-ship), *n.* [< *student* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] —2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

She [George Eliot] . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewes *studentship*."
Dict. Nat. Biog., XIII. 221.

studerite (stö′dėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Bernhard *Studer*, a Swiss geologist (1794–1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

stud-farm (stud′färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

studfish (stud′fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches long, locally



Studfish (*Fundulus catenatus*).

abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F. stellifer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.

stud-flower (stud′flou″ėr), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Helonias bullata*, translating the specific name.

stud-groom (stud′grōm), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

stud-horse (stud′hôrs), *n.* [< ME. **stodhors*, < AS. *stōdhors* (= Icel. *stōdhhross*), < *stōd*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

studied (stud′id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

The natural man, . . . be he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so sore *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering senate
Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
Were death with *studied* torments.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

studiedly (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mede*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham.*)

studier (stud'i-ėr), *n.* [< *study*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, ix.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* [< It. *studio*, a study: see *study*.] A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure skylight, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, when possible, as to receive light from the north side.

studious (stū'di-us), *a.* [= F. *studieux* = Sp. Pg. *estudioso* = It. *studioso*, < L. *studiosus*, eager, assiduous, < *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1].] 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means: as, a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* reasoner.

Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 157.

One at least *studious* of deserving well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

But yet be wary in thy *studious* care.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [Rare.]

Some to the wars, to try their fortune there; . . .
Some to the *studious* universities.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 10.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 156.

=Syn. 1. *Studious*, *Scholarly*. *Studious* represents a fact in conduct; *scholarly*, a fact in taste or predilection, or a similar result; as, he was very *studious*, but not really of *scholarly* instincts, nor likely ever to produce a *scholarly* treatise.

studiously (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a studious manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with studious consideration or care; studiedly; heedfully; deliberately: as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

studiousness (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being studious; diligence in study; addictedness to books or investigation.

Studite (stū'dīt), *n.* [< LGr. Στουδίτης, < Στουδίος, Studius, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acœmeti. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), confessor against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

studwork (stud'wėrk), *n.* [< *stud*[1] + *work*.] 1. Brickwork interspaced with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs.—2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of fence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See cut under *brigandine*.

study[1] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *studie*; < ME. *study*, *stody*, *studye*, *studie*, < OF. *estudie*, *estude*, F. *étude* = Sp. *estudio* = Pg. *estudo* = It. *studio*, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study, < *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, study: see *student*.] 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They do thereby [by the burning of the books] better declare the *study* of their godliness.
Calvin, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (Calvin Trans. Soc.).

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

Men's *study* is set rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is my *study*
To seem despiteful and ungentle to you.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 85.

As touching your Graces diligence and singulier good *studie* and means for the eyde of thEmperors affayres.
R. Sampson, To Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 354).

This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, appreciating, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

In continuall *studie* and contemplation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call intension or *study*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles: as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation: as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

The chiefe citie is Hamsa, sometime called Tarsus, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (saith Strabo) surmounting both Athens and Alexandria.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

His [Calvin's] bringing up was in the *study* of the civil law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

The proper *study* of mankind is man.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 2.

'Twas, in truth, a *study*,
To mark his spirit, alternating between
A decent and professional gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*; perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.
Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag., IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a muse; a quandary.

Pandarus, that in a *stodye* stod,
Er he was war, she tok hym by the hood.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1180.

I haf gret *stody* til I haf tydings fro 3ow.
Paston Letters, I. 78.

The king of Castile, herewith a little confused, and in a *studie*, said, That can I doe with my honour.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 224.

7. *Theat.*, one who studies or learns; a studier; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

8. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an étude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in *art*, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production: as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting.—10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 7.

There is a gold wand,
Stands in King Cornwalls *study* windowe.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

Academy study. See *academy*.—**Brown study.** See *brown*.=Syn. 3. Research, inquiry, investigation.—6. Reflection.

study[1] (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [< ME. *studyen*, *stodyen*, < OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier* = Sp. *estudiar* = Pg. *estudar* = It. *studiare*, < ML. *studiare*, study, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

So much, dear liege, I have already sworn:
That is, to live and *study* here three years.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

Al this maketh me on meteles to *studie*,
And how the preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 317.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.
Swift.

3. To muse; meditate; cogitate; reflect; revolve thoughts or ideas: used absolutely. [Archaic or colloq.]

Which made the butchers of Nottingham
To *study* as they did stand,
Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal."
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 35).

Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stiff. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

4. To endeavor studiously or thoughtfully; use studied or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive: as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and be-gan to *stodye* howe he myght spede to go to the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

Study [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession: as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry.—**To study up**, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim: as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

Kath. Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?
Pet. It is extempore, from my mother-wit.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate: as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tailors,
To *study* fashions to adorn my body.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out: as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

I will still *study* some revenge past this.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to: as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art.—5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

He was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession: as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology.—7†. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

The State of Avignion, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

To study out. (*a*) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel: as, to *study out* a person's meaning; he has *studied out* the mystery. (*b*) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of: as, I have *studied out* a plan; to *study out* a set of rules.—**To study up.** (*a*) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion: as, to *study up* a law-case, or a subject for an examination; to *study up* routes of travel. (*b*) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about: as, to *study up* a person or a man's character; to *study up* arguments or reasons. =Syn. 2. To scrutinize, search into.—3. To reflect upon, meditate, ponder.—4. To contemplate.

study[2] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *stiddy*[1], a variant of *stithy*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stufa (stö'fä), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fe), E. *stufas* (-fäz). [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.
Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), i. 391.

stuff (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *stuffe*; < ME. *stuf*, *stuff*, *stuffe* (= D. LG. Dan. *stof* = G. Sw. *stoff*; ML. *estoffa*), < OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe* = Sp. Pg. *estofa*, quilted stuff, = It. *stoffa*, < L. *stuppa* (ML. prob. also Germanized **stupfa*, *stuffa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow: see *stupe*[1]. Cf. *stop*. The sense of

the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, cram: see *stuff*, *stop*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

Of suche a *stuffe* as easy is to fynde
Is best to bilde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . . worketh according to the *stuff*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 44.

The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
J. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 4.

The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, the Carrier, xxiv.

2. Incorporeal or psychical substance of some special kind; that which arises from or constitutes mind, character, or quality; any immaterial effluence, influence, principle, or essence. See *mind-stuff*.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 2.

As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and spirit.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of.
Franklin, Way to Wealth, § 1.

The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

3. Goods; possessions in a general sense; baggage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

Assemblit were sone the same in the fight,
And restorit full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5775.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 162.

I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass and pewter, linens and woollens. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

4. Something made up, or prepared or designed, for some specific use. (*a*) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

At my little mercer's in Lumbard Street, . . . and there cheapened some *stuffs* to hang my room.
Pepys, Diary, II. 434.

(*b*) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine.

I . . . did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would cease
The present power of life.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 255.

(*c*) Ready money; cash; means in general. [Colloq.]

But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? is she rich, hey?
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

(*d*) A preparation or composition for use in some industrial process or operation. Among the many things technically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper-stock ready for use, the material before the final preparation being called *half-stock*; (2) the composition of tallow with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dubbing*), used in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3) the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see phrases below.

5. Unwrought matter; raw material to be worked over, or to be used in making or producing something: as, bread*stuffs* (see *bread-stuff*); food*stuff*; rough *stuff* (for carpenters' use); the vein-*stuff* of mines.

The *stuff*, i. e., the mixed ore, veinstone, and country rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a separation by hand.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 463.

6. Refuse or useless material; that which is to be rejected or cast aside; in *mining*, attle or rubbish. Hence—**7.** Intellectual trash or rubbish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian; twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff and nonsense!*

A Deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 278.

8†. Supply or amount of something; stock; provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

That they leve resonable *stuff* [of fuel] upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthez in the neep sesons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

I have but easy *stuffe* of money withinne me, for so meche as the seison of the yer is not yet growen.
Paston Letters, I. 61.

Clear stuff, in *carp.*, boards free from imperfections such as knots, wind-shakes, and ring-hearts.—**Coarse stuff**, in *building*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.—**Fine, free, inch stuff**. See the qualifying words.—**Gaged stuff**. Same as *gage-stuff*.—**Quarter stuff**, in *carp.* See *quarter-stuff*.—**Red stuff**, a watchmakers' name for crocus, or oxid-of-iron powder.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*). See *small*.—**The real stuff**. See *real*[1].—**Touching-stuff**, in *aquatint engraving*, a composition of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching up the dark parts of the plate.—**White stuff**, a gilders' composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a surface over wood that is to be gilded.

II. *a.* Made of stuff, especially of light woolen fabric.—**Stuff gown**, a gown made of stuff, as distinguished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of king's counsel.

There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff gown*, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.

Stuff hat, a hat made in imitation of beaver, the fur of various animals being applied to a foundation which is rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

stuff (stuf), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stuffe*; < ME. *stuffen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fill with any kind of stuff or loose material; cram full; load to excess; crowd with something: as, to *stuff* the ears with cotton.

If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 146.

2. Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing; cram the cavity of with material suitable for the special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or a bedtick; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for roasting.—**3.** To cause to appear stuffed; puff or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

Lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 273.

4. To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for the purpose of restoring and preserving its natural form and appearance: the process includes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy* and *stuffing*, *n.*, 3.

A few *stuffed* animals (as the Rector was fond of natural history) added to the impressive character of the apartment.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxx.i.

5. Figuratively, to fill, cram, or crowd with something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff* a poem with mawkish sentiment.

Well *stuffed* with all maner of goodnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6378.

You have a learned head, *stuff* it with libraries.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

6. To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by crowding, cramming, or packing.

Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 365.

A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
Chambers's Jour., LV. 42.

7. To constitute a filling for; be crowded into; occupy so as to fill completely.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 26.

8. To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some technical sense. See *stuff*, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (2).

Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is accomplished after rolling the sides into bundles with the grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 409.

9†. To stock or supply; provide with a quota or outfit; furnish; replenish.

He *stuffed* alle castelle
Wyth armyre & vytelle.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 549.

Stithe shippes & stoure *stuffet* with vitell,
All full vpon flote with fyne pepull in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2748.

The same nyght I cam to Placiencia or Plesaunce; ther I *stuffed* me wt wyne and bred and other caseles as me thowght necessary for me at that tyme.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

10. To deceive with humorous intent; gull. [Colloq.]—**To stuff a ballot-box**, to thrust into a ballot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]—**To stuff out**, to fill, round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

Stuffe out his vacant garments with his form.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 97.

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; play the glutton.

He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff*; He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

stuff-chest (stuf'chest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to molding.

stuffed (stuft), *p. a.* **1.** Filled with or as with stuffing.—**2.** Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

I am *stuffed*, cousin; I cannot smell.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 64.

3. In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy mass which is distinct from the walls: said of stems of fungi.

stuff-engine (stuf'en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a pulp-grinder.

stuffer (stuf'ėr), *n.* [< *stuff* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as, a bird-*stuffer*; a ballot-box *stuffer*.—**2.** That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an instrument for performing any stuffing operation: as, a sausage-*stuffer*; a *stuffer* for horse-collars.

They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the *stuffer*, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 445.

stuff-gownsman (stuf'gounz″man), *n.* A junior barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff*, *a.*

stuffiness (stuf'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuffiness* of a room.—**2.** The condition of being stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.
George Eliot, in Cross, II. xii.

★**stuffing** (stuf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stuff*, *v.*] **1.** The material used for filling a cushion, a mattress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other animal, etc.

Your titles are not writ on posts,
Or hollow statues which the best men are,
Without Promethean *stuffings* reached from heaven!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *cookery*, seasoned or flavored material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking, to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It 'll make your hair curl.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury *stuffing*.
Lemon, Wait for the End, I. 14.

3. The art or operation of filling and mounting the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*. In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced bit by bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body. Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

4. A filling of indifferent or superfluous material for the sake of extension, as in a book; padding.

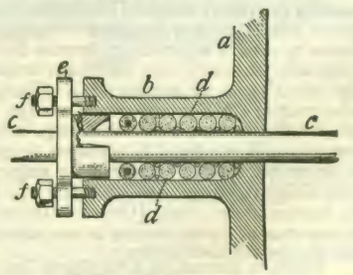
If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews.
W. Taylor, in Robberds's Memoir, I. 425. (*Davies.*)

5. A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into leather to soften it and render it supple and water-proof. *E. H. Knight.*

The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 410.

6. The wooden wedges or folds of paper used to wedge the plates of a comb-cutter's saw into the two grooves in the stock.—**Rough stuffing**, a composition of yellow ocher, white lead, varnish, and japan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

stuffing-box (stuf'ing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a contrivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact



Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

a, cylinder-head; *b*, box cast integrally with the head *a*; *c*, piston-rod; *d*, *d*, packing wound about the rod; *e*, follower for compressing the packing; *f*, *f*, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

with it, a quantity of hemp or India-rubber or metallic ring packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a gland or flanged cylinder is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box*.—**Lantern stuffing-box**, a long stuffing-box with tightening-bolts, used in some marine engines.

stuffing-brush (stuf'ing-brush), *n.* A stiff brush for rubbing stuffing into leather.

stuffing-machine (stuf'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *tanning* and *currying*, a machine for working stuffing into leather.

stuffing-wheel (stuf'ing-hwēl), *n.* In *tanning*, a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the

heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

stuffy (stuf'i), *a.* [< *stuff* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once *stuffy* and draughty.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Short Life, ii.

2. Stuffed out; fat: said of a person. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Affected as if by stuffing; muffled: said of the voice or speech.

Why, this was Mrs. Vangilt herself; her own *stuffy* voice, interspersed with the familiar coughs and gasps
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 548.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettlesome. [Scotch.]—**5.** Angry; sulky; obstinate. *R. Kipling*, Stalky and Co., p. 86. [Colloq.]

stuggy (stug'i), *a.* [A dial. var. of *stogy*, *stocky*.] Stocky; thick-set; stout. [Devonshire, Eng.]

We are of a thickset breed. . . . Like enough, we could meet them, man for man, . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

stuke†, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck*[4].

stull[1] (stul), *n.* [Prob. < G. *stolle*, < MHG. *stolle*, OHG. *stollo*, a support, prop, post. Cf. *stool*, *stulm*.] In *mining*, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stopes. On the stulls rests the lagging, and they together form the support for the attle, or deads, which is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of raising worthless rock.

stull[2] (stul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stulp† (stulp), *n.* [E. dial. also *stolp*, *stoup*, *stoop*[4]; early mod. E. *stoulpe*; < ME. *stulpe*, *stolpe*, < Icel. *stölpi* = Sw. Dan. *stolpe* = MD. *stolpe*, a post, pillar. Cf. *stull*[1].] A short stout post of wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

But III foote high on *stulpes* must ther be
A floor for hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

stultification (stul[/]ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness (see *stultify*), + *-ation*.] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. *Imp. Dict.*

stultifier (stul'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stultify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stultifies.

stultify (stul'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, ppr. *stultifying*. [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness, < L. *stultus*, foolish, silly, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity: used of persons or things.

We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and *stultified* by forms.
Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to *stultify* the mythology they professed to explain.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 252.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [Rare.]

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.
Hazlitt. (*Imp. Dict.*)

To stultify one's self. (*a*) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; expose one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (*b*) In *law*, to allege one's own insanity.

stultiloquence (stul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquentia*, foolish talk, babbling, < *stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. *Bailey*, 1731.

stultiloquent (stul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. **stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly, < *stultus*, foolish, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, talk, speak.] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. *Imp. Dict.*

stultiloquently (stul-til'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

stultiloquy (stul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquium*, foolish talking, < *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [Rare.]

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

stulty†, *a.* [< L. *stultus*, foolish.] Foolish; stupid.

Shall fire ben blamed for it brend a foole naturally by his own *stulty* wit in stering?
Testament of Love, ii. (*Richardson.*)

stum (stum), *n.* [Also dial. *stoom*; < D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, < *stom*, mute, quiet, = OS. *stum* = MLG. *stum*, LG. *stumm* = OHG. MHG. *stum*, G. *stumm* = Sw. Dan. *stum*, dumb, mute; akin to *stem*[3], *v.*, *stammer*. Cf. F. *vin muet*, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(*a*) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (*b*) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
B. Jonson, Leges Convivales, v.

stum (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stummed*, ppr. *stumming*. [Also *stoom*; < D. *stommen*; from the noun: see *stum*, *n.*] **1.** To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is coated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is thereupon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur dioxid, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur dioxid is dissolved in the liquor. Sodium sulphite added to wine in small quantity produces a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,
Expect false Latin and *stum'd* Wine.
Prior, Upon a Passage in Scaligeriana.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.
Sir J. Floyer.

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [Prov. Eng.]

stumble (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, ppr. *stumbling*. [< ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*, *stumlen*, *stummelen*, *stomelen*, *stomelin* = MD. *stomelen*, D. *stommelen*, stumble, = OHG. *stumbalōn*, bustle, = Sw. dial. *stambla*, *stammla*, *stomla* = Norw. *stumbla*, stumble, falter; a var. of *stummer*, q. v., and ult. of *stammer*. Cf. *stump*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

He made the kynge Rion for to *stomble*, that was sory for his brasen malle that he hadde so loste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

If my horse had happened to *stumble*, he had fallen downe with me. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

Stumbling at every obstacle . . . left in the path, he at last . . . attained a terrace extending in front of the Place of Fairladies. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention: as, to *stumble* through a performance.

Fray Inocencio, who was terribly frightened at speaking to so great a personage, grew pale and *stumbled* in his speech. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 351.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; find an occasion of offense; be offended or tempted.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John ii. 10.

This Article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem most to *stumble* at.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly; chance; happen; light: with *on* or *upon*.

Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to *stumble upon* somewhat which is new.
Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

On what evil day
Has he then *stumbled?*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [Archaic.]

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

We do not wonder he [President Edwards] was *stumbled* with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 616.

stumble (stum'bl), *n.* [< *stumble*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little *stumble*.
Trollope, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

stumbler (stum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stumlere*, *stomelare*; < *stumble* + *-er*[1].] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or failing; that which presents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 23.

Indeed this [coasting trade-wind] was the great *stumbling block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Cocos.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

I . . . marvel . . . that wee in this cleare age make so *stumblingly* after him [Chaucer].
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

stumbling-stone (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block*.

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

stumbly (stum'bli), *a.* [< *stumble* + *-y*[1].] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [Rare.]

The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very *stumbly*. *The Century*, XL. 570.

stummel (stum'el), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl*, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii. 95.

stummer (stum'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *stomeren* = Icel. Norw. *stumra* = Dan. *stumre*, stumble; cf. *stumble* and *stammer*.] To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

★**stump** (stump), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stompe*; < ME. *stumpe*, *stompe* = MD. *stompe*, D. *stomp* = OHG. *stumph*, MHG. G. *stumpf* = Icel. *stumpr* = Dan. Sw. *stump*, a stump, = Lith. *stambras*, a stump; Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem. Cf. *stub*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree: as, the *stump* of an oak; cabbage-*stumps*; to clear a field of *stumps*.

Their courtly figures, seated on the *stump*
Of an old yew, their favorite resting-place.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

They disposed themselves variously on *stumps* and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte*, Tennessee's Partner.

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub: as, the *stump* of a limb; the *stump* of a tooth; a cigar-*stump*.

The *stumpe* of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

A Gauntlet of hot Oil was clapped upon the *stump* [of an amputated arm], to stanch the Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

3. *pl.* Legs: as, to stir one's *stumps*. [Colloq.]

How should we bustle forward? give some counsel
How to bestir our *stumps* in these cross ways.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

4. A post. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump*. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, 8 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—**7.** In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—**8.** A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, partizan public speaking; popular advocacy of a cause: as, to take the *stump*, or go on the *stump*, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree-stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

Superficial politicians on the *stump* still talk of the Gladstonian policy of 1886 as if it existed in 1889.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 748.

9. In *coal-mining*, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breasts to protect these passages; any small pillar. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*—**10.** A blunted sound: a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket-shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 399.

11. A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 4.

12. In *entom.*, a very short vein or nervure of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—**13.** Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—**To start a vessel from the stump.** See *start*[1].—**Up a stump**, stumped; nonplussed; "up a tree."

II. *a.* **1.** Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub: as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

A heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

2. Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense: as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches. *The Century*, XXXIX. 575.

Stump tracery, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as contorted and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

stump (stump), *v.* [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

Around the *stumped* top soft mosse did grow. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 59.

2. To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—**3.** To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil: of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 337.

Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself. That, he admits, *stumps* him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 977.

Hence—**4.** To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, III. 66.

5. To make stump speeches in or to; canvass or address with stump oratory: as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *cricket:* (*a*) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd,
And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

(*b*) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with *out:* as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—**7.** To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, xiv.

[He] had shrunk his "weak means," and was *stump'd* and "hard up." *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 47.

8. To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over: generally with *up*. [Slang.]

My trusty old crony,
Do *stump up* three thousand once more as a loan. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

How much is the captain going to *stump up*? *R. D. Blackmore*, Christowell, I. xxiii.

9. In *art*, to use a stump upon; tone or modify by the application of a stump: as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—**10.** In *hat-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or wooden legs.

He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

The guard picks him off the coach-top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. To make stump speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, *n.*, 8. [Colloq.]

There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. —— and the Republicans. *The Nation*, VI. 242.

To stump it. (*a*) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

Stump it, my cove; that's a Bow-street runner. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 2.

★(*b*) To travel about making stump speeches. [Colloq.]

stumpage (stum'pāj), *n.* [< *stump* + *-age*.] **1.** Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

2. A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

★**stumper** (stum'pėr), *n.* [< *stump* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

"How many legs has a caterpillar got?" I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 117.

stump-extractor (stump'eks-trak'tor), *n.* **1.** A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*.

2. A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

stumpiness (stum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being stumpy.

stump-joint (stump'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenters' rule. See cut under *rule-joint*.

stump-puller (stump'půl'ėr), *n.* Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

stump-tailed (stump'tāld), *a.* Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtal.

stump-tree (stump'trē), *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus dioica:* so called from its lack of small branches. See cut under *Gymnocladus*.

stumpy (stum'pi), *a.* [< *stump* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stubby*.] **1.** Abounding with stumps of trees.

We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 134.

2. Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure. *Poe*, King Pest.

A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's "Holy Commonwealth." *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 15.

stumpy (stum'pi), *n.* [< *stump*, *v. t.*, 8.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii. (*Davies.*)

★**stun**[1] (stun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stunned*, ppr. *stunning*. [< ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, < AS. *stunian*, make a din; cf. Icel. *stynja*, Sw. *stöna*, Dan. *stönne*, D. *stenen* (> G. *stöhnen*), groan (Icel. *stynr*, etc., a groan); AS. pret. *ā-sten* for **ā-stæn*, implying an orig. strong verb **stenan*; OBulg. *stenja*, Russ. *stenatĭ*, Lith. *steneti*, Gr. στένειν, groan; Skt. √ *stan*, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. *stound*[3]; also in comp. *astun*, *astound*, *astony*, *astonish*, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.] **1.** To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

We were *stunned* with these confused noises. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

Tho' Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air,
Stun the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Ivy'ry Chair. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

2. To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 341.

3. To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

That she [the cramp-fish] not onely stayes them in the Deep,
But *stuns* their sense, and luls them fast a-sleep. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birthhour. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxviii.

4. To strike with astonishment; astound; amaze.

At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

★**stun**[1] (stun), *n.* [< *stun*[1], *v.* Cf. *stound*[2].] A stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

With such a *stun*
Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,
He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 200.

stun[2] (stun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the side of the kerf. *O. Byrne.*

stundt†, *n.* See *stound*[1].

stung (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*[1].

stunk (stungk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

stunner (stun'ėr), *n.* [< *stun*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, iv.

stunning (stun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stun*[1], *v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun;* stupefaction.

They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

stunning (stun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stun*[1], *v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 294.

What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a wunner for bottling the swipes. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

stunningly (stun'ing-li), *adv.* In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

Gale, . . . visible by the tossing boughs, *stunningly* audible. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

stunsail (stun'sl), *n.* A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

stunt (stunt), *a.* [< ME. *stunt*, < AS. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* (for **stuntr*) = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short, stunted.] **1**†. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ormulum*, l. 3714.—**2.** Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

stunt (stunt), *v. t.* [< ME. *stunten*; < *stunt*, *a.* Cf. *stint*, a var. of *stunt*, *v.*; cf. also *stut*[2].] **1.** To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To check; cramp; hinder; stint: used of growth or progress.

Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. To check the growth or development of: hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf: as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

The hardy sect grew up and flourished in spite of everything that seemed likely to *stunt* it. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

★**stunt** (stunt), *n.* [< *stunt*, *v.*] **1.** An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—**2.** A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

Are not our educations commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 137.

stunted (stun'ted), *p. a.* Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

Where *stunted* birches hid the rill. *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 1.

There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 40.

I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

stuntedness (stun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

stuntiness† (stun'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, Philos. Conjectures. [Rare.]

stuntness (stunt'nes), *n.* [Prop. *stuntedness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle.*

stupa[1] (stū′pä), *n.*; pl. *stupæ* (-pē). [L.: see *stupe*[1].] 1. Same as *stupe*[1].—2. In *bot.*, tufted or matted filamentous matter like tow.

stupa[2] (stō′pä), *n.* [< Skt. *stūpa* (> Hind. *top*, > E. *tope*: see *tope*), a mount, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of dome-like edifices erected in honor of some event, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot. The sense is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, or shrine containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also called *tope*. See *Buddhist architecture* (*b*), under *Buddhist*.

stupe[1] (stūp). *n.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, < Gr. στύππη, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *stuff*, *stop*.] 1. A pledget of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several *stupes* and dressings being skilfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, iii.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine *stupes* applied over the chest.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 160.

stupe[1] (stūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuped*, ppr. *stuping*. [< *stupe*[1], *n.*] To apply a stupe to; foment. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

stupe[2] (stūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *stupid*.] A stupid person. [Colloq.]

Was ever such a poor *stupe!*
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, ii. 2.

stupefacient (stū-pē-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stupefacien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stupefying power.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stupefaction (stū-pē-fak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *stupéfaction* = Sp. *estupefacción* = Pg. *estupefacção* = It. *stupefazione*, < L. *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

Stupefaction is not resignation; and it is *stupefaction* to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

stupefactive (stū-pē-fak′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [=OF. *stupefactif*, F. *stupéfactif* = Sp. Pg. *estupefactivo* = It. *stupefattivo*, < ML. *stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, < L. *stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupefacient.

II. *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [Rare.]

The operation of opium and *stupefactives* upon the spirits of living creatures. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 74.

stupefiedness (stū′pē-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupifiedness* of the part as from a perfect and unmolested health. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 6.

stupefier (stū′pē-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stupefy* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stū′pē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stupefied*, ppr *stupefying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = F. *stupéfier* (< L. as if **stupeficare*), equiv. to It. *stupefare*, < L. *stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences: as, to be *stupefied* by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,
The *stupefying* hemlock, adder's tongue,
And martagan. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His anxiety *stupefied* instead of quickening his senses.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.

2†. To deprive of mobility: said of a substance or material.

This *stupifieth* the quicksilver that it runneth no more.
Bacon, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals.

II. *intrans.* To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [Rare.]

I which live in the country without *stupifying* am not in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

stupend† (stū-pend′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *estupendo* = It. *stupendo*, < L. *stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and *stupend*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

stupendious† (stū-pen′di-us), *a.* [An erroneous form for *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin
The great *stupendious* Worke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

stupendiously† (stū-pen′di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys*, Paraph. upon Lamentations.

stupendly† (stū-pend′li), *adv.* Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so *stupendly* superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

stupendous (stū-pen′dus), *a.* [< L. *stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: as, a *stupendous* work of nature or art; a *stupendous* blunder.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some *stupendous* palace, we peep from our holes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxii.

How *stupendous* a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God!
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 209.

stupendously (stū-pen′dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

stupendousness (stū-pen′dus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

stupent (stū′pent), *a.* [< L. *stupen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; aghast. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say! *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stupeous (stū′pē-us), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow: see *stupe*[1].] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stupose.

stupid (stū′pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stupide* = Sp. *estúpido* = Pg. *estupido* = It. *stupido*, < L. *stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, < *stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties deadened or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not *stupid*
With age and altering rheums?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 409.

One cannot weep, his fears congeal his grief;
But, *stupid*, with dry eyes expects his fate.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 179.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

A *stupid* preacher of unrighteousness, who would constantly make them yawn. *Whipple*, Memoir of Starr King.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; inane: as, a *stupid* joke; a *stupid* book; *stupid* fears.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

=Syn. 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

II. *n.* A stupid or humdrum person; a blockhead; a dunce. [Colloq.]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a *stupid*."
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

stupiditarian (stū-pid-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *stupidity* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [Rare.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed *stupiditarian* in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage! *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 143.

stupidity (stū-pid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *stupidité* = It. *stupidità*, < L. *stupidita*(*t*-)*s*, senselessness, dullness, < *stupidus*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [Rare.]

A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.
Chapman.

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to *stupidity*, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A consideration of the fat *stupidity* and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know
Burke, Rev. in France.

For getting a fine flourishing growth of *stupidity* there is nothing like pouring out on a mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

=Syn. See *stupid*.

stupidly (stū′pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: as, *stupidly* drunk; to be *stupidly* cautious; to speak *stupidly*.

stupidness (stū′pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [Rare.]

stupifiedness†, **stupify**†, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

stupor (stū′pọr), *n.* [= F. *stupeur* = Sp. Pg. *estupor* = It. *stupore*, < L. *stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupent*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy *stupor* which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between *stupor* and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 3.

Anergic stupor. Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

stuporous (stū′pọr-us), *a.* [< *stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [Recent.]—**Stuporous insanity**, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary curable dementia*, and *anergic stupor*.

Stuporous insanity being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

stupose (stū′pōs), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow (see *stupe*[1]), + *-ose*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stupeous*.

stuprate (stū′prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, ppr. *stuprating*. [< L. *stupratus*, pp. of *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), defile, debauch, < *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

stupration (stū-prā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **stuprātio*(*n*-), < *stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

stuprum (stū′prum), *n.* [NL., < L. *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stupulose (stū′pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupose*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stupose.

sturdied (stėr′did), *a.* [< *sturdy*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands upon. *Hogg*, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 58.

sturdily (stėr′di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and *sturdily* maintained to be reconciled with affectation or insincerity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

sturdiness (stėr′di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sturdinesse*, *sturdynesse*; < *sturdy*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (*a*) Obstinacy; contumacy. (*b*) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

sturdy[1] (stėr′di), *a.* [< ME. *sturdy*, *sturdi*, *stordy*, *stordi*, *stowrdi*, < OF. *estordi*, *estourdi*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, heedless, careless, pp. of *estordir*, *estourdir*, F. *étourdir* = OSp. *estordecir*, *estordecer* = It. *stordire*, stun, amaze, stupefy; origin uncertain; perhaps < LL. as if **extorpidire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, < L. *ex-*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obdurately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky: used of persons. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Y was ful *sturdy*, & thou ful myelde;
Thesu, lord, y knowe weel it.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Come, gentlemen, leave pitying and moaning of her,
And praising of her virtues and her whimwhams;
It makes her proud and *sturdy*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree.

So trete a *stordy* wyne that it shal smyle,
And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate hard they driue,
And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer nesh contriue. *Phaer*, Æneid, vii.

But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms, that they made him make a retreat.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!
Gray, Elegy, l. 28.

Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

The King declareth him the cas
With sterne loke and *stordy* chere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Nothing, as it seemeth, more preuailing or fit to redresse and edifie the cruell and *sturdie* courage of man then it [music]. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good sense. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Sturdy beggar, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy Beggars* they were to carry to Bridewel.
Strype, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 104).

= **Syn.** 2. *Stout, Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sinewy, muscular, firm.

sturdy[2] (stėr'di), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stuird, stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease of sheep (< E.); < OF. *estordie*, giddiness, < *estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see *sturdy*[1].] A disease of sheep caused by the presence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic larval form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coordination in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger, move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor. Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but temporary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

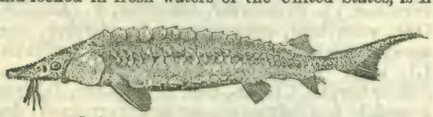
sture, *n.* A Scotch form of *stour*[3].

sturgeon (stėr'jon), *n.* [< ME. *sturjoun, sturgiun*, < AF. *sturjoun*, OF. *esturgeon*, later *estourgeon*, F. *esturgeon* = Sp. *esturión* = Pg. *esturião* = It. *storione*, < ML. *sturio(n-), sturgio(n-)*, < OHG. *sturjo, sturo*, MHG. *sture, stur, stür*, G. *stör* = D. *steur* = Sw. Dan. *stör* = Icel. *styrja* = AS. *styria, stiriga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stirrer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water), < OHG. *stören*, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, etc., stir: see *stir*[1].] A chondroganoid fish of the order *Chondrostei* and family *Acipenseridæ* (see the technical names). There are 2 leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchus*, or ordinary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are 4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former country, 5 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead*.) The common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe



Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon, *A. brevirostris*. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See *sterlet*, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga, or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso;* this is the largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing 1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important food-fish, of from 300 to 600 pounds weight. The green sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris* supposed to be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species, land-locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A.*



Lake-sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*).

rubicundus, variously known as the *red, black, stone-, rock-, lake-*, and *Ohio sturgeon;* it reaches a length of 6 feet, and a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons rank with whales as regal or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*. —**Russian sturgeon**, the beluga.—**Spoon-billed sturgeons**, the *Polyodontidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus*, and *Spatularia*.

Sturiones (stū-ri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*, 2. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus, Spatularia, sterlet*, and *sturgeon*.—2. Same as *Acipenseridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

sturionian (stū-ri-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sturion-es* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters; acipenserine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

sturionidian (stū-ri-ō-nid'i-an), *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-id-* + *-ian*.] A fish of the order *Chondrostei;* a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson.*

sturionine (stū'ri-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sturionian*.

sturk, *n.* See *stirk*.

Sturmian (stėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Sturm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).—**Sturmian function**, one of the series of remainders obtained in the process of finding the greatest measure of an integral function and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed as we proceed.

Sturnella (stėr-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Sturnus* + dim. *-ella*.] A remarkable genus of *Icteridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, containing the American meadow-starlings or so-called field-larks. The bill is of peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight outlines, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened culmen extending on the forehead. The feet are large and strong, reaching beyond the tail when outstretched, eminently fitted for terrestrial locomotion. The wings are short and rounded, and the tail is very short, with stiffish narrow acute feathers. The coronal feathers are bristle-tipped; and the plumage is much variegated, the under parts being yellow with a black horseshoe on the breast.



Western Field-lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

There is one species with several geographical races, or several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S. magna* is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western prairies. The genus formerly included those related South American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red, now called *Trupial's* or *Pezites*. Also called *Pedopsaris*. See also cut under *meadow-lark*.

Sturnellinæ (stėr-ne-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Trupialis*. *Coues*, 1884.

sturnelline (stėr'ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*.

Sturnia (stėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1847), < L. *sturnus*, starling: see *Sturnus*.] A genus of Oriental starlings. The species, of which there are few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S. sinensis*, the kink of early French ornithologists (kink oriole of Latham, 1783), with many New Latin synonyms; its plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish, and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel, and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white; the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese, but is wide-ranging. *S. sturnina* (the dominican thrush of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Japanese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

Sturnidæ (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Sturnus;* the Old World starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moderate; the frontal antiæ extend into the nasal fossæ; there are no rictal vibrissæ; and the bill is attypically conicacute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascending gonys, and angulated commissure. The plumage is mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splendidly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World, excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America. Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different writers. See cuts under *Buphaga, Eulabes, Pastor, starling*[1], and *Temenuchus*.

sturniform (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sturnus*, a starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

Sturniformes (stėr-ni-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the sturnoid *Passeres*.

Sturninæ (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidæ*, containing the typical starlings, represented by the genus *Sturnus* and related forms. In some systems the *Sturninæ* correspond to the *Sturnidæ* divested of certain genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidæ* and *Paradiseidæ*, and are represented in this sense by about 28 genera and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

sturnoid (stėr'noid), *a.* [< *Sturnus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Sturnidæ*.—**Sturnoid Passeres**, one of four groups or series in which A. R. Wallace (Ibis, 1874, pp. 406–416) distributed the normal oscine passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the *tanagroid*, and the *formicarioid Passeres*. They are otherwise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group, a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under *starling*[1], *Pastor, Scissirostrum, Eulabes, Temenuchus*, and *Buphaga*.

Sturnopastor (stėr-nō-pas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1843, as *Sternopastor*), < *Sturnus* + *Pastor*, q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare circumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded wings. There are several species, as *S. contra* of India, *S. superciliaris* of Burma, *S. jalla* and *S. melanoptera* of Java.

Sturnus (stėr'nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sturnus*, a starling: see *stare*[2] and *starn*[2].] The representative genus of *Sturninæ*, formerly employed with latitude, now closely restricted to such forms as the common stare or starling, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metallic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual feathers. The feet are short and typically oscine. The tail is about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The bill is not bristled; feathers fill the interramal space, and extend into the nasal fossæ; there is a nasal scale, and the tomial edges of the bill are dilated; the commissure is angulated, and the culmen and gonys are both nearly straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting well-marked antiæ. See cut under *starling*.

sturt[1] (stėrt), *v.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *stert*[1], *start*[1].] I. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

sturt[2] (stėrt), *n.* [Also dial. transposed *strut;* < *sturt*[1], *v.*] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

Scotland has cause to mak great *sturt*
For laiming o the Laird of Mow.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a "pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly large body of ore, so that his profit is correspondingly great. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sturtion (stėr'shon), *n.* A corruption of *nasturtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

Sturt's desert-pea. See *pea*[1].

stut[1] (stut), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *stutte*, < ME. *stoten*, stutter; = D. *stooten*, stutter, = OHG. *stōzan*, MHG. *stōzen*, G. *stossen*, push, strike against, = Icel. *stauta*, beat, strike, also stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike against, = Goth. *stautan*, strike: see *stot*[2]. Hence *stutter*[1].] 1. To stutter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuttes* when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

Stut, to stagger in speaking or going.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

stut[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *stutten, stitten*, < Icel. *stytta*, make short, < *stuttr*, short: see *stunt, a.*, and cf. *stunt, v., stent, v.*] I. *trans.* To cut short; cause to cease. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Seinte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

stut[3] (stut), *n.* A variant of *stout*[2].

stutter[1] (stut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. **stoteren* = D. *stotteren* = MLG. *stoteren*, LG. *stötern, stöttern* (> G. *stottern*) = Sw. dial. *stutra*, stutter; freq. of *stut*.] I. *intrans.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

= **Syn.** *Falter*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repetitions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

Red and angry, scarce
Able to *stutter* out his wrath in words.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 22.

stutter[1] (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1], *v.*] A marked stammer; broken and hesitating utterance of words.

stutter[2]† (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stut* + *-er*[1].] One who stuts or stutters; a stutterer.

Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 386.

stutterer (stut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stutters; a stammerer.

His words were never many, as being so extreme a *stutterer* that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

★**stuttering** (stut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stutter*[1], *v.*] A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See *stammering*.

stutteringly (stut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

stuwe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stew*[1], *stew*[2].

sty[1]† (stī), *v. i.* [< ME. *stien, styen, steyen, stighen, stigen*, < AS. *stīgan* = OS. *stīgan* = OFries. *stiga* = D. *stijgen* = MLG. LG. *stigen* = OHG. *stīgan*, MHG. *stigen*, G. *steigen* = Icel. *stīga* = Sw. *stiga* = Dan. *stige* = Goth. *steigan*, rise, ascend, mount; in comp. AS. *āstīgan*, rise, move up, or, with an appropriate adverb, move down, descend; = Gr. *στείχειν*, go, walk, march, go in line (see *stich*), = L. √ *stigh* in *vestigium*, footprint, vestige (see *vestige*), = OBulg. *stignanti*, haste, Skt. √ *stigh*, mount. From this root are ult. E. *sty*[1], *n.*, *sty*[2], *sty*[3], *stile*[1], *stair*.] 1. To go upward; mount; ascend; s ar.

Tak thanne this drawht, and whan thou art wel refreshed and refect, thow shal be moore stydefast to *stye* into heyere questyouns. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

That was Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every linck thereof a step of dignity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 46.

2. To mount (upon a horse).

Stiden vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
And wenton in wightly tho worthy hom seluon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4948.

3. To aspire.

'T had been in vaine;
Shee onely *sties* to such as haue no braine.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 122).

sty[1] (stī), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sty, stye, stie, stiz, stih*, < AS. *stīg* = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīg, stīc*, MHG. *stīc*, G. *steig* = Icel. *stigr, stigr* = Sw. *stig* = Dan. *sti*, a path, footway; (*b*) < ME. *sty, stie*, a step, ladder, = OHG. *stiga*, MHG. *stīge*, a path, step, ladder; also MD. *steghe, steegh*, D. *steeg*, a path, lane, = MLG. *stege*, a path, ascent, also a step, = OHG. *stiega*, MHG. *stiege*, a rise, ascent, step, stair, staircase, = Icel. *stigi, stegi* = Dan. *stige*, a step, ladder; (*c*) cf. OHG. *steg*, MHG. *stec*, G. *steg*, a path, bridge (the forms, of three or four orig. diff. types, being more or less confused with one another, and wavering between the long and short vowel); related to *sty*[2], *stile*[1], *stair*, etc., all ult. from the verb *sty*[1].] 1†. An ascent; an ascending lane or path; any narrow pathway or course.

Themperour on his stif stede a *sty* forth thanne takes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 212.

The scheref made to seke [caused to search] Notyngham,
Bothe be strete and *stye*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

2†. A step upward; a stair.

And *sties* also are ordande thore [there],
With stalworthe steeles as mystir wore [need were],
Bothe some schorte and some lang.
York Plays, p. 340.

3. A ladder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sty[2] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [Early mod. E. also *stye, stie*; < ME. *stie, stye*, < AS. *stīgu, stīgo*, a pen for cattle, = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a pen for small cattle, a sow's litter, G. *steige, steig*, pen, chicken-coop (*schweinesteige*, swine-sty), = Icel. *stīa* = OSw. *stiga, stia*, Sw. *stia*, dial. *sti, steg* = Dan. *sti*, pen for swine, goats, sheep, etc.; from the root of *sty*[1], AS. *stīgan*, rise, orig. go: see *sty*[1]. The connection of thought is not clear; cf. Gr. *στοῖχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven (i. e., a pen).] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine; a pigsty.

Her [their] cotes make beforne
Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
That every *stye* a moder [sow with litter] wol sustene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Hence — 2. A filthy hovel or place; any place of mean living or bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *stye*.
Milton, Comus, l. 77.

The painted booth and sordid *sties* of vice and luxury.
Burke, Rev. in France.

sty[2] (stī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stied*, ppr. *stying*. [< *sty*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To occupy a sty or hovel; live in a sty.

What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and *sty* with!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxx.

II. *trans.* To lodge in a sty or hovel; pen up.

Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 343.

sty[3] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [In three distinct forms: (*a*) *Sty*, also *stye*, and formerly *stie*, a reduction of the earlier *styen, styan* (see (*b*)), or directly parallel with MD. *stiighe*, LG. *stige, stieg*, Norw. *stigje, stig, sti*, a sty (cf. *stigköyna*, a sty, < *stig* + *köyna*, a pustule). (*b*) *Styen, styan*, early mod. E. also *stian*, < ME. **styand, *styend*, < AS. *stīgend*, a sty, lit. 'riser,' < *stīgende*, ppr. of *stīgan*, rise: see *sty*[1], *v.* (*c*) *Styany, stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony, styonie*, < ME. *styanye*, a sty, supposed to stand for **styand ye*, lit. 'rising eye': *styand*, ppr. of *styen*, rise; *ye*, eye: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and *eye*[1], *n.* But there is no evidence of the ME. **styand ye*, nor of the alleged AS. **stīgend éage* assumed by Skeat; a sty is not a 'rising eye' at all, and the AS. phrase, if used, would be **stīgende cáge*, as an AS. ppr. invariably retains its final *e* except when used as a noun.] A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small boil; hordeolum. Also spelled *stye*.

There is a *sty* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

styan (stī'an), *n.* [Also *styen*, early mod. E. *stian*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*b*).] Same as *sty*[3]. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A soveraigne liniment for the *stian* or any other hard swellings in the eyelids. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

I knew that a *styan* . . . upon the eyelid could be easily reduced. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, ii.

styany†, *n.* [Also *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*c*).] Same as *sty*[3].

Styanye (or a perle) yn the eye, egilopa.
Prompt. Parv., p. 475.

Styony, disease growyng within the eyelidde, sycosis.
Huloet.



Obverse. Reverse.
Styca of Redwulf, King of Northumbria, A. D. 844. — British Museum. (Size of original.)

styca (stī'kä, AS. pron. stük'ä), *n.* [AS. *styca*.] A small copper coin of the Anglo-Saxon period, current in the kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and weighing about eighteen or nineteen grains.

stye[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sty*[1], *sty*[2].

stye[2] (stī), *n.* Same as *sty*[3].

Stygia (stij'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx: see *Styx*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) In *Lepidoptera*, a genus of moths, of the family *Psychidæ*. *Latreille.* (*b*) In *Diptera*, a genus of tanystomine flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, not having the antennæ wide apart at the base. Also called *Lomatia* and *Stygides*. *Meigen.*

Stygial (stij'i-al), *a.* [< L. *Stygius* (see *Stygian*) + *-al*.] Same as *Stygian*. [Rare.]

Stygian (stij'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx, < Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, also applied to a fatally cold fountain, a piercing chill, hatred, < *στυγεῖν*, hate, abhor.] 1. Pertaining to the Styx, a river, according to the ancient myth, flowing around the lower world, the waters of which were used as a symbol in the most binding oaths of the gods.

From what Part of the World came you? For here was a melancholy Report that you had taken a Voyage to the *Stygian* Shades.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Hence — 2. Infernal; hellish: as, *Stygian* vapors; a *Stygian* pool.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton*, P. L., x. 453.

Stygogenes (stī-goj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864), < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *ichth.*, a genus of catfishes, of the family *Argiidæ*, found in the Andean waters: so named from the popular notion that the typical species lives in subterranean waters of active volcanoes. Also called *Cyclopium*.

stylagalmaic (stī"la-gal-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἄγαλμα*, a statue: see *agalma*.] In *arch.*, noting a caryatid, or a figure performing the office of a column: as, *stylagalmaic* images. See cut under *caryatid*.

stylamblys (stī-lam'blis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled.] A small blunt process of the inner branch of a pleopod of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

stylar (stī'lär), *a.* [Also *stilar*; < *style*[1] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a style; having the character of or resembling a style for writing.

Stylaria (stī-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *-aria*.] A genus of annelids: same as *Nais*, 1.

Stylaster (stī-las'tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] 1. The typical genus of *Stylasteridæ*. It was formerly considered actinozoan, and placed in the family *Oculinidæ*; it is now known to be hydrozoan, and closely related to *Millepora*.



Stylaster duchassaingi.

2. [*l. c.*] Any polyp of the family *Stylasteridæ*. The numerous species are delicate calcareous corals, usually pink, and most nearly related to the millepores.

Stylasteridæ (stī-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stylaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Hydrocorallinæ*, or coralligenous hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Stylaster*, related to the *Milleporidæ*, and with the millepores forming the order. *Stylasteridæ* differ from *Milleporidæ* in having a calcified axial style at the base of an ampulla or dilated section of each gasterozooid, and in the more complicated cyclosystems the massive hydrosome contains tubes which possess pseudosepta formed by the regular position of the tentacular zooids; the alimentary zooids have from four to twelve tentacles. The stylasters abound in tropical seas, where they contribute to the formation of coral reefs.

stylate[1] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, prop. **stilatus*, < L. *stilus*, a stake, point, style: see *style*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a style or stylet; styliferous. (*b*) Pen-like or peg-like; styloid; styliform.

stylate[2] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, < *stylus*, a style (of a flower), < Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having a persistent style. *Lindley.*

★**style**[1] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile*; also in def. 1, as L., *stylus*, prop. *stilus*; < OF. *style, stile*, F. *style* = Sp. Pg. *estilo* = It. *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, in ML. also, improp., *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument used about plants, the stem or stalk of a plant, and esp. for scribing on a waxen tablet, hence writing, manner of writing, mode of expression in writing or speech, style; perhaps earlier with long vowel, *stīlus*, for orig. **stiglus*, < √ *stig* in *stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, pierce, stick, puncture (see *stick*[1], *stigma*); otherwise akin to OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, etc., AS. *stæl, stel*, E. *stale, steal*, a handle: see *stale*[2]. The word is prop. written *stile*; the spelling *style* is in simulation of the Gr. *στῦλος*, a pillar, which is not connected (see *style*[2]).] 1. An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

But this my *style* no living man shall touch,
If first I be not forced by base reproach;
But like a sheathed sword it shall defend
My innocent life. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Some wrought in Silks, some writ in tender Barks;
Some the sharp *Stile* in waxen Tables marks.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it. (*a*) A pointed or needle-like tool, implement, or attachment, as the marking-point in the telegraph or phonograph, a graver, or an etching-needle. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small, slender, pointed process or part; a styloid or styliform part or organ; a stylet; of spongespicules, a stylus. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Same as *stylet*, 3. (2) The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter; a stylus. See cuts under *Gordius* and *Rhynchocœla*.

3. Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the *style* of Shakspere or of Dickens; antiquated or modern *style*; didactic, poetic, or forensic

style; a pedantic *style;* a nervous *style;* a cynical *style.*

Stile is a constant & continuall phrase or tenour of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or processe of the poeme or historie, and not properly to any peece or member of a tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style.* *Swift.*

Jeffreys spoke against the motion in the coarse and savage *style* of which he was a master.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

If thought is the gold, *style* is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 277.

4. Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are coextensive with the whole range of productive activity. Styles in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.: as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical *style;* the *style* of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist *style;* in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance *styles,* the Pointed or the Perpendicular *style;* the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake *style* of furniture; the Florentine *style* of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian *style; styles* in dress.

I don't know in what *style* I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.
Cooper, Lionel Lincoln, iii.

It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the *style* of Louis XVI.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvi.

Monteverde, Claudio (1568–1643), the inventor of the "free *style*" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1568. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 785.

5. Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way: as, *styles* of rowing, riding, or walking; *styles* of acting, singing, or bowing.—**6.** Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in *style; style* of deportment or of dress.

There are some very homely women who have a *style* that amounts to something like beauty.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 68.

That otherwise impalpable quality which women call *style.* *Howells,* Indian Summer, ii.

7. Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows *style.*—**8.** Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

With one voice, sir,
The citizens salute you with the *style*
Of King of Naples.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

Give unto God his due, his reverend *style.*
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

9. In *chron.,* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar.* Style is *Old* or *New.* The Old Style (abbreviated *O. S.*) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two ciphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New Style always begins with January 1st, but in Old Style there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style (abbreviated *N. S.*) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. —**Attic style.** See *Attic*[1].—**Concertante, Corinthian, crystalline, cushion, discharge style.** See the qualifying words.—**Early English style,** a modern factitious style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were used mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—**Florid style of medieval architecture.** See *florid.*—**Garancin style.** Same as *madder style.*—**Geometric style.** See *geometric.*—**Jesuit style,** in *arch.* See *baroque,* 2.—**Juridical styles,** in *Scots law,* the particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—**Lacrymal style,** a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—**Lapidary, madder, monodic, occipital style.** See the qualifying words.—**Palestrina style,** in *music,* the style of church music. Compare *a cappella.*—**Perpendicular style.** See *perpendicular.*—**Queen Anne style.** See *queen*[1].—**Rainbow, Renaissance, resist,** etc., **style.** See the qualifying words.—**Style of a court,** the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. =**Syn. 3.** *Diction, Phraseology,* etc. (See *diction.*) *Invention, Style, Amplification,* in rhetoric. See *invention.*—**8.** *Appellation,* etc. See *name*[1].

style[1] (stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled,* ppr. *styling.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* < *style*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

Poesy is nothing else but Feigned History, which may be *styled* as well in prose as in verse.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

He is also *stiled* the God of the rural inhabitants.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Upon this Title the Kings of England were *styled* Kings of Jerusalem a long time after. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 63.

Declared the Deceased
Had *styled* him "a Beast."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 64.

★**style**[2] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus,* a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus,* also improp. *stilus,* a pillar, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, also a post, pale; not connected with L. *stilus,* improp. written *stylus,* a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*[1] and *style*[2] are now commonly confused.] **1.** A pillar; a column. See *style*[1].—**2.** The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under *sun-dial.*

Then turne the globe vntyll the *style* that sheweth the houre be coomme to the houre in the whiche yowe sowght the vnknowen place of the moone.
R. Eden, tr. of Gemma Phrysius (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 389).

3. In *bot.,* a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuchsia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silk"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equaling the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound pistils, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or slit it is bifid, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exserted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil, ovary, pollen-tube,* and *stigma.*


Campanula sp.
a, style; *b,* stigma.

style[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*[1].

style-branch (stīl'brânch), *n.* In *bot.,* a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositæ* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.

style-curve (stīl'kėrv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissæ represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. *Science,* XIII. 92.

★**stylet** (stī'let), *n.* [< OF. *stylet,* < It. *stiletto,* a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo,* a pointed instrument: see *style*[1], and cf. *stiletto.*] **1.** A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel *stylet.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.

2. In *surg.,* the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stilette.*—**3.** In *zoöl.,* a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.,* one of the second of the three pairs of rhabdites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See cut under *Arctisca.*

styletiform (stī'let-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *stylet* + L. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a stylet; styloid.

stylewort (stīl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea;* more broadly, a plant of the family *Candolleaceæ.* See *Stylidium* and *Stylidiaceæ.*

Stylidiaceæ (stī-lid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Stylidium* + *-aceæ.*] A now discarded name for the *Candolleaceæ,* a family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Campanulales,* based on the untenable genus name *Stylidium* of Swartz. It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla each with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Candollea* is the type, mostly Australian herbs, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers form terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal.

Stylidium (stī-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A name given by Swartz in 1807 to *Candollea,* a genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the family *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually elastic stamen-column. The 85 species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *style-wort,* for their rose-colored flowers: see also *hair-trigger-flower.* The name *Stylidium* was earlier (Loureiro, 1790) applied to species of tropical cornaceous trees and shrubs which are now referred to *Alangium.* They are sometimes cultivated under glass for their yellow flowers.


Candollea laricifolia.
a, a flower; *b,* longitudinal section of flower; *c,* transverse section of fruit.

styliferous[1] (stī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument (see *style*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* having a style or styloid process; stylate.

styliferous[2] (stī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus,* a style (see *style*[2]), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.

styliform (stī'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument, + *forma,* form, shape: see *form.*] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

styline (stī'lin), *a.* [< *style*[2] + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the style.

styliscus† (stī-lis'kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-ī). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. στυλίσκος, dim. of στῦλος, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*[2].] In *bot.,* the loose tissue through which the pollen-tube passes from the stigma of a plant to the ovary.

stylish (stī'lish), *a.* [< *style*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy: as, *stylish* dress or manners; a *stylish* woman; a *stylish* house.

stylishly (stī'lish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily.

stylishness (stī'lish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness: as, *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, viii.

stylist (stī'list), *n.* [< *style*[1] + *-ist.*] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more deliberate *stylists* frequently display. *G. Saintsbury,* Hist. Elizabethan Literature, x.

stylistic (stī-lis'tik). *a.* and *n.* [< *stylist* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to style.

Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylistic* requirements. *Athenæum,* No. 3044, p. 292.

II. *n.* **1.** The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—**2.** A treatise on style. [Rare.]

stylistically (stī-lis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to style. *Classical Rev.*, III. 87.

stylite (stī'līt), *n.* [< LGr. στυλίτης, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*[2].] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the eleventh century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *pillar-saint*.

stylobate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stylobate*, < Gr. στυλοβάτης, the base of a pillar, < στῦλος, a pillar, + βαίνειν, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the stereobate of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *stereobate*.

stylocerite (stī-los'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*[1]), + Gr. κέρας, horn, + *-ite*[2].] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

styloglossal (stī-lō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *styloglossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

II. *n.* The styloglossus.

styloglossus (stī-lō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < E. *stylo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

stylogonidium (stī″lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonidia* (-ạ). [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*[1]), + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special hyphæ. *Phillips*, Brit. Discomycetes. [Little used.]

stylograph (stī'lō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*[1]), + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A stylographic pen. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 68.

stylographic (stī-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *stylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style: as, *stylographic* cards; a *stylographic* pencil; *stylographic* ink.—**Stylographic pen.** See *pen*[2].

stylographical (stī-lō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *stylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

stylographically (stī-lō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

stylography (stī-log'rạ-fi), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*[1]), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a style; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

stylohyal (stī-lō-hī'ạl), *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoidean arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes; in mammals it is the first bone of the hyoidean arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally ankylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is connected only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament: see *epihyal*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *stylohyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *skull*, and *hyoid*.

stylohyoid (stī-lō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—**Stylohyoid ligament.** See *epihyal* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—**Stylohyoid muscle**, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoideus. See II.—**Stylohyoid nerve**, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

II. *n.* The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*[1].

stylohyoidean (stī″lō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *stylohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

stylohyoideus (stī″lō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

styloid (stī'loid), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*[1]), + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; styliform or stylate: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—**Styloid cornua**, the epihyals; the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone: so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—**Styloid process.** See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *forearm*.

stylolite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + λίθος, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Stylolites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *lignilites*, and later *epsomites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia. *Stylolite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the stylolite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

stylomastoid (stī-lō-mas'toid), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—**Stylomastoid artery**, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylomastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—**Stylomastoid foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *skull*.—**Stylomastoid vein**, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

stylomaxillary (stī-lō-mak'si-lạ-ri), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inframaxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—**Stylomaxillary ligament**, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

stylometer (stī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, pillar, column, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

Stylommatophora (stī-lom-ạ-tof'ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stylommatophorus*: see *stylommatophorous*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles: opposed to *Basommatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land-snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Nephropneusta* are synonyms.

stylommatophorous (stī-lom-ạ-tof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylommatophorus*, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ὄμμα(τ-), an eye, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylommatophora*.

stylommatous (stī-lom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ὄμμα(τ-), an eye.] Same as *stylommatophorous*.

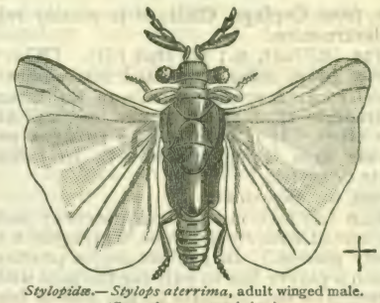
stylopharyngeal (stī-lō-fā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylopharyngeus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

II. *n.* The stylopharyngeus.

stylopharyngeus (stī″lō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *stylopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style, + Gr. φάρυγξ (φάρυγγ-), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

Stylophorum (stī-lof'ọ-rum), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous style; < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of plants, of the family *Papaveraceæ* and the tribe *Chelidonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the placentæ after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 4 species, 1 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are pinnatifid and radical. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the celandine poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Meconopsis*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celandine, and, like it, contain a yellow juice.

Stylopidæ (stī-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, or ranked as a family of heteromerous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with a flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some genera parasitize ants and some homopterous insects, such as leaf-hoppers. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender hairy body ending in two long styles, and intestine ending as a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenos* are genera represented in North America. *S. childreni* lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Polistes metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.



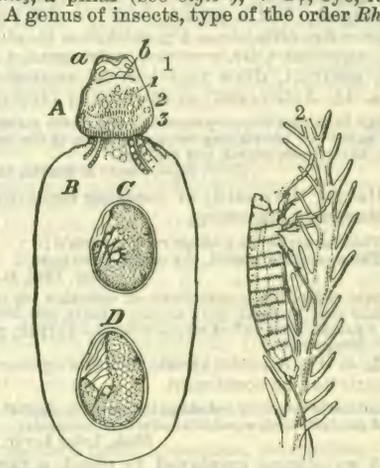
Stylopidæ.—*Stylops aterrima*, adult winged male. (Cross shows natural size.)

stylopized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* [< *stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

stylopod (stī'lō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *stylopodium*, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylopodium*.

stylopodium (stī-lō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopodia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *stylopod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in umbelliferous plants arise.

Stylops (stī'lops), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1802), < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + ὤψ, eye, face.] 1. A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipiptera* or *Strepsiptera*, and of the family *Stylopidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.



1. *Stylops aterrima*, adult female, with two nearly hatched eggs, *C*, *D*, in *B*, the abdomen; *A*, ventral surface of thorax of three segments 1, 2, 3; *a*, mandibles; *b*, mouth. 2. *Stylops aterrima*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimerana*). (All highly magnified.)

Stylosanthes (stī-lō-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, type of the subtribe *Stylosantheæ*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and an oblong or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basifixed and shorter and versatile. There are about 25 species, of which 4 or 5 are natives of Africa or Asia, 3 are North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. biflora* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. hamata* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

stylospore (stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a fertile hypha or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or unineloped, as in the *Hyphomycetes*. See *pycnidium*, 1, *macrostylospore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*.

stylosporous (stī-los'pọ-rus), *a.* [< *stylospore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylospore; resembling or bearing a stylospore.

stylostegium (stī-lō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylostegia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + στέγος, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the style in *Stapelia* and similar asclepiads.

stylostemon† (stī-lō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + στήμων, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*[1]).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

stylotypite (stī'lō-tī-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*[2]), + τύπος, impression, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and sil-

ver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

stylus (stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*[1].] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxea one of whose rays is suppressed.—2. In *entom.*, a style or stylet.

styme, *n.* See *stime.*

stymie (stī'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *stime*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

Stymphalian (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Stymphalius*, < Gr. Στυμφάλιος, < Στύμφαλος, Stymphalus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece).—**Stymphalian birds,** in *Gr. fable*, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brazen or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.

> A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iii.

★**styptic** (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptic*, *stiptik;* < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *styptique* = Sp. *estíptico* = Pg. *estitico* = It. *stitico*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. στυπτικός, astringent, < στύφειν, contract, draw together, be astringent.]

I. *a.* 1†. Astringent; constrictive; binding.

> Take hede that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

2. Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

> Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd;
> The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 983.

Styptic collodion, a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzoic acid 3 parts. Also called *styptic colloid.*—**Styptic powder.** See *powder.*

II. *n.* 1†. An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

> Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptick*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly.
> *Steele*, Lying Lover, v. 1.

2. A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

> This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
> Ther *stiptik* stont [stop] ejectyng bloode, and wo
> Of wombe or of stomak this wol declyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotton-wool styptic, cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

styptical (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [< *styptic* + *-al.*] Same as *styptic.*

styptic-bur (stip'tik-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

stypticite (stip'ti-sīt), *n.* [G. *stipticit;* < Gr. στυπτικός: see *styptic.*] Fiboferrite.

stypticity (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-i-ty.*] The property of being styptic; astringency.

> Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.
> *Sir J. Floyer.*

styptic-weed (stip'tik-wēd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffein; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed, stinking-wood.*

Styracaceæ (stī-rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, belonging to the order *Diospyrales*, of which *Styrax* is the type and most important genus. It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied families, the *Sapotaceæ* and *Diospyraceæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The family includes about 75 species, belonging to 8 genera, of which one is *Mohrodendron* of North America and Asia, 3 are small South American genera, and there are two Asiatic genera. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely reddish, and sometimes cymose or fascicled. See *Halesia, Styrax*, and *storax.* The name has been frequently written *Styraceæ.*

styracin, styracine (stir'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An ester ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$) of cinnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

Styrax (stī'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax, storax*, < Gr. στύραξ, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styraceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament; *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *snowflake - flower.* Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. Benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the external wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia, S. Americana*, and *S. pulverulenta*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.



Styrax Benzoin. *a*, a flower.

Styrian (stir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Styria* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary.

II. *n.* One of the people of Styria.

styrol (stī'rol), *n.* [< L. *styr(ax)* + *-ol.*] A colorless strongly refractive liquid (C_8H_8), with an odor like that of benzene, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydroxid. Also called *cinnamene.*

styrolene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [< *styrol* + *-ene.*] Same as *styrol.*

styrone (stī'rōn), *n.* [< *styr(ax)* + *-one.*] Cinnamyl alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

stythe[1]†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *sty*[2].] A sty.

> O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast] winna rise . . .
> Till Kempion, the Kingis son,
> Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss me.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 140).
>
> And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,
> The Queen brought forth a son.
> *Fause Foodrage* (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

stythe[2] (stīth), *n.* [More prop. *stithe;* cf. E. dial. *stithe*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stive*, after *stithe, stith*, strong: see *stith.*] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Lancashire, Eng., coal-field.]

> Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe.*
> *Gresley.*

stywardt, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward.*

Styx (stiks), *n.* [< L. *Styx*, < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful,' < στυγεῖν, hate, abominate.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a river of the lower world.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ. Staudinger*, 1876.

Suabian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian.*

suability (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suable* + *-i-ty.*] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

suable (sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *sue*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

suadet (swād), *v. t.* [< OF. *suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade, persuade.*] To persuade.

suadiblet (swā'di-bl), *a.* [< *suade* + *-ible.*] Same as *suasible.*

Suæda (sū-ē'dä), *n.* [NL., from an Ar. name.] A name given by Forskål in 1775 to *Dondia*, a genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the inclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 50 species, natives of seashores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *Dondia linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *D. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary, shrubby goosefoot*, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *D. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *blite*[2].

Suædeæ (sū-ē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, based on *Suæda* of Forskål, which is a homonym of *Dondia.* The tribal name is therefore invalid under the rules. It includes five genera, four of which are monotypic and occur in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, *Dondia*, the type, see *Suæda.*

suaget, swaget (swāj), *v.* [< ME. *swagen;* by apheresis from *assuage.*] **I.** *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

> Ffayne were tho freikes and the folke all.
> And swiftly thai swere, *swagit* there herttes,
> To be lell to the lord all his lyf tyme.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13643.
>
> Nor wanting power to mitigate and *'suage*
> With solemn touches troubled thoughts.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 556.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

> These yoies seuyn
> Shalle neuer *swage* nor sesse
> But euermore endure and encresse.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.
>
> Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to *swage* and wex lasse.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

suant[1] (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *sewant, sewent;* < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suivre*, etc., follow: see *sue, sequent.*] 1. Following; sequent; pursuant. *Halliwell* (under *suent*).—2. Smooth; even.

> The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent.*
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 87.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.]

suant[2] (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant;* origin uncertain.] The plaice. *Halliwell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

> Behold some others rangèd all along
> To take the *sewant*, yea, the flounder sweet.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).
>
> The shad that in the springtime cometh in;
> The *suant* swift, that is not set by least.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

suantly (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently.* [Prov. New Eng.]

suarrow (sō-ar'ō), *n.* A variant of *souari.*

suasible (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade, suasion.* Cf. *suadible.*] Same as *persuasible. Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

suasion (swā'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio(n-)*, an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. LL. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suadvis*, pleasant, sweet: see *suave, sweet.*] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion.*

> The *suacyon* of swetenesse rethoryen.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.
>
> Thei had, by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundement in tasting of the forboden fruyte.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 157.
>
> She did not dare to come down the path to shake her, and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet is very ineffective. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 184.

suasive (swā'siv), *a.* [< OF. *suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade, suasion.*] Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

> Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.
> *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

suasively (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

> Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

suasory† (swā′sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *suasoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *suasorio*, < L. *suasorius*, of or pertaining to advice or persuasion, < *suasor*, one who advises or persuades, < *suadere*, advise, persuade: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Tending to persuade; persuasive.

A *Suasory* or Enticing Temptation.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, Works, I. 140.

suave (swāv or swäv), *a.* [< F. *suave* = Sp. Pg. *suave* = It. *soave*, < L. *suavis*, orig. **suadvis* = Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, agreeable, = AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*: see *sweet*. Cf. *suade*, *suasion*, etc.] Soothingly agreeable; pleasant; mollifying; bland: used of persons or things: as, a *suave* diplomatist; *suave* politeness.

Mr. Hall, . . . to whom the husky oat-cake was, from custom, *suave* as manna, seemed in his best spirits.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

What gentle, *suave*, courteous tones!
Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, i.

suavely (swāv'- or swäv'li), *adv.* In a suave or soothing manner; blandly: as, to speak *suavely*.

suavify† (swav'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *suavis*, sweet, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make affable. *Imp. Dict.*

suaviloquent† (swā-vil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *suaviloquen(t-)s*, speaking sweetly, < L. *suavis*, sweet, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking suavely or blandly; using soothing or agreeable speech. *Bailey*, 1727.

suaviloquy† (swā-vil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *suaviloquium*, sweet speaking, < L. *suaviloquus*, speaking sweetly, < *suavis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] Sweetness of speech. Compare *suaviloquent*.

suavity (swav'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *suavité* = Sp. *suavidad* = Pg. *suavidade* = It. *suavità*, *soavità*, < L. *suavita(t-)s*, sweetness, pleasantness, < *suavis*, sweet, pleasant: see *suave*.] 1. Pleasant or soothing quality or manner; agreeableness; blandness: as, *suavity* of manner or address.

Our own people . . . greatly lack *suavity*, and show a comparative inattention to minor civilities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

The worst that can be said of it [Perugino's style] is that its *suavity* inclines to mawkishness, and that its quietism borders upon sleepiness.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 75.

Hence—2. Pl. *suavities* (-tiz). That which is suave, bland, or soothing.

The elegances and *suavities* of life die out one by one as we sink through the social scale.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

3†. Sweetness to the senses; a mild or agreeable quality. *Johnson*.

She [Rachel] desired them [the mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude, or *suavity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

=Syn. 1. Urbanity, amenity, civility, courtesy.

sub-, [ME. *sub-* = OF. *sub-*, *sou-*, F. *sub-*, *sou-* = Pr. *sub-* = Sp. Pg. It. *sub-*, < L. *sub*, prep. with abl., under, before, near; of time, toward, up to, just after; in comp., under (of place), secretly (of action); the *b* remains in comp. unchanged, except before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, where it is usually, and before *m* and *r*, where it is often assimilated (*suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*); also in another form *subs*, in comp. *sus-*, as in *suscipere*, undertake, *sustinere*, sustain, etc., reduced to *su-* before a radical *s*, as in *suspicere*, look under, *suspirare*, suspire; prob. = Gr. *ὑπό*, under (see *hypo-*), with initial *s-* as in *super-* = Gr *ὑπέρ* (see *super-*, *hyper-*): see *up* and *over*. Cf. *subter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'under, below, beneath,' or 'from under.' (*a*) It occurs in its literal sense in many words, verbs, adjectives, and nouns, taken from the Latin, as in *subjacent*, underlying, *subscribe*, underwrite, *subside*, sit down, *submerge*, plunge down, etc., the literal sense being in many cases not felt in English, as in *subject*, *subjoin*, *subtract*, etc. (*b*) It also expresses an inferior or subordinate part or degree, as in *subdivide*, especially with adjectives, where it is equivalent to the English *-ish*[1], meaning 'somewhat, rather,' as in *subacid*, sourish, *subdulcid*, sweetish, etc., being in these greatly extended in modern use, as an accepted English formative, applicable not only to adjectives of Latin origin, especially in scientific use, as in *subalate*, *subcordate*, *subdivine*, etc., but to words of other origin, as *subhornblendic*. (*c*) It is also freely used with nouns denoting an agent or a division, to denote an inferior or subordinate agent or division, as in *subdeacon*, *subprior*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*, etc., not only with Latin but with nouns of other origin, as in *subreader*, *submarshal*, *subfreshman*, etc., where it is equivalent to *under-* or *deputy*, and is usually written with a hyphen. (*d*) In many cases, especially where it has been assimilated, as in *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, the force of the prefix is not felt in English, and the word is to English apprehension a primitive, as in *succor*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *support*, *summon*, *surrender*, etc. In technical use *sub-* denotes—(*e*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (1) Inferiority in kind, quality, character, degree, extent, and the like. It is prefixed almost at will to adjectives admitting of comparison, and in its various applications may be rendered by 'less than, not quite, not exactly, somewhat, nearly, hardly, almost,' etc.; it often has the diminishing or depreciating force of the suffix *-ish*[1]; it is sometimes prefixed, like *about*, merely to avoid committal to more precise or exact statement, but in a few cases implies unlikeness amounting to oppositeness and so to negation of some character or attribute, with the meaning nearly of *quasi-* or *pseudo-*. A particular case indicates taxonomic inferiority, or subordination in classificatory grade, of any group from *subkingdom* to *subvariety*: it is the sense (*c*) above noted, and the same as the botanical sense (2) below. (2) Inferiority in place or position; lowness of relative location. This sense is more definite, and the meaning of 'lower than' may usually be rendered by 'under, underneath, beneath, below,' sometimes by 'on the under side of.' This *sub-* is synonymous with *infra-* or *infero-*, and with *hypo-*, and is the opposite of *supra-* or *super-*, *hyper-*, and sometimes *epi-*. (*f*) In *bot.*, (1) with adjectives, literal position beneath, as in *subcortical*, *subhymenial*, *subepidermal*, *subpetiolar*, etc.; (2) with classificatory terms, a systematic grade next lower than that of the stem-word, as in *suborder*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*; (3) with adjectives and adverbs, an inferior degree or extent, 'somewhat, to some extent, imperfectly,' as in *subangulose*, *subascending*, *subcaudate*, *subconnate*, etc. (*g*) In *chem.*, the fact that the member of the compound with which it is connected is in relative minimum: thus, *subacetate* of lead is a compound of lead and acetic acid which is capable of combining with more acetic acid radicals, but not with more lead. [As *sub-* in most of the uses noted above is now established as an English formative, it is to be treated, like *under-* in similar cases, as applicable in modern use in any instance where it may be wanted; and of the modern compounds so formed only the principal ones are entered below, usually without further etymological note. Many of the adjectives have two meanings, the mode of formation differing accordingly: thus, *subabdominal*, 'situated under the abdomen,' is formed < L. *sub*, under, + *abdomen* (*abdomin-*), abdomen, + *-al*; while *subabdominal*, 'not quite abdominal,' is < *sub-* + *abdominal*. For the full etymology of these words, when not given below, see *sub-* and the other member of the compound. The less familiar compounds with *sub-* are often written with a hyphen; it is here uniformly omitted.]

sub (sub), *n.* [Contr. of *subaltern* or *subordinate*.] A subaltern; a subordinate. [Colloq.]

"Ah, when we were *subs* together in camp in 1803, what a lively fellow Charley Baynes was!" his comrade, Colonel Bunch, would say. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

suba, *n.* See *subah*.

subabdominal (sub-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. *subabdominal*; as *sub-* + *abdominal*.] 1. Situated below or beneath the abdomen: as, the *subabdominal* appendages of a crustacean.—2. Not quite abdominal in position, as the ventral fins of a fish.

subacetate (sub-as'e-tāt), *n.* A basic acetate—that is, one in which there is an excess of the base or metallic oxid beyond that amount which reacts with the acid to form a normal salt: as, *subacetate* of lead; *subacetate* of copper (verdigris).

subacid (sub-as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *subácido* = It. *subacido*, < L. *subacidus*, somewhat sour, < *sub*, under, + *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] I. *a.* 1. Moderately acid or sour: as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Hence, noting words or a temperament verging on acidity or somewhat biting.

A little *subacid* kind of drollish impatience in his nature.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 26.

II. *n.* A substance moderately acid.

subacidity (sub-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being subacid; also, that which is slightly acid or acrid.

A theologic *subacidity*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 411.

subacidulous (sub-a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* Moderately acidulous.

Tasting a thimbleful of rich Canary, honeyed Cyprus, or *subacidulous* Hock. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 291.

subacrid (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent. *Sir J. Floyer*.

subacromial (sub-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Situated below the acromion: as, a *subacromial* bursa.

subact† (sub-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subactus*, pp. of *subigere*, bring under, subdue, < *sub*, under, + *agere*, lead, bring: see *act*.] To reduce; subdue; subject. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 375.

subact† (sub-akt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *subactus*, pp.: see the verb.] Reduced; subdued.

In Novemb'r and Marche her brannches sette
In dounged lande *subact*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

subaction† (sub-ak'shon), *n.* [< L. *subactio(n-)*, a working through or up, preparation: see *subact*.] 1. The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; reduction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.—2. A substance reduced.

subacuminate (sub-a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* Somewhat acuminate.

subacute (sub-a-kūt'), *a.* Noting a condition just below that of acuteness, in any sense.

subacutely (sub-a-kūt'li), *adv.* In a subacute manner.

subaërial (sub-ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* In *geol.*, formed, produced, or deposited in the open air, and not beneath the sea, or under water, or below the surface; not submarine or subterranean: thus, *subaërial* denudation or erosion. See *æolian*[1], 2.

subagency (sub-ā'jen-si), *n.* A delegated agency.

subagent (sub-ā'jent), *n.* In *law*, the agent of an agent.

subah (sö'bä), *n.* [Also *suba*, *soubah*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbah*, a province.] 1. A division or province of the Mogul empire. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. An abbreviation of *subahdar*.

subahdar (sö-bä-där'), *n.* [Also *soubahdar*, *soubadar*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbahdār*, < *sūbah*, a province, + *-dār*, holding, keeping.] 1. Originally, a lord of a subah or province; hence, a local commandant or chief officer.—2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys. *Yule and Burnell*.

subaid (sub-ād'), *v. t.* To give secret or private aid to. *Daniel*. [Rare.]

subalmoner (sub-al'mon-ėr), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood*.

subalpine (sub-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *subalpin* = Pg. *subalpino*, < L. *subalpinus*, lying near the Alps, < *sub*, under, + *Alpinus*, Alpine: see *alpine*.] 1. Living or growing on mountains at an elevation next below the height called *alpine*.—2. Lower Alpine: applied to that part or zone of the Alps which lies between the so-called "highland" zone and the "Alpine" zone proper. It extends between the elevations of 4,000 and 5,500 feet approximately, and is especially characterized by the presence of coniferous trees, chiefly firs, which cover a large part of its surface. Large timber-trees rarely reach much above its upper border. Below the subalpine zone is the highland or mountain zone, the region of deciduous trees, and above it the Alpine, which, as this term is generally used, embraces the region extending between the upper limit of trees and the first appearance of permanent snow. Still higher up is the glacial region, comprehending all that part of the Alps which rises above the limit of perpetual snow. The terms *alpine* and *subalpine* are sometimes applied to other mountain-chains than the Alps, with signification more or less vaguely accordant with their application to that chain.

subaltern (sub'al-tėrn or su-bâl'tėrn, the former always in the logical sense), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *subalterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *subalterno*, < ML. *subalternus*, subaltern, < L. *sub*, under, + *alternus*, one after the other, alternate: see *altern*.] I. *a.* Having an inferior or subordinate position; subordinate; specifically (*milit.*), holding the rank of a junior officer usually below the rank of captain.

To this system of religion were tagged several *subaltern* doctrines. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

Subaltern genus, opposition, proposition, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A subaltern officer; a subordinate.

subalternant (sub-al-tėr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *subalternante*; as *subaltern* + *-ant*.] I. *a.* In *logic*, universal, as opposed to *particular*.

II. *n.* A universal.

subalternate (sub-al-tėr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *subaltern* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Successive; succeeding by turns. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Subordinate, subaltern; inferior. *Canon Tooker*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a *universal*.

subalternating (sub-al-tėr'nā-ting), *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. *Imp. Dict.*

subalternation (sub-al-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *subalternação*; as *subalternate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being subalternate; succession by turns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.—2. In *logic*, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

subanal (sub-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated under the anus: specifically noting a plate or other formation in echinoderms. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 644.

subancestral (sub-an-ses'tral), *a.* Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XI. 588.

subanconeal (sub-ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*: see *anconeal*.] Situated underneath the anconeus.

subanconeus (sub-ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *subanconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*, q. v.] A small muscle of the back of the elbow, arising from the humerus just above the olecranon fossa, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint. It resembles the subcruræus of the knee.

subandean (sub-an'dē-an), *a.* [< *sub-* + *Andes*: see *Andean*.] In *zoögeog.*, subjacent with reference to certain parts of the Andes, and nowhere attaining an altitude so great as that

of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

subangled (sub-ang'gld), *a.* Same as *subangular*.—**Subangled wave.** See *wave*.

subangular (sub-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 278.

subangulate, subangulated (sub-ang'gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

subantichrist (sub-an'ti-krīst), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6. [Rare.]

subapennine (sub-ap'e-nīn), *a.* [= F. *subapennin*, < L. *sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine*.] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series**, in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian, Astian, and Villafranchian; in Sicily, into Zanclean, Plaisancian, and Astian. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

subapical (sub-ap'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical*.] Situated below the apex.

subaponeurotic (sub-ap″ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *aponeurosis*: see *aponeurotic*.] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

subapostolic (sub-ap-ŏs-tol'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic* literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

subappressed (sub-a-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed* hairs.

subaquatic (sub-a-kwat'ik), *a.* 1. Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—2. [= F. *subaquatique*.] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water; subaqueous.

subaqueous (sub-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [= It. *subaqueo*; as L. *sub*, under, + E. *aqueous*.] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

subarachnoid (sub-a-rak'noid), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid* space.—2†. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid**, the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

subarachnoidal, subarachnoidean (sub-ar-ak-noi'dal, -dē-an), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid*. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 653.

subarborescent (sub-är-bŏ-res'ent), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

subarctic (sub-ärk'tik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic* region or fauna; *subarctic* animals or plants; a *subarctic* climate.

subarcuate (sub-är'kū-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

subarcuated (sub-är'kū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *subarcuate*.

subareolar (sub-a-rē'ŏ-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess**, a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

subarmor (sub'är″mor), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 132.

subarrhation (sub-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **subarratio(n-)*, < *subarrare*, betroth, < L. *sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha*.] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration*.

> The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office.
>
> *Blunt*, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 455.

subastragalar (sub-as-trag'a-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragalar amputation**, amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

subastragaloid (sub-as-trag'a-loid), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

subastral (sub-as'tral), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

subaud (sub-âd'), *v. t.* [< L. *subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subaudition (sub-â-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *subauditio(n-)*, the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud*.] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke.*

subaural (sub-â'ral), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

subaxillar (sub-ak'si-lär), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary*.

subaxillary (sub-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (*b*) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary*: as, "*subaxillary* feathers," *Pennant*.—2. In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region.** See *region*.

II. *n.*; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary*.

subbass (sub'bās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-feet tone. Also called *subbourdon*.

subblush (sub-blush'), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

> Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

subbourdon (sub-bör'don), *n.* Same as *subbass*.

subbrachial (sub-brā'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate*.

subbrachiate (sub-brā'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

II. *n.* A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati*.

Subbrachiati (sub-brak-i-ā'tī), *n. pl.* An order of malacopterygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiate: contrasted with *Apodes* and *Abdominales*. See under *Malacopterygii*.

subbrachycephalic (sub-brak″i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

subbranch (sub'bränch), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jevons*, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 258.—2. Specifically, in zoölogical classification, a prime division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

subbranchial (sub-brang'ki-al), *a.* Situated under the gills.

subbreed (sub'brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin.*

subbrigadier (sub'brig-a-dēr'), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as cornet. [Eng.]

subcalcareous (sub-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

subcalcarine (sub-kal'ka-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

subcaliber (sub-kal'i-bėr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile*, under *projectile*.

subcantor (sub-kan'tor), *n.* In *music*, same as *succentor*, 1.

subcapsular (sub-kap'sū-lär), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithelium**, an epithelioid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

Subcarboniferous (sub-kär-bo-nif'e-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous*.

subcartilaginous (sub-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* 1. Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hypochondrial.—2. Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sub-kâ'dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal* chevron-bones; the *subcaudal* scutes, or urosteges, of a snake.—2. Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch**, a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidæ*.

II. *n.* That which is subcaudal; specifically, in *herpet.*, a urostege; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

subcaudate (sub-kâ'dāt), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate* wings.—2. In *bot.* See *sub-* (*f*) 3.

subcelestial (sub-sē-les'tial), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

> The superlunary but *subcelestial* world.
>
> *Harvey*, Irenæus, p. xcvii.

subcellar (sub'sel″ar), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

subcentral (sub-sen'tral), *a.* 1. Being under the center.—2. Nearly central; a little eccentric.

subcentrally (sub-sen'tral-i), *adv.* 1. Under the center.—2. Nearly centrally.

subcerebral (sub-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

subchanter (sub'chan″tėr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor*, *succentor*, 1.

subchela (sub-kē'la), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

subchelate (sub-kē'lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 327.

subcheliform (sub-kē'li-fôrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

subchlorid, subchloride (sub'klō″rid), *n.* That one of two compounds of an element with chlorin which contains the smaller proportion of chlorin. $HgCl_2$ is chlorid of mercury; HgCl or Hg_2Cl_2 is subchlorid of mercury.

subchondral (sub-kon'dral), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral* osseous tissue.

subchordal (sub-kôr'dal), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal*.

subchoroid (sub-kō'roid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal*.

subchoroidal (sub-kō-roi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy**, morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

subcinctorium (sub-singk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-ä). See *succinctorium*.

subclass (sub'klas), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order, or between the class and the superorder.

subclavate (sub-klā'vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

subclavian (sub-klā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, and cf. *clavicle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—2. Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian* triangle or groove.—**Subclavian artery**, the principal artery of the root of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta, and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo*.—**Subclavian groove.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them, separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (*b*) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle**, the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve**, the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle.** See *triangle*.—**Subclavian vein**, the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung*.

II. *n.* A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

subclavicular (sub-klā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism**, an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa**, the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

subclavius (sub-klā'vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-ī). [NL.: see *subclavian*.] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus.** Same as *sternochondroscapularis*.

Subcoccinella (sub-kok-si-nel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *Coccinella.*] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata.* Also called *Lasia.*

subcollateral (sub-kọ-lat′ẹ-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

subcommission (sub′kọ-mish″ọn), *n.* An undercommission; a division of a commission.

subcommissioner (sub′kọ-mish″ọn-ėr), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

subcommittee (sub′kọ-mit″ẹ̄), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

subconcave (sub-kon′kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

subconcealed† (sub-kọn-sēld′), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 430. (*Davies.*)

subconchoidal (sub-kong-koi′dạl), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

subconical (sub-kon′i-kal), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoidal.

subconjunctival (sub-kon-jungk-tī′val), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

subconnate (sub-kon′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

subconscious (sub-kon′shus), *a.* 1. Obscurely or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to subconsciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subconsciously (sub-kon′shus-li), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon′shus-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes indiscoverable by introspection, conceived as taking place without consciousness.

The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed — the hypothesis of *subconsciousness*, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

subconstellation (sub′kon-ste-lā″shōn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

subcontiguous (sub-kọn-tig′ū-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated: as, *subcontiguous* coxæ.

subcontinuous (sub-kọn-tin′ū-us), *a.* Almost continuous: noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

subcontract (sub′kon″trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

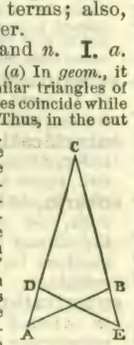
subcontract (sub-kọn-trakt′), *v. i.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet,* 1889, I. 498.

subcontracted (sub-kọn-trak′ted), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed: noting wing-cells.

subcontractor (sub′kọn-trak″tọr), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

subcontrariety (sub′kon-trạ-rī′ẹ-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic*, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

subcontrary (sub-kon′trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (*a*) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary.* (*b*) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate: thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—**Subcontrary section,** one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.



II. *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.

subconvex (sub-kon′veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

subcoracoid (sub-kor′ạ-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

subcordate (sub-kôr′dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

subcordiform (sub-kôr′di-fôrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate.*

subcorneous (sub-kôr′nē-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn.—2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like: as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

subcortical (sub-kôr′ti-kal), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (*a*) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (*b*) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge. (*c*) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

subcosta (sub-kos′tạ), *n.*; pl. *subcostæ* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nervure of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa. See cut under *costal.*

subcostal (sub-kos′tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales.* (*b*) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib: as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (*c*) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; hypochondrial; subcartilaginous.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the subcostal.—**Subcostal angle,** the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—**Subcostal cells,** in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins: they are generally numbered from the base outward.—**Subcostal vein** or **nervure,** in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge: in the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veinlets* or *nervules,* and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nervure.* See cut under *costal.*

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A subcostal or infracostal muscle. See *subcostalis.* (*b*) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an intercostal.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nervure; the subcosta.

subcostalis (sub-kos-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or infracostal muscle; any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

subcranial (sub-krā′ni-al), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

subcrenate (sub-krē′nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

subcrepitant (sub-krep′i-tạnt), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant râle. See *râle. Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 8.

subcrepitation (sub-krep-i-tā′shọn), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant râles.

subcrescentic (sub-kre-sen′tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly crescentic.

subcruræus (sub-krọ̄-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *subcruræi* (-i). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the cruræus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *subcruralis, subfemoralis,* and *articularis genu.*

subcrureal (sub-krö′rẹ̄-al), *a.* Lying under or beneath the cruræus, as a muscle: specifying the subcruræus.

subcrystalline (sub-kris′tạ-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

subcultrate (sub-kul′trāt), *a.* Somewhat cultriform; like a colter in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *subcultrated.*

subculture (sub-kul′tūr), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a culture derived from a previous culture.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā′nẹ̄-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; subcuticular; placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; burrowing in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—**Subcutaneous feeding,** a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.—**Subcutaneous fracture,** simple fracture.—**Subcutaneous method,** the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā′nẹ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; hypodermically.

subcuticular (sub-kū-tik′ū-lạr), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; subepidermic; cutaneous; dermal.

subcutis (sub′kū″tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub,* under, + *cutis,* skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Haeckel.*

subcylindric, subcylindrical (sub-si-lin′drik, -dri-kal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

subdatary (sub′dā″tạ-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the datary or prodatary. See *datary*[1].

subdeacon (sub′dē″kn), *n.* [< ME. *suddekene, sudekene* = OF. *sodekene,* also *soudiacre* = Sp. *subdiácono* = Pg. *subdiacono* = It. *suddiacono,* < LL. *subdiaconus,* < L. *sub,* under, + LL. *diaconus,* a deacon: see *deacon.*] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon. Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdiaconate has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon,* and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler.*

subdeaconry (sub′dē″kn-ri), *n.* [< *subdeacon* + *-ry.*] Same as *subdeaconship.*

subdeaconship (sub′dē″kn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the subdiaconate.

subdean (sub′dēn), *n.* [< ME. *suddene, sodene,* also *southdene,* < OF. **soudeien, sousdoyen,* < ML. *subdecanus,* subdean, < L. *sub,* under, + *decanus,* dean: see *dean*[2].] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Secutours and *sodenes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 277.

subdeanery (sub′dē″nėr-i), *n.* [< *subdean* + *-ery.*] The office or rank of subdean.

subdecanal (sub-dek′ạ-nal), *a.* [< ML. *subdecanus,* subdean, + *-al.*] Relating to a subdean or his office.

subdecimal (sub-des′i-mal), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

subdecuple (sub-dek′ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

subdelegate (sub′del″ẹ̄-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

subdelegate (sub-del′ẹ̄-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

subdelirium (sub-dẹ̄-lir′i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

subdeltoidal (sub-del-toi′dal), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid.*

subdentate (sub-den′tāt), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; denticulate.—2. Of cetaceans, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate. Dewhurst,* 1834. [Rare.]

subdentated (sub-den′tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate,* 1.

subdented (sub-den′ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subdepressed (sub-dẹ̄-prest′), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

subderisious† (sub-der-i-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *sub,* under, + *derisorius,* serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More.*

subderivative (sub-dẹ̄-riv′ạ-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

subdermal (sub-dėr′mal), *a.* Beneath the skin; hypodermal; subcutaneous.

subdeterminant (sub-dẹ̄-tėr′mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

subdiaconate (sub-dī-ak′ọ̄-nāt), *n.* [< ML. **subdiaconatus,* < LL. *subdiaconus,* subdeacon: see *subdeacon.*] The office or order of subdeacon.

subdial (sub′di-al), *a.* [= OF. *subdial,* < L. *subdialis, subdivalis,* that is in the open air, < *sub,* under, + *divum,* the sky, the open air, akin to *dies,* day, Skt. *dyu,* the sky: see *deity, dial.*] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

The Athenian Heliastick or *Subdial* Court was rural, and for the most part kept in the open aire. *N. Bacon,* iv. 15.

subdialect (sub′dī″ạ-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

subdiapente† (sub-dī-ạ-pen′tē), *n.* In *medieval music,* an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

subdiatessaron† (sub-dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

subdichotomy (sub-dī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* A subordinate or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 53.

subdistinction (sub'dis-tingk″shon), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale.*

subdistrict (sub'dis″trikt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

subdititious (sub-di-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *subditius*, *subditicius*, substituted, suppositious, < *subdere*, put or set under, < *sub*, under, + **dare*, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subdiversify (sub-di-vėr'si-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

subdivide (sub-di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subdivided*, ppr. *subdividing*. [= Sp. Pg. *subdividir* = It. *subdividere*, < LL. *subdividere*, subdivide, < L. *sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.]

I. *trans.* To redivide after a first division.

> The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate into subdivisions.

> Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 125.

2. To become separated. [Rare.]

> When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soon after Antonius and Octavius brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

subdivisible (sub-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision (sub-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *subdivision* = Sp. *subdivisión* = Pg. *subdivisão*, < LL. *subdivisio(n-)*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] **1.** The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

> When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 8.

2. A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, *subdivisions* of a genus.

> In the Decimal Table the *subdivisions* of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced . . . from the shorter Cubit. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 73.

subdivisional (sub-di-vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *subdivision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a *subdivisional* name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 62.

subdivisive (sub-di-vī'siv), *a.* [< LL. *subdivisivus*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

> When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiplicities; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the *subdivisive* members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, Lect. xxv.

subdolichocephalic (sub-dol″i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

subdolous† (sub'dō-lus), *a.* [< LL. *subdolosus*, < L. *subdolus*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, < *sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*[3].] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

subdolously† (sub'dō-lus-li), *adv.* In a subdolous manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, To Pepys, Dec. 5, 1681.

subdolousness† (sub'dō-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdolous. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 382.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* In *music*, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

subdorsal (sub-dôr'sal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, *subdorsal* striæ.

subdouble (sub-dub'l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

subduable (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* [< *subdue* + *-able*.] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

subdual (sub-dū'al), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-al*.] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, Works (ed. Hurd), VII. 329.

subduce (sub-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subduced*, ppr. *subducing*. [< L. *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, < *sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subdue*.] **1.** To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

> It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to *subduce* and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Becon*, Early Works, p. 130.

2. To subtract arithmetically.

> If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . *subduce* ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

subduct (sub-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subductus*, pp. of *subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

> He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . *subducting* his coat-tails one under each arm. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 32.

subduction (sub-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *subductio(n-)*, a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, < *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] **1.** The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 66.—**2.** Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subdued*, ppr. *subduing*. [< ME. *subduen*, first in pp. **subdued*, *sudued*, *sodued*, *sodewed*, < AF. *subdut*, < ML. type **subdutus*, for L. *subditus*, pp. of *subdere*, put under: see *subdititious*.] **1.** To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

> John of Gaunt,
> Which did *subdue* the greatest part of Spain.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 82.
>
> Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 40.

2. To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

> Tugg'd for life, and was by strength *subdued*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 173.
>
> Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,
> *Subdue* him at his peril. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 81.
>
> Think of thy woman's nature, *subdued* in hopeless thrall.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

> My nature is *subdued*
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.
>
> If aught
> Therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
> The soul of man. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 584.
>
> Claspt hands and that petitionary grace
> Of sweet seventeen *subdued* me ere she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. To bring down; reduce.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness but his unkind daughters.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 72.

5. To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, *subdued* colors; a *subdued* light.

> The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more *subdued* tone. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

6. To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

> In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or *subdued*, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 86.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Vanquish*, *Subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), crush, quell.—**3**. To soften.

subduet† (sub-dū'), *n.* [ME., < *subdue*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

subduement (sub-dū'ment), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-ment*.] Subdual; conquest. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 187.

subduer (sub-dū'ėr), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

subdulcid† (sub-dul'sid), *a.* [< L. *subdulcis*, sweetish (< *sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*[1].] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, Acetaria (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

subduple (sub'dū-pl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—**Subduple ratio**, in *math.* See *duple*.

subduplicate (sub-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* In *math.*, expressed by the square root: as, the *subduplicate* ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of a to b.

subdural (sub-dū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—**Subdural space**, the interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the *cavity of the arachnoid*, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

subectodermal (sub-ek-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 381.

subedit (sub-ed'it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

subeditor (sub'ed″i-tọr), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

subeditorial (sub-ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

subeditorship (sub'ed″i-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *subeditor* + *-ship*.] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxx.

subelaphine (sub-el'a-fin), *a.* Resembling the red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-tine simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis*: correlated with *elaphine*.

subelliptic (sub-e-lip'tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or oblong and elliptic.

subelliptical (sub-e-lip'ti-kal), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

subemarginate (sub-ē-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

subendocardial (sub-en-dō-kär'di-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—**Subendocardial tissue**, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

subendothelial (sub-en-dō-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

subentitle (sub-en-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

subepidermal (sub-ep-i-dėr'mal), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

subepithelial (sub-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—**Subepithelial endothelium**, Beboves's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—**Subepithelial plexus**. See *plexus*.

subequal (sub-ē'kwal), *a.* **1.** Nearly equal.—**2.** Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

subequilateral (sub-ē-kwi-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

subequivalve (sub-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* Nearly equivalve, as a bivalve shell.

suber (sū'bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*[1], 3.

suberate (sū'bẹ-rāt), *n.* [< *suber-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt ($C_8H_{12}M_2O_4$) of suberic acid.

suberect (sub-ẹ-rekt'), *a.* Nearly erect.

subereous (sū-bē'rẹ-us), *a.* [< L. *subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, < *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

suberic (sū-ber'ik), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cork; subereous.—**Suberic acid**, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at 140° C. and sublimes in acicular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, palmitic, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

suberiferous (sū-bẹ-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *suber(in)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

suberification (sū-bẹ-rif-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ficatiō(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

suberin, suberine (sū'bẹ-rin), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*[1], 2.

suberization (sū″bẹ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *suberize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

suberize (sū'bẹ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suberized*, ppr. *suberizing*. [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ize*.] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

suberoded (sub-ẹ-rō'ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*[1].

suberose[1] (sub-ẹ-rōs'), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

suberose[2], **suberous** (sū'bẹ-rōs, -rus), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

subesophageal, subœsophageal (sub-ē-sō-faj'-ē-ạl), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal.*—**Subesophageal ganglion.** See *ganglion.*

subfactor (sub'fak*′*tọr), *n.* An under factor or agent. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

subfactorial (sub-fak-tō'ri-ạl), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one;* multiply this by 2 and add 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two;* multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three;* multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 9, which is called *subfactorial four.* This is carried on indefinitely.

subfalcial (sub-fal'si-ạl), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri: as, "a *subfalcial* sinus," *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 121.

subfalciform (sub-fal'si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat falciform. *Günther.*

subfamily (sub'fam*′*i-li), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is conterminous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *-inæ:* as, family *Felidæ*, subfamily *Felinæ.* That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

subfascial (sub-fash'i-ạl), *a.* Situated below any fascia.

subfebrile (sub-fē'bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

subfemoralis (sub-fem-ō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *subcruræus.*

subfeu (sub-fū'), *v. t.* [< *sub-* + *feu*, after ML. *subfeodare:* see *sub-* and *feud*[2], *feoff.*] To make subinfeudation of: said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

> It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **subfeodatio(n-)*, < *subfeodare*, subfeu: see *subfeu.*] Same as *subinfeudation.*

> It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *sub-feudation* or sub-infeudation, began while the feud was only for life. *Brougham.*

subfeudatory (sub-fū'dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfeudatories* (-riz). [< *sub-* + *feudatory.* Cf. ML. *subfeodatarius.*] An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

subflavor (sub'flā*′*vọr), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

subflavous (sub-flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous.*] Yellowish.—**Subflavous ligament,** a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ.

subflora (sub'flō rạ), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *flora.*] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

subfluvial (sub-flö'vi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream: see *fluvial.*] Situated under a river or stream.

> The *sub-fluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel].
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 285.

subfoliar (sub-fō'li-ạr), *a.* [< *subfolium* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder.*

subfolium (sub'fō*′*li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ạ). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 127.

subform (sub'fôrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 195.

subfornical (sub-fôr'ni-kạl), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

subfossil (sub-fos'il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

subfossilized (sub-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Same as *subfossil.*

subfossorial (sub-fo-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging: said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

subfrontal (sub-fron'tạl), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end; subterminal in front.—**Subfrontal area,** of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut).—**Subfrontal fold,** of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

subfulcrum (sub'ful*′*krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krạ). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpiger (the latter in some systems being called the *fulcrum*). It occurs in certain carabid and scarabæid larvæ.

subfumigation (sub-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* Same as *suffumigation.*

subfusc, *a.* See *subfusk.*

subfuscous (sub-fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus:* see *subfusk.*] Same as *subfusk.*

subfusiform (sub-fū'si-fôrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

subfusk, subfusc (sub-fusk'), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus, suffuscus*, somewhat brown: see *sub-* and *fuscous.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; lacking in color.

> O'er whose quiescent walls
> Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
> Curtains *subfusk.* *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

> The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusc* clothing. *Dickens*, Dict. of Oxford, p. 66.

subgalea (sub-gā'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *galea.*] One of the sclerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the galea. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See cut under *galea.*

subganoid (sub-gan'oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character: as, a *subganoid* scale.

subgelatinous (sub-je-lat'i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

subgenera, *n.* Plural of *subgenus.*

subgeneric (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

subgenerical (sub-jē-ner'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *subgeneric.*

subgenerically (sub-jē-ner'i-kạl-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

subgeniculate (sub-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

subgenital (sub-jen'i-tạl), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia: specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

subgenus (sub'jē*′*nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jen*′*ē-rạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *genus*, kind: see *genus.*] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus; and thousands of groups in zoölogy formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically or technically a difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name, whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis*, and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative names *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis* (*Lynx*) *rufus.* In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

subget†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject.*

subglabrous (sub-glā'brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

subglacial (sub-glā'shi-ạl), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier: as, a *subglacial* stream.

subglenoid (sub-glē'noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

subglobose (sub-glō'bōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

subglobular (sub-glob'ū-lạr), *a.* Nearly globular.

subglobulose (sub-glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

subglossal (sub-glos'ạl), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual.*

subglottic (sub-glot'ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

subglumaceous (sub-glö-mā'shius), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

subgrade (sub'grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoölogical classification; a prime division of a grade: used like *subclass, suborder*, etc. See *grade*[1], 3.

Subgrallatores (sub-gral-ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Grallatores*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus, Attagis*, and *Chionis.* [Not in use.]

subgrallatorial (sub-gral-ā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

subgranular (sub-gran'ū-lạr), *a.* Somewhat granular.

subgroup (sub'gröp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub-*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus.*—2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

subgular (sub-gū'lạr), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

subhastation (sub-has-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subhastation* = Sp. *subastación* = It. *subastazione*, < LL. *subhastatio(n-)*, a sale by public auction, < *subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), < L. *sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *Bp. Burnet*, Letters from Switzerland, p. 9.

subhead (sub'hed), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

subheading (sub'hed*′*ing), *n.* Same as *subhead.*

subhepatic (sub-hē-pat'ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (*b*) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (*c*) Situated beneath the hepatic region: specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with cut).

subhexagonal (sub-hek-sag'ō-nạl), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

Sub-Himalayan (sub-him-ä'lā-yạn), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

> By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the *Sub-Himalayan* hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, ii. 521.

Sub-Himalayan system, in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series—the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Náhan) and the Sirmúr (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kasauli, the Middle or Dagshai, and the Lower or Subáthu). See *Siwalik.*

subhuman (sub-hū'mạn), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

> Pretended superhuman birth and origin, . . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 230.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mẹ-rạl), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

subhumerate† (sub-hū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*[2].] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

subhyaloid (sub-hī'ạ-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

subhymenial (sub-hī-mē'ni-ạl), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium.—**Subhymenial layer,** a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi: the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See cuts under *apothecium* and *ascus.*

subhyoid (sub-hī'oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man.—2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the second postoral visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo.

subhyoidean (sub-hī-oi'dē-ạn), *a.* Same as *subhyoid.*

subicteric (sub-ik-ter'ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

subiculum (sū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *subex* (*subic-*), in pl. *subices*, a layer, < *subicere*, throw under: see *subject.*] 1. The uncus.—2. In *bot.*, a matted mycelium or modified substratum upon which the fructifications of certain fungi are borne.

subiliac (sub-il'i-ak), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium.—2. Situated below the ilium.

subilium (sub'il*′*i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *ilium*, q. v.] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subscapula.

subimaginal (sub-i-maj′i-nal), *a.* [< *subimago* (*-imagin-*) + *-al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

subimaginary (sub-i-maj′i-nā-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation**, a linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

subimago (sub′i-mā″gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagos* or *subimagines* (sub′i-mā″gōz or -maj″i-nēz). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *imago*, image: see *imago*.] An imperfect or incompleted winged stage in certain ephemerids (May-flies) and certain chrysopids, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also *pseudimago*. The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has to shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeridæ* of the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera*.

subimpressed (sub-im-prest′), *a.* In *entom.*, slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

subincomplete (sub-in-kom-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

subincusation† (sub-in-kū-zā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *incusatio(n-)*, accusation, < *incusare*, accuse, bring a complaint against, < *in*, on, against, + *causa*, a cause, suit: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] An implied charge or accusation.

But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation:* Lord, dost thou not care? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Mary and Martha.

subindicate (sub-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication. *Barrow.*

subindicative (sub-in-dik′a-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb*, Some of the Old Actors. ★

subindividual† (sub-in-di-vid′ū-al), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals.* *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

subinduce† (sub-in-dūs′), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.

subinfer† (sub-in-fėr′), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall*, Resol. for Religion.

subinfeudation (sub-in-fū-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *subinfeudation*, < L. *sub*, under, + ML. *infeudatio(n-)*, infeudation: see *infeudation*.] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the example of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vassal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen.* See *Statute of Quia Emptores*, under *statute.*

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone*, Com., II. viii.

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

These smaller fiefs were called *subinfeudations*, and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.

Also *subfeudation.*

subinfeudatory (sub-in-fū′dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfeudatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfeudation.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Eincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfeudatory* Paganus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 298.

subinflammation (sub-in-fla-mā′shon), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

subinflammatory (sub-in-flam′a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

subingression† (sub-in-gresh′on), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle*, New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. iii.

subinspector (sub′in-spek″tor), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

subinspectorship (sub′in-spek″tor-ship), *n.* [< *subinspector* + *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

subintestinal (sub-in-tes′ti-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

subintroduce† (sub-in-trō-dūs′), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 198.

subinvariant (sub-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* Any rational integral function, ϕ, of the letters $a, b, c, \ldots$, which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \cdots)\phi = 0$.

subinvoluted (sub-in′vō-lū-ted), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News*, L. 394.

subinvolution (sub-in-vō-lū′shon), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes*, Diseases of Women, xxxviii.

subitaneous† (sub-i-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, unexpected: see *sudden.*] Sudden; hasty.

subitaneousness† (sub-i-tā′nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

subitany† (sub′i-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *subitaneous.*] Sudden; hasty.

subito (sō′bi-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *subito*, suddenly, abl. sing. neut. of *subitus*, sudden: see *subitaneous, sudden.*] In *music*, suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly. ★

subj. An abbreviation of *subjunctive.*

subjacency (sub-jā′sen-si), *n.* [< *subjacen(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being subjacent.

subjacent (sub-jā′sent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjacent* = Pg. *subjacente*, < L. *subjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subjacere*, lie under or near or adjoin anything, < *sub*, under, + *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent.* Cf. *adjacent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying under or below: in *geol.*, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

Betweene some breaches of the clouds we could see landskips and villages of the *subjacent* country. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

3. In *alg.*, following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in m_n.

II. *n.* In *logic*, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion. ★

subject (sub′jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *subget, sugget, suget, soget*, < OF. *suget, soget, sougiet, sujet, suject*, later *subject*, F. *sujet* = Sp. *sujeto, subjeto* = Pg. *sujeito* = It. *suggetto, soggetto*, subject, as a noun (= G. *subjekt*), a subject (person or thing), < L. *subjectus*, lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, *subjectus*, m., a subject, an inferior, *subjectum*, neut., the subject of a proposition, prop. pp. of *subjicere*, *subicere*, pp. *subjectus*, throw, lay, place, or bind under, subject, < *sub*, under, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *subjacent.* Cf. *abject, object, project.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

For there nys God in heven or helle, iwis,
But he hath been right *soget* unto Love.
Court of Love, l. 93.

Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to:* as, a country *subject to* extreme heat or cold; a person *subject to* attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil *to* weeds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.

My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject to* Envy. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

A little knowledge is *subject to* make men headstrong, insolent, and untractable. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to:* as, *subject to* your approval; *subject to* correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.

No man was ever bidd be *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithfull to the rules of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will
That gave them being, they would cease to be.
Bryant, Order of Nature.

=Syn. 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Apt, Likely*, etc. See *apt.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

And he leet make an Ymage in the lyknesse of his Fadre, and constreyned alle his *Subyettes* for to worschipe it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

Tell his majesty
I am a *subject*, and I do confess
I serve a gracious prince.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems
Upon so soft a *subject* as myself!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 212.

There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

The town bear [of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the bearward, to enable him to provide a new *subject.* *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2652.

Specifically—(*a*) A dead body used for dissection. (*b*) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 251.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 238.

Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman;
A *subject* not for swords, but pity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

The matter or *subiect* of Poesie . . . to myne intent is what soeuer wittie and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for any necessary vse of the present time, or good instruction of the posteritie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

O, sure I am, the wits of former days
To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise.
Shak., Sonnets, lix.

This *subject* for heroic song
Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

But this, no more the *subject* of debate,
Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 67.

5. In *gram.*, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A subject may be *simple* or *compound;* it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a subject according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here, it* is the grammatical and *to be here* is the logical subject.

6. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, viii.

(*b*) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz*, Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

In the first syllogism of transcendental psychology reason imposes upon us an apparent knowledge only, by representing the constant logical *subject* of thought as the knowledge of the real *subject* in which that knowledge inheres. Of that *subject*, however, we have not, and cannot have, the slightest knowledge, because consciousness is that which alone changes representations into thoughts, and in which, therefore, as the transcendental *subject*, all our perceptions must be found. Beside this logical meaning of the I, we have no knowledge of the *subject* in itself which forms the substratum and foundation of it and of all our thoughts.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Centenary ed.), II. 305.

The particular modes in which I now feel, desire, and think arise out of the modes in which I have previously done so; but the common characteristic of all these has been that in them a *subject* was conscious of itself as its own object, and thus self-determined.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 102.

The *subject* can be conscious of itself only in relation to an object which it at once excludes and determines.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 348, note.

8. In *music:* (*a*) In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as *first*, *second*, etc. (*b*) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the *answer* responds, and with which the *counter-subject* is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc. In a fugue, the subject is also called *antecedent*, *dux*, *proposta*, etc.; in a canon, *guida;* and in freer contrapuntal music, *cantus firmus* or *canto fermo*.

9. In the *fine arts*, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical *subject;* a genre *subject;* a marine *subject*, a pastoral *subject*.—10. In *decorative art*, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

Vases painted with *subjects* after Watteau.

Soc. Arts Report, Exhib. 1867.

Diminished subject. See *diminished*.—**First subject.** See *first*[1].—**Intervening subject.** See *intervene*.—**Inversion of subjects.** See *inversion*.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*[1].—**Subject of inhesion**, a thing in which characters inhere.—**Subject of predication**, the subject of a proposition.—**Subject of relation**, that one of the correlates to which the others are referred as secondary; the relate.—**To be in a subject**, to be related to any thing somewhat as a predicate is related to its subject; to exist by virtue of that subject of which the attribute which is in the subject does not form a part.

=**Syn. 4.** *Subject*, *Theme*, *Topic*, *Point*, *Thesis*. The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] "may his *theme* not be a Peloponnesian war," and [American history] "will furnish no *topic* for a Gibbon." Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, *subject* is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while *theme* is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the *subject*. A *topic* is a still narrower *subject;* there may be several interesting *topics* suggested under a single *subject*. A *point* is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a *subject*. *Thesis* is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five *theses* to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a *thesis* is attempted is also called a *thesis*. A student's composition is often called a *theme*. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See *proposition*.

subject (sub-jekt'), *v.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *sugetten*, < OF. **sujeter* = Sp. *subjectar*, *subjetar*, *sujetar* = Pg. *sujeitar* = It. *suggettare*, *soggettare*, subject, < ML. *subjectare*, subject, freq. of L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under: see *subject*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put, lay, or spread under; make subjacent.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.

Pope, To Addison, l. 33.

The lands that lie
Subjected to the Heliconian ridge.

Tennyson, Tiresias.

2. To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with *to:* as, credulity *subjects* one *to* impositions.

Subject himself *to* anarchy within,
Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.

Milton, P. R., ii. 471.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person *to* all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to:* as, to *subject* clay *to* a white heat.

Subjected to his service angel-wings.

Milton, P. L., ix. 155.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation *to* the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Church discipline [in Germany] was *subjected to* State approval; and a power of expelling rebellious clergy from the country was established.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 559.

No gas is "atomic" in the chemist's sense, except when *subjected to* the action of electricity, or, in the case of hydrogen, *to* a high temperature.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

4. To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

High Ioue permits the sunne to cast his beames,
And the moyst cloudes to drop downe plenteous streames,
Alike vpon the just & reprobate;
Yet are not both *subjected* by one fate?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Neither God nor the Lawes have *subjected* us to his will, nor sett his reason to be our Sovran above Law.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become subject.

When men freely *subject* to any lust as a new master.

T. Brooks, Works, II. 242.

subjectable (sub-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *subject* + *-able*.] To be subjected or submitted. [Rare.]

It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not *subjectable* to their penitential judicature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

subjectdom (sub'jekt-dum), *n.* [< *subject* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of being a subject.

No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available.

Greenwell, British Barrows, p. 608. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

subjection (sub-jek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *subjectioun*, *subjeccion*, *subjeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *subjection* = Sp. *sujeción* = Pg. *sujeição*, *sogeição* = It. *suggezione*, *soggezione*, < L. *subjectio(n-)*, a placing under, substitution, reducing to obedience, subjection, < *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under, subject: see *subject*, *v.*] 1. The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The prophesie seith that the grete dragon shall come fro Rome that wolde distroie the reame of the grete Breteyne and put it in his *subieccion*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

King Arthur . . . sailed with his fleet into Island, and brought it and the people thereof vnder his *subiection*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 1.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.

Sir M. Hale.

2. The state of being in the power or under the control or domination of another; service.

Thei that marchen upon zou schulle ben undre zoure *Subiecciouu*, as zee han ben undre hires.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 225.

Both in *subjection* now
To sensual appetite. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1128.

A lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm *subjection* to acknowledged law.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

3. In *logic*, the act of attaching a subject to a predicate: corresponding to *predication*.

★**subjective** (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *subjectif* = Sp. *subjetivo* = G. *subjektiv*, < L. *subjectivus*, of or pertaining to a subject, < *subjectum*, a subject: see *subject*, *n.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object. In the older writers *subjective* is nearly synonymous with *real*, and still more closely so with the common modern meaning of *objective*. By Kant, following some of his earlier contemporaries, the word was restricted to the subject of thought, or the ego. See *objective*.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*. Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective* when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 8.

The words *subjective* and objective are getting into general use now.

E. Fitzgerald, Letter, Mar. 21, 1841 (in Lit. Remains, I. 71).

The uncivilized or semi-civilized man is wholly unable to think of the maniac's visions as *subjective* illusions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 124.

All knowledge on its *subjective* side is belief.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 434.

2. In *literature* and *art*, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the *subjective* school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective*, while the novels of Scott are objective.

They [the Iliad and Odyssey] are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *W. D. Geddes.*

I am disposed to consider the Sonnets from the Portuguese as . . . a portion of the finest *subjective* poetry in our literature. *Stedman.* Vict. Poets, p. 137.

3. Relating to a subject in a political sense; submissive; obedient. [A rare and irregular use.]

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. D. 2. (*Latham.*)

Which sadly when they saw
How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi. 376.

Subjective certainty. See *certainty*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Subjective doubt, end, ens.** See the nouns.—**Subjective idealism.** Same as *Fichtean idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).—**Subjective method, power, reason**, etc. See the nouns.—**Subjective part.** See *extension*, 5.—**Subjective perspective**, a method of representation which looks right, though it is geometrically false. This method is, in fact, usually practised by painters who greatly exaggerate certain effects of perspective, as if the picture were intended to be seen from a point of view much nearer than that usually chosen by the spectator, and are then obliged to modify certain consequences of this exaggeration.—**Subjective sensation**, a sensation which is not caused by an object outside of the body.—**Subjective symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms, as sensations, appreciable by the patient, but not discernible by another observer.

subjectively (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

I do not see how we can successfully guard against the danger of considering as both objectively and *subjectively* evident things which, in fact, are only *subjectively* evident. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 58.

subjectiveness (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being subjective; subjectivity.

subjectivism (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *subjective* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness. Those who adhere to this opinion either regard it as axiomatical, or fortify it by arguments analogous to those by which Zeno sought to prove that a particle can have only position, and not velocity, at any instant—arguments which appear, upon logical analysis, to beg the question. Those who oppose the opinion maintain that it would lead to the absurd corollary that there can be no cognition whatever, not even of a problematical or interrogatory kind, concerning anything but the immediate present.

The philosophical principle of *subjectivism*.

Ueberweg, Hist. Philosophy (trans. by Morris), I.

2. The doctrine, sometimes termed *relativism*, that "man is the measure of things"—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all. This is an opinion held by some English philosophers, as well as by Protagoras in antiquity. It is a modification of subjectivism in sense 1, above.

3. Same as *subjectivity*, 3.

subjectivist (sub-jek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *subjective* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *metaph.*, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

II. *a.* Same as *subjectivistic*.—**Subjectivist logic.** See *logic*.

subjectivistic (sub-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *subjectivist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by subjectivism.

subjectivistically (sub-jek-ti-vis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With subjectivistic reasoning; from the point of view of subjectivism.

subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *subjectivité* = G. *subjektivität*, < NL. *subjectivita(t-)s*, < L. *subjectivus*, subjective: see *subjective*.] 1. The absence of objective reality; illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

We must, in the first place, remember that analysis and *subjectivity* on the one hand, and synthesis and objectivity on the other hand, go together in Kant's mind.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 413.

Belief in the *subjectivity* of time, space, and other forms of thought inevitably involves Agnosticism.

J. Martineau, Mind, XIII. 596.

2. The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the *subjectivity* of Byron or Shelley.

There are two ways of looking at *subjectivity*. We may understand by it, in the first place, only the natural and finite *subjectivity*, with its contingent and arbitrary content of particular interests and inclinations. . . . In this sense of *subjectivity*, we cannot help admiring the tranquil resignation of the ancients to destiny, and feeling that it is a much higher and worthier mood than that of the moderns, who obstinately pursue their subjective aims, and when they find themselves constrained to give up the hope of reaching them, console themselves with the prospect of a reward in some shape or other. But the term *subjectivity* is not to be confined merely to the bad and finite kind of it which is contradistinguished from the fact. In its truth *subjectivity* is immanent in the fact, and as a *subjectivity* thus infinite is the very truth of the fact. . . . Christianity, we know, teaches that God wishes all men to be saved. That teaching declares that *subjectivity* has an infinite value.

Hegel, Henning's notes of his lectures, tr. in Wallace's [Logic of Hegel, § 147.

It is surely *subjectivity* and interiority which are the notions latest acquired by the human mind.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 43.

subjectivize (sub-jek'ti-vīz), *v.* [< *subjective* + *-ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub'jekt-les), *a.* [< *subject* + *-less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing; the *subjectless* king can do something. *Carlyle.*

subject-matter (sub'jekt-mat″ėr), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Libles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 107.

subjectness (sub'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subject-notion (sub'jekt-nō″shon), *n.* A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

subject-object (sub'jekt-ob″jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object*, or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand*, as distinguished from the *Objekt.*]

subjectship (sub'jekt-ship), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectship*, being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish*, The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.

subjecture (sub-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subjee (sub'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzī*, the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greens, < *sabza*, greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *bhang.*

subjicibility (sub-jis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *subjicibilita(t-)s*, < *subjicibilis*: see *subjicible.*] Capability of being a subject of predication.

subjicible (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *subjicibilis*, subjicible, < L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, place under, subject: see *subject.*] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjicible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 56.

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, < L. *subjungere*, add, annex, yoke, < *sub*, under, + *jungere*, join, yoke: see *join.*] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin*, as a Corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 273.

=Syn. To affix, attach.

subjoinder (sub-join'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *subjoindre*, subjoin, inf. used as a noun: see *subjoin.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be hissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Confidence. *Lamb*, Ellistoniana.

subjoint (sub'joint), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennæ, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnidan, or the antennæ of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phrynidæ.* Also called *subsegment.*

sub judice (sub jö'di-sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *judice*, abl. sing. of *judex*, judge: see *judge.*] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

subjugable (sub'jö-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **subjugabilis*, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science*, VII. 232.

subjugal (sub-jö'gal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + E. *jugal.*] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

subjugate (sub'jö-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subjugated*, ppr. *subjugating.* [< L. *subjugatus*, pp. of *subjugare* (> It. *subjugare* = Sp. *subjugar*, *sojuzgar* = Pg. *subjugar* = F. *subjuguer*), bring under the yoke, subjugate, < *sub*, under, + *jugum*, yoke: see *yoke.*] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans sence captiv'de, his reason *subiugate.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I understood that unto such a torment
The carnal malefactors were condemned
Who reason *subjugate* to appetite.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 39.

=Syn. 1. *Vanquish*, *Subdue*, etc. See *conquer.*

subjugation (sub-jö-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subjugation*, < ML. *subjugatio(n-)*, < L. *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendency, and *subjugation.* *D. Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 348.

subjugator (sub'jö-gā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *sojuzgador* = Pg. *subjugador*, < LL. *subjugator*, one who subjugates, a conqueror, < *subjugare*, subjugate: see *subjugate.*] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

subjunction (sub-jungk'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **subjunctio(n-)*, < *subjungere*, add, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjonctif* = Sp. *subjuntivo* = Pg. *subjunctivo* = It. *subjuntivo*, < L. *subjunctivus*, serving to join, connecting, in gram., sc. *modus*, the subjunctive mode, < *subjungere*, pp. *subjunctus*, add, join, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

2. In *gram.*, noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though:* as in the sentence "*if* that *be* the case, then I am wrong." The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

subkingdom (sub'king″dum), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoölogists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulates, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla.* Eight such groups now very generally recognized, in fact if not in name, are *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Molluscoidea*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata.* Some authors degrade *Vermes* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Molluscoidea* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The prolific animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian *subkingdoms* of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 213.

2. In *bot.*, a primary division of the vegetable kingdom, the highest below the kingdom itself. The old division was into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia*; but systematists now recognize a large number of such coördinate divisions and are not agreed as to the name or the scope.

sublacunose (sub-lā-kū'nōs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre. *Encyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 580.

sublanate (sub-lā'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, somewhat lanate or woolly.

sublanceolate (sub-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

sublapsarian (sub-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian.*

sublapsarianism (sub-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sublapsarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

sublapsary (sub-lap'sa-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sublapsarian.*

sublate (sub-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublated*, ppr. *sublating.* [< L. *sublatus*, used as pp. of *tollere*, raise, take up, < *sub*, under, from under, + *latus*, used as pp. of *ferre*, bear.] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The aucthores of ye mischiefe [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

2. In *logic*, to deny: opposed to *posit.*

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, II. 471.

3. In *Hegelian logic*, to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Craik*, Hegel, p. 198.

sublation (sub-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sublatio(n-)*, a raising, removal, < *sublatus*, raised, taken away: see *sublate.*] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 188.

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

sublative (sub'lā-tiv), *a.* [< *sublate* + *-ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

sublease (sub'lēs), *n.* In *law*, an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the sublessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

sublease (sub-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subleased*, ppr. *subleasing.* To underlease.

He leased his house, . . . and *subleased* part of it. *New York Evening Post*, March 3, 1886.

sublessee (sub'le-sē″), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

sublessor (sub-les'or), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

sublet (sub-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublet*, ppr. *subletting.* To underlet; let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet*, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time. *The Century*, XL. 221.

sublevaminous† (sub-lē-vam'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *sublevamen* (*-min-*), a lifting, supporting, < L. *sublevare*, lift, support: see *sublevate.*] Supporting; upholding.

His up-holding and *sublevaminous* Providence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

sublevate (sub'lē-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublevated*, ppr. *sublevating.* [< L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. *sublevar*), lift up from beneath, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light.] To raise; elevate; excite. Formerly also *sollevate.*

sublevation (sub-lē-vā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *sublevación* = Pg. *sublevação* = It. *sollevazione*, < L. *sublevatio(n-)*, a lightening, < *sublevare*, pp. *sublevatus*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sublevate.*] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple*, Works (ed. 1731), II. 566.

sublicense (sub-lī'sens), *v. t.* To underlicense; license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

sublieutenant (sub'lū-ten″ant), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate.*

subligation (sub-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *subligatio(n-)*, a binding below, < L. *subligare*, pp. *subligatus*, bind below, < *sub*, under, + *ligare*, tie, bind: see *ligation.*] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

sublimable (sub-lī'ma-bl), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation.* *Boyle*, Works, III. 57.

sublimableness (sub-lī'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 573.

sublimary (sub'li-mā-ri), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
A. Brome, The Painter's Entertainment.

sublimate (sub'li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime, v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation.*—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew to *sublimat* any good use out of such an invention.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

You that have put so fair for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavoured to *sublimate* it out of poor men's bones ground to powder by your oppressions.
Bp. T. Adams, Works, I. 380.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of *sublimated* manhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 59.

I can conceive nothing more *sublimating* than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.
Poe, Tales, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all *sublimated* beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 139.

sublimate (sub'li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift on high: see *sublimate, v.*] **I.** *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her selfe more *sublimate* and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 366.

II. *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral.*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—**Blue sublimate**, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Corrosive sublimate.** See *corrosive.*

sublimation (sub-li-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *sublymacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *sublimation* = Sp. *sublimación* = Pg. *sublimação* = It. *sublimazione*, < LL. *sublimatio(n-)*, a lifting up, a deliverance, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate, sublime, v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Strictly speaking, sublimation is possible only in the case of solids, such as metallic arsenic, which when heated at low pressures pass directly into the state of vapor without liquefying and on cooling return directly to the solid state; but the name is also given to distillations, as of sulphur, iodine, etc., in which, although the material melts before vaporizing, condensation occurs under such conditions of pressure and temperature that the product is a solid. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers;* such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.—4. In *psychopathology*, a purposive process of development whereby a source of mental energy, after the removal of a neurotic repression, becomes available for use in a new direction and upon a higher mental or moral plane.—**Sublimation theory**, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore-deposits were formed and vein-fissures filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

sublimatory (sub'li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sublymatorie* = F. *sublimatoire*, < LL. *sublimator*, a lifter, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

II. *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Violes, croslets, and *sublymatories*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 240.

sublime (sub-līm'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sublime* = Sp. Pg. It. *sublime*, < L. *sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublime; origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* 1†. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.—2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero. *De Quincey*, Cicero.

Here dwells no perfect man *sublime*,
Nor woman winged before her time.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime* scenery; *sublime* heroism.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense *sublime*.
Prior, To Dr. Sherlock.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.
Longfellow, Light of Stars.

The forms of elevated masses that are most *sublime* are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with *sublimer* secrets and a *sublimer* love. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xv.

4. Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 300.

For the proud Souldan, with presumpteous cheare
And countenance *sublime* and insolent,
Sought onely slaughter and avengement.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound:* as, the *sublime* flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—**Sublime geometry**, the theory of higher curves.—**Sublime Porte.** See *Porte.*=Syn. 2 and 3. *Grand, Lofty, Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

II. *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (*a*) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

The sublime rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

The origin of *the sublime* is one of the most curious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

(*b*) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful: occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is *a sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

(*c*) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is *the* very *sublime* of faith, truth, and devotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

Are you—poor, sick, old ere your time—
Nearer one whit your own *sublime*
Than we who never have turned a rhyme?
Browning, The Last Ride Together.

sublime (sub-līm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [< ME. *sublimen*, < OF. *sublimer* = Sp. Pg. *sublimar* = It. *sublimare*, < L. *sublimare*, raise on high, in ML. also sublimate, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . .
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iii.

One mind has climbed
Step after step, by just ascent *sublimed*.
Browning, Sordello.

2. To sublimate.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii. 234.

Sub. How do you *sublime* him?
Face. With the Calce of Egg-shells.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee
In the third region, called our state of grace?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I am *sublimed!* gross earth,
Support me not! I walk on air!
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 3.

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair,
While their *sublimed* spirits daunce i' th' Ayr.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimes*, and adorns oratory or elocution.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.
Newton, Opticks, iii., query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 203.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation.

This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, p. 172.

Sublimed sulphur. Same as *flowers of sulphur.* See *sulphur.*

sublimely (sub-līm'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.
Parnell, To Pope.

sublimeness (sub-līm'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

sublimer (sub-lī'mėr), *n.* [< *sublime, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sublimes; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimers are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

sublimette (sub-li-met'), *n.* [< F. *sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + dim. *-ette.*] A variety of music-box.

sublimification† (sub-lim″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sublimis*, sublime, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation.*] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

subliminal (sub-lim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Below the threshold or limen, whether of sensation, feeling, attention, etc., or of consciousness in general.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

sublimitation (sub-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublimities* (-tiz). [< F. *sublimité* = Sp. *sublimidad* = Pg. *sublimidade* = It. *sublimità*, < L. *sublimita(t-)s*, loftiness, elevation, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime.*] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur. Especially—(*a*) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Luckmintster.*

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying. *Jer. Taylor.*

Extensive, intensive, etc., **sublimity.** See the adjectives.=Syn. 1. See *sublime.*

sublinear (sub-lin'ē-ār), *a.* Nearly linear.

Suture *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 1017.

sublingua (sub-ling'gwä), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [NL. (cf. LL. *sublinguium*, the epiglottis), < L. *sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire con-

siderable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

★**sublingual** (sub-ling'gwal), *a.* [=F. *sublingual;* as *sub-* + *lingual.*] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal.*—2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua.—**Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ranine opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the geniohyoglossus to the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual cyst.** Same as *ranula.*—**Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty—the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin.* See cut under *salivary.*—**Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

sublition† (sub-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **sublitio(n-)*, < *sublinere*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, < *sub*, under, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment.*] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

sublittoral (sub-lit'ọ-ral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the seashore, especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

sublobular (sub-lob'ū-lạr), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *interlobular* and *intralobular.*

The intralobular vein . . . opens into the *sublobular* vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 597.

Sublobular veins, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intralobular veins discharge.

sublunar (sub-lū'nạr), *a.* [= F. *sublunaire* = Sp. Pg. *sublunar* = It. *sullunare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar.*] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

This vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 777.

The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps
Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

sublunary (sub'lū-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon.

Each *sublunarie* bodie is composde
Of the fower elementes, which are proposde
By Nature to that end.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things which are *sublunary* are subject to change.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and the mystery of the wildest of all *sublunary* visions?
Poe, Tales, I. 418.

II.† *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 66.

sublunate (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

subluxate (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'shọn), *n.* Partial dislocation.

submammary (sub-mam'ạ-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; inframammary; also, more deeply seated than this gland.—**Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Submammary region.** Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

submargin (sub'mär″jin), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

submarginal (sub-mär'ji-nal), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, situated near the margin.—**Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell.—**Submarginal vein** or **nervure**, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididæ* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein.*

submarginate (sub-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

submargined (sub-mär'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate.*

submarine (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sousmarin* = Sp. Pg. *submarino;* as *sub-* + *marine.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph.—2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor.—**Submarine armor.** See *armor.*—**Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes.—**Submarine cable.** See *cable.*—**Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level.—**Submarine forest.** See *forest.*—**Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water.—**Submarine lamp, mine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

II. *n.* A submarine plant.

submaster (sub'mȧs″tėr), *n.* [< OF. *soubmaistre*, F. *sousmaître*, < ML. *submagister*, a submaster, < L. *sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*1.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

submaxilla (sub-mak-sil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *submaxillæ* (-ē). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.

submaxillary (sub-mak'si-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (-riz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, inframaxillary, or mandible.

II. *a.* 1. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland: as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva.—2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle.—**Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts.—**Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton.—**Submaxillary fossa.** See *fossa*1.—**Submaxillary ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary.*—**Submaxillary nerve**, the inframaxillary nerve.—**Submaxillary region.** Same as *suprahyoid region* (which see, under *suprahyoid*).—**Submaxillary triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

submaximal (sub-mak'si-mal), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

Submaximal nerve-irritations.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

submedial (sub-mē'di-ạl), *a.* Same as *submedian.*

submedian (sub-mē'di-ạn), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedial.*—**Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internomedian cell* (which see, under *internomedian*).

submediant (sub-mē'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant.*

submembranous (sub-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

submeningeal (sub-mē-nin'jē-ạl), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

submental (sub-men'tal), *a.* [< *submentum* + *-al.*] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum.—**Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw.—**Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

submentum (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (-tạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum.*] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the mentum; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part, palpus, Hymenoptera,* and *Insecta.*

submerge (sub-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging.* [< OF. *submerger soubmerger*, F. *submerger* = Pr. *submerger, submergir, somergir* = Sp. *sumergir* = Pg. *submergir* = It. *sommergere*, < L. *submergere, summergere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, < *sub*, under, + *mergere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate; drown.

So half my Egypt were *submerged*, and made
A cistern for scaled snakes!
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 94.

Submerged bog, submerged forest, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clonea, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water.—**Submerged pump.** See *pump*1.

II. *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Rouen; plot after plot emerging and *submerging*, like ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 4.

submergence (sub-mėr'jens), *n.* [< *submerge* + *-ence.*] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submersion; hence, a sinking out of sight.

submerse (sub-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *submersus, summersus*, pp. of *submergere, summergere*, submerge: see *submerge.*] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

submerse (sub-mėrs'), *a.* [< L. *submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submersed.*

submersed (sub-mėrst'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. Also *demersed* and *submerged.*

submersible (sub-mėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *submerse* + *-ible.*] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

submersion (sub-mėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *submersion* = Sp. *sumersión* = Pg. *submersão* = It. *sommersione*, < LL. *submersio(n-), summersio(n-)*, a sinking, submerging, < L. *submergere, summergere*, submerge: see *submerge.*] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

submetallic (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

submiliary (sub-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

subminimal (sub-min'i-mal), *a.* Less than minimal.

subministert (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< OF. *subministrer* = Sp. *suministrar* = Pg. *subministrar*, < L. *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, < *sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, < *minister*, an attendant: see *minister.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 154.

II. *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

subministrant† (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* [< L. *subministran(t-)s, sumministran(t-)s*, ppr. of *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister.*] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon.*

subministrate† (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *subministratus, sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister.*] Same as *subminister. Harvey.*

subministration† (sub-min-is-trā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *subministration* = Sp. *suministracion* = Pg. *subministração*, < L. *subministratio(n-), sumministratio(n-)*, a giving, supplying: see *subministrate.*] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 529.

submiss (sub-mis'), *a.* [= OF. *submis, soubmis, soumis, soumi*, F. *soumis* = Sp. *sumiso* = Pg. *submisso* = It. *sommesso*, < L. *submissus, summissus*, pp. of *submittere, summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit.*] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,
As to a superiour nature bowing low.
Milton, P. L., v. 359.

A simple, *submiss*, humble style.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

2†. Low; soft; gentle.

Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak
In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven; neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 213.

submission (sub-mish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *submission, soubmission, soumission*, F. *soumission* = Sp. *sumisión* = Pg. *submissão* = It. *sommissione*, < L. *submissio(n-), summissio(n-)*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, < *submittere, summittere*, pp. *submissus, summissus*, put under, let down, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. The act of submitting, in any sense of that word; especially, the act of yielding; entire surrender to the control or government of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 54.

'Tis known we are up, and marching. No *submission*,
No promise of base peace, can cure our maladies.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

2. The state of being submissive; humility; yielding of opinion; acquiescence.

In all *submission* and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 58.

3. Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience.

This Passage was a little pleasing to the King, to think that he had a Judge of such Courage, and a Son of such *Submission*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approves, and more accepts
(Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*).
Milton, S. A., l. 511.

4. In *law*, an agreement to submit a disputed point to arbitration.—**Submission of the clergy**, the agreement made by the clergy of the Church of England in convocation in 1532, and embodied in the act of Parliament of 1534 known as the *Act of Submission*, not to promulgate new canons without the royal assent. =**Syn. 4.** *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

submissive (sub-mis'iv), *a.* [< *submiss* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

His heart relented
Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,
Now at his feet *submissive* in distress.
Milton, P. L., x. 942.

2. Testifying or showing submission of things.

He bring him on *submissive* knees.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 2.

He, in delight
Both of her beauty and *submissive* charms,
Smiled with superiour love. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 498.

The sever'd Bars
Submissive clink again their brazen Portals.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

=**Syn. 1.** Compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, tractable, docile; resigned, uncomplaining, unrepining, patient, long-suffering.

submissively (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being submissive, in any sense of the word. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

submissly† (sub-mis'li), *adv.* Humbly; with submission. Ecclus. xxix. 5.

submissness† (sub-mis'nes), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 140.

submit (sub-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submitted*, ppr. *submitting*. [< ME. *submitten*, < OF. *soubmettre, soumettre*, F. *soumettre* = Pr. *sobmetre, sotzmetre* = Sp. *someter* = Pg. *submetter* = It. *sommettere*, < L. *submittere, summittere*, put or place under, let down, lower, reduce, put down, quell, < *sub* + *mittere*, send.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put or place under or down.

This said, the bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut;
Which straight into the hoary sea Talthybius cast, to feed
The sea-born nation. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 258.

2†. To let down; cause to sink; lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while.
Dryden, To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, l. 139.

3. To yield; surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; subject: often used reflexively.

Yf ouȝt be mys in word, sillable, or dede,
I *submitte me* to correccioun without ony debate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Wives, *submit yourselves* unto your own husbands.
Eph. v. 22.

She sets her forward countenance
And leaps into the future chance,
Submitting all things to desire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

4. To refer to the discretion or judgment of another; refer: as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

I *submit* for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 316.

5. To propose; declare as one's opinion.

Morris *submitted* that congress should apply to the states for the power of incorporating a bank.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 32.

6†. To moderate; restrain; soften.

What opyn confession of felonye hadde ever juges so accordaunt in cruelte . . . that eyther erroure of mannes wit or elles condicioun of fortune . . . ne *submittede* some of hem? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To yield one's self, physically or morally, to any power or authority; give up resistance; surrender.

Courage never to *submit* or yield.
Milton, P. L., i. 108.

The Mahometans . . . with one consent *submitted* to the tribute imposed upon them.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 116.

2. To be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield without opposition.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 196.

Justice is grave and decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to *submit* to a necessity than to make a choice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

No statesman ever enjoyed success with so exquisite a relish, or *submitted* to defeat with so genuine and unforced a cheerfulness. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

3. To maintain; declare: usually in formally respectful expression of a decided opinion: as, "That, I *submit*, sir, is not the case." [Colloq.] =**Syn. 1** and **2.** To succumb, comply, bow.

submittal (sub-mit'al), *n.* [< *submit* + *-al*.] The act or process of submitting. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 262. [Rare.]

submitter (sub-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *submit* + *-er*1.] One who submits. *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 118.

submonish† (sub-mon'ish), *v. t.* [With term. as in *monish, admonish*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately, < *sub*, under, + *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, advise: see *monish*.] To suggest; reprove gently; advise. *Granger*.

submonition† (sub-mọ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *submonitio(n-)*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately: see *submonish*.] Suggestion; gentle reproof. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 29.

submontagne (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Same as *submontane*. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 191.

submontane (sub-mon'tān), *a.* Situated at or near the base of a mountain or mountain-range; belonging to the foot-hills of a range. See *foothill*.

Foremost among the wines of Hungary is the sweet Tokay, grown in the *submontane* district around the town of Tokay. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

submucosa (sub-mū-kō'sạ), *n.*; pl. *submucosæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

submucous (sub-mū'kus), *a.* 1. Consisting in part of mucus, as a secretion; also, of a character between mucous membrane and ordinary skin, as the red part of the lips.—2. Lying beneath mucous membrane. See *submucosa*.—**Submucous coat.** Same as *submucosa*.—**Submucous cystitis**, cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.—**Submucous râles**, râles produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

submucronate (sub-mū'krọ-nāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, imperfectly mucronate; having an imperfect mucro.

submultiple (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 56.

II. *a.* Noting a number or quantity which is contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a *submultiple* number.—**Submultiple ratio.** See *ratio*.

submundane (sub-mun'dān), *a.* Existing under the world; underground; subterranean.

submuscular (sub-mus'kụ-lạr), *a.* Situated beneath a muscle.

subnarcotic (sub-năr-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

subnasal (sub-nā'zal), *a.* Situated at the bottom of or under the nose; specifically, situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.—**Subnasal point**, in *craniom.*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine. See cut under *craniometry*.

subnascent (sub-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subnasci*, grow up under or out of, follow after, < *sub*, under, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Growing underneath.

Of noxious influence to the *subnascent* plants of other kinds. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xii. § 1.

subnatural (sub-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Below nature; infranatural; hypophysical.

Subnecromorphotica (sub-nek″rọ-môr-fot'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of neuropterous insects (in a broad sense), including those which have quiescent incomplete pupæ, which, however, acquire the power of locomotion before they assume the perfect state. It corresponds closely with the modern restricted order *Neuroptera* (as distinguished from the pseudoneuropterous orders).

subnect† (sub-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnectere*, tie under, bind on beneath, < *sub*, under, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *annect, connect*: see also *subnex*.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subnervian (sub-nėr'vi-an), *a.* Same as *subneural*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 679.

subneural (sub-nū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord: in annelids, specifying that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which runs beneath the ganglionic cord, as in the earthworm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 185.

subnex† (sub-neks'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnexus*, pp. of *subnectere*, tie under: see *subnect*.] To subjoin; add. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 873.

subnitrate (sub-nī'trāt), *n.* A basic nitrate, capable of saturating more nitric acid, thus forming a normal nitrate.

subniveal (sub-nī'vẹ-al), *a.* Same as *subnivean*.

subnivean (sub-nī'vẹ-an), *a.* Situated or carried on under the snow. [Rare.]

At a spot where the whiffling winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], he commenced his *subnivean* work. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

Subnobiles (sub-nob'i-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *nobilis*, noble.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of the order *Proceres*, established to distinguish the *Apterygidæ* or kiwis from other ratite or struthious birds.

subnodal (sub-nō'dal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated behind the nodus, a point near the center of the costal margin, in the wings of certain dragonflies, where the nervures appear to be knotted.

subnormal (sub-nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Less than normal; abnormal by defect or deficiency.—2. In *math.*, cut off by the normal.

II. *n.* That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.—**Polar subnormal**, the line drawn from the origin of polar coördinates perpendicular to the radius vector to meet the normal.

subnormality (sub-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *subnormal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being subnormal. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 105.

subnotation (sub-nọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subnotatio(n-)*, a signing underneath, a subscription, < *subnotare*, pp. *subnotatus*, note or write underneath, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *notare*, note, mark: see *note*1.] Same as *rescript*, 1.

subnubilar (sub-nū'bi-lạr), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *nubila*, clouds (see *subnuvolar*), + *-ar*3.] Situated under the clouds. [Rare.]

The every-day observation of the most unlettered man who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere. *Dawson*, Origin of the World, p. 63.

subnude (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

subnuvolar (sub-nū'vọ-lạr), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + It. *nuvola*, a cloud, < L. *nubila*, clouds, neut. pl. of *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*. Cf. L. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, < *sub*, under, + *nubilus*, cloudy.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. [Rare.]

Subnuvolar lights of evening. *Lord Houghton*.

subobscure (sub-ọb-skūr'), *a.* [< L. *subobscurus*, somewhat obscure, < *sub*, under, + *obscurus*, obscure: see *obscure*.] Somewhat obscure.

subobscurely (sub-ọb-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 218.

subobtuse (sub-ọb-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat obtuse.

suboccipital (sub-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* 1. Situated under the hindhead, or below (back of) the occipital bone, as a nerve.—2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, as a gyre or a fissure.—**Suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve.—**Suboccipital triangle.** See *triangle*.

suboceanic (sub-ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the ocean. *Nature*, XL. 658.

subocellate (sub-os'el-āt), *a.* Indistinctly ocellate; somewhat resembling an ocellus; in *entom.*, noting spots on the wings of butterflies, etc., surrounded by a ring of another color, but destitute of a central spot or pupil. Also called *blind* or *epupillate* spots.

suboctave (sub'ok″tāv), *n.* 1. An eighth part.

Our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

2. In *music*, the octave below a given tone.—**Suboctave coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

suboctuple (sub-ok'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, vii.

subocular (sub-ok'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *subocularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

subœsophageal, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

subopercle (sub'ō-pėr″kl), *n.* The suboperacular bone, or suboperculum, of a fish.

subopercular (sub-ō-pėr'kū-lăr), *a.* [< *suboperculum* + *-ar*3.] Composing a lower part of the operculum or gill-flap of a fish; pertaining to a suboperculum in any sense, or having its character. See cut under *opercular*.

suboperculum (sub-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *suboperc*ula (-lă). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *teleost*. —2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyre which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præoperculum.

suboptic (sub-op'tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic* foramen.

suboral (sub-ō'răl), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

> Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

suborbicular (sub-ôr-bik'ū-lăr), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

suborbiculate (sub-ôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

suborbital (sub-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbitar*.—**Suborbital cartilage.** See **II.** —**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa.** Same as *canine fossa*.

II. *n.* A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (*a*) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (*b*) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-cheeked or cottoid fishes. See *Scleroparix*, and cut under *teleost*.

subordain (sub-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

> For she is finite in her acts and powre,
> But so is not that Powre omnipotent
> That Nature *subordain'd* chiefe Governor
> Of fading creatures while they do endure.
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

suborder (sub'ôr″dėr), *n.* 1. In *biol.*, a subdivision of an order; a group between an order and a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

> In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Senlis] the shafts which carry the *sub-orders* of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

subordinacy (sub-ôr'di-nā-si), *n.* [< *subordina(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

> He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and *Subordinacy* of constituent Parts.
> *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 3.

subordinal (sub-ôr'di-nal), *a.* [< NL. *subordo* (*-ordin-*), suborder (< L. *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*.] Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; of or pertaining to a suborder.

subordinance† (sub-ôr'di-nans), *n.* [< *subordin(ate)* + *-ance*.] Same as *subordinacy*.

subordinancy† (sub-ôr'di-nan-si), *n.* [As *subordinance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

> The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often. *Sir W. Temple.*

subordinary (sub-ôr'di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

subordinate (sub-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subordinated*, ppr. *subordinating*. [< ML. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* (> It. *subordinare* = Sp. Pg. *subordinar* = F. *subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < L. *sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

> So plans he,
> Always *subordinating* (note the point!)
> Revenge, the manlier sin, to interest,
> The meaner. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 186.

> All that is merely circumstantial shall be *subordinated* to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

> The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.
> *South*, Sermons, VII. 1.

> The branch societies were *subordinated* to the central one. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

> There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not *subordinated* to a single axis
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

Subordinating conjunction. See *conjunction*, 3.

subordinate (sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subordonné* = Sp. Pg. *subordinado* = It. *subordinato*, < ML. *subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

> Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the *subordinate* functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.
> *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 188.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

> It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding.
> *South.*

> The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the *subordinate* orders. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

Subordinate cause. See *cause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause.** (*a*) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (*b*) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end.** See *end*.—**Syn.** Subservient, minor.

II. *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

> His next *subordinate*,
> Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 671.

subordinately (sub-ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

subordinateness (sub-ôr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

subordination (sub-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subordination* = Sp. *subordinación* = Pg. *subordinação* = It. *subordinazione*, < ML. **subordinatio(n-)*, < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

> There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth; yet all this it doth by way of *subordination* to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

> In his narrative a due *subordination* is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.
> *Macaulay*, History.

2†. Degree of lesser rank.

> Persons who, in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

> Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that *subordination* of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> They were without *subordination*, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

subordinationism (sub-ôr-di-nā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *subordination* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (*a*) order only, or (*b*) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

> Justin . . . did not hold a strict *subordinationism*.
> *Liddon*, Divinity of Our Lord, p. 430.

subordinative (sub-ôr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *subordinate* + *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

suborn (sub-ôrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *suborner* = Sp. Pg. *subornar* = It. *subornare*, < L. *subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1†. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

> Evill thinges, being decked and *suborned* with the gay attyre of goodly woordes, may easely deceave.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

> So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
> Throw off the burden, and *suborn* their death.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1039.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

> He had put to death two of the kynges which were the chiefe autours of this newe reuolte, and had *suborned* Guarionexius and the other kynges to attempte the same.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 84).

> By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
> Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
> In hateful practice. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 106.

> It was he indeed
> *Suborned* us to the calumny.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

> A faithless clerk, who had been *suborned* . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 148.

> To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to *suborn* him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 27, note 3.

subornation (sub-ôr-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subornation* = Sp. *subornación* = Pg. *subornação* = It. *subornazione*, < ML. *subornatio(n-)*, < L. *subornare*, pp. *subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*.] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully. —2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury: more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

> The *subornation* of witnesses or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

> Foul *subornation* is predominant.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 145.

suborner (sub-ôr'nėr), *n.* [< *suborn* + *-er*1.] One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath.

> *Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

subostracal (sub-os'trā-kal), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

> A thin plate-like *sub-ostracal* or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

Subostracea (sub-os-trā'sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Ostracea*.] A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidæ*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

subostracean (sub-os-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Subostracea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subostracea*.

suboval (sub-ō'văl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

subovarian (sub-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic crinoids.

subovate (sub-ō'vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

subovoid (sub-ō'void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

suboxid, suboxide (sub-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now rare.]

subpallial (sub-pal'i-al), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk: as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

subpalmate (sub-pal'māt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmate.

subpanation (sub-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *subpanatio(n-)*, < **subpanare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *impanation*.] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation*, *impanation*.

subparallel (sub-par'a-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

subparietal (sub-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**Subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the callosomarginal sulcus at its angle.

subpectinate (sub-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly pectinate, as antennæ which exhibit a form between serrate and pectinate.

subpeduncular (sub-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* Situated below a peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe** of the cerebellum. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

subpedunculate (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or peduncle; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subpellucid (sub-pe-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

subpena, subpenal†. See *subpœna*, *subpœnal*.

Subpentamera (sub-pen-tam'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

subpentamerous (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

subpentangular (sub-pen-tang'gū-lär), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

subpericardial (sub-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

subpericranial (sub-per-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

subperiosteal (sub-per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**Subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. *Kölliker.*

subperiosteally (sub-per-i-os'tē-al-i), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

subperitoneal (sub-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

subpermanent (sub-pėr'ma-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

> It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting *subpermanent* torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 42.

subperpendicular (sub-pėr-pen-dik'ū-lär), *n.* A subnormal.

subpetiolar (sub-pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

subpetiolate (sub-pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subpharyngeal (sub-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

subphratry (sub'frā″tri), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 474.

subphrenic (sub-fren'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

subphylar (sub-fī'lär), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

subphylum (sub'fī″lum), *n.*; pl. *subphyla* (-lä). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 810.

subpial (sub-pī'al), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

subpilose (sub-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

subplantigrade (sub-plan'ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

subpleural (sub-plö'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**Subpleural emphysema**, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

subplexal (sub-plek'sal), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 145.

subplinth (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal ★one in columns and pedestals.

subpœna, subpena (sub-pē'nä or su-pē'nä), *n.* [So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, L. *sub pœna*, 'under penalty': *sub*, under; *pœnā*, abl. of *pœna*, pain, penalty: see *pain*[2].] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(*a*) The process by which bills in equity are enforced; a writ, issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (*c*) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required: used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witness to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpœna duces tecum*.

subpœna, subpena (sub- or su-pē'nä), *v. t.* [< *subpœna*, *subpena*, *n.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpœna* a witness.

> My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up, had he not been *subpœnaed* to it, as he told me, in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

subpœnal†, **subpenal**† (sub- or su-pē'nal), *a.* [< *subpœna* + *-al*.] Subject to penalty.

> These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpenall*.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (*Davies.*)

subpolar (sub-pō'lär), *a.* 1. Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—2. Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

> By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 80° 02′ N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

subpolygonal (sub-pō-lig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

subporphyritic (sub-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

subprefect (sub'prē″fekt), *n.* [= F. *sous-préfet*; as *sub-* + *prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

subprefecture (sub'prē″fek-tūr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

subprehensile (sub-prē-hen'sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

subpreputial (sub-prē-pū'shal), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

subprimary (sub-prī'ma-ri), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

subprincipal (sub'prin″si-pal), *n.* 1. An under-principal.—2. In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—3. In *organ-building*, a subbass of the open diapason class.

subprior (sub'prī″or), *n.* [< ML. *subprior*, < *sub*, under, + *prior*, prior.] *Eccles.*, the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

subprostatic (sub-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

subprovince (sub'prov″ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögeog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

subpubescent (sub-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.* ★and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

subpubic (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpubic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending rami of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpubic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpubic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

subpulmonary (sub-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

subpurchaser (sub'pėr″chā-sėr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

subpyramidal (sub-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 51.—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

subquadrangular (sub-kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

subquadrate (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 238.

subquadruple (sub-kwod'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

subquintuple (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

subradular (sub-rad'ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the radula: specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

subramose, subramous (sub-rā'mōs, -mus), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, slightly ramose; having few branches.—2. In *entom.*, noting antennæ whose joints are furnished with short branches.

subrational (sub-rash'on-al), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function.** If X is a rational function of x, and Y a rational function of y, then the equation $X = Y$ constitutes y as a subrational function of x.

subreader (sub'rē″dėr), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [Eng.]

subrectangular (sub-rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

subrector (sub'rek″tor), *n.* A rector's deputy ★or substitute.

subregion (sub'rē″jon), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mozambican subregion.** See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian**, etc., **subregion.** See the adjectives.

subregional (sub-rē'jon-al), *a.* [< *subregion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

subreniform (sub-ren'i-fôrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

subrent (sub-rent'), *v. t.* To sublease.

subreption (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [= F. *subreption* = Sp. *subrepción* = Pg. *subrepção*, < L. *subreptio(n-)*, *surreptio(n-)*, a stealing, a purloining, < *subripere*, *surripere*, pp. *subreptus*, *surreptus*, take away secretly, steal, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, take away, snatch: see *rapt*.] 1. The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

> Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred businesse. *Bp. Hall*, A Modest Offer.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

subreptitious† (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

subreptitiously† (sub-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

subreptive (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* [< L. *subreptivus*, *surreptivus*, false, fraudulent, < *subreptus*, *surreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere*, take away secretly, steal: see *subreption*.] Surreptitious.

> Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*.
> *Kant*, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 151.

subresin (sub'rez″in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

subretinal (sub-ret'i-nal), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

subretractile (sub-rē-trak'til), *a.* Somewhat retractile: noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

subrhomboidal (sub-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

subrigid (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

subriguous† (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *subriguus*, *surriguus*, watered, < *sub*, under, + *riguus*, that waters or irrigates, < *rigare*, wet, moisten.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount*, Glossographia.

subrogate (sub'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subrogated*, ppr. *subrogating*. [< L. *subrogatus*, *surrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put

in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

subrogation (sub-rō-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subrogation* = Sp. *subrogación* = Pg. *subrogação* = It. *surrogazione*, < ML. *subrogatio(n-)*, substitution, < L. *subrogare*, *surrogare*, substitute: see *subrogate*.] **1.** In *law*, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

Subrogation is "purely an equitable principle, disregarding forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton.*

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sub rosa (sub rō′zä). [L.: *sub*, under; *rosā*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

subsacral (sub-sā′krạl), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

subsaline (sub-sā-līn′ or -sā′līn), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

subsalt (sub′sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a basic salt; a salt in which less than the normal proportion of the acid radical is present: usually an oxy- or hydroxy-salt, as $Bi_2(HO)_2O(CO_3)$.

subsannation† (sub-sa-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subsannare*, pp. *subsannatus*, mock, < L. *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < Gr. *σάννας*, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

For Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent, and as ill as if they should call him by the names of all that base liveless matter that they make their Images of, and proclaim him no better than it.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. v. § 11.

subsaturated (sub-saṭ′ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

subsaturation (sub-saṭ-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

subscapular (sub-skap′ū-lạr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; of or pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (*b*) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve.—**Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia.—**Subscapular artery.** (*a*) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (*b*) A small branch of the suprascapular artery.—**Subscapular fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Subscapular fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis.—**Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (*a*) the *upper* supplies the subscapular muscle; (*b*) the *lower* supplies the teres major muscle; (*c*) the *long* or *middle* supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery.—**Subscapular region.** See *region*.—**Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

II. *n.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis*.

subscapularis (sub-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: cf. *subscapular*.] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulohumeralis*, *infraspinatus secundus*.

subscapulary (sub-skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subscapular*.

subsclerotic (sub-sklē-rot′ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic.—**Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

subscribable (sub-skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< *subscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge*.

subscribe (sub-skrīb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, ppr. *subscribing*. [= F. *souscrire* = Sp. *subscribir* = Pg. *subscrever* = It. *soscrivere*, < L. *subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

Ador. You'll *subscribe*
Your hand to this?
Camil. And justify 't with my life.
Massinger, Guardian, iii. 3.

I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue, . . . with an honourable Elogium *subscribed* underneath the same. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

Hence—**2.** To sign with one's own hand.

Let your Friend to you *subscribe* a Female Name.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

By extension—**3.** To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

The Commons would . . . ha e freed the Clergy from *subscribing* those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and *subscribes* the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

This message was *subscribed* by all my chief tenants.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, each *subscribed* $10.—**6**†. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

The king gone to-night? *subscribed* his power?
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 24.

7†. To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 59.

He who would take Orders must *subscribe* [himself] slave, and take an oath withall, which, unlesse he took with a conscience that would retch, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, "*Subscribe, subscribe!*"
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 114.

"Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Squeers, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blinking of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxiv.

Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book-Club.
Bulwer, My Novel, i. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

We will all *subscribe* to thy advice.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 130.

So spake, so wish'd, much-humbled Eve; but fate
Subscribed not. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 182.

The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation *subscribed* unto by all.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.
Walpole, Letters, II. 37.

3†. To yield; submit.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 105.

Subscribing witness. See *witness*.

subscriber (sub-skrī′bėr), *n.* [< *subscribe* + *-er*[1].] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—**The subscriber**, the one writing or speaking. [Colloq.]

subscript (sub′skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *souscrit* = Sp. *suscrito* = It. *soscritto*, < L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (*ι*) *subscript*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs *ᾳ* (*āι*), *ῃ* (*ηι*), *ῳ* (*ωι*): opposed to *adscript* (as in *Αι*, *Ηι*, *Ωι*). This *ι* had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (adscript), sometimes omitted.

II. *n.* Something written beneath. [Rare.]

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.
Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 37.

subscription (sub-skrip′shọn), *n.* [= F. *souscription* = Sp. *suscripción* = Pg. *subscripção* = It. *soscrizione*, < L. *subscriptio(n-)*, anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscriptus*, write under, subscribe: see *subscript*.] **1.** The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—**2.** That which is subscribed. (*a*) Anything underwritten.

The cross we had seen in the *subscription*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

(*b*) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, *v.*, 2. (*c*) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

The more ye light of ye gospell grew, ye more yey urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 5.

(*d*) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe*, *v. i.*, 1.

Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription*.
Anderson, Dict. of Law, p. 986.

4†. Submission; obedience.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 18

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.

The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 29.]

subscriptive (sub-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *subscript* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 78. (*Davies.*)

subscripture (sub′skrip″tūr), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia, p. 401. [Rare.]

subsecive (sub′sē-siv), *a.* [< L. *subsecivus*, more prop. *subsicivus*, transposed *subcisivus*, *succisivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horæ subsicivæ*, *tempora subsiciva*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] Remaining; extra; spare. [Rare.]

Surely at last those "*subsecive* hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 836.

subsection (sub′sek″shọn), *n.* **1.** A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section. —**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

subsecute† (sub′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent*.] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

subsecutive (sub-sek′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *subsecute* + *-ive*.] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

subsegment (sub′seg″mẹnt), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *subjoint*.

subsellium (sub-sel′i-um), *n.*; pl. *subsellia* (-ä). [< L. *subsellium*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sella*, a seat, a chair. see *sell*[2].] Same as *miserere*, 2.

subsemifusa† (sub-sem-i-fū′sä), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a thirty-second note.

subsemitone† (sub′sem″i-tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic*.

subsensation (sub′sen-sā′shọn), *n.* An obscure or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [Rare.]

As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsensation* of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

subsensible (sub-sen′si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound or subtle for the senses to reach or grasp.

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Tyndall.*

subseptuple (sub-sep′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts; having the ratio 1:7.

subsequence (sub′sē-kwens), *n.* [< *subsequen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

By which faculty [reminiscence] we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

subsequency (sub′sē-kwen-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsequence*.

Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

subsequent (sub'sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsequi*, follow close after, < *sub*, under, after, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Following in time; happening or existing at any later time, indefinitely: as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift.*

His [Leochares's] bronze group of the eagle carrying up Ganymede was a bold invention, and as such was duly appreciated, if we may judge from *subsequent* repetitions of the motive. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 323.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding: as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

3. Following as a consequence: as, a *subsequent* illness after exposure.

On any physical hypothesis of the formation of the universe . . . there ought to have been diffused light first, and the aggregation of this about the central luminary as a *subsequent* process. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 64.

Condition subsequent. See *condition*, 8 (*a*).

subsequently (sub'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In a subsequent manner; at a later time.

subserous (sub-sē'rus), *a.* 1. Somewhat serous or watery, as a secretion.—2. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.—**Subserous cystitis**, cystitis affecting chiefly the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.—**Subserous tissue**, the areolar connective tissue situated beneath a serous membrane.

subserrate (sub-ser'āt), *a.* Somewhat or slightly serrate; serrulate.

subserve (sub-sėrv'), *v.* [< L. *subservire*, serve, < *sub*, under, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To serve in subordination; be subservient, useful, or instrumental to; promote: scarcely to be distinguished now from *serve*.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. To avail: used reflexively. [Rare.]

I not merely *subserve myself* of them, but I employ them. *Coleridge*, Literary Remains, I. 373. (*Hall.*)

II. *intrans.* To serve in an inferior capacity; be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command!
Milton, S. A., l. 57.

subservience (sub-sėr'vi-ens), *n.* [< *subservien(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *subserviency*.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

subserviency (sub-sėr'vi-en-si), *n.* [As *subservience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being subservient, in any sense.

A seventh property, therefore, to be wished for in a mode of punishment is that of *subserviency* to reformation, or reforming tendency. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 15.

2. Specifically, obsequiousness; truckling.

There was a freedom in their *subserviency*, a nobleness in their very degradation. *Macaulay*, Milton.

subservient (sub-sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *subservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *subservire*, subserve: see *subserve*.] 1. Useful as an instrument or means to promote an end or purpose; serviceable; being of service.

There is a most accurate, learned, & critical Dictionary, . . . explaining . . . not onely the termes of architecture, but of all those other arts that waite upon & are *subservient* to her. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place (Bookseller).

All things are made *subservient* to man. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The state . . . is not a partnership in things *subservient* only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate; hence, of persons and conduct, truckling; obsequious.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxi.

Members of Congress are but agents, . . . as much *subservient*, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other . . . agents and servants. *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

subserviently (sub-sėr'vi-ent-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner; with subserviency.

subsesquialterate (sub-ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt), *a.* Having the ratio 2:3.

subsesquitertial (sub-ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* Having the ratio 3:4.

subsessile (sub-ses'il), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not quite sessile; having a very short footstalk.—2. In *zoöl.*, not quite sessile, as an insect's abdomen; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subsextuple (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six; having the ratio 1:6.

subside (sub-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subsided*, ppr. *subsiding*. [< L. *subsidere*, sit down, sink down, settle, remain, lie in wait, < *sub*, under, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees from a state of motion or agitation.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to subsidence merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity *subsided* at the same time. *Woodward.*

2. To cease from action, especially violent action or agitation; fall into a state of quiet; be calmed; become tranquil; abate: as, the storm *subsided;* passion *subsides*.

In every page of Paterculus we read the swell and agitation of waters *subsiding* from a deluge. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

By degrees Rip's awe and apprehension *subsided*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Old fears *subside*, old hatreds melt. *Whittier*, Channing.

3. To fall to a lower level; tend downward; sink; fall; contract after dilatation.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of Air, and to *subside* at the Expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; . . .
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 74.

The coast both south and north of Callao has *subsided*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 272.

4. To stop talking; be quiet; be less conspicuous: as, you had better *subside*. [Colloq.]

=Syn. 2. *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit* (see *abate*); retire, lull.

subsidence (sub-sī'dens or sub'si-dens), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ence*.] The act or process of subsiding, in any sense of the verb *subside*.

With poetry it was rather better. He delighted in the swell and *subsidence* of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

In certain large areas where *subsidence* has probably been long in progress, the growth of the corals has been sufficient to keep the reefs up to the surface. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 104.

=Syn. Ebb, decrease, diminution, abatement.

subsidency† (sub-sī'den-si or sub'si-den-si), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ency*.] Subsidence. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

subsidiarily (sub-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 147.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subsidiaire* = Sp. Pg. *subsidiario* = It. *sussidiario*, < L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, < *subsidium*, a reserve, help, relief: see *subsidy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

There is no error more frequent in war than, after brisk preparations, to halt for *subsidiary* forces. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

2. Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

We must so far satisfy ourselves with the word of God as that we despise not those other *subsidiary* helps which God in his church hath afforded us. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

No ritual is too much, provided it is *subsidiary* to the inner work of worship; and all ritual is too much unless it ministers to that purpose. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 222.

3. Furnishing supplementary supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.—4. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—**Subsidiary note.** Same as *accessory note* (which see, under *note*[1]).—**Subsidiary quantity** or **symbol**, in *math.*, a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The phrase is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

II. *n.*; pl. *subsidiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond.*—2. In *music*, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

subsidize (sub'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsidized*, ppr. *subsidizing*. [< *subsid-y* + *-ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; hence, in recent use, to secure the coöperation of by bribing; buy over. Also spelled *subsidise*.

He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and *subsidized* a corps of eight thousand Swiss, the strength of his infantry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight
He must be *subsidized* at our expense.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 155.

subsidy (sub'si-di), *n.*; pl. *subsidies* (-diz). [= F. *subside* = Pr. *subsidi* = Sp. Pg. *subsidio* = It. *sussidio*, help, aid, subsidy, < L. *subsidium*, troops stationed in reserve, auxiliary forces, help in battle, in gen. help, aid, relief, < *subsidere*, sit down, settle, remain, lie in wait: see *subside*.] An aid in money; pecuniary aid.

Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and *subsidies* to old parents living somewhere in Munster. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Especially—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, an aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion.

That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound, the last *subsidy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 25.

Tunnage and poundage was granted for a year, and a new and complicated form of *subsidy* was voted. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

(*b*) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy. *Sir E. Creasy*, Hist. Eng., I. xiii. (*Latham.*)

(*c*) Any direct pecuniary aid furnished by the state to private industrial undertakings, or to eleemosynary institutions. Such aid includes bounties on exports, those paid to the owners of ships for running them, and donations of land or money to railroad, manufacturing, theatrical, and other enterprises.

A postal *subsidy* . . . is simply a payment made for the conveyance, under certain specified conditions as to time and speed, of postal matter. *H. Fawcett*, Free Trade and Protection (ed. 1881), p. 29.

It seems clear, therefore, that *subsidies* as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States. *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 141.

=Syn. *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. In the original and essential meaning of a government grant in aid of a commercial enterprise, these terms are substantially equivalent; but two circumstances lead to some difference in common usage. (*a*) Such grants being rarely, if ever, made in England or the United States except in aid of the mercantile marine, the establishment of lines of transportation, or the like, *subsidy* is used more commonly than *subvention* in reference to such enterprises, while, such grants being frequent in France in aid of the drama and the press, etc., the word *subvention* is used more commonly than *subsidy* in application to enterprises connected with literature and the arts. (*b*) Writers who oppose all such uses of public funds commonly prefer to characterize them as *subsidies*, while those who approve of them commonly prefer the term *subvention*.

subsign† (sub-sīn'), *v. t.* [< L. *subsignare*, pp. *subsignatus*, write beneath, subscribe, sign, < *sub*, under, + *signare*, set a mark upon, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To sign; sign under; write beneath; subscribe.

A letter of the Sophie, . . . *subsigned* with the hands both of the Sophy & his Secretarie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

2. To assign by signature to another.

His [Philip III.'s] rents and custome [were] *subsigned*, for the most parte, for money borrowed. *Sir C. Cornwallis*, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, IV. 280.

subsignation (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *subsignatio(n-)*, a signature, < *subsignare*, sign: see *subsign*.] The act of writing the name or its equivalent under something for attestation; the name so written. [Obsolete or rare.]

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary. *Sheldon*, Miracles of Antichrist (1616), p. 300. (*Latham.*)

For a good while after the Conquest the usage of *subsignation* with crosses was sometimes retained. *Madox*, Formulare Anglicanum (ed. 1702), p. xxvii.

subsimious (sub-sim'i-us), *a.* Nearly simious or monkey-like: as, "a *subsimious* absurdity," *Swinburne*. [Rare.]

subsist (sub-sist'), *v.* [< F. *subsister* = Sp. Pg. *subsistir* = It. *sussistere*, *sossistere*, < L. *subsistere*, take a stand or position, stand still, stop, stay, remain, continue, < *sub*, under, + *sistere*, cause to stand, place: see *sist*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 359.

It is a pity the same fashion don't *subsist* now. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

2. To have continued existence; exist.

Can the body
Subsist, the soul departed? 'tis as easy
As I to live without you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Those ideas which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 499.

These enthusiasts do not scruple to avow their opinion that a state can *subsist* without any religion better than with one. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To be maintained; be supported; live.

Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.
J. Atterbury.

4. To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

II. *trans.* **1†.** To keep in existence.

The old town [of Selivree] is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly *subsisted* by being a great thorough fare.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 139.

2. To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

I will raise one thousand men, *subsist* them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston. *Washington*, quoted in Adams's Works, II. 360.

subsistence (sub-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *subsistance* = Sp. Pg. *subsistencia* = It. *sussistenza*, < LL. *subsistentia*, substance, reality, ML. also stability, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsistent*.] **1.** Real being; actual existence.

Their difference from the Pharisees was about the future reward, which being denied, they by consequence of that error fell into the rest, to deny the Resurrection, the *subsistence* spirituall, &c. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 144.

2†. Continuance; continued existence.

This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the *subsistence* of his own regal power in the first place.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Subsistence is perpetual existence.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 19.

3. That which exists or has real being.—**4.** The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

In China they speak of a Tree called Maguais which affords not only good Drink, being pierced, but all Things else that belong to the *subsistence* of Man.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Those of the Hottentots that live by the Dutch Town have their greatest *subsistance* from the Dutch, for there is one or more of them belonging to every house.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 540.

5. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—**Subsistence department**, a military staff department in the United States army, which has charge of the purchase or procurement of all provisions for the supply of the army. Its chief officer is the commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general. —**Subsistence diet**, the lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health.—**Subsistence stores** (*milit.*), the food-supplies procured and issued for the support of an army. The phrase also covers the grain, hay, straw, or other forage supplied for the sustenance and bedding of animals intended for slaughter in order to provide an army with fresh meat. =**Syn. 4.** *Sustenance*, etc. See *living*.

subsistency (sub-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *subsistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsistence*.

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls.
Sir T. Browne.

We know as little how the union is dissolved that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

subsistent (sub-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *subsistant* = Sp. Pg. *subsistente* = It. *sussistente*, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsist*.] **1.** Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

subsistential (sub-sis-ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to subsistence; especially, in *theol.*, pertaining to the divine subsistence or essence.

Having spoken of the effects of the attributes of God's essence as such, we must next speak of the effects of his three great attributes which some call *subsistential*—that is, his omnipotency, understanding, and will.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 7.

subsister (sub-sis'tėr), *n.* [< *subsist* + *-er*1.] One who subsists; specifically, one who is supported by others; a poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke. *Kind-Hart's Dreame* (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

subsizar (sub'sī'zär), *n.* An under-sizar; a student of lower standing than a sizar. Also spelled *subsizer*.

Friar Bacon's *subsizer* is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
Bp. Corbet, Ans. to A Certain Poem.

subsoil (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which is a decreasing mixture of it with fragments of the bed-rock. When, as is often the case, it is densely compacted, it becomes what is frequently called *hard-pan*. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it. See *soil*.

Subsoil is the broken-up part of the rocks immediately under the soil. Its character of course is determined by that of the rock out of which it is formed by subaerial disintegration. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 237.

Subsoil-plow. See *plow*.

subsoil (sub'soil), *v. t.* [< *subsoil*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to employ the subsoil-plow upon; plow up so as to cut into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it.
J. S. Mill.

subsoiler (sub'soi-lėr), *n.* [< *subsoil* + *-er*1.] One who or that which subsoils; an implement or part of an implement used in subsoiling. *The Engineer*, LXX. 472.

subsolar (sub-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*1.] Being under the sun; terrestrial; specifically, being between the tropics. *Fitzroy*, Weather Book, p. 71.

subsolary† (sub'sō-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subsolar*.

The causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
A. Brome, Paraphrase on Eccles., i.

subsolid (sub-sol'id), *n.* A solid incompletely inclosed.

subspatulate (sub-spat'ū-lāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat spatulate.

subspecies (sub'spē″shēz), *n.*; pl. *subspecies*. [< NL. *subspecies*, < L. *sub*, under, + *species*, species.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a variety of a species; a climatic or geographical race recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinguished; a conspecies. The nearest synonym is *race*. (See *race*3, *n.*, 5 (*a*) (*b*).) *Subspecies* is a stronger and stricter word than *variety*, though nearly synonymous with the latter in its biological sense; it means decidedly more than *strain*, *sport*, or *breed* in like senses. The interpretation of subspecies and their actual handling in zoological and botanical taxonomy have been much mooted. Such forms are commonly regarded as nascent or incipient species (see *species*, 5) which have acquired subspecific characters under varying conditions of environment, and whose specific invalidity is determinable by the fact of their intergradation. See *intergrade*, *v. i.*

subspecific (sub-spē-sif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a subspecies; not quite specific; conspecific.

subspecifically (sub-spē-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a subspecies. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 819.

subsphenoidal (sub-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath or on the under side of the sphenoid.

subsphere (sub'sfēr), *n.* A solid imperfectly or approximately spherical.

subspherical (sub-sfer'i-kal), *a.* Imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching that of a sphere.

subspherically (sub-sfer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a subsphere. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 150.

subspinous (sub-spī'nus), *a.* **1.** Somewhat spinous or prickly; like a spine to some extent: as, *subspinous* hairs in the pelage of a mammal. —**2.** Situated under (ventrad of) the spinal column; hypaxial with reference to the backbone; subvertebral.—**3.** Situated or occurring below, beneath, or on the under side of a spine, as (1) of a vertebra, or (2) of the scapula; infraspinous: as, a *subspinous* muscle (the infraspinatus) —**Subspinous dislocation of the humerus**, a dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Subspinous fossa**, the fossa below the spine of the scapula; the infraspinous fossa.

subspiral (sub-spī'ral), *a.* Somewhat spiral; especially, in *conch.*, noting the opercula of some shells which are faintly or indistinctly marked on one side with a spiral line, or this line itself. See cut under *operculum*.

subsplenial (sub-splē'ni-al), *a.* Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum: noting certain cerebral gyres.

subst. An abbreviation of (*a*) *substantive* and ★(*b*) *substitute*.

substage (sub'stāj), *n.* An attachment to the compound microscope, placed beneath the ordinary stage, and used to support the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. It is usually arranged with a rack-and-pinion movement, centering screws, etc., by which the position may be adjusted: and in the *swinging substage* there is an arc-shaped arm upon which the support holding the condenser can be moved, so as to give very oblique illumination when desired.

substalagmite (sub-stā-lag'mīt), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London*, 1849, V. 106.

substalagmitic (sub-stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *substalagmite* + *-ic*.] Relating to or consisting of substalagmite. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. vii. 162.

★**substance** (sub'stans), *n.* [< ME. *substance*, *substaunce*, < OF. *substance*, *substaunce*, F. *substance* = Sp. *substancia*, *sustancia* = Pg. *substancia* = It. *sustanza*, *sustanzia*, < L. *substantia*, being, essence, material, < *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, stand under or among, be present, hold out, < *sub*, under, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic. Aristotle and Kant agree in making the conception of *substance* essentially the same as that of a subject of predication. But it is difficult to find a property by which substances may be recognized; for the above definition seems to afford none. Many philosophers hold that whatever is perdurable is substance. This, however, would include mechanical energy. Indeed, since every physical law can be stated in the form of an equation, and since that equation must have a constant term, it follows that every absolute uniformity of nature must consist in the perdurability of some quantity. Aristotle makes substances proper, called *first substances*, to be things individual; but this comports with few philosophical systems. Thus, in the medieval development of Aristotelianism, scientific propositions were regarded as universal statements concerning natures, so that the true subjects, or substances, were universal. Moreover, to make individuality the criterion of substance would seem to make space, as the source of individuality, the only first substance. At any rate, under that view, spatial positions would be substances in a preëminent sense. Others, remarking that the parts of space are not distinct in themselves, apart from their relations to material things, make self-existence, or the being distinct from all other things, not by virtue of modifications or characters, but by the thing's own nature, or arbitrary extrusion of itself, to be the chief mark of a substance, which would thus be most simply defined as an independent entity. *Substance* and *essence* are nearly synonymous, except that the latter cannot appropriately be used to designate an individual and lifeless thing.

They add . . . that as he [Christ] coupled the *substance* of his flesh and the *substance* of bread together, so we together should receive both.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Since the *substance* of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow;
And to your shadow will I make true love.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 124.

A *substance* is a being subsisting of itself and subject to accidents. To subsist by itself is nothing else than not to be in anything as in a subject; and it agrees to all *substances*, even to God, but to be subject to accidents only to finite; for God is not subject to accidents. *Substance* is either first or second. The first is a singular *substance*, or that which is not said of a subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The second is that which is said of a subject, as man, horse. For man is said of Alexander and Philip, and horse of Bucephalus and Cyllarus.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 4.

I confess there is another idea which would be of general use for mankind to have, as it is of general talk as if they had it; and that is the idea of *substance*, which we neither have, nor can have, by sensation or reflection. If nature took care to provide us any ideas, we might well expect they should be such as by our own faculties we cannot procure to ourselves: but we see on the contrary that since by those ways whereby our ideas are brought into our minds this is not, we have no such clear idea at all, and therefore signify nothing by the word *substance* but only an uncertain supposition of we know not what, i. e., of some thing whereof we have no particular distinct positive idea, which we take to be the substratum or support, of those ideas we do know. . . . Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up but thought of this word *substance*, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a tortoise to support his elephant: the word *substance* would have done it effectually. And he that inquired might have taken it for as good an answer from an Indian philosopher, that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports the earth, as we take it for a sufficient answer and good doctrine from our European philosophers that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports accidents. So that of *substance* we have no idea of what it is, but only a confused obscure one of what it does.
Locke, Human Understanding, i. 4, § 18, and ii. 13, § 19.

Substance, if we leave out the sensuous condition of permanence, would mean nothing but a something that may be conceived as a subject, without being the predicate of anything else.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, II. 130.

2. The real or essential part; the essence.

And wel I woot the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 37.

Miserable bigots, . . . who hate sects and parties different from their own more than they love the *substance* of religion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

At the close of the [seventeenth] century, . . . the sovereign retained the shadow of that authority of which the Tudors had held the *substance*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

All the forms are fugitive,
But the *substances* survive.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

3. In *theol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one *substance* with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

4†. The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our *substaunce*,
Continue on us thy pitous eyen clere.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 87.

5. The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now haue I here rehersid in *substaunce*
xv kynges, as shortly as I myght,
With ther powre and all ther hoole puysaunce.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1968.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The *substance* of my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 32.

It seems swearing of Fealty was with the Scots but a Ceremony without *Substance*, as good as nothing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 97.

6. Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the *substance* (margin, ground or confidence) [assurance (margin, giving substance to), R. V.] of things hoped for. Heb. xi. 1.

7. Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

Sir, there she stands.
If aught within that little seeming *substance*
. . . may fitly like your grace,
She 's there, and she is yours. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 201.

All of one nature, of one *substance* bred.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

Books are as meats and viands are, some of good, some of evil *substance*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

It [chemistry] tells us that everything which exists here is really made up of one or more of only sixty-three different things; that the whole of the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, is made up of only sixty-three different *substances*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

8. Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of *substance*.

His *substance* also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels. Job i. 3.

I did not think there had been a merchant
Liv'd in Italy of half your *substance*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

9†. Importance.

And for as much as hit is don me to understande that there is a greet straungenesse betwix my right trusty frend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matier or cause of *substance*, as I am lerned.
Paston Letters, III. 426.

10†. The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for noght — it moste ben, and sholde,
For *substaunce* of the parlement it wolde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 217.

Colloid substance. See *colloid*. — **Cortical substance of the kidney**, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli. — **Cortical substance of the teeth**, the cementum of the teeth. — **First substance**, an individual thing. — **Intervertebral substance.** See *intervertebral*. — **Nervous substance.** See *nervous*. — **Second substance**, a natural class. See *second*[1]. — **Substance of Rolando.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. = **Syn. 2.** Pith, gist, soul.

substance† (sub'stans), *v. t.* [< *substance*, *n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

substanceless (sub'stans-les), *a.* [< *substance* + *-less*.] Having no substance; unsubstantial.
Coleridge, Human Life.

substant (sub'stant), *a.* [< L. *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, be present, hold out: see *substance*.] Constituting substance. [Rare.]

★ Its [a glacier's] *substant* ice curls freely, molds, and breaks itself like water. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

substantia (sub-stan'shiä), *n.* [L.: see *substance*.] Substance: used chiefly in a few anatomical phrases. — **Substantia cinerea gelatinosa.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia eburnea, ossea, vitrea.** See *tooth*. — **Substantia ferruginea**, a group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line (just below the surface of the floor) of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. Seen from the surface, it is the locus cæruleus. — **Substantia gelatinosa centralis**, the neuroglia which backs the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord. — **Substantia gelatinosa posterior** or **Rolandi**, a part of the caput of the posterior cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of that cornu, having a peculiar semitransparent appearance. Also called *formatio gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia nigra**, a region, marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crusta from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *substantia nigra Soemmeringi*, *stratum nigrum*, *stratum intermedium*, and *locus niger*. — **Substantia reticularis.** Same as *reticular formation* (which see, under *reticular*). — **Substantia spongiosa**, that part of the gray matter of the spinal cord which is not substantia gelatinosa centralis or posterior.

substantial (sub-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *substancial*, < OF. *substanciel*, F. *substantiel* = Sp. Pg. *substancial* = It. *sustanziale*, < L. *substantialis*, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, < *substantia*, substance, material: see *substance*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and *substantial* agent, as the vulgar seem to have commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.
Bentley, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be flat as a plate of silver . . .: the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are in reality gross falsehoods. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

2. Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtility and obscurity, so that it becometh a thing rather ingenious than *substantial*.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

This he looks upon to be sound learning and *substantial* criticism. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

3. Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid: as, *substantial* cloth.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 290.

There are, by the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and *substantial* steps placed even through the very midst of this slough [of Despond].
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

4. Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, 'mongst others, two *substantial* suitors.
Middleton, The Widow, i. 2.

Pray take all the care you can to inquire into the value, and set it at the best rate to *substantial* people.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

5. Real or true in the main or for the most part: as, *substantial* success.

Substantial agreement between all as to the points discussed. *The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

6. Of considerable amount: as, a *substantial* gift; *substantial* profit. — 7†. Capable of being substantiated or proved.

It is *substantiall*;
For, that disguize being on him which I wore,
It will be thought I, which he calls the Pandar,
Did kil the Duke and fled away in his apparell,
Leauing him so disguiz'd to auoid swift pursuite.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

8. Vital; important.

Christes church can neuer erre in any *substanciall* point that God would haue vs bounden to beleue.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 163.

9. In *law*, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a *substantial* performance of a contract is one which fulfils reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate. So, in litigation, the right of trial by jury is a *substantial* right, but the order in which evidence shall be adduced is not.

10. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

Transition from *substantial* to membranous parietes.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 120.

Substantial being, division, form, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. That which has a real existence; that which has substance. — 2. That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained *substantials* and delicacies . . . especially helpful.
New York Evangelist, Dec. 2, 1886.

3. An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

substantialia (sub-stan-shi-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis*: see *substantial*.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

substantialism (sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantialist (sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or *substantialists* and into nihilists or non-substantialists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

★ **substantiality** (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *substantialité* = It. *sustanzialità*, < L. *substantialita(t-)s*, the quality of being substantial or essential, < *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] 1. The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in *substantiality* . . . the huts or hovels of men.
Lindsay, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the *substantiality* of the soul.
Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

2. Substance; essence.

I shall know whether all souls came from Adam's own *substantiality*, and whether there be more substance in all than in that one. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

substantialize (sub-stan'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantialized*, ppr. *substantializing*. [< *substantial* + *-ize*.] To render substantial; give reality to.

I liked well to see that strange life, which even the stout, dead-in-earnest little Bohemian musicians, piping in the centre of the Piazza, could not altogether *substantialize*.
Howells, Venetian Life, iv.

substantially (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence; truly; really; effectually.

In him all his Father shone
Substantially express'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 140.

Be *substantially* great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

2. In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.

To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them *substantially*, that good Men may enjoy the freedome which they merit. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Pleasing myself in my own house and manner of living more than ever I did, by seeing how much better and more *substantially* I live than others do. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 421.

3. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part: as, the two arguments are *substantially* the same.

A king with a life revenue and an unchecked power of exacting money from the rich is *substantially* an absolute sovereign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

substantialness (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, in any sense.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantiated*, ppr. *substantiating*. [< ML. *substantiatus*, pp. of *substantiare* (> It. *sustanziare*, *sostanziare* = Sp. Pg. *substanciar*), < L. *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] 1. To make to exist; make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; verify; make good: as, to *substantiate* a charge or an allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge.*

3. To present as having substance; body forth.

Every man feels for himself, and knows how he is affected by particular qualities in the persons he admires, the impressions of which are too minute and delicate to be *substantiated* in language. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 129.

As many thoughts in succession *substantiate* themselves, we shall by and by stand in a new world of our own creation. *Emerson*, Friendship.

★ **substantiation** (sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *substantiate* + *-ion*.] The act of substantiating or giving substance to anything; the act of proving; evidence; proof.

This *substantiation* of shadows.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 382.

The fact as claimed will find lasting *substantiation*.
The American, VIII. 379.

substantival (sub-stan-tī'val or sub'stan-tī'val), *a.* [< LL. *substantivalis*, substantival: see *substantive*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a substantive.

There remain several *substantival* and verbal formations for which a satisfactory explanation was not reached.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 450.

2. Independent or self-dependent.

The real is individual, self-existent, *substantival*.
Mind, IX. 128.

★ **substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo*, < LL. *substantivus*, self-existent, substantive (*substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. *substantia*, substance, reality: see *substance*. II. *n.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo* = D. *substantief* = G. Sw. Dan. *substantiv*, < NL. *substantivum*, sc. *nomen*, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from

L. *adjectivum*, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] **I.** *a.* 1. Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—2. Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.
Bacon.

Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Finale.

3. Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the polities of Homeric Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government.
Gladstone, Studies on Homer (ed. 1858), III. 102.

As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 35.

All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some repute as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 204.

4. Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 891.

The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 265.

5. In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—**Substantive colors**, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective colors*, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—**Substantive law.** See *law*[1].—**Substantive verb**, the verb *to be*.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, be governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective": it is now much more common to call the two respectively the substantive, or the noun simply, and the adjective. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s.*, *subst.*

2†. An independent thing or person.

Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantiving*. [< *substantive*, *n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

Wherefore we see that the word δαιμόνιον, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*, as well as το θεῖον is.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 264.

substantively (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—2. In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

substantiveness (sub'stan-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. § 1. [Rare.]

substantivize (sub'stan-ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [< *substantive* + *-ize*.] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized* être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 104.

★**substation** (sub'stā″shon), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

substernal (sub-stėr'nal), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

substile†, *n.* See *substyle*.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [< L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> It. *sustituire* = Sp. *sustituir* = Pg. *substituir* = F. *substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] 1. To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

2†. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French
I have no certain notice.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i 3. 84.

Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scrivener his deare friend in the Presidency.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

Substituted service. See *service*[1].

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *substitut* = Pr. *sustituit* = Sp. Pg. *substituto* = It. *sustituito* (= D. *substituut* = G. Sw. Dan. *substitut*, n.), < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his rome.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1427.

II. *n.* 1. A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xliii.

2. In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—**Substitutes in an entail**, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.—**Syn. 1.** Proxy, alternate.

★**substitution** (sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< F. *substitution* = Sp. *sustitución* = Pg. *substituição* = It. *sustituzione*, < L. *substitutio*(*n*-), a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] 1. The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 75.

2. The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [Rare.]

He did believe
He was indeed the duke; out o' the *substitution*,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 103.

3. In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllepsis.—4. In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupilary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

5. In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).—6. In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water (H_2O), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxid (K_2O). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metalepsy*.

No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 210.

7. In *alg.*: (*a*) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (*b*) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b*, *c*, *a*, *e*, *d*. Denoting this substitution by S, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by S2, would carry us to *c*, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*. If T denote the substitution of *e*, *d*, *c*, *b*, *a* for *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, then TS would convert the last row into *d*, *e*, *a*, *c*, *b*, while ST would convert it into *d*, *c*, *e*, *a*, *b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms of the substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator of the substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters of the substitution*.—**Associate substitution**, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—**Bifid substitution.** See *bifid*.—**Circular factors of a substitution**, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—**Circular substitution**, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—**Cremona substitution**, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—**Derivant substitution**, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of that other substitution.—**Derivate of a substitution**, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are inverse substitutions.—**Determinant of a linear substitution.** See *determinant*.—**Doctrine of substitution**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—**Elementary substitution**, a substitution into which only the elements 0, + 1, − 1 enter.—**Identical substitution**, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—**Imprimitive substitution**, a substitution not primitive.—**Index of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—**Interchangeable substitutions**, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, whichever is taken first in forming the product.—**Inverse substitutions**, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—**Isomorphous substitution group**, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—**Linear substitution.** (*a*) A circular substitution between a variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (*b*) A linear transformation.—**Order of a substitution**, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—**Order of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—**Orthogonal substitution.** See *orthogonal*.—**Permutable substitutions**, interchangeable substitutions.—**Power of a substitution**, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—**Primitive substitution**, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—**Product of two substitutions**, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—**Rational substitution**, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $x_{m+1} = (ax_m + b) / (cx_m + d)$.—**Reduced substitution**, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—**Regular substitution**, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—**Service by substitution.** See *substituted service*, under *service*[1].—**Similar substitutions**, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—**Substitution product**, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—**System of conjugate substitutions**, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—**Term of a substitution**, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.

substitutional (sub-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying, the place of another. *Imp. Dict.*

substitutionally (sub-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eclec. Rev.*

substitutionary (sub-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-ary*.] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 52.

substitutive (sub'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *substitutivus*, conditional, < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins.*

substract (sub-strakt'), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtract*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 469.

substraction (sub-strak'shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

substractor† (sub-strak'tor), *n.* An erroneous form of **subtractor*, *subtracter*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detractor.'

By this hand they are scoundrels and *substractors*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 37.

substrate (sub'strāt), *n.* [< NL. *substratum*.] A substratum.

Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (materia signata), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 428.

substrate† (sub'strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle*, Works, II. 222.

substrator (sub-strā′tor), *n.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, spread under: see *substrate*.] Same as *kneeler*, 2.

The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the *substrators*, and the co-standers. *Bingham*, Antiquities, XVIII. i. 1.

substratum (sub-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *substrata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *substratum*, neut. of *substratus*, spread under: see *substrate*, and cf. *stratum*.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; in *agri.*, the subsoil; hence, anything which underlies or supports: as, a *substratum* of truth.

In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 13.

2. In *metaph.*, substance, or matter, as that in which qualities inhere.

We accustom ourselves to suppose some *substratum* wherein they [simple ideas] do subsist, and from whence they do result; which therefore we call substance. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii., note A.

substriate (sub-strī′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having indistinct or imperfect striæ.

substruct (sub-strukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *substructus*, pp. of *substruere*, build beneath, underbuild, < *sub*, under, + *struere*, pile up, erect, build: see *structure*.] To place beneath as a foundation; build beneath something else. [Rare.]

substruction (sub-struk′shon), *n.* [< F. *substruction* = Pg. *substrucção*, < L. *substructio(n-)*, an underbuilding, a foundation, < *substruere*, build beneath: see *substruct*.] An underbuilding; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent, strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1644.

substructural (sub′struk″tū-ral), *a.* [< *substructure* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a substructure.

substructure (sub′struk″tūr), *n.* [< *substruct* + *-ure*; cf. *structure*.] A substruction; any under-structure; a foundation.

substylar (sub′stī″lär), *a.* [< *substyle* + *-ar*3.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the substyle.

substyle (sub′stīl), *n.* In *dialing*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

subsultive† (sub-sul′tiv), *a.* [< L. *subsultus*, pp. of *subsilire*, leap up, < *sub*, under, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*. Cf. L. *subsultim*, with leaps or jumps.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; spasmodic.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley*, Works (ed. 1784), I. 81.

subsultorily† (sub-sul′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

subsultory† (sub-sul′tō-ri), *a.* [As *subsult-ive* + *-ory*.] Same as *subsultive*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

subsultus (sub-sul′tus), *n.*; pl. *subsultus*. [NL., < L. *subsilire*, pp. *subsultus*, leap up: see *subsultive*.] A twitching, jerky, or convulsive movement.—**Subsultus clonus.** Same as *subsultus tendinum*.—**Subsultus tendinum**, a twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, etc.: it is a grave symptom.

subsume (sub-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsumed*, ppr. *subsuming*. [< NL. **subsumere*, < L. *sub*, under, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] In *logic*, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration. Especially, when the major proposition of a syllogism is first stated, the minor proposition is said to be *subsumed* under it. Modern writers often use the word in the sense of stating that the object of the verb belongs under a class, even though that class be not already mentioned.

St. Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners" but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond*, Works, IV. viii.

Its business [that of the understanding] is to judge or *subsume* different conceptions or perceptions under more general conceptions that connect them together. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 292.

subsumption (sub-sump′shon), *n.* [< NL. *subsumptio(n-)*, < **subsumere*, pp. **subsumptus*, subsume: see *subsume*.] 1. The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

Thus, if one were to say, "No man is wise in all things," and another to respond, "But you are a man," this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

Subsumption of the libel, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libeled, the person injured, etc.

subsumptive (sub-sump′tiv), *a.* [< *subsumpt-ion* + *-ive*.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

subsurface (sub′sėr″fās), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Being or occurring below the surface.

II. *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

subsynovial (sub-si-nō′vi-al), *a.* Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.—**Subsynovial cysts**, cysts caused by distention of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

subtack (sub′tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, an underlease; a lease, as of a farm or a tenement, granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

subtangent (sub′tan″jent), *n.* The part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate of the contact-point.—**Polar subtangent**, that part of the line through the origin of polar coördinates perpendicular to the radius vector of the point of tangency which is cut off between the tangent and the origin.

subtartarean† (sub-tär-tā′rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus.

The sable *subtartarean* pow'rs. *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 314.

subtectacle† (sub-tek′ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*, cover (see *tect*, *thatch*), + *-acle*.] A tabernacle, a covering.

This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

subtectal (sub-tek′tal), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectum*, roof, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*, *thatch*.] In *ichth.*, a bone of the skull, generally underlying the roof of the cranium behind the orbit, and variously homologized with the orbitosphenoid and with the alisphenoid of higher vertebrates: also used attributively.

subtegulaneous (sub-teg-ū-lā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subtegulaneus*, under the roof, indoor, < *sub*, under, + *tegula*, a tile, a tiled roof: see *tile*.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

subtegumental (sub-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

subtemperate (sub-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* Colder than the average climate of the temperate zone: noting the temperature and also other physical conditions of parts of the north temperate zone toward the arctic circle.

subtemporal (sub-tem′pō-ral), *a.* Situated beneath a temporal gyrus of the brain.

subtenancy (sub′ten″an-si), *n.* An under-tenancy; the holding of a subtenant.

subtenant (sub′ten″ant), *n.* A tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

subtend (sub-tend′), *v. t.* [< Sp. Pg. *subtender* = It. *suttendere*, < L. *subtendere*, stretch underneath, < *sub*, under, + *tendere*, stretch.] 1. To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term: as, the side of a right triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

In our sweeping arc from Æschylus to the present time, fifty years *subtend* scarcely any space. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 9.

2. In *bot.*, to embrace in its axil, as a leaf, bract, etc.: as, in many composite heads the florets are *subtended* by bracts called chaff.

subtense (sub-tens′), *n.* [< L. *subtensus*, *subtentus*, pp. of *subtendere*, stretch across: see *subtend*.] In *geom.*, a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

subtentacular (sub-ten-tak′ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the tentacles or tentacular canal of a crinoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 502.

subtepid (sub-tep′id), *a.* Slightly tepid; moderately warm.

subter-. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. and prep., below, beneath, in comp. also secretly; with compar. suffix, < *sub*, under, below: see *sub-*.] A prefix in English words, meaning 'under,' 'below,' 'less than': opposed to *super-*.

subterbrutish (sub″tėr-brö′tish), *a.* So brutish as to be lower than a brute. [Rare.]

O *subter-brutish!* vile! most vile! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

subterete (sub-tē-rēt′), *a.* Somewhat terete.

subterfluent (sub-tėr′flö-ent), *a.* [< L. *subterfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subterfluere*, flow beneath, < *subter*, beneath, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running under or beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subterfluous (sub-tėr′flö-us), *a.* [< L. as if **subterfluus*, < *subterfluere*, flow beneath: see *subterfluent*.] Same as *subterfluent*.

subterfuge (sub′tėr-fūj), *n.* [< F. *subterfuge* = Sp. Pg. *subterfugio* = It. *sutterfugio*, < LL. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge, < L. *subterfugere*, flee by stealth, escape, avoid, < *subter*, secretly, + *fugire*, flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument.

By forgery, by *subterfuge* of law. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 670.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

=**Syn.** *Shift*, etc. (see *evasion*), excuse, trick, quirk, shuffle, pretense, pretext, mask, blind.

subterminal (sub-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* Nearly terminal; situated near but not at the end. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

subternatural (sub-tėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Below what is natural; less than natural; subnatural.

If we assume health as the mean representing the normal poise of all the mental faculties, we must be content to call hypochondria *subternatural*, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 87.

subterposition (sub″tėr-pō-zish′on), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.*, the order in which strata are situated one below another.

★**subterrane** (sub′te-rān), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *subterrain*, *soubterrain*, F. *souterrain* = Sp. *subterráneo* = Pg. *subterraneo* = It. *sotterraneo*, < L. *subterraneus*, underground, < *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] I. *a.* Underground; subterranean.

A *subterrane* tunnel. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 412.

II. *n.* A cave or room under ground. [Poetical and rare.]

subterranealt (sub-te-rā′nē-al), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-al*.] Same as *subterranean*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

subterranean (sub-te-rā′nē-an), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-an*.] Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth or under ground.

His taste in cookery, formed in *subterranean* ordinaries and à la mode beefshops, was far from delicate. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson. (*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 721.)

Subterranean forest, a submarine, submerged, or buried forest. See *submarine forest* and *forest-bed group*, both under *forest*, and *submerged forest*, under *submerge*.

subterraneityt (sub″te-rā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *subterrane* + *-ity*.] A place under ground. [Rare.]

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

subterraneous (sub-te-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] Same as *subterranean*.

subterraneously (sub-te-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; under the surface of the earth; hence, secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skilfully commenced with the smaller ones. He winded the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 368.

subterranyt (sub′te-rā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] I. *a.* Subterranean.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany;* whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 603.

II. *n.* That which lies under ground.

We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354.

subterrene (sub-te-rēn′), *a.* [< LL. *subterrenus*, underground, < L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrene*.] Subterranean.

For the earth is full of *subterrene* fires, which have evaporated stones, and raised most of these mountains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 235.

subterrestrial (sub-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground, > *terrestris*, of the earth: see *terrestrial*.] Subterranean.

The most reputable way of entring into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 209. (*Davies.*)

Subtetramera (sub-te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **subtetramerus:* see *subtetramerous*.]

Subtetramera A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotrimera*.

subtetramerous (sub-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **subtetramerus*, < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *tetramerus*, four-parted: see *tetramerous*.] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimerous.

subthoracic (sub-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

subtil, *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

subtile (sut'il or sub'til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil*, *subtyle*; an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil*, *sutil*, etc.; = F. *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps < *sub*, under, + *tela*, a web, fabric: see *tela*, *toil*[2].] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

> He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

> The remenaunt was wel kevered to my pay,
> Kyght with a *subtyl* covercheif of Valence,
> Ther nas no thikkere clothe of defens.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 272.
>
> Gadere that awey with a *sotil* spone or ellis a fethere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.
>
> When he [the beare] resortethe to the hyllocke where the antes lye hid as in theyr fortresse, he putteth his toonge to one of the ryftes wherof we haue spoken, being as *subtyle* as the edge of a swoorde, and there with continuall lyckynge maketh the place moyst. *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 222).
>
> Venustas, in a silver robe, with a thin, *subtile* veil over her hair and it. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.
>
> The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtile* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.
>
> The virtue acquires its *subtile* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root. *Whipple*, Starr King.

3†. Sharp; penetrating; piercing.

> The Monasterie is moist and ye soyle colde, the aire *subtile*, scarce of bread, euil wines, crude waters. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 45.
>
> Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
> Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.
> *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.

> The Develes ben so *subtyle* to make a thing to seme otherwise than it is, for to disceyve mankynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 283.
>
> The seyd Walter by hese *sotill* and ungoodly enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William. *Paston Letters*, I. 16.
>
> Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. Gen. iii. 1.
>
> The *subtile* persuasions of Ulisses. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 25.
>
> Wherevnto this *subtile* Savage . . . replyed. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.
>
> A most *subtile* wench! how she hath baited him with a viol yonder for a song! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.
>
> But yet I shall remember you of what I told you before, that he [the carp] is a very *subtile* fish, and hard to be caught. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4.

> And [he] made that by *subtyll* conduytes water to be hydde, and to come downe in maner of Rayne. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.
>
> With *soutil* pencel depeynted was this storie,
> In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1191.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

> *Subtille* and sage was he manyfold,
> All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5989.
>
> A *subtile* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

> She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make a shryne
> Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
> In al Egipte that she coude espye. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 672.

subtile† (sut'il or sub'til), *v.* [< ME. *sotilen*, < OF. *soutilier*, *subtilier*, < ML. *subtiliare*, make thin, contrive cunningly, < L. *subtilis*, thin, subtle: see *subtile*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

> Alle thise sciences I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
> And founded hem formest folke to deceyue. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 214.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.

> Eche man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
> And coloureth it for a kunnynge and a clene lyuynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

> It is no science for sothe forto *sotyle* inne. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 183.

subtilely (sut'il-li or sub'til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtilly*, *subtilley*; < *subtile* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a subtile manner; thinly; finely.

> A dram thereof [glass] *subtilley* powdered in butter or paste. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

> At night she stal awey ful prively
> With her face ywimpled *subtilly*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 797.
>
> Putte it into a uessel of glas clepid amphora, the which *sotely* seele. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.
>
> In avoydyng of the payement of the seid vij. c. marc, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotylly* hath outlaywed the seide John Lyston in Notyngham shir, be the vertue of qwch outlagare all maner of chattell to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng arn acruwyd on to the Kyng. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.
>
> A Sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eals in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the blue of Plums, which he has *subtilly* found out to be living Creatures. *Shadwell*, The Virtuoso, i. 1.

subtileness (sut'il-nes or sub'til-nes), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The character or state of being subtile, in any sense.

subtiliate† (sub-til'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile, + *-ate*[2].] To make subtile; make thin or rare; rarefy.

> Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still. *Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

subtiliation† (sub-til-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *subtiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of making thin, rare, or subtile.

> By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

subtilisation, subtilise, etc. See *subtilization*, etc.

subtilism (sut'i-lizm or sub'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ism*.] The quality of being subtile, discriminating, or shrewd.

> The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 3.

subtility (su- or sub-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *subtillity*; < F. *subtilité* = Sp. *sutilidad* = Pg. *subtilidade* = It. *sottilità*, < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness, < *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile: see *subtile*.] 1. Subtileness or subtleness; the quality of being subtile or subtle. Also *subtlety*. [Rare.]

> Without any of that speculative *subtility* or ambidexterity of argumentation. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtlety*.

> I being very inquisitiue to know of the *subtilities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary], and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgar Poesie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.
>
> Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 42.

subtilization (sut″i- or sub″ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subtilisation* = Sp. *sutilización* = Pg. *subtilização*; as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

subtilize (sut'i-līz or sub'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= F. *subtiliser* = Sp. *sutilizar* = Pg. *subtilizar* = It. *sottilizzare*; as *subtile* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

> They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith. *Warburton*, Works, IX. viii.
>
> By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.
>
> What has been said above, however, in regard to a possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

II. *intrans.* To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

> In doubtfull Cases he can *subtilize*,
> And wyliest pleaders hearts anatomize. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> And Rask, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intonations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilises* a good deal on this point [that the affections are of the nature of a disease]. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 198.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

subtilizer (sut'i- or sub'ti-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *subtilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subtilizes; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

> A *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 118. (*Davies.*)

subtilty (sut'il-ti or sub'til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilties* (-tiz). [A form of *subtlety*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtility*: see *subtlety*, *subtility*.] 1. The state or character of being subtile; thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of a spider's web. Also *subtlety*.

> Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine light from burning, by its too great *subtilty* and dryness. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtlety*.

> Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*
>
> The *subtilty* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtilty* of syllogism. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.
>
> *Subtilty* of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans]. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

3. Same as *subtlety*, 4.

> The Sarazines countrefeten it be *sotyltee* of Craft for to disceyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.
>
> Put thou thy mayster to no payne
> By fraude nor fayned *subtiltie*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> But had of his owne perswaded her by his great *subtiltie*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.
>
> His *subtilty* hath chose this doubling line. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.
>
> Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtilty* than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.
>
> He [Washington] had no *subtilty* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and liars. *Theo. Parker*, Historic Americans, p. 130.

4. Same as *subtlety*, 5.

> Loading him with trifling *subtilties*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 6.
>
> It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtilties* of the law, is willing to reform them. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

> For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
> Hath of endyting al the *soteltee* [var. *subtilitee*]
> Wel ny bereft out of my remembraunce. *Chaucer*, Complaint of Venus, l. 77.

6†. A delicacy; a carefully contrived dainty.

> A bake mete . . . with a *sotelte*: an anteloppe . . . on a sele that saith with scriptour, "beith all gladd & mery that sitteth at this messe." *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

> But Grekes have an other *subtiltee*:
> Of see quyete up taketh thai maryne
> Water purest, oon yere thai lete it fyne,
> Wherof thai sayen so maade is the nature
> Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.
>
> A *subtiltie*, a kyng settyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the bar. *Leland*, Inthron. of Abp. Warham. (*Richardson.*)

subtitle (sub'tī″tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

> In this first volume of Mr. Van Campen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Seas, Volume I.: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

> Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitle* to whist. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 143.

subtle (sut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *suttle*; < ME. *sotil*, *sotyl*, *soutil*, *subtil*, *subtul*, < OF. *sotil*, *soutil*, *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see *subtile*, a more mod. form of the same word. The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt*, *doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. L. form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
Of *subtle* fire.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

We'll rob the sea, and from the *subtle* air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

2. Same as *subtile*, 2.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so applaud myself in my power, my wit, and my *subtle* contrivances?
South, Sermons, III. iii.

Besides functional truth, there is always a *subtle* and highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fanciful creatures [grotesques in medieval sculpture].
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

3. Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty; deceitful; treacherous: as, a *subtle* adversary; a *subtle* scheme. Also *subtile*.

Play thou the *subtle* spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The Cuthi, saith he, were the *sutlest* beggars of all men in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 495.

4. Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or handled; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* stratagem. Also *subtile*.

There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty safely asserted: that it is not a thing made to order, but a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has been so little studied. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 161.

5. Characterized by acuteness and penetration of mind; sagacious; discerning; discriminating; shrewd; quick-witted: as, a *subtle* understanding; *subtle* penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.

She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 79.

Scott . . . evinces no very *subtle* perception of the spiritual mysteries of the universe.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 321.

The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, contriving head.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The name of the *Subtle* Doctor, we are told, was the thirty-sixth on the list, and the entry recording his death ran as follows:— D. P. Fr. Joannes Scotus, sacræ theologiæ professor, Doctor Subtilis nominatus, quondam lector Coloniæ, qui obiit Anno 1308. vi. Idus Novembris.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 452.

6†. Made carefully level; smooth; even.

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 20.

The *subtlest* bowling-ground in all Tartary.
B. Jonson, Chloridia.

7. Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a *subtle* operator. Also *subtile*.=**Syn. 3.** *Cunning, Artful Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), designing, acute, keen, Jesuitical.—**5** *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), deep, profound.

subtleness (sut'l-nes), *n.* [< *subtle* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtileness*.] The quality of being subtle, in any sense.

subtlety (sut'l-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtleties* (-tiz). [Cf. *subtilty*; < ME. *sotilte, sotylte, sotelte, sutilte*, < OF. *soutilete, soutillete*, later *subtilité* (> E. *subtility*), < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness: see *subtility*, and cf. *subtle*, *subtile*.] **1.** Same as *subtilty*, 1.

Naught ties the soul, her *subtlety* is such.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, x.

2. Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimination or penetration; intellectual activity; subtility.

Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a mark of *subtlety* or power, yet the will testifies without doubt of malice and weakness.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

United with much humour fine *subtlety* of apprehension. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 15.

3. Same as *subtilty*, 2.—**4.** Slyness; artifice; cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness. Also *subtilty*.

For, in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 93.

5. That which is subtle or subtile. Also *subtilty*. (*a*) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.

My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

(*b*) That which is intellectually acute or nicely discriminating.

The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 7.

(*c*) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an illusion. [Rare.]

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

6†. Same as *subtilty*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

subtle-witted (sut'l-wit″ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurers and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 25.

subtly (sut'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *suttly*; < ME. *sotyly*; < *subtle* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *subtilely*.] In a subtle manner; with subtlety. (*a*) Ingeniously; cleverly; delicately; nicely.

I know how *suttly* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 219.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird.*

(*b*) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 207.

(*c*) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'st so *subtly* with a king's repose.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

subtonic (sub'ton″ik), *n.* In *music*, the next tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F. Also called *subsemitone*.

subtorrid (sub-tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier *substraction* for *subtraction*), after the F. forms, and by confusion with *abstract, extract*; < L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere* (> It. *sottrarre* = Sp. *sustraer, sustraer* = Pg. *subtrahir* = F. *soustraire* = G. *subtrahiren* = Sw. *subtrahera* = Dan. *subtrahere*), draw away from under, take away by stealth, carry off, < *sub*, under, + *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*. Cf. *abstract, extract, protract, retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

=**Syn.** *Subtract, Deduct.* See *deduct*.

subtracter (sub-trak'tėr), *n.* [< *subtract* + *-er*[1].] One who subtracts.—2. A subtrahend.

subtraction (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= D. *substraktie*), < OF. *substraction, soustraction*, F. *soustraction* = Sp. *sustracción* = Pg. *subtracção* = It. *sottrazione* = G. *subtraction* = Sw. Dan. *subtraktion*, < L. *subtractio(n-)*, a drawing back, taking away, < *subtrahere*, pp. *subtractus*, draw away, take away: see *subtract*.] **1.** The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted light, is produced by *subtraction* of the light absorbed from the light incident upon the object.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

Subtraction diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of other from it, so that *subtraction* or rebation is nothing else but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another, that the remainer may appeare. *Recorde*, Ground of Artes.

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.—**4.** Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakspere he [Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of *subtraction*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

subtractive (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *subtractivo*; as *subtract* + *-ive*.] **1.** Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.—**2.** In *math.*, having the minus sign (—).

subtrahend (sub'tra-hend), *n.* [< NL. *subtrahendum*, neut. of L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*: see *subtract*.] In *math.*, the number to be taken from another (which is called the *minuend*) in the operation of subtraction.

subtranslucent (sub-tranz-lū'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

subtransparent (sub-tranz-pār'ent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

subtransverse (sub-tranz-vėrs'), *a.* In *entom.*, somewhat broader than long: specifying coxæ which tend to depart from the globose to the transverse form.

subtreasury (sub-trez'ū-ri), *n.* A branch of the United States treasury, established for convenience of receipt of public moneys under the independent treasury system, and placed in charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

subtriangular (sub-trī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Somewhat triangular; three-sided with uneven sides or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.

subtriangulate (sub-trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, subtriangular.

subtribal (sub'trī-bal), *a.* [< *subtribe* + *-al*.] Of the classificatory grade of or characterizing a subtribe.

subtribe (sub'trīb), *n.* A division of a tribe; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a section or division of a tribe: a classificatory group of no fixed grade. See *tribe*.

subtriedral (sub-trī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *subtrihedral*. *Owen*.

subtrifid (sub-trī'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

subtrigonal (sub-trig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 449.

subtrigonate (sub-trig'ō-nāt), *a.* Same as *subtrigonal*.

subtrihedral (sub-trī-hē'dral), *a.* Somewhat prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyramid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. Also *subtriedral*.

subtriple (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third or one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; having the ratio 1:3.

subtriplicate (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the ratio of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *subtriplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

subtrist (sub-trist'), *a.* [< L. *subtristis*, somewhat sad, < *sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.
Scott, Abbot, xxix.

subtrochanteric (sub-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Situated below the trochanter.

subtropic (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *subtropical*.

II. *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropics* — Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equable climate. *The Times* (Phila.), May 3, 1886.

subtropical (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Of a climate or other physical character between tropical and temperate; approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature: noting a region on the confines of either tropic, or its plants, animals, and other natural productions: as, *subtropical* America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

subtrude (sub-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subtruded*, ppr. *subtruding*. [< L. *sub*, under, + *trudere*, thrust, press on, drive. Cf. *intrude, extrude, protrude*, etc.] To insert or place under. [Rare.]

subtutor (sub'tū″tor), *n.* An under-tutor.

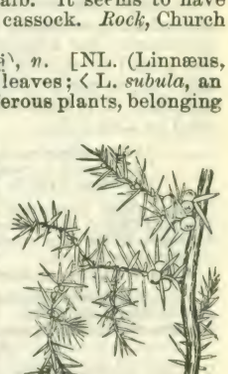
subtympanitic (sub-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Approaching tympanitic quality.

subtype (sub'tīp), *n.* In *biol.*, a more special type included in a more general one.

subtypical (sub-tip'i-kal), *a.* Not quite typical, or true to the type; somewhat aberrant: noting a condition or relation between typical and aberrant. Compare *attypical, etypical*.

subucula (sū-buk'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *subucula*, a man's undergarment, a shirt, < *sub*, under, + **uere*, used also in *exuere*, put off: see *exuviæ*.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a man's undertunic.—**2.** In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inner tunic worn under the alb. It seems to have served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 460.

Subularia (sū-bū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named from the leaves; < L. *subula*, an awl.] A genus of cruciferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Sinapeæ*, subtribe *Lepidiinæ*. It is characterized by its aquatic habit, and by its awl-shaped leaves, and its short ovate-globose turgid silicle, with about four seeds. The only species, *S. aquatica*, is a native of fresh-water lakes of Europe, Siberia, and North America, occurring within the United States in lakes of Maine and New Hampshire, and at Yellowstone lake and Mono Pass, California. See *awlwort*.



Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *subulatus*, < L.

subula, an awl, < *suere*, sew: see *sew*[1].] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

subulated (sū′bū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *subulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *subulate*.

subulicorn (sū′bū-li-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subulicornis*, < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having subulate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subulicornia*.

Subulicornia (sū″bū-li-kôr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, in the form *Subulicornes*), < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemeræ* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

subuliform (sū′bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

Subulipalpi† (sū″bū-li-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *subula*, an awl, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Grandipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palp. It corresponds to the *Bembidiidæ*.

subumbonal (sub-um′bō-nal), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

subumbral (sub-um′bral), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

subumbrella (sub-um-brel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *subumbrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *umbrella*.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusan, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, lined, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrella. Compare cut under *Discophora*.

subumbrellar (sub-um-brel′ạr), *a.* [< *subumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

subuncinate (sub-un′si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinate or hooked.

subundation† (sub-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow: see *ound*, *inundation*.] A flood; a deluge. *Huloet.*

subungual, subunguial (sub-ung′gwạl, -gwi-ạl), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

Subungulata (sub-ung-gū-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *subungulatus*: see *subungulate*.] 1. The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoidea* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypical carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the lunare, or with the cuneiform, but not with the scaphoid. See *Ungulata*.—2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the paca, agouti, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidæ*.

subungulate (sub-ung′gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subungulatus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *ungulatus*, ungulate, < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] **I.** *a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, 1. See *ungulate*, and compare *solidungulate*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subungulata*, 1, as the elephant or the hyrax.

suburb (sub′ėrb), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suburb*, *suburbe*, < OF. *suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = Sp. Pg. *suburbio*, < L. *suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city: as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

> "In the *suburbes* of a toun," quod he,
> "Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 104.

> From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbs* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbs* has its particular Church.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 213. (*Davies.*)

> A small part only spreads itself on to Bua, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a Peraia.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

> The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.
> *Milton*, P. L., l. 773.

> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a *suburb* of the life elysian,
> Whose portal we call Death.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.

II.† *a.* Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

> Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may hap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

> A low humour, not tinctured with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.
> *Whalley*, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

> Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred; perhaps some *Suburbe* Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

suburban (sub-ėr′bạn), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *suburbano*; < L. *suburbanus*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

> The old ballad of King Christian
> Shouted from *suburban* taverns.
> *Longfellow*, To an Old Danish Song-book.

II. *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

suburbanism (sub-ėr′bạn-izm), *n.* [< *suburban* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, II. xi.

suburbed (sub′ėrbd), *a.* [< *suburb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a suburb. [Rare.]

> Bottreaux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poore market town. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

suburbial† (sub-ėr′bi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-al*.] Same as *suburban*. *T. Warton*, Hen. IV., i. 2., note.

suburbian† (sub-ėr′bi-ạn), *a.* [< OF. *suburbien*, < ML. **suburbianus*, < L. *suburbium*, suburb: see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*. *Dryden*, Mac Flecknoe, l. 83.

> Take me e're a shop *subvrbian*
> That selles such ware.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

suburbican† (sub-ėr′bi-kạn), *a.* [For *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburban*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 27. (*Davies.*)

suburbicarian (sub-ėr-bi-kā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < L. *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the districts in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this circuit was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

> The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

suburbicary (sub-ėr′bi-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*: see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

subursine (sub-ėr′sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like to some extent; representing the arctoid series of carnivores subtypically; procyoniform or racoon-like.

II. *n.* A subursine carnivore; one of several small animals of the arctoid or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

subvaginal (sub-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

subvarietal (sub-vā-rī′e-tal), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

subvariety (sub-vā-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *subvarieties* (-tiz). A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

subvene (sub-vēn′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvened*, ppr. *subvening*. [< F. *subvenir* = Sp. *subvenir*, relieve, supply, < L. *subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

> A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.
> *Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iv.

subventaneous† (sub-ven-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; windy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

subvention (sub-ven′shọn), *n.* [< F. *subvention* = Sp. *subvención*, < LL. *subventio*(*n*-), a rendering of aid, assistance, < L. *subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] 1. The act of coming under.

> The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse.*

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

> The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 131.

=**Syn. 2.** *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. See *subsidy*.

subvention (sub-ven′shọn), *v. t.* [< *subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

> The Revue Européenne (1859) was at first *subventioned*, like the Revue Contemporaine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 540.

subventitious (sub-ven-tish′us), *a.* [< *subvent-ion* + *-itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 33.

subvermiform (sub-vėr′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

subverse† (sub-vėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

subversed (sub′vėrst), *a.* Same as *suversed*.

subversion (sub-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subversion* = Sp. *subversión*, *suversión* = Pg. *subversão* = It. *sovversione*, < L. *subversio*(*n*-), an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] 1. The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

> *Subversion* of thy harmless life.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 208.

> The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber.
> *Evelyn.*

> Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

> It may be truly affirm'd he [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the hoisting of him.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=**Syn. 1.** Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

subversionary (sub-vėr′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *subversion* + *-ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

subversive (sub-vėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *subversif* = Sp. *subversivo*, *suversivo* = Pg. *subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin: with *of*.

> Utterly *subversive of* liberty.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 25.

> From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive of* all high religious aims.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 28.

subvert (sub-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< F. *subvertir* = Sp. *subvertir* = Pg. *subverter* = It. *sovvertere*, *sovvertire*, < L. *subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

> Wo worth these gifts! they *subvert* justice every where.
> *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Those bookes tend not so moch to corrupt honest liuing as they do to *subuert* trewe Religion.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

> Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 65.

> The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

> This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.
> *Locke.*

> In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn.** *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

subvertebral (sub-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially, one of the primitive aortæ, as distinguished from the definitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or **wedge-bone**. See *wedge-bone*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

subverted, subvertent (sub-vėr′ted, -tent), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

subverter (sub-vėr′tėr), *n.* [< *subvert* + *-er*[1].] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, On Occasional Reflections, i., App.

subvertible (sub-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< *subvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

subvertical (sub-vėr′ti-kal), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

subverticillate (sub-vėr′ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

subvesicular (sub-vē-sik′ū-lär), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

subvirate (sub′vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *viratus*, manly, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [Rare.]

> Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvirates* of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 9.

subvirile (sub-vir′il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Roger North*, Examen, III. vii. § 62.

subvitreous (sub-vit′rē-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

sub voce (sub vō′sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *voce*, abl. of *vox*, voice, a word: see *voice*.] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

subway (sub′wā), *n.* An underground way; an underground passage for traffic, or to contain gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

subworker (sub′wėr″kėr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

subzonal (sub-zō′nal), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zonary, as the placenta of some mammals.—2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

subzone (sub′zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 403.

suc-. See *sub-*.

succade (su-kād′), *n.* [Also *sucket* (as if < *suck*[1] + *-et*); appar. < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, liquor, + *-ade*[1].] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoe.*—**Succade gourd.** See *squash*[2].

succatush†, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper.*

succedaneous (suk-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *succedaneus*, *succidaneus*, that follows after or fills the place of something, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

succedaneum (suk-sē-dā′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *succedaneus*: see *succedaneous*.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

> I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the *succedanea* that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.
>
> Prudence . . . is a happy *succedaneum* to genius.
> *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Caput succedaneum. See *caput*.

succedent† (suk-sē′dent), *n.* [< ME. *succedent*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *succedere*, follow after: see *succeed*.] 1. A follower; a succeeder.

> So maketh to crafte nature a *succedent*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

2. That which follows or results.

> Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, despising the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the *succedent*.
> *E. Fannant (?)*, Hist. of Edw. II., p. 143.

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Skeat.*

> The lord of the assendent, sey they, . . . is fortunate whan he . . . is in a *succedent*, whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes and wel received. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 4.

succeed (suk-sēd′), *v.* [< OF. *succeder*, F. *succéder* = Sp. *suceder* = Pg. *succeder* = It. *succidere*, *soccidere*, succeed, < L. *succedere*, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < *sub*, under, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow; come after; be subsequent or consequent to.

> The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 104.
>
> Those destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 4.
>
> Hypocrisy in one age is generally *succeeded* by atheism in another. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

2. To take the place of; be heir or successor to.

> Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*,
> But Harry Harry. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 48.

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [Rare.]

> Else let my brother die,
> If not a feodary, but only he
> Owe and *succeed* thy weakness.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 123.

4†. To prosper; give success to.

> God was pleased so far to *succeed* their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To follow; be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

> Enjoy, till I return,
> Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 535.
>
> The pure law
> Of mild equality and peace *succeeds*
> To faiths which long have held the world in awe.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iv. 15.

> The *succeeding* Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

> No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 39.

> Rodolph *succeeded* in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

> A ring the county wears
> That downward hath *succeeded* in his house,
> From son to son, some four or five descents.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

> 'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*
>
> The surest way not to fail is to determine to *succeed*.
> *Sheridan.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan *succeeded* admirably.—6†. To descend.

> Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.

7†. To approach by following. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 8.—**Syn. 1.** *Follow*, *Succeed*, *Ensue*. See *follow*.—**4** and **5.** To prosper, flourish, thrive.

succeedant (suk-sē′dant), *a.* [< F. *succédant*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, following: see *succedent*.] In *her.*, following; especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

succeeder (suk-sē′dėr), *n.* [< *succeed* + *-er*[1].] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 5. 30.

succeeding (suk-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *succeed*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2†. Consequence; result.

> *Laf.* Is it not a language I speak?
> *Par.* A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 199.

succent (suk-sent′), *v. t.* [< L. *succentus*, pp. of *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree, < *sub*, under, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*.] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> One voice sang the first part of a verse (as we say, incepted it), and the rest of the congregation all together *succented* it—that is, sang the close of it.
> *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*, p. 1744.

succentor (suk-sen′tor), *n.* [< LL. *succentor*, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree: see *succent*.] 1. In *music:* (*a*) One who sings a lower or bass part. (*b*) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor*, *subchanter*.—2†. An inciter.

> The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

succenturiate†, *v. t.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp. of *succenturiare*, receive into a century, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *centuria*, a century: see *century*.] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Bailey*, 1731.

succenturiate (suk-sen-tū′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

success (suk-ses′), *n.* [= OF. *succes*, *succez*, F. *succès* = Sp. *suceso* = Pg. *successo* = It. *successo*, < L. *successus*, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow, go well, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1†. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 394.

> Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd
> By dew *successe*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

> Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,
> And bring me their opinions of *success*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 5.

> In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill *successes* at Piombino and Porto-longone. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

> Or teach with more *success* her son
> The vices of the time to shun.
> *Waller*, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

> The good humour of a man elated by *success* often displays itself towards enemies. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

> They follow *success*, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the *success* stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered.
> *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

> *Success* in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military *successes*.

> Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good *Successes* against Christians?
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 62.

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a *success;* he is a social *success*. [Colloq.]

successantly†, *adv.* In succession. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 113.

successary†, *n.* [< *success* + *-ary*.] Succession. [Rare.]

> The glory
> Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd
> From *successary*, but purchas'd with my bloud.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

successful (suk-ses′fûl), *a.* [< *success* + *-ful*.] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

> And welcome, nephews, from *successful* wars.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 172.

> But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night, which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a *successful* play.
> *J. Forster*, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377.

—**Syn.** *Prosperous*, etc. (see *fortunate*); effectual.

successfully (suk-ses′fûl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

successfulness (suk-ses′fûl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

succession (suk-sesh′on), *n.* [< F. *succession* = Sp. *sucesión* = Pg. *successão* = It. *successione*, < L. *successio(n-)*, a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

> Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of *succession*. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9.
>
> The *succession* of his ideas was now rapid.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.
>
> The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new *succession*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418.
>
> The *succession* of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 105.

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of *succession;* also, a line of persons so succeeding.

> Slander lives upon *succession*,
> For ever housed where it gets possession.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 105.

Especially—(*a*) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

> King Richard being dead, the Right of *Succession* remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffery Plantagenet.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some *successions*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the *succession*.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Although their [the Beauforts'] legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the *succession* by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted *succession* from Christ himself: a *succession* which hath already continued longer than the Aaronical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassibelan, . . . for him
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 8.

4. In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—**5**†. A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton.*—**6.** In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*, 5.—**7.** In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Apostolic succession.** See *apostolic.*—**Arms of succession,** in *her.* See *arm*[2], 7 (*d*).—**Conjunct succession.** Same as *conjunct motion* (which see, under *conjunct*).—**Law of succession,** the law regulating inheritance. (See *descent* and *distribution.*) In civil law succession is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—**Lucrative succession.** See *lucrative.*—**Right of succession,** the right to succeed; the right to take by succession.—**Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation.*—**Succession bath,** a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—**Succession Duty Act,** an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 51) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral-inheritance tax laws.*—**Succession of crops,** in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation.*—**Succession tax,** in *law*, a tax on property passing by succession; a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral-inheritance tax is a succession tax on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a succession tax on devolution in some or all cases by will.—**Teeth of succession.** See *tooth.*—**Title by succession.** (*a*) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—**Wars of succession,** wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed succession to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), of the Austrian Succession (1741–8), and of the Bavarian Succession (1778–9).

successional (suk-sesh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *succession* + *-al.*] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive: as, "*successional* tooth," *Owen*, Anat. of Vertebrates, § 70.

successionally (suk-sesh′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

successionist (suk-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *succession* + *-ist.*] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given succession of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of apostolic succession.

successive (suk-ses′iv), *a.* [= F. *successif* = Sp. *sucesivo* = Pg. It. *successivo*, < ML. *successivus*, successive, < L. *succedere*, pp. *successus*, succeed: see *succeed*, *success.*] **1.** Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2†. Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 4.

This function is *successiue*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mysterie of this iniquitie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 752.

Successive indorsements. See *indorsement*, 3 (*a*).

successively (suk-ses′iv-li), *adv.* **1.** In succession; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as *successively* follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

2. By order of succession and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 135.

3†. Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

successiveness (suk-ses′iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive. *Bailey.*

successless (suk-ses′les), *a.* [< *success* + *-less.*] Without success.

Successless wars, and poverty behind.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 587.

successlessly (suk-ses′les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*

successlessness (suk-ses′les-nes), *n.* The state of being successless; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

successor (suk-ses′ọr), *n.* [< F. *successeur* = Sp. *sucesor* = Pg. *successor* = It. *successore*, < L. *successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed.*] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.
Dryden, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no *successors*, but only the feeblest of imitators. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 329.

Singular successor. See *singular.*

successorship (suk-ses′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *successor* + *-ship.*] The state or office of a successor; the position of being in the line of succession.

successory (suk-ses′ọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *successorius*, of or belonging to succession, < *successor*, one who succeeds: see *successor.*] Of or pertaining to succession.

succi, *n.* Plural of *succus.*

succiduous (suk-sid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *succiduus*, sinking down, failing, < *succidere*, sink down, < *sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent.* Cf. *deciduous.*] Ready to fall; falling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

succiferous (suk-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-i-* + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

succin (suk′sin), *n.* [< L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber (usually called *electrum*).] Amber.

succinate (suk′si-nāt), *n.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of succinic acid.

succinated (suk′si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

succinct (suk-singkt′), *a.* [= F. *succinct* = Sp. *sucinto* = Pg. It. *succinto*, < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, < *sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird: see *cincture.*] **1.** Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [Rare.]

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 643.

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
Succinct, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.
Lowell, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, i. 1.

2. Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Hee [man] is stiled a little and *succinct* world within himselfe. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 83.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 225.

3. In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See cut *b* under *Papilionidæ*.—**Syn. 2.** *Condensed*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise.*

succinctly (suk-singkt′li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

succinctness (suk-singkt′nes), *n.* The state or character of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

succinctorium (suk-singk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-ä). [LL., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird: see *succinct.*] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a maniple, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcingulum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bishops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subcinctorium.*

succinctory (suk-singk′tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *succinctories* (-riz). [< LL. *succinctorium*: see *succinctorium.*] Same as *succinctorium.*

Succinea (suk-sin′ẹ̄-ä), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez), < L. *succineus*, *sucineus*, of amber, < *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber: see *succin.*] The typical genus of *Succineidæ;* the amber-snails. Also *Succinæa*, *Succinia.*

Succineidæ (suk-si-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Succinea* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea.* The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

succinic (suk-sin′ik), *a.* [< *succin* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—**Succinic acid,** $C_4H_6O_4$, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber.* Also called *acid of amber.*

succinite (suk′si-nīt), *n.* [< *succin* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—**2.** A name given to amber.

succinous (suk′si-nus), *a.* [< L. *succinus*, *sucinus*, of amber: see *succin.*] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

succirubra-bark (suk-si-rō′brä-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succiruber*, < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *ruber*, red: see *red.*] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra;* red cinchona.

succise (suk-sīs′), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray.*

succision† (suk-sizh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *succisio(n-)*, a cutting off or away, < L. *succidere*, pp. *succisus*, cut off, cut from below, < *sub*, under, + *cædere*, cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

In the *succision* of trees. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

succivorous (suk-siv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

succlamation† (suk-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *succlamatio(n-)*, a crying out, < *succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, < *sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim.*] A shouting after; a calling after, as to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side?
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 412.

succor, succour (suk′ọr), *v. t.* [< ME. *socouren*, *sokouren*, *soucouren*, *socoren*, *sucuren*, < OF. *sucurre*, *soscorre*, *soscorrer*, *soscorrir*, later *secourir*, F. *secourir* = Pr. *soccorre*, *secorre*, *secorrer* = Sp. *socorrer* = Pg. *soccorrer* = It. *soccorrere*, < L. *succurrere*, *subcurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, succor, < *sub*, under, + *currere*, run: see *current.*] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneleden to the grounde, and made hire preyeres to God, to *sokoure* hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted. Heb. ii. 18.

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and *succor* the forlorn?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

succor, succour (suk′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *socour*, *socours*, *socurs*, *sucurs*, < OF. *sucurs*, *secours*, *souscors*, F. *secours* = Pr. *socors*, *secors* = Sp. *socorro* = Pg. *soccorro* = It. *soccorso*, < ML. *succursus*, help, succor, < L. *succurrere*, help, succor: see *succor*, *v.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his *socours*,
Twenty tyme yswowned hath she thanne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .
Flying for *succour* to his servant.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 109.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of *succor* only be found.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

2. The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Than com the *socours* on bothe sides, and ther be-gan the bataile a-bowte Gawein fell and longe lastinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble *succours;* follow me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

succorable, succourable (suk'ọr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *secourable;* as *succor* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2†. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced. *Cleaver*, The Book of Proverbs, p. 434. (*Latham.*)

succorer, succourer (suk'ọr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *socorour;* < *succor* + *-er*1.] One who succors, or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

Socorourris of the said fraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also.
Rom. xvi. 2.

succoress† (suk'ọr-es), *n.* [< *succor* + *-ess*.] A female helper.

Of trauayl of Troians, O Queene, thee *succeres* only.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

succorless, succourless (suk'ọr-les), *a.* [< *succor* + *-less*.] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton*, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.

succory (suk'ọ-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *cichory*, now *chicory:* see *chicory*.] The chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*. See *Catananche*.—**Gum succory**, an Old World composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—**Lamb's-succory**, a low stemless composite herb, *Arnoseris minima*, which is found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—**Poisonous succory**, *Crepis fœtida*.—**Swine's-succory**, the hog-succory or lamb's-succory. Also called *dwarf nipplewort*.—**Wild succory**, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory*.)

succose (suk'ōs), *a.* [< L. *succus, sucus*, juice, + *-ose*.] Full of juice.

succotash (suk'ọ-tash), *n.* [Also *succatash, suckatash, succatush;* < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett *msickquatash*).] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared. The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 208, 221], the Indian *msickquatash* was boiled corn whole.
Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 188, note.

The wise Huron is welcome; . . . he is come to eat his *succatush* with his brothers of the lakes.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxviii.

By and by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mess of the Indian dish denominated *succotash*—to wit, a soup of corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 157.

succour, succourable, etc. See *succor*, etc.

succub (suk'ub), *n.* [< F. *succube*, < L. *succuba:* see *succuba*.] Same as *succuba*.

succuba (suk'ū-bạ), *n.*; pl. *succubæ* (-bē). [< L. *succuba, subcuba*, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < *succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb*.] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We'll call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his *succuba*, his devil's seed, his spawn of Phlegethon, that, o' my conscience, was bred o' the spume of Cocytus.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

succubate (suk'ū-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating*. [< L. *succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba*.] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

succubine (suk'ū-bin), *a.* [< *succuba* + *-ine*1.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 254.

succubous (suk'ū-bus), *a.* [< L. *succumbere*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it, as in the foliage of certain of the *Jungermanniaceæ:* opposed to *incubous*.

succubus (suk'ū-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bī). [< ML. *succubus*, a masc. form of L. *succuba*, regarded as fem. only: see *succuba*. Cf. *incubus*.] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say), by Hell's Delusions led,
Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed.
Cowley, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed
That raised the spirit and *succubus*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 236.

succula (suk'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *succulæ* (-lē). [Prop. *sucula;* L. *sucula*, a winch, windlass, capstan.] A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

succulence (suk'ū-lens), *n.* [< *succulen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The character of being succulent; juiciness: as, the *succulence* of a peach.

succulency (suk'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *succulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *succulence*.

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *succulent* = Sp. *suculento* = Pg. *succulento* = It. *succulento*, L. *succulentus, suculentus*, full of juice, sappy, < *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, < *sugere*, suck: see *suck*1. Cf. *suck*2.] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in *bot.*, juicy; thick and fleshy: noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as the houseleek and live-forever, the families *Cactaceæ, Crassulaceæ*, etc.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.
Cook, First Voyage, i. 18.

Hence—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [glimpses of Lingon heraldry] a good while they would cease to be *succulent* themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transome, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xl.

succulently (suk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succulous (suk'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *succul*(*ent*) + *-ous*.] Succulent. *Imp. Dict.*

succumb (su-kum'), *v. i.* [= F. *succomber* = Sp. *sucumbir* = Pg. *succumbir* = It. *succombere*, < L. *succumbere*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield, succumb, < *sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He, too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph.
Sir E. Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor. *Emerson*, Compensation.

succumbent† (su-kum'bent), *a.* [< *succumben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, yield: see *succumb*.] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 2. (*Davies.*)

succumbentes (suk-um-ben'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, fall down: see *succumb*.] The class of penitents also known as *kneelers*.

The *succumbentes* were passing the silver gates on their way out. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 210.

succursal (su-kėr'sạl), *a.* [< F. *succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, < ML. *succursus*, aid, help, succor: see *succor*.] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents.
Milman, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI. 564.

succus (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, moisture: see *suck*2, *succulent*.] 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *med.*, the extracted juice of different plants: as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish licorice.—**Succus entericus**, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—**Succus gastricus**, gastric juice.—**Succus pancreaticus**, pancreatic juice.

succuss (su-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, fling up, shake up, < *sub*, under, + *quatire*, shake, disturb: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss, discuss, percuss*.] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

succussation (suk-u-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *succussare*, pp. *succussatus*, shake or jerk up and down, freq. < *succutere*, pp. *succussus*, fling up: see *succuss*.] 1. A trot or trotting. [Rare.]

Lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. A shaking; succussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the *succussations* of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder . . . down into their duodenums.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 22.

succussion (su-kush'ọn), *n.* [= F. *succussion*, < L. *succussio*(*n-*), a shaking, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] 1. The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as . . . from violent *succussion*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 111.

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—**Succussion sound**, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumohydrothorax or pneumopyothorax.

succussive (su-kus'iv), *a.* [< L. *succussus*, a shaking, jolting, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss*.] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

such (such), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *soch, soche;* dial. *sich, sech*, Sc. *sic, sick, sik*, etc.; < ME. *such, suche, soche, siche*, also unassibilated *sik, sike*, contracted, with loss of *w*, from *swich, swech, swuch, swych, swyche*, itself contracted, with loss of *l*, from *swilch*, an assibilated form of *swilc, swilk, swylk*, < AS. *swylc, swilc, swelc* = OS. *sulik* = OFries. *sullik, sellech, selik, selk, salk, sulch, sek, suk* = MD. *solick, solck, sulck*, D. *zulk* = MLG. *solik, sollik, sollek, solk*, LG. *sölk, sulk, suk* = OHG. *sulīh, solīh, solh*, MHG. *sulich, solich, solch*, G. *solch* = Icel. *slíkr* (> ME. *slike*) = OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik* = Norw. *slik* = Dan. *slig* = Goth. *swaleiks*, such; < AS., etc., *swā*, so, + *-līc*, an adj. formative connected with *gelīc*, like, *līc*, form, body: see *so*1 and *like*1, *-ly*1, and cf. *which*, Sc. *whilk* and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *each*, which contains the same terminal element.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen *such* a sight (sc. as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (sc. as these are); *such* men (sc. as he is) are dangerous), or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time *as* the present; give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such that* I can recommend it). *As* in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons *as* are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such a* man; *such an* honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.

Clerkus that knowen this sholde kenne lordes,
What Dauid seide of *suche* men *as* the sauter telleth.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 92.

I am *soche* a fole *that* I love a-nother better than myself, and haue hir lerned so moche, where thourgh I am thus be-closed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

For truly, *such as* the noblemen be, *such* will the people be. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth to the spectator is *such that* a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as they are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such as* come out of curiosity, or *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 420).

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men *as* we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do. *Emerson*, War.

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as if equivalent to *so:* as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such a* terrible deed; *such a* reckless man.

Such terrible impression made the dream.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 63.

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi-adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as much,' or 'as many': as, *such seven*, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This toun is ful of ladyes al aboute,
And to my doom, fayrer than *swiche* twelve
As ever she was, shal I fynden in some route.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 402.

The length is *suche* ten as the deepnesse.
Pilgrimage of the Manhode, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Such without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as, he did not expect to come to *such* honor (sc. as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he is *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father!
Such a one, Decius! I am miserable
Beyond expression.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fayr syȝt to Mannes ye
To see *such* a cheualrye.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 300.

Soche was the a-vision that I saugh in my slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such* sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque, called by the Mahometans Zalousa, who pretend also that some holy person is buried there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 86.

For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 595.

Such was the transformation of the baronage of early England into the nobility of later times.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 299.

3. Of that class: especially in the phrase *as such* 'in that particular character.'

Of onest merth sche cowde rith mosche,
Too daunce and synge and othre *suche*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In it he melted lead for bullets
To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any *such*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 358.

Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest a person or thing originally specified by a name or designation for which the speaker, for reasons of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or must substitute, a general phrase: often repeated, *such or such*, or *such and such* (even with a single subject, but in this case implying repetition of action or selection of instances).

Newes then was brought unto the king
That there was *sicke* a won as hee.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 251).

She complayneth of him that, not contented to take the wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to giue vnto *such and such* out of ye doores, but also steleth from her, to giue vnto his minion, that which she spinneth at the rock. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place.
1 Sam. xxi. 2.

When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband, wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such or such* a city, natural-born subject of *such or such* a country, may answer the purpose of examples.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.

From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such and such* a province, the arch-king of all Ireland, the kings of Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.
The Century, XL. 295.

As such. See def. 3.—**Never such.** See *never*.—**Such like.** See *like*[2], *a.*

II. *pron.* **1.** Such a person or thing; more commonly with a plural reference, such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun.

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.
Ps. cvii. 10.

2. The same.

I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;
For *such* she sent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Suchospondylia (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σοῦχος, the crocodile, + σπονδύλη, a vertebra: see *spondyl.*] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by having upon the anterior dorsal vertebræ long and divided transverse processes, the divisions of these with which the tubercles of the ribs articulate being longer than those with which the heads of the ribs articulate. The group contains the existing order *Crocodilia*, and the fossil orders *Dicynodontia*, *Ornithoscelida*, and *Pterosauria*, which are collectively thus distinguished on the one hand from *Herpetospondylia* and on the other from *Perospondylia*. See these words, and *Pleurospondylia*.

suchospondylian (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Suchospondylia* + *-an.*] Having a crocodilian conformation of the vertebræ with regard to the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of the occurrence of long divided transprocesses of the vertebræ; pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*, or having their characters.

suchospondylous (sū-kō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [As *Suchospondylia* + *-ous.*] Same as *suchospondylian.*

suck[1] (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke*; < ME. *souken, sowken, suken* (pret. *sec, soc, soek, sok*), < AS. *sūcan* (pret. *seác*, pp. *socen*), also *sūgan* = MD. *suyghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sūgen* = OHG. *sūgan*, MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sjūga*, *sūga* = Sw. *suga* = Dan. *suge*, suck (Goth. not recorded): Teut. root in two forms, √ *suk* and √ *sug*: = W. *sugno*, suck, = Gael. *sug*, suck, = OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *sughaim*, suck, = L. *sūgere* (pp. *suctus*) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF. *succer, sucer*), suck (cf. L. *sucus, succus*, juice: see *succulent, suction*); = Lett. *sugu*, suck, = OBulg. *sŭsati*, suck. Hence ult. *soak* (of which the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle, suckling, honeysuckle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thou *suck'dst* from her did turn to marble.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 144.

The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out of one Flower. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

2. To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast *sucked*. Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke*, Education, § 115.

Some [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,
Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process; inhale; absorb: usually with *in, out, away*, etc.: as, to *suck in* air; a sponge *sucks in* water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,
Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty *up*.
Lowell, Dara.

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 770.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; ingulf.

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. *Dryden.*

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will *suck* him into a new faith.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

6†. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent devices; soak.

For ther is no theef withoute a lowke,
That helpeth hym to wasten, and to *sowke*
Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 52.

To suck in. (*a*) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; absorb. (*b*) To cheat; deceive; take in. [Slang.]—**To suck the monkey.** See *monkey.*—**To suck up,** to draw into the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To draw fluid into the mouth; draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 88.

2. To draw milk from a teat: said of the young of a mammal.—**3.** To draw air when the water is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.

This pump never *sucks*; these screws are never loose.
Emerson, Farming.

suck[1] (suk), *n.* [< *suck*[1], *v.* Cf. *suck*[2], *n.*] **1.** Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of sucking; a sucking force.

Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 611.

2. Nourishment drawn from the breast.

They moreover drawe unto themselves, togither with theyr *sucke*, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 54.

3. A small draught. [Colloq.]

Well. No bouse? nor no tobacco?
Tap. Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. Rum or liquor of some kind. *Tuft's Glossary.*—**5.** Same as *sucket*, 1.

suck[2]† (suk), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo, sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, moisture, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*[1], *v.*, and cf. *suck*[1], *n.*, with which *suck*[2] is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones.
Palace of Pleasure, ii. S 5 b. (*Nares.*)

suckatash†, *n.* Same as *succotash.*

sucken (suk′n), *n.* [Also *suckin*; a var. of *soken.*] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage.* *Jamieson.* [Lowland Scotch.]

suckener (suk′nėr), *n.* [< *sucken* + *-er*[1].] A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See *sucken.*

suckeny†, *n.* [ME. *suckiny, sukkenye*, < OF. *souquenie, sosquenie, souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim. *souquenille, chiquenille*), < ML. *soscania*, < MGr. σουκανία, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, etc.

She hadde on a *sukkenye*,
That not of hempe ne heerdis was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1238.

sucker (suk′ėr), *n.* [< *suck*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or spunges to draw use of knowledge.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A sucking pig: a commercial term.

For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.
Standard, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) A new-born or very young whale. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a bird which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition. See *goatsucker, honey-sucker.* (*d*) In *ichth.*, one of numerous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which suggests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects. (1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomidæ*, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost confined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic forms besides *Catostomus* are *Ictiobus* and *Bubalichthys*, the buffalo-fishes; *Carpiodes*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinus*, the quillback or skimback; *Cycleptus*, as *C. elongatus*, the black-horse, or gourd-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-headed suckers; *Erimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. sucetta*, the sweet sucker; *Minytrema*, the spotted suckers; *Moxostoma*, some of whose many species are called *mullet, chub-mullet, jump-rocks, red-horse*, etc.; and *Quassilabia*, or harelipped suckers. (See the distinctive names, with various cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. commersoni*, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to Florida; its section *Hypentelium* contains *H. nigricans*, the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any fish of the genus *Lepadogaster.* The Cornish sucker is *L. gouani*; the Connemara sucker, *L. candollei*; the bimaculated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus.* See cut under *Lepadogaster.* [Eng.] (3) A snail-fish or sea-snail; one of several different members of the family *Liparididæ*, as the unctuous sucker, *Liparis vulgaris.* See cuts under *snail-fish.* (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under *Cyclopterus.* (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under *Echeneis.* (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa.* See cut under *hag*[1], 3. (7) A Californian food-fish, the sciænoid *Menticirrus undulatus.*

2. A suctorial part or organ; a formation of parts by means of which an animal sucks, imbibes, or adheres by atmospheric pressure, as if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (*a*) The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus.* (*b*) The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (*c*) The haustellate or siphonal mouth-parts of an insect or siphonostomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea. See cut under *chrysalis.* (*d*) One of the cup-shaped sucking-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded tarsi, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are elevated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (*e*) An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See cut under *house-fly.* (*f*) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the acetabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-fish.* (*g*) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a bothrium. See cuts under *Bucephalus, leech*, and *cestoid.* (*h*) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (*i*) One of the ambulacral pedicels or tube-feet of echinoderms, as starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

3. The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder, . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more smoothly and freely. *Boyle*, Works, I. 6.

4. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot rising from a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and rose, are readily propagated by division. (*b*) A sprout from the root near or at a distance from the trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an adventitious shoot from the body or a branch of a tree. Compare *propagulum* (*a*).

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrenchment of all those excrescences of affections which like the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from the trunk.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

(*c*) Same as *haustorium.*—**6.** A small piece of leather to the center of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the string.

7. A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also, a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks nane wise
But him that can to immense riches rise.
Allan Ramsay, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers*, . . . who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings, . . . swallowed the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Jan. 11, 1887.

8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. [U. S.]—**9.** Same as *sucket*, 1. [Scotch.]

sucker (suk'ėr), *v.* [< *sucker, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, . . . but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, only *succoring* the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them up for use. *Beverley*, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.

2. To provide with suckers: as, the *suckered* arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

II. *intrans.* To send out suckers or shoots.

Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to *sucker* immoderately. *Scribner's Mag.*, March, 1880, p. 762.

suckerel (suk'ėr-el), *n.* [< *suck*[1] + *-erel*, on model of *pickerel*.] A catostomoid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cycleptus elongatus;* the Missouri or gourd-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomoid of large size (1½ to 2½ feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See cut under *Cycleptus*.

sucker-fish (suk'ėr-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 325.

sucker-foot (suk'ėr-fůt), *n.* **1.** One of the suctorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an echinoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker.—**2.** In *entom.*, a proleg.

sucker-mouthed (suk'ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomoid fishes called *suckers:* as, the *sucker-mouthed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*.

sucker-rod (suk'ėr-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brake and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight*.

sucker-tube (suk'ėr-tūb), *n.* One of the sucker-feet of an echinoderm.

sucket (suk'et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *succade*, partly < *suck*[1] + *-et*. Cf. equiv. *suck*[1], 5, *sucker*, 9.] **1.** A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

Windam, all rageinge, brake vppe Pinteados Caben, broke open his chestes, spoyled suche prouisyon of coulde stilled waters and *suckettes* as he hade prouided for his health, and lefte hym nothynge. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 377).

But, monsieur,
Here are *suckets*, and sweet dishes.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

2. A sucking rabbit. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or ★provincial in both uses.]

suckfish (suk'fish), *n.* **1.** The sucking-fish or remora.—**2.** A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalemen. Lobtailing is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Scammon.*

suckin (suk'in), *n.* See *sucken*.

suck-in (suk'in), *n.* [< *suck in:* see *suck*[1].] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

sucking (suk'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *souking;* ppr. of *suck*[1], *v.*] **1.** Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

There were three *sucking* pigs serv'd up in a dish. *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "vealy."

My enemies are but *sucking* critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as *sucking* saints. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

3†. Draining; exhausting.

Accidia ys a *souking* sore. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

Sucking center, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossus, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressors of the lower jaw.—**Sucking dove**, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

sucking-bottle (suk'ing-bot″l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

sucking-disk (suk'ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum: applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

sucking-fish (suk'ing-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Echeneididæ;* a remora.—**2.** The lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

sucking-pump (suk'ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

sucking-stomach (suk'ing-stum″ak), *n.* The haustellate or suctorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

suckiny†, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

suckle (suk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suck*[1]. Cf. *suckling*.] **I.** *trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . .
To *suckle* fools and chronicle small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 161.

II. *intrans.* To suck; nurse.

suckle† (suk'l), *n.* [< *suckle, v.*] A teat.

Two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but stilts to creep ★a shoare upon. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 26.

suckler (suk'lėr), *n.* [< *suckle* + *-er*[1].] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

Sucklers, or even weaned calves. *The Field*, Jan. 16, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sucklers (suk'lėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense;* also, the white clover, *T. repens:* so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Johnston.* [Provincial English.]

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sokling, sokeling, sokelynge* (= MD. *suygelinck, sooghelinck*, D. *zuigeling* = MHG. *sūgelinc*, G. *säugling*), a suckling, < *soken, souken*, suck, + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *suckle*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

Babes and *sucklings*. Ps. viii. 2.

The tend'rest Kid
And fattest of my Flock, a *Suckling* yet,
That ne'er had Nourishment but from the Teat.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

2. (*a*) The white clover, *Trifolium repens;* (*b*) the red clover, *T. pratense;* (*c*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum:* so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Lamb's suckling**, the white clover, and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**Yellow suckling**, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium dubium*.

II. *a.* Sucking, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

O breast whereat some *suckling* sorrow clings.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

suckstone (suk'stōn), *n.* [< *suck*[1], *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] The remora, *Echeneis remora*.

A little fishe called a *suckstone*, that staieth a ship under saile, remora. *Withals*, Dict., 1608.

sucre[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

sucre[2] (sö'krā), *n.* The monetary unit of Ecuador, equal to 48.7 United States cents. Gold ten-sucre pieces and a silver sucre and its subdivisions are coined.

sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* [< F. *sucre* (see *sugar*) + *-ose*.] A name sometimes used for cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, the most important of the disaccharides.

★**suction** (suk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *suction*, F. *succion* = Sp. *succión*, < L. as if **suctio*(*n-*), < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*.] The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*[1]. Also used attributively.—**Suction curette of Teale**, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

suction-anemometer (suk'shon-an-e-mom″e-tėr), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This, the so-called *suction*, is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the ★mouth of a vertical tube.

suction-box (suk'shon-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

suction-chamber (suk'shon-chām″bėr), *n.* The barrel or chamber of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

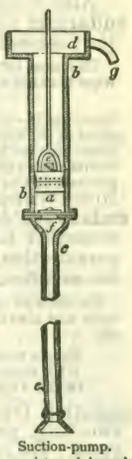
suction-fan (suk'shon-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-pipe (suk'shon-pīp), *n.* **1.** The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or -cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*[1].—**2.** An air-tight pipe running from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-plate (suk'shon-plāt), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

suction-primer (suk'shon-prī″mėr), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before ★admitting steam to the main pump.

suction-pump (suk'shon-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*[1].



Suction-pump.
a, piston; *b*, barrel; *c*, *e*, suction-pipe; *d*, pump-back or pump-box; *e*, valve in piston; *f*, valve which admits water into the barrel; *g*, spout, pump-dale, or dale.

suction-valve (suk'shon-valv), *n.* **1.** In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston.—**2.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

Suctoria (suk-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suctorius:* see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoölogical groups in which the mouth is suctorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically—(*a*†) In *ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myzonts; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myzontes*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See cut under *lamprey*. (*b*†) In *Vermes:* (1) The suctorial or discophorous annelids; the leeches: now called *Hirudinea*. See cut under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelmia*, composed of the three classes *Trematoidea, Cestoidea*, and *Hirudinea:* an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester.* (*c*†) In *entom.*, the suctorial apterous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and often known as *Aphaniptera;* the fleas. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the *Rhizocephala* or *Centrogonida*. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, the suctorial, acinetiform, or tentaculiferous infusorians; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Acinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctoria*. See *Tentaculifera*.

suctorial (suk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the *suctorial* mouth of a lamprey; the *suctorial* tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the *suctorial* proboscis of a flea; the *suctorial* disk of a sucking-fish, an octopod, a leech; the *suctorial* facets of a trematoid worm; the *suctorial* tentacles of an infusorian.—2. Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, in any sense: as, a *suctorial* bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule.—**Suctorial fishes**, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctoria* (*a*). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suctorial fishes*.

suctorian (suk-tō'ri-an), *n.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-an*.] A suctorial animal; a member of the *Suctoria*, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

suctorious (suk-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *suctorius*, < L. *suctorius*, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Same as *suctorial*.—**Suctorious mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvæ of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

sud (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod, seethe*. Cf. *suds*.] 1. The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

sud (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudded*, ppr. *sudding*. [< *sud, n.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

sudamina (sū-dam'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.

In *sudamina alba* the epithelium is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

sudaminal (sū-dam′i-nal), *a.* [< *sudamina* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

Sudanese (sö-da-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sudan* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

Also *Soudanese.*

sudarium (sū-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudaria* (-ä). [L.: see *sudary.*] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium.*
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) The legendary sweat-cloth; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mask of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (*b*) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *vernicle.* (*c*) Same as *maniple,* 4. (*d*) The orarium or vexillum of a pastoral staff.

sudary (sū′da-ri), *n.*; pl. *sudaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sudarye,* < L. *sudarium,* a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < *sudare,* sweat: see *sudation.*] Same as *sudarium.*

He shewed me the clothe in ye whiche I wrapped his body and also the *sudarye* that I bounde his hede withall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth
With some undoubted relic — a *sudary*
Of the Virgin. *Browning,* Paracelsus, iii.

sudation (sū-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sudatio(n-),* a sweating, perspiration, < *sudare,* pp. *sudatus,* sweat: see *sweat.*] A sweating.

sudatorium (sū-da-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudatoria* (-ä). [L., < *sudare,* pp. *sudatus,* sweat.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory (sū′da-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *sudatorius,* pertaining to or serving for sweating, < *sudare,* pp. *sudatus,* sweat.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sudatories* (-riz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories,* in certaine chambers partition'd with stone for the sick to sweate in.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

II. *a.* 1. Sweating or perspiring.—2. Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic.—**Sudatory fever,** sweating-sickness.

sudd (sud), *n.* [< Ar. *sudd, sodd,* a barrier, obstacle.] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the *sudd,* that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 520.

sudden (sud′n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddain, soudaine, sodeine,* < ME. *sodain, sodein, sodeyn, soden, sodene,* < OF. *sodain, sodeyne, sudain, soubdain, soudain,* F. *soudain* = Pr. *sobtan, subtan, subitan* = Sp. *subitáneo* = Pg. *subitaneo* = It. *subitaneo, subitano,* sudden, < L. *subitaneus,* ML. also *subi anius,* sudden, < *subitus,* sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire,* come or go stealthily, < *sub,* under, + *ire,* go: see *iter*[1]. Cf. *subitaneous.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.

To glad, ne to sory, but kepe thee euene bitwene
For los, or lucre, or ony case *sodene.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from *sudden* death, Good Lord, deliver us!
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thes. v. 3.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a *suddain* Grove, where every Tree
Impeopled was with Birds of softest throats.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 88.

A *sudden* road! a long and ample way.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 409.

A *sudden* little river crossed my path,
As unexpected as a serpent comes.
Browning, Childe Roland.

3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 32.

These pious flourishes and colours, examin'd thoroughly, are like the Apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not *sudden* prodigies, but slow results.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 234.

4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The wordes of this *sodeyn* Diomede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1024.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 59.

How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?
For what, my *sudden* boy?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

5. In *zoöl.,* abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts: as, a *sudden* antennal club; a *sudden* truncation.=**Syn. 1.** Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

II. *n.* That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolete except in the phrases below.]

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprizals. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 84.

All of (on) a sudden, at the suddent, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the suddent, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; all at once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw *all of a sudden* about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arms ready.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

In the warre wee haue seene many Capteines loste for no other cause but for that, when they shoulde haue done a thing *at the soudaine,* they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost.
Milton, P. L., ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy *of a sudden.*
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Why may not I be a favourite *on the sudden?* I see nothing against it. *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 3.

O' *the sudden,* as good gifts are wont befall.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 158.

On such a suddent, so suddenly.

Is it possible, *on such a sudden,* you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 27.

Upon all suddens†, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and carefull to haue your ships in readinesse, and in good order alwaies, and *vpon all suddens.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 454.

sudden (sud′n), *adv.* [< *sudden, a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

suddenly (sud′n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sodeynly, sodeynliche;* < *sudden* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately.—2. In *zoöl.,* sharply; abruptly; squarely: as, a part *suddenly* truncate.

suddenness (sud′n-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

suddenty (sud′n-ti), *n.* [< OF. *soudiainete,* F. *sudaineté,* < ML. **subitaneïta(t-)s,* suddenness, < L. *subitaneus,* sudden: see *sudden.*] Suddenness. [Scotch.]—**On (of) a suddenty,** on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was loosed *of a suddenty.*
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

sudder (sud′ėr), *a.* [< Hind. *sadr,* < Ar. *sadr,* chief.] Chief: in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government: as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlet; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 36.

sud-oil (sud′oil), *n.* In *soap-making,* oil or fat recovered from soapy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

sudor (sū′dor), *n.* [L., < *sudare,* sweat: see *sweat.*] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis.—**Sudor anglicus,** the English sweating-sickness.—**Sudor cruentus,** hemathidrosis.

sudoral (sū′dō-ral), *a.* [< *sudor* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

sudoriferous (sū-dō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *sudorifère* = Sp. *sudorífero* = Pg. It. *sudorifero,* < L. *sudorifer,* sweat-producing, < *sudor* (*sudoris*), sweat, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous.—**Sudoriferous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland.*

sudorific (sū-dō-rif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sudorifique* = Sp. *sudorífico* = Pg. It. *sudorifico,* < L. *sudor,* sweat, + *facere,* make, do.] **I.** *a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 706.

Did you ever . . . burst out into *sudorific* exudation like a cold thaw? *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 117.

II. *n.* Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

sudoriparous (sū-dō-rip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sudor,* sweat, + *parere,* bring forth, produce.] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.—**Sudoriparous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland.*

sudorous† (sū′dō-rus), *a.* [< LL. *sudorus,* sweaty, < L. *sudor,* sweat: see *sudor.*] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Sudra (sö′drä), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); < Hind. *sudra,* < Skt. *çūdra.*] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmin still dodges the shadow of the *Soodra,* and the *Soodra* spits upon the footprint of the Pariah.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 289.

★**suds** (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud,* var. of *sod,* lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud, sod, seethe.*] 1. Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lixivium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what *suds* art thou wash'd into! *Marston,* The Fawne, iv. 1.

Why, thy best shirt is in t' *suds,* and no time for t' starch and iron it. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xvii.

2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the *suds* it is maintained that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 261.

In the suds, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will be rul'd;
I will, i' faith; I will go presently:
Will you forsake me now, and leave me *i' the suds?*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

sue[1] (sū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sued,* ppr. *suing.* [Early mod. E. also *sew;* < ME. *suen, suwen, sewen, seuwen,* < OF. *suir, sewir, sevir,* also *sevre, sure, suivre,* F. *suivre* = Pr. *segre, seguir* = Sp. Pg. *seguir* = It. *seguire,* follow, < LL. **sequere,* follow, for L. *sequi,* follow: see *sequent,* and cf. *ensue, pursue, suit, suite,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.

Maistre, I shal *sue* thee, whidir euer thou shalt go.
Wyclif, Mat. viii. 19.

For yit was ther no man that hadde him *sewed.*
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 517.

I shal *suwe* thi wille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 21.

2†. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
Mir. for Mags., p. 316. (*Nares.*)

He meanes no more to *sew*
His former quest, so full of toile and paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 2.

3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I *sywdde* hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he comaundydde me to brynge the same unto hym at evynsonge tyme.
Richard Pace, Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 277.

4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,
And *sude* and sought with all the service dew.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 20.

They would *sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right: as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are *sued* if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men *sued,* some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 69.

To sue livery†, to sue out livery, to take proceedings, on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denied to *sue* my *livery* here.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 129.

Our little Cupid hath *sued livery*,
And is no more in his minority.
Donne, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue out* thir *Liverie* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

To sue out, to petition for and take out; apply for and obtain: as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
Has been *su'd out* between us.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

And now he would go to London at once, and *sue out* his pardon. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To follow; come after, either as a consequence or in pursuit.

With Ercules and other mo of his aune men,
He *sues* furth on the soile to Chethes the kyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

Wetith wel that we . . . haue grauntyd . . . to the citezens of the forsayd cite the fraunches that ben *suying* to haue to hem and to her eyers and successours for euer.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 28.

The kynge dide do make this dragon in all the haste he myght, like to the dragon that *sewde* in the ayre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead: usually with *for*.

And as men here devoutly wolde writen holy Seyntes Lyfes and here Myracles, and *sewen for* here Canonizacions, righte so don thei there, for hem that sleen hem self wilfully, and for love of here Ydole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* to be their Protector. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

Much less shall mercy *sue*
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 108.

3. To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a wooer.

But, foolish boy, what bootes thy service bace
To her to whom the hevens doe serve and *sew?*
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 47.

Well. Has she no suitors? . . .
All. Such as *sue* and send,
And send and *sue* again, but to no purpose.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for something in law: as, to *sue* for damages.

Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Moneth, . . . and from thence to the ninth day of the moneth following, are holden vnluckie dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will *sue* at the law.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

5†. To issue; flow.

Being rough-cast with odious sores to cover
The deadly juice that from his brain doth *sue.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 167.

To sue, labor, and travel, in *Eng. marine insurance*, to make due exertions and use necessary and proper means: used with reference to the preservation of insured property from loss or to its recovery. What is called the *suing and laboring clause* in a policy usually provides that "in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to the assured . . . to *sue, labour, and travel* for, in, and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words [*sue* and *labor*], the meaning of which is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take in the acts of the owner or assured, whether in asserting and following the rights of interests in danger, or working and expending money for the benefit of those interests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that *suing* (which in this place is understood 'doing work,' and not simply 'suing at law'), *labouring*, and *travelling* are made lawful to certain persons acting in lieu of the insured, and that to such expenses of *suing*, etc., the underwriters agree to contribute their share.
Hopkins, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 386, 390.

sue²†. An old spelling of *sew*¹, *sew*³, 2.

suède (swād), *a.* and *n.* [F., 'Swede.'] Of undressed kid: said of gloves; also, undressed kid. [Trade use.]

suent, suently. See *suant*¹, *suantly*.

suer (sū'ėr), *n.* [< *sue*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1†.** One who follows.—**2.** A suitor.

suerte†, *n.* An old spelling of *surety*.

suet (sū'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewet;* < ME. *suet, swete,* < OF. *seu, suis, suif,* F. *suif* = Pr. *seu, sef* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo,* < L. *sebum, sevum,* tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap: see *sebaceous, soap.*] The fatty tissue about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs furnishes leaf-lard.

suety (sū'et-i), *a.* [< *suet* + *-y*¹.] Consisting of suet or resembling it: as, a *suety* substance. *Imp. Dict.*

suf-. See *sub-*.

suff¹ (suf), *n.* See *sough*¹, *surf*¹.

suff² (suf), *n.* See *sough*².

suffect (su-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient: see *suffice.*] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 24.

suffect (su-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into: see *suffect, v.*] Substituted; put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger is not known. *Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882, p. 569.

suffer (suf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *suffren, soffren,* < OF. *soufrir, soffrir, sueffrir, sueffrer,* F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufrir* = Pg. *soffrer* = It. *sofferire, soffrire,* < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
To *soffren* hire [a wife's] pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
Milton, P. L., i. 147.

2. To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or influenced by; sustain; pass through.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

3. To feel or bear (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); submit to with distress or grief; undergo: as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

At the day of Doom 4 Aungeles, with 4 Trompes, schulle blowen and reysen alle men that hadden *suffred* Dethe sithe that the World was formed, from Dethe to Lyve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Prov. xix. 19.

It is said all martyrdoms looked mean when they were *suffered.* *Emerson*, Experience.

Each had *suffer'd* some exceeding wrong.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. To refrain from hindering; allow; permit; tolerate.

I prayed Pieres to pulle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffre* me to assaye what sauoure it hadde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 74.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

My Lord Sandwich . . . *suffers* his beard to grow on his upper lip more than usual. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only *suffered.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

5†. To tolerate abstention from.

Master More . . . by no meanes would admit of any diuision, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifications. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 130.

=**Syn. 2.** To feel, bear, experience, go through.—**4.** *Allow, Permit, Consent to*, etc. See *allow*¹.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To have endurance; bear evils bravely.

Now looke that atempree be thy brydel,
And for the beste ay *suffre* to the tide.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 954.

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; bear what is distressing or inconvenient.

If I be false,
Send me to *suffer* in those punishments
You speak of; kill me!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces of albumen, &c., . . . injure the leaves, which seem to *suffer*, like animals, from a surfeit.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

3. To be injured; sustain loss or damage.

The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French *suffer.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

4. To undergo punishment; especially, to be put to death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.
Clarendon.

5. To allow; permit.

Remayning as diuers languages and dialects will *suffer*, almost the same. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Still dost thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boil!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

6†. To wait; hold out.

Marganors hem seide, and badde hem *suffre* and a-bide while thei myght for to socour theire peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 165.

sufferable (suf'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *suffrable,* < OF. **souffrable,* < *souffrir*, suffer: see *suffer* and *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being suffered, endured, tolerated, or permitted; allowable.

It shal be more *suffrable* to the loond of men of Sodom and of Gommor in the dai of iugement than to thilke citee. *Wyclif*, Mat. x. 15.

Ye have a great loss;
But bear it patiently: yet, to say truth,
In justice 'tis not *sufferable.*
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I believe it's very *sufferable;* the pain is not so exquisite but that you may bear it a little longer.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

2†. Capable of suffering or enduring with patience; tolerant; patient.

It is fair to have a wyf in pees:
One of us two moste bowen, doutelees;
And sith a man is more resonable
Than womman is, ye moste been *suffrable.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amorous, ireful. *sufferable* of infinit paines.
Stanihurst, Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

sufferableness (suf'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

sufferably (suf'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably. *Addison*, tr. of Claudian, in Anc. Medals, ii.

sufferance (suf'ėr-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sufferaunce;* < ME. *suffrance, soverans,* < OF. *soufrance*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa, sufransa* = It. *sofferenza,* < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, toleration, < *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer.*] **1.** The state of suffering; the bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suffering; misery.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance.* *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 167.

Sufferance
Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

All praise be to my Maker given!
Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 24.

2†. Damage; loss; injury.

A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 23.

3. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance; patience.

Therfore hath this wise worthy knyght,
To lyve in ese, *suffrance* hire bihight.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 60.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 111.

Sir, I have learn'd a prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

4. Consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission; leave.

And, sers, syn he so is be *souerans* of goddis,
Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
That shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3154.

Either dispysest thou the riches of his goodnesse, pacyence, and long *sufferaunce?* *Bible of* 1551, Rom. ii. 4.

Whose freedom is by *suff'rance*, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
Cowper, Task, v. 363.

5. In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—**Bill of sufferance.** See *bill*³.—**Estate by sufferance** or **at sufferance**, in *law*, the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it after the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance.*—**On sufferance**, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or disparagement.—**Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.

sufferant† (suf'ėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffraunt,* < OF. *souffrant*, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sofferente,* < L. *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer.*] **I.** *a.* Tolerant; enduring; patient.

Pure *suffraunt* was her wit.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1010.

And thou a god so *sufferant* and remisse.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 157).

II. *n.* One who is patient and enduring.

Forthi, sle with reson al this hete,
Men seyn the *suffraunt* overcomth, parde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1584.

sufferer (suf'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *suffer* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who suffers; a person who endures or un-

dergoes pain, either of body or of mind; one sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and Solace of thy Woe.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I though of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather *sufferer* than doer be.
Donne, To Ben Jonson.

suffering (suf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the *suffering* of St. Laurence painted a fresca on the wall. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his *suff'rings;* all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.
Gray, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

Meeting for Sufferings, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distrained for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting ad interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the *Meeting for Sufferings* met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.
William Allen, Journal, 1837.

suffete (suf'ēt), *n.* [Also *sufet;* ‹ L. *sufes, suffes* (*sufet-, suffet-*), a suffete; ‹ Punic; cf. Heb. *shōphēt*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the *Suffetes;* the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

suffice (su-fīs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, ppr. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *suffise;* ‹ ME. *sufficen, suffisen*, ‹ OF. *suffis-*, stem of ppr. of *suffire, soufire*, F. *suffire*, be sufficient, ‹ L. *sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice, ‹ *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To be sufficient for.

The leed condite conteyneth this mesure:
XII C pounde of metal shal *suffise*
A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parentes . . . being *suffised* that their children can onely speke latine proprely, or make verses with out mater or sentence, they from thens forth do suffre them to liue in idelnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. Deut. iii. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat
At their owne howses, wher their carnall sence
May be *suffic'd*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Then Jove ask'd Juno: "If at length she had *suffic'd* her spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 316.

3†. To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther the[y] sawe a faire cite,
As full a pepill as it cowde *suffice*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 653.

II. *intrans.* To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to bigynne,
Sith the fyrst *sufficeth* to sauacioun and to blisse?
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 31.

Suffise that I have done my dew in place.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs
Are not yet ripe; *suffice* it that ere long
I shall employ your loves.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word *sufficed*
To spike the coward through and through.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 312.

sufficience† (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= F. *suffisance* = Sp. *suficiencia* = Pg. *sufficiencia* = It. *sofficienzia*, ‹ LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience, sufficiency, ‹ L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

sufficiency (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficience* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, perceiveing ye mariners to feare ye *suffisiencie* of ye shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consulltation with ye mr. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle*.

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the *sufficiency* of truth. *Emerson*, Success.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee [Sir Humphrey Gilbert] hath worthely beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with *sufficiencie* discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.
Gascoigne, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of *sufficiency* in managing of business. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3. Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1159.

He [Philip] had money in *sufficiency*, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.
Thackeray, Philip, v.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.
Sir W. Temple.

sufficient (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suffisant* = Sp. *suficiente* = Pg. *sufficiente* = It. *sofficiente*, ‹ L. *sufficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a back dore, and as it is sayd the same stable or vought is *sufficient* to receyue a M. horses.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure *suffisaunt* men for to kepe the catel wel and suffisauntly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii. 16.

Pray you, let Cassio be received again. . . .
You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and *sufficient* for this, by the many.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3†. Having a competence; well-to-do.

His [John Selden's] father . . . was a *sufficient* plebeian, and delighted much in music.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 179.

He [George Fox] descended of honest and *sufficient* parents, who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. and Fl.*

Sufficient condition, evidence, reason. See the nouns.
=Syn. 1. Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full.—1 and 2. *Competent, Enough*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands multitude. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 452. (*Davies.*)

sufficiently (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [‹ *sufficient* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] **1.** To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them *sufficiently* provided, and conceived they would have been well governed.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 105.

2. To a considerable degree: as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented. [Colloq.]

sufficingly (su-fī'sing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

sufficingness (su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

suffisance† (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suffisaunce;* ‹ ME. *suffisaunce*, ‹ OF. *suffisance, suffisaunce*, ‹ LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience: see *sufficience*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wrecched but himself hit wene,
And he that hath himself hath *suffisaunce*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 26.

Be payed with litelle, content with *suffisance*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

suffisant†, *a.* [ME. *suffisant, suffisaunt*, ‹ OF. *suffisant, suffisaunt*, ‹ L. *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk a knyght,
And *suffisaunt* of persone and of might.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1067.

suffisantly†, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly;* ‹ *suffisant* + *-ly*[2].] Sufficiently. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

suffix (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [‹ L. *suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, ‹ *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* [= F. *suffixe* = Sp. *sufijo* = Pg. *suffixo* = It. *soffisso* = G. *suffix*, ‹ NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of L. *suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix*, *v.* Cf. *affix, prefix, postfix*.] **1.** In *gram.*, a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—**2.** In *math.*, an index written after and under a letter, as x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3.

suffixal (suf'ik-sal), *a.* [‹ *suffix* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272; *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 29.

suffixion (su-fik'shon), *n.* [‹ *suffix* + *-ion*.] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

sufflaminate† (su-flam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [‹ L. *sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, ‹ *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflaemen*, ‹ *sub*, under, + *flac-* in *flaccus*, **flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen*, ‹ *sub*, under, + *frag-* in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.
Barrow, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot.

sufflate (su-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, ppr. *sufflating*. [‹ L. *sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare, subflare* (> It. *soffiare* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = F. *souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, ‹ *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*[1], *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind
Sufflated by the Holy Wind.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, iii.

sufflation (su-flā'shon), *n.* [‹ L. *sufflatio(n-)*, a blowing or puffing up, ‹ *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sufflue (su-flö'), *n.* In *her.*, a clarion.

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, ppr. *suffocating*. [‹ L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> It. *soffogare, soffocare* = Pg. *suffocar* = Sp. *sufocar* = F. *suffoquer*), choke, stifle, ‹ *sub*, under, + *faux* (*fauc-*), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his [Judas's] grief *suffocated* him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signifie either.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

2. To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his wind-pipe *suffocate*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 45.

3. To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance. *Macaulay*.

=Syn. 1. *Stifle, Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

suffocate† (suf'ō-kāt), *a.* [‹ L. *suffocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 125.

suffocating (suf'ō-kā-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The *suffocating* sense of woe. *Byron*, Prometheus.

suffocatingly (suf'ō-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

suffocation (suf-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [‹ F. *suffocation* = Sp. *sufocación* = Pg. *suffocação* = It. *soffocazione*, ‹ L. *suffocatio(n-)*, a choking, stifling, ‹ *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] **1.** The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by asphyxia is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by *suffocation*, hanging, strangulation.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 780.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape *suffocation*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 119.

suffocative (suf'ō-kā-tiv), *a.* [‹ *suffocate* + *-ive*.] Tending or able to choke or stifle. *Arbuthnot*, Air.

suffossion† (su-fosh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *suffossio(n-)*, a digging under, an undermining, < *suffodire*, pp. *suffossus*, pierce underneath, bore through, < *sub*, under, + *fodire*, dig: see *fodient*, *fossil*.] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

suffragan (suf'rạ-gạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffragan*, < OF. **suffragan*, var. of *suffragant*, in part prob. < ML. *suffraganeus*, *suffraganius*, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < L. *suffragari*, assist: see *suffragant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffragan bishop*, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

II. *n.* 1. An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan:* now hardly a village. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 157.

2. A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = **Syn.** *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. See *coadjutor*.

suffraganship (suf'rạ-gạn-ship), *n.* [< *suffragan* + *-ship*.] The position of suffragan.

suffragant† (suf'rạ-gạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suffragant* = Pr. *suffraguant* = It. *suffragante*, < L. *suffragan(t-)s*, ppr. of *suffragari*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffragate*, *suffrage*, *v.* Cf. *suffragan*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* 1. An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 118.

2. A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. *Cotgrave.*

suffragate† (suf'rạ-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *suffragatus*, pp. of *suffragari* (> It. *suffragare* = Pg. *sufragar* = Sp. *sufragar*), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffrage*, *v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant

Our poets hither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
Dryden, Prol. to University of Oxford (1681 ?), l. 31.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 291.

suffragator† (suf'rạ-gā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *suffragator*, < *suffragari*, support by one's vote: see *suffragate*.] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
Bp. of Chester to Abp. Ussher, p. 67.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *n.* [< F. *suffrage* = Sp. *sufragio* = Pg. It. *suffragio*, < L. *suffragium*, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with *suffrago*, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. *ostracism*, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < *suffringere* (pp. *suffractus*), break below, break up, < *sub*, under, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fraction*, *break*. Cf. *naufrage*, *saxifrage*.] 1. A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 253.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind ear.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, Prol.

I know, if it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

2. The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

The suffrage was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 118.

3. Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South.*

4. *Eccles.*, an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints. *Longfellow.*

In *liturgics:* (*a*) Short petitions, especially those in the litany, the lesser litany or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the litany; save only that after this place: That, . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc. *Book of Common Prayer*, Consecr. of Bishops.

(*b*) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in litanies by the clergyman.

5†. Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore. *W. Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 71).

Manhood suffrage, a phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise. — **Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase, commonly meaning suffrage (of adult males) restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy. — **Woman suffrage**, the political right of women to vote. It is either full, as in Wyoming (granted 1869), Colorado (1893), Utah (1896), Idaho (1896), Washington (1910), California (1911), Oregon (1912), Arizona (1912), Kansas (1912), Alaska (1913), New Zealand (1893), Federated Australia (1902: state suffrage 1895–1908), Finland (1906), and Norway (1913), or it is limited to a special class or a special object (or both), as in Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, the United Kingdom (where certain unmarried and widowed women may vote in county council, municipal, and local elections, but not in parliamentary elections), Sweden, Denmark, Canada, etc.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [< OF. **suffrager*, < L. *suffragari*, LL. also *suffragare*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < *suffragium*, a vote: see *suffrage*, *n.* Cf. *suffragant*, *suffragan*.] To vote for; elect. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. [Rare.]

suffragines, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*.

suffraginous† (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *suffraginosus*, diseased in the hock, < *suffrago* (*-in-*), hock: see *suffrago*.] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginous* flexure behinde.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

suffragist (suf'rā-jist), *n.* [< *suffrage* + *-ist*.] 1. One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter. — 2. One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-*suffragist*.

suffrago (su-frā'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-fraj'i-nēz). [L.: see *suffrage*.] 1. The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See cuts under *hock* and *Perissodactyla*. — 2. In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

suffrutescent (suf-rọ̄-tes'ẹnt), *a.* [< *sub-* + *frutescent*.] In *bot.*, only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

suffrutex (suf'rọ̄-teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *frutex*, a shrub, a bush: see *frutex*.] 1. In *bot.*, an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc. — 2. A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [Rare, Eng.]

suffruticose (su-frō'ti-kōs), *a.* [< *suffrutex* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*; or < *sub-* + *fruticose*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby: noting a plant or a stem.

suffruticous (su-frō'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

suffruticulose (suf-rọ̄-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *sub-* + *fruticulose*.] In *bot.*, slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

suffulted (su-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color. — **Suffulted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

suffumigate (su-fū'mi-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [< L. *suffumigatus*, pp. of *suffumigare*, *subfumigare* (> It. *suffumigare*, *suffumicare*), smoke from below, < *sub*, under, + *fumigare*, smoke: see *fumigate*.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

suffumigation (su-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* [Also *subfumigation*; < ME. *subfumygacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *suffumigation* = Sp. *sufumigación* = Pg. *suffumigação* = It. *suffumicazione*, < LL. *suffumigatio(n-)*, *subfumigatio(n-)*, a smoking from below: see *suffumigate*.] 1. The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meate in the hotte time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there bee a bright fire, and take it in hotte places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

2. The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorsisaciouns
And eke *subfumygaciouns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

3. A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 204.

Another piebald knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
Browning, Paracelsus.

suffumige† (su-fū'mij), *n.* [< ML. *suffumigium*, < L. *suffumigare*, smoke from below: see *suffumigate*.] A medicinal fume.

suffuse (su-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [< L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < *sub*, under, + *fundere*, pour out, spread out: see *fuse*[1].] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-*suffused*
With rain.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

suffusion (su-fū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *suffusion* = Sp. *sufusión* = Pg. *suffusão* = It. *suffusione*, < L. *suffusio(n-)*, a pouring out or over, a spreading: see *suffuse*.] 1. The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

2. That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 26.

3. In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

suffusive (su-fū'siv), *a.* [< *suffuse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

sufi (sö'fi), *n.* [Also *soofee*, *sofi*, etc.; = F. *soufi*; = Hind. Pers. Turk. *sufi*, < Ar. *sūfi*, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), or, according to some, < *sūf*, wool, the sufis (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.] 1. A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

The principal occupation of the *Sūfi* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam, p. 609.

2. Same as *sophi*.

If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee [Solomon],
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

sufic (sö'fik), *a.* [< *sufi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Súfic* allegories, just as in the Makhzan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.

sufism, sofism (sō'fizm, sō'fizm), *n.* [Also *sufiism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Háfiz are allegorically interpreted, is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sufistic (sō-fis'tik), *a.* [Also *sufiistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sug (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizoic crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them [trout] have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm, in shape like a Clove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 91.

sug-. See *sub-*.

Sugantia (sū-gan'shi-ą), *n. pl.* A variant of ★*Sugentia*.

sugar (shůg'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *suger*, *sugor*, *sugre*, *sucre*, < OF. *sucre*, F. *sucre* = Pr. *sucre* = Sp. *azúcar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suiker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucura*, MHG. *zuker*, *zucker*, G. *zucker* = Icel. *sykr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = OBulg. *sakarŭ* = Serv. *chakara*, *zakara*, *chukar* = Bohem. *cukr* = Little Russ. *cukor*, *cukur* = Russ. *sakharŭ* = Pol. *cukier* = Hung. *zukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.), < ML. *succarum*, *succarium*, *sucarium*, also *zuccarium*, *zuccara*, *zucara*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice (see *suck*[2]), of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*, < Ar. *sakkar*, *sokkar*, *sukkar*, with the article *as-sokkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shakkar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, < Skt. *çarkarā*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).]

1. The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water and have a more or less sweet taste. The most important sugars found in nature belong to the classes known as *pentoses* and *hexoses*. See these in the supplement.

2. A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maize, sorghum, birch, and parsnip. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the canes, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *sugar-mill*), or by the use of raspers or "defibrators" reducing the canes to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the canes in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practised to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the canes or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmose*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practised than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers, and defecated by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bisulphite of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxid, sulphur dioxid followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime-water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *muscovado*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump-sugar*, *loaf-sugar*, *refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for these operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple, *Acer Saccharum*. (See cut under *Acer*.) From the West Indies, Louisiana, Brazil, Java, etc., come the chief supplies of cane-sugar; the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 3.

This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing, that is fulle swete and righte delicyous, and more swete than Hony or *Sugre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

When shall we have any good *sugar* come over? The wars in Barbary make *sugar* at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

3. Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—**4.** Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—**Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar.** See the qualifying words.—**Brown sugar**, common dark muscovado sugar.—**Coffee-crushed sugar**, a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—**Confectioners' sugar**, a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—**Crushed sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—**Cut sugar**, a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—**Diabetic sugar.** See *diabetic*.—**Ergot-sugar**, a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Granulated sugar.** (*a*) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (*b*) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—**Inverted sugar.** Same as *invert-sugar*.—**Liquid sugar**, a name sometimes given to uncrystallizable glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—**Malado sugar**, sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together: distinguished from *muscovado sugar*, in which the sugar has a distinctly crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adhering impurities.—**Maple sugar.** See *maple*[1].—**Pulverized sugar**, a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—**Rotatory power of sugar.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Starch-sugar.** Same as *glucose*.—**Sugar of acorns**, quercite.—**Sugar of Barbary**†, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (*Nares*.)

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 3.

Sugar of lead. See *lead*[2].—**Sugar of milk**, lactose.

sugar (shůg'ăr), *v.* [< ME. *sugren*, < OF. *sucrer*, sugar; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—**2.** Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are oft to blame in this—
'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [Rare.]

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxxvi. (*Davies*.)

2. To make (maple) sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]—**To sugar off**, in *maple-sugar manuf.*, to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The sugaring off is the last process, and is usually attended with some sort of frolic in the sugar-camp. [U. S. and Canada.]

sugar-apple (shůg'ăr-ap″l), *n.* See *Rollinia*.

sugar-baker† (shůg'ăr-bā″kėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh milliner, and her father a *sugar-baker* at Bristol.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

sugar-bean (shůg'ăr-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

sugar-beet (shůg'ăr-bēt), *n.* See *beet*[1].

sugarberry (shůg'ăr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sugarberries* (-iz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

sugar-bird (shůg'ăr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** Any bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhiola bahamensis*: so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.—**2.** A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various tenuirostral birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidæ*, *Meliphagidæ*.—**3.** A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is specially fond of maple sugar. [Local, U. S.]

★**sugar-bush** (shůg'ăr-bůsh), *n.* **1.** Same as *sugar-orchard*.—**2.** See *Protea*.

sugar-camp (shůg'ăr-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]

sugar-candian† (shůg'ăr-kan'di-ąn), *n.* Sugar-candy.

If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordials can it remedy,
Certes his time is come.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iv. 30.

sugar-candy (shůg'ăr-kan'di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. Compare ★*candy*[1].

sugar-cane (shůg'ăr-kān), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply. The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochin-China or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—**African sugar-cane**, an African variety of the common sorghum, called *imphee*.—**Chinese sugar-cane.** Same as *sorghum*, 1.—**Sugar-cane beetle**, a scarabæid beetle, *Ligyrus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer**, the larva of a crambid moth, *Diatræa saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and ★elsewhere.



Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). *a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, a spikelet.


Sugar-cane Beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

sugar-coated (shůg'ăr-kō″ted), *a.* Coated with sugar: as, a *sugar-coated* pill; hence, made palatable, in any sense.

sugared (shůg'ărd), *p. a.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed: formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive: as, *sugared* conceits.

This messinger connyng and gentile was,
Off hys mouth issued *sugred* swete langage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6029.

A *sugared* kiss
In sport I suckt, while she asleep did lie.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 539).

sugar-grass (shůg'ăr-grȧs), *n.* **1.** The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—**2.** The grass *Lulalia fulva* (*Pollinia fulva* of Bentham). [Australia.]

sugar-gum (shůg'ăr-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber, used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypts, attracts cattle and sheep.

sugar-house (shůg'ăr-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses**, a very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

sugar-huckleberry (shůg'ăr-huk″l-ber-i), *n.* See *huckleberry*.

sugariness (shûg′ăr-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasing, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

sugaring (shûg′ăr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sugar*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

sugar-kettle (shûg′ăr-ket″l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

sugarless (shûg′ăr-les), *a.* [< *sugar* + *-less.*] ★Free from sugar.

sugar-loaf (shûg′ăr-lōf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sugorloff*, **sugrelof*; < *sugar* + *loaf.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

I pray yow that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugor loff*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for she hath nede therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 236.

3. A high conical hill: a common local name.

II. *a.* Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat. —**Sugar-loaf tool**, in *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

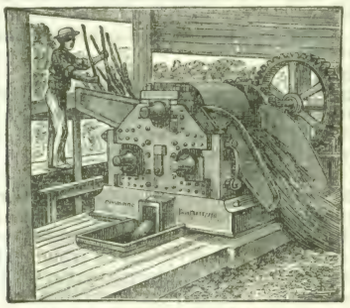
sugar-louse (shûg′ăr-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite.*—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina.* See cut under *silverfish.*

sugar-maple (shûg′ăr-mā″pl), *n.* See *maple*[1] and *Acer* (with cut).

sugar-meat (shûg′ăr-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweetmeat.*

Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meates* for the men-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 17.

sugar-mill (shûg′ăr-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, placed horizontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.



Sugar-mill at work.

sugar-millet (shûg′ăr-mil″et), *n.* The common sorghum.

sugar-mite (shûg′ăr-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glyciphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse.*

sugar-mold (shûg′ăr-mōld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

sugar-nippers (shûg′ăr-nip″ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs.*

sugar-orchard (shûg′ăr-ôr″chărd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush.* [American.]

sugar-packer (shûg′ăr-pak″ėr), *n.* A machine for packing sugar into barrels.

sugar-pan (shûg′ăr-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan.*—**Sugar-pan lifter**, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

sugar-pea (shûg′ăr-pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

sugar-pine (shûg′ăr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sugar-plate† (shûg′ăr-plāt), *n.* Sweetmeats. *Puttenham.*

sugar-planter (shûg′ăr-plan″tėr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum (shûg′ăr-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bonbon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them. *Locke*, Education, § 36.

"His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar plum.* *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

sugar-press (shûg′ăr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainage of molasses from sugar.

In the Ilande of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *suger presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or redes of the same countrey. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

sugar-refiner (shûg′ăr-rē-fī″nėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery (shûg′ăr-rē-fī″ner-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

sugar-refining (shûg′ăr-rē-fī′ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

sugar-sop† (shûg′ăr-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops.* *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Half our gettings
Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

sugar-squirrel (shûg′ăr-skwur″el), *n.* The sciurine petaurist, *Belideus sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belideus.* These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrel*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Acrobates.*

sugar-syrup (shûg′ăr-sir″up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

sugar-teat (shûg′ăr-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

sugar-tongs (shûg′ăr-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plate or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers.*

Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt? *W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 70.

sugar-tree (shûg′ăr-trē), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple*[1].—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar-vinegar (shûg′ăr-vin″ē-găr), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

sugary[1] (shûg′ăr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sugrie*; < *sugar* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 820.

Walsingham bewailed the implicit confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander [Duke of Parma]. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

sugary[2] (shûg′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *sugaries* (-riz). [For **sugarery*, < *sugar* + *-ery.*] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [Rare.]

The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary.* *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 272.

sugent (sū′jent), *a.* [< L. *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Sucking, imbibing; suctorial; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

Sugentia (sū-jen′shi-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent.*] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctorial millepeds, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyzoniidæ* and *Siphonophoridæ.* Also *Siphonizantia.*

sugescent (sū-jes′ent), *a.* [< L. *sugere*, suck, + *-escent.*] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent; suctorial; haustellate. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

suggest (su-jest′), *v.* [< L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* (> It. *suggerire* = Sp. *sugerir* = Pg. *suggerir* = F. *suggérer*), carry or bring under, furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerent.* Cf. *congest*, *digest*, *ingest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or mediate association.

Nature her selfe *suggesteth* the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the iudgement of his vse and application. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 230.

Virgil . . . loves to *suggest* a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, *suggested* to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

The sight of part of a large building *suggests* the idea of the rest instantaneously. *Hartley*, Observations on Man, I. ii. 10.

We all know that a certain kind of sound *suggests* immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing. *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II. vii.

3†. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 47.

I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath *suggested* out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

=Syn. 1. *Intimate*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1].—2. To indicate, prompt, advise, remind of.

II. *intrans.* To make suggestions; be tempting; present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

O sweet *suggesting* Love, if thou hast sinn'd,
Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 7.

But ill for him who . . .
. . . ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and *suggesting* still! *Tennyson*, Will.

suggestable (su-jes′tą-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-able.*] Same as *suggestible.*

suggestedness (su-jes′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

suggester (su-jes′tėr), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor.*

Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons. *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

suggestibility (su-jes-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suggestible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being suggested.—2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenciveness and submissiveness; susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people. *Carus*, Soul of Man, V. 10.

Suggestibility. The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 602.

suggestible (su-jes′ti-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credencive and submissive.

Professor Ricket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible.* *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Dec., 1890, p. 441.

suggestio falsi (su-jes′ti-ō fal′sī). [L.: *suggestio*, a suggestion; *falsi*, gen. of *falsum*, falsehood, fraud: see *suggestion* and *false*, *n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a ★mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

suggestion (su-jes′chon), *n.* [< F. *suggestion* = Sp. *sugestión* = Pg. *suggestão* = It. *suggestione*, < L. *suggestio(n-)*, an addition, an intimation, < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, supply, suggest: see *suggest.*] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; prompting; also,

especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the *suggestion* of Satan.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 48.

2. The action of a perception or an idea in bringing to mind another idea which, in virtue of some preformed association, is now liable to reproduction.

The other part of the invention, which I term *suggestion*, doth assign and direct us to certain markes or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and *suggestion* are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old—the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words—as is shewn, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hermolaus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melanchthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, note D**.

[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. *Suggestion* was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by *suggestion*, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 185.

3. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. *Verbal suggestion* is the usual method. Another is known as *suggestion by attitude*, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 514.

4†. Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinall [Wolsey] . . . by craftie *suggestion* gat into his hands innumerable treasure.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 922.

5. In *law*, information without oath. (*a*) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (*b*) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called *suggestion upon the record:* a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action.—**Negative suggestion**, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of volition, anæsthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc.—**Post-hypnotic suggestion**, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unregarded for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time.—**Principle of suggestion**, association of ideas. See *association*.—**Relative suggestion**, judgment.—**Spontaneous suggestion**. See *spontaneous*. = Syn. 1. *Intimation*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*[1], *v. t.*

suggestionism (su-jes'chon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons who are unusually trustful and submissive, and that hypnosis is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

suggestionist (su-jes'chon-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

suggestive (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suggestif* = Pg. It. *suggestivo;* as *suggest* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his Essays, one of the most *suggestive* authors that ever wrote.
Whately, Pref. to Bacon's Essays.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again *suggestive*, like the two swords, of a trophy [one presumably being taken from an enemy]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 409.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or *suggestive* therapeutics.
Björnström, Hypnotism, p. 91.

II. *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

suggestively (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

suggestment (su-jest'ment), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-ment.*] Suggestion. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

suggestor (su-jes'tor), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

suggestress (su-jes'tres), *n.* [< *suggester* + *-ess.*] A female who suggests. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

suggestum (su-jes'tum), *n.*; pl. *suggesta* (-tä), as E. *suggestums* (-tumz). [L., < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, carry or bring under: see *suggest.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 402).

suggil† (suj'il), *v. t.* [< OF. *sugiller*, < L. *suggillare*, also *sugillare*, beat black and blue, hence insult, revile.] **1.** To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are *suggilld*,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgelld.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1039.

2. To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly *suggilled*. *Strype.*

suggillate† (suj'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suggillatus*, pp. of *suggillare*, beat black and blue: see *suggil.*] Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

suggillation† (suj-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *sugillation* = Sp. *sugilación* = Pg. *sugillação*, < L. *sugillatio(n-)*, *suggillatio(n-)*, a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see *suggillate.*] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

sugh, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sough*[2].

sugi (sö'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

suicidal (sū'i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *suicide* + *-al.*] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal* mania; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal* business policy.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, *suicidal* room—and old Boguey down-stairs, I suppose.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxii.

At the root of all *suicidal* tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 180.

suicidally (sū'i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

suicide[1] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicida*, < NL. **suicida*, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who commits suicide; at *common law*, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe.
Young, Love of Fame, v.

suicide[2] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicidio*, < NL. **suicidium*, suicide, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] **1.** The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen.*

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manful endurance of suffering, while *suicide*, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 46.

2. Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*. *V. Knox*, Works, V. 125.

suicide[2] (sū'i-sīd), *v. i.* [< *suicide*[2], *n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 197.

suicidism (sū'i-sī-dizm), *n.* [< *suicide*[2] + *-ism.*] A disposition to suicide. *Imp. Dict.*

suicism (sū'i-sizm), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-c-ism:* see *egoism.*] Selfishness; egotism; egoism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicisme* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

Suidæ (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-idæ.*] The swine; the suiform or suilline quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or eventoed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families—the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacochœridæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatomaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochœrus* or river hogs, and the Malayan *Babirussa*. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

suiform (sū'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sus*, swine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Suidæ;* related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

Suiformia (sū-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform.*] The suiform setiferous animals, or swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*. *Gill.*

sui generis (sū'ī jen'e-ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *generis*, gen. of *genus*, kind: see *genus.*] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

sui juris (sū'ī jö'ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, justice, duty: see *jus*[2].] **1.** In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin.*—**2.** In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs, as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and woman under common-law disqualifications of coverture.

suillage†, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

suilline (sū'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suillus*, pertaining to swine, < *sus*, a hog, swine: see *Sus.*] **I.** *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine: as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

II. *n.* A swine.

Suinæ (sū-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, when the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

suine (sū'in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard, refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

suing[1] (sū'ing), *n.* [Also *sewing;* < ME. *sewynge;* verbal n. of *sue*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Regular succession, order, or gradation; proportion.

Men may seo on an appul-treo, meny tyme and ofte,
Of o lynne apples aren nat yliche grete,
Ne of *sewynge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 63.

2. The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing.—**3.** The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

suing[1]**†** (sū'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sewynge;* ppr. of *sue*[1], *v.*] **1.** Following; ensuing.

The nyght *sewynge*, this white Knyght cam to the 7 Lynages. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 225.

2. Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak
That al her limmes nere [were not] pure *sewing*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 959.

suing[2]**†**, *n.* Same as *sewing*[2].

The percolation, or *suing* of the verjuyce through the wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 79.

suingly† (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sewyngly;* < *suing*[1], *p. a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *sewyngly* of Contrees and Yles that ben bezonde the Contrees that I have spoken of.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

suint (swint), *n.* [F.: see *sandiver.*] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the woolwashings.

suiriri (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Fluvicola*, as *F. icterophrys;* a watercap. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

suist (sū'ist), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of himself, herself, itself, + *-ist.*] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [Rare.]

In short, a *suist* and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

★**suit** (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < ME. *sute, seute, suite, soyte,* < OF. *suite, suitte, suete, seute, siute,* a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida,* f., *seguido,* m., = Pg. *seguito, sequito,* m., = It. *seguita,* f., *seguito,* m., a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta, sequuta, *sequita,* a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi,* pp. *secutus,* follow, pursue: see *sue*[1]. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] **1†.** A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *seute* sesed after the swete bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2615.

2†. Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and *sute* of years and weathers comes about again.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887), p. 566.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate *suit* unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Especially—(*a*) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And hauing a *suite* to the king, [he] met by chaunce with one Philino, a louer of wine and a merry companion in Court. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

That swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence
Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

(*b*) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 52.

Jer. Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.
Ferd. Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

4. In *law:* (*a*) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action,* and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute,
And will not speak, though in a rightfull *sute*,
Vnlesse a golden kei vnlocke their tongue.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

(*b*) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—**5.** In *feudal law,* a following or attendance. (*a*) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (*b*) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (c) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a villein.

6. A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite.*

So come in sodanly a senatour of Rome,
Wyth sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* sewande hym one.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit*, to the defence.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

7. A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to Ruffe. *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Epistle [to the Reader. (*Nares.*)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits*, namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat, . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *suite* of trumps.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxx.

8. A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of different sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

Al his halles
I wold do peynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 261.

Braue in our *sutes* of chaunge, seuen double folde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbonds.
Lady's Diary, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Administration suit, in *Eng. law,* an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—**A suit of hair,** teeth, or whiskers, a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

Suit of hair, for head of hair. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit of* enormous black *whiskers* that flowed together and united under his chin. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

Discontinuance of a suit. See *discontinuance.*—**Fresh suit,** in *law.* See *fresh.*—**Long suit,** in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—**Next, petitory, skeleton suit.** See the adjectives.—**Out of suits,** no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one *out of suits* with fortune,
That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 258.

Short suit, in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service,** in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine mediæval fashion, he was to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit and service* to the Lord Paramount.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iv.

Suit at law. See def. 4.

Dr. Warburton, in his notes on Shakspeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a suit, and a process a *suit at law.*
J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Suit covenant, in *Eng. feudal law,* a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render suit to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution.** See *contribution.*—**Suit of court,** in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render suit and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit.** See *follow.*—**Syn. 3.** *Request, Petition,* etc. See *prayer*[1].

suit (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < *suit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 19.

I must *suit* myself with another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*
The greatness of his person.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 99.

These institutions are neither designed for nor *suited* to a nation of ignorant paupers.
Daniel Webster, Speech, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy Heads ready dress'd,
And chuse, at publick Shops, what *sutes* 'em best.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.
W. Wilson, State, § 685.

4†. To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'st thou that I'le vent my bagges
To *suite* in Sattin him that Jets in ragges?
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 19).

To suit one's book. See *book.*—**Syn. 2.** To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—**3.** To please, gratify, content.

II. *intrans.* To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to.*

They are good work-women, and can and will doe anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes with* the fashion of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

And of his bondage hard and long . . .
It *suits* not *with* our tale to tell.
Whittier, The Exiles.

suitability (sū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being suitable; suitableness.

The passages relating to fish in The Week . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy *suitability* of language not frequently surpassed.
R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, iii.

suitable (sū′ta-bl), *a.* [< *suit* + *-able.*] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit,
'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Nothing is more *sutable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

=**Syn.** Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

suitableness (sū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

suitably (sū′ta-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

suit-broker† (sūt′brō″kėr), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners.
Massinger.

suite (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit;* in recent use, < F. *suite,* a following, suit, suite: see *suit.*] **1†.** An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—**2.** A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite*, they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., ii.

3. A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

4. A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.
Irving, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 158.

5. In *music,* a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast. Suites were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courant, saraband, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early suite was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed suite finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form as a method of construction did not belong to the suite. Suites are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavichord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The suite form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in suite form are Lachner, Raff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

suite†, *v.* See *suit.*

suiter† (sū′tėr), *n.* Same as *suitor.*

suithold (sūt′hōld), *n.* [< *suit* + *hold.*] In *feudal law,* a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

suiting (sū′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suit, v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings.* [Trade cant.]

suit-like† (sūt′līk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutelike;* < *suit* + *like*[2].] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 40.

suitly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely;* < ME. *sutely, sutly;* < *suit* + *-ly*[2].] So as to match.

Item, ij. stripis of the same trappuris *sutly*.
Paston Letters, I. 477.

suitor (sū′tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suiter, suter;* < ME. *sutere;* < *suit* + *-or*[1]; ult. < L. *secutor,* a follower, ML. a prosecutor, suitor, < *sequi,* follow: see *suit.*] **1.** In *law,* a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū′tor is sometimes made shō′tor, as if spelled *shooter* (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakspere, below).

In following suites there is muche to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whome he maketh suite, and wherefore he maketh suite, and also in what time he sueth:

bycause to dispatche a thing out of time is to cut the pecocke by the knees.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 199.

Boyet. Who is the *suitor?* Who is the *suitor?* . . .
Ros. Why, she that bears the bow.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *suitors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.
W. Wilson, State, § 731.

2. One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *suitor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *suitor* and petitioner than a preacher.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue. *Hooker.*

This mans Serraglio, which is neither great in receit nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *suters*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

3. One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once
I never should have made a civil *suitor*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and counsels of his mother, and then was forward to become a *suiter* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 209.

suitor (sū′tor), *v. i.* [< *suitor*, *n.*] To play the suitor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's Hall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

suitorcide (sū′tor-sīd), *a.* [< *suitor* + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] Suitor-killing; fatal to suitors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted; to say a word against the *suitorcide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

suitress (sū′tres), *n.* [< *suitor* + *-ess*.] A female supplicant or suitor.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart
That could refuse a boon to such a *suit'ress*.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

suit-shape (sūt′shāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion-monger, each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates *suit-shapes*, and, once from out his bed,
He hath them straight full lively portrayed.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 164.

suity† (sū′ti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *sutie*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18. (*Davies.*)

suivez (swē-vā′). [F.: 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *suivre*, follow: see *sue*[1].] In *music*, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

sujee (sö′jē), *n.* [Also *soojee*, *soujee*; < Hind. *sūjī*.] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

Sula (sū′lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Icel. *sūla*: see *solan*.] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidæ*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See cut under *gannet*.

sulcate† (sul′kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sulcare*, furrow through, plow, < *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*[2].] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

sulcate (sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare*: see *sulcate*, *v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrowed depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channeled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.



Sulcate Stems.

1. Stem of *Equisetum hyemale*. 2. Stem of *Rubus nigrobaccus*.

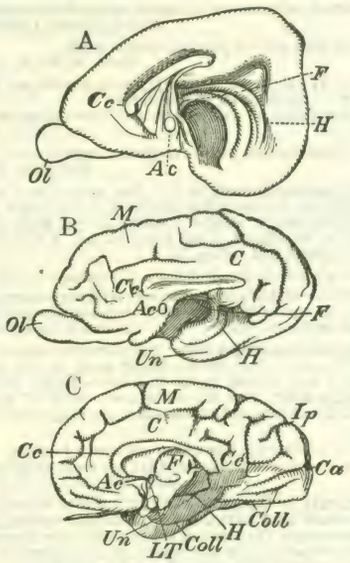
sulcated (sul′kā-ted), *a.* [< *sulcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sulcate*.

sulcation (sul-kā′shon), *n.* [< *sulcate* + *-ion*.] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

sulci, *n.* Plural of *sulcus*.

sulciform (sul′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sulcus*, a furrow, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.

sulcus (sul′kus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see *sulk*[2].] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in *anat.*, a fissure between two gyri or convolutions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and cuts under *brain*, *cerebral*, and *gyrus*.—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart.—**Calcarine sulcus**. See *calcarine*.—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyre, or gyrus fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus**. See *callosomarginal* and *fissure*.—**Carotid sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See cut under *sphenoid*.—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *fissure*.—**Collateral sulcus**. See *collateral*.—**Crucial or cruciate sulcus** (or **fissure**), a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1805, and first named (in French, as *sillon crucial*) by Leuret in 1839. In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its mesal part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *carnivoral crucial sulcus*, *sulcus cruciatus*, *fissura cruciata*, *scissura cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. Two prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolandic sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroideus; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the fimbria.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus**. See *hippocampal*.—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus.—**Orbital sulcus**, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus**. See *parieto-occipital fissure*, under *parieto-occipital*.—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**. See *posterior*.—**Precentral sulcus**. See *precentral*.—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroideus**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus**. See *crucial sulcus*.—**Sulcus habenæ**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomesal angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habena.—**Sulcus intercruralis mesalis, sulcus intercruralis lateralis**, small grooves just behind the postperforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 489.—**Sulcus internus olivæ**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Obersteiu.*—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove*.—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crusta below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus*.—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure.—**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crusta and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triradiate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivaris**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just laterad of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triradiatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora albicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure*.—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure*.—**Triradiate sulcus**. Same as *sulcus orbitalis*.—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.



Sulci.

Brains of Rabbit (A), Pig (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci and gyri of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *Cc*, corpus callosum; *Ac*, anterior commissure; *H*, hippocampal sulcus; *Un*, uncinate gyrus; *M*, marginal gyrus; *C*, callosal gyrus; *Ip*, internal perpendicular sulcus; *Ca*, calcarine sulcus; *Coll*, collateral sulcus; *F*, fornix; *LT*, lamina terminalis. (Compare other views of the same brains under *gyrus*.)

sulfer†, **sulfur**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sulphur*.

Sulidæ (sū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodes*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil-gland, small cæca, and large gallbladder. The pneumaticity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See cut under *gannet*.

Sulinæ (sū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-inæ*.] The *Sulidæ* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidæ*.

sulk[1]† (sulk), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulke*; reduced from ME. **sulken*, **solken*, < AS. *solcen*, slothful, remiss (cf. equiv. *ā-solcen*, *be-solcen*), prop. pp. of **seolcan*, in comp. **ā-seolcan*, *ā-sealcan* (= OHG. *ar-selhan*), and *be-seolcan*, be slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. √ *sarj*, send forth, let loose. Cf. *sulk*[1], *v.* and *n.*, *sulky*.] Languid; slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity. *Heywood*, Challenge for Beauty, iii. 1.

sulk[1] (sulk), *v. i.* [< *sulk*[1], *a.*, in part a back-formation from *sulky*.] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

He was *sulking* with Jane Tregunter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiv.

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 466.

2. To keep still when hooked: said of a fish.

sulk[1] (sulk), *n.* [< *sulk*[1], *v.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood: often in the plural: as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks;* to have a fit of the *sulks*. [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequently in them. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1831.

Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 383.

sulk[2]† (sulk), *n.* [= OSp. *sulco*, Sp. Pg. *sulco* = It. *solco*, *solgo*, < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. *ὀλκός*, a furrow, track, < *ἕλκειν*, draw. Cf. *sullow*[1].] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

sulk[2]† (sulk), *v. t.* [< *sulk*[2], *n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

Soom synck too bottoms, *sulcking* the surges asunder.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 117. (*Davies.*)

sulkily (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

sulkiness (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulky (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*[1], *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkeness*, < ME. **solkenesse*, < AS. *solcenes*, *solcennes:* see *sulk*[1], *a.*] **1.** Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*. *V. Knox*, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed *sulky* or rather stupid. *Haslam*, Insanity, X.

Corydon, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a *sulky* one into the bargain. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the *sulky* and inattentive labour of a whole day. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

2. Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
E. Ernest Green, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

=**Syn. 1.** *Morose, Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

sulky (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky*, *a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
Whose ancient *sulky* down the village lanes
Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
Whittier, The Countess.

sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake (sul'ki-kul″ti-vā-tọr, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See cut under *rake*[1].

sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper (sul'ki-har″ō, -skrā″pėr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

sulky-plow (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

sull (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sullow*[1].

sullage (sul'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge*, *sulliage*, *suillage*, < OF. **souillage*, **soillage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3]. Cf. *sulliage*.] **1†.** That which defiles.

No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement. *South.*

2†. Drainage; sewage.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautyfull; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sulledge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 202.

The streetes exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, wch renders them very sweete and cleane.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—**4.** Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Pownoll of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.
Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

sullage-piece (sul'āj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead, or a rising head.

Sullan (sul'an), *a.* [< L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, improp. *Sylla*, Sulla (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

sullen (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sollein*, *solein*, *soleyn*, *solain*, < OF. *solain* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Lat ech of hem be *soleyn* al her lyve.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, whan I shulde play,
It maketh me drawe out of the way
In *solein* place by my selve,
As doth a laborer to delve.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2†. Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

Trewely she was to min ye
The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 982.

Ye shall find this *solain* auenture
Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

3. Remaining alone through ill humor; unsociable; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to bee saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
Dekker, London Triumphing (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
Night with her *sullen* wings to double-shade
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

5. Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream
Shall o'er me roll.
Ray Palmer, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

7. Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
Dryden.

She meets again
The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn. 3.** *Gloomy, Sullen, Sulky, Morose, Splenetic.* These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the *gloomy* man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sluggishly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *splenetic* man is *sulky* and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

II. *n.* **1†.** A solitary person; a recluse.

He sit nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, ne with Iude, . . .
Bote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

2. *pl.* Sullen feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullens*, I see not
The least infirmity in her.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iii. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered—we whisper it in confidence, reader—out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullens*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

3†. A meal for one person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullen† (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen*, *a.*] To make sullen, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 86.

sullenly (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

sullenness (sul'en-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;
And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** See *sullen*.

sullen-sick† (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (*Davies.*)

sullery† (sul'ẹ-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery.*] A plow-land.

sullevate† (sul'ẹ-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollevate;* < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *solevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *elevate*.] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather Encouragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon other Occasions, to *sollevate* the Rabble.
Roger North, Examen, p. 114.

sulliage† (sul'i-āj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as if < *sully* + *-age.*] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross and *sulliage* of our former lives' incursions.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 243.

sullow[1] (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull;* < ME. *solow*, *suluh*, *solh*, < AS. *sulh*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sules*, dat. *syl;* in comp. *sulh-*, *sul-*), a plow. Cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulk*[2].] A plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullow[2]**†**, *v. t.* [A var. of *sully.*] To sully.

sully (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying.* [Early mod. E. also *sullow;* < ME. *sulien*, < AS. *sylian*, sully, defile, bemire (= OS. *sulian* = MD. *soluwen* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, sully, = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sauljan*, bemire), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol*, *söl*, G. *suhle* = Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due in part to the OF. *sollier*, *souiller*, etc., soil, sully: see *soil*[3], with which *sully* is often confused.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have *sullyed* the roof like the inside of a chimney.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 130.

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Roscommon, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. iii.).

One of the great charms of this temple [the great Vaishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was its purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint had then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-coloured granite was all that relieved its monotony.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 365.

2. Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me the conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; nothing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the cheerfulness of this day's solemnity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, i.

II. *intrans.* To be or become soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
Bacon.

sully (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully*, *v.*] Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulphacid (sulf'as″id), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *acid.*] An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

sulphamate (sul'fa-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic.*

sulphamic (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *am(monium)* + *-ic.*] Having sulphur and amidogen as the characteristic constituents.—**Sulphamic acid,** an acid the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxid. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one OH group is replaced by NH_2; thus, $SO_2\{^{OH}_{NH_2}$. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates;* of these ammonium sulphamate, $SO_2\{^{ONH_4}_{NH_2}$, is one of the best-known.

sulphamide (sul'fa-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *am(monia)* + *-ide*[2].] A compound which may be regarded as consisting of the group SO_2 combined with two amido-groups, NH_2.

sulpharsin (sul'fär-sin), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *arsine.*] Cacodyl sulphid, $(CH_3)_2As_2S$, a colorless liquid having an intensely disagreeable smell and being highly inflammable.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. Pg. *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum*, *sulfatum;* as *sulph(ur)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sulphuric acid. The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—*normal* sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic radicals, and *acid* sulphates, in which only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most sulphates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calcium, strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly soluble, and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute acids. The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphates. Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-water, are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respectively. Barytes or heavy-spar, used on account of its high specific gravity (4.5) as a paint, adulterant, and makeweight, is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an ore of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smaller quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may be mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from salt on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufacture of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made extensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other ammonia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or white vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a tonic,

and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Scheele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant, in tanning, and for clarifying water. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates.—**Carbyl sulphate.** Same as *ethionic anhydrid* (which see, under *ethionic*).—**Ethyl sulphate.** See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron.** See *precipitate*.—**Sulphate of indigo.** See *indigo*.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sulphated*, ppr. *sulphating*. [< *sulphate*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell.—2. To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid.—**Sulphated oil.** See *castor-oil*.

II. *intrans.* To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

> The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable *sulphating* in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX. 162.

sulphatic (sul-fat'ik), *a.* [< *sulphate* + *-ic*.] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

sulphatite (sul'fa-tīt), *n.* [< *sulphate* + *-ite*2.] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

sulpheret†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

sulphid, sulphide (sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< ★*sulph(ur)* + *-id*1, *-ide*1.] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a radical which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret*, *hydrosulphid*, *hydrosulphuret*.—**Allyl, golden, hydrogen,** etc., **sulphid.** See the qualifying words.

sulphindigotic (sul-fin-di-got'ik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

sulphion (sul'fi-on), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *-ion*.] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham*.

sulphionide (sul'fi-ō-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphion* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance: see *-ide*1.] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphionide* of sodium, otherwise ★called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham*.

sulphite (sul'fīt), *n.* [= F. *sulfite;* as *sulph(ur)* + *-ite*2.] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.—**Sulphite pulp,** in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

sulpho-acid (sul'fō-as″id), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *acid*.] In *chem.*, an acid which contains the group $SO_2.OH$ united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids:* as, *thiosulphuric acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

sulphocyanate (sul-fō-sī'a-nāt), *n.* [< *sulpho-* ★*cyan-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

sulphocyanic (sul″fō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *sulphocyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid,** CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

sulphocyanide (sul'fō-sī-a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ide*2.] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

sulphocyanogen (sul″fō-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *cyanogen*.] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, $(CN)_2S$, also called *sulphocyanic anhydrid*. It is obtained in the form of colorless rhombic crystals, which are easily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. More properly called *cyanogen sulphid*.

sulphohalite (sul'fō-hā-līt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

sulphohydrate (sul-fō-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ate*2.] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, $Ca(SH)_2$.

sulphoindigotic (sul-fō-in-di-got'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *indigo* + *-t-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*.—**Sulphoindigotic acid,** $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained which contains sulphoindigotic acid. The latter is more properly called *indigo disulphonic acid*.

sulphonal (sul'fō-nal), *n.* Diethylsulphone-dimethyl-methane, $(CH_3)_2C.(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$, a hypnotic of considerable value.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphon-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of a sulphonic acid.

sulphonation (sul-fō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *sulphonate* + *-ion*.] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical SO_2OH.

sulphonic (sul-fon'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *-on-ic*.] Containing the acid radical SO_2OH.—**Sulphonic acid.** Same as *sulpho-acid* in one sense.

sulphopurpuric (sul″fō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *purpuric*.] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

sulpho-salt (sul'fō-sâlt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *salt*1.] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt*, *sulphosel*.

sulphosel (sul'fō-sel), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + F. *sel*, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*1.] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

sulphovinate (sul-fō-vī'nāt), *n.* [< *sulphovin-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

sulphovinic (sul-fō-vin'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine.—**Sulphovinic acid,** $C_2H_5HSO_4$, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl C_2H_5. It is a ★monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

sulphur (sul'fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulpher*, *sulfer;* < ME. *sulphur*, *soulfre* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soulfre*, *souffre*, *soufre*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *solfre*, *sulpre*, *solpre* = Cat. *sofre* = OSp. *çufre*, *açufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *xofre*, *enxofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *sulfur*, < L. *sulfur*, also *sulphur*, *sulpur*, sulphur; cf. late Skt. *çulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper,' < *çulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), sulphur (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *sweval*, *swebal*, MHG. *swevel*, *swebel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *svafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swibls*, sulphur; prob. not akin to the L. name.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 32.07. An element which occurs in nature as a yellow, brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum ether, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxid or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 832° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms an elastic mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be stretched into long threads. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorin, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxids.

2†. The supposed substance of lightning.

> To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
> And yet to charge thy *sulphur* with a bolt
> That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of many different pieridine butterflies; a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black. They represent several genera. *Eurymus philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas eubule* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*.—**Anisated sulphur balsam,** an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.—**Barbados sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar.—**Clouded, cloudless sulphur.** See def. 3.—**Crude sulphur,** the product of the distillation of native sulphur.—**Flowers of sulphur,** a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur.—**Liver of sulphur.** See *liver*2.—**Milk of sulphur,** a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated.—**Precipitated sulphur.** See *precipitate*.—**Roll-** or **stick-sulphur,** sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.—**Soft sulphur,** an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 450° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and elastic, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition.—**Stones of sulphur†,** thunderbolts.

> The gods throw *stones of sulphur* on me, if
> That box I gave you was not thought by me
> A precious thing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 240.

Sulphur balsam, a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil.—**Sulphur-bath,** a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.—**Sulphur group,** the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen.—**Sulphur ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode*.

II. *a.* Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur*-bellied; *sulphur*-crested. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a some-★what dull sulphur-yellow.

sulphur (sul'fėr), *v. t.* [< *sulphur*, *n.*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; sulphurate.

> Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are *sulphured*, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

sulphurate (sul'fū-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] **I.** *a.* Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

> A pale *sulphurate* colour.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 189.

II. *n.* A sulphid: as, *sulphurate* of antimony, Sb_2S_3.

sulphurate (sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurated*, ppr. *sulphurating*. [< *sulphur* + *-ate*2.] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

sulphuration (sul-fū-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sulfuratio(n-)*, *sulphuratio(n-)*, a vein of sulphur, < *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur: see *sulphurate*.] 1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, On Freethinking, § 50.—2. The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woolens, to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization*, *sulphurisation*.

sulphurator (sul'fū-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *sulphurate* + *-or*1.] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fumes of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

sulphur-bottom (sul'fėr-bot″um), *n.* The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a rorqual, *Balænoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *musculus*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

sulphur-concrete (sul'fėr-kon″krēt), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 230° F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

sulphureity (sul-fū-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< *sulphure-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1. [Rare.]

sulphureous (sul-fū'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sulfureus*, *sulphureus*, of or like sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] 1. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

> He belches poison forth, poison of the pit,
> Brimstone, hellish and *sulphureous* poison.
> *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.
>
> The room was filled with a *sulphureous* smell.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

2. In *bot.*, sulphur-colored; of a pale bright yellow.

sulphureously (sul-fū'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a sulphureous manner; especially, with the odor of

sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

Aden is seated low, *sulphuriously* shaded by a high barren Mountaine, whose brazen front, scorching the miserable Towne, yeelds a perfect character of Turkish basenesse. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 31.

sulphureousness (sul-fū′rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul′fū-ret), *n.* [< *sulphur* + *-et.*] Same as *sulphid.*

sulphureted, sulphuretted (sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric.* —**Sulphureted bath**, a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—**Sulphureted hydrogen.** See *hydrogen.*

sulphuric (sul-fū′rik), *a.* [= F. *sulfurique* = Sp. *sulfúrico* = Pg. *sulphurico* = It. *solforico*, < NL. *sulfuricus, sulphuricus;* as *sulphur* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, H_2SO_4, oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.84. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxid is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils with decomposition. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxids of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxids of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxid takes away part of the oxygen from the oxids of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxid produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber-acid*, which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of H_2SO_4, is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of H_2SO_4, when it is run into glass or platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. Concentrated acid is now made by the "contact" process, sulphur dioxid and air being carried over heated spongy platinum, and the sulphur trioxid formed carried into water. *Nordhausen* or *fuming sulphuric acid* is prepared by heating iron protosulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and normal salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate.*—**Sulphuric caustic**, strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with asbestos, plaster of Paris, or saffron.—**Sulphuric ether**, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in 14 parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anesthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether*, although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.184, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 244° F.—**Sulphuric oxid**, or *sulphur trioxid*, SO_3, a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this oxid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

sulphurine (sul′fū-rin), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

sulphuring (sul′fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sulphur, v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphurous acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

sulphurization, sulphurisation (sul″fū-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sulphurize* + *-ation.*] Same as *sulphuration*, 2.

The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of *sulphurisation* of the products. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 50.

sulphurize (sul′fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized*, ppr. *sulphurizing.* [< *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise.*

Large commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be *sulphurized* without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 205.

sulphur-ore (sul′fėr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

sulphurous (sul′fū-rus), *a.* [< F. *sulfureux* = Pr. *solpros* = Sp. *sulfuroso*, < L. *sulfurosus, sulphurosus*, full of sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur.*] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

There 's hell, there 's darkness, there 's the *sulphurous* pit! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 130.

She has a *sulphurous* spirit, and will take
Light at a spark. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Wee once more sail'd under the Æquator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the Monzoon affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the *sulphurous* heat there. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 30.

And the *sulphurous* rifts of passion and woe
Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smooth. *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, i., Prel.

Sulphurous oxid, SO_2, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and woolen goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxid;* when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*, H_2SO_3. This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites.* Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone.*

sulphur-rain (sul′fėr-rān), *n.* See *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).

sulphur-root (sul′fėr-röt), *n.* Same as *sulphur-wort.*

★**sulphur-salt** (sul′fėr-sâlt), *n.* Same as *sulpho-salt.*

sulphur-spring (sul′fėr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring.*

sulphur-waters (sul′fėr-wâ″tėrz), *n. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

sulphurweed (sul′fėr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort.*

sulphur-whale (sul′fėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom.*

sulphurwort (sul′fėr-wėrt), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Peucedanum officinale*, with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and an odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains peucedanin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphurweed* and *sulphur-root.*

sulphury (sul′fėr-i), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-y*[1].] 1. Sulphurous.

Sulphury wrath
Having once enter'd into royal breasts,
Mark how it burns. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

I . . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, *sulphury* haze. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 77.

2. In *entom.*, tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury* white.

sulphur-yellow (sul′fėr-yel″ō), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow.

★**sulphuryl** (sul′fū-ril), *n.* The bivalent radical SO_2.

sulphydrate (sulf′hī′drāt), *n.* Same as *hydrosulphid.*—**Methyl sulphydrate.** Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

sulphydric (sulf′hī′drik), *a.* [< *sulph*(*ur*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] In '*sulphydric* acid' (sulphureted hydrogen).

Sulpician, Sulpitian (sul-pish′iạn), *n.* [< F. *Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; < L. *Sulpicius*, a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic community of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

sultan (sul′tạn), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. F. or It. or the orig. Ar., of early mod. E. *soldan, soldane, souldan*, < ME. *soldan, soudan, sowdan, sowdon, sawdon*, < OF. *souldan, soudan, sultan*, F. *sultan* = Pr. *sultan* = Sp. *soldán, sultán* = Pg. *soldão, sultão* = It. *sultano* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sultan* = Russ. *sultanŭ*, < ML. *sultanus, soldanus* = MGr. *σουλτάνος, σολδάνος*, NGr. *σουλτάνος*, < Turk. *sultān* = Pers. Hind. *sultān*, < Ar. *sultān*, also written *soltān*, a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = Chal. *sholtān*, dominion, < *sulta, solta*, dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans;* in old use, any ruler.

Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes. *Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Thise marchants stode in grace
Of him, that was the *sowdan* of Surrye. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 79.

Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and vnder the *soldan*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

It has been mentioned that Turkey, in *Sultan* Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte. *Creasy*, Hist. Ottoman Turks, xxv.

2. In *ornith.*, a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, belonging to the rail family, *Rallidæ:* so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Ionornis martinica.* See the generic names, and *gallinule.* Also called *sultana.*—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1864) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata*, the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. Amberboi*, the yellow sultan: both of the section *Amberboa.* They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan.*—**Sultan coffee.** See *coffee.*—**Sultan's parasol.** See *Sterculia.*

sultana (sul-tä′nä), *n.* [< It. *sultana* (= Sp. Pg. *sultana* = F. *sultane*), < ML. **sultana*, fem. of *sultanus*, sultan: see *sultan.*] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite *sultana* of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke. *S. Foote*, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of Foote, I. 121.

While Charles flirted with his three *sultanas*, Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *sultan*, 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin*, 2.

sultana-bird (sul-tä′nạ-bėrd), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 2.

sultanate (sul′tạn-āt), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. Turk. *sultānāt*, sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 440.

sultaness (sul′tạn-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan*, from earlier *soldaness*, < ME. *sowdanesse*, < OF. **soudanesse*, fem. of *soudan*, sultan: see *sultan* and *-ess.*] A sultana.

This olde *sowdanesse*, this cursed crone,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 334.

sultan-flower (sul′tạn-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 4.

sultanic (sul-tan′ik), *a.* [< *sultan* + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

sultanry (sul′tạn-ri), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ry.*] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamaluches. *Bacon*, Holy War.

sultanship (sul′tạn-ship), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ship.*] The office or state of a sultan.

sultrily (sul′tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

sultriness (sul′tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

sultry (sul′tri), *a.* [Contr. of *sweltry*, q. v.] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 309.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

April passes and May steals by;
June leads in the *sultry* July. *Bryant*, The Song Sparrow.

3. Associated with oppressive heat.

What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 28.

The reapers at their *sultry* toil.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

★**sum**[1] (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe, somme,* < ME. *summe, somme,* < OF. *somme*, F. *somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg. *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dan. *sum,* < L. *summa*, the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, superior, higher, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*. Cf. *supreme.*] **1.** The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.
Milton, P. L., viii. 522.

2. The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyves ronke of hony fild, the *some*
Wherof is this significacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

That is the *sum* of all, Leonato.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 147.

The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of a and b is $a + b$.

They semble in sortes. *summes* fulle huge,
Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 49.

An Induction is not the mere *sum* of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.
Whewell, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. xxxix.

Public events had produced an immense *sum* of misery to private citizens. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Hence—**4.** The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span
Buckles in his *sum* of age.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 140.

5. A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

Than he fot hom of florens a full fuerse *soume.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you denied me.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 70.

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a *sum* correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist. *Macaulay*, History.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of r^x is

$$\Sigma r^x = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \cdots r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of x, $\Sigma r^x = r^x/(r-1) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—**Algebraic sum.** See *algebraic.*—**A round sum, a good round sum,** a large amount of money.

Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
A good round sum: let not the hope of gaine
Draw thee to losse.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 252).

Gaussian sum. See *Gaussian.*—**Geometrical sum,** a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—**In sum,** in short; in brief.

In sum, she appeares a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages now-a-daies. *Evelyn*, Diary, October 26, 1685.

Logical sum, the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregants is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregants includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penal,** etc., **sum.** See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum,** the sum of a number of quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 3B + 6C + 10D + \cdots$.—**Triangular sum,** the sum of several quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 2B + 3C + 4D + \cdots$

sum[1] (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed*, ppr. *summing.* [Early mod. E. also *summe;* < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare,* < ML. *summare*, sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa*, sum: see *sum*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up.*

You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And *summ'd* the account of chance, before you said,
"Let us make head." *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 167.

The sands that are vpon the shore to *summe,*
Or make the wither'd Floures grow fresh againe.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 559.

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up:* as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
In the two things I dread and hate—
May'st thou be false, and I be great.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

3†. In *falconry*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd.*
Milton, P. R., i. 14.

Hence—**4†.** To supply with full clothing.

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

5. In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum, n.*, 7.—**To sum up evidence,** to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up*, under *summing.*

II. *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up.*

The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 316.

sum[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *some*[1].

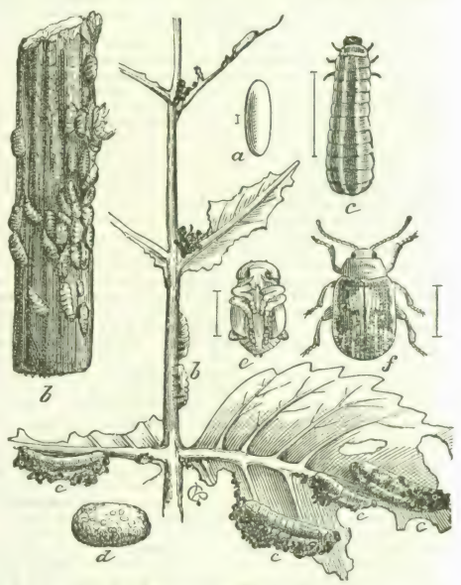
-sum. See *-some.*

★**sumac, sumach** (sū′mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac, shumack, shumach;* earlier *sumak, sumake, sumaque;* = D. *smak* = G. *sumak, sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak,* < OF. *sumac, sumach*, F. *sumac, sommac* = Sp. *zumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco,* < Ar. *summāq*, sumac. Cf. F. *sommail,* < Ar. *samāgīl*, sumac.] **1.** One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus.* See def. 2, and phrases below.—**2.** A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria*, of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian sumac, smoke-tree, or wig-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus*, is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotino.*) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *Rhus pentaphylla*, five-leaved or Tezera sumac, are applied to the manufacture of morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, myrtle-leaved sumac, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria.*) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild sumacs are now gathered as tan-stock—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian sumac. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac,** a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis aromatica*, found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented. Also called *fragrant sumac.*—**Chinese sumac.** See *Ailantus.*—**Coral-sumac,** the poisonwood, *Metopium Metopium:* so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood*, 1.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria.*—**Dwarf sumac,** *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern half of the United States, in the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth sumac. Also *black* or *mountain sumac.*—**Jamaica sumac.** Same as *coral-sumac.*—**Laurel sumac,** the Californian *Rhus laurina*, a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia*, forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Poison sumac.** See *poison-sumac.*—**Scarlet sumac,** the smooth sumac, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac.** See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac,** a shrub, *Rhus glabra*, common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officinally recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also *Pennsylvania, upland,* or *white sumac.*—**Stag-horn** or **stag's-horn sumac,** a shrub or small tree, *Rhus hirta*, of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches, abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra*, both sometimes called *vinegar-tree.* Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac.** Same as *poison-sumac.*—**Tanners'** or **tanning sumac,** specifically, *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree resembling the stag-horn sumac. The curriers' sumac is also so called.—**Varnish sumac,** the Japan lacquer- or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree.*—**Venetian, Venice,** or **Venus's sumac.** See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac,** a foreign name of the stag-horn sumac.—**West Indian sumac,** a small tree, *Brunellia comocladifolia* of the *Brunelliaceæ*, resembling sumac.



Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

sumac-beetle (sū′mak-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*,



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).

a, egg; *b*, egg-masses covered with excrement; *c*, larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, pupa; *f*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c* (separate figure), *e*, *f*; other figures natural size.)

which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle.*

sumach, *n.* See *sumac.*

sumack†, sumak†. Obsolete forms of *sumac.*

sumaget, *n.* See *summage.*

sumatra (sŏ-mä′trä), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra.*] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

Sumatra camphor. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

Sumatran (sŏ-mä′tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago, lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java, or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill,** *Corydon sumatranus*, a bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ.*—**Sumatran monkey,** *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros,** *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, a hairy species with two short horns.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sumatra.

Sumatra orange. See *Murraya*.

Sumatra pepper. See *pepper*.

sumbul (sŭm'bŭl), *n.* [= F. *sumbul*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.



Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*). *a*, flower.

sumbul-root (sŭm'bŭl-rōt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. See *sumbul*.

sum-calculus (sum'kal″kū-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian (sū-mē'ri-an, sū'mir, sū-mir'i-an), *n.* See *Accadian*.

sumless (sum'les), *a.* [< *sum*[1] + *-less*.] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

summage†, *n.* [Also *sumage*; < OF. *sommage*, a burden, drudgery, < *somme, some, saume, same*, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*[2]. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter*.] A toll for carriage on horseback; also, a horse-load.

summarily (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

summariness (sum'a-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

summarist (sum'a-rist), *n.* [< *summar-y* + *-ist*.] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

summarize (sum'a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing*. [< *summar-y* + *-ize*.] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise*.

The distinctive catch-words which *summarize* his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 44.

summary (sum'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. **summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*[1]. II. *n.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. *summarium*, an epitome, abstract, summary, neut. of **summarius*, adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious: as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—**2.** Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xiii.

This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Summary conviction. See *conviction*.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Summary proceedings,** in *law*. See *proceeding*.—**Syn. 1.** *Succinct, Condensed*, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy.—**2.** Prompt, rapid.

II. *n.*; pl. *summaries* (-riz). **1.** An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles.
Shak., 2 Hen IV., iv. 1. 73.

There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

2. In *law*, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. *Wharton.*—**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Abstract*, etc. ★See *abridgment*.

summation (su-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sommation*, < ML. *summatio(n-)*, admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*[1].] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey*.

We must therefore suppose that in these ideational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in any particular locality, by the *summation* therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 563.

Summation of series, in *math.* See *series*.—**Summation of stimuli,** the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

summational (su-mā'shon-al), *a.* [< *summation* + *-al*.] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.—**Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant*.

summative (sum'a-tiv), *a.* [< *summat-ion* + *-ive*.] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly *summative*. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 235.

★**summer**[1] (sum'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer, sumer*, < AS. *sumer, sumor* = OS. *sumar* = OFries. *somer, sumur* = MD. *somer*, D. *zomer* = MLG. *somer*, LG. *sommer* = OHG. *sumar*, MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer* = Icel. *sumar* = Sw. *sommar* = Dan. *sommer* (Goth. not recorded), summer; akin to OIr. *sam*, Ir. *sam, samh*, summer, sun (OIr. *samrad, samradh*, summer), = OW. *ham*, W. *haf*, summer, = Armenian *am*, year (*amarn*, summer), = Skt. *samā*, year, = Zend *hama*, summer.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season*.

In *Somer*, be alle the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 129.

2. A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three *summers*.

Five *summers* have I spent in furthest Greece.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 133.

All-hallown summer†. See *all-hallown*.—**Indian summer.** See *Indian*.—**Little summer of St. Luke,** or **St. Luke's summer,** a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 18th of which month is St. Luke's day.—**St. Martin's summer,** a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 131.

But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer*.
Buchan, Handy Book of Meteorol. (2d ed.), p. 331.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer* heat; hence, sunny and warm.

Thyne oilcellar sette on the *somer* syde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. Judges iii. 20.

Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh. Same as *hay-fever*.—**Summer cloud.** See *cloud*[1], 1 (*b*).—**Summer colts,** the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. [Prov. Eng.]—**Summer complaint,** diarrhea occurring in the summer. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Summer cypress.** See *cypress*[1], 1 (*c*).—**Summer duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Summer fever,** hay-fever.—**Summer finch.** See *finch*[1] and *Peucæa*.—**Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*[1], 2, *haw*[2], 3, etc.—**Summer redbird,** the rose tanager, *Piranga æstiva*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermilion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager.—**Summer savory.** See *savory*[2].—**Summer snipe.** (*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. (*b*) The green sandpiper. (*c*) The dunlin or purre. [Eng. in all senses.]—**Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.—**Summer squash.** See *squash*[2].—**Summer teal,** the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird*.—**Summer wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Summer yellowbird,** the summer warbler, *Dendrœca æstiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler*.

summer[1] (sum'ėr), *v.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them.
Isa. xviii. 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

Maids, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 335.

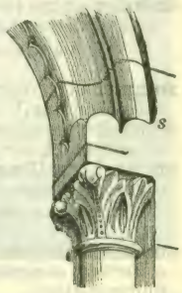
2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [Scotch.]

summer[2] (sum'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer*, < OF. *somier, sommier*, **sumier, sumer*, F. *sommier* = Pr. *saumier* = It. *somiere, somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < ML. *sagmarius, sugmarius, samarius, saumarius, somarius, summarius*, a pack-horse, prop. adj., sc. *caballus*, < *sagma*, ML. also *sauma, salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle: see *seam*[2]. Cf. G. *saumer, säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *sumpter*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. E. *horse, easel*, in similar uses.] **1**†. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers, and thei a-light a-noon vnder the pyne tre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 636.

The monke hath fifty two men,
And seven *somers* full stronge.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

2. In *building*: (*a*) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, 1. (*b*) A girder. (*c*) A brest-summer. (*d*) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (*e*) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a platband. (*f*) A lintel.



Summer of an Arch, 12th century. *s*, summer. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

summer[3] (sum'ėr), *n.* [< *sum*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

summer-dried (sum'ėr-drīd), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

Like a *summer-dried* fountain.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 16.

summer-fallow (sum'ėr-fal″ō), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

II. *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

summer-fallow (sum'ėr-fal″ō), *v. t.* [< *summer-fallow*, *a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-house (sum'ėr-hous), *n.* **1.** A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate, but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view, or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *pavilion*.

In its centre was a grass-plat, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types—those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 175.

2. A house for summer residence.

summering[1] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A kind of early apple.—**2**†. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares*.

summering[2] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Gwilt*.

summer-lay†, *v. t.* [ME. *somer-layen*; < *summer*[1] + *lay*[1].] To sow in summer (?).

Your fader had fro John Kendale the croppe of the seide x acres londe, sowen barly and peson, wherof v acres were weel *somer layde* to the seid barly.
Paston Letters, III. 402.

summer-like (sum'ėr-līk), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

summerliness (sum'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 85. [Rare.]

summerly (sum'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *somerlich*, < AS. *sumorlic*, < *sumor*, summer: see *summer*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side.
Walpole, Letters, II. 164.

summer-ripe (sum'ėr-rīp), *a.* Quite or fully ripe. [Rare.]

It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 228. (*Davies.*)

summer-room† (sum'ėr-röm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a *Summer-room.*
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, i. 335. (*Davies.*)

summersault, *n.* See *somersault.*

summersaut†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

summer-seeming (sum'ėr-sē″ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

summerset, *n.* and *v.* See *somerset*[1].

summer-shine (sum'ėr-shīn), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rare.]

A gay insect in his *summer-shine.*
Thomson, Winter, l. 644.

summer-stir (sum'ėr-stėr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

summer-stone (sum'ėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *skew-corbel* (which see, under *skew*[1]).

summer-swelling (sum'ėr-swel″ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the *summer-swelling* flower.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 162.

summertide (sum'ėr-tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *somertide, sumertid;* < *summer*[1] + *tide*[1].] **I.** *n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of *somertide*
That ther hys wacche gan so to prouide.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the *summer tide.*
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic,* LXIV. 124.

summer-time (sum'ėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *somer-time;* < *summer*[1] + *time.*] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgiles [Pleiads] downe gooth gynneth fade.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial *summer-time.* *Longfellow.*

summer-tree (sum'ėr-trē), *n.* 1. In *carp.,* a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *brest-summer.*—2. In *masonry,* the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. H. Knight.*

summerward, summerwards (sum'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *summer* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward summer. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

summery (sum'ėr-i), *a.* [< *summer* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the *summery* tone.
The Atlantic, LX. 262.

summing (sum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sum*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum;* specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tulliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough *summing.* . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Summing up. (*a*) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up.* *The Century,* XXXI. 406.

(*b*) In *law:* (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions.* (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

summist (sum'ist), *n.* [= Sp. *sumista,* < ML. *summista,* < L. *summa,* sum: see *sum*[1] and *-ist.*] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull,* Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo [of St. Victor (1097–1141)], by the composition of his Summa Sententiarum, endeavoured to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summists.*
★ *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 425.

summit (sum'it), *n.* [< F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som,* top of a hill, < L. *summum,* the highest point, neut. of *summus,* highest: see *sum*[1]. The older word in E. is *summity.*] 1. The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the *summit* of the highest mount.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 18.

2. The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the *summit* of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

3. In *math.:* (*a*) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (*b*) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

summitless (sum'it-les), *a.* [< *summit* + *-less.*] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor.*

summit-level (sum'it-lev″el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

summity† (sum'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *summyte,* < OF. *sommite,* F. *sommité* = Sp. *sumidad* = Pg. *sumidade* = It. *sommità,* < LL. *summita(t-)s,* height, top, < *summus:* see *sum*[1].] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directe
Be hool translate unto his *summyte*
Withouten hurte and in no wise enfecte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and *summity* of the hill are the ruines of huge arches sunk low in the earth.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity.* *Swift,* Battle of the Books.

summon (sum'on), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sommon;* < ME. *somonen, somonyen, somenen, sompnen,* < OF. *somoner, sumoner, semoner,* also *semonre, semondre, somoundre,* F. *semondre* = Pr. *semondre, somondre, somonre,* summon, < L. *summonere, submonere,* remind privily, < *sub,* under, privily, + *monere,* remind, warn: see *monish, admonish.* The ME. forms were partly confused with ME. *somnen, somnien,* < AS. *samnian,* gather together: see *sam.* Hence ult. *summons, sumner,* etc.] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

Tho by-gan Grace to go with Peers the Plouhman,
And consailede hym and Conscience the comune to *someny.*
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1. 198.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone,* Com., I. ii.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574, heir general of Abergavenny. She was *summoned* to the barony of Le Despenser (Dispensarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 391.

2. To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kynge leodogan ne cometh not, and all this chiualrie haue I yow *somowned,* and therfore I owe to haue guerdon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 567.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need
Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Poppy-seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Lord Lonsdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 28.

3. To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 534.

Summon the town. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 4. 7.

The Bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 173.

4. To arouse; excite into action or exertion; raise: with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons up* every one of his faculties to assist him in it? *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Invite, Convoke,* etc. (see *call*[1]), convene, assemble.

summon† (sum'on), *n.* [< *summon, v.* Cf. *summons.*] An invitation, request, or order.

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summon* of that emboldens her. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 250.

summonance†, *n.* [ME. *somonaunce,* < OF. **somonance,* < *somoner,* summon: see *summon.*] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonaunce* of a bille.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 288.

summoner (sum'on-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sumner;* < ME. *somonour, somenour, somnour, sompnour, somner,* < OF. **somonour, semoneor,* one who summons, < *somoner, semoner,* summon: see *summon.*] 1. One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a rennere up and doun
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

Marc. My lady comes. What may that be?
Clau. A *sumner,*
That cites her to appear.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

2†. In *early Eng. law,* a public prosecutor or complainant.

summoning (sum'on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *summon, v.*] 1. The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the maid
The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 21.

2. See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e., *summonings,* probably from calare), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 195.

summons (sum'onz), *n.*; pl. *summonses* (-ez). [< ME. *somons, somouns,* < OF. **somounse, semonse,* F. *semonce* (= Pr. *somonsa, somosta, semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *semons,* pp. of *somoner, semondre,* summon: see *summon, v.*] 1. A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.
Whittier, Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summonses* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation. *J. Gairdner,* Rich. III., ii.

Then flew in a dove,
And brought a *summons* from the sea.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

2. In *law,* a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically—(*a*) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (*b*) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (*d*) In *Scots law,* a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

3. *Milit.,* a call to surrender.—**Omnibus summons,** a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively.—**Original summons,** in modern English practice, a summons by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action.—**Privileged summonses.** See *privilege.*

summons (sum'onz), *v. t.* [< *summons, n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.
Swift, to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711–12. (Seager's [Supp. to Johnson.)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people also say, "I'll county court you."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 471.

summula (sum'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lē). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains, and for its original development of the *Parva Logicalia.*

summulist (sum'ū-list), *n.* A commentator of the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

summum bonum (sum'um bō'num). [L.: *summum,* neut. of *summus,* highest (see *sum*[1]); *bonum,* neut. of *bonus,* good: see *bonus.*] The chief or highest good.

sumner† (sum'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *summoner.*

Sumner's method. In *nav.,* the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projec-

tion of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

sumoom (su-möm′), *n.* Same as *simoom*.

sump (sump), *n.* [< D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* ★(cf. OHG. *sunft*) = Dan. Sw. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*[1].] **1.** A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—**3.** In *mining:* (*a*) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge*. (*b*) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a winze. [North. Eng.]—**4.** A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

sump-fuse (sump′fūz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

sumph (sumf), *n.* [Cf. D. *suf*, dull, doting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofva* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *sweven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied ony considerable share o' understaunin', without hae'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.
Hogg, in Noctes Ambrosianæ, Nov., 1831.

sumphish (sum′fish), *a.* [< *sumph* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sumph; characteristic of a sumph; stupid. *Ramsay*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumphishness (sum′fish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sumphish. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Life of Charlotte Brontë, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumpit (sum′pit), *n.* [Malay *sūmpit*.] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a sumpitan.

sumpitan (sum′pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sūmpitān*; cf. *sumpit*.] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

sump-plank (sump′plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a sump-shaft, covering the sump.

sump-pump (sump′pump), *n.* In *mining*, a pump placed in the sump of a mine, and raising water to the hogger-pump, or directly to the hogger-pipe or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe*.

sump-shaft (sump′shâft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft at the bottom of which is the sump, or place from which the water is pumped.

sump-shot (sump′shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary sump in which the water will collect.

sumpsimus (sump′si-mus), *n.* [L., first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus*.] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus*.

King Henry [VIII.], finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: Some are too stiffe in their old Mumpsimus, and other too busie and curious in their new *Sumpsimus*. Happely borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book De Fructu Doctrinæ, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, Mumpsimus Domine, for *Sumpsimus;* whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used Mumpsimus thirtie yeares, and would not leave his old Mumpsimus for their new *Sumpsimus*.
Camden, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 273.

sumpt† (sumpt), *n.* [< L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary*, *sumptuous*.] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland, 1548. (*Davies*.)

sumpter (sump′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sumpter*, < OF. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, < ML. **sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, < *sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*[2].] **1**†. A pack-horse driver. *King Alisaunder*, l. 6023.—**2.** A pack-horse.

It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

3. By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 219.

4. A pack; a burden.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters*.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, v. 2.

sumpter-cloth (sump′tėr-klôth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portals, & to weaue them in their *sumpterclothes*, but none aduentureth to winne them in the field.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 69.

sumpter-horse (sump′tėr-hôrs), *n.* A pack-horse.

sumpter-mule (sump′tėr-mūl), *n.* A pack-mule.

sumpter-pony (sump′tėr-pō″ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

sumpter-saddle† (sump′tėr-sad″l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

sumption (sump′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sumptio*(*n-*), *sumpsio*(*n-*), a taking, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt*.] **1.** The act of taking or assuming.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor*.

2. The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under *modus*).

sumptuary (sump′tụ̄-ạ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *somptuaire*, < L. *sumptuarius*, relating to expense, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Sumptuary law. See *law*[1].

sumptuosity (sump-tụ̄-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *somptuosité*, < L. *sumptuosita*(*t-*)*s*, costliness, < *sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

sumptuous (sump′tụ̄-us), *a.* [= F. *somptueux*, < L. *sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt*.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

The *sumpteous* house declares the princes state,
But vaine excesse bewrayes a princes faults.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

It [St. John Baptist's Day] is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

= **Syn.** Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

sumptuously (sump′tụ̄-us-li), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne*.

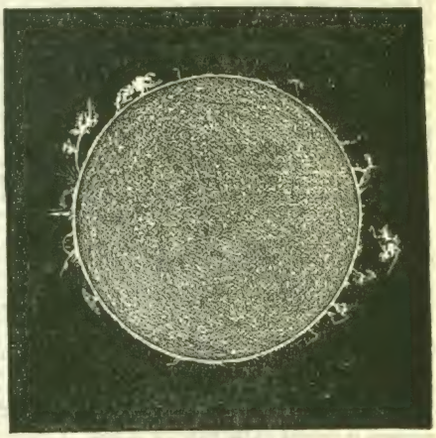
sumptuousness (sump′tụ̄-us-nes), *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey*.

sumpture† (sump′tụ̄r), *n.* [< ML. **sumptura*, *sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt*.] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

Celebrating all
Her train of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 127.

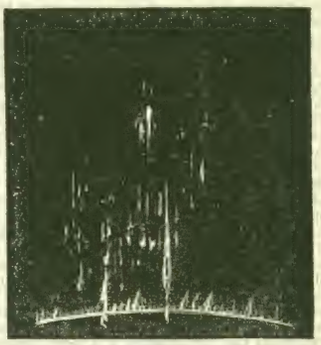
★**sun**[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne*, *sonne*; < ME. *sunne*, *sonne*, *sone*, < AS. *sunne*, f., = OS. *sunna*, *sunne*, *sunno* = OFries. *sunne*, *sonna* = MD. *sonne*, D. *zon* = MLG. LG. *sunne* = OHG. *sunno*, m., *sunnā*, f., MHG. *sunne*, m. and f., G. *sonne*, f., = Icel. *sunna*, f. (only in poetry), = Goth. *sunno*, m., *sunna*, f., the sun; with a formative *-na* (*-nōn-*), from the same root as AS. *sōl* = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sōl* = Goth. *sauil* = L. *sōl* (> It. *sole* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sol;* cf. F. *soleil*, < L. **soliculus*, dim. of *sol*) = Lith. Lett. *saule* = Skt. *svar*, the sun, with formative *-l* or *-r;* both prob. < √ *su*, √ *saw*, be light.] **1.** The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8.″80 ± 0.″02. Its mean apparent diameter is 32′ 04″; its real diameter 866,500 miles, 109½ times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 28 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass ÷ volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7¼° to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude 73° 40′. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unex-

plained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly



The Sun (after Winlock).

rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, and sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn out into long filaments. (See *sun-spot*.) In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, faculæ (bright streaks which are due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous near the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by



An Eruptive Prominence.

the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, always, however, mixed with helium (first identified on the earth in 1895) and calcium, and often interpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscope, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere*. Its thickness is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculæ which attend the spots. The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse—is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a conspicuous bright line in the green (wave-length, 5304), and photography brings out several more in the violet and ultra-violet. They all seem to form a single spectrum-series, due to some gaseous element not yet detected on the earth, but provisionally named *coronium*, and show that to a great extent the corona is something more than a mere reflection of sunlight from meteoric dust, though the background of continuous spectrum suggests its presence. The fact that the corona is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to photograph the corona without eclipse, and Hale to observe it with the bolometer. The spectroscope enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors. Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of the

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the investigations of Rowland (mostly previous to 1896), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fail to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorin, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light: it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 25 or 30 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1838) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 30. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly 2¼ continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Ericsson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere: to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick — more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate, but various recent determinations based on Stefan's law give a value of about 1,000° C., or 1,200° F. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time — probably in about eight or ten millions of years — the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes — such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun — contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours abowte. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 1.

I'll say this for him,
There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway *sun*
Set into sunrise. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the *sun*. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 7.

2. The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall). —**3.** Anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set! *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 63.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike.*

4. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *suns* in their respective systems. —**5.** A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *suns* to store and hoard myself.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

6. The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.

Your vows are frosts,
Fast for a night and with the next *sun* gone.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

7. In *her.*, a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to fill the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blazon: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

8. In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the ceiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *suns* in the ceiling. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 235.

Against the sun. See *against*. — **Blue sun**, a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known. — **Collar of suns and roses**, a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of SS. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance. — **Fixed sun**, a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel. — **From sun to sun**, from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work 's *from sun to sun*,
Woman's work 's never done. *Old rime.*

Green sun. Same as *blue sun*. — **Line of the sun**, in *palmistry*. See *line*[2]. — **Mean sun.** See *mean*[3]. — **Midnight sun**, the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions. — **Mock sun.** See *parhelion*. — **Nadir of the sun.** See *nadir*. — **Order of the Rising Sun**, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875. — **Order of the Sun and Lion**, a Persian order, founded in 1808 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red. — **Revolving sun**, a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. *E. H. Knight.* — **Sun-and-planet wheels**, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. See cut under *planet-wheel*. — **Sun before or after clock**, the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock. — **Sun in splendor, or in his splendor**, in *her.*, the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved. — **Sun lamp.** See *lamp*[1]. — **Sun of righteousness**, in *Scrip.*, one of the titles of Christ. — **The rising of the sun.** See *rising*. — **To have the sun in one's eyes**, to be intoxicated. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, ii. [Slang.] — **To shoot the sun.** See *shoot*. — **To take the sun** (*naut.*), to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun. — **Under the sun**, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.


Sun in Splendor.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. Eccl. i. 9.

With the sun, in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun.

sun[1] (sun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sunning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sunnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.

To *sun* thyself in open air.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 37.

Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* thee.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

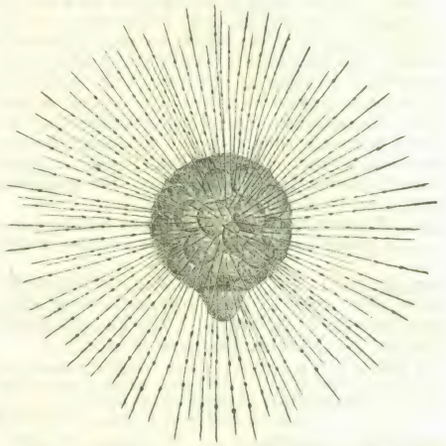
II. *intrans.* To become warm or dry in the sunshine.

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-*sunning* sit.
Nash, Spring.

sun[2], *n.* See *sunn*.

sun-angel (sun'ān″jel), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliangelus*.

sun-animalcule (sun'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amœbiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or


Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 250 times.

change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinosphærium* and *Clathrulina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrulina*.

sun-bath (sun'bȧth), *n.* Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

sunbeam (sun'bēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeme*, < AS. *sunnebeám*, < *sunne*, sun, + *beám*, beam: see *sun*[1] and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne beme*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay motes that people the *sunbeams*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 8.

sun-bear (sun'bȧr), *n.* **1.** A bear of the genus *Helarctos*; the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang*. —**2.** The Tibetan bear, *Ursus thibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

sun-beat, sun-beaten (sun'bēt, sun'bē″tn), *a.* Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 239.

sun-beetle (sun'bē″tl), *n.* One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pœcilus*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. *Westwood.*

sunbird (sun'bėrd), *n.* A common name of various birds. (*a*) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnyrimorphic birds, of the genera *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicæum*, and related forms, of more than one family. See also cut under *Dicæum*. (*b*) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectarbirds, or *Nectariniidæ*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis*. (*c*) The sun-bittern. (*d*) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Heliornis* and *Podica*. (*e*) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wakon-bird*.


Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuli, were let fly sunwards as messengers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 289.

sun-bittern (sun'bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*: so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

sun-blink (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

sunbonnet (sun'bon″et), *n.* A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her telescopic *sun-bonnet*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

sunbow (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

> The *sunbow's* rays still arch
> The torrent with the many hues of heaven.
> *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 2.

> The future is gladdened by no *sun-bow* of anticipation.
> *The Rover*, II. 68.

sun-bright (sun'brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a *sun-bright* shield.

> Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
> How and which way I may bestow myself
> To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 88.

> Wise Ali's *sunbright* sayings pass
> For proverbs in the market-place.
> *Emerson*, Saadi.

sun-broad (sun'brâd), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

> His *sunbroad* shield about his wrest he bond.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 21.

sunburn (sun'bèrn), *v.* [< *sun*[1] + *burn*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan: said especially of the skin or complexion.

> Her delivery from *Sunburning* and Moonblasting.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *intrans.* To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

sunburn, sunburning (sun'bèrn, sun'bèr″ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In *bot.*, same as *heliosis*.

sunburned (sun'bèrnd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt*.—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, *sunburned* bricks.

sun-burner (sun'bèr″nèr), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light*.

sunburnt (sun'bèrnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

> They *sun-burnt* Afric keep
> Upon the lee-ward still.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

> A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
> *Sun-burnt* and swarthy though she be.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace, Epode ii.

★ **sunburst** (sun'bèrst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

> Strong *sun-bursts* between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 428.

sun-case (sun'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

sun-clad (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

> The *sun-clad* power of chastity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 782.

sun-crack (sun'krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

sun-cress (sun'kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliophila pectinata*.

sun-dance (sun'dans), *n.* A religious ceremony practised by the North American Indians of the northern parts of the Plains, as the Sioux and the Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass thongs through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

> Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the *sun-dance*.
> *Schwatka*, The Century, XXXIX. 753.

Sundanese (sun-da-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sunda* (see def.) + *-n-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See II.

II. *n.* One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Dict.*

Sundanesian (sun-da-nē′şian), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Sundanese* + *-ian*.] Same as *Sundanese*.

sundaree (sun'da-rē), *n.* See *sundoree*.

sundari (sun'da-ri), *n.* [Also *soondree*, *soondrie*; < Beng. *sundarī*, Hind. *sundrī*.] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans*. It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree*, *sunder-tree*.

sun-dart (sun'därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.* [Rare.]

sun-dawn (sun'dân), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

> Under that brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
> Of withered fern with gold. *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

★ **Sunday** (sun'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sonday*; < ME. *sunday*, *sonday*, *sunnedey*, *sonenday*, *sunnenday*, *sunnendei*, *sonnendai*, < AS. *sunnan dæg* = OS. *sunnūn dag* = OFries. *sunnandi*, *sunnandei*, *sonnendei* = MD. *sondag*, D. *zondag* = MLG. *sunnendach*, *sondach* = OHG. *sunnuntag*, MHG. *sunnentac*, *suntac*, G. *sonntag* = Icel. *sunnudagr* = Sw. Dan. *söndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, the Sw. Dan. simulating *sön*, son, i. e. 'the Son,' Christ), Sunday, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. *dies solis*): AS. *sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day: see *sun*[1] and *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath*. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week*.) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek κυριακή, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year—namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apocreos, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called *of St. Thomas* or *Antipascha*, *of the Ointment-bearers*, *of the Paralytic*, *of the Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost*, *of the Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called *of the Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicæa*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke*. The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights*. Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanitish Woman*.

> Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
> I will to Venice; *Sunday* comes apace:
> We will have rings and things and fine array;
> And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' *Sunday*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 324.

Alb Sunday. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Bragget Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman*.—**God's Sunday**†. See *God*[1].—**Great Sunday, Great and Holy Sunday,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday,** in the *Armenian Church*, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna*.—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital*.—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Lost Sunday**†, Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 250.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*[2].—**Mid-Lent Sunday, Mid-Pentecost Sunday.** See *Lent*[1], *Pentecost*.—**Month of Sundays,** an indefinitely long period. [Colloq.]

> I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii. (*Davies*.)

Mothering Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus*.—**Orthodoxy, Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Refection Sunday, Rose Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Sallow Sunday,** a Russian name for Palm Sunday.—**Second-first Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Simnel, Shrove Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best,** best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xlv.

Sunday of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Lætare Sunday*. See *Lætare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday*, *Reminiscere Sunday*.)

II. *a.* Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

> Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best *Sunday* "braws."
> *W. Black*, Daughter of Heth, iii.

Sunday letter. Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint,** one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt,** a name given in salt-works to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

Sundayism (sun'dā-izm), *n.* [< *Sunday* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabbatarianism*. [Rare.]

> There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "*Sundayism* in England," etc. *The American*, VI. 316.

Sunday-school (sun'dā-sköl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school*.

sun-dazzling (sun'daz″ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

> Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (1630), p. 111. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sunder[1]† (sun'dèr), *adv.* [< ME. *sunder*, *sundir*, *sonder*, *sondir*, < AS. *sundor*, adv., apart, asunder (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with adj. inflection *on sundran*, *on sundrum*, > ME. *on sunder*, *on sundren*, *on sonder*, *in sonder*, *o sunder*, *a sonder*, > E. *asunder*), = OS. *sundor*, *sundar*, adv., apart (*on sundron*, asunder), = OFries. *sundar*, *sonder* = MD. *sonder*, D. *zonder*, prep., without, = MLG. *sunder*, *sonder*, adv. apart, conj. but, adj. separate, LG. *sondern*, conj., but, = OHG. *suntar*, MHG. *sunder*, adv. apart, conj. but, MHG. also prep., without, G. *sonder*, prep., without, *sondern*, conj., but, = Icel. *sundr* = Sw. Dan. *sönder* = Goth. *sundrō*, adv., apart, separately; = Gr. ἄτερ (orig. **σατερ*, **σντερ*), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix *-der* (*-dra*) (as in *under*, *hither* (AS. *hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-*, *sn-*, not elsewhere found. L. *sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder*. Hence *sunder*[1], *v.*, *sundry*, *a.*] Apart; asunder: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder*, *in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.

> Oure menge he marres that he may,
> With his seggynges he settes tham *in sondre*,
> With synne. *York Plays*, p. 323.

> Gnawing with my teeth my bonds *in sunder*,
> I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 249.

sunder[1] (sun'dèr), *v.* [Also *sinder* (Sc.); < ME. *sundren*, < AS. *sundrian*, *syndrian* (= OHG. *suntarōn*, MHG. *sundern*, G. *sondern* = Icel. *sundra* = Sw. *söndra* = Dan. *söndre*, put asunder), < *sundor*, apart, asunder: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever; disunite in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

> With an ugli noise noye for to here,
> Hit *sundrit* there sailes & there sad ropis;
> Cut of there cables were caget to gedur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

> The sea that *sunders* him from thence.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 138.

> Which Alpes are *sundred* by the space of many miles the one from the other. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 56.

> As he sat
> In hall at old Caerleon, the high doors
> Were softly *sunder'd*, and thro' these a youth . . .
> Past. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

=Syn. To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dissever, dissociate.

II. *intrans.* To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

> Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 411.

sunder[2] (sun'dèr), *v. t.* [Var. of **sunner*, freq. of *sun*[1], *v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sunderance (sun'dèr-ans), *n.* [< *sunder*[1], *v.*, + *-ance*.] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country. *The American*, VIII. 343.

sunderlingt, *adv.* [ME. *sunderling* (= MD. *sonderlingh* = MLG. *sunderlinges*, *sunderlingen*, adv., *sunderlink*, adj.), < *sunder*[1], *adv.*, + *-ling*[2].] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he zaf a dole. *Castell off Love*, p. 290.

sunderment (sun'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *sunder*[1] + *-ment.*] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. *Miss Burney*, Diary, VII. 318. (*Davies.*)

sunder-tree (sun'dėr-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sundew (sun'dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dewy drops. The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See cut under *Drosera*.) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *dew-plant*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceæ*. *Lindley.* —**Sundew family**, the *Droseraceæ*.

sun-dial (sun'dī″al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*[1] + *dial.*] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon-edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial.*—**To rectify a sun-dial.** See *rectify*.



Sun-dial.
Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sun-dog (sun'dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

sundoree (sun'dō-rē), *n.* [Also *sundaree*, *sentoree*, Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiplotus macclellandi*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

sundown (sun'doun), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *down*[2].] 1. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sitting there birling . . . till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale! *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a more de rigueur mode. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

★**sundowner** (sun'dou″nėr), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called—the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 74.

sundra-tree (sun'drą-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sun-dried (sun'drīd), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

sundries (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves, after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxviii.

sundrilyt (sun'dri-li), *adv.* [< ME. **sundrily*, *sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*[2].] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyuers auctours of theyse namys of kynges, and contynuaunce of theyr reygnes, dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxlvi.

sundrops (sun'drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Kneiffia fruticosa*, of eastern North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See cut under *Œnothera*.

sundry (sun'dri), *a.* [Also dial. *sindry*; < ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, *sindry*, < AS. *syndrig*, separate (= OHG. *suntarc*, MHG. *sunderig* = Sw. *sönderig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregacion of God then whan euery church allmost had ye Byble of a *sondrye* translacion. *Coverdale*, Prol. to Trans. of Bible.

There were put about our neckes lacis of *sondry* colours to declare our personages. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At ilka tippit o' his horse mane
There hang a siller bell;
The wind was loud, the steed was proud,
And they gae a *sindry* knell.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so neody, seith the bok in meny *sondry* places. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel nyne and twenty in a compainye,
Of *sondry* folk, by auenture i-falle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye
For *sundry* weighty reasons.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fiery Meteors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 43.

All and sundry, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to *all and sundry* whom it may concern. —**Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill**, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

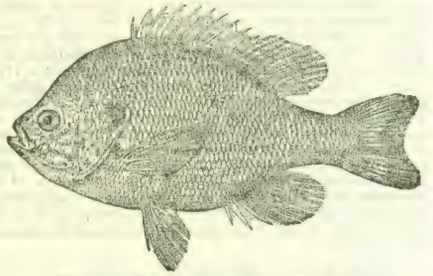
sundry-man (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

sun-fern (sun'fėrn), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris Phegopteris*. Also called *oak-fern* and *beech-fern*. See *Phegopteris*.

sun-fever (sun'fē″vėr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).—2. Same as *dengue*.

sun-figure (sun'fig″ūr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 163.

★**sunfish** (sun'fish), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *fish*[1].] 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthagoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molidæ*, and cut under *Mola*. (*b*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*c*) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. [Eng.] (*d*) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Eupomotis* and some related genera, having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-box*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.



Sunfish or Pumpkin-seed (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See cut under *Cyanea*.

sunfish (sun'fish), *v. i.* [< *sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he [the bronco] is a "plunging" bucker, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish*—that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

sunflower (sun'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to *H. decapetalus*. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. argophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and cut under *anthoclinium*.



Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*.—3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. *Prior.*—4. In *civil engin.*, a full-circle protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments.—**Bastard** or **false sunflower.** See *Helenium*.—**Jungle-sunflower**, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high, the rays bright-yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*.—**Sunflower-oil, sunflower-seed oil**, a drying-oil expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower.—**Tickseed sunflower.** See *tickseed*.

sun-fruit (sun'frōt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sung). A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

sun-gate-downt, *n.* [< ME. *sunne gate downe*; < *sun*[1] + *gate*[2] + *down*[2].] Sundown; sunset. *Palsgrave*.

sun-gem (sun'jem), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliactin* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throat velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most of the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crown shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the female is differently colored. The length is 4½ inches, of which the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, the bill ½ inch.



Sun-gem (*Heliactin cornutus*).

★**sun-glass** (sun'glȧs), *n.* A burning-glass.

sun-glimpse (sun'glimps), *n.* A glimpse of the sun; a moment's sunshine. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17.

sun-glow (sun'glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy light which is seen around the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere, other than those that form coronæ, glories, or halos.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sunglows* which give the fruits their sweetness. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 75.

sun-god (sun'god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*[1]), and cut under *radiate.*

Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a *sun-god*, there can be as little that he is the Il or El of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 413.

sun-gold (sun'gōld), *n.* Same as *heliochrysin.*

sun-grebe (sun'grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whether of Africa or South America, having pinnatiped feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis.*

sun-hat (sun'hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

sun-hemp, *n.* See *sunn.*

sunk[1] (sungk). A preterit and the past participle of *sink.*—**Sunk fence.** See *fence.*

sunk[2] (sungk), *n.* [Also *sonk;* prob. ult. < AS. *song*, a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seng*, a bed, couch.] 1. A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—2. A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

sunken (sung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *sink*, *v.*] 1. Sunk, in any sense.

With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

The embers of the *sunken* sun. *Lowell*, To the Past.

2. Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—**Sunken battery.** See *battery.*—**Sunken block,** in *geol.*, a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks. Now called *graben.*

sunket (sung'ket), *n.* [Also Sc. *suncate* (as if < *sun*[1] + *cate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket, juncate* ?) of *sucket, succade.*] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There 's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets.* *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

sunkie (sung'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*[2].] A low stool. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii. [Scotch.]

sunless (sun'les), *a.* [< *sun*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

Down to a *sunless* sea. *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.

sunlessness (sun'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

sunlight (sun'līt), *n.* 1. The light of the sun.—2. Same as *sun-burner.* [In this sense usually written *sun-light.*]

sunlighted (sun'lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i., note.

sunlike (sun'līk), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 225.

sunlit (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sun-myth (sun'mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*[1].

St. George, the favorite mediæval bearer of the great *Sun-myth.*
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind (ed. 1870), p. 363.

sunn (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun;* < Hind. Beng. *san*, < Skt. *sana.*] 1. A valuable East Indian fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea.* It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sacking, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant formerly distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia.* Also called *sunn-hemp.* Native names are *taag* and *janapum.*


Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

2. The plant *Crotalaria juncea,* a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the sunn-hemp. Also *sun-plant.*

Sunna, Sunnah (sun'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna, sunnat* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditionary part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves *Sunnites,* in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shiahs.* See *Shiah.* Also *Sonna.*

sunnaget, *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *-age.*] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

Solaige [F.], *sunnage* or sunniness. *Cotgrave.*

Sunnee, *n.* See *Sunni.*

sunn-hemp, *n.* Same as *sunn,* 1.

Sunni, Sunnee (sun'ē), *n.* [Also *Sunne, Soonee;* < Ar. *sunnī,* < *sunna,* tradition: see *Sunna.*] An orthodox Moslem; a Sunnite.

sunniness (sun'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

sunnish (sun'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish, sonnysh;* < *sun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

Hire owndeed here that *sonnysh* was of hewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 735.

Sunnite (sun'īt), *n.* [Also *Sonnite;* = F. *sunnite;* < *Sunna* + *-ite*[2].] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shiah.*

sunnud (sun'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad,* < Ar. *sanad,* a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

sunny[1] (sun'i), *a.* [= D. *zonnig* = G. *sonnig;* as *sun*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 169.

2. Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

4. Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—**Sunny side,** the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

sunny[2] (sun'i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun*(*fish*).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Eupomotis gibbosus,* and of other related species. See cut under *sunfish.*

sunny-sweet (sun'i-swēt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. *Tennyson*, The Daisy. [Rare.]

sunny-warm (sun'i-wârm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art. [Rare.]

sun-opal (sun'ō″pal), *n.* Same as *fire-opal.*

sun-perch (sun'pėrch), *n.* Same as *sunfish,* 1 (*e*).

sun-picture (sun'pik″tūr), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun-plane (sun'plān), *n.* A coopers' hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. *E. H. Knight.*

sun-plant[1] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *plant*[1].] See *Portulaca.*

sun-plant[2] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[2], *sunn,* + *plant*[1].] Same as *sunn,* 2.

sun-proof (sun'pröf), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1. [Rare.]

sun-ray (sun'rā), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnerise, sonneryse,* < late ME. *sunne ryse;* < *sun*[1] + *rise*[1]. Cf. *sunrising, sunrist.*] 1. The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

Sunne ryse, or rysynge of the sunne (sunne ryst or rysing of the sunne . . .). Ortus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the *sunrise.*

sunrising (sun'rī″zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnerysynge;* < *sun* + *rising.*] 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

Bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 61.

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising.*
Josh. i. 15.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

sunrist†, *n.* [ME. *sunneryst;* < *sunne,* sun, + *rist, ryst,* < AS. **rist* (in *ǣrist:* see *arist*), rising, < *risan,* rise: see *rise*[1].] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise,* 1.

sun-rose (sun'rōz), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum.*

sun-scald (sun'skâld), *n.* The killing of plant-tissues by too rapid and excessive transpiration.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett;* < *sun*[1] + *set*[1]. Cf. *sunsetting.* Cf. Icel. *sōl-setr,* sunset and sunrise.] 1. The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

The twilight of such day
As after *sunset* fadeth in the west.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

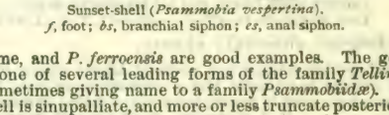
The normal *sunset* consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the 'counter-glow.' *Nature*, XXXIX. 346.

Hence—2. Figuratively, the close or decline.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising,* 2.

sunset-shell (sun'set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia:* so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. vespertina,* whose specific designation reflects the English


Sunset-shell (*Psammobia vespertina*).
f, foot; *bs*, branchial siphon; *es*, anal siphon.

name, and *P. ferroensis* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidæ* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidæ*). The shell is sinupalliate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).

sunsetting (sun'set″ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonnesettynge;* < *sun*[1] + *setting.*] Sunset.

Sunne settynge. . . . Occasus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

sunshade (sun'shād), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *shade*[1]. Cf. AS. *sunsceadu,* a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(*a*) A parasol; in particular, a form, fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phœbe, putting up her small green *sunshade.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly,* *n.*

I . . . asked her . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade,* commonly called an ugly.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, viii.

(*c*) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop-window. (*d*) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (*e*) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (*f*) A shade-hat. [Rare.]

sunshine (sun'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschine, sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunscin,* a mirror, speculum) = MD. *sonnenschijn,* D. *zonneschijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. Icel. *sólskin,* Sw. *solsken,* Dan. *solskin*); < *sun*[1] + *shine*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

It malt at the *sunne-sine.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3337.

Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather
As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.
Cowley, The Mistress Weeping.

2. Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 12.

A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

To be in the sunshine, to have taken too much drink; be drunk. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i. (*Davies.*) [Slang.]

II. *a.* 1. Sunny; sunshiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

Send him many years of *sunshine* days!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,
O wretched sprite!
Whittier, My Soul and I.

★**sunshine-recorder** (sun′shīn-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude. In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

sunshining† (sun′shī″ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

As it fell out on a *sun-shining* day,
When Phœbus was in his prime.
Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 298).

sunshiny (sun′shī″ni), *a.* [< *sunshine* + *-y*[1].] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny* weather.

We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitfull-headed beast, amazd
At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his sences dazd,
That downe he tumbled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

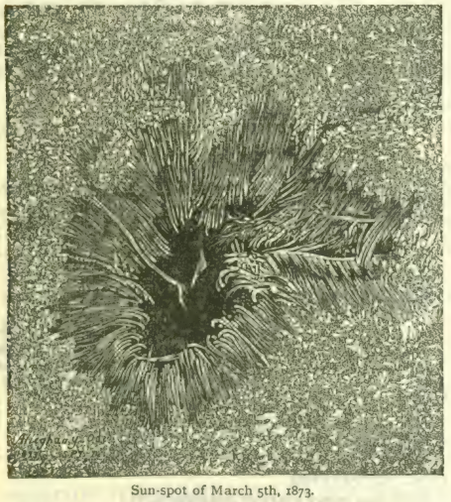
sun-smitten (sun′smit″n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
Sun-smitten Alps before me lay.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

sun-snake (sun′snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle: it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

sun-soothing (sun′sou″ŦHing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

★**sun-spot** (sun′spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's surface. They last from a few hours to many months. They are ordinarily shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth — with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.



Sun-spot of March 5th, 1873.

sun-spurge (sun′spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*[2].

sun-squall (sun′skwâl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula*.

sun-star (sun′stär), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus*. See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.

sunstead (sun′sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead*, *sunsted*.] A solstice. *Cotgrave.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

The summer-*sunnestead* falleth out alwaies (in Italie) to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

sunstone (sun′stōn), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *stone*.] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mica, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin*, *heliolite*. The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

sun-stricken (sun′strik″n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell
Sun-stricken. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

★**sunstroke** (sun′strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished — one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever*[1]). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

sunstruck (sun′struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

sunt (sunt), *n.* [Ar. *sanat*.] The wood of *Acacia scorpioides*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc. Also *sant*.

sun-tree (sun′trē), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora*.

sun-trout (sun′trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis*.

sun-try (sun′trī), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tried*. [Nantucket.]

sun-up (sun′up), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *up*. Cf. *sundown*.] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sun-up* and sun-down. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.

On dat day ole Brer Tarrypin, en his ole 'oman, en his th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xviii.

sun-wake (sun′wāk), *n.* The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

sunward, sunwards (sun′wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *ward*.] To or toward the sun. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
No voice on earth could summon back.
T. B. Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

★**sun-wheel** (sun′hwēl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

sunwise (sun′wīz), *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *-wise*.] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

sun-worship (sun′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship*.

Sun-worship is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and developes in the faiths of the barbaric world. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

sun-worshiper (sun′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

sun-year (sun′yēr), *n.* A solar year.

sun-yellow (sun′yel″ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

sup (sup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping*. [Also dial. *soup* (pron. soup), *sope*; < ME. *soupen* (pret. *soop*), < AS. *sūpan* (pret. *sēap*, pp. *sopen*) = MD. *suypen*, D. *zuipen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. √ *sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup*, *n.*, *sip*, *sop*, and, through F., *soup*[2], *supper*: see *supper*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

Thare ete thay nougt but Flesche with outen Brede: and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

Sup pheasant's eggs,
And have our cockles boiled in silver shells. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw*, Steps to the Temple, Ps. xxiii.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.] — 3†. To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.

Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. Tobit viii. 1.

Where *sups* he to-night? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 89.

The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judges. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 18, 1679.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

Whenne your potage to yow shalle be brouhte,
Take yow sponys, and *soupe* by no way. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

sup (sup), *n.* [< *sup*, *v.* Cf. *sop*, *n.*, and *sip*, *n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Shew 'em a crust of bread,
They'll saint me presently; and skip like apes
For a *sup* of wine. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

supawn (su-pân′), *n.* [Also *suppawn*, *sepawn*, *sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*, *sappaen* (Trumbull), from a form connected with Natick *saupáe*, *sabáe*, it is softened, made soft by water). See *samp*.] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush*. [U. S.]

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee Mush!
On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn
Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawn*. *J. Barlow*, Hasty Pudding, i.

They ate their *supaen* and rolliches of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche. *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, i.

supe (sūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *supernumerary*.] 1. A supernumerary in a theater; a super. [Colloq.] — 2. A toady; especially, one who toadies the professors. [College slang, U. S.]

supe (sūp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *suped*, ppr. *suping*. [< *supe*, *n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

supellectile (sū-pe-lek′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supellex* (*supellectil-*), household utensils.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 37.

II. *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it at home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or moveable, part not with it upon any terms. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

super-. [F. *super-*, *sur-* = Sp. Pg. *super-*, *sobre-* = It. *super-*, *sopra-*, < L. *super-*, prefix, < *super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML. and Rom. *super-* is more confused with the related *supra-*. In words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, as in *surprise*, *surrender*, *surround*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond': equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (*a*) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstruc-*

ture, etc., or (*b*) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoology and anatomy it is used like *hyper-*, sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

super (sū′pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.
Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhive. See *bar super*, under *bar*[1].—3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

superable (sū′pėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 126.

superableness (sū′pėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey.*

superably (sū′pėr-ạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

superabound (sū″pėr-ạ-bound′), *v. i.* [= F. *surabonder* = Pr. *sobrondar* = Sp. *sobreabundar* = Pg. *sobreabundar*, *superabundar* = It. *soprabbondare*, < LL. *superabundare*, superabound, < L. *super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; be very abundant or exuberant; be more than sufficient.

In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing—*superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

superabundance (sū″pėr-ạ-bun′dạns), *n.* [= F. *surabondance* = Pr. *sobrehabondansa* = Sp. *sobreabundancia* = It. *soprabbondanza*, < LL. *superabundantia*, superabundance, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof diuers attribute . . . either to defect or *super-aboundance* in Nature.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

superabundant (sū″pėr-ạ-bun′dạnt), *a.* [= F. *surabondant* = Sp. *sobreabundante* = Pg. *sobreabundante*, *superabundante* = It. *soprabbondante*, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *superabundare*, superabound: see *superabound*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

God gives not onely corne for need,
But likewise *sup'rabundant* seed.
Herrick, To God.

superabundantly (sū″pėr-ạ-bun′dạnt-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

superacidulated (sū″pėr-a-sid′ụ̈-lā-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

superacromial (sū″pėr-a-krō′mi-ạl), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supra-acromial*.

superadd (sū-pėr-ad′), *v. t.* [< L. *superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded;* and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 11.

The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

superaddition (sū″pėr-a-dish′ọn), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 38.

superadvenient (sū″pėr-ad-vē′niẹnt), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

superagency (sū-pėr-ā′jẹn-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

superaltar (sū′pėr-âl-tạr), *n.* [< ML. *superaltare*, < L. *super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

superambulacral (sū-pėr-am-bụ̄-lā′krạl), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated above ambulacra. *Huxley*, Anat Invert., p. 483.

superanal (sū-pėr-ā′nạl), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

superangelic (sū″pėr-an-jel′ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 217.

superangular (sū-pėr-ang′gụ̄-lạr), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

superannate† (sū-pėr-an′āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> F *suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in F.) grow very old, < L. *super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 448.

superannuate (sū-pėr-an′ụ̄-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

superannuate (sū-pėr-an′ụ̄-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.
Lowell, Cathedral.

superannuation (sū-pėr-an-ụ̄-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *superannuate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*. *Coleridge.*

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word. *Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 15, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity; in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge. *De Quincey*, John Foster.

superaqueous (sū-pėr-ā′kwẹ̄-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

There has been no evidence to show that the uprights supported a *superaqueous* platform.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 459.

superarrogant† (sū-pėr-ar′ọ-gạnt), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 42.

superation (sū-pẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *supération*, < L. *superatio(n-)*, an overcoming, < *superare*, pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting; an overcoming.

This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

superb (sū-pėrb′), *a.* [= F. *superbe* = Sp. *soberbio* = Pg. *soberbo* = It. *superbo*, < L. *superbus*, proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. Gr. *ὑπέρβιος*, overweening, outrageous, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βία*, strength, force.] 1†. Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

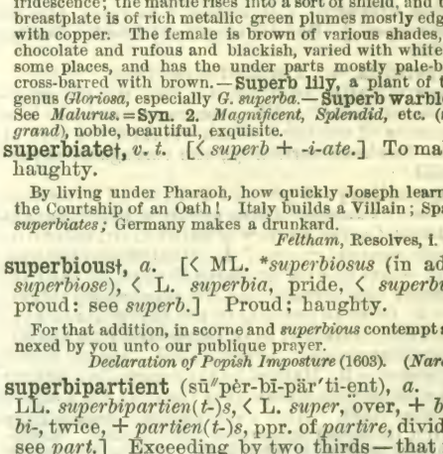
Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, ii.

He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlooks from some jutting crag. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

The last grave fop of the last age,
In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.
Churchill, The Ghost.

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition. [Colloq.]—**Superb bird of paradise**, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760).



Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, in the form *Lophorina* (1816). The superb is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long; the general color is velvety-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, as chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white in some places, and has the under parts mostly pale-buff cross-barred with brown.—**Superb lily**, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—**Superb warbler**. See *Malurus*.=**Syn.** 2. *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

superbiate†, *v. t.* [< *superb* + *-i-ate*.] To make haughty.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courtship of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates;* Germany makes a drunkard.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 69.

superbious†, *a.* [< ML. **superbiosus* (in adv. *superbiose*), < L. *superbia*, pride, < *superbus*, proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our publique prayer.
Declaration of Popish Impostures (1603). (*Nares.*)

superbipartient (sū″pėr-bī-pär′ti-ẹnt), *a.* [< LL. *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L. *super*, over, + *bis*, *bi-*, twice, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partire*, divide: see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—**Superbipartient double**, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

superbiquintal (sū″pėr-bī-kwin′tạl), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

superbitertial (sū″pėr-bī-tėr′shal), *a.* Same as *superbipartient.*

superbly (sū-pėrb′li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (*a*†) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly.* (*b*) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

superbness (sū-pėrb′nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Dict.*

supercalendered (sū-pėr-kal′en-dėrd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered.* When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered.*

supercallosal (sū″pėr-ka-lō′sal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus.

II. *n.* The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

supercanopy (sū-pėr-kan′ō-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

supercargo (sū-pėr-kär′gō), *n.* [Accom. < Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo: see *cargo.*] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercargoship (sū-pėr-kär′gō-ship), *n.* [< *supercargo* + *-ship.*] The position or business of supercargo.

"I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1809, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."
Pierre M. Irving, Washington Irving, I. 107.

supercelestial (sū″pėr-sē-les′tial), *a.* [< LL. *supercælestis*, that is above heaven, < L. *super*, above, + *cælum*, heaven: see *celestial.*] 1. Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. The doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phædrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens [Greek ὑπερουράνιος] no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.
Raleigh.

2. More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

superceremonious (sū-pėr-ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (*Davies.*)

supercharge (sū-pėr-chärj′), *v. t.* 1. To charge or fill to excess. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 499. —2. In *her.*, to place as a supercharge.

supercharge (sū′pėr-chärj), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge: thus, three mullets charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge.*

supercheryt (sū-pėr′chē-ri), *n.* [< OF. *supercherie*, F. *supercherie* = Sp. *supercheria*, < It. *soperchieria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *soperchio*, excessive, also excess, < L. *super*, above: see *super-.*] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Bailey*, 1731.

supercilia, *n.* Plural of *supercilium.*

superciliaris (sū-pėr-sil-i-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *superciliary.*] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

superciliary (sū-pėr-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *superciliaris*, < L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + √*kal* as in Gr. καλύπτειν, hide, conceal, + *-ary.*] 1. Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital: as, the *superciliary* ridges. —2. Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Coluber.*—3. Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *supraciliary.*—**Superciliary arch,** the arched superorbital border or ridge.—**Superciliary muscle,** the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii.* See cut under *muscle*¹.—**Superciliary ridge.** (*a*) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (*b*) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a separate superorbital ossicle.—**Superciliary shield,** in *ornith.*, a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey.—**Superciliary woodpecker,** *Picus* (or *Colaptes* or *Zebrapicus* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes*) *superciliaris* (or *superciliosus* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

supercilious (sū-pėr-sil′i-us), *a.* [< L. *superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance: see *supercilium.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing.

Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.
Pitt, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=Syn. Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance.*

superciliously (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

superciliousness (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.
Boyle, Works, III. 199.

=Syn. *Pride, Presumption,* etc. See *arrogance.*

supercilium (sū-pėr-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-ä). [< L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] 1. The eyebrow. (*a*) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associate structures. (*b*) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*¹.

2. In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scotia of the Ionic base.—3. In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

supercivilized (sū-pėr-siv′i-līzd), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 340.

superclass (sū′pėr-klȧs), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes collectively forming the superclass *Sauropsida*, contrasting with the *Mammalia* and with the superclass *Ichthyopsida*, which comprises the *Amphibia* and the fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum.*

supercolumnar (sū″pėr-kō-lum′nȧr), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

supercolumniation (sū″pėr-kō-lum-ni-ā′shon), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

supercomprehension (sū-pėr-kom-prē-hen′shon), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature. *Mind*, XII. 268.

superconception (sū″pėr-kon-sep′shon), *n.* Same as *superfetation.*

As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

superconformityt (sū″pėr-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

A pragmatick *super-conformity.*
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 113. (*Davies.*)

superconscious (sū-pėr-kon′shus), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

superconsequence (sū-pėr-kon′sē-kwens), *n.* Remote consequence.

For, not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

supercrescence (sū-pėr-kres′ens), *n.* [< ML. *supercrescentia*, overgrowth, redundance, < *supercrescen(t-)s*, growing over: see *supercrescent.*] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6. [Rare.]

supercrescent (sū-pėr-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *supercrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supercrescere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.*] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

supercretaceous (sū″pėr-krē-tā′shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous.*

supercritical (sū-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

supercurious (sū-pėr-kū′ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, viii.

supercurve (sū′pėr-kėrv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

superdentate (sū-pėr-den′tāt), *a.* In cetaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate.* *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

superdeterminate (sū″pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.—**Superdeterminate relation.** See *relation.*

superdominant (sū-pėr-dom′i-nant), *n.* In *mus. sic*, same as *submediant.*

superembattled (sū″pėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled.* In this case the notches or crenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

supereminence (sū-pėr-em′i-nens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *supereminencia*, < LL. *supereminentia*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*. see *supereminent.*] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

supereminencyt (sū-pėr-em′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *supereminence.*

supereminent (sū-pėr-em′i-nent), *a.* [= F. *suréminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *supereminente*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supereminere*, rise above, overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out, project: see *eminent.*] 1. Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

Paria is the Region which possesseth the *supereminente* or hyghest parte thereof [of the earth] nereste vnto heauen.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

The lofty Hils, and *supereminent* Mountains.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

2. Eminent in a superior or in the highest degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like.

His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

supereminently (sū-pėr-em′i-nent-li), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a supreme degree of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

superendow (sū″pėr-en-dou′), *v. t.* To endow in an extraordinary degree. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

supererogant (sū-pėr-er′ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *supererogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supererogare:* see *supererogate.*] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible. (*Latham.*)

supererogate (sū-pėr-er′ō-gāt), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *supererogated*, ppr. *supererogating.* [< LL. *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*, pay out over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *erogare*, expend, pay out: see *erogate.*] To do more than duty requires; make up for some deficiency by extraordinary exertion.

Good my lord,
Let mine own creatures serve me; others will
In this work *supererogate*, and I
Shall think their diligence a mockery.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

supererogation (sū-pėr-er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *surérogation* = Sp. *supererogación* = Pg. *supererogação* = It. *supererogazione*, < LL. *supererogatio(n-)*, a payment in addition, < *supererogare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate.*] The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.

It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say one word in favor of military statistics as a means of illustrating the condition of an army.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 167.

Works of supererogation, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, works which are salutary (or conduce to salvation) but are not imposed under obligation.

supererogative (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tiv), *a.* [< *supererogate* + *-ive.*] Supererogatory. [Rare.]

O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* heighth of wisdome and charity in our Liturgie!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

supererogatory (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *surérogatoire* = Sp. *supererogatorio*, < ML. **supererogatorius*, < LL. *supererogare*, pay in addition; as *supererogate* + *-ory.*] Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; unnecessary; superfluous.

The declamations of philosophy are generally rather exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such as are indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

superessential (sū″pėr-e-sen′shal), *a.* Supersubstantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

superethical (sū-pėr-eth′i-kal), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

superexalt (sū″pėr-eg-zâlt′), *v. t.* [< L. *superexaltare*, exalt above others, < *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

superexaltation (sū-pėr-eks-âl-tā′shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday.*

superexceed (sū″pėr-ek-sēd′), *v. t.* [< LL. *superexcedere*, exceed, < *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Naturant . . .
Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
Super-exceedes, Sustaines; and in One place.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

superexcellence (sū-pėr-ek′se-lens), *n.* [< *superexcellen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superior excellence.

superexcellent (sū-pėr-ek′se-lent), *a.* [< LL. *superexcellen(t-)s*, very excellent, < *super*, above, + *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is Three, not in the confusion of Substance, but vnitie of Person; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Commixtion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

superexcitation (sū-pėr-ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 816.

superexcrescence (sū″pėr-eks-kres′ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

superfamily (sū′pėr-fam″i-li), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Ceboidea* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioidea* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

superfecundation (sū-pėr-fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

superfecundity (sū″pėr-fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

superfetate (sū-pėr-fē′tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *superfetated*, ppr. *superfetating*. [Formerly also *superfœtate*; < L. *superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, < *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grew*, Museum.

superfetation (sū″pėr-fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *superfœtation*; = F. *superfétation* = Sp. *superfetación* = Pg. *superfetação* = It. *superfetazione*, < L. as if **superfetatio(n-)*, < *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and, that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.
Donne, Letters, lxv.

2. The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

superfete† (sū-pėr-fēt′), *v.* [Also *superfœte*; < OF. *superfeter*, *superfœter*, < L. *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

II. *trans.* To conceive after a former conception.

His Brain may very well raise and *superfœte* a second Thought. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

superfibrination (sū-pėr-fī-bri-nā′shon), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

superfice† (sū′pėr-fis), *n.* [< ME. *superfice*, < OF. *superfice*, surface: see *superficies*, *surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to be a *superfice* contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptyed cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superfices* of the land. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 76.

superficial (sū-pėr-fish′al), *a.* [< ME. *superficial*, < OF. *superficiel*, F. *superficiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *superficial* = It. *superficiale*, < LL. *superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] 1. Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must boileth scome of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficialle*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or celts in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 31.

2. Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden.*

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 52.

3. In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—**Superficial content or contents.** See *content*[2].—**Superficial deposits**, the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a superficial deposit, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—**Superficial fascia.** See *fascia*, 7 (*a*).—**Superficial reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Superficial stomatitis.** See *stomatitis*.=**Syn. 1.** External, exterior, outer.—**2.** Slight, smattering, shallow.

superficialist (sū-pėr-fish′al-ist), *n.* [< *superficial* + *-ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Herné*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

superficiality (sū-pėr-fish-i-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= F. *superficialité* = Sp. *superficialidad* = Pg. *superficialidade* = It. *superficialità*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness, < *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficialty*.] 1. The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2. That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

superficialize (sū-pėr-fish′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, ppr. *superficializing*. [< *superficial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium.
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

II. *intrans.* To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history.
The Galaxy, March, 1871, p. 328.

superficially (sū-pėr-fish′al-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith.*

superficialness (sū-pėr-fish′al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey.*

superficialty† (sū-pėr-fish′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *superficialtie*, < OF. **superficialte*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness: see *superficiality*.] Superficies.

In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem unto other Confynyes of the *Superficialtie* of the Erthe bezonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 188.

superficiary (sū-pėr-fish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *superficiaire* = Pr. *superficiari* = Sp. It. *superficiario*, < LL. *superficiarius*, situated on another man's land, < L. *superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—2. In *law*, situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.*; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In *law*, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

superficies (sū-pėr-fish′iēz), *n.* [= F. *superficie* = Pr. *superficia* = Sp. Pg. It. *superficie*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, < *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure, face: see *face*[1].] 1. A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here's nothing but
A *superficies*; colours, and no substance.
Massinger, City Madam, v. 3.

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be leuell or little higher then the *superficies* of the sea. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 112.

2. In *civil law*, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it.=**Syn. 1.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

superfine (sū-pėr-fīn′), *a.* [< F. *superfin* = Sp. Pg. *superfino*; as *super-* + *fine*[2].] 1. Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—**Superfine file.** See *file*[1].

superfineness (sū-pėr-fīn′nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

superfinical (sū-pėr-fin′i-kal), *a.* Excessively finical. See *superserviceable.*

A . . . *superfinical* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2 (quartos).

superflu† (sū′pėr-flō), *a.* [ME., < OF. *superflu*: see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stene of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Ikiste away, and thai that paled greu.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

superfluence (sū-pėr′flö-ens), *n.* [< *superfluen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace. *Hammond.*

★ **superfluent**† (sū-pėr′flö-ent), *a.* [< ME. *superfluent*, < L. *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, < *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol swymme and be *superfluent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

2. Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drie,
Superfluent, and thicke, eke utter trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

superfluitance† (sū-pėr-flö′i-tans), *n.* [< *superfluitan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishes, saith he, are made. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

superfluitant (sū-pėr-flö′i-tant), *a.* [< *superfluit-y* + *-ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 389.

superfluity (sū-pėr-flö′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [< OF. *superfluite*, F. *superfluité* = Pr. *superfluitat* = Sp. *superfluidad* = Pg. *superfluidade* = It. *superfluità*, < ML. *superfluita(t-)s*, that which is superfluous or unnecessary, < L. *superfluus*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity*. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Superfluity of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart misthink.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury

rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is ye diuel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the worlde that doth ingulfe us in greate troubles; it is the fleshe that craueth of us muche excesse and *superfluities*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

superfluous (sū-pėr'flō-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *superfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluus*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] **1.** More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

Superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 63.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2†. Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessaries.

Let the *superfluous* and lust-dieted man
. . . feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

3†. Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 12.

4†. Excessive.

Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 99.

5. In *music*, of intervals, augmented.=**Syn. 1.** Excessive, useless, needless.

superfluously (sū-pėr'flō-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

superfluousness (sū-pėr'flō-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.

superflux (sū'pėr-fluks), *n.* [< ML. *superfluxus*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow: see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 35.

superfœtate†, superfœtation†. See *superfetate*, *superfetation*.

superfoliation (sū-pėr-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of *φυλλομανια*, *ἐμφυλλισμός*, or *superfoliation*, . . . whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 43.

superfrontal (sū-pėr-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

II. *n. Eccles.*: (*a*†) A dossal. (*b*) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overhangs the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

superfunction (sū-pėr-fungk'shon), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

superfunctional (sū-pėr-fungk'shon-al), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function. ★

superfuse (sū-pėr-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superfused*, ppr. *superfusing*. [< L. *superfusus*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slayer showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *super-fusing* on it another.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 13, 1685. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

superheat (sū-pėr-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it is at such a temperature that its temperature may be lowered or its pressure increased or both at once without the conversion of some steam back into water.

superheater (sū-pėr-hē'tėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam above that which it would have as saturated steam in contact with the hot water from which it was generated.

superheresy† (sū-pėr-her'e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another.

superhive (sū'pėr-hīv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

superhuman (sū-pėr-hū'man), *a.* [= F. *surhumain* = Sp. Pg. *sobrehumano*; as *super-* + *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority.
J. B. Mozley, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination. [(*Latham*.)

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth.
W. G. T. Shedd, Sermons, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

=**Syn.** *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.

superhumanity (sū″pėr-hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [< *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 291.

superhumanly (sū-pėr-hū'man-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 87.

superhumeral (sū-pėr-hū'mę-ral), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superumerale*, < ML. *superhumerale*, < L. *super*, above, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] **1.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A Jewish ephod. (*b*) An amice. (*c*) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—**2.** Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 25.

superhumerate (sū-pėr-hū'mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superhumerated*, ppr. *superhumerating*. [< L. *super*, over, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing surer tyes a friend then freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

superimaginary (sū″pėr-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root. ★

superimpose (sū″pėr-im-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superimposed*, ppr. *superimposing*. [< *super-* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

superimposition (sū-pėr-im-pō-zish'on), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

superimpregnation (sū-pėr-im-preg-nā'shon), *n.* Superfetation; superfecundation.

superincumbence (sū″pėr-in-kum'bens), *n.* [< *superincumben(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

superincumbency (sū-pėr-in-kum'ben-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

superincumbent (sū″pėr-in-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *superincumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.
Woodward.

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

superinduce (sū″pėr-in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superinduced*, ppr. *superinducing*. [< L. *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The anointment of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Here are two imitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both: poetry is *superinduced*.
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

superinducement (sū″pėr-in-dūs'ment), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 12.

superinduction (sū″pėr-in-duk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *superinductio(n-)*, < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 6., Pref.

superindue† (sū″pėr-in-dū'), *v.* [< *super-* + *indue*[2].] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superindue* or put on immortality.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

superinenarrable (sū-pėr-in-ē-nar'a-bl), *a.* [< *super-* + *inenarrable*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and superinscrutable."
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

superinfinite (sū-pėr-in'fi-nit), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

superinspect (sū″pėr-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [< LL. *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspectus*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

superinstitution (sū-pėr-in-sti-tū'shon), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

superintend (sū″pėr-in-tend'), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < LL. *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *intendere*, intend, attend: see *intend*.] **I.** *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *supervise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended*!
Goldsmith, Taste.

=**Syn.** To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

II.† *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Eilithuia or Lucina.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 229.

superintendence (sū″pėr-in-ten'dens), *n.* [< OF. *superintendance*, also *surintendance*, F. *surintendance* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < ML. *superintendentia*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, overseeing: see *superintendent*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*.

=**Syn.** Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

superintendency (sū″pėr-in-ten'den-si), *n.* [As *superintendence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theistical Belief is intire and perfect, there must be a stedy Opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. iii. § 3.

2. The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

Superintendency of Trade, Hong Kong, December 22, 1853. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant.
J. G. Bonham, The Americans in Japan, App., p. 399.

superintendent (sū″pėr-in-ten'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *superintendant*, also *surintendant*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] **I.** *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet*.

A *superintendent* provincial organization.
W. Wilson, State, § 471.

II. *n.* **1.** One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs or finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence—**2.** In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—**3.** The commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—**4.** An officer who has charge of some specific service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service.=**Syn. 1.** Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

superintendentship (sū″pėr-in-ten'dent-ship), *n.* [< *superintendent* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

superintender (sū″pėr-in-ten'dėr), *n.* [< *superintend* + *-er*[1].] One who superintends, or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

superinvolution (sū-pėr-in-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* Excessive involution.

superior (sū-pē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *superiour;* ‹ OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, a., ‹ L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus, summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, ‹ *super*, over, above: see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*[1].]

I. *a.* **1.** More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the *superior* limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see *superior* light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 138.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior, inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic, caudal, dorsal*, and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, inferior, anterior, posterior, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description. *Dr. John Barclay*, A New Anatomical [Nomenclature (1803).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being adnate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.—**4.** Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

5. Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against *superior* cunning.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the Kingdom.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

6. Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to:* as, a man *superior to* revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to:* as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be able
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
Superior to Desire, or Want.
Prior, Written at Paris, 1700.

7. In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

Superior conjunction, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2.—**Superior Court.** See *court.*—**Superior figures or letters,** small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type, used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II., 4, below.—**Superior limit,** a value which some quantity cannot exceed.—**Superior planet,** a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—**Superior slope,** in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.—**Superior wings,** in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlie or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings.=**Syn. 5.** Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have *superiors*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.

Specifically—**2.** The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—**3.** In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services.—**4.** In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, x^2, a^n; so *back*[1], *back*[2], and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.—**To enter with a superior.** See *enter*.

superioress (sū-pē′ri-ọr-es), *n.* [‹ *superior* + *-ess.*] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

superiority (sū-pē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [‹ OF. *superiorite*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, ‹ ML. *superiorita(t-)s*, ‹ L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] **1.** The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets doe seem to contend for the *superiority*, but the first is the fairest. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual *superiority*, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!"
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign. =**Syn. 1.** *Preference*, etc. (see *priority*); predominancy, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

superiorly (sū-pē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* **1.** In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals.—**2.** In a superior manner.

superiorness (sū-pē′ri-ọr-nes), *n.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 6. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

superius (sū-pē′ri-us), *n.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

superjacent (sū-pėr-jā′sẹnt), *a.* [‹ L. *superjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, ‹ *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *subjacent*. *Whewell.*

superlation† (sū-pėr-lā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *superlazione*, ‹ L. *superlatio(n-)*, an exaggerating, ‹ *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

Superlation and over-muchness amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

superlative (sū-pėr′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *superlatif*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, ‹ LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, ‹ L. *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, ‹ *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

Ther nys no thyng in gree *superlatyf*,
As seith Senek, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Here beauty is *superlative*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2. In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fayre, most ritch, most wise, most all; you shall dwell vpon *Superlatiues*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as *meanest, highest, bravest;* hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or even of *least*, as *least* amiable.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

(*b*) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

I well know the peril which lies in *superlatives*—they were made for the use of very young persons.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 334.

superlatively (sū-pėr′la-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner or degree; in the highest or utmost degree. *Bacon.*

superlativeness (sū-pėr′la-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superlative. *Bailey*, 1727.

superline (sū′pėr-līn), *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

superlinear (sū-pėr-lin′ē-ạr), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant.

superlucrate† (sū-pėr-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [‹ LL. *superlucratus*, pp. of *superlucrari*, gain in addition, ‹ L. *super*, above, + *lucrari*, gain: see *lucre, v.*] To gain in addition; gain extraordinarily.

As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum.
Petty, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

superlucration† (sū″pėr-lū-krā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *superlucrate* + *-ion.*] Extraordinary gain; gain in addition.

superlunar (sū-pėr-lū′nạr), *a.* [‹ L. *super*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world. *Pope.*

superlunary (sū-pėr-lū′nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *superlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

superlunatical (sū″pėr-lū-nat′i-kạl), *a.* Lunatic in the extreme; insane to an extraordinary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatical* hypocrite.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

supermedial (sū-pėr-mē′di-ạl), *a.* [‹ L. *super*, above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lying or being above the middle.

supermolecule (sū-pėr-mol′e-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

supermundane (sū-pėr-mun′dān), *a.* [‹ L. *super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being above the world; superior to the world or earthly things.

supermundial† (sū-pėr-mun′di-ạl), *a.* Supermundane. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 563.

supern†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *superne;* = Sp. Pg. It. *superno*, ‹ L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper, ‹ *super*, above: see *super*.] That is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms.

supernacular (sū-pėr-nak′ū-lạr), *a.* [‹ *supernacul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good: said of liquor.

Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxi.

supernaculum (sū-pėr-nak′ū-lum), *adv.* and *n.* [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super naculum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL. *naculum*, ‹ G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] **I.** *adv.* On the nail: used of drinking, with reference to the custom of turning the glass over the thumb to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drink *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an antient custom, not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.
Brand, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 238.

II. *n.* Wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom; good liquor; hence, anything very fine or enjoyable.

Gab. For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.
Iden. 'Tis here! the *supernaculum!* twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

And empty to each radiant comer
A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lowell*, Eurydice.

supernal (sū-pėr′nạl), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, ‹ L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper: see *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] **1.** Being in a higher or upper place; situated above: as, *supernal* regions.

Then downe she [Fortune] thrustes from their *supernall* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 112.

God
. . . will send his winged messengers
On errands of *supernal* grace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zoöl.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.

supernatant (sū-pėr-nā′tant), *a.* [< L. *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supernatare*, swim above, float, < *super*, above, + *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear. *Boyle*, Works, III. 421.

supernatation (sū″pėr-nā-tā′shon), *n.* [< L.**supernatatio(n-)*, < *supernatare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant.*] The act of floating on the ★surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

supernatural (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *supernaturel*, also *surnaturel*, F. *surnaturel* = Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural* = It. *supernaturale*, < ML. *supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, < L. *super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

All these gyftes God gaue hym aboue hys naturales, and not for himself onely, but for him and al his posteritye. But all these *supernaturall* giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion: that is to wytte, that, yf hee brake hys commaundement, then shuld he lese them al.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1286.

2. Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

Of all the numbers arithmeticall,
The number three is heald for principall,
As well in naturall philosophy
As *supernaturall* theologie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Supernatural perfection. See *perfection.* = **Syn. 1.** *Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural.* That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature; that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons: as, *supernatural* visitants; *preternatural* sometimes; *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous.*

That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain. *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

II. *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with *the supernatural.* *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 157.

supernaturalism (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ism.*] **1.** The state or character of being supernatural. —**2.** Belief in the supernatural. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it: in this sense opposed to *naturalism.* (*b*) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way, in special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism.*

Also *supranaturalism.*

supernaturalist (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *supernatural* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist.*

II. *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic.*

supernaturalistic (sū-pėr-nat″ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *supernaturalist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Socinian and Priestleian legacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 726.

supernaturality (sū-pėr-nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

supernaturalize (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing.* [< *supernatural* + *-ize.*] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; elevate into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

supernaturally (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

supernaturalness (sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

supernegative (sū-pėr-neg′a-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

supernodical† (sū-pėr-nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *super* + *nod(dy)*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* foole: wel, Ile take your
Two shillings, but Ile bar striking at legs.
Taming of a Shrew, p. 185. (*Halliwell.*)

supernormal (sū-pėr-nôr′mal), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 30. [Rare.]

supernumerary (sū-pėr-nū′me-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *surnuméraire* = Sp. Pg. *supernumerario* = It. *soprannumerario*, < LL. *supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number, numerary.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

The school hath curious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a superfluous and *supernumerary* rib?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 140.

Supernumerary breast, an additional mammary gland. —**Supernumerary kidney**, an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney.—**Supernumerary rainbow.** See *rainbow.*

II. *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of dissipation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically—(*a*) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of additional second lieutenant. (*b*) *Theat.*, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *supe.*

supernumerous (sū-pėr-nū′me-rus), *a.* Overnumerous; superabundant. *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

supernutrition (sū″pėr-nū-trish′on), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

superoccipital (sū″pėr-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

II. *n.* The superior median element of the eompound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balænidæ, craniofacial, Gallinæ, Felidæ, periotic, skull, Pythonidæ, teleost*, and *Trematosaurus.*

Also *supra-occipital.*

super-octave (sū′pėr-ok″tāv), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (*b*) A coupler in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

superolateral (sū″pe-rō-lat′e-ral), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

superomarginal (sū″pe-rō-mär′ji-nal), *a.* Same as *supramarginal.*

superomnivalent† (sū″pėr-om-niv′a-lent), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

God by powre *super-omnivalent.*
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

superorder (sū′pėr-ôr″dėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass*, but is below it.

superordinal (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nal), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

superordinary (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nā-ri), *a.* Better ★than the ordinary or common; excellent.

superordinate (sū-pėr-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 234.

superordination (sū-pėr-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *superordinatio(n-)*, < *superordinare*, appoint in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain, ordinate.*] **1.** The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. ii. 27.

2. In *logic*, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

superorganic (sū″pėr-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* **1.** Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," *G. H. Lewes.*—**2.** Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

superosculate (sū-pėr-os′kū-lāt), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superosculate* it.

superoxygenation (sū-pėr-ok″si-je-nā′shon), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

superparasite (sū′pėr-par″a-sīt), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite.*

superparasitic (sū-pėr-par-a-sit′ik), *a.* [< *superparasite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

superparasitism (sū-pėr-par′a-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *superparasite* + *-ism.*] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

superparticular† (sū″pėr-pär-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, < L. *super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular.*] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular*, and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

superparticularity (sū″pėr-pär-tik-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* The state of being superparticular.

superpartient† (sū-pėr-pär′ti-ent), *a.* [< LL. *superpartien(t-)s*, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, < L. *super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part, v.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a submultiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

superphosphate (sū′pėr-fos″fāt), *n.* **1.** A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.—**2.** A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

superphysical (sū-pėr-fiz′i-kal), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

superplant† (sū′pėr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

We find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 556.

superplease† (sū-pėr-plēz′), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

superplus† (sū′pėr-plus), *n.* [< ML. *superplus*, excess, surplus, < L. *super*, above, + *plus*, more:

see *plus*. Cf. *surplus*, *overplus*.] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

superplusage† (sū′pėr-plus″āj), *n.* [< ML. *superplusagium*, < *superplus*, excess: see *superplus*. Cf. *surplusage*.] Excess; surplusage. *Fell*, Hammond, p. 3.

superpolitic† (sū-pėr-pol′i-tik), *a.* Over-politic.

God hath satisfied either the *superpolitick* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

To uphold the decrepit Papalty [the Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitick* Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

superponderate† (sū-pėr-pon′dėr-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

superposable (sū-pėr-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *superpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 451.

superpose (sū-pėr-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing*. [< F. *superposer*, < *super-* + *poser*, put: see *pose*[2]. Cf. Sp. *superponer*, *sobreponer* = Pg. *sobrepor* = It. *sopraporre*, < L. *superponere*, pp. *superpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, upon, + *ponere*, lay: see *ponent*.] **1.** To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 439.

2. In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging the organs of one whorl opposite or over those of another instead of alternately.

superposition (sū″pėr-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *superposition* = Sp. *superposición* = Pg. *sobreposição* = It. *soprapposizione*, < LL. *superpositio(n-)*, < L. *superponere*, lay upon: see *superpose*.] **1.** The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Hullabid, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes, alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 403.

2. In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*, 2.—**3.** Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition*. The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

4. In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (French *superposer*).

5. In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xxi. 3.

superpraise (sū-pėr-prāz′), *v. i.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 153.

superproportion (sū″pėr-prō-pōr′shọn), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

superpurgation† (sū″pėr-pėr-gā′shọn), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

superquadripartient (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-pär′-tient), *a.* [LL. *superquadripartien(t-)s*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

superquadriquintal (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-kwin′tạl), *a.* Same as *superquadripartient*.

superreflection† (sū″pėr-rē-flek′shọn), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

superregal (sū-pėr-rē′gal), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

superreward† (sū″pėr-rē-wȧrd′), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon*, To King James.

superroyal (sū-pėr-roi′ạl), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper*.

supersacral (sū-pėr-sā′kral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsad of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

supersaliency† (sū-pėr-sā′li-en-si), *n.* [< *supersalien(t)* + *-cy*.] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1. [Rare.]

supersalient† (sū-pėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* [= OF. *sursaillant* = Sp. Pg. *sobresaliente*, < L. *super*, on, + *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap.] Leaping upon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

supersalt (sū′pėr-sȧlt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

supersaturate (sū-pėr-saṭ′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To add to beyond saturation, producing an unstable condition.

supersaturation (sū-pėr-saṭ-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* The operation of adding to beyond saturation, as in the case of a supersaturated solution in which more of a substance is dissolved than the solvent will normally hold under the conditions. Supersaturation is an unstable state.

supersaturation (sū-pėr-skap′ū-lạr), *a.* Same as *suprascapular*.

superscribe (sū-pėr-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing*. [= Sp. *sobrescribir* = It. *soprascrivere*, < L. *superscribere*, write over, write upon, superscribe, < *super*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1.** To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounsieur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majestie. *Aubrey*, Lives (Sylvanus Scory).

superscript (sū′pėr-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *sobrescrito* = It. *soprascritto*, < L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, superscribe: see *superscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

II. *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

superscription (sū-pėr-skrip′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *superscription* = It. *soprascrizione*, < L. *superscriptio(n-)*, a writing above, < *superscribere*, write over: see *superscribe*.] **1.** The act of superscribing.—**2.** That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. 26.

supersecular† (sū-pėr-sek′ū-lạr), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

supersede (sū-pėr-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding*. [< OF. *superseder*, *supercéder*, F. *superséder* (vernacularly OF. and F. *surseoir*), leave off, desist, delay, defer, < L. *supersedere*, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the abl., desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, ML. also postpone, defer, < *super*, above, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*. In OF. (*superceder*) and ML. (*supercedere*) the verb was confused with L. *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Hence ult. (< L. *supersedere*) E. *surcease*, confused with *cease*.] **1.** To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon v.

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

2. To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage atrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

One deep love doth *supersede*
All other. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

supersedeas (sū-pėr-sē′dē-as), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] **1.** In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry. *Hammond*, Works, I. 480.

superseder (sū-pėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which supersedes. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

supersedere (sū″pėr-se-dē′rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: L. *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] In *Scots law*: (*a*) A private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period. (*b*) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

supersedure (sū-pėr-sē′ḍūr), *n.* [< *supersede* + *-ure*.] The act of superseding; supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* by stealth. *The Century*, XXIX. 632.

superseminate† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *superseminatus*, pp. of *superseminare* (> Sp. *sobresembrar* = Pg. *sobresemear*), sow over or upon, < L. *super*, over, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To scatter (seed) above seed already sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing difference in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* and persuade the contrary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 382.

supersemination† (sū-pėr-sem-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *superseminate* + *-ion*.] The sowing of seed over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it). *Heylin*, Reformation (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

superseminator† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *superseminator*, < *superseminare*, sow over: see *superseminate*.] One who superseminates. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

supersensible (sū-pėr-sen′si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but not perceptible by any normal sense, even when aided by instruments, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turned towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the same difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find in dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure emotions. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 113.

Atoms are *supersensible* beings. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 676.

supersensibly (sū-pėr-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 16.

supersensitive (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 300.

supersensitiveness (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness; extreme susceptibility.

supersensory (sū-pėr-sen′sọ-ri), *a.* Supersensual. [Rare.]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual or alleged instances in which the mind of one person has been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be accounted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 274.

supersensual (sū-pėr-sen′sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his [Dante's] mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 89.

supersensuous (sū-pėr-sen′sū-us), *a.* **1.** Supersensible; supersensual.

A faith less *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 182.

2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Dict.*

superserviceable (sū-pėr-sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* Overserviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 19.

supersesquialteral (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-al′tėr-al), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

supersesquitertial (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-tėr′shạl), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

supersession (sū-pėr-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< ML. **supersessio(n-)*, < L. *supersedere*, pp. *supersessus*, forbear: see *supersede*.] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its [liberalism's] sudden collapse and *supersession*. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, i.

supersolar (sū-pėr-sō′lạr), *a.* Situated above the sun. [Rare.]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze. *Emerson*, Threnody.

supersolid (sū′pėr-sol″id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

supersphenoidal (sū″pėr-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

superspiritual (sū-pėr-spir′i-tū-al), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

superspirituality (sū-pėr-spir″i-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

This extreme, unreal *super-spirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 286.

supersquamosal (sū″pėr-skwā-mō′sal), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

superstition (sū-pėr-stish′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *superstician, supersticyon;* < OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superstición* = Pg. *superstição* = It. *superstizione*, superstition, < L. *superstitio(n-)*, excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit-*), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, < *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, < *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.* As in the case of *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitio(n-)* is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (reflected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] 1. An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

First Sail. Sir, your queen must overboard; the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.
Per. That 's your *superstition*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 50.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, the other is contumely; and certainly *superstition* is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon, Superstition.*

Where there is any religion, the devil will plant *superstition*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's witenagemot to the next.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 92.

2. A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all *superstition*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Under their Druid-teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle *superstitions* and wicked practices. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 294.

3. Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular *superstitions.*

Of the political *superstitions*, . . . none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 232.

4†. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—5†. Idolatrous devotion.

May I not kiss you now in *superstition?*
For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

= Syn. 1-3. *Superstition, Credulity, Fanaticism, Bigotry.* *Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other, both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action: subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism*, *superstition* to *irreverence*, *fanaticism* to *indifference*, *bigotry* to *latitudinarianism*. See *enthusiastic.*

superstitionist† (sū-pėr-stish′on-ist), *n.* [< *superstition* + *-ist.*] One who is superstitious; one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

superstitious (sū-pėr-stish′us), *a.* [Formerly also *superstitious;* = F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso*, < L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, ML. also extraordinary, ambiguous, < *superstitio(n-)*, superstition: see *superstition.*] 1. Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Deuised by the religious persons of those dayes to abuse the *superstitious* people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis *superstitious*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 106.

The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to rebuilding upon the site of a former town.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3†. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by
Fond *superstitious* coyness thus prevent?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 223.

4†. Idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 131.

Superstitious uses. See *use.*

superstitiously (sū-pėr-stish′us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

superstitiousness (sū-pėr-stish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

superstrain† (sū-pėr-strān′), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 182.

superstratum (sū-pėr-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tą). [< L. *superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *supersternere*, spread above, < *super*, above, + *sternere*, spread: see *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

The *superstratum* which will overlay us.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 87.

superstruct (sū-pėr-strukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, < *super*, above, + *struere*, build: see *structure.*] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 35.

superstruction (sū-pėr-struk′shon), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of erecting or building upon something.—2. A superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Sir J. Denham.*

superstructive† (sū-pėr-struk′tiv), *a.* [< *superstruct* + *-ive.*] Built or erected on something else.

Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross.
Hammond.

superstructor† (sū-pėr-struk′tor), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-or*[1].] One who builds on something else.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?
Roger North, Examen, p. 193. (*Davies.*)

superstructural (sū-pėr-struk′tūr-al), *a.* [< *superstructure* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

superstructure (sū′pėr-struk″tūr), *n.* [< *superstruct* + *-ure.*] 1. Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

2. Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's impertinencies, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.
Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

3. In *railway engin.*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to *road-bed.*

supersubstantial (sū″pėr-sub-stan′shal), *a.* [< LL. *supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. *ἐπιούσιος*, sc. *ἄρτος*, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming day' ("daily bread"), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), < L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. *οὐσία*), being, substance: see *substance, substantial.*] 1. More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek *ἐπιούσιος* ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis.*

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, v. § 4.

2. [Tr. Gr. *ὑπερούσιος.*] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

supersubtilized (sū-pėr-sut′il-īzd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

Wire-drawn sentiment and *supersubtilized* conceit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 245.

supersubtle (sū-pėr-sut′l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 363.

supersubtlety (sū-pėr-sut′l-ti), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Teutonic cousins, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

supersurface (sū′pėr-sėr″fās), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

supersus† (sū-pėr′sus), *n.* In *music*, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

supertelluric (sū″pėr-te-lū′rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

supertemporal[1] (sū-pėr-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

II. *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 625.

supertemporal[2] (sū-pėr-tem′pō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

superterrene (sū″pėr-te-rēn′), *a.* [< LL. *superterrenus*, above the earth, < L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth: see *terrene.*] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

superterrestrial (sū″pėr-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *supraterrestrial.*

supertonic (sū′pėr-ton-ik), *n.* In *music*, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or key-note; the second, as A in the scale of G.

supertragical (sū-pėr-traj′i-kal), *a.* Tragical to excess.

supertripartient (sū″pėr-trī-pär′ti-ent), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

supertriquartal (sū″pėr-trī-kwôr′tal), *a.* Same as *supertripartient.*

supertuberation (sū-pėr-tū-be-rā′shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

supertunic (sū′pėr-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

supervacaneous† (sū″pėr-vā-kā′nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacáneo* = It. *supervacaneo*, < L. *supervacaneus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, < *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

supervacaneously† (sū″pėr-vā-kā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly. *Imp. Dict.*

supervacaneousness† (sū″pėr-vā-kā′nē-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

supervacuous† (sū-pėr-vak′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *supervacuus*, needless, superfluous, < *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 285.

supervene (sū-pėr-vēn′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervened*, ppr. *supervening.* [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervenir, sobrevenir* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire, sopravvenire*, < L. *supervenire*, come

over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *superveneth*. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 311.

supervenient (sū-pėr-vē′niėnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *superveniente*, < L. *supervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadvenient; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.

supervention (sū-pėr-ven′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *supervención* = Pg. *supervenção*, < LL. *supervention(n-)*, a coming up, < L. *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 142.

supervisal (sū-pėr-vī′zạl), *n.* [< *supervise* + *-al*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*. *Walpole*, To George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

supervise (sū-pėr-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **1.** To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatterings of the Italian Tongue. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

2†. To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the accent; let me *supervise* the canzonet. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 124.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *superintend*.

supervise† (sū-pėr-vīz′), *n.* [< *supervise*, *v.*] Inspection.—**On the supervise**, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too,
With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life
That, *on the supervise*, no leisure bated.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 23.

supervision (sū-pėr-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< ML. **supervisio(n-)*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, oversee: see *supervise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*.=**Syn.** See list under *superintendence*.

supervisor (sū-pėr-vī′zọr), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, supervise: see *supervise*.] **1.** One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make a substanciall bille in my name upon the said mater, . . . the said bille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief *supervisor* of my said Lordis testament, and to the Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement; so as the iij. astates may graunte and passe hem cleerly. *Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gaugers and *supervisors* that you have sent down benorth the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors* of Estates [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 2790.

2†. A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 395.

3†. One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*.

4. In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors, in some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.

Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions. *W. Wilson*, State, § 1014.

supervisorship (sū-pėr-vī′zọr-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

supervisory (sū-pėr-vī′zọ-ri), *a.* [< *supervise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 180.

supervisual (sū-pėr-viz′ū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 28.

supervive† (sū-pėr-vīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < L. *supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems. [Rare.]

supervolute (sū′pėr-vọ-lūt), *a.* [< LL. *supervolutus*, pp. of *supervolvere*, roll over, < L. *super*, above, + *volvere*, roll, turn about.] In *bot.*, noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a sympetalous corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimsonweed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

supervolutive (sū″pėr-vọ-lū′tiv), *a.* [< *supervolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a vernation in ★which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

supinate (sū′pi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< L. *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was pronated, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

supination (sū-pi-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinación* = It. *supinazione*, < LL. *supinatio(n-)*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] **1.** The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—**2.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*: (*a*) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (*b*) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of *pronation*. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps. —**3.** In *fencing*, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

supinator (sū′pi-nā-tọr), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū″pi-nā-tō′rēz) or *supinators* (sū′pi-nā-tọrz). [NL., < L. *supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to *pronator*: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—**Supinator brevis**, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side.—**Supinator longus**, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Supinator radii brevis.** Same as *supinator brevis*.—**Supinator radii longus.** Same as *supinator longus*.—**Supinator ridge of the humerus**, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachement to the supinator longus and other muscles.

supine, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *supino*, < L. *supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, sc. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-tu* (the supine), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive,' hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. θετικόν as applied to the verbal form in *-τέον*, called ἐπίρρημα θετικόν, lit. 'the absolute adverb,' or verbal adjunct (θετικόν, neut. of θετικός, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub-*.] **I.** *a.* (sū-pīn′). **1.** Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or in a *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Supperless to bed they must retire,
And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 6.

2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 373.

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that they were afraid to fire a greate gun. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 20, 1674.

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*,
Nor felt the raptures of the tuneful Nine.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary individuality, apart from the great movement of the Civil War, apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoration, a self-opinionated, unforgiving, and unforgetting man. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat with the face upward, as sometimes a thallus or leaf.=**Syn. 1.** *Prone*, etc. See *prostrate*.—**3.** *Careless*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), inert, sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

II. *n.* (sū′pīn). A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to the English verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *abiit deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy in the telling).

supine† (sū-pīn′), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinely.

So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as of passed evills to endeavour a forgetfulnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

supinely (sū-pīn′li), *adv.* In a supine manner. (*a*) With the face upward; on one's or its back.

And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid,
He now enjoys the cool, and quaffs beneath the shade.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless or thoughtless way.

In idle wishes fools *supinely* stay.
Crabbe, Works, I. 201.

supineness (sū-pīn′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being supine, in any sense.

supinity† (sū-pin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *supinita(t-)s*, a bending backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: see *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

suppage† (sup′āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbage*, *pottage*.] That which may be supped; seasoning (?).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauce, herbs. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

suppalpation† (sup-al-pā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suppalpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, + *palpari*, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The act of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, will hoise thee, thou wilt mount. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. cvii. 34.

supparasitation† (su-par″ạ-sī-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a galling truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain, Works, V. x.

supparasite† (su-par′ạ-sīt), *v. t.* [< L. *supparasitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari*, play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtile cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular. *Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 245. (*Latham*.)

suppawn, *n.* See *supawn*.

suppedaneous† (sup-ē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a footstool), < L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

suppedaneum (sup-ē-dā′nē-um), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneous*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with special reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

suppeditate† (su-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be

in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.] To supply; furnish.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

suppeditation† (su-ped-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *suppeditatio(n-)*, < *suppeditare*, supply: see *suppeditate*.] Supply; aid afforded.

So great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

supper (sup′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *souper*, *soper*, *super*, < OF *souper*, *soper*, *super*, F. *souper*, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < *soper*, F. *souper*, sup: see *sup*.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek δεῖπνον).

Anon vpon ther *soper* was redy,
She seruyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 141.

I have drunk too much sack at *supper*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 15.

Last Supper, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

Ffyrst in the sayd Cirche of Mownte Syon, in the self place wher the hyeh auter ys, ower blyssyd Savior Crist Jhu made hys *last soper* and mawdy wt his Discipulis.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Lord's Supper. See *Lord*.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

supper (sup′ėr), *v.* [< *supper*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To take supper; sup.

This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here. *Meeke*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1691. (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To give supper to. [Rare.]

Kester was *suppering* the horses, and in the clamp of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

supper-board (sup′ėr-bōrd), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

Turned to their cleanly *supper-board*.
Wordsworth, Michael.

suppering (sup′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *supper*, *v.*] The act of taking supper; supper. [Rare.]

The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, . . . and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 62. (*Davies.*)

supperless (sup′ėr-les), *a.* [< *supper* + *-less*.] Wanting supper; being without supper.

Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 115.

supper-time (sup′ėr-tīm), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 249.

supplant (su-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *supplanten*, < OF. (and F.) *supplanter* = Sp. *suplantar* = Pg. *supplantar* = It. *supplantare*, *soppiantare*, < L. *supplantare*, *subplantare*, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] **1**†. To trip up, as the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.
Milton, P. L., x. 513.

2†. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

I that have . . . scorn'd
The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 2.

Oh Christ, ouerthrowe the Tables of these Money-changers, and with some whip driue them, scourge them out of thy Temple, which *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of Soules for gaine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

3†. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

I will *supplant* some of your teeth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 56.

This, in ten daies more, would haue *supplanted* vs all with death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 3.

4. To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

He gave you welcome hither, and you practise
Unworthily to *supplant* him.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Observe but how their own Principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his fellow.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I lamented . . . that frugality was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was succeeded by confusion.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Peter the Great and Alexis.

supplantary† (su-plan′ta-ri), *n.* The act of supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,
And clepid is *subplantarye*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

supplantation (sup-lan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *supplantation* = Sp. *suplantación* = Pg. *supplantação* = It. *supplantazione*, < LL. *supplantatio(n-)*, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < L. *supplantare*, supplant: see *supplant*.] The act of supplanting.

This general desire of aggrandizing themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand ridiculous and mischievous acts of *supplantation* and detraction.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 9.

supplanter (su-plan′tėr), *n.* [< *supplant* + *-er*[1].] One who supplants or displaces. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

supple (sup′l), *a.* [Also dial. *souple* (pron. soup′l and sō′pl); < ME. *souple*, < OF. *souple*, *soupple*, F. *souple*, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = It. *supplice*, humble, suppliant, < L. *supplex*, *subplex* (*-plic-*), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. sense 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < *sub*, under, + *plicare*, bend, fold: see *plicate*, *plait*. Cf. *supplicate*.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent: as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

I do beseech you
That are of *suppler* joints, follow them swiftly.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 107.

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton*, P. L., v. 788.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

A feloun firste though that he be,
Aftir thou shalt hym *souple* se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3376.

If it [beating]. . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*, Education, § 78.

3. Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.
Shak, Cor., ii. 2. 29.

Call me not dear,
Nor think with *supple* words to smooth the grossness
Of my abuses. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

He [Cranmer] was merely a *supple*, timid, interested courtier in times of frequent and violent change.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4†. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

But his defiance and his dare to warre
We swallow with the *supple* olle of peace.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 96).

=**Syn. 1.** Lithe, limber, lissome.

supple (sup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppled*, ppr. *suppling*. [< ME. *souplen*; < *supple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make supple; make pliant; render flexible: as, to *supple* leather.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now *suppled*, lithed, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368.

Black bull-hides,
Seethed in fat and *suppled* in flame.
Browning, Paracelsus.

2. To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding.

He that pride hath hym withynne
Ne may his herte in no wise
Meken ne *souplen* to servyse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2244.

She 's hard of soul, but I must *supple* her.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

To set free, to *supple*, and to train the faculties in such wise as shall make them most effective for whatever task life may afterwards set them.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

3. Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—**4**†. To soothe.

All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd is not sufficient, without plain convincement and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bruise of conscience. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* To become soft and pliant.

Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,
Require more time to *supple*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 2.

supple-chapped† (sup′l-chopt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

A *supple-chapped* flatterer. *Marston.*

supple-jack (sup′l-jak), *n.* **1.** A strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*,
Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,
Flay half the academic imps alive.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Lyric Odes for 1785, i.

2. One of various climbing shrubs with strong lithe stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Paullinia sphærocarpa*, *P. Barbadensis*, *Serjania polyphylla*, *S. curassavica* (see *basket-wood*) and some other species of *Serjania*, and to the allied *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. In the southern United States *Œnoplia scandens*, a high twiner of the *Rhamnaceæ*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aristata*; that of New Zealand is *Rubus australis*, perhaps the largest known bramble, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

supplely† (sup′l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Cotgrave.*

supplement (sup′lē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *supplement*, F. *supplément* = Sp. *suplemento* = Pg. It. *supplemento*, < L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole, < *supplere*, make good, complete, supply: see *supply*.] **1.** An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

No man seweth a pacche of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, ellis he takith awey the newe *supplement* or pacche, and a more brekynge is maad.
Wyclif, Mark ii. 21.

God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

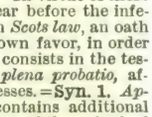
These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*, sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Store; supply.

If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . it may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and beget you other *supplements*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 118.

They cover not their faces unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophisticate beauty.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 62.

3. In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.—**Bill of revivor and supplement.** See *revivor*.—**Letters of supplement**, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—**Oath in supplement**, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.=**Syn. 1.** *Appendix*, *Supplement*. An *appendix* contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.



BCE is the supplement and BCD is the complement of the angle BCA.

supplement (sup′lē-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *suplementar* = Pg. *supplementar*; from the noun.] To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Convocations of the two provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

supplemental (sup-lē-men′tal), *a.* [= Sp. *suplemental*; as *supplement* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—**Supplemental air.** See *air*[1].—**Supplemental answer, bill, or pleading**, one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—**Supplemental arcs**, in *trigon.*, arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—**Supplemental chords**, two chords of a conic joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—**Supplemental cone, proceedings, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Supplemental cusp**, in *odontog.*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—**Supplemental versed sine**, in *trigon.* See *sine*[2].

supplementarily (sup-lē-men′ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

supplementary (sup-lē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *supplémentaire* = Sp. *suplementario* = Pg. *supplementario*; as *supplement* + *-ary*.] **1.** Same as *supplemental*.—**2.** Especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a *supplementary* digit (a sixth finger or toe).—**Supplementary bladder**, a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—**Supplementary curve**, an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—**Supplementary eye**, in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye: a structure found in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice. Also called *tubercle*.—**Supplementary proceedings.** See *proceeding*.—**Supplementary respiration, score**, etc. See the nouns.—**Supplementary spleen**, a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenculus or lienculus.

supplementation (sup″lē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ation*.] The act of supplement-

ing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

supplementist (sup'lē-men-tist), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [Rare.]

Not merely a *supplementist*, but an original authority.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 135.

suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliableness; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger. *Macaulay*, Temple.

=**Syn. 1.** See *supple.*

supplete (su-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting.* [< L. *suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply.*] To supplement. [Rare.]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly lamentable decree.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

suppletive (sup'lē-tiv), *a.* [< *supplete* + *-ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

suppletory (sup'lē-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), < L. *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply.*] **I.** *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Suppletory oath. (*a*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement.*

II. *n.*; pl. *suppletories* (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.
Jer. Taylor, Works, VI. 177.

Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early Baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 343.

supplial (su-plī'al), *n.* [< *supply* + *-al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants. *Warburton*, Works, IX. iv.

2. That which supplies the place of something else. [Rare.]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books. *C. Richardson*, Dict., Pref., iii.

suppliance[1] (sup'li-ans), *n.* [< *suppliant*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,
Should tremble. *Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

suppliance[2]† (su-plī'ans), *n.* [Also *supplyance*; < *supply* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* giuen. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 321.

2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 9.

suppliant[1] (sup'li-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, entreat, beg, < L. *supplicare*: see *supplicate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.

No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 120.

2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 112.

No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,
Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.
Crabbe, Works, I. 116.

II. *n.* A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

Spare
This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 841.

By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:
Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

suppliant[2]† (su-plī'ant), *a.* [< *supply* + *-ant.*] Supplementary.

With those Legions
Which I haue spoke of, whereunto your leuie
Must be *suppliant.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 8 (folio 1623).

suppliantly (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

Suppliantly to deprecate the impending wrath of God.
Calvin, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

suppliantness (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bailey.*

supplicancy (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* [< *supplican*(*t*) + *-cy.* Cf. *suppliance*[1].] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

supplicant (sup'li-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supplican*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate.*] **I.** *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.
Bp. Bull, Corruptions of Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

supplicantly (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

supplicat (sup'li-kat), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate.*] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

supplicate (sup'li-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating.* [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare* (> It. *supplicare* = Sp. *suplicar* = Pg. *supplicar* = F. *supplier*), beseech, supplicate, < *supplex* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated?* *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

=**Syn. 1.** *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1], and list under *solicit.*

II. *intrans.* To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating?* *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

supplicatingly (sup'li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

supplication (sup-li-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supplication* = Sp. *suplicación* = Pg. *supplicação* = It. *supplicazione*, < L. *supplicatio*(*n-*): see *supplicate.*] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear
To *supplication.* *Milton*, P. L., xi. 31.

I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 16.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
Milton, S. A., l. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—**Supplications in the quill**, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications in the quill.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Suit, Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*[1].

supplicator (sup'li-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *supplicatore*, < L. *supplicator*, < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate.*] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § 1.

supplicatory (sup'li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *supplicate* + *-ory.*] Containing supplication, or humble petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, i. § 2.

supplicavit (sup-li-kā'vit), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supplicavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate.*] In *law*, a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against any one.

supplichevole (söp-pli-kā'vō-le), *a.* [It., < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate.*] In *music*, imploring; supplicating: also expressed, as a direction to the performer, by the adverb *supplichevolmente.*

suppliet, *v. t.* [< ME. *supplien*, < OF. *supplier*, supplicate: see *supplicate.*] To supplicate.

Yyf thou wilt shynen with dignites, thou most bysechen and *supplien* hem that yiven tho dignitees.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

supplier (su-plī'ėr), *n.* [< *supply* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies.

supply (su-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, ppr. *supplying.* [Early mod. E. also *supploy, supploye*; < OF. *souploier, soupplir*, F. *suppléer* = Pr. *supplir, suplir* = Sp. *suplir* = Pg. *supprir* = It. *supplire*, < L. *supplere, subplere*, fill up, make full, complete, supply, < *sub*, under, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty.* Cf. *supplete, supplement.*] 1. To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with *with* before that which is provided: as, to *supply* the poor *with* clothing.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 64.

They have water in such abundance at Damascus that all parts are *supplied with* it, and every house has either a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or conduit. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

The day *supplieth* us *with* truths; the night *with* fictions and falsehoods. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate expressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intelligence. *The Century*, XLI. 367.

2. To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 205.

If the deputy governour (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Bradstreet should *supply* his place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 437.

Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;
But Chocolate that Loss *supply'd.*
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I wanted nothing Fortune could *supply.*
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 26.

Nearer Care . . . *supplies*
Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experiences daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings baulks calculation. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 74.

The Roman law, which *supplies* the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 238.

4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the frye of these rakehelle horse-boyes . . . are theyr kearne continually *supplyed* and mayntayned.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have beene *supplyed* and maintained.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.

supply (su-plī'), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-plīz). [< *supply*, *v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 Cor. viii. 14.

When this is spent,
Seek for *supply* from me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of ability and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

The rivers [of Bengal] afford an inexhaustible *supply* of fish. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. In *polit. econ.*, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase. *Supply*, as the correlative of *demand*, involves two factors—the possession of a commodity in quantity, and the offer of it for sale or exchange.

I would, therefore, define . . . *supply* as the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services.
Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

4. *pl.* Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its *supplies*.

Each [bee], provident of cold, in summer flies
Through fields and woods, to seek for new *supplies*.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. *pl.* A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in Great Britain is vested in the House of Commons; but a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the House of Lords and of the sovereign.

6†. Additional troops; reinforcements; succors.

The great *supply*
That was expected by the Dauphin here
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 3. 9.

There we found the last *Supply* were all sicke, the rest some lame, some bruised.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

7. A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

Supply after *supply* filled his pulpit, but the people found them all unsatisfactory when they remembered his preaching. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

Commissioners of supply. See *commissioner*.—**Committee of Supply**, the British House of Commons in committee, charged with the duty of discussing in detail the estimates for the public service. Its deliberations and decisions form the basis of the Appropriation Bill.—**Demand and supply.** See *demand*, and def. 3.—**Glands of supply**, glands which furnish a secretion used in the body.—**Stated supply**, a clergyman engaged to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not regularly settled. [U. S.]—**Supply departments** (*milit.*), the departments that furnish all the supplies of an army. In the United States army these are (1) the ordnance department, to provide ordnance and ordnance stores; (2) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, intrenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies; (3) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipage; (4) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and (5) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

supplyment† (su-plī′ment), *n.* [< *supply* + *-ment.*] Continuance of supply or relief.

I will never fail
Beginning nor *supplyment*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 182.

supply-roller (su-plī′rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, the inking-roller near the ink-trough which supplies ink to the other rollers.

supply-train (su-plī′trān), *n.* A train of wagons carrying provisions and warlike stores required for an army in the field.

supponet, *v. t.* [= Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute, subjoin, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *suppose*.] To put under. *Cotgrave*.

support (su-pōrt′), *v.* [< ME. *supporten*, < OF. *supporter*, F. *supporter* = Sp. *suportar* = Pg. *supportar* = It. *supportare*, *sopportare*, < L. *supportare*, *subportare*, carry, bring, convey, < *sub*, under, + *portare*, bear or carry along, < √ *por*, go: see *port*³.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear; prop up; bear the weight of; uphold; sustain; keep from falling or sinking.

[The temple] hath in it an Ile made Arch-wise, *supported* with foure hundred Pillars.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

When a mass is poised in the hand, certain muscles are strained to the degree required to *support* the mass plus the arm. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

We left the earth, at the end of the second creative æon, with a solid crust *supporting* a universal ocean.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 97.

2. To endure without being overcome; bear; undergo; also, to tolerate.

I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 259.

These things his high spirit could not *support*.
Evelyn, Diary, July 25, 1673.

Whose fierce demeanour and whose insolence
The patience of a God could not *support*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; keep from shrinking, sinking, failing, or fainting: as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

He who is quiet and equal in all his behaviour is *supported* in that deportment by what we may call true courage. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The moral sense is always *supported* by the permanent interest of the parties.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

4. *Theat.*: (*a*) To represent in acting on or as on the stage; keep up; act: as, to *support* the part assigned.

Psha! you know, mamma, I hate militia officers, . . . clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without *supporting* the character.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

(*b*) To act with, accompany, or second a leading actor or actress.

As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she *supported* the elder Booth. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 871.

5. In *music*, to perform an accompaniment or subordinate part to.—**6.** To keep up; carry on; maintain: as, to *support* a contest.

I would fain have persuaded her to defer any conversation which, in her present state, she might not be equal to *support*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 189.

7. To supply funds or means for: as, to *support* the expenses of government; maintain with the necessary means of living; furnish with a livelihood: as, to *support* a family.

And they have lived in that wood
Full many a year and day,
And were *supported* from time to time
By what he made of prey.
Young Hastings the Groom (Child's Ballads, I. 190).

8. To keep from failing or fainting by means of food; sustain: as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

The culinary expedients with which three medical students might be *supported* for a whole week on a single loin of mutton by a brandered chop served up one day, a fried steak another. *Forster*, Goldsmith, I. iv.

9. To keep up in reputation; maintain: as, to *support* a good character; sustain; substantiate; verify: as, the testimony fails to *support* the charges.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesaunce,
Supports his credite and his countenaunce.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 668.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, . . .
And in the most exact regard *support*
The worships of their name. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 287.

10. To assist in general; help; second; further; forward: as, to *support* a friend, a party, or a policy; specifically, *milit.*, to aid by being in line and ready to take part with in attack or defense: as, the regiment *supported* a battery.

He [Walpole] knew that it would have been very bad policy in him to give the world to understand that more was to be got by thwarting his measures than by *supporting* them. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

11. To vindicate; defend successfully: as, to *support* a verdict or judgment.

That God is perfectly benevolent is a maxim of popular Christianity, and it may be *supported* by Biblical texts.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 13.

12. To accompany or attend as an honorary coadjutor or aid; act as the aid or attendant of: as, the chairman was *supported* by . . .—**13.** To speak in support or advocacy of, as a motion at a public meeting.—**14.** In *her.*, to accompany or be grouped with (an escutcheon) as one of the supporters. [Rare.]—**To support arms** (*milit.*), to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.—**Syn. 10.** To countenance, patronize, back, abet. See *support*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To live; get a livelihood. [Local, U. S.]

We have plenty of property; he'll have that to *support* on in his preachin'.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 232.

★ **support** (su-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *support*; < *support*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining power or effect.

Two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main *support*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1634.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that on which another thing is placed or rests; a prop, pillar, base, or basis; a foundation of any kind.

We are so unremittingly subjected to that great power [gravity], and so much occupied in counteracting it, that the providing of sufficiency of *Support* on every needful occasion is our foremost solicitude.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 231.

It [the choir of the abbey-church of St. Remi, Rheims] is, however, in advance of Paris as regards attenuation of *supports* and general lightness of construction.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 96.

3. That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance.

Yours be the produce of the soil;
O may it still reward your toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!
Shenstone, Ode to Duchess of Somerset, l. 27.

4. One who or that which maintains a person or family; means of subsistence or livelihood: as, fishing is their *support*; he is the only *support* of his mother.

The *support* of this place [Cyzicus] is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 114.

5. The act of upholding, maintaining, assisting, forwarding, etc.; countenance; advocacy: as, to speak in *support* of a measure.

The pious sovereign of England, the orator said, looked to the most Christian king, the eldest son of the Church, for *support* against a heretical nation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no crime or enormity in morals which may not find the *support* of human example, often on an extended scale. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

6. The keeping up or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, be exhausted, or come to an end: as, the *support* of life or strength; the *support* of credit.

I look upon him as one to whom I owe my Life, and the *Support* of it. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There were none of those questions and contingencies with the future to be settled which wear away all other lives, and render them not worth having by the very process of providing for their *support*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; relief; encouragement.

If I may have a *Support* accordingly, I intend by God's Graces (desiring your Consent and Blessing to go along) to apply myself to this Course. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

It is to us a comfort and *support*, pleasant to our spirits as the sweetest canes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 339.

8. *Theat.*, an actor or actress who plays a subordinate or minor part with a star; also, the whole company collectively as supporting the principal actors.—**9.** *pl. Milit.*, the second line in a battle, either in the attack or in the defense.—**10.** In *music*, an accompaniment; also, a subordinate part.—**Points of support**, in *arch.* See *point*¹.—**Right of support**, in *law*: (*a*) The right of a person to have his soil or buildings supported by his neighbor's house or land. (*b*) The reasonable supply of the necessaries and comforts of life: as, intoxication of a husband injuring the wife's *rights of support*.—**Support of the labrum**, a small membranous or coriaceous piece just above the labrum in the *Cerambycidæ*. Many entomologists have regarded it as the epistoma, from which it appears to be distinct.=**Syn. 2.** Stay, strut, brace, shore.—3. *Maintenance*, etc. See *living*.—**5.** Encouragement, patronage, comfort.

supportable (su-pōr′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *supportable* = Sp. *soportable* = Pg. *supportavel* = It. *sopportabile*; as *support* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, maintained, or defended.—**2.** Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable: as, the pain is not *supportable*; patience renders injuries or insults *supportable*.

Of all the species of pedants which I have mentioned, the book pedant is much the most *supportable*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

The tyranny of an individual is far more *supportable* than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

supportableness (su-pōr′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being supportable. *Hammond*.

supportably (su-pōr′tạ-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner; so as to be supportable or endurable. *Imp. Dict.*

supportal† (su-pōr′tal), *n.* [< ME. *supportayle*, < OF.**supportaile*, < *supporter*, support: see *support*.] Support.

And in mischief, whanne drede wolde us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportayle*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

No small hope that som nedefull *supportal* wold be for me (in due tyme) devysed.
Dr. John Dee, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 34.

supportance (su-pōr′tans), *n.* [< *support* + *-ance*.] **1†.** A support; upholding; maintenance.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 32.

Name and honour—
What are they? a mere sound without *supportance*.
Ford, Fancies, i. 3.

The tribute Rome receives from Asia is
Her chief *supportance*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

2. In *Scots law*, assistance enabling a person who is otherwise incapable to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

supportation† (sup-ōr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *supportatio*(*n*-), endurance, bearing, < *supportare*,

support: see *support.*] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yeve yow audience and lookynge to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thyn absence.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And for the noble lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseche our Lord God guerdon yow.
Paston Letters, I. 323.

supported (su-pōr'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, ★and is rare. See *surmounted.* Also *sustained.*

supporter (su-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< *support* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who supports or maintains. (*a*) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: as, *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Maillet were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 502.

(*b*) An adherent; a partizan: as, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

(*c*) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters.* *Mortimer.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head; also, same as *bibb.* (*b*) In *her.*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.—**Anal supporter.** See *anal.*

supportful† (su-pōrt'ful), *a.* [< *support* + *-ful.*] Abounding with support; affording support. [Rare.]

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.
Mir. for Mags., p. 821.

supporting (su-pōr'ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: as, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 501.

supportive (su-pōr'tiv), *a.* [< *support* + *-ive.*] Supporting; sustaining. [Rare.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 97.

supportless (su-pōrt'les), *a.* [< *support* + *-less.*] Having no support.

supportment† (su-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< *support* + *-ment.*] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments.*
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

supportress (su-pōr'tres), *n.* [< *supporter* + *-ess.*] A female supporter. *Massinger.*

supposable (su-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *supposable*; < *suppose* + *-able.*] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted problematically.

supposably (su-pō'za-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposably* near enough to be influenced alike.
Science, I. 49.

supposal (su-pō'zal), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-al.*] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

suppose (su-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing.* [< ME. *supposen, soposen*, < OF. *supposer*, F. *supposer*, taking the place of **supondre* = Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere, supporre*, < L. *supponere, subponere*, pp. *suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. suppose, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn Cutlashes stand at the Stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up; *suppose* you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder-Room.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly [have] *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kynge ansuerde all in laughinge, as that *soposed* well it was Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.
2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.
Sir M. Hale.

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another.—**Syn. 3.** *Expect, Suppose* (see *expect, v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

II. *intrans.* To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contre I rede we take the waye,
ffor ther we may not fayle of good seruice,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye seye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose.* Acts ii. 15.

suppose (su-pōz'), *n.* [< *suppose, v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their *suppose* always come to pass.
Maryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

supposed (su-pōzd'), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Much was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Supposed bass, in *music.* See *bass*[3].

supposedly (su-pō'zed-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 232.

supposer (su-pō'zėr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-er*[1].] One who supposes.

supposita (su-poz'i-tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *suppositum*: see *suppositum, supposite.*] In *logic*, same as *extension*, 5.

suppositality†, *n.* [< **supposital* (< *supposite* + *-al*) + *-ity.*] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the Suppositum. *John Serjeant*, Solid Philosophy (1679), p. 99, [quoted by F. Hall.

suppositary†, *a.* [< *supposite* + *-ary.*] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare Hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denyed as it is affirmed.
John Gaule, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astrological Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1652), p. 107, [quoted by F. Hall.

suppositate†, *v. t.* [< *supposite* + *-ate*[2].] To enter by substitution; enter. [Rare.]

Witnesse, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christs divinitie might not *suppositate* a fly.
John Doughty, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12, quoted by [F. Hall.

suppositative (su-poz'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *suppositate* + *-ive.*] Suppositional; hypothetical. [Rare.]

supposite† (su-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus, subpositus*, pp. of *supponere, subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose.* The quotations credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] I. *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes,
In outward feature, language, and religion,
Resemble those to whom they are *supposite.*
Brome, The Antipodes, i. 6.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, proves . . .
Robert Bailie, The Disswasive . . . Vindicated (1655), [p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites.*
Richard Burthogge, Causa Dei (1675), p. 55, quoted by [F. Hall.

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquyre of that we wald knaw: as, made God man without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb followes the verb. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

[Rare in all uses.]

supposite (su-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *supposite, a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *supposited* as its verbal equivalent.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 365.

supposition (sup-ō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *supposition* = Sp. *suposición* = Pg. *suposição* = It. *supposizione*, supposition, < L. *suppositio(n-), subpositio(n-)*, a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, < *supponere, subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose.*] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a proposition on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 50.

3. In *logic*, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions.*

4†. Substitution.

I beleeve I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my sonne]. *Ariana* (1636), p. 203, quoted by F. Hall.

Material, personal, etc., **supposition.** See the adjectives.—**Rule of supposition.** See *rule*[1].

suppositional (sup-ō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-al.*] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional.* *South*, Sermons, IX. xi.

suppositionally (sup-ō-zish'on-al-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

suppositionary (sup-ō-zish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-ary.*] Supposed; hypothetical. [Rare.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositionary* errors.
Shelley, in Sermons, IX. xi.

suppositionless (sup-ō-zish'on-les), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-less.*] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.—**Suppositionless function.** See *function.*

suppositious†, *a.* Same as *supposititious.*

supposititious (su-poz-i-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *supositicio* = Pg. *suppositicio* = It. *suppositizio*, < L. *suppositicius, suppositius, subpositicius, subpositius*, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, < *supponere, subponere*, pp. *suppositus, subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose.*] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Issue of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 167.

About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 403.

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 35.

Spirifer disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature*, XXX. 153.

=**Syn. 1.** *Counterfeit*, etc. See *spurious*.

supposititiously (su-poz-i-tish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously.—2. Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 31.

supposititiousness (su-poz-i-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being supposititious. *Bailey*.

suppositive (su-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] **I.** *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express prediction. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Suppositive notion, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

II. *n.* A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

suppositively (su-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond*.

★**suppositor**† (su-poz'i-tor), *n.* [< ML. *suppositorium*, that which is put under: see *suppository*.] A suppository; hence, an aid.

Now amorous, then scurvy, sometimes bawdy;
The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
As being the *suppositor* to laughter:
It hath sav'd charge in physic. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

suppository (su-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositories* (-riz). [= F. *suppositoire* = Sp. *supositorio* = Pg. It. *suppositorio*, < LL. *suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, < L. *supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose*.] In *med.*: (*a*) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (*b*) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

suppositum†, *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. Cf. *supposita*.] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositality*.

supposure (su-pō'zūr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-ure*.] Supposition, hypothesis. [Rare.]

Thy other arguments are all
Supposures, hypothetical.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1322.

suppress (su-pres'), *v. t.* [< ME. **suppressen* (in pp. *suppressed*), < L. *suppressus*, *subpressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, *subprimere* (> It. *supprimere* = F. *supprimer*) = Sp. *suprimir* = Pg. *supprimir*, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1].] 1. To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

I have never *suppressed* any man; never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppress'd*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 16.

2. To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 182.

Resolv'd with one consent
To give such act and utt'rance as they may
To ecstasy too big to be *suppress'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 340.

3. To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal: withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

In vain an author would a name *suppress*;
From the least hint a reader learns to guess.
Crabbe, Works, V. 162.

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed*. *Macaulay*, History.

There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin*, Hist. Lloyd's, p. 76.

4. To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death
Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *suppress* his breath.
Pope, Iliad, v. 109.

5. To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

suppressed (su-prest'), *a.* [< ME. **suppressed*, *suppressid*; < *suppress* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Restrained; repressed; concealed.

A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

2†. Oppressed.

Goddis law biddith help the *supprissid*, jugith to the fadirles, defendith the wydow. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In *her.*, debruised: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

suppressedly (su-pres'ed-li), *adv.* In a suppressed or restrained manner.

They both laugh low and *suppressedly*. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, ii. 4.

suppresser (su-pres'ėr), *n.* [< *suppress* + *-er*[1].] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

suppressible (su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suppressed, concealed, or restrained.

★**suppression** (su-presh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *suppression* = Sp. *supresión* = Pg. *suppressão* = It. *suppressione*, < L. *suppressio*(*n-*), *subpressio*(*n-*), a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, press down, suppress: see *suppress*.] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being suppressed, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

A magnificent "Society for the *Suppression* of Vice." *Carlyle*, Werner.

2. The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the *suppression* of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

Dr. Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to unpardonable distortions and *suppression* of facts. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The unknown amount of painful *suppression* that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of fine taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain*, in Stewart's Conserv. of Energy, p. 234.

3. The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the *suppression* of a diarrhea, of saliva, or of urine.—4. In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

suppressionist (su-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *suppression* + *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates suppression.

suppressio veri (su-presh'iō vē'rī). [L.: *suppressio*, suppression; *veri*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, neut. of *verus*, true: see *ware*[1].] Suppression of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but juris et de jure—to know. *Minor*. Compare *suggestio falsi*.

suppressive (su-pres'iv), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ive*.] Tending to suppress.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward*, Letters, ii.

suppressor (su-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *suppressor*, *subpressor*, a hider, concealer, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, suppress: see *suppress*.] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson*, Story of Louisiana.

suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating*. [< L. *suppuratus*, *subpuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter: see *suppure*.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates*.

II. *trans.* To produce (pus). [Rare.]

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot*, Diet.

suppuration (sup-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *suppuration* = Sp. *supuración* = Pg. *suppuração* = It. *suppurazione*, < L. *suppuratio*(*n-*), *subpuratio*(*n-*), a suppurating, < *suppurare*, *subpurare*, suppurate: see *suppurate*.] 1. Formation of pus.—2. The matter produced by suppuration; ★pus: as, the *suppuration* was abundant.

suppurative (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppuratif* = Sp. *supurativo* = Pg. It. *suppurativo*; as *suppurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Producing pus.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative*. *Dr. P. M. Latham*, Lects. on Clin. Med.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman*.

suppure†, *v. i.* [< OF. *suppurer* = Sp. *supurar* = It. *suppurare*, < L. *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus: see *pus*.] To suppurate. *Cotgrave*.

supputate†, *v. t.* [< L. *supputatus*, *subputatus*, pp. of *supputare*, *subputare* (> It. *supputare* = Pg. *supputar* = Sp. *suputar* = F. *supputer*), count up, reckon: see *suppute*.] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I.

supputation† (sup-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *supputation* = Sp. *suputación* = Pg. *supputação* = It. *supputazione*, < L. *supputatio*(*n-*), *subputatio*(*n-*), a reckoning up, < *supputare*, *subputare*, reckon: see *suppute*.] A reckoning; account; computation.

Expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

I speak of a long time; it is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 1.

supute† (su-pūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *supputare*, *subputare*, compute, reckon, also cut off, lop, trim, < *sub*, under, + *putare*, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see *putation*, and cf. *compute*, *depute*, *impute*, *repute*.] To reckon; compute; impute.

That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix. 363.

supra-. [< L. *supra-*, prefix, rare in L., but rather common in ML., < *suprā*, adv., orig. *superā*, adv. and prep., on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. abl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super* = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above, over: see *super-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoölogy, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

supra-acromial (sū″prā-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* Same as *superacromial*.—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the acromiothoracic artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve**. See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular*.

supra-acromiohumeralis (sū″prā-a-krō″mi-ō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

supra-anal (sū-prā-ā'nal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *superanal*, *suranal*.—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice, of many *Hymenoptera*.—**Supra-anal lamina**. Same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle** or **plate**, a harder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

supra-angular (sū-prā-ang'gū-lăr), *a.* Same as *surangular*.

supra-auricular (sū″prā-â-rik'ū-lăr), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *craniom.*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See cut under *craniometry*.

supra-axillary (sū-prā-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous*.

suprabranchial (sū-prā-brang'ki-al), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

suprabuccal (sū-prā-buk'al), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

supracephalic (sū″prā-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science*, VII. 27. [Rare.]

supraciliary (sū-prā-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *superciliary*, 3.

supraclavicle (sū-prā-klav'i-kl), *n.* In *ichth.*, a superior bony element of the scapular arch of many fishes, which, like the elements called *interclavicle* and *postclavicle*, is variously homologized by different writers; the posterotemporal.

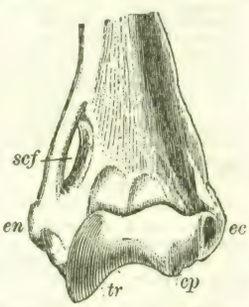
In bony Fishes, where the clavicles become enormous, and may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above — the *supra-clavicle* — as in the Dory, . . . Sturgeon, and others, and besides this with a posterior element, a post-clavicle, as in the Dory, Perch, and Cod. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 162.

supraclavicular (sū″prā-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, situated over, above, or upon the clavicle. — **2.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the supraclavicle. — **Supraclavicular fossa**, the depression above the clavicle corresponding to the interval between the sternoclidomastoid and trapezius muscles. — **Supraclavicular nerves**, superficial descending branches of the cervical plexus, three or four in number, supplying the skin of the upper part of the breast and over the shoulder. The main branches are specified as *sternal*, *clavicular*, and *acromial*. Also respectively *suprasternal*, *supraclavicular*, and *supra-acromial nerves*. — **Supraclavicular point**, a point above the clavicle where electric stimulation will cause the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus to contract. — **Supraclavicular region**, the triangular region on the front of the base of the neck, bounded below by the upper border of the clavicle, within by the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid, and without by a line drawn from the inner end of the outer fourth of the clavicle to that point on the outer border of the sternoclidomastoid which is opposite the first ring of the trachea.

supraclypeal (sū-prā-klip'ē-al), *a.* In *entom.*, situated above the clypeus; noting the supraclypeus. — **Supraclypeal piece**, the supraclypeus.

supraclypeus (sū-prā-klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraclypei* (-ī). [NL.] In *entom.*, a subdivision of the clypeus of some insects, especially observable in *Hymenoptera*. See *clypeus*. Sometimes ★called *postnasus*.

supracondylar (sū-prā-kon'di-lăr), *a.* Situated above the condyles, as of the femur, humerus, occipital bone, or lower jaw-bone. — **Supracondylar eminence** or **protuberance**, either the ectocondyle or the entocondyle of the humerus. See *epicondyle* (with cut). — **Supracondylar foramen.** (*a*) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. It is small and inconstant in man, in whom it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus, but is a large vacuity of the occipital bone of some animals. (*b*) A well-marked and constant foramen in the inner condyloid ridge of the humerus of many mammals, through which pass the brachial artery and median nerve. It is occasionally found as an anomaly in man, or indicated by the supracondylar process (which see, under *process*). Also *supracondyloid* and *supratrochlear foramen*. — **Supracondylar lines of the femur.** See *line*[2]. — **Supracondylar process.** See *process*, and cut under *epicondyle*. — **Supracondylar ridges**, ridges on the shaft of the humerus which extend upward to a varying distance above the external and internal condyles.



Lower end, front view, of Left Humerus of Cat, somewhat enlarged.

scf, supracondylar (or epitrochlear) foramen; *en*, entocondyle (or epitrochlea); *ec*, ectocondyle (or epicondyle); *tr*, trochlea for ulna; *cp*, capitellum for radius.

supracondyloid (sū-prā-kon'di-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supracondylar*.

II. *n.* The supracondylar process or foramen.

supracoralline (sū-prā-kor'a-lin), *a.* Situated above coral. — **Supracoralline beds**, a series of grits and shales lying above the coral rag, and forming the uppermost division of the Coralline Oölite, a varied group lying between the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays as developed in various parts of England.

supracostal (sū-prā-kos'tal), *a.* Lying upon or above (cephalad of) the ribs: as, the *supracostal* muscles.

supracretaceous (sū″prā-krē-tā'shius), *a.* In *geol.*, overlying the Cretaceous series, or more recent than that: noting rocks, including those of the Tertiary, Post-tertiary, and recent formations or groups. Also *supercretaceous*.

supradecompound (sū″prā-dē-kom-pound'), *a.* More than decompound; thrice or indefinitely compound: applied in botany to leaves and ★fronds.

supradorsal (sū-prā-dôr'sal), *a.* Situated on the back (of any organism); placed dorsally or dorsad; dorsal. *Nature*, XL. 172.

supra-entity† (sū-prā-en'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *supra*, above, + ML. *entita(t-)s*, entity: see *entity*.] A superessential being.

> God is not onely said to be
> An ens, but *supraentitie*.
> *Herrick*, Upon God.

supra-esophageal (sū-prā-ē-sō-faj'ē-al), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the gullet; lying over or upon the esophagus, as a nervous ganglion or commissure in an invertebrate. Also *suprapharyngeal*, *supra-œsophageal*, and rarely *supra-esophagal*, *supra-œsophagal*.

suprafoliaceous (sū-prā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf, as a peduncle or flower.

suprafoliar (sū-prā-fō'li-ăr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf. [Rare.]

supraglottic (sū-prā-glot'ik), *a.* Situated above the true glottis, or relating to what is thus situated, referring to any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords. — **Supraglottic aphonia**, aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

suprahyoid (sū-prā-hī'oid), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the submental or hyomental group of muscles: opposed to *infrahyoid*. — **Suprahyoid aponeurosis**, a fold of cervical fascia extending between the bellies of the digastric muscle, and forming a loop which binds the tendon of that muscle down to the hyoid bone. — **Suprahyoid glands**, one or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, receiving lymphatics from the lower lip. — **Suprahyoid region**, that part of the front of the neck which lies above the hyoid bone. Also called *submaxillary*, *submental*, and *hyomental region*.

supra-iliac (sū-prā-il'i-ak), *a.* Situated upon the upper (proximal or sacral) end of the ilium; of the character of, or pertaining to, a supra-ilium.

supra-ilium (sū-prā-il'i-um), *n.* [NL.] A proximal (anterior or superior) epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

supra-intestinal (sū″prā-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* **1.** Situated above the intestine: specifically noting, in certain annelids, as the earthworm, that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which lies along the dorsal aspect of the alimentary canal. — **2.** In *Mollusca*, situated above (dorsad of) the alimentary canal: as, a *supra-intestinal* ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

supralabial (sū-prā-lā'bi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper lip; situated on or over the upper lip. — **Supralabial elevator**, the supralabialis.

supralabialis (sū-prā-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *supralabiales* (-lēz). The proper levator muscle of the upper lip, usually called the *levator labii superioris*. See *levator*. *Coues*, 1887.

supralapsarian (sū″prā-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *supralapsary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to supralapsarianism.

> *Supralapsarian* scheme. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

The *supralapsarian* scheme, which differs from the former [infralapsarian] in the order of the decrees, and, with a severer but terrible logic, includes the fall as a necessary negative condition for the manifestation of God's redeeming mercy on the elect, and his punitive justice on the reprobate, was held as a private opinion by some eminent Calvinists, . . . but it is not taught in any Confession.
P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 161.

II. *n.* One who believes in supralapsarianism.

supralapsarianism (sū″prā-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *supralapsarian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine that God selected from men to be created certain ones to be redeemed and receive eternal life, and certain others to be appointed to eternal death, and that thus, in the order of thought, election and reprobation preceded creation: so called because it supposes that men before the fall are the objects of election to eternal life and foreordination to eternal death.

supralapsary† (sū-prā-lap'sa-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *supra*, before, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-ary*.] Supralapsarian. *Imp. Dict.*

supralateral (sū-prā-lat'e-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, placed on the upper part of the side; superior on the lateral surface: as, a *supralateral* line: used principally in describing larvæ.

supraloral (sū-prā-lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying over the lores of a bird: as, a *supraloral* colormark.

II. *n.* A supraloral mark or formation.

supralunar (sū-prā-lū'năr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height. *Imp. Dict.*

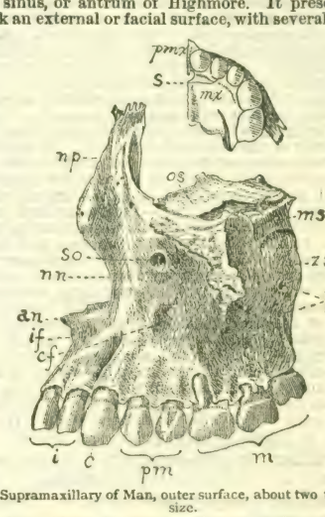
supramammary (su-prā-mam'a-ri), *a.* Lying above the mammæ. — **Supramammary abscess**, an abscess in the subcutaneous tissue above the breast. — **Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

supramarginal (sū-prā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* Bordering the Sylvian fissure on the upper side: noting a convolution of the brain. Also *supero-marginal*. — **Supramarginal convolution or gyrus**, one of the parietal gyri. See *gyrus* (with cut).

supramaxilla (sū″prā-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *supramaxillæ* (-ē). [NL.] The supramaxillary.

supramaxillary (sū-prā-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw, in part or as a whole; related to or connected with the superior maxillary bone. — **Supramaxillary nerve.** (*a*) The second or superior maxillary division of the fifth or trifacial nerve — a nerve of common sensation, chiefly distributed to the bones, teeth, and soft parts of the upper jaw. It leaves the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid. (*b*) One of several small motor branches of the facial nerve, distributed to muscles of the superior maxillary region.

II. *n.*; pl. *supramaxillaries* (-riz). The superior maxillary, or upper jaw-bone, forming a part, in man nearly the whole, of the bony framework of the upper jaw, and representing more or less of the expanse of the cheek: correlated with *inframaxillary*. The part which the supramaxillary takes in the formation of the upper jaw mostly depends upon the relative size of the premaxillary (intermaxillary) bone. In man the latter is very small, occupying only a little space at the anterior-inferior corner of the supramaxillary, and is observable only in infancy, as it speedily ankyloses with the supramaxillary. The supramaxillary is in inverse ratio extensive, and also expansive or inflated, being entirely hollowed out by the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore. It presents to the cheek an external or facial surface, with several elevations



Left Supramaxillary of Man, outer surface, about two thirds natural size.

m, three molars; *pm*, two premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, two incisors, rooted in alveolar border; *an*, anterior nasal spine; *nn*, nasal notch; *np*, nasal process; *os*, orbital surface; *ms*, rough surface for articulation with malar bone; *zs*, zygomatic surface; *pd*, two posterior dental canals; *so*, suborbital foramen; *if*, incisive fossa; *cf*, canine fossa. The small upper figure shows the palatal surface of the bone of the fetus — *mx*, the true supramaxillary, being still separated by a suture, *s*, from the premaxillary, *pmx*, which will bear two incisors.

and depressions marking the attachments of muscles, and just below the eye the large infra-orbital foramen. The posterior or zygomatic surface shows the openings of the posterior dental canals, and a rough surface for articulation with the palate bone. The superior or orbital surface forms most of the floor of the orbit of the eye. The internal or nasal surface forms much of the outer wall of the nasal meatus, and shows the opening of the antrum. Besides these surfaces, the bone has several well-marked processes, as the nasal, running up to the frontal bone, the malar, articulating with the bone of that name, the alveolar, bearing teeth, and the palatal, roofing part of the mouth. The two supramaxillary bones when together show in front a somewhat heart-shaped opening, the anterior nares, at the middle of the base of which is the prominent nasal spine, a landmark in craniometry. Each articulates with nine bones (sometimes ten), and to each twelve muscles are attached. (See cuts under *skull*, *orbit*, and *palate*.) In other mammals the supramaxillary has various shapes, and is comparatively smaller; it may always be recognized as the bone which bears the upper molar, premolar, and canine teeth — all the upper teeth excepting the incisors. In birds the supramaxillary is very greatly reduced, and often not distinctly defined: the palatal part of it is represented by a well-developed maxillopalatine; but nearly the whole of the upper beak of a bird, beyond the feathers, has for its bony basis the highly developed premaxillary. In the lower vertebrates the superior maxillary is presented under the most diverse conditions of size and shape, and is generally identified with the second bone from the front of those constituting the upper maxillary arch.

supramundane (sū-prā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] In *neoplatonic philos.*, belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to *immundane*.

> We dream of a realm of authoritative Duty, in which the earth is but a province of a *supramundane* moral empire. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 62.

supranasal (sū-prā-nā'zal), *a.* Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones. — **Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.

supranatural (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX. 174.

supranaturalism (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supranatural* + *-ism.*] Same as *supernaturalism.*

supranaturalist (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist. Schaff*, Encyc. Rel. Knowl., III. 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of Strauss's Life of Jesus, Int., § 11.

supranaturalistic (sū-prā-nat″ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *supranaturalist* + *-ic.*] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

supraneural (sū-prā-nū′ral), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV. 82.

supra-obliquus (sū″prā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwī). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior. Coues*, 1887.

supra-occipital (sū″prā-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital. Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 861.

supra-œsophageal, *a.* See *supra-esophageal.*

★ *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 191.

supra-orbital (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch,** the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone,** a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or supercilliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*—**Supra-orbital canal,** the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen,** a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus.** See cut under *gyrus.*—**Supra-orbital nerve,** the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia,** neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminus being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch.** See *notch.*—**Supra-orbital point,** a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein,** a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

II. *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

supra-orbitar, supra-orbitary (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tär, -tā-ri), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital.*

suprapatellar (sū-prā-pat′e-lär), *a.* Situated above the patella.

suprapedal (sū-prā-ped′al), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *pedal.*] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk: specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

supraparyngeal (sū″prā-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* Same as *supra-esophageal.*

There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large *supra-pharyngeal* ganglion.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 351.

supraplex (sū′prā-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

supraplexal (sū-prā-plek′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

supraposition (sū″prā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< ML. *supraposition(n-)*, used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, < L. *supra*, above, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position.*] The placing of one thing over another.

supraprotest (sū-prā-prō′test), *n.* In *law*, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

suprapubian (sū-prā-pū′bi-an), *a.* Same as *suprapubic.*

suprapubic (sū-prā-pū′bik), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

suprapubically (sū-prā-pū′bi-kal-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

suprapygal (sū-prā-pī′gal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal.*] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st *suprapygal.*
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 515.

suprarectus (sū-prā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-tī). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball. Coues*, 1887.

★ **suprarenal** (sū-prā-rē′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies,** small bodies sometimes found in the ligamenta lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery,** a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule or body.** See *capsule.*—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melasma.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins,** veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

II. *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal. Also *surrenal.*

supraryglottideus (sū-prā-rī-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraryglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

suprascapula (sū-prā-skap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] **1.** A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal.* See cut 1 under *teleost.*—**2.** A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum.*

★ **suprascapular** (sū-prā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; prescapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superscapular.*—**Suprascapular artery,** one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the scalenus anticus and the sternoclidomastoid, beneath the posterior belly of the omohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve,** a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Also called *scapularis.*—**Suprascapular notch.** See *notch,* and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Suprascapular region.** See *region.*—**Suprascapular vein,** a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

suprasensible (sū-prā-sen′si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the *supra-sensible* be reached.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 195.

supraseptal (sū-prā-sep′tal), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 137.

supraserratus (sū″prā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-tī). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posticus superior. Coues and Shute*, 1887.

supraspinal (sū-prā-spī′nal), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

supraspinalis (sū″prā-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *supraspinal.*] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ.

supraspinate (sū-prā-spī′nāt), *a.* Same as *supraspinous*, 2.

supraspinatus (sū″prā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-tī). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

supraspinous (sū-prā-spī′nus), *a.* **1.** Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.—**2.** Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; prescapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis,** the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery** a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Supraspinous ligament,** bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchæ.* See cut under *ligamentum.*

suprastapedial (sū″pra-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid.*

suprasternal (sū-prā-stėr′nal), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery,** a branch of the supraclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.—**Suprasternal nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerves,* under *supraclavicular.*—**Suprasternal notch.** See *notch.*—**Suprasternal region,** the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

suprastigmatal (sū-prā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal* line.

★ **supratemporal** (sū-prā-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 139.

II. *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen.*

supraterrestrial (sū″prā-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Same as *superterrestrial. Andover Rev.*, VII. 42.

suprathoracic (sū″prā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* **1.** Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—**2.** Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infrathoracic.*

supratrochlear (sū-prā-trok′lē-är), *a.* **1.** Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear* nerve.—**2.** Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear* notch. See cut under *supracondylar.*—**Supratrochlear nerve,** a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilii and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

supratympanic (sū″prā-tim-pan′ik), *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (*b*) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla,** an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the periotic or tympanoperiotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerboas, chinchillas, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys,* forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

The large *supratympanic* or mastoid *bulla* [of *Pedetes caffer*].
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 157.

supravaginal (sū-prā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] **1.** Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (*a*) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (*b*) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath. **2.** Situated above the vagina.

supravision† (sū-prā-vizh′on), *n.* [As if < ML. **supravisio(n-)*, < *supravidere*, oversee, < *supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision.* Cf. *supervision.*] Supervision.

That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe *supravision* and animadversion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 780.

supravisor (sū-prā-vī′zor), *n.* [< ML. **supravisor*, < *supravidere*, oversee: see *supravision.* Cf. *supervisor.*] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 890.

supremacy (sū-prem′a-si), *n.* [< OF. *suprematie*, F. *suprématie* = Sp. *supremacía* = It. *supremazia;* as *supreme* + *-acy.*] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

Or seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they [women] are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 163.

Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the *supremacie* of the King.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Act of Supremacy. (*a*) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy,* below. (*b*) An English statute of 1558–9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy,** in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy,** according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal or royal supremacy,** in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-

nine Articles. = **Syn.** *Predominance*, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

supreme (sū-prēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. It. *supremo*, < L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super-*. Cf. *sum*[1], *summit*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

My soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 110.

God is the Judge or the *supreme* Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Night has its first, *supreme*, forsaken star.
Browning, Strafford, ii. 1.

2. Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 162.

The blessing of *supreme* repose.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Last. [Rare.]

Virgins, come, and in a ring
Her *supreamest* requiem sing.
Herrick, Upon a Maide.

Festival of the Supreme Being, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 8th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Feast of Reason (b)*, under *reason*[1].—**Supreme Court.** See *court*.—**Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Cases—such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*.—**Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied.—**Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed.—**Supreme genus**, in *logic*. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*).—**Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude.—**Supreme pontiff.** See *pontiff*, 3.—**The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.—**Wronski's supreme law**, in *math.*, a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

II. *n.* **1.** The highest point. [Rare.]

'Tis the *supreme* of power. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

Love is the *supreme* of living things.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

Had your general joined
In your addression, or known how to conquer,
This day had proved him the *supreme* of Cæsar.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,
Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

supremely (sū-prēm′li), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

supremeness (sū-prēm′nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death. *Poe*, Tales, I. 331.

supremity (sū-prem′i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < LL. *supremita(t-)s*, the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the last of life, death, < L. *supremus*, highest: see *supreme*.] Supremeness; supremacy.

Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].
Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 408.

sur-. [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *sur*anal, *sur*angular, *sur*renal, etc.

sura[1] (sö′rä), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *sura*, *surate*, < Ar. *sūra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the Koran.

sura[2] (sö′rä), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √*su*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

surabundantly (sėr-a-bun′dant-li), *adv.* [< **surabundant* (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*[2].] Superabundantly. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, xvi. [Rare.]

suraddition† (sėr-a-dish′on), *n.* [< OF. **suraddition*, < L. *super*, over, + *additio(n-)*, addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *sur-addition* Leonatus.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 33.

surah[1], *n.* Same as *sura*[1].

surah[2] (sū′rä), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from Surat in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

sural (sū′ral), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. **suralis*, < L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.—**Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

suranal (sėr-ā′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supra-anal*.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *entom.*, a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

surance† (shör′ans), *n.* [By apheresis from *assurance*.] Assurance. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2. 46.

sur-ancrée (sėr-ang′krā), *a.* [F., < *sur-* + *ancré*, pp. of *ancrer*, anchor, < *ancre*, anchor: see *anchor*[1].] In *her.*, doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.


Cross Sur-ancrée.

surangular (sėr-ang′gū-lär), *a.* In *zoöl.*, noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

surasophone (su-ras′ō-fōn), *n.* A wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide. It is pitched in E flat.

surat (sö-rat′), *n.* [So called from *Surat* in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from Surat cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness.—**Surat cotton**, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

surbase[1] (sėr-bās′), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaisser*, depress, surbase (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, surbased; *voute surbaissée*, a depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baisser*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base*[1].] To depress; flatten.

surbase[2] (sėr′bās), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See cut under *dado*.

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field day triumphs of two hundred years.
Langhorne, The Country Justice, i.

surbased[1] (sėr-bāst′), *p. a.* [< *surbase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Depressed; flattened.—**Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

surbased[2] (sėr′bāst), *a.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, having a surbase, or molding above the base.

surbasement[1] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaisser*, surbase: see *surbase*[1] and *-ment*.] The condition of being surbased: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

surbasement[2] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase*[2].

surbate[1]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbatre*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1].] To overthrow.

And Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaheries xx Saisnes that thei *surbated* on Pignoras, that com with an hundred Saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

surbate[2]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [Also *surbeat*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbote*; prob. corrupted (simulating *surbate*[1]) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on a horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*[1]), + *battu*, OF. *batu*, pp. of *battre*, beat: see *beat*[1], *bate*[1].] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise or batter by travel.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. ii. 20.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and so crupper-crampt with our hard lodging, and so bumfidled with the straw, that . . . *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

The ground and air, smoake and fiery vapour, continu'd so intense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably *surbated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

surbed (sėr-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedded*, ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone—that is, in a position different from that which it had when in the quarry. *Imp. Dict.*

surbet, surbeat†, *p. a.* See *surbate*[2].

surburdened† (sėr-bėr′dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *burdened*.] Overburdened.

They [our arms] were not now able to remoove the importable load of the enemie [the Normans] from our *surburdened* shoulders.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Britaine, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

surceasance† (sėr-sē′sans), *n.* [< *surcease* + *-ance*.] Surcease; cessation.

To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. An imperial diet. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 497.

surcease (sėr-sēs′), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *surceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *sursease*; < ME. *sursesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur-* + *cease*, of **sursisen*, < OF. *sursis*, *sursise* (ML. reflex *sursisa*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surseer*, *surseoir*, put off, delay (*sursis*, n., delay), < L. *supersedere*, put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *sursize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; stop; be at an end; leave off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I canno more; but, as I can or mey, I shal be his servaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to *sursese* and leve of, yf it please hym.
Paston Letters, I. 390.

Hor. What shall I do, Trebatius? say.
Treb. *Surcease.*
Hor. And shall my muse admit no more increase?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

II.† *trans.* To stop; put an end to; cause to cease.

Time cannot rase, nor amity *surcease*
Betwixt our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surcease* his suit, he loseth all.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

surcease (sėr-sēs′), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sursize*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his *surcease* success. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4.

Not desire, but its *surcease*.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

surcharge (sėr-chärj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcharged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *surcharger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecarregar* = It. *sopraccaricare*), overload, surcharge, < *sur*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] **1.** To overload, in any sense; overburden: as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

With weakness of their weary arms,
Surcharg'd with toil. *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd around.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has. See *surcharge and falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (*b*) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to put, or more than the herbage will sustain.—**3.** To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

surcharge (sėr-chärj′), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] **1.** A charge or load above another charge; hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 139.

3. In *law:* (*a*) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (*b*) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—**4.** In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—**5.** An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—**6.** Something, as a new valuation, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest, or pasture,** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

surcharged (sėr-chärjd′), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way. **Surcharged mine** (*milit.*). Same as *overcharged mine* (which see, under *mine*[2]).

surchargement (sėr-chärj′mėnt), *n.* [< *surcharge* + *-ment.*] Surplus; excess. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 27. [Rare.]

surcharger (sėr-chär′jėr), *n.* [< OF. *surcharger*, inf. as noun: see *surcharge.*] Surcharge of forest. See above.

surcingle (sėr′sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle, sursengle;* < ME. *sursengle*, < OF. **sursengle, sursangle*, < L. *super*, over, + *cingulum*, a belt, girdle, < *cingere*, gird: see *cincture.*] **1.** A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it.

The paytrellys, *sursenglys*, and crowpers.
Morte d'Arthur (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture.*

He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 78.

3. Same as *cauda striati* (which see, under *cauda*).

surcingle (sėr′sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcingled*, ppr. *surcingling.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle;* < *surcingle, n.*] **1.** To gird or surround with a surcingle, as a horse.

With the gut-foundred goosdom wherewith they are now *surcingled* and debauched.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

2. To secure by means of a surcingle, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome . . .
Sursingled to a galled hackney's hide?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 22.

surcle† (sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

surcoat (sėr′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *surcote, surcott,* < OF. *surcote, surcot*, an outer garment, < *sur*, over, + *cote*, garment, coat: see *sur-* and *coat.*] An outer garment. Specifically—(*a*) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thir-



Surcoats.
a, 13th century; *b*, late 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

teenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also cut under *parement.*

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace,
Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his Maty had brought the whole Court to it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1666.

Surcoats seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.
S. R. Meyrick, Antient Armour, I. 100.

(*b*) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heuenly lyght,
This blody *surcote* she hath on me sett.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis,
In a *surcott* of sylke fulle selkouthely hewede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth shine:
Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine)
Serues her for *Sur-coat.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

(*c*) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tau-cross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

surcrease† (sėr′krēs), *n.* [= OF. *surcrez, surcroist*, F. *surcroît*, increase, excessive growth, < *surcroistre*, F. *surcroître*, increase excessively, grow out, < L. *super*, over, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.* Cf. *increase.*] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forcéd them at last
To seek another soil. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 515.

surcrew†, *n.* [< OF. *surcreü*, pp. of *surcroistre*, increase: see *surcrease*, and cf. *accrue* (*accrewe*), *crew*[1].] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 361.

surcudant†, *a.* See *surquidant.*

surculate† (sėr′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *surculatus*, pp. of *surculare*, clear of shoots, prune, bind together with twigs, < *surculus*, a shoot, a sprout: see *surcle.*] To prune; trim. *Cockeram.*

surculation† (sėr-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *surculate* + *-ion.*] The act of surculating or pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 32.

surculi, *n.* Plural of *surculus.*

surculigerous (sėr-kū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *surculus*, a sucker, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

surculose, surculous (sėr′kū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **surculosus*, < L. *surculus*, a sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, producing suckers.

surculus (sėr′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *surculus*, a twig, shoot, sprout, sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot arising from an underground base: applied by Linnæus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

surcurrent (sėr-kur′ent), *a.* [< *sur-* + *current*[1].] In *bot.*, noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent.*

surd (sėrd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sourd* = Pr. *sord, sort* = Pg. *surdo* = Sp. It. *sordo*, < L. *surdus*, deaf.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 6.

2†. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

Surd modes of articulation. *Kenrick.*

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; more specifically, containing a surd: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—**4.** In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant; toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.—**5**†. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*, a numerical radical like $\sqrt{2}$ or $\sqrt[3]{5}$ in which the radicand is rational but the radical itself is irrational. A surd is called *quadratic, cubic,* and so forth, according as its index is two, three, and so forth. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek ἄλογος, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable,' but 'inexpressible.'

2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p, f, s, t, k*, as opposed to *b, v, z, d, g*, which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous.*

surd (sėrd), *v. t.* [< *surd, a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surding* or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

surdal† (sėr′dal), *a.* [< *surd* + *-al.*] Surd. *Imp. Dict.*

surdeline (sėr′dė-lēn), *n.* Same as *sourdeline.*

surdesolid (sėr-dė-sol′id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

surdiny†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardine*[1].

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny*, an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

surdissociation (sėr-di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *sur-* + *dissociation.*] A term used by Brester to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admixed with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brester describes as a state of *surdissociation.*
Nature, XXXIX. 492.

surdity (sėr′di-ti), *n.* [< L. *surdita(t-)s*, deafness, < *surdus*, deaf, surd: see *surd.*] The quality of being surd, in any sense; deafness; nonvocality. *Thomas.*

sure (shör), *a.* [< ME. *sure, sur, suir, seur,* < OF. *seür, sour, segur*, F. *sûr* = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, < L. *securus*, free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure: see *secure*, of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety, security.*] **1.** Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace
full trewly kepe your councell be you *sure.*"
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Brother, be thow right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Aungys treson.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 48.

If I am studying a comic part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience.
Lester Wallack, Memories, iii.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Laurence met them both; . . .
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she,
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that 's not dear. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of:* as, to be *sure of* success; to be *sure of* life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man 's not *sure of* the ears of his head, they so pilfer! no such angling. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love,
And that thou shalt be *sure of.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movings and gestures of the body, insomuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Tho' K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many,
And never but one *sure* way
Leads out to the light beyond it.
Whittier, The Changeling.

"That 's a *sure* card!" and "That 's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite.
Swinburne, Phædra.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 34.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she 's marry'd she'd be *sure* to hate him.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come.
Lincoln, quoted in the Century, XXXIV. 387.

6†. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond,
The thrid son of the sute, & his *sure* brother
Elenus, the eldist euyn after hym.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3906.

7. Out of danger; secure; safe.

Whan thei vndirstode this, thei toke leve of the quene Elein and departed fro thens all armed, for the contre that thei sholde passe thourgh was not *sure*, for men of werre that ran thourgh the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure* enough, say the papists.
Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

8†. Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (*Trench.*)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow,
And what a rend might this discredit make!
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, iii. 1.

As sure as a gun. See *gun*[1].—**Be sure.** (*a*) Be certain; do not fail; see to it: as, *be sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Carry back again this package, and *be sure* that you are spry! *W. Carleton*, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(*b*) See *to be sure*, below.—**Sure enough**, certainly; without doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

Sho nuff, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

To be sure, or **be sure**, without doubt; certainly: as, are you going? *To be sure* I am. [Colloq.]

To be sure, what you say is very reasonable.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To have a sure thing, to have a certainty; be beyond the possibility of failure. [Slang.]—**To make sure.** (*a*) To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Give diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*.
2 Pet. i. 10.

(*b*†) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.

Accordailles, f. The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (*Nares.*)

To make sure of. See *make*[1].=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Certain, Positive*, etc. See *confident*.

sure (shör), *adv.* [< *sure*, *a.*] **1.** Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there's no rousing him; he is bewitch'd, *sure*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 336).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2†. Firmly; securely.

Yo will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue:
And ay the *ser* that we sit our sore be the harder.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5627.

sure† (shör), *v. t.* [< ME. *suren*; < *sure*, *a.*, or by apheresis for *assure*.] To assure; make certain.

Than thei *sured* theire feithes be-twene hem two to holde these covenauntes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sured* might.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 443. (*Davies.*)

suredly† (shör'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

sure-enough (shör'ē-nuf'), *a.* [< *sure enough*, phrase under *sure*, *a.*] Genuine; real. [Colloq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough* bronco-buster he thought himself."
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

sure-footed (shör'fůt'ed), *a.* **1.** Not liable to stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto unknown lands of Paynimrie.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 262.

2. Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 170.

sure-footedly (shör'fůt'ed-li), *adv.* In a sure-footed manner; without stumbling. *Huxley.*

sure-footedness (shör'fůt'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being sure-footed.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 449.

surefully† (shör'fůl-i), *adv.* [< *sure* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To leve quietly and *surefully* to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.
Laws of Hen. VII., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 67.

surely (shör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *suerly*, *seurly*; < *sure* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubtless*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

They were fully Accordid all in one
That Auferius *suerly* shuld be ther kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1317.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii. 17.

Surely I think you have charms.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I have not slept here all night."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that makethe hem flee before hem, because of the smelle; and than thei gadren it *seurly* ynow.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

surement† (shör'ment), *n.* [ME., also *seurement*; < *sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for payment.

I yow relesse, madame, into your hond
Quyt every *surement* and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heerbiforn.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

sureness (shör'nes), *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty. *Woodward.*

surepel†, *n.* A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3318.

suresby† (shörz'bi), *n.* [Also *sureby*; < *sure* + *-s-by*; cf. *rudesby*.] One who may be surely depended on.

The Switzers doe weare it [the codpiece] as a significant symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the French King, . . . as old *suresbyes* to serve for all turns.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

suretiship†, *n.* An old spelling of *suretyship*.

surette (sū-ret'), *n.* [Prob. so called in ref. to the acid berries; < F. *suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour: see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Byrsonima spicata*, of the *Malpighiaceæ*, found in the West Indies and South America. It has a dark-colored wood, strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture, and an astringent bark which is exported to England for tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid berries which are edible.

surety (shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [< ME. *suertee*, *seurte*, *surete*, < OF. *seurte*, *surete*, F. *sûreté*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care or from danger, safety, security; LL. security for a debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] **1.** Certainty; indubitableness: especially in the phrase *of a surety*, certainly, indubitably.

Know *of a surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not their's. Gen. xv. 13.

2†. Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente
So blisful cause as me my lyf to lede
In alle joy and *seurte* out of drede.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 833.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and subjects. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. That which makes sure, firm, or certain; foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton*, P. L., v. 538.

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

To this thei acorded, bothe the kynge and the lady and her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and maden gode *suertee*, bothe on that oon part and the tother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 135.

5. One who has made himself responsible for another; specifically, in *law*, one who has bound himself with or for another who remains primarily liable; one who has contracted with the creditor or claimant that he will be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance or other obligation to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or his performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal's failure, can be compelled to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail. The essential elements of the relation are that the surety is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the contingency of non-performance by the principal, and that the principal is liable to indemnify the surety against loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the surety. See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.
Prov. xi. 15.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 3.

Such as love you
Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3

Hence—**6.** A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renounce the devil and all his works.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Surety of the peace, a bond to the people or sovereign, taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

surety† (shör'ti), *v. t.* [< *surety*, *n.*] To act as surety for; guarantee; be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 298.

suretyship (shör'ti-ship), *n.* [Formerly also *suretiship*, *suertiship*; < *surety* + *-ship*.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct of another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perillous *suertishipp*, and could not be merrie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure. Prov. xi. 15.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly undo all their associates and allies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

surf[1] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form (scarcely found before the 18th century, and prob. simulating *surge*) of *suff*[1] (early mod. E. *suffe*, Sc. *souf*), a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushing sound: see *sough*[1]. The proposed derivation from OF. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow, is untenable. Cf. *surf*[2] for *sough*[2].] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon shoals: breakers. The breaking of surf is popularly but wrongly ascribed to friction with the bottom, whereby the upper part of the advancing wave is caused to fall forward: it is properly explained as the result of the increasing height of the advancing wave (this being due to the transmission of the wave energy through a shallowing body of water) and of the decreasing volume of water toward the shore with which the growing wave is to be built up: when the supply is insufficient, the wave-form cannot be propagated forward, and then the wave crest falls over.

=**Syn.** See *wave*[1].

surf[2] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form of *suff*[2] for *sough*[2]: see *sough*[2]. Cf. *surf*[1] for *sough*[1].] The bottom or conduit of a drain. *Imp. Dict.*

surface (sėr'fās), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *surface*, < *sur-* + *face*, face; taking the place of **surfice*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface: see *superficies*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts of a body which are immediately adjacent to another body or to empty space (or the air); superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physical surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] was coloured, but even this was not considered so important as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of the walls. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

2. The boundary between two solid spaces not adjacent to a third: distinguished as a *mathematical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus defined by a single general and continuous condition. This condition reduces the points of the surface to a two-dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two-dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight lines to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface appears to be enveloped by a one-dimensional series of lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this is seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum of lines requires for its determination a threefold condition, and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity) of points and of planes. The number of points or planes of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition, as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that the planes shall contain a given line, and the number of lines of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional condition, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil, are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the former case the surface is said to be *algebraical*, in the latter *transcendental*. If the imaginary elements are taken into account, the numbers are constant whatever the special lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The number of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a given straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the number of tangent planes which contain a given line is called the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent lines which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* of the surface.

3. Outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall commonly find more agreement and less disagreement than we had expected. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

4. In *fort.*, that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged and the angle of the nearest bastion.—**Adjunct surface**, a surface applicable to another with corresponding elements orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated minimal surfaces.—**Algebraic surface**, a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equation. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—**Alysseid surface**, a surface generated by the rotation of the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are everywhere equal and opposite.—**Anallagmatic, anti-**

clastic, apsidal surface. See the adjectives.—**Apolar surface,** a surface whose polar relatively to another surface (whose class is at least as high as the order of the former) is indeterminate.—**Applicable surface,** a surface related to another surface in such a way that if they are brought in contact at any one point, and one is then rolled over the other so that a certain point P of the latter comes in contact with the other, then a variation of the path of the rolling will not in general cause a different point of the former surface to come into contact with the point P.—**Associated surface,** a surface so applicable to another that corresponding elements make a constant angle with one another. The two surfaces are minimal surfaces having their tangent planes at corresponding points parallel.—**Augmented surface.** See *augment.*—**Bonnet's surface,** a minimal surface spherically represented by two families of circles, its equations being

$$x = \lambda\cos\alpha + \sin\lambda\cosh\mu;$$
$$y = -\mu + \cos\alpha\cos\lambda\sinh\mu;$$
$$z = \sin\alpha\cos\lambda\cosh\mu;$$

where λ and μ are the parameters of the lines of curvature, and α is constant. Its section by the planes of XY shows an infinite series of equal catenaries having their bases parallel to Y. These are lines of curvature, and their planes cut the surface under the constant angle α.—**Canal surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a developable without slipping.—**Central surface.** (*a*) A surface having a center. (*b*) A centrosurface.—**Class of a surface.** See def. 2.—**Closed surface.** See *close*[1].—**Complex surface,** a quartic surface having a nodal line and eight nodes. These lie on four planes through the nodal line, the section of the surface by each of these planes being a twofold line. The surface derives its name from the fact that all tangents to it through the nodal line belong to a complex of the second order.—**Conical surface.** See *conical.*—**Contact of surfaces.** See *contact.*—**Counterpedal, cubic, cyclifying, cylindric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic surface,** a surface generated by a circle varying in position and radius.—**Cyclide surface.** (*a*) A surface of the fourth order having the absolute circle as a nodal line. Sometimes distinguished as *Darboux's cyclide.* (*b*) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as *Dupin's cyclide.*—**Cyclotomic surface,** a surface generated by a variable circle whose center is fixed, and which rotated round a fixed axis while constantly touching a fixed curve.—**Developable surface,** a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone. See *developable.*—**Diagonal surface,** a special surface of the third order.—**Dianodal, dorsal, equal, equipotential surface.** See the adjectives.—**Double surface,** a surface the locus of the middle of chords of a minimal curve or imaginary curve every tangent of which touches the absolute circle. It is a minimal surface.—**Doubly connected surface,** a ring-shaped surface, one on which it is possible to draw an oval so that a point may move from the outside to the inside without traversing the curve (more accurately speaking, the oval has no distinction of inside and outside); but after one such oval is drawn it is impossible to draw another not intersecting the first.—**Elassoidal surface,** a surface whose mean curvature is nothing: same as *minimal surface,* in the sense in which the latter is commonly used.—**Enneper's surface** [invented by A. *Enneper* in 1864], a surface of constant curvature, but not of revolution, of which one set of lines of curvature are plane or spherical.—**Equatorial surface,** a complex surface having its nodal line at infinity.—**Eroded surface.** See *erode.*—**Family of surfaces,** in *math.*, all the surfaces which are generated by a curve of a general kind moving in a general way.—**Flattened surface,** a surface consisting of a multiple plane with nodal curves and points.—**Focal surface,** a surface having the lines of a primitive congruence as bitangents. See *Malus's theorem,* under *theorem.*—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity.** See *elasticity.*—**Gauche surface.** See *gauche.*—**Generating surface.** See *generate.*—**Helicoidal surface,** a surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a curve. All cylindrical surfaces and surfaces of revolution are *helicoidal surfaces.*—**Henneberg's surface** [invented by L. *Henneberg* in 1875], a double elassoidal surface of the fifth class.—**Hessian surface** [named after Dr. Otto *Hesse:* see *Hessian*[2]], the locus of points whose polar quadrics relatively to a primitive surface are cones. It cuts the primitive surface in the parabolic curve of the latter.—**Hypercyclic surface,** a surface belonging to one of two systems which form a Weingartenian triplet of constant flexure with a system of pseudospherical surfaces.—**Hyperjacobian surface,** a surface whose equation is formed by equating to zero a functional determinant formed of three columns of the Jacobian matrix of three surfaces. See *hyperjacobian.*—**Inclined polar surface** of a given pole in reference to a given primitive surface and for a given angle, the locus of a point whose polar plane in reference to the given primitive circle is inclined by the given angle to the line from the variable point to the pole.—**Indicatrix surface,** a quadric surface whose equation is

$$\left(\frac{x\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{y\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} + \frac{z\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\right)^2\phi =$$
$$-\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x} & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y} & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2} & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y} & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z} & 0 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2} \end{vmatrix},$$

where $\phi = 0$ is a primitive surface.—**Jacobian surface,** the locus of points whose polar planes with regard to four surfaces meet in a point. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Kummer's surface** [invented by E. F. *Kummer* in 1864], a quartic surface having sixteen nodes. Its equation is $\phi^2 = Kpqqr$, where $K = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2abc - 1$, a, b, and c being constant, where s, p, q, r are independent linear functions of the coördinates, and where $\phi = s^2 + p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + 2a(sp + qr) + 2b(sq + pr) + 2c(sr + pq)$.—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**Mean surface,** the locus of the point midway between the points of tangency of lines of an isotropic congruence which are simultaneously tangent to two mutually applicable surfaces.—**Minimal surface.** (*a*) A surface within which lies an area the least possible under given conditions. (*b*) An elassoidal surface (which see, above): an ordinary use, but not quite accurate.—**Molding surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a cylindrical surface. It is a species of canal surface.—**Monoidal surface,** a surface with a point having a degree of manifoldness one less than the order of the surface.—**Neutral surface,** a developable whose generators are the neutral axes of a beam.—**Normopolar surface,** the locus of the poles of a plane with reference to a given quadric surface—that plane containing three feet of normals from a variable point to that quadric.—**Octadic surface.** See *octadic.*—**Orange-skin surface.** See *orange*[1].—**Order of an algebraic surface.** See def. 2.—**Parallel surfaces.** See *parallel curves,* under *parallel.*—**Pencil of surfaces.** See *pencil*[1].—**Plane surface,** a surface in which if any two points are taken the straight line connecting them lies wholly in that surface.—**Polar, popliteal, prone, pseudospherical, quadric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Rank of a ruled surface,** the number of generators which cut any given line in the surface.—**Rank of a surface.** See *rank*[2].—**Ray surface,** a ruled surface generated by rays reflected or refracted at a skew curve.—**Reciprocal surface,** a surface every tangent plane of which is the polar of a point of a primitive surface relatively to an assumed quadric surface. Every point of the former surface is also the pole of a tangent plane of the latter.—**Rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve.** See *rectify.*—**Refracting surface.** See *refracting.*—**Respiratory surface.** See *respiratory.*—**Riemann's surface** [named from its inventor, the German mathematician G. F. B. *Riemann* (1826–66)], a complex surface to represent an n-valued function by n infinite planes crossing into one another along certain lines, each of these planes representing the whole spread of complex quantity, and one value of the function belonging to each point of each plane.—**Roman surface.** Same as *Steiner's surface* (*b*).—**Ruled surface.** See *rule*[1].—**Screw surface.** (*a*) A helicoidal surface. (*b*) A surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a right line.—**Self-reciprocal** or **sibireciprocal surface,** a surface whose reciprocal has the same order and singularities as itself.—**Singly connected surface,** a surface on which it is impossible to pass from the inside to the outside of an oval or closed curve drawn on the surface without crossing the curve.—**Skew surface.** See *skew*[1].—**Spiral surface,** a surface generated by a curve the plane of which rotates uniformly about an axis in that plane, while the plane, and the curve with it, undergo expansion in a constant ratio per unit of time away from a center in the axis of rotation.—**Steinerian surface,** the locus of the vertices of cones which are polars of quadrics of points with reference to a given primitive surface.—**Steiner's surface.** (*a*) A Steinerian surface. (*b*) The surface often originally, and better, called the *Roman surface* [discovered by Jacob *Steiner* (1796–1863), one of the greatest of geometricians], being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a [regular] tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges . . . joining the mid-points. . . . Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel to the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigoidal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid-points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces singular planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (*Cayley,* Proceedings London Math. Soc., V. 14.)—**Surface of aberration,** the ruled surface described in a year by the line of apparent direction of a star as affected by aberration.—**Surface of centers.** See *center*[1].—**Surface of discontinuity,** a vortex sheet within a fluid over which slipping takes place.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*—**Surface of revolution,** a surface which is generated by the revolution of a curve round an axis.—**Surface of translation.** (*a*) A cylindrical surface. (*b*) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself.—**Synclastic surface,** a surface which at each point has both its principal centers of curvature on the same side.—**System of surfaces,** a continuum of surfaces of a given order between the coördinates of whose point-equations a number of homogeneous equations subsist.—**Tabular surface,** a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.—**Tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface such that when it is represented by the equation

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Exz + 2Fyz = 1,$$

the coefficients are proportional to the components of a stress.—**Thlipsimetric surface,** the same as a tasimetric surface, except that it represents a strain instead of a stress.—**Transcendental surface,** a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by a transcendental equation.—**Tubular surface,** the envelop of spheres of constant radius having their centers on a primitive curve.—**Undevelopable surface,** a surface that cannot be developed in the plane: opposed to *developable surface.*—**Vicinal surface,** a surface every point of which is infinitely near (but not equally near) another surface.=**Syn. 1.** *Superficies, Exterior,* etc. See *outside.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

> We were friends in that smooth *surface* way
> We Russians have imported out of France.
> *T. B. Aldrich,* Pauline Pavlovna.

Surface condensation, paper, etc. See the nouns.—**Surface right.** See *mineral right,* under *right.*

surface (sėr′fās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfaced,* ppr. *surfacing.* [< *surface, n.*] To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

> From Great Falls to Helena, . . . [the track] had not been *surfaced* all the way.
> *C. D. Warner,* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

Surfaced paper. See *paper.*

surface-car (sėr′fās-kär), *n.* A car moving on rails laid on the surface of the ground, as distinguished from one moving on an elevated or an underground railway. [U. S.]

> "Come, now!" or "Now we're off!" are good starting commands, and the Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York *surface cars* should be carefully avoided. *New York Tribune,* May 11, 1890.

surface-chuck (sėr′fās-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe, to which an object is fixed for turning.

surface-color (sėr′fās-kul″or), *n.* A color or pigment used in surface-printing.

surface-condenser (sėr′fās-kon-den″sėr), *n.* **1.** In *steam-engin.*, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with surfaces of metal cooled by a flow of cold water on their sides opposite the condensing surfaces. Such condensers are of various forms, those principally used for marine service consisting of a large number of small brass tubes inserted at their opposite ends in the sides of steam-tight chambers, and inclosed in a compartment through which cold sea-water is constantly forced by the circulating pump. The exhaust-steam enters one of the chambers, and on its passage through the tubes to the other chamber is condensed. The condensed water is continuously pumped back into the boilers.

2. A metallic cone, or a series of pipes, heated by steam, over which a liquid is made to flow in a thin film to cause it to part with its water by evaporation. See *evaporating-cone.*

surfaced (sėr′fāst), *a.* [< *surface* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a surface of a specified kind, especially a fine surface; made smooth.

> A profound delight in the beauty of the universe and in that delicately *surfaced* nature of his [Spenser's] which was its mirror and counterpart.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 187.

2. Specifically, noting paper or cardboard that has received an additional thin coating or surface of filling to prepare it for a fine, sharp impression.

surface-enamel (sėr′fās-e-nam″el), *n.* See *enamel,* 3.

surface-fish (sėr′fās-fish), *n.* See *fish*[1].

surface-gage (sėr′fās-gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface-geology (sėr′fās-jē-ol″ō-ji), *n.* That branch of geological science which has to do with the distribution of the superficial or detrital formations, including also glacial geology, and the study of those erosive agencies which have given the earth's surface its present form. [Little used.]

surface-glaze (sėr′fās-glāz), *n.* In *ceram.*, glaze which is wholly transparent, and covers the body and the decoration thinly.

surface-grub (sėr′fās-grub), *n.* The larva of any one of many different noctuid moths; a cutworm. Also *surface-worm.*

surface-integral (sėr′fās-in″tē-gral), *n.* See *integral.*

surface-joint (sėr′fās-joint), *n.* A joint which unites the margins of metallic sheets or plates. Such joints are generally formed by means of laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

surfaceman (sėr′fās-man), *n.*; pl. *surfacemen* (-men). In *rail.*, a person engaged in keeping the permanent way in order. [Eng.]

surface-mining (sėr′fās-mī″ning), *n.* Shallow mining, or that carried on at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface; placer-mining, as generally denominated in California. Under this head A. J. Bowie ("Hydraulic Mining in California," p. 79) includes the methods of dry-washing, beach-mining, river- or bar-mining, ground-sluicing, and booming.

surface-motion (sėr′fās-mō″shon), *n.* Motion at the surface.

surface-plane (sėr′fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine*. Also called *surface-planer*.

surface-printing (sėr′fās-prin″ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edgewise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of woolen cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

★**surfacer** (sėr′fā-sėr), *n.* [< *surface* + *-er*[1].] A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surface-rib (sėr′fās-rib), *n.* See *rib*[1].

surface-road (sėr′fās-rōd), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

surface-roller (sėr′fās-rō″lėr), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

surface-tension (sėr′fās-ten″shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

surface-towing (sėr′fās-tō″ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging*. *Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

surface-velocity (sėr′fās-vę-los″i-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

surface-water (sėr′fās-wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

surface-working (sėr′fās-wėr″king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining*.

surface-worm (sėr′fās-wėrm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub*.

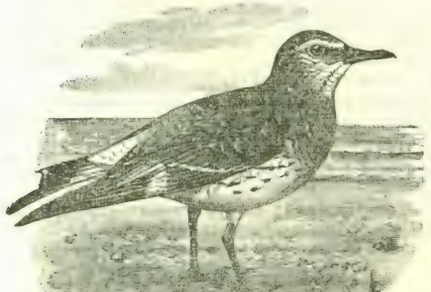
surfacing-machine (sėr′fā-sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel supported between vertical guides, the work being placed upon a table beneath it. The term is seldom used, such machines being properly called *grinding-machines*.

2. See *surface-plane*.

surfacing-plane (sėr′fā-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

surfaitꝑ, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-bird (sėrf′bėrd), *n.* A plover like bird of the family *Aphrizidæ* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly every-



Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

where streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chili. It was originally called *boreal* and *streaked sandpiper* (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plover-billed turnstone*.

surf-boat (sėrf′bōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

surf-boatman (sėrf′bōt″man), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf-clam (sėrf′klam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mactra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima*. [Local, U. S.]

surf-duck (sėrf′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2], *surf-scoter*, and cuts under *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scoter*.

surfeit (sėr′fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfett*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sorfet*, *sorfait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, surfeit, < *surfait*, *sorfait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat*.] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

> Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage,
> A-gayne the vice of fals detraccion,
> To do no *surfett* in word ne langage.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

> The sicknes that followeth our intemperate *surfait*.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 15.

> This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n
> A little crop-sick with the dangerous *surfeit*
> She took of your affection.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, v. 1.

> Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the *surfeit* of courts. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

> Thou tak'st a *surfeit* where thou should'st but taste.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.

> Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but from a *Surfeit*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

> Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our Child annoy;
> These fat and luscious meats do but our stomachs cloy.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

> Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government. *Burke*.

=**Syn.** Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

surfeit (sėr′fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*; < *surfeit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

> The *surfeited* grooms
> Do mock their charge with snores.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

> He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,
> Is either *surfeited* or ill taught, lady.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 4.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to *surfeit* one with eulogies.

> Nor more would watch, when sleep so *surfeited*
> Their leaden eye-lids. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 582.

=**Syn.** *Satiate*, etc. (see *satisfy*); glut, gorge.

II. *intrans.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

> They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 6.

> Within,
> The richer sort doe stand vp to the chin
> In delicates, & euen with excesse
> Are like to *surfet*.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

surfeiter (sėr′fit-ėr), *n.* [< *surfeit* + *-er*[1].] One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 33.

surfeiting (sėr′fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surfeit*, *v.*] Excess in eating and drinking; surfeit. Luke xxi. 34.

surfeit-swelled (sėr′fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled with a surfeit, or excessive eating and drinking or other over-indulgence. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

surfeit-water (sėr′fit-wâ″tėr), *n.* A water reputed to cure surfeits.

> *Flo.* Did you give her aught?
> *Rich.* An easy *surfeit-water*, nothing else.
> You need not doubt her health.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 4.

> A little cold-stilled red poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an end to several distempers in the beginning.
> *Locke*, Education, § 29.

surfelꝑ, surfelingꝑ. See *surphul*, *surphuling*.

surfer (sėr′fėr), *n.* [< *surf*[1] + *-er*[1].] The surf-scoter, a duck. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Local, Massachusetts.]

surfetꝑ, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-fish (sėrf′fish), *n.* Any marine viviparous ★perch of the family *Embiotocidæ* (or *Holconotidæ*); an embiotocoid: so called on the Pacific coast of the United States, where many species of several genera abound in the surf. The *Amphistichus argenteus*, *Tæniotoca lateralis* and *Embiotoca jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under *aljona*, *Ditremidæ*, and *sparada*.

surfleꝑ, *v. t.* See *surphul*.

surfman (sėrf′man), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A ★man experienced in handling boats amid surf; especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

> In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer *surfmen*. *The American*, IX. 87.

surfmanship (sėrf′man-ship), *n.* The art or skill of a surfman; skill in managing a surf-boat. [Rare.]

> Until 1871 . . . *surfmanship* was not a standard of qualification. *The Century*, XIX. 334.

surfrappé (F. pron. sür-fra-pā′), *a.* [F., < *sur-*, over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *frape*.] In *numis.*, restruck: noting a coin restruck, whether by the city or monarch that originally issued it, or by some other city or monarch, with new types and inscriptions, so as to obliterate wholly or partly the original designs on the coin.

surf-scoter (sėrf′skō″tėr), *n.* The surf-duck, *Œdemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, a large sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, common in North America, chiefly coastwise, and casual in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the extent 31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wings, but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bill is variegated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and has a large black blotch on each side at the base. The female is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loral and auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young male resembles the female. It abounds in the United States in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fishy, and scarcely eatable. See *scoter*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.

surf-smelt (sėrf′smelt), *n.* An argentinoid fish, *Mesopus pretiosus*, about 12 inches long, of a light olivaceous color with silvery lateral line, abundant on the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, spawning in the surf. See *Argentinidæ* and *smelt*.

surfulꝑ, surfulingꝑ. See *surphul*, etc.

surfusion (sėr-fū′zhon), *n.* A state of liquefaction when existing at a temperature below that of the normal melting-point (that is, freezing-point) for the given substance. Thus, under certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of degrees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain liquid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 250.

surf-whiting (sėrf′hwī″ting), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus littoralis*, of the coast of South Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. americanus*), but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting*.

surf-worn (sėrf′worn), *a.* Worn by the action of the surf.

> *Surf-worn* sheets of rock. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

surfy (sėr′fi), *a.* [< *surf*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming; marked by much surf.

> Scarce had they clear'd the *surfy* waves
> That foam around those frightful caves.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers.

> You shall be able to mark, on a clear, *surfy* day, the breakers running white on many sunken rocks.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

★**surge** (sėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *surging*. [Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late ME. *surgen*, < OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) near the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, F. *surgir*, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier in more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> E. obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, rise, < L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *surrectus*, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, intr. rise, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub*, under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *regent*. Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb) *surgent*, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse*[2], and in comp. *insurge*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *resurgent*, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the verb depends partly on the noun.] 1ꝑ. To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to ride near the shore; ride at anchor.

> The same Tewsdaye at nyghte late we *surged* in ye Rode, not fer from Curfoo, for ye calme wolde not suffre vs to come into the hauyn that nyghte.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 71.

> Since thou must goe to *surge* in the gastfull Seas, with a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally or figuratively.

> The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser*.

> As it drew to eventide,
> The foe still *surged* on every side.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 370.

> What *surging* vigor! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 330.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To slip back: as, the cable *surges*. (*b*) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

> Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer [by the hawser]; it's blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to *surge*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 70.

★**surge** (sėrj), *n.* [< *surge*, *v.* The word has nothing to do, except that it comes from the same ult. source, with F. *surgeon*, OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, *sorgeon*, *sorjon*, a spring.] 1ꝑ. A spring; a fountain; a source of water.

All great ryuers are gurged and assemblede of diuers *surges* and springes of water.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; also, such waves or swells collectively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their traine,
Doth frie with fome above the *surges* hore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the *surge* is for ever booming. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Surge leaping after *surge*, the fire roared onward red as blood. *Lowell*, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

3. The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—**4.** In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which a rope may surge.—**5.** A progressive motion of the air into and filling up a barometric depression as distinguished from a simple temporary barometric rise due to the passage of a wave of pressure in some upper stratum.

surgeful (sėrj'fûl), *a.* Full of surges.

surgeless (sėrj'les), *a.* [< *surge* + *-less.*] Free from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

surgent (sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *surgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *surgere*, *surrigere*, rise: see *surge*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Rising; swelling; surging.

When the *surgent* seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic system, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of the New York Survey, a formation of great economical importance on account of the iron ores associated with it.

surgeon (sėr'jon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surgian*, < ME. *sourgeon*, *surgien*, *surgeyn*, *surgen* (= MD. *surgijn*), a contraction of *cirurgian*, *cirurgien*, < OF. *cirurgien*, *serurgien*, F. *chirurgien*, a chirurgeon: see *chirurgeon.*] **1.** One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient; a chirurgeon.

A *surgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.

Some liked not this leche, and lettres thei sent,
3if any *surgien* were in the sege that softer couth plastre.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 308.

2. In Great Britain, one who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D.; a general practitioner. Formerly a surgeon dispensed drugs and attended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician.*

Tell me about this new young *surgeon.* . . . Mr. Brooke says he is . . . really well connected. One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

3. A medical officer in the army, or in a military hospital.—**4.** A surgeon-fish.—**Acting assistant surgeon,** a civilian physician employed at a fixed compensation at a military post where there is no medical officer.—**Assistant surgeon,** a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the United States army or navy.—**Fleet surgeon.** See *fleet*[2].—**Passed assistant surgeon,** a medical officer who has passed the grade of assistant surgeon, and is waiting for a vacancy in the corps of surgeons before being promoted to that grade.—**Post surgeon,** a medical officer of the army of any grade, or an acting assistant surgeon, who has charge of the medical department of any post, garrison, or camp. The post surgeon is generally, but not always, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the army.—**Royal College of Surgeons of England,** an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

surgeon-apothecary (sėr'jon-a-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.* In Great Britain, a medical practitioner who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London. See also *general practitioner*, under *practitioner.*

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged himself; and only a little while before [before 1829] they might have counted on having the law on their side against a man who, without calling himself a Londonmade M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on drugs. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

surgeon-aurist (sėr'jon-â'rist), *n.* An otologist.

surgeoncy (sėr'jon-si), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-cy.*] The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

surgeon-dentist (sėr'jon-den'tist), *n.* A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish (sėr'jon-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish belonging to the family *Acanthuridæ* (or *Teuthididæ*), as *Teuthis hepatus:* so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each side of the base of the tail, and also named *sea-surgeon*, *doctor-fish*, *lancet-fish*, and *barber.* These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are esteemed for food.

surgeon-general (sėr'jon-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer of high rank in the army or navy service of a country. In the British army surgeon-generals rank with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the director-general. In the United States army the grade corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury Department the *supervising surgeon-general* is charged with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—**Surgeon-general of the Army,** a principal officer of the United States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge of medical and surgical supplies and records, the supervision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the army medical museum and library.—**Surgeon-general of the Navy,** an officer of the United States Navy Department, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

surgeon-generalship (sėr'jon-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon-general* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon-general. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1886.

surgeonry† (sėr'jon-ri), *n.* [< ME. *surgenrie;* as *surgeon* + *-ry.* Cf. *surgery*, *chirurgery.*] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery. *Imp. Dict.*

surgeonship (sėr'jon-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med. News*, LII. 704.

surgery (sėr'jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *surgerie*, contr. of **cirurgerie*, < OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form of *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, surgery, chirurgery: see *chirurgery*, and cf. *surgeon*, *chirurgeon.*] **1.** The work of a surgeon; surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind, such as cutting-operations, the reduction and putting up of fractures and dislocations, and similar manual forms of treatment. It is not, however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of baths, electricity, enemata, or massage.

Æsculapian *surgerie.* *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

2. Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-office and dispensary of a general practitioner.—**Antiseptic surgery,** surgery with antiseptic precautions.—**Clinical, plastic,** etc., **surgery.** See the adjectives.—**Conservative surgery,** the employment of surgical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—**Veterinary surgery.** See *farriery*, 1.

surgian†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surgeon.*

surgiant (sėr'ji-ant), *a.* [< OF. **surgiant*, **surgeant*, < L. *surgen(t-)s*, rising: see *surgent.*] In *her.*, same as *rousant:* especially noting birds.

surgical (sėr'ji-kal), *a.* [For *chirurgical*, as *surgery* for *chirurgery.*] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical* instruments; a *surgical* operation.—**Surgical anatomy.** See *anatomy.*—**Surgical drainage,** the use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an abscess.—**Surgical kidney.** See *kidney.*—**Surgical pathology,** the pathology of conditions demanding surgical treatment.—**Surgical triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.

surgically (sėr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

surgien†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon.*

surging (sėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surge*, *v.*] ★**1.** A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

Surgings of paler peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 222.

2. In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an electric charge, the motion being wave-like in character.

surgion†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon.*

surgy (sėr'ji), *a.* [< *surge* + *-y*[1].] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 424.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.
Keats, Endymion, i.

Suricata (sū-ri-kā'tä), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, before 1811): see *suricate.*] A genus of African *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ;* the suricates or zenicks. They have thirty-six teeth, with three premolars above and below on each side, and four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhyzæna* (Illiger, 1811).

suricat (sö'ri-kat), *n.* [Also *suricate*, *surikate;* F. *surikate*, < Javanese D. *suracatje*, < Jav. (Kawi) *sura*, a chief, + D. *catje*, dim. of *kat* = E. *cat.*] An animal of the genus *Suricata*, *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, inhabiting South Africa, where it is known to the Dutch colonists as the *meerkat;* a zenick. It is yellow-



Suricat (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

ish-brown with dark bands across the back, the head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the animal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat nocturnal.

suriga (sö'ri-gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree, *Ochrocarpos longifolius.* See *nagkassar.*

Surinam bark. [So called from *Surinam* in South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree, *Vouacapoua Surinamensis.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

Surinam cherry. A South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its drupaceous fruit, which is aromatic and not generally liked.

Surinam poison. See *Tephrosia.*

Surinam quassia. See *quassia*, 2.

Surinam tea. See *tea*[1].

Surinam tern. See *tern.*

Surinam toad. See *toad*, and cut under *Pipa.*

surintendant† (sėr-in-ten'dant), *n.* [< F. *surintendant*, superintendent: see *superintendent.*] A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

surlily (sėr'li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner; crabbedly; morosely. *Bailey*, 1731.

surliness (sėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton.*

surling† (sėr'ling), *n.* [< *sur-*, as in *surly*, + *-ling*[1].] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sowre *surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden*, Remains, p. 176.

surloin†, *n.* See *sirloin.*

surly (sėr'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *serly*, *syrly*, for **sirly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,' 'domineering,' and in these forms appar. < *sir*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1]; but this appears to be a popular etymology, the more orig. form being prob. *surly*, < ME. **surly*, < AS. **sūrlīc* (= G. *säuerlich*), sourish, sour (adv. **sūrlīce*, *sūrelīce* = MD. *suerlick* = G. *säuerlich*, sourly), < *sūr*, sour, + *-līc*, E. *-ly:* see *sour* and *-ly*[1].] **1.** Sour in nature or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

It would have gall'd his *surly* nature.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 203.

He turn'd about wi' *surly* look,
And said, "What 's that to thee?"
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their countenance and gestures to threaten me.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard. *J. Martineau.*

2. Arrogant; haughty.

Faire du grobis, to be proud or *surly;* to take much state upon him. *Cotgrave.*

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the foreman of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-master, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a prison. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dismal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.
Thomson, Summer, l. 125.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them forget their little native Ithaca.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

=**Syn. 1.** Cross, crusty, snappish, uncivil.

surly-boots (sėr'li-bōts), *n.* A surly fellow. [Colloq.]

When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

surma (sûr'mä), *n.* [Also *soorma;* < Hind. Pers. *surma.*] Black sulphuret of antimony, used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes. See *kohl.*

surmark (sėr'märk), *n.* [Also *sirmark;* appar. < *sur-* + *mark*[1].] In *ship-building:* (*a*) One of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on molds for the timbers

and indicate a point at which bevelings are to be applied. (*b*) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band.

sur-master (sėr'mas″tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*[1], and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, q. v.] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

surmisal† (sėr-mī'zal), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-al.*] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

surmisant (sėr-mī'zant), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-ant.*] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 179. (*Davies.*)

★**surmise** (sėr-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit.*] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Function
Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 141.

Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each *surmise* of hope or fear.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 28.

2†. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

=**Syn.** 1. See *surmise, v.*, and *inference.*

surmise (sėr-mīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising.* [< *surmise, n.*] 1†. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea. *State Trials*, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1330).

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treasons they avowed March to *surmise*,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 26.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 451.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

A foot unknown
Is *surmised* on the garret-stairs.
Browning, Mesmerism.

=**Syn.** 3. *Imagine, Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy, apprehend, mistrust.

surmiser (sėr-mī'zėr), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-er*[1].] One who surmises. *Bp. Fell.*

surmising (sėr-mī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surmise, v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil *surmisings.* 1 Tim. vi. 4.

surmit† (sėr-mit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surmitten*, < OF. *surmettre*, charge, accuse, < L. *supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile.*] 1. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted?* *Paston Letters*, ii. 323. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To surmise.

That by the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantastical, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit.*
Thynne's Debate, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

surmount (sėr-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *surmounten*, < OF. (and F.) *surmonter* (= It. *sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it [the daisy] *surmounteth* pleynly alle odoures,
And eek of riche beaute alle floures.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 123.

Soche oon that shall *surmounte* alle the knyghtes that shull be in his tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 438.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

The gentiles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour *surmounted* other men to be goddes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countries forever, and afterwards . . . far *surmount* the receipts at home.
Cavendish, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 62.

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis *surmounted* with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was *surmounted* by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 207.

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, *surmounted* with a flaunting fox's tail.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Hayward.*

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day *surmount* a fear. *Emerson*, Courage.

II.† *intrans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret ioy of hert in hym gan *surmount*
Anon Raymounde called after Fromount.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2610.

The Richesse . . . *Surmowunteth* in Venys a bove all places that ever I Sawe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

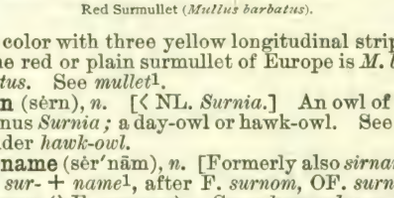
surmountable (sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *surmount* + *-able.*] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, III. iv. 4.

surmountableness (sėr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

surmounted (sėr-moun'ted), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief *surmounted* by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain; the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or fimbriations which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief fimbriated, or the like. Also *sommé.*—**Surmounted arch.** See *arch*[1].

surmounter (sėr-moun'tėr), *n.* [< *surmount* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

surmullet (sėr-mul'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (Cotgrave); cf. equiv. OF. *sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *sur*, *saur*, reddish, *harenc saur*, a red herring); < *sor*, *saur*, red, sorrel, + *mullet*: see *mullet*[1].] A fish of the family *Mullidæ*; specifically, *Mullus surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red



Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus.* See *mullet*[1].

surn (sėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Surnia.*] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See cut under *hawk-owl.*

surname (sėr'nām), *n.* [Formerly also *sirname*; as *sur-* + *name*[1], after F. *surnom*, OF. *surnom*, *surnon* (> E. *surnoun*) = Sp. *sobrenombre* = Pg. *sobrenome* = It. *soprannome*, < ML. *supernomen*, a surname, < L. *super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*[1], *nomen.*] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in Harold *Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name.* English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner.* Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson.* Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 144.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My *surname*, Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 74.

About this time, Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *Sir-name* of a most Noble Family ended.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 358.

Their own Wives must master them by their *Sirnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 6.

surname (sėr'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surnamed*, ppr. *surnaming.* [< *surname, n.*, after F. *surnommer*, OF. *surnomer* = Pg. *sobrenomear* = It. *soprannomare*, < LL. *supernominare*, name besides, < L. *super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate.*] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*[1].

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii. 16.

Here was borne and lived . . . Maximinian, who *surnamed* himselfe Herculeus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 128.

Elidure the next Brother, *surnam'd* the Pious, was set up in his place. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

surnamer (sėr'nā-mėr), *n.* [< *surname* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things be not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonimia, but antonomasia, or the *Surnamer.* *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 151.

surnape†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*[2].] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end, as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hase eten, tho sewer schalle bryng
Tho *surnape* on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys hondes he lettes hit slyde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

surnay (sėr'nā), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *surnā*, *sarnā*, a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

Surnia (sėr'ni-a), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] A notable genus of *Strigidæ*, giving name to the *Surniinæ* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. ulula* (*S. funerea*), the hawk-owl or day-owl, less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See cut under *hawk-owl.*

Surniinæ (sėr-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Surnia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

surnominal (sėr-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *surnom*, surname (see *surname*), after *nominal.*] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

surnount†, *n.* [< ME. *surnoon*, < OF. *surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun.*] A surname.

Than seide Merlyn to Vter, "I will that thow haue *surnoon* of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of goolde of the same semblaunce." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

surpass (sėr-pas'), *v. t.* [< F. *surpasser* (= It. *sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass.*] 1. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

Hir pleasant speech *surpassed* mine somuch
That vayne Delight to hir adrest his sute.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

She as far *surpasseth* Sycorax
As great'st does least.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 110.

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be *surpassed* by words on any recorded occasion.
Emerson, Lincoln.

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds; nor rain to drown the world.
Milton, P. L., xi. 894.

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew.
Leonteus next a little space *surpast*;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax cast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 996

=**Syn.** To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, beat.

surpassable (sėr-pas'a-bl), *a.* [< *surpass* + *-able.*] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

surpassing (sėr-pas'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass, v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 32.

On the threshold stood a Lady of *surpassing* beauty.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

surpassingly (sėr-pas'ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

surpassingness (sėr-pas'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

surphul†, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surful*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfle*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur, v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury, called *surphuling water.*

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

A muddy inside, though a *surphuled* face.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie i. 57.

surphuling†, *n.* [< *surphul, v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring,
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning?
Marston, Satires, iii. 144.

surplice (sėr'plis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surplis;* < ME. *surplise, surplyce, surplys,* < OF. *surplis, surpeliz, surpelis, surpellis,* F. *surplis* = Pr. *sobrepelitz* = Sp. *sobrepelliz* = Pg. *sobrepeliz* = It. *superpelliceo,* < ML. *superpelliceum,* a surplice, < L. *super,* over, + ML. **pelliceum, pellicia,* a garment of fur, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus,* made of skins, < *pellis,* a skin: see *pelisse, pilch*[1].] A loose-fitting vestment of white linen, with broad and full sleeves, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It is worn at almost all offices except when replaced by the alb. In England it is also worn on certain days known as *surplice-days* by the fellows and students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The surplice was originally a variety of the alb, differing from it by the greater fullness of the sleeves. Early representations of the alb show, however, that it was often nearly as full in shape as the surplice. The name *surplice* (*superpelliceum*) first occurs in the eleventh century, and was derived from the practice of wearing this vestment over a pelisse, or dress of fur—a circumstance which also explains its great breadth and fullness. In its more ancient form the surplice reached the feet, and it retained till recently nearly its full length. At present, in the Anglican Church, it reaches to the knee or lower, while in the Roman Catholic Church it is usually much shorter than this and is ornamented with lace or is made of lace-like lawn or other material. The short or Italian surplice, especially as worn by choristers, is called a *cotta.* See *rochet*[1].



Anglican Surplice.

A man [the Canon] that clothed was in clothes blake,
And undernethe he wered a *surplys.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 5.

Princes and Queens will not disdain to kiss a Capuchin's Sleeve, or the *Surplice* of a Priest. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

surpliced (sėr'plist), *a.* [< *surplice, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a surplice or surplices: as, a *surpliced* choir.

Commands and interdicts, uttered by a *surpliced* priest to minds prepared by chant and organ-peal.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 365.

surplice-fee (sėr'plis-fē), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

With tithes his barns replete he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice fees;*
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

★ **surplus** (sėr'plus), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *surplus,* < OF. *surplus, sorplus,* F. *surplus,* < ML. *superplus,* excess, surplus, < L. *super,* over, + *plus,* more: see *plus.* Cf. *superplus, overplus.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which remains above what is used or needed; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than enough; overplus.

Of Pryamus was yeve at Grekes requeste
A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete
Here prisoneres to chaungen most and leste
And for the *surplus* yeve sommes grete.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 60.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3. 7.

2. In *law,* the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

II. *a.* Being above what is required; in excess: as, *surplus* labor; *surplus* population.

surplusage (sėr'plus-āj), *n.* [< OF. **surplusage* (ML. *surplusagium*); as *surplus* + *-age.* Cf. *superplusage.*] **1.** Surplus; excess; redundancy.

Until men haue gotten necessarie to eate, yea until they haue obteyned also some *surplusage* also to giue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 82.

She bade me spare no cost,
And, as a *surplusage,* offer'd herself
To be at my devotion.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. If the head and neck are enlarged, the trunk and extremities are cut short.
Emerson, Compensation.

Poetry was the *surplusage* of Bryant's labors.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 75.

2. In *law,* any allegation or statement in a pleading or proceeding not necessary to its adequacy. It implies that the superfluous matter is such that its omission would not impair the true meaning nor the right of the party, but that to attempt to give it effect would obscure the meaning or impair the right.

surprisal (sėr-prī'zal), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-al.*] The act of surprising, or coming suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised, or taken unawares; a surprise.

She had caused that late darkness, to free Lorel from *surprisal,* and his prey from being rescued from him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

Sins which men are tempted to by sudden passions or *surprisal.* *Baxter,* Self-Denial, xx.

June is the pearl of our New England year.
Still a *surprisal,* though expected long.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

surprise (sėr-prīz'), *n.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprise,* < OF. *sorprise, surprise, surprinse,* F. *surprise,* a taking unawares, surprise, fem. of *sorpris, surpris, surprins,* F. *surpris,* pp. of *sorprendre, surprendre,* F. *surprendre* = Pr. *sorprendre* = Sp. *sorprender* = Pg. *surprender* = It. *sorprendere,* < ML. *superprendere,* take unawares, seize upon, < L. *super,* over, upon, + *prendere, prehendere,* take, seize: see *prehend, prize*[1].] **1.** The act of coming upon anything unawares, or of taking it suddenly and without warning or preparation: as, the fort was taken by *surprise.*

Æneas caried his Penates or houshold gods into Italy, after the *surprise* and combustion of Troy.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 81.

He [King John] won more of his Enemies by *Surprizes* than by Battels. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 75.

2. The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; amazement.

We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. The people knew I came to see the cataract, and stood still; I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and, to my great *surprise,* they told me that was the cataract. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 122.

Surprise can only come from getting a sensation which differs from the one we expect.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 502.

3. Anything which causes the feeling of surprise, as an unexpected event or a novel and striking thought.

Her blue eyes upturned,
As if life were one long and sweet *surprise.*
Browning, Pippa Passes.

I have always contended, in addition, for the existence of states of neutral excitement, where we are mentally alive, and, it may be, to an intense degree. Perhaps the best example of these is the excitement of a *surprise.*
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

4†. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents, or with contents of unexpected quality or variety.

A *surprise* is likewise a dish not so very common; which, promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter v.

5. Same as *back-scratcher,* 2.—**Surprise cadence,** in *music,* same as *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Surprise party,** a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend, bringing with them material for supper. [U. S.]

Now, then, for a *surprise-party!* A bag of flour, a barrel of potatoes, some strings of onions, a basket of apples, a big cake and many little cakes, a jug of lemonade, a purse stuffed with bills of the more modest denominations, may, perhaps, do well enough for the properties in one of these private theatrical exhibitions.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iv.

=**Syn. 2.** See *surprise, v.,* and *surprising.*

surprise (sėr-prīz'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *surprised,* ppr. *surprising.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprisen, supprisen;* < *surprise, n.*] **1.** To come upon unexpectedly; fall upon or assail suddenly and without warning; take or capture one who is off his guard, by an unexpected movement.

The kynge wente toward hym with swerde in honde drawen a softe pas gripinge his shelde, for he wende hym to haue *supprised.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

He is taken prisoner,
Either betray'd by falsehood of his guard,
Or by his foe *surprised* at unawares.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

Visited Sr Wm D'Oylie, *surprized* with a fit of apoplexie, and in extreame danger. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 10, 1666.

Two or three of the caravan went before to observe them [the Arabs], that they might not *surprise* us.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 139.

2†. To seize suddenly; capture.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised?*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 8.

3. To disconcert; confuse; confound.

The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so *surprised* my sense
That I was nothing. *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 10.

We went to Dr. Mastricht's to inform him of what had passed; who, though of a kind disposition, and very friendly to us, yet seemed *surprized* with fear.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To strike with sudden astonishment, as by something unexpected or remarkable either in conduct or in speech, or by the appearance of something unusual: often used in a weakened sense.

Mr. Hallam reprobates, in language which has a little *surprised* us, the nineteen propositions into which the Parliament digested its scheme.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I should not be *surprised* if they were cried next Sabbath. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

Whatever happens, the practical man is sure to be *surprised;* for, of all the ways in which things may turn out, the way in which he expects them to turn out is always the one which is the least likely of all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 450.

5. To lead or bring unawares; betray; lead (a person) to do or say something without previous intention: with *into:* as, to be *surprised into* making a confession or an explanation.

For if by chance he has been *surprised into* a short Nap at Sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and, if he sees any Body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

It was not the new words he [Chaucer] introduced, but his way of using the old ones, that *surprised* them *into* grace, ease, and dignity in their own despite.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

6†. To hold possession of; hold.

Not with me,
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty.
Webster.

=**Syn. 4.** *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze, Astound,* startle. The italicized words are in the order of strength. They express the effect upon the mind of that which is unexpected and perhaps sudden. To *surprise* is, literally, to take unawares or suddenly, to affect with wonder: as, I am *surprised* to find you here. *Astonish* applies especially to that which is great or striking. *Amaze,* literally, to put into a maze, is used to express perturbation or bewilderment in one's surprise, and naturally therefore belongs to that which closely concerns one's self or is incomprehensible. To *astound* is to overwhelm with surprise, to make dumb, helpless, or unable to think. We are *surprised* at a thing because we did not expect it, *astonished* because of its remarkableness in some respect, *amazed* because we cannot understand how it came to pass, *astounded* so that we do not know what to think or do.

surprise-cup (sėr-prīz'kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel so arranged as to play some trick upon the drinker. (*a*) A cup that spills the liquid upon one suddenly, or allows it to disappear into a false bottom as the vessel is tipped. (*b*) A cup in which some object, as a small animal, a frog, or a dwarf, appears when liquid is poured out. (*c*) A glass goblet which, by means of double walls with liquid between them, presents the deceptive appearance of being two thirds full. Also called *conjuring-cup, puzzle-cup, puzzle-mug.*

surprisedly (sėr-prī'zed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one surprised; with surprise. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 649.

surprisement (sėr-prīz'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *surprizement;* < *surprise* + *-ment.*] Surprisal. [Rare.]

Many skirmishes interpassed, with *surprizements* of castles. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 55.

surpriser (sėr-prī'zėr), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surprises.

surprising (sėr-prī'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surprise, v.*] Exciting surprise; extraordinary; astonishing; of a nature to call out wonder or admiration: as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape.

It is *surprising* to observe how simple and poor is the diet of the Egyptian peasantry, and yet how robust and healthy most of them are.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 243.

=**Syn.** *Strange, Curious,* etc. See *wonderful.*

surprisingly (sėr-prī'zing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; astonishingly.

surprisingness (sėr-prī'zing-nes), *n.* The character of being surprising. *Bailey.*

surprizet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *surprise.*

surquedourt, surquedoust, etc. See *surquidour,* etc.

surquidant†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *surcudant;* < ME. **surquidant,* < OF. *surcuidant, surquidant, sorcuidant,* presumptuous, arrogant, ppr. of *surcuider, surquider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening, < ML. as if **supercogitare,* < L. *super,* over, + *cogitare* (> OIt. *coitare* = Sp. Pg. *cuidar* = OF. *cuider, quider,* also *cuidier, quidier,* F. *cuider*), think: see *cogitate.*] Presumptuous; arrogant; proud.

Full of vaynglorious pompe and *surcudant* elacyon.
Skelton, A Replycacion.

surquidourt, *n.* [ME., also *surquedour, sourquidour, sorquidour,* < OF. **surcuidour, *sorcuidour,* < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] A haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

And sente forth *sourquidours,* hus seriauns of armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 341.

surquidoust, *a.* [ME., also *surquydous, surquedous,* < OF. **surcuidous, *sorcuidous,* presuming, presumptuous, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume: see *surquidant.*] Presumptuous; proud; arrogant. *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

surquidry†, *n.* [Also *surquedry;* < ME. *surquidrye, surquidrie, surquedry, sourquydrye, succudry,* < OF. *surcuiderie, surquiderie, *sorcuiderie,* presumption, arrogance, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
That al the rous rennes of, thurȝ ryalmes so mony?
Where is now your *sourquydrye,* & your conquestes,
Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

How often falleth al the effect contraire
Of *surquidrye* and foul presumpcioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

Drunke with fuming *surquedries,*
Contempt of Heaven, untam'd arrogance.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquedry.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 409.

surquidy†, *n.* Same as *surquidry.*

surra (sur'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease of horses, mules, and camels, in India and the far East, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies (*Trypanosoma*) in the blood.

surrebound (sur-ē-bound'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rebound.*] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with a sound,
That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *surrebound.*
Chapman, Iliad, xxi. 361.

surrebut (sur-ē-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted,* ppr. *surrebutting.* [< *sur-* + *rebut.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

surrebuttal (sur-ē-but'al), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-al.*] In *law,* the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

surrebutter (sur-ē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-er*[1].] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter.* *Blackstone,* Com., III. xx.

surrection† (su-rek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surrexyon;* < L. *surrectio(n-),* a rising, < *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise: see *surge.* Cf. *insurrection.*] A rising; an insurrection.

This yere [viii. of Hen. VIII.] in ye nyght before Mayday was ye *surrexyon* of vacabondes and prentysys among the yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst strangers. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 1.

surreined† (su-rānd'), *a.* [< *sur-* + *rein* + *-ed*[2].] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 5. 19.

surrejoin (sur-ē-join'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rejoin.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrejoinder (sur-ē-join'dėr), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrenal (su-rē'nal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *suprarenal.* See *adrenal.*

surrend†, *v.* Same as *surrender.*

surrender (su-ren'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre;* < ME. **surrendren, surrenden,* < OF. *surrendre,* give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superreddere,* give up, < L. *super,* over, + *reddere,* give back, render: see *render*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

"I can noght," he said, "werke ne labour soo
As tho mortall ded ther lif to *surrend.*"
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4986.

2†. To give; offer; render.

And than great and noble men doth vse to here masse, & other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr busynes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendrynge* thankes to hym for hys manyfolde goodnes, with askynge mercye for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

Many that had apostatized came without fear and *surrendered* themselves, trusting to the clemency of the prince. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 178.

The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Fairfax.

For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the most cherished attribute of independence was no small sacrifice. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 268.

Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the *surrendered* will. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In *law,* to make surrender of. See *surrender, n.,* 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence, passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up to the methods it prescribes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered* at the first summons.

★ This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

★ **surrender** (su-ren'dėr), *n.* [< *surrender, v.*] 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim. —2. In *insurance,* the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value,* depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release;* for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley.*) (See *estate.*) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a surrender made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a surrender implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition. (*d*) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary. —**Noxal surrender.** See *noxal.*—**Surrender of copyhold,** in *law,* the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

surrenderee (su-ren-dėr-ē'), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-ee*[1].] In *law,* a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee.*

As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the seisin into the body of the astonished *surrenderee.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 259.

surrenderer (su-ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-er*[1].] One who surrenders.

surrenderor (su-ren'dėr-ọr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-or*[1].] In *law,* a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

surrendry†, **surrendery**† (su-ren'dri, -dėr-i), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-y*[3].] A surrender.

When they besiege a towne or fort, they offer much parle, and send many flattering messages to perswade a *surrendry.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 487.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinate than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 27.

An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.
Decay of Christian Piety.

surrept† (su-rept'), *v. t.* [< L. *surreptus, subreptus,* pp. of *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly, < *sub,* under, + *rapere,* seize: see *rapine.*] To take stealthily; steal.

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse estemed of hym that onely studyed and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgynge. *Hall,* Henry VII., f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

surreption† (su-rep'shon), *n.* [Also *subreption;* < OF. *surreption, subreption* = Sp. *subrepción* = Pg. *subrepção,* < LL. *surreptio(n-),* a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surripere, subripere,* pp. *surreptus, subreptus,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcileable with a regenerate state. *Hammond,* Works, II. 23.

surreptitious (sur-ep-tish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *subreptitious;* = OF. *surreptice, subreptice* = Sp. *subrepticio, subreticio* = It. *surrettizio,* < L. *surrepticius, subrepticius, surreptitius, subreptitius,* stolen, clandestine, < *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. Done by stealth, or without legitimate authority; made or produced fraudulently; characterized by concealment or underhand dealing; clandestine.

Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a *surreptitious* cup or two of wine or spirits.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

But what were the feelings of Pope during these successive *surreptitious* editions?
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 91.

The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surreptitious* glance at the features of his bride until he finds her in his absolute possession.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 198.

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guilty of appropriating secretly.

To take or touch with *surreptitious*
Or violent hand what there was left for vse.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxi. 345.

I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark or asterism, as he has done.
Barnard, Heylin, p. 12.

surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, Pref.

surrey (sur'i), *n.* A light carriage for four persons, with or without a top, hung on side-bars or half elliptic cross-springs extending from side to side, or on full elliptic springs.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *v.* [< L. *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute, < *sub,* under, + *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *subrogate.*] To put in the place of another; substitute. [Rare.]

This earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, General Pref. 2.

★ **surrogate** (sur'ọ-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate, v.*] 1. In a general sense, a substitute; a person appointed or deputed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

A helper, or a *surrogate,* in government.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

The majority of their educated men [in Germany] . . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartmann as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an excrescence of the moral consciousness.
New Princeton Rev., I. 148.

2. In the State of New York, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the first until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesiastical courts, and in two of our states the probate courts retain the names of the officers who exercised this function in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is called the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "*Surrogate's*" court. *W. Wilson,* State, § 958.

surrogateship (sur'ọ-gāt-ship), *n.* [< *surrogate* + *-ship.*] The office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [Another form of *subrogation.*] Same as *subrogation.* [Rare.]

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Saul and Samuel at Endor.

The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in the prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of St. Matthias. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

surrogatum (sur-ọ-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare,* substitute: see *surrogate.*] In *Scots law,* that which comes in place of something else.

surround (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surrownd;* < ME. *surounden,* overflow, < OF. *surounder, suronder,* < LL. *superundare,* overflow, < L. *super,* over, + *undare,* rise in waves, surge, LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda,* wave, water: see *ound.* The verb is thus prop. *surround,* parallel with *ab-ound, red-ound;* in later use it has become confused with *round,* as if it meant 'go round,' and hence is usually explained as < *sur-* + *round*[1]. The correct explanation is given by Minsheu (1617) and by Skeat (Supp.).] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To overflow; inundate. *Minsheu.*

By thencrease of waters dyuers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben *surounded* and destroyed.
Stat. of Hen. VII. (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c 7. [(*Skeat.*)

The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Act 7 James I.*, c. 20. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to *surround* a city; to *surround* a detachment of the enemy

Our men *surrounded* the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

3. To form an inclosure round; environ; encircle: as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

And an embroider'd zone *surrounds* her slender waist.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe *surround*.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were *surrounded* by a crowd of Arabs.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

4. To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.

I finde that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 3.** To fence in, coop up.

II.† *intrans.* To overflow.

Streams if stopt *surrownd*.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 129.

surround (su-round'), *n.* [< *surround*, *v.*] **1.** A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [Western U. S.]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a *surround*, was explicitly agreed upon.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 481.

2. A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

surrounding (su-roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surround*, *v.*] **1.** An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—**2.** Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition: generally in the plural: as, a dwelling and its *surroundings;* fashionable *surroundings.*

surroundry (su-roun'dri), *n.* [< *surround* + *-ry.*] An encompassing; a circuit. [Rare.]

All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the foure seas.
Bp. Mountague, Diatribe, p. 128. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Surroy† (sur'oi), *n.* [< ME. *surroy*, < OF. *surroy, surroi*, < *sud*, south, + *roi*, king: see *south* and *roy.* Cf. *Norroy.*] In *her.*, the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England: opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Clarencieux.*

sur-royal (sėr-roi'al), *n.* The crown-antler of a stag. See cut under *antler.*

sursi†, *n.* A Middle English form of *source.*

sursanure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **sursanure* (?), < *sur-*, over, + *saner*, heal, < L. *sanare*, heal, < *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

Wel ye knowe that of a *sursanure*
In surgerye is perilous the cure.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 385.

[Harleian text has *sore sanure.*]

surseance† (sėr'sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *surseance*, F. *surséance*, suspension, delay, < *surseoir*, delay: see *surcease.*] Subsidence; quiet.

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon a peace, silence, and *surseance.*
Bacon, Works, VII. 60.

sursize (sėr-sīz'), *n.* [< OF. *sursise, sursis* (ML. *sursisa, supersisa*), lit. delay, surcease: see *surcease.*] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents, sometimes styled wardpenny and wayt-fee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days, under prodigious penalties called *sursizes.*
Encyc. Brit., V. 198.

sursolid (sėr-sol'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the fifth degree.—**Sursolid problem.** See *problem.*

II. *n.* The fifth power of a quantity.

surstyle† (sėr'stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyled*, ppr. *surstyling.* [< *sur-* + *style*[1].] To surname.

Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *surstiled* Querulus, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."
Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

surtax (sėr'taks), *v. t.* [< F. *surtaxer*, overtax, < *sur-*, over, + *taxer*, tax: see *tax.*] To put a **surtax**, or extra tax, on.

★**surtax** (sėr'taks), *n.* [= F. *surtaxe*, < *surtaxer*, overtax: see *surtax, v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *surtax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *surtaxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 94.

surtout (sėr-töt' or sėr-tö'), *n.* [< F. *surtout*, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < *sur-*, over, + *tout*, all, < L. *totus*, all: see *total.*] **1.** A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and silken berlins accompanied us from the hotel. *Forster*, Dickens, vi.

2. In *fort.*, the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire.—**Surtout de table.** (*a*) A set of vessels, porcelain or faience, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown Derby biscuit ware containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (*b*) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cache-pot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

surtray†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtray*, < OF. *soubtraire, soubstraire*, draw away: see *subtract.*] To take away. [Rare.]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

surtrete†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtrete*, < OF. **soubtrait, soubstrait*, pp. of *soubtraire, soubstraire*, etc., subtract: see *surtray, subtract.*] To subtract.

Surtrete hem first, and after multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

surturbrand (sėr'tėr-brand), *n.* [< Icel. *surtarbrandr*, jet, lit. 'Surt's brand,' < *Surtar*, gen. of *Surtr*, Surt, a fire-giant (< *svartr*, swart, black, = E. *swart*), + *brandr*, brand (= E. *brand*): see *swart* and *brand*, *n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

surucua (sö-rö-kö'ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua.* Also written *surukua.*

surucucu (sö-rö-kö'kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus. P. L. Sclater.*

surveance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveyance.*

surveillance (sėr-vāl'yans), *n.* [< F. *surveillance*, oversight, < *surveillant*, overseeing: see *surveillant.*] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old. *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, viii.

surveillant (sėr-vāl'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *surveillant*, ppr. of *surveiller*, oversee, watch, < *sur-*, over, + *veiller*, < L. *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant.*]

I. *a.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

survenue† (sėr-vēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *survenir*, come upon, < L. *supervenire*, come upon, overtake: see *supervene.*] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. *Harvey.*

survenue† (sėr've-nū), *n.* [< OF. *survenue*, a coming in suddenly, < *survenir*, come in suddenly: see *survene*, and cf. *venue.*] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Danes or Normans in their *survenue.* *N. Bacon.*

survey (sėr-vā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *survay;* < ME. **surveyen*, < AF. **surveier, surveer, survoir*, < L. *supervidere*, overlook, oversee, < *super*, over, + *videre*, see: see *supervise.* Cf. *purvey.*] **1.** To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we haue spoken of the first Authors of the principall and first Nations, let vs *suruey* the Lands and Inheritance which God gaue unto them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

2. To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to *survay* the particulars. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale, and speechless, he *surveyed* me round.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

3. To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to *survey* the Tower this day.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 1.

4. To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying.*

Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—**6**†. To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 31.

★**survey** (sėr-vā', now sometimes also sėr'vā), *n.* [< *survey, v.*] **1.** A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes *survey* of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 25.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certyfycath of the *Suruey* of alle the late Collagys, Chauntryes, free chappelles, fraternityes, brotherdes, and Guyldes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 503.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 44.

3. In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—**4.** The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The *survey* is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by metes and bounds and courses and distances.
Wade, Mining Law, p. 46.

5. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [U. S.]—**Coast and Geodetic Survey**, a bureau (July 1, 1903) of the Department of Commerce, which is charged with the survey of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States, including the coasts of Alaska and other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; the survey of rivers to the head of tide-water or ship navigation; deep-sea soundings, temperature and current observations along the said coasts and throughout the Gulf Stream and Japan Stream flowing off from them; magnetic observations and gravity research; determinations of height by geodetic leveling, and of geographical positions by lines of transcontinental triangulation, which, with other connecting triangulations and observations for latitude, longitude, and azimuth, furnish points of reference for State surveys and connect the work on the Atlantic coast with that on the Pacific. Results of the survey are published in the form of annual reports, which include professional papers of value; bulletins which give information deemed important for immediate publications; notices to mariners, issued monthly; tide tables, issued annually; charts upon various scales, including harbor charts, general charts of the coast, and sailing charts; chart catalogues and Coast Pilots.—

Court of regard (or **survey**) **of dogs.** See *regard*.—**Medical survey**, in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey.** See *trigonometrical*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

surveyable (sėr-vā′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle.*

surveyal† (sėr-vā′al), *n.* [< *survey* + *-al.*] Survey. *Barrow*, Works, III., Serm. 39.

surveyance (sėr-vā′ans), *n.* [< ME. *surveiance, surveiaunce*, < OF. *surveiance*, F. *survéance*, oversight, < **surveier*, oversee: see *survey.*] Surveyorship; survey.

Youre is the charge of al hir *surveiaunce*,
Whil that they been under youre governaunce.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 95.

I give you the *surveyance* of my new-bought ground.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-Readers.

★**surveying** (sėr-vā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *survey, v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

Surveying is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 695.

Land-surveying, the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine** or **hydrographical surveying**, the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying.** See *reconnaissance*.—**Plane surveying.** See *plane*[1].—**Topographical surveying**, the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

surveying-vessel (sėr-vā′ing-ves″el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of ★a marine survey.

surveyor (sėr-vā′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *surveior*, < AF. *surveour;* as *survey* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

The imperfection of vision in the *surveyor*.
Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 253.

3†. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.—**4.** One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—**5.** One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.—**6.** An officer of one of the marine registration societies, the most important of which is Lloyd's Register (which see), appointed to supervise and inspect the building and repairing of merchant vessels classed by the society, and to survey and examine these periodically or when damaged. These officers are subdivided into ship surveyors and engineer surveyors, the former having to do with hulls and outfits, the latter with the machinery.—**Marine surveyor.** See *marine.*—**Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port,** in *U. S. revenue laws*, an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.—**Surveyors' chain.** See *chain*, 3.—**Surveyors' cross,** an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level.** See *level*[1].—**Surveyors' pole,** a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

surveyor-general (sėr-vā′ọr-jen′e-ral), *n.* **1.** A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—**2.** [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

surveyorship (sėr-vā′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *surveyor* + *-ship.*] The office of surveyor.

surview† (sėr-vū′), *n.* [< *sur-* + *view.*] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

surview† (sėr-vū′), *v. t.* [Cf. *surview, n.*, and *survey.*] To survey. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

survise† (sėr-vīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. *survey, supervise.*] To look over; supervise.

It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survised*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

survivability (sėr-vī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *survive* + *-ability.*] Capability of surviving.

It must be held that these rules still determine the *survivability* of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.
99 *N. Y. Reports*, 260.

survival (sėr-vī′val), *n.* [< *survive* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have ★formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

The occurrence of this D. M. [*Diis Manibus*, inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans] in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious *survival*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 110.

No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of *survival* from former good usage. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

2. One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

Survivals in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.
The Academy, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 442.

Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 403.

3. In *biol.*, the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest*, and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *species*.—**Survival of the fittest,** a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individuals with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual *survival of the fittest* such structures must become established.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 193.

survivance (sėr-vī′vans), *n.* [< F. *survivance*, < *survivant*, ppr. of *survivre*, survive: see *survive.*] Survivorship. [Rare.]

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.
Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times. (*Latham.*)

survivancy (sėr-vī′van-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *survivance*. *Bp. Burnet.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

survive (sėr-vīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived*, ppr. *surviving.* [< F. *survivre* = Pr. *sobreviure* = Sp. *sobrevivir* = Pg. *sobreviver* = It. *sopravvivere*, live longer than, < LL. *supervivere*, outlive, < L. *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid.* Cf. *devive, revive.*] **I.** *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

If thou *survive* my well-contented day,
When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Laborious hinds,
Who had *surviv'd* the father, serv'd the son.
Cowper, Task, iii. 748.

It is unfortunate that so few early Eubœan inscriptions have *survived* the accidents of time.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 131.

=**Syn.** *Outlive, Survive.* See *outlive.*

II. *intrans.* To remain alive or in existence; specifically, to remain alive after the death or cessation of some one or something.

Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 204.

Long as Time, in Sacred Verse *survive*.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The race *survives* whilst the individual dies.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

survivency (sėr-vī′ven-si), *n.* [< LL. *supervivent(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervivere*, outlive: see *survive* and *-cy.*] A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

surviver (sėr-vī′vėr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-er*[1].] Same as *survivor.*

survivor (sėr-vī′vọr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who or that which survives after the death of another.

Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor*, wait! *Rowe.*

He was seventy years old when he was left destitute, the *survivor* of those who should have survived him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, that one of two or more designated persons who lives the longest: usually of two joint tenants, or any two persons who have a ★joint interest.

survivorship (sėr-vī′vọr-ship), *n.* [< *survivor* + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of surviving; survival.

We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 53.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants and successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to the survivors and finally to the last survivor.

3 An expectative to a specified benefice; the right and privilege to be collated in the future to a specified benefice not vacant at the time of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship,** the chance, according to tables of mortality, that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age.

Surya (sör′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *sūrya*, the sun: see *sun*[1].] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sun.

Sus[1] (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. *ὗς*, a hog, pig: see *sow*[2], *swine.*] A Linnean genus of nonruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing all the swine known to him, now restricted to *Sus scrofa*, the wild boar, and closely related forms, and made type of the family *Suidæ*. See cut under *boar.*

sus[2], *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Pantholops hodgsoni*. *E. P. Wright.*

susannite (sū-zan′īt), *n.* [< *Susanna* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral having the composition of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in the rhombohedral system. It is found at the Su-★sanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *susceptibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susceptibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *suscettibilità*, < ML. *susceptibilita(t-)s*, ppr. of **susceptibilis*, susceptible: see *susceptible.*] **1.** The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* of those to whom they [works of the imagination] are addressed. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to certain impressions. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 219.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

So I thought then; I found afterwards that blunt *susceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, x.

It has become a common-place among us that the moral *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exist but for the action of law and authoritative custom on many generations of our ancestors.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 205.

Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feeling of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognising the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightness, justness, &c.), or of judging an act to have a certain moral character. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility;* perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.
Carlyle, German Literature.

In these fits of *susceptibility*, every glance seemed to him to be charged either with offensive pity or with ill-repressed disgust. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

Magnetic susceptibility, the coefficient of induced magnetization; a quantity constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.—**Stimulus susceptibility.** See *stimulus.*

susceptible (su-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *susceptible* = Sp. *susceptible* = Pg. *susceptivel* = It. *suscettibile,* < ML. **susceptibilis,* capable, susceptible, < L. *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus,* take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *suscipient.*] **1.** Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to): commonly with *of* before a state and *to* before an agency: as, *susceptible of* pain; *susceptible to* flattery: but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most *susceptible of* remedy.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too *susceptible of* criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, II. 88.

It sheds on souls *susceptible of* light
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young.*

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, *susceptible of* rapid civilization.
Emerson, Misc., West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness of which that action is *susceptible.* *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was *susceptible* of slight and wrong.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, x.

The jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iii. 4.

susceptibleness (su-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey.*

susceptibly (su-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

susception (su-sep′shon), *n.* [< F. *susception* = Sp. *suscepción* = It. *suscezione,* < L. *susceptio(n-),* an undertaking, < *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus,* take up, undertake: see *suscipient.*] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the *susception* of human nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

susceptive (su-sep′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *susceptivo* = It. *suscettivo,* < NL. **susceptivus,* < L. *susceptus,* pp. of *suscipere,* take up: see *suscipient.*] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries, *susceptive* of inconveniences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

In his deep *susceptive* heart he [Goethe] felt a thousand times more keenly than anyone else could feel.
The Academy, April 20, 1889, p. 275.

susceptiveness (su-sep′tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptive; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

susceptivity (sus-ep-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *susceptive* + *-ity.*] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

susceptor (su-sep′tor), *n.* [< L. *susceptor,* an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus:* see *suscipient.*] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

suscipiency (su-sip′i-en-si), *n.* [< *suscipien(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being suscipient; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere *suscipiency* to perceive. *Jour. Spec. Phil.,* XIX. 88.

suscipient (su-sip′i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suscipien(t-)s,* ppr. of *suscipere,* take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-, subs-,* for *sub,* under, + *capere,* take: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an unmeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise men, . . . disposing the ministries of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *suscipient.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 48.

II. *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *suscipient*). *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

suscitability† (sus″i-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suscitate* + *-ability.*] The state or quality of being readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

suscitate† (sus′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suscitatus,* pp. of *suscitare* (> It. *suscitare* = Sp. Pg. *suscitar* = F. *susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub,* under, + *citare,* cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite.* Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those wisdomes [wise sentences, etc.] euer in sighte, . . . may *sussitate* some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 3.

suscitation† (sus-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *suscitation* = Sp. *suscitación* = Pg. *suscitação* = It. *suscitazione,* < LL. *suscitatio(n-),* an awakening, resuscitation, < L. *suscitare,* pp. *suscitatus,* arouse, excite: see *suscitate.*] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, v.

If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a *suscitation* of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

susi (sö′si), *n.* [< Hind. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

suskin† (sus′kin), *n.* [Prop. *seskin;* < OFlem. *sesken, sisken,* a coin so called, same as *sesken,* a die with six spots, < *ses,* six, + dim. *-ken,* E. *kin.*] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a halfpenny in the fifteenth century.

Suskins, crocards, galley-pennies, and pollards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were palmed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in bales of cloth. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 112.

suslik (sus′lik), *n.* [Also *souslik;* < Russ. *suslikŭ.*] A Eurasiatic spermophile, *Spermophilus*



Suslik (*Spermophilus citillus*).

citillus; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.

suspect (sus-pekt′), *v.* [< F. *suspecter* = Pr. Sp. *sospechar* = Pg. *suspeitar* = It. *sospettare,* < L. *suspectare,* look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspicere,* pp. *suspectus,* look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub,* under, + *spicere,* look at: see *spectacle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart *suspects* more than mine eye can see.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 213.

They *suspected* themselues discouered, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his Pinnace was neere fraught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 78.

Any object not well-discerned in the dark fear and phantasy will *suspect* to be a ghost.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 258.

Let us at most *suspect,* not prove our Wrongs.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do *suspect* thee very grievously.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 134.

In the way of Trade, we still *suspect* the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genebrard *suspects* the History of the Assyrian greatnesse. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 71.

Ophechankanough will not come at vs, that causes vs *suspect* his former promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

In politics it is held *suspected,* or to be employed with judgment. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, vi.

4†. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not *suspecting* the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 927. (*Trench.*)

Suspected bill of health. See *bill of health,* under *bill*[3].

II. *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts; *suspects,* yet strongly loves!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 170.

suspect (sus-pekt′), *a.* and *n.*[1] [< ME. *suspect,* < OF. (and F.) *suspect* = OSp. *suspecto* = Pg. *suspeito* = It. *sospetto,* < L. *suspectus,* pp. of *suspicere,* suspect: see *suspect, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Suspect his face, *suspect* his word also.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin *suspect* women do. *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Alle other *suspect* bokes, bothe in Englissh and in laten.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.
Glanville.

II. *n.*[1] **1.** A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect.* *Wilson,* James I. (*Nares.*)

Political *suspects* awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the casemates of the Trubetskoi bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

2†. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a *suspect.*
Bacon, Innovations (ed. 1887).

suspect† (sus-pekt′), *n.*[2] [< ME. *suspect,* < OF. *suspect,* < L. *suspectus,* a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspicere,* look up at, suspect: see *suspect, v.*] **1.** Suspicion.

The peple anon hath *suspect* of this thyng.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 263.

You war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of *suspect*
The unviolated honour of your wife.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the *suspect* that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient. *Mulford,* Republic of God, p. 243.

suspectable (sus-pek′ta-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-able.*] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself *suspectable.* *Quot. from Newspaper by Nares.*

suspectant (sus-pek′tant), *a.* [< L. *suspectan(t-)s,* ppr. of *suspectare,* look up at: see *suspect.*] In *her.*, same as *spectant.*

suspectedly (sus-pek′ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.

suspectedness (sus-pek′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

suspecter (sus-pek′tėr), *n.* [< *suspect* + *-er*[1].] One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

suspectful† (sus-pekt′fûl), *a.* [< *suspect, n.*[2], + *-ful.*] **1.** Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Saunders,* Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,
And your innocence; be not you *suspectful.*
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and *suspectfull* prohibition.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 34.

suspectible (sus-pek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-ible.*] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, II. lxxxi. [Rare.]

suspection† (sus-pek′shon), *n.* [A var. of *suspicion,* assuming the form of L. *suspectio(n-),* a looking up to, < *suspicere,* pp. *suspectus,* look up to, suspect: see *suspect.*] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a fals *suspection.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyrwhitt for the *suspeciown* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That yowe maye bee . . . owte of all *suspection* that yowe shal not bee deceaued, make me the guyde of this viage. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 117).

suspectiousness† (sus-pek′shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any *suspectiousness* in this mater? I pray you shewe me or I sende the money.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

suspectless† (sus-pekt′les), *a.* [< *suspect, n.*[2], + *-less.*] **1.** Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 56.—**2.** Not suspected; not mistrusted.

This shape may prove *suspectlesse*, and the fittest
To cloud a godhead in.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).

suspend (sus-pend′), *v.* [< ME. *suspenden*, < OF. (and F.) *suspendre* = Pr. *suspendre* = Sp. Pg. *suspender* = It. *sospendere*, < L. *suspendere*, hang up, hang, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A musquito-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII., p. 5 of adv'ts.

2. To make to depend (on).

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

This election . . . involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a president. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 334.

3. To cause to cease for a time; hinder from proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all business was *suspended*.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 86.

Nature her self attentive Silence kept,
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. To hold undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income: as, a student *suspended* for some breach of discipline (rarely, in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
Bp. Sanderson.

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *suspend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to *suspend* the rules of a deliberative assembly. —**7.** In *music*, to hold back or postpone the progression of (a voice-part) while the other parts proceed, usually producing a temporary discord. See *suspension*, 5.—**To suspend payment** or **payments**, to declare inability to meet financial engagements; fail. =**Syn. 3.** To intermit, stop, discontinue, arrest.

II. *intrans.* To cease from operation; desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

suspended (sus-pen′ded), *p. a.* **1.** Hung from something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—**2.** Interrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the senate
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

3. In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hanging from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—**4.** In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many butterflies. Also *adherent*. See *Suspensi*, 2.—**Suspended animation, cadence,** etc. See the nouns.—**Suspended note** or **tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Suspended organs**, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the ★legs of a grasshopper.

suspender (sus-pen′dėr), *n.* [< *suspend* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which suspends or is suspended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 109.

(*a*) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.; one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small clothes before the invention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1841. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art in Great Britain, II. 1.

2. One of a series of tanning-pits. See the quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this stage usually occupying about a week.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

3†. One who remains in a state of suspense; a waverer.

I may adde thereunto—Or the cautelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

suspensation (sus-pen-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *suspense* + *-ation*.] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Dict.*

suspenset (sus-pens′), *v. t.* [< L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang, suspend: see *suspend*.] To suspend. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1836), p. 101. (*Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 226.)

suspenset (sus-pens′), *a.* [< OF. *suspens* = Sp. *suspenso*, < L. *suspensus*, pp.: see *suspense*, *v.*] **1.** Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whenne thai rooteth, raise hem with thi hande,
That thai *suspense* a partie so may stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

2. Held in doubt or expectation; also, expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new Assembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with the new setling of it self. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 418.

suspense (sus-pens′), *n.* [Formerly also *suspence*; < F. *suspense*, the act of suspending, < *suspens*, suspended: see *suspense*, *a.* and *v.*] **1.** The state of being suspended; specifically, the state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and no. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspence*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 250.

3. Suspension; a holding in an undetermined state.

Suspence of iudgement and exercise of charitie.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

4. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.—**Suspense account**, in *bookkeeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

Suspensi (sus-pen′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang: see *suspense*, *a.*] **1†.** In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochilidæ*: so called from their habit of hovering on the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of flowers. *Illiger*, 1811.—**2.** In *entom.*, a division of butterflies, including those whose chrysalids are simply suspended, not succinct: contrasted with *Succincti*.

suspensibility (sus-pen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suspensible* + *-ity*.] The capacity of being suspensible, or sustainable from falling or sinking: as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Imp. Dict.*

suspensible (sus-pen′si-bl), *a.* [< *suspense* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suspended, or held ★from sinking. *Imp. Dict.*

suspension (sus-pen′shọn), *n.* [< F. *suspension* = Sp. *suspensión* = Pg. *suspensão* = It. *sospensione*, < L. *suspensio(n-)*, the act or state of hanging up, a vaulting, < *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, hang up: see *suspend*.] **1.** The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; the act or state of hanging from a support; hence, the state of being held up or kept in any way from falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—**2.** The act of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, etc. (*a*) The act of stopping or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of pain.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension* of hostilities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

(*b*) The act of refraining from decision, determination, sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judgment or opinion. (*c*) The act of causing the operation or effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

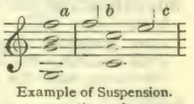
Practically, no bill escapes commitment—save, of course, bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*d*) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (*e*) Temporary deprivation of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege: as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (*f*) In *law*: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seigniory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seigniory, rent, etc., and of the land out of which they issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.

3. That which is suspended or hung up, or that which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, change thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 3.

4. The act of keeping a person in suspense or doubt.—**5.** In *music:* (*a*) The act, process, or result of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one chord into a following chord, in which at first it is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately merged by a conjunct progression upward or downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final passage into consonance the *resolution*. Usually the term *suspension* is used only when the resolution is downward, *retardation* being the common term when the resolution is upward. (See *retardation*, 4 (*b*).) When two or more voice-parts undergo suspension at once, the suspension is called *double*, *triple*, etc. Suspension was the earliest method selected for introducing dissonances into regular composition. (See *preparation*, 9 (*b*).) Its success depends largely on the exact harmonic relations of the suspended tone to the chord in which it is dissonant, and on the way in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasized.



Example of Suspension.
a, preparation; *b*, percussion; *c*, resolution.

(*b*) The tone thus suspended.—**6.** In a vehicle, any method of supporting the body clear of the axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—**Bifilar suspension.** See *bifilar*.—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical*.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion†.** See *indagatory*.—**Pleas in suspension,** in *Scots law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—**Points of suspension,** in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—**Sist on a suspension.** See *sist*.—**Suspension and interdict,** in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session, when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—**Suspension-bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Suspension hub.** See *hub*.—**Suspension of arms.** See the quotation.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period, or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wounded and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspension of arms*. *H. W. Halleck*, International Law, xxvii. § 3.

Suspension-railway, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks on which the wheels run. =**Syn. 2.** *Intermission*, etc. (see *stop*[1], *n.*), interruption, withholding.—**2.** (*d*) *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

suspension-drill (sus-pen′shọn-dril), *n.* A vertical drilling-machine carried by a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling or other support overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler-plates. *E. H. Knight.*

suspensive (sus-pen′siv), *a.* [< F. *suspensif* = Sp. Pg. *suspensivo* = It. *sospensivo*, *suspensivo*, < ML. **suspensivus* (in deriv.), < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] **1.** Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; deliberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgment. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 139.

And in *suspensive* thoughts a while doth hover.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 97.

2. Having the power to suspend the operation of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popular assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensive* veto. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 321.

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Suspensive conditions, conditions which make the commencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon the happening or not happening of a future uncertain fact.

suspensively (sus-pen′siv-li), *adv.* In a suspensive manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, resting *suspensively* on things above the world.
H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 56.

suspensor (sus-pen′sọr), *n.* [= F. *suspenseur*, < ML. *suspensor*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] One who or that which suspends. (*a*) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage.

(*b*) In *bot.*, the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo*. (*c*) In *anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, a suspensorium.

suspensorial (sus-pen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *suspensori-um* + *-al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or *suspensorial* cartilage. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 557.

suspensorium (sus-pen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory.*] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically —(*a*) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia*. In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Rana*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Crotalus*.) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*.) (*b*) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anenterous body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

suspensorius (sus-pen-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-ī). [NL.: see *suspensory.*] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

suspensory (sus-pen′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suspensoir*, *suspensoire* = Sp. Pg. *suspensorio* = It. *sospensorio*, < NL. **suspensorius*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a *suspensory* muscle; the quadrate is a *suspensory* bone.—**2.** In *surg.*, forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a *suspensory* bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—**3.** Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a *suspensory* proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in *surg.*, a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament.** See *ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the incus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule of Zinn.*—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

II. *n.*; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

sus. per coll. [An abbr. of L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar.*] Hanging by the neck.

suspercollate (sus-pėr-kol′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suspercollated*, ppr. *suspercollating*. [< *sus. per coll.* + *-ate*[2].] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray*, Denis Duval, i.

suspicability† (sus″pi-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suspicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being suspicable. *Dr. H. More.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

suspicable† (sus′pi-ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *suspicabilis*, conjectural, < L. *suspicari*, mistrust, suspect, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

Suspicable principles and . . . extravagant objects. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 121. [(*Latham.*)

suspiciency† (sus-pish′en-si), *n.* [< **suspicien(t)* (< L. *suspicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *suspicere*, suspect) + *-cy.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

The want of it [perfect obedience] should not deject us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace. *Bp. Hopkins*, Sermons, xiv.

suspicion (sus-pish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *suspicion*, *suspecioun*, *susspecion*, < OF. *suspicion*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeson*, *souppechon*, *soupçon*, F. *suspicion*, *soupçon* (> E. *soupçon*) = OSp. *suspicion* = Pg. *suspeição* = It. *sospezione*, *sospizione*, < L. *suspicio(n-)*, *suspitio(n-)*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] **1.** The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

Alle saf Gawein and Elizer, thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in *suspecion* of the saisnes that were so many in the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

2†. Thought.

Cordeilla, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father in distress, powrs forth true filial tears. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters. *Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable. *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

=**Syn. 1.** Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

suspicion (sus-pish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *suspicion*, *n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

The folks yereabouts didn't never like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weepin' and wailin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspicioned* he wasn't quite sound on hell. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

suspicional (sus-pish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *suspicion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspicional* delusion. [Recent.]

She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspicional* tendencies which characterized her gifted son. *Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 347.

suspicious (sus-pish′us), *a.* [< F. *suspicieux* = Sp. *sospechoso* = It. *sospizioso*, < L. *suspiciosus*, *suspitiosus*, full of suspicion, < *suspicio(n-)*, suspicion: see *suspicion.*] **1.** Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

The Chinians are very *suspitious*, and doe not trust strangers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 263.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounte an historie verie *suspicious*, briefely we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 128.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 4.

In fact, Uncle Bill was Aunt Lois's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 349.

=**Syn. 1.** Jealous.—**3.** Doubtful, dubious.

suspiciously (sus-pish′us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

Methought I spied two fellows
That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. So as to excite suspicion.

I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent jussive nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 161.

suspiciousness (sus-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Fuller.*

suspiral (sus′pi-ral), *n.* [< OF. *souspiral*, *souspirail*, F. *soupirail* = Pr. *sospiralh*, < ML. **suspiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out: see *suspire.* Cf. *spiracle.*] **1.** A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

Suspyral of a cundyte, spiraculum, suspiraculum. *MS. Harl.* 221, f. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

suspiration (sus-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suspiratio(n-)*, a sighing, a deep breath, < *suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire.*] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy *suspiration* of forced breath. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 79.

suspire (sus-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring*. [< OF. *souspirer*, F. *soupirer* = Sp. Pg. *suspirar* = It. *sospirare*, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

2†. To breathe.

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 80.

II.† *trans.* To sigh or long for.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cryed, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity!
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 269.

suspire† (sus-pīr′), *n.* [= F. *soupir* = Pr. *sospir*, *sospire* = Sp. Pg. *suspiro* = It. *sospiro*, a sigh (cf. L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.

suspirious (sus-pir′i-us), *a.* [< ML. *suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, < L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

That condition of breathing called *suspirious*. *Reynolds*, Epidemic Meningitis, I. 507.

suss (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soss*[1].

sussapine†, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt.*

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal, and in costly *sussapine*.
Greene, Looking Glass for London and England.

sussarara, *n.* Same as *siserary*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

Sussex marble. In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

Both these varieties of *marble* [the Purbeck and *Sussex*] have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of colouring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles. *Hull*, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

Sussex pig. See *pig*[1].

sustain (sus-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *susteinen*, *susteynen*, *sustenen*, *susteenen*, < OF. *sustener*, *sustenir*, *sostenir*, *soustenir*, F. *soutenir* = Pr. *sostener* = Sp. *sostener* = Pg. *soster* = It. *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant.* Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustinent*, *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth *sustain* my house. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 376.

Foure very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

2. To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—**3.** To keep from sinking in despondency; support.

But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com Bretell, and hem *sustened*, and moche he hem comforted. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

4. To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

If you think gods but feigned, and virtue painted,
Know we *sustain* an actual residence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

O sacred Simples that our life *sustain*,
And, when it flies vs, call it back again!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.
Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

5. To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

No man may serue tweyn lordis; for ethir he schal hate the toon, and loue the tother, ethir he shal *susteyne* the toon, and dispise the tothir. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1121.

6. To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to *sustain* a shock.

But he *sustened* the bataile so that noon myght hym remeve more than it hadde ben a-dongon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face vpward, *sustained* the Sunne and showers terrible violence.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and *sustained* the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 176.

7. To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* moe new disgraces.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 5.

His subiects and marchants haue *sustained* sundry damages and ablations of their goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

They *sustained* much trouble in Germanie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

8. To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—**9.** To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—**10.** In *music*, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner.—**Sustaining pedal.** See *pedal.*—**Syn. 1.** To prop.—**4.** See *living.*—**8** and **9.** To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, til that she was so mate
That she ne hath foot on which she may *sustene*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.]

Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which *sustained*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

sustain† (sus-tān'), *n.* [< *sustain*, *v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton*, Ps. iii.

sustainable (sus-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *sustain* + *-able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not *sustainable*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 463.

sustained (sus-tānd'), *p. a.* **1.** Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and *sustained* spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of *sustained* attention.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 423.

2. In *her.*, same as *supported:* see also *surmounted.*—**Sustained note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point*.

sustainer (sus-tā'nėr), *n.* [< *sustain* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sustains. (*a*) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 170. [(*Latham.*)

(*b*†) A sufferer.

But thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 524.

(*c*) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor*.

sustainment (sus-tān'mėnt), *n.* [< ME. *sustenement*, < OF. *soustenement*, < *soustener*, sustain: see *sustain* and *-ment*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

Whan Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the *sustenement* of the saisnes, and the kynge looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynge Syuarus, than fledde thei alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only *sustainment*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Raising hand and head
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all *sustainment*, all reward.
Browning, Ring and Book, Invocation.

sustenance (sus'tē-nans), *n.* [< ME. *sustenance*, *sustinance*, < OF. *soustenance*, *sustenance*, F. *soutenance* = Pr. *sostenensa* = It. *sostenenza*, < LL. *sustinentia*, a sustaining, endurance, patience, < L. *sustinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, sustain, endure: see *sustinent*, *sustain*.] **1.** An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful *sustenance* of the cross.
Barrow, Works (ed. 1831), VI. 80.

2. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the *sustenance* of life.

So fro Hermeny chaced in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gaf hym *sustinance*,
At Parys died as happned the cas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

3. That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Bisket, Olaves, Garlick, and Onions being their principall *sustenance*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

No want was there of human *sustenance*,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn. 2.** *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

sustentacle (sus-ten'ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sustentaculum*, a prop, support, < *sustentare*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] **1†.** A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and, being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum*.

sustentacular (sus-ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *sustentacul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—**Sustentacular fibers of the retina**, a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers*.—**Sustentacular process of the calcaneum**, the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—**Sustentacular tissue**, connective tissue; especially, the Müllerian fibers (see above).

sustentaculum (sus-ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lä). [NL.: see *sustentacle*.] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall*, 1839.—**Sustentaculum lienis**, the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—**Sustentaculum tali**, the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *hock*.

sustentate (sus'ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sustentated*, ppr. *sustentating*. [< L. *sustentatus*, pp. of *sustentare*, hold up, support, freq. of *sustinere*, hold up, support, sustain: see *sustain*.] To sustain. [Rare.]

Sustentated, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *sustentacion*, < OF. *sustentation*, *sustentacion*, F. *sustentation* = Sp. *sustentación* = Pg. *sustentação* = It. *sustentazione*, *sostentazione*, < L. *sustentatio(n-)*, delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' < *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] **1.** Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These foure are the most notable pyllers or *sustentacions* that the earth hath in heauen.
R. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 349).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brothyr or systyr schal comyn into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the *sustentacion* of this gylde, v. s., quanne that he may resonabely.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary prouision of victuals, and whatsoeuer els mans life for the *sustentation* thereof shall require.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

Sustentation fund, a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for sustentation are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

sustentative (sus-ten'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *sustentate* + *-ive*.] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its *sustentative* functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 28.

sustentator (sus'ten-tā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentator*, < L. *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up: see *sustentate*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sustaining part or structure; a sustentaculum or sustentor (see these words).—**Sustentator tunicæ mucosæ**, a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani*.

sustention (sus-ten'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **sustentio(n-)*, < *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] The act of sustaining; sustainment. [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged *sustention*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 277.

sustentor (sus-ten'tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentor*, < L. *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *entom.*, a sustentator; specifically, of the chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projections (homologous with the soles of the anal prolegs of the larva) which assume various forms, but are always directed forward so as easily to catch hold of the retaining membrane. Also *sustainer*.—**Sustentor ridge**, one of two ridges leading to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of the anal proleg.

sustert†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister*.

sustinance†, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*.

sustinent† (sus'ti-nent), *n.* [< L. *sustinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustain*. Cf. *sustenance*.] Support.

And our right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.
Davies, Microcosmus, p. 70. (*Davies.*)

sustren†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister*.

susu (sö'sö), *n.* [Beng. *shūshūk*.] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*. Also *soosoo*. See cut under *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 743.

susumber (sū'sum-bėr), *n.* [Said to be < Tupi *jurubeba*.] The macaw-bush.

susurrant (sū-sur'ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurrante*, < L. *susurran(t-)s*, ppr. of *susurrare* (> It. *susurrare*, *sussurare* = Sp. Pg. *susurrar*), murmur, whisper, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, whispering: see *susurrus*.] Murmuring; sighing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 146. (*Davies.*)

susurration (sū-su-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *susurration* = Sp. *susurración* = It. *susurrazione*, < LL. *susurratio(n-)*, a whispering, < L. *susurrare*, murmur, whisper: see *susurrant*.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the trees wherewith they conversed.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 2. (*Latham.*)

Over all the dunes there is a constant *susurration*, a blattering and swarming of crustacea.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 736.

susurringly (sū-sur'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

susurrous (sū-sur'us), *a.* [< L. *susurrus*, murmuring, whispering, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, a whispering: see *susurrus*.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susurrous* whispering. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 247.

susurrus (sū-sur'us), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurro*, < L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzing, whispering, an imitative reduplication of √ *sur* = Skt. *svar*, sound.] A soft murmuring or humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers,
Mingling its notes with the soft *susurrus* and sighs of the branches. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

sutet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *suit*.

sutely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *suitly*.

suter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suitor*.

Sutherlandia (suᴛʜ-ėr-land'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after James *Sutherland*, a Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).] An untenable name for *Phœnicantha*, a genus of leguminous plants. It is characterized by flowers with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewhat acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small terminal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid pod, with reniform seeds. The only species, *Phœnicantha frutescens* (*Colutea frutescens* of Linnæus), is a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves of numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowers grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in English gardens as *Cape bladder-senna*; its powdered roots and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of the eye.

Suthora (sū-thō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1838).] A genus of babbling thrushes, of the group *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidæ*. The bill has much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils, the rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden by antrorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the same length, and the culminal ridge is rounded and tapers to a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalayan regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burma

to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Temnorhis*.

sutile (sū'til), *a.* [< L. *sutilis*, sewed or bound together, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*[1].] Done by stitching.

These [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutile*, plectile.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 13.

sutlet†, *v.* See *suttle*[2].

sutler (sut'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; < MD. *soeteler*, later *soetelaer*, *zoetelaer*, D. *zoetelaar* (= MLG. *sudeler*, *suteler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a scullion, < *soetelen*, later *zoetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. *sudeln*, sully: see *suttle*[2].] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boyes of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of any Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

sutlership (sut'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 178.

sutlery (sut'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [< MD. *soetelrije*, later *zoetelrye*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, < *soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*[2].] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

Has my *sutlery*, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane upp at the court? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

sutling†, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *suttling*.

sutor (sū'tọr), *n.* [< L. *sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1]. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

Sutoria (sū-tō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nicholson, 1851), < L. *sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java, and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler,



Tailor-bird (*Sutoria longicauda*).

very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. cdela* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.

sutorial (sū-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [Rare.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations.
Daily Telegraph, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sutra (sō'trạ), *n.* [= F. *soutra*, < Skt. *sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, < √ *siv*, sew, cf. L. *suere* = E. *sew*[1]: see *sew*[1].] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *śrāuta-sūtras*, directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *grihya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras*, concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veda. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

sutt (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

suttee (su-tē'), *n.* [Also, better, *sati*; F. *suttie*, *suttee* (< E.), < Hind. *satī*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; Skt. *satī*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of √ *as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmasabhâ was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows.
Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

sutteeism (su-tē'izm), *n.* [< *suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

suttle[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

suttle[2]† (sut'l), *v. i.* [Also *sutle*; < MD. *soetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. G. *sudeln* (Dan. *sudle* < G.), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to Sw *sudda*, soil, daub, stain, G. *sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of MD. *sieden*, D. *zieden* = G. *sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*[1], *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*[1], *suds*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

Zoetelen, to sullie, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to victuall. *Hexham*, Netherdutch and Eng. Dict. (1658).

suttle[3] (sut'l), *a.* [Perhaps < It. *sotile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*[1], now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 pound the 100 *suttle*, what shall 895 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for treat. *Mellis*, Rules of Practice (before 1600), viii.

suttling (sut'ling), *p. a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttling* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm.
Addison, Tatler, No. 260.

Sutton's quadrant. See *quadrant*.

sutural (sū'tụ-rạl), *a.* [< *suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture: as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture: as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture: as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—**Sutural bones**, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—**Sutural cartilage**, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—**Sutural ligament**, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

suturally (sū'tụ-rạl-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture: as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 511.

suturate† (sū'tụ-rāt), *v. t.* [< *suture* + *-ate*[2].] To suture. [Rare.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturated* among themselves.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 93.

suturation (sū-tụ-rā'shọn), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

suture (sū'tụr), *n.* [= F. *suture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sutura*, < L. *sutura*, a seam, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*[1].] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

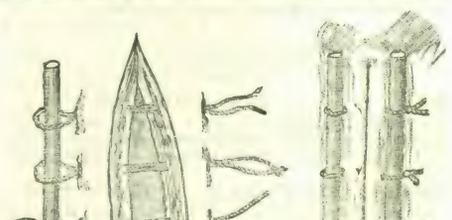
Alister was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *suture*.
George Macdonald, What's Mine's Mine, xiii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *harmonic* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbate*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (*b*) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (*c*) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In cephalopods, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiates, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or saliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reëntrances are called *lobes*.

3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (*a*) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (*b*) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic *sutures*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 48.

Basilar suture. See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture.** Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture.** Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture.** See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture.** See the adjectives.—**Ethmofrontal suture, ethmosphenoid suture**, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties: little used.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones: when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture.** See *genal*.—**Great suture.** Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling: a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internasal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture: so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoccipital suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoparietal suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentated in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture.** See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture.** See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamosal suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamous suture.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Prosternal sutures.** See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in



Quilled Sutures.

surg., a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bougie or quill at either end.—**Ramdohr's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wound.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenopalatine suture**, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture**, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture.** See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Transverse suture**, of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.

suture (sū'tụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [< *suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture

or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of Iliad, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233.

suversed (su-vėrst′), *a.* [< L. *su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *subverse*.] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed*.

suwarrow (sṳ-war′ō), *n.* A corruption of *saguaro*.

suwarrow-nut (sṳ-war′ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

suwe†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *sue*[1].

Suya (sū′yä̤), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rictal vibrissæ. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. criniger* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Blanfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenœacus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

suzerain (sū′zẹ̄-rān), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suverain*, *soverein*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it), with term. *-er-ain* (as if < ML. **suseranus*, **surseranus*), < OF. *sus*, < L. *sursum*, above, for **suvorsum*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retrorse*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert*.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord,' she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my *Suzerain*, and, I trust, a just one."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his *suzerain*, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as *suzerain* of Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a *suzerain* state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 236.

suzerainty (sū′zẹ-rān-ti), *n.* [< OF. *suzerainete*, F. *suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, < *suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain*.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his *suzerainty* was merely nominal.
Brougham.

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopts, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the *suzerainty* of the Sultan with the name of a nation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 85.

So its [the sovereign power's] character of nominal *suzerainty* is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 2.

s. v. An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

svanbergite (svan′bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after L. F. *Svanberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

swa†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*[1].

swab[1] (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [Also *swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, < MD. **swabber*, < **swabben* = G. *schwappen*, splash, = Norw. *svabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: Sw. *svabla* = Dan. *svabre*, swab, = D. *zwabberen*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*[1].] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he pick'd up the lad, *swabbed* and dry-rubb'd and mopp'd him. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

After we had finished, *swabbed* down decks, and coiled up the rigging, I sat on the spars, waiting for . . . the signal for breakfast. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

swab[1] (swob), *n.* [Also *swob*; < *swab*[1], *v.* Cf. Sw. *svab*, a swab, fire-brush; Norw. *svabb*, *svabba*, a careless person.] **1.** A utensil for cleaning. (*a*) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (*b*) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.

2. The epaulet of a naval officer. [Colloq. and jocose.] —**3.** A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. Compare *probang*. —**4.** In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds. —**5.** An awkward, clumsy fellow. [Naut. slang.]

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

swab[2]†, *v.* Same as *swap*[2].

swab[3] (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

swabber (swob′ėr), *n.* [Also *swobber*; < MD. **swabber*, D. *zwabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = G. *schwabber*, a swabber; as *swab*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter;
And know my lady speaks with no such *swabbers*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Jolly gentleman!
More fit to be a *swabber* to the Flemish
After a drunken surfeit.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 1.

I am his *swabber*, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his brawl, his errand boy.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 42.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use. —**3.** *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to Grose (Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and duce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it [whist] was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with *swabbers;* these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake, in the same manner that the claim is made for the aces at quadrille. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

Whisk and swabbers, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at *whisk and swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.
Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at *Whisk-and-Swabbers*, "the game then in the chief vogue."
Cavendish, Laws and Principles of Whist, p. 39.

swabble[1] (swob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [< ME. *swablen* = G. *schwabbeln*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swab*[1].] To sway; wabble.

Swablynge or swaggynge. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

swabble[1] (swob′l), *n.* [< *swabble*[1], *v.*] A tall, thin person. [Scotch.]

swabble[2] (swob′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [A dial. form of *squabble*.] To squabble. *Halliwell.*

Swabian (swā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Suabian*; < *Swabia*, *Suabia*, F. *Souabe*, G. *Schwaben*, < L. *Suevi*, *Suebi*, a people of northeastern Germany.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—**Swabian emperors,** the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Würtemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

swab-pot (swob′pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water. *E. H. Knight.*

swab-stick (swob′stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet *swab stick* (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 445.

swad[1] (swod), *n.* [< late ME. *swad*, *swade;* cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*[2], *swab*[3].] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [Prov. Eng.]

swad[2] (swod), *n.* [A var. of *squat:* see *squat*[1].] **1**†. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country bumpkin.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.
Greene, Madrigal.

3. A soldier. See *swaddy*[2]. [Slang.]

swad[3] (swod), *n.* [A dial. var. of *squad*[2].] **1.** A crowd; a squad. [Local, U. S.] —**2.** A lump, mass, or bunch. [Vulgar.] *Imp. Dict.*

swad[4] (swod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, sooty or worthless coal. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

swadder† (swod′ėr), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [Slang.]

These *Swadders* and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 72.

swaddle (swod′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadle*, *swadil*, *swadell;* < ME. **swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, *suethel*, < AS. *swethel*, *swethil*, a swaddling-band (= MD. *swadel*), < *swethian*, bind, swathe: see *swathe*.] A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in any similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle
Of th' only Man-God, and his happy *Swadle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 90.

swaddle (swod′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaddled*, ppr. *swaddling*. [Formerly also *swathle;* < ME. *swathilen*, *swethlen*, *suedelen;* < *swaddle*, *n.*] **1.** To bind with long and narrow bandages, or as if with bandages; swathe: said especially of young children, who are still bandaged in this manner in many parts of Europe to prevent them from using their limbs freely, owing to a fancy that those who are left free in infancy become deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly *swadled* in their infancie that they grow but little. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings,
And *swaddled* them over to zave charges, I.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

2†. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me,
Two arrant knaves; and, were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

swaddleband (swod′l-band), *n.* [< ME. *swethelband;* < *swaddle* + *band*[1].] Same as *swaddling-band*. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

swaddlebill† (swod′l-bil), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709; *T. Pennant*, 1785.

swaddler (swod′lėr), *n.* [< *swaddle* + *-er*[1].] A contemptuous name applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to the early Methodists: said to have originated from a sermon preached on the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-clothes." [Slang.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing northern Presbyterians and Cornish *Swaddlers*.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 317.

swaddling (swod′ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swadling;* < ME. *swadiling*, *swatheling;* verbal n. of *swaddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of wrapping in a swaddle. —**2.** Swaddling-clothes: also in plural.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swadlings* are our spheres.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

swaddling-band (swod′ling-band), *n.* [< ME. *swadiling-band*, *swatheling-bonde;* < *swaddling* + *band*[1].] A band or bandage, as of linen, for swaddling a young child.

When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a *swaddlingband* for it. Job xxxviii. 9.

One [People] from their *swadling Bands*
Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.
Prior, Alma, ii.

swaddling-clothes (swod′ling-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in *swaddling clothes*. Luke ii. 7.

The duomo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its *swaddling clothes*, would be no contemptible specimen of its own style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

swaddling-clout (swod′ling-klout), *n.* Same as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 401.

swaddy[1] (swod′i), *a.* [< *swad*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of swads or pods. *Cotgrave*, under *soussu*.

swaddy[2] (swod′i), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *swad*[2].] A soldier; especially, a soldier in the militia; originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten.* [Colloq., Eng.]

swade†, *v.* See *suade*.

swaff[1]† (swof), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *swough*[1] (cf. *suff*[1], var. of *sough*[1] for *swough*[1]).] To roar (?); beat over, like waves (?).

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat,
Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

swaff[2]†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*[1].

swag (swag), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *swagge;* < ★Norw. *svaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*[1].] **1**†. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives,
And poise her words i' th' balance of suspect;
If she but *swag*, she 's gone.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 1.

For now these pounds are (as I feel them *swag*)
Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

2. To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendilatory *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 43.

A timber dray . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, the Carrier, xxvi.

swag (swag), *n.* [< *swag*, *v.*] 1. An unequal, hobbling motion. [Local.]—2. Same as *swale*[1], 2. [Local, U. S.]—3. A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [Australia.]

Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*?
Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., II. 286.

4. A festoon. See the quotation.

The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

5. In *decorative art*, an irregular or informal cluster: as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—6. In *coal-mining*, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal: same as *weighting*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; boodle. [Slang.]

'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . .
The dark allusion, or bolder brag,
Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

swag-bellied† (swag′bel″id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

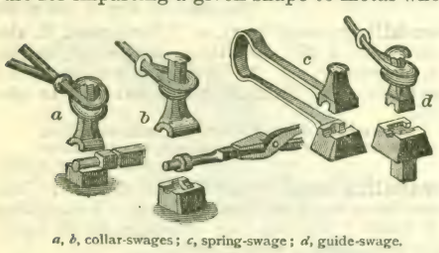
Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 80.

★**swag-belly**† (swag′bel″i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, [Bath, May 17.

swage[1]†, *v.* See *suage*.

swage[2] (swāj), *n.* [Said to be < F. *suage*, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' < *suer*, sweat, < L. *sudare* = E. *sweat*: see *sudation* and *sweat*.] 1. A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when



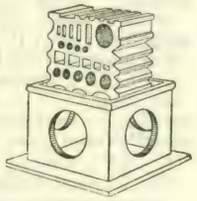
a, *b*, collar-swages; *c*, spring-swage; *d*, guide-swage.

laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping-press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting- or shaping-tool, or as a die for striking up sheet-metal, or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging-machines*.

2. A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

swage[2] (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [< *swage*[2], *n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *swedge*.

swage-block (swāj′blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides: used for heading bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight.*



Swage-block.

swagger[1] (swag′ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *swag*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befrogged.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; hector.

A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 131.

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret.
Disraeli. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

Can we not live in compasse of the Law,
But must be *swaggered* out on't?
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, Account of Court and Empire of Japan.

swagger[1] (swag′ėr), *n.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation.
Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier. [(*Latham.*)

swagger[1] (swag′ėr), *a.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] Swell; all the rage. [Slang.]

His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 2, 1886.

swagger[2] (swag′ėr), *n.* [< *swag* + *-er*[1].] Same as *swagman*, 2.

Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLI. 694.

swaggerer (swag′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *swagger* + *-er*[1].] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the *swaggerer*.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 14.

swaggering (swag′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

I am very glad
You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

swaggering (swag′ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

Here 's a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

swaggeringly (swag′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

"I do not care what she says!" replies Lily, *swaggeringly*. *R. Broughton*, Dr. Cupid, xi.

swagging† (swag′ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, xi.

swaggy† (swag′i), *a.* [< *swag* + *-y*[1].] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

His *swaggy* and prominent belly.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

swaging-machine (swā′jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

swaging-mallet (swā′jing-mal″et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

swagman (swag′man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [< *swag* + *man*.] 1. A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [Slang.]

It is the same with the women who work for the slop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag-men*, who sell low-priced millinery.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 93.

2. A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his swag, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [Australia.]

Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips
To the porch to see a *swagsman*—with our bottle to his lips. *J. B. Stephens*, Drought and Doctrine.

swag-shop (swag′shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten.* [Slang.]

swaimish, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

swain (swān), *n.* [< ME. *swain*, *swayn*, *swein*, *sweyn*, < late AS. *swein*, < Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. *sven* = Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant, = AS. *swān* = OS. *swēn* = LG. *sween* = OHG. *swein*, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to *son*[1]; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to *swine*. Hence, in comp., *boatswain*, contr. *boson*, and *coxswain*, contr. *coxon*.] 1†. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

Worschipe me here, & bicome my *swayn*,
And y schal geue thee al this.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hym boes serve hymselne that has na *swayn*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 107.

2†. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

Forth went knyght & *sueyn*, & fote men alle in fere.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 241.

gondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*,
The emperowre sone of Almayn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A man dwelling in the country; a countryman employed in husbandry; a rustic.

There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn."
Gray, Elegy.

Hence—4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel.
Pope, Spring, l. 95.

Swain moot. See *moot*[1].

swaining (swā′ning), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ing*[1].] Love-making. [Slang, Eng.]

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, i. (*Davies.*)

swainish (swā′nish), *a.* [< *swain* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [Rare.]

Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungentle and *swainish* brest.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

swainishness (swā′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [Rare.]

Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims (ed. 1876), p. 87.

swainling† (swān′ling), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ling*[1].] A small or young swain.

While we stand
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
Wits Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

swainmote† (swān′mōt), *n.* [Also *sweinmote*; < ME. **swainmote* (ML. *swanimotum*); < *swain* + *mote*[3], *moot*[1].] See *swain moot*, under *moot*[1].

Swainsona (swān′son-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac *Swainson*, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coluteinæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner-petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two-celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 30 species, mostly natives of Australia, with one in New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-pinnate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*; especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Greyana* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-river pea*, or as *poison-pea*, being said to poison stock; the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse-poison plant*.

swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *sweep* or *swoop*.] To walk proudly; sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

swaits, *n.* Same as *swats*.

swalt. An obsolete strong preterit of *swell*.

swale[1] (swāl), *n.* [< ME. *swale*, shade; perhaps connected with *swale*[2] or with *sweal*[1].] 1. A shade, or shady spot. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

swale[2] (swāl), *a.* [< Icel. *svalr* = Sw. Dan. *sval*, cool; cf. Icel. *sval*, a cool breeze, *svalar*, n. pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. *svale*, a gallery.] Bleak; windy. [Prov. Eng.]

swale[3] (swāl), *v.* [< ME. *swalen*; a secondary form of *swelen*: see *sweal*[1].] I. *intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

II. *trans.* To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swale[3] (swāl), *n.* [< *swale*[3], *v.*] A gutter in a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

swallow[1] (swol′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swolowen*, *swolwen*, *swolgen*, *swoleghen*, *swolhen*, orig. a strong verb, *swel-*

wen, swelgen, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *sweałh,* pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgettan*), swallow, = OS. (*far-*)*swelgan* = MD. *swelgen,* D. *zwelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan, swelahan,* MHG. *swelgen, swelhen,* G. *schwelgen* = Icel. *svelgja* (also deriv. *svolgra*) = Sw. *svälja* = Dan. *svælge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*[1], *n.*, and ult. the second element of *groundsel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnatt and *swallowing* a Camel.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, *swallows* morsels put into his mouth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 84.

2. Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up.*

Faith, hope, and love be three sisters; they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall *swallow up* the other two.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and *swallowed up* in misery.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them *up.*
Num. xvi. 32.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now *swallow'd up* by Arab Sheiks, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Girge, Esne, and Manfalouth.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 162.

Specifically—**3.** To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down.*

I saw a smith stand . . .
With open mouth *swallowing* a tailor's news.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 195.

Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country, and must therefore *swallow down* opinions, as silly people do empiric pills, without knowing what they are made of. *Locke,* Human Understanding, IV. xx. 4.

4. To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to *swallow* an affront.

The mother (not able to *swallow* her shame and griefe) cast herselfe into the lake to bee swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphosis, was turned into a Fish, and hallowed for a Goddesse. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 92.

Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us *swallow* some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ii.

5. To retract; recant.

Isab. Did Angelo so leave her?
Duke. Left her in her tears; . . . *swallowed* his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 235.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Engross, Engulf,* etc. See *absorb.*

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

swallow[1] (swol′ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow, swolow;* < ME. *swalowe, swolwe, swelowe, sweloghe, swolouz, swolug, swolz, swalgh* = LG. *swalg,* G. *schwalg* = Icel. *svelgr* = Sw. *svalg* = Dan. *svælg,* the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*[1], *v.* In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] **1.** The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

Swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his *swolȝ* opened.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 250.

The *swallow* of my conscience
Hath but a narrow passage.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

No tale was too gross or monstrous for his capacious *swallow.* *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 424.

2. A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

This Eneas is come to paradys
Out of the *swolow* of helle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1104.

The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of ye see called Mare Adriaticum. *Fabyan,* Chron., lxix.

3. A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—**4.** The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—**5.** A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole.* See *sink-hole.*—**6.** The act of swallowing.

Attend to the difference between a civilized *swallow* and a barbarous bolt. *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Dec., 1834.

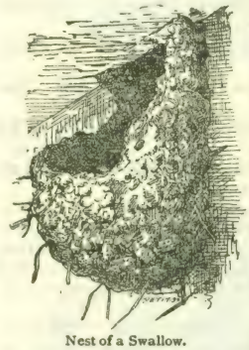
7. That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

A *swallow* or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 4.

8. Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no *swallow* for it," *Massinger.*—**9.** A swallower; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

★**swallow**[2] (swol′ō), *n.* [< ME. *swalowe, swalwe, swalu, swalo,* < AS. *swalewe* = MD. *swalwe, swalcke,* D. *zwaluw* = MLG. *swale, swalike* = OHG. *swalawa,* MHG. *swalwe,* G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *svala* = Dan. *svale* = Goth. **swalwō* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Teut. **swalgwon,* perhaps = Gr. *ἀλκυών* (written also *ἀλκυών,* and erroneously associated with *ἅλς,* sea), a kingfisher: see *halcyon.*] **1.** A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidæ,* of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo,* with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica;* that of America is *H. erythrogastra.* They are called *barn-swallows* because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *Chelidon urbica,* of a genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea,* the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue; several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Clivicola* or *Cotile riparia,* common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon,* found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. lunifrons,* also called *republican swallow, mud-swallow,* and *eaves-swallow.* These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under eaves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx,* as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull-grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor,* of a lustrous greenish-black above and snowy-white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina.* The Bahaman swallow, *Callichelidon cyaneiviridis,* is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed, and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory; and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence; it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are thus to some extent weather-prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure; and swallows also show, to an extent unequaled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting-habits in populous regions. Thus, the nidification of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and more or less furnished with soft materials by the birds: formerly no species, now six of the seven species (all excepting the bank-swallow); (4) nests elaborately constructed by the birds, plastered to natural or artificial surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials: the cliff-swallow and the barn-swallow, especially the former. The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is usual in the same family, some being pure-white, others profusely spotted. Among species in the United States, two, the barn-swallow and the cliff-swallow, lay spotted eggs; the other five, whole-colored eggs. This difference is interesting, taken in connection with the mode of breeding, since it is the general rule with birds that hole-breeders lay white eggs, and that nest-builders, especially those whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. See also cuts under *bank-swallow, barn-swallow, eaves-swallow, hive-nest, Progne, rough-winged,* and *three-tailed.*


White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).


Nest of a Swallow.

2. Some bird likened to or mistaken for a swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidæ,* belonging to a different order of birds, are commonly miscalled *swallows,* as the chimney-swallow of the United States, *Chætura pelagica.* (See cut under *Chætura.*) The so-called edible swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collocalia.* See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*[1], *n.*, 4.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons with short legs, squat form, white body, colored wings, and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties are noted. The birds sometimes called *fairies* are usually classed as swallows.—**4.** The stormy petrel. Also *sea-swallow.* [Prov. Eng.]

swallowable (swol′ō-a-bl), *a.* [< *swallow*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being swallowed; hence, capable of being believed; credible. [Rare.]

The reader who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and *swallowable* form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.
Maitland, Reformation, p. 315. (*Davies.*)

swallow-chatterer† (swol′ō-chat″ėr-ėr), *n.* A waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombycilla,* or restricted genus *Ampelis.* See cut under *waxwing. Swainson.*

swallow-day (swol′ō-dā), *n.* The 15th of April. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swallower (swol′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *swallow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which swallows; specifically, a voracious fish, more fully called *black swallower.* See *Chiasmodon* (with cut).

I have often considered these different people with very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters and *Swallowers.*
Tatler, No. 205. (*Latham.*)

swallow-fish (swol′ō-fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla* (*Chelidonichthys*) *hirundo.*

swallow-flycatcher (swol′ō-flī″kach-ėr), *n.* Same as *swallow-shrike. Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 38.

swallow-hawk (swol′ō-hâk), *n.* The swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus,* formerly *Nauclerus furcatus:* so called from its shape and mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides.*

swallow-hole (swol′ō-hōl), *n.* Same as *swallow*[1], 5, and *sink-hole.*

Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with vertical cavities (*swallow-holes* or sinks).
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 271.

swallowing (swol′ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *swolwyng,* etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of deglutition; the reception, as of food, into the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.—**2**†. A yawning gulf; a whirlpool: same as *swallow*[1], 2.

swallow-pear (swol′ō-pâr), *n.* See *pear*[1].

swallow-pipe† (swol′ō-pīp), *n.* The gullet. [Slang.]

Each paunch with guttling was so swelled,
Not one bit more could pass your *swallow-pipe.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 147. (*Davies.*)

swallow-plover (swol′ō-pluv″ėr), *n.* A grallatorial bird of the family *Glareolidæ,* related to the plovers, and having a forked tail like that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut under *Glareola.*

swallow-roller (swol′ō-rō″lėr), *n.* A roller of the family *Coraciidæ* and genus *Eurystomus.* See cut under *Eurystomus.*

swallow-shrike (swol′ō-shrīk), *n.* Any bird of the family *Artamidæ;* a wood-swallow, as the Indian toddy-bird, *Artamus fuscus,* or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ire-


Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*)

The name mayhave beengiven

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridæ* and *Artamidæ* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidæ*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

swallow's-nest (swol'ōz-nest), *n.* In *anat.*, the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nidus*).

swallow-stone (swol'ō-stōn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

swallow-struck (swol'ō-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitions connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

★**swallowtail** (swol'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forficate tail, like that of the barn-swallow. —**2.** A swallow-tailed animal. (*a*) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidæ*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. macrura*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (*c*) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

3. Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (*a*) A plant, a species of willow.

> The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) In *joinery*, same as *dovetail*. (*c*) In *fort.*, same as *bonnet à prêtre* (which see, under *bonnet*). (*d*) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. [Colloq.] (*e*) The points of a burgee. (*f*) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

> The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

Tiger swallowtail, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

II. *a.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

> Here is one of the new police, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

★**swallow-tailed** (swol'ō-tāld), *a.* **1.** Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat.—**2.** In *joinery*, dovetailed.—**3.** Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's.—**Swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color banded and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*.—**Swallow-tailed duck.** See *duck*².—**Swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus*; a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Milvulus* and *scissortail*.—**Swallow-tailed gull**, *Creagrus furcatus*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands off the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered arctic, and also attributed to California.—**Swallow-tailed kingfisher.** See *kingfisher*.—**Swallow-tailed kite.** See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*.—**Swallow-tailed moth**, *Urapteryx sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged.—**Swallow-tailed shelldrake**, the swallow-tailed duck. See cut under *Harelda*. *C. Swainson*, 1885. [Local, British.]

swallow-wing (swol'ō-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. *P. L. Sclater*.

swallow-woodpecker† (swol'ō-wụd″pek-ėr), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. *Swainson*.

swallowwort (swol'ō-wėrt), *n.* [< D. *zwaluwwortel*, trans. of *Hirundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Vincetoxicum*, on account of some resemblance of the pod or seeds to a flying swallow, G. *schwalbenwurz*, *schwalbenkraut*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] **1.** The European herb *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *vincetoxicum* (which see) and *tame-poison*.—**2.** Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the soma-plant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elæoselinum Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad. —**3.** The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

swalowe†, **swalwe**†. Middle English forms of *swallow*¹, *swallow*².

swam (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

swame¹†, *n.* See *sweam*.

swame²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*.

> In whose bloodde bathed he should have been,
> His leprous *swames* to have weshed of clene.
> *Harding*, Chronicle, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

★**swamp**¹ (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp;* not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (*a*) *sump* = D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (also OHG. *sumpfi*) = Sw. Dan. *sump*, a swamp; related to (*b*) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb-*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *svöppr* (for **svampr*) = Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; (*c*) cf. Goth. *swumsl*, a ditch; (*d*) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. *σομφός*, spongy, *σπόγγος*, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*¹.] **1.** A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

> The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but *Swamps*, having great Rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.
> *Wafer*, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of [America (1699), p. 13.

Swamp seems peculiarly an American word.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 211.

2. In *coal-mining*, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.]—**3.** A shallow lake. [Australia.]—**Swamp fly-honeysuckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada.—**Swamp globe-flower.** Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread*, *v.*).—**Swamp pea-tree.** See *pea-tree*, 2.—**Swamp post-oak.** See *post-oak*.—**Swamp rose-mallow.** See *Hibiscus*.—**Swamp Spanish oak.** Same as *pin-oak*.—**Swamp tea-tree.** See *tea-tree*.—**Swamp white oak.** See *white oak*, under *oak*.=**Syn. 1.** *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

★**swamp**¹ (swomp), *v.* [< *swamp*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

> Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in sauces.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

> Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> Before the Love of Letters, overdone,
> Had *swampt* the sacred poets with themselves.
> *Tennyson*, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies.
>
> A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 207.

Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. *The Portfolio*, April, 1888, p. 68.

3. *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm.—**4.** To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties. —**2.** To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked.

swamp² (swomp), *a.* [Cf. *swank*¹.] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Our why is better tidded than this cow,
> Her ewr's but *swampe;* shee's nut for milk I trow.
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue* (1697), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

swamp-apple (swomp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

swamp-ash (swomp'ash), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

swamp-beggarticks (swomp'beg″ăr-tiks), *n.* A plant, *Bidens connata*, with adhesive seeds.

swamp-blackberry (swomp'blak″ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

swamp-blackbird (swomp'blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

swamp-blueberry (swomp'blö″ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

swamp-broom (swomp'bröm), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (*a*).

swamp-cabbage (swomp'kab″āj), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*¹.

swamp-cottonwood (swomp'kot″n-wụd), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

swamp-crake (swomp'krāk), *n.* An Australian crake, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. *W. L. Buller*.

swamp-cypress (swomp'sī″pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum;* also, a tree of the genus *Chamæcyparis*, sometimes called *ground-* or *marsh-cypress*.

swamp-deer (swomp'dēr), *n.* A rucervine deer of India, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

swamp-dock (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*¹, 1.

swamp-dogwood (swomp'dog″wụd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-elm (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

swamper (swomp'ėr), *n.* [< *swamp* + *-er*¹.] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumbermen, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

> But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to those trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 550.
>
> After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths—the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 583.

swamp-fever (swomp'fē″vėr), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

swamp-gum (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

swamp-hare (swomp'hār), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bayous of the



Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*).

southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare, *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far at least as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 18 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.

swamp-hellebore (swomp'hel″e-bōr), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

swamp-hen (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically—(*a*) The swamp-crake. (*b*) The European purple gallinule. (*c*) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotus*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. *Walter L. Buller*.

swamp-hickory (swomp'hik″ō-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut;* also, same as *bitter pecan* (see *pecan*).

swamp-honeysuckle (swomp'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Azalea viscosa*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border, and is very viscid.

swamp-land (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

> The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land.*"
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 212.

swamp-laurel (swomp'lâ″rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca;* also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

swamp-lily (swomp'lil″i), *n.* **1.** See *lily*, 1.—**2.** A plant of the genus *Atamosco*.

swamp-locust (swomp'lō″kust), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

swamp-loosestrife (swomp'lös″strīf), *n.* See *Nesæa*.

swamp-lover (swomp'luv″ėr), *n.* Same as *stud-flower*.

swamp-magnolia (swomp'mag-nō″li-ă), *n.* The swamp-laurel, *Magnolia Virginiana*.

swamp-mahogany (swomp'mą-hog″ą-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Euca-*

lyptus botryoides and *E. robusta;* also, *Tristania suaveolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*.

swamp-maple (swomp′mā″pl), *n.* The red maple (see *maple*[1]); also, *Acer Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

swamp-milkweed (swomp′milk″wēd), *n.* See *milkweed*, 1.

swamp-moss (swomp′môs), *n.* A common name for moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

swamp-muck (swomp′muk), *n.* See *muck*[1].

swamp-oak (swomp′ōk), *n.* **1.** In America—(*a*) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (*b*) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (*c*) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—**2.** In Australia—(*a*) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (*b*) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. distyla*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funereal aspect.

The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head Station.

swamp-ore (swomp′ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog*[1]).

swamp-owl (swomp′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris;* also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-partridge (swomp′pär″trij), *n.* The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-pine (swomp′pīn), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

swamp-pink (swomp′pingk), *n.* Same as *swamp-honeysuckle;* also extended to other azaleas.

swamp-quail (swomp′kwāl), *n.* See *Synœcus*, 1.

swamp-robin (swomp′rob″in), *n.* The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-rose (swomp′rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

swamp-sassafras (swomp′sas″a-fras), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

swamp-saxifrage (swomp′sak″si-frāj), *n.* See *saxifrage*.

swamp-sparrow (swomp′spar″ō), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5¾ inches long, and 7¾ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright



Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.

swamp-sumac (swomp′sū″mak), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-thistle (swomp′this″l), *n.* See *thistle*.

swamp-warbler (swomp′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of several small sylvicoline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

swampweed (swomp′wēd), *n.* A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceæ*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

swamp-willow (swomp′wil″ō), *n.* Same as *pussy-willow*.

swampwood (swomp′wůd), *n.* The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.

swampy (swom′pi), *a.* [< *swamp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 9.

swan[1] (swon), *n.* [< ME. *swan, swon,* < AS. *swan* = MD. *swaen*, D. *zwaan* = MLG. *swan, swane* = OHG. *swan*, m., *swana*, f., MHG. *swan, swane*, G. *schwan* = Icel. *svanr* = Sw. *svan* = Dan. *svane* = Goth. **swans* (not recorded), a swan; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *svan*, L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. AS. *hana* = G. *hahn*, etc., a cock, as related to L. *canere*, sing: see *hen*[1].] **1.** A large lamellirostral palmiped bird, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also



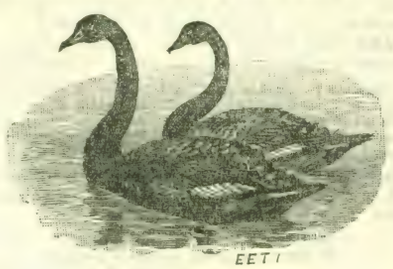
European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

called *C. olor*), with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus* (*O.*) *musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C.* (*O.*) *bewicki;* (4) the Polish swan, *C.* (*O.*) *immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor:* these are the whistling swan, *C.* (*O.*) *americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C.* (*O.*) *buccinator;* the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America



Black-necked Swan (*Sthenelides melanocoryphus*).

is *C.* (*Sthenelides*) *nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with a frontal knob, and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually miscalled *Chenopis*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white



Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).

on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), carmine and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatized, and is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil swan, or swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is known as *Palæocygnus falconeri*. The popular notion that the swan sings just before dying has no foundation in fact.

The jelous *swan* agens hire deth that syngeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 342.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a swan, usually with the wings raised as it carries them when swimming. It is therefore not necessary to say in the blazon "with wings indorsed." See below.—**3.** In *astron.* See *Cygnus*, 2.—**Black swan.** (*a*) Something very rare, or supposed to be non-existent; a rara avis: used like "white crow," and some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The phrase arose at a time when only white swans were known.]

The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great that for any chaste liuer to haunt them was a *black swan*, and a white crowe. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

(*b*) See def. 1.—**Chained swan,** in *her.*, a swan represented with some kind of collar about its neck, to which a chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ring or staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, between its wings, or the like. The swan ducally gorged and chained is the well-known badge of the Bohuns, adopted by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan,** in *her.*, a swan with only so much of the body showing as rises above the water when it is swimming, the wings either indorsed or expanded.—**Order of the Swan,** a Prussian order founded by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1843.—**Swan close,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild swan,** any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicus*): so called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. See def. 1.

A melody loud and sweet,
That made the *wild-swan* pause in her cloud.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

swan[2] (swon), *v. i.* [A euphemistic variation of *swear*[1]; cf. *swow*, a similar evasion.] To swear: used in the phrase *I swan*, an expression of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New Eng.]

Pines, ef you're blue, are the best friends I know,
They mope an' sigh an' sheer your feelin's so;—
They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, *I swan*,
You half forgit you've gut a body on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

I swan to man, a more emphatic form of *I swan:* mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

But they du preach, *I swan to man*, it's puf'kly indescrib'le! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

swan-animalcule (swon′an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, or of the family *Tracheliidæ*, having a sort of neck, as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, and *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the family names.

swan-down (swon′doun), *n.* Same as *swan's-down*, 1.

swan-flower (swon′flou″ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, particularly *C. Loddigesii:* so called in allusion to the long arched column. The species named has flowers four inches across. Also *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*.

swang[1] (swang), *n.* [Also *swank:* see *swamp*[1].] A piece of low land or greensward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Prov. Eng.]

swang[2]. Preterit of *swing*.

swan-goose (swon′gös), *n.* The China goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked goose of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen in domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

swanherd (swon′hėrd), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *herd*[2].] One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

swan-hopping (swon′hop″ing), *n.* A corruption of *swan-upping*.

Then whitebait down and *swan-hopping* up the river.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

swanimote†, *n.* See *swain moot*, under *moot*[1].

swank[1] (swangk), *a.* [Not found in ME.; in AS. only in the form *swancor*, *swoncor* = MHG. *swankel*, pliant, bending; in the simpler form, MHG. *swanc*, *swank*, G. *schwank*, pliant, = Icel. *svangr*, thin, slender, slim; cf. MD. *swanck*, swinging, vibration, *swancken*, bend, swing, vibrate; from the root of AS. *swingan*, *swincan*, etc., swing: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp*[2].] **1.** Thin; slender; pliant.—**2.** Agile.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve, an' *swank*.
Burns, Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

[Scotch in both senses.]

swank[2] (swangk), *n.* See *swang*[1].

swanking (swang′king), *a.* [< *swank*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Supple; active. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv. [Scotch.]

swanky[1] (swang′ki), *n.*; pl. *swankies* (-kiz). [Dim. of *swank*[1].] An active or clever young fellow. *Skinner*. [Scotch.]

swanky[2], **swankie** (swang'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

swan-maiden (swon'mā″dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water. Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Wuotan), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

swan-mark (swon'märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota*.

The *swan-mark*, called by Sir Edward Coke cigninota, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

swan-marking (swon'mär″king), *n.* Same as *swan-upping*.

swan-mussel (swon'mus″l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygneus*.

swanneck (swon'nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck*.—2. See *swan-flower*.

swanner (swon'ėr), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *-er*[1].] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports*, p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

swannery (swon'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [< *swan*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

swanny (swon'i), *a.* [< *swan*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 22. (*Davies.*)

swanpan, *n.* See *shwanpan*.

Swan River daisy. [< *Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachyscome iberidifolia*, of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens.

Swan River everlasting. A composite plant, ★*Syncarpha Manglesii*. See *Rhodanthe*.

swan's-down (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down*.

With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down*. *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xvi.

2. (*a*) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the brawer of the twa. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Chillon, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swansdown* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

(*b*) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

Swansea porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

swan-shot (swon'shot), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swanshot*, as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swan-song (swon'sông), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death.

But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide
In the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Mors Triumphalis.

swan-upping (swon'up″ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swanhopping* (simulating *hopping*, as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); < *swan*[1] + *upping*.] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or gilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking*.

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping the swans* was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the duckings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. *Halliwell.*

swanwort (swon'wėrt), *n.* See *swan-flower*.

swap[1] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swop*; < ME. *swappen*; cf. G. *schwappen*, swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan*, swoop, etc.: see *sweep*, *swoop*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To haue with his swerd *swapped* of his hed. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3609.

His hed to the walle, his body to the grounde,
Ful ofte he *swapte*, hymselven to confounde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swap* him in the face with a fire-brand, to singe his smelling. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell;
Hit brake thurgh the basnet to the bare hed. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6921.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beofs to him *swapte*. *Layamon*, l. 26775.

3. To fall down.

swap[1] (swop), *n.* [< ME. *swap*, *swappe*; cf. G. *schwapp*, a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong. *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

If 't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There 's no new-fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet,
But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for 't. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me fleing at a *swappe* he hente. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 543.

3. A fall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swap[1] (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop*; an elliptical use of *swap*[1], *v.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

swap[2] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped*, ppr. *swapping*. [Also *swop*, and formerly *swab* (see *swab*[2]); a particular use of *swap*[1], appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] **I.** *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat,
And aye the blood ran down between. *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

To swap off, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap*. I seed that in your eyes the minit you rode up. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 186.

swap[2] (swop), *n.* [< *swap*[2], *v.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouther, I e'en changed it . . . for gin and brandy— . . . a gude *swap* too. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop,
An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swop*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

swape (swāp), *v. i.* and *t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swoop* or *sweep*.] 1. To sweep.—2. To place aslant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swape (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep*; cf. *swape*, *v.*] 1. Same as *sweep*, 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep*, 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

swape-well (swāp'wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic but far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 240.

swapping (swop'ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swap*[1], *v.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward!
It was a *swapping, swapping* mallard! *Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.*

Ay, marry, sir, here 's *swapping* sins indeed! *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

sward (swârd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword*, *sord*, *soord*; < ME. *sward*, *sword*, *swart*, *swarth*, < AS. *sweard*, skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *swarde* = MD. *swarde*, D. *zwoord*, rind of bacon, = MLG. *swarde*, LG. *swaarde*, *sware* = OHG. **swarta*, MHG. *swarte*, *swart*, skin with hair or feathers, G. *schwarte*, skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svördhr*, skin, sward (*grassvördhr*, 'grass-sward,' *jarthar-svördhr*, 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *svær* (in *fleskesvær*, 'flesh-sward,' *grönsvær*, 'greensward,' *jordsvær*, 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

Swarde or *sworde* of flesch. Coriana. *Prompt. Parv.*

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon-*soords* shall feast his family. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward*.

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

sward (swârd), *v.* [< *sward*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us. *Mrs. Browning*, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, st. 28.

The smooth,
Swarded alleys, the limes
Touch'd with yellow by hot
Summer. *M. Arnold*, Heine's Grave.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

sward-cutter (swârd'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawn-mower. *Imp. Dict.*

swardy (swâr'di), *a.* [< *sward* + *-y*[1].] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

sware[1] (swār). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*[1].

sware[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *swaren*, < Icel. *svara* = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer. see *swear*[1].] To answer.

He called to his chamberlayn, that cofly hym *swared*,
& bede hym bryng hym his bruny & his blonk sadel. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

sware[3]†, *a.* [< MLG. *swar*, lit. heavy: see *sweer*.] An old spelling of *sweer*.

sware[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *square*.

swarf[1] (swärf), *v. i.* [< Sw. *svarfva* = Dan. *svarve*, turn, = E. *swerve*: see *swerve*.] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a huntit poor red coat
For fear amaist did *swarf*, man! *Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ix.

swarf[1] (swärf), *n.* [< *swarf*[1], *v.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

swarf[2] (swärf), *n.* [< ME. **swarf*, < AS. *geswearf*, *geswyrf*, filings, < *sweorfan* (pret. **swearf*, pp. *sworfen*) = Icel. *sverfa* (pret. *svarf*), file; cf. Sw. *svarfva*, Dan. *svarve*, turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swairban*, wipe; cf. E. *swarve*, creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve*, and cf. *swarf*[1].] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

swarf-money (swärf'mun″i), *n.* In *feudal law*, money paid in lieu of the service of castleward. ★*Blount.*

swarm[1] (swârm), *n.* [< ME. *swarm*, < AS. *swearm* = MD. *swerm*, D. *zwerm* = OHG. *swaram*, MHG. *swarm*, G. *schwärm* = Icel. *svarmr* = Sw. *svärm* = Dan. *sværm*, a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. σειρήν, a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *surma*, a pipe, Russ. *sviriele*, a pipe, G. *schwirren*, whir, Sw. *svirra*, hum, Dan. *svirre*, whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar*, sound: see *swear*[1].] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies] . . . lay dead upon the high waies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 15.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnynge on heapes as a *swarme* of bees.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 341.

3. In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

This *swarm* of fair advantages.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 55.

A night made hoary with the *swarm*
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 3. Crowd, throng, cluster.

swarm[1] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen, swermen*, < AS. *swirman* = MD. *swermen*, D. *zwermen* = MHG. *swärmen*, G. *schwärmen* = Sw. *svärma* = Dan. *sværme*, swarm; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).

2. To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

After the Tartars had sacked Bagdat in the yeare of the Hegeira 656. these Sectaries *swarmed* all ouer Asia and Africa. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm!* *Milton*, P. R., i. 197.

3. To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with souldiours.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The whole land
Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.

II. *trans.* **1.** To crowd or throng. [Rare.]

The barbarians, marueilyng at the huge greatnesse and mouynge of owre shyppes, came *swarmyng* the bankes on bothe sydes the ryuer.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 188).

And cowled and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.
Bryant, The Ages.

2. To cause to breed in swarms.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
His literary leeches.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

swarm[2] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen* (for *swarven* ?); appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*[1], and perhaps associated with *squirm*.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up*. [Colloq.]

He *swarmed up* into a tree,
Whyle eyther of them might other se.
Syr Isenbras, l. 351. (*Halliwell.*)

Swarming up the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.
The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.

II. *trans.* To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [Colloq.]

swarm-cell (swârm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.

swarmer (swâr'mėr), *n.* A zoöspore. *Jackson's Glossary.*

swarming (swâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swarm*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The movement produced by means of cilia: applied to zoöspores, which are sometimes called 'swarm-spores.' (*b*) The movement which occurs among certain non-ciliated spores of some algæ while still inclosed within an envelop.

swarm-spore (swârm'spōr), *n.* **1.** A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algæ;* a zoöspore. See *microcyst.*—**2.** The peculiar gemmule (see *gemmule*) of sponges; the so-called planula or ciliated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

swart (swârt), *a.* [Also improp. *swarth;* < ME. *swart, swarte*, < AS. *sweart* = OS. OFries. *swart* = MD. *swart*, D. *zwart* = MLG. LG. *swart* = OHG. MHG. *swarz*, G. *schwarz* = Icel. *svartr* = Sw. *svart* = Dan. *sort* = Goth. *swarts*, black; akin to L. *sordere*, be dirty, *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes* (**svordes*), dirt (see *sordid*).] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se
Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

A nation straunge, with visage *swart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 15.

Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 46.

swart† (swârt), *v. t.* [< ME. *swarten*, < AS. *sweartian* = MD. *swerten*, D. *zwarten* = OHG. *swarzjan, swarzan*, make black, *swarzēn*, be or become black, MHG. *swerzen*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, G. *schwärzen*, make black, = Icel. *sverta, sorta* = Sw. *svärta* = Dan. *sværte*, make black; cf. Dan. *sortne*, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

swartback (swârt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus.* [Orkney.]

swarth[1] (swârth), *n.* [A var. of *sward.*] A sward.

Dance them down on their own green-*swarth*.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Grassy *swarth*, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.
Cowper, Task, i. 110.

swarth[2] (swârth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*[1].

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 162.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 639.

swarth[3] (swârth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart.*

Your *swarth* Cimmerian
Doth make your honour of his body's hue,
Spotted, detested, and abominable.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 72.

He 's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy
As if he had lost his mother.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

swarth[4] (swärth), *n.* [Perhaps < *swarth*[3], a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart.*] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [Prov. Eng.]

These apparitions are called Fetches or Wraiths, and in Cumberland *Swarths*. *Grose*, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts.

swarthily (swâr'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness (swâr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

swarthness (swârth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness.*

swarthy (swâr'thi), *a.* [A corrupt and now more common form of *swarty.*] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .
Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 26.

Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

swarthy† (swâr'thi), *v. t.* [< *swarthy, a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley.*

swartiness (swâr'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

swartish (swâr'tish), *a.* [< ME. *swartish;* < *swart* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenyssh, *swartish*, rede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1647.

swartness (swârt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.*

swart-rutter (swârt'rut″ėr), *n.* [< MD. *swert-ruyter*, a black trooper, < *swert*, black, + *ruyter*, trooper, horseman: see *swart* and *rutter*[1].] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils.*

swart-star (swârt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of summer, which darkens or makes swart the complexion. [Rare.]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

swart-visaged (swârt'viz″ājd), *a.* Swarthy. [Rare.]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

swarty† (swâr'ti), *a.* [< *swart* + *-y*[1]. Now usually in the altered form *swarthy.*] An obsolete form of *swarthy.*

And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 1.

Swartzia (swärt'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Olaus *Swartz* (born 1760, died about 1818), a Swedish botanist.] A name given by Schreber in 1791 to *Tounatea*, a genus of leguminous trees, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ.* It is characterized by a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and roundish in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single broad corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; numerous declined and curving stamens which are nearly or quite free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated pod. There are about 70 species, natives of tropical America, except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pinnate or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowers are commonly borne in clustered or panicled racemes. They are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard and durable timber. *Tounatea tomentosa*, the panococo or palo santo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick. Its bark, called *panococo-bark*, is a powerful sudorific, and yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resin. *Tounatea grandiflora* (*Swartzia grandiflora* of Willdenow), of the West Indies and southward, a small tree or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a valuable and very heavy wood.

Swartzieæ (swart-si-ē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Swartzia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, based on *Swartzia* of Schreber, which is a synonym of *Tounatea.* The tribal name is therefore invalid under the rules of nomenclature. The plants of this group form a sort of transition from the *Cæsalpiniaceæ* to the *Fabaceæ* (*Papilionaceæ* of authors who treat it as a subfamily of the *Leguminosæ*), as they usually have an exterior upper petal. They differ, however, from that family in their numerous and separate stamens, and corolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five nearly equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly without petals. It consists of 7 genera, and includes about 86 species, mainly trees with pinnate leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, especially of Brazil.

swarve (swârv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, ppr. *swarving.* [< ME. *swarven*, a var. of *swerven*, swerve: see *swerve.* Cf. *swarf.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swerve; incline to one side.

In the *swarvinge*, the stroke, that was grete, descended be-twene the shelde, and kutte asonder the gyge with all the honde that it fly in to the feilde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased him but upon the side. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.
Percy's Reliques. (*Halliwell.*)

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

swash[1] (swosh), *v.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *svasska*, make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes; cf. Sw. *svassa*, speak or write bombast, Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like water under the feet.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Welters, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns.
Lowell, Appledore, i.

2†. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swasht* downe vpon hir bed. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1381.

3. To bluster; make a great noise; make a show of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Florio.*

II. *trans.* To dash about violently; strike violently.

swash[1] (swosh), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*] **1.** A dashing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles.*—**2.** Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slibber, sause, and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 65.

Swine . . . refuse partriges and other delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other *swash*.
Meres, Wits Commonwealth (1634), ii. 50.

3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Also *swash channel, swashway.*

The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel*.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.
The Auk, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Slang.] —**6.** A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (*Nares.*)

swash[2] (swosh), *a.* [Cf. *squash*[2].] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swash[3]† (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises. (*Latham.*)

swash-bank (swosh′bangk), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight.*

swash-bucket (swosh′buk″et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

swash-buckler (swosh′buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from swashing, or making a noise on buckler.
Fuller, Worthies of England, III. 347.

Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 54.

swasher (swosh′ėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*; . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 30.

swashing (swosh′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* Swords and short Bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

swash-letters (swosh′let″ėrz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

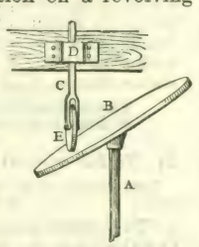
A B D M N P Q R T U QU &

Specimen of Swash-letters.

swashly† (swosh′li), *adv.* [< *swash*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swashing manner.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting *swashlye* they wrigled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 221.

swash-plate (swosh′plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



Swash-plate.

A, shaft; *B*, swash-plate; *C*, rod working in guide *D* and having friction-wheel *E* pivoted to its lower end. Rotation of *A* and *B* causes *C* to rise and descend alternately, the descent being effected by its own gravity or the action of a spring not shown.

swashway (swosh′wā), *n.* **1.** A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Same as *swash*[1], 3.

swash-work (swosh′wėrk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

swashy (swosh′i), *a.* [< *swash*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Same as *swash*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Swaggering. *Halliwell.*

★**swastika** (swäs′ti-kä), *n.* [Skt. *svastika*, lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *su*, well, + *asti*, being), welfare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammadion*.

swat[1] (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

swat[1] (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

swat[2] (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap*[1].] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

swat[2] (swot), *n.* [< *swat*[2], *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]

swatch (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] **1**†. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 58.

swatchway, *n.* Same as *swash*[1], *n.*, 3. *Nature*, XLI. 539.

swath[1] (swâth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *zwad*, *zwade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swadem*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swae*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a large knife, *svath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad*[1]). Cf. *swathe*[2]. The AS. form *swathu* requires a mod. E. *swathe;* the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swarth*[2] and *swatch*.] **1.** A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
Bryant, After a Tempest.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or cut of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath:* often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

At last they drew up before the station at Torresdale. It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 161.

3†. A track; trace.

Cam him no fleres *swathe* ner [near].
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3786.

To cut a wide swath, to make ostentatious display; splurge; cut a swell. [Colloq. or slang.]

swath[2], *n.* Same as *swathe*[2].

swathband†, **swathbond**†, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbonds*, rybandes, and slevelaces.
J. Heywood, Four P's, in Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless *swathbands*.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 179.

swathe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *swath*[1].

swathe[2] (swāᵺ), *n.* [Also *swath;* < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a bandage, band, fillet; perhaps the same as *swathu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?): see *swathe*[1]. Cf. *swathe*[2], *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Moule and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 286.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the yong Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? that
Looks in his *swathes* so beautifully faire?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210).

swathe[2] (swāᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [< ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **swethian*, in comp. *be-swethian*, swathe, inwrap (= Icel. *svatha*, swathe), < *swathu*, a bandage: see *swathe*[2], *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle.*] **1.** To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in flannel. *Macaulay*, Chatham.

2†. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

Swathed, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave.*

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
Bp. Hopkins, Exposition, p. 276. (*Latham.*)

swathel†, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 104.

swathel-binding†, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*, . . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

swather (swâ′thėr), *n.* [< *swath*[1] + *-er*[1].] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the uncut and the cut.

swathing (swā′ᵺing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swathe*[2], *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical caresses.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 630.

swathling-clothes† (swāᵺ′ling-klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 112.

swathy (swâ′thi), *a.* [Also *swathey;* < *swath*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth hies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . .
And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.
J. Baillie, A Summer's Day.

swats (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits;* said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Reaming *swats* that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

swatte. Same as *swat*[2].

swatter (swat′ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle;* < D. *swaddren*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, squirt, Sw. *sqvattra*, squander, freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *sqvatta;* cf. Sw. dial. *skwatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvetta*, squirt. Cf. *swat*[2], throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

★**sway** (swā), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *sweyen*, *swezen*, *sweigen;* prob. < Icel. *sveigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *sveggja*, sway, swing, = Norw. *sveigja*, bend (cf. *sveg*, switch), = Dan. *sveie*, bend; causal of Icel. **sviga*, bend (> *svigna*, give way, *svigi*, a bending switch, *svig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *sviga* (pret. *sveg*), bend. (*b*) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *zwaaijen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swajen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *swag*[1], a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick*[1]).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag: as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also, to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

The branches
Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
Whittier, St. John.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side, party, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . .
They never then had sprung as summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 14.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much.
Hooker.

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest Ascendant over him. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

4†. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 24.

To sway up (*naut.*), to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rope, to start the mast upward, so that the fid may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

Here, there, and every where about her *swayd*
Her wrathfull steele, that none mote it abyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 66.

And your impartial undeceived Hand
Sway its own Sceptre.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 154.

And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To cause to bend or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudice.

God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 130.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

As bowls run true, by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1368.

The colonies were *swayed* by no local interest, no partial interest, no selfish interest.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, [1825.

3. To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 17.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.

Swaying the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. *Naut.*, to hoist; raise: particularly said of yards and topmasts.—**To sway across**, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position.=**Syn. 1.** To brandish.—**3.** *Guide*, *Direct* (see *guide*), control.

sway (swā), *n.* [< *sway*, *v.*] 1. Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.

Whan that the sturdy ok,
On which men hakketh ofte for the nones,
Receyved hath the happy fallyng strok,
The grete *sweigh* [var. *swough*] doth it to come al atones.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1383.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 234.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 251.

2. Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
Gray, The Bard, ii.

3. Rule; control; government: probably in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.

The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Five chosen leaders the fierce bands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 209.

The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

4. An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]

The Sword is the surest *Sway* over all People, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to Obedience.
Howell, Letters, iv. 47.

5. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.=**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

sway-backed (swā′bakt), *a.* 1. Same as *swayed*. —2. Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.

The Ts'aidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals. *The Century*, XLI. 357.

★**sway-bar** (swā′bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*. *E. H. Knight.*

sway-bracing (swā′brā″sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying. *Imp. Dict.*

swayed (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.

Swayed in the back and shoulder-shotten.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

swayful (swā′fûl), *a.* [< *sway* + *-ful*.] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
Fawkes, tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.

sweak (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *squeak*.

sweal[1] (swēl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; < ME. *swelen*, < AS. *swelan* (pret. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, > G. *schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swælan*, burn up; OHG. *swilizzōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swōl*, heat; MD. **swoel*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *zoel* = LG. *swul*, > G. *schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelu*, singe, scorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To burn slowly.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.

II. *trans.* To singe; scorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.

sweal[2]† (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *squeal*[1].

And ill-shap't Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.

sweam† (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *swaim*, *swame*; < ME. *sweem*, *sweme*, *swem*, a dizziness, < Icel. *sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *swimi* = Dan. *svime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim*[2]. Hence ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *squeamous*, *squeamish*.] 1. A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—2. A sudden qualm of sickness.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottishe *sweame* hee feeles:
With ioyes bereapte, when death is hard at heeles.
Mir. for Mags. (ed. Haslewood), I. 307.

sweamish (swē′mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *squeamish*.

sweamous†, *a.* [ME. *sweymous*, *sweymowse*, etc.: see *squeamous*.] Same as *squeamous*.

swear[1] (swār), *v.*; pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, ppr. *swearing*. [< ME. *sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swor*, *sware*, pl. *sweren*), < AS. *swerian* (pret. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swerian* = OFries. *swera* = MD. *sweren*, D. *zweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swören* = OHG. *sweren*, *swerien*, MHG. *swern*, *sweren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *sverja* = Sw. *svärja* = Dan. *sværge* = Goth. *swaran* (pret. *swōr*), swear; cf. Icel. *svar*, pl. *svör*, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer, Icel. Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, AS. *andswaru*, answer, *andswarian*, *andswerian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice, √*svar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *forswear*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.

Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wowndys fyve.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.

2. To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *sware* unto him. Gen. xxv. 33.

3. To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.

4. To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
. . . never trust me more. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

The swearer continues to *swear;* tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
W. Gilpin, Sermons, II. xxvii.

"But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator [a Scottish Highlander], who replied, "Oh, he didna *sweer* at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road and *swoor* at lairge."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.

5. To be incongruous or inharmonious (with): followed by *at:* often said of colors. [Colloq.]

What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear at* the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.

To swear by, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, vi.

To swear off, to swear out†, to renounce solemnly: as, to *swear off* drinking.

I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God, a divinity, or something held to be sacred for the truth of the declaration: as, to *swear* an oath.

I dare saye, and saufly *swere*,
The knyght is trewe and trust.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 80).

The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; vow.

Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 120.

Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

And Galahad *sware* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, sware.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 294.

3. To put to an oath; cause to take an oath; bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury.

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 156.

Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

He *swore* also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tribe to bee Bailiffes thereof.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 136.

My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swear* privy councilors in the name of "King George IV.—William, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

4. To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 163.

6. To utter in a profane manner.

Being thus frighted, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 87.

To swear in, to induct into office by administering an oath.

I was *sworn in* the day before yesterday, and kissed hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning as clerk of the council. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 22, 1821.

To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person may be required to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.

You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *Swear the Peace against you* to keep you from Duelling, or insure your life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 198.

swear[1] (swār), *n.* [< *swear*[1], *v.*] An oath. [Colloq.]

swear[2] (swār), *a.* See *sweer*.

swearer (swār′ėr), *n.* [< *swear*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swears, in any sense; one who utters or takes an oath.

She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 13.

For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person, and at one sitting.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

swear-word (swār′wėrd), *n.* A profane word; an oath. [Colloq.]

There has been in the past an immense quantity of scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
Elect. Review (Amer.), XII. i. 11.

★**sweat** (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet;* dial. *swat;* < ME. *swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, < AS. *swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *sweet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *sweet* = OHG. MHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **sveit*, in secondary form *sveiti* (cf. also *sviti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *sved* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, n., *sudare*, v., Gr. ἱδρώς, ἱδος, Lith. *swidrs*, sweat, Skt. √*svid*, sweat. From the L. root are ult. E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude*, etc.] 1. Moisture exuded from the skin, an excretion containing from one to two per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chlorid, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin; sensible perspiration; especially, the excessive perspiration produced by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorific medicines, etc.

As wittnesseth genesis,
That seith, with swynke and with *swot* and swetynge face
By-tulye and by-trauaile treuly oure lyf-lode.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 241.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
Gen. iii. 19.

All drown'd in *sweat* the panting mother flies.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 159.

I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy *sweat*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

Indeed your worship should do well to advise him
To cleanse his body, all the three highways;
That is, by *sweat*, purge, and phlebotomy.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

This painful labour of abridging . . . was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Mac. ii. 26.

Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the *sweat* of other men.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap: as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

The Muse's friend (gray-eyde Aurora) yet
Held all the meadows in a cooling *sweat*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—**6†.** Sweating-sickness.

Certain this yere, and of late, have had the *Swet;* the oonly name and voyce wherof is soo terrible and fearful in his Highnes [Henry VIII.'s] eeres that he dare in noowise approch vnto the place where it is noysed to have been.
Stephen Gardener, To Cardinal Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 346).

Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" to the people there "before the *sweat* came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gospelling."
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxiv.

Thus, what with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 84.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—**8.** In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—**Bloody sweat,** the exudation of sweat mixed with blood; hematidrosis: a very rare affection.—**English sweat.** Same as *sweating-sickness.*—**Gipsy sweat.** See *Gipsy.*—**Syn. 1.** See *perspiration.*

sweat (swet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sweat* or *sweated*, ppr. *sweating*. [Also dial. *swat;* < ME. *sweten, sweete* (pret. *swette, swatte*), < AS. *swǽtan* = MD. *swetten*, D. *zweeten* = MLG. *sweten*, LG. *sweten*, sweat, = OHG. *sweizzan*, roast, MHG. *sweizen*, G. *schweissen*, hammer or weld red-hot metal together (cf. OHG. *swizzen*, MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*, sweat), = Icel. *sveita* = Sw. *svettas* = Dan. *svede*, sweat; cf. L. *sudare* (> It. *sudare* = Sp. *sudar* = Pg. *suar* = Pr. *suar, suzar* = F. *suer*), sweat, Gr. ἱδροῦν, Skt. √ *svid*, sweat: see *sweat, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

His hakeney, that was al pomely grys,
So *swatte* that it wonder was to see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

And notwithstanding that these Winds [on the Coast of Coromandel] are so hot, yet the Inhabitants don't *sweat* while they last, for their Skins are hard and rough.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 47.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation: as, a new hay-mow *sweats;* the clay of newly made bricks *sweats;* a pitcher of ice-water *sweats.*

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will *sweat*—at least, that is what it is commonly called. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 228.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

In the same Ilande they gather pytche whiche *sweateth* owte of the rockes, beynge muche harder and sourer then the pitche of the tree.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 174).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and *sweating;* hoping shortly to obtain it.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

If you do *sweat* to put a tyrant down,
You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 255.

I could out-plead
An advocate, and *sweat* as much as he
Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
In an honest cause.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
Shall *sweat* for Food in vain.
Cowley, Tree of Knowledge, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penalty. [Slang.]—**6.** To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

I have many a time heard both husband and wife—one couple especially, who were *sweating* for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 64.

To sweat for it, to suffer for an offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Colloq.]

Well, Jarvis, thou hadst wrongs, and, if I live,
Some of the best shall *sweat for't.*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or, figuratively, as if from the skin.

The imagination, *sweated* by artificial fire, produces nought but vapid bloom. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

Fro thens a Stones cast toward the Southe is another Chapelle, where oure Lord *swette* droppes of Blood.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

To make
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion.
Shak., Cor., v. 3. 196.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat: as, to *sweat* one's collar.

He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has *sweat* at tennis that week. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

I trust gentlewomen their diet sometimes a fortnight, lend gentlemen holland shirts, and they *sweat* 'em out at tennis, and no restitution.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactions; underpay, as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

In 1880 the casuals struck against this system [of small contractors]. They declared that they were being *sweated;* that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 489.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was stretched,
The boys they all paid him a visit.
A bit in their sacks too they fetched;
They *sweated* their duds till they riz it.
R. Burrowes, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wood in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—**7.** In *leather-manuf.*, to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—**8.** In *tobacco-manuf.*, to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—**9.** To join by applying heat after soldering.

The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are *sweated* in to secure perfect contact.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 112.

Cold sweating, in *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of fresh cold water.—**To sweat coins,** more especially gold coins, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and edges by shaking the coins together in bags, so that particles of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived. *R. Cobden.*

His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated—
And his the art that every guinea *sweated.*
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

sweat-band (swet'band), *n.* The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

sweat-box (swet'boks), *n.* **1.** A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—**2†.** A narrow cell for prisoners.

sweat-canal (swet'ka-nal″), *n.* Same as *sweat-duct.*

sweat-center (swet'sen″tėr), *n.* A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

sweat-cloth (swet'klôth), *n.* A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

sweat-duct (swet'dukt), *n.* The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. See cut under *sweat-gland.*

sweated (swet'ed), *a.* **1.** Made under the sweating system: as, a *sweated* coat.—**2.** Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

It was a poor consolation to the *sweated* waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of *sweated* and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. *Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 880.

sweater (swet'ėr), *n.* [< *sweat* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sweats.—**2.** One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—*sweaters*, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.
C. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject [of "sweating"], and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in *sweaters'* dens.
New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

(*c*) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 332.

(*d*) A woolen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

Contestants with a proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or *sweaters*) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 355.

3. One who sweats coin.

No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the *sweater*, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 115.

sweat-fiber (swet'fī″bėr), *n.* One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

sweatful (swet'fûl), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-ful.*] **1.** Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By *sweatful* smelters on this wooded strand.
Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 106. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with *sweatful* groans.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 403.

sweat-gland (swet'gland), *n.* One of those glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory, sudoriparous,* and *sudoriferous gland.* See also cut under *skin.*



Section of Skin, showing two Sweat-glands. *a*, epidermis; *b*, its deeper layer, or rete Malpighii; *c* to *d*, corium, dermis, or true skin; *f*, fat-cells; *g*, coiled end of a sweat-gland; *h*, its duct, opening on the surface at *i*.

sweat-house (swet'hous), *n.* **1.** See the quotation.

Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the *sweat-house*, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.
Francis Parkman, in N. A Rev., [CXX. 46.

2. In *tanning*, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

sweatily (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

sweatiness (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

sweating (swet'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweat, v.*] **1.** The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration; also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you
That you were better match a ruin'd bawd,
One ten times cured by *sweating* and the tub.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, v. 3.

Sweatings in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sufferings ceased when these occurred.
Alien. and Neurol., XI. 148.

2. Same as *sweating system* (which see, under *sweating, p. a.*).

The House of Lords Committee on *Sweating* . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 56° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

sweating (swet'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**Sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring and tobacco trades, of employing men, women, and children to make up goods in their own tenements or homes, or in rooms in tenement houses, for scant pay. Rooms so used are called *sweat-shops*, and in England and several of the United States are under strict laws which require a license, inspection, and a register of workers, and provide for sanitation, air-space, light, etc., and usually prohibit young children under twelve from working in them.

sweating-cloth (swet'ing-klôth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares.*

sweating-fever (swet'ing-fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

sweating-house (swet'ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or *Sweating-Houses* both for Rich and Poor.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

sweating-iron (swet'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

sweating-pit (swet'ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

sweating-room (swet'ing-röm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the *sweating-room*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 3.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

sweating-sickness (swet'ing-sik″nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a *Sweating-sickness*, Michaelmas Term was adjourned. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the *sweating sickness*.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

Malwa sweating-sickness, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison.*

sweating-tub (swet'ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the *sweating-tub*. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

sweat-leather (swet'leтн″ėr), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

sweatless (swet'les), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-less*.] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the yeer doth last,
That in poor Desarts rich aboundance heap'st,
That *sweat-less* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. (*Davies.*)

sweat-lodge (swet'loj), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*. *Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*, I. 141.

sweat-shop (swet'shop), *n.* A shop where work is done for a sweater. See *sweater*, 2 (*b*).

sweat-stock (swet'stock), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unhaired by treatment in the sweating-pit.

sweaty (swet'i), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-y*[1].] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty* skin.

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streame.
Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service, the odour of his Sock was like to be neither musk nor benjamin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

sweddle (swed'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed;* = F. *Suède* = MD. *Swede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Swede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth.**Swētha* (pl. *Swethans*, in Jordanes); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Suiones; cf. Icel. *Svíar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Svænskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Svíarīki* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Sverrig* = AS. *Sweórīce*, *Swiórīce*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Sweón*, *Swión* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rīce*, kingdom. The name *Sweden*, D. *Zweden*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *swedes*, with Ogwen making music far below. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipsic.

Swedenborgian (swē-dn-bôr'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1788, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedenborgianism (swē-dn-bôr'ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Swedenborgian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

swedge (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage*[2].

Swedish (swē'dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedsch* = G. *Schwedisch;* as *Swede* + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—**Swedish beam-tree.** See *Pyrus*.—**Swedish coffee.** See *coffee*.—**Swedish feather.** (*a*) A weapon of the type of the partizan. (*b*) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the *Swedish feathers*," whilk your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

Swedish fir, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*[1].—**Swedish gloves**, gloves of undressed kid — that is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin next the hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Commonly called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—**Swedish juniper.** See *juniper*.—**Swedish leech**, the common medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga*.—**Swedish work**, a kind of hand-weaving by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, which is a good substitute for braid, and can be done in various colors and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic.

Sweedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Swede*.

sweeny (swē'ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Wasting of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, resulting from disuse of the corresponding limb. This disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ending in lameness. Also *swinney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is due to some lameness of the foot or limb, which induces the horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles out of use. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 72.

sweep (swēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sweeping*. [Early mod. E. also *swepe;* < ME. *swepen* (pret. *swepte*), < AS.**swǣpan* (pret. **swǣpte*), a secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *swēp*), sweep; = OFries. *swepa* = LG. *swepen*, sweep (with a broom), = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, G. *schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc., tr. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop; cf. *swape*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses are much involved, and the verb is now usually treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep with a broom.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. Prov. xxviii. 3.

The sky blackened, and the storm *swept* down.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 246.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,
Though from it rose a strange and trembling sound,
What time the wind *swept* over with a moan.
R. W. Gilder, Poet and his Master, ii.

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps it* through the court with troops of ladies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 80.

Why do we not say, as to a divors't wife, those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall *sweepe* after you? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
And, shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 504.

4. To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to search systematically any part of the heavens by moving the telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain motionless until the diurnal motion has carried a certain part of the heavens through the field, when the telescope is carried back to the west and set to the next adjacent zone. In *naval affairs*, to search for submarine mines by dragging the bottom with a sweep so constructed that the mines can be caught and destroyed.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *sweep* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked. It is the characteristic method of defense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *sweeping* (or *slatting*) *from eye to eye*.—**To sweep for an anchor.** See *anchor*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

Death 's a devouring gamester,
And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Friends, companions, and train
The avalanche *swept* from our side.
M. Arnold, Rugby Chapel.

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all afoam, we had to row direct eastward.
H. M. Stanley, Through the Dark Continent, July 24, 1876.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pompously.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 6.

3. To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to *sweep*
A music out of sheet and shroud.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

If the fingers be repeatedly *swept* rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

4. To move over or along: as, the wind *swept* the surface of the sea.

As . . . choughs . . . madly *sweep* the sky.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 23.

Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 563.

5. To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us *sweep*
The boundless landscape.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1408.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly *sweep* the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 74.

6. To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to *sweep* a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must *sweep* the court clean of such filth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

7. To rid as by sweeping; clear.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

8. To draw or drag something over: as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor; to *sweep* (a harbor or a mine-field) for submarine mines. —**9.** To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.

Brigs of 386 tons have been *swept* at three knots or more.
Admiral Smyth. (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to *sweep* the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. *The Century*, XXX. 315.

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of *sweeping* them from two sides.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 129.

To sweep away, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be *swept away*.
Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

To sweep the board or **the stakes.** See *board*.—**To ★sweep the deck** or **the decks.** See *deck*.

sweep (swēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe;* = OHG. MHG. *sweif*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.] **1.** The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great *sweep* of employments, and we expect still more removals. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one *sweep*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 758.

2. The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long *sweep* of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the *sweep* of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble *sweep* of all their privilege.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless *sweep*.
Bryant, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular *sweep*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(*a*) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its *sweep*. (*b*) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the *sweep* of an epidemic.

3. A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long bloathead with a little *sweep*.
Morgans, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the *sweep* of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a *sweep* of brown hair that fell across his forehead. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 353.

The stream twists down through the valley in long *sweeps*, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

4. A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole, . . . up the *sweep*, and so to the house-door. *E. Yates*, Broken to Harness, I. 311.

5. A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in *astron.*, the act of sweeping (see *sweep*, *v. i.*, 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my *sweeps* of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

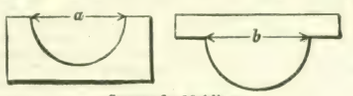
A magnificent *sweep* of mountain country was in sight.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

6. In *naval arch.*, any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers. —**7.** *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *swape.*—**8.** In *ship-building*, a frame or support on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.—**9.** An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista.—**10.** A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *swipe*, *swape*.

A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*.
Elyot. (*Halliwell.*)

The well, its long *sweep* piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

11. In *loam-molding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are



Sweeps for Molding.

made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see *a*) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see *b*) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

12. A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—**13.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (*b*) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—**14.** Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—**15.** *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in *sweeps* during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of *sweeps*. [U. S. mints.]
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 252.

16. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the *sweeps* have art or part in these proceedings. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx.

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the *sweeps* will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

17. See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called *sweeps*, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 109.

Sweep of a seine, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—**To make a clean sweep,** to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to *make a clean sweep* of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was sca'ce in them days); but the Indians *made a clean sweep* on't. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 163.

sweepage (swē'pāj), *n.* [< *sweep* + *-age.*] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-bar (swēp'bär), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

sweeper (swē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *swepare;* < *sweep* ★+ *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the *sweeper* of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big *sweepers* with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.
New York Times, Jan. 26, 1891.

2. A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

sweeping (swē'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepyng;* verbal n. of *sweep*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The *sweeping* of the scythe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

2. *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde bee dryuen togyther on heapes by th[e]ympulsyon of the shyppes, euen as a beasome gathereth the *swepynges* of a house.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157).

The *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber.
Swift, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the *sweepings* of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 159.

Specifically—(*a*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing- and planing-machines. (*b*) In *printing*, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

sweeping (swē'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweep*, *v.*] **1.** Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a *sweeping* majority.

Regardless of the *sweeping* whirlwind's sway.
Gray, The Bard, II. ii. 13.

2. Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a *sweeping* charge; a *sweeping* declaration.

One *sweeping* clause of ban and anathema.
Burke, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too *sweeping*. *A. Dobson*, Introd to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most *sweeping* of reforms.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

Sweeping resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

sweeping-car (swē'ping-kär), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

sweeping-day (swē'ping-dā), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general *sweeping-day* at Mrs. Dansken's.
The Century, XXXVIII. 180.

sweepingly (swē'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so *sweepingly* intelligible.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 372.

sweepingness (swē'ping-nes), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the *sweepingness* of a charge.

sweep-net (swēp'net), *n.* **1.** A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it. —**2.** A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

sweep-piece (swēp'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

sweep-rake (swēp'rāk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. *E. H. Knight.*

sweeps (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-saw (swēp′sâ), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve; a bow-saw or turning-saw.

sweep-seine (swēp′sān), *n.* A large seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.

sweep-seining (swēp′sā″ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.

sweepstake (swēp′stāk), *n.* [< *sweep*, *v.*, + obj. *stake*[2].] 1†. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.

To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (*Latham.*)

2. Same as *sweepstakes*.—**To make sweepstake**†, to make a clean sweep.

If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, *make sweep-stake* at once with purgatory.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

sweepstake (swēp′stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake*, *n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

sweepstakes (swēp′stāks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

There was a general notion that a *sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and . . . the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 842.

2. A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—3†. Same as *sweepstake*, 1.—4. A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with $1,250 added.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

sweep-washer (swēp′wosh″ėr), *n.* In *gold-* and *silver-refining*, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

sweep-washings (swēp′wosh″ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight.*

sweepy (swē′pi), *a.* [< *sweep* + *-y*[1].] 1. Bending or swaying; sweeping.

They [the waters], . . .
. . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway,
Bear flocks, and folds, and lab'ring hinds away.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 395.

A *sweepy* garment, vast and white.
Browning, Christmas Eve.

2. Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes that sink beneath their milky freight.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

3. Curving; having long bends or turns.

And its fair river gleaming in the light,
With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie.*

sweer (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, Sc. *sweir;* < ME. *swer*, *sware*, < AS. *swǣr*, *swār*, heavy, = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swar* = OHG. *swār*, *swāri*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy, = Lith. *swarus*, heavy.] 1. Heavy.—2. Dull; indolent; lazy.—3. Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

sweet (swēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swete*, *suete*, *sweote*, also *swote*, *soot*, *soote*, *sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swæte*, *swōte* = OS. *swōti*, *suoti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote*, *sute*, LG. *söte*, *söt* = OHG. *suozi*, *swuazi*, MHG. *sueze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *sætr* (*sœtr*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *söd* = Goth. **swōtus*, *suts* = L. *suāvis* (for **suadvis*) = Gr. *ἡδύς* = Skt. *svādu*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. *ἡδεσθαι*, be pleased, *ἡδονή*, pleasure, *ἀνδάνειν*, please, Skt. √ *svad*, *svād*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade*, *dissuade*, *persuade*, etc., *suasion*, *suasive;* from the Gr., *hedonism*, *hedonist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh, natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

Ther was brid and ale *suete*,
For riche men ther ete.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1257.

Thei [apples] ben righte *swete* and of gode Savour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 49.

The wind of May
Is *sweet* with breath of orchards.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

And there a noyse alluring sleepe soft trembled,
Of manie accords more *sweete* than Mermaids song.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 162.

Sweet instruments hung up in cases.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 102.

Sweet was thy song, but *sweeter* now
Thy carol on the leafless bough.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

I went to see the palace and gardens of Chevereux, a *sweete* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1644.

I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu carried me to see. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 349.

The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

5. Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

And [they] asketh leue and lycence at Londun to dwelle,
To singe ther for simonye for seluer is *swete*.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 83.

Aprille with hise shoures *soote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?
Job xxxviii. 31.

I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 893.

The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*.
Lowell, Memoriæ Positum.

6. Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

Young I know she was,
Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, afford,
Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word.
Herrick, Almes.

7. Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness.
Boyle, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain; *Sweet* waters mingle with the briny main.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 156.

9. Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helyseus helyd and made *suete* with puttynge in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

I could heartily wish their Summer cleanliness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous a City *sweet*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

This is the salt unto humanity,
And keeps it *sweet*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

10. In *archery*, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*.—**A sweet tooth.** See *tooth*.—**Sweet acorn, almond, alyssum, amber, ash, balm.** See the nouns.—**Sweet balsam.** See *balsam-weed*.—**Sweet basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, cicely, cider.** See the nouns.—**Sweet calamus, sweet cane.** Same as *calamus*, 2.—**Sweet cistus,** the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—**Sweet clover.** See *Melilotus*.—**Sweet coltsfoot.** See *coltsfoot*.—**Sweet corn,** a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—**Sweet cumin, cypress, dock, fennel.** See the nouns.—**Sweet fucus.** Same as *sea-belt*.—**Sweet glove**†, a perfumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in schedules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gloves as *sweet* as damask roses.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 222.

Sweet goldenrod. See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum.** See *gum*[2], and compare *sweet-gum*.—**Sweet herbs,** fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and sweet marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint, lemon, marjoram, maudlin.** See the nouns.—**Sweet locust.** Same as *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten,** the pine-marten, *Mustela martes:* apparently so called in comparison with *foul marten*, the foulmart or polecat. [Eng.]—**Sweet mountain-fern.** See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander.** See *oleander*.—**Sweet orange,** the common as opposed to the bitter or Seville orange.—**Sweet pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Sweet pepper-bush.** See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap.** See *Schweinitzia*.—**Sweet pishamin.** See *pishamin*.—**Sweet plum.** See *Owenia*.—**Sweet potato, precipitate, sack**†, **scabious, shrub.** See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff,** candy; sweetmeats. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called confectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, or at the old book-shops.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

Sweet sultan. See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Sweet tincture of rhubarb.** See *tincture*.—**Sweet vernal-grass.** See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sweet viburnum.** Same as *sheepberry*, 1.—**Sweet violet, woodruff.** See the nouns.—**To be sweet on** or **upon,** to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

That Missis is *sweet* enough *upon* you, Master, to sell herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 15.

=**Syn. 1.** Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—2. Redolent, balmy.—3. Dulcet.—5. Engaging, winning, lovely.—6. Lovable.

II. *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 313.

It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anything looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter and the *sweet* in it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

The fly that sips treacle is lost in the *sweets*.
Gay, Beggars' Opera, ii. 2.

From purple violets and the teile they bring
Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*a*) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *sweets* for the children. (*b*) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* preceded fruit and coffee. (*c*) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

3. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smells,
If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

4. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest perfection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *sweets* of friendship. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

5. One who is dear to another; a darling: a word of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

sweet† (swēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *sweten*, < AS. *swētan* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet*, *a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

She with face and voice
So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 531).

Heaven's tones
Strike not such musick to immortall soules
As your accordance *sweetes* my breast withall.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 3.

sweet (swēt), *adv.* [< ME. *sweete;* < *sweet*, *a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

He kiste hire *sweete* and taketh his sawtrie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 119.

To roast sweet, in *metal.*, to roast thoroughly.

sweet-and-twenty (swēt′and-twen′ti), *a.* Both attractive and young: a Shaksperian term of endearment.

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*,
Youth's a stuff will not endure.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 52.

sweet-apple (swēt′ap″l), *n.* 1. A sweet-flavored apple.—2. Same as *sweet-sop*.

sweet-ball†, *n.* A sweetmeat.

This *sweet-Ball*,
Take it to cheere your heart.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 130).

sweet-bay (swēt′bā), *n.* 1. The noble or victor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also the

common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*[1].

2. The swamp-laurel, *Magnolia Virginiana*. See *Magnolia*.—**Sweet-bay oil.** See *oil*.

sweet-box (swēt'boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

sweetbread (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*. —2†. A bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (*Davies.*)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

sweet-breasted† (swēt'bres″ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

sweet-breathed (swēt'bretht), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

The *sweet-breathed* violet of the shade.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.


Sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

sweetbrier (swēt'brī″ėr), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles, the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented, especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *sweetbriar*.

Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *sweetbriar* and honeysuckle.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

★**Sweetbrier-sponge.** Same as *bedegar*.

sweeten (swē'tn), *v.* [< *sweet* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become sweet, in any sense.

Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and *sweeten*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 898.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

With fairest flowers . . .
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 220.

Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast.
Swift, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

Distance sometimes endears Friendship, and Absence *sweeteneth* it.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper.
W. Law.

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

Thus Noah *sweetens* his Captivity,
Beguiles the time, and charms his misery,
Hoping in God alone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

And hope of future good, as we know, *sweetens* all suffering.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 390.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy. (*Johnson.*)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to *sweeten* apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air; to *sweeten* water.

The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is *sweetening* the blood and rectifying the constitution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

sweetener (swēt'nėr), *n.* [< *sweeten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.
Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fireside.
Lowell, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 357

sweetening (swēt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something. —**Long sweetening**, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

Long sweetening (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 34.

An' pour the *longest sweetnin'* in.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Short sweetening, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

sweet-fern (swēt'fėrn'), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Comptonia peregrina*. Its leaves, which are


Branch with Fruit of Sweet-fern (*Comptonia peregrina*).
a, male catkins; *b*, scale of male flower; *c*, the fruit, with the eight bristles; *d*, part of the leaf, showing the nervation.

fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. See *Myrrhis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sweet-flag (swēt'flag'), *n.* An araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the officinal calamus aromaticus. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet sedge*.


Flowering Plant of Sweet-flag (*Acorus Calamus*).
a, the spadix; *b*, a flower; *c*, one of the anthers with the perianth-scale.

sweet-gale (swēt'gāl), *n.* See *gale*[3].

★**sweet-grass** (swēt'-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Panicularia*: so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *P. fluitans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*.

sweet-gum (swēt'-gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *n.* [< ME. *sweteherte*; orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *sweet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

For thow hast lengthed my lif, & my langour schortet,
Thurth the solas & the sigt of the, my *swete hert!*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1550.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 664.

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *v.* [< *sweetheart*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.]
Imp. Dict.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of a lover; act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going a *sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

I see he's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

sweeties (swē'tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Sweeties to bestow on lasses.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 547. (*Jamieson.*)

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x. (*Davies.*)

sweeting (swē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *sweting*, *swetyng*; < *sweet* + *-ing*[3].] 1. A sweet apple.

Swetyng, an apple, pomme doulce.
Palsgrave.

2. A term of endearment.

"Nai sertes, *sweting*," he seide, "that schal i neuer."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 916.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 43.

sweet-john (swēt'jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

Armoires. . . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or Sweet-Williams, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts.
Cotgrave.

sweetkin† (swēt'kin), *a.* [< *sweet* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. MD. *soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

The consistorians, or setled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to hansell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valiant Sir Walter Manny.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

★**sweetleaf** (swēt'lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

sweetlips (swēt'lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2†. An epicure; a glutton. *Halliwell.*—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Servellan wrasse*. See cut under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

sweetly (swēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sweteliche*, *suettly*, *swetlike*; < AS. *swētlice*, < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ly*[2].] In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *sweet*.

Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 67.

★**sweetmeat** (swēt'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *swete mete*, < AS. *swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *sweet* and *meat*[1].] 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.
Addison, Guardian, No. 163.

The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.
Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, vi.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

sweet-mouthed† (swēt'moutht), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drouned in the voluptuousnes of high fare.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.

sweet-nancy (swēt'nan'si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

sweetness (swēt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swetnesse*, *swotnesse*, < AS. *swētnes* (= OHG. *suoznassi*, *suaznissi*, *swuaznissa*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

Where the new-born brier
Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Be a princess
In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,
Or raise him up to comfort.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 13.

sweet-oil (swēt'oil'), *n.* Olive-oil.

sweet-pea (swēt'pē'), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*[1].

sweet-potato (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.

sweet-reed (swēt'rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]

sweetroot (swēt'röt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

sweet-rush (swēt'rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*[1].—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.

sweet-scented (swēt'sen″ted), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-scented cedar.** See *cedar*, 3.—**Sweet-scented crab**, the American crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—**Sweet-scented grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Sweet-scented melon, shrub**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sweet-scented olive.** See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.

sweet-sop (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *custard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.

sweet-sucker (swēt'suk″ėr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon sucetta*.

sweet-tangle (swēt'tang″gl), *n.* Same as *kambou*.

sweet-tempered (swēt'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.

sweet-water (swēt'wâ″tėr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in hothouses.

sweetweed (swēt'wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*[1].—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scoparia*, 2.

sweet-william (swēt'wil'yąm), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally party-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.

Some with *sweet-williams* red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and sightly.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
Sweet-William with its homely cottage-smell.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catchfly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*[2].—3. See *Lychnis*, 2. [U. S.]—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.]—**Barbados sweet-william.** See *Ipomœa*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.

sweet-willow (swēt'wil″ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.

sweetwood (swēt'wůd), *n.* A name of several chiefly lauraceous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea Leucoxylon*, of the West Indies (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Dendropanax arboreus*); the long-leafed, *Damburneya Antillana* (*Nectandra Antillana* of Meissner); the lowland, pepper, or yellow, *Damburneya sanguinea* (*Nectandra sanguinea* of Rottboell), a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Misanteca triandra*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amyris;* the timber-sweetwood, *Damburneya Antillana*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *Misanteca triandra;* the white, *Damburneya sanguinea* and *D. Antillana*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Eluteria*, the source of cascarilla or sweetwood bark.—**Sweetwood bark.** Same as *cascarilla*.

sweetwort (swēt'wėrt), *n.* [< *sweet* + *wort*[1].] Any plant of a sweet taste.

sweight, *n.* See *sway*.

sweint, sweinmote, *n.* See *swain, swainmote*.

sweir, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *sweer*.

swell (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [< ME. *swellen* (pret. *swal*, pp. *swollen*), < AS. *swellan* (pret. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*) = OS. *swellan* = OFries. *swella* = MD. *swellen*, D. *zwellen* = MLG. *swellen*, LG. *swellen*, *swillen* = OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* = Icel. *svella* = Sw. *svälla* = Goth. **swillan* (not recorded), swell; prob. akin to Gr. σαλεύειν, toss (cf. σάλος, σάλη, tossing motion, σάλαξ, a sieve, σόλος, a quoit; L. *salum*, the open, tossing sea).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge; dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

Hir thoughte it *swal* so soore aboute hire herte
That nedely som word hire moste asterte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.

Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 11.

Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents
Suddenly *swell*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his Story should have *swel'd* with his Faults.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break!
Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.

The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible clamour. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on the breeze was answered by a gush of sorrow.
Irving, Granada, p. 107.

When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an outburst. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.

Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the whitewashed church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 450.

4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.

The Apostle said that when he was sicke then was he most strong: and this he said because the sicke man doth neither *swel* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe with ambition.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xii. 6.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 15.

There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patronizing the entire room.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

5. To rise and gather; well up.

Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 37.

Swelling over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

II. *trans.* 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.

Gers hym swolow a swete, that *swellis* hym after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13680.

The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I have been when I had been *swelled!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 18.

And Int'rest guides the Helm, and Honour *swells* the Sail.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

What gentle Sorrow
Swells thy soft Bosom?
Congreve, Semele, ii. 3.

The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury which had been accumulating during many years.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

They are *swoln* full of pride, arrogancy, and self-conceit.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.

What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell* up Caligula to think himself a God?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell, n.*, 4.

swell (swel), *n.* [< *swell, v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.

It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of your Difficulties. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices, floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-station. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 413.

2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.

Soft mossy lawns
Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell;* billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*. As storm-waves run away from the winds that form them, and spread through a larger and larger oceanic area, their height decreases, and their crest is smoothly rounded, but their length and their velocity are hardly changed as long as they are in deep water. On nearing the shore, their velocity and their length are decreased, and their height is increased, until they are transformed into surf or breakers. Through all these changes, the period (interval between the passage of successive waves) remains unchanged.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (*b*) The sign < or >, used to denote the above. (*c*) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting the lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (*d*) Same as *swell-box, swell-keyboard, swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*[1], 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: frequently omitted in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. *E. H. Knight.*—7. In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.

This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and it is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, the inclination, however, being always very small.
C. E. Dutton, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 56.

8. In *coal-mining*, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *want;* sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell* (a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]

The abbey may do very well
For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *Swell*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 110.

Selina remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome
Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged the head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he was called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted on a white arab, leading them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 271.

Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second. *Farrar*, Julian Home.

10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-finger whenever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box, but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—**Full swell**, the entire power of the swell-organ.—**Syn. 3.** See *wavel*.

II. *a.* First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]

They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

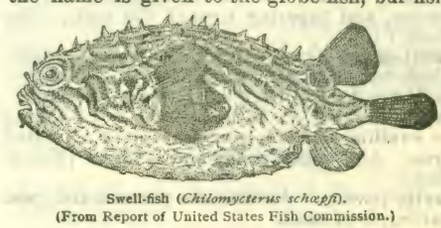
swell-blind (swel'blīnd), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.

swell-box (swel'boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or shut by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell-box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See cut under *organ*.

swelldom (swel'dum), *n.* [< *swell* + *-dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]

This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliii.

swell-fish (swel'fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, of any of the several genera *Tetraodon, Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air: the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish,



Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus schœpfi*).
(From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupine-fish, rabbit-fish, tambor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts ★under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

swelling (swel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swellinge*, *swellynge;* verbal n. of *swell*, *v.*] **1.** A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or *swellings* in their throates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, *swellings*, aches, and such like diseases. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

2. A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 2.

3. A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

Ther is inobedience, avauntyng, ypocrisye, despit, arragaunce, impudence, *swellyng* of hert, insolence, elacioun, impatience, and many another twigge that I can not tell ne declare. . . . *Swellyng* of hert is whan a man rejoysith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Down all the *swellings* of my troubled heart. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, *swellings*, tumults. 2 Cor. xii. 20.

5. An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan. Jer. xlix. 19.

Blue swelling, in *fish-culture*, same as *dropsy*, 3.—**Cloudy swelling.** See *cloudy*.—**Glassy swelling,** Weber's name for *amyloid infiltration*.—**Lactiferous swelling, lacteal swelling,** distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts.—**White swelling,** milk-leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

swelling (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have disabled mine estate
By something showing a more *swelling* port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious *swelling* termes cured a lame man. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 722.

swellish (swel'ish), *a.* [< *swell* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

swell-keyboard (swel'kē″bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

swell-mob (swel'mob'), *n.* A class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [Slang.]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kiddied us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction; and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail. *Dickens*, Three Detective Anecdotes, ii.

swell-mobsman (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pickpocket. Sometimes *mobsman*. [Slang.]

Others who went for play-actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobsmen*, and thieves, and housebreakers, and the like o' that ere. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 417.

swell-organ (swel'ôr″gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

swell-pedal (swel'ped″al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

swell-rule (swel'rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See ★*dash*, 7 (*b*).

swell-shark (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Cephaloscyllium uter*, of California.

swell-toad (swel'tōd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

swelly (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swally* and *swilley*. [North. Eng.]

swelt† (swelt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

swelt† (swelt), *v.* [< ME. *swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swulten*, also weak pret. *swelte*), < AS. *sweltan* (pret. *swealt*, pl. *swulton*, pp. *swolten*), die, faint, consume with heat, = OS. *sweltan* = MD. *swelten* = OHG. *swelzan*, MHG. *swelzen* = Icel. *svelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = Sw. *svälta* = Dan. *sulte* = Goth. *swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. due in part to the influence of *sweal*[1], *swale*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and swowned ther he stood. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 532.

Nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 21.

2. To faint with heat; swelter.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 517.

He that . . .
Seeks in the Mines the baits of Auarice,
Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, fineth bright
Our soules dire sulphur. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Euer thirstie, and ready to *swelt* for drinke. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 65.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to die; kill; destroy. —**2.** To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, lxxiv.

swelter (swel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. **swelteren*, *swelteren*, *swalteren*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I behold the darken'd sun bereav'n
Of all his light, the battlements of Heav'n
Swelt'ring in flames. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

If the Suns excessive heat
Make our bodies *swelter*,
To an Osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter. *Song*, in Walton's Complete Angler, xi.

2. To perspire freely; sweat.

They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 18.

II. *trans.* **1.** To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley.*

2†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Swelter'd venom sleeping got. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

3†. To soak; steep.

And all the knights there dubbed the morning but before,
The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore. *Drayton*, Polyolbion.

sweltering (swel'tėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Sweltry; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the direful hand of vengeance tears
The *swelt'ring* clouds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 109.

2. Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

Swalteryn for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or swownyn. Exalo, sincopizo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

swelth†, *n.* [Appar. < *swell* + *-th*[1].] Swelling; bubbling (?).

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With fowle blacke *swelth*, in thickned lumpes that lies. *Sackville*, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 31.

swe'try (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltery*, < *swelter* + *-y*[1]. Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, q. v.] **1**†. Suffocating with heat; sweltering; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

Along the rough-hewn Bench
The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him. *Coleridge*, Destiny of Nations.

swelwe†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swallow*[1].

swepe†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

swept (swept). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

swerd†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sward*.

Swertia (swėr'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Emanuel *Sweert* (*Swert*, *Sweerts*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Gentianeæ*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five dextrorsely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not intruded. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose panicle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a proposed genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

Swertieæ (swėr-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1845), < *Swertia* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Gentianaceæ*. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Frasera*, *Tetrazonanthus*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. It is not recognized by Engler, and all the genera fall within his much larger tribe *Gentianeæ*, mostly in the subtribe *Gentianinæ*, but the last two above-named genera are placed in the subtribe *Erythræinæ*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

swerve (swėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerving*. [< ME. *swerven*, *swarven*, turn aside, etc., < AS. *sweorfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = OS. *swerban*, wipe, = OFries. *swerva*, creep, = MD. *swerven*, D. *zwerven* = LG. *swarven*, swerve, wander, riot, = OHG. *swerban*, MHG. *swerben* = Icel. *sverfa*, file, = Goth. **swairban*, in comp. *biswairban*, wipe; cf. Dan. *svarbe* = Sw. *svarfva*, turn in a lathe (< LG.?). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skeat assumes a connection with Dan. dial. *svirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, Dan. *svirre*, whirl round, *svire*, revel, = Sw. *svirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the swerde hadde *swarved*, he hadde ben deed for euer-more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Rend not thy meate asunder,
For that *swarues* from curtesy. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Wheresoe'er my feet have *swerved*,
His chastening turned me back. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

2. To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high)
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

Then up [the] mast tree *swarved* he. *Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

II. *trans.* To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scotish motions and pretentions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Davies.*)

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*,
Gave sympathy his woes deserved. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 29.

swerve (swėrv), *n.* [< *swerve*, *v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, viii.

All this star-poised frame,
One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion rackt. *Lowell*, The Brakes.

swet† (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

swete[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *sweat*.

swete[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

swevent†, *n.* [< ME. *sweven*, *swevene*, *swefn*, < AS. *swefen*, sleep, dream, = OS. *swebhan* = Icel. *svefn* = Sw. *sömn* = Dan. *søvn* = L. *somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος* = Lith. *sapnas* = Skt. *svapna*, sleep, < √ *svap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng it sweyued so merye.
Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse *sweuene*. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 11.

Swevenes engendren of replecciouns,
And ofte of fume and of complecciouns,
Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 103.

swevening†, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal n. of *sweven*.] A dream.

Many men sayen that in *swevenynges*
Ther nis but fables and lesynges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1.

swich[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.

swich[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.

swidder (swid′ėr). Same as *swither*[1], *swither*[3].

Swietenia (swē-tē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1760), named after Gerard van *Swieten* (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swieteniæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamen-tube, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, Peru, the Antilles, and Florida Keys. The chief of these is *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering opposite leaflets. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septicidal capsules. See *mahogany*.

Swieteniæ (swē-te-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), < *Swietenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the family *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules, and septifragal capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with as many wings. The 8 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. ★See *Swietenia*, *Soymida*, and cut under *mahogany*.

swift[1] (swift), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, swift, fleet; prob. for **swipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift: see *swipe*, *swivel*, etc. Cf. *swift*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

The same euynnynge ye wynde come well and fresshely in our way, wherwith we made right fast and *swyfte* spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong.
Eccl. ix. 11.

The *swift* and glad return of day.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

2. Ready; prompt; quick.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. Jas. i. 19.

Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 89.

3. Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

My days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle. Job vii. 6.

Make *swift* the pangs
Of my queen's travails!
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 13.

Line or curve of swiftest descent. Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Swift garter-snake.** See *snake*.

II. *n.* **1.** The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest *swifts* of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 167.

2. An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the lazy-tongs, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

Two horses were the stock to each [silk-]mill. Above-stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.
Godwin, Fleetwood (1805), xi.

In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a *swift*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

3. The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—**4.** A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*: so called from its rapidity of flight. The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Micropus*) *apus*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shrieker* or *shriek-owl*, *swing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney-swift, *Chætura pelagica*, popularly called *chimney-swallow*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nephœcetes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phœnicobia* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chætura*. See also *tree-swift*, and cuts under *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

5. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—**6.** (*a*) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (*b*) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.—**7.** A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidæ*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. hectus*; the evening swift is *E. sylvinus*; the common swift is *E. lupulina*. All these are British species. See cut under *Cossus*.—**Northern swift.** (*a*) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nephœcetes niger* (or *borealis*). (*b*) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

swift[1] (swift), *adv.* [< *swift*[1], *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

Light boats sail *swift*, though greater hulks draw deep.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 277.

swift[2] (swift), *v. t.* [< Icel. *svipta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*[1]. Hence *swift*[2], *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

swift[2] (swift), *n.* [< *swift*[2], *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

swift-boat (swift′bōt), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.

swifter (swif′tėr), *n.* [< *swift*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptingr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svöft*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*[2].] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

The line is snatched in a block upon the *swifter*, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 421.

(*b*) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (*c*) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (*d*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—**2.** Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A strong short stick inserted loop-wise into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

swifter (swif′tėr), *v. t.* [< *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—**Swiftering-in line,** a rope used to girt in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—**To swifter a ship,** to haul a ship ashore or careen her.—**To swifter the capstan-bar.** See *capstan-bar*.

swiftfoot (swift′fůt), *a.* and *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *foot*.] **I.**† *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

Where now . . .
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
Mir. for Mags., II. 669.

II. *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See cut under *Cursorius*.

swift-footed (swift′fůt″ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

swift-handed (swift′han″ded), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men. *Carlyle.*

In this country, corruption or maladministration in judicial procedure would be followed by *swift-handed* retribution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 673.

swift-heeled (swift′hēld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise.
Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

swiftlet (swift′let), *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*, a salangane. See cut under *Collocalia*.

swiftly (swift′li), *adv.* [< ME. *swiftliche*, *swiftlik*; < *swift*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

Swiftly seize the Joy that *swiftly* flies.
Congreve, Ovid's Art of Love.

swift-moth (swift′môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*[1], *n.*, 7, and cut under *Cossus*.

swiftness (swift′nes), *n.* [< ME. *swiftnesse*, *swyftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, swift: see *swift*[1].] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famoused by the ancient Latine Poets for the *swiftnesse* thereof.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 61.

This King [Harold] for his *Swiftness* in Running was called Harefoot. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

=**Syn.** *Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

swift-shrike† (swift′shrīk), *n.* [< *swift*[1], *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. *Swainson.*

swift-winged (swift′wingd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* Night.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

swifty† (swif′ti), *a.* [< *swift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swift.

★*Googe*, Epitaph of M. Shelley. [Rare.]

swig[1] (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealg*), swallow: see *swallow*[1]. Cf. *bag*[1] as related to AS. *bælg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]

There 's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,
And the bucktails are *swigging* it all the night long.
Halleck, Fanny.

2. To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when liquid will not come readily.

The lambkins *swig* the teat.
But find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Creech, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. (*Richardson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take a swig, or deep draught. [Colloq.]

The jolly toper *swigged* lustily at his bottle.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

2. To leak out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swig[1] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[1], *v.*] **1.** A large or deep draught. [Colloq.]

But one *swig* more, sweet madam.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Take a little lunch, . . . and a *swig* of whiskey and water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham.*

swig[2] (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] **1.** Same as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—**2.** To pull a rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particularly if it be blowing fresh) not to *swig* them up too taut.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 454.

3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. [Local, Eng.]—**To swig off,** to pull at right angles at a rope secured at both ends.

What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at right angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; but it decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight line.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 79.

swig[2] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[2], *v.*] **1.** A pull on a rope fast at both ends.—**2.** *Naut.*, a tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

swile (swīl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption of *seal*[1].] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [Newfoundland.]

swill[1] (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll*; < ME. *swilien*, *swele*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wash; cf. Sw. *sqvala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.
Palsgrave, p. 745.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 14.

Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsed in fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should be *swilled* in the same manner and dried in boxwood sawdust. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 164.

2. To drink greedily or to excess.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
Roast hissing crabs, or flagons *swill*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

3. To fill; swell with fullness.

Swell me my bowl yet fuller. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 178.

Till they can show there's something they love better than *swilling* themselves with ale, extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wash; rinse.

Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, . . . had begun to scrub and *swill*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

2. To drink greedily; drink to excess.

They which on this day doe drink & *swill*
In such lewd fashion.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Ye eat, and *swill*, and sleep, and gormandize, and thrive, while we are wasting in mortification.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 5.

★**swill**[1] (swil), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] **1.** Drink; liquor, as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—**2.** Liquid food for animals; specifically, the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

3†. A keeler to wash in. *Ray* (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Halliwell.*)

swill[2] (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *swill*[1], *n.*, 3.] **1.** A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 252.

Specifically—**2.** A basket of 100 herrings. [Prov. Eng.]

swill[3] (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swale*[1].] A shade. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swill-bowl† (swil'bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swilbol, swielbolle;* < *swill*[1] + *bowl*[1].] A drunkard. [Slang.]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the woorlde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 367.

swiller (swil'ėr), *n.* [< *swill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swills. (*a*) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A glutton or drunkard.

swilley[1] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [Prov. Eng.]

swilley[2] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swell.*] Same as *swelly;* also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

swilling (swil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swill*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*[1], 2.

Now they follow the fiend, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings,* till they be brought into the slaughter-house.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

swill-milk (swil'milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slops from distilleries. [Local, U. S.]

Parties who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities find swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science,* X. 72.

swill-pot† (swil'pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [Slang.]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 33. (*Davies.*)

swill-tub† (swil'tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, ★p. 261. [Slang.]

swim[1] (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< ME. *swimmen, swymmen* (pret. *swam,* pl. *swummen, swommen*), < AS. *swimman* (pret. *swam, swom,* pl. *swummon,* pp. *swummen*) = OS. *swimman* = MD. *swimmen, swemmen,* D. *zwemmen* = MLG. *swemmen,* LG. *swimmen* = OHG. *swimman,* MHG. *swimmen,* G. *schwimmen* = Icel. *svimma, symja* = Sw. *simma* = Dan. *svömme* (Goth. not recorded), swim; cf. Icel. *svamla,* swim, *sumla,* be flooded; Goth. *swumsl,* a pond. Hence ult. *sound*[2]; cf. *swamp, sump.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . .
& *swam* swiftili awei.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2760.

Plankes and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sinke and are lost.
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 186.

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; the eared seals, the *Otariidæ,* swim with their long fore flippers, while the earless seals, the *Phocidæ,* move their hind flippers from side to side, like the tail of a fish, the fore flippers being little used. Sirenians and cetaceans swim entirely with the tail, which is moved vertically. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cinclidæ*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidæ,* and cuts under *sea-serpent, Hydrophis,* and *Platurus.*) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvæ (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret, pleopod, rhipidura.*) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvæ by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few mollusks, without shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapods or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animalcules swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-bell, -bladder, -fin, -foot.*

Tyrants *swim* safest in a crimson flood.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ure schip bigan to *swymme*
To this londes brymme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.
Dryden.

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes. *Scott,* Quentin Durward, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
Swimming in the pure quiet air!
Bryant, To a Cloud.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to *swim;* I water my couch with my tears. Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

She sprang
To meet it, with an eye that *swum* in thanks.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Colde welle stremes, nothyng dede,
That *swymen* ful of smale fishes lite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 188.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming: as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 966.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim: as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float: as, to *swim* a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite *swim* the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep. *The Century,* XXX. 286.

swim[1] (swim), *n.* [< *swim*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming: as, to take a *swim.*—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joints. Not with a *Swim* of the whole Person.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the *swims* of some fish. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 328.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [Eng.]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims,* and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.
The Field, Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In or into the swim, in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret: as, to be *in the swim* in business or in society. [Colloq.]

His neighborhood is getting *into the swim* of the real-estate movement. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 313.

The confidential communications constantly made by those *in the swim* to journalists in their confidence.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 668.

A girl *in the swim* hasn't time to paint or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.
The Century, XL. 275.

swim[2] (swim), *n.* [< ME. *swime, sweme, swaime,* a dizziness, swoon, trance, < AS. *swima,* a swoon, swimming in the head, = OFries. *swima* = MD. *swijme,* D. *zwijm,* a swoon, = Icel. *svimi,* dizziness (*sveimr,* a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim,* sickness: see *sweam*), = Dan. *svime,* a fainting-fit; cf. Sw. *svimma,* be dizzy, *svindel,* dizziness, *svimning,* a swoon, Dan. *svimle,* be giddy, *besvime,* swoon, *svimmel,* giddiness; with formative *-m* (*-ma*), from the root of OHG. *swinan,* MHG. *swînen,* fade away, vanish, swoon, OHG. *swintan,* swoon, vanish, MHG. *swinden,* faint, swoon, G. *schwinden,* vanish, fade away, *schwindel,* vertigo, Icel. *svîa, svina,* subside, as a swelling, Sw. *svindel,* giddiness, *svinna,* disappear, Dan. *svinde,* fade away, etc. Cf. *sweam, sweamous, sweamish, squeamous, squeamish.*] A dizziness; swoon.

He swounnes one the swrathe [sward], and one *swym* fallis. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4247.

swim[2] (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< *swim*[2], *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*[1] (used as in quots. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion: as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 55.

I read . . .
Till my head *swims.* *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

swimbel†, *n.* [Also *swymbel;* ME., for **swimel;* cf. Dan. *svimle,* be giddy: see *swim*[2].] A giddy motion; also, a moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind.

In which ther ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schulde bersten every bough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 1121.

swim-bladder (swim'blad″ėr), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder.*

swimet†, *n.* See *swim*[2], *n.*

swimmable (swim'a-bl), *a.* [< *swim*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being swum. [Rare.]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable.*
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

★**swimmer** (swim'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swimmere, swymmere;* < *swim*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.,* a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores;* a water-fowl. (*b*) In *entom.:* (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari.* (2) A swimming spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes,* which spins a web under water. See cut under *Argyroneta.*

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice
For every line to make his *swimmer* fit.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

5. In *brewing,* a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the *swimmer* of a fish in colour and bigness. *T. Stevens* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 131).

Short-tailed swimmers. See *short-tailed.*

swimmeret (swim'ėr-et), *n.* [< *swimmer* + *-et.*] In *Crustacea,* a swimming-foot; a pleopod; an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair, more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhipidura.*) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

swimming[1] (swim'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swymmynge;* verbal n. of *swim*[1], *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 151.

swimming[1] (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming: as, a *swimming* action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Show'r.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freeing of a direction" to be discernible in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 351.

swimming[2] (swim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swim*[2], *v.*] Dizziness.

Corb. How does he with the *swimming* of his head?
Mos. O, sir, 'tis past the scotomy.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

swimming-bath (swim'ing-bȧth), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

swimming-bell (swim'ing-bel), *n.* **1.** A nectocalyx.—**2.** Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they [the arms] are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

swimming-belt (swim'ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

swimming-bladder (swim'ing-blad″ėr), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologically a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound*[3] (*a*).

swimming-crab (swim'ing-krab), *n.* A shuffle-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidæ*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

swimming-fin (swim'ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter.*

swimming-foot (swim'ing-fůt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming; a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret: correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw*. Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods*. See cut under *Apus*.

swimmingly (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

Max. Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . .
Geta. Yes; and bear it too,
And bear it *swimmingly*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on *swimmingly;* money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 233.

swimmingness (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Foible! a *swimmingness* in the eye—yes, I'll look so.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy *swimmingness*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 62.

★**swimming-plate** (swim'ing-plāt), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

swimming-pond (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

swimming-school (swim'ing-sköl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

swimming-spider (swim'ing-spī″dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes*. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

swimming-stone (swim'ing-stōn), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein*.] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint: sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique*.

swimming-tub (swim'ing-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

swindle (swin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling*. [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater,' < *swindle*, *v.*, cheat, + *-er*[1]; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamotte, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres.
M. de la Varenne, quoted in Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, [xvi., note 9.

swindle (swin'dl), *n.* [< *swindle*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything: for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 113.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Sighs. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

swindleable (swin'dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *swindle* + *-able*.] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable*.
M. Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 283. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

swindler (swin'dlėr), *n.* [< G. *schwindler* (= D. *zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fall, = AS. *swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*[1].] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gaol by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Foote, The Capuchin, ii.

swindlery (swin'dlėr-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

Swindlery and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 6.

swindling (swin'dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating: as, a *swindling* operation.

swine (swīn), *n.*; pl. *swine*. [< ME. *swine*, *swyne*, *swin* (both sing. and pl.), < AS. *swīn* (pl. *swīn*), a pig, swine, = OS. *swin* = OFries. *swin* = MD. *swijn*, D. *zwijn* = MLG. *swīn*, LG. *swin* = OHG. MHG. *swīn*, G. *schwein* = Icel. *svīn* = Sw. Dan. *svin* = Goth. *swein*, a swine; cf. Pol. *swinia* = Bohem. *swine*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine (*svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. Pol. *swini*, adj.), like L. *suīnus* (> E. *suinc*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative *-n*, from the form seen in L. *sus* = Gr. σύς, ὗς, a sow: see *sow*[2].] **1.** An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively. The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirussa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size; the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears. Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *sulcus*, *mesosternum*, *peccary*, and *Potamochœrus*.

Sche brouȝt fram the kychene
A scheld of a wylde *swynne*,
Hastelettus in galantyne.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1398.

We never kill'd so large a *swine;* so fierce, too,
I never met with yet.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

One great Hogg may doe as much mischief in a Garden as many little *Swine*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague*.

swine-backed†, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Fourthly [a question may be asked], in couling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooters' words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

swine-bread (swīn'bred), *n.* **1.** The earthnut or hawknut. See *hawknut*.—**2.** Same as *sow-bread*.—**3.** The truffle.

swine-cote†, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave.*

swine-cress (swīn'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

swine-drunk† (swīn'drungk), *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkenness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 286.

swine-feather (swīn'feŦH″ėr), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather*.

swinefish (swīn'fish), *n.* **1.** The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus:* so called from the way it works its snout. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.—**2.** The banded rudder-fish, *Seriola zonata*. [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

swine-flesh (swīn'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *swinflesch* (= G. *schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh*.] Pork.

swine-grass (swīn'gràs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

swineherd (swīn'hėrd), *n.* [< *swine* + *herd*[2].] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swineward*.

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!" said the *Swine-herd*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, i.

swineherdship (swīn'hėrd-ship), *n.* [< *swine-herd* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a swine-herd.

The needie king . . .
An vnder-*swineheardship* did serue.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 84.

swine-oat (swīn'ōt), *n.* The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

swine-penny (swīn'pen″i), *n.* A piece of money rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-pennies*, because those creatures sometimes rout them up. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 9. (*Davies.*)

swine-plague (swīn'plāg), *n.* An infectious disease of swine, appearing in more or less extensive epizoötics, in which usually most of the animals exposed to the infection succumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, and is localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and pleurisy. The digestive tract may be secondarily involved. In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-plague is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In the latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large intestine, are in the form of round button-shaped ulcers and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or absent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are readily distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon this distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introduction of diseased swine into a herd is probably the main cause of the spreading of both maladies.

swine-pox (swīn'poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. Also *swine's pox*.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse
For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-pox*.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 13, 1659.

swinery (swī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). [< *swine* + *-ery*.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery; hence, a horde of swine or swinish persons.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Works, p. 216. (*Davies.*)

The enlightened public one huge Gadarenes-*swinery*.
Carlyle, Nigger Question.

swine's-bane (swīnz'bān), *n.* Same as *sow-bane*.

swine's-cress (swīnz'kres), *n.* Same as *swine-cress*.

swine's-feather† (swīnz'feŦH″ėr), *n.* (*a*) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear*. (*b*) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.


Swine's-feather, 16th century.

swine's-grass (swīnz'gràs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

swineshead† (swīnz'hed), *n.* [ME. *swynesheed*, < AS. *swīnes hēafod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head*.] A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyde, "Thou John, thou *swynesheed*, awak."
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 342.

swine's-snout (swīnz'snout), *n.* The dandelion, *Taraxacum Taraxacum:* so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

swine's-succory (swīnz'suk″ō-ri), *n.* See *succory*.

swinestone (swīn'stōn), *n.* Same as *stinkstone*.

swine-sty (swīn'stī), *n.* [< ME. *swīnsty* (= MD. *swijnstije* = OHG. *swinstīge* = Icel. *svīnstī*); < *swine* + *sty*[2].] A pigsty.

swine-thistle (swīn'this″l), *n.* Same as *sow-thistle*.

swineward (swīn'wârd), *n.* [Formerly also *swinward;* < *swine* + *ward*.] Same as *swine-herd*.

Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swinward* met me.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

swineyard† (swīn'yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *swineward*.] **1.** A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swinyards*.
Bishop, Marrow of Astrology, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd.

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 24. (*Nares.*)

★**swing** (swing), *v.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [< ME. *swingen*, *swyngen* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, *swongen*), < AS. *swingan* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = OS. *swingan* = OFries. *swinga* = D. *swingen* = MLG. *swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = OHG. *swingan*, MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = Sw. *swinga* = Dan. *svinge*, swing, whirl, = Goth. **swiggwan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swaggwjan*, in comp. *uf-swaggwjan*); akin to *swink* and *swank*[1], and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swinge*[1], *swingle*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would *swing* faster or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, xxvi.

In the towers I placed great bells that *swung*,
Moved of themselves, with silver sound.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support: often with *round*: as, a gate *swings* on its hinges; the boom of a vessel *swings round*.

Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
In cadence, and Silenus *swang*
This way and that, with wild flowers crowned.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, st. 10.

The gates *swung* backward at his shouted word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 254.

3. To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bouncing motion. See *swinging*[1], *p. a.*

The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, *swung* out of the room.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 6.

They [the Prussian troops] *swung* along the road to Metz, across the grave-besprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 51.

From another street *swings* in a truck piled high with ladders. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 54.

4. To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda *swung*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 104.

5. *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

A ship of Tyre was *swinging* nigh the shore.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 5.

6. To be hanged; be suspended by the neck till dead. [Colloq.]

For this act
Did Brownrigg *swing*.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

And now they tried the deed to hide;
For a little bird whisper'd, "Perchance you may *swing*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

Swinging substage. See *substage*.—**To swing around or round the circle**, to make a complete circuit, as in going from place to place; also, to veer about like a weathercock in one's opinions; trim continually. [Colloq.]

After the trial began, the president [Andrew Johnson] made a tour through the northwest, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had *swung around the* entire *circle* of offices, from alderman to president.
Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biog., III. 439.

To swing clear, to ride at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object: often used figuratively.—**Syn. 1.** *Roll*, etc. See *rock*[2].

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants.
Steele, Spectator, No. 492.

The pendulums were *swung* through six consecutive days and nights at each place.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 481.

2. To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air: used of a great variety of acts: as, to *swing* one's arms in walking; to *swing* a club about one's head; to *swing* a stone with a crane.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
He *swung* about his head and cut the winds.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 118.

Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee, . . .
Or *swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
Milton, S. A., l. 1240.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . *swinging* a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.
Emerson, English Traits, xvi.

3. Hence, to manage; control: as, to *swing* a large business. [Colloq.]—**4.** To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

By means of the railroad, troops can be *swung* across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.
Jour. Mil. Service Inst., X. 588.

5. To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

Fair the trellised vine-bunches
Are *swung* across the high elm-trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

6†. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

Wee call it the *swinging* of herrings, when hee [we?] cade them. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Hoisted and swung. See *hoist*.—**To swing a ship**, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass-error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—**To swing the base-line**, to transfer a number of registered ★claims bodily to a fresh base-line. [Australia.]

★**swing** (swing), *n.* [< ME. *swing*, < AS. *swing*, a blow, = OFries. *swinge* = OHG. *swing*, MHG. *swinc* = Sw. Dan. *sving*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] **1.** The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support: used with much latitude and often figuratively.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

All states have changes hurried with the *swings*
Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

On the savage beast look'd he;
Her breath was strang, her hair was lang,
And twisted was about the tree,
And with a *swing* she came about.
Kemp Owyne (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] smote with the same unexpected *swing* of his flail Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Utopianist, Benthamite, Churchman, Dissenter, Free-thinker. *Bulwer*, Charles Lamb.

2. A free or swinging movement or gait: often used figuratively.

He made up the Cowgate at a rapid *swing*; he had forgotten some engagement.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian *swing* and emphatic movement.
Athenæum, No. 3247, p. 90.

In the Shepherd's Calender we have, for the first time in the century, the *swing*, the command, the varied resources of the real poet. *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

3. A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat slung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of support at the same distance above the ground, between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.



Ancient Swing, from a Greek red-figured hydria of the 4th century B. C., found at Nola.

Some set up *swings* in the street, and get money of those who will swing in them. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

4. Free course; abandonment to any motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

Ha' you done yet? take your whole *swing* of anger;
I'll bear all with content.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Let them have their *swing* that affect to be terribly singular. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his *swing* of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the *swing* of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

6. In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch *swing*, an 18-inch *swing*, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*[1].

7. In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, *v. t.*, 2.—**8.** The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be *in the swing*. Hence—**9.** The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—**10.** In *photog.*: (*a*) A swing-back. (*b*) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the *single swing* and the *double swing*. The *single swing* provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the *double swing*, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—**Full swing.** (*a*) Same as *swing*, *n.*, 4.

In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individuality had *full swing*.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 132.

(*b*) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity: an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—**In full swing**, in full operation or working; in full blast.

And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was *in full swing*, Latimer became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

swing-back (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

swing-beam (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

swing-boat (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

All the caravans and *swing-boats*, and what not, used to assemble there.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 107.

swing-bolster (swing'bōl″stėr), *n.* A truck-bolster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring-plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links, so that it can swing laterally to the truck: so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-bridge (swing'brij), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See cuts under *bridge* and *castle*.

swing-churn (swing'chėrn), *n.* A form of box-churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

swing-devil (swing'dev″l), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, *n.*, 4.

swinge[1] (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swingeing*. [Formerly, sometimes, *swindge*; < ME. *swengen*, < AS. *swengan* (= OFries. *swenga*), shake, toss, causal of *swingan*, swing, beat: see *swing*. *Swinge* (< AS. *swengan*) is related to *swing* (< AS. *swingan*), as *singe* (< AS. *sengan*) is related to *sing* (< AS. *singan*).] **1.** To beat; strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; punish.

Once he *swing'd* me till my bones did ake.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

Be not too bold; for, if you be, I'll *swinge* you,
I'll *swinge* you monstrously, without all pity.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be *swinged* for bribery. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxix.

2†. To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

The Lion rowz'd, and ruffles vp his Crest, . . .
Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty Plain,
He whets his rage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swindges the scaly horrour of his folded tail.
Milton, Ode, Nativity, l. 172

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.
Devil's Charter (1607), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares.*)

3. To forge; weld together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

swinge[1] (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*] 1. A lashing movement; a lash.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, iii.

2†. Sway; control.

That whilome here bare *swinge* among the best.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 26.

Holy church hath borne a great *swinge*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, [side-note.

swinge[2]† (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *w*, of *singe:* see *singe*.] To singe.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 26.

swinge[2]† (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[2], *v.*] A singe. *Beau. and Fl.*

swinge-buckler (swinj'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swash-buckler.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns o' court again. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 24.

swingeing (swin'jing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging;* ppr. of *swinge*[1], *v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]

When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a *swinging* Lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many Years, and I had also told a Lie just the Moment before?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 271.

A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give *swingeing* damages, that 's all.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 5.

Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, *swingeing* cold night.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 264.

swingeingly (swin'jing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

swingel (swing'gl; sometimes swin'jel, with reference to *swinge*), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *swingle*[1].—2. Same as *swingle*[1], 2.

Floors send up the sound
Of the *swinjel's* measured stroke.
F. Lucas, quoted in The Academy, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

swinger[1] (swing'ėr), *n.* [< *swing* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which swings.

swinger[2] (swin'jėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which swinges.—2. Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lambs-wool;
Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;
And thus ye must doe
To make the wassaile a *swinger*.
Herrick, Twelfe Night.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 159.

swing-handle (swing'han″dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

swinging[1] (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swing*, *v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.

Swinging . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

swinging[1] (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing*, *v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

swinging[2] (swin'jing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

swinging-block (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

swinging-boom (swing'ing-böm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

swingingly[1] (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.

The fiendish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

swingingly[2] (swin'jing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

swinging-post (swing'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

swinging-saw (swing'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a swing-saw.

swingism (swing'izm), *n.* [< *Swing* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "*Swing*" or "Captain *Swing*" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.

Thus, at one time, we have burking—at another, *swingism*—now suicide is in vogue.
Bulwer, Night and Morning.

swing-jack (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

swing-knife (swing'nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingle[1] (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel;* < ME. *swingle, swingel, swengyl,* < AS. *swingel* (pl. *swingla, swincgla*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingele*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel, swenghel*, a swingle, = MHG. *swenkel, swengil*, G. *schwengel*, a clapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative *-el* (*-le*), < *swingan*, swing: see *swing, swinge*[1]. Cf. G. *schwinge, schwing-stock*, a swingle.] 1. A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife, swingle-staff, swingling-knife* or *-staff*.

Swengyl, for flax or hempe. Excudium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 482.

2. That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—3. A kind of spoke or lever, like the hand-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—4. One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

swingle[1] (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [< ME. *swinglen, swingilen* = MD. *swinghelen*, D. *zwingelen;* from the noun.] 1. To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.

I bete and *swyngylle* flex. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 197.

Following the dog, approached the jolly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swingling* flax. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

swingle[2] (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. Icel. *svingla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *svingle*, reel.] 1. To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

swingle-bar (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingletree*. *De Quincey*, Vision of Sudden Death.

swingle-staff (swing'gl-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingletail (swing'gl-tāl), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*. See cut under *Alopias*.

swingletree (swing'gl-trē), *n.* [< ME. *swingletre, swyngletre;* < *swingle*, swingle, lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings, + *tree:* see *swingle*[1] and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *singletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each centerbolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree, whiffletree*.

swingletree-hook (swing'gl-trē-hůk), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

swingling-knife (swing'gling-nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingling-machine (swing'gling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

swingling-staff (swing'gling-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingling-tow (swing'gling-tō), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swingling.

swing-motion (swing'mō″shọn), *n.* In railway rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, hangers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a car-truck that enables the car-body to sway or swing laterally on the truck. A car-truck arranged in this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-pan (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one side so that it can be tipped to pour out the syrup by lifting the opposite edge.

swing-plow (swing'plou), *n.* 1. Any plow without wheels.—2. A turn-wrest plow, or side-hill plow.

swing-press (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-press the box of which is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-saw (swing'sâ), *n.* A circular saw suspended at the lower end of a swinging frame over a bench, used by moving it over blocks which, from their weight or shape, cannot conveniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-shelf (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging shelf, or set of hanging shelves.

A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bullet-moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

swing-stock (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dressing*, an upright piece of timber set in a foot-piece, and having a blunt edge at the top, over which flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-shaped wooden implement called a swingle, in the operation known as swingling, whereby the shives are beaten out of previously retted and broken flax to separate the harl. This method has been superseded by modern flax-dressing machines. Also called *swinging-block*.

swing-swang (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swing-swang (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *swing-swang, a.*] A swing back and forth; an oscillation, as of a pendulum: an imitative word. [Colloq.]

The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect one complete oscillation—one *swing-swang*—depends on the square root of its length, and varies inversely as the square root of the local acceleration of gravity.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, viii.

swing-table (swing'tā″bl), *n.* In a machine for polishing plate-glass, a movable table or bed to which a plate of glass is cemented for polishing. Also called *runner*.

swing-tool (swing'tōl), *n.* In fine metal-work, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so that it will yield to unequal pressures, and hold a plate resting on it flat against the face of a file. *E. H. Knight.*

swingtree (swing'trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

swing-trot (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging trot. [Rare.]

With an appearance of great hurry and business, and smoking a short travelling-pipe, he proceeded on a long *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropolis.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 205.

swing-wheel (swing'hwēl), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel*.

swinish (swī'nish), *a.* [< ME. **swinish* (Sc. *swinis*) (= MHG. *swinisch*, G. *schweinisch* = Dan. *svinsk*); < *swine* + *-ish*[1].] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.
Milton, Comus, l. 776.

swinishly (swī'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner. *Bailey*, 1731.

swinishness (swī'nish-nes), *n.* The character of being swinish. *Bailey*, 1731.

swink† (swingk), *v.* [< ME. *swinken, swynken* (pret. *swank, swanc, swonc*, pp. *swunken, swonken*), < AS. *swincan* (pret. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*), labor, work hard; appar. another form, differentiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swing*.] I. *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.

Clerkes that aren crouned [tonsured clerks] of kynde vnderstondyng
Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 57.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 98.

Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,
For which men *swinck* and sweat incessantly,
Fro me do flow into an ample flood.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 8.

II. *trans.* To cause to toil or drudge; tire with labor; overlabor.

The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, l. 293.

swink† (swingk), *n.* [< ME. *swink*, < AS. *geswinc*, labor; from the verb.] Toil; labor; drudgery.

Of my *swink* yet blered is myn ye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

swinker† (swing'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *swinkere*; < *swink* + *-er*[1].] A laborer.

A trewe *swynkere* and a good was he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 531.

swinney, *n.* Same as *sweeny*.

swipe (swīp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *swiped*, ★ppr. *swiping*. [In earlier use with a short vowel, as if mod. **swip*; < ME. *swippen* (pret. *swipte*), < AS. *swipian*, move quickly, = Icel. *svipa*, move quickly, swoop, also whip; akin to *sweep*, *swoop*, swift.] **1.** To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; strike or drive with great force. [Colloq.]

Swipte hire of that heaued.
Life of St. Katherine (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is "He *swiped* up the very earth with him," or "He *swiped* the whole thing out"—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

2†. To drink, or drink off, hastily.—**3.** To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]

swipe (swīp), *n.* [< ME. *swipe* = Icel. *svipr*, a swoop, a glimpse, look: see *swipe*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *sweep*, 10.—**2.** A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms, as in cricket or golf. [Colloq.]

Swipe, "a blow," as "Jack made a *swipe* at him with his knife," though not very elegant, is not uncommon in some parts of the South, and doubtless West also.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

In driving for Tel-el-Kebîr [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee. *The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 377.

swipe-beam (swīp'bēm), *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

swiper (swī'pėr), *n.* [< *swipe* + *-er*[1].] One who swipes; one who gives a strong blow. [Colloq.]

Jack Raggles, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called "*Swiper* Jack."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

swipes (swīps), *n.* [Also *swypes*; < *swipe*, *v.*] Poor, washy beer; a kind of small beer; hence, by extension, malt liquor in general. [Vulgar.]

The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swipes*—small *swipes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xiii.

swipey (swī'pi), *a.* [< *swipe* + *-y*[1].] Drunk, especially with malt liquor. [Slang.]

"He ain't ill. He 's only a little *swipey*, you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

swiple, *n.* See *swipple*.

swippet†, *v.* See *swipe*.

swipper (swip'ėr), *a.* [Sc., also *swippert*; < ME. *sweper*, *swypyr*; cf. Icel. *svipall*, *svipull*, agile (?), shifty, changeable, < *svipa*, swoop: see *swipe*.] Nimble; quick. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Swypyr, or delyvyr. Agilis. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

swipple (swip'l), *n.* [Also, less prop., *swiple*, also *swipel*, Sc. contr. *souple*, *soople*; < *swipe* + *-le*, a formative.] That part of the flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. Also *swingle*.

swire (swīr), *n.* [< ME. *swire*, *swyre*, *sweore*, *swere*, *sweerc*, *swiere*, *swyer*, < AS. *swȳra*, *swīra*, *swūra*, *sweóra* = Icel. *svīri*, the neck.] **1**†. The neck.

Heo makede him faire chere,
And tok him abute the *swere*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

For to rent in many place
Hir clothis, and for to tere hir *swire*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 325.

2. A depression on the crest of a mountain or hill; a hollow between two hills. Also written *swyre*, *sware*.

swirl (swėrl), *v.* [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl round, freq. of *sverra* = Sw. *svirra* = Dan. *svirre*, whirl, orig. hum, = G. *schwirren*, whir, chirp. Cf. *whirl* as related to *whir*.] **I.** *intrans.* To form eddies; whirl in eddies; have a whirling motion; whirl about.

He . . . sat for several hours on a bench looking at the muddy current as it *swirled* by.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 337.

And the straw in the yard *swirling* round and round.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xli.

II. *trans.* To give a whirling motion to.

The lower fall, though less exposed, was yet violently *swirled* and torn and thrashed about in its narrow cañon.
The Century, XL. 498.

swirl (swėrl), *n.* [< *swirl*, *v.*] **1.** A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl.

Headlong I darted; at one eager *swirl*
Gain'd its bright portal. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Caiman! caiman!" shouted twenty voices; . . . the moonlight shone on a great swirling eddy, while all held their breaths. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

Hence—**2.** Specifically, in *angling*, the rush of a fish through the water when it rises to a fly. —**3.** A twist or convolution, as in the grain of wood; a curl; a spot marked by swirling.—**4.** Same as *swire*, 2.

Another word used in the Lake District with the meaning of "pass," or depression in a mountain range, is *swirl* (spelled also *swirrel*), as seen in the names "*Swirl* Band," Helvellyn, and "*Swirl* Edge," near Coniston.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 138.

swirly (swėr'li), *a.* [Also *swirlie*; < *swirl* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Whirling; eddying, as a stream.—**2.** Full of contortions or twists; entangled: applied to grass, etc. [Scotch.]—**3.** Full of knots; knaggy. *Burns*, Halloween.

swirt (swėrt), *v.* A dialectal form of *squirt*.

swish (swish), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *swash*[1], *switch*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To flog; lash. [Slang.]

Having to hide behind a haystack to smoke a penny cigar, with constant anticipation of being caught and *swished*. *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. To flourish; brandish; make quick, cutting motions with; switch.

And backward and forward he *swished* his long tail
As a gentleman *swishes* his cane.
Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts (ed. 1799).

3. To affect by swishing: as, to *swish* off the heads of flowers with a cane.

II. *intrans.* To move, or make a movement, with a swash or flourish, or with a sound like the washing of small waves on the shore, or of swift movement through the air, of which the word *swish* is imitative.

The rustic who was . . . *swishing* through the grass with his scythe . . . looked up.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, x.

I lingered in the lane, where the ferns began to have a newer look, and on the bridge over the little river, bordered by yellow-tasseled willows and *swishing* with a pleasant murmur against its grassy banks.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 718.

swish (swish), *n.* [< *swish*, *v.*] **1.** A sound as of water lapping the shore, or of swift movement through the air; a rustling.

The air was musical with the song of birds, the *swish* of the scythe. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 2, 1879.

The *swish* and splash of the waves.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 275.

2. A swish-broom.

swish (swish), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *swish*, *n.*] In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish. [Colloq.]

Swish went the whip; the buggy gave a jerk and whirled quickly past her. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

swish-broom (swish'bröm), *n.* A small broom, usually made of cane-cuttings or of twigs bunched together, and having a handle like that of a hearth-broom. It is used for various purposes in the arts, as for sprinkling water upon fires by blacksmiths, for cleaning pots and vessels by varnish-makers, etc.

swisher (swish'ėr), *n.* [< *swish* + *-er*[1].] One who swishes or flogs. [Colloq.]

A desperate *swisher* the doctor, as I had cause to know, and not overburdened, to my thinking, with tact, judgment, or impartiality.
E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

swish-swash (swish'swosh), *n.* [< *swish* + *swash*; or a varied reduplication of *swish*. Also *swish-swish*.] **1.** A swishing action or sound; a swish.

The frequent *swish-swish* of the water.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

2. Slops; a wishy-washy beverage.

There is a kind of *swishswash* made also in Essex, and diuerse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie countrie wiues, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

The small sour *swish-swash* of the poorer vintages of France. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 55.

★**Swiss** (swis), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Suisse*, < G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Schweizer*, a Swiss. Cf. *Swisser*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—**Swiss cambric**, a fine variety of Swiss muslin.—**Swiss darning**, a kind of darning in which the peculiar texture of stockinet is imitated.—**Swiss drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Swiss embroidery.** (*a*) Needlework in white on white, especially in washable materials: common in Switzerland. (*b*) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.—**Swiss guards**, bodies of mercenary soldiers recruited from Switzerland, long in the service of France and other countries. These mercenaries continued to be employed in Naples and elsewhere in the nineteenth century, although the practice was disapproved by the Swiss federal and cantonal authorities. A small company of Swiss guards is still in the pay of the Pope at Rome.—**Swiss headdress**, a head-dress supposed to be imitated from the customary way of wearing the hair of the peasant women in some cantons of Switzerland: as usually understood, it consists of two long plaits behind tied with ribbons, as is usual in many parts of Germany. In France the wearing of the hair loose over the shoulders is often similarly designated.—**Swiss melilot**, a plant, *Trigonella cærulea*.—**Swiss muslin**, light and thin cotton cloth made in Switzerland, where the manufacture has been established for a long period; especially, such cloth having a simple pattern of dots or small sprigs.—**Swiss pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Swiss plover** or **sandpiper**, *Squatarola helvetica*, a large plover having four toes like a sandpiper: an old book-name. See cut under *Squatarola*.—**Swiss stone-pine.** See *stone-pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Swiss sword.** See *sword*[1].—**Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tape, *Bothriocephalus latus*.—**Swiss tea.** See *tea*[1].


Uniform of the Papal Swiss Guard about 1800.

II. *n.* [Plural formerly *Swisses*, now *Swiss*.] A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

The fortune of the *Swisses* of late years, which are bred in a barren and mountainous country, is not to be forgotten. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization, Works (ed. [Spedding), X. 324.

Swisser† (swis'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *Switzer*.

Leading three thousand muster'd men in pay,
Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swisser*, and the Dutch;
Of native English, fled beyond the sea,
Whose number neer amounted to as much.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 17.

swissing (swis'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **swiss*, *v.*] In *bleaching*, the calendering of bleached cloths after dampening the goods, as performed by passing them between pairs of rollers technically called bowls. One of each pair is made of compressed paper sheets, and the other is a hollow steam-heated iron cylinder—the action of these rollers being that of pressure or friction, or both.

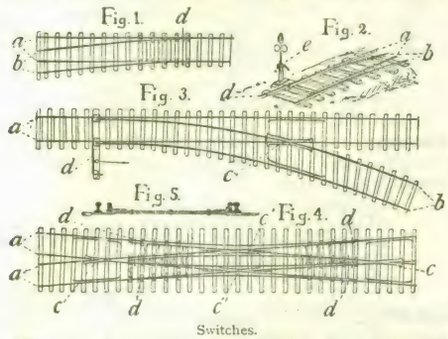
★**switch** (swich), *n.* [Formerly also *swich*; an assibilated form of **swick*, < MD. *swick*, a whip, a switch, also a brandishing, < *swicken*, swing, wag; cf. Icel. *sveigr*, *svigi* = Norw. *svige*, *sveg* = Sw. *sveg*, a switch; connected with Sw. *sviga*, bend; cf. *sway*, *swing*. With *swing* is ult. connected MD. *swanck*, a switch, < *swancken*, D. *zwanken*, bend.] **1.** A small flexible twig or rod.

Bell. Shall 's to horse? here 's a tickler; heigh, to horse!
May. Come, *switch* and spurs! let 's mount our chevals; merry, quoth a'. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

She had cut a willow *switch* in her morning's walk, almost as long as a boy's fishing-rod.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxi.

2. A mechanical device for shifting a moving body, or a current of electricity, etc., from one course or track to another. Specifically—(*a*) In railroads, in its simplest form, two parallel lengths of rails joined together by rods, pivoted at one end, and free to move at the other end, forming a part of the track at its junction with a branch or siding. The switch-rails rest on metal plates laid on the sleepers, and, by means of a rod fastened to their free ends, can be moved sidewise. The ends of the next pair of rails and the ends of the first pair of the siding or branch are placed side by side, so that by the movement of the switch either pair may be brought in line with the track, and any car or engine passing the switch will be guided upon the rails to which the switch is directed. This form of switch, called a *stub switch*, is now seldom used. In the *split switch*, the movable rails are split, or tapered, to a thin, sharp point. Where it is used at the junction of a line track with a siding, one line-rail, or stock-rail, is continuous and unbroken, and the other stock-rail is continuous with the corresponding rail of the siding. The switch rails, called the points, are joined together, and, when the switch is open, or leading to the siding, one is tightly pressed against one stock-rail and the other is clear. A car, entering the siding, has one wheel diverted by the point to the siding rail, while the other wheel freely travels upon the continuous stock-rail, as it joins the siding rail. When the switch is closed, one wheel is diverted by the point now pressed against the siding rail, and moves along the line, while the other

wheel is free to follow the continuous stock-rail. When the switch is closed, the points are, for safety, kept in position by powerful springs. Incidentally, the springs also allow a car to pass out of the siding when the switch is



Switches.

Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4. Double-slip Switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a*, *a*, main tracks; *b*, *b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c*, *c*, single frogs; *c'*, *c'*, double frogs; *d*, switch-bar or -rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp. In fig. 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch. The double-slip switch is simply composed of four point-switches.

closed without being derailed, or without breaking the points. This rarely happens, since the derail prevents the accidental escape of cars from sidings. Switches are usually interlocked to prevent accidental movements of the points. When a switch leads from a line track to a siding in the direction of the traffic, it is said to be a *facing-point* switch. When the switch leads backward from the line, so that a car must back into the siding, it is called a *trailing-point* switch, this form being the safer of the two. Single switches are often operated on the ground by means of hand levers. At cross-overs, at stations, and in yards the majority of all the various forms of switches are controlled from a central point, or switch-tower, by means of mechanical, pneumatic, electric, or electro-pneumatic appliances. The slip switch and double split switch are modifications of the split switch adapted to the many complicated track combinations employed at stations and railing yards. See *drill-yard*, *signaling*, *frog*2, *detector-bar*, *derail*, and *switch*, in the supplement. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. See *switch*, *n.*, 2 (*c*) in the supplement, *switchboard*.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—**4.** The act of operating a switch: as, to make a flying *switch*. See phrase below. —**5.** A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Jute or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—**Flying switch**, a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (disconnected) along different lines.

switch (swich), *v.* [Formerly also *swich*; < *switch*, *n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

Go, *switch* me up a covey of young scholars.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

2. To swing; whisk.

The elephant was standing swaying his trunk backwards and forwards, and *switching* his tail in an angry manner.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**4.** In *rail.*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—**5.** In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut at; strike at.

Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
With his revengeful sword *swich'd* after them that fled.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 390.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch.

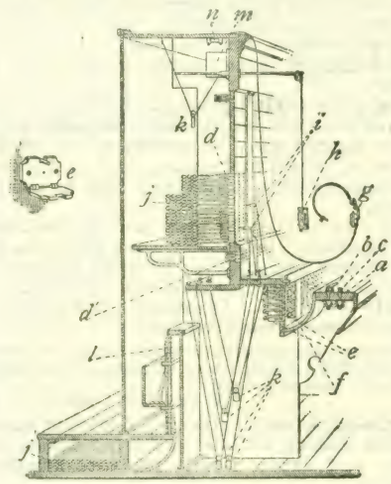
Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg [railway] line *switch* off to enter the Valley of Virginia.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

switchback (swich'bak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback: as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—**Circular switchback railway**, a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

II. *n.* **1.** A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway*.—**2.** By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

switch-bar (swich'bär), *n.* **1.** The bar or rod that connects the rails of a switch and causes them to move together when the switch is moved.—**2.** The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

switchboard (swich'bōrd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other,



Telephone Switchboard.

a, keyboard; *b*, cam-lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing-key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d*, *d'*, spring-jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e*, annunciators, which announce the call; *f*, hog-trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a conveniently low position; *g*, receiver; *h*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard-plugs, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j*, *j'*, switchboard-cables, carrying the wires to the spring-jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing-board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction-coil for transmitter.

each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other. In electric generating stations of large power, the switchboard construction is of foremost importance.

switchel (swich'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

"Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

switcher (swich'ėr), *n.* [< *switch* + *-er*1.] **1.** A small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A switchman. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—**3.** A switching-engine. [U. S.]

switcher-gear (swich'ėr-gēr), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 220.

switch-grass (swich'gras), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Panicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to Kansas and Texas in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

switching (swich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *switch*, *v.*] **1.** A beating with a switch.

The *switching* dulled him.
Beau. and Fl., Fair Maid of the Inn, i.

2. Trimming.—**3.** Shunting.—**Switching of hedges**, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine (swich'ing-en″jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used for shifting cars, making up trains, and other yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is often carried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has only a pony-truck.

switching-eye (swich'ing-ī), *n.* On a railroad, a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, used for the attachment of a chain or pushing-bar, to admit of moving the car by an engine on a parallel track, or of moving the car by horse-power. Also called *pull-iron*.

switching-ground (swich'ing-ground), *n.* A piece of ground, open or inclosed, where cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 266.

switching-locomotive (swich'ing-lō-kō-mō″-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

switching-neck (swich'ing-nek), *n.* The Louisiana heron, as found in the Bahamas. *The Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

switching-plug (swich'ing-plug), *n.* A small insulated plug used to connect loops or circuits on the switchboard of a telegraph or telephone central station.

switch-lantern (swich'lan″tėrn), *n.* On a railway, a lantern fixed to the lever of a switch, indicating by its position, or the color of the light displayed, the condition of the switch and the particular track which is open.

switch-lever (swich'lev″ėr), *n.* The handle and lever which control a switch.

switchman (swich'man), *n.*; pl. *switchmen* (-men). One who has charge of one or more switches on a railway; a pointsman.

switch-motion (swich'mō″shon), *n.* In a bobinet-frame, the mechanism which reverses the motion of the bobbin after it has passed a selvage, and causes it to return to the opposite selvage.

switch-rod (swich'rod), *n.* Same as *switch-bar*.

switch-signal (swich'sig″nal), *n.* On a railway, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to indicate the position of a switch: often so arranged as to be set automatically.

switch-sorrel (swich'sor″el), *n.* See *sorrel*1.

switch-stand (swich'stand), *n.* A stand which supports the levers by which railway-switches are moved, together with the locking-arrangements, etc.

switch-tender (swich'ten″dėr), *n.* A switchman.

Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his arm in the great smash-up.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, i.

switchy (swich'i), *a.* [< *switch* + *-y*1.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.]

It 's a slender, *switchy* stock, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break. You should take care of yourself.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders, p. 157.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

And now perhaps her *switchy* tail
Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

swith†, *a.* [< ME. *swith*, *swyth*, < AS. *swīth*, strong, quick, = OS. *swīth* = MHG. *swind*, G. *geschwind* = Icel. *svidhr*, *svinnr*, quick, prompt, = Goth. *svinths*, strong.] Strong: used only in the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swither hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right side. *Layamon.*

swith, swithe1 (swith, swīтн), *adv.* [Sc. also *swyth*; < ME. *swith*, *swithe*, *swythe*, *swuthe*, < AS. *swīthe*, strongly, quickly, < *swīth*, strong, quick: see *swith*, *a.*] **1.** Quickly; speedily; promptly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Therwith the teres from hire eyen two
Doun felle, as shoures in Aprille, *swithe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 751.

Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane and a',
And there tak up your stations.
Burns, The Ordination.

2†. Strongly; very.

And [they] mown nouȝt swynken ne sweten but ben *swythe* feble,
Other maymed at myschef or meseles syke.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

Of this swift answer thei wer *swith* glad.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 567.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

swithe2†, *v.* [= ME. *swithen*, < Icel. *svīdha*, burn, = Sw. *svida*, smart, pain, ache, = Dan. *svide*, *svie*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither*2.] To burn.

swither1 (swiтн′ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; < ME. **swetheren*, < AS. *swetherian*, *swethrian*, also *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] **1.** To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virtue o' a leal woman
I trow wad never *swither* O.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 285).

The . . . disordered line all but reached the lip of the glacis. But there it *swithered*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 27.

2. To fear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

swither[1] (swiтн′ėr), *n.* [Also *swidder*; < *swither*[1], *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a state of irresolute wavering.

He put the house in sic a *swither*
That five o' them he sticket dead.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 236).

That put me in an eerie *swither*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. A fright. *Halliwell.*—3. A perspiration. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

swither[2] (swiтн′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **swithren*, < Icel. *svidhra*, scorch, freq. of *svīdha*, burn: see *swithe*[2].] To burn; scorch. *Halliwell.*

swither[3] (swiтн′ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; perhaps imitative; cf. *swirl.*] To emit a whirring sound; whizz. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

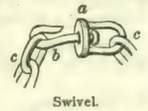
Switzer (swit′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser*; < G. *Schweizer*, a Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland, a name extended from *Schwyz*, one of the cantons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see *Swiss.*] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss (or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality incorporated in this body) attendant on a king or the Pope.

Where are my *Switzers?* Let them guard the door.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 97.

Boterus ascribeth vnto China seuentie millions of people, whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the *Switzers* and Low Countries, but fifteene, and as many to all France. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

swivet, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *swiven*, appar. < AS. *swīfan* (pret. *swāf*, pp. *swifen*), move quickly, turn round, = OFries. *swīva*, be unsteady, move about, = OHG. *swīfan*, MHG. *swīfen*, turn round, = Icel. *svīfa*, rove, ramble, turn, drift; cf. OHG. *sweibōn*, MHG. *sweiben*, also OHG. *swebēn*, MHG. *sweben*, G. *schweben*, hover.] To perform the act of copulation with; have sexual intercourse. *Chaucer.*

swivel (swiv′l), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; prob. ult. < AS. *swīfan*, turn around: see *swive.* Cf. Icel. *sveifla*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin or otherwise, so as to revolve or turn freely in any direction; a twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking. See also cut under *rowlock.*



Swivel.
a, swivel; *b*, hook, turning freely in *a*; *c*, *c*, chain.

A large new gold repeating watch made by a Frenchman; a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hung upon steel *swivels*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: commonly, but not always, limited to very small and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* rakes the staggering wreck.
O. W. Holmes.

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for supporting a piece of ordnance or other article that requires swinging in a horizontal plane.—4. A small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner, used in foggy weather to signal to the dories the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive shuttle used in the figure-weaving of silk, etc., and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special effects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc. 6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for weaving ribbons.—**Swivel table-clamp.** See *table-clamp.*

swivel (swiv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swiveled*, *swivelled*, ppr. *swiveling*, *swivelling*. [< *swivel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who was strongly suspected, the sieve violently *swivelled* round and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 333.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 365.

swivel-bridge (swiv′l-brij), *n.* A swing-bridge.

swivel-eye (swiv′l-ī), *n.* A squint-eye. [Slang.]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel-eye*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

swivel-eyed (swiv′l-īd), *a.* Squint-eyed. [Slang.]

swivel-gun (swiv′l-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.

swivel-hanger (swiv′l-hang″ėr), *n.* A hanger for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting a certain amount of play in the motion of the shaft.

swivel-hook (swiv′l-hůk), *n.* A hook secured to anything by means of a swivel.—**Swivel-hook block**, a pulley-block in which the suspending-hook is swiveled to the block so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

swivel-joint (swiv′l-joint), *n.* One member of a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fitted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twisting and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

swivel-keeper (swiv′l-kē″pėr), *n.* A ring or hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain which suspends it.

swivel-loom (swiv′l-löm), *n.* In *weaving*, a ribbon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

swivel-musket (swiv′l-mus″ket), *n.* Same as *jingal.*

swivel-plow (swiv′l-plou), *n.* A hillside-plow; a reversible mold-board plow. See under *plow.*

swivel-sinker (swiv′l-sing″kėr), *n.* A combination of swivel and sinker, used in angling, which allows the snood and bait to rotate. *Norris.*

swizzle (swiz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*, ppr. *swizzling*. [A popular word, perhaps a fusion of *swill* and *guzzle.*] To drink habitually and to excess; swill. *Halliwell.* [Colloq.]

swizzle (swiz′l), *n.* [< *swizzle*, *v.*] One of various differently compounded drinks. [Colloq.]

So the rum was produced forthwith, and, as I lighted a pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Messmates, I hope you have all shipped?"
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

swizzle-stick (swiz′l-stik), *n.* A stick or whisk used in making swizzles and other drinks: in China and Japan usually made of bamboo. [Colloq.]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty transactions as the production of *swizzle-sticks* and guava jelly. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 777.

swob, *v.* and *n.* See *swab*[1].

swobber, *n.* See *swabber.*

swolet, *v.* A variant of *sweal*, *swale.*

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoled* mutton, which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of flaying. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

swollen, swoln (swōln), *p. a.* [Formerly also *swellen*; pp. of *swell.*] Swelled; marked by swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a *swollen* river.

Those men which be merie and glad be always fat, whole, and well coloured; and those that be sad and melancholike alwaies go heauie, sorrowful, *swellen*, and of an euill colour.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

Thick sighs and tears from her *swoln* mouth and eyes
Echo the storms which in her bosom rise.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 219.

swolowt, swolowet, swolwet. Middle English forms of *swallow*[1], *swallow*[2].

swomt. An old preterit of *swim*[1].

swompt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp.*

swonkent. Past participle of *swink.*

swoon (swön), *v. i.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown*, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound*: see *swound*); < ME. *swounen*, *swownen*, *swowenen*, *swonen*, *swoghenen*, swoon; with passive formative *-n*, < *swowen*, *swoghen*, swoon, sigh deeply: see *swough*[1], *sough*[1]. Cf. *swound.*] 1. To faint.

And *swonynge* schee fylle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Sometimes froward, and then frowning,
Sometimes sickish, and then *swooning*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

She was ready to *swoon* with hunger.
Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To steal upon like a swoon; approach like faintness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtile perfume beating up through the acrid, smarting dust of the plain . . . came *swooning* over him.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxii.

swoon (swön), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown*, *swoun* (and *swound*, *sound*: see *swound*); < ME. *swoune*, *swowne*, *sowne*, *soun*; from the verb.] The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope; lipothymy.

Wher for over myche Sorow and Dolor of harte She Sodenly fell in to a *sowne* and forgetfullnesse of hyr mynde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

A *swoune* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily in fiue dayes might Hannibal haue dined in the Capitoll.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 602.

As in a *swoon*,
With dinning sounds my ears are rife.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

swooning (swö′ning), *n.* [< ME. *swounyng*, *swonyng*; verbal n. of *swoon*, *v.*] The act of fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grysyly goste
That yn a *swonyng* he was almoste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

Thence faintings, *swoonings* of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

swooningly (swö′ning-li), *adv.* In a swooning manner; in a swoon.

After hir sustain forsoth she ne myght;
Zowningly she fil wofully to grounde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3566.

swoop (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swope* (pron. swōp), < ME. *swopen*, sweep, cleanse, < AS. *swāpan* (pret. *sweóp*, pp. *swāpen*), sweep along, rush, swoop; cf. Icel. *sōpa*, sweep. See *sweep*, and also *swape*, *swipe.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To move along with a rush; sweep; pass with pomp.

Thus as she [Severne] *swoops* along, with all that goodly train. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 353.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on some galleys separated by a considerable interval from their companions. *Prescott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

While alarm beacons were flaming out on hill and headland, while shire-reeve and town-reeve were mustering men for the fyrd, the Dane had already *swooped* upon abbey and grange. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; dash upon and seize while on the wing: often with *up*: as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops up* a mouse.

Pasture-fields
Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swoop'd up*,
And known no more. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

swoop (swöp), *n.* [< *swoop*, *v.*] The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey; hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops; a sweeping movement.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *swoop?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 219.

As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

They were led that day with all the insight and the *swoop* that mark a great commander.
F. Harrison, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

No longer will a Russian *swoop* upon Herat send a wave of panic from one end of India to the other.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 916.

swoopstake (swöp′stāk), *n.* [< *swoop* + *stake*[2].] Same as *sweepstake.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fraud with deceit, deceit with fraud outfacde,
I would the diuel were there to cry *swoopstake*.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 116).

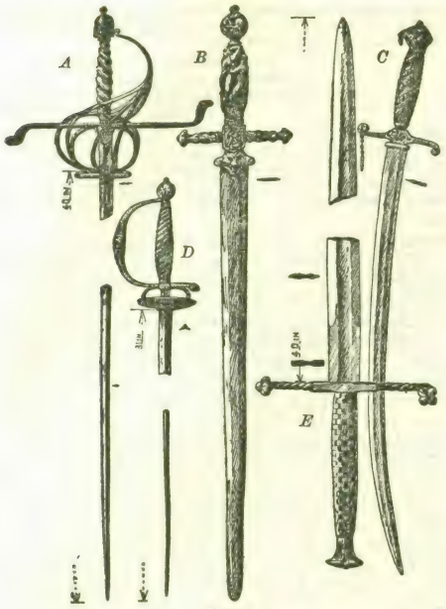
swoopstake† (swöp′stāk), *adv.* Same as *sweepstake.*

Is 't writ in your revenge
That *swoopstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 142.

swoot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sweat.*

swop. See *swap*[1], *swap*[2].

sword[1] (sōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sword*; ★< ME. *sword*, *swerd*, *sweord*, < AS. *sweord* = OS. *swerd* = OFries. *swerd*, *swird* = MD. *sweerd*, *swaerd*, D. *zwaard* = MLG. *swert*, LG. *sweerd* = OHG. MHG. *swert*, G. *schwert* = Icel. *sverdh* = Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *sværd*, a sword; root unknown. An appar. older Teut. name appears in AS. *heoru* = Goth. *hairus*, a sword; cf. Skt. *çāru*, spear or arrow.] 1. An offensive weapon consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt composed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See *hilt.* The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and in the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt*, *hanger*, *carriage*), but sometimes in a baldric, or, as in the middle ages, secured to the armor. The word includes weapons with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades; weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section; the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tourney, which were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern schläger. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword



Swords.
A, rapier, 16th century; *B*, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; *C*, French hunting-sword, 18th century; *D*, small sword, 18th century; *E*, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and cuts under *saber*, *second*, *simitar*, and *tourney-sword*.

Than he leide honde to his *swerde*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, ffor, as the booke seith, it was som tymn Hercules. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

His bootelesse *swerd* he girded him about,
And ran amid his foes redy to dye.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless *sword* [at Richard III.'s coronation], which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. Rom. xiii. 4.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.
Dryden.

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton*.

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]

This avarice
. . . hath been
The *sword* of our slain kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 87.

5. Conflict; war.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. Mat. x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—**7.** The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—**City sword**†. See *city*.—**Flaming sword**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—**Leaf-shaped sword**. See *cleddyo*.—**Letters of fire and sword**. See *fire*.—**Messenger sword**. See *messenger*.—**Order of St. James of the Sword**. See *order*.—**Order of the Sword**, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are ducal coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—**Provant sword**†, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers.

If you bear not
Yourselves both in, and upright, with a *provant sword*
Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

Small sword. (*a*) A sword worn for ornament or on dress-occasions. (*b*) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—**Spanish sword**†, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England.—**Swiss sword**, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries. *Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, III. 617.—**Sword and purse.** See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79¾ grains, and worth



Obverse. Reverse.
Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

£6 Scotch or 10*s.* English at the time of issue; so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank. It is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword wavy**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a waved blade; a flamberge.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** [G. *Schwert-Brüder*], a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1561.—**To be at swords' points**, to be in a hostile attitude; be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords.** See *cross*[1].—**To measure swords.** See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword.** See *sheathe*.—**Trutch sword**†, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.

Above my hearse,
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sword[1] (sōrd), *v. t.* [< *sword*[1], *n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

sword[2]† (swôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sward*.

sword-and-buckler (sōrd′and-buk′lėr), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *swoord and buckler* fight begins to grow ont: I am sorrie for it; I shall neuer see good manhood againe, if it be once gone; this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come vp then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword and buckler* man, will be spitted like a cat or a conney.
H. Porter, Two Angry Women of Abington (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 230.

★ **sword-arm** (sōrd′ärm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

sword-bayonet (sōrd′bā″o̤-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

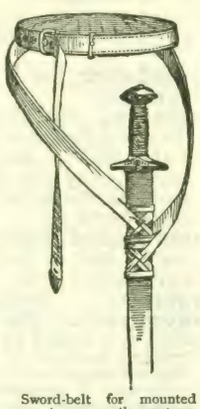
sword-bean (sōrd′bēn), *n.* **1.** See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—**2.** Same as *simitar-pod*.

sword-bearer (sōrd′bār″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swerd-berare*; < *sword*[1] + *bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially—(*a*) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (*b*) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Reports, p. 2465.

(*c*) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger:* so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris*.

sword-belt (sōrd′belt), *n.* A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side, a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad belt passed diagonally from the waist downward over the left hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in front of the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of narrow straps by which the scabbard was held. In the belt of this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle proper, and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-belt being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *hanger*, *baldric*, *hip-girdle*.



Sword-belt for mounted man-at-arms, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

swordbill (sōrd′bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, having the bill about as long as the rest of the bird. See cut under *Docimastes*.

sword-blade (sōrd′blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

sword-breaker (sōrd′brā″kėr), *n.* **1.** An implement formerly carried in the left hand, to break the blade of the adversary's sword, usually a hook attached to the front of a small buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—**2.** A dagger fitted with such a device, or having the blade shaped with a notch or recess, or even several notches, in which the adversary's sword-blade could be seized; also, a buckler similarly provided.

sword-brother†, *n.* [ME. *sweord-brother* (= MHG. *swertbruoder*, G. *schwertbruder*); < *sword*[1] + *brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon*.

sword-cane (sōrd′kān), *n.* A walking-stick hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blade, of which the handle or grip is generally the upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a cane from which a short blade like that of a dagger may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touching a spring.

sword-carriage (sōrd′kar″āj), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 5 (*d*).

swordcraft (sōrd′kräft), *n.* Knowledge of or skill in the use of the sword; management by the sword or military power; military compulsion. [Rare.]

They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*. *Motley*, Rise of Dutch Republic, I. 31.

sword-cut (sōrd′kut), *n.* **1.** A blow with the edge of a sword. In the language of fencing usually *cut*.—**2.** A wound or scar produced by a blow of the edge of a sword.

Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

sword-cutler (sōrd′kut″lėr), *n.* One who makes sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

sword-dance (sōrd′dans), *n.* A dance in which the display of naked swords, and in some cases movements made with them, form a part. Especially—(*a*) A dance in which the movements of a sword-combat are imitated. (*b*) A dance in which the men, crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archway under which the women pass at one point in the dance. (*c*) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the ground, or set with the points up, the performer showing his agility and skill by dancing among them without cutting himself.

sword-dollar (sōrd′dol″är), *n.* A Scottish silver coin of the reign of James VI., weighing



Obverse.



Reverse.
Sword-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30*s.* Scotch or 2*s.* 6*d.* English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

sworded (sōr'ded), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

> The helmed Cherubim,
> And *sworded* Seraphim.
> *Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 113.

sworder† (sōr'dėr), *n.* [< *sword*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

> A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
> Murder'd sweet Tully.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Halliwell.*

sword-fight (sōrd'fīt), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

> Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiatores, sword players; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a *sword-fight*.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

swordfish (sōrd'fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphioid fish; any member of the *Xiphiidæ*. The common swordfish resembles and



Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 400 pounds; it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fins. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (*b*) A garpike; also, the garfish, *Belone belone*. [Local, Scotch.] (*c*) The butter-fish, *Pholis gunnellus*. [Orkney.] (*d*) The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus*. (*e*) The killer or grampus, a cetacean mammal of the genus *Orca*.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado.—**Swordfish sucker**, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

swordfishery (sōrd'fish″ėr-i), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphioid fishes.

swordfishing (sōrd'fish″ing), *n.* [< *swordfish* + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

> *Swordfishing* is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island].
> *The Congregationalist*, Aug. 20, 1879.

sword-flag (sōrd'flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

sword-flighted (sōrd'flī″ted), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

> Pouters properly have their primary wing-feathers white, but not rarely a "*sword-flighted*" bird appears — that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

sword-gauntlet (sōrd'gänt″let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

sword-grass (sōrd'gras), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (*a*) The sword-lily, *Gladiolus*. (*b*) A species of sand-spurrey, *Tissa segetalis* (*Spergularia segetalis* of Don). (*c*) A species of melilot, *Melilotus sulcata*. (*d*) The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

> The oat-grass and the *sword-grass* and the bulrush in the pool.
> *Tennyson*, May-Queen.

Red sword-grass moth. See *red*[1].

sword-guard (sōrd'gärd), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuba of Japanese art.

sword-hand (sōrd'hand), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm*.

sword-hilt (sōrd'hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt*, *n.*, 1.—**Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt.** See *inside, outside*.

swordick (sōr'dik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *sort* = E. *swart*, black.] The spotted gunnel, *Pholis gunnellus*. [Orkney.]

swording (sōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sword*[1], *v.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

sword-knot (sōrd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

> I pull'd off my *sword-knot*, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

sword-law (sōrd'lâ), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

> So violence
> Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*,
> Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 672.

swordless (sōrd'les), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a sword.

> With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand.
> *Byron*, Parisina, ix.

sword-lily (sōrd'lil″i), *n.* See *gladiolus*.

swordman (sōrd'man), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [< ME. *swerdman*; < *sword*[1] + *man*.] A swordsman; hence, a soldier.

> Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 62.

swordmanship (sōrd'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordman* + *-ship*.] Same as *swordsmanship*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 114. [Rare.]

sword-mat (sōrd'mat), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, boat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is beaten close with a wooden sword.

sword-play (sōrd'plā), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

> Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skilful *sword-play*.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

> They [Gauls in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace: but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire; however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.
> *Tacitus* (trans.), quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., [p. 123.

sword-player (sōrd'plā″ėr), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

> Vaschus Nunnez therefore, . . . settinge them in order of battell after his *swordeplayers* fasshion, puffed vppe with pryde, placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rereward.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 115).

> Come, my brave *sword-player*, to what active use
> Was all this steel provided? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

sword-pommel (sōrd'pum″el), *n.* See *pommel*, 1 (*a*).

sword-proof (sōrd'pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

> The helmets of the German army are made *sword-proof* by a lining of cane wicker-work.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 598.

sword-rack (sōrd'rak), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or lacquered, and has notches to hold one or more swords; sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

sword-sedge (sōrd'sej), *n.* See *Lepidosperma*.

sword-shaped (sōrd'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphioid.

sword-shrimp (sōrd'shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Pasiphæa sivado*.—2. A Japanese shrimp, *Peneus ensis*.

swordsman (sōrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [< *sword's*, possessive of *sword*[1], + *man*.] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

> I was the best *swordsman* in the garrison. *Dickens.*

swordsmanship (sōrdz'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordsman* + *-ship*.] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

> An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Wainamoinen in his mastery of *swordsmanship* as well as witchcraft. *The Century*, XXXVII. 593.

sword-stick (sōrd'stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

swordtail (sōrd'tāl), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horseshoe- or king-crab. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.—2. Any bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as *U. caryæ*, the walnut swordtail.—3. Same as *sword-bearer* (*c*).

sword-tailed (sōrd'tāld), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

swore (swōr). Preterit of *swear*[1].

sworn (swōrn). Past participle of *swear*[1]; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath.—**Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock-, bill-, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule.—**Sworn brothers**, brothers or companions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

> I am *sworn brother*, sweet,
> To grim Necessity; and he and I
> Will keep a league till death.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

Sworn enemies, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—**Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

swot†, **swote**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *sweet*.

swough[1]†, *v. i.* [< (*a*) ME. *swoughen, swowen, swoghen, soughen* (pret. **swoughed, swowed, soughed, soghed, souzed*), < AS. *swōgian* = Goth. **swōgjan*, in comp. *ga-swōgjan, uf-swōgjan*, sigh; (*b*) ME. *swoughen, swowen* (pret. *swey, swez*, pp. *swowen, swozen, iswozen, iswowen*), < AS. *swōgan* (pret. *swēģ*, pp. *geswōgen*) = OS. *swōgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword*[1], where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff*[1], *surf*[1]): see *sough*[1], *v.* and *n.* Hence also *swown, swoun, swoon, swound;* also *swey*. In the sense 'faint, swoon,' the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough*, 'roar,' through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough*[1], *suff*[1], *surf*[1], has assisted the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

> That whate *swowynge* of watyr, and syngynge of byrdez,
> It myghte salve hyme of sore, that sounde was nevere!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

> *Swoghyng* of swete ayre, swalyng of briddes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

swough[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *swough, swogh, swoghe, swowe, swow, swouwe;* < *swough*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

> Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
> And of the see he herde a *swoghe*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

> A forest . . .
> In which ther ran a rumbel and a *swough*,
> As though a storm should bresten every bough.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur.—3. A sigh.—4. A swoon.

> He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
> He siketh with ful many a sory *swogh*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 433.

> What she sayde more in that *swow*
> I may not telle you as now.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

swough[2]†, *n.* Same as *sough*[2]. *Halliwell.*

swoun, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon*. Compare *swound*.

swound (swound), *v. i.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, with excrescent *d* as in *sound*[6], *round*[2], *expound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound*[6].] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Wounded with griefe, hee *sounded* with weaknesse.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 336.

> At which ruthful prospect I fell down and *sounded*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> Pray, bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
> For I fear I *swound* when I see blood.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

swound (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound*, *v.*] A swoon. *Coleridge.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

'swounds, 'swouns (swoundz, swounz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *zounds.*] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds:* used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

> *'Swounds*, what 's here! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

> *'Swouns!* I shall never survive the idea!
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, x.

swow[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *swough*[1].

swow[2] (swou), *v.* [A mitigated form of *swear;* cf. *swan*[1].] To swear (a mild oath).

> By ginger, ef I'd ha known half I know now,
> When I waz to Congress, I wouldn't, I *swow*,
> Hev let 'em cair on so high-minded an sarsy,
> 'Thout some show o' wut you may call vicy-varsy.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

swown†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *swoon*.

S-wrench (es'rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

swum (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*[1], *swim*[2].

swung (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

swymbelt, *n.* See *swimbel*.

swypes, *n.* See *swipes*.

swyre, *n.* See *swire*, 2.

syalite (sī′ạ-līt), *n.* [< Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia Indica*. See *Dillenia*.

syama (syä′mä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian kite, the baza, *Baza lophotes*.

sybt, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

Sybarite (sib′ạ-rīt), *n.* [= F. *Sybarite*, < L. *Sybarita*, < Gr. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, < Σύβαρις, L. *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achæan colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardihood; we are very Scythians when pleasure is concerned, and *Sybarites* when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

sybaritic (sib-ạ-rit′ik), *a.* [= F. *Sybaritique*, < L. *Sybariticus*, < Gr. Συβαριτικός, pertaining to Sybaris, < Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park. *Warburton*, To Abp. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1759.

sybaritical (sib-ạ-rit′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

Ch. If you will have me, I'll make a *Sybaritical* Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore Hand.
Pe. What Appointment is that?
Ch. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 112.

sybaritism (sib′ạ-rī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *Sybaritisme*; < *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

sybilt, **sybill**†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*.

sybo (sī′bō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [A corrupt form of *cibol*, < F. *ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [Scotch.]

sybotic (sī-bot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. συβωτικός, of or for a swineherd, < συβώτης, συβότης, a swineherd, < σῦς, swine, + βόσκειν, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

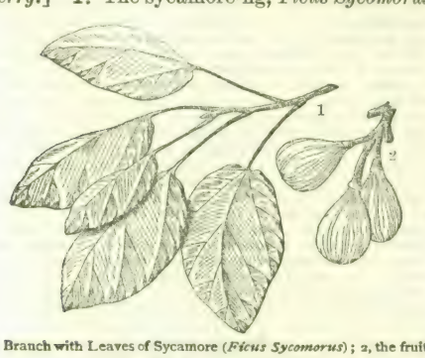
He was twitted with his *sybotic* tendencies.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sybotism (sī′bō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. συβώτης, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

sycamine† (sik′a-min), *n.* [< L. *sycaminus*, < Gr. συκάμινος, the mulberry-tree.] Probably the black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. Luke xvii. 6.

★**sycamore** (sik′ạ-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with *a* is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycomore*, *sicomore*, < ME. *sycomore*, *sygamour*, < OF. *sycomore*, F. *sycomore* = Sp. *sicomoro* = Pg. *sycomoro*, *sicomoro* = It. *sicomoro* = G. *sycomore*, < L. *sycomorus*, ML. also *sicomorus*, *sicomerus*, < Gr. συκόμορος, the mulberry-tree, < σῦκον, a fig, + μόρον, μῶρον, the black mulberry: see *more*[4], *morel*, *mulberry*.] 1. The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*, growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches. The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.



1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

2. In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (Luke xix. 4) into which Zaccheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*[1].

Ther saugh I Colle tregetour
Upon a table of *sygamour*
Pleye an uncouthe thynge to telle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1278.

Sycomore wilde a certayne is to take
And boile it so, not with to greet affray.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

And thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of foliage, towering *sycamore*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

3. In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—4. In New South Wales, *Pœcilodermis lurida* (*Sterculia lurida*).—**False sycamore**. See *Melia*.—**White sycamore**, one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*.

sycamore-disease (sik′ạ-mōr-di-zēz″), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Glœosporium nervisequum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

sycamore-fig (sik′ạ-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1.

sycamore-maple (sik′ạ-mōr-mā″pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

sycamore-moth (sik′ạ-mōr-môth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

syce, *n.* See *sice*[2].

sycee (sī-sē′), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *si szĕ*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk.'] Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.

sycee-silver (sī-sē′sil″vėr), *n.* [< *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *dotchin*, *liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

sychnocarpous (sik-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. συχνός, many, frequent, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

sycite (sī′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. συκίτης, fig-like, < σῦκον, a fig.] A nodule of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

sycock (sī′kok), *n.* [< *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*[1].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See cut under *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

sycomore (sik′ọ-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

Sycon (sī′kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] 1. The typical genus of *Syconidæ*. Also *Sycum*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *sycons* (sī′konz) or *sycones* (sī-kō′nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

Syconaria (sī-kọ-nā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification, a tribe of heterocœlous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical sacs. The families *Syconidæ*, *Sycilleibidæ*, and *Teichonellidæ* are assigned to this tribe.

syconarian (sī-kọ-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

syconate (sī′kọ-nāt), *a.* [< *sycon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

Sycones (sī-kō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sycon*, q. v.] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiæ* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

syconi, *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

syconia, *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

Syconidæ (sī-kon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In Sollas's classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided into three subfamilies. The best-known example is the genus *Grantia*.

syconium (sī-kō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which develop together into a multiple fruit, as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

syconus (sī-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

Sycophaga (sī-kof′ạ-gạ), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. συκοφάγος, fig-eating, < σῦκον, a fig, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which are probably parasitic upon the true fig-fertilizers of the genus *Blastophaga*.

sycophancy (sik′ọ-fạn-sī), *n.*; pl. *sycophancies* (-siz). [< L. *sycophantia*, *sucophantia*, < Gr. συκοφαντία, the conduct of a sycophant, < συκοφάντης, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The character or characteristics of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it branded it with polling and *sycophancy*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Matthew Called.

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.
Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (*Latham.*)

The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupid and low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have broken a mean spirit into *sycophancy*, but made him rude even to ferocity. *Macaulay*, Johnson.

sycophant (sik′ọ-fạnt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sicophant*; < F. *sycophante* = Sp. *sicofante* = It. *sicofanta*, < L. *sycophanta*, *sucophanta*, ML. also *sicophanta*, *sicophantus*, *sicophans*, < Gr. συκοφάντης, an informer, a slanderer, a trickster, appar. < σῦκον, a fig, + φαίνειν, show, declare. The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower,' of which the historical origin is unknown. (*a*) According to ancient writers, it originally applied to 'one who informed on another for the exporting of figs from Attica' (which is said to have been forbidden); or (*b*) to 'one who informed on another for plundering sacred fig-trees'; (*c*) a third explanation makes it orig. 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foliage) to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one who makes rich men yield tribute by means of false accusations.' All these explanations are doubtless inventions. (*d*) The real explanation appears to lie in some obscene use of σῦκον, fig, this word, and the L. *ficus*, fig, with its Rom. forms, being found in various expressions of an obscene or abusive nature. This origin, whatever its particular nature, would explain the fact, otherwise scarcely explicable, that the original application of the term is without record.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A tale-bearer or informer in general.

The poor man that hath naught to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant* or promoter.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 261. (*Trench.*)

This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's lawes, and therefore we may not altogether discredit those which say they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the countrey of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with death; . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued, except that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, and the informers against the offence, grew so odious that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*: a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

2. A parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
Of parasites and fawning *sycophants*.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn. 2.** *Parasite*, *Sycophant* (see *parasite*), fawner, toady, toad-eater, flunkey.

II. *a.* Parasitical; servile; obsequious; sycophantic.

The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is petition'd to take the title on him by all his new-made *sycophant* lords, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 25, 1657.

sycophant (sik′ọ-fạnt), *v.* [< *sycophant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give information about, or tell tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniate.

He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his enemy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To play the sycophant toward; flatter meanly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [Rare.]

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time. *Government of the Tongue.*

sycophantic (sik-ō-fan′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συκοφαντικός*, like a sycophant, slanderous, < *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantic* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shaftesbury.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sycophantical (sik-ō-fan′ti-kal), *a.* [< *sycophantic* + *-al*.] Same as *sycophantic*.

They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite. *South*, Sermons, VIII. vii.

sycophantish (sik′ō-fan-tish), *a.* [< *sycophant* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the *sycophantish* knave that he was. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

sycophantishly (sik′ō-fan-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

Neither proud was Kate, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. (*Davies.*)

sycophantism (sik′ō-fan-tizm), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ism*.] Sycophancy.

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile *sycophantism*, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

sycophantize (sik′ō-fan-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sycophantized*, ppr. *sycophantizing*. [< *sycophant* + *-ize*.] To play the sycophant. *Blount*, Glossographia; *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

sycophantry (sik′ō-fan-tri), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ry*.] The arts of the sycophant; mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxi.

★**sycosis** (sī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύκωσις*, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, < *σῦκον*, a fig.] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles.—**Non-parasitic sycosis**, simple inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-whelk*, *chin-welk*.—**Parasitic** or **tinea sycosis**. See *tinea*.—**Sycosis bacillogena**, Tomasoli's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptic-shaped bacillus, *Sycosiferus fœtidus*.—**Sycosis contagiosa**, tinea trichophytina barbæ. See *tinea*.—**Sycosis vulgare**. Same as *non-parasitic sycosis*.

Sycotypidæ (sī-kō-tip′ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycotypus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pyrulidæ*.

Sycotypus (sī-kot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig, + *τύπος*, type.] See *Pyrula*.

Sycum (sī′kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Sycon*, 1.

Sydenham's chorea. The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea*.

Sydenham's disease. Chorea.

Sydenham's laudanum. Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

syderite†, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite*.

syenite (sī′e-nīt), *n.* [< L. *syenites*, sc. *lapis*, lit. ★'stone of Syene,' < *Syene*, < Gr. *Συήνη*, a locality of upper Egypt.] In *petrog.*, a granular igneous rock composed essentially of some kind of alkali feldspar with subordinate amounts of one or more of the dark silicates belonging to the amphibole, pyroxene, or mica groups. It is like granite except that it is quartz-free. The intermediate rock with a small amount of quartz is commonly called *quartz-syenite*. The name *syenites* was given by Pliny to the red granitoid rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblendic granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the use of this term, depending upon whether the presence of hornblende or the absence of quartz has been deemed the critical point. The definition of Werner, modified as above, has now been almost universally accepted. While the potash feldspars, orthoclase and microcline, usually predominate in syenites, the sodic species, albite and anorthoclase, or intergrowths such as perthite, are abundant in some cases and the terms *sodasyenite* or *natron-syenite* are sometimes applied to such rocks. With a high content in soda feldspar the associated dark silicate is often also a sodic variety, such as riebeckite or ægirite. There is commonly some lime-soda feldspar present in syenite. With the increase of this mineral syenite grades into the rock called *monzonite* (see *monzonite*, in supplement). Syenite with much augite is called *augite-syenite*; that with abundant biotite is called *mica-syenite* or *minette*. Also *sienite*.

syenitic (sī-e-nit′ik), *a.* [< *syenite* + *-ic*.] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possessing some of its properties. Also *sienitic*.—**Syenitic granite**, granite which contains hornblende.—**Syenitic porphyry**, a rock with the mineral composition of syenite and of porphyritic texture.

syke[1], *n.* See *sike*[1].

It neither grew in *syke* nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

syke[2]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sike*[2] for *sigh*[1].

syke[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

sykert, sykerly†. Same as *sicker*, *sickerly*.

syl-. A form of *syn-*, used before components beginning with *l*.

syle[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile*[1].

syle[2] (sīl), *n.* A variant of *sill*[2].

But our folk call them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.
Jean Ingelow, Brothers and a Sermon.

sylert, syllert, *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

syllaba anceps (sil′a-bä an′seps). [L.: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful: see *syllable* and *ancipitous*.] In *anc. pros.*, a doubtful syllable (*συλλαβὴ ἀδιάφορος*). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (*ἀπόθεσις*) of a period.

syllabarium (sil-a-bā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syllabaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *syllabary*.] Same as *syllabary*.

syllabary (sil′a-bā-ri), *n.*; pl. *syllabaries* (-riz). [= F. *syllabaire*, < NL. *syllabarium*, < L. *syllaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllabic value.

It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a *syllabary*, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

The Katakana *syllabary* is more simple. It was obtained from the Kyai or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less cursively, for each of the forty-seven syllabic sounds in the Japanese language. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabet, syllabt (sil′ab), *n.* [< F. *syllabe*, < L. *syllaba*: see *syllable*.] A syllable.

Now followes the *syllab*, quhilk is a ful sound symbolized with convenient letteres, and consistes of ane or moe. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent *syllabe*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

syllabi, *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus*.

syllabic (si-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *syllabique* = Sp. ★*silábico* = Pg. *syllabico* = It. *sillabico*, < NL. *syllabicus*, < Gr. *συλλαβικός*, of or pertaining to a syllable, < *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, a *syllabic* accent; a *syllabic* augment.—2. Representing syllables instead of single sounds: said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing: also used substantively.

If it [Cypriote syllabary] had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its *syllabic* character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 117.

The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

3. Pronounced syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

His English was careful, select, *syllabic*. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xiii.

Syllabic melody, song, or **tune,** in *music*. See *melody*, 2 (*d*).

syllabical (si-lab′i-kal), *a.* [< *syllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllabic*.

syllabically (si-lab′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

In Amharic, for instance, which is printed *syllabically*, there are 33 consonantal sounds. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabicate (si-lab′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabicated*, ppr. *syllabicating*. [< *syllabic* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. Gr. *συλλαβίζειν*, join letters to form syllables.] To form or divide into syllables.

syllabication (si-lab-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< *syllabicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuable consonants, the semivowels and the fricatives (thus, *follow*, *arrow*, *ever*, *lesser*, *ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a surd mute (*p*, *t*, *k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (in *tea* than in *ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminuendo utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *dai-ly*, *ei-ther*, *ea-sy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *bit-er* (*bitter*), *tak-l* (*tackle*), *hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-plī*, not *sup-lī*; but *subject* only into *sub-jekt*. As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with; it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing*, *fac-ing*, instead of *ra-ging*, *fa-cing*; and even *mixt-ure*, *junct-ure*, instead of *mix-ture*, *junc-ture*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

syllabification (si-lab″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *syllabify* + *-ation*.] Same as *syllabication*.

syllabify (si-lab′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabified*, ppr. *syllabifying*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable (see *syllable*), + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To syllabicate.

syllabism (sil′a-bizm), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ism*.] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

In addition to these vestiges of a prior *syllabism*, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medic syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 51.

syllabist (sil′a-bist), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

syllabize (sil′a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabized*, ppr. *syllabizing*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ize*.] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

'Tis mankind alone
Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.
Howell, Verses prefixed to Parly of Beasts. (*Davies.*)

In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, doubling is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 384.

syllable (sil′a-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable*, *syllabe*, *syllab*; < ME. *sillable*, < OF. *syllable*, *sillable* (with unorig. *-le*, as in *principle*, etc.), prop. *syllabe*, *sillabe*, < OF. *syllabe* = F. *syllabe* = Sp. *sílaba* = Pg. *syllaba* = It. *sillaba* = G. *silbe*, < L. *syllaba*, ML. also *sillaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together, put together, < *σύν*, with, together, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] 1. The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one. Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alternation of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *l* and *n*, as in *reckon* (rek-n), *reckoned* (rek-nd), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and surd consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print*, *flirt*; and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it. The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle: thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate*. Also compare *vowel* and *consonant*.) In prosody syllables are classed as *long*, *short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time*.

In this word [dáyly] the first *sillable* for his vsuall and sharpe accentes sake to be alwayes long, the second for his flat accents sake to be alwayes short.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

2. In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —3. The least expression of language or thought; a particle.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable;* you say
The fault was his, not yours.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

Aretinian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables. See the adjectives.—**Guidonian syllables.** Same as *Aretinian syllables.*

syllable (sil'a-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, ppr. *syllabling*. [Formerly also *sillable;* < ME. *silablen;* < *syllable*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into syllables.

Als the Frensh staffes *silabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperhended in on [one] may lines to [two].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6581.

2. To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desart wildernesses.
Milton, Comus, l. 208.

II. *intrans.* To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabling* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"
Keats, Lamia, i.

syllabled (sil'a-bld), *a.* [< *syllable* + *-ed*[2].] Having syllables: generally used in compounds: as, a four-*syllabled* word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-*syllabled* verses. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

syllable-name (sil'a-bl-nām), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name*.

syllable-stumbling (sil'a-bl-stum″bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

syllabling (sil'a-bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in high and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllablings* of sedition.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

syllabub (sil'a-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub*.

syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LGr. **σύλλαβος*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura*. See the quotation.

Its full title is: A *Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocutions, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolical Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.
P. Schaff, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Epitome.* See *abridgment*.

syllepsis (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepse*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes zeugma and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Ps. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis*.

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of seuerall conguities or sence, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Sillepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supplie].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 137.

(*b*) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

sylleptic (si-lep'tik), *a.* [< *syllepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Containing or of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

sylleptical (si-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sylleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *sylleptic*. *Imp. Dict.*

sylleptically (si-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*

syller, *n.* See *syler*.

Syllidæ (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Myrianida*, and *Autolytus*. Among these worms both sexed and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus*.

syllidian (si-lid'i-an), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidæ*.

Syllis (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychætous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidæ*. *Autolytus* is a synonym.

sylloge (sil'ō-gē), *n.* [< Gr. *συλλογή*, a gathering, summary (cf. *σύλλογος*, an assembly, concourse), < *συλλογίζειν*, gather together: see *syllogism*.] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 131.

syllogisation, syllogise, etc. See *syllogization*, etc.

syllogism (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *sillagisme;* < ME. *sillogisme*, *silogisme*, < OF. *syllogisme*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme* = Sp. *silogismo* = Pg. *syllogismo* = It. *sillogismo*, *silogismo*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λόγος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos*.] 1. A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles—first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens*. But the syllogism is often restricted to those formulæ which embody the *nota notæ* (or maxim, *nota notæ est nota rei ipsius*), which may be stated under the form—from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara*. In such a syllogism the premise enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise*. A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism*. A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism*. (See *explicative inference* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 5.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one which from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) syllogism and a consequence which would follow from its conclusion infers that the same consequence would follow from the minor premise. The following is an example: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah were mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is one which from the minor premise of another syllogism and a consequence from the conclusion infers that the same thing would follow from the major premise. Example: All patriarchs are men; but if all patriarchs die, the Bible errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inversions may be much complicated: thus, No one translated is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am much mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translated, I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition it would follow that I err when I know I am right would amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, to deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it were true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A denial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that consequence. An indirect syllogism in which the contraposition involves such a consequence is said to be of the second or third figure, according as its indirection is of the minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted by some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the same sort, but more complicated, like the last example. The first figure comprises, in some sects of logic, the direct syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms together with those which are otherwise assigned to the fourth figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different varieties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus Hispanus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Darii: Ferio: Baralipton:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisesomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Felapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*[2], 2.) Probable deductive syllogisms are really direct statistical inferences (which see, under *inference*). The following is an example: In the African race there are more female than male births; the colored children under one year of age in the United States at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; hence, there should be more females than males under one year of age among the colored population of the United States in 1880. The conditions of the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the character forming the major term (here that of the relative numbers of females and males) must be taken at random—that is, it must not be one which is likely to be subject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the conclusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, must be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely to be of a markedly different character from that which is general in the class sampled. The conclusion is probable and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is the smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ratio. Synthetical or ampliative syllogisms are indirect probable syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is induction (which see). The following is an example: The colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; but if there ought to have been more males than females among those children, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans; hence, if in the African race in general there are more male than female births, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio is never exact, but merely admits some values and excludes others; its denial excludes the former, and admits the latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself a statistical rule; and hence such forms as the following are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored children under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of African births; among these the females are in excess; hence, in African births generally the females are probably in excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hypothetic inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogisms are those which involve other than merely transitive relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, and afterward by an American logician, but were involved in much difficulty until another American student, O. H. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelment. Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative syllogism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way—namely, every relative term refers to two or more universes, which may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as universes of material things, of space, of time, of qualities, etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of each of several universes, and the order of the reference is material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifications, and diversifications are performed upon principles now clearly made out. An important circumstance in regard to relative syllogism is that the same premise may be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among relative syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mathematical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inference, the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the peculiar reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she wol make
A fulle good *silogisme*, I drede
That affirward there shall indede
Follow an evell conclusioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4457.

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothesis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induced, yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions cannot be deduced from them in subject of nature by *syllogism*—that is, by touch and reduction of them to principles in a middle term. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Affirmative syllogism, a syllogism the conclusion of which is an affirmative proposition.—**Apodictic syllo-**

gism, a syllogism of such a form that the premises of no such syllogism can be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Biform syllogism**, a syllogism in which two minors are subsumed under different parts of the major. *Wolf*, § 489*f*.—**Categorical syllogism**. See *categorical*.—**Common syllogism**. See *common*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Compound syllogism**, a syllogism one or both of whose premises are compound propositions.—**Conditional syllogism**, a syllogism containing a conditional proposition.—**Cryptic, decurtate, defective, didascalic, dilemmatic, disjunctive syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism**. See *hypothetical*.—**Dialectical syllogism**, a probable syllogism considered as proper for rhetorical use.—**Expository syllogism**, a syllogism in which both premises are singular propositions.—**Figured syllogism**. See *figured*.—**Formal syllogism**, a syllogism stated in precise logical form.—**Horned syllogism**, a dilemma.—**Hybrid, hypothetical, impure, indirect syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Implicit syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.—**Last extreme of a syllogism**, the minor term.—**Matter of a syllogism**. See *matter*.—**Modal syllogism**. See *modal*.—**Multiple syllogism**, a compound of different syllogisms, the unexpressed conclusions of some serving as premises to others; a sorites.—**Negative syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a negative proposition.—**Particular syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a particular proposition.—**Perfect, proper, pure, regular, relative, rhetorical, singular, sophistic**, etc., **syllogism**. See the adjectives.—**Simple syllogism**, a syllogism proper, not a sorites.—**Spurious syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a spurious proposition: as, Some Ptolemy was an astrologer; some Ptolemy was not an astrologer; hence, some Ptolemy was not some Ptolemy.—**Universal syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a universal proposition.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.

syllogistic (sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syllogistique* = Sp. *silogístico* = Pg. *syllogistico* = It. *sillogistico, silogistico*, < L. *syllogisticus*, < Gr. συλλογιστικός, pertaining to syllogism, < συλλογίζεσθαι, infer, conclude: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.—**Syllogistic proposition, series**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare *dialectic, n.*

syllogistical (sil-ō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syllogistic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllogistic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

syllogistically (sil-ō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

syllogization (sil′ō-ji-zā'shon), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-ation*.] A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogisation*.

> From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*. *Harris*, Three Treatises, p. 265, note.

syllogize (sil'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllogized*, ppr. *syllogizing*. [Formerly also *sillogize*; < Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι, reckon all together, conclude, infer: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reason by syllogisms.

> They can *sillogize* with arguments
> Of all thinges, from the heavens circumference
> To the earths center.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

2. To reason together or in harmony.

> I do very much long for your conversation. There is nobody to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathise and (to borrow Parr's new-coined word) *syllogise*. To dispute with people of different opinions is well enough; but to converse intimately with them is not pleasant.
> *Sir J. Mackintosh*, To Mr. Moore, Sept. 27, 1800.

II. *trans.* To deduce consequences from by syllogism. [Rare.]

> Sigier,
> Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
> Did *syllogize* invidious verities.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Divine Comedy, Paradise, x. 138.

Also spelled *syllogise*.

syllogizer (sil'ō-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-er*1.] One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogiser*.

> Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.
> *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 150. (*Latham*.)

sylph (silf), *n.* [= D. *silphe, silfe* = G. *sylphe* = Dan. *sylfe* = Sw. *sylfe*, < F. *sylphe* = Sp. *silfo* = Pg. *sylpho*, < NL. *sylpha*, a factitious name, found in Paracelsus, appar. < Gr. σίλφη, a kind of beetle. Other names of elemental spirits (*nymph, gnome, salamander*) are taken from the Gr., only one (*nymph*) having such use in Gr., the others being, like *sylph*, arbitrary. The spelling *sylph* (NL. *sylpha*), with *y* instead of *i*, seems to have been used to make it look more like *nymph*, and because to occultists and quacks like Paracelsus words spelled with *y* look more Greek and convincing. As *salamander*, orig. 'a kind of lizard supposed to live in fire,' was made, by an easy transfer, to mean 'a spirit of fire,' and *gnome*, quite arbitrarily (see *gnome*2), was made to mean 'a spirit of earth,' so *sylph*, orig. (in the Gr. σίλφη) 'a beetle or insect,' seems to have been taken as 'a light flying creature,' hence 'a spirit of the air.' According to Littré the name was based on an Old Celtic word meaning 'genius,' given in the Latinized plural forms *sulfi, sylfi, sylphi*, m., *sulevæ, suleviæ*, f.] **1.** An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a young woman or girl of graceful and slender proportions.

> I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. In *ornith.*, one of various humming-birds with long forficate tail: so called from their grace and beauty: as, the blue-tailed *sylph, Cynanthus forficatus*. See cut under *sappho*.

=Syn. 1. *Elf, Fay*, etc. See *fairy*.

Sylpha, *n.* In *entom.*, a variant of *Silpha*.

sylphid (sil'fid), *n.* [= D. *silfiede* = G. *sylphide* = Sw. *sylfid* = Dan. *sylfide*, < F. *sylphide* = Sp. *silfida* = Pg. *sylphide;* as *sylph* + *-id*2.] A diminutive of *sylph*. Also spelled *sylphide*, and sometimes used adjectively.

> Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear;
> Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 73.
>
> Through clouds of amber seen,
> Studded with stars, resplendent shone
> The palace of the *sylphid* queen.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

sylphine (sil'fin), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ine*1.] Like a sylph; sylph-like. *Webster's Int. Dict.*

sylphish (sil'fish), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ish*1.] Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, ii.

> Fair *Sylphish* forms, who, tall, erect, and slim,
> Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
> *Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 126. (*Davies*.)

sylph-like (silf'līk), *a.* Resembling a sylph; graceful; slender: as, a *sylph-like* form.

sylva, silva (sil'vä), *n.* [Prop. *silva;* = F. *sylve* = Sp. Pg. It. *silva*, < NL. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, < L. *silva* (misspelled *sylva*, in imperfect imitation of the Gr. word), a wood, forest, woodland, in pl. poet. trees; cf. Gr. ὕλη, a wood, forest, woodland, also wood, timber, material, matter. Hence (from L. *silva*) ult. E. *sylvan, sylvatic, savage*, etc.] **1.** The aggregate of the species of forest-trees over a certain territory.—**2.** A description of forest-trees.

sylvage (sil'vāj), *n.* [< *sylva* + *-age*.] The state of being sylvan.

> The garden by this time was completely grown and finished; the marks of art were covered up by the luxuriance of nature; the winding walks were grown dark; the brook assumed a natural *sylvage;* and the rocks were covered with moss. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

★ **sylvan, silvan** (sil'van), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *silvan;* = F. *sylvain* = Sp. Pg. *silvano* = It. *silvano, selvano*, < L. *silvanus*, misspelled *sylvanus*, pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

> All *sylvan* offsprings round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.
>
> So wither'd stumps disgrace the *sylvan* scene,
> No longer fruitful, and no longer green.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 52.

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

> Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
> A *sylvan* scene. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

II. *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

> The *Syluanes*, Fawnes, and Satyrs are the same
> The Greekes Paredrij call, the Latines name
> Familiar Spirits.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 512.
>
> Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
> To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
> *Pope*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv. 20.

sylvanite (sil'van-īt), *n.* [< (*Tran*)*sylvan*(*ia*), where it occurs, + *-ite*2.] A native telluride of gold, silver, and sometimes lead. It occurs crystallized and massive, of a steel-gray to silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster. The crystals are often so arranged in parallel position on the rock surface as to resemble written characters: it is hence called *graphic tellurium* or *graphic gold*.

sylvate (sil'vāt), *n.* [< *sylv*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of sylvic acid.

sylvatic (sil-vat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *silvatic;* < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva;* cf. *savage*.] Sylvan; relating to woods. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

sylvester† (sil-ves'tėr), *a.* [Prop. *silvester;* < F. *sylvestre* = Sp. Pg. *silvestre* = It. *silvestre, silvestro*, < L. *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvestral.

> One time a mighty plague did pester
> All beasts domestick and *sylvester*.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 318. (*Davies*.)

sylvestral (sil-ves'tral), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrial;* < *sylvester* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the woods; sylvestrian; hence, wild.

> *Sylvestral* ivies of great age may be found in woods on the western coasts of Britain that have apparently never flowered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 527.

sylvestrian1 (sil-ves'tri-an), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrian;* < L. *silvester, silvestris*, of or pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

> With roses interwoven, poplar wreaths
> Their temples bind, dress of *sylvestrian* gods!
> *Gay*, On Wine, l. 131.

★ **Sylvestrian**2 (sil-ves'tri-an), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic monks under the Benedictine rule, confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1247.

Sylvia (sil'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), also *Silvia* (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *silva, sylva*, a wood, a forest.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small dentirostral or turdoid oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Sylviidæ;* the warblers proper. This genus was originally constituted for a part of the Linnean genus *Motacilla*, and has been loosely used for several hundred small warbler-like birds of both hemispheres, now dissociated in different families. The name is commonly attributed to Latham (1790), but was first used by Scopoli in 1769. The type is now assumed to be the common whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnæus, *Sylvia cinerea* of Bechstein, also called *S. rufa;* and the term is restricted to a few very closely related species of chiefly Palearctic warblers, of small size, with scutellate tarsi, bristled gape, twelve tail-feathers, axillaries never yellow, first primary spurious, and the bill strictly sylviine. Some of the leading species in this narrow sense are *S. nisoria*, the barred warbler; *S. hortensis*, the pettichaps or garden-warbler (see cut under *pettichaps*); *S. curruca*, the lesser whitethroat; *S. atricapilla*, the blackcap; *S. orphea*, the orphean warbler. These, like *S. cinerea*, are all found in Great Britain. No bird of this genus occurs in America, though most of the American warblers which were known to the older ornithologists were placed in *Sylvia*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A warbler; a species of the genus *Sylvia*, or some similar bird.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Gervais*, 1849.

sylvian1 (sil'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sylvia* + *-an*3.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sylvia*, or family *Sylviidæ;* being, related to, or resembling a member of the *Sylviidæ;* warbler-like. See *warbler, Sylviidæ, Sylvicolidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the warblers; a member (*a*) of the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidæ* of the Old World, or (*b*) of the family *Mniotiltidæ* of America. See these words, and *warbler*.

Sylvian2 (sil'vi-an), *a.* [< *Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an*3.] Relating or named from the anatomist Jacques Dubois, Latinized *Sylvius* (1478–1555): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—**Sylvian aqueduct**. See *aquæductus Sylvii*.—**Sylvian artery**, the middle cerebral artery, lying in the Sylvian fissure.—**Sylvian fissure** or **sulcus**. Same as *fissure of Sylvius* (which see, under *fissure*). It is the most marked and persistent of all the fissures, recognizable in some animals the surface of whose cerebrum is otherwise perfectly smooth; in man it is very deep, and incloses the island of Reil, or insula constituted by the gyri operti. The name is sometimes restricted to the posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure, or that part which is commonly present in other animals than man.—**Sylvian ventricle**, the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

sylvic (sil'vik), *a.* [< L. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, a wood, forest, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wood.—**Sylvic acid**, one of the acids, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, obtained from colophony.

Sylvicola (sil-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *silvicola, sylvicola*, inhabiting woods, < *silva*, a wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Harris*, 1782.—**2**†. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1797.—**3**†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American warblers, proposed by Swainson in 1827, for many years in use, and giving name to the family *Sylvicolidæ*. It was based upon the blue yellow-backed warbler, *S. americana*, subsequently made the type of the genera *Chloris* (Boie, 1826), *Parula* (Bonaparte, 1838), and *Compsothlypis* (Cabanis, 1850), and generally applied to the species of *Dendrœca* and some related genera before the recognition of the fact that the name was preoccupied. It fell into disuse about 1842, and the name of the family has since been changed to *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*. See these family names. (*b*) A genus of Old World warblers, based by Eyton upon *Sylvia sylvicola*, the wood-warbler, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

Sylvicolæ† (sil-vik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sylvicola*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Duodecimpennatæ*.

Sylvicolidæ† (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-idæ.*] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga, Mniotilta, oven-bird, pine-warbler, prairie-warbler, prothonotary, Seiurus, spotted,* and *warbler.*

Sylvicolinæ† (sil″vi-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvicola* + *-inæ.*] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta, Dendrœca,* and others.

sylvicoline (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ:* specifically noting any warbler of America.

★ **II.** *n.* One of the American warblers.

sylvicultural (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *sylviculture* + *-al.*] Relating to sylviculture.

sylviculture (sil'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [Prop. *silviculture*, < L. *silva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Examples of profitable *sylviculture* in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

sylviculturist (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sylviculture* + *-ist.*] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 636.

Sylvidæ (sil'vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ.*

Sylviidæ (sil-vi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-idæ.*] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dentirostral, turdiform, or cichlomorphic series, named from the genus *Sylvia;* the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Muscicapidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterize the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies — *Drymœcinæ, Calamoherpinæ, Phylloscopinæ, Sylviinæ, Ruticillinæ, Saxicolinæ,* and *Accentorinæ.* See cuts under *nightingale, Phylloscopus, pettichaps, pine-pinc, wheatear,* and *accentor.*

sylviiform (sil'vi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **sylviiformis*, < *Sylvia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ;* of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes.*

Sylviiformes (sil″vi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **sylviiformis:* see *sylviiform.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ.* Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

Sylviinæ (sil-vi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sylvia* + *-inæ.*] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ.*—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus.*

sylviine (sil'vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

sylvine (sil'vin), *n.* [< *Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-ine*².] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.



Poditti (*Syma flavirostris*).

sylvite (sil'vīt), *n.* Same as *sylvine.*

Sylvius (sil'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ.*

sym-. See *syn-.*

Syma (sī'mä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), < Gr. Σύμη, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of halcyons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris.* (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotoro* the bill is orange.

symar†, *n.* Another spelling of *simar.*

symbal†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal.*

symbion, symbiont (sim'bī-on, -ont), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συμβιῶν (συμβιοντ-), ppr. of συμβιοῦν, live together with, < σύμβιος, living together, < σύν, along with, + βίος, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Natural selection evidently may act in favour of each *symbiont* separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other *symbiont* in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLI. 131.

The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two *symbionts.* *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

★ **symbiosis** (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συμβίωσις, a living together, < συμβιοῦν, live together: see *symbion.*] Union for life of organisms, each of which may be necessary to the other; an intimate vital consociation, or kind of consortism, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ.* See *Lichenes, Mycorrhiza.* Also called *commensalism.*

The developing eggs of this species of Amblystoma seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis.* *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXIX. 296.

symbiotic (sim-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< LGr. συμβιωτικός, < Gr. συμβίωσις, living together: see *symbiosis.*] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 268.

symbiotically (sim-bī-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

A Lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 128.

symblepharon (sim-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + βλέφαρον, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

★ **symbol**[1] (sim'bol), *n.* [< F. *symbole* = Sp. *símbolo* = Pg. *symbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *simbool* = G. Sw. Dan. *symbol*, < L. *symbolus, symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus, simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol*[2]), LL. also eccl. a creed, symbol, < Gr. σύμβολος, σύμβολον, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LGr. eccl. a confession of faith, a sacramental element), < συμβάλλειν, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, < σύν, together, + βάλλειν, put, throw. Cf. *symbol*[2].] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 350.

The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or *symbol* of the presence of God. *Calvin*, on Ezekiel, ix. 3 (Calv. Trans. Soc.), p. 304.

All things are *symbols:* the external shows
Of Nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation, proof-reading, sign,* and *weather.* In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, ⊖, or ⊕, Earth; ☽, Moon; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅ or ♅, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, ascending node; ☋, descending node; ☌, conjunction; ☍, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which (usually) indicates the order of its discovery.

This is the ground of al orthographie, leading the wryter from the sound to the *symbol*, and the reader from the *symbol* to the sound. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute: as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

And Canute (fact more worthy to be known)
From that time forth did for his brows disown
The ostentatious *symbol* of a crown.
Wordsworth, A Fact and an Imagination.

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed.—5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See *notation*, 2.—6. In *numis.*, a small device in the field of a coin. Such devices—for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath—chiefly occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark or signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for the issue of the coin. As a rule, the symbol bears no reference to the type, or principal device, of the coin.—**Calculus of symbols.** Same as *calculus of operations* (which see, under *calculus*).—**Chemical symbols.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical.*—**Legendrian** or **Legendre's symbol.** See *Legendrian.*—**Nicene Symbol.** See *Nicene.*—**Subsidiary symbol.** See *subsidiary.*—**Syn. 1.** *Type*, etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

symbol[1] (sim'bol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symboled, symbolled*, ppr. *symboling, symbolling.* [< *symbol*[1], *n.*] To symbolize.

The living passion *symbol'd* there.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

symbol[2]† (sim'bol), *n.* [< OF. *symbole*, < L. *symbola, sumbola*, < Gr. συμβολή, a contribution to a common entertainment, also the meal or entertainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting together,' < συμβάλλειν, put together, mid. come together: see *symbol*[1].] A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

symbolæography (sim″bō-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. συμβόλαιον, a token, a sign from which any conclusion is derived (< σύμβολον, a sign: see *symbol*[1]), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art or science of framing legal instruments.

symbolatry (sim-bol'a-tri), *n.* A reduced form of *symbololatry.*

★ **symbolic** (sim-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *symbolique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *symbolico* = It. *simbolico*, < NL. *symbolicus*, < Gr. συμβολικός, of or belonging to a symbol, < σύμβολον, a symbol: see *symbol*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions which originally had practical ends—were not invented, but grew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value.—3. In *math.*, dealing with symbols of operation.—**Symbolic equation.** See *equation.*—**Symbolic method,** a method of treating a problem in which symbols of operation are treated as subject themselves to algebraic operations; also, in analytical geometry, the writing of a single letter for the nilfactum of the equation of a conic, etc.; also, in the theory of forms, the writing of a quantic as if it were the power of a linear function.

II. *n.* Same as *symbolics.*

symbolical (sim-bol'i-kal), *a.* [< *symbolic* + *-al.*] Same as *symbolic.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor.*

For all that meets the bodily sense I deem
Symbolical—one mighty alphabet
For infant minds.
Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

Symbolical attributes, in the *fine arts*, certain figures or objects usually introduced as symbols in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes.—**Symbolical books,** such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc.—**Symbolical delivery, method,** etc. See the nouns.—**Symbolical knowledge,** knowledge in which an object is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols; knowledge not intuitive; abstractive cognition.—**Symbolical philosophy,** the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

symbolically (sim-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.

symbolicalness (sim-bol′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.

symbolics (sim-bol′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic:* see *-ics.*] **1.** The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—**2.** That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

symbolisation, symbolise, etc. See *symbolization,* etc.

symbolism (sim′bol-izm), *n.* [< F. *symbolisme* = Pg. *symbolismo;* as *symbol*[1] + *-ism.*] **1.** The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—**2.** Symbolic character.—**3.** An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

symbolist (sim′bol-ist), *n.* [< *symbol*[1] + *-ist.*] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, Int., p. xxxiii.

symbolistic (sim-bō-lis′tik), *a.* [< *symbolist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic* poetry.

symbolistical (sim-bō-lis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *symbolistic* + *-al.*] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolization (sim″bol-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *symbolization*, F. *symbolisation;* as *symbolize* + *-ation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation.*

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are oftimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

symbolize (sim′bol-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing.* [< OF. *symbolizer*, F. *symboliser* = Sp. *simbolizar* = Pg. *symbolizar* = It. *simbolizzare*, < ML. **symbolisare* (in deriv.); as *symbol*[1] + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin.*

2. To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

3†. To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle.*

2. To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize,
Because in one part they do *symbolize.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise.*

symbolizer (sim′bol-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *symbolize* + *-er*[1].] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser.*

symbological (sim-bō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *symbology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbologist (sim-bol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *symbology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbology (sim-bol′ō-ji), *n.* [A reduced form (= Sp. *simbología* = Pg. *symbologia*) of **symbolology*, < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey.*

symbololatry (sim-bō-lol′a-tri), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly **reduced**); < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 167.

symbolology (sim-bō-lol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symbology.*

symbol-printing (sim′bol-prin″ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

symborodont (sim-bor′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βορός*, devouring, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* In *odontog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and subcrescentic in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.

II. *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

symbranch (sim′brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidæ* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Symbranchia (sim-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supramaxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long eel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidæ*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii.*

symbranchiate (sim-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Symbranchia* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A symbranch.

Symbranchidæ (sim-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Symbranchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidæ* proper, *Amphipnoidæ*, *Monopteridæ*, and *Chilobranchidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Synbranchidæ*. See *Symbranchus.*

Symbranchii (sim-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchia.*

Symbranchus (sim-brang′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Synbranchus*), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of *Symbranchidæ*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the eel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

Syme's operations. See *operation.*

Symmachian (si-mā′ki-an), *n.* [< *Symmachus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

symmetral (sim′e-tral), *a.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-al.*] **1.** Commensurable; symmetrical.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 204.

2. Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetral line, point.** See *triangle.*—**Symmetral plane,** a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

symmetrian (si-met′ri-an), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-an.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia. (*Richardson.*)

symmetric (si-met′rik), *a.* [< F. *symétrique* = Sp. *simétrico* = Pg. *symetrico* = It. *simmetrico*, < NL. **symmetricus*, having symmetry, < Gr. *συμμετρικός*, of moderate size, < *συμμετρία*, proportion: see *symmetry.*] Same as *symmetrical.*—**Symmetric determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Symmetric function.** See *function.*

symmetrical (si-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *symmetric* + *-al.*] **1.** Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions: harmonious: as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical.*—**2.** Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—**3.** In a weakened sense, in *zoöl.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—**4.** Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—**5.** Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular*, *a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation,** an equation whose nilfactum is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables.** See *symmetric function*, under *function.*—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia.*

symmetrically (si-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

symmetricalness (si-met′ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

symmetrician (sim-e-trish′an), *n.* [< *symmetric* + *-ian.*] Same as *symmetrian.*

The longest rib is commonlie about the fourth part of a man, as some rouing *symmetricians* affirme. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

symmetrist (sim′e-trist), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-ist.*] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry, or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 56.

symmetrization (sim″e-tri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *symmetrize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation.*

The details of the process of *symmetrisation*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

symmetrize (sim′e-trīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing.* [< F. *symétriser;* as *symmetr-y* + *-ize.*] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise.*

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

symmetroid (sim′e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *εἶδος*, form.] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coördinates.

symmetrophobia (sim″e-trō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *φόβος*, fear.] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

A *symmetriphobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 115.

There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak], but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia*. *Miss A. B. Edwards*, tr. of Maspéro's Egypt. [Archæol. (1887), p. 86.

symmetry (sim′e-tri), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetrie, simmetrie;* < OF. *symmetrie*, F. *symétrie* = Sp. *simetría* = Pg. *symetria* = It. *simetria, simmetria* = D. *simmetrie* = G. *symmetrie* = Sw. Dan. *symmetri*, < L. *symmetria*, < Gr. *συμμετρία*, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < *σύμμετρος*, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < *σύν*, with, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word *συμμετρία* was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue, and soon to elegance of form in general.

2. The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its im-

age in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 3), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

We have an Idea of *Symmetry;* and an axiom involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxx.

John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

3. The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry.*—**4.** Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 5. (*b*) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamerism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *actinomerism*, and in others with *antimerism* or *platetropy* (see *antimere*, *platetrope*). Several sorts of symmetry are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinomeric*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many zoöphytes and echinoderms; but such symmetry is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bivium*, *trivium*, and cuts under *echinopædium* and *Spatangoidea*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual symmetry is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such symmetry of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonal* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metameric divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral symmetry. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior symmetry is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in amphipods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior symmetry respectively, a kind of symmetry called *dorsabdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebra; but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *eudipleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulates. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great tusk of the narwhal, in the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anarhynchus*) which is bent sidewise, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulates notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chelæ of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* asymmetry is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Anisopleura*, *Isopleura*.) A certain symmetry, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves: as, the *symmetry* of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.) —**Axis of symmetry.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of symmetry.** See *center*[1].—**Kinetical symmetry**, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass. —**Plane of symmetry**, a symmetral or median plane.—**Quartic symmetry.** See *quartic.*—**Quintic symmetry**, regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quintic.*—**Radial symmetry.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Rectangular** or **right symmetry**, symmetry depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle.—**Skew symmetry.** See *skew*[1].—**Uniform symmetry**, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.=**Syn.** *Symmetry*, *Proportion.* *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies: as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical.* Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional.* In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion.*" (*Ruskin.*)

sympalmograph (sim-pal′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + παλμός, vibration (< πάλλειν, vibrate), + γράφειν, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curve*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

sympathetic (sim-pạ-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sympatheticus* (in technical use); < LGr. συμπαθητικός, having sympathy, < Gr. συμπάθεια, sympathy: see *sympathy.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

Cold reserve had lost its power
In sorrow's *sympathetic* hour.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 11.

The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 116.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

Your *sympathetic* Hearts she hopes to move.

Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lucius.

Wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.

Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 43.

3. Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal.

Wordsworth, An Evening Walk.

My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 291.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, effecting a sympathy or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic.* See below.—**5.** In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of sympathetic sound.—**Sympathetic headache**, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—**Sympathetic ink.** See *ink*[1].—**Sympathetic nerve**, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main ganglionated cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebræ against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami viscerales*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk-viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *trisplanchnic*, *ganglionic.*—**Sympathetic nervous system.** (*a*) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexuses surrounding and accompanying the viscera and blood-vessels, distinct from but intimately connected by anastomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. In man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two main gangliated chains above described; (2) of four pairs of cranial ganglia; (3) of three great gangliated plexuses or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in connection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) of communicating nerves or commissures, whereby these ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another and with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distributory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, whereby the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *ganglion* and *plexus.* (*b*) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a posterior part of the visceral nervous system, passing on to the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric nervous system: so called in view of its physiological relations, without reference to the actual homology implied with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—**Sympathetic numbers**, numbers absurdly supposed to have a tendency to come together by chance.—**Sympathetic ophthalmia**, inflammation of one eye due to lesion in the opposite eye.—**Sympathetic powder.** See *powder.* —**Sympathetic resonance**, the communication of vibration from one sounding body to another in its proximity. Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the same sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other will vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tuned to give the octave or the fifth.—**Sympathetic sounds**, sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening liquid or solid body.—**Sympathetic string**, in various classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that is intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration, and not by direct excitation.

II. *n.* **1.** The sympathetic nervous system, or the sympathetic nerve.—**2.** One who is peculiarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmeric influences; a sensitive.

Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull the physical vision and excite the mental vision. Naturally enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly influenced. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 705.

sympathetical (sim-pạ-thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *sympathetic* + *-al.*] Same as *sympathetic.*

Sympathetical and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

sympathetically (sim-pạ-thet′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in any sense; in consequence of sympathy, or sympathetic interaction or interdependence.

sympatheticism (sim-pạ-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *sympathetic* + *-ism.*] A tendency to be sympathetic, especially an undue tendency; fondness for exhibiting sympathy: used in a disparaging sense.

Penelope . . . received her visitors with a piteous distraction which could not fail of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism.*

Howells, Silas Lapham, xxvii.

sympatheticus (sim-pạ-thet′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *sympathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *sympathetic.*] The sympathetic nerve.

sympathise, sympathiser. See *sympathize*, *sympathizer.*

sympathist (sim′pạ-thist), *n.* [< *sympath-y* + *-ist.*] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer. *Coleridge.*

sympathize (sim′pạ-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing.* [Formerly also *simpathize*; < F. *sympathiser* = Sp. *simpatizar* = Pg. *sympathizar* = It. *simpatizzare;* as *sympath-y* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have or exhibit sympathy; be affected as a result of the affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(*a*) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, with another; feel with another.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

(*b*) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be affected by feelings similar to those of another, commonly in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affected.

There was but one sole man in all the world
With whom I e'er could *sympathize.*

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

A good man can usually *sympathise* much more with a very imperfect character of his own type than with a far more perfect one of a different type.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 164.

(*c*) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathetically to external influences of any kind.

In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 250.

(*d*) To agree; fit; harmonize.

A worke t' admire,
That aire should meet with earth, water with fire,
And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize,*
Being soe manifestlie contraries.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

2. To express sympathy; condole. [Colloq.] —**3†.** To be of like nature or disposition; resemble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Arm. Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
Moth. A message well *sympathized;* a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

sympathizer (sim′pa-thī-zėr), *n.* [< *sympathize* + *-er*[1].] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also ★spelled *sympathiser*.

sympathy (sim′pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathie, simpathie;* = F. *sympathie* = Sp. *simpatía* = Pg. *sympathia* = It. *simpatia,* < L. *sympathia,* < Gr. συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, < συμπαθής, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, < σύν, with, + πάθος, feeling, passion: see *pathos*. Cf. *apathy, antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a naturall *simpathie* betweene the eare and the eye, and betweene tunes & colours.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives. *Burke*, Fox's East India Bill.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 25.

Although we commonly have in view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispatch him.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with:* as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yea, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy with* his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them. *Ruskin.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (*a*) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (*b*) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing another yawn.—4†. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

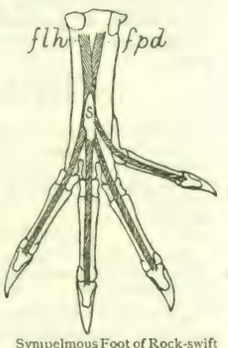
What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognation betwixt a body of a congruous or convenient texture and the effluviums of any other body. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

5. In *acoustics*, such a relation between the periods of vibration of two bodies that when one body is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—**Powder of sympathy.** See *powder.*—**Syn. 1.** *Commiseration, Compassion,* etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—2. Affinity, harmony.

sympathy† (sim′pa-thi), *v. i.* [< *sympathy, n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, ii. 3.

sympelmous (sim-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopelmous*. Also *synpelmous. Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.



Sympelmous Foot of Rock-swift (*Panyptila saxatilis*), showing the united deep plantar tendons, with a large sesamoid, *S*, at their point of union. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

sympetalous (sim-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, the preferred term for *gamopetalous* and *monopetalous* (which see); see also cut under *corolla*.

symphan†, *n.* [ME. *symphane, simphanne:* see *symphony.*] Same as *symphony*, 2 (*a*). *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

symphan†, *v. i.* [ME. **symphanen, synfan;* < *symphan, n.*] To play on a symphan or symphony. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

Symphemia (sim-fē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as *Synphenia*), < Gr. σύμφημος, agreeing with, < συμφάναι, agree with, < σύν, together, + φάναι, speak, say.] A genus of American limicoline grallatorial birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mirrored and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of North America is *S. semipalmata;* a second species or subspecies is *S. speculiferus*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophonus*, and also *Hoditis*. See cuts under *semipalmate* and *willet*.

symphenomena (sim-fē-nom′e-nä), *n. pl.* [< LGr. συμφαινόμενα, ppr. of συμφαίνεσθαι, appear along with or together, < Gr. σύν, with, together, + φαίνεσθαι, appear: see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth.*

symphenomenal (sim-fē-nom′e-nal), *a.* [< *symphenomena* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, symphenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth.*

symphonia[1] (sim-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [L.: see *symphony.*] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *medieval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *symphony*.

Symphonia[2] (sim-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. *symphonia*, a plant so called (var. *symphoniaca*), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. συμφωνία, symphony: see *symphony.*] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Clusiaceæ* and tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are natives of Madagascar, tropical America, and tropical Africa. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries. See *hog-gum* and *karamani-resin*.

symphonic (sim-fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *symphonique;* as *symphon-y* + *-ic*. Cf. L. *symphoniacus,* < Gr. συμφωνιακός, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonic; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *symphonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.
J. A. H. Murray, Address to the Philol. Soc., May 21, 1880 (in Trans. Philol. Soc., 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

Schumann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *symphonic* literature.
The Nation, Nov. 29, 1888.

Symphonic poem, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

symphonion (sim-fō′ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound: see *symphony.*] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestrion.

symphonious (sim-fō′ni-us), *a.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ous.*] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps.
Milton, P. L., vii. 559.

More dulcet and *symphonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!
Shelley, Œdipus Tyrannus, ii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *symphonic*.

symphonist (sim′fō-nist), *n.* [= F. *symphoniste;* as *symphon-y* + *-ist.*] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists*.

symphonize† (sim′fō-nīz), *v. i.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ize.*] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *symphonise*.

The law and prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.
Boyle, Style of the Holy Scriptures (Works, II. 137).

★**symphony** (sim′fō-ni), *n.*; pl. *symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *symphonie, simphonie, simfonie;* < ME. *symphonye, sinfonye,* etc., < OF. *symphonie, sinfonie,* F. *symphonie* = Sp. *sinfonía* = Pg. *symphonia* = It. *sinfonia* = G. *symphonie* = Sw. Dan. *symfoni,* < L. *symphonia,* < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound, a concert, symphony, < σύμφωνος, agreeing in sound, harmonious, accordant, < σύν, together, + φωνή, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes cheife Musicke lying in his rime or concorde to heare the *Simphonie*, he maketh all the hast he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many stayes by the way, and therefore giueth but one Cesure to any verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *symphonie*,
Concord, Consent, and heav'nly harmonie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 582.

2. In *music:* (*a*†) Same as *symphonia*[1], 2.

Heer is the queen of Fairye,
With harpe and pype and *symphonye*
Dwelling in this place.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 104.

Praise him upon the claricoales,
The lute and *simfonie*.
Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell*, [under *regals.*)

(*b*†) Same as *ritornelle*. (*c*) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

Symphoricarpos (sim″fō-ri-kär′pos), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. συμφορεῖν, bear together (< σύν, together, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]), + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the family *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Linnæeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing as many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 10 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western; one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or

obtusely toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, 1, and *wolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St.-Peter's-wort*.

symphoricarpous (sim″fō-ri-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

symphyantherous (sim-fi-an′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together (< *σύν*, together, + *φύεσθαι*, grow), + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synantherous*.

symphycarpous (sim-fi-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apothecia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

Symphyla (sim′fi-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, < *σύν*, together, + *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phylum*.] An order of myriapods, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidæ*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= Scolopendrella) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the Collembola and Cinura as coordinate groups.
S. H. Scudder, Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci., III. 90.

symphyllous (sim-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

symphylous (sim′fi-lus), *a.* [< *Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

symphynote (sim′fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphynote*.

In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of Unio into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphynote*, and those with the normal structure asymphynote forms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 270.

symphyogenesis (sim″fi-ō-gen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming of a union by fusion of previously separate elements.

symphyogenetic (sim″fi-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *symphyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements. *De Bary*.

symphyostemonous (sim″fi-ō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *στήμων*, the warp in a loom (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united; monadelphous.

symphysal (sim′fi-zạl), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

symphyseal (sim-fiz′ē-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις* (see *symphysis*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphyseal angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *craniometry*.

symphyseotome (sim-fiz′ē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομός*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

symphyseotomy (sim-fiz-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

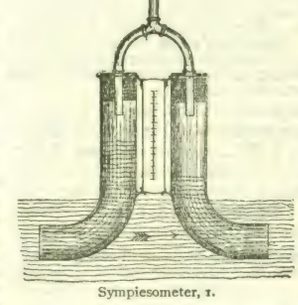
symphysial, symphysian (sim-fiz′i-ạl, -ạn), *a.* ★Same as *symphyseal*.

symphysis (sim′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *symphyses* (-sēz). [= F. *symphyse*, < NL. *symphysis*, < Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together, union, < *συμφύειν*, cause to grow together, mid. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, < *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphysis usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphysis of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals symphyses remain freely movable, as in the two halves of the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synosteosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (*b*) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (*c*) Attachment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (*d*) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage; atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—**Iliac, ischiatic, pubic symphysis.** See the adjectives.—**Mental symphysis, symphysis mandibulæ, symphysis menti**, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonydeal line of a bird, etc.—**Symphysis pubis**, the pubic symphysis.

symphytism (sim′fi-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυτος*, growing together, < *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle*.

Symphytum (sim′fi-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *symphyton*, < Gr. *σύμφυτον*, plant, comfrey, boneset (so named from its reputed medicinal power), < *συμφύειν*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Anchuseæ*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 15 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves, the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or simple one-sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *comfrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale-yellow and *S. asperrimum* with light-blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly comfrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia; it is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

sympiesometer (sim″pi-e-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμπίεσις*, a pressing together (< *συμπιέζειν*, press or squeeze together, < *σύν*, together, + *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. Two tubes are so bent that their upper parts rise vertically above the water. The submerged parts are bent one up the other down stream, and are open at these ends. The vertical parts are joined to one tube from which the air is partially exhausted, so that the level of the water in both tubes can be seen. The difference of levels shows the force of the current.


Sympiesometer, 1.

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the inclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and an attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The sympiesometer is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a cistern-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the inclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. Also *sympiezometer*.

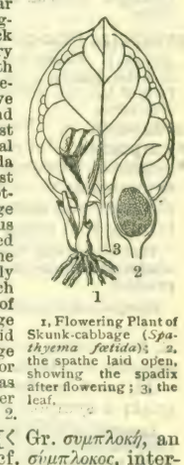
symplectic (sim-plek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλεκτικός*, twining together, < *συμπλέκειν*, twine or weave together, < *σύν*, together, + *πλέκειν*, twine, weave: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Placed in or among, or put between, as if ingrained or woven in: specifically noting a bone of the lower jaw of fishes interposed between others.

II. *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibular arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between the hyomandibular bone above and the quadrate bone below, forming an inferior ossification of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulated or ankylosed with the quadrate or its representative. Also called *mesotympanic*. See cuts under *palatoquadrate* and *teleost*.

symplesite (sim′ple-sīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its relation to the other minerals named; < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *πλησ(ιάζειν)*, bring near, mid. come near (< *πλησίος*, near), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate of ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vivianite and erythrite.

Symplocarpeæ (sim-plō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1876), < *Symplocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, based on *Symplocarpus* of Salisbury, which, being a synonym, invalidates the tribal name. It consists of three singular monotypic and mostly American genera, of which the largest, *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in length; for the others, see *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

Symplocarpus (sim-plō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the union of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short for **symplococarpus*, < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A name given by Salisbury in 1818 to *Spathyema*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*; the skunk-cabbage. It is characterized by a globose, arching, and hooded persistent spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on a nearly globular spadix, each with four perianth-segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *Spathyema fœtida*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to Florida and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped coriaceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose syncarp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*[1]). See also *dracontium*, 2.


1, Flowering Plant of Skunk-cabbage (*Spathyema fœtida*); 2, the spathe laid open, showing the spadix after flowering; 3, the leaf.

symploce (sim′plō-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλοκή*, an interweaving, interlacing (cf. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven), < *συμπλέκειν*, weave together: see *symplectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence "*Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the *earth*; *Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the *earth*." This figure is a combination of epanaphora and epistrophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simploce*.

Take me the two former figures [anaphora and antistrophe] and put them into one, and it is that which the Greekes call *symploche*, . . . and is a maner of repetition.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 166.

symplocium (sim-plō′si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the sporangium of ferns. [Obsolete.]

Symplocos (sim′plō-kos), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Jacquin, 1760), named from the stamens, which are highly monadelphous in some species; < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Symplocaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous stamens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- to five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulous ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscent fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a single oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle, and short cotyledons. There are about 175 species, natives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, but not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, often smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit is an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, with yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated.

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramosissima* of the Himalayas are said to be there the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. theæformis*, a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

sympode (sim′pōd), *n.* [< *sympodium*, q. v.] Same as *sympodium*.

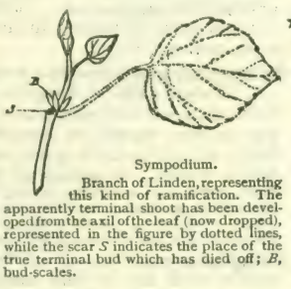
According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

sympodia, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

sympodial (sim-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *sympodium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial* stem; a *sympodial* growth.—**Sympodial dichotomy.** See *dichotomy* (*c*).

sympodially (sim-pō′di-al-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, as a sympodium. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 137.

sympodium (sim-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σύν, with, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Sympodium.

Branch of Linden, representing this kind of ramification. The apparently terminal shoot has been developed from the axil of the leaf (now dropped), represented in the figure by dotted lines, while the scar *S* indicates the place of the true terminal bud which has died off; *B*, bud-scales.

Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a pseudaxis or *sympodium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

sympolar (sim-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + E. *polar.*] Polar to one another.—**Sympolar pair** of heteropolars, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

symposia, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.

symposiac (sim-pō′zi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *symposiacus*, < Gr. συμποσιακός, of or pertaining to a symposium, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

Symposiack disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

II. *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiacks*, or Table Conversations. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

symposial (sim-pō′zi-al), *a.* [< *symposium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

symposiarch (sim-pō′zi-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. συμποσιάρχης, συμποσίαρχος, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium, + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 260. (*Davies.*)

symposiast (sim-pō′zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συμποσιαστής*, < συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [Humorous.]

Lady —— is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Davy, Sept. 11, 1842.

symposium (sim-pō′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-ä). [Also sometimes *symposion*; < L. *symposium*, < Gr. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < συμπίνειν, drink with or together, < σύν, together, + πίνειν, drink: see *potation*.] 1. A drinking together; a compotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dancers, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon*, Misc. Works, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* [Philip's call-supper]. *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

2. Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium* on the Indian question.

symptom (simp′tom), *n.* [Formerly also *simptome*; < OF. *symptome*, F. *symptôme* = Sp. *sintoma* = Pg. *symptoma* = It. *sintoma*, *sintomo* = D. *symptoom* = G. Sw. Dan. *symptom*, < NL. *symptoma*, < Gr. σύμπτωμα, a chance, mischance, casualty, symptom of disease, < συμπίπτειν, fall in with, meet with, < σύν, with, + πίπτειν, fall.] 1. One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our *Symptoms* are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

The characteristick *symptom* of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 2.

2. Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different *symptoms*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and *Symptoms* of Decay.
Congreve, To a Candle.

Accidental symptoms, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.—**Active symptoms.** See *active*.—**Assident** or **accessory symptoms.** See *assident*.—**Brauch-Romberg symptom.** Same as *Romberg's symptom*.—**Concomitant symptoms**, accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease.—**Consecutive symptoms.** See *consecutive*.—**Equivocal symptom.** See *equivocal*.—**Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed.—**Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or beginning a paralysis. It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion.—**Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid.—**Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee-jerk.—**Syn.** Indication, mark.

symptomatic (simp-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [< F. *symptomatique* = Sp. *sintomático* = Pg. *symptomatico* = It. *sintomatico*, < NL. *symptomaticus*, < Gr. συμπτωματικός, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < σύμπτωμα (τ-), a symptom: see *symptom*.] 1. Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 637.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**Symptomatic anthrax, neuralgia**, etc. See the nouns.—**Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.—**Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

symptomatical (simp-tō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatic* + *-al.*] Same as *symptomatic*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xiv.

symptomatically (simp-tō-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

symptomatize (simp′tō-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptomatized*, ppr. *symptomatizing*. [< Gr. σύμπτωμα (τ-), symptom, + *-ize.*] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatise*.

Senile insanity is *symptomatized* by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

symptomatological (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond*, Dis. of Nervous System, iv.

symptomatologically (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner; by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

symptomatology (simp″tō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σύμπτωμα (τ-), symptom, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 261.

symptom-complex (simp′tom-kom″pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

symptom-group (simp′tom-grōp), *n.* In *pathol.*, a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

symptomology (simp-tō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

symptosis (simp-tō′sis), *n.* [< F. *symptose* (a word formed by Chasles in 1829, suggested by *asymptote*), < Gr. συμπτώσις, meeting (not used in math., and σύμπτωμα only in a very different sense).] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.—**Axis of symptosis.** (*a*) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (*b*) A line which is the common chord of two conics.—**Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of two axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus.—**Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

sympus (sim′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύμπους, having the feet together or closed, < σύν, together, + πούς = E. *foot.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

syn-. [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = F. *syn-*, OF. *syn-*, *sin-* = Sp. *sin-* = Pg. *syn-*, *sin-* = It. *sin-*, < L. *syn-*, < Gr. συν-, ξυν-, a prefix, < σύν, Attic ξύν, prep., with, along or together with, beside, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes it is dropped.

synacmic (sin-ak′mik), *a.* [< *synacm-y* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to synacmy.

synacmy (sin-ak′mi), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, with, together, + ἀκμή, prime, maturity: see *acme*.] In *bot.*, synanthesis; simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett*, Jour. of Bot., VIII. 316.

synacral (sin-ak′ral), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, + ἄκρος, at the top or end: see *acro-*.] Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

synadelphic (sin-a-del′fik), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, with, together, + ἀδελφός, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, IX. 232.

synadelphite (sin-a-del′fīt), *n.* [So called with ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*; < Gr. σύν, with, + ἀδελφός, brother, + *-ite*2.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, found in Nordmark, Sweden.

synæresis, *n.* See *syneresis*.

synæsthesia, synesthesia (sin-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. *synæsthesia*, < Gr. σύν, with, + αἴσθησις, sensation.] The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

synagogal (sin′a-gog-al), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-al.*] Synagogical.

synagogical (sin-a-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin′a-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *sinagogue*; < F. *synagogue* = Sp. It. *sinagoga* = Pg. *synagoga* = D. G. Dan. *synagoge* = Sw. *synagoga*, < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. συναγωγή, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < συνάγειν, gather or bring together, < σύν, together, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *agent*.] 1. An organization of the Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

2. The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xiii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There besyde was the *Synagoge*, where the Bysshoppes of Jewes and the Pharyses camen to gidere, and helden here Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

3. An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts? Jas. ii. 2 [R. V.].

Hence—**4.** Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits. *Milton.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

The Great Synagogue, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodeling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

synagoguish (sin′a-gog-ish), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*,
Not half so politique as roguish?
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

synalephe, synalœphe (sin-a-lē′fē), *n.* [= F. *synalèphe*, < L. *synalœphe*, < Gr. *συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, < *συναλείφειν*, smear together, smooth over, unite, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, crasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *l'ami* for *le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not ecthlipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.
Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

synalgia (si-nal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

synallagmatic (sin″ą-lag-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *synallagmatique*, < Gr. *συναλλαγματικός*, of or pertaining to a covenant, < *συνάλλαγμα*, a covenant, contract, < *συναλλάσσειν*, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, alter, < *ἄλλος*, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Synallaxinæ (sin″ą-lak-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synallaxis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ* (or *Anabatidæ*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinæ*.

synallaxine (sin-ą-lak′sin), *a.* [< *Synallaxis* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis*; belonging to the *Synallaxinæ*.

Synallaxis (sin-ą-lak′sis), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), also *Synalaxis* of various authors; < Gr. *συνάλλαξις*, exchange, < *συναλλάσσειν*, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxinæ*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the



Synallaxis ruficapilla.

oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.

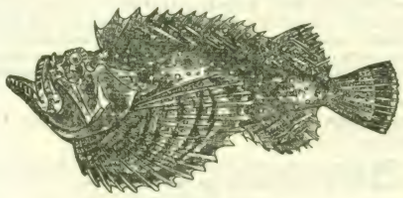
synalœphe, *n.* See *synalephe*.

Synamœba (sin-a-mē′bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *amœba*, q. v.] **1.** A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *synamœbæ* (-bē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

synamur, *a.* In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Synancia (si-nan′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in the form *Synanceia*), < Gr. *σύναγχος*, *συνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines



Synancia verrucosa.

connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidæ*, as *S. verrucosa*.

Synanciidæ (sin-an-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synancia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpænoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antrorsiform, and the vertebræ comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synanceidæ*.

synancioid (si-nan′si-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synancia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidæ*.

synange (sin′anj), *n.* [< NL. *synangium*, q. v.] Same as *synangium*, 2.

synangial (si-nan′ji-ąl), *a.* [< *synangi(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

synangium (si-nan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *synangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] **1.** A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *axis*, examples of which in man are the celiac and thyroid axes.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the family *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

Synantherеæ (sin-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] Same as *Compositæ*. [No longer used.]

synantherological (si-nan″thę-rō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Synantherеæ*.

synantherologist (si-nan-thę-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Synantherеæ*, or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, X. 150. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synantherology (si-nan-thę-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates particularly to the *Synantherеæ*, or composite plants.

synantherous (si-nan′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by their anthers, as in composite plants. Also *symphyantherous*.

synanthesis (sin-an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄνθησις*, the full bloom of a flower: see *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; the synchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synacmy.

synanthous (si-nan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; also, exhibiting synanthy.

synanthy (si-nan′thi), *n.* [< *synanth-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

synaphe (sin′ą-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *συναφή*, connection, union, < *συνάπτειν*, join together, connect, < *σύν*, together, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of two tetrachords, the state of being conjunct.

synaphea (sin-ą-fē′ą), *n.* [< LL. *synaphia*, < Gr. *συνάφεια*, continuity, connection, < *συναφής*, continuous, connected, < *συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical continuity which regularly exists between the successive cola of the same period. Periods in which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asynartete*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consists of only one period. (*b*) Elision or synalephe, at the end of a line or period, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next; episynalephe. Also *synapheia*.

synaphipod (si-naf′i-pod), *n.* [Irreg., < Gr. *συναφής*, connected, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible usually called palp. *C. Spence Bate*, Challenger Report on Crustacea macrura, Zoöl. (1888), XXIV. v.

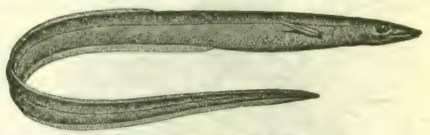
Synaphobranchidæ (sin″ą-fō-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelycephalous fishes with the branchial apertures contiguous or united, the branchiostegal rays abbreviated, and the mouth deeply cleft. They are deep-sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, resembling eels.

Synaphobranchina (sin″ą-fō-brang-kī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a group of eels, the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

synaphobranchoid (sin″ą-fō-brang′koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

Synaphobranchus (sin″a-fō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL. (Johnson, 1862), < Gr. *συναφής*, connected (< *συνάπτειν*, connect: see *synaphe*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoid



Synaphobranchus pinnatus.

eels. *S. pinnatus* is common in deep waters (200 to 300 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.

Synapta (si-nap′tą), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, < *συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Synaptidæ*. These animals resemble worms, and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost transparent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the mouth is surrounded with a fringe of tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*[1], *Holothurioidea*, and *Synaptidæ*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

synaptase (si-nap′tās), *n.* [< Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

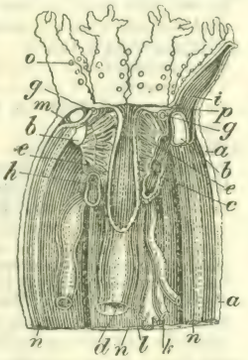
synapte (si-nap′tē), *n.*; pl. *synaptai* (-tī). [< Gr. *συναπτή*, sc. *εἰχή*, fem. of *συναπτός*, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The *great synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the *little synapte*

contains two of the latter petitions of the great synapte, followed by an ascription; both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

Synaptera (si-nap'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. *A. S. Packard*.

synapterous (si-nap'tę-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

synapticula (sin-ap-tik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *synapticulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula*.] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungiidæ*.



Synapta digitata, adult, longitudinal section of anterior end of body, magnified.

a, perisoma; *b*, *b*, circumesophageal calcareous plates; *c*, tentacular canal; *d*, œsophagus; *e*, radiating pharyngeal muscles; *g*, divided ends of circumoral nerve; *h*, circular ambulacral vessel with Polian vesicle; *i*, cavity of a longitudinally divided tentacle, into which a tentacular canal opens; *k*, generative cæca; *l*, mesentery with the dorsal blood-vessel; *m*, so-called auditory vesicle on the radial nerve; *n*, *n*, longitudinal perisomatic muscles; *o*, tentacular pedicels; *p*, oral disk.

synapticular (sin-ap-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *synapticula* + *-ar*³.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulæ: as, *synapticular* bars, processes, or ridges; *synapticular* loculi.

Synaptidæ (si-nap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ*.] A family of holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacral canals, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument, of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrochus*, *Trochoderma*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it. Several genera are hermaphrodite.

Synaptomys (si-nap'tō-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Microtinæ*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Microtus* proper. The best-known species is *S. cooperi*, found from Tennessee to Alaska, and from Massachusetts to Minnesota. It is ★about 4 inches long and resembles a meadow-mouse.



Lemming-vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*).

Synaptosauria (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropterygia*.

synaptosaurian (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synaptosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

synaptychus (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *aptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

synarchy (sin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *synarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *συναρχία*, joint administration, < *συνάρχειν*, rule jointly with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible.

synartesis (sin-är-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a fastening or knitting together, < *συναρτᾶν*, hang up with, join together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρτᾶν*, fasten to, hang upon, < √ *ar*, join: see *arm*¹, *art*².] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge*.

synartetic (sin-är-tet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartete*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior catalexis: opposed to *asynartete*.

synarthrodia (sin-är-thrō'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *synarthrodiæ* (-ē). Same as *synarthrosis*.

synarthrodial (sin-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *synarthrosis* + *-i-al*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial*.] Immovably articulated, as two bones; immovable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—**Synarthrodial cartilage**, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

synarthrodially (sin-är-thrō'di-al-i), *adv.* So as to be immovably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; suturally.

synarthrosis (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *synarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < *συναρθροῦν*, link together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρθροῦν*, fit together, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, a socket.] Immovable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *diarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketing of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pubic symphysis when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

synascete (sin'a-sēt), *n.* [LGr. *συνασκητής*.] A fellow-ascetic.

The friends of great Saints are described [in the calendar of the Greek Church] as their *synascetes*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 763.

Synascidiæ (sin-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Ascidiæ*.] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidæ* (which see). Also called *Compositæ*.

synastry (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. *συναστρία*, a constellation, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄστρον*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *Motley*. [Rare.]

synathroismus (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *συναθροισμός*, accumulation, < *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀθροισμός*, condensation, < *ἀθροίζειν*, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

synaugeia (sin-â-jī'ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *συναύγεια*, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < *σύν*, with, together, + *αὐγή*, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

synaulia (si-nâ'li-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *συναυλία* (see def.), < *σύν*, together, + *αὐλός*, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

synaxarion (sin-ak-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *synaxaria* (-ä). [< LGr. *συναξάριον*, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a bringing together: see *synaxis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The synaxaria are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*, *synaxar*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 890.

synaxis (si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *synaxes* (-sēz). [< L. *synaxis*, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a gathering, a collection, < *συνάγειν*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

Synbranchidæ, Synbranchus. See *Symbranchidæ*, *Symbranchus*.

syncarp (sin'kärp), *n.* [< NL. *syncarpium*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and cuts under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytelephas*. (*b*) Same as *æthalium*.

Syncarpia (sin-kär'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1839), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, of the family *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. It is characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowded into globose stalked heads, and numerous free stamens in one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposite ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. They differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been sometimes classed, in their globose flower-heads, which are lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. glomulifera* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyces, each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adnate ovary with numerous ovules; in *S. leptopetala* each calyx is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitary, an unusual character in the order. *S. glomulifera*, known as the *turpentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, brittle, but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it takes a high polish, for cabinet-work.

syncarpium (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *syncarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *syncarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

syncarpous (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [< *syncarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp.—**Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil — that is, one consisting of several carpels united.

syncarpy (sin'kär-pi), *n.* [< *syncarp* + *-y*³.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

syncategorematic (sin-kat-ę-gor-ę-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός*, < *συγκατηγόρημα*, a co-predicate, < *συγκατηγορεῖν*, predicate jointly, < *σύν*, together, + *κατηγορεῖν*, predicate, assert: see *categorem*, *categorematic*.] **I.** *a.* In *logic*, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorematic quantity.** See *quantity*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

syncategorematically (sin-kat-ę-gor-ę-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

syncephalus (sin-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *syncephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalus*.

syncerebral (sin-ser'ę-bral), *a.* [< *syncerebrum* + *-al*.] Composing or pertaining to a syncerebrum, or having its characters.

syncerebrum (sin-ser'ę-brum), *n.*; pl. *syncerebra* (-brä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + L. *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *entom.*, a compound brain; a number of cephalic nervous lobes or ganglia regarded as together constituting a brain. [Rare.]

The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the components being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, the optic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes.
A. S. Packard, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., III. 5.

synchilia (sin-kil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] Atresia of the lips.

synchondrosial (sing-kon-drō'si-al), *a.* [< *synchondrosis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of synchondrosis.

synchondrosis (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, < *σύν*, together, + *χόνδρος*, a cartilage: see *chondrus*.] In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cartilage; a kind of articulation in which a layer or plate of cartilage so intervenes between the apposed surfaces of the bones that the joint has little if any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in the mode of connection of the bodies of the vertebræ with one another, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in the sacro-iliac articulation, the term being now almost restricted to this joint, technically called the *sacro-iliac synchondrosis*.

In Chelys, Chelodina, and some other genera, the ilia unite by *synchondrosis*, or anchylosis, with the last costal plate. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 178.

synchondrotomy (sing-kon-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Section of a synchondrosis; specifically, section of the symphysis pubis, commonly called *symphyseotomy*.

synchoresis (sing-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συγχώρησις*, acquiescence, concession, < *συγχωρεῖν*, come together, unite, concede, < *σύν*, together, + *χωρεῖν*, give way, draw back, < *χῶρος*, space, room, place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or concession,

especially one made for the purpose of obviating an objection or retorting more pointedly.

synchronal (sing'krō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

That glorious estate of the church which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

II. *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 182. (*Latham.*)

synchrone (sing'krōn), *n.* [< NL. *synchrona*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, contemporaneous: see *synchronous.*] A synchronous curve. See *synchronous.*

synchronical (sin-kron'i-kal), *a.* [< **synchronic* (= F. *synchronique*) (< *synchron-ous* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchronical*.
Boyle, Works, I. 103.

synchronically (sin-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham*, Philos. of Mind, iii. § 2.

synchronisation, synchronise, etc. See *synchronization*, etc.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* [< F. *synchronisme* = Sp. *sincronismo* = Pg. *synchronismo* = It. *sincronismo*, < Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, agreement of time, < *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time: see *synchronize.*] 1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

We are led to the further conclusion, which is at variance with received canons, that identity of faunæ proves successional relation in time, instead of *synchronism*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 112.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events or personages, grouped together according to their dates.

These *Synchronisms* consist of parallel lines of the kings and chiefs of all the ancient nations.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. 168.

3. In *painting*, the representation in the same picture of several events happening at different times, or of the same event at different moments of its progress.—**Synchronism of the circle**, the property of the circle stated in the proposition that a body falling, under the influence of a constant force, from the highest point of a circle down any oblique line in the plane of the circle, will reach the circumference in the same time, along whatever such line it falls.

synchronistic (sing-krō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *synchronous* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting synchronism: as, *synchronistic* tables.

These two periods of the transfer of I to the E place are *synchronistic*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 66.

synchronistically (sing-krō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged.
Athenæum, Sept. 9, 1882 (advt.). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synchronization (sing″krō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-at-ion.*] 1. The process or act of making synchronous: applied especially to clocks.—2. The concurrence of events in respect of time.

Also spelled *synchronisation.*

synchronize (sing'krō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *synchronized*, ppr. *synchronizing.* [< LGr. *συγχρονίζειν*, < Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time, be contemporary, < *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, synchronous: see *synchronous.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occur at the same time; agree in time.

The birth and the death [of the king], the rising and the setting, *synchronize* by a metaphysical nicety of neck-and-neck, inconceivable to the book-keepers of earth.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

The motions of ebb and flow he explains from the configuration of the earth; and his whole theory depends upon the supposition that the tides of the Pacific do not *synchronize* with those of the Atlantic.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 373.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to be synchronous; make to agree in time of occurrence.

During the 11th century attempts were made to *synchronize* Irish events with those of other countries.
Encyc. Brit., V. 307.

2. To cause to indicate the same time, as one timepiece with another; regulate or control, as a clock, by a standard timepiece, such as the chief clock in an observatory.

Also spelled *synchronise.*

★ **synchronizer** (sing'krō-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which synchronizes; especially, a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. Also spelled *synchroniser.*

synchronology (sing-krō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Chronological arrangement side by side.

synchronous (sing'krō-nus), *a.* [= F. *synchrone* = Sp. *síncrono* = Pg. *synchrono* = It. *sincrono*, < L. *synchronus*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, occurring at the same time, < *σύν*, with, together, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

I have heard distinctly a smaller sound of the same kind, a plash *synchronous* with the pulse.
P. M. Latham, Lectures on Clinical Medicine (ed. 1836), [p. 233.

Movements may be *synchronous* or asynchronous.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 80.

Synchronous curve, a curve the locus of points reached at the same moment by particles falling from a fixed point along curves of a given family.

synchronously (sing'krō-nus-li), *adv.* In a synchronous manner; at the same time.

The auroral streamers which wave across the skies of one country must move *synchronously* with those which are visible in the skies of another country, even though thousands of miles may separate the two regions.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science for Leisure Hours, p. 12.

When Grant crossed the Rapidan in the final campaign, he moved *synchronously* by telegraph Sherman in Georgia, Crook in the Valley, and Butler on the Peninsula, and received responses from each before night.
The Century, XXXVIII. 789.

synchronousness (sing'krō-nus-nes), *n.* The fact or character of being synchronous.

synchrony (sing'krō-ni), *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-y.*] Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneity.

The second [assumption], that geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 207.

synchysis (sing'ki-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγχυσις*, a mixing together, a commingling, < *συγχεῖν*, pour together, < *σύν*, together, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyle.*] Confusion or derangement. Specifically —(*a*) In *rhet.*, a hyperbaton so violent as to confuse the meaning of a sentence. An example is

Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns!
Tennyson, Guinevere.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye.—**Synchysis scintillans**, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, with the presence of small crystals of cholesterin or other substance, which appear as sparkling points on ophthalmoscopic examination.

Synchytriaceæ (sing-kit-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synchytrium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of chytridiaceous fungi, named from the genus *Synchytrium.* They inhabit the epiderm of terrestrial flowering plants, in which they produce small yellow or dark-red galls, due to the abnormal swelling of the epidermal cells affected.

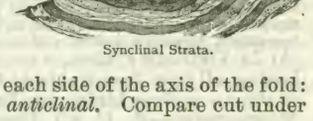
Synchytrium (sing-kit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Bary), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χυτρίον*, dim. of *χύτρα*, a pot.] A genus of chytridiaceous fungi, giving name to the family *Synchytriaceæ.*

synciput†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinciput.*

Syncladei (sing-klā'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot or branch, < *κλᾶν*, break off, prune.] A section of mosses, containing only the natural order *Sphagnaceæ.*

synclastic (sin-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Having the curvatures of all normal sections similarly directed: noting a curved surface so characterized, as that of a ball: opposed to *anticlastic.* *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil.—**Synclastic curvature, stress, surface,** etc. See the nouns.

synclinal (sin-klī'nal or sing'kli-nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *syncline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line.—2. In *geol.*, dipping, as strata in any particular district or locality, toward one another on each side of the axis of the fold: the opposite of *anticlinal.* Compare cut under *axis*[1], 9.


Synclinal Strata.

The valleys within this range often follow anticlinal but rarely *synclinal* lines: that is, the strata on the two sides more often dip from the line of valley than towards it. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 10.

Synclinal axis, the line connecting the medial points along the course of a synclinal structure.—**Synclinal valley**, a valley having a synclinal structure, or formed by a depression in which the strata on both sides dip toward its central area.

II. *n.* A synclinal fold, line, or axis.

When strata lie in this shape ⌣, they are said to form a *synclinal* (from *συν*, *sun*, with, and *κλινω*, *klino*, to slope), and when in this form ⌢, an anticlinal. . . . Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp anticlinals and *synclinals*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 215.

syncline (sing'klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together, < *σύν*, together, + *κλίνειν*, incline: see *cline.*] A down-folded structure of stratified rocks, or the mass of strata that possess such a structure.

A central *syncline*, and a southern anticline.
Philos. Mag., XXIX. 283.

synclinical (sin-klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *syncline* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *synclinal.* [Rare.]

synclinore (sing'kli-nōr), *n.* [< NL. *synclinorium*, q. v.] Same as *synclinorium.* *J. D. Dana*, Text-book of Geol. (1883), p. 56.

synclinorian (sing-kli-nō'ri-an), *a.* [< *synclinorium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a synclinorium.

Remote from shores, geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain *synclinorian* crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 331.

synclinorium (sing-kli-nō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *synclinoria* (-ä). [NL.; as *syncline* + *-orium.*] A name given by J. D. Dana to a mountain having a general synclinal structure, or originated by means of a geosynclinal.

synclitic (sin-klit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκλίτης*, lit. leaning together, < *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together: see *syncline.*] In *obstet.*, exhibiting synclitism.

synclitism (sing'kli-tizm), *n.* [< *synclit(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *obstet.*, parallelism between the planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.

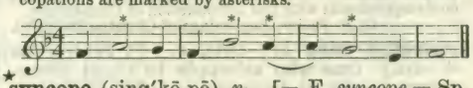
syncopal (sing'kō-pal), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling syncope.—**Syncopal asphyxia**, a form of asphyxia in which the cavities of the heart are found empty.

syncopate (sing'kō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopated*, ppr. *syncopating.* [< LL. *syncopatus*, pp. of *syncopare*, faint away (> It. *sincopare* = Sp. *sincopar* = Pg. *syncopar* = F. *syncoper*), syncopate, < *syncope*, syncope: see *syncope.*] 1. To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as exemplified in *Gloster* for *Gloucester.*—2. In *music*, to affect by syncopation.—**Syncopated algebra**, mathematical analysis aided by a sort of shorthand not yet developed into a regular symbolic algebra.—**Syncopated counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*, 3 (*c*).—**Syncopated note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone that begins on an unaccented beat or pulse, and is sustained over into an accented one. Formerly called *driving-note.* See *syncopation*, 2.

syncopation (sing-kō-pā'shon), *n.* [< *syncopate* + *-ion.*] 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle, as in the seamen's *fo'c'sle* for *forecastle*; especially, such omission of a short vowel between two consonants.

The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us arbalist, governor, pedant, and proctor, from arcubalista, gubernator, pædagogans, and procurator. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of inverting the rhythmic accent by beginning a tone or tones on an unaccented beat or pulse, and sustaining them into an accented one, so that the proper emphasis on the latter is more or less transferred back or anticipated. Syncopation may occur wholly within a measure, or may extend from measure to measure. In the following passage the syncopations are marked by asterisks.



★ **syncope** (sing'kō-pē), *n.* [= F. *syncope* = Sp. *síncope*, *síncopa* = Pg. *syncope*, *syncopa* = It. *sincope*, *sincopa*, < L. *syncope*, *syncopa* = Gr. *συγκοπή*, a cutting short, the contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters, a swoon, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short, abridge, < *σύν*, together, + *κόπτειν*, strike, cut.] 1. The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never.* See also *syncopation*, *syncopate.* Compare *apocope.*—2. In *med.*, loss of consciousness from fall of blood-pressure and consequent cerebral anemia; fainting. It may be induced by cardiac weakness or inhibition, hemorrhage, or probably visceral vasomotor relaxation.—3. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
Cowper, Task, ii. 80.

4. In *music:* (*a*) Same as *syncopation.* (*b*) The combination of two voice-parts so that two or more tones in one coincide with a single tone

in the other; simple figuration.—**5.** In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, $\frac{-}{3}$ for $\frac{-}{2}$ ⏑ (a trisemic long), $\frac{-}{4}$ for $\frac{-}{2}$ ⏑ ⏑ (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it [the recognition of deficient times] from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 109.

Cat-syncope, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

syncopic (sin-kop′ik), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncopic* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 841.

syncopist (sing′kō-pist), *n.* [< *syncope* + *-ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Dict.*

syncopize (sing′kō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopized*, ppr. *syncopizing*. [< *syncope* + *-ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncopate.

syncoptic (sin-kop′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκοπτικός*, pertaining to syncope, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short: see *syncope.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumatorectic and the *syncoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

syncotyledonous (sin-kot-i-lē′don-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledonous.*] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

syncranterian (sing-kran-tē′ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, fulfil.] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacranterian.*

syncretic (sin-kret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism. A. Wilder.*

II. *n.* A syncretist. *Imp. Dict.*

syncretise, *v. t.* See *syncretize.*

syncretism (sing′krē-tism), *n.* [= F. *syncrétisme* = Sp. *sincretismo*, < Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, < *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against: see *syncretize.*] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist.* This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A tendency to *syncretism* — to a mingling of heterogeneous religions — was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity.
G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 72.

syncretist (sing′krē-tist), *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger?
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 229.

Specifically — (*a*) A follower of Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (*b*) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

syncretistic (sing-krē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *syncretist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. ix.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

syncretize (sing′krē-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syncretized*, ppr. *syncretizing*. [< Gr. *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against a common enemy, < *σίν*, together, + **κρητίζειν* (uncertain). Cf. *syncretism.*] To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise.*

Their [the Mandæans'] reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

syncrisis (sing′kri-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγκρισις*, a putting together, a comparison, < *συγκρίνειν*, separate and compound anew, < *σίν*, together, + *κρίνειν*, separate, discern: see *crisis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

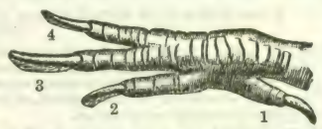
syncytial (sin-sit′i-al), *a.* [< *syncytium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncytium.

syncytium (sin-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncytia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the concrescence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncytium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 103.

synd (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *sein*; cf. Icel. *synda*, swim, *syndr* (*symdr*, *svimdr*), able to swim, < *sund*, a swimming, = AS. *sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound*[2] and *swim*[1].] To rinse. [Scotch.]

syndactyl, syndactyle (sin-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having the digits more or less united. (*a*) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (*b*) In *mammal.*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the siamang among apes. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesious, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by swimming-webs; totipalmate or steganopodous, as a pelican. See cut under *totipalmate.* (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyli* or *Syndactylæ*, in any sense.



Syndactyl Foot of Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*), natural size. 1, hallux, or hind toe; 2, inner toe; 3, middle toe, which is extensively coherent with 4, outer toe.

II. *n.* A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird.

Syndactylæ† (sin-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (*a*) A cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*), the motmots (*Momotidæ*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyli* (*a*). (*b*) A superfamily group of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins — one of two divisions of this author's *Exaspideæ*, the other being *Lysodactylæ.*

syndactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *syndactyl.*

Syndactyli (sin-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] **1**†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insessorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth's revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyli* were a division of his *Strepitores*, subdivided into two groups, *Buceroides* and *Halcyoides.* The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacamars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (*b*) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

syndactylic (sin-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

syndactylism (sin-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes, called *syndactylism*, prevails.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 321.

syndactylous (sin-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

Syndactylus (sin-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] **1.** A genus of gibbons, containing the *Hylobates syndactylus*; same as *Symphalangus* or *Siamanga.*—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *syndactyli* (-lī).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

syndectomy (sin-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σίνδ*(*εσμος*), a ligament, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

syndesmodontoid (sin-des-mō-don′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + E. *odontoid.*] Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.

syndesmography (sin-des-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament (see *syndesmosis*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive syndesmology; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

syndesmology (sin-des-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to form. Also called *desmology.*

syndesmopharyngeus (sin-des″mō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx of man. Also *syndesmopharyngius.*

syndesmosis (sin-des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a band, ligament (< *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σίν*, together, + *δεῖν*, bind), + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, the connection of bones by ligaments, fasciæ, or membranes other than those which enter into the composition of the joints. Nearly all joints are in fact immediately connected by ligaments; but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connections between bones, especially by means of interosseous membranes, as those which extend the whole length of the radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connecting these bones respectively in their continuity.

syndesmotic (sin-des-mot′ik), *a.* [< *syndesmosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Bound together, as two bones, by an interosseous fascia; of or pertaining to syndesmosis.

syndesmotomy (sin-des-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίνδεσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the ligaments; dissection of ligaments.

syndetic, syndetical (sin-det′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδετικός*, binding together, conjunctive, < *σίνδετος*, bound together, < *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σίν*, with, + *δεῖν*, bind.] Connecting by means of conjunctions or other connectives; pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* arrangement: opposed to *asyndetic.*

syndic (sin′dik), *n.* [< F. *syndic* = Sp. *síndico* = Pg. *syndico* = It. *sindico* = G. Dan. *syndikus* = Sw. *syndicus* = Russ. *sindikŭ*, < LL. *syndicus*, a representative of a corporation, a syndic, < Gr. *σίνδικος*, an advocate in a court of justice, a representative of the state or of a tribe, a public officer, < *σίν*, together, + *δίκη*, justice, law, right.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndic was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., had their syndics. The University of Cambridge has its syndics, committees of the senate, forming permanent or occasional syndicates. See the third quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book written against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months since, by one Richer, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists.
Donne, Letters, xlviii.

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge], Junior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places approved by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 233.

Syndics are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties.
Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 4.

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (who is also sometimes called Hauptmann, sometimes *Syndic*) often exercises some functions separately from the Council; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate.
W. Wilson, State, § 526.

2. In the *French law of bankruptcy*, an assignee in trust; a trustee.

syndical (sin′di-kal), *a.* [< *syndic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a syndic.

syndicate[1]† (sin′di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [< ML. *syndicatus*, pp. of *syndicare* (> OF. *syndiquer*), examine, investigate, censure, < LL. *syndicus*, a public officer, a syndic: see *syndic.*] To judge; censure.

Aristotle, . . . who . . . vndertooke to censure and *syndicate* both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. ii.

syndicate[2] (sin′di-kāt), *n.* [=F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicado* = It. *sindicato*, < ML. *syndicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, < LL. *syndicus*, a syndic: see *syndic* and *-ate*[3].] 1. A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

The management of the University Press is committed to a *syndicate* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 465.

2. An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like; a combination.

The movement of a small company or *syndicate* will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 85.

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or *syndicates*, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

These *syndicates* were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 859.

syndicate[2] (sin′di-kāt), *v.* [< *syndicate*[2], *n.*] 1. To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, *syndicated* capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several *syndicated* groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 174.

2. To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which *syndicated* the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 86.

syndication (sin-di-kā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação;* as *syndicate*[2] + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of *syndication*, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union*, June 9, 1887.

syndicator (sin′di-kā-tor), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

syndoc, *n.* See *sintoc*.

syndrome (sin′drō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνδρομή*, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, < *σύν*, together, + *δραμεῖν*, run (> *δρόμος*, a course, running).] 1. Concurrence. [Rare.]

For, all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2. In *med.*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

syndyasmian (sin-di-as′mi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδυασμός*, coupling, copulation, < *σύν*, together, + *δυάζειν*, couple, < *δύο*, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan*, Ancient Society, p. 384.

syne (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *sine*[1].—**Auld lang syne,** long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld* and *langsyne*.—**Soon or syne,** sooner or later.

synecdoche (si-nek′dō-kē), *n.* [= F. *synecdoche, synecdoque* = Sp. *sinécdoque, sinédoque* = Pg. *synecdoche* = It. *sinéddoche*, < L. *synecdoche*, < Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, an understanding one with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., < *συνεκδέχεσθαι*, join in receiving, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκδέχεσθαι*, take from, accept, receive, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (for *workmen*). Compare *metonymy*.

Then againe if we vse such a word (as many times we doe) by which we driue the hearer to conceiue more or lesse or beyond or otherwise then the letter expresseth, and it be not by vertue of the former figures Metaphore and Abase and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synecdoche*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

synecdochical (sin-ek-dok′i-kal), *a.* [< **synecdochic* (< Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, implying a synecdoche, < *συνεκδοχή*, synecdoche: see *synecdoche*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Drayton*.

synecdochically (sin-ek-dok′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by synecdoche. *Bp. Pearson*.

Hrôst I take to mean roof, yet here used *synecdochically* for house, palace, just as Lat. tectum. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 369.

synechia (sin-e-kī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, confine, < *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts—specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).—**Circular** or **annular synechia.** Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*).—**Passavant's operation for synechia.** See *operation*.

synechiology (si-nek-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation.—2. The theory of continuity.

Also *synechology*.

synecious, *a.* See *synœcious*.

synecphonesis (si-nek-fō-nē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνεκφώνησις*, an uttering together, < *συνεκφωνεῖν*, call out or utter together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκφωνεῖν*, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, produce or emit a sound, < *φωνή*, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

synectic (si-nek′tik), *a.* [< LL. *synecticus*, < Gr. *συνεκτικός*, holding together, efficient, < *συνέχειν*, hold together: see *synechia*.] 1. Bringing different things into real connection.—2. In the *theory of functions*, continuous, monogenetic, and monotropic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 72.

Synectic cause. See *cause*, 1.—**Synectic function,** a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

synecticity (sin-ek-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *synectic* + *-ity*.] The character of being synectic.

synedral (si-nē′dral), *a.* [< *synedr-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

synedrial (si-ned′ri-al), *a.* [< *synedri-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synedrium.

The respect in which the *synedrial* president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 428.

synedrion, synedrium (si-ned′ri-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *synedria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συνέδριον*, an assembly, < *σύνεδρος*, sitting together: see *synedrous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a sanhedrim.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedrion*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomised? *Howell*, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. [128). (*Davies*.)

The common assertion indeed that the *synedrium* was at that time practically composed of scribes is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the *synedrium* at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 424.

synedrous (si-nē′drus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύνεδρος*, sitting together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, seat: see *synedral*.] In *bot.*, same as *synedral*.

synema (si-nē′mä), *n.*; pl. *synemata* (-ma-tä). [For **synnema;* < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

synentognath (si-nen′tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Synentognathi*.

Synentognathi (sin-en-tog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A suborder of teleocephalous or physoclistous fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals coössified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*) and *Belonidæ*.

synentognathous (sin-en-tog′nā-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synentognathi*, or having their characters.

syneresis, synæresis (si-ner′e-sis), *n.* [= F. *synérèse* = Sp. *sinéresis* = Pg. *syneresis* = It. *sineresi*, < LL. *synæresis*, < Gr. *συναίρεσις*, a taking or drawing together, syneresis, < *συναιρεῖν*, grasp or seize together, < *σύν*, together, + *αἱρεῖν*, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atreides* for *Atreïdes*.

synergetic (sin-ėr-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνεργητικός*, coöperative, < *συνεργεῖν*, coöperate: see *synergy*.] Working together; coöperating.—**Synergetic muscles,** those muscles which collectively subserve a certain kind of movement—for example, flexor muscles of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

synergida (si-nėr′ji-dä), *n.*; pl. *synergidæ* (-dē). [NL., < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ida*.] In *bot.*, either of the two cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with the oösphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usually in the plural.

A uninucleate cell without oosphere, *synergidæ*, or antipodal vesicle. *Nature*, XLII. 255.

synergidal (si-nėr′ji-dal), *a.* [< *synergida* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, resembling, or belonging to synergidæ.

synergism (sin′ėr-jizm), *n.* [< *synerg-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two efficient agents in regeneration, namely the human will and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict sense of the term, coöperate. This theory accordingly holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclination toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under the influence of ordinary motives.

synergist (sin′ėr-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *synergiste;* < *synerg-y* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the doctrine of synergism: specifically used to designate one of a party in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. *Hallam*, Introd. to Literature of Europe, ii. 2.

II. *a.* Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 85.

synergistic (sin-ėr-jis′tik), *a.* [< *synergist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or relating to synergism; of the nature of synergism: as, the *synergistic* controversy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, regarding synergism).

They seem to be logically cognate rather with various *synergistic* types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 255.

2. Working together; coöperating.

synergistical (sin-ėr-jis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *synergistic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

Synergus (si-nėr′gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together: see *synergy*.] A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinæ*, the species of which are guests or commensals in the galls of true gall-makers of the same family. The parapsidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the second abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the abdomen; the female antennæ have fourteen, the male fifteen joints. Twelve species are known in the United States.

synergy (sin′ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *synergies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *συνεργία*, joint work, assistance, help, < *συνεργεῖν*, work together, < *συνεργός*, working together, < *σύν*, together, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concourse of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the *synergies* of groups of organs. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 30.

synesis (sin′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνεσις*, understanding, intelligence, knowledge, also a coming together, union, < *συνιέναι* (ind. *συνίημι*), understand, perceive, put together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰέναι*, send, let go. The derivation given by Plato, < *συνιέναι* (ind. *σύνειμι*), go or come together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰέναι* (ind. *εἶμι*), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, construction according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax.

synesthesia, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

synet, synette, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an old term, in the plural, for several small or young swans charged together upon a scutcheon or bearing.

synethere (sin′e-thēr), *n.* [= F. *synethère*, < NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the genus *Synetheres;* a coendoo.

Synetheres (si-neth′e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Geo. Cuvier, 1829; really F. pl., *synetherès*) *Sinetheres* (F. *Cuvier*, 1822), < Gr. *συνήθης*, a dwelling together.] The typical genus of *Synetherinæ*. It includes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupines, closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the broad and highly arched frontal region, and the greater development of spines. F. Cuvier divided the American porcupines into *Erethizon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*.

Synetherinæ (si-neth-e-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synetheres* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having the

tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Synetherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurinæ* and *Cercolabinæ*.

synetherine (si-neth′ẹ-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synetherinæ;* sphingurine; cercolabine.

II. *n.* A synethere.

Syngamidæ (sin-gam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Syngamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

Syngamus (sing′gạ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Siebold), ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *Vermes*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidæ*, or made type of the *Syngamidæ:* same as *Sclerostoma*, 1. They infest various animals. *S. trachealis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

Syngenesia (sin-je-nē′si-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngenesis*.] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, embracing the composite plants, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious*. There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia æqualia, Polygamia superflua, Polygamia frustranea, Polygamia necessaria, Polygamia segregata,* and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut (8) under *stamen* and *syngenesious*, 1.

syngenesian (sin-je-nē′shạn), *a.* [‹ *Syngenesia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

syngenesious (sin-je-nē′shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of composite plants, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — 2. In *ornith.*, syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.



Syngenesious Flowers of *Senecio Jacobæa*.
1, floret, magnified; 2, section of floret, magnified.

syngenesis (sin-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngenesis supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

The theory of *syngenesis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. *G. H. Lewes*, Aristotle, p. 363.

Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis [of Buffon's], a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngenesis*. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biol.

★**syngenetic** (sin-jẹ-net′ik), *a.* [‹ *syngenesis*, after *genetic*.] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngenesis: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

Syngeneticeæ (sin″jẹ-ne-tis′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syngenetic*.] A class of algæ of doubtful nature formerly embracing the families *Chrysomonadinaceæ, Chrysopyxaceæ, Dinobryinaceæ,* and *Hydruraceæ*. More recently the family *Chrysomonadinaceæ* has been expanded to include the other families and placed in the class *Flagellata*.

syngenite (sin′je-nīt), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite;* ‹ Gr. *συγγενής*, born with, congenital, ‹ *σύν*, with, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

Syngnatha (sing′nā-thạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda:* so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

Syngnathi (sing′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Syngnathus*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lophobranch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidæ, Syngnathidæ*.

Syngnathidæ (sing-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Syngnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidæ* with the true *Syngnathidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail not prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidæ*. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngnathoid (sing′nā-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Syngnathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Syngnathidæ*.

syngnathous (sing′nā-thus), *a.* [‹ NL. **syngnathus*, adj., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha;* chilopod, as a centiped. — 2. In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*.

Syngnathus (sing′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidæ*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngonidium (sing-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonidia* (-ạ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a platygonidium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

Syngonieæ (sing-gō-nī′ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1887), ‹ *Syngonium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyrospatha*.

syngonimium (sing-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonimia* (-ạ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonimium, gonidium*.

Syngonium (sing-gō′ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; ‹ Gr. *σύγγονος*, born together, cognate, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngonieæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to nine-divided. The flowers are produced on a monœcious spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. auritum*, long cultivated under the name *Caladium*, is known in Jamaica as *fivefinger*, from its five-parted leaves.

syngraph (sing′grȧf), *n.* [‹ L. *syngrapha*, ‹ Gr. *συγγραφή*, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, ‹ *συγγράφειν*, note down, draw up (a contract, etc.), ‹ *σύν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greate traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

synidrosis (sin-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

Synistata† (sin-is-tā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. ‹ Gr. *συνιστ(άναι)*, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*2.] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

synizesis (sin-i-zē′sis), *n.*; pl. *synizeses* (-sēz). [‹ L. *synizesis*, ‹ Gr. *συνίζησις*, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, ‹ *συνιζάνειν*, collapse, shrink up, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *ἰζάνειν*, settle down, sink in, ‹ *ἵζειν*, seat, place, sit down.] 1. In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision. — 2. In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

synnet†, *n.* Same as *sennet*1.

synneurosis† (sin-nū-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *συνεύρωσις*, a joining, union by sinews, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as movable joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

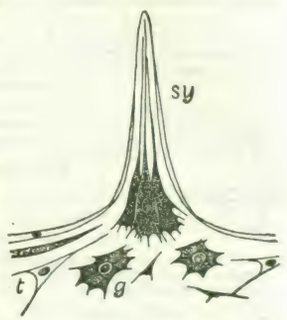
synocha (sin′ọ-kạ), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus*.] A continued fever.

synochal (sin′ọ-kal), *a.* [‹ *synocha* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha. — **Synochal fever.** Same as *synocha*.

synochoid (sin′ọ-koid), *a.* [‹ *synochus* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of or resembling synochus. — **Synochoid fever.** See *fever*1.

synochus (sin′ọ-kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίνοχος*, joined together, continued, ‹ *συνέχειν*, hold together, in pass. be continuous, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

synocil (sin′ọ-sil), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σύν*, with, + *-o-* + NL. *cil(ium)*, on model of *cnidocil*.] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. They are really artifacts due to the action of preservatives.



Synocil of a Sponge (highly magnified, in section).
sy, synocil; *t*, an undifferentiated tissue-cell; *g*, multipolar ganglion-cells.

synocreate (si-nok′rẹ-āt), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + E. *ocreate*.] In *bot.*, uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

★**synod** (sin′ọd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode, sinode;* ‹ F. *synode* = Sp. *sínodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, ‹ L. *synodus*, ‹ Gr. *σύνοδος*, a coming together, an assembly, meeting, synod, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *exode, exodus*.] 1. An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds — ecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod?*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, had it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod;* the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical gemotes is believed to be still extant. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preëminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 378.

Specifically — 2. In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the court is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.

3. A meeting, convention, or council.

Had a parliament
Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat,
And devis'd, plotted, parlied, and contriv'd,
They scarce could second this.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 350).

Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 391.

4. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

To the blanc moon
Her office they prescribed; to the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

Holy Governing Synod (of all the Russias), a synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials — the chief procurator of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor,

thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.—**Mixed synod**, a synod composed of clergy and laity.—**Robber synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2.

synodal (sin′ō̤d-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod: see *synod*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a synod; synodical.

Synodal declarations pronounced such ordinations invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

Ordinance, provincial or *synodal*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Synodal examiner, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic appointed by a diocesan synod to examine into the qualifications of candidates for benefices.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*², 2.

II. *n.* 1†. A payment made by the clergy to their bishop at the time of their attendance at the synod.

You do not pay your procurations only, but our cathedraticals and *synodals* also.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 54. (*Davies*, under *cathedratical*.)

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

This godly and decent Order . . . hath been so altered . . . by planting in . . . Legends with multitude of Responds, . . . Commemorations, and *Synodals*.
Book of Common Prayer [English], Concerning the Service of the Church.

synodian† (si-nō′di-a̤n), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ian*.] A member of a synod.

Of such as dislike the Synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. v. 5.

synodic (si-nod′ik), *a.* [< L. *synodicus*, < Gr. συνοδικός, < σύνοδος, a synod: see *synod*.] Same as *synodical*.

synodical (si-nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *synodic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod: as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

As there were no other synods in the days of Uniformity than the convocations of the clergy, it has been necessary to resort to them wherever it has been desirable to dignify any measure of the Reformation by alleging for it *synodical* authority. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month.** See *month*, 1.—**Synodical revolution of a planet**, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The period of the synodical revolution of Mercury is 115 days, that of Venus is 584, that of Mars 780, that of Jupiter 398, that of Saturn 378, that of Uranus 370, and that of Neptune 367¼.

synodically (si-nod′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By the authority of a synod.

The Spirit of God hath directed us . . . to address ourselves to the church, that in plenary council and assembly she may *synodically* determine controversies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 341.

2. In a synod; so as to form a synod.

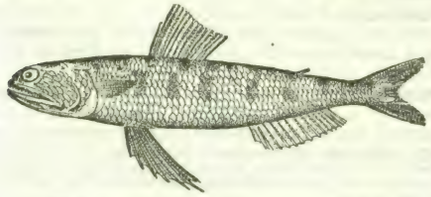
Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened), . . . explains the doctrine.
Waterland, Works, II. viii.

synodist (sin′o̤d-ist), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

synod-man† (sin′o̤d-man), *n.* 1. A member of a synod. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii.—2. Same as *synodsman*.

Synodontidæ (sin-ō̤-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synodus*. The body is long and cigar-shaped, covered with regular scales and without phosphorescent spots; the mouth is deeply cleft; its upper arch is formed by the elongated



Synodontidæ.—A lizard-fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

intermaxillaries; and the supramaxillaries are rudimentary or absent. The dorsal fin is short and submedian, the anal moderate, the pectorals are well developed, and the ventrals, also well developed, are not far behind the pectorals. The species chiefly inhabit the tropical and warm seas; six reach the shores of the United States, four on the eastern and two on the western coast. Also *Saurida*, *Saurina*.

Synodontinæ (sin′ō̤-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Synodontidæ* as a subfamily of *Scopelidæ*.

Synodontis (sin-ō̤-don′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σύν, together, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of African *Siluridæ*, having nearly 20 species, as the shall, *S. schal*.

synodsman† (sin′o̤dz-man), *n.* A questman or sidesman (see these words). [Rare.]

Synodus (sin′ō̤-dus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. σύν, together, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, typical of the family *Synodontidæ:* later (1817) called *Saurus*. It contains the lizard-fishes or snake-fishes, as *S. fœtens*, the sand-pike of the Atlantic coast of America, and *S. lucioceps* of the opposite coast. Another species, usually included in this genus, is also separated as *Trachinocephalus myops*. See cut under *Synodontidæ*.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1824.

synœceosis (si-nē-sē-ō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. συνοικείωσις, association, < συνοικειοῦν, unite as friends or kinsmen, < σύν, together, + οἰκειοῦν, make one's own, < οἰκεῖος, belonging to one's house, < οἶκος, a house: see *economy*.] In *rhet.*, combination of statements seemingly contradictory: as, "A miser owns what he owns as little as what he does not own."

synœcious, synecious (si-nē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. συνοικία, a living or dwelling together, < σύνοικος, living in the same house, living together, < συνοικεῖν, live together, < σύν, together, + οἰκεῖν, live, dwell, < οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having male and female flowers in one head, as is common in the *Compositæ*. (*b*) Having male and female organs in the same receptacle, as many mosses.

Synœcus (si-nē′kus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842, in the form *Synoicus*), < Gr. σύνοικος, living together: see *synœcious*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of quails, peculiar to the Australian region. Several species are described, as *S. australis*, *S. sordidus*, *S. diemensis*, and *S. cervinus*. They are known as *swamp-quail*. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Vespidæ*. *Saussure*, 1852.

synomosy (sin′ō̤-mō-si), *n.*; pl. *synomosies* (-siz). [< Gr. συνωμοσία, a conspiracy, an oath-bound league, < συνομνύναι, swear along with, < σύν, together, + ὀμνύναι, swear, affirm by oath.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a secret society; a league or association under oath; a band of conspirators.

synonym (sin′ō̤-nim), *n.* [Also *synonyme* (formerly also, as L., in plural *synonyma*, sometimes used as an E. singular); < F. *synonyme* = Sp. *sinónimo* = Pg. *synonymo* = It. *sinonimo*, < L. *synonymum*, < Gr. συνώνυμον, a word having the same meaning with another, neut. of συνώνυμος, having the same name or meaning, < σύν, together, + ὄνομα, name: see *onym*. Cf. *anonym*, *antonym*, *homonym*, etc.] 1. A word having the same signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning; by extension, a word having nearly the same meaning as another; one of two or more words which in use cover to a considerable extent the same ground: the opposite of *antonym*.

Change the structure of the sentence, substitute one *synonyme* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed.
Macaulay, Milton.

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 178.

2. A word of one language which corresponds in meaning with a word in another language. See *heteronym*, 2, *paronym*, 2, and the quotation from Camden under *synonymize*.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a systematic name having the same, or approximately the same, meaning or application as another which has superseded it; a technical name which, by the rules of nomenclature, is not tenable. The question of the acceptance of a generic or a specific name depends upon the law of priority. (*a*) Botanists take 1753, the year of the publication of Linnæus's "Species Plantarum," as the starting-point for both genera and species, since in this publication binomials were for the first time systematically adopted. The naming of a botanical species consists in conferring upon it two appellations, a generic and a specific; and adequate publication consists in issuing a printed diagnosis sufficient to identify the plant with certainty. The earliest name conferred after the above date is the name by which, according to the law of priority, the plant must be known, providing, of course, that the classification is correct; and it is held that a strict adherence to this rule is essential in order to a stable systematic nomenclature. Since plants have often been placed in a wrong genus, the question arises whether the absolutely first specific name is to be retained, or the first that was used with the right genus name; the former is the accepted alternative. The names thus discarded are called *synonyms*, though in a broader sense all the names from which the selection is made are synonyms. On account of unsettled usage synonyms must often be quoted. In obedience to the law of priority, Nuttall's name *Carya*, by which the hickory has been known since 1818, becomes a synonym of *Hicoria*, the earlier name of Rafinesque; *Calycanthus* gives way to *Butneria*; *Mentha viridis* of Linnæus, 1763, to his *Mentha spicata*, 1753; *Trollius Americanus* of Muhlenberg to *T. laxus* of Salisbury; etc. (*b*) Zoölogists usually adopt a different date. In England and on the continent of Europe this is generally 1766, the date of the twelfth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (with an express exception in favor of the genera (not the species) of Brisson, 1760); American zoölogists nearly all start from 1758, the date of the tenth edition of the work named. This difference of dates is the chief incompatibility of two schools which have become known as the *English* and the *American*, neither of which has thus far yielded the point to the other. The former school contends that 1766 (the date of the last edition of the "Systema," revised by the author himself) represents the completion of the Linnean binomial system in zoölogy, the earlier editions having been but provisional or tentative; the latter school maintains that 1758 is the date when that system was first formally and consistently applied to zoology. In practice the whole matter of synonyms is extremely complicated by various considerations other than the single question of priority in any given case—as, for example, the adequacy or exclusive pertinence of the diagnosis upon which a name rests; recognizability of a description; acceptation of a name in a wide or a narrow sense by different authors; transference or cross-use of a name by different authors; erroneous identification and consequent wrong applications of a name; rejection of a name for one of several different reasons and introduction of another name in its stead; the question whether use of a name in botany precludes its subsequent use in zoölogy (and conversely); the question whether the same name can be an onym in more than one of the numerically enormous orders of insects; and, particularly, the biological question (a matter necessarily of expert opinion) of what constitutes a genus, species, subspecies, etc. To all the above considerations (besides which various others could be adduced) is to be added especially, in accounting for the vast number of synonyms which encumber zoölogical nomenclature, the incessant redescription and renaming of species and genera in ignorance of the fact (or ignoring the fact) that they had been named before, or mistaking them for valid when they are not. One singular class of synonyms is merely verbal, arising from corrections of malformed words, which, when properly respelled, are seen to be literally identical with other names from which they had appeared different by the misspelling; and with this class of synonyms is related another, arising from a mere difference in termination (as of gender, for example, *Picus* and *Pica*), inflection, etc. (as *Synodus*, *Synodon*, *Synodontus*. *Synodontis*). Literal quibbles of this sort have proved so frequently vexatious that the American school has declared that a word must subsist precisely as originally printed, no matter how malformed or misspelled, unless a typographical error be manifest, and that any two words which are differently spelled are tenable as different names, if the distinction be anything more or other than mere change of termination (as *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, or *-ites* and *-itis*, as distinguishing grammatical gender). Irrespective of the law of priority, and also of any such moot points as are above cited, the rules of nomenclature require (1) that no specific or subspecific name shall be used twice in the same genus; and (2) that no generic name, or name of any higher group, shall be used twice in the animal kingdom. There is thus, theoretically, but a single onym (tenable binomial designation) of every species, and a single onym of every genus or higher group—all other designations being in every case synonyms. Practically, however, the case is far from any such simplicity and uniformity; alternative technical names incessantly recur in the literature of zoölogy; and the synonymy of numberless species, genera, etc., is in almost inextricable confusion. The number of synonyms in zoölogy vastly exceeds that of the onyms; most species which have long been known have acquired a larger number of New Latin synonyms than of English names; very many have been placed in a dozen or more different genera, and have been described under as many different specific names—the various combinations of which generic and specific designations are a third source of uncounted synonyms. Such uncertainty and inconvenience have resulted from all these nomenclatural vagaries that some zoölogists do not hesitate to ignore the fundamental law of priority, and continue to call a species by the technical name by which it has been oftenest called already. Such consensus of the nomenclators has at least the advantage of presenting better-known instead of less-known names.

synonyma (si-non′i-mä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *synonymum*, a synonym: see *synonym*.] Synonyms.

Infor. As I am the state-scout, you may think me an informer.
Mast. They are *synonyma*.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

[In the following quotation the word is erroneously treated as a singular, with an English plural *synonymas*.

All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to express this great weeping.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 74.]

synonymal† (si-non′i-mal), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-al*.] Synonymous.

synonymally† (si-non′i-mal-i), *adv.* Synonymously.

synonymatic (si-non-i-mat′ik), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-atic*².] Same as *synonymic* or *synonymical*, being a purer form of these words, now more frequently employed by naturalists. The word differs in use from *synonymous;* we speak of a *synonymatic* list of words (as the several synonyms of a plant or an animal), but say of the synonyms themselves that they are *synonymous*.

synonyme, *n.* See *synonym*.

synonymic (sin-ō̤-nim′ik), *a.* [= F. *synonymique;* as *synonym* + *-ic*.] 1. Synonymous.—2. Of or pertaining to synonyms.

The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera.
Stainton, British Butterflies, II. 447. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synonymical (sin-ō-nim'i-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synonymic* + *-al.*] Synonymic.

synonymicon (sin-ō-nim'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συνωνυμικόν*, neut. of **συνωνυμικός*, an assumed original of *synonymic:* see *synonymic.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

synonymics (sin-ō-nim'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synonymic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *synonymy.*

synonymise, *v. t.* See *synonymize.*

synonymist (si-non'i-mist), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

synonymity (sin-ō-nim'i̤-ti), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

To found any harmonic theories on the *synonymity* of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no *synonymity* in nature, and when the artificial *synonymity* thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.
Ellis, in Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone, App., p. 660.

synonymize (si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized,* ppr. *synonymizing.* [< *synonym* + *-ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise.*

This word "fortis" wee may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, aduentrous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.
Camden, Remains, p. 42.

synonymous (si-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *συνώνυμος,* having the same name or meaning: see *synonym.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 253.

Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity. *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 5.

Synonymous relates. See *heteronymous relates,* under *heteronymous.*

synonymously (si-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

synonymy (si-non'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-miz). [< F. *synonymie* = Sp. *sinonimia* = Pg. *synonimia* = It. *sinonimia,* < L. *synonymia,* < Gr. *συνωνυμία,* likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < *συνώνυμος,* having like name or meaning: see *synonym.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3†. A thing of the same name.

We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ii.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoölogy the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species. Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obscurus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymatic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are occasionally met with. See *synonym,* 3.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a good Nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonymes do not supply a systematic nomenclature.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxxv.

synophthalmia (sin-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀφθαλμός,* eye.] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia.* Also *synophthalmus.*

synophyty (si-nof'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke.*

synopsis (si-nop'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= Sp. *sinopsis* = Pg. *synopsis* = It. *sinossi,* < LL. *synopsis,* < Gr. *σύνοψις,* a general view (cf. *συνοπᾶν,* fut. *συνόψεσθαι,* see the whole together, see at a glance), < *σύν,* together, + *ὄψις,* view.] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man.

I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops.* of Quadrupeds. *Ray,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 199.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same character as that described under *anthology,* 3. =**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Abstract,* etc. See *abridgment.*

synoptic (si-nop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *synoptique* = Sp. *sinóptico* = Pg. *synoptico* = It. *sinottico,* < NL. *synopticus,* < Gr. *συνοπτικός,* seeing the whole together or at a glance, < *σύνοψις,* a general view, synopsis: see *synopsis.*] **I.** *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptic* history.—**Synoptic chart,** in *meteor.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—**Synoptic gospels.** See *gospel,* 2.

II. *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics,* and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.
M. Arnold, God and the Bible, vi. § 5.

The real difference between John and the *Synoptics,* on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 733.

synoptical (si-nop'ti-ka̤l), *a.* [< *synoptic* + *-al.*] Same as *synoptic.*—**Synoptical table,** in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoölogy or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior" in case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys.*

synoptically (si-nop'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

synoptist (si-nop'tist), *n.* [< *synopt-ic* + *-ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

synoptistic (sin-op-tis'tik), *a.* [< *synoptist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 805.

synosteography (si-nos-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Descriptive synosteology; a description of or treatise upon joints.

synosteology (si-nos-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

synosteosis (si-nos-tē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coössification. Also called *synostosis.* *Dunglison.*

synosteotome (si-nos'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-τομος,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

synosteotomy (si-nos-tē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The anatomy of the articulations; dissection of joints.

synostosed (sin'os-tōzd), *a.* [< *synostosis* + *-ed*2.] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet,* 1889, I. 173.

synostosis (sin-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *synosteosis.*] Same as *synosteosis.*

synostotic (sin-os-tot'ik), *a.* [< *synostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

Synotus (si-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear.] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ,* having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the



Barbastel (*Synotus barbastellus*).

incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastel of Europe, *S. barbastellus.* Another species is *S. darjelingensis.*—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

synovia (si-nō'vi-ä), *n.* [= F. *synovie* = Sp. *sinovia,* < NL. *synovia* (Paracelsus), < Gr. *σύν,* together, + L. *ovum,* egg.] The lubricating liquid secreted by a synovial membrane: so called from resembling the white of an egg. It is a nearly colorless liquid containing synovin.

synovial (si-nō'vi-al), *a.* [= F. *synovial,* < NL. *synovialis,* q. v.] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.—**Articular synovial membrane,** a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *synovial capsule of a joint.*—**Bursal synovial membrane,** the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa: it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane.*—**Synovial bursa,** a bursa mucosa. See cut under *hoof.*—**Synovial capsule.** See *synovial membrane.*—**Synovial cysts,** cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons.—**Synovial fluid.** Same as *synovia.*—**Synovial folds,** folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint. Also called *synovial fringes,* and *Haversian folds* and *fringes,* and, when less free, *synovial ligaments.*—**Synovial frena,** the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—**Synovial glands,** fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes: regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands.*—**Synovial hernia,** a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—**Synovial ligaments,** ligament-like synovial folds.—**Synovial membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Synovial rheumatism,** rheumatic synovitis.—**Synovial sheath,** a vaginal synovial membrane.—**Synovial villi,** the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—**Vaginal synovial membrane,** the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath.*—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane.*

synovialis (si-nō-vi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [NL., < *synovia,* q. v.] A synovial membrane.

synovially (si-nō'vi-a̤l-i), *adv.* By means or with the concurrence of a synovial membrane; as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower,* Osteology, p. 135.

synoviparous (sin-ō-vip'a̤-rus), *a.* [< NL. *synovia* + L. *parere,* produce.] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—**Synoviparous crypts,** small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

synovitis (sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *synovia* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**Synovitis hyperplastica,** synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—**Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa,** tubercular synovitis.—**Synovitis hyperplastica lævis.** Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa.*—**Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa,** synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—**Synovitis purulenta,** synovitis with purulent effusion.—**Synovitis serofibrinosa,** a synovitis forming a serofibrinous exudate in the synovial cavity.

synpelmous (sin-pel'mus), *a.* Same as *sympelmous.*

synsarcosis (sin-sär-kō′sis), *n.* Same as *syssarcosis*.

synsepalous (sin-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, same as *gamosepalous*.

synspermy (sin′spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, the union of two or more seeds.

syntactic (sin-tak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *sintáctico* (cf. F. *syntaxique*, prop. **syntactique*), < Gr. σύνταξις (συντακτ-), a joining together, syntax: see *syntax*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson.*—2. In *gram.*, pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, *syntactic* relation, or intelligible significance.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *n.* A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

syntactical (sin-tak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntactic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntactic*.

The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

syntactically (sin-tak′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

syntagma (sin-tag′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σύνταγμα, that which is put together, < συντάσσειν, put together: see *syntax*. Cf. *tagma*.] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma*.

syntagmatite (sin-tag′ma-tīt), *n.* [< *syntagma*(*t*-) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius: later used by Scharizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

syntax (sin′taks), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *syntaxis, sintaxis;* < F. *syntaxe* = Sp. *sintaxis* = Pg. *syntaxe* = It. *sintassi* = D. *syntaxis* = G. Sw. Dan. *syntax*, < LL. *syntaxis*, < Gr. σύνταξις, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), syntax, < συντάσσειν, draw up in order, array, < σύν, together, + τάσσειν, arrange, put in order: see *tactic, taxis*.] 1†. Connected system or order; union of things.

The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntax* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. Syntax includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

syntaxist† (sin-tak′sis), *n.* Same as *syntax*.

syntectic (sin-tek′tik), *a.* [< L. *syntecticus*, < Gr. συντηκτικός, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, < συντήκειν, melt together, dissolve: see *syntexis*.] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

syntectical (sin-tek′ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntectic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntectic*.

syntenosis (sin-te-nō′sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σύν, together, + τένων, a sinew.] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

synteresis (sin-tē-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συντήρησις, a watching closely, observation, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely, observe together, < σύν, together, + τηρεῖν, watch over, take care or heed, < τηρός, a watch, guard.] 1. In *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2†. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

Synteresis, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil."
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.

synteretic (sin-tē-ret′ik), *a.* [< Gr. συντηρητικός, watching closely, < συντηρεῖν, watch closely: see *synteresis*.] In *med.*, pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

synteretics (sin-tē-ret′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see *-ics*).] Hygiene.

syntexis (sin-tek′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *syntexis*, < Gr. σύντηξις, a melting or wasting away, consumption, < συντήκειν, melt together, waste or fall away, < σύν, together, + τήκειν, melt, waste away.] In *med.*, a wasting of the body.

syntheme (sin′thēm), *n.* [< Gr. σύνθημα, connection, < συντιθέναι, put together, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, put: see *theme*.] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—**Dyadic syntheme.** See *dyadic*.

synthermal (sin-thėr′mal), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + θέρμη, heat: see *therm, thermal*.] Having the same temperature.

synthesis (sin′the-sis), *n.* [= F. *synthèse* = Sp. *sintesis* = Pg. *synthese, synthesis* = It. *sintesi*, < L. *synthesis*, < Gr. σύνθεσις, a putting together, composition, < συντιθέναι, put together, combine, < σύν, together, + τιθέναι, set, place: see *thesis*.] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis*.

It [speech] should cary an orderly and good construction, which they called *Synthesis*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on; and this is geometrical analysis.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, II. xxiii.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (*b*) In *surg.*, an operation by which divided parts are united. (*c*) In *chem.*, the uniting of substances into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by *synthesis*. (*d*) In *acoustics*, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—**Dynamic, pure,** etc., **synthesis.** See the adjectives.—**Synthesis of apprehension.** See *apprehension*.—**Synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.

synthesise, *v. t.* See *synthesize*.

synthesist (sin′the-sist), *n.* [< *synthes-is* + *-ist*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *synthetist*.

Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building.
New Princeton Rev., II. 24.

synthesize (sin′the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing*. [< *synthes-is* + *-ize*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise*.

The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesized* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

synthetic (sin-thet′ik), *a.* [= F. *synthétique* = Sp. *sintético* = Pg. *synthetico* = It. *sintetico*, < NL. *syntheticus*, < Gr. συνθετικός, skilled in putting together or in composition, < συντιθέναι, put together: see *synthesis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 211.

That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively analytic, or a tearing apart.
S. Lanier, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In *gram.*, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic*. Thus, *man's* is synthetic, *of man* is analytic; *higher* is synthetic, *more high* is analytic; *loved* is synthetic, *did love* is analytic; and so *amabitur* (Latin) and *will be loved*. The epithet is used both of single formations, like these, and of classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a period or class of languages, according as expressions of one or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated. Thus, the *Symphyla* are a synthetic type, as combining characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda*. Since the general course of evolution is from generals to particulars, or from generalization to specialization, synthetic forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully illustrated by recent or living than by early and extinct organisms. Most fossil types are synthetic in comparison with existent forms of which they are ancestral.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated without algebra, or at least without coördinates: opposed to *analytical geometry*. Modern synthetic geometry, which has been almost altogether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles the geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power and beauty. See *geometry*.—**Synthetic judgment** or **proposition,** a judgment professing to contain matter of fact, and not mere explication of what is implicitly contained in the idea of the subject.—**Synthetic method.** See *method*.—**Synthetic philosophy,** the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conceived as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. See *Spencerianism*.

synthetical (sin-thet′i-kal), *a.* [< *synthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *synthetic*.

Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient the *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for it is nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and willing subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.
E. Montgomery, Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

The composition of water may be demonstrated by synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and not by analytical processes. *Huxley*, Physiography, vii.

Accidental synthetical mark. See *mark*1.—**Synthetical cognition, definition,** etc. See the nouns.

synthetically (sin-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis; by composition.

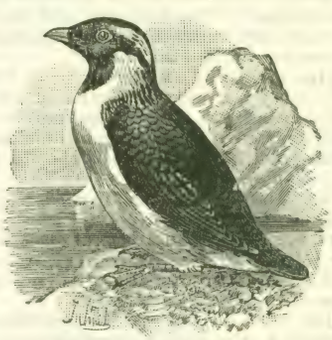
syntheticism (sin-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *synthetic* + *-ism*.] The principles of synthesis; a tendency to follow synthetic methods; a synthetic system.

The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of *syntheticism*.
Smith's Bible Dictionary, Confusion of Tongues.

synthetist (sin′the-tist), *n.* [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ist*.] One who synthesizes, or who is versed in synthesis, in any application of that word. Compare *synthesist*. *P. G. Hamerton*, Thoughts about Art, xii.

synthetize (sin′the-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthetized*, ppr. *synthetizing*. [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ize*.] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. Dict.*

Synthliborhamphus (sin″thli-bō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1837, as *Synthliboramphus*), < Gr. σύν, together, + θλίβειν, press, + ῥάμφος, a bill, beak.] A genus of *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having a stout, much-compressed bill, whose depth at the base is about half its length, subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal antiæ,



Ancient Auk (*Synthliborhamphus antiquus*).

much-compressed tarsi, scutellate in front and on the sides and reticulate behind, and short, nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrelets. There are 2 species, the ancient auk or black-throated murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or Temminck's murrelet, *S. umizusume*. The latter is crested, and the former is not. Both are found on both coasts of the North Pacific.

synthronus (sin′thrō-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-nī). [< Gr. σύν, together, + θρόνος, throne.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the joint throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyters. The synthronus is placed behind the altar against the east wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a semicircular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, the bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and higher than the rest. Synthroni are sometimes found in the West, usually of ancient construction. A good example is the synthronus in the basilica of Torcello. See cut under *bishop*.

syntomia (sin-tō′mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *syntomy.*

It [speech] were not tediously long, but briefe and compendious as the matter might beare, which they call *Syntomia.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

syntomy (sin′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *syntomia,* < Gr. *συντομία,* abridgment, shortness, < *σύντομος,* abridged, cut short, < *συντέμνειν,* cut down, abridge, < *σύν,* together, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

syntonic (sin-ton′ik), *a.* [< *synton-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *syntonous.*—**Syntonic comma.** See *comma,* 5 (*b*).

syntonin (sin′tō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* drawn tight, + *-in*[2].] 1. The acid albumin into which myogen is converted by dilute acids.—2. Acid albumin in general.

syntonolydian (sin″tō-nō-lid′i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* intense, + *Λύδιος,* Lydian: see *Lydian.*] Same as *hypolydian* (see *mode*[1], 7).

syntonous (sin′tō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* drawn tight, strained, intense, < *σύν,* together, + *τείνειν,* stretch: see *tone*[1].] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic.*

Claudius Ptolemy (130) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 771.

syntractrix (sin-trak′triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* with, + NL. *tractrix,* q. v.] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.



Syntractrix.

Syntremata (sin-trem′ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τρῆμα,* a perforation, hole. Cf. *Monotremata.*] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata,* 2.

syntrematous (sin-trem′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Syntremata* + *-ous.*] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous.*

syntropic (sin-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τρέπειν,* turn.] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of those parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebræ, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic.*

Syntropic.— Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.,* XL. 114.

syntypic (sin-tip′ik), *a.* [< *syntyp-ous* + *-ic.*] Belonging to the same type.

syntypicism (sin-tip′i-sizm), *n.* [< *syntypic* + *-ism.*] The character of being syntypic.

syntypous (sin-tī′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τύπος,* type: see *type.*] Same as *syntypic.*

Synziphosura (sin-zī-fō-sū′rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Synxiphosura,* < Gr. *σύν,* together, + NL. *Xiphosura,* q. v.] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodidæ, Hemiaspidæ, Pseudoniscidæ,* and *Neolimulidæ,* collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida.* *A. S. Packard.*

synzygia† (sin-zij′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. **syzygia* (cf. Gr. *συζυγία,* a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < *σύν,* together, + *ζυγόν,* a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley.*

syon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.*

sypers†, *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

sypher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher.*

sypher-joint (sī′fėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

syphilide (sif′i-lid), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* (*-id-*): see *syphilis.*] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

syphilidologist (sif″i-li-dol′ǭ-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist.*

syphilidology (sif″i-li-dol′ǭ-ji), *n.* Same as *syphilology.*

syphiliphobia (sif″i-li-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *syphilis* + Gr. *φόβος,* fear.] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia.*

syphilis (sif′i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis;* < F. *syphilis* = Sp. *sífilis* = Pg. *syphilis* = It. *sifilide* = G. *syphilis* = Sw. Dan. *syfilis,* < NL. *syphilis,* syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronymus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1483–1553), entitled "*Syphilus,* sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of *Syphilus,* a character in the poem. The name *Syphilus* is a fanciful one, having a Gr. aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus,* < Gr. *σύν,* with, + *φίλος,* loving, fond (*φιλεῖν,* love), or **Syophilus* (a name appropriate for a swineherd), < *σύς,* hog, + *φίλος,* loving (*φιλεῖν,* love).] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The pathogenic organism is *Treponema pallidum* (*Spirochæta pallida*), one of the *Flagellata.* The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis,* the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis,* and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis.*—**Extragenital syphilis,** syphilis following a chancre located elsewhere than on the genitals.—**Hereditary syphilis,** syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.—**Syphilis insontium,** syphilis of the innocent; syphilis which is acquired accidentally through the medium of infected table utensils, clothing, and the like, or by contact, other than sexual, with an infected person.

syphilisation, syphilise. See *syphilization,* ★*syphilize.*

syphilitic (sif-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic diathesis,** the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.—**Syphilitic fever,** pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.—**Syphilitic inflammation,** any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

syphilization (sif″i-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *syphilize* + *-ation.*] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation.*

syphilize (sif′i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized,* ppr. *syphilizing.* [< *syphilis* + *-ize.*] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise.*

syphiloderm (sif′i-lǭ-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *δέρμα,* skin.] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

syphiloderma (sif″i-lǭ-dėr′mạ), *n.* [NL.: see *syphiloderm.*] Same as *syphiloderm.*

syphilographer (sif-i-log′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *syphilograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on syphilis.

syphilography (sif-i-log′rạ-fi), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The description of syphilis.

syphiloid (sif′i-loid), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

syphilologist (sif-i-lol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *syphilolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in syphilology. *Lancet.*

syphilology (sif-i-lol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

syphiloma (sif-i-lō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *syphilomata* (*-mạ-tạ*). [NL., < *syphilis* + *-oma.*] A syphilitic tumor.

syphilomatous (sif-i-lom′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *syphiloma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

syphilophobia (sif″i-lǭ-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* The usual form of *syphiliphobia.*

syphilous (sif′i-lus), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-ous.*] Syphilitic.

syphon, *n.* See *siphon.*

syren†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren.*

Syriac (sir′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syriaque* = Sp. *Siriaco* = Pg. *Syriaco* = It. *Syriaco,* < L. *Syriacus,* < Gr. *Συριακός,* of or pertaining to Syria, < *Συρία,* Syria: see *Syrian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac* Bible.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in Syrian characters.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 93.

II. *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

Syriacism (sir′i-ạ-sizm), *n.* [< *Syriac* + *-ism.*] A Syrian idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism, Syriasm.*

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms.* *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

Syrian (sir′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syrien* = Sp. It. *Siriano* = Pg. *Syriano,* < NL. *Syrianus* (cf. Pers. Ar. *Suriyānī*), < L. *Syria,* < Gr. *Συρία,* Syria, < *Σύρος,* also *Σύριος,* a Syrian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.—**Syrian balsam.** Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).—**Syrian herb mastic.** See *herb mastic,* under *herb.*—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel.*—**Syrian school, thistle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Syria.

Syrianism (sir′i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Syrian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Syriacism.*

Syriarch (sir′i-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Syriarcha,* < LGr. *Συριάρχης,* the chief priest of Syria, < *Συρία,* Syria, + *ἄρχειν,* rule.] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials.
Salmon, Introd. to New Test., p. 360.

Syriasm (sir′i-azm), *n.* [< *Syria* + *-asm,* equiv., after *i-,* to *-ism.*] Same as *Syriacism.*

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Warburton,* Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

syringa (si-ring′gạ), *n.* [NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnæus, 1735) to the lilac, formerly called *pipe-tree:* see *syringe.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Philadelphus;* the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius,* a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus,* of the southeastern United States, having pure white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Oleaceæ,* type of the tribe *Syringeæ;* the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad induplicate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 10 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac.*) The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic ★and antiperiodic.

syringe (sir′inj), *n.* [= F. *seringue* = Pr. *siringua* = Sp. *jeringa* = Pg. *seringa* = It. *sciringa, scilinga,* < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a tube, pipe.] 1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

2. Same as *syrinx,* 3.—3. In *entom.*, same as *syringium.*—**Anel's syringe,** a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.—**Condensing syringe,** a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.—**Hypodermic syringe,** a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

syringe (sir′inj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syringed,* ppr. *syringing.* [= F. *seringuer* = Pr. *seringar* = Sp. *jeringar* = Pg. *seringar* = It. *sciringare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior.*

Syringeæ (si-rin′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1837), < *Syringa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Oleaceæ.* It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringa,* the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forsythia* and *Nathusia.*

syringeal (si-rin′jē-ạl), *n.* [< *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx,* 4.

syringeful (sir'inj-fûl), *n.* [< *syringe* + *-ful.*] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.
Lancet, 1889, II. 1275.

syringe-gun (sir'inj-gun), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling hummingbirds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

syringes, *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx.*

syringin (si-rin'jin), *n.* [< *syringa* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris.* It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syringium (si-rin'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe: see *syringe.*] In *entom.*, a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumons or other enemies. Also *syringe.* *Kirby.*

syringocele (si-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocœlia.*

syringocœlia (si-ring-gō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacœle, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocœle.

Syringocœlomata (si-ring″gō-sē-lō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Syconus*, which have simple tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 114.

syringocœlomatic (si-ring-gō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocœlomata.* *A. Hyatt.* Also *syringocœlomic.*

Syringodendron (si-ring-gō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria.* In such specimens, in the place of the leaf-scar there are seen two oval cicatricules, which lie close to each other, and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria.*

syringomyelia (si-ring″gō-mī-ē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon.*] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia.*

syringomyelitis (si-ring-gō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syringomyelia* + *-itis.*] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, syringomyelia where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

syringomyon (si-ring-gō-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυών*, a muscle.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

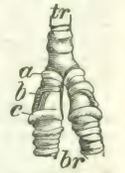
syringotome (si-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula: see *syringotomy.*] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

syringotomy (sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συριγγοτομία* (cf. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula, *συριγγοτόμος*, cutting fistulas), < *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, tube, fistula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

★**syrinx** (sir'ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin'jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir'ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe.*] 1. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1]).—2. In *Egypt. archæol.*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, holed passages.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 227.

3. In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube.—4. In *ornith.*, the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification. The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Oscines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this musical organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculation. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly *bronchial*, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly *tracheal*, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is *bronchotracheal*, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see cut under *pessulus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pessulus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner lip of a rima syringis, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the *internal tympaniform membrane*, which is attached to the pessulus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing-muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle.*) In the *Oscines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the syringomya into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Oscines.* See *Acromyodi*, *Mesomyodi.*



Syrinx of Raven.
a, *b*, *c*, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation; *tr*, trachea; *br*, right and left bronchi.

5. In *surg.*, a fistula.

syrma (sėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *syrmæ* (-mē). [L. *syrma*, < Gr. *σύρμα*, a trailing robe, < *σύρειν*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

Syrmaticus (sėr-mat'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < LL. *syrmaticus*, < Gr. **συρματικός*, trailing, < *σύρμα*, a trailing robe: see *syrma.*] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi:* so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See cut under *Phasianus.*

Syrniinæ (sėr-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrnium* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

Syrnium (sėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); said to be < Gr. *σῦρνιον*, a bird of ill omen.] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco.* Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great Lapp owl, *S. lapponicum;* the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum;* the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with cut).

syropt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrup.*

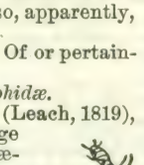
Syrophenician (sī″rō-fē-nish'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phenician, Syro-Phœnician;* < L. *Syrophœnix* (fem. *Syrophœnissa*), < Gr. *Συροφοίνιξ* (fem. *Συροφοίνισσα*), < *Σύρος*, Syrian, + *Φοίνιξ*, a Phenician.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phenicia or to the Syrophenicians.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phenician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phenicia, a Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phenicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

syrphid (sėr'fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidæ.*

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidæ.*

Syrphidæ (sėr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Syrphus* + *-idæ.*] A very large and important family of tetrachætous cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections. They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the spurious vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvæ feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvæ of others live in fungi, or in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (north of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies.* See also cuts under *Milesia*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera.*

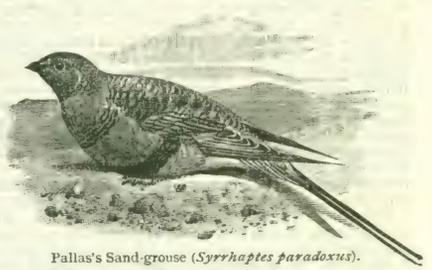

Syrphid Larva eating a Plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

Syrphus (sėr'fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus;* NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σύρφος*, *σέρφος*, a gnat.] A large and widespread genus of flies, typical of the family *Syrphidæ.* It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvæ are all aphidophagous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also cut under *Diptera.*


Syrphus ribesii, natural size.

★**syrphus-fly** (sėr'fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid.

Syrrhaptes (si-rap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *συρράπτειν*, sew or stitch together, < *σύν*, together, + *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrrhaptinæ*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are heavy-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings, the first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species, both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1863, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematura* and *Heteroclitus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as the *heteroclite grouse.*


Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).

Syrrhaptinæ (sir-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrrhaptes* + *-inæ.*] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrrhaptes:* contrasted with *Pteroclinæ.*

syrrhaptine (si-rap'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrrhaptinæ.*

syrrhizoristic (si-riz-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + E. *rhizoristic.*] Serving to determine the effective intercalations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

syrropt, syrupt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrup.*

syrt (sėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt;* < F. *syrte* = Sp. *sirte* = Pg. *syrte*, < L. *syrtis*, a sand-bank: see *syrtis.*] A quicksand. [Rare.]

The shatter'd mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool, and the rock.
Young, The Ocean.

syrtic (sėr'tik), *a.* [< L. *syrticus*, pertaining to a sand-bank or syrtis, < *syrtis*, sand-bank: see *syrt, syrtis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a syrt or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

syrtis (sėr'tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtes* (-tēz). [< L. *syrtis*, < Gr. *σύρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, applied esp. to one on the northern coast of Africa, < *σύρειν*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] A quicksand.

Quench'd in a boggy *Syrtis*, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

★**syrup, sirup** (sir'up), *n.* [Formerly also *syrop, syrrup, syrrop;* also, and more prop., with the vowel *i*, *sirup, sirop, sirrop;* = D. *siroop, stroop* = G. *syrup* = Sw. *sirap* = Dan. *syrup* (< F. or E.) = NGr. *σιρόπιον*; < ME. *sirope, syrupe, sireppe, serop, soryp*, < OF. *sirop, sirrope, syrop* (also *ysserop*), F. *sirop*, < It. *siroppo, sciroppo* = Sp. *jarope* = Pg. *xarope* (ML. *siropus, syropus, sirupus, surupus*), syrup, < Ar. *sharāb, shurāb*, a drink, beverage, syrup: see *shrub*[2], *shrab, sherbet.*] 1. In *med.*, a solution of sugar in water, made according to an officinal formula, whether simple, flavored, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have used the approved means I have,
With wholesome *syrups*, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a formal man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 104.

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup,** in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla,** sarsaparilla 150 parts, guaiacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, sassafras, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill,** squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartrate of antimony and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup.** See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup,** sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup.** See *maple*[1].—**Simple syrup,** according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 65 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of aconite,** a mixture of tincture of fresh aconite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond,** sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althæa,** althæa 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid,** citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 980 parts.—**Syrup of garlic,** fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic,** mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid,** a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites,** calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac,** fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange,** sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat.** Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb,** rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill,** vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry,** wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

syrup, sirup (sir'up), *v. t.* [< *syrup*, *n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

> Yet where there haps a honey fall,
> We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
> And tell the bees that theirs is gall
> To this upon the greaves.
> *Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

syrup-gage (sir'up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

syrupy (sir'up-i), *a.* [< *syrup* + *-y*[1].] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

syrus (sī'rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

> The *syrus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 311.

syset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sice*[1].

syssarcosic (sis-är-kō'sik), *a.* [< *syssarcosis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

syssarcosis (sis-är-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, < *συσσαρκοῦσθαι*, be overgrown with flesh, < *σύν*, together, + *σαρκοῦν*, make or produce flesh, < *σάρξ*, flesh: see *sarcosis*.] In *anat.*, fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle: correlated with *synneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw-bone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are syssarcosic in man. Also *sysarcosis*.

syssiderite (sis'i-dėr-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*[2].] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

syssitia (si-sit'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσιτία*, < *σύσσιτος*, eating together or in common, < *σύν*, together, + *σῖτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenues, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the syssitia was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

systaltic (sis-tal'tik), *a.* [= F. *systaltique*, < LL. *systalticus*, < Gr. *συσταλτικός*, drawing together, constringent, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, restrain, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory: as, the *systaltic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

systasis (sis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύστασις*, a setting together, a composition, < *συνιστάναι*, place or set together, unite, join, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

> It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

★**systatic** (sis-tat'ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or **epistles,** commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

system (sis'tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *systeem* = G. Sw. Dan. *system*, < LL. *systema*, < Gr. *σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, system, < *συνιστάναι*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, *στῆναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] **1.** Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system;* hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system;* the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

> Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
> Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 89.

> Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system;* and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. *Butler*, Analogy.

> A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups). *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

> For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.
> *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernatural, ii.

> Star and *system* rolling past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

> There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 30.

> There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—**4.** Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—**5.** In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system;* the Copernican *system;* a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—**6.** In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—**7.** (*a*) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser intervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (*b*) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (*c*) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staffs braced together for concerted music.—**8.** In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (*a*) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary;* the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the vascular into the blood-vascular and lymphatic systems; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue* system includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence—(*b*) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive* system; the *respiratory* system; the *reproductive* system. Hence—(*c*) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system;* to have one's *system* out of order. (*d*) In *ascidiology*, the cœnobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the *Botryllidæ*. *Von Drasche*, 1883.—**10.** A division of the second order in the classification of sedimentary deposits: as, the Devonian *system*, the Silurian *system*. In accordance with the ruling of the International Congress of Geologists a system includes the deposits laid down in a 'period' of time.

11. In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system;* a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural system, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (*b*) In the concrete, any zoölogical or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinarian *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—**Abkari system.** See *abkari*.—**Action of a moving system.** See *action*.—**Adjunct system,** a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—**Allotment, American, asymmetric system.** See the qualifying words.—**Ambulacral system.** Same as *water-vascular system*.—**Apolar system,** the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—**Banting system.** See *bantingism*.—**Barrier, block, blood-vascular, bothy system.** See the qualifying words.—**Binary system.** See *binary classification*, under *binary*.—**Brunonian system,** an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount, the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—**Canonical system,** a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_i}\,dt, \qquad dp_i = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}\,dt, \qquad i = (1, 2, 3, \ldots n).$$

Cellular, cibarian, circular system. See the adjectives.—**Centimeter-gram-second system.** See *centimeter*.—**Circulatory system,** the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular system.—**Complete system of differential equations,** a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—**Conjugate system,** a system of curvilinear coördinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coördinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coördinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—**Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book system.** See the qualifying words.—**Cottier system.** See *cotter*[1].—**Cumulative system of voting.** See *cumulative*.—**Cyclic system,** an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—**Decimal system.** See *decimal*.—**Dentinal system,** all the tubules radiating

from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmoid system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system**. See *dioptric*.—**Dissipative system**. See *dissipative*.—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excitomotor, feudal system**. See the adjectives.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification**. Same as *cibarian system*.—**Field-grass system**. See *open-field system*, under *field*.—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system**. See the qualifying words.—**Gauche system**, a system of quantities $a_{ij}(i = 1, 2, \ldots n;\ j = 1, 2, \ldots n)$ such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX. 149.—**Hipponactean, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system**. See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cadiat's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coördinates**, such a system that, u and v being the coördinates, and ds an element of the arc of any curve on the surface, $ds^2 = \lambda(du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system**. See *isotonic*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Jussieuan system**. See *Jussieuan*.—**Ling's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesitherapy, or movement-cure, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system**. See *Linnean*.—**Logierian system**, in *music*, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1814. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in a correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music-schools.—**Lot, Macleayan, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphotic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octave system**. See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system**. See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system**. See *quinarian*.—**Refracting system**. Same as *dioptric system*.—**Reservation, salliferous, sexual, sidereal, silent, solar, spur system**. See the qualifying words.—**Spoils system**. See *spoil*.—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system**. See *stomatogastric, sympathetic*.—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating**, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**System-disease** of the cerebrospinal axis, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions**. See *substitution*.—**System of surfaces**. See *surface*.—**Systems of crystallization**. See *crystallography, hexagonal, isometric, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, triclinic*.—**Systems of fortification**. See *fortification*.—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); a term introduced by E. Emmons in 1842 for an important series of rocks determined by him as older than the Silurian and carrying fossils of greater age than any before recognized: equivalent to *Lower Cambrian* of Sedgwick, *Primordial* of Barrande, and *Cambrian* of most geologists. These rocks are greatly changed by metamorphism, but, following Emmons's original discovery, have been found to contain an extensive fauna. Their character and value have been the subject of prolonged controversy, but it is now conceded that Emmons was the first to recognize the existence of the primordial fauna and the rock system to which it appertained.

fail-rope, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system**. See *field*.—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.=**Syn. 1-4.** *System, Method*. Strictly, "*System* is logical or scientific collocation. *Method* is logical or scientific procedure" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system*. *System, Range, Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same: thus, we find the "Appalachian chain" frequently called "Appalachian range" or "ranges," and also "Appalachian system." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*: thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "mountain system," or simply "system."

As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspé, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,300 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. *J. D. Whitney*, The United States, p. 32.

systematic (sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *systématique* = Sp. *sistemático* = Pg. *systematico* = It. *sistematico*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. συστηματικός, combined in one whole, systematic, < σύστημα(τ-), a system: see *system*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more *systematic* policy of its wiser neighbours. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 62.

One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes *systematic*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, *Systematic* Theology, and Practical Theology.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are *systematic* methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way.
C. L. Franklin, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a *systematic* writer.

A *systematic* political opposition, vehement, daring, and inflexible, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—**4.** Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a *systematic* treatise; *systematic* principles or practice; *systematic* zoölogy or botany. See *system*, 11.—**5.** In *anc. pros.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. Systematic composition is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany**. See *botany* and *system*, 11.—**Systematic logic**. Same as *objective logic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology**. See *theology*.—**Systematic zoölogy**. See *system*, 11, and *zoölogy*.=**Syn.** See *orderly*.

systematical (sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *systematic* + *-al*.] Same as *systematic*.

Nor has the *systematical* way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of *systematical* books.
Boyle, Works, I. 300.

systematically (sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

systematician (sis″tem-a-tish'an), *n.* [< *systematic* + *-ian*.] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," *systematician*, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 73.

systematics (sis-te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, 11.

Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the *systematics* of birds.
Nature, XXXIX. 177.

systematisation, systematise, etc. See *systematization*, etc.

systematism (sis'tem-a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ism*.] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

So also he [Dante] combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute *systematism* of the Romanic. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

systematist (sis'tem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ist*.] **1.** One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

The genus Sphinx, as now limited by *systematists*, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system: implying undue adherence to formalism. *Henslow*.

systematization (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-ation*.] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation*.

The spirit of meddling *systematization* and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, into no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific monstrosities of Comte's later writings. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 170.

The *systematisation* which Leibniz himself did not give.
Mind, IX. 441.

systematize (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing*. [= F. *systématiser* = Sp. *sistematizar* = It. *sistematizzare*; as Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ize*.] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in, or in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise*.

"It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, smiling, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the *systematizing* Frenchman." *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

There has not been an effort to *systematize* the scattered labors of isolated thinkers.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 76.

In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is all the force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the *systematizing* power of Oken, without his extravagance.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 270.

systematizer (sis'tem-a-tī-zer), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-er*[1].] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser*.

Aristotle . . . may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, i. 1.

Several *systematizers* have tried to draw characters from the orifice of the ear, and the parts about it, but hitherto these have not been sufficiently studied to make the attempts very successful.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 89.

systematology (sis″tem-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of systems or of systematization.

systemic (sis-tem'ik), *a.* [< *system* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—**2.** In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, *systemic* circulation.

Were our experiences limited to the *Systemic* Sensations, supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 12.

Systemic circulation, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flowing through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation*.—**Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole. Also called *somatic death*.

systemically (sis-tem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

There is necessarily some danger in employing so potent a drug as corrosive sublimate; . . . and, indeed, it seems likely that it acts as much *systemically* as locally.
Lancet, 1889, I. 882.

systemization, systemisation (sis″tem-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-ation*.] Same as *systematization*. *Webster*.

systemize, systemise (sis'tem-īz), *v.* [< *system* + *-ize*.] Same as *systematize*.

A genuine faculty for *systemizing* business.
Philadelphia Press, Dec. 24, 1888.

systemizer, systemiser (sis'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-er*[1].] Same as *systematizer*.

systemless (sis'tem-les), *a.* [< *system* + *-less*.] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless: as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algæ* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are *systemless*.

system-maker (sis'tem-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally implying slight contempt.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis which you grant was plain.
Prior, Alma, iii. 330.

system-monger (sis'tem-mung″gėr), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield*.



Systæchus oreas, adult female, enlarged.

Systœchus (sis-tē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *σύστοιχος*, standing in the same row, < *σύν*, together, + *στοῖχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.



Systœchus oreas, larva, from the side, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

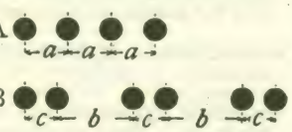
systole (sis′tō-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sístole* = Pg. *systole* = It. *sistole*, < NL. *systole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, contract, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] **1.** In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (*b*) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correption: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*. —**2.** In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*. **3.** The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. *W. S. Kent.* —**4.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1832.—**Arterial systole**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—**Cardiac systole.** See def. 2.

systolic (sis-tol′ik), *a.* [< *systole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other diastolic, from the blood during regurgitation. *P. M. Latham*, Diseases of the Heart.

Systolic cerebral murmur, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.

systyle (sis′-tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylos*, < Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *areosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.



Systyle and Areosystyle Dispositions of Columns.

A. Systyle: the intercolumniations (*a*) equal to two diameters. B. Areosystyle: the intercolumniations (*c*) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (*b*) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

systylous (sis′ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (*b*) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

syte[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *site*[2]. *Spenser.*

syte[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

sythe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *scythe*.

sythe[2]†, *n.* See *sithe*[2].

syvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sieve*.

syvert, *n.* An old spelling of *siver*[2] for *sewer*[3].

syzygant (siz′i-gant), *n.* In *alg.*: (*a*) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (*b*) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (*c*) An irreducible form of degree κ which becomes reducible when multiplied by a^λ. Called the $(\kappa+\lambda)ic$ *syzygant*.

syzygeal (si-zij′ē-al), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

syzygetic (siz-i-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συζυγος*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-et-ic*.] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \cdots$, where x, y, z are the variables, and A, B, C are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

syzygetically (siz-i-jet′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

syzygial (si-zij′i-al), *a.* [< *syzygy* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygeal*.

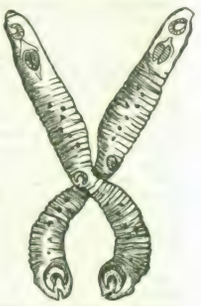
The moon's greatest tidal action being *syzygial*, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 253.

2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight *syzygial* suture to the next series—the radial axillaries.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 449.

syzygium (si-zij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συζύγιος*, *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zoöl.*, a syzygy.

syzygy (siz′i-ji), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzigio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in zoöl., *syzygium*), < Gr. *συζυγία*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in pros. a syzygy, < *σύζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *συζευγνύναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σύν*, together, + *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodic) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an Ionic line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables. **3.** In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied. (*a*) Zygosis or conjugation, as observed in various protozoans and other low organisms. See *conjugation*, 4. *Diplozoön*, and *diporpa*. (*b*) Suture, or fixed articulation, of any two joints of a crinoid ray, or the joints thus sutured, with partial obliteration of the line of union.



Syzygy of *Diplozoön paradoxum*.

The first of the brachial joints [in the *Pentacrinus asteria*]—that is to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "*syzygy*." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 440.

Epirrhematic syzygy, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epirrhema, antistrophe or antode, and antepirrhema: the choric as distinguished from the monodic parts of the parabasis.

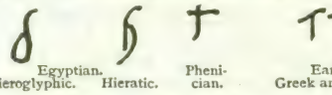
szaboite (sab′ō-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. *Szabo*, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new triclinic member of the pyroxene group.

szaibelyite (sā-bel′yīt), *n.* [Named from *Szajbelyi*, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werkstha1 in Hungary.

T



★ 1. The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phenician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phenician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the surd (or breathed) mute (or check) produced by a complete closure (with following breach or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see these letters). They are oftenest called *dental* or teeth-sounds, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k*, *g*, *ng*) or labial (*p*, *b*, *m*); they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (*t* nearly 6 per cent., *d* nearly 5, *n* nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6½. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above — namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *tsh*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, as *i*, *e*, *y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, as in *question*, *mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion*, *-tious*, *-tial*, etc., it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation*, *factious*, *partial*, etc. *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitted*, *fitter*, *fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, surd and sonant (or breathed and voiced): surd in *thin*, *breath*; sonant in *this*, *breathe* — both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. They are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuable; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who lisp. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *v*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek *θ*, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th*-sounds — namely, Þ, Ð — much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the surd (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* are *two* corresponding with *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *fert*; for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 160; with a line over it (T̄), 160,000. — 3. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *musical notation*, of *tenor*, *tempo* (as *a t.*, *a tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, of *typacanthid*. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] of *time*; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol. (*e*) Of *Turkish*. — **To a T**, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to suit or fit *to a T*. The allusion is uncertain — possibly to a mechanics' T-square, possibly to the initial of *tittle*, in the phrase *to a tittle*, which was in use earlier, in the same sense.

We could manage this matter *to a T*. *Sterne*, T. S., ii. 5.

To be marked with a T, to be branded or characterized as a thief; be known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

T[2] (tē), *n.* [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tee*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage*, *T-beard*, *T-bone*, *T-cloth*, *T-iron*, *T-joint*, *T-rail*, *T-square*.

-t[1], **-t**[2]. A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

ta[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

> *Ta* now thy grymme tole to the,
> & let se how thou cnokez.
> *Syr Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 413.

ta[2]†, **taat**, *n.* Middle English forms of *toe*.

Ta. The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

taaweesh (tä-wēsh′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

tab (tab), *n.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape*, *tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*[1].] 1. A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically — (*a*) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (*b*) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (*c*) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (*d*) A strip of ruching or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (*e*) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting gloves. (*f*) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

2. Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one. [Colloq.]

That part about his letters to the paper is very good, I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882.

tabaccot, *n.* An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu.*

tabachir, *n.* See *tabasheer*.

tabacum (ta-bak′um), *n.* [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

tabanid (tab′a-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tabanidæ*; related to or resembling a tabanid.

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Tabanidæ*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

Tabanidæ (ta-ban′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or clegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to plants or are placed in the earth, and the larvæ are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvæ of many species penetrate beetles and other larvæ, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,300 species are known; 150 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunshiny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze*, *Chrysops*, and *gadfly*.

Tabanus (ta-bā′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidæ*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvæ are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvæ. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

tabard (tab′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard*, *tabarde*, *tabbard*, *taberd*, *taberde*, *tabart*, *tabare*, < OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tabar*, *tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum tabardus*, *tabbardus*, *tabardium*, *tabarrus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart*, *taphart*, NGr. *ταμπάριον* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet*, *tippet*.] 1. A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure. The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

> With him ther was a Plowman was his brother; . . .
> In a *tabard* he rood upon a mere.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to [C. T., l. 541.



English Heralds' Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

2. A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*. — 3. A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.

> The *taberd* of his office I will call it,
> Or the coat-armour of his place.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

> Two pursuivants, whom *tabarts* deck,
> With silver scutcheon round their neck,
> Stood on the steps of stone.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

Tabard of arms. See def. 2.

tabarder (tab′är-dėr), *n.* [Also *taberdar*; < **OF.** **tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson.*)

tabaret (tab′a-ret), *n.* [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby*[1] (if so, it is, like *tabbinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles tabbinet, but is superior to it. *Dict. of Needlework.*

One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

tabart†, **tabart**, *n.* See *tabard*.

tabasheer, tabashir (tab-a-shēr′), *n.* [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir*, *tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *tabāshīr*; cf. Skt. *tavakshīra*, *tvakksīra*, late

forms, prob. ad. from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent siliceous substance which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

tabbinet, tabinet (tab'i-net), *n.* [< *tabby*[1] + *-n-et*, after *satinet*, etc.; or < *tabin* + *-et*.] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

tabby[1] (tab'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); < F. *tabis* = Sp. *tabí* = Pg. *tabi* = It. *tabì* (ML. *attabi*), < Ar. *'attābī*, a rich watered silk, < *'Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a prince, great-grandson of Omeyya.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). 1. A watered material. Specifically —(*a*) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

Let others looke for pearle and gold,
Tissues or *tabbies* manifold.
Herrick, The New Yeeres Gift.

(*b*) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

2. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage*, Old Court Customs.

The manufactures they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like *tabbies*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

3. In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa:* a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth; A. cuprealis* is the small tabby.

II. *a.* 1. Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 13, 1661.

If she in *tabby* waves encircled be,
Think Amphytrite rises from the sea.
W. King, Art of Love, viii.

The Prince [of Wales] himself, in a new sky-blue watered *tabby* coat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

2. Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

In Fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called *tabby* or plain weaving. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 89.

tabby[1] (tab'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbied*, ppr. *tabbying*. [< *tabby*[1], *n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calender without water.

The camlet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears *tabbied*. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

tabby[2] (tab'i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat*.] 1. A tabby-cat. (*a*) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The common wild cat of Europe is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse-gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired *tabbies* the markings and colours to be the same as in the short-haired cats. *Harrison Weir*, Our Cats, p. 145.

(*b*) A female cat: distinguished from *tom-cat*.

"An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
Was aye the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
To mony a queer auld *tabby*
Sin' syne hae we said the same.
T. Martin, My bairn, we aince were bairnies (tr. from [Heine).

2. An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls; but, when he can get into a circle of old *tabbies*, he is just in his element.
Rogers, quoted in Trevelyan's Macaulay, I. 241.

tabby[3] (tab'i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar.) origin.] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale.*

tabby-cat (tab'i-kat'), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; < *tabby*[1] + *cat*[1].] Same as *tabby*[2], 1.

tabet† (tāb), *n.* [< L. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes*.] Same as *tabes*.

But how soon doth a *tabe* and consumption take it down!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 434.

Tabebuia (tab-ē-bū'iạ), *n.* [NL. (Gomes, 1803), from Tupi name.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are five or six species, natives of tropical or subtropical America from Argentina to the West Indies, *Tabebuia nodosa* being a native of Argentina, *T. cassinoides* of Brazil, while *T trachycarpa* and *T. setulosa* occur in Cuba. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally composed of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. A large number of species of *Tecoma* were formerly referred to this genus on account of their digitate leaflets.

tabefaction (tab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **tabefactio(n-)*, < *tabefacere*, pp. *tabefactus*, melt: see *tabefy*.] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabescence; tabes.

tabefy (tab'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabefied*, ppr. *tabefying*. [< LL. *tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, < L. *tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabid*), + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

II. *intrans.* To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

tabella (tạ-bel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *table*.] In *phar.*, a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a troche by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mucilage.

tabellary (tab'e-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, < *tabella*, a tablet: see *tabella*.] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method.** See *method*.

tabellion (tạ-bel'yon), *n.* [< F. *tabellion* = Sp. *tabelión* = Pg. *tabellião*, *taballião* = It. *tabellione*, < LL. *tabellio(n-)*, one who draws up legal papers, < L. *tabella*, a tablet, legal paper: see *tabella*.] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1761, except in certain seigniories.

taber†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tabor*[1].

taberd†, *n.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

tabern† (tab'ėrn), *n.* [< L. *taberna*, a booth, a stall: see *tavern*.] Tavern; shop; cellar; cupboard. *N. E. D.*

taberna (tạ-bėr'nạ), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [L.: see *tabern*, *tavern*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 435.

tabernacle (tab'ėr-nạ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tabernacle*, < OF. (and F.) *tabernacle* = Pr. *tabernacle* = Sp. *tabernáculo* = Pg. *tabernaculo* = It. *tabernacolo*, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, LL. (Vulgate) the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *tavern*, *table*.] 1. A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; a transient abode.

The *tabernacle* of the upright shall flourish.
Prov. xiv. 11.

Let us make here three *tabernacles*, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. Mat. xvii. 4.

The body . . is but the *tabernacle* of the mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *Biblical phraseology*, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 2 Pet. i. 13, 14.

3. In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in Ex. xxv.–xxvii. and xxxvi.–xxxviii. It comprised, besides the tent, an inclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil—the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

And he spread abroad the tent over the *tabernacle*, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. Ex. xl. 19.

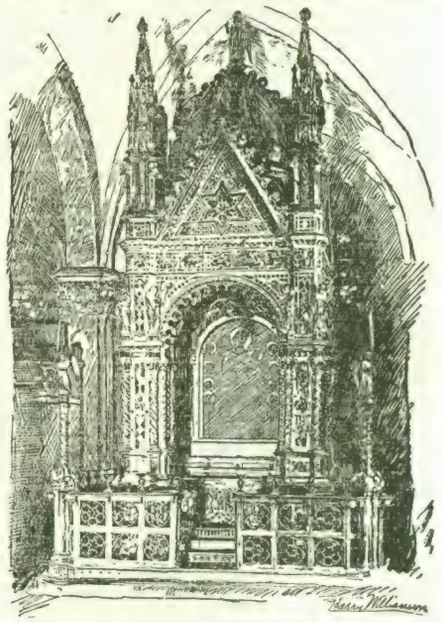
And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the *tabernacle* of the congregation [tent of meeting, R. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the *tabernacle*, these did the priests and the Levites bring up. 2 Chron. v. 5.

Hence—4. A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience: often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The *Tabernacle*"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 24, note.

5. A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general medieval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambry on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristry. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambry as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or ciborium, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

6. In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with



Tabernacle of Orcagna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb, an altar, etc.

Babeuries and pinacles,
Imageries, and *tabernacles*,
I saw. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1190.

7. *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernacles**, among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in the autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tisri) in commemoration of the dwelling of their people in tents during the journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jews it

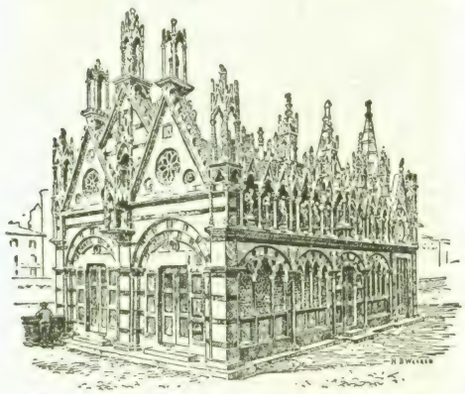
lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34–36; Num. xxix. 12–39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

tabernacle (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *tabernacled*, ppr. *tabernacling*. [< *tabernacle*, *n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time: take up a temporary habitation or residence.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott*, Works (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

He [Jesus Christ] *tabernacled* on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 72.

tabernacle-work (tab'ėr-nā-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (*a*) A series or range of tabernacles; a design



Tabernacle-work.—Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (*b*) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.

tabernacular (tab-ėr-nak'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. **tabernacularis*, of a tent, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent: see *tabernacle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

[Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horridly *tabernacular*, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves.
De Quincey, Works, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; traceried or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

tabernæ, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

Tabernæmontana (tā-bėr″nē-mon-tā'nă), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumerieæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaninæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and oblique or recurved. There are about 50 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental. Instead of the acrid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. A large number of old-world species, formerly referred to *Tabernæmontana*, belong to other genera, among which *Ervatamia coronaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East Indian rose-bay*, is sometimes cultivated under glass, forming small evergreen trees, and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *Conopharyngia crassa*, the kpokpoka-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-cloth*.

taberner, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taverner*.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting away, consumption, < *tabere*, waste away, melt: see *tabid.*] 1. A gradually progressive emaciation.—2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedreich's ataxia (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Spasmodic tabes**. See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis**. Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands.

tabescence (tā-bes'ens), *n.* [< *tabescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

tabescent (tā-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *tabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes.*] 1. In *med.*, suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In *bot.*, wasting or shriveling. *Gray.* [Rare.]

tabetic (tā-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *tabes* + *-t-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy.** Same as *Charcot's disease* (*b*) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

tabic (tab'ik), *a.* [< *tabes* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 407.

tabid (tab'id), *a.* [< F. *tabide* = Sp. *tábido* = Pg. It. *tabido*, < L. *tabidus*, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabes.*] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i.

tabidly (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

tabidness (tab'id-nes), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh*, Nat. Hist. Lancashire, p. 62.

tabific (tā-bif'ik), *a.* [= F. *tabifique* = Sp. *tabífico* = It. *tabifico*, < L. *tabes*, wasting, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabefy.*] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting.

tabinet, **tabinet**, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *tabby* (formerly *taby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*[1].] Same as *tabbinet*.

Cloth of tissue or *tabine*,
That like beaten gold will shine.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

tabinet, *n.* See *tabbinet*.

tabitude (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *tabitudo*, consumption, decline, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabid.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *tablature*, < ML. **tabulatura*, < L. *tabula*, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see *table.*] 1†. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a tablet.

Whose shames, were they enamelled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, iii.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [Rare.]

In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and form d according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.
Shaftesbury, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3†. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

4†. In *music*: (*a*) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (*b*) Musical notation in general. (*c*) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the more general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. Tablature, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lyra-way*, in distinction from *gamut-way* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. Tablature had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tabulature*.

5. In *anat.*, the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. Tablature is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, ★*n.*, 1 (*b*), and cut under *diploë*.

table (tā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *table*, *tabill*, < OF. *table*, F. *table* = Pr. *taula* = Pg. *taboa*, a board, = Sp. *tabla* = It. *tavola*, a table, = AS. *tæfel*, *tæfl*, a tablet, die, = D. *tafel* = OHG. *tavala*, *tavela*, MHG. *tavele*, *tavel*, G. *tafel* = Sw. *tafel*, *taffel* = Dan. *tavle*, a table, < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix *-ula*, < √ *tab*, seen also in *taberna*, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle*, *tavern*); or with dim. suffix *-bula*, < √ *ta* (√ *tan*), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature*, *entablature*, *tablet*, *tabulate*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.

The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playne, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The walles are flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 139.

Specifically—(*a*) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of a structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law; the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables*—the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See def. 7 (*b*).

Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. Ex. xxxiv. 1.

Willim Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dyning chamber at ffarley with a pair [of] *tables* between them, never playing, but leaning over the *table* and talking togethers.
Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden*, Ded. of Hist. of the League.

Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 437.

(*b*†) A votive tablet.

Even this had been your Elegy, which now
Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow.
Dryden, To Duchess of Ormond, l. 130.

(*c*) In *anat.*, one of the two laminæ (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploë. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and brittle (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5. (*d*) In *glass-making:* (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown-glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables*. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in amber or opalescent shades.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (*e*) In *mech.*, that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the article to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (*f*) In *weaving*, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-*table*, writing-*table*, work-*table*, kitchen-*table*; a billiard-*table*; a tailors' cutting-*table*; a surgeons' operating-*table*.

A *tabill* atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1665.

Tables under each Light, very commodiously placed for Writing and Reading. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 113.

The *table* at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

3. Used absolutely, the board at or round which persons sit at meals; a table for refection or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal); to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve *tables*. Acts vi. 2.

You may judge . . . whether your name is not frequently bandied at *table* among us.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

4. Figuratively—(*a*) That which is placed upon a table for refreshment; provision of food at meals; refection; fare; also, entertainment at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three times this year for want of mony to buy provisions.
Prior, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

(*b*) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group of persons gathered round a table, as for whist or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

(*c*) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting, or regarded as sitting, round a table in some official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian Diet is divided into the *Table* of Magnates and the *Table* of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Presbyterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been used in a few other instances.

5†. A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other material for writing on; a tablet; in the plural, a memorandum-book.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* al of yvory,
And a poyntel polysshed fetisly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 33.

And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

Grace. I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* e'en now.
Winw. Yes, here they be, and maiden ones too, unwritten in. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

6. A flat or plane surface like that of a table; a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position. These parts are called *tables* by Suess.
Philos. Mag., XXVII. 409.

Specifically—(*a*†) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or the like.

Mark oute thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sixe foote in brede and XII in length is best
To clense and make on evry side honest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(*b*) In *persp.*, same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*, *n.* (*c*) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct feature in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with some ornamental design or figure. When it projects beyond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised*

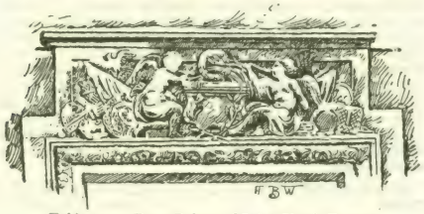


Table over a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France.

or *projecting table;* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called a *raking table;* and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rusticated table*. (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper parts; a string-course.

Ande eft a ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbaned vnder the abatayment.
Sir Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

(*d*) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especially, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

(*e*) In *diamond-cutting:* (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square, oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a border of one or more rows of square or triangular facets. (2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a deep *table*, or more expressively in French a clou.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

7. Something inscribed, depicted, or performed on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law (the decalogue). Specifically—(*a*†) A painting, or a picture of any kind.

The *table* wherin detraction was expressed was paynted in this forme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 2.

(*b*†) *pl.* The game of backgammon. See def. 1 (*a*).

For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 297.

Hence—**8.** An arrangement of written words, numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them, in a series of separate lines or columns; a formation of details in relation to any subject arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some other definite order, in such manner that the several particulars are distinctly exhibited to the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *tables;* astronomical *tables;* *tables* of weights or measures; the multiplication *table;* insurance *tables*.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table* of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giving *xy* as tabular result for *x* and *y* as arguments.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 7.

9. A synoptical statement or series of statements; a concise presentation of the details of a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the realm by the said contempt.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 100.

10†. A doctrine or tenet, especially one regarded as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute reprobation, and such fatal *tables*, they form to their own ruin.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

11. *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the contracted part of the eye next the interior, as distinct from the larger part next the exterior.—**12†.** *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Alphonsine tables.** See *Alphonsine*.—**American Experience Table,** a table of mortality, based on the experience of American insurers of lives, in which the numbers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to 95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a basis for official valuations in a majority of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other leading States.—**Antilogarithmic table.** See *antilogarithmic*.—**Argument of a table.** Same as *boxing of a table*.—**Boxing of a table,** the words, figures, or signs on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathematical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argument of a table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the *boxing of this table* requires a word of explanation.
2d Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission, p. 271.

Carlisle Table, a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Combined Experience Table,** a table of mortality based on the combined experience of a number of insurance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valuations in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in California.—**Conversion table,** in *math.*, a table for converting measures from one system of units to another, or a table for changing measures expressed in one system of units into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.—**Dichotomous table,** or **dichotomic synoptical table.** See *dichotomous*.—**Dormant table†.** See *dormant*.—**Eugubine** or **Iguvine tables.** See *Eugubine*.—**Framed table,** a table of which the supporting members are firmly held together by framing: thus, the heavy standing tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails, the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—**Gipsy, glacier, high table.** See the qualifying words.—**Green table.** Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Holy table.** Same as *the Lord's table*.—**Isiac table.** See *Isiac*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lunar tables.** See *lunar*.—**Meteorological table.** See *meteorological*.—**Moving table,** in machines for grinding sheet-glass, a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally, and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the moving table at a considerable distance from the first-named pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side with slate, and it works over a large flat bed. In use, a plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the moving table and another to the bed. The upper plate is then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by another process.—**Multiplication table.** See *multiplication*.—**Northampton Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints, in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Occasional, ordinary table.** See the adjectives.—**Pedestal table,** a table the slab or top of which is supported by one or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally cupboards, the doors of which form their fronts: these are usually two in number.—**Pembroke table,** a table the top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and made to be folded down, so that the table may take up but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised, were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus making an additional leg of the table for each of the leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket is now often substituted.—**Pillar-and-claw table,** a table with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which the slab or top of the table is usually hinged: the pillar rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to represent the paws and claws of animals.—**Pythagorean table.** See *Pythagorean*.—**Round table.** (*a*) A circular table around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at meals on special occasions, in order that social discriminations might be set aside for the time: in distinction from the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top or head, or above or below the salt. (*b*) A body of knights fabled to have been brought together by King Arthur Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against the heathen Saxony. This legendary order of Knights of the Round Table was imitated in later times by associations of participants in justs or tournaments.

Than be-gan the stour so merveilouse and fierce more that it hadde ben of all the day at the enterynge of the yates of Torayse, be-twene the knyghtes of the *rounde table* and the knyghtes that were newe a-dubbed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world."
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Sexagenary table. See *sexagenary*.—**Skew table.** (*a*) See *skew*[1]. (*b*) The first stone at the side of a gable, serving as an abutment for the coping. Also called *summerstone* and *skew-corbel*.—**Standing table.** See *standing*.—**Synoptical table.** See *synoptical*.—**Table dormant†.** Same as *dormant table*.—**Table of cases,** in law-books, an alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the work as precedents, with references to the page or section where mentioned; an index of such precedents.—**Table of contents.** See *content*[2], *n.*—**Table of degrees.** See *forbidden degrees*, under *degree*.—**Table of Pythagoras.** Same as *Pythagorean table*.—**Tables of expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Tables of the law, tables of the covenant, tables of the testimony,** or **the two tables,** the tables of stone upon which the ten commandments were graven, and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant; hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are often called *the first table* and the remaining six *the second table*.

The two tables, or ten commandments, teach our dutie to God and our neighbour from the love of both.
Milton, Civil Power.

Tables of the skull. See def. 1 (*b*), *skull*[1], and *tablature*, 5.—**Tables Toletanes.** See *Tolletan tables*, under *Tolletan*.—**Table tipping** or **turning.** See *table-tipping*.—**The Lord's table.** (*a*) The table on which the sacramental elements are placed at the time of the celebration of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the *holy table* (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (*b*) By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of *the Lord's table* and of the table of devils. 1 Cor. x. 21.

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar] indifferently, some calling it altar; others, *the Lord's table*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the same sentence together. *Bingham*, Antiquities, viii. 6.

To fence the tables. See *fence*.—**To go to the table,** to receive the communion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To lay on** or **upon the table,** in legislative and other deliberative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent time allowable under the rules.—**To lie on the table,** to be laid on the table.—**To turn the tables,** to bring about a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or relations; make a summary overturn or subversion of positions or conditions, as in a game of chance: as, to *turn the tables* upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own argument against him).

If it be thus, *the tables would be turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if *the tables were turned*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Twelve Tables, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs.* Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table,** the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea.* See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wigglesworth Table,** a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table* requisites.—**2.** Shaped like a table.—**Table beer,** beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery,** cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment,** a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass,** glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain,** a mountain having a flat top.

The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "*table mountains,*" all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney,* Names and Places, p. 181.

table (tā′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled,* ppr. *tabling.* [In part < OF. *tabler,* < ML. *tabulare,* board, floor; in part from the mod. noun. Cf. *tabulate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 4. 6.

2†. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon,* Works (ed. 1868), XI. 10.

3†. To entertain at table; board.

At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle,* Misc., IV. 97.

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed. *The Century,* XXXVII. 873.

6. In *carp.,* to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—**7.** *Naut.,* to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-leeches and the foot, for the attachment of the bolt-rope.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To eat or live at the table of another; board.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South,* Sermons.

The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled,* with his wife and servants, at the inn. *H. Hall,* Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

2†. To play the game of tables.

Neither dicing, carding, *tabling,* nor other diuelish games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 227.

table-anvil (tā′bl-an″vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tableau (tab-lō′), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz′, -lō′). [< F. *tableau,* a table, picture, dim. of *table,* a table, picture: see *table.*] **1.** A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant,* below.—**2.** In *French law,* a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the tchin, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 924.

Tableau vivant (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

table-bit (tā′bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.,* a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

table-board (tā′bl-bōrd), *n.* **1†.** A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

Shaking your elbow at the *table-board.* *Webster,* Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "*table-bordes,*" "formes," and a "countinge table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment. *H. Hall,* Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

table-book (tā′bl-bůk), *n.* **1†.** A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

What might you . . . think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book?*
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 136.

I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit. *Swift,* Polite Conversation, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World.*

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

table-carpet (tā′bl-kär″pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting. Such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

table-clamp (tā′bl-klamp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.—**Swivel table-clamp,** a clamp used to screw small vises to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

table-cloth (tā′bl-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (*a*) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (*b*) A table-cover.

table-clothing (tā′bl-klō″ŦHing), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing,* and towelling. *George Eliot,* Adam Bede, vi.

table-cover (tā′bl-kuv″ėr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

table-cut (tā′bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face, with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

II. *a.* Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

table-cutter (tā′bl-kut″ėr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-cutters* at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter,* Precious Stones, p. 23.

table d'hôte (tȧ′bl dōt′). [F., lit. 'guest's table': *table,* table; *de,* of; *hôte,* guest, also host: see *host*[2].] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast, dinner,** etc., a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

table-diamond (tā′bl-dī″a-mond), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

table-flap (tā′bl-flap), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

tableful (tā′bl-fůl), *n.* [< *table* + *-ful.*] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of esprit. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, iii.

Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things. *Philadelphia Times,* Jan. 9, 1886.

table-grinder (tā′bl-grīn″dėr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight.*

tableity (tā-blē′i-ti), *n.* [< *table* + *-ity.*] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gobletity.* [Rare.]

Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tableity,* etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke,* Personal Identity, App. to Defence.

table-land (tā′bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia; the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordilleras," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent. *J. D. Whitney,* Names and Places, p. 180.

table-lathe (tā′bl-lāŦH), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight.*

table-leaf (tā′bl-lēf), *n.* **1.** A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—**2.** One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint,** a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for rules, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint.* *E. H. Knight.*

table-lifting (tā′bl-lif″ting), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting.* *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 248.

table-line (tā′bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry,* the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table,* 6 (*d*).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders,* Chiromancy, p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

table-linen (tā′bl-lin″en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth, napkin.*

tableman† (tā′bl-man), *n.* **1.** One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericalls the keyes are lined; and in colledges they use to line the *tablemen.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 158.

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, Int.

tablement† (tā′bl-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tablement,* < OF. **tablement* (cf. F. *entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum,* a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula,* a board: see *table.* Cf. *tablature.*] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth; a table, in the architectural sense.

The foundementez twelue of riche tenoun;
Vch *tabelment* watȝ a serlypez [diverse] ston.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 993.

We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 973.

tablementum (tab-lē-men′tum), *n.* [< LL. *tabulamentum:* see *tablement.*] *Eccles.,* same as *frontal,* 5 (*b*).

table-money (tā′bl-mun″i), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

Table-mountain pine. See *pine*[1].

table-moving (tā′bl-mö″ving), *n.* Same as *table-tipping.*

table-music (tā′bl-mū″zik), *n.* In *early modern music,* music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers used the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

table-plane (tā′bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight.*

tabler† (tā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tablere*, a chess-board, < OF. *tablier*, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. *tabularius*, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. *tabularium*, neut., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. *tabula*, a table: see *table*, and cf. *tabulary*.] 1. One who tables or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

But he now is come
To be the music-master; *tabler*, too;
He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-all of the work.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

table-rapping (tā′bl-rap″ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

table-rent (tā′bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

table-room† (tā′bl-röm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

I get good cloths
Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-roome*
I feed on those that cannot be rid of me.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

tables†, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (*b*).

table-saw (tā′bl-sâ), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

table-service (tā′bl-sėr″vis), *n.* See *service*[1].

table-shore (tā′bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [Rare.]

table-song (tā′bl-sông), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liedertafel. Compare *table-music*.

table-spar (tā′bl-spär), *n.* Tabular spar. See *wollastonite*.

table-spoon (tā′bl-spön), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

table-spoonful (tā′bl-spön″fûl), *n.* [< *table-spoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a customary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a tea-spoon.

table-sport† (tā′bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [Rare.]

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 169.

tablet (tab′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tablette* (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); < ME. *tablett*, *tablette*, < OF. (and F.) *tablette* = Pr. *tauleta* = Sp. *tableta* = Pg. *taboleta* = It. *tavoletta*, < ML. *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table, tablet: see *table*.] 1. A



Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.

Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jaspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for penciled memoranda.

Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
Herodotus, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to wear . . . *tablets* of arsenick as preservatives against the plague. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 970.

Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets;* compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
Encyc. Brit., II. 390.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*). [For the word *tablets*, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes *armlets* in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative "or *necklaces*" in the latter, and both *perfume boxes* and *amulets* in Isa. iii. 20.]—**Votive tablet**, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfilment or partial fulfilment of it.

tablet (tab′let), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *tablet*, *n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 363.

table-talk (tā′bl-tâk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

table-talker (tā′bl-tâ″kėr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationist.

table-tipping (tā′bl-tip″ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

table-tomb (tā′bl-töm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
Encyc. Brit., V. 209.

table-topped (tā′bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

table-tree (tā′bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

tablette (tab′let), *n.* [See *tablet*.] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

table-turning (tā′bl-tėr″ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

tableware (tā′bl-wâr), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

tablewise (tā′bl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

table-work (tā′bl-wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

tablier (ta-bli-ā′), *n.* [F., an apron; < *table*, table: see *table*.] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *en tablier*.

The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured fichu and *tablier*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

tablina, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

tabling (tā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *table*, *v.*] 1. Same as *tabulation*. [Rare.]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (*c*).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—C†. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7†. Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there alreadie now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling;* after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparele.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

8. In *anat.*, tablature.—**Head-tabling**, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See def. 4.—**Tabling of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

tabling-den† (tā′bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

tabling-house† (tā′bling-hous), *n.* A house or resort for playing 'tables' or other games; a house where gaming-tables were kept.

They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses.
Northbrooke, Against Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

tablinum (tab-lī′num), *n.*; pl. *tablina* (-nä). [L. *tablinum*, *tabulinum*, a balcony, terrace, also as in def., < *tabula*, board, tablet: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

taboo, tabu (ta-bö′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *tamboo*, *tambu*, and *tapu;* = F. *tabou* = Dan. *tabu;* < Tonga *tabu*, forbidden, = Fiji *tambu* = Tahitian, Samoan, etc., *tapu;* as a noun, interdict, taboo.] **I.** *a.* Among the Polynesians, and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

II. *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. Taboo rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a taboo may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some taboos are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special taboo may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, taboo has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, through European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

Women, up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle *taboo*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Amongst the Jews—(1) the vow of the Nazarite (Num. vi. 1–21) presents the closest resemblance to the Polynesian *taboo*. . . . The Nazarite might not partake of certain meats and drinks, nor shave his head, nor touch a dead body,—all rules of *taboo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 17.

Hence—2. A prohibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion, as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

taboo, tabu (ta-bö′), *v. t.* [= F. *tabouer;* from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence: as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco; a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xii.

The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 136.

tabor[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *n.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *tabor, tabour,* < OF. *tabour*, F. *tambour* = Pr. *tabor, tanbor* = Sp. *tambor* = OSp. Pg. *atambor* (Sp. Pg. *a-* < Ar. art. *al*) = It. *tamburo* = MHG. *tambūr, tabūr* (ML. *tabur, taburcium, tamburlum*), < Ar. *tambūr*, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour*, the same word, from the mod. F. form.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a tabret or timbrel.

Vor of trompes & of *tabors* the Saracens made there
So gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 183.

To hunt for hares with a tabor†. See *hare*[1].

tabor[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *v.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *taboren,* < OF. *taborer, tabourer,* tabor, drum; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To play upon or as upon a tabor; drum.

In your court is many a losengeour, . . .
That *tabouren* in your eres many a soun,
Right after hir imaginacioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 354.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. Nah. ii. 7.

II. *trans.* To beat as a tabor; drum upon.

I'd *tabor* her. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

tabor[2] (tā′bor), *n.* [< Bohem. Pol. Serv. *tabor* = Russ. *taborŭ* = Albanian *tobor* = Hung. *tábor* = Turk. *tabor*, an encampment, camp: see *Taborite.*] 1. Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—2. *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrow*, Mil. Dict.

taborer, tabourer (tā′bor-ėr), *n.* [< OF. *tabourcur,* < *tabourer*, drum: see *tabor*[1], *v.*] A tabor-player; one who beats the tabor.

I would I could see this *taborer*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 160.

taboret, tabouret (tab′ō-ret, tab′ö-ret), *n.* [< OF. *tabouret*, a stool, pincushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or tabor, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*[1]. Cf. *tabret.*] 1. A small tabor.

Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i.

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

2. A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

Our great-aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Ye Dalian God" to the general. *The Century*, XXXVII. 843.

3. A frame for embroidery.—4. A needle-case.—**Right of the taboret** (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a taboret in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauteuil* enjoyed by gentlemen.

taborine, tabourine (tab′ō-rin, tab′ö-rin), *n.* [Also *taborin;* < OF. *tabourin*, a tabor, tambourine, dim. of *tabour*, a tabor: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A tabor; a small drum; a tambourine.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 275.

2. A common side-drum.

Taborite (tā′bor-īt), *n.* [= G. *Taboriten*, pl., after Bohem. *Táborzhina*, pl., Taborites, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount *Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to Bohem. *tabor*, encampment (see *tabor*[2]), and to Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite.*

tabour, tabourer, etc. See *tabor*[1], etc.

tabreret, *n.* Same as *taborer*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

tabret (tab′ret), *n.* [Contr. of *taboret.*] A small tabor; a tambourine or timbrel.

A company of prophets, . . . with a psaltery, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp. 1 Sam. x. 5.

[Here, and in 1 Sam. xviii. 6, the revised version substitutes *timbrel;* elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

tabu, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *taboo.*

tabula (tab′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *tabulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first leges, afterwards instrumenta or *tabulæ*).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 124.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. Tabulæ are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the thecæ from side to side.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Tabula itineraria,** a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—**Tabula rasa,** an erased table or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—**Tabula vitrea.** Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

tabular (tab′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tabulaire*, < L. *tabularis*, < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. Having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary.*—3. Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.—**Tabular bones,** in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—**Tabular crystal,** a crystal in which the prism is very short.—**Tabular differences,** in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—**Tabular dissepiment, method, result.** See the nouns.—**Tabular scutellum,** in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—**Tabular spar,** in *mineral.*, same as *wollastonite.*—**Tabular standard.** See *standard*[2].—**Tabular structure,** in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. Tabular structure resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination.*—**Tabular surface.** See *surface.*—**Tabular work,** in *printing*, same as *table-work.*

tabularium (tab-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tabularia* (-ą). [L., < *tabula*, a table: see *table.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository.

tabularization (tab″ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *tabularize* + *-ation.*] The act of tabularizing, or forming into tables; tabulation. [Rare.] *Webster*, 1864.

tabularize (tab′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabularized*, ppr. *tabularizing.* [< *tabular* + *-ize.*] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tabularly (tab′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

Tabulata (tab-ū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tabulatus*, tabulate: see *tabulate.*] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haime divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed tabulæ dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa, Perforata,* and *Rugosa.*

tabulate (tab′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tabulatus*, boarded, floored (NL. shaped like a table, provided with tabulæ), < *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. Shaped like a table; forming a tablature; tabular.—2. Provided with tabulæ, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata:* as, a *tabulate* coral.

The *Tabulate* Corals have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 220.

tabulate (tab′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabulated*, ppr. *tabulating.* [< L. *tabula*, a table, + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *table, v.*] 1. To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.
N. Grew, Museum.

The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 62.

2. To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *Is. Taylor.*

They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 507.

tabulation (tab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *tabulate*, *v.*, + *-ion.* Cf. L. *tabulatio(n-)*, a planking or flooring over, a story or stage: see *tabula.*] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; exhibition in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling.*

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great. *Whewell.*

A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 691.

★ **tabulator** (tab′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *tabulate* + *-or.*] One who tabulates; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 73.

tabulature†, *n.* Same as *tablature*, 4.

tabum (tā′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *tabum*, corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes.*] Sanies.

tabut (tä-böt′), *n.* [Turk. Pers. *tābūt*, < Ar. *tābūt.*] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussein, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

tacahout (tak′a-hout), *n.* The name in Algiers of the gall formed on the tamarisk, *Tamarix aphylla* (*Thuja aphylla* of Linnæus).

tacamahac, tacmahack (tak′ą-mą-hak, tak′-mą-hak), *n.* [= Sp. *tacamaca, tacamacha*, formerly *tacamahaca;* Nahuatl *tecomahiyac.*] 1. A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important tacamahac is derived from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tamanu*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Galba* in the West Indies. The South American tacamahac is the product of *Terebinthus tomentosa* (*Bursera tomentosa* of Triana and Planchon) and *T. excelsa* (*Bursera excelsa* of Engler), of *Protium heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* and *P. candicans* (see def. 2) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. Tacamahac is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca.*

2. The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska; also *P. candicans*, known as *balm of Gilead*, and common in cultivation. It is a broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

tacamahaca (tak″ą-mą-hak′ą), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

tac-au-tac (tak′ō-tak′), *n.* [F., a phrase equiv. to E. *tick-tack*, imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. E. *tick-tack*[1].] In *fencing*, the combination of a sharp, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks

and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The tac-au-tac in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

Tacca (tak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the old world. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping root-stock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating an erect leafless scape, and involucrate with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels. *T. pinnatifida*, the pia-plant or Otaheite saleplant, yields a nutritious starch, the South Sea arrowroot. (See *pia*2.) Its leafstalks are boiled and eaten in China and Cochin-China; in Tahiti they are dried and plaited into bonnets. Other species, thought to be valuable as starch-plants, occur in Australia, India, Madagascar, Guinea, and Guiana.



Flowering Plant of *Tacca pinnatifida*.
a, a flower; *b*, transverse section of the fruit.

Taccaceæ (ta-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Tacca* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliales*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit — a three-celled capsule.

taccad (tak'ad), *n.* A plant of the family *Taccaceæ*. *Lindley.*

taccada (ta-kä'dä), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper*.

tace1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse*2 for *tasset*.

tace2 (tā'sē). [L., impv. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Be silent. — **Tace is Latin for a candle,** an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace!" used in enjoining silence.

"*Tace*, Madam," answered Murphy, "*is Latin for a candle;* I commend your prudence."
Fielding, Amelia, I. ix. (*Davies.*)

tacet (tā'set), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] In *musical notation*, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

tac-free† (tak'frē), *a.* See *tack-free*.

tach1†, **tache**1† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tache*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevese) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook?), in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, hook, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook?) in Roquefort): see *tack*1. Cf. *tach*1, *tache*1, *v.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gol l, and couple the curtains toge.her wi.h the *taches*. Ex. xxvi. 6.

tach1†, **tache**1† (tach), *v.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tachen*, < *tache*, n., a hook, fastening; partly by apheresis from *atachen*, attach: see *tach*1, *n.*, and *attach*. Cf. *detach*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten; fix in place; affix; attach.

Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
Is *tached* other tyzed thy lymmez bytwyste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 464.

He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tacched* to his arme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

2. To seize upon; take (a thief). *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon*.

Telamon hym *tacchit on* with a tore speire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6717.

tach2†, **tache**2†, *n.* [ME., also *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood*.] Touchwood.

Ac hewe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *towe* (B)] to take hit with tunder and [var. *or* (B)] broches [matches],
Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

tache3†, **tatch**† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tetch*, *tatche*; < ME. *tache*, *tacche*, *tatche*, *tacheche*, also *teche*, *tecche*, *tetche*, < OF. *tache*, *taiche*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition, F. *tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = Sp. Pg. *tacha*, a blemish, blur, defect, = It. *tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. Sp. *tacha*, a crack, flaw, = It. *tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*1, *tach*1. The more mod. form would be *tatch*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. Hence *techy*, *tetchy*, *touchy*.] **1.** A spot; mark. — **2.** A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrewe,
That somdel the sone shal haue the sires *tacches*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 146.

Be not to kynde, to kepynge, & ware knaues *tacches*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

All . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from the herynge or seynge of any vice or euyl *tache*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 4.

3. A characteristic; a habit; disposition.

Tetch'e or maner of condycyone (*tecche*, K. *teche*, S. *tetche*, maner or condicion . . .). Mos, condicio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

A chyldis *tatches* in playe shewe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
Horman, Vulgaria, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

Of the maners, *tacches*, and condycyiouns of houndes.
MS. Sloane, 3501, c. xi., quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

tache3†, **tatch**† (tach), *v. t.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < OF. *tacher*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*3, *n.*] **1.** To spot; stain; blemish.

If he be *tachyd* with this inconuenyence,
To dysdayne others counseyll and sentence,
He is vnwyse. *Barclay*, Ship of Fools, I. lviii. 11.

2. To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the trewest of this londe and beste *tacched* of alle gode condicioun. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 88.

tache4 (tash), *n.* [A mod. technical use of F. *tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*3.] In *med.*: (*a*) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (*b*) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch. — **Taches cérébrales,** spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

tache5 (tach), *n.* [Also *teache;* < Pg. *tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tache*. *E. H. Knight.*

tache6†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tass*2.

tachement†, *n.* [ME., by apheresis from *atachement*, mod. E. *attachment*.] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

I gif the for thy thyzandez Tolouse the riche,
The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

tacheometer (tak-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter*.

tacheometry (tak-ē-om'e-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry*.

tachhydrite (tak'hī″drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the saltmines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

Tachina (tā-kī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasitic upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white oval eggs and within which their larvæ feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 30 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

tachina-fly (tā-kī'nä-flī), *n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Winthemia quadripustulata*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

tachinarian (tak-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tachinaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria*.

II. *n.* A tachina-fly.

taching-end (tach'ing-end), *n.* [< *taching*, ppr. of *tach*1, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tachinid (tak'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tachinarian*.

Tachinidæ1 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ*.] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasitic mainly upon lepidopterous larvæ, but also attack the larvæ of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America probably many are unnamed. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

Tachinidæ2 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

Tachinus (tā-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ:* so called from their agility.

tachometer (tā-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *tacheometer;* < Gr. *τάχος*, swiftness, speed (< *ταχύς*, swift, fleet), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically — (*a*) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its center, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (*c*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer*.

tachometry (tā-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*3.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tacheometry*.

tachy†, *a.* [< *tache*3 + *-y*1.] Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachie* humors flung.
Wit and Drollery. (*Nares.*)

Tachybaptes (tak-i-bap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*), < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *βάπτω*, dive, dip.] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fluviatilis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicanus*),


St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybaptes dominicus*).

the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is ★*Sylbeocyclus*.

tachycardia (tak-i-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *καρδία*, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

tachydidaxy (tak'i-di-dak″si), *n.* [< Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *διδαξις*, teaching, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tachydrome (tak'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*.

Tachyglossa (tak-i-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The family

Tachyglossidæ regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. *Gill*, 1872.

tachyglossal (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [< *Tachyglossa* + *-al*.] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

tachyglossate (tak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

Tachyglossidæ (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachyglossus* + *-idæ*.] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidæ*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

Tachyglossus (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidæ*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeata* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been oftenest called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

tachygrapher (tā-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-er*[1].] A shorthand writer; a stenographer: used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

tachygraphic (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachygraphical (tak-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *tachygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *tachygraphic*.

tachygraphy (tā-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*. Also called *semiography*.

As to the first origin of Greek *tachygraphy*, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 164.

tachylyte (tak'i-līt), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. Tachylyte does not have so conchoidal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in tachylyte varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

tachylyte-basalt (tak'i-līt-ba-sâlt″), *n.* The name given by Boficky to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

tachylytic (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tachylyte* + *-ic*[1].] Composed of, resembling, or containing tachylyte. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

tachymeter (tā-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + μέτρον, measure.] A surveying-instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tacheometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.
Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

tachymetry (tā-kim'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*[3].] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tacheometry*. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

Tachypetes (tā-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidæ;* the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Attagen* (after Moehring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Tachypetidæ (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachypetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes;* the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidæ*. Also called *Attageninæ*.

tacit (tas'it), *a.* [= F. *tacite* = Sp. *tácito* = Pg. It. *tacito*, < L. *tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, < *tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the *tacit* woods.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

So I stole into the *tacit* chamber.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xi.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of *tacit* agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 144.

He longed to assure himself of a *tacit* consent from her.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the *tacit* demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place.
Howells, Venetian Life, i.

Tacit mortgage, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties. —**Tacit relocation.** See *relocation*.

tacitly (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so *tacitly* and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

Death came *tacitly*, and took them where they never see the sun. *Browning*, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received *tacitly*, not formally, by the Church. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 47.

tacitness (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being tacit. [Rare.]

taciturn (tas'i-tėrn), *a.* [= F. *taciturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *taciturno*, < L. *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, < *tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a *taciturn* man, I believe she would transform me into a talker.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

=Syn. *Mute*, *Dumb* (see *silent*), reserved, uncommunicative, reticent.

taciturnist (tas'i-tėr-nist), *n.* [< *taciturn* + *-ist*.] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great *taciturnist*."
Congregationalist, Feb. 10, 1887.

taciturnity (tas-i-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *taciturnité* = Pr. *taciturnitat* = Sp. *taciturnidad* = Pg. *taciturnidade* = It. *taciturnità*, < L. *taciturnita(t-)s*, a being or keeping silent, < *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound *taciturnity*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan *taciturnity*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 198.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

taciturnly (tas'i-tėrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

tack[1] (tak), *n.* [< ME. *tak*, *takke;* also assibilated *tache* (see *tach*[1], *tache*[1]); < OF. *taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assibilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, F. dial. *tache*, a nail, = Pr. *taca*, *tacca* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* (< F. ?) = It. *tacca* (ML. reflex *taxa*, *taschia*, etc.), a nail, tack; cf. Ir. *taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (√ *stak*, √ *stag* ?), akin to E. *stake*[1], *stick*[1]. Cf. Fries. *tāk* = D. *tāk*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = MHG. G. *zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = Dan. *tak*, *takke* = Sw. *tagg* = Icel. *tāg*, a twig. Some compare Gr. δοκός, a beam, Skt. *daçā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attack*, *attach*, *detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassibilated form of *tach*[1], *tache*[1], *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (cf. *tack* for *attack*). Cf. *tack*[2], *tack*[3], etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin, used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, cardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-*tacks* with wide leathers round their necks. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting*[3].—3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the *tack* parted, and away went the sail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

(*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence—(*c*) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack* (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (*d*) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each *tack* our little fleet grows less;
And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a *tack*.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making *tacks* backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence—4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of procedure; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his *tack*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right *tack*. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, ii.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on *tacks*, the *tacks* should be strong.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically—(*a*) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*†) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1705.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a *tack;* but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlvi.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See *to hold tack*, below.—8. In the *arts*, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient *tack* to hold your leaf. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 28.

9. (*a*) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a *tack* of land. Hence—(*b*) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (*c*) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.] —**Aboard main tack!** See *aboard*[1].—**Tack and halftack** (*naut.*), a long and a short tack.—**Tack and tack** (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, *tack and tack*, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

Tack-leathering machine, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks.—**Tack of a flag**†, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.—**Tin tack**, an iron tack coated with tin.—**To hold or bear tack**†,

to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten cocks,
Stew'd to a tenderness that *holds* no *tack*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre in Norfolke, *holding tack* against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

To hold one tack†, apparently an elliptical form of *to hold one in tack*, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving *tack* the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt
Would *hold thee tack*, stay and be hang'd thou should'st then. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

It was Venusius who eeven to these times *held them tack*, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

To hold tack with (*naut.*). See *hold*[1].—**To start a tack.** See *start*[1].

tack[1] (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to *tack* down a carpet; to *tack* up a curtain; to *tack* a shoe to the last; to *tack* parts of a garment together with pins or by basting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, *tackt* there to a Piece of Timber.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and *tacked* together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was *tacked* on in front.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 404.

2. To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to *tack* a rider to a legislative bill; to *tack* two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere!
G. Herbert, Prayer.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can *tack* them together without crossing the Tweed for it.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Two German tales are *tacked* together in the English romance. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

3. In *metal-working*, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and bracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we *tacked* and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 19.

But I remember the sea-men would laugh that, instead of crying *Tack* about, he would say Wheele to the right or left. *Aubrey*, Lives (General Monk).

Hence—**2.** To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to *tack* about and change his road?"
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xix.

tack[2] (tak), *v. t.* and *i.* [By apheresis from *attack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

tack[3]† (tak), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *tache*[3], or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tache*[3], *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a *tack* of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.
Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or stain.
Hammond, Works, IV. 512. (*Richardson.*)

tack[4] (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste*[1], ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack*[3], *tack*[5].] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
John Taylor, Works (1630), I. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

tack[5] (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack*[4].] **1.** Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Bad food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Bad malt liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Wooloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*. *Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 179.

5. Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 228.

Hard tack. See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—**Soft tack.** See defs. 4 and 5.

tack[6] (tak), *n.* [Cf. *dag*[2].] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *dag*[2], 2.

tack-block (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

tack-claw (tak'klâ), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

tack-comb (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

tack-driver (tak'drī″vėr), *n.* **1.** A tack-hammer.—**2.** A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a hopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

tack-duty (tak'dū″ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tacker (tak'ėr), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and *tacker* combined.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 269.

tacket (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; < *tack*[1] + *-et*; or directly < Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, peg: see *tack*[1].] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with *tackets*.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 8.

tackey. Another spelling of *tacky*.

tack-free (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; < *tack*[1], 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

tack-hammer (tak'ham″ėr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

tackiness (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanised india-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with india-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce *tackiness*."
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App. civ.

tacking (tak'ing), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless as against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

tacking-mill† (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

tack-lashing (tak'lash″ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

tackle (tak'l), *n.* [< ME. *takel*, *takil*, *tacle*, < MD. D. LG. (> G.) *takel* = Sw. *tackel*, *takel* = Dan. *takkel* (W. *tacl*, < E.), tackle; supposed to be connected with *take* (Icel. *taka* = OSw. *taka*, etc.): see *take*. It is now commonly associated with *tack*[1], and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle*, *plow-tackle*, *fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 258.

Hence—**2.** A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *fall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

A *tackle* [on a ship] is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 70.

3. The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—**4.** Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ye unto myn herte
The *takel* [arrow] smote, and depe it wente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 106.

A stately ship . . .
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim.
Milton, S. A., l. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself. *W. Lancaster*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 311.

5. The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

6. Either one of two players in the rush-line in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher*[2], 2.—**Cutting-tackle**, the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—**Fall and tackle**, another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—**Long-tackle block.** See *block*[1].—**Pendant-tackles**, large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 76.—**Relieving tackles.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Tackles kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (*b*) Tackles formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being canted over too much.—**Rolling tackle.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (*b*) See *rolling-tackle*.—**Side tackle**, a tackle consisting of a rope rove through a double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—**Side-tackle bolt**, the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackle are hooked.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**To overhaul, rack**, etc., **a tackle.** See the verbs.—**Train-tackle**, a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

tackle (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [< ME. *takelen*, *takilen*; < *tackle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—**2.** To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a hoss, or load and fire a gun.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 168.

3†. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All delytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

4†. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; seclude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

5†. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Haue, at their owne aduenture, costs, and charges, prouided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

6. To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a bully; to *tackle* a problem.

Tackle the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

7. In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* when within a few feet of the goal.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—**To tackle to**, to set to work; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

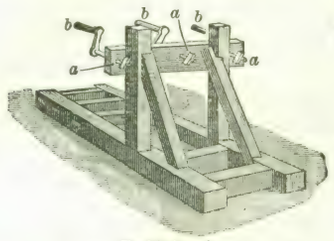
The old woman . . . *tackled to* for a fight in right earnest.
S. Lover. (*Imp. Dict.*)

To tackle up, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest *tackle up* and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

tackle-block (tak'l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See *block*[1] and *tackle*.

tackle-board (tak'l-bōrd), *n.* In *rope-making*, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.



Tackle-board.
a, *a*, whirls, winches, or forelock-hooks; *b*, *b*, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks. See *tackle-post*. *E. H. Knight.*

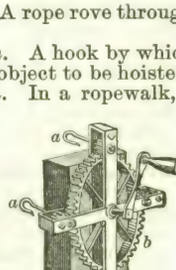
tackled (tak'ld), *p. a.* [< *tackle* + *-ed*[2].] Made of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 201.

tackle-fall (tak'l-fâl), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

tackle-hook (tak'l-hůk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.

tackle-post (tak'l-pōst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.



Tackle-post.
a, whirls, driven by the spur-wheel *b*, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; *c*, crank on shaft of *b*.

tackler (tak'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng.]

tack-lifter (tak'lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *tack-claw*.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* [< ME. *takelyng*, *takellinge*; verbal n. of *tackle*, *v.*] That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft: used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippes require costlie *tackling*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye schall fynde them gentylmanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther *takelyng*, and if ye undrestond that any assawte schold be towardys I send yow thes men. *Paston Letters*, II. 328.

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other *tackling*, lying in a round. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 52.

tack-pin† (tak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a fife-rail.

tack-rivet (tak'riv″et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

tacksman (taks'man), *n.*; pl. *tacksmen* (-men). [< *tack's*, poss. of *tack*[1], + *man*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, *tacksmen*, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

tack-tackle (tak'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

tacky[1] (tak'i), *a.* [< *tack*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Adhesive; sticky.—**2.** [Perh. < *tacky*[2].] Disagreeable; unpleasant; undesirable. [Slang.]

That was the *tackiest* time we ever had and the tea was jay. *Town Topics*, March 27, 1902, p. 13.

tacky[2] (tak'i), *n.*; pl. *tackies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag: sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also *tackey* and *ticky*. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he 's nothing but a *tacky*."
Georgia Scenes, p. 27.

If Mr. —— will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood *tackeys*," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use.
The Century, XXXVI. 799.

tacky[3], **tackey**[3] (tak'i), *n.* [South African D. *takje*, dim. of *tak*, a branch.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post* (N. Y.), April 4, 1891.

taclobo (tä-klō'bō), *n.* [Bisayan.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas;* the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The *taclobo* shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 750.

tac-locus (tak'lō″kus), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

tacmahack, *n.* See *tacamahac*.

tacnode (tak'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *node*.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

tacnode-cusp (tak'nōd-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

Taconic system. See *system*.

Tacsonia (tak-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), said to be < Quichua *taksa*, small.] A proposed genus of plants, of the family *Passifloraceæ*, now referred as a section to the genus *Passiflora*, from other sections of which it is distinguished by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 30 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils. The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *Passiflora mixta* and some other species. Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia;* others, like those of other sections of the genus, are called *passion-flower*, as *P. pinnatistipula*, the trumpet, and *P. manicata*, the scarlet passion-flower, the latter a vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is reduced.

tact (takt), *n.* [= F. *tact* = Sp. Pg. *tacto* = It. *tatto*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *take*.] **1.** A touching; touch.

The *tact* of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.
Rolando, Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.

Sight is a very refined *tact*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 77.
Tact is passive; touch, active. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its *tact*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . piqued herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.
Disraeli, Sybil, I. 5. (*Latham.*)

And she by *tact* of love was well aware
That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

On that shore, with fowler's *tact*,
Coolly bagging fact on fact.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

tactable (tak'tą-bl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

tactful (takt'fůl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-ful*.] Having or manifesting tact; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his *tactful* use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success. *E. Eggleston*, Faith Doctor, ii.

tactic (tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. **tactique* = Sp. *táctico* = Pg. *tactico* = It. *tattico*, < NL. **tacticus*, < Gr. τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, < τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n.* = F. *tactique* = Sp. *táctica* = Pg. *tactica* = It. *tattica*, < NL. *tactica*, < Gr. τακτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactic, fem. of τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from Gr. τάσσειν) E. *taxis*, *ataxia*, *syntax*, *syntactic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Same as *tactical*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.
J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, xxiii.

So completely did this *tactic* turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.
C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

tactical (tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *tactic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, *tactical* combinations.

The *tactical* error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; manœuvering: as, *tactical* efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious *tactical* ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].
R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*. See *diameter*.—**Tactical point,** a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

tactically (tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

tactician (tak-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *tacticien;* as *tactic* + *-i-an*.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party *tacticians*, are usually commonplace men.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

★**tactics** (tak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *tactic* (see *-ics*).] **1.** The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval manœuvers or evolutions.—**2.** Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of *tactics* which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and *tactics*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

3†. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

tactile (tak'til), *a.* [< F. *tactile* = Sp. Pg. *tactil*, < L. *tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (*a*) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the *tactile* qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance. *Evelyn*, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.

A deaf and dumb man can weave his *tactile* and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or *Tactile* Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.

All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as coexistent with some extension.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(*b*) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; tactual: as, the whiskers of the cat are *tactile* organs, a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly *tactile* surface.

At this proud yielding word,
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 136.

(*c*) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching, produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of *tactile* impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a *tactile* examination of his woolen stockings.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

Tactile anæsthesia, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anæsthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus,** the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells,** cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel.*—**Tactile corpuscle, hair, papilla, quality.** See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci,** expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex,** a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

tactility (tak-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *tactile* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.— **2.** Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1831. (*Davies.*)

tactinvariant (tak-tin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + E. *invariant.*] In *alg.*, the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

taction (tak′shon), *n.* [= F. *taction*, < L. *tactio(n-)*, a touching, touch, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent.*] **1.** The act of touching, or the state of being touched; touch; contact; palpation.

They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction* upon the organs of speech and hearing.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.— **3.** In *geom.*, same as *tangency.*

tactless (takt′les), *a.* [< *tact* + *-less.*] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

People . . . goaded by *tactless* parsons into hardness and rebellion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 234.

tactlessness (takt′les-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

tactometer (tak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

tactor (tak′tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *tactor*, a toucher, < L. *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent.*] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

Lehmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as *tactors*.
Westwood, Modern Classification of Insects.

tactual (tak′tū-al), *a.* [< NL. **tactualis*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch: see *tact.*] **1.** Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary *tactual* organ. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

My inference of the *tactual* feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow my outstre'ched hand. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 374.

No optical illusion, no *tactual* hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

tactually (tak′tū-al-i), *n.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

tactus (tak′tus), *n.* [L.: see *tact.*] The sense of touch; taction.—**Tactus eruditus**, in *med.*, the skilful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

tacuacine (tak′wa-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

tad (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole.*] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [Colloq., U. S.]

tad-broom (tad′bröm), *n.* Various species of *Equisetum*, or scouring-rushes. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

taddet, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad.*

taddepolt, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole.*

tade (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad.*

Tadorna (tā-dôr′nä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Bélon, 1585), < F. *tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Anatinæ;* the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake.* Also called *Vulpanser.*

tad-pipe (tad′-pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe.*

tadpole (tad′-pōl), *n.* [< ME. *tadpolle*, *taddepol*, < *tadde*, a form, with shortened vowel, of *tade*, toad, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *pollhead* (Sc. *powhead*), *polliwog*, *polliwig*, etc., a tadpole.] **1.** The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anurous batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creatures live in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larvæ of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.



Tadpoles.

A, *B*, with gills; *C*, more advanced. *a*, eye; *o*, ear; *m*, mouth; *n*, nasal sacs; *d*, opercular fold; *kb*, *ki*, gills; *ks*, a single branchial aperture; *x*, horny jaws; *s*, suckers; *y*, rudiment of hind limb.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus:* doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *moss-head.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Florida.]

tadpole-fish (tad′pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

tadpole-hake (tad′pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy.* See cut under *Raniceps.*

tae[1] (tā), *n.* A Scotch form of *toe.*

Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that stane!
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

tae[2] (tā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*[1].

tae[3] (tā), *a.* [Sc., also *tea;* in the phrase *the tae*, orig. *thet ae*, i. e. that one: see *that* and *one*, *a*[2], *ae.* Cf. *tother* in *the tother*, for *that other.*] One: as, the *tae* half or the tither (the one half or the other). [Scotch.]

taed (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

tædium (tē′di-um), *n.* [L.: see *tedium.*] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium.*—**Tædium vitæ**, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

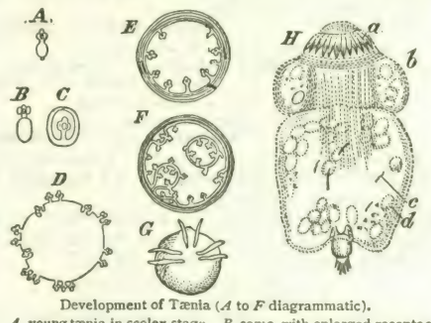
tael (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile;* also *tale*, *tayel;* = F. *tael*, < Pg. *tael*, < Malay *tāil*, *tahil*, a weight, tael, prob. < Hind. *tola*, a weight: see *tola.*] **1.** The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois. See *liang.*— **2.** A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The tael is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. By an Imperial decree issued in 1908, the tael (up to that time only a money of account) was established as a coin; a half-tael piece also was ordered.—**Haikwan tael**, literally 'custom-house tael,' a standard weight (581.47 grains) recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.—**K'up'ing tael**, the treasury-scale tael, equal to 575.82 grains.

ta'en (tān). [Formerly also *tane*, ME. *tan*, etc.: see *take.*] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take.*

tænia (tē′ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia;* NL., < L. *tænia*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm, < *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *thin.*] **1.** In *classical archæol.*, a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 340.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.— **3.** In *surg.*, a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.— **4.** In *anat.*, a band or fillet: specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.— **5.** In *zoöl.*:



Development of Tænia (*A* to *F* diagrammatic).

A, young tænia in scolex stage. *B*, same, with enlarged receptaculum scolecis, by inversion of which the young tænia is invaginated as at *C*, when it is a cysticercus of one head (hydatid or bladder-worm). *D*, state called cœnure. *E*, hypothetical stage of echinococcus, in which tænia-heads are developed only on the inner surface of the primary cyst, and which represents an echinococcifer. *F*, echinococcus with secondary cysts. *G*, an embryo tænia. *H*, tænia-head or scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum*, a stage of *Tænia echinococcus: a*, hooks; *b*, suckers; *c*, cilia in water-vessels; *d*, refractive particles.

(*a*) A tapeworm. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family *Tæniidæ*, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tape of man. Also *Cystotænia.* See *tapeworm.*—**Tæniæ coli**, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon.*—**Tænia hippocampi.** See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus.*—**Tænia pontis**, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crus, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—**Tænia Tarini**, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Erasmus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinus), who first described it in 1750.—**Tænia thalami**, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tænia ventriculi tertii.*—**Tænia ventriculi quarti.** Same as *ligula*, 3.

tænia-chain (tē′ni-ä-chān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tapeworm.

tæniacide (tē′ni-a-sīd), *n.* Same as *tænicide.*

Tæniada (tē-nī′a-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-ada.*] An order of *Platyhelmintha* or *Scolecida*, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea.* See cut under *Cestoidea.*

tæniafuge (tē′ni-a-fūj), *n.* Same as *tænifuge.*

tænia-head (tē′ni-ä-hed), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deutoscolices or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. Tænia-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia.* In adult tæniæ the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to affix the parasite to the host. Such a tænia-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid.* Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm.*

Tæniata, Tæniatæ (tē-ni-ā′tä, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus:* see *tæniate.*] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the Venus's-girdles, or *Cestidæ.* See cut under *Cestum.* The term is correlated ★with *Saccatæ*, *Lobata*, and *Eurystomata.*

tæniate (tē′ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tæniatus*, < L. *tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia.*] In *anat.*, ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

tænicide (tē′ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide.* See *tænifuge.*

Turpentine is a powerful *tæniacide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

tænidium (tē-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia.*] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forms a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard.*

tæniform (tē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

Conjoined in filiform or *tæniform* fascia.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

tænifuge (tē′ni-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or cusso. Also *tæniafuge.* See *tænicide.*

Kámalá is an efficient *tænifuge*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

Tæniidæ (tē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia.*

tæniiform (tē′ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniform;* specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes;* trachypteroid.

Tæniiformes (tē″ni-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniform.*] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ.* See *Tæniosomi.*

Tæniobranchia (tē″ni-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia.* See *Salpidæ.*

tæniobranchiate (tē″ni-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia.*

Tæniocampa (tē″ni-ō-kam′pä), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), < *ταινία*, a band, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ.* The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antennæ are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.



Tæniocampa alta, natural size.

T. populeti, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

Tænioglossa (tē″ni-ō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate.*] Tænioglossate mollusks.

tænioglossate (tē″ni-ō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ταινία, a band, ribbon, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth with a lateral and two marginal teeth on each side, in each one of the many transverse series of radular teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

II. *n.* A tænioglossate mollusk.

tænioid (tē′ni-oid), *a.* [< Gr. ταινιοειδής, like a ribbon, < ταινία, a band, ribbon, + εἶδος, form.] Ribbon-like; tæniate or tæniiform. Specifically —(*a*) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (*b*) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (*c*) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; tæniiform, as the scabbard-fish, cutlas-fish, or hairtail; trichiurous; tæniosomous. See cuts under *scabbard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 206.

tæniola (tē-nī′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *tæniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some acalephs.

Tæniolata (tē″ni-ō-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*[2].] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intæniolata* (which see).

Tæniophyllum (tē″ni-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1878), < Gr. ταινία, a ribbon, + φύλλον, a leaf.] **1.** A name given by Pomel in 1849 to fossil plants from the Rhætic and Lias which are now referred to *Nilsonia*.—**2.** Stems and leaves resembling those of *Cordaites* from the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. *Lesquereux.*

Tæniopteræ (tē-ni-op′tē-rē), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < Gr. ταινία, a band, ribbon, + πτέρον, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinæ*, having for the most part black-and-white plumage, and containing about 9 species, characteristic of the pampas region of South America: so called from the narrowing or emargination of the outer primaries. *T. nengeta* or *T. pepoaza* is a leading form. *T. irupero*, 7 inches long, white with black-tipped wings and tail, is another. The genus is also called *Nengetus*, *Pepoaza*, and by other names.



Tæniopteræ irupero.

Tæniopterideæ (tē-ni-op-tē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schimper, 1869), < *Tæniopteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of fossil ferns based on the genus *Tæniopteris*, which see. According to Schimper, the following is the generic nomenclature of the various species formerly included in *Tæniopteris*: *Marattiopsis* for one species from the Carboniferous, the type of this genus being *T. dentata* (Sternberg), and the leaves resembling those of *Marattia dentata*; *Oleandridium* for a plant with leaves resembling *Oleandra*, occurring in the Triassic and Tertiary; *Macrotæniopteris*, a genus with very large coriaceous leaves, resembling those of the genus *Musa*, ranging from the Permian to the Lias; *Angiopteridium*, with pinnate leaves resembling those of *Angiopteris*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Palæovittaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Vittaria*, but differing in the details of the nervation, occurring in the Raniganj beds of the Damuda series (Lower Mesozoic?). *Tæniopteris* as delimited by Brongniart is a strictly Mesozoic genus, but later authors referred to it a large number of Paleozoic forms, and Schimper strangely included in it only these. They all probably belong to other genera. Potonié in 1900 included most of these plants in his family *Neuropterides*, most of the genera of which are Paleozoic, but this classification requires revision in the light of later discoveries. See *Neuropteris*.

Tæniopterinæ (tē-ni-op-tē-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænioptera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Tænioptera*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluvicolinæ*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayus* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyranninæ*, are by Sclater referred to the *Tæniopterinæ*. See cuts under *Tæniopteræ*, *Fluvicola*, and *Sayornis*.

tæniopterine (tē-ni-op′tē-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinæ*.

Tæniopteris (tē-ni-op′tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. ταινία, a band, ribbon, + πτέρις, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the secondary nerves, which are simple or forked at the base, pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is probably not found below the Mesozoic, but Carboniferous forms have been referred to it. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopterideæ*.

Tæniopygia (tē″ni-ō-pij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < Gr. ταινία, a band, ribbon, + πυγή, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing



Tæniopygia castanotis.

two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrelda* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown ear-coverts; *T. insularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3¾ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.

tæniosome (tē′ni-ō-sōm), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Tæniosomi (tē″ni-ō-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomous*.] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, containing the two families *Trachypteridæ* and *Regalecidæ*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as *ribbon-fishes*. Species of *Trachypterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

tæniosomous (tē″ni-ō-sō′mus), *a.* [< NL. **tæniosomus*, < Gr. ταινία, a band, ribbon, + σῶμα, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; tæniiform or tænioid; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

tænite (tē′nīt), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

Tae-ping, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

taffata†, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafferel (taf′e-rel), *n.* [< D. *tafereel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tablet, picture: see *table*. The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern.] **1.** "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—**2.** Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

tafferel-rail (taf′e-rel-rāl), *n.* [< *tafferel* + *rail*[1].] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Dict.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

taffeta (taf′e-tä), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taiffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetán* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffettà* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāftah*, taffeta, < *tāftan*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, curl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from grosgrain, which is corded, and surah, which is twilled.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lyned with *taffata* and with sendal.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

Of ȝallow *Taftais* wes hir sark.
Sir D. Lyndesay, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

Taffeta was made of silk or linen of very thin substance.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 210.

taffety, *n.* See *taffeta*.

taffia, *n.* See *tafia*.

taffrail (taf′rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*[1], of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*[1]), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail*.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. v.

taffy[1] (taf′i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*; perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia*, *taffia*: see *tafia*.] **1.** A coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds, etc.

Toffee disappears in favour of *taffy*.
Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, [p. 366.

There was the day the steward made almond-*taffy*, or *toffee*, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it.
S. J. Duncan, A Social Departure, vii.

Hence—**2.** Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of *taffy*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879.

taffy[1] (taf′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [< *taffy*[1], *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was *taffied* into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

Taffy[2] (taf′i), *n.*; pl. *taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

tafia (taf′i-ä), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane-juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

From the same sugar-cane come sirop and *tafia*.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 234.

Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and *tafia* can be handled with less risk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 851.

taft (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

The soil-pipe can be *tafted* at the end.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, i. 21.

taft (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, that modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the *taft*.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, xi. 33.

tag[1] (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tagge*; < Sw. *tagg*, a point; cf. Icel. *tāg*, a willow-twig; cf. LG. *takk* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; cf. *tack*[1]. The Icel. *taug*, a string, cord, is not related; it goes with *tow*[1], *tug*.] **1.** A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

For no cause, gentlemen,
Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points
With longer *taggs* than his.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iii.

An ornamental *tag* of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 1⅜/16 in. in width.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 197.

2. Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a Life in the Intail of a great Estate, that seem to have come into the World only to be *Tags* in the Pedigree of a wealthy House.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or tails.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

Specifically—(*a*) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag*[1], *v. t.*, 5. (*b*) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich herl, or pig's or seal's wool, or floss. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 600.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion. *The Field*, Feb. 27, 1886, p. 268.

(*c*) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (*d*) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly: used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (*e*) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag;* but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man [Kean], after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Flo— Floranthe!"
Doran, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1865), II. 413.

At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

3. Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail.* See *rag-tag* and *tag-rag.*

They all came in, both *tagge and ragge.*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Will you hence,
Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 248.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say I had nothing about me but *tagge and ragge.*
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 14).

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking. *Pepys*, Diary, March 6, 1660.

Tag, Rag, and Bobtail are capering there,
Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

4. In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the weft.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].

tag[1] (tag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [< *tag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?
With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name.
Contemporary Rev., LVI., Dec., Adv.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."
New York Evening Post, Jan. 10, 1891.

3. To fasten or join on by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq., Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to putt his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses. *Aubrey*, Lives (John Milton).

He? He is *tagging* your epitaph.
Browning, Too Late, st. 8.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 359.

4. To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.]—**5.** To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.
Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

2. To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

tag[2] (tag), *n.* [Formerly also *tagg;* also *tig-tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig;* origin uncertain; connection with *tag*[1] (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with L. *tangere* (√ *tag*, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, v.

Cross-tag, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *equat-tag.*)

tag[2] (tag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging.* [Cf. *tag*[2], *n.*] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

tag[3] (tag), *n.* [E. dial. also *teg;* origin uncertain. Connection with *stag, steg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

tag-alder (tag′âl″dėr), *n.* A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. rugosa* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. Oregona* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

tagasaste (tag-a-sas′tē), *n.* A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus Palmense*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

tag-belt (tag′belt), *n.* Same as *tag-sore.*

tag-boat (tag′bōt), *n.* A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 107.

tag-end (tag′end), *n.* A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xix.

Tagetes (tā-jē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < L. *Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heleniæ*, type of the subtribe *Tagetineæ.* It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucral bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to New Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbed and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *flos Aphricanus* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia*, a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmoni*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

tag-fastener (tag′fâs″nėr), *n.* Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

taggt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tag*[2].

tagged (tagd), *a.* Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-*tagged* brush. *The Field*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tagger (tag′ėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—**2.** That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,
That I should wrong them by comparing
Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*
To their more dangerous swords and daggers.
Cotton, To J. Bradshaw.

3. The pursuer in the game of tag.—**4.** A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—**5.** *pl.* Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers;* the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin.* This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to leather itself. *Flower*, History of Tin and Tin Plates, p. 156.

6. A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters.*

tagging (tag′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tag*[1], *v.*] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

Tagging or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

taghairm (tag′erm), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, an echo, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 4.

tag-holder (tag′hōl″dėr), *n.* A tag-fastener.

tagilite (tag′i-līt), *n.* [< *Tagil* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-green color. It is found incrusting limonite at Nizhne Tagil in the Urals, and elsewhere.

taglet (tag′let), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-let.*] A little tag.

taglia (tâl′yä), *n.* [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2].] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached, with a single rope passing round all the pulleys and fastened by one end at some point in the system.

Tagliacotian (tâl-yą-kō′shiąn), *a.* See *Taliacotian.*

taglioni (tâl-yō′ni), *n.* [So called after a noted family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni.*] A kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat. *Scott.*

Taglioni skirt, the skirt of a dress fashionable about 1835, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers: it consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different lengths.

tag-lock (tag′lok), *n.* A matted lock of wool on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarage tithes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 115.

tagma (tag′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάγμα*, that which has been ordered or arranged, < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules out of which vegetable structure is built up, thus embracing under one head the pleon, micella, and micellar aggregate. See *micella, pleon*[1], *syntagma.*

tag-machine (tag′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tags or labels.

tag-needle (tag′nē″dl), *n.* A needle for attaching tags to bales or parcels. One side of the eye is formed by an elastic piece.

tagnicati (tä-nyi-kä′tē), *n.* [< Guarani *tañicati.*] The warree, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus.* See *tajaçu.*

tag-rag (tag′rag), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *rag*[1]. Cf. *rag-tag.*] **1.** A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hanging from them. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 4.

2. Same as *rag-tag:* often in the phrase *tag-rag and bobtail.* See *tag*[1], *n.*, 3.

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, *tag-rag.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, 1. v.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with *tagrag and bobtail* about him, and always open house.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 19, 1831.

tag-sore (tag′sōr), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also called *tag-belt.*

tagster (tag′stėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-ster.*] A scold; a virago. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tagtail (tag′tāl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marsh-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 131.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

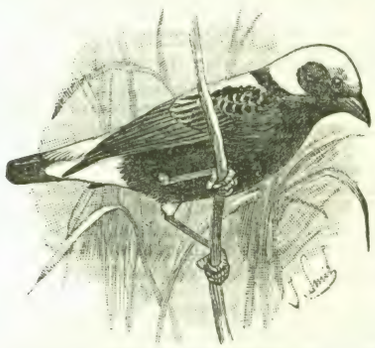
tagua (tag′wä), *n.* [Native name in Colombia.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas*.

taguan (tä′gwän), *n.* [Tagalog.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*.—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista*.

The only species belonging to this genus is the large black *Taguan* Flying Phalanger (*P. volans*), an animal very similar to certain of the large Indian flying squirrels.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 728.

tag-wool (tag′wůl), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwell*.

taha (tä′hä), *n.* [Zulu *taka*.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the *Ploceidæ*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found



Taha (*Pyromelana taha*).

in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis textor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus textor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its onym is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Müller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana*.

Tahitian (tä-hē′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tahiti* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan*.

II. *n.* One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

Tahiti chestnut. See *chestnut*.

tahli (tä′li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tali*.

tahona (tä-hō′nä), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tohōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

tahr (tär), *n.* See *thar*[3].

tai (tī), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Pagrus major*, found in the bays of Japan. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful crimson color. It is regarded as in some degree a national emblem. Also *akadai* and *red tai*.

Taic (tä′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Siamese *Thai*, *T'hai*, *Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (Thai, T'hai), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Taic* dialects.

II. *n.* A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Tai.

taigle (tā′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taigled*, ppr. *taigling*. [Appar. a Sc. var. of **taggle*, freq. of *tag*[1].] I. *trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

taigna, tainha (tī′nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

taikun, *n.* See *tycoon*.

tail[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tail*, *tayl*, *teil*, < AS. *tægel*, *tægl* = OHG. *zagal*, *zagil*, MHG. *zagel*, *zail*, *zeil*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zal*, tail, = Icel. *tagl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tagl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(*a*) In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of a more or less numerous series of coccygeal vertebræ with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebræ resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (*b*) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (*c*) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus, of whatever character. In reptiles with legs, as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity; it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (*d*) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphycercal*. (*e*) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurous crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (*f*) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished; the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.: as, the bee carries a sting in its *tail*. (*g*) In many arachnidans, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (*h*) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia*. Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (*i*) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the *tail* of a kite, or of the letter *y*; the *tail* of a coat (a coat-*tail*), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

The *tails* of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

He crossed the room, stepping over the *tails* of gowns, and stood before his old friend.
The Century, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye; the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye*. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing*. See cut under *Papilio*. (*c*) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (*d*) In *astron.*, the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (*e*) In *bot.*, any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis*, *Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther-lobes in many composite plants. Said also of a petiole or peduncle. (*f*) In *musical notation*, same as *stem*[1], 6. (*g*) *Naut.*, a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block*.

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(*a*) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *pigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long *tails*, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation.
Congregationalist, Aug. 4, 1887.

(*b*) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a cue. (*c*) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

Ich haue no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth,
Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 196.

Why should her worship lack
Her *tail* of maids, more than you do of men?
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

"Ah! . . . if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

Beches and brode okes were blowen to the grounde,
Torned vpward her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 19.

And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*.
Deut. xxviii. 13.

Men that dig,
And lash away their lives at the cart's *tail*,
Double our comforts. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In the *tayle* of a Hericano wee were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 235.

Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tayle*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1]. (*b*) Of a roofing-slate or -tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (*c*) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tailing*. (*d*) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; tailings.

The *tails* or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw *tails*."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 32.

(*e*) In *surg.*, a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tailing*.

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat*. [Local.]

Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his *tails*, or tailed coat.
St. Nicholas, XIV. 406.

7. In *bookbinding*, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kinds of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In *mining*, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round buddle, and then finished off in the keeves. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—**Cow's-tail**, the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in *cows'-tails* (said of a poorly managed ship).—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.* See *crag*[1].—**Cut and long tail**†. See *cut*.—**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*.—**In tail of**†, close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and *in tail*
Of that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Neither head nor tail. See *head*.—**Tail margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Tail of a lock**, on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—**Tail of a stream**, a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

He has ta'en the ford at that *stream tail*;
I wot he swam both strong and steady.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

In the *tail of a swift stream*, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 341.

Tail of the eye. See def. 3 (*a*) (2).

Miss Lucy noticed this out of the *tail of her eye*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

Tail of the pancreas, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen.—**Tail of the trenches**, in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—**Tail of the wing.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**To nick a horse's tail.** See *nick*[1].—**Top and tail.** See *top*[1].—**Top over tail**†. See *top*[1].—**To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of.** See *salt*[1].—**To turn tail**, to turn the back; wheel about, as in aversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shirk an encounter.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.
Sir P. Sidney. (*Latham.*)

Our Sire (O too too proudly-base)
Turn'd tail to God, and to the Fiend his face.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

To twist the lion's tail, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. [Humorous slang.]—**With the tail between the legs**, having the tail closely incurved between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if *with their tails between their legs.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

★**tail**[1] (tāl), *v.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kite or a salmon-fly.

Apes and Japes, and marmusets *tayled.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . or a *tailed* punct, thus? *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

2. To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbours.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

3. To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.] —**4.** To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffes loos'd their hold.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 134.

5. In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

Desmard was allowed to gain experience by *tailing* (herding) those already brought in.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

To stave and tail. See *stave.*—**To tail in,** in *carp.*, to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail in* a timber.

II. *intrans.* To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—**To tail after,** to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail. —**To tail away,** to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

They were, however, *tailing away* fast, as we afterwards discovered. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 369.

To tail off. (*a*) Same as *to tail away.* (*b*) To wind up. [Colloq.]

The soft-hearted Slowboy *tailed off* at this juncture into . . . a deplorable howl.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, iii.

(*c*) To stop, as drinking, gradually; end by easy stages; taper off. [Colloq.]—**To tail on,** to join in a line; form a tail or cue for some purpose.

All hands *tailing on*, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To tail up and down the stream, to tail to the tide (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

tail[2] (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the orig. final syllable preserved, *tailye, tailzie*, etc.; < ME. *taile, tayle, taille,* < OF. *taille*, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., F. *taille*, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of OF., and others), = Pr. *talha* = Sp. *taja, talla, tala* = Pg. *tala, talha* = It. *taglia*, a cut, cutting, etc., < L. *talea*, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar, in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally*[1] (a doublet of *tail*[2]), *tail*[2], *v.*, *tailor, detail, entail, retail*[1], *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the L. noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the L. noun.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally*[1].

And with Lumbardes lettres I ladde golde to Rome,
And toke it by *taille* here and tolde hem there lasse.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 252.

Hit is skorid here on a *tayle,*
Have brok hit wel withowt fayle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

Breketh vp my berne-dore and bereth awei my whete,
And taketh me bote a *tayle* of ten quarter oten.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 45.

Whether that he payde or took by *taille,*
Algate he wayted so in his achat
That he was ay biforn and in good stat.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 570.

3. In *law*, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*
Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male.
Prior, The Chameleon.

4†. An entail.

He seith to me he is the last in the *tayle* of his lyflode, the qweche is CCCL. marke and better.
Paston Letters, I. 89.

Estate in tail. See *estate.*—**General tail,** in *law*, an estate tail limited to the issue of a particular person, but not to that of a particular couple; an estate tail general (which see, under *estate*).—**Special tail,** title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

II. *a.* In *law*, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—**Estate tail female, estate tail general,** etc. See *estate.* —**Fee tail.** See *fee*[2].

tail[2] (tāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *tailen, taylen, taillen, tailzen,* < OF. *tailler*, F. *tailler* = It. *tagliare,* < ML. *taleare*, also (after Rom.) *talare*, cut off, cut (timber), < L. *talea*, a cutting: see *tail*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cut or carve; carve out.—**2†.** To mark on a tally; set down.

3if I bigge and borwe it but 3if it be *ytailled,*
I forzete it as 3erne, and 3if men me it axe,
Sixe sithes or seuene I forsake it with othes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 429.

3. To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

If ony persone make ony compleynt to myn executores that I have purchasyd ony *taylid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold, . . . thanne I will that the right heyris purchase as be such *taylid* londes, if ony be in my possession or in my feffeez handes. *Paston Letters*, I. 452.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tailage, tallage (tā′lāj, tal′āj), *n.* [Also *taillage, taliage, talliage;* < ME. *tailage, taylage, taillage, talage,* < OF. *taillage,* < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no *taylage* by no tyrannye.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 54.

As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there none
But vnder tribut and *taillage* as tykes and cherles.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 37.

On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tallage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 275.

After the disappearance of the danegeld, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants [of the royal demesne] are usually termed *Tallages. S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 42.

Statute concerning tailage (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1297, declaring that tailage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tailage of groats,** a tax of 4*d.* (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1377: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

tailage, tallage (tā′lāj, tal′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged, tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging, tallaging.* [< *tailage, tallage, n.*] To lay an impost on; levy tailage upon; tax.

In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tallage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 277.

When scutage was paid by the military tenants, the king *tallaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 74.

tailageability, tallageability (tā″lāj-, tal″āj-ą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tailage* + *-able* + *-ity.*] Capacity or fitness for being tailaged. [Rare.]

These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tallageability* of the Jews.
New York Nation, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

tailager†, tallager† (tā′lāj-ėr, tal′āj-ėr), *n.* [ME. *taillager, taylagier,* < OF. *taillagier,* < *taillage:* see *tailage.*] A collector of taxes.

Taylagiers and these monyours.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6811.

tail-bay (tāl′bā), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a framed floor, one ★of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

tail-block (tāl′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See cut under *block*[1], 11.

tail-board (tāl′bōrd), *n.* **1.** The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.—**2.** In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten.*

tail-bone (tāl′bōn), *n.* **1.** The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankylosed in one bone, as in man.—**2.** A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See cuts under *Catarrhina* and *pygostyle.*

tail-coat (tāl′kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

tail-corn (tāl′kôrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tail-coverts (tāl′kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the calypteria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabou-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork, and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See diagram under *bird*[1], and cuts under *peafowl, Pelargomorphæ, Tæniopygia*, and *trogon.*

tail-crab (tāl′krab), *n.* In *mining*, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

tail-drain (tāl′drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the ★other drains of a field or meadow.

tailed[1] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed, getailed;* < *tail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; macrurous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.
Grew.

2. In *bot.*, provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—**3.** Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-*tailed* file.—**4.** In *her.*, having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *queued.* [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians,** the *Urodela.*—**Tailed rime.** Same as *caudate rime.* See *rime.*—**Tailed wasps,** the *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ.*—**Tailed worm,** a gephyrean of the family *Priapulidæ:* so called from the filiform caudal appendage.

tailed[2] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed;* < *tail*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Subject to tail; entailed.

tail-end (tāl′end), *n.* **1.** The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—**2.** The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—**3.** The end, finish, or termination; the fag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.
W. Black, Phaeton, xxii.

A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end. L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

4. *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailing*[1], 3.

Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends.*
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

tail-feather (tāl′feŦʜ″ėr), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hyporachis, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlie one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlie all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers.* Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or clamatorial, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Waders have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The archæopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura, Trochilidæ.*) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted.* Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate, incised, linear, acute, acuminate, filamentous, spatulate, mucronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even,*

truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, forficate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked, etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn-yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicate* or folded. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket.* Some tail-feathers are coiled, *circinate* or *scorpioid;* others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped, Cincinnurus, lyre-bird, Sappho, Spathura,* and *Topaza.*

tail-fin (tāl′fin), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

tail-flower (tāl′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium;* the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.

tail-fly (tāl′flī), *n.* See *fly*[2].

tail-gate (tāl′gāt), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate.* The upper gates are called *head-gates.*—2. The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the *tail-gate* of the wagon.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

tail-grape (tāl′grāp), *n.* A plant of the anonaceous genus *Artabotrys,* which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendril, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissimus* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

tail-hook (tāl′hůk), *n.* In *angling,* the hook of a tail-fly.

tailing[1] (tā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tail*[1], *v.*] 1. In *building,* same as *tail*[1], 5 (*c*).—2. In *surg.,* same as *tail*[1], 5 (*e*).—3. *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings.* In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings;* of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings.* The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "débris" also.
A. J. Bowie, Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 236.

The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machines.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings,* or sour liquor. *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 360.

4. In *calico-printing,* a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

tailing[2]† (tā′ling), *n.* [ME. *tailyng,* irreg. *tailende;* verbal n. of *tail*[2], *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

Thorugh his laboure or thorugh his londe his lyflode wynneth,
And is trusti of his *tailende.* *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 82.

taillage, taillager†. See *tailage, tailager.*

tail-lamp (tāl′lamp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the rear end of a train. [U. S.]

taille (tāl; F. tay, täy), *n.* [< OF. and F. *taille,* a cutting, tail, etc.: see *tail*[2], *n.*] 1†. A Middle English form of *tail*[2], 1.—2. Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille,* is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.
Pepys, Diary, July 13, 1663.

3. In *old French law,* a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—4. In *Eng. law,* the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

Taille is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

5. In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The waist or bodice of a gown. (*b*) The style or fit of the waist or bodice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—6. In *music,* same as *viola.*

taillé (F. pron. ta-lyā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2], *v.*] In *her.,* party per bend sinister.

tailless (tāl′les), *a.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no tail, in any sense; ecaudate; anurous: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus ecaudatus.*—**Tailless amphibians** or **batrachians,** the *Anura;* the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—**Tailless hippopotamus,** the giant cavy, or capibara.—**Tailless shrew,** *Anurosorex squamipes,* a small shrew of Tibet.

tailleur (ta-yėr′), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor.*] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

taillie (tāl′i), *n.* Same as *tail*[2].

tail-lobe (tāl′lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphycercal, heterocercal,* and *homocercal.*

tailloir (ta-lywor′), *n.* [F., < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2].] In *arch.,* an abacus.

tail-muscle (tāl′mus″l), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

tailor (tā′lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, tayler;* < ME. *taylor, taylour, taillour, taylegour, taylgour,* < OF. *taillour, tailleor, tailleur,* F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *talaire, talador* = Sp. *tajador, tallador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2], *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler,* etc.] 1. One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

Thes beth the Ordenaunce made and astabled of the ffraternyte of crafte of *Taylorys,* of the Cyte of Exceter, by asente and consente of the ffraternyte of crafte aforesayd y-gedered there to-gedere, ffor ever more to yndewre.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Come, *tailor,* let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A tailor-bird. (*b*) The mattowacca, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus mediocris.*—**Merchant tailor.** See *merchant.*—**Nimble tailor,** the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* [Local, Eng.]—**Proud tailor,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* [Salop.]—**Salt-water tailor,** the skipjack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.* See cut under *bluefish.* [Local, U. S.]—**Tailors' chair,** a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.—**Tailors' cramp,** a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—**Tailors' muscle.** Same as *sartorius.*—**Tailors' spasm,** a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—**Tailors' twist,** stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

tailor (tā′lor), *v.* [< *tailor, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

II. *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

Bran had its prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, *tailored* impromptu from the tar-pot by incensed neighbors. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 193.

tailor-bird (tā′lor-bėrd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticolæ.* They belong to such genera as *Suya, Suthora, Prinia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.* There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by Forster in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria,* and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium;* after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus,* and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1831 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus.* The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus.* (*a*) There are 3 species of *Sutoria,* or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (*b*) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.*



Nest of Tailor-bird.

tailoress (tā′lor-es), *n.* [< *tailor* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

tailoring (tā′lor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tailor, v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

No one would wonder at his toiling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.
The Century, XXIII. 266.

tailoring-machine (tā′lor-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

tailor-made (tā′lor-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

tailor-muscle (tā′lor-mus″l), *n.* Same as *sartorius.*

tailor-warbler (tā′lor-wâr″blėr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda.* See cut under *Sutoria.* *Latham,* 1783.

tail-piece (tāl′pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(*a*) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (*b*) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (*c*) In a lathe, the sleeve carrying the rear spindle; the tail-pin. (*d*) In *mining,* same as *snore-piece.* (*e*) Same as *tang*[1], 3. 2. In *zoöl.,* one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

tail-pin (tāl′pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

tail-pipe (tāl′pīp), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe (tāl′pīp), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or annoy in any similar way. [Colloq.]

Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

tail-race (tāl′rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

tail-rope (tāl′rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a round steel- or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.—**Tail-rope system,** a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

tails-common (tālz′kom″on), *n.* In *mining,* washed lead ore.

tail-screw (tāl′skrō), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward and adjusts the tail-piece.

tail-stock (tāl′stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle or tail-piece into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head.*

tail-switching (tāl′swich″ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

tail-tackle (tāl′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.,* a watch- or luff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

tail-trimmer (tāl′trim″ėr), *n.* In *building,* a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve (tāl′valv), *n.* 1. The foot-valve in some forms of condenser, between it and the

air-pump. The steam passing into the condenser opens the valve; when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

★2. Same as *snifting-valve*.

tail-vise (tāl'vīs), *n.* A small hand-vise with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tailward (tāl'wärd), *adv.* [< *tail*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

tail-water (tāl'wâ″tėr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tailwort (tāl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the family *Triuridaceæ*. *Lindley*.

tailzie, tailye (tāl'yē), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail*[2].

Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words, Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

tain (tān), *n.* [< ME. *tein, teyne*, a thin plate; perhaps < Icel. *teinn*, a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. *tān*, E. dial. *tan*, a twig (see *tan*[2]); but cf. OF. *estain*, F. *étain* = Pr. *estanh* = Sp. *estaño* = It. *stagno*, < L. *stagnum, stannum*, an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. tin: see *stannum*.] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds*.

Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
To fyr and hamer.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

tainct†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *taint*[1].

tainha, *n.* See *taigna*.

taint[1] (tānt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tainct*; < ME. **teint*, < OF. *teint, teinct*, color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, < L. *tinctus*, a dyeing, dye: see *tinct* and *tint*, doublets of *taint*. Cf. *taint*[1], *a.* and *v.*] 1†. Color; hue; dye; tinge.

Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily. *Greene*, Hexametra Alexis in Laudem Rosamundæ.

This pleasant lily white,
This *taint* of roseate red.
E. De Vere (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 58).

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

His *taints* and honours
Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

Here 'twill dash —
Your business has received a *taint*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

A hallowed temple, free from *taint*
Of ethnicisme. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

There was a *taint* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 162.

4. A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

A deep and general *taint* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The sad bequest of sire to son,
The body's *taint*, the mind's defect.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *taint* present [in the wood]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 9.

5†. A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous: probably not a true spider but one of the so-called harvest-mites, and not poisonous.

There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *tainct*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

taint[1] (tānt), *v.* [< *taint*[1], *n.*; partly < *taint*[1], *a.*, and ult. < OF. *teindre, taindre*, pp. *teint*, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye, color: see *tinge*. In some senses *taint* is prob. associated with L. *tangere*, touch, or confused with *attaint*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
And Nero will be *tainted* with remorse,
To hear and see her plaints.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

So the staunch hound the trembling deer pursues,
And smells his footsteps in the *tainted* dews.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *taint*eth it. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

Cold and wet lodging had so *tainted* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 42.

3. To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

The hottest air *taints* and corrupts our viands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

4. To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

Treason and *tainted* thoughts are all the gods
Thou worship'dst.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Therefore who *taints* his Soul may be said to throw Dirt in God's Face. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

5. To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

Glorious followers . . . are full of inconvenience, for they *taint* business through want of secrecy. *Bacon*, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

The truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 512.

The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainted* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

6†. To disgrace; fix contumely upon.

'Tis dishonour,
And, follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca,
And grow to no belief, to *taint* these Romans.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

7†. To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

Launcing the wound thou shouldest *taint*, and pricking the heart which asketh a plaister. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

=Syn. 2–5. *Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Vitiate*. Whether these words are regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *vitiate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be tinged or tinctured; become imbued or touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

2. To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *tainting*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 148.

taint[1]† (tānt), *a.* [< ME. *teint*, < OF. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, tinge: see *taint*[1], *v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

taint[2]† (tānt), *v.* [A var. of *tent*[2], *tempt*. Cf. *taunt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

The ii. course they *tainted* eche other on ye helmes and passed by. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring and tilting at a glove,
Which when he *tainted* with his slender rod,
He reined him straight.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, II., i. 3.

2. To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

He will *taint* a staff well at tilt.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Perigot. I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely.
Chamont. Save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, as in the just; make a thrust.

taint[2]† (tānt), *n.* [< *taint*[2], *v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

This *taint* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 374.

taint[3]† (tānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *teinten*; by apheresis from *attaint*.] To attaint.

taintless (tānt'les), *a.* [< *taint*[1] + *-less*.] Free from taint or infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams, . . .
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

taintlessly (tānt'les-li), *adv.* Without taint; purely.

taintor† (tān'tor), *n.* [ME., < OF. *taintor, taintur, taintour*, a dyer, < LL. *tinctor*, dyer, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *taint*[1], *v.* The word exists in the surname *Taintor*.] A dyer.

The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur*. *D. R. McAnally*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

tainture† (tān'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *tainture, teinture*, F. *teinture* = Pr. *tentura* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, a dye, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*, and cf. *tincture*, a doublet of *tainture*.] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

Tax me with these hot *taintures!*
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

taint-worm (tānt'wėrm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anguillulidæ*, as a *Tylenchus*, causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *vibrio*; but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

Tai-ping, Tae-ping (tī'ping'), *n.* [Chinese, < *t'ai*, a form of *ta*, great, + *p'ing*, peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-p'ing Chao*, or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

taira, tayra (tī'rą), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American musteline carnivore, *Galera barbara*.

tairge (tārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *targe*[3].

tairn (tārn), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn*[1].

taisch (tāsch), *n.* [Sometimes also *task*; < Gael. *taibhs, taibhse*, the shade of one departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and, what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 172.

tait[1]†, *a.* [ME. *tait, tayt*, < Icel. *teitr*, cheerful, = OHG. *zeiz*, tender.] Cheerful; lively.

tait[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *tait*[1], *a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

tait[2] (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

tait[3], *n.* See *tate*.

tait[4] (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus*. Also called *noolbenger*. See *Tarsipes*.

Tait's operation. See *operation*.

taivers, *n. pl.* See *tavers*.

taivert, *a.* See *tavert*.

taj (täj), *n.* [Pers., < Ar.] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul*.

tajaçu, tajassu (ta-yas'ö), *n.* [Tupi *tayaçu*, tannin.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu*. Compare *tagnicati*, and see cut under *peccary*.

take (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took*, pp. *taken* (*took*, obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking*. [Also dial. *tak* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta*; < ME. *taken* (pret. *took, tok*, pl. *token*, pp. *taken*, contr. *tan*, in pl. *tane*), < late AS. *tacan* (pret. *tōc*, pl. *tōcon*, pp. *tacen*), take, < Icel. *taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage*, take, seize; akin to Goth. *tēkan* (pret. *taitōk*, pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (√ *tag*), touch: see *tangent*. The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman*, E. obs. or dial. *nim*: see *nim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

Oure lorde . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche that he hadde, and sette it vpon the table. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

He *took* his sword under his arm,
And he walk'd his father's close about.
Græme and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III. 81).

He *took* me by the hand and burst out in tears. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To touch. See *to take the ground*, below.

Ure lord . . . spredde his hond, and *tok* his lepre; . . . and al-so rathe he was i-warisd of his maladie. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 31.

3. To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of results

of voluntary action or effort. Specifically—(*a*) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Than wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And *toke* the castelle & the town at hys avyse.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, *took* the Earl Murray Prisoner. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

The French King hath *taken* Nancy and almost all Lorain lately. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 25.

(*b*) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by *up*. See *to take up* (*d*).

As soone as the Iuges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be *take* for couetyse of youre londes and herytage, and do Iustice vpon yow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

Some were *taken* & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 10.

(*c*) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, bait, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Contree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to *take* Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will *take* a Trout in May.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 256.

(*d*) To obtain in marriage: as, to *take* a wife or a husband.

To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid
That in mariage me wil be *taking*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

When she was fifteen, her father *took* a second wife.
Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

Ye are forbidden to *take* to you two sisters as your wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 117.

(*e*) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to *take* a box at the opera; to *take* a farm; to *take* a daily paper.

Goldsmith *took* a garret in a miserable court.
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously *taken* our passage for Stockholm. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 13.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly *taking* or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

(*f*) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to *take* a prize; to *take* honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or *take* a second reward. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

(*g*) In many games, to win; capture: as, to *take* the odd trick (at whist); rook *takes* knight (at chess).

4. To please; attract; captivate; charm.

There's something in thee *takes* my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more *taketh* me
Than all the adulteries of art.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly *taken* with cribbage. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

5. To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague *take* the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone
Had a yong chylde, that was *taken* sodenly,
And so contynued and coude not be holpen.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He [Herne the hunter] blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch-kine yield blood.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were *taken* in the night with an easterly storm.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 201.

A plague *take* their balderdash!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

6. To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very carefull man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall *take* him napping.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they *took* some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 301.

If he shou'd have *taken* them in the very fact possest of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be *taken* by Surprize.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

7. To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to *take* that which none complains to lose. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to *take* my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 98.

Those we love first are *taken* first. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

Hence, specifically—(*a*) To subtract; deduct.

This her son
Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 60.

(*b*) To extract; quote: as, a passage *taken* from Keats; a description *taken* from Defoe. (*c*) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters *takes* his cue.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English shires bear names *taken* from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 113.

(*d*) To withdraw; recall.

Perhaps I'll *take* my word again,
And may repent the same.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

8. To choose; select: as, to *take* sides.

Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you *took* that man.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be *taken*, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest. *Bacon*, Ambition (ed. 1887).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 571.

9. To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.

And some other men Say it ys the sepulcre of Josophat, And that the Vale *takes* the name of the seyd Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The growing wonder *takes* a thousand shapes.
Cowper, Task, v. 119.

The distance *takes* a lovelier hue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

10. To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.

He *took* hymself a greet profit therby.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 46.

Proffers not *took* reap thanks for their reward.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 150.

I would have paid my two Turcomen; but they would not *take* the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 167.

To *take* with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 430.

11. To be the subject of; experience. (*a*) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.

If a man *takith* circumcisioun in the Saboth, that the lawe of Moyses be not brokun, han ye indignacioun to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?
Wyclif, John vii. 23.

As jockeys *take* a sweat.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to *take* gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.
W. Wilson, State, § 107.

(*b*) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.

Erthe, elementis, euer ilkane,
For my synne has sorowe *tane*,
This wele I see.
York Plays, p. 33.

Whan the kynge Brangore saugh the distruxion and the grete martire, he *toke* ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his iyen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to *take* a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure *take*
To see all nature gay. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

(*c*) To arrive at; attain.

[This] *tooke* such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 15.

12. To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.

Why do ye not rather *take* wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To *take* one blow, and turn the other cheek.
O. W. Holmes, Non-Resistance.

She must think how she would *take* the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 224.

13. To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to *take* a hint or a suggestion.

My ever-honour'd friend, I'll *take* your counsel.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en *take* the counsel which I gave you first.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 131.

14. To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to *take* a fancy; to *take* a fever.

His Moskito Strikers, *taking* a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not *take* cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He *took* the fever from Mr. Vollaire.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

The Prophet had certainly *taken* a love for me.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 185.

15. To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it *take* ink.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 204.

16. To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you *take* the hatch.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 138.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse *took* the water well. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvii.

17. To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to *take* a person into fellowship; to *take* a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was *taken* into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in these words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 808.

He has *taken* me into his confidence.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

18. To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having *taken* nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to *take* some meat. Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to *take* snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 210.

19. To receive into the mind; catch the sense of; understand: as, to *take* one's meaning.

Was this *taken*
By any understanding pate but thine?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 222.

Madam, *take* it from me, no Man with Papers in 's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet; no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

20. Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*, Holy War.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me—Your friendship out-runs my explanation. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

21. To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with *for*.

Of verry righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be *take* in euery place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to cry down Ceremonies, for they *take* themselves slighted without it.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

I saw also what I *took* to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 73.

I *take* this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

The great point, as I *take* it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

22. To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, *take* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 187.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient; some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, *taking* one place with another.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 458).

Taken by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.
The Century, XLI. 19.

23. To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he *takes* my death.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would *take* it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I *take* it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xvii.

24. To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I., ii. 1.

25. To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that *toke* this enterprise ne taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Our *taken* task afresh we will assay.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 163).

There was no man that would *take* charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amazedness amongst them. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209).

26. To ascertain, as by computation or measurement: as, to *take* the weight of anything.

He [the tailor] views with studious Pleasure
Your Shape, before he *takes* your Measure.
Prior, Alma, i.

The balance of our imports of grain, *taken* upon a number of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

27. To contain; comprehend; include.

He whom the whole world could not *take*,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.
B. Jonson, Hymn on the Nativity.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Ep. Atterbury.*

28. To include in a course, as of travel; visit.

The next morning I went to Dassamonpeack and sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and *tooke* him in my way to complaine Osocon would haue stole my prisoner Skico.
Ralph Layne, quoted in Capt. John Smith's Travels, I. 92.

About a year since, R. B. and B. F. *took* that city, in the way from Frederickstadt to Amsterdam, and gave them a visit. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

29. To resort to; have recourse to; avail one's self of; employ, as any appliance, means, or resource capable of service.

The same Thursday at aftyr noon we *toke* our assys at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same nyght to Bethlem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 46.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 219.

I *tooke* coach in company with two courteous Italian gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 18, 1645.

Take wings of fancy, and ascend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

30. To need; require; demand: often used with an impersonal subject: as, *it took* all our strength to row ashore.

How long do you think *it* will *take* you to bring your thoughts together? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

31. To give; deliver. [Now rare.]

There besyde is the Place where oure Lord *toke* to Moyses the 10 Comandementes of the Lawe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Pandarus gan hym the letre *take*,
And seyde, "Pardee! God hath holpen us."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1318.

He gaue a ryng on to Clarionas,
And she *toke* hym another for certeyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 907.

32. To inflict, as a blow, on; hence, to fetch (a person or an animal) a blow; strike.

Ector . . . *toke* his horse with his helis, hastid before,
Gird euon to the grekes with a grete yre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6394.

The potter yn the neke hem *toke*,
To the gronde sone he yede.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

A rascal *takes* him o'er the face, and fells him.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

Mr. William Vaux *took* Mr. Knightly a blow on the face.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 56.

33. To betake: used reflexively.

To alle the develles I *me take*, . . .
But it was told right to myselve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7590.

Betere bote is noon to me
Than to his mercy truli *me take*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Art thou a craftsman? *take thee* to thine arte,
And cast off slouth, which loytreth in the Campes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

But for shame, and that I am a man at armes, I would runne away, and *take me* to my legs.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 226).

34. To conduct; escort; convey; lead or carry.

Take the stranger to my house,
And with you take the chain.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 36.

So Enid *took* his charger to the stall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I'll get him to *take* me about, I only a country fellow, and he up to all the ways of town.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

35. With nouns noting or implying motion, action, or procedure: to do, make, perform, execute, practise, or the like. In this sense the verb and its object often form a periphrasis for the verb suggested by the object: as, to *take beginning*, for *to begin;* to *take resolution*, for *to resolve;* to *take a walk*, for *to walk;* so also with to *take one's way, course, journey*, etc., and many other phrases noting progress or procedure.

The synner *took* penaunce with good entent,
And lefte al his wickid synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

I *tooke* my journey there hence by Coach towards Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 14.

Sound was the sleep he *took*,
For he slept till it was noon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 134).

To secure him at home, he [Edward IV.] *took* Truce with the King of Scots for fifteen Years.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 206.

Prince Doria going a Horseback to *take* the round one Night, the Soldier took his Horse by the Bridle.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

O'er Scythian Hills to the Meotian Lake
A speedy Flight we'll *take*.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

If you please to action me, *take* your course.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 525. (*Davies*, under *action.*)

We *took* our last adieu,
And up the snowy Splugen drew.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was called upon at a trying moment to *take* a step on which assuredly much of the prosperity of the people and nearly all the hopes of his party along with his own personal reputation were imperilled.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, **xix.**

Specifically—(*a*) To execute by artistic means, as a drawing or painting, or a photograph; also, to obtain a likeness or picture of: as, to *take* a person or a landscape.

Here is the same face, *taken* within this half-hour, said the artist, presenting her with another miniature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xx.

As the young people frisked about innocently, Mr. Brackett and I succeeded in *taking* some half-dozen interesting and instructive groups and single figures.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 626.

(*b*) To make by writing; jot down: as, to *take* notes; hence, to obtain in the form of notes or other memoranda: as, to *take* a speech in shorthand.

A chield 's amang you *taking* notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

(*c*) In *music*, to execute at a specified rate of speed; hence, to adjust at a given rate: as, to *take* the tempo slowly.

The musical part of the service was, to begin with, *taken* slow—incredibly slow.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 95.

36. To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female.—**Take care.** See *care.*—**Take ink,** an order to put more ink on a printing-roller.—**Taken aback.** See *aback*[1].—**To be taken in the mainort, to be taken with the mainort.** See *mainor.*—**To be taken sick,** to become sick; fall ill.—**To make one take the dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To take aback.** See *taken aback*, under *aback*[1].—**To take account of,** to note; mark; make a note of.

This man walked about and *took account*
Of all thought, said, and acted.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

To take action, a dare, advice, a grinder. See the nouns.—**To take advantage of.** See *advantage, n.*—**To take aim,** to direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.—**To take air.** See *air*[1].—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book.*—**To take amiss.** See *amiss.*—**To take a name in vain, an insult, a rise out of.** See *name*[1], *insult*, *rise*[1].—**To take arms.** See *arm*[2].—**To take a season, a seat, a side, a step, a turn.** See the nouns.—**To take a thing in snuff†.** See *snuff*[1].—**To take back,** to withdraw; recall; retract. [Colloq.]

I've disgusted you—I see that; but I didn't mean to. I—I *take* it *back*. *Howells*, Silas Lapham, xv.

To take bail for. See *bail*[2].—**To take battle†,** to fight.

And y in his quarel *took bataile*
Agen my fadir to amend his mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

To take bearings. See *bearing.*—**To take bog†.** See *bog*[2].—**To take breath,** or **to take a long breath,** to pause, as from labor or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed, I would *take* some *breath*. *Bacon.*

The world slumbered or *took breath* in his [Hippocrates's] resolutions divers hundreds of years. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

To take by storm, by the hand, etc. See the nouns.—**To take captive.** See *captive.*—**To take check†, cold, counsel, course†.** See the nouns.—**To take down.** (*a*) To lower the power, spirit, pride, or vanity of; abase; humble: as, to *take down* a conceited upstart. Compare *to take down a peg*, under *peg.*

Doe you thinke he is nowe soe daungerous an enemye as he is counted, or that it is soe harde to *take* him *downe* as some suppose? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In a good time that man both wins and wooes
That *takes* his wife *downe* in her wedding shooes.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 94).

(*b*) To swallow: as, to *take down* a draught or a dose.

Sir, kill me rather; I will *take down* poison,
Eat burning coals, do anything.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

(*c*) To pull down; remove by taking to pieces: as, to *take down* a house or a scaffolding. (*d*) To put in writing; write down; record; note: as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—**To take earth,** in *fox-hunting*, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, figuratively, to conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*.
Scott, Kenilworth, iv.

To take effect. See *effect.*—**To take exception.** See *exception*, 4.—**To take fire, flay, foot†, form.** See the nouns.—**To take for granted.** See *grant*[1], *v. t.*—**To take French leave.** See *French.*—**To take heart.** See *heart.*—**To take heart of grace.** See *grace.*—**To take heed.** (*a*) To beware; be careful; use caution: often followed by *of* or *to*.

I will *take heed to* my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Asper (I urge it as your friend), *take heed*,
The days are dangerous, full of exception.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

(*b*) To take notice; pay attention; attend; listen.

God ne *takth* none *hede* of zuiche tales.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

To take hold: commonly with *of* or *on*. (*a*) To get a grasp or grip: as, to *take hold of* a rope.

Ten men . . . shall *take hold of* the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you. Zech. viii. 23.

(*b*) To gain possession, control, or influence.

Sorrow shall *take hold on* the inhabitants of Palestina.
Ex. xv. 14.

I pray, sir, tell me, is it possible
That love should of a sudden *take* such *hold?*
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 152.

(*c*) To take advantage; make use.

Captaine Gorges *tooke hold of* ye opportunitie.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 149.

(*d*) To lay hold, for or as for management or adjustment.

Some *take hold of* suits only for an occasion to cross some other. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

To take horse. See *horse*[1].—**To take huff,** to become huffy or pettish; take offense.

If the American actress came over, of course she would insist on playing Violante; then Miss Carmine would *take huff*, and there was sure to be a row!
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

To take in. (*a*†) To capture; conquer.

He hath mused of *taking* kingdoms *in*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 83.

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

(*b*) To receive; admit; give entrance or admittance to.

By our cognation to the body of the first Adam, we *took in* death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 594.

The captain told them we wanted to *take in* water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

After a long day's journey of thirty-one miles, we reached a house which we had been told *took in* travellers. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 257.

(*c*) To receive into one's house: said of work undertaken to be done at home.

His wife . . . had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by *taking in* sewing. *The Century*, XXXVII. 33.

(*d*) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coasts are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

(*e*) To encompass or embrace; include; comprehend.

This love of our country is natural to every man. . . . It *takes in* our families, relations, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 5.

It may be supposed that this lake [Brulos], which is now of so great an extent, *takes in* all the other lakes mentioned by the antients to the east.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

Specifically, to include in one's course or experience, as by seeing, visiting, or enjoying.

The Bensons would not be persuaded out of their fixed plan to *take in* . . . the White Mountains.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 293.

(*f*) To reduce to smaller compass; make less in length or width; contract; brail or furl, as a sail; make smaller, as a garment.

At night we took off our main bonnet, and *took in* all our sails, save our maincourse and mizzen.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Sure every one of me frocks must be *taken in*,—it 's such a skeleton I'm growing. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

(*g*) To receive into the mind; comprehend; perceive.

He *took in* the sense of a statement very slowly through the medium of written or even printed characters.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

We only *take in* any discourse if our memory retains the earlier words while we are hearing those which follow.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 220.

(*h*) To accept as true: believe: as, he *took in* whatever we told him. [Colloq.] (*i*) To take by subscription, as a magazine or newspaper. Compare def. 3 (*e*). [Eng.]

Few working-class homes in England fail to *take in* some kind of paper on the day of rest.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 110.

(*j*) To dupe; cheat; gull.

Hostess. I took you in last night, I say.
Syntax. Tis true; and if this bill I pay,
You'll *take* me *in* again to-day.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tour, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

Some critics declared that Mr. Cobden had been simply *taken in;* that the French Emperor had "bubbled" him.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xli.

To take in hand. See *hand.*—**To take in patience†.** See *patience.*—**To take in the slack** (*naut.*), to draw in the loose or relaxed part of a rope until it becomes taut.—**To take into account.** See *account.*—**To take into one's confidence.** See *confidence.*—**To take into one's head,** to conceive the idea of; form a plan or intention of.

Apparently Rousseau was an advanced boy, for, after these clerical duties were over, and he had returned to Paris, he *took it into his* own *head* to paint a view of the Montmartre hill. *The Century*, XLI. 573.

To take into one's own hand or **hands,** to assume the management or execution of, as a personal duty, right, or privilege.

They suffer not their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but *take* the matter back *into their own hands.*
Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to *take* the law *into his own hand*, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 232.

To take issue. See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (*a*) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [Colloq.]

If any one steals anything from me, . . . and I catch him, I *take it out of* him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) *took it out of* the Inexhaustible [baby] in a shower of caresses.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(*b*) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [Colloq.]

They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had *taken it out of* them.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

To take leave. See *leave*[2].—**To take namst.** See *nam*[2].—**To take notice of** or **that.** (*a*) To note; mark; observe.

You are to *take notice that* the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 105.

In Bethlehem I *took* particular *notice of* their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

Puff. They were spies of Lord Burleigh's.
Sneer. But isn't it odd, they were never *taken notice of*, not even by the commander-in-chief?
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) To remark upon; make mention of.

I have something to beg of you too: which is not to *take notice of* our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

To take occasion. See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (*a*) To remove: as, to *take off* one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard *taken off*. (*b*) To remove or transfer to another place: as, *take off* the prisoner to jail! *take* yourself *off!* (*c*) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution *takes* your enemy *off*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governours thought it fit to *take* him [Jesus] *off*, and make him an example for Reformers.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price.

The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.
Swift, Miscellanies. (*Latham.*)

(*e*) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to *take* responsibility *off;* to *take off* a curse.

Your power and your command is *taken off*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease
The incens'd powers, and sacrifice *takes off*
Their heavy angers.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

(*f*†) To withhold; hold back; deter.

No means either he or ye letters ye write, could *take off* Mr. Sherley & ye rest from putting both ye Friendship and Whit-Angell on ye generall accounte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to *take* Mankind *off* from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

(*g*) To take in trading; purchase.

That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he *took off* all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(*h*) To drink off; swallow.

Where she dranke to him a cup of poysoned liquor; and hauing *taken off* almost halfe, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunke, she called upon her husbands name aloude.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(*i*) To reproduce; copy.

It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to *take off* all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(*j*) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule.

She was always mimicking. She *took off* the exciseman, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very parson,—how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.
C. Reade, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

To take offense. See *offense*.—**To take on** or **upon (one's self).** (*a*) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively, to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord *took upon him* the form of a servant.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment *takes upon itself* an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

(*b*) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of.

The good newes . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratliffe should be deposed, and that Captaine Smith would *take vpon him* the government.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;
And *on herself* would my refusal *take*.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(*c*) To lay claim to; arrogate, as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, *taking upon her* to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 183.

A band of critics, who *take upon them* to decide for the whole town.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

(*d*) To apply to one's self.

Of goode men am I nought agast,
For they wole *taken on hem* no thyng,
Whanne that they knowe al my menyng.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6107.

To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower, to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg: used literally in the second quotation. [Colloq.]

O, friar, you grow choleric. . . . On my word, I'll *take you down a button-hole.*
Peele, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me *take you a button-hole lower.* Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

To take one napping. See *nap*[1].—**To take one's bells.** See *bell*[1].—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable.

Shall I not *take mine ease* in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

To take one's gait. See *gate*[2].—**To take one's life in one's hand,** to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.

The other [youngster] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must *take his life in his hand*, and assert his rights.
The Century, XXXVI. 258.

To take one's mark amiss, to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I *take* not *my mark amiss*, I deem I have half a guess of you.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

To take one's part, to side with, stand by, or aid one.

If the provost *take our part* . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

To take one's self seriously, to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs *take himself seriously;* the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.
B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, iii.

To take one's turn. See *turn*.—**To take one tardyt.** See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity,** to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.

They *tooke oppertunitie*, and thrust Levetenante Fitcher out a dores, and would suffer him to come no more amongst them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

To take order†, to take orders. See *order*.—**To take out.** (*a*) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to *take* an invalid *out* for a walk; to *take* a book *out* of a library. (*b*) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to *take out* a stain or a blot. (*c*) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to *take* the pride or nonsense *out* of a youngster; the running *took* the wind *out* of him. (*d*) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he *took* the amount of the debt *out* in goods.

Because of the old proverbe, What they want in meate, let them *take out* in drinke.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(*e*) To procure for one's self; get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to *take out* a patent or a summons. (*f*†) To copy: as, to *take out* a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to *take out*, which is as much impossible?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work *out*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 179.

To take over. (*a*) To assume the ownership, control, or management of.

No sooner had Katkoff *taken over* the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 510.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was *taken over* by the European creditor.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

(*b*) To receive; derive.

In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds *take over* from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

To take pains. See *pain*[1].—**To take part in** or **with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose†.** See *nose*[1].—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of, rank, root, scorn†, shape, ship, shipping†, sight, silk, soil, stock, strife†, tent.** See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (*a*) See *air*[1]. (*b*) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to *take the air* when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

To take the bent. See *bent*[2].—**To take the bit in the teeth.** See *bit*[1].—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*[1].—**To take the coif, the cross, the crown of the causey, the essay†, the field, the foil†.** See *coif, cross*[1], *crown*, etc.—**To take the ground** (*naut.*), to touch bottom; run aground.

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship *took the ground.*"
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To take the hand of or **from†.** Same as *to take the wall of.*

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he *took the hand of* the English ambassador, said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; which small punctilio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he *had taken the hand from* our ambassador.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 136.

To take the laboring oar. See *labor*[1].—**To take the law of.** Same as *to have the law of* (which see, under *law*[1]).

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for *taking the law of* every body.
Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins. See the nouns.—**To take the oath,** to take a drink. [Slang, U. S.]—**To take the road.** (*a*) See *road*. (*b*) Same as *to take to the road.* See *road*. (*c*) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town: said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of, the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of,** to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*[1].—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*[2].—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom,** to marry.—**To take to pieces.** (*a*) To separate into the component parts: as, to *take* a gun or a clock *to pieces.* (*b*) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyze; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford *took* the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, *to pieces.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

To take to task. See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (*a*) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can *take vp* the Ocean in a spoone?
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and *take up* the reward.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) To take into one's company, society, etc.

You are to *take* soldiers *up* in counties as you go.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 199.

Our men, retyring to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a myle towards Hatorask they *tooke vp* foure of their fellowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

(*c*) To absorb: as, sponges *take up* water.

The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are *taken up* into the emotion of beauty.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(*d*) To arrest; take into custody.

An officer patroles about the city [Cairo], more especially by night; . . . he *takes up* all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, *take* me *up*—
No doubt I am some criminal!
W. S. Gilbert, Phrenology.

(*e*) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to *take up* a profession; to *take up* a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; *take* thy fortunes *up.*
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale.
Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(*f*) To set up; begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for thee.
Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(*g*†) To encounter; challenge; oppose.

One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must *take up* us.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon *took up* all Comers.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 256.

(*h*) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up* a quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

(*i*) To catch together and fasten: as, to *take up* an artery; to *take up* dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed.
Sharpe, Surgery.

(*j*) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*k*†) To stop; bring to a stand.

For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are *taken up.*
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 78.

(*l*) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to *take up* room or time; to *take up* one's attention.

He is *taken up* with great persons; he is not to know you to-night.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men *take* them *up* [the public baths] in the morning: and in the afternoon the women.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 54.

But his fault is onely this, that his minde is somewhat much *taken vp* with his mind, and his thoughts not loaden with any carriage besides.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were *taken up* with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(*m*) To obtain; specifically, to procure on credit; borrow. [Colloq.]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and five too.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered arter a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

(*n*) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their Country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 183.

The facilities for *taking up* land [in settlement of Virginia] . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 11.

(*o*) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(*p*) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; at least he disna *take* me *up* when I tell him the learned names o' the plants. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take* you *up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.
N. Macleod, The Starling, v.

(*q*) To pay the amount or cost of: as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds.—**To take up a quarrel**†. See *quarrel*.—**To take up arms.** See *to take arms*.—**To take upon (one's self).** See *to take on*.—**To take up short.** See *short*.—**To take up the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running.** See the nouns.—**To take wind.** See *wind*2.—**To take with,** to accept or have as a companion; hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take* us *with* ye a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?
Peele, Edward I., ii.

To take with a grain of salt. See *salt*1.—**Syn. 10.** *Accept*, etc. See *receive*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent: thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For eche that axith, *takith;* and he that sechith, fyndith; and it shal be opnyde to a man knokynge.
Wyclif, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you. John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 807.

2. To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh* away, who can hinder him?
Job ix. 12.

To *take from*

The workmanship of Heaven is an offence
As great as to endeavour to add to it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.
Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

3†. To take place; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,
As alday happeth after anger game.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert a *be* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's clouted,
Did I not tell you how 'twould *take*?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

4. To take effect; work; act; operate.

I have had strategems and ambuscadoes;
But, God be thanked, they have never *took!*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — it *takes* a second time, some say — it's worse than horn-ail, hoven, or core. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

Rub the solder in until it *takes*, which will be in a moment. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 264.

5. To have the desired effect; hence, to please; be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with:* as, the play *takes with* a certain class.

He printed a witty Poeme called Hudibras; the first part . . . *tooke* extremely. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and be liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

The style *takes;* the style pays; and what more would you have? *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii.

6. To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to:* as, to *take* naturally *to* study; the dog seldom *takes to* strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and firmly affectionate where he *takes*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took to* Ruth, and Ruth *took to* her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 32.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly *to* bread rather than toadstools?
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

7. To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,
And *took to* travel straight.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took to* the boats.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took to* their favourite weapon of fire.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 375.

8†. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we lefte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 747.

9. To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the water, the few in good condition into the basket.
Froude, Sketches, p. 238.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; . . . "my ole 'ooman done gone en *tuck* mighty sick," sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 78.

10. To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 179.

11. To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.]—**To give and take,** to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a *give-and-take* policy; the conversation was a sort of *give and take*.—**To take after,** to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy!—Who can he *take after?* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

To take in with, to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first sure, and now are ready for a new purchase.
Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

To take off, to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* [in leaping a brook], the mere momentum of his body would take him over a place 15 feet wide.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 198.

The other two headwaters of the Hugli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 44.

To take on, to be agitated; display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take onne*, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, je tempeste. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell*, under *sterracles*.)

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.
Scott, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, i.

There 's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxii.

To take on one. See *to take upon one*.—**To take to.** (*a*) See defs. 6 and 7. (*b*) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards.—**To take to one's heels.** See *heel*1.—**To take to the road.** See *road*.—**To take up.** (*a*†) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Coz. Be not rapt so.
Cont. Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.
Coz. Take up, take up.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

(*b*†) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 28.

(*c*) To clear up: said of the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (*e*) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

(*f*) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe.—**To take upon (or on) one,** to assume a character or part; play a specified rôle; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth vp and downe, . . .
And *takes vpon him* in each company
As if he held some petty monarchy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee as* thou wert mine heir.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

To take up with. (*a*) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?*
South.

He *takes up with* younger folks,
Who for his wine will bear his jokes.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*b*) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.
Swift, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(*c*) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

To take with, to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the more able.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

★ **take** (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. Dan. *tag;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 153.

2. That which takes. (*a*†) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take* upon him, or is planet-struck.
The Quack's Academy (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(*b*) A sudden illness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

3. That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (*a*) In *hunting, fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(*b*) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *tack*1, 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibbon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 912.

(*c*) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (*d*) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat. language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance.—**Fat take.** See *fat*1.

taket†. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

take-heed (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions,
And, in your pleasures, good *take-heed*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

take-in (tāk'in), *n.* **1.** Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *takes in*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence—**2.** The person cheating: as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

takel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *tackle*.

taken[1] (tā'kn). Past participle of *take*.

taken[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *token*.

take-off (tāk'ôf), *n.* **1.** The act of taking off, in any sense; especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation.—**2.** The point at which one takes off; specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog-backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are to him articles of positive refreshment and relief.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

3. In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

★ **taker** (tā'kėr), *n.* [< *take* + *-er*1.] One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* toke up eche one.
Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And such as wait their pleasures with full hopes.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danischmend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge." *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 150.

taker-off (tā'kėr-ôf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.] In the United States this workman is called a *flier* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

taket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket*.

take-up (tāk′up), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (*b*) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion*. Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (*c*) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

A sewing machine, and a *take up* and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 138.

takie (tak′i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

takigrafy (ta-kig′ra-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy*.

taking (tā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who takes, in any sense.—**2.** The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
My *taking* is as bad or worse than hers.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Waked in the morning with my head in a sad *taking* through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1661.

3. That which takes. (*a*†) A blight; a malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking!*
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 61.

Hence—(*b*) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

4. That which is taken. (*a*) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the *takings*" are very much reduced.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

The average *takings* of the [electric] road are $1,250 a week, as against $750 for horses.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 309.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *take*, 3 (*c*). *Ure*, Dict., III. 640.

taking (tā′king), *p. a.* **1.** Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

To say the truth, it is not very *taking* at first sight.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 237.

She's dreadful *taking*. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2†. Blighting; baleful; noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 166.

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

3. Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

takingly (tā′king-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

So I shall discourse in some sort *takingly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

takingness (tā′king-nes), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

taking-off (tā′king-ôf′), *n.* **1.** Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

Let her who would be rid of him devise
His speedy *taking off*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 65.

2. In *printing*, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

taky (tā′ki), *a.* [< *take* + *-y*[1].] Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in *taky* touches, and bringing out bits of effect." *W. Collins*, Hide and Seek, i. 9.

tal, tala (tal, tä′lä), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *tāla*.] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. See *palmyra*, 1.

Talæporia (tal-ē-pō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), < Gr. ταλαιπωρία, hard work, severe labor, < ταλαίπωρος, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. ταλαπείριος, < τλᾶν, endure, + πειρᾶν, go through, try: see *pirate*.] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talæporiidæ*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European sac-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychidæ*. *T. pseudobombycella* is one of the best-known species.

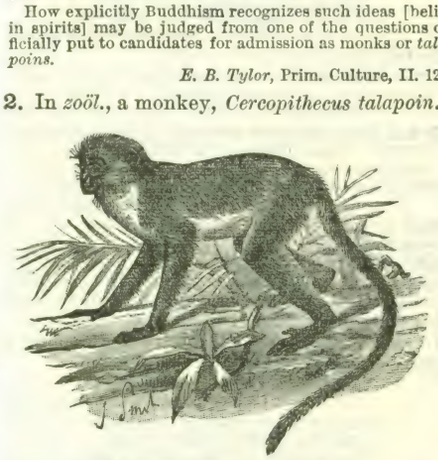
Talæporiidæ (tal″ē-pō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talæporia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talæporia* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychidæ*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennæ, by the presence of legs and antennæ in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larvæ live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychidæ* in being entirely wingless.

talapoin (tal′a-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *telapoi*, *tallapoi*, *telapoon*, *talipoy*; Pg. *talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, It. *talapoi*, etc., < "Talaing (Old Peguan) *tala poi*, 'my lord,' the title of a Buddhist monk." *N. E. D.*] **1.** A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

In Pegu they haue many *Tellipoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 261.

How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas [belief in spirits] may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoins*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 125.

2. In *zoöl.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.



Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

talaria (tā-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle, < *talus*, the ankle, the ankle-bone: see *talus*.] In *classical myth.* and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.



Figure of Iris, wearing Talaria of the older or greave-like form: from a Greek red-figured vase.

talaric (tā-lar′ik), *a.* [< L. *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria*.] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with diplois. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

talbot (tâl′bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] **1**†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure-white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.
The Century, XXXVIII. 189.

2. In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

Behold the eagles, lions, *talbots*, bears,
The badges of your famous ancestries.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, ii. 27.

Talbot's head, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

talbotype (tâl′bō-tīp), *n.* [< *Talbot* (see def.) + *type*.] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype*.

Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the Calotype, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 171.

talc (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk*, *talck* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *talk*; < F. *talc* = Sp. *talco*, *talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talcus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, < Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, rensselaerite is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *agalite*), pseudomorph after enstatite, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpasia. I observed in this part a great quantity of *talc* in the hills. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 218.

Oil of talc†. See *oil*.

talc (talk), *v. t.* [< *talc*, *n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

A glass plate is first cleaned, *talced*, and collodionized.
The Engineer, LXVI. 334.

talca gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

Talchir group. [So called from *Tālchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The Talchir beds are paralleled by the Upper Carboniferous rocks of Europe and the Dwyka and Ecca groups of South Africa.

talcite (tal′sīt), *n.* [< *talc* + *-ite*[1].] **1.** A massive variety of talc.—**2.** A kind of muscovite.

talcky (tal′ki), *a.* [< *talc*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Talcose. Also spelled *talky*.

talcochloritic (tal″kō-klō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *talc* + *chlorite* + *-ic*.] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcochloritic* schist.

talcoid (tal′koid), *a.* [< *talc* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

talcomicaceous (tal″kō-mī-kā′shius), *a.* [< *talc* + *mica* + *-aceous*.] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcomicaceous* schist.

talcose (tal′kōs), *a.* [< *talc* + *-ose*.] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite.** Same as *protogine*.—**Talcose schist** or **slate.** Same as *talc-schist*.

talcous (tal′kus), *a.* [= F. *talqueux*; as *talc* + *-ous*.] Same as *talcose*.

talc-schist (talk′shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *slate*[2] and *schist*.

Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana hydro-mica-schists. *Talc schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 130.

talcum (tal′kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc*.] Talc; ★soapstone.—**Talcum powder.** See *powder*.

tale[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tale*, < AS. *talu* (in comp. *tæl-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getæl*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *tala* = OFries. *tale*, *tele* = MD. *tale*, number, speech, language, D. *taal*, number, *taal*, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *tale*, speech, plea, LG. *taal*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number,

talk, conversation, tale, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech, = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzjan*, instruct. Hence *tale*[1], *v.*, *tell*[1], and *talk*[1]. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rime*[1], 'number' and 'tale.'] **1†.** Number.

The *tale* of thritti, thet is of thrisithe ten.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

2. Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be *tale*,
There were twenty and too.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that sells words by weight and by *tale*.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky dams;
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 51.

3. A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.
Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy *tale?*
Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love—and then to part,
Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.
Coleridge, On Taking Leave of ———.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed, I mean that we shall go out boating every day until she goes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

4†. Account; estimation; regard; heed. See *to give tale*, below.

He wrogten manige [sinne] and bale,
Of that migt is litel *tale*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 548.

5†. Speech; language.

Bigamie is unkinde [unnatural] thing,
On engleis *tale*, twie-wifing.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

6†. A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe dezele hale,
I-herde ich holde grete *tale*
An ule and one nigtingale.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, I. 171).

She that was with sorwe oppressed so,
That in effect she noght his *tales* herde,
But here and ther, now here a worde or two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 178.

7. A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 194.

Mair of that *taill* he told to me,
The quhilk he said he sawe.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . piped their Valentines, and woke
Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love
In the old king's ears, who promised help.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

8†. In *law*, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

9. An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie: as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrimis and palmers . . .
Wenten forth in hure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,
And hauen leue to lye al hure lyf-time.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 49.

In thee are men [margin, men of slanders] that carry *tales* to shed blood. Ezek. xxii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lie so oft o'erthrown.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 350.

10. A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto you; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 108.

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,
And not a history. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 34.

Old wives' tale, or **old men's tale†**, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an *old wives'* winter's *tale*. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale (ed. Bullen), l. 99.

I find all these but dreams, and *old men's tales*,
To fright unsteady youth. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

Out of tale, without tale†, without number; more than can be numbered.

Thanne wyndeth hi zuo uele defautes, and of motes and of doust *wyth-oute tale*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Tale of a tub. See *tub.*— **Tale of naught†**, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes,
That han noyther kunnynge ne kynne but a croune [tonsure] one,
And a tytle, a *tale of nougte* to his lyflode at myschiefe.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 291.

To be (or **jump**) **in a** (or **one**) **tale†**, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they *are* both *in a tale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heauen and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom gouerned, or what betides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *iumpe in one tale*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

To give tale†, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbynge *gyue* thei neuere *tale*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 451.

Therof *yeve* I lytel *tale*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6375.

To hold tale†. See *hold*[1].— **To tell one's** (or **its**) **own tale** or **story**, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory.— **To tell tale†**. Same as *to give tale*.

He nas but seven yeer old,
And therfore litel *tale* hath he *told*
Of any dreem, so holy was his herte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 299.

To tell tales, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not *tell tales* to papa and mamma.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

To tell tales out of school (formerly, **forth of school**), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not *tell tales forth of school*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 65.

Unit of tale. See *unit.* =**Syn. 10.** *Romance*, etc. See *novel*, *n.*

tale[1] (tāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, tell, count, think (= OS. *talōn* = OHG. *zalōn*, MHG. *zaln*, G. *zählen*, number, reckon), < *talu*, number, tale: see *tale*[1], *n.* Cf. *tell*[1], *v.*] To speak; discourse; tell tales. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 772.

Whan they this straunge vessel sigh
Come in and hath his saile avaled;
The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

tale[2], *n.* See *tael*.

talea (tā′lē-ä), *n.* [L.: see *tail*[2].] In *bot.*, a cutting for propagation.

talebearer (tāl′bãr″ėr), *n.* One who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.
Prov. xxvi. 20.

talebearing (tāl′bãr″ing), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *bearing.*] The act of spreading tales, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

talebearing (tāl′bãr″ing), *a.* Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

tale-book (tāl′bůk), *n.* A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play-books. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxi.

tale-carrier† (tāl′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A talebearer.

Spirits called spies and *tale-cariers*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 80.

taleful (tāl′fůl), *a.* [< *tale*[1] + *-ful.*] Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 90.

Talegallinæ (tal″ē-ga-li′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talegallus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Megapodidæ* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacephalon maleo* of Celebes. *G. R. Gray.*



Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

Talegallus (tal-ē-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallegallus* (Schlegel, 1880), compounded of Malagasy *taleva*, porphyrio, + L. *gallus*, a cock.] The type genus of *Talegallinæ*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. cuvieri* of New Guinea. See *brush-turkey*, and cut in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectrura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

tale-master† (tāl′mȧs″tėr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxiii.

★ **talent**[1] (tal′ent), *n.* [< ME. *talent*, < OF. *talent*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, F. *talent*, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = Pr. *talen*, *talant*, *talan*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = Sp. Pg. It. *talento*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = D. G. Sw. Dan. *talent*, gift, endowment, = Ir. *talaint*, a talent, *tallan*, Gael. *talann*, a talent, faculty, < L. *talentum*, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, ML. also will, inclination, desire, < Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < √ ταλ, τλα, lift, bear, weigh, as in τλῆναι, bear, suffer, τλήμων, miserable, πολύτλας, much-suffering, Ἄτλας, Atlas (see *Atlas*[1]), L. *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, bear (see *tolerate*), Skt. *tulā*, a balance, weight, *tulana*, lifting, √ *tul*, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in ML. and Rom. are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.).] **1.** An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 30.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5½ ounces). Derivatives of this talent which was equivalent to 3,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phenician colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from $1,700 to $2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 50 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 13⅓ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phenician silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old Æginetan, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporetic Attic (substantially later Æginetan), 36.4 kilograms (80 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later Attic talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 Attic drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about $1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £99 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about $480, and the little talent to £75 sterling, or about $363.

2†. Money; wealth; property in general.

Takez hym to hys tresory, *talentes* hym shewys.
Wars of Alexander (Dublin MS.), l. 1666.

Many a noble gallant
Sold both land and *talent*
To follow Stukely in this famous fight.
Life and Death of Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. [310]).

3†. Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette
Hunge lowe downe to her knee.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hairpin.']

4. A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In suche workes as I have and intende to sette forthe, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wyse bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.
Sir T. Eliot, Image of Governance (ed. 1544), Pref., sig. a, [iii. r. (*F. Hall.* Mod. Eng., p. 67.)

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 16.

5. Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from genius as voluntary differs from involuntary power.
Hazlitt, Essays, The Indian Jugglers.

Talent takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but genius is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

6. Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 651.

7†. A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Ffeire sone Ewein, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to leve me and to serue another?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent;* but among Women 'tis particularly rude.
J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.
Richardson, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

8†. Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

An unrightful *talent* with despyt.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*,
For-thy, lady, giffe the noght ill.
York Plays, p. 462.

Dutch talent. See *Dutch*.—**The talent,** in *sporting*, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Slang.]
=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

talent[2] (tal'ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talon*.

talented (tal'en-ted), *a.* [< *talent*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.
Abp. Abbot (1562–1633) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 445.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

talenter† (tal'en-tėr), *n.* [< *talent*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,
The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

talentive† (tal'en-tiv), *a.* [ME. *talentif*, < OF. *talentif*, inclined, disposed, < *talent*, inclination, talent: see *talent*[1].] Disposed; willing; eager.

For me think hit not semly, as hit is soth knawen,
Ther such an askyng is heuened so hyge in your sale,
Thag ge gour-self be *talenttyf* to take hit to your-seluen,
Whil mony so bolde yow aboute vpon bench sytten.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 250.

And thei after that were full *talentif* hem to sle, yef thei myght hem take. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 352.

tale-piet (tāl'pī-et), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *piet*.] A tell-tale. Also *tale-pie*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet;* but there are mair een in the world than mine. *Scott.*

talert (tā'lėr), *n.* [ME., < *talen*, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*] A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *taler* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, . . . he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

tales (tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. L. phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; L. *tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impaneled but are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Tales-book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.—**To pray a tales,** to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales;* the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

talesman[1] (tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tale's*, poss. of *tale*[1], + *man*.] The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere then mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

talesman[2] (tā'lez- or tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tales* + *man*.] In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

taleteller (tāl'tel″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *taleteller, taletellour; tale*[1] + *teller*.] One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tale tellers* or newes caryers, reproue them sharpely. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We read of a king who kept a *tale-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

talevas† (tal'e-vas), *n.* [ME., also *tallevas, talvace*, < OF. *talevas, tallevas*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or mantlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Aither broght unto the place
A mikel rownd *talvace*.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3158. (*Halliwell.*)

talewise (tāl'wīz), *adv.* [< *tale*[1] + *wise*[2].] In the manner of a tale or story.

tale-wise† (tāl'wīz), *a.* [< ME. *talewis, talewys;* < *tale*[1] + *wise*[2]. Cf. *righwise, righteous*.] Talkative; loquacious.

Heo is tikel of hire tayl, *talewys* of hire tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 126.

Be not to *tale-wijs* bi no wey;
Thin owne tunge may be thi foo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

talght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

tali[1], *n.* Plural of *talus*.

tali[2], *n.* Same as *tahli*.

Taliacotian (tal″i-ą-kō'shiąn), *a.* [Also *Tagliacotian;* < *Taliacotius*, Latinized form of *Tagliacozzi* (see def.).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546–99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

taliage†, *n.* Same as *tailage*.

talian (tal'i-ąn), *n.* [Bohem. (?).] **1.** An old Bohemian national dance.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

taliation† (tal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *talis*, such (cf. *talion*), + *-ation*.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 26.

taliera (tal-i-ā'rą), *n.* [Bengali *tālier*.] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower: its leaves are used like those of the talipot. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See cut under *Corypha*.

Talinum (tą-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the native name in Senegal.] A genus of plants, of the family *Portulacaceæ*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-celled when young, and strophiolate shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 12 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border-plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *puchero*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. teretifolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and exceptional in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *fame-flower* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

talion[1] (tal'i-ọn), *n.* [< F. *talion* = Sp. *talión* = Pg. *talião* = It. *taglione*, < L. *talio(n-)*, a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, < *talis*, such, such like. Cf. *taliation, retaliate*.] **1.** The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,
And Chanc'ry courts were kept in every breast.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

2. Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xvi.

talion[2]**†,** *n.* [ME., < OF. *taillon*, a cutting, < L. *talea*, a cutting, scion: see *tail*[2].] A slip of a tree.

The croppe or *talions* to graffe is speed,
But *talions* the better me shall finde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

talionic (tal-i-on'ik), *a.* [< *talion*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.
G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 31.

talipat (tal'i-pat), *n.* See *talipot*.

taliped (tal'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes* = E. *foot*. Cf. LL. *talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—**2.** Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position, as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

talipes (tal'i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *taliped*.] **1.** A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—**2.** Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes.** See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneo-valgus,** a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus,** a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus,** a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus,** a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus,** a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion, the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus,** that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus,** the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

talipot, taliput (tal'i-pot, -put), *n.* [Also *talipot, talipat;* < Hind. *tālpāt*, < Skt. *tālapattra*, **leaf** of the palm-tree, < *tāla*, a palm-tree, + *pattra*, leaf.] An important fan-leafed palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rapidly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Cingalese. Other names are *basket-palm, shreetalum*.



Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

talipot-palm (tal'i-pot-päm), *n.* See *talipot*.

talisman[1] (tal'is-mąn), *n.* [D. *talisman* = G. *talismann* = Sw. Dan. *talisman* = F. *talisman* = It. *talismano*, < Sp. Pg. *talisman*, a talisman, = Turk. Pers. *tilsam, tilism* = Hind. *tilism*, < Ar. *tilsam, tulsem*, also *tilism*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, < MGr. *τέλεσμα*, a consecrated object, a talis-

man, a later use of LGr. *τέλεσμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεσμα*, completion, ⟨ *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, ⟨ *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm.*] **1.** A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavillon's house. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 98.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.
Lowell, Threnodia.

=**Syn.** See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.

talisman[2]† (tal'is-man), *n.* [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismani, talismanni*; = F. *talisman*: of obscure origin; prob. "a corrupt form of some Arabic, Persian, or Turkish spoken word." *N. E. D.*] A priest of Islam; a mullah; a muezzin.

This . . . Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the *Talismani* call the people to the Mosquita.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 208.

This Mosquita hath fourescore and nineteene Gates, and fiue Steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to their deuotion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman*[1] + *-ic.*] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have Books, . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 119.

talismanical† (tal-is-man'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *talismanic* + *-al.*] Same as *talismanic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

talismanist (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* [⟨ *talisman*[1] + *-ist.*] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*.
Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Ep. Ded. (*Davies.*)

talith (tal'ith), *n.* Same as *tallith*.

talk[1] (tâk), *v.* [⟨ ME. *talken, talkien*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*[1], *stalk*[1], etc., ⟨ *talen, talien*, speak, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skeat, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *tūlka*, interpret, plead one's case, ⟨ Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *tūlkr* = D. MHG. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolk, tulk*, a man), ⟨ Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter (see *tolk*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tâk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*[1], *smirk*[1], and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolcken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& *talkez* to his tormenttourez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife, chat with my children, and *talk* with my servants.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 5.

She is charming to *talk* to—full of wisdom—ripe in judgment—rich in information.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be *talking*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 36.

And did Sir Aylmer . . . think—
For people *talk'd*—that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
So freely with his daughter?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! canst thou *talk?*" quoth she, "hast thou a tongue?" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 427.

The *talking* phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise
Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 19.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [Colloq. or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, "the soap *talks*."
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 161.

Talking of, apropos of; with regard to.

"*Talking of* a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Rampart."
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i.

Talking starling. See *starling*[1].—**To talk big,** to talk pompously or boastfully. [Colloq.]—**To talk from the point, subject,** etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

Talking from the point, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. See *Dutch.*—**To talk of,** to mention; discuss; especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc.: as, he *talks of* returning next week. [Colloq.]

I had procured letters to the pasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I *talked of* going to him myself.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

To talk post†. See *post*[2], *adv.*—**To talk round,** to exhaust a subject. [Colloq.]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has *talked round*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

To talk to. (*a*) To address; speak to. (*b*) To expostulate with; reprove; rebuke. [Colloq.]—**To talk to the point, subject,** etc., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; keep to the required subject.—**To talk up,** to speak boldly, impertinently, or defiantly: as, to *talk up* to an employer or other superior. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Speak, Talk.* See *speak, v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The hende herte & hinde bi-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& *talkeden* bi-twene mani tidy wordes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3077.

Stay, madam, I must *talke* a word with you.
Shak., Rich. III. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell: as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* common sense.

Sche trowed trewly to *talke* the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Prithee, no more; thou dost *talk* nothing to me.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss: as, to *talk* philosophy; to *talk* shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved.
Milton, P. L., iii. 483.

He *talked* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, i.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to *talk* French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy. *Macaulay*, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech: used in many phrases: as, to *talk* one into compliance; to *talk* one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 369.

As long as we have Eyes, or Hands, or Breath,
We'll look, or write, or *talk* you all to Death.
Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxii.

6. To pass or spend in talking: with *away*: as, to *talk away* an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

To be talked out, to have exhausted one's stock of remarks.—**To talk down,** to out-talk.

St. something—I forget her name—
Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

To talk Greek, to talk in language the hearer cannot understand.—**To talk over.** (*a*) To win over by persuasion or argument. (*b*) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To talk shop. See def. 3 and *shop*[1].—**To talk up,** to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to *talk up* a new bridge. [Colloq.]

talk[1] (tâk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *talke, taulke*; ⟨ *talk*[1], *v.*] **1.** Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech by meeter] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose which we vse in our daily *talke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

Talk, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *taulke* were not trewe, and that som mens doinges were not thus.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.
Locke, Works, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk*
Of the conduit and the bakehouse.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Wert thou not Lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?
The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of ev'ry Tongue?
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,
The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.
Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [Colloq.]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 396.

Small talk. See *small.*=**Syn. 1.** Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *speak, v. i.*

talk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *talc.*

talkable (tâ'ka-bl), *a.* **1.** Capable of being talked about. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.—**2.** Capable of talking; having conversational powers. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i. [Rare in both uses.]

talkative (tâ'ka-tiv), *a.* [⟨ ME. *talcatife*; ⟨ *talk*[1] + *-at-* + *-ive.* This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

=**Syn.** *Talkative, Loquacious, Garrulous.* *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable. *Talkative* is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not: thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. *Loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter. *Garrulous* is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

talkatively (tâ'ka-tiv-li), *adv.* In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

talkativeness (tâ'ka-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

talkee-talkee (tâ'kē-tâ'kē), *n.* [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*[1], with a meaning-

less terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] 1. A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands.
Southey, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model.
Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 280. (*Davies.*)

2. Incessant chatter or talk. [Colloq.]

There's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkee talkee!* I begin to be weary of her.
Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, x.

talker (tâ'kėr), *n.* [< *talk*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provok'd me to be that I love not,
A *talker*, and you shall hear me.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

talkful (tâk'fûl), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-ful.*] Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark. [Rare.]

talking (tâ'king), *n.* [ME. *talking;* verbal n. of *talk, v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Whyl this yeman was thus in his *talking*,
This chanoun drough him neer.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 131.

talking (tâ'king), *p. a.* 1. Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [Rare.]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made!
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 14.

2. Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talking* eyes.
Browning, The Bishop orders his Tomb.

talking-machine (tâ'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

talking-stock† (tâ'king-stok), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talkyng stocke* to all the geastes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 96.

talking-to (tâ'king-tō), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to.* [Colloq.]

talky[1] (tâ'ki), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man. [Colloq.]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 833.

talky[2], *a.* See *talcky.*

talky-talky (tâ'ki-tâ'ki), *n.* Same as *talkee-talkee.* Also used attributively.

These Essays . . . are very *talky-talky.*
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1883, p. 189.

tall[1] (tâl), *a.* [< ME. *tall, talle, tal,* seemly, becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, < AS. **tæl,* good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl,* in pl. (ONorth.) *untala, untale,* bad, **getæl,* good (= OHG. *gizal,* active), with negative **ungetæl, ungetal* (Lye), inconvenient, bad, *ungetælnes* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leoftæl,* friendly, deriv. *tealа, tela,* well, excellently; = Goth. **tals,* in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, uninstructed; akin perhaps to *tale*[1], and also to G. *ziel,* aim, end, etc.: see *till*[1]. In some uses confused with *tall*[2], lofty.] 1†. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

Ho tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers,
Ne no melody of mouthe made at the tyme,
Ne speche of no spiritualtie, with speciall ne other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3098.

Tal, or semely. Decens, elegans.
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

2†. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle*
That, when her deyned caste on him her ye,
He tok in pacience to live or dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 38.

3. Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [Archaic.]

Sir To. He 's as *tall* a man as any 's in Illyria.
Mar. What 's that to the purpose?
Sir To. Why, he has three thousand ducats a year.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 20.

We are grown to think him that can tipple soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-man [Allemand] from top to toe.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (fine) English.
Oliphant, New English, I. 46.

4†. Bold; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!
Peele, David and Bethsabe, xiii.

Thy spirits are most *tall.* *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

tall[2] (tâl), *a.* [Of obscure history; prob. rep. OE. *(ge)tæl* = OHG. *gizal,* MHG. *gezal,* quick (*N. E. D.*): thus same as *tall*[1].] 1. High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature; relatively lofty.

Nounes that want sex are noated with it: as, it is a *tale* tree. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better,
Because that I am more than common *tall*,
That I did suit me all points like a man?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 117.

I hate your little women — that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

2. Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall.*— 3. Long: used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

Tall stockings,
Short blister'd breeches.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 30.

Wi' arms *tall*, and fingers small,—
He 's comely to be seen.
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 85).

4. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [Colloq.]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

Tall blueberry. See *blueberry.*—**Tall buttercups, tall crowfoot,** a bright-flowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris,* from which cattle shrink on account of its acrid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—**Tall fescue.** See *Festuca.*—**Tall meadow-grass.** See *Glyceria.*—**Tall oat-grass.** See *oat-grass,* 2.—**Tall persicaria.** See *prince's-feather,* 2.—**Tall quaking-grass.** See *rattle-snake-grass.*—**Tall redtop.** See *redtop.*—**Tall snakeroot.** Same as *black snakeroot* (*b*) (which see, under *snakeroot*).—**To walk tall,** to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [Colloq., U. S.]

You're the fust one of my Saturday arternoon fishin' boys that 's got into college, and I'm 'mazing proud on 't. I tell you I *walk tall* — ask 'em if I don't, round to the store. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 72.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *High, Tall, Lofty. High* is the most general of these words, and has some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high,* we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person, possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard. A giant is *tall,* because so much *taller* than most men. *Lofty* denotes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall,* but may be *high,* or even *lofty:* as, the *lofty* arches of Westminster Hall. *High* and *lofty* may have application to moral or intellectual character; *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to that which does not live and grow.

tallage, tallageability, etc. See *tailage,* etc.

tallat (tal'at), *n.* [Also *tallot, tallet, tallit;* said to be a corruption of dial. *t' hay-loft.*] A hay-loft. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

★**tall-boy** (tâl'boi), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, V. xlii. (*Nares.*)

tallet (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat.*

talliable (tal'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *talliabilis,* < *talliare,* subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*[2], *v.*] Capable of being tailaged; subject to tailage. [Rare.]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable,* and gave the king 3,000 marks for tallage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 63.

talliage, *n.* See *tailage.*

talliate (tal'i-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *talliatus,* pp. of *talliare,* subject to tailage, tax.] To tailage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own demesnes, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

tallicoona oil. [Wolof (Senegambia) *tulukuna.*] See *Carapa.*

tallier (tal'i-ėr), *n.* [< *tally* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other form than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account: and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier,* or Teller. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 234, note.

2†. Same as *teller,* 1 (*b*).— 3. In some card-games, the banker. See *tally*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

tallit (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat.*

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* [Heb.] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *talith, talles, tallis.*

tall-men† (tâl'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men.*

Heere 's fulloms and gourds, heere 's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. I 2. (*Nares.*)

tallness (tâl'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallnesse* seemd to threat the skye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

tallot (tal'ot), *n.* Same as *tallat.*

tallow (tal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **talowe, talwe,* ★*talugh, taluz, talwgh, talwz, talgh, talz,* < AS. **tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh, talch,* D. *talk* = MLG. *talch,* LG. *talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tōlgr, tölg, tōlk* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *talg, tælle,* tallow; connections uncertain; cf. AS. *tælg, telg,* color, dye; Goth. *tulgus,* steadfast.] **I.** *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoone yf that the water synke,
Take pitche and *talgh,* as nede is the to spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Tallow is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

Bayberry-tallow. Same as *myrtle-wax.*—**Becuiba-tallow,** a balsamic product of the becuiba-nut, *Virola Bicuhyba,* of Brazil.—**Butter-and-tallow tree.** See *butter*[1].—**Mafurra-tallow,** a wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the mafurra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Réunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—**Malabar tallow.** Same as *piny tallow.*—**Myrica-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax.*—**Piny tallow.** See *piny*[1].—**Vegetable tallow,** one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum.* (See *tallow-tree.*) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malayan vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Neisandra,* and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Litsea sebifera,* a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochin China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.—**Virola tallow,** a concrete fat from the seeds of *Virola sebifera.* See *nutmeg,* 2.—**White tallow,** a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis Fumoso with the *tallow* face.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

tallow (tal'ō), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge;* from the noun.] 1. To grease or smear with tallow.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock
High rigged ships; now fletes the *tallowed* keel.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

2. To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

tallow-berry (tal'ō-ber″i), *n.* Same as *glamberry.*

tallow-can (tal'ō-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

tallow-catch† (tal'ō-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech.

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 252.

tallow-chandler (tal'ō-chand″lėr), *n.* [See *chandler.*] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

tallow-chandlery (tal'ō-chand″lėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup (tal'ō-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

tallow-drop (tal'ō-drop), *n.* A name for a style of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or carbuncle.

tallower (tal'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *tallow* + *-er*[1].] A tallow-chandler.

tallow-face (tal'ō-fās), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

Out, you baggage!
You *tallow-face!* *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 158.

tallow-faced (tal'ō-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

tallow-gourd (tal'ō-gōrd), *n.* Same as *wax-gourd.*

tallowish (tal'ō-ish), *a.* [< *tallow* + *-ish*[1].] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

tallow-keech (tal'ō-kēch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch.*

tallow-nut (tal'ō-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximenia Americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime, hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum.* *Sargent*, Census Report, 1884, p. 34.

tallow-nutmeg (tal'ō-nut″meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

tallow-oil (tal'ō-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

tallow-shrub (tal'ō-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.*

tallow-top (tal'ō-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

tallow-topped (tal'ō-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion: noting a precious stone so cut.

tallow-tree (tal'ō-trē), *n.* 1. One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapium sebiferum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.

2. Same as *tallowwood.*

tallowwood (tal'ō-wud), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys.* It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

tallowy (tal'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *talwy* (= G. Sw. *talgig*); < *tallow* + *-y*[1].] Having the properties of tallow.

tallwood (tal'wud), *n.* [Formerly also *tallwood, tall woode*; < *tall*[2] + *wood*[1].] Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tall woode, pacte wodde to make byllettes of, taillee.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to saile any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares.*)

tally[1] (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie*; < ME. *taly, talye*, a later form of *taille, taile, tayle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.: see *tail*[2].] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterstock*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies.* The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.

Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'le kisse the *tally*, and confesse the score.
Herrick, To God.

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers sway'd?
Her *Tallies* useless lie, and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle:
But, forc'd from this unactive State, . . .
On either side you hear 'em clatter.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our *tally* remained correct.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 755.

3. A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally* of *tallies.*

I buy turnips by the *tally.* A *tally*'s five dozen bunches.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . as every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan'-a-nah' to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . . were drawn up in *tallies*, and arranged according to families. *Science*, XVI. 323.

4. A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

Tallies of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 234

At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin *tallies* attached, each *tally* bearing the number of the "bank," or "benk," where the coal has been got in the mine. This *tally* is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and *tallies* bearing the same numbers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

5. By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
Dryden.

Some [friends] she must have; but in no one could find
A *tally* fitted for so large a mind. *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 256.

6. An abbreviation of *tally-shop.*—**By tally**†, on credit.—**Game-tally.** Same as *ribbon.* 9.—**Tally system**, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop, tally-trade, tallyman*, 2.—**To live tally**, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [Prov. Eng.]

"They're *livin' tally*" is the way neighbours speak of them to inquiring visitors; or "They've made a tally bargain." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

To make a tally bargain. Same as *to live tally.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike tally**, to be alike; act in harmony. *Fuller.*

tally[1] (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying.* [Formerly also *tallie, tallee*; < *tally*[1], *n.* Cf. *tail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure and *tally* the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. To reckon; count; sum: with *up.*

I have not justly *tallied up* thy inestimable benefits.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 4.
(*Richardson.*)

3. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
Prior, An Epitaph.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
Pope.

4. To parallel; do or return in kind.

Civill Law teacheth that long custome prescribeth; Divinity, that old things are passed; Moral Philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, § 50.

5. *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee* aft the sheate.
MS. Harl. 6268. (*Halliwell.*)

And while the lee clue-garnet 's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally*, and belay.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 435).

On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint *tallied* with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

He declared the count must *tally*, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations. *The Century*, XL. 619.

2. In *basset, faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."
Walpole, Letters to Mann (1748), II. 276. (*Davies.*)

To tally on (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

tally[2] (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho.*] Same as *tally-ho.*

tally[2] (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho.*

Being *tallied* too soon, he [a fox] entered the covert again. *The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tally[3]† (tâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tally, talliche*; < *tall*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tall manner. (*a*) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sche went fo[r]th stille,
& bliue in a bourde borwed boiȝes clothes,
& *talliche* hire a-tyred tiȝtli ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

(*b*) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of F. *taïaut*, tally-ho.] A hunting cry: a mere exclamation.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *n.* [< *tally-ho, interj.*] 1. A cry of "Tally-ho." See the interjection.—2. A particular name for a mail-coach or a four-in-hand pleasure coach; hence, in the United States, a general name for such coaches.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the rick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *v. t.* [< *tally-ho, interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho."

tallyman (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [< *tally*[1] + *man.*] 1. One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the *tally-man* shouts out the number and sex of each calf.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

2. One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.
Four for a Penny, 1678 (Harl. Misc., IV. 148). (*Davies.*)

The pedlar *tallyman* is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly instalments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 422.

3. One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [Eng.]

A class of persons termed "duffers," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "*tallymen*," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 38.

In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the *tallyman*, who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 440.

4. A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See *to live tally*, under *tally*[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

It is probable that the terms tally-woman and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

tally-mark (tal'i-märk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally*[1], 3.

tally-sheet (tal'i-shēt), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot-box and the *tally-sheet.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 622.

tally-shop (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally

system. See *tally system* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, dolly-shops, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor].
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 36.

tally-stick (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*[1], 1.

tally-trade (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

tally-woman (tal'i-wu̇m″an), *n.* 1. A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—2. A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

talma (tal'mä), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] 1. A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long: worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—2. A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum.
Hawthorne, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

talme†, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkynge that my harte *talmes!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2581.

talmi-gold (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some articles sold as talmi-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud;* = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmīd*, disciple, scholar, < *lāmad*, learn, *limmad*, teach.] In *Jewish lit.*, the body of traditionary laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. There are two Talmuds: the Jerusalem Talmud, called *Yerushalmi*, and the Babylonian Talmud, called *Babli*. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kitto*, Cyc. of Bib. Lit., II. 819.

Talmudic (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [< *Talmud* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic* literature; *Talmudic* lore.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophets.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 253.

Talmudical (tal-mud'i-kal), *a.* [< *Talmudic* + *-al.*] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Talmudist (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist;* < *Talmud* + *-ist.*] 1. One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Thalmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he marryed Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

2. One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*.
The Century, XXIV. 49.

3. One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III. 186.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Talmudist* + *-ic.*] Talmudic.

talocalcaneal (tā″lō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *talus* + *calcaneum* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

talon (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent;* < ME. *talon, taloun, talound,* < OF. (and F.) *talon* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talón* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talo(n-)*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] 1. The claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as thoughe thei weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Kyzn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her *talents;* and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catchpole, and clap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A heel, or low cusp, of a tooth.—3. In *arch.*, same as *ogee*.—4. In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—5. That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—6. The heel of the blade of a sword.

taloned (tal'ond), *a.* [< *talon* + *-ed*[2].] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

talook, talookdar, *n.* See *taluk, talukdar*.

taloscaphoid (tā-lō-skaf'oid), *a.* [< *talus* + *scaphoid.*] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—**Taloscaphoid ligament,** the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

talotibial (tā-lō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *talus* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

Talpa (tal'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *talpa*, a mole.] 1. The leading genus of the family *Talpidæ*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*,



Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops, Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—3†. [*l. c.*] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.

talpacoti, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

talpet†, *n.* [< ME. *talpe,* < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thees *talpes* voide or sterve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Talpidæ (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-idæ.*] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomata completed, a bullate tympanic bone, and the scapular arch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed; there is no cæcum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinæ*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinæ*. The *Talpidæ* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus, Neürotrichus*, and *Uropsilus*. The rather numerous species, of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura, desman, Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

Talpinæ (tal-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Talpidæ;* the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and an accessory falciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotated on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 6 or 4. Living genera are *Talpa, Mogera, Parascaptor, Scaptochirus, Scalops, Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura, Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

talpine (tal'pin), *a.* [< L. *talpa*, mole, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinæ;* soricoid.

Taltarum's case. See *case*[1].

taluk, taluk (tä-lu̇k'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk.*] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *táluk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 186.

talukdar, talookdar (tä-lu̇k-där'), *n.* [Hind. *tālukdār,* < *tāluk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tálukdárs* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamíndárs of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 772.

talus (tā'lus), *n.*; pl. *tali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (*b*) The ankle-bone or huckle-bone; the astragalus.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *calcaneum*, 2.—3. That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—4. In *entom.*, the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence.*—5. In *arch.*, the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—6. In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—7. The slope of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

Exterior talus, in *fort.* See *exterior.*—**Sustentaculum tali.** See *sustentaculum*.

talvace†, *n.* See *talevas*.

talvas†, *n.* Same as *talevas*.

talwood, *n.* See *tallwood*.

tamability (tā-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability;* < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

tamable (tā'ma-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable;* < *tame*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

tamableness (tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

tamal (tä-mäl'), *n.*; pl. *tamales* (tä-mä'lās, as Eng. ta-mä'liz). [See the supplement.] A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers.

tamandua (ta-man'dū-ä), *n.* [= Sp. *tamándua*, now *tamándoa;* < Tupi *tamanduá*, > Carib *tamanoa.*] 1. The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, separated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.



Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

tamanoir (tam'a-nwor), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua.*] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

tamanu (tam′a-nö), *n.* [Polynesian.] *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tacamahac-resin, and in its seeds of the poonay- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely diffused through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers. In the Fijis also called *dilo*, and the oil *dilo-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tacamahac.

tamara (tam′a-rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

tamarack (tam′a-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix laricina*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See cut under *larch*.

2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

tamarack-pine (tam′a-rak-pīn), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

tamaric†, **tamarick**†, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

tamarin (tam′a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a marmoset of the genus *Midas*, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.



Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

tamarind (tam′a-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim;* = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindī*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date: *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindī*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindi*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica;* also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desirable for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 60 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp inclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-fish. It is officinally recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind.** Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind.** Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manila tamarind.** See *Pithecolobium*.—**Tamarind of New South Wales**, *Diploglottis australis*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish close-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense*, a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind.** (*a*) See *Lysiloma*. (*b*) The brown tamarind. (*c*) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium filicifolium*. (*d*) In Trinidad, *Pentaclethra macroloba*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]



Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
a, a flower; *b*, same, petals removed; *c*, pod, longitudinal section.

tamarind-fish (tam′a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

tamarind-plum (tam′a-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*[1].

Tamarindus (tam-a-rin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

Tamarisceæ (tam-a-ris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Tamaricaceæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand. Properly *Tamaricæ*.

Tamariscineæ (tam″a-ri-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-ineæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the tamarisk family, of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 88 species, belonging to 4 genera classed in 2 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix* and *Reaumuria*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. The seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the family *Salicaceæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white. Properly *Tamaricaceæ*.

Tamariscus (tam-a-ris′kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

tamarisk (tam′a-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric*, *tamrick*, *tāmricke*, < ME.**tamarike*, *thamarike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamarica*); = F. *tamaris*, *tamarix* = Pr. *tamarisc* = Sp. *tamarisco*, *tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco*, *tamaris* = It. *tamarisco*, *tamerice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, tamarisk; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamālaka*, *tamālakā*, *tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix:* sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and Canaries. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. *T. mannifera* produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. tetrandra*, *T. Indica*, *T. aphylla*, etc., yield the tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 50 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. *T. aphylla* is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarisk salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.



Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
a, a flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

> He shall be like *tamaric* in the desert.
> Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).
>
> With this he hung them aloft upon a *tamricke* bow.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.
>
> *Tamarisks* with thick-leav'd Box are found.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Any plant of the family *Tamaricaceæ*.—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, *Tamarix Indica*, closely related to the common tamarisk.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix aphylla*.

Tamarix (tam′a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus*, *tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamarisceæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

tamarugite (ta-mar′ö-gīt), *n.* [Pampas del *Tamarugal*.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chile, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

tamatia (ta-mā′ti-ä), *n.* [< F. *tamatia;* orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidæ* and *Capitoninæ*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia;* from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbacou.

tambac (tam′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tambagut (tam′ba-gut), *n.* [Urdu *tambayat*.] The crimson-breasted barbet, *Megalæma hæmacephala*. The popular (English) name of the bird in India is *coppersmith*.

tambasading (tam-bas′a-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentoni*. See *Fossa*[2].

tamboo, tambu (tam-bö′), *a.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

> The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women—i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.
> *C. M. Woodford*, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., X. 372.

tambor (tam′bor), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastodes ruberrimus*, a large scorpænoid abundant on the coast of California.

tambor-oil (tam′bor-oil″), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not griping like castor-oil.

★**tambour** (tam′bör or -bo͝r), *n.* [< F. *tambour*, a drum: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

After supper, the whole village [of Jobar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curdeen song.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 156.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
Southey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (*b*) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *vase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (*c*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*d*) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (*e*) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for tambour-working, and are still used.

Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—**Tambour de Basque**, a tambourine.

tambour (tam′bör or -bo͝r), *v.* [< *tambour*, *n.*: see *tambour*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a tambour-frame to receive embroidery.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

II. *intrans.* To do tambour-work; embroider by means of a tambour-frame. [Colloq.]

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328. (*Davies.*)

tamboura (tam′bo͝o-rä), *n.* [Pers. *tanbūr.*] An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 902.

tambour-cotton (tam′bör-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread used in tambour-embroidery, usually on muslin.

tambour-embroidery (tam′bör-em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

tambour-frame (tam′bör-frām), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in tambour-work. This frame was originally a double hoop; on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern tambour-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour frame* were not without their use. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vii.

tambourgi (tam-bör′ji), *n.* [Turk. **tanbūrji*, < *tanbūr*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*.] A Turkish ★drummer. *Byron.*

tambourine (tam-bo͝-rēn′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamburine*, *tamburin*; < F. *tambourin* (= Pr. *tamborin* = It. *tamburino*), dim. of *tambour*: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See cut in next column.

I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe,
Soone as thy oaten pype began to sound,
Theyr yvory Luyts and *Tamburins* forgoe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, x.



Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provençal dance originally executed to the sound of tabor and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tonic or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a tambourine.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See cut under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Sclater.*

tambour-lace (tam′bör-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

tambour-needle (tam′bör-nē″dl), *n.* The tool used in tambour-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

tambour-stitch (tam′bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tamburet-stitch*.

tambour-stitcher (tam′bör-stich″ėr), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the tambour-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 150.

tambour-work (tam′bör-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a tambour-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

tambreet (tam-brēt′), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-mole or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

tamburet-stitch (tam′bo͝-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

tamburint, tamburinet, *n.* Old spellings of *tambourine*.

tamburone (tam-bo͝-rō′ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *tamburo*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

tame[1] (tām), *a.* [< ME. *tame*, *tome*, prop. a weak or inflected form of **tam*, *tom*, < AS. *tam*, *tom* = OFries. **tam* (in *aidertam*) = D. MLG. LG. *tam* = OHG. MHG. *zam*, G. *zahm* = Icel. *tamr* = Sw. Dan. *tam* = Goth. **tams*, tame; cf. *tame*[1], *v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (*a*) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

Esau wilde man huntere,
And Jacob *tame* man tiliere.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a flying doe for to-morrow. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

(*b*) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity, fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

In the Mountaines of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather vp the crums, not offering to hurt any.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(*c*) Cultivated; improved: noting land, vegetable products, etc. [Now colloq.]

Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 274.

The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 9.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

I have friends and kinsmen
That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
That 's offer'd to our noble family
In what I suffer. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Why are you so *tame*? why do not you speak to him, and tell him how he disquiets your house?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

This country [England] was never remarkable for a *tame* submission to injuries.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
Not walk, with blood too pale and *tame*
To pay the debt they owe to shame.
Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against [Slave Power.

We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that they cannot be indulged. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

Rome thought the architectural style of Athens too *tame*. *A. H. Welsh*, Rhetoric, xii.

The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 215.

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

His remedies are *tame* i' the present peace.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 2.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [Rare.]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 10.

Tame hay. See *hay*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Mild*, *Soft*, etc. (see *gentle*); docile.—4. Feeble, vapid, prosy, prosaic.

tame[1] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *tamien*, also *temen*, *temeen*, < AS. *tamian*, grow tame, *temian*, make tame, = D. *temmen* = MLG. *temen*, *temmen*, LG. *temmen* = OHG. *zamjan*, *zemman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *zähmen* = Icel. *temja* = Sw. *tämja* = Dan. *tæmme* = Goth. *gatamjan*, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. *domare* = Gr. *δαμᾶν* = Skt. √ *dam*, tame, control. From the L. *domare* are ult. E. *domitable*, *daunt*, etc., and (through *dominus*, master) *dominant*, *dominate*, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in, as a wild beast or bird.

Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 366.

In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
In vain their eyes with fury glared;
He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
Addison, tr. of Horace, Od. iii. 3.

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

Tooke towres & towne[s], *tamid* Knightes,
Felled the falsse folke, ferked hem hard.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 84.

And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boate with aboue three yron nailes in it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 10.

I will *tame*
That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
Lowell, Washers of the Shroud.

Nay—yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. To destroy; kill.

Thouȝ ȝe drinke poisoun, it schal not ȝou *tame*,
Neither harme ȝou, ne noo greef feele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
Fear *tame* a monarch's brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 6.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 25.

tame[2] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *taymen*, by apheresis from *atamen*, and partly from *entamen*: see *attame*[2] and *entame*[1].] 1†. To open; broach.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
Chester Plays, I. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tayme that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

tameability, tameable, etc. See *tamability*, etc.

tamehead†, *n.* [ME. *tamehed*; < *tame*[1] + *-head.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

The fader luuede Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Iacob for *tamehed.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1485.

tameless (tām'les), *a.* [< *tame*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
Bp. Hall.

Tameless tigers hungering for blood.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

tamelessness (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thee this *tamelessness* of heart.
Byron, Parisina, xiii.

tamely (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner, in any of the senses of *tame.*

Tamelier than worms are Lovers slain.
Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word cloying!
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, Old Fourth.

tameness (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his [Pitt's] violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

tame-poison (tām'poi″zn), *n.* The swallow-wort, *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum.*

tamer (tā'mėr), *n.* [< *tame*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Tamias (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to their laying up stores; < Gr. *ταμίας*, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meat*[1]), < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridæ*, connecting the *Sciurinæ*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinæ*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long distichous tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one Eurasiatic species, *T. asiaticus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four-striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also many other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or hackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus.* See cut under *chipmunk.*

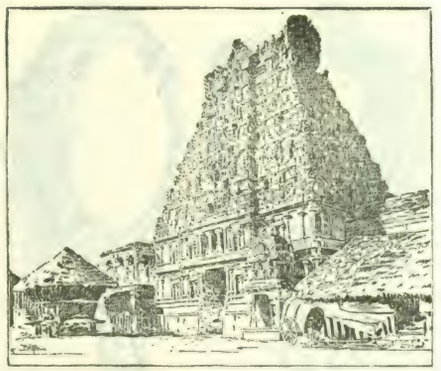
tamidine (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance formerly used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

Tamil (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul*; Tamil name.] 1. One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian.*

Also *Tamul, Tamulic.*

Tamil architecture, the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cella. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture.* See cut in next column.

Tamilian (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamulian*; < *Tamil* + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language: same as *Dravidian.* See *Tamil.* Also *Tamul, Tamulic.*



Tamil Architecture.— Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Seringham, India.

tamin, tamine (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy, taminy*; irreg. < F. *étamine*, or, by confusion with *stamin*, < OF. *estamine*: see *stamin*[1].] 1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

2. A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

taminy (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin.*

tamis (tam'is), *n.* [< F. *tamis*, dial. *taimi* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve: see *temse.*] A cloth made for straining liquids.

tamisage (tam'i-sāj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage*; as *tamis* + *-age.*] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

tamise (ta-mēz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis.*] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin), *n.* [For **tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion, tampon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion, pompion, pompon*).] Same as *tampion.*

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jenings, that he came up with his *tamkins* in his guns.
Pepys, Diary, III. 197.

tamlin (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

tammin, *n.* See *tamin.*

Tammuz (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammuz.*

And, behold, there sat women weeping for *Tammuz.*
Ezek. viii. 14.

tammy (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin.*

tammy-norie (tam'i-nō″ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screigh of a *Tammie Norie.* *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

tam-o'-shanter (tam'ō-shan'tėr), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 222.

tamp (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion, tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal n. **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp.* Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap*: see *tap*[1].] 1. In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unbaked brick, forming a divan for mats and sleeping rugs. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.
Scribner's Mag., III. 667.

tampan (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone.*

tamper[1] (tam'pėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] 1. To experiment rashly; busy one's self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering with* something that lies in his maw undigested.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Yet scarce I praise their venturous part
Who *tamper with* such dangerous art.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

2. To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tamper with* a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for her *tamperings with* the original text.
Academy, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

3. To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering with* my Lady Plyant?
Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamper'd with* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tamper[2] (tam'pėr), *n.* [< *tamp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

tamperer (tam'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tamper*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.
Dickens, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

Tampico fiber. A coarse fiber used for making brushes and the cheaper grades of cordage.

Tampico jalap. See *jalap.*

tampin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon.*
Topsell. (*Halliwell.*)

tamping (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tamp*, *v.*] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried flucan, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.
Ernst, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

tamping-bar (tam'ping-bär), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2½ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer.*

tamping-iron (tam'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar.*

tamping-machine (tam'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

tamping-plug (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

tampion (tam'pi-on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion*; also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin*; < OF. *tampon*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap: see *tap*[1]. Hence prob. *tamp.*] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(*a*) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (*b*) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin.*

tampon (tam'pon), *n.* [See *tampion.*] 1. In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—2. In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll.—3. See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 701.

tampon (tam'pon), *v. t.* [< *tampon, n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural

orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

tamponade (tam-pō-nād′), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ade*[1].] The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

tamponage (tam′pō-nāj), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-age*.] The act of tamponing.

tamponing (tam′pō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

tamponment (tam′pōn-ment), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ment*.] The act of plugging with a tampon.

tampoon† (tam-pön′), *n.* [See *tampion*.] An obsolete form of *tampion*.

tamp-work (tamp′wėrk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bud or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, I. xiii.

tam-tam, *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tom*.

tamtam-metal (tam′tam-met″al), *n.* Same as *gong-metal*.

Tamul, Tamulian (tam′ul, ta-mū′li-an). Same as *Tamil, Tamilian*.

Tamulic (ta-mū′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tamul* + *-ic*.] Same as *Tamilian, Tamil*.

Tamus (tā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*taminia uva*); perhaps < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters; the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Moniz yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed, Isle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's-seal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *murrain-berries* or *oxberries*. The acrid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's-seal*, 1.

tan[1] (tan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning*. [Formerly also *tann*, early mod. E. *tanne*; < ME. *tannen*, < AS. *tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen, tanen, taenen, teynen*, D. *tanen*, tan; cf. OF. *tanner, taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare, tanare*), tan, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS., = MD. *tanne, tane, taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, oak-bark for tanning, tan; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; < OHG. *tanna*, MHG. G. *tanne*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) E. *tanny, tawny*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

Ajax, to shield his ample Breast, provides
Seven lusty Bulls, and *tanns* their sturdy Hides.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, chamois, and the like. See *leather, taw*[1], 2.—**3.** To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

His sandales were with toilsome travell torne,
And face all *tand* with scorching sunny ray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

I am acquainted with sad misery,
As the *tann'd* galley-slave is with his oar.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

To the *tann'd* haycock in the mead.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 90.

And one, whose Arab face was *tanned*
By tropic sun and boreal frost.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

4†. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents . . .
Tan sacred beauty. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxv.

5. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

If he be so stout, we will have a bout,
And he shall *tan* my hide too.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.
Mrs. H. Wood, The Channings.

6. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—**7.** To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt.** See *pelt*[2].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—**2.** To become tan-colored or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun.

tan[1] (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*[1], *v.* The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

Let no stiff cowhide, reeking from the *tan*, . . .
Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: as, gloves of gray or *tan*.—**3.** An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Flower or **flowers of tan.** See *flower*.—**Spent tan,** tan that has been used in tanning: it is employed for covering walks, for mulshing, and for other purposes.—**The tan,** the circus; the ring where a match is walked. [Slang.]—**To smell of the tan,** said of any act or expression which reminds one of the circus. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Of the color of tan, or of a color approaching that of tan; yellowish-brown.—**Black and tan.** See *black*.

tan[2] (tan), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *tān*, a twig, bough: see *mistletoe*.] A twig, or small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tan[3]†. An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *take*.

tan[4]†. A Middle English contraction of *to an*. *Chaucer*.

tan[5] (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan*.

Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys, and lose his little earnings at the game of *tan*.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 213.

tan. An abbreviation of *tangent*.

tana[1], **tanna** (tä′nä, tan′ä), *n.* [Also *thannah*; < Hind. *thāna, thānā*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

tana[2], *n.* [Malay *tupai* (squirrel) *tana* (ground).] An insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana*; a banxring.

Tanacetum (tan-a-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), tansy, an accom. form, with L. term. *-etum*, of OF. *tanasie*, tansy: see *tansy*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucral bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or a two- or three-toothed apex, and three-angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five-angled achenes. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. vulgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada.

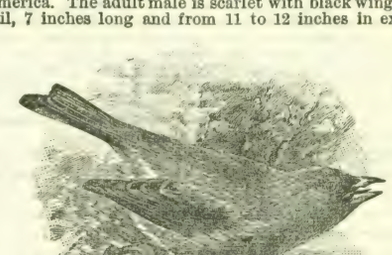
tanadar, tannadar (tä′na-där, tan′a-där), *n.* [< Hind. *thānadār*, < *thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a tana.

Tanæcium (ta-nē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanæëcium*, < Gr. *ταναήκης*, long-stretching, < *ταναός*, outstretched, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Bignonieæ*. It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or minutely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla-tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and finally indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies to northern Brazil. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

tanager (tan′ā-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *Tanagra*, q. v.] Some or any tanagrine bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ*. Few of these numerous brilliant birds are actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. æstiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rosy-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called when much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See cut under *Tanagridæ*.) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See cuts under *Piranga, Procnias, Saltator, Stephanophorus, Tanagra, Tanagridæ, Phœnicophilus*, and *cashew-bird*.—**Black-faced tanager,** one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grossus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak*.—**Black-headed tanager,** *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager,** *Rhamphocelus brasilius*, 7½ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga*.—**Bullfinch tanager.** See *bullfinch*[1].—**Cardinal tanager.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria*.—**Cooper's tanager,** a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager,** specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager,** the Louisiana tanager. See def. *Coues*, 1878.—**Divaricated tanager,** *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5½ inches long.—**Grand tanager,** *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly miscalled *Cayenne roller* (*Latham*).—**Green-headed tanager,** either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva*.—**Hooded tanager,** *Nemosia pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager,** the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager,** the summer tanager. *Latham*, 1783.—**Red-breasted tanager,** *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager,** the scarlet tanager. *Latham*.—**Rose-throated tanager,** *Piranga roseigularis*. See cut under *Piranga*.—**Rufous-throated tanager**†, *Glossiptila ruficollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a guitguit (*Cœrebidæ*).—**Scarlet tanager,** *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent.



Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasilius*), natural size.



Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male.

The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager,** *Arrhemon silens*, a small conirostral species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager,** *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager,** the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager,** *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.

Tanagra (tan′a-grä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), prop. *Tangara* (Brisson, 1760), < Tupi *tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatao*.] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,



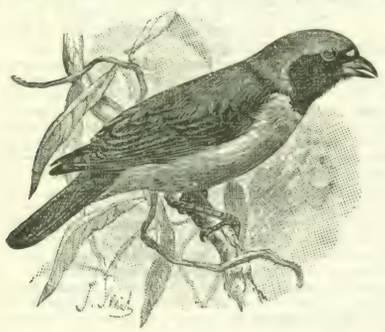
Episcopal Tanager (*Tanagra episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

Tanagra figurine. See *figurine*.

Tanagrella (tan-ā-grel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanagra* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species — *T. velia, iridina, cyanomelæna,* and *calophrys*.

Tanagridæ (tā-nag′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-idæ.*] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called dentirostral finches. They have nine primaries, scutellate tarsi, and more or less conirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 5 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in



Euphonia elegantissima, male.

one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and guitguits (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Cœrebidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably insusceptible of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Sclater into *Procniatinæ, Euphoniinæ, Tanagrinæ. Lamprotinæ, Phœnicophilinæ,* and *Pitylinæ*. See cuts under *Phœnicophilus. Procnias, Saltator, Stephanophorus, tanager, Tanagra,* and *cashew-bird*.

Tanagrinæ (tan-ā-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-inæ.*] 1†. The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened dentirostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

tanagrine (tan′ā-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tanagra* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagrinæ:* as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—2. Inhabited by tanagers: as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Sclater.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

tanagroid (tan′ā-groid), *a.* [< *Tanagra* + *-oid.*] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ;* tanagrine.

Tanaidæ (tā-nā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais;* the so-called cheliferous slaters.

Tanais (tā′nā-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Tanais*, Gr. *Τάναϊς*, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaidæ*.

tanaist (tan′ā-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine,* Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 37.

tanakin†, *n.* See *tannikin*.

Tanaite (tan′ā-īt), *n.* [< Aram. *tana*, to repeat, learn, Heb. *shana.*] One of an order of Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna.

tan-balls (tan′bâlz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

tan-bark (tan′bärk), *n.* Same as *tan*[1], 1.—**Tan-bark desiccator.** See *desiccator.*—**Tan-bark oak.** See *oak*.

tan-bath (tan′bȧth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

tan-bay (tan′bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

tan-bed (tan′bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

Tanchelmian (tang-kel′mi-an), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see def.) + *-ian.*] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanquelinian*.

tan-colored (tan′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

tandem (tan′dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < L. *tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tam*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before ★ the other instead of abreast).

tandem (tan′dem), *n.* [< *tandem, adv.*] 1. A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—2. A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

3. A bicycle having seats for several riders placed one behind another; specifically, such a bicycle for two riders.

Some cyclers were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem;* the third a bicycle. *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Tandem engine, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod uniting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

tane[1] (tān). A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*.

tane[2] (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone*[2].

Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,
Or here the *tane* of us shall die.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.
Burns, There was a Wife.

tanekaha (tän′e-kä-hȧ), *n.* [Maori.] One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*[1].

tan-extractor (tan′eks-trak″tor), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyers, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight.*

tan-fat†, (tan′fat), *n.* Same as *tan-vat*.

Had she as many twenty pound bags as I haue knobs of barke in my *tan-fat*. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 90).

★ **tang**[1] (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang, tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *tǫng* (*tang-*) = AS. *tange, tang*, etc., E. *tong*, in pl. *tongs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, Skt. √ *daṅç, daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*[2]. The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tong, tonge*, E. *tongue*.] 1. A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (*a*) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang; in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *scythe*. (*b*) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breech-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (*c*) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

A *tange* of a nedyr [an adder], acus.
MS. Dict., c. 1500. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A dagger.—4. In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called *tail-piece*.

tang[1] (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

I will haue your carrion shoulders goar'd
With scourges *tangd* with rowels.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

2. To tie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To sting.

tang[2] (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *twang;* < ME. **tange, tongge*, a sharp taste; prob. lit. 'sting,' a particular use of *tang*[1], sting; cf. MD. *tangher, tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = OHG. *zangar, zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp; from the same root as *tang*[1].] 1. A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

Tongge, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge. Acumen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

A *tang* of the cask. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

2. A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

Before, I thought you
To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was rankling in her ★ mind. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, vi.

tang[3] (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tång* = Norw. *tang, taang* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, kelp. Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, and (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*[1], seaweed, whence *tangle*[2], interlace: see *tangle*[1], *tangle*[2].] A kind of seaweed; tangle. See *tangle*[1].

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 11. (*Latham.*)

tang[4] (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twang, ting, ting-tang, tingle-tangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as, to *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twang.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 163.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

II. *intrans.* To ring; twang; sound loudly.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*
Shock'd the dame with a volley of slang.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

tang[4] (tang), *n.* [< *tang*[4], *v.*] Sound; tone; ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 52, old song.

Very good words; there's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet one. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

I have observed a pretty affectation in the Alleman and some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 78.

tang[5] (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); from a native name.] Same as *tenrec*.

tangalung (tang′ga-lung), *n.* [Malay name in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viverra tangalunga*, about 2½ feet in length, of which the tail is about one third.



Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

Tangara†, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760.

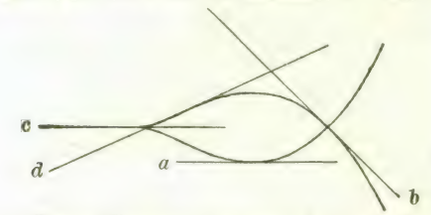
tangence (tan′jens), *n.* [= F. *tangence;* as *tangen(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *tangency*.

tangency (tan′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz). [As *tangence* (see *-cy*).] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—**Problem of tangencies,** among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to ★ three.

tangent (tan′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tangent* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < L. *tangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< √ *tag*), touch, akin to E. *take:* see *take*. From the L. *tangere* are also

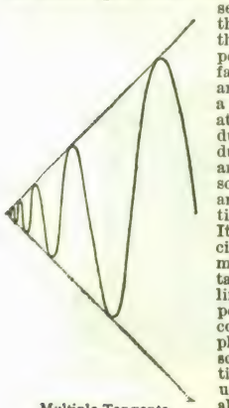
E. *tact, tactile, contact, contingent,* etc.] **I.** *a.* Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other. —**Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary.*—**Tangent plane,** a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to present no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but



Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (x-x)^2x^3$. *a*, ordinary tangent; *b*, nodal tangent; *c*, cuspidal tangent; *d*, inflectional tangent.

has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents,* pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum,* the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportioned. It is antagonistic to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point; and such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive inflection-points, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent and tangent plane of a space curve are those of its definition as described by a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Euclid's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. iii., def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (*b*) The sect cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the axis of abscissas and the point of tangency.—**2.** In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of one perpendicular side of a right triangle to the other, the angle opposite the first being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity.



Multiple Tangents.

3. In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pianoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak.—**Artificial tangents.** See *artificial.*—**Chief tangent,** a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency.—**Conjugate, cotriple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives.—**Ideal tangent,** a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points.—**Inverse method of tangents,** the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.—**Method of tangents.** (*a*) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (*b*) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.—**Multiple tangent.** See *multiple.*—**Natural tangents,** tangents expressed by natural numbers.—**Principal tangent,** a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic.*—**Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary.*—**Tangent balance,** a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-lever balance.*—**Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer.*—**Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing.* See *latitude.*—**Tangent scale,** in *ordnance,* a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches corresponding to differences of elevation of one quarter of a degree. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection with the plane of the trajectory.—**Tangent screw,** a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion.—**To fly** or **go off at a tangent,** to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.



Tangent Balance.



Tangent Scale.

From Dodson and Fogg's it [his mind] *flew off at a tangent* to the very center of the history of the queer client.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxii.

tangent (tan'jent), *v. t.* [< *tangent, n.*] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola *tangenting* the time with its vertex at the start of motion.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 158.

tangental (tan'jen-tal), *a.* [< *tangent* + *-al.*] Same as *tangential. Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 2. [Rare.]

tangentally (tan'jen-tal-i), *adv.* Same as *tangentially. Elect. Rev.* (Amer.). [Rare.]

tangential (tan-jen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tangent* + *-i-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. —**2.** Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

Emerson had only *tangential* relations with the experiment [Brook Farm]. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, p. 165.

Simple tangential strain. See *strain*[1].—**Tangential coördinates, displacement, force, inversion, stress.** See the nouns.—**Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

II. *n.* In the *geom. of plane cubic curves,* the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency. —**Conic tangential,** a point at which the conic of five-pointic contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

tangentiality (tan-jen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *tangential* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.,* 5th ser., XXVII. 335.

tangentially (tan-jen'shal-i), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangerine (tan-je-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tangerin,* < *Tanger,* Tangiers. See def.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

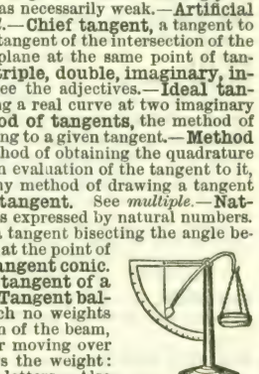
II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Tangiers.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*[1]. Also spelled *tangierine.*

tangey, *a.* See *tangy.*

tangfish (tang'-fish), *n.* A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

tangham, tanghan (tang'gam, -gan), *n.* See *tangum.*

tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* [Malagasy.] A deadly poison obtained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar, *Cerbera Manghas* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also, the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolate leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from the midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit is yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is the poisonous part. Also spelled *tanguin.*—**Trial by tanghin,** a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, and innocence was established.



Tanghin (*Cerbera Manghas*).

tangible (tan-jib'i-lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL. *tangibilis,* tangible: see *tangible.*] A tactile sensation or object.

Not only does every visibile appear to be remote, but it has a position in external space, just as a *tangibile* appears to be superficial and to have a determinate position on the surface of the body.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 309.

tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad,* < NL. **tangibilita(t-)s,* < LL. *tangibilis,* tangible: see *tangible.*] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibleness.

Tangibility and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 770.

tangible (tan'ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangivel* = It. *tangibile,* < LL. *tangibilis,* that may be touched, < L. *tangere,* touch: see *tangent.*] **1.** Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. Discernible or discriminable by the touch.

By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, *tangible* security.

Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.
Southey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Men . . . who were not such bigots as to cling to any views when a good *tangible* reason could be urged against them. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, iii.

tangibleness (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

tangibly (tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tangie (tang'i), *n.* [Appar. dim. of *tang*[3]. But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to *tang*[3].] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley,* Fairy Mythology, p. 173.

tangierine, *n.* See *tangerine,* 2.

Tangier pea. See *pea*[1].

tangle[1] (tang'gl), *n.* [< ME. **tangel: cf.* Icel. *thöngull,* seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang:* E. *tang,* seaweed: see *tang*[3]. Hence (prob.) *tangle*[2], *v.*] **1.** A name of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina.* See cut under *seaweed.* Also called *tangle-wrack* and *hanger.*

The Alga Marina, or Sea-*Tangle,* as some call it, Sea-Ware.
M. Martin, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 149. (*Jamieson.*)

And hands so often clasp'd in mine
Should toss with *tangle* and with shells.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [Scotch.]—**Tangle tent,** in *surg.,* a tent made of *Laminaria digitata,* or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle.*)

tangle[2] (tang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tangled,* ppr. *tangling.* [Early mod. E. also *tangell;* appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' < *tangle*[1], *n.* But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle*[1] is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

His speech was like a *tangled* chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered. *Shak.,* M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

London, like all other old cities, is a vast *tangled* network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere. *The Century,* XLI. 142.

2. To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

Neuerthelasse we were soo *tangled* in among the sayde deserte yles that we coude not gette oute frome amonges them vnto the nexte daye at nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

Look, how a bird lies *tangled* in a net.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 67.

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

I stood mute — those who *tangled* must untie
The embroilment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 23.

=**Syn. 1.** To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

II. *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

The cavern wild with *tangling* roots.
Burns, Despondency.

While these thoughts were *tangling* in my brain, an outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

tangle[2] (tang'gl), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*] **1.** A snarl of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 69.

The eastern edge of the great *tangle* of mountains which makes up the western third of our territory is encountered by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thousand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 103° if he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper.
J. D. Whitney, The Yosemite Book, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

The judge puts his mind to the *tangle* of contradictions in the case. *Emerson*, Courage.

Forest tangle, a virgin forest encumbered or rendered impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees; a jungle.

tangle[3]†, *a.* [ME. *tanggyl;* origin obscure. Cf. *tanglesome*[2].] Froward; peevish. [Rare.]

Tanggyl, or froward and angry. Bilosus, felleus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

tangleberry (tang'gl-ber″i), *n.* The dangleberry: same as *bluetangle.*

tangle-fish (tang'gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus.* See cut under *pipefish.* ★*Encyc. Dict.*

tanglefoot (tang'gl-fůt), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*, + obj. *foot.*] Whisky or other intoxicating beverage. Also *tangleleg.* [Slang, U. S.]

tangle-picker (tang'gl-pik″ėr), *n.* A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres:* so called from its habit of searching for food among tangle or seawrack. See cut under *turnstone.* *W. Yarrell.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

tanglesome[1] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-some.*] Tangled; complicated. [Colloq.]

Things are in such a *tanglesome* condition.
The Engineer, LXV. 317.

tanglesome[2] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[3] + *-some.*] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tangle-swab (tang'gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp attached to a tangle used in dredging.

tangle-wrack (tang'gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tangle*[1], 1.

tanglingly (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tangly[1] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with tangle or seaweed.

tangly[2] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tangles; knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

tango (tang'gō), *n.* [Sp.] A round dance, of Spanish-American origin, danced by couples to special music, and having many and varied steps, figures, and poses.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square of wood or other material cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be combined so as to form a square and a variety of other figures.

tangue, *n.* See *tang*[5].

tanguin, *n.* See *tanghin.*

tangun (tang'gun), *n.* [Also *tangham, tanghan;* Hindi *tāṅghan,* < Tibetan *rTaṅaṅ. Yule.*] The Tibet horse, *Equus caballus varius*, a piebald race or strain of horse found wild in Tibet and some other parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tatar horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indigenous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to it is conjecture.

tang-whaup (tang'hwâp), *n.* [< *tang*[3] + *whaup.*] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.* [Local, British.]

tangy (tang'i), *a.* [Also, improp., *tangey;* < *tang*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having a tang; having an unpleasant acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

A flavour coarse and *tangey*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 189.

tan-house (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which tan-bark is stored.

tanier, *n.* See *tannier.*

tanist (tan'ist), *n.* [Also *tanaist;* < Ir. Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, < *tanas*, dominion, lordship, < *tan*, country, region, territory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry.*

Every Signory or Chiefry, with the portion of land which passed with it, went without partition to the *Tanist*, who always came in by election or with the strong hand, and not by descent. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 185.

tanistih†, *n.* [Repr. Ir. *tanaisteachd*, tanistry, < *tanaiste*, tanist: see *tanist.*] Same as *tanistry.*

tanistry (tan'is-tri), *n.* [< *tanist* + *-ry:* see *-ery.*] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or holder of honors and lands, held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged — that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, generally choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and almost invariably electing his brother or nearest mature male relative. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 145.

Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had grown out of the Brehon law, and which had hitherto been recognised in a great part of the island, to be illegal.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

tanite (tan'īt), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ite*[2]: a trade-name.] A cement of emery and some binding substance, used as a material for molding, grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight.* — **Tanite wheel**, a grinding-wheel of emery combined with tanite.

tanjib, tanzib (tan'jib, -zib), *n.* [Also *tanjeeb;* < Hind. *tanjīb.*] A kind of muslin made in the Oude district in India, the weavers of which have great skill in introducing into the fabric any pattern which they may desire, and even inscriptions and texts from sacred books, ★etc. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

tank[1] (tangk), *n.* [In local E. use a var. of *stank*[1] (cf. *tamin* as related to *stamin*); in E. Ind. use prob. < Pg. *tanque*, a tank, pond, pool, = Sp. *estanque* = Pr. *estanc, stanc* = OF. *estang*, a pond, pool: see *stank*[1], the same word in more orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tānken*, Guzerathi *tānkh, tānki*, in Rajputana *tānka*, a reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words, whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is accidental.] **1.** A pool of deep water, natural or artificial. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or a gas. Specifically — (*a*) That part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. See cut under *passenger-engine.* (*b*) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of a tender is filled. (*c*) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (*d*) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. See cut under *gasometer.* (*e*) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses, or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water; a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irrigation; but they also serve for storage of water for all purposes during the dry season. Some of them are of great extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative features in pleasure-grounds. — **Cable-tank**, a large cylindrical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories for storing the cable. — **Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2. — **Tank drama**, a sensational or cheap melodrama in which water is employed in the scenic effects, as in repre- ★senting a rescue from drowning. [Theatrical slang.]

tank[1] (tangk), *v. t.* [< *tank*[1], *n.*] **1.** To throw, or cause to flow, into a tank.

If this [water] can be *tanked* or weighed, no material error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep in a tank.

They *tanked* her cruel, they did; and kept her under water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

tank[2] (tangk), *n.* [< ME. *tank;* origin obscure.] The wild parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa.* [Old or prov. Eng.]

tank[3] (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang*[1] and *tang*[2].

Tanka, Tankia (tan'kä, tan'kyä), *n.* [Chinese, literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'; < *Tan*, an aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the region lying to the south and west of the Meiling (mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pronounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] The boat population of Canton in southern China, the descendants of an aboriginal tribe named Tan, who were driven by the advance of Chinese civilization to live in boats upon the river, and who have for centuries been forbidden to live on the land. "Since 1730 they have been permitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, but are still excluded from competition for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from intermarrying with the rest of the people." (*Giles*, Glossary of Reference.)

tanka-boat, tankia-boat (tan'kä-, tan'kyä-bōt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tankia as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat by day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and contain only one room, but are fitted with movable mats which cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats they are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *egg-boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in writ- ★ing the tribal name *Tan.*

tankage (tangk'āj), *n.* [< *tank*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act or process of storing oil, etc., in a tank; also, the price charged or paid for storage in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tanks; quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank or tanks. — **2.** The waste residue deposited in lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat is rendered. The latter product, dried, is much used as a fertilizer.

A new drier adapted for drying . . . *tankage*, sewage clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

tankard (tang'kärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tankard* = MD. *tanckaert* (cf. Ir. *tancard*, < E.), < OF. *tanquard, tanquart*, a tankard; origin unknown. The notion that the word is < *tank*[1] + *-ard* is wholly untenable.] **I.** *n.* A vessel,



Tankard presented to the first white person born in New Netherlands.

larger than a common drinking-cup, used for holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but generally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.

One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden *Tankard* to the Fountain of Siloam, and, having filled it with water, he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

Our coachman . . . eschews hot potations, and addicts himself to a *tankard* of ale.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Cool tankard. See *cool-tankard.* — **Sapling-tankard.** Same as *stave-tankard.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. [Rare.]

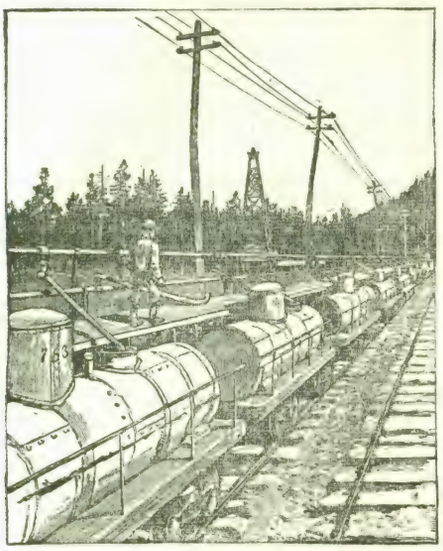
No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer *tankard* drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

tankard-bearer† (tang'kärd-bār″ėr), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in tankards, holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the street. Such persons were compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estimation to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard-bearer* at a conduit! fie!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

tankard-turnip (tang'kärd-tėr″nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as have the root oblong and in general rising a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties. [Prov. Eng.]

tank-car (tangk'kär), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank,



Tank-cars.

adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

tank-engine (tangk'en″jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

tank-furnace (tangk'fėr″nās), *n.* See *furnace*.

tanking (tang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tank*[1], *v.*] ★The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

tank-iron (tangk'ī″ėrn), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-locomotive (tangk'lō″kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine.—**Belgian-tank locomotive.** See *locomotive.*—**Double-truck tank-locomotive.** See *locomotive.* ★

tank-vessel (tangk'ves″el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

tank-worm (tangk'wėrm), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

tanling (tan'ling), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ling*[1].] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, Dualisms. [Rare.]

Hot summer's *tanlings* and
The shrinking slaves of winter.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 29.

tan-liquor (tan'lik″ėr), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

tan-mill (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tanna, *n.* See *tana*[1].

tannable (tan'ą-bl), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

tannadar, *n.* See *tanadar*.

tannage (tan'āj), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The ★act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*[1], *v. t.*—2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 803.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material. *Marble-Worker*, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess, iii.

★**tannate** (tan'āt), *n.* [< *tann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish-black color with ferric salts.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment.** See *ointment*.

tanner[1] (tan'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tannere* (cf. MD. *taner*); < *tan*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. **tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, F. *tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, < *tanner*, tan: see *tan*[1].] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

A *tanner* will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

Tanners' bark, the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins.—**Tanners' ooze.** Same as *tan-ooze*.—**Tanners' sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Tanners' waste,** hide-cuttings, etc.

tanner[2] (tan'ėr), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: < "Gipsy *tano*, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling." This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a-piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvii.

tannery (tan'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, < OF. (and F.) *tannerie* (ML. *tanaria, tannaria, tanneria*); as *tan*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning.

Miraculous improvements in *Tannery!*
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

tannic (tan'ik), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**Tannic acid,** tannin, a white substance, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is probably a glucoside. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most saliflable bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and glutin, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds—*gallotannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitannic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallotannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin*.—**Tannic-acid ointment.** See *ointment*.

tannier (tan'i-ėr), *n.* [Also *tanier, tania*, < Tupi *taya, taña*.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittæfolium*, of the West Indies, which is cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied.

tanniferous (ta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *tann(in)* + *-i-ferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid.

The most advantageous *tanniferous* substance, etc.
Ure, Dict., IV. 897.

tannikin (tan'i-kin), *n.* [Also *tanakin;* appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Anne* (with prefixed *t-* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

A pretty nimble-eyd Dutch *tanakin*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

★**tannin** (tan'in), *n.* [= F. *tanin;* as *tan*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. ★See *tannic*.

tanning (tan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tan*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather. The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, glutin, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid; the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather, kid, lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the sumac. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or sumacs. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, 1.

2. An appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3.—4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.]—**Red tanning,** bark-tanning.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac.** See *sumac*.

tannin-plate (tan'in-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

tannometer (ta-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *tann(in)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

tanny†, *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

tan-ooze (tan'öz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and, after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

tan-pickle (tan'pik″l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

tan-pit (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

tan-press (tan'pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

tanquam†, *n.* [< L. *tanquam, tamquam*, so much as, as if.] See quot.: for L. *tanquam socius*, 'as if a fellow.' [Camb. Univ., Eng.]

Bred a *tanquam* (which is a Fellowes Fellow) in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 207.

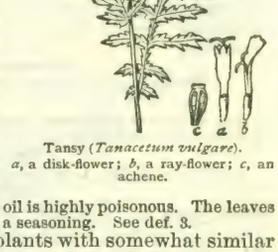
tanrec, *n.* See *tenrec*.

tan-ride (tan'rid), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, ii.

tan-spud (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

tan-stove (tan'stōv), *n.* A hothouse with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie, tansey;* < ME. *tansaye*, < OF. *tanasie, tanesie, tanaisie*, F. *tanaisie*, an aphetic form of OF. *athanasie*, tansy, = OSp. *atanasia*, Sp. *atanasia*, tansy, costmary, marshmallow, = Pg. *atanasia, athanasia* = It. *atanasia*, tansy, < ML. *athanasia*, tansy, < Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal (> OIt. *atanato*, rose-campion), < *a-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, < *θανεῖν, θνήσκειν*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *live-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.] 1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate cut-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The acrid strong-scented leaves and tops are an officinal drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See def. 3.



Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
a, a disk-flower; *b*, a ray-flower; *c*, an achene.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. See the phrases below.—3†. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper. *Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and was no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 261.

Dog's tansy. Same as *goose-tansy*. [Scotland.]—**Double tansy**, a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped.—**Like a tansy**†, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones *like a tansy*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

Oil of tansy. See *oil*, and def. 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard*.—**White tansy**, the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. [Prov. Eng.]

tant† (tant), *n.* Same as *taint*[1], 5.

tantalate (tan'ta-lāt), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tantalic acid.

tantalic (tan-tal'ik), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**Tantalic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxid.

Tantalinæ (tan-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tantalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ciconiidæ* (formerly of *Ardeidæ*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinæ*. These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See cut under *Tantalus*.

tantaline (tan'ta-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinæ*. *Coues*.

tantalisation, tantalise, etc. See *tantalization*, etc.

tantalism (tan'ta-lizm), *n.* [< *Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize*. [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *Tantalism*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

tantalite (tan'ta-līt), *n.* [< *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

tantalium (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See *tantalum*.

tantalization (tan″ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-at-ion*.] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation*.

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

tantalize (tan'ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing*. [= F. *tantaliser*; with suffix *-ize*, < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise*.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
Dryden.

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

tantalizer (tan'ta-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 227.

tantalizingly (tan'ta-lī-zing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet.
J. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

tantalizingness (tan'ta-lī-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

tantalum (tan'ta-lum), *n.* [NL., also *tantalium*; < L. *Tantalus*, Tantalus, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and cf. *niobium*.] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 181.0. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish metallic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *yttrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as tantalite, columbite, pyrochlore, fergusonite, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., perh. because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); < L. *Tantalus* (?), < Gr. Τάνταλος, Tantalus: see *tantalize*.] The leading genus of *Tantalinæ*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The



Tantalus ibis and Head of *Tantalus loculator*.

only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis*.) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa*.

Tantalus cup. A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of Tantalus, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

tantamount† (tan'ta-mount), *v. i.* [< OF. (AF.) *tant*, so much, as much (< L. *tantus*, so much), + *amonter*, amount: see *amount*.] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 193.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *a.* [< *tantamount*, *v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly *tantamount*: at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness *tantamount* to mine.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

tantamountingly† (tan-ta-moun'ting-li), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie? *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 28. (*Davies*.)

tantara (tan-tar'ä), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara*, *taratantara*; cf. also Sp. *tantarantán*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tarará*, the sound of a trumpet; OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharan now no shining Pharys showes;
A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill *Tantara* blowes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

Tantiny pig†. See *Tantony pig*.

tantipartite (tan-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite*.] Having *n* sets of *n* facients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function**, a function of several variables linear in each.

tantity (tan'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *tantum*, so much, + *-ity*. Cf. *quantity*.] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity*.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *tivy*.] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.
The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares*.)

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivee*; < *tantivy*, *adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbuthnot* (Mason's Supp. to Johnson).

Being Lady Certainly—and Lady Perhaps—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *n.*; pl. *tantivies* (-iz). [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] **1.** A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

Æsop. To boot and saddle again they sound.
Rog. Ta ra! tan tan ta ra! . . . *Tantive! Tantive! Tantive!*
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea. *Cleaveland*, Works, xxi. (*Nares*.)

3†. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted [in a caricature] upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, Tantivy, to Rome.
Roger North, Examen, I. ii. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxii.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying*. [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying*?
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, iii. 8. (*Davies*.)

tantling (tant'ling), *n.* [Irreg. < *tant(a)l(ize)* + *-ing*.] One tantalized: a suggested alteration of *tanling* (in 'Cymbeline'), which see.

tanto (tän'to), *adv.* [It., < L. *tantus*, so much: see *tantity*.] In *music*, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo*.

tantony† (tan'tō-ni), *n.* [Also *tantany*; short for *Tantony pig*.] Same as *Tantony pig*; hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such Cossets and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

Tantony cross†. Same as *St. Anthony's cross*. See *cross*[1], 1.

Tantony pig†. [Also *Tantiny pig*; short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Antony's pig*; also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig*: said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—**To follow like a Tantony pig**, to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from Stow.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsome for mans sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthonies [Hospital] tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghils, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one will *follow* such an one, & whine *as* it were *an Anthonie Pig*.
Stow, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me *follow* her last week through all the shops *like a Tantiny pig*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

tantra (tan'trä), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, loom, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, < √ *tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin*.] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist tantras, of a somewhat similar character.

tantrism (tan'trizm), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the tantras.

tantrist (tan'trist), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ist*.] A devotee of tantrism.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum;* perhaps < W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere*, stretch, *tenuis* = E. *thin*, etc.: see *tend*[1].] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum*, and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet; when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums*, and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 250.

tantum (tan'tum), *n.* See *tantrum.* [Prov. Eng.]

Tantum Ergo (tan'tum ėr'gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum* (*sacramentum*), so great (a sacrament); *ergo*, therefore: see *ergo*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pange lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

tan-turf (tan'tėrf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls.*

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 99.

tanty (tan'ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt*, a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight.*

tan-vat (tan'vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat;* < *tan*[1] + *vat*, *fat*[2].] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

tanya (tan'yä), *n.* See *tannier.*

tan-yard (tan'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

An exceedingly useful instrument in the *tan yard* for determining roughly the strength of the liquors is the barkometer. *H. G. Bennett*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 154.

Tanygnathus (tā-nig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A notable genus of parrakeets, of



Tanygnathus megalorhynchus.

Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus.*

Tanysiptera (tan-i-sip'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. *τανυσίπτερος*, with outstretched wings, < *τανύειν*, stretch, + *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ.* The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uralcyon.*

Tanystomata (tan-i-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera.* It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tetrachætous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidæ, gadfly.* Also *Tanystoma.*

tanystome (tan'i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata*, as a gadfly, breeze, or cleg. See *Tabanidæ.*

tanystomine (tā-nis'tō-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous.*

tanystomous (tā-nis'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **tanystomus;* < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata.*

tanzib, *n.* See *tanjib.*

tanzimat (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tansim*, a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhané.* It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

Taoism (tä'ō-izm or tou'izm), *n.* [< Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ism.*] The doctrine of Laotsze, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the Tao-te-king. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

Taoist (tä'ō-ist or tou'ist), *n.* [< *Tao-ism* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Taoism.

Taoistic (tä-ō- or tou-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 101.

Taonurus (tā-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. *ταώς* (*ταών*), a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, naked, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. The reference to this genus by Lesquereux of the Carboniferous forms called *Alectorurus, Spirophyton* (which see), *Physophycus*, and *Cancellophycus*, supposed genera which are included by Schimper in the group of *Alectorurideæ*, or cock's-tail algæ, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form, cannot be justified. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

tao-tai (tä'ō-tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao*, circuit, + *t'ai*, a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit.* In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the tao-tai.

Taouism, Taouist. Same as *Taoism, Taoist.*

tap[1] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, teppe,* < AS. *tæppa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapho*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *zapfe, zapfen* = Icel. *tappi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap*, a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap*[1], *v.*, and ult. *tampion, tampon, tamp.*] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sikerly whan I was bore anon
Deeth drough the *tappe* of lyf and leet it gon,
And ever sithe hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almoost al empty is the tonne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the cider immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot.*—3. The liquor which is drawn through a tap: used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew wi' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap.* *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. Taps are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap*, generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap*, sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug-tap* or *finishing tap*, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap.*—**On tap.** (*a*) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (*b*) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel or cask containing liquor.—**Pipe-tap,** in *mech.*, a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap.*)

tap[1] (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping.* [< ME. *tappen,* < AS. *tæppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe*, tap; from the noun: see *tap*[1], *n.* Hence *tapster*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1091.

Specifically—(*a*) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he 's going to *tap.* *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

(*b*) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district.
The Engineer, LXX. 323.

Shoshong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 169.

3. To cause to run out by broaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap.*
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3 11.

To tap the admiral, to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors tapped the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.]

tap[2] (tap), *v.*; pret and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping.* [< ME. *tappen, teppen,* < OF. *tapper, taper*, tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen, tapen*, LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen*, grope, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsa, tæpta*, tap; cf. G. *tappe*, MHG. *tape*, foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tip*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely *tapping* a glossy boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 61.

3. To peck or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap.*

II. *intrans.* To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, *tapt* at doors.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

tap[2] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, tape;* < *tap*[2], *v.*] 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Gif I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thou me smothely hatz smyten, smartly.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., ii. 1. 206.

2. *pl. Milit.*, a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—**Tip for tap.** See *tip*[2].

tap[3] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room.*] A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of loafer to a free *tap.*
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 57.

tap[4] (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *top*[1].

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, . . .
Frae *tap* to tae that cleeds me bien.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

Tap of tow. (*a*) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow!*
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

(*b*) A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap of tow*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229. (*Jamieson.*)

tap[5] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.
Ure, Dict., IV. 493.

tap[6] (täp), *n.* [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

tap[7] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

tapa (tä′pä), *n.* [Also *tappa;* Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, *Papyrius papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with malleta, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength. In Samoa it is called *siapo*.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 529.

tapa-cloth (tä′pä-klôth), *n.* Tapa in its manufactured state.

tapacolo (tap-a-kō′lō), *n.* [Also *tapaculo;* < Sp. *tapa*, cover, + *culo*, backside. *N. E. D.*] A Chilean rock-wren, *Pteroptochus megapodius*.

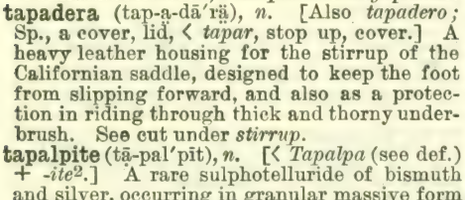
tapadera (tap-a-dā′rä), *n.* [Also *tapadero;* Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See cut under *stirrup*.

tapalpite (tä-pal′pīt), *n.* [< *Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

tap-bar (tap′bär), *n.* See *tap-hole*.

tap-bolt (tap′bōlt), *n.* A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

tap-borer (tap′bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for boring tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.



A, B, tap-borers with auger-bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *b*. A and C have auger-handle at *c* socketed at *d*; B, besides the socket for the auger-handle at *d*, has a shank *e* for the use of a bit-stock; C has a gimlet point at *f*, and a hollow half-cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *h*.

tap-cinder (tap′sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a silicate containing a large amount of the oxid of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-pig*) is also smelted from it.
★ Also called *tap*.

tape[1] (tāp), *n.* [< ME. *tape, tappe,* < AS. *tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape: poss., with omission of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tæpped*, tapestry (> E. *tappet*[1]), and *tæppet*, tippet (> E. *tippet*), < L. *tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, woolen rug: see *tappet*[1] and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] 1†. A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *tapes* of hir white voluper
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

2. A narrow strip of linen or of cotton, white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 302.

3. A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—4. In *teleg.*, the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—5. A tape-line; a tape-measure.—6. A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—7. Red tape. See the phrase below.—8. A tapeworm.—9. Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.
Connoisseur (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78.

Red tape. (*a*) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(*b*) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, taping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of tape—*red tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 8.

Tape guipure. See *guipure*.—**Tape lace.** See *lace*.

tape[1] (tāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [< *tape*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiv.

2. To draw out as tape; extend.

And ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the silier gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

tape[2] (tāp), *n.* [A var. of *taupe, talpe,* < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tape-carrier (tāp′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. *E. H. Knight.*

tape-grass (tāp′gràs), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

tapeinocephalic (tā-pī″nō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *tapeinocephal-y* + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, noting a skull which has a length-height index of less than 72. Also written *tapinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrhine, *tapeinocephalic*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 150.

tapeinocephaly (tā-pī-nō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ταπεινός*, lying low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The condition of having a flat cranial vault.

tape-line (tāp′līn), *n.* An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

tape-measure (tāp′mezh″ūr), *n.* A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

tapen (tā′pn), *a.* [< *tape*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxv. (*Davies.*)

tape-needle (tāp′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *bodkin*, 3.

tapenert†, *n.* [Or. obscure.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Glossary.

tape-primer (tāp′prī″mėr), *n.* A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

taper[1] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *taper*, < AS. *tapor, taper*, a candle, taper: compare Ir. *tapar* = W. *tampr*, a taper, torch; cf. Skt. √ *tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent Light
I lonely pass the melancholly Night.
Congreve, To a Candle.

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *a.* [Prob. first in comp.; < *taper*[1], a candle; so called from the converging form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper*[2], *n.*, is merely a transferred use of *taper*[1], *n.* The AS. **tæper*, in comp. *tæper-æx* = Icel. *tapar-öx*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < Finn. *tappara*, < Russ. *toporŭ* = Pol. *topor*, etc., = OBulg. *toporu* = Hung. *topor* = Armenian *tapar* = Turk. *teber*, < Pers. *tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] 1. Long and becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimply seen; . . .
Sae straught, sae *taper*, tight, and clean.
Burns, The Vision, i.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12*s.* in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money show *taper*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 237.

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *v.* [< *taper*[2], *a.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 270.

3. To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new Favourite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

To taper off. (*a*) To taper; become gradually less. (*b*) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

II. *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 47.

The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 164.

★ **Tapered rope.** See *rope*[1].

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< *taper*[2], *v.*] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 365.

taper-candlestick (tā′pėr-kan″dl-stik), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

tapered (tā′pėrd), *a.* [< *taper*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me tread.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

taper-fuse (tā′pėr-fūz), *n.* A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

taperingly (tā′pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

taperness (tā′pėr-nes), *n.* The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage. *Shenstone*, Taste.

Fold
A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

taper-pointed (tā′pėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, acuminate.

taper-stand (tā′pėr-stand), *n.* A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See cut under *pricket*.

taper-vise (tā′pėr-vīs), *n.* A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

taperwise (tā′pėr-wīz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

Tapes (tā′pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάπης*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

tapesium (tā-pē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *tapesia* (-ä). [NL., < ML. *tapesium*, tapestry, carpet: see *tapis*, *n.*] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Glossary.

tapestried (tap′es-trid), *a.* [< *tapestry* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his tatters. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

2. Hung or covered with tapestry.

In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a *tapestried* wall.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 23.

★**tapestry** (tap'es-tri), *n.*; pl. *tapestries* (-triz). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstrye;* with excrescent *t*, for earlier *tapisserie*, *tapysserye*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapecerye*, **tapiserie* = Sp. *tapecería* = Pg. *tapeçaria*, *tapiçaria* = It. *tappezzeria* (ML. *tapiceria*), < OF. *tapisserie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, *v.*] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in by individual bobbins. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

In the desk
That 's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*
There is a purse of ducats.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

Aubusson tapestry. (*a*) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (*b*) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered.—**Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work.—**Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1875: the designs are often ecclesiastical in character.—**Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (*b*) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*.—**Needle-woven tapestry.** See *needle-woven*.—**Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins.—**Russian tapestry.** See *Russian*.—**Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory.—**Tapestry Brussels carpet**, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp.—**Tapestry carpet**, a kind of two-ply carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has a long warp, is often dyed of many colors and embroidered with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton.—**Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectigrade spiders of the group *Tubitelæ*.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*. [Formerly also *tapistry;* < *tapestry*, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with tapestry.—**2.** To adorn with hangings or with any pendent covering.

We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

tapestry-cloth (tap'es-tri-klôth), *n.* A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting.

tapestry-moth (tap'es-tri-môth), *n.* The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *Monopis biselliella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

tapestry-painting (tap'es-tri-pān″ting), *n.* Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

tapestry-stitch (tap'es-tri-stich), *n.* Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

tapet†, *n.* and *v.* See *tappet*[1].

tapetal (tap'ē-tal), *a.* [< *tapet(um)* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the tapetum.—**Tapetal cell**, in *bot.*, an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *mantle-cell*.

tapete (tā-pē'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *tapetum*.

tapeti (tap'e-ti), *n.* [Tupi.] The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.



Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

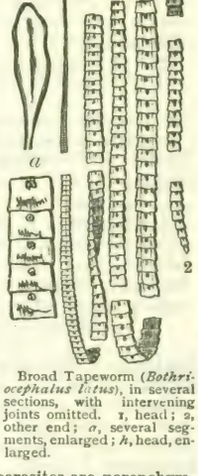
tapetless (tap'et-les), *a.* [Appar. < *tap*, Sc. form of *top*, head, + dim. *-et* + *-less*. But it may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Sc. form of *topped*, headed, + *-less*.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

The *tapetless* ramfeezl'd hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

tapetum (tā-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *tapeta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*. —**2.** The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum.—**3.** The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.—**Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball: a modified choroid.—**Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

tape-work (tāp'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

★**tapeworm** (tāp'wėrm), *n.* An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrated animals. Such worms belong to the order *Cestoidea* or *Tæniada*, family *Tæniidæ*, and several different genera, especially *Tænia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head; and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual gemmation. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are parenchymatous, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called a *proscolex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel, in the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatid*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tænia-head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemmation, and the adult animal with which the cycle began is thus reached. (See cut under *tænia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tænia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*) in the pig produces the disease measles (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediocanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana;* others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. elliptica;* the crested, *T. lophosoma;* the spotted, *T. flavopuncta*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata;* its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. cœnurus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or staggers. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus veterinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tænia crassicollis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tænia tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latus*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called *ribbon-worms*. See cut under *Cestoidea*, also *cœnurus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatis*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *deutoscolex*, *strobila*.



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), in several sections, with intervening joints omitted. 1, head; 2, other end; *a*, several segments, enlarged; *h*, head, enlarged.

tapeworm-plant (tāp'wėrm-plant), *n.* The cusso, *Hagenia Abyssinica*.

tap-hole (tap'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*: (*a*) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (*b*) In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (*c*) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (*d*) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

tap-house (tap'hous), *n.* A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house* but I am drawn in. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 219.

Taphozous (taf-ō-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάφος*, grave, tomb, + *ζωός*, living (cf. *ζῷον*, animal), < *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

taphrenchyma (taf-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. *τάφρος*, pit, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

Taphria (taf'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάφρος*, pit.] A genus of parasitic ascomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 13 species are known, of which *T. aurea*, the type, is common on various species of poplar and *T. cœrulescens* on oak. Later changed without warrant (Fries) to *Taphrina*.

tapiaca†, *n.* Same as *tapioca*.

tapicer†, *n.* See *tapiser*.

tapinage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tappish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

This newe *tapinage*
Of lollardie goth aboute
To sette Cristes feith in doube.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 187.

At the last they devysed
That they wolde gon in *tapinage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7361.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'kä), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *tapiaca;* = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca;* < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tipioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

tapiolite (tap'i-ō-līt), *n.* [Sw. *tapiolit:* < *Tapio*, a Finnish divinity.] A tantalate of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

tapir (tā'pėr), *n.* [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a

tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-ete* ('true tapir'), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapirete*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridæ*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially



American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America are *Tapirus roulini* and *Elasmognathus bairdi* and *E. dowi* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or

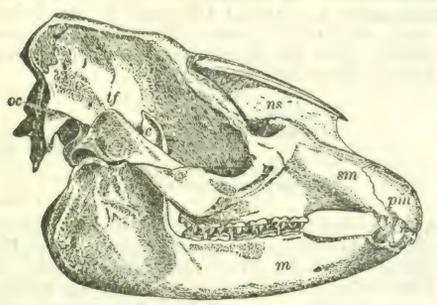


Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

Rhinochœrus) *malayanus*, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridæ*.—**Short-nosed tapir**, a misnomer of the capibara.

tapiranga (tap-i-rang'gä), *n.* [Braz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*.

Tapiridæ (tā-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophiodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms.



Tapiridæ.

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, mandible; *tf*, temporal fossa; *oc*, occipital; *c*, coronoid process.

Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3—*Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinochœrus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also cuts under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.

Tapirodon (tā-pir'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *tapirodont*.] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Pliocene.

tapirodont (tā-pir'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Tapirus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

tapiroid (tap'i-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *tapir* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidæ* and *Tapiridæ*.

II. *n.* A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridæ* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidæ*. See cut under *Lophiodon*.

Tapirotherium (tap·i-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. θηρίον, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Miocene ungulates, of the family *Suidæ*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodon* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

Tapirus (tap'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < *tapir*, q. v.] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridæ*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. ★See cut under *tapir*.

tapis (tap'is or ta-pē'), *n.* [In mod. use as mere F.; in earlier use as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapiz*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Pr. *tapil*, *tapi* = Sp. Pg. *tapiz*, < ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, also *tapecius*, *tapecia*, *tapezia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης (ταπητ-), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*[1]. Hence *tapis*, *v.*, and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as carpeting, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, *to be upon the tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

The House of Lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which *was upon the tapis*.
Clarendon, Diary, May 2, 1690.

When anything was supposed to *be upon the tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

Tapis de verdure. Same as *verdure*.

tapis† (tap'is), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tapess*; < F. *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, *n.*] 1. To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

2. To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

The place where the assembly is is richly *tapessed* and hanged. *Sir T. Smith*, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., § 443.

tapiser† (tap'is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapecer*, *tapesere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceiro* = It. *tappezziere*, < ML. *tapetiarius* (also *tapicerius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetium*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*[1].] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicer*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

tapish†, *v.* See *tappish*.

tapist (tā'pist), *n.* [< *tape*[1] + *-ist*.] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tapery; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

tapistry†, *n.* and *v.* See *tapestry*.

tapit†, **tapite**†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *tappet*[1].

Tapitelæ (tap-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tap(ete)*, carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. *Walckenaer*.

tapiter†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

In 2 Ric. III., 1485, "it was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardemakers, and lynwevers of this Citie be togeder annexid to the bringing furth of the padgeantes of the *Tapiter* craft and Card-maker."
York Plays, Int., p. xxvii., note.

taplash (tap'lash), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *lash*[2].] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

Drinking college *tap-lash* . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,
Which 'rom his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.
John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

tapling (tap'ling), *n.* The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural flail. [Prov. Eng.]

tapnet (tap'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. *Simmonds*.

tapoa, *n.* The sooty phalanger.

tapotement (ta-pot'ment), *n.* [< F. *tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*[2].] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone.
Lancet, 1889, I. 422.

tappa, *n.* See *tapa*.

tappet†, *n.* An early English spelling of *tap*[1].

tappen (tap'en), *n.* A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

tapper[1]† (tap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tappere*, *tæppare*, < AS. *tæppere* (= OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tappr*), an innkeeper, tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1]. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. *Halliwell.* ★[Prov. Eng.]

tapper[2] (tap'ėr), *n.* [< *tap*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (*b*) A telegraph-key.

tapperer (tap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tapper*[2] + *-er*[1].] Same as *tapper*[2] (*a*). [Prov. Eng.]

tappesteret, *n.* A Middle English form of *tapster*.

tappet[1]† (tap'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tæpped*, tapestry (cf. *tæppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tippet*), = MD. *tapeet*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, carpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, carpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepich*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hanging, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *tæppe*, tape) Dan. *tæppe*, carpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tappeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapes*, < Gr. τάπης (ταπητ-), dim. ταπήτιον, MGr. also ταπίτιον (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, etc., > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, q. v.), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. τάπης) *tape*, and *tippet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapiter*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*[1], ult. < AS. *tæpped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] 1. Carpet; tapestry; a piece of tapestry.

Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe,
That were enbrawded & beten wyth the best gemmes,
That myȝt be preued of prys wyth penyes to bye.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe,
Al oversprad with *tapites* that nature
Had made herself.
Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51.

So to their worke they sit, and each doth chuse
What storie she will for her *tapet* take.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 276.

2. In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass.

tappet[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*[1], *n.*] To cover with tapestry.

Al his halles
I wol do peynte with pure golde,
And *tapite* hem ful many folde
Of oo suite. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

★**tappet**[2] (tap'et), *n.* [Appar. < *tap*[2] + *-et*.] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

tappet-loom (tap'et-löm), *n.* A form of loom in which the warp-shedding levers are worked by tappets.—**Chain-tappet loom.** See *loom*[1].

tappet-motion (tap'et-mō″shon), *n.* The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

tappet-ring (tap'et-ring), *n.* In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

tappet-rod (tap'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

tappice† (tap'is), *v.* Same as *tappish*.

tap-pickle (tap'pik″l), *n.* [< *tap*[4], Sc. form of *top*, + **pickle*, < *pick*[1] (?).] The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence,

figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

tapping[1] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

tapping[2] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

> Suddenly there came a *tapping*,
> As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. *Poe*, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

tapping-bar (tap'ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If not, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

tapping-cock (tap'ing-kok), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

tapping-drill (tap'ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping-machine.*

tapping-gouge (tap'ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool ★for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile*[1], *n.*, 2.

tapping-hole (tap'ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole.*

tapping-machine (tap'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap*[1], 4, *tap-plate.*—2. Same as *tapping-drill.*

tapping-tool (tap'ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Same as *tap*[1], 4. (*b*) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (*c*) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

tappish† (tap'ish), *v.* [Also *tappis*, *tappice*, earlier *tapish*; < OF. *tapiss-*, stem of certain parts of *tapir*, refl. squat, lie close. Cf. *tapinage.*] I. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

> When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush and briar,
> No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.
>
> As a hound that having rous'd a hart,
> Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and ev ry shrubby part
> Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth still pursue. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii. 158.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

> The sister, . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tappiced* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
> *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, xi.

tappit (tap'it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped.*] Having a top or crest; crested. [Scotch.]

tappit-hen (tap'it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

> The bowl we maun renew it;
> The *tappit-hen* gae bring her ben.
> *Burns*, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.
>
> Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen.* *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

Hence—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine.

[Scotch in all senses.]

tap-plate (tap'plāt), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap.*

tap-rivet (tap'riv″et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

tap-rivet (tap'riv″et), *v. t.* [< *tap-rivet*, *n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

tap-room (tap'röm), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *room*[1].] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

> The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, i.

tap-root (tap'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root*[1].

tap-rooted (tap'rö″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

tapsalteerie, tapsieteerie (tap-sal-tē'ri, tap-si-tē'ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topsy-turvy*, q. v.] Topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

> An' warl'ly cares, an warl'ly men,
> May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
> *Burns*, Green Grow the Rashes.

tap-screw (tap'skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt.*

tap-shackled† (tap'shak″ld), *a.* Drunk.

> Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey*, Disc. of New World, p. 82. (*Nares.*)

tapsman (taps'man), *n.*; pl. *tapsmen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapsman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

tapster (tap'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *tapstere*, *tappestere*, < AS. *tæppestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1] and *-ster.*] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

> He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
> And everich hostiler and *tappestere*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.
>
> A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
> That stinks of stale beer.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

tapsterly† (tap'stėr-li), *a.* [< *tapster* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

> They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorne man, in anie *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoeuer, to oppose his superiours to enuie.
> *Nashe*, Int. to Greene's Menaphon (ed. Arber), p. 9.

tapstress† (tap'stres), *n.* [< *tapster* + *-ess.*] A female tapster.

> Beere, doe you not? You are some *tapstresse*.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 269).

tapstrye†, *n.* See *tapestry.*

taptoo†, **taptow**†, *n.* Same as *tattoo*[1].

tapu (ta-pö'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *taboo.* *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

tapul†, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

tapwort† (tap'wėrt), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *wort*[2].] Beer from a tap.

> A cup of small *tapworte*.
> *Breton*, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

tap-wrench (tap'rench), *n.* A two-handled lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different-sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

taqua-nut (tak'wä-nut), *n.* [< *taqua*, nat. ★name in Colombia, + E. *nut.*] The ivory-nut.

tar[1] (tär), *n.* [< ME. *tar*, *taar*, *tarre*, *ter*, *teer*, *terre*, < AS. *teoro*, *teoru* (*teorw-*), *teru*, also *tyrwa* = MD. *terre*, *teere*, *teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer*, *tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer*, *theer* (< LG.) = Icel. *tjara* = Dan. *tjære* = Sw. *tjära*, tar; cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi* (also *tyru-trē*, *tyrvidhr*, *tyrvi-trē*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darwa*, tar; a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree.*] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collecting the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix Sibirica*; in the United States, that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris.* Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Eupion, capnomor, paraffin, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creosote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar.*

> Rubrik and *taar* wormes & anntes sleth.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215
>
> She loved not the savour of *tar* nor of pitch.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 54.

Wood *tar*, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel *tar*, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 57.

Barbados tar, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See *petroleum.*—**Mineral tar.** See *mineral.*—**Oil of tar.** See *oil.*—**Rangoon tar.** See the quotation.

Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, Dict., III. 398.

Saccharated tar. See *saccharated.*—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.—**Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, ½ pint of honey, and 6 pints of water.—**Tar ointment.** See *ointment.*—**Tar water.** See *tar-water.*

tar[1] (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tarring.* [< ME. *terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tjära* = Dan. *tjære*), tar, < *terre*, *ter*, tar: see *tar*[1], *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

> Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 63.

Tarred paper. See *paper.*—**To be tarred with the same brush** or **stick**, to have the same blemish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

> It has been Rashleigh himsell or some other o' your cousins—they *are* a' *tarred wi' the same stick*—rank Jacobites and papists. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

To tar and feather (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. "Concerning the lawes and ordinances appointed by K. Richard [I.] for his Nauie [an. 1186], the forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a thiefe or felon that hath stollen, being lawfully conuicted, shal haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowen, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp." (*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "Fœdera" [ed. 1727], I. 65).)

> Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
> *Tarred and feathered* and carried in a cart
> By the women of Marblehead!
> *Whittier*, Skipper Ireson's Ride.

tar[2]† (tär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr*, *tarre*; < ME. *terren*, a later form of *terien*, *teryen*, *tarien*, *targen*, whence E. *tarry*[1], the fuller form of the word: see *tarry*[1]. Cf. *tire*[1].] To incite; provoke; hound.

> They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Halliwell.*
>
> And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
> Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1. 117.

tar[3] (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaulin*, 2.] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar.*

> *Old.* Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his boisterous sea-love. . . .
> *Nov.* Dear *tar*, thy humble servant.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.
>
> Thus Death, who kings and *tars* dispatches,
> In vain Tom's life has doffed.
> *C. Dibdin*, Tom Bowling.

tara[1]†, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tivy* as used by D'Avenant: see *tivy.* Cf. *tantivy*, *tantara.*] A mere exclamation.

> 1 *King.* *Tara*, *tara*, *tara*, full East and by South.
> 2 *King.* We sail with Thunder in our mouth,
> In scorching noon-day, whil'st the traveller stayes,
> Busie, busie, busie, we bustle along.
> *Buckingham*, Rehearsal, v.

tara[2] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taro*[1].

tara[3] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taliera.*

tara-fern (tä'rä-fėrn), *n.* [Maori *tara*, a point.] A kind of brake, *Pteridium esculentum*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

taraguira (tar-a-gē'rä), *n.* [Nat. Brazilian.] 1. A kind of teguexin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ.* Also *taraquira.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

taraire (tä'rä-ē-re), *n.* [Maori.] A lauraceous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia Tarairi* (*Nesodaphne Tarairi* of Hooker). It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

tarandus (ta-ran'dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus*, *tarandrus*, < Gr. *τάρανδος*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer.*—2. [*cap.*] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer.*

Tarannon shale. See *shale*[2].

tarant†, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.

tarantara (tar-an-tar′ä), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *taratantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *taratantara* and *tantara*.

I would have blown a trumpet *tarantara*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, i. 2.

tarantass (tar-an-tas′), *n.* [Russ. *tarantasŭ*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a boat-shaped body fixed to two parallel longitudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.



Tarantass.

tarantella (tar-an-tel′ä), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = F. *tarantelle*, < It. *tarantella*, a dance so called (also a tarantula), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum. Cf. *tarantula*.] **1.** A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and specially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism.—**2.** Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

tarantelle (tar-an-tel′), *n.* [< F. *tarantelle*: see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

tarantism (tar′an-tizm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as It. *Taranto*, Tarentum (see *tarantula* and *tarantella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a tarantula, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recandescence of the poisoning.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantismus (tar-an-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

tarantula (ta-ran′tū-lä), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = F. *tarentule* = Sp. *tarántula* = Pg. *tarantula*, < It. *tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, < Gr. Τάρας (Ταραντ-), Tarentum, a town in the south of Italy.] **1.** A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apuliæ*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of the family *Lycosidæ* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.



Nest of a Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like clawes, and somewhat bigger.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*, and now usually merged in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apuliæ* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—**4**†. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, and the order *Phrynida* or *Pedipalpi*.



Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), male.



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), female.

There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous Tarentula [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.
J. O. Westwood (ed. Cuvier, 1849, p. 465).

Tarantula dance. Same as *tarantella*, 1.

tarantula-killer (ta-ran′tū-lä-kil″ėr), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pepsis formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the tarantula (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterraneous nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

tarantular (ta-ran′tū-lär), *a.* [< *tarantula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or characteristic of the tarantula.

About the same season of the year at which the *tarantular* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantulated (ta-ran′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< **tarantulate* (< It. *tarantolato*, bitten by a tarantula).] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

To music's pipe the passions dance;
Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn,
Tarantulated by a tune. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

tarapacaite (tär-ä-pä-kä′īt), *n.* [*Tarapacá* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A bright-yellow mineral consisting essentially of potassium chromate and occurring with the deposits of soda niter at Tarapacá, Chile.

taraquira (tar-a-kē′rä), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

taratantara (tar″a-tan-tar′ä, -tan′ta-ra), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantarra*, = It. *tara tantara* (Florio), < L. *taratantara* (Ennius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also It. *tarapatà*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantarra*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

taraxacin (ta-rak′sa-sin), *n.* [< *Taraxacum* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

Taraxacum (ta-rak′sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacon*; also, in a form given as Ar., *tarasacon*, a kind of succory; prob. of Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *tarkhashqūn*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqūq* (for *tarashqūn*?), wild succory, dandelion? (Devic).] **1.** A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Hypochœrideæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, a naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 20 species are recognized by recent authors, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but also occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The most common North American species is the polymorphous *T. Taraxacum*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.



Dandelion (*Taraxacum Taraxacum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay a guinea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pil: hydrarg.
Thackeray, Philip, ii.

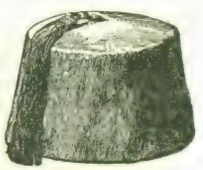
Taraxippos (tar-ak-sip′os), *n.* [< Gr. ταράξιππος, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < ταράσσειν, trouble, confound, frighten, + ἵππος, a horse.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippodrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

taraxis (ta-rak′sis), *n.* [NL., = F. *taraxis*, < Gr. τάραξις, trouble, < ταράσσειν, trouble, confound, confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tar-board (tär′bōrd), *n.* **1.** A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc.—**2.** A building-paper saturated with tar.

tarboggin† (tär-bog′in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

tarboosh (tär-bösh′), *n.* [Also, as F., *tarbouche*; < Ar. *tarbūsh*, *tarbaush*.] A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.



Tarboosh.

He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only a cotton shirt over his sooty skin.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 109.

tar-box (tär′boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove
But a thin purchase. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

tar-brush (tär′brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—**To have a touch of the tar-brush**, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: a term of contempt from the West Indies.

tarcel†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tardamente (tär-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, slowly.

tardando (tär-dän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, same as *ritardando*.

tardation† (tär-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tardatio*(*n*-), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay, < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation.

Tardieu's spots. Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

Tardigrada (tär-dig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *tardigradus:* see *tardigrade.*] **1.** In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada.* See cuts under *aswail* and *Cholopus.*

The former [group] consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 283.

2. Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Arctisca.* (See also *Macrobiotidæ.*) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida.* See cut under *Arctisca.*

tardigrade (tär'di-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrade.*

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxii. (*Davies.*)

Tardigrade rotifers†, the *Tardigrada* or *Arctisca;* bear-animalcules.

II. *n.* One of the *Tardigrada.*

tardigradous† (tär-dig'rā-dus), *a.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade.*] Same as *tardigrade.*

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

tardily (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner. (*a*) Slowly.

For those that could speak low and *tardily*
Would turn their own perfection to abuse
To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(*b*) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.

It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued to submit himself, though *tardily* and with murmurs, to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) Late: as, he came unwillingly and *tardily.*

tardiness (tär'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (*a*) Slowness of motion or action. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (*c*) Lateness.

tarditation† (tär-di-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion.*] Slowness; delay.

Instruct them to avoid all snares
Of *tardidation* [read *tarditation*] in the Lords affaires.
Herrick, Salutation.

tardity† (tär'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tardite* = It. *tardità*, < L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dulness, will think of the matter.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

Tardivola (tär-div'ọ-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] In *ornith.*, same as *Emberizoides.*

tardo[1] (tär'dō), *a.* [It., < L. *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] In *music*, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

tardo[2] (tär'dō), *n.* [Sp., a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy.*] A sloth. See *sloth*[1], *n.*, 4.

A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 54.

tardy (tär'di), *a.* [= F. *tardif* = Pr. *tardiu* = Sp. *tardío* = Pg. *tardio* = It. *tardivo* (ML. as if **tardivus*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < F. *tard* = Pr. *tart*, *tard* = Sp. Pg. *tardo* = It. *tardo*, slow, tardy, < L. *tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from L. *tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*[2], *retard*, etc.] **1.** Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

But he, poor soul, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 89.

Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course.
Cowper, Task, vi. 735.

2. Late; dilatory; behindhand.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 15.

Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun,
As with the light the warriors' toils begun.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 67.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide,
That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by
The important acting of your dread command?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 106.

A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 728.

Come tardy off†, tardily accomplished; falling short.

The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or *come tardy off*, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 28.

To take one tardy†, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

"Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . .
But if thou think'st I *took thee tardy*, . . .
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 789.

=**Syn.** *Dilatory*, etc. (see *slow*[1]), slack, procrastinating.

tardy† (tär'di), *v. t.* [< *tardy*, *a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

Which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 163.

tardy-gaited (tär'di-gā″ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

The cripple *tardy-gaited* night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 20.

tardy-rising (tär'di-rī″zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

Thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

tare[1] (tär), *a.* [Prob. ult. < *tear*[1] (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*[2].] Eager; brisk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tare[2] (tär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taare*, *terre*, < ME. *tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *taren*, tare; orig., as the D. cognate indicates, wheat, and applied later to seeming wheat, 'cockle' or 'darnel'; = MD. *terwe*, D. *tarwe*, wheat; Teut. **terwa-*, orig. any cereal plant?, possibly connected, like *tar*, Teut. **terwo-m*, with the root of *tree.* In the common use *tare* is in effect short for *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *tarvetch*, or *tare-grass*, *tar-grass*, in which appar. *tare* had at first the sense 'wheat.'] A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *vetch;* most often the common vetch, *V. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb. The tare or vetch is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The tare is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *V. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other vetches and species of *Lathyrus.* The tare of Mat. xiii. 25, 36 is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarvetch.*

Of al hir art ne counte I noght a *tare.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 136.

His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat.
Mat. xiii. 25.

Hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—**Smooth tare**, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage vetch recommended for sandy ground.

tare[3] (tär). An obsolete or archaic preterit of ★*tear*[1].

tare[4] (tär), *n.* [< F. *tare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tara*, tare, < Ar. *tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] **1.** In *com.*, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tret.*

2. In *chem.*, an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation, or a piece of lead or other material representing the weight of such vessel.—**Tare and tret**, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for tare, cloff, tret, etc.

tare[4] (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring.* [< *tare*[4], *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

A *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed.
U. S. Dispensatory, p. 575.

tare[5] (tär), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

taree (tar'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *tārī:* see *toddy.*] Same as *toddy.*

tarefitch†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarefytche;* dial. also *tarvetch;* < *tare*[1] or *tare*[2] (see *tare*[2]) + *fitch*[1] (*vetch*).] Same as *tare*[2].

Tarefytche, a corne, lupyn. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

tarente (ta-roṅt'), *n.* [F.; cf. *tarentola*, *tarantula.*] The common gecko-lizard of southern Europe, *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* Also *tarentola.* See cut under *Platydactylus.*

tarentella (tar-en-tel'ä), *n.* Same as *tarantella.*

Tarentine (tar'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < Gr. Τάρας (*Ταραντ-*), Tarentum: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tarentum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—**Tarentine games.** See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*[2].

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

tarentism (tar'en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism.*

tarentola (ta-ren'tọ-lä), *n.* [It.: see *tarantula.*] ★**1.** The gecko-lizard *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* See *tarente.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

tarentula (ta-ren'tụ-lä), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

tarfa (tär-fä'), *n.* [< Ar. *tarfā.*] The tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*, which exudes a gum called 'manna.' *N. E. D.*

The wiry boughs Of these *tarfas.*
Bonar, Hymns.

targat†, **targate**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *target.*

targe[1]† (tärj), *n.* [< ME. *targe* = MD. *tartsche* = G. *tartsche*, < OF. *targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = Sp. *tarja*, a shield, = Pg. *tarja*, a target, escutcheon, border, = It. *targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (Icel. *targa*, a shield, prob. < AS.), = OHG. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, MHG. G. *zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. Lith. *darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The ME. *targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the AS. *targe;* but it may stand for the reg. **targe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of OF. *targe*, a shield, as Sc. *targe*, *tairge*, *vex*, stands for *tarze*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of OF. *targer*, delay (see *targe*[2], *targe*[3]). Hence ult. dim. *target.* The AS. *targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early OF.] A shield; buckler: same as *target.*

On hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 471.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his *targe* he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dash'd aside.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

targe[2]† (tärj), *v. i.* [< ME. *targen*, < OF. *targer*, *targier*, *tarjer*, delay, < LL. as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of L. *tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.* Cf. *tarry*[3].] To delay; tarry.

That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no lenger,
But bring that blisfull to the bern soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

targe[3] (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing.* [Sc., also *tairge;* < ME. *targen*, *tergen*, altered to *targen* by influence of OF. *targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from ME. *targen*, *tergen* being *tarry:* see *tarry*[2].] **1.** To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—**2.** To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

An' aye on Sundays duly, nightly,
I on the Questions [Catechism] *targe* them tightly.
Burns, The Inventory.

3. To keep under strict discipline.

Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "*targed* him tightly" till the finishing of the job.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

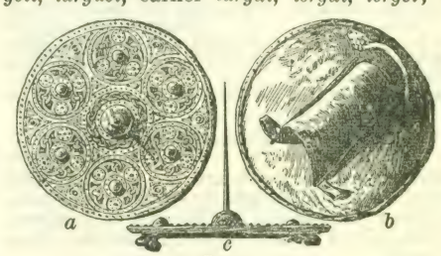
targe[4]†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A charter.

Targe or chartyr. Carta. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

targeman (tärj'man), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a targe or shield.

He stoutly encounter'd the *targemen.*
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

target (tär'get), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget;* <



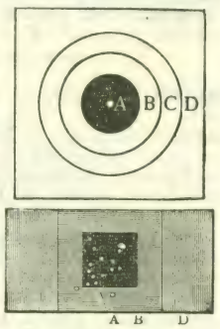
Target.
a, Highland target of wood and leather; *b*, back of target, with leather sleeve and handle; *c*, target in profile.

ME. *target, targette, *targuette,* < OF. **targuette, *targette* (not found) (= It. *targhetta,* a small shield, = Sp. *tarjeta,* a small shield, a signboard, card; ML. *tarcheta*), dim. of *targue, targe,* a shield: see *targe*[1]. The Ir. Gael. *targaid,* W. *targed,* a shield, target, are appar. < E. The W. *targed,* a clasher, *tarian,* a shield, clasher (< *targ,* clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] **1.** A shield. Specifically—(*a*) A small round shield; a buckler. See cut on preceding page.

Likewise rounde leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, whoe used it (for the most part) paynted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor.

2. (*a*) A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see *butt*[2], 9) it is commonly four feet in diameter, made of wheat or rye straw bound with cord and coiled thick enough to protect the arrows from the stands or supports, the whole faced with floor cloth or cloth paper painted with five equal concentric circles colored from the center outward respectively gold, red, blue, black, and white. Sometimes an inner white circle replaces the blue. A hit is valued in scoring according to its nearness to the center, usually 9, 7, 5, 3, 1 for each of the 5 circles respectively. The target for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of a wooden frame covered with canvas over which is pasted stout paper properly marked. Some targets for short range or gallery practice are of metal properly painted. The targets for practice with cannon are (*a*) of canvas properly marked for field and siege guns, or (*b*) floating structures canvas-covered for seacoast guns.



Targets for Rifle Practice.
A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, inner; D, outer. The lower figure shows shot-marks.

(*b*) In *archery,* a shooting-match: as, Easter *target;* Whitsun *target;* eleven-score *target.*—**3.** Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

They to whom my foolish passion were a *target* for their scorn. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

4. On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.—**5.** The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane.* See cut under *leveling-staff.* *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** In *her.,* a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.—**7.** A pendant, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

Ther hang nine *targats* at Johnys hat,
And ilka an worth three hundred pound.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

8. A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Surrey loved buttered lyng and *targets* of mutton for breakfast; and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brewess.
Gray, To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

target-card (tär'get-kärd), *n.* In *archery,* a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 378.

targeted (tär'get-ed), *a.* [< *target* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 527. (*Latham.*)

targeteer (tär-ge-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *targetier, targettier* (= It. *targhettiere*); as *target* + *-eer.*] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially—(*a*) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast.

All the space the trench contain'd before . . .
Was fill'd with horse and *targeteers,* who there for refuge came. *Chapman,* Iliad, viii. 178.

(*b*) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

target-firing (tär'get-fīr'ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to *target-firing.*
Nature, XXXVII. 335.

target-lamp (tär'get-lamp), *n* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

targrass (tär'gras), *n.* [< *tar,* dial. form of *tare,* + *grass.*] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta.*

targuet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target.*

Targum (tär'gum), *n.* [< Chal. *targūm,* interpretation, < *targēm,* interpret. Cf. *dragoman, drogman, truchman,* etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel (about the first century of our era). The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel. There are two other Targums of a later period, one on the whole Pentateuch, erroneously attributed to Jonathan Ben Uzziel, the other on only some portions of the Pentateuch, called "Jerushalmi," author unknown.

Targumic (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [< *Targum* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Targumist (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [< *Targum* + *-ist.*] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the *Targumists* were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

The later *Targumists* call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 259.

Targumistic (tär-gum-is'tik), *a.* [< *Targumist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists. *Andover Rev.,* VII. 101.

tarheel (tär'hēl), *n.* [So called in allusion to *tar* as one of the principal products of the State; < *tar*[1] + *heel*[1].] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain *tarheel* gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublunary but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.
Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 95.

tarhood (tär'hůd), *n.* [< *tar*[3] + *-hood.*] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part [of the sea-piece] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains firing at Anson's ship. *Walpole,* To Mann, March 23, 1749.

tariert, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*[1]. *Pals-grave.*

tariff (tar'if), *n.* [< OF. *tariffe,* f., arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, F. *tarif,* m., tariff, rate, = OIt. *tariffa,* arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa,* tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *ta'rifa, ta'rif,* notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < *'arafa,* know; cf. *'arif,* knowing, *'arf,* scent, odor, *'urf,* equity, *ma'rifa,* knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] **1.** A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

2. A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.—**3.** A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph *tariff.*—**4.** A law regulating import duties: as, the *tariff* of 1824.—**Compromise tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1833, promoted by Henry Clay. By it duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842.—**Dingley tariff** (from Nelson Dingley Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a tariff established by the act of 1897.—**McKinley tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act of 1890 (repealed 1894), introduced by William McKinley, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It was strongly protective.—**Maximum and minimum tariff,** a commercial policy, in accordance with which two schedules of duties are fixed, a schedule of low duties applicable to nations granting most-favored-nation treatment, and one of high duties applying to countries not granting such treatment, or concessions representing an equivalent.—**Morrill tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861–5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.—**Preferential tariff,** a tariff which gives one country specially favorable import rates to the exclusion of competing countries. Thus Canada, under the preferential tariff of 1898, granted to Great Britain and to many of the British colonies a reduction of 25% of the regular rates on many imports.—**Tariff of abominations,** in *U. S. hist.,* a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.—**Walker tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.—**Wilson tariff** (from William L. Wilson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), the tariff established by the act of 1894. It made the average rate of duties somewhat lower than that which resulted from the McKinley tariff. The most important provision of the act was the free importation of raw wool. It became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.

tariff (tar'if), *v. t.* [< *tariff, n.*] **1.** To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.—**2.** To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were *tariffed* by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 718.

tariff-ridden (tar'if-rid'n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

tarin (tar'in), *n.* [< F. *tarin,* a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-name of the siskin. Also *terin.*

tar-kiln (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar. *Bartlett.* [North Carolina.]

tar-lamp (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light. *E. H. Knight.*

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlantanna,* linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tartan*[1].] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

tarn[1] (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne, terne* = Icel. *tjörn, tjarn* = Sw. dial. *tjärn, tärn* = Norw. *tjörn,* etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] **1.** A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

Than the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
The corse for to cast in a clere *terne,*
Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit therin.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11187.

A glen, gray boulder and black *tarn.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

tarn[2] (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*[1].

tarnal (tär'nal), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *eternal,* dial. var. of *eternal,* used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal.*] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

My gracious! it 's a scorpion thet 's took a shine to play with 't.
I darsn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

tarnation (tär-nā'shon), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation,* a minced form of *damnation,* with *tarnal.*] Same as *tarnal.* [Vulgar.]

And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder!
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

A *tarnation* long word. *Bulwer,* My Novel, v. 8.

tarnet, *n.* See *therne.*

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.* [< OF. *terniss-,* stem of certain parts of *ternir,* make dim, < *terne,* dull, < OHG. *tarni* (cf. OHG. *tarnan, tarnjan,* MHG. *ternen,* obscure) = AS. *derne* = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern:* see *dern*[1]. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe,* a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in *mineral.,* to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish, n.,* 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

2. To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.—**3.** Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To dull, deface.

II. *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 249.

tarnish (tär'nish), *n.* [< *tarnish, v.*] **1.** A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained.—**2.** In *mineral.,* the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of bornite soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.

3. A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

tarnishable (tär'nish-a-bl), *a.* [< *tarnish* + *-able*.] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 341.

tarnisher (tär'nish-ėr), *n.* [< *tarnish* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tarnishes.

tarnowitzite (tär'nō-wit-sīt), *n.* [< *Tarnowitz* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

taro[1] (tä'rō), *n.* [Also *tara*; < Polynesian *taro*.] A food-plant, *Caladium Colocasia*, or one of its cultivated varieties, perhaps a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leaf-stalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber. The acridity is due to the presence of raphides or needle-crystals of oxalate of lime, which are destroyed by thorough cooking.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living, . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and ★*taro*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

taro[2] (tä-rō'), *n.* [It.] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1786 about 118 grains.

taroc (tar'o̤k), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and *Taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks.
Gray, To Mr. West, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

tar-oil (tär'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

tarot (tar'o̤t), *n.* [Also *taroc* (= G. *tarock*) (< It.); < F. *tarots*, < It. *tarocchi*, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.] 1. One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards—namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, chevalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two atutti or atouts, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

Tarots, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Cotgrave.*

2. A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at *tarots*, and chesse?
The French Alphabet (1615), p. 148. (*Halliwell.*)

tarpan (tär'pan), *n.* [Russ.] The wild horse of Tatary, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

tarpaulin (tär-pâ'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *tarpawlin*; a reduction in sailors' speech of *tarpauling*, *tarpawling*, prop. **tarpalling*, < *tar*[1] + *palling*, *pauling*, a covering, verbal n. of *pall*[1], *v.* Hence, by abbreviation, *tar*[3].] 1. Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any water-proof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

Tarpaulin is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 66

2. A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A burly fellow in a *tarpauling* and blue jacket.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 11.

3. A sailor. [Colloq.]

Adol. . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.
Ant. Spoken like a *Tarpawlin*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Tarpaulin muster. See *muster*.

tarpauling, tarpawling (tär-pâ'ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

Tarpeian (tär-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *Tarpéien*, < L. *Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to Tarpeius or Tarpeia (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the Tarpeian Rock), < *Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence
Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 213.

tarpon (tär'pon), *n.* [Also *tarpum*; Guiana D. *tarpoen* (Stedman, 1796).] A large game-fish of the family *Elopidæ* and subfamily *Megalopinæ* (which see), specifically *Tarpon atlanticus*, also called *jew-fish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchiæ are obsolete, the dorsal fin has



Tarpon (*Tarpon atlanticus*).

a long filament, and the scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande écaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. To the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species, the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.

tar-putty (tär'put'i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

tarrace†, *n.* See *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

tarradiddle (tar-a-did'l), *n.* [Appar. a made word, involving *diddle*[1].] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

tarragon (tar'a-gon), *n.* [Also *taragon*; < OF. **taragon*, *targon*, *tragon*, *tarcon*, *tarchon* (dial. *dragoun*), also *estragon* (= Pr. *estragão*), also *tragoncee* = Sp. *taragoncía*, *taragontía*, < Ar. *tarkhūn*, *tarkhūni*, tarragon, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon (> *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind): see *dragon*, 7, and cf. *Dracontium*, *Dracunculus*.] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most artemisias, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

tarrast, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

tarre†. An old spelling of *tar*[1], *tar*[2].

tarrer†, *n.* See *terrier*[3].

tarriance (tar'i-ans), *n.* [< *tarry*[3] + *-ance*.] A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarriance* such that in that space
He could recover strength to shift his ground.
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii.

So fear'd the King,
And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tarrier[1] (tar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarier*; < *tarry*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tarries or delays.

He is often called of them Fabius cunctator—that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*.
Browning, The Glove.

2†. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [o'] your *tarriers*?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

tarrier[2]†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[1].

Tarrietia (tar-i-ē'shiā), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Sterculieæ*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Sterculia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 4 species, natives of Australia and the East Indies. They are tall trees with smooth or scurfy digitate leaves. The small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodendron*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

tarris† (tar'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

tarrock (tar'o̤k), *n.* [Also *torrock*: of uncertain origin.] 1. The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.]—2. A tern or sea-swallow.—3. A guillemot or murre.

tarrow (tar'ō), *v. i.* [Sc. form of *tarry*[3] (cf. *harrow*[2] and *harry*). The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry*[3], which was confused with *tarry*[2].] To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet ha'e *tarrow't* at it.
Burns, A Dream.

tarry[1] (tär'i), *a.* [< *tar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx.

Tarry fingers, fingers to which things adhere improperly; thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie.

tarry[2]† (tar'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, *teryen*, *terien*, *terwen*, *tergen*, *targen*, < AS. *tergan*, *tyrgan* (= MD. *terghen*, D. *tergen* = MLG. *tergen* = G. *zergen*), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = Russ. *dergatĭ*, pull, pluck. From the ME. form *terren* comes the E. form *tar*: see *tar*[2]. Cf. *tarry*[3].] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar*[2]. *Wyclif*, Deut. iv. 25.

tarry[3] (tar'i). *v.*; pret. and pp. *tarried*, ppr. *tarrying*. [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, delay, wait; developed from ME. *tarien*, E. *tarry*[2], vex, with sense of ME. *targen*, E. obs. *targe*[2], delay: see *targe*[2], which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. Gen. xix. 2.

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 147.

2. To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tary* for no man.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Tarry for the mourners, and stay dinner.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

3. To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He salut tho semly all with sad wordys,
And told furth of his tale, *tarried* no longur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarrieth* long.
Whittier, Freedom in Brazil.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wol not *tarien* yow, for it is pryme.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 65.

2. To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 16.

tarry[3]† (tar'i), *n.* [< *tarry*[3], *v.*] Delay; stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here.
T. Alen (1516), in Lodge's Illust. of Brit. Hist., I. ii.

tarry-breeks (tär'i-brēks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breeks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.].
Burns, A Dream.

No old *tarry-breeks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

tarrying (tar'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *taryinge*; verbal n. of *tarry*[3], *v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelein seide he wolde sende thider on the morowe with-oute more *taryinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 195.

tarrying-iron† (tar'i-ing-ī''ėrn), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I behold
That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
The great Elixir, or to undertake
The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that,
A *tarrying-iron* for fools to labour at.
Drayton, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys.

tarryour†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[3].

tarsal (tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsalis*, < *tarsus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal:* as, *tarsal* bones; *tarsal* articulations.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal* envelop; *tarsal* scutella.—**3.** Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal* joints; *tarsal* claws.—**4.** Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, *tarsal* cartilages; the *tarsal* muscle.—**Tarsal amputation,** amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsal artery,** a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage.** Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva.** Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal joint,** the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in mammals, mediotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiometatarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament.** Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal ossicle, sinus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system,** a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentamera*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetramera*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimera*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimera*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species; hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentamera*, *Pseudotetramera*, *Subpentamera*, etc.; and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous*, *heteromerous*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

II. *n.* A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

Carpals and *tarsals* not distinct in form from metapodials. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 863.

tarsale (tär-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *tarsalia* (-li-ă). [NL., neut. of *tarsalis*, tarsal: see *tarsal.*] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.

tarse[1]† (tärs), *n.* [ME., also *tars;* also called *cloth of Tars* and *Tartarium;* supposed to be of Tatar origin: see *tartarine*[2], *Tartar*[3], *Tatar.*] A rich silken stuff.

His cote-armure was of *cloth of Tars.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1302.

As gladde of a goune of a graye russet
As of a tunicle of *Tarse*, or of trye [choice] scarlet.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 163.

tarse[2] (tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus.*] The tarsus.

tarsectomy (tär-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

tarsel†, *n.* Same as *tercel.*

tarsi, *n.* Plural of *tarsus.*

tarsia (tär'si-ă), *n.* [< It. *tarsia*, inlaid work, < Gr. ταρσός, a frame of wickerwork.] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

tarsiatura (tär"si-ą-tō'rą), *n.* [It., < *tarsia:* see *tarsia.*] Same as *tarsia.*

tarsier (tär'si-ėr), *n.* [< F. *tarsier*, < NL. *Tarsius:* see *Tarsius.*] The malmag, an animal of the genus *Tarsius:* so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals, though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otolicnus*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form, with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree-frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distantly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius.*

Tarsiidæ (tär-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsius* + *-idæ.*] A family of lemuroid mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius;* the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds; permanent canines; four small simple incisors; pectoral mammæ besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylosed with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alisphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius.*

tarsiped (tär'si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or malmag.—**2.** Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipedinæ.*

II. *n.* A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes.*

Tarsipedidæ (tär-si-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ.*] The *Tarsipedinæ* rated as a separate family.

Tarsipedinæ (tär"si-pe-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

Tarsipes (tär'si-pēz), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* = E. *foot.*] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangistidæ* and subfamily *Tarsipedinæ.* The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cæcum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular



Tarsipes rostratus.

rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the inflected angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.

Tarsius (tär'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Storr, 1780), < *tarsus*, q. v.] The only genus of *Tarsiidæ*, containing the malmag, specter, or tarsier, *T. spectrum.* Also called *Macrotarsus*, *Cephalopachus*, *Hypsicebus*, and *Spectrum.*



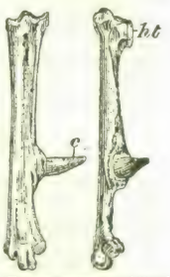
Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*).

tarsometatarsal (tär-sō-met-ą-tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tarsus* + *metatarsus* (cf. *tarsometatarsus*) + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.—**2.** Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus.*

II. *n.* The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarse (tär-sō-met'ą-tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsometatarsus.*] The tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (tär-sō-met-ą-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tarsus* + *metatarsus.*] The single compound bone of some animals, especially birds, resulting from the combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones in one. This formation occurs in all birds and probably some reptiles. In the former the three principal metatarsal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal remaining distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; and to the proximal extremity of the compound metatarsal thus formed are also ankylosed the elements of the distal tarsal series. The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or suffrago to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal). The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less width than depth; but in the penguins it is broad from side to side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, indicating its triple composition. It is often called simply *metatarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See also cut under *metatarsus.*



Tarsometatarsus of Fowl, consisting of three metatarsals ankylosed together and with distal elements of the tarsus: viewed in front and from inner side. *ht*, the hypotarsus, or so-called calcareal process; *c*, bony core of a calcar or spur.

tarsophalangeal (tär-sō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 285.

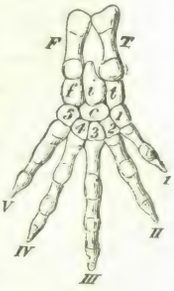
tarsorraphy (tär-sor'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids (see *tarsus*, 4), + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together.] In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison.*

tarsotarsal (tär-sō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tarsus* + *-al.*] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, which is situated between the two rows of tarsal bones, and not between the tibia and the tarsus as in mammals.

tarsotibial (tär-sō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tibia* + *-al.*] Same as *tibiotarsal.*

tarsotomy (tär-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. τομία, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison.*

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsi* (-sī). [= F. *tarse*, < NL. *tarsus*, < Gr. ταρσός, any broad flat surface, as for warming or drying things upon (ταρσὸς ποδός, the flat of the foot), < τέρσεσθαι, dry, dry up: see *terra*, *thirst.*] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the pes or foot, corresponding to the carpus of the manus or hand; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle-joint, and into that part of the foot known in man as the instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the astragalus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or navicular bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer metatarsals; and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other three metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange themselves in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows: in man the first three just named belong to the proximal row. A generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, consists of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibulare; an inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as tarsale I–V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = fibulare; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = tarsalia IV + V; the three cuneiforms = tarsalia I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal; in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-



Right Tarsus of an Amphibian (*Salamandra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the tarsal bones. *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *t*, tibiale; *f*, fibulare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale: these are tarsal bones of the proximal series; 1–5, the five tarsalia, or distal tarsals, known as tarsale 1, tarsale 2, etc.; I–V, the corresponding five digits or phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really mediotarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Catarrhina*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrada*, and *Plesiosaurus*.

Hence—**2.** In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *planta* or *palma*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the onychium, between them, which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *unguis*.) The tarsi serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrated animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erotylus*, *mole-cricket*, *Pentamera*, and *Tetramera*. (*b*) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—**4.** The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is burrowed by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—**Dilated** or **enlarged tarsi.** See *dilated*.—**Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate,** etc., **tarsus.** See the adjectives.—**Tensor tarsi,** Horner's muscle; the tarsalis, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

tart[1] (tärt), *a.* [< ME. *tart*, < AS. *teart*, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative *-t*, < *teran* (pret. *tær*), tear: see *tear*[1].] **1.** Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—**2.** Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xii.

A *tart* temper never mellows with age.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

=**Syn. 2.** Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

tart[1] (tärt), *v. t.* [< *tart*[1], *a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

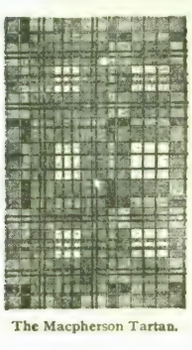
To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.
Randolph, tr. of Second Epode of Horace.

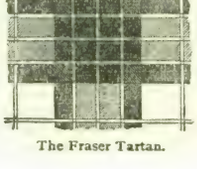
tart[2] (tärt), *n.* [< ME. *tarte* = D. *taart* = Dan. *tærte* = G. *torte* = Bret. *tarte*, < OF. *tarte*, var. of *torte*, *tourte*, F. *tarte*, *tourte* = Sp. Pg. It. *torta* (also *tartera*, Florio), < ML. *torta*, also *tarta*, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < L. *torta* (sc. *placenta*, cake?), fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart*[1], *a.*, some tarts (e. g., fruit tarts) having an acid taste.] A saucer-shaped piece of pastry, generally filled with cooked fruit. Compare *pie*[1].

I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day eat *tart* in the face of my patron.
Addison, Guardian, No. 163.

Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-*tart*.
C. S. Calverley, Visions.

tartan[1] (tär'tan), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *tartane*: origin uncertain: cf. MD. *tireteyn*, D. *tiretijn*, < F. *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, dial. *tredaine*, *tridaine*, tartan ("linsie-woolsie," Cotgrave), < Sp. *tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tiritar*, tremble, shiver.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.


The Macpherson Tartan.


The Fraser Tartan.

An elne and an halfe of blue *tartane* to lyne his gowne.
Wardrobe Act, James III. of Scotl., 1471.

Now might you see the *tartans* brave,
And plaids and plumage dance and wave.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 16.

2. The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set*[1], *n.*, 14.—**Clan tartan,** the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—**Shepherd's tartan.** (*a*) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (*b*) The check peculiar to this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—**Silk tartan,** a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

II. *a.* Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

Scarce to be known by curious eye
From the deep heather where they lie,
So well was match'd the *tartan* screen
With heath-bell dark and brackens green.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 31.

Tartan velvet, velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

tartan[2] (tär'tan), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < F. *tartane* = Sp. Pg. It. *tartana*, a vessel so called; prob., with orig. adj. term., < ML. *tarta* (cf. F. *taride* = Pr. Sp. *tarida*, < ML. *tarida*, *tareta*, other forms of *tarta*) = MGr. ταρίδες, ταρίτης, < Ar. *taridah*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a squaresail may be hoisted.


Tartan.

On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 358).

★ **tartar**[1] (tär'tär), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *tartre* = Pr. *tartari* = Sp. *tártaro* = Pg. It. *tartaro*, < ML. *tartarum*, MGr. τάρταρον, tartar incrusting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < L. *Tartarus*, Gr. Τάρταρος, Tartarus: see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with L. *Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of Ar. origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the Ar. word given as its source, viz. Ar. (and Pers.) *durd*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. Ar. *durdīy*, Pers. *durdī*, dregs, sediment; Ar. *darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] **1.** Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, from brownish white to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream*[1].

Desire of lucre . . . is, however, but the *tartar* that encrusts economy.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

2. An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—**Cream-of-tartar whey,** a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—**Salt of tartar.** See *salt*[1].—**Soluble tartar,** neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—**Tartar emetic,** a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—**Tartar-emetic ointment.** See *ointment*.

tartar[1] (tär'tär), *v. t.* [< *tartar*[1], *n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule *tartared*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

Tartar[2] (tär'tär), *n.* [< F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro*, < L. *Tartarus*, < Gr. Τάρταρος, the infernal regions: see *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarus*.

He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1294.

Mar. Follow me.
Sir To. To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 226.

Tartar[3], *n.* and *a.* See *Tatar*.

tartarated (tär'ta-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

Tartarean (tär-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. Ταρτάρειος, of Tartarus (< Τάρταρος, Tartarus), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

Tartarean sulphur and strange fire,
His own invented torments.
Milton, P. L., ii. 69.

tartareous[1] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-e-ous*.] **1.** Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—**2.** In *bot.*, having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—**Tartareous moss,** a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

Tartareous[2] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. Ταρτάρειος, < Τάρταρος, Tartarus.] Same as *Tartarean*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 238.

Tartarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Tatarian*.

tartaric[1] (tär-tar'ik), *a.* [= F. *tartrique*, < NL. *tartaricus*, < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid,** $C_4H_6O_6$, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as Rochelle salts, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimonyl tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

Tartaric[2], *a.* See *Tataric*.

tartarin† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< F. *tartarin*, a kingfisher.] **1.** The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—**2.** A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

tartarine[1]† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Potash.

tartarine[2] (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [Also *tarterine*; < ME. *tartarin*, < OF. *tartarin*, < ML. *tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (sc. *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar: see *Tatar*.] A kind of rich silk or brocade, supposed to be made by the Tatars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Tars*. Compare *tarse*[1]. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarine* in the fifteenth century.

Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*.
Test. Vetust., p. 453. (*Halliwell.*)

tartarium† (tär-tā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *tartarine*[2].] Same as *tartarine*[2].

On every trumpe hanging a broad banere
Of fine *tartarium* ful richely bete.
Flower and Leaf, l. 212.

tartarization (tär″ta-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tartarize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

tartarize[1] (tär'ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [< *tartar*[1] + *-ize*.] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarized iron,** tartrate of iron.

Tartarize[2], *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

tartarous[1] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [= F. *tartareux*; as *tartar*[1] + *-ous*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

Tartarous[2] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [< *Tartar*[3] + *-ous*.] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

I judge him [Virgil] of a rectified spirit,
By many revolutions of discourse
(In his bright reason's influence), refined
From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

tartarum (tär'ta-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] A preparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar*.

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus), *n.* [< L. *Tartarus*, *Tartaros*, < Gr. Τάρταρος: see def. Cf. *Tartar*[2].] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary† (tär'ta-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

> Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
> And griesly Feends of hell him terrifie.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

tarterine (tär'te-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*[2]. Compare *tarse*[1].

Tartini's tone. See *tone*.

tartlet (tärt'let), *n.* [< *tart*[2] + *-let*.] A small tart. [Rare.]

> "Eat another *tartlet*."—"No, no! my grief chokes me!"
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 17.

tartly (tärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tartly*, < AS. *teartlīce*, < *teart*, tart: see *tart*[1].] In a tart manner; sharply. (*a*) With acidity of taste. (*b*) With severity; in a biting manner.

tartness (tärt'nes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (*a*) Sharpness to the taste; acidity.

> Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish sweet, without any *tartness*.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

(*b*) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity.

> This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; . . . the *tartness* of his face sours ripe grapes. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony*.

tartrate (tär'trāt), *n.* [= F. *tartrate;* as *tart(a)r*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartrates have the general formulæ $MH.H_4C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_4C_4O_6$, where M represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates also are known.

Tartuffe, Tartufe (tär-tūf'), *n.* [< F. *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartufe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

Tartuffish, Tartufish (tär-tūf'ish), *a.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

> God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 24.

Tartuffism, Tartufism (tär-tūf'izm), *n.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ism*.] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

tarve (tärv), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **terve*, n., < *terve*, *v.*: see *torve*.] A turn; a bend; a curve. *Bartlett*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve has no *tarve* to 't. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

tar-vetch (tär'vech), *n.* Same as *tare*[2].

tar-water (tär'wâ″tėr), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

> A wife 's a drug now; mere *tar-water*, with every virtue under Heaven, but nobody takes it.
> *Murphy*, The Way to Keep Him, i. 1.

> I freely own that I suspect *tar-water* is a panacea.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, First Letter to Thomas Prior on the Virtues [of *Tar-water*, § 11.

2. The tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the ★process of gas-manufacture.

tar-weed (tär'wēd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-scented plants of the genus *Madia*, of the similar *Hemizonia*, or of *Grindelia*, otherwise called *gum-plant*.

tar-well (tär'wel), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

tasajo (tä-sä'hō), *n.* [Sp.] Jerked or dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

tascal† (tas'kal), *n.* [Also *tascall;* < Gael. *taisgeal*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *taisgealach*, a spy, betrayer), < *taisg*, a pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *taisg*, lay up, hoard, bury.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blackmail*.

tascal-money†, *n.* Same as *tascal*.

tasco (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

tasell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*.

taseometer (tas-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching, tension (< τείνειν, stretch: see *tend*, *thin*[1]), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steiner of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight*.

tash (tash), *n.* [< Hind. *tāsh*, *tās*, brocade.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the kincob. Also *tass*.

tasimeter (tā-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching (< τείνειν (√ ταν, τεν), stretch), + μέτρον, measure, standard: see *meter*.] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current, which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasimeter*.

tasimetric (tas-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *tasimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.—**Tasimetric surface.** See *surface*.

task (tàsk), *n.* [< ME. *task*, *taske*, < OF. *tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, F. *tâche*, a task, < ML. *taxa*, by metathesis, *tasca*, a tax, task: see *tax*.] 1†. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

> I prey God send yow the Holy Gost amonge yow in the Parlement Howse, and rather the Devyll, we sey, then ye shold grante eny more *taskys*. *Paston Letters*, III. 82.

> Canutus . . . graunted to the inhabytauntes therof great fredam, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute. *Fabyan*, Chronicles, cc.

2. Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done; one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty, or duties collectively.

> Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily *task*. Ex. v. 19.

Specifically—3. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

> Eftsoons the urchins to their *tasks* repair,
> Their books of stature small they take in hand.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

> How oft in pleasing *tasks* we wear the day!
> *Pope*, To Jervas, l. 17.

> The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons is not to know their own *task*, or to take their ideas from others. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. Burdensome employment; toil.

> Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore *task*
> Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

> Heavy, heavy is the *task*,
> Hopeless love declaring.
> *Burns*, Blythe ha'e I Been.

At task, reproved; blamed. See *attask*. [Some editions of Shakspere give *at task* in Lear, i. 4. 366.]—**To take to task,** to call to account; reprove; reprimand.

> Mrs. Baynes *took* poor madame severely *to task* for admitting such a man to her assemblies.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

task (tàsk), *v. t.* [< ME. **tasken*, < OF. **tasquer*, *tascher*, impose a task upon, also labor, < *tasque*, *tasche*, a tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] 1†. To tax; charge.

> In short time after, he deposed the king; . . .
> And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

2†. To take to task; charge with something.

> Hear me, great Pompey;
> If thy great spirit can hear, I must *task* thee:
> Thou hast most unnobly robb'd me of my victory.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

3. To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

> A harvest-man that 's *task'd* to mow
> Or all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 39.

> Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 184.

> I feel an ungovernable interest about my horses, or my pigs, or my plants; I am forced, and always was forced, to *task* myself up into an interest for any higher objects.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

4. To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

> We would be resolved,
> Before we hear him, of some things of weight
> That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 6.

tasker (tàs'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tasker*, *taskar;* < *task* + *-er*[1].] 1†. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

> They had also ten Ædiles, *Taskers* or Iudges of the Market, one of which was of the Priestly stocke.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

> Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tithes and taxes to be discharged. 13*s.* 6*d.* only was paid for 1-10th at Axford; but on several occasions we find the *taskers* at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, for which service they were paid by the owner at 6*d.* per day.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, ii.

2. One who imposes a task.

> But now to task the *tasker*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 20.

3. One who performs a task, or piece of labor; in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker*.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 105.

> Old Martin, that is my *tasker* and the lady's servant, was driving out the cows to the pasture.
> *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

4. A thresher of grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> O, be thou a fan
> To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
> Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires:
> Thou art Heaven's *tasker*. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. vii. 4.

> He suld a mantill haf, ald and bare,
> [And] a flaill, as he a *taskar* ware.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), v. 318.

5. A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

tasking (tàs'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *task*, *v.*] Task-work.

> We have done our *tasking* bravely,
> With the thews of Scottish men.
> *J. S. Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 103. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

task-lord† (tàsk'lôrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare.]

> They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
> No sooner layd, but thus their *Task-lords* press.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

taskmaster (tàsk'màs″tėr), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labor; one whose function it is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

> And the *taskmasters* hasted them, saying, Fulfil your works, your daily tasks. Ex. v. 13.

> All is, if I have grace to use it so,
> As ever in my great *Task Master's* eye.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, ii.

taskmistress (tàsk'mis″tres), *n.* A woman who imposes a task, as in a household.

> O willing slaves to Custom old,
> Severe *taskmistress*, ye your hearts have sold.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, xi. 17.

task-work (tàsk'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

> For most men in a brazen prison live; . . .
> With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
> Their lives to some unmeaning *taskwork* give.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

2. Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

taslet† (tas'let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse*[2] + *-let*, but prob. an error for *tasset*.] Same as *tasset*.

> Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, met the tops of his huge jack-boots. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

Tasmanian (tas-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an island and colony belonging to Great Britain, situated south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian cider-tree.** See *swamp-gum*.—**Tasmanian cranberry,** a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Styphelia humifusa*, of the *Epacridaceæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania, bearing an edible drupaceous fruit.—**Tasmanian currant,** a pretty evergreen bush, *Styphelia Richei*, of the *Epacridaceæ*, bearing spikes of small white flowers followed by edible berry-like drupes.—**Tasmanian devil,** the ursine dasyure.—**Tasmanian dogwood,** a composite shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, found in Tasmania and Australia.—**Tasmanian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Tasmanian hyacinth.** See *Thelymitra*.—**Tasmanian ironwood.** See *ironwood*.—**Tasmanian laurel,** a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Anopterus glandulosus*, of the *Saxifragaceæ*, with dark-green glossy foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers.—**Tasmanian mountain-myrtle,** a rutaceous shrub, *Phebalium montanum*.—**Tasmanian myrtle.** See *Fagus*.—**Tasmanian pepper.** Same as *pepper-tree*, 2.—**Tasmanian plum.** See *plum*[1].—**Tasmanian rope-grass.** See *Restio*.—**Tasmanian sassafras.** Same as *Australian sassafras* (*a*), under *sassafras*.—**Tasmanian stinkwood.** Same as *stinkwood* (*b*).—**Tasmanian wolf,** the thylacine dasyure.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

tasmanite (tas'man-īt), *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A translucent reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxid, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

tass[1] (tas), *n.* [< ME. *tasse*, *tas*, *taas*, < OF. (and F.) *tas*, a heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. AS. **tas* (Somner; prop. **tæs*, if it existed) = D. *tas* = MLG. *tas* (*tass-*), a mow, = OHG. **zas* (ML. *tassia*, *tassus*), a heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, a

mow of hay or corn, = Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick, = W. *das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] **1.** A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To ransake in the *tas* of bodyes dede,
Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The pilours diden bisynesse and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
Wide and side, more and lasse.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 249. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tass[2] (tas), *n.* [Formerly also *tasse;* < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wine-glass.

Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

tass[3]† (tas), *n.* [Also *tasse;* < ME. **tasse*, *tache*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasce* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *sabretash*.] Same as *tasset*.

For they were mighty made men, . . . their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

tass[4] (tas), *n.* Same as *tash*.

tassago, *n.* Same as *tasajo*.

tassal (tas'al), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasse†, *n.* See *tass*[1], *tass*[2], *tass*[3].

tassed†, *a.* [ME.: see *tassel*[1].] Adorned with tassels.

By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
Tassed [var. *tasseled*] with silk and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

tassel[1] (tas'l), *n.* [Also dial. *tossel;* < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarcel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tassellus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square: cf. L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] **1.** A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are gradually passing out of use.

Item, j. prikking hat, covered with blake felwet.
Item, ij. *tarcellys* on hym be hynde.
Paston Letters, I. 487.

A large leather purse with faire threaden *tassels*.
Greene's Vision.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiii.

The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.
First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to —— Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1384.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 43.

4†. *Eccles.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 161. —**5.** A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**Chain tassel**, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane*, Modern Egyptians, p. 61. —**Festoon-and-tassel border.** See *festoon.*—**Tassel-fringe**, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or gimp.—**Tassel pondweed.** Same as *ditch-grass.*

tassel[1] (tas'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [< ME. *tassellen;* < *tassel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

Neuer be-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not hange a-boute my nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.*

II. *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

tassel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

tassel[3] (tas'l), *n.* Same as *tussle*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li. [Scotch.]

tassel[4]†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tassel[5], *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasseled, tasselled (tas'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

Or *tassell'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket.
Milton, Arcades, l. 57.

The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.
Whittier, Songs of Labor, Ded.

2. In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry.*

Pec. Blaze, sir, that coat.
Pie. She bears, an 't please you, argent, three leeks vert, In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

tassel-flower (tas'l-flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata*. It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad.—**2.** A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

tassel-gent†, **tassel-gentle**†, *n.* See *tercel*.

tassel-grass, *n.* See *Ruppia*.

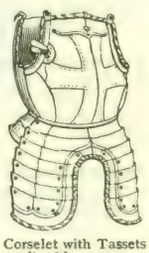
tassel-hyacinth (tas'l-hi″a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

tassel-stitch (tas'l-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

tassel-tree (tas'l-trē), *n.* Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii:* so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

tassel-worm (tas'l-wėrm), *n.* An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

tasset (tas'et), *n.* [< OF. *tassette*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*[2].] In *armor:* (*a*) A splint of steel of which several form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (*b*) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *tuille*. The tassets continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *corselet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette;* called also *tass*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.


Corselet with Tassets (*b*), 16th century.

tassette[1] (ta-set'), *n.* [< F. *tassette*, dim. of *tasse*, a cup: see *tass*[2].] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt, cockspur, or triangle.

tassette[2]†, *n.* [OF.: see *tasset.*] Same as *tasset* (*b*).

tassie (tas'i), *n.* [< F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] A drinking-cup. [Lowland Scotch.]

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,
And fill it in a silver *tassie*.
Burns, My Bonny Mary.

tast†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *taste*[1].

tastable (tās'ta-bl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.
Boyle.

taste[1] (tāst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [Early mod. E. also *tast;* < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *tâter* = OSp. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **taxitare*, a new iterative of L. *taxare*, touch sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

That ilke stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 503.

Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly steele.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

2†. To prove; test; try; examine.

Lat us wel *taste* him at his herte-rote,
That, if so be that he a wepen have,
Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
Fighten with this fend and him defende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1993.

Sir, no tyme is to tarie this traytour to *taste*.
York Plays, p. 323.

Come, let me *taste* my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 119.

3. To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.
Job xxxiv. 3.

Wherein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

4. To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

A thing with hony thou devyse . . .
When oon hath *tasted* it, anoon his cure
Dothe he to bryng his bretheren to that feest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod that was in mine hand. 1 Sam. xiv. 43.

She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would longingly desire to *taste* again.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

5. To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

I am this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant *taste* what I eat or what I drink? 2 Sam. xix. 35.

6. To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our wine. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning is well *tasted* in the universities here.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

It was our first adopting the severity of French taste that has brought them in turn to *taste* us.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

The Squire . . . regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy—*tasting* a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

8. To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes there may be found amongst them, though not all to please every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or others palat.
Heywood, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

9. To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*
His works. *Cowper*, Task, v. 779.

10. To know by experience; prove; undergo.

That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

If you *taste* any want of worldly means,
Let not that discontent you.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

11. To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

A holy vow,
Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 68.

And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade], might be allured to it by an honest and just Commerce.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

He *tasted* love with half his mind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

12. To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

I can neither see the politic face,
Nor with my refin'd nostrils *taste* the footsteps
Of any of my disciples.
Middleton, Game at Chess, Ind.

13†. To enjoy carnally.

If you can make 't apparent
That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand
And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted.*
Carew, Counsel to a Young Maid.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To touch; feel for; explore by touching.

Merlin leide his heed in the damesels lappe, and she be-gan to *taste* softly till he fill on slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

2. To try food or drink by the lips and palate; eat or drink a little by way of trial, or to test the flavor; take a taste: often with *of* before the object.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had *tasted* thereof, he would not drink.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

For age but *tastes of* pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 61.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
Tastes for his friend *of* fowl and fish.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 199.

3. To have a smack; have a particular flavor, savor, or relish when applied to the organs of taste: often followed by *of.*

How *tastes* it? is it bitter? *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 89.

If your butter, when it is melted, *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver sauce-pan. *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment: often with *of.*

O *taste* and see that the Lord is good. Ps. xxxiv. 8.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste of* death but once.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 33.

taste[1] (tāst), *n.* [< ME. *tast, taste,* < OF. *tast* = It. *tasto,* touch, feeling; from the verb: see *taste*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The act of examining or inquiring into by any of the organs of sense; the act of trying or testing, as by observation or feeling; hence, experience; experiment; test; trial.

Ac Kynde Witte [common sense] cometh of alkynnes sigtes,
Of bryddes and of bestes, of *tastes* of treuthe, and of deceytes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 131.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this [a plotting letter] but as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 47.

2. The act of tasting; gustation.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,
And in the *taste* confounds the appetite.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 13.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

3. A particular sensation excited in the organs of taste by the contact of certain soluble and sapid things; savor; flavor; relish: as, the *taste* of fish or fruit; an unpleasant *taste.*

Thei [fish] ben of right goode *tast,* and delycious to mannes mete. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

Is there any *taste* in the white of an egg? Job vi. 6.

Tastes have been variously classified. One of the most useful classifications is into sweet, bitter, acid, and saline *tastes.* To excite the sensation, substances must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth. Insoluble substances, when brought into contact with the tongue, give rise to feelings of touch or of temperature, but excite no *taste.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 80.

4. The sense by which the relish or savor of a thing is perceived when it is brought into immediate contact with special organs situated within the cavity of the mouth. These organs are the papillæ, or processes on the dorsum or surface of the tongue, the soft palate, the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of substances about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between such a sensation and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.

Second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans *taste,* sans everything.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

The wretch may pine, while to his smell, *taste,* sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight.
Cowper, Hope, l. 59.

5. Intellectual discernment or appreciation; relish; fondness; predilection: formerly followed by *of,* now usually by *for.*

The *Taste of* Beauty and the Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the Gentleman and the Philosopher.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 1.

His feeling for flowers was very exquisite, and seemed not so much a *taste* as an emotion.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

The first point I shall notice is the great spread of the *taste for* history which has marked the period.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 49.

6. In *esthetics,* the faculty of discerning with emotions of pleasure beauty, grace, congruity, proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty or susceptibility of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful, harmonious, and true in the works of nature and art, the perception of these qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

That we thankful should be,
Which we of *taste* and feeling are, for those parts that do fructify in us more than he. *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 2. 30.

Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.
Carlyle, German Lit.

Perfect *taste* is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection. He who receives little pleasure from these sources wants *taste;* he who receives pleasure from any other sources has false or bad *taste.* *Ruskin,* Beauty, 1.

7. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, becoming, or in agreement with the rules of good behavior and social propriety; the pervading air, the choice of conditions and relations, and the general arrangement and treatment in any work of art, by which esthetic perception or the lack of it in the artist or author is evinced; style as an expression of propriety and fitness: as, a poem or music composed in good *taste.*

There is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good *taste.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 63.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be "in good or bad *taste.*" It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. iv. 5.

8. A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; hence, generally, something perceived, experienced, enjoyed, or suffered.

Come, give us a *taste* of your quality; come, a passionate speech. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 452.

He smil'd to see his merry young men
Had gotten a *taste* of the tree [been beaten].
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 203).

In the North of England . . . it is customary to give the bees a *taste* of all the eatables and drinkables prepared for a funeral. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., X. 235.

9†. Scent; odor; smell.

A tabill atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur,
That smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete,
With *taste* for to touche the tabull aboute [to be perceived by all about the table].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1668.

Corpuscles of taste. Same as *gustatory corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*). — **Out of taste,** unable to discern or relish qualities or flavors.

The other ladies will pronounce your coffee to be very good, and your mistress will confess that her mouth is *out of taste.* *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Footman).

To one's taste, to one's liking; agreeable; acceptable.

They who beheld with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions when his dinner was *to his taste.*
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1763.

Now, Mrs. Dangle, Sir Fretful Plagiary is an author *to your* own *taste.* *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** *Taste, Savor, Flavor, Smack.* *Taste* is the general word, so far as the sense of *taste* is concerned: as, the *taste* of an apple may be good, bad, strong, woody, earthy, etc. *Savor* and *flavor* may apply to the sense of *taste* or to that of smell. *Savor* in *taste* generally applies to food, but is otherwise rather indefinite: as, to detect a *savor* of garlic in soup. *Flavor* is generally good, but sometimes bad: it is often the predominating natural *taste:* as, the *flavor* of one variety of apple is more marked or more palatable than that of another. *Smack* is a slight *taste,* or, figuratively, a faint smell, generally the result of something not disagreeable added to the thing which is tasted or smelled: as, a *smack* of vanilla in ice-cream; a *smack* of salt in the sea-breeze. — **6.** *Taste, Sensibility.* *Taste* is active, deciding, choosing, changing, arranging, etc.; *sensibility* is passive, the power to feel, susceptibility of impression, as from the beautiful. — **7.** *Taste, Judgment.* As compared with *judgment, taste* always implies esthetic sensibility, a sense of the beautiful, and a power of choosing, arranging, etc., in accordance with its laws. *Judgment* is purely intellectual. A good *judgment* as to clothing decides wisely as to quality, with reference to durability, warmth, and general economy; good *taste* as to clothing decides agreeably as to colors, shape, etc., with reference to appearance.

taste[2] (tāst), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Narrow thin silk ribbon.

If . . . Mrs. S. has any *taste* she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black. *F. A. P. Barnard,* quoted in "New Haven (Conn.) [Palladium," April 18th, 1891.

taste-area (tāst′ā″rē-ä), *n.* A gustatory area; an extent of surface of the tongue or associate structures in which ramify nerves of gustation, and in which the sense of taste resides or the faculty of tasting is exercised.

taste-bud (tāst′bud), *n.* One of the peculiar ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies, composed of modified epithelium-cells embedded in the epithelium, covering the sides of the papillæ vallatæ, and, in man and some other animals, also upon the opposed walls of the vallum. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Also called *taste-bulb, taste-goblet, gustatory bud.*

taste-bulb (tāst′bulb), *n.* Same as *taste-bud.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 79.

taste-center (tāst′sen″tėr), *n.* The gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain.

taste-corpuscle (tāst′kôr″pus-l), *n.* See *corpuscle.*

tasted (tās′ted), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a taste (of this or that kind); flavored: chiefly in compounds.

In this place are excellent oysters, small and well *tasted* like our Colchester. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug., 1645.

Beyond the castle [at Armiro] there are two springs of ill *tasted* salt water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 249.

tasteful (tāst′fûl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** Having an agreeable taste; savory.

Tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies. *Pope.*

2. Capable of discerning and enjoying what is suitable, beautiful, excellent, noble, or refined; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
J. G. Cooper, Power of Harmony, ii.

3. Characterized by the influence of good taste; produced, constructed, arranged, or regulated in accordance with good taste; elegant.

Her fondness for flowers, and jewels, and other *tasteful* ornaments. *Irving,* Alhambra, p. 322.

tastefully (tāst′fûl-i), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness (tāst′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

taste-goblet (tāst′gob″let), *n.* Same as *taste-bud.*

tasteless (tāst′les), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-less.*] Having no taste. (*a*) Exciting no sensation in the organs of taste; insipid: as, a *tasteless* medicine.

A fine, bright, scarlet powder, . . . odorless and *tasteless.* *U. S. Pharmacopœia* (6th decennial revision), p. 180.

(*b*) Incapable of the sense of taste: as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless.* (*c*) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; insipid; uninteresting; dull.

Since you lost my dear Mother, your Time has been so heavy, so lonely, and so *tasteless.*
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

(*d*) Not in accordance with the principles of good taste.

A mile and a half of hotels and cottages, . . . all flaming, *tasteless* carpenter's architecture, gay with paint.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 36.

(*e*) Destitute of the power to appreciate or enjoy what is excellent, beautiful, or harmonious; having bad or false taste: as, a *tasteless* age.

For I must inform you, to your great mortification, that your Lordship is universally admired by this *tasteless* People. *Swift,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 342.

tastelessly (tāst′les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tastelessness (tāst′les-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tasteless, in any sense.

taster (tās′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tastour* (a cup); < *taste*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tastes. Specifically —(*a*) One whose duty it is to test the quality of food or drink by tasting it before serving it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who 's but my caterer and *taster?*
Swift, Riddles, iv.

(*b*) One skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste.

Alnagers, searchers, *tasters* of wine, customers of ports.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 775.

2. An implement by which a small sample of anything to be tasted is manipulated. (*a*) In the wine-trade, a silver or silver-plated cup, very shallow, and having on the bottom one or more bosses: the reflection of the light from these helps the taster to judge of the quality and age of the wine.

Tastour, a lytell cuppe to tast wyne — tasse a gouster le uin. *Palsgrave,* p. 279.

(*b*) A gimlet-shaped tool by which a small piece of cheese can be drawn from the center of the mass.

3. [G. *taster.*] A hydrocyst of some polyps.

Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called *tasters.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 100.

tastily (tās′ti-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste. [Colloq.]

tasto (tàs′tō), *n.* [It.: see *taste*[1].] Same as *key*[1], 4 (*b*). — **Tasto solo,** in *music,* one key at a time:

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

tasty (tās′ti), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—**2.** In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

3. Palatable; nice; fine.

The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

tat[1] (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tatt;* perhaps < Icel. *tæta*, tease or pick (wool), < *tæta*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tatting*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** To make (trimming) by tatting.

II. *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

tat[2] (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad:* see *dad*[1].] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

tat[3] (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tap*[2]; cf. *tit for tat*, orig. *tip for tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

tat[4] (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

tat[5] (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*[1].] A rag. [Cant.]

Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

tat[5] (tat), *v. i.* [< *tat*[5], *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 417.

tat[6] (tät), *n.* [Hind. *tāt.*] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

tat[7] (tat), *n.* [< Hind., Telugu, etc., *taṭṭu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

Old Ghyrkins . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries.
F. Marion Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

tata[1] (tä′tä), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. *Imp. Dict.*

tata[2] (tä′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-axillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

ta-ta (tä′tä′), *interj.* [A nursery word.] A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-by.

And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

tatao (tä-tä′ō), *n.* [Tupi.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

Tatar, Tartar[3] (tä′tär, tär′tär), *n.* and *a.* [As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, < F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartaar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., < ML. *Tartarus* (also *Tartarinus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. F. *Tartarie* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, < ML. *Tartaria*, Tartary); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with L. *Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis, "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use), = Russ. *Tatarinŭ*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tātar*, < Pers. *Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tah-tar*, *Tah-dzŭ*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in F. *Tatare* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartaric*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tataric*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tatarei*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatary" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the recent rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Niuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (*b*) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (*c*) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or 'Golden Horde'), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 101.

As when the *Tartar* from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
Retires. *Milton*, P. L., x. 431.

2. A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

The general had known Dr. Firmin's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Perhaps this disconsolate suitor, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. i.

To catch a Tartar, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatary or Tartary. —**Tatar antelope,** the saiga. See cut under *Saiga*.—**Tatar bread.** See *bread*[1].—**Tatar lamb.** Same as *Tatarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatar sable.** See *sable*.

Tatare (tat′ä-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polynesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of war-



Tatare longirostris.

bler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1788). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).

Tatarian, Tartarian (tä-, tär-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.—**Tatarian bread.** Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*[1]).—**Tatarian buckwheat.** See *Fagopyrum*.—**Tatarian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Tatarian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatarian maple,** a tree, *Acer Tataricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia.—**Tatarian oat.** See *oat*, 1.—**Tatarian pine,** the Taurian or seaside pine. See *Corsican pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Tatarian southernwood** or **wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

II. *n.* **1.** A Tatar or Tartar.

Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v. 503.

2†. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him. *The Wandering Jew* (1640).

Tataric, Tartaric[2] (tä-, tär-tar′ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, < ML. *Tartaricus*, < *Tartarus*, Tartar: see *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

Tatarize, Tartarize[2] (tä′-, tär′ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized*, *Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing*, *Tartarizing*. [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3], + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

The Tchuvashes are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 702.

tatarwag†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*[1].] A tatter (?).

Greye clothis not fulle clene,
But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7257.

tataupa (ta-tou′pä), *n.* [Tupi *tatauba*.] One of the South Amer. tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.

tate (tāt), *n.* [Also *tait;* < Icel. *tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*[1].] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]

tater (tā′tėr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, sir!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 29.

tath (tath), *n.* [< ME. *tath*, < Icel. *tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zota*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*[1].] **1.** The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed. Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

tath (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe;* < Icel. *tedhja* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, < *tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The same verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted:* see *ted*[1].] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

Tatianist (tā′shi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

tatle†, **tatler**†. Old spellings of *tattle*, *tattler*.

tatoo, *v.* See *tattoo*[2].

tatou (tä-tō′), *n.* [< F. *tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, < Tupi *tatú*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Prionodonta gigas*. Also *tatu*.

tatouay (tat′ö-ā), *n.* [< Guarani *tatu-ai*, < Tupi *tatú-aiba*.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*. See *Xenurus*.

tatou-peba (tat′ö-pā″bä), *n.* [Tupi *tatú-peba*.] Same as *peba*.

tatt, *v.* See *tat*[1].

tatta[1]†, *n.* Same as *daddy*. *Minsheu.*

tatta[2] (tat′ä), *n.* Same as *tatty*[2].

tatter[1] (tat′ėr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter;* < ME. **tater* (only as in part. adj. *tatered*, *tatird*, tattered, and appar. in *tatarwag*), < Icel. *töturr*, *tötturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl., tatters, rags. Cf. *totter*[1], *totter*[2].] **1.** A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

Time, go hang thee!
I will bang thee,
Though I die in *totters*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

2. A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

Hig. Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I
Would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.
Pen. So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iii. 1.

tatter[1] (tat′ėr), *v.* [< ME. **tateren*, in the part. adj. *tatered:* see *tattered*.] **I.** *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to tatters.

A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer
A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer, . . .
Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

To tatter a kip. See the quotation. [Slang.]

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering a kip*, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

II. *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

After such bloody toil, we bid good night,
And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.
Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7.

tatter[2] (tat′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tateren*, chatter, jabber, < MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] **1**†. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

Tateryn, or iaueryn or speke wythe owte resone (or iangelyn . . . chateryn, iaberyn). Garrio, blatero.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

2. To stir actively and laboriously. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tatter[3] (tat′ėr), *n.* [< *tat*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tats, or makes tatting.

tatterdemalion (tat″ėr-dē-mā′liọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion, tatterdemalean, totterdemalion, tattertimallion;* appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*[1]. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbledehoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tattertimallions* will have two or three horses, some foure or five, as well for service as for to eat.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I onely be miserable *totterdemalions*, rag-a-muffins, and lowsy desperates?
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

1 *Gent.* Mine Host, what's here?
Host. A *Tatterdemalean*, that stayes to sit at the Ordinary to day.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

tattered (tat′ėrd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *tottered;* < ME. *tatered, tatird;* < *tatter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *totter'd* that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumb-worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 26.

2. Dilapidated, showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre a soutere y-suled [sullied] in grees,
His teeth with toylinge [pulling] of lether *tatered* as a sawe! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

3. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 37.

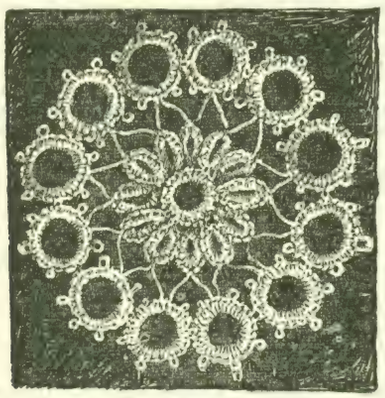
tatterwallop (tat′ėr-wol-ọp), *n.* [< *tatter*[1] + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'flutter' (?).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

tattery (tat′ėr-i), *a.* [= Icel. *tötrugr* = LG. *tattrig;* as *tatter*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet-black, *tattery* wig. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 262.

tattie, *n.* See *tatty*[2].

tatting[1] (tat′ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *tat*[1], entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (?).] **1.** A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and



Tatting.

appearance the gimp laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for doilies, collars, trimmings, etc.

How our fathers managed without crochet is a wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of *tatting*.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, iii.

2. The act of making such lace.

tatting[2] (tat′ing), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*[2], suggested by *matting*[1].] Same as *tatty*[2].

tatting-shuttle (tat′ing-shut″l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tatting.

tattle (tat′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *tattled*, ppr. *tattling*. [< ME. **tatelen* (< LG. *tateln*, gabble as a goose, tattle), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tattern*, prattle), etc.: see *tatter*[2]. Cf. *tittle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe shall . . . begin to *tattle* and call hir Mamma. *Lyly*, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Tom Thumb.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling, p. a.*

II. *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,
Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

tattle (tat′l), *n.* [< *tattle, v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman [Hesiod] give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

=**Syn.** *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*.

tattlement (tat′l-ment), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ment*.] Tattle; chatter. [Rare.]

Poor little Lilias Baillie: tottering about there, with her foolish glad *tattlement*. *Carlyle*, Baillie the Covenanter.

tattler (tat′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tatler* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tatler," of Steele and Addison (1709–11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'); < *tattle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

Tattlers and busy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For *tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 98.

2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totaneæ;* a horseman or gambet: so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.



Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world; and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering tattler of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those tattlers which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs, yellowshank, redshank, greenshank, willet;* and some of them are called *sandpipers*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various cuts), and also *Scolopacidæ, sandpiper, snipe, Totanus*, and cuts under *greenshank, redshank, Ichyacophilus, ruff, Tringoides, Tryngites, willet*, and *yellowlegs*.

tattlery (tat′lėr-i), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ery*.] Idle talk or chat.

tattling (tat′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle, v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

Fal. She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras.
Mrs. Ford. Pray you, do so: she 's a very *tattling* woman.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 99.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which . . . is always narrative. *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

tattlingly (tat′ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

tattoo[1] (ta-tö′), *n.* [Formerly *taptoo, taptow* (= Sw. *tapto* = Russ. *tapta*), < D. *taptoe*, the tattoo ("*taptoe*, tap-tow; *de taptoe slaan*, to beat the tap-tow"—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tap to'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tap*, a tap, + *toe*, to, in the sense 'shut, close': see *tap*[1], and *to*[1], *adv.* Cf. LG. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tappenstreg*, tattoo, lit. 'tap-blow, tap-stroke.'] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a bugle-call or beat of drum at 9 P. M.

The *taptoo* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.
Silas Taylor, On Gavelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (*Skeat.*)

Tat-too or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes call'd The Retreat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

All those whose Hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

The devil's tattoo, a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating *the Devil's tattoo* and biting his nails. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

tattoo[1] (ta-tö′), *v. i.* [< *tattoo*[1], *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo. [Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxii.

tattoo[2] (ta-tö′), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *tatoo;* = F. *tatouer*, < Polynesian *tatau*, tattooing, also adj., tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with D for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,
Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

tattoo[2] (ta-tö′), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2], *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing: used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.
R. F. Burton, Abeokuta, iii.

tattooage (ta-tö′āj), *n.* [= F. *tatouage;* as *tattoo*[2] + *-age*.] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.
Thackeray, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

tattooer (ta-tö′ėr), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tattooes; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

tattooing[1] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tattoo*[1], *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sounds of a far *tattooing*.
Bret Harte, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 162.

tattooing[2] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattowing;* verbal n. of *tattoo*[2], *v.*] **1.** The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*[2], *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattowing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood. *Cook*, First Voyage, I. xvii.

2. The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

Tattooing of the cornea, a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepia or lampblack.

tattooing-needle (ta-tö′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

tatty[1] (tat′i), *a.* [Also *tautie, tawtie;* < *tate* + *-y*[1].] Same as *tauted*.

tatty[2] (tat′i), *n.;* pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tattie, tatta;* < Hind. *ṭaṭṭā*, dim. *ṭaṭṭī, ṭaṭyā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door- and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with punkahs, *tatties*, and other contrivances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

tatu, *n.* Same as *tatou*.

Tatusia (ta-tū′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *tatou*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidæ*. It contains the peba, *T. novemcincta* (usually called *Dasypus novemcinctus*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or mule-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

tatusiid (ta-tū′si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidæ*.

II. *n.* An armadillo of this family.

Tatusiidæ (tat-ū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia;* the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidæ* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*. See cut under *peba*.

tau (tâ), *n.* [< Gr. *ταῦ*, tau, name of the Greek character T, *τ*, < Phenician (Heb.) *tāv*.] **1.** In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Opsanus tau*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A beetle. (*b*) A phalænid moth. (*c*) A fly.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

tau-bone (tâ′bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone*. See cut under *interclavicle*.

tau-cross (tâ′krôs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau*, and *cross of St. Anthony*. See etymology of *tau*, and cut under *cross*[1].

tau-crucifix (tâ′krö′si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.

taught[1] (tât). Preterit and past participle of *teach*[1].

taught[2]†, *a.* An old spelling of *taut*.

tauld (tâld). A Scotch form of *told*, preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

taunt[1] (tänt or tânt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte*, *tawnte*, also (and still dial.) *tant;* according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *tanter*, var. of *tenter*, *tempter*, try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tenten*, *tempten*, E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare*, try, tempt: see *tent*[2], *tempt*, of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, tr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Geuyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte*, or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *tant pour tant*, 'so much for so much': see *tantity*. There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tanser*, *tancer*, *tenser*, F. *tancer*, check, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **tentiare*, from the same source as *tentare*.] **1.** Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

Sometime *taunting* w'oute displesure, not w'out disport.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 57.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 62.

2†. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 111.

And yet the Poet Sophocles . . .
Much *taunted* the vain Greeks Idolatrie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=Syn. 1. *Ridicule*, *Chaff*, *Deride*, *Mock*, *Upbraid*, *Taunt*, *Flout*, *Twit*. We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule*, see *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.* and *n.* *Chaff*, which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling: "*derision* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*" (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 667). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision*, but with less pretense of mirth (see *imitate*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the relief that our feelings find in expression; the word is one degree weaker than *taunt*. To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character unsparingly, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words: as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout*, or *flout at*, is to *mock* or insult with energy or abruptness; *flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a small way; *twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt*.

taunt[1] (tänt or tânt), *n.* [Also dial. *tant;* < *taunt*[1], *v.*] **1.** Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Have I lived to stand at the *taunt* of one that makes fritters of English? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 151.

These scornful *taunts*
Neither become your modesty or years.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iii. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a *taunt* and a curse. Jer. xxiv. 9.

=Syn. See *taunt*[1], *v. t.*

taunt[2] (tânt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt*, q. v.] *Naut.*, high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

taunter (tän′- or tân′tėr), *n.* [< *taunt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

tauntingly (tän′- or tân′ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

And thus most *tauntingly* she chaft
Against poor silly Lot.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

Taunton (tän′tọn), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Taunton*, a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

Taunusian (tâ-nū′si-ạn), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus*, a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the Taunus mountains. It is a quartzite characterized by the presence of several species of *Spirifer* and *Rensselaeria*.

taupe (tôp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe;* < F. *taupe*, OF. *taupe*, *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa*.

taupie, tawpie (tâ′pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup*, < Icel. *tōpi* = Dan. *taabe*, a fool; cf. Sw. *tåpig*, simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

No content wi' turning the *tawpies'* heads wi' ballants.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Taur† (târ), *n.* [ME., < L. *taurus*, a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

Myn ascendent was *Taur* and Mars therinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

taure (târ), *n.* [< F. *taure*, < L. *taurus*, a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal*, N. S., XIX. 206.

taurian[1] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *taurus*, a bull, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

There were to be three days of bull-fighting, . . . with eight *taurian* victims each day.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 563.

Taurian[2] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludi*, games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Taurea*, a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + *-an*.] Only in the phrase *Taurian games*.—**Taurian games**, a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi sæculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games*.

Taurian[3] (tâ′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Taurus*, Gr. Ταῦρος, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine.** See *pine*[1].

Tauric (tâ′rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus*, < Gr. Ταυρικός, < Ταῦροι, L. *Tauri:* see def.] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

The Orestes of *Tauric* and Cappadocian legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 828.

tauricornous† (tâ′ri-kôr-nus), *a.* [< F. *tauricorne*, < LL. *tauricornis*, < L. *taurus*, bull, + *cornu*, horn.] Horned like a bull.

And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

Taurid (tâ′rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus*, the constellation Taurus, + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20th, and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

tauridor (tâ′ri-dor). *n.* Same as *toreador*.

tauriform (tâ′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis*, bull-shaped, < *taurus*, bull, + *forma*, shape, form.] **1.** Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—**2.** Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *arietiform*.—**3.** Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♉.

taurin (tâ′rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus*, a bull or ox, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition product ($C_2H_7SNO_3$) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

taurine (tâ′rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurino*, < L. *taurinus*, of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus*, bull: see *Taurus*.] **1.** Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox: as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

taurobolium (tâ-rō-bō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ταυροβόλος, slaughtering bulls, < ταῦρος, bull, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras*.—**2.** The representation in art, as in drawing or sculpture, of the killing of a bull, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See cut in next column.

taurocholic (tâ-rō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + χόλος, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plentifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *choleic*.



Mithraic Taurobolium.—From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

taurocol, taurocolla (tâ′rō-kol, tâ-rō-kol′ạ), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla;* < Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + κόλλα, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

tauromachian (tâ-rō-mā′ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

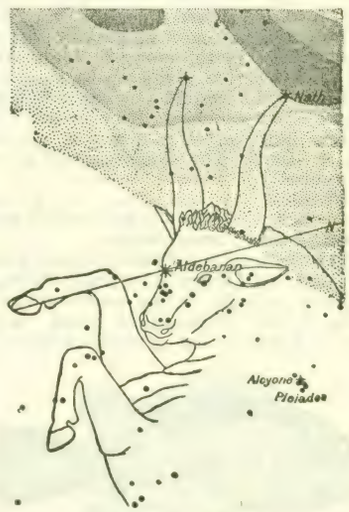
II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a toreador. [Rare.]

tauromachic (tâ-rō-mak′ik), *a.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting.

tauromachy (tâ-rom′ạ-ki), *n.* [= F. *tauromachie*, < NL. *tauromachia*, < Gr. ταυρομαχία, < ταῦρος, bull, + μάχη, a fight, < μάχεσθαι, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

tauromorphous (tâ-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. ταυρόμορφος, < ταῦρος, bull, + μορφή, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

Taurus (tâ′rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus*, < Gr. ταῦρος, a bull, ox, = AS. *steór:* see *steer*[2].] **1.** An ancient



The Constellation Taurus.

constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus*.—**Taurus poniatovii**, the bull of Poniatowski, a constellation named by the Abbé Poczobut in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle. Its stars are now usually catalogued in Ophiuchus.

tau-staff (tâ′stâf), *n.* [See *tau.*] A crutch-handled staff.

A cross-headed or *tau-staff*. *Jos. Anderson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

taut (tât), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught;* < ME. *toght*, a var. of *tight:* see *tight*[1]. The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt.*] **1.** Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

This churl with bely stif and *toght*
As any tabor. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 565.

For their warres they haue a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottome, with a small rope they twitch them together till it be so *taught* and stiffe that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

Hence—**2.** In good shape or condition; properly ordered; prepared against emergency; tidy; neat. [Now chiefly nautical in both uses.]

By breakfast-time the ship was clean and *taut* fore and aft, her decks drying fast in the sun.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, vii.

To heave taut. See *heave*.

tautaug (tâ-tâg′), *n.* Same as *tautog*.

tauted (tâ′ted), *a.* [Also *tawted;* < **taut*, var. of *tate*, *tait*, a tuft of hair (see *tate*) (or < Icel. *tōt*, a flock of wool), + *-ed*[2].] Matted; touzled; disordered: noting hair or wool. Also *tawtie*, *tautie*, *tatty*. [Scotch.]

She was na get o' moorland tips,
Wi' *tauted* ket an' hairy hips.
Burns, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

tautegorical (tâ-tē-gor′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same (see *tautochrone*), + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak: see *agora*, and cf. *allegorical*.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

tauten (tâ′tn), *v.* [< *taut* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become taut or tense.

The rigging *tautened* and the huge sails flapped in thunder as the Harpoon sped upon her course.
H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, xii.

II. *trans.* To make taut, tense, or tight; tighten; stiffen. [Rare in both uses.]

Every sense on the alert, and every nerve *tautened* to fullest tension. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 245.

tautie (tâ′ti), *a.* Same as *tauted*. [Scotch.]

tautly (tât′li), *adv.* In a taut manner; tightly.

tautness (tât′nes), *n.* The state of being taut; tightness; tenseness.

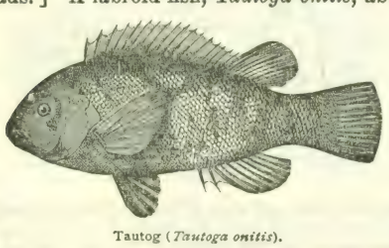
tautobaryd (tâ′tō-bar-id), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *βαρύς*, heavy (*βάρος*, weight), + *-d* for *-id*[2].] That curve upon which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is everywhere the same.

tautochrone (tâ′tō-krōn), *n.* [< F. *tautochrone*, < Gr. *ταὐτό*, Attic *ταὐτόν*, the same (contr. of *τὸ αὐτό*, the same: *τό*, neut. of *ὁ*, the; *αὐτό*, Attic *αὐτόν*, neut. of *αὐτός*, the same), + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

tautochronism (tâ-tok′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ism*.] The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

tautochronous (tâ-tok′rō-nus), *a.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

tautog (tâ-tog′), *n.* [Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*, and formerly *tautauog* (Roger Williams); Narragansett, pl. of *taut*, the Indian name of the fish; said by Roger Williams to mean 'sheep's heads.'] A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. Also called *blackfish* and *oyster-fish*.



Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

tautologic (tâ-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *tautologique* = It. *tautologico;* as *tautolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tautology.

tautological (tâ-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *tautologic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tautology: as, *tautological* expressions.

Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 25.

Tautological echo. See *echo*, 1.

tautologically (tâ-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tautological manner; by tautology.

tautologise, *v. i.* See *tautologize*.

tautologism (tâ-tol′ō-jism), *n.* Same as *tautology*, 2.

It [chaotic language] is reduced to order and meaning, . . . partly by . . . *tautologism*, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague; in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.
F. W. Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 388.

tautologist (tâ-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *tautolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

tautologize (tâ-tol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautologized*, ppr. *tautologizing*. [< *tautolog-y* + *-ize*.] To use tautology. Also spelled *tautologise*.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize* is not to be supposed.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 25.

tautologous (tâ-tol′ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said: see *tautology*.] Tautological: as, *tautologous* verbiage.

Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation. *The Academy*.

tautology (tâ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tautologie* = Sp. *tautología* = Pg. It. *tautologia*, < L. *tautologia*, < Gr. *ταυτολογία*, the repetition of the same thing, < *ταυτολόγος*, repeating the same thing, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*).] **1.** Repetition of the same word, or use of several words conveying the same idea, in the same immediate context. See *dilogy*.—**2.** The repetition of the same thing in different words; the useless repetition of the same idea or meaning: as, "they did it successively one after the other"; "both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time." Tautology is repetition without addition of force or clearness, and is disguised by a change of wording; it differs from the repetition which is used for clearness, emphasis, or effect, and which may be either in the same or in different words.

How hath my unregarded language vented
The sad *tautologies* of lavish passion!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I wrote him an humble and very submissive Letter, all in his own stile: that is, I called the Library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c., with half a dozen *tautologies*.
Humphrey Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 258.

=Syn. 2. *Redundancy*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

tautoöusian (tâ-tō-ō′si-an), *a.* [< *tautoöusi-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tautoöusious*.

tautoöusious (tâ-tō-ō′si-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence, + *-ous*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] In *theol.*, having absolutely the same essence. [Rare.]

tautophonical (tâ-tō-fon′i-kal), *a.* [< *tautophon-y* + *-ic-al*.] Repeating the same sound. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tautophony (tâ′tō-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *tautophonie*, < Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound.] Repetition of the same sound.

tautopodic (tâ-tō-pod′ik), *a.* [< *tautopod-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tautopody.

tautopody (tâ-top′ō-di), *n.* [< LL. *tautopodia*, < Gr. *ταυτοποδία*, tautopody, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *anc. pros.*, immediate repetition of the same foot; a compound foot or measure consisting of a simple foot and its exact repetition. See *dipody* and *syzygy*, 2.

tau-topped (tâ′topt), *a.* Having the handle in the shape of a tau-cross, as the Greek pateressa, or pastoral staff.

tautousian (tâ-tō′si-an), *a.* Same as *tautoousian*. *Imp. Dict.*

tautousious (tâ-tō′si-us), *a.* Same as *tautoousious*. *Imp. Dict.*

tautozonal (tâ′tō-zō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *ζώνη*, zone, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same zone: noting the planes of a crystal.

tautozonality (tâ″tō-zō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *tautozonal* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tautozonal.

tavalure (tav′a-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tavelure*, a spotting, spots, speckles, < *taveler*, spot, speckle.] In *her.*, one of the so-called spots of the fur ermine. See *ermine spot*, under *ermine*[1].

tavelt, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tæfel*, game of tables, < L. *tabula*, table.] A die; also, a game of chance and the table on which it is played.

tavelt, *v.* [ME. *tavelen*, *tevelen*, < AS. *tæflan* (= Icel. *tefla*), play at tables, < *tæfel*, game of tables: see *tavel*, *n.*] To play at tables.

tavern (tav′ėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *tabern;* < ME. *taverne*, < OF. (and F.) *taverne* = Pr. *taverna* = Sp. *taberna* = Pg. *taberna*, *taverna* = It. *taverna*, < L. *taberna*, a booth, a shop, inn, tavern; from the same root as *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*. Cf. *tabern*, *taberna*, *tabernacle*.] A public house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where food is provided for travelers and other guests; a public house where both food and drink are supplied; an inn. Taverns existed in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first only wines and liquors were sold.

After dinner we went to a blind *tavern*, where Congreve, Sir Richard Temple, Eastcourt, and Charles Main were over a bowl of bad punch.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 27, 1710.

Plenty of the old *Taverns* still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. . . . The floor was sanded; there was a great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped—for they dined early—on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

To hunt a tavern fox†, to be drunk. Compare *tavern-hunting*.

Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever *hunt a tavern fox*.
John Taylor, Old Parr (1635). (*Davies.*)

=Syn. *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Hotel*, *House*. In the United States *inn* and *tavern* are rarely now popularly applied to places of public entertainment, except sometimes as quaint or affected terms; but in law *tavern* is sometimes used for any place of public entertainment where liquor is sold under license. *Hotel* is the general word, or, often, *house* as the name of a particular *hotel*.

tavern-bush (tav′ėrn-bůsh), *n.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

taverner (tav′ėr-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *taverner*, < OF. *tavernier* = Sp. *tabernero* = Pg. *taverneiro* = It. *tavernajo*, *taverniere*, < LL. *tabernarius* (fem. *tabernaria*), the keeper of a tavern or inn, also the keeper of a shop, prop. adj. (> Sp. *tabernario*), pertaining to a tavern or shop, < L. *taberna*, a booth, shop, tavern: see *tavern*.] One who keeps a tavern; an innkeeper.

Forth they goon towardes that village
Of which the *taverner* had spoke biforn.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 245.

Not being able to pay, hauing impauned himselfe, the *Tauerner* bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

tavern-haunter (tav′ėrn-hän″tėr), *n.* One who frequents taverns. *Encyc. Dict.*

tavern-hunting† (tav′ėrn-hun″ting), *n.* The frequenting of taverns.

Their lazinesse, their *Tavern-hunting*, their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of doltish and monasticall Schoolemen daily increast.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

taverning† (tav′ėr-ning), *n.* [< *tavern* + *-ing*[1].] Resort to a tavern, or to taverns generally; also, a festival or convivial meeting at a tavern.

But who conjur'd this bawdie Poggie's ghost
From out the stewes of his lewde home bred coast?
Or wicked Rablais dronken revellings,
To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings?*
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i.

tavern-keeper (tav′ėrn-kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern; a taverner.

tavern-token (tav′ėrn-tō″kn), *n.* A token issued by the keeper of a tavern for convenience of change. Tavern-tokens were largely issued in England in the seventeenth century. See *token*, 6.



Obverse. Reverse.

Token of the Mermaid Tavern, Cheapside, London.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

—**To swallow a tavern-token†,** to get drunk.

Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he *swallowed a tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

tavern-tracer†, *n.* Same as *tavern-haunter*.

A crew of unthrifts, carelesse dissolutes,
Licentious prodigals, vilde *taverne-tracers*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

tavers, taivers (tā′vėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Tatters. [Scotch.]

They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes.
Galt, The Steamboat, p. 288. (*Jamieson.*)

tavert, taivert (tā′vėrt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Stupid; confused; senseless. *Galt.*—**2.** Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. *Galt.* [Scotch in both senses.]

taw[1] (tâ), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *tawe*, *tewe;* < ME. *tawen*, *tewen*, < AS. *tawian*, prepare, get ready, dress, also scourge (cf. *getawe*, implements), = MD. *touwen*, prepare, taw, D. *touwen*, taw, curry (leather), = MLG. *touwen*, prepare, taw, = OHG. *zawjan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, *zōuwen*, make, get ready, prepare, soften, taw, tan, = Goth. *taujan*, do, make, cause, work (> Sp. Pg. *a-taviar*, dress, adorn). From this root are also ult. E. *team*, *teem*[1], *tool*, *tow*[2]. Cf. *tew*[1].] **1†.** To work, dress, or prepare (some raw material) for use or for further manipulation.

And whilst that they did nimbly spin,
The hempe he needs must *taw*.
Robin Goodfellow, p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

Especially—**2.** To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning, in

a solution of alum and salt. See *leather, tanning.*

We much maruel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. . . . If you send 100 of them *tawed* with the haire on, they will bee solde, or else not.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 307.

Frank. He 's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
Clara. Yes, if they *taw* him, as they do whit-leather, Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

3†. To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knobde, his flesh deepe dinted in, With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 39.

4†. To beat; thrash.

You know where you were *tawed* lately; both lashed and slashed you were in Bridewell.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

5†. To torture; torment.

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares wherwith other men are oppressed.
Chaloner, Moriæ Encomium, G. 2. (*Nares.*)

taw[1]† (tâ), *n.* [< ME. *tawe, towe, tew,* < AS. *getawe* (= MLG. *tawe, tauwe, touwe* = MHG. *ge-zouwe*), implements, tackle, < *tawian*, prepare, taw: see *taw*[1], *v.*] Implements; tackle.

taw[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tow*[3]. *Chaucer.*

taw[3] (tâ), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *tor;* another spelling of *tau* (Eng. pron.), < Gr. ταῦ, the letter T: cf. *tee*[3].] **1.** Originally, the mark on the ground, in the shape of the letter T, indicating the line and point from which a start is made in a game; now, usually, the line or limit from which the players shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "*taw*," "dubs," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.
The Century, XXXVI. 78.

2. A game at marbles.

Taw, wherein a number of boys put each of them one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

3. A marble. Compare *alley-taw.*

His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called "alley *taws*" in the Vale), screws, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 3.

To come to taw, to come to a designated line or position; be brought to account. [Colloq., U. S.]

tawa (tä′wä), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand lauraceous tree, *Beilschmiedia Tawa.*

tawdered (tâ′dėrd), *a.* [Prop. *tawdried;* < *tawdry* + *-ed*[2].] Dressed in a tawdry way. [Rare.]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality *tawdered* out.
Lady M. W. Montagu, To Countess of Bristol, Aug. 22, 1716.

tawdrily (tâ′dri-li), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

tawdriness (tâ′dri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tawdry; excessive display of finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

tawdrums (tâ′drumz), *n. pl.* [Var. of *tawdry.*] Tawdries; finery.

No matter for lace and *tawdrums.*
Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate, v. (*Davies.*)

tawdry (tâ′dri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tawdrie, taudry;* orig. in the phrase or compound *tawdry lace, tawdrie lace,* i. e. **Saint Audrey lace,* a lace bought at St. Audrey's fair, held (it is said) at the shrine of St. Audrey in the isle of Ely. *Audrey, Awdrey,* formerly also *Audry, Awdry,* is a corruption of *Etheldrida,* which is a Latinized form of AS. *Æthelthrȳth, Æthelthryth, Æthelthrith, Æthelthryth.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tawdries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery; a necklace, as of strung beads; a ribbon.

Of which [coral] the Naïdes, and the blue Nereids make Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 46.

II. *a.* Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy; showy and tasteless; having too much or misapplied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (tho descended from Blacksmiths or Tinkers) hast thou call'd Great and Illustrious? . . . How many pert coaching Cowards, stout? How many *taudry* affected Rogues, well dress'd?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this *tawdry* composition of ribbons, silks, and jewels. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

Him they dignify with the name of poet; his *tawdry* lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, Ded.

= **Syn.** *Tawdry, Gaudy.* That which is *tawdry* has lost whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly; that which is *gaudy* challenges the eye by brilliant color or combinations of colors, but is not in good taste.

tawdry-lace† (tâ′dri-lās), *n.* [See *tawdry.*] A ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of country girls. Compare *tawdry, a.*

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie lace.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

You promised me a *tawdry-lace.* *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 253.

The primrose-chaplet, *tawdry-lace,* and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

tawe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tow*[3].

tawer (tâ′ėr), *n.* [< *taw*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, *tawers,* dressers, curriers, sellers of hides or skins. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 322.

tawery (tâ′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *taweries* (-iz). [< *taw*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where skins are tawed.

In Parisian *taweries* calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yelk of egg.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 656.

tawie (tâ′i), *a.* [< *taw*[1] + *-ie* = *-y*[1].] Tame; tractable. [Scotch.]

tawing (tâ′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *taw*[1], *v.*] The manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins, without the use of tannin, by various processes involving treatment with saline substances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts, or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty materials together, with prolonged rubbing, working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal substances or excretions, as urine, dogs' dung, etc., are used, and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.

tawney†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny.*

tawniness (tâ′ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny. *Bailey*, 1727.

tawny (tâ′ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tawnie, tawney, tanny,* and in her. *tenney;* < ME. *tawnye, tauny, tanni,* < OF. *tanné, tané,* F. *tanné,* dial. *tané,* pp. of *tanner, taner,* tan: see *tan*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ocher to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

Hys apparell was sad, and so was all the resydeu of hys company, with clokes of sad *tawnye* blake.
Paston Letters, III. 405.

King Mully Hamet was not blacke, as many suppose, but Molata, or *tawnie,* as are the most of his subjects.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Neither do thou lust after that *tawney* weed tobacco.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton cloath died to a dark *tawny* colour.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 42.

Tawny emperor. See *emperor.*—**Tawny owl,** the common brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco* (*Strix stridula*), widely distributed in the western Palearctic region and resident in Great Britain.—**Tawny thrush,** the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens,* one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. It is of the size of the hermit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny, a paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and comparatively light-colored. The bird is a fine songster. See cut under *veery.*

II. *n.* **1.** Tawny color.—**2.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris:* so called from the coloration of the female. See *tonnihood,* and cut under *bullfinch.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tenné.*

tawny (tâ′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied,* ppr. *tawnying.* [< *tawny, a.*] To make tawny; tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny.*
Breton, Mother's Blessing, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

tawny-coat† (tâ′ni-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor: so called from the color of the livery. *Encyc. Dict.*

Down with the *tawny-coats!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 74.

tawpawkie (tâ-pâ′ki), *n.* [Prop. *toporki;* Alaskan.] The tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata.* See cut under *puffin.* *H. W. Elliott.*

tawpie, *n.* See *taupie.*

taws, tawse (tâz), *n.* [< *taw*[1], q. v.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [Scotch.]

Never use the *tawse* when a gloom can do the turn.
Ramsay.

tax (taks), *v.* [< ME. *taxen,* < OF. (and F.) *taxer* = Pr. *taxar* = OSp. *tassar,* Sp. *tasar* = Pg. *taxar* = It. *tassare,* < L. *taxare,* handle, rate, value, appraise, tax, censure, ML. also charge, burden, task; prob. for **tagsare,* freq. (with formative *-s*) of *tangere* (√ *tag*), pp. *tactus,* touch: see *tangent, take,* and cf. *tact, taste*[1], from the same source, and *task,* ult. the same verb in a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay a burden or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a certain strain; task: as, to *tax* one's memory.

O, good my lord, *tax* not so bad a voice
To slander music any more than once.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 46.

Friend, your fugue *taxes* the finger.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of people who *tax* their brains much.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

2. To subject to the payment of taxes; impose a tax on; levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the expenses of government: as, to *tax* land, commodities, or income; to *tax* a people.

He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

I would not *tax* the needy commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 116.

3. In the New Testament, to register (persons and their property) for the purpose of imposing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be *taxed* [enrolled, R. V.]. Luke ii. 1.

4. In *law,* to examine and allow or disallow items of charge for costs, fees, or disbursements: as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—**5.** To accuse; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve
The play, might *tax* the maker *of* Self-love.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

They who *tax* others *of* Vanity and Pride have commonly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no Man *taxes* them *with* Ignorance. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 37.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere —then do you *tax* him on the point we have been talking, and his answer may satisfy me at once.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

6. To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue been a malcontent of that time, and therefore bent himselfe wholy to *taxe* the disorders of that age.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

The wanton shall *tax* my endeavours as ridiculous, knowing their own imperfections.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I *tax* his sloth that claims no share
With his great brother in his martial care.
Pope, Iliad, x. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those dayes when the Poets first *taxed* by Satyre and Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors or such high estats. . . . They could not say of them or of their behauiours any thing to the purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scoff with Lucian, and satirically *tax* with Menippus.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 17.

★ **tax** (taks), *n.* [< ME. *tax, taxe,* < OF. (and F.) *taxe* = Pr. *taxa* = OSp. *tassa,* Sp. *tasa* = Pg. *taxa* = It. *tassa,* < ML. *taxa,* also *tasca,* a taxation, tax, < L. *taxare,* touch, rate, appraise, estimate: see *tax, v.* Cf. *task, n.*] **1.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; strain; burden; task.—**2.** An enforced proportional contribution levied on persons, property, or income, either (*a*) by the authority of the state for the support of the government, and for all its public or governmental needs, or (*b*) by local authority, for general municipal purposes. In a more general sense the word includes assessments on specific properties benefited by a local improvement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a general thing will bear their burden: as, for example, poll-taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keeping man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be *indirect* when they are demanded from persons who it is supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity (*Cooley*): as, for example, the taxes called *customs,* which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called *excise duties,* which are imposed on certain home manufactures and articles of inland production. In the United States most state and municipal taxes are direct, and levied upon the assessed values of real and personal property, while the revenue required for general governmental purposes is derived from indirect taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco, etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues are derived from both direct and indirect sources—from taxes on income, stamps, dogs, etc., from imposts on a few imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits, tobacco, and wines, and from excise duties. House taxes, or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local rev-

enues, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

> Since (bountious Prince) on me and my Descent
> Thou doost impose no other *tax* nor Rent
> But one sole Precept, of most just condition
> (No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Censure is the *tax* a man pays to the public for being eminent. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The ability of a country to pay *taxes* must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

Taxes are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., viii.

3†. Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

4†. A lesson to be learned; a task. *Johnson.* —**Capitation tax**, a poll-tax.—**Collateral-inheritance tax.** See *collateral.*—**Diffusion of taxes.** See *diffusion.* —**Income tax.** See *income.*—**Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance.*—**Poll tax.** See *poll-tax.*—**Single tax,** in *economics*, a tax on a single object of taxation, as land, capital, income; specifically, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advocated by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of improvements.

The *single tax*, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. *Henry George*, Single Tax Platform.

Succession tax. See *succession.*—**Tax commissioner,** in certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon.—**Tax deed,** a deed by which the officer of the law undertakes to convey the title of a former owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax-sale.—**Tax lease,** a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land.—**Tonnage tax,** a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring: a kind of tax which the States are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilotage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered.—**Wheel tax,** a popular name for a tax upon carriages.—**Window tax.** See *window.* =**Syn. 2.** *Tax, Impost, Duty, Customs, Toll, Rates, Excise, Assessment, Tribute.* *Tax* is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. *Imposts, duties,* and *customs* are levied upon imports or exports, but *impost* applies to any *tax* viewed as laid on. *Toll* and *rates* are certain local taxes: as, *toll* at a bridge, ferry, or plank-road; church-*rates* and poor-*rates* in England, water-*rates*. *Excise* is a precise word in England (see def.); its most frequent use is in connection with malt and spirituous liquors. *Assessment* is either (*a*) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation; (*b*) the imposing of the tax; or (*c*) a charge on specific real property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. *Tribute* views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the one levying it, especially a conqueror: as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute*." Each of these words had its older, peculiar, or figurative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of *subsidy.*

taxability (tak-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *taxable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

taxable (tak′sa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *tax* + *-able*.]
I. *a.* **1.** Subject or liable to taxation.—**2.** Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.
II. *n.* A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

taxableness (tak′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being taxable; taxability.

taxably (tak′sa-bli), *adv.* In a taxable manner.

Taxaceæ (tak-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Taxus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of coniferous plants based on the genus *Taxus*, the yew family, belonging to the order *Pinales*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forking veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes nine genera, of which *Taxus*, *Nageia*, *Dacrydium*, and *Tumion* are the most important.

Taxaspideæ (tak-sas-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, a company, cohort, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the fifth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogeneous allocation of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnophilus*, *Formicarius*, *Pteroptochus*, and their allies, to which are added the Madagascar genus *Philepitta* and the Australian *Menura*. Without the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicarioid *Passeres*.

taxaspidean (tak-sas-pid′ē-an), *a.* [< *Taxaspide(æ)* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

taxation (tak-sā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *taxacion*, < OF. *taxation, taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxasion* = OSp. *tassacion*, Sp. *tasación* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio(n-)*, a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate: see *tax*.] **1.** The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation*. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, V. ii. 2.

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He . . . daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 25.

3†. Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour him; enough! speak no more of him; you'll be whipped for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 91.

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.—**Progressive or progressional taxation,** a system of taxation based on the principle of raising the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called *graduated taxation.*

taxatively† (tak′sa-tiv-li), *adv.* [< *tax* + *-ative* + *-ly*2.] As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 339. (*Latham.*)

tax-cart (taks′kärt), *n.* [For *taxed cart:* see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

She . . . begged that Farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart*. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxv.

Vehicles not over the value of 21*l.*, formerly termed taxed carts, and, since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *tax-carts*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 231.

tax-dodger (taks′doj′ėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

The *tax-dodger* is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies, with his wife and children, to some rural town. *The Nation*, March 30, 1876, p. 202.

Taxeæ (tak′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of coniferous plants, of the family *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the pistillate in aments of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or afterward oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly inclosed by the hollowed apex of a sessile or stalked lamina free from its accompanying bract. Only one genus, *Taxus* (the type), is of wide distribution. *Cephalotaxus* occurs only in China and Japan; *Tumion* is found both there and in the United States; *Podocarpus* in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Borneo.

taxel† (tak′sel), *n.* [< NL. *taxus*, a badger, + *-el*.] The American badger, *Taxidea americana*. See cut under *Taxidea*.

taxeopod (tak′sē-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement (see *taxis*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.]
I. *a.* Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the hyrax and other members of the *Taxeopoda*. It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *diplarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the diplarthrous type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.
II. *n.* A member of the *Taxeopoda*.

Taxeopoda (tak-sē-op′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxeopod*.] An order, or division, of ungulate mammals containing the extinct *Condylarthra* and *Liopterna*, as well as the hyraxes and primates. Proposed by Cope in 1882.

taxeopodous (tak-sē-op′ō-dus), *a.* [< *taxeopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *taxeopod*. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

taxeopody (tak-sē-op′ō-di), *n.* [< *taxeopod* + *-y*3.] That arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeopod, a.*

In the equine line, after the development of diplarthry in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *taxeopody* appears. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

taxer (tak′sėr), *n.* [Also *taxor;* < ME. *taxour*, < OF. *taxour, taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, assessor, taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax: see *tax, v.*] **1.** One who taxes.—**2.** In ancient universities, an officer who fixed the rents of students' lodgings; in Cambridge, one of two who regulated the assize of bread and saw that the true gage of weights and measures was observed.

tax-gatherer (taks′gaŦʜ′ėr-ėr), *n.* A collector of taxes.

He [Casaubon] says that Horace, being the son of a *tax-gatherer* or collector, . . . smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth and education. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

taxiarch (tak′si-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ταξίαρχος*, *ταξιάρχης*, < *τάξις*, a division of an army, order (see *taxis*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] An ancient Greek military officer commanding a company or battalion, or more usually a larger division of an army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Greek Church, St. Michael is commonly called "the Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial armies.

taxicorn (tak′si-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **taxicornis*, < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + L. *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, perforiated, as an antenna; having perforiated antennæ; belonging to the *Taxicornia*.
II. *n.* A taxicorn beetle.

Taxicornes† (tak-si-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Taxicornia*.] In Latreille's system, the second family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, embracing a number of genera now mainly referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ*.

Taxicornia† (tak-si-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxicorn*.] In *entom.*, a suborder of *Coleoptera*, including such as the families *Cossyphidæ* and *Diaperidæ*, in some of the members of which the antennæ are perfoliated.

Taxidea (tak-sid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1838), < NL. *taxus*, a badger, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Mustelidæ*, of the subfamily *Melinæ*, which contains the American badger, *T. americana*. It differs from *Meles* and other meline genera in many important cranial and dental characters, as well as in external form. The teeth are 34, with only 1 true molar above and 2 below on each side. The form is very stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and broad; the



American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore claws are very large, and the habits thoroughly fossorial; the hind feet are plantigrade; the perineal glands are moderately developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pouch, as in other badgers. Several subspecies have been described. The earliest specific name is *taxus*. See *badger*2.

taxidermal (tak′si-dėr-mal), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy; taxidermic. *The Century*, XXV. 238.

taxidermic (tak-si-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

taxidermist (tak′si-dėr-mist), *n.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ist*.] A person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermize (tak′si-dėr-mīz), *v. t.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ize*.] To subject to the processes of taxidermy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 779. [Rare.]

taxidermy (tak′si-dėr-mi), *n.* [= F. *taxidermie*, < Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting the skins so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible. See *stuffing*, 3.

taxin (tak′sin), *n.* [< *Taxus* + *-in*2.] An alkaloid obtained in small quantity from the leaves and seeds of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, by extraction with ether. It is slightly soluble in

water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

taxine (tak'sin), *a.* [< *Taxus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxus* or the *Taxaceæ*.

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 22.

Taxineæ (tak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), < *Taxus* + *-ineæ*.] 1. Same as *Taxaceæ*.—2. Same as *Taxeæ*. *Goebel*.

taxing-district (tak'sing-dis″trikt), *n.* See *district*.

taxing-master (tak'sing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

taxis (tak'sis), *n.* [= F. *taxis*, < Gr. *τάξις*, an orderly arrangement, order, < *τάσσειν*, set in order, arrange: see *tactic*.] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zoöl.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Latin. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 361.

Taxites (tak-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Taxus* + *-ites*.] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxus*. Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites*, chiefly from the Tertiary: some of these are now referred to *Sequoia*, and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

taxless (taks'les), *a.* [< *tax* + *-less*.] Free from taxes; untaxed.

If, Tithe-less, *Tax-less*, Wage-less, Right-less, I
Haue eat the Crop, or caus'd the Owners die.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iii.

taxman (taks'man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

Taxodieæ (tak-sō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), < *Taxodium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of coniferous plants of the family *Pinaceæ*, based on the genus *Taxodium*. Besides the type it includes the 6 following important genera: *Sequoia*, *Sciadopitys*, *Belis*, *Athrotaxis*, *Cryptomeria*, and *Glyptostrobus*. The genera are all small, three of them monotypic, two with only 2 species each, and the remaining one with only 3 species.

Taxodiinæ (tak-sō-di-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxodium* + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abieteæ*, and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Glyptostrobus*, including two small species, and *Sciadopitys*, *Belis*, and *Cryptomeria*, all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis*, occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sequoia*, each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. It is identical with the tribe *Taxodieæ* (which see) as delimited by Engler in his Syllabus of the same work in which Eichler outlined the subtribe.

Taxodium (tak-sō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), < Gr. *τάξος*, yew, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the family *Pinaceæ*, type of the tribe *Taxodieæ*. It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or mucronate, and including the two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble pinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monœcious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spiked panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum*, the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for cooperage, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dædalea*. Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen—the *white cypress*, with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress*, with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water; the sap-wood of both is nearly white. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees*, commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. Their utility to the tree was long uncertain, although various explanations were advanced, as, for example, that they were arrested tree trunks, but recent investigations show that they act as aërating organs. (Compare *cypress-knee*, *knee*, 3 (*d*), and *cypress*[1].) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. Mexicanum*, the Mexican cypress, or ahuehete, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains an even greater size and age than *T. distichum;* the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma*, in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlixco is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 4,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* of Brongniart (for which see *water-pine*, under *pine*[1]), is now separated as *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*, on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.



Taxodium distichum.

Taxoideæ (tak-soi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of conifers, equivalent to the family *Taxaceæ* (which see). It included nine genera arranged under two tribes, but at that date the genus *Ginkgo* was regarded as a conifer and classed in this group. Since the discovery in 1896 by Hirase of motile spermatozoids in the male flowers of that genus it has been removed from this group and made the type of a distinct family and order. See *Ginkgo*. Among the genera that are still retained may be mentioned *Saxegothæa*, a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys*, a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the other principal genera, see *Taxaceæ*.

taxology (tak-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology;* < Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, < *τάσσειν*, arrange, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

taxonomer (tak-son'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-er*[1].] A taxonomist. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 4.

taxonomic (tak-sō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order: as, *taxonomic* views; the *taxonomic* rank of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic* systems, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

taxonomical (tak-sō-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *taxonomic* + *-al*.] Same as *taxonomic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

taxonomically (tak-sō-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science*, XXIV. 147.

taxonomist (tak-son'ō-mist), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ist*.] One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

taxonomy (tak-son'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy;* < F. *taxonomie*, *taxinomie*, and prop. *taxionomie*, < Gr. *τάξις*, orderly arrangement, + *νέμειν*, distribute, dispense, arrange, > *νόμος*, a law.] The laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 16.

taxor (tak'sọr), *n.* Same as *taxer*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 96.

taxpayer (taks'pā″ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—**Taxpayers' act**, a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—**Taxpayers' action**, an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

tax-sale (taks'sāl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

Taxus (tak'sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *taxus* = Gr. *τάξος*, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxeæ* and family *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by mostly dicœcious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globular male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread falcately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species, *T. baccata*, the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 16 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. Canadensis*, the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreens. The other North American species, *T. Floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, where *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankernyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27½ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilts, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,000. See *yew*, and compare *hemlock-spruce*.

taya (tā'yä), *n.* Same as *tannier*.

tayel, *n.* See *tael*.

taylet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*[1], *tail*[2].

taylort, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor*.

Taylorism (tā'lọr-izm), *n.* [< *Taylor* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A phase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786–1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylerism.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and *Taylorism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Taylor machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

Taylor's theorem. See *theorem*.

tayo (ta'yō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringe made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

tayra, *n.* See *taira*.

taysaam (tī'säm), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

tayt, *a.* See *tait*[1].

tazel (tā'zl), *n.* An old spelling of *teazel*.

tazza (tät'sä), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped receptacle or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

tazzlet, *n.* Same as *teazel*.

T-bandage (tē'ban″dāj), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.

T-bar (tē′bär), *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

T-beard (tē′bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

> Strokes his beard,
> Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
> The Roman T; your *T-beard* is in fashion,
> And twifold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

T-bone, *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

T-branch (tē′branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

T-bulb (tē′bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

T-cart (tē′kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaëton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

tcha-pan (chä-pan′), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

Tchebysheffian (cheb-i-shef′i-an), *a.* [< *Tchebysheff* (*Chebyshev*) (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Pafnuti Lvovich *Tchebysheff* (1821–1894).—**Tchebysheffian function,** the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

tchernozem, *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

tchetwertak, *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

tchibouk (chi-bök′), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

tchick (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*[1]); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.] 1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

> Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

tchick (chik), *v. i.* [< *tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

> "That thar 's moughty good string," . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine *tchicked* in several pieces under a garden knife.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 32.

tchincou (ching′kö), *n.* [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalophus*.

tchouma (chö′mä), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie, *Bœhmeria nivea*.

Tchudi, Tchudic. Other spellings of *Chudi, Chudic*.

T-cloth (tē′klôth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

T-cross (tē′krôs), *n.* A tau-cross.

★**Te.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *tellurium*.

tea[1] (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of ★the 17th century, in two forms: (*a*) *tea, thea, tay, tey, tee* (at first pronounced tā, riming with *obey* (Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with the spelling, later tē, 1745, etc.); = F. *thé* = Sp. *te*, formerly *tea* = It. *tè* = D. G. *thee* = Sw. Dan. *te* = NGr. *τέϊ* (NL. *thea*), prob., through Malay *te, teh*, < Chinese (Fuhkien dial.) *te* (pron. tā); (*b*) *cha, tcha, chaa, chia, cia* = Pg. *cha* = Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) *cha* = It. *cià* = NGr. *τσάι* = Russ. *chaĭ* = Turk. *chay* = Ar. *tshāi, shāi* = Pers. Hind. *chā* = Jap. *cha*, < Chinese *ch'a, ts'a*, tea.] 1. A product consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities depending chiefly on the method of treatment. Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, fermenting, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea by a more rapid process without the withering and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief black teas are *bohea, congou, souchong, caper-tea, oolong*, and *pekoe;* among the green, *twankay, hyson skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being made from the first pickings—*flowery pekoe* from leaves so young as to be still covered with down. A third group of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality, flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Thea Sinensis*. It is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches long and from 1½ to 2½ inches broad, and tapering toward both ends; the flowers are white, and about 1½ inches broad. The cultivated plant is of a more contracted habit, with smaller, more obtuse, and leathery leaves. The plant is known to grow wild in upper Assam, the form there found having sometimes been distinguished as *Thea Assamica*, forming, with its varieties, Assam tea. The Assam plant is much superior to the Chinese, and the teas most planted are hybrids of the two. The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been introduced in the reign of Saga Tennō (A. D. 810–23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Thea Sinensis*, var. *Bohea*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation.



Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Thea Sinensis*, var. *viridis*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, capsule, showing the loculicidal dehiscence; *c*, a seed.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid theïn; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

> That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultana Head Coffee House, London. *Mercurius Politicus*, Sept. 30, 1658.

> I did send for a cup of *tee*, a China drink, of which I had never drank before. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660.

> *Tea!* thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate. *Cibber*, Lady's Last Stake, i. 1.

4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a five o'clock *tea*. See *high tea*, under *high*.

> After an early *tea*, the little country-girl strayed into the garden. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

> This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five-o'clock *tea*, Alicia, over a dying fire. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, viii.

> A *tea* in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savouries, but on its sweets.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, ii.

6. Urine. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 297.—**Abyssinian tea,** the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antisoporific, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—**Algerian tea,** the flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata*, used to make a medicinal tea in Algiers, thence imported into France and considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—**Appalachian tea.** See *Appalachian* and *yapon*.—**Arabian tea,** the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian tea.—**Assam tea.** See def. 2.—**Australian tea.** See *tea-tree*.—**Ayapana tea,** a tea made from ayapana, or the plant itself. See *ayapana*.—**Barbary tea.** See *Lycium*.—**Bencoolen tea,** *Leptospermum pubescens*, its leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—**Black tea.** See def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea.** See *Solidago*.—**Bohea tea.** See def. 1.—**Botany Bay tea,** *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*.—**Bourbon tea.** Same as *faam tea*.—**Brazil** or **Brazilian tea.** Same as *gervao;* also, same as *maté*[4].—**Breast tea,** an infusion composed of althea 8 parts, coltsfoot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, anise 2 parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—**Brick tea.** See *brick-tea*.—**Broussa tea,** *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos*, used at Broussa.—**Bush tea,** the dried leaves and tops of the leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of a tea-like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Good Hope to promote expectoration.—**Cambric tea,** a mixture of hot milk and water, given to children.—**Camphor tea,** a solution made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor.—**Canada tea,** a decoction of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Canary tea,** *Sida rhombifolia*. See *Sida*.—**Carolina tea.** Same as *yapon*.—**Ceylon tea.** See *Elæodendrum*.—**Clumsy tea.** See *clumsy*.—**Coffee** or **coffee-leaf tea,** the leaves of the coffee-plant, long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. They contain a good amount of caffein, but accompanied by an unpleasant senna-like odor.—**Cold tea,** spirituous liquors. [Slang.]—**Congou tea.** See def. 1, and *Congou*.—**English breakfast tea,** a name given in the United States to the brand of tea known as *souchong*.—**Faam** or **faham tea.** See *faham*.—**Green tea.** See def. 1.—**Gunpowder tea.** See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—**Hottentot's tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Hyson skin tea.** See def. 1.—**Hyson tea.** See def. 1.—**Imperial tea.** See def. 1.—**Jersey tea.** Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—**Jesuit's tea.** (*a*) See *Psoralea*. (*b*) Same as *maté*[4].—**Kafir tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Labrador tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Lemon-grass tea.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Malay tea.** Same as *Bencoolen tea*. See above.—**Marsh-tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Mexican tea.** (*a*) See *Mexican*. (*b*) See *Psoralea*.—**Mountain-tea.** Same as *tea-berry*.—**New Jersey tea,** a low shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, of eastern North America. Its leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American revolution, and the manufacture has been revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *redroot*.—**New Zealand tea,** *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*.—**Oolong tea.** See def. 1.—**Oswego tea,** the bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—**Pagle tea,** an infusion of the dried flowers of the cowslip, having a narcotic property, drunk in some counties of England.—**Paraguay tea.** Same as *maté*[4].—**Pearl-tea.** Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.—**Pectoral tea.** Same as *breast tea*.—**Pekoe tea.** See def. 1.—**Phaskomylia tea.** See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*[2].—**Popayan tea,** *Miconia* (*Melastoma*) *theæzans*.—**Pu-erh tea,** a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—**Sage tea,** an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic: before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—**St. Bartholomew's tea.** Same as *maté*[4].—**St. Germain tea,** a medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract of senna 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.—**St. Helena tea,** a shrubby plant, *Beatsonia portulacifolia*, of St. Helena.—**Saloop tea.** Same as *sassafras tea*.—**Sassafras tea.** See *sassafras*.—**Scented tea,** tea which has been scented by intermixture with odoriferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.—**Sealed tea,** a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is pressed compactly into sealed packages weighing about three pounds each.—**Souchong tea.** See def. 1 and *English breakfast tea*, above.—**South Sea tea,** a misnomer of the yapon.—**Surinam tea,** a plant of the genus *Lantana*, species of which are used as tea.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Swiss tea,** an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata, A. atrata, A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss Alps.—**Tea family,** the family *Theaceæ*, to which the tea-plant belongs.—**Teamster's tea,** a name of *Ephedra antisyphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—**Tea of heaven,** an article prepared in Japan from the leaves of *Hydrangea serrata*.—**Theezan tea,** *Sageretia Thea*. See *Sageretia*.—**To face tea.** See *face*[1].—**Twankay tea.** See def. 1.—**West Indian tea,** a shrubby herb, *Capraria biflora* of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, found in tropical America and Africa, also called *goatweed* and *sweetweed*. Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the West Indies.—**Wild tea,** the lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*.—**Willow tea,** the prepared leaves of a species of willow grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes.—**Wood tea,** a decoction made from guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licorice-root.



Paraguay Tea (*Ilex Paraguariensis*).

tea[1] (tē), *v.* [< *tea*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take tea. [Colloq.]

I can hit on no novelty — none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd *tea* with your wife.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 255.

Father don't *tea* with us, but you won't mind that, I dare say. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

II. *trans.* To give tea to; serve with tea: as, to dine and *tea* a party of friends. [Colloq.]

tea[2], *a.* See *tae*[3].

tea-berry (tē′ber″i), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, sometimes used to flavor tea and as a substitute for tea. Also *mountain-tea* and *Canada tea*.

tea-board (tē′bōrd), *n.* A large tray used for holding and carrying the tea-service.

Shall we be christened *tea-boards*, varnished waiters?
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Works, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

tea-bread (tē′bred), *n.* A kind of light spongy bread or bun, sometimes slightly sweetened, to be eaten with tea.

She had been busy all the morning making *tea-bread* and sponge-cakes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

tea-bug (tē′bug), *n.* An insect destructive to tea-plants. It selects the tender and more juicy leaves, which are those most prized by the tea-grower, puncturing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same manner as an aphis.

tea-caddy (tē′kad″i), *n.* See *caddy*[4], 2.

The great, mysterious tea-urn, the chased silver *tea-caddy*, the precise and well-considered movements of Miss Deborah as she rinsed the old embossed silver teapots in the boiling water. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

tea-cake (tē′kāk), *n.* A kind of light cake to be eaten with tea or at the meal called *tea*.

Ann had made *tea-cake*, and there was no need for Milly to go for rolls that afternoon. *The Century*, XXXVII. 105.

tea-canister (tē′kan″is-tėr), *n.* A jar or box, usually of simple form and having a double cover, the inner cover being made to fit air-tight. Such canisters are made of metal as well as earthenware and porcelain, and are brought from China and Japan in great numbers.

tea-case (tē′kās), *n.* A coffer or étui containing articles for the tea-table forming together a set, such as sardine-tongs, jelly-spoons, pickle-forks, and sometimes a number of tea-spoons and other more usual utensils.

teach[1] (tēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taught*, ppr. *teaching*. [< ME. *techen*, *tæchen* (pret. *taught*, *taughte*, *tauzte*, *taghte*, *toghte*, *tazte*, *tæhte*, *tahte*, pp. *tauzt*, *taht*, pret. and pp. also *teched*), < AS. *tǣcan* (pret. *tǣhte*, pp. *tǣht*), show, point out, teach; akin to AS. *tācen*, E. *token*, a mark, sign, etc., and to L. *dicere*, say, Gr. *δεικνύναι*, show, point out, Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out. From the same root is the AS. *teón*, *tión* (for **tīhon*) = OS. *af-tīhan* (= AS. *ofteón*), deny, refuse, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse of, charge with, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, show, announce; cf. G. *verzeihen*, MHG. *ver-zīhen*, OHG. *far-zīhan*, refuse, deny, pardon, and G. *zeigen*, MHG. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn*, show, point out, prove, etc.: see *token*, *diction*, *indicate*, *didactic*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To point out; direct; show.

Now returne I azen, for to *teche* zou the way from Costantynoble to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

I shal myself to herbes *techen* yow.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 129.

He merveled who that hym sholde haue tolde, and prayde hym that he wolde *teche* hym to that man that cowde counselle the kynge of his desires.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

2. To show how (to do something); hence, to train: as, to *teach* a dog to beg; to *teach* a boy to swim.

In that Contree, ther ben Bestes, *taughte* of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix. 5.

She doth *teach* the torches to burn bright!
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 46.

Teach me to flirt a fan
As the Spanish ladies can.
Browning, Lover's Quarrel.

3. To tell; inform; instruct; explain; show.

The Mirror of human wisdom plainly *teaching* that God moveth angels, even as that thing doth stir man's heart which is thereunto presented amiable.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

A Curse upon the Man who *taught*
Women that Love was to be bought.
Cowley, The Mistress, Given Love.

The best part of our knowledge is that which *teaches* us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 211.

4. To impart knowledge or practical skill to; give instruction to; guide in learning; educate; instruct.

The goode folk that Poule to preched
Profred him ofte, whan he hem *teched*,
Somme of her good in charite.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6680.

Who will be *taught*, if hee bee not mooued with desire to be *taught*? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master *taught* his little school.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 196.

5. To impart a knowledge of; give instruction in; give lessons in; instruct or train in understanding, using, managing, handling, etc.: as, to *teach* mathematics or Greek.

Ich am a maister to *teche* the lawe;
Ich am an emperour, a god felawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 225.

We do not contemne Rewles, but we gladlie *teach* Rewles. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

The years *teach* much which the days never know.
Emerson, Experience.

Nowise might that minute *teach* him fear
Who life-long had not learned to speak the name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

=**Syn. 4.** To enlighten, school, tutor, indoctrinate, initiate. — **5.** To impart, inculcate, instil, preach. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* To give instruction; give lessons as a preceptor or tutor; impart knowledge or skill; instruct.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Micah iii. 11.

Men altogether conversant in study do know how to *teach* but not how to govern.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

I have heard Mich. Malet (Judge Malet's son) say that he had heard that Mr. J. Selden's father *taught* on the lute. *Aubrey*, Lives, John Selden.

Nothing *teaches* like experience.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Teaching elder. See *elder*[1], 5 (*b*).

teach[2] (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

teachability (tē-cha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *teachable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being teachable; teachableness.

teachable (tē′cha-bl), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being taught; apt to learn; ready to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Among slightly *teachable* mammals, however, there is one group more *teachable* than the rest.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 314.

teachableness (tē′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being teachable; a willingness or readiness to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

It was a great army; it was the result of all the power and wisdom of the Government, all the devotion of the people, all the intelligence and *teachableness* of the soldiers themselves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 142.

teache (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

teacher (tē′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *techere*; < *teach*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor; in a restricted sense, one who gives instruction in religion; specifically, in early New England Congregationalism, a clergyman charged with the duty of giving religious instruction to a church, in some churches the offices of pastor and teacher being at first distinct.

All knowledge is either delivered by *teachers* or attained by men's proper endeavours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves.
Raleigh.

Some as pastors and *teachers* (Eph. iv. 11). From these latter not being distinguished from the pastor, it would seem that the two offices were held by the same person.
Dean Alford, Greek Testament.

Teachers' institute. See *institute*.

teachership (tē′chėr-ship), *n.* [< *teacher* + *-ship*.] The office of teacher; the post of teacher; an appointment as a teacher. *The American*, V. 261.

tea-chest (tē′chest), *n.* A wooden box, made of light material and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported from China and other tea-growing countries; especially, such a box containing a definite and prescribed amount of tea, otherwise called *whole chest* (a hundredweight to 140 pounds or more), now seldom shipped, the smaller packages being spoken of as *half-chests* (75 to 80 pounds, but the weight varies according to the kind of tea) and *quarter-chests* (from 25 to 30 pounds). All these boxes, of whatever size, are almost exactly cubical in shape.

teaching (tē′ching), *n.* [< ME. *techyng*, < AS. *tǣcung*, teaching, verbal n. of *tǣcan*, teach: see *teach*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or business of instructing.

Shall none heraude ne harpoure haue a fairere garnement Than Haukyn the actyf man and thou do by my *techyng*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 24.

2. That which is taught; instruction.

It is certain that the Russians submit to the *teachings* of the church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 141.

=**Syn. 1.** *Training*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction*.

teachless (tēch′les), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-less*.] Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

tea-clam (tē′klam), *n.* See the quotation.

These [hard-shelled clams] are sometimes so small as to count two thousand to the barrel, and, if about 1¼ inches in diameter, go by the name of *tea-clams*.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 598.

tea-clipper (tē′klip″ėr), *n.* A fast-sailing ship engaged in the tea-trade.

tea-cloth (tē′klôth), *n.* A cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray.

tea-cup (tē′kup), *n.* **1.** A cup in which tea is served. The tea-cups used in China and Japan have no handles, but some have covers, and are sometimes placed in little saucers of some different material.

2. A teacupful: as, a *tea-cup* of flour.

teacupful (tē′kup-fûl), *n.* [< *tea-cup* + *-ful*.] As much as a tea-cup will hold; as a definite quantity, four fluidounces, or one gill.

tead†, *n.* See *tede*.

tea-dealer (tē′dē″lėr), *n.* One who deals in or buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

tea-drinker (tē′dring″kėr), *n.* One who drinks tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

tea-drunkard (tē′drung″kärd), *n.* One affected with theism.

tea-fight (tē′fit), *n.* A tea-party. [Slang.]

Gossip prevails at *tea-fights* in a back country village, until the railroad connects it with the great world, and women learn to survey larger grounds than their neighbors' back yards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 242

tea-garden (tē′gär″dn), *n.* **1.** A garden or open-air inclosure formerly attached to a house of entertainment, where tea was served. These gardens were places of fashionable resort in England in the eighteenth century. — **2.** A plantation of tea. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1994.

teagle (tē′gl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *tackle*.] A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for raising or lowering goods or persons from flat to flat in large establishments. [North. Eng.]

Wait a minute; it's the *teagle* hoisting above your head I'm afraid of. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxvii.

tea-gown (tē′goun), *n.* A loose easy gown of effective style and material, in which to take afternoon tea at home, or for lounging.

It came to this, that she had a *tea gown* made out of a window-curtain with a flamboyant pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

Teague (tāg), *n.* [So called from the former prevalence of *Teague* as an Irish name; cf. W. *taiog*, a rustic, peasant, clown.] An Irishman: used in contempt.

With Shinkin ap Morgan with blew Cap or *Teague*
We into no Covenants enter nor League.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

Teagueland (tāg′land), *n.* [< *Teague* + *land*.] Ireland: used in ridicule or opprobrium.

Dear courtier, excuse me from *Teagueland* and slaughter. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 275. (*Davies.*)

tea-house (tē′hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in China and Japan, where tea and other light refreshments are served.

The inns and *tea-houses* are the grand features of these towns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 578.

teak (tēk), *n.* [Formerly also *teek*, *teke*; < Malayalam *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, the teak-tree. The Hind. name is *sāgwān*, *sāgūn*, Marathi *sāg* (Ar. Pers. *sāj*), Skt. *çāka*.] An East Indian timber-tree, *Tectona grandis*, or its wood. The tree abounds in the mixed forests of India, Burma, Siam, and the Malayan islands; it has been reduced by cutting in India and Burma, but is now maintained by government within the British domain. It grows to a height of 120 to 150 feet, with a girth of 20 or 25 feet, and bears drooping leaves 8 to 12 inches long. Its timber is of a yellowish-brown color, is straight-grained and easily worked, when once seasoned does not warp or crack, is hard and strong, and, owing to the presence of a resinous oil, is extremely durable. For ship-building it is perhaps the most valuable wood known, being especially preferred for armored vessels, since it does not, like oak, corrode the



Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

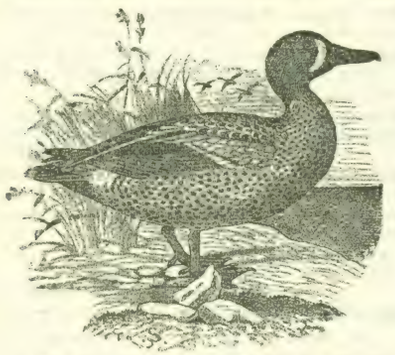
iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for these and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed-oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak**, Same as *African oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Bastard teak**, the East Indian tree *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea monosperma*.—**Ben teak**, the wood of *Lagerstræmia lanceolata*; also, a low grade of true teak.—**New Zealand teak**, a tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard fissile timber indestructible under water.—**Teak or teakwood of New South Wales**, a small lauraceous tree, *Endiandra glauca*, with a hard, close- and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Dissiliaria baloghioides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, is called teak.—**White teak**, *Flindersia Oxleyana* of Queensland. Its wood is said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work; also called *yellowwood*.

tea-kettle (tē′ket″l), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

teak-tree (tēk′trē), *n.* See *teak*.

teak-wood (tēk′wùd), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; teak. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

teal[1] (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale;* < ME. *tele;* cf. D. *teling, taling*, MD. *teelingh, talingh*, a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSc. *atteal, atteile*, Scand. *atling, atteling-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with *teal*.] A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, genus *Anas, Querquedula*, or *Nettion*. There are numerous species, in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis*, but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. circia*, the garganey.—**American teal**, the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis. Latham*, 1790. Also called locally *least green-winged, mud, red-headed*, and *winter teal*.—**Blue-winged teal**, the American bluewing, *Querquedula discors*. Also called locally *white-faced teal* or *duck*, and *summer teal*.—**Cinnamon teal**, *Querquedula cyanoptera*, of western North America and South America: so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Cricket-teal**, the garganey, *Querquedula circia:* so called from its cry.—**Goose-teal**, a goslet.—**Salt-water or brown diving teal**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *Giraud*, 1884; *Trumbull*, 1888. [Chesapeake Bay and Florida.]—**Scotch teal**. Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under *duck*[2]).—**Summer teal**. (*a*) The garganey. Also *summer duck*. [Eng.] (*b*) The blue-winged teal.



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), male.

teal[2] (tēl), *n.* [< **teal*, v., prob. a var. of *till*[3] or *toll*[2].] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Scotch.]

"Auld Will's" "cracks" and "*teals*" and "lies" were well known to the curious in every corner of the kingdom. *Athenæum*, No. 3255, p. 343.

teal[3] (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A *long teal* in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

Tealby series. A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

teal-duck (tēl′duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca*.

tea-lead (tē′led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

tea-leaf (tē′lēf), *n.* **1.** The leaf of the tea-plant. —**2.** *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in *tea-leaves*, or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

Teale's operation. See *operation*.

team (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem;* < ME. *tem, tæm, team,* < AS. *teám* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tōm*, LG. *toom*, progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom*, rein, = MLG. *tōm*, rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum*, G. *zaum*, bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *töm* = Dan. *tömme*, rein; prob., with formative *-m*, < AS. *teón*, etc. (Teut. √ *tug, tuh*), draw: see *tee*[1], *tow*[1], *tug*.] **1**†. Family; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 261. —**2**†. Race; lineage.

This child is come of gentille *teme*.
Torrent of Portugal, l. 2022.

3. A litter or brood; a pair.

A *team* of ducklings about her. *Holland.*

A few *teams* of ducks bred in the moors.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xi.

4. A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 965.

5. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

The Sun, to shun this Tragike sight, a-pace
Turns back his *Teem*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

For them . . . a *team* of four bays [will have become] as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Bess.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vii.

If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a *team*, and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.
Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

6. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a *team* of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

Hear me, my little *teem* of villains, hear me.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv.

7. In *Eng. universities*, the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger *team* than a classical; the latter cannot well have more than three men construing to him at a time.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 191.

8. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *vouch*.—**Jersey team.** Same as *Jersey mates* (which see, under *mate*[1]).

team (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem;* < *team, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre
Of Herebus her *teemed* steedes gan call.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 314.

The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are *teamed* in pairs—lead, centre, and wheel—the drivers mounted on the near horses. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 663.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—**3.** In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To do work with a team.

teaming (tē′ming), *n.* **1.** The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—**2.** In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight.*

team-shovel (tēm′shuv″l), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper*. *E. H. Knight.*

teamster (tēm′stėr), *n.* [< *team* + *-ster*.] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

Western *teamsters* are renowned for their powers of continuous execration. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, x.

teamwise (tēm′wīz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

That his swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great hippodames did draw in *temewise* tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

team-work (tēm′wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.]—**2.** Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine, a foot-ball eleven, etc.: as, the *team-work* of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tean, *a.* See *Teian*.

tea-oil (tē′oil), *n.* An oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Thea Sasanqua* and other species. It resembles olive-oil, is used for many domestic purposes, and forms a considerable article of trade. The residual cake, owing to the presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a soap, as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A narcotic essential oil also is ★ distilled from tea-leaves.

tea-party (tē′pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment at which tea and other refreshments are served; also, the persons assembling at such an entertainment.

But though our worthy ancestors were thus singularly averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social bands of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-parties*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

Boston tea-party, a humorous name given to a revolutionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in protest against the tax upon tea imposed by the British government on the American colonies. About fifty men in the disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the harbor, and threw the tea overboard.

tea-plant (tē′plant), *n.* The plant that yields tea. See *tea*[1], 2.—**Barbary tea-plant.** See *Lycium*.—**Canary Island tea-plant.** See *Sida*.—**Lettsom's** ★ **tea-plant**, an evergreen shrub, *Eurya ochnacea*.

tea-pot (tē′pot), *n.* A vessel in which tea is made, or from which it is poured into tea-cups. —**A tempest in a tea-pot.** See *tempest*.

teapoy (tē′poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepoy, teepoy* (the spelling *teapoy* simulating or suggesting a connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tīpāi*, a corruption of Pers. *sipāi*, a three-legged table.] Originally, a small three-legged table or stand; hence, by extension, a small table for the tea-service, having three or four legs.

Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-poys;* hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a flight of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 84.

tear[1] (târ), *v.*; pret. *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*, ppr. *tearing*. [< ME. *teren, tceren* (pret. *tar*, pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *tær*, pp. *toren*), rend, tear, = OS. *far-terian*, destroy, = D. *teren* = MLG. *teren*, consume, = OHG. *firzeran*, loose, destroy, tear, MHG. *zern* (*ver-zern*), G. *zehren*, misuse, consume, = Icel. *tæra* = Sw. *tära* = Dan. *tære*, consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan*, break, destroy, = Gr. *δέρειν*, flay (see *derm*, etc.), = OBulg. *dera*, tear.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rend; pull apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in: as, to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

We schulen foonde euery-choon,
Alle to-gidere, bothe hool [whole] & some,
To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.
Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 232).

2. To produce or effect by rending or some similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's dress.

Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nails
May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs
Of this hard world. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 20.

3. To lacerate; wound in the surface, as by the action of teeth or of something sharp rudely dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with thorns: also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* with anguish; a party or a church *torn* by factions.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should *tear* this hand
For lifting food to 't? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 15.

4. To drag or remove violently or rudely; pull or pluck with violence or effort; force rudely or unceremoniously; wrench; take by force: with *from, down, out, off*, etc.

She complayneth . . . that sometimes he speaketh so many and so greate despiteful wordes that they breake her hart, & *tear* yᵉ teares *out* of her eyes.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

Must my soul be thus *torn away* from the things it loved, and go where it will hate to live and can never die?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Idols of gold, *from* heathen temples *torn*.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 31.

To tear a cat†, to rant; rave; bluster.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to *tear a cat* in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 32.

To tear one's self away, to go off unwillingly. [Colloq.] —**To tear the hair**, or **to tear one's beard**, to pull the hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as a sign of grief or rage.

Gods! I could *tear my beard* to hear you talk!
Addison, Cato, ii. 5.

To tear up. (*a*) To remove from a fixed state by violence: as, to *tear up* a tree by the roots. (*b*) To pull to pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear up* a piece of paper; to *tear up* a sheet into strips.—**Syn. 1.** *Rip, Split*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—**2.** To

move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to *tear* out of the house. [Colloq.]

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Aunt Lois, she 's ben bilin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' *tearin'* round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for ye. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 525.

To rip and tear. See *rip*[1].—**To tear off or away,** to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

tear[1] (târ), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*] **1.** A rent; a fissure.—**2.** A turbulent motion, as of water.—**3.** A spree. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear,** deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *wear and tear*, ★ under *wear*, *n.*

tear[2] (tēr), *n.* [< ME. *teer*, *ter*, *tere*, *tear*, < AS. *teár*, *tēr*, contr. of **tahur*, **teahor*, *tæhher* = OFries. *tār* = OHG. *zahar*, *zahhar*, MHG. *zaher* (**zacher*) (pl. *zähere*), *zār*, G. *zähre* = Icel. *tār* = Sw. *tår* = Dan. *taar*, *taare* = Goth. *tagr* = Gr. δάκρυ, δάκρυον (also, with additional suffix, δάκρυμα = OL. **dacruma*, *dacrima*, *lacrima*, later erroneously *lachrima*, *lachryma* (> It. *lagrima* = Sp. *lágrima* = Pg. *lagrima* = F. *larme*), = OIr. *dacr*, *dēr*, a tear; usually referred, as being 'bitter' (causing the eyes to smart), to √ *dak* (Gr. δάκνειν), Skt. √ *daç*, bite (so Skt. *açru*, tear, to √ *aç*, be sharp: see *acute*, *edge*).] **1.** A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheek. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.

Sche whassched his Feet with hire *Teres*, and wyped hem with hire Heer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 57.

The big round *tears*
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 38.

Hence—**2.** *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

They that sow in *tears* shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

3. Something like a tear-drop. (*a*) A drop of fluid: as, *tears* of blood. (*b*) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, *tears* of amber, balsam, or resin: specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flowrs, her trees with precious *tears*.
Dryden.

Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or *tears* of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 97.

4. In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the furnace-cap or pot partly vitrified in the glass. They sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears.** See *crocodile*.—**Glass tear.** (*a*) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (*b*) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—**In tears,** weeping.

See, she is *in tears*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

Job's tears. (*a*) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear like appearance. (*b*) See *Coix*.—**Juno's tears** See *Juno's-tears*.—**St. Lawrence's tear,** one of the meteors called the Perseids, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic,** the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia Lentiscus*.—**Tears of St. Peter,** a West Indian acanthaceous plant, *Oplonia microphylla*.—**Tears of strong wine,** a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

tear[2] (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tear*[2], *n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

The lorn lily *teared* with dew.
The Century, XXXVII. 545.

tear-bag (tēr'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or larmier.

tear-drop (tēr'drop), *n.* A tear.

★ A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

tear-duct (tēr'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See cut under *lacrymal*.

tearer[1] (târ'ėr), *n.* [< *tear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which tears or rends anything.—**2.** A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

tearer[2] (tēr'ėr), *n.* See *teerer*.

tear-falling (tēr'fâ″ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye.
Shak., Rich III., iv. 2. 66.

tearful (tēr'fûl), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

2. Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

Then the war was *tearful* to our foe,
But now to me. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 315.

tearfully (tēr'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

tearfulness (tēr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

tear-gland (tēr'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.

tearing (târ'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tear*[1], *v.*] Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting: as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

tearing-machine (târ'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

tearless (tēr'les), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-less*.] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
Tearless, when of my death he hears.
M. Arnold, A Wish.

tear-mouth† (târ'mouth), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + *mouth*.] A ranter; especially, a ranting player.

You grew rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny *tear-mouth?* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

tea-room (tē'röm), *n.* A room where tea is served.

Stop in the *tea-room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

tea-rose (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

tear-pit (tēr'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the larmier.

tear-pump (tēr'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed effusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

tear-sac (tēr'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or larmier.

tear-shaped (tēr'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

tear-stained (tēr'stānd), *a.* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

I'll prepare
My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 16.

tear-throat† (târ'thrōt), *a.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

tear-thumb (târ'thum), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thumb*.] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*, *P. arifolium*, the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittatum*, the arrow-leaved tear-thumb: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

tear-up (târ'up), *n.* [< *tear up*: see *tear*[1], *v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

teary (tēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *tery*, < AS. *teárig*, < *teár*, tear: see *tear*[2] and *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

Whan she hym saugh she gan for sorwe anon
Hire *tery* face atwixe hire armes hyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 822.

All kin' o' smily roun' the lips
An' *teary* roun' the lashes.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

2. Falling in drops like tears.

But whan the stormes and the *teary* shoure
Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,
The litel corps was grauen vnder stone.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

tea-scent (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Dryopteris Oreopteris*.

tea-scrub (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teascrub*—a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased*, ppr. *teasing*. [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*, also dial. *tose*; < ME. **tesen*, *taisen*, *taysen*, also *tosen*, *toosen*, < AS. *tǣsan*, **tāsan*, pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. *teesen*, D. *teezen* = LG. *täsen*, *tösen*, pull, drag, = MHG. *zeisen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zaisen* = Dan. *tæse*, *tæsse*, tease (wool); cf. Icel. *tæta*, pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). Cf. *touse*, *tousle*.] **1.** To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 751.

In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.
E. A. Andrews, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Pourtales [(Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 394).

Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 56.

2. To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—**3.** To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, raillery, or the like.

You remember how impertinently he follow'd and *teized* us, and wou'd know who we were.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there 's an end of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** *Tease*, *Vex*, *Annoy*, *Molest*, *Badger*, *Pester*, *Bother*, *Worry*, *Plague*, *Torment*. All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances; all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex*, *worry*, and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger*, it may be a creature, events, circumstances, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use: a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakspere's "still-vex'd Bermoothes" (Tempest, i. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex*; a feeling of *annoyance* is somewhat short of *vexation*. We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often: some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harass*.

tease (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze*, *teize*; < *tease*, *v.*] **1.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—**2.** One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—**To be upon the tease,** to be uneasy or fidgety.

Mrs. Sago. So not a Word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)
L. Lucy. There 's one *upon the Teize* already. (Aside.)
Mrs. Centlivre, Basset-Table, iii.

teasel, *n.* and *v.* See *teazel*.

teaseler, *n.* See *teazeler*.

teaser (tē'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer*; < *tease* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which teases: as, a *teaser* of oakum.—**2.** The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—**3**†. A dog used in hunting deer.

The lofty frolic bucks,
That scudded 'fore the *teasers* like the wind.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them. —**6.** A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dung-hunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. —**7.** A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

tea-service (tē′sėr″vis), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

tea-set (tē′set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

tease-tenon, *n.* Same as *teaze-tenon*.

tea-shrub (tē′shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

teasing (tē′zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Don't be so *teasing:* you plague a body so! cann't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

teasingly (tē′zing-li), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 203.

teasing-needle (tē′zing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

teasle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *teazel*.

teaspoon (tē′spön), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways: it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

teaspoonful (tē′spön-fûl), *n.* [< *teaspoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a teaspoon holds; as a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

teaster, *n.* An old spelling of *tester*.

tea-stick (tē′stik), *n.* A stick or cudgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

You should have a *tea-stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground, so that they can't bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

teastie†, *a.* An obsolete form of *testy*.

teat (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teate;* < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete*, F. *tette* = Pr. Pg. Sp. *teta* = It. *tetta*, teat; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tit*, < ME. *tit*, *titte*, < AS. *tit* (*titt-*), etc.: see *tit*[1].] **1.** The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erectile tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nippleless monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder.

2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder. —**3.** Something resembling a teat, as a nozle.—**Teat drill.** See *drill*[1].

tea-table (tē′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table* gossip.

A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea-table*.
Steele, Guardian, No. 34.

tea-taster (tē′tās″tėr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster*.

teated (tē′ted), *a.* [< *teat* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having teats; mammiferous. —**2.** Having a formation like that of a teat; mammillary; mammilliform; mastoid.

teathe (tēᵺH), *v.* and *n.* See *tath*. [Prov. Eng.]

tea-things (tē′thingz), *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set*, *tea-service*. [Colloq.]

S'pose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 326.

Teatin (tē′a-tin), *n.* Same as *Theatin*.

teatish† (tē′tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *teety*, *tetty;* origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; < *teat* + *-ish*[1].] Peevish.

Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for those yeares are most wayward and *teatish*), yet, be he neuer so olde or so froward, since Auarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to striue with another. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 35.

teat-like (tēt′līk), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammilliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

tea-tray (tē′trā), *n.* A tray for serving tea, ★transporting tea-things, etc.

tea-tree (tē′trē), *n.* **1.** The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*[1], 2.—**2.** A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below. Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub*. It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *ti*. *Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills [in New Zealand] having till recently been densely clothed with a thicket of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling Juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maoris manakau, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *ti* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister isle.
C. F. G. Cumming, in The Century, XXVII. 920.

African tea-tree. See *Lycium*.—**Bottle-green tea-tree,** an evergreen myrtaceous shrub, *Pentagonaster corifolius* (*Kunzea corifolia* of Reichenbach), of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree,** a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, which grows in Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close-grained, hard, and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree,** *Elæodendrum glaucum*.—**Prickly tea-tree.** Same as *naambarr*.—**Red scrub tea-tree,** the Australian *Rhodamnia trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-veined myrtle*.—**Swamp tea-tree,** *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree.** See def. 2.—**White tea-tree,** *Leptospermum ericoides*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

tea-urn (tē′ėrn), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious-visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violent boiling arose.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

tea-ware (tē′wãr), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

teazet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease*.

teaze-hole (tēz′hōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

teazel, teasel (tē′zl), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle*, *teasle*, *tassel;* < ME. *tesel*, *tasil*, *tasel*, *tosil*, < AS. *tæsel*, *tǣsl* (= OHG. *zeisala*), teazel, < *tǣsan*, pluck, tease (wool): see *tease*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceæ*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fruiting head, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus*.

2. The head or bur of the plant, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—**3.** A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

teazel, teasel (tē′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teazeled*, *teazelled*, *teaseled*, *teasselled*, ppr. *teazeling*, *teazelling*, *teaseling*, *teasselling*. [< *teazel*, *n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease*.

teazel-card (tē′zl-kärd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

teazeler, teaseler (tēz′lėr), *n.* [Also *teazler*, *teazeller*, *teaseller;* < *teazel* + *-er*[1].] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

teazel-frame (tē′zl-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

teazeling-machine (tēz′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teazels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine*.

teazelwort (tē′zl-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the family *Dipsacaceæ*. *Lindley*.

teazer, *n.* See *teaser*.

teaze-tenon (tēz′ten″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon*.

tebbad (teb′ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

Tebeth (teb′eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

tec (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective*.] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tecs*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 74.

tecchet, teche[1]**†,** *n.* Old spellings of *tache*[3].

teche[2]**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *teach*[1].

techily, tetchily (tech′i-li), *adv.* [< *techy* + *-ly*[2].] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

techiness, tetchiness (tech′i-nes), *n.* [< *techy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

technic (tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *technique* = Sp. *técnico* = Pg. *technico* = It. *tecnico* (cf. D. G. *technisch*, Sw. Dan. *teknisk*), < NL. *technicus* (cf. *technicus*, n., a teacher of art), < Gr. τεχνικός, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skilful, < τέχνη, art, handicraft, < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν (√ *τεκ), bring forth, produce.] **I.** *a.* Same as *technical*.

It is only by the combination of the Phonetic utterance with the *Technic* and Æsthetic elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire. *J. Fergusson*, Illust. Arch., I. 39.

II. *n.* **1.** The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technic of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique*.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer. *Tyndall*.

A player may be perfect in *technique*, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 66.

How strange, then, the furtive apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technic*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics*.

Technic and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 68.

technical (tek′ni-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *technic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade: as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

The last Fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's Stile is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical* Words, or Terms of Art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries.
Johnson, Pref. to Dict.

"*Technical* education" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

II. *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics. *Imp. Dict.*

technicality (tek-ni-kal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *technicalities* (-tiz). [< *technical* + *-ity.*] 1. Technicalness; technical character or quality.—2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, etc.; a technical expression or method: as, legal *technicalities*.

A School [of Art] as melodramatic as the French, without its perfection in *technicalities*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 53.

technically (tek'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions. *Warton.*

technicalness (tek'ni-kal-nes), *n.* The character or state of being technical; technicality. *Imp. Dict.*

technician (tek-nish'an), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ian.*] A technicist. *Imp. Dict.*

technicist (tek'ni-sist), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in technics, or in the practical arts. *Imp. Dict.*

technicon (tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός, pertaining to art: see *technic.*] An apparatus invented by J. Brotherhood for the gymnastic training of the hands for organists and pianists.

technics (tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *technic* (see *-ics*).] 1. [As a singular.] The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning, collectively, as relate to the arts.—2. [As a plural.] Technical terms, methods, or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

techniphone (tek'ni-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τέχνη, art, skill, craft, + φωνή, a sound.] A soundless apparatus for the gymnastic training of the hands of organists and pianists, and for the acquirement of a strictly legato touch.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* [< F. *technique:* see *technic, n.*] Same as *technic:* used especially in criticism of music and art.

technism (tek'nizm), *n.* [< *techn(ic)* + *-ism.*] Technicality.

technologic (tek-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *technologique;* as *technology* + *-ic.*] Same as *technological.*

technological (tek-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *technologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to technology; relating to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

technologist (tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *technology* + *-ist.*] One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *technologie* = Sp. *tecnología* = It. *technologia*, < Gr. τεχνολογία, systematic treatment (of grammar), < τέχνη, art (see *technic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts and crafts, as in textile manufacture, metallurgy, etc.

technonomic (tek-nō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *technonomy* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to technonomy. [Rare.]

technonomy (tek-non'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τέχνη, art, + νόμος, a law.] The laws or principles of technology; the final stage of technology, when these laws and principles may be deduced, and applied to the future as well as to the present. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 501. [Rare.]

techy, tetchy (tech'i), *a.* [Formerly also *techey;* a var. of *tachy*, < *tache*[3], a blemish, fault, vice, bad habit, + *-y*[1]: see *tachy* and *tache*[3]. The word has been confused with *touch*, for which *tech* is a common dial. variant, and in present use is now pronounced accordingly, spelled *touchy*, and understood as 'sensitive to the touch, easily irritated': see *touchy*. Some consider *techy* itself a corruption of *touchy;* but this view is quite untenable.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar;
And he 's as *techy* [var. *tetchy*] to be woo'd to woo
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 99.

Now, God is never angry without a cause; he is no froward God, of no *tetchy* and pettish nature; a cause there must be, or he would never be angry.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 266.

tecnology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τέκνον, a child, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A treatise on children.

Tecoma (te-kō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), < Aztec *tecomaxochitl*, name of *Solandra guttata*, but at first thought to refer to *Tecoma*, < *tecomatl*, a vessel of peculiar shape, + *xochitl*, flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. It is characterized by usually pinnate leaves; by racemose or panicled flowers with an equally five-toothed calyx and four perfect stamens; and by a narrow, often laterally compressed capsule with a flat partition, and numerous seeds each with an undivided hyaline wing. There are about 80 species, all natives of America from Mexico to Argentina, and most abundant in Brazil. They are shrubby climbers or twiners, sometimes erect shrubs, or rarely arborescent. Their leaves are opposite or rarely scattered, with usual toothed leaflets which are often covered with stellate hairs, especially underneath. The flowers are commonly orange, red, or reddish-brown, and often very showy. They are known, from their shape, as *trumpet-flower* (which see). Several species are used medicinally, as *T. impetiginosa*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. The names *whitewood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. Leucoxylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla;* both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *pony* in Trinidad.

Tecomeæ (te-kō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1839), < *Tecoma* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, characterized by usually shrubby or climbing or arboreous habit, absence of tendrils, commonly simple leaves, and a completely two-celled ovary, which becomes in fruit a loculicidal capsule with its two valves flattened contrary to the partition and usually deciduous. It includes about 43 genera, of which *Tecoma* is the type. They are chiefly tropical, and mostly natives of America or Africa. See *Tecoma, Catalpa,* and *Tabebuia,* for principal genera.

tecpatl (tek-pätl'), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A sacrificial knife, a broad double-edged blade, usually of flint, sometimes of obsidian, used by the Aztecs of Mexico.

tect† (tekt), *a.* [ME. *tecte;* < L. *tectus*, covered, hidden, pp. of *tegere* = Gr. στέγειν, cover, conceal. Cf. *tegmen, tegument, integument, tegula, tile*[1], etc., and *protect, detect,* from the same ult. L. verb.] Covered; hidden.

With chaf or ferne this bordes do be *tecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Tectaria (tek-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *tectum*, roof, house (< *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*), + *-aria.*] A genus of univalves, of the family *Littorinidæ*, with a turbinate or conic shell, more or less tuberculated or spinous, represented by various species in the tropical seas. A typical example is *T. pagoda*, of the Pacific.

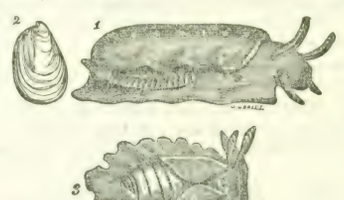

Tectaria pagoda.

tec-tec (tek'tek), *n.* [African.] A kind of whinchat, *Pratincola sybilla*, of some of the islands off the eastern coast of Africa, as Réunion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 492.

tectibranch (tek'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tectus*, covered (see *tect*), + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tectibranchiate.*

tectibranchian (tek-ti-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tectibranch* + *-ian.*] Same as *tectibranchiate.*

Tectibranchiata (tek-ti-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tectibranchiate.*] A division of gastropods, usually held as an order or a suborder of *Gastropoda*, which have a single lateral gill,


Tectibranchiata.
1. *Pleurobranchus punctatus.* 2. The shell that is concealed within the mantle. 3. A species of *Bulla*, with shell partly exposed.

covered by the mantle (whence the name), and whose shell, varying in size according to the genus, is very small and sometimes concealed. The group is marine, and includes such families as *Tornatellidæ, Bullidæ, Aplysiidæ, Pleurobranchidæ,* and *Phyllidiidæ*. Among them are the sea-hares and bubble-shells. Also called *Pleurobranchiata* and *Monopleurobranchiata.* See also cuts under *Aplysia, Bulla,* and *Scaphander.*

tectibranchiate (tek-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tectibranchiatus*, < L. *tectus*, covered, + *branchiæ*, gills. Cf. *tectibranch.*] **I.** *a.* Having the gills covered; pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Tectibranchiata.* They have been styled by Carpenter *crawlers with sheltered gills.*

tectiform (tek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tectum*, a roof, + *forma*, form.] Like a roof in form or use; covering, or forming a cover; lid-like; specifically, in *entom.*, ridged in the middle and sloping down on each side: as, the *tectiform* elytra of some homopterous insects.

tectly† (tekt'li), *adv.* [< *tect* + *-ly*[2].] Secretly; covertly; privately.

He laid verie close & *tectlie* a companie of his men in an old house fast by the castell.
Stanihurst, Ireland, an. 1581 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

tectocephalic (tek-tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Same as *scaphocephalic.* *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

tectological (tek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *tectology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tectology.

tectology (tek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τέκτων, a builder (see *tectonic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; ordinary morphology, as distinguished from stereomatic morphology, or promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

Tectona (tek-tō'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), < Pg. *teca*, < Malayalam *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, Telugu *teku*, the teak or Indian oak.] A genus of gamopetalous trees, of the family *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tectoneæ*. It is characterized by flowers in ample paniculate cymes, the calyx and the regular corolla each with five or six lobes, as many equal and projecting stamens, and a fleshy ovary, becoming in fruit a drupe included within the enlarged and closed calyx, and containing a single four-celled stone. Of the three species, known as *teak* or *Indian oak*, *T. grandis* is native of India and Malaysia, *T. ternifolia* of Burma, and *T. Philippinensis* of the Philippine Islands. They are lofty trees, woolly, with both stellate and unbranched hairs, and bearing large entire leaves, which are opposite or whorled in threes. The small white or bluish flowers have each a bell-shaped calyx, small corolla-tube, and spreading lobes, and are sessile in the forks of copiously flowered cymes which form a large terminal panicle. See *teak.*

Tectonarchinæ (tek″tō-när-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τεκτόναρχος, same as ἀρχιτέκτων, an architect (< τέκτων, a builder, + ἄρχειν, rule; cf. *architect*), + *-inæ.*] The bower-birds regarded as a ★subfamily of *Paradiseidæ*. *D. G. Elliot.*

tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [= G. *tektonik*, < L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. τεκτονικός, of or pertaining to building, < τέκτων, a worker in wood, a carpenter; akin to τέχνη, art, handicraft: see *technic.* Cf. *architect, architectonic.*] Of or pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonic axes,** in *crystal.* See *axis*[1].

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *tectonic* (see *-ics*).] Building, or any assembling of materials in construction, considered as an art: sometimes restricted to the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, including the different processes of inlaying, embossing, application, casting, soldering, etc.

tectorial (tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *tectorium*, a covering (see *tectorium*), + *-al.*] Covering, as if roofing over; forming a structure like a roof over something; roofing; tegminal: as, the *tectorial* membrane of the ear (which see, under *membrane*).

tectorium (tek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tectoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tectorium*, a covering, cover, prop. neut. of *tectorius*, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect.*] 1. A covering; a tegminal part or organ; the tectorial membrane.—2. In *ornith.*, the coverts of the wing or of the tail, collectively considered. See *covert, n.*, 6, and *tectrices.*

tectrices (tek-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tectrix*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the covering feathers of the wings and tail; the coverts; wing-coverts or tail-coverts. Tectrices are divided first into upper and under coverts, according as they overlie or underlie the remiges and rectrices. The upper tectrices of the wing are divided into primary and secondary, according as they cover the primaries or the secondaries. The secondary tectrices are divided into greater, median, and lesser rows or orders. See cuts under *bird*[1], *covert,* and *peafowl.*—**Tectrices alæ,** wing-coverts.—**Tectrices caudæ,** tail-coverts.—**Tectrices inferiores,** under coverts, especially of the wing, those of the tail being the crissum.—**Tectrices majores,** the greater secondary coverts.—**Tectrices mediæ,** the median secondary coverts, also called *tectrices perversæ,* from the fact that they usually are imbricated one over another in the reverse of the way in which

the greater and lesser coverts are imbricated.—**Tectrices minores**, the lesser secondary coverts.—**Tectrices superiores**, upper coverts, especially of the wing.

tectricial (tek-trish'al), *a.* [< *tectrices* + *-ial.*] Covering, as feathers of the wings or tail; tectorial; of the nature of, or pertaining to, the tectrices.

tectrix (tek'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tector*, < L. *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover, conceal: see *tect.*] Any one feather of those composing the tectrices. [Rare.]

tecum (tē'kum), *n.* See *tucum.*

ted[1] (ted), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tedded*, ppr. *tedding.* [Early mod. E. *tedde, teede;* prob. a dial. var. of *teathe*, **tathe*, *tath* (cf. *sned*, var. of *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath*), < ME. **teden*, **tethen*, < Icel. *tedhja*, manure, spread manure upon (cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, *tōdhuverk*, making hay in the home field), = Sw. dial. *täda* = Norw. *tedja*, manure; prob. orig. in a more general sense, 'scatter,' = OHG. *zettan*, MHG. *zetten*, G. dial. *zetten* (G. freq. in comp. *verzetteln*), scatter, strew, spread: see *tath.* The derivation from W. *teddu*, spread out, *tedu*, stretch out (*tedd*, a spread, display), does not suit the sense so well, and is contradicted by the early mod. E. form *teede.*] To turn over and spread out to the air to dry: as, to *ted* new-mown grass or hay.

Tedding that with a forke in one yeare which was not gathered together with a rake in twentie.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 228.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.
Milton, P. L., ix. 450.

ted[2] (ted), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

tedder[1] (ted'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *teddere;* < *ted*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which teds; specifically, an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See *hay-tedder* (with cut).

tedder[2] (ted'ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tether.*

tede†, **tead**† (tēd), *n.* [< OF. *tede* = Sp. *tea* = Pg. *teda* = It. *teda*, < L. *tæda*, *teda*, a pitch-pine tree, also a torch made of the wood of this tree.] A torch.

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready forth his maske to move,
With his bright *Tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 27.

The *tead* of white and blooming thorn,
In token of increase, is borne.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

tedesco (te-des'kō), *a.* [It., German: see *Dutch.*] German: in occasional use to note German art, influence, etc., in relation to Italy or Italian interests.

Excessively minute works in the semi-*tedesco* style, then in fashion. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 51, note.

Alla tedesca, in *music*, in the German style.

Te Deum (tē dē'um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum* laudamus," 'Thee, God, we praise': *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of the pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *deum*, acc. sing. of *deus*, god: see *deity.*] **1.** An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins, or morning prayer, in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican Church, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The Te Deum is first mentioned early in the sixth century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the fourth century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older. St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrian Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the Gloria in Excelsis. Originally it was obviously modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James (see *liturgy*). In the Roman Catholic hour-offices the Te Deum is sung at the close of matins on Sundays and feast-days, but not in Advent nor from Septuagesima to Easter, except on feasts, and also in the ferial office from Easter to Pentecost. In the Anglican morning prayer, condensed from the Sarum matins, lauds, and prime, the Te Deum marks the close of matins. The Benedicite, taken from lauds, is used as its alternate, and in many churches the Te Deum is not sung in Advent or Lent. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus.*

God fought for us. . . . Do we all holy rites;
Let there be sung "Non nobis" and "*Te Deum.*"
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 128.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. Hence— **3.** A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

tedge (tej), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *founding*, same as *ingate*, 2.

tedification† (tē"di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *tedify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act of making or becoming tedious; tediousness. [A nonce-word.]

Some there are that would hear often, maybe too often, till edification turn to *tedification.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 442.

tedify† (tē'di-fī), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *tædium*, tedium, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To become tedious. [A nonce-word.]

An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event *tedify.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 348.

teding-penny†, *n.* Same as *tithing-penny.*

tediosity (tē-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tediosité* = It. *tediosità*, < ML. *tediosita(t-)s*, < LL. *tædiosus*, tedious: see *tedious.*] Tediousness. [Rare.]

Fie, fie!
What *tediosity* and disensanity
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

tedious (tē'dyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *tedyouse;* < ME. *tediose*, < OF. *tedieux* = Sp. It. *tediosa*, < LL. *tædiosus*, wearisome, irksome, tedious, < L. *tædium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness: see *tedium.*] **1.** Wearisome; irksome; tiresome.

All the day long, I'll be as *tedious* to you
As lingering fevers.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

My woes are *tedious*, though my words are brief.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1309.

But, scholar, have you nothing to mix with this discourse, which now grows both *tedious* and tiresome?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 157.

2†. Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; uncongenial.

And the mayr and the sheriffe of the sayd cite were fayn to arere a power to resyst the sayd riotts, which to hem on that holy tyme was *tediose* and heynous, consedryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght. *Paston Letters*, I. 279.

Perfumed with *tedious* sauours of the metalles by him [the carver] yoten. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

3. Slow; slow-going: as, a *tedious* course.

Except he be . . . *tedious* and of no despatch.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Tho' thou hadst on Lightning rode,
Still thou *tedious* art and slow.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Tiresome, Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome.*

tediously (tē'dyus-li), *adv.* In a tedious or irksome manner; so as to weary; tiresomely.

tediousness (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

tediousome (tē'dyu-sum), *a.* [Irreg. < *tedious* + *-some*, prob. after the supposed analogy of *wearisome.*] Tedious. [Scotch.]

"It was an unco pleasant show," said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome.*"
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxii.

tedisum (tē'di-sum), *a.* A corruption of *tediousome.* [Scotch.]

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* [Formerly also *tædium;* = OF. *tedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tedio*, < L. *tædium*, ML. *tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness, < *tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

The *tedium* of fantastic idleness.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

tee[1]†, *v.* [ME. *teen, ten* (without inf. ending *tee, te*) (pret. *tigh, teiz, tez, teh*, pl. *tuwen, tuzen, tuhen*, pp. *towen, tozen*), < AS. *teón, tión* (pret. *teáh*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*) = OS. *tiohan, tion, tian* = OFries. *tia* = MLG. *tien, tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Icel. **tjūga* (in pp. *toginn*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw, lead, = L. *ducere*, draw, lead: see *duct, adduce, conduce, educe*, etc. This obs. verb is represented in mod. E. by the derived *tow*[1], *tug, tuck*[1]; the pp. exists unrecognized in the second element of *wanton.* Hence also ult. *team, teem*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draw; lead.

A thousend men ne mowe hire enes of the stede *teo.*
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxi. 112. (*Stratmann.*)

II. *intrans.* To draw away; go; proceed.

I wyl me sum other waye, that he ne wayte after;
I schal *tee* in-to Tarce, & tary there a whyle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 87.

tee[2] (tē), *v.* A dialectal form of *tie*[1].

tee[3] (tē), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < Icel. *tjā*, point out, akin to AS. *tēcan*, point out, teach: see *teach*[1].] **1.** A mark toward which missiles, as balls, quoits, or curling-stones, are aimed in different games.

Just outside there is a trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club members practise the gentle art of reaching the *tee* when the waning afternoon releases them from their desk or counter. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In the game of golf, the sand or earth on which the ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole. See the quotation under *tee*[3], *v.*

tee[3] (tē), *v. t.* [< *tee*[3], *n.*] In *golf-playing*, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

While, in starting from the hole, the ball may be *teed* (i. e., placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee), it must in [nearly] every other case be played strictly from its place as it chances to lie, . . . a different club being necessary in each particular difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 765.

tee[4] (tē), *n.* [< ME. AS. *te*, < L. *te*, the name of the letter *T.*] **1.** The name of the letter *T*, or *t.* —**2.** Something having the shape of the letter T. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe-joint or branch-coupling in the shape of the letter T; a pipe-coupling having three bells or mouths, one being at right angles with the other two. (*b*) A long bar with a cross-bar at the top, used to withdraw a valve from a pump: sometimes called a *tee-iron.* (*c*) A rolled-iron beam in section like the letter T; a T-beam.

tee[5] (tē), *n.* [Also *htee;* < Burmese *h'tī*, an umbrella.] An umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, usually gilded, and often hung with bells, which crowns a dagoba in Indo-Chinese countries. It represents the gold umbrella as an emblem of royalty.

Our landscape was all alight with fire-balls floating over the town, [and] the bursting of shells around the tinkling *tee* of the Golden Dagon [pagoda].
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 111.

teeing-ground (tē'ing-ground), *n.* In *golf*, a space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

tee-iron, *n.* See *T-iron.*

teek†, *n.* An old spelling of *teak.*

teel (tēl), *n.* See *til*[2].

teel-oil (tēl'oil), *n.* See *oil.*

teel-seed (tēl'sēd), *n.* Sesame- or til-seed.

teem[1] (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < AS. *tēman, tȳman*, produce, < *teám*, offspring: see *team.* In the sense 'abound, overflow,' the word is apparently confused with *teem*[3], pour, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce; bring forth; bear.

Mal. What 's the newest grief? . . .
Ross. Each minute *teems* a new one.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 176.

Tak'st thou pride
To imitate the fair uncertainty
Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm?
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

2†. To bring; lead; take; reflexively, to betake one's self; appeal.

He *temed him* to the king.
Tristrem, l. 431 (Stratmann, ed. Bradley).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become pregnant; engender young; conceive; bear; produce.

If that the earth could *teem* with woman's tears,
Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 256.

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; be stocked to overflowing; be prolific or abundantly fertile.

A gath'ring Storm he seem'd, which from afar
Teem'd with a Deluge of destructive War.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The Latin language *teems* with sounds adapted to every situation.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

teem[2]† (tēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *temen* (not found in AS. except as in suffix *-tēme, -tȳme* in *luf-tȳme, wither-tȳme*) = OS. *teman* = MLG. *temen*, LG. *temen, tamen*, befit, = D. *tamen*, be comely or fit (*betamen*, beseem, beteem), = OHG. *zeman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *ziemen* = Goth. *ga-timan*, befit. Cf. *beteem.*] **1.** To be fit for; be becoming or appropriate to; befit.

Al was us never brochene ring,
Ne elles nought from wimmen sent,
Ne ones in her herte ym nt
To make us only frendly chere,
But mighte *temen* us on bere.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1744.

2. To think fit. [Rare.]

I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces.
Gifford, Dialogue on Witches (1603). (*Halliwell.*)

teem[3] (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < Icel. *tæma* (= Sw. *tömma* = Dan. *tömme*), empty, < *tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom:* see *toom.*] **I.** *trans.* To pour; empty; toom; specifically, to pour in the casting of crucible steel.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

Two or three hours after the kiln is *teemed*—that is, the malt is taken off and stored in its bin. *Ure*, Dict., III. 191.

II. *intrans.* To pour; come down in torrents: as, it not only rains, it *teems.* [Prov. Eng.]

teem[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *team.*

teeme†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theme.*

teemer[1] (tē'mėr), *n.* One who teems; one who brings forth young. *Imp. Dict.*

teemer[2] (tē'mėr), *n.* [< *teem*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who pours; specifically, one who pours the molten steel in the process of casting.

teemful (tēm′fůl), *a.* [< *teem*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** Pregnant; prolific. *Imp. Dict.*—**2†.** Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

teeming† (tē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teem*[1], *v.*] The bringing forth of young.

> Like a Woman with oft *teeming* worn;
> Who, with the Babes of her owne body born,
> Having almost stor'd a whole Towne with people,
> At length becomes barren, and faint, and feeble.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

At last, when *teeming* Time was come. *Prior*, The Mice.

teeming (tē′ming), *p. a.* Pregnant; prolific; fruitful; abundant; overflowing.

> What device should he bring forth now?
> I love a *teeming* wit as I love my nourishment.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

teeming-hole (tē′ming-hōl), *n.* A pit in which a mold is placed which is used for casting crucible steel.

teeming-punch (tē′ming-punch), *n.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt from a hole; a drift. *E. H. Knight.*

teemless (tēm′les), *a.* [< *teem*[1] + *-less.*] Not fruitful or prolific; barren. [Rare.]

> Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
> Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 228.

teen[1] (tēn), *n.* [< ME. *teene, tene, teone,* < AS. *teóna*, injury, vexation, = OS. *tiono*, injury, = Icel. *tjōn*, loss. Cf. *teen*[1], *v.*, and *teeny, tiny.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; trouble; ill fortune; harm. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Almighty and al merciable quene,
> To whom that al this world fleeth for socour,
> To have relees of sinne, sorwe, and *tene.*
> *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 3.

> And sair and lang mat their *teen* last, . . .
> That wrought thee sic a dowie cast.
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

> For there, with bodily anguish keen,
> With Indian heats at last fordone,
> With public toil and private *teen*—
> Thou sank'st, alone.
> *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

2†. Vexation; anger; hate.

> Toax, in his *tene*, with a tore speire,
> Caupit to Cassibilan, the kynges son of Troy.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6809.

And Chedder, for mere grief his *teen* he could not wreak.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 283.

There is no such complacency to the wicked as the wreaking their malicious *teens* on the good.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

teen[1] (tēn), *v. t.* [Also dial. *tine*, formerly *tene;* < ME. *teenen, tenen, teonen,* < AS. *tȳnan, teónian* = OS. *ge-tiunean* = OFries. *tiona, tiuna*, injure, vex, < *teóna*, injury, vexation: see *teen*[1], *n.*] To grieve; afflict; reflexively, to be vexed.

> Sche told me a-nother tale that me *tened* sarre.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

> Quod wraththe, "loke thou bere thee bolde;
> What man thee *teene*, His heed thou breest."
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

teen[2] (tēn), *v. t.* [Also *tine;* < ME. *tinen, tuinen,* < AS. *tȳnan* (= MD. *tuynen*, inclose, D. *tuinen*, walk in a garden, = OFries. *be-tena* = MLG. *tunen* = OHG. *zūnan, zūnen*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose, fence), < *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town.*] To inclose; make a fence round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen[3] (tēn), *v.* A corruption of *teend* for *tind*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen[4]†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To allot; bestow.

> But both alike, when death hath both suppress,
> Religious reverence doth buriall *teene.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 59.

-teen. [< ME. *-tene,* < AS. *-tēne, -tȳne* = OS. *-tein* = OFries. *-tena, -tine* = D. *-tien* = MLG. *-tein* = OHG. *-zehan*, MHG. *-zehen*, G. *-zehn* = Icel. *-tān* = Sw. *-ton* = Dan. *-ten* = Goth. *-taihun* = L. *-decim* = Gr. *-(καί)δεκα* = Skt. *-daça*, an element used in the numerals from thirteen (AS. *threótȳne*) to nineteen (AS. *nigontȳne*) inclusive; being AS. *tēne, tȳne*, etc., ten, in composition: see *ten.*] A suffix used in the cardinal numerals from *thirteen* to *nineteen*, meaning 'ten,' and expressing in these numerals ten more than the amount indicated by the initial element.

teenage (tē′nāj), *n.* [< *teen*[2] + *-age.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teend, *v.* Same as *tind*[1]. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

teenful† (tēn′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *teneful;* < *teen*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 345.

teenfully† (tēn′fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *tenefully;* < *teenful* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully; with grief; sadly. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **teen,* < *-teen*, q. v.] The numbers whose names have the termination *-teen;* especially, the years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen* and end with *nineteen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her *teens.*

> Your poor young things, when they are once in the *teens*, think they shall never be married.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

> "Madam," said I (she and the century were in their *teens* together), "all men are bores, except when we want them."
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

teeny[1] (tē′ni), *a.* [< *teen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Fretful; peevish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teeny[2] (tē′ni), *a.* Very small: same as *tiny. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

teepee, *n.* Same as *tepee.*

teepoy, *n.* See *teapoy.*

teer (tēr), *v. t.* [< F. *tirer*, draw, pull: see *tire*[2].] To stir, as a calico-printers' sieve which is stretched on a frame.

teercel†, *n.* Same as *tercel.*

teerer (tēr′ėr), *n.* [Also spelled *tearer;* < *teer* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *tireur*, one who draws or pulls, < *tirer*, draw.] In *calico-printing*, one who covers with coloring matter the sieve on which the block is pressed to become charged with color.

teesa (tē′zä), *n.* [Native name.] The zuggunfalcon, *Butastur* (usually *Poliornis*) *teesa*, a buteonine hawk of India. Also *tesa.*

Teesdalia (tēz-dā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named from Robert *Teesdale*, author of a catalogue of plants.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Sinapeæ.* It is characterized by smooth and acaulescent habit, stamens appendaged at the base, and the pod a broadly oblong compressed silicle. The two species are natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are small annuals with a rosette of pinnately lobed leaves, a naked or few-leaved scape, and small white flowers. See *shepherd's-cress.*

teeso (tē′sō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The flowers of *Butea monosperma*, and probably of *B. superba*, used in India and China as a dye for cottons, giving yellow or orange tints. Also *teesoo, tisso, tesu.*

tee-square, *n.* See *T-square*, under *square*[1], 5.

teest[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *test*[1].

teest[2] (tēst), *n.* [A dial. form (< ME. *teest:* see *teest*[1]) of *test*[1] (?).] A small anvil used by sheet-iron workers; a stake. *E. H. Knight.*

tee-tee, titi[1] (tē-tē′), *n.* [Guarani *titi.*] A South American squirrel-monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix;* a pinche or saimiri. There are several species. See cut under *squirrel-monkey.*

teetee (tē′tē), *n.* [Maori *titi.*] A native name of the diving petrel, *Pelecanoides* (or ★*Halodroma*) *urinatrix.*

teeter (tē′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *titter*[2].] To see-saw; move up and down in see-saw fashion. [U. S.]

teeter (tē′tėr), *n.* [< *teeter, v.*] A see-saw. [U. S.]

> An' I tell you you've gut to larn thet War ain't one long *teeter*
> Betwixt I wan' to an' 'T wun't du, debatin' like a skeetur
> Afore he lights—all is, to give the other side a millin'.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

teetertail (tē′tėr-tāl), *n.* A sandpiper; a tilt-up or tip-up; the spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius:* so called from the characteristic see-saw motion of the hind parts. See cut under *Tringoides.* [U. S.]

teeth, *n.* Plural of *tooth.*

teethe (tēŦH), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *teethed*, ppr. *teething.* [< *teeth*, pl. of *tooth.*] To grow or cut the teeth: as, a *teething* child.

teething (tē′ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teethe, v.*] Dentition; the growth or formation of teeth; the act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.—**Climacteric teething.** See *climacteric.*

teetotal (tē′tō′tal), *a.* [An emphatic reduplication of *total.* There are two accounts of the origin of this word. (*a*) The Rev. Joel Jewell (according to various accounts, confirmed by a letter from him to the editor of this dictionary), secretary of a temperance society formed at Hector, New York, in 1818, on the basis of a pledge to abstain from distilled spirits but not from fermented liquors, introduced in January, 1827, a pledge binding the signers to abstinence from all intoxicants. The two classes of signers were distinguished as those who took the "old pledge," and had "O. P." placed before their names, and those who took the "new" or "total pledge" ("T."); the frequent explanation given of these letters made "*T.*—*total*" familiar. (*b*) Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, England, is said, in advocating the principle of temperance, about 1833, to have maintained that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do"; while a variation of this account makes the artisan a stutterer. Both accounts appear to be correct, and the word may have originated independently in the two countries.] **1.** Total; complete; entire: used emphatically.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: as, a *teetotal* society, meeting, or pledge; the *teetotal* cause.

The *teetotal* movement had been founded some years earlier by the Quakers of Cork, but it took no hold on the people till Theobald Mathew, a young Capuchin friar, joined it in 1838.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 143.

3. Pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [Colloq.]

> I walk, I believe, 100 miles every week, and that I couldn't do, I know, if I wasn't *teetotal.*
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 403.

teetotaler, teetotaller (tē′tō′tal-ėr), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-er*[1].] One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

> But I am a *teetotaller*—said the divinity-student in a subdued tone. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

teetotalism (tē′tō′tal-izm), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-ism.*] The principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from intoxicating drink, or the total-abstinence movement.

After a period distinguished by hard drinking and hard eating has come a period of comparative sobriety, which, in *teetotalism* and vegetarianism, exhibits extreme forms of its protest against the riotous living of the past.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 225.

teetotally (tē′tō′tal-i), *adv.* Totally; entirely: used emphatically. [Colloq.]

> Dinner was an ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.
> *De Quincey*, Dinner, Real and Reputed.

In Sir James Spence's "Tour of Ireland," published in 1829, he speaks of the word *teetotally* as an adverb in every-day use by the working classes.
Edwards, Words, Facts, and Phrases, p. 561.

tee-totum (tē′tō′tum), *n.* [Also *te-totum;* i. e., *T-totum, totum* represented by *T*, from the T marked upon it.] **1.** A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a very old game of chance. Formerly the four sides exhibited respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus, A (Latin *aufer*, take away) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depone*, put down), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil*, nothing), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum*, the whole) wins the whole of the stakes. In the modern tee-totum the D is commonly changed to P, and the reading also changed into English: thus, T (take up), P (put down), A (all), N (none).

The usage of the *te-totum* may be considered as a kind of petty gambling, it being marked with a certain number of letters; and part of the stake is taken up, or an additional part put down, according as those letters lie uppermost. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

2. A similar toy used for spinning in the same manner, but circular or having an indefinite number of sides, and without the marks above described: used as a plaything or in different games by children.

tee-wheep (tē-hwēp′), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). See cut under *lapwing.* [Local, British.]

te-fall (tē′fâl), *n.* Same as *to-fall.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

teff (tef), *n.* [Native name; also written *taff, thaff, theff.*] An annual cereal grass, *Eragrostis Abyssinica*, the most important food-plant of Abyssinia. Its grains, which are of the size of a pinhead, afford a very white flour which makes an excellent bread of an agreeable acidulous taste.

teft† (teft), *a.* [A var. of *tight* (ME. **teght, tight*); cf. *draft*, var. of *draught, dafter*, a dial. var. of *daughter*, etc.: see *tight, taut.*] Tight; taut.

> Away they fly, their tackling *teft* and tight,
> Top and top-gallant in the bravest sort.
> *Peele*, Tale of Troy.

teg (teg), *n.* [Also *tegg;* origin obscure. Possibly an arbitrary variation, with complementary sense, of *steg, stag.*] **1.** A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—**2.** Same as *tag*[3].

Tegenaria (tej-e-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ.* They are medium-sized hairy spiders, having the superior spinnerets longest, two-jointed, and the anterior lateral eyes larger than the anterior middle eyes. They live in cellars and other dark places. The genus is of very wide distribution; two species found in the United States are *T. derhami* and *T. brevis.*

teght. A Middle English preterit of *tee*[1], also ★of *tie*[1].

tegmen (teg'men), *n.*; pl. *tegmina* (-mi-nä). [Also *tegumen;* NL., < L. *tegmen, tegumen,* a cover, < *tegere,* cover: see *tegument.*] 1. A covering; a covering or protecting part or organ; a tectorium; an integument; a tegmentum.—2. In *bot.*, the endopleura, or inner coat, of the seed. It is soft and delicate, and conforms to the shape of the nucellus. See *seed.*—3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the tectrices or coverts of the wing or tail. See *tectrices.* [Rare.]—4. In *anat.*, the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear, especially in early stages of its formation: also distinguished as *tegmen tympani.*—5. The covering of the posterior wing of some insects; especially, the fore wing of any orthopterous insect, corresponding to the elytrum of a beetle or the hemielytrum of a bug.

tegmental (teg'men-tal), *a.* [< *tegment(um)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the tegmentum.—**Tegmental nucleus.** Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Tegmental region,** the tegmentum of the crus and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata down to the decussation of the pyramids. It contains the formatio reticularis, lemniscus, posterior longitudinal fasciculus, other fibers, and various collections of ★ganglion-cells.

tegmentum (teg-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegmenta* (-tä). [Also *tegumentum;* NL., < L. *tegmentum, tegumentum,* a cover, a covering: see *tegument.*] 1. In *bot.*, the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; also, one of the scales of such covering.—2. In *anat.*, the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crusta by the substantia nigra.—**Nucleus of the tegmentum** (*nucleus tegmenti*). Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).

tegmina, *n.* Plural of *tegmen.*

tegminal (teg'mi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *tegminalis,* < *tegmen* (*tegmin-*), a covering: see *tegmen.*] Covering or protecting, as a tegmen; tectorial; tegumentary.

tegminalia (teg-mi-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tegminalis:* see *tegminal.*] The regularly arranged plates of the body or calyx of the tessellated crinoids.

teguexin (te-gek'sin), *n.* [Nahuatl *tecoixin.*] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius, T. teguexin.* It attains a length of three or four feet, and is marked with yellow and black. *T. rufescens* is the red teguexin. See *Teiidæ.*

tegula (teg'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *tegulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tegula,* a tile, a roofing-tile, < *tegere,* cover, conceal: see *tect, tile*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) A sclerite attached to the lateral border of the mesoscutum and covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopterous insects. (See *pterygoda* and *operculum* (*b*) (8).) A similar formation of lepidopterous insects is known as the *patagium, scapula,* or *shoulder-tippet.* (*b*) A little membrane covering the metathoracic spiracle of dipterous insects: also called *squama, prehalter,* and *covering-scale.*

tegular (teg'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tégulaire,* < L. *tegula,* a tile: see *tegula, tile.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—2. In *entom.*, covering, as a sclerite, the base of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to a tegula.

tegularly (teg'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tegulated (teg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tegula,* a tile, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles: used specifically of a type of armor.—**Tegulated armor,** armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

tegumen (teg'ū-men), *n.*; pl. *tegumina* (te-gū'-mi-nä). [NL.: see *tegmen.*] Same as *tegmen.*

tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* [ME. *tegument,* < OF. *tegument,* F. *tégument* = Sp. Pg. *tegumento,* < L. *tegumentum, tegimentum, tegmentum,* < *tegere* = Gr. *στέγειν,* cover, conceal: see *tect.* Cf. *integument.*] A cover; an envelop; a natural covering or protection of the body or a part of it; a tegmen or tegmentum.

> Over ther thai stonde
> A *tegument* of brom or such extende
> Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, skin; the general covering of the body; the integument. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A tegmen; the wing-cover or elytrum of orthopterous insects: an erroneous use, apparently by confusion with *tegmen,* 5. (2) Properly, the crust, or chitinous integument, of the body, as distinguished from the hairs, scales, etc., which may grow upon it.

tegumental (teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *tegument* + *-al.*] Covering; investing or integumental; tectorial; tegumentary; tegminal.

Visual and *tegumental* sense organs borne by the tentacles. *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 276.

tegumentary (teg-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *tégumentaire;* as *tegument* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to integument; composing or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part or structure; tegminal; tectorial.—**Tegumentary amputation,** amputation in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue only. Also called *skin-flap amputation.*—**Tegumentary epithelium.** Same as *epidermis.*

tegumentum (teg-ū-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegumenta* (-tä). Same as *tegmentum.*

tehee (tē'hē'), *interj.* [< ME. *te hee;* imitative.] A word expressing a laugh.

> "*Te hee,*" quod she, and clapte the wyndow to.
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 554.

tehee (tē'hē'), *n.* [< *tehee, interj.*] A laugh: from the sound.

> Did you chide me for not putting a stronger lace in your stays, when you had broke one as strong as a hempen cord with containing a violent *tihee* at a smutty jest in the last play? *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

tehee (tē'hē'), *v. i.* [< *tehee, interj.*] To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

> That laughed and *tee-he'd* with derision
> To see them take your deposition.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, III. iii. 133.

Teian, Tean (tē'an), *a.* [< L. *Teius,* < *Teos,* < Gr. Τέως, Teos (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor: especially referring to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

> The Scian and the *Teian* muse,
> The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
> Have found the fame your shores refuse.
> *Byron,* Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Te Igitur (tē ij'i-tėr). [So called from the first words of the canon: L. *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of pers. pron. *tu,* thou (= E. *thou*); *igitur,* therefore.] The first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies. It immediately succeeds the preface, and contains a prayer for the church.

Teiidæ (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teius* + *-idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Teius,* having confluent parietal bones, supratemporal fossæ not tegmented or roofed over, and no osteodermal plates. These lizards are confined to America, and some of them are called *teguexins.* The family is also named *Ameividæ.* Also *Teidæ, Tejidæ.*

teil (tēl), *n.* [Formerly also *teile;* < OF. *teil, teill, til,* F. *tille,* < L. *tilia,* a linden. Cf. dim. *teylet, tillet.*] 1. The linden or lime-tree.

> From purple violets and the *teile* they bring
> Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.
> *Addison,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 233.

2. The terebinth.

> As a *teil* tree [terebinth, R. V.], and as an oak. Isa. vi. 13.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [< Icel. *tiund,* a tenth, a tithe: see *tenth, tithe.*] In Scotland, a tithe. It is paid from the produce of land or cattle only. After the Reformation the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called *titulars,* to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a *stipend;* so that teinds may now be described as that part of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church.

> At every seven years
> They pay the *teind* to hell;
> And I am sae fat and fair of flesh,
> I fear 'twill be mysell.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Court of Teinds (in full, *Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds*), a court in Scotland consisting of five judges of the Court of Session (four lords of the inner house and the lord ordinary on teinds), who sit as a parliamentary commission, with jurisdiction extending to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, etc.—**Decree of valuation of teinds.** See *decree.*

teind-master (tēnd'mās'tėr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

teinet, *n.* See *tain.*

tein-land (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See *thane.*

teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τείνειν* (see *tend*[1]), stretch, extend, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the chromatic aberration, while the dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or decreased in the plane of refraction. Amici's prism-telescope consists of two such teinoscopes arranged consecutively, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.

teint, **teinture**. Old spellings of *taint*[1], *tainture.*

teiset, *n.* [ME., < OF. *teise,* later *toise,* a fathom: see *toise.* Cf. *peise, poise.*] A fathom.

> In me prisoun thow schelt abide,
> Vnder therthe twenti *teise.*
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* l. 1417.

teiset, *v. i.* [ME., < *teise, n.*] To weigh anchor; set sail.

> Into see thay went, the sayl vp gan reise,
> To cipresse contre ther shippes gan *teise.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

Teius (tē'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Teiidæ.* See *teguexin.* Also *Tejus.*

teknonymous (tek-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέκνον,* child, + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα,* name.] Pertaining to or characterized by teknonymy.

Let us now turn to another custom, not less quaint-seeming than the last to the European mind. This is the practice of naming the parent from the child. . . . There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, *teknonymous* peoples. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* XVIII. 248.

teknonymy (tek-non'i-mi), *n.* [< *teknonym-ous* + *-y*[3].] The naming of a parent from his or her child.

Another custom, here called *teknonymy,* or naming the parent from the child, prevails among more than thirty peoples. *Athenæum,* No. 3188, p. 740.

tel (tel), *n.* Sesame. See *til.*

tela (tē'lä), *n.*; pl. *telæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tela,* web, warp: see *toil*[2].] 1. A web; a rete.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A tissue, in general; any tissue of the body, or histological structure, as distinguished from the structures or organs of gross anatomy: extended to include liquids containing corpuscles: as, *tela adiposa,* fatty tissue; *tela connectiva,* connective tissue; *tela lymphatica,* liquid contents of the body-cavity and lymphatic vessels. *Haeckel.* (*b*) A delicate membranous web or thin sheet of scarcely nervous tissue found in the brain in connection with its cavities, consisting both of pia mater and of endyma, with little or no nerve-tissue intervening.—**Tela aranea.** Same as *spider-web.*—**Tela cellulosa,** areolar tissue.—**Tela choroidea cerebelli,** the membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the velum medullare posterius. Also called *tela choroidea inferior ventriculi quarti.*—**Tela choroidea superior,** the velum interpositum, or membranous roof of the third ventricle. Also called *velum triangulare.*

telæsthesia (tel-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *αἴσθησις,* perception.] Perception at a distance. See the quotation under *telepathy.*

telamon (tel'a-mon), *n.*; pl. *telamones* (tel-a-mō'nēz). [< L. *telamon, telamo,* < Gr. *τελαμών,* bearer, < *τλῆναι,* bear.] In *arch.*, the figure of a man performing the function of a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as a caryatid. They were called *atlantes* by the Greeks. See *atlantes.*

telangiectasia (te-lan″ji-ek-tā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., also *telangiectasis,* < Gr. *τέλος,* the end, + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel, + *ἔκτασις,* extension.] In *med.*, a dilatation of the small vessels.

telangiectasis (te-lan-ji-ek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *telangiectasia.*] Same as *telangiectasia.*

telangiectasy (te-lan-ji-ek'tā-si), *n.* [< NL. *telangiectasia.*] Same as *telangiectasia.*

telangiectatic (te-lan″ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting telangiectasia.

telapoint, *n.* An obsolete form of *talapoin. Imp. Dict.*

telar[1] (tē'lär), *a.* [< *tela* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a tela, web, or tissue; telary: as, the *telar* membranes of the brain. See *tela.*

telar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tiller*[2]. *Arch. Jour.,* XIX. 71.

telarian (tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *telary* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Spinning a web, as a spider. See *retitelarian, tubitelarian, orbitelarian.*

II. *n.* A spinning spider.

telarly† (tē'lär-li), *adv.* [< *telar* (cf. *telary*) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of or so as to make a web or tela: as, "*telarly* interwoven," *Sir T. Browne.*

telary (tel'a-ri), *a.* [< ML. **telarius,* < L. *tela,* a web: see *tela.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a web, tissue, or tela; woven; spun.—2†. Spinning a web, as a spider; telarian.

The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 19. (*Richardson.*)

telautograph (te-lâ'tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *αὐτός,* self, + *γράφειν,* write.] The name given by Elisha Gray to his form of writing- or copying-telegraph. This telegraph can be used to reproduce in facsimile either the handwriting of the person sending the message, or any picture or drawing which can be made with a pen. The transmitting-pen is

connected by cords to mechanism by means of which the motions of the pen cause a pulsatory current to pass into two telegraph-line wires. These pulsatory currents produce rapid pulsatory motion of the armatures of a system of electromagnets, by means of which the receiving-pen is caused to follow the motionsof the transmitter. Another electromagnetic arrangement lifts the receiving-pen off the paper at the end of each word or line, and still another serves to move the paper forward for the next line.

teld[1]† (teld), *n.* [ME. *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *ge-teld* = MD. *telde* = G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt*, a tent. Hence *tilt*[2].] A tent.

teld[1]† (teld), *v. t.* [< ME. *telden*; < *teld*[1], *n.*] 1. To set up (a tent); pitch; in general, to set up.

> Thenne thay *teldet* tablez [on] trestes alofte.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1648.

2. To lodge in a tent.

> Vn-to me tolde god on a tyde,
> Wher I was *telde* vnder a tree,
> He saide my seede shulde multyplye.
> *York Plays*, p. 56.

teld[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

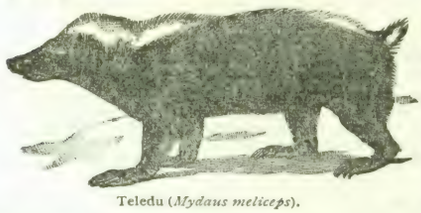
Telea (tē′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of saturniid moths, erected for the polyphemus silkworm-moth, *T. polyphemus*, a large and handsome American species, which produces a coarse and durable silk. See *polyphemus*, 5.

teleanemograph (tel″ē-ạ-nem′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, far, far off, far away, + E. *anemograph*.] An anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarograph (tel-ē-bar′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *barograph*.] A barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarometer (tel″ē-bạ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *barometer*.] A barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

teledu (tel′e-dö), *n.* [Javanese.] The stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.



Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*).

telega (te-le′gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *teliega*, a cart or wagon.] A cart or sort of box, about six feet



East Siberian Telega.

long, unprovided with springs, and set upon the wheels: a Russian vehicle.

> Small unpainted one-horse *telegas*, which look like longitudinal halves of barrels mounted on four wheels.
> *The Century*, XXXVI. 11.

telegram (tel′ē-gram), *n.* [= F. *télégramme* = Sp. *telegrama* = Pg. It. *telegramma* = D. *telegram* = G. *telegramm* = Sw. Dan. *telegram* = Russ. *telegramma* = NGr. *τηλέγραμμα* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράμμα*, a writing. The correct form would be **telegrapheme*, from a Gr. type reflected in the NGr. *τηλεγράφημα*, a telegram, < *τηλεγραφεῖν*, telegraph, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράφειν*, write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

> A New Word.—A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words for which there is very frequent occasion, where one will answer. It is *Telegram*, instead of Telegraphic Despatch, or Telegraphic Communication. . . . Telegraph means to write from a distance—*Telegram*, the writing itself, executed from a distance. Monogram, Logogram, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptation. *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

> I sent a *telegram* (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language!).
> *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? (1858), xii. 11.

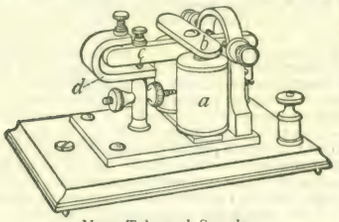
To milk a telegram, to make use surreptitiously of a telegram designed for another. See *milk*, *v. t.*, 5. [Slang.]

telegrammic (tel-ē-gram′ik), *a.* [< *telegram* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [Recent.] *Imp. Dict.*

telegraph (tel′ē-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *télégraphe* = Sp. *telégrafo* = Pg. *telegrapho* = It. *telegrafo* = D. *telegraaf* = G. *telegraph* = Sw. Dan. *telegraf* = Russ. *telegrafŭ* = NGr. *τηλέγραφος* (all after E.), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance. In this general sense it includes the original *semaphore-telegraphs; mechanical telegraphs* for sending messages short distances, as from the pilot-house to the engine-room of a steamer; *pneumatic telegraphs*, in which compressed air in a tube serves to transmit a message; *hydraulic telegraphs*, in which a column of water takes the place of the air in the tube; flashing lights, as from a *heliotrope*, and any appliance for signaling, as flags or lanterns. Nearly all of these appliances are recognized as *signaling apparatus*, and are now so called. (See *signal* and *annunciator*.) In its later and more restricted sense, the name is applied to some form of apparatus employing electricity and transmitting more than mere calls or signals. Telegraphs may be divided into two classes: the *electromechanical telegraphs*, or those in which the messages are received by means of some mechanical device operated by electricity; and the *electrochemical telegraphs*, in which the message is received and recorded by means of some chemical effect produced by electricity, the messages in both systems being sent or transmitted by some mechanical means. The *electromechanical telegraphs* may be again divided into two classes: those in which the message is received or read by sight (including those in which it is printed or recorded), and those in which it is read by sound. The *electromechanical telegraphs* are in some instances actuated by means of an electromagnet, and for this reason they are called *electromagnetic telegraphs*. This name has sometimes been given to all electrodynamic telegraphs, but it appears properly to belong to the electromechanical telegraphs which employ electromagnetism, and particularly to the Morse system. There is also an *electromechanical telegraph* actuated by magneto-electricity, and called the *magneto-electric telegraph*. The telegraph consists essentially of (1) a *line-wire*, or main conductor; (2) a *battery*, or other source of electricity; (3) a *transmitting instrument*, or device for connecting or disconnecting the line-wire with the battery, or for changing the polarity of the current sent over the line-wire; and (4) a *receiver*, or indicating or recording apparatus. The *line-wire* is, for land lines, most commonly of iron, but sometimes of steel covered with a copper tube, and frequently also (especially on the rapid circuits in England) of hard drawn copper and, for the local connections with the battery or instruments, of copper. The source of electricity may be a battery or a dynamo. The transmitter or receiver may vary greatly according to the system in which it is used. In the electromechanical systems in which the message is read by sight, two different receivers are employed. The first of these, the *needle-telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone of England, has a line-wire, a battery, and a simple device for reversing the current by the movement of a handle. The receiver is a needle supported on a horizontal bar, free to turn to the right or left, and provided with an index needle, placed in front of a dial, to show the deflections. The needle is within a coil of wire through which the current from the line passes, the whole forming an electric multiplier or galvanoscope. The message is indicated by an alphabet of motions, deflections to one side being read as the dots and to the other as the dashes of the Morse alphabet. This system is still used on some unimportant circuits and on some of the railway lines in England. It is largely in use for long submarine cables, Thomson's mirror-galvanoscope being used. This receiver consists essentially of a galvanometer, the needle of which carries a small mirror that reflects a beam of light from a lamp upon a screen. The minute movements of the needle are thus rendered visible on a large scale, and the vibrations of the spot of light serve to spell the message. The second sight-reading system is the *dial-telegraph;* it employs a dial and index or pointer for a receiver. The letters are placed round the edge of the dial, and the index travels round the dial from letter to letter till the right one is reached, when a slight pause indicates that the letter was signaled from the transmitting end of the line. This system is used for private lines and for local circuits where speed of transmission is not important. The *Morse system* employs a line-wire, battery, and circuit-breaker or Morse key as a transmitter, and now very commonly uses a *sounder* as a receiving instrument, the slight clicking sound of the instrument clearly indicating the letters of the alphabet. This system has developed from the recording telegraph which was invented by Morse of New York, and was first tried on a commercial scale between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. (See *Morse telegraph*, below.) The electromechanical systems in which the message is automatically recorded as it is received include the Morse system using the Morse receiver, the chemical telegraphs, the printing telegraphic systems, the stock-reporting telegraphs, the syphon recorder, and the writing-telegraphs. A number of *telegraphic-printing systems* have been invented, the object being to print the message directly on paper as fast as received. Of these, the systems of *House* and *Hughes* were successfully worked in the United States, and a modification of Hughes's apparatus, the electromotor printing-telegraph of Phelps, is still used by the Western Union Company. Hughes's apparatus is still used in Europe, especially in France. Several simpler forms of type printing-telegraphs are used as stock-printers and private-line telegraphs. The telegraph of Cowper, and the telautograph (which see) of Elisha Gray are examples of facsimile- or writing-telegraphs. In the former system two wires are used, and the message is transmitted by varying the intensity of the currents in the double line. The transmitter consists of a pencil connected by means of light rods with metal plates joined together through resistance-coils. The message is written on a band of paper passing under the pencil, and every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the rods to move over the plates, and change the resistance in the circuits. The receiver consists of a pen held upright, and joined by means of threads to the armatures of two magnets placed so that variations of the currents through the two circuits give motions in two rectangular directions to the pen. The pen thus gives a trace in one direction or the other, or in a curve that is the resultant of both movements, and this trace is a literal copy of the message written by the transmitting pencil. The electrochemical systems of telegraphy all give a record of the message, and the transmitting device, whether a Morse key or some automatic mechanism, breaks or closes the circuit and thus either spells the message in the Morse alphabet, or copies it from writing or a drawing properly arranged at the transmitting end. The receiving apparatus in all these systems depends on the fact that if a current of electricity is made to pass through a piece of paper moistened in certain chemicals, a discoloration of the paper appears wherever the current passes. The first practical system is that of Bain of Edinburgh, which was used for some time both in England and in America. Several forms of copying telegraphs exist, but are little used. It was early recognized in the history of telegraphy that the cost of sending messages could be reduced if more than one message could be sent over a line-wire at one time, or if the speed of transmission could be made very great. Of the many systems designed to accomplish this, six are in actual use. These systems are the *duplex* of Stearns, 1872; the *quadruplex* of Edison, 1874 (see *duplex telegraph*, below); the *harmonic* of Gray, 1874; the *rapid system*, 1880; the *synchronous system*, 1884; and the *alternate-current system* of Crehore and Squier, 1896. The *harmonic system* depends on the property possessed by sonorous bodies of responding to vibrations corresponding to their own pitch or rate of vibrations. A vibrating reed is used to transmit over the line a series of electrical impulses exactly corresponding to its rate of vibrations. At the receiving end of the line is another reed that vibrates at the same rate as long as connected with the line, giving to the ear of the operator an apparently continuous note. By means of a Morse key this continuous tone in both reeds may be broken up into the letters of a message. Besides this, if two or more reeds are placed at the sending end of the line, and an equal number having the same pitches at the receiving end of the line, all may transmit their rate of vibration to the current, and each receiving reed will select its own note and no other. By the use of a Morse key to each pair, it thus becomes possible to transmit as many messages as there are pairs of reeds over the same wire at the same time. The so-called *rapid system* of telegraphy is an electrochemical system, with automatic transmitting and receiving instruments. The message is first prepared by punching a series of holes in a strip of paper, each perforation or group of perforations representing a letter. This strip of paper is then made to pass rapidly under metal points connected with the line. At each perforation, one of the points passes through the paper and closes the circuit through the line-wire. At the receiving end, each closing of the circuit makes a stain on a band of prepared paper drawn rapidly under a stylus in connection with the line. Both the transmission and the recording of the message are automatic, and a large number of messages can be sent over one wire in a short time. The *synchronous system* is wholly electromechanical, and is based on the phonic wheel of La Cour. This invention employs a wheel divided radially into a number of sections, every alternate section being connected with the battery, and the alternating sections being connected by wire to the earth. A trailing needle connected with the line-wire rests on the upper side of the wheel, and as the wheel revolves it touches every section in turn, connecting the line with the battery at one section and being cut out at the next. Two wheels are used, one at each end of the line, and as each needle on the two wheels touches the same section the circuit is closed through the line, and then broken as the needles touch the next sections. In the synchronous system branch wires extend from each wheel, every branch being connected with a number of sections, and, as the wheels turn, these branches are connected with the line a number of times in a second, or often enough to be practically always joined to the line, and thus messages may be sent by the Morse or other system. Upward of seventy branch wires may be connected with each end of a line-wire, every pair having the line to itself in succession, and yet with sufficient rapidity to be, as far as sight or sound is concerned, wholly independent of all others. The phonic wheel is in this system made useful on a commercial scale in telegraphy.

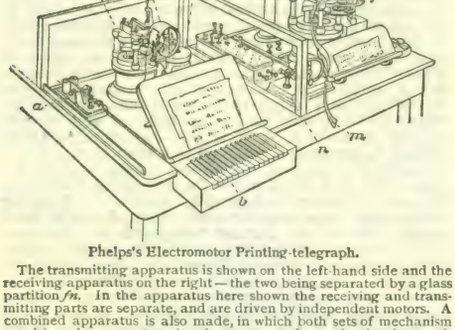
2. A telegraphic message or despatch; a telegram. *Trollope.* [Rare.]—**Acoustic telegraph.** See *acoustic*.—**Autographic telegraph.** See *autographic*.—**Automatic signal telegraph**, a system used for transmitting fire-alarms, in which the number of the box from which the alarm is sent is automatically struck or registered.—**Automatic telegraph**, a system in which the signals are transmitted automatically, generally by the use of bands of paper perforated with holes which in form and arrangement represent the message to be sent. The paper moves rapidly between two parts or poles of the circuit, which is complete during the passage of a perforation, but broken at other times. The perforated slips may be quickly prepared and by persons not skilled in telegraphy, so that economy as well as great rapidity is secured by their use.—**Automatic typewriter telegraph**, a telegraphic system in which the transmitter consists of a keyboard similar to that of a type-writer, and which prints the message at the receiving end.—**Chemical telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Copying telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph*.—**Dial-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Duplex telegraph**, a telegraphic system arranged for double transmission, or the sending of two messages at the same time over one line, in opposite directions. Several methods for accomplishing this have been devised, one of the most successful being the differential system, in which the electromagnet at each end is so wound that if the key at the distant station is not closed, the current divides equally, one half going to earth and the other half to the distant point, while the instrument at hand is not affected. In this way each receiving instrument is active only when the distant operator closes his key. Each operator has thus control of the receiving instrument of the other, and double transmission without interference becomes possible. In the *quadruplex telegraph* four messages are transmitted on one line at the same time. Various systems of *multiplex telegraphy* have

been devised, by means of which many messages may be transmitted over one line at the same time. Among these is the *harmonic telegraph*. (See def. 1.) Other systems of multiplex telegraphy depend on the synchronous movement of parts, such as revolving disks, by means of which local circuits at the extremities of the main line are regularly and rapidly placed in connection with each other through the main conducting wire.—**Electric telegraph**, the instrument, apparatus, device, or process by means of which electricity is utilized for the rapid transmission of intelligence between distant points. All varieties of electric telegraph have in common one or more conducting wires joining the points between which transmission takes place. At one end is a sending instrument, or transmitter, and at the other a receiving instrument. By the sending instrument electric impulses are transmitted through the line to the receiver, where they produce visible or audible signals capable of translation into words and sentences. Batteries, dynamos, or any other convenient source may supply the electricity. The conducting wire may be supported in the air upon insulators attached to poles, or it may be buried underground or sunk under water (being first covered with some good insulating material). Many different systems of telegraph have been devised, depending on different methods of transmitting and receiving the electric impulses. The latter may be of the simplest kind, and so related to each other in time and character as to produce signals which conform to the requirements of a conventional alphabet, as in the Morse system of telegraphy; or they may be made to operate a mechanism at the receiving end so as to write or print the message. See def. 1.—**Facsimile telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph*.—**Fire-alarm telegraph.** See *fire-alarm*.—**Harmonic telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph.—**Mechanical telegraph.** See *mechanical*, and def. 1.—**Morse telegraph**, a telegraphic system consisting essentially of a transmitting key operated by the hand, together with an electromagnetic receiver or register which records the signals in the form of dots and dashes. The registering apparatus is usually dispensed with and the signals read "by sound," the receiving magnet with its armature being known as a *sounder*. The currents from the line are passed through the magnet *a* (see cut) and cause it to attract its armature *b*, which



Morse Telegraph Sounder.

brings the stop *c* against the anvil *d*, giving out a clear click for each current sent. The audible signals consist of short and long intervals of contact, corresponding to dots and dashes, and are interpreted by means of the Morse alphabet (which see, under *alphabet*). When the line is more than a mile or two in length, the signals are usually received first on a relay, which is similar in form to a sounder, but so constructed that its armature responds to feeble currents. The end of this armature acts as a key in a local circuit which operates the sounder or register.—**Needle-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Octoplex telegraph**, a telegraph by which eight messages can be sent at the same time over a single wire.—**Optical telegraph.** (*a*) A semaphore. (*b*) An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.—**Phonoplex telegraph**, a telegraph in which multiplex telegraphy is secured by combining telephonic communication with an ordinary telegraph system.—**Pneumatic telegraph.** (*a*) A form of telegraph, formerly in use, in which messages were transmitted by the agency of a column of water under pneumatic pressure. (*b*) A system of transmission for signals in which a bell is sounded and a pointer caused to indicate a message by the compression of air in a reservoir at one end of a long tube, the compression being transmitted to the opposite end of the tube. This system is used in hotels, manufactories, etc., and to transmit steering and steaming directions on shipboard.—**Polygrammatic telegraph.** See *polygrammatic*.—**Printing-telegraph**, a telegraph in which the message is printed



Phelps's Electromotor Printing-telegraph.

The transmitting apparatus is shown on the left-hand side and the receiving apparatus on the right—the two being separated by a glass partition *fn*. In the apparatus here shown the receiving and transmitting parts are separate, and are driven by independent motors. A combined apparatus is also made, in which both sets of mechanism are driven by one motor; in other respects the mechanism is practically the same. The message is transmitted by manipulating a set of keys shown at *b*. These keys move a set of vertical rods arranged in a circle within the cylinder *c*. The tops of these rods carry a set of sectors arranged to form a disk round the revolving shaft of the sending mechanism. The part of any revolution at which a current is sent to line depends on the key pressed, and, as the receiving mechanism is kept moving in synchronism (the type-wheel making the same number of revolutions as the revolving shaft here referred to), the current sent by any particular key can be made to print the corresponding letter on the paper ribbon. The circuit-closing arrangement, which is worked by a vertical rod passing through the top of the cylinder *c*, is shown at *d*. The electromotor is shown at *c*, and an electromagnetic key, actuated by the currents which pass through the circuit-closer *d*, and used to send out the line-currents, is shown at *a*. In the receiving apparatus *h* is the paper-drum which contains the roll of paper *m* on which the message is printed as it is drawn past the type-wheel at *j*. The motor is shown at *i*, and is similar to that shown at *c*.

in ordinary Roman characters by the receiving instrument.—**Recording telegraph**, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.—**Solar telegraph**, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; a heliostat. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot-and-dash telegraphic alphabet.—**Submarine telegraph.** See *submarine cable*, under *cable*.—**Submarine Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 49) confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of telegraph-cables.—**Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 110) which authorized the purchase and operation of telegraph lines by the Post-office. Other British statutes regulating the construction and maintenance of telegraphs are also known by this title.

telegraph (tel'ē-grȧf), *v.* [= F. *télégraphier* = Sp. *telegrafiar* = Pg. *telegraphiar* = It. *telegrafiare* (NGr. τηλεγραφίζειν or τηλεγραφεῖν), telegraph: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To transmit or convey, as a communication, speech, intelligence, or order, by a semaphore or telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Euryalus, *telegraphed* that they appeared determined to go to the westward. *Southey*, Nelson, II. 240.

"Make Buell, Grant, and Pope Major-generals of volunteers" he [Halleck] *telegraphed* the day after the surrender. *Nicolay and Hay*, Lincoln, V. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To send a message by telegraph.—**2.** To signal; communicate by signs.

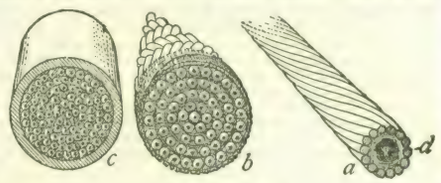
I now observed that Bellâal was standing very near me. . . . The fellow had his gun in his hand, and he was *telegraphing* by looks with those who were standing near him. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xvi.

I didn't see—I didn't understand. Besides, I hate smirking and *telegraphing*. Also I'm very shy—you won't have forgotten that. Now we can communicate comfortably. *The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

telegraph-board (tel'ē-grȧf-bōrd), *n.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

When the race is all over we may look at the *telegraph-board* in vain to find her officially-printed number. *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

telegraph-cable (tel'ē-grȧf-kā″bl), *n.* A cable containing wires used for transmitting telegraphic messages. In the accompanying cuts *a* represents a single-conductor cable, sheathed with iron or



Telegraph-cables.

steel wires, such as is used for submarine work (the conductor is shown at *d*, and is usually surrounded by a gutta-percha or india-rubber tube for insulation); *b* shows the end of a multiple-wire cable suitable for aërial suspension; while *c* is a similar multiple cable inclosed in a metal tube, usually of lead, suitable for underground work.

telegraph-carriage (tel'ē-grȧf-kar″āj), *n.* A vehicle carrying the apparatus necessary for establishing temporary communication with a permanent telegraph-line. *E. H. Knight.*

telegraph-clock (tel'ē-grȧf-klok), *n.* A clock whose rate controls that of others, or is itself controlled, by electric impulses transmitted through telegraph-wires.

telegraph-dial (tel'ē-grȧf-dī″al), *n.* A dial bearing the letters of the alphabet, figures, etc., arranged in a circle, with a pointer actuated by electromagnetism.

telegrapher (tel'ē-graf-ėr or tē-leg'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is skilled in telegraphy; one whose occupation is the sending of telegraphic messages, especially by the electric telegraph; a telegraph-operator.—**Telegraphers' cramp** or **palsy**, an occupation neurosis of telegraphers, similar to writers' cramp.

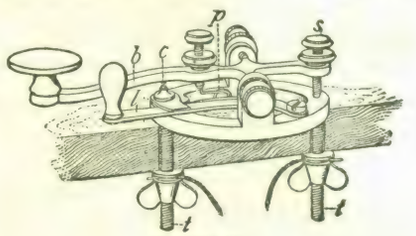
telegraphic (tel-ē-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *télégraphique* = Sp. *telegráfico* = Pg. *telegraphico* = It. *telegrafico*; as *telegraph* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; used in telegraphing: as, *telegraphic* signals; *telegraphic* art.—**2.** Communicated or transmitted by a telegraph: as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

telegraphical (tel-ē-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *telegraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *telegraphic*.

telegraphically (tel-ē-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.—**2.** As regards telegraphic communication: as, a town *telegraphically* isolated.

telegraphist (tel'ē-graf-ist or tē-leg'ra-fist), *n.* [< *telegraph* + *-ist*.] A telegrapher.

telegraph-key (tel'ē-grȧf-kē), *n.* A device for making and breaking an electric circuit by the movement of the fingers and hand. It usually consists of a bar or lever pivoted in the middle, having a button of some insulating material attached at one end, below which are two platinum-points whose contact at *c* in the figure completes the circuit. The insulating but-



Telegraph-key.

ton is held by the thumb and first two fingers, and stops are arranged to control the play or movement of the lever. The two ends of a break in the line-wire are connected to the terminals *t*, *t*, and the break is bridged over by the lever *b* each time it is depressed during the transmission of message. When the key is not being used the lever is held against its back-stop *s* by the spring *p*, and the break is bridged over by putting the lever *l* in the position shown.

telegraphophone (tel-ē-graf'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *graphophone*.] An apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

telegraph-plant (tel'ē-grȧf-plant), *n.* The East Indian *Meibomia gyrans*, a plant with trifoliolate leaves, of which the lateral leaflets are very small and remarkable for their spontaneous jerking motion, suggesting signaling. In a warm humid atmosphere they alternately rise and fall, quickly changing their position, sometimes almost 180 degrees, while they also rotate on their own axes. Also *moving-plant* and *semaphore-plant*.

telegraph-pole (tel'ē-grȧf-pōl), *n.* One of a series of poles or posts for supporting an elevated telegraph-line. Where there are more wires than one, they are usually fixed to cross-bars on the posts, an insulator being interposed in each case between the post or bar and the wire.

telegraph-post (tel'ē-grȧf-pōst), *n.* A telegraph-pole.

telegraph-reel (tel'ē-grȧf-rēl), *n.* In a recording telegraph, the reel on which is wound the endless strip of paper on which the messages are printed or otherwise indicated.

telegraph-register (tel'ē-grȧf-rej″is-tėr), *n.* A form of receiving instrument which makes a permanent record of the signals received. See ★cut under *recorder*.

telegraphy (tel'ē-graf-i or tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *télégraphie*; as *telegraph* + *-y*[3].] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.—**Aërial, duplex telegraphy.** See the adjectives.—**Wireless telegraphy**, the transmission of signals between points not connected by electrical conductors; specifically, the transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves; a system of telegraphy based upon the researches of Heinrich Hertz, who demonstrated that the oscillatory discharge of an electric circuit acting as a transmitter produces electric waves which are capable of setting up an oscillatory discharge in a similar receiving-circuit. A method of utilizing these waves for the transmission of signals was devised by Guglielmo Marconi. His experiments were first made in Bologna in 1895, and they were continued in England from July, 1896, under the auspices of the British Post-office. In March, 1899, communication was established across the English Channel between Dover, England, and Wimereux, France, a distance of 32 miles, the rate of transmission being about 20 words a minute. Signals were first successfully sent across the Atlantic ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Dec. 12, 1901. In the meantime numerous other inventors and electricians entered the field, many of whom have contributed greatly to the development of the art. An important feature of most systems of wireless telegraphy is the use, both at the transmitting- and receiving-stations, of aërial conductors (commonly called antennæ) supported by a mast or tower. On shipboard the aërial conductors usually consist of a group of parallel wires strung horizontally between the top masts and thence down to a deck-house containing the sending- and receiving-ap-

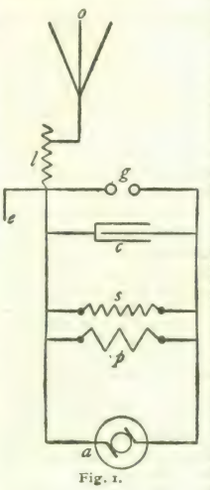
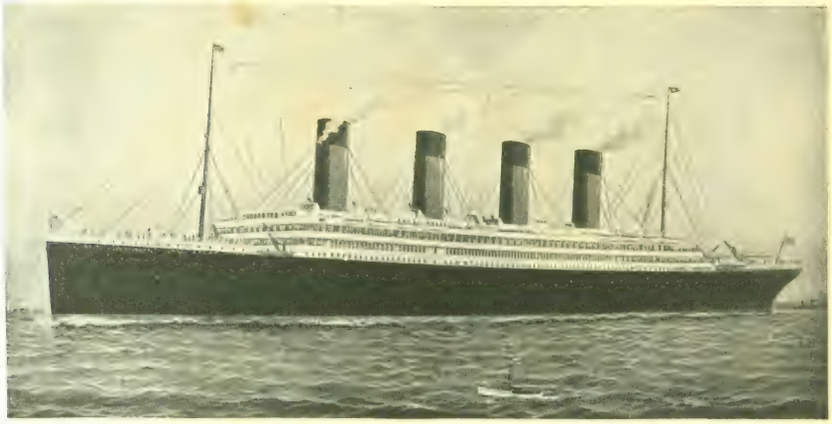


Fig. 1.



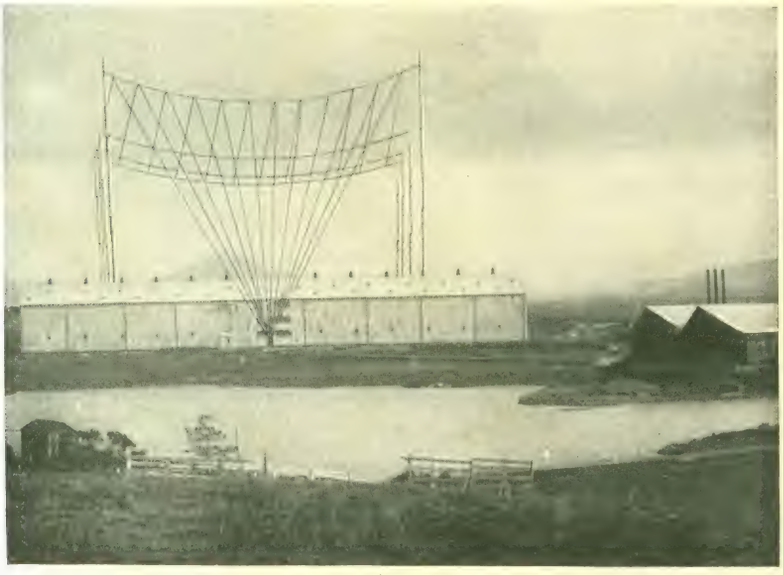
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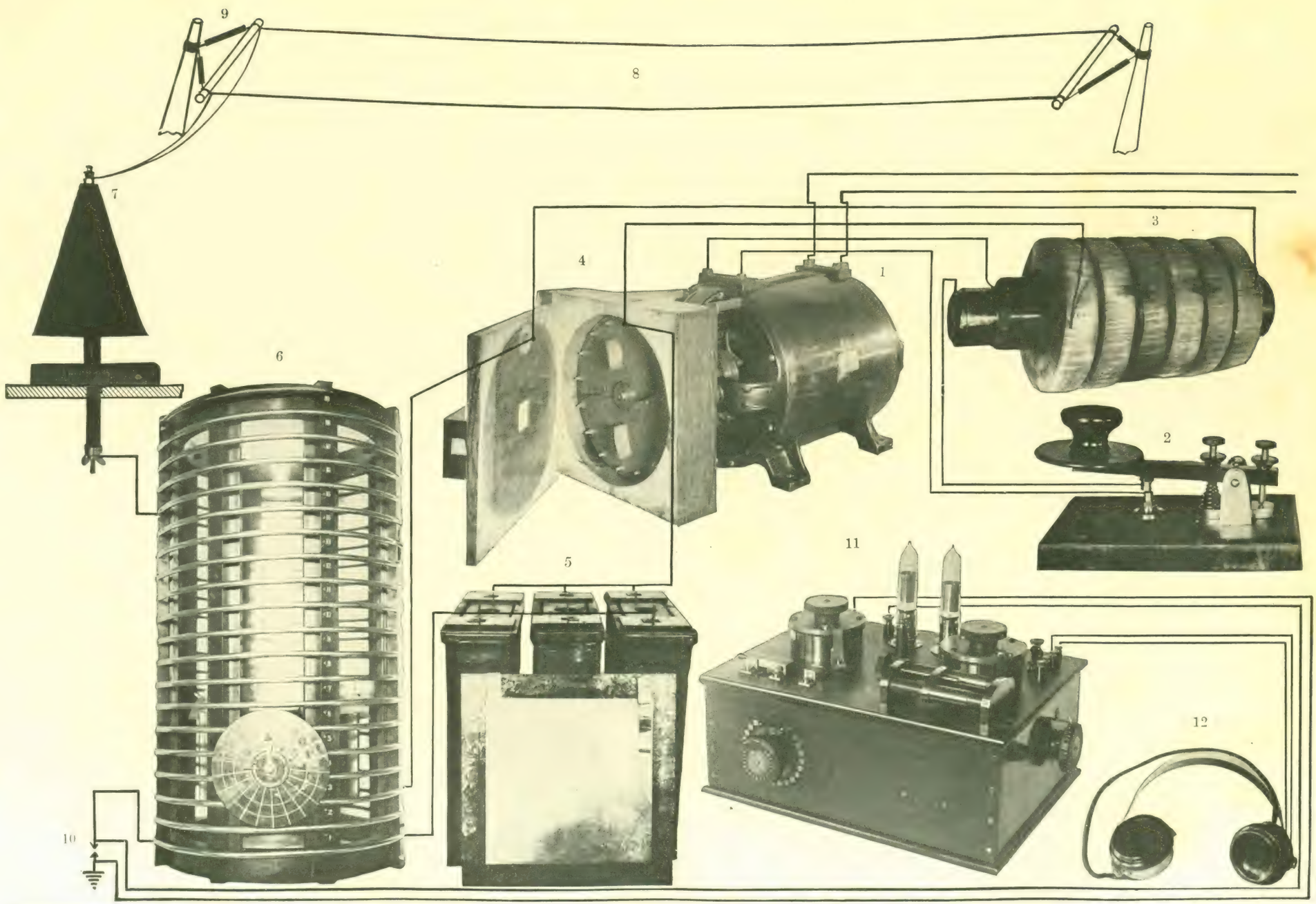


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1 General view of the S. S. Olympic, showing wireless receiver, or aërial, stretched between the masts.
2 Interior view of wireless room on boat-deck of S. S. Olympic.
3 Transatlantic Wireless Station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, commercially working with the station at Clifden, Ireland.
4 Transatlantic Wireless Station at Clifden, Ireland, in commercial operation across the Atlantic Ocean.
5 View showing wireless room on boat-deck, and wireless receiver, or aërial, of S. S. Olympic.



1. Motor generator to convert direct current into alternating current.
2. Sending-key.
3. High-tension transformer, showing the low-tension winding within the tube, which is supplied with 500-volt alternating current, and the six-section secondary winding delivering alternating current at 30,000 volts.
4. Rotating spark-gap to produce signals having a high musical note.
5. Oil-insulated condenser with sample plate shown in front.
6. Transmitting coil or jigger to absorb energy from the condenser circuit and radiate it from the aërial circuit.
7. Leading-in insulator to provide connection and proper insulation between the aërial and the instruments inside the wireless cabin.
8. A common form of ship aërial.
9. Insulators to provide necessary insulation between the aërial wires and the masts.
10. Small spark-gap and ground connection.
11. Complete receiver and tuner.
12. Head-gear telephones in which the signals are heard.

paratus. The distance to which signals can be transmitted depends upon the amount of energy radiated by the antennæ in the form of electrical oscillations of suitable wave-length (from 100 to 5000 meters). The transmitting-device, of which there are many modifications, usually consists of a power-circuit and an oscillatory circuit. The power-circuit contains an alternater, *a* (Fig. 1), sometimes of 50 kilowatts or more, and the primary coil, *p*, of a step-up transformer. The oscillatory circuit consists of the secondary coil, *s*, of this transformer, a condenser, *c*, and spark-gap, *g*, in multiple, and the aërial conductors, *o*. When the capacity and the inductance, *l*, of this circuit are properly adjusted, powerful oscillations of high frequency are set up and electric waves are sent out through space from the conductors. At the receiving-station electrical oscillations are set up by these waves in a similar set of aërial conductors, and although they are of very feeble intensity compared with those at the transmitting-station, they suffice to operate some one of the sensitive forms of receiving-apparatus employed. The receiver originally used by Marconi was the *coherer*, an instrument devised by Branly (1890) and based on the discovery by Munk (1835) that a mass of filings or other small metallic bodies so loosely packed as to be non-conducting became conducting under the action of the discharge from a Leyden jar. The coherer has since been almost entirely replaced by numerous more manageable devices, such as the various *electrolytic detectors* of Neugschwender, Aschkinass, Schlömilch, De Forest, Fessenden, Vreeland, and Brown; the *magnetic detectors* of Rutherford and Marconi; the *microphone* of Hughes; the *barretter* of Fessenden; the *audion* of De Forest; the *thermo-electric detector* of Austin; and the *carborundum detector* of Brandes. The detector is sometimes directly in circuit between the antennæ and the earth, as in Fig. 2, in which *o* is the set of antennæ, *d* is the detector, *e* is the earth, *b* a battery, and *t* a telephone; sometimes in the secondary circuit of a transformer the primary coil of which is in the circuit between the antennæ and the earth. The detector, whatever its form, serves as a sort of delicate relay to alter the current flow in a local circuit containing a battery and some convenient form of telegraphic receiving-instrument or a telephone. The electric waves from the antennæ of a station for wireless telegraphy are not all of the same frequency, but have a range of an octave or more. The intensity is greatest for a certain frequency, that of the so-called principal wave of the oscillatory circuit, and diminishes rapidly for longer or shorter waves. If, for example, the principal wave has a length of 600 meters the accompanying waves of 500 meters and 700 meters may have only one tenth of the intensity of the principal wave. By adjusting the frequency to which the receiving-circuit best responds to agreement with that of the transmitting-circuit,—a process termed *syntony*, which is analogous to the tuning of musical instruments,—the distance at which signals may be heard is greatly increased, while other instruments at nearer stations or on shipboard in the neighborhood of the sending-station will, if tuned to other frequencies, be comparatively undisturbed.

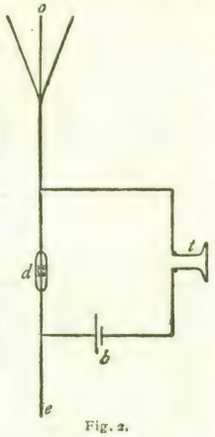


Fig. 2.

telehydrobarometer (tel-ē-hī-drō-ba-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ὑδωρ*, water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head of water, or of any liquid contained in a reservoir.

teleianthous (tel-ī-an′thus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλειος*, finished, perfect, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, perfect- or hermaphrodite-flowered.

teleiconograph (tel″ē-ī-kon′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write.] A combination of the telescope and camera lucida devised by M. Revoil. The camera lucida is attached to the eyepiece of the telescope in such a way that the observer sees an image of the objects visible in the field of view apparently projected upon a sheet of paper placed on a table below the eyepiece, where he can easily sketch their outlines. He has the scale of the drawing at command, since the size of the image depends on the distance between the eye and the paper.

teleity† (te-lē′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλειος*, finished, perfect, + *-ity*.] End; tendency to fulfil a function or purpose. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427.

telekinesis (tel″ē-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *κίνησις*, movement: see *kinetic*.] Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under *telekinetic*. [Recent.]

telekinetic (tel″ē-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< *telekinesis* + *-ic* (cf. *kinetic*).] Pertaining to telekinesis.

For the alleged movements without contact, which form an important branch of "so-called Spiritualistic phenomena," M. Aksakof's new word *telekinetic* seems to me the best attainable. It need not, of course, imply an actio in distans, without any intervening medium, but rather an action exercised upon a body so situated with regard to the assumed agent that no exercise of any known force would have originated the body's movement.
Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 669.

telelograph (tē-lel′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *λόγος*, word, + *γράφειν*, write.] A modified form of semaphore, invented by R. Lovell Edgeworth about the close of the eighteenth century. The signals were four long wooden isosceles triangles, each of which had eight definite positions, representing the numerical figures 1 to 7 and zero. One of the pieces represented units, and the others respectively tens, hundreds, and thousands; by the use of the different signals in different positions any number below eight thousand not containing the figures 8 or 9 could be signaled. Words could be assigned to these numbers according to any prearranged code.

telemanometer (tel-ē-mā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *manometer*.] A manometer or pressure-gage that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

telemeteorograph (tel-ē-mē′tē-ō-rō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *γράφειν*, write.] A meteorograph in which the recording apparatus is at a distance from the actuating instruments, and is operated electrically. It is the combination in one registering-instrument of a telethermograph, a telebarograph, and a teleanemograph.

telemeteorographic (tel-ē-mē″tē-ō-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telemeteorograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the telemeteorograph; relating to registration by meteorological instruments at a distance.

telemeter (tē-lem′e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *télémètre*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc. Sometimes the whole apparatus, sometimes the angle-measuring part only, and sometimes only the graduated rod to be observed at a distance is called a *telemeter*. When such a rod is used the amount subtended by a fixed angle is observed.
2. An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument.—**Acoustic telemeter**, an apparatus for determining a distance by the time occupied in traversing it by the sound of a detonation.

telemetric (tel-ē-met′rik), *a.* [< *telemetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to automatic registration at a distance of the indications of physical and meteorological instruments.

Telemetric aid to meteorological records.
Science, VI. 194.

telemetry (tē-lem′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters.—2. The art of recording at a distance the indications of scientific instruments.

telemotor (tel′ē-mō-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *motor*.] A motor used to steer a ship, in which the power generated by the helmsman moving the wheel on the bridge or pilot-house, at a distance from the tiller, is transmitted to another motor or apparatus directly connected with the tiller or steering-engine. The transmission of power from the prime motor may be by chains or ropes or electric wires or by hydrostatic or pneumatic devices.

telengiscope (tē-len′ji-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἐγγύς*, near, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *scope*.] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

Telenomus (tē-len′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833); formation uncertain.] A large genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninæ*, comprising numerous minute chalcid-like forms which are all or nearly all parasitic in the eggs of hemipterous or lepidopterous insects.

Teleobranchia (tel″ē-ō-brang′ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, full-grown, perfect (< *τέλος*, end, completion), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills of few (12 to 15) laminæ in regular descending spiral rows on the left side of the mantle-cavity, the operculum distinct, and the aperture of the shell contracted moderately and roundish. It includes the families *Planaxidæ*, *Rissoidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Viviparidæ*, and others.

teleobranchiate (tel″ē-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleobranchia*, or having their characters.
II. *n.* A member of the *Teleobranchia*.

teleocephal (tel″ē-ō-sef′al), *n.* Any teleocephalous fish. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Teleocephali (tel″ē-ō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleocephalus*: see *teleocephalous*.] An order of teleost fishes, including those whose cranium has the full complement of bones.

teleocephalous (tel″ē-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **telcocephalus*, < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having the full number of bones in the skull; of or pertaining to the *Teleocephali*.

Teleodesmacea (tel″ē-ō-des-mā′sē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *δεσμός*, band, ligament.] An order of bivalve mollusks, formed by W. H. Dall to include all those whose hinge is highly specialized or perfected. The division includes 12 suborders, and the name is contrasted with *Anomalodesmacea* and with *Prionodesmacea*. *Nature*, XLI. 188.

teleodesmacean (tel″ē-ō-des-mā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teleodesmacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleodesmacea*.
II. *n.* Any member of the *Teleodesmacea*. *W. H. Dall.*

teleologic (tel″ē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Teleological.

Value in use, or, as Mr. De Quincey calls it, *teleologic* value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

II. *n.* The science of final causes. [Rare.]

Technic and *Teleologic* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 68.

teleological (tel″ē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *teleologic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes; pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

teleologically (tel ē-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

teleologism (tel-ē-ol′ō-jizm), *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ism*.] Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 278.

teleologist (tel-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *teleolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare *ætiologist*.

teleology (tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *teleologia* (Chr. Wolf), < Gr. *τέλος* (gen. *τέλεος*), completion, final end, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

teleometer (tel-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* A telemeter.

teleophobia (tel″ē-ō-fō′bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (gen. *τέλεος*), end, + *φόβος*, fear.] That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See *dysteleology*.

teleophore (tel′ē-ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A gonotheca.

teleophyte (tel′ē-ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant composed of an aggregate of units, i. e., a very highly developed plant, as a tree. Compare *teleozoön*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

teleorganic (tel″ē-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *ὄργανον*, an organ.] Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital, necessary to organic life: as, *teleorganic* forces.

teleosaur (tel′ē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Teleosaurus*.] A fossil crocodile of the family *Teleosauridæ*.

teleosaurian (tel″ē-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleosauridæ*, or having their characters.
II. *n.* A member of the *Teleosauridæ*.

Teleosauridæ (tel ē-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teleosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crocodiles, typified by the genus *Teleosaurus*, having a long narrow snout with terminal nostrils, the posterior nares bounded by the palatines (the pterygoids not being united below), and the vertebræ amphicœlous. They are characteristic of the Jurassic formation.

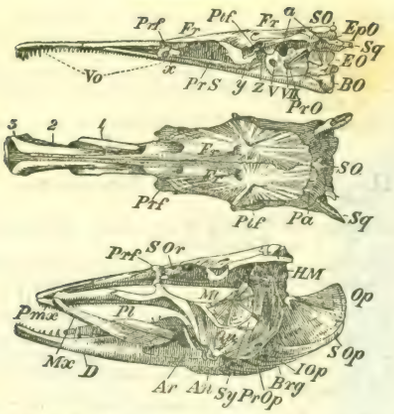
Teleosaurus (tel″ē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Teleosauridæ*.

teleost (tel′ē-ost), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **teleosteus*, < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, osseous, as a fish; having a well-ossified skeleton, as ordinary fishes; of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*.
II. *n.* An osseous fish; any member of the *Teleostei*. See cuts on following page, and cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, *palatoquadrate*, *parusphenoid*.

teleostean (tel-ē-os′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleost* + *-e-an*.] Same as *teleost*.

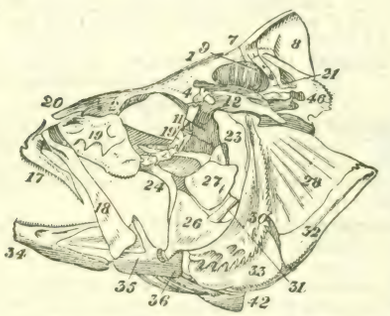
Teleostei (tel-ē-os′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleosteus*: see *teleost*.] The teleosts, or ordinary bony fishes; a subclass of true fishes. They have a well-developed brain, whose optic nerves cross each other, but without any chiasm; the heart is provided with a non-contractile arterial bulb; the fins have well-developed and distinct rays; the skeleton is generally completely ossified, and the backbone consists entirely or mostly of separate well-ossified vertebræ.

teleostomate (tel-ē-os′tō-māt), *a.* [< *teleostom-ous* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *teleostomous*.



Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish, showing most of the bones.

Upper and middle figures, side and top views without the bones of the jaws; lower, side view with the bones of the jaws. *a*, articular facet for hyomandibular bone; *x*, parasphenoid; *y*, basisphenoid; *z*, alisphenoid; V, VII, exits of fifth and seventh nerves; 1, 2, 3, bones apparently replacing nasals; *An*, angular bone; *Ar*, articular; *BO*, basioccipital; *Brq*, branchiostegal rays; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *HM*, hyomandibular; *IOp*, interoperculum; *Mx*, maxillary; *Mt*, metapterygoid; *Op*, operculum; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatoquadrate arch; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *PrOp*, præoperculum; *PrS*, presphenoid; *Pif*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supra-occipital; *SOp*, suboperculum; *SOr*, suborbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Sy*, symplectic; *Vo*, vomer.



Skull of Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), a teleostome.

1, frontal; 2, prefrontal; 4, sphenotic; 7, parietal; 8, supra-occipital; 9, epiotic; 11, proötic; 12, pterotic; 17, premaxilla; 18, maxilla; 19, first suborbital or lacrymal bone; 19′, chain of suborbitals; 20, nasal; 21, one of a chain of post-temporal ossicles; 23, hyomandibular; 24, ectopterygoid; 26, quadrate; 27, metapterygoid; 28, operculum; 30, præoperculum; 31, symplectic; 32, suboperculum; 33, interoperculum; 34, dentary; 35, articular; 36, angular; 42, urohyal; 46, post-temporal, or bone connecting scapular arch with the skull.

teleostome (tel′ē-ō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] One of the *Teleostomi;* any true fish.

Teleostomi (tel-ē-os′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] A subclass or class of true fishes, having the arch of the upper jaw formed by specialized jaw-bones (generally both intermaxillary and supramaxillary) and a more or less developed set of membrane-bones. The group is contrasted with the selachians or elasmobranchs, and includes both the teleosts and the ganoids. Compare *Selachostomi, Cyclostomi, Cirrostomi.*

teleostomous (tel-ē-os′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *teleostomus,* < Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having the character of a teleostome; pertaining to the *Teleostomi.*

teleotemporal (tel″ē-ō-tem′pō-ral), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + L. *tempora,* temples: see *temporal*[2].] A bone of the scapular arch in fishes, otherwise called *postclavicle.*

teleotrocha, *n. pl.* Same as *telotrocha.*

teleozoic (tel″ē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *teleozo-on* + *-ic.*] Of the character of a teleozoön; pertaining to the teleozoa; metazoan; not protozoan.

teleozoön (tel″ē-ō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *teleozoa* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A complete animal; a metazoan as distinguished from a protozoan organism, consisting of differentiated cells or specialized tissues. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 199.

telepathic (tel-ē-path′ik), *a.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathically (tel-ē-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a telepathic manner; by means of telepathy; according to the principles or doctrine of telepathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 500. [Recent.]

telepathist (tel′ē-path-ist or tē-lep′a-thist), *n.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in telepathic phenomena, or who upholds the doctrine of telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathy (tel′ē-path-i or tē-lep′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *-παθεια,* < *πάθος,* suffering, feeling (cf. *sympathy*).] The direct communication of one mind with another otherwise than in ordinary and recognized ways; the supposed action of one mind on another at a distance without the use of words, looks, gestures, or other material signs; also, the resulting mental state or affection. The assumption is that certain extraordinary phenomena cannot be explained on any recognized principles of physical science. Also called *thought-transference* and *mind-reading.* [Recent.]

We venture to introduce the words Telæsthesia and *Telepathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 147.

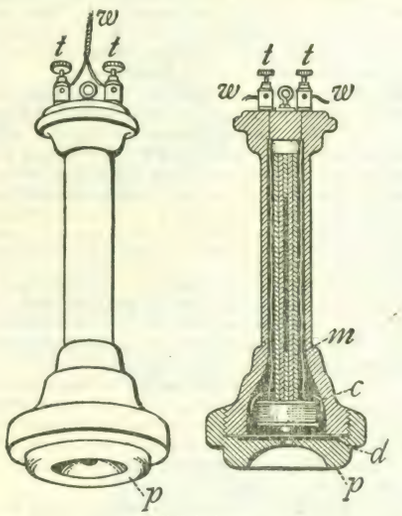
telepheme (tel′ē-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φήμη,* saying, talk: see *fame*[1].] A telephonic message. [Recent.]

We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word into the language. It is *telepheme.* The use of such phrases as "telephonic communication," "telephonic message," "news by telephone," and the like seems a little clumsy, and a single word expressing their meaning has become a desideratum.

W. Balestier, in Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express, August 5th, 1882.

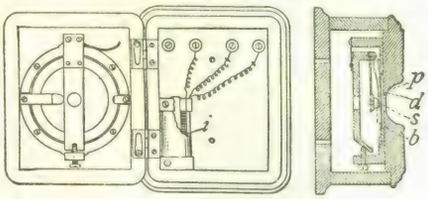
Telephium (tē-lē′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), a name in use among herbalists from J. Camerarius, 1588; < L. *telephion,* < Gr. *τηλέφιον,* an herb resembling purslane, said to have been named from Telephus, a mythic king of Mysia and son of Hercules.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Silenaceæ* and tribe *Sperguleæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five petals, five stamens, a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a three-angled papery pod included in the calyx, many-seeded at its base, and loculicidally three- to four-valved. There are six species recognized by recent authors, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are spreading glaucous herbs, often from a perennial rootstock, bearing alternate twin or opposite leaves, which are oval or oblong and without nerves, and are minutely stipulate. The small white flowers form terminal cymes. ★*T. Imperati* is the tree-orpine, formerly cultivated.

telephone (tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [= F. *téléphone* = G. *telephon* = Sw. Dan. *telefon* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φωνή,* voice, sound.] An instrument or apparatus for the transmission of sound to a distant point. The word is generally restricted to devices for the transmission of articulate speech by the agency of electricity. The process consists essentially of the transmission of electric waves or impulses which agree in period and phase with atmospheric waves produced by sound. These in turn, by means of an electromagnet,



Bell Telephone.

cause vibrations of a plate or membrane, which agitate the air in a manner similar to the original disturbance, and thus reproduce the sound. As in telegraphy, a telephonic system includes a transmitter, a conducting wire, and a receiver. In the magneto-electric telephone the transmitter and receiver are identical. A thin iron disk is placed very near, but not quite touching, the end of a small bar of steel permanently magnetized, about which is wound a coil of thin insulated wire. One end of this wire is connected with the earth and the other with the line. The sound-waves produce vibrations in the iron disk, and as the magnetic field is thus subjected to rapid alterations, currents of electricity are induced, which are transmitted through the line. At the receiving end corresponding changes in the magnetism of the bar of the receiving instrument produce similar vibrations in the iron disk near it, which, in turn, produce sound-waves. When the Bell telephone is used as a transmitter, the sounds are directed toward the mouthpiece *p,* through a hole in the center of which the vibrations impinge on the diaphragm *d.* The consequent vibrations of the diaphragm close to the end of the magnet *m* induce currents in the coil *c,* which are transmitted to the line wires *w* through the terminals *t.* When the instrument is used as a receiver, the pulsatory currents passed through the coil *c* cause the diaphragm *d* to vibrate and give out sounds, which are heard by putting *p* to the ear. Better results, however, are obtained by the use of a different form of transmitter, many varieties of which have been invented. In that most commonly used the motions of the diaphragm cause variations in the strength of a current flowing from a battery through the primary wire of an induction-coil. These variations cause corresponding induced currents to flow through the secondary wire, which is connected with the line. They are generally due to variations of resistance resulting from variations in pressure in carbon, as in Edison's transmitter (called *carbon telephone*), or in surface contact when hard carbon is used, as in Blake's transmitter. In the latter (see cut) the sounds are directed to the mouthpiece *p,*



Blake's Transmitter.

which causes the vibrations of the air to impinge on the diaphragm *d,* on the back and at the center of which rests the point of a spring carrying a small spherical-shaped piece of platinum, *s,* which presses against a carbon block, *b.* The current, passing through the primary of the induction-coil *i,* passes through the contact between the platinum and the carbon, and variations in the resistance of this contact, due to the vibrations of the diaphragm, cause currents to be induced in the secondary of the coil *i* which are sent into the line circuit. Any form of microphone may be used as a telephone transmitter.—**Chemical telephone,** a telephone the receiver of which is Edison's monograph.—**Dolbear's telephone,** a kind of telephone in which the effects are produced by electrostatic forces, and there is no permanent electromagnet in the receiver. The latter consists of two thin metallic plates near to but insulated from each other, constituting in effect a condenser. The varying charge in this condenser, due to the action of the transmitting telephone, causes variations in the mutual attraction of the plates, and in this way the vibrations of the membrane of the transmitter are reproduced.—**Membrane telephone,** a telephone using a membrane of any substance, but usually of thin sheet-iron, as the part acted upon directly by the sound-vibrations.—**Multipolar telephone.** See *multipolar.*—**Pulsion telephone,** a mechanical telephone having attached to its diaphragm a number of vibrators for the purpose of reinforcing the vibrations.—**Telephone-harp,** an instrument, used in connection with a telephone, to enable large audiences to distinguish musical sounds.

telephone (tel′ē-fōn), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *telephoned,* ppr. *telephoning.* [< *telephone, n.* Hence, by abbr., *phone*[2].] To communicate by telephone.

telephoner (tel′ē-fō-nėr), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-er*[1].] One who uses a telephone for communicating with another. *T. D. Lockwood,* Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 207.

telephonic (tel-ē-fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *téléphonique;* as *telephone* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone: as, a *telephonic* communication.

telephonically (tel-ē-fon′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to the telephone; by means of the telephone.

telephonist (tel′ē-fō-nist), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-ist.*] A person versed in telephony, or who ★uses the telephone.

telephonograph (tel-ē-fō′nō-graf), *n.* [< *telephone* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] A device for making a permanent record of a message received by telephone.

telephonographic (tel-ē-fō-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telephonograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by means of a telephonograph. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 523.

Telephonus (tel-ē-fō′nus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Telophonus*), < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φώνη,* voice, sound.] An extensive genus of African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ,* of black, white,



Senegal Shrike (*Telephonus senegalus*).

and chestnut coloration, without any bright tints. Eight species of the now restricted genus are described, among which is the Senegal ★shrike, *T. senegalus.*

telephony (tel′ē-fō-ni), *n.* [As *telephone* + *-y*[3].] The operation or art of telephoning, or repro-

ducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance from their source.

Telephoridæ (tel-ē-for'i-dē), *n.pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Telephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sericorn beetles, including those forms commonly called *soldier-beetles*, now usually merged with the *Lampyridæ*. See *Telephorinæ*. *Malacodermidæ* is a synonym.

Telephorinæ (tel″ē-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Telephorus* + *-inæ.*] The *Telephoridæ* as a subfamily of the *Lampyridæ*. They have the middle coxæ contiguous and the epipleura distinct and narrow at base, and mesothoracic episterna not sinuate on the inner side. They are slender and rather soft-bodied beetles of medium size, usually vegetable-feeders, although carnivorous in the larval state. *Chauliognathus*, *Podabrus*, and *Telephorus* are the principal genera represented in the United States. See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

Telephorus (tē-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schaeffer, 1766), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of sericorn beetles, typical of the family *Telephoridæ*. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, and comprises more than 300 species, the majority of them inhabiting cold or temperate regions. Thirty-six species occur in the United States. *T. bilineatus*, the two-lined soldier-beetle, is in its larval state, in North America, a common enemy of the larva of the codling-★moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). See *soldier-beetle*.

telephote (tel'ē-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] An instrument designed to reproduce at a distance, by the aid of electri-★city, pictures or images of visible objects.

telephotograph (tel-ē-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< *telephote* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *photograph*.] A ★picture or image produced by a telephote.

telephotography (tel″ē-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *telephotograph* + *-y*[3].] The art (not yet attained) of producing a photograph of an object distant and invisible from the camera, by means of electrical connections with a suitable apparatus sit-★uated near the object. *Nature*, XLIII. 335.

teleplastic (tel-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Noting the alleged spiritualistic phenomena of materialization, or the formation of phantasmal figures of persons and things. Also *telesomatic*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> M. [A. N.] Aksakof uses the term "telesomatic" for the phenomena of so called "materialisation," the formation of "spirit-hands" and the like. Elsewhere he calls these phenomena "plastic." Inasmuch as other material objects are asserted to be thus supernormally formed, besides quasi-human bodies, it would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic* to all this class of alleged phenomena. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, [Dec., 1890, p. 669.

telepolariscope (tel″ē-pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *polariscope*.] An optical instrument consisting of a combination of the polariscope with the telescope.

teleradiophone (tel-ē-rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *radiophone*.] A radiophone used in connection with a telescope.

Telerpeton (tē-lėr'pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, < *ἕρπειν*, creep, crawl.] 1. A genus of fossil lizards of the Triassic period, belonging to the order *Rhynchocephalia*.— ★2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* [= F. *télescope* = Sp. Pg. It. *telescopio* = D. *teleskoop* = G. Sw. Dan. *teleskop*, etc., < NL. *telescopium* (NGr. *τηλεσκόπιον*), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument by means of which distant objects are made to appear nearer and larger. It originated in the first decade of the seventeenth century, apparently earliest in Holland; but Galileo in 1609 independently invented the form which bears his name, published it to the world, and was the first to apply the instrument to astronomical observation. The telescope consists essentially of two members: one, the *objective*, a large converging lens, or a concave mirror (technically *speculum*), which forms an optical image of the object; the other, the *eyepiece*, a small lens or combination of lenses, which magnifies this image. The optical parts are usually set in a tube, and this is so arranged that the distance between the objective and the eyepiece can be adjusted to give the most distinct vision. Telescopes are classed as *refracting* or *reflecting*, according as the objective is a lens or a speculum. The simple refracting telescope has for an objective a large convex lens, *A* (fig. 1), of long

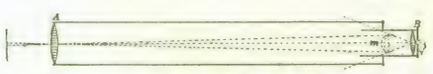


Fig. 1.— The Simple Refracting Telescope.

focus, while the eyepiece, *B*, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the object-glass is viewed by the magnifying lens *B*, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses *A* and *B*. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the object is seen erect. But the field of view is very restricted, and this form of instrument now survives only in the opera-glass. The simple refracting telescope in any of its forms is a very imperfect instrument, owing to the fact that rays of different color are not alike refrangible, the focus being nearer the lens for the blue rays than for the red. By making the telescope very long in proportion to its diameter, the injurious effect of this chromatic aberration can be greatly reduced, and about 1660 Huygens and Cassini used instruments more than 100 feet long in their observations upon Saturn. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was discovered in England that, by combining lenses of different kinds of glass, objectives could be made nearly free from chromatic aberration, and all the refracting telescopes now constructed have achromatic object-glasses of some form. The usual construction is a double-convex lens of crown-glass combined with a (nearly) plano-concave lens of flint-glass, the focal lengths of the two lenses being proportional to their dispersive powers, and the curves so chosen that the spherical aberration is corrected at the same time. But other forms are possible and even preferable. Fig. 2 shows some of those most used. For



Fig. 2.— Different Forms of the Achromatic Object-glass.

many years after the invention of the achromatic telescope it was impossible to obtain suitable glass for lenses of more than 5 inches in diameter. The discoveries of Guinand about 1800 partially relieved the difficulty, and from about 1870 to 1911 a considerable number of instruments have been made with apertures exceeding 2 feet: one of 50 inches diameter was constructed for the Paris Exposi-

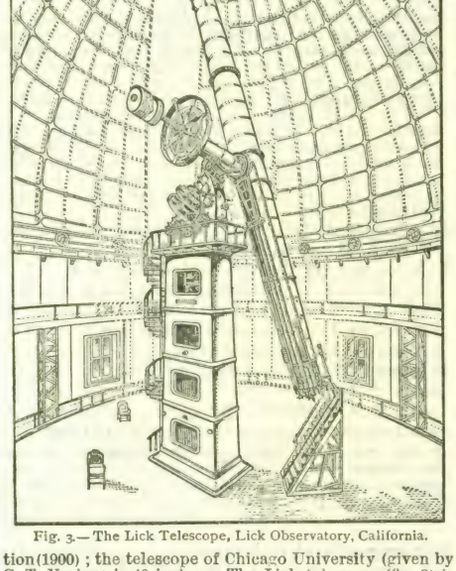


Fig. 3.— The Lick Telescope, Lick Observatory, California.

tion (1900); the telescope of Chicago University (given by C. T. Yerkes) is 40 inches. The Lick telescope (fig. 3) is of 36 inches diameter and 57 feet in length, the object-glass by Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts. That of Pulkowa is 30 inches. The achromatic objective constructed of flint- and crown-glass is, however, by no means perfect, and cannot be made so while these kinds of glass are used. When the correction for the rays of mean wave-length in the spectrum is the best possible, the extreme rays—the red and violet—refuse to coincide with the others, so that the image of a bright object is surrounded by a purple halo, which renders it somewhat indistinct. This "secondary spectrum," as it is called, is not very obtrusive in small instruments, but is a serious defect in large ones, and unfits the ordinary achromatic refractor for photography. For this purpose it is necessary to use an object-glass specially corrected for the violet rays, and therefore practically worthless for visual observations. But while it is impossible to secure a perfect color-correction with any lens composed of ordinary crown- and flint-glass, there is no reason why kinds of glass may not be invented which will render it possible; and since 1880 experiments, under the auspices of the German government, by Professor Abbé at Jena, appear to have resulted in at least partial success. Lenses as large as 12 inches in diameter have been made of the new glass. If large disks of this glass can be obtained sufficiently homogeneous, and not corrosible under exposure to the air, the art of telescope-making will immediately make enormous progress. The reflecting telescope was invented between 1660 and 1670, independently by Gregory and Newton, by the latter as the result of his discovery of the decomposition of light by refraction, which led him to conclude (erroneously) that the faults of the refracting telescope were necessarily incurable. There are four different forms of the instrument, differing only in the method by which the rays reflected by the concave speculum which forms the objective are brought to the eyepiece. In the Gregorian telescope (fig. 4) the rays reflected from the speculum are a second time reflected by a small concave mirror in the center of the tube, and just beyond the focus. The large mirror is perforated, and the eyepiece, placed behind the perforation, receives the rays thus twice reflected. In the Cassegrainian the construction is precisely similar, except that the small mirror is convex, and is placed within the focus; this shortens the instrument a little, but restricts the field of view. In both these forms the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror is plane, and set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition, unless the speculum is now ground and polished with the axis or vertex of its paraboloidal figure at one edge, instead of at the center of the speculum as in the other forms; or unless the focal length of the instrument is very great as compared with its aperture, as in the case of the great horizontal reflecting telescope recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory. Although the reflecting telescope is entirely free from chromatic aberration, nevertheless, as constructed in the past, it has failed to give as perfect definition, when used for visual observations, as the best refracting telescopes give. In astronomical photography and spectroscopy, however, the perfect achromatism of the reflecting telescope is of supreme importance; recently the most remarkable and perfect photographs of nebulæ and star-clusters which have yet been secured have been made with reflecting telescopes. It is certain that this type of telescope is only now being developed to the state of refinement which has already been attained in the case of the refractor. The speculum is perhaps easier and certainly much less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same aperture; hence, the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use: it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of instruments with apertures of 3 and 4 feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of the telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass or speculum and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available, with the best object-glasses and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things being equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens; practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in the thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. Reflecting telescopes vary greatly in their light-gathering power. A Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum freshly polished is not very greatly inferior in light to an achromatic of the same aperture; but as a rule a reflector in its ordinary working condition has only about half the light of the corresponding refractor. Small telescopes for terrestrial purposes are usually unmounted, but the tube is ordinarily made in several sections which slide into one another, reducing the length of the instrument, and making it more portable, as in the common spy-glass. Larger telescopes are mounted upon stands of some kind, and the practical efficiency of the instrument depends greatly on the firmness and convenient arrangement of the stand. At present telescopes for astronomical use are almost always mounted equatorially— that is, the telescope-tube is attached to an axis, which itself is carried by another axis with its bearings so arranged that it points toward the pole. This principal axis is called the *polar axis*, and a clockwork is usually arranged to make it turn at the rate of one revolution in a sidereal day. When the telescope is once pointed at a celestial object, the clockwork will keep it apparently stationary in the field of view for any length of time. By the help also of graduated circles attached to the two axes it is easy to "set" the telescope so as to find any object whose right ascension and declination are known. See the supplement.

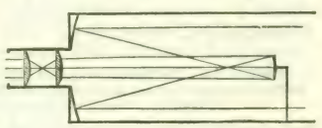


Fig. 4.— The Gregorian Reflecting Telescope.

The credit of the discovery of the telescope has been a fruitful subject of discussion. . . . It is quite certain that previous to 1600 the *telescope* was unknown, except possibly to individuals who failed to see its practical importance, and who confined its use to "curious practices" or to demonstrations of "natural magic."

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 135.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Telescopium* (which see).—**Axis of a telescope.** See *axis*[1].—**Binocular telescope**, an instrument composed of two similar small telescopes fastened together side by side and parallel, so that both eyes can be used at once in looking through it. The opera-glass is its most common form.—**Brachy-telescope**, or *brachyte*, a form of silver-on-glass reflector in which the small mirror, convex in form, is placed out of the axis of the large speculum, which is slightly inclined, the distortion thus produced in the image being partly compensated by the corresponding inclination of the small mirror. This construction avoids the perforation of the speculum, and leaves its whole area unobstructed; it also considerably diminishes the length of the instrument.—**Broken telescope**, a telescope which has a reflecting prism or mirror inserted about half-way between the object-glass and its focus, the tube being thus bent at right angles: much used in transit-instruments and theodolites.—**Cane telescope**, a telescope or spy-glass fitted in a walking-stick.—**Cassegrainian telescope**, a form of reflector in which the small mirror is convex. See def. 1.—**Catadioptric, catoptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.—**Dialytic telescope.** See *dialytic*.—**Equatorial telescope.** See *equatorial*, *n.*, and def. 1.—**Galilean telescope**, the form of refracting telescope invented by Galileo, and still used as the opera-glass: it is

characterized by having a concave lens as the eye-glass, and shows objects erect.—**Gregorian telescope.** See *Gregorian* and def. 1.—**Herschelian telescope,** a form of reflecting telescope in which no small mirror is used, but the large speculum is slightly inclined, so as to make the image accessible at the side of the mouth of the telescope-tube.—**Keplerian telescope,** a form of refracting telescope which is characterized by the use of a convex lens of short focus for the eyepiece: sometimes referred to simply as the *astronomical telescope,* because, exhibiting objects inverted, it cannot be advantageously used for any but astronomical observations.—**Magnifying power of a telescope.** See *magnify.*—**Newtonian telescope,** the usual form of reflecting telescope, which employs a small plane mirror set at an angle of 45°, throwing the image through the side of the tube.—**Night telescope,** a spy-glass of wide aperture and low power, useful in twilight or moonlight.—**Photographic telescope,** a telescope fitted for photography. It may be a refractor with an object-glass specially constructed to bring the actinic rays to an accurate focus, or a reflector, which requires only mechanical adaptations.—**Prism-telescope.** See *teinoscope.*—**Sciatheric telescope.** See *sciatheric.*—**Silver-on-glass telescope,** a reflector which has a concave speculum of glass silvered on the front surface. Most of the reflectors now made are of this kind.—**Terrestrial telescope,** a telescope having two additional lenses in the eyepiece, by means of which the inverted image is brought to an erect position, in contradistinction to an astronomical refracting telescope.—**View-telescope,** the small telescope which usually forms part of a spectroscope.—**Watch-telescope,** a small telescope attached to a theodolite or other geodetic instrument, and intended to enable the observer to assure himself of the stability of the parts of the instrument which ought to remain immovable while the observations are being made.—**Water-telescope.** (*a*) A simple tube, five or six inches in diameter, with a plane glass inserted watertight at the end. It is used by Norwegian fishermen and others to enable them to see objects under water. (*b*) A telescope with its tube completely filled with water. Such an instrument was used by Airy at Greenwich, about 1870, as part of a zenith-sector, in order to settle by observation certain questions relating to the aberration of light.—**Zenith-telescope,** an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the latitude of a place by measuring the difference between the zenith-distances of two stars culminating north and south of the zenith at nearly equal altitudes: introduced by Capt. Talcott of the United States Engineers about 1840. The principle involved had been discovered as early as 1740 by Horrebow, but the method was never much used, for want of suitable star-catalogues, and had been quite lost sight of.



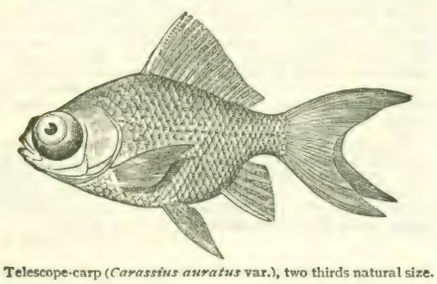
Newtonian Telescope.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telescoped,* ppr. *telescoping.* [< *telescope, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drive into one another like the movable joints or slides of a spy-glass: as, in the collision the forward cars were *telescoped;* to shut up or protrude like a jointed telescope.

II. *intrans.* To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket-telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other: as, two of the carriages *telescoped.*

telescope-bag (tel'e-skōp-bag), *n.* A hand-bag made in two separate parts, one of which shuts down over the other and is held in place by straps.

telescope-carp (tel'e-skōp-kärp), *n.* A monstrous variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus,*



Telescope-carp (*Carassius auratus* var.), two thirds natural size.

originating in China, of a scarlet color, with the eyes protruding, and with a double caudal fin. Also *scarlet fish* and *telescope-fish.*

telescope-driver (tel'e-skōp-drī″vėr), *n.* The clockwork mechanism by which the motion of a telescope is made to accord with apparent sidereal motion; a driving-clock. *Sir E. Beckett,* Clocks and Watches, p. 232.

telescope-eye (tel'e-skōp-ī), *n.* An eye, as of a gastropod, which may be telescoped, or withdrawn and protruded.

telescope-fish (tel'e-skōp-fish), *n.* Same as *telescope-carp.*

telescope-fly (tel'e-skōp-flī), *n.* A two-winged stalk-eyed insect. See cut under *Diopsis.*

telescope-shell (tel'e-skōp-shel), *n.* A cerithioid univalve of India, *Telescopium fuscum,* having a long conical shell of many whorls with subquadrangular aperture.

★**telescope-sight** (tel'e-skōp-sīt), *n.* A telescopic glass mounted upon a firearm or a piece of ordnance, and usually adjustable for distance and drift, and to overcome the effect of wind.

telescope-table (tel'e-skōp-tā″bl), *n.* A table which allows of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. Compare *extension-table.*

telescopic (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* [= F. *télescopique* = Sp. *telescópico* = Pg. It. *telescopico;* as *telescope* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the telescope or its use; obtained by means of a telescope: as, a *telescopic* view of the moon.—2. That can be seen or discovered by the telescope only: as, *telescopic* stars.—3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

> Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and microscopic. *Whately.*

4. Capable of being extended or shut up like a spy-glass; having joints or sections which slide one within another; especially, in *mach.,* constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be lowered out of sight in action, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stalked; mounted on an ophthalmite, stem, or peduncle, as an eye. (*b*) Capable of protrusion and retraction, as if jointed like a telescope, or like the joints of a telescope: as, *telescopic* eyes, feelers, horns, or feet.—**Telescopic axle.** See *axle.*—**Telescopic catheterism,** the passage of successively smaller-sized catheters one within the other, until one small enough to pass a urethral stricture has been found.—**Telescopic chimney,** a chimney, used on some steamers, made in sections arranged to slide into each other so that it can be lowered.—**Telescopic elevator,** a hydraulic elevator in which the hydraulic pressure is exerted through sections of tubes which gradually diminish in diameter to permit sliding within one another.—**Telescopic gas-holder,** a gas-holder whose sides move one within another like the slides of a portable telescope.—**Telescopic sights.** See *sight*[1].

telescopical (tel-e-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *telescopic* + *-al.*] Same as *telescopic.*

telescopically (tel-e-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a telescope: as, an instrument that opens and closes *telescopically.*—2. By means of the telescope; as regards the view presented by the telescope.

telescopiform (tel'e-skop-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *telescope* + L. *forma,* form.] Telescopic in form—that is, retractile by means of telescoping joints one within another, as the ovipositor of many insects.—**Telescopiform ovipositor,** in *entom.,* an ovipositor consisting of several tubes, which are modified abdominal rings, and slide into one another, like the tubes of a spy-glass, when the organ is retracted: a form found in many *Diptera* and in the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ.*

telescopist (tel'e-skō-pist or tē-les'kō-pist), *n.* [< *telescope* + *-ist.*] One skilled in using the telescope.

Telescopium (tel-e-skō'pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *telescope.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also *Telescope.*—**Telescopium Herschelii,** a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

telescopy (tel'e-skō-pi or tē-les'kō-pi), *n.* [As *telescope* + *-y*[3].] The art of constructing or of ★using the telescope.

teleseme (tel'ē-sēm), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *σῆμα,* sign, mark.] A system of electric signaling in which provision is made for the automatic transmission of a number of different signals or calls, in use in connection with police telegraphs and hotel annunciators.

telesia (tē-lē'siạ), *n.* [= F. *télésie,* < Gr. *τελέσιος,* finishing, < *τελεῖν,* finish, complete, < *τέλος,* end.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

telesm† (tel'ezm), *n.* [< MGr. *τέλεσμα,* a talisman: see *talisman*[1].] A talisman or amulet. [Rare.]

> The consecrated *telesms* of the pagans.
> *Dr. H. More,* Antidote against Idolatry, ix. (*Latham.*)

telesmatic† (tel-es-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλεσμα(τ-),* outlay, payment, < *τελεῖν,* pay, < *τέλος,* payment.] Same as *telesmatical.*

telesmatical† (tel-es-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *telesmatic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to telesms; talismanic.

> They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art.
> *J. Gregory,* Notes on Scripture, p. 38. (*Latham.*)

telesmatically† (tel-es-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of telesms or talismans.

> The part of Fortune found out was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *telesmatically* prepared.
> *J. Gregory,* Notes on Scripture, p. 32. (*Latham.*)

telesomatic (tel″ē-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *σῶμα(τ-),* body, + *-ic.*] Same as *teleplastic.* *A. N. Aksakof.*

telespectroscope (tel-ē-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + E. *spectroscope.*] An instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached: so designated by Lockyer.

telestereoscope (tel-ē-ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + E. *stereoscope.*] An optical instrument devised by Helmholtz for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at a great distance. Helmholtz's instrument consists of two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and some distance apart. The rays from the objects of the landscape falling upon these mirrors are reflected to two plane mirrors placed parallel to the first and in front of the eyes. The observer views the image reflected from the first set of mirrors.

telestic (tē-les'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τελεστικός,* fit for finishing or consecrating, < *τελεῖν,* finish, complete, < *τέλος,* end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

> I . . . call this the *telestick* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or ethereal vehicle. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 792.

telestich (tel'ē-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλος,* end, + *στίχος,* a row, a line, a verse: see *stich.*] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel-ē-thėr'mō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + E. *thermograph.*] A thermograph which records at a distance the indications of its actuating thermometer; a self-registering telethermometer.

telethermometer (tel″ē-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + E. *thermometer.*] A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance. In general, the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indicator is connected electrically with a dial and pointer, or with a continuous chronographic register, at the place where the record is desired. The apparatus connected with the thermometer is called the *transmitter,* and that connected with the register is called the *receiver.* Of various systems, the following one of Richard Bros. of Paris may be described. Over the pointer of the thermometer-dial is placed an auxiliary needle which carries a fork at its extremity. The arms of the fork are so placed that the primary pointer of the instrument rests between them. Thus, the motion of the pointer of the instrument is limited by the fork, and an electric contact is made when the pointer, responding to a change of temperature, touches either arm of the fork. The arms are insolated from each other, and separate wires carry the electric current from the two arms to the receiver. The two currents, therefore, distinguish rising and falling temperatures. At the receiver the current sets in motion a train of wheelwork, which moves the registering pen of a chronograph-barrel exactly one scale-division. The displacement is upward or downward according as the electric current is due to a rising or a falling temperature. Simultaneously the wheelwork plunges a metal weight into a cup of mercury, and closes an electric current independent of the first. The current thus established returns to the transmitter, and acts on a magnet whose function it is to move the auxiliary needle bearing the fork so as to bring the two arms of the fork again to equal distances from the primary needle. The apparatus is completed by an automatic interrupter, which operates after each return of the current from the receiver. The instrument is then in readiness to record another differential change of temperature. This system of electrical registration at a distance is applicable to any instrument whose indications are shown by a dial and pointer.

telethermometry (tel″ē-thėr-mom'e-tri), *n.* [As *telethermometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of indicating or recording temperature automatically at a distance from the actuating thermometer.

teletopometer (tel″ē-tō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *τόπος,* a place, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

teleutoform (tē-lū'tō-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *τελευτή,* completion, + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* the last or final fruit-form in the alternating generations of the *Uredinales;* the stage in which the teleutospores are formed.

teleutogonidium (tē-lū″tō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *teleutogonidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *τελευτή,* completion, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *bot.,* same as *teleutospore.*

teleutospore (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τελευτή,* completion, + *σπορά,* seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.,* in the *Uredinales,* a thick-walled spore formed by abscission on a branch of the mycelium (sterigma), and on germination producing a promycelium. In some cases the teleutospores are produced early in the season, but usually they appear in autumn, remain attached to the tissues of the host over winter, and germinate in the spring. See *spore*[2], *Uredinales,* and cut under *Puccinia.* Also called *brand-spore.*

> The cycle begins in spring with the germination of thick-walled spores, called *teleutospores,* borne usually in pairs at the end of sterigmata. *Encyc. Brit.,* IX. 831.

telfordize (tel'ford-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telfordized*, ppr. *telfordizing*. In *road-making*, to construct according to the method of road-making invented by Thomas Telford. See *Telford pavement*.

Telford pavement. A roadway devised by the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757–1834). The bottoming of the road consists of any durable stone, from 4 to 7 inches in dimensions, hand-laid upon the road-foundation. Between such stones smaller pieces are packed to complete a compact layer 7 inches deep in the middle of the road, and graduated to 4 inches in depth at the sides, to produce a uniform convexity. Upon this is spread, and rolled down, gravel composed of flints, the pieces being as nearly cubical in form as can be obtained, and none weighing more than six ounces. The rolling is continued till the surface is crushed and compacted to smoothness. The name is often contracted to *telford*.

telic (tel'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τελικός, final, < τέλος, end, completion.] Noting a final end or purpose. See *ecbatic*.

teliconograph (tel-ī-kon'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write. Cf. *iconograph*.] Same as *teleiconograph*.

Telifera (tē-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tela*, web, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Epithelaria*.

Telinga (te-ling'gä), *n.* 1. One of the people living in the eastern part of the Deccan. *Yule and Burnell.*—2†. [*l. c.*] A sepoy.—**Telinga potato.** See *potato*.

tell[1] (tel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *told* (formerly or dial. sometimes *telled*, *telt*), ppr. *telling*. [< ME. *tellen* (pret. *tolde*, *talde*, pp. *told*, *itold*, *talden*, *ytold*), < AS. *tellan* (pret. *tealde*, pp. *geteald*) = OS. *tellian* = OFries. *tella* = MD. D. *tellen*, count, reckon, consider, = MLG. *tellen* = OHG. *zellan*, MHG. *zeln*, G. *zählen*, number (*erzählen*, narrate), = Icel. *telja* = Sw. *tälja* = Dan. *tælle*, number, tell; cf. Goth. *talzjan*, instruct, direct; from the noun represented by *tale*[1]: see *tale*[1], *n*. Cf. *tale*[1], *v*. For the forms *tell*, *told*, cf. *sell*, *sold*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To number; count; enumerate; reckon one by one, or one after another: as, to *tell* a hundred; to *tell* one's beads.

Certeyn I hem never *tolde*;
For as fele eyen hadde she
As fetheres upon foules be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1380.

His custom was to *tell* over his herd of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii.

He cannot be so innocent a coxcomb;
He can *tell* ten, sure.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

Nobody comes to visit him, he receives no letters, and *tells* his money morning and evening.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

2. To recount; rehearse; narrate; relate: as, to *tell* a story.

Witnesse, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have *teld!*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

Life . . . is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

Masters, I have to *tell* a tale of woe,
A tale of folly and of wasted life.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

3. To make known; divulge; disclose; reveal; communicate: as, to *tell* a secret; to *tell* one's errand.

Now wul y *telle* the rygt Way to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

She never *told* her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 113.

I wonder wha 's *tauld* that gay ladie
The fashion into our countrie.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 290).

4. To declare; say.

Who-so contrarieth treuthe he *telleth* in the gospel
That God knoweth hym nouȝte, ne no seynte of heuene.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 55.

5. To put or express in words; recite; explain; make clear or plain.

And dede men for that deon [dip] comen oute of deope graues,
And *tolden* why that tempest so longe tyme durede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 66.

I know, quoth he, what it meaneth, but I cannot *tell* it; I cannot express it.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Whoso ask'd her for his wife,
His riddle *told* not, lost his life.
Shak., Pericles, i., Prol., l. 38.

Few can *tell* his pedigree,
Nor his subtill nature conster.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

6. To discern so as to be able to say; distinguish; recognize; decide; determine: as, to *tell* one from another; she cannot *tell* which she likes best.

I could always *tell* if visitors had called in my absence.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

7. To inform.

He seith that ye be sone aperceyvaunte of hym, and that ye sholde *telle* me what he is.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greete?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

I'll *tell* you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath fortuned.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 168.

8. To give an order, command, or direction to; order; bid: as, I *told* him to stay at home.

Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I *told* you. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

It may be accepted as necessary for the comfort of all coachmen that a team should never start until *told*.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

9. To assure; assert positively to.

They are burs, I can *tell* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 120.

Pshaw! I *tell* you 'tis no such thing—you are the man she wants, and nobody but you.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

Let me *tell* you, you may drink worse French wine in many taverns in London than they have sometimes at this house. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

10†. To make account of: in phrases such as *to tell no tale, to tell no dainty, to tell no store*.

Vesselle of Sylver is there non: for thei *telle* no prys there of, to make no Vesselle offe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

I ne *tolde no deyntee* of hir love.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 208.

Tell that to the marines. See *marine*.—**To tell noses.** See *nose*[1].—**To tell no store of**†. See *store*[3].—**To tell off,** to count off; especially, to count off and detach, as for some special duty: as, a squad was *told off* to clear the streets.—**To tell one's beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To tell one's fortune,** or **to tell fortunes.** See *fortune*.—**To tell one's own tale** or **story, to tell tale**†, **to tell tales out of school.** See *tale*[1].—**Syn. 3.** To impart, report, repeat, mention, recite, publish.—**4.** *Speak, State*, etc. See *say*[1].—**7.** To acquaint (with), apprise (of).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give an account; make report; speak; explain: with *of*.

Bothe of yonge and olde
Ful wel byloved, and wel folk *of* hire *tolde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 131.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell of* all thy wondrous works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

This ancient and isolated city [Ragusa] has yet something more to *tell of*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 240.

Of the fruitful year
They *told*, and its delights.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

2. To say; declare.

For hit aren murye-mouthede men mynstrales of heuene,
And godes boyes, bordiours as the bok *telleth*.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 127.

3. To talk; chat; gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

While I've been *telling* with you, here've this little maid been and ate up all my sugar!
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

4. To tell tales; play the informer; inform; blab: with *of* or *on* before the person: as, if you do, I'll *tell*. [Now colloq.]

And David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David. 1 Sam. xxvii. 11.

He didn't want to *tell on* Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honor.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

5. To act effectively; produce a marked effect or impression; count for something.

It 's true, every year will *tell* upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iv.

It would seem that even pedantry and antiquarianism are welcomed when they *tell* on behalf of the other side.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 42.

Everybody knows that speeches are little, that debates are often nothing, in Congress and elsewhere; but votes *tell*. It is the vote that men want.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 544.

To hear tell of. See *hear*.

tell[1] (tel), *n.* [< *tell*[1], *v*.] That which is told; account; narration; story; tale. [Rare.]

There, I am at the end of my *tell!* If I write on, it must be to ask questions. *Walpole*, To Mann, April 4, 1743.

Little Barb'ry 's the very flower of the flock, accordin' to my *tell*. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 44.

tell[2] (tel), *n.* [< Ar. *tell*, a hill.] A hill or mound: common in Oriental place-names.

The east bank of the Tigris, where gigantic *tells* or artificial mounds, and the traces of an ancient city wall, bore evident witness of fallen greatness.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 511.

tellable (tel'a-bl), *a.* [< *tell*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being told; worth telling.

tell-bill-willy (tel'bil-wil''i), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. See cuts under *willet* and *semipalmate*. [Bahamas.]

tell-clock† (tel'klok), *n.* [< *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *clock*[2].] One who sits and counts the hours; an idler.

Is there no mean between busybodies and *tell-clocks*, between factotums and faineants?
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 131.

telled (teld). An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*[1].

tellen (tel'en), *n.* [< Sp. *telina* = F. *telline*, < NL. *Tellina*, < Gr. τελλίνη, a kind of shell-fish: see *Tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or of ★some of the related *Tellinidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

teller (tel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tellere*; < *tell*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who counts or enumerates. Specifically—(*a*) One of two or more persons, members of a deliberative or legislative body, appointed, when a division takes place, to count the votes cast for and against a particular proposal or measure. In the British House of Commons there are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling. In the United States House of Representatives but one is appointed for each party. (*b*) One of four officers (styled *talliers* in old records) formerly employed in the British Exchequer to receive money payable to the king and to pay money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a controller-general of the receipt and issue of the Exchequer. See *tallier*.

Sir Edward [Carey] was a gentleman of the Chamber, and one of the four *Tellers* of the Exchequer.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, ix.

(*c*) A functionary in a banking establishment whose business it is to receive or to pay money over the counter: as, a receiving *teller*; a paying *teller*.

2. One who tells, recounts, narrates, relates, or communicates something to others: as, a story-*teller*.

Sr Kenelm was a *teller* of strange things.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1670.

It is as Zara that the city is famous, because it is as Zara that its name appears in the pages of the great English *teller* of the tale. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 121.

tellership (tel'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *teller* + *-ship*.] The office or post of teller; a position as teller.

tellevast, *n.* See *talevas*.

Tellicherry bark. See *conessi bark*, under *bark*[2].

Tellina (te-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. τελλίνη, a kind of shell-fish.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Tellinidæ*. The shell has a strong external ligament; it is generally thin and handsomely colored. The animal has very long siphons. There are many species, both living and extinct, of all coasts. See also cut under *Tellinidæ*.



Tellina lingua-felis (right valve).

telling (tel'ing), *a.* Effective; impressive; striking: as, a *telling* speech on tariff reform.

Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more *telling* blows against false theology than did this brave singer.
Emerson, Robert Burns.

telling-house (tel'ing-hous), *n.* One of the rude cots in which shepherds on the moor meet at the end of the pasturing season, to tell or count their sheep. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii., note. [Prov. Eng.]

tellingly (tel'ing-li), *adv.* In a telling manner; so as to be effective; effectively.

The doctrine that poetry, not philosophy, is the true interpretation of life, is put *tellingly* and persuasively.
The Academy, Dec. 1, 1888, p. 345.

Tellinidæ (te-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Tellina* is the type. The animal has the mantle-lobes wide open in front, but continued into very long, separate siphons behind; the labial palpi are large and triangular; the gills are united behind and appendiculate; the foot is tongue-shaped and compressed. The shell is nearly equivalve, and generally has cardinal and anterior and posterior lateral teeth.



Tellina radiata.

tellinite (tel'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Tellina* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shell of the genus *Tellina*, or some similar ★one; a petrified tellen.

telltale (tel'tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tale*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. One who officiously or heedlessly communicates information concerning the private affairs of others; one who tells that which is supposed to be secret or private; a blabber; an informer; a tale-bearer.

One that quarrells with no man, but for not pledging him, but takes all absurdities, and commits as many, and is no *tell-tale* next morning though hee remember it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Ordinairie Honest [Fellow.

If you see your master wronged by any of your fellow-servants, be sure to conceal it, for fear of being called a *tell-tale*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

The children, who are always house *tell-tales*, soon made him acquainted with the little history of the house and family. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

2. An indication or an indicator; that which serves to convey information.

Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind,
Eager *telltales* of her mind.
M. Arnold, A Memory-Picture.

3. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving desired information. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a piece of bone, metal, or wood, moving in a slot, which is so connected with the bellows as to indicate to the blower or player by its position the state of the wind-supply. (*b*) A hanging compass, generally in the cabin of the commanding officer. (*c*) An index near the wheel of a ship to show the position of the tiller. (*d*) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a public hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (*e*) A gage or index which shows the pressure of steam on an engine-boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (*f*) A clock-attachment for the purpose of recording the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button communicating by a point with the paper dial. (*g*) A small overflow-pipe attached to a tank or cistern to indicate when it is full. (*h*) A bar to which are attached strips of leather, set at a proper height over a railway track to warn brakemen on freight-trains when they are approaching a bridge.

4. In *ornith.*, a tattler; a bird of the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense: as, the greater and lesser *telltale*, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. See *tattler*, and cut under *yellowlegs*.

II. *a.* **1.** Disposed to tell or reveal secrets, whether officiously or heedlessly; given to betraying the confidences or revealing the private affairs of others; blabbing: as, *telltale* people.

Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 149.

2. Showing, revealing, or denoting that which is not intended to be known, apparent, or proclaimed: as, *telltale* tears; *telltale* blushes.

The *telltale* snow, a sparkling mould,
Says where they go and whence they came;
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
And where they touch they sign your name.
F. Locker, Winter Fantasy.

3. That gives warning or intimation of something: as, a *telltale* pipe attached to a cistern or tank.—**Telltale clock.** See *clock*[2].

tell-truth†, *n.* Same as *tell-truth*.

tell-truth† (tel'trōth), *n.* [Also *tell-troth*; < *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *truth*.] One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true account or report; a veracious or candid person.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavoured to undeceive and encourage the people.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 3. (*Trench.*)

The rudeness of a Macedonian *tell-truth* is no apparent calumny. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

tellural (tel'ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tellurate (tel'ū-rāt), *n.* [< *tellur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of telluric acid.

tellur-bismuth (tel'ėr-biz″muth), *n.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *bismuth*.] Same as *tetradymite*.

telluret (tel'ū-ret), *n.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *-et*.] Same as *telluride*.

tellureted, telluretted (tel'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *-et* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with tellurium.—**Tellureted hydrogen**, H_2Te, a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphureted hydrogen.

tellurian (te-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the earth or an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying "Bellows to mend" periodically, as the Earth approaches her aphelion.
De Quincey, System of the Heavens. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth: so called with reference to supposed inhabitants of other planets.

If any distant worlds (which may be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever treat them?
De Quincey, Joan of Arc. (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *tellurion*.

telluric (te-lū'rik), *a.* [= F. *tellurique* = Sp. *telúrico*, < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] **1.** Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth: as, a disease of *telluric* origin; *telluric* deities.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 10. (*Davies.*)

His [man's] knowledge, his ideas, his treasures of art and literature, have a sensuous origin, just as this fruit has a mineral or *telluric* origin. *The Century*, XIX. 690.

2. Of, containing, or derived from tellurium: as, *telluric* acid.—**Telluric acid**, H_2TeO_4, an acid of tellurium which is formed when barium tellurate is treated with sulphuric acid. It forms a white powder soluble in hot water.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.—**Telluric silver**, hessite.

telluride (tel'ū-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ide*[2].] A compound of tellurium with an electropositive element. Also called *telluret*.

telluriferous (tel-ū-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< *telluri-um* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tellurion (te-lū'ri-on), *n.* [Also *tellurian*; < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*) + *-i-on*.] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons: a kind of orrery.

tellurism (tel'ū-rizm), *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ism*.] See the quotation.

There is in magnetism two different actions—one which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the other the same principle, modified by man, animated by his spirit, directed by his will. He thinks that the first sort of magnetism, which he calls *tellurism*, or siderism, can be, etc.
Deleuze, Anim. Magn. (trans. 1843), p. 209.

tellurite (tel'ū-rīt), *n.* [< *tellur(ous)* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** In *chem.*, a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—**2.** In *mineral.*, tellurium dioxid, a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

tellurium (te-lū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] Chemical symbol, Te; atomic weight, 127.5. One of the rarer elements, occurring in nature in small quantity in the native state and also in combination with various metals, as with gold and silver in the form of graphic tellurium, or sylvanite, with gold, lead, and antimony as nagyagite, and in several other mostly very rare mineral combinations. Tellurium is a brittle substance. Its specific gravity is about 6.2. Its chemical properties have made it a problem from an early time, and it was first called *aurum paradoxum* and *metallum problematicum*. That it was not identical with any metal previously known was demonstrated by Klaproth in 1798. Tellurium, although having a decided metallic luster, and occurring in nature almost exclusively in combination with decided metallic elements, most closely resembles sulphur and selenium in its chemical reactions, and is generally classed at the present time among the non-metallic elements, although considered by Berzelius as being a metal.—**Foliated tellurium.** Same as *nagyagite*.—**Graphic tellurium.** Same as *sylvanite*.

tellurium-glance (te-lū'ri-um-glans), *n.* Same as *nagyagite*.

tellurize (tel'ū-rīz), *v. t.* To mix or cause to combine with tellurium.—**Tellurized ores**, ores which contain tellurium compounds.

tellurous (tel'ū-rus), *a.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium.—**Tellurous acid**, H_2TeO_3, an oxygen acid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and, like it, formed by the action of nitric acid on the element. It is a white powder, slightly soluble in water.

Telmatodytes (tel-ma-tod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *τέλμα*(*τ-*), a marsh, + *δύτης*, diver.] A genus of true wrens, or subgenus of *Cistothorus*, under which is often named the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *C.* or *T. palustris*. See cut under *marsh-wren*.

telodynamic (tel″ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *mech.*, *elect.*, etc., relating to or used in the transmission of power from or to a distance.

The mechanical method of traction by means of the *telodynamic* cable is preferable to any electric system.
The Engineer, LXVII. 9.

telolecithal (tel-ō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, having much food-yolk which is eccentric from the formative yolk, as the large meroblastic eggs of birds: correlated with *alecithal* (having no food-yolk) and *centrolecithal* (which see).

The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted: viz., alecithal, *telolecithal*, and centrolecithal.
Nature, XXXVII. 507.

telopore (tel'ō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *πόρος*, pore.] In *embryol.*, a terminal pore left by the closing from before backward of the median furrow produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects.
Patten, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 639.

telotroch (tel'ō-trok), *n.* Same as *telotrocha*.

telotrocha (te-lot'rō-kä), *n.*; pl. *telotrochæ* (-kē). [NL.: see *telotrochous*.] The ciliated embryo of polychætous annelids, having a circle of cilia around the body just in front of the mouth and behind the eyes, on the segment which becomes the prætomium. There is also usually in such embryos another circlet of cilia around the caudal end of the body, and a tuft upon the center of the prætomium. See *atrocha*, *mesotrocha*. Also, irregularly, *teleotrocha*.

telotrochal (te-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *telotroch-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *telotrochous*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 137.

telotrochous (te-lot'rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *τροχός*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] Surrounded by terminal cilia, as an annelidous larva; having the character of a telotrocha. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *τύπος*, type.] **1.** A printing electric telegraph.—**2.** An automatically printed telegram.

telpher (tel'fėr), *a.* [Irreg. < *tel(egraph)* + Gr. *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *telpherage*.] Of or relating to a system of telpherage.

telpherage (tel'fėr-āj), *n.* [< *telpher* + *-age*.] Transportation effected automatically by the aid of electricity; specifically, a system of electric locomotion especially adapted to the transfer of goods, in which the carriages are suspended from electric conductors supported on poles. Every carriage or train of carriages contains an electric motor, which takes the current from the conductors upon which it runs.

This word "*telpherage*" . . . is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be "telephorage"; but in order to avoid confusion with "telephone," and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English sounding "telpher" for "telephore." In the most general sense, telpher lines include such electric railway lines as were first proposed by my colleagues, Messrs. Ayrton and Perry. The word would also describe lines, such as I have seen proposed in the newspapers, for the conveyance of small parcels at extremely rapid rates. But to-night I shall confine myself entirely to the one specific form in which the telpher line first presented itself to my mind, and which it has fallen to my lot to develop. In this form telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace and at a cheap rate.
Fleeming Jenkin, Jour. Soc. of Arts (1884), XXXII. 648.

telpherway (tel'fėr-wā), *n.* The road, line, or way on which transportation by the system of telpherage is carried on.

telson (tel'son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλσον*, a boundary, limit.] In *zoöl.*, the last segment, or an azygous appendage of the last segment, or the median axis of the last segment, whether in one piece or more, of certain crustaceans and arachnidans, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp tail of a horseshoe-crab, and the sting of a scorpion. In long-tailed crustaceans a broad flat telson combines with similar swimmerets to form the rhipidura. In some thysanurous insects the telson is a small plate at the end of the abdomen, and is either a modified segment or, more probably, a median azygous appendage. See cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Eurypterida*, *horseshoe-crab*, *scorpion*, and *Squillidæ*.

telt. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*[1].

Telugu (tel'ö-gö), *n.* [Also *Teloogoo*; < Telugu *Telugu*, also *Telunga*, *Telinga*, etc., < *Telingā*, one of the people of the country called *Teliñgāna* or *Tilingana*.] The language of the district in the east of the Deccan inhabited by the Telingas: a Dravidian dialect. Also used adjectively.

temenos (tem'e-nos), *n.*; pl. *temene* (-nē). [< Gr. *τέμενος*, a piece of land marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*. Cf. *temple*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sacred inclosure or precinct; a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god; a precinct, usually surrounded by a barrier, allotted to a temple or sanctuary, or consecrated for any other reason.

The building was surrounded with a wall of brick forming a court or *temenos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

Temenuchus (tem-e-nū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), so called as occupying pagodas in India; < Gr. *τεμενοῦχος*, holding a piece of land (a sacred inclosure), < *τέμενος*, a piece of land, a sacred inclosure (see *temenos*), + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] A genus of Old World starlings, with exposed nostrils, a bare postocular area, and an enormous crest of lanceolate feathers overhanging the back of the neck. The only species is *T. pagodarum*, the pagoda-thrush of Latham, originally described as "Brahm's martin" by Sonnini in 1782, which extends from Afghanistan to Ceylon, and is a well-known bird of the whole peninsula of India. The male is 8½ inches long, the wing 4, the tail 2¾. The general color is lavender-gray, varied with black, white, and cinnamon; the long crest is greenish-black, the feet are yellow, and the eyes are white. The female is similar, but rather smaller and with a shorter crest. See cut on following page.

temerarious† (tem-e-rā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *téméraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *temerario*, < L. *temerarius*,



Pagoda Starling (*Temenuchus pagodarum*).

that happens by chance, imprudent, < *temere*, by chance, at random, rashly: see *temerity, temerous.*] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturous; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless.

I spake against *temerarious* judgment.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

temerariously† (tem-ę-rā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious or presumptuous manner; rashly; inconsiderately.

It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they "*temerariously* presume, and usurpedly take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land." *Hallam.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

temeration† (tem-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *temeratio(n-)*, a dishonoring or profaning, < L. *temerare*, pp. *temeratus*, violate, pollute, lit. 'treat rashly,' < *temere*, rashly, at random.] Contamination; profanation; pollution.

Those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the *temeration* of ruder handlings and popular preachers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

temerity (tę-mer′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *témérité* = Pr. *temeritat* = Sp. *temeridad* = Pg. *temeridade* = It. *temerità*, < L. *temerita(t-)s*, chance, accident, rashness, < *temere*, by chance, casually, rashly. Cf. *temerous.*] Extreme venturesomeness; rashness; recklessness.

The *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 4.

It appears to me that I cannot, without exposing myself to the charge of *temerity*, seek to discover the [impenetrable] ends of Deity.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

=**Syn.** *Rashness, Temerity* (see *rashness*); venturesomeness, presumption, foolhardiness.

temerous (tem′ę-rus), *a.* [< ML. *temerus*, developed after the analogy of other adjectives as related to adverbs in *-e*, < L. *temere*, by chance, rashly: see *temerity, temerarious.*] Heedless; rash; reckless. [Rare.]

Temerous tauntresse that delights in toyes.
Vncertaine Authors, Agt. an Unstedfast Woman.

I have not the *temerous* intention of disputing for a moment. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXI. 281.

temerously (tem′ę-rus-li), *adv.* Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly. [Rare.]

Not that I *temerously* diffine anything to come.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii. fol. 69.

temia (tē′mi-ą), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crypsirhina* of Vieillot, *C. varians.*



Temia (*Crypsirhina varians*).

temiak (tem′i-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A jacket worn by Eskimo men and women. See *jumper*[2].

Seal-skin *temiaks*, or jumpers, were found serviceable only in windy weather, and were but little used.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 208.

Temminck's sandpiper or **stint.** See *stint*, 3.

Temnorhis (tem′nō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέμνειν*, ★cut, + *ῥίς*, nose.] In *ornith.*, same as *Suthora.*

temp. An abbreviation of Latin *tempore*, in the time, or in the time of.

The history of the Cardinal of S. Praxedes, who made it [the family of Bainbrigge] famous, *temp.* Henry VIII.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 80.

Tempean (tem′pē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tempe*, < Gr. Τέμπη, contraction of Τέμπεα, pl., Tempe (see def.) in Thessaly.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, ★celebrated by the classic poets.

temper (tem′pėr), *v.* [< ME. *temperen, tempiren, tempren*, < AS. **temprian* = OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper* = Pr. *temprar, trempar* = Sp. *templar* = Pg. *temperar* = It. *temperare*, < L. *temperare*, divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper, regulate, rule, intr. observe measure, be moderate or temperate, < *tempus*, time, fit season: see *temporal*[1]. Cf. *tamper, v.* Hence also ult. *attemper, attemperate, contemper, distemper*[1], *temperate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To modify by mixing; mix; blend; combine; compound.

And other Trees, that beren Venym; azenst the whiche there is no Medicyne but on; and that is to taken here propre Leves, and stampe hem and *tempere* hem with Watre, and than drynke it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

In *temperynge* his colours, he lacked good size.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
To *temper* poisons for her.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

2. To combine in due proportions; constitute; adjust; fit.

But God hath *tempered* the body together: . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another.
1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

Who of us can live content, as we are *tempered*, without some hero to admire and worship?
H. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 57.

Either this being should not have been made mortal, or mortal existence should have been *tempered* to his qualities. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency; prepare by moistening, mixing, or kneading.

After the clay has been allowed to "mellow, or ripen," in pits, under water, it is passed through the pug-mill and well kneaded or *tempered*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 997.

To *temper* clay means to mix it thoroughly, and prepare it for the use of the moulder, who must have it in a condition not too soft nor yet too hard, but in a suitable state of plasticity to be easily and solidly moulded into bricks.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 106.

4. To modify or qualify by blending: as, to *temper* indignation with pity.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.
Milton, P. L., x. 77.

The young and happy are not ill pleased to *temper* their life with a transparent shadow.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence—**5.** To restrain; moderate; mitigate; soften; tone down the violence, severity, or harshness of; mollify; soothe; calm.

ȝif thou tynez that toun, *tempre* thyn yre
As thy mersy may malte thy meke to spare.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 775.

The waters whereof, temperatly drunken, did exceedingly *temper* the braine, and take away madnesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

"God *tempers* the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb." *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (Maria).

Gloomy canopies of stone, that *temper* the sunlight as it streams from the chapel windows.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 173.

6. In *music*, to tune or adjust the pitch of (the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation, like an organ or pianoforte), with reference to a selected principle of tuning. The term is also extended to the tones and intervals of the voice and of instruments of free intonation. See *temperament.*

7†. To attune.

He [Orpheus] wente hym to the howses of helle, and there he *temprede* hise blaundyssynge soonges by resownynge strenges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 12.

Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
Temper'd to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 33.

8†. To govern; control; regulate; train.

He *tempreth* the tonge to-treuthe-ward and no tresore coueiteth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 308.

Cato . . . was so moche inflamed in the desire of lernynge that . . . he coulde nat *tempre* him selfe in redyng Greke bokes whyles the Senate was sittynge.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

9. To bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity for use, as steel or other metal. Steel is tempered by being first heated to a high temperature, and then rapidly cooled; it is then reheated to the desired temperature, and cooled again. The surface of steel when thus reheated undergoes a regular succession of changes of color, and these indicate exactly when the process is to be stopped in order that the right hardness may be secured. The following table exhibits the order of succession of the colors shown by the steel in tempering, also the degree of the thermometer at which that color appears, and some of the articles for which that especial hardness is best suited:

Temperature.	Color.	Article.
430	Very pale yellow	Lancets.
450	Straw-yellow	Razors and surgical instruments.
490	Brownish yellow	Scissors, chisels.
510	Purplish brown	Axes, planes.
530	Purple	Table cutlery.
550	Light blue	Springs, saws.
560	Dark blue	Fine saws, augers.
600	Blackish blue	Hand-saws.

Our men that went to discouer those parts had but two iron pickaxes with them, and those so ill *tempered* that the points turned againe at euery stroake; but triall was made of the Oare, with argument of much hope.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 699.

10†. To dispose.

'Tis she
That *tempers* him to this extremity.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To accord; keep agreement.

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 29.

2. To become soft and plastic; be molded; acquire a desired quality or state.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my ★thumb. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 140.

temper (tem′pėr), *n.* [= It. *tempera, tempra*, temper, kind, sort, tempera; from the verb.] **1.** Mixture or combination of different ingredients or qualities, especially in the way and the proportions best suited for some specific purpose: as, the *temper* of mortar.—**2.** Constitution; consistency; form; definite state or condition.

Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some *temper*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

3†. Temperament.

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. 345. (*Trench.*)

4. Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humor; mood: as, a calm *temper;* a hasty *temper;* a sullen or a fretful *temper.*

A creature of a most perfect and divine *temper;* one in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedency.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Grave Henry hath succeeded him in all things, and is a gallant Gentleman, of a French Education and *Temper.*
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *tempers* congenial to their own.
Goldsmith, Various Clubs.

It may readily be imagined how little such thwarting agrees with the old cavalier's fiery *temper.*
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 388.

5†. Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint; tranquillity; good temper.

You are too suspicious,
And I have borne too much beyond my *temper.*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The Emperor heard the Heralds with great *Temper*, and answered Clarencieux very mildly.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 275.

How could I think with *temper* of passing my days among Yahoos? *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

6. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; disposition to give way to anger, resentment, or the like: as, he showed a great deal of *temper.*—**7.** Middle character or course; mean or medium; compromise. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A *temper* between [the opinions of] France and Oxford.
John Hampden, quoted by Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

They made decrees of toleration, and appointed *tempers* and expedients to be drawn up by discreet persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the mere man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

8. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness and elasticity: as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

His fears were vain; impenetrable charms
Secur'd the *temper* of th' ethereal arms.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 315.

9. In sugar-works, white lime or other alkaline substance stirred into a clarifier filled with

cane-juice, to neutralize the excess of acid.—**Good temper,** freedom from passion or irritability; good nature.—**Out of temper,** in bad temper; irritated.—**To keep one's temper,** to avoid becoming angry or irritated; control one's temper.

> But easier 'tis to learn how Bets to lay
> Than how to *keep your Temper* while you play.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

To lose one's temper, to become angry.

tempera (tem'pe-rä), *n.* [It.: see *temper.*] In *painting*, same as *distemper*[2].

Tempera, or Distemper, is a method of painting in which solid pigments are employed, mixed with a water medium in which some kind of gum or gelatinous substance is dissolved to prevent the colours from scaling off. *Tempera* is called in Italy "fresco a secco," as distinguished from "fresco buono," or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 157.

temperable (tem'pėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *temper* + *-able.*] Capable of being tempered.

> Do not the constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Whittemore, Arkwright predict the fusible, hard, and *temperable* texture of metals? *Emerson*, History.

temperament (tem'pėr-ạ-ment), *n.* [< F. *tempérament* = Sp. Pg. It. *temperamento*, < L. *temperamentum*, due proportion, proper measure, < *temperare*, modify, proportion: see *temper.*] 1. State with respect to the relative proportion of qualities or constituent parts; constitution; mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the blending of various qualities.

> The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected: as, a phlegmatic *temperament;* a sanguine *temperament;* the artistic *temperament.* Certain temperamental types have long been recognized (see the phrases below); they may serve the purposes of description, but do not represent any very well marked natural groups.

3. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, as by a tempering of extreme claims on either side; adjustment of conflicting influences, as passions, interests, or doctrines, or the means by which such adjustment is effected; compromise.

> I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.
>
> Auricular confession . . . was left to each man's discretion in the new order: a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. 88.

4†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature.

> Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke*, Hem. of Nat. Phil., xi.
>
> Madeira is a fertile island, and the different heights and situations among its mountains afford such *temperaments* of air that all the fruits of northern and southern countries are produced there.
> *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 313.

5. In *music*, the principle or system of tuning in accordance with which the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation are tuned, or those of the voice or of an instrument of free intonation are modulated in a given case. The relative pitch of the tones of an ideal scale may be fixed with mathematical precision. An instrument tuned so as to produce such a scale, or a voice or instrument using the intervals of such a scale, is said to be tuned or modulated in *pure* or *just temperament.* So long as these tones only are used, no further adjustment is necessary. But if modulation be attempted, so that some other tone than the original one becomes the key-note, one or more intercalary tones are required, and the relative pitch of some of the original tones has to be altered. To fit an instrument for varied modulations, therefore, either a large number of separate tones must be provided for, or the pitch of some of them must be slightly modified, so that a single tone may serve equally well for either of two or more tones whose pitches are theoretically different. This subject is necessarily of great practical importance in the construction of keyboard-instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. Until comparatively recently such instruments were tuned in *mean-tone* or *mesotonic temperament*, so called because based on the use of a standard whole step or mean tone, which is an interval half-way between a greater and a less major second (see *second*[1], *step*, and *tone*[1]). This standard was applied to the tuning of twelve digitals to the octave—namely, C, C♯, D, E♭, E, F, F♯, G, G♯, A, B♭, and B; and provided for harmonious effects only in the keys (tonalities) of C, D, F, G, A, and B♭ major, and of D, G, and A minor. Other tonalities presented an intolerable deviation from pure temperament, which was called the 'wolf.' As the demand for greater freedom of modulation increased, various plans were tried for using more than twelve digitals to the octave, or for distributing the "wolf" more equally. The result of the latter effort is the system of *equal* or *even temperament*, first advocated by J. S. Bach early in the eighteenth century, though not universally adopted until the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the standard interval is the mean semitone—that is, the twelfth part of an octave. This distributes the "wolf" among all the tones of the instrument, so that the only intervals exactly true are octaves. Modulation, therefore, is made equally free in all directions; but, on the other hand, all chords are more or less out of tune. The benefits of the system in the way of providing a simple keyboard for music in many tonalities are largely counterbalanced by the constant deterioration of the sense of pure intonation on the part of those who use instruments tuned in this compromise temperament. This unmistakable disadvantage, reinforced by the fact that keyboard-instruments are much used in conjunction with the voice and with instruments of free intonation, like the violin, in which a just temperament is to be expected, has led to many new experiments with keyboards of more than twelve digitals to the octave, but without any result suitable for general adoption. Temperaments are sometimes known by various technical names, usually designating the interval chosen as a unit of measurement, such as *commatic, schistic*, etc.—**Choleric or bilious temperament,** a temperament which in its typical forms presents a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, well developed musculature, strength of vital organs, and strong passions with tenacity of purpose.—**Lymphatic temperament,** a temperament which in its typical forms presents a pallid skin, flabby muscles, and sluggishness of vital, voluntary, and mental action.—**Nervous temperament,** a temperament which in its typical forms presents delicate features, frequent quick pulse, irritability of vital functions, and alertness of mind and body.—**Sanguine temperament,** a temperament which in its typical forms presents a brilliant complexion, activity of the circulation and respiration, ardent, not always persistent emotions, activity of mind and enterprise, somewhat lacking in tenacity.—**To set the temperament.** See *set*[1], *v. t.*

temperament (tem'pėr-ạ-ment), *v. t.* [< *temperament, n.*] To constitute as regards temperament.

> Men are not to the same degree *temperamented*, for there are multitudes of men who live to objects quite out of them, as to politics, to trade, to letters or an art, unhindered by any influence of constitution. *Emerson*, Woman.

temperamental (tem″pėr-ạ-men'tạl), *a.* [< *temperament* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to temperament.

> Few overcome their *temperamental* inclinations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.
>
> Undoubtedly there is a *temperamental* courage, a warlike blood, which loves a fight, does not feel itself except in a quarrel, as one sees in wasps, or ants, or cocks, or cats. *Emerson*, Courage.

temperamentally (tem″pėr-ạ-men'tạl-i), *adv.* In temperament; as regards temperament. *The Century*, XX. 89.

temperance (tem'pėr-ạns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *temperaunce;* < ME. *temperance*, < OF. *temperance, temprance*, F. *tempérance* = Pr. *tempransa* = Sp. *templanza, temperancia* = Pg. *temperança* = It. *tempranza*, < L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, < *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temperant.*] 1. Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness.

> True sentiment is emotion ripened by a slow ferment of the mind and qualified to an agreeable *temperance* by that taste which is the conscience of polite society.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.
>
> Particularly—(*a*) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from inordinate or unseasonable indulgence, or from the use or pursuit of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; frugality: as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or grief; in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, as beverages; or, in a still narrower sense as used by its advocates, entire abstinence from such liquors: in this sense also used attributively: as, a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture.
>
> If thou well observe
> The rule of—Not too much; by *temperance* taught,
> In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
> Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; . . .
> So mayst thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
> Into thy mother's lap. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.
>
> When the Chaldean Monarchy fell, the Persians, who were the sword in God's right hand, were eminent for nothing more than their great *temperance* and frugality.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.
>
> Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat, it was voraciously; when he did drink wine, it was copiously. He could practise abstinence, but not *temperance*.
> *Boswell*, Johnson, March, 1781.
>
> (*b*) Moderation of passion; self-restraint; self-control; calmness.
>
> And calmd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 34.
>
> In the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a *temperance*, that may give it smoothness.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 8.

2†. The act of tempering or mixing; temperament.

> The . . . mutuall coniunction and iust *temperaunce* of . . . two studyes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

3†. Moderate degree of temperature; equal state.

> And in your bed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a *temporaunce*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

4†. Temperature.

> It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 42.

Temperance hotel, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are supplied to the guests or kept for sale.—**Temperance movement,** a social or political movement having for its object the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**Temperance society,** an association formed for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. The basis on which these associations have been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquors. But, since the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers, this name has been very generally applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated *total-abstinence societies.*—**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Abstinence, Sobriety*, etc. See *abstemiousness.*

temperancy† (tem'pėr-ạn-si), *n.* [As *temperance* (see *-cy*).] Temperance.

temperant†, *a.* [ME. **temperant, temporaunt*, < OF. *temperant*, F. *tempérant* = Sp. It. *temperante* = Pg. *temperante*, < L. *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper, temperate.*] Moderate; temperate.

> Northwarde in places hote, in places colde
> Southward, and *temporannt* in Est and West.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

temperate (tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ME. *temperate* = F. *tempéré* = Sp. *templado* = Pg. *temprado, temperado*, < L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare:* see *temper.* Cf. *tempre.*] 1. Moderate; showing moderation; not excessive, lavish, or inordinate.

> And what you fancy to bestow on him,
> Be not too lavish, use a *temperate* bounty.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii.
>
> Let not the government of the plantation depend upon too many counsellors and undertakers in the country that planteth, but upon a *temperate* number.
> *Bacon*, Plantations (ed. 1887).
>
> Rain-scented eglantine
> Gave *temperate* sweets to that well-wooing Sun.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.
>
> In these [early French Pointed capitals] alone is perfect structural adaptation joined with the highest and most *temperate* grace. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.
>
> More especially—(*a*) Moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; continent: as, *temperate* in eating; *temperate* habits.
>
> He that is *temperate* fleeth pleasures voluptuous.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 19.
>
> If he be insatiable in plunder and revenge, shall we pass it by because in meat and drink he is *temperate?*
> *Macaulay*, Conversations between Cowley and Milton.
>
> (*b*) Not violent or extravagant in the use of language; calm; measured; dispassionate: as, a *temperate* discourse.
>
> The sentence of the board of generals which condemned André remains, and no document could be more *temperate* or better reasoned. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not swayed by passion; calm; self-contained; self-restrained; not extreme in opinions.

> Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym euery dele,
> Withynne a while he was right *temperate*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1661.
>
> The *temperate* man deliteth in nothynge contrarye to reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.
>
> Who can be wise, amazed, *temperate* and furious,
> Loyal and neutral in a moment?
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 114.
>
> Peace, lady! pause, or be more *temperate*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 195.

3. Proceeding from temperance; moderate.

> He [Richard Baxter] belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

4. Moderate in respect of temperature; not liable to excessive heat or cold; mild; specifically, noting certain zones of the earth's surface.

> When *temperate* heat offends not with extremes.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.
>
> They said they came to an Island of a very *temperate* Air, where they look'd upon it as the greatest Indecency in the World to cover their Bodies.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 370.

5. In *music*, same as *tempered.*—**Temperate zones,** the parts of the earth lying between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is cooler than between the tropics and warmer than within the polar circles. The *north temperate zone* is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south temperate zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See *zone.*—**Syn. 1-4.** *Moderate, Temperate.* See *moderate.*

temperate† (tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*, modify, temper: see *temper, v.*] To temper; moderate.

> In heaven and earth this power beauty hath—
> It inflames temperance, and *temp'rates* wrath.
> *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, i.
>
> Sometimes *temperated* by the comfortable winds, to which it lies open. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 178.

temperately (tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree. (*a*) Moderately; not excessively.

I love good wine,
As I love health and joy of heart, but *temperately*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

(*b*) Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like; abstemiously; soberly.

God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.
Jer. Taylor.

(*c*) Without violence or extravagance; dispassionately; calmly; sedately.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 219.

temperateness (tem′pėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temperate. Specifically—(*a*) Moderation; freedom from excess: as, *temperateness* of language. (*b*) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (*c*) Calmness; sedateness; equanimity of mind. (*d*) Freedom from excessive heat or cold: as, the *temperateness* of a climate.

temperative (tem′pėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *temperativus*, serving to moderate, < L. *temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem′pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *temperature* (also **temperure*, > ME. *temperure*), F. *température* = Pr. *tempradura* = Sp. *templadura* = Pg. *temperatura*, *tempratura* = It. *temperatura*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, proportion, composition, or quality, temper, temperament, temperature, < *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*. Cf. *temperure*.] **1†.** Mixture, or that which is produced by mixture; a compound.

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.
Holland.

A proper *temperature* of fear and love. *Abp. Secker.*

2. Constitution; state; temperament.

The best composition and *temperature* is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

3†. Moderation; freedom from passions or excesses.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth . . .
Most goodly *temperature* ye may descry.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiii.

A difficult thing it is for any man that is rich not to submit his minde and affection vnto his money; and, passing many a Crœsus in wealth, to beare a modest *temperature* with Numa. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 590.

4†. Temper, as of metals.

The due *temperature* of stiff steel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 95.

5†. Temperateness; mildness.

This teritory being 15. myle from the shoare, for pleasantnest of seate, for *temporature* of climate, fertility of soyle, and comoditie of the Sea, . . . is not to be excelled by any other whatsoeuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 87.

6. The state of a substance with regard to sensible heat; the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Primarily the conception of temperature is based on the different sensations produced by bodies when termed *hot*, *warm*, or *cold*, the hotter body being said to have the higher temperature. Again two bodies are said to have the same temperature when, by being placed in contact, neither is heated or cooled by the other. But these conceptions are relative. The absolute physical condition implied by temperature depends upon the nature of heat. Heat being considered to be molecular motion, temperature (or the degree of heat) is the expression of the velocity of the motion. The *absolute scale of temperature* recognizes this property, and preserves it in numerical measures which are proportional to the square of the corresponding molecular velocities. Thus temperature has the same dimensions as heat. The *absolute zero of temperature* is the point at which molecular motion ceases and all heat vanishes. This point is computed to be at −273° on the centigrade scale. Lord Kelvin has shown that the changes in either volume or pressure of an ideal gas would give an absolute scale of temperature which would give true relative measures of absolute amounts of heat. In this system the temperature t is defined by the equation $E = kt$, in which E is the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas which has that temperature, and k a constant. This is called the thermodynamic definition of temperature. It should be noted that temperatures of actual masses of matter, when expressed on this scale, are true relative measures of the absolute amounts of heat which they contain so far as the specific heat of the bodies remains constant. In practice temperature is measured by the changes produced in bodies by heat, and thermometry is the instrumental art employed. Experiments show that the air- or gas-thermometer approximates most closely to the thermodynamic requirement that its indications shall bear a linear relation to successive increments of heat. In the next instance, the normal mercurial thermometer possesses this property to a high degree, and the small departures of its indications from the linear law have been made the subject of elaborate investigation. Other thermometers differ more or less widely in their indications from the foregoing, and it is important to note that without the thermodynamic conception the definition of temperature is dependent on the particular instrument or method employed for its measurement. After considering the thermodynamic scale and its absolute zero, it will be recognized that the system of numeration of the usual Fahrenheit and centigrade scales is entirely arbitrary. Numerical temperatures on these scales have only a relative significance, and cannot be made to serve in any absolute sense. See *thermometry*.

Water boils at a lower *temperature* at the top of a mountain than it does at the seashore, and . . . ice melts at the same *temperature* in all parts of the world.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 33.

Our sensations of *temperature* vary considerably according to the "subjective" *temperature*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 167.

7. Specifically, the thermal element of weather or climate. If the whole surface of the earth were either land or water, and perfectly homogeneous, there would be the same temperature at every point on the same latitude; but in the case of an entire land surface the difference of temperature between the equator and the pole, and consequently the temperature gradient, would be much greater than in the case of an earth entirely covered by water. In the case of the actual earth with continents and oceans, the temperature gradients between the equator and the pole on the continents are somewhat as they would be in the case of an entire land surface, while on the ocean they are somewhat as on an entire water surface, and consequently the temperature gradients on the former are greater than on the latter; hence there are differences of temperature on the same latitude in different longitudes, and temperature gradients arise between regions of land and regions of water. As a result of these diversifying conditions, the mean sea-level temperature can be expressed as a function of latitude and longitude only by empirical methods, and by utilizing a large mass of observed data. The diminution of temperature with altitude is a further variation that can often be independently treated.

8. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, the degree of heat of a living body, especially of the human body. It is usually taken, clinically, in the axilla, under the tongue, or in the rectum.

The pulse, respiration, and *temperature* may improve.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 398.

Absolute temperature. See *absolute*.—**Absolute zero of temperature.** See def. 6 and *absolute*.—**Animal temperature**, the temperature of an animal, which in cold-blooded animals is but slightly above that of their surroundings, but in warm-blooded animals is maintained at a more or less constant point considerably above that of their surroundings. In the latter it is under the control of a nervous (thermotaxic) mechanism, and is dependent on the coördinated regulation of the production of heat by vital metabolism (thermogenesis) and the loss of heat by conduction, by radiation, by evaporation, and otherwise (thermolysis). The temperature of a man in health, taken in the mouth or axilla, varies from about 98° to 99° F. Temperature above this is called *pyrexia*.—**Critical temperature.** Same as *critical point* (*b*). See under *critical*.—**Mean temperature**, a mean for any given period of air-temperatures systematically observed each day at a given place; or, without reference to time, the mean of a series of temperature observations extending over a long number of years. The latter is, more specifically, the *mean annual temperature*, and is the average of a series of annual means. The annual mean for any year is usually taken as the average of all the monthly means; the monthly mean is the average of the daily means; and the daily mean is obtained from some combination of individual observations.—**Perverse temperature-sensations.** See *sensation*.

temperature-alarm (tem′pėr-ā-tūr-a-lärm″), *n.* An adjustable apparatus for indicating automatically the variation from a certain point of the temperature of the place where it is fixed.

temperature-curve (tem′pėr-ā-tūr-kėrv), *n.* A curve exhibiting the change of temperature during a given period or over a given region.

tempered (tem′pėrd), *a.* **1.** Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed: often used in composition: as, a good-*tempered* man.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 1.

Loath was he to move
From the imprinted couch, and, when he did,
'Twas with slow, languid paces, and face hid
In muffling hands. So *temper'd*, out he stray'd.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. In *music*, noting an instrument, scale, or interval that is tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, specifically one tuned in equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.—**Tempered clay**, clay prepared for molding by moistening and kneading.—**Tempered-clay machine**, in *brick-manuf.*, one of a class of machines by which tempered or moistened clay is molded into bricks or tiles.—**Tempered glass.** See *glass*.

temperedly (tem′pėrd-li), *adv.* In a tempered manner.

temperer (tem′pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *temper* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tempers, in any sense.

They are weighed out in quantities of about 30 lbs., which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are carried in boxes to the *temperer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 410.

It is the duty of the *temperer* to see that sufficient water is let to the clay to soak it.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

tempering (tem′pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *temper*, *v.*] **1.** The process of giving to any metal the desired hardness and elasticity. See *temper*, 9. Also called *annealing*.—**2.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of tuning an instrument, scale, or interval in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, especially with equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.

tempering-furnace (tem′pėr-ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace adapted for the uniform heating of articles which are to be tempered.

tempering-oven (tem′pėr-ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

tempering-wheel (tem′pėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* An apparatus for mixing and tempering clay for use in brick-making, etc. It consists of a heavy cast-iron wheel moving in a circular pit, and so geared that it alternately approaches the central pivot and recedes from it.

temperoure†, *n.* See *temperure*.

temper-screw (tem′pėr-skrö), *n.* **1.** In *well-boring*, the connecting-link between the working-beam and the cable, which is let out as fast as the drill penetrates the rock, so as to regulate the play of the jars. When the whole length of the screw is run out, it is disengaged and carried up, so as in a few minutes to be ready for another run. See cut under *oil-derrick*.

2. A set-screw the point of which bears against an object or a bearing, and serves to adjust it.
E. H. Knight.

temperure†, *n.* [ME., also *temperoure*, *temprure*, < OF. **temperure*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, temper, temperature: see *temperature*.] Tempering; temperament.

The *temprure* of the mortere
Was maad of lycour wonder dere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4177.

An other suche as Arione,
Whiche had an harpe of suche *temprure*
. . . that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol. (*Richardson.*)

tempest (tem′pest), *n.* [< ME. *tempest*, *tempeste*, < OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête* = Pr. *tempesta* (< L. as if **tempesta*; cf. *tempestus*, adj.) = Sp. *tempestad* = Pg. *tempestade* = It. *tempestà*, < L. *tempesta(t-)s*, time, esp. time with respect to physical conditions, weather, and specifically bad weather, a storm or tempest, hence also commotion, disturbance, < *tempus* (*tempor-*, *tempos-*), time: see *temporal*[1].] **1.** A very violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious gale; a hurricane.

Whan thei in ese wene best to lyve,
They ben with *tempest* alle fordryve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne, The Storm.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation: as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else
Save what beats there. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 12.

A tempest in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter.=**Syn. 1.** *Hurricane*, etc. See *wind*[2].

tempest (tem′pest), *v.* [< ME. *tempesten*, < OF. *tempester*, F. *tempêter* = Pr. Sp. *tempestar* = Pg. *tempestear* = It. *tempestare*, storm; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To disturb violently, as by a tempest; rouse; throw into a state of commotion: agitate.

Tempest thee noght al croked to redresse,
In trust of hir that turneth as a ball.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 8.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 412.

Your last letters betray a mind . . . *tempested* up by a thousand various passions.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

II. *intrans.* To descend as a tempest; be tempestuous; storm. [Rare.]

And, by their excess
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

tempestarian (tem-pes-tā′ri-an), *n.* A sorcerer who professed to raise tempests by magical arts. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xvi. 5.

tempest-beaten (tem′pest-bē″tn), *a.* Beaten or disturbed by or as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of whose gentle breast
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

tempestive† (tem′pes-tiv), *a.* [< OF. **tempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tempestivo*, < L. *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable, opportune, < *tempestas*, time: see *tempest*.] Timely; seasonable.

This despised and dejected shrub . . . was left standing alone, neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the Sunne, nor couered from the chearefull and *tempestiue* showres of the Heauens.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

tempestively† (tem′pes-tiv-li), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

tempestivity† (tem-pes-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *tempestividad* = OIt. *tempestività*, < L. *tempestivita(t-)s*, timeliness, seasonableness, < *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, and habitation in countries whose constitutions admit not such *tempestivity* of harvests, . . . there will be found a great disparity in their observations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

tempest-tossed, tempest-tost (tem′pest-tost), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 25.

tempestuous (tem-pes′tū-us), *a.* [< OF. *tempestueux*, F. *tempétueux* = Pr. *tempestuos*, *tempestos* = Sp. Pg. *tempestuoso* = It. *tempestoso*, < LL. *tempestuosus*, stormy, turbulent, < L. *tempestas*, tempest: see *tempest*.] **1.** Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; stormy: as, a *tempestuous* night. Also used figuratively.

We had now very *tempestuous* Weather, and excessive Rains, which so swell'd the River that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,
The king with his *tempestuous* council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 76.

2. Subject to fits of stormy passion; impetuous.

Bruno was passionate, *tempestuous*, and weak. *Ouida*.

tempestuously (tem-pes′tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence or commotion; turbulently.

tempestuousness (tem-pes′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence.

templar (tem′plär), *n.* [Formerly also *templer*; < ME. *templere* = D. *tempelier* = G. *templer*, < OF. (and F.) *templier* = Pr. *templier* = Sp. Pg. *templario* = It. *tempiere*, < ML. *templarius*, a templar, prop. adj., < L. *templum*, a temple: see *temple*[1].] **1.** [*cap.*] A member of a military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called *temple of Solomon*). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and its European headquarters was a foundation called the *Temple*, then just outside of Paris. The members were composed of knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be clept *Templeres;* and that was the foundacioun of here Ordre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple in London. See *temple*[1], 5.

The reader cannot but observe what pains I have been at in polishing the style of my book to the greatest exactness: nor have I been less diligent in refining the orthography by spelling the words in the very same manner as they are pronounced by the chief patterns of politeness at court, at levees, at assemblies, at play-houses, at the prime visiting places, by young *templers*, and by gentlemen-commoners of both universities, who have lived at least a twelvemonth in town, and kept the best company. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution; that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

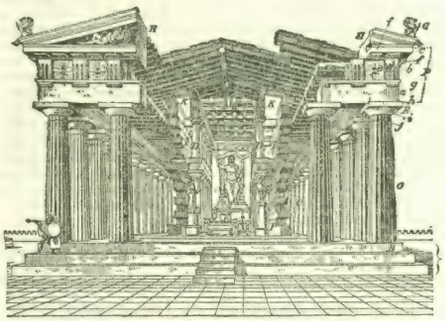
Good Templar, a member of the Society of Good Templars, organized for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and modeled in some respects upon the system of freemasonry.—**Knights Templars.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) See *knight*.

templar (tem′plär), *a.* [< LL. *templaris*, of or pertaining to a temple, < L. *templum*, temple: see *temple*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or performed in a temple. [Rare.]

Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion. *Coleridge*.

template (tem′plāt), *n.* Same as *templet*.

temple[1] (tem′pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < AS. *templ*, ★*tempel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *tempel* = OF. (and F.) *temple* = Sp. Pg. *templo* = It. *tempio*, < L. *templum*, an open space, the circuit of the heavens, a consecrated place, a temple, prob. for **temulum*, akin to Gr. τέμενος, a piece of ground cut or marked off, a sacred inclosure, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut (see *temenos*).] **1.** An edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities, and connected with a system of worship. The most celebrated and architecturally perfect of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, as that of Zeus at Olympia, that of Athena Parthenos (the Parthenon) at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form ordinarily given to classical temples was



Greek Temple. Diagram illustrating the construction and arrangement of the Doric temple of Athena, Ægina.

A, stereobate. *B*, stylobate. *C*, *C*, columns of peristyle. *D*, interior columns of cella. *E*, capital of column: *h*, abacus; *i*, echinus; *j*, hypotrachelium. *F*, entablature: *a*, architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice; *d*, triglyph; *e*, metope; *f*, *f*, mutules; *g*, regula with guttæ. *G*, acroterium. *H*, *H*, portions of the pediment. *I*, *I*, walls of cella. *K*, *K*, hypothetical apertures in the roof for the admission of light to the cella.

that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular, or even of irregular plan. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns: namely, temples *in antis* (see *antæ*), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudodipteral*, *hypethral*, and *monopteral*. (See these words.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are further distinguished as *pycnostyle*, *systyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *areostyle* structures, and in regard to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these words.) Circular temples are known as *monopteral*, with or without a cella. The temples of ancient Egypt are impressive from their great size and from the number and mass of the pillars ordinarily introduced in their construction; those of India are remarkable for the elaborateness of their plan and elevation, and the lavishness of their sculptured decoration. See also cuts under *dipteral*, *cella*, *monopteron*, *octastyle*, *pantheon*, *opisthodomos*, and *prostyle*.

In this connection the term "house of God" has quite a different sense from that which we connect with it when we apply it to a Christian place of worship. A *temple* is not a meeting-place for worshippers; for many ancient temples were open only to priests, and as a general rule the altar, which was the true place of worship, stood not within the house but before the door. The *temple* is the dwelling-house of the deity to which it is consecrated, whose presence is marked by a statue or other sacred symbol; and in it his sacred treasures, the gifts and tribute of his worshippers, are kept, under the charge of his attendants or priests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 165.

2. The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and arising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered nineteen acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building, with the holy place, and within all—entered only once a year, and only by the high priest—the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver, within the holy place the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread, and within the holy of holies the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Out of that seyd *Temple* oure Lord drof the Byggeres and the Selleres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

And he sware, By this Habitacle—that is, the *Themple*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 138.

3. An edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church; in France, specifically, a Protestant church, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, which alone is usually spoken of as a *church* (*église*).

That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my *temple* the Rose in Smithfield. *Donne*, Letters, xxiv.

The true Christian . . . loves the good, under whatever *temple*, at whatever altar he may find them. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

4. Metaphorically, any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? 1 Cor. vi. 19.

My chamber were no *temple*, my body were no *temple*, except God came to it. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

5. [*cap.*] The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, occupied by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of either establishment now existing. On the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Temple in Paris was the prison of Louis XVI. and the royal family during their sufferings in 1792 and 1793.

6†. An inn of court.

A gentle maunciple was ther of a *temple*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 567.

Master of the temple. See *master*[1].—**Temple jar, temple vase**, a jar or vase such as is used for the decoration and ceremonial of religious temples in China, Japan, etc.—**Temple jewelry.** See *jewelry*.

temple[1] (tem′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templed*, ppr. *templing*. [< *temple*[1], *n.*] To build a temple for; appropriate a temple to; inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adored this drunken god. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 84.

temple[2] (tem′pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, dial. *temple* = Pr. *templa* = It. *tempia*, < L. *tempora*, the temples, pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.] **1.** The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear. This area corresponds to the temporal fossa above the zygomatic arch, where the skull is very thin and is covered by the temporal muscle.

King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade,
And smote his *temples* with an arm so strong
The helm fell off, and roll'd amid the throng.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 729.

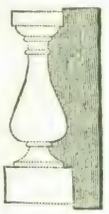
2. In *entom.*, the posterior part of the gena, or that immediately beneath the eye.—**3.** One of the bars sometimes added to the ends of spectacle-bows to give them a firmer hold on the head of the wearer. See *spectacle*, 5.—**4.** An ornament worn at the side of the head or covering the side of the head, mentioned in the fifteenth century as apparently sometimes of needlework, sometimes set with jewels. *Fairholt*.

temple[3] (tem′pl), *n.* [< F. *temple*, templet.] An attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the reed beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. One form is automatic, releasing the cloth and then stretching it after each stroke of the lay.

templeless (tem′pl-les), *a.* [< *temple*[1] + *-less*.] Devoid of a temple. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, iv. 2.

templer† (tem′plèr), *n.* See *templar*.

templet (tem′plet), *n.* [< F. *templet*, a stretcher, < L. *templum*, a small timber, a purlin.] **1.** A pattern, guide, or model used to indicate the shape any piece of work is to assume when finished. It may also be used as a tool in modeling plastic material, or as a guide placed in a milling-machine, shaper-lathe, or other automatic cutting-machine. In these applications it may be a thin piece of wood or metal, with one or all the edges cut in profile to the shape of the baluster, cornice, part of a machine, or other object to be wrought to shape. Templets are also used as guides in filing sheet-metal to shape, as in making small brass gears for clocks, sheets of brass being clamped between steel templets, and all the parts projecting beyond the edges being filed away. Templets are used in founding as patterns in forming molds in loam.



Templet for a Baluster.

2. A strip of metal used in boiler-making, pierced with a series of holes, and serving as a guide in marking out a line of rivet-holes.—**3.** In *building:* (*a*) A short piece of timber or a large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight. (*b*) A beam or plate spanning a door- or window-space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. (*c*) One of the wedges in a building-block. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Same as *temple*[3].—**5.** In a brilliant, same as *bezel*, 2. See cut under *brilliant*.

Also *template*.

templify (tem′pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templified*, ppr. *templifying*. To make into a temple. [Rare.]

That shall we come to, if we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them *templified*, as I may say, procure they be framed after the similitude of a Temple, this Temple in the text [John ii. 19]. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 361. (*Davies.*)

templin-oil (tem'plin-oil), *n.* [< *templin* (?) + *oil.*] Oil of pine-cones; an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained ★by distillation of the cones of *Abies Picea.*

tempo[1] (tem'pō), *n.* [It., < L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[2], *temporal*[1].] **1.** In *music*, the relative rapidity of rhythm; time; movement. It is indicated either by such terms as *grave, lento, adagio, moderato, allegro, presto*, etc. (see these words), with various modifying adverbs, like *molto, non troppo, più*, etc., or by reference to a machine called the *metronome* (which see). A modification of the original tempo of a given piece is indicated by terms like *accelerando, stringendo, rallentando, ritenuto*, etc. After such modification, a return to the original tempo is marked by *a tempo* or *a tempo primo.* An irregular or capricious tempo is marked by *ad libitum, a piacere*, or *tempo rubato.* A change from one kind of rhythm to another without change of speed is marked by *l'istesso tempo.* **2.** The characteristic rhythmical and metrical movement or pattern of a dance: as, *tempo di valse, tempo di menuetto*, etc.—**Senza tempo.** See *senza.*—**Tempo primo.** See *primo.*

tempo[2] (tem'pō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tien pao*, 'heavenly recompense.'] An oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle, first coined in Japan during the period "tempo" (1830–43 inclusive), and now equal to eight rin or cash, or eight tenths of a sen. One hundred and twenty-five tempos make one yen.

temporal[1] (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *temporal*, < OF. *temporal, temporel*, F. *temporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *temporal* = It. *temporale*, < L. *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), season, time, opportunity: see *tense*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to time; expressing relations of time: as, a *temporal* clause; a *temporal* adverb.

Temporal Use.—By far the most frequent use of the A. S. absolute participle is to indicate relations of time, a fact that is not surprising, since in Latin all the uses of the ablative absolute sprang from the *temporal* use of the ablative. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to time in the sense of the present life or this world; secular: distinguished from *spiritual.*

With true prayers . . .
From fasting maids, whose minds are dedicate
To nothing *temporal.* *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 155.

Torlton, was this thy spiritual pretence?
But O! thy actions were too *temporal.*
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 34.

She took more effectual means than any of her predecessors to circumscribe the *temporal* powers of the clergy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

3. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; of short duration; enduring for a time: opposed to *eternal.*

Forsothe he that hath nat roote in hym self, but it is *temporal;* that is, it lastith bot a litil tyme.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 21.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

4. In *gram.*, relating to a tense, or to the distinction of time expressed by tenses.

The tenseless phrase in order to, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the *temporal* ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 459.

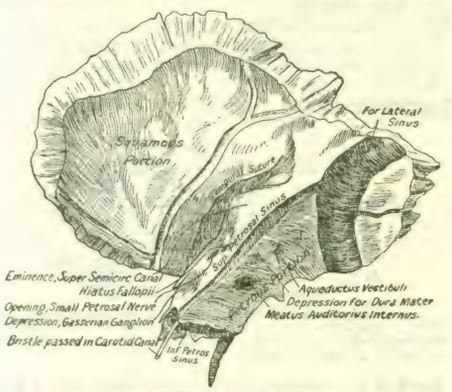
Lords temporal. See *lord.*—**Temporal augment.** See *augment*, 2.—**Temporal eccentricity, peer, proposition,** etc. See the nouns.—**Temporal power,** the rule or dominion of an ecclesiastic in material as distinguished from spiritual matters: used chiefly with reference to the rule of the Pope, who was an important temporal or territorial ruler in Rome and over a considerable part of Italy from the early middle ages down to 1870.=**Syn. 2.** *Secular, Earthly*, etc. (see *worldly*), terrestrial, mundane.—**2** and **3.** *Temporary, Temporal. Temporary*, lasting but a short time: as, a *temporary* staging; *temporal*, belonging to time, hence belonging to this world, secular, or limited by time, not permanent, although perhaps not so fleeting as *temporary* things.

II. *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; a temporal matter or affair.

If we wait the coming of the angel, and in the mean time do our duty with care, and sustain our *temporals* with indifferency. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 79.

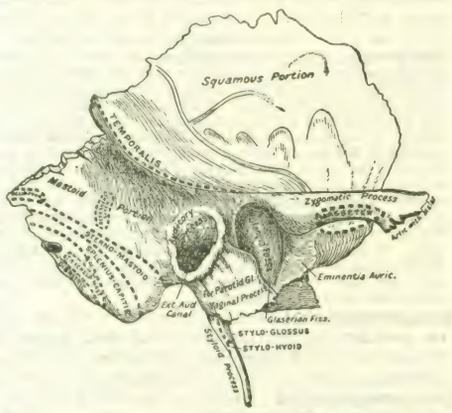
The procurator has the care of the *temporals* of the convent, and is always a Spaniard.
★ *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

temporal[2] (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *temporal*, < NL. *temporalis*, < L. *tempora*, the temples: see *temple*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the temple or temples of the head: said chiefly of mammals and especially of man.—**2.** In *entom.*, postorbital; situated just behind or beneath the compound eyes.—**Anterior temporal artery,** one of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal artery, ramifying over the fore part of the head, and distributed to the orbicular and frontal muscles, the pericranium, and the skin.—**Deep temporal arteries,** two branches, the anterior and the posterior, of the internal maxillary, supplying the temporal muscle.—**Deep temporal nerves,** two branches, anterior and posterior, of the inferior maxillary nerve, distributed to the anterior and posterior portions of the temporal fossa.—**Middle temporal artery,** a branch of the superficial temporal, arising close above the zygoma, and distributed to the temporal muscle.—**Middle temporal vein,** a large vein which receives the blood from the substance of the temporal muscle, and unites above the zygoma with the temporal vein.—**Posterior temporal artery,** the larger of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal, ramifying on the side of the head, and distributed to the coverings of the skull.—**Superficial temporal artery,** the temporal artery proper, one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid, beginning a little below the condyle of the jaw, passing through the substance of the parotid gland, and dividing above the zygoma into the anterior and posterior temporal. It gives branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the articulation of the jaw.—**Temporal aponeurosis,** the temporal fascia.—**Temporal arch.** Same as *zygomatic arch* (which see, under *zygomatic*).—**Temporal artery,** an arterial branch supplying the temporal region or muscle, especially the superficial temporal artery.—**Temporal bone,** in *human anat.*, a complex and composite bone, representing several distinct and independent bones of many vertebrates, situated at the



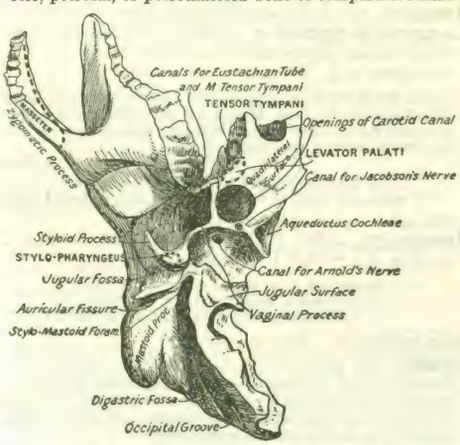
Right Temporal Bone, inner surface.

side and base of the skull, in the region of the ear, whose internal organs it contains within its substance. It is usually described as being composed of three sections—the squamous, the mastoid, and the petrous—which terms,



Right Temporal Bone, outer surface. (Dotted lines show extent of attachment of muscles whose names are printed in small capitals.)

however, apply only to part of the elements of which the bone is made up—the petrous and mastoid sections being artificially distinguished, and corresponding to the periotic, petrosal, or petromastoid bone of comparative anat-



Right Temporal Bone, under surface.

omy, while the tympanic or tympanal bone, forming the so-called vaginal and auditory processes, is properly a separate element (see *tympanic, tympanohyal*). The so-called styloid process is also a distinct element, belonging to the hyoidean arch, its ankylosis with the temporal of man being anomalous. The general character of the temporal bone is maintained throughout mammals, but is greatly modified in other vertebrates.—**Temporal canal,** a small canal leading from the orbital to the temporal surface of the malar bone, for the passage of one of the divisions of the temporomalar nerve.—**Temporal convolutions,** the three convolutions of the temporal lobe on the convex surface of the hemisphere, numbered first, second, and third from above downward; the temporal gyri.—**Temporal fascia, fossa, ganglion.** See the nouns.—**Temporal fissures.** Same as *temporal sulci.*—**Temporal gyri.** See *gyrus.*—**Temporal lines.** See *line*[2], and cut under *parietal.*—**Temporal lobe.** Same as *temporosphenoidal lobe* (which see, under *lobe*).—**Temporal muscle,** that muscle of mastication of man and many other vertebrates which arises from the surface of the temporal fossa, above and in front of the ear, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. But its relative size, its shape, and to some extent its site vary much in different animals.—**Temporal plane.** See *plane*[1].—**Temporal point,** a tender point on the back part of the temple or the auriculotemporal nerve, or a little lower down just above the zygoma. It is developed in neuralgia of the inferior division of the fifth nerve.—**Temporal region,** the temple and adjacent parts: practically the same as the temporal fossa and its contents.—**Temporal ridges.** Same as *temporal lines.*—**Temporal sulci.** See *sulcus.*—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture* (which see, under *petrosquamous*).—**Temporal vein,** the vein associated with the superficial temporal artery, forming by union with the temporomaxillary vein the beginning of the principal external jugular vein.

II. *n.* The bone of the temple, or os temporis. See *temporal bone*, above.

temporale (tem-pō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices, in the order of the ecclesiastical year, beginning with Advent.

temporality (tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporalitie;* < OF. *temporalite*, F. *temporalité* = Sp. *temporalidad* = Pg. *temporalidade* = It. *temporalità*, < LL. *temporalita(t-)s*, temporariness, present custom, fashion, < L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] **1.** In *Eng. law*, the state or character of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity.*—**2†.** The laity.

Wherwith who so findeth faulte blamed not onelye the clergie but also the *temporalitie*, which be and haue bene al this while partners in the authoritie of the making and conseruacion of this lawe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specifically (in the plural), property and revenues of a religious corporation or an ecclesiastic, held for religious uses: contradistinguished from *spiritualities*, or matters of which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

Many hold *temporalities*, tithes, and glebes unlawful.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 75.

Having a sufficient fortune of my own, I was careless of *temporalities.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Guardian of the temporalities. See *guardian.*

temporally (tem'pō-ral-i), *adv.* With reference to time; specifically, with respect to the present life only.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.
South, Sermons.

temporalness (tem'pō-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; worldliness. *Cotgrave.*

temporalty (tem'pō-ral-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporaltie;* < OF. **temporalte:* see *temporality.*] **1.** The laity; secular persons; secular affairs.

The prince of Moscouie . . . vsurpeth this autoritie aswell ouer the spiritualtie as the *temporaltie:* constitutynge what him lysteth of the goods and lyfe of al men.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 318).

If now we attempt to find in Henry's treatment of the *temporalty* a reflexion of the principles on which he dealt thus summarily with the spirituality, what do we find?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

The Caliph (who retayned the highest place still in their superstition, although dispoyled of his *Temporalties*).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

temporaneous (tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *temporáneo* = Pg. It. *temporaneo*, < L. *temporaneus*, timely, opportune, < *tempus*, time, season, opportunity: see *temporal*[1], *tense*[2].] Temporary.

temporant†, *a.* See *temperant.*

temporarily (tem'pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a limited time only; not perpetually or permanently.

temporariness (tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temporary; transitoriness: opposed to *permanence* and *perpetuity.*

temporary (tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* [=F. *temporaire* = Sp. Pg. *temporario*, < L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season: see *temporal*[1].] 1. Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

These *temporary* truces and peaces were soone made and soone broken. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 191.

I am satisfied, that, as we grow older, we learn to look upon our bodies more and more as a *temporary* possession, and less and less as identified with ourselves. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

2†. Contemporary; of the period. [Rare.]

This excellent little piece ["Devil upon Two Sticks"], though it admits of some *temporary* strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, the political doctor, &c., yet exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner as to be always new. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 83.

Temporary administrator. Same as *special administrator* (which see, under *special*).—**Temporary allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Temporary cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Temporary excise.** See *Act of the Hereditary Excise*, under *excise*[2].—**Temporary hours.** See *hour*.—**Temporary injunction.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Temporary star**, a star which bursts in a few days into great brilliancy, and after some weeks or months sinks into lasting dimness. =Syn. 1. *Temporary*, *Temporal* (see *temporal*[1]), transient, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, brief.

temporisation, temporise, etc. See *temporization*, etc.

temporist† (tem′pō-rist), *n.* [< L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ist*.] A temporizer.

Why turn a *temporist*, row with the tide? *Marston.*

temporization (tem″pō-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *temporisation* = Pg. *temporização*; as *temporize* + *-ation*.] The act of temporizing; time-serving. Also spelled *temporisation*.

He [Graunt] allows that suspicions and charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson*, Ascham.

temporize (tem′pō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *temporized*, ppr. *temporizing*. [= F. *temporiser* = Sp. Pg. *temporizar* = It. *temporeggiare*; as L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ize*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion, or with the desires of another; yield temporarily or ostensibly to the current of opinion or circumstances.

The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties;
He flatly says he'll not lay down his arms.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 125.

'Twas then no time her grievance to reveal,
"He 's mad who takes a lion by the ears."
This knew the Queen, and this well know the wise,
This must they learn that rightly *temporize*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 36.

2†. To parley.

For that he could not brook to *temporise*
With humours maskèd in those times' disguise.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

All these *temporize* with other for necessities, but all as vncertaine as peace or warres. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 128.

3. To dilly-dally; delay; procrastinate.

The Earle of Lincolne, deceived of his hopes of the Countries concourse unto him (in which case he would have *temporized*), . . . resolved . . . to give him [the king] battaile. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 43.

All parties joined in entreating for the people a share in legislation. The duke of York *temporized*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 413.

Also spelled *temporise*.

temporizer (tem′pō-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *temporize* + *-er*[1].] One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer; a time-server. Also spelled *temporiser*.

We have atheists that serve no God, mammonists that serve their money, idolaters that serve creatures, apostates that forsake God, worldlings, *temporisers*, neuters, that serve many, serve all, serve none. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 444.

temporizing (tem′pō-rī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *temporize*, *v.*] Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

The proceedings exhibit Henry [IV.] as a somewhat *temporising* politician, but not as a cruel man. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

temporizingly (tem′pō-rī-zing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

temporo-alar (tem″pō-rō-ā′lạr), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the temporal region and to the wing: as, the *temporo-alar* muscle.

temporo-alaris (tem″pō-rō-ā-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *temporo-alares* (-rēz). The temporo-alar muscle of a bird. It is nearly the same as that usually called the *dermotensor patagii*. *Viallane.*

temporo-auricular (tem″pō-rō-â-rik′ū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head: applied to one of the divisions of the trigeminal nerve. See *auriculotemporal*.

temporoccipital (tem″pō-rok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* Pertaining to the temple and the back of the head; common to the temporal and occipital regions of the skull.

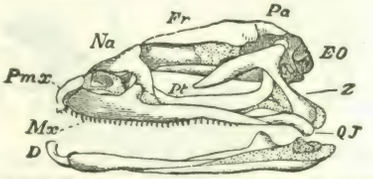
temporofacial (tem″pō-rō-fā′shạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and facial regions of the head.—**Temporofacial nerve**, the larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the supra-auricular and pre-auricular muscles, the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

temporohyoid (tem″pō-rō-hī′oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones: noting muscles or ligaments connecting these bones. See *epihyal*, *stylohyal*.

temporomalar (tem″pō-rō-mā′lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal fossa and the malar bone.—**Temporomalar canals**, canals leading from the orbital to the temporal and facial surfaces of the malar bone. There are usually two, known as the *temporal* and the *malar canal*.—**Temporomalar nerve**, a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the skin of the cheek and temple: same as *orbital nerve* (which see, under *orbital*).

temporomandibular (tem″pō-rō-man-dib′ū-lạr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone. See *temporomaxillary*.

temporomastoid (tem″pō-rō-mas′toid), *n.* A



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), showing *Z*, the large temporomastoid; *D*, dentary bone of lower mandible; *EO*, exoccipital; *Fr*, *Pa*, frontoparietal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *QJ*, quadratojugal.

bone of the temporal and mastoid region of the skull in *Amphibia*, as in *Rana*.

temporomaxillary (tem″pō-rō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the cheek or upper jaw: noting a vein and other structures.—2. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw-bone; temporomandibular: as, the *temporomaxillary* articulation.—**Temporomaxillary articulation**, in man and other mammals, the joint by which the under jaw is hinged upon the squamosal part of the temporal bone, in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. This is the only freely movable articulation of the skull, being that which permits the mouth to be opened and shut. It does not exist below mammals, for in all other vertebrates the mandible articulates indirectly with the rest of the skull, by the intervention of a suspensorium of some sort. See cuts under *skull*[1].—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Temporomaxillary vein**, a vein formed by the union of the temporal vein and the internal maxillary vein. It descends through the parotid gland, and finally divides into two branches, one of which joins the facial vein, and the other, joining the posterior auricular, becomes the external jugular vein.

temporoparietal (tem″pō-rō-pạ-rī′e-tạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones: as, the *temporoparietal* suture (the continuous parietomastoid and squamosal sutures).

temporosphenoid (tem″pō-rō-sfē′noid), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.

temporosphenoidal (tem″pō-rō-sfẹ-noi′dạl), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.—**Temporosphenoidal convolutions or gyri.** Same as *temporal gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Temporosphenoidal lobe.** See *lobe*, and *cerebral hemisphere* (under *cerebral*).

tempre†, *v.* A Middle English form of *temper*.

tempre†, **tempree**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tempre*, < L. *temperatus*, temperate: see *temperate*, *a.* Cf. *attempre*, *a.*] Temperate.

But the Contree where he duellethe in most comounly is in Gaydo or in Jong, that is a gode Contree and a *tempree* aftre that the Contree is there; but to men of this Contree it were to passyng hoot. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 240.

Now had the *tempre* sonne al that relevyd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women (1st version), l. 116.

[The later version reads *atempre*.]

temprely†, *adv.* [ME. *temprely*, *temperelly*; < *tempre*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Temperately.

Governeth yow also of youre diete
Al *temperelly*, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 262.

tempruret, *n.* See *temperure*.

temps[1] (F. pron. toṅ), *n.* 1†. See *tense*[1].—2. Specifically, in *legerdemain*, the right opportunity for executing a required movement. This is gained by some act which distracts the attention of the audience while the trick is being done.

temps[2]†, **tempse**†, *n.* See *temse*.

tempt (tempt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tempten* (pp. sometimes *temped*), < OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, *tanter*, F. *tenter* = Pr. *temptar* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, tempt, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, try, test, tempt (also in form *temptare*, not a reg. variant, and explainable only as an ancient error due to some confusion; cf. E. *daunt*, < OF. *daunter*, *dompter*, < L. *domitare*, etc.), freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attempt*, etc.] 1. To put to trial; try; test; put to the test. [Archaic.]

Sothli he seide this thing, *temptinge* him; forsoth he wiste what he was to doynge. *Wyclif*, John vi. 6.

Tempte hem frist on werkes smale,
In ereed lande the plough as for to hale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

2. To entice; attract; allure; invite; induce; incline; dispose; incite.

I am a weak one,
Arm'd only with my fears: I beseech your grace
Tempt me no further. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

Still his strength conceal'd,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton, P. L., i. 642.

It was now that he began to *tempt* me about writing "the Dutch War." *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 13, 1669.

Green covered places *tempted* the foot, and black bogholes discouraged it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. To incite or entice to evil; entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; seduce.

Thus deuelis ther wilis caste
With ther argumentis greete,
& thritti ȝeer thei foondid faste
To *tempte* Jhesu in manye an hete.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Let no man say, when he is *tempted*, I am *tempted* of God; for God cannot be *tempted* with evil neither *tempteth* he any man; but every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. i. 13, 14.

4. To provoke; defy; act presumptuously toward.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.

Tempt him not so too far; I wish, forbear:
In time we hate that which we often fear.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 11.

It behoov'd him to have bin more cautious how he *tempted* Gods finding out of blood and deceit. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5†. To attempt; endeavor to do, accomplish, or reach; venture on.

Who shall *tempt*, with wandering feet,
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?
Milton, P. L., ii. 404.

What though defeated once thou'st been, and known,
Tempt it again. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To lure, inveigle, decoy, bait, bribe.

tempt† (tempt), *n.* [< *tempt*, *v.*] An attempt.

By the issues of all *tempts* they found no certain conclusion but this, "God and heaven are strong against us in all we do." *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

temptability (temp-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *temptable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being temptable.

temptable (temp′ta-bl), *a.* [< *tempt* + *-able*.] That may be tempted; accessible to temptation.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

temptableness (temp′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being temptable; temptability.

temptation (temp-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *temptacioun*, < OF. *temptacion*, *tentation*, F. *tentation* = Pr. *temptacio*, *tentacio* = Sp. *tentación* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio*(*n-*), trial, temptation, < *tentare*, try, test, tempt: see *tempt*.] 1. The act of testing or trying; trial. [Archaic.]

Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by *temptations*, by signs, and by wonders? Deut. iv. 34.

A *temptation* is only another word for an experiment, or trial; a trial whether we will do or forbear such a thing. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Enticement to evil, as by specious argument, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous
Is that *temptation* that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 182.

He who resigns the world has no *temptation* to envy, hatred, malice, anger. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to *temptation*. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

3. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

And lead [bring, R. V.] us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil [the evil one, R. V.]. Mat. vi. 13.

In the sixth petition [of the Lord's Prayer], which is, "And lead us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 106.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried
Through all *temptation*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 5.

4. That which tempts, or entices to evil; an enticement; an allurement; any tempting or alluring object.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within and that *temptation* without, I know he will choose it. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 106.

There is no place, no state, or scene of life, that hath not its proper and peculiar *temptations*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

temptational (temp-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-al.*] Of the nature of temptation; tempting; seductive: as, "the *temptational* agency of lust," *J. Caldwell*, Homiletical Mag., VI. 106.

temptationless (temp-tā'shọn-les), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-less.*] Having no temptation or motive. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii. [Rare.]

temptatious (temp-tā'shus), *a.* [< *temptati(on)* + *-ous.*] Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete or rare.]

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue!
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., F. 1. (*Nares.*)

She put it [a hat] off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and *temptatious* in it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

tempter (temp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *temptour*, < OF. *tempteor*, **tempteur*, *tenteur*, F. *tentateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tentador* = It. *tentatore*, < L. *tentator*, one who tempts or attempts, < *tentare*, tempt: see *tempt.*] One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

The tempter, the great adversary of man; the devil.

And when *the tempter* came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.
Mat. iv. 3.

So glozed *the tempter*, and his proem tuned;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

tempting (temp'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tempt*, *v.*] That tempts, entices, or allures; attractive; seductive: as, *tempting* pleasures.

So peruerse stomakes haue they borne to women that the more part of their *temptynge* spretes they haue made she deuyls. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

To whom [his precursors] he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most *tempting* forms of errour.
Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.

temptingly (temp'ting-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; seductively; attractively; alluringly.

How *temptingly* the landscape shines! The air
Breathes invitation. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

temptingness (temp'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being tempting.

temption† (temp'shọn), *n.* A reduced form of *temptation*.

Conceal her; let me not
As much as know her name; there's *temption* in't.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

temptress (temp'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *temptcress*; < ME. *temptresse*, < OF. *temptresse* (cf. F. *tentatrice* = It. *tentatrice*); as *tempter* + *-ess.*] A woman who tempts or entices.

She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker. *Scott.*

tempus (tem'pus), *n.* [L., time: see *tense*[1], *temporal*[1].] In *medieval music*, a method of dividing a breve into semibreves — that is, rhythmical subdivision. In *tempus perfectum* a breve is equal to three semibreves, in *tempus imperfectum* to two. Compare *mode*[1], 7 (*b*), and *prolation*, 4.

temse (tems), *n.* [Formerly also *tems*, *temps*, *tempse*; < ME. *temse*, *tempse*, < AS. **temes* = MD. *tems*, *tems*[†], D. *tems* = MLG. *temes*, *temis*, *temese*, a colander, sieve; cf. F. *tamis* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve; origin obscure.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter; a strainer. See the quotation from "Notes and Queries." According to a common statement, the proverbial saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire" (that is, he'll never make any figure in the world) contains this word in a corrupt form. "The *temse* was a corn-sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the *temse* so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." (*Brewer.*) No evidence for this statement appears. The word *Thames* was in Middle English *Temse*, etc., Anglo-Saxon *Temese*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or *temse* in his oon hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.
Salomon and Marcolphus. (*Halliwell.*)

I have seen it stated during this discussion and elsewhere that a *tems* in North and West Lancashire means a grain riddle; but this is not exact. A *tems* proper is a sieve with deep sides, very like a peck measure, is 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and has a bottom of woven horsehair. It is used for taking small particles of butter out of the buttermilk just after churning; one person holds the *tems* over a vessel and another pours in the buttermilk, the hair-work passing the milk and catching the particles of butter. This would not cause a fire, neither is a grain-riddle firing by ordinary hand usage more probable. When worked at the quickest one man riddles while another fills, and the riddle is emptied several times in a minute. The grain also is cold in its normal state, and there is no chance of it or the riddle's getting heated by friction. To a practical man a riddle firing would sound most absurd. If you say to a Lancashire labourer, "Tha'll ne'er set th' *tems* afire," a hundred to one he would understand the river Thames. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 14.

temse (tems), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *temsed*, ppr. *temsing*. [Formerly also *tempse*; < ME. *temsen*, *tempsen*, < AS. *temsian* (= D. *temsen* = MLG. *temesen*), sift; from the noun.] To sift. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

temse-bread (tems'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [Prov. Eng.]

temse-loaf (tems'lōf), *n.* Same as *temse-bread*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat,
Tems-loaf on his table to have for to eat.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

temulence (tem'ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *témulence* = Pg. *temulencia* = It. *temulenza*, < L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, intoxication, < *temulentus*, drunk: see *temulent.*] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Rare.]

temulency (tem'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *temulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *temulence*. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

temulent (tem'ū-lent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *temulento*, < L. *temulentus*, drunk.] Intoxicated; given to drink. [Rare.]

He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of topers. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

temulentive† (tem'ū-len-tiv), *a.* [< *temulent* + *-ive.*] Drunken; in a state of inebriation. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 38. [Rare.]

temulently (tem'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

temulentness (tem'ū-lent-nes), *n.* Same as *temulence*. *Bailey.*

ten (ten), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ten*, *tene*, < AS. *tēn*, *tién*, *tēne* = OS. *tehan* = OFries. *tian*, *tien* = D. *tien* = MLG. *tein*, LG. *tien* = OHG. *zehan*, MHG. *zehen*, *zen*, G. *zehn* = Icel. *tíu* = Dan. *ti* = Sw. *tio* = Ir. Gael. *deich* = W. *deg* = Goth. *taihun* = L. *decem* (> It. *diece*, *dieci* = Sp. *diez* = Pg. *dez* = F. *dix*) = Gr. *δέκα* = Skt. *dáça*, ten. Hence ult. *-teen*, *teens*, *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.

Ten slow mornings past, and on the eleventh
Her father laid the letter in her hand.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[*Ten* is often used indefinitely for many.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks.
Dryden, Cleomenes, ii. 2.]

Council of Ten. See *council*.—**Hart of ten.** See *hart*[1].—**Ten commandments.** See *commandment*.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Ten-pound Act.** See *pound*[1].—**Ten-wheeled locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**The ten bones.** See *bone*[1].—**To face it with a card of ten**†. See *face*[1].—**Upper ten thousand.** See *upper ten*, under *upper*.

II. *n.* **1.** The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.—**2.** A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.—**3.** A playing-card with ten spots.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single *ten*,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 43.

4. Ten o'clock in the morning or evening: as, I was to be there at *ten*.—**5.** A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons. *Gresley.*—**Catch the ten.** See *catch*[1].—**Upper ten.** See *upper*.

ten†, *adv.* Ten times.

Forbede a love, and it is *ten* so wood.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 736.

★ **ten.** Abbreviation for *tenuto*.

tenability (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *tenable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being tenable; tenableness.

tenable (ten'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *tenable*, < *tenir* = Pr. *tener*, *tenir* = Sp. *tener* = Pg. *ter* = It. *tenere*, hold, keep, < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*[1].] **1.** Capable of being held, maintained, or defended successfully against an assailant; successfully defensible against attacks or arguments or objections: as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* theory.

Infidelity has been attacked with so good success of late years that it is driven out of all its out-works. The atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 186.

The place was scarcely *tenable*, and it was abandoned on the approach of the Spanish army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2†. Held; retained; kept secret or inviolate.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 248.

tenableness (ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

tenace (ten'ās), *n.* [< F. *tenace*, tenacious, in *demeurer tenace*, hold the best and third best cards, lit. 'stay tenacious': see *demur* and *tenacious.*] In *whist*, the best and third best cards, or the second and fourth best cards, in play, of a suit: known in the former case as a *major tenace*, in the latter as a *minor tenace*.

tenacious (tē-nā'shus), *a.* [= F. *tenace* = Sp. Pg. *tenaz* = It. *tenace*, < L. *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast, < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] **1.** Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with *of* before the thing held; hence, stubborn; obstinate.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles. *South.*

A man is naturally most *tenacious of* that which is most liable to be taken from him.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 397.

The religion of ancient Egypt was very *tenacious*, and not easily effaced.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vii. 6.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it: said of the memory.

The memory of some . . . is very *tenacious*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 5.

3†. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Bailey*, 1727.—**4.** Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as ropy, glutinous, or viscous matter; sticky; viscid: as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—**5.** Tough; having great cohesive force between its particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder: as, steel is the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

tenaciously (tē-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner. (*a*) With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly; with unyielding obstinacy; obstinately. (*b*) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tenaciousness (tē-nā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tenacious, in any sense; tenacity.

I can allow in clergymen, through all their divisions, some *tenaciousness* of their own opinion.
Burke, Rev. in France.

tenacity (tē-nas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ténacité* = Sp. *tenacidad* = Pg. *tenacidade* = It. *tenacità*, < L. *tenacita(t-)s*, a holding fast, < *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast: see *tenacious.*] **1.** The property or character of being tenacious, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Firmness of hold or of purpose; obstinacy.

I find to my grief that the misunderstanding *tenacity* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel.
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler.

Old associations cling to the mind with astonishing *tenacity*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 114.

Their moral notions, though held with strong *tenacity*, seem to have no standard beyond hereditary custom.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject of national boasting. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*b*) Retentiveness, as of memory. (*c*) Adhesiveness; that property of matter by virtue of which things stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. (*d*) That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; also, the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: in this sense opposed to *fragility*. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the tenacity of the body. Tenacity is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing *retroactive tenacity*. The tenacity of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibers than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals, the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their tenacity in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater tenacity than those which are simple. See *cohesion*.

The *tenacity* of a substance may be defined as the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without tearing asunder.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 56.

tenaculum (tē-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tenacula* (-lä). [NL., < LL. *tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] **1.** A sharp hook, set in a handle, used for picking up arteries in surgical operations, and in dissections.

These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the *tenaculum*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 62.

2. In *entom.*, the pair of microscopic chitinous processes on the under side of the abdomen of podurans or springtails, serving as a catch to hold the elater or springing-organ in place. *A. S. Packard.*

tenacy† (ten′ā-si), *n.* [< L. *tenax* (*tenac-*) (see *tenacious*) + *-y*[3].] Tenacity; obstinacy.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy.* *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xii. (*Latham.*)

tenail, tenaille (te-nāl′), *n.* [< F. *tenaille* = Pr. *tenalha* = Sp. *tenaza* = It. *tanaglia*, < ML. **tenacula*, f., orig. LL. neut. pl. of *tenaculum*, a holder: see *tenaculum.*] In *fort.*, an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a reëntering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two reëntering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenail.* Any work belonging either to permanent or to field fortification which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and reëntering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille.*

tenaillon (te-na-yoṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *tenail.*] In *fort.*, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind are seldom adopted.

tenancy (ten′an-si), *n.* [< OF. *tenance*, possession, = Sp. Pg. *tenencia* = ML. *tenentia*, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, a tenant: see *tenant*[1].] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A holding by private ownership; estate; tenure: as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail. (*b*†) A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.

The said John Scrips had in like sort divided a Tenement in Shordich into or about seventeene *Tenancies* or dwellings, and the same inhabited by divers persons.
Proc. in Star Chamber, an. 40 Queen Elizabeth, quoted in [Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 123.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held or occupied by a tenant.—**Entire tenancy.** See *entire.*—**Estate in joint tenancy.** See *estate.*—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy.*—**Severance of a joint tenancy.** See *severance.*—**Tenancy at will.** See *estate at will*, under *estate.*—**Tenancy by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenancy by the courtesy of England.** See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy.*—**Tenancy from year to year,** a tenancy which is implied by law sometimes, on the termination of a lease for a year or years and a continuance of the possession without a new agreement.—**Tenancy in common,** a holding in common with others; an estate consisting in a right to a share of an undivided thing; a tenancy in which all have or are entitled to a common or joint possession, but each has a separate or several title to his undivided share which he can dispose of without affecting the others: distinguished from *joint tenancy.* See *estate.* Sometimes called *coparcenary.*

tenant[1] (ten′ant), *n.* [< ME. *tenant*, *tenaunt*, < OF. *tenant*, a tenant, = Pg. It. *tenente*, a lieutenant, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold, keep, possess. Cf. *lieutenant.* From the L. *tenere* are also ult. E. *tenable*, *tenacious*, *tenacy*, *tempt*, *temptation*, etc.] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A person who holds real property by private ownership, by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personalty, as when we speak of one as *tenant* for life of a fund. (*b*) More specifically, one who holds under a superior owner, as a lessee or occupant for rent: used thus as correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*, and your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 14.

[The word always implies indirectly the existence of a paramount right, like that of a feudal lord or the modern right of eminent domain. States or nations are not spoken of as tenants of their own property; subjects and citizens are.]

(*c*) A defendant in a real action. See *action*, 8 (*b*).—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.

Oh fields! Oh woods! when, when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade?
Cowley, The Wish.

The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy *tenants* o'er the glebe.
Cowper, Task, i. 291.

3. In *her.*, same as *supporter.* A distinction has been made between these terms by alleging that the tenant holds the shield as if keeping it upright, as is usual with modern supporters, but does not support its weight or lift it. (Compare *supporter.*) Some writers, following the French heralds, use *tenant* for a human figure holding or flanking the shield, reserving *supporter* for an animal. Also *tenent.*—**Chief tenant.** Same as *tenant in capite.*—**Customary tenant.** See *customary freehold*, under *customary.*—**Kindly tenant.** See *kindly.*—**Landlord and Tenant Act.** See *landlord.*—**Particular tenant.** See *particular.*—**Sole tenant,** one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.—**Tenant at sufferance,** one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end without express agreement with the rightful owner.—**Tenant at will,** one in possession of lands who holds at the will of the lessor or owner.—**Tenant by copy of court-roll,** one who is admitted tenant of any lands, etc., within a manor.—**Tenant by courtesy.** See under *courtesy.*—**Tenant by the verge.** See *verge.*—**Tenant for life, life tenant.** See *estate for life*, under *estate.*—**Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.** See *in capite.*—**Tenant in common,** one who holds lands or chattels in common with another or other persons. See *tenancy in common* (under *tenancy*) and *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*).—**Tenant in dower,** a widow who possesses land, etc., by virtue of her dower.—**Tenant pour auter vie.** See *auter vie.*—**Tenants by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenant to the præcipe,** the person to whom a tenant in tail granted an estate for the express purpose of being made defendant in proceedings to alienate the land by a recovery.

tenant[1] (ten′ant), *v.* [< *tenant*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or possess as a tenant; occupy.

The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served himself or his ancestors.
Steele, Spectator, No. 107.

Goblins, to my notions, though they might *tenant* the dumb carcasses of beasts, could scarce covet shelter in the commonplace human form.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

We bought the farm we *tenanted* before.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2†. To let out to tenants.

Three acres more he converted into a high way; . . . and the rest he *tenanted* out.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1530.

II.† *intrans.* To live as a tenant; dwell.

In yonder tree he *tenanteth* alone.
Warren, The Lily and the Bee, ii.

tenant[2]† (ten′ant), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *tenon.*

They be fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, II. 81. (*Davies.*)

tenantable (ten′an-ta-bl), *a.* [< *tenant*[1] + *-able.*] Being in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; that may be tenanted or occupied.

To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of fair houses; none as tenable in a hostile way for any long time against a great army.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex, I. 544.

He even gave her permission to tenant the house in which she had lived with her husband, as long as it should be *tenantable.* *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

tenantableness (ten′an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenantable.

tenant-farmer (ten′ant-fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm he cultivates.

We may relieve this country from all responsibility, real or imaginary, for the misfortunes of the Irish *tenant-farmers.* *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 729.

tenant-farming (ten′ant-fär″ming), *n.* The occupying of a farm on lease, and not as owner.

Tenant-farming is unprofitable.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 301.

tenantless (ten′ant-les), *a.* [< *tenant*[1] + *-less.*] Having no tenant; unoccupied; vacant; untenanted.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless.*
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 8.

tenant-right (ten′ant-rīt), *a.* 1. The right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds not at the will of the lord but according to the custom of the manor.

The customary tenants enjoy the ancient custom called *tenant-right:* namely, "To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten."
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

2. The right, or claim of right, in various forms or degrees, on the part of agricultural tenants, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, to continue the tenancy so long as they pay the rent and act properly, to have the rent not raised so high as to destroy their interest, to be allowed to sell their interest on leaving to a purchaser acceptable to the landlord, and to receive a compensation from the landlord if turned off. The claim last mentioned, recognized as extending to crops left in the ground, labor in preparing the soil for the next crop, produce left on the farm, and of late years the value of permanent improvements, is that more especially known as *tenant-right.*

tenantry (ten′an-tri), *n.*; pl. *tenantries* (-triz). [< *tenant* + *-ry.*] 1. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

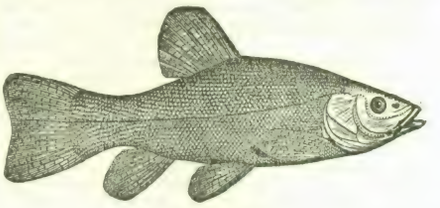
Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries.*
Bp. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, p. 656. (*Latham.*)

2. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

Yes, Mr. Huxter, yes; a happy *tenantry*, its country's pride, will assemble in the baronial hall, where the beards will wag all. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

tence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tense*[1].

tench (tench), *n.* [< ME. *tenche*, < OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche* = Sp. Pg. *tenca* = It. *tinca*, < LL. *tinca*, ML. also *tenca*, a tench.] A cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Tinca tinca.* It inhabits the streams and lakes of the European continent, and in England it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The fish attains a length of from 10 to 12 inches. It has very small smooth scales. The color is generally a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, inhabits bottom-waters, and feeds on refuse vegetable matter. It



Tench (*Tinca tinca*).

is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was formerly supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. I. Walton ("Complete Angler," p. 175) says: "The Tench . . . is observed to be a Physician to other fishes, . . . and it is said that a Pike will neither devour nor hurt him, because the Pike, being sick or hurt by any accident, is cured by touching the Tench."

tench-weed (tench′wēd), *n.* The common pondweed, *Potamogeton natans:* so named from some association with the tench (according to Forby, from its coating of mucilage, supposed to be very agreeable to that fish).

tend[1] (tend), *v.* [< ME. **tenden*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre*, stretch, stretch out, hold forth, offer, tender, = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, < L. *tendere* (√ *ten*), stretch, stretch out, extend, spread out, intr. direct one's course, aim, strive, go, tend, = Gr. τείνειν (√ τεν, ταν) = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch: a root represented in Teut. by *thin:* see *thin*[1]. From the L. *tendere* are also ult. E. *tend*[2], *tender*[2] (a doublet of *tend*[1]), *tender*[3], *tendon*, *tense*[2], *tension*, *tent*[1], *tent*[3], *tent*[4], *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, *intend*, *portend*, *pretend*, *superintend*, *contention*, *extension*, *intention*, etc.; from the Gr., *tone*[1], *tonic*, *tune*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* To reach out; offer; tender.

Then Cassivelaunus . . . sent Embassadour to Cæsar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrendry.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 37. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or be directed, literally or figuratively; hold a course.

If I came alone in the quality of a private person, I must go on foot through the streets, and, because I was a person generally known, might be followed by some one or other, who would discover whither my private visit *tended*, besides that those in the inn must needs take notice of my coming in that manner.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 158.

See from above the bellying Clouds descend,
And big with some new Wonder this Way *tend.*
Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

I know not whither your insinuations would *tend.*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

It further illustrates a very important point, toward which the argument has been for some time *tending.*
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 118.

2. To have a tendency to operate in some particular direction or way; have a bent or inclination to effective action in some particular direction; aim or serve more or less effectively and directly: commonly followed by an infinitive: as, exercise *tends* to strengthen the muscles.

By this time they were got to the Enchanted Ground, where the air naturally *tended* to make one drowsy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To make men governable in this manner, their precepts mainly *tend* to break a nationall spirit.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

No advantage was deemed unwarrantable which could *tend* to secure the victory. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Natural selection *tends* only to make each organic being as perfect as, or slightly more perfect than, the other inhabitants of the same country with which it has to struggle for existence. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 197.

3. To serve, contribute, or conduce in some degree or way; be influential in some direction, or in promoting some purpose or interest; have a more or less direct bearing or effect (upon something).

Farewell, poor swain! thou art not for my bend;
I must have quicker souls, whose words may *tend*
To some free action.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

But the place doth not greatly *tend* unto tranquility.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 225.

All other men, who know what they ask, desire of God that thir doings may *tend* to his glory.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

The Spaniard hopes that one Day this Peace may *tend* to his Advantage more than all his Wars have done.
Howell, Letters, iii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To incline, lean, verge, trend.—3. To conduce.

tend[2] (tend), *v.* [< ME. *tenden;* by apheresis from *attend.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attend; wait upon as an assistant or protector; guard.

It is ordered at Common Counsell that the new Mayor *tenne* the old Mayor at his owne house, and goe home with the sword before him afterward.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

2. To look after; take care of; have the charge, care, or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a flock; to *tend* a sick person.

The Boy of whom I speak
In summer *tended* cattle on the hills.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

I would fain stay and help thee *tend* him!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The mother . . . sat at the foot of the bed and *tended* Annie's baby. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 54.

3†. To be attentive to; attend to; be mindful of; mind.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, P. L., ix. 583.

4. To wait upon so as to execute; be prepared to perform. [Rare.]

By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding. *Keats.*

5. *Naut.*, to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and by some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. To keep, protect, nurse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To attend; wait as an attendant or servant: with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend upon* my father? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 96.

O I that wasted time to *tend upon* her,
To compass her with sweet observances.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. To be in waiting; be ready for service; attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.

3†. To be attentive; listen.

Tend to the master's whistle. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 8.

tend[3]†, *v. t.* See *tind*.

tend[4]†. Obsolete past participle of *teen*[1].

tendable† (ten'da-bl), *a.* [< *tend*[2] + *-able*.] Attentive.

A *tendable* [var. *plyaunt*] seruaunt standeth in fauour.
Hugh Rhodes, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxii.

tendance (ten'dans), *n.* [Also sometimes *tendence;* by apheresis from *attendance;* cf. *tend*[2] for *attend*.] 1†. Expectant waiting; expectancy.

Unhappie wight, borne to desastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 908.

2. Persons waiting or in attendance.

All those which were his fellows but of late . . .
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 80.

3. Attendance; the work or art of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchful supervision or care.

Good Host, such *tendence* as you would expect
From your own children if yourself were sick,
Let this old Man find at your hands.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

tendant† (ten'dant), *n.* [By apheresis from *attendant*.] An attendant.

His *tendants* round about
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil, 1632. (*Nares.*)

tendence[1] (ten'dens), *n.* [< F. *tendance* = Sp. Pg. *tendencia* = It. *tendenza*, < ML. as if **tendentia*, < L. *tenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1].] Tendency. [Rare.]

He freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 1.

tendence[2] (ten'dens), *n.* Same as *tendance*.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* [As *tendence*[1] (see ★*-cy*).] Movement, or inclination to move, in some particular direction or toward some end or purpose; bent, leaning, or inclination toward some object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence.

The tenderest mother could not have been more anxious and careful as to the religious *tendency* of any books we read. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

Tendency is the ideal summation of the statical conditions which tend to a dynamical result; or, to express it less technically, it is one gathering up into a picture of all the events which we foresee will succeed each other when the organism is set going, and of the final result.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 38.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

=**Syn.** *Propensity, Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), drift, direction, bearing.

tender[1] (ten'dėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tender, tendre*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre* = Pr. *tenre, tendre* = Sp. *tierno* = Pg. *tenro* = It. *tenero*, < L. *tener*, soft, delicate, tender, of tender age, young; akin to *tenuis*, thin, fine: see *thin*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

The happes over mannes hede
Ben houge with a *tender* threde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

'Midst this was heard the shrill and *tender* cry
Of well-pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

2. Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a *tender* glow of color.

This set so many artists on worke, that they soone ariv'd to yt perfection it is since come, emulating the *tenderest* miniatures. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Late, in a flood of *tender* light,
She floated through the ethereal blue.
Bryant, The Waning Moon.

I treasure in secret some long fine hair
Of *tenderest* brown. *Lowell*, Wind-Harp.

3†. Soft; thin; watery.

We saw
My rider . . .
Vault o'er his mare into a *tender* slough.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

4. Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, *tender* meat.

Floriz ne let for ne feo
To finden al that neod beo,
Of fiess of fiss, of *tendre* bred,
Of whit win and eke red.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

We had some beef-steak, not so *tender* as it might have been, some of the potatoes, some cheese.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 73.

5. Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a *tender* heart.

As you have pity, stop those *tender* ears
From his enchanting voice.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

He was, above many, *tender* of sin.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

In the way to our lodging we met a messenger from the countess of Falchensteyn, a pretty young *tender* man, near to the kingdom, who saluted us in her name with much love. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

To each his sufferings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The *tender* for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

6. Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

You have show'd a *tender* fatherly regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 288.

Her wide gray eyes
Made *tenderer* with those thronging memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

I desired him to repeat to me the translation he had made of some *tender* verses in Theocritus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

That Number Five foresaw from the first that any *tenderer* feeling than that of friendship would intrude itself between them I do not believe.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 665.

7. Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

I know how *tender* reputation is,
And with what guards it ought to be preserv'd, lady.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

And certainly, if the air was the cause of the elasticity of springs, as some have imagined, it would have been perceived in so *tender* a movement as a pocket watch, lying under the perpetual influence of two springs.
W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 317.

Where'er the *tender* grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

8. Delicate as regards health; weakly. [Scotch.]

I am sure I wad hae answered for her as my ain daughter; but, wae 's my heart, I had been *tender* a' the simmer, and scarce ower the door o' my room for twal weeks.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

9. Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

What art thou call'st me from my holy rites,
And with the fearèd name of death affrights
My *tender* ears?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

10. Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

But longe ne myght endure the cristin, for yet the childeren were *tendre* and grene, so that thei moste nede remeve a-brode in to the feilde, and in short tyme thei sholde haue hadde grete losse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 287.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.
Gen. xxxiii. 13.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you.
Deut. xxviii. 56.

So far beneath your soft and *tender* breeding.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 331.

A *tender*, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squall 'tis.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

11. Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

For *tendere* wittes wenen al be wyle
Ther as they kan nat pleynly understonde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 271.

There came two Springals, of full *tender* yeares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

He left, in his *tender* youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, and of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 465.

12†. Precious; dear.

I love Valentine,
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 37.

13. Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with *of* or *over*.

So *tender over* his occasions, true,
So feat, so nurse-like.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 87.

As this is soft and pliant to your arms
In a circumferent flexure, so will I
Be *tender of* your welfare and your will.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv.

Get once a good Name, and be very *tender of* it afterwards. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

Don't be so *tender* at making an enemy now and then.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

14. Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, it is good to break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and to reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

15†. Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 695.

16. Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as *crank*[4], 1.—17†. Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

These, being weighed in a pair of *tender* scales, amounted to one grain and a quarter.
Boyle, Subtilty of Effluviums, ii.

Tender porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

II.† *n.* A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion,
And show'd thou makest some *tender* of my life.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 49.

I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitched, v. 2.

I swear, Lady Harriot, were I not already yours, I could have a *Tender* for this Lady. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

tender[1] (ten'dėr), *v. t.* [ME. *tendren;* < *tender*[1], *a.*] 1†. To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

Wherfor I besech yow of yowr faderly pyte to *tendre* the more thys symple wryghtyng, as I schal owt of dowght her after doo that schal plese yow to the uttermest of my power and labor. *Paston Letters*, I. 436.

Your minion, whom . . . I *tender* dearly.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 129.

As you *tender* your Ears, be secret.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

I saw anothers fate approaching fast,
And left mine owne his safetie to *tender*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 362.

What of the ravenous Tygre then,
To lose her yong she *tender'd* with such care?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 136).

2. To make tender, in any sense.

I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, *tender* your hearts. *Penn*, To J. H., etc.

If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be *tendered*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 517.

tender[2] (ten'dėr), *v.* [< F. *tendre* = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, stretch, display, also tender, offer, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1]. *Tender*, like *render, surrender*, retains, exceptionally, the termination of the F. inf.; *tend*[1] is the same word without this termination.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to *tender* one a complimentary dinner; to *tender* one's resignation.

Most mighty Lord (quoth Adam), heer I *tender*
All thanks I can, not all I should thee render.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Upon *tendring* my Present, he seemed to smile, and gave me a gentle Nod.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Oaths of allegiance were *tendered* too lightly by the Neapolitans to carry the same weight as in other nations.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation: as, to *tender* the (exact) amount of rent due.

Shall any other pay my debt, while I
Write myself bankrupt? or Calista owe
The least beholdingness for that which she,
On all the bonds of gratitude I have seal'd to,
May challenge from me to be freely *tender'd?*
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

It shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e., the last day specified therein), to *tender* the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefor before the last named hour.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 264.

3†. To show; present to view.

Tender [see *tender*[1]] yourself more dearly;
Or . . . you'll *tender* me a fool.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 109.

II. *intrans.* To make a tender or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work: as, to *tender* for the dredging of a harbor.

tender[2] (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tender*[2], *v.*] 1. An offer for acceptance.

I send you a Coppy of the Draught to shew to Mr. Vicechanceler, with *tender* of my service.
H. Spelman, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 161.

With a *Tender* of my most humble Service to my noble good Lady. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 17.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

When Lard or Provisions are rejected under final appeal, if tendered on a seller's option, all expenses shall be paid by the seller, and it shall be held that no *tender* has been made.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 181.

3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

The privilege of selling to railway-passengers within the precincts of the terminus is disposed of by *tender*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 291.

Of the three larger vessels, *tenders* were received for the Proteus and Neptune, and, the bid for the latter being the lower, it was accepted.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 38.

4. Something tendered or offered.

That you have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 106.

Legal-tender currency, currency which can lawfully be used in paying a debt. All the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and when reduced in weight below such standard tolerance, they are a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The silver dollar of 412½ grains (though no longer issued) is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private. The so-called trade-dollar of 420 grains is not a legal tender. The five-cent and one-cent pieces are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment. No foreign coins are a legal tender. The United States notes (see *greenback*) are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Loans and debts contracted before the enactment of the legal-tender law of 1862 authorizing the issue of greenbacks, can be satisfied by payments made in them, unless an express agreement has been made for the payment of gold and silver. Gold certificates, under act of Congress of 1882, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and silver certificates, under act of 1878, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Treasury notes, under the act of March 3d, 1863, and of June 30th, 1864, were a legal tender (for their face-value, excluding interest) for all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and except that those issued under the latter act are not legal tender in redemption of bank-notes, or bankers' notes, for circulation as money; those issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The term "debts public and private" has been held to intend contract obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute, but not such dues as State taxes. National bank-notes are legal tender in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency, and also for any debt or liability to any national banking association, except gold-note banks.—**Plea of tender**, a plea by a defendant that he has made due tender, and has remained always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—**Tender of amends**, an offer by a person who is charged with a wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—**Tender of issue**, a pleading which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

tender[3] (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tend*[2] + *-er*[1]; partly by apheresis from *attender*.] 1. One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse: as, a machine-*tender;* a bar*tender*.—2. *Naut.*, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

Here she comes i' faith full Sail, with her Fan spread and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for *Tenders*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

3. A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter. Specifically—(*a*) In the menhaden-fishery, a vessel or boat employed to carry the fish to the factories. These tenders have an average capacity of 250 barrels, though they are now often built of a larger size, some carrying 600 barrels. (*b*) A vessel sailing from San Francisco to the Arctic regions, to carry supplies to the whale-ships, and bring back oil and bone, to be sent east by rail.

4. In *rail.*, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc.

I crawled along to the engine and over the *tender* into the cab. . . . We supplied the *tender* and fire with wood, and, in short, pretty much ran the train as we pleased.
The Century, XL. 622.

5. A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

tender-dying (ten'dėr-dī″ing), *a.* Dying in early youth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 48. [Rare.]

tenderee (ten-dėr-ē′), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a tender is made.

Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property of the owner, sold and in the hands of the *tenderee* claiming to own the same, and accepted, the money paid may be recovered back. *T. Miller, J.*, in 91 N. Y. 536.

tenderer[1] (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes tender: as, a meat-*tenderer*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 158. [Recent.]

tenderer[2] (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a tender or offer.

The Minister for Works had met on the previous day a deputation of the "*tenderers* for the manufacture within the Colony of fifty locomotives required for use on the railways." *The Engineer*, LXV. 528.

tender-eyed (ten'dėr-īd), *a.* 1. Having gentle or affectionate eyes.—2. Weak-eyed; bleareyed; dim-sighted.

You must not think your sister
So *tender-ey'd* as not to see your follies.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

tenderfoot (ten'dėr-fůt), *n.*; pl. *tenderfoots* (-fůts). A new-comer on the plains or in the bush, or one who has not become hardened to the life there; a greenhorn; a novice. [Slang, western U. S. and Australia.]

Hunters . . . who bedizen themselves in all the traditional finery of the craft, in the hope of getting a job at guiding some *tenderfoot*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 32.

tender-footed (ten'dėr-fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having tender or sensitive feet.—2. Cautious; timid; "green." Compare *tenderfoot*. [Slang.]

tender-footedness (ten'dėr-fůt″ed-nes), *n.* The state of being a tenderfoot. [Slang.]

tender-hearted (ten'dėr-här″ted), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible.

When Rehoboam was young and *tenderhearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 Chron. xiii. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Aumerle, thou weep'st, my *tender-hearted* cousin!
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 160.

tender-heartedly (ten'dėr-här″ted-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

tender-heartedness (ten'dėr-här″ted-nes), *n.* The state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

tender-hefted† (ten'dėr-hef″ted), *a.* Apparently an error for *tender-hearted*.

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 174.

tenderling (ten'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *tender*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much coddling; an effeminate person.

Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our *tenderlings* complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tenderloin (ten'dėr-loin), *n.* That part of the loin of beef which is tenderer than the rest, in consequence of the softness or fineness of the muscular fiber; the psoas muscle of the ox and some other animals used as meat; the fillet; the undercut. In the tenderloin steak, as usually cut, the bone left in is one lateral half of a lumbar vertebra, of which the long slender bone which separates the tenderloin from the rest of the meat is the transverse process. The tenderloin lies close to the backbone, on the ventral side.

tenderly (ten'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tenderly, tendirly, tendreliche;* < *tender*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tender manner. (*a*) With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

The Moor . . .
. . . will as *tenderly* be led by the nose
As asses are. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 407.

(*b*) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly.

So eche of theym comaunded other to god full *tendirly*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

He cannot be such a monster . . . to his father, that so *tenderly* and entirely loves him. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 104.

(*c*) With a keen sense of pain; keenly; bitterly.

There is the Place where Seynt Petir wepte fulle *tenderly*, aftre that he hadde forsaken oure Lord.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Pandare that ful *tendreliche* wepte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 353.

(*d*) Delicately; effeminately: as, a child *tenderly* reared.

tender-minded (ten'dėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Compassionate; tender-hearted.

To be *tender-minded*
Does not become a sword. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 31.

tenderness (ten'dėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender, in any sense.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 210.

We went to see the stables and fine horses of wch many were here kept at a vast expense, with all the art and *tendernesse* imaginable. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

Eleven half sheets marbled (like smoke) after a different manner, bit with great curiosity and *tenderness*.
H. Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 276.

There was great *tenderness* over the bowels, especially in the right iliac region.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 156.

tender-sided (ten'dėr-sī″ded), *a. Naut.*, crank, as a vessel; careening too easily under press of sail.

tendinal (ten'di-nal), *a.* Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

A *tendinal* slip is shown cut short, of which he says nothing, but which evidently belongs to this muscle.
Science, IX. 624.

tendineal (ten-din'ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, + *-e-al*.] Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

Special development of its *tendineal* portion aids in strengthening the tensor propatagii. *Science*, X. 71.

tendines, *n.* Plural of *tendo*.

tendinosus (ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *tendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tendinous*.] A muscle of the back of the thigh whose tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings: usually ★called *semitendinosus*. *Coues*, 1887.

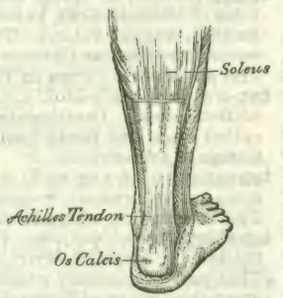
tendinous (ten'di-nus), *a.* [< F. *tendineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tendinoso*, < ML. *tendinosus*, < *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon: see *tendon*.] 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.—2. Of or pertaining to tendons; forming or formed by a tendon; fascial; aponeurotic: as, *tendinous* tissue; a *tendinous* structure; the *tendinous* origin or insertion of a muscle.

tendment† (tend'ment), *n.* [< *tend*[2] + *-ment*.] Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv.

tendo (ten'dō), *n.*; pl. *tendines* (-di-nēz). [NL.: see *tendon*.] 1. In *anat.*, a tendon.—2. In *entom.*, a bristle on the base of the lower wing, found in many *Lepidoptera*. In the males of some species it passes through a loop, the hamus or frenulum, on the upper wing. See also *hamus*.—**Tendo Achillis** (improp. *tendo Achilles*). See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.—**Tendo oculi**, a small white ligament, about one sixth of an inch in length, attached to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and inserted by two slips into the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids. ★Also called *tendo palpebrarum, internal tarsal ligament*.

tendon (ten'don), *n.* [= F. *tendon* = Sp. *tendón* = Pg. *tendão* = It. *tendine*, < ML. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend; cf. Gr. *τένων*, a sinew, tendon, < *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] A band or layer of dense fibrous tissue at the end of a muscle for attachment to a hard part, or interposed between two muscular bellies, usually where the direction of the muscle is changed; a sinew: said especially of such structures when rounded or cord-like, very broad flat tendons being commonly called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*. Tendons are directly continuous, at one end, with the periosteum, or fibrous investment of bones, and at the other with the fascial tissue which invests and interpenetrates the bundles of muscu-

lar tissue. The tissue or substance of tendons is quite like that of ligament, fascia, etc., being dense white fibrous or ordinary connective tissue, usually entirely inelastic and inextensible, though there are some exceptions to this rule. They are attached to bones by perfect continuity of their tissue with the periosteum, and are not notably different from the ligaments of joints. They are the strongest substances of the body, often sustaining strains under which muscle is ruptured and bone fractured. Some tendons are prone to ossify, as those of the leg of the turkey, and all sesamoid bones are ossifications in tendon, as the patella of the knee. See cut under *sympelmous*.—**Achilles tendon.** Same as *tendon of Achilles*.—**Achilles tendon reaction.** See *reaction*.—**Conjoined tendon,** the united tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles at their lower fourth, inserted into the linea alba and pectineal line of the pubis.—**Cordiform tendon.** See *cordiform*.—**Coronary tendons,** the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Popliteal tendons.** See *popliteal*.—**Tendon-cell,** a connective-tissue cell found in tendons and ligaments, disposed in rows or chains parallel to the fiber-bundles.—**Tendon-jerk, tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).—**Tendon of Achilles** (*tendo Achillis*), the tendon of the heel; the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg, and is the principal extensor of the foot. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by the foot when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel. The tendon of Achilles is that tendon which is cut when a quadruped, as a deer, is hamstrung; but the hamstrings of man are at the back of the knee-joint, and bend the leg upon the thigh, while the tendon of Achilles of any animal, man included, extends the foot upon the leg.—**Tendon of Zinn.** Same as *ligament of Zinn* (which see, under *ligament*).



Ankle and foot from behind, the tendon of the gastrocnemius, helping to form the tendo Achillis, cut away to show the soleus.

tendotome (ten′dō-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *tendo*, a tendon, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a tenotome.

tendresse†, *n.* [ME. *tendresse*, < OF. (also F.) *tendresse* (= Pr. *tendreza*, *tenreza* = Sp. *terneza* = It. *tenerezza*), < *tendre*, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tender feeling; tenderness. [In modern use only as French, pron. toṅ-dres′.]

tendril (ten′dril), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tendrel*, *tendrell*; < OF. **tendrille*, F. *tendrille*, a tendril (cf. OF. *tendron*, a tendril, shoot: see *tendron*), < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*[1].]

I. *n.* In *bot.*, a filiform leafless plant-organ that attaches itself to another body for the purpose of support. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem, as in the vine and Virginia creeper; a modified branch, as in the passion-flower; a petiole, as in *Lathyrus Aphaca;* a stipule, or, as in *Smilax*, a pair of stipules; or a leaflet of a compound leaf, as in the pea and vetch. The morphology of the tendrils in the *Cucurbitaceæ* is still open to question; by Braun and Wydler they are regarded as simple leaves of which the ribs are the branches of the tendril (a view adopted also by Eichler), but Naudin regards the main tendril as cauline and the branches as leaves. Tendrils are usually found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves, usually in a spiral form, around other plants or neighboring bodies, and the plants on which they grow are thus enabled to elevate themselves. See cuts under *cirrus*, *creeper*, *Lathyrus*, *passion-flower*, and *Smilax*.

> Her unadorned golden tresses . . . waved,
> As the vine curls her *tendrils*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 307.

Leaf-tendril, a tendril consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf—in the latter case appearing to be borne on the leaf, as in the pea.

II. *a.* Climbing as a tendril, or as by a tendril.

> The curling growth
> Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

★ **tendril-climber** (ten′dril-klī′mėr), *n.* In *bot.* See *climber*[1], 2.

tendriled, tendrilled (ten′drild), *a.* [< *tendril* + *-ed*[2].] Having tendrils; provided with tendrils.

> The delicate-*tendrilled* plant must have something to cling to. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xx.

tendron† (ten′dron), *n.* [ME., < OF. *tendron*, a shoot, tendril, also a tender person, F. *tendron*, a shoot, a girl, gristle, < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*[1]. Cf. *tendril*.] A stalk or shoot.

> The *tendron* and the leves [of a pear-tree] of thou folde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

tendry† (ten′dri), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-y*[3].] Offer; proposal; tender. [Rare.]

> This confession, though imperfect, was offered: . . . the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 473. (*Latham.*)

tendsome (tend′sum), *a.* [Also *tensome;* < *tend*[2] + *-some*.] Requiring much attendance: as, a *tendsome* child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tenet†, *n.* and *v.* See *teen*[1].

tenebræ (ten′ē-brē), *n. pl.* [L., darkness, night, gloom; cf. *dim*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the matins and lauds of the following day, sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. At the beginning of the office fifteen lighted candles are set on a stand at the epistle side of the altar, one of which is extinguished after each psalm—the highest, however, remaining alight. During the Benedictus the six altar-lights are extinguished, and the lights throughout the church. At the antiphon the light which had been left burning is hidden, and brought out again at the end of the office. These rites symbolize Christ's passion and death, one light remaining as a reminder of his coming resurrection. In the medieval church in England the number of lights on the stand was twenty-four. These ceremonies are as old as the eighth century.

> For Maundy Thursday, as well as for Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the matins and lauds, which in these our times, and all through several by-gone ages, have been called *Tenebræ*, were sung by the Anglo-Saxons with the same accompaniment as ours, of lighted tapers, to be put out, one by one, as the psalms went on.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 71.

tenebræ-hearse (ten′ē-brē-hėrs), *n.* The triangular stand holding the candles to be extinguished one after each psalm in the office of the tenebræ. Also called *Lenten hearse*.

tenebrarium (ten-ē-brā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tenebraria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tenebræ*, q. v.] Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.

tenebricose† (tē-neb′ri-kōs), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tenebricoso*, < L. *tenebricosus*, shrouded in darkness, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Tenebrous. *Bailey.*

tenebrific (ten-ē-brif′ik), *a.* [< L. *tenebræ*, darkness, + *facere*, make.] Producing darkness. According to an old fancy, night succeeds to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

> The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism; these are its "*tenebrific* constellations," from which it doth "ray out darkness" over the earth.
> *Carlyle*, State of German Lit.

> Now begins
> The *tenebrific* passage of the tale.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 123.

tenebrificous† (ten-ē-brif′i-kus), *a.* [< *tenebrific* + *-ous*.] Tenebrific.

> I could mention several authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 582.

Tenebrio (tē-neb′ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *tenebrio*, one who loves darkness (applied to a trickster), < *tenebræ*, darkness, gloom: see *darkness*.] 1. A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, including about 20 species of black elongated beetles with slender legs. The common meal-worm (larva of *T. molitor*) belongs to this genus, but most of the species live under bark and in decayed trunks of old trees. *T. obscurus*, indigenous to America, also lives in farinaceous substances, and has been called the American meal-worm to distinguish it from the European meal-worm, *T. molitor*. Both species, however, are now cosmopolitan. See also cuts under *flour-beetle* and *meal-beetle*.



Tenebrio obscurus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, beetle; *d*, antenna of larva; *e*, maxilla; *f*, labium; *g*, terminal segment, showing the dual proleg fully extended.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

Tenebrionidæ (tē-neb-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Tenebrio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A large and wide-spread family of heteromerous beetles, comprising about 5,000 species, usually of obscure color, but containing some bright tropical forms. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the ventral segments five, in part connate; the penultimate tarsal joint not spongy, and the tarsal claws simple. The classification of the family is extremely difficult, and the species vary greatly in form and habit. The larvæ, however, are very uniform in structure, and resemble those of the family *Elateridæ*. The great majority live in decaying vegetation, fungi, and excrement. Some of the largest genera are *Blaps*, *Zophosis*, *Helops*, *Strongylium*, *Pimelia*, and *Ascida*. *Eleodes obscura* is a representative species. See *Tenebrio*, and also cut under *Blaps*.


Eleodes obscura, natural size.

tenebrious† (tē-neb′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. for *tenebrous*.] Same as *tenebrous*.

> Were moon and stars for villains only made,
> To guide yet screen them with *tenebrious* light?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

tenebrose (ten′ē-brōs), *a.* [< L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

tenebrosity (ten-ē-bros′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tenebrosite*, F. *ténébrosité* = Sp. *tenebrosidad* = Pg. *tenebrosidade* = It. *tenebrosità*, < ML. *tenebrosita(t-)s*, darkness, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] The state of being tenebrous or dark; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

> The antient Poets, in regard of the *tenebrositie* thereof, compare Hell to a territorie in Italy . . . so inuironed with hills and mountaines that the Sunne is neuer seene at any time of the yeare to shine amongst them.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 389.

tenebrous (ten′ē-brus), *a.* [< OF. *tenebreux*, F. *ténébreux* = Pr. *tenebros* = Sp. Pg. It. *tenebroso*, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Dark; gloomy.

> The day at the sixth houre was turned into *tenebrous* night, insomuch as the Starres were visibly seene in the Firmament. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 317.

> Huge hail, and water sombre-hued, and snow
> Athwart the *tenebrous* air pour down amain.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 11.

tenebrousness (ten′ē-brus-nes), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom. *Bailey*, 1727.

tenefult, tenefully†. Middle English forms of *teenful, teenfully*.

tenel†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tǣnel* (ML. *tenella*), a basket.] A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tenement (ten′ē-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tenement*, < OF. *tenement*, F. *tènement* = Pr. *tenement*, < LL. *tenementum*, a holding, fief, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. A holding; a parcel of land held by an owner.

> After the deth of euerych haldere in ffee sholle the baylyues of the Citee seysy sympleiche the *tenemens* of weche he deyd y-seysed, for to y-wyte bet who-so is next eyr. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

> For Herry Halman hath pleyed the false shrowe, and fellyd my wood upon a *tenement* off myn to the valew of xx marke. *Paston Letters*, III. 86.

> The subscriber, having obtained patents for upwards of twenty thousand acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kan[a]wha, . . . proposes to divide the same into any sized *tenements* that may be described.
> *Washington*, in Washington's Interest in Western Lands, [quoted in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 3d ser.

2. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held of a superior, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called *free tenements* or *frank-tenements*.

> ȝif eny tho that nymeth rente of eny *tenement* in fraunchyse of the Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, . . . by leue of the baylyues of the town, nyme the dores and the fenestres. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

> The thing holden is . . . styled a *tenement*, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

3. A dwelling inhabited by a tenant; a dwelling; an abode; a habitation; a home.

> Such is my home—a gloomy *tenement*,
> More solitary than the peasant's hut
> Upon the barren mountain.
> *Hurdis*, quoted in Int. to Sir T. More's Utopia, p. liv.

> To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
> From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house
> Of Socrates; see there his *tenement*.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 274.

4. One of a number of apartments or sets of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family, and containing the conveniences of a common dwelling-house.

> The two *tenements*, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same *tenements*. *D. Webster*, Speech in Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

Dominant, servient, etc., **tenement.** See the adjectives.=Syn. 4. See definitions of *flat*[2] and *apartment*.

tenemental (ten-ē-men′tal), *a.* [< *tenement* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants.—**Tenemental lands,** lands held of a feudal lord by free tenures.

> The other, or *tenemental*, *lands* they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

tenementary (ten-ē-men′ta-ri), *a.* [< ML. *tenementarius*, < LL. *tenementum*, a tenement: see *tenement*.] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

> Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or *Tenementary* Land . . . like our Farmers.
> *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, vii.

tenement-house (ten′ē-ment-hous), *n.* A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; technically, in the State of New York, any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities.

tenency†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tenancy*.

A vast, incircumscribed, and swimming knowledge, a notion, a mere implicit and confused *tenency* of many things, which lie like corn, loose on the floor of their brains.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 367.

tenendas (tē-nen′das), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendas*, acc. pl. fem. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*[1].] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell.*

tenendum (tē-nen′dum), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendum*, nom. sing. neut. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*[1].] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited.

tenent[1] (ten′ent), *a.* [< L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] Holding; specifically, in *zoöl.*, used to hold, cling, or support: as, *tenent* hairs and bristles on the feet of insects.

tenent[2] (ten′ent), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenant*[1], 3.

tenent[3]† (ten′ent), *n.* [L. *tenent*, they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1]. Cf. *tenet*.] Same as *tenet*.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.
Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience. (*Latham.*)

Atheisme and Sadducism disputed;
Their *Tenents* argued, and refuted.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

teneral (ten′ę-ral), *a.* [< L. *tener*, soft, delicate, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, noting the incomplete imago of a neuropterous insect, soon after it has passed from the pupal state, and while it is yet soft. See *pseudimago* and *subimago*.

Teneriffe (ten′ę-rif), *n.* [< *Tenerife* or *Teneriffe*, the most important of the Canary Islands, situated west of Africa.] Wine produced in the island of Teneriffe (properly Tenerife), formerly imported into Europe.

Teneriffe slug. See *slug*[2].

teneritude† (tē-ner′i-tūd), *n.* [ME., = It. *teneritudine*, < L. *teneritudo* (*-din-*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tenderness.

So wol thaire fattenesse and *teneritude*
With hem [cheese] be stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

tenerity† (tē-ner′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *tenerità*, < L. *tenerita(t-)s*, softness, tenderness, < *tener*, soft, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tenderness. *Imp. Dict.*

tenesmic (tē-nes′mik), *a.* [< *tenesmus* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

tenesmus (tē-nes′mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tenesmos*, < Gr. τεινεσμός, a straining at stool, < τείνειν, stretch, strain: see *tend*[1].] In *med.*, a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the rectum or bladder or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, cystitis, etc.

tenet (ten′et), *n.* [< L. *tenet*, he holds, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1]. Cf. *habitat*. Cf. also *tenent*[3].] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person, school, or sect holds or maintains as true.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

Though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no mark of any of the distinguishing *tenets* of any particular sect. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 141.

In the *tenet* of justification, the believer is himself in contact with the miracle of Christ's atonement, and applies Christ's merits to himself.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

=**Syn.** *Precept*, *Dogma*, etc. See *doctrine*.

tenfingers (ten′fing″gėrz), *n.* A starfish with ten arms. Compare *fivefinger*, 3.

tenfold (ten′fōld), *a.* and *adv.* [< *ten* + *-fold*.] Ten times as much or as many.

I will reward thee
Once for thy spritely comfort, and *ten-fold*
For thy good valour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 15.

ten-forties (ten′fôr′tiz), *n. pl.* [Short for *ten-forty bonds:* see def.] The popular name for certain five per cent. bonds issued by the government of the United States in 1864, redeemable at any time after ten years, and payable at the end of forty years.

tengerite (teng′ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after C. *Tenger*, a Swedish chemist.] An imperfectly known yttrium carbonate occurring as a white crystalline or earthy incrustation upon gadolinite.

Many more [minerals], such as cyrtolite, molybdite, allanite, *tengerite*, . . . have been found. *Nature*, XLI. 163.

tenia, *n.* See *tænia*.

teniente† (ten-yen′te), *n.* [Sp., a lieutenant, a deputy, = E. *tenant:* see *tenant*[1].] A lieutenant; a deputy.

Am I your major-domo, your *teniente*,
Your captain, your commander?
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tenioid, *a.* See *tænioid*.

tennantite (ten′ant-īt), *n.* [Named after Smithson *Tennant*, an English chemist (1761–1815).] A species closely related to tetrahedrite, or gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead-gray or iron-black color, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It is a sulphid of arsenic with copper and iron, and differs from tetrahedrite in containing arsenic in place of antimony; between the two species there are many intermediate compounds.

Tennant's powder. See *powder*.

tenné (te-nā′), *n.* [Heraldic F.: see *tawny*.] In *her.*, a tincture spoken of as orange-brown, or as produced by mixing red and yellow. It is represented in engraving and drawings in black and white by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, crossed by vertical lines according to most authorities, or by horizontal lines according to Berry. Also *tenney*, *tawny*.

tenner (ten′ėr), *n.* A ten-pound note. [Slang, Great Britain.]

And you don't like me well enough to borrow a few *tenners* just to carry on the war with?
Miss Braddon, Rupert Godwin, I. 221.

Tennesseean (ten-e-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tennessee* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. See II.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tennessee, one of the southern United States, lying south of Kentucky.

Tennessee bond cases. See *case*[1].

tenney (ten′e), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

tennis (ten′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tennise*, *tennys*, *tennes*, *tenis*, *tenys*, *tenyse;* < ME. *tenys*, *teneys* (ML. *tenisia;* also *teniludium*, 'tennis-play'); appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. term appears. The notion that the word is derived from OF. *tenez*, 'hold' or 'take' (i. e. 'take this ball'), conjectured to be a cry of the player who serves, is purely imaginary, and it is inconsistent with the usage of the time (ME. nouns were not formed offhand from OF. imperatives).] **1.** A very old and elaborate ball-game played by two, three, or four persons in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The court (96 feet by 32) is surrounded by a wall, from which a sloping roof called the *penthouse* extends on three sides to an inner wall 7 feet high; and a net 5 feet high at the ends to 3 in the middle is placed across the court. The first player (the *server*) hits a ball with a racket so that it strikes the penthouse or the wall above it, and rebounds into the court on his opponent's side of the net. The opposing player (the *striker-out*) has to strike the ball back into the server's court before it strikes the ground, or on its first bound. The player who is the first to drive the ball into the net or beyond the prescribed boundary loses a stroke. If a player fails to return the ball before it strikes the ground twice, a *chase* is noted against him on the marked floor. This does not count at the time, but a stroke may be won or lost from it by subsequent play. When two chases have been made, or when the score of one side reaches 40, the players change ends. Strokes are won and lost in various other ways besides those mentioned above (as by driving the ball into certain openings in the inner wall), the game being extremely complicated. The mode of scoring (by 15, 30, 40, and game, with deuce and advantage) has been taken from this game by lawn-tennis. Tennis arose in Europe during the middle ages, and was very popular. It is now played under the name of *court-tennis*, to distinguish it from *lawn-tennis*. See *racket*[2] and *lawn-tennis*.

Item, that no man pley at *tenys* or pame withyn the yeld halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

I had as leve tosse a ball here alone as to play at the *tenys* over the corde with the. *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

Tennis is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect it maketh a quick eye and a body ready to put itself into all postures.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 172.

2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

tennis† (ten′is), *v. t.* [< *tennis*, *n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

These fowre garrisons issuing foorthe, at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence or espiall upon the enemye, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongest them, that he shall finde no where safe to keep his creete [cattle].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

tennis-arm (ten′is-ärm), *n.* A lameness of tennis-players, said to be caused by a rupture of some of the fibers of the pronator radii teres.

tennis-ball (ten′is-bâl), *n.* The ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

Rather (O Iacob) chuse we all to die,
Than to betray our Native Libertie;
Than to becom the sporting *Tennis-ball*
Of a proud Monarch.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

To the Ianizaries furie, who made *Tennis-balls* of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

tennis-court (ten′is-kōrt), *n.* **1.** An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played. See *tennis*, 1.

The more spacious that the *tennis-court* is,
The more large is the hazard.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

2. The court upon which the game of lawn-tennis is played.

tennis-elbow (ten′is-el″bō), *n.* Same as *tennis-arm*.

tenno (ten′ō), *n.* [Jap. *tenno*, heavenly ruler, < *ten* (< Chinese *tien*), heaven, + *wō* (< Chinese *hwang*), august ruler.] The king of heaven; emperor: same as Chinese *tien hwang:* a title first adopted in Japan in 782.

ten-o'clock (ten′ō-klok′), *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum:* so called from the tardy opening of the flowers. Compare *four-o'clock*.

tenography (tē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon (cf. *tendon*), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of tendons.

tenology (tē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] ★That part of anatomy which relates to tendons.

tenon (ten′on), *n.* [Formerly also, irreg., *tenant;* < ME. *tenoun*, < OF. (and F.) *tenon*, a tenon, < *tenir*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*[1].] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint. See cuts under *breech-pin*, *dovetail*, and *mortise*.—**Shoulder of a tenon,** the transverse section of a timber, from which the tenon projects. (See also *tease-tenon*, *tusk-tenon*.)

tenon (ten′on), *v. t.* [< *tenon*, *n.*] **1.** To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—**2.** To join by or as by a tenon.

We *tenon* both these together as an antecedent and consequent. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 86. (*Davies.*)

tenon-auger (ten′on-â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-shades, etc.

tenoner (ten′on-ėr), *n.* A machine for forming tenons. Such machines are usually combinations of saws, or saws with cutter-heads and cutters for forming the tenon; a tenoning-machine; also, a wood-turners' hand-tool.

Tenonian (te-nō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Tenon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, relating to the French anatomist J. R. Tenon (1724–1816): as, the *Tenonian* fascia or capsule (Tenon's capsule).

tenoning-chisel (ten′on-ing-chiz″el), *n.* A double-bladed chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece to form a tenon.

tenoning-machine (ten′on-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a general name for a variety of power-tools and hand machines for cutting square or round tenons in car-frames and wheel-spokes; a tenoner. They employ saws, revolving cutters, hollow augers, and, in some instances, chisels.

tenonitis (ten-ō-nī′tis), *n.* [< *Tenon* (see *Tenonian*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenon-saw (ten′on-sâ), *n.* A thin back-saw having eight teeth to the inch, used for fine, accurate sawing, as in forming tenons, dovetails, miters, etc. Also called *tenor-saw*.

Tenon's capsule. A tunic of fascia, containing smooth muscular fibers, around the middle of the eyeball, blending with the sclerotic behind the entrance of the ciliary vessels and nerves into the eyeball; the Tenonian fascia.

tenor (ten′or), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tenour*, sometimes *tennure;* < ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, *tenoure*, < OF. *tenour*, *teneur* = Pr. Sp. *tenor* = Pg. *teor* = It. *tenore*, < L. *tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted sense, tone, accent, ML. also, in music, the chief melody (cantus firmus), hence the highest adult male voice, to which the chief melody was assigned; < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** General, usual, or prevailing course or direction.

Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

The chief event in the course of the summer which broke the even *tenor* of our lives was a first visit from our great neighbors, Lord and Lady Carlisle.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, viii.

2. General course or drift of a thought, saying, discourse, or the like; that course of thought or meaning which holds on or runs through a whole discourse, treatise, statute, or the like; general purport; substance.

Thenne he cryed so cler that kenne myȝt alle;
The trwe *tenor* of his teme he tolde on this wyse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 358.

Mark the *tenor* of my style,
Which shall such trembling hearts unfold
As seldom hath to-fore been told.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

The *tennure* of this letter was
That Robbin would submit.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

Emigration to the new countries was encouraged by the liberal *tenor* of the royal ordinances passed from time to time. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. In *law:* (*a*) True intent and meaning; purport and effect: as, the *tenor* of a deed or instrument of any kind is its purport and effect, but not its actual words. (*b*) A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore at common law, under an allegation according to the tenor, the instrument must be set out correctly.

4. Character; nature.

All of a *tenor* was their after-life,
No day discoloured with domestic strife.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1148.

5. In *music:* (*a*) The highest variety of the ordinary adult male voice. Its compass usually extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its quality is properly thin and penetrating, bearing much the same relation to bass that soprano does to alto. Its upper tones often much resemble the middle tones of alto. A tenor voice having somewhat of the breadth and sonority of a barytone is often called (in Italian) a *tenore robusto*, while a light, agile tenor is called a *tenore leggiero*. (*b*) A singer with such a voice, or a voice-part intended for or sung by such a voice. In ordinary part-writing the tenor is the third voice-part, intermediate between the alto and the bass. (*c*) An instrument playing a third part; specifically, the viola (which see). (*d*) In medieval music, also, (1) the hold or pause on a final tone of a piece; (2) the ambitus or compass of a mode; (3) the repercussion of a mode.—**Action of proving the tenor.** See *proving*.—**Middle tenor,** Massachusetts paper currency, 1737–40. See *new tenor* (*b*).—**New tenor.** (*a*) In the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which began in 1737 in the former colony and in 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be equal in value to a stated amount of coined silver or of gold coin. (*b*) In Massachusetts, a new form of such currency, issued in accordance with an act of the year 1741 and subsequent years, and differing but slightly from that above described. The notes of this emission received the name of *new tenor*, which caused the preceding series, which had hitherto borne that name, to be thenceforth called *middle tenor*.—**Old tenor,** in the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which preceded one of 1737 in the former colony and one of 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be in value equal to money.

II. *a.* In *music*, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor: as, a *tenor* voice; a *tenor* instrument; a *tenor* part.—**Tenor bassoon, cornet, drum, horn, trombone, trumpet,** etc., varieties of these several instruments whose size and compass make them intermediate between the alto and bass varieties.—**Tenor bell,** the chief bell in a set of bells.—**Tenor C,** in *music*, the next C below middle C.—**Tenor clef,** in *musical notation*, a C clef placed on ★ the fourth line of a staff.—**Tenor violin.** Same as *viola*.

tenore (te-nō′re), *n.* [It.: see *tenor*.] See *tenor*.

tenorino (ten-ọ-rē′nō), *n.*; pl. *tenorini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *tenore*, tenor: see *tenor*.] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice; particularly, an artificial soprano.

tenorist (ten′ọr-ist), *n.* [= OF. *tenoriste*, < ML. *tenorista;* as *tenor* + *-ist*.] One who sings a tenor part, or one who plays on a tenor instrument.

tenorite (ten′ọr-īt), *n.* [Named by Semmola in 1841 after Signor *Tenore*, president of the Academy of Sciences at Naples.] Native oxid of copper, occurring in steel-gray scales of metallic luster on lava at Vesuvius.

tenoroon (ten-ọ-rön′), *n.* and *a.* [< *tenor* + *-oon*, as *bassoon* from *bass*.] **I.†** *n.* Same as *oboe da caccia* (which see, under *oboe*).

II. *a.* In *organ-building*, noting a stop which does not extend below tenor C: as, a *tenoroon* hautboy.

tenorrhaphy (tē-nor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *tenosuture*.

tenosuture (ten′ọ-sū″tūr), *n.* [< Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + L. *sutura*, a seam: see *suture*.] The fastening together by suture of the ends of a divided tendon. Also *tenorrhaphy*.

tenotome (ten′ọ-tōm), *n.* [< F. *ténotome*, < Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *tenotomy*.] In *surg.*, a slender knife specially suitable for the subcutaneous division of a tendon; a tenotomy knife. Also *tendotome*.

tenotomize (tē-not′ọ-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenotomized*, ppr. *tenotomizing*. [< *tenotomy* + *-ize*.] To divide a tendon or the tendons of.

tenotomy (tē-not′ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *ténotomie*, < Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *tendon*.] In *surg.*, the division of a tendon.

High degrees of muscular insufficiency cannot be corrected except by surgical measures: viz., *tenotomy* of one or both external recti muscles.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 96.

tenpenny (ten′pen″i), *a.* Valued at or worth ten pence.—**Tenpenny nail.** See *penny*, 6.

tenpins (ten′pinz), *n.* The game of bowls played with ten pins or men in a long alley. The players strive with three or fewer bowls of the ball to knock down all the pins.

ten-pounder (ten′poun″dėr), *n.* **1.** See *pounder*[1], 1 and 2.

Between 1832 and 1865 the *ten-pounders* rose to 463,000.
Gladstone.

2. Something that weighs ten pounds.—**3.** The big-eyed herring, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*.

tenrec, tanrec (ten′rek, tan′rek), *n.* [Malagasy *tándraka*.] **1.** A Madagascar hedgehog; any insectivorous mammal of the *Centetidæ*, as



Tenrec (*Centetes ecaudatus*).

Centetes ecaudatus, *Ericulus spinosus*, and *Echinops telfairi*. The rice-tenrec is *Oryzoryctes hova*. Also *tang*. See cut under *sokinah*. These animals are highly characteristic of the Madagascar re-



Tenrec (*Ericulus spinosus*).

gion. They superficially resemble ordinary hedgehogs (of the different family *Erinaceidæ*—compare cut under *Erinaceus*), but their structure is peculiar, and their nearest relatives are the West Indian solenodons.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), and in the form *Tanrecus* (Desmarest, 1825).] A generic name for the species of *Centetidæ:* same as *Centetes* in a former broad sense. [Not used.]

tense[1] (tens), *n.* [Formerly also *tence;* < ME. *tens*, *temps*, < OF. *tans*, *tens*, *tenzs*, *tems*, *temps*, F. *temps* = Sp. *tiempo* = Pg. It. *tempo*, < L. *tempus*, time, in grammar tense. Cf. *temporal*[1], *temporary*, etc.] **1†.** Time. See *temps*.

I warne yow wel, it is to seken ever,
That future *temps* hath maad men to dissever
In trust therof from al that ever they hadde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 322.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) Time. (*b*) One of the forms, or sets of forms, which a verb takes in order to indicate the time of action or of that which is affirmed: extended also to forms indicating the nature of the action as continued, completed, and the like. In English this is effected either by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang, lead, led;* by terminational inflection, as in *love, loved;* or, in verb-phrases, by means of auxiliary words, as in *did love, have loved, will love*.

We may say now that we have Treasurers of all *Tenses*, for there are four living, to wit the Lords Manchester, Middlesex, Marlborough, and the newly chosen.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 2.

At prime tense, at the first time; at first; instantly.

My silf I knowe fulle wel Daungere,
And how he is feers of his cheere,
At prime temps Love to manace.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3378.

Men shulde hym snybbe bitterly
At pryme temps of his folye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4533.

Future, perfect, pluperfect, present tense. See the adjectives.—**Historical tenses.** See *historical*, 4.—**Sequence or consecution of tenses.** See *sequence*.

tense[2] (tens), *a.* [= Sp. *tenso*, < L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] Being in a state of tension; stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax: often used figuratively.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 161.

Her temples were sunk, her forehead was *tense*, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

Tense abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen neither divided into segments nor having segments indicated, as in most spiders, by transverse folds.

tense[2] (tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tensed*, ppr. *tensing*. [< *tense*[2], *a.*] To make tense or taut. [Rare.]

If, instead of a symmetrical movement, the other hand made a maximal effort of *tensing* the extensor instead of the flexor muscles of the hand, . . . no constant effect . . . was observed. *Mind*, IX. 109.

tenseless (tens′les), *a.* [< *tense*[1] + *-less*.] Having no tense: as, a *tenseless* verb. *Classical Rev.*, III. 9.

tenselessness (tens′les-nes), *n.* The character of being tenseless. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 59.

tensely (tens′li), *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness (tens′nes), *n.* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; rigidness.

tensibility (ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being tensible or ductile.

tensible (ten′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *tensible*, < ML. *tensibilis*, that can be stretched, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

Gold . . . is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*.
★ *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 327.

tensile (ten′sil), *a.* [= It. *tensile*, < NL. **tensilis*, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] **1.** Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.—**2.** Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or breadth; tensible.

All bodies ductile, and *tensile* [as metals, that will be drawn into wires], . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

3. In *musical instruments*, producing tones by means of stretched strings.

tensiled (ten′sild), *a.* [< *tensile* + *-ed*[2].] Made tensile; rendered capable of tension. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tensility (ten-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tensile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being tensile; tensibility. *Dr.* ★*H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 10.

tension (ten′shon), *n.* [= F. *tension* = Sp. *tensión* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tensione*, < L. *tensio(n-)*, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contest (see *tenson*), < *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] **1.** The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

Voice being raised by stiffe *tension* of the larynx.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 74.

2. In *mech.*, stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

In a large suspension bridge the *tension* produced by the occasional load is usually only a small fraction of that produced by the permanent load.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 232.

3. In *physics*, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force. Tension may be present in a solid body, and also in a liquid in the case of surface-tension (which see), but not in a gas. What is commonly called the *tension* of a gas is properly its pressure simply—due, according to the kinetic theory of gases (see *gas*, 1), to the innumerable impacts of the moving molecules against the confining surface; good writers avoid the use of *tension* in this sense.

4. In *statical elect.*, the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as *surface-density* (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as *difference of potential:* thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force.

These experiments show very clearly that the sign of electrification of the surface at which the discharge begins has a great effect on the limiting *tension*. The discharge passes much more readily from a small ball to a large one when the former is negative than when it is positive. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 61.

Potential is the scientific term for the electrical condition for which the word *tension* has been used. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 57.

5. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

When the *tension* of mind relating to their daily affairs was over, they sunk into fallow rest. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xl.

In desiring the mind is in a state of active *tension*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

The states of *tension* have as positive an influence as any in determining the total condition, and in deciding what the psychosis shall be. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 235.

6. A strained state of any kind: as, political *tension;* social *tension.*—7. An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread. It is made in a variety of forms, the aim being in all cases to put a pressure on the thread to prevent it from running from the spool too freely, and to adjust the strain on the thread to the thickness of the cloth.—**Initial tension.** See *initial.*—**Surface tension.** See *surface-tension.*

tension (ten′shon), *v. t.* [< *tension, n.*] To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 120. [Recent.]

A highly *tensioned* string. *Tyndall.*

tensional (ten′shon-al), *a.* [< *tension* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

Such members of a structure as are subject to torsional, *tensional*, or transverse stresses. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 71.

tension-bar (ten′shon-bär), *n.* A bar by means of which a strain of tension is applied, or by which such a strain is resisted. See cut under *car-truck.*

tension-bridge (ten′shon-brij), *n.* 1. Same as *bowstring-bridge. E. H. Knight.*—2. A form of bridge formerly used for street spans, consisting essentially of wooden pieces anchored at the ends, and strained to maintain them as nearly level as possible. *E. H. Knight.*

tension-fuse (ten′shon-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

tension-member (ten′shon-mem″bėr), *n.* A rod, bar, or beam forming a member of a frame, truss, beam, or girder, and serving to resist a tensile strain.

tension-rod (ten′shon-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tension-roller (ten′shon-rō″lėr), *n.* An idler, or free pulley, resting against a belt for the purpose of keeping it stretched tight against its working pulleys; a tightening-pulley. See cut under *idle-wheel.*

tension-spicule (ten′shon-spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere. *Bowerbank.*

tension-spring (ten′shon-spring), *n.* A spring formed of inner and outer leaves, of which the latter are not connected at the middle with the former, all being secured together at the ends. A pressure upon the outer leaves induces a tensile strain upon the inner ones, which, when stretched to a straight line, form chords to the outer leaves, and thus limit the yielding of the spring. *E. H. Knight.*

tensity (ten′si-ti), *n.* [< *tense*[2] + *-ity.*] The state of being tense; tenseness. *Imp. Dict.*

tensive (ten′siv), *a.* [< F. *tensif* = Pg. It. *tensivo;* as *tense*[2] + *-ive.*] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts. *Floyer*, Preternatural State of Animal Humours.

tensome (ten′sum), *a.* Same as *tendsome.*

tenson (ten′son), *n.* [Also *tenzon;* < F. *tenson* = Pr. *tenso* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tenzone*, < L. *tensio(n-)*, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contention: see *tension.*] A contention in verse between rival troubadours, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors; also, one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors, for which a peculiar meter was thought appropriate.

While, out of dream, his day's work went
To tune a crazy *tenzon* or sirvent.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

tensor (ten′sor), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tensores* (ten-sō′rēz). 1. In *anat.*, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an *extensor* in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to *laxator.*—2. In *math.*, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector. If the quaternion is put into the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, the tensor is $\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2)}$. If the quaternion is expressed as a matrix, the tensor is the square root of the determinant of the matrix. Abbreviated *T.*—**Right tensor.** See *right.*—**Tensor fasciæ latæ.** Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris.*—**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis,** small anomalous muscular slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia beneath the rectus abdominis.—**Tensor palati.** Same as *circumflexus palati.* See *palatum.*—**Tensor parapatagii,** in *ornith.*, the tightener of the parapatagium, a propatagial slip of the cucullar muscle which joins the propatagialis longus; the dermotensor patagii.—**Tensor patagii, tensor plicæ alaris,** a muscle of birds which stretches the fold of skin on the front border of the wing, in the reëntrance between the upper arm and the forearm: several modifications of such a muscle are described, and made use of to some extent in classifying birds.—**Tensor propatagii brevis** or **longus.** Same as *propatagialis brevis* or *longus.* See *propatagialis.*—**Tensor tarsi.** See *tarsus.*—**Tensor trochleæ,** the tightener of the pulley of the trochlear or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, a small muscle occasionally found in man.—**Tensor tympani,** a muscle supposed to increase the tension of the membrani tympani by acting upon the malleus: it arises from the petrous section of the temporal bone, and adjacent parts, passes through a bony canal parallel with the Eustachian tube, enters the tympanum, and is attached to the handle of the malleus. Also called *malleâdius.*—**Tensor vaginæ femoris,** a muscle which acts upon the sheath of the thigh, in man arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the deep femoral fascia. It presents many modifications in other animals, being wanting in some, or connected with the panniculus carnosus, or external abdominal muscle, or blended with gluteal muscles. It belongs to the latter group, and not to the muscles of the front of the thigh, with which it is usually associated in human anatomy. Also called *tensor fasciæ latæ*, and *vaginiglutæus.* See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *a.* In *anat.*, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

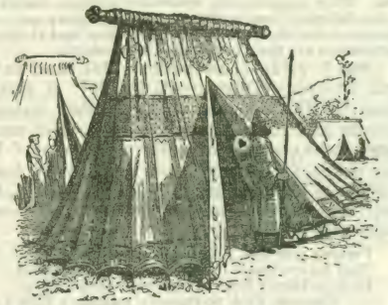
tensor-twist (ten′sor-twist), *n.* In Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

ten-strike (ten′strīk), *n.* In *American bowling*, a stroke which knocks down all the ten pins; hence, figuratively, a stroke or act of any kind which is entirely successful or decisive.

tensure† (ten′sūr), *n.* [< LL. *tensura*, a stretching, straining, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, strain: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] A stretching or straining; tension.

This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, which is motion upon *tensure*, we use to call motion of liberty, which is when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, . . . restoreth itself to be natural. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 12.

★ **tent**[1] (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. *tente, tende*, F. *tente* = Pr. *tenda* = Sp. *tienda* = Pg. It. *tenda*, < ML. *tenta, tenda*, also *tentum*, a tent, also a place where clothes are spread out to dry, prop. fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. L. *tentonum*, a tent, from the same verb.] 1. A covering or shelter, or a portable lodge, made of some flexible material, as



Tent of form shown in manuscripts of 11th and 12th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

skins, coarse cloth, or canvas, supported by one or more poles, and stretched by means of cords secured to tent-pegs, or in some other way. Wandering tribes, as those of Asia, use tents for their common habitation. Among European nations the chief use of tents, which are generally made of canvas, is for soldiers in the field, the larger and more commodious kind being for the use of general officers. Tents are also used in towns to shelter large occasional assemblies, as the spectators at a circus or the audience at a political or religious gathering, and in woods or uninhabited regions by campers or explorers. Large and permanent tents, such as are raised on posts, are known as *pavilions*, and those of an elaborate and decorative character, such as are set up for outdoor entertainments, are called *marquees.*

And theise solempne Festes ben made with outen, in Hales and *Tentes* made of Clothes of Gold and of Tartaries, fulle nobely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

It was upon the Plain of Mamre, . . .
. . . whereas the Angels came
To Abraham in his *tent*, and there with him did feed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 145.

2†. A habitation; a dwelling.

Bountee so fix hath in thyn herte his *tente*
That wel I wot thou wolt my socour be.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 9.

3. A raised wooden box or platform set up in the open air, from which clergymen formerly used to preach when the hearers were too numerous to be accommodated within doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]

Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,
By thee inspir'd,
When gaping they besiege the *tents*,
Are doubly fir'd. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

4. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It commonly consists of a tripod supporting a box with a window of red or orange glass or fabric in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of white light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various necessary appliances. Now that the dry-plate has superseded the collodion process, it is very seldom used, and when used it is much simpler and lighter than the tent for wet plates, consisting usually of a small box, with sleeves through which the hands and arms are thrust for the purpose of changing the plates in the holders for fresh ones without exposure to light. In the latter form usually called *changing-box.*—**A-tent,** a kind of tent formed by two upright poles and a ridge-pole, and having its sides sloping to the ground without any vertical wall, thus roughly resembling the letter A.—**Bell tent,** a tent circular in plan, with a single pole in the middle: so called from its shape.—**Dark tent.** See def. 4.—**Hospital tent,** a large tent used as a field-hospital.—**Shelter-tent,** a kind of tent, easily put up and removed, used by the rank and file of an army on the march. The tent consists of four or more pieces of canvas which button to one another, and can be put up by means of saplings or poles that may be carried with the army. Each piece of canvas is carried by one man on his knapsack, and the number of men covered by each shelter-tent corresponds to the number of pieces.—**Sibley tent,** a light conical tent having a ventilator at the top. It admits of a fire being made in the center, and will accommodate twelve men with their accoutrements, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire: named from Major H. H. Sibley, United States Dragoons.—**Wall-tent,** a tent which has low upright walls formed of hanging curtains of canvas, the sloping top not reaching as far as the tent-pegs.

tent[1] (tent), *v. i.* [< *tent*[1], *n.*] To pitch one's tent; live in or as in a tent.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 116.

We will be gone for some days probably, *tenting* it in the open air. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 357.

Where the red chieftain *tented*
In the days that are gone.
R. W. Gilder, Ballad of the Chimney.

tent[2] (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, also *tempten*, < OF. *tenter, tempter, tanter*, F. *tenter* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, try, tempt, < L. *tentare, temptare*, handle, touch, feel, try, test, tempt, etc., freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold (see *tenant*[1]), or, according to some, of *tendere*, pp. *tentus* or *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *tempt*, the same word in another form.] 1†. To try; test.

Telamon, the tore kyng, *tentes* hir so wele,
And is fuerser of folke by a felle nowmber,
And lappis in hir loue, that leue hir he nyll.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3147.

2. To probe; sound.

Search my wound deeper; *tent* it with the steel
That made it. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

I have a sword dares *tent* a wound as far
As any. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 6.

3. To apply a tent or pledget to; keep open with a tent.

I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my cursus medendi as well as some that call themselves learned leeches. Methinks I can *tent* this wound, and treat it with emollients. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

4†. To tempt. See *tempt.*

Euelle spiritis is neghand full nere,
That will 3ou tarie at this tyme with his *tentyng*.
York Plays, p. 243.

tent[2] (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. (and F.) *tente* = Sp. *tienta* = Pg. It. *tenta*, < ML. *tenta*, a probe, a tent for a wound; from the verb: see *tempt.*] 1†. A probe.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise, the *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 16.

2. In *surg.*, a piece of some fabric, bunch of horsehairs or threads, or small cylinder of sponge, laminaria, or other substance introduced into some opening, either natural (as the cervical canal of the uterus) or artificial (as a wound), to keep it open or increase its caliber.

Thou speakest lyke a good Chyrurgian, but dealest lyke one vnskilfull; for, making a great wound, thou puttest in a small *tent*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 365.

Tangle tent. See *tangle*[1].

tent[3]† (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, stretch; a var. of **tenden*, < L. *tendere*, stretch (see *tend*[1], and cf. *tent*[1]); or developed from *tenter*[2], ME. *tenture:* see *tenter*[2].] To stretch, as cloth. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tent[4] (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tent;* an aphetic form of *atente*, E. *attent*, or of *entente*, E. *intent*.] 1. Heed; care; notice; attention: usually in the phrase *to take tent*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Tyl Y come, *take tent* to redyng, to exortacioun, and teching. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. iv. 13.

The high parliament
Of Heaven; where Seraphim *take tent*
Of ordering all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii. 1.

2†. Intent; purpose.

Alisaundrine to cunseile thei clepud sone thanne,
& telden hire trewli what *tent* thei were inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

tent[4] (tent), *v.* [< ME. *tenten;* a var. of *tend*[2], or ult. of *attend:* see *tent*[4], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take heed; be careful: generally with *to*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But warily *tent*, when you come to court me,
An' come na unless the back yett be a-jee.
Burns, Oh Whistle an' I'll come to you, my Lad.

II. *trans.* 1. To observe; take note of; give heed to. [Scotch.]

Owre lorde comaunded vs bothe
To *tente* the tree of his.
York Plays, p. 25.

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you *tent* it:
A chield 's amang you taking notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

2†. To attend; tend upon; take care of.

Saue the lordys chambur, tho wadrop to,
Tho vssher of chambur schalle *tent* tho two.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

tent[5] (tent), *n.* [< Sp. *tinto* (= F. *teint*, dyed, colored), < L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye: see *tint*.] A kind of wine of a deep-red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine. Also *tent-wine*.

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [= F. *tentacule* = Sp. *tentáculo*, < NL. *tentaculum*, a feeler, tentacle, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, feel, test, try: see *tent*[2], *tempt*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, some or any elongated and comparatively slender or flexible process or appendage of an animal, used as an organ of touch, or for exploration, prehension, and sometimes locomotion; a feeler; a tentaculum. The name covers a great variety of organs having little or no structural relationship, as horns, antennæ, proboscides, rays, and arms. Specifically—(*a*) One of the barbs, barbels, or other tactile organs about the mouth or head of a fish. (*b*) One of the arms of a cephalopod. (*c*) A kind of proboscis of many worms. (*d*) One of the arms or rays of a crinoid. (*e*) One of the cirrous legs of a cirriped. (*f*) One of the long horns, antennæ, or feelers of some crustaceans, as lobsters. (*g*) The antenna of many insects, especially when long and slender, as in a cricket or cockroach. (*h*) One of the maxillary palps of various insects. (*i*) Any slender fleshy process on the back of an insect-larva; especially, a tubular process on the back of certain lepidopterous larvæ, near the head, or at the other end, from which a slender thread or ill-smelling scent-organ can be thrust for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling ichneumons and other enemies. See *osmeterium*. (*j*) One of the soft horns of various mollusks, as snails. (*k*) The calcar or siphon of a rotifer. (*l*) In *Actinozoa*, one of the soft hollow processes of the body-wall communicating with the body-cavity, set in circular form around the mouth, in one or several series, as the fleshy lobes of a sea-anemone. (*m*) In *Hydrozoa*, some tentaculiform part, process, or appendage. The tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war are several feet long. (*n*) In *Protozoa*, a pseudopod, or prolongation of the body, especially when slender, stiffish, and more or less permanent, as one of the rays of a sun-animalcule or of an acinetiform infusorian. See *Tentaculifera*.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of *Drosera*.

A *tentacle* consists of a thin straight hair-like pedicel, carrying a gland on the summit.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 5.

3. Figuratively, anything resembling a tentacle; a feeler.—**Auditory tentacle**, a tentaculicyst.—**Branchial, nuchal, ocular,** etc., **tentacle.** See the adjectives.

tentacled (ten'ta-kld), *a.* [< *tentacle* + *-ed*[2].] Having a tentacle or tentacles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 528.

tentacle-sheath (ten'ta-kl-shēth), *n.* In *conch.*, the tentacular sheath.

tentacula[1] (ten-tak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *tentaculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] Same as *tentacle*.

tentacula[2], *n.* Plural of *tentaculum*.

tentacular (ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tentaculaire* = Sp. *tentacular;* < NL. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a tentacle, in any sense; of the nature, structure, function, or appearance of a tentacle; adapted or used as a tactile organ; tentaculiform: as, *tentacular* character, movements, or formation.

At the base of the *tentacular* circle.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 551.

Tentacular branch, one of the branches of a tentacle in some *Hydrozoa*.—**Tentacular canal,** in crinoids, the central or common canal, which branches into the tentacles and places their cavities in communication with the common cavity, and so with one another.—**Tentacular person,** a tentacle-like or filamentous part of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, provided with an urticating-organ; a nectocalyx.—**Tentacular sheath,** in *conch.*, a structure which sheathes the bases of the tentacles of various mollusks.



End of a Tentacular Branch of *Athorybia rosacea*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan. *e*, the involucrum investing the sacculus, the end of which is straight with the lateral processes curling around it.

Tentaculata (ten-tak-ū-lā'-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculatus:* see *tentaculate*.] 1. In some systems, a branch or prime division of echinoderms: contrasted with *Ambulacrata*, and divided into three classes, *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*.—2. A division of ctenophorans, including comb-jellies with two long tentacles. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

tentaculate (ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] 1. Having a tentacle or tentacles; tentaculated; tentaculiferous.—2. Tentaculiform; tentacular: a less careful usage: as, *tentaculate* processes.—3. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata:* as, crinoids are *tentaculate* echinoderms.

tentaculated (ten-tak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *tentaculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tentaculate*.

Tentaculibranchiata (ten-tak″ū-li-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of * *tentaculibranchiatus:* see *tentaculibranchiate*.] The *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa* considered as a class of the branch *Lipocephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*. *E. R. Lankester*.

tentaculibranchiate (ten-tak″ū-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. * *tentaculibranchiatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchiata*.

tentaculicyst (ten-tak'ū-li-sist), *n.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + Gr. κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan; a marginal body representing a reduced and modified tentacle, whose axis is a hollow endodermal process that distinguishes it from the other kinds of marginal bodies, which are wholly of ectodermal origin, as ocellicysts and otocysts. Also *tentaculocyst*. See *lithocyst*, and cut under *Steganophthalmata*.

tentaculicystic (ten-tak″ū-li-sis'tik), *a.* [< *tentaculicyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tentaculicyst, or having its characters.

Tentaculifera (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculifer:* see *tentaculiferous*.] 1. One of three divisions of infusorians, containing the acinetiform animalcules, as distinguished from the flagellate and the ciliate; a class or order of *Infusoria*, characterized by the tentaculiform and usually suctorial nature of their processes, and divided into *Suctoria* and *Actinaria*. These animalcules bear neither flagella nor cilia in the adult state, but take their food and move about by means of tentacles developed from the cuticular surface or from the internal protoplasm. These tentacles may be simply adhesive, or tubular and expanded at the end into a cup-like sucking-disk. A nucleus and one or more contractile vacuoles are usually conspicuous; but trichocysts are seldom if ever present. The creatures inhabit fresh or salt water, and multiply by transverse or longitudinal fission or by external or internal gemmation. There are 6 families and 15 genera. Sometimes called *Polystomata*. See cut under *Acinetæ*.

2. An order of cephalopods, also called *Tetrabranchiata:* opposed to *Acetabulifera*. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tentaculifera actinaria,** those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are merely adhesive and not suctorial, including the families *Ephelotidæ* and *Ophryodendridæ*. *Kent.*—**Tentaculifera suctoria,** those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial. Also called *Suctoria*.

tentaculiferous (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculifer*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles; tentaculate. Also *tentaculigerous*. Specifically—(*a*) In *Infusoria*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera;* acinetiform, as an animalcule. (*b*) In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera;* not acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

tentaculiform (ten-tak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a tentacle; tentacular: as, *tentaculiform* thread-cells. *Huxley*.

tentaculigerous (ten-tak-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *tentaculiferous*. *Huxley*.

tentaculite (ten-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Tentaculites*.] A fossil pteropod of the family *Tentaculitidæ*.—**Tentaculite beds,** in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Ilfracombe group, of Middle Devonian age, occurring in Devonshire, England: it is so named on account of the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris* which it contains.—**Tentaculite limestone,** in the nomenclature of the New York Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group, of Upper Silurian age, abounding in tentaculites.

Tentaculites (ten-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] The typical genus of *Tentaculitidæ*, having such species as *T. gyracanthus*.

Tentaculitidæ (ten-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of fossils commonly regarded as pteropods (though probably having annelidan affinities), typified by the genus *Tentaculites*.

tentaculocyst (ten-tak'ū-lō-sist), *n.* Same as *tentaculicyst*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

tentaculum (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tentacula* (-lä). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] A tentacle of any kind; also, a tactile hair; a vibrissa, as one of the whiskers of a cat.

tentage (ten'tāj), *n.* [< *tent*[1] + *-age*.] Tents collectively; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 15.

tentation (ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *tentaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tentation* = Sp. *tentación* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio*(*n-*), a trial, proof, attack, temptation, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*[2], *tempt*, and cf. *temption*, a doublet of *temptation*.] 1†. Trial; temptation.

If grace alone sat in the heart, the hopeless devil would forbear his *tentations;* he knows he hath a friend in our house that will be ready to let him in.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 21.

2. A method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. Specifically—(*a*) A mode of picking locks by releasing the tumblers one after the other from the stud, while the bolt is steadily pressed backward. (*b*) A method of adjusting compasses on iron ships by shifting the position of boxes of iron chain and magnets experimentally, until the attraction of the hull on the needle is seen to be neutralized. *E. H. Knight*.

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tentatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tentativo*, < L. *tentativus*, trying, testing, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*[2], *tempt*.] **I.** *a.* Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

Falsehood, though it be but *tentative*, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth.
Bp. Hall, Jehu killing the Sons of Ahab.

Neither these nor any other speculations concerning ultimate forms can, however, be regarded as anything more than *tentative*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

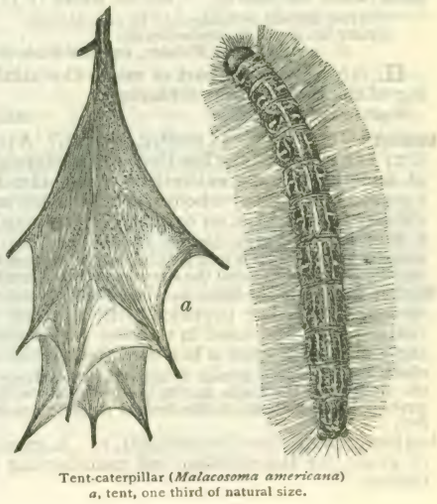
II. *n.* An essay; a trial; an experiment.

We can imagine a variety of hypotheses to explain every unexplained phenomenon, and it is only by successive *tentatives* that we reach any reliable explanation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 24.

tentatively (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

tent-bed (tent'bed), *n.* A bed with curtains which hang from a central point overhead, so as to form a covering resembling a tent.

tent-bedstead (tent'bed″sted), *n.* A tent-bed.



Tent-caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*)
a, tent, one third of natural size.

★**tent-caterpillar** (tent'kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* A web-worm; the larva of either of two North American lasiocampid moths of the genus *Malacosoma*, *M. americana* and *M. disstria*. The former is the tent-caterpillar of the orchard and the latter the tent-caterpillar of the forest. *M. americana* feeds on the



Female Moth of Tent-caterpillar (*Malacosoma americana*).

wild cherry, but also does great damage by defoliating the apple and pear. The larvæ live gregariously in great tent-like silken webs (whence the name). Compare *lackey-moth*. See also cut on preceding page, and cut under *Clisiocampa*.

tent-cloth (tent'klôth), *n.* Canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc.

tented (ten'ted), *a.* [< *tent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered or furnished with tents.

They have used
Their dearest action in the *tented* field.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 85.

Till sad Mecistheus and Alastor bore
His honour'd body to the *tented* shore.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 532.

2. Of or like a tent.

With Reed-like Lance, and with a blunted Blade,
To Championize vnder a *Tented* shade.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

tenter[1] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< *tent*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who lives in a tent.

The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the *tenters*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

tenter[2] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tenture, tentowre*, < ★OF. *tenture*, a stretching, hangings, < ML. *tentura*, a stretcher, tenter, lit. a stretching, spreading (cf. L. *tensura*, a stretching: see *tensure*), < *tendere*, pp. *tentus, tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], and cf. *tent*[1], *tent*[3], and *tenture*.] 1. A machine or frame used in the manufacture of cloth to stretch out the pieces of stuff, so that they may set or dry evenly and square. Along the upper and lower crosspieces, which can be fixed apart from each other at any required distance, are numerous sharp hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the selvages of the cloth are hooked.

Sykes, for instance, when his dressing-shop was set on fire and burned to the ground, when the cloth was torn from his *tenters* and left in shreds on the field, took no steps to discover or punish the miscreants.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

2. Same as *tenter-hook*.

O how friends' reasons and their freedoms stretch,
When power sets his wide *tenters* to their sides!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

3. One of the little bristles of a fly's foot; a tentacle.

Beset underneath with small bristles or *tenters*.
Dr. Hooke.

On or upon the tenter or **tenters**, on the stretch; on the rack; hence, in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

How, *upon the tenters?* indeed, if the whole peece were so stretcht, and very well beaten with a yard of reformation, no doubt it would grow to a goodly breadth.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 25).

It was gallantry that suited her own maiden loftiness, ever stretched *upon the tenters* of punctilio.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

tenter[2] (ten'tėr), *v.* [< *tenter*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hang or stretch on or as on tenters.

Easily we may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord in his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and *tentered*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxii.

We fear he will be bankrupt; he does stretch,
Tenter his credit so; embraces all.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To support or resist the straining of the tenter; bear tentering.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*. *Bacon.*

tenter[3] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< *tent*[4], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A tender; one who tends or has the care or oversight of something: as, a cattle-*tenter;* specifically, a person in a factory who tends or watches machinery; often, also, an overseer or foreman in a factory.—**Drawing tenter**, in *cotton-spinning*, an operator whose duty it is to supply full cans in place of the emptied ones, and to mend the slivers when they break.

tenter-bar (ten'tėr-bär), *n.* In *bleaching calico, dyeing*, etc., a bar provided with a series of tenter-hooks, and used in a tenter for stretching cloth; also, such a bar used for stretching cloth by hand. It is used by engaging the selvage of the cloth upon the hooks and by pulling upon the bar, stretching the material to the desired extent. See *tenter*[2], 1.

tenter-ground (ten'tėr-ground), *n.* A ground or space for the erection and maintaining of tenters.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

tenter-hook (ten'tėr-hůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenter-hoke;* < *tenter*[2] + *hook*.] 1. A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter.

Any Hurts whatsoever, received either by Sword, Cane, or Gun Shot, Knife, Saw, or Hatchet, Hammer, Nail, or *Tenter hook*, Fire, Blast, or Gunpowder, etc.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, II. 106.

2. Figuratively, anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Parasites are his [the prodigal's] *tenter-hooks*, and they stretch him till he bursts. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 496.

Difficulties which stretched his fine genius on the *tenter-hooks*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 379.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing an iron hook with the straight bar pointed at one end, and projecting beyond the bent or angled part at the other, so that it can be driven in by blows of a hammer.—**On tenter-hooks.** Same as *on the tenters* (which see, under *tenter*[2]).

I know Dolly 's *on tenter-hooks* now.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

tentering-machine (ten'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for stretching fabrics, consisting of a combination of rollers, which may be driven at different speeds, with devices for feeding and delivery.

tent-fly (tent'flī), *n.* A piece of canvas stretched across the ridge-pole of a tent, and secured to the ground by ropes along its lower edges.

tent-guy (tent'gī), *n.* A rope, additional to the usual tent-ropes, for the better securing of a tent in a storm. A guy usually passes from the top of each upright to the ground at some distance in front and rear.

tenth (tenth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tenthe, teonthe, tende*, beside *tethe, tithe*, E. *tithe*, the form with *n* being due to a mixture with the cognate Icel. *tiundi* (see *teind*), and to conformity with *ten*, < AS. *teótha* = OS. *tehando* = OFries. *tegotha, tegetha, tegatha, tianda, tienda* = D. *tiende* = MLG. *teinde* = OHG. *zehanto*, MHG. *zehente (zende)*, G. *zehnte* = Icel. *tiundi* = Sw. *tionde* = Dan. *tiende* = Goth. *taihunda*, tenth; as *ten* + *-th*[2]. Cf. *tithe*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of ten; preceded by nine of the same kind; next in order after that which is ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of ten equal portions or sections.—**Tenth nerve**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric nerve, as that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the ninth (glossopharyngeal) and the eleventh (spinal accessory) in that enumeration which counts twelve of these structures.

II. *n.* 1. One of ten equal parts into which anything may be divided; a tithe.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a tithe of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a tenth was the rate fixed for towns and demesnes, that for the counties exclusive of towns and demesnes was usually a fifteenth.

3. *Eccles.*, the tenth part of the annual profit of every living in England, formerly paid to the Pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterward made a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's bounty*.—4. In *music:* (*a*) The interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and two degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound third. (*b*) An organ-stop giving tones a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals used; a decima, or double tierce.

tenthdeal†, *adv.* [ME. *tenthedel;* < *tenth* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal*.] By as much as a tenth part.

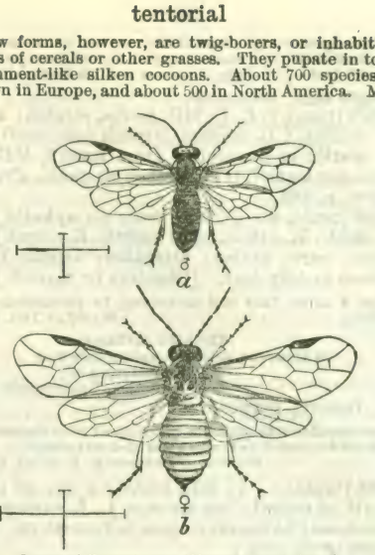
I ne wot in this world what wise i migt
Quite the [thee] *tenthe del* in al mi lif time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4715.

tenthly (tenth'li), *adv.* [< *tenth* + *-ly*[2].] In the tenth place.

tenthredinid (ten-thred'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Tenthredinidæ;* a saw-fly.

Tenthredinidæ (ten-thrē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tenthredo* (stem taken as **Tenthredin-*, but prop. *Tenthredon-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of hymenopterous insects, including the forms ordinarily known as *saw-flies*, and coextensive with the series *Phyllophaga*. The adults are distinguished by the two-jointed trochanters, the connate abdomen, two apical spurs to the front tibiæ, and a pair of saws at the end of the abdomen of the female. The larvæ often resemble lepidopterous larvæ. They have six true legs, and often from twelve to sixteen prolegs, and are rarely covered with a white waxy secretion. Most species are leaf-feeders, issuing from eggs laid in slits cut in leaves by the female saws. A few forms, however, are twig-borers, or inhabit the stems of cereals or other grasses. They pupate in tough parchment-like silken cocoons. About 700 species are known in Europe, and about 500 in North America. Many



Imported Currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*).
a, male fly; *b*, female fly. (Crosses show natural sizes.)

are pests to horticulture and agriculture, as the wheat-saw-fly (*Cephus pygmæus*), the rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*), the osier-willow saw-fly (*Nematus ventralis*), and the imported currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*). See cuts under *Hylotoma, Lyda, Securifera*, and *rose-sawfly*.

Tenthredo (ten-thrē'dō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *τενθρηδών* (*-όνος*), a kind of wasp. Cf. *drone*[2].] A genus of saw-flies, typical of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, at first coextensive with the family, but now restricted to certain forms with long setaceous antennæ, in which the third joint is longer than the fourth, and the lanceolate cell of the fore wings has a straight cross-nervure. They are the largest of the saw-flies next to the *Cimbicinæ*.

tenticle† (ten'ti-kl), *n.* [< ML. **tenticula*, dim. of *tenta*, a tent: see *tent*[1].] A little tent.

They were the *tenticles* or rather cabins and couches of their soldiers. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland (1548). (*Davies.*)

tentif†, *a.* Same as *tentive*.

tentifly†, *adv.* See *tentively*.

tentiform (ten'ti-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a tent; in *entom.*, noting the mines of certain tineid larvæ, in which one or the other surface of the infested leaf is raised in a tent-like form.

tentiginous† (ten-tij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tentigo* (*-gin-*), a tension, lust (< *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tent*[3]), + *-ous*.] 1. Excited to lust.

Were you *tentiginous*, ha? . . .
Did her silk's rustling move you?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2. Producing lasciviousness; lascivious.

Nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.
Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, ii.

tenting (ten'ting), *a.* [< *tent*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Having the form of a tent. [Rare and erroneous.]

Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach . . .
Fell sleek about him in a thousand folds,
Not hiding up an Apollonian curve
Of neck and shoulder, nor the *tenting* swerve
Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light;
But rather giving them to the filled sight
Officiously. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

tentive† (ten'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *tentif, tentyf*, by apheresis from *attentif*, attentive: see *attentive*. Cf. *tent*[4]. Cf. also *tenty*, a later form of *tentive*.] Attentive.

We schulen do so *tentyf* besynes fro day to night that . . . sche shal be hool and sound.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harl. MS.).

Wyth *tentiue* lystning eeche wight was setled in harckning. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 1.

tentively† (ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tentifly;* < *tentive* + *-ly*[2].] Attentively; carefully.

gif ge *tentifly* take kepe & trewe be to-gadere,
I wol winne our warisun, for i wot where thei are.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2258.

Tentifly she kept hir fader dere.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 278.

tentless (tent'les), *a.* [< *tent*[4] + *-less*.] Inattentive; heedless. [Scotch.]

I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.
Burns, To James Smith.

tent-maker (tent'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes tents.

By their occupation they were *tentmakers*. Acts xviii. 3.

★**tentorial** (ten-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *tentorium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—**Tentorial**

angle, an angle formed by the intersection of the basicranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.

tentorium (ten-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tentoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tentorium*, a tent, < *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *tent*[1].] 1. A partition, composed of a strong sheet of the dura mater, stretched across the back part of the cranial cavity in man, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. A tentorium sometimes ossifies, or includes a shelf of bone, the bony tentorium, as in the cat family. More fully called *tentorium cerebelli*.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the endocranium. *Huxley.* —3. Same as *tenture*.—**Sinus tentorii.** See *sinus*.

tentory† (ten′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tentories* (-riz). [< OF. *tentorie*, < L. *tentorium*, a tent: see *tentorium*.] An awning; a tent.

The women . . . who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 8.

tent-peg (tent′peg), *n.* Same as *tent-pin*.

tent-pegging (tent′peg″ing), *n.* An equestrian game or exercise common among British soldiers in India, in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg which has been firmly fixed in the ground.

As a last wind-up there was a little *tent-pegging*, but, as my husband and Lieutenant Carrol were the only ones who could do anything, it was soon over. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 196.

tent-pin (tent′pin), *n.* A stout peg driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to. It is usually of wood, with a notch or nick to confine the bight of the rope, but sometimes of iron, with a hook or ring to receive the rope.

While he [Sisera] was awearied and asleep, Jael drove the *tent-pin* through his head and fastened it to the ground. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 868.

tent-pole (tent′pōl), *n.* One of the poles used in pitching a tent. There are usually two uprights, one at the front and one at the rear, connected at the top by a horizontal ridge-pole. In the Sibley and the bell tent there is but one, a central pole or post. The tent-poles of an Indian tepee are several, stacked in a circle, upon which skins are stretched as on a frame.

tent-rope (tent′rōp), *n.* One of the several ropes or cords by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins and thus to the ground. These ropes are attached to the tent usually at intervals corresponding to a breadth of the canvas.

tent-stitch (tent′stich), *n.* A stitch used in worsted-work and embroidery, single and not crossed, the stitches lying side by side in a diagonal direction. Also called *petit point*.

About a month ago *Tent* and Turkey-*stitch* seemed at a stand; my wife knew not what new work to introduce. *Johnson*, The Idler, No. 13.

Black leather cushions, embroidered in red and blue *tent-stitch*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

tent-tree (tent′trē), *n.* A tall species of screw-pine, *Pandanus Forsteri*, of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales.

tenture (ten′tūr), *n.* [< F. *tenture*, hangings: see *tenter*[2] and *tent*[1].] Hangings or decoration for a wall, especially paper-hangings. Also *tentorium*.

tent-wine (tent′wīn), *n.* Same as *tent*[5].

tentwise (tent′wīz), *adv.* In the form of a tent.

tent-work (tent′wėrk), *n.* Work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch.

Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by truly substantial *tent-work* chairs and carpets; by needlework pictures of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. *Miss Edgeworth*, Practical Education, xx.

tentwort (tent′wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. Also called *wall-rue*.

tenty (ten′ti), *a.* [Also *tentie;* a reduced form of *tentive*.] Attentive; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e. *Burns*, Halloween.

tenuate (ten′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenuated*, ppr. *tenuating*. [< L. *tenuatus*, pp. of *tenuare*, make thin or slender, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] To make thin. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tenues, *n.* Plural of *tenuis*.

tenuifolious (ten″ū-i-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having slender or narrow leaves.

tenuious† (te-nū′i-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] Same as *tenuous*.

The thing I speak of is as easie to be apprehended as how infection should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air from one house to another. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

A *tenuious* emanation or continued effluvium. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

tenuiroster (ten″ū-i-ros′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *tenuirostris:* see *Tenuirostres*.] A slender-billed bird, as a member of the *Tenuirostres*.

tenuirostral (ten″ū-i-ros′tral), *a.* [< *tenuiroster* + *-al*.] Slender-billed, as a bird: formerly specifying the *Tenuirostres*, now simply descriptive. See cuts under *bill* and *Promerops*.

Tenuirostres (ten″ū-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tenuirostris*, slender-billed, < L. *tenuis*, thin, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1†. A very extensive and unnatural assemblage of chiefly passerine or insessorial birds in which the beak is slender, as creepers, nuthatches, honey-eaters, sun-birds, humming-birds, hoopoes, and many others having little real affinity: correlated with *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, etc., in some of the older systems, as that of Cuvier. By Blyth (1849) the term was restricted to the swifts and humming-birds.—2. In *ornith.*, in Sclater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly conterminous with Sundevall's *Cinnyrimorphæ*.

tenuis (ten′ū-is), *n.*; pl. *tenues* (-ēz). [NL., < L. *tenuis*, thin, fine, close: see *tenuous*.] In *gram.*, one of the three surd mutes of the Greek alphabet, *κ*, *π*, *τ*, in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials (that is, sonant mutes), *γ*, *β*, *δ*, or their aspirates, *χ*, *φ*, *θ*. These terms are sometimes also applied to the corresponding articulate elements in other languages, as *k*, *p*, *t*.

tenuity (te-nū′i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenuitie;* < OF. *tenuite*, F. *ténuité* = Sp. *tenuidad* = Pg. *tenuidade* = It. *tenuità*, < L. *tenuita(t-)s*, thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] 1. The state of being tenuous or thin; want of substantial thickness or depth; fineness; thinness, as applied to a broad substance, or slenderness, as applied to one that is long.

When I sat down, my intent was to write a good book, and, as far as the *tenuity* of my understanding would hold out, a wise, ay, and a discreet. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

He [the bull-dog] is not well shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore-part, to the *tenuity*—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1777.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. —3†. Poverty; indigence.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcase they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *Eikon Basilike*.

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to opulence or grandeur.

tenuous (ten′ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *tenuious*, q. v.; = F. *ténu* = Sp. *tenue*, *tenuo* = Pg. It. *tenue*, < L. *tenuis*, thin, slender, slim, fine, narrow, close, = E. *thin:* see *thin*[1].] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare; rarefied; fine; subtile.

In the Sophist, that bewildering maze of *tenuous* abstractions, a certain mysterious Eleatic stranger conducts the argument to its fitting and convincing close. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 42.

tenuousness (ten′ū-us-nes), *n.* Tenuous or attenuated character or quality; slenderness; ★thinness; sparseness; rarity.

tenure (ten′ūr), *n.* [< ME. **tenure*, *tennure*, < OF. *tenure*, *teneure*, F. *tenure* (ML. *tenura*), a tenure, or estate in land, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. The nature of the right or title by which property, especially real property, is held; also, the property so held. Land-tenure is, in the main, either *feudal* or *allodial*. According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title to the land rests with the owner, subject only to the right of the state, and this is the principle of United States law; according to the former, the person possessing the land holds it from a superior, and this is the principle of English law. According to the theory in England, all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seigniory of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which still subsist: (1) *tenure by knight-service*, which was the most honorable (now abolished); (2) *tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable or villein and base; (3) *tenure by copy of court-roll*, or *copyhold tenure;* (4) *tenure in ancient demesne*. There was also *tenure in frankalmoin*, or *by free alms*. (See *frankalmoin*.) The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See *estate*, *tenant*[1], *copyhold*, *socage*, *villeinage*.) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding*.

And had not I ben, the comens wolde have brennyd his plase and all his *tennuryes*, wher thorough it coste me of my nowne propr godes at that tyme more than vj. merks in mate and drynke. *Paston Letters*, I. 133.

2. The consideration or service which the occupier of land pays to his lord or superior for the use of his land, or the condition on which he holds it.

To ride in the lord's train, to go at the lord's bidding wherever he might will, to keep "head-ward" over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field, to hedge and ditch about the demesne, or to help in the chase and make the "deer-hedge," were *tenures* by which the villagers held their lands, as well as by labor on the lord's land one day a week throughout the year, and a month's toil in harvest-time. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

We served not in Cæsar's armies; we took not Cæsar's pay; we held no lands by the *tenure* of guarding Cæsar's frontiers. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 117.

3. Holding, or manner of holding, in general; the terms or conditions on which, or the period during which, anything is held.

It is most absurd and ridiculous for any mortal man to look for a perpetual *tenure* of happiness in his life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

4. Quality with respect to proportion of ingredients.

The ores treated in this [Castilian] furnace ought never to contain more than 30 per cent. of metal, and, when richer, must be reduced to about this *tenure* by the addition of slags and other fluxes. *Ure*, Dict., III. 62.

Barons by tenure. See *baron*, 1.—**Base tenure.** See *copyhold*, 1.—**Cottier tenure.** See *cotter*[1].—**Military tenure.** See *military*.—**Privity of tenure.** See *privity*.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Tenure in aumone.** See *aumone*.—**Tenure of Office Act.** (*a*) An act of the United States Congress, May 15th, 1820 (3 Stat. 582), prescribing that large classes of public officers should be appointed for the limited term of four years and removable at pleasure. (*b*) An act of 1867 (14 Stat. 430; Rev. Stat. § 1767 *et seq.*), providing that persons appointed to civil offices by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, excepting members of the cabinet, shall hold such offices until their successors are qualified, subject to suspension by the President, during the recess of the Senate, for misconduct; and that they can be removed only with the consent of the Senate.

tenure-horn (ten′ūr-hôrn), *n.* A horn by the possession or exhibition of which certain estates were held. Compare *tenure-sword*. The "Bruce horn" of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, and the "Tutbury horn" of Tutbury in Staffordshire, England, have been exhibited at South Kensington.

tenure-sword (ten′ūr-sōrd), *n.* A sword by the exhibition of which at certain times certain lands were held. In most cases the sword so exhibited was sacredly preserved in the family holding the estate. The weapons seem generally to have been falchions, or short curved swords. *J. P. Earwaker*.

tenury†, *n.* Same as *tenure*.

tenuto (te-nō′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tenere*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] In *music*, held; sustained; given full value: used of tones or chords occurring in contrast to staccato tones or chords. It is nearly the same in effect as *legato*. Abbreviated *ten.*—**Tenuto mark**, in *musical notation*, a horizontal stroke over a note or chord, to indicate that it is to be held its full time: thus, $\bar{e}$.

tenzon (ten′zon), *n.* Same as *tenson*.

teocalli (te-ō-kal′i), *n.* [= Sp. *teocali*, *teucali*, < Nahuatl *teocalli*, a temple, lit. 'house of a god,' < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, a house.] A structure made of earth and stone or brick, used as a temple or place of worship by the Mexicans. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. Many teocallis still remain in a more or less perfect state, as the so-called Pyramid of Cholula. Also *teopan*.

teonet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *teen*[1].

teonoma (tē-on′ō-mä), *n.* [An anagram of *Neotoma*, q. v.] 1. The large bushy-tailed rat of the Rocky Mountains, *Neotoma cinerea*, the pack-rat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such rats, separated from *Neotoma*. *J. E. Gray*.

teopan (tē′ō-pan), *n.* Same as *teocalli*.

teosinte (te-ō-sin′te), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A grass, a variety of *Euchlæna Mexicana*, native in Mexico and Central America, widely introduced into cultivation. It is allied to the Indian corn, having the male flowers in a tassel at the top, the seed, however, borne not on a cob, but on slender stems from the joints, inclosed in a loose husk. It is an annual, reaching the height of 12 feet, suitable for forage, and perhaps the most prolific of forage-plants, sending up sometimes sixty or eighty shoots, and springing up again when cut. It endures drought fairly well, though preferring humid soil. Its success in the southern United States is hindered by its not ripening its seed; it is found to do so, however, in some subtropical localities. Also called *Guatemala grass*.

tepal (tep′al), *n.* [< *petal*, transposed for distinction, prob. in imitation of *sepal*.] In *bot.*, an individual segment of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [Rare.]

tepee (tē′pē), *n.* [Also *teepee*, *tipi;* Dakota *tipi*.] An Indian tent.

tepefaction (tep-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **tepefactio(n-)*, < *tepefacere*, make lukewarm: see

tepefy.] The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm. *Imp. Dict.*

tepefy (tep'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tepefied*, ppr. *tepefying*. [< L. *tepefacere*, make lukewarm, < *tepere*, be lukewarm (see *tepid*), + *facere*, make.]

I. *trans.* To make tepid, or moderately warm.

II. *intrans.* To become moderately warm.

tepetate (tā-pā-tā'tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *tlatatl*, mud.] A material found over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It somewhat resembles a sun-baked clay. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

tephramancy (tef'ra-man-si), *n.* Same as *tephromancy*.

tephrite (tef'rīt), *n.* [< L. *tephritis*, < Gr. **τεφρῖτις*, an ash-colored stone, < *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] In *petrog.*, a dark and often aphanitic igneous rock, of the basaltic group, consisting chiefly of pyroxene, lime-soda feldspar, nephelin or leucite, and magnetite or ilmenite. The texture is microlitic, with or without prominent crystals or a glassy base. Tephrite differs from common basalt in containing both plagioclase and nephelin or leucite, without olivin, and from basanite in freedom from olivin. It is comparable to basalt in occurrence and habit. The kind rich in nephelin is called *nephelin-tephrite* and that with leucite *leucite-tephrite*.

tephritic (tef-rit'ik), *a.* [< *tephrite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of tephrite; pertaining to tephrite.

tephritoid (tef'ri-toid), *n.* [< *tephrite* + *-oid*.] A variety of tephrite. In this nephelin is wanting, but its base is made up of a material rich in soda, and gelatinizing in acid, by which the nephelin is to a certain extent replaced.

Tephrodornis (tef-rō-dôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *τεφρώδης*, ashy (< *τέφρα*, ashes), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An extensive genus of Indian



Tephrodornis pondicerianus.

shrike-like birds, now restricted to 6 species, of which the best-known is the so-called Keroula shrike of Pondicherry, *T. pondicerianus*.

tephroite (tef'rō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-gray, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *tephrite*.] A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray or reddish color, commonly occurring in cleavable masses: found in New Jersey, also in Sweden. It belongs to the chrysolite group.

tephromancy (tef'rō-man-si), *n.* [Also *tephramancy*; < F. *téphromancie*, < NL. *tephromantia*, < Gr. *τέφρα*, ashes, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tephrosia (tef-rō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] A name given by Persoon in 1807 to *Cracca*, a genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with blunt anthers, the banner-stamen free at the base, but early united with the other stamens at the middle, and the style somewhat rigid, incurved, and usually bearded at the tip; and *b*, a compressed linear or rarely ovate pod with two thin valves, nerve-like sutures, and numerous seeds sometimes enlarged by a small strophiole. There are about 120 species, widely scattered through warm regions and especially numerous in Australia. A few are found in North America, 16 occurring within the United States south of Delaware, one of which, *Cracca Virginiana*, extends northward as far as Maine and Minnesota. They are herbs or shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves of many leaflets, rarely reduced to three or even to one, often closely hoary with silken hairs, and remarkable, except in a few Australian species, for their peculiar veins, not netted or branching, but extending parallel to each other obliquely from the midrib. The red, purple, or white flowers are conspicuously papilionaceous, with the petals borne on claws, the banner roundish and externally silky, the keel incurved; they form racemes which are often leafy at the base and are terminal, opposite the leaves, or grouped in the upper axils. *C. Virginiana* is locally known as *wild sweet-pea* from its flowers, and as *devil's-shoestrings* and *catgut* from its long, slender, and very tough roots; book-names are *hoary pea* and *goat's rue*. Several species yield a dye, as *C. tinctoria*, used for indigo at Mysore, and *C. Apollinea* (for which see *Egyptian indigo*, under *indigo*). *C. purpurea* in India and *C. toxicaria* in Surinam are used medicinally; the latter, under the name *Surinam poison*, is used in the West Indies and elsewhere to stupefy fish.



Hoary Pea (*Cracca Virginiana*). *a*, the fruits.

tepid (tep'id), *a.* [= OF. *tiede* = It. *tepido*, *tiepido*, < L. *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid (cf. *tepor*, heat, = Skt. *tapas*, heat), < *tepere*, be lukewarm, = Skt. *tap*, be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

> The naked negro, panting at the Line, . . .
> Basks in the glare, or stems the *tepid* wave.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 71.

tepidarium (tep-i-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tepidaria* (-ạ). [L., a tepid bath, or the room set apart for it, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] In the ancient Roman baths, an apartment heated to a certain temperature to prepare the body for the great heat of the hot and vapor baths, or to serve as a palliative to the cold of the frigidarium; also, the boiler in which the water was heated for the hot bath.

tepidity (tē-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tépidité* = Pr. *tepiditat* = It. *tiepidità*, < L. as if **tepidita(t-)s*, lukewarmness, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

> They upbraided the *tepidity* and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

tepidly (tep'id-li), *adv.* In a tepid manner; lukewarmly.

tepidness (tep'id-nes), *n.* Tepidity.

tepor (tep'ọr), *n.* [= It. *tepore*, < L. *tepor*, lukewarmness, < *tepere*, be lukewarm: see *tepid*.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

> The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot*.

tepoy, *n.* See *teapoy*.

tequesquite (tek-es-kē'te), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Mexican place-name.] In *Mexican metal.*, native carbonate of soda mixed with some sulphate and common salt, which effloresces, after the rainy season, on the surface of the plains in Mexico, and later in the season forms a crust.

> In the two Haciendas of the Company [at Sombrerete], La Purisinia and La Soledad, amalgamation is but little employed. The ores are usually smelted, and in this process great use is made of the *tequesquite* (carbonate of soda) from La Salada, which is employed as a dissolvent.
> *Ward*, Mexico, II. 279.

ter (tèr), *adv.* [L., thrice, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three*.] Thrice: used in music to indicate that a measure or phrase to which it is attached is to be repeated three times in succession.

terage†, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **terrage*, land (found only in sense of field-rent), < L. *terra*, land: see *terra*.] Country; territory.

> Dyomed dernly dressit to wend
> To the *terage* of Troy with a tore ost.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12786.

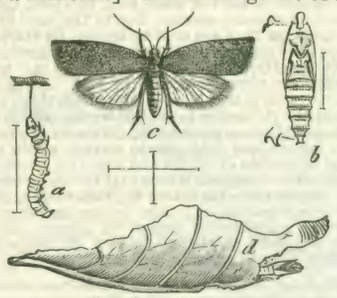
teramorphous (ter-ạ-môr'fus), *a.* [Prop. **teratomorphous*, < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

terapene†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrapin*.

teraph (ter'af), *n.*; pl. *teraphim* (-ạ-fim). [Heb.] A household image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible used only in the plural, and sometimes applied to one image. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been reverenced as penates, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles.

terapin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *terrapin*.

Teras (tē'ras), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *τέρας*, a monster.] A notable genus of moths, ordinarily placed at the head of the tortricid series. The genus is wide-spread and the species are numerous. *T. minuta* is common in the United States, and feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the apple. *T. caudana* is a curious European species in which the fore wings have a falcate outer margin and an excavation on the costal margin. *T. contaminana* is known as the *checkered pebble*. Synonymous with *Alceris* (Huebner).



Teras (*Alceris*) *minuta*.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth; *d*, leaf with pupal exuvium. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

teratical†, (tē-rat'i-kạl), *a.* [< **teratic*, < Gr. *τερατικός*, strange, monstrous, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, wonder, prodigy, monster, a huge animal, a strange creature.] Marvelous; prodigious; incredible.

> Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratical* stories, might tell what he never heard.
> *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, iii. 16.

teratogenic (ter″ạ-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *teratogen-y* + *-ic*.] Producing monsters; of or pertaining to teratogeny.

teratogeny (ter-ạ-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *γεννᾶν*, produce.] In *pathol.*, the production of monsters.

teratoid (ter'ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a monster.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma*.

teratolite (ter'ạ-tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a prodigy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties, whence it had its ancient name of *terra miraculosa Saxoniæ*. Also called *lithomarge*. Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from Latin *terra*, earth.

teratologic (ter″ạ-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *teratological*.

teratological (ter″ạ-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *teratologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to teratology.

teratologist (ter-ạ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One versed in teratology.

teratology (ter-ạ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tératologie*, < NL. *teratologia*, < Gr. *τερατολογία*, a telling of marvels or prodigies, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, marvel, prodigy, monster, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, tell (see *-ology*).] 1. Narration of what is marvelous or prodigious; exaggeration in description.

> *Teratology* is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. *Bailey*, 1727.

2. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; that department of biology which treats of malformations, or monstrous or abnormal growths, in the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

teratoma (ter-ạ-tō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *teratomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *-oma*.] A complex congenital tumor, often containing very many different tissues, as skin, hair, teeth, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles, and glands: most frequently found at the lower end of the spine, about the head and neck, and in the generative organs.

teratomatous (ter-ạ-tom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *teratoma*(*t*) + *-ous*.] Having the character of a teratoma.

terbium (tèr'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Yt*)*terb*(*y*) in Sweden: see *erbium*, and cf. *yttrium*.] In *chem.*, a supposed element of the yttrium class. It has not been obtained in the free state. See ★*terbia*. Its atomic weight is 159.2, assuming that it is a single element, and that its oxid has the constitution Tr_2O_3.

terce (tèrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terse*; < ME. **ters*, **terce*, < OF. *ters*, *tiers*, m., *terce*, *tierce*, f., third (*tierce*, a third part), < L. *tertius* = E. *third*: see *third*, and cf. *tierce*.] 1†. A third; a third part.

> Then we were in ix. degrees and a *terce*, rekenynge owr selues xxx. leagues of the sholes of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 380).
>
> The 15. we came to Hatorask, in 36. degrees and a *terse*, at 4. fadom, 3 leagues from shore.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

2. Same as *tierce*, 3.—3. In *Scots law*, a right corresponding to *dower* in English law; a real right whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See *ken*[1], *v. t.*, 5.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the

office of the third hour: originally and properly said half-way between sunrise and noon. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

tercel (tėr'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *tiercel*, *terselle*, *tarsel*, and by assimilation *tassel*, *tassell*; < ME. *tercel*, *tersel*, *tercelle*, *terselle*, < OF. *tercel* = Pr. *tersol* = Sp. *terzuelo* = It. *terzuolo*, < ML. *tertiolus*, a male hawk, lit. '*thirdling,' so called because, in popular notion, of three eggs laid by a hawk, the third was sure to produce a male, of smaller size than the others; dim. of L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*, *tertian*, *third*.] A male falcon; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon.

> Another *tersel* egle spak anon.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 449.
>
> I could not any where come by a goss-hawk, nor *tassel* of falcon. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.
>
> With her of *Tarsels* and of Lures he talks.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

Tercel gent†, **tercel gentle**†, a trained tercel.

> I marvel what blood thou art — neither Englander nor Scot — fish nor flesh. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a *tercel gentle!* *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

tercelet† (tėrs'let), *n.* [Also *tiercelet*; < OF. *tercelet*, *tiercelet*, a male hawk, dim. of *tercel*, a male hawk: see *tercel*.] The male of the falcon family, or of birds of prey.

> Tho dwelte a *tercelet* me faste by,
> That semed welle of alle gentilesse.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 496.

tercellene† (tėr'se-lēn), *n.* [< OF. **tercelin* (?), < *tercel*, a tercel: see *tercel*.] A small male hawk. See the quotation.

> Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks; . . . nor yet what eggs produce the different hawks, or when they lay three eggs, that the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird, *tercellene* or tassel of the male sex.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, v.

tercentenary (tėr-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

II. *n.* A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, or a decisive victory, that happened three hundred years before: as, the Shakspere *tercentenary*.

tercentennial (tėr-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year: see *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

> At the *tercentennial* celebration of Presbyterianism, in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1872, . . . was displayed the American flag crossed with the Covenanters' flag of blue silk.
> *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 140.

tercer (tėr'sėr), *n.* [< OF. **tercier*, < ML. *tertiarius*, lit. pertaining to a third, < *tertius*, a third: see *terce*.] In *law*, a tenant in dower; a dowress.

tercet (tėr'set), *n.* [< F. *tercet*, dim. of *tiers*, third: see *terce*, *tierce*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triplet*. — 2. In *poetry*, a group of three riming lines; a triplet.

tercine (tėr'sin), *n.* [< F. *tercine*, < L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] In *bot.*, a supposed third coat of an ovule, really a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. *Lindley*. Gloss.

tere†. A Middle English form of *tear*[1], *tear*[2], *tar*[1].

terebate (ter'ē-bāt), *n.* [< *tereb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of terebic acid and a base.

terebella (ter-ē-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *terebellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *terebra*, a borer, a trepan: see *terebra*.] 1. In *surg.*, a trepan or trephine. — 2. A marine tubicolous worm of the genus *Terebella*. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gmelin, 1790).] The typical genus of *Terebellidæ*.

Terebellidæ (ter-ē-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous polychætous annelids.

Terebellum (ter-ē-bel'um), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. τετράπλευρον, a quadrangle (a name applied to this group by Ptolemy), neut. of τετράπλευρος, four-sided, < τετρα-, four, + πλευρά, side.] A group of four stars, in the form of a quadrilateral, at the root of the tail of Sagittarius.

terebene (ter'ē-bēn), *n.* [< *tereb(inth)* + *-ene*.] A name formerly given to the mixture of inactive camphene, cymene, and dipentene formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on pinene or oil of turpentine.

terebic (tē-reb'ik), *a.* [< *tereb(inth)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine. — **Terebic acid**, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Also called *turpentinic*, *terebilic*, and *terebinic acid*.

terebinth (ter'ē-binth), *n.* [Formerly also *teribinth*; < ME. **terebinth*, *terebynt*, < OF. *terebinthe*, F. *térébinthe* = Pr. *terebinte* = Sp. It. *terebinto* = Pg. *terebintho*, < L. *terebinthus*, ML. also *terebintus* = Gr. τερέβινθος, τέρβινθος, earlier τέρμινθος, also τρέμβος, τρίμβος, the terebinth, also its resin, turpentine. Cf. *turpentine*, from the same source.] 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, native in the lands about the Mediterranean, the source of Chian turpentine. It is a tree of moderate size, with pinnate leaves and panicles of inconspicuous flowers. It is common in the hot and dry southern and eastern parts of Palestine, there taking the place of the oak. It generally stands isolated, seldom in clumps, never in forests, and is an object of veneration. Also named *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic-tree*.

> To make hem save from wormes sette a bough
> Of *terebynt*, other a birche stalk.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> Here growes Melampode every where,
> And *Teribinth*, good for Gotes.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

2†. Turpentine. — **Oil of terebinth**, oil of turpentine.

terebinthen†, *a.* [ME. *terebynten*; < *terebinth* + *-en*[2].] Of terebinth.

> And putte in everie hole a wegge or pynne,
> A birchen here, a *terebynten* there.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

terebinthina (ter-ē-bin'thi-nä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *resina*) of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth: see *terebinthine*.] The officinal name of turpentine.

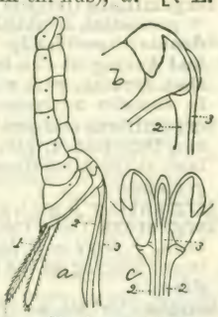
terebinthinate (ter-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terebinthinated*, ppr. *terebinthinating*. [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[2].] To impregnate with turpentine. — **Terebinthinated collodion**, collodion to which some fatty, oily, or waxy ingredient has been added for the purpose of making it flexible. — **Terebinthinated ether**, an ethereal solution of oil of turpentine. — **Terebinthinated fumigation**, a vapor-bath of steam charged with turpentine.

terebinthinate (ter-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a preparation of the turpentine of firs.

terebinthine (ter-ē-bin'thin), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*, < Gr. τερεβίνθινος, of the terebinth, or of turpentine, < τερέβινθος, terebinth, turpentine: see *terebinth*. Cf. *turpentine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine-tree. — 2. Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

terebinthinous (ter-ē-bin'thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*: see *terebinthine*.] Same as *terebinthine*, 2.



Pimpla conquisitor.

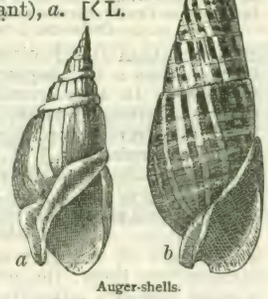
a, side view of abdomen, showing terebra or ovipositor partly extended; *b*, anterior extremity of terebra and supports, showing method of attachment; *c*, ventral view of same. *1*, sheaths; *2*, upper grooved portions of terebra; *3*, the two lower filaments or spiculæ.

terebinth-tree (ter'ē-binth-trē), *n.* Same as *terebinth*, 1.

terebra (ter'ē-brä), *n.*; pl. *terebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *terebra*, a borer, an auger, a trepan, an engine for piercing a wall, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind: see *trite*.] 1. A machine employed by the Romans in sieges to begin a breach in a wall, consisting of a long spear-like beam mounted on an axis, and worked in a groove by machinery. — 2. In *entom.*, the borer or modified ovipositor of various insects, and especially of the terebrant hymenopters. With this organ the insects puncture the places in which they lay their eggs. — 3. [*cap.*] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods, having a long slender tapering spire, typical of the family *Terebridæ*; the auger-shells. *Adanson*, 1757.

terebrant (ter'ē-brant), *a.* [< L. *terebran(t-)s*, ppr. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] Boring with a terebra, as a hymenopterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*.

Terebrantia (ter-ē-bran'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of L. *terebran(t-)s*, boring, boring through: see *terebrant*.] 1.



Auger-shells.

a, *Terebra* (*Bullia*) *semiplicata*. *b*, *Terebra maculata*.

In Latreille's system, one of the two prime divisions of the order *Hymenoptera*, comprising those forms which have the abdomen of the females furnished with an instrument employed as a saw or a borer for depositing their eggs: opposed to *Aculeata*, in which the abdomen is armed with a sting, and divided into *Securifera* and *Pupivora*. Westwood adopted this division, and divided the section into *Phytophaga* and *Entomophaga*, the former including the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*) and horntails (*Uroceridæ*), and the latter the gall-flies (*Cynipidæ*), the parasitic *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrypidæ* (grouped together under the term *Spiculifera*), and the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*, for which the term *Tubulifera* of MacLeay was adopted.

2. In *Crustacea*, the boring or burrowing cripeds; the *Alcippidæ*.

terebrate (ter'ē-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terebrated*, ppr. *terebrating*. [< L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore, bore through, < *terebra*, a borer: see *terebra*. Cf. *terrier*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To bore; perforate. [Rare.]

> The teguments of earthworms . . . we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most complete manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 12, note p.

II. *intrans.* To be a bore; make one tired. [Rare.]

> O for a world where peace and silence reign,
> And blunted dulness *terebrates* in vain!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Modest Request.

terebrate (ter'ē-brāt), *a.* [< *terebra* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a terebra or borer, as a hymenopterous insect; fashioned into a borer, as an ovipositor.

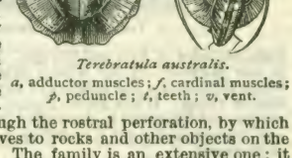
terebration (ter-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< L. *terebratio(n-)*, a boring, < *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

> *Terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 463.

Terebratula (ter-ē-brat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lhwyd, 1699), dim. of L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] 1. An extensive genus of articulate brachiopods, formerly including all those loosely known as *lamp-shells*, now restricted as type of the family *Terebratulidæ*. They are characterized by a circular perforation (whence the name); the loop is very short, simple, and attached by the crura to the hinge-plate. Nearly all are extinct. See cuts under *Terebratulidæ* and *Brachiopoda*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, or a similar brachiopod; a lamp-shell.

Terebratulidæ (ter″ē-bra-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebratula* + *-idæ*.] A large family of articulate brachiopods, typified by the genus *Terebratula*. The brachial appendages are variously folded upon themselves, united to one another by a membrane, and more or less supported by a calcified process; the valves are variable in shape, but always have a prominent beak truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium of one or two pieces, and the shell-substance punctated. All the species have a peduncle passing through the rostral perforation, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other objects on the bottom of the sea. The family is an extensive one; it dates back to the Devonian, and continues to be represented by more living forms than any other family. It is divided into various subfamilies. See also cut under *Brachiopoda*.



Terebratula australis.

a, adductor muscles; *f*, cardinal muscles; *p*, peduncle; *t*, teeth; *v*, vent.

terebratuliform (ter-ē-brat'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Terebratula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; shaped like the shell of a terebratuline brachiopod.

terebratuline (ter-ē-brat'ū-lin), *a.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ*, or having their characters.

terebratulite (ter-ē-brat'ū-līt), *n.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil terebratula, or some similar lamp-shell; a member of the genus *Terebratulites* of Schlotheim.

Terebridæ (tē-reb'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebra* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Terebra*; the awl-shells or auger-shells. The numerous species chiefly inhabit tropical seas. Also called *Terebraceæ* and *Acusidæ*. See cuts under *Terebra*.

teredine (ter'ē-din), *n.* [< L. *teredo* (*-din-*), a teredo: see *teredo*.] A borer, as the ship-worm or teredo. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

Teredinidæ (ter-ē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Teredo*; the teredos or ship-worms. See *Teredo*.

teredo (tē-rē′dō), *n.* [< L. *teredo*, < Gr. τερηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc., a moth, < τείρειν = L. *terere*, rub: see *terebra*.] 1. A lamellibranch mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, family *Teredinidæ*; the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, conspicuous for the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a worm-shaped grayish-white animal, most of whose length is owing to the elongation of the united siphons or breathing-tubes conveying water to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small. The viscera are mainly contained within the valves. In excavating in the wood (the shell is the boring-instrument) every individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor, and often a very thin leaf of wood alone is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many methods are in use to protect ships, piers, etc., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing, treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate, or driving numbers of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most harbors. (See also cut under *ship-worm*.) *T. gigantea* is a species found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud.



Piece of Wood Perforated by Teredos.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Teredinidæ*, including *T. navalis*, the common teredo or ship-worm. See def. 1. Also called *Septaria*.—3. Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects. *Lindley*, Gloss.

terek (ter′ek), *n.* [< *Terek*, a river in the Caucasus.] A kind of sandpiper, *Terekia cinerea*.

Terekia (tē-rē′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), also *Terechia* (Bonaparte, 1841), < *terek*, which see.] A genus of scolopacine birds, containing only the terek sandpiper, *T. cinerea*, resembling the greenshank and some other tattlers, and having the bill somewhat recurved. This bird is very widely distributed, visiting in its migrations nearly all parts of the Old World, and breeding in high latitudes of Asia and Europe. It may be recognized in any plumage by the wholly white axillaries, largely white secondaries, and absence of any white on the primaries or rump. It has about twenty different New Latin names, and the genus is also called *Xenus* (of Kaup, 1829) and *Simorhynchus* (of Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, not of Merrem).



Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

teres (tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a round muscle, < L. *teres*, round, smooth: see *terete*.] A terete muscle; specifically, one of two terete muscles of the shoulder, proceeding from the scapula to the humerus.—**Teres major** (*greater teres*), a muscle lying externally to the teres minor, and with the latissimus dorsi forming the posterior border of the axilla. It is inserted into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus.—**Teres minor** (*lesser teres*), a muscle lying along the outer border of the infraspinatus, to which it is closely connected and near which it is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

Teresian (tē-rē′si-ạn), *n.* [< *Teresa* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a branch of the Carmelites founded by Saint Teresa in 1562.

teret†, *a.* See *terete*.

terete (tē-rēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *teret*; = Sp. *térete*, < L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, < *terere*, rub: see *terebra*, *trite*.] Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section; cylindrical or slightly tapering. See cut under *petiole*.

> Nature hath . . . made them [the stars] round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 326.

Terete pronator. Same as *teretipronator*.

teretial (tē-rē′shạl), *a.* [< *terete* + *-ial*.] Same as *terete*. *Owen*. [Rare.]

tereticaudate (ter″ē-ti-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] Round-tailed; having a terete tail: specifically said of certain reptiles of a former group *Tereticaudati*.

teretipronator (ter″ē-ti-prō-nā′tor), *n.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *pronator*.] The round pronating muscle of the forearm; the pronator radii teres. See *pronator*. *Coues*, 1887.

teretiscapularis (ter″ē-ti-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *teretiscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *teres* (*teret-*), terete, + *scapularis*.] The greater terete muscle of the shoulder-blade, commonly called *teres major*. See *teres*. *Coues*, 1887.

Teretistris (ter-ē-tis′tris), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. τερετίζειν, whistle: often misspelled *Teretristis*.] A genus of American warblers, or *Mniotiltidæ*, peculiar to Cuba, and of 2 species, *T. fernandinæ* (Lembeye) and *T. fornsi* (Gundlach), respectively of the western and eastern parts of the island. They are small and plain-colored birds, 4¾ inches long.

teretous† (ter′ē-tus), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, + *-ous*.] Same as *terete*.

> *Teretous*, or long round leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

terfle†, *v. i.* [ME. *terflen*, < AS. *tearflian*, roll about, a freq. form, prob. connected with *terve*.] To roll about; wallow. *Stratmann*.

terga, *n.* Plural of *tergum*.

tergal (tèr′gal), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the back in general; dorsal; notæal: the opposite of *sternal* or *ventral*. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a notum, tergum, or tergite.—3. In echinoderms, dorsal in the sense of aboral; coronal: the opposite of *ventral* or *oral:* as, the *tergal* plates of a starfish.—4. In trilobites, of or pertaining to the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Tergal facet**, the smooth dorsal anterior surface of the somite of a crustacean, over which the posterior under surface of a preceding somite glides in flexion and extension of the abdomen.

tergant (tèr′gạnt), *a.* [Heraldic F., < L. *tergum*, back: see *tergum*.] In *her.*, turning the back toward the spectator. See *recursant*. Also *tergiant*.

tergate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

> He pulled a *tergate* from one of his souldiours, and castynge it in to the water, standynge on it, with his spere conuaied hym selfe with the streme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

tergeminate (tèr-jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *geminatus*, doubled: see *geminate*.] Thrice double: specifically applied to a compound leaf having at the base a pair of leaflets and then forking, with a pair on each branch, as in *Anneslia tergemina* (*Calliandra tergemina*).

tergeminous (tèr-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tergeminus*, threefold, triple, < *ter*, thrice, + *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *gemini*.] Tergeminate.

tergiant (tèr′ji-ạnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *tergant*.

tergiferous (tèr-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous*.] Carrying or bearing on the back; dorsigerous or dorsiferous.

tergite (tèr′jīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, the back, + *-ite*[2].] The tergum, dorsum, or back of one of the somites or segments of an articulated animal, as an arthropod. A typical tergite consists of a pair of plates or pieces, right and left; but these become fused, and also a number of successive tergites may blend together, as in the cephalothorax of a crustacean.

tergitic (tèr-jit′ik), *a.* [< *tergite* + *-ic*.] Tergal or dorsal, as a sclerite; of or pertaining to a tergite.

tergiversate (tèr′ji-vèr-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tergiversated*, ppr. *tergiversating*. [< L. *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari*, turn one's back, shift: see *tergiverse*.] To shift; practise evasion; make use of shifts or subterfuges.

> Who also, as if he were conscious that his assumentum to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime, as it were, *tergiversate* and decline it, by equivocating in the word Henades, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 361.

tergiversation (tèr″ji-vèr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *tergiversation* = Sp. *tergiversación* = Pg. *tergiversação* = It. *tergiversazione*, < L. *tergiversatio*(*n-*), a shifting, evasion, lit. a turning of one's back, < *tergiversari*, pp. *tergiversatus*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] 1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

> Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversation*. *Abp. Bramhall.* (*Johnson.*)

2. The act of changing one's opinions or of turning from them; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness or instability of conduct.

> The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

tergiversator (tèr′ji-vèr-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *tergiversateur* = Pg. *tergiversador*, < L. *tergiversator*, one who hangs back, a laggard, < *tergiversari*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] One who practises tergiversation.

tergiverse†, (tèr′ji-vèrs), *v. i.* [< F. *tergiverser* = Sp. Pg. *tergiversar* = It. *tergiversare*, < L. *tergiversari*, turn one's back, decline, refuse, evade, shift, < *tergum*, back, + *versari*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn one's back; tergiversate.

> The Briton never *tergivers'd*,
> But was for adverse drubbing.
> *Saint George for England*, ii.

tergolateral (tèr-gō-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of a cirriped. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Int., p. 5.

tergorhabdite (tèr-gō-rab′dīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + Gr. ῥάβδος, rod, + *-ite*[2].] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily forming the upper or tergal surface of an insect's abdomen. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this name to the lower pair of plates forming the ovipositor of a female insect; they are modified tergal pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

tergum (tèr′gum), *n.*; pl. *terga* (-gạ). [NL., < L. *tergum*, back.] 1. The back, dorsum, or notum, especially of an arthropod.—2. The tergal or dorsal sclerite of one of the rings or somites of an arthropod or articulate animal; a tergite. A tergum is often composed of two lateral halves. In some of the thoracic segments of insects it is subdivided into parts called, from before backward, *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

3. One of the two upper or dorsal plates of the shell in cirripeds. See cut under *Balanus*.

Terias (tē′ri-as), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1821).] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pieridinæ*, comprising about a dozen species, nearly all American. The North American are *T. nicippe*, a small bright-orange species, and *T. euterpe*, still smaller and lemon-yellow in color, both of the southern United States. Their larvæ live upon cassia plants. Now placed in *Eurema* (Huebner, 1816).

teriet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *tarry*[2] and *tarry*[3].

terint†, *n.* Same as *tarin*.

> Thrustles, *terins*, and mavys,
> That songen for to wynne hem prys.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 665.

★**term** (tèrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*, earlier *terme*; < ME. *terme*, < OF. *terme*, also in less vernacular form *termine* = Pr. *terme* = Sp. *término* = Pg. *termino* = It. *termine*, *termine* = D. *termijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *termin*, < L. *terminus*, OL. also *termo* (*termon-*), *termen* (*termin-*), a bound, boundary, limit, end, ML. (and Rom.) also a time, period, also a definition (?), word, covenant, etc.; = Gr. τέρμων (τερμον-), τέρμα (τερματ-), a boundary-line, limit; prob. akin to E. *thrum*[1], *tram*[1]. From L. *terminus* are also ult. E. *terminus*, *terminal*, *terminate*, *termine*, *determine*, *determinate*, etc., *conterminous*, etc.] 1. A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

> Here I take the to my liue: tac thou non other to *terme* of liue. *Politi. al Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 229.
>
> God was careful to secure us from death by removing the lepers from the camp, . . . and putting a *term* between the living and the dead. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.
>
> At the decline of day,
> Winding above the mountain's snowy *term*,
> New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.
>
> Who does not sometimes . . . await with curious complacency the speedy *term* of his own conversation with finite nature? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 240.

2. In *geom.*, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the *terms* of a line are points, the *terms* of a superficies are lines, and the *terms* of a solid are superficies. See also def. 9.—3†. Outcome; final issue.

> Yet ought mens good endevours them confirme,
> And guyde the heavenly causes to their constant *terme*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 25.

4†. A figure of Terminus, the god of boundaries; a terminal figure. See *terminus*, 3.

> An arbour feigned of goldsmith's-work, the ornament of which was borne up with *termes* of satyrs. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.
>
> On either side of the Gate stood a great French *Terme* of stone, aduanced vpon wodden Pedestalls. *Dekker*, Kings Entertainment (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 278).

5. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called *term-piece*.—6. A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through

which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a *term* of five years; his *term* of office has expired.

> This lady, that was left at home,
> Hath wonder that the king ne come
> Hoom, for hit was a longe *terme*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 79.

> A spirit,
> To whom, for certaine *tearme* of yeares, t' inherit
> His ease and pleasure with aboundant wealth,
> He hath made sale of his soules dearest health.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> When a race has lived its *term* it comes no more again.
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Specifically — (*a*) In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there are three terms in the university year — namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms — namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. (*b*) In *law*, the period during which a court of justice may hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between *term time* and *vacation*, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number — namely, Hilary term (compare *Hilarymas*), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 25th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by "sittings," bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

> In *ternes* hadde he caas and domes alle
> That from the tyme of King William were falle.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 323.

> There are not *Termes* in Paris as in London, but one *Terme* only, that continueth the whole yeare.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

> *Doll.* When begins the *term*?
> *Chart.* Why? hast any suits to be tried at Westminster?
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

> I went to the Temple, it being Michaelmas *Tearme*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1640.

> The law *terms* were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. . . . Greene calls one of his pamphlets . . . "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Tearme*."
> *Nares.*

(*c*) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully *term of years*, *term for years*. (*d*) The period of time for which such an estate is held. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

7. An appointed or set time. [Obsolete except in specific uses below.]

> Yif that ye the *terme* rekne wolde,
> As I or other trewe lovers sholde,
> I pleyne not, God wot, beforn my day.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2510.

> Merlin seide that the *terme* drough faste on that it sholde be do.
> *Mer.in* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

Specifically — (*a*) A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called *terms*, or more commonly *quarter-days*, and which are appointed for the settling of rents — namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as *terms*. (*b*) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

8. The menstrual period of women.

> In times past . . . no young man married before he slew an enemie, nor the woman before she had her *termes*, which time was therefore festiuall.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

> Proportionality consisteth at the least in three *terms*.
> *Euclid*, Elements, tr. by Rudd (1651), bk. v., def. 9. [It is [properly def. 8.]

(*b*) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity. Thus, in the expression $x^a + b - y + z(u + v)$, the first term is $x^a + b$, the second is $-y$, and the third is $z(u + v)$, equivalent to the sum of two terms zu and zv.

10. In *logic*, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative. The word *term*, in its Latin form *terminus*, was used by Boëthius to translate Aristotle's ὅρος, probably borrowed by him from the nomenclature of mathematical proportions. Aristotle says: "I call a *term* that into which a proposition is resolved, as the predicate or that of which it is predicated." The implication is that a proposition is composed of two terms; but this is incorrect. For, on the one hand, no complex of terms can make a proposition; for a term expresses a mere abstract conception, while a proposition expresses the compulsion of a reality, and so is true or false; and, on the other hand, a proposition need contain but one term, as [the fool has said in his heart] "There is no God"; and indeed the abstract or conceptual part of any proposition may be regarded as a single complex term, as when we express "No man is mortal" in the form "Anything whatever is either-non-man-or-mortal." Hence — **11.** A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science. Thus, a contradiction in terms is an explicit contradiction; to express one's opinion in set terms is to state it explicitly and directly.

> They mowe wel chiteren, as doon thise jayes,
> And in her *termes* sette her lust and peyne,
> But to her purpos shul they never atteyne.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 387.

> A fool
> Who . . . rail'd on Lady Fortune in good *terms*,
> In good set *terms*; and yet a motley fool.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 16.

> The more general *term* is always the name of a less complex idea.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 32.

> When common words are appropriated as technical *terms*, this must be done so that they are not ambiguous in their application.
> *Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), I. lxx.

12. *pl.* Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the *terms* of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable *terms*; on one's own *terms*; lowest *terms* offered.

> If we can make our peace
> Upon such large *terms* and so absolute.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 186.

13. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing: with *on* or *upon*: as, to be *on* good or bad *terms* with a person.

> 'Tis not well
> That you and I should meet *upon* such *terms*
> As now we meet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 10.

> I thought you two had been *upon* very good *terms*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

14. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

> The *terms* of our estate may not endure
> Hazard so near us.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 5.

> In the Relation of Hæmons Death, his Love is related too, and that with all the Life and Pathos imaginable. But the Description is within the *Terms* of Honour.
> *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 29.

[Shakspere uses *terms* often in a loose, periphrastical way: as, "To keep the *terms* of my honour precise," M. W. of W., ii. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); "In *terms* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye" (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of 'point,' 'particular feature,' 'peculiarity': as, "All *terms* of pity," All's Well, ii. 3. 173.]

15. In *astrol.*, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity. — **Absolute term.** See *absolute*. — **Abstract term**, the name of a character or kind of fact, not of a thing. Thus, *uniform acceleration* is an abstract term, but *material particle* is a concrete term. — **Act term.** See *act*. — **Ampliative term**, a term whose denotation is extended beyond what ordinarily attaches to it. — **Ampliative term**, a term which extends the denotation of another. Thus, in the sentence "No man works miracles, nor ever did," the last word *did* is said to be an *ampliative term*, because it extends the denotation of man to the men who formerly lived. — **Attendant terms**, long leases or mortgages held by the owner or his trustee as a distinct and additional title, to make his estate more secure. *Robinson.* — **Categorematic or categoreumatic term**, a term expressive of a definite conception. — **Circumduction of the term.** See *circumduction*. — **Common term**, a general name; a name applicable to whatever there may or might be having certain general characters. — **Complex term.** See *complex notion*, under *complex*. — **Concrete term**, the name of a thing: opposed to *abstract term* (which see, above). — **Conflictive, consonant, correlative terms.** See the adjectives. — **Contradiction in terms.** See *contradiction*, and def. 11. — **Definite term.** See *definite*. — **Denominative term**, a term consisting of a word plainly derived from another word. — **Discrete term.** See *discrete*, 1. — **Easter term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*). — **Equity term.** See *equity*. — **Exponible term**, a term which must not be interpreted according to the general principles of language, but which bears a peculiar meaning not to be inferred from its formation. Such, for example, are most of the phrases of the differential calculus, according to the theory of limits. — **Extreme term** of a syllogism, one of the terms which appears in the conclusion. — **Familiar term**, a word or phrase which bears or has borne a scientifically precise meaning, but which has been caught up by those who do not think with precision. Such are *dynamic*, *objective*, *sanction*, *supply and demand*, *values* (in painting), and so on. — **Finite term.** See *finite*. — **Fixed term**, a term having a single well-settled meaning, as *binomial theorem*, *principle of excluded middle*, *psychical research*, *life-insurance*. — **General term**, a term of court held by the full bench, or a sufficient number of judges to represent the full bench, for the purposes chiefly of appellate jurisdiction. [U. S.] — **Hilary term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*). — **Indefinite term.** See *indefinite*. — **Intermediate terms.** See *intermediate*. — **In terms**, in precise definite words or phraseology; in set terms; in a way or by means of expressions that cannot be misunderstood; specifically; definitely. See def. 11.

> Passing ouer Tigris, [he] disturbed the Romane Prouince of Mesopotamia, deuouring in hope, and threatning *in tearmes*, all those Asian Prouinces.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

In terms of. (*a*) In the language or phraseology peculiar to (something else). (*b*) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

> Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say "*in terms of* hearing."
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 63.

Major term, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the predicate of the conclusion. See *syllogism*. — **Michaelmas term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*). — **Middle term**, that term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises, but not in the conclusion. — **Minor term**, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the subject of the conclusion. See *syllogism*. — **Negative term**, a term which determines its object by means of exclusions. Thus, *immediate consciousness* is a negative term, since it indicates the most simple and direct mode of thought by excluding that which is circuitous or sophisticated. — **Outstanding term**, in the English law of real property, a term of years, commonly one thousand or less, given, usually to trustees of a settlement, to secure, by way of lien or charge, income or other payments to one or more of the family to whom the settler of the trust desired to secure them, as paramount to his transfer of the estate subject thereto to a particular heir or other person. The effect of giving such a term in trust was, not to give the trustees possession immediate, but to give them the right to take the rents and profits, or to mortgage, etc., in case the principal grantee under the settlement failed to keep up the periodical payments required. In the course of years, after all the payments required had been made, and the object of the term was accomplished, if it did not by the provisions of the deed then cease, it continued to be an outstanding term, although "satisfied," until by recent legislation the cessation of satisfied terms was provided for. Meanwhile, it was usual for purchasers of land subject to an outstanding term to take an assignment of the term in such a way as not to merge it with the fee, but it, being thereafter "attendant upon the inheritance," was an additional security for the title as against questions which might have arisen since the making of the settlement. — **Partial term**, in the logical nomenclature of De Morgan, an undistributed term, or term not entirely excluded from any sphere by the proposition in which it occurs: opposed to *total* or *distributed term*. Both terms are partial in the propositions "Some X is Y" and "Everything is either an X or a Y." Both terms are total in the propositions "No X is Y" and "Something is neither X nor Y." The term X is partial and Y total in the propositions "Every Y is an X" and "Some X is not Y." — **Positive term, privative connotative term, reciprocal terms, relative term, singular term.** See *positive*, *privative*, etc. — **Simple term**, a term not compounded of other terms by logical addition and multiplication. — **Speaking terms.** See *speak*, *v. i.* — **Special term**, a term of court held by a single judge: commonly used in reference to a court held without a jury. — **Term of art**, a word or phrase having a special signification in a certain branch of knowledge. — **Term of a substitution.** See *substitution*. — **Term of relation**, a name or thing to which some other name or thing is considered as relative; an object of relation. Thus, in the expression *mother of a boy*, *boy* is the term of the relation of which *mother* is the subject. — **Term of resemblance**†. See *resemblance*. — **Term of similitude**†. Same as *term of resemblance*. — **Term of thought**, that which is the conclusion or upshot of reflection or deliberation. — **Terms in gross**, terms vested in trustees for the use of persons not entitled to the freehold or inheritance. They pass to the personal representatives of the cestui que trust, are alienable, and are subject to debts, in the main, like legal estates. *Minor.* — **Terms of sale.** See *sale*†. — **The general term of a series.** See *series*. — **Third term**, the minor term of a syllogism. So called owing to Aristotle's usual form of statement. — **To bring to terms**, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

> He *to* no *Terms* can *bring*
> One Twirl of that reluctant Thing.
> *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

To come to terms, to agree; come to an agreement; also, to yield; submit. — **To eat one's terms.** See *eat*. — **To keep a term**, to give attendance during a term of study. See the second quotation.

> He will get enough there to enable him to *keep his terms* at the University.
> *Bp. W. Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

> A student, in order to *keep a term*, must dine in the hall of his inn three nights, if he be a member of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Queen's (Belfast), St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. In all other cases he must dine six nights, being present in both instances at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.
> *Slater.*

To keep Hilary term†, to be joyful or merry.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, is ineffable gaudium. . . . It gives end to all jars, doubts, and differences, . . . and makes a man *keep Hilary-term* all his life. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 68.

To make terms, to come to an agreement.—**To speak in term†**, to speak in precise language, or in set terms. See def. 11.

Seyde I nat wel? I can not *speke in terme*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 25.

To stand upon one's terms†, to insist upon conditions: followed by *with*.

I had rather be the most easy, tame, and resigned believer in the most gross and imposing church in the world . . . than one of those great and philosophical minds who *stand upon their terms with* God.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Total term. See *partial term*, above.—**Transcendent term**, a term which signifies something not included under any of the ten predicaments, especially *everything* and *nothing*.—**Trinity term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Vague term**, a word or phrase sometimes used as a term, but without fixed meaning.=**Syn. 11.** *Word, Term, Expression, Phrase*, vocable, name. *Word* is generic; *term* and *expression* are specific: every *term* is a *word;* a *phrase* is a combination of *words* generally less than a sentence; an *expression* is generally either a *word* or a *phrase*, but may be a sentence. A *term* is, in this connection, especially a *word* of exact meaning: as, "phlebitis" is a medical *term*. See *diction*.

term (tėrm), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm;* < *term*, *n.*] To name; call; denominate; designate.

A certeine pamphlet which he *termed* a cooling carde for Philautus, yet generally to be applyed to all louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 105.

Britan hath bin anciently *term'd* Albion, both by the Greeks and Romans. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

terma (tėr'mą), *n.*; pl. *termata* (-ma-tą). [NL. (B. G. Wilder, 1881), < Gr. *τέρμα*, a limit, terminus.] The lamina terminalis, or terminal lamina, of the brain; a thin lamina between the præcommissura and the chiasma, constituting a part of the boundary of the aula. See cut under *sulcus*.

termagancy (tėr'ma-gan-si), *n.* [< *termagan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (tėr'ma-gant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Termagaunt*, also *Turmagant*, also *Ternagaunt;* < ME. *Termagant, Termagaunt*, < OF. *Tervagant, Tervagan, *Tarvagant*, also **Trivagant, Tryvigant*, < It. *Trivigante, Trivagante, Tervagante*, etc.; prob. a name of Ar. origin brought over by the Crusaders. Of the various theories invented to explain the name, one refers it, in the It. form *Trivagante*, to lunar mythology, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagare*, wander; i. e. the moon wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on the earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world.]

I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] An imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshiped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage.

Child, by *Termagaunt*,
But-if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 99.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant;* it out-herods Herod. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.

I'le march where my Captaine leads, wer't into the Presence of the great *Termagaunt*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 23).

2†. A turbulent, brawling person, male or female.

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 39 b [(1543). (*Latham.*)

Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust it will turn tyrant, *termagant;* we condemn ourselves to our own galleys.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 149.

3. A boisterous, brawling, or turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler*.

If she [woman] be passionate, want of manners makes her a *termagant* and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic. *Defoe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 267).

II. *a.* Violent; turbulent; boisterous; quarrelsome; scolding; of women, shrewish.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Yet it is oftentimes too late with some of you young, *termagant*, flashy sinners—you have all the guilt of the intention, and none of the pleasure of the practice.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, i. 4.

Hath any man a *termagant* wife?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

termagantly (tėr'ma-gant-li), *adv.* In a termagant, boisterous, or scolding manner; like a termagant; outrageously; scandalously. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 148. (*Davies.*)

termata, *n.* Plural of *terma*.

termatic (tėr-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *terma(t-)* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

II. *n.* The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precerebral arteries, or from the precommunicant when that vessel exists, and distributed to the terma, the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. *New York Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 325.

term-day (tėrm'dā), *n.* [< ME. *terme-day;* < *term* + *day*[1].] 1. A fixed or appointed day.

He had broke his *terme-day*
To come to her.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 730.

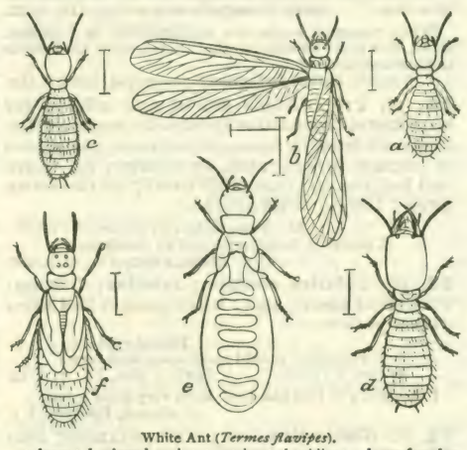
2. Same as *term*, 7 (*a*) or (*b*).—3. Specifically, one of a series of days appointed for taking special and generally very frequent observations of magnetic or meteorological elements at different stations, in accordance with a uniform system.

termer (tėr'mėr), *n.* [< *term* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who travels to attend a court term; formerly, one who resorted to London in term time for dishonest practices or for intrigues—the court terms being times of great resort to London both for business and for pleasure.

Salewood. Why, he was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.
Rear. Fie, such an early *termer?*
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

2. In *law*, same as *termor*.

Termes (tėr'mēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < LL. *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termite*.] 1. An important genus of isopterous insects, typical of the family *Termitidæ*. It includes those termites or white ants which have the head large, rounded, and with two ocelli, the prothorax small and heart-shaped, the costal area free, and the plantula



White Ant (*Termes flavipes*).
a, larva; *b*, winged male; *c*, worker; *d*, soldier; *e*, large female; *f*, nymph. (Lines show natural sizes.)

absent. It is a wide-spread genus of many species. *T. flavipes* of North America is a well-known example which bores in the timbers of dwellings, particularly south of the latitude of Washington, and often causes great annoyance, not only from destruction of property, but from the swarming of the winged individuals at certain seasons of the year. 2. [*l. c.*] A termite. *Imp. Dict.*

term-fee (tėrm'fē), *n.* In *law*, a fee or certain sum allowed to an attorney as costs for each term his client's cause is in court.

terminable (tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= It. *terminabile*, < L. as if **terminabilis*, < *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term: as, a *terminable* annuity.

terminableness (tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The ★state of being terminable.

terminal (tėr'mi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *terminal* = Pr. *termenal* = Sp. Pg. *terminal* = It. *terminale*, < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to a boundary or to the end, terminal, final, < L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, end: see *term, terminus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see *term*, 1 and 2): as, a *terminal* pillar; the *terminal* edge of a polyhedron; the *terminal* facilities of a railway.—2. In *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—3. In *logic*, constituted by or relating to a term.—4. Occurring in every term; representing a term.

If he joins his College Boat Club . . . he will be called upon for a *terminal* subscription of £1 at least.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 52.

5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the *terminal* branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the *terminal* one of the coccyx; a *terminal* mark or spine; the *terminal* joint of an antenna. See cuts under *Colaspis* and *Erotylus*.—**Terminal alveolus**, an air-sac, or pulmonary alveolus.—**Terminal dementia**, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity, such as mania, melancholia, or other psychoneurosis.—**Terminal figure.** Same as *terminus*, 3.—**Terminal margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, a portion of the wing-margin furthest removed from the base, between the costal or anterior and the posterior margin.—**Terminal moraine.** See *moraine*.—**Terminal mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth situated at the end of the head, as in most *Coleoptera*.—**Terminal pedestal**, a name often given to a pedestal which tapers toward the bottom. The name is inexact, as such a pedestal is of *gaine* shape and not terminal shape.—**Terminal quantity**, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular. The phrase implies that the quantities of a proposition attach to the terms; but this is incorrect. The quantities really belong to the subjects, or purely designated elements, and not to the terms, or conceptual elements. Thus, in the proposition "Every man is son of a woman" there are three terms but only two quantities, because only two subjects.—**Terminal stigma.** See *stigma*, 6.—**Terminal value, terminal form**, in *math.*, the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.—**Terminal velocity**, in *gunnery*, the velocity with which a projectile strikes an object at the end of its flight: also called *striking velocity*.



Terminal Pedestal.

II. *n.* 1. That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in *elect.*, the arrangement at the two ends of the electric circuit of an apparatus, devised for connecting it with the outside circuit, as clamping screw, etc.—2. In *crystal.*, the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal.—3. A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, which are the chief items included under the determination of *terminals*, falls upon the railways for most descriptions of freight.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 82.

4. A terminus, as of a railroad. [Recent.]

Terminalia[1] (tėr-mi-nā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of (LL.) *terminalis*, pertaining to boundaries or to Terminus: see *terminal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Terminalia[2] (tėr-mi-nā'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called with ref. to the crowding of the leaves at the ends of the twigs; < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to the end, terminal: see *terminal*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Combretaceæ*, type of the tribe *Terminalieæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers consisting mainly of a cylindrical calyx-tube consolidated with the one-celled ovary, five calyx-teeth surmounting a somewhat bell-shaped border, and ten exserted stamens in two series. The ovary contains two or rarely three pendulous ovules, and ripens into an ovoid angled compressed or two- to five-winged fruit which contains a hard one-seeded stone. There are about 150 species, natives of the tropics, less frequent in America than in the old world. They are trees or shrubs, usually with alternate entire and petioled leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. The small sessile flowers are green, white, or rarely of other colors, usually forming loose elongated spikes often produced from scaly buds before the leaves. They are often tall forest-trees, as *T. latifolia*, the broadleaf, a common species in Jamaica, which reaches 100 feet. A sweet conserve, known as *chebula*, is made from the fruit in India. For several species of the wingless section *Myrobalanus*, see *myrobalan*. *T. Catappa*, the (Malabar) almond, in the West Indies also *country*



Terminalia Catappa.

almond, is a handsome tree from 30 to 80 feet high, with horizontal whorled branches, producing a large white almond-like seed, eaten raw or roasted and compared to the filbert in taste; it is a native of India, Arabia, and tropical Africa, cultivated in many warm regions, naturalized in America from Cuba to Guiana. In Mauritius *T. Mauritiana*, known as *false benzoin*, yields a fragrant resin used as incense. Ink is made in India from the astringent galls which form on the twigs of *T. Chebula*. Many species produce a valuable wood. *T. Bellerica*, the babela or myrobalan-wood, is valuable in India for making planks, canoes, etc.; *T. Chebula*, known as *harra*, and *T. bialata*, known as *chugalam*, are used in making furniture. *T. tomentosa*, the della-madoo of Pegu, is a source of masts and spars for ships. See also *saj*. The latter and *T. Arjuna*, the urjoon of India, with about a dozen other species, are sometimes separated as a genus *Pentaptera*, now made a section, on account of their remarkable leathery egg-shaped fruit, which is traversed lengthwise by from five to seven equidistant and similar wings.

Terminaliaceæ (tėr-mi-nā-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jaume-St.-Hilaire, 1805), ⟨ *Terminalia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] The earliest name of the family of plants now known as *Combretaceæ*.

terminally (tėr′mi-nạl-i), *adv.* With respect to a termination; at the extreme end.

terminant† (tėr′mi-nạnt), *n.* [⟨ L. *terminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Termination; ending.

Neither of both are of like *terminant*, either by good orthography or in naturall sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

terminate (tėr′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terminated*, ppr. *terminating*. [⟨ L. *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, limit, end, close, terminate, ⟨ *terminus*, a bound, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*. Cf. *termine*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bound; limit; form the extreme outline of; set a boundary or limit to; define.

It is no church, at all, my lord! it is a spire that I have built against a tree, a field or two off, to *terminate* the prospect. One must always have a church, or an obelisk, or a something, to *terminate* the prospect, you know. That's a rule in taste, my lord!
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
Which *terminated* all. *Byron*, The Dream.

2. To end; put an end to.—3. To complete; put the closing or finishing touch to; perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art.
J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, I. xi.

=Syn. 2. To close, conclude.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; stop short; end.

The left extremity of the stomach [of the kangaroo] is bifid, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.
Owen, Anat., § 225.

2. To cease; come to an end in time; end.

Human aid and human solace *terminate* at the grave.
D. Webster, Speech commemorative of Adams and [Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

The festival *terminated* at the morning-call to prayer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 205.

terminate (tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *terminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed ★number, or a vulgar fraction. See *interminate*.

termination (tėr-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ OF. *termination*, vernacularly *terminaison*, F. *terminaison* = Sp. *terminación* = Pg. *terminação* = It. *terminazione*, ⟨ L. *terminatio(n-)*, a bounding, fixing of bounds, determining, ⟨ *terminare*, pp. *terminatus*, bound, limit: see *terminate*.] 1. Bound; limit in space or extent: as, the *termination* of a field.—2. The act of limiting, or setting bounds; the act of terminating; the act of ending or concluding: as, Thursday was set for the *termination* of the debate.—3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of life.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.
Hallam, Middle Ages, ii. 7.

4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word (a case-ending or other formative), or in general a syllable or letter, or number of letters, at the end of a word.—5. Conclusion; completion; issue; result: as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Decision; determination. [Rare.]

We have rules of justice in us; to those rules
Let us apply our angers: you can consider
The want in others of these *terminations*,
And how unfurnish'd they appear.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

7. That which ends or finishes off, as, in architecture, a finial or a pinnacle.—8†. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 256.

9. The extremity of a crystal when formed by one or more crystalline faces. A crystal whose natural end has been broken off is said to be without *termination*.

terminational (tėr-mi-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [⟨ *termination* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a termination; specifically, forming the concluding syllable.

Terminational or other modifications.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 52.

★

terminative (tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *terminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *terminativo*; as *terminate* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fœcundity of the Divine Nature.
Bp. Rust, Discourse of Truth, § 15.

terminatively (tėr′mi-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; without regard to anything else.

Neither can this be eluded by saying that, though the same worship be given to the image of Christ as to Christ himself, yet it is not done in the same way; for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image: that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 11.

terminator (tėr′mi-nā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ LL. *terminator*, one who limits, ⟨ L. *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.*, the dividing-line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a heavenly body, especially the moon.

Except at full-moon we can see where the daylight struggles with the dark along the line of the moon's sunrise or sunset. This line is called the *terminator*. It is broken in the extreme, because the surface is as rough as possible. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 155.

terminatory (tėr′mi-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [⟨ *terminate* + *-ory*.] Bounding; limiting; terminating.

termine† (tėr′min), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *terminen*, *termynen*, ⟨ OF. *terminer* = Sp. Pg. *terminar* = It. *terminare*, ⟨ L. *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, determine, end: see *terminate*. Cf. *determine*.] 1. To limit; bound; terminate.

Eningia had in owlde tyme the tytle of a kingedome. . . . It is *termined* on the north syde by the southe line of Ostobothnia, and is extended by the mountaynes.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 306).

2. To come to a conclusion regarding; determine; decide.

Foulis of ravyne
Han chosen first by playn electioun
The terselet of the faucon to diffyne
Al here sentence, as hem leste to *termyne*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 530.

terminer (tėr′mi-nėr), *n.* [⟨ OF. *terminer*, inf. used as a noun: see *termine*.] In *law*, a determining: as, oyer and *terminer*. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.

termini, *n.* Plural of *terminus*.

terminine†, *n.* [Appar. an error for *terminant*.] A limit or boundary.

All jointly move upon one axletree,
Whose *terminine* [var. *termine*] is termed the world's wide pole. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2 (ed. Bullen).

terminism (tėr′mi-nizm), *n.* [⟨ L. *terminus*, a term (see *term*), + *-ism*.] 1. In *logic*, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (tėr′mi-nist), *n.* [⟨ *termin-ism* + *-ist*.] An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

terminological (ter″mi-nọ-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *terminolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

terminologically (tėr″mi-nọ-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology; as regards terminology. *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind. (*Latham*.)

terminology (tėr-mi-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *terminologie*, ⟨ L. *terminus*, a term, + Gr. *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

They are inquiries to determine not so much what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires for its solution that we should enter . . . into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. viii. § 7.

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *terminology* of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things, as distinguished from their names, or a *nomenclature*. See *nomenclature*, 2, and compare *vocabulary*.

Hence botany required not only a fixed system of names of plants, but also an artificial system of phrases fitted to describe their parts: not only a Nomenclature, but also a *Terminology*.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxi.

terminthus† (tėr-min′thus), *n.*; pl. *terminthi* (-thī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τέρμινθος*, earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*.] In *med.*, a sort of carbuncle, which assumes the figure and blackish-green color of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

terminus (tėr′mi-nus), *n.*; pl. *termini* (-nī). [L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, the god of boundaries, the end: see *term*.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

3. A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, etc. Compare *gaine*. Also called *term* and *terminal figure*.



Terminus.
Archaistic Greek statue of Pan, in the British Museum.

4. Termination; limit; goal; end.

Was the Mosaic economy of their nation self-dissolved as having reached its appointed *terminus* or natural euthanasy, and lost itself in a new order of things?
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

5. The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.—6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.—**Terminus ad quem**, the point to which (something tends or is directed); the terminating-point.—**Terminus a quo**, the point from which (something starts); the starting-point.

termitarium (tėr-mi-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *termitaria* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-arium*.] 1. A termitary; a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants. Those of some tropical species, built on the ground, are a yard or two in height, and of various forms. Others are built in trees, and are globular or irregular in shape; from these central nests covered passages run in all directions, as far as the insects make their excursions, and new ones are constantly being constructed, the termites never working without shelter.

2. A cage or vessel for studying termites under artificial conditions.

Last night I took a worker Eutermes from a nest in my garden and dropped it into the midst of workers in my *termitarium*.
P. H. Dudley, Trans. New York Acad. Sci., VIII. lvi. 103.

termitary (tėr′mi-tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *termitaries* (-riz). [⟨ NL. *termitarium*, q.v.] A termitarium. *H. A. Nicholson*. ★

termite (tėr′mīt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Termes* (*Termit-*), a white ant, ⟨ LL. *termes* (*termit-*), ⟨ L. *tarmes* (*tarmit-*), a wood-worm, prob. ⟨ *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A white ant; any member of the *Termitidæ*.

Termitidæ (tėr-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), ⟨ *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of insects; the white ants, constituting the sole family of the order *Isoptera*; formerly, according to Brauer, placed in the order *Corrodentia*. The termite form is an old one, geologically speaking, occurring in the coal-measures of Europe. At the present day, although mainly tropical, species are found in most temperate regions. Each exists in several forms. Besides the winged male and female (the latter losing her wings after impregnation), there are curiously modified sexless forms known as *soldiers* and *workers*, the former possessing large square heads and long jaws, the latter heads of moderate size and small jaws. The true impregnated females grow to an enormous size and lay many thousands of eggs. Great damage is done by these insects in tropical countries to buildings, furniture, and household stores. See cut under *Termes*.

termitine (tėr'mi-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *termite* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to white ants; belonging to the *Termitidæ*.

II. *n.* A white ant; a termite.

termitophile (tėr'mi-tō-fil), *n.* [< NL. **termitophilus*: see *termitophilous*.] An insect which lives in the nests of white ants. Insects of several orders are found in those nests, notably members of the rove-beetle genus *Philotermes*.

termitophilous (tėr-mi-tof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **termitophilus*, < *termes* (*termit-*), termite, + Gr. φιλεῖν, love.] Fond of termites: noting insects which live in the nests of white ants. *E. A. Schwarz*, Proc. Entom. Soc., Washington, I. 160.

termless (tėrm'les), *a.* [< *term* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless; limitless.

> Ne hath their day, ne hath their blisse, an end,
> But there their *termelesse* time in pleasure spend.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 75.

2. Nameless; inexpressible; indescribable. [Rare.]

> His phœnix down began but to appear
> Like unshorn velvet on that *termless* skin.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.

termly (tėrm'li), *a.* [< *term* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring, paid, etc., every term.

> The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees], . . . besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

termly (tėrm'li), *adv.* [< *term* + *-ly*[2].] Term by term; every term.

> The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermit.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

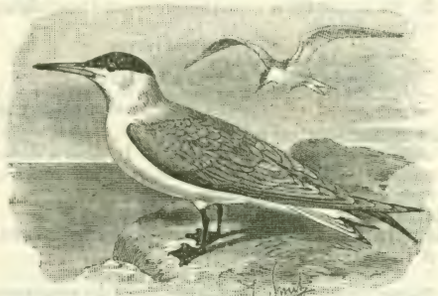
> If there was any particular thing in the business of the house which you disliked, . . . I would . . . put it in order for you *termly*, or weekly, or daily. *Scott*, Rob Roy, ii.

termor (tėr'mor), *n.* [< *term* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life. Also *termer*.

term-piece (tėrm'pēs), *n.* Same as *term*, 5.

termyson†, *n.* Termination. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 409.

tern[1] (tėrn), *n.* [Also *tarn*; < Dan. *terne* = Sw. *tärna* = Icel. *therna*, a tern. Some connect *tern*[1] with ME. *tarne*, *therne*, girl, maid-servant, G. *dirne*, etc. (see *therne*); but the connection is not obvious.] A bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*; a stern or sea-swallow. Terns differ from gulls in their smaller average size (though a few of them are much larger than some gulls), slenderer body, usually long and deeply forked tail, very small feet, and especially in the relatively longer and slenderer bill, which is paragnathous instead of hypognathous (but some of the stouter terns, as the gull-billed, are little different in this respect from some of the smaller gulls, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*). To the slender form of the body, with sharp-pointed wings and forficate tail, conferring a buoyant and dashing flight, the terns owe their name *sea-swallow*. The characteristic coloration is snow-white, sometimes rose-tinted, with pearly-blue mantle, silver-black primaries, jet-black cap, and coral-red, yellow, or black bill and feet; some terns (the noddies) are sooty-brown. A few are chiefly black (genus *Hydrochelidon*); some have a black mantle (*Sterna fuliginosa*, the sooty tern, type of the subgenus *Haliplana*); the genus *Gygis* is pure-white; and *Inca* is slaty-black, with curly white plumes on the head. Several species abound in most countries, both inland over large bodies of water and coastwise, and some of them are almost cosmopolitan in their range. The sexes are alike in color, but the changes of plumage with age and season are considerable. The eggs, two or three in number, and heavily spotted, are laid on the ground (rarely in a frail nest on bushes), generally on the shingle of the sea-shore, sometimes in a tussock of grass in marshes. Most terns congregate in large numbers during the breeding-season. (See *egg-bird*.) The voice is peculiarly shrill and querulous; the food is small fishes and other aquatic animals, procured by dashing down into the water on the wing. From 50 to 75 species are recognized by different ornithologists, mostly belonging to the genus *Sterna* or its subdivisions. See phrases below.—**Aleutian tern**, *Sterna aleutica*, a tern white with very dark pearl-gray upper parts, a white crescent in the black cap, and black bill. It resembles the sooty terns.—**Arctic tern**, *Sterna paradisea*, or *S. arctica*, or *S. macrura*, a tern with extremely long and deeply forked tail, very small coral- or lake-red feet, lake- or carmine-red bill, rather dark pearl-blue plumage, little paler below than above, and black cap. It is from 14 to 17 inches long according to the varying development of the filamentous lateral tail-feathers, and about 30 in extent of wings. This tern chiefly inhabits arctic and cold temperate parts of both hemispheres. Its synonymy is intricate, owing to confusion of names with the common and roseate terns, and the description of its varying plumages under specific designations.—**Black tern**, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*; specifically, *H. fissipes* or *lariformis*. The white-winged black tern is *H. leucoptera*. The whiskered black tern is *H. leucoparia*. There are others. These are marsh-terns of most parts of the world, with semipalmate feet, comparatively short and little-forked tail, extremely ample as well as long wings, black bill, dark feet, and most of the plumage of the adults black or of some dark ashy shade.—**Boys's tern**, the Sandwich tern, one of whose former names was *Sterna boysi*, after Dr. Boys of Kent, England.—**Bridled tern**, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *anæsthetica*, a member of the sooty tern group, found in some of the warmer parts of the world. The frontal lunule is very long, the feet are scarcely more than semipalmate, and the length is 14 or 15 inches.—**Cabot's tern**, the American Sandwich tern, which Dr. Cabot once named *Sterna acuflavida*.—**Caspian tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *caspia*; the imperial tern. It is the largest tern known, being from 20 to 23 inches long, and 4 to 4½ feet in spread of wings; it is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and red bill. It is widely distributed in Asia, America, and elsewhere. The name *S. tschegrava* was given to it by Lepechin, before Pallas named it *caspia*.—**Cayenne tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *maxima*, formerly *S. cayennensis* or *cayana*, the largest tern of America except the imperial, 18 or 20 inches long, and from 42 to 44 in extent. It is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and coral or yellow bill. It inhabits much of both Americas, and is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *Thalasseus*.—**Common tern**, *Sterna hirundo*, a bird of most parts of the world, about 14½ inches long, 31 in extent, and with pearly-white under parts, pearl mantle, black cap, coral feet, and vermilion black-tipped bill. It is needlessly named *Wilson's tern*. Also called *gull-teaser*, *kirr-mew*, *picket*, *picktarny*, *pirr*, *rippock*, *rittock*, *scray*, *spurre*, *tarny*, *tarret*, *tarrock*. See cut under *Sterna*.—**Ducal tern**, the Sandwich tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Elegant tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *elegans*, a bird of South and Central America and the Pacific coast of the United States, resembling the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel.*—**Emperor tern.** See *emperor*.—**Fairy tern**, a fairy-bird; one of the least terns.—**Forster's tern**, *Sterna forsteri*, an American tern abounding in the United States and British America. It closely resembles but is distinct from the common tern, as was first noted in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall, who dedicated it to John Reinhold Forster.—**Greater tern**, the common tern.—**Gull-billed tern**, a marsh-tern, *Sterna* (*Gelochelidon*) *anglica*: so called from its thick bill. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.—**Havell's tern**, Forster's tern in immature plumage. *Audubon*, 1839.—**Hooded tern**, a rare name of the least tern.—**Imperial tern**, the American Caspian tern, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *imperator*. *Coues*, 1862.—**Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern.—**Least terns**, the small terns which constitute the subgenus *Sternula*, of several species. That of Europe is *S. minuta*; of America, *S. antillarum*; of South Africa, *S. balænarum*, etc. They are the smallest of the family, of the usual coloration, but with a white crescent in the black cap, yellow bill tipped with black, and yellow or orange feet; the tail is not deeply forked; the length is 9 inches or less. See cut under *Sternula*.—**Marsh-tern**, (*a*) The gull-billed tern. (*b*) A black tern; any member of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.—**Noddy tern.** See *noddy*[1], 2, and *Anoüs*.—**Panay tern**†, an old name of the bridled tern, considered a distinct species under the name *Sterna panayensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Paradise tern**, the roseate tern: a name derived from *Sterna paradisea* of Brünnich, 1764, which is of doubtful identification, and probably means the arctic tern.—**Portland tern**, a young arctic tern: named from the city of Portland in Maine. *R. Ridgway*, 1874.—**Princely tern**, the elegant tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Roseate tern.** See *roseate*.—**Royal tern**, the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel.*—**Sandwich tern** *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*, a tern originally described from Kent, England, and in some of its forms found in most parts of the world. It has many technical names. The American



Sandwich Tern (*Sterna cantiaca*).

form has been distinguished as *S. acuflavida*. This is one of the smallest of the large terns (section *Thalasseus*), and has a long and slender black bill tipped with yellow, black feet and cap, pearl mantle, and the general plumage white, as usual. It is 15 or 16 inches long.—**Sea-tern**, a name of several terns, especially of the large species of the section *Thalasseus*, which are mainly maritime.—**Short-tailed tern.** See *short-tailed*.—**Sooty tern.** See *sooty*.—**Surinam tern**, an old name of the common black short-tailed tern of North America, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*, called *H. fissipes surinamensis* when it is subspecifically distinguished from its European conspecies *H. fissipes*.—**Trudeau's tern**, *S. trudeaui*, a South American tern supposed by Audubon (1839) to occur also in the United States. It is of about the size of the common tern, of a pearly-bluish color all over, whitening on the head, and with a yellow or orange bill.—**Whiskered tern**, *Hydrochelidon leucoparia* (after Natterer in Temminck's "Manual," 1820), one of the black terns, with a large white stripe on each side of the head.—**Wilson's tern.** See *common tern*.

tern[2] (tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *terne*, a three (in dice), three numbers (in a lottery), = Pr. *terna* = Sp. *terna*, *terno* = Pg. It. *terno*, n., a set of three, < L. *ternus*, pl. *terni*, three each, < *tres*, three (*ter*, thrice): see *three*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ternate*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers, or the three numbers so drawn.

> She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. In *math.*, a system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra which together contain the twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface.

tern[3] (tėrn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [Local, New Eng.]

ternal (tėr'nal), *a.* [< ML. *ternalis* (used as a noun), < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] Consisting of three each; threefold.—**Ternal proposition.** See *proposition*.

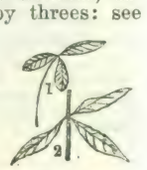
ternary (tėr'na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ternaire* = Pr. *ternari* = Sp. Pg. It. *ternario*, < LL. *ternarius*, consisting of threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] **I.** *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three: as, a *ternary* flower (that is, one having three members in each cycle); a *ternary* chemical substance (that is, one composed of three elements).—**Ternary compounds**, in *old chem.*, combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt.—**Ternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Ternary form**, in *music*. Same as *rondo form* (which see, under *rondo*).—**Ternary measure or time**, in *music*. Same as *triple rhythm* (which see, under *rhythm*, 2 (*b*)).—**Ternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. *n.*; pl. *ternaries* (-riz). The number three; a group of three.

> Of the second *ternary* of stanzas [in "The Progress of Poetry"], the first endeavours to tell something.
> *Johnson*, Gray.

Ternatan (tėr-nā'tan), *a.* [< *Ternate* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ternate, an island, town, and Dutch possession in the East Indies: specifically noting a kingfisher of the genus *Tanysiptera*.

ternate (tėr'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, arranged in threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrangement of parts by threes; in *bot.*, used especially of a compound leaf with three leaflets, or of leaves whorled in threes. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf are subdivided into three leaflets each, the leaf is *biternate*, and a still further subdivision produces a *triternate* leaf. See also cut of *Thalictrum*, under *leaf*.



Ternate Leaves. 1, Of *Laburnum Laburnum*. 2, Of *Silphium trifoliatum*.

ternately (tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner; so as to form groups of three.

ternatisect (tėr-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] In *bot.*, cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

ternatopinnate (tėr-nā-tō-pin'āt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, noting a compound leaf with three pinnate divisions.

terne[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tarn*[1].

terne[2] (tėrn), *n.* [Short for *terne-plate*.] Same as *terne-plate*.

terne-plate (tėrn'plāt), *n.* [< F. *terne*, dull, + E. *plate*.] An inferior kind of tin-plate, in making which the tin used is alloyed with a large percentage of lead. It is chiefly used for roofing, and for lining packing-cases to protect valuable goods from damage in transportation by sea.

ternery (tėr'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *terneries* (-iz). [< *tern*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where terns or sea-swallows breed in large numbers.

ternion (tėr'ni-on), *n.* [< LL. *ternio*(*n*-), the number three, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] **1**†. A group of three.

> So, when Christ's Glory Isay would declare,
> To expresse Three Persons in on Godhead are,
> He, Holy, Holy, Holy nam'd, To show
> We might a *Ternion* in an Vnion know.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 72.

2. In *bibliography*, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages.

> They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of *ternions*, but it never occurs to them either to describe the structure of a quaternion, or to say how we can distinguish the leaves one from another.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 27.

Ternstrœmia (tėrn-strē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the Swedish naturalist Christopher *Ternström*.] A name given by Mutis in 1781 to *Taonabo*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Theaceæ*. It is characterized by bracted flowers with free sepals, imbricated petals united at the base, smooth basifixed anthers, and a superior ovary with an undivided style and two to three cells each usually with two ovules pendulous from the apex. The fruit is indehiscent, its seeds large and hippocrepiform, with fleshy albumen and an inflexed embryo. There are about twenty-eight species, mostly of tropical America, with five or six in warm parts of Asia and the Indian archipelago. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, with coriaceous leaves and recurved lateral peduncles which are solitary or clustered and bear each a single rather large flower with numerous stamens. *Taonabo obovalis* (*Ternstrœmia obovalis* of Richard) is known in the West Indies as *scarletseed*, and other species as *ironwood*.

Ternstrœmiaceæ (tėrn-strē-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.*

[NL., < *Ternstrœmia* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Robert Brown in 1818 to the plant family *Theaceæ*, based on *Ternstrœmia* of Mutis, which being antedated by *Taonabo* becomes a synonym and invalidates the family name. The family *Theaceæ*, or tea family, belongs to the order *Hypericales*, and embraces 18 genera divided into 5 tribes, and about 200 species, natives of the tropics, especially in America, Asia, and the Indian archipelago, and sometimes extending northward in eastern Asia and America. They are trees or shrubs, rarely climbers, with feather-veined leaves which are entire or more often serrate. The regular, usually 5-merous flowers are often large and handsome, the fruit fleshy, coriaceous, or woody, or very often a capsule with a persistent central columella. The seeds are borne on a placenta which is frequently prominent and fleshy or spongy, usually with a curved, bent, hippocrepiform, or spiral embryo. The principal genera are *Thea*, *Taonabo*, *Lasianthus*, *Stewartia*, and *Kieseria*.

Ternstrœmieæ (tėrn-strē-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Ternstrœmia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the family *Theaceæ*. As the genus name on which that of the tribe is based is a synonym of *Taonabo* the proper name of the tribe is *Taonabeæ*, given it by Szyszylowicz in 1893.

terpene (tėr′pēn), *n.* [A modified form of *terebene*.] A name given to the members of a class of hydrocarbons having the empirical composition C_5H_8. They are classified as *hemiterpenes*, C_5H_8, *terpenes* proper, $C_{10}H_{16}$, *sesquiterpenes*, $C_{15}H_{24}$, and *polyterpenes*, $(C_5H_8)_x$. With their closely related derivatives the terpenes make up the larger part of most essential oils.

terpentine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpentine*.

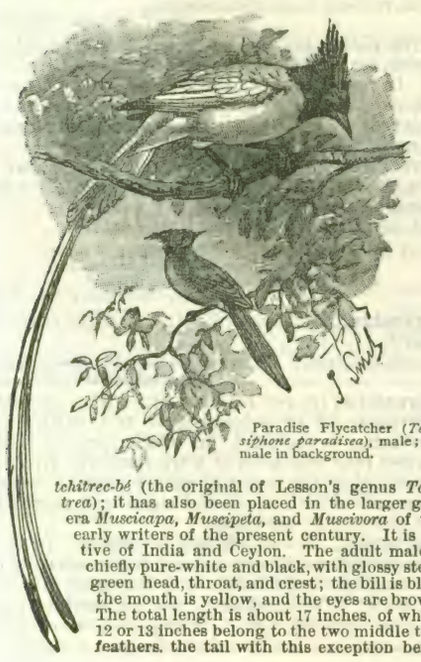
terpodion (tėr-pō′di-ọn), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρπειν*, delight, + *ᾠδή*, a song: see *ode*[1].] A musical instrument invented by J. D. Buschmann in 1816, the tones of which were produced by friction from blocks of wood. It was played by means of a keyboard.

Terpsichore (tėrp-sik′ō-rē), *n.* [< L. *Terpsichore*, < Gr. Τερψιχόρη (Attic Τερψιχόρα), Terpsichore, fem. of *τερψίχορος*, delighting in the dance, < *τέρπειν*, fut. *τέρψειν*, enjoy, delight in, + *χορός*, dance, dancing: see *chorus*.] In *classical myth.*, one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terpsichorean (tėrp″si-kō-rē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Terpsichore* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing and lyrical poetry, which were sacred to this Muse: as, the *terpsichorean* art (that is, dancing).

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dancer. [Colloq.]

Terpsiphone (tėrp-si-fō′nē), *n.* [NL. (C. W. L. Gloger, 1827), < Gr. *τέρψις*, enjoyment, delight, + *φωνή*, voice.] A genus of Old World *Muscicapidæ*. The leading species is the celebrated paradise flycatcher, *T. paradisea*, remarkable for the singular development of the tail. This bird was originally figured and described more than a century ago by Edwards, who called it the *pied bird of paradise*. It was long mistaken for a bird of Africa, as by Levaillant, who figured it under the name



Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisea*), male; female in background.

tchitrec-bé (the original of Lesson's genus *Tchitrea*); it has also been placed in the larger genera *Muscicapa*, *Muscipeta*, and *Muscivora* of the early writers of the present century. It is native of India and Ceylon. The adult male is chiefly pure-white and black, with glossy steel-green head, throat, and crest; the bill is blue, the mouth is yellow, and the eyes are brown. The total length is about 17 inches, of which 12 or 13 inches belong to the two middle tail-feathers, the tail with this exception being 5½ inches, the wing less than 4 inches. The female is quite different, only 7½ inches long, without any peculiarity of the tail, and with plain rufous-brown, gray, and white colors, the crest, however, being glossy greenish-black. A similar species of the Indian archipelago is *T. affinis*. *T. mutata* belongs to Madagascar; and there are about a dozen other species of this beautiful and varied genus, whose members are found from Madagascar across Africa and India to China, Japan, the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Flores.

terpuck (tėr′puk), *n.* [< Russ. *terpukĭ*, lit. a rasp; so called on account of the roughness of the scales.] A fish of the family *Hexagrammidæ*, as *Hexagrammus lagocephalus* and *H. octogrammus*. *Sir John Richardson.*

terra (ter′ạ), *n.* [= F. *terre* = Sp. *tierra* = Pg. It. *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land, ground, soil; orig. **tersa*, 'dry land,' akin to *torrere*, dry, or parch with heat, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry: see *thirst*, and cf. *torrent*.] Earth, or the earth: sometimes personified, *Terra*: used especially in various phrases (Latin and Italian).—**Terra alba** ('white earth'), pipe-clay.—**Terra a terra**†. [= F. *terre à terre* = Sp. *tierra a tierra* = It. *terra a terra*, close to the ground, lit. 'ground to ground.'] An artificial gait formerly taught horses in the manège or riding-school. It was a short, half-prancing, half-leaping gait, the horse lifting himself alternately upon the fore and hind feet, and going somewhat sidewise. It differed from curvets chiefly in that the horse did not step so high. It is much noticed in the horse-market literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> I rid first a Spanish Horse, a light Bay, called Le Superbe, a beautiful horse. . . . He went in corvets forwards, backwards, sideways, . . . and went *Terra a Terra* Perfectly. The second Horse I Rid was another Spanish Horse, . . . a Brown-Bay with a White star in his Forehead; no Horse ever went *Terra a Terra* like him, so just, and so easie; and for the Pirouette, etc.
>
> *Cavendish* (Earl of Newcastle), New Method of Dressing [Horses (1667), Preface.

Terra cariosa, tripoli or rottenstone.—**Terra di Siena**. See *sienna*.—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland or continent, in opposition to insular territories.—**Terra incognita**, an unknown or unexplored region.—**Terra Japonica** ('Japan earth'), gambier or catechu: once supposed to be an earth from Japan.—**Terra merita**, turmeric.—**Terra nera** (It., 'black earth'), a native unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—**Terra nobilis**†, an old name for the diamond.—**Terra orellana**. Same as *arnotto*, 2.—**Terra ponderosa**, barytes or heavy-spar.—**Terra sigillata**, or **terra Lemnia**, Lemnian earth. See under *Lemnian*.—**Terra verde** (It., 'green earth'), either of two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a silicious earth colored by the protoxid of iron, of which it contains about 20 per cent. Also *terre verte*.

terrace[1] (ter′ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terras*, *tarras*, *tarrasse*; < OF. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, gallery, F. *terrasse*, < It. *terraccia*, *terrazzo*, a terrace, < *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] **1.** A raised level faced with masonry or turf; an elevated flat space: as, a garden *terrace*; also, a natural formation of the ground resembling such a terrace.

> This is the *tarrasse* where thy sweetheart tarries.
>
> *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

> List, list, they are come from hunting; stand by, close under this *terras*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

> *Terraces*, flanked on either side by jutting masonry, cut clear vignettes of olive-hoary slopes, with cypress-shadowed farms in hollows of the hills.
>
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

2. In *geol.*, a strip of land, nearly level, extending along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river, and terminating on the side toward the water in a more or less abrupt descent; a beach; a raised beach. Also called in Scotland a *carse*, and in parts of the United States where Spanish was formerly spoken a *mesa*, or *meseta*. Terraces are seen in many parts of the world, and vary greatly in width, height, and longitudinal extent, as well as in the mode of their formation. Marine terraces, or raised beaches, have usually been caused by the elevation of the land, the preëxisting beach having been thus lifted above the action of the water, and a new one formed at a lower level. Raised beaches, terraces, or ancient sea-margins of this kind form conspicuous features in the coast topography of various regions, as of Scandinavia, Scotland, and the Pacific coast of North and South America. Some river- and lake-terraces may have been formed by the upheaval of the region where they occur; but a far more important and general cause of their existence is the diminution of the amount of water flowing in the rivers or standing in the lakes—a phenomenon of which there are abundant proofs all over the world, and the beginning of which reaches back certainly into Tertiary times, but how much further is not definitely known, since the geological records of such change of climate could not be preserved for an indefinite period, and very little is known in regard to the position of rivers, or bodies of water distinctly separated from the ocean, at any remote geological period. Rarely called a *bench*.

> This stream runs on a hanging *terrace*, which in some parts is at least sixty feet above the Barrady.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

3. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily, as a fancy name, to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.—**4.** The flat roof of a house, as of Oriental and Spanish houses.—**5**†. A balcony, or open gallery.

> There is a rowe of pretty little *tarrasses* or rayles betwixt every window. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 218.

> As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greekes, who were wont to cover their houses with such. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 25.

6. In *marble-working*, a defective spot in marble, which, after being cleaned out, is filled with some artificial preparation. Also *terrasse*.

terrace[1] (ter′ās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terraced*, ppr. *terracing*. [< *terrace*, *n.*] To form into a terrace; furnish with a terrace.

> Methinks the grove of Baal I see
> In *terraced* stages mount up high.
>
> *Dyer*, To Aaron Hill.

terrace[2] (ter′ās), *n.* [Also *terrass*, *terrasse*, *tarrace*, *tarris*, *tarras*; = MD. *terras*, *tiras*, D. *tras*, rubbish, brick-dust, = G. *tarras*, *trass*, < It. *terraccia*, rubble, rubbish, < *terra*, earth: see *terrace*[1]. Cf. *trass*.] A variety of mortar used for pargeting and the like, and for lining kilns for pottery.

> They [the kilns] plastered within with a reddish mortar or *tarris*. *Record of* 1677, in Jewitt's Ceramic Art, I. 40.

> *Tarrace*, or *Terrace*, a coarse sort of plaister, or mortar, durable in the weather, chiefly used to line basons, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.
>
> *Chambers*, Cyclopædia (ed. 1738).

terra-cotta (ter′ạ-kot′ạ), *n.* [= F. *terre cuite*, < It. *terra cotta*, < L. *terra cocta*, lit. baked earth: *terra*, earth; *cocta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *coct*, *cook*[1].] **1.** A hard pottery made for use as a building-material and for similar purposes, of much finer quality and harder baked than brick; in the usual acceptation of the term, all unglazed pottery, or any article made of such pottery. It differs in color according to the ingredients employed. The color is usually the same throughout the paste; but terra-cotta is made also with an enameled surface, and even with a surface specially colored without enamel. Earthenware similar to this, but from materials chosen and prepared with special care, is made in the form of artistic works, as bas-reliefs, statuettes, etc.

2. A work in terra-cotta, especially a work of art: specifically applied to small figures (statuettes) or figurines in this material, which have held an important place in art both in ancient and in modern times, and are of peculiar



Terra-cotta.—A Greek Statuette from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.

interest in the study of Greek art, which is presented by them in a more popular and familiar light than is possible with works of greater pretensions. See *Tanagra figurine* (under *figurine*), and see also cut under *Etruscan*.—**3.** A brownish-orange color like that of much terra-cotta.

terracultural (ter-ạ-kul′tūr-ạl), *a.* [< *terraculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to terraculture; agricultural. [Rare.]

terraculture (ter′ạ-kul-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

terræ filius (ter′ē fil′i-us). [L.: *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *filius*, son.] **1.** A person of obscure birth or of low origin.—**2**†. A scholar at the University of Oxford appointed to make jesting satirical speeches. He often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

The assembly now return'd to the Theater, where the *Terræ filius* (the Universitie Buffoone) entertain'd the auditorie with a tedious, abusive, sarcastical rhapsodie, most unbecoming the gravity of the Universitie.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

terrage[1] (ter'āj), *n.* [< F. *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth, + *-age*. Cf. *terage*.] A mound of earth, especially a small one, as in a flower-pot, in which plants can be set for household decoration.

terrage[2] (ter'āj), *n.* [Also *terriage*; < OF. *terrage*, field-rent, < *terre*, land: see *terra*.] In *old Eng. law*, an exaction or fee paid to the owner of the land for some license, privilege, or exemption, such, for instance, as leave to dig or break the earth for a grave, or in setting up a market or fair, or for freedom from service in tillage, or for being allowed an additional holding, etc.

terrain (te-rān'), *n.* [Also sometimes *terrane*; < F. *terrain*, *terrein*, ground, a piece of ground, soil, rock, = It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenum*, land, ground, prop. neut. of *terrenus*, consisting of earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, *terrene*.] A part of the earth's surface limited in extent; a region, district, or tract of land, either looked at in a general way or considered with reference to its fitness or use for some special purpose, as for a building-place or a battle-field: a term little used in English except in translating from the French, and then with the same meaning which it has in the original. The word is, however, also used in various idiomatic expressions, in translating a number of which the English word "ground" is most properly employed: as, "gagner du *terrain*," to gain ground; "perdre du *terrain*," to lose ground, favor, or credit; also with various metaphorical significations: as, "être sur son *terrain*," to have to do with, or to speak of, that with which one is thoroughly familiar; "sonder le *terrain*," examine the conditions, or look into the matter, etc. As used by French geologists, the word *terrain* has a somewhat vague meaning, and is usually limited by some qualifying term: as, "*terrain* de transition," "*terrain* primitif." This word was introduced into English geological literature by the translator of Humboldt's "Essai Géognostique," where it was used, as he remarks, "because we have no word in the English language which will accurately express *terrain* as used in geology by the French." Also spelled (but rarely) *terrane*.

Rocks which alternate with each other, and which are found usually together, and which display the same relations of position, constitute the same formation; the union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains* are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy.
Humboldt, Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of [Rocks (trans.), p. 2.

This term [*terrane*] is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. It is applied especially to metamorphic and igneous rocks, as a basaltic *terrane*, etc.
J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 81.

terramara (ter-à-mä'r¨), *n.*; pl. *terramare* (-re). [< It. *terra amara*, bitter earth (a term used in the vicinity of Parma): *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth; *amara*, fem. of *amaro*, < L. *amarus*, bitter.] Any stratum or deposit of earthy material containing organic or mineral matter (such as bones or phosphates) in sufficient quantity to furnish a valuable fertilizer; hence, a deposit containing prehistoric remains, as fragments of bones and pottery, cinders, etc., of similar character to the deposits called in northern Europe *kitchen-middens*. There are large numbers of these terramare on the plain traversed by the Via Emilia between the Po and the Apennines; some of them are intermediate in character between the kitchen-middens of Denmark and the palafittes of Switzerland, appearing to mark sites of settlements originally built on piles in shallow lakes (or perhaps on marshy ground subject to frequent inundation), which have gradually become desiccated while the stations continued to be occupied.

terrane, *n.* See *terrain*.

terranean (te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-an* (after *subterranean*, *mediterranean*, etc.).] Being in the earth; belonging to the earth, or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

The great strain on the trolley wire which would be a necessary incident of *terranean* supply renders such a system impracticable. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. i. 9.

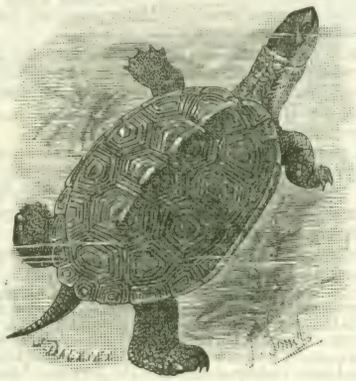
terraneous (te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-ax* + *-e-ous* (after *subterraneous*).] In *bot.*, growing on land.

terrapene†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *terrapin*.

Terrapenes (ter-a-pē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *terrapin*.] A subdivision of *Emydea* (which see), in which the pelvis is free, the neck bends in a vertical plane, and the head may be almost completely retracted within the carapace.
Huxley. The group contains such genera as *Emys*, *Cistudo*, *Chelydra*, *Cinosternum*, and *Staurotypus*. The other subdivision of *Emydea* is *Chelodines*. See cuts under *Cinosternum*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

terrapin (ter'a-pin), *n.* [Formerly also *terapin*, *terrapene*, *turpin*; cf. Abenaki *turebe* (Rasles).]

1. One of several different fresh-water or tide-water tortoises of the family *Emydidæ*; specifically, in the United States, the diamond-back, *Malaclemmys* or *Malacoclemmys concentrica*, of the Atlantic coast from New



Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemmys concentrica*).

York to Texas, famous among epicures. See *diamond-backed turtle* (under *diamond-backed*), and *Malaclemmys*. In trade use the sexes are distinguished as *bull* and *cow*, and small ones as *little bulls* and *heifers* respectively. Those under 5 or 6 inches in total length of the under shell are termed *cullings*, of which it takes from 18 to 24 or more to make a "dozen." Those of 6 inches and more are *counts* or *counters*, of 12 to the dozen. Only the cows reach 6½ to 7 inches in this measurement; these are known to dealers as *full counts*, and are especially valuable because they usually contain eggs; the bulls are tougher as well as smaller, and of less market value.

2. Some other tortoise or turtle: as, the elephant *terrapin* of the Galapagos.—3. A dish made of the diamond-back.

Terrapin is essentially a Philadelphia dish. Baltimore delights in it, Washington eats it, New York knows it, but in Philadelphia it approaches a crime not to be passionately fond of it. *J. W. Forney*, The Epicure.

Alligator terrapin. See *alligator-terrapin*.—**Diamond-backed terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and def. 1.—**Elephant terrapin.** See *elephant tortoise*, under *tortoise*.—**Mud-terrapin**, any mud-turtle, as of the genus *Cinosternum*. [U. S.]—**Painted terrapin or turtle**, *Chrysemys picta*, of the United States. See *Chrysemys*.—**Pine-barren terrapin**, the gopher of the southern United States, *Testudo carolina*.—**Red-bellied terrapin**, *Chrysemys rubriventris* or *Pseudemys rugosa*; the potter or red-fender. See cut under *slider*.—**Salt-marsh or salt-water terrapin**, in the United States, one of several different *Emydidæ* of salt or brackish water, among them the diamond-back and slider. See cut above, and cut under *slider*.—**Speckled terrapin**, the spotted turtle, *Chelopus guttatus*, a small fresh-water tortoise of the United States, whose black carapace has round yellow spots.—**Yellow-bellied terrapin**, *Pseudemys scabra*, of southern parts of the United States.

terrapin-farm (ter'a-pin-färm), *n.* A place where the diamond-back is cultivated.

terrapin-paws (ter'a-pin-pâz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A pair of long-handled tongs used in catching terrapin. [Chesapeake Bay.]

terraquean (te-rā'kwē-an), *a.* [< *terraque-ous* + *-an*.] Terraqueous. [Rare.]

This *terraquean* globe. *Macmillan's Mag.*, III. 471.

terraqueous (te-rā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

I find but one thing that may give any just offence, and that is the Hypothesis of the *Terraqueous* globe, wherewith I must confesse my self not to be satisfied.
Ray, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 159.

terrar†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[2].

terrarium (te-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *terrariums*, *terraria* (-umz, -ä). [< L. *terra*, earth: a word modeled on *aquarium*.] A vivarium for land animals; a place where such animals are kept alive for study or observation.

Herr Fischer-Sigwart describes the ways of a snake, Tropidonotus tesselatus, which he kept in his *terrarium* in Zurich. *Science*, XV. 24.

terras[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1].

terras[2] (te-ras'), *n.* Same as *trass*.

terrasphere (ter'a-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *tellurion*.

terrasse, *n.* Same as *terrace*[2].

terre[1]†, *v. t.* Same as *tar*[2].

terre[2]†, *v. t.* [< F. *terrer*, < *terre*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *inter*, *atter*.] To strike to the earth.

"Loe, heere my gage" (he *terr'd* his gloue);
"Thou know'st the victor's meed."
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 128.

terreen†, (te-rēn'), *n.* See *tureen*.

terreity† (te-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *terra* + *-e-ity*.] Earthiness. [Rare.]

The aqueity,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annull'd.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

terrel† (ter'el), *n.* [Also *terrella*, *terella*; < NL. *terrella*, dim. of L. *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] A spherical figure so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond exactly to those of the earth, for showing magnetic deviations, etc.

terrella† (te-rel'ä), *n.* Same as *terrel*.

I was shew'd a pretty *Terrella*, describ'd with all ye circles, and shewing all ye magnetic deviations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 3, 1655.

Terrell grass. A species of wild rye, or lyme-grass, *Elymus Virginicus*, a coarse grass, but found useful for forage in the southern United States: so named from a promoter of its use.

terremote† (ter'e-mōt), *n.* [ME., < OF. *terremote*, < ML. *terræ motus*, earthquake: L. *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *motus*, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *motion*.] An earthquake.

All the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

terremotive (ter-e-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *terremote* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface; seismic. [Rare.]

We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, X. iii. § 4.

terrene[1] (te-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenus*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of earth (neut. *terrenum*, land, ground: see *terrain*), < *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial: as, *terrene* substance.

I beleue noght that *terrene* boody sothlesse
Of lusty beute may haue such richesse,
So moche of swetnesse, so moche of connyng,
As in your gentil body is beryng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 417.

These thick vapours of *terrene* affections will be dispersed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was, not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe, but the adscititious excrescence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. *Carlyle*.

II. *n.* **1.** The earth. [Rare.]

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 78.

2. The surface of the earth. [Recent.]

terrene[2]†, *n.* See *terrine*, *tureen*.

terrenely†, *adv.* [ME. *terrenly*; < *terrene*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As regards lands.

I Hym make my proper enheritour,
For yut shall he be wurthy *terrenly*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5014.

terrenity (te-ren'i-ti), *n.* [< *terrene*[1] + *-ity*.] The state or character of being terrene; worldliness.

Being overcome . . . debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

terreous† (ter'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreo*, < L. *terreus*, earthen, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *terrosity*.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

terre-plein (târ'plān), *n.* [F., < *terre*, earth, + *plein* for *plain*, level, flat: see *terra* and *plain*[1].] **1.** In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.—**2.** The plane of site or level surface around a field-work.

terrestre†, *a.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *terrestre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *terrestre*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *terrestrial*.] Terrestrial; earthly.

Heere may ye se, and heerby may ye preve,
That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort,
His Paradys *terrestre*, and his disport.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 88.

terrestreity (ter-es-trē'i-ti), *n.* Admixture of earth.

Sulphur itself . . . is not quite devoid of *terrestreity*.
Boyle, Mechanical Hypotheses.

Terrestres (te-res'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth: see *terrestre*, *terrestrial*.] In *ornith.*, one of three series into which birds were formerly divided, containing the rasorial and cursorial forms: contrasted with *Aëreæ* and *Aquaticæ*: more fully called *Aves terrestres*.

terrestrial (te-res'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *terrestriall*, < OF. *terrestrial*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly: opposed to *celestial*: as, *terrestrial* bodies; *terrestrial* magnetism.

Vnto mortall deth me to haue ye shold,
Ryght as a woman born here naturall,
A feminine thyng. woman at al houres,
To end of my days here *terrestriall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*.
1 Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth: as, a or the *terrestrial* globe. See *globe*, 4.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round this dark, *terrestrial* ball?
Addison, Ode, The Spacious Firmament.

3. Pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; worldly; mundane.

A genius bright and base,
Of tow'ring talents and *terrestrial* aims.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as opposed to water, or of earth.

The *terrestrial* substance, destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 598.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward*.

5. In *zoöl.*, living on the ground; confined to the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aërial; terricolous. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, rasorial or cursorial; belonging to the *Terrestres*. (*b*) In *conch.*, air-breathing or pulmonate, as a snail or a slug. (*c*) Belonging to that division of isopods which contains the woodlice, sow-bugs, or land-slaters.

6. In *bot.*, growing on land, not aquatic; growing in the ground, not on trees.—**Terrestrial gravitation, magnetism, radiation, refraction, telescope.** See the nouns.—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth.

But Heav'n, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toil to day decreed.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xix. 682.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A section of the class *Aves*, the *Terrestres*. (*b*) The pulmonate gastropods. (*c*) A division of isopods.

terrestrially (te-res'tri-ạl-i), *adv.* **1.** After a terrestrial or earthly manner.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, in or on the ground; on land, not in water: as, to pupate *terrestrially*, as an insect.

terrestrialness (te-res'tri-ạl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being terrestrial. *Imp. Dict.*

terrestrify† (te-res'tri-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state.

Though we should affirm . . . that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

terrestrious (te-res'tri-us), *a.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or belonging to the earth or to land; terrestrial.

The reason of Kircherus may be added—that this variation proceedeth, not only from *terrestrious* eminences and magnetical veins of the earth, laterally respecting the needle, but from the different coagmentation of the earth disposed unto the poles, lying under the sea and waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

The British capital is at the geographical centre of the *terrestrious* portion of the globe.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 24.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

The nomenclature of Adam, which unto *terrestrious* animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

terret, territ (ter'et, -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the round loops or rings on a harness-pad through which the driving-reins pass. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

terre-tenant, ter-tenant (tãr'-, tèr'ten*ʃ*ant), *n.* [< OF.* *terre-tenant*, < *terre*, land, + *tenant*, holding. see *terra* and *tenant*.] In *law*, one who is seized of or has the actual possession of land as the owner thereof; the occupant.

terre verte (tãr vãrt). [F.: *terre*, earth; *verte*, fem. of *vert*, green: see *terra* and *vert*.] Same as *terra verde* (which see, under *terra*).—**Burnt terre verte**, an artists' color, obtained by heating the natural terre verte, changing it to a transparent muddy brown, with little or none of the original green tone remaining.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *terrible* = Pr. Sp. *terrible* = Pg. *terrivel* = It. *terribile*, < L. *terribilis*, frightful, < *terrere*, frighten. Cf. *terror*, *deter*.] **1.** That excites or is fitted to excite terror, fear, awe, or dread; awful; dreadful; formidable.

Terrible as an army with banners. Cant. vi. 10.

Altogether it [a hurricane] looks very *terrible* and amazing, even beyond expression. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

2. Excessive; tremendous; severe; great: chiefly used colloquially: as, a *terrible* bore.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson*.

The bracing air of the headland gives a *terrible* appetite. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

Terrible infant, a noisy, rough, passionate, or inconveniently outspoken child [for F. *enfant terrible*].

Poor Reginald was not analytical, . . . like certain pedanticules who figure in story as children. He was a *terrible infant*, not a horrible one.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Terrific, fearful, frightful, horrible, shocking, dire.

terribleness (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being terrible; dreadfulness; formidableness: as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

terriblize† (ter'i-blīz), *v. i.* [< *terrible* + *-ize*.] To become terrible. [Rare.]

Both Camps approach, their bloudy rage doth rise,
And even the face of Cowards *terriblize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

terribly (ter'i-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner. (*a*) In a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe; dreadfully.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. Isa. ii. 21.

(*b*) Violently; exceedingly; greatly; very. [Chiefly colloq.]

The poor man squalled *terribly*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

Terricolæ (te-rik'ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth: see *terricole*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a division of dipterous insects. *Latreille*, 1809.—**2.** A group of annelids, containing the common earthworm and related forms: distinguished from *Limicolæ*.

terricole (ter'i-kōl), *a.* [= F. *terricole* = Sp. *terrícola* = Pg. It. *terricola*, < LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth, < L. *terra*, earth, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing on the ground: especially noting certain lichens. Also *terricolous*, *terricoline*.

With respect to *terricole* species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil, . . . others calcareous soil.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 562.

terricoline (te-rik'ọ-lin), *a.* [< *terricole* + *-ine*2.] Same as *terricolous*.

terricolous (te-rik'ọ-lus), *a.* [< LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth (see *terricole*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Terrestrial; inhabiting the ground; not aquatic or aërial; specifically, belonging to the *Terricolæ*.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *terricole*.

terriculament†, *n.* [= Pg. *terriculamento*, terror, dread, < LL. *terriculamentum*, something to excite terror, < L. *terriculum*, also *terricula*, something to excite terror, < *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*.] A cause of terror; a terror.

Many times such *terriculaments* may proceed from natural causes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

With these and such-like, either torments of opinions or *terriculaments* of expressions, do these new sort of preachers seek . . . to scare and terrifie their silly sectators. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198. (*Davies*.)

terridam (ter'i-dam), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton fabric originally made in India.

terrier1 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tarrier*, *tarier*; < ME. *terrere*, *terryare*, < OF. *terrier*, in *chien terrier*, a terrier-dog, < ML. *terrarius*, of the earth (neut. *terrarium*, > OF. *terrier*, the hole or earth of a rabbit or fox, a little hillock), < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*. Cf. *terrier*2.] One of several breeds of dogs, typically small, active, and hardy, named from their propensity to dig or scratch the ground in pursuit of their prey, and noted for their courage and the acuteness of their senses. Terriers are of many strains, and occur in two leading forms, one of which is shaggy, as the Skye, and the other close-haired, as the black-and-tan. They are much used to destroy rats, and some are specially trained to rat-killing as a sport.

The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cryes, . . .
And all the Earth rings with the *Terryes* yearning.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

My *terriers*,
As it appears, have seized on these old foxes.
Massinger, City Madam, v. 3.

Black-and-tan terrier, the ordinary English terrier.—**Boston terrier**, a breed of dogs supposed to be a cross between the English bulldog and terrier. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts.—**English terrier**, a general name of the smooth-haired terriers, of several breeds, as the common black-and-tan.—**Fox-terrier**, one of different kinds of terriers trained or used to unearth foxes.—**Maltese terrier**, a very small terrier, kept as a pet or toy.—**Scotch terrier**, a general name of the shaggy lop-eared terriers, of several breeds, as the Skye, etc.—**Skye terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.—**Toy terrier.** See *toy*.—**Yorkshire terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier. (See also *bull-terrier*, *rat-terrier*.)

terrier2 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *terrar*; < OF. *terrier*, in *papier terrier*, a list of the names of a lord's tenants, < ML. *terrarius*, as in *terrarius liber*, a book in which landed property is described, < *terrarius*, of land: see *terrier*1.] In *law*: (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, including the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. (*b*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands in England, made about 11 Edward III. *Cowell*. (*Latham*.)

It [Domesday] is a *terrier* of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord and the lands held by his tenants under him.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 4.

terrier3† (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tarryour*, *tarrere*, *tarrer*, < OF. *terriere*, *tarriere*, F. *tarière*, of Celtic origin, Ir. *tarathar*, etc., connected with L. *terebra*, an auger: see *terebrate*.] A borer, auger, or wimble.

With *tarrere* or gymlet perce ye vpward the pipe ashore.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

terrific (te-rif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *terrífico* = Pg. It. *terrifico*, < L. *terrificus*, causing terror, < *terrere*, frighten, terrify, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing terror; fitted to excite great fear or dread; dreadful: as, a *terrific* storm.

The serpent . . . with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 497.

terrifical (te-rif'i-kạl), *a.* [< *terrific* + *-al*.] Terrific. [Rare.]

terrifically (te-rif'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.

terrifiedly (ter'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a terrified manner.

terrify (ter'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrified*, ppr. *terrifying*. [= F. *terrifier* = Sp. Pg. *terrificar*, < L. *terrificare*, make afraid, terrify, < *terrere*, frighten, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **1.** To make afraid; strike with fear; affect or fill with terror; frighten; alarm.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. Luke xxi. 9.

This is the head of him whose name only
In former times did pilgrims *terrify*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Doubting Castle.

Girls, sent their water-jars to fill,
Would come back pale, too *terrified* to cry,
Because they had but seen him from the hill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 344.

2†. To make terrible.

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton*.

=**Syn. 1.** To scare, horrify, appal, daunt. See *afraid*.

terrigenous (te-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Terrigenous deposits in deep water near land.
Nature, XXX. 84.

Terrigenous metals, the metallic bases of the earths, as barium, aluminium, etc.

terrine (te-rēn'), *n.* [Also *terrene*, *terreen*, and corruptly *tureen*; = G. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen pan or jar, < ML. *terrineus*, made of earth, < L. *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] **1.** An earthenware vessel, usually a covered jar, used for containing some fine comestible, and sold with its contents: as, a *terrine* of pâté de foie gras.

Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and everything upon earth. *H. Walpole*.

Specifically—**2.** An earthen vessel for soup; a tureen (which see).

Instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, lvii.

territ, *n.* See *terret*.

Territelæ (ter-i-tē'lē), *n.* Same as *Territelaria*.

Territelaria (ter*ʃ*i-tē-lā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *terra*, ground, + *tela*, web, + *-aria*2.] A division of spiders, including those which spin underground webs for their nests, as a trap-door spider. The group contains all the tetrapneumonous forms, and corresponds to the *Mygalidæ*, or *Theraphosidæ*. Also *Territelæ*.

territelarian (ter*ʃ*i-tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Territelaria*.

II. *n.* Any member of this group.

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *territorial* = Sp. Pg. *territorial* = It. *territoriale*, < LL. *territorialis*, of or belonging to territory, < L. *territorium*, territory: see *territory*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to territory or land.

The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company . . . might be rendered another source of revenue.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

A state's *territorial* right gives no power to the ruler to alienate a part of the territory in the way of barter or sale, as was done in feudal times.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 52.

2. Limited to a certain district: as, rights may be personal or *territorial*.—**3.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to one of the Territories of the United States: as, a *Territorial* governor; the *Territorial* condition.—**4.** *Mil.*, designating forces organized primarily for home defense. The Territorial Force of the United Kingdom, organized 1907–08 from volunteers and yeomanry, is intended for the protection of the home country, though some 20,000 officers and men have accepted liability for service abroad. It has a strength of between 250,000 and 300,000.—**Territorial system**, that system of church government in which the civil ruler of a country exercises as a natural and inherent right supremacy over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people. It was developed in the writings of the German jurist Christian Thomasius (1655–1728).

territorialism (ter-i-tō′ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ism.*] The territorial system, or the theory of church government upon which it is based. Compare *collegialism*, *episcopalism*.

territoriality (ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ity.*] Possession and control of territory.

Scarcely less necessary to modern thought than the idea of *territoriality* as connected with the existence of a state is the idea of contract as determining the relations of individuals. *W. Wilson*, State, § 17.

territorialize (ter-i-tō′ri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *territorialized*, ppr. *territorializing*. [< *territorial* + *-ize.*] **1.** To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.—**2.** To reduce to the state of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In respect of territory; as to territory.

territoried (ter′i-tō-rid), *a.* [< *territory* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of territory: as, an extensively *territoried* domain.

territory (ter′i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *territories* (-riz). [< OF. *territorie*, F. *territoire* = Sp. Pg. *territorio* = It. *territoro*, *territorio*, < L. *territorium*, the land around a town, a domain, district, territory, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] **1.** The extent or compass of land and the waters thereof within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes, also, a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

> But if thou linger in my *territories*
> Longer than swiftest expedition
> Will give thee time to leave our royal court,
> By heaven! my wrath shall far exceed the love
> I ever bore my daughter or thyself.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 163.

Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted *territories*, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

Gentlemen, I thought the deck of a Massachusetts ship was as much the *territory* of Massachusetts as the floor on which we stand. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

2. Any extensive tract, region, district, or domain: as, an unexplored *territory* in Africa.

From hence being brought to a subterranean *territorie* of cellars, the courteous friars made us taste a variety of excellent wines. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

3. [*cap.*] In the United States, an organized division of the country, not admitted to the complete rights of Statehood (see *state*, 13). Its government is conducted by a governor, judges, and other officers appointed from Washington, aided by a Territorial legislature. Each Territory sends one delegate to Congress, who has a voice on Territorial matters, but cannot vote. Territories are formed by act of Congress. When a Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in the National House of Representatives, it is usually admitted by act of Congress to the Union as a State. Nearly all the States (except the original thirteen) have passed through the Territorial condition. There are now two Territories, Hawaii and Alaska. A legislature for Alaska was authorized by act of Congress, approved Aug. 24, 1912. Several countries of Spanish America have a system of Territories analogous to that of the United States. —**Cell territory**, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, the range of extracellular substance supposed to be influenced by each individual cell of any tissue. *Virchow.*—**Territory of a judge**, in *Scots law*, the district over which a judge's jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Quarter, province.

terror (ter′or), *n.* [Formerly also *terrour*; < F. *terreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *terror* = It. *terrore*, < L. *terror*, great fear, dread, terror, < *terrere*, put in fear, frighten, make afraid.] **1.** Extreme fear or fright; violent dread.

> The sword without and *terror* within. Deut. xxxii. 25.
>
> Amaze,
> Be sure, and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 647.
>
> Panting with *terror*, from the bed he leapt.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 383.

2. A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear: often used in humorous exaggeration.

> Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil. Rom. xiii. 3.
>
> There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 66.

That bright boy you noticed in my class, who was a *terror* six months ago, will no doubt be in the City Council in a few years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 933.

King of terrors. See *king*[1].—**Reign of Terror**, in *French hist.*, that period of the first Revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *The Terror.* = **Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

terror† (ter′or), *v. t.* [< *terror*, *n.*] To fill with terror. [Rare.]

> They, *terror'd* with these words, demand his name.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

terror-breathing (ter′or-brē″ŦHing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. [Rare.]

> Through the stern throat of *terror-breathing* war.
> *Drayton*, Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

terror-haunted (ter′or-hän″ted), *a.* Haunted with terror; subject to visitations of extreme fear. [Rare.]

> Till at length the lays they chanted
> Reached the chamber *terror-haunted*.
> *Longfellow*, Norman Baron.

terrorisation, terrorise, etc. See *terrorization*, etc.

terrorism (ter′or-izm), *n.* [= F. *terrorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *terrorismo*; as *terror* + *-ism.*] Resort to terrorizing methods as a means of coercion, or the state of fear and submission produced by the prevalence of such methods.

Let the injury inflicted under this *terrorism* be appreciated, and full compensation awarded on the district by the Judge of Assize or of County Court, and the barbarism will die out. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 212.

terrorist (ter′or-ist), *n.* [= F. *terroriste* = Sp. Pg. *terrorista*; as *terror* + *-ist.*] One who favors or uses terrorizing methods for the accomplishment of some object, as for coercing a government or a community into the adoption of or submission to a certain course; one who practises terrorism. Specifically—(*a*) An agent or partizan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

(*b*) In Russia, a member of a political party whose purpose is to demoralize the government by terror. See *nihilism*, 4 (*b*).

Whether such wrongs and cruelties are adequate to excuse the violent measures of retaliation adopted by the *terrorists* is a question to which different answers may be given by different people.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 755.

terroristic (ter-o-ris′tik), *a.* [< *terrorist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to terrorists.

Terroristic activity, in the shape of bomb-throwing and assassination. *The Century*, XXXV. 50.

terrorization (ter″or-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *terrorize* + *-ation.*] The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized. Also spelled *terrorisation*.

terrorize (ter′or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrorized*, ppr. *terrorizing*. [= F. *terroriser* = Pg. *terrorizar*; as *terror* + *-ize.*] To fill with terror; control or coerce by terror; terrify; appal. Also spelled *terrorise*.

Secret organizations, which control and *terrorize* a district until overthrown by force.
The Century, XXXVI. 840.

The people are *terrorised* by acts of cruelty and violence which they dare not resist. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 567.

terrorizer (ter′or-ī-zėr), *n.* One who terrorizes. Also spelled *terroriser*.

Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, and other Panslavonic *terrorisers* of the Germans. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 152.

terrorless (ter′or-les), *a.* [< *terror* + *-less.*] **1.** Free from terror.

> How calm and sweet the victories of life,
> How *terrorless* the triumph of the grave!
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vi.

2. Harmless. [Rare.]

> Some human memories and tearful lore
> Render him *terrorless*; . . . dread him not!
> *Poe*, Silence.

terror-smitten (ter′or-smit″n), *a.* Smitten or stricken with terror; terrified.

terror-stricken, terror-struck (ter′or-strik″n, ter′or-struk), *p. a.* Stricken with terror; terrified; appalled.

terror-strike (ter′or-strīk), *v. t.* To smite or overcome with terror. [Rare.]

> He hath baffled his suborner, *terror-struck* him.
> *Coleridge*, Remorse, iv. 2.

terrosity†, *n.* [< **terrous* (< F. *terreux* = Pr. *terros*, < L. *terrosus*, full of earth, earthy, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, and cf. *terreous*) + *-ity.*] Earthiness.

Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less *terresity* [read *terrosity*] or gross earthliness than the Clared wine hath. *W. Turner* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 114).

terry (ter′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

The furniture was in green *terry*, the carpet a harsh, brilliant tapestry. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

2. In *rope-making*, an open reel. *E. H. Knight.* —**Terry poplin.** See *poplin.*—**Terry velvet** uncut velvet.

Tersanctus (tėr′sangk″tus), *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*): so called because it begins with the word *Sanctus*, said thrice.] Same as *Sanctus*.

terse[1] (tėrs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terso*, < L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, pp. of *tergere*, wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish.] **1**†. Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

Many stones also, both precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

2†. Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons.

Your polite and *terse* gallants. *Massinger.*

3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat; concise.

> In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
> (So frugal were the bards of old)
> A tale of goats; and clos'd with grace
> Plan, moral, all, in that short space.
> *W. Whitehead*, The Goat's Beard.

terse[2]†, *n.* See *terce*.

tersely (tėrs′li), *adv.* **1**†. In an accomplished manner.

Fastidious Brisk, a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; . . . swears *tersely* and with variety. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

terseness (tėrs′nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

Under George the First, the monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification and the *terseness* of his expression would have made Pope himself envious.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. Shortness. [Rare.]

The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xv.

tersion (tėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing; friction; cleaning.

He [Boyle] found also that heat and *tersion* (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 3.

ter-tenant, *n.* See *terre-tenant*.

tertial (tėr′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tertialis*, < *tertius*, third: see *terce.*] **I.** *a.* Of the third rank or row among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing; tertiary, as a quill-feather.

II. *n.* A tertiary flight-feather; one of the pennæ, or large feathers, of a bird's wing of the third set, which grow on the elbow or upper arm; one of the tertiaries. The word was intended to signify only the third set of flight-feathers, in the same relation to the humerus that the secondaries bear to the ulna, and the primaries to the manus; but in practice two or three of the innermost secondaries are called tertials when in any way distinguished from the rest. Also *tertiary*, *tertiary feather*. See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The two or three longer innermost true secondaries, growing upon the very elbow, are often incorrectly called *tertials*, especially when distinguished by size, shape, or color from the rest of the secondaries.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 113.

tertian (tėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *tercian*, < L. *tertianus*, of the third (day), < *tertius*, third: see *terce.* II. *n.* < ME. *tercian*, *terciane*, < OF. *tertiane* = Sp. *terciana* = Pg. *terçãa*, < L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*), a tertian fever, fem. of *tertianus*, of the third (day): see I.] **I.** *a.* Occurring every second day: as, a *tertian* fever.

> If it do, I dar wel leye a grote
> That ye shul have a fevere *terciane*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 139.

Double tertian fever. See *fever*[1].—**Tertian ague**, intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day.—**Tertian fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

By how much a hectic fever is harder to be cured than a *tertian*, . . . by so much is it harder to prevail upon a triumphing lust than upon its first insinuations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop consisting of a tierce and a larigot combined.—3†. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Statute of Henry VI.*—4. A curve of the third order. [Rare.]

tertiary (tėr'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tertiaire* = Sp. *tercero* = Pg. *terceiro* = It. *terziario*, < L. *tertiarius*, containing a third part, < *tertius*, third: see *tertian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—2. [Usually *cap.*] In *geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in the Tertiary. See II. (*a*).

In a word, in proportion as the age of a *tertiary* formation is more modern, so also is the resemblance greater of its fossil shells to the testaceous fauna of the actual seas. *Lyell*, Elements of Geology (1st ed., 1838), p. 283.

3. In *ornith.*, same as *tertial:* distinguished from *secondary* and from *primary*. See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert*, *n.*, 6.—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Tertiaries. See II. (*b*).

Guido buried him [Dante] with due care in a stone urn in the burying ground of the Franciscans, who loved him, and in whose *tertiary* habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 289.

Tertiary alcohol. See *alcohol*, 3.—**Tertiary color**, a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. See II. (*c*).—**Tertiary feather.** Same as *tertial*.—**Tertiary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is tertiary, or third in order or succession. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of geological formations which lies above the Mesozoic or Secondary and below the Quaternary; the "Cænozoic" of some authors, while others include in this division both Tertiary and Quaternary. The term *Tertiary* belongs to an early period in the history of geology, the entire series having been divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The term *transition* was afterward introduced (see *transition*), and *Quaternary* still later; but the Quaternary has been considered by some as being rather a subdivision of the Tertiary, since it seems to have been of relatively short duration, and not anywhere preceded by any break to be compared in importance with that which in various regions characterizes the passage from Mesozoic to Tertiary. The Tertiary was divided by Lyell into three groups or systems, the basis of this classification being the percentage of living species of *Mollusca* in each group; these divisions were designated by him as the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, to which a fourth was added later by Beyrich, namely the Oligocene, intercalated between the Eocene and Miocene. This scheme of subdivision is still accepted as convenient and philosophical, although strict regard is not paid to the precise percentages of living species indicated by Lyell. The subdivisions of these larger divisions which have been found necessary in different regions vary considerably in number and character. The break between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary in northwestern Europe is, on the whole, very marked in character; in various other parts of the world it is much less apparent. The more important and striking features of the Tertiary may be very concisely summed up as follows: evidence of the greatly increasing importance of the surface of the land as compared with that of the water, as shown by the local and detrital character, and the small and rapidly varying thickness, of the deposits, together with the rapidly increasing development of a land-fauna and -flora; the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe, an operation performed on a gigantic scale, some parts of the early Tertiary having been raised to an elevation of nearly 20,000 feet above the sea-level; the almost entire disappearance of many of those forms of animal life which were prominent during the Mesozoic epoch, as of the cephalopods, the gigantic reptiles, and especially the development of the *Mammalia* in ever-increasing numbers and diversity of type; the very much diminished importance both as respects numbers and size of many of those forms of vegetable life which were most prominent in pre-Tertiary times, such as the ferns, the lycopods, and the cycads, and the development of modern forest vegetation, in which the dicotyledonous angiosperms play a very important part; the zonal distribution of life and climate; the evidence, furnished in abundance in various parts of the world, of a marked diminution in temperature going on through Tertiary times, the proof of which, if begun before the Tertiary, could only be obtained with great difficulty, if at all, owing to the small relative importance of the land-areas; and, finally, the appearance of man upon the earth, an event which took place, so far as is known from present available evidence, some time before the close of the Pliocene. See also *Post-tertiary*, *Quaternary*, and *recent*, 4. (*b*) [*cap.*] A member of the third order (*tertius ordo de pœnitentia*) of monastic bodies. An order of this kind was first organized by St. Francis of Assisi. It was instituted as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, and members were required to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world. The Dominicans also have their third order, and the example was followed by various other monastic bodies.

The Order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *Tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 10.

(*c*) A color, as russet, citrine, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Tertiaries are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt.* (*d*) Same as *tertial*.

tertiate (tėr'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tertiated*, ppr. *tertiating*. [< L. *tertiatus*, pp. of *tertiare*, do every third day, do for the third time, < *tertius*, third: see *tercel*.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson.*—2. In *gun.*, to examine, as a piece of artillery, or the thickness of its metal, to ascertain its strength. This is usually done with a pair of caliper compasses.

To *tertiate* a piece of ordnance is to examine the thickness of the metal, in order to judge of its strength, the position of the trunnions, etc. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

tertium quid (tėr'shi-um kwid). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *quid*, something, somewhat, neut. of indef. pronoun *quis*, somebody: see *what*, *who*.] 1. Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself. Hence—2. Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

tertium sal (tėr'shi-um sal). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *sal*, salt.] In *old chem.*, a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

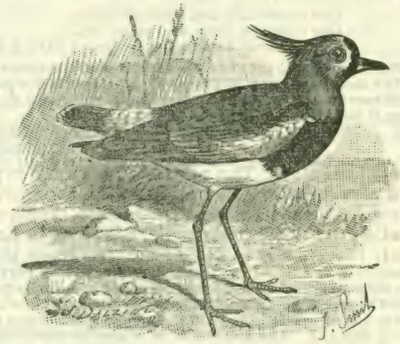
Tertullianism (tėr-tul'yan-izm), *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Tertullianists, involving special rigor as to absolution of penitents, opposition to second marriages, etc.

About a year after this, he [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to *Tertullianism*, by proceeding unto a second marriage. *Cotton Mather*, Mag. Chris., III. i.

Tertullianist (tėr-tul'yan-ist), *n.* [< *Tertullian* (LL. *Tertullianus*) + *-ist.*] A member of a branch of the African Montanists, of the third and fourth centuries, holding to the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatics," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

teruncius (tē-run'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *teruncii* (-ī). [L., three twelfths of an as (see *as*[4]), hence a trifle, < *ter*, three times, thrice, + *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: see *ounce*[1].] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the as, and weighing 3 ounces.

teru-tero (ter'ö-ter'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of the bird's note.] The Cayenne lapwing,



Teru-tero (*Belonopterus cayennensis*).

or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus* or *Belonopterus cayennensis*, a South American bird of the plover kind. It resembles the common pewit, but is easily distinguished. The wings are spurred, and there is a minute hallux. The back and wings are resplendent with metallic iridescence of violet-green and bronze; the breast is black; the lining of the wings is white; the head is crested. During incubation it attempts to lead enemies away from its nest by feigning to be wounded, like many other birds. The eggs are esteemed a delicacy. Its wild and weird notes often disturb the stillness of the pampas.

tervet, *v.* [ME. *terven*, *tervien*, < AS. **tyrfian*, in comp. *getyrfian* (= OHG. *zerben*), fall. Cf. *torve*, *tervy*, *topsyturvy*. Also in comp. *overterve*, ME. *overterven*, used awkwardly in one passage with *toppe* preceding, as if **top-overterve* (an expression appar. connected with the later *topsy-tervy*, now *topsyturvy*, q. v.). Cf. *tervy*, *tirfe*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall; be thrown down.

And I schal crye rigtful kyng,
Ilk man haue as the serue,
The rigt schul ryse to ryche reynynge,
Truyt and treget to helle schal *terve*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To dash down; cast; throw; in composition with *over*, to overthrow; overturn.

Ovyr (*tyr*)*yn* (*ovyr tyrvyn*, K. ouerturnen, S. H. *ouurturuyn*, P.). Subverto, everto. *Prompt. Parv.* (1440), p. 373.

So dred they hym, they durst no thing *ouer terue*
Againe his lawe nor peace.
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 47.

The lawe and peace he kepte, and conserued,
Which him vpheld, that he was neuer *ouer terued*.
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 75.

2. To turn down or back; roll or fold over.

tervee, *v.* See *tervy*.

tervy (tėr'vi), *v. i.* [Also *tervee*, *turvee*, *tarvy*. Cf. *terve*.] To struggle; kick or tumble about, as to get free. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tery†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *teary*.

terza-rima (ter'tsä-rē'mä), *n.* [< It. *terza rima: terza*, fem. of *terzo*, third; *rima*, rime: see *tierce* and *rime*[1].] A form of verse in iambic rhythm used by the early Italian poets. In it the lines consist of ten or eleven syllables, and are arranged in sets of three that are closely connected. The middle line of the first tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the second tiercet, the middle line of the second tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the third tiercet, and so on. At the end of the poem or canto there is an extra line which has the same rime as the middle line of the preceding tiercet. In this form of verse Dante's "Divina Commedia" is written. The most conspicuous example of its use in English literature is Byron's "Prophecy of Dante."

terzetto (ter-tset'ō), *n.* [It., < *terzo*, third: see *tierce*.] In *music*, a composition for three voices; a vocal trio.

tesa (tē'zä), *n.* See *teesa*.

teschenite (tesh'en-īt), *n.* [< *Teschen*, a town in Austrian Silesia, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Hohenegger to certain eruptive rocks intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous on the borders of Silesia and Moravia, and which have been the subject of discussion among geologists since 1821. Tschermak described them in 1866, and considered them as belonging to two quite different groups, one of which included rocks identical with or analogous to the picrites, while for the other he adopted Hohenegger's name. The latter group (the teschenites of Tschermak) have again been divided by Rosenbusch, who refers a part of them to the diabases, while the other portion is considered by him to have been originally essentially a mixture of plagioclase, nephelin, brown amphibole, and biotite, but now containing analcite instead of nephelin. Rocks of somewhat similar character have been described from various other regions, as from the Caucasus and Portugal, and have been supposed to consist in part of nephelin. The question of the composition of the teschenites still remains obscure, since analcite has been observed in many instances, and petrographers are not agreed in considering it as necessarily an alteration-product of nephelin.

tesho-lama (tesh'ō-lä'mä), *n.* [Tibetan.] One of the two lama-popes of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, each of whom is supreme in his own district, the other being the dalai-lama, who, though nominally his equal, is really the more powerful. Also called *bogdo-lama*. See *dalai-lama*.

Tesia (tē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837), from a Nepaulese name.] A generic name under which Hodgson originally, and after him other writers, described several small wren-like birds of India, later determined to represent different genera and conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*. Hodgson in 1841 proposed to replace the name *Tesia* by *Anura*, which, however, being preoccupied, was by him in 1845 changed to *Pnoëpyga;* and at the same time he proposed a new generic name *Oligura* for some of the birds he had before called *Tesia*. The result is that (*a*) some authors discard *Tesia*, and separate its species into the two genera *Pnoëpyga* and *Oligura*, while (*b*) most authors use *Tesia* for the species of *Oligura*, and put there the other birds which had been called *Tesia*. The species of *Tesia* in sense (*b*) are 3 in number—*T. castaneicoronata*,



Tesia (*Oligura*) *castaneicoronata*.

T. cyaneiventris, and *T. superciliaris;* they belong to the eastern Himalayan region and southward. Compare the figure here given with that under *Pnoëpyga*.

tessarace (tes-a-rā'sē), *n.* [< Gr. τέσσαρες, four, + ἀκή, a point.] A tetrahedral summit.

tessaradecad (tes-a-ra-dek'ad), *n.* [< Gr. τέσσαρες, four (see *four*), + δεκάς (δεκαδ-), the number ten: see *decad*.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar.*

tessarescædecahedron (tes-a-res-ē-dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [LGr. τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάεδρον, < Gr. τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, fourteen (see *fourteen*), + ἕδρα, base or face of a polyhedron.] A solid having fourteen faces. The cuboctahedron, the truncated octahedron, and the truncated cube are examples of such bodies. See *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*.

Tessaria (te-sā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after L. *Tessari*, professor

of botany at Ancona.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuleæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Pluchea* by hoary or silky and shrubby stems bearing small cymose or corymbose heads with an ovoid involucre of two kinds of bracts, the outer somewhat woolly, the inner scarious and often shining. The 4 species are all American, and chiefly of temperate or mountainous parts of the west coast of South America. They resemble species of *Gnaphalium* or life-everlasting in their frequent white-woolly clothing; their leaves are alternate entire and toothed; their flowers are purplish and small, and are sometimes very numerous.

tesseledt, *a.* See *tessellcd.*

For the wals glistered with red marble and pargeting of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and *tesseled* worke. *Knolles's Hist. Turks* (1603). (*Nares.*)

tessella (te-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *tessellæ* (-ē). [< L. *tessella*, a small square stone, dim. of *tessera*, a square, tessera: see *tessera*.] Same as *tessera*.

tessellar (tes'e-lär), *a.* [< LL. *tessellarius*, one who makes tessellæ, < L. *tessella*, a little cube or square: see *tessella*.] Made up of tesseræ. See *tessellated*.

Tessellata (tes-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *tessellatus*, checkered: see *tessellate*.] 1. A group of tessellate Paleozoic sea-urchins, synonymous with *Palæchinoidea*.—2. Tessellated crinoids; an order of *Crinoidea*, having the calyx formed entirely of calcareous plates, and the oral surface without ambulacral furrows, as in the genera *Actinocrinus* and *Cyathocrinus*.

tessellate (tes'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tessellated*, ppr. *tessellating*. [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered, < *tessella*, a small square stone: see *tessella*.] To form by inlaying differently colored materials, as a pavement, hence, to variegate.

It was the affectation of some to *tesselate* their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 335.

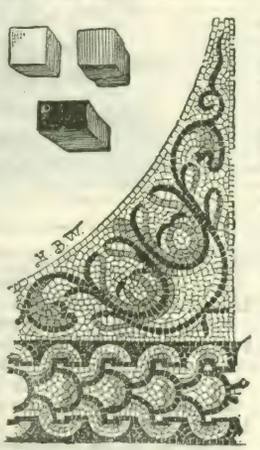
★ **tessellate** (tes'e-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *tessellated*, 3.

tessellated (tes'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered (see *tessellate*), + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed of small pieces of stone, glass, or the like, generally square or four-sided in plan, and long in proportion to their breadth. See *tessera*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, checkered; having the colors arranged in small squares, thus resembling a tessellated pavement.—3. In *zoöl.*, checkered or reticulated in a regular manner, by either the coloration or the formation of the parts of a surface. (*a*) Having colored patches resembling mosaic work or a checker-board. (*b*) Divided by raised lines into square or angular spaces. (*c*) Having distinct square scales.—**Tessellated cells**, flattened epithelial cells united at their edges into pavement epithelium.—**Tessellated epithelium.** Same as *pavement epithelium*. See *epithelium*.—**Tessellated work**, inlaid work composed of square or four-sided pieces, or tesseræ. Mosaic in the ordinary senses is comprised in this.

tessellation (tes-e-lā'shon), *n.* [< *tessellat(ed)* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or art of making inlaid work with tesseræ.—2. The work so produced.

Additions to the old glass *tessellation* in the pulpit.
Planché, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XV. 138.

★ **tessera** (tes'e-rä), *n.*; pl. *tesseræ* (-rē). [= F. *tessère* = Sp. *tésera* = Pg. It. *tessera*, < L. *tessera*, a small cube or square of stone, wood, etc., a cube, die, tablet, tessera, ticket, token, < Gr. τέσσαρες, Ionic τέσσερες, four: see *four*.] 1. A small piece of hard material, generally square in plan, used in combination with others of similar character for making mosaics. Tesseræ are small in surface, and are thick in proportion, and therein differ from tiles, which are large and flat.—2. A die for playing games of chance.—3. A small square of bone, wood, or the like used in ancient Rome as a ticket of admission to the theater, etc.—4. Same as *tessera hospitalis* (which see, below). [Rare.]



Tesseræ, shown separately and combined in mosaic. (From a Roman pavement discovered in London.)

The fathers composed a form of confession, not as a prescript rule of faith to build the hopes of our salvation on, but as a *tessera* of that communion, which, by public authority, was therefore established upon those articles.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 321.

Tessera frumentari, in *Rom. antiq.*, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of bread, corn, or other provisions.—**Tessera hospitalis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a pledge of mutual friendship, which was broken in twain, as is a coin by modern lovers, and one half retained by each person. It served as a means of recognition and a pledge of admission to hospitality between the families and descendants of the friends.

As in Greece, the connexion [between host and guest in Rome] often became hereditary; and a *tessera hospitalis* was broken between the parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 308.

Tessera militaris, in *Rom. antiq.*, a small billet of wood on which the watchword was inscribed for distribution to the soldiery, and on which was sometimes written an order or an address of the commanding officer.—**Tessera nummaria**, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of money. One engraved in Caylus's Recueil is marked Ar. xii. (that is, 12 silver coins or denarii).—**Tessera theatralis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, the ticket or check by which admission to the theater was granted: one found at Pompeii fixes the seat which the holder was to occupy by the number of the cuneus, the row, and the seat.

tesseraic (tes-e-rā'ik), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-ic*.] ★ Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]

tesseral (tes'e-ral), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]—2. In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

tesserarian† (tes-e-rā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *tesserarius*, of or pertaining to a tessera (< *tessera*, a tessera), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to play or gaming: as, the *tesserarian* art.

tessitura (tes-si-tö'rä), *n.* [It., texture, = E. *texture*.] In *music*, of a melody or a voice-part, that part of its total compass in which the greater number of its tones lie. To voices of moderate cultivation it is more important that the tessitura, or average field of the tones, should be convenient than that all extreme tones should be avoided.

tessular (tes'ū-lär), *a.* [Irreg. for **tesserular*, < L. *tesserula*, dim. of *tessera*, a tessera.] In ★ *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

test[1] (test), *n.* [< ME. *test*, *teest*, *teste* = G. *test*, < OF. *test*, F. *têt* = Sp. *tiesto* = Pg. It. *testo*, an earthen vessel, esp. a pot in which metals were tried, < L. *testum*, also *testu*, the lid of an earthen vessel, an earthen vessel, an earthen pot, in ML. esp. an earthen pot in which metals were tried; cf. *testa*, a piece of burned clay, a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug (see *test*[2]); < **terstus*, pp. of the root seen also in *terra* for **tersa*, dry land: see *terra*, *thirst*. Cf. *test*[2].] 1†. An earthen pot in which metals were tried.

Our cementing and fermentacioun,
Our ingottes, *testes*, and many mo.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 265.

Put it [gold] in a *teste* made accordynge to the quantitie of the same, and melt it therin with leade whiche yowe shall consume partely by vapoure and partely with drawynge it owt by the syde of the *teste*.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

Specifically—2. The movable hearth or cupel of a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead by cupellation (see *cupel*), according to the method usually followed in England. It consists of an oval wrought-iron frame, about 5 feet long and 2½ wide, crossed by several iron bars on the bottom, thus forming a receptacle for the finely powdered bone-ash with which the frame is filled, and in which a cavity is scooped out to hold the melted metal while it is being cupeled. The test rests on a car, on which it is wheeled into its place under the reverberatory furnace when ready for use. The hearth of the German cupellation furnace, on the other hand, is fixed in its place, but is covered by an iron dome, which can be lifted off by the aid of a crane.

3. Examination by the test or cupel; hence, any critical trial or examination: as, a crucial *test*.

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 49.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune,
Like purest gold. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

Many Things when most conceal'd are best;
And few of strict Enquiry bear the *Test*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4. Means of trial; that by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of something is shown; touchstone.

Unerring Nature . . .
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of Art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 73.

With the great mass of mankind, the *test* of integrity in a public man is consistency. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

5. [*cap.*] The Test Act of 1673. See phrase below.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 830.

6. In *chem.*, a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance by producing certain changes in appearance and properties; a reagent: thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black color in liquids containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue color is turned red by acids.—7. Judgment; discrimination; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*.

8. An apparatus for proving light hydrocarbon oils by heat, to find the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapors; an oil test. *E. H. Knight.*—**Böttger's sugar test**, a test for sugar in urine, consisting in boiling with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuth nitrate. If sugar is present, a black precipitate is produced.—**Breslau's test**, the placing of the stomach and intestines of a dead new-born infant in water immediately after removal. It was formerly supposed their floating was a proof that the child had been born alive.—**Bryce's test**, a test of the genuineness of a vaccination by revaccinating at another point. If the first vaccination is genuine the second vaccination will, if made a short time after the first, follow an accelerated course, though dwarfed in size; or if it is made later, say after the fifth day, the second inoculation will not develop.—**Catoptric test**, a former method of diagnosing cataracts by means of the changes observed in the reflected images of a light held in front of an eye affected by cataract, as differing from those of a normal eye.—**Day's blood test**, a test for blood in which the suspected stain is treated first with fresh tincture of guaiacum and then with hydrogen peroxid in watery or ethereal solution. If blood be present a sapphire-blue stain is produced.—**Ehrlich's test**, Same as *Ehrlich's reaction* (which see, under *reaction*).—**Physiological test**. See *physiological*.—**Reinsch's test**, a test for the presence of arsenic, which consists in heating the suspected solution strongly acidified with hydrochloric acid, with a strip of bright metallic copper immersed in it. The arsenic is deposited as a gray film.—**Rosenthal's test**, a test by means of electricity for caries of the spine.—**Schiff's test**, a means of detecting uric acid or a urate by silver nitrate.—**Test Act**, an English statute of 1673. It made all ineligible to hold office under the crown who did not take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, or receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, or subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation. It was directed against Roman Catholics, but was applicable also to Dissenters. It was repealed in 1828.—**Test types**, letters of various sizes used by oculists in testing vision.—**The test of conceivability, of inconceivability**. See *conceivability*, *inconceivability*.—**To take the test**, to submit to the Test Act; take the sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.—**Syn. 3** and **4**. Proof, ordeal, criterion. See *inference*.

test[1] (test), *v. t.* [< *test*[1], *n.*] 1. In *metal.*, to refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the removal by scorification of all extraneous matter, or in some other way.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 149.

2. To put to the test; bring to trial and examination; compare with a standard; try: as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument; to *test* a person's loyalty; to *test* the electrical resistance of a wire.

The value of a belief is *tested* by applying it.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. 20.

3. Specifically, in *chem.*, to examine by the use of some reagent or special treatment.

test[2] (test), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teste*; < OF. *teste*, F. *tête* = Sp. Pg. It. *testa*, a shell, the head, < L. *testa*, a piece of earthenware, a tile, etc., a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, etc., a shell of shell-fish and testaceous animals: see *test*[1]. The later E. uses are technical, and directly from the L.] 1†. A potsherd.

Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, & syluer redacte into duste. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, the hard covering of certain animals; a shell; a lorica. Tests are of various textures and substances, generally either chitinous, calcareous, or silicious, sometimes membranous or fibrous. See *shell*, 2, and *skeleton*, 1. Specifically—(*a*) The outermost case or covering of the ascidians, or *Tunicata*. It is homologous with the house of the appendicularian tunicates, and is remarkable among animal structures in that it is impregnated with a kind of cellulose called *tunicin*. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*. (*b*) The shell of a testaceous mollusk; an ordinary shell, as of the oyster, clam, or snail. (*c*) The hard crust or integument of any arthropod, as a crustacean or an insect. (*d*) The hard calcareous shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin. (*e*) The shell of any foraminifer. (*f*) The lorica or case of an infusorian.

3. In *bot.*, same as *testa*, 2.

test[3]† (test), *n.* [< L. *testis*, a witness. Hence ult. *test*[3], *v.*, *attest*, *contest*, *detest*, *obtest*, *protest*, *testimony*, etc.] 1. A witness.

Prelates and great lordes of England, who were . . . *testes* of that dede.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

2. Testimony; evidence.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more overt *test*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 107.

test[3] (test), *v.* [< F. *tester* = Sp. Pg. *testar* = It. *testare*, < L. *testari*, bear witness, testify, < *testis*, one who attests, a witness: see *test*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *law*, to attest and date: as, a writing duly *tested*.

II. *intrans.* To make a will or testament. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband. *Bell.*

testa (tes'tạ), *n.*; pl. *testæ* (-tē). [L.: see *test*[2].] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a test.—**2.** In *bot.*, the outer integument or coat of a seed: it is usually hard and brittle, whence the name, which answers to *seed-shell*. See *seed*, 1. Also *test*, *spermoderm*, and *episperm*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A name of the star Vega.

testable (tes'tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *testable* = It. *testabile*, < L. *testabilis*, that has a right to testify, < *testari*, testify: see *test*[3], *v.*] **1.** That may be tested.—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) Capable of being devised or given by will or testament. (*b*) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

Testacea (tes-tā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles, covered with a shell: see *testaceous*.] A group of testaceous animals: variously used. (*a*†) The third order of *Vermes* in the Linnean system, including the testaceous mollusks, or shell-fish. (*b*†) An order of acephalous mollusks in the Cuvierian system: distinguished from the *Nuda* or ascidians, which Cuvier treated as mollusks; the bivalves, otherwise called *Conchifera*. (*c*) A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, including all having calcareous shells. (*d*) In *Protozoa*, lobose amœbiform protozoans which secrete a testa or shell, through perforations of which pseudopodia protrude. *Arcella* and *Difflugia* are well-known representative genera.

testacean (tes-tā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *testace-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having a test or shell; belonging to any group of animals called *Testacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Testacea*, in any sense.

Testacella (tes-tạ-sel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), dim. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles: see *Testacea*.] The typical genus of *Testacellidæ*, having the shell very small.

Testacellidæ (tes-tạ-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testacella* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Testacella*. They are without a jaw, with the radular teeth elongated, acuminate, and more or less pen-like but curved, and with the shell small and incapable of inclosing the soft parts. It is a small family of chiefly Eurasiatic carnivorous species, which feed upon worms and slugs. They are sometimes called *burrowing slugs*.



Testacella mangei.
m, mantle; *s*, shell.

testaceography (tes-tā-sē-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of or a treatise on testaceous animals, as mollusks; descriptive testaceology.

testaceology (tes-tā-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology; malacology.

testaceous (tes-tā'shius), *a.* [= F. *testacé* = Sp. Pg. It. *testaceo*, < L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles or sherds, having a shell, < *testa*, tile, shell: see *test*[2].] **1.** Of or pertaining to shells, or testacean animals, as shell-fish; testacean.—**2.** Consisting of a hard continuous shell or shelly substance; shelly: thus, an oyster-shell is *testaceous*.—**3.** Having a hard shell, as oysters, clams, and snails: distinguished from *crustaceous*, or soft-shelled, as a lobster or crab.—**4.** Derived or prepared from shells of mollusks or crustaceans: as, a *testaceous* medicine; a pearl is of *testaceous* origin.—**5.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, dull-red brick-color; brownish-yellow, or orange-yellow with much gray.

testacy (tes'tạ-si), *n.* [< *testa(te)* + *-cy*.] In *law*, the state of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testacye†, *a.* [< L. *testaceus*: see *testaceous*.] Testaceous.

Nowe yote on that scyment clept *testacye*
Sex fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne
To all to flappe it with.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

testæ, *n.* Plural of *testa*.

testament (tes'tạ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *testament*, < OF. (and F.) *testament* = Pr. *testament* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamento* = G. Dan. Sw. *testament*, < L. *testamentum*, the publication of a will, a will, testament, in LL. one of the divisions of the Bible (an incorrect translation, first in Tertullian, of Gr. *διαθήκη*, a covenant (applied in this sense to the two divisions of the Bible), also, in another use, a will, testament), < *testari*, be a witness, testify, attest, make a will: see *test*[3], *v.*] **1.** In *law*, a will; a disposition of property or rights, to take effect at death. Originally *will*, in English law, signified such a disposition of real property, *testament* such a disposition of personal property. *Will* now includes both, and *testament* is rarely used in modern law, except in the now tautological phrase *last will and testament*.

"Fare well," quath the frere, "for y mot hethen fonden
[go hence],
And hyen to an housewife that hath vs bequethen
Ten pounds in hir *testament*."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 410.

The succession of the crown, it was contended, had been limited, by repeated *testaments* of their princes, to male heirs. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. A disposition of the rights of two parties, defining their mutual relation, and the rights conceded by one to the other; a covenant, especially between God and his people. Hence—**3.** (*a*) A dispensation: used especially of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of each of these dispensations, and known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word *διαθήκη* (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin and regularly in the Vulgate is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in Heb. ix. 15–20. In this passage the idea of a covenant as involving in ancient times a sacrifice with shedding of blood is blended with that of a last will made operative by the death of the testator. In Mat. xxvi. 28 and parallel passages the phrase "blood of the new *testament*" is connected with the cup in the Lord's Supper. In 2 Cor. iii. 14 the expression "reading of the old *testament*" shows the transition of meaning to our application of the title *Old Testament* to the Hebrew Scriptures. (Compare 1 Mac. i. 57.) When used alone the word commonly means a copy of the New Testament: as, a gift of Bibles and *Testaments*.

She having innocently learn'd the way
Thro' both the serious *Testaments* to play.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 70.

In its pre-Christian stage the religion of revelation is represented as a covenant between the spiritual God and His chosen people the Hebrews. In accordance with this, and in allusion to Jer. xxxi. 31, Jesus speaks of the new dispensation founded in His death as a new covenant (1 Cor. xi. 25). Hence, as early as the 2d century of our era, the two great divisions of the Bible were known as the books of the Old and of the New Covenant respectively. Among Latin-speaking Christians the Greek word for covenant was often incorrectly rendered *testament*, and thus Western Christendom still uses the names of the Old and New *Testaments*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 634.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause*.—**Inofficious testament.** See *inofficious*.—**Mancipatory testament**, a kind of testament allowed by the early Roman law, and continued in use till the middle ages in the form of a public and irrevocable conveyance of the testator's estates, rights, privileges, and duties: also called the *testament with copper and scales*, from the formality of producing a scale for the uncoined copper money of ancient Rome. *Maine*.—**Military testament.** See *military*.—**Pretorian testament**, a will allowed by the Pretorian edicts, by which legacies could be made, and the transfer could be directed to be kept secret till death. *Maine*.

testamental (tes-tạ-men'tal), *a.* [< LL. *testamentalis*, of or pertaining to a will, < L. *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] Relating to or of the nature of a testament or will; testamentary.

The *testamental* cup I take,
And thus remember thee.
Montgomery, According to thy gracious word.

testamentarily (tes-tạ-men'tạ-ri-li), *adv.* By testament or will.

The children . . . were turned out *testamentarily*.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, i.

testamentary (tes-tạ-men'tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *testamentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamentario*, < L. *testamentarius*, of or belonging to a will, < *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to a will or wills; also, relating to administration of the estates of deceased persons.

He is in the mater as souverain juge and ordinarie principalle under the Pope in a cause *testamentarie*, and also by cause the wille of my said Lord is aproved in his court before his predecessour. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.
Blackstone, Com., III. vii.

2. Given or bequeathed by will.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. Set forth or contained in a will.

To see whether the portrait of their ancestor still keeps its place upon the wall, in compliance with his *testamentary* directions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

4. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament: as, *testamentary* guardians (that is, guardians appointed by testament or will).—**Letters testamentary.** See *letter*[3].

testamentate (tes-tạ-men'tāt), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ate*[2].] To make a will or testament.

testamentation (tes"tạ-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *testament* + *-ation*.] The act or power of giving by will. [Rare.]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.
Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws, ii.

testamentize† (tes'tạ-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ize*.] To make a will or testament.

He [Leoline, bishop of St. Asaph] asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will, . . . because Welch bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without royal assent.
Fuller, Worthies, Denbighshire, III. 532.

testamur (tes-tā'mėr), *n.* [So called from the opening word, L. *testamur*, we certify, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *testari*, testify, certify: see *test*[3], *v.*] A certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims waiting for the re-opening of the door, and the distribution of the *testamurs*. These *testamurs*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners, that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, every Candidate must show to the Professor of Music either his *Testamur* for Responsions or . . .
Oxford University Calendar, 1890, p. 72.

testate (tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, declare, make a last will: see *test*[3], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Having made and left a valid will or testament.

Persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *n.* **1.** In *law*, one who has made a will or testament; one who dies leaving a will or testament in force.—**2**†. Witness; testimony.

But thinkes to violate an oath no sin,
Though calling *testates* all the Stygian gods?
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 278).

testation (tes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *testación* = It. *testazione*, < L. *testatio(n-)*, < *testari*, pp. *testatus*, make a will: see *testate*.] **1.** A witnessing; a bearing witness; witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.

2. A giving by will.

In those parts of India in which the collective holding of property has not decayed as much as it has done in Lower Bengal, the liberty of *testation* claimed would clearly be foreign to the indigenous system of the country.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 41.

testator (tes-tā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *testateur* = Sp. Pg. *testador* = It. *testatore*, < L. *testator*, one who makes a will, LL. also one who bears witness, < *testari*, bear witness, make a will: see *testate*, *test*[3].] One who makes a will or testament; one who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatrix (tes-tā'triks), *n.* [= F. *testatrice* = It. *testatrice*, < LL. *testatrix*, fem. of L. *testator*, one who makes a will: see *testator*.] A woman who makes a will or testament; a woman who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatum (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *testate*.] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money and the receipt thereof, and the operative words of transfer. Also called the *witnessing* or *operative clause*.

test-box (test'boks), *n.* In *teleg.*, a box containing terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for convenience of testing.

teste (tes'tē), *n.* [So called from the first word in the clause, "*Teste* A. B. . . ." 'A. B. being witness': *teste*, abl. of *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] In *law*, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept, which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton*. See *writ*. The word is also in general use, in connection with the name of a person or a treatise, to indicate that such person or treatise is the authority for a statement made.

tester[1] (tes'tėr), *n.* [< *test*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tests, tries, assays, or proves.—**2.** Any instrument or apparatus used in testing: as, a steam-gage *tester*; a vacuum-*tester*.

tester[2] (tes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *testar*, *testor*; < ME. *tester*, *testere*, *tcestcr*, a head-piece, helmet, tester for a bed, < OF. *testiere*, a head-piece, the crown of a hat, etc., F. *têtière* = Pr. *testiera* = Sp. *testera* = Pg. *testeira* = It. *testiera*, a head-piece, < L. *testa*, a shell, ML. the skull, head: see *test*[2].] **1.** A canopy.

He th' Azure *Tester* trimm'd with golden marks,
And richly spangled with bright glistring sparks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) The frame which connects the tops of the posts in a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Beddes, *testars*, and pillowes besemeth nat the halle.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 2.

Causing his servant to leave him unusually one morning, locking himselfe in, he strangled himselfe with his cravatt upon the bed-*tester*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a flat canopy, as over a pulpit or a tomb.

A *testor* of scarlet embroidered with a counterpoint of silksay belonging to the same.
Strype, Eccles. Mem. (ed. 1822), II. i. 201.

2†. A head-piece; a helmet.

The sheeldes brighte, *testers* and trappures.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

Half-tester bedstead, a bedstead having a canopy of about half its length, and therefore supported by the posts at the head only. See *bedstead*.

tester[3] (tes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *testern*, *testerne*, *testorn*, also *testril*, altered forms (later reduced to *tester*, in conformity with *tester*[2]) of *teston*: see *teston*. Hence ult. *tizzy*.] A name given to the shillings coined by Henry VIII., and to sixpences later (compare *teston*); also, in modern slang, a sixpence.

There 's a *tester*;
Nay, now I am a wooer, I must be bounteful.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

They say he that has lost his wife and sixpence has lost a *tester*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

The demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a *tester*.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

tester-cloth (tes'tėr-klôth), *n.* The material used to cover the frame of the tester and form the canopy of a four-post bedstead.

testere†, *n.* [See *tester*[2].] Same as *testiere*.

testern† (tes'tėrn), *n.* Same as *tester*[3].

testern† (tes'tėrn), *v. t.* [< *testern*, *n.*] To present with a testern or sixpence.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me; in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 153.

testes, *n.* Plural of *testis*.

test-glass (test'glàs), *n.* A small glass vessel, usually cylindrical or nearly cylindrical in form, generally having a spout or beak and a foot: it has sometimes a graduated scale on the side.



Test-glasses.

testibrachial (tes-ti-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< *testibrachi*(*um*) + *-al*.] Of the character of, or pertaining to, the testibrachium.

testibrachium (tes-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *testibrachia* (-ä). [NL. (Spitzka, 1881), < L. *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm.] The prepeduncle, or superior crus, of the cerebellum; the so-called process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

testicardine (tes-ti-kär'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Testicardines*.

Testicardines (tes-ti-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] A prime division of brachiopods, including those which have a hinged calcareous shell: opposed to *Ecardines*: same as *Arthropomata*.

testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *testicule* = Pr. *testicul* = Sp. *testículo* = Pg. *testiculo* = It. *testicolo*, *testiculo*, < L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, testicle.] One of the two glands in the male which secrete the spermatozoa and some of the fluid elements of the semen; a testis.—**Cooper's irritable testicle**, a testicle affected with neuralgia.

testicond (tes'ti-kond), *a.* [< L. *testis*, testicle, + *condere*, hide, conceal.] Having the testes concealed—that is, not contained in an external pouch or scrotum. Most animals are testicond, but the word denotes more particularly mammals of this character, as the cetaceans and some others.

testicular (tes-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *testiculaire* = It. *testicolare*, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testicle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a testicle or testis: as, *testicular* inflammation.—2. In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.—**Testicular artery**, the spermatic artery.—**Testicular cord**, Same as *spermatic cord* (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Testicular cyst**, a retention-cyst of a seminal tubule. Also called *seminal cyst*.—**Testicular duct**, the vas deferens.—**Testicular veins**, small veins collecting the blood from the testes, and emptying into the spermatic veins.

testiculate (tes-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *testiculatus*, having testicles, shaped like a testicle, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testis*.] 1. Of the rounded or ovoid shape of a testicle.—2. Having a pair of testicle-like formations.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Shaped like a testicle. (*b*) Having a pair of organs so shaped, as the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. Also *testicular*, *testiculated*.

testiculated (tes-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *testiculate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.

testiere (tes-ti-ār'), *n.* [OF.: see *tester*[2].] A piece of armor for a horse, covering the head, and differing from the chamfron in covering the head more completely, having ear-pieces, etc.



Testiere. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

testif†, *a.* Middle English form of *testy*.

testificate (tes-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *testificatus*, pp. of *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] In *Scots law*, a solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

He had deposited this *testificate* and confession, with the day and date of the said marriage, with his lawful superior Boniface, Abbot of Saint Mary's. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

testification (tes″ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *testification* = Sp. *testificación* = Pg. *testificação* = It. *testificazione*, < L. *testificatio*(*n-*), testifying, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence; a witnessing; testimony; evidence.

Those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 36.

testificator (tes'ti-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **testificator*, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] One who testifies; one who gives witness or evidence; a witness.

testifier (tes'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *testify* + *-er*[1].] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to anything; a witness. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 196.

testify (tes'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *testified*, ppr. *testifying*. [< ME. *testifien*, < OF. *testifier* = Sp. Pg. *testificar* = It. *testificare*, < L. *testificari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness; make declaration, especially for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of some matter not known to them, or for the purpose of establishing some fact.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. John ii. 25.

The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might *testify* of that particular ray.
Emerson, Self-Reliance.

2. In *law*, to give testimony, under oath or solemn affirmation, in a cause depending before a court.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. Num. xxxv. 30.

However many nations and generations of men are brought into the witness-box, they cannot *testify* to anything which they do not know.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 200.

3. To serve as evidence; be testimony or proof.

Ah, but some natural notes about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables,
Would *testify*, to enrich mine inventory.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 30.

II. *trans.* 1. To bear witness to; affirm or declare as fact or truth.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. John iii. 11.

I *testified* the pleasure I should have in his company.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

2. In *law*, to state or declare under oath or affirmation, as a witness, before a tribunal.—3. To give evidence of; evince; demonstrate; show.

Prayers are those "calves of men's lips," those most gracious and sweet odours, . . . which being carried up into heaven do best *testify* our dutiful affection.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

4. To make known; publish or declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xx. 21.

testill (tes'til), *n.* [< NL. **testilla*, dim. of L. *testa*, a potsherd: see *test*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *frustule*, 2.

testily (tes'ti-li), *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *testimonial* = Sp. *testimonial* = It. *testimoniale*, < LL. *testimonialis*, of or pertaining to testimony, < L. *testimonium*, testimony: see *testimony*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial* testifying his good behaviour.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Testimonial proof, proof by testimony of a witness, as distinguished from evidence afforded by a document.

II. *n.* **1†.** A will; a testament.

To dispossesse
His children of his goodes, & give her all
By his last dying *testimoniall*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2†. A certificate; a warrant.

That none of the said reteyned persons in Husbandrye, or in any the Artes or Sciences above remembred, after the tyme of his Reteynor expired, shall departe foorthe of one Cytye, Towne, or Parishe to another, . . . onles he have a *Testimoniall* under the Seale of the said Citie or Towne Corporate.
Laws of Elizabeth (1562), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 101.

3†. A mark; token; evidence; proof.

A signe and solemne *testimoniall* of the religious observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

4†. A statement; a declaration; testimony.

I must giue the Kings Kingdomes a caueat here, concerning vagabonding Greekes, and their counterfeit *Testimonials*: True it is, there is no such matter as these lying Rascals report vnto you. *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iii.

5. A writing certifying to one's character, conduct, or qualifications; a certificate of worth, attainment, excellence, value, genuineness, etc. —**6.** A tangible expression of respect, esteem, admiration, appreciation or acknowledgment of services, or the like. [Colloq.]

The late lamented O'Connell, . . . over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent *testimonial*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xi.

The portrait was intended as a *testimonial*, "expressive . . . of the eminent services of Mr. Boxsious in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town."
W. Collins, After Dark, p. 45.

Testimonial of the great seal. Same as *quarter-seal*.

testimonialize (tes-ti-mō'ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *testimonialized*, ppr. *testimonializing*. [< *testimonial* + *-ize*.] To present with a testimonial. [Rare.]

People were *testimonialising* his wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxiii.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *testimonies* (-niz). [= F. *temoin* = Pr. *testimoni* = Sp. *testimonio* = Pg. *testimunho* = It. *testimone*, *testimonio*, < L. *testimonium*, testimony, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] **1.** Witness; evidence; proof or demonstration of some fact.

I'll give you all noble remembrances,
As *testimonies* 'gainst reproach and malice,
That you departed lov'd.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

I swear by truth and knighthood that I gave
No cause, not willingly, for such a love:
To this I call my friends in *testimony*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. In *law*, the statement or declaration of a witness; oral evidence; a solemn statement or declaration under oath or affirmation, made as evidence before a tribunal or an officer for the purposes of evidence; a statement or statements made in proof of something.—**3.** Tenor of declarations or statements made or witness borne; declaration: as, the *testimony* of history.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, and full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them; tho', from the *testimonies* we have, something of this kind has been produced. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 37.

Who trusts
To human *testimony* for a fact
Gets this sole fact—himself is proved a fool.
Browning, King and Book, II. 324.

4. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

Thou . . . for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 33.

The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their *testimony* with their blood were William Robinson, merchant of London, and Marmaduke Stevenson, a countryman of Yorkshire.
Sewel, History of the Quakers (1856), I. 290.

5. A declaration or protest.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them. Mark vi. 11.

Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, careless talk of such a woman as Mrs. Brunton without uplifting her voice in many a *testimony* against it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

6. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The law of God in general; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Ps. xix. 7.

The *testimonies* of God are true, the *testimonies* of God are perfect, the *testimonies* of God are all sufficient unto that end for which they were given.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

(*b*) Specifically, the two tables of the law (**tables of the testimony**); the decalogue.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv. 16.

Immediate, indirect, mediate testimony. See the adjectives.—**Perpetuation of testimony.** See *perpetuation.*—**Tables of the testimony.** See *table.*—**Testimony of disownment,** an official document issued by the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends to announce the expulsion of a member of the meeting.—**Syn. 2.** Deposition, attestation.—**1, 2,** and **4.** *Proof,* etc. See *evidence.*

testimony† (tes'ti-mō-ni), *v. t.* [< *testimony, n.*] To witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings-forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 2. 153.

testiness (tes'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being testy; irascibility; petulance.

Macrobius saith there is much difference betwixt ire and *testinesse:* bycause ire groweth of an occasion, and *testinesse* of euil condition.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 114.

testing-box (tes'ting-boks), *n.* Same as *test-box.*

testing-clause (tes'ting-klâz), *n.* In *Scots law,* the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It is essentially a statement of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages in the deed, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

testing-gage (tes'ting-gāj), *n.* A gage for ascertaining pressure, as of gas in a soda-water bottle, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testing-hole (tes'ting-hōl), *n.* In the steel-cementation process, same as *tap-hole* (*c*).

testing-slab (tes'ting-slab), *n.* A plate of white glazed porcelain having cup-shaped depressions, for the examination of liquids which give colored precipitates.

testis (tes'tis), *n.*; pl. *testes* (-tēz). [L.] **1.** A testicle.—**2.** Some rounded formation likened to a testicle: as, the *testes* of the brain.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant.*—**Mediastinum testis.** See *mediastinum.*—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa.*—**Testis cerebri** (the testicle of the brain), the postopticus; one of the posterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina. See *quadrigeminous,* 2.—**Testis muliebris,** a woman's testicle—that is, the ovary. *Galen.*

test-meal (test'mēl), *n.* A meal of definite quantity and quality given with a view to examining the contents of the stomach at a later hour, and thus determining the normal or abnormal condition of the gastric functions.

test-meter (test'mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the consumption of gas by burners.

test-mixer (test'mik″sėr), *n.* A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass, with a wide foot and a stopper. It is graduated from the bottom up into equal parts, and is used for the preparation and dilution of test-alkalis, test-acids, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testo (tes'tō), *n.* [It., = E. *text.*] In *music,* same as (*a*) *theme* or *subject,* or as (*b*) *text* or *libretto.*

test-object (test'ob″jekt), *n.* In *micros.,* a minute object, generally organic, whereby the excellence of an objective, more particularly as to defining and resolving power, may be tested, only superior objectives being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibers of the *Mammalia,* parts of the eye of fishes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the *Diatomaceæ* are very generally employed. See *test-plate.*

teston† (tes'ton), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) Sp. *testón* (= It. *testone*), a coin, so called from having the figure of a head, < *teste,* head: see *test*[2]. Cf. *tester*[3].] **1.** A silver coin of Louis XII. of France.—**2.** A name given both officially and popularly to the shilling coined by Henry VIII., from its resemblance in appearance and value to the French coin. The value of the coin was reduced later to sixpence.

Threepence; and here 's a *teston;* yet take all.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

★ **testone** (tes-tō'ne), *n.* [< It. *testone:* see *teston.*] A silver coin worth about 1*s.* 4*d.* (32 United States cents), formerly current in Italy.

testoon (tes'tön), *n.* 1†. Same as *teston.*—**2.** [Pg. *testão.*] A monetary unit of Portugal, equal to 100 reis, or about eleven United States cents. Silver two-, five-, and ten-testoon pieces are coined.

test-paper (test'pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** In *chem.,* a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, which cause a reaction and a change in the color of the paper.—**2.** In *law,* a document allowed to be used in a court of justice as a standard of comparison for determining a question of handwriting. [U. S.]

test-plate (test'plāt), *n.* **1.** A glass plate with a band, or usually a series of bands, of very finely ruled lines, used in testing the resolving power of microscopic objectives, particularly of high powers. The best known are those ruled by Nobert (hence called *Nobert's plates*); one of these, the 19-band plate, has a series of 19 bands, ruled at rates varying from 11,300 to 112,000 lines to the inch. The finest band of another plate is ruled at the rate of about 200,000 lines to the inch. Möller's test-plate has a series of 20 or more test diatom-frustules with very fine striations, in some cases running up to nearly 100,000 per inch.
2. In *ceram.,* a piece of pottery upon which the vitrifiable colors are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated, usually a plate with the different colors painted on its rim.

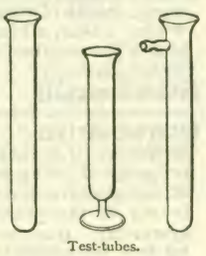
test-pump (test'pump), *n.* A force-pump used for testing the strength or tightness of metal cylinders, etc. It has a pressure-gage attached to its discharge-pipe, means for connecting the latter with the pipe, etc., to be tested, a check-valve or cock for preventing regurgitation through the discharge-pipe, and generally also a cistern of moderate capacity for holding a supply of water for the pump-barrel, in which latter works a solid plunger operated by a hand-lever. The pump is supplied with lifting-handles or with wheels for moving it easily about to any position in a shop.

testril† (tes'tril), *n.* Same as *tester*[3].

Sir Toby. Come on; there is sixpence for you: let's have a song.
Sir Andrew. There 's a *testril* of me too: if one knight give a—
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 34.

test-spoon (test'spön), *n.* A small spoon with a spatula-shaped handle, used for taking up small portions of flux, powder, etc., as in chemical experiments. *E. H. Knight.*

test-tube (test'tūb), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids.—**2.** A chlorometer.—**Test-tube culture.** See *culture.*


Test-tubes.

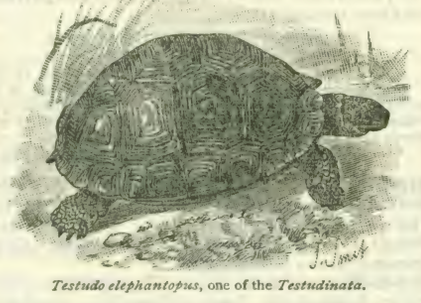
test-types (test'tīps), *n. pl.* Letters or words printed in type of different sizes, used to determine the acuteness of vision.

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise (see *testudo*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

Testudinaria (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1824), < L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise, + *-aria.*] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Dioscoreaceæ.* It is distinguished from *Dioscorea* by its downwardly winged seeds and its large hemispherical tessellated tuber or rootstock, which is either fleshy and solid or woody, and rises above the ground, forming a globular mass sometimes 4 feet in diameter, its outer woody or corky substance becoming cracked into large angular protuberances resembling the shell of a tortoise. (See *tortoise-plant.*) The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are lofty climbers with slender twining stems, alternate leaves, and small racemose flowers, which are dœcious and spreading or broadly bell-shaped, with a three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a three-winged capsule. They are known as *elephant's-foot* and as *Hottentot's-bread.*

testudinarious (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell.

Testudinata (tes-tū-di-nā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *testudinatus:* see *testudinate.*] **1.** An order of *Reptilia,* having toothless jaws fashioned like the beak of a bird, two pairs of limbs fitted for walking or swimming, and the body incased in a bony box or leathery shell, consisting of a carapace and a plastron, to the formation of which the ribs and


Testudo elephantopus, one of the *Testudinata.*

dorsal vertebræ are specially modified; the turtles and tortoises. The carapace is usually covered with hard horny epidermal plates called *tortoise-shell.* There is no true sternum, its place being taken by a number of bones, typically nine, which compose the plastron, or under shell. The dorsal vertebræ are immovably fixed. All the cranial bones are united by sutures, excepting the articulation of the lower jaw. The pelvis consists as usual of ilium, ischium, and pubis, but it has a peculiar shape, and is generally discrete from the sacrum. The penis is single and intracloacal, and the anus is a longitudinal cleft. Also called *Chelonia.* See also cuts under *Aspidonectes, carapace, Chelonia, Chelonidæ, leatherback, plastron, Pleurospondylia, Pyxis, slider, terrapin,* and *Testudo,* 4.
2. In a restricted sense, one of three suborders of *Chelonia,* contrasted with *Athecæ* and *Trionychoidea,* and containing the whole of the order excepting the *Sphargididæ* and the *Trionychidæ.*

testudinate (tes-tū'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testudinatus,* < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo.*]
I. *a.* **1.** Resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted; fornicated. Also *testudinated.*—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata;* chelonian.
II. *n.* One of the *Testudinata* or *Chelonia.*

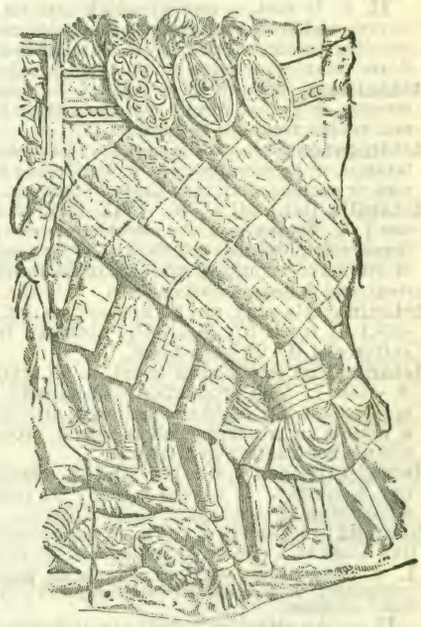
testudinated (tes-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [< *testudinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *testudinate,* 1.

testudineal (tes-tū-din'ē-al), *a.* [< *testudine-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *testudinal.*

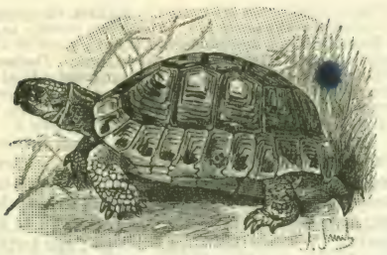
testudineous (tes-tū-din'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *testudineus,* of or pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise-shell, < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo.*] Resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

Testudinidæ (tes-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Testudo,* containing numerous genera, both fossil and recent, the latter found in all temperate and tropical regions except the Australian. The plastron has the typical number of nine bones, the carapace has epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone is without a costiform process, and the caudal vertebræ are procœlous. It has been by far the largest family of the order, including several genera usually put in other families, but is now oftener restricted to land-tortoises with high, arched, and vaulted carapace and short clubbed feet. *Chersidæ* is a synonym. See cuts under *pyxis* and *Testudo,* 4.

testudo (tes-tū'dō), *n.*; pl. *testudines* (-di-nēz). [L., a tortoise-shell, a defensive cover so called, < *testa,* a shell, etc.: see *test*[2].] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a defensive cover or screen which a body of troops formed by overlapping


Testudo of Roman Soldiers.—Column of Trajan, Rome.

above their heads their oblong shields when in close array. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. Formerly also called *snail.*
2. A shelter similar in shape and design to the above employed as a defense by miners and others when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.—**3.** In *med.,* an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Also called *talpa.*—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *herpet.,* the typical genus of *Testudinidæ,* of widely varying limits with different authors, and much confused with *Cistudo.* It now contains such tortoises as *T. græca* of Europe and some others. See cut on following page, also that under *Testudinata.*
5. In *anat.,* the fornix: more fully called *testudo cerebri.* See *cerebrum.*—**6.** In *anc. music,* a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise. The name was also extended in medieval music to the lute.



Common European Tortoise (*Testudo græca*).

testule (test'ūl), *n.* [< L. *testula*, dim. of *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*[2], 2.] In *bot.*, the silicified crust of a diatom, usually called the *frustule*.

testy (tes'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. *testie*, *teastie*; < ME. *testif*, < OF. *testu*, F. *têtu*, heady, headstrong, testy, < *teste*, head: see *test*[2].] Irritable; irascible; choleric; cross; petulant.

Hardy and *testif*, strong and chivalrous.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 802.

I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*, as Jonah was when he should go preach to the Ninevites.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Must I stand and crouch
Under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 46.

Thou *testy* little dogmatist,
Thou pretty Katydid!
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

=**Syn.** Pettish, touchy, waspish, snappish, peevish, splenetic, captious, peppery.

tet (tet), *n.* Same as *tit*[1].

tetanet, *n.* [< L. *tetanus*: see *tetanus*.] Tetanus. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

tetanic (tē-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tétanique* = Sp. *tetánico* = Pg. *tetanico*, < L. *tetanicus*, < Gr. τετανικός, affected with tetanus, < τέτανος, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by tetanus.—**Tetanic spasm**, tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, as seen in tetanus, strychnic poisoning, or the first stage of a typical epileptic attack.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, as nux vomica, strychnia, brucina, etc. If taken in overdoses tetanics occasion convulsions and death.

tetaniform (tet'a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *forma*, form.] Of the nature of or resembling tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanigenous (tet-a-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *gignere*, produce.] Producing tetanus, or spasms similar to those of tetanus.

tetanilla (tet-a-nil'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tetanus*.] 1. Tetany.—2. An affection (paramyoclonus multiplex) characterized by a clonic spasm of groups of voluntary muscles, often symmetrical, which ceases during sleep. *Althaus*.

tetanin (tet'a-nin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A toxin ($C_{13}H_{20}N_2O_4$) obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanization (tet″a-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tetanize* + *-ation*.] The production of tetanus; the application of a rapid succession of stimuli to a muscle or a nerve such as would produce tetanic contraction in a muscle.

tetanize (tet'a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tetanized*, ppr. *tetanizing*. [< *tetanus* + *-ize*.] To induce a condition of tonic spasm in (a muscle).

tetanoid (tet'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετανοειδής, like tetanus, < τέτανος, tetanus, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling tetanus.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *n.* An attack of tetanus or some similar spasmodic disease.

tetanomotor (tet-a-nō-mō'tor), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, lit. a stretching, + *motor*, a mover.] An instrument devised by Heidenhain for stimulating a nerve mechanically by causing an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction-machine to beat upon it.

tetanotoxin (tet″a-nō-tok'sin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *toxin*.] A toxin (C_{3} N) obtained from cultures of *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetanus*, tetanus, < Gr. τέτανος, spasm, tetanus, lit. a stretching, tension (cf. τετανός, stretched), reduplicated from τείνειν (√ τεν, ταν), stretch: see *tend*[1].] 1. A disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, especially those of the neck and jaw. Sometimes single groups of muscles are contracted, the resulting condition being called (1) *trismus*, or lockjaw; (2) *opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; (3) *emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forward; (4) *pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. The affection occurs more frequently in warm climates than in cold. The recognized cause of the disease is the tetanus bacillus, a microbe living in damp soil and in manure. It gains entrance to the body in wounds; being anaërobic, it cannot develop in clean-cut open wounds but finds conditions favorable to its growth in lacerated wounds, such as those made in the hand by toy pistols, or in a punctured wound, such as may be made in the foot by a rusty nail. The disease may also occur without any evident wound, being then called *idiopathic*; it is probable that in such case the bacillus has found lodgment in some unnoticed abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane. Tetanus has also been observed among domesticated animals, such as the horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog, in which it is usually the sequel of wounds and injuries. It may follow the operation of castration, and appear after parturition in cows. In the horse injuries of the foot are most frequently the cause of tetanus.

2. In *physiol.*, the state or condition of prolonged contraction which a muscle assumes under rapidly repeated stimuli.

The term *tetanus* applies primarily to the muscle only.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 106.

Artificial tetanus, a state of the system induced by certain poisons, as strychnine, brucine, or the salts of either, in which the symptoms of intense tetanus are exhibited.

tetany (tet'a-ni), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] A disease characterized by irregularly intermittent tonic spasms of various groups of muscles, more commonly those of the upper extremities, unaccompanied, as a rule, by fever. It is seen most frequently in individuals between fifteen and thirty-five years of age. Among the causes of the affection are mentioned pregnancy, lactation, exposure to cold and wet, intestinal irritation, and mental shock. It sometimes occurs as a sequel to scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood. The disease seldom results fatally, except when the muscles of respiration are profoundly affected.

tetartohedral (te-tär-tō-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth (< τέσσαρες, four: see *fourth*, *four*), + ἕδρα, a seat, a base.] In *crystal.*, having one fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry.

tetartohedrally (te-tär-tō-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tetartohedrism (te-tär-tō-hē'drizm), *n.* [< *tetartohedr(al)* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the state or property of being modified tetartohedrally, or of being characterized by the presence of one fourth of the planes required by holohedral symmetry. It can most simply be regarded as resulting from the application of the two methods of hemihedrism, and hence is possible in the isometric, tetragonal, and hexagonal systems, in which the two kinds of hemihedrism are observed. Practically it has been noted in a few substances crystallizing in the isometric system, and in a number belonging to the hexagonal system. In the latter there are two kinds: the first is called *rhombohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting tetartohedral form is a rhombohedron, as, for example, with dioptase and phenacite; and the second *trapezohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting form is a trigonal trapezohedron: this is characteristic of quartz and cinnabar, and is important as being connected with the phenomena of circular polarization.

tetartoprismatic (te-tär″tō-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth, + πρίσμα(τ-), prism: see *prismatic*.] In *crystal.*, same as *triclinic*.

tetartopyramid (te-tär-tō-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth, + πυραμίς, pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A quarter-pyramid: said of the pyramidal planes of the triclinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid).

tetaug (te-tâg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*. *Imp. Dict.*

tetch†, *n.* A variant of *tache*[3].

tetchily, tetchiness, etc. See *techily*, etc.

tête (tāt), *n.* [F., head: see *test*[2].] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

Her wig or *tete* . . . thrown carelessly upon her toilette.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 20. (*Latham.*)

tête-à-tête (tāt'à-tāt'), *adv.* [F., face to face, lit. 'head to head': *tête*, head; *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *tête*, head: see *test*[2].] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.

The guests withdrawn had left the treat,
And down the mice sat *tête-à-tête*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 197.

Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebecque, whose inexhaustible tales and adventures . . . had rendered him the prime favorite of his great patron.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 1.

tête-à-tête (tāt'à-tāt'), *a.* [< *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] Private; confidential; with none present but the persons concerned: as, a *tête-à-tête* conversation.—**Tête-à-tête set**, a set of table utensils intended for two persons only.

tête-à-tête (tāt'à-tāt'), *n.* [F., a private interview, < *tête-à-tête*, face to face: see *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] 1. A private interview; a friendly or close conversation.

Of course there was no good in remaining among those damp, reeking timbers now that the pretty little *tête-à-tête* was over. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

2. A short sofa, on which only two persons can comfortably sit.

The sofa of this set was of the pattern named *tête-à-tête*, very hard and slippery.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xiii.

tête-de-mouton (tāt'dė-mö'tôṅ), *n.* [F., lit. 'sheep's head': *tête*, head (see *test*[2]); *de*, of; *mouton*, sheep: see *mutton*.] A head-dress, common in the seventeenth century, in which the hair was arranged in short, thick, frizzled curls.

tête-de-pont (tāt'dė-pôṅ'), *n.* [F.: *tête*, head (see *test*[2]); *de*, of; *pont*, bridge: see *pons*.] In *fort.*, a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearer the enemy. See *bridge-head*.

tetel (tet'el), *n.* [Ar.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus tora*, with strongly divergent and ringed horns.

teter†, *n.* Middle English form of *tetter*.

tether (teᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Formerly or dial. *tedder*; < ME. *tedir*, *tedyre* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *tiader*, *tieder*, NFries. *tjudder*, *tjodder* = MD. *tudder*, *tuyer* = MLG. *tuder*, *tudder*, LG. *töder*, *tüder*, *tider*, *tier* = Icel. *tjóðhr* = Sw. *tjuder*, OSw. *tiuther* = Dan. *töir*, tether; perhaps, with formative *-ther* (as in *rudder*[1], formerly *rother*, etc.), < AS. *teón*, etc., draw, lead: see *tee*[1], *tie*[1], *tow*[1]. According to Skeat, of Celtic origin, < Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; but this Gael. form is prob. itself of E. origin; no similar Ir. or W. form occurs, and very few words of common Teut. range are of Celtic origin. The Gael. term may, however, be independent of the E., being appar. related to *taod*, a halter, rope, chain, cable, *taodan*, a little cord, Ir. *tead*, *teud*, a cord, rope, W. *tid*, a chain, Manx *teod*, *teid*, a rope.] A rope, chain, or halter, especially one by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits: often used figuratively, in the sense of a course in which one may move until checked; scope allowed.

The bishops were found culpable, as eating too much beyond their *tether*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

Then in a *tether* he'll swing from a ladder.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*.
Bacon.

tether (teᵺ'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tether*, *n.*] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain within certain limits; hence, to tie (anything) with or as with a rope or halter.

The Links of th' holy Chain which *tethers*
The many Members of the World togethers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

And, it was said, *tethered* his horse nightly among the graves in the church-yard. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

tether-stick (teᵺ'ėr-stik), *n.* The stake, peg, or pin to which a tether is fastened.

His teeth they were like *tether sticks*.
Kempy Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

Tethyidæ (tē-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tethys* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Tethys*, and characterized by the absence of a tongue. The body is depressed, the mantle is indistinct, the tentacles are two, and branchial plumes alternate with papillæ along the back.

Tethys (tē'this), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1740), < Gr. Τηθύς, Tethys, a sea-goddess.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Tethyidæ*.

te-totum, *n.* See *tee-totum*.

tetra-. [< Gr. τετρα-, combining form of τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, Doric τέτορες, τέτορες, etc., neut. τέσσαρα, etc., = L. *quattuor*, four: see *four*. Cf. *quadri-*.] A prefix in compounds derived from the Greek, signifying 'four': as, *tetra*chord, *tetra*gon, *tetra*rch, *tetra*merous, *tetra*petalous, *tetra*spermous.

tetrablastic (tet-ra-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + βλαστός, a germ.] Having four germinal layers or blastodermic membranes, as an embryo—namely, an endoderm, ectoderm, and an inner and outer layer of mesoderm, or somatopleure and splanchnopleure. Such a four-layered germ is the common case of animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity.

tetrabrach (tet'ra-brak), *n.* [< LGr. τετράβραχυς, of four shorts, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + βραχύς = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables; a proceleusmatic. Also *tetrabrachys*.

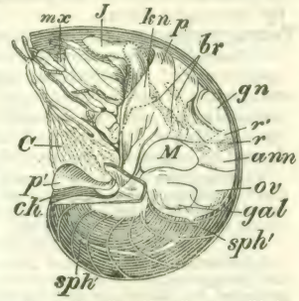
tetrabrachius (tet-ra-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *tetrabrachii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *brachium*, an arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four arms.

tetrabranch (tet'ra-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two pairs of gills, as a cephalopod; be-

longing to the *Tetrabranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Tetrabranchiata*, as an ammonite or a pearly nautilus.

Tetrabranchiata (tet-ra-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrabranchiatus:* see *tetrabranchiate.*] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named by Owen from the two pairs of gill-plumes, or ctenidial branchiæ. The nephridia are also two pairs; two visceri-cardiac orifices open upon the exterior; and the oviducts and sperm-ducts are paired, but the left is rudimentary. There are many sheathed circumoral tentacles, not bearing suckers, two hollow eyes, two olfactory organs, no ink-bag, and a large many-chambered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautiloid forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus.*



Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*).

C, hood; *J*, funnel; *M*, shell-muscle; *mx*, jaws; *p*, *p′*, mantle; *br*, branchiæ; *gn*, nidamental gland; *r*, *r′*, position of renal appendages; *ann*, horny ring; *ov*, ovary; *gal*, oviducal gland; *sph′*, siphuncle; *ch*, black part of shell under mantle; *kn*, process of the cartilaginous skeleton into the funnel.

tetrabranchiate (tet-ra-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tetrabranchiatus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *tetrabranch.*

tetracamarous (tet-ra-kam′a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + καμάρα, a vault.] In *bot.*, having four closed carpels.

tetracarpellary (tet-ra-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, having four carpels.

Tetracaulodon (tet-ra-kâ′lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Godman), < Gr. τετρα-, four, + καυλός, stem, + ὀδούς, tooth.] A genus of mastodons. See *Mastodontinæ.*

Tetracera (te-tras′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the four horn-like carpels of the original species; < Gr. τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Dilleniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tetracereæ.* It is characterized by flowers in terminal panicles, each usually with five spreading sepals, as many petals, numerous stamens, and three to five acuminate carpels, usually shining, coriaceous, and follicular in fruit, and containing one to five seeds surrounded by a lacerate aril. There are about 40 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are shrubby climbers, or rarely trees, smooth or rough-hairy, with parallel feather-veined leaves and the panicles mostly yellow and loosely many-flowered. Several species are sometimes cultivated as greenhouse climbers; several are used as astringents, as the decoction of *T. oblongata* in Brazil, and in Cayenne the infusion of *T. aspera*, the tigarea, or red creeper. *T. alnifolia*, the water-tree of Sierra Leone, is so named from the clear water obtained by cutting its climbing stems.

Tetraceras (te-tras′e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), also *Tetraceros, Tetracerus*, < Gr. τετρακέρως, four-horned, < τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of four-horned *Bovidæ*, as *T. quadricornis*, an Indian antelope. The female is hornless. See cut under *ravine-deer.*

Tetracerata (tet-ra-ser′a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetraceras:* see *Tetraceras.*] One of two families of De Blainville's (1825) polybranchiate *Paracephalophora*, consisting of various genera, not all of which were properly grouped together. They are mostly nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods. The family is contrasted with *Dicerata.* Also *Tetracera.*

tetracerous (te-tras′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρακέρως, four-horned, < τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] In *conch.*, having four horns or feelers, as a snail.

Tetracha (tet′ra-kä), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts, < τετρα-, four.] A notable genus of tiger-beetles, of the family *Cicindelidæ*, comprising about 50 species, mainly South American and West Indian, a few, however, inhabiting Australia, North America, southern Europe, and northern Africa. They have the hind coxæ contiguous, the eyes large and prominent, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the fourth. *T. carolina* and *T. virginica*, two large handsome metallic beetles, are found in the United States; the latter is crepuscular, and both are noted enemies of certain injurious larvæ. See cut under *tiger-beetle.*

tetrachænium (tet-ra-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrachænia* (-ä). [Also *tetrachenium;* < Gr. τετρα-, four, + χαίνειν, open.] In *bot.*, a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts, as in the *Labiatæ. Henslow.* [Rare.]

Tetrachætæ (tet-ra-kē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetrachætus:* see *tetrachætous.*] A division of brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those flies which are tetrachætous: correlated with *Dichætæ* and *Hexachætæ.*

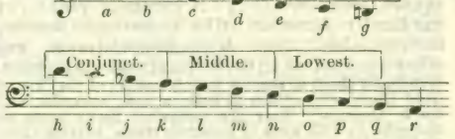
tetrachætous (tet-ra-kē′tus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + χαίτη, mane: see *chæta.*] Having the haustellum composed of four (not of two or six) pieces, as a fly; of or pertaining to that division of brachycerous dipterous insects whose haustellum is of this character: correlated with *dichætous* and *hexachætous.* See cuts under *Syrphus* and *Milesia.*

tetrachirus (tet-ra-kī′rus), *n.*; pl. *tetrachiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. τετράχειρ, four-handed, < τετρα-, four, + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four hands.

tetrachord (tet′ra-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *tétracorde*, < Gr. τετράχορδος, having four strings, < τετρα-, four, + χορδή, a string, chord: see *chord.*] In *music:* (*a*) An instrument with four strings.—(*b*) The interval of a perfect fourth. (*c*) A diatonic series of four tones, the first and last of which are separated by a perfect fourth. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient music, like the hexachord in early medieval music, or the octave in modern music. It is asserted that originally the term was applied to a series consisting of a given tone, its octave, its fourth, and a tone a fourth below the octave (as, E, E′, A, B); but in its usual form it was a diatonic series. Three varieties were recognized, differing in the position of the semitone. The *Dorian* tetrachord had the semitone at the bottom, the *Phrygian* in the middle, and the *Lydian* at the top, thus:

Dorian, * ⌣ * — * — *
Phrygian, * — * ⌣ * — *
Lydian, * — * — * ⌣ *

Of these the Dorian was regarded as the chief or standard. Scales were made up by adding tetrachords together. When successive tetrachords had a tone in common, they were called *conjunct;* when they were separated by a whole step, *disjunct* (thus, E–A, A–D would represent the former, and E–A, B–E′ the latter). Octave-scales were made up of two disjunct tetrachords, the separating interval being called the *diazeuctic tone.* (See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*).) The completed system of tones finally adopted by the Greeks embraced a total compass of two octaves, extending upward from a tone probably nearly equivalent to the second A below middle C, as tones are now named. The various tones of this system were distributed among five tetrachords, and named accordingly, as follows:



a, nete hyperbolæon; *b*, paranete hyperbolæon; *c*, trite hyperbolæon; *d*, nete diezeugmenon; *e*, paranete diezeugmenon; *f*, trite diezeugmenon; *g*, paramese; *h*, nete synemmenon; *i*, paranete synemmenon; *j*, trite synemmenon; *k*, mese; *l*, lichanos meson; *m*, parhypate meson; *n*, hypate meson; *o*, lichanos hypaton; *p*, parhypate hypaton; *q*, hypate hypaton; *r*, proslambanomenos. The terms *hyperbolæon, diezeugmenon, synemmenon, meson,* and *hypaton* are really genitives plural, but are sometimes loosely used as names of the tetrachords.

It should further be noted that the Greeks recognized two other varieties of tetrachords—the *chromatic*, consisting of two semitones and a minor third, and the *enharmonic*, consisting of two quarter-tones and a major third. The tetrachord is more or less recognized in modern music, the major scale being conceived of as made up of two disjunct Lydian tetrachords, and the minor scale of two disjunct tetrachords, the lower Phrygian, and the upper either Dorian (in the descending minor) or Lydian (in the ascending).

tetrachordal (tet′ra-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *tetrachord* + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to a tetrachord, or consisting of tetrachords: as, the *tetrachordal* musical theory of the Greeks.—**Tetrachordal system**, a name applied to one of the early forms of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tetrachordon (tet-ra-kôr′don), *n.* [NL.: see *tetrachord.*] A musical instrument in which, while it has strings and a keyboard, like the pianoforte, the tones are produced from the strings by pressing them, by means of the digitals, against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber covered with rosin. Compare *harmonichord, hurdy-gurdy,* and *keyed violin* (under *keyed*).

tetrachotomous (tet-ra-kot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts (< τετρα-, four), + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, doubly dichotomous; arranged in four ranks or rows; quadrifarious; divided into four parts, or into sets of four; four-branched.

tetrachronous (te-trak′rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράχρονος, of four times, < τετρα-, four, + χρόνος, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of four primary or fundamental times; tetrasemic.

tetracladine (tet-ra-klad′in), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *cladine.*] Cladose, or branching into a number of variously shaped processes, as a caltrop or sponge-spicule of the tetraxon type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tetracladose (tet-ra-klā′dōs), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *cladose.*] Same as *tetracladine.*

tetracoccous (tet-ra-kok′us), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + κόκκος, berry.] In *bot.*, having four cocci or carpels. See cut under *coccus.*

tetracolic (tet-ra-kō′lik), *a.* [< *tetracol(on)* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four cola or series.

tetracolon (tet-ra-kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *tetracola* (-lä). [LL., < Gr. τετράκωλον, neut. of τετράκωλος, < τετρα-, four, + κῶλον, a limb, a member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. rhet.* and *pros.*, a period consisting of four cola.

Tetracoralla (tet″ra-kō-ral′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + κοράλλιον, coral.] A division of corals, corresponding to the *Rugosa.*

tetracoralline (tet-ra-kor′a-lin), *a.* [< *Tetracoralla* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralla;* rugose, as a stone-coral. See *Cyathaxoniidæ.*

tetract (tet′rakt), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀκτίς, a ray, beam.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. See cut under *sponge-spicule.*

tetractinal (te-trak′ti-nal), *a.* [< *tetractine* + *-al.*] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractine (te-trak′tin), *a.* [As *tetract* + *-ine*[1].] Having four rays, or being quadriradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractinellid (te-trak-ti-nel′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tetractinellida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetractinellida.*

Tetractinellida (te-trak-ti-nel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + *-ella* + *-ida:* see *tetract.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, the second tribe of *Silicispongiæ*, contrasted with *Monaxonida*, including those *Demospongiæ* which possess quadriradiate or triæne spicules or lithistid sclereś. It includes the great majority of existing sponges, and is divided into *Choristida* and *Lithistida.*

tetractinellidan (te-trak-ti-nel′i-dan), *a.* [< *Tetractinellida* + *-an.*] Same as *tetractinellid.*

tetractinelline (te-trak-ti-nel′in), *a.* [< *Tetractinell(ida)* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *tetractinellid.*

tetractomy (te-trak′tō-mi), *n.* [Properly **tetrachotomy* (cf. *dichotomy, tetrachotomous*), < Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts, + -τομία, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A division into four parts.

The one key to St. Paul's meaning is the principle that, besides body and soul—which make up man's natural being—regenerated man possesses spirit, the principle of supernatural life. This has been somewhat unfairly called Bull's theory, and accused of making up a *tetractomy*—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.
Speaker's Commentary, 1 Thes. v. 23.

tetracyclic (tet-ra-sik′lik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + κύκλος, ring.] In *bot.*, having four circles or whorls of floral organs: said of flowers.

tetrad (tet′rad), *n.* [< Gr. τετράς (-αδ-), the number four, < τετρα-, four: see *tetra-.*] **1.** The number four; also, a collection of four things. Also *quadrad.*—**2.** In *chem.*, an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.—**3.** In *morphology*, a quaternary unit of organization resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of triads. See *triad, dyad.*

tetradactyl, tetradactyle (tet-ra-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετραδάκτυλος, having four fingers or toes, < τετρα-, four, + δάκτυλος, a finger, toe: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having four fingers or toes; quadridigitate: noting either (*a*) the fore feet or the hind feet of a quadruped, or (*b*) a four-toed bird, or (*c*) a quadruped only (when four-toed before and behind).

II. *n.* A four-toed animal.

tetradactylity (tet″ra-dak-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ity.*] Tetradactyl character or state. *Nature*, XLIII. 329.

tetradactylous (tet-ra-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetradactyl.*

tetrad-deme (tet′rad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated tetrads. See *triad-deme, dyad-deme. Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

tetradecapod (tet-ra-dek′a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + δέκα, ten, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having fourteen feet; of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetradecapoda.*

Tetradecapoda (tet″ra-de-kap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetradecapod.*] Fourteen-footed crustaceans; an order of *Crustacea* corresponding

to *Arthrostraca*. The multiarticulate cephalothorax has seven thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs. The order includes the isopods and amphipods.

tetradecapodous (tet″ra-de-kap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *tetradecapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetradecapod*.

tetradiapason (tet″ra-dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *diapason*.] In *music*, the interval of four octaves, or a twenty-ninth. Also called *quadruple diapason*, *quadruple octave*, and *quadruple eighth*.

tetradic (te-trad′ik), *a.* [= OF. *tetradique*; < LGr. τετραδικός, tetradic, < Gr. τετράς (*-αδ-*), a tetrad.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising four different rhythms or meters: as, the *tetradic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains four unlike systems: as, a *tetradic* poem.—2. Of or pertaining to a tetrad. Also *tetratomic*.

tetradite (tet′ra-dīt), *n.* [< *tetrad* + *-ite*².] One who has some special relation to the number four. (*a*) One who regarded four as a mystic number. (*b*) Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. (*c*) In *eccles. hist.*, one who reverences four gods in the godhead. (*d*) [*cap.*] A Quartodeciman.

tetradrachm (tet′ra-dram), *n.* [< L. *tetradrachmum*, < Gr. τετράδραχμον, a piece of four drachmas, < τετρα-, four, + δραχμή, a drachma: see *drachma*.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachmas. See *drachma*.



Silver *tetradrachms* of Ænos. *R. P. Knight.*

Obverse.



Reverse.

Tetradrachm of Athens, about 220–196 B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

tetradymite (te-trad′i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, + *-ite*².] Native bismuth telluride, containing also some sulphur, a mineral occurring in foliated masses of a pale steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *telluric bismuth*, *tellur - bismuth*, and *bornine*.

tetradymous (te-trad′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, < τετρα-, four: see *tetra-*.] In *bot.*, having every alternate lamella shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminating a set of every four pairs of short and long: said of an agaric; also, having four cells or cases combined. *Henslow.*

Tetradynamia (tet″ra-di-nā′mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power, strength.] The fifteenth class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It was divided into 2 orders—*Siliculosa*, of which the common garden-cress and shepherd's-purse are examples, and *Siliquosa*, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class are now included in the family *Brassicaceæ*.

tetradynamian (tet″ra-di-nā′mi-an), *a.* [< *Tetradynamia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetradynamia*; tetradynamous.

tetradynamous (tet-ra-din′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power. Cf. *Tetradynamia*.] Having six stamens, four longer arranged in opposite pairs, and two shorter, inserted lower down: a relation found only in the flowers of *Brassicaceæ*. See cut under *stamen*.

tetraëdral, tetraëdron (tet-ra-ē′dral, -dron). Same as *tetrahedral, tetrahedron*.

Tetragameliæ (tet″ra-ga-mē′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γαμήλιος, of a wedding, < γάμος, a wedding.] A division of rhizostomatous discomedusans having the four subgenital pouches distinct: opposed to *Monogameliæ*.

tetragamelian (tet″ra-ga-mē′li-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Tetragameliæ*.

tetragamy (te-trag′a-mi), *n.* [< MGr. τετραγαμία, the marrying a fourth time, < *τετράγαμος, one who has married four times, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γάμος, marriage. Cf. *digamy*.] A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [Rare.]

He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of *tetragamy* was believed to have been revealed to Euthymius. *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, IV. 3.

tetragenous (te-traj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + *-γενής*, < γίγνεσθαι, be born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] In *bacteriology*, giving rise to square groups of four, as micrococci which divide in two planes at right angles, and whose newly formed cells remain attached to one another. In investigating the etiology of tuberculosis, R. Koch found in a cavity of the lungs, in a case of phthisis, a peculiar micrococcus in square groups of four, enveloped in a transparent capsule. This micrococcus was named *Micrococcus tetragenus* (whence the term *tetragenous*).

The constituents of the colony turned out to be a *tetragenous* microbe quite distinct from the plain atmospheric micrococcus with which he had thought it could be identified. *Science*, XI. 283.

tetragon (tet′ra-gon), *n.* [< F. *tétragone* = Sp. *tetrágono* = Pg. It. *tetragono*, < L. *tetragonum*, a square, < Gr. τετράγωνος, four-cornered, square, neut. τετράγωνον, a square, < τετρα-, four, + γωνία, angle, corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a quadrilateral.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth part of a circle; quartile aspect; square.

tetragonal (te-trag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *tetragon* + *-al*.] 1. In *geom.*, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, four-angled; having four longitudinal angles.—3. Square; quartile. *Sir T. Browne.*—**Tetragonal spheroid**, a tetrahedron with isosceles faces.—**Tetragonal stem**, a stem that has four sides, as in many *Labiatæ*.—**Tetragonal system**, in *crystal.*, that system in which the three axes are at right angles to each other, but the two equal lateral axes differ in length from the vertical axis. See *crystallography*. Also *dimetric*, *quadratic*, *monodimetric*, etc.

tetragonel (te-trag′ō-nel), *a.* [Heraldic F.: see *tetragonal*.] In *her.*, represented as a four-sided solid shown in perspective: thus, a pyramid is distinguished from a pile or point by being represented in perspective, two sides showing, and is often blazoned a *tetragonel* pyramid.

Tetragonia (tet-ra-gō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. τετραγωνία, the spindle-tree (so called from its square fruit), < τετράγωνος, square: see *tetragon*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Aizoaceæ*, tribe *Mesembryanthemeæ*, distinguished from *Mesembryanthemum*, another genus of its tribe, by its apetalous flowers. It includes about 60 species, mainly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with others in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. They are somewhat fleshy herbs or undershrubs with weak or prostrate stems, bearing alternate entire leaves, and axillary greenish-yellow or reddish flowers. The fruit is a drupe or nut, often prominently winged, angled, or horned, containing a bony stone with from one to nine one-seeded cells. By Lindley the genus was made the type of a family called *Tetragoniaceæ*. See *Australian* and *New Zealand spinach* (under *spinach*).

tetragonism† (te-trag′ō-nizm), *n.* [NL. *tetragonismus* (John Bernoulli, 1696), < *tetragon* + *-ism*.] The quadrature of any curve.

Tetragonops (tet-ra-gō′nops), *n.* [NL. (Sir W. Jardine, 1855), < Gr. τετράγωνος, square, + ὄψ, face.] A remarkable genus of scansorial barbets, belonging to the American *Capitoninæ*. It is characterized by the peculiar metagnathism of the beak, the under mandible having two angular points which overlap the tip of the upper. There are 2 species, *T. rhamphastinus* of Ecuador and *T. frantzi* of Costa Rica. The former, named from some suggestiveness of a toucan, is singularly variegated with black, white, ashy, golden-brown, orange-red, and scarlet.



Tetragonops rhamphastinus.

tetragonous (te-trag′ō-nus), *a.* [< *tetragon* + ★*-ous*.] Same as *tetragonal*.

tetragram (tet′ra-gram), *n.* [< Gr. τετράγραμμον, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < τετρα-, four, + γράμμα, a line, letter: see *gram*².] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

Tetragrammaton (tet-ra-gram′a-ton), *n.* [< Gr. τὸ τετραγράμματον, a word of four letters, < τετραγράμματος, of four letters: see *tetragram*.] A complex of four letters: applied to the mystic name JeHoVaH (see *Jehovah*) as written with four Hebrew letters, and sometimes transferred to other similar combinations.

When God the Father was pleased to pour forth all his glories, and imprint them upon his holy Son in his exaltation, it was by giving him his holy name, the *Tetragrammaton*, or Jehovah made articulate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.

It follows from all this that the true representative of the *Tetragrammaton* is the name itself, whether the form preferred be Jahveh, or the venerable and euphonious Jehovah. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 97.

tetragyn (tet′ra-jin), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four pistils; a plant of the Linnean order *Tetragynia*.

Tetragynia (tet-ra-jin′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetragyn*.] An order of plants in any of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four styles, as the holly.

tetragynian (tet-ra-jin′i-an), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetragynia*; tetragynous.

tetragynous (te-traj′i-nus), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + ★*-ous*.] Having a gynœcium of four carpels.

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* [Also *tetraëdral*; < *tetrahedron* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a tetrahedron.—2. In *crystal.*: (*a*) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, *tetrahedral* hemihedrism (see *hemihedrism*).—**Tetrahedral angle**, in *geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**. See *coördinate*.—**Tetrahedral garnet**, helvite: so called because, while related to garnet in composition, it occurs in tetrahedral crystals.—**Tetrahedral group**. See *group*¹.

tetrahedrally (tet-ra-hē′dral-i), *adv.* In a tetrahedral form. Also *tetraëdrally*.

tetrahedrite (tet-ra-hē′drīt), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-ite*².] A mineral often occurring in tetrahedral crystals (whence the name), also massive, of an iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster. It is essentially a sulphid of copper and antimony, but the antimony may be replaced by arsenic or less frequently by bismuth, and the copper may be replaced by silver (in the variety freibergite), mercury (in the variety schwatzite), also iron, zinc, lead, and in small amounts cobalt and nickel. It is commonly called *Fahlerz* in Germany (whence the English *fahl-ore*). It is sometimes an ★important silver ore.

tetrahedroid (tet-ra-hē′droid), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-oid*.] A quartic surface the envelop of a quadric surface touching eight given lines; a surface obtained by a homographic transformation of the wave-surface; a Kummer's surface whose sixteen nodes lie in fours upon the faces of a tetrahedron through whose summits the sixteen double planes pass by fours; a quartic surface cut by each of the planes of a tetrahedron in pairs of conics in respect to which the three summits in this plane are conjugate points, and such that one of the points of intersection of the conics (and therefore all) is a node ★of the surface: so named by Cayley in 1846.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.*; pl. *tetrahedra*, *tetrahedrons* (-drä, -dronz). [Also *tetraëdron*; = F. *tétraèdre* = Sp. Pg. *tetraedro*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles. In crystallography and in geometry the tetrahedron is regarded as a hemihedral form of the octahedron, four of whose faces form the *plus*, and the four alternate faces (two above and two below) the *minus* tetrahedron. The figures represent the tetrahedron in the position required to exhibit its relation to the octahedron. See *hemihedral*.—**Orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the pairs of whose opposite edges are at right angles—in other words, the planes through these edges and the shortest line between them are at right angles. Such a tetrahedron is dis-



Tetrahedron.

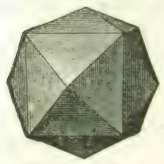


Plus Tetrahedron modified by planes of Minus Tetrahedron.

tinguished by having an orthocenter.—**Polar tetrahedron,** a tetrahedron the planes of which are the polars of the vertices of another tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedron of Möbius,** one of a pair of tetrahedra each inscribed in the other.—**Truncated tetrahedron,** a solid formed by cutting off each corner of a tetrahedron by a plane parallel to the opposite face to such an extent as to leave the faces regular hexagons. At the truncated parts there are regular triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

tetrahexahedral (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [< *tetrahexahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also *tetrakishexahedral.*

tetrahexahedron (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἕξ*, six, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base (see *hexahedron*).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. In crystallography this solid belongs to the isometric system. In geometry the name is especially applied to that variety in which all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to one another. Also called *tetrakishexahedron,* and sometimes *fluoroid,* as being a form common with fluor-spar.



Tetrahexahedron.

tetrakishexahedron (tet″ra-kis-hek-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *τετράκις, τετράκι*, four times, + E. *hexahedron.*] Same as *tetrahexahedron.*

tetralemma (tet-ra-lem′ä), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λῆμμα*, a proposition: see *lemma.*] A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

tetralogy (te-tral′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tétralogie,* < Gr. *τετραλογία*, a group of four dramas, < *τετρα-*, four, + *λόγος*, speech.] A group of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satyric, which were exhibited in connection on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. The term has been extended to a group of four operatic works treating of related themes, and intended to be performed in connection.

tetralophodont (tet-ra-lof′ō-dont), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λόφος*, ridge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having that dentition which is characteristic of the true mastodons, whose molars are four-ridged.

tetramastigate (tet-ra-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ate*[1].] Having four flagella, as a protozoan.

Tetrameles (te-tram′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1826), from its 4-merous flowers; < Gr. *τέτρα*, four, + *μέλος*, a limb, member.] A genus of plants, of the family *Datiscaceæ,* characterized by apetalous dicœcious flowers, with four calyx-lobes and four elongated stamens or four styles. The only species, *T. nudiflora,* is a native of India, Ceylon, and Java. It is a tall tree and bears broad long-petioled deciduous leaves, preceded by numerous small flowers in long and slender panicled racemes. It is known in India as *jungle-bendy,* and in Java as *weenong-tree.*

Tetramera (te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetramerus:* see *tetramerous.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system, a division of *Coleoptera,* containing those beetles all of whose tarsi are usually or apparently tetramerous or four-jointed. Also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Pseudotetramera.* (*b*) A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ,* comprising six subfamilies in which the tarsi are four-jointed.



1, *Lamia aurocincta;* 2, 3, enlarged tarsi of other *Tetramera.*

tetrameral (te-tram′e-ral), *a.* [< *tetramer-ous* + *-al.*] Four-parted; having parts in fours; tetramerous, as a polyp; of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia.*

Tetrameralia (te-tram-e-rā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrameral.*] The tetrameral polyps, as a subclass of scyphomedusans distinguished from *Octomeralia,* and composed of the three orders *Calycozoa, Peromedusæ,* and *Cubomedusæ.*

tetramerism (te-tram′e-rizm), *n.* [< *tetramer(ous)* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, division into four parts, or the state of being so divided; four-partedness. *Amer. Nat.,* XXII. 941.

tetramerous (te-tram′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tetramerus,* < Gr. *τετραμερής*, four-parted, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μέρος*, part.] Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* having the parts in fours: as, a *tetramerous* flower (that is, one having four members in each of the floral whorls). It is frequently written *4-merous.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Four-parted: especially noting an actinozoan having the radiating parts or organs arranged in fours or multiples of four. Compare *hexamerous.* (2) In entomology, having four joints, as the tarsus of an insect; having four-jointed tarsi, as a beetle or chalcid; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera.* See cuts under *Phytophaga* and *Tetramera.*

tetrameter (te-tram′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *tetrametrus,* < Gr. *τετράμετρος*, having four measures, neut. *τετράμετρον*, a verse of four measures, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μέτρον*, measure.] **I.** *a.* Having four measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of four measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic tetrameter consists of four dipodies (eight feet). A tetrameter of other rhythms is a tetrapody, or period of four feet. The name is specifically given to the trochaic tetrameter catalectic. An example of the acatalectic tetrameter is

Once upon a | midnight dreary, ‖ as I pondered | weak and weary. *Poe,* The Raven.

tetramorph (tet′ra-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *τετράμορφος*, four-shaped, fourfold, < *τετρα-*, four, + *μορφή*, form.] In *Christian art,* the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

tetrander (te-tran′dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four free, equal, distinct stamens.



Tetrandria.—Galium Aparine.

Tetrandria (te-tran′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrander.*] The fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending hermaphrodite plants having four free, distinct, and equal stamens. The orders belonging to this class are *Monogynia, Digynia, Tetragynia.* The teazel, dodder, bedstraw, and pond-weed are examples.

tetrandrian (te-tran′dri-an), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ian.*] In *bot.*, tetrandrous.

tetrandrous (te-tran′drus), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having four stamens; characteristic of the class *Tetrandria.*

tetrant (tet′rant), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-ant.*] A quadrant. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Tetranychidæ (tet-ra-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetranychus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mites, containing those forms known as *spinning-mites,* and founded on the genus *Tetranychus.* In common with the *Trombidiidæ* or harvest-mites, the *Tetranychidæ* have an appendiculate terminal palpal joint, but are smaller and more highly colored than the harvest-mites, and are plant-feeders exclusively. Next to *Tetranychus, Bryobia* is the most noticeable genus. *B. pratensis* frequently enters houses in the United States in enormous numbers in the fall.

Tetranychus (te-tran′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1832), prop. *Tetraonychus,* < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw.] A very large and widespread genus of spinning-mites, having legs with seven joints, the feet short and curved, and the mouth with a barbed sucking-apparatus. It contains minute yellowish or reddish species, most of which spin more or less of a web on the under side of leaves, and are noted as injurious to vegetation. The so-called *red-spider,* a cosmopolitan hothouse pest, is *T. telarius.*

Tetrao (tet′rā-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetrao,* < Gr. *τετράων*, a pheasant, a grouse.] The leading genus of *Tetraonidæ,* formerly including all the grouse, but subsequently variously restricted, now to the capercaillie, *T. urogallus,* and some closely related species. See cut under *capercaillie.*

tetraodion (tet-ra-ō′di-on), *n.* [< MGr. *τετραῴδιον*, < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ᾠδή*, ode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a canon of four odes.

Tetraodon, tetraodont, etc. See *Tetrodon,* etc.

Tetraogallus (tet″rā-ō-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1833–4), < L. *tetrao,* a grouse, + *gallus,* cock.] A genus of snow-partridges. These birds are near relatives of *Lerva nivicola,* another species of snow-partridge (see *Lerva*); they are indifferently known as *snow-pheasants, snow-cocks,* and *snow-chukors,* one of them being also specified as the *chourtka.* This is *T. caspius;* three other species are named—*T. himalayensis, T. altaicus,* and *T. tibetanus.* The whole range of the genus is from Asia Minor to western China, but only in mountain-ranges at altitudes up to 18,000 feet. In some respects the genus approaches *Tetraophasis* (which see). The size is large, the males attaining a length of two feet or more; the sexes are nearly alike in plumage, which is of varied dark coloration. The birds frequent open rocky places, generally in flocks, and nest on the ground, laying 6 to 9 eggs of an olive color with reddish spots. Also called *Chourtka.*



Snow-partridge (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*).

tetraonid (tet′rā-ō-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidæ,* or grouse family.

II. *n.* Any grouse, or other member of the *Tetraonidæ.*

Tetraonidæ (tet-rā-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ,* of which the type is the genus *Tetrao;* the grouse family, having the tarsi and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered. The leading genera besides *Tetrao* are *Lyrurus, Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), *Falcipennis, Lagopus, Centrocercus, Pediœcetes, Cupidonia* (or *Tympanuchus*), and *Bonasa.* They are confined to the northern hemisphere, and include, besides the birds usually called *grouse,* the capercaillie, prairie-hen, sage-cock, ptarmigan, and others. The family has been used in a more comprehensive sense, including then an indefinite number of genera of partridges, quails, and similar birds. See cuts under *blackcock, Bonasa, Canace, capercaillie, Centrocercus, Cupidonia, grouse, Oreortyx, partridge, Pediœcetes,* and *ptarmigan.*

Tetraoninæ (tet″rā-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)*, a grouse, + *-inæ.*] The grouse family, *Tetraonidæ,* rated as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds, or a restricted division of that family in its widest sense.

tetraonine (tet′rā-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraoninæ.*

The true Gallinæ offer two types of structure, "one of which may be called Galline, and the other *Tetraonine.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 333.

Tetraonomorphæ (tet″rā-ō-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ,* consisting of the sand-grouse (*Pteroclidæ*) and grouse proper (*Tetraonidæ*).

Tetraonychidæ, Tetraonychus. More correct forms of *Tetranychidæ, Tetranychus.*

Tetraoperdix (tet″rā-ō-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *πέρδιξ*, a partridge.] In *ornith.*, same as *Lerva.*

Tetraophasis (tet-rā-of′ā-sis), *n.* [NL. (Jules Verreaux, 1870), < Gr. *τετράων*, a grouse, + *Φᾶσις*, the river Phasis, with ref. to *φασιανός*, pheasant: see *pheasant.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds peculiar to Tibet, with one species, *T. obscurus,* in some respects intermediate between pheasants and grouse. It is about 20 inches long, and of dark-brown and -gray colors, alike in both sexes.

tetrapetalous (tet-ra-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having four petals.

tetrapharmacon (tet-ra-fär′ma-kon), *n.* [NL., also *tetrapharmacum;* < Gr. *τετραφάρμακον*, a compound of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, neut. of *τετραφάρμακος*, compounded of four drugs, < *τετρα-*, four, + *φάρμακον*, drug: see *pharmacon.*] An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapharmacum (tet-ra-fär′ma-kum), *n.* Same as *tetrapharmacon.*

tetraphony (tet′ra-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *early medieval music,* diaphony for four voices.

Tetraphyllidea (tet″ra-fi-lid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A family of *Cestoidea,* including tapeworms of various sharks, in which the head is furnished with four lobes, suckers, or tentacles, or in any way distinguished by fours into sets of parts or organs. The group includes *Phyllobothrium, Echineibothrium,* and *Anthobothrium.*

tetraphyllidean (tet″ra-fi-lid′ē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Tetraphyllidea.*

tetraphyllous (tet-ra-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, four-leaved; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla (tet′ra-plä), *n.* [< Gr. *τετραπλᾶ*, neut. pl. of *τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς*, fourfold, < *τετρα-*, four, + *-πλοος*, -fold.] An edition of the Bible in four versions. The name is specially given to a work by Origen, containing the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion and the Septuagint. Compare *Hexapla, Octapla.*

Tetrapleura (tet-ra-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] Those organic forms which are tetrapleural: distinguished from *Dipleura.*

tetrapleural (tet-ra-plö'ral), *a.* [As *Tetrapleura* + *-al.*] In *promorphology*, zygopleural with four antimeres. *Haeckel.*

Tetrapneumona (tet-rap-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tetrapneumonus:* see *tetrapneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Araneina*, or true spiders, having four lungs, four spinnerets, and eight approximated ocelli: distinguished from *Dipneumones.* It consists of the mygalids or therapho ses, the bird-spiders of South America, the tarantulas of North America, and the trap-door spiders. Also *Tetrapneumones.*

2. A group of holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*, having four water-lungs (whence the name). *Schmarda.* Also called *Decacrenidia, Diplostomidea*, and *Rhopalodinæ.*

tetrapneumonian (tet″rap-nū-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapneumon-ous* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumona.*

II. *n.* A spider belonging to the *Tetrapneumona.*

tetrapneumonous (tet-rap-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. **tetrapneumonus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πνεύμων, a lung: see *pneumonia.*] Having four lungs. Specifically—(*a*) Having four water-lungs, or respiratory trees. (*b*) Having four lung-sacs, as a spider.

tetrapod (tet'ra-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετράπους (-ποδ-), also τετράποδης, four-footed, < τετρα-, four, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; quadruped; specifically, having only four perfect legs, as certain butterflies; of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda.*

II. *n.* A four-footed animal; a quadruped; ★specifically, a member of the *Tetrapoda.*

Tetrapoda (te-trap'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrapod.*] In *entom.*, a division of butterflies having the first pair of legs more or less reduced and folded, not fitted for walking.

tetrapodichnite (tet-ra-pō-dik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Tetrapodichnites*, < Gr. τετράπους, four-footed (see *tetrapod*), + ἴχνος, a track, footstep: see *ichnite.*] In *geol.*, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a saurian reptile, left on a rock. See *ichnite.*

Tetrapodichnites (tet-ra-pod-ik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock): see *tetrapodichnite.*] A hypothetical genus of animals whose tracks are known as tetrapodichnites.

tetrapodous (te-trap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *tetrapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetrapod.*

tetrapody (te-trap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. τετραποδία, a measure or length of four feet, in pros. a tetrapody, < τετράπους, having four feet: see *tetrapod.*] A group of four feet; a colon, meter, or verse consisting of four feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tetrapolis (te-trap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπολις, a district having four cities, prop. adj., having four cities, < τετρα-, four, + πόλις, a city.] A group or association of four towns; a district or political division characterized by containing four important cities. See *tetrapolitan.*

"The garden opposite Euboia's coast" was inhabited by the Apolline *Tetrapolis.*
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

tetrapolitan (tet-ra-pol'i-tan), *a.* [< NL. *tetrapolitanus*, < *tetrapolis*, a group of four cities: see *tetrapolis.*] Of or belonging to a tetrapolis, or group of four towns; specifically [*cap.*], relating to the four towns of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg.—**Tetrapolitan Confession**, a confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities named above. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

tetraprostyle (tet-ra-prō'stil), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle.*] Noting a classical temple having a portico of four columns in front of the cella or naos.

tetrapteran (te-trap'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapter-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having four wings, as an insect; tetrapterous.

II. *n.* An insect which has four wings.

tetrapterous (te-trap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράπτερος, four-winged, < τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing.] Having four wings, as a fruit or stem (see *wing*, 9 (*c*)); tetrapteran.

Tetrapteryx (te-trap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1818), < Gr. τέτρα-, four, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A generic name under which the Stanley crane of South Africa has been separated from *Anthropoides* as *T. paradiseus.*



1. Tetrapterous Fruit of *Mohrodendron Carolinum.* 2. Same, transversely cut.

tetraptote (tet'rap-tōt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπτωτος, with four cases, < τετρα-, four, + πτῶσις (πτωτ-), a case in grammar.] In *gram.*, a noun that has four cases only.

Tetrapturus (tet-rap-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), for **Tetrapterurus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing, fin, + οὐρά, tail: in allusion to the wing-like caudal keels.] A genus of *Istiophoridæ*, including certain sailfishes, sometimes specified as *spear-fishes* and *bill-fishes.* The type is the Mediterranean *T. belone;* another species is *T. albidus.* See cut under *spear-fish*, 2.

tetrapyrenous (tet″ra-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πυρήν, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene.*] In *bot.*, having four pyrenes or stones.

tetraquetrous (te-trak'we-trus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *-quetrus*, as in *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous.*] In *bot.*, having four very sharp and almost winged corners, as the ★stems of some labiate plants.

tetrarch (tet'rärk or tē'trärk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tetrark*, < OF. *tetrarque, tetrarche*, F. *tétrarque* = Sp. It. *tetrarca* = Pg. *tetrarcha*, < L. *tetrarches*, < Gr. τετράρχης, a leader of four companies, a tetrarch, < τετρα-, four, + ἀρχειν, rule.]

I. *n.* 1. In the Roman empire, the ruler of the fourth part of a country or province in the East; a viceroy; a subordinate ruler.

Herod being *tetrarch* of Galilee. Luke iii. 1.

2. The commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx.

I condemn, as every one does, his inaction after the battle of Cannæ; and, in his last engagement with Africanus, I condemn no less his bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy *tetrarch* rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants, by the refractoriness of which he lost the battle.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, and Panætius.

II.† *a.* Four principal or chief. [Rare and erroneous.]

Tetrarch elements. *Fuller.*

tetrarchate (tet'rär-kāt), *n.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ate*[3].] The district governed by a Roman tetrarch, or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchical (te-trär'ki-kal), *a.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet'rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *tetrarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *tétrarchie* = Sp. *tetrarquía* = Pg. It. *tetrarchia*, < L. *tetrarchia*, < Gr. τετραρχία, the power or government of a tetrarch, < τετράρχης, a tetrarch: see *tetrarch.*] Same as *tetrarchate.*

tetrascelus (te-tras'ē-lus), *n.*; pl. *tetrasceli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τετρασκελής, four-legged, < τετρα-, four, + σκέλος, leg.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four legs.

tetraschistic (tet-ra-skis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σχίσμα, a cleft, division.] In *biol.*, tending to divide into four parts, or marked by such division. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 834.

tetraselenodont (tet″ra-sē-lē'nō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σελήνη, moon, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having four crescentic ridges, as a molar; characterized by such dentition, as a ruminant. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

tetrasemic (tet-ra-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *tetrasemus*, < Gr. τετράσημος, < τετρα-, four, + σῆμα, a sign, σημεῖον, a sign, mora: see *disemic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two semeia or moræ: as, a *tetrasemic* long (double the usual long); a *tetrasemic* foot (dactyl, anapest, spondee).

tetrasepalous (tet-ra-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having four sepals.

tetraspaston (tet-ra-spas'ton), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπᾶν, pull, stretch: see *spasm.*] A machine in which four pulleys act together. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tetraspermous (tet-ra-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] In *bot.*, four-seeded; producing four seeds to each flower, or in each cell of a capsule.

tetraspherical (tet-ra-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *spherical.*] Relating to four spheres.

tetrasporange (tet'ra-spō-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *tetrasporangium.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetrasporangium.*

tetrasporangium (tet″ra-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrasporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or cell in which tetraspores are produced.

tetraspore (tet'ra-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of the red algæ: so called from the circumstance that usually four are produced by the division of the mother-cell. See *spore*[2], *cruciate*[1], 2, *bispore, Florideæ.* Also called *spherospore.* See cut under *Algæ.*

tetrasporic (tet-ra-spor'ik), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, composed of tetraspores.

tetrasporous (tet'ra-spō-rus), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of the nature of or having tetraspores.

tetrastich (tet'ra-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *tetrastic;* < L. *tetrastichon*, a poem in four lines, < Gr. τετράστιχον, neut. of τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines, < τετρα-, four, + στίχος, row, line: see *stich.* Cf. *distich*, etc.] A group of four lines; a period, system, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines or four verses; a quartet. Compare *quatrain.*

I will . . . conclude with this *Tetrastic*, which my Brain ran upon in my Bed this Morning.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

tetrastichic (tet-ra-stik'ik), *a.* [< *tetrastich* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or constituting a tetrastich or tetrastichs; consisting of tetrastichs, or groups of four lines. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

tetrastichous (te-tras'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines: see *tetrastich.*] 1. In *bot.*, four-ranked; having four vertical rows: as, a *tetrastichous* spike, which has the flowers so arranged.—2. In *zoöl.*, four-rowed.

tetrastigm (tet'ra-stim), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + στίγμα, a mark, a point.] A figure formed by four points in a plane with their six connecting right lines.

tetrastoön (te-tras'tō-on), *n.*; pl. *tetrastoa* (-ä). [< MGr. τετράστοον, an antechamber, neut. of τετράστοος, having four porticos, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + στοά, a portico: see *stoa.*] In *arch.*, a courtyard with porticos, or open colonnades, on each of its four sides. *Britton*, Dict. of Arch. and Archæol. of ★Middle Ages.



Plan of Tetrastyle Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

tetrastyle (tet'ra-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tetrastylos* (as a noun, *tetrastylon*), < Gr. τετράστυλος, having four columns in front, < τετρα-, four, + στῦλος, column.]

I. *a.* In *anc. arch.* and kindred styles, having or consisting of four columns. Specifically—(*a*) Having a portico of four columns front, as the temple of Fortuna Virilis at



Tetrastyle Portico.—North Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

Rome. (*b*) Having the ceiling or roof supported by four columns or pillars.

There are two *tetrastyle* halls, one of which, erected by Darius, is the most interesting of the smaller buildings on the terrace. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

II. *n.* A structure having four pillars; a combination or group of four pillars.

An organ of very good workmanship, and supported by a *Tetrastyle* of very beautiful Gothic columns.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

tetrasyllabic (tet″ra-si-lab'ik), *a.* [As *tetrasyllab(le)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of four syllables.

tetrasyllabical (tet″ra-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *tetrasyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *tetrasyllabic.*

tetrasyllable (tet'ra-sil-a-bl), *n.* [= F. *tétrasyllabe* = Sp. *tetrasílabo*, < Gr. τετρασύλλαβος, <

τετρα-, four, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word consisting of four syllables.

tetrasymmetry (tet-ra-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *biol.*, that symmetry which may be expressed by tetrameral division into like or equal parts; symmetrical tetramerism, as of some crinoids. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. ii. 362. [Rare.]

tetrathecal (tet-ra-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θήκη, case: see *theca.*] In *bot.*, having four loculaments or cavities in the ovary.

tetratheism (tet'ra-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the Godhead there are, in addition to the Divine Essence, three persons or individualizations—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—making in the Godhead three and one instead of three in one.

tetratheite (tet'ra-thē-īt), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ite*2.] One who believes in tetratheism.

tetrathionic (tet″ra-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θείον, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Containing four atoms of sulphur.—**Tetrathionic acid**, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$. It is a colorless odorless acid liquid.

tetratomic (tet-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετράτομος, fourfold (< τετρα-, four, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + *-ic.*] Same as *tetradic.*

tetratone (tet'ra-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. τετράτονος, having four tones or notes, < τετρα-, four, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of four whole steps or tones—that is, an augmented fifth. Compare *tritone.*

tetratop (tet'ra-top), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + τόπος, a place.] The four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

tetraxial (te-trak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *axis*, axis.] Having four axes, as the spicules of some sponges.

tetraxile (te-trak'sil), *a.* Same as *tetraxial.*

tetraxon (te-trak'son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἄξων, axis, axle.] **I.** *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule; tetraxial.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with four axes.

tetraxonian (tet-rak-sō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *tetraxon.* *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

Tetraxonida (tet-rak-son'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetraxon.*] A group of sponges, a suborder of *Chondrospongiæ* or *Spiculispongiæ*, characterized by the isolated tetraxial spicules. It contains the lithistids and choristids, in all about 12 families.

tetric† (tet'rik), *a.* [< OF. *tetrique* = Sp. *tétrico* = Pg. It. *tetrico*, < L. *tetricus*, *tætricus*, harsh, sour, < *tæter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; crabbed.

> In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are *tetric*, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

tetrical† (tet'ri-kal), *a.* [< *tetric* + *-al.*] Same as *tetric.*

> The entangling perplexities of school-men; the obscure, *tetrical*, and contradictory assertions of Popes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 92.

tetricalness† (tet'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness; crabbedness. *Bp. Gauden.*

tetricity† (te-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *tætricita(t-)s*, gravity, seriousness, < *tætricus*, harsh, sour, serious: see *tetric.*] Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricalness. *Bailey*, 1731.

tetricous† (tet'ri-kus), *a.* [< L. *tætricus*: see *tetric.*] Same as *tetric.* *Bailey*, 1727.

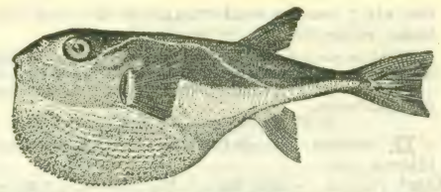
Tetrodon (tet'rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), orig. *Tetraodon* (Linnæus, 1758); < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] **1.** A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Tetraodontidæ.* The species are numerous in warm seas. *T. setosus* is an abundant blower, puffer, or swell-toad of the Pacific coast of Mexico, attaining a foot in length. See cut under *balloon-fish.*

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus or of the family *Tetraodontidæ.*

tetrodont (tet'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tetrodon(t-).*] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, having (apparently) four teeth; pertaining to the *Tetraodontidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *tetrodon*, 2. Also *tetraodont.*

Tetrodontidæ (tet-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectognath fishes, of which the typical genus is *Tetrodon;* those globe-fishes whose jaws present the appearance of four large front teeth, owing to the presence of a median suture in each jaw. The species figured in the next column in illustration of the family is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Also *Tetraodontidæ.* See also cut under *balloon-fish.*



Rabbit-fish, or Smooth Puffer (*Lagocephalus lævigatus*), a member of the *Tetrodontidæ.*
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

tetryl (tet'ril), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + *-yl.*] The hypothetical radical C_4H_9, the fourth member of the C_nH_{2n+1} series: same as *butyl.*

tetrylamine (tet'ril-am-in), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *amine.*] A colorless transparent liquid, having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odor, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid; $C_4H_9NH_2$. It is produced by the action of potash on butyl isocyanate. It has basic properties, and forms crystalline salts. Also called *butylamine.*

tetrylene (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *-ene.*] Oil-gas (C_4H_8); a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See *coal-gas.* Also called *butylene.*

tett† (tet), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tate.*] A plait; a knot.

> At ilka *tett* of her horse's mane
> Hung fifty siller bells and nine.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

★ **tetter** (tet'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tettar*; < ME. *teter, tetere*, < AS. *teter*, tetter; cf. OHG. *zitaroh*, MHG. *ziteroch*, G. dial. *zitteroch, zittrich* (cf. G. *zittermal*), tetter; cf. Skt. *dadru, dadruka*, cutaneous eruption, miliary herpes, Lith. *dederine*, herpes, tetter, scurf, LL. *derbiosus*, scabby.] **1.** A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, eczema, and impetigo.

> A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
> Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
> All my smooth body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 71.
>
> 'Tis a Disease, I think,
> A stubborn *Tetter* that 's not cur'd with Ink.
> *Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

2. A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.—**Blister tetter**, pemphigus.—**Crusted tetter**, impetigo.—**Eating tetter**, lupus.—**Humid or moist tetter**, eczema.—**Scaly tetter**, psoriasis.

tetter (tet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tetter*, *n.*] To affect with or as with the disease called tetter.

> Those measles
> Which we disdain should *tetter* us.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 79.

tetter-berry (tet'ėr-ber″i), *n.* The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, esteemed a cure for tetter. [Prov. Eng.]

tetterous (tet'ėr-us), *a.* [< *tetter* + *-ous.*] Having the character of tetter.

> Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a *tetterous* eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure. *Quincy.* (*Latham.*)

tetter-totter† (tet'ėr-tot'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *titter-totter.*

tetterwort (tet'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The larger celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases; also, in America, sometimes the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*

tettiga (tet'i-gä), *n.* Same as *tettix*, 1.

Tettiginæ (tet-i-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettix (-ig-)* + *-inæ.*] A prominent subfamily of short-horned grasshoppers, or *Acrididæ*, containing the forms sometimes known as *grouse-locusts.* They are small species in which the pronotum is lengthened posteriorly into a projection as long as the wings, or longer. They are very active, and are found abundantly in low wet meadows and along watercourses. The principal genera are *Tettix, Tettigidea*, and *Batrachedra.* Also, as a family, *Tettigidæ.*

Tettigonia (tet-i-gō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. τέττιξ (τεττιγ-), a cicada.] A very large and somewhat loosely characterized genus of leaf-hoppers, typical of the family *Tettigoniidæ.* The British Museum catalogue gives 127 species, from all parts of the world—largely, however, from South America.

tettigonian (tet-i-gō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Tettigonia* + *-an.*] A leaf-hopper of the genus *Tettigonia* or some related genus.

Tettigoniidæ (tet″i-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettigonia* + *-idæ.*] A large and important family of leaf-hoppers, typified by the genus *Tettigonia.* They are small to medium-sized forms with long bodies, an expanded face, bristle-shaped antennæ placed in a cavity beneath the rim of the vertex, and ocelli upon the vertex. It is a wide-spread group, occurring most abundantly in tropical regions. Species of *Proconia* and *Diedrocephala* injure crops in the United States, and members of the former genus secrete large quantities of very liquid honeydew, producing the phenomena of so-called "weeping trees." Also *Tettigoniadæ, Tettigonidæ.*

tettish† (tet'ish), *a.* Same as *teatish.*

tettix (tet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. τέττιξ, a cicada.] **1.** A cicada.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Acrididæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the subfamily *Tettiginæ*, and having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Nine species are known in the United States.

tetty† (tet'i), *a.* [Cf. *tettish, teatish.*] Techy; peevish; irritable.

> If they lose, though it be but a trifle, . . . they are so cholerick and *tetty* that no man may speak with them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 119.

teuch, teugh (tūch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *tough.*

> Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, forbye being *teugh* in the upper-leather. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

teuchit (tūch'it), *n.* [An imitative name. Cf. *pewit* and *tewhit.*] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus;* the pewit. [Scotch.]

Teucrian (tū'kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Teucri, Teucria* (see def.), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the ancient Trojans (Teucri) or to the Troad.

II. *n.* One of the Teucri; one of the inhabitants of ancient Teucria, or the Troad; a Trojan.

Teucrium (tū'kri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *teucrion*, < Gr. τεύκριον, germander, spleenwort; appar. connected with Τεῦκρος, Teucer, and so said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ* and tribe *Ajugeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a short corolla-tube, a prominent lower lip, the other lobes small and inconspicuous, and the four stamens far exserted from a posterior fissure. It includes about 100 species, scattered over many temperate and warm regions, especially near the Mediterranean. They are herbs or shrubs of varied habit; the leaves are either entire, toothed, or cut, and the flowers are in axillary clusters, or terminal spikes, racemes, or heads. The species are known in general as *germander* (which see, and compare *poly*, and *herb mastic*, under *herb*). England has 4 and the United States 7 different species, of which *T. Canadense*, the common American germander, of low open ground and fence-rows from Canada to Texas and Mexico, bears an erect spike of rather conspicuous reddish-purple flowers. *T. littorale* occurs on or near the coast from Maine to Florida, one is confined to the Gulf States, and three others occur only in the Northeastern States, while *T. occidentale* extends from Ontario to British Columbia and southward. Many species were once highly esteemed in medicine, but are now discarded; especially the three following, which are widely dispersed through Europe and Asia: *T. Chamædrys*, the wall-germander, once used for rheumatism and as a febrifuge; *T. Scordium*, the water-germander, a creeping marsh-plant with the odor of garlic when bruised, once used as an antiseptic, etc.; and *T. Scorodonia*, the wood-, garlic-, or mountain-sage, a very bitter plant resembling hops in taste and odor. (See cut under *Didynamia*, and compare *ambrose*, 2, and *scordium.*) Many other species have a pleasant fragrance. *T. Marum*, the cat-thyme, is in use for its scent, and is remarkable as a sternutatory. *T. corymbosum* of Australia is there known as *licorice. T. betonicum*, the Madeira betony, with loose spikes of fragrant crimson flowers, and several other species from Madeira, are handsome greenhouse shrubs. *T. fruticans*, the tree-germander of Spain, and *T. racemosum*, a dwarf evergreen of Australia, are also occasionally cultivated, and many annual species are showy border-plants.



Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of American Germander (*Teucrium Canadense*). *a*, a flower.

teugh (tūch), *a.* See *teuch.*

★**Teut.** An abbreviation of *Teutonic.*

Teuthidæ (tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* + *-idæ.*] **1.** In *conch.*, a family of decacerous cephalopods, named from the genus *Teuthis:* synonymous with *Loliginidæ.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, same as *Teuthididæ. De Kay*, 1842.

teuthidan (tū'thi-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teuthidæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Teuthidæ.*

Teuthididæ (tū-thid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Teuthis*, and variously constituted. (*a*) Same as *Teuthidoidea. Bonaparte*, 1831. (*b*) Same as *Siganidæ.* (*c*) Same as *Acanthuridæ.*

teuthidoid (tū'thi-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In *conch.*, same as *teuthidan.*—**2.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Teuthidiæ*, in any sense; having the characters of the *Teuthidoidea.*

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Teuthidiæ*, in any sense, or of the *Teuthidoidea.*

Teuthidoidea (tū-thi-doi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* (*Teuthid-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Teuthididæ* and the *Siganidæ*, having the undivided post-temporals coössified with the skull, and the intermaxillaries united with the maxillaries.

Teuthis (tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τευθίς, a sort of cuttlefish.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of cephalopods, giving name to the *Teuthidæ:* synonymous with *Loligo.*—2. In *ichth.*, a Linnean genus of fishes, variously taken. (*a*) As identical with *Acanthurus.* (*b*) As identical with *Siganus.* In each acceptation it gives name to a family *Teuthididæ* (which see).

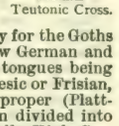
teuthologist (tū-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *teuthology* + *-ist.*] A student of the cephalopodous mollusks.

teuthology (tū-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Teuthis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which relates to cephalopods.

Teuto-Celtic (tū'tō-sel'tik), *a.* Teutonic and Celtic; of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Teuton* = G. *Teutonen*, pl., < L. *Teutoni, Teutones*, pl., a people of Germany; from an OTeut. word represented by Goth. *thiuda* = OHG. *diot* = AS. *theód*, etc., people: see *Dutch.*] Originally, a member of a Germanic tribe first mentioned in the fourth century B. C., and supposed to have dwelt near the mouth of the Elbe. The Teutons, in alliance with the Cimbri, invaded the Roman dominions, and were overthrown by Marius, 102 and 101 B. C.; hence the name was ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples of Europe in general, and at present is often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as when we speak of Teutons as opposed to Celts.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Teutonique* = Sp. *Teutónico* = Pg. *Teutonico* (cf. G. *Teutonisch*), < L. *Teutonicus*, < *Teutoni, Teutones*, a tribe of Germany.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Teutons; of or belonging to the peoples of Germanic origin; in the widest sense, pertaining to the Scandinavians, and to the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, as well as to German races proper.—**Teutonic cross**, a cross potent: so called because such a cross forms the badge of the Teutonic Order of Knighthood.—**Teutonic Knights.** See *Teutonic Order.*—**Teutonic or Germanic languages**, a tribe of tongues, belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-European family, which has been divided into three great sections, viz.: (1) Gothic or Mœsogothic, the language used by Wulfila (Ulfilas) in his translation of the Scriptures, made in the fourth century for the Goths of Mœsia; (2) German, subdivided into Low German and High German—the Low German tribe of tongues being the Anglo-Saxon or English, Old Saxon, Friesic or Frisian, Dutch and Flemish, and Low German proper (Platt-Deutsch), while the High German has been divided into three periods, viz., Old High German, Middle High German, and modern German; (3) Scandinavian, comprising Icelandic or Old Norse, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. See *Gothic, German, Anglo-Saxon*, etc.—**Teutonic or Germanic nations**, the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches: (1) the High Germans of Upper and Middle Germany, with the Germans of Switzerland and the greater part of those in the Austrian empire; (2) the Low German branch, including the Frisians, the Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English descended from the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in Britain; (3) the Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—**Teutonic Order**, a military order founded at Acre in Palestine, 1190, and confirmed by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land, and it soon rivaled the Templars and the Hospitalers.


Teutonic Cross.

II. *n.* The language, or languages collectively, of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples.

Teutonicism (tū-ton'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Teutonic* + *-ism.*] A Teutonic idiom or mode of expression; a Germanism. *Imp. Dict.*

Teutonism (tū'ton-izm), *n.* [< *Teuton* + *-ism.*] 1. Teutonic or Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, peculiarities, etc.

> The Danes and Norsemen poured in a contingent of *Teutonism*, which has been largely supplemented by English and Scotch efforts.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 178.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Teutonic peoples; a German idiom or peculiarity.

> The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct *Teutonisms* here and there.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 425.

Teutonization (tū"ton-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Teutonize* + *-ation.*] The act of Teutonizing.

Teutonize (tū'ton-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Teutonized*, ppr. *Teutonizing.* [< *Teuton* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Teutonic or German in character, etc.; render conformable to German customs, ideas, idioms, or analogies.

> The European Continent is to-day protesting against being *Teutonized*, as energetically as it did, at the beginning of this century, against a forced conformity to a Gallic organization.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 8.

II. *intrans.* To conform to German customs, idioms, etc.

tew[1] (tū), *v.* [Also *tue;* < ME. *tewen*, a var. of *tawen*, E. *taw:* see *taw*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat, mix, or pound; prepare by beating, etc. [Provincial or trade use.]—**2.** To taw, as leather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To work; prepare by working; be actively employed in or about. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. To scourge; beat; drub.

> Down with 'em!
> Into the wood, and rifle 'em, *tew* 'em, swinge 'em!
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 2.

5†. To haul; pull; tow.

> Men are labouring as 'twere summer bees,
> Some hollowing trunks, some binding heaps of wood, . . .
> Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew;*
> To shed that blood which many an age shall rue.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 20.

6. To lead on; work up.

> H'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman,
> So *tew'd* him up with sack that he lies lashing
> A butt of malmsey for his mares!
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To work; keep busy; bustle. Also *too.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> The phrase *tooin'* round, meaning a supererogatory activity like that of flies. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.
>
> The minister began to come out of his study, and want to *tew* 'round and see to things.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 63.

tew[2]† (tū), *n.* [A var. of *tow*[2].] A tow-rope or -chain.

> *Dorothea.* The fool shall now fish for himself.
> *Alice.* Be sure, then,
> His *tew* be tith and strong, and next, no swearing,
> He'll catch no fish else.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3.

tewart (tū'ärt), *n.* Same as *tooart.*

tewel (tū'el), *n.* [< ME. *tewel, tewelle, tuel,* < OF. *tuel, tuyel, tuiel, tueil*, F. *tuyau* = Pr. Sp. *tudel*, a pipe; of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *tüte*, > G. *tüte, deute, dute*, a pipe.] 1†. A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer.*—2. Same as *twyer.*

tewhit (tē-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative, like *teuchit, pewit*, etc.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). [Local, British.]

tewing-beetle (tū'ing-bē"tl), *n.* A spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

tewtaw (tū'tâ), *v. t.* [A redupl. of *tew*[1], or < *tew*[1] + *taw*[1].] Same as *tew*[1], 1; especially, to beat (hemp) in order to separate the fibers. [Prov. Eng.]

Texan (tek'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Texas* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Texas.—**Texan armadillo.** See *Tatusia*, and cut under *peba.*—**Texan fever.** See *Texas fever.*—**Texan pride**, the Drummond phlox, *Phlox Drummondii*, a bright garden annual, native in Texas.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Texas, one of the southern States of the United States, ★bordering on Mexico.

texas (tek'sas), *n.* [So called in allusion to the State of *Texas.*] A structure on the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, containing the cabins for the officers. The pilot-house is on top of it. [Western U. S.]

Texas blue-grass, buckthorn, cardinal, goose, grackle. See *blue-grass*, etc.

Texas fever, Texan fever. A specific fever affecting cattle living within a certain area, including the greater part of the southern United States, and communicated by them to cattle north of this area when the former are taken north during the warm season of the year. Cattle taken from the North into this infected area may likewise contract the disease. The disease is due to the invasion and destruction of the red blood-corpuscles by a protozoan parasite, *Pyrosoma bigeminum*, analogous to the malarial parasite in man. The germ is conveyed from the sick to healthy animals by the tick, *Ixodes bovis.* The disease begins with a high fever, which may continue from a few days to a week or more, when the animal succumbs; or the fever may subside and a slow recovery ensue. A characteristic symptom in severe cases is the presence of hemoglobin in the urine, giving it a deep port-wine color. After death the spleen is found enormously enlarged and softened, the fourth stomach inflamed, and the bile very thick.

Texas flax. A composite plant, *Gutierrezia Texana*, abundant on the prairies of central Texas. Its slender stem, narrow leaves, and small yellow heads give it a close superficial resemblance to flax.

Texas millet. Same as *concho-grass.*

Texas sarsaparilla. Same as *menispermum*, 2.

Texas snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*

text (tekst), *n.* [< ME. *text, texte, tixte, tyxt,* ★< OF. (and F.) *texte* = Pr. *texte, test* = Sp. Pg. *texto* = It. *testo,* < L. *textus*, a fabric, texture, structure, composition, context, text (cf. *textum*, a fabric, also the style of an author, neut. of *textus*, pp.), < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave, = Skt. √ *taksh*, cut, prepare, form (see *tectonic*).] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary.

> His coward herte
> Made him amis the goddes *text* to glose,
> When he for ferde out of Delphos sterte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1410.
>
> King George the Second and I don't agree in our explication of this *text* of ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 194.
>
> Very close study is everywhere manifest, but it is very doubtful whether the difficulties emphasized in many cases ought to be considered sufficient cause for changing the *text.* The faulty and awkward expressions may be chargeable to the author himself.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 252.

2. Specifically, the letter of the Scriptures, more especially in the original languages; in a more limited sense, any passage of Scripture quoted in proof of a dogmatic position, or taken as the subject or motive of a discourse from the pulpit.

> Your flock, assembled by the bell,
> Encircled you to hear with reverence
> Your exposition on the holy *text.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 7.
>
> How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a *text*,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 539.

3. Any subject chosen to enlarge and comment on; a topic; a theme.

> No more; the *text* is foolish. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 37.
>
> The maiden Aunt
> Took this fair day for *text*, and from it preach'd
> An universal culture for the crowd.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

4. In *vocal music*, the words sung, or to be sung.—**5.** The main body of matter in a book or manuscript, in distinction from notes or other matter associated with it; by extension, letterpress or reading-matter in general, in distinction from illustrations, or from blank spaces or margins: as, an island of *text* in an ocean of margin.

> If the volume is composed of single leaves, perhaps of thin *text* and heavy illustrations.
> *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 24.

6. A kind of writing used in the text or body of clerkly manuscripts; formal handwriting; now, especially, a writing or type of a form peculiar to some class of old manuscripts; specifically, in *her.*, Old English black-letter: as, German or English *text;* a *text* (black-letter) R or T. An Old English letter often occurs as a bearing or part of a bearing, and is blazoned as above. See also *black-letter.* Compare *church text* and *German text.*

> Fair as a *text* B in a copy-book.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 42.

Chapel text. See *chapel.*—**Church text.** See *church.*—**German text.** See *German*[2].—**To cap texts.** See *cap*[1].

text† (tekst), *v. t.* [< *text*, *n.*] To write in text-hand or large characters.

> Truth copied from my heart is *texted* there.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.
>
> O then, how high
> Shall this great Troy *text* up the memory
> Of you her noble prætor!
> *Dekker*, London's Tempe.

text-book (tekst'bůk), *n.* 1. A book containing a text or texts. (*a*) A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments. (*b*) A book containing a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for reference: more generally termed *Bible text-book.*

2. A book used by students as a standard work for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.—**3.** Same as *libretto*, 1.

textevangelium (teks"te-van-jē'li-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *Textus*, 2.

text-hand (tekst'hand), *n.* A large, uniform, clerkly handwriting: so called from the large writing formerly used for the text of manuscript books, in distinction from the smaller writing used for the notes.

textile (teks'til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *textile*, < L. *textilis*, < *textum*, something woven: see *text.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to weaving: as, the *textile* art.—**2.** Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving: as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.—**Textile cone**, in *conch.*, one of the cone-shells, *Conus textilis*, whose colors suggest a woven fabric.

II. *n.* **1.** A woven fabric.

> The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of *textiles.*
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 846.

2. A material suitable for weaving into a textile fabric: as, hemp and other *textiles*.

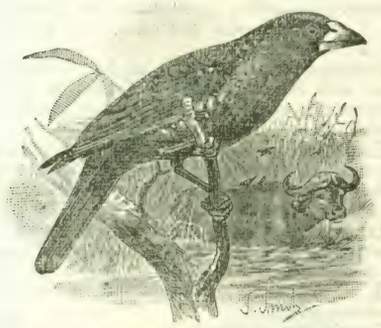
The Journal of the Society of Arts reports the discovery of a new *textile* on the shores of the Caspian. This plant, called kanaff by the natives, . . . attains a height of ten feet. *Science*, XIII. 81.

textlet (tekst'let), *n.* [< *text* + *-let.*] A short or small text. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11. [Rare.]

text-man (tekst'man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts, or too strict in adherence to the letter of texts. [Rare.]

But saith he, Are not the Clergy members of Christ? why should not each member thrive alike? Carnall *text-man!* As if worldly thriving were one of the privileges wee have by being in Christ! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Textor (teks'tôr), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1828), < L. *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*. There are several species. The best-known is the ox-bird, *T. albirostris* (commonly called *T. alecto*), black



White-billed Ox-bird (*Textor albirostris*).

with a white bill, and 8¾ inches long. The others have coral-red bills, as *T. niger* (or *erythrorhynchus*), which is 9½ inches long. Also called *Alecto*, *Dertroides*, *Bubalornis*, and *Alectrornis*.

textorial (teks-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *textorius*, of or pertaining to weaving, < *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] Of or pertaining to weaving. [Rare.]

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 178.

Textor's map-projection. See *projection*.

text-pen (tekst'pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

textrine (teks'trin), *a.* [< L. *textrinus*, of or pertaining to weaving, contr. from **textorinus*, < *textor*, a weaver: see *textorial.*] Of or pertaining to weaving or construction; textorial. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6. [Rare.]

textual (teks'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *textuel*, < OF. (and F.) *textuel* = Sp. Pg. *textual* = It. *testuale*, < L. as if **textualis*, < *textus*, text: see *text.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text: as, *textual* criticism; *textual* errors.

They seek . . . to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 5.

Textual inaccuracy is a grave fault in the new edition of the old poets. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 301.

2†. Based on texts.

Here shall your majestie find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursorie. *Bp. Hall*, Works, Ded.

3†. Acquainted with texts and capable of quoting them precisely; learned or versed in texts.

This meditacioun
I putte it ay under correccioun
Of clerkes, for I am nat *textuel;*
I take but the sentens, trusteth wel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 56.

Textual commentary. See *commentary*, 1.

II.† *n.* One versed in texts; a textualist.

Wherefore they were called Karaim, that is Bible-men, or *Textualls*, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saduces. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

textualism (teks'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the Rabbins are, their comments can witness. *Lightfoot*, Miscellanies, vi.

2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of texts.

textually (teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* In or as regards the text; according to the text.

A copy in some parts *textually* exact. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

textuary (teks'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *textus*, + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

2†. Having the authority or importance of a text; that ranks as a text, or takes chief place; regarded as authoritative, or as an authority.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

Some who have had the honour to be *textuary* in divinity are of opinion that it shall be the same specifical fire with ours. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 50.

II. *n.*; pl. *textuaries* (-riz). 1. A textualist; one who adheres strictly to the text.—2†. An expounder or critic of texts; a textual expositor or critic.

In Luke xvi. 17, 18, . . . this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were called thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foreseen rashness of common *textuaries*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

The greatest wits have been the best *textuaries*. *Swift*, To a young Poet.

textuel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *textual.*

textuist† (teks'tū-ist), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text, + *-ist.*] One who adheres too strictly to the letter of texts; a textualist.

When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time, I make no wonder. *Milton*, Divorce, To the Parliament.

Textularia (teks-tū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826), < L. **textula*, dim. of *textus*, text, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Textulariidæ*.

textularian (teks-tū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Textularia* in a broad sense; textulariidean. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 458.

II. *n.* A textularian foraminifer.

Textularidea (teks″tū-lā-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-idea.*] The *Textulariidæ* advanced to the rank of an order, and divided into *Textularina*, *Buliminina*, and *Cassidulinina*.

textularidean (teks″tū-lā-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Textularian in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Textularidea*.

II. *n.* A textularian in a broad sense.

Textulariidæ (teks″tū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Textularia*. The test is arenaceous or hyaline, with or without a perforate calcareous basis, and the chambers are normally arranged in two or more alternating series, or spiral and labyrinthic. Dimorphous and trimorphous forms may also be found.

textural (teks'tūr-al), *a.* [< *texture* + *-al.*] Of or relating to texture: as, *textural* differences between rocks.

It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the nerve, . . . or of other *textural* changes. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 52.

★**Textural anatomy.** See *anatomy.*

texture (teks'tūr), *n.* [< F. *texture* = Pr. *textura*, *tezura* = Sp. Pg. *textura* = It. *testura*, < L. *textura*, a weaving, web, texture, structure, < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave: see *text.*] 1†. The art or process of weaving.

God made them . . . coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 25.

2. Anything produced by weaving; a woven or textile fabric of any sort; a web.

His high throne, which, under state
Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end
Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton*, P. L., x. 446.

Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
. . . their humble *texture* weave.
Thomson, Spring, l. 641.

3. The peculiar or characteristic disposition of the threads, strands, or the like which make up a textile fabric: as, cloth of loose *texture*.—4. By extension, the peculiar disposition of the constituent parts of any body—its make, consistence, etc.; structure in general.

In the next place, it seems to be pretty well agreed that there is something also in the original frame or *texture* of every man's mind which, independently of all exterior and subsequently intervening circumstances, and even of his radical frame of body, makes him liable to be differently affected by the same exciting causes from what another man would be. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 29.

The mind must have the pressure of incumbent duties, or it will grow lax and spongy in *texture* for want of it. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 231.

When scenes are detached from the *texture* of a play, each scene inevitably loses something of the effect which, in the dramatist's conception, belonged to it as part of "a single action." *Classical Rev.*, II. 248.

5. In *biol.*, a tissue; the character or mode of formation of tissues.—6. In the *fine arts*, the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues.—**Cavernous texture.** See *cavernous.*—**Texture of rocks**, the mode of aggregation of the various substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, porphyritic, felsitic, ★vitreous, schistose, etc. See *structure.*

texture (teks'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *textured*, ppr. *texturing.* [< *texture*, *n.*] To form a texture of or with; interweave. [Rare.]

textureless (teks'tūr-les), *a.* [< *texture* + *-less.*] Having no discernible structure; amorphous: as, a *textureless* membrane.

textury† (teks'tū-ri), *a.* [< *texture* + *-y*[1].] Same as *texture*, 1.

textus (teks'tus), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text: see *text.*] 1. The text of any book, especially of the Bible or of a part of it: as, the *Textus* Receptus (see phrase below).—2†. A book containing the liturgical gospels.

The book of the gospels, or *textus*, had, in general, a binding of solid gold, studded with gems, and especially pearls, and was used for being kissed; the other, the gospel-book, which served for reading out of, was often as richly adorned. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

Textus Receptus, the received text of the Greek Testament. Strictly speaking, this name belongs to the Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the printers had prefixed the statement "*Textum* ergo habes nunc ab omnibus *receptum*" (You have now therefore the *text received* by all). This text is founded chiefly upon Erasmus's editions. The name is, however, loosely applied to any similar text, such as that on which the authorized version of the New Testament is based. The Textus Receptus represents Greek manuscripts of late date.

textus-case (teks'tus-kās), *n.* A case for a textus, or book of the gospels: usually a decorative case of the middle ages, or older, as of stamped leather, silver, or silver-gilt.

text-writer (tekst'rī″tėr), *n.* 1†. One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. A writer of textbooks and compends: as, a legal *text-writer.*

The notion that the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo *text-writers* to widows is of sacerdotal origin. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 54.

teylet†, *n.* See *tillett.*

teyl-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *teil-tree.* See *teil.*

teynet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tain.*

teyntet†, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *tent*[1].

th. A common English digraph. See *T*[1].

Th. 1. An abbreviation of *Thursday.*—2. In ★*chem.*, the symbol for *thorium.*

-th[1]. [< ME. *-th*, *-t*, *-eth*, < AS. *-th*, *-t*, etc., of various origin: see etymologies of words containing this formation.] A suffix used in forming abstract nouns from adjectives or verbs, as in *health* from *whole* or *heal*, *stealth* from *steal*, *filth* from *foul*, *tilth* from *till*, *growth* from *grow*, *truth*, *troth*, from *true* or *trow*, *drouth* from *dry*, *highth* from *high*, etc. It is little used as a modern formative, the more recent examples, like *blowth*, *spilth*, being chiefly poetical. The words in which it occurs are mostly old, and accordingly often differ somewhat, in their modern form, from the modern form of the original adjective or verb, as *filth* from *foul*, *drouth* from *dry*, etc. In many cases the relation of the noun in *-th* to its original verb is more remote, and is to be explained by the history of the particular word, as in *death* from the original form of *die*, *ruth* from *rue*, etc. In certain positions the *-th* becomes *-t*, and sometimes *-d*. Some modern forms in *-t* coexist with forms in *-th*, as *drought*, *height*, beside the now archaic *drouth*, *highth*; and in some *-t* has replaced the earlier *-th*, as in *sight*. In many nouns *-th* is of other, and often obscure, origin, as in *north*, *south*, *both*, etc.

-th[2]. [Also *-eth*; < ME. *-th*, *-eth*, *-the*, *-ethe*, < AS. *-tha*, *-the* (*-o-tha*), etc., = L. *-tus* = Gr. *-τος*, etc.; an adj. formative (orig. identical with the superl. suffix *-t*, in *-es-t*), used to form ordinal from cardinal numerals: see the etymologies of the ordinals concerned.] A suffix (*-eth* after a vowel) used in forming ordinal from cardinal numerals, as in *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, *millionth*, etc. It appears as *-d* in *third*, and was formerly *-t* in *fift*, *sixt*, etc., now *fifth*, *sixth*, etc. In *first* the suffix is the superlative *-st*. In *eighth*, pronounced as if spelled **eighth*, the radical *t* is anomalously omitted in spelling.

-th[3]. [< ME. *-th*, *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, *-iath* = D. *-t* = G. *-t*, etc.] A suffix (in older form *-eth*) used in forming the third person singular (and in Middle English all persons plural) of the pres-

ent indicative of verbs, as in *singeth*, *hopeth*, etc., or *hath*, *doth*, etc. It remains in archaic use, in poetical and scriptural language, the ordinary modern form being *-s*, *-es*, as in *sings*, *hopes*, *has*, *does*, etc. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon use it was often contracted with a preceding radical *d* or *t* into *-t*, as *jint* for *jindeth*, *sit* for *siteth*, *sitteth*, etc.

tha[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tho*[1].

tha[2]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *the*[1] and *they*[1].

thaar, *n.* See *thar*[3].

thack[1] (thak), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.—**Under thack and rape**, under thatch and rope: said of stacks in the barn-yard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw ropes; hence, figuratively, snug and comfortable. [Scotch.]

thack[1] (thak), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.

thack[2]† (thak), *v. t.* [< ME. *thakken*, < AS. *thaccian* = Icel. *thjökka*, later also *thjaka* = Norw. *tjaaka*, strike, beat; cf. Icel. *thykkr*, a thump, blow. Cf. *thwack* and *whack*.] To strike; thump; thwack. *Chaucer*.

thack[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *thacce:* see *thack*[2], *v.*] A stroke; a thwack.

> For when *thacces* of anguych watz hid in my sawle,
> Thenne I remembred me ryȝt of my rych lorde,
> Prayande him for peté his prophete to here.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 325.

thacker (thak'ėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

thae (ᵺā), *pron.* A Scotch form of *tho*[2], obsolete or dialectal plural of *the*[1] and *that*.

thaff (thaf), *n.* Same as *teff*.

thah†, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though*.

thakke†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *thack*[2].

thalamencephal (thal-ą-men'se-fal), *n.* [< *thalamencephalon*.] Same as *thalamencephalon*.

thalamencephalic (thal-ą-men-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< *thalamencephal* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon; diencephalic.

thalamencephalon (thal″ą-men-sef'ą-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *thalamus* and *encephalon*.] The parts of the brain about the third ventricle developed from the hinder part of the first primary cerebral vesicle, including the thalami, the optic tracts and chiasma, the infundibulum and cerebral part of the pituitary body, the corpora albicantia, the conarium, the ependymal part of the velum interpositum, a lamina cinerea, and other structures. Also called *diencephalon*, *interbrain*, *'tween-brain*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *encephalon*, *Rana*, *Petromyzontidæ*, and *cerebral*.

thalami, *n.* Plural of *thalamus*.

thalamia, *n.* Plural of *thalamium*.

thalamic (thal'ą-mik), *a.* [< *thalamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus.—**Thalamic commissure** of the brain, the middle, soft, or gray commissure; the medicommissure.

Thalamifloræ (thal″ą-mi-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813): see *thalamiflorous*.] A group of orders of dicotyledonous plants, constituting the first of three divisions called series by Bentham and Hooker. In their system it is distinguished from the others, the *Discifloræ* and *Calycifloræ*, by the usual insertion of the petals, stamens, and pistils on the receptacle, not on a disk or on the calyx. The group embraced the 6 cohorts *Ranales*, *Parietales*, *Polygalinæ*, *Caryophyllinæ*, *Guttiferales*, and *Malvales*. In the latest classifications these are more or less separated, and the orders, even when retaining the same names as the cohorts, have a different scope. Most fall within the present orders *Chenopodiales*, *Ranales*, *Papaverales*, *Sarraceniales*, *Malvales*, and *Hypericales*.

thalamifloral (thal″ą-mi-flō'rąl), *a.* [< *thalamiflorous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens arising immediately from the torus or thalamus; characteristic of the *Thalamifloræ*.

thalamiflorous (thal″ą-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *thalamiflorus*, < L. *thalamus* (< Gr. *θάλαμος*), a bed, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, same as *thalamifloral*.

thalamite (thal'ą-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλαμίτης* (see def.), < *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, the lowest part of the hold of a ship: see *thalamus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a rower of the lowest of the three tiers of oarsmen in a trireme. See *thranite* and *zeugite*.

> Behind the zygite sat the *thalamite*, or oarsman of the lowest bank. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 806.

thalamium (thā-lā'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *thalamia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed: see *thalamus*.] In *bot.*, a fruit-bearing organ or cavity. (*a*) A receptacle containing spores in certain algæ. (*b*) The hymenium of fungi, or one of its forms. (*c*) The disk of lichens. *Lindley*.

thalamocœle (thal'ą-mō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see *cœlia*.] The cavity of the thalamencephalon; the thalamic cœlia, commonly known as the third ventricle of the brain.

thalamocrural (thal″ą-mō-krö'rąl), *a.* [< NL. *thalamus*, q. v., + *crural*.] Pertaining to the thalamus and the crus cerebri.

Thalamophora (thal-ą-mof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A name proposed by Hertwig (1819) for the foraminifers, or those rhizopods which possess a skeleton, or which are invested by a chitinous test or covered by silicious or arenaceous particles: thus equivalent to and conterminous with *Foraminifera*.

thalamus (thal'ą-mus), *n.*; pl. *thalami* (-mī). [NL., also *thalamos*; < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed.] **1.** In *Gr. archæol.*, an inner or private room; a chamber; especially, the women's apartment (Homeric); a sekos.

> The *thalamos* in Asiatic temples.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 288.

> The walls of quarry-stones bonded with clay were similar to walls which were "found by many hundreds in all the five prehistoric cities of Troy, in the treasuries of Mycenæ, in the *thalamos* of Orchomenos," etc.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 34.

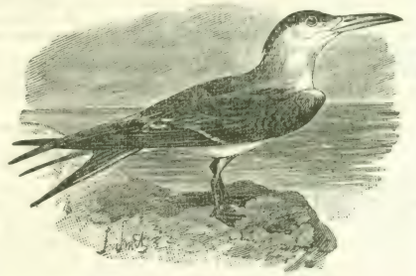
2. In *anat.*: (*a*†) The apparent origin of a cranial nerve; the place where a nerve emerges from or leaves the brain. (*b*) Specifically, the optic thalamus; the thalamus of the optic nerve; the great posterior ganglion of the cerebrum, forming the lateral wall of the cerebral ventricle, and connected with its fellow by the middle commissure of the brain. See cut under *cerebral*.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The receptacle or torus. (*b*) Same as *thallus*.—**Anterior, inferior, internal, and posterior peduncles of the thalamus.** See *peduncle*.—**Nucleus externus thalami.** See *nucleus*.—**Thalamus nervi optici**, or **thalamus opticus**, the optic thalamus. See def. 2 (*b*).

Thalarctos (thā-lärk'tos), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *Thalassarctos*.] Same as *Thalassarctos*.

Thalassarachna (thā-las-ą-rak'nä), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1871), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] A genus of marine mites belonging to the *Hydrachnidæ*, a family of watermites. *T. verrilli* is dredged in 20 fathoms off Eastport, Maine.

Thalassarctos (thal-a-särk'tos), *n.* [NL. (also *Thalarctos* (J. E. Gray, 1825) and *Thalarctus*), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] That genus of *Ursidæ* which contains the polar bear, *T. maritimus*. See cut under *bear*[2].

Thalasseus (thā-las'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *θαλασσεύς*, a fisherman, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or subgenus of



Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*).

Sterna, containing those large terns whose black cap extends into a slight occipital crest, and whose feet are black. See *Sterna* and *tern*[1].

Thalassia (thā-las'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1805), so called from their habitat; < Gr. *θαλάσσια*, fem. of *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of plants, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*, type of the tribe *Thalassieæ*. It is characterized by unisexual two-leaved one-flowered slightly tubular spathes, the long-pedicelled male flower with three ovate petaloid segments and six long erect anthers, the female at first nearly sessile and with a long-beaked ovary which matures into a globose roughened fruit dehiscent into many ascending or stellate lobes. The two species are plants growing submerged in tropical seas, with long thong-like leaves from an elongated creeping rootstock; *T. testudinum*, of the West Indies, known as *turtle grass* and *manatu-grass*, is a gregarious rosulate plant of the sea-bottom, with linear leaves about a foot in length.

thalassian (thā-las'i-an), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] Any sea-turtle.

thalassic (thā-las'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *-ic*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, living in the high seas; pelagic; marine.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or restricted to the smaller bodies of water called seas, as distinguished from *oceanic*.

> The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly potamic or *thalassic* in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 265.

Thalassic rocks. See *littoral rocks*, under *littoral*.

Thalassicolla (thā-las-i-kol'ą), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The typical genus of *Thalassicollidæ*. *T. pelagica* is an example.

Thalassicollidæ (thā-las-i-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassicolla* + *-idæ*.] A family of unicapsular or monocyttarian radiolarians of the order *Peripylæa*, of spherical form, with single nucleus, and the skeleton wanting or represented only by loose silicious spicules. Representative genera are *Thalassicolla* and *Thalassosphæra*. Also *Thalassicollea*.

thalassicollidan (thā-las-i-kol'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassicollidæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Thalassicollidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thalassicollidæ*.

Thalassidroma (thal-a-sid'rō-mä), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), irreg. < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *δρόμος*, running.] A genus of small petrels: formerly including those, like the stormy petrel, *T. pelagica*, now placed in the restricted genus *Procellaria*.

Thalassieæ (thal-a-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Thalassia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, typified by the genus *Thalassia*. See *Marinæ*.

Thalassina (thal-a-sī'nä), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea.] The typical genus of *Thalassinidæ*, containing such forms as *T. scorpionoides*. See cut under *Thalassinidæ*.

thalassinian (thal-ą-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassina* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidæ*.

II. *n.* A burrowing crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

Thalassinidæ (thal-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassina* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thalassina*. They have the podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipodites, the pleurobranchiæ not more than four and not posterior, and the branchiæ with foliaceous as well as filamentous processes. They are remarkable for the length of the abdomen and the softness of the test, and are of burrowing habits. They are commonly known as *scorpion-lobsters*.



Scorpion-lobster (*Thalassina scorpionoides*).

Thalassiophyta (thā-las-i-of'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of or belonging to the sea (< *θάλασσα*, the sea), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A name proposed by Lamouroux for *Algæ*, but inapplicable from its being too restricted—excluding all fresh-water species.

thalassiophyte (thā-las'i-ō-fīt), *n.* [See *Thalassiophyta*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the *Thalassiophyta;* a seaweed; an alga.

Thalassoaëtus (thā-las-ō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Thallasoaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), later *Thallasaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), *Thalassaëtus* (Kaup, 1847), *Thalassiaëtus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of sea-eagles, in which the tail has fourteen rectrices, as *T. pelagicus*, of Kamchatka and Alaska. See cut under *sea-eagle*.

Thalassochelys (thal-a-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of chelonians, of the family *Cheloniidæ;* the loggerhead turtles.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *thalassocraty*.

> We read of Minos, the legendary Cretan ruler, with his *thalassocracy*, and we think chiefly of war, not of commerce—yet the power of Minos would have been of little moment unless to protect commerce.
> *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 440.

thalassocraty (thal-a-sok'ra-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλασσοκρατία*, mastery of the sea, < *θαλασσοκρατεῖν*, rule the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Sovereignty of the seas. [Rare.]

> He [Polycrates] was also the first to lay claim to the sovereignty of the Ægean Sea, or *thalassocraty*, which at that time there was none to dispute with him.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 249.

thalassographer (thal-a-sog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who occupies himself with the study of the phenomena of the ocean: same as *oceanographer*.

thalassographic (thā-las-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or concerned with thalassography: same as *oceanographic*.

The field of work opened to naturalists by *thalassographic* surveys is of the greatest importance.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. vii.

thalassography (thal-a-sog'ra-fi), *n.* [Cf. MGr. *θαλασσογράφος*, describing the sea; < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean; oceanography; that branch of physical geography which has to do with the phenomena of the ocean.

The need of some simple word to express the science which treats of oceanic basins has led to the construction of this term [*thalassography*].
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. i.

thalassometer (thal-a-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A tide-gage.

Thalassophila (thal-a-sof'i-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thalassophilus*: see *thalassophilous*.] A suborder or other group of pulmonate gastropods, living on sea-shores or in salt-marshes, as the *Siphonariidæ* and *Amphibolidæ*.

thalassophilous (thal-a-sof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **thalassophilus*, < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of the sea; inhabiting the sea: specifically noting the *Thalassophila*.

thale-cress (thāl'kres), *n.* [< **thale* (abbr. < *Thaliana*: see def.), so called from a German physician *Thal* or *Thalius*, + *cress*.] The mouse-ear cress, *Stenophragma Thaliana*, a low slender herb of the northern old world, naturalized in the United States.

Thaleichthys (thal-ē-ik'this), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1859), < Gr. *θάλεια*, blooming, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of argentinoid fishes, related to the smelts and caplins. *T. pacificus* is the candle-fish or eulachon. See cut under *candle-fish*, 1.

thaler (tä'lėr), *n.* [< G. *thaler*, a dollar: see *dollar*.] A large silver coin current in various German states from the sixteenth century. The thaler of the present German empire is equivalent to three marks, and is worth about 3*s.* English (72 cents).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Thaler of Lüneburg, 1547.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

Thalessa (thā-les'ä), *n.* [NL.] **1.** A subgenus of *Purpura*. *Adams*, 1853. —**2.** A curious genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, notable for their size and the great length of the ovipositor. The larvæ live externally upon those of horntails and wood-boring beetles, and the long ovipositor of the adult enables it to bore for a considerable distance through solid wood. *T. atrata* and *T. lunator* are common parasites of *Tremex columba* in the United States. *Holmgren*, 1859.

Thalia (thą-lī'ą), *n.* [= F. *Thalie*, < L. *Thalīa*, sometimes *Thalea*, < Gr. Θάλεια, one of the Muses, < *θάλεια*, luxuriant, blooming, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant or exuberant, bloom.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety, was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy. See cut in next column, and cut under *mask*1, 1.

2. The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.—**3†.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of salps, giving name to the *Thaliæ* or *Thaliacea*: same as *Salpa*, 1. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1838.



Thalia.—From an antique in the British Museum.

Thaliacea (thā-li-ā'sē-ą), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thaliacea*, as a salp or doliolid.

Thalian (thā-lī'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or relating to Thalia, especially considered as the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *thaliacean*.

II. *n.* Same as *thaliacean*.

Thalictrum (thą-lik'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thalictrum*, *thalitruum*, < Gr. *θάλικτρον*, a plant, prob. *Thalictrum minus*; perhaps so called from the abundant early bright-green foliage, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant: see *thallus*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*. It is distinguished from the similarly apetalous genus *Anemone* by its lack of an involucre. It includes about 75 species, mostly natives of the north temperate or frigid regions, with a few in tropical India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Andes. They are delicate or tall herbs with a perennial base, and ornamental ternately decompound leaves of many leaflets, which are often roundish and three-lobed, suggesting those of the columbine or maiden-hair fern (see cut *e* under *leaf*). The flowers are commonly small, polygamous, and panicled, pendulous in *T. dioicum* and *T. minus*, and reduced to a raceme in *T. alpinum*. They consist chiefly of four or five greenish, yellowish, purple, or whitish sepals; the several or many carpels commonly become compressed stalked tailless achenes; the anthers are usually long and exserted or pendent, giving the inflorescence a graceful feathery appearance, and are especially conspicuous in *T. aquilegifolium* and *T. flavum* from their yellow color. The species are known in general as *meadow-rue*; 3 are natives of England, and about 15 of North America. A few dwarf species are used for borders or rock-work, as *T. minus* and *T. alpinum*, the latter native of the mountains of Europe and Asia, as also of the Rocky Mountains, and reaching latitude 66° N. About 24 of the taller species are in cultivation, especially *T. glaucum* of Spain and the Austrian *T. aquilegifolium*, known as *Spanish-tuft* and *feathered* or *tufted columbine*. *T. polygamum*, a conspicuous ornament of wet meadows in the United States, reaches the height of four, sometimes seven, feet. *T. flavum* is known in England as *fen-rue* or *maiden-hair rue*, and as *false*, *monk's*, or *poor-man's rhubarb*. *T. foliolosum*, the yellowroot of the Himalayas, produces tonic and aperient roots used in India in intermittent fevers.

thallic (thal'ik), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing thallium: as, *thallic* oxid.

thalliform (thal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thallus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a thallus.

thalline (thal'in), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλλινος*, of or pertaining to a green shoot, < *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, relating to, of the character of, or belonging to a thallus.—**Thalline exciple.** See *exciple*.

thallious (thal'i-us), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ous*.] Same as *thallic*.

thallite (thal'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot (see *thallus*), + *-ite*2.] Same as *epidote*.

thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery; < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] Chemical symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.0. A rare metal which was discovered in the residuum left from the distillation of selenium by Crookes, in 1861, and was first supposed to contain tellurium, but afterward proved, by the aid of the spectroscope, to be new. Thallium as prepared artificially has a bluish-white tint and the luster of lead. It is malleable, and so soft that it can be scratched with the finger-nail. Its specific gravity is 11.8. Thallium is somewhat widely distributed, but never occurs in large quantities. The rare mineral called *crookesite*, found in Sweden, is an alloy of thallium, selenium, and copper, with a little silver. Thallium seems to be present in both iron and copper pyrites from various localities, and it is from the flue-dust from sulphuric-acid works in which pyrites is burned that the metal is chiefly obtained. Thallium is chemically classed with the metals of the lead group, but its reactions are in certain respects very peculiar and exceptional. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass, and is said to furnish a glass of extraordinary brilliancy and high refractive power.

thallium-glass (thal'i-um-glàs), *n.* Glass in which thallium is used instead of lead, to give density and brilliancy. Compare *crystal*, 2.

thallodic (tha-lod'ik), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ode* (*-oid*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the thallus; thalline.

thallogen (thal'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot (see *thallus*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, same as *thallophyte*.

thallogenous (tha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< *thallogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the thallogens.

thalloid (thal'oid), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or consisting of a thallus.—**Thalloid Hepaticæ**, *Hepaticæ* in which the vegetative body does not consist of a leafy axis.

thallome (thal'ōm), *n.* [< *thallus* + *-ome* (*-oma*).] In *bot.*, a thallus; a plant-body undifferentiated into stem and leaves, as in the *Thallophyta*.

Thallophyta (tha-lof'i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), pl. of *thallophytum*: see *thallophyte*.] A subkingdom or group of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the *Bacteria*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*—the lower cryptogams, as they are still frequently called. They are plants in which the vegetative body usually consists of a thallus, which shows no differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if there is such differentiation it is but rudimentary. In regard to complexity of structure, they set out from the simplest forms which show no outward distinction of parts, and ascend through numberless transitions to more and more complex forms of cell and tissue, but even in the higher forms they are never differentiated into the sharply separated systems of tissue that characterize the higher plants. They never have either true vessels or woody tissue. In regard to the modes of reproduction, they are in as great variety as are the grades of structural complexity. The term is not used in modern systems. In that of Adolf Engler the plants formerly so called are divided into no less than eleven large coördinate groups.

thallophyte (thal'ō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *thallophytum*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant without differentiation into stem and leaf; one of the lower cryptogams.

Arboreal plants having structures akin to those of *thallophytes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 792.

thallophytic (thal-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *thallophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Thallophyta* or thallophytes.

thallose (thal'ōs), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thalloid*.

thallus (thal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thallus*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot or twig, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant, bloom, sprout.] In *bot.*, a vegetative body or plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, or leaves; the plant-body characteristic of the *Thallophyta*. Also *thalamus*. See cut under *applanate*.—**Filamentous thallus.** Same as *fruticulose thallus*.—**Foliaceous** or **frondose thallus**, in lichens, a flat more or less leaf-like thallus which spreads over the surface of the substratum, but is attached at only a few points and can be easily separated therefrom without much injury.—**Fruticulose thallus**, in lichens, a thallus which is attached to the substratum by a narrow base only, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched shrub-like body.—**Stratified thallus.** See *stratified*.

Thalmud†, **Thalmudic†**, **Thalmudical†**, **Thalmudist†**. Obsolete forms of *Talmud*, *Talmudic*, etc.

thalweg (täl'veċh), *n.* [G., < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.] A line upon a land surface which is a natural watercourse. It is that one of the down-slope lines toward which the neighboring down-slope lines converge from each side; as such, it has the least declivity of all the down-slope lines.

Thammuz† (tham'uz), *n.* Same as *Tammuz*, 2. *Milton*, P. L., i. 446, 452.

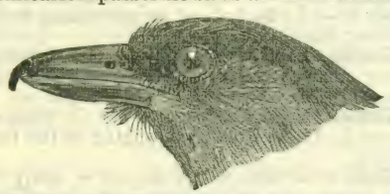
thamnium (tham'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, < *θαμνός*, equiv. to *θαμειός*, crowded, thick, close-set, < **θαμύς*, in pl. *θαμέες*, thick, close-set; cf. *θαμά*, often.] In *bot.*, the branched bush-like thallus of fruticulose lichens.

Thamnobia (tham-nō′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of Indian chat-like birds. *T. fulicata* is 6¾ inches long in the male, glossy blue-black, with chestnut under tail-coverts, and a white wing-patch; it inhabits central and southern India and Ceylon. A second species is *T. cambaiensis*, of central and northern India. Also called *Saxicoloides*.

thamnophile (tham′nō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Thamnophilus*, q. v.] A bush-shrike.

Thamnophilinæ (tham″nō-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thamnophilus* + *-inæ*.] 1†. In Swainson's classification, a subfamily of *Laniidæ* or shrikes, containing the thamnophiles or bush-shrikes. It was a large and heterogeneous assemblage of some oscine with non-oscine birds, mostly species with a stout dentirostral bill, and considered by the old authors to be shrikes.

2. A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, contrasted with *Formicariinæ* and *Grallariinæ*, containing formicarioid passerine birds with robust hooked



Head of Bush-shrike (*Batara cinerea*), a typical member of the *Thamnophilinæ*, about one half natural size.

bill like a shrike's and moderate or short tarsi, characteristic of the Neotropical region. They spread from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, but are wanting in Chili and Patagonia, and are also absent from the Antilles. The genera are ten, and the species numerous, collectively known as *bush-shrikes*, and playing the same part in the regions they inhabit as the true shrikes.

thamnophiline (tham-nof′i-lin), *a.* [< *Thamnophilinæ*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Thamnophilinæ*.

Thamnophilus (tham-nof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, + *φίλειν*, love.] 1. The most extensive genus of bush-shrikes. With its several sections and synonyms it is considered to cover more than 50 species, exclusive of many others which have from time to time been wrongly placed in it. *T. doliatus*, upon which the name was originally based, is a characteristic example.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.

than (than), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *then*, in both uses (now used exclusively as an adverb); < ME. *than*, *thon*, *thanne*, *thonne*, < AS. *than*, *thon*, usually *thanne*, *thonne*, *thænne*, then, than, = OS. *than* = OFries. *than*, *dan* = D. *dan* = MLG. *dan*, *den* = OHG. *danna*, MHG. *danne*, *denne*, G. *dann*, adv., then, *denn*, conj., for, then, = Goth. *than*, adv and conj.; with an obscure formative *-n*, *-ne*, from the pronominal stem *tha* in *the*, *that*, *there*, etc.: see *the*, *that*.] **I.** *adv.* At that time; then. See *then*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Thanne gart sche to greithe gaill alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4274.

Forthe *than* went this gentyll knyght,
With a carefull chere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 49).

II. *conj.* A particle used after comparatives, and certain words which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, etc., and introducing the second member of a comparison. *Than* has the same case (usually the nominative) after it as it has before it, in accordance with the syntactical rule that "conjunctions connect . . . the same cases of nouns and pronouns": as, he is taller *than* I (am); I am richer *than* he (is); "thrice fairer *than* (I) myself (am)" (*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 7); they like you better *than* (they like) me.

Thenne was ich al so fayn as foul of fair morwenynge,
Gladder *than* gleo-man [is] that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 103.

Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater *than* John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater *than* he. Mat. xi. 11.

I will sooner trust the wind
With feathers, or the troubled sea with pearl,
Than her with any thing.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

This age, this worse *then* iron age,
This sincke of synne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I am better acquainted with the country *than* you are.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

He [King John] had more of Lightning in him *than* [he had] of Thunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

There is no art that hath bin . . . more soyl'd and slubber'd with aphorisming pedantry *then* the art of policie.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He desires to be answerable no farther *than* he is guilty.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

The late events seem to have no other effect *than* to harden them in error. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

No sooner the bells leave off *than* the diligence rattles in.
Browning, Up at a Villa.

A noun-clause introduced by *that* sometimes follows *than*: as, I had rather be a sufferer myself *than that* you should be; and the *that* is now and then omitted in poetry.

Since I suppose we are made to be no stronger
Than faults may shake our frames.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 133.

Sometimes the preceding comparative is left to be inferred from the context; sometimes it is omitted from mere carelessness. A noun or a pronoun after *than* has a show of analogy with one governed by a preposition, and is sometimes blunderingly put in the objective case even when properly of subjective value: as, none knew better *than him*. Even Milton says *than whom*, and this is more usual: for example, *than whom* there is none better.

thanage (thā′nāj), *n.* [< *thane* + *-age*.] (*a*) The dignity or rank of a thane; the state of being a thane. (*b*) The district or territory owned or administered by a thane; also, the tenure by which the thane or baron held it.

thanatography (than-ạ-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A narrative of one's death: distinguished from *biography*, a narrative of one's life. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vi. [Rare.]

thanatoid (than′ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **θανατοειδής*, contr. *θανατώδης*, resembling death, < *θάνατος*, death (*θνήσκειν*, *θανεῖν*, √ *θαν*, die), + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dunglison.*—2. Deadly, as a venomous snake.

thanatology (than-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of death; a discourse on death.

thanatophidia (than″ạ-tō-fid′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + NL. *ophidia*.] Venomous or poisonous snakes in general, as the cobra, the asp, the adder, etc. The name is scarcely technical in zoölogy, though so employed by Fitzinger ("Systema Reptilium," 1843); it was also used by Fayer for his work treating of such serpents of India. It corresponds in fact, however, to the two suborders *Solenoglypha* and *Proteroglypha*, or the crotaliform and cobriform ophidians, and is sometimes written with a capital.

thanatophidian (than″ạ-tō-fid′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *thanatophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the thanatophidia.

II. *n.* Any one of the thanatophidia.

thanatopsis (than-ạ-top′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *ὄψις*, a sight, view, < √ *ὀπ* in *ὀψεσθαι*, fut. of *ὁρᾶν*, see: see *optic*.] A view or contemplation of death. *Bryant*.

thane (thān), *n.* [< ME. *thane*, *thein*, *theign* (ML. *thainus*), < AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, a soldier, attendant, servant of the king, a minister, nobleman, = OS. *thegan* = OHG. *degan*, an attendant, servant, soldier, disciple, MHG. *degen*, a soldier, = Icel. *thegn*, a soldier, warrior, freeman, = Goth. **thiggs* (not recorded); perhaps = Gr. *τέκνον*, child, hence in Teut. boy, attendant, soldier, servant (cf. AS. *mago*, child, boy, servant, man: see *may*[2]); with formative *-n* (*-no-*), orig. pp., from the root seen in Gr. *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, beget, bring forth, *τόκος*, birth, Skt. *toka*, child. Otherwise akin to AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius* (*thiwa-*, orig. *thigwa-*): see *thew*[1]. The proper modern form would be **thain*, parallel with *rain*, *main*[1], *sain*, *rail*, *sail*, *tail*, etc.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a member of a rank above that of the ordinary freeman, and differing from that of the athelings, or hereditary ancient nobility. The distinguishing marks of all thanes were liability to military service and the ownership of land. Of the various classes of thanes the chief was that of king's thanes, whose members were subject to no jurisdiction but that of the king. The rank increased in power about the time of Alfred, and about the reign of Athelstan any freeman who owned five hides of land or had made three sea-voyages was eligible to thanehood. The thanehood corresponded nearly to the knighthood after the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the fifteenth century. The notion derived from Boece, and adopted by Shakspere in "Macbeth," that the Scotch thanes were all transformed into earls, has no historical foundation. In some recent historical works the Anglo-Saxon *thegn* is used in its strict Anglo-Saxon sense.

The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the ceorl with a single hide to the *thegn* with five hides.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

With the rise of kingship a new social distinction began to grow up, on the ground, not of hereditary rank in the community, but of service done to the king. The king's *thegns* were his body-guard, the one force ever ready to carry out his will. They were his nearest and most constant counsellors. As the gathering of petty tribes into larger kingdoms swelled the number of eorls in each realm, and in a corresponding degree diminished their social importance, it raised in equal measure the rank of the king's *thegns*. A post among them was soon coveted and won by the greatest and noblest.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 179.

thanedom (thān′dum), *n.* [< *thane* + *-dom*.] 1. The district held or administered by a thane.

Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in *thanedom* once his own,
His ashes undistinguished lie,
His place, his power, his memory die.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

2. The power, and especially the judicial functions, of a thane: as, the *thanedom* of Macbeth.

thanehood (thān′hụd), *n.* [< *thane* + *-hood*.] 1. The office, dignity, or character of a thane.—2. The collective body of thanes.

That later nobility of the *thegnhood*, which, as we have seen, supplanted the ancient nobility of the eorls.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 367.

thane-land (thān′land), *n.* 1. Land held by a thane.

Thane-lands were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes, with all immunities except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowell.*

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a thane extended.

thaneship (thān′ship), *n.* [< *thane* + *-ship*.] Same as *thanehood*.

Thanet beds. [From Isle of *Thanet*, in Kent, England.] In *geol.*, a series of beds of pale-yellow and greenish sand, having a thin layer of flints at the bottom, and resting directly on the chalk, thus forming the base of the Tertiary in the London Basin, to which this formation is peculiar. The thickness of the series varies from 20 to 60 feet. The fossils which the Thanet beds contain are marine, and are varied in character; mollusks are especially abundant.

thang†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thank (thangk), *n.* [< ME. *thank*, *thonk*, < AS. *thanc*, *thonc*, thought, grace, favor, content, thanks (= OS. *thanc* = OFries. *thonk*, *thank* = D. *dank* = MLG. *dank*, *danke* = OHG. MHG. *danc*, G. *dank* = Icel. *thökk* (*thakk-*), for orig. **thönk* (**thank-*), = Sw. *tack* = Dan. *tak* = Goth. *thagks*, thought), < **thincan* (pret. **thanc*), etc., think: see *think*[1]. For the phonetic relation of *thank* to *think*, cf. that of *song*[1] (Sc. *sang*) to *sing*; for the connection of thought, cf. *min*[3] (G. *minne*, etc.), thought, remembrance, love.] 1†. Grateful thought; gratitude; good will.

This encres of hardynesse and myght
Com him of love, his ladyes *thank* to winne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1777.

He seide, "In *thank* I shal it take."
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4577.

2. Expression of gratitude; utterance of a sense of kindness received; acknowledgment by words or signs of a benefit or favor conferred: now used almost exclusively in the plural.

To some yᵗ are good men God sendeth wealth here also, and they giue hem great *thanke* for his gift, and he rewardeth them for the *thanke* to.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?
Luke vi. 32.

O, good men, eate that good which he hath giuen you, and giue him *thanks*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

[The plural *thanks* was sometimes used as a singular.

What a *thanks* I owe
The hourly courtesies your goodness gives me!
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.]

Thanks, a common elliptical expression or acknowledgment of satisfaction or thankfulness.

Thanks, good Egeus; what 's the news with thee?
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 21.

To can or con thank†. See *can*[1].

thank (thangk), *v.* [< ME. *thanken*, *thonken*, < AS. *thancian*, *thoncian* = OS. *thancōn* = OFries. *thonkia* = D. *danken* = MLG. *danken* = OHG. *danchōn*, MHG. G. *danken* = Icel. *thakka* = Sw. *tacka* = Dan. *takke*, thank; from the noun. Cf. *think*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To express gratitude to, as for a favor or benefit conferred; make acknowledgments to, as of good will or service due for kindness bestowed.

Gretly y *thonk* God that gart me a-chape.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1248.

Heavens *thank* you for 't! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 175.

I humbly *thanked* him for the good Opinion he pleased to conceive of me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

I thank you, or colloquially abbreviated **thank you**, a polite formula used in acknowledging a favor, as a gift, service, compliment, or offer, whether the same is accepted or declined. Like other polite formulas, it is often used ironically.

Anne. Will't please your worship to come in, sir?
Slen. No, *I thank you*, forsooth, heartily.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 277.

I will thank you, a polite formula introducing a request: as, *I will thank you* to shut the door; *I will thank you* for the mustard.—**To thank one's self, to have one's self to thank**, to be obliged to throw the blame on one's self; be solely responsible: used ironically, and generally in the imperative.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank yourself* if aught should fall amiss.
Dryden.

II.† *intrans.* To give thanks.

Which we toke as deuoutly as we coude, and *thanke* accordyng. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

thanker (thang'kėr), *n.* [< *thank* + *-er*[1].] One who gives thanks; a giver of thanks.

I hope he may long continue to feel all the value of such a reconciliation. He is a very liberal *thanker*.
Jane Austen, Emma, li.

thankest†, *n.* [ME., gen. of *thank* used adverbially with the poss. pronouns, meaning 'of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *thank*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy*, etc., *thankes*, of his, thy, etc., accord; voluntarily.

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordshipe
Wol noght, *his thankes*, have no felaweshipe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 768.

Thyne herte shal so ravysshed be
That nevere thou woldest, *thi thankis*, lete
Ne removen for to see that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2463.

thankful (thangk'fûl), *a.* [< ME. **thankful*, < AS. *thancfull*, < *thanc*, thank: see *thank* and *-ful*.] **1.** Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.

As I am a gentleman, I will live to be *thankful* to thee for't. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 89.

It is no improper Comparison that a *thankful* Heart is like a Box of precious Ointment, which keeps the Smell long after the Thing is spent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 23.

2. Expressive of thanks; given or done in token of thanks.

Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 167.

Again and again the old soldier said his *thankful* prayers, and blessed his benefactor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3†. Deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.

Tumaccus thought him selfe happie that he had presented owre men with such *thankeful* gyftes and was admitted to theyr frendshippe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 141).

Thank may you have for such a *thankful* part.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

4†. Pleasing; pleasant.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme, with some such *thankfull* noveltie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 1.** See *grateful*.

thankfully (thangk'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *thankfulliche*; < *thankful* + *-ly*[2].] In a thankful manner; with grateful acknowledgment of favors or kindness received.

His ring I do accept most *thankfully*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 9.

thankfulness (thangk'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankful; acknowledgment of a favor received; gratitude.

thanking†, *n.* [< ME. *thankynge*, < AS. *thancung*, < *thancian*, thank: see *thank*, *v.*] An expression of thanks.

Therto yeve hem such *thankynges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6041.

Thanne he wente prevylly, alle be nyghte, tille he cam to his folk, that weren fulle glad of his comynge, and maden grete *thankynges* to God Inmortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 227.

thankless (thangk'les), *a.* [< *thank* + *-less*.] **1.** Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging kindness or benefits.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 311.

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to be rewarded with thanks: as, a *thankless* task.

But whereunto these *thankless* tales in vain
Do I rehearse? *Surrey*, Æneid, ii. 125.

The Sun but *thankless* shines that shews not thee.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

thanklessly (thangk'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.
Bp. Hall, Jehu with Jehoram and Jezebel.

thanklessness (thangk'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankless; ingratitude.

Not to have written then seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

=**Syn.** See *grateful*.

thankly† (thangk'li), *adv.* [< *thank* + *-ly*[2].] Thankfully. [Rare.]

He giueth frankly what we *thankly* spend.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

thank-offering (thangk'of″ėr-ing), *n.* An offering made in ancient Jewish rites as an expression of gratitude to God; a peace-offering.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

thanksgive† (thangks-giv'), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *thanksgiving*.] To offer in token of thankfulness.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God.
J. Mede, Diatribe, p. 55. (*Latham.*)

thanksgiver (thangks-giv'ėr), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giver*.] One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a benefit, a kindness, or a mercy.

Wherefore we find (our never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giving*.] **1.** The act of rendering thanks or of expressing gratitude for favors, benefits, or mercies; an acknowledgment of benefits received: used in the Old Testament for acknowledgment by the act of offering.

If he offer it for a *thanksgiving*, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of *thanksgiving* unleavened cakes.
Lev. vii. 12.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Thanksgiving day (see the phrase below).

Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of *Thanksgiving* in the church, and from listening to the *Thanksgiving* sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein of thought than was deemed exactly appropriate to the Lord's day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 346.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the *thanksgiving* before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 15.

General Thanksgiving, in the Book of Common Prayer, a form of thanksgiving, preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany, for the general or ordinary blessings of life: so called as distinguished from the forms provided for special persons and occasions.—**Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness; specifically, in the United States, an annual festival appointed by proclamation, and held usually on the last Thursday of November. It is celebrated with religious services and social festivities. The first celebration was held by the Plymouth Colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.—**The Great Thanksgiving**, in early and Oriental liturgies, a form ascribing praise to God for the creation of the world and his dealings with man, now represented by the preface and part of the canon. See *preface*, 2.

thanksworthy† (thangks'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Same as *thankworthy*.

This seemeth to us in our case much *thanksworthy*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 168.

thankworthiness (thangk'wėr″ᵺi-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of thanks.

thankworthy (thangk'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* [=G. *dankwürdig*; as *thank* + *worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving thanks; entitled to grateful acknowledgment.

Nowe wherein we want desert were a *thankeworthy* labour to expresse; but, if I knew, I should haue mended my selfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

thank-you-ma'am (thangk'ū-mäm), *n.* [Also *thank-you-mam*; so called in humorous allusion to the sudden bobbing of the head (as if making a bow of acknowledgment) caused by the jolting when a vehicle passes over the ridge.] A low ridge of earth formed across a road on the face of a hill to throw to one side downflowing rain-water, and thus to prevent the wasting of the road. It also serves to check downward movement of a vehicle and afford relief to the horses both in going up and in going down the hill. Also called *water-bar*. [Colloq., U. S.]

We jogged along very comfortable and very happy, down steep hills crossed by abrupt and jerky *thank-you-mams*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

thannah (than'ä), *n.* Same as *tana*[1].

thanne†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *than* and *then*.

Thapsia (thap'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thapsia*, < Gr. *θαψία*, *θάψος*, a plant used to dye yellow, said to have been *T. Garganica*, brought from the island or peninsula of Thapsus, Sicily; < *Θάψος*, L. *Thapsus*, Thapsus.] **1.** A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*. It is characterized by a fruit with lateral secondary ridges dilated into broad wings, the other ridges filiform, and the seed flat. There are 6 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Europe. They are perennials, or perhaps sometimes biennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with pinnatifid segments, and yellowish, whitish, or purplish flowers



1, the upper part of the stem with the umbel of *Thapsia Garganica*; 2, a leaf; *a*, the fruit.

in compound umbels of many rays, usually without involucre and with the involucels small or wanting. For *T. Garganica*, see *deadly carrot* (under *carrot*), also *asadulcis*, *laser*[1], *resin of thapsia* and *bon-nafa resin* (under *resin*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

This *thapsia*, this wermoote, and elebre,
Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde
Of herbe is nought for hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thapsia plaster. See *plaster*.

thar[1] (ᵺär), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *there*.

thar[2]**†**, *v.* See *tharf*[1].

thar[3] (thär), *n.* [Also *thaar* and *tahr*; E. Ind.] A wild goat of the Himalayas, *Capra jemlaica*, also called *imo* and *tahir*. The small horns curve directly backward, and the male has a mane of long hair on the neck and shoulders. Also *thér* and *jharal*.

tharborough† (thär'bur-ō), *n.* A corruption of *third-borough*.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 185.

tharcake (thär'kāk), *n.* [Also *thardcake*; for **tharfcake*, < *tharf*[2] + *cake*[1].] A cake made from meal, treacle, and butter, eaten on the night of the 5th of November. [Prov. Eng.]

tharf[1]**†**, *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *darf*; < ME. *tharf* (often *thar*, *dar*, by confusion with forms of *dare*), inf. *thurfen*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan* = OFries. *thurf*, inf. *thurva* = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Sw. *tarfva* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, = D. *durven* = G. *dürfen*, dare: see *dare*[1].] To need; lack.

Whanne these tyding were told to themperour of rome he was gretly a-greued, no gome *thort* him blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne *thar* mon drede no wathe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2354.

Nece, I pose that he were,
Thow *thruste* [pret.] nevere han the more fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 572.

tharf[2]**†**, *a.* [< ME. *therf*, < AS. *theorf* = OFries. *therve* = MD. *derf* = OHG. *derb*, MHG. *derp* = Icel. *thjarfr*, unleavened.] Unleavened. *Wyclif.*

Also thei make here Sacrement of the Awteer of *Therf* Bred. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

Thargelia (thär-gē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Θαργήλια* (sc. *ἱερά*), a festival of Apollo and Artemis (see def.), < *θάργηλος*, equiv. to *θαλύσιος*, in neut. pl. *θαλύσια*, offerings of first-fruits made to Artemis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of Delian Apollo and of Artemis. On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by choragi.

Cases of adoption were very frequent among the Greeks and Romans. . . . In the interest of the next of kin, whose rights were affected by a case of adoption, it was provided that the registration should be attended with certain formalities, and that it should take place at a fixed time—the festival of the *Thargelia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.

Thargelion (thär-gē'li-on), *n.* [< Gr. Θαργηλιών, < Θαργήλια, the festival Thargelia: see *Thargelia.*] The eleventh month of the ancient Attic calendar, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last part of May and the first part of June.

tharldome†, *n.* Same as *thraldom.*

tharm (thärm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *therm*, Sc. *thairm;* < ME. *tharm, therm,* < AS. *thearm* = OFries. *therm, thirm* = D. MLG. *darm* = OHG. *daram,* MHG. G. *darm* = Icel. *tharmr* = Sw. Dan. *tarm,* gut, = L. *trames,* way, = Gr. τράμις, tharm, gut; cf. τρῆμα, hole, ear, < τετραίνειν (√ τρα), bore through.] An intestine; an entrail; gut. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Eustathius . . . doth tell that in old time they made their bow-strings of bullocks' *thermes,* which they twined together as they do ropes.
> *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. 1864), [p. 103.

> When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants.
> *Scott,* Redgauntlet, letter xi.



Tharos Butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*), natural size.

tharos (thā'-ros), *n.* The pearl crescent, *Phyciodes tharos,* a small American butterfly varied with black, orange, and white.

Thaspium (thas'pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), transferred from *Thapsia,* a related genus.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. It is characterized by its conspicuous calyx-teeth, long styles without a stylopodium, and fruit with most or all of the ribs prominently winged, and with the oil-tubes solitary in the intervals. It includes 3 species, all natives of the United States, known as *meadow-parsnip.* They are handsome tall and smooth perennial herbs, with ternately divided leaves composed of broad serrate leaflets, and compound umbels of yellow flowers without involucres, and with the involucels formed of a few minute bractlets; one species, *T. trifoliatum,* bears dark-purple flowers. Another species, *T. pinnatifidum,* is a native of the South Appalachian region; the other, *T. barbinode* (see cut under *petiole*), is widely diffused through the eastern and central United States. *T. trifoliatum* and its subspecies *aureum* have been commonly confounded with the corresponding species of *Zizia,* respectively *Z. cordata* and *Z. aurea* (referred by some to *Carum*), which they resemble closely in flower and leaf, but differ from in their winged fruit and later blooming.



Flowering Plant of Meadow-parsnip (*Thaspium barbinode*). *a*, the carpels.

that (ŦHat), *pron.* or *a.*; pl. *those* (ŦHōz). [Also dial. *thet;* < ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *thæt,* that, the, = OS. *that* = OFries. *thet, dat* = MD. D. *dat* = MLG. *dat,* that, = OHG. MHG. G. *das,* the, = Icel. *that,* the, = Dan. *det,* the, = Sw. *det,* this, = Goth. *thata,* the; neut. of the demonst. pron. which came to be used as the def. art., AS. masc. *se,* fem. *seó,* neut. *thæt,* ME. and mod. E. in all genders, *the:* see further under *the*[1]. Hence *that, conj.* and *adv.*] **A.** *demonst. pron.* or *a.* **1.** Used as a definitive adjective before a noun, in various senses. (*a*) Pointing to a person or thing present or as before mentioned or supposed to be understood, or used to designate a specific thing or person emphatically, having more force than the definite article *the,* which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

> It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment than for *that* city. Mat. x. 15.

> Touch but my lips with *those* fair lips of thine.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

> David indeed, by suffering without just cause, learnt *that* meekness and *that* wisdom by adversity which made him much the fitter man to raigne.
> *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

> *That* House of Commons that he could not make do for him would do to send him to the Tower till he was sober.
> *Walpole,* Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) Frequently in opposition to *this,* in which case it refers to one of two objects already mentioned, and often to the one more distant in place or time: frequently, however, mere contradistinction is implied: as, I will take *this* book, and you can take *that* one.

> Of Zion it shall be said, *this* and *that* man was born in her. Ps. lxxxvii. 5.

(*c*) Pointing not so much to persons and things as to their qualities, almost equivalent to *such,* or *of such a nature,* and occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

> There cannot be
> *That* vulture in you, to devour so many.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 74.

> Whose love was of *that* dignity
> *That* it went hand in hand even with the vow.
> *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 5. 49.

> Majesty never was vested to *that* degree in the Person of the King *as* not to be more conspicuous and more august in Parliament, as I have often shown.
> *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius.

2. Used absolutely or without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun. (*a*) To indicate a person or thing already referred to or implied, or specially pointed at or otherwise indicated, and having generally the same force and significance as when used as an adjective: as, give me *that;* do you see *that?*

> Foretell new storms to *those* already spent.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 1589.

> What springal is *that?* ha! *Shirley,* Love Tricks, ii. 1.

> From hence forward be *that* which thine own brutish silence hath made thee.
> *Milton,* Church-Government, Pref., ii.

> She has *that* in her aspect against which it is impossible to offend. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 118.

(*b*) In opposition to *this,* or by way of distinction.

> If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that.*
> Jas. iv. 15.

> *This* is not fair; nor profitable *that.*
> *Dryden,* tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 19.

> A hundred and fifty odd projects took possession of his brain by turns—he would do *this,* and *that,* and t'other—he would go to Rome—he would go to law—he would buy stock— . . . he would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.
> *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this,* like the Latin *hic* or the French *ceci,* refers to the last mentioned, the latter, and *that,* like the Latin *ille* or the French *cela,* to the first mentioned, the former.

> Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
> Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
> But greedy *that* its object would devour,
> *This* taste the honey and not wound the flower.
> *Pope,* Essay on Man, ii. 89.

In all the above cases, *that,* when referring to a plural noun, takes the plural form *those:* as, *that* man, *those* men; give me *that,* give me *those;* and so on. (*c*) To represent a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

> And when Moses heard *that,* he was content. Lev. x. 20.

[*That* here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.]

> I'll know your business, Harry, *that* I will.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 83.

> Upon my conscience,
> The man is truly honest, and *that* kills him.
> *Fletcher,* Valentinian, iv. 3.

> If the Laymen will not come, whose fault is *that?*
> *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 37.

> Certain or uncertain, be *that* upon the credit of those whom I must follow. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

> They say he's learn'd as well as discreet, but I'm no judge of *that.* *Steele,* Lying Lover, i. 1.

> You are a foolish bribble-brabble woman, *that* you are.
> *Sir R. Howard,* The Committee, iii. 1.

> Yet there still prevails, and *that* too amongst men who plume themselves on their liberality, no small amount of the feeling which Milton combated in his celebrated essay.
> *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 167.

That sometimes in this use precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

> *That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked.* Gen. xviii. 25.

That here represents the clause in italics. It is used also as the substitute for an adjective: as you allege that the man is *innocent; that* he is not. Similarly, it is often used to introduce an explanation of something going before: as, "religion consists in living up to those principles—*that* is, in acting in conformity to them." (*d*) Emphatically, in phrases expressive of approbation, applause, or encouragement.

> Why, *that*'s my dainty Ariel! *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 95.

> *That*'s my good son! *Shak.,* R. and J., ii. 3. 47.

> *Hengo.* I have out-brav'd Hunger.
> *Car. That*'s my boy, my sweet boy!
> *Fletcher,* Bonduca, iv. 2.

(*e*) As the antecedent of a relative: as, *that* which was spoken.

> And die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
> With your uncleanness *that* which is divine.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 193.

(*f*) By the omission of the relative, *that* formerly sometimes acquired the force of *what* or *that which.*

> Thogh it happen me rehercen eft
> *That* ye han in youre fresshe songes sayd.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 79.

> We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. John iii. 11.

> The good of my Countrey is *that* I seeke.
> *Capt. John Smith,* Works, II. 179.

(*g*) With *of,* to avoid repetition of a preceding noun: as, his opinions and *those of* the others.

> I would desire my female readers to consider that, as the term of life is short, *that of* beauty is much shorter.
> *Addison,* Spectator, No. 89.

(*h*) With *and,* to avoid repetition of a preceding statement.

> God shall help her, *and that* right early. Ps. xlvi. 5.

And all that. See *all.*—**That present.** See *present*[1].—**That time**†. See *time*[1].—**To put this and that together.** See *put*[1].

B. *rel. pron.* Used for *who* or *which. That* in this use is never used with a preposition preceding it, but may be so used when the preposition is transposed to the end of the clause; thus, the man *of whom* I spoke, the book *from which* I read, the spot *near which* he stood, the pay *for which* he works; but not the man *of that* I spoke, etc., though one may say, the man *that* I spoke *of,* the book *that* I read *from,* the place *that* he stood *near,* the pay *that* he works *for,* and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, or is parenthetical, *who* and *which* are in modern English rather to be used than *that:* thus, "James, *whom* I saw yesterday, told me," but not "James *that,* etc." *That* more often introduces a restrictive or definitive clause, but *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way. See *who.*

> Lord God, *that* lens ay lastand light,
> This is a ferly fare to feele. *York Plays,* p. 58.

> Treuli, treuli, Y seye to 3ou, the sone may not of hym silf do ony thing, but that thing *that* he seeth the fadir doynge. *Wyclif,* John v. 19.

> This holi child seynt Johun,
> *That* baptisid oure lord in flom Jordon
> With ful deuout & good deuocioun.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

> And Guthlake, *that* was King of Denmarke then,
> Provided with a navie mee iorlead.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* I. 184.

> If I have aught
> *That* may content thee, take it, and begone.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

> He *that* was your conduct
> From Milan. *Shirley,* Grateful Servant, i. 2.

> You shall come with me to Tower Hill, and see Mrs. Quilp *that* is, directly. *Dickens,* Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

In the following extract *that, who,* and *which* are used without any perceptible difference.

> Sometime like apes, *that* mow and chatter at me
> And after bite me, then like hedgehogs, *which*
> Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount
> Their pricks at my footfall, sometime am I
> All wound with adders, *who* with cloven tongues
> Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.,* Tempest, ii. 2. 10.

With the use of *that* as a relative are to be classed those cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such.*

> Who's *so* gross,
> *That* seeth not this palpable device?
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iii. 6. 11.

> Who *so* firm *that* cannot be seduced?
> *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2. 316.

> *Such* allow'd infirmities *that* honesty
> Is never free of. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 2. 263.

That as a demonstrative and *that* as a relative pronoun sometimes occur close together, but this use is now hardly approved.

> *That that* is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

> *That that* is is. *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 2. 17.

> But for the practical part, it is *that that* makes an angler: it is diligence, and observation, and patience, and an ambition to be the best in the art, that must do it.
> *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 191.

Frequently used in Chaucer for the definite article, before *one* or *other,* usually when the two words are put in contrast.

> *That* on me hette, *that* othir dede me colde.
> *Chaucer,* Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

That . . . he† = who; *that . . . his* (or *her*)† = whose; *that . . . him*† = whom; *that . . . they*† = who; *which that*† = whom.

> My hertes Ioie, all myn hole plesaunce,
> *Whiche that* y sarue, and schall do faithfully
> With treue Entente.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

> A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
> *That* fro the tyme that he first bigan
> To ryden out, *he* loved chivalrye.
> *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 44.

> Now fele I wel the goodnesse of this wyf,
> *That* bothe after her deeth and in her lyf
> *Her* grete bountee doubleth her renoun.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 521.

> This man to you may falsly been accused.
> *That* as by right *him* oghte been excused.
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 351.

[*That* came in during the twelfth century to supply the place of the indeclinable relative *the,* and in the fourteenth century it is the ordinary relative. In the sixteenth century, *which* often supplies its place: in the seventeenth century, *who* replaces it. About Addison's time, *that* had again come into fashion, and had almost driven *which* and *who* out of use.
Morris, Historical Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 132.]

that (ŦHat), *conj.* [< ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *that* = D. *dat* = OHG. MHG. *daz,* G. *dass* = Goth. *thata,* that; orig. the neut. pron. or adj. *that* used practically as a def. article qualifying the whole sentence: see *that, pron.*] **1.** Introducing a reason: in that; because.

> Thus I speak, not *that* I would have it so: but to your shame. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

> Not *that* I loved Cæsar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.
> *Shak.,* J. C., iii. 2. 23.

> Streams of grief
> *That* I have wrong'd thee, and as much of joy
> *That* I repent it, issue from mine eyes.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 5.

> It is not *that* I love you less
> Than when before your feet I lay.
> *Waller,* The Self-Banished.

> Weep not *that* the world changes. *Bryant,* Mutation.

2. Introducing an object or final end or purpose: equivalent to the phrases *in order that, for the purpose that, to the effect that.*

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.
Cowley, The Epicure, l. 9.

The life-blood of the slain
Poured out where thousands die *that* one may reign.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The buerne, with his bare sword, bere hym to dethe,
That he felle of his fole flat to the ground!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6451.

I neuer heard the olde song of Percy and Duglas *that* I found not my heart mooued more then with a Trumpet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Learning hath that wonderfull power in it selfe *that* it can soften and temper the most sterne and savage nature.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is cheating grown so common among men,
And thrives so well here, *that* the gods endeavour
To practise it above?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

What have I done
Dishonestly in my whole life, name it,
That you should put so base a business to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I knew him to be so honest a man *that* I could not reject his proposal. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 898.

You gave consent *that*, to defeat my brother,
I should take any course.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

This is most certain, *that* the king was ever friendly to the Irish Papists. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

The Naragansett men told us after *that* thirteen of the Pequods were killed, and forty wounded.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 233.

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

It is a very common expression *that* such a one is very good-natured, but very passionate.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The current opinion prevails *that* the study of Greek and Latin is loss of time. *Swift*, Modern Education.

5. Seeing; since; inasmuch as.

There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in.
Shak., C. of E., iii. i. 69.

Where is my father, *that* you come without him?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

6. Formerly often used after a preposition, introducing a noun-clause as the object of the preposition: as, *before that* he came, *after that* they had gone, etc., where at present the *that* is omitted and the preposition has become a conjunction; also, by mistaken analogy with such cases, *that* was occasionally added after real conjunctions, as *when that*, *where that*.

Go, litil bill, and say thoue were with me
This same day at myne vp-Ryssinge,
Where that y be-sought god of merci
Tho to haue my souerein in his kepeing.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

After that things are set in order here,
We'll follow them. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 32.

Take my soul . . .
Before that England give the French the foil.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.

What would you with her *if that* I be she?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 115.

Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1022.

When that mine eye is famish'd for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

7. Sometimes used in place of another conjunction, in repetition. [A Gallicism.]

Albeit Nature doth now and then . . . commit some errors, and *that* sometimes the things shee formeth haue too much, and sometimes too little, yet deliuereth she nothing broken or disseuered.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 98.

8. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or some kindred emotion.

That a brother should
Be so perfidious! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 67.

O God, *that* men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 291.

9. Used as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish: would that: usually with *O!*

O, that you bore
The mind that I do! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 267.

This was the very first suit at law that ever I had with any creature, and *O that* it might be the last!
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

For that†. See *for*.—**In that.** See *in*[1].—**Now that.** See *now*.—**So that.** See *so*[1].—**Though that†.** See *though*.

that (ŦHat), *adv.* [< *that*, *pron.* or *a.*; abbr. of such phrases as *to that extent*, *to that degree*.] To that extent; to that degree; to such a degree; so: as, I did not go *that* far; I did not care *that* much about it: the comparison being with something previously said or implied, as in the preceding examples: used colloquially to express emphasis. A similar Scotch use of the word, following a negative, corresponds to the Latin *ita* (as in Cicero's *non ita multi*): as, no *that* bad; nae *that* far awa'.

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faurd.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109. (*Jamieson.*)

This was carried with *that* little noise that for a good space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 67. (*Davies.*)

Death! To die! I owe *that* much
To what, at least, I was. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

Women were there, . . . because Mr. Elsmere had been "*that* good" to them that anything they could do to oblige him "they would, and welcome."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlix.

thatch (thach), *v.* [Also dial. (and historically more orig.) *thetch*, assibilated form of *thack*, *theck*, also *theak*, *theek* (still in dial. use); < ME. *thacchen*, *thecchen*, < AS. *theccan* = OS. *theccian* = OFries. *thekka*, *dekka* = D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken* = OHG. *dachjan*, *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = Icel. *thekja* = Sw. *täcka* = Dan. *tække*, thatch, *dække*, cover, = Goth. **thakjan*, cover; associated with the noun, AS. *thæc*, etc., a roof, thatch, etc. (see *thatch*, *n.*); = L. *tegere*, cover, = Gr. **τέγειν*, also, with initial *σ*-, *στέγειν*, cover. From the L. verb are ult. E. *tect*, *protect*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tile*[1], etc. From the D. form of the verb is E. *deck*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with or as with thatch.

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched* house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 10.

Thro' the thick hair thet *thatch'd* their browes
Their eyes upon me stared.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, iv.

They *theekit* it o'er wi' birk and brume,
They *theekit* it o'er wi' heather.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

That lofty Pile, where Senates dictate Law,
When Tatius reign'd, was poorly *thatch'd* with Straw.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *intrans.* To thatch houses.

And somme he tauȝte to tille, to dyche, and to *thecche*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 232.

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sowe,
To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 264.

thatch (thach), *n.* [Assibilated form of *thack* (still in dial. use), < ME. *thak*, pl. *thakkes*, roof, thatch, < AS. *thæc* = D. *dak* = OHG. *dah*, MHG. *dach*, covering, cover, G. *dach*, roof, = Icel. *thak* = Sw. *tak* = Dan. *tag*, roof, akin to Gr. *τέγος*, roof, L. *toga*, robe ('covering'), *tegula*, tile, *tugurium*, a hut, etc. (from the root seen in *tegere*), and (with initial *s*) to Gr. *στέγη*, roof, Lith. *stógas*, roof: see *thatch*, *v.*] **1.** The covering of a roof or the like, made of straw or rushes, and in tropical countries of cocoanut-leaves and other long and thick-growing palm-leaves. The material is laid upon the roof to the thickness of a foot or more in such manner that the fibers run in the direction which the rain-water should take, and are held in place by cords which secure the upper part of each bundle, or in some similar manner. Long strips of wood loaded with stones are also used to keep thatch in place, and to resist the action of wind.

They would ever in houses of *thacke*
Here lives lead, and weare but blacke.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1773.

O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' *thatch*, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 24.

2. One of the palms *Geonoma Swartzii* and *Copernicia tectorum*, whose leaves are used in thatching. See also specific names below, and *thatch-palm*.—**Big** or **bull thatch.** Same as *royal palmetto* (*a*) (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Brickley thatch, brittle thatch, silver thatch.** Same as *silver-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Palmetto thatch.** Same as *silk-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).

thatched-head (thacht'hed), *n.* One whose hair is matted together: formerly applied contemptuously to an Irishman, from his thickly matted hair. See *glib*[2].

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

thatcher (thach'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *thacker*, *theeker*; < ME. **thacchere*, *theker*, < AS. *thecere* (= D. *dekker* = OHG. *dechari*, MHG. G. *decker* = Dan. *tækker*), a thatcher, < *theccan*, thatch: see *thatch*.] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

thatch-grass (thach'gras), *n.* Grass or grass-like plants used for thatching; specifically, *Elegia deusta*, of the *Baloskionaceæ*, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

thatching (thach'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thatch*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of applying thatch, as to a roof.—**2.** The fibrous material of which thatch is composed, as straw.

thatching-fork (thach'ing-fôrk), *n.* A fork with a long handle, by which the bundles of straw, or the like, for thatching are brought up to the roof. *Gwilt.*

thatching-spade (thach'ing-spād), *n.* Same as *thatching-fork*.

thatch-palm (thach'päm), *n.* One of various palms whose leaves are suitable for thatching, particularly in the West Indies the royal palmetto, *Inodes Blackburniana*, and in Lord Howe's Island (Australia) *Howea Forsteriana*. See *thatch* and *thatch-tree*.

thatch-rake (thach'rāk), *n.* A utensil for raking or combing straight the straw or other material used in thatching, consisting of a straight bar in which curved teeth or points are set. In heraldry it is represented with five or six such curved teeth toward one end, the other end being left free as if for use as a handle.

thatch-sparrow (thach'spar'ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *thack-sparrow*. See cut under *Passer*. [Local, Eng.]

thatch-tree (thach'trē), *n.* The cocorite and other thatch-palms.

thatchwood-work (thach'wůd-wėrk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a method of facing embankments exposed to the wash of waves or current with underbrush held in place by strong stakes and cross-pins. *E. H. Knight.*

thatchy (thach'i), *a.* Of thatch; resembling thatch. Compare *Spartina*.

thatte†, *pron.* and *conj.* [ME., a fusion of *that*, *the*: *that*, *conj.*, *the*, *conj.*] That. *Chaucer.*

thaught (thât), *n.* Same as *thoft*[1], *thwart*[2].

thaumasite (thâ'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαυμάζειν*, wonder, marvel (< *θαῦμα*, a wonderful thing, a wonder), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull-white color, consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium with water. The name has reference to its unusual composition.

thaumatogenist (thâ-ma-toj'e-nist), *n.* [< *thaumatogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who supports or believes in thaumatogeny: opposed to *nomogenist*. *Owen.* [Rare.]

thaumatogeny (thâ-ma-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: opposed to *nomogeny*. [Rare.]

Nomogeny or *Thaumatogeny?*
Owen, Anat. of Vert., III. 814.

thaumatography (thâ-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* A description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatolatry (thâ-ma-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonderful thing, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

thaumatrope (thâ'ma-trōp), *n.* [Irreg. for **thaumatotrope*, < Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonder, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] An optical apparatus dependent for its effects upon the persistence of retinal impressions. It consists of a cylinder or disk upon which is depicted a series of images representing periodic phases of the same picture. When the disk or cylinder is rapidly revolved, the image of one phase persists while the image of the next falls upon the retina; so that the object seems to go through a series of movements.

thaumaturge (thâ'ma-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturge* = Sp. *taumaturgo*, < ML. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working, < *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonder, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *work*.] A worker of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated and emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a *thaumaturge*) with the Mosaic and Christian miracles.
The Academy.

thaumaturgi, *n.* Plural of *thaumaturgus*.

thaumaturgic (thâ-ma-tėr'jik), *a.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miracles or wonders; having the characteristics of a miracle; miraculous; also, in contempt, magical.

The foreign Quack of Quacks, with all his *thaumaturgic* Hemp-silks, Lottery-numbers, Beauty-waters.
Carlyle, Cagliostro.

thaumaturgical (thâ-ma-tėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *thaumaturgic* + *-al*.] Same as *thaumaturgic*.

China works, frames, *Thaumaturgical* motions, exotick toyes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 279.

thaumaturgics (thâ-ma-tėr'jiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *thaumaturgic* (see *-ics*).] Miraculous or marvelous acts; feats of magic or legerdemain.

thaumaturgism (thâ-ma-tėr'jizm), *n.* Magic, as a pretended science; thaumaturgy (which is the better word).

thaumaturgist (thâ'ma-tėr-jist), *n.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *thaumaturge.*

Cagliostro, *Thaumaturgist,* Prophet, and Arch-Quack.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

thaumaturgus (thâ-ma-tėr'gus), *n.*; pl. *thaumaturgi* (-jī). [ML., < Gr. *θαυματουργός,* wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] A thaumaturge or thaumaturgist: used especially as a title of Gregory Thaumaturgus (bishop of Nescæsarea in Pontus in the third century), from the numerous and wonderful miracles ascribed to him.

Nature, the great *Thaumaturgus,* has in the Vocal Memnon propounded an enigma of which it is beyond the scope of existing knowledge to supply more than a hypothetically correct solution. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXIV. 283.

thaumaturgy (thâ'ma-tėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturgie,* < Gr. *θαυματουργία,* a working of wonders, < *θαυματουργός,* wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] The act of performing something wonderful or marvelous; wonder-working; magic.

But in those despotic countries the Police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician . . . is found nought.
Carlyle, Cagliostro.

His reporters . . . are men who saw *thaumaturgy* in all that Jesus did. *M. Arnold,* Literature and Dogma, v.

thave, *n.* See *theave.*

thaw (thâ), *v.* [Also dial. *thow;* < ME. *thawen, thowen,* < AS. *thāwian* = D. *dooijen* = OHG. *towan, douwen, dowen* (*dōan*), MHG. *touwen, tōuwen,* G. *tauen,* thaw, digest, = Icel. *theyja* (cf. *thā,* a thaw, *theyr,* a thaw) = Sw. *töa* = Dan. *tö* (Goth. not recorded), thaw; root uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-fluid state; melt; dissolve: said of ice or snow; also, to be freed from frost; have the contained frost dissolved by heat: said of anything frozen.

Dire hail which on firm land
Thaws not. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 590.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; rise above a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit: said of the weather, and used impersonally.—**3.** To be released from any condition, physical or mental, resembling that of freezing; become supple, warm, or genial; be freed from coldness, embarrassment, formality, or reserve; unbend: often with *out.*

The bog's green harper, *thawing* from his sleep,
Twangs a hoarse note and tries a shortened leap.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Arthur took a long time *thawing,* . . . was sadly timid.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reduce from a frozen to a liquid state, as ice or snow; also, to free from frost, as some frozen substance: often with *out.* —**2.** To render less cold, formal, or stiff; free from embarrassment, shyness, or reserve; make genial: often with *out.*

Thaw this male nature to some touch of that
Which . . . drags me down . . . to mob me up with all
The soft and milky rabble of womankind.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

With a hopeless endeavor to *thaw* him *out* and return good for evil, I ventured to remark that . . . the general had, during the evening, highly entertained us by reading some of his (Mr. P.'s) poetry.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., xii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissolve, Fuse,* etc. See *melt*[1].

thaw (thâ), *n.* [= Icel. *thā* (also *theyr*) = Sw. Dan. *tö,* a thaw; from the verb.] **1.** The melting of ice or snow; also, the melting by heat of any substance congealed by frost.

Still, as ice
More harden'd after *thaw.*
Milton, P. L., xii. 194.

If the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts anything congealed.

She told me . . . that I was duller than a great *thaw.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 252.

The day after our arrival a *thaw* set in, which cleared away every particle of snow and ice.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 24.

3. The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.—**Silver thaw,** glazed frost; the frozen surface which is occasionally produced at the beginning of a thaw, or when a fall of rain or mist occurs while the air-temperature at the earth's surface is below 32° F.

thaw-drop (thâ'drop), *n.* A drop of water formed by melting snow or ice.

She gave me one cold parting kiss upon my forehead, like a *thaw-drop* from the stone porch—it was a very frosty day. *Dickens,* Bleak House, iii.

thawless (thâ'les), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-less.*] Without a thaw; not thawing: as, a *thawless* winter.

The winter gives them [flowers] rest under *thawless* serenity of snow.
Ruskin, in St. James's Gazette, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

thawy (thâ'i), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-y*[1].] Growing liquid; thawing; inclined to thaw.

Of a warm *thawy* day in February, the snow is suddenly covered with myriads of snow fleas.
The Century, XXV. 679.

the[1] (ŦHē, ŦHę̄, or ŦHē̤), *def. art.* [< ME. *the,* < AS. *the,* rare as an article but common as a relative, f. *theó,* also rare, neut. *thæt,* the; the usual forms being *se,* m., *seó,* f., *thæt,* neut., with the base *the* (*tha-*) appearing in all the oblique forms (gen. *thæs,* m., *thǣre,* f., *thæs,* neut.; dat. *tham, thære, tham;* acc. *thane* or *thone, thā, thæt;* instr. *thȳ* or *thē, thǣre, thȳ* or *thē;* pl. for all genders, nom. acc. *thā,* gen. *thāra,* dat. instr. *thām, thǣm*); = OS. *the* = OFries. *thi,* the, = D. *de* = MLG. LG. *de* = OHG. MHG. *der, diu, daz,* G. *der, die, das,* the, that, = Icel. *that,* the, = Sw. *den,* this, = Dan. *den,* the, = Goth. *sa,* m., *sō,* f., *thata,* neut. (see *that*) = Lith. *tas, ta,* that, = Russ. *totŭ, ta, to,* that, = L. *-te* in *iste, ista, istud,* that, = Gr. *ὁ, ἡ, τό* = Skt. *tat,* it, that; from a pronominal (demonstrative) base *ta,* Teut. *tha,* 'that,' the common base of many pronominal adjectives and adverbs, as *that, they* (*their, them*), *this, these, those, thus, the*[2], *there, then, than, thence, thither, though,* etc., correlative to similar demonstrative forms in *h-,* as *here, her, hence, hither,* and interrogative and relative forms in *wh-* (*who, what, why, where, when, whence, whither,* etc.). In some cases, as in *the tother, the tone, the* arises from a merely mechanical misdivision of *thet other, thet one,* i. e. *that other, that one* (see *tother, tone*[2]). It may be noted that initial *th* (AS. þ or ð) is in *the* and all the words of this group pronounced ŦH, while in all other cases it is in mod. E. always pronounced th.] **1.** A word used before nouns with a specifying or particularizing effect, opposed to the indefinite or generalizing force of *a* or *an:* as, *the* gods are careless of mankind; *the* sun in heaven; *the* day is fair; long live *the* king!

Zuych [such] wyt zet *the* holy gost ine herte.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

In a somere seyson, whan softe was *the* sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 1.

Out went *the* taper as she hurried in.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

2. A word used before a noun to indicate a species or genus: as, the song of *the* nightingale: used in generalization: as, *the* man that hath no music in himself.

The mellow plum doth fall, *the* green sticks fast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 527.

3. A word used with a title, or as part of a title: as, *the* Duke of Wellington; *the* Right Honorable *the* Earl of Derby; *the* Lord Brook; *the* Reverend John Smith. Frequently, with more or less of technical accuracy, *the* is omitted, especially when the distinctive title is not followed by *of:* as, *Earl* Grey, *Viscount* Palmerston. With the designation *Lord,* as applied to a peer of any rank, *the* is generally omitted: *the* Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is frequently styled *Lord* Salisbury. In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is sometimes placed before family names with somewhat of the force of a title, indicating the head of the clan or family: as, *the* Macnab; *the* O'Donoghue.

At last *the* Duglas and *the* Persè [Percy] met,
Lyk to [two] captayns of myght and of mayne.
The Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 35).

I became acquainted with *the* Mulligan through a distinguished countryman of his, who, strange to say, did not know the chieftain himself. . . . The greatest offence that can be offered to him is to call him Mr. Mulligan.
Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

4. Indicating the most approved, most desirable, most conspicuous, or most important of its kind: as, Newport is *the* watering-place of the United States: in this use emphatic, and frequently italicized. *The* is often placed before a person's (especially a woman's) name, to indicate admiration or notoriety (a colloquial use): as, *the* Elssler.

Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as *the* man of the place. *R. B. Kimball,* Was He Successful? vi.

5. Before adjectives used substantively, denoting: (*a*) An individual: as, she gazed long on the face of *the* dead.

The dead
Steer'd by the dumb went upward with the flood.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) A class, or a number of individuals: as, *the* good die first; do not mix *the* new with *the* old.

Now this, . . . though it make *the* unskilful laugh, cannot but make *the* judicious grieve.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

(*c*) An abstract notion: as, *the* beautiful.

One step above *the* sublime makes *the* ridiculous.
T. Paine, Age of Reason, ii.

6. Denoting that which is well known or famed: as, *the* prodigal son.

Like *the* poor cat i' the adage. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7. 45.

Cry, like *the* daughters of *the* horseleech, "Give!"
Tennyson, Golden Year.

7. Used distributively to denote any one separately: as, the fare is a dollar *the* round trip.

So muche money as will byy the same [gunpowder] after xiij[d] *the* pound.
Sir H. Knevett (1588), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

The country inn cannot supply anything except brandied sherry at five shillings *the* bottle.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 85.

8. Used in place of the possessive pronoun to denote a personal belonging: as, to hang *the* head and weep.

Is there none of Pygmalion's images . . . to be had now, for putting *the* hand in *the* pocket?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 49.

Voltaire is the prince of buffoons: . . . he shakes *the* sides; he points *the* finger; he turns up *the* nose; he shoots out *the* tongue. *Macaulay,* Addison.

9. Used to denote a particular day in relation to a given week, or to some other day of the same week. [Obsolete or colloq.]

I mene, if God please, to be at Salisburie *the* wekes-daie at night before Easterdaie.
Sir J. Popham (1582), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

Mrs. Proudie had died on *the* Tuesday, . . . and Mr. Robarts had gone over to Silverbridge on *the* Thursday.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, lxviii.

10. Used before a participial infinitive, or gerund, followed by an object: the article is now omitted in this construction.

He alter'd much upon *the* hearing it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 12.

11. Used before the relative *which:* now an archaism.

Clerkes of holikirke that kepen Crystes tresore,
The which is mannes soul to saue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 474.

[*The* is generally pronounced as if a syllable (unaccented) of the following word (a proclitic), and its vowel is accordingly obscured, before a consonant, into the neutral vowel-sound of *her* or *but,* very lightly sounded (quite like the French "mute *e*"); before a vowel, often in the same manner, but more usually with the short *i* sound of *pin,* only less distinct; when emphatic, as the long *e* of *thee.* In poetry, before a word beginning with a vowel-sound, the vowel of *the* generally may slide into that of the next word, and form with it one metrical syllable; metrically the *e* is accordingly often cut off in printing. The same so-called elision (synalephe) often took place in Middle English, *the* being written with the following noun as one word: as, *themperour,* the emperor.

Th' one sweetly flatters, *th'* other feareth harm.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 172.

In Middle English manuscripts *the* was often written, as in Anglo-Saxon, þe, with the character þ; in early print this character was represented by a form nearly like *y,* and later printers actually used *y* instead, ye, erroneously printed þ[e] as if contracted, like þ[t] for *that,* being printed *ye* or *yᵉ,* but always pronounced, of course, *the.* Modern archaists often affect *ye* for *the,* and many pronounce it as it looks, "yē."

And on *ye* Tewsday at nyght we passed by the yle of Pathemos. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 14.

We afterwards fell into a dispute with a Candiot concerning the procession of *yᵉ* Holy Ghost.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.]

the[2] (ŦHē, ŦHę̄, or ŦHē̤), *adv.* [< ME. *the, thi,* < AS. *thē, thȳ* = OS. *thiu, diu,* weakened *te, de* as an enclitic in *des te, des de* = D. *des te* = MLG. *deste, duste* = MHG. *deste, dest,* G. *desto* (cf. AS. *thæs the*) = Dan. *des, desto* = Sw. *dess, desto* = Icel. *thvī, thī* = Goth. *thē,* instr. of *thata* (AS. *thæt*): see *that, the*[1].] Used to modify adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree: (*a*) Correlatively, having in the first instance a relative force, = by how much, and in the second a demonstrative force, = by so much: as, *the* sooner *the* better; *the* more *the* merrier.

The mightier man, *the* mightier is the thing
That makes him honour'd, or begets him hate.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1004.

And *the* sooner it 's over *the* sooner to sleep.
Kingsley, The Fishermen.

(*b*) Used without correlation, it signifies in any degree; in some degree: as, Are you well? *The* better for seeing you.

Al for loue of owre lorde, and *the* bet to loue the peple.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 169.

Thou shalt not be *the* worse for me; there 's gold.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 30.

the[3]†, *v. i.* See *thee*[1].

the[4]†, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though.*

the[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thigh.*

Thea (thē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *tea*[1].] A former genus of plants, now included as a section under *Camellia,* and comprising the species yielding tea. See cuts under *tea*[1].

T-head (tē'hed), *n.* **1.** A cross-bar fastened at its middle to a chain, as a watch-chain, trace-chain, etc., for use as a fastening by passing it

endwise through a hole, ring, or link and then turning it into a position which prevents its withdrawal.—2. A short bar welded or riveted to the end of another bar at a right angle, as in a form of anchor for masonry.

theandric (thē-an′drik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεανδρικός*, being both God and man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] Relating to or existing by the union of the divine and human natures, or by the joint agency of the divine and human natures: as, the *theandric* operation (the harmonious coöperation of the two natures in Christ).

theanthropic (thē-an-throp′ik), *a.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Both divine and human; being or pertaining to the God-man.

The written word of God, like Christ, the personal Word, is *theanthropic* in origin, nature, and aim, and can only be fully understood and appreciated under this twofold character. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 11.

theanthropical (thē-an-throp′i-kal), *a.* [< *theanthropic* + *-al*.] Same as *theanthropic*.

theanthropism (thē-an′thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] 1. The union or combination of the divine and human natures; also, belief in such a union or combination. [Rare.]—2. The deification of man, or the humanizing of divinity. [Rare.]

The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system. *Gladstone*.

theanthropist (thē-an′thrō-pist), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the doctrine of theanthropism. [Rare.]

theanthropophagy† (thē-an-thrō-pof′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man (see *theanthropy*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] See the quotation.

Cardinal Perron . . . says that they [the primitive Christians] deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *theanthropophagy*—saying, "that they did not eat the flesh, nor drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ, who was God and man": —which is so strange a device, as I wonder it could drop from the pen of so great a wit.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xii. § 14.

theanthropy (thē-an′thrō-pi), *n.* [< F. *théanthropie*, < Gr. *θεανθρωπία*, < *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *theanthropism*, 1.

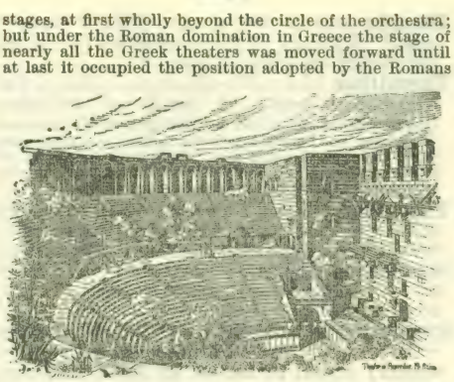
thearchic (thē-är′kik), *a.* [< *thearch-y* + *-ic*.] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

thearchy (thē′är-ki), *n.*; pl. *thearchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *θεαρχία*, the supreme deity, prop. rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. Government by God; also, theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of deities.

Rank of Athene in the Olympian *Thearchy*.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 79.

The attributions assigned to the head of the *Thearchy*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 183.

★ **theater, theatre** (thē′a-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *theater*, sometimes *theatre*; < ME. *theatre*, < OF. *theatre*, F. *théâtre* = Sp. It. *teatro* = Pg. *theatro* = G. Dan. *theater* = Sw. *teater*, < L. *theatrum*, < Gr. *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater, < *θεᾶσθαι*, view, behold, < *θέα*, a view, sight. Cf. *amphitheater*. The proper modern spelling is *theater* (as in *amphitheater*, *diameter*, etc.); it so appears in Cotgrave (1611), Minsheu (1617, 1625), Sherwood (1632), Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1670), Holyoke (1677), Hexham (1678), etc. The spelling *theatre* appears to have obtained currency in the latter part of the 17th century and since (Coles, 1708, Johnson, 1755; both *theater* and *theatre* in Bailey, 1727, etc.), owing to the constant and direct association of the word with the modern F. *théâtre* (itself a false form in respect to accent).] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were among the most important and the largest public edifices, very commonly having accommodation for from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theaters resembled each other in their general distribution, the Roman theater being developed from the Greek with the modifications, particularly about the orchestra and the stage, due to the difference from the Greek of Roman dramatic ideals. The auditorium, including the orchestra, was commonly in general plan a segment of a circle, usually a half-circle in Roman examples, greater than a half-circle in Greek, and was not, unless very exceptionally, covered by a roof or awning. It was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *κοῖλον* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected by diverging ascents or flights of steps, which divided the auditorium into wedge-shaped compartments (*cunei*, *κερκίδες*), and also by one longitudinal passage or more (see *diazoma*). The stage of the Roman theater formed the chord of the segment, and was called the *scena* (*σκηνή*). The Greek theater of the great dramatic period in the fifth century B. C. had no stage, the action taking place in the orchestra, or space below the seats, in which actors and chorus figured together, the orchestra proper being a circle in the center of which stood the *thymele*, or altar of Dionysus. The Romans appropriated the orchestra for the seats of the senators. The later Greek theaters had stages, at first wholly beyond the circle of the orchestra; but under the Roman domination in Greece the stage of nearly all the Greek theaters was moved forward until at last it occupied the position adopted by the Romans



Interior of Roman Theater of Aspendos, Asia Minor.

themselves. Besides these essential parts there were the *λογεῖον*, *proscenium*, or *pulpitum*, the stage proper, and the *postscenium*, or structure behind the stage, in which parts the Greek and Roman theaters differed considerably. Almost all surviving Greek theaters were profoundly modified in Roman times, but the original disposition can still be followed in several, as those of Epidaurus and Sicyon. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was little employed, but the stage machinery became elaborate with the advance of time. In the early days of the modern theater the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theaters of the present day is usually constructed on a horseshoe or semicircular plan, with several tiers of galleries round the walls. The stage has a slight downward slope from the back, and is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle which was unsought in the ancient theater. See *box*2, *curtain*, *orchestra*, *parquet*, *pit*, *postscenium*, *proscenium*, *scene*, *stage*, *stall*1, *thymele*.

As for their *theaters* in halfe circle, they came to be by the great magnificence of the Romain princes and people somptuously built with marble & square stone in forme all round, & were called Ampitheaters, wherof as yet appears one amõg the anciẽt ruines of Rome.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

The world by some, & that not much amisse,
Vnto a *Theater* comparèd is,
Vpon which stage the goddes spectatours sitt,
And mortals act their partes as best doth fitt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

As in a *theater* the eyes of men,
After a well grac'd Actor leaues the Stage,
Are idely bent on him that enters next.
Shak., Rich. II. (fol. 1623), v. 2.

Sceaw-stow. A *Theater*, a Shew-place, a beholding-place.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 231.

2. A room, hall, or other place, with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising stepwise as the tiers recede from the center, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, academic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, etc.; as, an operating *theater*.

Stately *theatres*,
Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard
The grave Professor. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woodie *Theatre*
Of stateliest view.
Milton, P. L. (1st ed.), iv. 141.

Helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
Or scoops in circling *theatres* the vale.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 60.

4. A place of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; scene; seat: as, the *theater* of war.

Men must know that in this *theatre* of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

This City was for a long time the *Theatre* of Contention between the Christians and Infidels.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 54.

5. The drama; the mass of dramatic literature; also, theatrical representation; the stage: as, a history of the French *theater*.

But now our British *theatre* can boast
Drolls of all kinds, a vast, unthinking host!
Addison, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.

6. An amphitheater; hence, a circular reservoir or receptacle; a basin. [Rare.]

A cascade . . . precipitating into a large *theater* of water. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 5, 1645.

Patent theater, in England, a theater, as the Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters, established by letters patent from the crown. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 387.

theater-goer (thē′a-tėr-gō″ėr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

theater-going (thē′a-tėr-gō″ing), *n.* The practice of frequenting theaters.

theaterian†, *n.* [< *theater* + *-ian*.] An actor. [Rare.]

(Players I meane) *Theaterians*, pouch-mouth Stage-walkers. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

theater-party (thē′a-tėr-pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment where the invited guests first dine and then go in a party to a theater, or go first to a theater and afterward to supper. [U. S.]

A little dinner at the Café Anglais or at the Bristol Restaurant, with a box to follow at the Français or the Criterion, doubtless is a good kind of a thing enough in its way, but is a mere colorless adumbration of a New York *theatre-party*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 150.

theater-seat (thē′a-tėr-sēt), *n.* An ordinary double car-seat having two separate seat-bottoms. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Theatin, Theatine (thē′a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Théatin*, < NL. *Theatinus*, < L. *Theate* (It. *Chieti*), a place in Naples.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatins.

II. *n.* One of a monastic order of regular clerks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the archbishop of Chieti in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to abstain from the possession of property and from soliciting alms, and to trust wholly to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary contributions of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy. Also *Teatin*.

theatral† (thē′a-tral), *a.* [= F. *théâtral* = Sp. *teatral* = Pg. *theatral* = It. *teatrale*, < L. *theatralis*, of or pertaining to a theater, < *theatrum*, a theater: see *theater*.] Of or pertaining to a theater. *Blount*, 1670.

theatric (thē-at′rik), *a.* [< LL. *theatricus*, < Gr. *θεατρικός*, < *θέατρον*, a theater: see *theater*.] Same as *theatrical*.

Therefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start *theatric*, practis'd at the glass!
Cowper, Task, ii. 431.

It is quite clear why the Italians have no word but recitare to express acting, for their stage is no more *theatric* than their street. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 260.

theatrical (thē-at′ri-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *theatric* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was *theatrical*, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 54.

2. Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a *theatrical* flourish.

Dressed in ridiculous and *theatrical* costumes.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 8.

3. Artificial; affected; assumed.

How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far *theatrical*, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Theatrical perspective, the doctrine of the imitation of effects of distance by means of stage scenery; especially, the geometrical theory of such scenery.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances: as, to engage in private *theatricals* (a dramatic performance in a private house).

In a general light, private *theatricals* are open to some objection. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

2. A professional actor.

The next morning we learned from the maid that Macbeth's blasted heath was but a few miles from Nairn; all the *theatricals* went there, she said.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

theatricalise, *v. t.* See *theatricalize*.

theatricalism (thē-at′ri-kal-izm), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ism*.] 1. The theory and methods of scenic representations.—2. Staginess; artificial manner.

★ **theatricality** (thē-at-ri-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being theatrical; theatrical appearance; histrionism.

The very defects of the picture, its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

theatricalize (thē-at′ri-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. [< *theatrical* + *-ize*.] To render theatrical; put in dramatic form; dramatize. Also spelled *theatricalise*.

I think I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 63.

theatrically (thē-at′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner befitting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud,
And masculine her stride.
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset, Artemisia.

theatricalness (thē-at′ri-kal-nes), *n.* Theatricality.

theatromania (thē″a-trō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *θέατρον*, theater, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive fondness for theater-going. [Rare.]

Previously, the Church had with praiseworthy impartiality excluded not only actors of all kinds, but also those who were addicted to *theatromania*, from the benefits of the Christian community. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

theave (thēv), *n.* [Also *thave;* perhaps < W. *dafad*, a sheep, ewe.] A ewe of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

thebaia (thē-bā′ią), *n.* [NL., < L. *Thebæ*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes: said to be so named from the extensive use of opium in Egypt.] Same as *thebaine*.

Thebaic (thē-bā′ik), *a.* [< L. *Thebaicus*, pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, Thebes: see *Theban*.] Same as *Theban*.

thebaine (thē′ba-in), *n.* [< *thebaia* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained from opium. It is a white crystalline base having an acrid taste, and analogous to strychnine in its physiological effects. Also called *thebaia*, *paramorphine*.

Theban (thē′ban), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thébain*, < L. *Thebanus*, of or pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, *Thebe*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, and a center of Egyptian civilization. —**2.** Relating to Thebes, in antiquity the chief city of Bœotia in Greece.—**Theban year**, in *anc. chron.*, the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Egypt. —**2.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Greece.

Thebesian (thē-bē′si-an), *a.* [< *Thebesius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Described by or named from the German anatomist Thebesius (eighteenth century).

In the heart [of the porpoise] the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor *Thebesian* valve. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 347.

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, and it is said elsewhere in the heart. Many are merely small recesses; others are the mouths of small veins, the venæ minimæ cordis, or Thebesian veins.—**Thebesian valve**, the coronary valve of the right auricle of the heart.—**Thebesian veins**, veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle through the Thebesian foramina.

theca (thē′ką), *n.*; pl. *thecæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *theca*, < Gr. θήκη, a case, box, receptacle, < τιθέναι, put, set, place: see *do*¹. From the L. word, through OF., come E. *tick*³ and *tie*², q. v.] **1.** A case; box; sheath. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a case for the bulla worn by boys around the neck. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the case or cover used to contain the corporal; the burse. (*c*) In *bot.*, a case or sac; in a general sense, the same as *capsule*. Specifically—(1) An anther-cell. (2) The capsule or sporogonium of a moss. (3) The sporangium of a fern. (4) A form of the fructification of lichens. (*d*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a vaginal structure; a hollow case or containing part or organ, inclosing or covering something as a scabbard does a sword: variously applied. (1) The loose sheath formed within the vertebral canal by the dura mater; the theca of the spinal cord; the theca vertebralis. (2) One of the fibrous sheaths in which the tendons of the muscles of the fingers and toes glide back and forth. (3) The sheath or case of the proboscis of dipterous insects, of disputed homology. It has been variously regarded as a labrum, as a labium, as these two coalesced, and as a modification of the galea. (4) The horny covering of an insect-pupa. (5) In *Actinozoa*, a corallite or cup-coral, together with the associate soft parts; the cup, formed of calcareous substance, about the base and sides of an actinozoan; the cup, cone, or tube containing a polypite, itself sometimes contained in an epitheca. See *endotheca*, *epitheca*, *aporose*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pteropods, having a sheath-like shell, typical of the family *Thecidæ*. *Sowerby*, 1845. Also named *Hyolithes* (*Eichwald*, 1840).—**Theca folliculi**, the external connective-tissue capsule inclosing a Graafian follicle.—**Theca vertebralis**. See def. 1 (*d*) (1), above.

Thecaglossa, *n. pl.* See *Thecoglossæ*.

thecal (thē′kal), *a.* [< *theca* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a theca, in any sense; vaginal; theciform.

thecaphore (thē′ką-fōr), *n.* [= F. *thécaphore*, < Gr. θήκη, case, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecæ. (*b*) The stipe upon which a simple pistil is sometimes borne, being morphologically the petiole of the carpellary leaf, as in the caper and the goldthread.

thecasporal (thē-ką-spō′ral), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a thecaspore; thecasporous; ascosporous.

thecaspore (thē′ką-spōr), *n.* [< *theca* + *spore*.] In *bot.*, an ascospore; a spore produced in a theca, or closed sac.

thecaspored (thē′ką-spōrd), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, provided with thecaspores.

thecasporous (thē-ką-spō′rus), *a.* [< *theca* + *spore* + *-ous*.] Having thecaspores, or spores borne in thecæ; ascosporous.

thecate (thē′kāt), *a.* [< *theca* + *-ate*¹.] Having a theca; contained in a theca; sheathed.

Thecidæ (thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theca* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Theca*.

Thecidiidæ (thē-si-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thecidi(um)* + *-idæ*.] A family of articulate brachiopods, typified by the genus *Thecidium*. They have lobed arms, interlocked valves, and the ventral valve attached in adult life. There are 2 living species, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and many extinct species, going back to the Carboniferous.

Thecidium (thē-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1844), < Gr. θήκη, case: see *theca*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Thecidiidæ*.

theciferous (thē-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *ferre* (= E. *bear*¹) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing thecæ or asci.

theciform (thē′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming or resembling a sheath; thecal in aspect or office. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

thecium (thē′sium), *n.*; pl. *thecia* (-sią). [NL., < Gr. θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In lichens, that part of the apothecium immediately below the epithecium. It consists of paraphyses and asci. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.

theck (thek), *v.* A dialectal form of *thatch*.

Thecla (thek′lą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807); prob. from the fem. name *Thecla*, *Thekla*.] A large and important genus of butterflies, containing the forms commonly known as *hair-streaks*, typical of the subfamily *Theclinæ* of the *Lycænidæ*. They are small brownish butterflies with rather stout bodies, short palpi, antennæ reaching to the middle of the fore wings, and usually one or two slender tails (sometimes mere points) projecting from the hind wings near the anal angle. Forty-five species inhabit North America. *T.* (*Uranotes*) *melinus* is wide-spread in the United States.



Thecla (*Incisalia*) *niphon*.

theclan (thek′lan), *a.* [< *Thecla* + *-an*³.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Thecla*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 478.

thecodactyl, thecodactyle (thē-kō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. θήκη, case, + δάκτυλος, digit: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having thecal digits, as a gecko; having thick toes whose scales furnish a sheath for the claw. See cut under *gecko*.

II. *n.* A thecodactyl gecko.

thecodactylous (thē-kō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *thecodactyl*.

Thecodactylus (thē-kō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, as *Thecadactylus*): see *thecodactyl*.] A genus of gecko-lizards. See *gecko*.

thecodont (thē′kō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. θήκη, case, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having the teeth lodged in alveoli: said of certain *Lacertilia*, as distinguished from those whose dentition is acrodont or pleurodont.

II. *n.* A thecodont lizard.

Thecodontia (thē-kō-don′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thecodont*.] A group of dinosaurs with the codont dentition and amphicœlous vertebræ.

Thecodontosaurus (thē-kō-don-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θήκη, case, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth* (see *thecodont*), + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of thecodont reptiles whose remains were found in the dolomitic conglomerate of Redland, near Bristol, in England: now referred to a family *Megalosauridæ*.

Thecoglossæ (thē-kō-glos′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θήκη, case, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A group of lizards, characterized by the smooth sheathed tongue. It has included the monitors. In Cope's system it contains only the *Agamidæ*. Also *Thecaglossa*.

thecoglossate (thē-kō-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Thecoglossæ* + *-ate*¹.] Pertaining to the *Thecoglossæ*, or having their characters.

Thecomedusæ (thē″kō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θήκη, a case, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A class of cœlenterates, founded by Allman upon *Stephanoscyphus mirabilis*.

Thecosomata (thē-kō-sō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *thecosomatus*: see *thecosomatous*.] An order of *Pteropoda*, having a mantle-skirt and shell: contrasted with *Gymnosomata*. Most pteropods are of this order, which is represented by such families as *Cymbuliidæ*, *Thecidæ*, *Hyaleidæ*, and *Limacinidæ*.

thecosomate (thē-kō-sō′māt), *a.* Same as *thecosomatous*.

thecosomatous (thē-kō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *thecosomatus*, < Gr. θήκη, case, + σῶμα(τ-), body.] Having the body sheathed in a mantle-skirt, as a pteropod; of or pertaining to the order *Thecosomata*.

thecosome (thē′kō-sōm), *n.* A thecosomatous pteropod.

thecostome (thē′kō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. θήκη, case, + στόμα, mouth.] The orifice of the hydrotheca in calyptoblastic hydroids. *Challenger Rep.*, VII. xx. 7. *Encyc. Dict.*

thecostomous (thē-kos′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. θήκη, a case, + στόμα, mouth.] In *entom.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth inclosed in a sheath.

thedam†, thedom†, thedome†, *n.* Same as *theedom*.

thee¹† (thē), *v. i.* [< ME. *theen*, *then*, or without the inf. suffix *thee*, *the*, < AS. *theón*, *thión*, *getheón*, be strong, thrive, = OS. **thīhan*, found only in the derived factitive *thengian*, complete, = D. *gedijen*, thrive, prosper, succeed, = OHG. *gidīhan*, MHG. *gedīhen*, G. *gedeihen* = Goth. *gatheihan*, increase, thrive; orig., as the old participial form AS. *ge-thungen* shows, with a nasal suppressed (as usual before *h*), AS. **thinhan;* cf. Lith. *tenku*, *tekti*, have enough; Ir. *tocad*, W. *tynged*, luck, fortune.] To thrive; prosper.

To traysen her that trewe is unto me,
I pray God let this counseyl never *the*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 439.

Quod Coueitise "And alle folk were trewe,
Manye a man schulde neuere *thee*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

[Especially common in the phrase *also* or *so mote I thee*, so may I prosper.

Lasse harm is, *so mote I the*,
Deceyve hem, than deceyved be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4841.

The form *theech*, from *thee ich*, is also found in the phrase *so theech*, so may I thrive; also *so theek*.

By cause our fyr ne was nat maad of beech,
That is the cause, and other noon, *so theech*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 376.]

thee² (ᵺē), *pron.* The objective case of *thou*.

thee³ (ᵺē), *poss. pron.* [A dial. var. of *thy*, or, as among the Friends, a perverted use of the obj. *thee*.] Thy: as, where's *thee* manners? [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

theedom† (thē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *thedom*, *thedome*, *thedam;* < *thee*² + *-dom*.] Success; prosperity; luck.

What, yvel *thedam* on his monkes snowte!
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 405.

Now thrift and *theedom* mote thou haue, my swete barn.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

theek (thēk), *v.* See *thack*¹, *thatch*.

theeker (thē′kėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

theetsee (thēt′sē), *n.* [Also *thitsee*, *thietsee*, *thetsee;* native name in Pegu.] The black varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*. See *varnish-tree*.

theezan tea (thē′zan tē). *Sageretia Thea* (*Rhamnus Thea* of Osbeck). See *Sageretia*.

theft†, thefe†, thefely†. Old spellings of *thief*¹, *thiefly*.

theft (theft), *n.* [< ME. *thefte*, *thiefthe*, *theofthe*, *thiufthe*, < AS. *theófth*, *thȳfth* (= OFries. *thiuvethe*, *thiuvede*, *thiufthe*, *tiefte* = Icel. *thȳfth*, theft), with abstract formative *-th*, as in *stealth*, etc., altered to *t*, as in *height*, etc., < *theóf*, thief: see *thief*¹.] **1.** The act of stealing; in *law*, larceny (which see): compare also *robbery*.

For *thefte* and riot they been convertible.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 31.

He who, still wanting, though he lives on *theft*,
Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 183.

The term *theft* in modern English law is sometimes used as a synonym of larceny, sometimes in a more comprehensive sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 232.

2. Something stolen; a loss by stealing.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double.
Ex. xxii. 4.

If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing,
And 'scape detecting, I will pay the *theft*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 94.

Reset of theft. See *reset*¹.

theft-boot† (theft′bōt), *n.* [Also *theft-bote*, Sc. *thiftbote;* < *theft* + *boot*¹.] In *law*, the receiving of one's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, upon an agreement not to prosecute: a form of compounding felony.

We hae aneugh, and it looks unco like *theft-boot*, or hush-money, as they ca' it.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlviii.

theftuous (theft′tū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thiefteous*, *thefteous*, Sc. also *thifteous*, *thiftous;* < *theft* + *-u-ous*.] Of the nature of theft; thievish. [Rare.]

Was not the *thefteous* stealing away of the daughter from her own father the first ground whereupon all this great noise hath since proceeded?
King James I., To Bacon, Aug. 23, 1617.

By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it [Sacculina] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 342.

Rebellious to all labor and pettily *theftuous*, like the English gypsies. *The Century*, XXVII. 183.

theftuously (thef'tū-us-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *thiefteously*; < *theftuous* + *-ly*[2].] By theft; thievishly. [Rare.]

One little villainous Turkey knob-breasted rogue came *thiefteously* to snatch away some of my lardons.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were usucaptible, and he had not taken them *theftuously*, acquired a quiritary right, . . . simply on the strength of his possession.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 690.

thegither (ᵺhė-giᵺh'ėr), *adv.* A Scotch form of *together*.

thegn, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *thane*, used in some historical works. See *thane*.

thegnhood, *n.* Same as *thanehood*.

theic (thē'ik), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ic*.] One who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea; a tea-drunkard. *Med. News*, XLIX. 305.

theiform (thē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + L. *forma*, form.] Like tea.

theight†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

theina (thē-ī'nä), *n.* Same as *theine*.

theine (thē'in), *n.* [< NL. *theina*, *thea*, tea.] A bitter crystallizable volatile principle ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$) found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, tea yielding from 2 to 4 per cent. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities: same as *caffein*.

their (ᵺhãr), *pron.* See *they*[1].

theirs (ᵺhãrz), *pron.* See *they*[1].

theism[1] (thē'izm), *n.* [= F. *théisme* = Sp. *teismo* = Pg. *theismo* = It. *teismo* = G. *theismus*, < NL. **theismus*, < Gr. *θεός*, god. The Gr. *θεός* cannot be brought into connection with L. *deus*, god, except by assuming some confusion in one case or the other: see *deity*.] Belief in the existence of a God as the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Theism assumes a living relation of God to his creatures, but does not define it. It differs from deism in that the latter is negative, and involves a denial of revelation, while the former is affirmative, and underlies Christianity. One may be a theist and not be a Christian; but he cannot be a Christian and not be a theist.

Thinking . . . that it would be an easy step . . . from thence [the assault of Christianity] to demolish all religion and *theism*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, Pref.

Speculative *theism* is the belief in the existence of God in one form or another; and I call him a theist who believes in any God.
Theodore Parker, Views of Religion, p. 59.

theism[2] (thē'izm), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ism*.] A morbid affection resulting from the excessive use of tea.

Theism belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found.
Science, VIII. 183.

theist (thē'ist), *n.* [= F. *théiste* = Sp. *teísta* = Pg. *theista* = It. *teista*, < NL. **theista*, < Gr. *θεός*, god: see *theism*[1].] One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a God who sustains a personal relation to his creatures. In the former sense opposed to *atheist*, in the latter to *deist*.

Averse as I am to the cause of theism or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider still that, in strictness, the root of all is theism; and that to be a settled Christian it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*. *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, i. § 2.

No one is to be called a *Theist* who does not believe in a Personal God, whatever difficulty there may be in defining the word "Personal."
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 119.

theistic (thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *theist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

It was partly through political circumstances that a truly *theistic* idea was developed out of the chaotic and fragmentary ghost theories and nature-worship of the primeval world. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

Theistic Church, a church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the views of the Rev. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarred him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Its theological basis is a simple theism. *Encyc. Dict.* — **Theistic idealism**. Same as *Berkeleian idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

theistical (thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *theistic* + *-al*.] Same as *theistic*.

That future state which, I suppose, the *theistical* philosophers did not believe.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 2.

Thelephora (thē-lef'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1787), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Thelephoraceæ*. They are coriaceous fungi, having inferior or amphigenous hymenia, clavate basidia, with 4 sterigmata and globose spores. There are about 150 species, among them *T. pedicellata*, which is somewhat injurious to the pear, eating into the bark.

Thelephoraceæ (thel-ē-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelephora* + *-aceæ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Thelephora*.

thelephoroid (thē-lef'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Thelephora* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Thelephora* or the family *Thelephoraceæ*.

Thelotrema (thel-ō-trē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, depression, alluding to the shape of the apothecia.] A large genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having an urceolate apothecium and a crustaceous uniform thallus. The spores are large, multicellular, and coloriess.

thelotrematous (thel-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* [< *Thelotrema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *thelotremoid*.

thelotremoid (thel-ō-trē'moid), *a.* [< *Thelotrema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, or belonging to, the genus *Thelotrema*.

Thelphusa (thel-fū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1819), prop. **Telphusa* or **Thelpusa*, < Gr. *Τέλφουσα*, *Θέλπουσα*, a city in Arcadia.] A genus of



River-crab (*Thelphusa depressa*).

fresh-water crabs, typical of the family *Thelphusidæ*, as the common river-crab, *T. fluviatilis*, of Europe, or *T. depressa*. See *river-crab*.

thelphusian (thel-fū'shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Thelphusa* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Thelphusa*; belonging to the *Thelphusidæ*.

II. *n.* A fluviatile crab of the genus *Thelphusa* or family *Thelphusidæ*.

Thelphusidæ (thel-fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelphusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thelphusa*; the fresh-water crabs.

thelyblast (thel'i-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A female genoblast (which see): opposed to *arsenoblast*. *C. S. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

thelyblastic (thel-i-blas'tik), *a.* [< *thelyblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a thelyblast.

thelycum (thel'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *thelyca* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. *θηλυκός*, feminine, < *θῆλυς*, of female sex, female, < *θάειν*, suckle.] A peculiar structure on the ventral surface of the pereion in the female of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*.

Thelygonaceæ (thel-i-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Caruel, 1873), < *Thelygonum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants consisting of the genus *Theligonum*. Properly *Theligonaceæ*.

Thelygonum (thē-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *thelygonon*, < Gr. *θηλυγόνον*, name of several plants, as *Satyrium*, so called from reputed medicinal properties, neut. of *θηλυγόνος*, producing female offspring, < *θῆλυς*, female, + *-γονος*, -producing: see *-gony*.] A spelling sometimes given to *Theligonum*, a genus of plants, constituting the family *Theligonaceæ*. It is characterized by numerous straight anthers and an erect ovule. *Theligonum Cynocrambe*, one of the two species, known as *dog's-cabbage*, is found throughout the Mediterranean region, where it is used like spinach. It is a procumbent fleshy branching annual, with ovate entire leaves and small axillary flowers, and has somewhat purgative properties.

Thelymitra (thē-lim'i-trä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), so called from the hooded or cup-like body formed of wings on the column near the stigma; < Gr. *θηλυμίτρης*, having a woman's girdle or headband, < *θῆλυς*, female, + *μίτρα*, a girdle, headband, turban: see *miter*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ* and subtribe *Diuridæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an inferior lip similar to the spreading sepals and petals, an erect rostellum broadly hollowed and stigmatic in front, and stem with a single leaf. There are about 20 species, all Australian except three or four which are natives of New Zealand, one of them, *T. Javanica*, widely diffused throughout Australasia and Malaysia. They are slender terrestrial herbs from ovoid tubers, having a leaf varying from linear to ovate, and a raceme usually of numerous flowers with shorter bracts. *T. longifolia*, known as *Tasmanian hyacinth*, resembles *Limodorum tuberosum*, the swamp-pink, of the United States.

Thelyphonidæ (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelyphonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida*, of the order *Pedipalpi* or *Phrynida*. They have the segmented abdomen distinct from the cephalothorax and terminating in a very long setiform postabdomen or tail, somewhat like a scorpion's, but slenderer and many-jointed and not ending in a sting; the first pair of legs long, slender, and somewhat palpiform; the pedipalps long and stout and ending in chelate claws; and eight eyes. The general aspect of the *Thelyphonidæ* is that of scorpions, which they superficially resemble more nearly than they do the other members (*Phrynidæ*) of their own order. They are known as *whip-scorpions*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

Thelyphonus (thē-lif'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *-φονος*, < **φένειν*, slay.] The typical genus of *Thelyphonidæ*, containing such species as *T. giganteus*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

thelytokous (thē-lit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *-τοκος*, *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear, produce.] Producing females only: noting those parthenogenetic female insects which have no male progeny: opposed to *arrhenotokous*.

them (ᵺhem), *pron.* See *they*[1].

thema (thē'mä), *n.*; pl. *themata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] **1.** A thesis.

His *Thema*, to be maintained, is that the King could not break with the King of France because he had sold himself to him for Money.
Roger North, Examen, III. vi. § 74. (*Davies*.)

2. Same as *theme*, 8.—**3.** In *logic*, an object of thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argument. Also *theme*.

thematic (thē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θεματικός*, < *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *music*, pertaining to themes or subjects of composition, or consisting of such themes and their development: as, *thematic* treatment or *thematic* composition in general. *Counterpoint* is the technical name for thematic composition of the strictest kind; but many passages in works not contrapuntal as a whole are truly thematic.

2. In *philol.*, relating to or belonging to a theme or stem.

Almost all adjectives in German admit of use also as adverbs, in their uninflected or *thematic* form.
Whitney, German Grammar, § 363.

Thematic catalogue, a catalogue of musical works in which not only the names and numbers are given, but also the opening themes of the works or of their several sections or movements (in musical notation).

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of the themata, or objects of thought.

thematical (thē-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *thematic* + *-al*.] Same as *thematic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3262, p. 579.

thematically (thē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a thematic manner; with regard to a theme or themes. *Athenæum*, No. 3248, p. 125.

thematist (thē'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέμα*(*τ-*), theme, + *-ist*. Cf. *θεματίζειν*, lay down, propose, take for a theme.] A writer of themes.

theme (thēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *theam*; now altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *teme*, *teeme*, < OF. *teme*, *tcsme*, *theme*, F. *thème* = Pr. *tema* = Sp. *tema* = Pg. *thema* = It. *tema* = G. *thema*, < L. *thema*, < Gr. *θέμα*, what is laid down, a deposit, a prize, a proposition, the subject of an argument, a primary word or root, a military district, a province, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), set, place, dispose: see *do*[1]. Cf. *thesis*.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

Ac ich wiste neuere freek that . . .
. . . made eny sarmon,
That took this for his *teme* and told hit with oute glose.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 82.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 59.

Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 6.

2†. That which is said or thought on a given topic.

Alone, it was the subject of my *theme*;
In company I often glanced it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 65.

3†. Question; subject; matter.

Why, I will fight with him upon this *theme*
Until my eyelids will no longer wag.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 289.

4. A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; a brief essay; a school composition; a thesis.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment. *Milton*, Education.

The making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot toward it [speaking well and to the purpose].
Locke, Education, § 171.

5. In *philol.*, the part of a noun or verb to which inflectional endings are added; stem; base.

The variable final letters of a noun are its case-endings; the rest is its *theme*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 60.

6. In *music*, same as *subject*. The term is sometimes extended to a short melody from which a set of variations is developed.—**7†.** That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

Nor shall Vanessa be the *theme*
To manage thy abortive scheme.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

8. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia. Also *thema*.

The remaining provinces, under the obedience of the emperors, were cast into a new mould; and the jurisdiction of the presidents, the consulars, and the counts was superseded by the institution of the *themes* or military governments, which prevailed under the successors of Heraclius. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, liii.

9. In *logic*, same as *thema*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Topic, Point*, etc. (see *subject*), text.

themel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thimble*.

themer† (thē′mėr), *n.* One who sets or gives out a theme. *Tarlton's Jests*, p. 28. (*F. Hall.*)

Themis (thē′mis), *n.* [< L. *Themis*, < Gr. Θέμις, law, justice personified, Themis, the goddess of justice and right, < τιθέναι (√ θε), set, place, dispose: see *theme*.] **1.** A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right; hence, law and justice personified.

Such thine, in whom
Our British *Themis* gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 257.

2. The twenty-fourth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1853.

Themistian (thē-mis′ti-an), *n.* [< LL. *Themistius*, founder of the sect, + *-ian*.] One of a body of Christians also called the Agnoëtæ. See *Agnoëtæ*, 2.

themselves (ŦHem-selvz′), *pron.*, pl. of *himself, herself, itself*, and used like these words. [< *them* + *selves*, pl. of *self*.] See *himself*.

then (ŦHen), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *thenne;* also *than, thanne;* < ME. *then, thenne, thene, than, thanne*, < AS. *thænne, thanne, thonne*, then, rel. when, after comparatives than; = OS. *thanna* = OFries. *thenne, thanne* = D. *dan* = OHG. MHG. *danne*, G. *dann*, also OHG. *danna* MHG. *denne*, G. *denn* = Goth. *than*, then: see *than*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At that time: referring to a time specified, either past or future.

Ich for-gat ȝouthe, and ȝorn in-to elde.
Thenne was Fortune my foo for al here fayre by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 14.

Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as also I am known. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

When thou canst get the ring upon my finger, . . . *then* call me husband; but in such a "then" I write a "never."
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 62.

2. Afterward; next in order; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

First the blade, *then* the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. Mark iv. 28.

Their ranks began
To break upon the galled shore, and *than*
Retire again. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1440.

3. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

Sometime the flood prevails, and *then* the wind;
Now one the better, *then* another best.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

By then. (*a*) By that time: as, Return at four, I shall be ready *by then*.

All will be ended *by then*.
Swift, To Mrs. Johnson, Feb. 23, 1711–12. (*Jodrell.*)

(*b*†) By the time when or that: *then* in this phrase having the force of a relative.

This evening late, *by then* the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb, . . .
I sat me down to watch. *Milton*, Comus, l. 540.

Every now and then. See *every*1.—**Now and then.** See *now*.—**Till then,** until that time.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms?
Milton, P. L., i. 93.

II. *conj.* **1.** In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

So *then* they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

If God be true, *then* is his word true.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 245.

He calls the conscience Gods sovrantie; why *then* doth he contest with God about that supreme title?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

Can't we touch these bubbles *then*
But they break? *Browning*, In a Year.

Then is often used in offering a substitute for a word or statement rejected.

Fal. Good morrow, good wife.
Quick. Not so, an't please your worship.
Fal. Good maid, *then*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 35.

2†. Than. See *than*.—**But then,** but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

He is then a giant to an ape; *but then* is an ape a doctor to such a man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 205.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

then (ŦHen), *a.* [An ellipsis for *then being*.] Then being; being at that time.

Our *then* Ambassador was there.
J. D. (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 643).

It was the letter of the noble lord upon the floor, and of all the king's *then* ministers. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

Of quite another stamp was the *then* accountant, John Tipp. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

thenadays (ŦHen′a-dāz), *adv.* In those days; in time past: opposed or correlative to *nowadays*. [Rare.]

The big, roomy pockets which our mothers wore under their gowns—there were no dresses *thenadays*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 154.

thenal (thē′nal), *a.* [< *then(ar)* + *-al*.] Same as *thenar*.

thenar (thē′när), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. θέναρ (= OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tener*, also OHG. *tenra*, MHG. *tenre*), the flat of the hand.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the palm of the hand or sole of the foot; the ball of the thumb; the vola.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thenar.—**Thenar muscles,** those muscles which form the fleshy mass of the ball of the thumb, acting upon the metacarpal and basal phalangeal bone of the thumb, as distinguished from the *hypothenar muscles*, which similarly act upon the metacarpal bone and first phalanx of the little finger. See *hypothenar* and *thumb*.—**Thenar prominence** or **eminence,** the ball of the thumb.

thenardite (thē-när′dīt), *n.* [Named after L. J. de *Thénard* (1777–1857), a French chemist and peer of France.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4). It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes at Espartinas (near Madrid), in South America, and in extensive deposits in Arizona. It is used in the preparation of sodium carbonate.

Thenard's blue. Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

thence (ŦHens), *adv.* [< ME. *thens, thense, thennes, thennus, thannes;* with adv. gen. *-es* (see *-ce*1), < *thenne*, thence: see *thenne*2. Cf. *hence, whence*.] **1.** From that place.

Also a lityll *thense* ys the place wher ower Savyor Crist taught hys Discipulis to pray.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet. Mark vi. 11.

2. From that time; after that.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.
Isa. lxv. 20.

3. From that source; from or out of this or that; for that reason.

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost *thence* my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Their parents, guardians, tutors, cannot agree; *thence* all is dashed, the match is unequal.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.
Milton, S. A., l. 1501.

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

They prosper best of all when I am *thence*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 18.

From thence, fro thence†, thence: a pleonasm.

Aftre gon Men be Watre . . . to Cypre, and so to Athens, and *fro thens* to Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

All mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

Those who were mounting were dashed upon the rocks, and *from thence* tumbled upon the plain.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

thenceforth (ŦHens′fôrth′), *adv.* [< ME. *thennesforth;* < *thence* + *forth*1.] From that time forward.

If the salt have lost his savour, . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Mat. v. 13.

From thenceforth, thenceforth: a pleonasm.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him.
John xix. 12.

Resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.
Milton, P. L., xii. 109.

thenceforward (ŦHens′fôr′wärd), *adv.* [< *thence* + *forward*1.] From that time or place onward.

Thenceforward oft from out a despot dream
The father panting woke.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

thencefrom (ŦHens′from′), *adv.* [< *thence* + *from*.] From that place. *Imp. Dict.*

thenne1†, *adv.* and *conj.* An old spelling of *then*.

thenne2†, *adv.* [< ME. *thenne, thanne, thonne, theonne*, earlier *thanene, thanen, theonene*, < AS. *thanon, theonen, thonon* (= OHG. *dannana, dannan, danan*, MHG. G. *dannen*), thence; with formative *-nan, -non*, < **tha*, the pronominal base of *that, this*, etc., *then, than*, etc. Hence *thence*.] From that place; thence.

Lat men shette the dores and go *thenne*,
Yet wol the fyr as faire lye and brenne
As twenty thousand men myghte it biholde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 285.

thennesforth†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thenceforth*. *Chaucer*.

thentofore†, *adv.* [< *then* + *tofore;* cf. *heretofore*.] Before then.

Bishop Atterbury had *thentofore* written largely.
Disney, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 147.

Theobroma (thē-ō-brō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. θεός, god (see *theism*), + βρῶμα, food: see *broma*.] **1.** A genus of trees, of the family *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Byttnerieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with inflexed petals each with a spatulate lamina, and anthers two or three in a place between the staminodes or lobes of an urn-shaped stamen-column. The 20 species are natives of the warmer parts of America. They are trees with large oblong undivided leaves, and small lateral solitary or clustered flowers. For *T. Cacao*, the principal species, see *cacao* and *chocolate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Oil of theobroma.** See *oil*.

theobromic (thē-ō-brō′mik), *a.* Derived from *Theobroma Cacao:* as, *theobromic* acid.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō′min), *n.* [< *Theobroma* + *-ine*2.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$), forming salts with acids, volatile and very bitter. In composition it is nearly related to theïn or caffein. It is found in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

theochristic (thē-ō-kris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. θεόχριστος, anointed by God (< θεός, god, + χριστός, anointed: see *Christ*), + *-ic*.] Anointed by God. [Rare.]

theocracy (thē-ok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *theocracies* (-siz). [= F. *théocratie* = *teocracia* = Pg. *theocracia* = It. *teocrazia*, < NL. **theocratia*, < Gr. θεοκρατία, the rule of God, < θεός, god, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] **1.** A form of government in which God is recognized as the supreme civil ruler of the state, and his laws are taken as the statute-book of the kingdom.—**2.** A state so governed: usually applied, with the definite article, to the Jewish commonwealth from the time of its organization under Moses until the inauguration of the monarchy under Saul.

Thus, the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *Theocracy*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

theocrasy (thē-ok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. θεός, god, + κρᾶσις, a mixing or blending: see *crasis*.] **1.** In *anc. philos.*, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—**2.** A mixture of the worship of different gods.

theocrat (thē′ō-krat), *n.* [= F. *théocrate;* < *theocrat-ic:* cf. *democrat*, etc.] A member of a theocracy; one who rules in a theocracy.

theocratic (thē-ō-krat′ik), *a.* [= F. *théocratique* = Sp. *teocrático* = Pg. *theocratico* = It. *teocratico*, < NL. **theocraticus*, < **theocratia*, theocracy: see *theocracy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theocracy.

And the elder Saints and Sages laid their pious framework right
By a *theocratic* instinct covered from the people's sight.
Lowell, Anti-Apis.

The Kingdom of God existed at the outset in a national form, in the form of a *theocratic* state.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 7.

theocratical (thē-ō-krat′i-kal), *a.* [< *theocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *theocratic*. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 124.

theocratist (thē-ok′ra-tist), *n.* [< *theocrat* + *-ist*.] One who emphasizes the principle of authority, placing revelation above individual reason, and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 286.

Theocritean (thē-ok-ri-tē′an), *a.* [< *Theocritus*, < Gr. Θεόκριτος, Theocritus (see def.), + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of Theocritus of Sicily (third century B. C.), the founder of the Greek idyllic school of poetry; pastoral; idyllic.

In England the movement in favor of *Theocritean* simplicity which had been introduced by Spenser in the Shepherd's Calendar was immediately defeated by the success of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 346.

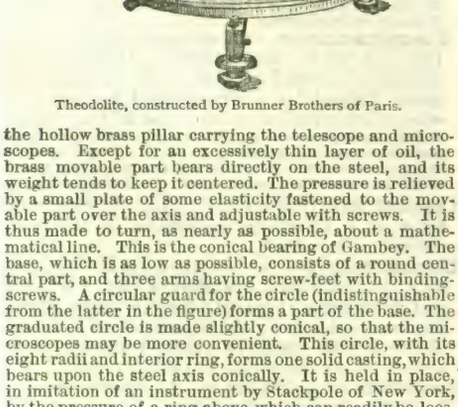
theodicæa, theodicea (thē″ō-di-sē′ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *theodicy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 820.

theodicean (thē″ō-di-sē′an), *a.* [< NL. *theodicæa* (see *theodicy*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to theodicy.

theodicy (thē-od′i-si), *n.* [Also *theodicee*, *theodicæa*, *theodicea*; = F. *théodicée*, < NL. *theodicæa* (Leibnitz), < Gr. θεός, god, + δίκη, right, justice (> δίκαιος, just).] An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists. The word in this sense was used by Leibnitz in a series of essays, in which he maintained that metaphysical evil is necessary to moral beings, that physical evil is a means of a greater good, and that moral evil was permitted by God as necessary to the best possible world, as a set-off to moral good, which it increases by contrast.

The second [part of the work] will . . . be speculative, and will contain a new *theodicee*, and what will perhaps appear to many a new basis of morals.
Coleridge, To Sir George Beaumont (Memorials of [Coleorton, I. 45).

theodolite (thē-od′ō-līt), *n.* [Formerly *theodelite*; sometimes *theodelet*; G. Dan. *theodolit*; = F. *théodolite* = Sp. *teodolita* = It. *teodolito* (all < E.); < NL. **theodolitus*, first in the form *theodelitus* (L. Digges, "Pantometria," 1571), defined as "a circle divided in 360 grades or degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions"; origin unknown. The word has a Gr. semblance, but no obvious Gr. basis. It has been variously explained: (*a*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + ὁδός, way, + λιτός, smooth, even, plain; (*b*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + δολιχός, long; (*c*) < Gr. θεῖν, run, + δολιχός, long; (*d*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see (θέα, a seeing), + δοῦλος, slave; (*e*) "the O *delitus*" or "*deletus*," i. e. the O crossed out, a fanciful name imagined to have been given in view of the circle marked off in degrees by numerous diameters, giving the effect of a circle or "O" erased; with other equally futile conjectures. (*f*) A recent explanation makes it a corruption of the *alidade*.] A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle. It may also be provided with a vertical circle, and if this is not very much smaller than the horizontal circle, the instrument is called an *altazimuth*. If it is provided with a delicate striding level and is in every way convenient for astronomical work, it is called a *universal instrument*. A small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass is called a *surveyors' transit*. A theodolite in which the whole instrument, except the feet and their connections, turns relatively to the latter, and can be clamped in different positions, is called a *repeating circle*. The instrument shown in the figure follows the system of the United States Coast Survey of attaining simplicity of construction by adaptation to a single purpose — in this case to the measurement of horizontal angles only. This instrument is low and consequently very steady. Within the upright pillar is a truncated cone of steel, and upon this and fitting to it turns



Theodolite, constructed by Brunner Brothers of Paris.

the hollow brass pillar carrying the telescope and microscopes. Except for an excessively thin layer of oil, the brass movable part bears directly on the steel, and its weight tends to keep it centered. The pressure is relieved by a small plate of some elasticity fastened to the movable part over the axis and adjustable with screws. It is thus made to turn, as nearly as possible, about a mathematical line. This is the conical bearing of Gambey. The base, which is as low as possible, consists of a round central part, and three arms having screw-feet with binding-screws. A circular guard for the circle (indistinguishable from the latter in the figure) forms a part of the base. The graduated circle is made slightly conical, so that the microscopes may be more convenient. This circle, with its eight radii and interior ring, forms one solid casting, which bears upon the steel axis conically. It is held in place, in imitation of an instrument by Stackpole of New York, by the pressure of a ring above, which can readily be loosened so as to permit the circle to be turned round alone. The telescope is provided with a filar micrometer, with a view of facilitating reiterated pointings — a new principle of much value. The instrument is leveled by means of a striding level. There are four micrometer microscopes (although some geodesists insist upon an odd number), made adjustable so that one division of the circle shall be very nearly covered by two and a half turns of the micrometer-screw. The illumination for these microscopes is made through their objectives by light brought, according to the plan of Messrs. Brunner, by prisms from a point vertically over the axis, where a horizontal ground glass is hung in the daytime and a lamp with a porcelain shade at night, so that the images of the lines plowed by the graver in the polished surface of the circle shall not be displaced by oblique illumination. The clamp is attached to an arm from a ring about the brass upright, and bears upon the circular guard outside the circle proper. The tangent screw is contrived so as to eliminate dead motion. The arm carrying the clamp is balanced by another bearing a small finding microscope. Theodolites are made upon manifold models; but the one figured in preceding column is a good example of a modern first-class instrument.

theodolite-magnetometer (thē-od′ō-līt-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

theodolitic (thē-od-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *theodolite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite. *Imp. Dict.*

Theodosian (thē-ō-dō′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Theodosius*, < Gr. Θεοδόσιος, a man's name (lit. 'gift of God,' < θεός, god, + δόσις, gift: see *dose*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to any one named Theodosius, particularly to either of the emperors Theodosius I. (379–395) and Theodosius II. (408–450).—**Theodosian code.** See *code*.

II. *n.* One of a body of Russian dissenters who purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers: so called from their founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk in the sixteenth century.

Theodotian (thē-ō-dō′shian), *n.* [< *Theodotus*, < Gr. Θεόδοτος, a man's name (lit. 'given by God,' < θεός, god, + δοτός, verbal adj. of διδόναι, give), + *-ian*.] One of a party of anti-Trinitarians or Monarchians, followers of Theodotus the Tanner, of Byzantium, about A. D. 200, who taught that Christ was a mere man.

theogonic (thē-ō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to theogony.

The *theogonic* and cosmogonic notions of Homer and Hesiod. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans.), I. 24.

theogonism† (thē-og′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ism*.] Theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogonist (thē-og′ō-nist), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogony (thē-og′ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *théogonie* = Sp. *teogonía* = Pg. *theogonia* = It. *teogonia*, < L. *theogonia*, < Gr. θεογονία, a generation or genealogy of the gods, < θεός, god, + *-γονία*, < γόνος, generation: see *-gony*.] That branch of non-Christian theology which teaches the genealogy or origin of the deities; in a particular sense, one of a class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods: as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod.

He [Epicurus] means the evil Genius and the good Genius in the *theogony* of the Persians.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

In the hymns of the Rig-Veda we still have the last chapter of the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 429.

★

theol. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *theological*; (*b*) of *theology*.

theolog, *n.* See *theologue*. [Colloq.]

theologal (thē-ol′ō-gal), *n.* [= F. *théologal* = Sp. *teologal* = Pg. *theologal*, theological, a theologal, = It. *teologale*, < NL. **theologalis*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue*.] Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theologaster (thē-ol′ō-gas-tėr), *n.* [< L. *theologus*, a theologue, + dim. *-aster*.] A quack in theology; a shallow or pretended theologian. [Rare.]

This sorely distresses our *theologaster*: yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dulness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the Author of The Divine Legation.
Warburton, On Several Occasional Reflections, i., App.

theologate (thē-ol′ō-gāt), *n.* [< NL. **theologatus*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue* and *-ate*3.] The theological course of a student or novice preparing for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. *Worcester.*

theologer (thē-ol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-er*1.] A theologian. [Rare.]

Can any sound *Theologer* think that these great Fathers understood what was Gospel, or what was Excommunication? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The ancient tradition, insisted on by heathen priests and *theologers*, is but a weak foundation.
Hume, Nat. Hist. of Religion, xi.

theologian (thē-ō-lō′jian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théologien* = Pr. *theologian*; as LL. *theologia*, theology, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Theological. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A man skilled in theology, especially Christian theology; a divine.

A *Theologian*, from the school
Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there;
Skilful alike with tongue and pen.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

The priest made by a sacred caste belongs to the caste that made him; but the great *theologian*, though sprung out of one Church, belongs to all the Churches, supplies them with truth, learning, literature.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 219.

2. A professor of or writer on theology; any person versed in theology: as, the lawyer was a very respectable *theologian*.—**Canon theologian,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture who is attached to a cathedral church, or other church having a large body of clergy. Also called *theologal* and *theologus*.

theologic (thē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *theologico* = It. *teologico*, < LL. *theologicus*, < Gr. θεολογικός, of or pertaining to theology, < θεολογία, theology: see *theology*.] Same as *theological*.

In those days the great war of theology which has always divided New England was rife, and every man was marked and ruled as to his opinions, and the *theologic* lines passed even through the conjugal relation, which often, like everything else, had its Calvinistic and its Arminian side. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 53.

theological (thē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *theologic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to theology or divinity: as, *theological* criticism; a *theological* seminary.

Solemn themes
Of *theological* and grave import.
Cowper, Task, v. 662.

2. Based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man.

It may be wondered, perhaps, that in all this while no mention has been made of the *theological* principle: meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 18.

The *theological* virtues [faith, hope, and charity] presuppose a knowledge of the revealed nature of God as a condition of their exercise, while the moral virtues issue in such a knowledge. *Blunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 797.

Theological ceremonial law. See *law*1.

theologically (thē-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology; in respect to theology.

theologics (thē-ō-loj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theologic* (see *-ics*).] The essence of theology. [Rare.]

What angels would those be who thus excel
In *theologics*, could they sew as well!
Young, Love of Fame, v. 374.

theologise, theologiser. See *theologize, theologizer*.

theologist (thē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *theologian*. [Rare.]

There be diuers coniectures made by the *Theologists*, Why men should doubt or make question whether there be a God or no. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 82.

theologium (thē″ō-lō-jī′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεολογεῖον (see def.), < θεός, god, + λογεῖον, a place for speaking, < λόγος, word, speech, < λέγειν, speak, say.] A small upper stage or balcony in the scene or stage-structure of the ancient theater, on which the impersonators of divinities sometimes appeared.

theologize (thē-ol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *theologized*, ppr. *theologizing*. [= Sp. *teologizar*; as *theolog-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render theological.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects; engage in theological discussion.

The mind of the Church must meditate, reflect, reason, philosophize, and *theologize*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 49.

Also spelled *theologise*.

theologizer (thē-ol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *theologize* + *-er*1.] One who theologizes; a theologian. Also spelled *theologiser*. [Rare.]

theologue (thē′ō-log), *n.* [Also *theolog*; < F. *théologue* = Sp. *teólogo* = Pg. *theologo* = It. *teologo* = G. *theolog* = Sw. Dan. *teolog*, < L. *theologus*, < Gr. θεολόγος, one who speaks of the gods (as Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus) or of the divine nature, in later use, eccles., a theologian, a divine; prop. adj., speaking of God or of the gods, < θεός, god, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. A theologian. [Now rare.]

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, and friars, and schoolmen, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorn towards civil business. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

2. A theological student. [Colloq.]

The *theologues* of the Hartford Seminary frequently find striking examples of practical theology in their mission work. *Religious Herald*, April 15, 1886.

theologus (thē-ol′ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *theologi* (-jī). [L.: see *theologue*.] 1. A theologian.

Theologi who may have expounded sacred legends.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 468.

2. Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under ★*theologian*).

theology (thē-ol′ō-jī), *n.* [< ME. *theologie*, < OF. *theologie*, F. *théologie* = Pr. *teologia* = Sp. *teología* = Pg. *theologia* = It. *teologia* = D. G. *theologie* = Sw. Dan. *teologi*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *θεολογία*, a speaking concerning God, < *θεολόγος*, speaking of God (see *theologue*), < *θεός*, god, + *λέγειν*, speak.] The science concerned with ascertaining, classifying, and systematizing all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe; the science of religion; religious truth scientifically stated. The ancient Greeks used the word to designate the history of their gods; early Christian writers applied it to the doctrine of the nature of God; Peter Abelard, in the twelfth century, first began to employ it to denote scientific instruction concerning God and the divine life. Theology differs from religion as the science of any subject differs from the subject-matter itself. Religion in the broadest sense is a life of right affections and right conduct toward God; theology is a scientific knowledge of God and of the life which reverence and allegiance toward him require. Theology is divided, in reference to the sources whence the knowledge is derived into *natural theology*, which treats of God and divine things in so far as their nature is disclosed through human consciousness, through the material creation, and through the moral order discernible in the course of history apart from specific revelation, and *revealed theology*, which treats of the same subject-matter as made known in the scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. The former is theistic merely; the latter is Christian, and includes the doctrine of salvation by Christ, and of future rewards and punishments. In reference to the ends sought and the methods of treatment, theology is again divided into *theoretical theology*, which treats of the doctrines and principles of the divine life for the purpose of scientific and philosophical accuracy, and *practical theology*, which treats of the duties of the divine life for immediate practical ends. Theology is further divided, according to subject-matter and methods, into various branches, of which the principal are given below.

Ac *Theologie* hath tened me ten score tymes,
The more I muse there-inne the mistier it seemeth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 180.

Theology, what is it but the science of things divine?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Theology, properly and directly, deals with notional apprehension; religion with imaginative.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 115.

Ascetical theology. See *ascetical*.—**Biblical theology**, that branch of theology which has for its object to set forth the knowledge of God and the divine life as gathered from a large study of the Bible, as opposed to a merely minute study of particular texts on the one hand, and to a mere use of philosophical methods on the other.—**Dogmatic theology**, that department of theology which has for its object a connected and scientific statement of theology as a complete and harmonious science as authoritatively held and taught by the church.—**Exegetical theology.** See *exegetical*.—**Federal theology**, a system of theology based upon the idea of two covenants between God and man—the covenant of nature, or of works, before the fall, by which eternal life was promised to man on condition of his perfect obedience to the moral law, and the covenant of grace, after the fall, by which salvation and eternal life are promised to man by the free grace of God. Kloppenburg, professor of theology at Franeker in the Netherlands (died 1652), originated the system, and it was perfected (1648) by John Koch (Cocceius), successor of Kloppenburg in the same chair. See *Cocceian*.—**Fundamental theology**, that branch of systematic theology which vindicates man's knowledge of God by the investigation of its grounds and sources in general, and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and which therefore includes both natural theology and the evidences of Christianity.—**Genevan theology.** See *Genevan*.—**Historical theology**, the science of the history and growth of Christian doctrines.—**Homiletic theology.** Same as *homiletics*.—**Liberal theology.** See *liberal Christianity*, under *liberal*.—**Mercersburg theology**, a school of evangelical philosophy and theology which arose about the year 1836, in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. It laid emphasis on the incarnation as the center of theology, on development as the law of church life, on the importance of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper as divinely appointed means of grace, and on Christian education of the youth of the church.—**Monumental theology.** See *monumental*.—**Moral theology**, a phrase nearly equivalent to *moral philosophy*, denoting that branch of practical theology which treats of ethics, or man's duties to his fellow-men.

The science of *Moral Theology*, as it was at first called, and as it is still designated by the Roman Catholic divines, was undoubtedly constructed, to the full knowledge of its authors, by taking principles of conduct from the system of the Church, and by using the language and methods of jurisprudence for their expression and expansion.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 337.

Mystical theology. See *mystical*.—**Natural theology.** See def. above.—**New England theology**, that phase or those phases of Puritan theological thought characteristic of the Congregational and Calvinistic churches of New England.—**New theology**, a name popularly given to a modern phase of Protestant evangelical theology, especially as found in the New England Congregational churches. As an intellectual movement it has much in common with the Broad Church movement in the Church of England. In its philosophy the new theology partakes of Greek, the old theology of Latin Christian thought.—**Pastoral theology.** See *pastoral*.—**Polemical theology**, the learning and practice involved in the endeavor to defend by scientific and philosophical arguments one system of theology, or to controvert the positions of other and opposing theological systems.—**Rational theology.** See *rational*.—**Scholastic theology.** See *scholastic*.—**Speculative theology**, a system of theology which proceeds upon human speculation, as opposed to one which proceeds upon an acceptance of knowledge restricted to what has been revealed in the Bible.—**Systematic theology**, a general term for all arranged and classified knowledge of God and his relations to the universe, having for its object the vindication of the reality of man's knowledge of God, in opposition to agnostic philosophy, by the investigation of the grounds and sources of such knowledge in general and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and the ascertaining, formulating, and systematizing of all that is known respecting God and his relations to the universe, in such form as to make manifest its scientific trustworthiness. Systematic theology presupposes exegetical, Biblical, and historical theology, and is the basis of applied or practical theology.

Systematic or Speculative *theology* . . . comprehends Apologetics, Dogmatics, Symbolics, Polemics, Ethics, and Statistics.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

theomachist (thē-om′a-kist), *n.* [< *theomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights against God or the gods.

theomachy (thē-om′a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαχία*, a battle of the gods, < *θεός*, god, + *μάχη*, battle, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] 1. A fighting against the gods, as the mythological battle of the giants with the gods.—2. A strife or battle among the gods. *Gladstone*, Juventus Mundi, vii.—3. Opposition to the divine will.

Lucius Sylla, and infinite other in smaller model, . . . would have all men happy or unhappy as they were their friends or enemies, and would give form to the world according to their own humours, which is the true *theomachy*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

theomancy (thē′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαντεία*, soothsaying by inspiration of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity. *Imp. Dict.*

theomania (thē-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεομανία*, madness caused by God, inspiration, < *θεός*, god, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity, or fancies that the Deity dwells in him; also, demonomania.

theomaniac (thē-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *theomania* + *-ac*.] One who exhibits theomania.

theomantic (thē-ō-man′tik), *a.* [< *theomancy* (*theomant-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of theomancy.

White art, a *theomantic* power,
Magic divine.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

theomorphic (thē-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεόμορφος*, having the form of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form, image, or likeness of God. *B'unt*, Dict. Theology, p. 324.

theomorphism (thē-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* Theomorphic character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, V. xxxix. 63.

theo-mythology (thē″ō-mi-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *μυθολογία*, mythology.] See the quotation.

Thus it has been with that which, following German example, I have denominated the *Theo-mythology* of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology, as these two words are commonly understood. Theology I suppose to mean a system dealing with the knowledge of God and the unseen world; mythology, a system conversant with the inventions of man concerning them.
Gladstone, Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, II. 2.

Theopaschite (thē-ō-pas′kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *Θεοπασχῖται*, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πάσχειν*, suffer, + *-ite*[2].] In *theol.*, one who holds that God suffered and was crucified in Christ's passion. Philologically the word may be made to include the Patripassians, who identified God the Father with God the Son, and therefore held that God the Father was crucified. It is in actual use, however, restricted to designate the Monophysites. Also *Theopassian*.

The liturgical shibboleth of the Monophysites was "God crucified," which they introduced into the Trisagion: hence they are also called *Theopaschites*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 62.

theopaschitism (thē-ō-pas′kī-tizm), *n.* [< *Theopaschite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine peculiar to the Theopaschites.

theopathetic (thē″ō-pā-thet′ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y*, after *pathetic*.] Of or pertaining to theopathy. See the second quotation under *theosophist*.

theopathic (thē-ō-path′ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theopathetic*.

theopathy (thē-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety. [Rare.]

The pleasures and pains of *theopathy*, . . . all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in that of the same person at different times.
Hartley, On Man, I. iv. 5.

theophanic (thē-ō-fan′ik), *a.* [< *theophan-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to a theophany; pertaining to an actual appearance of a god to man.

The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual "messenger" closely connected with the *theophanic* history.
W. R. Smith, Encyc. Brit., II. 27.

theophany (thē-of′a-ni), *n.* [= OF. *theophanie*, *theophaine*, *thiphanie*, *thiphaine*, F. *théophanie* = OIt. *theofania*, *teofania* = G. *theophanie*, < ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, < Gr. *θεοφάνεια*, *θεοφάνια*, < *θεός*, god, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] 1. A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance. The term is applied specifically to the appearance of God to the patriarchs in angelic or human form, and to Christ's nativity, baptism, and second coming.

The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime *theophany*, a visible manifestation of God.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

The surest means of obtaining a knowledge of the [Homeric] gods, and of their will, was through their direct personal manifestation, in visible *theophanies*.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 84.

2. [*cap.*] The festival of the Epiphany.

theophilanthropic (thē-ō-fil-an-throp′ik), *a.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with love to man.

The *theophilanthropic* ideas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 341.

theophilanthropism (thē″ō-fi-lan′thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. Also *theophilanthropy*.

theophilanthropist (thē″ō-fi-lan′thrō-pist), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. One of a society formed at Paris in the period of the Directory, having for its object the establishment of a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

theophilanthropy (thē″ō-fi-lan′thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλανθρωπία*, love to man: see *philanthropy*.] Same as *theophilanthropism*.
T. Paine.

theophile (thē′ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλειν*, love. Cf. Gr. *θεόφιλος*, dear to the gods.] One who loves God. [Rare.]

Afflictions are the Proportion [portion] of the best *Theophiles*.
Howell, Letters, ii. 41.

theophilosophic (thē-ō-fil-ō-sof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy, + *-ic*.] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

Theophrasta (thē-ō-fras′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Theophrastus*, < Gr. *Θεόφραστος*, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher (about 373–288 B. C.).] A genus of plants, type of the family *Theophrastaceæ*. It is characterized by a cylindrical corolla bearing on its base five extrorse anthers and as many scale-shaped staminodes. There are 2 species, all natives of Hayti. They are smooth shrubs, with a robust erect trunk, and spreading spiny-toothed leaves crowded toward the top. The large white flowers are compactly clustered in short racemes. Many species once included in this genus are now separated under the name *Clavija* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794). *T. Jussiæi* is cultivated under glass for its handsome leaves; in Hayti, where it is known as *le petit coco*, a bread is prepared from its pounded seeds.

Theophrastaceæ (thē-ō-fras-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Theophrasta* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants, of the order *Primulales*, characterized by the presence of staminodes on the base of the corolla. It includes 4 genera of shrubs or small trees, principally natives of tropical America, of which *Theophrasta* (the type), *Clavija*, and *Jaquinia* are the chief, one species of the last-named occurring within the United States.

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs′tik), *a.* [< *theopneust-y* + *-ic*.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *Imp. Dict.*

theopneusty (thē′op-nūs-ti), *n.* [= F. *théopneustie*, < Gr. *θεόπνευστος*, inspired of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πνευστός*, inspired, < *πνεῖν*, breathe, blow.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

theorbist† (thē-ôr′bist), *n.* [< *theorbo* + *-ist*.] A performer on the theorbo.

theorbo (thē-ôr′bō), *n.* [= F. *théorbe*, *téorbe* = Sp. *tiorba*, < It. *tiorba*, a musical instrument: origin unknown.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted finger-

board, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The number and tuning of the strings varied considerably, as did the size and shape of the instrument as a whole. The theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent of the orchestra of the period. Many lutes were made over into theorbos by the addition of a second neck. The essential differences between the theorbo, the archlute, and the chitarrone appear to be small, though their general shape varied considerably; and the names were used more or less interchangeably. Also called *cithara bijuga*, or *double-necked lute*.

Some, that delight to touch the sterner wiry Chord,
The Cythron, the Pandore, and the *theorbo* strike.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 361.

★ **theorem** (thē′ō-rem), *n.* [= F. *théorème* = Sp. *teorema* = Pg. *theorema* = It. *teorema* = G. *theorem*, < L. *theorema* = Gr. *θεώρημα*, a sight, spectacle, a principle contemplated, a rule, theorem, < *θεωρεῖν*, look at, view, contemplate, < *θεωρός*, a spectator, < *θεᾶσθαι*, see, view. Cf. *theory*.] **1.** A universal demonstrable proposition. In the strict sense, a *theorem* must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by induction merely; and it must be a universal, not a particular proposition. But a proposition the proof of which is excessively easy or involves no genuine diagrammatic reasoning is not usually called a *theorem*.

The schoolmen had framed a number of subtile and intricate axioms and *theorems*, to save the practice of the Church. *Bacon*, Superstition (ed. 1887).

By my *theorems*,
Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

2. In *geom.*, a demonstrable theoretical proposition. There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who makes this distinction, admits that it is not generally observed by the Greek geometers, and it has not been in general use except by editors and students of Euclid. It is recommended, however, by the circumstance that a *theorem* in the general and best sense is a universal proposition, and as such substantially a statement that something is impossible, while the kind of proposition called in geometry a *problem* is a statement that something is possible; the former demands demonstration only, while the latter requires solution, or the discovery of both method and demonstration.

I hope that it may not be considered as unpardonable vanity or presumption on my part if, as my own taste has always led me to feel a greater interest in methods than in results, so it is by methods, rather than by any *theorems* which can be separately quoted, that I desire and hope to be remembered. *Sir W. R. Hamilton.*

Abel's theorem, the proposition that if we have several functions whose derivatives can be roots of the same algebraic equation having all its coefficients rational functions of one variable, we can always express the sum of any number of such functions as the sum of an algebraic and a logarithmic function, provided we establish between the variables of the functions in question a certain number of algebraic relations: named after Niels Henrik Abel (1802–29), who first published it in 1826.—**Addition theorem**, a formula for a function of a sum of variables, such as

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b.$$

Arbogast's theorem, a rule for the expansion of functions of functions, given in 1800 by L. F. A. Arbogast (1759–1803).—**Aronhold's theorem**, one of a number of propositions constituting the foundations of the theory of ternary cubics, given in 1849 by S. H. Aronhold (born 1819: died 1884).—**Bayes's theorem**, the proposition that the probability of a cause is equal to the probability that an observed event would follow from it divided by the sum of the corresponding probabilities for all possible causes. This fallacious rule was given by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1763.—**Becker's theorem**, the proposition that in all moving systems there is a tendency to motions of shorter period, and that if there is a sufficient difference in the periods compared this tendency is a maximum: given by G. F. Becker in 1886.—**Beltrami's theorem**, the proposition that the center of a circle circumscribed about a triangle is the center of gravity of the centers of the inscribed and escribed circles.—**Berger's theorem**, one of a number of theorems relating to the limiting values of means of whole numbers, given by A. Berger in 1880. One of these theorems is that for $n = \infty$ the average sum of the divisors of n is $\frac{1}{6}\pi^2 n$.—**Bernoulli's theorem.** (*a*) The doctrine that the relative frequency of an event in a number of random trials tends as that number is increased toward the probability of it, or its relative frequency in all experience. This fundamental principle, which is not properly a theorem, was given by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705). (*b*) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the forces, q the resultant velocity, A a certain quantity constant along a streamline, then

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = A:$$

given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82) in 1738.—**Bertrand's theorem**, the proposition that when a dynamical system receives a sudden impulse the energy actually acquired exceeds the energy by any other motion consistent with the conditions of the system and obeying the law of energy, by an amount equal to the energy of the motion which must be compounded with the supposed motion to produce the actual motion: an extension of a known proposition, given by J. L. F. Bertrand (born 1822).—**Betti's theorem**, the proposition that the loci of the points of a surface for which the sum on the one hand and the difference on the other of the geodetic distances of two fixed curves on the surface are constant form an orthogonal system: given by E. Betti in 1858, and by J. Weingarten in more general form in 1863.—**Bézout's theorem**, the proposition that the degree of the equation resulting from the elimination of a variable between two equations is equal to the product of the degrees of these equations, which was shown by E. Bézout (1730–83) in 1779.—**Binet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the principal axes for any point of a rigid body are normals to three quadric surfaces through that point confocal with the central ellipsoid: given by J. P. M. Binet (1786–1856) in 1811. (*b*) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).—**Binomial theorem.** See *binomial*.—**Bitonti's theorem**, one of certain metrical theorems regarding the intersections of conics demonstrated by V. N. Bitonti in 1870.—**Boltzmann's theorem**, the proposition, proved by L. Boltzmann in 1868, that the mean living force of all the particles of a mixed gas will come to be the same.—**Boole's theorem**, the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x+h) - \phi(x) = {} & B_2(2^2-1)2!\left\{\phi'(x+h) + \phi'(x)\right\} \\ & - B_4(2^4-1)4!\left\{\phi'''(x+h) + \phi'''(x)\right\} \\ & + B_6(2^6-1)6!\left\{\phi^{v}(x+h) + \phi^{v}(x)\right\} - \cdots,\end{aligned}$$

given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815–64).—**Bour's theorem**, the proposition that helicoids are deformable into surfaces of revolution: given in 1862 by the French mathematician J. E. E. Bour (1832–1866).—**Brianchon's theorem**, the proposition that the lines joining opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in one point: given by C. J. Brianchon (born 1783: died 1864) in 1806. It was the earliest application of polar reciprocals.—**Budan's theorem**, the proposition that if the roots of an algebraic equation are diminished first by one number and then by another, there cannot be more real roots whose values lie between those numbers than the number of changes of sign of the coefficients in passing from one to the other: given and demonstrated in 1811 by the French mathematician Budan.—**Bürmann's theorem**, a formula for developing one function in terms of another, by an application of Lagrange's theorem.—**Cagnoli's theorem**, in *spherical trigon.*, the formula for the sine of half the spherical excess in terms of the sides: given by the Italian astronomer Andrea Cagnoli (1743–1816).—**Cantor's theorem**, the proposition that if for every value of x greater than a and less than b the formula holds that limit $(A_n \sin nx + B_n \cos nx) = 0$, then also limit $A_n = 0$ and limit $B_n = 0$: given by G. Cantor in 1870.—**Carnot's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if the sides of a triangle ABC (produced if necessary) cut a conic, AB in C′ and C″, AC in B′ and B″, BC in A′ and A″, then $AB' \times AB'' \times BC' \times BC'' \times CA' \times CA'' = CB' \times CB'' \times BA' \times BA'' \times AC' \times AC''$. (*b*) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost. (*c*) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1753–1823), who published (*a*) in 1803 and (*b*) and (*c*) in 1786. (*d*) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832): often called *Carnot's principle*.—**Casey's theorem**, the proposition that if $S_1 = 0, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 0$ are the equations of three circles, and if l_1, l_2, l_3 are respectively the lengths of the common tangents from contact to contact of the last two, the first and last, and the first two, then the equation of a circle which touches all three circles is

$$\sqrt{l_1}\,S_1 + \sqrt{l_2}\,S_2 + \sqrt{l_3}\,S_3 = 0:$$

given by John Casey in 1866.—**Catalan's theorem**, the proposition that the only real minimal ruled surface is the square-threaded screw-surface $x = a \arctan(y/z)$: named after E. C. Catalan (1814–1894).—**Cauchy's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a variable describes a closed contour in the plane of complex quantity, the argument of any synectic function will in the process go through its whole cycle of values as many times as it has zeros or roots within that contour. (*b*) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called *Cauchy and Sylow's theorem*, or simply *Sylow's theorem*, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872. (*c*) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column. (*d*) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous. (*e*) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789–1857).—**Cavendish's theorem**, the proposition that if a uniform spherical shell exerts no attraction on an interior particle, the law of attraction is that of the inverse square of the distance: given by Henry Cavendish (1731–1810).—**Cayley's theorem**, the proposition that every matrix satisfies an algebraic equation of its own order: also called the *principal proposition of matrices:* given by the eminent English mathematician Arthur Cayley.—**Cesaro's theorem**, the proposition that if the vertices A, B, C of one triangle lie respectively on the sides (produced if necessary) B′C′, C′A′, A′B′ of a second triangle, which sides cut the sides of the first triangle in the points A″, B″, C″ respectively, and if S be the area of the first triangle, S′ that of the second, then

$$\frac{CB''.\,BA''.\,AC'' - AB''.\,BC''.\,CA''}{AB.\,BC.\,CA} = \frac{S'^2}{S^2} \cdot AA''.\,BB''.\,CC'':$$

given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.—**Ceva's theorem**, the proposition that if the straight lines connecting a point with the vertices of a triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in A′, B′, C′, the product of the segments $CB' \times BA' \times AC'$ is equal to the product $AB' \times BC' \times CA'$: given by Giovanni Ceva in 1678.—**Chasles's theorem**, the proposition that of a unidimensional family of conics in a plane the number which satisfy a simple condition is expressible in the form $\alpha\mu + \beta\nu$, where α and β depend solely on the nature of the condition, while μ is the number of conics of the family passing through an arbitrary point, and ν is the number touched by an arbitrary line: given in 1864 by M. Chasles (1793–1880) without proof.—**Clairaut's theorem**, the proposition that if the level surface of the earth is an elliptic spheroid symmetrical about the axis of rotation, then the compression or ellipticity is equal to the ratio of $\frac{5}{2}$ the equatorial centrifugal force less the excess of polar over equatorial gravity to the mean gravity: given in 1743 by Alexis Claude Clairaut (1713–65).—**Clapeyron's theorem**, the proposition that if a portion of a horizontal beam supported at three points A, B, C has uniform loads w_1 and w_2 on the parts AB and BC respectively, the lengths of which are respectively l_1 and l_2, and if α, β, γ are the bending moments at the three points of support, then

$$\alpha l_1 + 2\beta(l_1 + l_2) + \gamma l_2 = \tfrac{1}{4}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3):$$

given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799–1868): otherwise called the *theorem of three moments*.—**Clausen's theorem.** Same as *Staudt's theorem*.—**Clausius's theorem**, the proposition that the mean kinetic energy of a system in stationary motion is equal to its virial: given by R. J. E. Clausius (born 1822) in 1870: otherwise called the *theorem of the virial*.—**Clebsch's theorem**, the proposition that a curve of the nth order with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$ double points is capable of rational parametric expression: given in 1866 by R. F. A. Clebsch (1833–72).—**Clifford's theorem**, the proposition that any two lines in a plane meet in a point, that the three points so determined by three lines taken two by two lie on a circle, that the four circles so determined by four lines taken three by three meet in a point, that the five points so determined by five lines taken four by four lie on a circle, that the six circles so determined by six lines taken five by five meet in a point, and so on indefinitely: given in 1871 by W. K. Clifford (1845–79).—**Coriolis's theorem**, the kinematical proposition that the acceleration of a point relative to a rigid system is the resultant of the absolute acceleration, the acceleration of attraction, and the acceleration of compound centrifugal force: named from its author, G. G. Coriolis (1792–1843).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).—**Coulomb's theorem**, the proposition that when a conductor is in electrical equilibrium the whole of its electricity is on the surface: given by C. A. Coulomb (1736–1806).—**Crocchi's theorem**, the proposition that if $\aleph_p$ denotes what $(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_m)^p$ becomes when the coefficients of the development are replaced by unity, and if $s_p = x_1^p + x_2^p + x_3^p + \cdots + x_m^p$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\aleph_0 s_1 &= \aleph_1 \\ \aleph_1 s_1 + \aleph_0 s_2 &= \aleph_2 \\ &\cdots \\ \aleph_{m-2}\, s_1 + \aleph_{m-3}\, s_2 + \cdots + \aleph_0 s_{m-1} &= (m-1)\,\aleph_{m-1}:\end{aligned}$$

given by L. Crocchi in 1880.—**Crofton's theorem**, the proposition that if L be the length of a plane convex contour, Ω its inclosed area, $d\omega$ an element of plane external to this, and θ the angle between two tangents from the point to which $d\omega$ refers, then

$$\int(\theta - \sin\theta)\, d\omega = \tfrac{1}{2}L^2 - \pi\Omega:$$

given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.—**Culmann's theorem**, the proposition that the corresponding sides of two funicular polygons which are in equilibrium under the same system of forces cut one another on a straight line.—**D'Alembert's theorem**, the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root: named from Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717–83). See also *D'Alembert's principle*, under *principle*.—**Dandelin's theorem**, the proposition that if a sphere be inscribed in a right cone so as to touch any plane, its point of contact with that plane is a focus and the intersection with that plane of the plane of the circle of contact of sphere and cone is a directrix of the section of the cone by the first plane: named from G. P. Dandelin (1794–1847), who gave it in 1827; but he is said to have been anticipated by Quetelet. The theorem that the locus of a point on the tangent of a fixed conic at a constant distance from the point of contact is a stereographic projection of a spherical conic is by Dandelin.—**Darboux's theorem**, the proposition that if y is a function of x having superior and inferior limits within a certain interval of values of x, and if this interval is cut up into partial intervals $I_0, I_1, \ldots I_k$, in which the largest values of y are respectively $M_0, M_1, \ldots M_k$, then ΣMI will tend toward a fixed limit as the number of intervals is increased, without reference to the mode of dissection: named from its author, J. G. Darboux.—**De Moivre's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$: better called *De Moivre's formula*. (*b*) Same as *De Moivre's property of the circle* (which see, under *circle*). (*c*) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667–1754).—**Desargues's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that when a quadrilateral is inscribed in a conic every transversal meets the two pairs of opposite sides and the conic in three pairs of points in involution. (*b*) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A′B′C′ are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593–1662).—**Descartes's theorem.** Same as *Descartes's rule of signs* (which see, under *rule*).—**Diophantus's theorem**, the proposition that no sum of three squares of integers is a sum of two such squares: given by a celebrated Greek arithmetician, probably of the third century.—**Dostor's theorem**, the proposition that in a plane triangle, where b, c are two of the sides, A the angle included between them, and δ the inclination of the bisector of this angle to the side opposite,

$$\tan\delta = \frac{b+c}{b-c}\tan\tfrac{1}{2}A:$$

named from G. Dostor, by whom it was given in 1870. Certain corollaries from this in regard to the ellipse and hyperbola are also known as *Dostor's theorems.*—**Du Bois Reymond's theorem,** the proposition that if fa is a function of limited variation between $a = A$ and $a = B$, and if $\phi(a, n)$ is such a function that $\int_A^b \phi(a, n)da$ (where b is any number between A and B) has its modulus less than a fixed quantity independent of b and of n, and that when n increases indefinitely the integral tends toward a fixed limit G for all values of b between A and B, then $\int_A^b fa.\ \phi(a, n)da$ will tend uniformly to $Gf(A + 0)$ if $B > A$, and to $Gf(A - 0)$ if $B < A$: named from the German mathematician Paul du Bois Reymond.—**Dupin's theorem,** the proposition that three families of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally cut along lines of curvature: given by Charles Dupin (1784–1873).—**Earnshaw's theorem,** the proposition that an electrified body placed in an electric field cannot be in stable equilibrium.—**Eisenstein's theorem,** the proposition that when y in the algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$ is developed in powers of x, the coefficients, reduced to their lowest terms, have a finite number of factors in the denominator: given in 1852 by F. G. M. Eisenstein (1823–52).—**Euler's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that at every point of a surface the radius of curvature ρ of a normal section inclined at an angle θ to one of the principal sections is determined by the equation

$$1/\rho = \cos^2\theta(1/\rho_1) + \sin^2\theta(1/\rho_2);$$

so that in a synclastic surface ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the maximum and minimum radii of curvature, but in an anticlastic surface, where they have opposite signs, they are the two minima radii. (*b*) The proposition that in every convex polyhedron (not true for one which inwraps the center more than once) the number of edges increased by two equals the sum of the numbers of faces and of summits. (*c*) One of a variety of theorems sometimes referred to as Euler's, with or without further specification: as, the theorem that $(xd/dx + yd/dy)^r f(x, y)^n = n^r f(x, y)^n$; the theorem, relating to the circle, called by Euler and others *Fermat's geometrical theorem;* the theorem on the law of formation of the approximations to a continued fraction; the theorem of the 2, 4, 8, and 16 squares; the theorem relating to the decomposition of a number into four positive cubes. All the above (except that of Fermat) are due to Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Exponential theorem.** See *exponential.*—**Fagnani's theorem,** a theorem given by Count G. C. di Fagnani (1682–1766) in 1716, now generally quoted under the following much-restricted form: the difference of two elliptic arcs AA′, aa', whose extremities A and a, A′ and a' form two couples of conjugate points, is equal to the difference of the distances from the center of the curve to the normals passing through the extremities of one of the two arcs.—**Fassbender's theorem,** the proposition that if α, β, γ are the angles the bisectors of the sides of a triangle make with those sides, then $\cot\alpha + \cot\beta + \cot\gamma = 0$.—**Fermat's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if p is a prime and a is prime to p, then $a^{p-1} - 1$ is divisible by p. Thus, taking $p = 7$ and $a = 10$, we have 999999 divisible by 7. The following is commonly referred to as Fermat's theorem generalized: if a is prime to n and ϕn is the totient of n, or number of numbers as small and prime to it, then $a^{\phi n} - 1$ is divisible by n. This and the following are due to the wonderful genius of Pierre Fermat (1608–65). (*b*) One of a number of arithmetical propositions which Fermat, owing to pressure of circumstances, could only jot down upon the margin of books or elsewhere, and the proofs of which remained unknown for the most part during two centuries, and which are still only partially understood—especially the following, called the *last theorem of Fermat:* the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where n is an odd prime, has no solution in integers. (*c*) The proposition that, if from the extremities A and B of the diameter of a circle lines AD and BE be drawn at right angles to the diameter, on the same side of it, each equal to the straight line AI or BI from A or B to the middle point of the arc of the semicircle, and if through any point C in the circumference, on either side of the diameter AB, lines DCF, ECG be drawn from D and E to cut AB (produced if necessary) in F and G, then $AG^2 + BF^2 = AB^2$: distinguished as *Fermat's geometrical theorem.* This is shown in the figure by arcs from A as a center through G and from B as a center through F meeting at H on the circle. (*d*) The proposition that light travels along the quickest path.—**Feuerbach's theorem,** the proposition that the inscribed and three escribed circles of any triangle all touch the circle through the mid-sides: given in 1822 by K. W. Feuerbach (1800–34). The circle, often called the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle,* also passes through the feet of perpendiculars from the vertices upon the opposite sides and through the points midway between the orthocenter and the vertices. Its center bisects the distance between the orthocenter and the center of the circumscribed circle.—**Fourier's theorem,** the theorem that every rectilinear periodic motion is resolvable into a series of simple harmonic motions having periods the aliquot parts of that of their resultant: named after the French mathematician Baron J. B. J. Fourier (1768–1830).—**Fundamental theorem of algebra,** the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root, real or imaginary.—**Fundamental theorem of arithmetic,** the proposition that any lot of things the count of which in any order can be terminated is such that the count in every order can be terminated, and ends with the same number.—**Galileo's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a circle is a mean proportional between the areas of two similar polygons one circumscribed about the circle and the other isoperimetrical with it: given by Galileo Galilei (1564–1642).—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's theorem,** a name for different theorems relating to the curvature of surfaces, especially for the theorem that the measure of curvature of a surface depends only on the expression of the square of a linear element in terms of two parameters and their differential coefficients.—**Geber's theorem,** the proposition that in a spherical triangle ABC, right-angled at C, if b is the side opposite B, then $\cos B = \cos b \sin A$: believed to have been substantially given by an Arabian astronomer, Jâbir ibn Aflah of Seville, probably of the twelfth century.—**Geiser's theorem,** the proposition that two forms whose elements correspond one to one are projective: given by C. F. Geiser in 1870.—**Goldbach's theorem,** the proposition that every even number is the sum of two primes: named after C. Goldbach (1690–1764), by whom it is said to have been given.—**Graves's theorem,** the proposition that a pen stretching a thread loosely tied round an ellipse will describe a confocal ellipse: not properly a theorem, but an immediate corollary from a theorem by Leibnitz, drawn by Dr. Graves in 1841, and named after him as his most important achievement.—**Green's theorems,** certain theorems of fundamental importance in the theory of attractions, discovered by George Green (1793–1841). They are analytical expressions of the fact that the accumulation of any substance within a given region is the excess of what passes inward through its boundary over that which passes outward.—**Guldin's theorems,** two theorems expressing the superficies and solid contents of a solid of revolution: named after a Swiss mathematician, Guldin (1577–1643); but the theorems are ancient.—**Hachette's theorem,** the proposition that any ruled surface has normal to it along any generator a hyperbolic paraboloid having for directrices of its generators three normals to the regulus through three points of its given generator: given in 1832 by J. N. P. Hachette (1769–1834).—**Hauber's theorem,** the logical proposition that if a genus be divided into species in two ways, and each species in one mode of division is entirely contained under some species in the second mode, then the converse also holds: given in 1829 by K. F. Hauber (1775–1851).—**Henneberg's theorem,** the proposition that the necessary and sufficient condition that a minimal surface admitting a plane curve as its geodesic should be algebraic, is that this line should be the development of an algebraic curve: given in 1876 by L. Henneberg.—**Herschel's theorem.** (*a*) The development

$$fe^x = f1 + f(1+\Delta)0\cdot\frac{x}{1!} + f(1+\Delta)0^2\cdot\frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots,$$

given in 1820 by Sir J. F. W. Herschel (1792–1872). (*b*) The proposition that forced vibrations follow the period of the exciting cause.—**Hess's theorem,** the proposition that the herpolhode has neither cusp nor inflection: given by W. Hess in 1880, and constituting an important correction of notions previously current among mathematicians. See *herpolhode.*—**Hippocrates's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a lune bounded by a semicircle and a quadrantal circular arc curved the same way is equal to that of the isosceles right triangle whose hypotenuse joins the cusps of the lune: named from its discoverer, the great Greek mathematician Hippocrates of Chios.—**Holditch's theorem,** the proposition that if a rod moves in a plane so as to return to its first position, and if A, B, C are any points fixed upon it, the distances AB, BC, CA being denoted by c, a, b, and if (A), (B), (C) are the areas described by A, B, C respectively, then

$$a(A) + b(B) + c(C) = \pi abc:$$

given by the Rev. Hamnet Holditch (born 1800).—**Ivory's theorem,** the proposition that the attraction of any homogeneous ellipsoid upon an external point is to the attraction of the confocal ellipsoid passing through that point on the corresponding point of the first ellipsoid, both attractions being resolved in the direction of any principal plane, as the sections of the two ellipsoids made by this plane—and this according to whatever function of the distance the attractions may vary.—**Jacobi's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that a function (having a finite number of values) of a single variable cannot have more than two periods. (*b*) The proposition that an equilibrium ellipsoid may have three unequal axes. (*c*) One of a variety of other propositions relating to the transformation of Laplace's equation, to the partial determinants of an adjunct system, to infinite series whose exponents are contained in two quadratic forms, to Hamilton's equations, to distance-correspondences for quadric surfaces, etc. All are named from their author, K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51).—**Joachimsthal's theorem,** the proposition that if a line of curvature be a plane curve, its plane makes a constant angle with the tangent plane to the surface at any of the points where it meets it: given in 1846 by F. Joachimsthal (1818–61).—**Jordan's theorem,** the proposition that functions of n elements which are alternating or symmetrical relatively to some of them have fewer values than those which are not so; but this has exceptions when n is small.—**Lagrange's theorem.** (*a*) A rule for developing in series the values of an implicit function known to differ but little from a given explicit function: if $z = x + af z$, then

$$\phi z = \phi x + \sum_0^\infty n \frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} D^n[\phi' x.\ fx^{n+1}].$$

(*b*) The proposition that the order of a group is divisible by that of every group it contains: also called the *fundamental theorem of substitutions.* Both by J. L. Lagrange (1736–1813).—**Lambert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the focal sector of an ellipse is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Area ellipse}}{2\pi}(\chi - \sin\chi - \chi^1 + \sin\chi^1), \text{ where}$$

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 + c)/a}, \text{ and } \sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi^1 = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 - c)/a},$$

r and r^1 being the focal radii of the extremities, c the chord, and a the semiaxis major. (*b*) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728–77).—**Lancret's theorem,** in *solid geometry,* the proposition that along a line of curvature the variation in the angle between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes.—**Landen's theorem,** the proposition that every elliptic arc can be expressed by two hyperbolic arcs, and every hyperbolic arc by two elliptic arcs: given in 1755 by John Landen (1719–90).—**Laplace's theorem,** a slight modification of Lagrange's theorem.—**Laurent's theorem,** a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_0^\infty n x^n \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}e^{\theta i})/(\mathrm{R}^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_0^\infty m \frac{1}{x^m}\int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}'e^{\theta i})(\mathrm{R}'^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta,$$

where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R′: given by P. A. Laurent (1813–54).—**Legendre's theorem,** the proposition that if the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the radius of the sphere and a plane triangle be formed whose sides are proportional to those of the spherical triangle, then each angle of the plane triangle is very nearly equal to the corresponding angle of the spherical triangle less one third of the spherical excess. This is near enough the truth for the purposes of geodesy: given by A. M. Legendre (1752–1833).—**Leibnitz's theorem,** a proposition concerning the successive differentials of a product: namely, that

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n}uv = (D_u + D_v)^n uv$$

is equal to the same after development of $(D_u + D_v)^n$ by the binomial theorem, where D_u denotes differentiation as if u were constant, and D_v differentiation as if v were constant.—**Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem,** a proposition discovered by the German arithmetician P. G. Lejeune-Dirichlet (1805–59), to the effect that any irrational may be represented by a fraction whose denominator m is a whole number less than any given number n with an error less than mn.—**Lexell's theorem,** one of two propositions expressing relations between the sides and angles of polygons: given in 1775 by A. J. Lexell (1740–84).—**Lhuilier's theorem,** the proposition that if a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle and E the spherical excess, then

$$\tan^2\tfrac{1}{4}\mathrm{E} = \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a + b + c) \times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a + b - c) \times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a - b + c) \times \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(-a + b + c):$$

given by S. A. J. Lhuilier (1750–1840).—**Listing's theorem,** an equation between the numbers of points, lines, surfaces, and spaces, the cyclosis, and the periphraxis of a figure in space: given in 1847 by J. B. Listing. Also called the *census theorem.*—**Lueroth's theorem,** the proposition that a Riemann's surface may in every case be so constructed that there shall be no cross-lines except between consecutive sheets.—**McClintock's theorem,** a very general expansion formula by E. McClintock.—**MacCullagh's theorem,** the proposition that a triangle being inscribed in an ellipse, the diameter of its circumscribed circle is equal to the product of the elliptic diameters parallel to the sides divided by the product of the axes: discovered by the Irish mathematician James MacCullagh (1809–47), and published in 1855.—**Maclaurin and Braikenridge's theorem,** the proposition that n fixed points and $n-1$ fixed lines in one plane being given, the locus of the vertex of an n-gon whose other vertices lie on the fixed lines while its sides pass through the fixed points is a conic: given by Colin Maclaurin and G. Braikenridge in 1735.—**Maclaurin's general theorem concerning curves,** the proposition that if through any point O a line be drawn meeting a curve in n points, and at these points tangents be drawn, and if any other line through O cut the curve in R, R′, R″, etc., and the system of n tangents in r, r', r'', etc., then the sum of the reciprocals of the lines OR is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the lines Or.—**Maclaurin's theorem,** a formula of the differential calculus, for the development of a function according to ascending powers of the variable: named after the Scotch mathematician Colin Maclaurin (1698–1746). It is an immediate corollary from Taylor's theorem, and is written

$$\mathrm{F}x = \mathrm{F}0 + \mathrm{F}'0.x + \frac{1}{2!}\mathrm{F}''0.x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}\mathrm{F}'''0.x^3 + \cdots$$

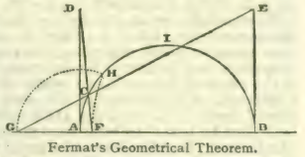
Malus's theorem, the law of double refraction: given in 1810 by E. L. Malus (1775–1812).—**Mannheim's theorem.** Same as *Schönemann's theorem* (which see, below).—**Mansion's theorem.** Same as *Smith's theorem* (which see, below).—**Matthew Stewart's theorem,** one of sixty-four geometrical propositions given in 1746 by the philosopher Dugald Stewart's father (1717–85), especially that if three straight lines drawn from a point O are cut by a fourth line in the points A, B, C in order, then $(OA)^2BC - (OB)^2AC + (OC)^2AB = AB.BC.CA$.—**Menelaus's theorem,** the proposition that if a triangle QRS is cut by a transversal in C, A, and B, the product of the segments QA, RB, SC is equal to the product of the segments SA, QB, RC: given by the Greek geometer Menelaus, of the first century.—**Meusnier's theorem,** the proposition that the radius of curvature of an oblique section of a surface is equal to the radius of curvature of the normal section multiplied by the cosine of the inclination to the normal: given in 1775 by J. B. M. C. Meusnier de la Place (1754–93).—**Minding's theorem,** a certain proposition in statics.—**Miquel's theorem,** the proposition that if five straight lines and five parabolas are so drawn in a plane that each of the latter is touched by four of the former, and vice versa, then the foci of the parabolas lie on a circle: given by A. Miquel.—**Mittag-Leffler's theorem,** the proposition that if any series of isolated imaginary quantities, $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., be given, and a corresponding series of functions, $\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots \psi_n$, etc., of the form

$$\psi_n = \sum_1^\infty m \mathrm{A}_{m,n}(z - a_n)^{-m},$$

a monodromic function fz can always be found having for critical points $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., and such that

$$fz = \phi_0 + \psi_0 = \cdots = \phi n + \psi n = \cdots,$$

ϕn being a function for which a_n is not a critical point: given by G. Mittag-Leffler.—**Multinomial theorem.** See *multinomial.*—**Newton's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if in the plane of a conic two lines be drawn through any point parallel to any two fixed axes, the ratio of the products of the segments is constant: given by Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1726) in 1711. (*b*) The proposition that the three diagonals of a quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle are all bisected by one diameter of the circle.—**Painvin's theorem,** the proposition that a tetrahedron



Fermat's Geometrical Theorem.

of which a vertex is pole of the opposite base relatively to a quadric surface, that base being a conjugate triangle relative to its section of the quadric, is a conjugate tetrahedron.—**Pappus's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a quadrangle is inscribed in a conic, the product of the distances of any point on the curve from one pair of opposite sides is to the product of its distances from another such pair in a constant ratio: so called owing to its connection with Pappus's problem. (*b*) One of the two propositions that the surface of a solid of revolution is equal to the product of the perimeter of the generating plane figure by the length of the path described by the center of gravity, and that the volume of such a solid is equal to the area of the plane figure multiplied by the same length of path. Various other theorems contained in the collection of the Greek mathematician Pappus, of the third century, are sometimes called by his name.—**Particular theorem,** a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.—**Pascal's theorem,** the proposition that the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic lie on a straight line: given by Blaise Pascal (1623–62) in 1640. The hexagon itself is called a *Pascal's hexagon* or *hexagram,* and the straight line is called a *Pascal's line.*—**Picard's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that every function which in the whole plane of complex quantity except in p straight lines is uniform and continuous, is equal to the sum of p uniform functions, each of which has but one such line. (*b*) A certain proposition concerning uniform functions connected by an algebraic relation.—**Pohlke's theorem,** the proposition that any three limited straight lines drawn in a plane from one point form an oblique parallel projection of a system of three orthogonal and equal axes: given by K. W. Pohlke in 1853. Also known as the *fundamental theorem of axonometry.*—**Poisson's theorem,** a rule for forming integrals of a partial differential equation from two given integrals.—**Polynomial theorem.** See *polynomial.*—**Poncelet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if there be a closed polygon inscribed in a given conic and circumscribed about another given conic, there is an infinity of such polygons. (*b*) The proposition that a quantity of the form $R = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ cannot differ from $\alpha u + \beta v$ by more than $R\tan^2\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, where $\alpha = \cos(\theta+\epsilon)/\cos^2\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, $\beta = \sin(\theta+\epsilon)/\cos^2\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\Theta - \theta)$, $\tan\Theta > u/v > \tan\theta$. Both were given by General J. V. Poncelet (1788–1877).—**Ptolemy's theorem,** the proposition on that if four points A, B, C, D lie on a circle in this cyclical order, then AB. CD + AD. BC = AC. DB.: given by the Egyptian Greek mathematician of the second century, Claudius Ptolemy.—**Puiseux's theorem,** the proposition that a function of a complex variable which is thoroughly uniform and satisfies an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational integral functions of the same variable, is a rational function of that variable: named after V. A. Puiseux (1820–83), by whom it was given in 1851.—**Pythagorean theorem,** the Pythagorean proposition (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Reciprocal theorem,** a theorem of geometry analogous to another theorem, but relating to planes instead of points, and vice versa, or in a plane to straight lines instead of points, and vice versa. Thus, Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems are *reciprocal* to one another.—**Ribaucour's theorem,** given a pseudospherical surface of unit curvature, if in every tangent plane a circle of unit radius be described about the point of contact as center, these circles will be orthogonal to a family of pseudospherical surfaces of unit radius belonging to a triple orthogonal system of which the other two families are envelops of spheres: given by A. Ribaucour in 1870.—**Riemann's theorem,** a certain theorem relative to series of corresponding points—for example, that two projective series of points lie upon curves of the same deficiency. In its generality the proposition is called the *theorem of Riemann and Roch,* or of *Riemann, Roch, and Nöther.* It was first given by G. F. B. Riemann (1826–67) in 1857, generally demonstrated by Roch in 1865, and extended to surfaces by Nöther in 1886.—**Robert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the geodesics joining any point on a quadric surface to two umbilics make equal angles with the lines of curvature at that point: given, with various other propositions relating to the asymptotic lines and lines of curvature of quadrics, by Michael Roberts in 1846. (*b*) The proposition that if a point be taken on each of the edges of any tetrahedron and a sphere be described through each vertex and the points assumed on the three adjacent edges, the four spheres will meet in a point: given by Samuel Roberts in 1881.—**Rodrigues's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\frac{1}{(n-m)!}\frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}}(x^2-1)^n = (x^2-1)^m \frac{1}{(n+m)!}\frac{d^{n+m}}{dx^{n+m}}(x^2-1)^m.$$

Rolle's theorem, the proposition that between any two real roots of an equation, algebraic or transcendental, if the first derived function is finite and continuous in the interval, it must vanish an odd number of times: given in 1689 by Michel Rolle (1652–1719).—**Scherk's theorem,** the proposition that the Eulerian numbers in Arabic notation end alternately with 1 and 5.—**Schönemann's theorem,** the proposition that if four points of a rigid body slide over four fixed surfaces, all the normals to surfaces that are loci of other points of the body pass through two fixed straight lines: published under Steiner's auspices in 1855, but not noticed, and rediscovered by A. Mannheim in 1866 (whence long called *Mannheim's theorem*); but Schönemann's paper was reprinted in Borchardt's Journal in 1880.—**Slonimsky's theorem,** the proposition that if the successive multiples of a number expressed in the Arabic notation are written regularly under one another, there are only 28 different columns of figures which have to be added to the last figures of the successive multiples of a digit to get the numbers written in any vertical column.—**Sluze's theorem,** the proposition that the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a common cissoid about its asymptote is equal to the volume of the anchor-ring generated by the revolution of the primitive circle about the same axis. This theorem, which is true for any kind of cissoid, and is susceptible of further generalization, was given in 1668 by the Baron de Sluze (1622–85).—**Smith's theorem,** the proposition that $\Sigma \pm (1,1)(2,2)\ldots(n,n) = \phi 1.\ \phi 2.\ldots.\ \phi n$, where the left-hand side is a symmetrical determinant, (p, q) denoting the greatest common divisor of the integers p and q, and ϕp being the totient of p, or number of numbers at least as small as p and prime to it: given in 1876 by the eminent Irish mathematician H. J. S. Smith (1826–83). The theorem as generalized by Paul Mansion in 1877 is called *Smith and Mansion's theorem.*—**Staudt's theorem,** the proposition that any Bernoulli number, B_n, is equal to an integer minus

$$2^{-1} + \alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1} + \ldots + \lambda^{-1},$$

where α, β, etc., are all the prime numbers one greater than the double of divisors of n: given in 1840 by K. G. C. von Staudt (1798–1867).—**Steiner's theorem,** one of a large number of propositions in geometry given by Jakob Steiner (1796–1863), who was probably the greatest geometrical genius that ever lived; but the necessities of life prevented the publication of by far the greater part of his discoveries, until his health was shattered, and most of those that were printed (in 1826 and the following years) were given without proofs, and remained an enigma to mathematicians until 1862, when Luigi Cremona demonstrated most of them.—**Stirling's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\phi(x+h) - \phi x = h\phi' x + \tfrac{1}{2}h[\phi'(x+h) - \phi' x]$$
$$-\frac{B_2}{2!}h^2[\phi''(x+h) - \phi'' x] + \frac{B_4}{4!}h^4[\phi^{iv}(x+h) - \phi^{iv} x] - \ldots:$$

given by James Stirling (1696–1770).—**Sturm's theorem,** a proposition in the theory of equations for determining the number of real roots of an equation between given limits: given by the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55) in 1835.—**Sylow's theorem.** See *Cauchy's theorem* (*b*), above.—**Sylvester's theorem.** (*a*) An extension of Newton's rule on the limits of the roots of an algebraic equation. (*b*) The proposition that every quaternary cubic is the sum of the cubes of five linear forms. (*c*) The proposition that if λ_1, λ_2, etc., are the latent roots of a matrix m, then

$$\Phi m = \Sigma \frac{(m-\lambda_2)(m-\lambda_3)\ldots}{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)\ldots}\Phi\lambda_1:$$

given by the great algebraist J. J. Sylvester (1814–1897).—**Tanner's theorem,** a property of pfaffians,

$$\sum_{i}^{2m} P_{1,i} P_{i+1,1}\ldots_{2m,2,\ldots i-1} = PP_{1,2,\ldots 2m}:$$

given by H. M. L. Tanner in 1879.—**Taylor's theorem,** a formula of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect: let u represent any function whatever of the variable quantity x; then if x receive any increment, as h, let u become u'; then we shall have $u' = u + \frac{du}{dx}\cdot\frac{h}{1} + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\cdot\frac{h^2}{1\cdot2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\cdot\frac{h^3}{1\cdot2\cdot3} + \frac{d^4u}{dx^4}\cdot\frac{h^4}{1\cdot2\cdot3\cdot4} + \ldots$

—**Theorem of aggregation.** See *aggregation.*—**Universal theorem,** a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.—**Wallis's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\pi/2 = (2^2/3^2).(4^2/5^2).(6^2/7^2).(8^2/9^2), \text{ etc.},$$

named after the discoverer, John Wallis (1616–1703).—**Weierstrass's fundamental theorem,** the proposition that every analytical function subject to an addition theorem is either an algebraic function, or an algebraic function of an exponential, or an algebraic function of the Weierstrassian function $\wp$: given by Karl Weierstrass (1815–1897).—**Weingarten's theorem.** See *Betti's theorem,* above.—**Wilson's theorem,** the proposition that if p is a prime number, the continued product 1.2.3. . . $(p-1)$ increased by 1 is divisible by p, and if not, not: discovered by Judge John Wilson (1741–93), and published by Waring.—**Wronski's theorem,** an expansion for a function of a root of an equation.—**Yvon-Villarceau's theorem,** a general proposition of dynamics, expressed by the formula

$$\Sigma mv^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{d^2\Sigma mr^2}{dt^2} + \Sigma f\Delta - \Sigma(Xx + Yy + Zz),$$

where v is the velocity, r the radius vector of the point whose mass is m and its coördinates x, y, z, while X, Y, Z are the components of the force, f the force, and Δ the distance of two particles: given in 1872 by A. J. F. Yvon-Villarceau (1813–83). It much resembles the theorem of the virial. = **Syn.** See *inference.*

theorem (thē′ō-rem), *v. t.* [< *theorem, n.*] To reduce to or formulate as a theorem. [Rare.]

> To attempt theorising on such matters would profit little; they are matters which refuse to be *theoremed* and diagramed, which Logic ought to know that she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

theorematic (thē″ō-re-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρηματικός,* of or pertaining to a theorem, < *θεώρημα,* a theorem: see *theorem.*] Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems: as, *theorematic* truth.

theorematical (thē″ō-re-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *theorematic* + *-al.*] Same as *theorematic.*

theorematist (thē-ō-rem′a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θεώρημα(τ-),* a theorem, + *-ist.*] One who forms theorems.

theoremic (thē-ō-rem′ik), *a.* [< *theorem* + *-ic.*] Theorematic.

theoretic (thē-ō-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théorétique,* < NL. **theoreticus,* < Gr. *θεωρητικός,* of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία,* theory: see *theory.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *theoretical.*

> For, spite of his fine *theoretic* positions,
> Mankind is a science defies definitions.
> *Burns,* Fragment inscribed to C. J. Fox.

II. *n.* Same as *theoretics.* *S. H. Hodgson,* ★Time and Space, § 68. [Rare.]

theoretical (thē-ō-ret′i-kal), *a.* [< *theoretic* + *-al.*] **1.** Having the object of knowledge (*θεωρητόν*) as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; speculative.

> This is the original, proper, and best meaning of the word. Aristotle divides all knowledge into productive (*art*) and unproductive (*science*), and the latter into that which aims at accomplishing something (*practical science*) and that which aims only at understanding its object, which is *theoretical science.* This distinction, which has descended to our times (but with practical science and art joined together), diminishes in importance as science advances, all the sciences finding practical applications.
>
> Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he [Collins] no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works, and man in society.
> *Langhorne,* On Collins's Ode, The Manners.

2. Dealing with or making deductions from imperfect theory, and not correctly indicating the real facts as presenting themselves in experience. All the practical sciences that have been pursued with distinguished success proceed by deductions from hypotheses known not to be strictly true. This is the analytical method, of which modern civilization is the fruit. In some cases the hypotheses are so far from the truth that the results have to receive corrections. In such cases the uncorrected result is called *theoretical,* the corrected result *practical.*

> What logic was to the philosopher legislation was to the statesman and moralist, a practical, as the other was a *theoretical,* casuistry.
> *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

3. In Kantian terminology, having reference to what is or is not true, as opposed to *practical,* or having reference to what ought or may innocently be done or left undone.—**Theoretical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry.** See the nouns.—**Theoretical cognition,** cognition either not in the imperative mood or not leading to such an imperative; knowledge of what the laws of nature prescribe or admit, not of what the law of conscience prescribes or permits.—**Theoretical geometry.** See *geometry.*—**Theoretical intellect.** See *intellect,* 1.—**Theoretical logic.** Same as *abstract logic* (which see, under *logic*).—**Theoretical meteorology, philosophy, proposition, reality, reason,** etc. See the nouns.

theoretically (thē-ō-ret′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; from a theoretical point of view; speculatively: opposed to *practically.*

theoretician (thē″ō-re-tish′an), *n.* [< *theoretic* + *-ian.*] A theorist; a theorizer; one who is expert in the theory of a science or art.

theoretics (thē-ō-ret′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theoretic* (see *-ics*).] The speculative parts of a science.

> With our Lord himself and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics.* *H. B. Wilson.*

theoric[1]† (thē′ō-rik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *théorique* = Sp. *teórico* = Pg. *theorico* = It. *teorico,* < ML. *theoricus,* < Gr. *θεωρικός,* of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία,* theory: see *theory.* II. *n.* Also *theorick, theorique,* < ME. *theorik, theorike,* < OF. *theorique,* F. *théorique* = Sp. *teórica* = Pg. *theorica* = It. *teorica,* < ML. *theorica* (sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεωρικός,* of or pertaining to theory: see I.] **I.** *a.* Making deductions from theory, especially from imperfect theory; theorizing. Also *theorical.*

> Your courtier *theoric* is he that hath arrived to his farthest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> A man but young,
> Yet old in judgment; *theoric* and practic
> In all humanity.
> *Massinger and Field,* Fatal Dowry, ii. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** Theory; speculation; that which is theoretical.

> The bookish *theoric,*
> Wherein the toged consuls can propose
> As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
> Is all his soldiership. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 1. 24.
>
> An abstract of the *theorick* and practick in the Æsculapian art. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

2. A treatise or part of a treatise containing scientific explanation of phenomena.

> The 4 partie shal ben a *theorik* to declare the moevynge of the celestial bodies with the causes.
> *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, Prol.

theoric[2] (thē-or′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρικός,* of or pertaining to public spectacles, *τὰ θεωρικά,* or *τὸ θεωρικόν,* the theoric fund (< *θεωρία,* a viewing: see *theory.* Cf. *theoric*[1].)] Of or pertaining to public spectacles, etc.—**Theoric fund,** in *Athenian antiq.,* same as *theoricon.*

theorical† (thē-or′i-kal), *a.* [< *theoric*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *theoric*[1].

> I am sure wisdom hath perfected natural disposition in you, and given you not only an excellent *theorical* discourse, but an actual reducing of those things into practice which are better than you shall find here.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III., p. xli.

theorically† (thē-or′i-kal-i), *adv.* Theoretically; speculatively.

> He is very musicall, both *theorically* and practically, and he had a sweet voyce.
> *Aubrey,* Lives (William Holder).

theoricon (thē-or′i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *θεωρικόν,* neut. of *θεωρικός,* of or pertaining to public

spectacles: see *theoric*[2].] In *Athenian antiq.*, a public appropriation, including, besides the moneys for the conduct of public festivals and sacrifices, supplementary to the impositions (liturgies) on individuals for some of these purposes, a fund which was distributed at the rate of two obols per person per day to poor citizens, ostensibly to pay for their seats in the theater or for other individual expenses at festivals. Also, in the plural form, *theorica*.

Before the end of the Peloponnesian War the festival-money (*theoricon*) was abolished. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 68.

theoriquet, *n.* Same as *theoric*[1].

theorisation, theorise, etc. See *theorization*, etc.

theorist (thē′ō-rist), *n.* [< *theor-y* + *-ist*.] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. It is often used with the implication of a lack of practical capacity.

The greatest *theorists* in matters of this nature . . . have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 51.

Truths that the *theorist* could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 11.

That personal ambition . . . in which lurked a certain efficacy, that might solidify him from a *theorist* into the champion of some practicable cause.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

theorization (thē″ō-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-at-ion*.] The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation. Also spelled *theorisation*.

The notorious imperfection of the geological record ought to warn us against . . . hasty *theorization*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 117.

theorize (thē′ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theorized*, ppr. *theorizing*. [< *theor-y* + *-ize*.] To form a theory or theories; form opinions solely by theory; speculate. Also spelled *theorise*.

The merest artisan needs to *theorize*, i. e. to think — to think beforehand, to foresee; and that must be done by the aid of general principles, by the knowledge of laws.
J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 139.

theorizer (thē′ō-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-er*[1].] A theorist. Also spelled *theoriser*.

With the exception, in fact, of a few late absolutist *theorizers* in Germany, this is, perhaps, the truth of all others the most harmoniously re-echoed by every philosopher of every school. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

theorizing (thē′ō-rī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *theorize*, *v.*] The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

Whatever may be thought of the general *theorizings* of the last two, it is clear that their method is not the patiently inductive one of Darwin.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 754.

theorizing (thē′ō-rī-zing), *p. a.* Speculative.

Gallatin had drifted further than his school-mate from the *theorizing* tastes of his youth.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 519.

★ **theory** (thē′ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *theories* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *theorie*; < OF. *theorie*, F. *théorie* = Sp. *teoría* = Pg. *theoria* = It. *teoria* = D. G. *theorie* = Sw. Dan. *teori*, theory, < L. *theoria*, < Gr. θεωρία, a viewing, beholding, contemplation, speculation, theory, < θεωρεῖν, view, behold, < θεωρός, spectator: see *theorem*.] **1.** Contemplation. *Minsheu.*

The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these singularities of villany; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the *theory* of wickedness in all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

2. Perception or consideration of the relations of the parts of an ideal construction, which is supposed to render completely or in some measure intelligible a fact or thing which it resembles or to which it is analogous; also, the ideal construction itself. Thus, political economists, in order to explain the phenomena of trade, suppose two or three men, actuated by calculation of interests alone, to be placed on a desert island, or some other simple situation. The perception of how such men would behave constitutes a theory which will explain some observed facts. In precisely the same way, an engineer who has to build a machine or a bridge imagines a structure much more simple than that which he is to make, and from the calculation of the forces and resistances of the ideal structure, which is theory, infers what will best combine economy with strength in the real structure.

The Queen confers her titles and degrees. . . .
Then, blessing all: "Go, children of my care!
To practice now from *theory* repair."
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 580.

They [the English] were much more perfect in the *theory* than in the practice of passive obedience.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. An intelligible conception or account of how something has been brought about or should be done. A theory, in this sense, will most commonly, though not always, be of the nature of a hypothesis; but with good writers a mere conjecture is hardly dignified by the name of a theory. *Theory* is often opposed to *fact*, as having its origin in the mind and not in observation.

Conjectures and *theories* are the creatures of men, and will be found very unlike the creatures of God.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind, i. 1.

Divine kindness to others is essentially kindness to myself. This is no *theory*; it is the fact confirmed by all experience. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 89.

The distinction of Fact and *Theory* is only relative. Events and phenomena, considered as particulars which may be colligated by Induction, are Facts; considered as generalities already obtained by colligation of other Facts, they are *Theories*.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. p. xli.

For she was cramm'd with *theories* out of books.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

4. Plan or system; scheme; method. [Rare.]

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, . . . they would have seen, being nearer.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

5. In *math.*, a series of results belonging to one subject and going far toward giving a unitary and luminous view of that subject: as, the *theory* of functions.—**6.** Specifically, in *music*, the science of composition, as distinguished from practice, the art of performance.—**Ampère's theory,** an electrodynamic theory proposed by André Marie Ampère, according to which every molecule of a magnetic substance is supposed to be traversed by a closed electric current. Before magnetization the combined effect of these currents is zero, but by the magnetizing process they are supposed to be brought more or less fully into a parallel position; their resultant effect is then equivalent to a series of parallel currents traversing the exterior surface of the magnet in a plane perpendicular to its axis and in a certain definite direction, which when the south pole is turned toward the observer is that of the hands of a watch. These hypothetical currents are called the *Amperian currents*. This theory is based upon the close analogy between a solenoid traversed by an electric current and a magnet. (See *solenoid*.) Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.—**Antiphlogistic theory.** See *antiphlogistic*.—**Atomic theory.** See *atomic*.—**Automatic theory.** Same as *automatism*, 2.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Brunonian theory.** See *Brunonian*.—**Carnot's theory,** the theory that heat is an indestructible substance which does work by a fall of its temperature, as water does work by descending from one level to another. See *Carnot's principle*, under *principle*.—**Cell or cellular theory.** See *cell*.—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Daltonian atomic theory.** See *Daltonian*.—**Derivative, dynamic, eccentric theory.** See the adjectives.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Erosion, germ, Grotian theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Governmental theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Lunar, mechanical, mosaic, mythical theory.** See the adjectives.—**Naturalistic theory.** See *mythical theory*.—**Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Organic, Plutonic, poriferan, reflex, retribution theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Solar theory.** See *solarism*.—**Sublimation theory.** See *sublimation*.—**The bow-wow and pooh-pooh theories of language.** See *language*.—**Theory of cataclysms or catastrophes.** See *cataclysm*.—**Theory of chances.** See *probability*.—**Theory of cognition, of development, of divisors, of emission, of equations, of exchanges, of faculties, of forms, of functions, of incasement, of numbers, of parallels, of preformation, of projectiles.** See *cognition*, etc.—**Theory of special creations.** See *creation*.—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color.** See *color*.—**Syn. 3.** *Theory, Hypothesis, Speculation.* (See def. 3.) *Speculation* is largely the work of the imagination, being often no more than the raising of possibilities, with little reference to facts; hence the word is often used contemptuously.

theosoph (thē′ō-sof), *n.* [= F. *théosophe* = Sp. *teósofo*, < ML. *theosophus*, a theologian, < LGr. (eccl.) θεόσοφος, wise in things concerning God, < θεός, god, + σοφός, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] A theosophist.

Within the Christian period we may number among the *Theosophs* Neo-Platonists, &c. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IX. 400.

theosopher (thē-os′ō-fėr), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-er*[1].] A theosophist.

Have an extraordinary care also of the late *Theosophers*, that teach men to climbe to Heaven upon a ladder of lying figments. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

The ascetic, celibate *theosopher*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxii.

theosophic (thē-ō-sof′ik), *a.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theosophical*.

theosophical (thē-ō-sof′i-kạl), *a.* [< *theosophic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to theosophy or theosophists.

A *theosophical* system may also be pantheistic, in tendency if not in intention; but the transcendent character of its Godhead definitely distinguishes it from the speculative philosophies which might otherwise seem to fall under the same definition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

From the end of the year 1783 to the beginning of the year 1788 there existed a society entitled "The *Theosophical* Society, instituted for the Purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, by translating, printing, and publishing the Theological Writings of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg."
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 127.

theosophically (thē-ō-sof′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a theosophic manner; toward, or from the point of view of, theosophy.

The occurrence being viewed as history or as myth according as the interpreter is *theosophically* or critically inclined. *W. R. Smith.*

theosophism (thē-os′ō-fizm), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ism*.] Theosophical tenets or belief.

Many traces of the spirit of *Theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to Divine illumination.
Enfield, Hist. Philosophy, ix. 3.

theosophist (thē-os′ō-fist), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ist*.] One who professes to possess divine illumination; a believer in theosophy.

I have observed generally of chymists and *theosophists*, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology.
Dr. H. More, A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm, xlv.

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics, who have been styled theopathetic, whose object is passively to recover the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, and Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

theosophistical (thē-os-ō-fis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *theosophist* + *-ic-al*.] Theosophical.

theosophize (thē-os′ō-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theosophized*, ppr. *theosophizing*. [< *theosoph-y* + *-ize*.] To treat of or practise theosophy.

theosophy (thē-os′ō-fi), *n.* [= F. *théosophie*, < LGr. θεοσοφία, knowledge of things divine, wisdom concerning God, < θεόσοφος, wise in things concerning God: see *theosoph*.] Knowledge of things divine; a philosophy based upon a claim of special insight into the divine nature, or a special divine revelation. It differs from most philosophical systems in that they start from phenomena and deduce therefrom certain conclusions concerning God, whereas theosophy starts with an assumed knowledge of God, directly obtained, through spiritual intercommunion, and proceeds therefrom to a study and explanation of phenomena.

But Xenophanes his *theosophy*, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 377.

Theosophy is distinguished from mysticism, speculative theology, and other forms of philosophy and theology, to which it bears a certain resemblance, by its claims of direct divine inspiration, immediate divine revelation, and its want, more or less conspicuous, of dialectical exposition. It is found among all nations — Hindus, Persians, Arabs, Greeks (the later Neo-Platonism), and Jews (Cabala) — and presents itself variously under the form of magic (Agrippa of Nettesheim, Paracelsus), or vision (Swedenborg, Saint Martin), or rapt contemplation (Jacob Boehme, Oettinger).
Schaff-Herzog, Encyc., p. 2348.

The philosophies or *theosophies* that close the record of Greek speculation. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 17.

It is characteristic of *theosophy* that it starts with an explication of the Divine essence, and endeavours to deduce the phenomenal universe from the play of forces within the Divine nature itself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

Theosophy is but a recrudescence of a belief widely proclaimed in the twelfth century, and held to in some form by many barbaric tribes. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 546.

theotechnic (thē-ō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *theotechn-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by or as by the gods.

Erring man's *theotechnic* devices.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 5.

The *theotechnic* machinery of the Iliad. *Gladstone.*

theotechny (thē′ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. θεός, god, + τέχνη, art: see *technic*.] In *lit.*, the scheme of divine intervention; the art or method of introducing gods and goddesses into a poetical composition.

The personages of the Homeric *Theotechny*, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the poems.
Gladstone, Juventus Mundi, vii.

theotheca (thē-ō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεός, god, + θήκη, receptacle.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*. [Rare.]

Theotocos (thē-ot′ō-kos), *n.* [< LGr θεοτόκος, bearing God, mother of God, < Gr. θεός, god, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, engender.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos*.

theowt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thew*[1].

thert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *there*.

therabouten†, *adv* A Middle English form of *thereabout*. *Chaucer.*

theragaint, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereagain*. *Chaucer.*

theralite (ther'a-līt), *n.* See *tephrite.*

therapeusis (ther-a-pū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπεύειν*, cure: see *therapeutic.*] Therapeutics.

Therapeutæ (ther-a-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant, a servant: see *therapeutic.*] According to ancient tradition, a mystic and ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt, of the first century.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thérapeutique* = Sp. *terapéutico* = Pg. *therapeutico* = It. *terapeutico*, < NL. *therapeuticus*, curing, healing (fem. *therapeutica*, sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεραπευτικός* (fem. *ἡ θεραπευτική*, the art of medicine), < *θεραπευτής*, one who waits on another, an attendant, < *θεραπεύειν*, wait on, attend, serve, cure, < *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] **I.** *a.* Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. Also *therapeutical.*

Therapeutick or curative physick we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

All his profession would allowe him to be an excellent anatomist, but I never heard any that admired his *therapeutique* way. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Therapeutæ. *Prideaux.*

therapeutics (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *therapeutic* (see *-ics*).] That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes the administration of medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

therapeutically (ther-a-pū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a therapeutic manner; in respect to curative qualities; from the point of view of therapeutics.

therapeutist (ther-a-pū'tist), *n.* [< *therapeut(ics)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the theory or practice of therapeutics. Also *therapist.*

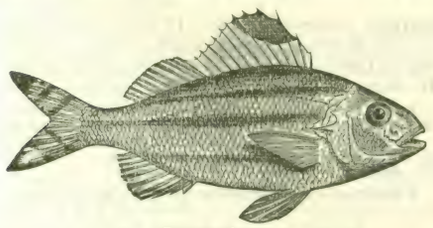
theraphose (ther'a-fōs), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *théraphose*, (NL. *Theraphosa*, neut. pl.), appar. < Gr. *θηράφιον*, a dim. of *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **I.** *n.* One of a division of spiders instituted by Walckenaer, containing large quadripulmonary spiders which lurk in holes, as the mygalids and the trap-door spiders; any latebricole spider (see *Latebricolæ*). This division corresponds to the genus *Mygale* in a former broad sense, and to the modern *Tetrapneumona* which see).

II. *a.* Noting a spider of the group above defined.

therapist (ther'a-pist), *n.* [< *therap-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *therapeutist.* *Medical News*, XLIX. 510.

therapod (ther'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* An erroneous form of *theropod.*

Therapon (ther'a-pon), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829), < Gr. *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] The typical genus of the family *Teraponidæ*, containing such species as *T. theraps.* Originally *Terapon.*



Terapon theraps.

Theraponidæ (ther-a-pon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1848), < *Therapon* + *-idæ.*] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Therapon* and related forms.

theraponoid (thē-rap'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Therapon* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Therapon;* of or pertaining to the *Theraponidæ.*

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

therapy (ther'a-pi), *n.* [= F. *thérapie*, < Gr. *θεραπεία*, a waiting on, service, < *θεραπεύειν*, serve, attend: see *therapeutic.*] The treatment of disease; therapeutics; therapeusis: now used chiefly in compounds: as, neuro*therapy.*

therbefornet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *therebefore.*

there (ŦHãr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *there, ther, thare, thar, thore*, < AS. *thǣr, thēr* = OS. *thār* = OFries. *ther, der* = MD. *daer*, D. *daar* = MLG. *dār*, LG. *thar* = OHG. *dār*, MHG. *dār, dā*, G. *da* (*dar-*) = Icel. *thar* = Sw. *der* = Dan. *der* = Goth. *thar* (for the expected **thēr*), there, in that place; orig. a locative form (nearly like the dat. and instr. fem. sing. *thǣre*) of the pronominal stem **tha*, appearing in *the, that*, etc., also in *then*, etc. Cf. *here*[1], *where;* Skt. *tarhi*, then, *karhi*, when. In comp. *there* is the adverb in its literal use, or, in *therein, therefor*, etc., in a quasi-pronominal use, *therein* being 'in that (sc. place),' *thereby* being 'by that (sc. means),' etc. *There* is therefore explained by some as really the dat. fem. sing. of the AS. def. art., but such use of a fem. form (instead of the expected neuter), in such a way, is unexampled; and the explanation cannot apply to the similar elements *here-* and *where-* as used in composition.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or at a definite place other than that occupied by the speaker; in that place; at that point: used in reference to a place or point otherwise or already indicated or known: as, you will find him *there* (pointing to the particular place); if he is in Paris, I shall see him *there.* It is often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place more distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.

Stand thou *there*, or sit here under my footstool.
Jas. ii. 3.

You have a house i' the country; keep you *there*, sir.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

All life is but a wandering to find home;
When we are gone, we're *there.*
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

Of this the *there* born Emperour Adrian received his name. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

Darkness *there* might well
Seem twilight here. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 11.

2. Into that place; to that place; thither: after verbs of motion or direction: as, how did that get *there?* I will go *there* to-morrow.

My heart stands armed in mine ear,
And will not let a false sound enter *there.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 780.

There was Lord Belfast, that by me past
And seemed to ask how should I go *there?*
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

3. At that point of progress; after going so far or proceeding to such a point: as, you have said or done enough, you may stop *there.*—**4.** In that state or condition of things; in that respect.

To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, *there*'s the rub.
Shak., H. mlet, iii. 1. 65.

Mary. Of a pure life?
Renard. . . . Yea, by Heaven . . . You are happy in him *there.* *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5.

5. Used by way of calling the attention to something, as to a person, object, or place: as, *there* is my hand.

Some wine, within *there*, and our viands!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 73.

6. Used as an indefinite grammatical subject, in place of the real subject, which then follows the verb, increased force being thus secured: so used especially with the verb *to be:* as, *there is* no peace for the wicked.

A Knight *ther was*, and that a worthy man.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 43.

And God said, Let *there be* light; and *there was* light.
Gen. i. 3.

There appears a new face of things every day.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

There seems no evading this conclusion.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 433.

7. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases: such as, *there*'s a darling! *there*'s a good boy!

Grandam will
Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig:
There's a good grandam!
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 163.

Do your duty.
There's a beauty.
W. S. Gilbert, Fairy Curate.

8†. Thence.

For in my paleys, paradys, in persone of an addre,
Falseliche thow fettest *there* thynge that I loued.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 334.

All there. See *all.*—**Here and there.** See *here*[1].—**Here by there**†, here and there. *Spenser.*—**Neither here nor there.** See *here*[1].—**That . . . there,** a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the demonstrative use of *that* before its noun: as, *that* man *there.* In illiterate speech the noun is often transposed after *there:* as, *that there* boy.—**To get there,** to succeed in doing something; be successful. [Slang.]

II.† *conj.* (*rel. adv.*) Where.

For I herde onys how Conscience it tolde,
That *there* a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buryed. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 66.

She is honoured over al *ther* she goth.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

There corne is, sette hem XV foote atwene,
And XXV there as lande is lene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

there (ŦHãr), *interj.* [By ellipsis from *see there, look there, go there.*] Used to express: (*a*) Certainty, confirmation, triumph, dismay, etc.: as, *there!* what did I tell you?

Let them not triumph over me. Let them not say in their hearts, *There! there!* so would we have it.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. xxxv. 25.

Why, *there, there, there, there!* a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 87.

(*b*) Encouragement, direction, or setting on.

Enter divers spirits, in shape of dogs and hounds, and hunt them about. . . .
Pros. Fury, Fury! *there*, Tyrant, *there!* hark!
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 257.

(*c*) Consolation, coaxing, or quieting, as in hushing a child: as, *there! there!* go to sleep.

thereabout (ŦHãr'a-bout″), *adv.* [< ME. *thereaboute, theraboute, tharaboute;* < *there* + *about.*] **1**†. About that; concerning that or it.

Er that I go
What wol ye dine? I wol go *thereaboute.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

And they entered in, and found not the body. . . . And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.
Luke xxiv. 4.

2. Near that place; in that neighborhood.

He frayned, as he ferde, at frekez that he met,
If thay hade herde any karp of a knyȝt grene,
In any grounde *thar-aboute*, of the grene chapel.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

3. Near that number, quantity, degree, or time: as, a dozen or *thereabout;* two gallons or *thereabout.* In this and the last sense also *thereabouts.*

There is a lake of fresh water three myles in compasse, in the midst an Isle containing an acre or *thereabout.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

thereabouts (ŦHãr'a-bouts″), *adv.* [< *thereabout* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *thereabout*, 2 and 3.

Some weeke or *thereabouts.*
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 275).

She could see the interior of the summer-house. . . . Clifford was not *thereabouts.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

thereafter (ŦHãr-ãf'tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *therefter, tharafter* (= OS. *tharafter* = OFries. *therefter, derefter* = D. *daarachter* = Sw. Dan. *derefter*); < *there* + *after.*] **1**†. After that; after them.

Wol he have pleynte or teres or I wende?
I have ynogh, if he *therefter* sende.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 861.

2. After that; afterward.

And whan thow hast thus don, departe for god, and for thy soule all thy tresour, for thow maiste not longe *therafter* lyven. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

And all at once all round him rose in fire, . . .
And presently *thereafter* follow'd calm.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. According to that; after that rule or way; after that sort or fashion; accordingly.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do *thereafter.*
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cxi. 10.

Well perceaving which way the King enclin'd, every one *thereafter* shap'd his reply. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

4†. According.

Shal. How a score of ewes now?
Sil. Thereafter as they be; a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 56.

Tell me, if food were now before thee set,
Wouldst thou not eat?—*Thereafter* as I like
The giver, answer'd Jesus. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 321.

thereagain†, *adv.* [< ME. *theragayn, therazen, therongæn;* < *there* + *again.*] Thereagainst.

Withouten hym we have no myght certeyn,
If that hym list to stonden *theragayn.*
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 190.

thereagainst (ŦHãr'a-genst'), *adv.* [< ME. *theragaines;* < *there* + *against.*] Against it; in opposition to it.

God teacheth us how fearful a thing it is to wound our conscience and do anything *thereagainst.*
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 125.

Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened *thereagainst* by nuts.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 229.

thereamong (ŦHãr'a-mung'), *adv.* [< ME. *theramong;* < *there* + *among.*] Among them.

Spread the slow smile thro' all her company.
Three knights were *thereamong;* and they too smiled.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

thereanent (ŦHãr'a-nent'), *adv.* [< *there* + *anent.*] Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]

thereas† (ŦHãr-az'). *conj.* [< ME. *thereas, theras;* < *there* + *as*[1].] Where.

And *there as* I haue doone A-mys,
Mercy, Ihesu, I wylle Amende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.

Whanne he was come *ther as* she was,
Myrabell came. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

thereat (ŦHĂR-at′), *adv.* [< ME. *therat, thereate;* < *there* + *at.*] **1.** At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.* Mat. vii. 13.

2. At that time; upon that.

Thereat once more he moved about.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. At that thing or doing; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

Bending his sword
To his great master; who, *thereat* enraged,
Flew on him. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 2. 75.

thereaway (ŦHĂR′ə-wā″), *adv.* [< *there* + *away.*] **1.** From that place or direction; thence.

D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes out o' *thereaway.* *Scott,* Black Dwarf, viii.

2. In those parts; there; thereabout. [Colloq.]

There be few wars *thereaway* wherein is not a great number of them [Zapolets] in both parties.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

therebefore (ŦHĂR′bē-fōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therbifoore, therbifore, therbeforne;* < *there* + *before.*] Before that time; previously.

To hym gaf I al the lond and fee,
That ever was me geven *therbifoore.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 631.

thereby (ŦHĂR-bī′), *adv.* [< ME. *therby, therbi* (= OFries. *therbi* = D. *daarbij* = MLG. *darbi* = G. *dabei*); < *there* + *by*[1].] **1.** By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

By one death a thousand deaths we slay;
There-by we rise from body-Toomb of Clay;
There-by our Soules feast with celestiall food;
There-by we com to th' heav'nly Brother-hood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Annexed to that; in that connection.

Quick. Have not your worship a wart above your eye?
Fent. Yes, marry, have I; what of that?
Quick. Well, *thereby* hangs a tale.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 159.

3. By or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.

Therby ys an other howse that sumtyme was a fayer Churche of Seynt Anne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 31.

I . . . found a chapel, and *thereby*
A holy hermit in a hermitage.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

therefor (ŦHĂR-fôr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefor;* a form of *therefore,* now used only as if a modern formation, < *there* + *for,* for that: see *therefore.*] For this or for that; for it: as, the building and so much land as shall be necessary *therefor.*

therefore (in defs. 1, 2, 3, ŦHĂR-fōr′; in def. 4, ŦHĂR′fōr, sometimes ŦHėr′fōr), *adv.* [< ME. *therfore, therfor, tharfore, thorfore, thorvore* (= OFries. *therfore* (= D. *daarvoor* = MLG. *darvore* = G. *dafür* = Sw. *derför* = Dan. *derfor*); < *there* + *fore.* Cf. *therefor.*] **1†.** For that; for this; for it; therefor.

Also, that alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be mad good of the box, 3if he were nat of power to paie *therfore* hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

We fetched her round at last. Thank the Lord *therefore.* *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, iv. 3.

2†. In return or recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* Mat. xix. 27.

An if I could [tell], what should I get *therefore?*
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 78.

3†. For that purpose or cause.

Thei anoynten here Hondes and here Feet with a juyce made of Snayles and of othere thinges, made *therfore.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

Thei wende verily that fendes were fallen a-mong the hoste. But thei were so bolde and so chiualrouse that *ther-fore* thei wolde not be discounfited.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 625.

4. For this or for that reason; on that account: referring to something previously stated; consequently; by consequence.

In Normandy there's little or no Wine at all grows, *therefore* the common Drink of that Country is Cyder.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come.
Luke xiv. 20.

The largeness of this short text [Render *therefore* to all men their dues] consists in that word *therefore; therefore* because you have been so particularly taught your particular duties, *therefore* perform them, *therefore* practise them. *Donne,* Sermons, ix.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Line for line and point for point, your dominion is as great as theirs, though without fine names. Build, *therefore,* your own world. *Emerson,* Nature, p. 92.

=Syn. 4. *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, Consequently, Then, So.* All these words draw a conclusion or infer a consequence from what immediately precedes; they are all affected by their derivation or original meaning. *Therefore,* for this or that reason, on that account; *wherefore,* for which reason, on which account. *Therefore* is the most formal of the words, and is consequently most used in mathematics, logic, and elaborate argument. The use of *wherefore* for *therefore* is not to be commended, as it is considered a Latinism to use a relative pronoun or its derivative for a demonstrative or its derivative in carrying on a thought; the development of this principle is modern, and gives to the demonstrative use of *wherefore* a tone of quaintness. *Accordingly* and *consequently* are more common in essay and narrative writing; *then* and *so* in conversation, where brevity is most studied. The last four are more used to indicate practical sequences.

therefro† (ŦHĂR-frō′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefro;* < *there* + *fro.*] From that.

And hudden [hid] here egges whan thei *there-fro* wente,
For fere of other foules. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 345.

therefrom (ŦHĂR-from′), *adv.* [< ME. *therfram, tharfrom;* < *there* + *from.*] From that.

Analytical reasoning is a base and mechanical process, which takes to pieces and examines, bit by bit, the rude material of knowledge, and extracts *therefrom* a few hard and obstinate things called facts.
T. L. Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vi.

theregain†, *adv.* [ME. *thergeyn, thorgen, therien;* < *there* + *gain*[3]. Cf. *thereagain.*] Thereagainst.

If men wolde *thergeyn* appose
The nakid text and lete the glose.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6555.

theregatest†, *adv.* [ME. *ther-gatis;* < *there* + *gate*[2] + adv. gen. *-es.*] In that way.

A seede that vs sall saue,
That nowe in blisse are bente.
Of clerkis who-so will craue,
Thus may *ther-gatis* be mente.
York Plays, p. 95.

therehence† (ŦHĂR-hens′), *adv.* [< *there* + *hence.*] From that place, or from that circumstance; thence; also, on that account.

Hauing gone through France, hee went *therehence* into Egypt. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 4.

Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai.
Bp. John King, On Jonah, p. 9.

therein (ŦHĂR-in′), *adv.* [< ME. *therinne, therynne, thærinne, thrinne, thrin,* < AS. *thǣrinne* (= OS. *tharinna* = OFries. *therin* = D. *daarin* = MLG. *darinne* = MHG. *darin, drīn,* G. *darin* = Sw. *derinne* = Dan. *derinde*), < *thǣr,* there, + *inne,* in: see *there*[1] and *in*[1].] **1.** In that place, time, or thing.

And [I] sawe a toure, as ich trowede, truth was *ther-ynne.*
Piers Plowman (C), i. 15.

To thee all Angels cry aloud; the Heavens, and all the Powers *therein.* *Book of Common Prayer,* Te Deum.

2. In that particular point or respect.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children mightily.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 74.

thereinafter (ŦHĂR-in′af′tėr), *adv.* [< *therein* + *after.*] Afterward in the same document; later on in the same instrument.

thereinbefore (ŦHĂR-in′bē-fōr′), *adv.* [< *therein* + *before.*] Earlier in the same document; at a previous point in the same instrument.

thereinto (ŦHĂR-in′tö), *adv.* [< *there* + *into.*] Into that, or into that place.

Let them which are in Judæa flee to the mountains; . . . and let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* Luke xxi. 21.

theremidt, *adv.* [ME. *thermid, tharmid, thormid,* < *there* + *mid*[2].] Therewith.

He bad Bette go kutte a bowh other tweye,
And bete Beton *ther-myd* bote hue wolde worche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 136.

thereness (ŦHĂR′nes), *n.* [< *there* + *-ness.*] The quality of having location, situation, or existence with respect to some specified point or place.

Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or *thereness?* *W. James,* Mind, XII. 18.

thereof (ŦHĂR-ov′), *adv.* [< ME. *therof, thereoffe, tharof* (= OFries. *therof* = Sw. Dan. *deraf*); < *there* + *of.*] **1.** Of that; of it.

In that partie is a Welle, that in the day it is so cold that no man may drynke *there offe.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof,* thou shalt surely die.
Gen. ii. 17.

2†. From that circumstance or cause.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And *thereof* comes it that his head is light.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

thereologist (ther-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *thereolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in thereology.

thereology (ther-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. θέρειν for θεραπεύειν, serve, attend (the sick), + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (ŦHĂR-on′), *adv.* [< ME. *theron, tharon, therone* (= OFries. *theron, deron* = D. *daaraan* = MLG. *daran* = OHG. *dārana,* MHG. *dār ane,* G. *daran*); < *there* + *on*[1].] On that.

Lyme and gravel comyxt *thereon* thou glide.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

These arm'd him in blue arms, and gave a shield
Blue also, and *thereon* the morning star.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

thereout (ŦHĂR-out′), *adv.* [< ME. *thereoute, theroute, therute;* < *there* + *out.*] **1.** Out of that.

Therefore fall the people unto them, and *thereout* suck they no small advantage.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 10.

2. On the outside; out of doors; without. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And alle the walles beth of Wit to hold Wil *thereoute.*
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 77.

Voydeth your man, and let him be *theroute.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 125.

3†. In consequence of that; as an outcome of that; therefore.

And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thereovert, *adv.* [< ME. *therover, tharover* (= D. *daarover* = MLG. *darover* = G. *darüber* = Sw. *deröfver* = Dan. *derover*); < *there* + *over.*] Over that.

And over the same watir seynt Eline made a brygge of stone whiche ys yett *ther over.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

there-right (ŦHĂR-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *there* + *right, adv.*] **1.** Straight forward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** On the very spot; right there. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

therese (tē-rēs′), *n.* [So called from *Maria Theresa* (?).] A kerchief or veil of semi-transparent material, worn by women at the close of the eighteenth century.

therethence† (ŦHĂR-thens′), *adv.* [< ME. *therthens;* < *there* + *thence.*] Thence; from that.

He *ther-thens* wende towarde Norbelande.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3350.

therethorough† (ŦHĂR-thur′ō), *adv.* [< ME. *therthorw, thærthurh, tharthurh;* < *there* + *thorough.*] Same as *therethrough.*

Sorwe to fele,
To wite *ther-thorw* what wele was.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 231.

therethrough (ŦHĂR-thrö′), *adv.* [A later form of *therethorough.* Cf. *through*[1], *thorough.*] Through that; by that means.

Ye maun be minded not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for *therethrough* comes sair mistakes.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

Blowing air *therethrough* until the carbon is ignited.
The Engineer, LXXI. 42.

theretillt (ŦHĂR-til′), *adv.* [< ME. *thertil, thertille, thortil* (= Sw. *dertill* = Dan. *dertil*); < *there* + *till*[2].] Thereto.

It was hard for to come *thertille.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3482.

thereto (ŦHĂR-tö′), *adv.* [< ME. *therto, tharto* (= OS. *tharto* = OFries. *therto, derto* = D. *daartoe* = OHG. *darazuo, tharazuo,* MHG. *darzuo,* G. *dazu*); < *there* + *to*[1].] **1.** To that.

As the euangelist wytnesseth whan we maken festes, We sholde nat clypie [invite] kynghtes *ther-to* ne no kyne ryche. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 102.

2. Also; over and above; to boot.

A water . . . so depe and brode and *ther-to* blakke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

I would have paid her kiss for kiss,
With usury *thereto.* *Tennyson,* Talking Oak.

theretofore (ŦHĂR′tō-fōr′), *adv.* [< *thereto* + *fore.*] Before that time: the counterpart of *heretofore.* [Rare.]

They sought to give to the office the power *theretofore* held by a class. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 238.

thereunder (ŦHĂR-un′dėr), *adv.* [< ME. *therunder, thorunder* (= OS. *tharundar* = OFries. *therunder* = D. *daaronder* = MHG. *drunder,* G. *darunter* = Sw. Dan. *derunder*); < *there* + *under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason find Paradise under the equinoctial line; . . . judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. iii. § 7.

thereunto (ŦHĂR-un′tö), *adv.* [< *there* + *unto.*] Thereto.

Either St. Paul did only by art and natural industry cause his own speech to be credited; or else God by miracle did authorize it, and so bring credit *thereunto.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

thereupt, *adv.* [ME. *theruppe, theroppe, thruppe;* < *there* + *up.*] Same as *thereupon.*

thereupon (ŦHĂR″u-pon′), *adv.* [< ME. *therupon, theruppon;* < *there* + *upon.*] **1.** Upon that.

And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*. Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that; by reason of that.

Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all ouer couered with a red rinde, is *thereupon* termed the red weed.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

3. Immediately after that; without delay; in sequence, but not necessarily in consequence.

The Hostages are delivered up to K. Edward, who brought them into England; and *thereupon* King John is honourably conducted to Calais.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

He *thereupon* . . . without more ado sends him adrift.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 406.

Thereva (ther'e-vä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), irreg. < Gr. *θηρεύειν*, hunt.] The typical genus of the *Therevidæ*, containing medium-sized slender dark-colored flies. About 20 species are known in North America.

Therevidæ (thē-rev'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Thereva* + *-idæ*.] A family of predaceous flies resembling the *Asilidæ*, but having the labium fleshy instead of horny. Their larvæ live in earth and decaying wood, and are either carnivorous or herbivorous. The adult flies feed mainly upon other dipters, for which they lie in wait upon leaves and bushes. About 200 species are known. They are sometimes called *leaf-nosed flies*.

therewhile† (ᴛʜär-hwīl'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhile, therwhyle*; < *there* + *while*.] 1. Meanwhile; the while; presently.

Ther-while entred in thre maydenes of right grete bewte, wher-of tweyne were neces vn-to Agrauadain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

2. For that time.

So have I doon in erthe, allas *ther-whyle!*
That certes . . . he wol my gost exyle.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 54.

therewhiles† (ᴛʜär-hwīlz'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhiles*; as *therewhile* + adv. gen. *-es*.] During the time; while.

Therwhiles that thilke thinges ben idoon, they ne myhte nat ben undoon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

therewith (ᴛʜär-wiᴛʜ'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwith* (= Sw. *dervid* = Dan. *derved*); as *there* + *with*.] 1. With that.

He ȝaue ȝow fyue wittes
For to worshepen hym *ther-with*.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 16.

I have learned, in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

2. Upon that; thereupon.

"I take the privilege, Mistress Ruth, of saluting you." . . . And *therewith* I bussed her well.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, l.

therewithal (ᴛʜär-wiᴛʜ-âl'), *adv.* [Formerly also *therewithall*; < *there* + *withal*.] 1†. With that; therewith.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin,
She sudden was revived *therewithall*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 44.

2†. At the same time.

I bewayle mine own vnworthynesse, and *therewithal* do set before mine eyes the lost time of my youth mispent.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 42.

Well, give her that ring, and *therewithal*
This letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 90.

3. In addition to that; besides; also.

He was somewhat red of Face, and broad Breasted; short of Body, and *therewithal* fat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 60.

Strong thou art and goodly *therewithal*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

therf†, *a.* See *tharf*[2].

therfro†, **therfrom**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *therefro, therefrom*.

thergain†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theregain*.

theriac (thē'ri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *theriacus*, < Gr. *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast, a beast, animal, a poisonous animal, esp. a serpent, dim. (in form) of *θήρ*, a wild beast. II. *n.* < ME. **theriake, tiriake, tariake*, < OF. *theriaque*, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, ML. also *teriaca, tiriaca, tyriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts, esp. serpents (neut. pl. *θηριακά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, drugs so used), fem. of *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts: see I. The same word, derived through OF. and ME., appears as *treacle*, q. v.]

I. *a.* Same as *theriacal*.

II. *n.* A composition regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals; particularly, *theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty to seventy or more drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by the agency of honey to an electuary.

Vyn*tariake* is also nowe to make.
What goode dooth it? His wyne, aysel [vinegar], or grape,
Or rynde of his scions yf that me take,
The bite of every beest me shall escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

theriaca (thē-rī'a-kä), *n.* Same as *theriac*.

theriacal (thē-rī'a-kal), *a.* [< *theriac* + *-al*.] Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

The virtuous [bezoar] is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 499.

therial (thē'ri-al), *a.* [< *theri*(*ac*) + *-al*.] Same as *theriac*.

therianthropic (thē″ri-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *-ic*.] Characterized by imagination or worship of superhuman beings represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

Purified magical religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a *therianthropic* polytheism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

Theridiidæ (thē-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of retitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Theridium*. Most of them spin webs consisting of irregularly intersecting threads. Many species are known, and 19 genera are represented in Europe alone.

Theridium (thē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < Gr. *θηρίδιον*, a little animal.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Theridiidæ*.

Therina (thē-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816, as *Therinia*), < Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the wings broad and slightly angular and the male antennæ plumose. The few species are ocherous or whitish in color. *T. fervidaria* is common throughout the northern United States and Canada, and occurs as far south as Georgia, where its larva feeds on the snowdrop-tree. In the north it feeds on spruce.



Therina fervidaria, natural size.

theriodont (thē'ri-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [Also *therodont*; < Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like a mammal's, as a fossil reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the order *Theriodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Theriodontia*.

Theriodontia (thē″ri-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theriodont*.] An order of extinct *Reptilia*, so called from the resemblance of the dentition in some respects to that of mammals. There was in some forms a large laniariform canine tooth on each side of each jaw, separating definable incisors from the molar teeth. The head somewhat resembled a turtle's; the vertebræ were amphicœlous, the limbs ambulatory with well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches; the humerus had a supracondylar foramen. Many genera have been described from the Permian and Triassic of Africa, as *Dicynodon, Cynodraco, Tigrisuchus*, and *Galeosaurus*. The original application of the term has been modified by subsequent discoveries; it has become an inexact synonym of *Theromorpha*, and has been used instead of *Pelycosauria*. Also *Theriodonta* and *Therodontia*. See cut under *Dicynodon*.

theriomancy (thē'ri-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observation of beasts.

Theriomorpha† (thē″ri-ō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *theriomorphus*: see *theriomorphous*.] In Owen's system of classification, one of three suborders of *Batrachia*, contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Ichthyomorpha*. See *Theromorpha*. Also *Therimorpha*.

theriomorphic (thē″ri-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a wild beast. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 150. [Rare.]

theriomorphous (thē″ri-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *theriomorphus*, < Gr. *θηριόμορφος*, having the form of a beast, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Beast-like; resembling an ordinary quadruped or mammal: as, the *theriomorphous* reptiles of the Permian period.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha*.

theriopod (thē'ri-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theropod*.

theriotomy (thē-ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of beasts; the anatomy of other animals than man; zoötomy.

therl†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thirl*[1].

therm[1]†, *n.* See *tharm*.

therm[2] (thėrm), *n.* [In its old use, usually in plural *thermes*, < OF. (and F.) *thermes* = Sp. *termas* = Pg. *thermas* = It. *terme*, pl., < L. *thermæ*, pl., < Gr. *θέρμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θέρμη*, heat, < *θερμός*, warm (= L. *formus*, warm), < *θέρειν*, make hot or dry, burn.] 1†. A hot bath; by extension, any bath or pool.

O cleer *Therms*,
If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms,
Nay, burns my hart?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. In *physics*, a thermal unit, the water-gram-degree or (small) calory, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density through one degree centigrade.

thermæ (thėr'mē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *θέρμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*[2].] Hot springs or hot baths; particularly, one of the public bathing-establishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were universally patronized, and of which abundant remains survive, the chief of them in Rome. The ancient baths were originally of the simplest character, but with the advance of time became, after the Periclean age, more and more luxurious. Among the Romans their use did not become general until toward the close of the republic, but was a popular passion throughout the empire. In their fully developed form the Roman thermæ were of great size and lavish magnificence, including dressing-rooms, reservoirs, basins of hot and cold water, hot-air chambers, courts for exercising, gardens for rest, lecture-rooms, libraries, and every other elaboration of architecture and of luxury. See plan under *bath*[1].

thermal (thėr'mal), *a.* [= F. *thermal* = Sp. *termal* = Pg. *thermal* = It. *termale*, < NL. **thermalis*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, pl. *θέρμαι*, hot baths: see *therm*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to heat.—2. Of or pertaining to thermæ.

Next in splendour to the amphitheatres of the Romans were their great *thermal* establishments; in size they were perhaps even more remarkable, and their erection must certainly have been more costly.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 331.

Thermal alarm, a name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature alarm*, or a *thermo-electric alarm* (see *thermo-electric*).—**Thermal analysis**, the analysis of the radiation from any source, as the sun or an electric light, with a view to determining the relative intensity of the luminous and non-luminous rays or the distribution of heat in different parts of the spectrum.—**Thermal capacity, chemistry, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Thermal equator**, the belt around the earth having the highest mean annual temperature; this belt oscillates between latitude 0° in January and latitude 20° north in July. The average annual location is at latitude 10° north, and the average annual temperature for this belt is 27.1° C., according to Batchelder, but 26.4° C., according to Spitaler.—**Thermal springs, thermal waters**, hot springs. See *spring*, 7.—**Thermal unit.** See *unit*.

thermally (thėr'mal-i), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

therm-ammeter (thėr-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *ammeter*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (in amperes) by means of the heat which it generates.

thermantidote (thėr-man'ti-dōt), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *ἀντίδοτον*, antidote: see *antidote*.] An apparatus used in India for cooling the air. It consists of a revolving wheel fitted to a window, and usually inclosed in wet tatties, through which the air is forced.

Low and heavy punkahs swing overhead; a sweet breathing of wet khaskhas grass comes out of the *thermantidote*.
G. A. Mackay, Sir Ali Baba, p. 112. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

thermatology (thėr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.*, the science of the treatment of disease by heat, and specifically by thermal mineral waters; balneology.

Thermesia (thėr-mē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Thermesiidæ*, comprising a number of slender geometriform species, mostly from tropical regions.

Thermesiidæ (thėr-mē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Thermesia* + *-idæ*.] A large family of noctuid moths of the pseudodeltoid group, distinguished mainly by their non-angulate wings. About 40 genera besides *Thermesia* have been placed in this family, which is represented in all parts of the globe except Europe.

thermetrograph (thėr-met'rō-grâf), *n.* Same as *thermometrograph*.

thermic (thėr'mik), *a.* [= F. *thermique*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*[2].] Of or relating to heat; thermal: as, *thermic* conditions.—**Thermic anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Thermic balance.** Same as *bolometer*.—**Thermic fever**, sunstroke.

thermically (thėr'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to or as affected by heat; in a thermic manner. [Rare.]

The cases hitherto reported hardly justify positive statements as to the exact situation of *thermically* active nerves. *Medical News*, LII. 567.

thermidt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theremid*.

Thermidor (thėr-mi-dôr'; F. pron. ter-mē-dôr'), *n.* [< F. *thermidor*, irreg. < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on July 19th, and ending August 17th.

Thermidorian (thėr-mi-dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *thermidorien*; as *Thermidor* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thermidorians. See II.

II. *n.* One of the more moderate party in the French revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on 9th Thermidor (July 27th), 1794.

thermo-aqueous (thėr″mō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] Of or pertaining to heated water, or due to its action.

thermobarograph (thėr-mō-bar'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barograph*.] An apparatus combining a thermograph and a barograph in one interdependent instrument.

thermobarometer (thėr″mō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barometer*.] **1.** A thermometer which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water, used in the measurement of altitudes.—**2.** A siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it can be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer or in the reversed position as a thermometer, the wide sealed leg of the barometer then serving as the bulb of the thermometer.

thermo-battery (thėr″mō-bat'ėr-i), *n.* A thermopile.

thermocautery (thėr-mō-kâ'tėr-i), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *cautery*.] A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing benzin-vapor into heated spongy platinum on the inside of the cauterizing platinum-point.

thermochemical (thėr-mō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to thermochemistry, or the production of heat by chemical changes.

thermochemist (thėr-mō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemist*.] One who is versed in thermochemistry.

thermochemistry (thėr-mō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which includes all the various relations existing between chemical action and heat; specifically, that branch of chemistry which treats of the production of heat by chemical changes.

thermochrose, *n.* Same as *thermochrosy*.

thermochrosy (thėr-mok'rō-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *χρῶσις*, coloring, < *χρώζειν*, touch, impart, tinge, color: see *chromatic*.] The property possessed by radiant heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in wave-length and in the extent to which they are transmitted through substances. This property follows from the essential identity of the invisible heat-rays of relatively long wave-lengths and the luminous rays, or light-rays. Sometimes called *heat-color*. See *radiation* and *spectrum*.

thermo-couple (thėr'mō-kup″l), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *couple*.] A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 141.

thermo-current (thėr'mō-kur″ent), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *current*[1].] The current, as of electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

thermod (thėr'mōd or -mod), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *od*[3].] Thermic od; the odic or odyllic force of heat. See *od*[3]. *Von Reichenbach*.

thermodynamic (thėr″mō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.—**Thermodynamic function.** See *function*.

thermodynamical (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to thermodynamics. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 213.

thermodynamically (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermodynamics. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVIII. 467.

thermodynamicist (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-sist), *n.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-ist*.] A student of thermodynamics; one versed in thermodynamics.

The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar "J" of *thermodynamicists*. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 273.

thermodynamics (thėr″mō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The general doctrine of the relations of heat and work, involving the consideration of temperature, volume, pressure, and the transformations of energy. The consideration of moving forces does not enter into the subject to any considerable extent.

Thermodynamics. In a strict interpretation, this branch of science, sometimes called the Dynamical Theory of Heat, deals with the relations between heat and work, though it is often extended so as to include all transformations of energy. Either term is an infelicitous one, for there is no direct reference to force in the majority of questions dealt with in the subject.

Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 283.

Laws of thermodynamics. The *first law* is the proposition that a given amount of heat measured by the product of the absolute temperature, the mass heated, and its specific heat is equivalent to and correlated with a given amount of mechanical work measured by the product of a force (as the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration of gravity) into a distance through which the point of application is driven back against the force. The *second law* is the proposition that heat tends to flow from a hotter to a colder body, and will not of itself flow the other way.

The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat is commonly called the *First Law of Thermodynamics*. It may be stated thus: when work is transformed into heat, or heat into work, the quantity of work is mechanically equivalent to the quantity of heat. Admitting heat to be a form of energy, the *second law* asserts that it is impossible, by the unaided action of natural processes, to transform any part of the heat of a body into mechanical work, except by allowing heat to pass from that body into another at a lower temperature.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 152.

★ **thermo-electric** (thėr″mō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity: as, *thermo-electric* currents.—**Thermo-electric alarm**, an electrical apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point, as, for instance, to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire.—**Thermo-electric couple.** See *thermo-electricity*.—**Thermo-electric force**, the electromotive force produced by a thermo-electric couple, or thermopile.—**Thermo-electric height.** See the quotation.

The name "*thermoelectric height*" has been introduced to denote the element usually represented by the ordinates of a thermoelectric diagram.

J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, Pref., p. x.

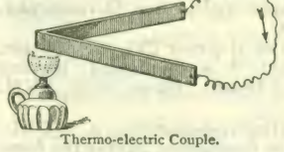
Thermo-electric multiplier, the combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer as a set of apparatus for the measurement of differences of temperature of radiant heat, etc.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity*.



Thermo-electric Multiplier.

thermo-electrically (thėr″mō-ē-lek'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermo-electricity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 94.

thermo-electricity (thėr″mō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electricity*.] The electric current produced in a circuit of two or more dissimilar metals, or in a circuit of one metal different parts of which are in dissimilar physical states, when one of the points of union is heated or cooled relatively to the remainder of the circuit; also, the branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents so produced. If, for example, a bar of bismuth and one of antimony are soldered together and the point of union is heated while their other extremities are connected by a wire, it is found that an electric current passes from bismuth to antimony, and through the wire from antimony to bismuth. Such a pair of metal bars is called a *thermo-electric couple* or *pair*, and it is found that the thermo-electromotive force, as it is called, is, for a circuit composed of the same pair of metals, proportional to the difference of temperature between the hot and the cold junction. It is found, further, that it differs for different metals; and the list of the metals, arranged in order according to the direction of the current generated, is called the *thermo-electric series* (analogous to the electromotive series in voltaic electricity): for example, bismuth, lead, zinc, copper, iron, antimony. If more than one couple are employed, the whole electromotive force is the sum of the separate forces for the successive junctions. A number of couples of the same two metals joined together form a thermo-electric battery, or thermopile; they are arranged so that one set of junctions can be heated while the other is kept cool. When connected with a delicate galvanometer, the thermopile can be used to detect and measure very small differences in temperature, as especially small differences in radiant heat; for this purpose one end of the thermopile is generally coated with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.



Thermo-electric Couple.

thermo-electrometer (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electrometer*.] An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-electromotive (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trō-mō'tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electromotive*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electromotive force.** Same as *thermo-electric force* (which see, under *thermo-electric*).

thermo-element (thėr″mō-el'ē-ment), *n.* A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*.

thermo-excitory (thėr″mō-ek-sī'tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *excite* + *-ory*.] Causing the production of heat in the body.

thermogen† (thėr'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] The fluid formerly supposed to exist which was known as *caloric* (which see).

thermogenesis (thėr-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of heat; specifically, the production of heat in the human body by physiological processes.

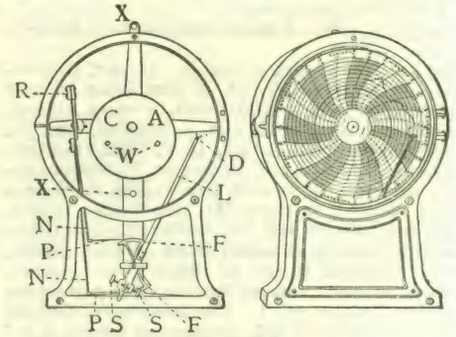
thermogenetic (thėr″mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as *thermogenic*. *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

thermogenic (thėr-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the production of heat; producing heat.—**Thermogenic centers**, nervous centers whose function is to stimulate the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic fibers**, nervous fibers conveying impulses which increase the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic substance**, a substance which is associated with the production of heat in the body.

thermogenous (thėr-moj'e-nus) *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ous*.] Producing heat.

thermogram (thėr'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράμμα*, a mark, writing.] The record made by a thermograph.

★ **thermograph** (thėr'mō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράφειν*, write.] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (*a*) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (*b*) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitiveness by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The thermometer is composed of two strips of metal of different expansibilities. The curve thus traced over the concentric lines of the paper chart which indicate degrees



Thermograph.

A, clock-arbor; C, clock-box; D, ink pen; F, F, arcs; L, recording lever; N, N, metallic thermometer-strips; P, P, platinum wires; R, piece for holding thermometer-strips to frame; S, S, screws for adjusting recording lever; W, winding arbors of clock; X, X, screw-holes for fastening instrument in place or in packing-box.

enables the temperature at any time during the week and the rate of variation to be accurately determined. (*c*) In the electric-contact method a mercurial thermometer having a large bulb and an enlarged stem has the upper end of the tube left open, and a fine platinum wire is made to descend in the tube by clockwork at regular intervals. When the wire comes in contact with the top of the mercury, an electric circuit is closed, and the distance is registered which the platinum wire has descended in order to touch the mercury surface. This method is used in the instruments of Hough and Secchi. (*d*) In the manometer thermograph the actuating instrument is an air- or gas-thermometer. The vessel containing air is connected by a fine tube with a registering apparatus, of which various forms have been devised. Changes of temperature produce changes of pressure in the inclosed gas, and these changes of pressure are the subject of measurement and registration. The scale of the thermogram is evaluated in degrees either by a theoretical formula or by actual comparisons. The instruments of Schreiber and Sprung belong to this class. (*e*) A still further form, not belonging strictly to any of the preceding classes, is illustrated by the Richard thermograph. Its thermometer is a Bourdon tube filled with alcohol, to which is attached a lever carrying the registering pen. With a rise of temperature the differential expansion produces a change of shape of the tube, accompanied by a corresponding change in position of the lever and registering pen. A high degree of sensitiveness and consequent accuracy is attained by this instrument.

thermography (thėr-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Any method of writing which requires heat to develop the characters.

thermo-inhibitory (thėr″mō-in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *inhibitory*.] Noting nerves whose function is to stop or inhibit the production of heat in the body.

thermojunction (thėr′mō-jungk″shon), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *junction*.] The point of union of the two metals of a thermo-electric couple.

thermokinematics (thėr-mō-kin-ē-mat′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *kinematics*.] The theory of the motion of heat. See the quotation.

> The science of heat has been called Thermotics, and the theory of heat as a form of energy is called Thermodynamics. In the same way the theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermostatics, and that of the motion of heat *Thermokinematics*.
>
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, Int., i. 9.

thermology (thėr-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat.

> M. Le Comte terms it [the science of heat] *Thermology*.
>
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. p. lxxii.

thermolysis (thėr-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *λύσις*, loosening, dissolving.] 1. Same as *dissociation*, 2.

> The heat supplied has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or *Thermolysis*.
>
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 319.

2. The dispersion of heat from the body, by radiation, conduction, evaporation, and the warming of excreta and dejecta.

thermolytic (thėr-mō-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *thermolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis, in either sense; heat-discharging. *Med. News*, LII. 393.

II. *n.* A substance or agent having to do with the discharge of heat from the body.

thermolyze (thėr′mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thermolyzed*, ppr. *thermolyzing*. [< *thermolysis* (cf. *analyze*).] To subject to thermolysis; dissociate by the action of heat.

thermomagnetic (thėr″mō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetic*.] Pertaining to the effect of heat as modifying the magnetic properties of bodies.

thermomagnetism (thėr″mō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetism*.] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

thermometer (thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *thermomètre* = Sp. *termómetre*, *termómetro* = Pg. *thermometro* = It. *termometro* = D. G. Dan. *thermometer* = Sw. *termometer*, < NL. **thermometrum*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument by which the temperatures (see *temperature* and *thermometry*) of bodies are ascertained, founded on the common property belonging to all bodies, with very few exceptions, of expanding with heat, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed to be proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The expanding substance may be a liquid, as mercury or alcohol; a gas, as in the air-thermometer (which see); or a solid, as in the metallic thermometer (see below). The ordinary thermometer consists of a slender glass tube with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol; this expands or contracts by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or being immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, and the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The thermometer was invented by Galileo at some date prior to 1611, and was developed by his pupils through the first thirty years of the seventeenth century. In 1641 the Florentine philosophers were using a thermometer consisting of a bulb filled with alcohol, with sealed stem, and graduated on the stem according to an arbitrary scale, of which the divisions were, approximately, fiftieths of the volume of the bulb. Sagredo adopted a scale of 360 divisions, like the graduation of a circle, and fixed the application of the word *degree* to the thermometric spaces. No means of comparing observations made with thermometers containing different fluids and of different manufacture were possible until Fahrenheit adopted a graduation between two fixed temperatures. For the zero of his scale Fahrenheit adopted the lowest temperature observed by him in the winter of 1709, and for his upper fixed point he took the temperature of the body, and marked it 96°. By this system of numeration the temperature of melting ice became 32°, and the boiling-point of water 212°. This is the scale of the *Fahrenheit thermometer* commonly used by English-speaking peoples and in Holland. De l'Isle, about 1730, first used the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as the fixed points of the thermometric scale, and they gradually came to be universally accepted. In *Réaumur's thermometer* (formerly largely used in Germany and Russia, but now being superseded) the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. In the *centigrade thermometer*, used widely throughout Europe, and very extensively in scientific investigations everywhere, the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the freezing-point being zero and the boiling-point 100°. The absolute zero of temperature is the logical beginning of a thermometric scale, but since thermometric temperatures are primarily relative, the zero-point is arbitrary, and the Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and centigrade thermometers present the different systems of numeration that have come into use. The following formulæ give the conversion of these scales: Let F, R, and C represent any temperature as given by the three scales respectively, then $F = R \times \frac{9}{4} + 32° = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32°$. The *standard mercurial thermometer* consists of a slender tube with capillary bore hermetically sealed at the top, and terminating at its lower end in a bulb filled with mercury. The melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water at standard pressure are determined on the tube, and the intermediate space is subdivided into equal parts. The graduations are extended above and below the fiducial points, and finally the tube is calibrated, and outstanding errors of the graduation are determined. Ordinary thermometers covering any desired small range of temperature are graduated by comparison with a *standard*. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury thermometers designed for measuring temperatures up to 400° C. (752° F.) are made by filling the stem and an upper bulb above the stem with nitrogen. The mercury expands against the increasing pressure of the nitrogen, and its boiling-point is raised thereby. Temperatures higher than this limit are usually obtained with air- or steam-thermometers and other forms of pyrometer (which see). The *air-* (or *gas-*)*thermometer* consists of a quantity of pure dry air or gas contained in a reservoir such that its change of volume or of pressure with varying temperatures may be properly observed. Two forms have been used—(1) the *constant-pressure thermometer*, in which the gas is maintained at constant pressure and its varying volume measured; (2) the *constant-volume thermometer*, in which the increase of pressure under constant volume is measured. This is the ordinary form in which the instrument is used. For accuracy it is decidedly superior to the mercury thermometer, and has been adopted as the ultimate standard to which all other thermometers are referred. In the *metallic thermometer*, as generally constructed, temperature is measured by the change in form of composite metal bars, due to their differential expansion (hence more properly called *bimetallic thermometer*). One of the early forms was that of Bréguet, which consists of a fine spiral bar made of platinum, gold, and silver. One end of the spiral is fixed, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked in a circle upon it. The same principle, with variations in the mechanical application, is now much used in the construction of thermographs. For indicating very slight variations of temperature a thermo-electric junction or the bolometer is employed.

> The *thermometer* discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the coldness of the air.
>
> *Glanville*, Essays, iii. (an. 1676). (*Richardson*.)

2. Hence, figuratively, anything which (roughly) indicates temperature.

> These fixed animals [corals], and the reefs which they elaborate, are among the best of living *thermometers*.
>
> *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1885, II. 35.

Aspiration thermometer, one in which the temperature of the air is obtained by drawing air in with a ventilating-fan through a tube, and causing it to flow rapidly over a thermometer, or over wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, placed therein. This method, first described by Belli in 1837, has been followed and developed in the instrument of Assmann.—**Attached thermometer**, one fastened to the tube of a barometer for indicating the temperature of its mercury.—**Axilla thermometer**. See *axilla*.—**Bi-metal thermometer**, a thermometer composed of a bar of two metals or alloys, having different rates of expansion, brazed together and sometimes bent into the form of a spiral. The compound bar is fastened rigidly at one end, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked upon it.—**Celsius thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius in 1736 (and used to a limited extent), in which the zero of the scale was placed at the temperature of boiling water and 100° at the temperature of melting ice, plus (+) and minus (—) degrees in atmospheric temperatures being thus avoided. This was a centigrade scale, but not that of the modern centigrade thermometer, which was introduced by Linnæus.—**Centigrade thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Chromatic thermometer**, an arrangement of glass plates, devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—**Chromo thermometer**, an instrument used to raise the temperature of petroleum at the rate of 20° in fifteen minutes: used for purposes of testing.—**Clinical thermometer**, a small maximum self-registering mercurial thermometer used in obtaining the temperature of the body. In its usual form the range of scale is 25° F., or less, and graduation is carried to one fifth of a degree. A very sensitive clinical instrument, called the *half-minute thermometer*, has a bulb of small diameter and an extremely fine bore, in which the mercury is rendered visible by a lens-fronted stem.—**Conjugate thermometer**. Same as *differential thermometer*.—**Deep-sea thermometer**, a registering thermometer used to ascertain the temperature of the sea at any depth. The instrument consists of the thermometer proper set in a metallic frame. The form of thermometer now used is that of Negretti and Zambra. It consists of a mercury thermometer whose stem, of wide bore, terminates in a small pyriform sac. The stem is contracted and contorted just above the bulb, and when the instrument is inverted, the mercury-column breaks at this point, and flows down into the tube, which is graduated in the inverted position. An overflow-cell prevents mercury from the bulb from entering the stem if there is a rise of temperature. To protect it from pressure, the thermometer is hermetically sealed in a strong glass tube, the part of which surrounding the bulb contains a quantity of mercury secured by a ring of india-rubber cement. By means of mechanism in its frame, the thermometer is made to turn over at any desired depth, and the temperature at the instant of inversion remains recorded in the tube until the instrument is read and reset. For small depths, the instrument is reversed by a weight which is sent down the sounding-line. For great depths, the reversal is effected by means of the revolution of a small propeller, which is set in motion by the water so soon as the thermometer is drawn upward.—**Deville's air-thermometer**, a form of air-thermometer used for measuring very high temperatures—the thermometric substance, the air, being contained in a porcelain bulb capable of resisting the heat of a furnace.—**Differential thermometer**, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. The earliest form, invented and named by Sir John Leslie, consists of a U-shaped tube, each end of which terminates in a bulb. The bend of the tube contains a colored liquid; the upper parts of the tube and the bulbs are filled with confined air. When one of the bulbs is at a higher temperature than the other, the liquid in the adjacent stem is driven down by the higher pressure, and rises in the opposite branch. The difference in height is proportional to the difference in temperature of the two bulbs. The instrument is now used only as a thermoscope.—**Earth-thermometer**, one designed for ascertaining the temperature of the ground at different depths. Three types have been employed—(*a*) a thermometer of large bulb and very long stem, so that, although buried many feet in the ground, the top of the liquid column extends above the surface (temperatures at depths of twenty feet have been obtained by this); (*b*) an ordinary thermometer inclosed in a wooden tube and other non-conducting packings, which can be sunk to any desired depth, the temperature of the thermometer being assumed not to change during the short time required to draw it up and make the reading; (*c*) (1) thermo-electric junctions; (2) the electrical-resistance method.—**Electric thermometer**. (*a*) An apparatus for measuring small differences of temperature, based on the action of a thermopile. See *thermo-electricity*. (*b*) A thermometer whose action is based on the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor. The difference in the resistance between a current passing through a conductor of known and one of unknown temperature gives the difference of temperature between the two. Also called *differential-resistance thermometer*. The most delicate form in which the principle is applied is the bolometer.—**Fahrenheit thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Kinnersley's thermometer**, an apparatus sometimes used to illustrate the sudden expansion of air through which a discharge of high-potential electricity has taken place. It consists of two connected tubes partially filled with water; the larger one contains above the water-surface two knobs, and when the spark is formed between them the water is forced up to a higher level in the smaller tube.—**Maximum thermometer**, one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed. Three types have come into use in connection with the mercurial thermometer. (*a*) The Rutherford maximum has a light movable steel index at the top of the mercurial column. The tube is placed horizontal, and as the temperature rises the mercury pushes the index before it. When the temperature falls, the index is left in situ to mark the position of the maximum. (*b*) In Phillips's maximum, a small bubble of air makes a break in the upper part of the mercurial column. When the temperature begins to fall, the detached portion of the column is left behind to register the highest temperature. (*c*) The Negretti maximum has the bore of the tube partly closed by a constriction just above the bulb. In rising temperatures mercury is forced from the bulb past the constriction, but when the temperature falls the mercury cannot readily return to the bulb, and the top of the mercurial column indicates the maximum temperature. In order to reset the thermometer to the current air-temperature, the mercury is forced back into the bulb by whirling the instrument on a swing-pin. This form of maximum is used at the stations of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Mercury thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Metallic thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Metastatic thermometer**, a very sensitive mercurial thermometer, having an apical cavity

into which any desired part of the mercury can be drawn off. This device enables the thermometer to be used over a wide range of temperature, and the scale to be graduated to small fractions of a degree, without increasing the length of the stem. For each different state of the instrument, the temperature corresponding to some part of the scale must be determined by comparison with a standard thermometer.—**Methyl-butyrate thermometer,** one in which the thermometric substance is methyl butyrate. *Sir William Thomson,* Encyc. Brit., XI. 569.—**Minimum thermometer,** a thermometer that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed. The alcohol minimum, devised by Rutherford in 1794, is now universally used. The registration is effected by a light steel or glass index enlarged and rounded at the end, and wholly immersed in the column of alcohol. When the temperature falls, the index is carried toward the bulb by the surface-tension at the end of the contracting liquid column, and when the temperature rises the alcohol flows around and past the index, leaving it to mark the lowest temperature.—**Optical thermometer,** a thermometer proposed by Cornu for the study of high temperatures, based on the principle that in certain crystals the amount of the rotation of the plane of polarization depends on the temperature. As quartz can be submitted to a wide range of temperature, it is considered to be specially adapted for the application of this method in determining high temperatures.—**Overflowing** or **mercurial-weight thermometer,** a mercury-thermometer consisting of a bulb with a short piece of fine stem perfectly filled with mercury at 0° C. Any higher temperature is determined by weighing the quantity of mercury expelled, instead of by measuring it volumetrically, as in the ordinary mercurial stem-thermometer.—**Radiation thermometer.** See *terrestrial-radiation thermometer* and *solar-radiation thermometer.*—**Réaumur thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Registering thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer; a maximum or minimum thermometer.—**Six's thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer, invented by J. Six in 1781, combining in one instrument the registration of maximum and minimum temperatures: for many years very widely used, but now generally superseded by separate maximum and minimum instruments.—**Sling-thermometer,** a thermometer with which the temperature of the air is obtained by whirling the instrument in the free air. The resulting rapid convection brings the temperature of the thermometer into close accordance with the temperature of the air.—**Solar-radiation thermometer,** a thermometer for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. A form frequently adopted for this purpose is the *black-bulb thermometer in vacuo,* first suggested by Sir John Herschel. It consists of a sensitive mercurial thermometer having the bulb and about an inch of the stem covered with lampblack. The whole is inclosed in a glass tube, of which one end is blown into a large bulb in the center of which is fixed the bulb of the thermometer, and the tube is then exhausted of air. The thermometer-bulb thus prepared absorbs all the solar heat that falls upon it, and loses none by convection. With the black-bulb thermometer there is frequently used a bright-bulb thermometer similarly incased. This has its bulb covered with polished silver, or some equivalent coating, which reflects most of the radiation that falls upon it. The difference between the readings of these two instruments is assumed to measure the intensity of solar radiation.—**Submarine thermometer.** Same as *deep-sea thermometer.*—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer,** a minimum thermometer used to register the cooling of the earth's surface below the temperature of the air by nocturnal radiation. The bulb of the thermometer is generally shaped with special regard to obtaining a high degree of sensitiveness. Also called *nocturnal-radiation thermometer.*—**Upsetting thermometer,** a form of mercurial thermometer devised by Negretti and Zambra for registering the temperature at any desired time. The registration is effected by inverting the instrument, after which it remains unaltered until it is reset. By means of clockwork, the upset may be made to occur automatically at any desired time, and a series of such thermometers constitutes a method for obtaining hourly temperatures. The instrument finds its principal use as a deep-sea thermometer. See above.—**Water-steam thermometer,** a proposed form of thermometer in which the thermometric substance is saturated water-vapor, and in which the temperature is given from the pressure of the vapor as measured by the height of the water-column it can support.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer.*

thermometric (thėr-mō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *thermométrique;* as *thermometer* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer: as, the *thermometric* scale or tube.—2. Made by means of a thermometer: as, *thermometric* observations.—**Thermometric steam-gage,** a form of steam-gage which shows the amount of pressure in a boiler by the degree of expansion of a fluid at the temperature produced by the pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

thermometrical (thėr-mō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *thermometric* + *-al.*] Same as *thermometric.* *Boyle,* Works, II. 466.

thermometrically (thėr-mō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thermometrograph (thėr-mō-met′rō-gràf), *n.* [= F. *thermométrographe,* < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *μέτρον,* measure, + *γράφειν,* write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one which registers the maximum or minimum temperature during long periods. Also *thermetrograph.*

thermometry (thėr-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *-μετρία,* < *μέτρον,* measure.] The art of measuring temperature. A numerical unit of temperature difference is derived from the measurable physical effects produced in bodies by heat—for example, linear expansion, volumetric expansion, change of gaseous elastic pressure, and change in electric resistance. In the customary use of the thermometer, changes in temperature are assumed to be directly proportional to the observed changes in the thermometric material, and temperature units are defined in terms of the particular material and phenomenon adopted. The thermometric unit which has been adopted by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is one centigrade degree, or the hundredth part of the fractional increase of pressure of a volume of pure dry gas originally at a pressure of one standard atmosphere, and heated from the standard freezing-point to the standard boiling-point of water. With this unit, increments of temperature are closely proportional to increments of heat, and the air- (or gas-)thermometer of constant volume is the adopted instrumental standard. The air-thermometer, however, is not adapted to ordinary uses, and it is the object of thermometry to obtain comparable temperatures with convenient and portable instruments. The expansion of liquids is closely proportional to successive increments of heat, and is taken as the basis of the usual secondary thermometric standards. It should be observed, however, that in general the subject of measurement is not the simple expansion of the liquid, but the differential expansion of the liquid and the glass bulb in which it is contained; and from the standpoint of precise thermometry it is in this uncertain, irregular, and varying behavior of the glass that the principal residual discrepancies of normal mercurial thermometers lie. The most important of these sources of error in mercurial thermometers is a change in the zero-point with time and with the temperatures to which the thermometers are exposed. This change depends upon the nature of the glass. Glass of special composition is now used in the construction of thermometers, which will practically eliminate this source of error. The method of graduating thermometers between two fiducial points, instead of by volume, was an advance in construction adopted by Fahrenheit that first made possible the construction of comparable thermometers. The adoption later of the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water for these two standard temperatures brought different kinds of thermometers into substantial agreement. In the recent progress of precise thermometry, residual sources of error have been discovered, and outstanding discrepancies have been investigated, so as to render possible the reduction of all observed temperatures to the thermodynamic scale.

thermomotive (thėr-mō-mō′tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *motive.*] Broadly, pertaining to or derived from molar motion produced by heat, as in any heat-engine, but more particularly used with reference to heat-engines in which motion is derived from air or other gas expanded by heat: as, *thermomotive* power; *thermomotive* effect; *thermomotive* efficiency.

thermomotor (thėr-mō-mō′tor), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + LL. *motor,* a mover.] A heat-engine, particularly a so-called caloric engine, or an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air. Compare *gas-engine, heat-engine,* and *caloric engine* (under *caloric*).

thermomultiplier (thėr-mō-mul′ti-plī-ėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *multiplier.*] Same as *thermopile.* See the quotation.

> The discoveries of Oersted and Seebeck led to the construction of an instrument for measuring temperature incomparably more delicate than any previously known. To distinguish it from the ordinary thermometer, this instrument is called the *thermomultiplier.*
>
> *W. R. Grove,* Corr. of Physical Forces, iii.

thermonatrite (thėr-mō-nā′trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *natron* + *-ite*2.] Hydrous sodium carbonate ($Na_2CO_3 + H_2O$), occurring chiefly as an efflorescence in connection with saline lakes.

thermo-pair (thėr′mō-pār), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *pair*1.] A thermo-electric element or couple. See *thermo-electricity.*

thermopalpation (thėr″mō-pal-pā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + L. *palpatio(n-),* a stroking: see *palpation.*] Palpation of the surface of the body to determine temperature, especially to determine topographical differences of temperature with a view to determine the position and condition of internal organs.

thermophone (thėr′mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *φωνή,* a sound.] An electrical instrument in which sounds are produced by the changes in the circuit due to variations of temperature.

thermopile (thėr′mō-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *pile*2.] A thermo-electric battery, especially as arranged for the measurement of small quantities of radiant heat. See *thermo-electricity.*

thermoregulator (thėr-mō-reg′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *regulator.*] A device for regulating the temperature of a heating-apparatus.

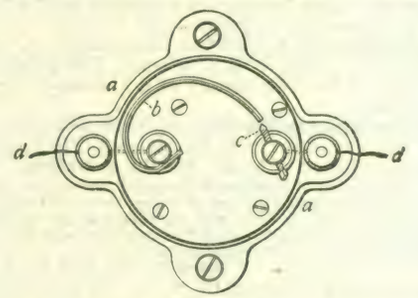
thermoscope (thėr′mō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *thermoscope* = Sp. It. *termoscopio,* < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *σκοπεῖν,* view, examine.] An instrument or a device for indicating variations in temperature without measuring their amount. The name was first applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, resembling the differential thermometer of Leslie. Out of an indefinite number of thermoscopes, a class of chromatic thermoscopes may be mentioned in which changes in temperature are indicated by changes in the shade or the color of a substance coated with certain chemical preparations. These have been used to some extent for indicating a rise in temperature caused by the heating of a journal in machinery. Thermoscopes consisting of a tube containing air or mercury, and having an adjustable scale, or a scale limited to a few degrees, are used in machines for testing lubricants, in appliances for physical research, as in Osborne's esthermoscope, and in diagnosis, as in Dr. Seguin's thermoscope for detecting minute variations in the temperature of the body.

thermoscopic (thėr-mō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *thermoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope: as, *thermoscopic* observations. *Grove.*

thermoscopical (thėr-mō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *thermoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermoscopic.*

thermosiphon (thėr-mō-sī′fọn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *σίφων,* siphon.] An arrangement of siphon-tubes serving to induce circulation of water in a heating apparatus.

thermostat (thėr′mō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *στατός,* verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι,* stand: see *static.*] An automatic apparatus for indicating or regulating temperature. It is essentially a modification of the thermometer, so arranged that, in place of indicating thermal variations, it controls the source of heat or of ventilation, and thus indirectly regulates the temperature. One of the earliest forms of thermostat was that devised by Dr. Ure. It consisted of a bar composed of two metals, say steel and copper, having different degrees of expansion under the same temperature. This bar, when fixed in position, was made by simple mechanical means to open a furnace-door, move a damper, or open a window, by means of the bending of the bar under the influence of an increase in heat. Other forms of this thermostat have since been used to make or break



Thermostat.

a, base; *b,* involute expansion-strip, composed of two metals having different coefficients of expansion, as brass and steel; *c,* adjustment-screw, forming part of an electric circuit whenever *b* is expanded by heat so as to touch the point of the screw; *d, d,* conducting wires.

an electric current, and thus move an armature that controls a damper, steam-valve, or other heat-regulating mechanism. Another form consists of a balanced thermometer that, under the movements of the mercury in a tube pivoted in the center in a horizontal position, would rise or fall, and thus control a damper or fire-door. Another form consists of a thermometer resembling a thermo-electric alarm (see *thermo-electric*), except that the closing of the circuit by the rise of the mercury in the tube operates a fire-door or damper in place of sounding an alarm. Where a thermostat is merely used to ring a bell, it is called a *thermostatic alarm.* A very simple and yet delicately responsive form is a slender bar of gutta-percha, fixed at one end, and attached at the other to a lever, which is caused to act by the expansion or contraction of the bar. Another form of thermostat consists of a bent tube partly filled with mercury. The heat expands the air in the larger end of the tube and displaces the mercury, and this in turn moves a piston controlling, by means of some mechanical device, a steam-valve or damper. Another form, used with steam-heating furnaces, consists of an elastic diaphragm in a cylinder, the pressure of the steam against the diaphragm serving to move a piston that controls the damper of the furnace. Such appliances are also called *heat-regulators.* More recently, the name has been given to fusible plugs used to control automatic sprinklers, a rise in the temperature causing the plug to melt and release the water. This, however, is only a trade use of the word.

thermostatic (thėr-mō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *thermostat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermostat; characterized by the presence of a thermostat; involving the principle of the thermostat.

thermostatically (thėr-mō-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a thermostat: as, a *thermostatically* adjusted radiator.

thermostatics (thėr-mō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the equilibrium of heat. See the quotation under *thermokinematics.*

thermotaxic (thėr-mō-tak′sik), *a.* [Prop. **thermotactic;* < *thermotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] In *physiol.,* pertaining to regulation of the temperature of the body, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to produce a certain temperature.

thermotaxis (thėr-mō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *τάξις,* order, arrangement.] The regulation of the bodily temperature, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to secure a certain temperature.

thermotelephone (thėr-mō-tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *telephone.*] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to

change of temperature, of a fine wire through which the currents are made to pass actuate the phonic diaphragm.—2. A telephone transmitter in which a red-hot wire forming part of the primary circuit of an induction-coil has its resistance changed by the sound-vibrations, thus inducing currents in the secondary which are sent to line.

thermotensile (thėr-mō-ten'sil), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *tensile.*] Relating to tensile force as affected by changes of temperature. Elaborate thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron, have been made, and their results tabulated, this being a matter of great practical importance.

thermotic (thėr-mot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-otic.*] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the *thermotic* curve—that is to say, the place of greatest heat-effect—is situated . . . outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 201.

thermotical (thėr-mot'i-kal), *a.* [< *thermotic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermotic*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 1, § 4.

thermotics (thėr-mot'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermotic* (see *-ics*).] The science of heat.

In the History of the Sciences, I have named it [the Science of Heat] *Thermotics*, which appears to me to agree better with the analogy of the names of other corresponding sciences, Acoustics and Optics.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. lxxii.

★ **thermotropic** (thėr-mō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic.*] In *biol.*, exhibiting or characterized by thermotropism.

Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called *thermotropic*.
Goodale, Physiol. Bot., p. 394.

★ **thermotropism** (thėr-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *thermotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, motion or growth in relation to a source of heat. Plant organs which curve toward the source of heat are called *positively thermotropic*, and those which curve away from the source of heat, *negatively thermotropic*.

thermotype (thėr'mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type.*] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterward developing the impression by heat.

thermotypy (thėr'mō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *thermotype* + *-y*[3].] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

therne†, *n.* [ME., also *tarne*, < Icel. *therna* = Sw. *tärna* = Dan. *terne* = OHG. *thiarna, diorna*, MHG. *dierne, dirne*, G. *dirne*, a girl.] A girl; a wench.

As sengle knave and sengle *tarne*,
Whan they synne togedyr gerne.
MS. Harl. 1701, *f.* 49. (*Halliwell.*)

therodont (thē'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theriodont*.

Therodontia (thē-rō-don'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Theriodontia*.

theroid (thē'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having animal propensities or characteristics.

The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body.
Nineteenth Century, Sept., 1886, p. 353.

therologic (thē-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to therology.

therological (thē-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *therologic* + *-al.*] Same as *therologic*.

therologist (thē-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ist.*] A student of the *Mammalia;* a mammalogist. *The Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

therology (thē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of mammals; mammalogy or mastology: introduced lately on the ground that *mammalogy* is a hybrid word.

theromorph (thē'rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Theromorpha*.

Theromorpha (thē-rō-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] An order of fossil reptiles, of the Permian and Triassic, named from their resemblances to mammals. The quadrate bone is fixed; the ribs are two-headed; the precoracoid is present, and the coracoid is reduced in size, with free extremity; the vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the pubic bones are entirely anterior to the ischia; and there is no obturator foramen. Some of the *Theromorpha* were made known by Owen under the name *Theriodontia*. These remains were from Cape Colony, but the *Theromorpha* have mostly been studied by Cope from remains found in the Permian of Texas. The order is divided by Cope into *Anomodontia* and *Pelycosauria*. See these words. Also, rarely, *Theromora*.

theromorphia (thē-rō-môr'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] In *human anat.*, an abnormality in structure resembling the norm in lower animals.

theromorphic[1] (thē-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ic.*] Theromorphous.

theromorphic[2] (thē-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *theromorphia* + *-ic.*] Abnormally resembling in anatomical structure the lower animals.

theromorphous (thē-rō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Theromorpha*, or having their characters.

theropod (thē'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Having feet like those of (mammalian) beasts, as a dinosaur; of or pertaining to the *Theropoda*.

II. *n.* A carnivorous dinosaur of the order *Theropoda*.

Also *theriopod*, and (erroneously) *therapod*.

Theropoda (thē-rop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theropod.*] A suborder of extinct carnivorous dinosaurs, having digitigrade hind feet with prehensile claws, very short fore limbs, hollow limb-bones, cavernous vertebræ, premaxillary teeth, and united pubes. They were of large or gigantic size and predaceous habits, and in the structure of the feet resembled quadrupeds rather than birds (see *Ornithopoda*), whence the name. There are several families, as *Megalosauridæ*, *Cœluridæ*, and *Compsognathidæ*. Also, incorrectly, *Therapoda*.

theropodous (thē-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *theropod*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 44.

thersitical (thėr-sit'i-kal), *a.* [< *Thersites* (L. *Thersites*, < Gr. *Θερσίτης*) + *-ic-al.*] Resembling or characteristic of Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's Iliad; hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed.

There is a pelting kind of *thersitical* satire, as black as the ink 'tis wrote with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

therst†, *v.* A Middle English form of *durst*. *Octovian*, l. 681. *Halliwell.*

thesaurer†, *n.* [< ML. *thesaurarius*, treasurer, < L. *thesaurarius*, pertaining to treasure, < *thesaurus*, treasure: see *thesaurus* and *treasure*, and cf. *treasurer.*] A treasurer.

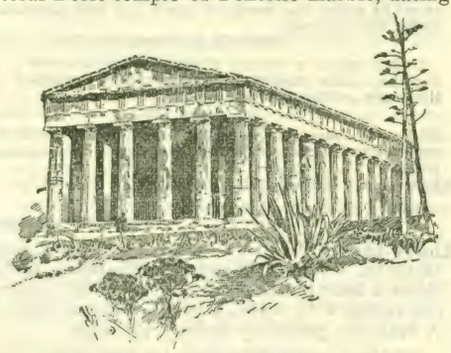
To my loving frendes Sir Thomas Boleyne Knight, *Thesaurer* of the Kinges Graces most honorable Houshold, and Sir Henry Guldeford, Knight Comptroller of the same.
Abp. Warham, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 367.

thesaurus (thē-sâ'rus), *n.* [< L. *thesaurus*, OL. *thensaurus, thensaurum*, < Gr. *θησαυρός*, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, storehouse, chest: see *treasure*, the old form of the word, derived through OF. and ME.] A treasury; a store; especially, *thesaurus verborum*, or simply *thesaurus*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

In a complete *thesaurus* of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics, its domestic history and its foreign relations.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

these (ŦHēz), *a.* and *pron.* Plural of *this*.

Theseion, Theseum (thē-sē'on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Θησεῖον, Θήσειον*, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A temple or sanctuary of the Athenian hero-king Theseus, especially a temple built in Athens, about 460 B. C., to receive the bones of Theseus, then brought home from Scyros; at the present time, specifically, a beautiful hexastyle peripteral Doric temple of Pentelic marble, dating



The so-called Theseion, at Athens, from the southwest.

from the second half of the fifth century B. C., still standing in Athens at the foot of the Acropolis and Areopagus. Its interior arrangements and its sculptured decoration have suffered much, but it is notwithstanding the most perfect surviving example of a Greek temple, and exhibits all the refinements of Doric architecture at its culmination. This temple is now identified with practical certainty as that of Hephæstus (Vulcan); it was certainly not the temple of Theseus. See also cut under *opisthodomos*.

thesicle (thē'si-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis, a proposition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Thesieæ (thē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Thesium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family. It is characterized by its small nut-like fruit, and perianth-tube prolonged above the inferior ovary and without a conspicuous disk. It includes 5 genera of herbs and low undershrubs, of which *Thesium* is the type; the others are mainly natives of South America or South Africa.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.*; pl. *theses* (-sēz). [= F. *thèse* = Sp. *tesis* = Pg. *these* = It. *tesi* = G. *thesis, these*, < L. *thesis*, < Gr. *θέσις*, a proposition, a statement, a thing laid down, thesis in rhetoric, thesis in prosody (from the setting down of the foot in beating time); cf. *θετός*, placed, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, set: see *do*[1]. Cf. *theme*, from the same Gr. verb.] 1. The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

Antitheta are *Theses* argued pro et contra [for and against]. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In all the foreign universities and convents there are upon certain days philosophical *theses* maintained against every adventitious disputant. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

Hence—2. An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics;
The public *thesis* and disputation.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

3. A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—4. (*a*) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition. (*b*) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. [Rare.]—5. In *musical rhythmics*, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See *rhythm.*—6. In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See *arsis*, 1.—7. In *anc. rhet.*, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a *hypothesis*, or question which is so limited.—8. In *rhet.*, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis. [Rare.]

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and antithesis.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, II. 213.

=Syn. 1. *Topic, Point*, etc. See *subject*.

Thesium (thē'sī-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), L. name of *T. Linophyllon*, so called, according to Athenæus, because Theseus crowned Ariadne with it; < Gr. *Θήσειον*, neut. of *Θήσειος*, belonging to Theseus, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Thesieæ* in the family *Santalaceæ*. It is characterized by linear or scale-like leaves, and bisexual flowers with small ovate or oblong anthers and a filiform, often flexuous or zigzag placenta. There are about 115 species, widely distributed through the Old World, chiefly in the temperate parts, and with 2 species in Brazil. They are herbs, often with a hard or shrubby base, and frequently parasitic by the root. The leaves are small and alternate. The scentless flowers are borne in a spike or a simple or compound raceme. *T. Linophyllon*, a small white-flowered plant of English pastures, is called *bastard toadflax*.

Thesmophoria (thes-mō-fō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *θεσμοφόρια* (pl.), < *θεσμοφόρος*, law-giving, < *θεσμός*, law (< *τιθέναι*, lay down: see *thesis*), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter (Ceres) as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed at Athens and Eleusis.

In the *Thesmophoria*, as well as the pigs' flesh mysterious sacred objects were in use, made of the dough of wheat, and in the shape of forms of snakes and men.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xxxv.

Thesmophorian (thes-mō-fō'ri-an), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Thesmophoria.

Thesmophoric (thes-mō-for'ik), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-ic.*] Same as *Thesmophorian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 127.

thesmothete (thes'mō-thēt), *n.* [< F. *thesmothète*, < Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *θεσμός*, law, + *θέτης*, one who lays down, < *τιθέναι*, put, set: see *thesis.*] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

thesocyte (thē'sō-sīt), *n.* One of certain reserve cells which have been described in several sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.

Thespesia (thes-pē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Solander, 1807), so called from the beauty of the flowers; < Gr. *θεσπέσιος*, divinely sounding, hence, ineffable, divine; doubtfully explained as < *θεός*, god, + *εἰπεῖν*, 2d pers. pl. impv. *ἔσπετε*, say, speak.] A genus of plants, of the family *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Hibisceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three to five small bractlets, a club-shaped or but slightly divided style, and a five-celled ovary. There are about 5 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Pacific islands, and Madagascar. They are trees or tall herbs, with entire or angulate leaves, and handsome flowers, commonly yellow. One species, *T. populnea*, is remarkable for its black-dotted seed-leaves. It is a tree sometimes 50 feet high, planted for shade in India, and known as *umbrella-tree* and *bendy-tree*, and in Guiana as *seaside mahoe*. It bears a dense head of foliage, and large yellow flowers with a purple center, changing before evening to purple throughout, and perishing. Its flowers and fruits yield a dye, its seeds a thick deep-red oil known as *Portia-nut oil*, and its bast a useful fiber made into sacks and wrappings; its wood is used to make boats and furniture.



Thespesia populnea.

Thespian (thes′pi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thespien*, < Gr. *θέσπιος*, of or pertaining to Thespis, < *Θέσπις*, Thespis (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Thespis, a semi-legendary Greek poet of Icaria in Attica, often called the father of tragedy; relating or pertaining to dramatic acting in general; dramatic; tragic: as, the *Thespian* art, the drama. The great impulse given to the drama by Thespis consisted in the adjunction to the old dithyrambic chorus of Dionysus of a single actor who might appear successively in several rôles. The first public contest of Thespis is assigned to the year 536 B. C.

Said we not it was the highest stretch attained by the *Thespian* Art? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 12.

The race of learned men:
. . . oft they snatch the pen,
As if inspired, and in a *Thespian* rage;
Then write. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 52.

II. *n.* An actor. [Colloq.]

There would be no useful end obtained by following the *Thespians* in their manifold wanderings . . .
W. Dunlap, Hist. Amer. Theatre, ii.

The angry Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending *Thespian* [Powell] for a couple of days in the Gate House. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 93.

Thessalian (the-sā′liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalia*, < Gr. Θεσσαλία, Attic Θετταλία, Thessaly, < Θεσσαλός, Attic Θετταλός, Thessalian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessaly, a district lying south of Macedonia and east of Epirus. Since 1881 the greater part of it belongs to the modern kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thessalonian (thes-ạ-lō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalonica*, < Gr. Θεσσαλονίκη, Thessalonica, < Θεσσαλός, Θετταλός, Thessalian (Θεσσαλία, Attic Θετταλία, Thessaly), + *νίκη*, victory.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, an important city of Macedonia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thessalonica.—**Epistle to the Thessalonians**, the title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The ★main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

theta (thē′tạ), *n.* [< L. *theta*, < Gr. *θῆτα*, the letter Θ, *θ*, *ϑ*, originally an aspirated *t*; in modern Gr. and in the E. pron. of ancient Gr., pronounced as E. *th*.] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to the English *th* in *thin*, etc. It was sometimes called the unlucky letter, because it was used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.—**Theta function**, a name applied to two entirely different functions. (*a*) A sort of complication of an exponential function, being expressed by a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms the logarithm of each of which is $n^2a + 2nx$. A theta function of several variables, $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$, is $\Sigma \exp. (\phi + \Sigma m_n x_n)$, where ϕ is a quadratic function of the constants $m_1, m_2, \ldots m_n$. (*b*) A function which occurs in probabilities, and is expressed by the integral $fe^{-t^2}dt$.

thetch[1] (thech), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatch*.

thetch[2] (thech), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *fetch*[2], *vetch*.] The common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; also, *Vicia sepium* and *Orobus tuberosus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thethen†, *adv.* [ME., also *thythen*, *thithen*, *thedeu*, < Icel. *thadhan*, *thedhan* (= Dan. *deden*), thence; akin to E. *thenne*[2], *thence*: see *thenne*[2].] Thence.

Sothely fra *thythen* inryses a gret lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Ffro *thethen* the lycour belyue launchit doun evyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8790.

thetic (thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θετικός*, positive; cf. *θέσις*, a laying down, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, place: see *thesis*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the thesis, or metrically accented part of a foot. (*b*) Beginning with a thesis: opposed to *anacrustic*.

thetical† (thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *thetic* + *-al*.] Laid down; prescriptive; arbitrary.

This law that prohibited Adam the eating of the fruit was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, ii.

Thetis (thē′tis), *n.* [< L. *Thetis*, < Gr. Θέτις: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a marine goddess, who became the spouse of the mortal Peleus, despite her efforts to escape him by countless Protean transformations, and was by him the mother of Achilles.—2. The seventeenth planetoid, discovered by Luther at Bilk in 1852.

thetsee (thet′sē), *n.* Same as *theetsee*.

theurgic (thē-ėr′jik), *a.* [= F. *théurgique* = Sp. *teúrgico* = Pg. *theurgico* = It. *teurgico*, < LL. *theurgicus*, < Gr. *θεουργικός*, < *θεουργία*, theurgy: see *theurgy*.] Pertaining to theurgy, or the power of performing supernatural things.

The soul of the mystic would have passed into the world of spiritual existences; but he was not yet blessed with *theurgic* faculties, and patiently awaited for the elect.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

Theurgic hymns or songs, songs used in incantation.

theurgical (thē-ėr′ji-kạl), *a.* [< *theurgic* + *-al*.] Same as *theurgic*.

theurgist (thē′ėr jist), *n.* [= F. *théurgiste*; as *theurg-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes in theurgy, or practises a pretended magic.

As if there be any irrational demons, as the *theurgists* affirm. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 864.

theurgy (thē′ėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *théurgie* = Sp. *teurgia* = Pg. *theurgia* = It. *teurgia*, < LL. *theurgia*, < LGr. *θεουργία*, a divine work, a miracle, magic, sorcery, < *θεουργός*, one who does the works of God, a priest, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + **ἐργειν*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a producing of effects by supernatural means; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency. Specifically—(*a*) Divine agency, or direct divine interference, in human affairs or the government of the world.

Homer, with the vast mechanism of the Trojan war in his hands, and in such hands, and almost compelled to employ an elaborate and varied *theurgy*, . . . was in a position of advantage without parallel for giving form to the religious traditions of his country. *Gladstone.*

(*b*) A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests. (*c*) The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, etc.; the supposed power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, etc., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1682), p. 51.

It may appear a subject of surprise and scandal . . . that the Grecian mysteries should have been supported by the magic or *theurgy* of the modern Platonists.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxiii.

(*d*) In *mod. magic*, the pretended production of effects by supernatural agency, as contradistinguished from natural magic.

thevet†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *thevethorn*.] Bramble.

Theve, brusch [var. *there*, brusch].
Prompt. Parv., p. 490.

theve-thorn†, *n.* [ME., also *theovethorn*, also *thethorn*, < AS. *thēfethorn*, *thēfanthorn*, *thīfethorn*, a bramble, Christ's-thorn, < **thēfe* (appar. connected with *thȳfel*, a bush) + *thorn*, thorn.] A bramble, probably *Rubus fruticosus*.

Befor that goure thornes shulden vnderstonde the *theue thorne*; as the lyuende, so in wrathe he shal soupe them vp.
Wyclif, Ps. lvii. 10.

Thevetia (thē-vē′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after André *Thevet* (1502–90), a French monk and traveler.] A genus of plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and subtribe *Cerbereæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx and a funnel-shaped corolla with its lobes sinistrorsely overlapping. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of America from Mexico to Paraguay. They are smooth shrubs or small trees, with alternate leaves, and large yellow flowers in terminal cymes. For *T. Thevetia*, commonly cultivated in tropical America as a garden shrub or for hedges, see *quashy-quasher*.

thew[1]†, *n.* [ME. *thew*, *theow*, < AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius*, a bondman, slave, servant. Cf. *thane*.] A bondman; a slave.

Migti men & menskful were thei in here time,
& feithful as here fader to fre & to *thewe*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5514.

thew[1]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *theów*, servile, < *theów*, a bondman, servant: see *thew*[1], *n.*] Bond; servile.

thew[1]†, *v.* [ME. *thewen*, < AS. *thēwan*, *thȳwan*, *theówan* (= MD. *douwen* = MLG. *duwen* = MHG. *diuhen*, *dūhen*, *diuwen*), oppress, < *theów*, a bondman: see *thew*[1], *n.*] To oppress; enslave.

thew[2]† (thū), *n.* [< ME. *thew*, earlier *theaw*, usually in pl. *thewes*, < AS. *theáw*, custom, manner, behavior, = OS. *thau* = OHG. *dau*, **thau*, also **gadau*, *kathau*, discipline. Cf. *thew*[3].] Custom; habit; manner; usually in the plural, customs; habits; manners; morals; qualities; moral traits; conditions.

Leue sone, this lessoun me lerde my fader,
that knew of kourt the *thewes*, for kourteour was he long.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

Nathelees it oghte ynough suffise
With any wyf, if so were that she hadde
Mo goode *thewes* than hire vices badde.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 298.

thew[3] (thū), *n.* [Usually in the plural *thews*; a transferred use of *thews*, manner, bearing, hence bodily form, appearance as showing strength; pl. of *thew*[2]; or simply a development of the rare ME. sense 'strength' of the same *thew*[2].] A muscle; a sinew: used generally in the plural.

Of maine and of *theauwe*.
Layamon, l. 6361. (*Stratmann.*)

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 276.

He [must] gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling *thews* that throw the world.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

thew[4]† (thū), *n.* [ME. *thewe*; origin obscure.] A cucking-stool; perhaps, also, a form of pillory.

Thewe, or pylory. Collistrigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 490.

For them [women] the *thew* or the tumbrel . . . was reserved. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 96.

thew[5] (thū). An old or provincial or artificial preterit of *thaw*.

First it blew,
Then it snew,
Then it *thew*. *Old rime.*

thewed[1]† (thūd), *a.* [< ME. *thewed*; < *thew*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with moral qualities; behaved; mannered.

Therto so wel fortuned and *thewed*
That through the world her goodnesse is yshewed.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 180.

Yet would not seeme so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so curteous seeming part.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 26.

thewed[2] (thūd), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having thews, muscle, or strength.

Till at the last a fearful beast was master,
Amazing *thewed*, with fourfold plate-like horns.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

thewless (thū′les), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-less*.] Weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū′i), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-y*[1].] Sinewy; brawny; muscular.

There were burly, weather-beaten faces under powder and curls; broad, hard hands in kid gloves; *thewy*, red elbows, that had plied brooms, shuttles, cards, in lace ruffles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

they[1] (ᵺā), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, partly of Scand. origin (see below), partly < AS. *thā* = OS. *thia*, *thie* = OFries. *thā* = D. *de* = LG. *de* = OHG. *dia*, *die*, *de*, MHG. G. *die* = Icel. *their* = Goth. *thai*; pl. of AS. *the*, etc., that, the: see *that*, *the*[1]. The ME. *they* was declined in midland and southern ME. thus: nom. *they*, etc., gen. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *her*, dat. *hem*; in northern ME. nom. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, gen. *thair*, *thaire*, *ther*, dat. acc. *thaim*, *tham*, *them*; in Orm. nom. *thezz*, gen. *thezzre*, dat. acc. *thezzm*; orig. forms of the def. art., AS. nom. acc. pl. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, *thāra*, dat. *thām*, *thām*. The AS. *thā*, *thāra*, *thām* retained the demonstrative force till late in ME.; the northern dialects, however, began through Danish influence to use them, or rather the Danish forms and the AS. forms together, as the plural. Cf. *he*[1], *she*, *it*. Cf. Icel. nom. *their*, gen. *theira*, gen. dat. *theim*, they, their, them, as the pl. of *hann*, *hōn*, he, she.] The plural pronoun of the third person. It stands for a plural noun or pronoun preceding, or in place of one not expressed when pointed out by the situation. It is without gender-forms. (*a*) Nom. *they*.

And when *thai* saw the fyr on brede,
In thaire hertis than had *thai* drede;
Vnto the quene al gun *thai* cry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

With lokkes crulle [curled] as *they* were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 81.

Thei dide his comaundement, and com to-geder, *thei* thre and two squyres only. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

They of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii. 24.

These are *they* which came out of great tribulation. Rev. vii. 14.

(*b*) Poss. *their*. Of or belonging to them: now always preceding the noun, with the value of an attributive adjective.

Pantasilia come pertly with hir pure maidnes, . . .
(All *thaire* colouris by corse were of cleane white).
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10970.

Some glory in *their* birth, some in *their* skill,
Some in *their* wealth, some in *their* bodies' force.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

As if God were so beholden to us for our good deeds as to be bound for *their* sakes to forgive us our ill ones!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

Sometimes formerly used alone, with the value now given to *theirs*.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither, Motto, C 3 b, repr. (*Nares.*)

(*c*) Poss. *theirs*. That which belongs to them: always used without the noun, and having the value of a nominative or an objective.

Belfagor and Belyal and Belssabub als
Heyred hem as hyzly as heuen wer *thayres*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1527.

This love of *theirs* myself have often seen.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 24.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.), *them*.

Bot — if we may with any gyn
Mak *tham* to do dedly syn;
Than with *tham* wil I wun and wake.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

For euery off *thaim* was full wyse and sage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

Let him and *them* agree it; they are able to answer for themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 235.

(*e*) Obj. (dat.), *them*.

Give *them* wine to drink. Jer. xxxv. 2.

(*f*) Used for *those*. [Now provincial, Eng. and U. S.]

As if between *them* twain there were no strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 405.

Let *they* ministers preach till they 'm black in the face.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

Like *them* big hotels
Where they shift plates, an' let ye live on smells.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

They say, it is said: *they* meaning persons generally.

We must not run, *they say*, into sudden extreams.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They say he will come far ben, that lad; wha kens but he may come to be Sub-Prior himself?
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

they[2]†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

thian-shan (thian'shan'), *n.* [Named from a range of mountains in central Asia.] A central Asian wild sheep, *Ovis poli*, notable for the enormous size of the male's horns, which are



Thian-shan (*Ovis poli*).

said to be sometimes 4¾ feet round the curve, 1½ feet about the base, their tips spreading 3½ feet apart. The animal stands nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder. This sheep is a near relative of the argali and of the Rocky Mountain bighorn. It inhabits high hilly plains, runs with great speed, and is found in flocks of from 30 to 40, but is still very imperfectly known.

thiasos, *n.* See *thiasus*.

thiasote (thī'a-sōt), *n.* [< Gr. *θιασώτης*, a thiasote, < *θίασος*, a band or company: see *thiasus*.] A member of or a participant in a thiasus.

thiasus, thiasos (thī'a-sus, -sos), *n.*; pl. *thiasi* (-sī). [Gr. *θίασος*, a band or company (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a band or company assembled in honor of a divinity; especially, a Dionysiac band or procession in which men and women took part in character, with boisterous mirth and music, and bearing attributes of the god; sometimes a political, commercial, social, or benevolent association or gild (*ἔρανος*); specifically, the mythological band of nymphs, mænads, satyrs, etc., forming the personal cortège of Dionysus, and often represented in sculpture and painting. See *Bacchus*.

Thibaudia (thi-bâ'di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1802), named after a French botanist, *Thibaud* de Chanvallon, who traveled in the West Indies in 1751.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thibaudieæ* in the family *Vacciniaceæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with small bracts, a short calyx-tube with five-toothed border, and ten elongated anthers, far surpassed by a membranous extension into straight narrow tubes which open lengthwise by chinks. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America from Nicaragua and Guatemala to Brazil. They are shrubs, sometimes with high-climbing stems, bearing alternate evergreen entire leaves with very oblique veins, and numerous pedicelled scarlet flowers in axillary crowded racemes, sometimes tipped with green or yellow.

Thibaudieæ (thi-bâ-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Thibaudia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Vacciniaceæ*. It is characterized by rather large and usually thick and fleshy or coriaceous flowers with short filaments which are commonly contiguous or connate. It includes 16 genera, of which *Thibaudia* is the type: principally mountain shrubs, many of them natives of the Andes.

thibet, Thibetan, etc. See *tibet*, etc.

thible (thib'l), *n.* [Also *thibel, thivel, theevil, theivil, theedle;* dial. variants of *dibble*[1].] **1.** A dibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A stick used for stirring broth, porridge, etc.; a potstick. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

The *thible* ran round, and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

3†. A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. *Imp. Dict.*

thick (thik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thicke, thikke, thykke*, rarely *thig*, < AS. *thicce* = OS. OFries. *thikki* = MD. *dicke*, D. *dik* = MLG. *dick* = OHG. *dicchi*, MHG. *dik, dicke*, G. *dick* = Icel. *thykkr* (older forms *thjokkr* or *thjökkr*) = Sw. *tjok* = Dan. *tyk* (Goth. not recorded); cf. OIr. *tiug* (< **tigu*), thick. Cf. *tight*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively great extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; being relatively of great depth, or extent from side to side: opposed to *thin*.

Thre hundred elne was it [the ark] long,
Naild and sperd, *thig* and strong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*.
Deut. xxxii. 15.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have *thick* folding Shutters on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

2. Having (a specified) measurement in a direction perpendicular to that of the length and breadth; measuring (so much) between opposite surfaces: as, a board one inch *thick*.

The walles of the gallery are about two yardes *thicke* at the least. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

Of Fruits, he reckons the Iacapucaya, like a pot, as big as a great bowle, two fingers *thicke*, with a couer on it, within full of Chesnuts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

3. Having numerous separate parts or individuals set or occurring close together; dense; compactly arranged.

He is the pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere,
That there the thorne is *thikkest* to buylden and brede.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 228.

We supposed him some French mans sonne, because he had a *thicke* blacke bush beard, and the Salvages seldome haue any at all.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

We caught another snow-storm, so *thick* and blinding that we dared not venture out of the harbor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 16.

4. Having relatively great consistency; also, containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; approaching the consistency of a solid; inspissated: as, *thick* cream; *thick* paste; often of liquids, turbid; muddy; cloudy.

I can selle
Bothe dregges and draffe, and drawe it at on hole,
Thikke ale and thinne ale. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 398.

Forth gusht a stream of gore blood *thick*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth, not indeed as a clear bright spring, but as a *thick* stream laden with detritus. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 161.

5. Heavy; profound; intense; extreme; great.

Moyses sithen held up is hond,
And *thikke* therknesse cam on that lond.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3102.

Bote euer-more Seraphe askes and cries,
"Where was Eualac?" the stour was so *thikke*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 235.

6. Obscure; not clear; especially, laden with clouds or vapor; misty; foggy: noting the atmosphere, the weather, etc.

It continued *thick* and boisterous all the night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

Again the evening closes, in *thick* and sultry air;
There 's thunder on the mountains, the storm is gathering there. *Bryant*, Count of Greiers.

7. Mentally dull; stupid; devoid of intelligence: as, to have a *thick* head.

He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit 's as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 262.

What if you think our reasons *thick*, and our ground of separation mistaken? *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

8. Mentally clouded; befogged; slow, weak, or defective in sense-perception, sometimes in moral perception: as, to be *thick* of sight, hearing, etc.: said of persons or of the organs of sense.

The people muddied,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 82.

My sight was ever *thick;*
. . . tell me what thou notest about the field.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 21.

I am *thick* of hearing,
Still, when the wind blows southerly.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

A cloudlike change,
In passing, with a grosser film made *thick*
These heavy, horny eyes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

9. Indistinct in utterance; inarticulate; not clear.

He rose and walked up and down the room, and finally spoke in a *thick*, husky voice, as one who pants with emotion. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 460.

10. Abounding; filled; plentifully supplied: followed by *with* (formerly *of* or *for*).

The Westerne shore by which we sayled we found all along well watered, but very mountanous and barren, the vallies very fertill, but extreame *thicke of* small wood so well as trees.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

His reign [Henry III.'s] was not onely long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick for* remarkable mutations happening therein. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 24.

The air was *thick with* falling snow.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

She looked up at Eve, her eyes *thick with* tears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 449.

11. Numerous; plentiful; frequent; crowded.

Thei were so *thikke* and so entacched ech amonge other, that mo than a thousand fill in to the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

These [Oxen and Kine] were . . . exceeding *thicke* from the one end of the Market place . . . to the other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 55.

The brass-hoof'd steeds tumultuous plunge and bound,
And the *thick* thunder beats the lab'ring ground.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 198.

Lay me,
When I shall die, within some narrow grave,
Not by itself — for that would be too proud —
But where such graves are *thickest*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

12. Being of a specified number; numbering. [Rare.]

There is a guard of spies ten *thick* upon her.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

13. Close in friendship; intimate. [Colloq.]

He
Could conjure, tell fortunes, and calculate tides, . . .
And was thought to be *thick* with the Man in the Moon.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 270.

Don't you be getting too *thick* with him — he 's got his father's blood in him too.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

Half-thick file. See *file*[1]. — **Thick coal,** a bed of coal in the Dudley district, England, averaging about thirty feet in thickness, "a source of enormous wealth to the district" (*Hull*). — **Thick focaloid, homocid, intestine.** See the nouns. — **Thick limestone.** Same as *scar-limestone*. — **Thick register.** See *register*[1], 5 (*b*). — **Thick squall.** See *squall*[1]. — **Thick stuff,** in *ship building*, a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

All the timber, *thick-stuff*, and plank to be fresh-cut.
Laslett, Timber, p. 76.

Thick 'un, a sovereign; also, a crown, or five shillings. Sometimes written *thickun*. [Cant.]

If you like . . . I will send a few *thickuns* to bring you . . . to Start. *Cornhill Mag.*, VI. 648.

If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a *thick 'un* to stand by him, he is a poor weak cross-grained fool to refuse.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 143.

Through thick and thin, over smooth or rough places; with or without obstruction; despite all opposition; unwaveringly; steadily.

When the horse was laus, he gynneth gon . . .
Forth with "We hee," *thurgh thikke and thurgh thenne.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

Through thick and thin, through mountains and through playns,
Those two great champions did attonce pursew
The fearefull damzell. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 46.

To lie daily, *through thick and thin*, and with every variety of circumstance and detail which a genius fertile in fiction could suggest, such was the simple rule prescribed by his [Alexander Farnese's] sovereign [Philip II.].
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 311.

To lay it on thick, to exaggerate; be extravagant, especially in laudation or flattery. [Colloq.]

He had been giving the squire a full and particular account — à la Henslowe — of my proceedings since I came. Henslowe *lays it on thick* — paints with a will.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

II. *n.* **1.** The thickest part of anything. (*a*) That part which is of longest measurement across or through; the bulkiest part.

The freke . . .
Braid out a big sword, bare to hym sone
With a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyll
Throgh the *thicke* of the thegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9021.

An' blacksmith 'e strips me the *thick* ov 'is airm, an 'e shaws it to me. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

(*b*) The densest or most crowded part; the place of greatest resort or abundance.

Achimetes . . . in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

I am plain Elia — no Selden, nor Archbishop Usher — though at present in the *thick* of their books.
Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

He has lived in the *thick* of people all his life.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

(*c*) The spot of greatest intensity or activity.

He dressed as if life were a battle, and he were appointed to the *thick* of the fight. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. The time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of question and reply
I fled the house. *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

3. A thicket; a coppice. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In *thickes* vnseene, in mewes for minyons made.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 118).

Eft through the *thicke* they heard one rudely rush,
With noyse whereof he from his loftie steed
Downe fell to ground, and crept into a bush.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

4. A stupid person; a dullard; a blockhead; a numskull. [Colloq.]

I told you how it would be. What a *thick* I was to come!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

thick (thik), *adv.* [< ME. *thicke*, *thikke*, < AS. *thicce*, thick; from the adj.] In a thick manner, in any sense.

Quo for thro may noȝt thole, the *thikker* he sufferes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 6.

He bethought hym full *thicke* in his throo hert,
And in his wit was he war of a wyle sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 147.

The Tree is so *thikke* charged that it semethe that it wolde breke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 24.

Plied *thick* and close as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxv.

Thick beats his heart, the troubled motions rise
(So, ere a storm, the waters heave and roll).
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 648.

So *thick* they died the people cried,
"The gods are moved against the land."
Tennyson, The Victim.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till an experienced stager discovered the plot. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thick (thik), *v.* [< ME. *thicken*, *thikken*, < AS. *thiccian*, make thick, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick; thicken. (*a*) To make close, dense, or compact; specifically, to make compact by fulling.

You may not forget to send some Western karseis, to wit dozens, which be *thicked* well.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 358.

That no cap should be *thicked* or fulled in any mill untill the same had been well scoured and closed upon the bank, and half-footed at least upon the foot-stock.
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire. (*Richardson.*)

(*b*) To increase in depth or girth; swell the proportions of (a solid body); fatten.

He [Pliny] writes also that caterpillars are bred by a dew, incrassated and *thicked* by the heat of the sun.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

(*c*) To give firmer consistency to; inspissate.

With sheeps milke *thicked* & salted they dresse and tan their hides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 99.

The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she,
Who *thicks* man's blood with cold.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

(*d*†) To make obscure or dark; hence, to hide; conceal.

Hauing past three days and three nightes, forsaking all high wayes, *thicked* my self in the great desert, and being utterly tired, . . . and no lesse in feare of them that should seek mee, I conueyed my selfe into a great caue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To become thick.

But see, the Welkin *thicks* apace,
And stouping Phebus steepes his face.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

thick-and-thin (thik'and-thin'), *a.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough; devoted: as, a *thick-and-thin* supporter; a *thick-and-thin* advocate of a measure. — **2.** Having one sheave thicker than the other. Thick-and-thin blocks were formerly used as quarter-blocks under a yard.

thickback (thik'bak), *n.* A kind of sole-fish, *Microchirus variegatus*. [Local, Eng.]

thickbill (thik'bil), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*. [Prov. Eng.]

thick-brained (thik'brānd), *a.* Stupid; thick-skulled; thick-headed.

The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake.
Drayton, Sacrifice to Apollo.

thick-coming (thik'kum″ing), *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding.

She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

thicken[1] (thik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *thykkna* = Sw. *tjockna* = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become thick or thicker. (*a*) To grow dense.

Through his young woods how pleased Sabinus stray'd,
Or sate delighted in the *thickening* shade,
With annual joy the reddening shoots to greet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 90.

No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 105.

(*b*) To become deeper or heavier; gain bulk.

The downy flakes, . . .
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the *thickening* mantle.
Cowper, Task, iv. 330.

(*c*) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity; gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy. (*d*) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the weather, etc., to become misty or foggy.

Thy lustre *thickens*,
When he shines by. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 27.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land. *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 3.

Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the battle rolled. *Whittier*, Angels of Buena Vista.

(*e*) To grow more intense, profound, animated, intricate, etc.; become complicated.

Bayes. Ay, now the Plot *thickens* very much upon us.
Pret. What Oracle this darkness can evince?
Sometimes a Fishers Son, sometimes a Prince.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, iii. 2.

The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 908.

A clamour *thicken'd*, mixt with inmost terms
Of art and science. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*f*) To gain in number or frequency; hence, to crowd; throng.

The gath'ring murmur spreads, their trampling feet
Beat the loose sands, and *thicken* to the fleet.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 184.

I have not time to write any longer to you; but you may well expect our correspondence will *thicken*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 245.

The differences . . . became . . . numerous and complicated as the arrivals *thickened*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xiv.

(*g*) To become indistinct.

Under the influence of which [port], . . . though the heart glows more and more, there comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech *thickens*, and the tongue refuses to act. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

II. *trans.* To make thick or thicker. (*a*) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

About which a bright *thickned* bush of golden haire did play,
Which Vulcan forg'd him for his plume.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 368.

Youngest Autumn, in a bower
Grape-*thicken'd* from the light, and blinded
With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

(*b*) To increase in depth, or distance between opposite surfaces; hence, figuratively, to make stouter or more substantial; strengthen.

This may help to *thicken* other proofs
That do demonstrate thinly.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 430.

Now god-like Hector . . .
Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields
With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 261.

(*c*) Of liquids, to increase the consistency of; inspissate: as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; also, to render turbid or cloudy.

Whilst others *thicken* all the slimy dews,
And into purest honey work the juice.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Water stop'd gives Birth
To Grass and Plants, and *thickens* into Earth.
Prior, Solomon, i.

(*d*) To obscure with clouds or mist; befog.

Now the *thicken'd* sky
Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain.
Milton, P. L., xi. 742.

(*e*) To make more numerous or frequent; redouble: as, to *thicken* blows.

thicken[2] (thik'en), *n.* A spelling of *thick 'un* (which see, under *thick*, *a.*).

thickener (thik'nėr), *n.* [< *thicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thickens; specifically, in *calico-printing*, a substance used to give to the mordant or the dye such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much, or to add to the weight of the fabric in the process of dyeing. Various materials are used, as gum arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, jalap, pipe-clay, dextrine, potato- and rice-starch, sulphate of lead, sugar, and molasses, but wheat-starch and flour are the best.

thickening (thik'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thicken*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming thick.

The patient, as years pass on, shows other evidences of the gouty diathesis, such as . . . gouty *thickenings* of the cartilages of the pinna. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 116.

2. A substance used in making thick; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, same as *thickener*.

Only two mineral *thickenings* are at present employed: namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 17.

3. That which has become thick.

Many small miliary deposits existed all over the peritoneum, resembling the whitish-yellow *thickenings* often found on the capsule of the spleen. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 403.

thicket (thik'et), *n.* [< ME. **thicket*, < AS. *thiccet* (pl. *thiccetu*), a thicket, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*.] A number of shrubs, bushes, or trees set and growing close together; a thick coppice, grove, or the like.

As when a lion in a *thicket* pent,
Spying the boar all bent to combat him,
Makes through the shrubs and thunders as he goes.
Peele, Polyhymnia, l. 124 (Works, ed. Bullen, II. 293).

thicketed (thik'et-ed), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in thickets; covered with thick bushes or trees.

These fields sloped down to a tiny streamlet with densely *thicketed* banks. *H. Hayes*, Sons and Daughters, xviii.

thickety (thik'et-i), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in thickets. [Rare.]

thick-eyed (thik'īd), *a.* Dim-eyed; weak-sighted.

Thick-eyed musing and cursed melancholy.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 49.

thickhead (thik'hed), *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull. — **2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A shrike-like bird of the subfamily *Pachycephalinæ*. See cut under *Pachycephala*. (*b*) A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninæ*. *Coues.* See cut under *Capito*. — **White-throated thickhead.** Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.

thick-headed (thik'hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having a thick or bushy head.

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.
Mortimer, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid; doltish. — **3.** In *Crustacea*, pachycephalous; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*. — **Thick-headed mullet, shrike**, etc. See the nouns.

thickknee (thik'nē), *n.* A bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*; a thick-kneed plover, or stone-plover. The common thickknee of European countries is *Œdicnemus crepitans*, also called *Norfolk plover* and by other names. See *stone-plover*, and cut under *Œdicnemus*.

thick-kneed (thik'nēd), *a.* Having thick knees — that is, having the tibiotarsal articulation swollen or thickened, as the young of many wading birds: specifically noting the birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*. — **Thick-kneed bustard**, a thickknee: it is not a bustard.

thickleaf (thik'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crassula*.

thick-leaved (thik'lēvd), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thickly set with leaves.

The nightingale, among the *thick-leav'd* spring
That sits alone in sorrow.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

thick-legged (thik'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having thick legs, as an insect. — **Thick-legged lily-beetles**, the *Lagriidæ*, as distinguished from the *Criocerida*.

thick-lipped (thik'lipt), *a.* Having thick lips, as a negro; labroid, as a fish; thickened around the edges, as an ulcer.—**Thick-lipped perch.** See *perch*[1].

thicklips (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips—a characteristic of the negro race: used opprobriously.

What a full fortune does the *thick-lips* owe,
If he can carry 't thus! *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 66.

thickly (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense of the word *thick;* densely; closely; deeply; abundantly; frequently.

thickness (thik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thiknesse*, < AS. *thicnes*, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*.] **1.** The state or property of being thick, in any sense; specifically, that dimension of a solid body which is at right angles both to its length and to its breadth; the third or least dimension of a solid.

Sex fyngre thicke a floore thereof thou pave
With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sande,
A flake above in *thiknesse* of thyne hande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; . . . and the *thickness* thereof was four fingers. Jer. lii. 21.

2. That which is thick; the thick of anything; the dense, heavy, deep, or solid part.

The chambers were in the *thickness* of the wall of the court toward the east. Ezek. xlii. 10.

This enormous *thickness* of nearly three miles of Old Red Sandstone. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 270.

3. A fold, layer, or sheet, as of cloth or paper.—**4.** In *founding*, the sand or loam placed temporarily in a mold while it is being prepared for casting. It is afterward removed, and its place is filled with the molten metal.

thickness (thik'nes), *v. t.* [< *thickness*, *n.*] To reduce to a uniform thickness before dressing to shape: said of boards and timber. [Trade use.]

thick-pleached (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 2. 10.

thick-set (thik'set), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Set, growing, or occurring closely together; dense; luxuriant.

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
His neck shoots up a *thick set* thorny wood.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., Meleager and Atalanta, l. 23.

Live long, ere from thy topmost head
The *thick-set* hazel dies.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. Thickly studded; abounding; plentifully supplied.

With windows of this kind the town of Curzola is *thick-set* in every quarter. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 214.

3. Heavily or solidly built; stout; especially, short and stout.

At Grantham, I believe, he sat up all night to avoid sleeping in the next room to a *thick-set* squinting fellow, in a black wig and a tarnished gold-laced waistcoat.
Scott, Rob Roy, iii.

Laying a short, *thickset* finger upon my arm, he looked up in my face with an investigating air.
Bulwer, Pelham, xxxvi.

Thick-set cord, a kind of thick-set of which the surface is ribbed like that of corduroy.

II. *n.* **1.** A close or thick hedge.—**2.** Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—**3.** A kind of fustian having a nap like that of velveteen. It is used for clothes by persons engaged in manual work.

thick-sighted (thik'sī'ted), *a.* Dim of sight; weak-sighted.

Whereas before she could see some furniture in her house, now she could perceive none; she was erst *thick-sighted*, but now purblind. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 388.

thickskin (thik'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who has a thick skin—that is, one who is insensible to or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a rude, unimpressible person.

The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 13.

II. *a.* Same as *thick-skinned*.

Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eyne.
Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 8.

thick-skinned (thik'skind), *a.* **1.** Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange.—**2.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pachydermatous, as a rhinoceros; belonging to the *Pachydermata*.—**3.** Insensible to reproach, ridicule, or insult; dull; stolid.

He is too *thick-skinned* to mind eloquent and indignant criticism. *The American*, IX. 387.

thickskull (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

thick-skulled (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero.
Dryden, All for Love, iii. 1.

thick-stamen (thik'stā''men), *n.* See *Pachysandra*.

thick-starred (thik'stärd), *a.* Strewn thickly with stars. [Rare.]

In some wynters nyht whan the firmament is clere and *thikke-sterred*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 23.

thick-tongued (thik'tungd), *a.* Having a thick tongue; specifically, in *herpet.*, pachyglossate.

thick-wind (thik'wind), *n.* Impeded respiration of the horse, somewhat louder and less free than normal breathing. This may be due to roaring, to asthma (heaves), or to encroachment upon the lungs of a distended stomach or pregnant uterus.

thick-winded (thik'win''ded), *a.* Affected with thick-wind, as a horse.

thick-witted (thik'wit''ed), *a.* Dull of wit; stupid; thick-headed.

A pretty face and a sweet heart . . . often overturn a *thick-witted* or a light-headed man.
The Century, XXVI. 369.

thicky (thik'i), *a.* [< *thick* + *-y*[1].] Thick. [Rare.]

It was neere a *thicky* shade,
That broad leaues of Beech had made.
Greene, Descrip. of the Shepherd and his Wife.

thider†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*. *Chaucer*.

thief[1] (thēf), *n.*; pl. *thieves* (thēvz). [Early mod. E. also *theef*; < ME. *theef*, *thef* (pl. *theeves*, *theves*, *thyeves*, *thifes*), < AS. *theóf* (pl. *theófas*) = OS. *thiof* = OFries. *thiaf*, *tief* = D. *dief* = MLG. *dēf* = OHG. *diob*, MHG. *diep*, G. *dieb* = Icel. *thiōfr* = Sw. *tjuf* = Dan. *tyv* = Goth. *thiufs* (*thiub-*), thief: root unknown. Hence *thieve*, *theft*.] **1.** A person who steals, or is guilty of larceny or robbery; one who takes the goods or property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence. In the authorized version of the Bible, however, and in the older literature generally, *thief* is used where we now say *robber*.

The othre byeth the little *thyeues*, thet steleth ine the house bread, wyn, an othre thinges.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment. Luke x. 30.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with *thieves*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

The class that was called "travelling *thieves*," who, without being professional cracksmen, would creep into an unprotected house or rob a hen-roost.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 771.

2. A person guilty of cunning or deceitful acts; a lawless person; an evil-doer: used in reproach.

Angelo is an adulterous *thief*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 40.

3. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. [Prov. Eng.]

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 46. (*Latham.*)

If there bee a *theefe* in the Candle (as wee used to say commonly), there is a way to pull it out, and not to put out the Candle by clapping an Extinguisher presently upon it. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, 1642 (ed. Arber), p. 77.

4. A tin can to which a small line or becket is attached, used as a drinking-cup by sailors. It is made heavier on one side, so that it will capsize when it is dropped in the water.—**5.** A thief-tube.—**6.** Same as *hermit-crab*. [Local, U. S.]—**Bait-thief**, a fish that takes the bait from a hook without getting caught. [Fishermen's slang.]—**Thieves' Latin.** See *Latin*.—**Thieves' vinegar**, a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary-tops, sage-leaves, etc., in vinegar, formerly believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.—**Syn.** *Pilferer*, *Pirate* (see *robber*), pickpocket, cutpurse. See *pillage*, *n.*

thief[2] (thēf), *n.* [< ME. *theve*, < AS. *thēfe*, the bramble: see *theve*, *theve-thorn*.] The bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. Compare *theve-thorn*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

thief-catcher (thēf'kach''ėr), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.
Bramston.

thief-leader (thēf'lē''dėr), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [Rare.]

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thiefly† (thēf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *theefly*, *theefliche*, *theveli*, *thevelich*, *theofliche*; < *thief*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Like a thief; hence, stealthily; secretly.

Theuelich Y am had awey fro the loond of Hebrew.
Wyclif, Gen. xl. 15.

In the night ful *theefly* gan he stalke.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1781.

thief-stolen (thēf'stō''ln), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. [Rare.]

Had I been *thief-stol'n*,
As my two brothers, happy!
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 5.

thief-taker (thēf'tā''kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice; a thief-catcher.

thiefteously†, *adv.* Same as *theftuously*.

thief-tube (thēf'tūb), *n.* A sampling-tube; a tube which may be inserted in a bung-hole, and, when filled with the liquid in the cask, withdrawn with its contents by placing the thumb over the upper end.

thietsee, *n.* See *theetsee*.

thieve (thēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thieved*, ppr. *thieving*. [< ME. **theven*, < AS. *theófian*, thieve, < *theóf*, a thief: see *thief*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be a thief; practise theft; steal; prey.

He knows not what may *thieve* upon his senses,
Or what temptation may rise.
Shirley Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

Or proul in courts of law for human prey,
In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 13.

II. *trans.* To take by theft; steal.

My mother still
Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

thieveless (thēv'les), *a.* [Cf. *thewless*.] Cold; forbidding. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,
He, down the water, gi'es him this guid-e'en.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

thievery (thēv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *thieveries* (-iz). [= OFries. *deverie* = G. *dieberei* = Sw. *tjufveri* = Dan. *tyveri*; as *thieve* + *-ery*.] **1.** The act or practice of stealing; theft.

Knaverie, Villanie, and *Thieverie!* I smell it rank, she's stoln, she's gone directlie. *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 6.

We owe a great deal of picturesqueness to the quarrels and *thieveries* of the barons of the Middle Ages.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 254.

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now with a robber's haste
Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 45.

thieves, *n.* Plural of *thief*.

thievish (thē'vish), *a.* [= D. *diefsch* = MLG. *dēvisch* = G. *diebisch*; as *thief* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Addicted to, concerned in, or characterized by thievery; pertaining in any manner to theft.

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 33.

O *thievish* Night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
Milton, Comus, l. 195.

2. Stealthy; furtive; secret; sly.

He sitteth lurking in the *thievish* corners of the streets.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. x. 8.

Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvii.

thievishly (thē'vish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft.

thievishness (thē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

thig (thig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thigged*, ppr. *thigging*. [< ME. *thiggen*, < AS. *thicgan*, *thicgean*, take, receive, partake of, = OS. *thiggian*, *thiggean* = OHG. *dikkan*, *thichan*, *thiggen*, MHG. *digen* = Icel. *thiggja*, get, receive, receive hospitality for a night, = Sw. *tigga* = Dan. *tigge*, beg as a mendicant. The E. form and sense are due rather to Scand. The reg. form from AS. *thicgan* would be **thidge*.] **I.** *trans.* To beseech; supplicate; implore; especially, to ask as alms; beg. Compare *thigger*.

And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to *thigge*
At dores vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13549.

II. *intrans.* To make supplication; specifically, to profit by or live on the gifts of others; take alms. See the quotation under *sorn*.

They were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will.
Pitscottie, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

thigger (thig'ėr), *n.* [Also Sc. *thiggar*, Shetland *tiggar*; = Sw. *tiggare* = Dan. *tigger*, a beggar; as *thig* + *-er*[1].] One who thigs; a beg-

gar; especially, one who solicits a gift (as of seed-corn from one's neighbors), not on the footing of a mendicant, but in a temporary strait or as having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

thigh (thī), *n.* [< ME. **thigh, thih, thig, thy, thee, the, thegh, theh, theg, theo,* < AS. *theóh, theó* = OS. *thio* = OFries. *thiach,* Fries. *tjea* = MD. *diege, dieghe, die, dye, dije,* D. *dije, dij* = MLG. *dech, dee, de* = OHG. *dioh, dieh,* MHG. *diech* (*dich-*) = Icel. *thjō,* thigh; connection with *thick* and *thee*[1] uncertain.] **1.** That part of the leg which is between the hip and the knee in man, and the corresponding part of the hind limb of other animals; the femoral region, determined by the extent of the thigh-bone or femur; the femur. The fleshy mass of the thigh consists of three groups of muscles: the extensors of the leg, in front; the flexors of the leg, behind; the adductors of the thigh, on the inner side—together with a part of the gluteal muscles, extended on to the thigh from the buttocks. The line of the groin definitely separates the thigh from the belly in front; and the transverse fold of the buttocks (the gluteofemoral crease) similarly limits the thigh behind when the leg is extended. The inner or adductorial muscles are especially well developed in women. The thigh of most mammals and birds is buried in the flesh of what appears to be the trunk; so that the first joint of the hind leg which protrudes from the body is beyond the knee-joint. There are some exceptions to this rule, as the thigh of the camel and elephant. Many reptiles and batrachians have extensive thighs well marked from the trunk, as ordinary lizards, frogs, newts, etc. No thigh is recognized as such in fishes. See cuts under *muscle*[1] and *Plantigrada.*

Like the bee, . . .
Our *thighs* pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The flank, or the feathers overlying this region of the body, corresponding to the thigh proper, which is deeply buried in the common integument of the body. (*b*) Loosely, the next joint of the leg; the crus; the drumstick: especially said when the feathers of this part are conspicuous in length or in color, as the "flag" of a hawk.—**3.** In *entom.*, the third joint or segment of any one of the six legs of a true insect, or eight of an arachnidan; the femur, between the trochanter and the tibia or shank. In some insects, as grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, and such saltatorial forms, the thigh is much enlarged, and forms with the tibia a letter A, reaching high above the body: such thighs are technically called *incrassate femora.* The three pairs of thighs of a six-legged insect are distinguished as *anterior, middle,* and *posterior.* See cut under *coxa.*

4†. The lower and larger part of the stalk of a plant; the stock or trunk.

The vyne hie and of fecunditee
In brannches VIII ynough is to dilate,
Aboute his *thegh* lette noo thing growing be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

thigh†, *v. t.* [ME. *thyen;* < *thigh, n.*] To carve (a pigeon or other small bird).

Thye all maner of small byrdes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

thigh-bone (thī'bōn), *n.* The single bone of the thigh of any vertebrate; the femur (which see for description). In man it is the longest and largest bone of the body. See cuts under *digitigrade, femur,* and the various names of mammals, birds, etc., cited under the word *skeleton.*

thighed (thīd), *a.* [< ME. *y-thied;* < *thigh* + *-ed*[2].] Having thighs: especially used in composition: as, the red-*thighed* locust, *Melanoplus femur-rubrum.* See cut under *grasshopper.*

The best is like a bosshe *ythied* breefe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include . . . a white-*thighed* Colobus.
Nature, XLII. 303.

Thighed metapodius, *Metapodius femoratus,* a large reduvioid bug, common in the southern United States, and noted as a destroyer of injurious insects, particularly the cotton-worm, *Alabama argillacea,* and the army-worm, *Heliophila unipuncta.*


Thighed Metapodius (*Metapodius femoratus*).

thigh-joint (thī'joint), *n.* The coxa, or coxal articulation, usually called *hip-joint* (which see).

thilk† (ŦHilk), *pron. adj.* [Also contr. *thick, thic;* < ME. *thilk, thilke, thylke, thulke,* < AS. *thylc, thyllīc, thillīc,* that, that same, the same (= Icel. *thvīlíkr* = Sw. *desslikes* = Dan. *deslige,* such), < *thȳ,* instr. of *thæt,* that, the, + *-līc,* E. *-ly*[1]: see *like*[2], *-ly*[1], and cf. *such, which* (*whilk*), which have the same terminal element.] This same; that same; that.

To rekene with hymself, as wel may be,
Of *thilke* yeer, how that it with hym stood.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 79.

Did not *thilk* bag-pipe, man, which thou dost blow,
A Farewell on our soldiers erst bestow?
Peele, An Eclogue.

thill (thil), *n.* [Also dial. *fill;* < ME. *thille, thylle,* < AS. *thill* (?), a board, plank, stake, pole, = OHG. *dili,* m., *dillā,* f., MHG. *dille, dil,* G. *diele,* a board, plank, = Icel. *thilja,* a plank, deal, a rower's bench, = Sw. *tilja* = Dan. *tilje,* a pole, stake, beam; akin to AS. *thel,* a board, plank, = MD. *dele,* D. *deel,* a board, plank, floor, = MLG. LG. *dele,* a board, plank, floor, etc.: see *deal*[2], the same word received through the D.] **1.** A shaft (one of a pair) of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills extend from the body of the carriage, one on each side of the horse. See cut under *sleigh.*

And bakward beth they *thilles* made full sure,
As forwarde hath a drey, and in that ende
An meke oxe that wol drawe & stonde & wende
Wel yoked be, and forwarde make it fare.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) The surface upon the tram runs. (*b*) The under-clay. See *underclay.* [Prov. Eng.]

thill-coupling (thil'kup″ling), *n.* A device for fastening the shafts of a vehicle to the front axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thiller (thil'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *filler;* < *thill* + *-er*[1].] A thill-horse. Compare *wheeler.*

Five great wains, . . . drawn with five-and-thirty strong cart-horses, which was six for every one besides the *thiller.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 2.

thill-horse (thil'hôrs), *n.* [Also dial. *fill-horse,* sometimes spelled irreg. *phillhorse;* < ME. *thilhors, thylle hors;* < *thill* + *horse*[1].] A horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them. *Palsgrave.*

thill-jack (thil'jak), *n.* A tool for connecting the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thill-tug (thil'tug), *n.* A loop of leather depending from the harness-saddle, to hold the shaft of a vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

★**thimble** (thim'bl), *n.* [Also dial. *thimmel, thimell, thummel;* < ME. *thimbil* (with excrescent *b* as in *thumb*), **thumel,* < AS. *thȳmel,* a thimble, orig. used on the thumb (as sailors use them still); with suffix *-el,* < *thūma,* thumb; cf. (with diff. meaning) Icel. *thumall,* thumb: see *thumb*[1].] **1.** An implement used for pushing the needle in sewing, worn on one of the fingers, usually the middle finger of the right hand. It is generally bell-shaped, but as used in some trades is open at the end. The sailmakers' thimble (usually spelled *thummel*) consists of a kind of ring worn on the thumb, and having a small disk like the seal of a ring, with small depressions for the needle.

Hast thou ne'er a Brass *Thimble* clinking in thy Pocket?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 3.

I sing the *Thimble*—armour of the fair!
Ramsay, The Thimble.

2. In *mech.*, a sleeve, skein, tube, bushing, or ferrule used to join the ends of pipes, shafting, etc., or to fill an opening, expand a tube, cover an axle, etc. It is made in a variety of shapes, and is called *thimble joint, thimble-coupling, thimble-skein,* etc. See cut under *coupling.*

3. *Naut.*, an iron or brass ring, concave on the outside so as to fit in a rope, block-strap, cringle, etc., and prevent chafe, as well as to preserve shape; also, an iron ring attached to the end of drag-ropes.—**Clue thimble,** a metal sheath or guard serving to prevent wear or chafing of the rope forming the eye of a sail.—**Fairy thimble,** the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Thimble and Bodkin Army,** in *Eng. hist.*, a name given by the Royalists during the Civil War to the Parliamentarian army, in contemptuous allusion to an alleged source of their supplies. See the quotation.

The nobles being profuse in their contributions of plate for the service of the king [Charles I.] at Oxford, while on the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term the *Thimble and Bodkin Army.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 3.

Witches'-thimble, the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name is also given to several other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.] (See also *carbine-thimble.*)

thimbleberry (thim'bl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *thimbleberries* (-iz). See *raspberry,* 2.

thimble-case (thim'bl-kās), *n.* A case for containing a thimble, or two or more thimbles of different patterns for different kinds of work.

A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case.*
Pope, The Basset Table.

thimble-coupling (thim'bl-kup″ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

thimble-eye (thim'bl-ī), *n.* The thimble-eyed mackerel, or chub-mackerel.

thimble-eyed (thim'bl-īd), *a.* Having eyes resembling a thimble: used of the chub-mackerel.

thimbleful (thim'bl-fūl), *n.* [< *thimble* + *-ful.*] As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a very small quantity.

Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosia; that is, for a *thimble-full* of gold a *thimble-full* of love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iv. 1.

thimble-joint (thim'bl-joint), *n.* A slip or sleeve-joint with an interior packing, which slides in a larger tube to keep the joints of a pipe tight during expansion and contraction.

thimble-lily (thim'bl-lil″i), *n.* An Australian liliaceous plant, *Blandfordia nobilis,* with racemed flowers of a form to suggest the name.

thimbleman (thim'bl-man), *n.*; pl. *thimblemen* (-men). Same as *thimblerigger.*

As the *thimble-men* say, "There's a fool born every minute." *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 385.

thimble-pie (thim'bl-pī), *n.* Chastisement by means of a sharp tap or blow given with a thimble on the finger. [Prov. Eng.]—**To make thimble-pie.** See the quotation.

Years ago there was one variety [of thimble] which little boys and girls knew as "dame's thimell." It was in constant use in the *making of* "*thimell pie,*" or "*thimmy-pie,*" the dame of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble—a great iron one—upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary. This was called *thimell-pie making,* and the operation was much dreaded. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 95.

thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. The ball or pea is put on a table and covered with one of the cups. The operator then begins moving the cups about, offering to bet that no one can tell under which cup the pea lies. The one who bets is seldom allowed to win.

I will . . . appear to know no more of you than one of the cads of the *thimble-rig* knows of the pea-holder.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vii.

A merry blue-eyed boy, fresh from Eton, who could do *thimble-rig,* "prick the garter," "bones" with his face blacked, and various other accomplishments.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

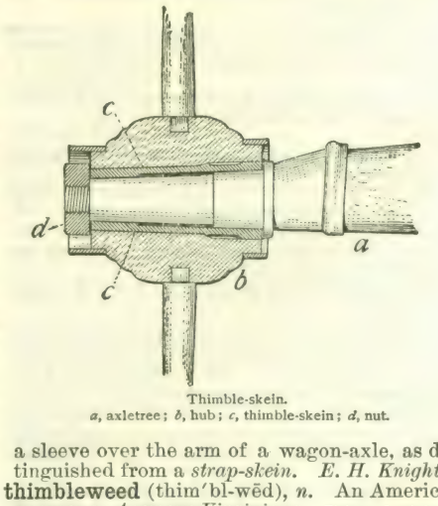
thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thimblerigged,* ppr. *thimblerigging.* [< *thimblerig, n.*] To cheat by means of thimblerig, or sleight of hand.

thimblerigger (thim'bl-rig″ėr), *n.* [< *thimble-rig* + *-er*[1].] One who practises the trick of thimblerig; a low trickster or sharper. Also *thimbleman.*

thimblerigging (thim'bl-rig″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thimblerig, v.*] The act or practice of playing thimblerig; deception or trickery by sleight of hand.

The explanations of these experts is usually only clever *thimble-rigging.* *J. Burroughs,* The Century, XXVII. 926.

thimble-skein (thim'bl-skān), *n.* In a vehicle,


Thimble-skein.
a, axletree; *b,* hub; *c,* thimble-skein; *d,* nut.

a sleeve over the arm of a wagon-axle, as distinguished from a *strap-skein.* *E. H. Knight.*

thimbleweed (thim'bl-wēd), *n.* An American anemone, *Anemone Virginiana.* It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high with whitish flowers on long upright peduncles, the fruiting heads having the form and markings of a thimble. *Rudbeckia laciniata* has also been thus named.

thimet†, *n.* See *thyme.*

thimmel, *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble.*

thin[1] (thin), *a.* [< ME. *thinne, thynne, thenne,* ★*thunne,* < AS. *thynne* = MD. D. *dun* = MLG. *dunne,* LG. *dunn* = OHG. *dunni, thunni,* MHG. *dünne,* G. *dünn* = Icel. *thunnr* = Sw. *tunn* = Dan. *tynd* = Goth. **thunnus* (not recorded), thin, = MHG. *tunewenge;* = W. *teneu* = Gael. Ir. *tana* = OBulg. *tinukŭ* = Russ. *tonkŭ* (with a deriv. suffix) = L. *tenuis,* thin, slim, = Gr. **τανύς* (in comp.

and deriv.), also ταναός (for *ταναϝος; in comp. ταναυ-), stretched out, slim, long, thin, taper, = Skt. *tanu*, stretched out, thin; orig. 'stretched out,' connected with a verb seen in AS. **thenian*, **thennan*, in comp. *ā-thenian* = OHG. *dennan*, MHG. *denen*, G. *dehnen* = Goth. **thanjan*, in comp. *uf-thanjan*, stretch out (a secondary form of AS. **thenan*, etc.), = L. *tendere*, stretch (*tenere*, hold), = Gr. τείνειν, stretch, = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch, etc. A very prolific root; from the L. adj. are ult. E. *tenuous*, *tenuity*, *attenuate*, *extenuate*, etc., and from the L. verb root are ult. E. *tend*[1], *attend*, *intend*, etc., *tendon*, etc. (see *tend*[1]); from the Gr., *tone*, *tonic*, etc., *tænia*, *tasis*, etc.] **1.** Very narrow in all diameters; slender; slim; long and fine: as, a *thin* wire; a *thin* string.

Then the priest shall see the plague; and, behold, if . . . there be in it a yellow *thin* hair, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. Lev. xiii. 30.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. Very narrow in one diameter; having the opposite surfaces very near together; having little thickness or depth; not thick; not heavy: as, *thin* paper; *thin* boards: opposed to *thick*.

Kerue not thy brede to *thynne*,
Ne breke hit not on twynne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I'm a cold; this white satin is too *thin* unless it be cut, for then the sun enters.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

The Judge had put on his *thinnest* shoes, for the birch-bark canoe has a delicate floor.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

3. Having the constituent parts loose or sparse in arrangement; lacking density, compactness, or luxuriance; rare; specifically, of the air and other gases, rarefied.

The men han *thynne* Berdes and fewe Heres; but thei ben longe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into *thin* air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 150.

And woods, made *thin* with winds, their scatter'd honours mourn. *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 64.

4. Hence, easily seen through; transparent, literally or figuratively; shallow; flimsy; slight: as, a *thin* disguise.

I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 125.

Throned in the centre of his *thin* designs,
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 93.

We bear our shades about us; self-depriv'd
Of other screen, the *thin* umbrella spread.
Cowper, Task, i. 260.

5. Having slight consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, *thin* syrup; *thin* gruel.—**6.** Deficient in some characteristic or important ingredient; lacking strength or richness; specifically, of liquors, small: opposed to *strong*.

I couthe selle
Bothe dregges and draf, and draw at one hole
Thicke ale and *thynne* ale.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 402.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them should be to forswear *thin* potations.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 134.

When banes are craz'd, an' bluid is *thin*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

7. Of sound, lacking in fullness; faint, and often somewhat shrill or metallic in tone.

Thin hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden*.

In a clear voice and *thin*
The holy man 'gan to set forth the faith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

8. Limited in power or capacity; feeble; weak.

My tale is doon, for my wytte is *thynne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 438.

On the altar a *thin* flickering flame
Just showed the golden letters of her name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 384.

9. Meager; lean; spare; not plump or fat.

And the seven *thin* ears devoured the seven rank and full ears. Gen. xli. 7.

No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

His face is growing sharp and *thin*.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

10. Limited in quantity or number; small or infrequent; scanty.

You are like to have a *thin* and slender pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

The *thin* remains of Troy's afflicted host
In distant realms may seats unenvied find.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

Mr. Powell has a very full congregation, while we have a very *thin* house. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 14.

11. Scantily occupied or furnished; bare; empty: used absolutely or with *of*.

The cheerfulness of a spirit that is blessed will make a *thin* table become a delicacy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

The University being *thin* this Vacation time, the contributions designed for me go on but slowly.
Rev. Simon Ockley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 353).

When a nation abounds in physicians, it grows *thin of* people. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 21.

12. Having no depth: said of a school of fish. —**13.** Having insufficient density or contrast to give a good photographic print or a satisfactory image on the screen; weak: said of a negative or a lantern-slide.—**Thin register.** See *register*[1], 5 (*b*).—**Through thick and thin.** See *thick*.—**Too thin,** failing to convince; easily seen through; not sufficient to impose on one.

thin[1] (thin), *adv.* [< *thin*[1], *a.*] Thinly.

Ere you come to Edinburgh port,
I trow *thin* guarded sall ye be.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

thin[1] (thin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thinned*, ppr. *thinning*. [< ME. *thynnen*, < AS. *ge-thynnan*, make thin, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thin. (*a*) To attenuate; draw or spread out thin; hence, to reduce in thickness or depth: as, to *thin* a board by planing.

How the blood lies upon her cheek, all spread
As *thinned* by kisses! *Browning*, Pauline.

(*b*) To make less dense or compact; make sparse; specifically, to rarefy, as a gas.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors, . . .
Thinned the rank woods.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

(*c*) To reduce in consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, to *thin* starch. (*d*) To reduce in strength or richness: as, to *thin* the blood. (*e*) To make lean or spare.

A troublous touch
Thinn'd or would seem to *thin* her in a day.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*f*) To reduce in numbers or frequency.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by proscription. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

Many a wasting plague, and nameless crime,
And bloody war that *thinned* the human race.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

(*g*) To make bare or empty.

The oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains . . .
Thin'd states of half their people. *Blair*, The Grave.

For attempting to keep up the fervor of devotion for so long a time, we have *thinned* our churches.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become thin. (*a*) To diminish in thickness; grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, etc.: thus geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear. (*b*) To become less dense, compact, or crowded; become sparse; hence, to become scattered; separate.

The crowd in Rotten Row begins to *thin*.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 4.

My hair is *thinning* away at the crown,
And the silver fights with the worn-out brown.
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

thin[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *thine*.

thine (ŦHīn), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2 orig. gen. of *thou*; < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* (= OS. OFries. *thīn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein*, *deiner* = Icel. *thīn* = Goth. *theina*), gen. of *thū*, thou: see *thou*. In def. 3 merely poss. (adj.), < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* = OS. *thīn* = OFries. *thīn*, *din* = MD. *dijn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein* = Icel. *thīnn*, *thīn*, *thītt* = Sw. Dan. *dīn* = Goth. *theins*, thine; poss. adj. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *thy*. For the forms and uses, cf. *mine*[1].] **1**†. Of thee; the original genitive of the pronoun *thou*.

To-mo[r]we ye sholen ben weddeth,
And, maugre *thin*, to-gidere beddeth.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

2. Of thee; belonging to thee. Compare *mine*[1], 2.

Ich haue for-gyue the meny gultes and my grace graunted
Bothe to the and to *thyne* in hope thow sholdest a-mende.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 135.

O, if to fight for king and commonweal
Were piety in *thine*, it is in these.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 115.

3. Belonging or pertaining to thee: in this sense a possessive. (*a*) Used predicatively.

"Mi sone," heo sede, "haue this ring,
Whil he is *thin* ne dute nothing
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche se."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

A drope of blode if atte thou tine
We gif 3ou dome, the wrange is *thine*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Mat. vi. 13.

"Take thou my robe," she said, "for all is *thine*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) Used attributively, with the force of an adjective: commonly preferred before a vowel to *thy*, and now used only in that situation.

Alle *thine* castles
Ich habbe wel istored.
Layamon, l. 13412.

Sythen alle *thyn* other lymes lapped ful clene,
Thenne may thou se thy sauior & his sete ryche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 175.

Drink to me only with *thine* eyes. *B. Jonson*, To Celia.

Mine and thine, a phrase noting the division of property among different owners, and implying the right of individual ownership; meum and tuum.

Amonge them [Cubans] the lande is as common as the sonne and water; And that *Myne and Thyne* (the seedes of all myscheefe) haue no place with them.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 78).

[*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry, in solemn discourse, always in prayer, provincially in England, and in the common language of the Friends. In familiar and common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.]

thing[1] (thing), *n.* [< ME. *thing*, *thyng*, < AS. *thing*, sometimes *thincg*, *thinc*, a thing, also a cause, sake, office, reason, council, = OS. OFries. *thing* = D. *ding* = OHG. *dinc*, MHG. *dinc*, G. *ding* = Icel. *thing*, a thing (rare), pl. articles, objects, things, valuables, jewels, also an assembly, meeting, parish, district, county, shire, parliament, = Sw. Dan. *ting* = Goth. **thigg* (not recorded); cf. AS. deriv. *thingian*, make an agreement, contract, settle, compose (a quarrel), speak, = G. *dingen*, hold court, negotiate, make a contract (*bedingen*, make conditions, stipulate); prob. related to Goth. *theihs* (for **thinhs*?), time, L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[1], *temporal*[1]. For the development of sense, cf. AS. *sacu* (= G. *sache*, etc.), contention, strife, suit, cause, case, thing (see *sake*[1]); also L. *res*, a cause, case, thing, L. *causa*, a cause, case, ML. and Rom. (It. *cosa* = F. *chose*), a thing. The sense 'a concrete inanimate object' is popularly regarded as the fundamental one, but a general notion such as that could hardly be original.] **1.** That which is or may become the object of thought; that which has existence, or is conceived or imagined as having existence; any object, substance, attribute, idea, fact, circumstance, event, etc. A thing may be either material or ideal, animate or inanimate, actual, possible, or imaginary.

Thei gon gladly to Cypre, to reste hem on the Lond, or elles to bye *thingis* that thei have nede to here lyvynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

We were as glad of day lyght as euer we were of any *thynge* in all our lyues.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

Scripture indeed teacheth *things* above nature, *things* which our reason by itself could not reach unto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Consider not the *things* of this life, which is a very prison to all God's children, but the *things* of everlasting life, which is our very home.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

So prevalent a *Thing* is Custom that there is no altering of a Fashion that has once obtain'd.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 371.

He [Pepys] must always be doing something agreeable, and, by way of preference, two agreeable *things* at once.
R. L. Stevenson, Men and Books, p. 290.

In more limited applications—(*a*) A particular existence or appearance which is not or cannot be more definitely characterized; a somewhat; a something.

What, has this *thing* appear'd again to-night?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 21.

A *thing* which Adam had been posed to name;
Noah had refused it lodging in his ark.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 25.

The round *thing* upon the floor is a table upon which the dishes of their frugal meal were set.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 84.

(*b*) A living being: applied to persons or animals, either in admiration, tenderness, or pity, or in contempt: as, a poor sick *thing*; a poor foolish *thing*.

For Floriz was so fair 3ongling
And Blauncheflur so suete *thing*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Thing of talk, begone!
Begone, without reply.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing, . . . turned from me. *Addison*.

The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*
Came to her old perch back.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*c*) A material object lacking life and consciousness.

He himself
Moved haunting people, *things*, and places.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Things differing in temperature, colour, taste, and smell agree in resisting compression, in filling space. Because of this quality we regard the wind as a *thing*, though it has neither shape nor colour, while a shadow, though it has both but not resistance, is the very type of nothingness. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

(*d*) That which is done; an act, doing, undertaking, business, affair, etc.; also, something which is to be done; a duty or task; in the passage from Chaucer, below, in the plural, prayers or devotions.

The folk of that Contree begynnen alle hire *thinges* in the newe Mone; and thei worschipen moche the Mone and the Sonne, and often tyme knelen azenst hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 248.

Daun John was risen in the morwe also,
And in the gardyn walketh to and fro,
And hath his *thinges* seyd ful curteisly.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 91.

A sorry *thing* to hide my head
In castle, like a fearful maid,
When such a field is near.
Scott, Marmion, v. 34.

(*e*) A composition, as a tale, a poem, or a piece of music: used informally or deprecatingly.

I wol yow telle a lytel *thyng* in prose
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

A pretty kind of — sort of — kind of *thing*,
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

(*f*) [Usually *pl.*] Personal accoutrements, equipments, furniture, etc.; especially, apparel; clothing; in particular, outdoor garments; wraps.

And hem she yaf hir moebles and hir *thing*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 540.

I suppose you don't mean to detain my apparel — I may have my *things*, I presume? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

The women disburdened themselves of their out-of-door *things*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ii.

(*g*) *pl.* In *law*, sometimes, the material objects which can be subject to property rights; sometimes, those rights themselves. The distinction which is often made between *corporeal* and *incorporeal things* is a consequence of the confusion of these two meanings. *Things real* comprehend lands, tenements, and hereditaments, including rights and profits issuing out of land; *things personal* comprehend goods and chattels; and *things mixed* are such as partake of the characteristics of the two former, as a title-deed. (*h*) *pl.* Circumstances.

There ensued a more peaceable and lasting harmony, and consent of *things*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind.
Emerson, Ode, inscribed to W. H. Channing.

2. A portion, part, or particular; an item; a particle; a jot, whit, or bit: used in many adverbial expressions, especially after or in composition with *no*, *any*, and *some*. See *nothing*, *anything*, *something*.

Ector, for the stithe stroke stoynyt *no thyng*,
Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre,
Drof vnto Diomede, that deryt hym before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7431.

What he commandeth they dare not disobey in the least *thing*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 144.

We have setters watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

3†. Cause; sake.

Luue him [thy neighbor] for godes *thing*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 67.

An mine gode song for hire *thinge*
Ich turne sundel to murni[n]ge.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 1595.

A soft thing. See *soft*.—**Fallacies in things.** See *fallacy*.—**Rights of things,** in *law*, rights considered with reference to the object over which they may be asserted.—**The clean thing.** See *clean*.—**The thing,** the proper, desired, or necessary proceeding or result; especially, that which is required by custom or fashion.

A bishop's calling company together in this week [Holy Week] is, to use a vulgar phrase, not *the thing*.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

It was *the thing* to look upon the company, unless some irresistible attraction drew attention to the stage.
Doran, Annals of Stage, I. 182.

The question [of a state church], at the present juncture, is in itself so absolutely unimportant! *The thing* is, to recast religion.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

Flattered vanity was a pleasing sensation, she admitted, but tangible advantage was *the thing* after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. v.

Thing-in-itself (translating the German *Ding an sich*), a noumenon.—**Thing of naught** or **nothing,** a thing of no value or importance; a mere nothing; a cipher.

Man is like a *thing of nought*; his time passeth away like a shadow. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxliv. 4.

Ham. The King is a *thing*—
Guil. A thing, my lord!
Ham. Of nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 30.

Things in action, legal rights to things not in the possession of the claimant.—**To do the handsome thing by,** to treat with munificence or generosity. [Many analogous phrases are formed by the substitution of other adjectives for handsome: as, to *do the friendly, proper, square,* or *right thing by* a person.] [Colloq.]

You see I'm *doing the handsome thing by* you, because my father knows yours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

To know a thing or two, to be experienced or knowing; hence, to be shrewd or sharp-witted. [Colloq.]

My cousin is a sharp blade, but I think I have shown him that we in Virginia *know a thing or two*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xviii.

To make a good thing of, to derive profit from: as, to *make a good thing of* stock-jobbing. [Colloq.]

thing[2] (ting), *n.* [Not from AS. *thing*, a council, but repr. Icel. *thing*, an assembly, conference, = Sw. Dan. *ting*, a court, a place of assembly, a legal trial: see *thing*[1]. Cf. *husting*.] In Scandinavian countries and in regions largely settled by Scandinavians (as the east and north of England), an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law. Also *ting*. See *Althing*, *Landsthing*, *Storthing*, *Folkething*.

Likewise the Swedish King
Summoned in haste a *Thing*,
Weapons and men to bring
In aid of Denmark.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvii.

The change of the English name "moot" for the gathering of the freemen in township or wapentake into the Scandinavian *thing*, or *ting*, . . . is . . . significant of the social revolution which passed over the north with the coming of the Dane.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 115.

thingal (thing′al), *a.* [< *thing*[1] + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to things; real. [Rare.]

Indeed he [Hinton] possessed no true æsthetic feeling at all; there is probably not a single word in all that he wrote which indicates any sense of what he would probably call "*thingal* beauty." *Mind*, IX. 398.

thingamy (thing′a-mi), *n.* Same as *thingummy*.

T-hinge (tē′hinj), *n.* A door-hinge in the shape of the letter T, of which one leaf, a strap, is fastened to the door, and the other, short and wide, is fixed to the door-post.

thinger (thing′ėr), *n.* [< *thing*[1] + *-er*[1].] A realist; one who considers only things or objects; a practical or matter-of-fact person. [Rare and affected.]

Those who were *thingers* before they were mere thinkers.
Gerald Massey, Natural Genesis, I. 16.

thinghood (thing′hůd), *n.* [< *thing*[1] + *-hood*.] The condition or character of being a thing. [Rare.]

The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism . . . that puts *thinghood* above manhood.
L. Abbott, The Century, XXXVI. 624.

thinginess (thing′i-nes), *n.* [< *thingy* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of a material thing; objectivity; actuality; reality.—2. A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [Recent in both senses.]

thingman (ting′man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men). [< Icel. *thingmadhr* (*-mann-*), a member of an assembly, a liegeman, < *thing*, assembly, + *madhr* = E. *man:* see *thing*[2] and *man*.] In *early Scandinavian* and *early Eng. hist.*, a house-carl. See *house-carl*.

Then there rode forth from the host of the English twenty men of the *Thingmen* or House-carls, any one man of whom, men said, could fight against any other two men in the whole world.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 301.

thingumajig (thing′um-a-jig″), *n.* [A capricious extension of *thing*[1]. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

He got ther critter propped up an' ther *thingermajig* stropped on ter 'im. *The Century*, XXXVII. 913.

thingumbob (thing′um-bob), *n.* [Also dial. *thingumebob;* < *thing*[1] + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *bob*, of no def. meaning. Cf. *thingumajig*, *thingummy*.] An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or is too indifferent, to designate more precisely. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

A lonely grey house, with a *thingumebob* at the top; a servatory they call it. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

A polyp would be a conceptual thinker if a feeling of "Hollo! *thingumbob* again!" ever flitted through its mind. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 463.

thingummy (thing′um-i), *n.* [Also *thingamy;* a capricious extension of *thing*, as if < *thing*[1] + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *-y*[2]. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

What a bloated aristocrat *Thingamy* has become since he got his place!
Thackeray, Character Sketches (Misc., V. 343).

"And so," says Xanthias, in the slovenly jargon of gossip, "the *thingummy* is to come off?" "Yes," replies Aeacus in the same style, "directly; and this is where the thingumbobs are to work." *Classical Rev.*, III. 259.

thin-gut† (thin′gut), *n.* A starveling. [Low.]

Thou *thin-gut!*
Thou thing without moisture!
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

thin-gutted (thin′gut″ed), *a.* Having a thin, lean, or flaccid belly, as a fish.

A slim *thin-gutted* fox. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thingy (thing′i), *a.* [< *thing*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Material; like a material object; objective; actual; real.—2. Materialistic; practical; given to thinginess; pragmatical: as, a *thingy* person or view. [Recent in both uses.]

think[1] (thingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*. [< ME. *thinken, thynken*, prop. *thenken*, also assibilated *thenchen* (pret. *thought, thoughte*, pp. *thought*), < AS. *thencan, thencean* (pret. *thohte*, pp. *thoht*) = OS. *thenkian* = OFries. *thanka, thenkia, tensa* = OHG. *denchan*, MHG. *denken*, G. *denken*, think, = Icel. *thekkja*, perceive (mod. Icel. *thenkja* = Sw. *tänka* = Dan. *tænke*, think, are influenced by the G.), = Goth. *thagkjan*, think; connected with AS. *thanc*, etc., thought, thank (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong verb, AS. **thincan*, pret. **thanc*, pp. **thuncen*, which appears only in the secondary form, *thyncan* (pret. *thūhte*, etc.), seem: see *think*[2], which has been more or less confused with *think*[1]. Cf. OL. *tongere*, know, *tongitio(n-)*, knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think*[1] to AS. *thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drench*[1] to AS. *drencan*, and of *sink*, tr., to AS. *sencan*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

'Twere damnation
To *think* so base a thought.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 50.

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

"What a noble heart that man has," she *thought*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. To form a mental image of; imagine: often equivalent to recollect; recall; consider.

"*Thenke,*" quod the Iewe, "what I thee dede
When thou was with vs in that stede."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Ther nas no man so wys that koude *thenche*
So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 67.

Vlfyn that is wise and a trewe knyght hath ordeyned all this pees, and the beste ordenaunce that eny can *thynke*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

If parts allure thee, *think* how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 281.

3. To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

The animal perceives no "object," no "causal nexus," not being able to form such abstractions from his feelings. If man is gifted with another power, and *thinks* an "object" or a "causal nexus," it is because he can detach and fix in signs, rendering explicit what is implicit in feeling. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 5.

We *think* the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 203.

4. To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil [taketh not account of evil, R. V.]. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

He sleeps and *thinks* no harme.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

5. To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do): usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

When he seid all that he *thought* to seye,
Ther nedid noo displeasur to be sought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 204.

No hurte to me they *thinke*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 184).

I *think* not to rest till I come thither.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Many of the colonists at Boston *thought* to remove, or did remove, to England.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

6. To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

The better gowns they have on, the better men they *think* themselves. In the which thing they do twice err; for they be no less deceived in that they *think* their gown the better than they be in that they *think* themselves the better. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Thinking vs enemies, [they] sought the best aduantage they could to fight with vs.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 227.

Besides, you are a Woman; you must never speak what you *think*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 11.

7. To feel: as, to *think* scorn. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Loue lelli what thou louest al mi lif dawes,
& hate heizeli in hert that thou hate *thenkest*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4720.

Scho fand all wrang that sould bene richt,
I trow the man *thought* richt grit schame.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

8. To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

Meditation here
May *think* down hours to moments.
Couper, Task, vi. 85.

In this development [of scientific ethical notions], religion is a fungous growth on the ethical trunk; gods exist in men alone and are *thought* into the world.
New Princeton Rev., I. 152.

To think little of, to think nothing of, to make little or no account of; have little or no hesitation about: as, he *thinks nothing of* walking his thirty miles a day. *To think no more of* is a quasi-comparative form of *to think nothing of*.

The Western people apparently *think no more of* throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 565.

To think one's penny silver. See *penny*.—**To think out.** (*a*) To gain a clear conception or understanding of, by following a line of thought.

Jevons's idea of Identity is very difficult; I can hardly suppose it to be *thought out*.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 360.

(*b*) To devise; plan; project.

It is at least possible that if an attempt to invade England on carefully *thought-out* lines were made, the world would be equally surprised by the result.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 156.

(*c*) To solve by process of thought: as, to *think out* a chess problem.—**To think scorn of†.** See *scorn*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*[1].=**Syn. 6.** To judge, suppose, hold, count, account. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds. In this sense the verb *think* is often followed, by *on, of, about*, etc., with the name of the remote object sought to be understood, recalled, appreciated, or otherwise investigated by the mental process.

Nothinge lefte thei vn-tolde that thei cowde *on thenke*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

Thynke ouer thi synnes be-fore donne and *of* thi freeltes that thou fallis in ilke day.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And makith his herte as hard as stoon;
Thanne *thenkith* he not *on* heuen blis.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

How we shall carry ourselves in this business is only to be *thought upon*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Muckle *thought* the gudewife to hersell,
Yet ne'er a word she spak.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 127).

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him. . . . And when he *thought* thereon, he wept.
Mark xiv. 72.

As I observed that this truth—I *think*, hence I am—was so certain and of such evidence that no ground of doubt, however extravagant, could be alleged by the Sceptics capable of shaking it, I concluded that I might, without scruple, accept it as the first principle of the Philosophy of which I was in search.
Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 33.

Light
Sordello rose—to *think* now; hitherto
He had perceived. *Browning*, Sordello.

To *think* is pre-eminently to detect similarity amid diversity. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

When scarce aught could give him greater fame,
He left the world still *thinking on* his name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

2. To imagine: followed by *of* or *on*.

And he had also in his Gardyn alle maner of Foules and of Bestes, that ony man myghte *thenke on*, for to have pley or desport to beholde hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

'Tis, I say, their Misfortune not to have *Thought of* an Alphabet. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 49.

3. To attend (on); fasten the mind (on): followed by *of*.

That we can at any moment *think of* the same thing which at any former moment we *thought of* is the ultimate law of our intellectual constitution.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 290.

4. To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way): with *of:* as, to *think* highly *of* a person's abilities.

But now I forbear, lest any man should *think of* me above that which he seeth me to be. 2 Cor. xii. 6.

Think of me as you please. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 317.

Justice she *thought of* as a thing that might
Balk some desire of hers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 104.

5. To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness: followed by *of*.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' ribbons in her hair;
The King *thought* mair o' Marie Hamilton
Than ony that were there.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

To think good. See *good*.—**To think long.** (*a*) To long; yearn: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

Aftir his loue me *thenkith long*,
For he hath myne ful dere y-bouȝte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,
And doth it give me such a sight as this?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 41.

Ae bit I canno' eat, father, . . .
Till I see my mither and sister dear,
For *lang* for them I *think*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 185).

(*b*) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood shall vively see;
'Twill may be keep us baith frae *thinking lang*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 69. (*Jamieson*.)

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

=**Syn. 1.** To contemplate, reason.

think[1] (thingk), *n.* [< *think*[1], *v.*] A thinking; thought.

He thinks many a long *think*.
Browning, Ring and Book, VII. 914.

think[2] (thingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *thinken, thenken*, also assibilated *thinchen, thunchen* (pret. *thuhte, thuȝte, thouȝte, thauhte*), < AS. *thyncan* = OS. *thunkian* = OFries. *thinka, thinszia, tinsa* = OHG. *dunchan*, MHG. *dunken*, G. *dünken* = Icel. *thykkja* = Sw. *tycka* = Dan. *tykkes* = Goth. *thugkjan*, seem, appear: see *think*[1], with which *think*[2] has been more or less confused.] 1. To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative). [Rare except in *methinks, methought*.]

If it be wykke, a wonder *thynketh* me,
Whenne every torment and adversite,
That cometh of him, may to me savory *thynke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 405.

Ye *thenke* as that ye were in a dreme, and I merveile moche of youre grete wisdome where it is be-come.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

The beggers craft *thynkynge* to them moost good.
Barclay, Ship of Fools, I. 303.

The watchman said, Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz. 2 Sam. xviii. 27.

2†. To seem good.

All his [Priam's] sonnes to sle with sleght of your honde;
Thaire riches to robbe, & there rife goodis;
And no lede for to lyue, but that hom selfe [*i. e.*, to the Greeks themselves] *thinke*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4486.

thinkable (thing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *think*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being thought; cogitable; conceivable.

A general relation becomes *thinkable*, apart from the many special relations displaying it, only as the faculty of abstraction develops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

thinker (thing'kėr), *n.* [< *think*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who thinks; especially, one who has cultivated or exercised to an unusual extent the powers of thought.

A *Thinker;* memor. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 383.

The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused or produced by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 761.

He considered himself a *thinker*, and was certainly of a thoughtful turn, but, with his own path to discover, had perhaps hardly yet reached the point where an educated man begins to think. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

thinking (thing'king), *n.* [< ME. **thenking, thenching;* verbal n. of *think*[1], *v.*] 1. The mental operation performed by one who thinks.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas wherein the mind is active.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 1.

2. The faculty of thought; the mind.

Has Page any brains? hath he any eyes? hath he any *thinking?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 31.

3. That which is thought; a thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, or the like.

I prithee, speak to me as to thy *thinkings*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 131.

The idea of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire entered deeply into the Christian *thinking* of the middle ages.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 41.

thinkingly (thing'king-li), *adv.* With thought or reflection; consciously; deliberately.

thinly (thin'li), *adv.* [< *thin*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a thin manner; with little thickness or depth; sparsely; slightly; not substantially.

At the unexpected sight of him [his brother], Elidure, himself also then but *thinly* accompanied, runns to him with open Arms. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The West is new, vast, and *thinly* peopled.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The characters are *thinly* sketched, the situations at once forced and conventional.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

★**thinner** (thin'ėr), *n.* [< *thin*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thins.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thynnesse*, < AS. *thynnys*, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or property of being thin.

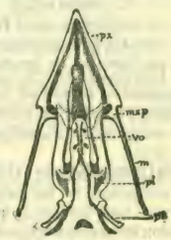
Like those toys
Of glassy bubbles, which the gamesome boys
Stretch to so nice a *thinness* through a quill.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, xii.

thinnify (thin'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thinnified*, ppr. *thinnifying*. [< *thin*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make thin. [Rare.]

The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinnify* the blood that it thereby obtains the name of spiritual.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4.

thinnish (thin'ish), *a.* [< *thin*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat thin.

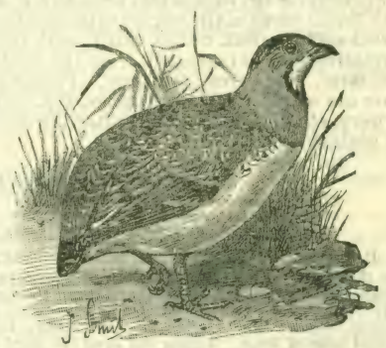
Thinocoridæ (thin-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thinocorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline and somewhat charadriomorphic birds of South America, represented by the genera *Thinocorus* and *Attagis*. Their nearest relatives are the sheathbills, with which they have been combined in the family *Chionididæ*. The palatal structure is peculiar in the broadly rounded vomer, the form and connections of which recall the ægithognathous palate; there are no basipterygoids; the nasals are schizorhinal; superorbital fossæ are present; the carotids are two in number; and the ambiens, femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and their accessories are present. In general outward appearance these birds resemble quails or partridges, and they were formerly considered to be gallinaceous rather than limicoline. They nest on the ground, and lay colored eggs. There are two or three species of each of the genera, of southern parts of the continent, extending into the tropics only in elevated regions. The birds have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.



Palate of *Thinocorus rumicivorus*, one of the *Thinocoridæ*. (One and a half times natural size.)
px, premaxillary; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *vo*, broad vomer, rounded off in front; *m*, malar; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, pterygoid.

thinocorine (thī-nok'ō-rin), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the *Thinocoridæ*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 92.

Thinocorus (thī-nok'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), also *Tinochorus* (Lesson, 1830), also *Thinochorus* (Agassiz, 1846), also *Thynochorus, Thinocoris;* prop. **Thinocorys*, < Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), the shore, + *κόρυς*, the crested lark.] The leading genus of *Thinocoridæ;* the lark-plovers, as *T. rumicivorus*, the gachita, of the


Lark-plover (*Thinocorus ingæ*).

Argentine Republic, Chili, and other southerly parts of the Neotropical region. This singular bird is common on dry open plains, in flocks. On the ground it resembles a quail, but its flight is more like that of a snipe. It nests on the ground, and lays pale stone-gray eggs heavily marked with light and dark chocolate-brown spots. Other species are described, as *T. ingæ*, but they are all much alike. The genus is also called *Ocypetes* (or *Oxypetes*) and *Itys*.

thinolite (thin'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), shore, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pseudomorphous tufa-like deposit of calcium carbonate, crystalline in form. It is found in great quantities on the shores of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at other points within the area of the great Quaternary lake called Lake Lahontan. Its original character is as yet uncertain.

thin-skinned (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Ring's vanity was very *thin-skinned*, his selfishness easily wounded. *Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

2. Having merely a thin superstratum of good soil: said of land. *Halliwell*.

thin-skinnedness (thin'skind-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thin-skinned; oversensitiveness.

This too great susceptibility, or *thinskinnedness*, as it has been called, is not confined to us.
L. Cass, France, its King, etc. (ed. 1841), p. 51.

thio-acid (thī-ō-as'id), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *acid*.] A designation somewhat loosely applied to certain acids derived from others by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, generally but not always in the hydroxyl group.

thio-arsenic (thī-ō-är'se-nik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic.] Containing sulphur and arsenic: applied only to certain arsenic acids (see below).—**Thio-arsenic acid**, an arsenic acid in which sulphur may be regarded as substituted for oxygen. There are three of these acids, not known in the free state, but having well-defined salts. Their formulæ are $H_4As_2S_7$, $HAsS_3$, H_3AsS_4.

thio-ether (thī-ō-ē′thėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *ether.*] A compound, analogous to an ether, in which the alkyl radicals are combined with sulphur instead of oxygen; an alkyl sulphid. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2S$ is a thio-ether analogous to $(C_2H_5)_2O$, which is ordinary ether.

thiophene (thī′ō-fēn), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *phen(ol).*] A compound, C_4H_4S, related to benzene, and forming a large number of derivatives analogous to those of benzene. It may be regarded as benzene in which one of the three acetylene groups CHCH has been replaced by sulphur. It is a ★colorless limpid oil having a faint odor, and boils at 84°C.

thiosulphate (thī-ō-sul′fāt), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphate.*] A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric (thī″ō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphuric.*] Noting the acid described below.—**Thiosulphuric acid**, an acid differing from sulphuric acid in that the oxygen of one hydroxyl group is replaced by a sulphur atom. Thus, sulphuric acid has the formula $SO_2.(OH)_2$, while that of thiosulphuric acid is $SO_2.OH.SH$. The acid itself has not been isolated, but it forms a number of stable crystalline salts, formerly called *hyposulphites.*

thir (ŦHėr), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *thir*, < Icel. *their*, they, *theirsi*, these: see *this*, *they*[1].] These. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> And sen sekenes es sent to the
> *Thir* men sall noght vnserued be.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> *Thir* breeks o' mine, my only pair,
> That ance were plush, o' guid blue hair.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

★**Thir and thae**, these and those. [Scotch.]

third[1] (thėrd), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thrid*; < ME. *thirde, thyrde, thryd, thridde, thredde*, < AS. *thridda* (ONorth. *thirda, thirdda*) = OS. *thriddio* = D. *derde* = MLG. *dridde, drudde*, LG. *drudde* = OHG. *dritto*, MHG. G. *dritte* = Icel. *thridhi, thridhja* = Sw. Dan. *tredie* = Goth. *thridja* = W. *tryde* = Gael. *treas* = L. *tertius* (> It. *terzo* = Sp. *tercio* = Pg. *terço* = OF. *tiers, ters*, F. *tiers*, > E. *tierce, terce*) = Gr. *τρίτος* (with slightly different suffix) = Skt. *tritiya*, third; with ordinal formative *-th* > *-d* (see *-th*[2]), from the cardinal, AS. *threó*, etc., three: see *three.* From the L. form are ult. E. *terce, tercel, tierce*, etc., *tertian, tertiary*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the second: an ordinal numeral.

> The *thridde* nyght, as olde bookes seyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 605.
>
> The *thirden* tune that it play'd then . . .
> Was "Wae to my sister, fair Ellen."
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

2. Being one of three equal subdivisions: as, the *third* part of anything.—**Propositions of third adjacent.** See *adjacent.*—**The third hour**, the third of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the hour midway between sunrise and noon; specifically, the canonical hour of terce. Among the Jews the third hour was the hour of the morning sacrifice.—**Third base.** See *base-ball*, 1.—**Third cousin**, the child of a parent's second cousin; a cousin in the third generation.—**Third-day**, Tuesday as the third day of the week: so called by the Friends.

> At Harlingen [a monthly meeting should be established] upon the third *third-day* of the month.
> *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Third estate. See *estate.*—**Third father**, a great-grandfather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Third figure**, in *logic.* See *figure*, 9.—**Third house**, the lobby which connects itself with a legislature (so called because the latter commonly consists of two houses). [Political slang, U. S.]—**Third inversion.** See *inversion* (*c*).—**Third nerve**, in *anat.*, that one of the cranial nerves, in order from before backward, which comes off from the brain next after the optic or second nerve; the oculimotor.—**Third of exchange.** See *first of exchange*, under *exchange.*—**Third opponent**, in *Louisiana law*, one interposing for relief against judicial sale of property in an action to which he was not a party.—**Third order, perfection, person.** See the nouns.—**Third point.** See *tierce point*, under *tierce.*—**Third possessor**, in *Louisiana law*, one who acquires the title to property which is subject to a mortgage to which he is not a party.—**Third staff**, in music for the organ, the staff used for the pedal part.—**Third-year man**, a senior sophister. See *sophister*, 3.

II. *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts into which a unit or total may be divided.

> I forȝeue to ȝou the prices of salt, and forȝeue . . . the *thriddis* of seed. *Wyclif*, 1 Mac. x. 29.
>
> To thee and thine hereditary ever
> Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 82.

2. *pl.* In *Eng.* and *Amer. law*, the third part of the husband's personal property, which goes to the widow absolutely in the case of his dying intestate leaving a child or descendant, given (with various qualifications) by the common law and by modern statutes. The word is sometimes, however, loosely used as synonymous with *dower*, to denote her right to one third of the real property for life.

3. The sixtieth of a second of time or arc.

> Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds.* *Holder*, On Time.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the third degree above or below a given tone; the next tone but one in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the third degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the third tone from the bottom; the mediant: solmizated *mi.* The typical interval of the third is that between the first and third tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 4:5. Such a third is called *major;* a third a half-step shorter is called *minor* or *lesser;* and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished.* Major and minor thirds are classed as consonances; diminished thirds as dissonances. In ancient and in early medieval music, however, the major third was dissonant, because tuned according to the Pythagorean system, so as to have the ratio 64:81; such a third is called *Pythagorean.* The interval of the third is highly important harmonically, since it determines the major or minor character of triads. See *triad* and *chord.*

5. In *base-ball*, same as *third base.* See *base-ball*, 1.—**Thirds card**, a card 1½ by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting-card. [Eng.]

third[1] (thėrd), *v. t.* [< *third*[1], *a.*] To work at or treat a third time: as, to *third* turnips (that is, to hoe them a third time). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

third[2] (thėrd), *n.* [A transposed form of *thread, thrid*[1].] Thread. [Prov. Eng.]

> For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
> In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
> If the least fly but touch the smallest *third,*
> She feels it instantly.
> *A. Brewer*, Lingua (ed. 1617), iv. 6. (*Nares.*)
>
> Your compensation makes amends, for I
> Haue giuen you here a *third* of mine owne life [Miranda].
> *Shak.*, Tempest (folio 1623), iv. 1. 3.

third-borough (thėrd′bur″ō), *n.* [Also *third-borow, thridborro, tharborough;* < *third*[1] + *borough*[1] as in *headborough.*] A constable, or an under-constable.

> Hobb Andrw he was *thridborro;*
> He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!
> For y mey arrest yow best.
> *Hunttyng of the Hare*, 199. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 12.

third-class (thėrd′klȧs), *a.* Belonging to the next class after the second: specifically noting the third grade of conveyances or accommodations for travel.—**Third-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

thirdendeal (thėr′dn-dēl), *n.* [< ME. *thredendel, thriddendele*, < AS. *thridda dǽl* (= MHG. *drittel*, G. *drittel* = Sw. *tredjedel* = Dan. *trediedel*), the third part: see *third*[1] and *deal*[1], and cf. *halfendeal.*] **1**†. The third part of anything; specifically, a tertian, as the third part of a tun.

> The fistulose and softer lete it goone
> To cover with, and tweyne of lyme in oon
> Of gravel mynge, and marl in floode gravel
> A *thriddendele* wol sadde it wonder wel.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

In the Rot. Parl. A. D. 1423, mention is made of a "*thredendels*, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a "tonel." *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 117, note 1.

2. A liquid measure containing three pints. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Doubtful.]

thirding (thėr′ding), *n.* [< *third*[1] + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *thriding, riding*[2].] **1.** The third part of anything; specifically, the third part of the grain growing on a tenant's land at his death, in some places due to the lord as a heriot. *Bailey*, 1731. Also in plural.—**2.** A custom practised at the English universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to students for household goods returned to them within the year. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Same as *riding*[2]. *Urry*, MS. Additions to Ray. (*Halliwell.*)

thirdly (thėrd′li), *adv.* [< *third*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the third place.

thirdpenny (thėrd′pen″i), *n.* [< *third*[1] + *penny.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a third part of the fines imposed at the county courts, which was one of the perquisites of the earl of the district.

third-rate (thėrd′rāt), *a.* **1.** Of the third rate or order. For the specific naval use, see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8. Hence—**2.** Of a distinctly inferior rank, grade, or quality: as, a *third-rate* hotel; a *third-rate* actor.

> From that time Port Royal fell prostrate from its position of a great provincial mercantile centre into that of a *third-rate* naval station. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 381.

thirdsman (thėrdz′man), *n.*; pl. *thirdsmen* (-men). [< *thirds* for *third* + *man.*] An umpire; an arbitrator; a mediator.

> Ay, but Mac Callum More's blood wadna sit down wi' that; there was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in *thirdsman.* *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

thirl[1] (thėrl), *n.* [Also *thurl;* < ME. *thirl, thirll, therl, thyrl, *thorl, thurl,* < AS. *thyrel*, a hole, perforation, < *thyrel*, adj., perforated, pierced, orig. **thyrhel* = OHG. *durihhil, durchil*, MHG. *durchel, durkel*, perforated, pierced; with formative *-el*, from the root of AS. *thurh*, etc., thorough, through: see *thorough, through.* Hence *thirl*[1], *v.*, and by transposition *thrill*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and in comp. *nosethirl, nostril.*] **1.** A hole; an opening; a place of entrance, as a door or a window. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Thise byeth the vif gates of the cite of the herte, huerby the dieuel geth in ofte ine the vif *therles* of the house.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.
>
> If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirlles*, dores, and wyndows ware stokyne that na sone myght enter. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241. (*Halliwell.*)

2. In *coal-mining*, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thirling.*—**Stoop and thirl.** See *stoop*[4].

thirl[1] (thėrl), *v.* [< ME. *thirlen, thirllen, thyrlen, therlen, thurlen, thorlen*, < AS. *thyrlian, thirlian, thyrelian*, bore, < *thyrel*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl*[1], *n.* Cf. *thrill*[1], a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce; bore; perforate; drill.

> Thenn *thurled* thay ayther thik side thurg, bi the rybbe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.
>
> That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte
> To hem that henge hym hye and hus herte *therlede.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

> As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
> *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

3. Figuratively, to penetrate; pierce, as with some keen emotion; especially, to wound.

> So harde hacches [aches] of loue here hert hadde *thirled*
> That ther nas gle vnder God that hire glad mi3t.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 826.
>
> The fond desire that we in glorie set
> Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 495. (*Nares.*)

4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

> There was ae sang, amang the rest; . . .
> It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a hole, as by piercing or boring.

> So *thirleth* with the poynt of remembraunce
> The swerd of sorowe.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 211.
>
> Schalkes they schotte thrughe schrenkande maylez,
> Thurghe brenys browdene brestez they *thirllede.*
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1858.

2. To vibrate; quiver; tingle; thrill.

> Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
> (When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car . . .).
> *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, i. 108.
>
> And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
> His words they *thirle* like musick thro' my heart.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2 (song 5).

3. In *coal-mining*, to cut away the last web of coal separating two headings or other workings. *Gresley.*

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

thirl[2] (thėrl), *v. t.* [For **therl*, a transposed form of *thrill*[2], *threl*, a var. of *thrall, v.*] To thrall, bind, or subject; especially, to bind or astrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise: as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See *thirlage.* [Scotch.]

> The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kinross were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

thirl[2] (thėrl), *n.* [Cf. *thirl*[2], *v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken.*

thirlable (thėr′la-bl), *a.* [< ME. *thirlabille;* < *thirl*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

thirlage (thėr′lāj), *n.* [< *thirl*[2] + *-age.*] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or astricted, and also to pa a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel.*

thirled† (thėrld), *a.* [< ME. *thirled, thorled, thurled;* < *thirl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having thirls or openings; specifically, having nostrils.

Thaire eres shorte and sharppe, thaire een steep,
Thaire noses *thorled* wyde and patent be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

thirling (thėr'ling), *n.* [Also *thurling;* < ME. *thurlunge*, < AS. *thyrelung*, verbal n. of *thyrelian*, perforate: see *thirl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of boring or perforating.—2. In *coal-mining*, same as *thirl*[1], 2; in the lead-mines of the north of England, a mark indicating the termination of a set or pitch. *R. Hunt.*

thirst (thėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist;* < ME. *thurst*, *thorst*, *thirst*, also transposed *thrist*, *threst*, *thrust*, < AS. *thurst*, *thyrst* = OS. *thurst* = D. *dorst* = MLG. LG. *dorst* = OHG. MHG. G. *durst* = Icel. *thorsti* = Sw. Dan. *törst* = Goth. *thaurstei*, thirst; with formative *-t* (*-ti-*), from the verb seen in Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst (*thaurseith mik*, I thirst); whence also AS. *thyrre* = OS. *thurri* = MD. *dorre*, D. *dor* = OHG. *durri*, MHG. *dürre*, G. *dürr* = Icel. *thurr* = Sw. *torr* = Dan. *tör* = Goth. *thaursus*, dry, withered; akin to Goth. *thairsan*, be dry, = L. *torrere* (orig. **torsere*), parch with heat (cf. *terra* (**tersa*), dry ground, the earth), = Gr. τέρσεσθαι, become dry (τερσαίνειν, dry up, wipe up), = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst; cf. Ir. *tart*, thirst, drought, etc. From the L. source are ult. E. *torrent*, *torrid*, *terra*, *terrene*[1], *terrestrial*, *inter*[1], etc.] 1. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat; the uncomfortable sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the uneasiness or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases. Death from thirst, as of persons in a desert, appears to be invariably preceded by acute mania.

Than he commanded him to Presoun, and alle his Tresoure aboute him; and so he dyed for Hungre and *Threst*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

Raymounde tho lepte vp hys coursere vppon,
To the fantain and wel of *thrust* gan to go.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 765.

Among sensations of Organic Life, I may cite *Thirst* as remarkable for the urgency of its pressure upon the will.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 318.

2. Figuratively, an ardent desire for anything; a craving.

Over all the countrie she did raunge
To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 50.

Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
And *thirst* of glory quells the love of life.
Addison, The Campaign.

thirst (thėrst), *v.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist;* < ME. *thirsten*, *thursten*, transposed *thristen*, < AS. *thyrstan* = OS. *thurstian* = D. *dorsten* = MLG. *dorsten* = OHG. *dursten*, MHG. G. *dursten*, *dürsten* = Icel. *thyrsta* = Sw. *törsta* = Dan. *törste;* from the noun; cf. Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst: see *thirst*, *n.* Cf. *athirst.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To experience uncomfortable sensations for want of drink; have desire to drink; be dry.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he *thirst*, give him drink. Rom. xii. 20.

2. To have a vehement desire; crave.

My soul *thirsteth* for God. Ps. xlii. 2.

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly *thirsted* for.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He *thirsted* for all liberal knowledge.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *trans.* To have a thirst for, literally or figuratively; desire ardently; crave: now usually followed by an infinitive as the object.

The eternal God must be prayed to, . . . who also grant them once earnestly to *thirst* his true doctrine, contained in the sweet and pure fountains of his scriptures.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 283.

That unhappy king, my master, whom
I so much *thirst* to see. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 524.

He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and *thirsts* his Blood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

thirster (thėrs'tėr), *n.* [< *thirst* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thirsts.

Having seriously pleaded the case with thy heart, and reverently pleaded the case with God, thou hast pleaded thyself from . . . a lover of the world to a *thirster* after God. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 13.

thirstily (thėrs'ti-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

From such Fountain he drawe, diligently, *thirstily*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

thirstiness (thėrs'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Bailey*, 1727.

thirstle (thėr'sl), *n.* A dialectal form of *throstle.*

thirstless (thėrst'les), *a.* [< *thirst* + *-less.*] Having no thirst.

Thus as it falls out among men of *thirstless* minds in their fortunes.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, p. 502. (*Latham.*)

thirstlew†, *a.* [ME. *thurstlew;* < *thirst* + *-lew* as in *drunkelew.*] Thirsty. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 75.

thirsty (thėrs'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thristy;* < ME. *thursti*, *thresti*, *thristi*, < AS. *thurstig*, *thrystig* = OFries. *dorstig*, *torstig* = D. *dorstig* = MLG. *dorstich*, LG. *dorstig* = OHG. *durstag*, MHG. *durstec*, G. *durstig* = Sw. Dan. *törstig* (cf. Icel. *thyrstr*), thirsty; as *thirst* + *-y*[1].] 1. Feeling thirst; suffering for want of drink.

As cold waters to a *thirsty* soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

What streams the verdant succory supply,
And how the *thirsty* plant drinks rivers dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Dry; parched; arid.

The parched ground shall become a pool, and the *thirsty* land springs of water. Isa. xxxv. 7.

The word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe alike lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely *thirsty*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 298.

3. Vehemently desirous; craving: with *after*, *for*, etc.

To be *thirsty after* tottering honour.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 40.

4†. Sharp; eager; active.

We've been *thirsty*
In our pursuit. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

5. Causing thirst. [Rare.]

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A *thirsty* evil; and when we drink we die.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 134.

Thirsty thorn. See *thorn*[1].

thirteen (thėr'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thretteen;* < ME. *thrittene*, *threttene*, *threottene*, < AS. *thrēótȳne* = OFries. *threttene* = D. *dertien* = MLG. *druttein*, LG. *dartein* = OHG. *drizēn*, MHG. *drīzehen*, *drīzēn*, G. *dreizehn* = Icel. *threttān* = Sw. *tretton* = Dan. *tretten* = Goth. **threistaihun* = L. *tredecim* (> It. *tredeci* = Pg. *treze* = Sp. *trece* = F. *treize*) = Gr. τρεισ(καί)δεκα = Skt. *trayodaça*, thirteen; as *three* + *ten.*] I. *a.* Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three.—2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii.—3. A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

F. A. M. is doubtless chronologically correct as to the shilling in Ireland having been worth thirteen pence previous to 1825–6, but colloquially it continued to be called a *thirteen* to a considerably later period—so late as 1835 to my knowledge. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 77.

thirteener (thėr'tēn'ėr), *n.* [< *thirteen* + *-er*[1].] 1. Same as *thirteen*, 3. [Colloq.]

For it was a shillin' he gave me, glory be to God. No, I niver heard it called a *thirteener* before, but mother has.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I. 484.

2. The thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in *whist*, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

thirteen-lined (thėr'tēn'līnd), *a.* Noting the leopard spermophile, or Hood's marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a very common striped and spotted ground-squirrel of North America. The allusion is to the number of stripes (representing the thirteen original States) in the flag of the United States, suggested by the markings of the animal. See cut under *Spermophilus.*

thirteenth (thėr'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the form of *thirteen;* < ME. *threttethe*, also (after Icel.) *threttende*, < AS. *threótéotha* = OFries. *thredtinda* = D. *dertiende* = OHG. *dritzēndo*, MHG. *dritzehende*, *drīzehende*, G. *dreizehnte* = Icel. *threttandi* = Sw. *trettonde* = Dan. *trettende* = Goth. **thridjataihunda;* as *thirteen* + *-th*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—**Thirteenth cranial nerve**†, the chorda tympani regarded as distinct from the seventh or facial nerve. *Sapolini.*

II. *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

thirtieth (thėr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the mod. form *thirty;* < ME. *thrittithe*, *thrittuthe*, *thrittazte*, < AS. *thrītigotha*, etc.; as *thirty* + *-eth*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

thirty (thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thretty;* < ME. *thirty*, *thritty*, *thritti*, *thretty*, *thriti*, < AS. *thrītig*, *thrittig* = OS. *thrītig* = OFries. *thritich*, *thritech* = D. *dertig* = MLG. *dortich*, LG. *dortig*, *dörtig* = OHG. *drizug*, MHG. *drīzec*, G. *dreissig* = Icel. *thrjātīu* (cf. also *thrītugr*, *thri-tögr*) = Sw. *trettio* = Dan. *tredive* = Goth. *threis tigjus;* cf. L. *triginta* (> It. Pg. *trenta* = Sp. *treinta* = F. *trente*, > E. *trent*[2]) = Gr. τριάκοντα, dial. τριήκοντα = Skt. *trinçat*, thirty; as *three* + *-ty*[1].] I. *a.* Being thrice ten, three times ten, or twenty and ten.—**The Thirty Tyrants.** See *tyrant.*—**Thirty years' war**, a series of European wars lasting from 1618 to 1648. They were carried on at first by the Protestants of Bohemia and various Protestant German states against the Catholic League headed by Austria. Afterward Sweden and later France joined the former side, and Spain became allied with the latter.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten.—2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx.—3. In *printing* and *teleg.*, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch.

thirtyfold (thėr'ti-fōld), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. Mat. xiii. 8.

Thirty-nine Articles. See *article.*

thirty-one (thėr'ti-wun'), *n.* A game resembling vingt-un, but with a longer reckoning.

thirty-second (thėr'ti-sek'ond), *a.* Second in order after the thirtieth.

thirty-second-note (thėr'ti-sek'ond-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a sixteenth-note; a demi-semiquaver.—**Thirty-second-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

thirtytwo-mo (thėr'ti-tō'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 32*mo*, for XXXII*mo*, L. (*in*) *tricesimo secundo*, 'in thirty-second.'] 1. Thirty-two pages of printing types arranged in one or two forms to produce thirty-two printed pages on leaves of equal size.—2. The folding in sixteen equal parts of a sheet of paper. When the size of paper is not specified, medium thirty-two-mo, about 3 by 4½ inches, is understood.

this (ŦHis), *a.* and *pron.*; pl. *these* (ŦHēz). [< ME. *this*, *thys*, older *thes*, pl. *thas*, *thæs*, *thes*, *theos*, *theise*, also after Scand. *thir* (Sc. *thir*), < AS. *thes*, m., *theós*, f., *this*, n., pl. *thās*, = OS. **thesa*, m., *thius*, f., *thit*, n., = OFries. *this*, *thes*, *thius*, *thit* = MD. *dese*, *dise*, *dit*, D. *deez*, *deze*, *dit* = MLG. *desse* = OHG. *diser*, *desēr*, MHG. *diser*, G. *dieser* (*diese*, f., *dieses*, *dies*, neut.) = Icel. *thessi*, *thessi*, *thetta* = Sw. *denne*, *denna*, *detta* = Dan. *denne*, *dette* = Goth. **this*, this; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the*, *that*, etc., + *-s*, earlier *-se*, *-si*, prob. orig. identical with AS. *se*, etc., the (but by some identified with the impv. (AS. *seó*, OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai*) of the verb *see*[1]). The pl. of *this* appears in two forms, *these* (< ME. *thes*, *thæs*) and *those* (< ME. *thās*, < AS. *thās*), the latter being now associated with *that*, of which the historical pl. is *tho*, now obs. Hence *thus.*] I. *a.* That is now present or at hand: a demonstrative adjective used to point out with particularity a person or thing that is present in place or in thought. It denotes—(*a*) Some person or thing that is present or near in place or time, or is nearer in place or time than some other person or thing, or has just been mentioned or referred to, and is therefore opposed to or the correlative of *that:* as, *this* city was founded five hundred years ago, or one hundred years earlier than *that* (city); *this* day; *this* time of night; *these* words.

Of *theise* three Greynes sprong a Tree, as the Aungelle seyde that it scholde, and bere a Fruyt thorghe the whiche Fruyt Adam scholde be saved.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Frote youre visage with *this* herbe, and youre handes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

In *thys* cite I abode Tewysday, all day and all nyght.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

From the town you last came through, called Brailsford, it is five miles; and you are not yet above half a mile on *this* side. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 222.

(*b*) Time just past or just at hand; the last or the next. The reference, whether to past or to future, is determined by the circumstances; *this evening* may mean either the evening now approaching, or next to come, or the evening now present, or the evening just past: as, it has occurred twice *this* year; I shall take care not to fail *this* (next) time. In this connection *this* is sometimes used for *these*, the sum being reckoned up, as it were, in a total.

The owle ek, which that hette Ascaphilo,
Hath efter me shright al *this* nyghtes two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 320.

I learn'd in Worcester, as I rode along,
He cannot draw his power *this* fourteen days.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 126.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

[In Shakspere the phrase *this night* occurs, meaning *last night*.

Glouc. My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad.
Duch. What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.]

This . . . here. See *here*[1].—**This other**†, the other.

And hem liked more the melodye of this harpour than eny thinge that *this other* mynstralles diden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 621.

You denied to fight with me *this other* day.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 140.

This present. See *present*[1].

II. *pron.* This person or thing. (*a*) It denotes —Some person or thing actually present or at hand: as, is *this* your coat? Who is *this?*

This is a spell against them, spick and span new.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Fie, what an idle quarrel is *this;* was *this* her ring?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

(*b*) Something that has just preceded or has been mentioned or referred to.

Alle *thes* were there wythoute fable,
Wythoute ham of the rounde table.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 179.

When they heard *this* [the discourse of Peter] they were pricked in their hearts. Acts ii. 37.

Suetonius writes that Claudius found heer no resistance, and that all was done without stroke; but *this* seems not probable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

I know no evil which touches all mankind so much as *this* of the misbehaviour of servants.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

(*c*) Emphatically, something that is to be immediately said or done: as, Let me tell you *this:* I shall lend you no more money.

But know *this*, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Mat. xxiv. 43.

(*d*) Elliptically, this person, place, state, time, position, circumstance, or the like: as, I shall leave *this* [place or town] to-morrow; *this* [state of affairs] is very sad; I shall abstain from wine from *this* [time] on; by *this* [time] we had arrived at the house.

This [that is, this one] is so gentil and so tendre of herte
That with his deth he wol his sorwes wreke.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 904.

I shall, between *this* and supper, tell you most strange things from Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 43.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 95.

When opposed to *that*, *this* refers to the person or thing that is nearer, *that* to the person or thing that is more distant; so, with things that have just been expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned (and therefore nearer in time to the speaker), and *that* to the thing first mentioned (as being more remote).

Two ships from far making amain to us:
Of Corinth *that*, of Epidaurus *this*.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 94.

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

These will no taxes give, and *those* no pence;
Critics would starve the poet, Whigs the prince.
Dryden, Prol. to Southern's Loyal Brother, l. 10.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 22.

This is sometimes opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him.
Dryden.

It was sometimes used elliptically for *this is*.

This 'a good Fryer, belike.
Shak., M. for M. (folio 1623), v. 1. 131.

From this out. See *from*.—**To put this and that together.** See *put*[1].

this (*th*is), *adv.* [A var. of *thus*, or an elliptical use of *for this*. Cf. *that, adv.*] For this; thus. [Obsolete or colloq.]

What am I, that thou shouldst contemn me *this?*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 205.

None of the portraits mentioned by Walpole . . . are dated *this* early.
J. P. Norris, in Shakespeariana, May, 1884, p. 181.

thisbe (thiz′bē), *n.* [< NL. *thisbe*, the specific name, < Gr. Θίσβη, a proper name.] The clear-winged moth *Hemaris thisbe*.

thisness (*th*is′nes), *n.* [< *this* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being this; hæcceity. ★[Rare.]

thistle (this′l), *n.* [Formerly also or dial. *thissle;* < ME. *thistel, thistile, thystylle* (pl. *thistles*), < AS. *thistel* = D. *distel* = MLG. LG. *distel* = OHG. *distula, distil*, MHG. G. *distel* = Icel. *thistill* = Sw. *tistel* = Dan. *tidsel*, thistle; cf. Goth. *deinō* in comp. *wigadeinō*, 'way-thistle.'] One of numerous stout composite weeds, armed with spines or prickles, bearing globular or



Common Thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*).
1, upper part of stem with heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, achene with pappus.

thickly cylindrical heads with purple, yellow, or white flowers and no rays, and dispersing their seed by the aid of a light globe of pappus. The name applies in general to the members of the genus *Carduus* (including the former *Cirsium*), the common or plumed thistle, in which the pappus is plumose or feathered, also the plumeless thistle, in which the pappus is simple, and of *Onopordon*, the cotton-thistle, also with qualifying words to plants of other genera.—**Argentine thistle**†, an old name of the cotton-thistle. See *Onopordon.*—**Blessed thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Cnicus benedictus*, once reputed to counteract poison. It is a low branching annual with lobed, weakly prickly leaves and light-yellow heads, 1½ inches high, sparingly naturalized from Europe southward in the United States.—**Boar-thistle**, a frequent variant of *bur-thistle.*—**Bull-thistle**, a name in America of *Carduus lanceolatus* (see *common thistle*, below): cited also from Ireland.—**Canada thistle**, the usual name in the United States of *Carduus arvensis*, the corn-thistle, or creeping thistle, of Great Britain: a native of Europe and Asia, thence spread to North America and other lands. It is less robust than many other thistles, being only a foot or two high and rather slender, and bears very prickly pinnatifid leaves and numerous small purple-flowered heads. It is one of the very worst of weeds on account of its deep-laid, extensively creeping, and sprouting rootstock.—**Carline thistle.** See *Carlina.*—**Common thistle**, in general, a plant of the genus *Carduus;* specifically, *C. lanceolatus*, the spear-, bur-, or bull-thistle. It is a stout branching plant from 2 to 4 feet high, with very prickly decurrent leaves and handsome purple heads—a troublesome weed, but without perennial creeping rootstock.—**Corn-thistle.** See *Canada thistle.*—**Cotton thistle.** See *cotton-thistle, Onopordon*, and *Scotch thistle* (below).—**Creeping thistle.** See *Canada thistle.*—**Cursed thistle**, the creeping or Canada thistle.—**Distaff-thistle**, a thistle-like plant, *Carthamus lanatus*, of Europe and Asia: an erect, rigid, cobwebby species with large pale-yellow heads.—**Dwarf thistle.** Same as *stemless thistle.*—**Fish-bone** or **herring-bone thistle**, *Carduus Casabonæ*, found on islands off the south coast of France. The name doubtless alludes to the spines, borne in threes on the margin of the leaves.—**Friar's thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*—**Fuller's-thistle**, the teazel.—**Globe thistle.** (*a*) See *globe-thistle.* (*b*) The artichoke.—**Golden thistle**, a name for yellow-flowered species of the composite genus *Scolymus*, one of which is the Spanish oyster-plant. See *oyster-plant.*—**Hare-** or **hare's thistle.** Same as *hare's-lettuce.*—**Herring-bone thistle.** See *fish-bone thistle*, above.—**Holy thistle.** Same as *blessed thistle*, above.



Canada Thistle (*Carduus arvensis*).
Upper part of stem with heads; *a*, a flower; *b*, achene with pappus.

Get you some of this distilled Carduus Benedictus, and lay it to your heart. . . . I meant, plain *holy-thistle.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.

Horse thistle. (*a*) The common thistle (see *horse-thistle*). (*b*†) The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola* or *L. virosa.*—**Hundred-headed thistle**, or **hundred thistle**, an umbelliferous plant, *Eryngium campestre*, so called from the numerous flower-heads.—**Jersey thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Centaurea aspera.*—**Lady's** or **Our Lady's thistle.** (*a*) See *milk-thistle* and *Silybum.* (*b*) Same as *blessed thistle.*—**Mexican thistle**, *Carduus conspicuus* (*Cnicus conspicuus* of Hemsley), a tall plant with rigid spiny leaves, the heads 3 inches long, with yellow florets and scarlet involucral scales.—**Order of the Thistle** (in full *The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle*), a very old Scottish order which has often been renewed and remodeled, and is still in existence. The devices of the order are St. Andrew's cross, or saltier, and a thistle-flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges, the collar, star, etc. The motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit." The ribbon is green.—**Pasture-thistle**, a low stout species, *Carduus odoratus*, with from one to three very large purple, or rarely white, sweet-scented heads: found in the Atlantic United States.—**Saffron-thistle**, the safflower.—**St. Barnaby's thistle**, the yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis:* so named as blooming about St. Barnaby's day.—**Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the cotton-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, though this is not native in Scotland; others, the milk-thistle, *Mariana Mariana;* while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Carduus lanceolatus.* The thistle intended when the emblem came into use is uncertain, owing to the fact that the figures on old coins and in paintings were not meant to be botanically exact. See cuts above and under *Onopordon.*—**Spear-thistle**, the common thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus:* so called from its lance-shaped leaves.—**Stemless thistle**, a European thistle, *Carduus acaulis*, having a tuft of prickly spreading leaves and a few largish purple heads, scarcely rising above the ground. Also *dwarf thistle*, and locally *pod-thistle.*—**Swamp-thistle**, a tall species, *Carduus muticus*, with single or few deep-purple heads on the branches: found in damp soil in the eastern United States.—**Swine-thistle.** Same as *sow-thistle.*—**Syrian thistle**, *Carduus Syriacus*, of the Mediterranean region. It is a plant from 1 to 4 feet high, with milky-veined leaves, the heads, one to three, on short axillary branches, each head embraced by a rigid pinnatifid spiny-pointed bract.—**Tall thistle**, a common species of the United States east of the Mississippi, *Carduus altissimus*, a branching plant sometimes 10 feet high, the leaves covered with close white wool beneath, the flowers light-purple.—**Virgin Mary's thistle.** Same as *milk-thistle.*—**Way-thistle**, the Canada thistle.—**Welted thistle**, an old-world species, *Carduus acanthoides*, resembling the musk-thistle.—**Wolves'-** or **wolf's-thistle**†, *Carlina acaulis.*—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*—**Yellow thistle**, *Carduus spinosissimus*, of the eastern and southern United States, a stout plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with spiny leaves and pale-yellow or purple heads. (See *bur-thistle, hedgehog-thistle, melancholy-thistle, melon-thistle, milk-thistle, musk-thistle, pine-thistle, pod-thistle, sow-thistle, star-thistle, torch-thistle.*)

thistle-bird (this′l-bėrd), *n.* The American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*, or another thistle-finch (which see).

Among the occasional visitors to the yard were two American goldfinches, or *thistle-birds.*
The Atlantic, LXVI. 260.

thistle-butterfly (this′l-but″ėr-flī), *n.* The painted-lady, *Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*, a cosmopolitan butterfly whose larva feeds on the thistle. See cut under *painted-lady.*

thistle-cock (this′l-kok), *n.* The common corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.* See cut under *bunting.* [Prov. Eng.]

thistle-cropper (this′l-krop″ėr), *n.* The domestic ass; a donkey.

thistle-crown (this′l-kroun), *n.* [So named from the thistle on the coin.] An English gold coin of the reign of James I., current 1604–11, weighing about 30 grains, and worth 4*s.* or 4*s.* 4½*d.* (about $1 or $1.10).

thistle-digger (this′l-dig″ėr), *n.* A form of spade with a narrow, forked blade, with which the root of a thistle can be cut below the crown. A projection from the back of the blade serves as a fulcrum, by the aid of which the severed plant can be ★pried up.



Obverse.



Reverse.
Thistle-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

thistle-dollar (this′l-dol″är), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, also called the *double merk*, issued in 1578 by James VI. It weighed 342.6 grains troy, and was worth 23*s.* 8*d.* Scotch (nearly 2*s.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-down (this′l-doun), *n.* The pappus of the thistle, by which the achenia are borne by the wind to great distances. See cuts under *thistle.*

As a *thistle-downe* in th' ayre doth flie,
So vainly shalt thou too and fro be tost.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 634.

First loves were apt to float away from memory as *thistle-downs* upon a summer breeze. *The Century*, XL. 681.

thistle-finch (this'l-finch), *n.* One of several different fringilline birds which feed to a notable extent on the seeds of the thistle and various related composites. This name, or an equivalent, is traceable to the ἀκανθίδες of Aristotle (compare the extract given under *thistlewarp* below), and covers numerous species of linnets, siskins, goldfinches, etc., of similar habits and of closely related subgeneric groups, for the explanation of which see *spinus*. Also *thistle-bird*, and formerly *thistlewarp*.

Carduelis, a linnet, a *thistlefinch*.
Nomenclator (1585), p. [57. (*Halliwell.*)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Thistle-merk of James VI.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

thistle-merk (this'l-mėrk), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, issued in 1601 by James VI. It weighed 104.7 grains troy, and was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotch (13⅓*d.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-plume (this'l-plōm), *n.* A plume-moth, *Platyptilia carduidactyla*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads. [U. S.]

thistle-tube (this'-l-tūb), *n.* In chemical glassware, a funnel-tube in which the flaring part of the funnel is connected with a bulb of considerably larger diameter, from the bottom of which a tube extends downward, thus presenting a profile strikingly similar to the stalk of a thistle and its composite flower (whence the name).

thistlewarp† (this'l-wârp), *n.* [< *thistle* + *warp*. Cf. *moldwarp*.] The goldfinch or siskin; a thistle-finch.

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *Thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in the last.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi. 277.

thistly (this'li), *a.* [< *thistle* + *-y*1.] 1. Consisting of or abounding in thistles.

The land, once lean,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults to see its *thistly* curse repeal'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

The ground is *thistly*, and not pleasurable to bare feet.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 218.

2. Resembling a thistle or some attribute of a thistle; prickly.

The rough Hedg-hog . . .
On 's *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

A beautiful Maltese [cat] with great yellow eyes, fur as soft as velvet, and silvery paws as lovely to look at as they were *thistly* to touch.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 48.

thiswise† (ᵺis'wīz), *adv.* [< *this* + *-wise*.] In this manner; thus.

Which text may *thiswise* be understood: that, as that sin shall be punished with everlasting damnation in the life to come, even so shall it not escape vengeance here.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 24.

thithen†, *adv.* See *thethen*.

thither (ᵺiᵺ'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *thider, thyder, thydur, thuder, theder, thedur, thudere*, < AS. *thider, thyder* = Icel. *thadhra*, thither; cf. Goth. *thathrō*, thence, then; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the, that*, etc., + *-der*, a compar. suffix seen also in *hither, whither, after, yonder*, etc. Cf. Skt. *tatra*, there, thither.] 1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

Whan the kouherd com *thid*[*er*]*e* he koured lowe
To bi-hold in at the hole whi his hound berkyd.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vii. 34.

2. To that point, degree, or result; to that end.

This wrestler shall clear all: nothing remains but that I kindle the boy *thither*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 179.

Hither and thither. See *hither*.

thither (ᵺiᵺ'ėr), *a.* [< *thither, adv.*] Being in that place or direction; hence, further; more remote; opposite: opposed to *hither*. [Rare.]

They crossed from Broadway to the noisome street by the ferry, and in a little while had taken their places in the train on the *thither* side of the water.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

thither (ᵺiᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [< *thither, adv.*] To go thither. [Rare.]—**To hither and thither.** See *hither*.

thitherto (ᵺiᵺ-ėr-tö'), *adv.* [< *thither* + *to*1.] To that place or point; so far. [Rare.]

The workmen's petitions also laid particular stress on the point that by the *thitherto* prevailing laws the journeymen lawfully educated for their trade had acquired a right similar to property.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxcii.

thitherward (ᵺiᵺ'ėr-wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderward, thederward, thyderward, thuderward*, < AS. *thiderweard*, < *thider*, thither, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward that place, point, or side; in that direction.

When thou goys in the gate, go not to faste,
Ne hyderwerd ne *thederward* thi hede thou caste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 46.

Long he wander'd, till at last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd *thitherward* in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 500.

thitherwards (ᵺiᵺ'ėr-wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderwards*, < AS. *thiderweardes*, < *thiderweard* + adv. gen. *-es*.] Same as *thitherward*.

thitling† (ᵺit'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hamlet.

Cities, borroughs, baronies, hundreds, towns, villages, *thitlings*. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish, xviii.

thitsee (thit'sē), *n.* See *theetsee*.

thitto, *n.* See *Sandoricum*.

thivel (thiv'l), *n.* Same as *thible*.

Thlaspi (thlas'pī), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *thlaspi*, < Gr. *θλάσπι, θλάσπις*, a kind of cress the seed of which was crushed and used as a condiment, < *θλᾶν*, crush, bruise.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by equal petals, stamens without appendages, and a sessile emarginate pod with laterally compressed winged or keeled valves, and two or more seeds in each cell. There are about 25 species, natives chiefly of northern regions, both temperate and arctic. They are usually smooth annuals, sometimes perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves, the stem-leaves with an auricled clasping base, and the racemed flowers either white, pink, or pale purple. For *T. arvense* of Europe, see *penny-cress*, and cuts under *accumbent* and *pod*.

Thlaspideæ (thlas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Thlaspi* (*Thlaspid-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants embracing 16 genera, of which *Thlaspi* (the type), *Iberis* (the candytuft), and *Teesdalia* are the most important. Most of the genera belong to the present tribe *Sinapeæ*, but 3 are now classed in the tribe *Hesperideæ*, 1 in the *Thelypodieæ*, and 2 in the *Schizopetaleæ*.

thlipsencephalus (thlip-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *thlipsencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *θλῖψις*, pressure (see *thlipsis*), + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster the upper part of whose skull is absent, as a result of abnormal intracranial pressure during fetal life.

thlipsis (thlip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θλῖψις*, pressure, compression, < *θλίβειν*, press, distress.] In *med.*, compression of vessels, especially constriction by an external cause; oppression.

tho1 (ᵺō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *tho, tha*, < AS. *thā*, then; as a relative, when; < **tha*, the pronominal base seen in *the, that*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Then; thereupon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his heres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

Athen. He will enforce, if you resist his suit.
Ida. What *tho?* *Greene*, James IV., ii.

II.† *conj.* When.

Tho he was of nyne hundred ȝer and two and thritti old,
His strengthe faylede of his limes.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 21.

tho2† (ᵺō), *def. art.* and *pron.* [< ME. *the, tha*, < AS. *thā*, pl. of *se* (*the*), *seó, thæt*, the def. art.: see *the*1.] **I.** *def. art.* The (in plural); those.

Out of the gospel he *tho* wordes caughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 498.

II. *pron.* Those; they.

Been ther none othere maner resemblances
That ye may likne youre parables to,
But if a sely wyf be oon of *tho?*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 370.

tho', **tho**3 (ᵺō), *conj.* A common abbreviated spelling of *though*.

thoel†, *n.* An old spelling of *thole*2.

thof† (ᵺof), *conj.* [< ME. *thof, thofe;* a dial. form of *though*, the orig. guttural *gh* (*h*) changing to *f*, as also in *dwarf*, and as pronounced in *rough, trough*, etc.] Though.

But yet deghit not the Duke, *thof* hym dere tholit.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8669.

There is not a soul of them all, *thof* he might not care a brass penny for you before, who will not fill a bumper to your health now. *J. Baillie.*

thoft1 (thoft), *n.* [Either a mod. var. of *thought*4, itself a var. of the earlier *thoft*, or representing the earlier *thoft* unaltered, < ME. **thoft*, < AS. *thofte* (= Icel. *thopta* = Sw. *toft* = Dan. *tofte*), a rowing-bench; hence *gethofta*, a companion, orig. a companion on a rowing-bench ('thoft-fellow'); cf. ME. fem. *thuften, thuhten*, a handmaid.] A rowing-bench: used in the compound *thoft-fellow*. [Prov. Eng.]

thoft2 (thoft), *n.* A dialectal form of *thought*1.

thoft-fellow (thoft'fel'ō), *n.* [< *thoft*1 + *fellow*.] A fellow-oarsman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tholance (thō'lans), *n.* [< *thole*1 + *-ance*.] Sufferance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

thole1 (thōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tholed*, ppr. *tholing*. [< ME. *tholen, tholien*, < AS. *tholian* = OS. *tholean, tholōn* = OFries. *tholia* = OHG. *dolēn*, MHG. *doln* = Icel. *thola* = Sw. *tåla* = Dan. *taale* = Goth. *thulan*, suffer; akin to Gr. *τλῆναι*, suffer (*τλήμων*, miserable, *πολύτλας*, much-suffering, *τολμᾶν*, risk, suffer, etc.), L. *tolerare*, endure, *tollere*, bear, lift, raise (pp. *latus* for **tlatus*, pret. *tuli*, used to supply the pret. and pp. of *ferre*, bear). Cf. *tolerate*, etc. Hence AS. *gethyld* = D. *geduld* = OHG. *dult*, MHG. *dult*, G. *ge-duld*, endurance, patience; D. *dulden* = OHG. *duldan*, MHG. *dulden*, G. *dulden*, suffer.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear; undergo; sustain; put up with; stand.

Thei prechen that penaunce is profitable to the soule,
And what myschief and malese Cryst for man *tholed*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 76.

We've done nae ill, we'll *thole* nae wrang.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Thou goest about a-sighing and a-moaning in a way that I can't stand or *thole*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

2. To experience; feel; suffer.

God, that *tholede* passiun,
The holde, sire, longe aliue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

So muche wo as I have with you *tholed*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 248.

The long reign of utter wretchedness, the nineteen winters which England had *tholed* for her sins.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 219.

3. To tolerate; permit; allow.

I salle hys commandement holde, ȝif Criste wil me *thole!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4151.

Trewly he is on-lyue,
That *tholede* the Jewes his flessh to riffe,
He lete vs fele his woundes fyue,
Oure lorde verray.
York Plays, p. 453.

4. To admit of; afford.

He gaed to his gude wife
Wi' a' the speed that he coud *thole*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 3).

5. To give freely. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To endure grief, pain, misfortune, etc.; suffer.

Manne on molde, be meke to me,
And haue thy maker in thi mynde,
And thynke howe I haue *tholid* for the,
With pereles paynes for to be pyned.
York Plays, p. 372.

2. To be patient or tolerant; bear (with); be indulgent.

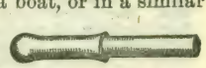
Thenne he thulged with hir threpe, & *tholed* hir to speke, & ho bere on hym the belt, & bede hit hym swythe, & he granted.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1859.

3. To wait; stay; remain. *Jamieson; Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

thole1† (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thole* (= Icel. *thol*); < *thole*1, *v.*] Patience; endurance; tolerance.

For ic am god, gelus and strong,
Min wreche is hard, min *thole* is long.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3496.

thole2 (thōl), *n.* [Also *thowl, thowel*, and formerly *thoel;* early mod. E. *tholle;* < ME. *thol, tholle*, < AS. *thol* (glossed *scalmus*) = MD. *dol, dolle*, D. *dol* = LG. *dolle*, a thole, = Icel. *thollr*, a wooden peg, the thole of a boat, a pin, = Dan. *tol*, a thole, pin, stopper; cf. Icel. *thollr*, also *thöll* (*thall-*), = Norw. *toll, tall*, a fir-tree, = Sw. *tall*, dial. *tål*, a pine-tree.] 1. A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat, or in a similar position, to act as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. The oar is sometimes secured to the thole by a loop of cordage; but more frequently there are two pins between which the oar plays, in which case the thole is properly the pin against which the oar presses when the stroke is made. It is common, however,



Thole.

to speak of the two together as the *tholes*. Also called *thole-pin*.

They took us for French, our boats being fitted with *thoels* and grummets for the oars in the French fashion.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, v. (*Davies.*)

With what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels!* *Dickens*, Great Expectations, liv.

The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.—3†. A cart-pin.

Tholle, a cartpynne, cheuille de charette.
Palsgrave, p. 280.

thole[3] (thōl), *n.* [< L. *tholus*, < Gr. *θόλος*: see *tholus*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) Same as *tholus;* sometimes, a vaulted niche, or recess in a temple, where votive offerings were suspended.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph!
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, iii. 2.

(*b*) The scutcheon or knot at the center of a timber vault.

tholemod†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *tholemōd* (= Icel. *tholinmōdr;* cf. Sw. *tålmodig* = Dan. *taalmodig*), having a patient mind, < *tholian*, endure, + *mōd*, mind, mood: see *mood*[1].] Patient; forbearing.

The fyfte [deed of mercy] es to be *tholemode* when men mysdose vs. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

tholemodly†, *adv.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ly*[2].] Patiently.

He [God] abit *tholemodliche*,
He fur-geft litliche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

tholemodness†, *n.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ness*.] Patience; forbearance; long-suffering.

The uirtue of merci, thet is zorȝe and *tholemodnesse* of othremanne kuead and of othremanne misdede.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

thole-pin (thōl'pin), *n.* Same as *thole*[2], 1.

Thollon prism. A form of prism sometimes used in spectrum-analysis, which gives a high degree of dispersion. It is a triple prism, consisting of a 90° prism of dense glass within, having an additional prism of small angle (say 15°) cemented to each side with edges in reversed position to the central prism; the compound prism would thus have an angle of 60°. Also called *Rutherfurd prism*.

tholobate (thol'ō-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. *θόλος*, a dome, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, walk.] In ★*arch.*, a substructure supporting a dome.

tholus (thō'lus), *n.*; pl. *tholi* (-lī). [Also *tholos;* < L. *tholus*, < Gr. *θόλος*, a dome, a rotunda, any circular building.] In *classical arch.*, any circular building, as that designed by Polycletus at Epidaurus; also, a dome or cupola; a domed structure; specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or rotunda, a public building connected with the prytaneum, in which the prytanes dined.

The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals. *G. H. Lewes.*

The Athenian Archæological Society has excavated the *tholos* of Amyclæ, near Sparta. *Athenæum*, No. 3264, p. 648.

Thomæan, Thomean (tō-mē'an), *n.* [< LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. *Θωμᾶς*, a Hebrew name.] Same as *Christian of St. Thomas* (which see, under *Christian*).

Thomaism (tō'ma-izm), *n.* Same as *Thomism*.

Thomasite (tom'as-īt), *n.* [< *Thomas*, the name of the founder of the sect, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Christadelphian*.

Thomas's operation. See *operation*.

thomet, *n.* An obsolete form of *thumb*[1].

Thomean, *n.* See *Thomæan*.

Thomisidæ (thō-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thomisus* + *-idæ*.] A family of laterigrade spiders, typified by the genus *Thomisus*. The species are numerous and wide-spread. They are mostly known as *crab-spiders*, from their peculiar manner of running sidewise or backward, as a crab is supposed to do, and also from their general shape, the body being broad and the legs, or some of them, being usually held bent forward and moved like those of the crustaceans whose appearance is thus suggested.

Thomism (tō'mizm), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ism*.] The body of theological teachings claimed by its professors to be, especially on the subject of grace, the pure doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, the eminent theologian of the 13th century (died 1274). Thomism teaches that efficacious grace adds physical predetermination to sufficient grace; but in such a way that there is an infallible connection between it and its effect; not only a connection of infallible foreknowledge, but of causality on the part of God. Nor is this infallibility of effect founded on the foreknowledge of our consent, but, on the contrary, the foreknowledge of our consent is based on the infallibility of the divine causality.

Thomist (tō'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ist*.]
I. *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotists and *Thomists* now in peace remain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Thomists, a name often given to the followers of Thomas Aquinas, who, besides adopting the Aristotelian philosophy, in opposition to Duns Scotus, who held the Platonic, also taught the doctrines of Augustine on the subject of original sin, free grace, etc. He condemned the dogma of the immaculate conception, in opposition to Scotus. The two sects were also divided on the question of the sacraments, as to whether grace was conferred by them physically or morally—the *Thomists* holding the former, the Scotists the latter. . . . The *Thomists* were Realists, while the Scotists were Nominalists; and although the Roman see naturally inclined to favor the doctrines of the Scotists, the prestige of Aquinas was so great that the *Thomists* ruled the theology of the Church up to the time of the controversy between the Molinists and the Jansenists, when the views of the Scotists substantially prevailed.
McClintock and Strong, Cyclopædia of Biblical, etc., Literature, x. 373.

II. *a.* Same as *Thomistic*.

The recent revival in different countries of the *Thomist* philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine. *Mind*, IX. 159.

Thomistic (tō-mis'tik), *a.* [< *Thomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Thomists or Thomism. [Rare.]

Yet in the *Thomistic* system the ancient thinker often conquers the Christian. *Mind*, XI. 445.

Thomistical (tō-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Thomistic* + *-al*.] In the manner of the Thomists, or of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

How far, lo! M. More, is this your strange *Thomistical* sense [interpretation] from the flat letter?
Tyndale, Supper of the Lord (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

Thomisus (thō'mis-us), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer), < Gr. *θῶμιξ* (*-ιγγ-*), cord, string.] The typical genus of *Thomisidæ*, or crab-spiders.

Thomite (tō'mīt), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Thomæan*.

Thomomys (thō'mō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, 1839), < Gr. *θωμός*, a heap, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] 1. One of two genera of *Geomyidæ* or pocket-gophers, differing from *Geomys* in having the upper incisors smooth or with only a fine marginal (not median) groove. The external ears, though small, have a distinct auricle; the fore feet are moderately fossorial; and none of the species are as large as those of *Geomys*. They range from British America to Mexico, and from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. The northern form is *T. talpoides;* a western is *T. bulbivorus*, the camass-rat of the Pacific slope; a southern is *T. toltecus;* the smallest is described as *T. clusius*, of the Rocky Mountain region, about five inches long. In habits these gophers closely resemble the species of *Geomys*. The generic name indicates the little piles of earth with which they soon dot the surface of the soft soil in which they work. See cut under *camass-rat*. There are many species.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

I found also bones and fragments of the Elephas primigenius, and the greater part of the skeleton of a *Thomomys*.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1889, p. 979.

Thompson's solution of phosphorus. See *solution*.

thomsenolite (tom'sen-ō-līt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachnolite and cryolite in Greenland, also in Colorado.

Thomsen's disease. [Named after Dr. *Thomsen* of Schleswig-Holstein, who was himself a sufferer from the disease, and the first to describe it.] An affection characterized by inability to relax at once certain groups of muscles that have been contracted after a period of rest. It runs in families, beginning very early in life. Also called *myotonia congenita*.

Thomson effect. See *effect*.

Thomsonian (tom-sō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thomson* (Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts, 1769–1843) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Noting or pertaining to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is that, as all minerals are from the earth, their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men out of their graves.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Thomsonian theory.

Thomsonianism (tom-sō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Thomsonian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Thomsonian school.

The career of Thomson was unique, and even to this day *Thomsonianism* has its votaries, and lobelia and rum sweats are retained with the tenacity of old friends.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 61.

thomsonite (tom'son-īt), *n.* [< *Thomson* (Thomas Thomson, a Scottish chemist, 1773–1852) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, in spherical concretions or compact. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Thomson's electrometer, mirror-galvanometer, siphon-recorder, etc. See *electrometer, galvanometer*, etc.

thong (thông), *n.* [< ME. *thong, thwong, thwang,* < AS. *thwang, thwong* (= Icel. *thvengr*), thong, latchet, esp. of shoes, < **thwingan* (**thwang* in pret.), constrain: see *twinge*.] A long narrow strip of leather; a narrow strap, used as a fastening, a halter, reins, the lash of a whip, the latchet of a shoe, and in many other ways. See cut under *snow-shoe*.

Queme quysseᵴwes [cuisses] then, that coyntlych closed
His thik thrawen thyȝez, with *thwonges* to-tachched.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 579.

After cutte that pece into *thwanges* smal,
Lete it not be brode, but narow as may be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

A lethern *thong* doth serve his wast to girt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

From the high box they [coachmen] whirl the *thong* around,
And with the twining lash their shins resound.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 37.

thong (thông), *v.* [< ME. *thwongen;* < *thong*, *n.*]
I.† *trans.* To provide, fit, or fasten with a thong.

Thongede scheon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a thong, or with a similar implement, as the lash of a whip.

She has hit Mrs. Bonnington on the raw place, and smilingly proceeds to *thong* again.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. To rope; stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thong-seal (thông'sēl), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

thongy (thông'i), *a.* [< *thong* + *-y*[1].] Ropy; viscid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thonk, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thank*.

thonwange†, *n.* See *thunwange*.

thoöid (thō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θώς* (*θωός*), a beast of prey of the wolf kind, + *εἶδος*, form.]
I. *a.* Wolfish; resembling or related to the wolf; lupine: as, "the *thoöid* or lupine series" of canines, *W. H. Flower*.

II. *n.* A member of the thoöid or lupine series of canine quadrupeds, as a wolf, dog, or jackal: as, "*thoöids*, or lupine forms," *Huxley*.

thoom (thōm), *n.* A dialectal form of *thumb*[1].

Thor (thôr), *n.* [< Icel. *Thōrr*, a contr. of **Thonrr* = AS. *Thunor:* see *thunder* and *Thursday*.] 1. The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (*mjölnir*, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself; he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters as an element into a great many proper names.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous crustaceans. *J. S. Kingsley*, 1878.—**Thor's day.** See *Thursday*.—**Thor's hammer.** See *hammer*[1].

thoracabdominal (thō″rak-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *abdomen:* see *abdominal*.] Pertaining or common to the thorax and the abdomen: as, the *thoracabdominal* cavity of any vertebrate below a mammal.

thoracacromial (thō″rak-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + NL. *acromion:* see *acromial*.] Of or pertaining to the chest and the shoulder, or the thorax and the pectoral arch; acromiothoracic: specifically noting a group of muscles. *Coues*, 1887.

thoracaorta (thō″rak-ā-ôr'tä), *n.*; pl. *thoracaortæ* (-tē). [NL., < *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *aorta*.] The thoracic aorta, contained in the cavity of the thorax, and with which the abdominal aorta is continuous. See cut under *thorax*. *Coues.*

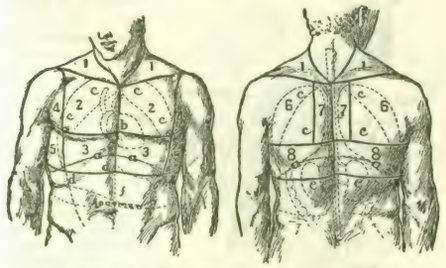
thoracentesis (thō″ra-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., for **thoracocentesis*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *κέντησις*, < *κεντεῖν*, puncture: see *center*[1].] The operation of puncturing the chest, as in hydrothorax or empyema, and withdrawing the contained fluid; paracentesis thoracis.

thoraces, *n.* Plural of *thorax*.

thoracetron (thō-ra-sē'tron), *n.*; pl. *thoracetra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *ἤτρον*, the abdomen.] The thorax, or second division of the body, of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *cephaletron* and *pleon*. *Owen*, 1872.

thoracic (thō-ras'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thoracique* = Sp. *torácico* = Pg. *thoracico* = It. *toracico*, < NL. **thoracicus*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax: see *thorax*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest: as, *thoracic* walls, contents, organs, or structures. (*a*) Contained in the thorax; intrathoracic: as, the *thoracic* viscera. (*b*) Dorsal, as a

vertebra which bears functional ribs; entering into the formation of the thorax: specifically noting such vertebræ (all vertebræ being dorsal in one sense). (*c*) Pertaining to the head and thorax of some animals; cephalothoracic: as, *thoracic* appendages. (*d*) Attached to the thorax: as, *thoracic* limbs or appendages; the *thoracic* girdle (that is, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, of a vertebrate); pectoral in position, as the ventral fins of some fishes. (*e*) Pertaining to the front and sides of the thorax or to the breast; pectoral: as, the mammary glands of man are *thoracic*. (*f*) Done or effected by means of the thorax: as, *thoracic* respiration. (*g*) Affecting the thorax or its organs: as, *thoracic* diseases, symptoms, or remedies. **2.** Having a thorax (of this or that kind); belonging to the *Thoracica:* as, the *thoracic* cirripeds.—**3.** Having the ventral fins thoracic in position; belonging to the *Thoracici:* as, a *thoracic* fish.—**Thoracic angles**, the corners of the thorax, or of the prothorax in insects with wing-covers.—**Thoracic aorta**, that section of the aorta which traverses the cavity of the thorax. It extends from the origin of the vessel to its passage through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, where it becomes the abdominal aorta. The term is also restricted to the straight or descending part of the aorta (excluding the arch). In this sense the thoracic aorta begins where the arch ends, about opposite the fifth thoracic vertebra. The branches of the thoracic aorta are the pericardial, bronchial (the nutrient vessels of the lungs), esophageal, postmediastinal, and the usually ten pairs of intercostals. See cuts under *diaphragm* and *thorax*.—**Thoracic artery**, one of several branches given off by the axillary artery in the second and third sections of its course, and distributed chiefly to the pectoral muscles and adjacent soft tissues. Four such vessels are named in man as the *superior, acromial, long*, and *alar*. They are also called *suprathoracic, acromiothoracic* or *thoracacromial* or *thoracico-acromial, longithoracic*, and *alithoracic*.—**Thoracic axis**, the common trunk of the acromiothoracic and superior thoracic arteries, when these are given off together.—**Thoracic duct** See *duct*, and cut under *diaphragm*.—**Thoracic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Thoracic girdle**, the pectoral girdle, or scapular arch. See cuts under *epipleura, omosternum*, and *sternum*.—**Thoracic grooving**, the longitudinal depressions along the sternum on either side in rachitic or pigeon breasted children.—**Thoracic index**, the ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax.—**Thoracic limbs**, the fore limbs of a vertebrate; the arms of a man, fore legs of a quadruped, wings of a bird pectoral fins of a fish; the appendages of the scapular arch, or shoulder-girdle; in invertebrates, the appendages proper to the thorax, generally the ambulatory and chelate, as distinguished from abdominal appendages, mouth-parts, etc. See cut under *Araneida*.—**Thoracic nerves**. (*a*) *Anterior thoracic*, two branches, the external and internal, arising from the outer and inner cords of the brachial plexus and distributed to the pectorales muscles. (*b*) *Posterior thoracic*, a branch from the upper two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, passing on the side of the chest to be distributed to the serratus magnus. Also called *long thoracic*, and *external respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Thoracic parietes**, the walls of the chest; especially, the movable front and sides of the chest, whose bony basis is the ribs and sternum.—**Thoracic region**. (*a*) The extent or superficies of the thorax as a part of the body; some part of the thoracic walls, with reference to groups of muscles which lie upon them: as, the anterior or lateral *thoracic region*. (*b*) Especially, one of the several parts



Thoracic Regions, bounded by thick black lines.

1, 1, right and left humeral; 2, 2, right and left subclavian; 3, 3, right and left mammary; 4, 4, right and left axillary; 5, 5, right and left subaxillary or lateral; 6, 6, right and left scapular; 7, 7, right and left interscapular; 8, 8, right and left superior dorsal, or subscapular. The viscera of the thorax are indicated by dotted lines. *a*, diaphragm; *b*, heart; *c*, lungs; *d*, liver; *e*, kidneys; *f*, stomach.

into which the surface of the human thorax is divided or mapped out by certain imaginary lines, which to some extent denote the situation of the contained viscera, and thus serve for medical and surgical purposes. These regions, unlike some of the corresponding abdominal regions, are all in pairs (right and left), in one nomenclature known as the *humeral, subclavian, mammary, axillary, scapular, interscapular*, and *subscapular*.—**Thoracic region of the spine**, that portion of the spine which is composed of thoracic vertebræ. Also called *dorsal region*.—**Thoracic shield**, one of the three plates covering the thoracic rings in insect larvæ.—**Thoracic vertebra**, any vertebra which bears a developed rib entering into the formation of a thorax. Also called *dorsal vertebra*.—**Thoracic viscera**, the viscera contained within the cavity of the thorax—namely, the heart, lungs, thymus, a section of the esophagus, thoracic duct, thoracic aorta, caval veins, and other large vessels.—**Transverse thoracic furrow**, in many *Diptera*, "a suture crossing the mesothorax and ending on each side a little before the base of the wing: its presence or absence, and form, are important characters in classification" (*Osten Sacken*).

II. *n.* **1.** A thoracic structure; especially, a thoracic artery or nerve, or a rib-bearing dorsal vertebra.—**2.** A thoracic fish

Thoracica (thō-ras'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thoracicus:* see *thoracic*.] The principal group of the *Cirripedia*, by some recognized as an order, consisting of the ordinary sessile and pedunculated cirripeds, or barnacles and acorn-shells, in which the abdomen is rudimentary and there are six thoracic segments with as many pairs of cirrose limbs. See *Cirripedia, Lepas, Balanus*.

thoracicabdominal, thoracicacromial, *a.* Same as *thoracabdominal, thoracacromial*.

Thoracici† (thō-ras'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **thoracicus:* see *thoracic*.] In *ichth.*, the third one of four Linnean orders of fishes (the others being *Apodes, Jugulares, Abdominales*), characterized by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are placed beneath the pectorals. By Cuvier and others the term has been recognized with various limitations, but it is no longer used in classifying fishes, though the adjective *thoracic* remains as a descriptive term in its original sense.

thoracico-acromialis (thō-ras″i-kō-a-krō-mi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracico-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL., < **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *acromialis*, acromial.] The acromiothoracic artery, a branch of the axillary, given off just above the pectoralis minor, and dividing into three sets of branches.

thoracicohumeral (thō-ras″i-kō-hū'mę-ral), *a.* [< NL. **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *humeralis*, humeral.] Pertaining to the thorax and the humerus, or to the chest and the upper arm.

thoracicohumeralis (thō-ras″i-kō-hū-mę-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracicohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *thoracicohumeral*.] An artery, a branch of the thoracico-acromialis, which descends upon the arm with the cephalic vein in the interval between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles.

thoraciform (thō-ras'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the mesonotum when it is very large and forms the main part of the upper surface of the thorax, as in *Diptera* and most *Hymenoptera*.

thoracipod (thō-ras'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having thoracic limbs differentiated as ambulatory legs, as a crab or lobster; belonging to the *Thoracipoda;* malacostracous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thoracipoda;* a crustacean which walks on specialized thoracic limbs (pereiopods); a malacostracan.

Thoracipoda (thō-ra-sip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thoracipod*.] In some systems, a subclass or superorder of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Malacostraca;* the higher series of crustaceans, contrasted with the entomostracans or *Gnathopoda*. The name refers to the fact that, the seven anterior or cephalic segments being specialized for sensation and nutrition, the next or thoracic segments distinctively subserve locomotion. The name is proposed as a substitute for *Malacostraca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

thoracipodous (thō-ra-sip'ō-dus), *a.* [< *thoracipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *thoracipod*.

thoracispinal (thō-ras-i-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the thoracic section of the spinal column: as, a *thoracispinal* nerve. *Cones*, 1887.

thoracodidymus (thō-rā-kō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), thorax, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster the two bodies of which are joined at the thorax.

thoracogastrodidymus (thō-rā-kō-gas-trō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), thorax, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *δίδυμος*, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with united thoraces and abdomen.

thoracometer (thō-ra-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), the thorax, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement of any point in the thorax.

thoracopagus (thō-ra-kop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *thoracopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), the thorax, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the thoraces.

thoracoplasty (thō-rā'kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), thorax, + *πλάσσειν*, put in a certain form.] Removal of a section of one or more ribs for the cure of a fistula of the chest-wall following empyema.

Thoracostraca (thō-ra-kos'tra-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), the thorax, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] In some systems, a division of malacostracous crustaceans, including the podophthalmous or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters: nearly conterminous with *Podophthalma*.

thoracostracous (thō-ra-kos'tra-kus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Thoracostraca*.

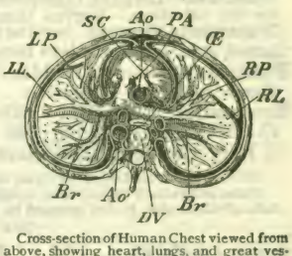
thoracotheca (thō-rā-kō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *thoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), the thorax, + *θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the trunk-case of a pupa, or that part of the integument which covers the thorax. Also *cytotheca*.

thoracotomy (thō-ra-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), the thorax, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of free incision through the thoracic walls. Compare *thoracentesis*.

thorah, *n.* See *torah*.

thoral (thō'ral), *a.* [Prop. *toral*, < L. *torus*, ML. erroneously *thorus*, a cushion, couch, bed: see *torus*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed; nuptial; specifically, in *palmistry*, noting the line or mark of Venus on the hand.

thorax (thō'raks), *n.*; pl. *thoraces* (thō-rā'sēz). [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), a breastplate, also the part of the body covered by the breastplate, the thorax.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part of the trunk between the head or neck and the abdomen or tail, in any way distinguished, as by containing the heart and lungs, by being inclosed with large ribs, or by bearing certain limbs not borne elsewhere. The name is applied both to the walls and to the cavity of this part of the body, but not to the contents of the cavity, and properly not to the thoracic appendages. In all vertebrates the thorax represents several of the segments or somites of the body succeeding the cervical and succeeded by the abdominal or pelvic segments. It is generally defined by the elongation of several ribs and the connection of some or most of these with a breast-bone, the thoracic skeleton thus forming a bony cage or frame which contains and defends the principal organs of circulation and respiration. In invertebrates, however, the thorax is defined upon other considerations. (*a*) In man and all mammals the thorax is sharply marked off from the rest of the trunk by the lack of developed cervical and lumbar ribs, and its cavity is completely shut off from that of the abdomen by the diaphragm. The human thorax is of conical figure, somewhat like the frustum of a cone, narrowed above, broad below, of greater width than depth, and in cross section somewhat cardiform or heart-shaped, from the intrusion of the backbone. Its truncated apex presents to the neck; its concave base is formed by the diaphragm. The cavity is divided into a pair of large pleural cavities, right and left, for the lungs, and a third submedian pericardial cavity for the heart. Where the opposite pleural cavities do not quite meet and fit, both before and behind, is an interpleural space, the anterior and posterior mediastinal cavity, or premediastinum and post-mediastinum. Besides the heart and lungs and their respective serous sacs (pericardium and pleura), the thorax contains many other structures, as the thoracic duct and thoracic aorta, many branches of the latter, etc. The thorax of other mammals differs from that of man chiefly in size, shape, degree of movability, etc., but not in actual structure or office. (*b*) In birds the thorax is relatively very capacious and expansive. The sternum is of enormous size; long ribs frequently extend into the sacral region, and others, shorter, into the cervical region, so that the thorax encroaches in both directions. Its cavity is not shut off from that of the abdomen by any diaphragm. The ribs have a movable joint between their vertebral and sternal parts, contributing to the expansibility of the chest. Most of the abdominal as well as proper thoracic viscera are actually inclosed by the thoracic walls. See cut under *epipleura*. (*c*) In those reptiles and batrachians which have breast-bones a thorax is distinguished much as it is in higher vertebrates. In serpents, which have no sternum, and whose ribs extend from head to tail, there is no distinction between thorax and abdomen, and the case is similar with turtles. In a few reptiles the thorax develops wing-like parachutes serving for a kind of flight. (*d*) In fishes a thorax, or a thoracabdominal region, is usually well marked by long ribs from a prosanal solid and fleshy part of the body, but there is no distinction of thoracic and abdominal cavities. The thorax may bear the pectoral fins, or these and the ventrals, or neither.



Cross-section of Human Chest viewed from above, showing heart, lungs, and great vessels in place. Each lung is invested with pleura and the heart with pericardium: the dark borders around the lungs and heart are cavities of pleura and of pericardium; the interval between pleural cavities of opposite sides is the mediastinum; the anterior mediastinum is entirely black; the middle is occupied by the heart, the posterior by the esophagus, etc.

RL, right lung; *LL*, left lung; *RP* and *LP*, two pulmonary veins; *PA*, pulmonary artery branching to each lung; *Ao*, ascending part of arch of aorta; *Ao'*, descending aorta (intervening arch of aorta cut away); the line from *Ao* rests upon heart; *SC*, superior vena cava; *Br* and *Br*, right and left bronchi, cut end of each presenting; *Œ*, esophagus collapsed; *DV*, body of a thoracic or dorsal vertebra.

2. In *entom.*, that part of the body which is situated between the head and the abdomen, and in adult insects alone bears the wings and legs, when there are any. In the typical or hexapod insects the thorax is almost always a well-marked region, distinguished from the head in front and from the abdomen behind by bearing the only locomotory appendages which these insects possess in the adult state—namely, one or two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The thorax typically consists of three segments or somites of the body, one to each pair of legs, respectively named, from before backward, the *prothorax*, the *mesothorax*, and the *metathorax*, or sometimes the *prethorax, medithorax*, and

post-thorax. The hard crust of each of these segments may and normally does consist of a number of pieces or individual sclerites, on the dorsal or tergal, on the lateral or pleural, and on the ventral or sternal aspects. These sclerites are known as *tergites, pleurites,* and *sternites;* they have also other names, and many of the individual sclerites have specific designations. Thus, dorsal sclerites or parts of each segment may be known as *pronotum, mesonotum,* and *metanotum,* and so with pleural and sternal sclerites of each thoracic segment. (See *sclerite,* and cuts under *mesothorax* and *metathorax.*) In ordinary descriptive entomology the name *thorax* has two special restrictions: (1) to the pronotum of coleopterous, hemipterous, and orthopterous insects; and (2) to the large mesothorax of dipterous insects (see *thoraciform*).

3. In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida,* a part of the body in advance of and in any way distinguished from the abdomen or tail, but usually blended with the head to form a cephalothorax. In ordinary arachnidans, as spiders, and in the higher crustaceans, as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, and crawfishes, several segments of the body are more or less completely fused in one mass; and the limbs are often so gradually metamorphosed into mouth-parts that even these indicia fail to discriminate a thorax from the head in every case. Generally, however, the bearing of eight or ten legs, developed as ambulatory organs, serves to denote a thorax. In many or most of the lower or entomostracous crustaceans a thorax is indistinguishable from the abdomen as well as from the head, and the character of its appendages does not always decide the case. See *Decapoda, Tetradecapoda, Thoracipoda, thoracetron.*

4. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially, the cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greek warriors, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breastplate and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.—**Cornute, dimerous, isthmiate thorax.** See the adjectives.—**Rectus thoracis.** See *rectus.*—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis.*

thoret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *there.*

Thoresdayt, *n.* A Middle English form of *Thursday.*

Thoresenet, *n.* [ME., < *Thores,* Thor's (see *Thursday*), + *ene,* even: see *even*[2].] The eve of Holy Thursday (Ascension day).

Hii by gonne an holy *Thoresene,* then toun asaly þere Stalwardlyche ȝ vaste ynou, noblemen is tht were.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 394 (quoted in Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 374).

★**thoria** (thō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Thor.*] An oxid of thorium, ThO_2. When pure it is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its specific gravity is 10.22. Nearly insoluble in all acids except sulphuric. Used in the mantles of Welsbach lamps.

thoric (thō′rik), *a.* [< *thorium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or derived from, thorium.

thorina (thō-rī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ina*[1].] Same as *thoria.*

thorinum (thō-rī′num), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-in-um.*] Same as *thorium.*

thorite (thō′rīt), *n.* [< *thor(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of thorium, generally compact with conchoidal fracture, and of a black color, or, as in the variety orangite, orange-yellow. It is found in Norway in considerable quantity, especially in the neighborhood of Arendal. As found it always contains water, but the original mineral was doubtless anhydrous, and isomorphous with the zirconium silicate zircon. Some varieties of the mineral, called *uranothorite,* contain a ★considerable amount of uranium.

thorium (thō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Th; atomic weight, 232.42. The metallic base of the earth thoria, discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in a mineral from Norway, to which the name of *thorite* is now given, and which consists essentially of the silicate of thorium. It has also been found in other rare minerals. The metal thorium, as artificially prepared, resembles nickel in color, has a specific gravity of 11.10 to 11.23, takes fire when heated in the air, and burns with a bright flame; it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, but with difficulty in nitric acid. Its chemical relations place it in the same group with tin. See the supplement.

thorlt, *v.* An obsolete form of *thirl*[1].

thorn[1] (thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *thorn,* < AS. *thorn* = ★OS. OFries. *thorn* = D. *doorn* = MLG. *dorn* = OHG. MHG. G. *dorn* = Icel. *thorn* = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *torn, tjörn* = Goth. *thaurnus,* thorn, = OBulg. *trŭnŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *trn* = Pol. *tarn,* a thorn, = Russ. *ternŭ,* the blackthorn; cf. Skt. *tarna,* a blade of grass.] **1.** A sharp excrescence on a plant: usually a branch, or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point; a spine; a prickle. See *spine,* 1.

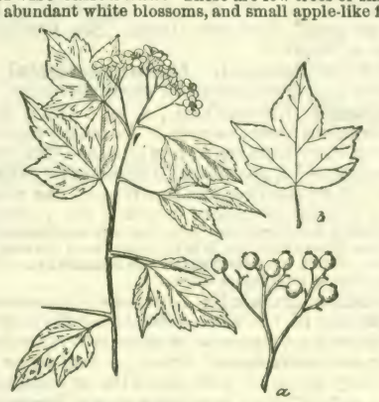
O thin heaued wes set te crune of scharpe *thornes,* that with eauriche thorn wrang ut te reade blod of thin heali heaued. *Wooing of Our Lord* (Morris and Skeat, I. 127).

But ne're the rose without the *thorn.*
Herrick, The Rose.

2. Figuratively, that which wounds or annoys; a cause of discomfort or irritation; a painful circumstance.

I am amazed, methinks, and lose my way
Among the *thorns* and dangers of this world.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 141.

3. One of numerous thorny shrubs or trees, especially the members of the genus *Cratægus,* otherwise called *haw.* These are low trees or shrubs with abundant white blossoms, and small apple-like fruit



Flowering Branch of Washington Thorn (*Cratægus cordata*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, leaf, showing the nervation.

sometimes edible. The wood is hard and close-grained—in some species, as the hawthorn, useful for turnery and even for wood-engraving. Several acacias and various other plants receive the name. See *hawthorn,* and specific names below.

The rose also mid hire rude [redness],
That cumeth ut of the *thorne* wude.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 444 (Morris and Skeat, I. 183).

All about the *thorn* will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *zoöl.,* some sharp process, horn, or spine. See *spine,* 3.—**5.** In *entom.,* one of certain geometrid moths: an English book-name. The little thorn is *Epione advenaria;* the early thorn is *Selenia illunaria.*—**6.** In *lace-making,* a small pointed projection used to decorate the cordon-net, etc. Compare *spine,* 5.—**7.** The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, equivalent to *th;* also, the corresponding character in Icelandic.

The English letter *thorn,* þ, survived and continued in use down to the 15th century, when it was transformed to y. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 160.

A thorn in the flesh or side, a source of constant annoyance.

There was given to me a *thorn* [or stake, R. V., margin] *in the flesh,* the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 2 Cor. xii. 7.

Buffalo-thorn, *Acacia Latronum,* of India, a low tree with an umbrella-like top when old, and bearing long prickles.—**Christ's thorn.** See *Christ's-thorn, Paliurus,* and *nebbuk-tree.* In Germany the holly is said to be the Christ's-thorn.—**Cockspur-thorn,** the American *Cratægus Crus-galli,* also called *Newcastle thorn.* It reaches the height of 80 feet, is of a table-like growth, and has dark shining leaves, and thorns 4 inches long. It is planted for ornament in Europe, being perhaps the best American species for the purpose, as it is also for hedging.—**Egyptian thorn,** *Acacia scorpioides,* one of the gum-arabic trees.—**Elephant-thorn,** *Acacia tomentosa.*—**Evergreen thorn,** the pyracanth, *Cotoneaster Pyracantha,* of southern Europe. It is a favorite in culture for its luxuriant evergreen foliage and abundant orange-scarlet fruit. Being of a spreading and trailing habit, it is in England often trained upon walls.—**Glastonbury thorn,** a variety of hawthorn, a form of *Cratægus Oxyacantha,* which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it was believed that the original tree was the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where, according to tradition, he became the founder of the celebrated abbey.—**Jerusalem thorn.** See *Parkinsonia.*—**Jews' thorn.** Same as *Christ's-thorn.*—**Karoo thorn,** the karoo doorn or doorn boom of South Africa, *Acacia horrida,* a tree with very sharp spines from ½ inch to 3 inches long.—**Lily thorn,** a plant of the West Indian rubiaceous genus *Catesbæa,* particularly *C. spinosa* with large yellow nodding flowers, and *C. parviflora* with small white flowers. These plants are spiny in the axils of the leaves.—**Newcastle thorn.** See *cockspur-thorn,* above.—**Parsley-leafed thorn,** the parsley-haw, *Cratægus apiifolia,* of the southern United States.—**Pear-thorn.** Same as *pear-haw* (see *haw*[2], 3).—**Pyracanth thorn,** the evergreen thorn.—**Sallow-thorn.** See *Hippophaë.*—**Scarlet-fruited thorn,** the scarlet or red haw, *Cratægus coccinea,* a small tree common northward in North America, with finely cut-toothed leaves and small scarlet, barely edible haws.—**Scorpion-thorn, scorpion's thorn.** Same as *scorpion-plant,* 2.—**September thorn.** See *September.*—**Silkworm-thorn,** a small Chinese tree, *Cudrania triloba,* of the nettle family. Its leaves are considered as good as those of the mulberry for silkworms, but are more difficult to gather on account of thorns.—**Thirsty thorn,** *Acacia Seyal.*—**Wait-a-bit thorn,** the grapple-plant.—**Washington thorn,** *Cratægus cordata,* found in Virginia, and thence southward and westward. It was formerly widely planted for hedges, being disseminated from near Washington city. See cut above.—**Waythorn,** the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus:* so called as springing up along highways. [Prov. Eng.]—**White thorn.** (*a*) In England, the common hawthorn: so called from its lighter bark in contrast with the sloe or blackthorn. (*b*) In the United States, sometimes, the scarlet-fruited thorn. (*c*) See *Macrocnemum.*—**Willow-thorn.** Same as *sallow-thorn.* (See also *blackthorn, buckthorn, camel's-thorn, mouse-thorn, orange-thorn.*)

thorn[1] (thôrn), *v. t.* [< *thorn*[1], *n.*] **1.** To prick or pierce with or as with a thorn. [Rare.]

I am the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him.
Tennyson, Harold, i. 1.

2. To fasten with a thorn.

Somtimes the Plane, somtimes the Vine they shear,
Choosing their fairest tresses heer and there;
And with their sundry locks, *thorn'd* each to other,
Their tender limbs they hide from Cynthias Brother.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

thorn[2]† (thôrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Supplied (?).

Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a',
An' see ye be weell *thorn.*
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

thorn[2]†, *v. i.* [< *thorn*[2], *a.*] To be supplied (?).

When they had eaten and well drunken,
And a' had *thorn'd* fine;
The bride's father he took the cup,
For to serve out the wine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

thorn-apple (thôrn′ap′l), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Datura,* chiefly *D. Stramonium.* The name refers to the large spiny capsule. See *stramonium.*—**2.** A fruit of some species of *Cratægus* or thorn-tree; a haw; ★also, the tree itself.

thornback (thôrn′bak), *n.* [< ME. *thornbak, thornbake;* < *thorn*[1] + *back*[1].] **1.** A kind of ray or skate, *Raia clavata,* common on the British coasts, distinguished by the short and strong spines which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows about 2 feet long, and is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sandeels, crabs, lobsters, etc. Many are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent. The female is in Scotland called *maiden-skate.*



Thornback (*Raia clavata*).

The spreading ray, the *thornback* thin and flat.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

2. The common British spider-crab, *Maia squinado.* Sometimes called *king-crab.* See cut under *Maia.*

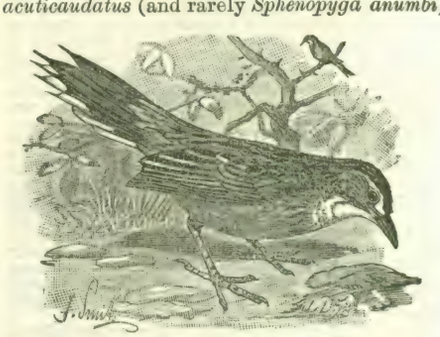
thornback-ray (thôrn′bak-rā), *n.* Same as *thornback,* 1.

thornbill (thôrn′bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron:* a book-name. These notable hummers are large (averaging over four inches long), with broad forked tail, the gorget pendent like a beard, and specially short sharp bill (whence both the generic and vernacular names). Six species are described, one of the best-known being *R. heteropogon.* They range from the Colombian States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms—*Chalcostigma, Lampropogon,* and *Eupogonus.*



Thornbill (*Rhamphomicron heteropogon*).

thorn-bird (thôrn′bėrd), *n.* A South American dendrocolaptine bird, originally *Furnarius anumbi* (Vieillot, after Azara), now *Anumbius acuticaudatus* (and rarely *Sphenopyga anumbi*).



Thorn-bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*).

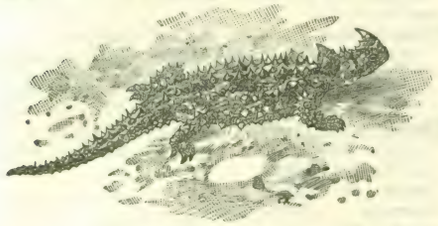
It is about 8 inches long, brown varied with black, white, and chestnut, and noted for the great size of the nest which it builds, of twigs and thorns, in bushes. It is a well-known Argentine type, a sort of large synallaxine bird with short wings, stout feet, and sharp tail-feathers.

thorn-broom (thôrn′bröm), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus.*

thorn-bush (thôrn′bůsh), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

The lanthorn is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this *thorn-bush*, my *thorn-bush*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 263.

thorn-devil (thôrn′dev″l), *n.* A certain spiny lizard, *Moloch horridus.*



Thorn-devil (*Moloch horridus*).

thorned (thôrnd), *a.* [< *thorn*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing thorns; thorny.

Silvery-green with *thorned* vegetation, sprawling lobes of the prickly pear. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 207.

thornen (thôr′nen), *a.* [< ME. *thornen, thernen*, < AS. *thyrnen* (= OFries. *thornen* = OHG. *durnīn*), of thorn, < *thorn*, thorn: see *thorn*[1] and *-en*[2].] Made of thorns.

thorn-headed (thôrn′hed″ed), *a.* Acanthocephalous: as, the *thorn-headed* worms (the members of the order *Acanthocephala*). See cut under *Acanthocephala.*

thornhog† (thôrn′hog), *n.* [ME., < *thorn*[1] + *hog*[1].] A hedgehog. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 66.

thorn-hopper (thôrn′hop″ėr), *n.* A tree-hopper, *Thelia cratægi*, which lives on the thorn and other rosaceous trees.

thorn-house (thôrn′hous), *n.* A salt-evaporating house in which the brine is caused to trickle down over piles of brush or thorns, in order to give greater exposure for evaporation.

thornless (thôrn′les), *a.* [< *thorn*[1] + *-less.*] Free from thorns.

Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths.
Coleridge, Sonnet to Bowles.

Thy great
Forefathers of the *thornless* garden, there
Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 3.

thorn-oyster (thôrn′ois″tėr), *n.* A thorny bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ*. See cut under *Spondylus.*

thornstone (thôrn′stōn), *n.* In the manufacture of salt, a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, and some chlorids, which accumulates in the thorns of a thorn-house.

thorn-swine (thôrn′swīn), *n.* A porcupine.

thorntail (thôrn′tāl), *n.* [< *thorn*[1] + *tail*[1].] A humming-bird of the genus *Gouldia*, having long sharp tail-feathers (whence the genus is also called *Prymnacantha*). The one with the most spine-like rectrices is *G. popelairei*, 4½ inches long, the male of a shining grass-green color, varied in some places with red, steel-blue, black, and white. It inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

thorn-tailed (thôrn′tāld), *a.* In *herpet.*, having spinose scales on the tail: specific in the phrase *thorn-tailed agamas.* See *Uromastix.*

thorny (thôr′ni), *a.* [< ME. *thorny* = D. *doornig* = MHG. *dornic*, G. *dornig*; as *thorn*[1] + *-y*[1]. The AS. form is *thorniht* = G. *dornicht.*] 1. Abounding in or covered with thorns; producing thorns; prickly; spiny.

The steep and *thorny* way to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 48.

And the *thorny* balls, each three in one,
The chestnuts throw on our path.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Characteristic of or resembling a thorn; sharp; irritating; painful.

The sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 224.

A sharp *thorny*-toothed satirical rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, spinous; prickly; echinate.—**Thorny lobster**, the spiny lobster. See cut under *Palinurus.*—**Thorny oyster.** Same as *thorn-oyster.*=**Syn. 1.** Spinose, ★spinous, briery, sharp.

thorogummite (thō-rō-gum′īt), *n.* [< *thorium* + *gummite.*] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull yellowish-brown color, and containing silica and the oxids of uranium, thorium, and the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. It is somewhat related to gummite, but is distinguished by containing thorium. It occurs with gadolinite and other rare minerals in Llano county, Texas.

thorough (thur′ō), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *thorow*; often written briefly *thoro'*; < ME. *thorouz, thorou, thoruz, thoruh, thoru, thorw, thorz, thuregh, thurez, thuruh, thourh, thurgh, thurgh, thurch, thurth, thurh*, < AS. *thurh*, rarely and chiefly in comp. *thyrh, therh*, ONorth. *therh* = OS. *thurh, thuru* = OFries. *thruch, truch*, Fries. *troch*, also *dör* = MD. *deur, door*, D. *door* = MLG. *durch, dor* = OHG. *duruh, dhurah, durih*, MHG. *durch, dur*, G. *durch* = Goth. *thairh*, thorough, through; orig., as the AS. (ONorth.) and Goth. forms indicate, with radical *e* (AS. *therh*, > **theorh*, > *thurh*); prob. orig. neut. acc. ('going through') of the adj. appearing in OHG. *derh*, 'pierced,' whence also ult. AS. dim. *thyrel* (**thyrhel*) (= OHG. *durhil, durihil*, etc.), pierced, as a noun, *thyrel*, a hole (see *thirl*[1], *n.*), and Goth. *thairko*, a hole (see *thirl*[1], and cf. *thurrock*); perhaps ult. connected with AS. *thringan*, etc., press, crowd (press through): see *thring, throng*[1]. Hence, by transposition, *through*[1], the common modern form, differentiated from *thorough* as prep. and adv. For the form *thorough*, < AS. *thurh*, cf. *borough*[1], < AS. *burh*, and *furrow*, < AS. *furh.*] **I.** *prep.* Through. See *through*[1], a later form of *thorough*, now the exclusive form as a preposition and adverb.

He that wol *thorghe* Turkye, he gothe toward the Cytee of Nyke, and passethe *thorghe* the zate of Chienetout.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.

Whan that dede was don deliuerli & sone
Gode lawes *thurth* his lond lelly he sette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5475.

And thus we Sayled *thorow* the Gulf of Seynt Elene, otherwyse callyd the Gulf of Satalie, And com a long the Costes of Turkey, And ther we saw the Mowntaynes of Macedonye. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, *thorough* brier,
Over park, over pale,
Thorough flood, *thorough* fire.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 3, 5.

II. *adv.* Through: as, *thoroughgoing.* See *through*[1], *adv.*

thorough (thur′ō), *a.* [< *thorough, adv.*] 1. Going through; through, in a literal sense: a form now occurring only in dialectal use or in certain phrases and compounds. See *through*[1], *a.*

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. Going through, as to the end or bottom of anything; thoroughgoing. Hence—(*a*) Penetrating; searching; sharp; keen.

The intuitive decision of a bright
And *thorough*-edged intellect to part
Error from crime. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

(*b*) Leaving nothing undone; slighting nothing; not superficial.

To be a *thorough* translator, he must be a *thorough* poet.
Dryden, Translation.

(*c*) Fully executed; having no deficiencies; hence, complete in all respects; unqualified; perfect.

Me seemes the Irish Horse-boyes or Cuilles . . . in the *thorough* reformation of that realme . . . should be cutt of. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Dark night,
Strike a full silence, do a *thorow* right
To this great chorus.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i.

A *thorough* discussion of the evils and dangers of all paper money, by whomsoever issued.
The Nation, XXI. 112.

(*d*) Earnest; ardent. [Rare.]

She 's taen him in her arms twa,
And gien him kisses *thorough*.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

Thorough framing†, the framing of doors and windows.—**Thorough stress.** See *stress*[1].—**Toll thorough.** See *toll*[1].

thorough (thur′ō), *n.* [< *thorough, a.* or *adv.*] 1. That which goes through. Specifically—(*a*†) A thoroughfare; a passage; a channel.

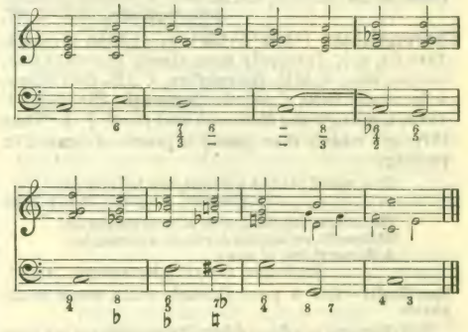
If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, . . . the alteration must be from the head, by making other *thoroughs* and devices.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 303. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A furrow between two ridges. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *perpend*[3].

2. In *Brit. hist.*, in the reign of Charles I., the policy of Strafford and Laud of conducting or carrying through ('thorough') the administration of public affairs without regard to obstacles. Hence the word is associated with their system of tyranny.

The dark, gloomy countenance, the full, heavy eye, which meet us in Strafford's portrait, are the best commentary on his policy of *Thorough.*
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 509.

thorough-bass (thur′ō-bās), *n.* 1. In *music*, a figured bass, or basso continuo—that is, a bass voice-part written out in full throughout an entire piece, and accompanied by numerals which indicate stenographically the successive chords of the harmony.—2. A system of stenographic marks, especially numerals, thus used with a bass for the purpose of indicating the harmony.—3. The science or art of harmonic composition in general: so called because of the prevalence of such stenographic systems: a loose usage. The ordinary system of thorough-bass, that of numerals, appears first in a publication of Richard Dering in 1597, and its earliest systematic presentation was by Viadana in 1612. In this system numerals are used to indicate the intervals between each tone of the given bass and the constituent tones of the chord to which it belongs so far as is necessary for clearness. If the bass tone is the root of a triad, no numeral is used, unless, perhaps, in an opening chord, to mark the desired position of the soprano, or where a previous chord might occasion ambiguity. The first inversion of a triad is indicated either



by $\frac{6}{3}$ or simply by 6; the second inversion by $\frac{6}{4}$. A seventh-chord is marked by 7; its first inversion by $\frac{6}{5}$ or by $\frac{6}{5}$; its second inversion by $\frac{6}{3}$ or by $\frac{4}{3}$; and its third inversion by $\frac{6}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, or simply 2. A chord of the ninth is marked 9, etc. A suspension is indicated by a numeral corresponding to its interval from the bass, followed usually by a careful noting of the interval of the resolution. In two successive chords having tones in common that are held over from one to the other in the same voices, the numerals required to indicate them in the first chord are given, and are followed in the second by dashes to mark their continuance. Every chromatic deviation from the original tonality is indicated. If the deviation occurs in a tone a third above the bass, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is generally used alone; but if it affects a tone already indicated by a numeral, the accidental required is prefixed to the numeral, except that, in place of a ♯ thus prefixed, it is customary to use a dash drawn through the numeral itself (as 6 or 4). A passage that is to be performed without chords—that is, in unison or in octaves—is marked *tasto solo*, or *t. s.* It is practically possible to indicate in these ways every element in the most complicated harmonic writing, so that an entire accompaniment may be presented on a single staff. The interpretation of such a score requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of part-writing. In consequence of the wide-spread use of this system, the first inversion of a triad is often colloquially called a *six-chord*, the second inversion a *six-four chord*, etc.

thorough-bolt (thur′ō-bōlt), *n.* In *mech.*, a bolt that passes through a hole and is secured in place by a nut screwed upon its projecting end: distinguished from a *tap-bolt.*

thoroughboret, *v. t.* [ME. *thorouboren* (= OHG. *durhporōn*, MHG. *durchborn*, G. *durchbohren*); < *thorough* + *bore*[1].] To bore through; perforate. *R. Manning*, Hist. of England (ed. Furnivall), l. 16184.

thorough-brace (thur′ō-brās), *n.* A strong band of leather extending from the front C-spring to the back one, and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

thorough-braced (thur′ō-brāst), *a.* Provided with or supported by thorough-braces.

The old-fashioned *thorough-braced* wagon.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 19.

thoroughbred (thur′ō-bred), *a.* and *n.* [Also *throughbred*; < *thorough* + *bred.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood. See II.

Many young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatter-dashed to the knee.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing: sometimes applied colloquially to persons.—3. Thoroughgoing; thorough.

Your *thoroughbred* casuist is apt to be very little of a Christian. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Cushing, scarce a man in years,
But a sailor *thoroughbred*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 730.

II. *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race; strictly, and as noting horses, a race-horse all of whose ancestors for a given number of generations (seven in England, five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.

In America the name is now loosely given to any animal that is of pure blood and recorded pedigree, or is entitled to be recorded in a stud-book, herd-book, or flock-register, and whose ancestry is known and recorded for five generations of dams and six of sires. In the most restricted sense a *thoroughbred* is the English race-horse, with ancestry recorded in the stud-book; a *pure-bred* is a similarly bred animal of another breed, with recorded ancestry in herd-books, stud-books, flock-books, or other pedigree-records. Sometimes applied colloquially to persons.

In the [American] "Stud Book," I have laid it down as a rule that to pass a *thoroughbred* [be entitled to registry in the Stud Book, if a breeding animal] a horse must have at least six pure and known crosses, and for reasons there given have admitted mares one degree short of that standard [that is, six generations for sires, and five for dams].
Wallace, Trotting Register, I. 14.

Horse for horse, a *thoroughbred* is an animal of more endurance and swiftness than a halfbred; he is as fine a fencer as any halfbred, and his pace is certainly greater.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 407.

thoroughfare (thur'ō-fār), *n.* [Also *throughfare* (q. v.); formerly sometimes *thoroughfair, thorowfair;* < ME. *thurghfare*, < AS. *thurhfaru*, a thoroughfare, < *thurh*, thorough, through, + *faru*, a going: see *thorough* and *fare*[1].] 1. That through which one goes; a place of travel or passage.

This world nis but a *thurghfare* ful of wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1989.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in;
A *thoroughfare* of news.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 79.

Specifically—(*a*†) A place through which much traffic passes.

This [Panama] is a flourishing City by reason it is a *thoroughfair* for all imported or exported Goods and Treasure to and from all parts of Peru and Chili.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 179.

Those townes that we call *thorowfaires* haue great and sumptuous innes builded in them.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 16 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

(*b*) A road for public use; a highway; a public street, unobstructed and open at both ends.

Not willing to be known,
He left the barren-beaten *thoroughfare*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*c*) A strait of water, or a neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds.
Sportsman's Gazetteer.

2. Passage; travel; transit.

Hell and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 393.

thoroughfoot (thur'ō-fůt), *n.* The disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks having been turned over through the parts of the fall.

thoroughgate† (thur'ō-gāt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorowgate;* < *thorough* + *gate*[2].] A thoroughfare.

That corner is no *thorow gate*.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

thorough-girt†, *a.* [ME. *thurgh-girt.*] Pierced through.

Thurgh-girt with many a grevous blody wounde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 152.

thorough-go† (thur'ō-gō), *v. t.* [ME. *thurhgon* (cf. AS. *thurhgangan;* = G. *durchgehen*); < *thorough* + *go.*] To go through.

thoroughgoing (thur'ō-gō″ing), *a.* [< *thorough, adv.*,+ *going.* Cf. *throughganging.*] Unqualified; out-and-out; thorough; complete.

What I mean by "evolutionism" is consistent and *thoroughgoing* uniformitarianism.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 212.

Admirers of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer are as different and marked individualities as *thorough-going* Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 300.

=Syn. See *radical.*

thorough-joint (thur'ō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, a perfectly movable joint or articulation of bones; diarthrosis of any kind; arthrodia. *Coues.*

thorough-lighted†, *a.* Same as *through-lighted.*

thoroughly (thur'ō-li), *adv.* [< *thorough* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *throughly.*] In a thorough manner; unqualifiedly; fully; completely.

thoroughness (thur'ō-nes), *n.* [< *thorough* + *-ness.*] The condition or character of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

thoroughout†, *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *thorghe-out, thurthout;* < *thorough* + *out.* Cf. *through-out.*] Throughout. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

And *thorghe out* many othere Iles, that ben abouten Inde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

thorough-paced (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* Literally, perfectly trained to go through all the possible paces, as a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; going all lengths; thoroughgoing; downright; consummate.

It can hardly be that there ever was such a monster as a *thorough-paced* speculative Atheist in the world.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 89.

I never knew a *thorough-paced* female gamester hold her beauty two winters together.
Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

thorough-pin (thur'ō-pin), *n.* A swelling in the hollow of the hock of the horse, appearing on both inner and outer aspects, and caused by distention of the synovial sheath of the flexor perforans tendon playing over the side of the joint; also, a similar swelling on the posterior aspect of the carpal joint, or so-called knee of the fore leg.

thorough-shot (thur'ō-shot), *n.* Same as *thorough-pin.*

thorough-sped† (thur'ō-sped), *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs. *Swift.*

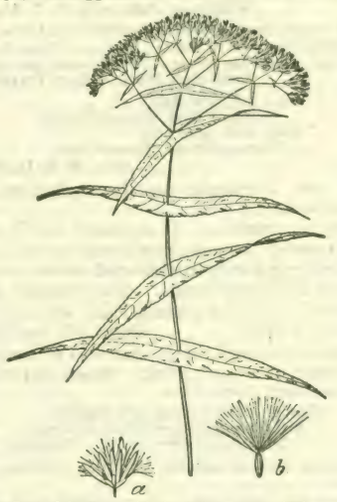
thorough-stem (thur'ō-stem), *n.* Same as *thoroughwort.*

thorough-stitch†, *adv.* Same as *through-stitch.*

thorough-stone† (thur'ō-stōn), *n.* Same as *through-stone.*

thoroughwax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* [Also *thorow-wax* and *throw-wax;* < *thorough*, through, + *wax*, grow, the stem appearing to grow through the leaf.] A plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium:* same as *hare's-ear*, 1.

thoroughwort (thur'ō-wėrt), *n.* A composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, common in eastern North America. It has a stout hairy stem, 2 to 4 feet high, with opposite leaves united at the base (con-



Upper Part of the Stem with the Inflorescence of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
a, a mature head; *b*, achene with pappus.

nate-perfoliate), the stem thus passing through the blade (whence the name). The flowers are white, many in a head, the heads in a large compound corymb. The leaves and tops form an officinal as well as domestic drug of tonic and diaphoretic properties, in large doses emetic and aperient. The name is extended to other species of the genus. Also *boneset* and *Indian sage.*

thorow†, *prep., adv.*, and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *thorough.*

thorow-leaf (thur'ō-lēf), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorow-wax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorp (thôrp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorpe;* < ME. *thorp, throp*, < AS. *thorp* (used esp. in names of places) = OS. OFries. *thorp* = D. MLG. *dorp*, a village, = OHG. MHG. G. *dorf* = Icel. *thorp*, a village, rarely farm, = Sw. *torp*, a farm, cottage, = Dan. *torp*, a hamlet, = Goth. *thaurp*, a field. Connections uncertain; cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *dorf*, visit, meeting. Cf. W. *tref*, village, = OIr. *treb*, settlement, tribe, village, connected with L. *tribus*, tribe: see *tribe.* On the other hand, cf. Icel. *thyrpast*, refl., press, throng, < *thorp*, a village, with Gr. *τίρβη*, L. *turba*, crowd, throng; AS. *threp, thrōp*, village; Lith. *troba*, building.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village: used chiefly in place-names, and in names of persons derived from places: as, Al*thorp*, Copmans*thorpe.*

The cok that orloge is of *thorpes* lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Some of the Yorkshire *thorpes* are still simply isolated farmsteads, which have not, as in most cases, grown into hamlets or villages.
Isaac Taylor, N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 437.

thorpsman (thôrps'man), *n.*; pl. *thorpsmen* (-men). A villager.

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-housen, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less filching *thorps-men.*
Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

thorter-ill (thôr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill.* [Scotch.]

Thos (thōs), *n.* See *Thous.*

those (ŦHōz), *a.* and *pron.* [Pl. of *that;* etymologically the same as *these*, q. v.] See *this* and *that.*

thosse† (thos), *n.* An unidentified fish.

The merchants of Constantinople . . . send their barkes vnto the riuer of Tanais to buy dried fishes, Sturgeons, *Thosses*, Barbils, and an infinite number of other fishes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Thoth (tōt or thoth), *n.* [< Gr. Θώθ, Θωίθ, Θείθ, < Egypt. *Tehut.*] An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the source of wisdom. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and -crescent. Also *Tat.*



Ibis-headed Thoth, wearing the moon-crescent and -disk. (From Champollion's "Panthéon Égyptien.")

thother†. An obsolete contraction of *the other.*

thou (ŦHou), *pron.* [< ME. *thou, thow, thu* (in enclitic use attached to a preceding auxiliary, *tou, tow*—*artow*, art thou, *hastou*, hast thou, etc.), < AS. *thū* (gen. *thīn*, dat. *thē*, acc. *thē*, older and poet. *thec*, instr. *thē;* pl. nom. *gē* (ye), gen. *eówer* (your), dat. *ców* (you), acc. *ców*, poet. *eówic* (you); dual. nom. *git*, gen. *incer*, dat. *inc*, acc. *inc, incit*) = OS. *thū* = OFries. *thu* = MD. *du* (mod. D. uses the pl. *gij*, = E. *ye*, for sing.) = MLG. LG. *du* = OHG. MHG. *du, dū*, G. *du* = Icel. *thū* = Sw. Dan. *du* = Goth. *thu* = W. *ti* = Gael. Ir. *tu* = OBulg. *ti* = Russ. *tui*, etc., = L. *tu* = Gr. *σύ*, Doric *τύ* = Skt. *tvam*, thou, orig. **tva*, one of the orig. Indo-Eur. personal pronouns (cf. *I, he, the*[1], *that*, etc.). Hence *thine, thy.*] A personal pronoun of the second person, in the singular number, nominative case, the possessive case being *thy* or *thine*, and the objective *thee:* plural, *ye* or *you, your, you.* See *thine* and *you.*

Wel sone, bute *thu* flitte,
With swerde ihc *the* anhitte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Thi soule with synne is goostly slayn,
And *thou* withoute sorewe *thi* synne tellis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

Thou'rt fallen again to *thy* dissembling trade.
Leau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

"O what dost *thee* want of me, wild boar," said he.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

I beg *thee* by the Filial Love
Due to *thy* Father. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

O *thou!* bold leader of the Trojan bands,
And *you*, confed'rate chiefs from foreign lands!
Pope, Iliad, xii. 69.

In ordinary English use the place of *thou* has been taken by *you*, which is properly plural, and takes a plural verb. *Thou* is now little used except archaically, in poetry, provincially, in addressing the Deity, and by the Friends, who usually say not *thou* but *thee*, putting a verb in the third person singular with it: as, *thee* is or is *thee?*

O *thou* that hearest prayer, unto *thee* shall all flesh come.
Ps. lxv. 2.

The priest asked me, "Why we said *Thou* and *Thee* to people? for he counted us but fools and idiots for speaking so." I asked him "Whether those that translated the scriptures, and made the grammar and accidence, were fools and idiots, seeing they translated the scriptures so, and made the grammar so, *Thou* to one, and *You* to more than one, and left it so to us?" *George Fox*, Journal, 1665.

And if *thou* marries a good un I'll leäve the land to *thee.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. S.

Formerly it was used in general address, and often bore special significance, according to circumstances as noting —(*a*) equality, familiarity, or intimacy; (*b*) superiority on the part of the speaker; (*c*) contempt or scorn for the person addressed (see *thou, v.*).

I will begin at *thy* heel, and tell what *thou* art by inches, *thou* thing of no bowels, *thou! Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 54.

thou (ŦHou), *v.* [< ME. *thowen* (= Icel. *thūa* = Sw. *dua* = ML. *tuare;* cf. F. *tutoyer*); < *thou, pron.* Cf. *thout.*] I. *trans.* To address as "thou": implying (except when referring to

the usage of the Friends) familiarity, wrath, scorn, contempt, etc.

She was neuer heard so much as to *thou* any in anger.
Stubbes, Christal Glasse (New Shak. Soc.), p. 198.

Taunt him with the license of ink: if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 48.

II. *intrans.* To use *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, and *thine* in discourse, as do the Friends.

though (ŦHō), *conj.* and *adv.* [Also written briefly *tho'*, *tho;* < ME. *though*, *thoughe*, *thogh*, *thoz*, *thoh*, *thow*, *thoo*, *tho*, *thauh*, *thaz*, *thau*, *thaih*, *thez*, *thei*, *theiz*, *theigh*, etc., < AS. *theáh*, *thēh* = OS. *thōh* = OFries. *thāch* = D. *doch* = MLG. *doch* = OHG. *dōh*, *doh*, MHG. *doch*, G. *doch* = Icel. *thó* = Sw. *dock* = Dan. *dog* = Goth. *thauh*, though (the Goth. form indicating a formation < **tha*, pronominal base of *that*, etc., + *-uh*, an enclitic particle).] **I.** *conj.* **1.** Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; albeit; while: followed by a clause, usually indicative, either completely or elliptically expressed, and noting a recognized fact.

Thog the asse spac, frigtede he [Balaam] nogt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3978.

Thaz Arther the hende kyng at herte hade wonder,
He let no semblaunt be sene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 467.

This child, *the* hit were zung, wel hit understod,
For seli child is sone i-lered ther he wole beo god.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

He's young and handsome, *though* he be my brother.
Leau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Her plans, *though* vast, were never visionary.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. Conceding or allowing that; however true it be that; even were it the case that; even if: followed by a subjunctive clause noting a mere possibility or supposition.

I parfourned the penaunce the preest me enioyned,
And am ful sori for my synnes, and so I shal euere
Whan I thinke there-on, *theighe* I were a pope.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 609.

We . . . charge noght his chaterynge, *thogh* he chide euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my exhibition to a royal
For one whole year.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What would it avail us to have a hireling Clergy, *though* never so learned? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Hence, without concessive force, in the case that; if: commonly used in the expression *as though*.

And schalle be youre Deffence in all aduerssite,
As though that y were dayly in youre sight.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl. 10.

O, how can Love's eye be true,
That is so vex'd with watching and with tears?
No marvel, then, *though* I mistake my view.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlviii.

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,
As tho' it were the beauty of her soul.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. Nevertheless; however; still; but: followed by a clause restricting or modifying preceding statements.

Lecherie . . . is on of the zeuen dyadliche zennes. *thaz* ther by zome bronches thet ne byeth nazt dyadlich zenne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Glad shall I be if I meet with no more such brunts; *though* I fear we are not got beyond all danger.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

As though. See def. 3.— **Though that†**, though.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act,
By heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3. 57.

What though (elliptically for *what though the fact* or *case is so*), what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, etc.) care about that?

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though?* yet I live like a poor gentleman born. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 286.

=Syn. *Although*, *Though*, etc. (See *although*.) *While*, *Though*. See *while*.

II. *adv.* Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that.

Would Katharine had never seen him *though!*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 26.

I' faith, Sneer, *though*, I am afraid we were a little too severe on Sir Fretful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

though-all† (ŦHō'âl), *conj.* [ME. *though al*, *thof al*, etc.; < *though* + *all*. Cf. *although*.] Although.

I am but a symple knave,
Thof all I come of curtayse kynne.
York Plays, p. 121.

Nowe loke on me, my lorde dere,
Thof all I put me noght in pres.
York Plays, p. 122.

thoughless† (ŦHō'les), *conj.* [ME. *thazles;* < *though* + *-less* as in *unless*.] Nevertheless; still; however.

Thazles the wone is kueaduol, and may wel wende to zenne dyadlich. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

thought[1] (thât), *n.* [< ME. *thought*, *thouht*, *thoht*, *thozt*, *thuzt*, *ithozt*, < AS. *gethōht*, also *theaht*, *getheaht* = OS. *githâht*, f., thinking, belief, = D. *gedachte* = OHG. **daht*, MHG. *dâht*, f., thought, OHG. *gedâht* (cf. OHG. *anadâht*, MHG. *andâht*, G. *andacht*, attention, devotion (= Goth. *andathahts*, attention), G. *bedacht*, deliberation) = Icel. *thōtti*, *thōttr*, thought, = Goth. *thuhtus*, thought (the above forms being more or less confused); with formative *-t* or *-tu*, < AS. *thencan* (pret. *thōhte*), etc., think: see *think*[1].] **1.** The process or the product of thinking. The word *thought* is used very loosely in current psychology. Strictly defined, thought is the final and most complex term in the series of mental formations based upon sensation; the series which rises through perception and idea to the association of ideas, judgment, etc. Thought is always carried on in verbal ideas; always implies active attention; and is accompanied by and resolved upon one or other of the intellectual sentiments (difficulty, obscurity, curiosity, agreement, etc.). It is the counterpart of active imagination, and forms the subject-matter of logic, as imagination forms that of esthetics. (*a*) In the most concrete sense, a single step in a process of thinking; an idea; a notion; a reflection.

"They are never alone," said I, "that are accompanied with noble *thoughts*." *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Truth shall nurse her,
Holy and heavenly *thoughts* still counsel her.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 30.

Some to Conceit alone their taste confine,
And glittering *thoughts* struck out at every line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 290.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

(*b*) The condition or state of a person during such mental process.

Horn sat upon the grunde,
In *thuzte* he was ibunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere,
Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in *thought*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*c*) A synonym of *cognition* in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that *thought*, loosely used as above described, embraces every intellectual process from the bare sensation to the highest elaborations of constructive reasoning.

Feeling, *thought*, and action are to a certain extent opposed or mutually exclusive states of mind.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 657.

(*d*) The objective aspect of the intellectual process.

Thought always proceeds from the less to the more determinate, and, in doing so, it cannot determine any object positively without determining it negatively, or determine it negatively without determining it positively.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 313.

Thought is, in every case, the cognition of an object, which really, actually existentially out of *thought*, is ideally, intellectually, intelligibly within it; and just because within in the latter sense, is it known as actually without in the former. *Mind*, No. 35, July, 1884.

(*e*) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

Thought proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as the act of knowing or judging things by means of concepts.
Dean Mansel, Prolegomena to Logic, p. 22.

(*f*) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

Without entering upon the speculations of the Nominalists and the Realists, we must admit that, in the process of ratiocination, properly called *thought*, the mind acts only by words. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

(*g*) An intellectual standpoint, considered as something which, under the influence of experience, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that (1) in the life of an individual, and (2) in history: as, the gradual development of Greek *thought*.

(*h*) The subjective aspect of the intellectual process; thinking as known by introspection.

By the word *thought* I understand all that which so takes place in us that we of ourselves are immediately conscious of it. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 9.

(*i*) The understanding; intellect.

For our instruction, to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 82.

What never was seen or heard of may yet be conceived; nor is anything beyond the power of *thought* except what implies an absolute contradiction.
Hume, Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, ii.

2. An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with *of:* as, I have some *thought of* going to Europe.

They have not only *thoughts of* repentance, but general purposes of doing the acts of it at one time or other.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

The sun was very low when we came to this place, and we had some *thoughts of* staying there all night; but the people gave us no great encouragement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 106.

3. *pl.* A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

I would not there reside,
To put my father in impatient *thoughts*
By being in his eye. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 243.

It glads me
To find your *thoughts* so even.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

4†. Doubt; perplexity.

Whan the lordes vndirstod that kynge Arthur was gon and lefte his londe, than thei hadde grete *thought* wherefore it myght be; but no wise cowde thei devise the cause.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

5. Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.

There is another thynge . . .
Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and *thought*.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 579.

In this *thought* and this anguyssh was the mayden by the coniurison of Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Take no *thought* [be not anxious, R. V.] for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. Mat. vi. 25.

Gonzales was done to death by Gasca. Soto died of *thought* in Florida; and ciuill wars eate vp the rest in Peru. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 871.

6. A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase *a thought:* as, *a thought* too small.

Here be they are every way as fair as she, and *a thought* fairer, I trow. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better.
Swift, Letter, Aug. 12, 1727.

Elemental law of thought. See *elemental.*— **Free thought.** See *free.*— **New Thought.** See *new.*— **Objective thought.** See *objective reason*, under *objective.*— **Second thoughts**, maturer or calmer reflection; after-consideration: as, on *second thoughts*, I will not speak of it.

Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?
Not first, and third, which are a riper first?
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Upon or with a thought, with the speed of thought; in a twinkling; immediately.

The fit is momentary; *upon a thought*
He will again be well. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 55.

I will be here again, even *with a thought*.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 19.

What is my thought like? a game in which one or more of the players think of a certain object, and the rest, through questions as to what that thought or object is like, try to guess it.=Syn. 1. (*a*) *Feeling*, etc. (see *sentiment*); imagination, supposition.

thought[2] (thât). Preterit and past participle of *think*[1].

thought[3] (thât). Preterit of *think*[2].

thought[4] (thât), *n.* [Also *thowt;* dial. form of *thoft*[1]; in part a corruption of *thwart*[1].] A rower's seat; a thwart. [Prov. Eng.]

The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat.
Dict. ap. Moor. (*Halliwell*, under *thowts.*)

thoughted (thâ'ted), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having thoughts: used chiefly in composition with a qualifying word.

Low-*thoughted* care. *Milton*, Comus, l. 6.

Those whom passion hath not blinded,
Subtle-*thoughted*, myriad-minded.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Shallow-*thoughted*, and cold-hearted.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

thoughten† (thâ'tn). An old preterit plural (and irregular past participle) of *think*[1].

Be you *thoughten*
That I came with no ill intent.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 115.

thought-executing (thât'ek"sē-kū-ting), *a.* Effective with the swiftness of thought. Compare *upon a thought*, under *thought*[1].

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 4.

thoughtful (thât'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *thoughtful*, *thohtful*, *thoztful;* < *thought*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** Occupied with thought; engaged in or disposed to reflection; contemplative; meditative.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 347.

No circumstance is more characteristic of an educated and *thoughtful* man than that he is ready, from time to time, to review his moral judgements.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 91.

2. Characterized by or manifesting thought; pertaining to thought; concerned with or dedicated to thought.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the Muses' shades.
Pope, Choruses to Tragedy of Brutus, i. 7.

Much in vain, my zealous mind
Would to learned Wisdom's throne
Dedicate each *thoughtful* hour.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 9.

His coloring (in so far as one can judge of it by reproduction) is pleasing if not perceptibly *thoughtful*.
The Nation, XLVII. 460.

3. Mindful, as to something specified; heedful; careful: followed by *of* or an infinitive.

For this they have been *thoughtful* to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 73.

Thoughtful of thy gain,
Not *of* my own. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. 364.

4. Showing regard or consideration for others; benevolent; considerate; kindly.

And oh! what business had she to be so ungrateful and to try and thwart Philip in his *thoughtful* wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

5. Full of care; anxious; troubled.

O *thoughtful* herte, plungyd in dystres.
Lydgate, Life of Our Lady. (*Hoppe.*)

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight and tormenting care.
Prior.

=**Syn. 1.** Reflective, pensive, studious.—**3.** Considerate, regardful.

thoughtfully (thât'fûl-i), *adv.* In a thoughtful or considerate manner; with thought or solicitude.

thoughtfulness (thât'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtful; meditation; serious attention; considerateness; solicitude.

thoughtless (thât'les), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Devoid of or lacking capacity for thought.

Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 7.

A fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the *thoughtless* brains of a savage. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 181.

2. Unthinking; heedless; careless; giddy.

He was lively, witty, good-natur'd, and a pleasant companion, but idle, *thoughtless*, and imprudent to the last degree. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

They cajole with gold
And promises of fame the *thoughtless* youth.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

That *thoughtless* sense of joy bewildering
That kisses youthful hearts amidst of spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 396.

=**Syn. 2.** *Heedless, Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*), regardless, inattentive, inconsiderate, unmindful, flighty, harebrained.

thoughtlessly (thât'les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless, inconsiderate, or careless manner; without thought.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live. *Garth.*

thoughtlessness (thât'les-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtless, heedless, or inconsiderate.

What is called absence is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing. *Chesterfield.*

thought-reader (thât'rē″dėr), *n.* A mind-reader.

We are all convinced that when mistakes are made the fault rests, for the most part, with the thinkers, rather than with the *thought-readers.*
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 43.

thoughtsick (thât'sik), *a.* [< *thought* + *sick.*] Sick from thinking.

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is *thought-sick* at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 51.

thoughtsome (thât'sum), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-some.*] Thoughtful. *Encyc. Dict.*

thoughtsomeness (thât'sum-nes), *n.* Thoughtfulness. *N. Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

thought-transfer (thât'trâns″fėr), *n.* Same as *telepathy*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 704. [Recent.]

thought-transference (thât'trâns″fėr-ens), *n.* Same as *telepathy*. [Recent.]

thought-transferential (thât'trâns-fe-ren″shal), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to thought-transference; telepathic. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 461. [Recent.]

thought-wave (thât'wāv), *n.* A supposed undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference, assumed to account for the phenomena of telepathy. [Recent.]

Thous (thō'us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), also *Thos*, < Gr. *θώος, θώς*, a kind of wild dog: see *thoöid.*] **1.** A genus of canines, or a section of *Canis*, combining some characters of foxes with others of wolves. The group is not well marked, but has been made to cover several African forms which represent the peculiar South American fox-wolves, and come under the general head of jackals. Some of them are brindled with light and dark colors on the back. Among them are *T. anthus*, the wild dog of Egypt; *T. variegatus*, the Nubian thous; *T. mesomelas*, the black-backed or Cape jackal; *T. senegalensis*, the Senegal thous or jackal; etc. See also cut under *jackal.*



Senegal Thous (*Thous senegalensis*).

2. [*l. c.*] A jackal of this genus: as, the Senegal *thous.*

thousand (thou'zand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thousand, thousend, thusend,* < AS. *thūsend* = OS. *thusund-ig* = OFries. *thūsend, dūsent* = D. *duizend* = OLG. *thūsint*, MLG. *dusent*, LG. *dusend* = OHG. *thūsunt, dūsunt, tūsent*, MHG. *tūsent, tūsunt*, G. *tausend* = Icel. *thūsund* (also *thūshund, thūshundradh*, conformed to *hund, hundradh*, hundred) = Sw. *tusen* = Dan. *tusende* = Goth. *thūsundi*, thousand. Though all numerals up to 100 belong in common to all the Indo-Eur. languages, this word for *thousand* is found only in the Teut. and Slav. languages: = OBulg. *tysasht*a = Serv. *tisuca* = Pol. *tysiac* = Russ. *tysiacha* = OPruss. *tūsimtons* (pl. acc.) = Lith. *tukstantis* = Lett. *tūkstōts*, etc. Possibly the Slavs borrowed the word in prehistoric times from the Teut.] **I.** *a.* Numbering ten hundred; hence, of an indefinitely large number.

Themperour hire throli thonked many *thousand* sithe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5154.

That Cry
Which made me look a *thousand* ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.
Wordsworth, To the Cuckoo.

II. *n.* **1.** The number ten hundred, or ten times ten times ten; hence, indefinitely, a great number. Like *hundred, million*, etc., *thousand* takes a plural termination when not preceded by a numeral adjective.

Ther com . . . xl[M] [people], what on horse bakke and on fote, with-oute hem that were in the town, whereof ther were vj[M]; but the story seith that in tho dayes fyve hundred was cleped a *thousande.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. Ps. xci. 7.

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

2. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1,000.—**3.** In *brick-making*, a quantity of clay sufficient for making a thousand bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 104.
—**One of or in a thousand,** an exception to the general rule; a rare example or instance.

Now the glass was *one of a thousand.* It would present a man, one way, with his own features exactly; and turn it but another way, and it would show . . . the Prince of pilgrims himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

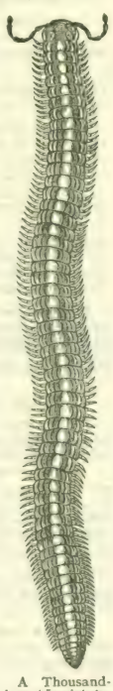
Upper ten thousand. See *upper.*

thousandeal†, *n.* [ME. *thousandeelle;* < *thousand* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal, thirdendeal.*] A thousand times.

For in good feythe this leveth welle,
My wille was bettre a *thousandeelle.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
(*Halliwell.*)

thousandfold (thou'zand-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *thusendfold, thusendfeld* (= D. *duizendvoud* = G. *tausendfältig* = Sw. *tusenfaldt* = Dan. *tusendfold*); < *thousand* + *-fold.*] A thousand times as much.

thousand-legs (thou'zand-legz), *n.* Any member of the class *Myriapoda*, particularly one of the chilopod order; a milleped. The common household *Cermatia* (or *Scutigera*) *forceps* is specifically so called in some parts of the United States. See also cuts under *milleped, myriapod*, and *Scutigera.*



A Thousand-legs (*Lysiopetalum lactarium*).

thousandth (thou'zandth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *thousand* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in order of a series of a thousand; next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral. —**2.** Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* One of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

thout†, *v. t.* [ME. *thowten* (= Dan. *dutte*); < *thou, pron.* Cf. *yeet.*] To thou.

Thowtyne, or seyn thow to a mann (thowyn, or sey thu). Tuo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 492.

thow[1]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *thou.*

thow[2]†, *n.* A variant of *thew*[2].

thow[3], *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *thaw.*

thowel, thowl, *n.* Variants of *thole*[2].

thowless (thou'les), *a.* [A var. of *thewless.* Cf. *thieveless.*] Slack; inactive; lazy. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, John Halftext, the curate.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

thowmbe†, *n.* An old spelling of *thumb*[1].

Thracian (thrā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thracius*, ★Thracian, *Thracia*, Thrace, < Gr. *Θρᾴκιος*, Ionic *Θρήκιος, Θρήκιος*, Thracian, < *Θρᾴκη*, Ionic *Θρήκη*, Thrace, < *Θρᾷξ*, Ionic *Θρῆιξ, Θρῆξ*, a Thracian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, a region in southeastern Europe (formerly a Roman province), included between the Balkans and the Ægean and Black Seas.

The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,
Tearing the *Thracian* singer in their rage.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 49.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Thrace.

thrack† (thrak), *v. t.* [Appar. < ME. **threkken, thrucchen,* < AS. *thryccan* (= OHG. *drucchen*, MHG. *drucken, drücken*, G. *drücken*, etc.), press, oppress.] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions.
South, Sermons, II. vi.

thragge†, *v. t.* Apparently an error for *shragge* (see *shrag*).

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge.* Succido.
Huloet, Abecedarium (1552). (*Nares.*)

thral†, *n.* An old spelling of *thrall.*

thraldom (thrâl'dum), *n.* [Also *thralldom*, and formerly *thraldome;* < ME. *thraldom* (= Icel. *thrældōmr* = Sw. *träldom* = Dan. *trældom*); < *thrall* + *-dom.*] The state or character of being a thrall; bondage, literal or figurative; servitude.

Every base affection
Keeps him [man] in slavish t[h]*raldome* & subjection.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

"Such as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and not such as live in *thraldom* unto men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

thralhood†(thrâl'hûd), *n.* [ME. *thralhod, thralhede;* < *thrall* + *-hood.*] Thraldom.

Thanne is mi *thralhod,*
Iwent in to kni3thod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

thrall (thrâl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *thral, thralle, threl, threlle* (pl. *thralles, thrales, threlles, threles*), < late AS. *thrǣl* (pl. *thrǣlas*), < Icel. *thrœll* = Sw. *träl* = Dan. *træl*, a thrall, prob. = OHG. *dregil, drigil, trigil, trikil*, a serf, thrall; Teut. form **thragila* (contracted in Scand.), perhaps orig. 'a runner,' hence an attendant, servant; < AS. *thrægian* (= Goth. *thragjan*), run, < *thrag, thrah*, a running, course; cf. Gr. *τροχίλος*, a small bird said to be attendant on the crocodile, < *τρόχος*, a running, < *τρέχειν*, run (see *trochil, trochus*, etc.). The notion that *thrall* is connected with *thrill*[1], as if meaning orig. 'thrilled'—i. e. 'one whose ears have been thrilled or drilled in token of servitude'—is ridiculous in theory and erroneous in fact. The AS. *thrǣl*, thrall, cannot be derived from *thyrelian, thyrlian*, thirl (see *thirl*[1], *thrill*[1]), and if it were so derived, it could not mean 'thrilled,' or 'a thrilled man.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A slave; a serf; a bondman; a captive.

And se thi sone that in seruage
For mannis soule was made a *thralle.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

In a dungeon deepe huge nombers lay
Of caytive wretched *thralls*, that wayled night and day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 45.

The actual slave, the *thrall*, the theow, is found everywhere [in early Britain]. The class is formed and recruited in two ways. The captive taken in war accepts slavery as a lighter doom than death; the freeman who is guilty of certain crimes is degraded to the state of slavery by sentence of law. In either case the servile condition of the parent is inherited by his children.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 274.

The *thrall* in person may be free in soul.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. One who is a slave to some desire, appetite, spell, or other influence; one who is in moral bondage.

Hi ne byeth [they are not] *threlles* ne to gold ne to zeluer, ne to hare caroyne [their flesh], ne to the guodes of fortune.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

The slaves of drink and *thralls* of sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 13.

3. Thraldom, literal or figurative; bondage; slavery; subjection.

The chafed Horse, such *thrall* ill-suffering,
Begins to snuff, and snort, and leap, and fling.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Now soon they reach Newcastle jail,
And to the pris'ner thus they call;
"Sleips thou, wakes thou, Jock o' the Side,
Or is thou wearied o' thy *thrall?*"
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

I saw pale kings and princes too; . . .
They cried — "La Belle Dame sans Merci
Hath thee in *thrall!*"
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

4. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

The dairy *thralls* I might ha' wrote my name on 'em, when I come downstairs after my illness.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. (*Davies.*)

II. *a.* **1.** Enslaved; bond; subjugated.

Ther liberte loste, ther contre made *thrall*
With that fers geant huge and comerous,
Horrible, myghty, strong, and orgulous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4065.

So the Philistines, the better to keep the Jews *thrall* and in subjection, utterly bereaved them of all manner weapon and artillery, and left them naked.
Bp. Jewel, Works, II. 672.

2. Figuratively, subject enthralled.

Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde
The feend that yow wolde make *thrale* and bonde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 362.

He cometh not of gentle blood
That to his coyne is *thrall.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

We govern nature in opinions, but we are *thrall* unto her in necessity. *Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

thrall (thrâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *thrallen;* < *thrall, n.*] **1.** To deprive of liberty; enslave.

For more precyous Catelle ne gretter Ransoum ne myghte he put for us than his blessede Body, his precyous Blood, and his holy Lyf, that he *thralled* for us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

My husband's brother had my son
Thrall'd in his castle, and hath starved him dead.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Figuratively, to put in subjection to some power or influence; enthrall.

Love, which that so soone kan
The freedom of youre hertes to him *thralle.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 235.

Not all thy manacles
Could fetter so my heeles, as this one word
Hath *thrall'd* my heart.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

thraller (thrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *thrall* + *-er*[1].] One who thralls. *Encyc. Dict.*

thrallessꝑ (thrâ'les), *n.* [ME., < *thrall* + *-ess.*] A bondwoman. [Rare.]

There [in Egypt] thow shalt be sold to thin enemyes, into thrallis and *thrallessis.* *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 68.

thrallful (thrâl'fûl), *a.* [< *thrall* + *-ful.*] Enthralled; slavish.

Also the Lord accepted Iob, and staid
His *Thrall-full* State.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv.

thrang[1] (thrang), *n.* A Scotch (and Middle English) form of *throng*[1].

thrang[2] (thrang), *a.* and *adv.* [A Scotch (and ME.) form of *throng*[2].] Crowded; much occupied; busy; intimate; thick.

Twa dogs that were na *thrang* at hame
Forgather'd ance upon a time. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a *thrang* day as this. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

thranite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [= F. *thranite*, < Gr. *θρανίτης*, a rower of the topmost bench (in a trireme), < *θρᾶνος*, bench, framework, esp. the topmost of the three tiers of benches in a trireme.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the rowers on the uppermost tier in a trireme. Compare *zeugite* and *thalamite.*

thranitic (thrā-nit'ik), *a.* [< *thranite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a thranite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 807.

thrap (thrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrapped*, ppr. *thrapping.* [Perhaps a dial form of *frap.* Cf. dial. *troth* for *trough* (trôf). The converse change is more common: *fill*[2] for *thill.*] *Naut.*, to bind on; fasten about: same as *frap*, 2.

The hull was so damaged that it had for some time been secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it.
Southey, Nelson, iii., an. 1795.

thrapple (thrap'l), *n.* Same as *thropple.*

thrash[1], *v.* See *thresh*[1].

thrash[2], **thresh**[2] (thrash, thresh), *n.* [A var. of *thrush*[3] for *rush*[1], as *rash*[6] for *rush*[1].] A rush. [Scotch.]

They were twa bonnie lasses,
Wha' biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,
An' theekit it o'er wi' *thrashes.*
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

thrashel, *n.* See *threshel.*

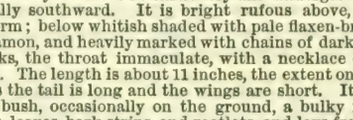
thrasher[1], *n.* See *thresher*[1].

thrasher[2] (thrash'ėr), *n.* [Also *thresher;* a var. ★of *thrusher* (appar. simulating *thrasher*[1], *thresher*[1]): see *thrusher.*] A kind of throstle or thrush; specifically, in the United States, a thrush-like bird of the genus *Harporhynchus*, of which there are numerous species, related to the mocking-bird, and less nearly to the birds commonly called thrushes. The best-known, and the only one found in the greater part of the United States, is *H. rufus*, the brown thrush or brown thrasher, also



Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*).

called *sandy mocking-bird* from its color and shape and power of mimicry, in which latter respect it approaches the true mocker, *Mimus polyglottus.* Its proper song, heard only from the male and in the breeding-season, is loud, rich, skilfully modulated, and well sustained. This bird is very common in shrubbery and undergrowth, especially southward. It is bright rufous above, nearly uniform; below whitish shaded with pale flaxen-brown or cinnamon, and heavily marked with chains of dark-brown streaks, the throat immaculate, with a necklace of oval spots. The length is about 11 inches, the extent only 13 or 14, as the tail is long and the wings are short. It builds in a bush, occasionally on the ground, a bulky nest of twigs, leaves, bark-strips, and rootlets, and lays from four to six eggs, whitish or greenish, profusely speckled with brown, about an inch long and ¾ inch broad. A similar but darker-colored thrasher is *H. longirostris* of Texas. In New Mexico, Arizona, and California there are several others, showing great variation in the length and curvature of the bill, and quite different in color from the common thrasher. Such are the curve-billed, *H. curvirostris;* the bow-billed, *H. c. palmeri;* the Arizona, *H. bendirei;* the St. Lucas, *H. cinereus* of Lower California; the Cali-



Head of California Thrasher (*Harporhynchus redivivus*), two thirds natural size.

fornia, *H. redivivus;* the Yuma, *H. lecontei;* and the crissal, *H. crissalis* — all found over the Mexican border.

She sings round after dark, like a *thrasher.*
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

Blue thrasher, the Bahaman *Mimocichla plumbea*, a sort of thrush of a plumbeous color with black throat and red feet. — **Sage thrasher.** See *sage-thrasher*, and cut under *Oreoscoptes.*

thrasher-shark, thrasher-whale. See *thresher-shark*, etc.

thrashing, thrashing-floor, etc. See *threshing*, etc.

thrashle, *n.* See *threshel.*

thrasonical (thrā-son'i-kal), *a.* [< *Thraso(n-)*, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's "Eunuchus," < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, spirited: see *dare*[1].] **1.** Given to bragging; boasting; vainglorious. *Bacon.* — **2.** Proceeding from or exhibiting ostentation; ostentatious; boasting.

There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two rams and Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 34.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living? his . . . vain-glorious and *Thrasonical* braving? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

thrasonically (thrā-son'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastingly.

To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte.
Johnson (under *rodomontade*).

thrastꝑ. A Middle English preterit of *thrust*[1].

Thrasyaëtus (thras-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), after earlier *Thrasaetos* (G. R. Gray, 1837), *Thrasaetus* (G. R. Gray, 1844); < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or diurnal birds of prey, including the great crested eagle or harpy of South America, *T. harpyia*, one of the largest and most powerful of its tribe. See cut under *Harpyia.* Properly *Thrasaëtus.*

thratch (thrach), *v. i.* [Perhaps an assibilated form of *thrack.*] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

If I but grip you by the collar,
I'll gar you gape and glour, and gollar,
An' *thratch* an' thraw for want of breath.
Beattie, John o' Arnha'. (*Jamieson.*)

thratch (thrach), *n.* [< *thratch, v.*] The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

thrave, threave (thrāv, thrēv), *n.* [< ME. *thrave, threve, thrafe,* < Icel. *threfi* = Dan. *trave* = Sw. dial. *trave*, a number of sheaves (cf. Sw. *trafve*, a pile of wood), perhaps orig. a handful (cf. L. *manipulus*, a sheaf, lit. 'a handful': see *maniple*), < Icel. *thrifa*, grasp. Cf. Icel. *thref*, a loft where corn is stored.] **1.** A sheaf; a handful.

[Enter Bassiolo with Servants, with rushes.]
Come, strew this room afresh; . . . lay me 'em thus,
In fine, smooth *threaves;* look you, sir, thus in *threaves.*
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

His belt was made of myrtle leaves
Plaited in small curious *threaves.*
Sir J. Mennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 19).

Specifically — **2.** Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks of twelve sheaves each.

Ac I have thouȝtes a *threve* of this thre yles,
In what wode thei woxen and where that thei growed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 55.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A daimen icker in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

3. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a considerable number.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 55.

His jolly friends, who hither come
In *threaves* to frolic with him, and make cheer.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

thraw[1] (thrâ), *v.* [A Sc. (and ME.) form of *throw*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twist; hence, to wrench; wrest; distort.

Ye 'll *thraw* my head aff my hause-bane,
And throw me in the sea.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 15).

He is bowed in the back,
He 's *thrawen* in the knee.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 166).

2. To cross; thwart; frustrate.

When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,
Conform to gospel law, man,
Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,
They did his measures *thraw*, man.
Burns, The American War.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To twist or writhe, as in agony; wriggle; squirm.

And at the dead hour o' the night,
The corpse began to *thraw.*
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

The empty boat *thrawed* i' the wind,
Against the postern tied.
D. G. Rossetti, Stratton Water.

2. To cast; warp. — **3.** To be perverse or obstinate; act perversely. [Scotch in all uses.]

thraw[1] (thrâ), *n.* [A Sc. form of *throw*[1].] A twist; a wrench.

In Borrowstounness he resides with disgrace,
Till his neck stand in need of a *thraw.*
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

To rin after spuilzie, de'il be wi' me if I do not give your craig a *thraw.* *Scott*, Waverley, xlviii.

Heads and thraws, lying side by side, the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thraw[2] (thrâ), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *throw*[2] for *throe*[1]. — **In the dead thraw,** in the death-throes; in the last agonies: the phrase is also applied to any object regarded as neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

thraw[3], *n.* A Scotch form of *throw*[3].

thraward, thrawart (thrâ'wärd, -wärt), *a.* [Appar. < *thraw*[1] + *-ard* (mixed with *fraward, froward* (?)).] Cross-grained; perverse; stubborn; tough; also, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a *thrawart* job I hae had wi' her first and last.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

thraw-crook (thrâ'krůk), *n.* See *throw-crook*, 1.

thrawn (thrân), *p. a.* [A Sc. form of *thrown;* cf. *thraw*[1].] **1.** Twisted; wrenched; distorted; sprained: as, a *thrawn* stick; a *thrawn* foot. — **2.** Cross-grained; perverse; contrary or contradictory.

"Of what are you made?" "Dirt" was the answer uniformly given. "Wull ye never learn to say dust, ye *thrawn* deevil?" *Dr. J. Brown*, Marjorie Fleming.

★**thread** (thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thred;* also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid;* < ME. *threed, thred, threde,* < AS. *thrǣd* = OFries. *thrēd* = MD. *draed*, D. *draad* = OHG. MHG. *drāt*, G. *draht*, thread, wire, = Icel. *thrādhr* = Sw. *tråd* = Dan. *traad* = Goth. **thrēths* (not recorded), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted' (cf. *twist, twine*, thread); with formative *-d*, < AS. *thrāwan*, etc., twist, turn: see *throw*[1].] **1.** A

twisted filament of a fibrous substance, as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length. In a specific sense, thread is a compound cord consisting of two or more yarns firmly united together by twisting. The twisting together of the different strands or yarns to form a thread is effected by a thread-frame, or doubling-and-twisting mill, which accomplishes the purpose by the action of bobbins and fliers. Thread is used in some species of weaving, but its principal use is for sewing. The word is used especially for linen, as distinguished from sewing-silk and sewing-cotton, and as seen in the phrases *thread lace* and *thread glove;* but this distinction is not original, and is not always maintained. Compare cuts under *spinning-wheel* and *spinning jenny.*

That riche ring ful redily with a red silk *threde*
The quen bond als bliue a-boute the wolwes necke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4430.

Also, cosyn, I pray you to sende me sum Norfoke *threde* to do a boute my nekke to ryde with. *Paston Letters*, I. 343.

To a choice Grace to spin He put it out,
That its fine *thread* might answer her neat hand.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind: as, a *thread* of spun glass; a *thread* of corn-silk.

Sustaining a *threed* of Copper, reaching from one to another, on which are fastened many burning Lampes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

3. The prominent spiral part of a screw. See cuts under *screw* and *screw-thread.*—**4.** In *mining*, a thin seam, vein, or fissure filled with ore. —**5.** A very slender line applied on a surface: thus, in decorative art, thin and minute lines are so called to distinguish them from bands of color, which, though narrow, have a more appreciable width.—**6.** *pl.* In *conch.*, the byssus.—**7.** A yarn-measure, the circumference of a reel, containing 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 yards.—**8.** That which runs through the whole course of something and connects its successive parts; hence, proper course or sequence; the main idea, thought, or purpose which runs through something: as, the *thread* of a discourse or story.

I would not live over my hours past, or begin again the *thread* of my days. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Wherefore to resume the *thread* of our course, we were now in sight of the Volcan, being by estimation 7 or 8 leagues from the shoar. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 120.

If, after a pause, the grave companion resumes his *thread* in the following manner, "Well, but to go on with my story," new interruptions come from the left and the right, till he is forced to give over.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

9. A clue.

And, scorning of the loyall virgins *Thred*,
Haue them and others in this Maze mis-led.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

10†. Distinguishing property; quality; degree of fineness.

A neat courtier,
Of a most elegant *thread*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

11. The thread of life. See phrase below.

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old *thread* in twain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 206.

He sees at one view the whole *thread* of my existence.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Adam's needle and thread. See *Adam.*—**Gold thread.** (*a*) A string formed by covering a thread, usually of yellow silk, with thin gold wire wound spirally around it. See *wire.* (*b*) A thin strip of gilded paper often used in Oriental brocaded stuffs. (*c*) Erroneously, gold wire. (*d*) See *goldthread.*—**Lisle thread,** a fine hard-twisted linen or cotton thread, originally made at Lille (Lisle), but now also made in Great Britain. It is used especially in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, etc.—**The thread of life,** the imaginary thread spun and cut by the Fates: emblematic of the course and termination of one's existence. See def. 11.—**Thread and needle.** Same as *thread-needle.*—**Thread and thrum,** figuratively, all; the good and the bad together.

O Fates, come, come;
Cut *thread and thrum*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 291.

Thread lace. See *lace.*—**Thread of the river, thread of the stream,** the middle of the main current, which may be on one side or the other of the middle of the water. *Henry Austin*, Farm Law, p. 135.—**Three threads.** See ★*three.*

thread (thred), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *thred;* also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid;* < ME. *threden;* < *thread*, *n.*] **1.** To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of, as a needle.

A sylver nedyl forth I drowe
Out of an aguyler queynt ynowe,
And gan this nedyl *threde* anone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 99.

2. To string on a thread.

Then they [beads] are *threaded* by children, tied in bundles, and exported to the ends of the earth.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 262.

3. To pass through with the carefulness and precision of one who is threading a needle, implying narrowness or intricacy in that which is passed through.

They would not *thread* the gates.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 124.

He began to *thread*
All courts and passages, where silence dead,
Roused by his whispering footsteps, murmur'd faint.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

Such lived not in the past alone,
But *thread* to-day the unheeding street.
Lowell, All-Saints.

4. To form a spiral projection on or a spiral groove in; furnish with a thread, as a screw: as, to *thread* a bolt.

threadbare (thred′bâr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thredbare, threedebare;* < ME. *thredbare, threedbare, thredebare;* < *thread* + *bare*[1].] **1.** Having the thread bare; worn so that the nap is lost and the thread is visible, either wholly or in certain parts: said of a piece of textile fabric, as in a garment, or of the garment itself.

Lo, thus by smelling and *threedbare* array,
If that men list, this folk they knowe may.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 337.

And he com in the semblaunce of an olde man, and hadde on a russet cote torne and all *thredebare*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

A Jew never wears his cap *threadbare* with putting it off. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 63.

A suit of *threadbare* black, with darned cotton stockings of the same colour, and shoes to answer.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, iv.

2. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby; seedy.

A *threadbare* rascal, a beggar.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Well-worn; much used; hence, hackneyed; trite: as, a *threadbare* jest.

Yelverton is a good *thredbare* frend for yow and for odyr in thys contre, as it is told me. *Paston Letters*, II. 83.

Where have my busy eyes not pry'd? O where,
Of whom, hath not my *threadbare* tongue demanded?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

You could not bring in that *thredbare* Flourish, of our being more fierce than our own Mastiffs, . . . without some such Introduction. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

threadbareness (thred′bâr-nes), *n.* The state of being threadbare. *H. Mackenzie.*

thread-carrier (thred′kar″i-ėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn is passed. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-cell (thred′sel), *n.* **1.** One of the little bodies or cavities of a cœlenterate, as a jellyfish or sea-nettle, containing a coiled elastic thread that springs out with stinging effect when the creature is irritated; an urticating-organ; a nematocyst; a lasso-cell; a cnida. Thread-cells are highly characteristic of the cœlenterates, and some similar or analogous organs are found in certain infusorians. See cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*, and compare *trichocyst.*

2. An occasional name of a seed-animalcule or spermatozoön. *Haeckel.*

thread-cutter (thred′kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A small blade fixed to a sewing-machine, to a spool-holder, or to a thimble, etc., as a convenience for cutting sewing-threads.—**2.** A thread-cutting machine for bolts; a screw-thread cutter. See cut under *screw-stock.* *E. H. Knight.*

threaded (thred′ed), *p. a.* Provided with a thread.

From the bastion'd walls,
Like *threaded* spiders, one by one we dropt.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

threaden† (thred′n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also **thredden, threadden;* < *thread* + *-en*[2].] Woven of threads; textile. Also *thridden.*

I went on shoare my selfe, and gaue euery of them a *threadden* point, and brought one of them aboord of me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 31.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 10.

threader (thred′ėr), *n.* [< *thread* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which threads; specifically, a contrivance for threading needles. See *needle-threader.*

thread-feather (thred′feтн″ėr), *n.* A filoplume. See *feather.*

thread-fin (thred′fin), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Polynemus* or *Polydactylus:* so called from the long pectoral filaments. See *Polynemus.*

thread-finisher (thred′fin″ish-ėr), *n.* A machine in which linen or cotton thread is treated to remove the fluffy fibers that cling to new thread, to fasten down the loose fibers, and to ★polish the surface.

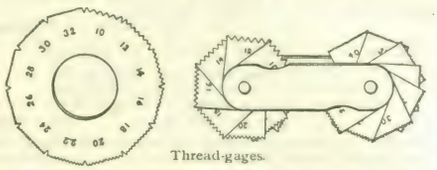
thread-fish (thred′fish), *n.* **1.** The cordonnier or cobbler-fish, *Alectis crinitus.*—**2.** The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus.*

thread-flower (thred′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nematanthus*, of the family *Gesneriaceæ*, which consists of about 4 Brazilian climbing or epiphytic shrubs with large crimson flowers pendent on long peduncles, to which this name, as also that of the genus, alludes.—**Crimson thread-flower,** a leguminous tree, *Poinciana Gilliesii.*

threadfoot (thred′fůt), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Podostemon Ceratophyllum.*

thread-frame (thred′frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine combining yarns by doubling and ★twisting them, to make thread.

thread-gage (thred′gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the number of threads to the inch on ★screws and taps. *E. H. Knight.*



Thread-gages.

thread-guide (thred′gīd), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a device, as a loop or an eye, for guiding the thread when it is necessary to change the direction at any point between the spool and the eye of the needle. See cuts under *sewing-machine.* *E. H. Knight.*

thread-herring (thred′her″ing), *n.* **1.** The mud-shad or gizzard-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum.* See cut under *gizzard-shad.* [Local, U. S.] —**2.** The fish *Opisthonema oglinum* of the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly southward.

threadiness (thred′i-nes), *n.* Thready character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

thread-leaved (thred′lēvd), *n.* Having filiform leaves.—**Thread-leaved sundew.** See *sundew.*

thread-mark (thred′märk), *n.* A delicate fiber, usually of silk and of strong color, put in some kinds of paper made for use as paper money, as a safeguard against counterfeiting by means of photography.

thread-moss (thred′môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Bryum:* so called from the slender seta which bears the capsule.

thread-needle, thread-the-needle (thred′nē″dl, thred′тнē-nē″dl), *n.* [< *thread*, *v.* (+ *the*[1]), + obj. *needle.*] A game in which children, especially girls, stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others under their uplifted hands, and is followed by the rest in turn. Also called *thread and needle.*

thread-oiler (thred′oi″lėr), *n.* An oil-cup or -holder screwed to the spool-wire of a sewing-machine, for oiling the thread, to cause it to pass more readily through leather or other thick, heavy material. *E. H. Knight.*

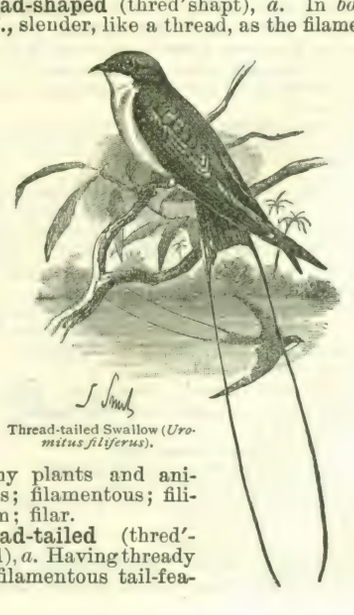
thread-paper (thred′pā″pėr), *n.* **1.** A strip of thin soft paper prepared for wrapping up a skein of thread, which is laid at length and rolled up in a generally cylindrical form.

She has a lap-dog that eats out of gold: she feeds her parrot with small pearls; and all her *thread-papers* are made of bank-notes. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. A variety of paper used for such strips.

thread-plant (thred′plant), *n.* A plant affording a fiber suitable for textile use; a fiber-plant.

thread-shaped (thred′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, slender, like a thread, as the filaments of many plants and animals; filamentous; filiform; filar.



Thread-tailed Swallow (*Uromitus filiferus*).

thread-tailed (thred′tāld), *a.* Having thready or filamentous tail-fea-

thers: specifically noting swallows of the genus *Uromitus*, as *U. filiferus*. Also *wire-tailed*.

thread-the-needle, *n.* See *thread-needle*.

thread-waxer (thred′wak″sėr), *n.* In *shoemanuf.*, a trough containing shoemakers' wax, which is kept hot by a lamp. It is attached to a sewing-machine, and the thread is caused to pass through it. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-winder (thred′wīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

threadworm (thred′wėrm), *n.* A small roundworm or nematoid; a hairworm or gordian; a filaria, or Guinea worm; especially, a pinworm; one of the small worms infesting the rectum, particularly of children, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*. These resemble bits of sewing-thread less than an inch long. See cuts under *Nematoidea* and *Oxyuris*.

thready (thred′i), *a.* [< *thread* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or consisting of thread in sense 1, 2, or 5.

I climb with bounding feet the craggy steeps,
Peak-lifted, gazing down the cloven deeps,
Where mighty rivers shrink to *thready* rills.
R. H. Stoddard, The Castle in the Air.

2. Containing thread; covered with thread.

From hand to hand
The *thready* shuttle glides. *Dyer*, Fleece, iii.

3. Like thread in length and slenderness; finely stringy; filamentous; fibrillar; finely fibrous.—**Thready pulse.** See *pulse*[1].

threap, threep (thrēp), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *threpe*; < ME. *threpen, thræpen*, < AS. *threápian*, reprove, rebuke, afflict.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contradict.

Thou wilt not *threap* me, this whinyard has gard many better men to lope than thou. *Greene*, James IV., Int.

2. To aver or affirm with pertinacious repetition; continue to assert with contrary obstinacy, as in reply to persistent denial: as, to *threap* a thing down one's throat.

Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness
They on my face have *threaped*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 227.

3. To insist on.

He *threappit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

4. To cry out; complain; contend; maintain.

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten theym. *Bp. Fisher*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

5. To call; term.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

II. *intrans.* 1. To indulge in mutual recrimination or contradiction; contend; quarrel; bandy words; dispute.

Thei thaste hym full thraly, than was ther no *threpyng*,
Thus with dole was that dere vn-to dede dight,
His bak and his body was bolned for betyng,
Itt was, I saie the for soth, a sorowfull sight.
York Plays, p. 430.

It 's not for a man with a woman to *threepe*.
Take Thine old Cloak about Thee.

2. To fight; battle.

Than thretty dayes throly thei *thrappit* in feld,
And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8362.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

threap, threep (thrēp), *n.* [< ME. *threpe, threp*; < *threap, v.*] 1†. Contest; attack.

What! thinke ye so throly this *threpe* for to leue?
Heyue vp your herttes, henttes your armys;
Wackyns vp your willes, as worthy men shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9850.

2†. Contradiction.—3. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

You would show more patience, and perhaps more prudence, if you sought not to overwork me by shrewd words and sharp *threaps* of Scripture.
T. Cromwell, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church [of Eng., vii.

He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle.*

4. A superstitious idea or notion; a freet.

They'll . . . hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and charms, . . . rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that 's an auld *threep* o' theirs. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

To keep one's threap, to stick pertinaciously or obstinately to one's averments or assertions. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvii.

threasuret, *n.* An obsolete form of *treasure*. *Spenser.*

threat (thret), *n.* [< ME. *thret, threte, thræt, thrat, threat*, < AS. *threát*, a crowd, troop, pressure, trouble, calamity, threat (= Icel. *thraut*, trouble, labor), < *threótan* (pret. *threát*, pp. *throten*), urge, afflict, vex, in comp. *ā-threótan*, impers., vex, = D. *ver-drieten*, vex, = OHG. **driozan*, in comp. *bi-driozan* (MHG. *bedriezen*), *ir-driozan* (MHG. *er-driezen*), MHG. *ver-driezen*, G. *ver-driessen*, impers., vex, annoy, = Icel. *thrjōta*, impers., fail, = Dan. *fortryde*, vex, repent, = Goth. **thriutan*, in *us-thriutan* (= AS. *ā-threótan*), trouble, vex, = L. *trudere*, push, shove, crowd, thrust out, press, urge (> *trudis*, a pole to push with), = OBulg. *truzda*, vex, plague (*trudŭ*, trouble). From the same verb or its compounds are the nouns Icel. *throt*, want, MHG. *urdruz, urdrütze*, vexation, *verdruz*, G. *verdruss* (= Dan. *fortræd*), vexation, trouble. Hence *threat, v., threaten*. Cf. *thrust*[1]. From the L. verb are ult. E. *extrude, intrude, protrude*, etc., *trusion, extrusion*, etc.] 1†. Crowd; press; pressure.

The *thræt* was the mare. *Layamon*, l. 9791.

2†. Vexation; torment.

Then *thrat* moste I thole, & vnthonk to mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 55.

3. A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or a determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 66.

'Tis certain that the *threat* is sometimes more formidable than the stroke, and 'tis possible that the beholders suffer more keenly than the victims. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. In *law*, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to preclude that free voluntary action which is necessary to assent. =**Syn.** 3. See *menace, v. t.*

threat (thret), *v.* [< ME. *threten*, < AS. *threátian*, press, oppress, repress, correct, threaten (= MD. *droten*, threaten), < *threát*, pressure: see *threat, n.* Cf. *threaten.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; urge; compel.

Fele thryuande thonkkeg he *thrat* hom to haue.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1980.

2. To threaten.

Every day this wal they wolde *threte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 754.

II. *intrans.* To use threats; act or speak menacingly; threaten.

K. Phi. Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy.
K. John. No more than he that *threats*.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 347.

'Twere wrong with Rome, when Catiline and thou
Do *threat*, if Cato feared. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or archaic in all senses.]

threaten (thret′n), *v.* [< ME. *thretnen*; < *threat* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use threats or menaces; have a menacing aspect.

An eye like Mars, to *threaten* and command.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 57.

2. To give indication of menace, or of impending danger or mischief; become overcast, as the sky.

I have long waited to answer your kind letter of August 20th, in hopes of having something satisfactory to write to you; but I have waited in vain, for every day our political horizon blackens and *threatens* more and more.
T. A. Mann (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 437).

II. *trans.* 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or of bringing evil on; use threats toward; menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces: with *with* before the evil threatened.

This letter he early bid me give his father,
And *threaten'd* me *with* death, going in the vault,
If I departed not and left him there.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 276.

Threaten your enemies,
And prove a valiant tongue-man.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

2. To charge or enjoin solemnly or with menace.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. Acts iv. 17.

3. To be a menace or source of danger to.

He *threatens* many that hath injured one. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give ominous indication of; presage; portend: as, the clouds *threaten* rain or a storm.

Batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,
Threatening destruction. *Addison*, The Campaign.

The feeling of the blow of a stick or the sight of a *threatened* blow will change the course of action which a dog would otherwise have pursued.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 210.

5. To announce or hold out as a penalty or punishment: often followed by an infinitive clause.

My master . . . hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty if I tell. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 30.

He [a janizary] *threatened* to detain us, but at last permitted us to go on, and we staid that night at a large convent near. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 251.

Threatening torments unendurable,
If any harm through treachery befell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

=**Syn.** 4. *Menace, Threaten* (see *menace*), forebode, foreshadow.

threatener (thret′nėr), *n.* [< *threaten* + *-er*[1].] One who threatens; one who indulges in threats or menaces.

Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 49.

threatening (thret′ning), *n.* [< ME. *thretninge*; verbal n. of *threaten, v.*] The act of one who threatens; a threat; a menace; a menacing.

They constrain him not with *threatenings* to dissemble his mind, and shew countenance contrary to his thought.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

threatening (thret′ning), *p. a.* 1. Indicating or containing a threat or menace.

The *threatening* alliance between Science and the Revolution is not really directed in favor of atheism nor against theology. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 41.

2. Indicating some impending evil; specifically, indicating rain or snow.—**Threatening letters**, in *law*: (*a*) Letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (*b*) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (*c*) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (*d*) Letters threatening to kill a person. The precise definition of what facts constitute a penal offense in this respect varies much with the law in different jurisdictions. =**Syn.** 1. Menacing, minatory.

threateningly (thret′ning-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

threatful (thret′fûl), *a.* [< *threat* + *-ful.*] Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. [Rare.]

He his *threatfull* speare
Gan fewter, and against her fiercely ran.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 10.

threatfully (thret′fûl-i), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood.*

threating† (thret′ing), *n.* [< ME. *threting, thretting*, < AS. *threátung*, verbal n. of *threátian*, threat: see *threat, v.*] Threatening; threats.

Of al his *thretting* rekke nat a myte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

threatless (thret′les), *a.* [< *threat* + *-less.*] Without threats; not threatening.

Threat-less their brows, and without braves their voice.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

threave, *n.* See *thrave*.

three (thrē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thre, threo, thrie, *thri*, < AS. *threó, thrió, thrī, thrȳ* = OS. *thrie, thria, threa* = OFries. *thre, thria, thriu* = D. *drie* = MLG. *drē*, LG. *dre* = OHG. *drī, drie, drio, driu*, MHG. *drī, driu*, G. *drei* = Icel. *thrir, thrjār, thrjū* = Sw. Dan. *tre* = Goth. **threis*, m., **thrijos*, f., *thrija*, neut., = W. *tri* = Ir. Gael. *tri* = L. *tres*, m. and f., *tria*, neut. (> It. *tre* = Sp. Pg. *tres* = OF. *treis, trois*, F. *trois*), = Gr. τρεῖς, m. and f., τρία, neut., = Lith. *trys* = OBulg. *trĭje*, etc., = Skt. *tri*, three. As with the other fundamental numerals, the root is unknown. Hence *thrice*[2], *thrice, third*[1], and the first element in *thirteen* and *thirty.*] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

And there ben Gees alle rede, *thre* sithes more gret than oure here: and thei han the Hed, the Necke, and the Brest alle blak. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 291.

I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12.

Axis of similitude of three circles. See *axis*[1].—**Bashaw of three tails.** See *bashaw.*—**Geometry of three dimensions.** See *geometry.*—**Law of the three stages**, in the philosophy of Comte, the assumption that the development of the human mind, in the history of the race and of the individual, passes through three stages: the *theological*, in which events are explained by supernatural agencies; the *metaphysical*, in which abstract causes are substituted for the supernatural; and the *positive*, in which the search for causes is dropped, and the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena.—**Problem of three bodies**, the problem to ascertain the movements of three particles attracting one another according to the law of gravitation. The problem has been only approximately solved in certain special cases.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point, sine of three planes.** See *sine*[2].—**Song of the Three Holy Children.** See *song*[1].—**The Three Chapters.** (*a*) An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris. (*b*) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.—**The three F's**, the three demands of the Irish Land League—namely, *free* sale, *fixity* of tenure, and *fair* rent.—**The three L's.** See *L*1.—

The three R's. See *R.*—**The Three Sisters.** See *sister.*—**Three-armed cross,** a figure composed of three lines parting from a common center, either in the form of a Y (see *Y-cross*), or composed of three hooks as if a figure in revolution, or of three arms broken at an angle, and bending all in the same direction. See *triskele.*—**Three-card monte.** See *monte.*—**Three-cylinder steam-engine,** one with three cylinders; usually a triple-expansion engine.—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Three-em brace,** in *printing,* a brace three ems wide.—**Three estates.** See *estate,* 9.—**Three-field system.** See *field.*—**Three hours.** See *hour.*—**Three kings of Cologne.** See *king*[1].—**Three-line letter,** in *printing,* an initial letter which is the height of three lines of the body of the type of the text in which it is used.—**Three-mile limit, zone,** or **belt.** See *mile.*—**Three-million bill.** See *million*[1].—**Three sheets in the wind.** See *a sheet in the wind,* under *sheet*[1].—**Three thirds**†**, three threads**†, a mixture of three malt liquors, formerly in demand, as equal parts of ale, beer, and twopenny. Compare *entire* and *porter*[3].

Ezekiel Driver, of Puddle-dock, carman, having disorder'd his pia mater with too plentiful a morning's draught of *three-threads* and old Pharaoh, had the misfortune to have his cart run over him.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

Three times three, three cheers thrice repeated.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee, . . .
The crowning cup, the *three-times-three.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Before I sit down I must give you a toast to be drunk with *three-times-three* and all the honours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Three trees†, the gallows, formed by a transverse beam on two uprights.

For commonly such knaues as these
Doe end their lyves vpon *three trees.*
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A number the sum of two and one. —**2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.—**3.** A playing-card bearing three spots or pips.—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse.* —**Rule of three.** See *rule*[1].

three-aged (thrē′ājd), *a.* Living during three generations. [Rare.]

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three-aged* Nestor. *Creech,* tr. of Manilius.

three-awned (thrē′ând), *a.* Having three awns. —**Three-awned grass,** an American grass, *Aristida purpurascens;* also, *A. purpurea,* purple three-awned grass. The latter is of some consequence as wild feed in the West. Also *beard-grass.*

three-bearded (thrē′bēr″ded), *a.* Having three barbels: as, the *three-bearded* rockling, cod, or ★gade (a fish, *Gaidropsarus mediterraneus*).

three-birds (thrē′bėrds), *n.* A species of toadflax, *Linaria triornithophora*; also, *Triphora trianthophora,* an orchidaceous plant.

three-bodied (thrē′bod″id), *a.* Having three bodies. [Rare.]

I Caia Manlia, daughter to Caius Manlius, doe carie with me mine owne present, for I giue my condemned soule and life to the infernall *three-bodyed* Pluto.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 336.

three-coat (thrē′kōt), *a.* Having or requiring three coats. (*a*) In *plastering,* noting work which consists of pricking-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. (*b*) In *house-painting,* noting work when three successive layers of paint are required.

three-cornered (thrē′kôr″nėrd), *a.* **1.** Having three corners or angles: as, a *three-cornered* hat.—**2.** In *bot.,* triquetrous.—**Three-cornered constituency,** a constituency in which, while three members are returned at one election, each elector can vote for only two candidates. This enables a large minority to elect one of the three members, the majority electing the other two. There were several British constituencies of this complexion from 1867 to 1885.

three-decker (thrē′dek″ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks; formerly, a line-of-battle ship, such ships being of that description in the sailing navy and the earlier naval classification after the introduction of steam.

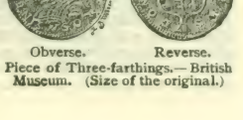
Before the gentlemen, as they stood at the door, could . . . settle the number of *three-deckers* now in commission, their companions were ready to proceed.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xli.

II. *a.* Having three decks: as, a *three-decker* ship; hence, having three stories, tiers, or levels, as a piece of furniture or an old-fashioned pulpit. [Colloq.]

A *three-decker* sideboard, about 1700.
S. W. Ogden, Antique Furniture, plate 32.

three-dimensional (thrē′di-men″shon-al), *a.* Same as *tridimensional.*

three-farthings (thrē′fär″ᵺingz), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three farthings (1¼ cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth. On the obverse were the queen's bust and a rose. It was very thin, and thus liable to be cracked.



Obverse. Reverse.
Piece of Three-farthings.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

My face so thin
That in my ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look, where *three-farthings* goes!"
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 143.

He values me at a crack'd *three-farthings,* for aught I see. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

threefold (thrē′fōld), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *threfold, threovold, threfald,* < AS. *thrīfeald, thriefeald, thriefald, threōfeald* (= OFries. *thrīfald* = MLG. *drēvalt, drivolt* = OHG. *drīfalt,* MHG. *drīvalt* = Icel. *threfaldr;* also, with added adj. termination, = D. *drievoudig* = OHG. *drifalt,* MHG. *drīvalt, drīvaltec,* G. *dreifältig* = Sw. *trefaldig* = Dan. *trefoldig*), < *threó,* three, + *-feald,* E. *-fold.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; multiplied by three; triple: as, *threefold* justice.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. Eccles. iv. 12.

II. *n.* The bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

threefold (thrē′fōld), *adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly; thrice: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of 'much' or 'greatly.'

Alas, you three, on me, *threefold* distress'd,
Pour all your tears! *Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 86.

Thick and threefold. See *thick.*

three-foot (thrē′fůt), *a.* [< ME. **threfote,* < AS. *thrīefēt, thrȳfēt, thrȳfēte,* three-foot; as *three* + *foot.* Cf. *tripod.*] **1.** Measuring three feet: as, a *three-foot* rule.—**2.** Having three feet; three-footed.

When on my *three-foot* stool I sit.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 89.

three-footed (thrē′fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. **threfoted,* < AS. *thrȳfōtad,* three-footed; as *three* + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having three feet: as, a *three-footed* stool.

three-girred (thrē′gėrd), *a.* Surrounded with three hoops. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

three-halfpence (thrē′hā′pens), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three halfpence (3 cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV. and Queen Victoria, formerly issued for circulation in Ceylon.

three-handed (thrē′han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having three hands.—**2.** Done, played, etc., with three hands or by three persons: as, *three-handed* euchre.—**Three-handed boring.** See *boring.*

threehead†, *n.* [ME. *threhed* (= G. *dreiheit*); < *three* + *head.*] Trinity.

A God and ane Lord yn *threhed,*
And thre persons yn anehede.
Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

three-hooped (thrē′höpt), *a.* Having three hoops.—**Three-hooped pot,** a quart pot. See *hoop*[1], 5.

The *three-hooped pot* shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

three-leaved (thrē′lēvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three leaves or leaflets, as many species of *Trifolium;* trifoliate or trifoliolate.—**Three-leaved grass,** an old book-name for clover.—**Three-leaved ivy.** See *poison-ivy.*—**Three-leaved nightshade,** a plant of the genus *Trillium.*

three-light (thrē′līt), *n.* A chandelier or candelabrum with three lamps for candles.

threeling (thrē′ling), *n.* Same as *trilling,* 2.

three-lobed (thrē′lōbd), *a.* In *bot., zoöl.,* and *anat.,* having three lobes; trilobate.—**Three-lobed malope.** See *Malope.*

three-man (thrē′man), *a.* Requiring three men for its use or performance.

Fillip me with a *three-man* beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 255.

A three-man song†, a song for three voices.

Three-man-song-men all. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 43.

three-masted (thrē′mȧs″ted), *a.* Having three masts.

three-master (thrē′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A three-masted vessel, especially such a schooner.

three-nerved (thrē′nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three nerves; triple-nerved.

threeness (thrē′nes), *n.* [< *three* + *-ness.*] The character of being three.

three-out (thrē′out), *n.* One of three equal parts of two glasses, as of gin or ale; a third part of two portions or helpings. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

On one side a little crowd has collected round a couple of ladies, who, having imbibed the contents of various *three-outs* of gin and bitters in the course of the morning, have at length differed on some point of domestic arrangement. *Dickens,* Sketches, Scenes, v.

threep, *v.* and *n.* See *threap.*

three-parted (thrē′pär″ted), *a.* Divided into three parts; tripartite: as, a *three-parted* leaf.

threepence (thrē′pens, colloq. thrip′ens), *n.* **1.** A current English silver coin of the value of three pennies (6 cents), issued by Queen Victoria. Usually called *threepenny-piece* or *threepenny.* A silver coin of the same denomination was coined by Edward VI. and by subsequent sovereigns till



Obverse. Reverse.
Threepence of Elizabeth.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1662, from which time till the reign of Victoria the threepence was struck only as maundy money and not for general circulation.

2. The sum or amount of three pennies.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance
Is here, to get some three or four gazettes,
Some *threepence* in the whole!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

threepenny (thrē′pen″i, colloq. thrip′en-i), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.

II. *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

threepenny-piece, *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

three-per-cents (thrē′pėr-sents), *n. pl.* Government stocks paying three per cent.; specifically, "that portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain which originated in 1752 in consequence of some annuities granted by George I. being consolidated in one fund with a three per cent. stock formed in 1731" (*Bithell,* Counting-House Dictionary).

three-pile† (thrē′pīl), *n.* [< *three* + *pile*[4], 6.] Three-piled velvet.

I have served Prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile.* *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 14.

three-piled† (thrē′pīld), *a.* [< *three* + *pile*[4], 6, + *-ed*[2].] Having a triple pile or nap, as a costly kind of velvet (called *three-pile*); hence, figuratively, having the qualities of three-pile.

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

three-ply (thrē′plī), *a.* Threefold; consisting of three parts or thicknesses. Especially—(*a*) Noting thread or cord composed of three yarns or strands. (*b*) Noting textile fabrics consisting of three webs woven one into the other: as, a *three-ply* carpet. (*c*) In manufactured articles, consisting of three thicknesses, as of linen in a *three-ply* collar or cuff.

three-pound piece (thrē′pound pēs). An English gold coin of the value of £3 (about $14.52),



Obverse.



Reverse.
Three-pound Piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

struck by Charles I. during the civil war A. D. 1642–1644. Specimens weigh over 421 grains.

three-quarter, three-quarters (thrē′kwâr′tėr, -tėrz), *a.* Involving anything three fourths of its normal size or proportions; specifically, noting a size of portraiture measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait delineated to the hips only.

There was Wollaston, a portrait painter, who could only command five guineas for a *three-quarters* canvas.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 42.

Three-quarter binding. See *binding*.— **Three-quarter fiddle** or **violin.** See *violin*.

three-quartered (thrē'kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, turned so as to be nearly affronté, but showing a part of the flank: noting an animal used as a bearing.

three-ribbed (thrē'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having three ribs; tricostate: as, a *three-ribbed* leaf.

threescore (thrē'skōr), *a.* [< *three* + *score*[1].] Thrice twenty; sixty: as, *threescore* years: often used without its noun.

Threescore and ten I can remember well.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 1.

One man has reach't his sixty yeers, but he
Of all those *three-score* has not liv'd halfe three.
Herrick, On Himself.

The brave soldier had already numbered, nearly or quite, his *threescore* years and ten.
★ *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

threesome (thrē'sum), *a.* [< *three* + *-some*.] Triple; danced by three persons. [Scotch.]

There 's *threesome* reels, there 's foursome reels,
There 's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
Burns, The Exciseman.

three-square (thrē'skwâr), *a.* See *square*[1].

three-suited (thrē'sū″ted), *a.* Having only three suits of clothes, or wearing three suits of clothes (referring to a custom, once prevalent among the peasantry of Germany, of putting on their whole wardrobe on festival occasions, one suit over another). [Rare.]

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 16.

three-thirdst, *n.* See *three thirds*, under *three*.

three-thorned (thrē'thôrnd), *a.* Having three thorns or a triple thorn.— **Three-thorned acacia**, the honey-locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*: so called from its savage triple or still more compound thorn.

three-valved (thrē'valvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having, or opening by, three valves.

three-way (thrē'wā), *a.* Having or governing three openings or passages: generally noting a special form of pipe-connection, valve, stop-cock, etc.— **Three-way place**, in *ornith.*, an extravestibular chamber of the inner ear, at the point where the three semicircular canals have a cavity in common. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 190.

threisshfoldt, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold*.

thremmatology (threm-ą-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρέμμα*(*τ*-), a nursling (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication, of their congenital variations under these circumstances, and of the perpetuation of such variations. See *methodical selection*, under *selection*.

Darwin's introduction of *thremmatology* into the domain of scientific biology was accompanied by a new and special development of a branch of study which had previously been known as teleology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 802.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threane*; < L. *threnus*, < Gr. *θρῆνος*, lamentation, < *θρεῖσθαι*, cry aloud.] A threnody; also, lamentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The prophet in his *threnes* weeps that "they which were brought up in scarlet embrace dung-hills."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 198.

That City's sombre Patroness and Queen,
In bronze sublimity she gazes forth
Over her Capital of teen and *threne*.
J. Thomson, City of Dreadful Night, xxi.

threnetic (thrē-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θρηνητικός*, of or pertaining to wailing, < *θρῆνος*, wailing, lamentation: see *threne*.] Same as *threnetical*.

threnetical (thrē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *threnetic* + *-al*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Among all *threnetical* discourses on record, this last, between men overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the excess of their sorrow, has probably an unexampled character. *Carlyle*.

threnode (thrē'nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *θρηνῳδία*, a lamenting: see *threnody*.] Same as *threnody*.

As a *threnode*, nothing comparable to it [M. Arnold's "Thyrsis"] had then appeared since the "Adonais" of Shelley. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 99.

threnodial (thrē-nō'di-al), *a.* [< *threnody* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.
Southey, The Doctor, cxxxiii.

threnodic (thrē-nod'ik), *a.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *threnodial*.

threnodist (thren'ō-dist), *n.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ist*.] A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges. *Imp. Dict.*

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *threnodies* (-diz). [Also *threnode*; < Gr. *θρηνῳδία*, a lamenting, < *θρῆνος*, wailing, lamentation, + *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *threne* and *ode*[1].] A song of lamentation; a dirge; especially, a poem composed for the occasion of the funeral of some personage.

threpet, *v.* An obsolete form of *threap*.

threpsology (threp-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρέψις*, a feeding, nourishment (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the nutrition of living organisms.

thresh[1], **thrash**[1] (thresh, thrash), *v.* [Both forms are in common use, both being historically justifiable, but *thresh* is more original, more in accordance with analogy (cf. *mesh*[1], dial. *mash*, *fresh*, etc.), and the form prevalent in literary use; *thrash* is more colloq. and is accordingly the form generally used in the colloq. or humorous use 'beat, drub' (see the definitions); < ME. *threshen*, *threschen*, *thressen* (pp. *throshen*, *throschen*), < AS. **threscan*, reg. transposed *therscan*, *thærscan* (ONorth. *thersca*, *thærsca*, *thearsca*, *tharsca*) (pret. **thærsc*, pp. **thorscen*) = MD. *dreschen*, *dresschen*, *dersschen*, *dorschen*, *dorschen*, D. *dorschen* = MLG. *droschen*, LG. *drosken* = OHG. *dreskan*, MHG. *dreschen*, G. *dreschen* = Icel. *threskja* = Sw. *tröska* = Dan. *tærske* = Goth. *thriskan*, thresh, tread out (corn). Hence It. *trescare*, trample, dance, OF. *tresche*, a circular dance. Cf. Lith. *trasketi*, rattle, clap, make a cracking noise, OBulg. *trieshtiti*, strike, = Russ. *treshchatĭ*, crash; OBulg. *trieskŭ* = Russ. *treskŭ*, a crash, OBulg. *troska*, a clap of thunder, a stroke of lightning, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, by means of a flail or a threshing-machine, or by treading with oxen: in this sense commonly *thresh*.

And zuo hit is of the hyeape of huete *y-thorsse*. The cornes byeth benethe and thet chef a-boue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

And his son Gideon *threshed* wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites. Judges vi. 11.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 123.

2. To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; drub; hence, to beat in any way: in this sense commonly *thrash*. [Now colloq.]

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave; . . . but ale more fresh
And fierce he still appeard, the more he did him *thresh*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 32.

I could find a man of a smaller scale
Could *thrash* the pedlar and also thee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

Do you remember his fight with Ringwood? What an infernal bully he was, and how glad we all were when Brackley *thrashed* him! *Thackeray*, Philip, xl.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise threshing; beat out grain from straw with a flail or a threshing-machine: in this sense commonly *thresh*.

Some tyme I sowe and some tyme I *thresche*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 553.

2. To beat about; labor; drudge; toil.

I rather would be Mævius, *thrash* for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 194.

3. To throw one's self about; toss to and fro: usually with *about*: in this sense commonly *thrash*.

He [a whale] was enveloped in the foam of the sea that his continual and violent *thrashing about* in the water had created around him. *The Century*, XL. 518.

thresh[2], *n.* See *thrash*[2].

threshel, thrashel (thresh'l, thrash'l), *n.* [Also *thrashle*; < ME. **threshel*, < AS. *therscel*, *therscol* (= OHG. *driscil*, MHG. G. *drischel*), a flail, < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*[1].] An instrument to thresh or thrash with; a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

thresher[1], **thrasher**[1] (thresh'ėr, thrash'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *threschare*, < AS. **therscere* (= MD. *dorscher* = MHG. G. *drescher* = Sw. *törskare* = Dan. *tærsker*), < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*[1].] **1.** One who threshes: in this and the next sense commonly *thresher*.— **2.** A threshing-machine.

The portable and small engines and *thrashers* . . . were the staple of the Sheaf Works. *The Engineer*, LXX. 89.

3. A sea-fox; a kind of shark, *Alopias vulpes*, so called from the enormous length of the upper division of the heterocercal tail, with which it threshes the water. See cut under *Alopias*. In this sense more commonly *thrasher*.

About the Islands [Bermudas] are seen many Whales, attended with the Sword-Fish and the *Thresher*. The Sword-Fish with his Sharp and needle-like Fin [jaw] pricking him into the belly when he would dive and sink into the Sea, and, when he starts up from his woundes, the *Thresher* with his Club Fins [tail] beats him down again.
Samuel Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations of the English [in America (1678) (I. Bermuda), p. 27.

4. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. One of the principal objects was to resist the payment of tithes. Their threats and warnings were signed "Captain *Thresher*." In this sense only *thresher*. *Imp. Dict.*

thresher[2] (thresh'ėr), *n.* See *thrasher*[2].

thresher-shark (thresh'ėr-shärk), *n.* Same as *thresher*[1], 3. More commonly *thrasher-shark*.

thresher-whale (thresh'ėr-hwāl), *n.* A killer, as the common *Orca gladiator* of the Atlantic. More commonly *thrasher-whale*.

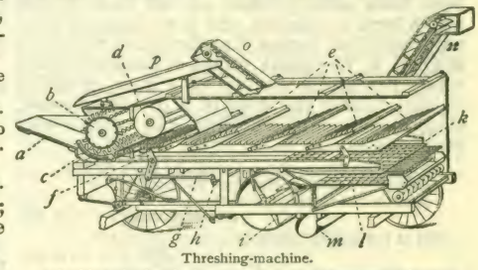
threshing (thresh'ing), *n.* The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways, as by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a threshing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practised in the south of Europe and in Persia and India. Also *thrashing*.

threshing-floor (thresh'ing-flōr), *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. In Eastern countries, from the earliest ages, threshing-floors were in the open air; but in colder and moister climates such floors must be under cover, as in a barn. Also *thrashing-floor*.

He winnoweth barley to night in the *threshingfloor*.
Ruth iii. 2.

Delve of convenient depth your *thrashingfloor*;
With tempered clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 258.

threshing-machine (thresh'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *agri.*, a steam-, water-, or horse-power machine which in its most complete form beats the grain from the ears of cereals, separates the grain from the straw, and winnows it from the chaff. Such machines are sometimes fixtures in barns or mills. The more common types are portable, and include straw-carriers or elevators, separators, and winnowing-apparatus in one machine, under the general name of *thresher*.



Threshing-machine.

a, feed-board; *b*, cylinder; *c*, concave or breasting; *d*, beater; *e*, straw-rack; *f*, rock-lever operating straw-rack; *g*, pitman; *h*, crank; *i*, fan; *k*, conveyer-sieve; *l*, shoe-sieve; *m*, casing for grain-auger; *n*, elevator for receiving grain from the auger and carrying it up to the measuring-apparatus; *o*, elevator which carries the tailings to the tailing-spout *p*, which delivers them to the feed-board to be again passed through the cylinder.

The first threshing-machines were made by Hohlfield of Saxony (1711), Menzies of Scotland (1732), and Stirling of Scotland (1758). None of these appear to have been more than experimental. The first practical commercial threshing-machine was made by Meikle of Scotland (1786), and consisted essentially of two parts, a revolving cylinder moving in a breasting, and armed with slats that served as beaters to break the grain from the head, and revolving cylinders armed with rakes that shook the straw to loosen the grain from the broken heads. The grain fell between curved slats or through perforated breasting under the cylinders, and the straw and chaff were thrown out at the end of the machine. These features are retained, though greatly modified, in modern English and American threshing-machines. In American machines the revolving beater with slats has given place to a cylinder armed with radial teeth and moving in a breasting, also armed with teeth, so that the ears are subjected to a tearing and rubbing action. English machines still retain the cylinder with slats. The breasting under the cylinder is a screen through which the larger part of the grain falls as fast as it is loosened from the heads. A variety of separators, agitators, shaking screens, and conveyers have taken the place of the original cylinders with rakes used to separate the grain from the straw, and winnowing-machines, straw-elevators, conveyers, and screening-apparatus have been added, so that now the complete thresher is a complex mill for performing the whole series of operations from the feeding of the grain to the stacking of the straw and the sorting, weighing, and delivery of the grain, chaff, etc. The threshing-machine has been modified so as to adapt it also to clover, flax, and other seeds. See *conveyer*, *elevator*, and *separator*. Also *thrashing-machine*, *thresher*, *thrasher*, *threshing-mill*.

threshing-mill (thresh'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *threshing-machine*.

threshing-place (thresh'ing-plās), *n.* A threshing-floor. 2 Sam. xxiv. 16.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threshould*; dial. also *throshel*, *threshfod*, Sc. *threshwart*, *threshwort*; formerly also *trestle* (Florio), by confusion with *trestle*[1], var. *threstle*, a frame; < ME. **threshold*, *threshwold*, *thresshewold*, *threswold*, *threswolde*, *threxwold*, *threoxwold*, *thriswald*, *therswald*, *threshefold*, *thressfold*, *threisshfold*, < AS. **threscold*, *therscold*, *threscwald*, *therscwald*, *theorscwold*, *threcswald*, *threoxwold*, *threxwold*, *thercswold*, *therxwold*, *therxold* = MLG. *dreskelef*, LG. *drüssel* = OHG. *driscūfli*, *drisgūfli*, *thriscūfli*, *driscūvili*, *thriscūbile*, *driscūfle*, *trischūvil*, MHG. *drischūvel*, *druschūphel*, *durschūfel*, G. dial. *drischäufel*, *drischibl*, *drischiwel*, *trüschhübel*, *drissufle* = Icel. *threskjöldr*, *thresköldr* (with numerous vari-

ations in inflection), mod. *thröskuldr* (also *threpskjöldr*, simulating *threp*, a ledge) = Sw. *tröskel*, dial. *traskuld* = Norw. *treskald*, *treskall*, *treskjel*, *treskel* = Dan. *tærskel*, threshold; the variations of form indicate that the terminal element was not understood; it is prob. therefore a somewhat disguised form of a suffix, the formation being prob. < AS. **threscan*, *therscan*, thresh, tread, trample, + *-old*, corruptly *-wold*, a transposed form of an old formative *-o-thlo-*, appearing also as *-thol*, *-thel;* the lit. sense being then 'that which is trodden on,' i. e. 'a tread' (cf. *tread*, the part of a step or stair that is trodden on), *therscan*, thresh, being taken in the sense 'tread, trample' (as in Goth.). In the common view the second element *-wold* is supposed to stand for AS. *weald*, North. *wald*, wood, and the compound to mean 'a piece of wood trodden on'; but AS. *weald* does not mean 'wood, timber' (the proper sense being 'a wood, a forest': see *wold*[1]), and it would not take the form *-wold*, much less *-old*, in the AS. period, except by corruption (it is possible, however, that some thought of *weald* led to the otherwise unexplained alteration of *-old* to *-wold*); moreover, the element corresponding to *weald* does not appear in the other Teut. forms. A third view explains the threshold as orig. "a threshing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); but the threshing could not have been accomplished on the narrow sills which form thresholds, and it was only in comparatively few houses that threshing was done at all.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or other building; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

> Ther with the nyghtspel seyde he anon rightes
> On foure halves of the hous aboute,
> And on the *thresshfold* of the dore withoute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 296.
>
> Still at hell's dark *threshold* to have sat watch.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 594.
>
> Forward leaped she o'er the *threshold*,
> Eager as a glancing surf. *Lowell*, The Captive.

2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; outset: as, he is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

> The fair new forms
> That float about the *threshold* of an age,
> Like truths of Science waiting to be caught.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. In *psychol.*, the limit below which a given stimulus, or the difference between two stimuli, ceases to be perceptible. Compare *schwelle*. —**Dweller on the threshold.** See *dweller*.—**Stimulus threshold.** See *stimulus*.

threshwold†, **thresshfold**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *threshold*.

Threskiornis (thres-ki-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841 or 1842), also, by error, *Thereschiornis* (Brehm, 1855), < Gr. *θρησκεία*, *θρήσκια*, worship, < *θρησκεύειν*, hold in religious awe, venerate, < *θρῆσκος*, religious, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of ibises, or a section of the genus *Ibis*, based on the sacred ibis of Egypt, commonly called *Ibis religiosa*, but named *T. æthiopicus* by Gray, who restricted *Ibis* itself to certain American forms (after Moehring, 1752). As Moehring is inadmissible in binomial nomenclature, most authors use *Ibis* for this genus, of which *Threskiornis* thus becomes a strict synonym. The species named is one of the most famous of birds, venerated by the ancient Egyptians on theological grounds. It is white, with bill, head, and upper part of the neck black, and a large black train of decomposed feathers overrides the tail. This bird is the prototype of the ibis-headed deities frequently represented in Egyptian religious art.

threste†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thrust*[1].

threstill†, *n.* An obsolete form of *throstle*.

threstle (thres'l), *n.* [A corruption of *trestle*[1], appar. simulating *three* (cf. *thribble*, for *treble*, *triple*).] In *her.*, a three-legged stool. Compare *trestle*[1], 3.

threstule†, *n.* An old form of *trestle*.

threswold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold*. *Chaucer*.

threte. A Middle English form of *threat*.

thretteneţ†, *a.* An obsolete form of *thirteen*.

thretty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirty*.

threve†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thrave*.

threw (thrö). Preterit of *throw*[1].

threye†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*[2].

thribble (thrib'l), *a.* [A dial. var. of *triple*, *treble*, simulating *three*, *thrice*.] Treble; triple; threefold. [Prov. Eng.]

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [< ME. *thries*, *thryes*, *thrizes* (= MHG. *dries*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < *thrie*, three: see *thrie*[2]. Cf. *once*[1], *twice*.] **1.** Three times.

> And in that same Gardyn Seynt Petre denyed oure Lord *thryes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.
>
> *Thrice*-blessed they that master so their blood.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 74.
>
> *Thrice* he assay'd, and *thrice*, in spite of scorn,
> Tears such as angels weep burst forth.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 619.

2. Hence, in a general sense, repeatedly; emphatically; fully.

> *Thrice* is he armed that hath his quarrel just.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 233.

thrice-cock (thrīs'kok), *n.* [A corruption of **thrush-cock*.] The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

thrid[1]† (thrid), *n.* [A var. of *thread* through the form *threed*, the long *ee* being shortened as in *breeches*, *threepence*, *been*, etc.] Same as *thread*.

> And make his bridle a bottom of *thrid*,
> To roll up how many miles you have rid.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

thrid[1] (thrid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thridded*, ppr. *thridding*. Same as *thread*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Uncle, good uncle, see! the thin starv'd rascal,
> The eating Roman, see where he *thrids* the thickets!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.
>
> "Glory to God," she sang, and past afar,
> *Thridding* the sombre boskage of the wood.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

thrid[2] (thrid), *a.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *third*[1].

thridace (thrid'ās), *n.* [F., < NL. *thridacium*, q. v.] Same as *thridacium*.

thridacium (thri-dā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *thridax* (*-ac-*), < Gr. *θρίδαξ* (*-ακ-*), Attic *θριδακίνη*, lettuce.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, differing from lactucarium in being obtained by expression instead of incision, and in not being concreted. In England it is derived from *Lactuca virosa*, wild lettuce, in France from garden lettuce; the latter article is sometimes called *French lactucarium*.

thridde†, *a.* Third. *Chaucer*.

thridden†, *a.* Same as *threaden*.

thriddendele†, *n.* Same as *thirdendeal*.

thrie[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *three*.

thrie[2]†, **thrye**†, *adv.* [ME., also *threye*, *threowe*, *thrien*, < AS. *thriwa*, *thrywa*, *thriga* (= OS. *thriwo thriio* = OFries. *thria*, *thrija*), three times, < *threó*, *thrie*, three: see *three*.] Three times; thrice.

> This nyght *thrye*—
> To goode mote it torne—of you I mette.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 89.
>
> Petter, I saye thee sickerlye,
> Or the cocke have crowen *thrye*
> Thou shalle forsake my companye.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

thriest†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*. *Chaucer*.

thrifallow (thrī'fal-ō), *v. t.* [Also *thryfallow*, *trifallow;* < ME. *thrie*, *thrye*, thrice (see *thrie*[2]), + *fallow*[2]. Cf. *twifallow*.] To plow or fallow for the third time before sowing. *Tusser*.

thrift (thrift), *n.* [< ME. *thrift*, < Icel. *thrift* (= Sw. Dan. *drift*), thrift, < *thrifa* (refl. *thrifask*), thrive: see *thrive*.] **1**†. The condition of one who thrives; luck; fortune; success; prosperity.

> "Goode *thrift* have ye," quod Eleyne the queene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus ii. 1687.
>
> No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
> And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
> Where *thrift* may follow fawning.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 67.

2. Frugality; economical management; economy; good husbandry.

> The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> It is one degree of *thrift* . . . to bring our debts into as few hands as we can. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

3. [A particular use, with ref. to vigorous growth.] A plant of the genus *Statice*, of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, a genus much resembling *Limonium*, the marsh-rosemary, except that the flowers are gathered into globular heads. The common thrift is *Statice Armeria*, a plant abounding on the shores, also in the mountains, of the northern old world, found also on the western coast of North America and in Labrador, and appearing again in the southern hemisphere beyond the tropics. It grows in tufts of several leafless stalks from a rosette of many narrow radical leaves. The flowers are pink or sometimes white, disposed in dense heads. The plant is often cultivated for borders. Old or local names are *lady's-cushion*, *sea-pink*, *sea-thrift*, and *sea-gillyflower*. The plantain-leaved thrift is *S. plantaginea*, like the former, but with much broader leaves. The great thrift, *S. latifolia*, of the Mediterranean region, is highly recommended for gardens, but is somewhat tender.

> Their slender household fortunes (for the man
> Had risk'd his little), like the little *thrift*,
> Trembled in perilous places o'er a deep.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Same as *thrift-box*.—**Lavender thrift**, a name for species of *Limonium*, especially *L. Limonium*.—**Prickly thrift**, a plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of the *Plumbaginaceæ*, of which some species, as *A. glumaceum*, are choice border-plants.— **To bid good thrift**†, to wish well to; congratulate. *Chaucer*.= **Syn. 2.** *Frugality*, etc. See *economy*.

thrift-box (thrift'boks), *n.* A small box for keeping savings; a money-box. Also called *apprentice-box*.

thriftily (thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *thriftily;* < *thrifty* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a thrifty manner; frugally; carefully; with the carefulness and prudence which characterize good husbandry; economically.

> Hee hurd tell of a towne *thriftily* walled,
> A citie sett by peece with full siker wardes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1206.

2†. Punctiliously; politely.

> A yong clerk romynge by hymself they mette,
> Which that in Latin *thriftily* hem grette.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 446.

thriftiness (thrif'ti-nes), *n.* [< *thrifty* + *-ness*.] The character of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry.

> Indeed I wonder'd that your wary *thriftiness*,
> Not wont to drop one penny in a quarter
> Idly, would part with such a sum so easily.
> *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

thriftless (thrift'les), *a.* [< *thrift* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; profuse; extravagant.

> He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
> As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 69.
>
> She had a vocation to hold in check his *thriftless* propensities. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxiv.

2†. Producing no gain; unprofitable.

> What *thriftless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 40.

thriftlessly (thrift'les-li), *adv.* [< *thriftless* + *-ly*[2].] In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

thriftlessness (thrift'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being thriftless.

thrifty (thrif'ti), *a.* [< ME. *thrifty* (= Sw. Dan. *driftig*); < *thrift* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Characterized by thrift; frugal; sparing; careful; economical; saving; using economy and good management.

> Thou dost impudently to make a *thrifty* purchase of boldnesse to thy selfe out of the painfull merits of other men. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.
>
> *Thrifty* housewives and industrious spinsters.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 173.

2. Thriving; flourishing; successful; prosperous; fortunate.

> He is as wys, discret, and as secree
> As any man I woot of his degree,
> And therto manly and eek servisable,
> And for to been a *thrifty* man right able.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 668.
>
> The houses were large and comfortable, and the people had a *thrifty*, prosperous, and satisfied air.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 44.

3†. Well-husbanded.

> I have five hundred crowns,
> The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.
>
> Keep them from wronging others, or neglect
> Of duty in themselves; correct the blood
> With *thrifty* bits and labour.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4†. Showing marks of thrift; expensive; rich.

> Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?
> She is honoured over al ther she gooth;
> I sitte at hoom, I have no *thrifty* clooth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 238.

5†. Useful; profitable.

> Good men, herkeneth everich on,
> This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** See *economy*.

thrill[1] (thril), *v.* [< ME. *thrillen*, *thryllen*, a transposed form of *thirlen*, *thyrlen*, E. *thirl:* see *thirl*[1]. Cf. *trill*[1], *drill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bore; pierce; perforate; drill; thirl. Compare *thirl*[1], 1.

> He cowde his comyng not forbere,
> Though ye him *thrilled* with a spere.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7634.

2. To penetrate or permeate with a sudden wave of feeling, as of pleasure, pity, remorse, etc.; affect or fill with a tingling emotion or sensation. Compare *thirl*[1], 2.

> A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
> Opposed against the act. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 73.
>
> How calm a moment may precede
> One that shall *thrill* the world forever!
> *A. Dommett*, Christmas Hymn.
>
> His deep voice *thrilled* the awe-struck, listening folk.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

3†. To hurl.

Our well-tride Nymphs like wild Kids clim'd those hils,
And *thrild* their arrowie lavelins after him.
Heywood, Pelopœa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 301).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To penetrate or permeate; pass, run, or stir with sudden permeating inflow; move quiveringly or so as to cause a sort of shivering sensation.

His mightie shild
Upon his manly arme he soone addrest,
And at him fiersly flew, with corage fild,
And eger greedinesse through every member *thrild*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 6.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 15.

2. To be agitated or moved by or as by the permeating inflow of some subtle feeling or influence; quiver; shiver.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 143.

Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period *thrills* with the purest appreciation of whatever is brave and beautiful in human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 123.

3. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement; vibrate; throb, as a voice.

He hadna weel been out o' the stable,
And on his saddle set,
Till four-and-twenty broad arrows
Were *thrilling* in his heart.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 297).

That last cypress tree,
Green at the gate, which *thrilled* as we came out.
Mrs. Browning.

All Nature with thy parting *thrills*,
Like branches after birds new-flown.
Lowell, To the Muse.

thrill[1] (thril), *n.* [In def. 1, < ME. *thril*, a transposed form of *thirl*[1], *n.* Cf. *thrill*[1], *v.*, for *thirl*[1], *v.* In the later senses, directly < *thrill*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A hole; specifically, a breathing-hole; a nostril. Compare *nostril* (*nose-thrill*).

With *thrilles* noght thrat but thriftily made,
Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well semyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3045.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383. (*Latham.*)

2. A subtle permeating influx of emotion or sensation; a feeling that permeates the whole system with subtle, irresistible force: as, a *thrill* of horror.

A *thrill* of pity for the patient, and of gratitude for his services, which exaggerated, in her eyes, his good mien and handsome features. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

The least motion which they made,
It seemed a *thrill* of pleasure. *Wordsworth.*

And I wait, with a *thrill* in every vein,
For the coming of the hurricane!
Bryant, The Hurricane.

3. In *med.*, a peculiar tremor felt, in certain conditions of the respiratory or circulatory organs, upon applying the hand to the body; fremitus.—**4.** A throb; a beat or pulsation.

Is it enough? or must I, while a *thrill*
Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The electric nerve, whose instantaneous *thrill*
Makes next-door gossips of the antipodes.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 1.

5. A tale or book the hearing or perusal of which sends a thrill or sensation of pleasure, pity, or excitement through one; a sensational story. [Slang, Eng.]

That it should have been called by a name which rather reminds one of the sensational title of a shilling *thrill* seems to us a matter to be regretted.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 382.

Hydatid thrill, a vibration felt upon percussion of a hydatid tumor.—**Purring thrill.** See *purr*[1].

thrill[2] (thril), *v. i.* [A var. of *trill*[3], simulating *thrill*[1].] To warble; trill. [Rare.]

The solemn harp's melodious warblings *thrill*.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix. 783.

thrill[2] (thril), *n.* [See *thrill*[2], *v.*] A warbling; a trill.

Deafening the swallow's twitter, came a *thrill*
Of trumpets. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

Carolling to her spinet with its thin metallic *thrills*.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of the Piano.

The starts and *thrills*
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.
R. W. Gilder, The Poet's Fame.

thrillant† (thril'ant), *a.* [Irreg. < *thrill*[1] + *-ant*.] Piercing; thrilling.

The knight his *thrillant* speare againe assayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

thrilling[1] (thril'ing), *p. a.* **1†.** Piercing; penetrating.

The pitteous mayden, carefull, comfortlesse,
Does throw out *thrilling* shriekes, and shrieking cryes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

2. That thrills or stirs with subtle permeating emotion or sensation, as of pleasure, pain, horror, wonder, or the like: as, a *thrilling* adventure; a *thrilling* experience.

Hard by is the place where the Italian lost his head; but the Italian was openly in the ranks of the insurgents; so, though the thought is a little *thrilling*, our present travellers feel no real danger for their heads.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 263.

thrilling[2] (thril'ing), *n.* [For *threeling*, < *three* (*thri-*) + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *trilling*.] In *crystal.*, a compound or twin crystal consisting of three united crystals. See *twin*[1].

thrillingly (thril'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

thrillingness (thril'ing-nes), *n.* Thrilling character or quality.

Thrinax (thrī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1788), from the leaves; < Gr. θρίναξ, a trident, also τρίναξ, < τρίς, thrice, + ἀκή, point.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Sabaleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a minute six-cleft cup-shaped perianth, awl-shaped filaments, introrse antheræ, and a one-celled ovary. It includes 9 species, natives chiefly of the West Indies. They are low or medium-sized palms, with solitary or clustered thornless trunks, marked below with annular scars, and above clad with a very regular network of fibers remaining from the sheathing petioles. They bear terminal roundish leaves with many two-cleft induplicate segments, an erect ligule, and smooth slender petiole. The flowers are bisexual, and borne on long spadices with numerous spathes, and slender panicled branchlets. The small thin-shelled pea-shaped fruit contains a single roundish seed furrowed with sinuate channels. The species are known in general as *thatch-palms* in Jamaica. Three species occur in southern Florida: *T. microcarpa*, the taller, is a small and very slender tree; another, *T. Floridana*, is sometimes known as the *silk-top palmetto;* the third species, *T. Keyensis*, is known only from the Florida Keys. See also *silk-top palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

thring† (thring), *v.* [< ME. *thringen*, *thryngen* (pret. *thrang*, *throng*, pp. *thrungen*, *throngen*), < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*, pp. *thrungen*), thrust, press, = OS. *thringan* = D. *dringen* = MLG. *dringen*, press, = OHG. *dringan*, MHG. *dringen*, press together, plait, weave, G. *dringen*, *drängen*, press, etc., = Icel. *þröngva*, *þryngva*, *þreyngva* = Sw. *tränga* = Dan. *trænge* = Goth. *þreihan* (for **þrinhen*), press, urge, trouble. Hence ult. *throng*[1]. From the same ult. verb are also MHG. *drîhe*, an embroidering-needle, > *drîhen*, embroider; and perhaps E. *thorough*, *through*[1], and hence *thirl*[1], *thrill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To thrust; push; press.

Whanne thou were in thraldom *throng*,
And turmentid with many a lewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Who strengths the poor, and pridful men down *thrings*,
And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

II. *intrans.* To press; push; force one's way.

Thruch the bodi ful neythe the hert
That gode swerd thruc him *thrang*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

Mars . . . ne rested never stille,
But *throng* now her, now ther, among hem bothe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 55.

thrip (thrip), *n.* [An abbr. of *thrippence*, a pronunciation of *three-pence*.] A threepenny piece. [Colloq.]

He was not above any transaction, however small, that promised to bring him a dime where he had invested a *thrip*. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

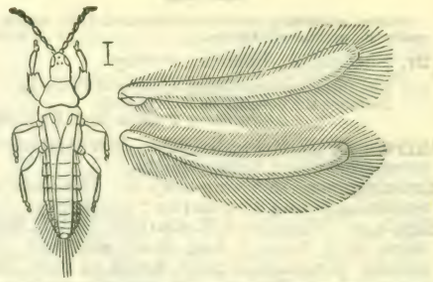
Thripidæ (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] The sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (which see for characters). It was formerly considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. Also called *Thripsidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thripplet, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To labor hard.

Manie spend more at one of these wakesses than in all the whole yeer besides. This makes many a one to *thripple* & pinch, to runne into debte and daunger, and finallie brings many a one to vtter ruine and decay.
Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 153.

Thrips (thrips), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *thrips*, < Gr. θρίψ, a woodworm.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Thripidæ* or *Thripsidæ*. The body is smooth and glabrous; the female has a four-valved decurved ovipositor. The species are numerous and wide-spread. *T. striatus* destroys onions in the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) Any member of this genus or family, as *Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*, which is said to feed on the leaf-gall form of the vine-pest. See cut in next column. (*b*) Among grape-growers, erroneously, any one of the leaf-hoppers of the



A Thrips (*Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*). (Line shows natural size.) More enlarged wings at side, showing fringes.

homopterous family *Jassidæ*, which feed on the grape. *Erythroneura vitis* is the common grape-vine thrips, so-called of the eastern United States. See cut under *Erythroneura*.

Thripsidæ (thrip'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Thripidæ*.

thrisle, thrissel (thris'l), *n.* Dialectal forms of *thistle*.

thrist[1]**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *thrust*[1].

thrist[2] (thrist), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

thristy (thris'ti), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 38.

thritteen†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *thirteen*.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*), pp. *thriven* (sometimes *thrived*), ppr. *thriving*. [< ME. *thriven*, *thryven*, *thrifen* (pret. *throf*, *thraf*, pp. *thriven*), < Icel. *þrîfa*, clutch, grasp, grip, refl. *þrîfask*, seize for oneself, thrive, = Norw. *triva*, seize, refl. *trivast*, thrive, = Sw. *trifvas* = Dan. *trives*, refl., thrive.] **1.** To prosper; flourish; be fortunate or successful.

Thus he welke in the lande
With hys darte in his hande;
Under the wilde wodde wande
He wexe and wele *thrafe*.
Perceval, l. 212. (*Halliwell.*)

If I *thrive* well, I'll visit thee again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 170.

For ought I see,
The lewdest persons *thrive* best, and are free
From punishment for sinne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. To increase in goods and estate; grow rich or richer; keep on increasing one's acquisitions.

"Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride; . . .
"Late no poore neigbore *thryve* thee biside;
Alle other mennis councel loke thou dispise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Could fools to keep their own contrive,
On what, on whom, could gamesters *thrive?*
Gay, Pan and Fortune.

And so she *throve* and prosper'd; so three years
She prosper'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

Let sette hem feete a sonder thries V,
Or twies X, as best is hem to *thrive*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Love *thrives* not in the heart that shadows dreadeth.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 270.

E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm.
Cowper, Task, i. 378.

thriveless (thrīv'les), *a.* [< *thrive* + *-less*.] Thriftless; unsuccessful; unprofitable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And thou, whose *thriveless* hands are ever straining
Earth's fluent breasts into an empty sieve.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 12.

The dull stagnation of a soul content,
Once foiled, to leave betimes a *thriveless* quest.
Browning, Paracelsus.

thriven (thriv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Past participle of *thrive*.—**2†.** Grown.

Hym watz the nome Noe, as is in-noghe knawen,
He had thre *thryuen* sunez & thay thre wyuez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 298.

thriver (thrī'vėr), *n.* [< *thrive* + *-er*[1].] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit; one who is frugal and economical. [Rare.]

Pitiful *thrivers*, in their gazing spent.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

thriving (thrī'ving), *p. a.* [< ME. **thrivinge*, *thrivand*, *thrivond*; ppr. of *thrive*, *v.*] **1.** Prosperous or successful; advancing in well-being or wealth; thrifty; flourishing; increasing; growing: as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader; a *thriving* town.

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

2†. Successful; famous; worthy.

The thrid was a thro knight, *thrivand* in armys,
Deffebus the doughty on a derfe stede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

thrivingly (thrī'ving-li), *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way; prosperously.

thrivingness (thrī'ving-nes), *n.* The state or condition of one who thrives; prosperity.

thro[1]†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *throe;* < ME. *thro, throo, thra, thraa,* < Icel. *thrār,* stubborn, obstinate, persevering, neut. *thrātt,* as adv., frequently.] 1. Eager; earnest; vehement.

There as the swift hound may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *throe.*
Booke of Hunting (1586). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Bold.

Thoghe the knyȝt were kene and *thro,*
The owtlawys wanne the chylde hym fro.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

thro[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *thron,* < Icel. *thrōa,* refl. *thrōask* (= MHG. *drūhen*), grow. Cf. *throdden.*] To grow. *Earl Robert* (Child's Ballads, III. 29).

thro', thro[3] (thrō). A shorter form of *through.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *throte;* < ★ME. *throte,* < AS. *throtu,* also *throta, throte* (= OHG. *drozza,* MHG. *drozze,* throat) (hence dim. *throttle, n.*); perhaps < *threótan* (pp. *throten*), in the orig. sense 'push,' 'thrust' (either as being 'pushed out' or 'prominent,' or with ref. to the 'thrusting' of food down the throat): see *threat.* A similar notion appears in the origin of a diff. noun of the same sense, namely D. *strot* = OFries. *strot* (*-bolla*) = MLG. *strote* = MHG. *strozze* (> It. *strozza*), the throat, gullet; from the root of *strut,* 'swell,' be prominent.] 1. The front of the neck below the chin and above the collar-bone; technically, the jugular region, jugulum, or guttur.

I prithee, take thy fingers from my *throat.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 283.

2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach or to the lungs. (*a*) The swallow or gullet; technically, the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.

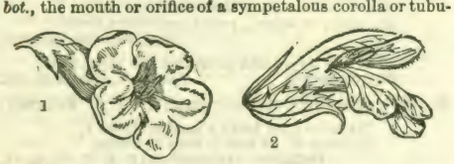
And thei duellen alle weye in Roches or in Mountaynes; and thei han alle wey the *Throte* open, of whens thei droppen Venym alle weys. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 290.

(*b*) The air-passage in the throat; the windpipe; technically, the larynx and trachea: as, to form musical notes in the *throat.*

I'll have you preferred to be a crier; you have an excellent *throat* for 't. *Dekker and Webster,* Northward Ho, iii. 1.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding *throat*
Awake the god of day. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 151.

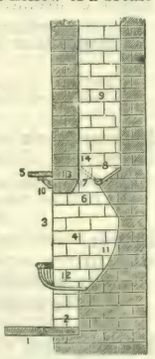
3. Something resembling or analogous to the human throat. (*a*) In *entom.,* the gula, or posterior part of the lower side of the head, behind the mentum. (*b*) In *bot.,* the mouth or orifice of a sympetalous corolla or tubular calyx, being the circular line at which the tube and limb unite, or a manifest transition between the two. (*c*) A mouth or entrance of something; a passageway into or through.



Throat of the Corolla of (1) *Gerardia flava* and (2) *Acanthus mollis.*

Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war. *Thomson,* Autumn, l. 937.

(*d*) *Naut.:* (1) The central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or knee. (2) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. See cut under *gaff.* (3) The inner part of the arms of an anchor, where they join the shank. (4) The upper front corner of a four-sided fore-and-aft sail. (*e*) In *ship-building,* the middle part of a floor-timber. (*f*) In *building,* the part of a chimney, usually contracted, between the fireplace proper and the gathering. (*g*) The narrowed entrance to the neck of a puddling-furnace, where the area of flue-passage is regulated. See cut under *puddling-furnace.* (*h*) In *plate-glass manuf.,* the front door of the annealing-arch. (*i*) The entranceway in a threshing-machine, where the grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder. (*j*) The opening in a plane-stock through which the shavings pass upward. (*k*) That part of the spoke of a wheel which lies just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In *fort.,* same as *gorge;* also, the smaller or inside opening of an embrasure (which see). (*m*) In *angling,* a straitened body of water flowing with a smooth current through a narrow place, as between rocks in a river.



Section of Fireplace.
1, slab; 2, hearth; 3, jamb; 4, fireplace; 5, mantelpiece; 6, throat; 7, gathering; 8, funnel; 9, flue; 10, mantel; 11, back; 12, grate; 13, breast; 14, damper.

Some men fish a *throat* by the simple resource of keeping the point of the rod steady at an angle above the cast, and letting the current itself take the fly round.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 348.

Almond of the throat. See *almond.*—**Clergyman's sore throat.** See *clergyman.*—**Sore throat,** inflammation of the lining membrane of the gullet, pharynx, fauces, or upper air-passages, attended by pain on swallowing.—**To cut one another's throat,** figuratively, to engage, as two dealers, in a ruinous competition. [Colloq.]—**To cut one's own throat,** figuratively, to adopt a suicidal policy. [Colloq.]—**To give one the lie in his throat**†. See *give.*—**To have a bone in one's throat.** See *bone*[1].—**To lie in one's throat.** See *lie*[2].

throat (thrōt) *v. t.* [< *throat, n.*] 1†. To utter in a guttural tone; mutter.

So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood.
Chapman, Iliad, xiii. 135.

2. To channel or groove.

Sills are weathered and *throated* like the parts of a string course. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 472.

throatal†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *throttle.*

throat-band (thrōt'band), *n.* A band about the throat; specifically, the throat-latch of a bridle. See cut under *harness.*

throat-boll† (thrōt'bōl), *n.* [< ME. *throtebolle,* < AS. *throtbolla* (cf. OFries. *strotbolla*), the throat, < *throtu,* throat, + *bolla,* a round object: see *bowl*[2]. Cf. *thropple.*] The protuberance in the throat called Adam's apple; hence, the throat itself.

By the *throte bolle* he caughte Aleyn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 353.

throat-bolt (thrōt'bōlt), *n. Naut.,* an eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat-halyards to.

throat-brail (thrōt'brāl), *n. Naut.,* a brail reeving through a block at the jaws of a gaff for tricing the body of a fore-and-aft sail close up to the gaff as well as the mast. See cut under *brail.*

throat-chain (thrōt'chān), *n.* A chain strap formerly used by whalemen to hoist in the throat of the bow-head whale. The chain was fastened by a toggle to the throat of the whale, and the hoisting-tackle was hooked into the strap.—**Throat-chain toggle,** a stout rounded piece of wood used to pass through the bight of the toggle-chain to hold it to the throat of a bow-head whale.

throated (thrō'ted), *a.* [< *throat* + *-ed*[2].] Having a throat (of this or that kind): chiefly in composition: as, the white-*throated* sparrow; the yellow-*throated* warbler; the black-*throated* bunting. Compare *throaty,* 2.

throater (thrō'tėr), *n.* A knife used to cut the throats of fish; also, one who uses the throater, as one of a gang of men who perform different parts of the process of dressing fish. Compare *header* in like use. [New Brunswick.]

throat-halyard (thrōt'hal″yärd), *n. Naut.* See *halyard.*

throatiness (thrō'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Protuberance or unusual prominence of the throat.

The Paular bear much wool of a fine quality, but they have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of *throatiness.*
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 409.

2. Throaty or guttural character or quality of voice or utterance.

throating (thrō'ting), *n.* [< *throat* + *-ing*[1].] The undercutting of a projecting molding beneath, so as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the surface of the wall.

throat-jaws (thrōt'jâz), *n. pl.* The jaws of the throat: applied to the bony pharyngeal apparatus of lower vertebrates.

These [esophageal] fibres may, however, form a well-developed pharyngeal sphincter, as in fishes, and serve for moving those *throat-jaws,* the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest vertebrate class.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 318.

★**throat-latch** (thrōt'lach), *n.* In a harness, a strap which passes under a horse's neck and helps to hold the bridle in place; a throat-band. ★See cut under *harness. E. H. Knight.*

throat-piece (thrōt'pēs), *n.* In *armor,* in a general sense, a defense for the throat, or the front of the neck and breast.

throat-pipe (thrōt'pīp), *n.* The windpipe or weasand; the trachea.

throat-root (thrōt'rōt), *n.* An American species of avens, *Geum Virginianum.*

throat-seizing (thrōt'sē″zing), *n. Naut.,* the seizing by which the strap of a block or deadeye is made to fit securely in the score.

throat-strap (thrōt'strap), *n.* The upper strap of a halter, which passes around the horse's neck. Also called *jaw-strap. E. H. Knight.*

throat-sweetbread (thrōt'swēt″bred), *n.* See *sweetbread,* 1.

throatwort (thrōt'wėrt), *n.* [From being formerly used as remedies in relaxation of the throat.] 1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Trachelium,* the great throatwort, sometimes called *haskwort,* once an esteemed remedy for throat-ailments; also, *C. Cervicaria* and other campanulas.—2. A plant of the genus *Trachelium,* allied to *Campanula;* also, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea,* and the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*—**Blue throatwort,** *Trachelium cæruleum.*

throaty (thrō'ti), *a.* [< *throat* + *-y*[1].] 1. Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

The Conclusion of this rambling Letter shall be a Rhyme of certain hard *throaty* Words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian Language. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 71.

2. Having a prominent throat or capacious swallow; hence, voracious; gluttonous: as, a *throaty* fish.

The beagle resembles the southern hound, but is much more compact and elegant in shape, and far less *throaty* in proportion to its size, though still possessing a considerable ruff. *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 64.

throb (throb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *throbbed,* ppr. *throbbing.* [< ME. *throbben;* origin unknown. Cf. L. *trepidus,* trembling, agitated (see *trepid*); Russ. *trepatĭ,* knock gently; *trepete,* palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; *trepetate,* throb, palpitate.] 1. To beat or pulsate, as the heart, but with increased or quickened force or rapidity; palpitate.

Yet my heart
Throbs to know one thing.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 101.

Throbbing, as *throbs* the bosom, hot and fast.
Lowell, Ode to France, viii.

2. To quiver or vibrate.

Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

throb (throb), *n.* [< *throb, v.*] A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating, as of the heart and arteries; a palpitation: as, a *throb* of pleasure or of pain.

There an huge heap of singults did oppresse
His strugling soule, and swelling *throbs* empeach
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

Endeavors for freedom are animating; nor can any honest nature hear of them without a *throb* of sympathy.
Sumner, Orations, I. 239.

throbbant†, *a.* [ME., ppr. of *throb.*] Throbbing.

And thanne I kneled on my knes and kyste her wel sone,
And thanked hure a thousand sythes with *throbbant* herte.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 48.

throbbingly (throb'ing-li), *adv.* In a throbbing manner; with throbs or pulsations.

throbless (throb'les), *a.* [< *throb* + *-less.*] Not beating or throbbing. [Rare.]

Every tongue silent, every eye awed, every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk *throbless.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 67. (*Davies.*)

throdden (throd'n), *v. i.* [Said to be ult. < Icel. *thrōask,* thrive.] To thrive; increase; grow. [Prov. Eng.]

throe[1] (thrō), *n.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwe, thrawe,* < AS. *thrāw* (spelled *thrāuu* in an early gloss), *thréa,* affliction, suffering (= OHG. *drawa, drauwa, drouwa, drōa* (*draw-*), MHG. *drowe, drouwe, drō,* a threat, = Icel. *thrā,* n., a hard struggle, obstinacy, *thrā,* f., a throe, pang, longing), < *threówan* (pret. **threáw,* pp. **throwen,* in comp. *ā-throwen*), afflict. Cf. *throe*[1], *v.*] 1. A violent pang; hence, pain; anguish; suffering; agony: particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth or parturition.

So were his *throwes* sharpe and wonder stronge.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1201.

He hadde vs euere in mynde,
In al his harde *throwe,*
And we ben so vnkynde,
We nelyn hym nat yknowe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Such matchless *Throws*
And Pangs did sting her in her straitned heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 208.

Thus round her new-fall'n young the heifer moves,
Fruit of her *throes,* and first-born of her loves.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 6.

2†. Effort.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul.
Addison, Cato.

throe[1] (thrō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throed,* ppr. *throeing.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwen,* < AS. *thrówian* (= OHG. *druōen, drōen*), suffer, endure, < *threówan* (pp.

in comp. *throwen*), afflict: see *throe*[1], *n.* These forms and senses are more or less confused.]

I. *intrans.* To agonize; struggle in extreme pain; be in agony.

II. *trans.* To pain; put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed
Which *throes* thee much to yield.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 231.

throe[2]†, *n.* See *throw*[3].

throly†, *adv.* [ME., also *thraly, throliche;* < *thro*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Eagerly; earnestly; heartily; vehemently; impetuously; boldly.

Hertily for that hap to-heuene-ward he loked,
& *throliche* thonked god mani thousand sithes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 103.

Thus Thouȝt and I also *throly* we eoden
Disputyng on Dowel day aftur other,
And er we weoren war with Wit conne we meeten.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 107.

thrombi, *n.* Plural of *thrombus.*

thrombo-arteritis (throm-bō-är-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *arteritis.*] Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

thrombolymphangitis (throm-bō-lim-fan-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *lymphangitis.*] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel with obstruction.

thrombophlebitis (throm″bō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

thrombosed (throm'bōst), *a.* [< *thrombosis* + ★*-ed*[2].] Affected with thrombosis.

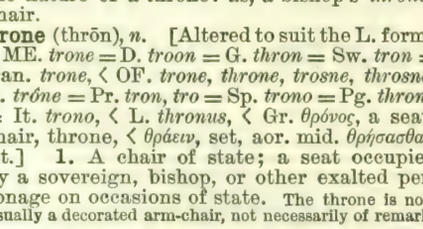
thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming curdled, < *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd: see *thrombus.*] The coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel or in the heart during life; the formation or existence of a thrombus. See *thrombus* (*b*).

thrombotic (throm-bot'ik), *a.* [< *thrombosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of ★thrombosis.

thrombus (throm'bus), *n.*; pl. *thrombi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *thrombus*, < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd.] In *pathol.*: (*a*†) A small tumor which sometimes arises after blood-letting, owing to escape of the blood from the vein into the cellular structure about it, and its coagulation there. (*b*) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

thronal (thrō'nal), *a.* [< *throne* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting a throne; of the nature of a throne: as, a bishop's *thronal* chair.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [Altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *trone* = D. *troon* = G. *thron* = Sw. *tron* = Dan. *trone*, < OF. *trone, throne, trosne, throsne,* F. *trône* = Pr. *tron, tro* = Sp. *trono* = Pg. *throno* = It. *trono*, < L. *thronus*, < Gr. *θρόνος*, a seat, chair, throne, < *θράειν*, set, aor. mid. *θρήσασθαι*, sit.] **1.** A chair of state; a seat occupied by a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage on occasions of state. The throne is now usually a decorated arm-chair, not necessarily of remarkable richness, and seldom of great size, but usually raised on a dais of one or two steps, and covered with an ornamental canopy. Ancient and Oriental thrones are described and represented as very elaborate, made in part of precious materials, or raised very high with different substructures, and supported on figures of beasts or men.



Oriental Throne of marble, with gilded carvings, in the palace at Teherán, Persia.

"O, myghty God," quod Pandarus, "in *trone.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1086.

Twelve *thrones* were designed for them, and a promise made of their enthronization.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

After considerable delay, the King received the Oxford and Cambridge addresses on the *throne*, which (having only one *throne* between them) he then abdicated for the Queen to seat herself on and receive them too.
Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; also, episcopal authority or rank: often with the definite article.

Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever and ever. Ps. xlv. 6.

Fond Tyrant, I'll depose thee from thy *Throne.*
Cowley, The Mistress, Usurpation.

Hugh III., the new king, had the advantage of acquiring *the throne* when he had age and experience to fill it: and he reigned fourteen years.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

3. *pl.* The third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. See *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy.*

The mighty regencies
Of seraphim, and potentates, and *thrones*,
In their triple degrees. *Milton*, P. L., v. 749.

Bishop's throne. See *bishop* and *cathedra.*—**Speech from the throne.** See *speech.*

throne (thrōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throned*, ppr. *throning.* [< ME. *thronen, troner;* < *throne*, *n.* Cf. *enthrone, thronize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set on a throne; enthrone.

The firste Feste of the Ydole is whan he is first put in to hire Temple and *throned.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 232.

As on the finger of a *throned* queen
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xcvi.

2. To set as on a throne; set in an exalted position; exalt.

Throned
In the bosom of bliss.
Milton, P. R., iv. 596.

II. *intrans.* To sit on a throne; sit in state as a sovereign. [Rare.]

He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to *throne* in. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 26.

Every one here is magnificent, but the great Veronese is the most magnificent of all. He swims before you in a silver cloud; he *thrones* in an eternal morning.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 29.

throneless (thrōn'les), *a.* [< *throne* + *-less.*] Without a throne, especially in the sense of having been deprived of a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* Homicide?
Byron, Ode to Napoleon.

throng[1] (thrông), *n.* [< ME. *throng, thrang,* < AS. *gethrang* = D. *drang* = MHG. *dranc*, G. *drang*, throng, crowd, pressure (cf. OHG. *gidrengi*, MHG. *gedrenge*, G. *gedränge*, thronging, pressure, throng, crowd, tumult), = Icel. *þröng*, throng, crowd; cf. Sw. *trång* = Dan. *trang*, throng, = Goth. **thraihns*, crowd, quantity (in *faihuthraihns*, riches); < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*), press: see *thring.* Cf. *throng*[2].] **1.** A crowd or great concourse of people; a multitude, great in proportion to the space it occupies or can occupy.

A thral thryȝt in the *throng* unthryuandely clothed,
Ne no festiual frok, but fyled with werkkez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 133.

The *throng* that follows Cæsar at the heels . . .
Will crowd a feeble man almost to death.
Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 34.

Now had the *Throng* of People stopt the Way.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A great number: as, the heavenly *throng.*

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 831.

O'er the green a festal *throng*
Gambols in fantastic trim!
Cunningham, A Landscape, ii. 5.

3. A busy period, great press of business, or the time when business is most active: as, the *throng* of the harvest; he called just in the *throng.* [Scotch.]—**Syn. 1.** *Crowd*, etc. See *multitude.*

throng[1] (thrông), *v.* [< *throng*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come (or go) in multitudes; press eagerly in crowds; crowd.

Menelay with his men meuyt in swithe,
Thre thousaund full thro *thrang* into batell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8283.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 278.

The peasantry . . . *thronging* tranquilly along the green lanes to church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 88.

II. *trans.* **1.** To crowd or press; press unduly upon, as a crowd or multitude of people anxious to view something.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him.
Mark v. 24.

This foolish prophesie,
That, vnlesse *throngd* to death, thou ne're shalt die;
And therfore neither vnto church nor faire
Nor any publicke meeting darst repaire.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Yet if, said he,
I *throng* my Darling with this massy store,
'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 25.

2. To crowd into; fill as or as with a crowd.

Throng our large temples with the shows of peace,
And not our streets with war! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 36.

When more and more the people *throng*
The chairs and thrones of civil power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

On the *thronged* quays she watched the ships come in.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 254.

3†. To fill or stuff.

A man *throng'd* up with cold; my veins are chill,
And have no more of life than may suffice
To give my tongue that heat to ask your help.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 77.

throng[2] (thrông), *a.* [Sc. also *thrang;* < ME. **thrang, *throng,* < Icel. *þröngr, þraungr, þrængr* = Dan. *trang*, narrow, close, tight, crowded, thronged; from the root of *throng*[1], *thring.*] **1.** Thickly crowded or set close together; thronged; crowded.

They have four hospitals, so big, so wide, so ample, and so large that they may seem four little towns, which were devised of that bigness, partly to the intent the sick, be they never so many in number, should not lie too *throng* or strait, and therefore uneasily and incommodiously.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Lancers are riding as *throng* . . . as leaves. *Scott.*

Ay, I'm told 'Tis a *throng* place now.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 52.

2. Much occupied or engaged; busy.

In these times great men, yea and men of justice, are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. *Sanderson's Sermons* (1689), p. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

throng[3]†. Preterit of *thring.*

throngful (thrông'fůl), *a.* [< *throng*[1] + *-ful.*] Filled by a throng; crowded; thronged. [Rare.]

The *throngful* street grew foul with death.
Whittier, The Female Martyr.

throngly (thrông'li), *adv.* [< *throng*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. *Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, ii. § 7. [Obsolete or provincial.]

thronize† (thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< ME. *tronysen;* by apheresis from *enthronize.*] To enthrone.

By meane whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *tronysed* in the sayd moneth of May.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1343.

thrope†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *thrōp*, a village: see *thorp.*] A thorp; a village. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 47.

thropple (throp'l), *n.* [Also *thrapple;* prob. a reduction of *throat-boll*, < ME. *throtebole*, < AS. *throtbolla*, windpipe: see *throat-boll.*] The throttle or windpipe.

thropple (throp'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thropplel*, ppr. *throppling.* [< *thropple*, *n.*] To throttle; strangle. [Prov. Eng.]

Throscidæ (thros'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Throscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn beetles, allied to the *Buprestidæ, Elateridæ*, and *Eucnemidæ.* It differs from the first in having the ventral segments free, from the second in having the prothorax firmly articulated, and from the third by a different construction of the anterior coxal cavities. The family comprises 6 genera and rather more than 100 species, of which 3 genera and 17 species are found in the United States.

Throscus (thros'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *θρώσκειν*, leap upon.] A genus of small serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Throscidæ.* They have a three-jointed antennal club and tarsal grooves in the metasternum, and resemble click-beetles. Twelve species are known to inhabit North America.

throshel (throsh'el), *n.* A dialectal form of *threshold.*

throstle (thros'l), *n.* [The word and its cognates appear in diverse forms: (*a*) *throstle*, dial. also *thrustle, thirstle*, early mod. E. *thrustel, thrustell*, < ME. *throstle, throstel, throstelle, throstil, thrustle, thrustele*, in comp. also *threstel, thyrstylle*, < AS. *throstle* = MD. *drostel, droestel* = MHG. *trostel*, perhaps = ML. *turdēla, turdella, tordela, tordella* (for **trzdēla* ?); cf. (*b*) E. *throssel, throssil* (in E. merely another spelling of *throstle* as now pronounced); AS. *throsle* = OS. *throssela, throsla* = MD. *drossel, droessel*, D. *drossel* = MLG. *drosle*, LG. **drossel*, > G. *drossel* = Sw. Dan. *drossel*, prob. assimilated (*st* > *ss*) from the forms of the preceding group, which are prob. dim. of (*c*) Icel. *þröstr* (*thrast-*) = Sw. *trast* = Norw. *trast, trost* = Dan. *trost*, a thrush, prob. = L. *turdus, turda* (for **trzdus, *trzda* ?), a thrush; these having prob. orig. initial *s*, (*d*) = Lith. *strazdas, strazda*, a thrush. Forms with a diff. terminal letter (perhaps altered from that of the preceding) appear in (*e*) E. *thrush*, < ME. *thrushe, thrusche, thryshe*, < AS. *thrysce, thryssce, thrisce* = OHG. *drosca*, a thrush (cf. Gr. *τρυγών* (**τρυσγών* ?), a dove); whence the dim. (*f*) E. dial. *thrushel* (cf. also *thrusher* and *thrasher*[2]), ME. **throshel, thrushil, thrusshil* = OHG. *droscela*, MHG. *droschel*, G. dial. *droschel*, a thrush. If the forms in (*e*)

were orig. identical with those in (*c*), then the forms in (*f*) were orig. identical with those in (*a*) and (*b*), and the whole set are reduced to one primitive form, represented by (*c*) or, with initial *s*, (*d*), and a dim. of the same. This is one of few bird-names of wide native range in the Indo-Eur. languages. (*g*) Cf. OBulg. *drozgŭ*, Russ. *drozdŭ*, a thrush. (*h*) Cf. F. *trâle*, a throstle; from Teut.] 1. A thrush; especially, the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. See *thrasher*[2], and cut under *thrush*[1]. [British.]

The *throstel* old, the frosty feldefare.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 364.

I herde the jaye, and the *throstelle*,
The mawys menyde of hir songe.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 130.

In the gloamin o' the wood
The *throssil* whusslit sweet.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and fliers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting-apparatus stationary, and also in that it twists and winds simultaneously and continuously. Yarn from the throstle is smooth, and is used for sewing-thread and the warp of heavy goods, while yarn from the mule is soft and downy, and is used for the weft of heavy goods, and both warp and weft of light goods. Also called *water-frame*, because at first driven by water, and originating in the water-frame of Arkwright. See cut under *water-frame*. Also *throstle-frame*.

Yarn, as delivered from the mule in woollen-spinning, or from the *throstle* in the case of worsteds, is in the condition known as singles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 659.

throstle-cock (thros'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thrustle-cock*, *thresel-cock*; < ME. *throstelcok*, *throstelkok*, *throstylkock*, *thrustelcok*, *threstelcok*, *thyrstyllecok*; < *throstle* + *cock*[1]. Cf. *thricecock*.] The male mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

The ousel and the *throstle cocke*,
Chief musick of our Maye.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (*Nares.*)

Methinks I hear the *thresel-cock*,
Methinks I hear the jaye.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 18).

throstle-frame (thros'l-frām), *n.* Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstling (thros'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *throstle* + *-ing*[1], after *thrush*[2] confused with *thrush*[1] (?).] A disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under the throat.

throttle (throt'l), *n.* [< ME. **throtel* = G. *drossel*, the throat; dim. of *throat*.] 1. The throat. (*a*) The gullet or swallow: same as *throat*, 2 (*a*).

Leaving all claretless the unmoistened *throttle*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 58.

(*b*) The windpipe or thropple: same as *throat*, 2 (*b*).

Æneas with that vision stricken down,
Well nere bestraught, vpstart his heare for dread,
Amid his *throatel* his voice likewise 'gan stick.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 361.

At the upper extream it [the bittern] hath no fit larinx or *throttle* to qualifie the sound, and at the other end by two branches deriveth itself into the lungs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. A throttle-valve.

If the engine is not fitted with driver-brakes, he must reverse the engine and again open the *throttle*.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 332.

★ **throttle** (throt'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throttled*, ppr. *throttling*. [< ME. *throtlen* (= G. *er-drosseln*); < *throttle*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle.

'Tis but to pull the pillow from his head,
And he is *throttled*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

They seized him, pulled him down, and would probably soon have *throttled* him. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxiii.

2†. To pronounce with a choking voice; utter with breaks and interruptions, like a person half suffocated.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practised accent in their fears.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 97.

3. To obstruct by a throttle-valve or otherwise: said of steam, a steam-pipe, or a steam-engine.

When the ports and passages offer much resistance, the steam is expressively said to be *throttled* or wire-drawn.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

The engine was running nearly at full power, very slightly *throttled*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 430.

=Syn. 1. *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

throttle-damper (throt'l-dam″pėr), *n.* An adjustable damper.

throttle-lever (throt'l-lev″ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, the hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive engines. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

throttler (throt'lėr), *n.* [< *throttle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which throttles or chokes.

throttle-valve (throt'l-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus; specifically, the valve which controls the flow of fluid to the ★ cylinders of a steam- or other engine.

through[1] (thrö), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also sometimes *thro*, *thro'*; < ME. **thrugh*, *thruch*, *thruc*, *thruh* (= OFries. *thruch*), a transposed form of *thurgh*, *thurh*, etc., < AS. *thurh*, through: see *thorough*, which is the reg. mod. form of the word, now partly differentiated, being used chiefly as an adj., while *through* is used as the prep. and (less exclusively) as the adv. Nearly all the ME. instances belong to *thorough*. Cf. *thrill*[1] for *thirl*[1], ult. from *through*, *thorough*.] I. *prep.* 1. From one side or end to the other side or end of; from the beginning to the end of: expressing transition or motion from or as from one point to another. Specifically—(*a*) Denoting passage from one point to another, especially in a direct line from one end or side to the other end or side of something, either by penetration or by motion in and along some passage, opening, or space already formed: as, to bore a hole *through* a beam; to pass *through* a town; to creep *through* a hole; to march *through* the streets; to see *through* a telescope; to cut *through* several thicknesses: to pass *through* a doorway. Sometimes emphatically reduplicated, as in the phrase *through and through*.

Thy slander hath gone *through and through* her heart.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 68.

I'd make this ten mile forty mile about,
Before I'd ride *through* any market-town.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

Oftentimes they vse for swords the horne of a Deere put *through* a peece of wood in forme of a Pickaxe.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The Court could not see . . . that the nation had outgrown its old institutions, . . . was pressing against them, and would soon burst *through* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

If we look *through* a pane of red glass, rays which come *through* it to the eye from a white object will be red.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 638.

(*b*) From the beginning to the end of; in or during the course of; coincident with: as, to enjoy good health all *through* life.

They alledge the antiquity of Episcopacy *through* all Ages. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A shapeless mound, cumbrous with its very strength, and overgrown, *through* long years of peace and neglect, with grass and alien weeds.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 22.

(*c*) Throughout; over the whole surface or extent of; in all directions in; all over: as, to travel *through* the country.

In the same Prouince of Tanguth is Succuir, whose Mountaines are clothed with Rheubarbe, from whence it is by Merchants conueyed *through* the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

By us, your Fame shall *thro'* the World be blaz'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Mental emotions undoubtedly destroy life by the overwhelming perturbation which they produce *through* the whole nervous system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

(*d*) Expressing passage in and out of, among, along, or within some yielding medium, or separable or penetrable aggregate: as, to move *through* the water, as a fish or a ship; to wander *through* the jungle; to run the fingers *through* the hair.

Afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll be drawn with a good gib-cat *through* the great pond at home. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We glide serenely enough *through* still deep reaches where the current is insignificant.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 629.

(*e*) Expressing complete passage from one step to another in any series or course of action or treatment: as, to go *through* an operation; to go *through* college (that is, a course of instruction in college); to go *through* a course of treatment or training.

2. Among: expressing a succession of experiences in passing along any course to ultimate exit or emergence: as, to pass *through* perils or tribulations.

And I must blame all you that may advise him;
That, having help'd him *through* all martial dangers,
You let him stick at the kind rites of peace.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iv. 1.

3. By way of: expressing a preliminary or intermediate stage.

The brown plain far and wide
Changed year by year *through* green to hoary gold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 201.

4. By means of: expressing instrumentality, means, or agency.

It is *through* me they have got this corner of the Court to cozen in. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

All salvation is *through* Christ.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

5. By reason of; on account of; in consequence of; out of: expressing reason or actuating principle or impulse: as, to run away *through* fear.

He rested him on the floore, unfitte *through* his rusticity for a better place. *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh.

This proceedes *through* the barbarous ignorance of the time, and pride of many Gentlemen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

I feel my fault, which only was committed
Through my dear love to you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Cannot you surmise the weakness which I hitherto, *through* shame, have concealed even from you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Himself secure in the wise liberality of the successive administrations *through* which he had held office, he had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and heartquake.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

To break, get, go, look, etc., **through**. See the verbs.

II. *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other: as, to pierce or bore a thing *through*. See *thorough*, *adv.*

Truth has rough flavours if we bite it *through*.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

2. From beginning to end: as, to read a letter *through*.—3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose: as, to carry a project *through*.—4. To the end or terminal point, as of a line of travel: as, that ticket will take you *through*.—5†. Thoroughly.

I protest
Myself *through* rarified, and turned all flame
In your affection. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Through and through, thoroughly; out and out: as, a method *through and through* speculative.—**To bear, carry, fall, put**, etc., **through**. See the verbs.—**To be through**, to have finished; have done: as, *are* you *through*? [Colloq.]—**To drop through**, to fall to pieces; come to naught; fail or perish: same as *to fall through*: as, the scheme *dropped through*.

Through idleness . . . the house *droppeth through*.
Eccl. x. 18.

★ **through**[1] (thrö), *a.* [< *through*[1], *adv.* Cf. *thorough*, *a.*] 1. Clear; open; unobstructed.

Was there not a *through* way then made by the sword for the imposing of lawes uppon them?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That extends or goes with little or no interruption or without change from one important or distant place to another: as, a *through* line of railway; a *through* train; a *through* passenger.—3. That entitles to transportation to the end of the line or succession of lines by which some distant point is reached: as, a *through* ticket; a *through* bill of lading.—**Through bolt**, a bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.—**Through bridge**. See *bridge*.—**Through coal**, the name given in the South Wales coal-field to a mixture of large and small coal. Also called *altogether coal*, and in Somersetshire *brush-coal*. None of these terms are used in the United States.—**Through fang**. See *fang*.—**Through rate**, a rate or price charged for carrying goods or passengers to a distant destination, over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steamer, coach, etc., generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.—**Through ticket**, a railway- or steamboat-ticket good for the whole of a journey, often entitling the holder to travel on the lines or conveyances of more than one company.—**Through traffic**, the traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centers at a wide distance from each other: opposed to *local traffic*.—**Through train** a train which goes the whole length of a long railway route; a train running between two or more important centers at long distances, especially when it makes few or no stoppages by the way.

through[2] (thrö), *n.* [< ME. *thrugh*, *throgh*, *throug*, *thruh*, *throh*, *throwe*, *thurgh*, < AS. *thruh* (= OHG. *druha*, *truha*, MHG. *truhe* = Icel. *thrō*), a coffin.] 1†. A stone coffin.

Ase me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.
Chron. of England, 747. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A through-stone; a perpend.

Than passid the pepull to the pure *thrugh*:
As kend hom Cassandra thai kyndlit a fire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11820.

throughbred† (thrö'bred), *a.* Thoroughbred.

through-cold† (thrö'kōld), *n.* A deep-seated cold. *Holland.*

throughfare† (thrö'fār), *n.* [See *thoroughfare*.] A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

The Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia are as *throughfares* now.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 42.

through-gang (thrö'gang), *n.* A thoroughfare. [Scotch.]

through-ganging (thrö'gang″ing), *a.* Same as *through-going*. [Scotch.]

Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points; ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balmawhapple's on; I selled her till him. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxix.

through-going (thrō′gō″ing), *n.* [Cf. *thorough-go.*] A scolding; a severe reprimand or reproof. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv. [Scotch.]

through-going (thrō′gō″ing), *a.* [Also *through-gaun*; cf. *thorough-going.*] Thorough-going; active; energetic; stirring; bustling. [Scotch.]

She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gaun* for her years.
Blackwood's Mag., VIII. 265.

through-handling†, *n.* Active management.

The king . . . (but skiming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 177. (*Davies.*)

through-lighted (thrō′lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by windows or other openings placed on opposite sides.

Not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art.
Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.

throughly† (thrō′li), *adv.* [ME. *throughely*; < *through*[1] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *thoroughly.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; thoroughly.

"Therfore," quod she, "I prae yow feithfully
That ye will do the pleasure that ye may
Onto my sone, and teche hym *throughely*
That att longith to hym to do or saye."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 346.

The night, *throughly* spent in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

It hath deserved it
Throughly and *throughly*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Without reserve; thoroughly; carefully; earnestly.

I cannot give you over thus; I most earnestly implore you that you would not deferre to consider yourselfe *throughly*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 65.

Truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion. *Tillotson.*

through-mortise (thrō′môr″tis), *n.* A mortise which passes entirely through the timber in which it is made.

throughout (thrō-out′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *through*[1] + *out.* Cf. *thoroughout.*] **I.** *adv.* Everywhere; in every part; in all respects.

His youth and age,
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

His conduct *throughout* was equally defective in principle and in sound policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

II. *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side of to the other; in every part of.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance *throughout* the whole life of man, then is discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

Meer. The thing is for recovery of drowned land. . . .
Eng. Thoroughout England.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

The conflict lasted *throughout* the night, with carnage on both sides. *Irving*, Granada, p. 60.

throughoutly† (thrō-out′li), *adv.* [< ME. **throughoutly*, *throughtly*; < *throughout* + *-ly*[2].] Throughout; completely.

And so huge a stroke geuyng hym was tho,
That quite clene the arme share off *throughtly*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3075.

If this first worke bee throughly and *throughoutly* dispatched, as I hope it is, the great Remora is removed.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 36.

through-paced† (thrō′pāst), *a.* Thorough-paced.

through-stitch† (thrō′stich), *adv.* [Also *thorough-stitch.*] To completion; to the very end.

He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in time go *through-stitch* with the new suit of preferment. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

through-stone (thrō′stōn), *n.* [< *through*[1] + *stone.*] In *arch.*, a bonder or bond-stone; a stone placed across the breadth of a wall, so that one end appears in each face of the wall, as distinguished from a stone of which the greatest length is placed in the direction of the course of the wall; a perpend. Also *thorough-stone.*

Od, he is not stirring yet, mair than he were a *through-stane!* *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep.

throughtly†, *adv.* Same as *throughout.*

throupe†, *n.* Same as *thrope.*

throve (thrōv). Preterit of *thrive.*

throw[1] (thrō), *v.*; pret. *threw*, pp. *thrown*, ppr. ★*throwing.* [Sc. also *thraw*; < ME. *throwen*, *thrawen* (pret. *threw*, pp. *throwen*, *thrawen*), < AS. *thrāwan* (pret. *threów*, pp. *thrāwen*), turn, twist, = D. *draaijen* = MLG. *dreien*, *dreigen*, LG. *draien*, *dreien*, turn (in a lathe), = OHG. *drāhan*, *drājan*, MHG. *dræjen*, *dræn*, G. *drehen* = Sw. *dreja* = Dan. *dreje* = Goth. **thraian* (not recorded), turn. Hence ult. *thread.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: as, to *throw* silk: sometimes applied in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

The art of spinning and *throwing* silk had been introduced [into England in 1455] by a company of silk women, of what country is not known. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 18.

2. To shape on a potters' wheel. The mass of clay revolves under the hands of the potter, who gives it the desired form. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown.*

3†. To fashion by turning on a lathe; turn.—**4.** To cast; heave; pitch; toss; fling: literally or figuratively: as, to *throw* a stone at a bird.

Sothely the boot in the mydil see was *throwen* with waiwis, forsothe the wynd was contrarie.
Wyclif, Mat. xiv. 24.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 47.

This day was the sayd Anthonie Gelber sowed in a Chauina filled with stones, and *throwen* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 110.

Scurrility! That is he that *throweth* scandals—
Soweth and *throweth* scandals, as 'twere dirt,
Even in the face of holiness and devotion.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, iv. 5.

The contempt he *throws* upon them in another passage is yet more remarkable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

5. To cast with sudden force or violence; impel violently; hurl; dash: as, the shock *threw* the wall down.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 65.

Each sudden passion *throws* me where it lists,
And overwhelms all that oppose my will.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

6. To fling; floor; give a fall to, as in wrestling; unhorse, as in justing.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 135.

7. To unseat and bring to the ground.

If a nag is to *throw* me, I say, let him have some blood.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

8. To cast; shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamell'd skin.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 255.

9. To spread or put on carelessly or hurriedly: as, to *throw* a shawl over one's shoulders.

I have seen her . . . *throw* her nightgown upon her.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 5.

10. To advance or place quickly, as by some rapid movement.

It would not be possible for Pemberton to attack me with all his troops at one place, and I determined to *throw* my army between his and fight him in detail.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 496.

11. To bring forth; produce, as young; bear; cast: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a slaty-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause. *Darwin.*

Mares that have done much hard work are not the best dams that can be selected, as they are apt to slip their foals, or to *throw* undersized ones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 188.

12. To make a cast with, as dice; play with, as dice; make (a cast of dice).

Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 136.

That great day of expense, in which a man is to *throw* his last cast for an eternity of joys or sorrows.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 533.

13. In *card-playing*, to lay upon the table; play, as a card.—**14.** To turn; direct; cast: as, to *throw* one's eyes to the ground.

Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 103.

15. To sell, as a race or game; allow another to win unnecessarily or in accordance with previous agreement.—**Throw up**, in *printing*, a direction to enlarge the size of a line of displayed type.—**To throw across**, to construct across: as, to *throw* a bridge *across* a river.—**To throw a levant**†. See *levant*[3].—**To throw a sop to Cerberus.** See *sop.*—**To throw away.** (*a*) To cast from one's hand; put suddenly out of one's hold or possession.

The Duke took out the Knife, and *threw* it *away*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

(*b*) To part with without compensation; give or spend recklessly; squander; lose by negligence or folly; waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

It is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never *thrown away* upon him. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To reject; refuse; lose by indifference or neglect: as, to *throw away* a good offer.—**To throw back.** (*a*) To reflect, as light, etc. (*b*) To reject; refuse. (*c*) To cast back, as a slur or an insinuation.—**To throw by**, to cast or lay aside as useless; discard.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and
When things succeed be *thrown by*, or let fall.
B. Jonson. (*Johnson.*)

To throw cold water on. See *cold.*—**To throw down.** (*a*) To cast to the ground or other lower position: as, the men *threw down* their tools. See *to throw down the gauntlet*, under *gauntlet*[1].

That with which K. Richard was charged, beside the Wrong done to Leopold in *throwing down* his Colours at Ptolemais, was the Death of Conrade Duke of Tyre.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 64.

(*b*) To bring from an erect or exalted to a prostrate position or condition; hence, to overturn; subvert; demolish; destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
Addison, Cato, ii. 5.

In January 1740 they had three great shocks of an earthquake immediately after one another, which *threw down* some mosques and several houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

To throw dust in one's eyes. See *dust*[1].—**To throw in.** (*a*) To cast or place within; insert; inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in or deposit along with another or others: as, he has *thrown in* his fortune with yours.

We cannot *throw in* our lot with revolutionaries and with those who are guilty of treason to the Constitution and to the Empire. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 303.

(*c*) To interpolate: as, he *threw in* a word now and then. (*d*) To add without reckoning, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale: as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.—**To throw into shape**, to give form or arrangement to.

It would be well to *throw* his notes and materials *into* some *shape*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xii.

To throw into the bargain. Same as *to throw in* (*d*).—**To throw light on**, to make clear or intelligible.

Lady Sarah Cowper has left a memorandum respecting her father, Lord Cowper, which *throws light on* this subject
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 141.

To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, away, or aside; divest one's self of hurriedly or carelessly; abandon the use of; free one's self of, as an impediment; get rid of, as a disease: as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise; to *throw off* a cold or a fever.

The free spirit of mankind at length
Throws its last fetters *off*. *Bryant*, The Ages.

An eschar was formed, which was soon *thrown off*, leaving a healthy granulating surface.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 46.

(*b*) To discard; dismiss: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance or a dependent. (*c*) To do or say in a rapid onhand manner: as, to *throw off* a poem. [Colloq.]

Often Addison's most brilliant efforts are built upon a chance hint *thrown off* at random by Steele's hurrying pen.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

To throw on, to put on or don hastily or carelessly: as, he *threw on* his cloak.—**To throw one's self down**, to lie down.—**To throw one's self into**, to engage heartily, earnestly, or vigorously in: as, he *threw himself into* the contest, and did good service.—**To throw one's self on or upon**, to cast one's faith or confidence upon; trust or resign one's self to, as for favor or protection; repose upon: as, to *throw one's self on* the mercy of the court.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself upon* God. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 1.

To throw open. (*a*) To open suddenly or widely.

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin.
The door was *open thrown*.
Whittier, Mary Garvin.

(*b*) To give free or unrestricted access to; remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from: as, the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.—**To throw open the door to.** See *door.*—**To throw out.** (*a*) To cast out; expel; reject or discard.

Admit that Monarchy of itself may be convenient to som Nations; yet to us who have *thrown* it *out*, receiv'd back again, it cannot but prove pernicious.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

(*b*) To cause to project, or to become prominent; build out: as, to *throw out* a pier or landing-stage, or a wing of a building. (*c*) To emit: as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (*d*) To give utterance to; insinuate: as, to *throw out* a hint.

I have *thrown out* words
That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks
Of guilty men, and he is never mov'd.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

(*e*) To put off the right track; confuse; embarrass: as, interruption *throws* one *out*. (*f*) To leave behind; distance: as, a horse *thrown* completely *out* of the race. (*g*) To reject; exclude: as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading. (*h*) In *printing*, to reject or throw aside, as printed sheets that are imperfect. (*i*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as a base-runner, by a ball fielded to one of the players on or near a base. (*j*) In *cricket*, to put out (a batsman) when he is out of his ground by a fielder hitting the wicket.—**To throw over**, to desert; abandon; neglect. [Colloq.]

They say the Rads are going to *throw* us *over*.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

Saddled with a vast number of engagements, any of which (and this made him none the less popular) he was ready to *throw over* at a moment's notice.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xi.

To throw overboard. See *overboard*.—**To throw the helve after the hatchet.** See *helve*.—**To throw the trawl.** See *trawl*.—**To throw together,** to combine; put hastily into shape.

I could not forbear *throwing together* such reflections as occurred to me upon that subject.
Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

To throw tongue, to give tongue, as dogs. See under *tongue*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 190.—**To throw up.** (*a*) To raise or lift; toss up: as, to *throw up* a window. (*b*) To erect or build rapidly; construct: as, to *throw up* a scaffolding. (*c*) To give up; resign; abandon: as, to *throw up* an appointment.

I at once *threw up* my hopes of military distinction, and retired into civil life.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confession.

(*d*) To eject or discharge from the stomach; vomit.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot*.

To throw up the sponge. See *sponge*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cast or fling: as, he *throws* well at base-ball, but catches badly.—**2.** To cast dice.

You might often see Men game in the Presence of Women, and *throw* at once for more than they were worth, to recommend themselves as Men of Spirit.
Steele, Spectator, No. 154.

You *throw* for a large stake, but, losing, you could stake and *throw* again. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

In 1716, the barrow-women of London used generally to carry dice with them, and children were induced to *throw* for fruit and nuts, as indeed was any person of a more advanced age. *G. A. Sala*, Make your Game, p. 205.

3†. To fall; be cast down.

He stumbled on the thresshewolde an *threwe* to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 357.

Throwing at cocks. Same as *cock-throwing*.—**To throw about,** to cast about; try expedients. [Rare.]

Now unto despaire I 'gin to growe,
And meane for better winde *about to throwe*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 80.

To throw back, to revert to some ancestral character; exhibit atavism: a breeders' term: as, a tendency in some animals to *throw back* for several generations. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 211. [Colloq.]—**To throw off,** to start in a hunt or race. [Eng.]—**To throw out,** to fail to register, or print pages or colors in exact position: said of a worn or shackly printing-machine.—**To ★throw up,** to vomit.

throw[1] (thrō), *n.* [< *throw*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of throwing, flinging, or hurling; a cast, either from the hand or from an engine; a fling.

The Old Bachelour has a *Throw* at the Dissenting Ministers. *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 101.

Then heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; hence, risk; venture.

They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last *throw* for eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 707.

Am I to set my life upon a *throw*
Because a bear is rude and surly?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 191.

3. In *angling*, the cast of a line.

The "silver-gray," . . . at the third *throw*, is taken the instant it alights on the water.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 630.

4†. A thrust; a stroke; a blow.

Ne plate, ne male, could ward so mighty *throwes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

5. The distance which a missile may be thrown by the hand.

Oh, 'tis a nice place! a butcher hard by in the village, and the parsonage-house within a stone's *throw*.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

Rebecca and her husband were but at a few stones' *throw* of the lodgings which the invalid Miss Crawley occupied.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

6. In steam-engines, the movement of a valve, rod, or crank from its central position to its extreme position in either direction. The *travel* of the element will be twice its throw. —**7.** In *geol.*, the amount of vertical displacement produced by a fault. Its complementary term is *heave*, which refers to the horizontal displacement. In older writers and in common speech, 'throw' is sometimes loosely used for 'fault' or 'leap.'

In the Saint Agnes district, however, these traversing veins often contain earthy brown iron ore, and are called "gossans"; and here the displacement is designated a leap—a provincial term used by Mr. Pryce (Mineral. Corn., p. 106), which seems to express the effect as well as any other I have seen. Mr. Carne (Corn. Geol. Trans., ii. p. 119) has introduced the word *throw* as a synonym. The expressions *throw* and leap are therefore equivalents, and slide is often used by miners in the same sense.
Henwood, Met. Deposits of Cornwall and Devon (1843), [p. 329.

In the case of an inclined fault, the level of the selected stratum is protracted across the fissure until a vertical from it will reach the level of the same bed. The length of this vertical is the amount of vertical displacement, or the *throw* of the fault.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (1885), p. 513.

8. An implement or a machine for giving to anything a rapid rotary motion, especially in the industrial arts, as a potters' wheel, a turners' lathe.—**9.** In *math.*, a complexus of four elements of the same elementary figure, regard being had to their linear order, as four points on a line, four lines of a plane pencil, and the like. Two projective throws are said to be equal.—**Out of throw.** Same as *out of winding* (which see, under *winding*).

throw[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *throe*[1].

throw[3]† (thrō), *n.* [Also *throe;* < ME. *throwe, throge, thrawe, thraghe, thrage,* < AS. *thrāg*, time, season, course. Cf. *thrall*.] A space of time; a moment; a while.

I wol with Thomas speke a litel *throwe*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 107.

A man shall stodye or musyn now a long *throw*
Which is which.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

Downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 53.

throw-back (thrō'bak), *n.* Anything which acts as a setback; specifically, a person who or thing which causes another to seem inferior by contrast. [Slang.]

She is personally a *throwback* to an angel.
Athenæum, No. 3229, p. 351.

throw-bait (thrō'bāt), *n.* Same as *toll-bait*.

throw-crank (thrō'krangk), *n.* A crank which converts rotary into reciprocating motion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 25.

throw-crook (thrō'krůk), *n.* [< *throw*[1], twist, + *crook*.] **1.** A kind of hook used for twisting straw ropes, etc. Also *thraw-crook, thraw-cruk*. [Scotch.]—**2.** A potters' wheel; a thrower or throwing-table. *E. H. Knight*.

thrower (thrō'ėr), *n.* [< *throw*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which throws. Specifically—(*a*) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster. (*b*) A potter who fashions vessels on a throwing-wheel.

The clay then passes to the *thrower*, who pursues his work by the aid of a potter's wheel. *Lancet* (1889), I. 773.

(*c*) A turner. See *throw*[1], *n.*, 1.

throwing-balls (thrō'ing-bâlz), *n. pl.* The South American bolas.

throwing-clay (thrō'ing-klā), *n.* Any clay which is plastic enough to be thrown or worked on the potters' wheel.

At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays*, because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414. (*Halliwell.*)

throwing-engine (thrō'ing-en″jin), *n.* A potters' wheel. Compare *throw*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

throwing-house (thrō'ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed where potters' wheels or throwing-tables are set up for use. See *potter*[1] and *throwing-table*.

throwing-mill (thrō'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *throwing-engine*.

throwing-stick (thrō'ing-stik), *n.* **1.** A stick by means of which, as with a thong, a javelin is propelled. Found in Australia, New Guinea, and parts of America.—**2.** A throw-stick.

throwing-table (thrō'ing-tā″bl), *n.* A potters' wheel (compare *throwing-engine*); also, a modern contrivance by which a form of the potters' wheel is turned by machinery: said to expedite greatly the work of shaping ordinary vessels.

throwing-wheel (thrō'ing-hwēl), *n.* A potters' wheel.

throw-lathe (thrō'lāᵺ), *n.* A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while a tool is held or applied by the other.

thrown (thrōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *throw*[1].] **1.** Twisted: as, *thrown* silk (which see, under *silk*).

Portugal had some strong and rather coarse *thrown* silk, besides cocoons. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 892.

2. Disappointed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *geol.* and *mining*, moved out of its original position by a fault, or intersecting dike or vein, or fissure of any kind, whether filled with ore, gossan, flucan, or whether simply a crack. The words *thrown* and *heaved* are frequently used by miners as meaning the same thing, but properly the former has reference to the amount of vertical, the latter to the horizontal, displacement caused by a fault.

4. Turned. Compare *throw*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**Thrown singles.** See *single*, 1 (*a*).—**Thrown ware,** pottery vessels which have been shaped on the potters' wheel, including most vessels of rounded form, and of all epochs, except the coarsest and most barbarous. The greatest delicacy of form can be given to a piece in this way, as is instanced in the Greek vases of the best periods.

throw-off (thrō'ôf), *n.* **1.** A start in a hunt or race.—**2.** In *printing*, a mechanism which prevents or throws off impressions while other parts of the printing-machine continue at work or revolving.—**3.** An incidental product.

No micro-seismic shock can ever take place otherwise than as a *throw-off* from some violent disturbance more or less remotely located. *Nature*, XL. 393.

throwster (thrō'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *throwstar;* < *throw*[1] + *-ster*.] **1.** A person occupied in reeling silk fiber directly from the cocoon; also, an establishment that produces thrown silk.

Jehu a *throwster* dwelling i' the Spital-fields.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

Their engaging three hundred silk *throwsters* here in one week for New York was treated as a fable, because, forsooth, they have "no silk there to throw."
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 352.

2. One who throws dice; a gambler.

When Who 's to be in? Who out? was once more the question on every lip, I fancied I could perceive ugly symptoms of the old sores being very likely to break out again, in case a certain bold *throwster* has swept the pool.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

throw-stick (thrō'stik), *n.* A missile weapon, consisting of a short club or cudgel, designed to be thrown by being whirled from the hand instead of directly in the line of its length, as in the case of the javelin. The most common form is that of a short club having a heavy ball at one end, usually made of a single piece of hard wood. The boomerang in its different forms also belongs to this order of weapon. See cut under *boomerang*.

thrugh[1]†, **thruch**†, **thruh**†, *prep.* Middle English forms of *through*[1].

thrugh[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *through*[2].

thrum[1] (thrum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also ★*thrumb, thrumme;* < ME. *thrum, thrumm*, a thrum (not found in AS.), = D. *drom* = OHG. MHG. *drum*, G. *trumm* (in the pl. *trümmer*) = Icel. *thrömr* (*thram-*) = Norw. *trom, tram, trumm*, edge, brim, = Sw. dial. *tromm, trom, trumm*, stump, end of a log (see *tram*[1]); prob. connected with L. *terminus*, Gr. *τέρμα*, term, end, boundary: see *tram*[1] and *term*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fringe of threads which remains attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads.

If the colour holde in yarne and *thrumme*, it will holde much better in cloth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 432.

You are not a man; you are not the *thrum* of one. Scrape you all up, and we shouldn't get lint enough to put on Chilion's foot. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Hence—**2.** Any loose thread, or a mass or tuft of loose filamentous material.

All moss has here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 537.

A child and dead? alas! how could it come?
Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum*.
Witts' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

3. A tuft, or a collection of tufts; a fringe or tassel.

And tapestries all gold'n-fring'd, and curl'd with *thrumbs* behind. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 220.

4. *pl. Naut.*, short bits of rope-yarn used for sewing on mats.—**5.** *pl.* Coarse yarn; waste yarn.—**6.** A ragged rocky headland swept by the sea. Also *thrum-cap*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Thread and thrum.** See *thread*.

II. *a.* Made of thrums, or waste yarn: as, a *thrum* cap or hat.

A pudding-wife, or a witch with a *thrum* cap.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

thrum[1] (thrum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed*, ppr. *thrumming*. [Early mod. E. also *thrumb, thrumme;* < *thrum*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make of or cover with thrums, or appendages resembling thrums.

The flower [of *Scabiosa*] is like a Blewe or white *thrummed* hatte, the stalk rough, the vpper leaues ragged, and the leaues next the grose rootes be plainer.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 225.

There 's her *thrummed* hat and her muffler too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 80.

In Persia you shall finde carpets of course *thrummed* wooll. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 432.

Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straws? *Quarles*.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each current playes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2†. To thatch.

Would 'st thou, a pretty, beautiful, juicy squall, live in a poor *thrummed* house i' th' country?
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

Thrummed mat (*naut.*), a mat or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.

thrum[2] (thrum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed*, ppr. *thrumming*. [< Icel. *thruma*, rattle, thunder (cf. *thruma*, a clap of thunder; *thrymr*, alarm, noise), = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme*, beat, drum: see *drum* and *trump*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To play with the fingers on a stringed instru-

ment in an idle, listless, monotonous, or unskilful manner; strum.

Sophy, love, take your guitar, and *thrum* in with the boy a little. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

2. To drum or tap idly on something with the fingers.

I'll not stand all day *thrumming*,
But quickly shoot my bolt.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And *thrumming* on the table.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

II. *trans.* 1. To play idly or unskilfully on (some stringed instrument) with the fingers; sound by fingering in a listless or monotonous manner.—2. To drum or tap idly on.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!
Shenstone, Colemira, st. 7.

To thrum over, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

thrum[2] (thrum), *n.* [< *thrum*[2], *v.*] A monotonous sound, as from the careless or unskilful fingering of a guitar or harp.

As I drew near I heard the tinkle of a triangle and the *thrum* of a harp accompanying a weird chant.
The Century, XXXVII. 253.

thrum[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *throm*, **thrym*, < AS. *thrymm*, power, glory.] 1. A troop.—2. A heap.

thrumble† (thrum'bl), *v.* [< ME. *thrumblen*, *thromlen*, *thrompelen*, stumble.] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble.

He *thromlede* [var. *thrumbled*] at the threshefold.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 408.

II. *trans.* To press close or violently; crowd.

Wicked and leud folke, who gather, *thrumble*, and heape up together all sorts of gaine.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 213.

thrum-cap (thrum'kap), *n.* Same as *thrum*[1], 6.

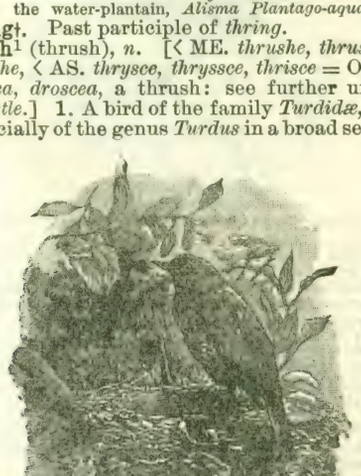
thrum-eyed (thrum'īd), *a.* In *hort.*, having the stamens conspicuous by being long and protruding while the style is short. A florists' term. See *pin-eyed*.

thrummy (thrum'i), *a.* [< *thrum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; rough; shaggy: as, a *thrummy* cap.

thrumwort (thrum'wėrt), *n.* [< *thrum*[1] + *wort*[1].] 1. The plant love-lies-bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus*, from its thrum-like flower-spike.—2. Same as *star-fruit*.—**Great thrumwort**, the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica*.

thrung†. Past participle of *thring*.

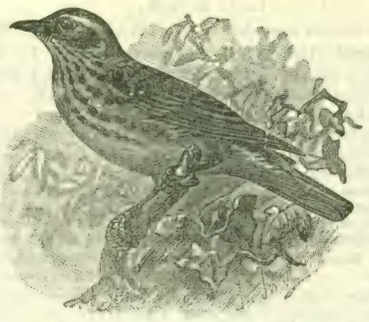
thrush[1] (thrush), *n.* [< ME. *thrushe*, *thrusche*, ★*thryshe*, < AS. *thrysce*, *thryssce*, *thrisce* = OHG. *drosca*, *droscea*, a thrush: see further under *throstle*.] 1. A bird of the family *Turdidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turdus* in a broad sense;



Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

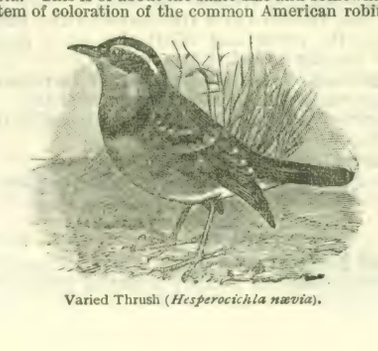
specifically, the throstle, song-thrush, or mavis of Europe, *Turdus musicus*. There are more than a hundred species, nearly all of which have book-names in which *thrush* enters as a qualified term, and the common species of Great Britain and of the United States all have vernacular designations, in which *thrush* does or does not enter. No thrushes in any sense are common to the two countries named. In the former the dark-colored thrushes are called *blackbirds* and *ouzels*. Several true thrushes are figured under *blackbird*, 1, *fieldfare*, *hermit-thrush*, *mistle-thrush*, *ouzel*, *robin*[1], 2, *veery*, and *wood-thrush*.

2. Some bird not of the thrush family, mistaken for a thrush or compared to a thrush: with a qualifying epithet. Some are shrikes; others are starlings, warblers, etc. See the phrases following, among which few of the names of other than true thrushes are in other than historical use.—**African thrush**, an African starling, *Amydrus* (formerly *Turdus* or *Sturnus*) *morio*, mostly black and orange-chestnut, from 10 to 11 inches long.—**Alice's thrush**, the gray-cheeked thrush: named



Red-winged Thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

by Baird in 1858 after Miss Alice Kennicott of Illinois.—**Ant thrush**. See *ant-thrush*.—**Ash-rumped thrush**, *Lalage terat*, a campophagine bird of the Malay countries, etc., a great stumbling-block of the early ornithologists.—**Audubon's thrush**, a variety of the hermit-thrush.—**Babbling thrush**. See *babbler*, 2, *Timeliidæ*, *Brachypodinæ*, and *Liotrichinæ*.—**Black-and-scarlet thrush**, *Pericrocotus speciosus*, a campophagine bird of glossy-black and flaming-red colors, 8 inches long, inhabiting India and China.—**Black-cheeked thrush**, *Philepitta jala*, of Madagascar.—**Black-crowned thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. *Latham.*—**Black-faced thrush**, a timeliine bird of China and Burma, *Dryonastes chinensis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Brown Indian thrush**, *Crateropus canorus*. *Edwards.*—**Brown thrush**, the thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*[2].—**Chinese thrush**, *Trochalopterum canorum*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Dominican thrush**, *Sturnia sturnina*, an Asiatic starling of wide range. *Latham*, 1783. See *Sturnia*.—**Doubtful thrush**. See *Seisura*.—**Dwarf thrush**. See *dwarf*.—**Fly-catching thrush**. (*a*) Any member of the genus *Myiadestes*; a solitaire. (*b*) See *Seisura*.—**Fox-colored thrush**, the common thrasher of the United States. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Frivolous thrush**, probably *Pomatorhinus temporalis*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fruit-thrush**, a bulbul.—**Gilded thrush**, a West African glossy starling, *Lamprocolius purpureus* (or *auratus*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Gingi thrush**, *Acridotheres gingianus*, a sturnoid bird of northern and central India; a mina, very near *A. tristis*. See *Acridotheres*.—**Glossy thrush**, one of the glossy starlings of Africa, *Lamprotornis* (*Urauges*) *caudatus*. See cut under *Urauges*.—**Golden-crowned thrush**. See *oven-bird*, 1.—**Gray-cheeked thrush**, *Turdus aliciæ*, a common thrush of North America, very near the olive-back, but lacking the tawny suffusion of the sides of the head.—**Gray thrush**, *Crateropus griseus*, of southern India. *Latham.*—**Ground thrush**. See *ground-thrush*.—**Guttural thrush**, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. See *thunder-bird*.—**Harmonic thrush**, *Colluricincla harmonica*, of Australia, 9¾ inches long, of a gray, brown, and white coloration, originally described as *Turdus harmonicus*.—**Hermit thrush**. See *hermit-thrush*.—**Long-billed thrush**. See *Tatare* (with cut).—**Long-legged thrush**. See *long-legged*.—**Madagascar thrush**, a sturnoid bird, *Hartlaubius madagascariensis*, confined to Madagascar. *Latham*, 1783.—**Malabar thrush**, *Poliopsar* (usually *Pastor* or *Temenuchus*) *malabaricus*, a starling of the Indian peninsula.—**Migratory thrush**, the American robin. See *robin*[1], 2 (with cut).—**New York thrush**. See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Norman thrush**, the mistlethrush (which see, with cut).—**Olive-backed thrush**. Same as *oliveback*.—**Orange-bellied thrush**, *Spreo pulcher*, one of the glossy starlings, near that one figured in the second cut under *starling*[1] (which see).—**Orange-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala rufiventris*. *Lewin.*—**Pacific thrush**, *Lalage pacifica*, of the Friendly, Fiji, and Navigators Islands.—**Pigeon-thrush**. Same as *songster-thrush*.—**Punctated thrush**, *Cinclosoma punctatum*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-tailed thrush**, *Cossypha caffra*, also called *Caffrarian warbler*, of southern Africa.—**Red-winged thrush**. See *redwing*, 1, and cut above.—**Restless thrush**. See *Seisura*.—**Rock thrush**. See *rock-thrush*.—**Rose-colored thrush**. Same as *rose-starling* (which see, under *starling*[1]).—**Rufous-winged thrush**, *Cercotrichas podobe*, of Africa. *Latham*, 1783.—**Russet-backed thrush**, *Turdus ustulatus* of Nuttall, a variety of the olive-backed thrush, or scarcely specifically different, of Oregon.—**Shining thrush**, *Lamprocolius splendidus*, a West African glossy starling.—**Short-winged thrush**, *Sphenura brachyptera*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801. See cut under *Sphenura*.—**Shrike-thrush**. See *shrike*[2], 2.—**Songster-thrush**, *Calornis panayensis*, a sturnoid bird of the Philippines.—**Song thrush**, the throstle or mavis. See *song-thrush*, and cut above.—**Sordid thrush**, *Artamus sordidus*, a swallow-shrike of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Spectacle-thrush**, *Garrulax* or *Dryonastes perspicillatus*, of southern China and Siam. *Latham*, 1783.—**Swainson's thrush**, the oliveback, usually called *Turdus swainsoni*.—**Tawny thrush**. See *tawny*.—**Thick-billed thrush**. See *Turnagra*.—**Varied thrush**, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nævia*. This is of about the same size and somewhat the system of coloration of the common American robin, but



Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nævia*).

the under parts are mostly orange-brown instead of chestnut, with a heavy black pectoral band; there is an orange-brown postocular stripe, and the wings are much variegated with this color. The bird is common along the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Mexico, and stragglers have been observed in other parts of the United States, even on the Atlantic coast. The nest is built in bushes, of twigs, grasses, mosses, and lichens; the eggs are pale greenish-blue speckled with dark-brown, and 1.10 × 0.80 inch in size.—**Variegated thrush**, a Brazilian cactus-wren, *Campylorhynchus variegatus*. *Latham.*—**Volatile thrush**. See *Seisura*.—**Water thrush**. See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Whidah thrush**, *Pholidauges leucogaster*, a sturnoid bird of Africa.—**White-eared thrush**, the white-eared honey-eater of Australia, *Ptilotis leucotis*.—**White-rumped thrush**, *Spreo bicolor*. See second cut under *starling*[1].—**Wilson's thrush**, the veery (which see, with cut).—**Wood thrush**. See *wood-thrush*.—**Yellow-bellied thrush**, the regent-bird, formerly *Turdus melinus*, also called *golden-crowned honey-eater* by Latham in 1822. See cut under *regent-bird*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Yellow-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Eopsaltria australis*. *Lewin.*—**Yellow-crowned thrush**. See *Trachycomus*.

thrush[2] (thrush), *n.* [= Dan. *tröske* = Sw. dial. *trösk*, Sw. *torsk*, thrush on the tongue; perhaps connected with Dan. *tör* = Sw. *torr* = Icel. *thurr* = AS. *thyrre* = G. *dürr*, dry, and with Dan. *törke* = Sw. *torka* = Icel. *thurka*, drought, and so with E. *thirst*: see *thirst*.] 1. A diseased condition of the frog of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge: it is generally ascribed to the irritation of wet and filth.—2. Parasitic stomatitis, caused by the thrush-fungus. Also called *aphthæ*, *sprew*, *sprue*.

At last, which at last came very speedily, they had reduced him to a total dissolution, by a diabetes and a *thrush*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 20.

Black thrush, aphthous stomatitis with black sordes.

thrush[3]† (thrush), *n.* See *thurse* and *hobthrush*.

thrush-babbler (thrush'bab″lėr), *n.* Any babbling thrush: same as *babbler*, 2.

The feeble-winged *thrush-babblers* were wrangling over worms. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 79.

thrush-blackbird (thrush'blak″bėrd), *n.* The rusty grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. This bird is not obviously different from some thrushes in form, and in its varying plumages was repeatedly described as different species of the genus *Turdus*. See cut under *rusty*.

thrushel (thrush'l), *n.* [See *throstle* (*f*).] Same as *throstle*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusher (thrush'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *thrushel*, with accom. term. *-er*. Hence prob., as another var., *thrasher*[2], q. v.] Same as *thrush*[1]; specifically, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*[1].

thrush-fungus (thrush'fung″gus), *n.* The fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which produces the disease in man known as *thrush*.

thrushil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *thrushel*.

thrush-lichen (thrush'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltigera aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk as a cure for thrush (whence the name).

thrush-nightingale (thrush'nī″tin-gāl), *n.* See *nightingale*[1], 1.

thrush-paste (thrush'pāst), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamin, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrush-tit (thrush'tit), *n.* A book-name of those turdoid oscine birds of the Himalayan region,



Thrush-tit (*Cochoa viridis*).

China, and Java which belong to a genus named *Cochoa* by Hodgson in 1836 (changed to *Prosorinia* by him in 1844, and renamed *Xanthogenys* by Cabanis in 1850). These birds are neither thrushes nor tits, and are scattered widely through the ornithological system by various taxonomists. The 3 species are very beautiful. *C. viridis* and *C. purpurea* (each 11 inches long) inhabit parts of the Himalayas and China; *C. azurea* (9 inches) inhabits Java. Their coloration is indicated with some accuracy in their respective specific names.

thrust[1] (thrust), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrust*, ppr. *thrusting*. [< ME. *thrusten*, but usually *thresten*, *thristen*, < Icel. *thrȳsta*, thrust, press, force, compel; ult. connected with *threat*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To push forcibly; shove; force: as, to *thrust* a hand into one's pocket, or one's feet into slippers; to *thrust* a stick into the sand: usually followed by *from*, *in*, *off*, *away*, or other adverb or preposition.

Sotilly this lettre doun she *threste*
Under his pilwe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 759.

Gehazi came near to *thrust* her *away*. 2 Ki. iv. 27.

Neither shall one *thrust* another. Joel ii. 8.

He *thrusts* you *from* his love, she pulls thee on.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 3.

At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to *thrust* me *about*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Near the bed of the brook is a stone on which they shew the print of his [Christ's] feet, supposed to be made as they were *thrusting* him *along*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 22.

2. Figuratively, to drive; force; compel.

And into the concession of this Bellarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, iv. 8.

3†. To press; pack; jam.

Two & thretty thried shippes *thrast* full of pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4129.

A hall *thrust* full of bare heads, some bald, some bush'd, Some bravely branch'd. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

4. To stab; pierce.

A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace,
Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 138.

To thrust aside, to push or jostle out of the way; displace.

There are few Venetian memorials to be seen in these towns; and if the winged lion ever appeared over their gates he has been carefully *thrust aside* by kings and emperors. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 292.

To thrust forth. (*a*) To drive out; expel: as, she was *thrust forth* into the storm. (*b*) To protrude; cause to project.

From S. Michael's Mount Southward, immediately there is *thrust forth* a biland or demi-isle.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 189.

To thrust on. (*a*) To impel; urge.

Did she not *thrust* me *on*,
And to my duty clapt the spur of honour?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

(*b*) To push forward; advance, in space or time.

This [evidence] *thrusts on* the building of the upper and greater church to a later time, surely not earlier than the reign of Justinian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 169.

To thrust one's nose into. See *nose*[1].—**To thrust one's self in** or **into,** to obtrude; intrude; enter where one is not welcome.

Who 's there, I say? How dare you *thrust yourselves Into* my private meditations?
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 65.

To thrust out. (*a*) To drive out; expel.

They were *thrust out* of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

(*b*) To stick out; protrude.

He spent some three minutes in *thrusting out* his tongue at me as far as he could without damaging the roots.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

(*c*) To force out.

The anguish of my soul *thrusts out* this truth,
You are a tyrant.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To thrust through, to pierce from side to side; transfix.

Laeca Mariam, solicitous only for the king's safety, charging furiously every one that approached, was *thrust through* with a lance by a common soldier, who had approached him unobserved.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 250.

To thrust together, to compress.

He *thrust* the fleece *together*. Judges vi. 38.

To thrust upon, to force upon; impose or inflict upon.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 158.

=**Syn. 1.** *Thrust* is stronger, more energetic, than *push* or *drive*, and represents a more dignified act than *shove*. No other distinction really exists among these words.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To push or drive with or as with a pointed weapon.

He next his falchion tried in closer fight;
But the keen falchion had no power to bite;
He *thrust*, the blunted point returned again.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 643.

They do not *thrust* with the skill of fencers, but cut up with the barbarity of butchers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

2. To push one's self; force a way or passage.

Then he *threste* thourgh the presse to that Saisne, and for to yeve hym a grete stroke he reysed his ax.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

My fair reputation,
If I *thrust* into crowds and seek occasions,
Suffers opinion.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

Fish . . . *thrust* up little brooks to spawn.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

3. To crowd, or assemble in crowds; press in; throng.

Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse.
Chapman, Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

4†. To rush; make a dash.

★ As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind. *Spenser.*

thrust[1] (thrust), *n.* [< *thrust*[1], *v.*] **1.** A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument; a stab; as a term of fence, in general, any attack by a fencer with a point. With reference to the saber, broadsword, and other cut-and-thrust weapons, it distinguishes the use of the point from a blow or cut, and is less important than in small-sword and foil work, where the point alone is used. In fencing thrusts are always made by extending the arm before moving the foot or body.

A *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

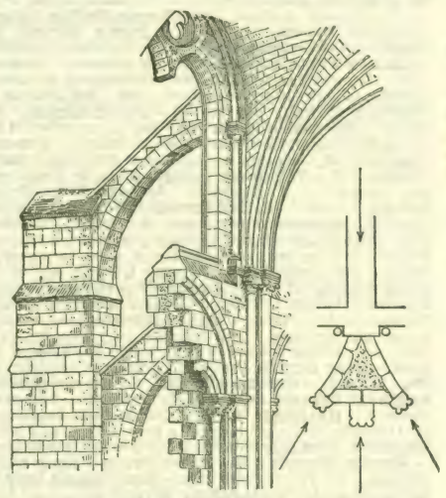
Lieut. Felton, being behind, made a *Thrust* with a common Tenpenny Knife over Fryer's Arm at the Duke, which lighted so fatally that he slit his Heart in two, leaving the Knife sticking in the Body.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

I have heard Gentlemen say, Sister, that one shou'd take great Care, when one makes a *Thrust* in Fencing, not to lye open ones self. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

3. In *mech.*, the stress which acts between two contiguous bodies, or parts of a body, when each pushes the other from itself. A thrust tends



Thrust in Medieval Pointed Vaulting.
The section in plan is taken at the level of the head of the flying-buttress. The arrows indicate the directions of the thrusts.

to compress or shorten each body on which it acts in the direction of its action.

4. In *coal-mining*, a crushing of the pillars caused by excess of weight of the superincumbent rocks, the floor being harder than the roof. It is nearly the same as *creep* except that in the latter the workings are disorganized by the upheaval of the floor, which, being softer than the roof, is first to yield to the pressure.

5. The white whey which is the last to leave the curd under pressure. *E. H. Knight.*—**Line of thrust.** If a straight line be drawn through each bed-joint in the ring of an arch so as to represent the position and direction of the resultant pressure at that joint, a curve drawn so as to touch each of these lines at its intersection with the joint from which it is derived is the line of thrust of the arch. If the arch is stable its line of thrust must lie within the middle third of the depth of the arch-ring.—**Thrust of an arch,** the force exerted in an outward direction by an arch, and explained by considering its separate stones or voussoirs as so many wedges. Its tendency is to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs, and to deform and ultimately destroy the arch by causing it to break and rise at its haunches. Hence all arches require to be secured in some way against this force, as by the mass of the abutments (the Roman method), by a system of buttresses (the medieval method), or by ties (the Italian method). Also called *push of an arch.*

thrust[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst.*

thrust[3] (thrust), *n.* See *thurse* and *thrush*[3].

thrust-bearing (thrust'bãr″ing), *n.* The bearing that receives and transmits to the hull of a ship the propelling effort of a screw propeller: usually called *thrust-block.*

thrust-box (thrust'boks), *n.* A box-bearing which sustains the end-thrust of a shaft.

thruste†. A Middle English subjunctive form of *tharf*[1].

thruster (thrus'tėr), *n.* [< *thrust*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who thrusts or stabs; hence, a swordsman.

I was sore thrust at, that I so might fall,
But Thou o'er-threw'st my *thrusters.*
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 34. (*Davies.*)

thrust-hoe (thrust'hō), *n.* An implement like a broad chisel or gouge; a trowel with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, etc., in agriculture like the common hoe, but with a thrust instead of a pull. Also called *Dutch hoe.* See ★cut under *hoe*[1].

thrusting (thrus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thrust*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of pushing with force.—**2.** *pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. Also *thrutchings.* [Prov. Eng.]

thrusting-screw (thrus'ting-skrö), *n.* The screw of a screw-press, as of a cheese-press.

thrustle (thrus'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *throstle.*

thrust-plane (thrust'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a type of reversed fault where, as the result of enormous tangential pressure, the rocks on the upper side of the fault have been pushed or thrust for a greater or less distance, with an entire severance of continuity, over the underlying masses. The line of junction of the dissevered parts in such cases is denominated a *thrust-plane.*

thrusty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty.*

thrutcher (thruch'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thruster.*] A thruster or pusher. [Prov. Eng.]

Those who were the *thrutchers* [in mining] pushed the truck along with their heads and hands.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 229.

thrutchings (thruch'ingz), *n. pl.* [A dial. var. of *thrustings.*] Same as *thrusting*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

thrye†, *adv.* See *thrie*[2].

thryes†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *thrice.*

thryfallow†, *v. t.* See *thrifallow.*

Thryothorus (thrī-oth'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1819, and *Thriothorus*, 1816); also *Thriothores* (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. θρίον, a rush, + L. *torus*, improp. *thorus*, a bed.] A leading genus of American wrens or *Troglodytidæ.* It



Great Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).

contains several of the larger wrens, as *T. ludovicianus*, the great Carolina wren, abundant in many parts of the United States; Bewick's, *T. bewicki*, of similar range; and other species of Mexico and Central and South America.

thryve†. An old past participle of *thrive.*

thud (thud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thudded*, ppr. *thudding.* [< ME. *thuden* (pret. *thudde*, pp. *ithud*), < AS. *thȳdan*, press, thrust, stab; cf. *thōden*, a whirl, a whirlwind.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To push; press.—**2.** To beat; strike. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**3.** To drive with impetuosity. *Ramsay.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To emit a low, dull sound such as is produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance.

He felt the hollow-beaten mosses *thud*
And tremble. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. To rush with a hollow sound. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 422. (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]—**3.** To move with velocity: as, "he *thudded* away," *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

thud (thud), *n.* [< *thud*, *v.*] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise like that of a heavy stone striking the ground; hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound.

Lyk the blak *thud* of awful thunderis blast.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil.

The shot went whistling through the air above our heads, and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

=**Syn.** See *thump.*

thug (thug), *n.* [< Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*) = Marathi *thak*, *thag*, a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangled travelers, thug. The proper designation of the thug as a stran-

gler is *phānsigār*, < *phānsi*, a noose.] 1. A member of a confraternity of professional assassins and robbers formerly infesting India, chiefly in the central and northern provinces. The thugs roamed about the country in bands of from 10 to 100, usually in the disguise of peddlers or pilgrims, gaining the confidence of other travelers, whom they strangled, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, with a handkerchief, an unwound turban, or a noosed cord. The shedding of blood was seldom resorted to. The motive of the thugs was not so much lust of plunder as a certain religious fanaticism. The bodies of their victims were hidden in graves dug with a consecrated pickax, and of their spoil one third was devoted to the goddess Kâli, whom they worshiped. About 1830–35 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and thuggery, as an organized system, is now extinct.

Hence—2. A cutthroat; a ruffian; a rough.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, *thugs*, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in barroom mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

thuggee (thug′ē), *n.* [Hind. *thagī*, *thugī*, thuggism, < *thag*, *thug*, thug: see *thug*.] The system of mysterious assassination carried on by the thugs; the profession and practices of the thugs.

Some jackals brought to light the bones of a little child; and the deep grave from which they dug them bore marks of the mystic pickaxe of *Thuggee*.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 336.

thuggeeism (thug′ē-izm), *n.* [< *thuggee* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Cyc. of India*.

thuggery (thug′ėr-i), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ery*.] Same as *thuggee*.

thuggism (thug′izm), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 806.

Thule (thū′lē), *n.* [< L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, < Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη (see def.).] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy. Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings have been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north—namely, the Orkneys and Shetland—which he embraced under the general name of *Thule*. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the arctic circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of *Ultima* (the Furthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, *Thule*, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of *Thule* and *Ultima Thule* runs through the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of furthest *Thule*. *Thomson*, Autumn.

This ultimate dim *Thule*. *Poe*, Dream-Land.

thulite (thū′līt), *n.* [< *Thule* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a rare variety of zoisite, of a peach-blossom color, found in the granite districts of ★Norway.

thulium (thū′li-um), *n.* An element whose oxid is one of the rare earths found in the mineral gadolinite. Its properties have not been fully ascertained.

thulwar (thul′wär), *n.* Same as *tulwar*.

thum†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *thump*, or else an error for *thrum*[2].] To beat. [Rare.]

For he's such a churle waxen now of late that he be Neuer so little angry he *thums* me out of all cry.
★*The Taming of a Shrew* (facsimile of 1st quarto ed., 1594).

thumb[1] (thum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thumbe*, *thoumbe;* < ME. *thoumbe*, *thombe*, older *thoume*, *thume*, < AS. *thūma* = OFries. *thūma* = D. *duim* = MLG. *dūme*, *dūm*, LG. *duum* = OHG. *dūmo*, MHG. *dūme*, G. *daum*, *daumen* = Sw. *tumme* = Norw. *tume* = Dan. *tomme* = Goth. **thuma*, thumb (cf. AS. *thȳmel*, E. *thimble* = Icel. *thumall*, the thumb of a glove, *thumal-fingr* = Dan. *tommel-finger*, the thumb); perhaps connected with L. *tumere*, swell (see *tumid*), Gr. τύλος, τύλη, swelling, wale, buckle, knob, Skt. *tumra*, plump, Zend *tūma*, stout.] 1. The shortest and thickest finger of the human hand; the pollex; the first digit of the hand, on the radial side, next to the index or forefinger. The perfected thumb is the chief characteristic of the human hand as distinguished from that of all other animals. This perfection is seen in the free movements of the member, and its ready apposability to any one of the other digits or to them all together. The extent to which it stands away from the rest indicates the great power and accuracy with which the hand may be used in grasping, as a prehensile organ, as in holding a pen or a knife. Such freedom and versatility are accomplished by the peculiar construction of the joint at the base of that metacarpal which supports the thumb. This articulation with the carpal bone called the trapezium is by means of reciprocally saddle-shaped articular surfaces, having the ease and extent of movement of a ball-and-socket or universal joint, though by a different mechanism. It is the only instance of such an articulation in the human body. The metacarpal bone of the thumb also differs from the rest in its mode of ossification, having, like the phalanges, a proximal and not a distal epiphysis—that is, the gristly cap that ossifies separately from the rest of the bone is on the end of the bone next to the wrist. The thumb is also peculiar in having but two joints or phalanges, the other digits having three apiece. The thumb is likewise moved by more muscles than those which actuate any other digit. They are a long deep flexor, and three separate long extensors (one for each phalanx and for the metacarpal bone), these four muscles coming to the thumb from high up in the forearm; and also several short muscles confined to the hand, the short flexor, the adductor, and the opponens—altogether eight muscles in long and short sets of four each. The short muscles form the thenar eminence, or fleshy ball of the thumb.

Speke cloos all thyng, as *thombe* in fiste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

2. The inner, radial, or first digit of the fore paw of any animal. When there are five digits, the first of these always corresponds to the human thumb; otherwise not.—3. The movable radial digit of a bird's manus or pinion, which bears the packet of feathers called the alula or bastard wing, and which is usually movable apart from the rest of the bones. By some it is supposed to correspond to the human thumb. It is more probably the homologue of the index or forefinger. See cut under *pinion*.

4. The thumb of the foot; the hallux; the inner digit of the foot, called the *great toe* in man. In quadrumanous or four-handed animals, as monkeys, opossums, and some others, it functions as a thumb, stands apart from the other digits, and so converts the hind foot into a grasping member, or "hand." Its condition in man is quite exceptional in comparison with those animals to which he is nearest allied zoölogically.

5. The hind toe of a bird (except a three-toed woodpecker); the hallux; when there are two hind toes, the inner one of these (except in trogons). It is functionally a thumb, opposing other digits, and fitting the foot for grasping or perching. It is often absent or very small and functionless. Its length, low insertion, and entire freedom of movement are highly characteristic of the passerine series of birds, and varying conditions of its principal flexor tendon give rise to *nomopelmous* and correlated terms.—**Ball of the thumb.** See def. 1.—**His fingers are all thumbs.** See *finger*.—**Horn for the thumb**†. See *horn*.—**Rule of thumb.** See *rule*[1].—**To bite the thumb at**†. See *bite*.—**To fash one's thumb.** See *fash*[1].—**Under one's thumb,** under one's power or influence; quite subservient.

She . . . is obliged to be silent! I have her *under my thumb*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxxviii.

thumb[1] (thum), *v. t.* [< *thumb*[1], *n.*] 1. To handle or perform awkwardly: as, to *thumb* over a tune. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To soil or wear out with much handling; hence, to use, read, or turn over the pages of (as a book).

Shall I *thumb* Holy Books, confin'd
With Abigails, forsaken?
Prior, The Female Phaeton.

Horace and Virgil must be *thumbed* by a boy, as well before he goes to an apprenticeship as to the university.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

3. To turn (one's glass) over the thumb: an old custom when persons were drinking together, intending to show that the glass had been emptied so that the small drop remaining would lie on the thumb-nail without running off. Compare *supernaculum*.—**To thumb the hat.** See *hat*[1].

thumb[2] (thum), *n.* [Prob. a veterinary corruption of *thrum*[2].] Palpitation of the heart in domestic animals, as the horse, the result of functional or organic disease. See *palpitation*.

thumb-band (thum′band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

thumb-bird (thum′bėrd), *n.* The miller's-thumb, a bird: so called from its tiny size.

thumb-blue (thum′blō), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen, etc.

thumb-cleat (thum′klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat, resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and for other purposes.

thumb-cock (thum′kok), *n.* A small cock with a thumb-piece, or small cross-handle, adapting it to be turned by the thumb and finger.

thumbed (thumd), *a.* [< *thumb*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having thumbs, as distinguished from other digits.—2. Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

thumbikin (thum′i-kin), *n.* Same as *thumbkin*. [Scotch.]

The boot and the *thumbikins* could not extort confessions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 410.

thumbkin (thum′kin), *n.* [Also *thumkin*, *thumbikin*; < *thumb*[1] + dim. *-kin*.] A thumb-screw, or set of thumb-screws; the torture by this instrument. See cut under *thumb-screw*. [Scotch.]

Bloody rope, and swift bullet, and trenchant swords, and pain of boots and *thumkins*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

thumb-latch (thum′lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch in which a lever passing through the door raises the latch. The lever is made to play from the outside by pressing upon the broadened end of it, generally with the thumb. See cut under *latch*.

thumbless (thum′les), *a.* [< *thumb*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no thumbs: as, the thumbed and *thumbless* spider-monkeys. See *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, and cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. Having no hallux, or hind toe, as a bird.—3. Clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

When to a house I come and see
The genius wastefull more than free;
The servants *thumblesse*, yet to eat
With lawlesse tooth the floure of wheat.
Herrick, Leprosie in Houses.

★**thumb-mark** (thum′märk), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

thumb-nut (thum′nut), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

thumb-pad (thum′pad), *n.* A pad-like formation over the inner metacarpal bone of some batrachians.

thumb-piece (thum′pēs), *n.* 1. A plate-shaped appendage to the handle of a vessel, meant to receive the thumb of the hand that grasps it, and afford a good hold.—2. The disk or button by pressing which a spring is opened. This, in ornamental furniture, snuff-boxes, etc., is often very richly adorned, or made of precious material, as gold, or is sometimes a precious stone mounted in gold.

3. In *needle-manuf.*, a piece of stout leather used to protect the hand in pressing the needle-blanks against a grindstone to form the points.—4. On any piece of mechanism, a projection which is intended to be worked by the thumb.

thumb-position (thum′pō-zish″ọn), *n.* In *violoncello-playing*, a shift in which the thumb of the left hand is used as a temporary nut.

thumb-pot (thum′pot), *n.* A very small pot ★used by florists for starting slips or seedlings.

thumb-ring (thum′ring), *n.* 1. A ring designed to be worn upon the thumb: often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

When I was about thy years . . . I could have crept into any alderman's *thumb-ring*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 365.

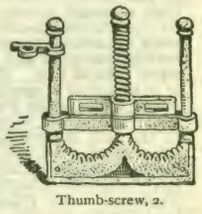
Though you presume Satan a subtle thing,
And may have heard he 's worn in a *thumb-ring*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, Prol.

One that is good only in Riches, and wears nothing rich about him, but the Gout, or a *thumb-ring* with his Grandsirs Sheep-mark or Grannams butter-print on't, to seal Baggs, Acquittances, and Counterpanes.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 1.

I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumb-rings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.
Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.

2. A ring fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword to receive the thumb. Double thumb-rings are sometimes made for fixing the dagger on a staff, or at the end of a lance, to resist cavalry.

thumb-screw (thum′skrö), *n.* 1. A screw having a broad head, or a plate projecting from the head, so that it may be turned easily by the finger and thumb.—2. An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed so as to inflict great agony without danger to life. It consisted of a frame with three uprights or bars, between which the thumbs were passed; a piece sliding on the bars was forced down upon the thumbs by turning a screw.


Thumb-screw, 2.

thumb-stall (thum′stâl), *n.* 1. A utensil for pushing a needle by the action of the thumb, consisting of a plate or boss with small depressions like those of a thimble. Compare *palm*[1], 4.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.—3. A cushion or pad worn on the thumb by a gunner for protection when he closes the vent while the gun is being sponged after firing.—4. A cot worn on the thumb by anglers to prevent blistering from the friction of the line while checking the too swift revolution of the reel.—5. Same as *pouncer*, 1.

thumb-tack (thum′tak), *n.* A tack with a large flat head, designed to be thrust in by the pressure of the thumb or a finger.

thume†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thumb*[1].

thumerstone (tō′mėr-stōn), *n.* [< G. *Thumer*, < *Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found, + *stone*.] A mineral: same as *axinite*.

thumite (tō′mit), *n.* [< *Thum*, in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *thumerstone*.

thummel (thum′l), *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble*.

thummie (thum′i), *n.* [Dim. of *thumb*[1].] The chiffchaff, a bird, *Phylloscopus rufus*. Compare *thumb-bird*.

thummim (thum′im), *n. pl.* [LL. (Vulgate) transliteration of Heb. *tummīm*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, truth, < *tāmam*, perfect, be perfect.] See *urim and thummim*, under *urim*.

thump (thump), *v.* [Not found in ME.; appar. a var. of *dump*, < Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, etc.: see *dump*[2]. Cf. *thum*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat heavily, or with something thick and heavy.

> When so she lagged, as she needs mote so,
> He with his speare, that was to him great blame,
> Would *thumpe* her forward and inforce to goe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 10.

> With these masqueraders that vast church is filled, who are seen *thumping* their breasts, and making the pavement with extreme devotion. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2†. To produce by a heavy blow or beating.

> When blustering Boreas . . .
> *Thumps* a thunder-bounce.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat; give a thump or blow.

> As though my heart-strings had been cracked I wept and sighed, and *thumped* and *thumped*, and raved and randed and railed.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

> As he approached the stream, his heart began to *thump*.
> ★ *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 448.

thump (thump), *n.* [< *thump*, *v.*] A heavy blow, or the sound made by such a blow; a blow with a club, the fist, or anything that gives a thick, heavy sound; a bang: as, to give one a *thump*.

> Long hair . . . is, in peace, an ornament; in war, a strong helmet; it blunts the edge of a sword, and deads the leaden *thump* of a bullet.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 89.

> The watchman's *thump* at midnight startles us in our beds as much as the breaking in of a thief.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

thumper (thum′pėr), *n.* [< *thump* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which thumps.—**2.** A thing or a person that is impressive by reason of hugeness or greatness; an unusually big fish, lie, etc.; a whopper. [Colloq.]

> He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
> Yet one fault he had, and that one was a *thumper*.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

thumping (thum′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thump*.] Unusually large or heavy; big. [Colloq.]

> Let us console that martyr, I say, with *thumping* damages; and as for the woman—the guilty wretch! let us lead her out and stone her. *Thackeray*.

thumpkin (thump′kin), *n.* [< *thump* (?) + *-kin*. Cf. *thumbkin*.] **1.** A lumpkin; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A barn of hay. [Thieves' slang.]

Thunbergia (thun-bėr′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after K. P. *Thunberg*, 1743–1828, a Swedish botanist, author of the "Flora Japonica" and "Flora Capensis."] An untenable name for *Flemingia*, a genus of plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ*. It is characterized by its fruit, a beaked capsule with two to four seeds; and by its contorted and nearly equal corolla-lobes, and roundish seeds without a retinaculum. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and warm parts of Asia. They are commonly twining vines, or in a number of species low erect herbs. They bear opposite leaves, often triangular, hastate, cordate, or narrower, and purple, blue, yellow, or white flowers solitary in the axils or forming terminal racemes. The flowers often combine two colors, as *Flemingia laurifolia* (*Thunbergia laurifolia* of Lindley), a greenhouse climber with large yellow-throated blue flowers, and the hardy annual *Flemingia alata* (*Thunbergia alata* of Boïer), known locally by the name *black-eyed-Susan* from its buff, orange, or white flowers with a purplish-black center. Other species, as *Flemingia grandiflora*, are favorite trellis-climbers, commonly known by the name *Thunbergia*.

thunder (thun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *thunder*, *thonder*, *thondre* (with excrescent *d* as also in the D. form), earlier *thoner*, *thuner* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunor* (gen. *thunres*, *thonres*), thunder (*Thunor*, also, after Icel., *Thur*, the god of thunder, Thor), = OS. *Thuner*, the god of thunder, = OFries. *thuner* = D. *donder* = OHG. *donar*, MHG. *doner*, G. *donner*, thunder (OHG. *Donar*, the god of thunder, Thor), = Icel. *Thōrr* (dat. and acc. *Thōr*, in Runic inscriptions also *Thur*), the god of thunder, Thor (cf. Icel. *Thundr* (gen. *Thundar*), one of the names of Odin—appar. a reflex of the AS. or E. word), = Sw. Dan. *Tor*, the god of thunder, Thor (Sw. *tor-dön*, Dan. *tor-den*, thunder: Sw. *dön* (later *dån*) = Dan. *dön* = E. *din*), = Goth. **thunars* (not recorded); akin to L. *tonitrus*, rarely *tonitru*, *tonitruum*, thunder, Skt. *tanyatu*, thunder, *tanayitnus*, roaring, thundering; from a verb shown in AS. *thunian*, rattle, roar, thunder, L. *tonare*, roar, thunder (cf. AS. *tonian* (rare), MD. *donen*, thunder), Skt. √ *tan*, roar. This root is usually identified with that of AS. *thynne*, E. *thin*, etc. (see *thin*[1]), the development being variously explained: e. g., 'extension, sound, noise, thunder.' But the two are no doubt entirely distinct: the sense 'tone' in Gr. τόνος is developed from that of 'tension' in quite another way. The √ *tan*, thunder, is perhaps the same, without the initial *s*, as the √ *stan*, in Gr. στένειν = Lith. *steneti* = Russ. *stenatĭ*, *stonatĕ*, groan, = Skt. √ *stan*, roar, thunder, E. *stun*, etc. (a similar double root in *st-* and *t-* is shown in the etym. of *thatch* and other words: see *stun*). Hence *thunder*, *v.*, and the first element of *Thursday*, and, from the Scand., *Thor*.] **1.** The loud noise which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden disturbance of the air by the disruptive discharge of electricity. The character of the sound varies with the intensity and distance of the discharge, the form, number, and relative arrangement of the clouds, and the nature of the surrounding country. The position of the observer relative to the path of the discharge has also an important influence on the character of the sound heard. If the observer is about equally distant from the two bodies between which the discharge takes place, the sound is short and sharp, while if his position is approximately in line with the path of discharge, so as to be considerably further from one body than the other, the sound is prolonged into a long roll, due to the difference of time which the sound takes to reach the ear from the different parts of the path. In hilly regions, and where there are many clouds in the neighborhood of the discharge, the sound is echoed and reëchoed, causing a prolonged and more or less continuous roar. As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, and light at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second, the number of miles the observer is from the discharge will be nearly one fifth the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the sound. Discharges between clouds high up in the atmosphere are not usually heard through so long distances as might be expected, owing to the diminution of the intensity of sounds in passing from rarer to denser media. Discharges from clouds near the earth's surface to the earth can be heard as far as any other sound of equal intensity.

> No *thunders* shook with deep intestine sound
> The blooming groves that girdled her around.
> *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 5.

2. The destructive agent in a thunder-storm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

> And therfore hathe White Thorn many Vertues: For he that berethe a Braunche on him thereoffe, no *Thondre* ne no maner of Tempest may dere him.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

> I told him, the revenging gods
> 'Gainst parricides did all their *thunders* bend.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 48.

> By the gods, my heart speaks this;
> And if the least fall from me not perform'd,
> May I be struck with *thunder!*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

3. Any loud resounding noise: as, *thunders* of applause.

> The *thunder* of my cannon shall be heard.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 26.

> Welcome her, *thunders* of fort and of fleet!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

4. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

> The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott*.

5. As an exclamation, an abbreviation of *by thunder*, a mild oath. Compare *thunderation*. [Colloq.]—**Blood-and-thunder**, sensational; full of bloody deeds and bravado: noting plays, novels, etc. [Colloq.]—**Cross of thunder.** See *cross*[1].

thunder (thun′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *thunderen*, *thonderen*, *thuneren*, *thoneren* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunrian* = D. *donderen* = OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, G. *donnern* = Sw. *dundra* = Dan. *dundre*, thunder; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To give forth thunder; resound with thunder; formerly, to lighten (and thunder): often used impersonally: as, it *thundered* yesterday.

> Wednesday, the vj Day of Januarii, the wynde Rose a yens vs, with grett tempest, *thonnderyng* and lyghtnyng all Day and all nyght, So owtrageowsly that we knew not wher wee war. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

> He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
> Or Jove for 's power to *thunder*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 256.

2. To make a sound resembling thunder; make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

> Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl. 9.

> Ay me, what act
> That roars so loud, and *thunders* in the index?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 52.

> His dreadful voice no more
> Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton*, P. L., x. 780.

> I will have his head, were Richard *thundering* at the gates of York. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxiv.

3. To utter loud denunciations or threats.

> The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit with or as with the noise of thunder; utter with a loud and threatening voice; utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.

> Oracles severe
> Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 293.

> Should eighty-thousand college-councils
> *Thunder* "Anathema," friend, at you.
> *Tennyson*, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

2. To lay on with vehemence. [Rare.]

> Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
> To *thunder* blowes, and fiersly to assaile
> Each other. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 43.

thunder-and-lightning (thun′dėr-and-līt′ning), *n.* Same as *Oxford mixture* (which see, under *mixture*). [Colloq.]—**Thunder-and-lightning snake.** See *snake*.

thunderation (thun-dėr-ā′shọn), *n.* Same as *thunder*, 5. [Colloq., U. S.]

thunder-ax (thun′dėr-aks), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunderbeat† (thun′dėr-bēt), *v. t.* [< *thunder* + *beat*[1].] To beat with thundering strokes. [Rare.]

> So he them *thunderbet* whereso he went,
> That neuer a stroke in vaine his right hand spent.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 397. (*Davies*.)

thunder-bird (thun′dėr-bėrd), *n.* **1.** An Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. It is about 6 inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and white throat, black head, and partly black tail. It was called by Latham *guttural thrush*, *Turdus gutturalis*, and *black-breasted flycatcher*, *Muscicapa pectoralis*, by others *white-throated thickhead*, and it has also a variety of French and New Latin names. It closely resembles the species figured under *Pachycephala*.

2. In the mythology of some low tribes, an imaginary bird supposed to cause thunder by the flapping of its wings, or considered as personifying it. *E. B. Tylor*.

thunderblast (thun′dėr-blåst), *n.* [< ME. *thonderblast*; < *thunder* + *blast*.] A peal of thunder.

thunderbolt (thun′dėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *thunder* + *bolt*[1].] **1.** A flash of lightning with the accompanying crash of thunder: so called because regarded as due to the hurling of a bolt or shaft at the object struck by the lightning. See def. 2.

> The term *thunderbolt*, which is nowadays rarely used except by poets (and by the penny-a-liners), preserves the old notion that something solid and intensely hot passed along the track of a lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. The imaginary bolt or shaft (often regarded as a stone) conceived as the material agent or substance of a flash of lightning, and the cause of the accompanying crash of thunder: an attribute of Zeus or Jupiter as the god of thunder (Jupiter Tonans); specifically, in *her.*, a bearing representing a thunderbolt more or less like that of Jupiter. It is often composed of barbed lances, the shafts of which are broken into dovetails, and a group of these put side by side, having a pair of wings attached, is emblematic of radiating light; sometimes it is a double flame of fire pointing up and down and accompanied with lances, radiating blades, etc.



Jupiter holding a Thunderbolt. (From a Pompeian wall-painting.)

3. A stone or other hard concretion of distinctive shape, usually tapering or spear-like, found in the ground, and supposed in popular superstition to have been the material substance of a thunderbolt (in sense 2), and to have fallen from heaven with the lightning. Specifically—(*a*) One of various polished stone implements, celts, and the like, found in the ground, supposed to have fallen from the sky. Also called *thunder-ax*, *thunder-hammer*, *thunder-stone*, *ceraunia*, and *storm-stone*. (*b*) A mass of iron pyrites occurring, either as a nodule or a bunch of crystals, in the chalk of England. (*c*) One of sundry fossil cephalopods, as belemnites. Also called *thunder-stone*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. Figuratively, one who is daring or irresistible; one who acts with fury or with sudden and resistless force.

Be yourself, great sir,
The *thunderbolt* of war.
Massinger, Bashful Lover.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1159.

5. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one — a *thunderbolt* to all.
Byron, Mazeppa, i.

6. *pl.* The white campion (*Lychnis alba*), the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), or the bladder-campion (*Silene vulgaris*) — the last plant so named from the slight report made by exploding the inflated calyx. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunderbolt† (thun'dėr-bōlt), *v. t.* [< *thunderbolt*, *n.*] To strike with or as with lightning.

This was done so in an instant that the very act did overrun Philoclea's sorrow, sorrow not being able so quickly to *thunderbolt* her heart through her senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thunderbolt-beetle (thun'dėr-bōlt-bē″tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, which burrows in the sap-wood of the oak and chestnut: so called from the zigzag gray lines, likened to thunderbolts, which cross the dark elytra.

thunder-bounce† (thun'dėr-bouns), *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [Rare.]

When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a *thunder-bounce*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

thunderburst (thun'dėr-bėrst), *n.* A burst of thunder. *Imp. Dict.*

thunder-carriage (thun'dėr-kar″āj), *n.* A name given to the conventional representation in early Scandinavian art of a car or chariot in which the god Thor is supposed to ride from place to place. *Worsaae*, Danish Art, p. 168.

thunderclap (thun'dėr-klap), *n.* [< ME. *thonder-clap*; < *thunder* + *clap*[1].] A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Noble arms,
You ribs for mighty minds, you iron houses,
Made to defy the *thunder-claps* of fortune,
Rust and consuming time must now dwell with ye!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

thunder-cloud (thun'dėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder. Such clouds are of the cumulus or strato-cumulus type, generally appearing in dense, dark, towering masses, with a cirro-stratus overflow. In hilly regions thunder-clouds have been observed entirely within a limit of 1,500 feet above the earth, but in general the base of the cloud is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and its vertical thickness from 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

These Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our *Thunder-clouds* are often observed to do in England. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

thunder-crack (thun'dėr-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' threats.
Daniel, To the Countess of Cumberland, st. 5.

thunder-dart† (thun'dėr-därt), *n.* A thunderbolt. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 53.

thunder-darter (thun'dėr-där″tėr), *n.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 11.

thunder-dint† (thun'dėr-dint), *n.* [ME., also *thonderdent*; < *thunder* + *dint*.] A thunderclap.

How Cappaneus the proude
With *thunder-dynt* was slayn, that criede loude.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1505.

thunder-dirt (thun'dėr-dėrt), *n.* The gelatinous volva of *Ileodictyon*, especially *I. cibarium*, a gasteromycetous fungus, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. See *Ileodictyon*.

thunder-drop (thun'dėr-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly scattered drops of rain which prelude a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank thro' the silence drear,
As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

thunderer (thun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *thunder* + *-er*[1].] One who thunders; specifically, with the definite article, Jupiter (called *Jupiter Tonans*).

The faults of kings are by *the Thunderer*,
As oft as they offend, to be reveng'd.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

When now *the thund'rer* on the sea-beat coast
Had fix'd great Hector and his conqu'ring host.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 1.

thunder-fish (thun'dėr-fish), *n.* **1.** The electric catfish of the Nile, *Torpedo electricus*, which is capable of giving shocks like the electric eel and electric ray. Also known by its Arabian name *raasch*. See cut under *Malapterurus*. — **2.** A European cyprinoid, *Misgurnus fossilis*: apparently so called as forced out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, by a thunder-shower. See *misgurn*.

thunder-fit (thun'dėr-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a *thunder-fit*;
The helmsman steer'd us through!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

thunder-flower (thun'dėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A name of the stitchwort (*Alsine Holostea*), of the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), and of the white campion (*Lychnis alba*). *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-fly (thun'dėr-flī), *n.* A thrips; any member of the *Thripidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

The tiny *thunder-flies* which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 213.

thunder-gust (thun'dėr-gust), *n.* A thunderstorm. [Rare.]

Until the *thundergust* o'erpass.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

thunder-hammer (thun'dėr-ham″ėr), *n.* See *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunder-head (thun'dėr-hed), *n.* One of the round compact swelling cumulus clouds which frequently develop into thunder-clouds. The thunder-head is seen at first, perhaps, on the horizon, of a brilliant whiteness; then, slowly rising, and darkening until only a silver edge is left of its brightness, it becomes a towering mass of black thunder-cloud. [Originally New Eng.]

On either hand a sullen rear of woes,
Whose garnered lightnings none could guess,
Piling its *thunder-heads*, and muttering "Cease!"
Lowell, Under the Old Elm, vii. 2.

thunder-headed (thun'dėr-hed″ed), *a.* Pertaining to a thunder-head; like a thunder-head: as, *thunder-headed* clouds.

thunder-house (thun'dėr-hous), *n.* A small model of a house with electric conductors so arranged as to show, when a discharge is passed through them, how a building may be injured by lightning.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thunder*, *v.*] The report of a discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. Ex. ix. 28.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; loud. — **2.** Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous: used as an intensive. [Colloq.]

He goes a *thundering* pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 420.

I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 219.

Haint they cut a *thunderin'* swarth?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., i.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

thunderingly (thun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* **1.** In a thundering manner; with loud noise. — **2.** Unusually; extraordinarily; tremendously: as, a *thunderingly* big egg. [Colloq.]

thunderless (thun'dėr-les), *a.* [< *thunder* + *-less*.] Unattended by thunder or loud noise.

Thunderless lightnings striking under sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

When on nights
Of summer-time the harmless blaze
Of *thunderless* heat-lightning plays.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

thunderlight†, *n.* [ME. *thonderlyht*; < *thunder* + *light*[1].] Lightning.

The wey of *thonderlyht* that is wont to smyten heye towres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

thunderous (thun'dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thundrous*; < *thunder* + *-ous*.] **1.** Thunder-producing; betokening thunder; awful.

At Heaven's door
Look in, and see each blissful Deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 36.

2. Thundering; loud and deep-sounding; making a noise like thunder.

The solid roar
Of *thunderous* waterfalls and torrents hoarse.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

thunderously (thun'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a thunderous manner; with thunder or a noise like thunder.

Now and then chariots rolled by *thunderously*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 212.

thunder-peal (thun'dėr-pēl), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.

All the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of *thunder-peals*,
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.
Tennyson, Love Thou Thy Land.

thunder-pick (thun'dėr-pik), *n.* A belemnite. [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-plant (thun'dėr-plant), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-plump (thun'dėr-plump), *n.* A short violent downpour of rain in connection with a thunder-storm. [Rare.]

The rains are extremely frequent, and, instead of falling in what seem like *thunder-plumps*, they are prolonged, and fall continuously as drizzling rain.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 35.

thunder-pump (thun'dėr-pump), *n.* [< *thunder* + *pump* for *bump*[1]. Cf. *thunder-pumper* and *pump-thunder*.] Same as *pump-thunder*.

thunder-pumper (thun'dėr-pum″pėr), *n.* [See *thunder-pump*.] **1.** The American bittern: same as *pump-thunder*. — **2.** The croaker or sheepshead, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

thunder-rod† (thun'dėr-rod), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

thunder-shoot† (thun'dėr-shōt), *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

His [the atheist's] death commonly is most miserable.— Either burnt, as Diagoras; or eaten up with lice, as Pherecydes; or devoured by dogs, as Lucian; or *thunder-shot* and turned to ashes, as Olympius.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 9.

thunder-shower (thun'dėr-shou″ėr), *n.* A shower accompanied by thunder and lightning.

thundersmith (thun'dėr-smith), *n.* A forger of thunder or of thunderbolts; figuratively, a coiner of loud, pretentious words. [Rare.]

That terrible *thundersmith* of terms.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

thunder-snake (thun'dėr-snāk), *n.* **1.** See *snake*. — **2.** The little worm-snake, *Carphiophis* (formerly *Celuta*) *amœna*, common in the United States: apparently so called because forced out of its hole by a heavy shower.

thunder-stone (thun'dėr-stōn), *n.* **1.** Same as *thunderbolt*, 1, 2.

Gui. Fear no more the lightning-flash.
Arv. Nor the all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 271.

Envy, let pines of Ida rest alone,
For they will grow spite of thy *thunder-stone*.
Marston, Satires, iv. 164.

2. Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*) and (*c*).

Each tube [of Stone] had a small cavity in it's Center, from which it's parts were projected in form of rays to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd *Thunder-stones*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 62.

★ [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

thunder-storm (thun'dėr-stôrm), *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurring when the atmosphere is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and has a high relative humidity. Thunder-storms have been conveniently classified into *heat thunder-storms* and *cyclonic thunder-storms*. The former is the type preëminently characteristic of the equatorial regions, where lightning and thunder occur on their grandest and most violent scale. Here the thunder-storm has little or no progressive motion, and its entire history may be followed in the overturning process by which an abnormally hot, humid, unstable condition of the atmosphere becomes stable. In summer similar heat thunder-storms arise locally in temperate latitudes, especially in hilly or mountainous countries. Thunder-storms of the second class are associated with areas of low pressure, and are found most frequently on their southern border, in the quadrant where an unstable atmospheric condition tends to prevail. These thunder-storms have a progressive motion eastward, but their velocity may be quite different from that of the general cyclonic movement with which they are associated. The different isobaric types known as *secondaries* and *V-shaped depressions* give rise to thunder-storms having distinct features, and those accompanying the latter have been specifically designated *line thunder-storms*. In general, the diurnal and annual periods and other characteristics of cyclonic thunder-storms exhibit a wide diversity in different regions, and thereby illustrate the intimate dependence of these storms on the differing cyclonic conditions which characterize different climates. Thus, in Iceland thunder-storms occur only in winter, so that the usual annual periodicity is there reversed.

thunderstrike (thun'dėr-strīk), *v. t.*; pret. *thunderstruck*, pp. *thunderstruck* or *thunderstricken*, ppr. *thunderstriking*. [< *thunder* + *strike*; a back-formation from *thunderstruck*.] **1.** To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning; strike with or as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which *thunderstrike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible: usually in the past participle.

thunder-stroke† (thun'dėr-strōk), *n.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast by lightning.

They fell together all, as by consent;
They dropp'd as by a *thunder-stroke.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 204.

thunderstruck (thun'dėr-struk), *a.* 1. Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

Thunder-struck Enceladus,
Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight.
Addison, Imit. of Milton, tr. of Story out of the Third [Æneid.

2. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by some surprising or terrible thing suddenly presented to the mind or view.

3 *Merch.* I am amazed!
1 *Merch.* I *thunderstrook!*
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

thunder-thump† (thun'dėr-thump), *n.* A thunderbolt. [Rare.]

O thou yat throwest the *thunderthumps*
From Heauens hye to Hell.
Googe, Eglogs (ed. Arber), iv.

thunder-tube (thun'dėr-tūb), *n.* A fulgurite.

thunder-worm (thun'dėr-wėrm), *n.* An amphisbænoid lizard of Florida, *Rhineura floridana:* so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower.

thundery (thun'dėr-i), *a.* [Formerly also *thundry*; < *thunder* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Thunder-like; thundering; loud; resounding.

As a cannon's *thundry* roaring ball,
Batt'ring one turret, shakes the next withall,
And oft in armies (as by proof they finde)
Kills oldest souldiers with his very winde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Latham.*)

2. Betokening, characterized by, or accompanied with thunder, or atmospheric disturbance caused by electrical discharges.

So your mother is tired, and gone to bed early! I'm afraid such a *thundery* day was not the best in the world for the doctor to see her.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xviii.

3. Figuratively, threatening an explosion or outbreak of temper; frowning; angry.

thunert, *n.* A Middle English form of *thunder.*

thunner (thun'ėr), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *thunder.*

thunny (thun'i), *n.* Same as *tunny.*

thunwange†, *n.* [ME., also *thonwange, thunwonge, thounwange*, < AS. *thunwange, thunwonge, thunwænge, thunwenge, thunwang* (= LG. *dunninge, dünninge, dunnege* = OHG. *dunwangi, dunwengi*, MHG. *tunewenge* = Icel. *thunnvangi* = Sw. *tinning* = Dan. *tinding*), the temple, < *thun-*, appar. base of *thynne*, thin, + *wang*, cheek.] The temple (of the head).

Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges*, bot anoynte hym firste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 305. (*Halliwell.*)

thure†, *n.* [< L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense: see *thus*[2].] Frankincense.

An unce of mascul *thure*
Wel smellyng, and an unce of pepur dure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

thurgh†. A Middle English form of *thorough, through*[1], *through*[2].

thurghfare†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thoroughfare.*

thurghout†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *thoroughout, throughout.*

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* [< L. *thuribulum, turibulum*, a censer, < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), frankincense; cf. Gr. *θύος*, incense, < *θύειν*, sacrifice; Skt. *dhūma*, L. *fumus*, smoke (see *fume*).] A censer. There is no difference in the meaning of *thurible* and *censer*, except that the former is the more technical ecclesiastical word.

Sweet incense from the waving *thurible*
Rose like a mist. *Southey.*

thurifer (thū'ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *thurifer, turifer*, < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acolyte who carries the censer.

thuriferous (thū-rif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *thurifer* + *-ous.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thurificate (thū-rif'i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *thurificatus, turificatus*, pp. of *thurificare, turificare*, burn incense: see *thurify.*] Having offered incense. —**The thurificate**, in the *early church*, those who had offered incense to pagan deities. They formed part of the class of penitents called the *lapsed* (see *lapse*).

thurification (thū″ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **thurificatio(n-)*, < LL. *thurificare*, burn incense: see *thurify.*] The act of burning incense or of fuming with incense.

The Church of England gives to the Blessed Virgin and all the saints memorative honours, no inward soul submission in her prayers and offices, no dependence, no invocations, no intercessions, no incense, *thurification*, candles, or consumptive offerings, or genuflexions.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 352.

thurify (thū'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thurified*, ppr. *thurifying.* [< LL. *thurificare, turificare*, burn incense, < L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] I. *trans.* To perfume with odors as from a thurible; cense.

This Herring, or this cropshin, was sensed and *thurified* in the smoake.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 176).

The Smoak of Censing, Smoak of *Thurifying*
Of Images. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

★ II. *intrans.* To scatter incense; cense.

Thuringian (thū-rin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thuringia* (= G. *Thüringen*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Thuringia, a region in central Germany. Properly it is the district included between the Harz, the Thuringian Forest, and the rivers Werra and Saale; but it is often regarded as comprising the Saxon duchies, the principalities of Schwarzburg and Reuss, inclosed exclaves of other states, and adjoining parts of Prussia. Thuringia was a medieval landgraviate, and its later history is merged in that of Saxony.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thuringia.

thuringite (thū-rin'jīt), *n.* [< *Thuringia* (see *Thuringian*) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring as an aggregate of minute scales which are distinctly cleavable in one direction, and have an olive-green color and nacreous luster.

thurl, thurling. See *thirl*[1], *thirling.*

thurm (thėrm), *v. t.* In *cabinet-making*, to work (moldings or the like) across the grain of the wood with saw and chisel, thus producing, in square uprights and the like, patterns similar to those turned by the lathe.

thurrock†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorrocke;* < ME. *thurrok*, the hold of a ship, < AS. *thurruc*, a small boat (glossing *cumba* and *caupolus*), also prob. the hold of a ship (also, according to Lye, a drain (*canalis*); but see *thurruck*), = MD. *durck, dorck*, the hold of a ship; perhaps orig. (like *hold* itself) 'hole,' akin to Goth. *thairko*, a hole, and to AS. *thurh, thuruh*, E. *thorough, through*[1]: see *thorough.*] The hold of a ship; also, the bilge.

The same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water that entren thurgh a litel orevace into the *thurrok*, and in the botme of the shipe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottom of a shyppe wherein ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe—and it is called in some contre of this londe a *thorrocke.* Other calle yt an hamron, and some calle yt the bulcke of the shyppe.
Our Ladyes Mirroure (London, 1530), quoted by Tyrwhitt.

thurrough (thur'ō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *furrow* (as, reversely, *fill*[2] for *thill*), or else a var. of *thurruck*, a drain, regarded as a particular use of *thurrock.*] A furrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thurruck (thur'uk), *n.* [A further var. of *thurrough*, itself a var. of *furrow*, or else a var. and particular use of *thurrock.* The AS. *thurruc* defined by Lye as a canal or drain (*canalis*), does not appear to have had that sense: see *thurrock.*] A drain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thursday (thėrz dā), *n.* [< ME. *Thursday, Thursdey, Thors day, Thores day*, a contracted form (after the Icel. *Thōrsdagr*) of early ME. *Thunres dæi* (which would reg. give mod. E. **Thundersday*), < AS. *Thunres dæg* = OFries. *Thunresdi, Dunrisdei, Tongeresdei, Tornsdei* = D. *Donderdag* = MLG. *Donerdach* = OHG. *Donarestag*, MHG. *Donerstac*, G. *Donnerstag* = Icel. *Thōrsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Torsdag;* orig. two words. 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis:* see *thunder, Thor*, and *day*[1].] The fifth day of the week. See *week.* Abbreviated *Th., Thur.*—**Bounds Thursday**, Ascension day: so called from the old parish custom of marking or beating the bounds. See *perambulation.*—**Great Thursday, Great and Holy Thursday**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Green Thursday**, Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday.—**Holy Thursday**, Ascension day: so called because it is the greatest festival of the church year which falls regularly upon a Thursday. This name has always been given to Ascension day in England, both before and since the Reformation. The application of the name to Thursday in Holy Week, properly *Maundy Thursday*, is recent and incorrect, resting either on confusion or on imitation of foreign (continental) usage.—**Maundy Thursday.** See *maundy.*—**Remission Thursday, Sheer Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Thursday of the Great Canon.** See *Great Canon*, under *great.*

thurset† (thėrs), *n.* [Also dial. *thrush, thrust* (as in *hobthrush*, var. *hobthrust*), < ME. *thurse, thursse, thyrce, thurs, thirs*, also transposed *thrusse, thrwsse, thrusche*, < AS. *thyrs* = OHG. *durs, duris, turs, thuris*, MHG. *durse, dürse, dürsch*, also *turse, türse, türsch*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. thûs), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse, tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool. For the supposed relation with *deuce*, see *deuce*[1]. The word *thurse* remains in various local names, as *Thursfield, Thursley, Thursly, Thurso*, etc. (in some instances probably confused with *Thor's* as in *Thursday*).] A giant; a gigantic specter; an apparition. *Kennett* (in Halliwell, under *thyrce*); *Way* (in Prompt. Parv., p. 491, note). [Prov. Eng.]

Thykke theefe as a *thursse*, and thikkere in the hanche,
Greesse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1100.

There shal lyn lamya that is a *thirs* [var. *thrisse*], or a beste havende the body lic a womman and horse feet.
Wyclif, Isa. xxxiv. 15.

thurse-hole† (thėrs'hōl), *n.* A hollow vault in a rock or stony hill, sometimes used as a dwelling. *Kennett* (quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 491).

thurse-house† (thėrs'hous), *n.* Same as *thurse-hole.*

thurst, thursty†. Old spellings of *thirst, thirsty.*

thurt (thėrt), *adv.* and *prep.* A dialectal form of *thwart*[1].

thus[1] (ŦHus), *adv.* [< ME. *thus, thous, thos*, < AS. *thus* (= OS. *thus* = OFries. *thus* = D. *dus*), prob. a var. of *thȳs* (= OS. *thius*), instr. of *thes*, this: see *this.*] 1. Of manner or state: (*a*) In this way (referring to something present or under consideration); in the manner or state now being indicated: as, one may often see gardens arranged *thus* or *thus.*

His Aungell cleere, as cristall clene,
Here vn-to you *thus* am I sente.
York Plays, p. 35.

Thus I forestall thee, if thou mean to chide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 484.

Nay, Ellen, blench not *thus* away.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

(*b*) In the manner just indicated (pointing to something that has just been said, done, or referred to).

Whether this was a bragge of the Russes or not, I know not, but *thus* he sayd. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us? Luke ii. 48.

The goddess *thus;* and thus the god replies,
Who swells the clouds, and blackens all the skies.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 584.

Incensed at being *thus* foiled, Muley Abul Hassan gave orders to undermine the walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

(*c*) In the state or manner now to be indicated (pointing to something immediately following).

Therein was a record *thus* written. Ezra vi. 2.

Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son,
It should be *thus* with him; he must die to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 82.

2. Of cause: Consequently; accordingly; so; things being so; hence (pointing to something that follows as an effect).

Thus, for my duty's sake. I rather choose
To cross my friend. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 17.

Thus men are raised by faction, and decried,
And rogue and saint distinguished by their side.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 154.

3. Of degree or quality: To this extent or proportion; so.

Whither are you *thus* early addrest?
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Even *thus* wise—that is, *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far, to this point or degree.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath pursued the story.
Shak., Hen. V., Epil.

Thus much, as much as this; to this extent or degree: as, *thus much* by way of apology.

Onely *thus much* now is to be said, that the Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

thus[2] (thus), *n.* [L. *thus, tus*, incense. Cf. *thurible*, etc.] Frankincense; either (*a*) olibanum or (*b*) the turpentine which concretes on the trunks of the trees yielding turpentine.—**American thus**, the product chiefly of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*, and of the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda.*

thus-gate†, *adv.* [ME., < *thus*[1] + *gate*[2]. Cf. *another-gate.*] In this wise; in this way; thus.

Now with hym and now with hure and *thus-gate* ich begge.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 51.

This is ioyfull tydyng,
That I may nowe here see
The modyr of my lord kyng
Thus-gate come to me.
York Plays, p. 100.

thus-gates†, *adv.* [ME. *thusgates, thusgatis;* < *thus-gate* + adv. gen. *-es.*] Same as *thus-gate.*

To blyse sal I sone be restorede
If I my saule *thusgates* wil fede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

And *thus gatis* he hailsed the croice.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

thusness (ŦHus'nes), *n.* The state of being thus. *Nature*, XLIII. 435. [Rare except in humorous use.]

thussock†, *n.* Same as *tussock*.

thuswise (ᵺus′wīz), *adv.* [< *thus*[1] + *wise*[2].] In this manner; thus. [Rare.]

It is surely better . . . to acquire pieces of historical information *thuswise* than never to acquire them at all.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 113.

Thuya (thū′yä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύα*, *θύα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, supposed to be a kind of juniper or arbor-vitæ.] A spelling given by Tournefort and many other authors to *Thuja*, a genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupresseæ*. It is distinguished from *Cupressus*, the cypress, by its smaller, less indurated cones, and usually complanate leafy branches. The 4 species are natives of North America and central and eastern Asia. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, having the flat leaf-like branchlets almost wholly covered by small appressed imbricated leaves, some of which are awl-shaped and slightly spreading; others, on different branchlets, are blunt, scale-like, and adnate. The small ovoid or oblong cone rarely exceeds half an inch in length, and is usually composed of from three to six pairs of coriaceous scales, dry and spreading when ripe, the lowest and uppermost empty, the others bearing two or three seeds each. The typical species, *Thuja occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ, or white cedar, of



Branch with Cones of American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). *a*, the male flower; *b*, scale of cone, showing the two seeds; *c*, a seed, ventral view.

the northern United States, forms extensive cedar-swamps from Minnesota to central New York and New Brunswick, and occurs on rocky banks and along the mountains to North Carolina. It is usually a small tree, but is sometimes from 50 to 70 feet high. It is cultivated for lawns and hedges, and yields a valuable light-brown wood, a very aromatic oil, and a tincture used as an emmenagogue. *T. plicata*, the canoe-cedar, or red cedar, of the West, found chiefly from Alaska to Oregon, is a large tree often from 200 to 250 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. One is said to have measured 22 feet in diameter and 325 in height. The trunk rises often for 100 feet as a columnar shaft free from branches. The trunks were hollowed out by the Indians into canoes. The dull reddish-brown wood — which is light, soft, compact, easily worked, and, as in the other species, slow to decay — is greatly valued for cabinet-work, interior finish, cooperage, etc. The bark yields a fiber which is made into hats, mats, and baskets. In cultivation it is often known by the name *T. Lobbii*, and in Europe as *Libocedrus decurrens*, by an early exchange with the true *Libocedrus*, the incense-cedar of California. The other commonly cultivated species, *T. orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, native of eastern Asia, is parent of numerous varieties remarkably different in habit, with bright-green, golden, silvery, or variegated spray, closer and more vertical than in the tree of the Atlantic coast, or drooping, elongated, and slightly cylindrical in the variety *pendula*, the weeping arbor-vitæ. Several other species formerly classed here are now separated, as the genera *Thujopsis* and *Chamæcyparis*. Compare also *Retinospora*.

thuyite (thū′yīt), *n.* [< *Thuya* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant supposed to belong or be closely related to *Thuja*. Several plants from the Wealden and Jurassic have been described under *Thuytes* as a generic name, in regard to all or most of which there is considerable uncertainty.

Thuyopsidinæ (thū-yop-si-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thuyopsis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] Improper spelling of *Thujopsidinæ*, a subtribe of conifers, of the tribe *Cupresseæ*, typified by the genus *Thujopsis*, and comprising also *Libocedrus* and *Thuja*.

Thuyopsis (thū-yop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < *Thuya* + Gr. *ὄψις*, resemblance.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupresseæ*, type of the subtribe *Thujopsidinæ*: properly *Thujopsis*. It is characterized by its narrowly two-winged seeds, four or five under each of four to eight fertile scales of the globose cone. The only species, *Thujopsis dolabrata*, is a native of Japan, there known as *akeki*. It is a tall conical evergreen from 50 to 90 feet high. Its pendulous whorled primary branches bear very numerous two-ranked branchlets wholly covered by opposite leaves imbricated in four ranks, the marginal ranks larger, acute, and slightly spreading, the others appressed, glandular, and shining. It is cultivated in dwarf varieties as a shrub for lawns, under the name of *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*.

thwack (thwak), *v. t.* [Also dial. *twack*; a var. of *whack*, prob. due in part to confusion with the equiv. *thack*[2], and in part to a phonetic interchange, *wh-* to *thw-*, which occurs in the other direction in *white*[2], var. of *thwite*, in *whittle*, var. of *thwittle*, in *wharl*, var. of *thwart*[1], etc.] 1. To strike with something flat or hard; beat; bang; whack.

He shall not stay,
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 37.

Take all my cushions down, and *thwack* them soundly,
After my feast of millers.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

2†. To ram down; pack.

The letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwackt* with loue and kindnesse.
Stanihurst, Describ. of Ireland (Holinshed's Chron., I. 42).

thwack (thwak), *n.* [< *thwack*, *v.*] A sharp blow with something flat or hard; a whack, a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 795.

Noble captain, lend me a reasonable *thwack*, for the love of God, with that cane of yours over these poor shoulders.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=Syn. See *thump*.

thwacker (thwak′ėr), *n.* [< *thwack* + *-er*[1].] One or that which thwacks; specifically, a wooden tool used for beating half-dried pantiles into shape. The tiles are then trimmed with a thwacking-knife.

thwacking (thwak′ing), *a.* Thumping; tremendous; great. [Colloq.]

Sec. Ser. A bonfire, sir?
Sir Ol. A *thwacking* one, I charge you.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 3.

thwacking-frame (thwak′ing-frām), *n.* In *tile-making*, a table with a curved top, on which a half-dried pantile is bent to form by means of blows with a thwacker. *E. H. Knight.*

thwacking-knife (thwak′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for trimming pantiles on the thwacking-frame.

thwaite[1] (thwāt), *n.* [Also dial. *twaite*; < ME. **thwaite* (> AF. *twaite*), < Icel. *thveit*, f., *thveiti*, n., a piece or parcel of land, a paddock (common in local names), also a unit of weight, and a small coin, = Norw. *tveit*, *tvet*, *tvedt*, *tved*, a piece of ground (common in local names), lit. a piece, from the verb seen in AS. *thwītan*, ME. *thwiten*, cut, chop: see *thwite*.] A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the north of England, as in Bassen*thwaite*, Cross*thwaite*, and Stone*thwaite*.

thwaite[2] (thwāt), *n.* Same as *twaite*[2].

thwang†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thwarle†, *a.* [ME., perhaps connected with *twirl* (D. *dwarlen*); otherwise possibly an error for *thwart*, cross: see *thwart*[1], *a.*] Twisted (?); intricate (?): found only in the following passage.

As the dok lasted,
Sythen thrawen wyth a thwong a *thwarle* knot alofte,
Ther mony bellez ful bryȝt of brende golde rungen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *thwert* (as in *over thwert*, *thwert over*, *a thwert*, *a thirt*, athwart), < Icel. *thvert*, across (*um-thvert*, across, athwart), = Sw. *tvärt*, rudely, = Dan. *tvert*, adv., across, athwart (cf. MD. *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars* = G. *zwerch*, across); prop. neut. acc. (with the neut. suffix *-t* usual in Scand.) of the adj., Icel. *thverr*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär-* = Dan. *tver-* = AS. *thweorh* (*thweor-*), transverse, perverse, = MD. **dwer*, **dwar*, *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars*, adj., = OHG. *dwerah*, *twerh*, MHG. *twerch*, *dwerch*, also *querch*, G. *zwerch* in comp., also without the final guttural, OHG. *twer*, MHG. *twer*, *quer*, G. *quer* = LG. *quer* (> E. *queer*[1]), cross, transverse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry (not found in lit. sense 'cross'; cf. E. *cross*[1], 'transverse,' also 'angry'); perhaps connected with L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Connection with AS. *thurh*, Goth. *thairh*, etc., through, is improbable: see *thorough*, *through*[1]. Cf. *athwart*.] **I.** *adv.* From side to side; across; crosswise; transversely; athwart.

Yet, whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

The bait was guarded with at least two hundred men, and thirty lying vnder a great tree (that lay *thwart* as a barricado). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; athwart.

And laying *thwart* her horse,
In loathly wise like to a carrion corse,
She bore him fast away.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 43.

Cornelius May and one other going ashore with some goods late in a faire euening, such a sudden gust did arise that driue them *thwart* the Riuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

2. Opposite to; over against.

The first of April we weighed anchor in the Downs, and, *thwart* Dover, we found our men in ketches ready to come aboard. *Sir H. Middleton*, Voyage, p. 2.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *a.* [< ME. *thwert*, < *thwert*, *adv.*; or < Icel. *thvert*, neut. adj., after the adv.: see *thwart*[1], *adv.* The proper mod. form of the adj. would be **thwar* (< early ME. *thweor*, < AS. *thweor-*, the reduced form in inflection of *thweorh*) or **thwarrow*, < AS. *thweorh*.] 1. Lying or extending across or crosswise; cross; transverse.

Those streetes that be *thwart* are faire and large.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

The slant lightning, whose *thwart* flame, driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine.
Milton, P. L., x. 1075.

2†. Antithetical.

It is observable that Solomon's proverbial says are so many select aphorisms, containing, for the most part, a pair of cross and *thwart* sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 216.

3. Perverse; contrary; cross-grained.

His herte tho wurth *thwert*. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3099.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a *thwart* disnatured torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 305.

Now he would make that love prevail in the world and become its law; the world, still *thwart* and untoward, foils his purpose, and he dies. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 130.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *n.* [< *thwart*[1], *v.*] Opposition; defiance.

A certain discourteous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 3.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *v.* [< ME. *thwerten*; < *thwart*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pass over or across; cross.

Pericles
Is now again *thwarting* the wayward seas.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 10.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 557.

In this passage we frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges *thwarting* our course.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

2†. To put crosswise, or one across another.

All knights-templars make such Saltire Cross with their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iii. 11.

3†. To put in the way; oppose.

'Gainst which the noble sonne of Telamon
Oppos'd himselfe, and, *thwarting* his huge shield,
Them battell bad. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 514.

4. To cross, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate; baffle.

Third Out. Have you long sojourned there?
Val. Some sixteen months; and longer might have stay'd,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 22.

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South*, Sermons.

O *thwart* me not, sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,
Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 91.

"It is no part of the duty of a Christian Prince," added the Abbess, "to *thwart* the wishes of a pious soul."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

No injudicious interference from any quarter ever *thwarted* my plans for her [a pupil's] improvement.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

=Syn. 4. *Foil*, *Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson.* — 2. To be in opposition; be contrary or perverse; hence, to quarrel; contend.

Thwart not thou with thy fellow.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

★ [Rare in both senses.]

thwart[2] (thwârt), *n.* [Also dial. *thought*; prob. a var. of *thoft*[1] (as, reversely, *thoft*[2] is a var. of *thought*[1]), a rower's seat, mixed with *thwart*[1], as if lit. a 'crosspiece': see *thoft*[1], *thoft-fellow*.] A seat across a boat on which the oarsman sits. A thwart is usually a special fixture, but a board may be used for the purpose. Some thwarts are contrived to slide backward and forward with the movements of the oarsman, as in light sculls or shells used for rowing exercise or for racing.

Take care of your dress in the mud — one foot on the *thwarts* — sit in the middle — that's it.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

Now Cap'n Cyrus is the luckiest seaman that ever sat on a *thwart*. He never had nothin' happen to him.
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, iii.

After-thwart, the thwart furthest aft in a whale-boat, occupied by the after-oarsman. Also called *stroke-thwart*. —**Bow-thwart**, the second thwart in a whale-boat, occupied by the bow-oarsman.

thwartedly (thwâr'ted-li), *adv.* Athwart; obliquely. [Rare.]

We do not live in the inside of a pearl; but in an atmosphere through which a burning sun shines *thwartedly*, and over which a sorrowful night must far prevail.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 176.

thwarter (thwâr'tėr), *n.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thwarts or crosses.

thwarter-ill (thwâr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill*.

thwart-hawse (thwârt'hâz), *adv. Naut.*, across the hawse.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thwart*[1], *v.*] Opposing act or action; whatever frustrates or baffles or tends to defeat one's purposes, wishes, designs, etc.

The woman is of such disposition that in the ende of thirtie yeeres marriage there shal euery day be found *thwartings* in her condition, and alteration in her conuersation. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 306.

The *thwartings* of your dispositions.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 21.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thwart*[1].] Perverse; contrary.

Such shields tooke the name Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtile sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 3.

Ignorance makes them churlish, *thwarting*, and mutinous. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

thwartingly (thwâr'ting-li), *adv.* Perversely; in an opposing or baffling manner.

It is wittingly observed that the over-precise are so *thwartingly* cross to the superstitious in all things that they will scarce do a good work because a heretic doth it. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 407.

thwartly (thwârt'li), *adv.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; with opposition; perversely.

Sith man then in judgeinge so *thwartly* is bente
To satisfie fansie, and not true intente.
W. Kethe (1554). (*Davies.*)

thwartness (thwârt'nes), *n.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being contrary; untowardness; perverseness.

Can any man . . . defend it lawfull, upon some unkind usages, or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

thwartover†, *a.* [< ME. *thwert over*; < *thwart*[1] + *over*.] Contrary; baffling.

And for fifteene long dayes and nights the *thwartover* and crosse north easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

thwartship (thwârt'ship), *a.* [< *thwart*[1], *prep.*, + *ship*.] *Naut.*, lying across the vessel.

thwartships (thwârt'ships), *adv.* [< *thwart*[1], *prep.*, 1, + *ship* + adv. gen. *-s*.] *Naut.*, across the ship from side to side: opposed to *fore and aft*.

thwite†, *v. t.* [< ME. *thwiten*, *thwyten*, < AS. *thwītan*, cut. Hence the var. *white*[2], and ult. the deriv. *thwittle*, var. *whittle*, and *thwaite*[1].] To cut; whittle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Twigges fallow, rede,
And grene eek, and som weren whyte,
Swiche as men to these cages *thwyte*,
Or maken of these paniers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1938.

It [the bow] was peynted wel and *thwitten* [var. *twhitten*, *twythen*]. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 933.

thwittle†, *n.* [< ME. *thwitel*, a knife, < *thwiten*, cut: see *thwite*.] A whittle; a knife.

A Sheffeld *thwitel* baar he in his hose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 13.

thwittle†, *v. t.* [< *thwittle*, *n.*, or freq. of *thwite*.] To whittle.

thworl (thėrl or thwôrl), *n.* A variant of *whorl*.

thy (ŦHī), *pron.* [< ME. *thy*, *thi*, a shortened form of *thin*, < AS. *thin*: see *thine*. The *-n* was dropped as being appar. a mere inflectional ending. Cf. *my*.] Of or pertaining to thee: possessive of the pronoun *thou*, second person singular. It is used in solemn and grave style. See *thine*.

For beetinge was *thi* bodi blewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Good *thy* judgement, wench;
Thy bright elections cleere.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good.
Milton, P. L., v. 153.

thyder†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*.

thyine (thī'in), *a.* [< Gr. *θύϊνον*, < *θύϊνος*, pertaining to the tree called *θυία* or *θύα*: see *Thuya*.] Noting a precious wood, in Rev. xviii. 12. The wood is supposed to be that of *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.

thylacine (thil'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Thylacinus*, q. v.] The native wild "dog," "wolf," "tiger," or "hyena" of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest living carnivorous marsupial.



Thylacine Dasyure, or Zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).

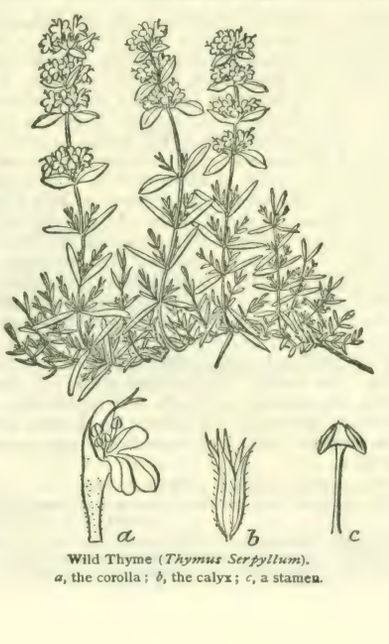
It is of a grayish-brown color, banded transversely with black on the back and hips, whence it is also called *zebra-wolf*. The same, or a closely related animal, formerly inhabited also Australia, but is now extinct. Also used attributively.

Thylacinus (thī-las'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck), < Gr. *θύλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog.] A genus of carnivorous marsupial mammals, containing the thylacine dasyure, *T. cynocephalus*, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*. The teeth are 46; the vertebræ are C. 7, D. 13, L. 6, S. 2, Cd. 23; there are no ossified marsupial bones, nor is there any hallux; the general form is that of a dog or wolf. See *thylacine* (with cut).

Thylacoleo (thil-a-kō'lē-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *λέων*, a lion.] A genus of large extinct diprotodont marsupials, having a large trenchant fourth premolar. There is one species, *T. carnifex*, originally considered carnivorous, but having affinities with the herbivorous kangaroos and phalangers.

Thymallus (thī-mal'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *θύμαλλος*, some unknown fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of salmonoid fishes; the graylings. They are not anadromous, have moderate scales, the tongue toothless, and the dorsal fin long and very high, of about twenty rays. They are beautiful game-fishes, of northern regions. The American grayling is *T. signifer*. See cut under *grayling*.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thime*, *time* (the spelling with *th* being in artificial imitation of the L.); < ME. *time*, *tyme*, < OF. *thym*, F. *thym* = Pr. *thimi* = It. *timo*, < L. *thymum*, ML. also *thimus*, *timus*, < Gr. *θύμον*, also *θύμος*, neut., thyme; prob. connected with *θύος*, incense, < **θύειν*, smell: see *thus*[2].] A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The common garden thyme is *T. vulgaris*, a native of southern Europe. It is a bushy undershrub from 6 to 10 inches high, with many stems, which are erect or decumbent at the base, and bear very small ovate leaves. It is of a pungent, aromatic property, and is largely cultivated as a seasoning for soups, sauces, etc. From it also is distilled, especially in France, where the plant abounds, the oil of thyme, which is considerably used in veterinary practice and in perfumery, and in the latter use often passes as oil of origanum. The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum*, a less erect plant forming broad dense tufts, having properties similar to those of *T. vulgaris*, but less cultivated for culinary use. It also yields an oil, from one of the names of the plant sometimes called *serpolet-oil*. (See *serpolet*.) The lemon or lemon-scented thyme, sometimes named *T. citriodorus*, is regarded as a variety of this plant. Both species, especially variegated varieties of the latter, are desirable border or rockwork plants.



Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*).
a, the corolla; *b*, the calyx; *c*, a stamen.

I know a bank where the wild *thyme* grows.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 249.

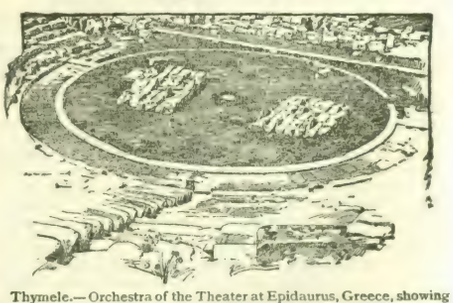
But, if a pinching winter thou foresee,
And would'st preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant *thyme* the city fumigate.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 350.

Basil thyme, *Clinopodium Acinos* (see *basil-thyme*); applied also to *C. Nepeta* and perhaps some other species.—**Cat-thyme.** (*a*) See *Teucrium*. (*b*) Same as *herb mastic* (which see, under *herb*).—**Horse-thyme**, *Clinopodium vulgare*; sometimes, also, the common wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Oil of thyme.** See *oil*.—**Shepherd's thyme**, the wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum*.—**Water-thyme**, a fresh-water plant, *Philotria Canadensis*, of the *Vallisneriaceæ*: applied by Izaak Walton to some plant not determined. The members of this genus did not grow in England in his time. *Britten and Holland.*

Thymelæa (thim-e-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thymelæa*, < Gr. *θυμελαία*, a plant, *Daphne Gnidium*, < *θύμος*, thyme, + *ἐλαία*, olive-tree.] An untenable name for *Ligia*, a genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Daphnaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual unappendaged flowers with a spreading border, usually persistent around the dry membranous one-celled pericarp. There are about 20 species, natives of the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to Persia, with a few of wider range in Europe and middle Asia. They are perennial herbs, or rarely small shrubs with scattered leaves, generally small and narrow, and small sessile flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils. *Ligia tinctoria* (*Thymelæa tinctoria* of Endlicher), of the south of Europe, yields a yellow dye. See *herb terrible*, under *herb*.

Thymelæaceæ (thim″e-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thymelæa* + *-aceæ*.] The name given by Reichenbach (1841) to the *Daphnaceæ*, a family of dicotyledonous plants, of the order *Daphnales*, based on *Thymelæa* of Tournefort. It includes about 400 species, belonging to 41 genera classed in 5 subfamilies, of which *Octolepis*, *Aquilaria*, *Phaleria*, *Ligia*, and *Drapetes* are the types. They are usually trees or shrubs, with a tough filamentous or netted bark. They bear entire leaves, usually numerous, small, and with a single vein. The flowers are commonly capitate and somewhat involucrate, and are followed by an indehiscent fruit, a nutlet, berry, or drupe, or, in the *Aquilarieæ*, a loculicidal capsule. They are natives of temperate climates, especially of South Africa, the Mediterranean region, and Australia, fewer in America, and rare in the tropics. Among the important genera are *Daphne*, the true type of the family, *Passerina*, *Stellera*, and *Dirca*, the leatherwood, the last-named being the only genus in the United States.

thymele (thim'e-lē), *n.* [< L. *thymela*, *thymele*, < Gr. *θυμέλη*, the altar of Dionysus in the orchestra of a Greek theater, lit. 'a place for sacrifice,' < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, an altar; particularly, the small altar of Dionysus which occupied the central point of the



Thymele.—Orchestra of the Theater at Epidaurus, Greece, showing the ancient Hellenic circle floored with beaten cinders (κονιστρα) for the chorus. The site of the thymele is marked by the block of white stone in the middle.

orchestra of the Greek theater, and was a visible token of the religious character of the dramatic representations.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1808).] In *entom.*, a genus of hesperian butterflies, or skippers. *T. alveolus* is the grizzled skipper, a British species.

thymelici (thī-mel'i-sī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *thymelicus*, < Gr. *θυμελικός*, belonging to the thymele: see *thymele*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the chorus: so called because their evolutions took place around the thymele.

thymiatechny (thim'i-a-tek-ni), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *θυμίαμα*, Ionic *θυμίημα*, that which is burned as incense (< *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense: see *thymiaterion*), + *τέχνη*, art, skill.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison.*

thymiaterion (thim″i-a-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *thymiateria* (-ä). [< Gr. *θυμιατήριον*, a censer, < *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense, < *θῦμα*, a sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] A censer, especially one of ancient Greek origin, or one used in the Greek Church.

★**thymic** (thī′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic* vein.—**Thymic asthma.** Same as *laryngismus stridulus.*

thymol (tī′mol), *n.* [< *thyme* + *-ol.*] A phenol of cymene, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$, a stearoptene obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. It is a crystalline solid having a powerful odor and a very acrid and caustic taste, but its solution sufficiently diluted has the smell of thyme and an agreeable cooling taste. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is powerfully antiseptic in its properties, and is used in medicine as a dressing for unhealthy wounds or sores.

Thymus[1] (thī′mus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *thymum*, < Gr. *θύμον*, *θύμος*, thyme: see *thyme.*] A genus of labiate plants, belonging to the tribe *Saturejeæ*, type of the subtribe *Thyminæ;* the thyme. It is characterized by axillary or spiked few-flowered verticillasters, a distinctly two-lipped, ten- to thirteen-nerved calyx closed within by hairs, and a slightly two-lipped corolla with four perfect stamens. About 50 species are recognized by recent authors, nearly all natives of the Mediterranean region, a few in the Canary Islands and Abyssinia, and one or two widely dispersed over the temperate and northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are small shrubby plants, with entire leaves small and nearly alike throughout, or in the spike changed into bracts, the flowers in separate axillary whorls or in loose or compact terminal spikes. The species are known in general as *thyme.* See also *mastic-herb*, and cut under *stamen.*

thymus[2] (thī′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύμος*, m., a warty excrescence, a glandular substance, the sweetbread: so called because likened to a bunch of thyme, < *θύμον*, *θύμος*, thyme: see *thyme.*] 1. In *anat.*, a fetal structure, vestigial in the adult, one of the so-called ductless glands, of no known function, situated inside the thorax, behind the breast-bone, near the root of the neck. The thymus of veal and lamb is called *sweetbread*, and more fully *throat* or *neck-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from the pancreas or stomach-sweetbread.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *acrothymion.*

thymy (tī′mi), *a.* [< *thyme* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with thyme; fragrant with thyme.

> Love paced the *thymy* plots of Paradise.
> *Tennyson*, Love and Death.

2. Resembling thyme; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of thyme: as, a *thymy* smell.

Thynnidæ (thin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1842), < *Thynnus* + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a curious family of hymenopterous insects, occurring in South America and Australasia, and allied to the *Scoliidæ.* The female is wingless, and resembles a large ant or some of the wingless *Proctotrypidæ*, while the male is usually much larger, fully winged, and very active. The last abdominal joint is furnished with chitinous projections, as in some *Chrysididæ.* More than 50 species are known.

2†. In *ichth.*, a family of scombroid fishes; the tunnies. See *Thynnus*, 2.

Thynnus (thin′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thynnus*, *thunnus*, < Gr. *θύννος*, a tunny: so called from its quick, glancing motions, < *θύνειν*, *θύειν*, dart along. Cf. *tunny.*] 1. In *entom.*, a remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Thynnidæ.* The species are Australian. *Fabricius*, 1775.—2†. In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the tunnies. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name was changed by Cuvier in 1829 to *Orcynus.* See cut under *albacore.*

Thyone (thī′ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] 1. The typical genus of *Thyonidæ.*—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Thyonidæ (thī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thyone* + *-idæ.*] A family of pedate holothurians, typified by the genus *Thyone*, having suckers scattered over the surface of the body. They are sometimes called *sea-cacti.*

thyreoid (thī′rē-oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyreopalatinus (thī″rē-ō-pal-a-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *thyreopalatini* (-nī). [NL., as *thyreo(id)* + *palatine*[2].] Same as *palatopharyngeus.*

thyreopharyngeus (thī″rē-ō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *thyreopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., as *thyreo(id)* + *pharynx.*] Same as *constrictor pharyngis inferior* (which see, under *constrictor*).

Thyreus (thī′rē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ. T. abboti* is the Abbot's sphinx, a dull-chocolate or grayish-brown moth with brown and sulphur-yellow hind wings. Its larva feeds upon the grape-vine, and has two marked colorational forms, one green and one brown. The caudal tubercle is polished black with a yellow annulus, and the venter is yellow with pink spots between the prolegs. See cut under *sphinx.* Now placed in *Sphecodina.*

Thyridopteryx (thir-i-dop′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < Gr. *θυρίς* (*θυριδ-*), dim. of *θύρα*, a door, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of moths, of the family *Psychidæ.* The common bagworm of the United States is the larva of *T. ephemeræformis.* The female is wingless; the male abdomen is robust, and extends for some distance behind the hind wings; and the male antennæ are broadly pectinate almost to the tips. The genus is also represented in Australia. See *Psychidæ*, and cut under *bag-worm.*

thyro-aryepiglotticus (thī″rō-ar-i-ep-i-glot′i-kus), *n.* [NL., as *thyro(id)* + *ary(tenoid)* + *epiglottis.*] Same as *thyro-arytenoid muscle* (which see, under *thyro-arytenoid*).

thyro-arytenoid (thī″rō-ar-i-tē′noid), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *arytenoid.*] Of or pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.—**Thyro-arytenoid folds or ligaments,** the vocal cords. (*a*) *Inferior*, a strong elastic band passing on either side from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with thin mucous membrane, and forms the true vocal cord. (*b*) *Superior*, a delicate fibrous band of elastic tissue on either side, passing from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with mucous membrane, and forms the so-called false vocal cord.—**Thyro-arytenoid muscle,** a broad, flat muscle on either side of the larynx, passing from the angle of the alæ of the thyroid cartilage and the cricothyroid membrane, to be inserted into the base and anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is divisible into an inferior or inner portion, adjacent and parallel to the vocal cord, and a superior and outer portion. This muscle, innervated by the inferior laryngeal nerve, relaxes the vocal cord.

thyro-arytenoideus (thī-rō-ar″i-tē-noi′dē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *thyro-arytenoid.*] The thyro-arytenoid muscle.—**Thyro-arytenoideus superior.** Same as *arytenoideus.*

thyro-epiglottic (thī-rō-ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *epiglottis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottic ligament,** the long and narrow ligament connecting the epiglottis with the angle of the thyroid cartilage, just below the median notch of the latter.

thyro-epiglottidean (thī-rō-ep″i-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-e-an.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottidean muscle,** a delicate fasciculus arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, just external to the origin of the thyro-arytenoid muscle, spreading out on the outer surface of the sacculus laryngis, some fibers extending to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, others to the margin of the epiglottis. It is innervated by the inferior laryngeal. Also called *depressor epiglottidis.*

thyro-epiglottideus (thī-rō-ep″i-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *thyro-epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *thyro-epiglottidean.*] The thyro-epiglottidean muscle (which see, under *thyro-epiglottidean*).

thyroglottideus (thī″rō-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *thyroglottidei* (-ī). Same as *thyro-epiglottideus.*

thyrohyal (thī-rō-hī′al), *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone developed in the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo of higher vertebrates, corresponding to the first branchial arch of fishes and amphibians. (*a*) In man and other mammals, the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See first cut under *skull*[1]. (*b*) In a bird, sometimes, one of the long horns of the hyoid bone, which curl up behind the skull, and in some woodpeckers even up over the top of the skull to the eye or nostril, consisting each of two pieces properly named *ceratobranchial* and *epibranchial.* The ceratobranchials and epibranchials together are badly called the *thyrohyals*, and in still more popular language the "greater cornua" or "horns" of the hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thī-rō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**Thyrohyoid arch,** the third postoral visceral arch.—**Thyrohyoid ligament,** a round elastic ligament passing from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremity of the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also called *lateral thyrohyoid ligament*, in distinction from the *thyrohyoid membrane.* See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid membrane.** See *membrane*, and cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid muscle,** a muscle extending from the oblique ridge on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage to the great cornu of the hyoid bone: innervated from the hypoglossal. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Thyrohyoid space,** the depressed space between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone in front.

II. *n.* A small muscle of man and some other animals, apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid, arising from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and inserted into the hyoid bone. Its action approximates the parts between ★which it extends. See cut under *muscle*[1].

thyroid (thī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and prop., *thyreoid;* < Gr. *θυρεοειδής*, shield-shaped (*χόνδρος θυρεοειδής*, the thyroid cartilage), < *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield (< *θύρα*, door), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] **I.** *a.* Shield-shaped. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, noting the largest and principal one of the several cartilages of the larynx; also, noting the obturator foramen and obturator membrane; also, noting the thyroid gland. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, noting shield-shaped color-markings, or birds having a thyroid marking: as, the *thyroid* woodpecker, *Sphyropicus thyroideus.*—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage.** See *cornu.*—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland.** See *isthmus.*—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage.** See *oblique.*—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland.** See *pyramid.*—**Thyroid artery,** either of two arteries distributed to the region of the thyroid cartilage and thyroid body. (*a*) *Superior*, a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles and the thyroid body, and giving off the hyoid, sternomastoid, laryngeal, and cricothyroid branches. (*b*) *Inferior*, a branch of the thyroid axis, passing beneath the great cervical vessels to be distributed to the lower part of the thyroid body, to the scalenus anticus, longus colli, inferior constrictor, and the infrahyoid muscles, and giving off the ascending cervical, inferior laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal branches.—**Thyroid axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Thyroid body,** the thyroid gland. See below.—**Thyroid cartilage,** the largest cartilage of the larynx, situated between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage, and composed of two lateral halves, or alæ, continuous in front, where they form the projection known as *Adam's apple.* It articulates with the epiglottis and the cricoid and other laryngeal cartilages, and affords attachment to the vocal cords. See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyroid dislocation,** in *surg.*, dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone or femur into the thyroid or obturator foramen.—**Thyroid extract,** a preparation of the thyroid gland of the sheep, employed in the treatment of cretinism, myxedema, and other conditions associated with defective functional power of the thyroid gland.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Thyroid ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Thyroid gland,** a large and very vascular body, saddled upon the larynx and upper part of the trachea. The function of the thyroid gland is not wholly understood. It is one of the ductless glands, furnishing an internal secretion which has a necessary, though not definitely determined, part to perform in metabolism and the nutritional processes. Ablation of the thyroid or abolition of its functional activity is followed in infancy by cretinism, in adult life by myxedema. It is the seat of the disease known as *bronchocele* or *goiter*, becoming sometimes enormously enlarged.—**Thyroid vein.** See *vein.*

II. *n.* 1. The thyroid cartilage.—2. The thyroid gland.—3. A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

thyroidal (thī′roi-dal), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroideal (thī-roi′dē-al), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-e-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidean (thī-roi′dē-an), *a.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidectomy (thī-roi-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [< *thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of a part or the whole of the thyroid gland or of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrotomy (thī-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrse (thėrs), *n.* [= F. *thyrse*, < L. *thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem: see *thyrsus.*] 1. Same as *thyrsus*, 1. *Herrick*, To Live Merrily.—2. In *bot.*, a contracted or ovate panicle, being a mixed or compound form of inflorescence in which the primary ramification is centripetal and the secondary or ultimate is centrifugal. The inflorescence of the horse-chestnut and that of lilac are typical examples. Also *thyrsus* and *cymobotrys.* See cut under *Æsculus.*

3. A small earthenware vessel, of a form resembling that of a pine-cone, especially such a vessel of ancient make.

> From their general resemblance in form to pine cones they have been called *thyrses*, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.
> *R. M. Smith*, S. K. Handbook, Persian Art, p. 20.

thyrse-flower (thėrs′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the acanthaceous genus *Odontonema.*

thyrsi, *n.* Plural of *thyrsus.*

thyrsiform (thėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thyrsus*, a thyrsus, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling or having the form of a thyrse.

thyrsoid (thėr′soid), *a.* [< Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrse. Also *cymobotryose.*

thyrsoidal (thėr′soi-dal), *a.* [< *thyrsoid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyrsoid.*

thyrsus (thėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *thyrsi* (-sī). [< L. *thyrsus*, < Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk or stem, the Dionysiac wand.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Dionysus (Bacchus) and his thiasus and votaries. It was a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone and sometimes wrapped round with ivy and vine-branches, and appears in various modifications in ancient representations. The bacchantes carried thyrsi in their hands when they celebrated their orgies. Also *thyrse.*



Thyrsus.— From cast of a vase with archaistic reliefs, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

2. Same as *thyrse*, 2.

Thysanocarpus (this″a-nō-kar′pus), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1829), so called from the pods which hang like tassels; < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Hesperideæ.* Characterized by a small one-seeded winged silicle, often with a perforated margin, by accumbent cotyledons, and stamens without appendages. There are about 6 species, natives of California and

Oregon. They are slender branching annuals, with pinnatifid radical leaves, and entire, clasping, and sagittate stem-leaves. The racemose white or violet flowers are followed by flattened ovate or roundish pods hanging on filiform pedicels and resembling samaras. A variety of *T. curvipes* with perforated wing is known as *lace pod*; and a fringed variety of *T. laciniatus*, as *fringepod* (which see).

Thysanopoda (this-ạ-nop′ō-dạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of crustaceans. *T. inermis* is a small species which furnishes much of the food of the great blue rorqual, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*.

thysanopter (this-ạ-nop′tėr), *n.* [< *Thysanoptera*.] A thysanopterous insect.

Thysanoptera (this-ạ-nop′tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1836), < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] In Brauer's system, the seventh order of insects, including only the family *Thripidæ* (or *Thripsidæ*), by the older authors (before Haliday) considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. The head ends in a short fleshy beak, but the maxillæ bear two- or three-jointed palpi, and labial palpi are present. The wings are long, narrow, often veinless, and furnished with a long fringe. In the males of some species the wings are wanting. The eggs are cylindric, round at one end and knobbed at the other. The larva and pupa are both active. The feet end in bulbous enlargements, whence the name *Physopoda*, applied to the group by Burmeister. Two species have been found to be carnivorous, but the majority are plant-feeders. The principal genera are *Phlœothrips*, *Limothrips*, and *Thrips*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thysanopteran (this-ạ-nop′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *thysanopter* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanopterous.

II. *n.* A thysanopter.

thysanopterous (this-ạ-nop′tę-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thysanoptera*.

Thysanotus (this-ạ-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the fringed flower-segments; < Gr. *θύσανος*, a tassel, fringe, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A name given by Robert Brown in 1810 to *Chlamysporum*, a genus of liliaceous plants. It is characterized by panicled or fascicled flowers and by a three-celled ovary with two superposed ovules in each cell. The 22 species are natives of Australia, the Philippine Islands, and southern China. One, *Chlamysporum chrysantherum*, has the range of the entire genus. They grow from a thick, hardened horizontal rhizome, in some species short and mostly replaced by a cluster of fibers or tubers. They produce grass-like radical leaves and a leafless scape, erect, or in one species, *C. dichotomum*, almost twining. They are known as *fringe-lily*, and are occasionally cultivated for the peculiar iris-like flowers.

Thysanura (this-ạ-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *thysanurous*.] 1. The lowest order of hexapod insects, including primitive wingless ametabolous forms with simple eyes, living usually in damp places and under stones, and known as *springtails* and *bristletails*. In many species the tracheæ are wanting. It comprises in this sense the two suborders *Collembola* and *Cinura*. See cuts under *Campodea*, *silverfish*, and *springtail*. 2. An order of less extent (when the *Collembola* are considered of ordinal rank, as by Lubbock), including only the families *Japygidæ*, *Campodidæ*, and *Lepismatidæ*, and corresponding to the suborder *Cinura*.

thysanuran (this-ạ-nū′rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thysanura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanurous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thysanura*.

thysanurian (this-ạ-nū′ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *thysanurous*. *J. H. Comstock.*

thysanuriform (this-ạ-nū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Thysanura*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a thysanuran; thysanurous. *S. H. Scudder.*

thysanurous (this-ạ-nū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *θύσανος*, a tag, tassel, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having long caudal filaments which serve as a spring; springtailed; belonging to the *Thysanura*, in either sense.

thyself (ᵺhī-self′), *pron.* [< *thy* + *self*. See *self*.] A pronoun used reflexively for emphasis after, or in place of, *thou*: as, *thou thyself* shalt go (that is, thou shalt go and no other).

> *Thou* alone art unhappy, none so bad as *thyself*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.
>
> Glad to find *thyself* so fair,
> Poor child, that waitest for thy love!
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

ti[1] (tē), *n.* [Maori.] In Polynesia, the plant *Tætsia terminalis*, same as *ki*; in New Zealand, transferred to *T. australis* and *T. indivisa*, plants otherwise known as *palm-lily*. In Hawaii an intoxicating drink is fermented from the ti-root.

ti[2] (tē), *n.* In *solmization*. See *si*.

Ti. In *chem.*, the symbol for *titanium*.

tia (tē′ạ), *n.* See *Sageretia*.

tiao (tyä′ō), *n.* [Chin.] A string of cash.

> Twenty miles from Peking the big cash are no longer in circulation. Small nominal cash are used, 1,000 of which make a *tiao*, and 3,000 to 3,500 of which are equal to a tael of silver. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 390.

tiar (tiär), *n.* [< F. *tiare*, < L. *tiara*: see *tiara*.] A tiara. [Poetical.]

> Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
> Circled his head. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 625.

tiara (tī-ā′rạ), *n.* [Formerly also *tiar*; < F. *tiare* = Sp. Pg. It. *tiara*; < L. *tiara*, *tiaras*, < Gr. *τιάρα*, *τιάραϛ*, *τιήρηϛ*, the head-dress of the Persian kings; origin unknown.] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered the head: a kind of turban. As different authors describe it it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.

> On his head . . . he ware a Persian *tiara*, all set down with rows of so rich rubies as they were enough to speak for him that they had to judge of no mean personage.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

2. A cylindrical diadem pointed at the top, tipped with the mound and cross of sovereignty, and surrounded with three crowns, which the Pope wears as a symbol of his threefold sovereignty. Till late in the middle ages *tiara* was a synonym of *mitra*, a bishop's miter, and at ceremonies of a purely spiritual character the Pope still wears the miter, not the tiara. *Cath. Dict.*



Head of Leo XII., wearing the Tiara.

> Gregory XI. assumed the *tiara* on the last day of 1370. *The Century*, XL. 592.

3. Figuratively, the papal dignity. —4. A coronet or frontal; an ornament for the head: used loosely for any such ornament considered unusually rich: as, a *tiara* of brilliants.—5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tall cap-like or pointed dome surrounded by three crowns, one above the other, and having at the point an orb and cross: it is supposed to represent the crown of the Pope. It is usually all of gold, and this does not need to be expressed in the blazon. Also called *Pope's crown*, *triple crown*. 6. In *conch.*: (*a*) A miter-shell. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Menke, 1830).] A genus of miter-shells.

tiaraed (tī-ā′rạd), *a.* [< *tiara* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with a tiara. *Imp. Dict.*

Tiarella (tī-ạ-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), so called in allusion to some resemblance of the capsule to a tiara or turban; dim. < L. *tiara*, a cap: see *tiara*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with the placentæ basilar or nearly so. The 5 species are natives of North America, except one in eastern Asia. They are slender erect herbs from a perennial root, bearing a terminal raceme of white flowers and numerous long-petioled leaves, which are chiefly radical, and are undivided as in the eastern, or deeply parted as in the western American species. *T. cordifolia*, native from Canada to Alabama, is called *false miterwort* and *coolwort*. See *coolwort*.

tib† (tib), *n.* [Particular uses of *Tib*, dim. of *Tibby*, *Tibbie*, a corruption of the name *Isabel*. Cf. *Jill*[2], *Jack*[1], *Tom*, etc., similarly used.] 1. A common woman; a paramour.

> Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every
> Coistrel that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 176.

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleek. See *Tom*[1], 3.

tib-cat (tib′kat), *n.* [< *Tib*, female name, corresponding to *Tom* in *tom-cat*.] A she-cat: correlative with *tom-cat*. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tiberian (tī-bē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Tiberianus*, of Tiberius, < *Tiberius*, Tiberius, a Roman prænomen, prob. connected with *Tiberis*, the river Tiber.] Of or pertaining to Tiberius, Roman emperor A. D. 14 to 37.

tibert† (tib′ėrt or tī′bėrt), *n.* [Also *tybert*; prop. a man's name, the same as *Tybalt*, < OF. *Thibaud*, *Thibaut*, a form of *Theobald*, G. *Dietbolt*, etc.] An old name for a cat. Compare *tib-cat*. "Shakspeare regards *Tybalt* as the same [as *Tibert*], hence some of the insulting jokes of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* 'ratcatcher' and 'king of cats.'" *(Nares.)*

> 'Mongst these *Tiberts*, who do you think there was?
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet′), *n.* [Short for *Tibet cloth*.] 1. Same as *Tibet cloth*.—2. A woolen stuff usually printed in colors.

Tibetan (tib′e-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetan*; < *Tibet* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet (or Thibet), a dependency of China, situated north of India.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Tibet.—2. The language of Tibet. It belongs to the monosyllabic or southeastern Asiatic family.

Tibet cloth. [Also *Thibet cloth*: so called from *Tibet* in Asia.] 1. A heavy material made wholly or in part of goat's hair.—2. A delicate woolen stuff for women's dresses.

Also *tibet*.

Tibetian (ti-bē′shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetian*; < *Tibet* + *-ian*.] Same as *Tibetan*.

tibia (tib′i-ạ), *n.*; pl. *tibiæ*, *tibias* (-ē, -ạz). [= F. *tibia*, < L. *tibia*, the shin-bone, the shin, hence a pipe, flute (orig. of bone).] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the inner and usually the larger of the two bones of the crus, or lower leg, extending from the knee to the ankle; the shin-bone of man. This is of prismatic section, with a greatly expanded head which articulates with the femur to the exclusion of the fibula, and a process at the foot which forms the inner malleolus of the ankle. The tibia forms the ankle-joint in all mammals which have one, with or without the fibula, by articulation with the astragalus. In many cases it appears to be the only bone of the lower leg, the fibula being shortened and partly aborted, or even completely ankylosed with the tibia. Much of the tibia is subcutaneous in man, and the character of the broad face and sharp edge of its prismatic section has an ethnological significance. See *platycnemic*, and cuts under *crus*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *fibula*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plantigrada*, *Plesiosaurus*, *tarsus*, and *skeleton*, with several others cited under the last-named word. 2. In *ornith.*, the tibiotarsus. In some birds, as the loon, the tibia develops an immense apophysis which projects far above the knee-joint. See also cuts under *Dromæus* and *tibiotarsus*.—3. That segment of the hind limb which extends from the knee to the ankle; the part of the leg corresponding to the extent of the tibia; the crus; the drumstick of a fowl: used especially in ornithology.—4. In *entom.*, the fourth and penultimate joint of the leg, between the femur and the tarsus. It is often enlarged, as in saltatorial forms, especially in connection with such incrassate femora as those of grasshoppers, etc. See cuts under *corbiculum* and *coxa*.



Left Tibia of a Loon (*Urinator immer*), about half natural size.

tb, tibia; *f*, distal end of femur; *fi*, fibula; *cn*, cnemial process, forming apophysis above knee-joint; *tc*, tibial condyles.

5. An ancient variety of flageolet, or direct flute, single or double. See *flute*[1], 1 (*a*).

> The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their *Tibiæ*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 466).

Clypeate, digitate, foliaceous, palmate tibiæ. See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the tibia.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator tibiæ.** See *peroneotibial*, 2.—**Serrate tibiæ.** See *serrate*.—**Spines of the tibia.** See *spine*.

tibial (tib′i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tibial*, < L. *tibialis*, < *tibia*, the shin-bone, a pipe: see *tibia*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tibia, shin-bone, or inner bone of the lower leg or crus: as, the *tibial* crest; *tibial* muscles; *tibial* arteries.—2. Of or pertaining to the crus, or lower leg (see *tibia*, 3): as, *tibial* feathers; *tibial* scutella.—3. Of or pertaining to the fourth segment of the leg of an insect: as, *tibial* hairs.—4. Of or pertaining to the pipe or flute called *tibia*.—**Anterior tibial nerve**, a branch of the peroneal nerve lying in front of the interosseous membrane. It supplies the tibialis anticus, the extensor longus digitorum, extensor longus pollicis, extensor brevis digitorum, and with sensory fibers the ankle-joint and the skin on the dorsal surface of contiguous sides of the first and second toes.—**Posterior tibial nerve**, the continuation of the popliteal nerve down the back of the leg beneath the muscles of the calf. After supplying the muscles of the back of the leg, except the popliteus, it divides at the inner side of the ankle into the internal and external plantar.—**Tibial apophysis**, in *ornith.*, a long process from the upper end of the tibia in some birds. See *tibia*, 2.—**Tibial arteries**, branches resulting from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, especially the two main trunks. (*a*) The *anterior* extends along the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, after passing through the aperture in the upper part of that membrane, as far as the bend of the ankle, where it becomes the dorsal artery of the foot. It supplies the muscles of the anterior part of the leg, and gives off the anterior and posterior tibial recurrent arteries and the malleolar arteries. (*b*) The *posterior* continues down between the superficial and deep muscles of the back of the leg, giving off muscular, cutaneous, and internal malleolar branches, and the medullary and peroneal arteries, and bifurcating near the heel into the internal and external plantar arteries.—**Tibial crest.** See *crista tibiæ*, under *crista*.—**Tibial epiphyses, tibial condyles**, in *ornith.*, that part of the tarsus which is to be or has been ankylosed with the tibia proper. See cuts under *tibia* and *tibiotarsus*.—**Tibial trochlea**, in *ornith.*, a bridge of bone across the lower end of the tibiotarsus, between its condyles, confining certain tendons which play beneath it as if in a pulley.

II. *n.* 1. A structure connected with the tibia; especially, such a muscle, artery, or nerve.—2. The fifth joint of a spider's leg, being the second of the two which form the shank.

tibiale (tib-i-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *tibialia* (-li-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *tibialis*: see *tibial*.] A bone of the

tarsus, the inner one of the proximal row of tarsal bones on the tibial side of the tarsus, in especial relation with the tibia, as is the astragalus, which is by some supposed to be the tibiale, while others consider that the astragalus, besides representing the tibiale, includes also the bone called *intermedium*. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *tarsus*.

tibialis (tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tibial*.] One of several muscles of the crus, or lower leg, and foot, in relation with the tibia.—**Tibialis anticus**, a fusiform muscle arising chiefly from the external surface of the shaft of the tibia, and inserted mostly into the internal cuneiform. Also called *anterior tibial muscle* and *hippicus*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Tibialis posticus**, a muscle arising chiefly from the posterior surface of the tibia and the inner surface of the fibula, and inserted chiefly into the internal cuneiform and scaphoid. Also called *nauticus* and *posterior tibial muscle*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Tibialis secundus**, an occasional muscle of man, passing from the back of the tibia to the ligament of the ankle-joint.

tibicen (ti-bī'sen), *n.* [L., < *tibia*, a flute, + *canere*, sing: see *tibia* and *chant*.] In *anc. music*, a flute-player.

tibicinate (ti-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tibicinated*, ppr. *tibicinating*. [< LL. *tibicinatus*, pp. of *tibicinare*, play on the flute, < L. *tibicen* (*tibicin-*), a flute-player: see *tibicen*.] To play on a flute. [Rare.]

tibiofascialis (tib″i-ō-fas-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiofasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < *tibia* + *fascia*, fascia.] A small occasional muscle of man, upon the lower part of the tibia.

tibiofemoral (tib″i-ō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *tibia* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*.] Common to the tibia and the femur; femorotibial.—**Tibiofemoral index**, the ratio of the length of the tibia to that of the femur.

tibiofibular (tib″i-ō-fib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *tibia* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula: as, the *tibiofibular* articulations. Also *tibioperoneal*.

tibiometatarsal (tib″i-ō-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tibia* + *metatarsus* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus: as, the ankle-joint of a bird is apparently *tibiometatarsal*, but in reality mediotarsal.

tibioperoneal (tib″i-ō-per-ō-nē'al), *a.* [< *tibia* + *peroneum* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiofibular*.

tibiotarsal (tib″i-ō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tibia* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus: as, *tibiotarsal* ligaments.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining or common to the tibia and the tarsus of an insect's leg: as, a *tibiotarsal* brush of hairs.

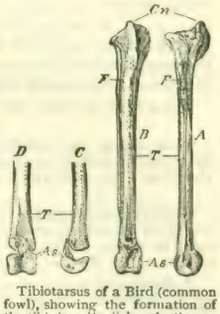
Also *tarsotibial*.

Tibiotarsal articulation, the ankle-joint of any mammal: opposed to *mediotarsal* or *tarsotarsal articulation*.—**Tibiotarsal ligaments**, ligaments running from the tibia to the astragalus: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

tibiotarsus (tib″i-ō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tibiotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tibia* + *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the tibia, which in a bird consists of a tibia proper with an epiphysis at its distal end, constituted by the proximal portion of the tarsus, in adult life forming the so-called condyles of the tibia.

An upper tarsal bone, or series of tarsal bones, fuses with the lower end of the tibia, making this leg-bone really a *tibio-tarsus;* and similarly, a lower bone or set of tarsal bones fuses with the upper end of the metatarsus, making this bone a tarso-metatarsus.

Coues, Key N. A. Birds, p. 120.



Tibiotarsus of a Bird (common fowl), showing the formation of the tibial malleoli by *As*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus; *Cn*, cnemial process of tibia; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula. *A*, right tibia, external lateral view; *B*, right tibia, front view; *C*, end of left tibia, external lateral view; *D*, end of left tibia, front view.

Tibouchina (tib-ō-kī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the name in Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tibouchineæ* in the family *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a hirsute or chaffy calyx; five obovate petals, usually unequal and retuse; ten stamens, equal or nearly so, and with slender equal arcuate anthers opening by a small pore; and a five-celled ovary, wholly or mostly superior, with the summit hairy or bristly. There are 190 species, natives of tropical America, especially of Brazil. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, sometimes climbers, and commonly rough-hairy. They usually bear large, coriaceous, entire, and three- to seven-nerved leaves, and conspicuous violet or purple flowers borne in much-branched, repeatedly three-forked panicles. Many species known as *spider-flower* (which see) are cultivated for their handsome flowers, often under the former generic names *Pleroma* and *Lasiandra*. *T. laxa* is the Peruvian glory-bush.

Tibouchineæ (tib-ō-kin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Baillon, 1880), < *Tibouchina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Melastomaceæ*, including ★22 genera, of which *Tibouchina* is the type.

tic[1] (tik), *n.* [Formerly *tick* (see *tick*[5]); < F. *tic* (OF. also *ticq*, *ticquet*), a twitching, a disease of horses; esp. in the phrase *tic douloureux*, 'painful twitching,' facial neuralgia; cf. *tic*, a vicious habit, = It. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice; origin uncertain.] A habitual spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, especially of the face; twitching; vellication: especially applied to tic-douloureux, or facial neuralgia. See *tic-douloureux*.

tic[2], **tic-bird** (tik, tik'bėrd), *n.* [Appar. imitative. Cf. *Toccus*, *tock*, *tok*.] An African beef-eater or ox-pecker; an ox-bird. See cuts under *Buphaga* and *Textor*.

tical (tik'al or tī'kal), *n.* [Also *teecal*, *tecul*; < British Burmese *tikāl*, a word of obscure origin, the true Burmese word being *kyat*, and the Siamese word *bat*.] A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth about 37 United States cents.

tic-douloureux (tik'dö-lö-rė'), *n.* [F.: *tic*, a twitching; *douloureux*, painful: see *tic*[1] and *dolorous*.] A severe form of facial neuralgia; prosopalgia. It is characterized by a sudden attack of very acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *tic*.

tice† (tīs), *v. t.* [< ME. *tisen*, *tysen*, < OF. *tiser*, entice: see *entice*, of which E. *tice* is in part an aphetic form.] To entice; seduce.

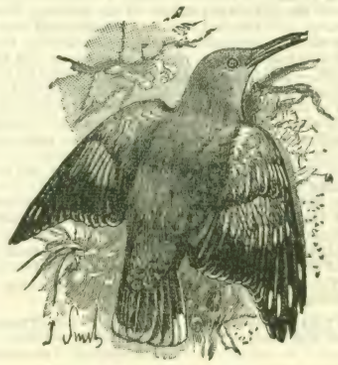
Fro thens-forth she *tysed* euer Merlin to come speke with hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

What strong enchantments *tice* my yielding soul! *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 11.

ticement† (tīs'ment), *n.* [< *tice* + *-ment*; or by apheresis from *enticement*.] Allurement; enticement; seduction. *Imp. Dict.*

Tichborne case. See *case*[1].

Tichodroma (tī-kod'rō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *τεῖχος*, a wall, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] That genus which contains the wall-creepers, *T. muraria* and others, and gives name to the *Tichodrominæ*. See *wall-creeper*.



Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

tichodrome (tī'kō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Tichodroma*.

Tichodrominæ (tī″kō-drō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tichodroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidæ*, or creepers, represented by the genus *Tichodroma;* the wall-creepers.

tichorhine (tī'kō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τεῖχος*, wall, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] I. *a.* Having an ossified nasal septum: specifying a rhinoceros. See II. *Owen*, Palæontology, p. 366.

II. *n.* A fossil rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the median vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. *Owen.*

tick[1] (tik), *v.* [Also dial. *tig;* < ME. **ticken*, *tikken* = D. *tikken* = LG. *tikken*, > G. *ticken*, touch lightly, pat; prob. a secondary form of MD. *tucken*, *tocken*, etc., touch (whence ult. E. *touch:* see *touch*), or else ult. a secondary form of *take*, or of the form represented by Goth. *tēkan*, touch: see *take*, and cf. *tag*[2]. The word has a diminutive effect, and with ref. to sound is regarded as imitative (cf. *tick-tack*[1], *tick-tock*). Hence *tick*[1], *n.* Cf. *tickle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch or tap something lightly, or with a small sharp sound; tap slightly, as a bird when picking up its food; peck.—2. To emit a slight recurring click, like that of a watch or clock.

On one wall *ticked* a clock without a case, its weights dangling to the floor. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

At night when the doors are shut,
And the wood-worm picks,
And the death-watch *ticks*.
Browning, Mesmerism.

To tick and toy†, to indulge in playful love-pats, or the like; dally.

Stand not *ticking and toying* at the branches, . . . but strike at the root. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Unto her repaire,
Where her flocks are feeding.
Sit and *tick and toy*,
Till set be the sunne.
England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To touch lightly, as in the game of tag or tig; tag. [Obsolete or dialectal.]—2. To place a dot on, over, or against; mark with or as with a tick or dot: as, to *tick* one's *i's* in writing; to set a dot against, as in checking off the items in a list or catalogue: check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off. *Dickens.*

3. To note or mark by or as by the regular clicking of a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds. *Tollet*, Note on Shakspear's Winter's Tale. (*Latham.*)

tick[1] (tik), *n.* [Also dial. *tig;* < ME. *tek* = MD. *tick*, D. *tik* = LG. *tikk*, a touch, pat, tick (cf. It. *tecca*, a small spot, < Teut.); from the verb.] 1. A slight touch or tap; a pat. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Play out your play lustily; for indeed *ticks* and dalliances are nothing in earnest. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies
With unpared weapons at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show
An angry love-*tick* on his arm or so. *Quarles*, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

2. A slight sharp sound, as that made by a light tap upon some hard object; also, a recurring click or beat, as of a watch or clock.—3†. The game known in the United Kingdom as *tig*, and in the United States as *tag*. See *tag*[2].

At Hood-winke, Barley-breake. at *Tick*, or Prison-base. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 34.

4. A dot or slight mark: as, the *tick* over the letter *i;* the *tick* used in checking off the items in a list or catalogue.—5. A small spot or color-mark on the coat of an animal.—6. A speck; a particle; a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

Faith will confidently . . . assure thee . . . that the least *tick* befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 34.

★**Magnetic tick.** See *magnetic*.

tick[2] (tik), *n.* [< ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *teke*, < AS. **tica* or **ticu* (found once as *ticia*, appar. an error for **tiica*, i. e. **tīca*, or for **ticca*) = MD. *teke*, *teecke*, D. *teekt* = MLG. LG. *teke* = MHG. *zeche*, G. *zecke* (cf. F. *tique* = It. *zecca*, < Teut.), a tick. Cf. Armenian *tiz*, tick.] 1. One of many different kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals, including man. (*a*) A mite of the family *Ixodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ixodes;* a wood-tick; a dog-tick; a cattle-tick. There are many species, found in the woods and fields, capable of independent existence, but liable to fasten upon dogs, cattle, etc., forming temporary parasites. They bury the head in the skin of the host, and hang there sucking the blood until they swell up enormously, lose their hold, and drop off. They are annoying, but not poisonous or especially dangerous. The cattle-tick is *Boöphilus bovis;* the seed-tick is the young form of the same species; the dog-tick is *Ixodes ricinus*. See *Ixodes*, and cut under *Acarida*. (*b*) A mite of the spurious family *Leptidæ;* a harvest-tick, -mite, or -bug. See *harvest-tick* (with cut). Hence—2. With a qualifying term, a member of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*. Those of the genus *Ornithomyia* are *bird-ticks;* the *sheep-tick* is *Melophagus ovinus* (see cut under *sheep-tick*); the *horse-tick* is *Hippobosca equina*. The *bat-ticks* belong to the related dipterous family *Nycteribiidæ*.

3. The tick-bean.—**Persian tick.** See *Persian* and *Argas*.

tick[3] (tik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teke*, *tike;* < ME. *teke* = MD. *tijcke*, D. *tijk* = OHG. *ziecha*, MHG. G. *zieche* = Ir. *tiach*, a case, tick, = OIt. *teca*, a case, pod, = OF. *taie*, *taye* (> ME. *teye*, E. dial. *tie*, *tye:* see *tie*[2]), a case, box, coffer, tick, F. *taie*, pillow-case, < L. *theca*, ML. also *teca*, *techa*, Gr. *θήκη*, a case, box, chest, cover, sheath, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, place, = E. *do:* see *do*[1], and cf. *theca*, the L. word in technical use.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, hair, corn-shucks, moss, or other materials conferring softness and elasticity.

Hogsheads, Chests, *Tikes*, and sacks stuffed full of moist earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 124.

2. Ticking.

Cotton *ticks* are plain and twilled in imitation of linen *ticks*. *Ill. Catalogue of Exhibition*, 1851, London.

tick[4] (tik), *n.* [Abbr. of *ticket.*] 1. Credit; trust: as, to buy on *tick.*

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.
Sedley, The Mulberry Garden (1668). (*Nares.*)

A poor Wretch that goes on *tick* for the paper he writes his Lampoons on, and the very Ale and Coffee that inspires him, as they say. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii. 1.

2. A score, account, or reckoning.

Then the bills came down upon me. I tell you there are some of my college *ticks* ain't paid now.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick[4] (tik), *v. i.* [< *tick*[4], *n.*] 1. To buy on tick or credit; live on credit.

Joyn. The best wits of the town are but cullies themselves.
Sir Sim. To whom? . . .
Joyn. To tailors and vintners, but especially to French houses.
Sir Sim. But Dapperwit is a cully to none of them; for he *ticks.* *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

2. To give tick or credit; trust one for goods supplied, etc.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick.*
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, iii. 8.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick[5]† (tik), *n.* [< OF. *tic*, a disease of horses: see *tic*[1].] In a horse, the malady or vice now called *cribbing.*

tick[6] (tik), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The whinchat. [Prov. Eng.]

tick-bean (tik'bēn), *n.* A variety of the common European bean, *Vicia Faba*, nearly the same as the variety known as *horse-bean.*

tick-eater (tik'ē″tėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crotophaga;* an ani. See cut under *ani.*

ticked (tikt), *p. a.* [< *tick*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Speckled; slightly mottled.

When a plain color is speckled with small white marks, the dog is said to be *ticked.*
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

ticken (tik'en), *n.* [A corruption of *ticking*[2].] Same as *ticking*[2]. *Imp. Dict.*

ticker[1] (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick*[1] + *-er*[1].] Something which ticks, or makes a slight repeated sound. Specifically —(*a*) A watch. [Slang.]

"If you don't take fogles and *tickers*— . . . If you don't take pocket-hankechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

(*b*) A telegraphic instrument, especially a stock indicator (which see, under *indicator*). [Colloq.]

Ticker. A colloquial name for a stock or market report automatic printing telegraph, which prints its quotations and messages on a long tape.
Sloane, Standard Electrical Dictionary.

ticker[2]† (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick*[5] + *-er*[1].] A cribbing horse.

★**ticket** (tik'et), *n.* [< ME. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet, etiquet*, m., *estiquette, etiquette*, f., a bill, note, label, ticket, esp. a bill stuck up on a gate or wall as a public notice, F. *étiquette*, f., a label, ticket, etiquette, < MHG. G. *stecken*, stick: see *stick*[2]. Cf. *etiquette.*] 1. A written or printed card or slip of paper affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, or price, or to give other notice or information; a label.

He [Samuel Collins] constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors.
Fuller, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 209.

2†. A bill or account stuck up; a score; hence, to take goods *on* or *upon ticket*, to buy on credit. Now contracted to *tick.* See *tick*[4], *n.*

Come, neighbours, upon this good news let 's chop up to my host Snego's; he'll be glad to hear of it too. I am resolved to build no more sconces, but to pay my old *tickets.* *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

No matter whether . . . you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river *upon ticket:* Marry; when silver comes in, remember to pay treble their fare. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 145.

3. A slip of paper or cardboard on which a memorandum, notice, order, acknowledgment, or the like is written or printed; a card or slip of paper serving as a token or evidence of a right or of a debt: as, a theater-*ticket;* a railway-*ticket;* a lottery-*ticket;* a pawn-*ticket.* The use of tickets is chiefly in contracts of a class such as are made in large numbers, with many persons, but all on the same terms. There has been much discussion as to whether a ticket is a contract. Rightly viewed, it is the token of a contract, and may or may not embody in the inscription terms of the contract; but when it does so, other terms may be implied by law, or expressly agreed on outside of its contents by the parties—the object of stating upon the ticket anything more than what is necessary to its use as a token being usually, if not always, merely to restrict some liability which the law would otherwise imply, not to embody the whole agreement.

The porter . . . there gave me a little *ticket* under his hand as a kind of warrant for mine entertainement in mine Inne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 57.

They send the Beadle with a List of such Friends and Relations as they have a Mind to invite [to the funeral]; and sometimes they have printed *Tickets*, which they leave at their Houses.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 55.

4†. A visiting-card.

"A ticket?" repeated Cecilia. "Does Lady Nyland only admit her company with tickets?" "O Lord!" cried Miss Larolles, laughing immoderately. "Don't you know what I mean? Why, a *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it; but we all call them *tickets* now."
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 3.

Poor dear Mrs. Jones . . . still calls on the ladies of your family, and slips her husband's *ticket* upon the hall table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

5. A list of candidates nominated or put forward by a party, faction, etc., for election: as, the Democratic *ticket;* the Prohibition *ticket;* the regular and opposition *tickets* in the elections of a club.—6. In certain mining districts of England and Wales, a tender from a smelter for a lot of ore offered by a miner, in accordance with the peculiar method of sale called *ticketing* or *by ticket.* See the quotation.

In Cornwall, Cardiganshire, and partly in Denbighshire, the Isle of Man, and elsewhere, each Mine sends samples of its ore to the Smelters in various localities, along with a notice to the effect that tenders or *tickets* will be received, up to a certain day, on which they will be opened and the highest offer accepted.
Percy, Metallurgy of Lead, p. 496.

Allotment ticket. See *allotment note*, under *allotment.* —**Benefit ticket.** See *benefit.*— **Commutation ticket.** See *commutation-ticket.*— **Coupon ticket.** See *coupon.*— **General ticket,** in elections to representative bodies, a list of candidates so composed as to offer to the voters of a large political division (as a State) a number of candidates for common membership equal to the entire representation to which such division is entitled; a ticket not arranged with a view to the representation of territorial subdivisions by a single representative each.

There is another cause that has greatly contributed to place the control of the presidential elections in the hands of those who hold or seek office. I allude to what is called the *general ticket* system; which has become, with the exception of a single state, the universal mode of appointing electors to choose the President and Vice-President. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 370.

Limited ticket, in railroad usage, a ticket not giving the holder all the privileges given by an ordinary ticket, as, for instance, one limited to a trip commenced on a specified day or by a particular train, or excluding the right to break the journey by stopping on the way and taking a later train.— **Mileage ticket,** a ticket issued by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried a given number of miles.— **Scratched ticket,** a voting-ticket or ballot on which some change has been made by erasure or substitution.— **Season ticket,** a ticket or pass entitling the holder to certain privileges for the season, or for a specified period: as, a *season ticket* entitling one to travel at pleasure between specified places on a line of railway; a *season ticket* to an art-gallery or place of amusement. —**Split ticket,** in *politics,* a ticket or ballot made up of the names of candidates from two or more tickets or parties.— **Straight ticket,** in *politics,* a ticket bearing the names of the regular nominees of a party or faction, and no other.— **The ticket,** the right or correct thing. [Colloq. or slang.]

She 's very handsome and she 's very finely dressed, only somehow she 's not — she 's not *the ticket*, you see.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vii.

That 's about *the ticket* in this country.
Trollope, Orley Farm, lxvii.

Through ticket. See *through*[1].— **Ticket of leave,** a permit issued sometimes in Great Britain and her colonies to a prisoner or convict who has served a part of his time and who may be intrusted with his liberty under certain restrictions, such as reporting to the police at certain specified intervals, sleeping in the place given to the police as his abode, leading an honest life, etc.

When the convicts were sent out to the colony they received each in turn, after a certain period of penal probation, a conditional freedom: in other words, a *ticket of leave.* *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxi.

Ticket-of-leave man, a convict who has received a ticket of leave.— **To run ahead of the (or one's) ticket,** in *U. S. politics,* to receive a larger vote than the average vote polled by one's associates on the same electoral ticket. Similarly, *to run behind the ticket* is to receive less than such an average vote.

ticket (tik'et), *v. t.* [< *ticket, n.*] 1. To put a ticket or label on; distinguish by affixing a ticket; label.

Writing was to him little more than an auxiliary to natural history; a way of *ticketing* specimens, not of expressing thoughts. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxxiii.

I am so far from hating the Dodsons myself that I am rather aghast to find them *ticketed* with such very ugly adjectives. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. x.

For myself it matters little whether I be *ticketed* as a High, a Low, or a Broad Churchman.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 825.

2. To furnish with a ticket: as, to *ticket* a passenger to California. [Colloq., U. S.]

ticket-day (tik'et-dā), *n.* The day before the settling or paying day on the stock-exchange, when the tickets containing the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stock-broker to another.

ticket-holder (tik'et-hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A device for attaching a tag, card, etc., to a trunk, box, or parcel.—2. In a railway sleeping-car, a metal clip or spring fastened to the side of a berth, to hold the tickets of the occupant.—3. A device for attaching a railroad-ticket to the hat or coat of a passenger to keep it in view. —4. One who holds a ticket, as for admission to an exhibition or for other privilege.

ticketing (tik'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ticket, v.*] 1. The act or practice of affixing tickets to anything, or of giving tickets for it: as, the *ticketing* of goods or of passengers.— 2. The selling of ore by ticket. See *ticket, n.*, 6.

ticket-night (tik'et-nīt), *n.* A benefit at a theater or other place of public entertainment the proceeds of which are divided among several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the tickets individually sold, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket-porter (tik'et-pōr″tėr), *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified. [Great Britain.]

ticket-punch (tik'et-punch), *n.* A hand-punch for stamping or canceling railroad, theater, or other tickets. The most common form cuts a hole in the ticket, the shape of the hole indicating a number, letter, or some other device. In some forms the blank stamped out of the ticket is retained in a receptacle attached to the punch, an alarm-bell is rung, or a registering device is set in motion to record the number of tickets punched.

ticket-writer (tik'et-rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, etc.

tick-hole (tik'hōl), *n.* A drusy cavity or empty space in a lode: same as *vug* in Cornwall. *Farey.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

ticking[1] (tik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tick*[1], *v.*] The act of making ticks, or slight repeated sounds; the sounds themselves: as, the *ticking* of the clock.

ticking[2] (tik'ing), *n.* [< *tick*[3] + *-ing*[1].] A strong material of linen or cotton, twilled-woven, and usually in stripes of blue or pink with white. It is used especially for bedticks, whence the name, and also for awnings and similar purposes, and in recent times as a foundation for embroidery, the stripes facilitating the working of certain designs. Also *ticken.*

Maggie had on a simple brown calico dress and an apron of blue *ticking.* *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, ii.

ticking-work (tik'ing-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done upon ticking as a background, the stripes of the material being utilized in the ★design.

tickle (tik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tickled*, ppr. *tickling.* [Early mod. E. also *tickle;* < ME. *tiklen, tikelen*, freq. of *tikken*, E. *tick*, touch lightly: see *tick*[1]. Cf. G. dial. *zicklen*, excite, stir up. Cf. *tickle, a.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To tease with repeated light touches in some sensitive part, so as to excite the nerves, thereby producing a peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly results in spasmodic laughter, or, if too long continued, in a convulsion; titillate.

If you *tickle* us do we not laugh?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 68.

Their Stings are not strong enough to enter a Man's Skin; but, if disturbed, they will fly at one as furiously as the great Bees, and will *tickle*, but cannot hurt you.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 112.

We were informed of a very particular manner of catching them by encompassing them with a net, and men go into the water, *tickle* them on the belly, and so get them ashoar. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 252.

He is playful so out of season that he reminds me of a young lady I saw at Sta. Maria Novella, who at one moment crossed herself, and at the next *tickled* her companion. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. To touch, affect, or excite agreeably; gratify; please or amuse by gentle appeals to one's imagination, sense of humor, vanity, or the like.

Whereat her Maiestie laughed as she had bene *tickled*, and all the rest of the company, although very graciously (as her manner is) she gaue him great thankes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

The first view did even . . . *tickle* my senses with inward joy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 110.

How dost like him? art not rapt, art not *tickled* now?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

My father was hugely *tickled* with the subtleties of these learned discourses. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

The notion of the lion couchant with his currant eyes being hoisted up to the place of honor on a mantle-piece *tickled* my hysterical fancy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

His spice is of so keen a flavor that it *tickles* the coarsest palate. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

Secret laughter *tickled* all my soul.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To take, move, or produce by touching lightly. [Rare.]

Nimble Tom, surnamed the Tup,
For his pipe without a peer,
And could *tickle* Trenchmore up,
As 'twould joy your heart to hear.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he *tickled* his nuts.
Byrom, To R. L., Esquire.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To feel titillation: as, his foot *tickled*.—**2.** To tingle pleasantly; thrill with gratification or amusement.

Who, seeing him, with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in everie vaine.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 394.

What opinion will the managing of this affair bring to my wisdom! my invention *tickles* with apprehension on't.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

In trifling works of fancy, wits agree
That nothing *tickles* like a simile.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

3. To have an impatient or uneasy desire to do or to get something; itch; tingle.

The fingers of the Atheniens *ticled* to aide and succour Harpalus. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 318.

I am glad the silly man is weake and old;
By heauen, my fingers *tickle* at his gold.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 185).

4. To produce the sensation of titillation, or the slight nervous excitement of a light touch on some sensitive part.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth *tickle*, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

tickle† (tik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ticle*; < ME. *tickle, tikel, tikil*; < *tickle, v.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*[1], *a.*] Easily moved; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

This world is now ful *tikel* sikerly.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 242.

For some men be *tickle* of tongue,
And play the blabs by kynde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

So *ticle* be the termes of mortall state.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 28.

I have set her heart upon as *tickle* a pin as the needle of a dial, that will never let it rest till it be in the right position. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 2.

But these wives, sir, are such *tickle*
Things, not one hardly staid amongst a thousand.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

tickle (tik'l), *n.* [< *tickle, v.*] A light teasing touch in some sensitive part; a gentle tickling act or action.

I gave her [a child] a little *tickle*; and verily she began to laugh. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

tickle-brain† (tik'l-brān), *n.* One who has a tickle or unsteady brain, as one intoxicated.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good *tickle-brain*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

tickle-footed† (tik'l-fūt″ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever *tickle-footed*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

tickle-grass (tik'l-gràs), *n.* The hair-grass or thin-grass, *Agrostis hyemalis*; also, one of similar grasses, as the old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare*.

ticklenburg† (tik'len-berg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. *Simmonds*.

tickleness† (tik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *tikelnesse*; < *tickle, a.*, + *-ness*.] Unsteadiness; instability; uncertainty.

Hord hath hate and clymbynge *tikelnesse*.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 3.

tickler (tik'lėr), *n.* [< *tickle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which tickles or pleases.—**2.** Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to understand or answer; a puzzle. [Colloq.]—**3.** A narrow difficult passage or strait on the coast of Newfoundland.—**4.** A memorandum-book kept to tickle or refresh the memory; specifically, a book used by bankers, showing, in the order of their maturity, notes and debts receivable by the bank. There is usually a tickler for each month of the year. [Colloq.]

The *ticklers*, showing in detail debts receivable in the future, those past due, and also the overdrafts, require explanation by the president. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 464.

5. A small bottle containing about half a pint (of spirits), or just enough to "tickle"; also, a dram of whisky or brandy. [Colloq.]

Whiskey was sold and drunk without screens or scruples. It was not usually bought by the drink, but by the *tickler*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 388.

It is too cold to work, but it is not too cold to sit on a fence chewing, with a *tickler* of whisky handy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 77.

6. A small weapon carried on the person, as a pistol or a knife. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]—**7.** A strap with which to whip.—**8.** A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.—**9.** A large longicorn beetle, *Monohammus titillator*, with extremely long antennæ: so called from the habit it has (in common with most of the *Cerambycidæ*) of gently touching now and then the surface on which it walks with the tips of its long antennæ. *T. W. Harris*.

tickling (tik'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tickle, v.*] **1.** The act of one who tickles.—**2.** The sensation produced by the teasing of slight touches on some sensitive part, or the analogous sensation produced on the mind, the imagination, vanity, or the like by the presentation of something pleasing, gratifying, ludicrous, etc.

Delight hath a joy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath onely a scornful *tickling*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. The act of stirring lightly: said humorously of the soil.

Vegetable-gardens require only a *tickling* to bear profusely. *The Critic*, XV. 192.

ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Easily moved or unbalanced; unsteady; unstable; uncertain; inconstant.

These Words, being considered of by the Judges, seemed to express a *ticklish* Hold of Loyalty.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 242.

I think our office stands on very *ticklish* terms, the Parliament likely to sit shortly, and likely to be asked more money, and we be able to give a very bad account of the expence and of what we have done with what they did give before. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 364.

We embarked in a little *ticklish*, incommodious punt, such as I have seen used on the Thames by worthy citizens bobbing for eels. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 148.

2. Dubious; difficult; critical.

Princes had need, in tender matter and *ticklish* time, to beware what they say.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

The doctor would by no means let him blood, which, nevertheless, some hold might have saved his life; but it is a *ticklish* point. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 318.

Politics in those days were *ticklish* subjects to meddle with, even in the most private company.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

Not far from here [Eden Harbour] are the English Narrows, a passage which is a *ticklish* but interesting piece of navigation. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

3. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy: as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish*; a *ticklish* person.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

He 's as *ticklish* as can be. I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I tickle him.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

ticklishly (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness (tik'lish-nes), *n.* Ticklish character or quality. (*a*) The condition of being easily tickled.

We know by the *ticklishness* of the soles what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.
G. Cheyne, Essay on Regimen, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Unsteady, unstable, or insecure state or character: as, the *ticklishness* of a seat or of a boat. (*c*) Difficulty; difficult, perplexing, or critical character or state: as, the *ticklishness* of some undertaking.

tickly (tik'li), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-y*[1].] Same as *ticklish*.

tickseed (tik'sēd), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Coreopsis*.—**2.** A plant of the genus *Corispermum*, usually named *bug-seed*.—**3.** Same as *tick-trefoil*.—**Tickseed sunflower**, *Bidens trichosperma*, a species with conspicuous golden-yellow rays, found in the eastern and interior United States.

tick-tack[1] (tik'tak), *n.* [Cf. MD. *ticktacken*, play tick-tack, prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click,' LG. *tikktakken*, touch lightly; a varied reduplication of *tick*[1], *n.* Cf. *tick-tack*[2] and *tick-tock*.] **1.** A pulsating sound like that made by a clock or watch; a ticking.—**2.** Specifically, the sound of the beating of the heart.

The stethoscope revealed the existence of no difficulty, . . . and the normal *tick-tack* of the heart beat with healthy precision. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 136.

3. A device employed in playing certain practical jokes, consisting of a small weight so fastened that one at a distance can, by pulling a string, cause the weight to tap against the house or window. [U. S.]

tick-tack[1] (tik'tak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *tick-tack*[1], *n.*] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

tick-tack[2] (tik'tak), *n.* [= F. *tic-tac* = Pg. *tiquetaque* = Dan. *tiktak*, prob. < MD. **ticktack*, D. *tiktak*, tick-tack; prob. so called from the clicking noise made by the pieces, < MD. *ticktacken*, D. *tiktakken*, play tick-tack; prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click': see *tick-tack*[1]. Hence, by variation, *trick-track*, F. *trictrac*.] A complicated kind of backgammon, played both with men and with pegs. Compare *trick-track*, and see the third quotation below.

He'll play
At fayles and *tick-tack*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

From hence we went to the Groom Porters, where they were a Labouring like so many Anchor Smiths at the Oake, Back Gammon, *Tick-Tack*, Irish, Basset, and throwing of Mains. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 111.

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from "touch and take," for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss.
Compleat Gamester, p. 113. (*Nares.*)

tick-tock (tik'tok), *n.* [An imitative reduplication of *tick*[1]. Cf. *tick*[1].] The slow recurrent ticking of a tall clock. [Colloq.]

tick-trefoil (tik'trē″foil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Meibomia*: so named from the trifoliate leaves and the joints of the pods, which are adhesive like ticks. Several species have attracted attention in the southern United States as promising fodder and soiling plants. Also *tickseed*.

tickweed (tik'wēd), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

ticky (tik'i), *n.* Same as *tacky*[2].

Ticorea (tī-kō'rē-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Cuspariæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short calyx and epipetalous stamens, some of which are sterile, while the others have appendaged anther-cells. There are 3 species, *Ticorea longiflora*, *T. pedicellata*, and *T. fœtida*, natives of Guiana. They are trees or shrubs varying greatly in habit; their leaves or leaflets are pellucid-dotted and entire. The white, scarlet, or yellowish flowers form leafless panicles or cymes, which usually terminate the branchlets.

ticpolonga (tik-pō-long'gạ̈), *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous serpent of India and Ceylon: same as *cobra-monil*.

Ticuna poison (ti-kö'nạ̈ poi'zn). An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*

tid[1] (tid), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form (with shortened vowel) of *tide*[1].] Fit or favorable season or condition: as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humor. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould.
The Scotsman.

tid[2] (tid), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tit*[1].] **1.** An udder; a teat. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A small cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

tid[3] (tid), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tidder, v.*] Silly; childish. [Prov. Eng.]

tid[4] (tid), *a.* [Appar. a sham word, assumed to exist in *tidbit*, and derived from the same source as that here given to *tidder*; but *tidbit* is a corruption of *titbit*.] Tender; soft; nice. See the etymology. *Imp. Dict.*

tid[5]†, *adv.* Same as *tite*[1]. *Halliwell.*

tidal (tī'dal), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a *tidal* river; *tidal* waters; a *tidal* basin.

We know that the temperature of comets is increased, chiefly, it has been supposed, by *tidal* action, as they approach the sun. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 794.

2. Dependent on the tides: as, a *tidal* steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); *tidal* trains (that is, trains that run in connection with *tidal* steamers).

Ascertaining first at what time during every evening of this month the *tidal* trains from Dover and Folkestone reach the London Bridge terminus.
W. Collins, Armadale, v. 3.

Tidal air, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration. See *residual air*, under *air*[1].

Asphyxia takes place whenever the proportion of carbonic acid in *tidal air* reaches ten per cent. (the oxygen being diminished in like proportion).
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 127.

Tidal alarm, a device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a post, to warn vessels off a dangerous locality, as a shoal. *E. H. Knight.* — **Tidal basin**, a dock which is filled at high tide. *E. H. Knight.* — **Tidal crack**, in arctic regions, a crack or series of cracks in ice along the shore, caused by tidal motion.

Also *tide-crack*.—**Tidal friction**, frictional resistance caused by the movement of tidal waters, tending to diminish the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, and hence to lengthen the day.—**Tidal harbor**, a harbor in which the tide ebbs and flows, in distinction from a harbor which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates. Also *tide-harbor*.—**Tidal motor**, a mechanical device by which the ebb and flow of the tide are utilized as a source of power.—**Tidal river**, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.—**Tidal wave**. (*a*) The wave of the tide; a great wave of translation in the ocean moving in the manner in which the wave of the tide moves according to the canal theory, but commonly produced by an earthquake. (*b*) Figuratively, a wide-spread or general manifestation of strong feeling or sentiment: as, a *tidal wave* of popular indignation.

tidally (tī′dal-i), *adv.* As a tide; in a manner dependent on or affected by the tide. *Winchell*, World-Life, ii. 2.

tidbit (tid′bit), *n.* Same as *titbit*.

tiddet. Preterit and past participle of *tide*[1].

tidder (tid′er), *v. t.* [Also *tiddle;* appar. < **tidder, a.*, ult. < AS. *tēdre* = OFries. *teddre* = D. *teeder* = MLG. *teder*, tender, weak. Cf. *tid*[4].] To use with tenderness; fondle. *Johnson.*

tiddle (tid′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiddled*, ppr. *tiddling*. [A var. of *tidder*.] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tidder*.

II. *intrans.* To trifle; potter.

To leave the family pictures from his sons to you, because you could *tiddle* about them!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xlii.

★**tiddlywink** (tid′li-wingk), *n.* 1. A shop where money is lent on goods without a pawnbroker's license. *Leland.* [Slang.]—2. A shop where beer is sold without a license. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tiddy[1] (tid′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tiddy[2] (tid′i), *n.*; pl. *tiddies* (-iz). [Cf. *tidy*[2].] The European wren. Also *tidley-wren*. [Prov. ★Eng.]

tide[1] (tīd), *n.* [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *tid;* < ME. *tide, tyde, tid, tyd,* < AS. *tīd*, time, hour, season, opportunity, = OS. *tīd* = OFries. *tīd* = MD. *tijd*, time, tide of the sea, *ghetijde*, time, opportunity, *tijde, tije*, tide of the sea, D. *tijd*, time, *getij*, time, opportunity, *tij*, tide of the sea, = MLG. *tīde, getide*, time, tide of the sea, LG. *tied*, time, *tide*, tide of the sea, = OHG. *zīt, zīdh*, MHG. *zīt*, G. *zeit*, time, = Icel. *tīdh*, time, tide, hour, service, = Sw. Dan. *tid*, time, season (not recorded in Goth.); with formative *-d* (related to AS. *tīma*, E. *time*[1] = Icel. *tīmi*, time, with formative *-ma* (see *time*[1]), and to G. *ziel*, etc., end, goal, with formative *-l:* see *till*[1], *till*[2]), from √ *ti*, not found outside of Teut. Hence *tide*[1], *v.*, *tiding*, etc., *betide*.] 1. Time; season. [Obsolete except in composition.]

If thi wijf come with a playnt
On man or child at ony *tide*,
Be not to hasti to fiȝte & chide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

He keeps his *tides* well. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 57.

This wishing a good *Tide* had its effect upon us, and he was commended for his salutation.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

2. Fit time or season; opportunity.

He that tas not his tyme when the *tyde* askes,
But lettes it deuly ouerdryve with delling to noght,
Wite not his wirdis, thof hym woo happyn!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7067.

I have important business,
The *tide* whereof is now.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 90.

Tide Tarrieth for no Man, a pleasant and merry comedy.
George Wapul (1611), title.

[Compare the common proverb "Time and tide wait for no man."]

3. *Eccles.*, a season of the church year; in a narrower sense, a feast-day; a festival: as, Whitsun*tide* (the whole octave or the day only); Hallow*tide*.

What hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high *tides* in the calendar?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 86.

Tide was scrupulously used by the Puritans in composition instead of the Popish word mass, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide*. Luckily Whitsun*tide* was rightly named to their hands. *Nares.*

4†. Mass; office; service.

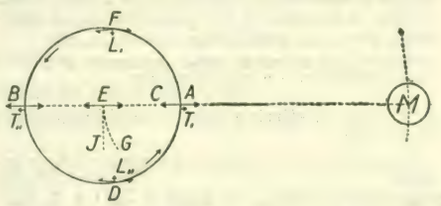
They dwell in the lande of Armeneten nere vnto Anthiochyen, and there is whrythyn seruyce of the masses, and theyr other *tydes* is all in theyr one comon speche so that they all mey vnderstande it what they synge or rede.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxi.).

5. A definite period of time; specifically, a day or an hour; in *mining*, the period of twelve hours.

He ne sholde suffren in no wyse
Custance within his regne for tabyde
Thre dayes and a quarter of a *tyde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 700.

Why weep ye by the *tide*, lady?
Why weep ye by the *tide*?
How blythe and happy might he be
Gets you to be his bride!
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 84).

6. The periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms, every 12h. and 26m., due to the attraction of the moon and sun. The tides are not perceptible in the open ocean, but their regular wave-like arrival on the shore, where they are increased in range just as surf on a beach is increased in height over the swell that comes in from open water, shows that the whole ocean must be slightly swaying in the tidal period. The period averaging half a lunar day points to the moon as the chief cause of the tides: this was known in the time of Julius Cæsar, but it was first explained by Newton. The simplest statement of the gravitational theory of the tides is as follows: Let C be the center of gravity of the earth and moon. Both bodies revolve around this center about once a month (27¼ days), the plane of the page being the plane of their revolution,



and AFBD being the earth's equator. Imagine that the earth is not rotating on its axis. The attraction exerted by the moon on a part of the earth at E equals the inertia-resistance ("centrifugal force") that this part offers to turning from a straight line, EJ, into the curved path of its monthly orbit, EG. At A the lunar attraction is a little greater, and at B a little less than at E; but the inertia-resistances to curved motion are everywhere the same as at E (because—the earth's rotation being omitted—the movement of the earth in its monthly orbit must be conceived *without angular turning*, so that at any moment all parts are moving in the same direction and with the same velocity, and hence all have the same "centrifugal force"). Hence, at A and B there must be small unbalanced forces, T, and $T_{,,}$ directed outward from the earth's center. At F and D (as far from M as E is) lunar attraction and "centrifugal force" are equal, but they are not exactly opposed, and their resultants, L, and $L_{,,}$ are small forces acting toward or about toward the earth's center. If the diurnal rotation of the earth now be considered, it appears that any point on the equator must experience the forces T, $T_{,}$, $T_{,,}$ $L_{,}$, $L_{,,}$ every 24h. 51m.; and it is in response to forces of this origin that the ocean is caused to sway slightly, rising and falling *twice* in a lunar day. The same result is reached if all the forces, of which T, $L_{,}$ $T_{,,}$ $L_{,,}$ are four examples, are resolved into their components, tangent to the earth's equator. The maximum values of these components will be found at the four points halfway between A, F, B, and D, two of them being directed toward A and two toward B. The value of the tide-making forces may be roughly calculated in terms of gravity, as follows: As the moon's mass is about $\frac{1}{75}$ of the earth's mass, and as the distance of the moon from the earth's center is sixty times the earth's radius, it follows that lunar attraction at E is $\frac{1}{75} \times \frac{1}{(60)^2}$ or $\frac{1}{355,000}$ of gravity. Lunar attraction at A and at B is $(\frac{60}{59})^2$ and $(\frac{60}{61})^2$ of lunar attraction at E. "Centrifugal force" at A and B being the same as lunar attraction at E, T, equals lunar attraction at A less lunar attraction at E; and $T_{,,}$ equals lunar attraction at E less lunar attraction at B. Thus T, and $T_{,,}$ are found to be almost alike and to equal 0.000,000,01 of gravity. A rough solution for L, and $L_{,,}$ by similar triangles shows them to be $\frac{1}{60}$ of lunar attraction at E, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ of T, or $T_{,,}$. The sun also causes tides, but in spite of the great size of the sun, its distance is so much greater than that of the moon that the solar tides have only about one third of the strength of lunar tides. Hence, lunar tides are not overcome, but only modified by solar tides. At time of new and full moon, lunar and solar tides occur together, and the tidal range is increased, low tide being lower as well as high tide being higher than usual: this is called *spring tide*. At the quadratures, the lunar and solar tides are opposed, and the range is decreased: this is called *neap tides*. The tide-making forces vary with the changing distances of moon and sun (the orbits of moon and earth being ellipses), and with the departure of moon and sun from the plane of the earth's equator. The interruption of the oceans by the continents causes innumerable irregularities in the tides. As a result of all these variations and disturbances, the actual tides are extremely complex phenomena. The *age of the tide* is the interval between the meridian passage of the moon and the arrival of the high tide caused by that passage (spring and neap tides furnish means of identifying corresponding moon-passage and high tide). In certain arms of the sea, the interval is 30 or 40 hours or more. The *establishment of the port* is the average number of hours between the meridian passage of the moon and the next high tide: it is so called because of its importance in calculating the time of high water for the needs of navigation. *High water* and *low water* are the highest and lowest stages of the tide. *Flood tide* and *rising tide* are popularly synonymous; but the current of flood tide may continue two or three hours after high water has passed and falling tide has begun (for the tide is actually a wave, and the flood current corresponds to the forward orbital movement of the water as the crest of the wave passes). The same may be said of *ebb tide* and *falling tide*. *Slack water* is the condition of no tidal current (neither flood nor ebb); it need not coincide with high or low water.

The *tide* of the sea had filled the chanel of the riuer of Ramsa. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 10.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes and contrary *tides*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

7. Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 218.

8. Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

What a *tide* of woes
Comes rushing on this woeful land at once!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 98.

An honest gentleman; but he's never at leisure
To be himself, he has such *tides* of business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

The usual daily clearance has been making in the city for an hour or more; and the human *tide* is still rolling westward. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

Acceleration and retardation of the tides. See *acceleration*.—**Atmospheric tides.** See *atmospheric*.—**Declinational tide.** See *declinational*.—**Lagging of the tides.** See *lagging*.—**Lee** or **leeward tide.** See *leeward*.—**Meteorological tide**, a rise and fall of the sea due to regular alternations of the wind, to regular rainfall and evaporation, or to any other meteorological influence.—**Priming of the tides.** See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging*.—**Retard of the tide.** See *retard*.—**To work double tides**, to work night and day. See def. 5.

Thus both—that waste itself might work in vain—
Wrought double tides, and all was well again.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

Weather tide, a tide running to windward.

tide[1] (tīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tided*, ppr. *tiding*. [< ME. *tiden* (pret. *tidde*, pp. *tided, tid*), < AS. *tīdan*, happen, < *tīd*, time, hour: see *tide*[1], *n.* In the later senses from the modern noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To happen; betide.

I dorst han sworn,
The sholde nevere han *tyd* so fayre a grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 907.

2. To drift with the tide; specifically (*naut.*), to work in or out of a harbor, etc., by taking advantage of the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

Here, because of the many shelfes, we were fore'd to *tyde* it along the Channell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1641.

Now it came to pass that on a fine sunny day the Company's yacht the Half-Moon, having been on one of its stated visits to Fort Aurania, was quietly *tiding* it down the Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

To tide on, to drift on; continue; last; get on or along.

I have given him relief, and he may *tide on* for some considerable time. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 72.

II. *trans.* 1. To drive with the tide or current.

Their images, the relics of the wrack,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 67.

2. To carry through; manage.

I will *tide*
This affair for you; give it freight and passage.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To succeed in surmounting: with *over:* as, to *tide over* a difficulty.

tide[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *tie*[1].

tide[3]†. An erroneous Middle English form of *tidy*[1].

tide-ball (tīd′bâl), *n.* A ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the height of the tide.

tide-coach† (tīd′kōch), *n.* A stage-coach plying in connection with a packet whose arrival and departure depended on the tide.

He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

tide-crack (tīd′krak), *n.* Same as *tidal crack* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-current (tīd′kur″ent), *n.* A current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tided (tī′ded), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

The *tided* Thames. *Bp. Hall.*

tide-day (tīd′dā), *n.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial (tīd′dī″al), *n.* See *dial.*

tideful (tīd′fûl), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-ful.*] Seasonable; opportune. [Obsolete or local.]

tide-gage (tīd′gāj), *n.* 1. A graduated beam or spar serving to indicate the rise or fall of the tide: sometimes placed on shoals and bars.—2. An apparatus for recording the movements of the level of water. A pencil is attached to a float by means of mechanism so as to move vertically with the level, but in diminished measure, the paper upon which the pencil marks being meanwhile carried horizontally at a uniform rate by means of clockwork. More complicated instruments perform integrations mechanically.

tide-gate[1] (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*[1] + *gate*[1].] A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

tide-gate[2] (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*[1] + *gate*[2].] 1†. Tideway; stream.

Some visible apparent tokens remaine of a haven, . . . though now it be graveld up, and the streame or *tydegate* turned another way.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150). (*Davies.*)

2. *Naut.*, a narrow place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tide-harbor (tīd′här″bor), *n.* Same as *tidal harbor* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-land (tīd′land), *n.* Such land as is affected by the tide; land which is alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides.—**Tide-land spruce.** See *spruce*[3].

tideless (tīd′les), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-less.*] Without ebb or flow.

There is a considerable fresh water volume debouching into a *tideless* sea or lake.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 306.

tide-lock (tīd′lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of double gates, by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide. Also called *guard-lock.*

tidely† (tīd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *tidely, tydely,* < AS. *tīdlīce* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonably, < *tīdlīc* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonable, < *tīd,* time, tide: see *tide*[1] and *-ly*[2].] 1. Seasonably; opportunely; suitably; fitly.

But [he] tok to him *tidely* trewe cunsayl euere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5482.

Item, Sir, if my Maister of the Rolles be not come, I trust to God to com *tydely* i now, as for the traversys.
Paston Letters, I. 528.

2. Cleverly; smartly; bravely.

Than Troiell full *tidely* turnyt into batell,
With a folke that was fell, fuerse of assaute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10270.

tide-mark (tīd′märk), *n.* The limit of the flow or of the ebb of the tide.

tide-marsh (tīd′märsh), *n.* See *marsh.*

★**tide-meter** (tīd′mē″tėr), *n.* A tide-gage.

tide-mill (tīd′mil), *n.* 1. A mill supplied with power by means of a water-wheel operated by a fall or current in a tideway or from a tidal basin.—2. A water-pumping station operated by a tide-wheel, used to pump water over a dike. See *tide-wheel.*

tide-pool (tīd′pōl), *n.* A pool left by the regress of the tide.

tide-predictor (tīd′prē-dik″tor), *n.* An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water. In the machine of Ferrel (which is used for the official tide-tables of the United States Coast Survey) there is a chain passing over thirty-four pulleys attached eccentrically to half as many revolving axes. Two hands move in an apparently very irregular way over a dial; when these coincide the time of high or low water is read off on the dial, and the height of the water upon a vertical scale with a moving index at the side.

tide-rips (tīd′rips), *n. pl.* Rough water caused by opposing tides or currents.

tide-rock (tīd′rok), *n.* A rock alternately covered and uncovered by the tides.

tide-rode (tīd′rōd), *a. Naut.*, swinging by the force of the tide when at anchor; riding at anchor with head to tide and not to wind. See *wind-rode.*

tide-runner (tīd′run″ėr), *n.* A fish whose movements correspond to or are otherwise affected by the tides.

These big fellows [weakfish] are designated as *tide-runners.* *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 244.

tides-man (tīdz′man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide.—2. A tidewaiter.

tide-table (tīd′tā″bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tidewaiter (tīd′wā″tėr), *n.* One of a class of custom-house officers whose business it is to await the arrival of ships, and to see that while in port the customs regulations as to the landing and shipping of goods are observed, and the revenue laws are not violated.

If he misses a pair of colours, or a *tide-waiter's* place, he has no remedy but the highway.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

The father of the Custom-House — the patriarch not only of this little squad of officials, but, I am bold to say, of the respectable body of *tide-waiters* all over the United States — was a certain permanent Inspector.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 17.

tide-water (tīd′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide.—**Tide-water region,** the low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about 100 miles.

tide-wave (tīd′wāv), *n.* A tidal wave (which see, under *tidal*).

tideway (tīd′wā), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

Now and then great budgerows crossed our path, or lay anchored in the *tideway.*
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 125.

tide-wheel (tīd′hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel operated by a head of water from a tidal basin, or working as a current-wheel in a tideway or sluice.

tidif†, *n.* See *tidy*[2].

tidily (tī′di-li), *adv.* [< *tidy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; with simplicity and suitability: as, a *tidily* dressed girl.

tidiness (tī′di-nes), *n.* [< *tidy*[1] + *-ness.*] The quality of being tidy; neatness: as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, etc.

The open country is more pleasing than the small villages, which have not the *tidiness* of the New England small villages. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 258.

tiding (tī′ding), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *tiding, tydinge, tideng, tithinge,* < AS. **tīdung* = D. *tijding* = MLG. *tiding* = MHG. *zītunge,* G. *zeitung* (cf. Sw. *tidning*), news, information; verbal n. of AS. *tīdan,* etc., happen: see *tide*[1], *v.* (*b*) Mixed with ME. *tidinde, tithende, tithinde,* < Icel. *tīdhindi* = Dan. *tidende,* lit. things happening, pl. ppr. of **tīdha* = AS. *tīdan,* happen: see *tide*[1].] The announcement of an event or occurrence not previously made known; a piece of news; hence, in the plural, news; information; intelligence: now always used in the plural.

Thus saugh I fals and soth compouned
Togeder flee for oo *tydinge.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2109.

Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. Luke ii. 10.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 57.

[The plural form *tidings* is sometimes used as a singular. Compare *news.*

The *tidings* comes that they are all arrived.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 115.]

=**Syn.** *Intelligence,* etc. See *news.*

tiding-well (tī′ding-wel), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

There is a *tiding-well*
That daily ebbs and flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 88.

tidley (tid′li), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*[2], *tidy*[2].] The wren of Europe, *Troglodytes parvulus. Montagu.*—**Tidley goldfinch.** See *goldfinch.*

tidly†, *adv.* Same as *titely.*

tidological (tī-dō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *tidolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tidology: as, *tidological* researches. *Whewell.*

tidology (tī-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *tide*[1] + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

I have ventured to employ the term *Tidology,* having been much engaged in tidological researches.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences (ed. 1840), I. p. lxxiii.

tidy[1] (tī′di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tidy, tydy, tidi* (= D. *tijdig* = MLG. *tīdich,* timely, = OHG. MHG. *zītig,* G. *zeitig,* seasonable, timely, = Sw. *tidig* = Dan. *tidig,* timely); < *tide*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Seasonable; opportune; favorable; fit; suitable.

Gret merthe to the messangeres Meliors than made,
For the *tidy* tidinges that tiȝtly were seide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1338.

If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,
Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.
Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 22.

2†. Brave; smart; skilful; fine; good.

Than Troilus full tite, & *tidé* Eneas,
Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7410.

Thanne worth Trewe-tonge, a *tidy* man that tened me neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B). iii. 320.

3. Appropriate or suitable as regards order, arrangement, occasion, circumstances, or the like; becomingly or neatly arrayed or arranged; kept in good order; neat; trim: as, a *tidy* dress; a *tidy* and well-furnished apartment.

To see it all so *tidy,* not even a pair of boots thrown about, or a tie flung on the table, made their hearts die within them. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

4. Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly: as, a *tidy* person.—5. Moderately or fairly large, great, or important; considerable; respectable; pretty: as, a *tidy* sum of money. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Al that touched ther to a *tidi* erldome,
To the kowherd & his wif the king gaf that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5384.

May be after a *tidy* day's work I shall come home with 1*s.* in my pocket.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

6. Satisfactory; comfortable; fairly good or well: as, How are you to-day? *Tidy.* [Slang.]

II. *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). 1. A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.—2. A pinafore or apron. [Prov. Eng.]

tidy[1] (tī′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tidied,* ppr. *tidying.* [< *tidy*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make neat; put in good order: often followed by *up:* as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [Colloq.]

She found the widow with her house-place *tidied up* after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, etc., in good or proper order: often with *up.* [Colloq.]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. Ma and Africa, together, upset the whole house.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxx.

tidy[2] (tī′di), *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). [Early mod. E. also *tydie;* also dial. *tiddy,* q. v.; < ME. *tidif, tydif, tidife;* origin unknown: see *tidif.* Cf. *tiddy*[2] (and *tidley*); the termination is appar. OF.] A small singing bird, perhaps the wren.

Tho that hadde doon unkyndenesse—
As doth the *tydif,* for new-fangelnesse.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 154.

And of those chaunting fowls, the Goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,
The *Tydie* for her notes as delicate as they.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 79.

tidytips (tī′di-tips), *n.* A Californian composite plant, *Blepharipappus platyglossus:* a showy plant with bright-yellow rays, frequently cultivated as a half-hardy annual.

tie[1] (tī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tied,* ppr. *tying.* [Early mod. E. also *tye;* dial. also *tee;* < ME. *tien, tyen, teyen, teien, teigen, tigen,* < AS. *tīgan, *tȳgan, *tēgan, *tīgian,* cited also as **tēgean,* bind, tie, a secondary form of the verb *teón* (pret. *teáh,* pl. *tugon,* pp. *togen*), draw, pull: see *tee*[1], *tow*[1]. In some uses the verb is directly from the noun: see *tie*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attach or make fast by a band, ribbon, cord, or the like drawn together and knotted; bind.

Ther-with thei drough theire swerdes oute and wente toward the river that ran vnder the gardin, where thei hadde a barge *i-teyed* where-in thei were come in to the gardin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight,*
With which he drew him forth, even in his own despight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck. Prov. vi. 20, 21.

2. To fasten by looping or knotting: as, to *tie* a ribbon on one's arm; hence, to fasten as if tied.

What boots it thee
To shew the rusted buckle that did *tie*
The garter of thy greatest grandsire's knee?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 12.

He *tied* the ends into the nautical slip-knot, and pronounced the thing complete.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 163.

3. To fasten by tightening and knotting the strings of: as, to *tie* a shoe or a bonnet.

Drawer, *tie* my shoe, prithee; the new knot, as thou seest this. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

4. To form by looping and interlacing; knit: as, to *tie* a knot.

Again the hawthorn shall supply
The garlands you delight to *tie.*
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

5. To bind or unite securely; specifically, to unite in marriage (colloq. in this use).

And doe they not knowe that a Tragedie is *tied* to the lawes of Poesie, and not of Historie?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied.* *Fairfax.*

I heartily desire this courtesy,
And would not be denied, to wait upon you
This day, to see you *tied,* then no more trouble you.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

6. To bind, restrict, limit, or confine; hold or restrain, as by authority or moral influence.

Herewith hir swelling sobbes
Did *tie* hir tong from talke.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I see you are *tied* to no particular employment.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately all days of my life? they may as soon *tie* an Englishman to live so.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

7. In *building,* to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See *tie*[1], *n.*, 5.—8. In *music,* to unite or bind, as

notes, by a tie. See *tie*[1], *n.*, 8.—**9.** To supply with ties or sleepers, as the road-bed of a railway.

The track was solid, evenly graded, heavily *tied*, well aligned, and the cars ran over it with no more swing and bounce than on an old road. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 566.

10. To make the same score as; equal in a score or contest: as, A *tied* B at checkers.—**11.** In *surg.*, to secure (a vein or an artery) with a ligature, so as to prevent loss of blood in case the vessel has been ruptured or severed, or to check the flow of blood through it in some special circumstances; ligate.—**Tied at the elbow.** See the quotation.

The feet are turned out, and then there is a want of liberty in the play of the whole shoulder, because the elbow rubs against the ribs, and interferes with the action. This is called being *tied at the elbow*, and is most carefully to be avoided in selecting the greyhound, as well as all other breeds. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

To be tied to a woman's apron-strings. See *apron-string.*—**To tie a fly.** See *fly*[2].—**To tie down.** (*a*) To fasten so as to prevent from rising. (*b*) To restrain; confine; hinder from action.

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied down* to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

To tie hand and foot. See *to bind hand and foot*, under *hand.*—**To tie neck and heels.** See *neck.*—**To tie up.** (*a*) To bind or fasten securely: as, to *tie up* a bundle. (*b*) To wrap up; protect with wrappings.

Look to your cloaks, and *tie up* your little throats; for, I tell you, the great baize will soon fall down. *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

(*c*) To confine; restrain; hamper in or hinder from motion or action.

Joy hath *tied* my tongue *up*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*d*) To place or invest in such a way as to render unavailable: as, to have one's money *tied up* in real estate.

She is close of her money; . . . she has *tied up* every shilling of it, and only allows me [her husband] half a crown a week for pocket-money.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

(*e*) To give, devise, or bequeath in such a way and under such conditions as to prevent sale, or alienation from the person or purpose intended: as, to *tie up* an estate.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot†.** See *knot*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a tie with another or others in some contest; score the same number of points, runs, or the like.—**To ride and tie.** ★See *ride.*

tie[1] (tī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tye;* < ME. *teye*, **tige*, < AS. *tyge*, *tige*, a band, rope, a secondary form, with mutation, of *teáh*, *teág*, a band, rope (= D. *touw* = MLG. *touwe*, *tow*, *tau*, LG. *tau* (> G. *tau*) = Icel. *taug*, a rope), < *teón* (pret. *teáh*), draw, pull: see *tee*[1], *v.*, and cf. *tie*[1], *v.*, also *tow*[2] (a doublet of *tie*[1]). The noun *tie*[1] is in the later senses directly from the verb *tie*[1].] **1.** A band; rope; chain; a cord or other flexible thing used to fasten or bind, especially by knotting or looping; a fastening: as, cotton-*ties* (for binding bales of cotton); specifically, the ribbon or similar fastening used for the queue or pigtail, whether of the wig or of the natural hair.

Great formal wigs with a *tie* behind.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

2. A cravat, usually a simple one knotted in front; a necktie.

Both wear the soft black hat so popular with us in the West, and the regulation black frock-cut uniform, with white *tie* at the throat.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 145.

3. A knot composed of one or two loops of cord, ribbon, or the like; a looped ornamental knot; a bow.

A very smart *tie* in his smart cravat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

4. Something which binds or unites, in a figurative sense; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal: as, the *ties* of blood or of friendship.

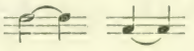
Awe and affrights are never *ties* of love.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

The bonds of affinity, which are the links and *ties* of nature. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

The secret of the world is the *tie* between person and event. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. In *construction*, any rod or beam serving to counteract a pulling or tensile strain, to hold the parts together, to equalize opposing thrusts, or to transfer strains from one part of a structure to another. It is used, for instance, in bridges, to fasten the parts together and resist strains of tension; and in roofs, to take the thrust from a pair of rafters, and, by opposing one to the other, to prevent the roof from spreading. It is opposed to a *strut*, or a member serving to hold different members of a structure apart. See cuts under *car-truck*, *king-post*, and *pilework*.

6. On railroads, one of a series of beams, commonly of wood, laid on a permanent way and bedded in the ballast, on which are laid the rails to form the track. These ties are sometimes made of iron or stone, and in a variety of forms. Also called *sleeper* or *cross-sleeper.*—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the topsail- or topgallant-halyards which is fast to the yard and passes through a sheave-hole in the mast or through a tie-block at the masthead. (*b*) A mooring-bridle.—**8.** In *musical notation*, a curve above or below two notes on the same degree which are to be performed continuously, as if but one; a bind or ligature. The following are examples:



Ties are used especially to connect notes that lie in different measures, or which it is rhythmically important to keep separate to the eye. They are not to be confused with slurs.

9. A state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as when two candidates receive an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score a like number of points, or two or more racers reach the winning-post at the same time, so that neither party can be declared victorious; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

The government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a *tie*. If we had a good candidate we could win. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 3.

Rand had one majority on the first ballot, and I counted him out. I made it a *tie* by swallowing one of his ballots. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 40.

10. A weavers' pattern.

A weaver's pocket-book of that period . . . was an ordinary long-shaped pocket-book, and contained about eighty different *ties* or patterns.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 314.

11. Same as *lace*, 2.—**12.** *pl.* Low shoes fastened with lacings.—**Axle-clip tie.** See *axle-clip.*—**Book of ties.** See *book.*—**Diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Family tie.** See *family.*—**Stay-end tie.** See *stay-end.*—**To play or shoot off a tie,** to go through a second contest or match (the first being indecisive), in order to decide who is to be the winner.

The *ties*, as you call them, were *shot off* before two o'clock. *Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

tie[2] (tī), *n.* [Also *tye;* < ME. *tye*, *teye*, < OF. *teie*, *taie*, *toie*, tick, < L. *theca*, ML. *teca*, *techa:* see *tick*[3].] **1.** A tick (of a bed). *Halliwell.* —**2.** A feather-bed. *Halliwell* (spelled *tye*). [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

tie-bar (tī'bär), *n.* A bar which serves as a tie.

tie-beam (tī'bēm), *n.* A horizontal timber connecting two principal rafters, for the purpose of preventing the walls from being pushed out by the thrust of the roof, or for tying together other parts of a structure. When placed above the bottom of the rafters it is called a *collar-beam.* See cut under *curb-roof.*

tieboy (tī'boi), *n.* A sled: same as *go-devil*, 3.

tie-dog† (tī'dog), *n.* [< ME. *teidogge*, *tezdoggue;* < *tie*[1] + *dog.*] A fierce dog which it is necessary to tie up; a bandog.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;
But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.
Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon (1601). (*Nares.*)

tiegot, *n.* [Abbr. of *vertigo*, as formerly accented *vertī'go.*] Vertigo; dizziness.

I am shrewdly troubled with a *tiego*
Here in my head.
Fletcher and Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 3.

tiemannite (tē'man-īt), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, *Tiemann.*] Native mercuric selenide, usually occurring massive, of a steel-gray color and metallic luster, rarely in crystals resembling those of sphalerite.

tie-plate (tī'plāt), *n.* A main carline.

tier[1] (tī'ėr), *n.* [< *tie*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which ties.—**2.** A child's apron. Also, erroneously, *tire.*

Where well-drilled urchins, each behind his *tire*,
Waited in ranks the wished command to fire.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

★**3.** In *entom.*, same as *leaf-tier.*

tier[2] (tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tire*, *tyre*, also *teer* (orig. pron. tēr, then tīr, besides tēr retained to accord with the F., and spelled *tier* perhaps in simulation of the form of *pier*); < OF. *tire*, a course, continuance of a course, a draught, pull, stroke, hit (= It. *tiro*, a draught, pull, stroke, hit, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2]. Perhaps confused with OF. *tiere*, *tieiere*, row, rank, order, = Pr. *tiera*, *teira*, a row (also adornment, attire: see *tire*[4]). The AS. *tiér*, appar. meaning a row or series, occurs but once, and is of doubtful status. The words spelled *tire* and *tier* are much involved as to form and senses.] **1.** A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another: as, a *tier* of seats in a theater; the old three-decked war-ships had three *tiers* of guns on each side, the upper, middle, and lower *tiers.*

The hospital of Saint Helena is a magnificent fabric; the gates are built with a *tier* of white marble and a *tier* of red alternately, having sheets of lead placed between the stones. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

I at last caught at a boat moored, one of a *tier* of boats at a causeway. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 13.

2. In *organ-building*, same as *rank*[2], 1 (*c*).—**Ground tier.** See *ground*[1].—**Tiers of a cable,** the layers of fakes or windings of a cable, one resting on another when coiled.

tier[2] (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tier*[2], *n.*] To pile, build, or arrange in tiers. Compare *tierer.*

Lightermen shall not be required to deliver or receive freight at a distance of over one hundred feet from the gangway of their Lighter or Barge, and in no case shall they be required to *tier* or pile their freight on the docks, etc. *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–89, p. 301.

tier[3]†, *n.* See *tire*[6].

tierce (tērs), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *terce;* < ★ME. *tierce*, *tyerse*, < OF. (and F.), *tiers*, m. (= Sp. Pg. *tercia*, f., = It. *terzo*, m.), a third part, third, tierce, < *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third (= E. *third*), < *tres* = E. *three.*] **1.** A third; a third part.

The latitude . . . is sixtie eight degrees and a *terce*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

The way is long, and difficult the road,
And now the sun to middle-*tierce* returns.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 96.

2. Same as *terce*, 4.

In shorte tyme was grete occisioun, and longe it endured, from *tierce* in to noone, and than sparbled the saisnes and turned bakke towarde her chyuachie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

3. A liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe. See *pipe*[1], 8. Also *terce.*—**4.** A cask intermediate in size between a barrel and a hogshead: as, a *tierce* of sugar; a *tierce* of rice or of salted provisions.—**5.** In *music*, same as *third.* (*a*) The fourth harmonic of any given tone—that is, the major third above the second octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop giving tones two octaves and a third above the normal pitch of the digitals used.

6. In *card-playing*, a sequence of three cards. —**7.** In *fencing*, the third of a series of eight points and parries, beginning with prime. A thrust *in tierce* is a thrust, with the knuckles upward, at the upper breast, which, from the ordinary position of engagement, the left of the foils touching, is given after passing the foil to the other side of the opponent's weapon. A parry *in tierce* guards this blow. It is produced by turning the hand knuckles upward and carrying it a few inches to the right without lowering hand or point.

To reign is restless fence,
Tierce, quart, and trickery.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

8. In *her.*, a fesse composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.—**Arch of the tierce or third point,** an arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.—**En tierce,** in *her.*, divided in three: said of the field. Compare def. 8.—**Quart and tierce.** See *quart*[2].—**Tierce bendwise,** in *her.*, a bend composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry. —**Tierce major** in *whist*, a sequence of ace, king, and queen.—**Tierce point,** the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Also called *third point.* *Gwilt.*

tiercé (tēr-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *tiers*, tierce: see *tierce.*] In *her.*, divided into three parts of three different tinctures. The field may be so divided either fessewise, palewise, or bendwise, which must be expressed in the blazon: thus, *tiercé in bend* means divided into three compartments bendwise.

tiercelt, tiercelet†, *n.* See *tercel, tercelet.*

tierceron (tēr'se-ron), *n.* [F.: see *tierce.*] In medieval vaulting, a secondary rib springing from an intersection of two other ribs.

The additional ribs, tiernes, *tiercerons*, etc., which appear in the later forms of vaulting, more especially in England, are mere surface ribs having no real function.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 18.

tiercet (tēr'- or tėr'set), *n.* [< *tierce* + *-et.*] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines; three lines rimed.

tierer (tēr'ėr), *n.* [< *tier*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who arranges or piles something in tiers; specifically (*naut.*), a man stationed in the hold when heaving up anchor to stow away the cable as it comes in.

tie-rod (tī'rod), *n.* **1.** A rod used to bind longitudinal railway-sleepers to one another: same as *cross-tie.*—**2.** In *arch.*, *bridge-building*, etc., a rod used to draw and bind together parts of a structure; a tension-rod. They are sometimes made like long bolts with a head at one end and a screw and nut at the other; sometimes they have a screw and nut at each end. Quite commonly they are made in two parts, each with a head or eye at one end and a screw-thread at the other, the threaded ends being united by a turnbuckle for drawing up the rod to the required tension.

tierras (tyer'as), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *tierra*, earth: see *terra.*] In *mining*, fine or pulverulent ores

more or less intermixed with rock, which are made up into adobes or bricks before being treated in the furnace; in Mexico, generally, any inferior pulverulent ores. [New Almaden quicksilver-mines.]

tiers-argent (tyãrz'är-zhoṅ'), *n.* [F., < *tiers*, third, + *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] An alloy consisting of silver with two thirds its weight of aluminium, brought into some use in France as being not less handsome than silver and more durable, at half its price.

tier-saw (tēr'sâ), *n.* A hard, stiff saw used by bricklayers for cutting curved faces upon bricks in building arches, domes, round brick pillars, etc.

tiers état (tyãrz ā-tä'). [F.: *tiers* (< L. *tertius*), third (see *tierce*); *état* (< L. *status*), state, condition, estate: see *state*.] See *third estate*, under *estate*.

tier-shot (tēr'shot), *n.* Grape-shot arranged in tiers with circular disks between them.

tie-strap (tī'strap), *n.* A strap for tying an animal, having a buckle on one end to fasten it to the ring of a bit, etc.; a halter.

tie-tie (tī'tī), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the small pieces of cord fastened to a hammock, and used sometimes to secure it in a roll instead of a hammock-lashing.

tie-up (tī'up), *n.* [< *tie up*, under *tie*[1], *v.*] A strike among street-car or railway men, or others, in which the horses are tied up or traffic is otherwise suspended. [U. S.]

In the event of a *tie-up*, or strike, these street boxes would be used as they now are. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 32.

tie-wig (tī'wig), *n.* A wig having the hair behind gathered and tied by a ribbon. Compare *queue* and *pigtail*.

My uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and the *tie-wig*, kept his rank with my father.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

tiff[1]† (tif), *v. t.* [< ME. *tiffen*, *tifen*, < OF. *tiffer*, *tifer*, also *attiffer*, *atifer*, F. *attifer*, dress, adorn; cf. D. *tippen*, clip the points or ends of the hair (cf. F. *attifet*, ornament of the head): see *tip*[1], *v.*] To dress; deck; array.

Whan sche in that tyr was *tiffed* as sche schold,
Meliors in here merthe to hire maiden seide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

tiff[1]† (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*[1], *v.*] Set; attitude.

Did you mark the beau *tiff* of his wig, what a deal of pains he took to toss it back, when the very weight thereof was like to draw him from his seat?
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 144.

tiff[2] (tif), *v.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *tift*[1], but ult. < Norw. *teva*, sniff, smell, = Icel. *thefa*, sniff; cf. Norw. *tev*, *täv*, *töv*, a drawing in of the breath, the wind or scent of an animal, = Sw. dial. *täv* = Dan. dial. *tæv*, smell, scent, = Icel. *thefr*, smell. Hence *tiff*[2], *n.*, *tiffing*, *tiffin*. Cf. *tift*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sip; drink.

He *tiff'd* his punch, and went to rest.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To lunch. [Anglo-Indian.]

tiff[2] (tif), *n.* [A reduction of *tift*[1], *n.*, or from the related *tiff*: see *tiff*[2], *v.* Cf. *tift*[1], *n.* Cf. also *tip*[3].] **1.** A draught of liquor; a "drop": as, a *tiff* of brandy.

What say you to a glass of white wine, or a *tiff* of punch, by way of whet? *Fielding*, Amelia, viii. 10.

Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch with great solemnity.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

2. Thin or small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

That too shall quickly follow, if
It can be rais'd from strong or *tiff*.
Brome, Answer to his University Friend.

tiff[3] (tif), *v. i.* [Prob. orig. 'sniff' in anger, and so ult. identical with *tiff*[2], < Norw. *teva* = Icel. *thefa*, sniff: see *tiff*[2].] To be in a pet; be peevish or quarrelsome.

Poor Mincing *tift* and *tift* all the Morning.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

She *tiff'd* at Tim, she ran from Ralph.
Landor, New Style.

tiff[3] (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*[3], *v.*] A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

My lord and I have had another little — *tiff*, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxiv.

tiffany (tif'ą-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tiffiny*, *tiffeny*, *tiffenay*; prob., like the surname *Tiffany* (< ME. *Tiffany*, *Tyffanie*, etc., ML. *Tiffania*, *Teffania*, *Thifania*, etc., a common fem. name), a reduction of *theophany* (ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, etc.), equiv. to *epiphany*, with ref. to the feast of Epiphany, the church festival also called *Twelfth Day*, concluding the Christmas holidays. The name as applied to a silk would thus mean 'Epiphany silk,' i. e. holiday silk; cf. *Easter bonnet*, i. e. spring bonnet; cf. also *tawdry*, applied orig. to lace sold at a fair held on the festival of St. Audrey.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tiffanies* (-niz). 1†. A kind of thin silk; gauze.

The Knights appeared first, as consecrated persons, all in veils like to copes, of silver *tiffiny*, gathered, and falling a large compass about them.
Beaumont, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

Let her have velvets, *tiffanies*, jewels, pearls.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

A vestal veil on her head of *tiffany*, striped with silver.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Doe we not descrie
Some goddesse in a cloud of *tiffanie*?
Herrick, A Nuptiall Song.

2. A kind of gauze muslin, resembling silk gauze.

How much shall I measure you of this *tiffany*, Matty?
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3. A portable flour-sieve made of tiffany. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Made of tiffany, or thin silk: as, a *tiffany* cloak; hence, transparent.

Enter four Cupids from each side of the boscage, attired in flame-coloured taffeta close to their body, like naked boys, with bows, arrows, and wings of gold, chaplets of flowers on their heads, hoodwinked with *tiffiny* scarfs. *Beaumont*, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

The wit that I took up in Paul's in a *tiffany* cloak without a hatband; now I have put him into a doublet of satin. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

Tiffany Natures are so easily impos'd upon.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 3.

tiffing, tiffin (tif'ing, tif'in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tiff*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sipping; a drinking. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A luncheon; lunch; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; in India, a characteristic repast of curried dishes, chutney, and fruit. [Anglo-Indian, usually in the provincial form *tiffin*.]

Let 's have it for *tiffin*; very cool and nice this hot weather. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

After a pleasant chat we proceeded to the Hongkong hotel for *tiffin*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

tiffish (tif'ish), *a.* [< *tiff*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

tift[1] (tift), *n.* [Perhaps < Norw. *tæft*, drawing the breath, wind or scent of an animal; cf. *tev*, drawing the breath; < *teva*, sniff, breathe: see *tiff*[2].] **1.** A sniff; whiff; breath.

Four and twanty siller bells
Wer a' tyed till his mane,
And yae *tift* o' the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

2. A draught of liquor: same as *tiff*[2], 1. *Halliwell.*

tift[2] (tift), *v. i.* [Cf. *tiff*[3], *v.*, and *tift*[1], *n.*] Same as *tiff*[3].

We *tifted* a little going to church, and fairly quarrelled before the bells had done ringing.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

tift[2] (tift), *n.* [< *tift*[2], *v.* Cf. *tiff*[3], *n.*] Same as *tiff*[3]. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church.
Blackwood's Mag.

tig[1] (tig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tigged*, ppr. *tigging*. [A dial. var. of *tick*[1].] To touch lightly with the hand, as in the game of tag or tig; give a light stroke or tap to. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

tig[1] (tig), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tick*[1].] **1.** A light touch, such as is given in the game of tag or tig; a tap; a slight stroke.

Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, "Ower mony maisters — ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. Same as *tag*[2].

On the outskirts of the crowd, some of the town's children . . . profanely playing *tigg*.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

tig[2] (tig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Tiga (tī'gą), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1836).] A genus of Asiatic woodpeckers with only three toes on each foot, also called *Chrysonotus* and *Chloropicoides*. The inner hind toe, or hallux, is absent (as in *Picoides*). The genus is wide-ranging on the continent and many of the islands. The type is *T. javanensis* (formerly *Picus tiga* and usually *T. tridactyla*), ranging from Java, etc., to the Malay peninsula and Bengal; *T. shorei* and *T. everetti* are the other species. The first-named is a handsome woodpecker, 10 inches long, with golden-greenish back, black tail, crimson occipital crest, pale-buffy sides of the head and neck striped with black, and the under parts rayed and barred with black on a light ground.


Tiga javanensis.

tigarea (tig-a-rē'ą), *n.* [Guiana.] A plant, the red creeper, *Tetracera aspera*.

tige (tēzh), *n.* [< F. *tige*, a stalk, stem, pipe, < L. *tibia*, a pipe: see *tibia*.] **1.** A stem or stalk; also, the shaft of a column, from the base-moldings to the capital.—**2.** In some firearms, a pin at the base of the breech, designed to expand the base of the ball.—**3.** In a center-fire cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

tige-arm (tēzh'ärm), *n.* A muzzle-loading small arm having a steel tige screwed into the center of the breech-pin, upon which the bullet drops and is then forced into the grooves by sharp blows from the ramrod. The powder-charge is placed in the annulus around the tige.

tigella (tī-jel'ą), *n.* [NL., < F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige*, a stalk, stem: see *tige*.] Same as *tigelle*.

tigellate (tij'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **tigellatus*, < *tigella*, a tigella: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tigelle (ti-jel'), *n.* [< F. *tigelle*: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, the young embryonic axis or primitive stem which bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle. By some, however, the name has been applied to the plumule.

tigellus (tī-jel'us), *n.*; pl. *tigelli* (-ī). [NL., m., equiv. to *tigella*, f.: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, same as *tigelle*.

tiger (tī'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyger*, *tigre*, *tygre*; < ME. *tigre*, *tygre*, < OF. *tigre*, *tygre*, F. *tigre* = Sp. It. *tigre*, m., *tigra*, f., = Pg. *tigre*, m., = D. *tijger* = G. Dan. Sw. *tiger* = Bohem. *tigr* = Pol. *tygrys* = Russ. *tigrŭ*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. τίγρις, a tiger; appar. a foreign word, perhaps < OPers. (Zend) **tighri*, a tiger, a supposed particular use (in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon his prey) of *tighri*, **tigra*, Pers. *tīr*, an arrow (cf. Skt. *tīvra*, *tīr*, Hind. *tīr*, an arrow), < *tighra*, sharp, < √ *stig*, Skt. √ *tij*, sharp: see *stick*[1]. Cf. L. *Tigris*, < Gr. Τίγρις, < OPers. *Tigra*, Pers. *Tīr*, the river Tigris, lit. 'the river Arrow,' so called from its swiftness.] **1.** A feline quadruped, *Felis tigris* or *Tigris regalis*, one of


Royal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).
From a photograph by Dixon, London.

the two largest living cats (the other being the lion), of the family *Felidæ*. The tiger is beautifully striped with black and tawny yellow; it has no mane. The female, when distinguished, is called *tigress*. The tiger inhabits southern Asia and some of the larger islands belonging to that continent, having there the same position that the lion has in Africa. Thence it ranges north into Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea, though absent from the plateau region of central Asia. In habits the tiger is far more active and agile than the lion, and exhibits a large amount of fierce cunning. He generally selects as his lair a concealed spot near a watercourse, whence to spring upon the animals that approach to drink. His tread through the thick jungle is stealthy, and he appears to avoid rather than court danger, unless when brought to bay, when he turns an appalling front to the foe. Tigers do not generally attack man, but in some cases they seem to acquire a special liking for human prey, and boldly approach villages for the purpose of securing it; such are known as *man-eaters* (see *man-eater*, 2). In some districts the loss of human life is enough to become a matter of official statistics. The natives destroy them by traps, pits, poisoned arrows, and other means. Tiger-hunting is a favorite Indian sport. It is pursued generally by Europeans, the tiger being shot from the back of an elephant. Several subspecies should probably be recognized. When taken young the tiger can be tamed, and tigers thus domesticated are occasionally to be seen in India.

2. The thylacine dasyure, or tiger-wolf: so called from the stripes. See *thylacine* (with cut).—3. A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.—4. A dissolute swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer; a hector; a bully; a mohawk.

"A man may have a very good coat-of-arms, and be a *tiger*, my boy," the Major said, chipping his egg: "that man is a *tiger*, mark my word—a low man."
Thackeray, Pendennis, xx.

5. [Humorously compared to a tiger in a show-wagon driven about the streets in parade.] A groom who goes out with the equipage of his master—that is, with the dog-cart, curricle, cab, or other vehicle driven by the master himself, his duty being to take care of the equipage when the master has left the box.

His *tiger*, Tim, was clean of limb,
His boots were polished, his jacket was trim.
With a very smart tie in his smart cravat,
And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

6. [Appar. so called as being "an ornamental addition": in allusion to the tiger or groom (def. 5) who sits as if a mere ornament in the vehicle which his master drives.] An additional cheer; "one more" (often the word *tiger*): as, three cheers and a *tiger*. [Colloq.]—7. In *sugar-manuf.*, a tank with a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escapes. *E. H. Knight.*—8. A bug of the family *Tingitidæ*: translating the French name.—9†. A fabulous bird. See the extract.

Yet ben there other byrdes the whyche ben called *Tygris*, and they be so stronge that they wyll bere or cary in theyr neste a man sytting vpon an horse all armyd fro the hede to ye fote.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).

American tiger, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. See cut under *jaguar*.—**Bengal tiger**. See def. 1.—**Black tiger**, a melanistic variety of the jaguar.—**Clouded tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See *tiger-cat*.—**Heraldic tiger**, in *her.*, an imaginary beast unlike a real tiger and more of the shape of a wolf except for having a tufted tail like a lion's. It should always be blazoned *heraldic tiger* to distinguish it from the real creature, which is sometimes depicted in recent heraldry.—**Marbled tiger**, the marbled tiger-cat. See *marbled*.—**Mexican tiger**, the jaguar.—**Red tiger**, the cougar. See cut under *cougar*.—**Royal Bengal tiger**, the common tiger, *Felis tigris*. See def. 1.—**Saber-toothed tiger**, a machærodont; one of the great fossil cats, with enormous upper canines, belonging to the subfamily *Machærodontinæ*. See *Machærodontinæ*, and cut under *saber-toothed*.—**Tiger natural**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the real tiger more or less closely: so called to distinguish it from the heraldic tiger.—**Tiger swallowtail**. See *swallowtail*.—**To buck or fight the tiger**. See *fight*.—**Tortoise-shell tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See cut under *tiger-cat*.—**Water-tiger**, a predaceous water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*: so called from their habits. See *Hydradephaga*, and cut under *Dytiscidæ*.

tigerantic† (tī-gē-ran′tik), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-antic*, a capricious addition, prob. in simulation of *elephantic*.] Ravenous. [Rare.]

In what sheep's-head ordinary have you chew'd away the meridian of your *tigerantic* stomach?
Tom Brown, Works, II. 179. [(*Davies.*)


Virginia Tiger-beetle (*Tetracha virginica*).

tiger-beetle (tī′gėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ*: so called from its active predaceous habits. See also cuts under *Amblychila* and *Cicindela*.

tiger-bittern (tī′gėr-bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird of the heron family and genus *Tigrisoma*, of which there are several species: so called from the markings of the plumage. ★See cut under *Tigrisoma*.

tiger-cat (tī′gėr-kat), *n.* 1. One of several streaked or spotted cats of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis*: so called from their resemblance to the tiger in markings or in ferocity, though they are all much smaller, and range down to the size of a large house-cat. These cats are numerous in both hemispheres, and the name has no specific meaning without a qualifying term. The clouded tiger-cat, *F. macroscelis*, of the East Indies is perhaps the largest and handsomest. The American ocelot is a tiger-cat, and others have their distinctive names, as *chati*, *serval*, and *margay*. See these words, and cuts under *serval* and *ocelot*.


Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis macroscelis*).

2. A mongrel or hybrid between the wildcat of Europe (*F. catus*) and the domestic cat.—**Long-tailed tiger-cat**, *Felis macrurus* of Brazil, closely resembling the ocelot, and sometimes called *ocelot leopard*.—**Marbled tiger-cat**. See *marbled*.

tiger-chop (tī′gėr-chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*.

tiger-cowry (tī′gėr-kou″ri), *n.* A tiger-shell; a kind of cowry with large spots, *Cypræa tigris*. See cut under *Cypræa*.

tiger-eye (tī′gėr-ī), *n.* Same as *tiger's-eye*.

tiger-flower (tī′gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tigridia*: so named from the variegation of the flower. The ordinary species is *T. pavonia*, one of the most showy of garden flowers, having a perianth six inches broad, colored a brilliant scarlet with copious crimson spots toward the dark center. The flower is of a triangular form, the three inner divisions of the perianth being much smaller than the three outer. Each flower lasts only a day, but there is a quick succession for six or eight weeks. There are several varieties, including the yellow and the white tigridias. From its native land sometimes called *Mexican tiger-flower*. Also *tiger-iris*.

tiger-footed (tī′gėr-fūt″ed), *a.* Swift as a tiger; hastening to devour. [Rare.]

This *tiger-footed* rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will too late
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 312.

tiger-frog (tī′gėr-frog), *n.* Same as *leopard-frog*.

tiger-grass (tī′gėr-gras), *n.* A dwarf fan-palm, *Nannorhops Ritchieana*, of western India, extending into Persia: put by the natives to a great variety of uses. It was formerly classed with *Chamærops*, from which it chiefly differs by its valvate instead of imbricate petals or corolla-segments.

tigerine (tī′gėr-in), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-ine*[1].] See *tigrine*.

tigerish (tī′gėr-ish), *a.* [Also *tigrish*; < *tiger* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tiger in appearance, nature, or habits. (*a*) Fierce, bloodthirsty, or cruel.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

(*b*) Swaggering; bully-like. Compare *tiger*, 4.

Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use a slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 20.

tigerism (tī′gėr-izm), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-ism*.] 1. Tigerish disposition or propensities.—2. Dissolute swaggering habits; especially, an affectation of such habits.

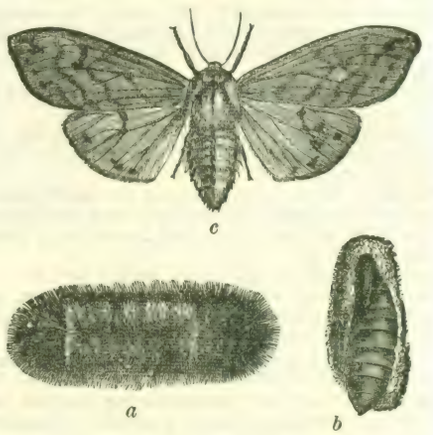
In France, where *tigerism* used to be the fashion among the painters, I make no doubt Carmine would have let his beard and wig grow, and looked the fiercest of the fierce.
Thackeray, Character Sketches, The Artists.

tigerkin (tī′gėr-kin), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-kin*.] A little tiger or tiger-cat: used humorously of the domestic cat.

It is only from the attic that you can appreciate the picturesque which belongs to our domesticated *tigerkin*. The goat should be seen on the Alps, and the cat on the ★housetop.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

tiger-lily (tī′gėr-lil″i), *n.* A common garden lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, native in China, bearing nodding flowers with a reflexed perianth of a dull-orange color spotted with black (whence the name). It produces bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Its bulbs are used for food in China and Japan.

tiger-moth (tī′gėr-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Arctiidæ*, as *Arctia caia* and *Parasemia plantaginis*, whose larvæ are *bear-caterpillars* and *woolly bears*. *Isia isabella* is the isabella tiger-moth. *Deiopæa bella* is a common tiger-moth in the United States. See also cuts under *bear*[2], *Euprepia*, and *Utetheisa*.


Isabella Tiger-moth (*Isia isabella*).
a, larva; *b*, cocoon and chrysalis; *c*, moth.

tiger's-claw (tī′gėrz-klâ), *n.* Same as *baagnouk*.★

tiger's-eye (tī′gėrz-ī), *n.* An ornamental stone of a yellow color, with brilliant, chatoyant, or opalescent reflections due to its delicate fibrous structure. It consists essentially of quartz colored by yellow iron oxid—the latter produced by the alteration of fibers of the blue mineral crocidolite, which originally penetrated the quartz; hence often, though improperly, called *crocidolite*. It has been obtained in large quantities in the Asbestos Mountains in South Africa. Also *tiger-eye*.

tiger's-foot (tī′gėrz-fût), *n.* A twining plant, *Pharbitis Pes-tigridis*, with pedately lobed leaves, diffused through the old world tropics.

tiger-shark (tī′gėr-shärk), *n.* A large and voracious shark, *Galeocerdo maculatus* or else *Stegostoma tigrinum*, both more or less marked with yellow, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific; the zebra-shark.


Tiger-shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*).

tiger-shell (tī′gėr-shel), *n.* The tiger-cowry.

tiger's-milk (tī′gėrz-milk), *n.* The acrid milky juice of the euphorbiaceous tree *Excæcaria Agallocha*, found from India to Polynesia. The sap is extremely volatile, and affects the eyes, throat, etc., in gathering. It is used to cure ulcers.

tiger-wolf (tī′gėr-wůlf), *n.* 1. The spotted hyena, *Crocuta maculata*. See cut under *hyena*.—2. The thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*. See cut under *thylacine*.

tiger-wood (tī′gėr-wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of *Piratinera Guianensis*, imported from British Guiana, and used by cabinet-makers.—2. Same as *itaka-wood*.—3. A variety of citron-wood.

tight†, *n.* A close; an inclosure; a croft. *E. Phillips*, 1706.★

tight[1] (tīt), *a.* [< ME. *tight*, *tiht*, *tigt* (also rarely *toght*, > E. *taught*, *taut*), a var. (with initial *t* for *th* due to assimilation with the final *t*, perhaps after the Sw. Dan. forms) of **thight*, *thiht*, > E. dial. *thite*, prop. spelled **thight*, also *theat* (after Icel. *thē′tr*?), < AS. **thiht* (not found) = MD. *dicht*, D. *digt* = MHG. *dīhte*, G. *dicht*, dial. *deicht*, thick, solid, dense, = Icel. *thēttr* = Sw. *tät* = Dan. *tæt* = Goth. **theihts* (not recorded), tight, close, compact; appar. with orig. pp. suffix *-t* (as in *light*[1], *a.*); perhaps akin to *thick*.] 1. Close or closely compacted in texture or structure. (*a*) So firmly com-

pacted or put together as to be impermeable or impervious to air, gas, rain, water, etc.: as, a water-*tight* tank; an air-*tight* vessel. (*b*) Stanch; strong; firmly built or made.

'Tis known my father hath no less
Than three great argosies; besides two galliases,
And twelve *tight* galleys. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 381.

Some *tight* vessel that holds out against wind and water.
Bp. Hall, Naomi and Ruth.

Hence—**2.** Trim; tidy; neat.

How the *tight* lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 77.

O, 'tis a snug little island!
A right little, *tight* little island!
Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

A *tight*, likely wench she was, too.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

3. Expert; handy; skilful; adroit; capable.

My queen 's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 15.

And so the house is haunted, is it? It will take a *tighter* workman than I am to keep the spirits out of the seven gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

4. Close; firm: as, a *tight* grasp; a *tight* knot.—**5.** Close-fitting; especially, fitting too closely because too small, narrow, or the like: as, a *tight* shoe; a *tight* coat.

A man will always be more looked at whose dress flutters in the air than he whose dress sits *tight* upon him.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter [Landor.

A wedding-ring growing always *tighter* as I grow fatter and older. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

6. Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [Colloq.]—**7.** Tense; taut; strained or stretched so as to leave no slack: as, a *tight* rope.

Nor would he loose the reins, nor could he hold 'em *tight*.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Tom has eaten kidney and pigeon pie, and imbibed coffee, till his little skin is as *tight* as a drum.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

8. Produced by or requiring great straining or exertion; severe: as, to get through by a *tight* pull; specifically, in *med.*, noting a cough accompanied with a painful sense of constriction, and without expectoration; racking; hacking. [Colloq.]—**9.** Scarce; not easily obtained or obtainable, because held firmly or tied up in some way: applied to money; hence, straitened for want of money: as, a *tight* money-market. [Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in the City;—money was *tight*; . . . but of that financial sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Culduff could make nothing. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxi.

I've known the City now for more than ten years, Mr. Crosbie, and I never knew money to be so *tight* as it is at this moment. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlii.

10. Under the influence of strong drink; intoxicated; tipsy; "full." [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; . . . not even what Mr. Cutbill calls *tight*. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxiv.

How she cried out half her sight,
When you staggered by next night,
Twice as dirty as a serpent, and a hundred times as *tight*.
W. Carleton, Johnny Rich.

11. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering. Also *small*.—**In a tight box.** See *box*[2].—**Tight cooper.** See *cooper*.—**Tight rope**, a tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat performs dexterous feats at a greater or less height from the ground.

A damned uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a posture-master on the *tight-rope*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiii.

tight[1] (tīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tighten* = Sw. *täta* = Dan. *tætte*, make tight; from the adj.] To make tight; tighten. [Obsolete or colloq.]

tight[2] (tīt), *adv.* See *tite*[1].

tight[3]†. An old preterit of *tie*[1].

tighten (tī'tn), *v.* [< ME.**tightnen* (= Sw. *tätna*); as *tight*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make tight; draw tighter; straiten; make more close in any manner; constrict.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they waited the last signal to *tighten* the fatal cord.
Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Old Woman.
[(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To become tight; be drawn tighter.

Her fingers *tightened* round his own,
And a sound like a tender moan
Parted her lips.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 112.

tightener (tīt'nėr), *n.* [Also *tightner*; < *tighten* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tightens, or that which is used for tightening; specifically, in *anat.*, a tensor.

This wheel . . . was driven by a four-inch belt, a *tightener* pulley being so used as to prevent all slip and to maintain the maximum speed.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 201.

2. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

At one house, known as "Rodway's Coffee-house," a man can have a meal for 1*d.*—a mug of hot coffee and two slices of bread and butter, while for two-pence what is elegantly termed a *tightener*—that is to say, a most plentiful repast—may be obtained.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 70.

tightening-pulley (tīt'ning-pūl″i), *n.* A pulley which rests against a band to tighten it, and thus increase its frictional adhesion to the working pulleys over which it runs. *E. H. Knight.*

tighter (tī'tėr), *n.* [< *tight*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *tightener*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boat-wrights and *tighters* of ships. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

tightly[1] (tīt'li), *adv.* [< *tight*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tight manner; closely; firmly; compactly; neatly; well.

When we have cozened 'em most *tightly*, thou shalt steal away the innkeeper's daughter.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury came down buttoned up *tightly* in a black frock coat, carrying a light gray overcoat over his arm. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 126.

tightly[2]†, *adv.* See *titcly*.

tightner (tīt'nėr), *n.* Same as *tightener*.

tightness (tīt'nes), *n.* The character or quality of being tight, in any sense of that word.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments clinging closely to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended either to display the form or to facilitate movement, or both, as in the case of dancers, acrobats, or gymnasts, or for warmth.

A fat man in black *tights*, and cloudy Berlins.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.

And I shall be in *tights*, and dance a breakdown.
W. Black, In Silk Attire, xxxvi.

tigress (tī'gres), *n.* [< F. *tigresse*; as *tiger* + *-ess.*] A female tiger.

tigretier (tē-gre-tiā'), *n.* [F.] In Abyssinia, a disease resembling the dancing mania.

Tigridia (tī-grid'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), so called from the spotted flowers; < L. *tigris*, a tiger.] A genus of plants, of the family *Iridaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tigridieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free-spreading segments, the three inner ones much smaller, obtuse, and undulate, and two-parted style-branches with awl-shaped lobes. The 8 species are natives of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chile. They are bulbous plants with a few narrow or plicate leaves and one or two terminal spathes, prized for their few singular but evanescent flowers. See *tiger-flower*.

tigrine (tī'grin), *a.* [< L. *tigrinus*, < *tigris*, a tiger; see *tiger*.] Like a tiger in coloration: noting various striped or spotted animals, often translating the specific technical word *tigrinus* or *tigrina*. Also *tigerine*.

Tigris (tī'gris), *n.* [NL., < L. *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] 1. A genus of *Felidæ*, or section of *Felis*, based on the tiger, as *T. regalis*.—2. An obsolete constellation where Vulpecula now is, first found in the planisphere of Bartsch, 1624, and recognized for more than a century following.

tigrish (tī'grish), *a.* Same as *tigerish*.

Tigrisoma (tī-gri-sō'mą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. τίγρις, tiger, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of bitterns, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*, having the plumage closely and profusely variegated; the tiger-bitterns.



Tiger-bittern (*Tigrisoma cabanisi*).

tig-tag (tig'tag), *n.* [< *tig*[1] + *tag*[2].] Same as *tag*[2].

tike[1] (tīk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tick*[2].

tike[2] (tīk), *n.* [Also *tyke*; < ME. *tike*, *tyke*, < Icel. *tīk* = Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A cur-dog; hence, in contempt, a low, snarling fellow.

Hewe downe hertly 3one heythene *tykes!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

Avaunt, you curs! . . .
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Sacrifice this *tyke* in her sight, . . . which being done, one of your soldiers may dip his foul shirt in his blood.
Peele, Edward I.

Oh, let us not, like snarling *tykes*,
In wrangling be divided.
Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers.

tike[3] (tīk), *n.* [< ME. *tike*; perhaps a particular use of *tike*[2].] A countryman or clown; a boor; a churl; a fellow.

Now aren thei lowe cheorles,
As wide as the worlde is wonyeth ther none
Bote vnder tribut and taillage as *tikes* and cheorles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 37.

He accounts them very honest *Tikes*, and can with all safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gilding their Palms for the good Services they do him.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 220.

tikel†, *v.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tickle*.

tikoor, tikur (tē-kōr'), *n.* [Hind. *tikūr*.] An East Indian tree, *Garcinia pedunculata*, of the family *Clusiaceæ*, 60 feet in height, bearing a large yellow fleshy fruit, the seeds invested with a succulent aril. The fruit is of a pleasant acid flavor, and is of similar use to limes and lemons.

tikor (tī'kôr), *n.* [Hind. *tīkhur*, Beng. *tīkhura*.] A starch manufactured from the tubers of an East Indian plant, *Curcuma angustifolia*, forming the chief arrowroot of India. See *Curcuma*, 2.

tikur, *n.* See *tikoor*.

tikus (tī'kus), *n.* [Native name.] An animal of the genus *Gymnura*, as *G. rafflesi*, native of the Moluccas and Sumatra; the bulau.

til[1]†, *prep.* An old spelling of *till*[2].

til[2] (til), *n.* [< Hind. *til*, < Skt. *tila*, the seed of *sesamum*, also the plant itself.] The sesame, or its seed. Also *teel*.

tilbury (til'bę-ri), *n.*; pl. *tilburies* (-riz). [So called after one *Tilbury*, a London coachmaker, at the beginning of the 19th century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover. It has a transverse iron frame, surmounted by a cross-spring, from which the body is hung by leather braces.

tild†, *v. t.* See *teld*, *tilt*[1].

tilde (til'de), *n.* [Sp. *tilde* (= OF. *title*, *tiltre*), an accent, mark, tittle, a more vernacular form of *título*, a title: see *tittle*[2], *title*.] A diacritic mark (~) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to indicate that it is sounded as a palatal *n*, or very nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as in *señor*, pronounced sąnyôr', *cañon*, pronounced kąnyōn', and hence in English written *canyon*. This sound is represented in Portuguese by *nh*, in Italian and French by *gn*. The mark ~, also written as a straight dash, like the macron, ¯, was originally a small *n*, *ñ* representing *nn*, as in *año* for *anno*, from Latin *annus*. The mark was much used for *n* or *m* in medieval manuscripts, and hence in early printed books, being put above the preceding letter to save space: thus, *mōumētū* for *monumentum*. The tilde is also used in the Roman notation of Oriental and other languages: thus, *ñ* for the Sanskrit palatal nasal. It is sometimes used by analogy over *l* to indicate *l* followed by *y* (Spanish and French *ll*, Portuguese *lh*, Italian *gl*).

Tilden Act. See *act*.

tile[1] (tīl), *n.* [Formerly also *tyle*; < ME. *tile*, ★*tyle*, *tyil*, *tyyl*, *tigel*, *tegele*, < AS. *tigel*, *tigele* = D. *tegchel*, *tegel* = OHG. *ziagal*, MHG. *ziegel*, G. *ziegel* = Sw. *tegel* = Dan. *tegl* = F. *tuile* = Sp. *teja* = Pg. *telha* = It. *tegghia*, *tegola*, < L. *tegula*, usually in the pl. *tegulæ*, tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof, < *tegere*, cover, roof: see *thatch*.] 1. A thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, etc., and variously compounded and shaped according to the use in view. In ancient times roofing-tiles cut from marble were often used upon important buildings, carved in the form of those in pottery. The best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and the process is similar to that of brickmaking. Roofing-tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pantiles*, the former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as to overlap and carry off any rain they receive. See cut under *pantile*.

And from on high,
Where Masons mount the Ladder, Fragments fly;
Mortar and crumbled Lime in Show'rs descend,
And o'er thy Head destructive *Tiles* impend.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 270.

2. A similar slab or plate of pottery, glazed and often decorated, used for ornamental pavements, revetments to walls, etc.; also, a like slab of porcelain, glazed and plain or decorated;



Modern Work in Figured Tiles as applied to a Fireplace.

an encaustic tile; also, a slab of stone or marble used with others like it in a pavement or revetment. In the middle ages such tiles of stone were frequently incised with elaborate designs, the incisions being filled with lead or a colored composition, or occasionally incrusted in mosaic.

3. In *metal.*, a small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.—4. A section of pipe of earthenware, glazed or unglazed. The sections are either made so that one end of every piece enters a socket formed on the contiguous end of the next, or they are joined by being merely placed in apposition and the junction covered with narrow curved strips of earthenware made for the purpose and set in cement. Another form, now less used, consists of arch-shaped tiles which are laid so as to rest on flat tiles forming the bottom.

5. Tiles of any kind collectively; tiling; construction of tiles.

Much of their *tile* wherewith they cover their Churches and houses is made of woodde. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

There, busie Kil-men ply their occupations
For brick and *tyle:* there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

6. A tall stiff hat; a silk hat: humorously compared to a section of pipe (hence also called *stovepipe*). [Slang.]

A stalwart old Baron, who, acting as henchman
To one of our early Kings, kill'd a big Frenchman;
A feat which his Majesty deigning to smile on
Allow'd him thenceforward to stand with his *tile* on.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

His damaged *tile* was in permanent crape for the late lamented Poole. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

Alhambra tiles, enameled and painted tiles for architectural ornament, of similar character to those abundant in the palace of the Alhambra—that is, forming when assembled geometrical and interlaced patterns, the pattern being large in scale, and requiring many separate pieces to make up one unit of the design.—**Compartment tiles.** See *compartment.*—**Drain-tiles**, tiles forming a pipe, or made in the form of an arch and laid upon flat tiles (called *soles*), used to form drains, the smaller sewers, etc. See def. 4.—**Dutch tile**, a tile of enameled earthenware, painted usually in blue, but sometimes in other colors, generally with scriptural subjects, and used for wall-decoration, for lining fireplaces, etc. These tiles were originally made in the Netherlands about the time of the Renaissance, but the type has since been reproduced in other countries.—**Encaustic tile**, a wall- or flooring-tile, made by pressing a die upon the clay, filling the depression thus formed with vitrifiable color, or with clay of another color, and then burning to fix the color and design. Such tiles are sometimes enameled. The most common so-called encaustic floor-tiles are unglazed and in small pieces in plain colors, the designs being formed by putting tiles of different shapes and colors together. The name is arbitrary, and without exact reference to the process of manufacture, and is also given to glazed porcelain tiles bearing fired designs in vitrifiable colors. See also under *encaustic.*—**Pan-tile.** See *pantile.*—**Plain tile**, a roofing-tile in the form of a simple parallelogram, usually about 10½ by 6½ inches, and ⅝ inch thick; a crown-tile. Every tile is pierced at one end with two holes, through which are passed the wooden pins which secure it to the lath. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ridge-tile.** Same as *crown-tile*, 2. (See also *crest-tile*, *crown-tile*, *hip-tile.*)

tile[1] (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [Formerly also *tyle;* < ME. *tilen, tylen;* < *tile*[1], *n.*] To cover or roof with tiles.

At last she saw a fair *tyl'd* house,
And there she swore by the rood
That she would to that fair *tyl'd* house,
There for to get her some food.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 385).

tile[2] (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [A back-formation, < *tiler*, 4, the same as *tiler*, 1, 'one who tiles or makes tiles,' but assumed, because the tiler stands at the closed door, to mean 'one who closes the door': see *tiler.*] 1. In *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door: as, to *tile* a lodge; to *tile* a meeting. Hence—2. To bind to keep what is said or done in strict secrecy.

"Upon my word, Madam," I had begun, and was going on to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major, giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said, "Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled*, you know." *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

tile[3] (tīl), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

tile-copper (tīl'kop″ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, a product of the smelting of ores of copper which are contaminated to a considerable extent by the presence of other metals, especially tin. The mixture of regulus and copper alloy obtained in treatment of the so-called *fine metal* is run into molds; in these the regulus separates from the copper, which falls to the bottom, and for this reason is called *bottoms;* it is then detached from the regulus by blows of a hammer, is roasted, refined, and cast into rectangular plates or tiles, and sold under the name of *tile-copper.*

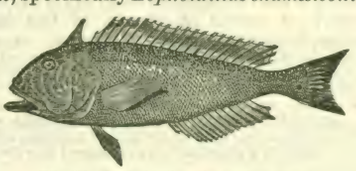
tile-creasing (tīl'krē″sing), *n.* In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about 1½ inches over each side to throw off the rain-water. Also called *creasing.*

tile-drain (tīl'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain constructed of tiles.

tile-earth (tīl'ėrth), *n.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. [Prov. Eng.]

tile-field (tīl'fēld), *n.* Ground on which tiles are made: as, the palace of the Tuileries in Paris was so named from standing on what was once a *tile-field.*

tile-fish (tīl'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Latilidæ*, specifically *Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps.*



Tile-fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*).

This is a fine large fish of brilliant coloration, at one time abundant in deep water off the coast of New England. It was discovered in 1879, and was then found to exist in great numbers, but it was almost exterminated in March, 1882. It has an adipose crest on the back of the head, recalling the crest of a chameleon. The average weight is about 10 pounds, but 50 pounds is sometimes attained. The flesh is excellent. The name *tile-fish*, given by the discoverers, Goode and Bean (1879), is a pun on the generic word *Lopholatilus*, suggested by the appearance of tile-painting which this handsome fish presents.

2. The family *Latilidæ.*

tile-kiln (tīl'kil), *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

tile-machine (tīl'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used for making hollow drain-pipes or tiles. It consists essentially of a pug-mill for mixing the clay, a screw for forcing the tempered clay through the dod or mold, and a device for cutting the resulting continuous cylinder into lengths.

tile-ore (tīl'ōr), *n.* An earthy brick-red to black variety of native cuprous oxid, or cuprite.

tile-oven (tīl'uv″n), *n.* An oven or kiln in which tiles are baked.

tile-pin (tīl'pin), *n.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into the lath, etc., to secure it to the roof.

tiler (tī'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyler*, < ME. **tiler, tyler, tylare;* < *tile*[1] + *-er*[1]. In freemasonry *tiler* is the same word, fancifully used, like *mason* itself, in imitation of such terms as literally used in the old mechanic gilds. It is commonly written archaically *tyler*, and erroneously derived < F. *tailleur*, a cutter or hewer. The E. word from F. *tailleur* is *tailor.* Hence, from *tiler*, the surname *Tiler*, more commonly spelled *Tyler.*] 1. A maker of tiles.

And that the *Tylers* of the towne compelle not straunge *tylers* to serue at their rule. And that they kepe no parliament; and that euery *tyler* marke his tyle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

2. One who lays tiles, or whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

Nature therefore has played the *tiler*, and given it [the head] a most curious covering; or, to speak more properly, she has thatched it all over, and that thatching is hair.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 80.

3. A tile-kiln.—4. In *freemasonry*, the doorkeeper of a lodge. Also *tyler.* Compare *tile*[2].

tile-red (tīl'red), *n.* and *a.* A light, somewhat brownish red, the color of burnt tiles. This is the commonest red tint found in insects, and is, in entomology, oftenest defined simply by the word *red*, corresponding to the Latin *ruber.*

tileroot (tīl'röt), *n.* A plant of the iridaceous genus *Geissorhiza*, both names referring to the overlapping scales of the rootstock, which consist of the bases of dead leaves. The plants of the genus are showy-flowered, resembling *Ixia.*

tilery (tī'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tileries* (-iz). [= F. *tuilerie*, a place where tiles are made; as *tile*[1] + *-ery.*] A factory for tiles; a tile-works.

tile-seed (tīl'sēd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Geissois* of the family *Cunoniaceæ:* named from the imbricated seed. There are 6 species, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands.

tilestone (tīl'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *tyelstoon, teghelstan;* < *tile*[1] + *stone.*] 1. A tile; brick. *Wyclif.*—2. Any stone suitable for making tiles, or which can be used for roofing, but splitting into layers too thick to be properly called *slate* (see *slate*[2]); thin-bedded flagstone. The term *tilestone* was applied by Murchison to the Downton sandstones and Ledbury shales, which are beds of passage between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone in Wales.

The term *tilestone* was subsequently abandoned by Murchison; for, although it was in local use in Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire, yet there is not a stone capable of being formed into a tile from the Downton Sandstones to the Cornstones of Wall Hills; but there are thin muddy marls over the Downton beds, which would have been *tilestones* had they been sufficiently hardened, and which are doubtless equivalents of the true *tilestones.*
Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 104.

tile-tea (tīl'tē), *n.* Same as *brick-tea.*

tile-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

tile-works (tīl'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tilewright† (tīl'rīt), *n.* A worker in clay. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 59.

Tilgate stone. [So called from *Tilgate* Forest in Sussex, England.] In *geol.*, the name given to beds of calcareous sandstone or ironstone occurring near Hastings, England, in the Ashdown sand, a subdivision of the Hastings beds, by which term the lower section of the Wealden series is known to English geologists. The name *Tilgate stone* was also given by Mantell to certain beds of calcareous sandstone occurring in the Wadhurst clay—also a local subdivision of the Hastings sand, and so named from the village of Wadhurst, near Tunbridge Wells. This Tilgate stone is noted for its reptilian remains, becoming in places a veritable bone-bed. See *Wealden.*

As pointed out by Mr. Topley, the "*Tilgate Stone*" of Dr. Mantell occurs at different horizons in different localities.
Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 360.

Tilia (til'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree. Hence ult. E. *teil, tillet*[1].] A genus of trees, type of the family *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wing-like bract adnate to the peduncle, followed by a globose, indehiscent, one- to two-seeded fruit. There are about 12 species, natives of north temperate regions. They are trees, usually with obliquely heart-shaped serrate leaves two-ranked upon the young branches, which form a light, flat spray. The fragrant white or yellowish flowers form axillary or terminal cymes, conspicuously nectar-bearing, much frequented by bees, and causing the production of honey of excellent quality. The peculiar light-green, membranous, reticulated bract remains persistent on the peduncle, and aids in dispersing the fruit, a cluster of hard, woody, one-celled ovoid or globose nuts. The species are known in general as *linden* or *lime-tree*, and the American as *basswood.* (See *linden*, and compare *lind*[1] and *bast*[1]; also figures under *serrate* and *stigma.*) They are remarkable for their tough fibrous inner bark, used, especially in Russia, to make shoes, cords, nets, and coarse cloth, and exported, under the name of *Russia matting*, to be used in packing, tying plants, etc. The soft pale wood is much used for interior finish, cabinet-work, turnery, woodenware, and carving, and especially in the manufacture of pianos and harps. The leaves are given as food to cattle in parts of Europe; the flowers yield a distilled oil called *lime-flower oil*, used in perfumery; their infusion is a domestic European remedy for indigestion and hysteria. The trunk sometimes reaches great size, especially in central Europe. The linden of Fribourg, planted in 1476 to commemorate the battle of Morat, was in 1830 nearly 14 feet in diameter; another, near Morat, 38 feet in girth, was then estimated to be 864 years old. Many species are planted as shade-trees, especially the three species of western Europe, all sometimes included under *T. Europæa.* Of these, *T. Europæa*, a favorite avenue tree in Germany for nearly three centuries, is the linden commonly planted in Berlin, in England, and in the eastern United States. *T. cordata*, a small-leaved species, is the common linden of northern Europe, and is probably the only one native in England. In cultivation it is usually small; but one at Uckermark in Germany reaches nearly 23 feet in girth. *T. platyphyllos*, with yellowish-green leaves and four-ribbed fruit—common in southern Europe, and parent of most of the peculiar varieties of cultivation—is the linden of Versailles and the Tuileries gardens. Three or four species are natives of southeastern Europe, of which *T. petiolaris* is remarkable for its pendulous branches and elongated leafstalks, and *T. argentea*, the silver lime, for its freedom

from the borers which infest the wood of other species. Six species are natives of China, Manchuria, and Japan, and four are American: one, *T. Mexicana*, occurs in Mexico, and three are found in the eastern United States. Of these, *T. Americana*, the basswood, extends from New



Flowering Branch of Linden (*Tilia Americana*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

Brunswick and the Assiniboine to Georgia and Texas, and often reaches 4 feet in diameter and 60 or sometimes 130 feet in height. Its wood, known as *whitewood*, or sometimes, from a faint reddish tinge, as *red basswood*, is much used for soft woodwork, and especially as a source of paper-pulp, and of packing-material for furniture. The other American species, *T. pubescens* and *T. heterophylla*, are principally southern, and produce a globose fruit. The latter species, known as *bee-tree*, *white basswood*, or *wahoo*, is much admired for the beauty of its leaves, whitened and silvery underneath. Its young branches are fed to cattle in winter.

Tiliaceæ (til-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of LL. *tiliaceus*, of linden-wood, pertaining to the linden, < *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the linden family, of the order *Malvales*. It is distinguished from the *Malvaceæ* and *Sterculiaceæ* by the two-celled anthers, and usually free stamens with pendulous ovules. There are about 270 species, belonging to 40 genera, classed in 4 tribes, of which *Brownlowia*, *Grewia*, *Tilia*, and *Apeiba* are the types. Their leaves are usually alternate, undivided, and furnished with twin stipules. They bear axillary or terminal flowers, often in small cymes, which are sometimes disposed in ample corymbs or panicles. The family is numerous in the tropics, where they are often weedy herbs, or are shrubs or trees with handsome, usually white or pink flowers. A few genera are timber-trees of north or south temperate regions. They have a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and yield a remarkably tough fiber, used to make fishing-nets, bags, mats, etc. Some produce edible berries, as *Grewia*. Some are used for dyeing or tanning; and the fruits of several are employed as astringents. See cuts under *jute* and *Tilia*.

tiliaceous (til-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Tiliaceæ*.

Tilieæ (ti-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tilia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Tiliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with distinct sepals, and colored petals inserted closely around the stamens. It includes fifteen genera, among which the chief are *Tilia* (the type), *Vossianthus*, and *Corchorus*.

tilier†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tiller*[1].

tiling (tī′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tile*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of covering or roofing with tiles. —2. An assemblage of tiles, as on a roof; tiles collectively or in general.

They went upon the housetop, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch into the midst before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

Asphalt tiling. See *asphalt*.

till[1] (til), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tille*, *tylle*; < ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, earlier *tilen*, **tylen*, *tilien*, *tylien*, *telien*, *teolien*, *tolien*, *tulien*, < AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, exert oneself for, strive for, aim at, labor, cultivate, till (land), = OS. *tilian*, get, obtain, = OFries. *tilia*, get, beget, cultivate, till (land), = MD. *telen*, till (land), D. *telen*, raise, cultivate, breed, = OLG. *tīlōn*, exert oneself, strive, hasten, attempt, till (land), MLG. *telen*, *teilen*, *tellen*, get, beget, till (land), = OHG. *zilōn*, *zīlēn*, exert oneself, strive for, attempt, MHG. *zilen*, *ziln*, strive for, aim at, aim, G. *zielen*, aim, = Goth. *tilōn*, in comp. *and-tilōn*, hold to, accommodate oneself to, *ga-tilōn*, obtain, attain, *ga-gatilōn*, fit together (the senses in the diff. languages being various and involved); orig. 'make fit' (hence 'prepare, work, adapt to use, cultivate, till'), from the adj. seen in AS. *til*, fit, good, excellent, profitable (> *tela*, *teala*, well), = OFries, *til*, good, = Goth, *tils*, also *gatils*, fit, good, convenient (an adj. prob. concerned also in E. *tall*[1], good, excellent), and in the noun, AS. *til*, goodness, = OHG. MHG. *zil*, G. *ziel*, aim, goal, limit, = Icel. **til*, in secondary weak form *tili* or *tīli*, scope; prob. related to OHG. *zīla*, MHG. *zīle*, G. *zeile*, a line, row. MHG. also a street; prob., with formative *-l*, from the √ *ti* seen also in *tide* and *time* ('fit time,' 'opportunity,' hence 'fixed time,' etc.); see *tide*[1], *time*[1]. Hence ult. *till*[2], *prep.* Cf. *toil*[1].] 1†. To exert one's self for; labor for; procure by exertion; earn; gain; obtain; get.

Adam! haue this, luke howe ye thynke,
And *tille* with-alle thi meete and drynke for euer-more.
York Plays, p. 31

2†. To attain; reach; extend.

The Roote of the treo him thouȝte *tilde*
A-doun to helle grounde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

3. To labor on; work; cultivate: as, to *till* the soil.

Treuthe herde telle her-of, and to Peres he sent,
To taken his teme and *tulyen* the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 2.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.

Earth it self decays, too often *till'd*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4†. To set; prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring,
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

5. To prop up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

till[2] (til), *prep.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *til* (as also in *until*); < ME. *til*, *till*, *tyl*, *tille*, *tylle*; < ONorth. *til* (not found in AS. proper), < Icel. *til* = Sw. *till* = Dan. *til*, till, to: a very common preposition, taking the place in Scand. of *to*[1] as used in E. and the other Teut. tongues; prob. orig. acc. of a noun otherwise lost (as nouns used as adverbs, prepositions, or other particles tend to become; cf. *aye*[1], *if*, *down*[2], *prep.*) in Scand., except as preserved in the secondary weak form Icel. *tili*, *tīli*, scope, the noun thus used expressing aim, direction, purpose (or possibly continuous course, with something of the sense of the prob. related OHG. *zīla*, line ?): see *till*[1], *v.* See also *until*, in which the orig. noun can be more clearly observed.] I. *prep.* 1. To; unto: expressing motion to a place or person. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The fyngres that freo beo to folden and to clycchen
By-tokneth sothliche the sone that sente was *tyl* erthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 121.

Lean'd her breast up-*till* a thorn.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 382.

And *till* the kirk she wadna gae,
Nor *tillt* [*till* it] she wadna ride,
Till four-and-twenty men she gat her before,
And twenty on ilka side.
Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 329).

Young Redin's *til* the huntin gane,
Wi' therty lords and three.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

For a King to gang an Outlaw *till*,
Is beneath his state and his dignitie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

2. Up to; down to; as far as: expressing distance, extent, or degree. [Archaic or provincial.]

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Even *till* a Lethe'd dulness. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

3. To; unto: expressing action directed to or having regard to a person.—4. To; unto: expressing change or result. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thus she maketh Absolon hire ape,
And al his ernest turneth *til* a jape.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 204.

He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishoprick. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 40. (*Davies.*)

5. To the time of; until: as, I waited *till* five o'clock.

He put his men in order, and maintain'd the fight *till* Evening. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Till in†, into.

Whan he came *till* the castell *in*,
His dearest awa was gane.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

Till into†, unto; up (or down) to.

I with al good conscience haue lyued bifore God *til into* this day. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiii. 1.

Till now. See *now*.—**Till then.** See *then*.—**Till to**†, until.

It was sett for trespassing *til to* the seed come.
Wyclif, Gal. iii. 19.

II. *conj.* To the time that; to the time when; until.

By wissynge of this wenche I wrouȝt, here wordes were so swete,
Tyl I forȝat ȝouthe, and ȝarn in-to elde.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 59.

I sall the socoure for certayne,
Tille alle thi care awey be kaste.
York Plays, p. 44.

He . . . said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

Stand still; he cannot see us
Till I please.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

till[3]† (til), *v.* [< ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, *tullen* (also *tollen*, > E. *toll*[2]), pull, allure, < AS. **tillan*, in comp. **fortillan*, spelled *for-tyllan*, lead astray, deceive (occurring only once), = OFries. *tilla* = MD. D. *tillen* = LG. *tillen*, lift, move from its place, = Sw. dial. *tille*, take up (*tille på sig*, take upon oneself, lay hold of); other connections uncertain. Hence *tiller*[2]. Cf. *toll*[2].] I. *trans.* To draw; pull; hence, to entice; allure.

Then went Mary & Ioseph al-so,
With cherising thai spac him to,
To the scole him for-to *tille*.
(*Cursor Mundi* (ed. Morris), l. 12175.

To *tille* this yong man to foli.
Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 113.

II. *intrans.* To draw; stretch; reach.

As muche place as myd a thong ich mai aboute *tille*.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 115.

till[3] (til), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyll*; < *till*[3], *v.*] 1. A drawer; a tray, as of a trunk or box. Also called *tiller*.

Closets; and in them many a chest; . . .
In those chests, boxes; in each box, a *till*.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Confession.

Specifically—2. A money-drawer; a drawer under or in a shop-counter, in which money is kept.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. *Swift.*

It [the dust] treasured itself up, too, in the half-open *till*, where there still lingered a base sixpence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In *printing*: (*a*) In earlier forms of hand printing-presses, a crosspiece extending between the main uprights of the frame, and serving to guide and steady the hose or sleeve, which contained the spindle and screws. Also called *shelf*. (*b*) One of the spaces or cells between the ribbed projections of the platen of a hand-press.

till[4] (til), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *geol.*, a stiff clay containing boulders of all sizes up to several tons in weight, and these often smoothed and striated by glacial action. The word first became current among geologists, with this meaning, in Scotland, but it is now occasionally used elsewhere. Also called *boulder-clay*.

tillable (til′a-bl), *a.* [< *till*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are in some places so hilly that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

Tillæa (ti-lē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1735), named after M. *Tilli* (died 1740), an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, of the family *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five petals, nearly or quite free, and equaling or surpassing the calyx, as many stamens, and free carpels. There are about 20 species, diminutive cosmopolitan plants, often smooth and slightly fleshy aquatics. They bear opposite entire leaves, and minute axillary white or reddish flowers. See *pygmy-weed* for the principal American species. *T. muscosa* occurs on moist heaths and sands from England to northern Africa.

tillage (til′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllage*; < *till*[1] + *-age*.] The operation, practice, or art of tilling land, or preparing it for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

First Cain is born, to *tillage* all adicted;
Then Able, most to keeping flocks affected.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Statutes of Tillage, in *Eng. hist.*, several statutes for the encouragement of tillage, especially of the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

tillage-rake (til′āj-rāk), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an ordinary agricultural rake, or the head of one: usually the teeth or points are more curved than in the actual implement.

till-alarm (til′a-lärm′), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a drawer, as a money-drawer or till, is opened.

Tillandsia (ti-land′zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named for Prof. *Tillands* of Åbo, Finland.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, the pineapple family, type of the tribe *Tillandsieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free petals and stamens, and by numerous linear seeds produced at the base into a long stalk appendaged with threads resembling pappus. There are about 250 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They are polymorphous plants, usually epiphytic, sometimes growing on rocks, but rarely in the soil. They bear narrow entire leaves, and are

often covered with furfuraceous dusty particles. The flowers form a terminal spike, or are rarely solitary. About 13 species occur in the southern United States, all rigid erect epiphytes. *Dendropogon usneoides*, by some authors referred to *Tillandsia*, is peculiar in its filiform



Long-moss (*Dendropogon usneoides*).
a, branch, showing the leaves and stem.

pendent stems, clothing the branches of trees, and forming a characteristic feature of southern forests, extending far westward, and north to the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. This species bears two-ranked awl-shaped recurved leaves, and small solitary green flowers, and is variously known as *Florida moss*, *hanging-moss*, etc. (See *black-moss* and *long-moss*.) It is used for decoration in the natural state, and is gathered in large quantities for upholsterers, for whose use it is steeped in water or buried in earth till the outer part is rotted off, leaving a coarse tough fiber used for stuffing mattresses. The leaves of *T. utriculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies, are dilated at the base into large cavities, often containing a pint of clear water, eagerly sought by wayfarers. Several species are occasionally cultivated as greenhouse epiphytes.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The long hairy *tillandsia*, like an old man's beard, three or four feet long, hung down from the topmost branches.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

tillar†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tiller*[2].

tiller[1] (til′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tilier*, *tylyere* (= MLG. *teler*); < *till*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

I am a verri vyne and my fadir is an erthe-*tilier*.
Wyclif, John xv. 1.

The *tylyere* of the feld. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. Gen. iv. 2.

tiller[2] (til′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tillar*, *tyller*, *telar*; < *till*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1†. A drawer in a table, chest, or counter; a till.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 384.

2. A bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement. Specifically—(*a*†) The handle of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself.

If the shooter use the strength of his bowe within his owne *tiller*, he shal neuer be therwith grieued or made more feble. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

Balestra, a crosse-bowe, a stone-bowe, a *tillar*, a little pillar, an engine of war to batter wals. *Florio* (1598).

A Cros-bowe or a Long-bowe in a *Tyller*.
Barwick, Weapons of Fire, p. ii.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering. See cut under *rudder*. (*c*) The handle of a spade. (*d*) The handle of a pit-saw, especially the upper one, having a cross-head. *Wright*. See cut under *pit-saw*.

tiller[3] (til′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **telger*, < AS. *telgor*, a branch, bough, twig, shoot; cf. *telga* = D. *telg* = LG. *telge* = G. dial. *zelke*, a branch, bough, twig; cf. Icel. *tāg* (for **talg*?), willow-twig; Sw. *telning*, a young shoot or twig.] A shoot of a plant which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

tiller[3] (til′ėr), *v. i.* [< *tiller*[3], *n.*] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; stool: said of a plant: as, wheat or rye *tillers*, or spreads by *tillering*. Also *tillow*.

To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to *tiller*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

tiller-chain (til′ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the chains leading from the tiller-head to the wheel, by which a vessel is steered.

tiller-head (til′ėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or -chain is attached.

tiller-rope (til′ėr-rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain. (*b*) In small vessels, a rope leading from the tiller-head to each side of the deck, to assist in steering in rough weather.

tillet[1]† (til′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teylet* (*tree*); < OF. *tillet*, the linden-tree, < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*, *teil*.] The linden: in the compound *tillet-tree*.

tillet[2]† (til′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllet*; perhaps a var. of *toilet*.] A piece of coarse material used as a wrapper or covering.

Item: A scarlet cloke faced w[th] gray with the *tillet*.
Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey (1590) (Archæologia, [XL. 327).

Tilletia (ti-lē′shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1847).] A genus of ustilagineous fungi; the stinking smut, characterized by having the spores simple, produced separately as outgrowths from the gelatinized mycelium, and when mature pulverulent. *T. tritici* is the well-known stinking smut of wheat. See *smut*, 3, and *bunt*[4], 1.

tillet-tree† (til′et-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *teylet-tree*; < *tillet*[1] + *tree*.] The linden.

They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 2. (*Davies*.)

tilley-seed, *n.* See *tilly-seed*.

tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie (til′i-val′i, -wal′i), *interj.* Same as *tilly-vally*. [Scotch.]

till-lock (til′lok), *n.* A lock especially adapted for tills or money-drawers.

tillman† (til′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tilman*; < ME. *tilman*; < *till*[1] + *man*.] A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

Now every grayne almest hath floures swete,
Untouched now the *Tilman* lete hem growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

tillodont (til′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tillodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tillodontia*.

Tillodontia (til-ō-don′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλλειν*, pluck, tear, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable group of fossil perissodactyl animals from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America, represented by generalized or synthetic types which seem to combine some characters of ungulates, rodents, and carnivores. As an order it is represented by the family *Tillodontidæ*. Also *Tillodonta*.

Tillodontidæ (til-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tillodontia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct mammals, representing the *Tillodontia*.

Tillotheriidæ (til″ō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Tillotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Tillotherium*.

Tillotherium (til-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1873), < Gr. *τίλλειν*, pluck, tear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of Eocene American mammals, referred to the *Tillodontia*: probably the same as *Anchippodus*. *T. fodiens* had a skeleton resembling that of carnivores; the skull like that of a bear; molars as in ungulates: rodent-like incisors; the femur with three trochanters: the feet plantigrade, with five clawed digits; and scaphoid and lunar carpals distinct. 2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tillow (til′ō), *v. i.* A corruption of *tiller*[3].

tills (tilz), *n. pl.* [Shortened from *lentils*, on the ground that *Lent* "agreeth not with the matter."] The lentil. [Old prov. Eng.]

tillt (tilt). Till (or to) it. See *till*[2], *prep.*, 1. [Scotch.]

tilly (til′i), *a.* [< *till*[4] + *-y*[1].] Having the character of till or boulder-clay: as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

tilly-fally†, *interj.* See *tilly-vally*.

tilly-seed (til′i-sēd), *n.* [Also *tilley-seed*; < **tilly* (< NL. *Tiglium*?) + *seed*.] The seed of an East Indian tree, *Croton Tiglium* (*Croton Pavana* of Hamilton). The seeds yield croton-oil.

tilly-vally (til′i-val′i), *interj.* [Also (Sc.) *tillie-vallie*, *tillie-wallie*, and formerly *tilly-fally*; origin obscure.] An interjection, equivalent to nonsense! bosh!

She [his wife] used to say afterwards *Tillie vallie, tillie vallie*, what will you do, Mr. More?—will you sit and make goslings in the ashes? *Sir T. More's* Utopia, Int., p. xv.

Tilly fally, Sir John, ne'er tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 90.

tilmus (til′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τιλμός*, a pulling, tearing (of the hair), < *τίλλειν*, pluck, pull, tear.] In *med.*, floccillation, or picking of bedclothes. See *floccillation*.

til-oil (til′oil), *n.* Same as *teel-oil*. See *oil* and *sesame*.

til-seed (til′sēd), *n.* The seed of the til or sesame.

tilsent†, **tilson**†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

tilt[1] (tilt), *v.* [< ME. *tilten*, *tylten*, *tulten*, < AS. ★**tyltan* (by mutation from **tealtian*) = OHG. **zelten*, amble (in deriv. *zeltāri*. MHG. G. *zelter*, an ambler, a horse that ambles), = Icel. *tölta*, amble, = Sw. *tulta*, waddle; from the adj. seen in AS. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable, tottering. Cf. D. *tel-ganger* for **telt-ganger*, an ambler; MHG. *zelt*, G. dial. *zelt*, pace, amble; Icel. **tölt*, pace, amble, in *hōf-tölt*, lit. 'hoof-tilt'; root unknown. Connection with *till*[3], 'draw' or 'lift,' is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To totter; tumble; fall; be overthrown.

Whou he com in-to the lond leeue thou for sothe,
Feole temples ther-inne *tulten* to the eorthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To move unsteadily; toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew.
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 797.

The long green lances of the corn
Are *tilting* in the winds of morn.
Whittier, The Summons.

3. To heel over; lean forward, back, or to one side; assume a sloping position or direction.

I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat. *Faraday*, Mental Education.

4. To charge with the lance; join in a tilting contest, or tilt; make rushing thrusts in or as in combat or the tourney; rush with poised weapon; fight; contend; rush.

Our Glass is heer a bright and g'list'ring shield;
Our Satten, steel; the Musick of the Field
Doth rattle like the Thunders dreadfull roar;
Death *tilteth* heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 183.

We'l frisk in our shell; . . .
Now Mortals that hear
How we *Tilt* and Carrier
Will wonder with fear.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, v. 1.

I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 70.

5. To rush; charge; burst into a place. [Colloq.]

The small young lady *tilted* into the buttery after my grandmother, with the flushed cheeks and triumphant air of a victor. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, xx.

To tilt at the ring. See *ring*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; raise one end of: as, to *tilt* a barrel or cask in order to facilitate the emptying of it; to *tilt* a table.

A favourite game with Shelley was to put Polly on a table and *tilt* it up, letting the little girl slide its full length. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 123.

They spent a good deal of time, also asleep in their accustomed corners, with their chairs *tilted* back against the wall. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 15.

2. To raise or hold poised in preparation for attack.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance.
J. Philips, Cider, ii. 603.

3. To attack with a lance or spear in the exercise called the tilt.—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt: as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—**Tilted steel.** Same as *shear-steel*.—**To tilt up**, in *geol.*, to turn up or cause to incline, and, as this word is more generally used, at a somewhat ★steep angle.

tilt[1] (tilt), *n.* [< *tilt*[1], *v.* Cf. E. dial. *tolt*, a blow against a beam or the like.] 1. A sloping position; inclination forward, backward, or to one side: as, the *tilt* of a cask; to give a thing a *tilt*.

A gentleman of large proportions, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible *tilt* on one side. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

2. A thrust. [Rare.]

Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 10.

3. An exercise consisting in charging with the spear, sharp or blunted, whether against an antagonist or against a mark, such as the quintain. During the middle ages citizens tilted on horseback, and also in boats, which were moved rapidly against one another, so that the defeated tilter was thrown into the water.

There shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen . . . to runne at Ringe, *Tilte*, Towrney, and cowrse of the fielde.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

See at the Southern Isles the tides at *tilt* to run.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 219.

The *tilt* was now opened, and certain masqued knights appeared in the course.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 224.

4. *pl.* The dregs of beer or ale; washings of beer-barrels.

Musty, unsavory or unwholesome *tilts*, or dregs of beer and ale. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 99.

5. A tilt-hammer.

The hammering under the heavy *tilt* condenses the metal, and causes the dross and scale to fly off. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 221.

6. A mechanical device for fishing through an opening in the ice. A simple tilt is a lath or narrow board with a hole bored through one end, through which a round stick is run, both ends of the board resting on the sides of the hole in the ice. The line is attached to the short end of the lath, and when a fish is hooked his weight tips up the larger end, thus indicating that he is caught. An improved tilt consists of an upright with an arm over which the line passes down into the water. When a fish bites, the line is cast off, and the arm falls and automatically hoists a little flag on the upright as a signal. There are many other modifications of the same device. Also called *tilter*, *tilt-up*, and *tip-up*.

7. A pier, built of brush and stone, on which fishermen unload and dress their fish. [Newfoundland.] — **Full tilt**, at full speed and with direct thrust; without wavering; direct and with full force: as, to run *full tilt* against something.

The beast . . . comes *full tilt* at the Canoa. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

Full tilt against their foes,
Where thickest fell the blows,
And war cries mingling rose,
"St. George!" "St. Denys!"
R. H. Stoddard, Ballad of Crecy.

★**tilt**[2] (tilt), *n.* [An altered form of ME. *telt*, itself altered, prob. by the influence of the Dan. *telt* = Sw. *tält*, from *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *geteld* = MD. *telde* = LG. *telt* = OHG. MHG. *zelt* (more commonly *gizelt*), G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt* (with final *-t*, after G. ?), a tent; hence, from Teut. (Goth. ?), Sp. Pg. *toldo*, a tent; from the verb shown in AS. **teldan* (in comp. *beteldan*), cover (> OF. *taudir*, cover, > *taudis*, a hut). The noun *tilt*, for *teld*, may have been influenced in part by association with *tilt*[1], as if lit. 'a sloping cover.'] A covering of some thin and flexible stuff, as a tent-awning; especially, in modern use, the cloth cover of a wagon.

Being on shore, wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 34.

These pleasure barges were more or less ornate, and varied from the ordinary boat with a *tilt* of canvas or green boughs to very elaborately carved and gilded ones. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 148.

tilt[2] (tilt), *v. t.* [< *tilt*[2], *n.*] To furnish with an awning or tilt, as a wagon or a boat.

tilt[3] (tilt), *n.* [Prob. short for *tilt-up*, 2.] The North American stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*. See cut under *stilt*. *J. E. De Kay*, 1842.

tilt-boat (tilt'bōt), *n.* A boat having a tilt or awning.

Where the Ships, Hoys, Barks, *Tiltboats*, Barges, and Wherries do usually attend to carry Passengers and Goods. *John Taylor* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

Your wife is a *tilt-boat;* any man or woman may go in her for money; she's a coney catcher. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

tilter (til'tėr), *n.* [< *tilt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tilts, inclines, or gives a slope to something; a contrivance for tilting a cask, a cannon, or other object.

The *tilter*, which takes the place of carrier or lifter in other guns, is constructed of one piece, and is pivoted in line with the magazine tube. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 230.

2. One who tilts, or joins in a tilting-match.

While he was in England, he was a great *Tilter*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

A fine hobby-horse, to make your son a *tilter?* a drum, to make him a soldier? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. A forger who uses a tilt-hammer.—4. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.

tilth (tilth), *n.* [< ME. *tilthe*, < AS. *tilth*, tilling, crop, < *tilian*, till: see *till*[1].] 1. The act of tilling; plowing, sowing, and the round of agricultural operations; tillage; cultivation.

One high steeple, where the Arabians after they haue ended their *tilth* lay vp their instruments of husbandry, none daring to steale his neighbours tooles, in reuerence of a Saint of theirs, there buried. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 615.

Far and wide stretches a landscape rich with *tilth* and husbandry, boon Nature paying back to men tenfold for all their easy toil. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 200.

2. The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop: as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage-ground.

Bote Treuthe schal techen ow his teeme for to dryue,
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his *tilthe*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 128.

Strew silently the fruitful seed,
As softly o'er the *tilth* ye tread.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

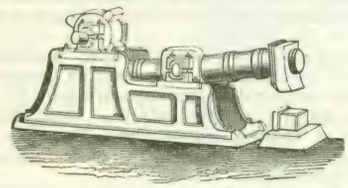
4. Crop; produce.

Sent the sonne to saue a cursed mannes *tilth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 430.

5. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade in cultivation; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

The *tilth*, or depth of the ploughing, rarely exceeded six inches, and oftener was less. *N. S. Shaler*, Kentucky, p. 55.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham″ėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a power machine-tool for hammering, forging, etc. It is a development from the trip-hammer, and, though for large work it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, and for light work by drop-presses and drop-hammers, it is still used in shovel-making and other light forging. It



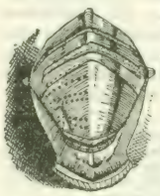
Tilt-hammer.

consists essentially of a lever of the first or third order, and is operated by a cam-wheel or eccentric, the hammer being placed at the end of the longer arm of the lever. One type, known as the *cushioned hammer*, is fitted with rubber cushions to prevent jarring and noise. See *trip-hammer*.

tilting-fillet (til'ting-fil″et), *n.* See *fillet*.

tilting-gauntlet (til'ting-gänt″let), *n.* A variety of gauntlet which could be secured firmly with a hook, so that the hand could not be opened nor the lance struck from its grasp. Compare *main-de-fer*.

tilting-helmet (til'ting-hel″met), *n.* A heavy helmet used for the just from the time when this sport was no longer pursued in the arms of war. In the fifteenth century these helmets were so large that the head could move freely within them, their whole weight coming upon the gorgerin. The lumière, or slit for vision, was in such a position that when the knight had couched his lance and stooped forward for the course he could see the helmet of his adversary, but when seated in the saddle he could not see before him, but only upward; the air-opening of this helmet was on the right side, as the blow of the lance came on the left. In the sixteenth century the helmets were still heavier.



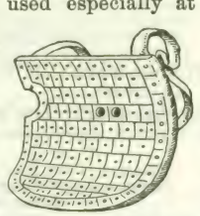
Tilting-helmet, 16th century.

tilting-lance (til'ting-lăns), *n.* A lance used in the just or tilt which often differed from the war-lance, especially in the head (see *coronal*, *n.*, 2). It was also furnished more generally than the war-lance with the roundel, and with the bur to secure the grasp of the hand, and was frequently decorated with painting and gilding. Some tilting-lances have been preserved which from their extreme lightness are evidently hollow, and representations in manuscripts show some of so great a diameter that they must have been built up as with staves; but these perhaps were used only for the quintain and similar sports. Compare *rest*[1], *n.*, 6 (*a*), *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 8, *charge*, 19. See cuts under *morne* and *quintain*.

tilting-shield (til'ting-shēld), *n.* See *shield*.

tilting-spear (til'ting-spēr), *n.* 1. Same as *tilting-lance*.—2. In *her.*, the representation of a tilting-lance used as a bearing, the shaft being much shortened, and the coronal, bur, vamplate, etc., exaggerated in size.

tilting-target (til'ting-tär″get), *n.* The shield of the fifteenth century, used especially at justs, rounded convexly from side to side and concavely from top to bottom, so that the thrust of the lance would glance off sidewise. These targets were often of great breadth proportionally and curved into nearly a semicircle; they were sometimes covered with thin plates of horn, secured to wood, the surface of that material being especially calculated to cause the coronal to glance.



Tilting-target, beginning of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

tilt-mill (tilt'mil), *n.* 1. The machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.—2. The building in which a tilt-hammer is operated.

tilt-tree (til'trē), *n.* [< L. *tilia:* see *teil*.] The linden, chiefly *Tilia Europæa*.—**Canary Island tilt-tree**, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *fœtens*, noted for its ill-smelling wood. Also *tile*, *tile-tree*.

tilt-up (tilt'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.—2. In *ornith.*, a fiddler or teetertail. See cut under *Tringoides*.

tilture† (til'tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *till*[1] + *-ture*, apparently in imitation of *culture*.] Husbandry; cultivation; tilth.

Good tilth brings seeds,
Ill *tilture* weeds.
Tusser, Husbandry, March's Abstract.

tilt-yard (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting, differing from the lists in being permanent. The outer court of a castle was often used as the tilt-yard.

When Solyman ouerthrew King Lewis of Hungarie, he carried away three Images of cunning worke in Brasse, representing Hercules with his Club, Apollo with his Harpe, Diana with her Bow and Quiuer, and placed them in the *tiltyard* at Constantinople. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

Squiring to *tilt-yards*, play-houses, pageants, and all such public places. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

tilwood (til'wůd), *n.* [< *til-* (as in *til-tree*) + *wood*[1].] The timber of the Canary Island tiltree. See *til-tree*.

tilye†, **tilyer**†. Middle English forms of *till*[1], *tiller*[1].

timal (tī'mal), *n.* The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. Also *titmal*.

Timalia, Timalidæ (tī-mā'li-ă, tī-mal'i-dē). See *Timelia*, *Timeliidæ*.

timariot (ti-mā'ri-ot), *n.* [< Turk. *timār*, < Pers. *timār*, care, attendance on the sick, etc., also a military fief in the former feudal system of Turkey.] One of a body of Turkish feudal militia.

His *Timariots*, which hold land in Fee, to maintaine so many horse men in his seruice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

★**timbal** (tim'bal), *n.* [Also *timbul*, *tymbal;* < F. *timbale* = Sp. *timbal* = Pg. *timbal*, *timbale*, < It. *timballo*, var. of *taballo* (= Sp. *atabal* = Pg. *atabal*, *atabale*), < Ar. *tabl*, with art. *at-tabl*, a drum, timbal. Cf. *atabal*.] A kettledrum.

timbale (taṅ-bal'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a confection of pastry with various fillings: so called from the French name of the mold from which it takes its shape.

timber[1] (tim'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *timmer;* < ME. *timber*, *tymber*, *tymbre*, < AS. *timber*, stuff or material to build with, = OS. *timbar* = OFries. *timber*, a building, = D. *timmer*, a room, = MLG. *timber*, *timmer* = OHG. *zimbar*, MHG. *zimber*, wood to build with, timber-work, structure, dwelling, room, G. *zimmer*, room, chamber (*zimmerholz*, timber, *zimmermann*, carpenter), = Icel. *timbr* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *tömmer* = Goth. **timrs* (in the deriv. *timrjan*, build, *timrja*, builder), timber; orig. material (of wood) to build with; akin to L. *domus* = Gr. δόμος = Skt. *dama* = OBulg. *domŭ*, house (lit. a building of wood); from the verb seen in Gr. δέμειν, build: see *dome*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Wood suitable for building houses or ships, or for use in carpentry, joinery, etc.; trees cut down and squared or capable of being squared and cut into beams, rafters, planks, boards, etc.

Of this pyece off *tymbre* made the Iewes the crosse of oure lord. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Ye've taken the *timber* out of my ain wood,
And burnt my ain dear jewel!
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 341).

2. Growing trees, yielding wood suitable for constructive uses; trees generally; woods. See *timber-tree*.

The old ash, the oak, and other *timber* shewed no signs of winter. *Gray*, Letters, I. 247.

3. In *British law*, the kind of tree which a tenant for life may not cut; in general, oak, ash, and elm of the age of twenty years and upward, unless so old as not to have a reasonable quantity of useful wood in them, the limit being, according to some authorities, enough to make a good post. Local customs include also (*a*) some other trees, such as beech or hornbeam, and (*b*) trees of less or greater age or tested by girth instead of age.

4. Stuff; material.

They are the fittest *timber* to make great politics of. *Bacon*, Goodness (ed. 1887).

5. A single piece of wood, either suitable for use in some construction or already in such use; a beam, either by itself or forming a member of any structure: as, the *timbers* of a house or of a bridge.—6. *Naut.*, one of the curving pieces of wood branching upward from the keel of a vessel, forming the ribs.—7. The wooden part of something, as the beam or handle of a spear

He bowed on his horse nekke, and the *tymbir* of the speres fly in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 541.

8. The stocks. [Rare.]

The squire . . . gives me over to the beadle, who claps me here in the *timber*. *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, Christopher Snub, i.

Compass timber, timber, especially oak, bent or curved in its growth to the extent of more than five inches in a length of twelve feet. It is valuable in ship-building and for other uses.—**Rising timbers.** See *rising*.—**Shiver my timbers.** See *shiver*[1].—**Side timber.** Same as *purlin*.—**Timber claim.** See *claim*[1].—**Timber-culture acts**, acts of the United States Congress for the encouragement of the growth of forest-trees upon the public lands, by providing that an eighty-acre homestead may be given to any settler who has cultivated for two years five acres planted with trees (or 160 acres for 10 acres of trees). The patent was granted at the end of three years, instead of five as under the homestead acts. By act of Congress, 1891, these laws were repealed in regard to future entries, but continued, with certain modifications, for the adjustment of existing claims.—**To spot timber.** See *spot*.

II. *a.* Constructed of timber; made of wood.

What wonderful wind-instruments are these old *timber* mansions, and how haunted with the strangest noises . . . whenever the gale catches the house with a window open, and gets fairly into it! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Timber mare, a bar or rail sometimes fitted with legs to form a sort of wooden horse: used as an instrument of punishment, the offender being compelled to ride it astride. This is a mild modern modification of an ancient instrument of torture of similar name. See *Equuleus*, 2.

A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a *timber-mare*.
★ *Johnson*, Dict. (under *horse*).

timber[1] (tim′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *timbren, tymbren,* < AS. *timbrian* = OS. *timbrian, timbron* = OFries. *timbra, timmera* = D. *timmeren* = MLG. *timberen, timmeren* = OHG. *zimbrōn*, MHG. *zimbern*, G. *zimmern* = Icel. *timbra* = Sw. *timra* = Dan. *tömre* = Goth. *timrjan*, build; from the noun.]

I.† *intrans.* To build; make a nest.

Moche merueilled me what maister thei hadde,
And who taugte hem on trees to *tymbre* so heighe,
There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes rechen.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 352.

There was a Bargain struck up betwixt an Eagle and a Fox, to be Wonderful Good Neighbours and Friends. The One Took Up in a Thicket of Brushwood, and the Other *Timber'd* upon a Tree hard by.
L'Estrange, Fables of Æsop (3d ed., 1669), p. 71.

II. *trans.* To furnish with timber. See *timbered*.

timber[2]† (tim′bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre, timmer;* < F. *timbre* = LG. *timmer* = MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *simmer* (< G.), a bundle of skins; origin unknown. It has been conjectured to be a particular use of LG. *timmer*, etc., a room, hence 'a roomful,' a given number, 40 or 120 according to the animals signified: see *timber*[1].] A certain number or tale of skins, being forty of marten, ermine, sable, and the like, and one hundred and twenty of others.

We presented vnto . . . the king of this countrey one *timber* of Sables. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 355.

timber[3] (tim′bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre;* < ME. **timbre, tymbre,* < OF. *timbre*, a helmet, crest, timber, F. also stamp, = Pr. *timbre* = Sp. *timbre* = Pg. *timbre*, a crest, helmet; prob. so called as being shaped like a kettledrum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan, tympanum*. For the change, *timbre* < *tympanum*, cf. *ordre* < *ordinem* (see *order*). Cf. *timbre*[2], *timbre*[3], from the same source.] In *her.*, originally, the crest; hence, in modern heraldry, the helmet, miter, coronet, etc., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

timber[3]† (tim′bėr), *v. t.* [< *timber*[3], *n.*] To surmount and decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

A purple Plume *timbers* his stately Crest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

timber-beetle (tim′bėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of a large number of different beetles which (or whose larvæ) injure timber by their perforations. They belong to different families, and the term has no definite significance. One of the most notorious is the silky timber-beetle, *Lymexylon sericeum*. See *timberman, Xylophaga*, also *pin-borer, shot-borer*, and *Bostrychidæ*.—**Spruce timber-beetle.** See *spruce*[3].

timber-brick (tim′bėr-brik), *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to serve as a means of attaching the finishings.

timber-cart (tim′bėr-kärt), *n.* A vehicle for transporting heavy timber. It has high wheels, and is fitted with crank-gearing and tackle for lifting the timber and holding it.

timberdoodle (tim′bėr-dö′dl), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

timbered[1] (tim′bėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *timbred;* < *timber*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Built; framed; shaped; formed; contrived; made.

Sche chold sone be bi-schet here-selue al-one,
In a ful tristy tour *timbred* for the nones,
& liue ther in langour al hire lif-time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2015.

My arrows,
Too slightly *timber'd* for so loud a wind,
Would have reverted to my bow again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 22.

That piece of cedar,
That fine well *timbered* gallant.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Made of or furnished with timber or timbers: as, a well-*timbered* house; well-*timbered* land.

About a hundred yards from the Fort on the Bay by the Sea there is a low *timbered* House, where the Governour abides all the day time. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 172.

3†. Made like timber; massive, as heavy timber.

His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

From toppe to toe yee mighte her see,
Timber'd and tall as cedar tree.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

timbered[2], **timbred** (tim′bėrd), *a.* [< *timber*[3] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, ensigned by a helmet or other head-piece set upon it: said of the escutcheon.

timberer (tim′bėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *timberman*.

timber-frame (tim′bėr-frām), *n.* Same as *gang-saw*. *E. H. Knight*.

timber-grouse (tim′bėr-grous), *n.* Any grouse of wood-loving habits, as the ruffed grouse, the pine-grouse, or the spruce-partridge. [U. S.]

timber-head (tim′bėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the top end of a timber, rising above the deck, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.: otherwise called *kevel-head*.

timber-hitch (tim′bėr-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming eye. See *hitch*.

timbering (tim′bėr-ing), *n.* Timber-work; timbers collectively: as, the *timbering* of a mine.

timber-line (tim′bėr-līn), *n.* The elevation above the sea-level at which timber ceases to grow. It differs in different climates.

timberling (tim′bėr-ling), *n.* [< *timber*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A small timber-tree. [Local.]

timber-lode (tim′bėr-lōd), *n.* In *law*, formerly, a service by which tenants were to carry timber felled from the woods to the lord's house.

timberman (tim′bėr-man), *n.*; pl. *timbermen* (-men). 1. In *mining*, one who attends to preparing and setting the timbering used for supporting the levels and shafts in a mine, or for any other purpose connected with the underground work.

The *timberman* who sets up the props has usually no special tool except his axe, which weighs from 4½ to 5½ pounds; on one side of the head there is a cutting edge which is not quite parallel to the handle, and on the other side a poll which is used for driving up props.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and [Galloway), I. 231.

2. In *entom.*, a European longicorn beetle, *Acanthocinus* or *Astynomus ædilis*.

timber-merchant (tim′bėr-mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe (tim′bėr-skrīb), *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber; a race-knife.

timber-sow† (tim′bėr-sou), *n.* A sow-bug or wood-louse. See *Oniscus*. *Bacon*.

timber-tree (tim′bėr-trē), *n.* A tree suitable for timber. Many timber-trees of great value are afforded by the *Coniferæ*, as various kinds of pine, spruce, fir, cypress, cedar, the redwood, etc. Still more numerous, and distributed through many families, are the dicotyledonous timber-trees, including numerous oaks, eucalypts, ashes, elms, teak, mahogany, greenheart, chestnut, walnut, tulip, etc. Among monocotyledons, the palms afford some timber, but almost no other family, unless the bamboo-wood can be so called.

timber-wolf (tim′bėr-wůlf), *n.* The ordinary large gray or brindled wolf of western parts of North America, *Canis lupus occidentalis*. Though by no means confined to wooded regions, this wolf is so named in antithesis to *prairie-wolf* (the coyote), now *Canis griseus*. [Western U. S.]

timber-work (tim′bėr-wėrk), *n.* Work formed of timbers.

timber-worm (tim′bėr-wėrm), *n.* 1†. A wood-worm or timber-sow; a sow-bug.

What, o what is it
That makes yee, like vile *timber-wormes*, to weare
The poasts sustaining you?
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

2. The larva of any insect injurious to timber. See *timber-beetle*.

timber-yard (tim′bėr-yärd), *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited or sold; a wood- or lumber-yard.

timbestere†, *n.* See *tumbester*.

timbourine† (tim-bǒ-rēn′), *n.* [Also *timburine;* cf. *tambourine, timbre*[2].] A tambourine. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

timbre[1]†. An old spelling of *timber*[1], *timber*[2], *timber*[3].

timbre[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *timbre,* < OF. *timbre, tymbre*, a drum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan, tympanum*. Cf. *timbrel* and *timbre*[3].] A tambourine; a timbrel.

The *tymbres* up ful sotilly
They caste. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 772.

timbre[2]†, *v. i.* To play the timbrel.

Blowinge off bugles and bemes aloft,
Trymlinge of tabers and *tymbring* soft.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 381. (*Halliwell*.)

timbre[3] (tim′bėr or taṅ′br), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, timbre, a drum: see *timbre*[2].] In *acoustics*, that characteristic quality of sounds produced from some particular source, as from an instrument or a voice, by which they are distinguished from sounds from other sources, as from other instruments or other voices; quality; tone-color. As an essential characteristic of all sounds, timbre is coördinate with pitch and force. It is physically dependent on the form of the vibrations by which the sound is produced—a simple vibration producing a simple and comparatively characterless sound, and a complex vibration producing a sound of decided individuality. Complex vibrations are due to the conjunction at once of two or more simple vibrations, so that complex tones are really composed of two or more partial tones or harmonics. Not only do instruments and voices have a peculiar timbre by which they may be recognized, but their timbre may be varied considerably by varying the method of sound-production.

timbred (tim′bėrd), *a.* See *timbered*.

timbrel (tim′brel), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *timbre* ★(see *timbre*[2]), prob. suggested by Sp. *tamboril* (= It. *tamburello*), dim. of *tambor*, etc., a tambor: see *tambor*. Cf. *timbourine, timburine*, for *tambourine*.] Same as *tambourine*. See also *tabor*[1].

And Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand; and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances.
Ex. xv. 20.

timbrel (tim′brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *timbreled, timbrelled*, ppr. *timbreling, timbrelling*. [< *timbrel, n.*] To sing to the sound of the timbrel. [Rare.]

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 219.

timbrology (tim-brol′ǒ-ji), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, postage-stamp, + *-ology*.] The science or study of postage-stamps. *Encyc. Dict.*

timbul, *n.* Same as *timbal*.

timburine†, *n.* Same as *timbourine*.

time[1] (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyme;* < ★ME. *time, tyme,* < AS. *tima*, time, season, = Icel. *tīmi*, time, season, = Norw. *time*, time, an hour, = Sw. *timme*, an hour, = Dan. *time*, an hour, a lesson; with formative suffix *-ma*, from the √ *ti* seen in *tide:* see *tide*[1], and cf. *till*[1]. Not connected with L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[1].] **1.** The system of those relations which any event has to any other as past, present, or future. This relationship is realistically conceived as a sort of self-subsistent entity. It may be figured as a stream flowing through the field of the present and is often so described: as, the stream of *time;* the course of *time*, etc. According to Leibnitz, time is the confused apprehension of a system of relations; but, taking too mathematical a view, he failed to notice that time is not a general idea, but is contracted to the individual system of relations of the events that actually do happen. According to Kant, time (like space) is the form of an intuition; this apprehension of it corrected Leibnitz's oversight, but lost the truth contained in Leibnitz's view. Modern psychology treats of time as an attribute of sensation or character of sense-complexes. Time is personified as an old man, bald-headed but having a forelock, and carrying a scythe and an hour-glass.

Be wyse, ready, and well aduysed,
For *tyme* tryeth thy troth.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

By a rule as plain as the plain bald pate of father *Time* himself. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 71.

We found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion: we saw many and spent much *time* in chasing them, but could not kill any. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 175.

Time is duration set out by measures.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 17.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *Time* is conceived by Newton as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motions of material things. It is also called Duration.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

2. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts; a period; a space of time: as, a short *time;* a long *time;* too little *time* was allowed; hence, season; particular period: as, summer-*time;* spring*time*.

Then aftur with-inne a shorte *tyme*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

About questions therefore concerning days and *times* our manner is not to stand at bay with the Church of God demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should be rather kept than the memory of Daniel.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

An illustrious scholar once told me that, in the first lecture he ever delivered, he spoke but half his allotted *time*, and felt as if he had told all he knew.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

3. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts, whether past, present, or future, and particularly as characterized by the occurrence of some event or series of events; especially, the period in which some notable person, or the person under consideration, lived or was active; age; epoch: as, the *time* of the flood, of Abraham, or of Moses: often in the plural: as, the *times* of the Pharaohs.

Also he saith for certayn that in his *tyme* he had a frend that was auncyent & old, which recounted for trouth that in hys dayes he hadd seen many tymes such thinges.
Rom. of Partenay.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show . . . the very age and body of the *time* his form and pressure. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 27.

The same *times* that are most renowned for arms are likewise most admired for learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Was it [the Christian religion] not then remarkable in its first *times* for justice, sincerity, contempt of riches, and a kind of generous honesty?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

From 1813 to 1815 . . . the island was under English rule, and the *time* of English rule was looked on as a *time* of freedom, compared with French rule before or with Austrian rule both before and after.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

4. Appointed, allotted, or customary period of years, months, days, hours, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Allotted span; the present life as distinct from the life to come, or from eternity; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. *Fuller.*

(*b*) The space of time needed or occupied in the completion of some course; the interval that elapses between the beginning and the end of something: as, the *time* between New York and Queenstown is now about six days; the race finished at noon: *time*, three hours and seven minutes. (*c*) The period of gestation; also, the natural termination of that period.

Now Elisabeth's full *time* came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. Luke i. 57.

(*d*) The period of an apprenticeship, or of some similarly definite engagement: as, the boy served his *time* with A. B.; to be out of one's *time* (that is, to cease being an apprentice, be a journeyman). [Colloq.]

The apprentice might wear his cap in his master's presence during the last year of his *time*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 82.

(*e*) A term of imprisonment: as, to do *time* in the penitentiary. [Colloq.]

5. Available or disposable part or period of duration; leisure; sufficiency or convenience of time; hence, opportunity: as, to give one *time* to finish his remark; to have no *time* for such things; to ask for *time*.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time*. Dan. ii. 16.

I like this place,
And willingly would waste my *time* in it.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 95.

Shun. Why, he's of years, though he have little beard.
P. sen. His beard has *time* to grow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Sir Oliver S. Moses shall give me farther instructions as we go together.
Sir Peter. You will not have much *time*, for your nephew lives hard by. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

6. A suitable or appropriate point or part of time; fitting season: as, a *time* for everything; a *time* to weep and a *time* to laugh.

Now is *tyme*, zif it lyke zou, for to telle zou of the Marches and Iles, and dyverse Bestes, and of dyverse folk bezond theise Marches. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 142.

Signior, this is no *time* for you to flatter,
Or me to fool in. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

7. Particular or definite point of time; precise hour or moment: as, the *time* of day; what is the *time*? choose your own *time*.

Att that *tyme* owt of the prese thei were,
To rest them self a season to endure,
Ther eche to other told his aventur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2595.

Well, he is gone; he knoweth his fare by this *time*.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1.

Good sister, when you see your own *time*, will you return home? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I shall cut your Throat some *time* or other, Petulant, about that Business. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. An appointed, fixed, or inevitable point or moment of time; especially, the hour of one's departure or death.

His *time* was come; he ran his race.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

9. A mode of occupying time; also, what occurs in a particular time.

I'm thinking (and it almost makes me mad)
How sweet a *time* those heathen ladies had. . . .
Cupid was chief of all the deities,
And love was all the fashion in the skies.
Dryden, Epil. to Amphitryon, or the Two Sosias.

10. The state of things at a particular point of time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural: as, hard *times*.

Good men, by their gouernment and example, make happie *times*, in euery degree and state.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

They [the Jews] can subject themselves unto *times*, and to whatsoever may advance their profit.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 114.

The *times* are dull with us. The assemblies are in their recess.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 453.

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name
Living to *time*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 127.

12. Reckoning, or method of reckoning, the lapse or course of time: with a qualifying word: as, standard *time*; mean *time*; solar or sidereal *time*.—**13.** Recurrent instance or occasion: as, many a *time* has he stood there; hence, a repeated item or sum; a single addition or involution in reckoning; repetition: as, four *times* four (four repetitions of four).

The good wijf tauȝte hir douȝtir
Ful manye a *tyme* & ofte
A ful good womman to be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

There were we beaten three *times* a weeke with a horse tayle. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Many a *time* and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 107.

14†. Tune; measure.

I have prepar'd
Choice music near her cabinet, and compos'd
Some few lines, set unto a solemn *time*,
In the praise of imprisonment.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 2.

I must fit all these *times*, or there 's no music.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

15. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *rhythm*: as, duple *time*; triple *time*; common *time*. (*b*) Same as *duration*, especially in metrical relations: as, to hold a tone its full *time*. (*c*) Same as *tempo*[1]: as, to sing a song in quick *time*. (*d*) The general movement of a form of composition or of a particular piece, involving its rhythm, its general metrical structure, and its characteristic tempo.—**16.** In *pros.*, relative duration of utterance as measuring metrical composition; a unit of rhythmic measurement, or a group or succession of such units, applicable to or expressed in language. In modern or accentual poetry the relative time of utterance of successive syllables is not recognized metrically. Every syllable may be considered as quantitatively common or indifferent in time, the only difference taken into account being that of stress or accent (ictus), and the number of syllables alone introducing the idea of measurement. In ancient prosody a unit of time is assumed (varying in actual duration according to the tempo), called the *primary* or *least* (minimum) *time* (χρόνος πρῶτος, ἐλάχιστος), also *semeion* or *mora*, or, specifically, a *time*. A time composed of two, three, etc., primary times (semeia) is called a *disemic*, *trisemic*, etc., *time*. Such times collectively are *compound times*, as opposed to the primary time as a *simple time*. As expressed in language, a simple or compound time is a *syllable*, a simple time being regularly represented by a short syllable, a compound time by a (disemic, trisemic, etc.) long, usually disemic. A time which can be measured in terms of the unit is a *rational time*; one which cannot be so measured, an *irrational time*. A compound time in a poetic text may correspond to several simple times in the accompanying music or orchesis, and vice versa. Similarly a simple or compound time in the rhythm may be unrepresented by a syllable or syllables in the text, and is then called an *empty time*, or *pause*. Times combine into pedal semeia (thesis and arsis), feet, and cola, all of which are called *pedal times*. These are measured in terms of the primary time, but not periods, etc.

17. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its alleged organ is situated on either side of eventuality. This gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general, supposed to be essential to music and versification. See *phrenology*.

18. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See *unity*.

19. In *fencing*, a division of a movement. Thus, the lunge may be analyzed into three times—(1) straightening the sword arm; (2) carrying the sword-point forward by advancing the right foot; (3) returning foot and hand to the correct position on guard.—**Absolute time.** See *absolute*.—**Against time.** See *against*.—**A good time.** (*a*) A favorable time or opportunity. (*b*) A pleasant or enjoyable period or experience: also *a fine time*: often used ironically. [Colloq.]—**A high time.** See *high*.—**Apparent time**, the measure of the day by the apparent positions of the sun: it has had different varieties, but as now spoken of by astronomers it is determined by apparent noon, or the instant of passage of the center of the sun over the meridian.—**Astronomical time**, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—**At the same time.** See *same*.—**At times**, at distinct intervals of duration.

The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times*.
Judges xiii. 25.

Before time†, formerly; aforetime. See *beforetime*.

If he haue not be maire *byfore tyme*, then he to come withoute any cloke, in his skarlet goune.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

Behind the times, behind time. See *behind*.—**Civil time**, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, etc.—**Close time.** See *close-time*.—**Cockshut time†.** See *cockshut*.—**Common time.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, distinguished from *quick time*, which is faster by about twenty steps a minute. (*b*) In *music*. See *common*.—**Compound time.** See *compound measure*, under *compound*.—**Equation of time.** See *equation*.—**Equinoctial time**, the mean longitude of the sun according to Delambre's tables, converted into time at the rate of 360° to the tropical year. This system was invented by Sir John F. W. Herschel.—**From time to time**, occasionally.—**Greenwich time**, time as reckoned from the instant of the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich near London, England, hence usually called the *first meridian*. Greenwich time is the time most widely used by mariners in computing latitude and longitude.—**Hard times**, a period of diminished production, falling prices, hesitation or unwillingness to engage in new business enterprises, and declining faith in the prosperity and soundness of old ones.

Our greatest benefactors . . . must now turn beggars like myself; and so, *times* are very *hard*, sir.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

High time, full time, a limit of time which is not to be exceeded.

It is *high time* to wake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

In good time. (*a*) At the right moment; in good season; hence, fortunately; happily; luckily.

In good time, here comes the noble duke.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 45.

Lear. I gave you all—
Reg. And *in good time* you gave it.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 253.

My distresses are so many that I can't afford to part with my spirits; but I shall be rich and splenetic, all *in good time*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

(*b*†) Well and good; just so; very well.

"There," saith he, "even at this day are shewed the ruines of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." *In* very *good time*, no doubt!
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vi. 27. (*Davies.*)

In the nick of time. See *nick*[3], 2.—**In time.** (*a*) In good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late.

Good king, look to 't *in time*;
She'll hamper thee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 147.

(*b*) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually.

In time the rod
Becomes more mock'd than fear'd.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 26.

Local time, time at any place as determined by the passage of the mean sun (or first point of Aries for sidereal time) over the meridian of that place. Owing to the adoption of Greenwich mean time by British railways, of Paris time by French railways, of some central time in certain other countries, and of standard time by the railways of the United States and Canada, and their general adoption in business centers, local time is now seldom kept in those countries.—**Mean time.** See *mean*[3].—**Merry time†.** See *merry*[1].—**Nautical time.** Same as *astronomical time*, except that the date of the day agrees with the civil or ordinary time for the morning hours, while with astronomical time the date is in the afternoon hours the same as in civil time.—**Old time, or old times**, time gone by; a date or period long passed.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of *old time*, which was before us. Eccl. i. 10.

Out of time, or out of due time, unseasonably.

The Ninevites rebuked not Jonah that he lacked discretion, or that he spake *out of time*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

One born *out of due time*. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

Physiological, psychophysical, quadruple, quintuple, relative time. See the adjectives.—**Railway time**, the standard of time-reckoning adopted by railways in making up their time-tables.—**Retardation of mean solar time.** See *retardation*.—**Sextuple time.** See *sextuple*.—**Sidereal time.** See *sidereal*.—**Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*.—**Standard time**, a uniform system of time-reckoning adopted in 1883 by the principal railways of the United States and Canada, and since then by most of the large cities and towns of both countries. By this system the continent is divided into four sections, each extending over 15 degrees of longitude (15 degrees of longitude making a difference in time of exactly one hour), the time prevailing in each section being that of its central meridian—that is, the time of the 75th meridian (called *eastern time*) prevails in the first section; the time of the 90th meridian (called *central time*) prevails in the next section; the time of the 105th meridian (called *mountain time*) prevails in the third section; and the time of the 120th meridian (called *Pacific time*) prevails in the fourth and most westerly section. In this way it is noon at the same moment in all places in the eastern section (that is, from 7½ degrees east of the 75th meridian to 7½ degrees west of it), while in the central section it is 11 o'clock, in the mountain section 10 o'clock, and in the Pacific section 9 o'clock. The nearer a place is to its central meridian the smaller is the discrepancy between its *standard* and its *local* time.—**Term time.** See *term*, 6 (*b*).—**That time†**, then.

Gaffray *that tyme*, enbrasing shild and targe,
By malice and wreth his spere faste he shoke,
His coursere spored, no fentise on hym toke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4212.

The fullness of time. See *fullness*.—**The last times.** See *last*[5].—**The time compass.** See *compass*.—**Time about**, alternately.—**Time enough**, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

Time immemorial. See *time out of mind.*—**Time of day.** (*a*) Greeting; salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning" or "good evening."

Not worth the *time of day.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3. 35.

(*b*) The latest aspect of affairs. [Slang.]—**Time of flight.** See *flight*[1].—**Time out of mind,** or **time immemorial.** (*a*) For an indefinitely long period of time past: in *law,* time beyond legal memory—that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I. (1189).

There hath byn, *tyme owt of mynde,* a ffree scole kept within the said Citie, in a grete halle belongyng to the said Guylde, called the Trynite halle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The joiner squirrel or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 69.

(*b*) For an indefinitely long period.

The Walnut-trees [in New England] are tougher than ours, and last *time out of mind.*
S. Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670).

Time policy. See *policy*[2].—**To beat time.** See *beat*[1].—**To be master of one's time,** to have leisure; be able to spend one's time as one pleases.—**To come to time.** See *come.*—**To fill time.** See *fill*[1].—**To keep time.** (*a*) To record time: as, the watch *keeps* good *time.* (*b*) In *music,* to beat, mark, or observe the rhythmic accents.

Music do I hear?
Ha, ha! *keep time;* how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke and no proportion kept!
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 42.

(*c*) To move in unison, as persons walking.—**To kill time.** See *kill*[1].—**To lose time.** (*a*) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture; delay.

The earl *lost* no *time,* but marched day and night.
Clarendon.

(*b*) To go too slow: as, a watch or clock *loses time.*—**To mark time.** See *mark*[1].—**To pass the time of day.** See *pass.*—**To serve one's time, to serve time.** See *serve*[1].—**To spend time,** to apply one's energy in any way for the space of time considered.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*[2].—**To walk, run, row,** or **go against time,** to walk, run, row, or go, as a horse, a runner, or a crew, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time, or to surpass any previous record.—**To waste time,** to act to no purpose through a considerable space of time.—**Tract of time.** See *tract*[1], 1.—**Triple time.** See *rhythm.*—**Universal time,** a system of measuring time which shall be the same for all places on the earth.—**What time**†, when.

After this, in the Year 180, *what Time* Lucius was King of this Island, Eluther ius, then Bishop of Rome, sent Faganus and Damianus to him. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 3.

★=Syn. 2. Term, while, interval.

time[1] (tīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *timed,* ppr. *timing.* [< ME. *timen,* happen, < AS. *ge-tīmian,* fall out, happen, < *tīma,* time: see *time*[1], *n.* (Cf. *tide*[1], *v.*, happen, < *tide*[1], *n.*, time.) In later uses the verb *time*[1] is from the modern noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time.

Hippomenes, however, by rightly *timing* his second and third throw, at length won the race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

This Piece of Mirth is so well *timed* that the severest Critick can have nothing to say against it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

He [the farmer] is a slow person, *timed* to nature, and not to city watches. *Emerson,* Farming.

3. To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of: as, to *time* the speed of a horse; to *time* a race. —4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste time; defer; procrastinate. [Rare.]

They [the ambassadors of Henry II. to the Pope] *timed* it out all that Spring, and a great part of the next Sommer; when, although they could give the King no great security, yet they advertise him of hope. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 95.

2. To keep time; harmonize.

Beat, happy stars, *timing* with things below.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.

3. In *fencing,* to make a thrust upon an opening occurring by an inaccurate or wide motion of the opponent.

time[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *thyme.*

time-alarm (tīm′a-lärm″), *n.* A contrivance for sounding an alarm at a set time. In a general sense, any striking clock is a time-alarm; in a specific sense, the term is applied to a device for arousing a sleeper, as by striking a bell, firing a pistol, etc.

time-attack (tīm′a-tak″), *n.* Same as *time-thrust.*

time-ball (tīm′bâl), *n.* A ball dropped suddenly from the top of a staff prominently placed, as on the top of an observatory or of a church spire, for the purpose of indicating some exact moment of mean time previously determined upon—1 P. M. being that in general use in Great Britain, and noon in the United States. Since the adoption of standard time in the United States, the dropping of the time-ball at Washington, New York, and Boston indicates the time of mean noon on the 75th meridian west of Greenwich.

time-bargain (tīm′bär″gān), *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a future time. These bargains are often mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the day fixed for the pretended delivery of the stock or goods, the party buying having no intention of taking over either, and the party selling not possessing what he professes to sell.

A curious example of legal evasion is furnished by *time-bargains;* and the imposition of the tax directly on the contracts of sale, instead of as at present on the actual transfer, has been strongly urged.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 89.

time-beguiling (tīm′bē-gī″ling), *a.* Making the time pass quickly. [Rare.]

A summer's day will seem an hour but short,
Being wasted in such *time-beguiling* sport.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 24.

time-bettering (tīm′bet″ėr-ing), *a.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations. [Rare.]

Some fresher stamp of the *time-bettering* days.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

time-bewasted (tīm′bē-wās″ted), *a.* Used up by time; consumed. [Rare.]

My oil-dried lamp and *time-bewasted* light.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 221.

time-bill (tīm′bil), *n.* A time-table.

time-book (tīm′bůk), *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

time-candle (tīm′kan″dl), *n.* A candle carefully made so that it will always burn an equal length in a given time, and marked or fitted with a scale so as to serve as a measure of time.

time-card (tīm′kärd), *n.* 1. A card having a time-table printed upon it.—2. A card containing blank spaces for name, date, and hour, to be filled up by workmen and given to the timekeeper on their beginning work.

time-detector (tīm′dē-tek″tọr), *n.* A watch or clock used as a check upon a watchman, and arranged to indicate any neglect or failure in making his rounds. The watch is carried by the man, who has access at certain points in his rounds to keys which can be inserted to mark an inclosed dial-slip. The clock is stationary at some point which the watchman must pass, and he is required at each passage to press a button or peg, which makes some recording mark.

timeful (tīm′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *tymeful;* < *time*[1] + *-ful.*] Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

Interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 199).

time-fuse (tīm′fūz), *n.* A fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time. See *fuse*[2].

time-globe (tīm′glōb), *n.* In *horol.,* a globe mounted above a clock, and arranged to turn, by means of connections with the clock, once in twenty-four hours: designed to show the time at any point on the globe by means of a stationary dial or ring encircling the globe at the equator, and marked with the hours and minutes.

time-gun (tīm′gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal at a fixed hour of the day, or at the time set for any enterprise or undertaking.

time-honored (tīm′on″ord), *a.* Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance: as, a *time-honored* custom.

Where posterity retains
Some vein of that old minstrelsy which breath'd
Through each *time-honour'd* grove of British oak.
Mason, Poems (ed. 1774), p. 90.

timeist, *n.* See *timist,* 1.

timekeeper (tīm′kē″pėr), *n.* One who or that which marks, measures, or records time. (*a*) A clock, watch, or chronometer. (*b*) One who marks or beats time in music. (*c*) One who notes and records the time at which something takes place, or the time occupied in some action or operation, or the number of hours of work done by each of a number of workmen.

timeless (tīm′les), *a.* [< *time*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

Some untimely thought did instigate
His all-too-*timeless* speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 44.

And by this man, the easy husband,
Pardoned; whose *timeless* bounty makes him now
Stand here. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Unmarked by time; eternal; unending; interminable.

This ground, which is corrupted with their steps,
Shall be their *timeless* sepulchre or mine.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

Timeless night and chaos.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 222.

In other words, that which is *timeless* and immutable is at different times at different stages of development.
Mind, IX. 85.

3. Referring to no particular time; undated.

In the intention of the writers of these hymns [the Psalms] there can generally be no doubt that it [Messiah] refers to the king then on the throne, or, in hymns of more general and *timeless* character, to the Davidic king as such (without personal reference to one king).
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 53.

timelessly (tīm′les-li), *adv.* In a timeless manner. (*a*) Unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted.
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly.*
Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 2.

(*b*) Without reference to time.

Timelia (tī-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1872), earlier *Timalia* (Hodgson, 1821 and 1824): from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of Indian oscine birds, of the cichlomorphic or turdoid series,



Timelia pileata.

giving name to the *Timeliidæ:* also called *Napodes* (Cabanis, 1850). It has been used with the least possible discrimination. The type is *T. pileata* of Nepal, Sikhim, Burma, Cochin-China, the Malay peninsula, and Java. This and one other species, *T. longirostris,* now compose the genus in its strictest sense. *R. B. Sharpe.*

Timeliæ (tī-mē′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Timelia.*] A section of *Timeliidæ,* regarded as the most representative of that so-called family, with about 30 genera. *R. B. Sharpe.*

Timeliidæ (tim-ē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Timelia* + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World thrush-like birds and others, named from the genus *Timelia,* of no further definition. It is a mere refuge for birds not located elsewhere to general satisfaction, and has come to be known as "the ornithological waste-basket." Among the more than a thousand species treated as *Timeliidæ* by the latest monographer, of very numerous genera and various sections, a good many unquestionably belong to recognized families, as *Turdidæ, Sylviidæ, Troglodytidæ,* etc. A loose English name of the group, and especially of its central section, is *babbling thrushes.* See *babbler,* 2, *Brachypodinæ, Liotrichidæ,* and *Timeliæ,* and cuts under *Pnoepyga, Tesia,* and *Timelia.* Also called *Timalidæ.*

I consider it impossible to divide the birds hitherto referred or allied to the typical *Timeliidæ* into well-defined or definable groups.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Timeliidæ, British Museum, p. 1.

timeliine (tī-mel′i-in), *a.* [< *Timelia* + *-ine*[1].] Related or belonging to the *Timeliidæ.*

Birds which are true Wrens, and others which are truly *Timeliine.*
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus. (1881), VI. 301.

timeliness (tīm′li-nes), *n.* The state or property of being timely; seasonableness; the being in good time.

timeling† (tīm′ling), *n.* [< *time*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A time-server. [Rare.]

They also cruelly compel divers of the ministers which are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings,* serving rather the time (as the manner of the worldlings is) than marrying in Thy fear, to do open penance before the people. *Becon,* Works, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

time-lock (tīm′lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

timely (tīm′li), *a.* [< ME. *timely, tymely, tymli,* timely, seasonable (= Icel. *tīmaligr* = Sw. *timlig* = Dan. *timelig,* temporal); < *time*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Seasonable; opportune; just in time; in good time.

The Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne,
The Troiens full *tymli* tokyn the feld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9629.

Clorin, come forth, and do a *timely* grace
To a poor swain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

I also give my Pilgrims *timely* help.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 245.

2†. Early.

And therfor, savyng your better avice, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and *tymelyer* then a weke to late. *Paston Letters,* I. 338.

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 139.

3†. Passing, as time.

A Diall told the *timely* howres. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 4.

4†. Keeping time or measure.

And many Bardes, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 3.

timely (tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *timliche;* < *timely, a.*] 1. Early; soon.

He did command me to call *timely* on him.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 51.

2. In good time; opportunely.

These, when their black crimes they went about,
First *timely* charmed their useless conscience out.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 190.

You have rebuk'd me *timely*, and most friendly.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

The next Imposture may not be so *timely* detected.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

3†. Leisurely.

timely-parted (tīm'li-pär″ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. [Rare.]

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless; . . .
But see, his face is black and full of blood, . . .
It cannot be but he was murder'd here.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.

timenog, *n.* Same as *timenoguy*.

timenoguy (tī-men'ō-gī), *n.* [Also *timenog;* origin obscure. The form *timenoguy* appar. simulates *guy*[1].] *Naut.*, a rope stretched from one place to another to prevent gear from getting foul; especially, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock.

timeous, timeously. See *timous, timously*.

timepiece (tīm'pēs), *n.* Any machine or apparatus by which the progress of time is recorded, as a clepsydra or a time-candle; in ordinary use, a watch or clock.

time-pleaser (tīm'plē″zėr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions of the time, whatever they may be.

Scandal d the suppliants for the people, call'd them *Time-pleasers*, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 45.

timer (tī'mėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or measures and records time; a timekeeper.

To make a record in this country requires the presence of three *timers* or measurers, and two of these must agree, or the intermediate one of the three be taken as the correct one. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. A form of stop-watch for recording or indicating short intervals of time. It shows not actual time, but only relative time, as the time between the beginning and the end of a race, of a trial of speed, etc.

timerous†, timersome†, *a.* See *timorous, timorsome*.

time-sense (tīm'sens), *n.* The consciousness of time and time-relations.

All psychophysic experiments, especially those requiring comparison and those upon the *time-sense* and the like, involve memory.
W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 603.

time-server (tīm'sėr″vėr), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons: now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who panders to the ruling power.

No government has ever been, or ever can be, wherein *timeservers* and blockheads will not be uppermost.
Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

=Syn. See definitions of *temporizer* and *trimmer*.

time-serving (tīm'sėr″ving), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually, an obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

By impudence and *time-serving* let them climb up to advancement in despite of virtue.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

Trimming and *time-serving* . . . are but two words for the same thing. *South.*

time-serving (tīm'sėr″ving), *a.* Characterized by an obsequious or too ready compliance with the times, and especially with the will or humors of those in authority; obsequious; truckling.

time-servingness (tīm'sėr″ving-nes), *n.* The state or character of being time-serving. *Roger North.*

time-sight (tīm'sīt), *n.* *Naut.*, an observation of the altitude of any heavenly body for the purpose of deducing the time and consequently the longitude.

time-signal (tīm'sig″nal), *n.* A signal operated from an observatory to indicate the time of day to persons at distant points.

time-signature (tīm'sig″nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

time-table (tīm'tā″bl), *n.* 1. A tabular statement or scheme, showing the time when certain things are to take place or be attended: as, a school *time-table*, showing the hours for study in each class, etc.—2. Specifically—(*a*) A printed table showing the times at which trains on a line of railway arrive at and depart from the various stations. (*b*) A collection of such tables for the railway passenger traffic of an entire country, or of a district of country of greater or less extent. Also called *railway-* or *railroad-guide*. [Eng.]—3. In *musical notation*, a table of notes arranged so as to show their relative duration or time-value. Such tables were especially used in connection with the complicated metrical experiments of the early mensural music of the middle ages; but the modern system of notes is frequently exhibited in tabular form. See *note*[1], 13.—**Time-table chart**, a chart used for determining the times at which trains will pass way-stations. All stations are expressed by vertical lines drawn to scale of distance, and time by horizontal lines crossing these. If a train leaves station A at 9 and arrives at E at 10, a line drawn from the junction of lines A and 9 to lines E and 10 will cross the lines of way-stations B, C, and D and indicate the time of passing.

time-thrust (tīm'thrust), *n.* [Tr. F. *coup de temps.*] In *fencing*, a thrust made while the opponent draws his breath just before moving his hand to attack, or while his blade is beginning to stir. This is a very delicate thrust, and must be executed with the nicest judgment, neither too soon nor too late, but just "in time." In the time-thrust the foot is generally moved forward in a lunge; in the stop-thrust (which see)—made after the opponent has begun to lunge—the foot is usually at rest.

time-value (tīm'val″ū), *n.* In *musical notation*, the relative duration indicated by a note. See *note*[1], *rhythm*, and *meter*[2].

time-work (tīm'wėrk), *n.* Labor paid for by the day or the hour, in opposition to *piece-work*, or labor paid for by the amount produced.

timid (tim'id), *a.* [< F. *timide* = Sp. *tímido* = Pg. It. *timido*, < L. *timidus*, full of fear, fearful, timid, < *timere*, fear.] Fearful; easily alarmed; timorous; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 401.

A *timid* creature, lax of knee and hip,
Whom small disturbance whitens round the lip.
O. W. Holmes, The Moral Bully.

timidity (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *timidité* = It. *timidità*, < L. *timidita(-t)s*, fearfulness, timidness, < *timidus*, fearful, timid: see *timid*.] The character of being timid, or easily frightened or daunted; cowardice; fearfulness; timorousness; shyness.

This proceedeth from nothing else but extreame folly and *timidity* of heart. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 234.

"Viglius," wrote Margaret to Philip, "is so much afraid of being cut to pieces that his *timidity* has become incredible." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 574.

=Syn. See *bashfulness*.

timidly (tim'id-li), *adv.* In a timid or apprehensive manner; without boldness.

timidness (tim'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

timidous† (tim'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *timidus*, timid: see *timid*.] Timid.

His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 31. (*Davies.*)

timing (tī'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *time*[1], *v.*] In the design and construction of machinery, the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine so that its operations will follow in a given order or at required intervals so as to produce a given result, as in the igniting of explosive mixtures in gas-engines at desired points of the stroke, and the like.

timish† (tī'mish), *a.* [< *time*[1] + *-ish.*] Modish, fashionable.

A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke . . . had a great desire to discourse with him.
Life of Lodowick Muggleton, 1676 (Harl. Misc., I. 612). (*Davies.*)

timist (tī'mist), *n.* [< *time*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. In *music*, a performer considered with reference to his power to observe rhythmical and metrical relations. Thus, a violinist may have an accurate sense of intonation, and yet be a poor *timist*. Also *timeist*.

Neither the one [singer] nor the other are, by any means, perfect *timists*. *Goldsmith*, Visit to Vauxhall.

She [the quail] was a perfect *timeist*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, lxiv.

The bystanders joined in the song, an interminable recitative, as usual in the minor key; and as Orientals are admirable *timists*, it sounded like one voice.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 449.

2†. One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtiers servants servant.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, a Timist.

timmen (tim'en), *n.* [A var. of (or error for?) *tammin, tamin.*] Same as *tamin*, 1.

timmer. A dialectal form of *timber*[1], *timber*[2].

timocracy (tī-mok'rā-si), *n.* [= F. *timocratie*, < Gr. τιμοκρατία, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property; also, fancifully, in Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; < τιμή, honor, worth, dignity, office, + κρατεῖν, govern.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. The word has also been used for a government in which the ruling class, composed of the noblest and most honorable citizens, struggle for preëminence among themselves.

An innovation of great extent and importance was the so-called *timocracy*, according to which a certain amount of means was a necessary qualification for a share in the offices of state. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 142.

timocratic (tim-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τιμοκρατικός, pertaining to or favoring timocracy, < τιμοκρατία, timocracy: see *timocracy*.] Of or pertaining to timocracy.

timon† (tī'mon), *n.* [< ME. *temon*, < OF. *timon, temon*, F. *timon*, a pole, staff, the handle of a rudder, the rudder, = Pr. *timo* = Sp. *timón* = Pg. *timão* = It. *timone*, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole.] The helm or rudder of a boat.

Tournynge with suche vyolence yt with the jumpe and stroke of ye falle of ye galye to the rok the sterne, called the *temon*, sterte and flewe frome the hokes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

timoneer† (tī-mō-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *timonier* = Sp. *timonero* = Pg. *timoneiro, temoneiro* = It. *timoniere*, < ML. *timonarius, *temonarius*, a steersman, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole, > F. *timon*, etc., helm, rudder: see *timon*.] *Naut.*, a helmsman; also, one on the lookout who gives steering-orders to the helmsman.

While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

Timonist (tī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Timon* (see def.), < L. *Timon*, < Gr. Τίμων, + *-ist.*] A misanthrope; literally, one like Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakspere's play of the same name.

I did it to retire me from the world,
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

Timonize (tī'mon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Timonized*, ppr. *Timonizing*. [< *Timon* (see *Timonist*) + *-ize.*] To play the misanthrope.

I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

Timor deer. See *deer*.

timorosity† (tim-ō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tymerositie;* < ML. **timorosita(t-)s*, < *timorosus*, fearful: see *timorous*.] Timorousness.

Timorositie is as well whan a man feareth suche thinges as be nat to be feared, as also whan he feareth thinges to be feared more than nedeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 8.

timoroso (tim-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *timorous*.] In *music*, timid; hesitating: noting passages to be so rendered.

timorous (tim'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *timerous;* < ME. **timorous*, < OF. **timorous* = Sp. Pg. *temeroso* = It. *timoroso*, < ML. *timorosus*, fearful, < L. *timor*, fear, < *timere*, fear: see *timid*.] 1. Fearful; timid; shy; shrinking.

They were wont to be very *timorous* and fearful upon the sea, nor to venture upon it but only in the summer time. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Like a *timorous* thief, most fain would steal
What law does vouch mine own.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5. 86.

2. Betokening or proceeding from lack of boldness or courage; characterized by fear; weakly hesitant: as, *timorous* doubts.

Rod. Here is her father's house; I'll call aloud.
Iago. Do, with like *timorous* accent and dire yell
As when . . . the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 75.

Against all *timorous* counsels he [Lincoln] had the courage to seize the moment.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

timorously (tim'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness or confidence.

timorousness (tim'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being timorous; timidity; want of courage.

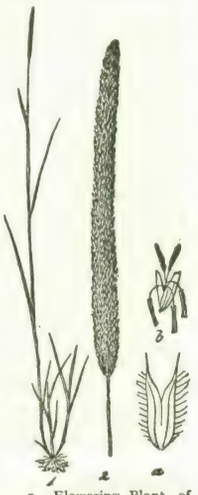
Timorousness is called caution, rashness is called quickness of spirit, covetousness is frugality.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.

timorsome (tim'or-sum), *a.* [Also *timoursum, timersome, timmersome;* an accom. form of *timorous*, as if < L. *timor*, fear (see *timorous*), + *-some.*] Easily frightened; timid. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii. [Scotch.]

Timothean (ti-mō′thē-an), *n.* [< L. *Timotheus*, < Gr. Τιμόθεος, Timotheus (> E. *Timothy*), + *-an.*] One of a sect of Alexandrian Monophysites founded by Timotheus Ælurus in the fifth century.

timothy (tim′ō-thi), *n.* [Abbr. of *timothy-grass.*] Same as *timothy-grass.*

timothy-grass (tim′ō-thi-gras), *n.* [So called from *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] One of the most valuable of all fodder-grasses, *Phleum pratense*, otherwise known as *cattail* or *herd's-grass:* native in parts of the old world and in the northeastern United States, though widely cultivated. It varies in height from one foot to three or more. Though somewhat hard and coarse when fully ripe, it is highly nutritious, and well relished by stock, if cut in flower or immediately after. It is often planted with clover; but the two do not ripen at the same time. It is the favorite and prevailing meadow-grass through a large part of the United States.



1, Flowering Plant of Timothy-grass (*Phleum pratense*); 2, the spicate inflorescence; *a*, the empty glumes; *b*, a floret.

timous (tī′mus), *a.* [Also less prop., but in Sc. legal use commonly, *timeous;* < *time*[1] + *-ous.* Prob. suggested by *wrongous, righteous*, where *-ous, -e-ous* is an accommodation of a diff. suffix.] Timely; seasonable. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off.
Bacon.

timously (tī′mus-li), *adv.* [Also less prop. *timeously;* < *timous* + *-ly*[2].] In a timous manner; seasonably; in good time. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advise of an honest and experienced physician, a period certainly may be brought about to most chronical distempers.
Cheyne, On Health, p. 174. (*Latham.*)

Your warning is *timeously* made.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 432.

timpant, timpanet, *n.* See *tympan.*

timpano (tim′pâ-nō), *n.*; pl. *timpani* (-ni). [It.: see *tympan.*] An orchestral kettledrum: usually in the plural. Also, less correctly, *tympano.*

timpanous, *a.* See *tympanous.*

timpanum, *n.* See *tympanum.*

timpany, *n.* See *tympany.*

tim-whisky (tim′hwis-ki), *n.* [< *tim* (origin obscure—perhaps a jocose use of *Tim*, a familiar name) + *whisky*[1].] A light one-horse chaise without a head. Also *tim-whiskey.*

A journey to Tyburn in a *tim-whisky* and two would have concluded your travels. *Foote*, The Cozeners, i.

It is not like the difference between a Baptist and an Anabaptist, which Sir John Danvers said is much the same as that between a Whiskey and a *Tim-Whiskey*—that is to say, no difference at all.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

★ **tin** (tin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *tinne, tynne;* < ME. *tin*, < AS. *tin* = MD. *ten*, D. *tin* = MLG. *tin, ten*, LG. *tinn* = OHG. MHG. *zin*, G. *zinn* = Icel. *tin* = Sw. *tenn* = Dan. *tin;* root unknown. The Ir. *tinne* is from E., and the F. *étain* is of other origin, = Ir. *stan* = W. *ystaen* = Bret. *stean*, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Sn (*stannum*); atomic weight, 119. A metal nearly approaching silver in whiteness and luster, highly malleable, taking a high polish, fusing at 450° F., and having a specific gravity of about 7.3. It is inferior to all the other so-called useful metals, excepting lead, in ductility and tenacity; but, owing to the fact that it is but little affected by the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, it is extensively used for culinary vessels, especially in the form of tin-plate, which is sheet-iron or -steel coated with tin, the former giving the strength and the latter the desired agreeable luster and color and the necessary resistance to oxidation under the conditions to which vessels used in cooking are ordinarily exposed. (See *tin-plate.*) Tin forms a part of several very important alloys, especially bronze, and also pewter and Britannia metal, both formerly extensively used, but now of less importance. Native tin occurs, if at all (which has not been definitely ascertained), in very small quantity, and is certainly of no economical importance. The sulphuret of tin (tin pyrites, or stannite, a mixture of the isomorphous sulphurets of tin, iron, copper, and zinc) is found in various localities, but nowhere in abundance, and it is of no importance as an ore. All the tin of commerce is obtained from the dioxid, the cassiterite of the mineralogist and the tinstone of the miner. This metal has, however, been found in various rare minerals in small quantity, as also in some mineral waters and in a few meteorites. Tinstone is a mineral resisting decomposition in a remarkable degree, hence fragments mechanically separated from veinstone or rock containing it remain in the debris unchanged in character, and like gold they can be separated by washing from the sands or gravel in which they occur: this operation in the case of tin ore is usually called *streaming.* The ore of tin is remarkable in that it occurs quite frequently disseminated through granite or greisen (a metamorphosed granitoid rock), in the form of stockwork deposits, and not concentrated into regular veins; it is also very generally accompanied by certain minerals, especially wolfram, schorl, topaz, and lithia mica. Tin is not a very generally distributed metal, and the regions producing it in considerable quantity are few in number. The Straits Settlements, Bolivia, Banca, Cornwall, Australia, South Africa, China, and Billiton furnish the principal supply of this metal, of which the production in 1911 was about 123,000 short tons. To this may be added some 30,000 short tons of secondary tin, the world's probable recovery from processes of manufacture. Tin is chemically related to the metals titanium, zirconium, and thorium, and also to the non-metallic element silicon.

I found many stones wherein I plainly perceived the mettall of *tinne.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. Collectively, thin plates of iron covered with tin. See *tin-plate.*

O see na thou yon bonny bower,
It 's a cover'd o'er wi' *tin?*
The Lass of Loraroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

3. A pot, pan, or other utensil made of tin, or of iron covered with tin; especially, in Great Britain, such a vessel prepared for preserving meats, fruits, etc.; a can: as, milk-*tins.*

Many were foolish enough to leave behind what few possessions they had, such as tattered blankets, shelter poles, cooking *tins*, etc. *The Century*, XL. 611.

4. Money. [Slang.]

When there 's a tick at Madame Carey's there is no *tin* for Chaffing Jack. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

The old woman, when any female, old or young, who had no *tin*, came into the kitchen, made up a match for her with some man.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

Black tin, tin ore dressed and ready for smelting. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Butter of tin.** See *butter*[1].—**Cry of tin,** a peculiar crackling sound emitted by a bar of tin when it is bent.—**Inside tin.** See *inside.*—**Jew's tin.** See *Jew.*—**Nitrate of tin,** an artisans' name for a hydrate of tin tetrachlorid: used as a mordant, and obtained by dissolving tin in aqua regia. Also called *oxymuriate of tin.*—**Prussiate of tin.** Same as *tin-pulp.*—**Salt of tin,** a name given by dyers and calico-printers to protochlorid of tin, which is extensively used as a mordant and for the purpose of deoxidizing indigo and the peroxids of iron and manganese.—**Slabs of tin.** See *slab*[1].—**Sparable tin.** See *sparable.*—**Tin-glazed wares.** See *stanniferous wares*, under *ware*[2].—**Tin pyrites,** stannite.—**Toad's-eye tin,** a massive variety of tinstone or cassiterite, occurring in small reniform shapes with concentric radiate structure.

II. *a.* Made of or from tin; made of iron covered with tin: as, *tin* plates; a *tin* vessel.—**Tin kitchen.** (*a*) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (*b*) A child's toy.—**Tin spirits.** See *spirit.*

tin (tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinned*, ppr. *tinning.* [< *tin, n.*] 1. To cover or overlay with tin; coat with tin.

The work is divided into ten books, of which the first treats of soups and pickles, and amongst other things shows that sauce-pans were *tinned* before the time of Pliny. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To put up, pack, or preserve in tins; can: as, to *tin* condensed milk; to *tin* provisions.

In practice there are several processes of *tinning* food, but the general method adopted is everywhere uniform in principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 708.

tinaget, *n.* [< Sp. *tinaja*, a jar: see *tinaja.*] A large earthenware jar.

It is not unknowne vnto you, my brethren, howe John of Padilla passed this way, and howe his souldiers have left me neuer a henne, haue eaten me a fliech of bacon, [and] haue drunke out a whole *tinage* of wine.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 241.

Tinamidæ (ti-nam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + *-idæ.*] The only family of dromæognathous carinate birds, taking name from the genus *Tinamus*, and peculiar to South America; the tinamous. The structure of the skull and especially of the bony palate is unique among carinate birds, and resembles that of ratite birds (see *Dromæognathæ*); but the sternum has a very large keel, like that of gallinaceous birds, and in many other respects the tinamous are related to the *Gallinæ*, with which they used to be classed. There are many anatomical peculiarities. The tail is quite short, or even entirely concealed by the coverts: whence a synonym of the family, *Crypturidæ*, and the ordinal or subordinal name *Crypturi.* The species, about 50 in number, are referred to several genera—*Tinamus* and *Crypturus*, the two largest, with *Nothocercus, Rhynchotus, Nothura, Taoniscus, Tinamotis*, and *Eudromia* (or *Calopezus*). See *tinamou*, and cuts under *Crypturus, dromæognathous, Rhynchotus, tinamou*, and *Tinamus.*

Tinamomorphæ (tin″a-mō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The *Tinamidæ* rated as a superfamily.

tinamou (tin′a-mö), *n.* [= Dan. *tinamu*, < F. *tinamou;* from a S. Amer. name.] A South American dromæognathous carinate bird; any member of the *Tinamidæ*, resembling a gallinaceous or rasorial bird, and playing the part of one in the countries it inhabits, where the true grouse are entirely wanting. These birds are called *partridges* by sportsmen, and some of them are known by the native name *ynambu*, as *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the largest and one of the best-known species. The



Crested Tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*).

smallest is the pygmy tinamou, *Taoniscus nanus*, about 6 inches long. The martineta is a crested tinamou, *Calopezus elegans.* See also cuts under *Crypturus, Rhynchotus, dromæognathous*, and *Tinamus.*

Tinamus (tin′a-mus), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < F. *tinamou.*] The name-giving genus of *Ti-*



Tinamou (*Tinamus brasiliensis*).

namidæ, formerly including all these birds, now restricted to such large species as *T. major* or *brasiliensis*, about 18 inches long.

tin-bath (tin′bȧth), *n.* See *bath*[1].

tin-bound (tin′bound), *v. t.* To mark the boundaries of, preparatory to mining tin—a process by which an undertaker sets up a legal right to mine the unworked tin under a piece of waste land, on paying royalty to the owner: as, to *tin-bound* a claim. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwall this is called *tin-bounding*, from the setting out of the working by bounds, which is the adventurer's first step towards establishing his claim.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-bound (tin′bound), *n.* Same as *bound*[1], 3.

Tinca (ting′kä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *tinca*, a small fish identified as the tench: see *tench.*] 1. A genus of cyprinoid fishes; the tenches. See cut under *tench.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

tincal, tinkal (ting′kal), *n.* [< Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Pers. *tinkār*, late Skt. *ṭankana*, borax.] Borax in its crude or unrefined state: so called in commerce. It is an impure sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. Employed from very early times in soldering metals.

tinchel, tinchill (tin′chel, tin′chil), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *timchioll*, circuit, compass; as adv. and prep., around, about.] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a

great space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 17.

tinclad (tin'klad), *n.* [A humorous name, after *ironclad*; < *tin* + *clad*.] In the civil war in the United States, a gunboat protected by very light plating of metal, used on the western rivers. [Colloq.]

He [Eads] converted . . . seven transports into what were called *tinclads*, or musket-proof gunboats.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 263.

tinct (tingkt), *v. t.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*[1], *v.*] To tinge or tint, as with color; hence, figuratively, to imbue. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I will but . . . *tinct* you the tip,
The very tip o' your nose.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Some bencher, *tincted* with humanity.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ded.

tinct (tingkt), *a.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Tinged.

The blew in black, the greene in gray is *tinct*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

tinct (tingkt), *n.* [< L. *tinctus*, dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *v.*, *tinge*. Cf. *taint*[1], *tint*[1], doublets of *tinct*.] 1. Tint; tinge; coloring; hue. [Obsolete or poetical.]

All the devices blazon'd on the shield
In their own *tinct*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. A tincture; an essence; specifically, the grand elixir of the alchemists.

Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct* and multiplying medicine.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 102.

How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!
Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 37.

★**tinction** (tingk'shon), *n.* [< L. as if *tinctio(n-)*, < *tingere*, dye: see *tinge*.] A preparation for dyeing; coloring matter in a state for use; that which imparts color. [Recent.]

It also colors somewhat under the same application of the *tinction*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1888, p. 117.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< F. *tinctorial*, < L. *tinctorius*, < (LL.) *tinctor*, a dyer, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *taintor*.] Pertaining or relating to color or dyeing; producing or imparting color.

Alizarin, the chief *tinctorial* principle of madder.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 687.

Alumina cannot be called a *tinctorial* or colour-giving matter. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 142.

tincturation (tingk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *tincture* + *-ation*.] The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a substance by solution in a menstruum, especially alcohol or ether. [Rare.]

Odorous substances yield their odours to spirit by *tincturation* — that is, by putting the fragrant material into the spirit, and allowing it to remain there for a period till the alcohol has extracted all the scent. *Ure*, Dict., III. 537.

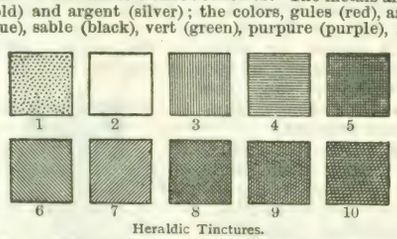
tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *teinture* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *tinge*. Cf. *tainture*, an older form.] 1. The color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; natural or distinctive coloring; tint; hue; shade of color.

For, deep dy'd in his mighty precious Blood,
It keeps the pow'r and *tincture* of the flood.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 32.

The faded rose each spring receives
A fresh red *tincture* on her leaves.
Carew, To A. L.

Clouds of all *tincture*, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

2. In *her.*, one of the metals, colors, or furs used in heraldic achievements. The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver); the colors, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple), sanguine or murrey (blood-red), and tenné or tenney (tawny, orange); and the furs, ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent. (See these words, and also *fur*[1], 7.) Of the colors, the first three are the most common, and the last two are very exceptional. Sable is considered by some writers as partaking of the nature both of metal and of color. In modern usage (from the sixteenth century), in representations in black and white, as by engraving, argent is indicated by a plain surface, and the other tinctures by conventional arrangements of lines, etc., as in the cut. A law of heraldry seldom violated provides that the tincture of a bearing must be a metal if the field is a color, and vice versa. See *false heraldry*, under *false*.



Heraldic Tinctures.
1, or; 2, argent; 3, gules; 4, azure; 5, sable; 6, vert; 7, purpure; 8, sanguine or murrey; 9, 10, tenné or tawny.

The first English examples of seals with lines in the engraving to indicate the *tinctures* are said to be on some of those attached to the death warrant of Charles I., 1648–9.
Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 52.

3. Something exhibiting or imparting a tint or shade of color; colored or coloring matter; pigment. [Obsolete or rare.]

These waters wash from the rocks such glistering *tinctures* that the ground in some places seemeth as guilded.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

4. Infused or derived quality or tone; distinctive character as due to some intermixture or influence; imparted tendency or inclination: used of both material and immaterial things; in *alchemy*, etc., a supposed spiritual principle or immaterial substance whose character or quality may be infused into material things, then said to be *tinctured:* as, *tincture* of the "Red Lion."

From what particular mineral they [natural baths] receive *tincture*, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *tincture* I early receiv'd from generous and worthy parents, and the education they gave me, disposing . . . me to the love of letters.
Evelyn, To the Countess of Sunderland.

Lastly, to walk with God doth increase the love of God in the soul, which is the heavenly *tincture*, and inclineth it to look upward. *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

5. A shade or modicum of a quality or of the distinctive quality of something; a coloring or flavoring; a tinge; a taste; a spice; a smack: as, a *tincture* of garlic in a dish.

A *tincture* of malice in our natures makes us fond of furnishing every bright idea with its reverse.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, viii.

6. A fluid containing the essential principles or elements of some substance diffused through it by solution; specifically, in *med.*, a solution of a vegetable, an animal, or sometimes a mineral substance, in a menstruum of alcohol, sulphuric ether, or spirit of ammonia, prepared by maceration, digestion, or (now most commonly) percolation. Tinctures are also often prepared, especially on the continent of Europe, by the addition of alcohol to the expressed juices of plants. According to the menstruum, tinctures are distinguished as *alcoholic, ethereal*, and *ammoniated tinctures;* and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines. Compound tinctures* are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the action of the solvent. *Simple tinctures* are such as contain the essential principles of but one substance in solution.

This little gallipot
Of *tincture*, high rose *tincture*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Bestucheff's nervous tincture, an ethereal solution of iron chlorid, formerly much used in gout and in states of nervous depression. Also called *golden tincture* and *Klaproth's tincture*.—**Bitter tincture**, a composition of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary-root, extracted in alcohol.—**Fleming's tincture**, a strong tincture of aconite.—**Greenough's tincture**, a tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, oxalate of potash, cassia-berries, and cochineal, extracted in alcohol.—**Hatfield's tincture**, a tincture of guaiac and soap.—**Huxham's tincture**, compound tincture of cinchona.—**Mother tincture**, in homeopathic pharmacy, the strong tincture from which the dilutions are made.—**Red tincture.** Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Rymer's cardiac tincture**, tincture of rhubarb and aloes, containing in addition camphor, capsicum, cardamom, and sulphuric acid.—**Stomachic tincture.** (*a*) Compound tincture of cardamom. (*b*) Bitter tincture.—**Volatile tincture of bark**, a tincture containing cinchona and aromatic spirit of ammonia.—**Warburg's tincture**, an alcoholic preparation formed of a large number of ingredients, among which are quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, and camphor. It is used as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever and other disorders.—**White tincture.** Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**Whytt's tincture**, a compound tincture containing cinchona, gentian, and orange-peel.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinctured*, ppr. *tincturing*. [< *tincture*, *n.*] 1. To imbue with color; impart a shade of color to; tinge; tint; stain.

The rest of the Iles are replenished with such like; very rocky, and much *tinctured* stone like Minerall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

Boys with apples, cakes, candy, and rolls of variously *tinctured* lozenges. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. To give a peculiar taste, flavor, or character to; imbue; impregnate; season.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

His manners . . . are *tinctured* with some strange inconsistencies. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, **xxvi.**

3. To taint; corrupt. [Rare.]

And what can be the Meaning of such a Representation, unless it be to *Tincture* the Audience, to extinguish Shame, and make Lewdness a Diversion?
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 5.

tincture-press (tingk'tūr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting by compression the active principles of plants, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tind[1]† (tind), *v. t.* and *i.* [(*a*) Also dial. *teend*, also with loss of the final consonant *tine*, *teen;* prop. *tend*, < ME. *tenden*, *teenden*, < AS. *tendan*, in comp. *on-tendan*, = Icel. **tenda* (in later form *tendra*) = Sw. *tända* = Dan. *tænde* = Goth. *tandjan*, kindle; (*b*) in another form, prop. *tind*, < ME. **tinden*, < AS. **tyndan* = OHG. *zunten*, MHG. G. *zünden*, set on fire (also OHG. *zundēn*, MHG. *zunden*, burn, glow); (*c*) cf. Goth. *tundnan*, take fire, burn: all secondary forms of a strong verb, AS. as if **tindan* (pret. **tand*, pp. **tunden*) = MHG. *zinden* = Goth. **tindan*, set on fire. Hence *tinder*.] To set on fire; kindle; light; inflame.

"The candel of lijf thi soule dide *tende*,
To ligte thee hom," resoun dide saye.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Tho a full gret fire thay *tende* made and hade,
With busshes and wod makyng it full hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2136.

Part [of the Christmas brand] must be kept wherewith to *teend*
The Christmas log next yeare.
Herrick, Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons (1689), p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

tind[2]† (tīnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tynd;* < ME. *tind*, *tynd*, < AS. *tind*, a point, prong, = D. *tinne* = MLG. *tinne* = OHG. *zinna*, MHG. *zinne* (cf. MHG. *zint*), G. *zinne*, pinnacle, battlement, = Icel. *tindr*, spike, tooth of rake or harrow, = Sw. *tinne*, tooth of a rake, = Dan. *tinde*, pinnacle, battlement; prob. connected with *tooth* (Goth. *tunthus*, etc.): see *tooth*. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, the mod. form *tine*[7].] A prong, or something projecting like a prong; an animal's horn; a branch or limb of a tree; a protruding arm.

Therfore thi fruit [Christ] spred hys armes
On tre that is tiged with *tyndes* towe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

The thrydd hownde fyghtyng he fyndys,
The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. (*Halliwell.*)

tindal (tin'dal), *n.* [< Malayalam *tandal*, Telugu *tandelu*, Marathi *tāndel*, a chief or commander of a body of men.] A native petty officer of lascars, either a corporal or a boatswain; the head of a gang of workmen.

The Malays . . . were under the control of a *tindal*—a sort of boatswain, elected from among their own number. *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 17.

tinder (tin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *tinder*, *tender*, *tunder*, *tonder*, < AS. *tynder* = MD. *tonder*, *tondel*, *tintel*, D. *tonder*, *tintel* = MLG. LG. *tunder* = OHG. *zunterā*, *zuntrā*, MHG. G. *zunder* (cf. OHG. *zuntil*, MHG. *zündel*, G. *zundel*) = Icel. *tundr*, tinder (cf. *tandri*, fire), = Sw. *tunder* = Dan. *tönder*, tinder; with formative *-er*, from the strong verb which is the source of *tind:* see *tind*[1].] A dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark or sparks; specifically, a preparation or material used for catching the spark from a flint and steel struck together for fire or light. See *spunk*, 1. When tinder was in general use instead of matches, it consisted commonly of charred linen, which was ignited in a metallic box.

Your conjuring, cozening, and your dozen of trades
Could not relieve your corps with so much linen
Would make you *tinder*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

I'll go strike a *tinder*, and frame a letter presently.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.—**Spanish tinder**, a substance supposed to have been prepared from the pubescence of the flower-heads, leaves, and stems of a species of ★globe-thistle, *Echinops strigosus*, found in Spain.

tinder-box (tin'dėr-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which tinder is kept ready for use, usually fitted with flint and steel, the steel being often secured to a lifting cover so that the flint, when struck against it, sends sparks upon the tinder within.

As wakefull Students, in the Winters night,
Against the steel glauncing with stony knocks,
Strike sodain sparks into their *Tinder-box*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

It has been reserved for this century to substitute the lucifer-match for the *tinder-box*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 197.

2. By extension, something easily inflammable: as, the house was nothing but a *tinder-box*. [Colloq.]

tinder-like (tin'dėr-līk), *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.

Hasty and *tinder-like* upon too trivial motion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 55.

tinder-ore (tin'dėr-ōr), *n.* An impure variety of jamesonite, occurring in capillary forms mixed with red silver and arsenopyrite.

tindery (tin'dėr-i), *a.* [< *tinder* + *-y*[1].] Tinder-like; easily inflamed or excited.

I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 555.

★**tine**[1] (tīn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *teen*; < ME. *tīnen*, *tūnen*, < AS. *tȳnan*, surround, hedge (= OFries. *betēna* = MD. MLG. *tuinen* = OHG. *zūnan*, *zūnjan*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose), < *tūn*, inclosure: see *town*.] To shut in; inclose, as with a hedge; hence, to make or repair for inclosure, as a hedge. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Betined. Hedged about. Wee vse yet in some parts of England to say *tyning* for hedging.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 210.

They put on *tining* gloves [gloves for use in *tining* hedges], that the thorns may not prick them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 486.

tine[2] (tīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tined* (Sc. also *tint*), ppr. *tining*. [Also *tyne*; < ME. *tinen*, *tynen*, < Icel. *tȳna*, lose, reflex. perish, < *tjón* (= AS. *teón*, *teóna*), loss, damage: see *teen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lose. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

There is no derffe dragon, ne no du edder,
Ne no beste so bold with no bale after,
May loke on the light but he his lyffe *tyne*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

It shall not be for lack o' gowd
That ye your love sall *tyne*.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 197).

2†. To destroy.

It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane,
And *tynt* al that thare was and spared nane.
MS. Cott. Galba E., ix. f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *intrans.* To be lost; hence, to be destroyed; perish.

And 'the river] Eden, though but small,
Yet often stainde with bloud of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 36.

tine[3] (tīn), *n.* [Prob. so called as inclosing or surrounding other plants; < *tine*[1], *v.*: see *tine*[1].] A wild vetch or tare, as *Vicia hirsuta*, which clasps other plants with its tendrils. *Tine-grass*, *tine-tare*, and *tine-weed* are applied to the same or similar plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The titters or *tine*
Makes hop to pine.
Tusser, Husbandry, May's Abstract.

tine[4] (tīn), *v.* A dialectal form of *teen*[1].

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tine[4] (tīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *teen*[1].

For heavenly mindes, the brightlier they do shine,
The more the world doth seeke to work their *tine*.
C. Tourneur, Author to his Booke, Transformed [Metamorphosis.

tine[5]†, *a.* [See *tiny*.] An obsolete form of *tiny*.

tine[6]† (tīn), *v.* [A reduced form of *tind*[1].] Same as *tind*[1].

If my puff'd life be out, give leave to *tine*
My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 7.

★**tine**[7] (tīn), *n.* [A reduced form of *tind*[2].] One of a set of two or more pointed projecting prongs or spikes; specifically, a slender projection adapted for thrusting or piercing, as one of those of a fork of any kind, or of a deer's antler: locally used also of projections more properly called *teeth*, as of a harrow. See cuts under *antler*, *palmate*, 1, and *Rusa*.

Cervus verticornis, . . . remarkable for the singular forward and downward curvature of the first *tine*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 345.

★**tinea**[1] (tin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a bookworm, an intestinal worm, etc., a moth.] Ringworm.—**Tinea circinata,** ringworm of the body, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans* on the trunk or a limb; dhobie's itch is the name used in India for a severe form of tinea circinata.—**Tinea favosa.** Same as *favus*, 2.—**Tinea kerion,** a form of tinea tonsurans, with excessive inflammation, pustules, and the formation of crusts.—**Tinea sycosis,** parasitic sycosis, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, on the hairy parts of the face and neck.—**Tinea tonsurans,** ringworm of the scalp, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.—**Tinea trichophytina,** ringworm produced by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, whether on a limb or the trunk (tinea circinata), or on the scalp (tinea tonsurans), or the bearded part of the face (tinea sycosis).—**Tinea versicolor,** a skin-disease caused by *Sporotrichum* [*Microsporon*] *furfur*, exhibiting dry, slightly scaly, yellowish patches, usually occurring only in adults and on the trunk. Also called *pityriasis versicolor*.

Tinea[2] (tin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a moth: see *tinea*[1].] 1. A notable genus of moths, typical of the family *Tineidæ* and superfamily *Tineina*. It was formerly coextensive with the larger group, but is now restricted to species with thickly hairy head, no ocelli, antennæ shorter than the fore wings, palpi elbowed, their middle joint with a bristle at the tip, and pointed fore wings with twelve veins. In this sense there are about 100 species, of which 40 inhabit North America. The larvæ live in decaying wood, fungi, cloth, feathers, and dried fruit, working usually in silken galleries, and in some instances carrying cases made of silk and the substances upon which they have been feeding. *T. pellionella*, one of the commonest of the cosmopolitan clothes-moths, is an example of the case-bearers. *T. granella* is a cosmopolitan pest to stored grain. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*. 2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus or some related one; a tineid.

tinean (tin'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tinea*[2] + *-an*.] Same as *tineid*.

tined (tīnd), *a.* [< *tine*[7] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with tines: used especially in combination: as, three-*tined*.

tine-grass (tīn'gràs), *n.* See *tine*[3].

tineid (tin'ē-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the *Tineidæ* in a broad sense: as, a *tineid* fauna; *tineid* characters.

II. *n.* A tineid moth; any member of the *Tineidæ*, as a clothes-moth.

Tineidæ (ti-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tinea*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths. It was at first coextensive with the superfamily *Tineina*, but is now restricted to forms having the antennæ not stretched forward when at rest, the basal joint of the antennæ not extending to the eye, the last joint of the maxillary palpi short and thick, the labial palpi strongly developed, and the fore wings long. The larvæ either live in silken tubes or carry cases, and only those of the genus *Phylloporia* are leaf-miners. The principal genera are *Scardia*, *Lampronia*, *Incurvaria*, and *Tinea*. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*.

Tineina (tin-ē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinea*[2] + *-ina*[2].] A very large and wide-spread group of microlepidopterous insects, including the leaf-miners, clothes-moths, etc. They have slender bodies, long, narrow, often pointed wings, with long fringes, and often marked with rich metallic colors. They include the smallest moths known, and even the largest species are comparatively small. Some forms have rather broad blunt wings, but such are recognized by their long slender labial palpi. In most cases the larvæ are leaf-miners, but others feed upon leaves externally, and usually bear cases of variable form and texture, as in the genus *Coleophora*. Others are gall-makers, or bore the stems of plants or twigs of trees, or feed on fruit; others are leaf-folders. Many feed on dead animal and vegetable substances, and are of economic importance from their injury to cloth, feathers, stored grain, or dried fruit. The group comprises a number of families, of which the more important are *Tineidæ* (in a narrow sense), *Argyresthiidæ*, *Hyponomeutidæ*, *Glyphipterygidæ*, *Gelechiidæ*, *Elachistidæ*, *Gracillariidæ*, *Lithocolletidæ*, *Lyonetiidæ*, *Nepticulidæ*, *Plutellidæ*, and *Coleophoridæ*. Other forms of the name *Tineina* are *Tineæ*, *Tinearia*, *Tineida*, *Tineidæ* (in the broad sense), *Tinéides*, and *Tineites*. See cuts under *clothes-moth*, *corn-moth*, *gall-moth*, *Gracillaria*, *Lithocolletis*, and *Plutella*.

tineman† (tīn'man), *n.* [Appar. equiv. to *townman*, < **tine*, *n.*, town (cf. *tinc*[1], *v.*), inclosure, + *man*.] An officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

tine-stock (tīn'stok), *n.* [< *tine*[7] + *stock*[1].] One of the short projecting handles upon the pole of a scythe. See cut under *scythe*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tinet† (tī'net), *n.* [Cf. *tine*[1].] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Burrill.*

tine-tare (tīn'tār), *n.* The hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta* (see *tine*[3]); also, sometimes, the earthnut-pea, *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Tinewald, *n.* See *Tynwald*.

tine-weed (tīn'wēd), *n.* See *tine*[3].

tin-floor (tin'flōr), *n.* In *tin-mining*, a flat mass of tinstone. See *floor*, 7, *flat*[1], 10, and *carbona*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-foil (tin'foil), *n.* Thin sheet-metal or thick foil either of pure tin or of an alloy of which tin forms the greater part: used for wrapping up articles, such as drugs and confectionery, which must be kept from moisture or from the air.

tin-foil (tin'foil), *v. t.* [< *tin-foil*, *n.*] To cover with tin-foil; fix tin-foil upon as a coating. The tin-foiling of looking-glasses is commonly called *silvering*. See *silver*, *v. t.*, 2.

O Luceo, fortune's gilt
Is rubd quite off from my slight, *tin-foild* state.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 2.

The glass, . . . after being *tinfoiled*, is gently and carefully pushed across the table containing the mercury.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 215.

ting[1] (ting), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *tink*, and freq. *tingle*, *tinkle*; < ME. *tingen* = MD. *tinghen*, tinkle; cf. MD. *tintelen*, ring, tinkle, D. *tintelen*, tingle, sparkle, L. *tinnire*, tinkle, ring (see *tinnient*), LL. *tintinnum*, a ringing (see *tintinnabulum*), LL. freq. *tinnitare* (> F. *tinter*), ring, tinkle. Cf. *chink*, *clink*, *ring*[2], etc.; also *tang*[3], *ding*[2], *ding-dong*, all ult. imitative words.] To sound or ring tinklingly; tinkle.

Cupide, the king, *tinging* a silver bel.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 144.

Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to *ting*, glasses to ring.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ting[1] (ting), *n.* [< *ting*[1], *v.*] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting[2]†, *n.* Same as *thing*[2].

ting[3] (ting), *n.* See *sycee-silver*.

ting-a-ling (ting'a-ling'), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *ting*[1], imitative of a repeated ringing.] The sound of a bell tinkling: often used adverbially: as, the bell went *ting-a-ling*.

tinge (tinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinged*, ppr. *tingeing*. [= F. *teindre* = Pr. *tengner*, *tenher* = Sp. *teñir* = Pg. *tingir* = It. *tingere*, *tignere*, < L. *tingere*, wet, moisten, soak, hence soak in color, dye, stain, tinge, = Gr. τέγγειν, wet, moisten, dye, stain. Hence (from L. *tingere*) ult. E. *tinct*, *tincture*, *taint*[1], *tint*[1], etc.] 1. To imbue or overspread with some shade or degree of color; impress with a slight coloring; modify the tint, hue, or complexion of.

Their flesh moreover is red as it were *tinged* with saffron.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Scotland, vii.

The brighter day appears,
Whose early blushes *tinge* the hills afar.
Bryant, A Brighter Day.

2. To qualify the taste or savor of; give a taste, flavor, smack, or tang to.

Peaches *tinged* with the odorous bitter of their pits, and clear as amber. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 40.

3. To modify by intermixture or infusion; vary the tone or bent of.

Our city-mansion is the fairest home,
But country sweets are *ting'd* with lesser trouble.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Words . . . serene,
Yet *tinged* with infinite desire
For all that might have been.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

tinge (tinj), *n.* [< *tinge*, *v.*] 1. A slight or moderate degree of coloration; a shade or tint of color; a modification of hue, tint, or complexion.

Autumn bold,
With universal *tinge* of sober gold.
Keats, Endymion, i.

Her skin was fair, with a faint *tinge*, such as the white rosebud shows before it opens.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iii.

2. A modifying infusion or intermixture; a shade of some qualifying property or characteristic; a touch, taste, or flavor.

The stories [of the common people of Spain] . . . have generally something of an Oriental *tinge*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 188.

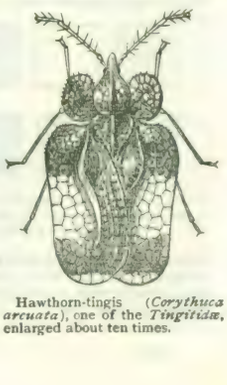
tingent (tin'jent), *a.* [< L. *tingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*.] Having power to tinge; tinting. [Rare.]

As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

tingi, tinguy (ting'gi), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian forest-tree, *Magonia glabrata*, of the *Sapindaceæ*, covering large tracts almost exclusively. Soap is made from its broad flat seeds, and an infusion of the root-bark is used to poison fish.

Tingidæ (tin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Tingis* + *-idæ*.] An incorrect form of *Tingitidæ*.

Tingis (tin'jis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803).] 1. A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of and formerly coextensive with the family *Tingitidæ*, now restricted to forms which have the costal area biseriate, the legs and antennæ not very slender, and the first antennal joint scarcely longer than the second. There are only 8 species, of which 3 are North American.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus, or some other member of the *Tingitidæ*: as, the hawthorn-*tingis*, *Corythuca arcuata*.


Hawthorn-tingis (*Corythuca arcuata*), one of the *Tingitidæ*, enlarged about ten times.

tingis-fly (tin'jis-flī), *n.* A bug of the family *Tingitidæ*, deceptively like some flies.

Tingitidæ (tin-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840, as *Tingidæ*), < *Tingis* + *-idæ*.] A curious family of heteropterous insects, comprising small and

delicate forms which often attract attention by the enormous numbers in which they collect upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, as well as by their strange structure. The wing-covers are very thin, almost transparent, and filled with gauze-like meshes, and, with the sides of the thorax, project widely. Over the head a hood-like process, also full of meshes, often projects; in some forms more simple processes are present, and are modified in different ways. They are all vegetable-feeders, and often damage forest- and shade-trees. The eggs are usually laid along the veins of leaves, and are disguised by a brownish exudation. There are 2 subfamilies, *Piesminæ* and *Tingitinæ*, with about 35 genera and 110 species, of most parts of the world. *Corythuca* is a genus of striking aspect, best represented in the United States.

tin-glass (tin'glȧs), *n.* 1†. Tin.

This white lead or *tinglasse* hath been of long time in estimation, . . . as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron.—This is certein, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 16.

2. Bismuth: so called by glass-makers.

tin-glaze (tin'glāz), *n.* A form of glaze for coarse pottery, having oxid of tin as a basis.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tingled*, ppr. *tingling*. [Early mod. E. also *tingil*; < ME. *tinglen*; var. of *tinkle*, or freq. of *ting*[1]: see *tinkle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a succession of clear ringing sounds; jingle; tinkle. *Levins.*

A confused masse of words, with a *tingling* sound of ryme, barely accompanied with reason. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. To have a prickling or stinging sensation, as with cold; experience a sensation of thrills or slight prickly pains, as from a sudden tremulous excitement of the nerves.

I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii. 11.

Renewing oft his poor attempts to beat
His *tingling* fingers into gathering heat.
Crabbe, Works, II. 5.

Her palms were *tingling* for the touch
Of other hands, and ever over-much
Her feet seemed light.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 238.

His arms and fingers . . . *tingled* as if "asleep."
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 235.

3. To cause a tingling sensation; act so as to produce a prickling or thrilling effect.

Those last words of Mrs. Goodenough's *tingled* in her ears. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, lix.

Brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would *tingle* along the stock of competing lines.
The Century, XXXVIII. 209.

II. *trans.* To cause to tingle; ring; tinkle. [Rare.]

I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,
As soon as she 's heated my gruel.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, xviii.

tingle (ting'gl), *n.* [< *tingle*, *v.*] 1. A tink or tinkle; a tinkling sound.—2. A tingling sensation; a state of nervous prickling or thrilling.

tinglish (ting'glish), *a.* [< *tingle* + *-ish*[1].] Capable of tingling or thrilling, as with animation. [Rare and affected.]

They pass: for them the panels may thrill,
The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 29.

tin-ground (tin'ground), *n.* Detritus rich enough in tin to be worked with profit; the stanniferous stratum in a stream-works.

tinguy, *n.* See *tingi*.

tining (tī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tine*[1], *v.*] Dead-wood used in tining, or repairing a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tink[1] (tingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *tinken*; cf. W. *tincio*, tink, tinkle; imitative, like *ting*. Hence freq. *tinkle*, and *tinker*.] To produce or emit a fine, sharp, jingling sound, as of a small metallic body striking upon a larger one; make a tinkling noise.

A helmeted figure . . . alighted . . . on the floor amidst a shower of splinters and *tinking* glass.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xliii.

tink[1] (tingk), *n.* [< *tink*[1], *v.*] A tinking or tinkling sound.

How it chimes, and cries *tink* in the close, divinely!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

tink[2]† (tingk), *v. t.* [< *tinker*, taken as 'one who mends,' though it means lit. 'one who makes a tinking sound.' Cf. *burgle* < *burglar*, *tile*[2] < *tiler*, etc.] To mend as a tinker. *The Worlde and the Childe* (1552).

tinkal, *n.* See *tincal*.

tinkard† (ting'kärd), *n.* [A var. of *tinker*, with accom. term. *-ard*.] A tinker; a vagrant who is by turns a tinker and a beggar.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowsing in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a begging.
Fraternitye of Vacabondes (1575). (*Nares.*)

Tinkar's-root (ting'kär-röt), *n.* See *Tinker's-weed*.

tinker (ting'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tinkere*, lit. one who makes a tinking sound (namely in mending metallic vessels); < *tink*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *tinkler* and *tinkard*; cf. also W. *tincerrd*, a tinker.] 1. A mender of household utensils of tin, brass, copper, and iron; one who goes from place to place with tools and appliances for mending kettles, pans, etc. Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, especially by gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage.

How sweet the bells ring now the nuns are dead,
That sound at other times like *tinkers'* pans!
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

Another itinerant, who seems in some degree to have rivalled the lower classes of the jugglers, was the *tinker*; and accordingly he is included with them and the minstrels in the act against vagrants established by the authority of Queen Elizabeth.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 326.

2. The act of mending, especially metal-work; the doing of the work of a tinker.—3. A botcher; a bungler; an unskilful or clumsy worker; one who makes bungling attempts at making or mending something; also, a "jack of all trades," not necessarily unskilful.—4. An awkward or unskilful effort to do something; a tinkering attempt; a botch; a bungle.

They must speak their mind about it [anything which seems to be going wrong], . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

5. In *ordnance*, a small mortar fixed on a stake, and fired by a trigger and lanyard.—6. A small mackerel, or one about two years old; also, the chub-mackerel. See *tinker mackerel*, under *mackerel*[1].

Young mackerel or *tinkers*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 352.

7. The silversides, a fish. See cut under *silversides*.—8. A stickleback, specifically the ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. [A local English name.]—9. The skate. [Prov. Eng.]—10. The razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razorbill*. [Labrador and Newfoundland.]

It is known . . . to all fishermen and eggers, as well as to the natives, by the singular name of *tinker*.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 251.

11. A kind of seal. [Newfoundland.]—12. A guillemot. Also *tinkershire*. [Local, Eng.]—**Tinker's damn.** See *damn*, *n.*

tinker (ting'kėr), *v.* [< *tinker*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To repair or put to rights, as a piece of metal-work.—2. To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman: used in allusion to the imperfect and makeshift character of ordinary work in metals: often with *up*, to patch up.

The Victorian Act has been already *tinkered* several times, and is not likely to last long in its present form.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of a tinker upon metal or the like.—2. To work generally in an experimental or botchy way; occupy one's self with a thing carelessly or in a meddlesome way: as, to *tinker* with the tariff.

I will step round at once and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful? ii. 7.

tinkerly (ting'kėr-li), *a.* [< *tinker* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a tinker; like a tinker, or a tinker's work.

Fie! whipping-post, *tinkerly* stuff!
Shirley, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

tinkershire (ting'kėr-shēr), *n.* The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Also *tinkershue*. [Local, Eng.]

Tinker's-weed (ting'kėrz-wēd), *n.* The fever-root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*: so named from a Dr. Tinker of New England. It has purgative and emetic properties. Also, erroneously, *Tinkar's-root*.

tinkle[1] (ting'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinkled*, ppr. *tinkling*. [< ME. **tinklen*, *tinclen*; freq. of *tink*[1]. Cf. *tingle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or give forth a succession of little clinking sounds; clink or tink repeatedly or continuously.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

The water *tinkles* like a distant guitar.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 49.

2. To tingle.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 94.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to clink or tink; jingle; ring.

The Sexton or Bell-Man goeth about the Streets with a small Bell in his Hand, which he *tinkleth*.
J. Ray, Select Remains, p. 207.

2. To affect by tinking sounds; lead or draw by ringing or jingling.

The very kirk evanished, whose small bell *tinkled* the joyous school-boy to worship on sunny Sabbaths.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

3†. To cause to ring or resound.

With clamorus howling
Thee place shee *tinkled*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

tinkle[1] (ting'kl), *n.* [< *tinkle*[1], *v.*] A succession of small tinking or clinking sounds; a soft jingling noise.

The *tinkle* of the thirsty rill. *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

With a ripple of leaves and a *tinkle* of stream
The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise.
W. E. Henley, Midsummer Days and Nights.

tinkle[2]† (ting'kl), *v. i.* To tinker.

Who *tinkles* then, or personates Tom Tinker?
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

tinkler (ting'klėr), *n.* [< *tinkle* + *-er*[1].] 1. A tinker; hence, a vagabond; a craven.

For Huntly and Sinclair, they both play'd the *tinkler*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 161).

2. One who or that which tinkles; in slang use, a small bell.

"Jerk the *tinkler*." These words in plain English conveyed an injunction to ring the bell.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xv.

tinkling (ting'kling), *n.* [< *tinkle*[1], *v.*] 1. A tinkling noise; the sound of successive tinks or clinks.

The daughters of Zion, . . . mincing as they go, and making a *tinkling* with their feet. Isa. iii. 16.

That peculiar high inharmonious noise [in music] which we are accustomed to call *tinkling*.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 128.

2. A kind of blackbird, *Quiscalus crassirostris*, common in Jamaica: so called from its notes.

tin-liquor (tin'lik″ėr), *n.* A solution of tin in strong acid, used as a mordant in dyeing.

tinman (tin'man), *n.*; pl. *tinmen* (-men). 1. A workman in tin-plate; a maker of tin vessels.

Thirty or forty years ago the *tinman* . . . was recognized as one of the leading and most skilful mechanics.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 398.

2. A dealer in tinware.

Did'st thou never pop
Thy Head into a *Tin-man's* Shop? *Prior*, A Simile.

tin-mordant (tin'môr″dant), *n.* Same as *tin-liquor*.

tinmouth (tin'mouth), *n.* A fish: same as *crappie*. [Local, U. S.]

tinned (tind), *p. a.* 1. Covered, overlaid, or coated with tin: as, *tinned* dishes. [Eng.]

Use *tinned* tacks, as they do not rust.
Paper-hanger, p. 30.

2. Packed or preserved in hermetically sealed tins; canned: as, *tinned* milk; *tinned* meats.

We were obliged to lay in a stock of *tinned* provisions.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 467.

Tinned sheet-iron, tin-plate.—**Tinned ware**, metal-ware protected by tinning: applied especially to early and decorative work as distinguished from *tinware*.

tinnent† (tin'en), *a.* [< ME. *tinnen*, < AS. *tinen* = OHG. MHG. *zinīn* (cf. G. *zinnern*); as *tin* + *-en*[2].] Consisting of tin; made of tin.

Thy *Tinnen* Chariot shod with burning bosses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

★ **tinner** (tin'ėr), *n.* [< *tin* + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who works in a tin-mine or tin-works.

All *tinners* and labourers in and about the stannaries shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts.
Blackstone, Com., III. vi.

2. A tinman or tinsmith.—**Tinner's stove**, a tinman's stove; a portable stove of sheet-metal at which tinmen and plumbers heat their soldering-tools.

Tinnevelly senna. See *senna*.

tinnient† (tin'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *tinnien(t-)s*, ppr. of *tinnire*, ring: see *ting*[1], *tink*.] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound. *Imp. Dict.*

tinning (tin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tin*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of coating metallic surfaces with tin, of making or repairing tinware, or of packing substances in tin cans for preservation. The protection of copper from rusting by tinning was known as early as the time of Pliny; a similar treatment of sheet iron was first mentioned by Agricola.

As you see, sir, I work at *tinning*. I put new bottoms into old tin tea-pots, and such like.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 302.

2. The layer or coat of tin thus applied.—3†. Tinware.

If your butter, when it is melted, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan; besides, . . . new *tinning* is very chargeable.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

tinning-metal (tin'ing-met/al), *n.* Solder, usually composed of equal weights of tin and lead, used by electrotypers for coating (tinning) the backs of copper shells for the reception of the fused backing-metal. The latter is poured into the shells, and, when cooled, is firmly united to them by the tinning-metal.

tinnitus (ti-nī'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinnitus*, a ringing, a jingling, < *tinnire*, pp. *tinnitus*, ring: see *tinnient*.] In *med.*, a ringing in the ears. In many cases tinnitus is an unimportant symptom, depending on some local temporary affection of the ear, disorder of the digestive system, or excitement of the cerebral circulation. But it is often of a more serious nature, being a common symptom of organic disease of the auditory nerve, or of inflammation of the middle ear. More fully *tinnitus aurium*.

tinnock (tin'ok), *n.* [Cf. *pinnock*[1].] A titmouse, as *Parus cæruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tinnunculus (ti-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), < L. *tinnunculus*, a kind of hawk.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or subgenus of *Falco*, containing small falcons such as the kestrel and some sparrow-hawks. It was originally a specific name of the European kestrel, as *Falco tinnunculus*, now commonly called *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. The common sparrow-hawk of the United States is *T. sparverius*. There are several others. Also called *Falcula*. See second cut under *sparrow-hawk*.

tinny (tin'i), *a.* [< *tin* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to tin; containing tin; resembling tin.

> Dart [the river] nigh chockt with sands of *tinny* mines.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 31.
>
> Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand [of Cornwall],
> By their meand'red creeks indenting of that land.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 157.
>
> Long *tinny* mouth [of a fish, the tinmouth].
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 379.

Tinoceras (tī-nos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (O. C. Marsh, 1872), < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of huge fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to *Dinoceras*. See *Dinocerata*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tinoceratid (tī-nō-ser'a-tid), *a.* Belonging or related to, or having the characters of, the genus *Tinoceras*. Also used substantively.

Tinoporinæ (tī/nō-pō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinoporus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ*, with a test consisting of irregularly heaped chambers, with (or sometimes without) a more or less distinctly spiral primordial portion, and for the most part without any general aperture.

Tinoporus (tī-nop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *πόρος*, a pore.] The name-giving genus of *Tinoporinæ*. *W. B. Carpenter*.

Tinospora (tī-nos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), < L. *tinus* (old name of the laurustinus, q. v.) + Gr. *σπορά*, a seed.] A genus of plants, of the family *Menispermaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tinosporeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with six sepals and as many petals, and by free stamens with their anther-cells lateral and distinct. The 20 species are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australasia. Their flowers are borne in long and slender unbranched racemes, followed by ovoid drupes. See *gulancha*.

Tinosporeæ (tī-nō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hooker and Thomson, 1855), < *Tinospora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Menispermaceæ*, characterized by flowers usually with three carpels, drupaceous in fruit, and containing a meniscoid albuminous seed with the cotyledons laterally divaricate. It includes 27 genera.

tin-penny (tin'pen/i), *n.* A customary duty formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in the English tin-mines.

tin-pint (tin'pīnt), *n.* A pint measure. [Bay of Fundy.]

tin-plate (tin'plāt'), *n.* Sheet-iron or -steel coated with tin. It is an important article of manufacture, especially in Great Britain and the United States, where it is used in a great variety of ways, especially for kitchen utensils, and for cans (called *tins* for brevity) for preserving meat, vegetables, and fruit by keeping them in an air-tight condition. The use of the tin is to prevent the iron from rusting, tin being a metal which is not perceptibly corroded by air or weak acids. The manufacture of tin-plate of good quality requires great skill and a superior quality of iron. For the best quality of tin-plate the iron was refined with the use of charcoal alone; such iron was called *charcoal-plate*. Plate made from puddled iron is generally known as *coke-plate*. The processes of preparing the iron or steel and coating the surface with tin vary somewhat in different manufactories, but the essential features are that the plates shall be properly cleaned by chemical and mechanical means, shall be toughened by rolling between polished rollers, annealed, cleaned again, and finally coated with tin by a somewhat complicated series of operations. In the very best kind of tin-plate the coating of tin was made of extra thickness, and the surface worked over with a polished hammer on a polished anvil. An important improvement in the manufacture of tin-plate came into general use in England between 1860 and 1866. It consisted in passing the sheets, after they had received the final coating of tin, between steel rollers. "The object of this process, which is by far the most important improvement of modern times, is to spread or equalize the metal over the surface of the sheet" (*Flower*).—**Crystallized tin-plate**, tin-plate on whose surface the crystalline structure of the metal is developed by treatment with a mixture of dilute nitric and sulphuric acids.

tinplate (tin'plāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinplated*, ppr. *tinplating*. [< *tin-plate*, *n.*] To plate or coat with tin. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 496.

tin-pot (tin'pot), *n.* In the manufacture of tin-plate as at present carried on in England, the pot, filled with molten tin, in which the sheet of iron receives its first coating of tin, immediately after being taken out of the palm-oil bath.

> From the palm-oil bath, by means of tongs, the sheets are passed by the tinman, who has charge of both pots, to the *tin pot*, which is full of molten tin, and here they remain to soak for a period of 20 minutes, the tinman constantly, by means of his tongs, opening and re-opening the pack (which is always beneath the metal), with the object of enabling the melted tin to get at every part of the surface. *Flower*, A Hist. of the Trade in Tin, p. 170.

tin-pulp (tin'pulp), *n.* A dyeing material, consisting of the precipitate obtained from a solution of protochlorid (muriate) or bichlorid of tin and yellow prussiate of potash. Also called *prussiate of tin*.

> The so-called prussiate of tin, or *tin-pulp*, is chiefly used as an ingredient in printing steam-blues on cotton.
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 166.

tin-putty (tin'put/i), *n.* Same as *putty-powder*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 220.

tin-saw (tin'sâ), *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing kerfs in bricks, to facilitate dressing them with the ax to the shape required.

tin-scrap (tin'skrap), *n.* The waste of tin-plate left from the manufacture of tinware. The proportion of this is large, and it is worked up into many small articles, or treated metallurgically for the recovery of the iron and tin contained in it.

tinse (tins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinsed*, ppr. *tinsing*. [Appar. a back-formation from *tinsel*[2], *tinsey*.] To cover (a child's ball) with worsted of various colors. [Prov. Eng.]

tinsel[1] (tin'sel), *n.* [< ME. *tinsel*, *tinsale*, *tinsill*, loss, < *tine*, lose (see *tine*[2]), + *-sel*, a formative seen in G. *wechsel*, *schicksal*, etc.] Loss; forfeiture. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Boith the wynning and *tinsaill*
> Off your haill Regioun and ryng.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 382.

Tinsel of superiority, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves unfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.—**Tinsel of the feu**, in *Scots law*, the loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tinsel[2] (tin'sel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tinsell*, *tinsil*, *tinsille* (also *tinsey*); by apheresis from **etincelle*, < OF. *estincelle*, F. *étincelle*, spark, sparkle, twinkle, flash, earlier **escintelle* (?), < L. *scintilla*, spark, flash: see *scintilla*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Some glittering metallic substance, as burnished brass, copper, or tin, made in sheets approaching the thinness of foil, and used in pieces, strips, or threads for any purpose in which a sparkling effect is desired without much cost. Gold and silver tinsel, round or flat, made of Dutch metal, is much employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

> There were "also *tinsille*, tinfoil, gold and silver leaf, and colours of different kinds."
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 31.
>
> Many, . . . to whose passive ken
> Those mighty spheres that gem infinity
> Were only specks of *tinsel* fix'd in heaven.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

2. A fabric or some material for dress overlaid or shot with glittering metallic sparkles or threads. The name has been given to cloth of silk interwoven with gold or silver threads.

> Skirts, round underborne with a bluish *tinsel*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.
>
> It will abide no more test than the *tinsel*
> We clad our masques in for an hour's wearing.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, glistening or gaudy show; superficial glitter or sparkle; garish pretense.

> There is a dangerous *tinsel* in false taste, by which the unwary mind and young imagination are often fascinated.
> *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *a.* Consisting of, or characteristic of, tinsel; hence, gaudy; showy to excess; speciously glittering.

> *Tinsel* affections make a glorious glistering.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.
>
> Light coin, the *tinsel* clink of compliment.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

★ **tinsel**[2] (tin'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinseled*, *tinselled*, ppr. *tinseling*, *tinselling*. [< *tinsel*[2], *n.*] To adorn with tinsel; hence, to adorn with anything showy and glittering.

> Figured satin, *tinselled* and overcast with golden threads. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.
>
> She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
> With self-applause her wild creation views.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 81.

tinsel-embroidery (tin'sel-em-broi/dèr-i), *n.* Embroidery on openwork or thin material with narrow tinsel, which is put on with the needle like yarn, and is used as gold thread is in embroidery of a higher class.

tinseling, tinselling (tin'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tinsel*[2], *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process by which the surface of a piece of pottery is made to appear metallic in parts by washing with a species of metallic luster.

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *a.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselly (tin'sel-i), *adv.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a gaudy and superficial manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselry (tin'sel-ri), *n.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-(e)ry*.] Glittering or tawdry material; that with which a gaudy show is made, or the show itself. [Rare.]

> We found the bats flying about in the arches above and behind the altar, and priests and boys firing guns at them, among the poor *tinselry* of the worship, with results more damaging to "bell, book, and candle" than birds.
> *S. Bowles*, Our New West, xxvii.

tinsen† (tin'sn), *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

tinsey† (tin'si), *a.* [A var. of *tinsel*[2], simulating an adj. term. *-ly*; cf. *tinselly*.] Same as *tinsel*[2].

> The mock finery of the actors, who were "Strutting round their Balconies in their *Tinsey* Robes."
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 250.

tin-shop (tin'shop), *n.* A shop or establishment where tinware is made and repaired.

tinsman (tinz'man), *n.*; pl. *tinsmen* (-men). A tinsmith. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. 23. [Rare.]

tinsmith (tin'smith), *n.* A worker in tin-plate; a maker of tinware.

tinsmithing (tin'smith-ing), *n.* The work or trade of a tinsmith; the making of tinware.

tinstone (tin'stōn), *n.* The miners' name for tin dioxid, the principal ore of tin; the cassiterite of the mineralogist.

tin-streaming (tin'strē/ming), *n.* See *streaming*, 1. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-stuff (tin'stuf), *n.* Tin ore with its gangue as it comes from the mine.

tint[1] (tint), *n.* [A reduction of *tinct*, or an accom. of *teint* (an obs. form of *taint*[1]), < F. *teint*, *teinte* = Pr. *tenta*, *tent* = Sp. *tinta*, *tinte* = Pg. *tinta* = It. *tinta*, *tinto*, dye, tint; or else directly < It. *tinta*, *tinto*, < L. *tinctus*, dye, hue: see *tinct*, *taint*[1].] **1.** A variety of a color, especially and properly a luminous variety of low chroma; also, abstractly, the respect in which a color may be varied by more or less admixture of white light, which at once increases the luminosity and diminishes the chroma. In painting, tints are the colors, considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and combination of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

> Though dim as yet in *tint* and line,
> We trace Thy picture's wise design.
> *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

2. In *engraving*, a series of parallel lines cut upon a wood block with a tint-tool, so as to produce an even and uniform shading, as in clear skies.—**Aërial tints.** See *aërial*.—**Aqueous tint.** See *aqueous*.—**Crossed tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Flat tint**, color of uniform tint, not shaded. In decorative art flat tints are placed in juxtaposition, without being blended.—**Rubbed tints.** See *rub*.—**Ruled tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Safety tint**, a distinctive tint given to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, etc., as a security against counterfeiting.—**Secondary tints.** See *secondary*.—**Tint with high lights.** See *tint-block*.

tint[1] (tint), *v. t.* [< *tint*[1], *n.*] To apply a tint or tints to; color in a special manner; tinge.

> Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
> The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
> And *tints* to-morrow with prophetic ray!
> *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

Tinted paper, paper having a more or less light uniform shade of some color, imparted to it either in the process of manufacture or by subsequent treatment.

tint[2] (tint). A Scotch preterit of *tine*[2].

tintage (tin'tāj), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + *-age*.] The coloring or shading of anything; state or condition as to color. [Rare.]

> The unvarying *tintage*, all shining greens and hazy blues. *Livingstone's Life Work*, p. 375.

tintamar†, **tintamarre**† (tin-ta-mär'), *n.* [< F. *tintamarre* (= Wall. *titamar*), a confused noise; origin obscure.] A confused noise; an uproar.

Nor is there any Motion or the least *tintamar* of Trouble in any Part of the Country, which is rare in France. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 19.

tint-block (tint'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a surface of wood or metal prepared for printing typographically the background or ground-tint of a page or an illustration in two or more colors. A *ruled tint* has faint and close parallel white lines on its surface. A *crossed tint* has lines crossing one another. A *tint with high lights* has bits or patches of white cut out in the places where glints of white are needed to give effect to the engraving. Tinted printing-surfaces are oftenest made by engraving by hand or by a ruling-machine. The appearance of flat surfaces of cloth, smooth wood, marble, or grained leather is often produced by pressing the material selected upon a heated plate of soft metal.

tint-drawing (tint'drâ″ing), *n.* The drawing of objects or surfaces in water-color or a wash of uniform tint, or of varying shades of the same tint, as the subject may require.

tinter (tin'tėr), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who tints, or an instrument for tinting.—**2.** A slide of plain colored glass, as pink or blue, used with the magic lantern to give moonlight or sunrise effects, or the like, to pictures from plain or uncolored slides.

tinternell†, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tinton*, a kind of dance, the burden of a song, the ting of a bell, < *tinter*, ring: see *ting*.] A certain old dance. *Halliwell.*

tintiness (tin'ti-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being tinty.

What painters call *tintiness* when they observe that the brilliancy of local tints severally affects their harmony and the tertiaries are weak. *Athenæum*, No. 3073, p. 377.

tinting (tin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tint*[1], *v.*] In *line-engraving*, the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading by cutting a series of parallel lines on the plate or block.

tintinnabula, *n.* Plural of *tintinnabulum*.

tintinnabulant (tin-ti-nab'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (see *tintinnabulum*), + *-ant*.] Same as *tintinnabular*. [Rare.]

Frappant and *tintinnabulant* appendages [knockers and bells]. *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, x.

tintinnabular (tin-ti-nab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to bells or their sound.

tintinnabulary (tin-ti-nab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *tintinnabular*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxv. [Rare.]

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ation*.] The ringing of a bell or of bells; a sound like that of ringing bells.

The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
From the bells, . . .
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.
Poe, The Bells.

tintinnabulous (tin-ti-nab'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by the ringing of a bell, or the making of bell-like sounds.

I, and many others who suffered much from his [the college porter's] *tintinnabulous* propensities, . . . have forgiven him. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 84.

tintinnabulum (tin-ti-nab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tintinnabula* (-lä). [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (cf. ML. *tintinnum*, OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell), < *tintinnare*, ring, clink, jangle, redupl. of *tinnire*, *tinire*, ring, tinkle: see *tinnient*, *ting*[1].] **1.** A bell; specifically, a grelot: especially applied to such an object of antique Roman origin.—**2.** A rattle formed of small bells or small plates of metal.

Tintinnidæ (tin-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tintinnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterotrichous (formerly supposed to be peritrichous) ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Tintinnus*. These animalcules are free-swimming or sedentary, and mostly inhabit a lorica, or indurated sheath, to the bottom or side of which the ovate or pyriform body is attached by a retractile pedicle or filament from the posterior end of the body. The mouth is eccentric, terminal or nearly so, with circular peristome fringed with large cirrate cilia. The general cuticular surface is more or less completely clothed with fine vibratile cilia. Genera besides the type are *Tintinnidium*, *Codonella*, and *Tintinnopsis*. Usually written *Tintinnodæ*.

Tintinnus (tin-tin'us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803), < L. *tintinnare*, ring: see *tintinnabulum*.] The typical genus of *Tintinnidæ*, containing free loricate forms adherent by a retractile pedicle. These animalcules are all marine, and under the microscope display great agility. There are many species, such as *T. inquilinus*.

tintless (tint'les), *a.* [< *tint*[1] + *-less*.] Having no tint; colorless. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xii.

tintometer (tin-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining tints or shades of color by comparison with standard tints or shades. Lovibond's, one of the more recent and improved instruments, consists of a combination of standard colored glasses so arranged that all side light is cut off. The tint to be determined is compared with the different tints obtained by these combinations until one is found which it matches.

tint-tool (tint'tōl), *n.* In *wood-engraving*, an implement used to cut parallel lines on a block, so as to produce a tint. It has a handle like that of the burin, but the blade is thinner at the back, and deeper, and the point-angle is much more acute. See cut under *graver*.

tinty (tin'ti), *a.* [< *tint*[1] + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting discordant diversity or contrast of tints; inharmoniously tinted or colored, as a painting. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 153.

tintype (tin'tīp), *n.* A photographic positive taken on a thin plate of japanned iron; a ferrotype.

tinware (tin'wār), *n.* Wares of tin; articles, especially vessels for holding liquids, made of tin-plate.

tin-witts (tin'wits), *n. pl.* Dressed tin ore containing so much pyrites, arsenic, or other deleterious ingredients that it must be roasted or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, or in a specially contrived calciner, before being passed through the processes of jigging, tossing, dilluing, etc. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-works (tin'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Works or an establishment for the mining or manufacture of tin, or for the making of tinware.

tin-worm† (tin'wėrm), *n.* A small red worm, round, and having many legs, much like a hog-louse. *Bailey*, 1731.

tiny (tī'ni or tin'i), *a.* [Also *teeny* (common in childish use); formerly also *tinny*, *tyny*; first in the phrase *little tiny*, earlier *little tine*, ME. *litel tyne*, used as a single adj., an emphatic form of *little*, but also, and appar. earlier, with *tyne*, a noun, *a litel tyne* meaning 'a little bit,' that is, 'a little time' or 'a little space.' The origin of this *tyne* is undetermined. The word becoming *tine*, *tiny* was fixed in an adj. use conformed to adjectives in *-y*, esp. *pretty*, which was often used with *little* ('little pretty' and later 'pretty little').] Very diminutive; minute; wee. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *little tiny* boy; a *tiny little* piece of something.

Sec. Pas. Haylle, lytylle *tyne* mop! rewarder of mede! . . .
Haylle, lytylle mylk sop! haylle, David sede!
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

When that I was and a *little tine* boy,
With hey, ho, the wind and the rain.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 398 (fol. 1623).

All that heard a *little tinny* page,
By his ladyes coach as he ran.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

But Annie from her baby's forehead clipt
A *tiny* curl, and gave it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Tiny perches, the elassomes.

-tion. [ME. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-ciun*, < OF. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-ciun*, also *-çon*, *-son*, *-sun*, F *-tion*, *-çon* = Sp. *-ción* = Pg. *-cão* = It. *-zione* = D. *-tie* = G. *-tion*, < L. *-tio(n-)*, a suffix of abstract nouns (many used as concrete), as in *dic-tio(n-)*, saying, < *dic-ere*, say, *accusa-tio(n-)*, accusation, < *accusa-re*, accuse, *moni-tio(n-)*, warning, < *mone-re*, warn, *audi-tio(n-)*, hearing, < *audi-re*, hear (see the corresponding E. words).] A suffix occurring in many abstract (and concrete) nouns of Latin origin. It appears, according to the Latin original, either without a preceding vowel, as in *diction*, *action*, *reception*, etc., or with a preceding vowel, as in *accusation*, *monition*, *audition*, etc., the vowel being often, however, radical, as in *station*, *completion*, *ambition*, *motion*, *ablution*, *revolution*, etc. Preceded by *-a-*, the suffix has become a common English formative (see *-ation*). The suffix *-tion* after a radical *s-* in the Latin stem appears as *-sion*, as in *mission*, *passion*, etc. In words derived through the Old French it also appears as *-son*, as in *benison*, *malison*, *mension*, *venison*, etc.

-tious. [ME. *-tious*, *-cious*, etc., < OF. *-cios*, *-cious*, *-cieux*, *-tieux*, F. *-tieux* = Sp. Pg. *-cioso* = It. *-zioso*, < L. *-tiosus*, being the suffix *-osus* (> E. *-ous*, *-ose*) added to stems in *-t-*: see *-ous*. The termination also represents in E. the L. adj. termination *-cius*, *-tius*, in *-i-cius*, *-i-tius*, prop. *-ic-ius*, as in *adventicius*, *adventitius*, adventitious.] A termination of many adjectives of Latin origin, some associated with nouns in *-tion*, as *ambitious*, *expeditious*, *disputatious*, etc., associated with *ambition*, *expedition*, *disputation*, etc. (see *-atious*, *-itious*). In some cases the termination is of other origin, as in *adventitious*, *factitious*, *fictitious*, etc. See the etymology, and the words mentioned.

tip[1] (tip), *n.* [< ME. *tip*, *typ*, *tippe* (not found in AS.) = MD. D. *tip* = LG. *tipp* = MHG. *zipf* = Sw. *tipp* = Dan. *tip*, tip, end, point; also, in dim. form, MD. *tippel*, *tepel*, D. *tepel*, nipple, = MHG. G. *zipfel*, tip, point; MD. *tipken*, tip, nipple, D. *tipje* = LG. *tipje*, tip, nipple; appar. a derived form, and generally regarded as a dim., of *top*[1] (cf. *tiptop*); but the phonetic relations present a difficulty. Cf. Icel. *typpi*, a tip, < *toppr*, top: see *top*[1]. Prob. two forms, one related to *top*[1], and the other related to *tap*[1], are confused. So the verb *tip*[2] is appar. related to *tap*[2].] **1.** The upper extremity or top part of anything that is long and slender, tapering, or thin, especially if more or less pointed or rounded: as, the *tip* of a spire or of a spear; any pointed, tapering, or rounded end or extremity; the outer or exposed termination of anything running to or approximating a point: as, the *tip* of the tongue; the *tips* of the fingers; the *tip* of an arrow (the apex of the arrow-head), of a cigar, or of a pen.

In love, i' faith, to the very *tip* of the nose.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 138.

His eares were not quite cutt off, only the upper part, his *tippes* were visible.
Aubrey, Lives (William Prinne), note.

Clomb above the eastern bar
The horned Moon, with one bright star
Within the nether *tip*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The *tips* cut off the fingers of her gloves.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

2. A small piece or part attached to or forming the extremity of something; an end-piece, an attached point, a ferrule, or the like: as, the iron or copper *tips* of some shoes; the *tip* of a scabbard; the *tip* of a gas-burner; the *tip* of a stamen (the anther).—**3.** (*a*) The upper part of the crown of a hat. (*b*) The upper part of the lining of a hat.—**4.** A tool made of pasteboard and long fine hair, used by gilders, as to lay the gold upon the edges of a book; also, a piece of wood covered with Canton flannel, used by book-stampers.

The gilding *tip* is a thin layer of flexible hair held together between two pieces of cardboard, and made of various widths, and the length of hair varies also.
Gilder's Manual, p. 37.

5. The separate piece or section of a jointed fishing-rod from the point of which the line runs off the rod through an eye, loop, or ring; a top. A tip made of split bamboo is called a *quarter-section tip*, and by English makers a *rent and glued tip*. The soft inner part of the bamboo is removed, and only the hard, elastic exterior is used.

6. Same as *foothold*, 2.—**From tip to tip**, from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other when the wings are expanded: as, the eagle measured 6 feet *from tip to tip*.—**On the tip of one's tongue**, just on the point of being spoken. [Colloq.]

It was *on the tip of the boy's tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

tip[1] (tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [< ME. *tippen*; < *tip*[1], *n.* Perhaps in part related to *tip*[2], *v.*] To form, constitute, or cover the tip of; make or put a tip to; cause to appear as a tip, top, or extremity.

His felawe hadde a staf *tipped* with horn.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 32.

That light, the breaking day, which *tips*
The golden-spired Apocalypse!
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

★ **tip**[2] (tip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [Early mod. E. also **typpe*, *type*; < ME. *tippen*, *tipen*, tip, overthrow, < Sw. *tippa*, strike lightly, tap, tip, = LG. *tippen* = G. *tüpfen*, *tupfen*, touch lightly, tap; appar. a secondary form, felt as a dim., of *tap*[2]; but the relation with *tap*[2] is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike or hit lightly; tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. To turn from a perpendicular position, as a solid object; cause to lean or slant; tilt; cant: usually implying but slight effort: as, to *tip* a bottle or a cart to discharge its contents; to *tip* a table or a chair.

The red moon *tipped*
Her horns athwart the tide.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 98.

3†. To overthrow; overturn.

Type doun yonder toun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 506.

4. To throw lightly to another; direct toward; give; communicate: as, to *tip* one a copper. [Slang.]

Tip the Captain one of your broadsides.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

"Egad," said Mr. Coverley, "the baronet has a mind to *tip* us a touch of the heroics this morning!"
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

5. To give private information to in regard to chances, as in betting or speculation. [Slang.]

—**6.** To make a slight gift of money to; gratify with a small present of money, as a child; especially, to make a present of money to (a servant or employee of another), nominally for a service, actual or pretended, rendered or expected to be rendered by such servant or employee in the course of his duty, and for which he is also paid by his employer. [Colloq.]

Then I, sir, *tips* me the verger with half-a-crown.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, ii. 3.

Remember how happy such benefactions made you in your own early time, and go off on the very first fine day and *tip* your nephew at school!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

7. In *music*, same as *tongue*, 3.—**To tip off liquor,** to turn up the vessel till all is out.—**To tip over,** to overturn by tipping.—**To tip the scale** or **scales,** to depress one end of a scale below the other, as by excess of weight; overbalance the weight at the opposite end of a scale; hence, to overcome one consideration or inducement by the preponderance of some opposite one: as, to *tip the scales* at 150 pounds; his interest *tipped the scale* against his inclination.—**To tip the traveler.** See *traveler*.—**To tip (one) the wink,** to wink at (any one) as a sign of caution, mutual understanding, or the like.

The pert jackanapes Nick Doubt *tipped me the wink*, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.
Addison, Tatler, No. 86.

To tip up, to raise one end of, as a cart, so that the contents may fall out.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lean or slant from the perpendicular; incline downward or to one side; slant over: as, a carriage *tips* on an uneven road; to *tip* first one way and then the other.—**2.** To give tips or gratuities.—**To tip over,** to upset; capsize, as a boat.

tip[2] (tip), *n.* [< *tip*[2], *v.*] **1.** A light stroke; a tap; in *base-ball*, a light hitting of the ball with the bat. See *foul tip*, below.—**2.** A tram or other large container contrived for the rapid transfer of coal by tipping out a whole load of it at once.

A number of coal *tips* are being erected at Warrington.
The Engineer, LXIX. 527.

3. A place or receptacle for the deposit of something by tipping; a place into which garbage or other refuse is tipped; a dump.

Near to the affected dwellings is the town *tip* for refuse.
Lancet, 1890, I. 1311.

4. Private or secret information for the benefit of the person to whom it is imparted; especially, a hint or communication pointing to success in a bet or a speculative venture of any kind, as in horse-racing, the buying and selling of stocks or other property, etc. [Colloq.]

It should be the first duty of consuls to keep the Foreign Office promptly supplied with every commercial *tip* that can be of use to British trade.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 175.

5. A small present of money; a gratuity; especially, a present of money made to a servant or employee of another, nominally for a service rendered or expected. See *tip*[2], *v. t.*, 6.

What money is better bestowed than that of a schoolboy's *tip*? . . . It blesses him that gives and him that takes.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

Foul tip, in *base-ball*, a foul hit, not rising above the batsman's head, caught by the catcher when playing within ten feet of the home base. *National Playing Rules for* 1891

The first catchers who came up under the bat were wont to wear a small piece of rubber in the mouth as a protection to the teeth from *foul tips*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 837.

Straight tip, correct secret information; a trustworthy hint in regard to chances in betting, speculation, etc.; a pointer: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

He was a real good fellow, and would give them *the straight tip* [about a horse-race].
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 33.

Tip for tap†, one stroke for another; like for like. See *tit for tat*, under *tit*[4].—**To miss one's tip.** See *miss*[1].

tip[3] (tip), *n.* [Perhaps < *tip*[2], *v.* Cf. *tipple*, *tipsy*.] A draught of liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ti-palm (tē'päm), *n.* Same as *ti*[1].

tip-car (tip'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a gravel-car or coal-car pivoted on its truck, so that it can be upset to discharge its load at the side of the track.

tip-cart (tip'kärt), *n.* A cart the platform of which is hung so that its rear end can be tipped or canted down to empty its contents; a form of dump-cart.

tip-cat (tip'kat), *n.* **1.** A game in which a piece of wood tapering to a point at each end is made to rise from the ground by being tipped or struck at one end with a stick, and while in the air is knocked by the same player as far as possible. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

In the middle of a game at *tip-cat*, he [Bunyan] paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

2. The piece of wood that is struck in this game. More commonly called the *cat*.

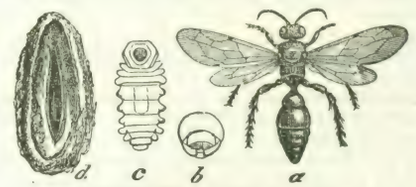
tip-cheese (tip'chēz), *n.* A boys' game in which a small stick is struck (as in tip-cat) by one, and hit forward by another. *Davies.*

At *tip-cheese*, or odd and even, his hand is out.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

tipet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tippet*.

tip-foot (tip'fůt), *n.* A deformity of the foot; talipes equinus. See *talipes*.

Tiphia (tif'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. τίφη, a certain insect. Cf. *Tipula*.] **1.** A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-



Unadorned Tiphia (*Tiphia inornata*).
a, perfect wasp; *b*, head of larva, enlarged; *c*, larva, ventral view; *d*, cocoon, cut open.

wasps, of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes entire and the basal segment of the abdomen rounded at the base. *T. inornata* is common in the eastern United States. It makes perpendicular burrows in sandy soils, and the males frequent flowers. In its larval state it is a parasite of white grubs (the larvæ of beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna*).

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus: as, the unadorned *tiphia*.

tipi, *n.* Same as *tepee*.

ti-plant (tē'plant), *n.* Same as *ti*[1].

tip-paper (tip'pā'pėr), *n.* A kind of stiff paper for lining the tips or insides of hat-crowns. *E. H. Knight.*

tipped-staff†, *n.* See *tipstaff*.

tippenny (tip'e-ni), *n.* Same as *twopenny*. [Prov. Eng.]

tipper[1] (tip'ėr), *n.* [< *tip*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A means of tipping; something with which to cause an object to tip or become canted; especially, an arrangement for dumping coal on screens with a saving of manual labor. Also *tippler*.

The top of this mass is provided with a *tipper* which catches against the end of a bent lever.
Ganot, Physics (trans.), § 79.

2. One who tips, or operates by tipping; specifically, a person employed to empty coal or the like from tips, as at a mine or a dock.

The Bute Docks Company's *tippers* . . . did, by means of the movable tips on the west side of the Roath Basin, last week some remarkable work in coal shipping.
The Engineer, LXIX. 175.

3. One who gives tips or advice; especially, one who gives hints or secret information in regard to betting or speculation. [Colloq.]—**4.** One who gives tips or gratuities.

tipper[2] (tip'ėr), *n.* [Named after one Thomas *Tipper*, a brewer.] In England, a particular kind of ale.

The peculiarity of this beverage [*tipper*] arises from it's being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only; and all attempts to imitate the flavour have hitherto failed. *Lower.*

If they draws the Brighton *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night; . . . it bein' considered wakeful by the doctors.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

tippet (tip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *tippit*; < ME. *tippet*, *tipet*, *tipit*, *typet*, *tepet*, < AS. *tæppet*, a tippet (cf. *tæpped*, tapestry, carpet, *tæppe*, a fillet, band), < L. *tapete*, ML. also *tapetum*, < Gr. τάπης, figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc.: see *tappet*[1].] **1.** (*a*) A long and narrow pendent part of the dress, as the hanging part of a sleeve or the liripipium. (*b*) Any scarf or similar garment.

Biforn hire wolde he go
With his *typet* ybounde about his heed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 33.

The *tippet*, or circlet of cloth surrounding the crown [of Richard II.], hung loosely on one side of the head. . . . Richard I. . . . wears a furred *tippet* round his shoulders.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 177.

2. A cape or muffler, usually covering the shoulders or coming, at most, half-way to the elbow, but longer in front; especially, such a garment when made of fur; in modern use, any covering for the neck, or the neck and shoulders, with hanging ends, especially a woolen muffler tied about the neck. Fur tippets still form part of the official costume of English judges.

They ask for a Muff and *Tippit* of the best Seal Fur from five to Six pounds and Upwards, which at most doth not Consume more than two good Skins.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 445.

She wore a small sable *tippet*, which reached just to her shoulders. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

3. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a kind of cape worn by literates (non-graduates), of stuff, and instead of the hood, and by graduates, beneficed clergy, and dignitaries, of silk, at times when they do not wear the hood.—**4**†. A hood of chain-mail: used sometimes for *camail*.—**5.** A length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line.—**6**†. A bundle of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching. [Scotch.]—**7.** In *ornith.*, a formation of long or downy feathers about a bird's head or neck; a ruff or ruffle. *Coues.*—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the patagia, or pieces attached to the sides of the pronotum, of a moth: so called because they are generally covered with soft, plumy scales, thus resembling tippets. Also *shoulder-tippet*.—**Hempen tippet,** a hangman's rope.

When the hangman had put on his *hempen tippet*, he made such haste to his prayers as if he had had another cure to serve. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

St. Johnstone's tippet†, a hangman's rope; a halter for execution: said to be named from the wearing of halters about their necks by Protestant insurgents of Perth (formerly also called *St. John's Town, St. Johnstone*) in the beginning of the Reformation, in token of their willingness to be hanged if they flinched. [Scotch.]

I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot . . . to be sent to Heaven wi' a *Saint Johnstone's tippit* about my hause.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

To turn tippet†, to turn one's coat—that is, make a complete change in one's course or condition. Compare *turncoat*.

One that for a face
Would put down Vesta, in whose looks doth swim
The very sweetest cream of modesty—
You to *turn tippet!* *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Tyburn tippet†, a hangman's halter.

He should have had a *Tyburn tippet*, a half-penny halter, and all such proud prelates.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

tippet-grebe (tip'et-grēb), *n.* A grebe, as the great crested, *Podiceps cristatus*, or red-necked, *P. griseigena*, having a ruff or tippet. Most grebes are of this character.

tippet-grouse (tip'et-grous), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*. Also *shoulder-knot grouse*. See *grouse*, and cut under *Bonasa*.

tipping[1] (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*[1], *v.*] The act of putting a tip to.

tipping[2] (tip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of tilting or overturning: as, table-*tipping*.—**2.** In the preparation of curled hair, the operation of tossing the carded hair about with a stick so that it will fall in tufts, to be afterward consolidated by rapid blows.—**3.** The practice of making presents to servants, etc., nominally for services rendered or expected. See *tip*[2], *v. t.*, 6.—**4.** In *music*, same as *tonguing*, 3.

tipping-wagon (tip'ing-wag''on), *n.* A wagon that can be canted up in order to discharge its load; a tip-cart. [Eng.]

tippit†, *n.* An old spelling of *tippet*.

tipple[1] (tip'l), *n.* [Dim. of *tip*[1], *n.*] In *haymaking*, a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [Prov. Eng.]

tipple[2] (tip'l), *v.* [Freq. of *tip*[2]. Cf. *topple*.] To turn over, as in tumbling; tumble. *Halliwell.*

tipple[2] (tip'l), *n.* [< *tipple*[2], *v.*] The place where cars are tipped, or have their contents dumped; a dump; a cradle-dump. Also *tip*. [Pennsylvania coal region.]

The law allows a check weighmaster on each *tipple*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 181.

tipple[3] (tip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tippled*, ppr. *tippling*. [< Norw. *tipla*, drink little and often, = G. *zipfeln*, eat or drink in small quantities; appar. connected with *tip*[2], and so with *tipple*[2]. Cf. *tipsy*.] **I.** *intrans.* To drink strong drink often in small quantities. As commonly used, the word implies reprehensible indulgence in frequent or habitual drinking, short of the limit of positive drunkenness.

He's very merry, madam; Master Wildbrain
Has him in hand, i' th' bottom o' the cellar;
He sighs and *tipples*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

Walking the rounds was often neglected [by the watch], and most of the nights spent in *tippling*.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 161.

Tippling Act, an English statute of 1751 (24 Geo. II., c. 40, § 12) prohibiting actions to recover any debt under twenty shillings contracted at one time for liquors.

II. *trans.* **1.** To imbibe slowly and repeatedly; drink by sips or in small quantities, as liquor; use in drinking.

Himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 73.

Have ye *tippled* drink more fine
Than mine host's Canary wine?
Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

2. To affect by tippling, or frequent drinking; bring under the influence of strong drink; make boozy or drunk.

If the head be well *tippled*, he [Satan] gets in, and makes the eyes wanton, the tongue blasphemous, the hands ready to stab. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 48.

Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rain-bow feast.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

He stole it, indeed, out of his own Bottles, rather than be rob'd of his Liquor. Misers use to *tipple* themselves so. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

tipple[3] (tip'l), *n.* [< *tipple*[3], *v.*] Liquor taken in tippling; stimulating drink: sometimes used figuratively.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Men who never enter a church . . . procure their *tipple* from a circulating library. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 760.

tippler[1] (tip'lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tipples or turns over; a tumbler. [Prov. Eng.]

When they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!" *Halliwell.*

2. Same as *tipper*[1], 1.

tippler[2] (tip'lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tipples; especially, a person who drinks strong liquor habitually without positive drunkenness; a moderate toper.

Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern-hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harman*, tr. of Beza, p. 313. (*Latham.*)

2†. One who sells tipple; the keeper of a tavern or public house; a publican.

They were but *tipplers*, such as keep ale-houses.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), I. 133.

tippling-house (tip'ling-hous), *n.* A dram-shop.

tippy (tip'i), *a.* [< *tip*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Liable to tip; given to tipping or tumbling; wabbling; unsteady. [Colloq.]

The *tippy* sea. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Characterized by a tipping action or movement, as a person; hence, gingerly; smart; fine. [Colloq.]

It was not one of your *tippy*, fashionable, silver-slippered kind of conversions, but it was a backwoods conversion. *Peter Cartwright*, Fifty Years as Presiding Elder.

tipsify (tip'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipsified*, ppr. *tipsifying*. [< *tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make tipsy; fuddle; inebriate. [Colloq.]

She was in such a passion of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with salvolatile. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i.

tipsily (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip'si-nes), *n.* The state of being tipsy; partial intoxication; inebriation.

tip-sled (tip'sled), *n.* A sled the box of which is supported on trunnions and on a front post to which it is secured by a hook; a dumping-sled. *E. H. Knight.*

tipstaff (tip'staf), *n.*; pl. *tipstaves* (-stāvz). [Reduced from ME. *tipped staf*, a spiked or piked staff; cf. *pikestaff* as related to *piked staff*.] 1. A staff tipped or capped with metal; a staff having a crown or cap, formerly the badge of a constable or sheriff's officer.

Cupid. What? use the virtue of your snaky *tipstaff* there upon us?
Mercury. No, boy, but the smart vigour of my palm about your ears. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

2. An officer bearing a tipstaff; especially, in England, a sheriff's officer charged with the execution of laws against debtors.

Then commeth the *tipped-staves* for the Marshalse,
And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough.
God Spede the Plough (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

A Puritan divine . . . had, while pouring the baptismal water or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

tipster (tip'stėr), *n.* [< *tip*[2] + *-ster*.] A person specially employed in furnishing tips or secret information to persons interested, for betting or speculative purposes, in the issue of horse-races, the rise and fall of stocks, etc.: distinguished from a *tout*, who may be in the tipster's employment. [Colloq.]

The crowd of touts and *tipsters* whose advertisements fill up the columns of the sporting press.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 846.

tip-stock (tip'stok), *n.* The movable tip or fore end of a gunstock, situated under the barrel or barrels, especially when it is a separate piece, in front of the breech or trigger-guard. A hinged or detachable tip-stock is required for breech-loaders which break in the vertical plane. The surface is usually checkered for the firmer grasp of the shooter's left hand.

tip-stretcher (tip'strech″ėr), *n.* A machine for stretching hat-bodies.

tipsy (tip'si), *a.* [< *tip*[2], *v.*, or *tip*[3], *n.*, + *-sy* as in *clumsy*, *flimsy*, etc. Cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *tips*, intoxication, *tipseln*, fuddle with drink; cf. also *tipple*[3].] 1. Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partially intoxicated; fuddled; boozy.

The riot of the *tipsy* Bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 48.

2. Manifesting or characterized by tipsiness; proceeding from or giving rise to inebriation.

Midnight shout, and revelry,
Tipsy dance, and jollity.
Milton, Comus, l. 104.

tipsy-cake (tip'si-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake composed of pastry stuck with almonds, saturated with wine, and served with custard sauce; also, any stale cake similarly treated and served. It is used as a dessert.

tipsy-key (tip'si-kē), *n.* A watch-key, invented by Bréguet, having a ratchet-clutch which clutches when turned in the right direction, but slips when it is wrongly turned, so as to prevent any wrenching of the watch-movement. The principle has been applied to the winder in stem-winding watches.

tip-tilted (tip'til″ted), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up. [Rare.]

Lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* [< ME. *tipto*; < *tip*[1] + *toe*.] 1. The tip of a toe: used in the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends (balls) of the toes of both feet, literally or figuratively.

He moste winke, so loude he wolde cryen,
And stonden on his *tiptoon* therwithal.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 487.

Upon his *tiptoes* nicely up he went.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1009.

O how on *tip-toes* proudly mounts my muse!
Stalking a loftier gait than satires use.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ix. 5.

2. The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly: in the phrase *on tiptoe* (*a tiptoe*), indicating cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height: also used figuratively.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand *a tiptoe* when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 42.

They stoop forward when they should walk upright; they shuffle along *a tip Toe*, curtesy on one Side.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Army, ii. 1.

Our enemies, . . . from being in a state of absolute despair, and on the point of evacuating America, are now *on tiptoe*.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

She . . . stept across the room *on tip-toe*, as is the customary gait of elderly women. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tiptoed*, ppr. *tiptoeing*. [< *tiptoe*, *n.*] To go or move on the tips of the toes, or with a mincing gait, as from caution or eagerness.

Mabell *tiptoed* it to her door.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xliv.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *adv.* [Abbr. of *a tiptoe*, *on tiptoe*.] On tiptoe, literally or figuratively.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 10.

tiptop (tip'top'), *n.* and *a.* [< *tip*[1] + *top*[1].] I. *n.* The extreme top; the highest point in altitude, excellence, etc. [Colloq.]

Everything that accomplishes a fine lady is practised to the last perfection. Madam, she herself is at the very *tip top* of it. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

I needn't tell you, Mr. Transome, that it's the apex, which, I take it, means the *tip-top* — and nobody can get higher than that, I think. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

II. *a.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What appeared amiss was ascribed to *tip-top* quality breeding. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

tiptop (tip'top'), *adv.* [< *tiptop*, *a.*] In a tip-top manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch. [Colloq.]

"That suits us *tip-top*, ma'am," said the coxswain.
The Century, XXXV. 621.

Tipula (tip'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tipula*, *tippula*, a water-spider. Cf. *Typhia*.] A notable genus of crane-flies, typical of the family *Tipulidæ*. It now includes only those species in which the discoidal cell of the wings is present and emits two veins, the upper always forked, and in which the antennæ are thirteen-jointed. Over 70 species occur in North America. *T. oleracea* of England, the cabbage-gnat or cabbage crane fly, often does great damage to cabbages, its larvæ gnawing through the roots. This is one of the insects called in Great Britain *daddy-long-legs* or *father-long-legs* (a name given in the United States to certain phalangiids).

Tipularia (tip-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Tipula* + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of fossil crane-flies, found in the lithographic limestone rocks of Bavaria. *T. teyleri* is the only species. *Weyenburgh*, 1869. —2. [(Nuttall, 1818): so named from a resemblance of the flower to a crane-fly: see *Tipula*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ*, subtribe *Liparideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a long slender spur, a lip with the two lateral lobes small and short, a narrow erect column, and four unappendaged and finally slender-stalked pollinia. The 2 species are natives, one of the Himalayas, the other of the United States. They are herbs with large solid bulbs on a short root-stock, producing a solitary ovate leaf and an unbranched elongated scape bearing a loose raceme of small greenish and purple-tinged flowers. *T. unifolia* is a rare plant of sandy woods from Vermont and Michigan to Florida: a book-name is *crane-fly orchis;* about Washington, D. C., it is known as *tallowroot*, from the appearance of the cut bulbs. It resembles the puttyroot in developing its leaf in autumn after flowering, and differs in the smaller size, ovate shape, and purple under surface of the leaf.



1, the inflorescence of *Tipularia unifolia*; 2, the rhizome with the leaf; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tipularian (tip-ū-lā'ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tipula* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Tipula;* belonging to the *Tipulidæ*, as a crane-fly; tipulary.

II. *n.* A crane-fly, daddy-long-legs, or some similar insect.

tipulary (tip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *Tipula* + *-ary*.] Same as *tipularian*.

Tipulidæ (ti-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tipula* + *-idæ*.] A large and widespread family of nematocerous dipterous insects, the crane-flies of the United States and the daddy-long-legs of England, including the largest of the *Nematocera*. The legs are extremely long and slender, the thorax bears a V-shaped suture, the wings have numerous veins and a perfect discal cell, and the ovipositor is composed of two pairs of long horny pointed valves, for laying eggs in the ground or other firm substances. The larvæ are footless, gray in color, pointed at one end, and move by means of transverse swellings below the body. They live usually in the earth or in decomposing wood, seldom in the water, and rarely on the leaves of trees. When feeding underground on the roots of plants, they occasionally do great damage to cultivated crops. The species of the anomalous genus *Chionea* are wingless and are found on snow. (See *snow-fly*.) The family is divided into nine or more sections. About 300 species, of 52 genera, have been described from North America.

tip-up (tip'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *fiddler*, 4. See *teeter-tail*, and cut under *Tringoides*.

tip-wagon (tip'wag″ǫn), *n.* A wagon that can be emptied by tipping it; a tip-cart.

tip-worm (tip'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia oxycaccana*, which works in the terminal buds of the cranberry-vine. [U. S.]

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* [< F. *tirade*, a passage, a long speech in a play, formerly a pull, draught, shooting, = Pr. Sp. *tirada*, < It. *tirata*, a drawing, pulling, < *tirare*, draw, pull, protract, prolong: see *tire*[2].] 1. A long-drawn passage in speech or writing; an uninterrupted sequence of expression or declamation on a single theme, as in poetry, the drama, or conversation.

Sometimes the *tirade* [in the chanson de geste] is completed by a shorter line, and the later chansons are regularly rhymed. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 638.

2. In specific English use, a long vehement speech; an outpour of vituperation or censure.

Gabriel took the key, without waiting to hear the conclusion of the *tirade*.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. In *music*, a diatonic run or slide inserted between two tones that are separated by a considerable interval, producing a kind of portamento effect.

tirailleur (ti-ra-yėr'), *n.* [F., a soldier (shooter) in the skirmish-line, < *tirailler*, shoot often or irregularly, < *tirer*, draw, shoot: see *tire*[2].]

1. A skirmisher.—**2.** In the French army, a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher; one of an organized body of light troops for skirmish duty. The title *tirailleurs* was first applied in 1792 to French light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy.

tirannye†, tirandye†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tyranny*.

tirant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tyrant*.

tirasse (ti-ras′), *n.* [< F. *tirasse*, a draw-net, a strap, < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2].] In *organ-building*, same as *pedal coupler* (which see, under *pedal*).

tiraunt†, tirauntrie†. Old spellings of *tyrant, tyrantry*.

tiraz, *n.* A costly silk stuff of which the most famous manufacture seems to have been at Almeria in Spain, under the Moorish domination: it is mentioned as woven with inscriptions, the names of distinguished men, etc.

tire[1] (tīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tirien, teorien,* < AS. *teorian*, intr. be tired, tr. tire, fatigue; cf. ME. *a-teorien*, < AS. *ā-teorian*, tire; appar. a secondary form of *teran*, tear: see *tear*[1]. The verb has also been referred to ME. *terien, teryen, terwen, terren, tarien,* < AS. *tergan*, vex (see *tar*[2], *tarry*[2]), also to *tire*[2], pull, seize (see *tire*[2]).] **I.** *intrans.* To become weary, fatigued, or jaded; have the strength or the patience reduced or exhausted.

As true as truest horse that yet would never *tire*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 98.

I *tired* of the routine of eight years in one afternoon. I desired liberty. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

Nor mine the sweetness or the skill,
But mine the love that will not *tire*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make weary, weaken, or exhaust by exertion; fatigue; weary: used with reference to physical effect from either physical or mental strain.

Tired limbs, and over-busy thoughts,
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

Last year, Esther said innocently, she had no one to help her, and the work *tired* her so.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 452.

Music that gentlier on the spirit lies
Than *tir'd* eyelids upon *tir'd* eyes.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To exhaust the attention or the patience of, as with dullness or tediousness; satiate, sicken, or cause repugnance in, as by excessive supply or continuance; glut.

The feast, the dance; whate'er mankind desire,
E'en the sweet charms of sacred numbers *tire*.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 798.

Dramatic performances *tired* him [William of Orange].
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

I often grew
Tired of so much within our little life.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to the point of exhaustion.

And some with Patents, some with Merit,
Tir'd out my good Lord Dorset's Spirit.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

=**Syn.** *Tire, Fatigue, Weary, Jade.* These words are primarily physical, and are in the order of strength. One may become *tired* simply by standing still, or *fatigued* by a little over-exertion. *Fatigue* suggests something of exhaustion or inability to continue exertion: as, *fatigued* with running. *Weary* implies protracted exertion or strain gradually wearing out one's strength. *Jade* implies the repetition of the same sort of exertion: as, a horse will become *jaded* sooner by driving on a dead level than if he occasionally has a hill to climb. All these words have a figurative application to the mind corresponding to their physical meaning. See *fatigue, n.*, and *wearisome*.

tire[1] (tīr), *n.* [< *tire*[1], *v.*] The feeling of being tired; a sensation of physical or mental fatigue. [Colloq.]

I have had a little cold for several days, and that and the *tire* in me gives me some headache to-day.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 293.

Brain-tire. Same as *brain-fag*.

tire[2]† (tīr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tyren* (= Dan. *tirre*, tease, worry), < OF. (and F.) *tirer* = Sp. Pg. *tirar* = It. *tirare*, < ML. *tirare*, draw, drag, pull, extend, produce, protract, prolong, etc.; prob. of Teut. origin, < Goth. *tairan* = AS. *teran*, etc., tear: see *tear*[1], with which *tire*[2] seems to have been in part confused in ME. Cf. *tire*[1], prob. from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw; pull; drag.

Blauncheflur bid forth hire suere [neck],
And Floriz agen hire gan *tire*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

2. To pull apart or to pieces; rend and devour; prey upon.

Thow endurest wo
As sharpe as doth he Sysiphus in helle,
Whose stomak fowles *tyren* everemo.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 787.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in pulling or tearing or rending; raven; prey: used especially in falconry of hawks pouncing upon their prey, and in analogous figurative applications.

Upon whose breast a fiercer gripe doth *tire*
Than did on him who first stole down the fire.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 510).

And, like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 268.

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tyring* on her son, for his enforced love.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 422.

Rivet him
To Caucasus, should he but frown; and let
His own gaunt eagle fly at him, to *tire*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

Hence—**2.** To be earnestly engaged; dwell; dote; gloat.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou *tirest* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 96.

tire[3]† (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < OF. (and F.) *tire*, a draught, pull, stretch, fling, length of course, etc. (in a great variety of senses) (= Sp. Pg. *tiro*, a draught, shot, cast, throw, = It. *tiro*, a draught, shot, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2], *v.* The form *tier*, once a mere var. spelling of *tire* (like *fier* for *fire*), is now pronounced differently, and, with *tire*, is by some referred to a different source: see *tier*[2].] **1.** A train or series. [Rare.]

Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire* [of passions]. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

2. A row; rank; course; tier; especially, a row of guns; a battery.

Hauing spent before in fight the one side of her *tire* of Ordinance, . . . she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

In view
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

3. A stroke; hit. *Cotgrave.*

tire[4] (tīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tyren;* by apheresis from *attire, v.*] **1.** To adorn; attire; dress. See *attire*.

Goth yond to a gret lord that gayly is *tyred*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 263.

She painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 Ki. ix. 30.

She speaks as she goes *tired* in cobweb-lawn, light, thin.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, ii. 1.

2. To prepare or equip for; make ready; set up.

But built anew with strength-conferring fare,
With limbs and soul untam'd, he *tires* a war.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 168.

tire[4] (tīr), *n.* [By apheresis from *attire, n.*] **1.** Attire; dress.

He tore Dame Maudlin's silken *tire*. *Scott.*

2†. Furniture; apparatus; machinery.

Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
Roll in thy eager mind. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

tire[5] (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* perhaps a modified form of *tiar*, to simulate *tire*[4]; otherwise simply a particular use of *tire*[4].] A head-dress. See *tiara*.

On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 31.

The best dresser of *tires* that ever busked the tresses of a Queen. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi.

tire[6]†, *n.* [Also, erroneously, *tier;* < ME. *tyre*, prob. < OF. *tire*, a draught, and thus ult. identical with *tire*[3].] A bitter drink or liquor. *Halliwell.*

W. Y. Index and hise wyf were here with here meny and here hors in our ladyes place, &c., on Saterday at evyn, and yedyn hens on Monday after none, whan summe had drunkyn malvyseye and *tyre*, &c.
Paston Letters, I. 511.

★ **tire**[7] (tīr), *n.* [Prop. *tier;* < *tie*[1] + *-er*[1].] A continuous band of metal or other substance placed around a wheel to form the tread. The tire may serve to resist shock, or hold the wheel together, or reduce wear, etc. Metal tires were formerly made in sections and bolted to the wheel, but in modern practice the tire is always a continuous band, expanded by heat and shrunk on over the wheel, at once to compress it and to secure a firm hold. Tires of rubber, either solid or (now almost universally) of tubing of various kinds, inflated with air (see below), are used for bicycles, tricycles, racing-sulkies, carriages, etc. Also *tyre.*—**Pneumatic tire,** a tire consisting of a tube made of some strong and durable fabric, generally coated with rubber and inflated with air, used on bicycles, etc. In the *double tire* an inner air-tight tube of thin rubber is protected by a strong, unelastic outer tube. Various devices have been used to prevent puncturing.

tire[7] (tīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [< *tire*[7], *n.*] To put a tire upon; furnish with tires: as, to *tire* a wheel or a wagon. Also *tyre*.

The tread may be turned down like the tread of a steel-*tired* wheel, and will not glaze over and become smooth like iron. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. x. 2.

tire[8], *n.* See *tier*[1], 2.

tire-bender (tīr′ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending the tires of wheels to fit the rim. It consists of three rolls placed in a triangular position in a strong frame, two being geared together. The third roll is adjustable in relation to the others to cause the rolled tire to bend to a circle of any desired radius. Provision is made for releasing the finished tire from the machine.

tire-bolt (tīr′bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt by which a tire is fastened upon a wheel-center. If the wheel is made with retaining rings, the bolts are passed through these, and thus secure at once rings, center, and tire. See cut under *bolt*.

tiredness (tīrd′nes), *n.* The state of being tired; weariness; exhaustion.

It is not through the *tirednesse* or age of the earth, . . . but through our owne negligence, that it hath not satisfied vs so bountifully as it hath done.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 143.

tire-drill (tīr′dril), *n.* A machine for boring the holes for the bolts in tires. It has an adjustable clamp to hold the tire opposite the drill, which is advanced by a screw and crank.

tire-heater (tīr′hē″tėr), *n.* A furnace or other device for heating a tire to cause it to expand, that it may be fitted over the rim of a wheel.

tireless[1] (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*[1], *v.*, + *-less*.] Not tiring or becoming tired; not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearying. [A word analogous in formation to *ceaseless, exhaustless, relentless*, etc., and long in every-day use, though omitted from dictionaries.]

He [the gaucho] was courageous and cruel, active and *tireless*, never more at ease than when on the wildest horse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXII. 866.

tireless[2] (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*[7] + *-less*.] Without a tire: as, a *tireless* wheel.

tirelessly (tīr′les-li), *adv.* In a tireless manner; without becoming tired; unweariedly.

She [Queen Victoria] does not go to the theatre, leaving that branch of the public duty of a sovereign to the Prince of Wales, who *tirelessly* pursues it.
New York Tribune, March 22, 1891.

tirelessness (tīr′les-nes), *n.* The property or character of being tireless; indefatigability.

tireling† (tīr′ling), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tyreling;* < *tire*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Tired; fatigued; fagged.

His *tyreling* Jade he fiersly forth did push
Through thicke and thin, both over banck and bush.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 17.

tirelire (tēr′lēr), *n.* [< F. *tirelire*, a money-box, formerly also a Christmas box (also the warbling of a lark: see *tirra-lirra*).] A saving-box, popularly called "savings-bank," usually made of baked clay, and of simple form, which must be broken in order to get at the money.

tireman (tīr′man), *n.*; pl. *tiremen* (-men). [< *tire*[4] + *man*.] **1.** A man who attends to the attiring of another; a dresser, especially in a theater; a valet. [Obsolete or rare.]

Enter the *Tiremen* to mend the lights.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

2. A dealer in clothes and articles of dress. *Halliwell.*

tire-measurer (tīr′mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel or a tire. It consists essentially of a graduated wheel turning in a frame held by a handle, and in use is caused to run over the circumference of the wheel or tire to be measured.

tirement† (tīr′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyrement;* < *tire*[4] + *-ment*.] An article of apparel; attire.

Owre women in playes and tryumphes haue not greater plentie of stones of glasse and crystall in theyr garlandes, crownes, gerdels, and suche other *tyrementes*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

tire-press (tīr′pres), *n.* A powerful hydraulic press for forcing the tires upon or removing them from the rims of locomotive driving-wheels.

tire-roller (tīr′rō″lėr), *n.* A rolling-mill for wheel-tires. The rolls overhang their bearings, and can be moved to or from each other to admit the tire between them. *E. H. Knight.*

tire-setter (tīr′set″ėr), *n.* A machine for setting a tire upon a wagon- or carriage-wheel. The tire is placed loose upon the wheel, and the machine, by the aid of thin steel bands which are drawn tight by means of a screw, upsets the tire, and presses it upon the wheel.

tire-shrinker (tīr′shring″kėr), *n.* A machine for shortening a tire when, by shrinkage of the wheel, it has become loose. The tire is heated, and placed in the machine, which compresses the heated part, and thus reduces the diameter of the tire.

tiresmith (tīr′smith), *n.* One who makes tires and other ironwork for coaches, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

tiresol† (tēr′sol), *n.* [< OF. **tiresol*, < *tirer*, draw, + *sol*, sun: see *tire*[2] and *sol*[1].] A sun-umbrella; a sunshade.

Next to whom cometh the King with a *Tiresol* ouer his head, to keepe off the Sunne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 538.

tiresome (tīr′sum), *a.* [< *tire*[1] + *-some*.] 1. Tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing: as, a *tiresome* journey.

Being of a weak constitution, in an employment precarious and *tiresome*, . . . this new weight of party malice had struck you down.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 11, 1725.

2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

It would be *tiresome* to detail all the troubles of the Copts under the tyranny of the Moos'lims.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 337.

The bees keep their *tiresome* whine round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

His generosity to his troops of *tiresome* cousins has been, at all events, without graciousness.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 330.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Tedious*, *Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.—2. Dull, humdrum.

tiresomely (tīr′sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tīr′sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

I should grow old with the *Tiresomeness* of living so long in the same Place, tho' it were Rome itself.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 345.

tire-valiant† (tīr′val″yant), *n.* A head-dress for women.

Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valiant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

tirewoman† (tīr′wum″an), *n.*; pl. *tirewomen* (-wim″en). [< *tire*[4] + *woman*.] A woman employed to dress, or to attend to the dressing or dresses of, others; a lady's-maid; a female dresser in a theater; a tiring-woman.

The bride next morning came out of her chamber, dressed with all the art and care that Mrs. Toilet, the *tire-woman*, could bestow on her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 79.

tiriak†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *theriac*.

tiriba (tē-rē′bä), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian wedge-tailed parrakeet, *Conurus leucotis*, about 9 inches long, of a green color, with red on the head, wings, and tail, and white ear-coverts.

tiring (tīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tire*[4], *v.*] The act of dressing.

tiring-house† (tīr′ing-hous), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn-brake our *tiring-house*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 4.

I was in the *tiring-house* awhile to see the actors drest.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

tiring-room (tīr′ing-röm), *n.* A dressing-room.

Come to my *tiring-room*, girl; we must be brave; my lord comes hither to-night. *Scott*, Kenilworth, v.

In the *tiring-room* close by
The great outer gallery,
With his holy vestments dight,
Stood the new Pope, Theocrite.
Browning, Boy and Angel.

tiring-woman† (tīr′ing-wum″an), *n.* A tire-woman; a female dresser, as in a theater.

Elizabeth [Pepys] was particular in the choice of a *tiring-woman*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 750.

tirite, *n.* A reed-like West Indian plant, *Hymenocharis Arouma*, of the *Marantaceæ*.

tirl[1] (tėrl), *v.* [A dial. var. of *twirl* or of *thirl*[1]. Cf. *tirl*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To quiver; vibrate; thrill; hence, to change or veer about, as the wind. *Jamieson.*—2. To produce a rattling or whirring; make a clatter, as by shaking or twirling something.—**To tirl at** or **on the pin**, to shake the latch of a door by means of a projecting pin of the thumb-piece, and thus make a rattling noise as a signal to those inside that one wishes to enter. Also *to tirl the pin*.

Lang stood she at her true love's door,
And lang *tirl'd at the pin*.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

Whan they cam to her father's yett [gate],
She *tirled on the pin*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 401).

II. *trans.* 1. To twirl; whirl or twist.

O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirle* [in playing an instrument]. *Muse's Threnodie*, p. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strip or pluck off quickly.

And off his coat thay *tirlit* be the croun,
And on him kest ane syde clarkly goun.
Priest's Peblis, S. P. R., i. 30. (*Jamieson.*)

When the wind blaws loud and *tirls* our strae.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 33.

3. To strip of something; uncover; unroof; divest, as of covering or raiment.

Suppose then they should *tirle* ye bare,
And gar ye fike.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 300. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all uses.]

To tirl the pin. See *to tirl at the pin*, under I.

tirl[1] (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*[1], *v.*] 1. A twirl or whirl; a vibration, or something vibrating or whirling.

The young swankies on the green
Took round a merrie *tirle*.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 262. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A turn; a try.

She would far rather had a *tirrle*
From an Aquavitae barrel.
Cleland, Poems, p. 23. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

tirl[2] (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*[1], *v.*, as a var. of *thirl*[1], *v.*] A substitute for a trundle-wheel or lantern-wheel in a mill. It has 12 arms consisting of boards set in an upright wooden shaft about 4 feet long, with an iron spindle which passes up through the nether millstone, and is fastened to and turns the upper one. See *tirl-mill*. [Shetland.]

tirlie-whirlie (tėr′li-hwėr′li), *n.* and *a.* [< *tirl*[1] + *whirl*[1], with dim. termination.] **I.** *n.* 1. A whirligig, teetotum, or similar toy.—2. An ornamental combination of irregular or twisting lines.

II. *a.* Intricate; irregular; twisting.

The air 's free eneugh; . . . the monks took care o' that; . . . they hae contrived queer *tirlie-wirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

tirl-mill (tėrl′mil), *n.* A mill in which a tirl is used. [Shetland.]

One of the primitive grinding mills called the "*tirl*" *mills* of Shetland. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 292.

tirma (tėr′mä), *n.* The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *C. Swainson.* [Hebrides.]

tirne†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *turn*.

tirot, *n.* The more correct spelling of *tyro*.

tirocinium (tī-rō-sin′i-um), *n.* [L., < *tiro*, a raw recruit: see *tyro*.] The first service of a soldier; hence, the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate. The word is used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tiroire (F. pron. tē-rwor′), *n.* [F.] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. See *hood*.

tirolite, *n.* See *tyrolite*.

tiront (tī′ron), *n.* [Also *tyrone*; < F. **tiron* = Sp. *tiron* = It. *tirone*, < L. *tiro*(*n*-), recruit, novice: ★see *tyro*.] A tyro.

T-iron (tē′ī″ėrn), *n.* An angle-iron having a flat flange and a web, and in section resembling the letter T. Also written *tee-iron*.

Tironian (tī-rō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Tironianus*, of or pertaining to Tiro, < *Tiro*(*n*-), Tiro (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Tiro, the learned freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.—**Tironian notes**, the stenographic signs or system of signs used by the ancient Romans. This system, though older than Tiro, and probably Greek in origin, was named after him, apparently as the first extensive practitioner of the art of stenography in Rome. In it parts of the ordinary letters, or modifications of these parts, represent the letters. Several of these modifications answered to one consonant, each of them representing the consonant with a different vowel. In addition to this, words were much abbreviated, and in course of time the total outline of a syllable or word so written often became more or less conventionalized. The number of such signs amounted to five thousand or upward. Although involving long training and a considerable strain on the memory, this system seems to have practically answered all the purposes of modern stenography. It was still in familiar use as late as the ninth century. From these Tironian notes (*notæ Tironianæ*) the shorthand-writers were called *notaries* (*notarii*).

tironism†, *n.* See *tyronism*.

tirr (tir), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *tire*[1], < ME. *tiren*, etc.: see *tire*[2], *tear*[1].] To tear; uncover; unroof; strip; pare off with a spade, as sward, or soil from the top of a quarry. [Scotch.]

tirra-lirra (tir′ä-lir′ä), *n.* [An imitative var. of **tirelire* (= LG. *tierlier*), < OF. *tirelire*, *tirelyre*, the warbling of a lark, < *tirelirer* (> LG. *tierliren*) (= OIt. *tirelirare*), warble as a lark; a rimming word appar. of imitative intent.] The note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

The lark that *tirra-lyra* chants. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 9.

"*Tirra-lirra*" by the river
Sang Sir Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

tirret (tir′et), *n.* [Also *tiret*; < OF. *tiret*, draft, pull, tug, line, etc., dim. of *tire*, draft, pull: see *tire*[3].] 1†. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, etc. *Halliwell.*—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the swivel part of a fetter or prisoner's chain: it is sometimes said to represent a pair of handcuffs, and there is confusion between this bearing and *turret*.

tirrit (tir′it), *n.* [Appar. intended as a blunder for *terror*; for the termination, cf. *worrit*.] Terror; affright: a fanciful word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly.

Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 220.

tirrivee, tirrivie (tir′i-vē, -vi), *n.* [Appar. a capricious word, vaguely imitative. Cf. *tervee*, *tervy*.] A fit of passion, especially when extravagantly displayed, as by prancing, stamping, etc.; a tantrum. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

A very weel-meaning good-natured man, . . . and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too . . . when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivies*. *Scott*, Waverley, lxix.

tirwhit†, *n.* Same as *tirwit*. *Skinner.*

tirwit (tėr′wit), *n.* [Formerly also *tirwhit*; imitative.] The common European lapwing or pewit, *Vanellus cristatus*. See cut under *lapwing*.

tiry (tīr′i), *a.* [< *tire*[1] + *-y*[1].] In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or to give out from fatigue. [Colloq.]

My horse began to be so *tiry* that he would not stirre one foote. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

'tis (tiz). A contraction of *it is*, very common in prose speech and writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now chiefly used in poetry. The colloquial contraction of *it is* is *it's*. [In recent times often printed with an intermediate space, *'t is*.]

tisan†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ptisan*.

tisane (tē-zan′), *n.* [F.: see *ptisan*.] A decoction with medicinal properties. Compare *ptisan*.—**Tisane de Champagne**, a quality of champagne wine, lighter and less heady than ordinary champagnes. *Larousse.*—**Tisane de Feltz**, a decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphuret of antimony, official in the French Codex. It was formerly reputed to be an excellent antisyphilitic remedy.

tisar, *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the fireplace or furnace used to heat the annealing-arch for plate-glass.

Tischeria (ti-shē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), named after Von *Tischer* (1777–1849), a German naturalist.] An important genus of tineid moths, of the family *Lithocolletidæ*, of minute size and wide distribution. Their larvæ make large flat mines on the upper side of the leaves of various plants. About 20 species occur in the United States. *T. malifoliella* is a well-known apple-leaf feeder.

tishew†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

Tishri, Tisri (tish′ri, tiz′ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishrī*, < Chald. *sherā*, open, begin.] The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

tisic†, **tisical**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *phthisic*, etc.

Tisiphone (ti-sif′ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Τισιφόνη, Tisiphone, lit. 'avenger of murder,' < *τίνειν*, repay, requite, + *φόνος*, murder.] 1. In *classical myth.*, one of the Furies, the others being Alecto and Megæra.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name of certain insects and reptiles. *Hübner*; *Fitzinger*.

Tissa (tis′ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of plants, the sand-spurreys, belonging to the family *Silenaceæ*, and also known as *Buda* (Adanson, 1763), *Spergularia* (Persoon, 1805), and *Lepigonum* (Fries, 1817). The names *Tissa* and *Buda* were both first assigned to the genus in the same book and on the same page; and, as priority is considered to attach to *Tissa*, the name first printed on the page, all the others become synonyms. See *Spergularia*.

tissick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phthisic*.

tisso (tis′ō), *n.* Same as *teeso*.

tissue (tish′ö), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tissue*, *tishew*, ★*tissew*, *tyssew*, *tysseu*, < OF. *tissu*, a ribbon, fillet, head-band, or belt of woven stuff, < *tissu*, m., *tisse*, f., woven, plaited, interlaced, pp. of **tistre* = Pr. *teisser* = Sp. *tejer* = Pg. *tecer* = It. *tessere*, < L. *texere*, weave: see *text*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A woven or textile fabric; specifically, in former times, a fine stuff, richly colored or ornamented, and often shot with gold or silver threads, a variety of cloth of gold; now, any light gauzy texture, such as is used for veils, or, more indefinitely, any woven fabric of fine quality: a generic word, the specific sense of which in any use is determinable only by its connection or qualification.

The firste thousand, that is of Dukes, of Erles, of Marquyses and of Amyralles, alle clothed in Clothes of Gold, with *Tysseux* of grene Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

The vpper garment of the stately Queen
Is rich gold *Tissue*, on a ground of green.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

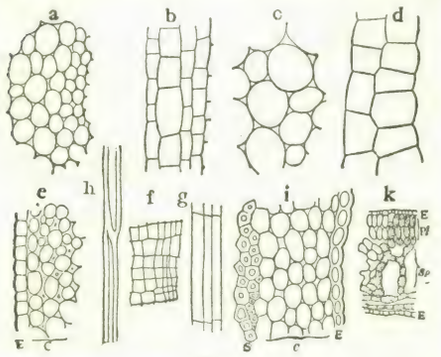
His skill in the judgment of rich *tissues* . . is exceeding. *J. F. Cooper*, Water-Witch, xxvii.

2†. A ribbon, or a woven ligament of some kind.

His helme to-hewen was in twenty places
That by a *tyssew* henge his bak byhynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 639.

3. In *biol.*, an aggregate of similar cells and cell-products in a definite fabric; a histological texture of any metazoic animal: as, muscular, nervous, cellular, fibrous, connective, or epithelial *tissue;* parenchymatous *tissue.* All parts of such organisms are composed of tissues, and the tissues themselves consist either of cells or of cell-products, of which delicate fibers are the most frequent form. Any tissue is an organ, but *tissue* specially notes the substance of any organ, or the mode of coherence of its ultimate formative constituents, rather than its formation in gross, and requires a qualifying word for its specification.

4. Specifically, in *bot.*, the cellular fabric out of which plant-structures are built up, being composed of united cells that have had a common origin and have obeyed a common law of growth. The tissue-elements are the cells in their various modifications, and, although seemingly diverse as to



Tissue.

Parenchyma.—*a*, transverse section of the cortex in the stem of *Datura Tatula*; *b*, longitudinal section of the same; *c*, transverse section of the pith in the stem of the same plant; *d*, longitudinal section of the same; *e*, the collenchymatous tissue in the stem of the same plant, transverse section (*C*, collenchyma; *E*, epidermis).

Prosenchyma.—*f*, transverse section of the intrafascicular cambium in the stem of the same plant; *g*, longitudinal section of the same; *h*, the ends of two sclerenchymatous cells from the stem of *Cardamine bulbosa*; *i*, transverse section of the stem of the same plant (*S*, sclerenchyma; *C*, cortex; *E*, epidermis); *k*, transverse section of leaf of *Saxifraga hieracifolia* (*E*, epidermis; *Pl*, palisade-cells; *Sp*, spongy parenchyma).

form, size, and function, may be reduced to two principal types: namely, parenchyma in its widest sense, including parenchyma proper, collenchyma, sclerotic parenchyma, epidermal cells, suberous parenchyma, etc., and prosenchyma in its widest sense, including prosenchyma proper, typical wood-cells, tracheids, ducts, bast-cells, sieve-cells, etc. See *parenchyma* and *prosenchyma.*

5. Figuratively, an interwoven or interconnected series or sequence; an intimate conjunction, coördination, or concatenation.

We shall perceive . . . [history] to be a *tissue* of crimes, follies, and misfortunes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlii.

It is not easy to reconcile this monstrous *tissue* of incongruity and dissimulation with any motives of necessity or expediency. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

6. Same as *tissue-paper.* See *paper.*—7. In *photog.*, a film or very thin plate of gelatin compounded with a pigment, made on a continuous strip of paper, and used, after bichromate sensitization, for carbon-printing.

The *tissue* is prepared in three varieties of colour, . . . indian ink, sepia, and photographic purple.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 273.

8. In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Scotosia dubitata:* an English collectors' name.—**Accidental tissue,** any tissue that grows in or upon a part to which it is foreign. It may be similar to a tissue normally found elsewhere in the body (analogous), or unlike any of the normal tissues of the organism (heterologous). A bony tumor growing in muscle is an example of analogous accidental tissue; cancer, of heterologous.—**Adenoid, adipose, aqueous, areolar, basement, cartilaginous, cavernous, chordal, cicatricial tissue.** See the qualifying words.—**Adventitious tissue.** Same as *accidental tissue.*—**Cellular tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, parenchyma. See def. 4 and *cellular.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, areolar tissue. See def. 3.—**Cloth of tissue†.** See *cloth.*—**Conducting tissue,** in *bot.*, loose cellular tissue forming the body of the stigma and filling or lining the axis of the style, through which the pollen-tubes make their way to the cavity of the ovary. Also *conductive tissue.*—**Connective tissue.** See *connective.*—**Cribriform tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, cribrose cells, or sieve-cells, taken collectively; sieve-tissue. See *sieve-cell.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, areolar tissue.—**Dartoid, elastic, epidermal, erectile tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue.*—**Felted, fibrilliform, fibrous, filamentous, gelatigenous, gelatinous tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fundamental tissue.** See *fundamental cells,* under *fundamental.*—**Glandular woody tissue.** See *glandular.*—**Granulation tissue.** See *granulation.*—**Healing tissue,** in *bot.*, a general name for the cellular matter produced for the repair of injury in plants. Where any part of a plant has suffered serious mechanical injury by which the deeper tissues are exposed, the surface of the wound exhales moisture very rapidly, and soon becomes dry. This drying of the exposed tissues is fatal to their component cells, and the organic contents soon undergo chemical decomposition. This decomposition would very soon extend to neighboring cells were it not arrested by the tissues for repair. The principal healing tissue is cork. The soft tissues just below the wound immediately become merismatic and behave precisely like normal cork-meristem, covering the entire wound with a grayish or brownish film, which is in unbroken connection with the edges of the wound. Another form of repair is by callus, in which some of the cells at the exposed surface give rise to elongated sac-like bodies, which fill up the greater part of the injured cavity, and serve as a new epidermis. *Goodale*, Phys. Bot.—**Indifferent tissues.** See *indifferent cells,* under *cell.*—**Interstitial, lardaceous, laticiferous, leprous, lymphoid, muscular, osteogenic tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Laminated tissue,** cellular tissue.—**Osteoid tissue,** a tissue, formed of cells with large nuclei, lying in angular cavities of a faintly striated cartilage-like intercellular substance. It arises from lymphoid medullary cells, or from the periosteum, and it becomes converted into bone by impregnation with lime-salts, together with slight morphological modifications.—**Reticular tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue.*—**Retiform connective tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue.*—**Sclerous tissue,** a collective term embracing the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues.—**Sieve-tissue.** See *cribriform tissue,* above.—**Splenic tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp.*—**Sporogenous, sustentacular, tracheary,** etc., **tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Vegetable tissue.** See def. 4.

II. *a.* Made of tissue.

Her head was decked with a gypsy hat, from which floated a blue *tissue* veil. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 440.

★**tissue** (tish′ö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tissued*, ppr. *tissuing*. [< *tissue*, *n.*] 1. To weave with threads of silver or gold, as in the manufacture of tissue.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

2. To clothe in or adorn with tissue.

Crested knights and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the glorious call. *Wharton.*

tissued (tish′öd), *p. a.* [< *tissue* + *-ed*2.] Variegated in color; rich and silvery as if made of tissue.

With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
Milton, Nativity, l. 146.

tissue-paper (tish′ö-pā″pėr), *n.* [So called as being used to place between the folds of the fine silk fabric called *tissue;* < *tissue*, 1, + *paper.*] See *paper.*

tissue-secretion (tish′ö-sē-krē″shọn), *n.* In *Actinozoa*, the sclerenchyma of sclerodermic corals, secreted by the polyps themselves and ★not by the cœnosarc: opposed to *foot-secretion.*

tit1 (tit), *n.* [Also *tet;* < (*a*) ME. *tit, titte, tette,* < AS. *tit* (*titt-*) = MD. *titte* = MLG. LG. *titte* = MHG. G. *zitze* (cf. Sw. *tisse,* < G. ?); mixed in E. with (*b*) E. *teat,* < ME. *tete,* < OF. *tete, tette,* F. *tette* (also *teton, tettin*) = Sp. Pg. *teta* = It. *tetta* (also *zitta, cizza, zezzolo*), teat (cf. F. *teter* = Sp. *tetar* = It. *tettare,* suckle); root unknown. (*c*) Cf. OHG. *tuttā, tutā, tutto, tuto,* MHG. *tutte, tute,* dim. *tütel,* teat; Icel. *tāta,* teat; W. *didi, did,* teat; Gr. τιτθός, τίτθη, teat. The relations of these last forms are uncertain.] A teat. See ★*teat.*

tit2 (tit), *n.* [< ME. **tit* (found only in comp.: see *titmouse*), < Icel. *tittr,* a little bird, = Norw. *tita,* a little bird (cf. Icel. *titlingr,* > E. *titling*); perhaps connected with *tit*3, 'a small thing.' The word appears also in *titlark, titling*1, *titmouse,* and terminally in *tomtit, bottle-tit, coal-tit, thrush-tit, wren-tit,* and other names.] One of several small birds. Specifically—(*a*) A titling or pipit. See *titlark.* (*b*) A tomtit or titmouse. (*c*) With a qualifying word, or in composition, one of many different birds which resemble or suggest titmice, especially of India and the East Indies. See phrases and words following.—**Azure tit** or **titmouse,** *Parus* (*Cyanestes*) *cyanus,* in part blue, and widely distributed in the northern Palearctic region. *Pennant*, 1785; *Latham*, 1787.—**Bearded tit.** See *bearded.*—**Cape tit,** a penduline titmouse of South Africa, *Ægithalus pendulinus.*—**Gold tit,** an American titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps,* of Texas to California and southward, 4 inches long, ashy and whitish with the whole head golden-yellow. See *titmouse.*—**Ground tit.** See *wren-tit.*—**Hill tit,** one of numerous and various small oscine birds of the hill-countries of India: very loosely



Hill tit (*Minla igneotincta*).

used. See *hill-tit, Liotrichidæ,* and *Siva,* 2. All these birds are now usually thrown into the non-committal family *Timeliidæ.* In illustration of the group may be noted the members of the genus *Minla,* as *M.* (formerly *Liothrix*) *igneotincta,* of the Himalayan region and southward, and



Hill tit (*Liothrix lutea*).

of *Liothrix* proper, as *L. lutea.* See also *tit-babbler* (with cut).—**Hudsonian** or **Hudson's Bay tit,** *Parus hudsonicus,* of New England and northward, resembling a chickadee, but marked with brown.—**Long-tailed tit.** See *titmouse* (with cut).—**Penduline tit,** any titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus,* with six or eight wide-ranging species in Europe and Africa, as *Æ. pendulinus.*—**Siberian tit,** *Parus cinctus.*—**Toupet tit.** See *toupet,* 2.—**Tufted tit,** a United States crested titmouse, *Parus* (*Lophophanes*) *bicolor;* the peto. See cut under *titmouse.* (See also *bottle-tit, bush-tit, coal-tit, thrush-tit, wren-tit.*)

tit3 (tit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *titt;* appar. orig. 'something small.' Cf. *tit*2, *titty*2. Cf. also *tot*1.] 1. A small or poor horse.

The nag or the hackeneie is verie good for trauelling. . . . And if he be broken accordinglie, you shall haue a little *tit* that will trauell a whole daie without anie bait. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

The Modern Poets seem to use Smut as the Old Ones did Machines, to relieve a fainting Invention. When Pegasus is jaded, and would stand still, he is apt, like other *Tits,* to run into every Puddle.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 6.

2. A child; a girl; a young woman: a depreciatory term.

I wonder that any man is so mad to come to see these rascally *tits* play here. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

3. A bit; morsel. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

tit4 (tit), *n.* [In the phrase *tit for tat,* a variation of *tip for tap:* see under *tip*2, *n. Tit* and *tat* in this phrase are in themselves meaningless; the phrase is often written with hyphens, *tit-for-tat,* and indeed is better so written, being practically one word.] In the phrase *tit for tat* (literally, in the original form *tip for tap,* 'blow for blow'), a retaliatory return; an equivalent by way of repartee or answer: as, to give a person *tit for tat* in a dispute or a war of wit.

Tit for tat, Betsey! You are right, my girl.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, v. 2.

I have had my *tit-for-tat* with John Russell, and I turned him out on Friday last.
Palmerston, in McCarthy's Hist. Own Times, xxiii.

tit5† (tit), *v. t.* [< ME. *titten, tytten,* origin obscure; cf. *tight*1, *v.*] To pull tightly. (*Halliwell,* under *titte* (2).)

And the feete uppward fast knytted,
And in strang paynes be streyned and *tytted.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 210. (*Halliwell.*)

tit5† (tit), *n.* [< ME. *titte;* < *tit*5, *v.*] A pull.

Yf that tre war tite pulled oute
At a *titte,* with al the rotes oboute.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1915 (Morris and Skeat's [Spec. Eng. Lit.).

tit6†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tite*1.

Titan1 (tī′tạn), *n.* [< ME. *Titan, Tytan,* < OF. *Titan,* F. *Titan* = Sp. *Titán* = Pg. *Titão* = It. *Titano* = G. Dan. Sw. *Titan,* < L. *Titan,* rarely *Titanus* (pl. *Titanes, Titani*), < Gr. Τιτάν (pl. Τιτᾶνες, Τιτῆνες), a Titan; cf. τιτώ, day, < √ *τι,* lighten, illumine.] 1. In *mythol.*, one of a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), or their son Titan, supposed to represent the various forces of nature. In the oldest accounts there were six male Titans (Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Kronos), and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from their birth, but, after unmanning and dethroning him, were delivered by Kronos. Zeus, son of Kronos, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters, whom he had swallowed at their birth, and after a terrible war thrust the Titans (except Oceanus) into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the supreme power to his younger brother Kronos, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the thunderbolts of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Kronos (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they are taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

'Tis an old tale; Jove strikes the *Titans* down,
Not when they set about their mountain-piling,
But when another rock would crown the work.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.—3. The sun personified, Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

And *Titan*, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177.

4. The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a ninth magnitude star. See *satellite*.—5. A genus of beetles. *Matthews*.

titan[2] (tī′tan), *n.* [= F. *titane* = Sp. Pg. It. *titanio*, < NL. *titanium*: see *titanium*.] 1. A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. Titanium.

titanate (tī′ta-nāt), *n.* [< *titan(ic)*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of titanic acid.

Titanesque (tī-ta-nesk′), *a.* [< *Titan*[1] + *-esque*.] Characteristic or suggestive of the Titans, or of the legends concerning them; of Titanic character or quality.

His extraordinary metaphors, and flashes of *Titanesque* humour. *Froude*, Carlyle (First Forty Years), xx.

Titaness (tī′tan-es), *n.* [< *Titan*[1] + *-ess*.] A female Titan; a woman of surpassing size or power.

So likewise did this *Titanesse* aspire
Rule and dominion to herselfe to gaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 4.

Titania (tī-tā′ni-ą), *n.* [< L. *Titania*, poetically applied to Diana (as well as to Latona, Pyrrha, and Circe), fem. of *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] 1. The queen of Fairyland, and consort of Oberon.

Oberon. Now, my *Titania*; wake you, my sweet queen.
Titania. My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 80.

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

titanian[1] (tī-tā′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Same as *titanic*[1]. *Johnson*, in Boswell, I. 174.

titanian[2] (tī-tā′ni-an), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-an*.] Same as *titanic*[2].

titanic[1] (tī-tan′ik), *a.* [= F. *titanique* = Sp. *Titánico* = Pg. It. *Titanico*, < L. as if **Titanicus* (for which *Titaniacus*), < Gr. Τιτανικός, of or pertaining to a Titan or the Titans, < Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, enormous in size, strength, or degree; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast.

titanic[2] (tī-tan′ik), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid**, TiO_2, titanium dioxid. When prepared artificially it is a white tasteless powder which assumes a yellow color when gently heated. It is fusible in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is insoluble in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in nature in three forms, as rutile, octahedrite or anatase, and brookite. Also called *titanic oxid* or *anhydrid*.—**Titanic iron ore.** Same as *ilmenite*.—**Titanic schorl**, a name of rutile.

titanical (tī-tan′i-kal), *a.* [< *titanic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *titanic*[1].—**Titanical stars**†, the planets.

titaniferous (tī-ta-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *titanium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing titanium: as, *titaniferous* iron.—**Titaniferous cerite.** Same as *tscheffkinite*.—**Titaniferous iron ore, titaniferous oxid of iron,** ilmenite.

titanite (tī′ta-nīt), *n.* [< *titanium* + *-ite*[2].] An ore of titanium. See *sphene*.

titanitic (tī-ta-nit′ik), *a.* [< *titanite* + *-ic*.] Same ★as *titanic*[2].

titanium (tī-tā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., so called in fanciful allusion to the Titans; < L. *Titan*, < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*.] Chemical symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48.1. A metal which is not found native, but as artificially prepared is a dark-gray powder having a decided metallic luster, and resembling iron in appearance. It occurs, in the form of the dioxid, in three different crystalline forms—rutile, brookite, and anatase—and is also found quite frequently in combination with the protoxid of iron, mixed with more or less of the peroxid of the same metal. (See *ilmenite*.) Titanium appears to be a pretty widely distributed element, having been found in many minerals and rocks, as well as in clays and soils resulting from their decomposition, but it nowhere occurs in considerable quantity in any one locality; it has also been detected in meteorites and in the sun. Titanium is very remarkable in its power of combining with nitrogen at a high temperature. Certain copper-colored cubical crystals which are not infrequently found in the "bear" of blast-furnaces, and were supposed by Wollaston to be pure titanium, were shown by Wöhler to consist of a cyanonitrid of that metal. As titanium enters into the composition of so many iron ores, it is natural that it should have been found in many kinds of pig-iron. Its presence in small quantity does not appear to have an injurious effect. A considerable number of patents have been taken out for supposed improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in which titanium has played an important part. A so-called "titanic steel" was at one time advertised; but several chemists of high reputation have declared themselves unable to detect any titanium in it. The chemical relations of titanium are peculiar: in some respects it stands midway between tin and silicon; in other ways it is allied to iron, chromium, and aluminium. See the supplement.

titanium-green (tī-tā′ni-um-grēn), *n.* Titanium ferrocyanide, precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide from a ferruginous solution of titanic chlorid, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt green and other arsenical green pigments. The color, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt green.

Titanomachy (tī-ta-nom′a-ki), *n.* [Gr. Τιτανομαχία, < Τιτάν, Titan, + μάχη, battle.] The battle or war of the Titans with the gods. *Gladstone*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 760.

Titanomys (tī-tan′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Von Meyer, 1843), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil duplicident rodents, of the family *Lagomyidæ*, related to the living pikas, but characterized by the single upper and lower premolar, instead of two such teeth.

Titanotheriidæ (tī-tā″nō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Titanotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyls, based on the genus *Titanotherium*.

titanotherioid (tī-tā-nō-thē′ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Titanotherium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A titanotherium, or a related mammal. *Nature*, XLI. 347.

II. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Titanotherium*.

Titanotherium (tī-tā-nō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

titan-schorl (tī′tan-shôrl), *n.* Native oxid of titanium.

tit-babbler (tit′bab″lėr), *n.* A hill-tit, *Trichostoma rostratum*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. It was originally described by Blyth in 1842 as *Trichostoma rostratum*, and



Tit-babbler (*Trichostoma rostratum*).

has since been placed in six other genera, with various specific names. It is 5 inches long, with red eyes, bluish feet, and varied brownish coloration. The name extends to other hill-tits which have improperly been placed in *Trichostoma*, the one here named being the only member of this genus in a proper sense.

titbit (tit′bit), *n.* [Also *tidbit*; < *tit*[3], a bit, morsel, + *bit*.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.=Syn. *Delicacy*, *Dainty*, *Tidbit*. See *delicacy*.

tite[1] (tīt), *adv.* [Also spelled *tight*, and confused with *tight*[1]; also *tith*; < ME. *tite*, *tyte*, *tit*, *tyt*, erroneously *tigt*, also *tid*, < Icel. *tītt*, quickly, neut. of *tīdhr*, frequent, usual, eager (superl. in the phrase *sem tīdhast*, quickly, immediately). Cf. *titely*.] Quickly; soon; fast: as, run as *tite* as you can. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Then the troiens full *tyt* tokyn there hertes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6518.

As *tit* as thei come him to the sothe for to telle,
Thei sett hem doun softly that semly be-fore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 852.

And who fyndis hym greued late hym telle *tyte*.
York Plays, p. 304.

As tite† (without a following *as*), quickly; immediately.

I shal telle the *as tite* what this tree hatte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 61.

tite[2]†, *a.* An old spelling of *tight*[1]. *Bailey*.

tite[3]†. A Middle English form of *tideth*, third person singular present indicative of *tide*[1].

titel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittle*[2].

titely† (tīt′li), *adv.* [Also spelled *tightly*, and confused with *tightly*[1]; also *tithly*; < ME. *tytly*, erroneously *tigtly*, also *tidliche*, *tidlike*, < Icel. *tīdhuliga*, frequently, < *tīdhr*, frequent (neut. *tītt*, quickly): see *tite*[1].] Quickly; soon.

With-out tarying to his tent *tytly* thai yode,
And were set all samyn the souerain before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1094.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 88.

titer†, **titerer**†. Old spellings of *titter*[1], *titterer*.

tit-for-tat (tit′fôr-tat′), *n.* See *tit*[4].

tith† (tith), *adv.* [A var. of *tite*[1], < ME. *tit*, *tid*, quickly: see *tide*[1].] Same as *tite*[1].

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 4.

tithable (tī′ᵺa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *titheable*; < *tithe* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Subject to the payment of tithes, as property; capable of being tithed.

It is not to be expected from the nature of these general commentaries that I should particularly specify what things are *tithable* and what not, the time when, or the manner and proportion in which, tithes are usually due. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

2†. Assessable for tithes, or for the payment of any tax to a parish, as a person.

They [Virginians] call all negroes above sixteen years of age *tithable*, be they male or female, and all white men of the same age. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

II.† *n.* A person by or for whom tithes or parish taxes were payable.

Their parishes are accounted large or small, in proportion to the number of *tithables* contained in them, and not according to the extent of land. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 33.

★**tithe**[1] (tīᵺ), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithe*, *tythe*, *tethe*, < AS. *teótha* for **teóntha*, < *teón*, *tién*, *týne*, ten: see *ten*, *tenth*.] **I.**† *a.* Tenth.

Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A tenth; the tenth part of anything; hence, any indefinitely small part.

I have searched . . . man by man, boy by boy; . . . the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 66.

2. A contribution or tax for some public use, either voluntary or enforced, of one tenth of the quantity or of the value of the subject from or on account of which it is paid; hence, any ratable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. The levying of tithes in kind on natural productions or the proceeds of industry was generally practised in ancient times, for both civil and ecclesiastical uses; and this is still the prevalent method of taxation for all purposes in Mohammedan countries. It was established and definitely regulated for the support of religion among the Hebrews; and it was revived for the support of the Christian church by a law of Charlemagne about the beginning of the ninth century, after some previous fluctuating use of it. Ecclesiastical tithes were always more or less oppressive and unequal in their incidence, and they have been generally abolished except in Great Britain, where they are still maintained, mainly in the shape of commuted rent-charges upon land. As there recognized, *tithe* is defined as the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted for the maintenance of the clergy or priesthood, for their support, and other church purposes. Under the ancient Jewish law, tithes of all produce, including flocks and cattle, were to be given to the Levite, and of this tithe or tenth a tenth was to be given to the priests. In modern ecclesiastical usage, tithes are divided into personal, predial, and mixed: *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and manufacture; *predial*, when issuing directly from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into great and small. *Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood; *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. In England great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* or *rectorial tithes*; and the others are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. (See *altarage*, 2.) In England tithes are now often impropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, etc. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland, the usual form being the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge called the *tithe rent-charge*, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. In regard to tithes in Scotland, see *teind*.

3†. A tax assessed by the vestry of a parish.—**Commutation of tithes**, in England and Ireland, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. See *Commutation of Tithes Act*, under *commutation*.—**Composition of tithes.** Same as *real composition* (*b*) (which see, under *real*[1]).—**Saladin tithe**, a general tax on movable property and revenues from land levied in France and England in 1188 for the support of the third crusade, organized for the recovery of the Holy Land from the sultan Saladin. See *Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe*, under *ordinance*.—**Tithars of the tithes.** See *tithar*.

tithe[1] (tīᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tithed*, ppr. *tithing*. [Formerly also *tythe*; < ME. *tithen*, *tythen*, *tethen*, < AS. *teóthian*, tithe, < *teótha*, tithe, tenth: see *tithe*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To subject to tithes or the payment of a tithe; impose a tithe or tenth of or upon.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase. Deut. xxvi. 12.

2. To pay tithes on; give or yield up a tithe of.

Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also tythable, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek.
Spelman, Tythes, xvi.

3†. To take or reckon by tenths or tens; take tithe or every tenth of.

Which Armie (saith Fernandes) he [the King] *tythed* out of his people, taking one onely of ten.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

The multitude are *tith'd*, and every tenth only spar'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

To tithe mint and cumin, to exercise rigid authority or close circumspection in small matters, while neglecting greater or more important ones: with reference to Mat. xxiii. 23.

II.† *intrans.* To pay tithes. *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 65.

For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 42.

tithe[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *tithen, tuthen,* < AS. *tīthian, tythian* (= OS. *tugithōn* = MHG. *ge-zwīden*), concede, grant.] To concede; grant. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

tithe-commissioner (tīᵺ′kọ-mish″ọn-ėr), *n.* One of a board of officers appointed by the English government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding for tithes. *Simmonds.*

tithe-free (tīᵺ′frē), *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer (tīᵺ′gaᵺ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who collects tithes.

titheless (tīᵺ′les), *a.* [< *tithe*[1] + *-less.*] Tithe-free.

tithe-owner (tīᵺ′ō″nėr), *n.* A person to whom tithes are due; one who owns the right to receive and use the tithes of a parish or locality. In Great Britain many laymen are tithe-owners, through impropriation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 412.

tithe-payer (tīᵺ′pā″ėr), *n.* One who pays tithes; a person from whom tithes are due.

tithe-pig (tīᵺ′pig), *n.* One pig out of ten, paid as a tithe or church-rate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 79.

tithe-proctor (tīᵺ′prok″tọr), *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither[1] (tī′ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *tithere, tythere;* < *tithe*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who levies or collects tithes.—**2.** A tithe-payer.

Smale *tytheres* weren foule yshent.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 12.

3. An advocate or a supporter of tithes; one who maintains the principle of ecclesiastical tithing. [Rare.]

Tithers themselves have contributed to thir own confutation, by confessing that the Church liv'd primitively on Alms. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

tither[2] (tiᵺ′ėr), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tother.*

The tane o' them is fu' o' corn,
The *tither* is fu' o' hay.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

tithe-stealer (tīᵺ′stē″lėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of tithes, or who dishonestly withholds some part of the tithes due from him.

The 'squire has made all his tenants atheists and *tythe-stealers.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 112.

tithing[1] (tī′ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *tithing, tething, tending, teonding,* < AS. *teóthing, teóthung,* a tithing, tithe, decimation, a band of ten men; verbal n. of *teóthian*, tithe: see *tithe*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, a decennary; a number or company of about ten householders, or one tenth of a hundred (which see), who, dwelling near each other, were regarded as constituting a distinct community for some purposes of civil order and police regulation, the several members being treated as sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. Although this institution has long ceased, the name and corresponding territorial division are still retained in many parts of England.

2. The act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.

tithing[2]†, *n.* Tidings. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 498.

tithing-man (tī′ᵺing-man), *n.* [< ME.**tithing-man,* < AS. *tēothingmann;* < *tithing*[1] + *man.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, the chief man of a tithing: same as *headborough.*—**2.** In England, a peace-officer; an under-constable; in *early New England hist.*, a town officer elected each year to exercise a general moral police (derived from the constabulary functions of the English tithing-man) in the town. Later his functions were nearly confined to preserving order during divine service and enforcing attendance upon it. An officer called the *tithing-man*, with similar moral police duties, was also, in the seventeenth century, chosen in Maryland manors.

The oldest people in New England remember the *tithing-man* as a kind of Sunday Constable, whose special duty it was, in the old parish meeting-house, to quiet the restlessness of youth and to disturb the slumbers of age.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, I. 1.

tithing-penny† (tī′ᵺing-pen″i), *n.* A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, etc., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithly† (tith′li), *adv.* [A var. of *titely*, as *tith* of *tite*[1].] Same as *titely.*

I have seen him trip it *tithly.*
Beau. and Fl. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tithonian (ti-thō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Tithonus,* < Gr. Τιθωνός, in Gr. myth. the brother of Priam and consort of Eos or Aurora, and endowed with immortality.] A name given by Oppel to a peculiar facies of Upper Jurassic rocks extensively developed in southern France and on the southern side of the Alps. The series thus named is characterized by limestones of very uniform lithological character, as if deposited in deep water when the conditions of deposition were for a long time remarkably uniform in character.

tithonic (ti-thon′ik), *a.* [= F. *tithonique,* < Gr. Τιθωνός, Tithonus: see *Tithonian.*] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic. See *actinism.*

tithonicity (tith-ō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *tithonic* + *-ity.*] That property of light by which it produces chemical effects; actinism.

tithonographic (ti-thō-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + γράφειν, write.] Fixed or impressed by the tithonic rays of light; photographic.

Draper also did something like the same thing, but not quite the same thing, in what he called a *tithonographic* representation of the solar spectrum.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 81.

tithonometer (tith-ō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by Dr. John W. Draper (1844) to measure the tithonic or chemical action of light-rays by their effect in causing the chemical union of chlorin and hydrogen. See the quotation.

The *tithonometer* consists essentially of a mixture of equal measures of chlorine and hydrogen gases evolved from and confined by a fluid which absorbs neither. This mixture is kept in a graduated tube so arranged that the gaseous surface exposed to the rays never varies in extent, notwithstanding the contraction which may be going on in its volume, and the muriatic acid resulting from its union is removed by rapid absorption.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XLVI. 218.

tithymal† (tith′i-mal), *n.* [Also *tithymall, tithimal, titimal,* < OF. *tithymale,* < L. *tithymalus, tithymallus,* < Gr. τιθύμαλος, spurge, euphorbia.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia;* spurge.

titi[1], *n.* See *tee-tee.*

★**titi**[2] (tē′tē), *n.* Same as *buckwheat-tree.*

Titianesque (tish-ia-nesk′), *a.* [< *Titian* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Characteristic of or resembling the works of the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576). *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 537.

titifill†, *n.* See *titivil.*

titil†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *title, tittle*[2].

titillate (tit′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titillated*, ppr. *titillating.* [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare* (> It. *titillare* = Sp. *titilar* = Pg. *titillar* = F. *titiller*), tickle.] To tickle; excite a tickling or tingling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably; exhilarate; elate.

The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 84.

titillation (tit-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *titillation* = Pr. *titillacio* = Sp. *titilación* = Pg. *titillação* = It. *titillazione,* < L. *titillatio(n-)*, a tickling, < *titillare*, pp. *titillatus*, tickle: see *titillate.*] **1.** The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated; a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling; hence, a passing or momentary excitation, physical or mental.

A poor auricular transient *titillation.*
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

The vulgar intellectual palate hankers after the *titillation* of foaming phrase. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

2. That which titillates; something having titillating properties. [Rare.]

Your Spanish *titillation* in a glove
The best perfume. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 2.

titillative (tit′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *titillate* + *-ive.*] Tending to titillate or tickle. *Imp. Dict.*

titimale†, *n.* Same as *tithymal. Halliwell.*

titivate, tittivate (tit′i-vāt), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *titivated, tittivated*, ppr. *titivating, tittivating.* [Appar. a factitious word, based perhaps on *tidy*[1], with a Latin-seeming termination as in *cultivate.*] To dress or spruce up; get or put into good trim; smarten, or smarten one's self. [Colloq. or slang.]

The girls are all so *titivated* off with false beauty that a fellow loses his heart before he knows it.
Dow's Sermons, I. 151. (*Bartlett.*)

Let me go down and settle whilst you call in your black man and *titivate* a bit. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xlviii.

titivil†, *n.* [Also *titifill*, early mod. E. *tyttyfylle;* origin obscure.] A knave; a jade.

titlark (tit′lärk), *n.* [< *tit*[2] + *lark*[1]. Cf. *titmouse.* Cf. Shetland *teetick*, titlark.] A small lark-like bird; hence, specifically, in *ornith.*, a titling; a pipit; any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthinæ* (see these words, and *pipit*). There are many species, of most parts of the world. The common titlark of the United States is *A. ludovicianus*, which abounds in eastern parts of the country and in Canada. Several are common English birds, as the meadow-pipit or moss-creeper, *A. pratensis;* the tree-pipit or field-titlark, *A. arboreus;* and the sea-titlark or rock-pipit, *A. obscurus.* See *rock-pipit*, cut under *Anthus*, and phrases under *lark.*

title (tī′tl), *n.* [< ME. *title, titel, titil, titill*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word (a tittle), an epistle, < OF. *title, titre, tiltre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word to indicate letters wanting, F. *titre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word, right, claim, standard (of gold and silver), document, title in law, title-deed, head (of a page), etc., = Pr. *titol, tiltre, titule*, point or dot over *i*, = Sp. *título*, title, *tilde*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Pg. *título*, title, *til*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Cat. *títtla*, mark, sign, character, = It. *titolo*, title, = Wallach. *title*, circumflex, = D. *titel* = OHG. *titul*, MHG. *titel, tittel*, G. *titel* = Sw. Dan. *titel*, < L. *titulus*, title, a superscription, label, notice, token, etc., ML. also a stroke over an abridged word, a tittle; with dim. term. *-ulus*, from a root unknown. Cf. *tittle*[2] and *tilde*, doublets of *title.*] **1.** An inscription placed on or over something to distinguish or specialize it; an affixed individualizing term or phrase. [Obsolescent.]

And Pilate wrote a *title*, and put it on the cross.
John xix. 19.

Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 35.

2. A prefixed designating word, phrase, or combination of phrases; an initial written or printed designation; the distinguishing name attached to a written production of any kind: as, the *title* of a book, a chapter or section of a book, etc.; the *title* of a poem. The title of a book in the fullest sense includes all the matter in the title-page preceding the author's name or whatever stands in place of it. It may be either a single word or a short phrase, or be divided into a leading and a subordinate title connected by *or;* or it may be extended by way of description to the larger part of a closely printed page, according to a practice formerly very common. The title by which a book is quoted, however, is nearly always the shortest form that will serve to designate it distinctively. For bibliographical purposes, especially in the cases of old, rare, and curious books, the entire title-page, word for word and point for point, is regarded as the title, and when copied the actual typography is often indicated, as by a vertical bar after each word which ends a line, etc.

They live by selling *titles*, not books, and if that carry off one impression, they have their ends.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

3. Same as *title-page*, in some technical or occasional uses.—**4.** In *bookbinding*, the panel on the back of which the name of the book is imprinted.—**5.** A descriptive caption or heading to a document; the formula by which a legal instrument of any kind is headed: as, the *title* of an act of Congress or of Parliament; the *title* of a deed, a writ, or an affidavit.—**6.** In some statutes, law-books, and the like, a division or subdivision of the subject, usually a larger division than *article* or *section.*—**7.** A characterizing term of address; a descriptive name or epithet.

Katharine the curst!
A *title* for a maid of all *titles* the worst.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 180.

8. Specifically, a distinguishing appellation belonging to a person by right of rank or endowment, or assigned to him as a mark of respect or courtesy. Titles in this sense may be classified as—(1) *titles of office*, whether hereditary or limited to chosen incumbents, as emperor or empress, king or queen, president, judge, mayor, bishop or archbishop, rector, deacon, general, admiral, captain, etc.; (2) *hereditary titles of nobility*, as duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron (the five British titles of nobility, of which any except the first may be held as a *title of courtesy* by the son and heir, or even the grandson, of the holder of a higher title), count, etc.; (3) *titles of distinction* or *merit*, as baronet (hereditary) and knight in Great Britain, and those conferred by membership of honorary orders, or the like; (4) *titles of attribution*, pertaining to specific offices or ranks, or bestowed upon certain historical persons, as your, his, or her Majesty, Highness, Grace, Honor, etc., and various epithets prefixed or appended to names, as the Honorable or Right Honorable (Hon. or Rt. Hon.), Reverend or Right Reverend (Rev. or Rt. Rev.), the Great, the Fair (Philip the Fair), the Catholic (Ferdinand the Catholic), etc.; (5) *titles of degree* (commonly called *degrees*), as doctor of divinity (D. D.), of laws (LL. D.), of philosophy (Ph. D.), or of medicine (M. D.),

master of arts (M. A. or A. M.), etc.; (6) *titles of direct address*, prefixed to names in either speech or writing, as Lord, Lady, Sir, Mister (Mr.), Mistress (Mrs.), Miss, Monsieur (M. or Mons.), Madame (Mme.), Doctor (Dr.), Professor (Prof.), Judge, General, etc. Titles of office are subdivided into *royal* or *imperial titles* (including those distinctively pertaining to members of sovereign families), *civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, military, naval*, etc. *Titles of honor* are such titles belonging to any of the above classes as denote superior rank or station, or special distinction of any kind.

9. Titular or aristocratic rank; titled nobility or dignity. [Rare.]

Tom never fails of paying his obeisance to every man he sees who has *title* or office to make him conspicuous; . . . *Title* is all he knows of honour, and civility of friendship. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

10. A grade or degree of fineness; especially, the number of carats by which the fineness of gold is expressed.

Caret . . . is only an imaginary weight; the whole mass is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and as many as there are of these that are of pure gold constitute the *title* of the alloy. *F. Vors*, Bibelots and Curios, p. 58.

Jewellers solder with gold of a lower *title* than the article to be soldered. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 364.

11. A claim; a right; a designated ground of claim; a conferred or acquired warrant; an attributed privilege or franchise.

Therfor a *title* he gan him for to borwe
Of other sicknesse, lest men of him wende
That the hote fire of love him brende.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 488.

Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 68.

12. An inherent or established right; a fixed franchise; a just or recognized claim.

Even such an one [an ill prince] hath a *title* to our prayers and thanksgivings. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

I have the same *title* to write on prudence that I have to write on poetry or holiness.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

13. In *law*: (*a*) Ownership: as, the *title* was not in the husband, but in his wife; her *title* was subject to encumbrance. (*b*) The channel through which an owner has acquired his right; the collection of facts from which, by the operation of law, his right arises: as, an abstract of *title* sets forth the chain of instruments, etc., by which the owner became owner. (*c*) Absolute ownership; the unencumbered fee. In a contract to convey title or to warrant the title, the word is usually understood in this sense, in which it includes the right of property, the right of possession, and actual possession. (*d*) The instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed. *Title* is more appropriately used of real property; *ownership* of personal, but also to some extent of real property. Among the older commentators on Roman law it was usual to call *title* (*titulus*) the contract or other legal act which was the remote cause of a person's acquiring property (for example, a contract of sale), while the immediate cause (for example, delivery) was called *modus*. In order to have ownership there had to be a perfect titulus and modus. This doctrine is alien to the Roman jurists, and is now universally repudiated.

14. Hence, a source or evidence of any right or privilege; that which establishes a claim or an attribution: as, Gray's "Elegy" is his chief *title* to fame; his discharge is his *title* of exemption.—**15.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, a district in the city of Rome with taxable revenue; hence, a district in that city attached to a parish church; a Roman parish church, as distinguished from a basilica or an oratory. The clergy belonging to these churches received the epithet "cardinal," whence the title *cardinal*.

In the Roman Church parish churches or *Titles* seem to have been first instituted in the time of Pope Marcellus (304). *Cath. Dict.*, p. 118.

(*b*) A fixed sphere of work and source of income, required as a condition of ordination. Since the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, it has always been the rule to refuse to admit to ordination any one not appointed to officiate in a particular church. Since the eleventh century a title in the present sense has been expressly required. The term has gradually changed its connotation from the idea of locality to that of assured support and of a warrant for orders. The Roman Catholic Church requires as title for orders nomination to a benefice sufficient for maintenance, sufficient private income, a guarantee of support from some person or persons, or monastic poverty as entitling to maintenance by the order. In the Church of England a cure of souls, chaplaincy, fellowship, or the like is required, or residence as master of arts with sufficient private means. In the American Episcopal Church engagement with some church, parish, or congregation, with some diocesan or recognized general missionary society, as instructor in some incorporated institution, or as chaplain in the national army or navy is requisite for admission to priest's orders.

The candidates . . . must each have a *title* for orders—that is, a sphere of labour under some clergyman, with a proper stipend for his support—before he can be ordained. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 86.

16†. Same as *tittle*[2]. *Wyclif*, Mat. v.—**Abstract of title.** See *abstract.*—**Bastard title.** See *bastard.*—**Bonitarian title.** See *bonitarian.*—**Cloud on a title,** in *law*, something that renders a holder's title to land or other property doubtful, as the existence of an adverse instrument or claim the validity or justice of which is not yet known or adjudicated; an instrument which apparently and on its face is valid, and impairs a person's title to land, but which can be shown to be invalid by proof of extrinsic facts, although its invalidity has not yet been judicially declared, as a fraudulent mortgage or assessment on the land, or a judgment affecting its ownership, founded on a false affidavit of notice to the defendants.—**Color of title.** See *color.*—**Courtesy title.** See *courtesy*, and def. 8.—**Declaration of Title Act.** See *declaration.*—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate.*—**Extension of title.** See *extension.*—**Good holding title.** See *marketable title.*—**Half title.** See *half-title.*—**Lucrative title,** in *Spanish Mexican law*, title created by donation, devise, or descent. *Platt.*—**Marketable, onerous, passive title.** See the adjectives.—**Pierced for title,** specially prepared for the title, as leather for a book-cover is which has had an addition between the bands of one or more squares of colored leather, on which the title is put. This is done only on calf, vellum, or sheep.—**Progress of title.** See *progress.*—**Running title.** See *running.*—**Side title,** a title placed on the upper cover of a bound book, as when the back is too narrow to admit a line of letters, or when the book so treated is usually to be exposed on a table.—**Title by forfeiture, by prescription, by succession.** See *forfeiture*, etc.—**Title of entry.** See *entry*, 10 (*a*).—**Title rôle.** See *rôle.*—**Unity of title,** the title of two or more joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons alleged so to be, derived or deduced immediately from one and the same source by one and the same act or fact.=**Syn. 7.** *Designation*, etc. See *name.*

title (tī′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [= OF. *tituler* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < LL. *titulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, *n.* Cf. *entitle*, *entitule*, *intitule*.] **1.** To call by a title, or by the title of; entitle; name.

I understand, by rumours, you've a daughter,
Which my bold love shall henceforth *title* cousin.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

2. To give a right to be entitled; bestow or confer the title or designation of.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame.
Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

titled (tī′tld), *a.* [< *title* + *-ed*[2].] Having or bearing a title, especially one which is constantly used, either with the name or instead of it; specifically, bearing a title of nobility; noble.

title-deed (tī′tl-dēd), *n.* **1.** A deed by virtue of which, or one of several deeds or of a chain of conveyances by virtue of which, a person claims title. The term is commonly used in the plural of the several earlier muniments of title usually delivered over by a grantor on parting with his property to the grantee.

2. That which confers a right or title of any kind; especially, a distinguishing deed or achievement; a ground of consideration, eminence, or fame.

title-leaf (tī′tl-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed; a title-page.

There was another book at the end of these, in whose *title-leaf* the first of the contents was.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 115.

titleless (tī′tl-les), *a.* [< ME. *titeles*; < *title* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no title or name.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forged himself a name.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 13.

2. Devoid of rightful claim or title; untitled; lawless.

Right so bitwixe a *titeles* tiraunt
And an outlawe, or a theef erraunt,
The same I seye, ther is no difference.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 119.

title-letter (tī′tl-let″ėr), *n.* The types, collectively, selected for titles. Also *title-type*.

title-page (tī′tl-pāj), *n.* The preliminary page of a book, or of a written or printed work of any kind, which contains its full title and particulars as to its authorship, publication, etc.

The Younger Brother, or the Fortunate Cheat, had been much a more proper Name. Now when a Poet can't rig out a *Title Page*, 'tis but a bad sign of his holding out to the Epilogue. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

titler (tit′lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar. *Simmonds.*

title-sheet (tī′tl-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, the first sheet of a book, which usually contains the title, bastard title, and other preliminary matter.

title-type (tī′tl-tīp), *n.* Same as *title-letter*.

titlin, *n.* Same as *titling*. *Florio.*

titling[1] (tit′ling), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *titlin*; < Icel. *titlingr*; as *tit*[2] + *-ling*[1].] **1.** Some small bird. Specifically—(*a*) A titlark or pipit. (*b*) A tit or titmouse. (*c*) In Scotland, the hedge-sparrow.

2. A name formerly given in the custom-house to stock-fish. *Simmonds.*—**Cuckoo's titling.** Same as *cuckoo's sandy* (which see, under *sandy*[1]). [Prov. Eng.]—**Field-, meadow-,** or **moor-titling,** *Anthus pratensis.* (See also *sea-titling.*)

titling[2] (tī′tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *title*, *v.*] In *bookbinding*, impressing, usually in gold-leaf, on the back of a book the words selected for the title.

titmal (tit′mal), *n.* Same as *timal*.

titmouse (tit′mous), *n.*; pl. usually *titmice* (-mīs), properly *titmouses* (-mou-sez). [Early mod. E. also *titmose*, also rarely *tittimouse*; < ME. *titmose*, *titemose*, *tytemose*, *titmase*, and later *tittimouse*; < *tit*[2] + ME. *mose*, < AS. *māse*, a name for several kinds of birds: see *coal-mouse.*] A tit; a tomtit; any bird of the family *Paridæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Parinæ*. (See the technical names, and cuts under *chickadee* and



Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula caudata*).

Parus.) Those of the genus *Parus* which occur in Great Britain, and hence have popular English names, are the greater titmouse, *P. major*; the coal-tit, *P. ater* (of which the British variety is sometimes called *P. britannicus*); the marsh-tit, *P. palustris*; the blue tit, *P. cæruleus*; and the crested tit, *P.* (*Lophophanes*) *cristatus*. The long-tailed titmouse is *Acredula caudata* or *rosea*. The bearded titmouse is *Panurus* (or *Calamophilus*) *biarmicus* (sometimes put in another family, *Panuridæ*). In the United States are a number of titmice, commonly called *chickadees*, with smooth heads and black caps and throats, as *Parus atricapillus*, etc. There are also several crested ones, forming the genus or subgenus *Lophophanes*, as the peto, or tufted titmouse, *L. bicolor*, the black-crested, *L. atrocristatus*, and others. Titmice which build long pensile nests are called in England *bottle-tits*, and by many provincial names, including *poke-pudding*. Those of the United States which have this habit are the bush-tits of the genus *Psaltriparus*. (See cut under *bush-tit*.) Others, of Europe and Africa, form the genus *Ægithalus*, as *Æ. pendulinus*, the penduline titmouse. The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, of the southwestern United States, *Auriparus flaviceps*, also builds a very bulky and elaborate nest of twigs stuffed with feathers. Some of the British



Tufted Titmouse (*Lophophanes bicolor*).

tits are called *oxeye*, and others *hickwall*.—**Azure titmouse.** See *azure tit*, under *tit*[2].—**Bahama titmouse†,** the guitguit of Bahama, *Certhiola bahamensis*.—**Greater titmouse,** *Parus major*, of Europe. See cut under *Parus.*—**New Zealand titmouse†,** any species of *Certhiparus*; originally, *C. novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Plain titmouse,** *Lophophanes inornatus*, common in the southwestern parts of the United States, having the crest concolor with the back.—**Siberian titmouse,** *Parus cinctus.*—**Toupet titmouse†.** See *toupet*, 2. *Latham.*

titrate (tit′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titrated*, ppr. *titrating* [< F. *titre*, title, standard of fineness (see *title*, *n.*, 10), + *-ate*[2].] To submit to the process of titration.

The whole [mixture] is to be cooled and *titrated* as usual with iodine, using starch as an indicator.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 71.

titration (ti-trā′shọn), *n.* [< *titrate* + *-ion.*] In *analytical chem.*, a process for ascertaining

the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing the quantity of a liquid of known strength (called a *standard solution*) necessary to convert the constituent into another form, the close of the reaction being marked by some definite phenomenon, usually a change of color or the formation of a precipitate. Also called *volumetric analysis*.

ti-tree (tē′trē), *n.* **1.** A palm-lily: same as *ti*[1]. —**2.** *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

tit-tat-to (tit′tat-tō′), *n.* [Three syllables used in counting, a varied triplication of *tick*.] A game: same as *crisscross*, 3.

titte†, *adv.* See *tite*[1].

titter[1] (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *titeren*, < Icel. *titra* = OHG. *zitterōn*, MHG. *zitern*, G. *zittern*, tremble, quiver. Cf. *teeter*, *totter*[1].] **1**†. To move back and forth; sway; waver.

> In *titerynge* and pursuyte and delayes,
> The folk devyne at wagging of a stree.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1744.

2. To teeter; seesaw.—**3.** To tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter[2] (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **titeren* (in deriv. *titerere*, a tattler), prob. imitative; in part perhaps due to *titter*[1].] To laugh in a restrained or nervous manner, as from suppressed mirth, pleasure, or embarrassment; giggle; snicker.

> Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
> While victor Ned sat *tittering* by.
> *Shenstone*, To a Friend.
>
> Amy and Louisa Eshton *tittered* under their breath.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

titter[2] (tit′ėr), *n.* [< *titter*[2], *v.*] A restrained or nervous laugh; a giggle; a snicker.

> There 's a *titter* of winds in that beechen tree.
> *Bryant*, Gladness of Nature.
>
> A strangled *titter*, out of which there brake
> On all sides, clamouring etiquette to death,
> Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

titter[3] (tit′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weed, probably the wild vetch. See *tine*[3].

> From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine.
> *Tusser*, May's Husbandry, st. 19.

titteration (tit-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *titter*[2] + *-ation*.] A fit of tittering or giggling. [Rare.]

> My brother's arrival has tuned every string of my heart to joy. The holding up of a straw will throw me into a *titteration*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

titterel (tit′ėr-el), *n.* [< *tit*[2] + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*, *pickerel*.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. [Prov. Eng.]

titterer (tit′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *titerere*, a tattler: see *titter*[2].] **1.** One who titters; one who is habitually tittering.

> But he was too short-sighted to notice those who tittered at him—too absent from the world of small facts and petty impulses in which *titterers* live.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iv.

2†. A tattler.

> Taletellers and *tyterers*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 297.

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *tetter-totter*; < *titter*[1] + *totter*[1].] To seesaw; teeter. *Imp. Dict.*

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *n.* [< *titter-totter*, *v.*] The game of seesaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *titter-totter*, *v.*] In a swaying manner; unsteadily: as, don't stand *titter-totter*. *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 35.

tittery†, *n.* See *tityre*.

tittery-tut†, *n.* See *tityre-tu*.

tittimouse†, *n.* A titmouse.

> The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse*.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

tittivate, *v.* See *titivate*.

tittle[1] (tit′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tittled*, ppr. *tittling*. [< ME. **titelen* (in deriv. *titelere*, *titulere*, a tattler); cf. *titter*[2], *tattle*.] To prate idly; whisper. [Scotch.]

> Here sits a raw [row] of *tittlin'* jauds.
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

tittle[2] (tit′l), *n.* [< ME. *title*, *titel*, *titil*, a title, stroke over a word, etc.; the same as *title*: see *title*.] **1.** A stroke over a word or letter to show abbreviation; a dot over a letter, as in *i*. Compare *iota* and *jot*[1]. See *tilde*, a Spanish form of the same word.

> I'll quote him to a *tittle*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. A very small thing; a minute object or quantity; a particle; a whit. [Rare.]

> How small the biggest Parts of Earth's proud *Tittle* show!
> *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, x. 1.
>
> One jot or one *tittle* shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.
>
> Right, right; . . . my taste to a *tittle*.
> *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

tittlebat (tit′l-bat), *n.* [Corrupt. for *stickleback*.] Same as *stickleback*.

> There sat the man who had . . . agitated the scientific world with the Theory of *Tittlebats*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, i.

tittler† (tit′lėr), *n.* [ME. *titeler*, *tuteler*, *totiler*; < *tittle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A tattler; a prater.

> *Tituleris* . . .
> That bablid ffor the best.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 57.
>
> Be no *totiler*.
> *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 17 B. xvii. f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *v. i.* [< *tittle*[1] + *tattle*; or a varied reduplication of *tattle*.] To talk idly; prate; gabble.

> You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 248.

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *title-tatle*; < *tittle-tattle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; insignificant gossip.

> The daily *tittle-tattle* of a court,
> By common fame retail'd as office news
> In coffee-houses, taverns, cellars, stews.
> *Chatterton*, Recignation.
>
> A readable Life of Pitt, which would give all the facts and none of the *tittle-tattle*, . . . is quite possible.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 18, 1890, p. 336.

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. [Rare.]

> Dame Polupragma, gossip *Title-tatle*,
> Suffers her tongue, let loose at randome, pratle
> Of all occurrentes.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Impertinent *Tittletattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse but that of talking slower or faster.
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

II. *a.* Gossiping; gabbling. [Rare.]

> And then at christenings and gossips feasts
> A woman is not seene, the men doe all
> The *tittle-tattle* duties. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.
>
> The *tittle-tattle* town.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 31.

tittle-tattler (tit′l-tat″lėr), *n.* One who circulates idle gossip; a trifling tattler. [Rare.]

> It was somewhat doubtful whether the *tittle-tatler* had improved on the usual version of the story.
> *The Academy*, Jan. 29, 1889, p. 76.

tittle-tattling (tit′l-tat″ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tittle-tattle*, *v.*] The practice of dealing in idle gossip; a tattling about trifles.

> You are full in your *tittle-tattlings* of Cupid; here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *v. i.* [< *tit*, appar. a vague variant of *tip*[2], + *up*.] To act or go in a gay, lively, or impatient manner; spring; prance; skip.

> It would be endless to notice . . . the "Dear me's" and "Oh la's" of the *tittupping* misses.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.
>
> A magnificent horse dancing, and *tittupping*, and tossing, and performing the most graceful caracoles and gambadoes. *Thackeray*, Philip, viii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *n.* [< *tittup*, *v.*] A lively or gay movement or gait; a prancing or springing about; a canter.

> Citizens in Crowds, upon Pads, Hackneys, and Hunters; all upon the *Tittup*, as if he who Rid not a Gallop was to forfeit his Horse.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 84.
>
> Had held the bridle, walked his managed mule,
> Without a *tittup*, the procession through.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 212.

tittuppy, tituppy (tit′up-i), *a.* [< *tittup* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Gay; lively; prancing; high-stepping.—**2.** Shaky; unsteady; ticklish.

> Did you ever see such a little *tittuppy* thing in your life? There is not a sound piece of iron about it.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, ix.

titty[1] (tit′i), *n.*; pl. *titties* (-iz). [Dim. of *tit*[1].] A teat; the breast; especially, the mother's breast: an infantile term.

titty[2] (tit′i), *n.* Sister: an infantile manner of pronouncing the word. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

titty[3] (tit′i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian bagpipe. *Stainer and Barrett.*

tittyrie†, *n.* Same as *tityre*, 1, for *tityre-tu*.

titty-todger (tit′i-toj″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*[2], *tidy*[2].] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Prov. Eng.]

titubant (tit′ū-bant), *a.* [= F. *titubant* = Sp. *titubeante* = Pg. *titubante*, *titubeante*, < L. *tituban(t-)s*, ppr. of *titubare*, stagger: see *titubate*.] Staggering; tottering; stumbling. [Rare.]

> Sir Oran's mode of progression being very vacillating, indirect, and *titubant*. *T. L. Peacock*, Melincourt, v.

titubate (tit′ū-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *titubated*, ppr. *titubating*. [< L. *titubatus*, pp. of *titubare* (> It. *titubare* = Sp. *titubear* = Pg. *titubar*, *titubear* = F. *tituber*), stagger, totter.] To stumble; trip; stagger; reel; rock or roll. [Rare.]

> But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?
> *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning, p. 29. (*Latham.*)

titubation (tit-ū-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *titubation* = Pg. *titubeação* = It. *titubazione*, < L. *titubatio(n-)*, a staggering, < *titubare*, stagger: see *titubate*.] **1.** The act of stumbling or staggering; a tottering.—**2.** In *med.*, restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position; fidgets.—**3.** The act of rocking or rolling, as a curved body on a plane.

titular (tit′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < ML. **titularis*, pertaining to a title, < L. *titulus*, title: see *title*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having a title, in any sense; existing in or by reason of title; so designated or entitled: as, *titular* rank, dignity, or rights; *titular* possession; a *titular* professor or incumbent of office (that is, one bearing the title, in distinction from an adjunct or a deputy).

> The *titular* Dr. Lamb is committed to the Gate-house, about causing a Westminster scholar to give himself to the devil. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 305.

2. Existing in or having the title only; being such only in name; so-called; nominal; not actual: as, a *titular* sovereignty or bishopric; the line of *titular* kings of Jerusalem.

> I appeal to any Reader if this is not the Conditions in which these *Titular* Odes appear.
> *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode.
>
> This *titular* sovereign of half a dozen empires, in which he did not actually possess a rood of land.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

3. Receiving the name (of), or used by name, as part of a title; giving or taking title. See quotation, and *titular church*, below.

> The present cardinals *titular* of the basilican churches of San Marco, and of the Sti. Apostoli.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 207.

Titular abbot. See *abbot*.—**Titular bishop**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bishop bearing the name of a former Christian see in which the Christian church has ceased to exist, chiefly in Mohammedan countries. This term was substituted by decree of the Propaganda, 1882, for that of "bishop in partibus infidelium," formerly in use. A titular bishop is usually assigned to episcopal duties in a country or locality where no Roman Catholic diocese exists or can be established, under the local designation of *vicar apostolic*.—**Titular church**, one of the parish churches of Rome, the names of which are used in the titles of cardinal priests. Compare *title*, *n.*, 15 (*a*).

II. *n.* **1.** A person who holds a title of office, or a right of possession independently of the functions or obligations properly implied by it; in *eccles. law*, one who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.—**2.** One whose name is used as a title; specifically, the patron saint of a church.—**Titular of a church**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that sacred person or thing from which a church receives its title: the term is wider than *patron*, and may comprehend the persons of the Trinity, the mysteries, or the saints, while a patron can be only a saint or an angel. *Cath. Dict.*—**Titulars of the tithes**, in *Scotch eccles. law*, the titulars or lay patrons to whom the teinds or tenth part of the produce of lands, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been granted by the crown.

titularity (tit-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *titular* + *-it-y*.] The state of being titular; use as a title of office.

> Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator, but their successors have challenged that title, and retained the same even in its *titularity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

titularly (tit′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a titular manner; by or with regard to title; nominally.

titulary (tit′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = It. *titolario*, < ML. **titularius*, pertaining to a title (cf. *titularius*, n., a writer of titles), < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, and cf. *titular*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

> Richard Smith, *titulary* Bishop of Chalcedon, taking his honour from Greece, his profit from England (where he bishoped it over all the Romish Catholics), was now very busy. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a title; dependent upon or proceeding from a right or title.

> William . . . the Conquerour, howsoever he used and exercised the power of a Conquerour to reward his Normans, yet . . . mixed it with a *Titulary* pretence grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII., p. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *titularies* (-riz). The holder of a title; a titular incumbent or holder.

> The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

tituled† (tit′ūld), *a.* [< L. *titulus*, title (see *title*), + *-ed*[2].] Having or bearing a title; entitled.

titup, tituppy. See *tittup, tittuppy*.

tit-warbler (tit′wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Parinæ*. *Swainson.*

Tityra (tit'i-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τιτύρας, also τίτυρος, a kind of bird; cf. τατύρας, τέταρος, the pheasant.] A genus of cotingine birds of the warmer parts of America, representative of the *Tityrinæ*. They are characterized by the unbristled rictus of the strong compressed bill, the slender simitar-shaped second primary of the adult male, and the black and white plumage, which is not very dissimilar in the opposite sexes. Five species range from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, *T. cayana*, *T. brasiliensis*, *T. semifasciata* (or *personata*, which reaches Mexico), *T. inquisitor*, and *T. albitorques* (whose Mexican variety is *fraseri*). Also called *Psaris*, *Erator*, and *Exetastes*.

tityret (tit'i-re), *n.* [Also *tittery*, *tittyrie*; abbr. of *tityre-tu*.] 1. Same as *tityre-tu*.

No news of Navies burnt at seas;
No noise of late spawn'd *Tittyries*.
Herrick, A New Year's Gift Sent to Sir Simeon Steward.

2. Gin. *Bailey*, 1731.

Gin . . . sold under the names of double geneva, royal geneva, celestial geneva, *tittery* . . . gained . . . universal applause.
G. Smith, Complete Distiller, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes [in England, IV. 103.

tityre-tu (tit'i-re-tū'), *n.* [So called in some fanciful allusion to the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: "*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi."] One of a band of roisterers or street-ruffians in London in the seventeenth century, similar to the Mohawks, Hawcubites, Hectors, etc. Also spelled *tittery-tu*.

For the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-tues*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

Some of the *Tityre-tu's*, not long after the appearance of this drama (1624), appear to have been brought before the Council, and committed on a suspicion of state delinquency.
Gifford, Note on Dekker and Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

Tityrinæ (tit-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tityra* + *-inæ*.] One of six subfamilies into which the *Cotingidæ* have been divided, typified by the genus *Tityra*, and characterized by the extremely short second primary of the adult males. The tarsi are pycnaspidean, and the bill is strong and shrike-like; the plumage is not generally bright, and the sexes as a rule are differently colored. There are 3 genera and about 25 species, two or three of which reach the Mexican border of the United States. The range of the subfamily is nearly coextensive with that of the family.

Tiu, *n.* A form of *Tiw*.

tiver (tiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tever* (found in an early manuscript as *teapor*, an error for **teafor*), < AS. *teafor*, red, purple.] A kind of ocher which is used for marking sheep in some parts of England.

tiver (tiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **teveren*, < AS. *teofrian*, *tyfrian*, mark in red or purple, < *teafor*, red, purple: see *tiver*, *n.*] To mark with tiver, as sheep.

Tivoli yam. See *yam*.

tivy (tiv'i), *adv.* [Appar. imitative of lively pattering motion. Cf. *tantivy*.] With great speed: a huntsman's word or cry.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tiw (tē'ō), *n.* [See *Tuesday*.] The original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dyu* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and *Jove* of the Romans.

tiza (tē'zä), *n.* [Peruv.] The mineral ulexite: so called in Peru.

Tizri, *n.* See *Tishri*.

tizwin, tiswin (tiz-, tis-wēn'), *n.* [Mex. (in Sonora, etc.) *texgüino*.] Among the Apaches and kindred Indians, an intoxicating liquor made from ground corn (previously soaked, sprouted, and dried) allowed to ferment in warm water.

tizzy (tiz'i), *n.*; pl. *tizzies* (-iz). [Corruption of *tester*[3].] A sixpence. [Slang.]

There 's an old 'oman at the lodge, who will show you all that 's worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*.
Bulwer. Caxtons, v. 1.

T-joint (tē'joint), *n.* A joint made by uniting two pieces rectangularly to each other so as to form a semblance of the letter T.

Tl. The chemical symbol of the metal thallium.

tmema (tmē'mä), *n.*; pl. *tmemata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. τμῆμα, a part cut off, a segment, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν (perf. τέτμηκα), cut: see *tome*[1].] A part cut off; a section; a division.

tmesis (tmē'sis), *n.* [< L. *tmesis*, < Gr. τμῆσις, a cutting, tmesis, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tmema*.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words are inserted between them: as, "of whom *be* thou *ware* also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "of whom *beware* thou also." Also called *diacope*.

to[1] (tö), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *to*, < AS. *tō* = OS. *tō*, *te* = OFries. *tō*, *te*, *ti* = MD. D. *toe* = MLG. *tō*, *tū*, *tē*, LG. *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, MHG. *zuo*, *zu*, G. *zu*, to; not in Scand., where *til* is used (see *till*[2]), or in Goth., where *du* is used (the supposed connection of *du* and *to* is not made out); = Olr. *do* = W. *di*, later *ddi*, W. *i*, as a prefix *dy-* = Corn. *dhi*, to; cf. Lith. *da-*, = L. *-do* = Gr. *-δε* = Zend *-da*, a demonstrative formative.] **I.** *prep.* A word used to express the relation of direction or tendency, with many modified and related senses. **1.** In the direction of; unto; toward: indicating direction or motion toward a place, point, goal, state, condition, or position, or toward something to be done or to be treated: opposed to *from*.

From every shires ende
Of Engelond *to* Cauntorbury they wende.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 16.

Be-hold [look] *to* thi soureyn in the face with they eyene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Adonis hied him *to* the chase.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

Me longeth sore *to* Bernysdale,
I may not be therfro.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thou shalt *to* the Mall with us.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The natural disposition *to* any particular art, science, profession, or trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.

The General has fallen *to* one side in his large chair, whose arms support him from falling to the floor.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 260.

2. As far as: indicating a point or limit reached or to be reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent of continuance, or proceeding, or degree of comprehension, or inclusion.

The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,
And the day ouer-drogh *to* the derke night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10735.

This Tower is easily to be seene *to* Milan in a cleare day. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 137.

That which most exasperated the Silures was a report of certaine words cast out by the Emperor, that he would root them out *to* the verie name. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Sir Tomkyn, drawing his sword, swore he was hers *to* the last drop of his blood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

And ever James was bending low,
To his white jennet's saddlebow.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

He might have cogitated *to* all eternity without arriving at a result. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 23.

3. For; unto: indicating an actual or supposed limit to movement or action, or denoting destination, design, purpose, or aim: as, the horse is broken *to* saddle or harness.

The souldiar preparynge hym selfe *to* the fielde
Leaues not at home his sworde and his shielde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Wherefore was I *to* this keen mockery born?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 123.

They must be dieted, as horses *to* a race.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

But *to* nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 412.

I shall give Tom an eddication an' put him *to* a business.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

He was born *to* a large fortune, and had married a lady of the house of Noailles. *The Century*, XLI. 368.

If the field is planted *to* some other crop, the young lice mature on the grass-roots.
Amer. Nat., December, 1889, p. 1105.

4. Unto: indicating a result or effect produced; denoting a consequence or end: as, he was flattered *to* his ruin; it was reported *to* her shame.

I shall laugh myself *to* death. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 158.

If any man in Englande should goe aboughte . . . to examine yor. life *to* yor. utter undoinge.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

I must not leave this fellow; I will torment him *to* madness. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The moment the master put his horse *to* speed, his troops scattered in all directions. *Irving*, Granada, p. 94.

Then unto them I turned me, and I spake,
And I began: "Thine agonies, Francesca,
Sad and compassionate *to* weeping make me."
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 117.

5. Upon; besides: denoting addition, contribution, or possession.

His breath and beauty set
Gloss on the rose, smell *to* the violet.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 936.

I have a thousand faces to deceive,
And, *to* those, twice as many tongues to flatter.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 2.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage,
Temper *to* that, and unto all success.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham*.)

6. Upon; on: denoting contact, junction, or union.

Lean *to* no poste whils that ye stande present
Byfore your lorde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Let me infold thee,
And hold thee *to* my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4. 32.

Then doe they sew a long and black thong *to* that thick hide or skin. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 195.

When all night long a cloud clings *to* the hill.
Tennyson, Geraint.

7. Compared with: denoting comparison, proportion, or measure. Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions: as, three is *to* twelve as four is *to* sixteen.

There is no music *to* a Christian's knell.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

No, there were no man on the earth *to* Thomas,
If I durst trust him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Name you any one thing that your citizen's wife comes short of *to* your lady.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

8. Against; over against: denoting opposition, contrast, or antithesis: as, to wager three *to* one; they engaged hand *to* hand.

He sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater *to* the lesse, the equall *to* his equall, and by such confronting of them together driues out the true ods that is betwixt them. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face *to* face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

My hat *to* a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best worthy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 563.

Tho that they were nine *to* ane,
They caused [them] take the chace.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart *to* such a world of charms?
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

A sharp conflict, hand *to* hand and man *to* man, took place on the battlements. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

9. In accordance, congruity, or harmony with: denoting agreement, adaptation, or adjustment: as, a plan drawn *to* scale; painted *to* the life.

Ihesu, thou kan me sone amende;
Thou has me made *to* thi lyknes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

And whan ye knowe what it is, loke ye, performe it *to* his plesier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 58.

His horses and his men
Suited in satin *to* their master's colours.
Peele, Polyhymnia (ed. Bullen).

Fashion your demeanour *to* my looks.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 33.

Now, Maria, here is a character *to* your taste.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was a most difficult matter to keep the tunnel *to* grade. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 52.

10. In accompaniment with: as, she sang *to* his guitar.

They move
In perfect phalanx *to* the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton*, P. L., i. 550.

Let us but practise a while; and then you shall see me dance the whole Dance *to* the Violin.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

11. In the character, quality, or shape of; for; as.

And Floriz he maketh stonde upriȝt
And ther he dubbede him *to* kniȝt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

He badde me wite of yow what he shulde haue *to* rewarde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

He hath a pretty young man *to* his son, whose name is Civility. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

He took a morsel of early lamb *to* his dinner.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlix.

12. Regarding; concerning; as to: denoting relation: as, to plead *to* the charge; to speak *to* the question.

Where we may leisurely
Each one demand and answer *to* his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 153.

It takes away my faith *to* anything
He shall hereafter speak.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

At these meetings, any of the members of the churches may come, if they please, and speak their minds freely, in the fear of God, *to* any matter.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

[Dr.] *To* a lady's lounging-chair . . . in ebonized wood . . . £ 16–16–0
To a gentleman's Etruscan do. do., cabriole legs . . . 17–17–0
Miss Braddon, Hostages of Fortune, p. 115.

13. Denoting application or attention: as, he fell *to* work.

Sing me now asleep;
Then *to* your offices, and let me rest.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 7.

They begin with porridge, then they fall *to* capon, or so forth. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

The bride and her party, having arrived at the bridegroom's house, sit down *to* a repast.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 210.

14. In connection with; appurtenant: denoting attribution, appurtenance, or belonging: as, a cap with a tassel *to* it.

Third son *to* the third Edward King of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 84.

An olde Cubbord. . . . A Carpett *to* the same of yelowe & tawnie satten embroderyd.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

Heels *to* his shoes so monstrously high that he had three or four times fallen down had he not been supported by his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

In nine days the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh once shot at Elveden 2530 partridges *to* his own gun.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

15. In a great variety of cases *to* supplies the place of the dative in other languages: it connects transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action.

Better bowe than breke; obey *to* thi bettere.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 65.

Is it nothing *to* you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow. Lam. i. 12.

Drink *to* me only with thine eyes.
B. Jonson, The Forest, To Celia.

This grand Conspiracy is discovered by Waltheoff *to* Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

I am come *to* town, and *to* better hopes of seeing you.
Gray, Letters, I. 8.

Abs. Pray, sir, who is the lady?
Sir A. What's that *to* you, sir?
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

After adjectives, it points to the person or thing with respect to which, or in whose interest, a quality is shown or perceived: as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

16. *To* is used as ordinary "sign" of the infinitive (like the corresponding *zu* in German, *à* and *de* in French, *a* and *di* in Italian, *att* in Swedish, etc.). In Anglo-Saxon, the verbal noun after *tō* took a special dative form — e. g., *tō etanne*, 'to or for eating'— distinguishing it from the simple infinitive, as *etan;* but this distinction of form has been long since lost, and the two constructions have also been confounded and mixed.

And hopen that he be *to* comynge [i. e., to come] that shal hem releue. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 313.

Thanne longen folk *to* gon on pilgrimages.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 12.

A sower went forth *to* sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

Ay, but *to* die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and *to* rot;
This sensible warm motion *to* become
A kneaded clod. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 118.

I am *to* blame *to* be so much in rage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He [the Almighty] is sharply provoked every moment, yet he punisheth *to* pardon, and forgives *to* forgive again.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 26.

Many would like *to* make it a penal offence *to* preach discontent to the people. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

(*a*) *To* is not used before the infinitive after the ordinary auxiliaries, as *do*, *will*, *can*, *may*, etc.; also not after various other verbs, as, *see*, *hear*, *let*, etc.; while after a few it is sometimes omitted or sometimes retained against more common usage to the contrary. After a noun or an adjective *to* is always used.

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your profession. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 3.

We are ready *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 43.

(*b*) *To* was formerly used even after another preposition, especially *for*, and is still so used dialectally and vulgarly: as, what are you going *for to* do? Rarely after other prepositions, as *from;* but very commonly after *about*, *about to* signifying immediate futurity: as, he is *about to* go.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the sonne of Thetis *from to* die.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 429.

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 9.

(*c*) After *be* and *have*, the infinitive with *to* denotes something future, especially with the implication of duty or necessity: as, it is still *to* do (or *to* be done); I have it *to* do (or have *to* do it).

We are still *to* seek for something else. *Bentley.*

(*d*) Colloquially, an infinitive after *to*, when it is a repetition of a preceding infinitive, is often omitted: as, I don't go because I don't wish *to*.

You carry your business cares and projects about, instead of leaving them in the City, . . . or seeming *to*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxiii.

One can persuade himself, if he is determined *to*, that certain of Shakspere's sonnets are of a biographical character. *R. H. Stoddard*, The Century, XXII. 913.

Jack Barrett went to Quetta
Because they told him *to*.
R. Kipling, Story of Uriah.

17. In various obsolete, provincial, or colloquial uses: after; against; at; by; for; in; of; on; with; before; etc.

And go honte hardliche *to* hares and *to* foxes,
To bores and *to* bockes that breketh a-doune menne hegges. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 28.

Heo that trespasseth *to* trouthe.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 274.

To thee only trespassed haue I.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

My lorde *to* mete is he.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

I mind when there wasn't a master mariner *to* Plymouth that thought there was aught west of the Land's End.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

He talks to himself, and keeps mainly *to* himself.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

John Kartor recd iij. yerdes of brod clothe, russet, to make a longe gowne *to* Sir John Walkyngton.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men,
That *to* theyre mete haue suche an appetyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Alle kynne creatures that *to* Crist beleuith.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 239.

Therinne caste the calx of gold and sette it *to* the strong sunne in somer tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Dickie he took good notice *to* that.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

Your most princely answer was, smelling *to* the gold— Non olet, it smells not of the means that have gotten it.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi.

Thei . . . don me faste Fridaies *to* bred and *to* water.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 155.

To knele on his knes *to* the cold erth,
And grete all his goddes with a good chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 798.

We may hafe a desyre and a guet ȝernynge for to be present *to* Hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

There 's naething the matter *to* thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 275).

You shall have no currant-jelly *to* your rice.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, p. 511.

Stay, Amarillis, stay!
You are too fleet; 'tis two hours yet *to* day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

At twenty minutes *to* three, Her Majesty . . . entered the House. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 36.

Till to†. See *till*[2].—**To a hair.** See *hair*[1].—**To boot.** See *boot*[1].—**To one's face,** in presence and defiance of one.

Weep'st thou for him *to my face?*
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 77.

To one's hand. See *hand.*—**To one's teeth.** See *tooth.*—**To the echo, the full, the halves,** etc. See the nouns.—**To wit.** See *wit, v.*—**To you,** a phrase of salutation or courtesy, equivalent to *my service* or *my respects to you*, or to *the same to you.* [Colloq.]

"I should wish you to find from themselves whether your opinions is correct." "Sir, *to you*," says Cobbs; "that shall be done directly." *Dickens*, Holly Tree, ii.

Would to God, would to Heaven, and similar precative phrases, are modern adaptations, with *to* inserted to note the direction of the wish or aspiration (perhaps after such phrases as "I make my vow *to* God," "I vow *to* God," etc.), of the earlier Middle English phrase *wolde God*, where *God* is the subject, and *wolde* the optative (subjunctive) imperfect of *will* as a principal verb; literally, "(I wish that) God *would will* (that . . .)." The words *wolde God* (in three syllables) could easily slide into the more modern-seeming *would to God*, where *to* is grammatically inexplicable.

II. *adv.* **1.** To a place in view; forward; on.

To, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 119.

2. To the thing to be done: denoting motion and application to a thing.

I will stand *to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

"These plain viands being on table, I thought you might be tempted." "Thank 'ee, Mrs. Sparsit," said the whelp. And gloomily fell *to*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 10.

3. To its place; together: denoting the joining or closing of something separated or open: as, shut the door *to*.

Christ is brought asleep, and laid in his grave; and the door sealed *to*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 102.

He that hath received his testimony hath set *to* his seal that God is true. John iii. 33.

Can honour set *to* a leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 133.

4. In a certain direction: as, sloped *to*.

Found in the nest three young owls with their feathers turned wrong end *to*, . . . looking the very personification of fierceness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 19.

Go to. See *go.*—**To and again.** See *again.*—**To and back†.** See *back*[1].—**To and fro.** See *fro.*—**To bring to, to come to, to fall to, to heave to, to lie to,** etc. See the verbs.

III.† *conj.* Till.

Pursue *to* [var. *till*] thow a name hast wonne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2316.

The rede see is ryght nere at hande,
Ther bus vs bide *to* we be thrall [taken captive].
York Plays, p. 90.

Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,
To thay unto the cete wanne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

to[2]**†.** An old spelling of *too*[1], *toe*, *two*.

to[3] (tō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tow*, a peck (or bushel).] A Japanese grain and liquid measure containing 1097.52 cubic inches, or a little less than half an imperial bushel.

to-[1]. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *to*[1] so used: as in *to-name*. In *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *to-month*, *to-night*, *to-year*, it is not properly a prefix, but the preposition coalesced with its noun. In *to-ward* it is the adverb as the principal element, with suffix *-ward*.

to-[2]. [< ME. *to-*, *te-*, < AS. *tō-* = OS. *ti-* = OFries. *to-*, *te-*, *ti-* = MLG. LG. *te-* = OHG. *zir-*, *zar-*, *zur-*, *zi-*, *za-*, *ze-*, MHG. *zer-*, *zur-*, *zu-*, G. *zer-* = Goth. *twis-*, apart, = L. *dis-*, apart, away (see *dis-*, *dia-*). Parallel with this prefix is a noun-prefix OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-* = Goth. *tuz-* = Gr. δυσ- = Skt. *dus-*, evil, heavy (see *dys-*); ult. connected with *two*, *twi-*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'apart, away,' and denoting separation, negation, or intensity. It is common in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, but is almost wholly obsolete in English. A relic of its use remains in the archaic *all to* used as a quasi-adverb in *all to break*, *all to split*, *all to broken*, etc., where the adverb is really *all*, and *to* is properly a prefix of the verb, *tobreak*, *tosplit*, etc., in early modern English separated from the verb (being in Middle English, like other prefixes, commonly written separate), and often written with *all* as one word, *alto*, taken as an adverb qualifying the verb. (See *all*, *adv.*, 1.) Such verbs are properly written without a hyphen; examples are *tobeat*, *tobear*, *tobite*, *toblast*, *toblow*, *toburst* (*tobrest*), *tobruise*, *todeal*, *tofall*. This prefix is often confused, by readers and editors of Middle English texts, ★with the preposition *to*, the sign of the infinitive.

toad (tōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tode;* also Sc. *tade*, *taid*, *taed*, *ted;* < ME. *tode*, *toode*, *tades*, *tadde*, < AS. *tādige*, *tādie*, toad; root unknown. The Dan. *tudse*, Sw. *tåssa*, toad, are prob. unrelated. Hence, in comp., *tadpole*, q. v.] **1.** A batrachian or amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ* or some related family. Toads are generally distinguished among the salient tailless batrachians from the frogs, in that they are not aquatic (except when breeding), and lack the symmetry and agility of frogs; but the strong technical differences between the bufoniform and raniform amphibians are not always reflected in the various applications of these popular names. (Compare the common use of *frog* and *toad* in *tree-frog*, *tree-toad*, and in *nurse-frog* and *obstetrical toad.*) Toads have a stout clumsy body more or less covered with warts, generally large parotoids (see cut under *parotoid*), no teeth, the hind feet scarcely or not webbed, and the hind limbs not fitted for extensive leaping. They are perfectly harmless, notwithstanding many popular superstitions to the contrary. They feed mainly on insects, and some are quite useful in gardens. They are tenacious of life, like most reptiles, but there is no truth in the stories of their living in solid rock. The fable of the jewel in the toad's head may have some basis of fact in the piece of glistening cartilage which represents an unossified basioccipital. There are numerous kinds of toads, found in nearly all parts of the world. They are mostly of the genus *Bufo*, as well as of the family *Bufonidæ*, though several other families include species to which the popular name applies. In Europe the common toad is *B. vulgaris;* the



Common American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

rush-toad or natterjack is *B. calamita*. The commonest toad of America is *B. lentiginosus*, which sports in many color-variations. See phrases below, and cuts under *tadpole*, *Brachycephalus*, *Hylaplesia*, and *agua-toad*.

2. Figuratively, a person as an object of disgust or aversion: also used in deprecating or half-affectionate raillery. Compare *toadling*.

"Yes," responded Abbot, "if she were a nice, pretty child, one might compassionate her forlornness; but one really can not care for such a little *toad* as that."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

Accoucheur toad. Same as *obstetrical toad.*—**Cell-backed toad,** a toad which carries its eggs and tadpoles in holes in the back; specifically, the Surinam toad. See cuts under *Pipa* and *Nototrema*.—**Horned toad** (or **frog**), the popular name of all the small lizards of western North America with a flattened rounded form, the head horned, the back warty, and the habits sluggish. They are neither toads nor frogs (batrachians), but lacertilians or lizards, of quite another class of animals, and of the family *Iguanidæ*. All belong to the genus *Phrynosoma*, of which there are 8 or 9 species. See *Phrynosoma* (with cut). Also called *toad-lizard.*—**Midwife toad.** Same as *obstetrical toad.*—**Obstetrical toad,** the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See cut under *Alytes.*—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack.*—**Spade-footed toad.** See *Scaphiopus*, and cut under *spade-foot.*—**Surinam toad,** *Pipa americana*, a large and ugly toad representing the family *Pipidæ*. See *Pipa* and *Aglossa.*—**Toad in a (the) hole,** in *cookery*, a piece of beef baked in batter.—**Tree toad.** See *tree-toad.*—**Walking toad.** Same as *natterjack.*

toadback (tōd'bak), *n.* A variety of potato.

The *toadback* is nearly akin to the large Irish [potato], the skin almost black, and rough like a russetting.
Amer. Nat., XXIV. 316.

toad-back (tōd'bak), *a.* In *carp.*, resembling the back of a toad in section: said of a rail.

toad-eater (tōd′ē″tėr), *n.* [< *toad* + *eater*. As with *beef-eater*, the simple etymology fails to satisfy some writers, and fictions like that quoted from Brewer are invented to explain the word.] **1†.** A mountebank's boy who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (supposed to be poisonous), in order to give his master an opportunity to show his skill in expelling poison.

> Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding of the pack,
> And turn *toad-eater* to some foreign quack.
> *Tom Brown*, Satire on an Ignorant Quack (Works, I. 71). [(*N. and Q.*, 3d ser., I. 129.)

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

> *Toad-eater.* . . . It is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy's eating toads, in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison; it is built on a supposition . . . that people who are so unhappy as to be in a state of dependence are forced to do the most nauseous things that can be thought on, to please and humour their patrons.
> *Sarah Fielding*, Adventures of David Simple (1744).

> I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no *toad-eater* to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and to be scolded.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 52.

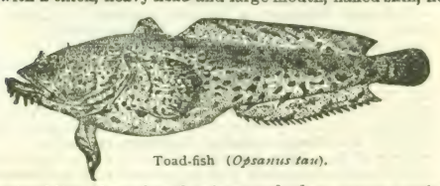
> At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *mi todita* (my factotum). Hence a cringing, officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todita* or *toad-eater*.
> *Brewer*, Phrase and Fable.

toad-eating (tōd′ē″ting), *n.* Servile or sycophantic complaisance; sycophancy.

> Without the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the *toad-eating*, the insensibility to all reproof, he [Boswell] never could have produced so excellent a book. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

toad-eating (tōd′ē″ting), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a toad-eater or sycophant; ★sycophantic.

toad-fish (tōd′fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the genus *Batrachoides* or *Opsanus*, especially *O. tau*; the oyster-fish or sapo, of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts to the West Indies. It is a very ugly fish, of ungainly form, with a thick, heavy head and large mouth, naked skin, no



Toad-fish (*Opsanus tau*).

lateral line, three dorsal spines, and when young a series of tufts or cirri on the back and sides; the lips have fleshy appendages; the color is dusky-olive with irregular black markings both on the body and on the fins.

2. A lophioid fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, so called from its uncouth aspect; the fishing-frog, sea-devil, wide-gab, or angler. See cut under *angler*.—**3.** A swell-fish, as *Spheroides maculatus*, the common puffer of the Atlantic coast of the United States, 12 inches long. Also called *swell-toad*.—**4.** The frog-fish or mouse-fish, *Pterophryne tumida*. *D. S. Jordan.*

toad-flax (tōd′flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Linaria*, primarily *L. Linaria*, the common toad-flax, a showy but pernicious plant, otherwise known as *ranstead* and *butter-and-eggs*. Other plants receiving this name are the ivy-leafed toad-flax or Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria* (*Linaria Cymbalaria* of Miller) (see *ivy*[1]), and the three-birds toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora*, a European plant cultivated for its large purple long-spurred flowers borne in whorls of three, and suggesting little birds. Several others are desirable in gardens, as the dwarf *L. alpina*, alpine toad-flax, and the tall *L. Dalmatica*, with showy sulphur-yellow flowers; the plant, however, is difficult to eradicate.—**Bastard toad-flax.** (*a*) In America, a plant of the genus *Comandra*, of the *Santalaceæ*, which consists of 4 species, 3 North American and 1 European, low herbs or undershrubs, sometimes parasitic on roots. The common American plant is *C. umbellata*, with leaves like those of toad-flax and white flowers in umbel-like clusters. (*b*) In England, *Thesium Linophyllon*, which has leaves like those of toad-flax.—**Ivy-leafed toad-flax.** See def.



The Inflorescence of Toad-flax (*Linaria Linaria*).

a, a flower, longitudinal section; *b*, the fruit; *c*, the seed.

toad-flower (tōd′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Stapelia*.

toadhead (tōd′hed), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

toadish (tō′dish), *a.* [< *toad* + *-ish*[1].] Like a toad.

toadlet (tōd′let), *n.* [< *toad* + *-let*.] A young or small toad. *Coleridge.*

toad-lily (tōd′lil″i), *n.* **1.** The white water-lily, *Castalia odorata*: an old American name.—**2.** *Fritillaria Pyrenaica*: garden name.—**3.** The Japanese liliaceous plant *Compsoa hirta*: garden name.

toadling (tōd′ling), *n.* [< *toad* + *-ling*[1].] A little toad; a toadlet. See *toad*, 2.

> Your shyness, and slyness, and pretending to know nothing never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a *toadling*.
> *Johnson*, in Mme. D'Arblay's Diary, I. 133.

toad-lizard (tōd′liz″ärd), *n.* A so-called horned frog or toad. See under *toad*.

toad-orchis (tōd′ôr″kis), *n.* The West African orchid *Megaclinium Bufo*, the flowers of which resemble small toads and are arranged along the midrib of a green blade. The lip has a rapid spontaneous movement.

toad-pipe (tōd′pīp), *n.* Any one of various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. Also *tad-pipe*.

toadrock (tōd′rok), *n.* Same as *toadstone*[2].

toad-rush (tōd′rush), *n.* See *rush*[1].

toad's-cap (tōdz′kap), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

toadseye (tōdz′i), *n.* [< *toad's*, poss. of *toad*, + *eye*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of wood-tin.

toad's-hat (tōdz′hat), *n.* [< ME. *todyshatte*; < *toad's* + *hat*[1].] Same as *toadstool*.

toad's-meat (tōdz′mēt), *n.* Same as *toadstool*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

toad-snatcher (tōd′snach″ėr), *n.* The reed-bunting. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-spit, toad-spittle (tōd′spit, -spit″l), *n.* The froth or spume secreted by various homopterous insects. Also called *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See *spit-bug* and *spittle-insect*.

toad-spotted (tōd′spot″ed), *a.* Thickly stained or spotted, like a toad; hence, covered thickly with blemishes or stains of guilt.

> A most *toad-spotted* traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 138.

toadstone[1] (tōd′stōn), *n.* [< *toad* + *stone*.] Any one of various natural or artificial objects resembling a toad in form or color, or which were believed to have been formed within the body of that animal, and which for many centuries, and over a large part of Europe, were held in high regard, and preserved with the greatest care. The earliest reference to objects of this kind is that of Pliny, who, under the name of "batrachites," described various stones which were said by him to resemble the frog in color, although he does not speak of their being possessed of any special virtues. This is the only reference to the toadstone to be found in classic authors; but much later on the names "crapodinus" and "bufonites" are found in various learned works written in Latin; while the word "crapaudine" appears in French as early as the fourteenth century, and "krottenstein," "cradenstein," and "krötenstein" not much later in German. Albertus Magnus and others also gave the name of "borax" to a stone supposed by them to be found in the head of the toad. This latter was the most common form of belief in regard to the origin of the toadstone, and it was very generally thought that it was endowed with special virtues if the animal could be made to surrender it voluntarily. Toadstones were preserved at the shrines of saints, worn as amulets, or set in rings, or in other ways treasured by their owners as charms, or antidotes to poison, or as having special therapeutic qualities, or simply as natural curiosities. Some of these objects were bits of rock, or of jasper, or of other semi-precious or perhaps really precious stones, toad-like in color or shape; others were fossils of various kinds, such as brachiopods, fragments of crinoids, teeth of fossil fish, etc. Shakspere refers to the toadstone in the lines:

> Sweet are the uses of adversity,
> Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
> Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
> (As you Like it, ii. 1. 12–14.)

> If he would send his eyes, I would undertake
> To carry 'em to the jeweller; they would off
> For pretty *toadstones*.
> *Shirley*, The Brothers, ii. 1.

toadstone[2] (tōd′stōn), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating *toadstone*[1], of G. *todtes gestein*, lit. 'dead (i. e. unproductive) rock.'] In *geol.*, a volcanic rock varying in texture from a soft crumbly ash to a hard close-grained greenstone, several beds of which occur in the magnesian limestone of the lead-mining district of Derbyshire. The toadstone has the position of an interbedded rock, is irregular in thickness, and traversed by numerous veins and faults. It much resembles the so-called whinsill of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Also called *toadrock*.

toadstool (tōd′stōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toadestoole*, *todestoole*; < *toad* + *stool*.] A common name for numerous umbrella-shaped fungi which grow abundantly on decaying vegetable matter. It is usually restricted to the old genus *Agaricus*, but also is extended to various allied fungi, and, still further, is sometimes applied to almost any fungus that is large enough to attract general attention, such as *Hydnum*, *Lycoperdon*, *Morchella*, etc. Popularly, the name *toadstool* is applied only to those fungi supposed to be poisonous, as distinguished from *mushrooms*, or edible forms. This is a distinction difficult to maintain, as many species belonging to the genus *Agaricus*, or closely allied genera, may or may not be poisonous. It frequently happens that an edible species is associated with and resembles a highly poisonous species, or grows in similar places, and can be distinguished only by a competent authority or by a careful microscopical examination. Also called *toad's-cap*, *toad's-hat*, *toad's-meat*, *frogstool*.

toady[1] (tō′di), *a.* [< *toad* + *-y*[1].] Ugly and repulsive, like a toad; hateful; beastly. [Rare.]

> Vice is of such a *toady* complexion that she naturally teaches the soul to hate her. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 13.

toady[2] (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *toadies* (-diz). [Said to be shortened from *toad-eater*; but rather an adaptation of *toady*[1], *a.*, to express the meaning of *toad-eater*. *Toad-eater* would hardly be "shortened" to *toady*.] **1.** A sycophant; an interested flatterer; a toad-eater.

> Young Bull licked him [young Lord Buckram] in a fight of fifty-five minutes. . . . Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Scott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toady[2] (tō′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toadied*, ppr. *toadying*. [< *toady*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; play the toady or sycophant to.

> The tutors *toadied* him. The fellows in hall paid him great clumsy compliments. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant; fawn; cringe.

> What magic wand was it whose touch made the *toadying* servility of the land start up the real demon that it was? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 135.

toadyish (tō′di-ish), *a.* [< *toady*[2] + *-ish*.] Having the character of a toady; given to toadyism; toad-eating; boot-licking.

toadyism (tō′di-izm), *n.* [< *toady*[2] + *-ism*.] The practices of a toady; sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

to-and-fro (tö′and-frō′), *a.* and *n.* [< *to and fro*: see under *fro*.] **I.** *a.* Forward and backward; alternate: as, *to-and-fro* motion.

II. *n.* **1.** A movement or motion forward and backward in alternation.

> When the mesmerizer Snow
> With his hand's first sweep
> Put the earth to sleep,
> 'Twas a time when the heart could show
> All — how was earth to know,
> 'Neath the mute hand's *to-and-fro!*
> *Browning*, A Lover's Quarrel.

> She,
> Like some wild creature newly-caged, commenced
> A *to-and-fro*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2†. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bp. Bale*, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 459).

Toarcian (tō-är′si-an), *n.* [Named from *Thouars*, in western France.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lias lying between the Charmouthian, or Middle Lias, and the Bajocian, or lowest division of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is especially well developed in central and southern France, and its subdivisions are characterized chiefly by the presence of certain species of ammonites.

toast[1] (tōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toste*; < ME. *toost*, < OF. *toste*, < ML. *tosta*, a toast of bread (cf. OF. *tostee* = Sp. *tostada*, a toast), < L. *tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pp. of *torrere*, parch, toast: see *torrent*.] Bread in slices superficially browned by the fire; a slice of bread so browned.

> Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a *toast* in 't.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

toast[1] (tōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toste*; < ME. *tosten*, < OF. *toster* = Sp. *tostar* = Pg. *tostar*, toast (> *tostado*, toasted); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To brown by the heat of a fire: as, to *toast* bread or bacon.

> 'Tis time I were choked with a piece of *toasted* cheese.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 147.

2. To warm thoroughly: as, to *toast* one's feet. [Colloq.]

> Around these fires the more idle of the swarthy fellows squatted, and *toasted* their bare shins while they spun their wondrous tales. *The Century*, XXXVI. 323.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To brown with heat.

> There is a whiff of something floating about, suggestive of *toasting* shingles. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

2. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

> As we *tosted* by the fire. *W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

toast[2] (tōst), *n.* [A particular use of *toast*[1], *n.*, of anecdotal origin, according to the story given in the "Tatler" (No. 24, June 4, 1709). See the second quotation.] **1.** A person whose health is drunk, or who is named as the person to whom others are requested to drink; especially, a woman who is the reigning belle of the season, or in

some other way is specially indicated as a person often toasted; also, anything, as a political cause, the memory of a person, etc., to which a company is requested to drink.

I'll take my Death, Marwood, you are more Censorious than a decay'd Beauty, or a discarded *Toast*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times [of Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, tho' he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast* (making an allusion to the usage of the times of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass). Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*.
Tatler, No. 24 (June 4, 1709).

Her eldest daughter was within half-a-year of being a *toast*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

2. A call on another or others to drink to the health of some person named, or to the prosperity of some cause, etc.: often accompanied by a sentiment or motto; also, the act of thus drinking.

Let the *toast* pass—
Drink to the lass,
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

3†. One who drinks to excess; a soaker.

When, having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A Catholic good, and a rare drunken *toast*.
Cotton, Voyage to Ireland, iii.

toast[2] (tōst), *v.* [< *toast*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink as a toast; drink to the health of; wish success or prosperity to in drinking; also, to designate as the person or subject to whom or to which other persons are requested to drink; propose the health of.

The gentleman has . . . *toasted* your health.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

Careless. Now then, Charles, be honest, and give us your real favourite.
Charles S. Why, I have withheld her only in compassion to you. If I *toast* her, you must give a round of her peers, which is impossible — on earth.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To drink a toast or toasts; also, to propose a toast or toasts.

Friendship without Freedom is as dull as . . . Wine without *toasting*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 8.

These insect reptiles, whilst they go on only caballing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

toaster[1] (tōs'tėr), *n.* [< *toast*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who toasts something, as bread or cheese.—**2.** An instrument for toasting bread, cheese, etc.; especially, such an appliance other than a toasting-fork. Toasters for bread are often small gridirons of wire which hold the slice of bread fast without tearing it.—**3.** Something fit for toasting. [Colloq.]

"Come and look at 'em! here 's *toasters!*" bellows one with a Yarmouth bloater stuck on a toasting-fork.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 11.

toaster[2] (tōs'tėr), *n.* [< *toast*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who proposes a toast; an admirer of women.

We simple *Toasters* take Delight
To see our Women's Teeth look white; . . .
In China none hold Women sweet
Except their Snaggs are black as Jett.
Prior, Alma, ii.

toasting-fork (tōs'ting-fôrk), *n.* **1.** A large fork with several prongs and a long handle, for toasting bread at an open fire.—**2.** A sword. [Ludicrous.]

If I had given him time to get at his other pistol, or his *toasting-fork*, it was all up.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xvii.

toasting-glass (tōs'ting-glȧs), *n.* A drinking-glass used for toasts, and inscribed with the name of a belle, or with verses in her honor. *Garth*, Toasting-Glasses of the Kit-Cat Club (1703).

toasting-iron (tōs'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *toasting-fork*, in either sense. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 99; *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

toast-master (tōst'màs″tėr), *n.* One who, at a public dinner or similar entertainment, is appointed to propose or announce the toasts: in the United States he is usually the one who presides.

Mr. Chisel, the immortal *toast-master*, who presided over the President. *Thackeray*, A Dinner in the City, iii.

toast-rack (tōst'rak), *n.* A contrivance for holding dry toast, each slice being held on edge between slender rings or supports of wire, etc.

toast-water (tōst'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, used as a beverage by invalids.

toat (tōt), *n.* The pushing-handle of a carpenters' plane. See *plane-stock*.

toazet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *tose*.

tobaccanalian (tō-bak-ą-nā'liąn), *n.* [< *tobac(o)* + *-analian*, in imitation of *bacchanalian*.] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker. [Humorous.]

We get very good cigars for a bajocco and half—that is, very good for us cheap *tobaccanalians*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

tobacchian†, *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-ian*.] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker. [Rare.]

You may observe how idle and foolish they are that can not travell without a Tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base *Tobacchians*: for this manner of taking the fume they suppose to be generous.
Venner, Treatise of Tobacco (ed. 1637).

★ **tobacco** (tō-bak'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *tabacco*, *tabaco*, *tobacca*; = F. *tabac* (not in Cotgrave, 1611, who gives only *petum* and *nicotiane*), sometimes *tobac* = It. *tabacco* (1578), *tabacco* (1598) = D. *taback* (1659), now *tabak* = G. *tabak* = Dan. Sw. *tobak* = Bohem. *tabak* = Pol. *tabaka* = Russ. *tabakŭ* = Ar. *tobagh* (the usual Ar. name being different, *tutun*, *toton*, Pers. *tūtan*, Turk. *totūn*, > Pol. *tytun*) = NGr. *ταμπάκος*, *ταμπάκον* = Pers. Hind. *tambākū* (cf. Pers. *tumbeki*, Turk. *tunbeki*) = Chinese *tambako*, *tambaku* = Jap. *tabako* (< E.) (NL. *tabacca* (Camden, 1585), *tabacum* (Lobel, 1576; Bauhin, 1596)); < Sp. *tabaco*, formerly also *tabacco* = Pg. *tabaco*, < W. Ind. (Haytian or Caribbean) **tabacco* or **tabaco*, of uncertain meaning, conflicting accounts being given: (*a*) According to Charlevoix, in his "History of St. Dominique," the pipe used by the Indians in smoking was called *tabaco*. (*b*) According to Las Casas, the Spaniards in the first voyage of Columbus saw the Indians in Cuba smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos*. (*c*) According to Clavigero, the word was one of the native names of the plant, namely the Haytian (cf. the quot. from Hakluyt). (*d*) According to Bauhin (1596) and Minsheu (1617), etc., *tobacco* was so called from an island of the same name, now called *Tobago*, near Trinidad (cf. *trinidado*, a former name of *tobacco*). (*e*) In another view, it was so called from *Tabaco*, said to be a province of Yucatan. (*f*) Other Indian names were *uppowoc* (see quot. from Hakluyt), *picietl* (Clavigero; Stevens, 1706), *picielt* (Bauhin, 1596), *peicielt*, or *pilciet* (Minsheu, 1617), *petum* or *petun* (a S. Amer. term) (see *petun*), *tomabona*, *perebecenuc* (Bauhin, 1596), etc. In Europe it was also called *nicotian*, *queen's herb* (F. *l'herbe de la royne*), etc.: see *nicotian*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, particularly one of several species affording the narcotic product of the same name. The most generally cultivated is *N. Tabacum*, a plant of South American origin, found in culture among the aborigines. It is of stately habit, 3 to 6 feet high; the leaves from ovate to narrowly lanceolate, the lower commonly 2 or 3 feet long; the flowers of purplish tints, 2 inches long, disposed in a terminal panicle. (See cut under *Nicotiana*.) Prominent cultivated forms are the variety *macrophylla*, known as Maryland tobacco, to which the Cuban and Manila tobaccos are accredited, and the variety *angustifolia*, Virginian tobacco. The only other species extensively grown is *N. rustica*, a much smaller plant with smaller greenish flowers, sometimes called *green tobacco* from the fact that the leaves retain much of their color when dry. It is suited to cool latitudes, and cultivated northward in Europe and in parts of Asia, yielding among others the Hungarian and Turkish tobaccos. *N. quadrivalvis* is grown by the Indians from Oregon to the Missouri river, and is their favorite kind, a low-branching, viscid-pubescent plant a foot high. Some other species are cultivated locally. The United States leads in the production of tobacco, but it is grown more or less in nearly all temperate and tropical lands. The quality depends greatly on climate, the Cuban or other fine varieties degenerating when planted elsewhere. Cuban tobacco is considered finest, that of Manila being named with it. Turkish tobaccos are famous, as also the Latakia of a district in northern Syria. Virginian tobacco ranks very high.

There is an herbe [in Virginia] which is sowed apart by it selfe, and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc; in the West Indies it hath diuers names; . . . the Spanyards generally call it *Tabacco*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 271.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy; . . .
There, whether yt divine *Tobacco* were,
Or Panachæa, or Polygony,
Shee fownd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 32.

2. The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various forms, to be smoked, chewed, or used as snuff (see *snuff*). Tobacco-leaves are sometimes gathered singly; more commonly the stalks are cut, and suspended on sticks under shelter for drying, which requires several weeks. The leaves are then stripped and sorted, tied in bundles called *hands*, and "bulked" in compact circular heaps to secure a slight fermentation, which develops the properties valued; they are then packed for the manufacturer, who makes them into cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, and cut, plug, and roll tobacco, intended for smoking and chewing, and into snuff. The properties of tobacco are chiefly due to the alkaloid nicotine (which see). Medically considered, tobacco is a powerful sedative poison and a local stimulant, not now used internally unless in chronic asthma, but applied in some skin-diseases, hemorrhoids, etc. In its ordinary use as a narcotic it induces a physical and mental quiet very gratifying to the habituated, overcoming the distaste for its obnoxious properties, and making it the most nearly universal of narcotics. In large quantities it gives rise to confusion of the mind, vertigo, nausea, and at length to depression and dangerous prostration. Historically, tobacco was found in use among the Indians at the discovery of America, and associated with their solemn transactions. (See *calumet*.) It was unknown in the Old World before this time. It was introduced into Europe about 1559 by a Spanish physician, who brought a small quantity from America into Spain and Portugal. Thence its use spread into France and Italy. Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England about 1585, where tobacco-taverns soon became nearly as prevalent as ale-houses. Its use was opposed strongly by both priests and rulers. Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated users of tobacco; in Turkey and other countries its use was severely punished. The "Counterblast" of James I. of England is matter of history. The use of tobacco spread, however, in the face of all prohibitions.

Ber. Hearke you, my host, haue you a pipe of good *Tobacco?*
Ve. The best in the towne: boy, drie a leafe.
Boy. There 's none in the house, sir.
Ve. Drie a docke leafe.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

I marle what pleasure or felicitie they haue in taking this roguish *tabacco!* it 's good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and embers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. 1616), iii. 5.

Sublime *tobacco!* which from east to west
Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest.
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

Bird's-eye tobacco. See *bird's-eye*, 2.—**Broad-leafed tobacco,** the Maryland tobacco. See def. 1.—**Cake tobacco.** Same as *plug tobacco*. See below.—**Canaster tobacco.** See *canaster*.—**Cavendish tobacco.** See *cavendish*.—**Congo tobacco.** Same as *deiamba*.—**Cut tobacco,** tobacco prepared for use by cutting into fine strips or shreds.—**Green tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Indian tobacco,** a common American herb, *Rapuntium inflatum*. It is 6 inches to 2 feet high, with numerous leaves, and racemes of pale-blue flowers. It is said to have been used medicinally by the Indians, and is now the officinal lobelia, with properties resembling those of tobacco, an unsafe emetic, but available in spasmodic asthma. Also called *gagroot*.—**Latakia tobacco,** a tobacco produced in northern Syria, one kind of which has an admired aroma, derived from being cured in the smoke of oak-wood.—**Leaf tobacco,** tobacco unmanufactured.—**Maryland tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Mountain tobacco.** See *Arnica*, 2 and 3.—**Oil of tobacco.** See *oil*.—**Orinoco tobacco,** a local product, probably of the Maryland variety.—**Persian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Persia and Turkey; specifically, the Shiraz.—**Pigtail tobacco,** roll tobacco, or a variety of it.—**Plug tobacco,** tobacco compressed into solid blocks, commonly first moistened with molasses or other liquid; cake or cavendish tobacco.—**Riverside tobacco.** See *Pluchea*.—**Roll tobacco,** tobacco-leaves spun into a rope and subjected to hot pressure.—**Shag tobacco.** See *shag*[1], 4.—**Shiraz tobacco,** a commercial tobacco produced in Persia.—**Syrian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Syria, apparently the same as or including the Latakia, affording choice cigars. Good Syrian tobacco is said to contain no nicotine. The name is applied to *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly regarded as the source of the Syrian product (see def. 1).—**Tobacco amaurosis** or **amblyopia,** dimness of vision resulting from the abuse of tobacco and usually also of alcohol.—**Tobacco camphor.** Same as *nicotianin*.—**Tobacco ointment.** See *ointment*.—**To drink tobacco**†. See *drink*, 5.—**Turkish tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Twist tobacco.** Same as *roll tobacco*. See above.—**Virginian tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Wild tobacco.** (*a*) *Nicotiana rustica*. See def. 1. (*b*) Same as *Indian tobacco*. See above.

tobacco-beetle (tō-bak'ō-bē″tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan ptinid beetle, *Lasioderma sericorne*, which lives in all stages in many pungent spices and drugs, and is so fond of stored or manufactured tobacco as to become a pest in many manufactories and warehouses in the United States. Also called *cigarette-beetle*.

tobacco-box (tō-bak'ō-boks), *n.* **1.** A small flat pocket-box for holding tobacco for chewing or smoking.—**2.** A common skate or ray, a batoid fish, *Raja erinacea*. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The common sunfish or pumpkin-seed, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, or another of the same genus. See cut under *sunfish*. [Local, U. S.]

tobacco-cutter (tō-bak'ō-kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for smoking or chewing.—**2.** A knife for cutting pieces from a plug of tobacco; a tobacco-knife. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-dove (tō-bak'ō-duv), *n.* The small ground-dove, *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. [Bahamas.]

tobacco-grater (tō-bak'ō-grā″tėr), *n.* A machine for grinding tobacco for smoking. It consists of a circular closed box in which a sieve is revolved by means of a crank, while projecting teeth reduce the leaves to the size required. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-heart (tō-bak'ō-härt), *n.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by a rapid and often irregular pulse, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco-knife (tō-bak′ō-nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting up plug tobacco. It is generally a guillotine-knife, pivoted at one end, and operated by a lever or handle.

tobacco-man (tō-bak′ō-man), *n.* A tobacconist.

The *tobacco-men* . . . swore with earnest irreverence to vend nothing but the purest Spanish leaf.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. ii.

tobacconer† (tō-bak′ō-nėr), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-er*. The *n* is inserted in this word and *tobacconist*, etc., after the analogy of words from the Latin (*Platonist*, etc.).] One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tō-bak′ō-ning), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ing*. Cf. It. *tabaccare*, take tobacco (Florio, 1611).] The act or practice of taking tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tō-bak′ō-ning), *a.* Using or smoking tobacco.

Musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it [the cathedral] had turned ale-house. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Measure.

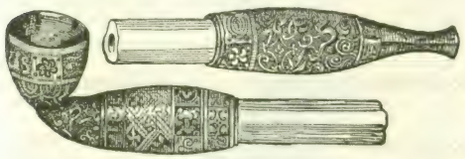
tobacconist (tō-bak′ō-nist), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ist*.] 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.—2†. A smoker of tobacco.

The best *Tobacconist*
That ever held a pipe within his fist.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

What kind of Chimny is't
Less Sensible then a *Tobacconist?*
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconize (tō-bak′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tobacconized*, ppr. *tobacconizing*. [< *tobacco* + *-n-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with tobacco, or with the oil or the fumes of tobacco. *The American*, VIII. 73.

tobacco-pipe (tō-bak′ō-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe in which tobacco is smoked.



Japanese Tobacco-pipe.

I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a *tobacco-pipe*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

And in his grizly Gripe
An over-grown, great, long *Tobacco-Pipe*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

2. Same as *Indian-pipe*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16. [Local, New Eng.]—**Queen's tobacco-pipe**, a jocular designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and goods (such as tobacco, cigars, and tea) which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is burned.—**Tobacco-pipe clay.** Same as *pipe-clay*.—**Tobacco-pipe fish**, the pipe-fish.

tobacco-plant (tō-bak′ō-plant), *n.* See *tobacco*, 1.

tobacco-pouch (tō-bak′ō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for a small quantity of tobacco for smoking or chewing, carried about the person.

tobacco-press (tō-bak′ō-pres), *n.* 1. A machine for packing granulated tobacco into bags or boxes for commercial purposes.—2. A press for condensing and compacting plug tobacco in tubs or boxes.—3. A machine for pressing booked and wrapped tobacco-leaves flat, so that they will lie compactly when packed. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-root (tō-bak′ō-röt), *n.* See *Lewisia*.

tobacco-stick (tō-bak′ō-stik), *n.* In *tobacco-curing*, one of a series of sticks on which tobacco-leaves are hung to dry in curing-houses.

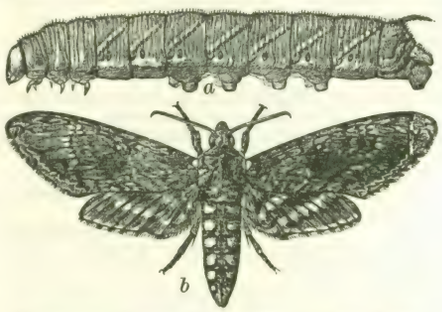
tobacco-stopper (tō-bak′ō-stop″ėr), *n.* A contrivance for pressing down the half-burned tobacco in the bowl of a pipe, to prevent the ashes from being scattered and to improve the draft of the pipe. Tobacco-stoppers are used chiefly by the smokers of pipes with large and deep bowls, such as are common in Germany.

tobacco-stripper (tō-bak′ō-strip″ėr), *n.* A person employed in the process of manufacturing tobacco to remove the midrib of the leaf by stripping or tearing.

tobacco-tongs (tō-bak′ō-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Iron tongs of light and ornamental design, used by a smoker to take a coal from the hearth to light his pipe. It is a form of lazy-tongs.

tobacco-wheel (tō-bak′ō-hwēl), *n.* A machine, resembling the hay-band machine, for twisting dried tobacco-leaves into a rope for convenience of packing. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-worm (tō-bak′ō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the sphinx-moth *Phlegethontius carolina*, which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco-plant in the United States, and often does great damage.



Tobacco-worm (*Phlegethontius carolina*). *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

Tobago cane (tō-bā′gō kān). [So called from the island of *Tobago*, in the West Indies.] The slender stem of the palm *Bactris minor*, of the United States of Colombia and the West Indies, sometimes imported into Europe to make walking-sticks.

to-be (tō-bē′), *n.* [< *to be:* see *be*[1].] The future; that which is to come. [Rare.]

Dispensing harvest, sowing the *To-Be*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

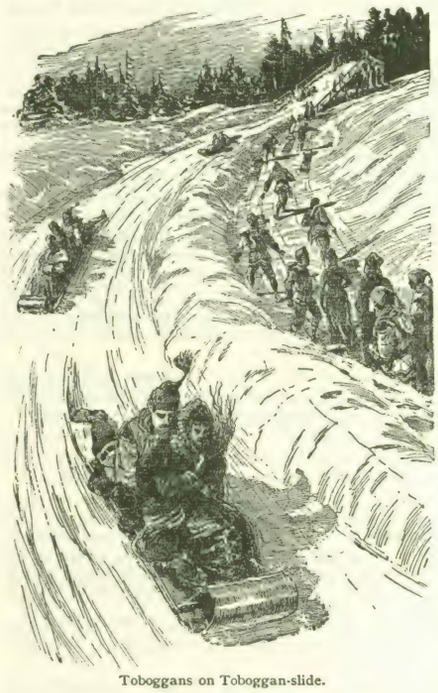
tobeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *tobeten*; < AS. *tobeátan*, beat severely, < *tō-* + *beátan*, beat: see *to-*[2] and *beat*[1].] To beat excessively.

Though that thow shuldist for thi sothe sawe
Ben al *to-beten* and to-drawe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6126.

Tobias-fish (tō-bī′as-fish), *n.* Same as *sand-eel*, 1.

tobine, *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin* = D. *tabijn*, tabby: see *tabby*[1], *tabin*.] A stout twilled silk textile employed for women's dresses, and considered very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toboggan (tō-bog′an), *n.* [Also *toboggin*, *taboggan*, *tarboggin*; < Micmac *tobakun*, a vehicle; cf. Ojibwa *odaban*.] A long narrow sled made of a single thickness (about ¾ inch) of wood (commonly birch) curved backward at one end, the curved end being kept in place by leather thongs: originally employed by the Indians of Lower Canada to carry loads over the snow, but now used chiefly in the sport of coasting. It is 15 or 16 inches wide, if made of one piece, or wider if two boards are joined together. The sport of tobogganing has been very popular in Canada, and has been introduced to some extent in the United States.



Toboggans on Toboggan-slide.

toboggan (tō-bog′an), *v. i.* [< *toboggan*, *n.*] To slide down-hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer (tō-bog′an-ėr), *n.* [< *toboggan* + ★*-er*[1].] One who practises sliding on a toboggan.

tobogganing (tō-bog′an-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toboggan*, *v.*] The sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

tobogganist (tō-bog′an-ist), *n.* [< *toboggan* + *-ist*.] A tobogganer. *The Century*, XIV. 525. [Rare.]

toboggan-shoot (tō-bog′an-shōt), *n.* Same as *toboggan-slide*.

toboggan-slide (tō-bog′an-slīd), *n.* A steep decline down which tobogganers slide. It is divided longitudinally into a number of different courses to prevent collisions, and is generally provided also with steps along the side for the convenience of the tobogganers when returning. See cut under *toboggan*.

toboggin, *n.* See *toboggan*.

to-bread (tō′bred), *n.* [< *to*[1] + *bread*[1].] An extra loaf added by bakers to every dozen, completing a bakers' dozen. Also called *in-bread*. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.

tobreak†, *v. t.* [ME. *tobreken*, < AS. *tōbrecan* (= G. *zerbrechen*), < *tō-*, apart, + *brecan*, break: see *to-*[2] and *break*. Cf. *all*, *adv.*] To break in pieces; destroy.

To-broken ben the statuts hye in heven
That creat were eternally to dure.
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 1.

A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all *to brake* his scull. Judges ix. 53.

tobrest†, *v.* See *toburst*.

toburst†, *v.* [ME. *tobresten*, < AS. *toberstan* (= OS. *tebrestan* = OHG. *zabrestan*, MHG. *zebresten*, G. *zerbersten*), burst asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *berstan*, burst: see *to-*[2] and *burst*.] I. *trans.* To burst or break in pieces.

Atropos my thred of life *to-breste*,
If I be fals. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1546.

II. *intrans.* To burst apart; break in pieces.

For man may love of possibilite
A woman so his herte may *to-breste*,
And she nought love ageyn, but—if hire leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 608.

★**toby** (tō′bi), *n.* [So called from the familiar personal name *Toby*.] A small jug usually representing in its form a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, the angles of which form spouts for pouring out the liquor contained in the vessel: it is frequently used as a mug.

There was also a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman. . . . "Put *Toby* this way, my dear." This *Toby* was the brown jug.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, iv.



Toby of English Pottery, 18th century.

tocan, *n.* Same as *toucan*.

toccata (tok-kä′tä), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, pp. fem. of *toccare* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = F. *toucher*, touch: see *touch*.] In *music*, a work for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or organ, originally intended to utilize and display varieties of touch: but the term has been extended so as to include many irregular works, similar to the prelude, the fantasia, and the improvisation. Toccatas were first written early in the seventeenth century, and were then flowing and homophonic in structure. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they have usually been intricately contrapuntal, and calculated to tax the highest virtuosity.

It was Bach, however, who raised the *Toccata* far beyond all previous and later writers. *Grove's Dict. Music*, IV. 130.

toccatella, toccatina (tok-kä-tel′lä, -tē′nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *toccata*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple toccata.

Toccus (tok′us), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), orig. *Tockus* (Lesson, 1831), also *Tocus* (Reichenbach, 1849), < African *tok:* see *tock*[2].] A genus of hornbills or *Bucerotidæ*, having the culmen compressed, and only elevated into a low, sometimes obsolete, crest. It is the largest genus of the family, with about 12 species. The type is *T. erythrorhynchus*, a bird in which the bill is deep-red and the head and neck are gray with a white superciliary stripe. In others the bill is mainly yellow or black. With two exceptions (*T. gingalensis* of Ceylon and *T. griseus* of Malabar), the species are African.

tocher (toch′ėr), *n.* [< Ir. *tochar*, Gael. *tochradh*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which

a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Then hey for a lass wi' a *tocher*— the nice yellow guineas for me! *Burns*, Awa' wi' your Witchcraft.

tocher (toch'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tocher*, *n.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. [Scotch.]

Braid money to *tocher* them a', man. *Burns*, Ronalds of Bennals.

tocherless (toch'ėr-les), *a.* [< *tocher* + *-less.*] Without a tocher, or marriage portion. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvii. [Scotch.]

tock1† (tok), *n.* [< F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque.*] A cap. Compare *toque.*

On their heads they weare a small *tock* of three braces, made in guize of a myter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 244.

tock2 (tok), *n.* [Also *tok;* origin uncertain.] A kind of hornbill; specifically, the African red-billed hornbill, *Toccus erythrorhynchus.* The name extends to related species. See *Toccus.*

tockay (tok'ā), *n.* A kind of spotted East Indian lizard. It is supposed to be the spotted gecko, *Hemidactylus maculatus. Imp. Dict.*

tocleave†, *v.* [ME. *tocleven* (pp. *toclove*), < AS. *tōcleófan* (= OHG. *zechluiban*), cleave asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*2.] **I.** *trans.* To divide; open; cleave asunder.

For the heihe holigoste heuene shal *to-cleue.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 141.

II. *intrans.* To cleave apart; break.

For sorwe of which myn herte shal *to-cleve.* *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 613.

toco1 (tō'kō), *n.* [Tupi *toco.*] The common toucan, *Rhamphastos toco.*

toco2 (tō'kō), *n.* [Also *toko;* a humorous use of Gr. *τόκος*, interest.] Punishment. [Slang.]

The school leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags nearest at hand. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tocology (tō-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *tokology;* < Gr. *τόκος*, birth (< *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of medicine which treats of parturition; obstetrics.

tocomet, *v. i.* [ME., < *to*1 + *come.*] To come to; approach.

These *to-comen* to Conscience and to Cristyne peuple. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 343.

to-come (tȯ-kum'), *n.* [< *to come:* see *come.*] The future. *Shelley*, Hellas. [Rare.]

tocororo (tō-kō-rō'rō), *n.* [Also *tocoloro;* Sp. *tocororo*, < Cuban *tocororo* (sometimes given as *toroloco* or *tocoloro*), the Cuban trogon, so called from its note.] The Cuban trogon, *Prionotelus temnurus.*

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tocksaine;* < OF. *toquesin, toquesing, touquesaint, toxsaint, tocsainct, toxant* (F. *tocsin* = Pr. *tocasenh*), the ringing of an alarm-bell, an alarm-bell, < *toquer*, strike (see *touch*), + *sin, sing* = Pr. *senh* = Pg. *sino* = Olt. *segno*, a bell, < L. *signum*, a signal, ML. also bell: see *sign.*] **1.** A signal given by means of a bell or bells; especially, a signal of alarm or of need; hence, any warning note or signal.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tocksaine*, whereupon the people . . . flocked together. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Frarine (an. 1580), p. 52. (*Todd.*)

That all-softening, overpowering knell,
The *tocsin* of the soul—the dinner-bell.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 49.

The death of the nominal leader . . . was the *tocsin* of their anarchy. *Disraeli.*

2. A bell used to sound an alarm; an alarm-bell.

Again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;
And again the wild alarum sounded from the *tocsin's* throat. *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

3. *Milit.*, an alarm-drum formerly used as a signal for charging.

tocusso (tō-kus'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian corn-plant or millet, *Eleusine Tocusso.*

tod1 (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todd, todde, tode;* < ME. *todd*, < Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool, bit, piece, = D. *todde*, tatters, rags (cf. D. *toot*, hair-net, Dan. *tot*, a bunch of hair or flax), = OHG. *zotta, zotā, zatā*, f., *zotto*, m., MHG. *zote, zotte*, m., f., G. *zotte*, a tuft of hair or wool. Cf. *tot*4.] **1.** A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

At length, within an Yvie *todde*
(There shrouded was the little God),
I heard a busie bustling.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2†. An old weight, used chiefly for wool and varying in amount locally. It was commonly equal to 28 pounds.

And the seid wolle to be wayed in the yelde halle of the seid cite by the byer and the syller, and custom for euery *todd* j. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

tod1† (tod), *v. i.* [< *tod*1, *n.*] To yield a tod in weight; weigh or produce a tod.

Every 'leven wether *tods;* every tod yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 33.

tod2 (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todde;* supposed to be so called from its bushy tail, < *tod*1, a bush.] A fox. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Drivest hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin from the flock.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Frae dogs, an' *tods*, an' butchers' knives!
Burns, Death of Mailie.

tod3 (tod), *n.* [Abbr. of *toddy.*] A drink; toddy. [Colloq., U. S.]

Selleridge's was full of fire-company boys, taking their *tods* after a run. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

todash†, *v. t.* [< ME. *todasshen, todaisshen;* < *to-*2 + *dash.*] To strike violently; dash to pieces.

His shelde *to-dasshed* was with swerdes and maces. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 640.

Well it semed by their armes that thei hadde not soiourned, ffor theire sheildes were hewen and *to daissht.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

to-day, today (tȯ-dā'), *adv.* [< ME. *to-daye, to daye*, < AS. *tō dæge, tō dæg* (also *tō dæge thissum*), on (this) day: prop. a phrase: *tō*, prep., to, for, on; *dæge*, dat. sing. of *dæg*, day: see *to*1 and *day.* Cf. *to-night, to-morrow, to-month, to-year.*] **1.** On this (present) day: as, he leaves *to-day.* Compare *to-morrow.*

To-morrow let my Sun his beams display,
Or in clouds hide them; I have lived *to-day.*
Cowley, A Vote.

2. At the present time; in these days.

Man *to-day* is fancy's fool
As man hath ever been.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

To-day morning, this morning. [Prov. Eng.]—**To-day noon**, this noon. [U. S.]

to-day, today (tȯ-dā'), *n.* [< *to-day, adv.*] **1.** This present day: as, *to-day* is Monday.—**2.** This present time; the present age: as, the events of *to-day.*

Toddalia (to-dā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Malabar name of *T. aculeata*—*kaka-toddali.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the family *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Toddalieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-toothed calyx, as many petals and stamens, and a punctate fleshy or coriaceous fruit with two to seven cells, each usually with a single seed. There is but a single species, native in tropical and subtropical regions of the old world. They are shrubs, often climbers, and frequently spiny, with alternate leaves of three sessile lanceolate leaflets, and axillary or terminal cymes or panicles of small flowers followed by globular or lobed fruits resembling peas. For *T. aculeata*, see *lopez-root.*

Toddalieæ (tod-a-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Toddalia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Rutaceæ.* It is characterized by regular flowers, in general polygamously dicœcious, with free petals, stamens, and disk, a terminal style entire at the base, and an embryo usually with flat cotyledons and without albumen. It includes nineteen genera, mainly tropical, among which are *Toddalia* (the type), *Anquetilia*, and *Ptelea.*

toddle (tod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toddled*, ppr. *toddling.* [A var. of *tottle*, perhaps influenced by some association with *waddle:* see *tottle.*] To walk feebly; walk with short, tottering steps, as a child or an old man: said especially of children just beginning to walk.

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care of by Mrs. Boswell. *Johnson*, in Boswell, ætat. 74.

The young lady had one of the children asleep on her shoulder; and another was *toddling* at her side, holding by his sister's dress. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

=**Syn.** See *waddle.*

toddle (tod'l), *n.* [< *toddle, v.*] **1.** The act of toddling; an uncertain gait with short or feeble steps.

What did the little thing do but . . . set off in the bravest *toddle* for the very bow of the boat, in fear of losing sight of me! *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

2. A walk taken in a toddling fashion, as by a child or an invalid; loosely, a careless stroll. [Colloq.]

Her daily little *toddle* through the town. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xv.

3. A toddler. [Rare.]

When I was a little *toddle*, Mr. and Mrs. Crewe used to let me play about in their garden. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iii.

toddler (tod'lėr), *n.* [< *toddle* + *-er*1.] One who toddles; especially, an infant or young child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, i.

toddy (tod'i), *n.* [Formerly also *taddy*, also *taree;* < Hind. *tāri* (with cerebral *r*, hence also spelled *tādi*), < *tār*, Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree, from which this liquor is derived.] **1.** The drawn sap of several species of palm, especially when fermented. In India this is obtained chiefly from the jaggery, the wild date, the palmyra, and the cocoanut (see *toddy-palm*); in Borneo, from the areng; in West Africa, from *Raphia vinifera;* in Brazil, from the buriti. It is secured by cutting off the spadix at the time of efflorescence, by wounding the spathe, and by tapping the pith. It is a pleasant laxative drink when fresh, but soon ferments, and becomes intoxicating. Arrack is obtained from it by distillation. Vinegar is also made from the sap, and jaggery-sugar is obtained by boiling it.

They [the people of Industan] have . . . also *Taddy*, an excellent Drink that issues out of a tree. *S. Clarke*, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 45.

If we had a mind to Coco-nuts, or *Toddy*, our Malayans of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good pot of *Toddy* every Morning. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 488.

2. A drink made of spirits and hot water sweetened, and properly having no other ingredients: this use is originally Scotch. Also colloquially *tod.*

A jug of *toddy* intended for my own tipple. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

toddy-bird (tod'i-bėrd), *n.* A bird which feeds on the juices of the palms in India. The name is not well determined, and probably applies to several different species. If given to a weaver-bird, it would probably be to a baya-bird, either *Ploceus baya* or *P. bengalensis.* As identified with *Artamus fuscus*, a toddy-bird is a sort of swallow-shrike, of a different family (*Artamidæ*).

toddy-blossom (tod'i-blos″um), *n.* Same as *grog-blossom.*

toddy-drawer (tod'i-drâ″ėr), *n.* A person who draws and sells toddy from the palm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 136. [Anglo-Indian.]

toddy-ladle (tod'i-lā″dl), *n.* **1.** A ladle like a punch-ladle, but smaller, often of silver or silver-gilt and richly decorated.—**2.** A name applied to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, the juice of which makes pulque, a drink analogous to toddy.

toddyman (tod'i-man), *n.*; pl. *toddymen* (-men). One who collects or manufactures toddy. See *toddy*, 1. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 136.

toddy-palm (tod'i-päm), *n.* A palm which yields toddy; specifically, the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, and the wild date-palm, *Phœnix sylvestris*, also the palmyra and cocoanut-palms.

toddy-stick (tod'i-stik), *n.* A stick used for mixing toddy or other drinks, and commonly tipped with a button, often roughened, for breaking loaf-sugar; a muddler.

Near by was a small counter covered with tumblers and *toddy-sticks.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Todidæ (tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Todus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of West Indian birds, represented by the genus *Todus;* the todies. They are picarian, and their nearest relatives are the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and motmots. The sternum is four-notched openly; cæca are present; the oil-gland is tufted; the carotids are two. The myological formula is the same as in *Meropidæ* and *Momotidæ.* The feet are syndactyl; the bill is long, straight, and flat, with its tomial edge finely serrate; the tail is very short. The plumage is brilliant green, carmine-red, and white. These elegant little birds are represented by about 6 species of the single genus *Todus.* They most nearly resemble some of the small kingfishers in general aspect and mode of life. They nest in holes in banks. The family has been much misunderstood, and misplaced in the ornithological system. See *tody* (with cut).

todine (tō'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the todies or *Todidæ:* as, *todine* affinities.

Todirostrum (tō-di-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *Todus* + L. *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of diminutive *Tyrannidæ* (not *Todidæ*), having the beak somewhat like that of a tody,



Todirostrum maculatum.

ranging from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Bolivia. There are at least 15 species, some of ornate coloration. *T. maculatum* is only 3½ inches long.

todlowrey (tod-lou'ri), *n.* [Also *todlowrie;* < *tod*2 + *lower*1 + *-y*2.] **1.** A fox; hence, a

crafty person. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi. [Scotch.]—2. A bugbear or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

to-do (tŏ-dō′), *n.* [< *to do*, like *ado* < *at do*: see *ado*.] Ado; bustle; fuss; commotion. [Colloq.]

"What a *to-do* is here!" would he say; "I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction."
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

todrawt, *v. t.* [ME. *todrawen*, *todragen*, < AS. **tōdragan*, < *tō-*, apart, + *dragan*, draw: see *to-*[2] and *draw*.] To draw asunder; drag violently.

They as in partye of hir preye *to-drowen* me crying and debating therayeins. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 3.

todrivet, *v. t.* [ME. *todriven*, < AS. *todrīfan* (= OFries. *todrīva* = OHG. *zatrīban*, MHG. *zetrīben*), drive asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *drīfan*, drive: see *to-*[2] and *drive*.] To drive apart; scatter.

Al his folk with tempest al *to-driven*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1280.

tod's-tail (todz′tāl), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]

tod-stove (tod′stōv), *n.* [< *tod*[1] + *stove*[1].] A stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together by rods or bolts in the form of a box. Also called *box-stove*.

Todus (tō′dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766; earlier in Browne, "Hist. Jamaica" (1756), p. 476, and Gesner, 1555), < L. *todus*, some small bird. Cf. *tody*.] The only genus of *Todidæ*, with about six species, all West Indian, as *T. viridis*, the common green tody of Jamaica, called by the old writers *green sparrow*, *green humming-bird*, and *tomtit*. See *Todidæ*, and cut under *tody*.

tody (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *todies* (-diz). [Cf. F. *todier*, NL. *Todus*; < L. *todus*, some small bird.] 1. A bird of the genus *Todus* or family *Todidæ*.—2. One of several birds formerly misplaced in the genus *Todus*. They belong to the family *Tyrannidæ* and elsewhere. Thus, the royal or king tody is *Muscivora regia* ("*Todus*" *regius* of Gmelin, 1788); the Javan tody of Latham is a broadbill, *Eurylæmus javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the great-billed tody of Latham is another bird of this family, *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus*.



Green Tody (*Todus viridis*), about two thirds natural size.
a, Outline of bill from above, slightly reduced.

toe (tō), *n.* [< ME. *to*, *too*, pl. *tos*, *toos*, usually *ton*, *toon*, < AS. *tā* (pl. *tān*, *taan*), contr. of **tāhe*, in an early gloss *tāhae* = MD. *teen*, D. *teen* = MLG. *tee* = OHG. *zēhā*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *zehe* (G. dial. in various forms: Bav. *zechen*, Swabian *zaichen*, Swiss *zebe*, *zeb*, Frankish *zewe*, Thuringian *ziwe*, etc.) = Icel. *tā* = Sw. *tå* = Dan. *taa* (Teut. **taihōn*, **taihwōn*, **taiwōn*), toe; connections unknown. Not connected with L. *digitus*, finger, toe, Gr. δάκτυλος, finger, toe. The Teut. word is applied exclusively to the digits of the foot.] 1. A digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger of the hand: as, the great *toe;* the little *toe;* the hind *toe* of a bird.

The fairest feete that euer freke [person] kende,
With *ton* tidily wrought, & tender of hur skinne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. A digit of either foot, fore or hind, of a quadruped, especially when there are three or more (a large single toe, or a pair of large toes, inclosed in horn, being commonly called *hoof*). No animal has normally more than five toes; most quadrupeds have five, then four, three, two, and one, in decreasing number of instances. No bird has naturally more than four, though some breeds of poultry are regularly five-toed by perpetuation of an original sport comparable to the sexdigitate polydactylism of man; a few have only three; the African ostrich alone has two. Five toes is the rule in reptiles and batrachians, a lesser number being exceptional among those which have limbs, as lizards, crocodiles, turtles, frogs, newts, etc. In some lizards, as those which scramble over walls and ceilings, the toes function as suckers by means of adhesive pads (see *gecko*); batrachians which habitually perch on trees are similarly equipped (see *tree-toad*); in a rare case, toes serve as a sort of parachute (see cut under *flying-frog*). In some mammals, as seals, the toes are united in the common integument of the flippers. Three and sometimes four toes are connected in web-footed birds. The joints or phalanges of toes are typically and usually three apiece, but this number is often reduced to two or one in the case of lateral toes, as the human great toe. In birds a remarkable rule prevails, that the joints of the toes, from first to fourth toe, run two, three, four, five; the exceptions to this rule are comparatively few. The toes of most animals end in nails or claws, and are often long and movable enough to serve as organs of prehension, like fingers. See cuts under *bird*[1], *digitigrade*, *Plantigrada*, *bicolligate*, *palmate*, *semi-palmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Lyk asur were his [the cock's] legges and his *toon*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 42.

3. The fore part, end, or tip of the hoof of an ungulate, as the horse.—4. The end of a stocking, shoe, or boot which contains or covers the toes: as, square or round *toes;* a hole in the *toe*.—5. A piece of iron welded under the front of a horseshoe, opposite the heels, to prevent slipping. See cut under *shoe*.—6. A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

Buttress walls should be placed at intervals, opposite to one another, and strutted apart at their *toes* by an inverted arch. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 450.

7. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—8. In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (*b*) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve. Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *exhaust-toes*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Balls of the toes**, fleshy and callous pads or protuberances on the under side of the toes of any foot, and especially such formations at the bases of toes. In digitigrade quadrupeds these balls form the whole *sole*, as explained under that word. In birds they are technically called *tylari*.—**From top to toe.** See *top*[1].—**Great toe**, the toe on the inner side of the foot, corresponding to the thumb.—**Hammer-toe**, an affection in which the second phalanx of one or more of the toes is permanently flexed upon the first.—**Hind toe**, in *ornith.*, the hallux. When there are two hind toes, as in zygodactyl or yoke-toed birds, the inner one is the hallux, or hind toe proper, excepting in trogons, in which the outer one is the hallux. In the three-toed woodpeckers, where the hallux is wanting, the reversed outer toe takes the name and place of *hind toe*.—**Little toe**, the outermost and smallest toe on the human foot, and the corresponding digit in some other cases, irrespective of its actual relative size.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** See *pedal*.—**To tread on one's toes.** See *tread*.—**To turn up one's toes**, to die. [Slang.]

toe (tō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toed*, ppr. *toeing*. [< *toe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or reach with the toes.

The rushers [in foot-ball] draw up in line facing each other and *toeing* a line which marks the centre of the field. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 124.

2. To furnish or provide a toe to or for; mend the toe of: as, to *toe* a stocking.—**To toe a nail**, to drive a nail obliquely. See *toe-nail*, 2.—**To toe a seam** (*naut.*). See *seam*[1].—**To toe the mark.** See *mark*[1].—**To toe the scratch.** See *scratch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To place or move the toes, as in walking or dancing.—**To toe in or out**, to turn the toes inward or outward in walking.

toe-biter (tō′bī′tėr), *n.* A tadpole.

toe-cap (tō′kap), *n.* A cap or tip, of leather, morocco, or patent leather, sometimes of metal, covering the toe of a boot or shoe. Also *toe-piece*.

toed (tōd), *a.* [< *toe* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or provided with a toe or toes: chiefly in composition with a qualifying word: as, long-*toed*, short-*toed*, black-*toed*, five-*toed*, pigeon-*toed*.

They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet, which were *toed* with scorpions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. In *carp.*, noting a brace, strut, or stay when it is secured to a beam, sill, or joist by nails driven obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*

toe-drop (tō′drop), *n.* Inability to raise the foot and toes, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned. Compare *wrist-drop*.

toeless (tō′les), *a.* [< *toe* + *-less*.] Lacking or deprived of a toe or toes.

toe-nail (tō′nāl), *n.* 1. A nail growing on one of the toes of the human foot. See *nail*.—2. A nail driven in obliquely to fasten the end of a board or other piece of timber to the surface of another. *Car-Builder's Dict.*



Toe-piece, 15th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

toe-piece (tō′pēs), *n.* 1. In *armor*, the piece forming the end of the solleret and inclosing the toes; also, the accessory or additional piece forming a long and pointed termination to the solleret. See cut in preceding column.—2. ★Same as *toe-cap*.

toe-ring (tō′ring), *n.* A ring made to wear on one of the toes, as is customary among some peoples that go barefoot or wear sandals.

toe-tights (tō′tīts), *n. pl.* In *theatrical costume*, tights with separate toes like the fingers of a glove.

toe-weight (tō′wāt), *n.* A knob of brass or iron screwed into the hoof or fastened to the shoe of a horse, for the purpose of correcting an error of gait in trotting, or of changing a pacing horse into a trotter.

tofall (tō′fâl), *n.* [Also *toofall*, misspelled *tuefall*, dial. *teefall;* < ME. *tofal* (= D. *toeval* = MLG. *toval* = MHG. *zuoval*, G. *zufall;* cf. Icel. *tilfelli* = Sw. *tillfälle* = Dan. *tilfælde*); < *to*[1] + *fall*[1].] 1. Decline; setting; end.

For him in vain, at *to-fall* of the day,
His babes shall linger at the unclosing gate!
Collins, Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, and having its roof formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall; a lean-to.

Tofalle, schudde. Appendicium, . . . appendix, teges.
Prompt. Parv., p. 495.

A new *tofall* for eight kyne.
Close Roll, 16 *Hen. VI.*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 61.

tofana (tō-fä′nä), *n.* [It.] See *aqua Tofana*, under *aqua*.

toff (tof), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dandy; a fop; a swell. *Leland.* [Slang, Eng.]

Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *toffs*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toffy, toffee (tof′i), *n.* Same as *taffy*[1]: the usual forms of the word in Great Britain.

Tofieldia (tō-fēl′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hudson, 1778), named after Mr. *Tofield*, an English botanist.] A genus of melanthiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Tofieldieæ*. It is characterized by septicidal fruit, nearly sessile flowers, six introrse anthers, and three very short styles. There are about 15 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions, with 1 or 2 species in the Andes. They are erect perennials from a short or creeping rootstock, with linear leaves, all or chiefly radical, and small flowers in a terminal spike. A book-name for the species is *false asphodel*. *T. palustris*, the Scotch asphodel, the only British species, produces short grassy leaves, and little yellowish-green flowers, compacted into globular or ovoid heads; it occurs in Canada with whitish flowers. Three other species are natives of the eastern United States, and two others of northwestern America.

toforet (tō-fōr′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *tofore*, *tovore*, *toforn*, *toforen*, < AS. *tōforan* (= OS. *teforan* = MLG. *tovoren* = MHG. *zuovor*, *zuovorn*, G. *zuvor* = Dan. *tilforn*), before, < *tō*, to, + *foran*, before: see *to*[1] and *fore*[1]. Cf. *before*, *afore*, *heretofore*.] **I.** *adv.* Before; formerly.

Whom sure he weend that he some-wher *to-fore* had eide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 7.

God tofore. See *God*[1].

II. *prep.* Before.

Toforn him goth the loude minstralcye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 260.

This notari . . . kneled downe on his knees *tofore* thimage of the crucifyxe. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Master Latimer, I say, willed me to stay until his return, which will be not long *tofore* Easter.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 11.

toforehandt, *adv.* [< ME. *toforhand;* < *tofore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] Beforehand.

Ich bischop sayd *to-for-hand*
For syȝt of the uernacul hath graunt
xl dayus to pardon,
And ther-with-al her benisun.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

toforent, tofornt, *adv.* and *prep.* See *tofore*.

tofrusht, *v. t.* [ME. *tofrusshen*, *tofruschen;* < *to-*[2] + *frush*[1].] To break or dash in pieces.

Thai . . . swour that he [the engynour] suld dey, bot he Prowyt on the sow [engine] sic sutelté
That he *to fruschyt* [hyr] ilk dele. *Barbour*, Bruce, xii. 407.

toft[1] (tôft), *n.* [Also *tuft* (see *tuft*[1]); < ME. *toft* (AL. *toftum*), < Icel. *toft*, *topt*, *tupt*, *tomt*, a knoll, a clearing, a cleared space, an inclosed piece of ground, = Norw. *tomt*, *tuft* = Sw. *tomt*, a clearing, *toft*, the site of a house, = Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; lit. an empty space, < Icel. *tōmt* (= Sw. *tomt*), a neut. of *tōmr* = Sw. *tom*, etc., empty: see *toom*.] 1. A hillock; a slightly elevated and exposed site; open ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As I beo-heold in-to the est an-heiȝ to the sonne,
I sauh a tour on a *toft* trieelly i-maket.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 14.

2. A messuage; a house and homestead. Also *toftstead*.

Worsthorne was the property of Henry de Wrdest, in the reign of Stephen, or Henry II., who granted a *toft* and a croft in the vill of Wrdest to Henry the son of Adam de Winhill. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 38.

3. In *Eng. common law:* (*a*) A messuage the tenant of which is entitled by virtue of it to rights of common in other land in the parish or district.

A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or inclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ix. 1.

(*b*) A piece of ground on which a messuage formerly stood, and which, though the messuage be gone to decay, is still called by a name indicating something more than mere land.

toft[2] (tôft), *n.* [< *tuft*[2].] A grove of trees. *Bailey*, 1731.

toftman (tôft'man), *n.*; pl. *toftmen* (-men). [< *toft*[1] + *man.*] The owner or occupier of a toft.

toftstead (tôft'sted), *n.* Same as *toft*[1], 2.

The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a *toftstead*. *Archæologia*, XLVI. 415.

tofus, *n.* A variant of *tophus* for *toph*.

tog[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *tug*.

tog[2] (tog), *n.* [A slang term, perhaps < OF. *togue*, *toge*, L. *toga*, a robe: see *toge*, *toga*. Hence *tog*, *v.*, *togeman*, *togman*, and *toggery*.] A garment: usually in the plural.

Look at his *togs*—superfine cloth, and the heavy-swell cut! *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

What did I do but go to church with all my topmost *togs!* And that not from respect alone for the parson. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, vii.

Long tog, a coat. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798.—**Long togs** (*naut.*), shore clothes.

I took no "*long togs*" with me; . . . being dressed like the rest, in white duck trousers, blue jacket, and straw hat. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 131.

tog[2] (tog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *togged*, ppr. *togging*. [< *tog*[2], *n.*] To dress. [Slang.]

He was *tog'd* gnostically enough. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

Scrumptious young girls you *tog* out so finely,
Adorning the diggings so charming and gay.
Chambers's Journal, July, 1879, p. 368. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

★**toga** (tō'gä), *n.* [< L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. a covering, < *tegere*, cover: see *tect*, *tegument*. Cf. *toge*.] The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was a loose and flowing mantle or wrap, of irregular form, in which it differed from the kindred Greek garment, the himation, which was rectangular. It was made of wool, or sometimes (under the emperors) of silk, and its usual color was white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right to wear it was an exclusive privilege of the Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga prætexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the toga virilis. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates, of priests, and of persons discharging vows. The *toga picta* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.



Roman Toga.—Statue of the Emperor Tiberius.

togaed (tō'gäd), *a.* [< *toga* + *-ed*[2].] Equipped with or clad in a toga.

A couple of *togaed* effigies of recent grand-dukes. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 316.

togated (tō'gā-ted), *a.* [< L. *togatus*, wearing or entitled to wear the toga (< *toga*, toga: see *toga*), + *-ed*[2].] 1. Dressed in a toga or robe; draped in the classical manner.

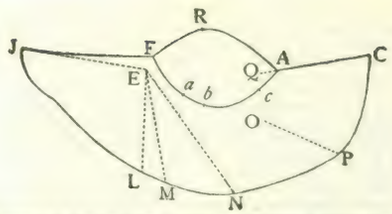


Diagram of Roman Toga (according to Müller, in "Philologus").

FRA, sinus of toga. As worn, point E was placed on the left shoulder, the edge FJ hanging down free in front of the body; the whole of the remainder of the garment was then thrown diagonally around the back, so that *a* on the seam of the sinus came under the right elbow, and *b* at the middle of the waist in front; the seam was now directed upward, so that the point *c* approximately covered E, where the garment first touched the body. The last third of the toga, OPCQ, was thrown over the left shoulder and fell to the ground in voluminous folds, draping the back. The so-called umbo or nodus of the toga was found at F, over the left breast, at the point of junction of the sinus. Point L fell over the left calf, point M over the right, and point N over the left wrist.

On a Marble . . . is the Effigies of a Man *Togated*. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 146.

The University, the mother of *togated* Peace. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. (*Richardson.*)

Hence—**2.** Stately; majestic.

What homebred English could ape the high Roman fashion of such *togated* words as
"The multitudinous sea incarnadine"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 161.

toge† (tōg), *n.* [ME. **toge* or *togue* (see the first quot.); < OF. *toge*, *togue*, F. *toge* = Sp. Pg. It. *toga*, < L. *toga*, toga: see *toga*.] A toga.

Alle with taghte mene and towne in *togers* [read *toges*? *togues*?] fulle ryche,
Of saunke realle in suyte, sexty [Romaynes] at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

Why in this woolvish *toge* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouches? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 122.

[The above is a modern reading; in the first folio the reading is *tongue;* later folios have *gown*. Compare *toged*.]

toged (tō'ged), *a.* [< *toge* + *-ed*[2].] Clad in a toga; togated.

The bookish theoric,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 25.

[The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued*.]

togederet, togedret, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *together*.

togeman†, **togman**† (tōg'-, tog'man), *n.* [< *tog*[2] + *man.*] A cloak.

Sometime shall come in some Rogue, some picking knave, a Nimble Prig, . . . and plucketh off as many garments as be ought worth, that he may come by, and worth money, and . . . maketh port sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some be soon ready in the morning, for want of their Casters and *Togemans*. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 105.

together (tǒ-ge*TH*'ėr), *adv.* [Formerly or dial. also *togeder*, *togider*, *togither* (Sc. *thegither*); < ME. *togeder*, *togedere*, *togedre*, *togidere*, *togidre*, *togadere*, < AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgædre*, *tōgeador*, together, < *tō*, to, + *geador*, *gador*, at once, together: see *gather*. Cf. *togethers*.] **1.** In company; in conjunction; simultaneously.

Mercifully ordain that we may become aged *together*. Tobit viii. 7.

The subject of two of them [panels of sculpture] is his [Maximilian's] confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 535).

Together let us beat this ample field. *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 9.

2. In the same place; to the same place.

The kynges were sette *to-geder* at oon table. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live *together*. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, I. 157.

3. In the same time; contemporaneously.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet of the age. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

4. The one with the other; with each other; mutually.

Pilgrymes and palmers pliȝted hem *togidere*
To seke seynt Iames and seyntes in rome.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 46.

When two or more concepts are compared *together* according to their comprehension, they either coincide or they do not. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xii.

5. In or into combination, junction, or union; so as to unite or blend: as, to sew, knit, pin, bind, or yoke two things *together*.

Kyng David . . . putte theise 2 Names [Jebus and Salem] *to gidere*, and cleped it Jebusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 73.

What therefore God hath joined *together*, let no man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

I'll manacle thy neck and feet *together*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 461.

The small faction which had been held *together* by the influence and promises of Prince Frederic had been dispersed by his death. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. Without intermission; uninterruptedly; on end.

Can you sit seven hours *together*, and say nothing? *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hours *together* upon anything. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

To consist, get, hang, etc., **together.** See the verbs.—**Together with,** in union, combination, or company with.

This Earth, *together with* the Waters, make one Globe and huge Ball, resting on it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

He [the Moorish king] had a mighty host of foot-soldiers, *together with* squadrons of cavalry, ready to scour the country. *Irving*, Granada, p. 11.

togethers† (tǒ-ge*TH*'ėrz), *adv.* [< ME. *togederes;* < *together* + adverbial gen. *-es.*] Same as *together*.

The next day he assembled all the Captaines of his army *togethers*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

toggel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *toggle*.

toggery (tog'ėr-i), *n.* [< *tog*[2] + *-ery.*] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Had a gay cavalier
Thought fit to appear
In any such *toggery*—then 'twas term'd "gear."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

This party . . . was not brilliantly composed, except that two of its members were gendarmes in full *toggery*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 150.

★**toggle** (tog'l), *n.* [Formerly also *toggel*, *toggil;* appar. a dim. form, connected with *tug* (ME. *toggen*), *tow*[1]. Cf. *tuggle.*] **1.** *Naut.*, a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; also, a pin passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.

The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, viii. (*Davies.*)

2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint: a mechanical device for transmitting force or pressure at a right angle with its direction. See *toggle-joint*, and cut under *stone-breaker*.—**Blubber-toggle,** a blubber-fid (which see, under *fid*).

★**toggle** (tog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toggled*, ppr. *toggling*. [< *toggle*, *n.*] To fix or fasten (itself in something) like a toggle-iron; used reflexively, to stick fast.

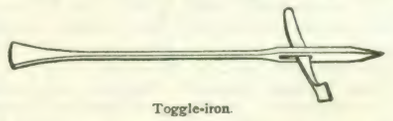
A rocket at short range was fired entirely through the body of a whale, and *toggled itself* on the side. *Fisheries of U. S.*, X. ii. 254.

toggle-bolt (tog'l-bōlt), *n.* See *toggle*, 1.

toggle-harpoon (tog'l-här-pön″), *n.* The common toggle-iron.

toggle-hole (tog'l-hōl), *n.* A hole made, as in blubber, for inserting a toggle.

toggle-iron (tog'l-ī″ėrn), *n.* The form of whalers' harpoon now in general use, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs; the instrument used in first striking a whale (when explosives are not employed), for fastening it to the whale-boat by means of a tow-line, so that the boat may be hauled up to the whale, and the latter be killed by hand-lancing at close quarters, or by bomb-lancing at longer range.



Toggle-iron.

It consists of a harpoon-shank and socket without any stationary barbed flukes; upon the extreme end of the shank is a blade, working upon the principle of a toggle. This blade has a cutting edge for penetrating the blubber, and a dull back which prevents it from cutting its way out when the line is hauled upon. Also called simply the *iron*.

toggle-joint (tog'l-joint), *n.* In *mech.*, a joint formed of plates or bars hinged together in such manner that when at rest the two parts form a bend called the *knuckle;* an elbow- or knee-joint. It is used by applying power, by any mechanical means such as a screw, a piston, or a lever, against the knuckle, when the tendency of the two leaves or bars to extend exerts a powerful pressure. This device is much used in printing-presses and other presses. See *toggle-press*. See also cuts under *skate* and *stone-breaker*.



Toggle-joint.

toggle-lanyard (tog'l-lan″yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

It [the toggle] has a hole near one end, through which a rope is attached, which is termed the *toggle-lanyard*. This lanyard is used in handling or confining the toggle. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 312.

toggle-press (tog'l-pres), *n.* A press in which impression is made by the simultaneous action

of two knee-shaped levers pressing against each other; a press which acts by a toggle-joint.

toght†, *a.* A Middle English form of *taut.*

togideret, togidret, *adv.* Middle English forms of *together.*

togidrest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *togethers.*

togman†, *n.* See *togeman.*

togot, *v. i.* [ME. *togon*, < AS. **togān* (= OHG. *zegān*) (cf. AS. *tōgangan* = OS. *tegangan*), < *tō*, apart, + *gān*, go: see *to*-[2] and *go.*] To go different ways; scatter.

Antony is shent, and put him to the flighte,
And al his folk *to-go*, that best go mighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 653.

togrind†, *v. t.* [ME. *togrinden*; < *to*-[2] + *grind.*] To grind or break to pieces; crush.

Good men for oure gultes he al *to-grynt* to dethe.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 62.

Oister shelles drie and alle *to grounde*
With harde pitche and with fygges doth the same.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

togs (togz), *n. pl.* See *tog*[2].

togue (tōg), *n.* [< Micmac *mtâksunch* ?] The Mackinaw or Great Lake trout, *Cristivomer namaycush*, called *longe* in Vermont. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2. [Maine.]

Togue.—One of the lake trout found in New England and the adjacent Eastern Provinces. *Togue* are . . . taken with a heavy trout tackle. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

The *togue* or gray trout of Maine and New Brunswick.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 304.

to-heap†, *adv.* [ME. *tohepe* = OFries. *tohape, tehape, tohope*; cf. Sw. *tillhopa* = Dan. *tilhobe*; < *to*[1] + *heap.*] Together.

If that Love ought lete his brydel go,
Al that was loveth asonder sholde lepe,
And lost were al that Love halt now *to-hepe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1764.

tohew†, *v. i.* [< ME. *tohewen*, < AS. *tōheáwan* (= OFries. *tehawa* = D. *tohouwen* = MLG. *tohouwen* = MHG. *zehouwen*, G. *zerhauen*), cut to pieces, < *tō*-, apart, + *heáwan*, cut, hew: see *to*-[2] and *hew*[1].] To cut or hack heavily; cut to pieces.

His helme *to-hewen* was in twenty places.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 638.

How grete pite is it that so feire children shull thus be slayn and alle *to hewen* with wronge and grete synne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

toho (tō-hō′), *interj.* A call to pointers or setters to halt or stop, as when running upon birds.

tohu bohu (tō′hö bō′hö). [F. *tohu-bohu*; from the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, translated 'without form' and 'void.'] Chaos.

It was surely impossible any man's reason should tell him the particular circumstances of the world's creation, as that its material principal was a *tohu* and *bohu*, that it was agitated by the divine spirit, that severall portions were form'd at severall times, that all was finished in six dayes space, etc. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 85.

toil[1] (toil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toilen, toylen* (Sc. *toilge, tulge*), appar. < OF. *toiller, touiller, toouiller, teouiller*, F. *touiller*, mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; origin unknown. Cf. *toil*[1], *n.* The sense 'labor, till' appears to be due in part to association with *till*[1] (ME. *tillen, tilen, tolen, tulien*, etc.), and the form is near to that of MD. *tuylen, teulen*, till, labor (see *till*[1]); but the AS. verb could not produce an E. form *toil*, and a ME. verb of such general import could hardly be derived from MD. The sense 'pull' may be due in part to association with *till*[3], *toll*[2].] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To pull about; tug; drag.

The dispitous Iewes nolde not spare
Til trie [choice] fruit weore tore and *toyled.*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 143.

His syre a soutere, . . .
His teeth with *toyling* of lether tatered [jagged] as a sawe!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

2. To harass; weary or exhaust by toil: often used reflexively (whence later, by omission of the reflexive pronoun, the intransitive use): sometimes with *out.*

For some paltry gaine,
He digs, & delves, & *toiels* himselfe with paine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

I am weary and *toiled* with rowing up and down in the seas of questions. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 4.

3. To labor; work; till.

Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To work, especially for a considerable time, and with great or painful fatigue of body or mind; labor.

Master, we have *toiled* all the night, and have taken nothing. Luke v. 5.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to *toil.*
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

All things have rest; why should we *toil* alone,
We only *toil*, who are the first of things?
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain.

The king of men, by Juno's self inspir'd,
Toil'd through the tents, and all his army fir'd.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 267.

Slow *toiling* upward from the misty vale,
I leave the bright enamelled zones below.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

=**Syn.** 1. To drudge, moil, strive. See the noun.

toil[1] (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toil, toile, toyle* (Sc. *tuilye, tuilue, toolye*, etc.); from the verb.] 1†. Confusion; turmoil; uproar; struggle; tussle.

Troilus, in the *toile*, turnyt was of hors,
Ffaght vppon fote felly agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6550.

And whan these com on ther was so grete *toile* and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

2. Harassing labor; labor accompanied with fatigue and pain; exhausting effort.

Pleasure 's a *Toil* when constantly pursu'd.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Sic as you and I,
Wha drudge and drive through wet and dry,
Wi' never ceasing *toil.*
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

It 's been a long *toil* for thee all this way in the heat, with thy child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

3. A work accomplished; an achievement.

Behold the boast of Roman pride!
What now of all your *toils* are known?
A grassy trench, a broken stone!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** 2. *Labor, Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*, *n.*); effort, exertion, pains.

toil[2] (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyl, toyle*; < OF. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, also a stalking-horse of cloth, a web (pl. *toiles*, toils, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts), F. *toile*, cloth, linen, sail, pl. toils, a net, etc., = Pr. *tela, teila* = Sp. *tela* = Pg. *tela, tea* = It. *tela*, < L. *tēla*, a web, a thing woven, orig. **texla*, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] A net, snare, or gin; any web, cord, or thread spread for taking prey.

There his welwoven *toyles* and subtil traines
He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 97.

I long have hunted for thee; and, since now
Thou art in the *toil*, it is in vain to hope
Thou ever shalt break out.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

The Law of itself [reason] is but like a *Toyl* to a wild Beast; the more he struggles, the more he is intangled.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

toile (twol), *n.* [F.: see *toil*[2].] Cloth: used in some technical names.—**Toile cirée**, oil-cloth, especially that which is of very fine or rare quality: the French term, often used in English.—**Toile colbert**, a kind of canvas used for embroidery: same as *connaught.* *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Toile d'Alsace**, a thin linen cloth used for women's summer dresses. Compare *toile de Vichy.*—**Toile de religieuse.** Same as *nun's-cloth* or *nun's-veiling.*—**Toile de Vichy**, a linen material used for summer dresses for women, generally having a simple striped pattern. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toilé (F. pron. two-lā′), *n.* [F., < *toile*, cloth: see *toil*[2].] In *lace-making*, the closely worked or mat part of the pattern; hence, the pattern in general, as distinguished from the ground.

toiler (toi′lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toyler*; < *toil*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who toils; one who labors in a wearying or unremitting manner.

I will not pray for those goodes in getting and heaping together whereof the *toylers* of the worlde thinke themselfes fortunate. *Udall*, On Pet. i.

★**toilet, toilette** (toi′let, toi-let′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toylet*; < OF. *toilette*, a cloth, a bag to put clothes in, F. *toilette*, a toilet, dressing-table, dressing-apparatus, dressing-gown, wrapper, dress, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see *toil*[2].] 1†. A cloth, generally of linen.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2†. An article made of linen or other cloth. (*a*) A cloth to be thrown over the shoulders during shaving or hair-dressing.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cast the linnen *toylet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your Majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 232. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) A cover for a dressing-table, or for the articles set upon it. Now called *toilet-cover.*

Toilet, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

(*c*) A bag or cloth case for holding clothing, etc.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, . . . a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes in. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

Hence—3†. The articles, collectively, used in dressing, as a mirror, bottles, boxes, brushes, and combs, set upon the dressing-table; a toilet-service.

The greate looking-glasse and *toilet* of beaten and massive gold was given by the Queene Mother.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1662.

And now, unveil'd, the *toilet* stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 121.

4. A dressing-table furnished with a mirror: more commonly called *toilet-table.*

Plays, operas, circles, I no more must view!
My *toilette*, patches, all the world, adieu!
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues, vi.

The lieutenant folded his arms, and, leaning against the *toilet*, sunk into a reverie.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 15.

5. The process of dressing; formerly, specifically, the dressing and powdering of the hair, during which women of fashion received callers.

I'll carry you into Company; Mr. Fainlove, you shall introduce him to Mrs. Clerimont's *Toilet.*
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 24.

His best blue suit . . . he wore with becoming calmness; having, after a little wrangling, effected what was always the one point of interest to him in his *toilette*—he had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in wear.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

6. The dress and make-up of a person: as, his *toilet* was not irreproachable; also, any particular costume: as, a *toilet* of white silk: in the last sense chiefly used by writers of "fashion articles."

Few places could present a more brilliant show of outdoor *toilettes* than might be seen issuing from Milby church at one o'clock. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

There are a great many things involved in a girl's *toilet* which you would never think of; the dress is not all, nor nearly all. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xv.

7. In *surg.*, the cleansing of the part after an operation, especially in the peritoneal cavity.

After the removal of the products of pregnancy the *toilet* of the peritoneal cavity may be made by sponges, towels, or a running stream of water from an elevated fountain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, II. 780.

To make one's toilet, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, and otherwise care for the person.

toilet-cap (toi′let-kap), *n.* A cap worn during the toilet, perhaps on account of the absence of the periwig.

I am to get my Lord a *toilet-cap*, and comb-case of silk, to make use of in Holland, for he goes to the Hague.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 13, 1660.

toilet-cloth (toi′let-klôth), *n.* The cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau, often embroidered or of lace.

toilet-cover (toi′let-kuv″ėr), *n.* A cover for a toilet-table, formerly often of rich stuffs, embroidery, etc., in later times more commonly of washable material decorated with ribbons, etc., which can be detached.

toilet-cup (toi′let-kup), *n.* A large cup or bowl used for any purpose connected with the toilet, as to receive small toilet articles of any kind. Compare *vide-poche.*

toileted (toi′let-ed), *a.* [< *toilet* + *-ed*[2].] Dressed. [Rare.]

And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent with the full-*toileted* fair.
Bret Harte, Argonauts (Mr. John Oakhurst), p. 120.

toilet-glass (toi′let-glâs), *n.* A looking-glass for use in the dressing-room, especially one set upon the toilet-table.

toilet-quilt (toi′let-kwilt), *n.* A cover for the toilet-table when quilted or piqué, ornamented with stitching or the like.

toilet-service (toi′let-sėr″vis), *n.* Same as *toilet-set.*

toilet-set (toi′let-set), *n.* The utensils collectively of porcelain, glass, silver, etc., for use in making the toilet.

toilet-soap (toi′let-sōp), *n.* Any fine quality of soap made up in cakes for use in the toilet.

toilet-sponge (toi′let-spunj), *n.* See *sponge.*

toilet-table (toi′let-tā″bl), *n.* A dressing-table; especially, a table arranged with the appurtenances of the toilet, and made somewhat ornamental, as with lace or ribbons.

When she [the bride] dropped her veil, Burton, who was best man on the occasion, felt forcibly reminded of the lace-covered *toilet-table* in her dressing-room.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxx.

toilette, *n.* See *toilet.*

toilful (toil'fûl), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious.

> The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care.
> *Mickle,* Liberty, st. 17.

toilfully (toil'fûl-i), *adv.* In a toilful or laborious manner.

> His thoughts were plainly turning homeward, as appeared by divers *toilfully* composed and carefully sealed letters. *The Atlantic,* LXV. 97.

toilinette, toilinet (toi-li-net'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *toile,* cloth: see *toil*[2].] A cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk: used for vests.

toilless (toil'les), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-less.*] Free from toil.

toilous† (toi'lus), *a.* [< ME. *toilus, toyllous;* < *toil*[1] + *-ous.*] Laborious; officious; busy.

> Troilus so *toilus* with his triet strenght,
> Marit of the Mirmydons meruell to wete.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10071.

toilsome (toil'sum), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-some.*] Attended with toil; demanding or compelling toil; laborious; fatiguing.

> Yea, a hard and a *toilsome* thing it is for a bishop to know the things that belong unto a bishop.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 24.
>
> These duties are beyond measure minute and *toilsome.*
> *Burke,* Rev. in France.

=**Syn.** Onerous, tedious.

toilsomely (toil'sum-li), *adv.* In a toilsome or laborious manner.

> Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water. *Bp. Hall,* The Gibeonites.

toilsomeness (toil'sum-nes), *n.* The character of being toilsome; laboriousness.

> The *toilsomeness* of the work and the slowness of the success ought not to deter us in the least.
> *Abp. Secker,* Sermons, II. xxii.

toil-worn (toil'wōrn), *a.* Exhausted or worn out with toil.

> He [Lessing] stands before us like a *toil-worn* but unwearied and heroic champion, earning not the conquest but the battle. *Carlyle,* German Literature.

toise (toiz), *n.* [< F. *toise* (ML. *teisia, thaisia*), a fathom, a measure of about six feet (with variations in different places), = It. *tesa,* a stretching, < L. *tensa,* fem. of *tensus,* pp. of *tendere,* stretched: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2]. For the form, cf. *poise.*] An old measure of length in France, containing 6 French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

> You might have heard the contention within our bodies, brother Shandy, twenty *toises.*
> *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, v. 38.

toisech, toshach (toi'seċh, tosh'aċh), *n.* [Gael. *toiseach,* precedence, advantage, the beginning.] In the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the maormor. The name appears in the "Book of Deir," along with that of the maormor, in grants of lands to the church as having some interest in the lands granted. The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the maormor.

toison (toi'zon; F. pron. two-zôṅ'), *n.* [< F. *toison* = Pr. *tois, toisos* (cf. Sp. *tusón, toisón* = Pg. *tosão, tusão, tozão, tuzão* = It. *tosone,* < F.), a fleece, < LL. *tonsio(n-),* a shearing, < L. *tondere,* pp. *tonsus,* shear, clip: see *tonsure.*] The fleece of a sheep.—**Toison d'or,** the golden fleece: used specifically in connection with the famous honorary order of that name, and denoting either the order itself or the jewel. See *golden fleece,* under *fleece.*



Toison d'Or.—Jewel of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

toit (toit), *n.* [Var. of *tut.*] 1. A cushion or hassock.—2. A settle. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

tok, *n.* See *tock*[2].

toka (tō'kä), *n.* [Fijian.] A kind of war-club in use in the Fiji and other islands, formed of a heavy bar of wood bent forward, and ending in a sharp beak surrounded by a sort of collar or ring of blunt points or nail-heads.

Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* [So called from *Tokay* in Upper Hungary.] 1. A rich and heavy wine, somewhat sweet in taste and very aromatic, produced in northern Hungary near the town of Tokay. It bears great age, and is esteemed as a sweet dessert- or liqueur-wine.—2. A California wine made up and named in imitation of the above.—3. A variety of grape.—**Flaming Tokay,** a choice variety of the California Tokay grape.

token (tō'kn), *n.* [< ME. *token, tokene, tokyn, tokne,* earlier *taken,* < AS. *tācen, tācn* = OS. *tēkan* = OFries. *teken, tekn, teiken* = D. *teeken* = MLG. *tēken* = OHG. *zeihhan,* MHG. G. *zeichen,* sign, mark, note, token, proof, miracle, = Icel. *teikn,* also *tākn* (< AS.?) = Sw. *tecken* = Dan. *tegn* = Goth. *taikns,* a mark, sign, token; akin to AS. *tǣcan,* teach; cf. Gr. *δεῖγμα,* example, proof, < *δεικνύναι,* show: see *teach*[1].] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; an evidence.

> And he [image of Justinian] was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hond: but it is fallen out thereof. And Men seyn there that it is a *tokene* that the Emperour hathe y lost a gret partie of his Londes and of his Lordschipes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 8.
>
> They weare blacks eight dayes in *token* of mourning.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 304.
>
> He never went away without leaving some little gift in the shape of game, fruit, flowers, or other *tokens* of kindness. *Lady Holland,* Sydney Smith, vii.

2. A characteristic mark or indication.

> I found him at the market, full of woe,
> Crying a lost daughter, and telling all
> Her *tokens* to the people.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Coxcomb, v. 3.
>
> Those who . . . were struck with death at the beginning, and had the *tokens* come out upon them, often went about indifferent easy, till a little before they died.
> *Defoe,* Journal of the Plague Year, p. 120.

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind; a keepsake; a souvenir; a love-gift.

> It was a handkerchief, an antique *token*
> My father gave my mother.
> *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2. 216.

4. Something that serves as a pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; witness.

> And therby ys the place, shewyd by a *token* of a ston, wher Judas betrayed our Savyor to the Jewys with a kysse.
> *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.
>
> Give me a glove,
> A ring to show for *token!*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 40.

5. A signal.

> And he that betrayed him had given them a *token,* saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.
> Mark xiv. 44.
>
> He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell vpon hym and slew hym.
> *Fabyan,* Chron., cxxiii.

6. A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It differs from a coin in being worth much less



Obverse. Reverse.

Token of R. Cottam of Reading, Berkshire, England, 1669.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

than its nominal value, and in its being issued, as a rule, by private persons, without governmental sanction, as a guaranty that the issuer will on demand redeem the token for its full nominal value in the legal currency of the country. Tokens have generally been issued by tradesmen to provide a convenient small change when there was an absence or scarcity of the government coinage of the smaller denominations of money. Leaden tokens, now very scarce, were issued by tradesmen under Elizabeth and James I. In 1613 took place the (quasi-governmental) issue of Harrington tokens. (See *Harrington.*) During the Commonwealth and under Charles II. (1648–72) the tradesmen and tavern-keepers of nearly all English towns issued brass and copper tokens, generally inscribed with the name, address, and trade of the issuer, and with the nominal value of the piece, usually 1d., ½d., or ¼d. These specimens are known to collectors as the "seventeenth-century tokens." The "eighteenth-" and "nineteenth-century tokens" were issued by English tradesmen and by other persons between 1787 and 1813. They are larger and of much better workmanship than the earlier tokens, and are generally struck in copper and bronze (2d., 1d., ½d., etc.), though some specimens were issued in silver (1s., 6d., etc.). In 1811 silver tokens for 5 shillings, 3 shillings, and 18 pence were issued by the Bank of England, and were known as the "Bank tokens." See also cut under *tavern-token.*



Obverse.



Reverse.

Kent Token, 1794.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> There 's thy penny,
> Four *tokens* for thee.
> *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, v. 2.

7. In Presbyterian churches in Scotland, a voucher, usually of lead or tin, and often stamped with the name of the parish or church, given to duly qualified members previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and returned by the communicant when he takes his place at the table. Cards have now very generally taken the place of these tokens.—8. A measure or quantity of press-work: in Great Britain and New York, 250 impressions on one form; in Boston, Massachusetts, 500 impressions on one form. The token is not divisible: 200 impressions or 20 impressions on one form are rated as one token; 260 impressions or any excess of that number less than 500 are rated as two tokens.

> It has been mentioned that 250 sheets or a *token* per hour, printed on one side only, represent the work of two men at the hand-press. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 707.

9. In *weaving.* See the quotation.

> Several small bobbins with a little of the various colours of the weft that may be used—that is, when several kinds are employed. They are called *tokens,* and are raised by the Jacquard hooks attached, so as to remind the weaver which shuttle to use.
> *A. Barlow,* Weaving, p. 177.

10. Same as *tally*[1]. [English coal-fields.]—11. A thin bed of coal indicating the existence of a thicker seam at no great distance. [South Wales coal-field.]—**By token, by this token, by the same token,** phrases introducing a corroborative circumstance, almost equivalent to "this in testimony"; bearing the same marks; hence, associated with and calling to remembrance.

> *Roe.* Your father died about—let me see—
> *Mock.* About half a year ago.
> *Roe.* Exactly; *by the same token,* you got drunk at a hunting-match that very day seven-night he was buried.
> *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.
>
> Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending—*by the same token,* the boy left the hole as big as it was before.
> *Pepys,* Diary, Feb. 28, 1660.

More by token. See *more*[1].—**Nuremberg tokens,** an incorrect name for Nuremberg counters.—**Plague-token,** a small painless excrescence on the skin which was regarded as the first distinctive symptom of the plague; plague-spot.

token (tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *tokenen, toknen,* < AS. *tācnian* (= OHG. *zeichenen, zeihnan,* MHG. *zeichenen, zeichen,* G. *zeichnen* = Icel. *teikna, tākna* = Goth. *taiknjan*), token; from the noun. Cf. *betoken.*] 1†. To set a mark upon; designate.

> God *tokneth* and assygneth the tymes ablinge hem to heere proper ofices. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, i. meter 6.

[*Token* and *assign* translate the Latin *signat.*]

> *Eno.* How appears the fight?
> *Scar.* On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
> Where death is sure. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 10. 9.

2. To betoken; be a symbol of. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 2. 63.

> And by syde Rames ys a fayre Churche of oure Lady, whare oure Lord schewede hym to oure Lady, in thys lykenesse, that he *tokeneth* the Trynyte.
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 126.

3. To betroth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tokening† (tōk'ning), *n.* [< ME. *tokening,* < AS. *tācnung,* verbal n. of *tācnian,* token: see *token, v.*] 1. A token; a sign; a proof.

> And Troylus, my clothes everychon
> Shal blake ben, in *tokennynge,* herte swete,
> That I am out of this worlde ygon.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 779.

2. That which a thing betokens; meaning; interpretation.

> "Now," quod Merlin, "haue ye herde your a-vision and the *tokenynge,* and now I moste departe."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

tokenless (tō'kn-les), *a.* [< *token* + *-less.*] Without a token.

token-sheet (tō'kn-shēt), *n.* A turned-down sheet between the tenth and eleventh quires of every ream of paper as formerly prepared, serving to indicate the center of the ream.

tokenworth†, *n.* As much as may be bought for a token or farthing; a very small quantity.

> *Wimi.* Why, he makes no love to her, does he?
> *Lit.* Not a *tokenworth* that ever I saw.
> *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

tokology, *n.* See *tocology.*

toko-pat (tō-kō-pat'), *n.* A palm, *Livistona Jenkinsiana,* of Assam, whose leaves are used for making the umbrella-hats of the natives, for thatching, etc.

tola[1] (tō′lä), *n.* [Hind. *tola*, < Skt. *tulā*, a balance, < √ *tul*, lift up, weigh: see *talent*[1], *tolerate*.] The fundamental unit of weight of the empire of India, by law precisely equal to 180 grains troy. It is about half a grain heavier than the old *tola sicca*.

tola[2] (tō′lä), *n.* [Quichua.] In Peru, a native burial-mound.

The only monuments of this neighborhood that escaped the fury of the conquerors are the *tolas* or mounds.
Hassaurek, Four Years among Spanish Americans, p. 318.

tolai (tō′lī), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian hare, *Lepus tolai*.

tolasht, *v. t.* [ME. *tolasshen*; < *to*-[2] + *lash*[1].] To scourge severely.

Goo ye and bete hym and all *to-lasshe* hym.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

tolbooth, *n.* See *tollbooth*.

told (tōld). Preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

tole[1]†, *v.* Same as *toll*[2], *toll*[3].

tole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tool*[1].

Toledo (tō-lē′dō), *n.* [So called from *Toledo* (< L. *Toletum*), a city in Spain, long famous for manufacturing sword-blades of fine temper.] A sword-blade made, or supposed to be made, at Toledo in Spain, or a sword having such a blade; a Toledo blade or sword. Toledos were supposed to be of remarkably fine temper, and are said to have been of extraordinary elasticity.

You sold me a rapier; . . . you said it was a *toledo*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

toler, *n.* See *toller*[2].

tolerability (tol″e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Tolerableness. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

tolerable (tol′e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *tollerable*; < OF. *tolerable*, F. *tolérable* = Pr. *tollerable* = Sp. *tolerable* = Pg. *toleravel* = It. *tollerabile*, < L. *tolerabilis*, that may be endured, < *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment, than for that city.
Mat. x. 15.

2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable.

That langage that in the chambre is *tollerable* in place of iugement or great assembly is nothing commendable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without positive approval or disapproval; passable; mediocre;

The new front towards ye gardens is *tollerable*, were it not drown'd by a too massie and clomsie pair of stayres of stone. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 9, 1658.

I only meant her to make a *tolerable* figure, without surpassing any one. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

4. In fair health; passably well. [Colloq.]

We're *tolerable*, sir, I thank you.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvi.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Endurable, bearable.—3. Indifferent, ordinary, so-so.

tolerableness (tol′e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tolerable. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 137.

tolerably (tol′e-ra-bli), *adv.* In a tolerable manner; in any sense.

tolerance (tol′e-rans), *n.* [Formerly also *tollerance*; < OF. *tolérance*, F. *tolérance* = Pr. *tolleransa* = Sp. Pg. *tolerancia* = It. *tolleranza*, < L. *tolerantia*, endurance, < *toleran(t-)s*, enduring, tolerant: see *tolerant*.] 1. The state or character of being tolerant. (*a*) The power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; endurance: as, *tolerance* of heat or cold.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came into the market-place, and stood naked, quaking, to shew his *tolerance*. *Bacon*, Works, [illegible]

(*b*) A disposition to be patient and indulgent toward those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging of the opinions or conduct of others.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*.
Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II., App.

2. The act of tolerating; toleration.

Remember that the responsibility of *tolerance* lies with those who have the wider vision.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

3. In *med.*, the power, either congenital or acquired, which an individual has of resistance to the action of a poison. Also *toleration*.—4. In *minting*, same as *allowance*[1], 7. See also *remedy*, 4. Also *toleration*.

The limit of *tolerance* of the gold dollar being $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (nearly double the limit of abrasion), the gold dollar will continue current until reduced in weight below 25.55 grains. *Report Sec. Treasury*, 1886, I. 271.

=Syn. 1 (*b*). Catholicity, liberality.—1 (*b*) and 2. *Tolerance*, *Toleration*. Generally *tolerance* refers to the spirit, and *toleration* to the conduct. One may show *toleration* from policy, without really having the spirit of *tolerance*. See *tolerate*.

tolerant (tol′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *tolerant*, F. *tolérant* = Sp. Pg. *tolerante* = It. *tollerante*, < L. *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] I. *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; enduring.

The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions, and *tolerant* towards those of others. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. In *med.*, able to receive or endure without effect, or without pernicious effect.

The amount required to produce its effect [that of ipecacuanha] varies considerably, children as a rule being more *tolerant* than adults. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 210.

II. *n.* One who tolerates; especially, one who is free from bigotry; a tolerationist.

Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant*.
J. Morley, Voltaire, iii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tolerantly (tol′e-rant-li), *adv.* In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

tolerate (tol′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tolerated*, ppr. *tolerating*. [Formerly also *tollerate*; < L. *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* (> It. *tollerare* = Pg. Sp. *tolerar* = Pr. *tollerar* = OF. *tolerer*, F. *tolérer*), endure, tolerate, < √ *tol*, in *tollere*, bear, lift, *tuli*, perf. of *fero*, bear; cf. Gr. *τλῆναι*, suffer, Skt. √ *tul*, lift, lift up, weigh, > *tulā*, balance (see *talent*[1]).] 1. To sustain or endure; specifically, in *med.*, to endure or support, as a strain or a drug, without pernicious effect.—2. To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; put up with; endure; refrain from restraining; treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; forbear to judge of or condemn with bigotry and severity: as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

The Gospel commands us to *tollerate* one another, though of various opinions. *Milton*, True Religion.

They would soon see that criminal means once *tolerated* are soon preferred. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

=Syn. 2. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. (see *allow*[1]); brook, put up with, abide, bear, bear with.

toleration (tol-e-rā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *tolleration*; < OF. *toleration*, F. *tolération* = OSp. *toleracion* = It. *tollerazione*, < L. *toleratio(n-)*, < *tolerare*, pp. *toleratus*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1†. The act of sustaining or enduring; endurance.

There is also moderation in *tolleration* of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tullie is called equabilitie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 14.

2. The act of tolerating; allowance made for what is not wholly approved; forbearance.

The indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.
South.

3. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; also, the liberty granted by the governing power of a state to every individual to hold or publicly teach and defend his religious opinions, and to worship whom, how, and when he pleases, provided that he does not thereby violate the rights of others or infringe laws designed for the protection of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the governing power; the effective recognition by the state of the right which every person has to enjoy the benefit of all the laws and of all social privileges without any regard to difference of religion.

To this succeeded the King's declaration for an universal *tolleration*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Toleration is of two kinds: the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration*; and the admitting them without distinction to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration*. *Paley*, Elements of Political Knowledge, x.

4. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of differences of opinion, conduct, or the like; tolerance.—5. In *med.* and *physiol.*, same as *tolerance*, 3.

Military surgery supplies many illustrations of *toleration* of shock and mildness of collapse after severe injuries to the medullary substance of the hemispheres.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 328.

6. Same as *tolerance*, 4.

In Germany and in the United States all silver coins, in France and Austria the major silver coins, are of the fineness 900, with a *toleration* of 3 units.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 71.

7. A license to gather oysters or operate oyster-beds. The fee is a *toleration fee*. [Brookhaven, Long Island.]—**Act of Toleration**, in *Eng. law*, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary (1689), cap. 18, by which Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, on condition of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles, with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc., were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms. =Syn. See *tolerance*.

tolerationist (tol-e-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *toleration* + *-ist*.] One who advocates toleration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 552.

tolerator (tol′e-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *tolerator*, one who endures, < L. *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] One who tolerates. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 139.

tolhouset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tollhouse*.

tolibant† (tol′i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

toling, *n.* See *tolling*[2].

tolipane†, *n.* Same as *turban*.

toll[1] (tōl), *n.* [< ME. *tol*, *tolle*, < AS. *toll*, *toln* = OS. *tolna* = OFries. *tolne*, *tolene*, *tolen* = D. *tol* = MLG. *toln*, *tolen*, *tollen*, *tolne*, *tolle* = OHG. MHG. *zol*, G. *zoll* = Icel. *tollr* = Sw. *tull* = Dan. *told* (Goth. not recorded), toll, duty, custom; < LL. (ML.) *tolōnēum*, *tolōnium*, popular forms of LL. *telōnēum*, *telōnium*, < Gr. *τελωνεῖον*, also *τελώνιον*, a tollhouse, custom-house, < *τελώνης*, a collector or farmer of taxes, < *τέλος*, tax, toll, custom.] A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some use or privilege or other reasonable consideration.

An abbot of Abingdon, in return for a *toll* of herrings which their barges paid in passing, consented to cut a new channel for their transit.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 421.

Therfor ȝelde ȝe to alle men dettis, to whom tribut, tribut, to whom *tol*, *tol* [custom, A. V.].
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7.

Toulouse the riche,
I ȝif the . . .
The *tolle* and the tachementez, tavernez and other,
The towne and the tenementez with towrez so hye,
That towchez to the temperaltee, whilles my tyme lastez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

The word *toll*, in its earliest use, appears to have signified a franchise enjoyed by lords of manors, and is defined by Glanvill as the liberty of buying and selling in one's own land. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 436.

(*a*) The payment claimed by the owners of a port for goods landed or shipped there.

Of wine, a *toll* in the strictest sense of the term was taken by the king's officer from every ship having in cargo ten casks or more, on the arrival of the ship at a port in England—viz., one cask from a cargo of ten up to twenty casks, and two casks from a cargo of twenty or more, unless the *toll* formed the subject of a composition in the way of a money payment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 83.

(*b*) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break the soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures. (*c*) A portion of grain retained by a miller as compensation for grinding. (*d*) A fixed charge made by those concerned in the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, etc., for the passage, as at a toll-gate, of persons, goods, and cattle. (*e*) A compensation for services rendered, especially for transportation or transmission: as, canal *tolls*, railway *tolls*, and other charges have raised the price of wheat.

As the expense of carriage is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the *toll*, come cheaper to the consumer than they would otherwise have done.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

The estimate for special despatches includes telegraph *tolls* and pay of the correspondents who furnish the news.
The Century, XL. 260.

Toll thorough, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or crossing a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

Toll thorough is paid for the use of a highway. In this case, if charged by a private person, some consideration, such as repair of the highway, must be shown, as such a toll is against common right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 436.

Toll traverse, the toll exacted for passage or traffic over private land, bridges, ferries, etc.—**Toll turne**, or **turn toll**, a toll paid at the return of beasts from a fair or market where they were not sold.—**To run toll**, to avoid the payment of toll by running through the toll-gate. =Syn. *Duty*, *Tribute*, etc. See *tax*.

toll[1] (tōl), *v.* [< ME. *tollen* = Icel. *tolla* = Sw. *tulla* = Dan. *tolde*, tax, take toll; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To pay toll or tailage, as on a purchase.

As ich leyue for the lawe asketh
Marchauns for here merchaundise in meny place to *tollen*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 51.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for this; I'll none of him. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 149.

2. To take toll; exact or levy toll; especially, to take a portion of grain as compensation for grinding.

Wel coude he stelen corn and *tollen* thryes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 562.

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominion.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 154.

II.† *trans.* To take as a part of a general contribution or tax; exact as a tribute.

Like the bee, *tolling* [var. *culling*] from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 75.

For the Customers of the King of Turkeman *tolled*, of euery flue and twentie, one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

toll[2] (tōl), *v. t.* [Also irreg. *tole*, formerly *toal;* < ME. *tollen*, later sometimes *tolen*, draw, allure, entice, *tollien*, also *tullen*, draw, allure, entice, *tille*, < AS. **tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, draw away from the mark, allure: see *till*[3].] 1†. To draw; pull; tug; drag.

But as a traytour atteynted thei *toled* hym and tugged hym. *York Plays*, p. 482.

The sensitive appetite often, yea and for the most part, *toaleth* and haleth the will to consent and follow her pleasures and delights. *T. Wright*, Passions of the Mind, i. 8.

2. To tear in pieces. *Halliwell* (under *tole*). [Prov. Eng.]—3. To draw; invite; entice; allure.

'Tis a mermaid
Has *tol'd* my son to shipwreck.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The farmer *tolled* the animal out of his sty, and far down the street, by tempting red apples.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 60.

toll[3] (tōl), *v.* [Formerly also *tole;* a particular use of *toll*[2], pull, the sense having passed from 'pull a bell,' i. e. pull the rope so as to make the bell sound, to 'make the bell sound.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause (a bell) to sound with single strokes slowly and regularly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, for announcing a death, or to give solemnity to a funeral; specifically, to ring (a bell) by striking it with a hammer without swinging.

To *Toll* a Bell, which is to make him strike onely of one side. *Minsheu*, 1617.

I heard the bell *toll'd* on thy burial day.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

A bell of very moderate weight will soon pull an ordinary wall to pieces if rung in full swing across it. The bells in "bell gables" can hardly ever be safely rung for that reason, but only *tolled*.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 372.

2. To give out or utter by tolling or striking, as the sound of a bell or a clock.

And bells *toll'd* out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

Clear and loud
The village-clock *tolled* six.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

3. To call attention to or give notice of by slowly measured sounds of a bell; ring for or on account of.

A sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 103.

One set slow bell will seem to *toll*
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

II. *intrans.* To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck singly and at regular intervals, as in calling meetings, or at funerals, or to announce the death of a person.

The clocks do *toll*,
And the third hour of drowsy morning name.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

The Curfew Bell
Is beginning to *toll*.
Longfellow, Curfew.

toll[3] (tōl), *n.* [Formerly also *tole;* < *toll*[3], *v.*] The sounding of a bell with slowly measured single strokes.

But here some seventeen years after they were bid to a bitter banquet: all slaine at the *tole* of a bell throughout the whole Island, which is called to this day the Sicilian Even-song. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 185.

toll[4] (tōl), *v. t.* [< L. *tollere*, lift up, take away: see *tolerate*.] In *law*, to take away; vacate; annul.—**To toll an entry**, in *law*, to annul and take away a right of entry.

tollable (tō'la-bl), *a.* [< *toll*[1] + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of toll: as, *tollable* goods.

tollage (tō'läj), *n.* [< *toll*[1] + *-age*.] Toll; exaction or payment of toll.

By taxyng and *tollage*. *Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 364.

By Leofric her Lord yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marts by *tollage* who expell'd;
Whose Duchess, which desir'd this tribute to release,
Their freedom often begg'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 270.

tollart†, *n.* [Also *tollur:* "so called because bounds are terminated by holes cut in the earth, which must be renewed and visited once a year" (< Corn. *toll, doll*, a hole), "or because he receives the tolls or dues of the lord of the soil" (see *toller*[1]). *Borlase* (*Jago*).] Same as *bounder*, 3.

toll-bait (tōl'bāt), *n.* Minced or chopped bait thrown overboard to toll, lure, or attract fish; gurry-bait; tollings. It is usually chum or stosh, and is often salted to keep until wanted for use. The process of using toll-bait is often called *chumming* or *chumming up*. Also *throw-bait*.

In the old style mackerel fishing, however, clams were chopped up (often with a mixture of menhaden) and sprinkled overboard as *toll-bait* to attract the mackerel to the surface. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 594.

toll-bar (tōl'bär), *n.* A bar or beam, or (now usually) a gate, thrown across a road or other passage at a tollhouse, for the purpose of preventing passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., from passing without payment of toll; a turnpike. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It would often be nearly 1 o'clock A. M. before we reached the Newington *toll-bar*, which was our general point of separation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

toll-book (tōl'bůk), *n.* A book in which horses, cattle, and goods to be sold at a fair were entered for payment of tolls.

Some that were Maides
E'en at Sun set, are now perhaps i' th' *Toale-booke*.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

tollbooth (tōl'böth), *n.* [Also *tolbooth;* < ME. *tolbothe* (= G. *zollbude* = Sw. *tullbod* = Dan. *toldbod*); < *toll*[1] + *booth*.] 1†. A booth, stall, or office where tolls, taxes, or duties are collected.

And whanne Jhesus passide fro thennus, he say a man, Matheu bi name, sittynge in a *tolbothe* [at the receipt of custom, A. V.; at the place of toll, R. V.].
Wyclif, Mat. ix. 9.

2. A town jail: so called with reference to the fact that the tollbooth or temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, in which the customs or duties were collected, was often used as a place of confinement or detention for such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling; hence, any prison.

The Maior refused to give them the keys of the *Tollbooth* or town-prison.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, vii. 25. (*Davies.*)

Adjacent to the *tolbooth*, or city jail of Edinburgh, is one of three churches into which the cathedral of St. Giles is now divided, called, from its vicinity, the Tolbooth Church. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

3. A town hall. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tollbooth (tōl'böth), *v. t.* [< *tollbooth*, *n.*] To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbet.*

toll-bridge (tōl'brij), *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

toll-collector (tōl'kŏ-lek″tor), *n.* 1. A functionary who collects tolls and charges.

The *Toll Collector* [of Chepping Wycombe] is appointed by the common council, during pleasure, to receive the tolls and stallage of the market and fair, and the quit-rents of the corporation. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 43.

2. A counter or registering device to indicate the number of persons passing a turnstile.—3. In a grain-mill, a device attached to the feed to take out the toll, or miller's compensation. *E. H. Knight.*

toll-corn (tōl'kôrn), *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.

toll-dish (tōl'dish), *n.* A dish or bowl for measuring the toll in mills. See *toll*[1] (*c*). Also formerly called *toll-hop*.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard. Now millers are to take for the tolle but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.
Dalton, Countrey Justice (1620). (*Nares.*)

"Take thy staff, Miller," he added, "and keep thy head," . . . the thieves in the meantime laughing and crying to their comrade, "Miller, beware thy *toll-dish* [humorously for head]!" *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

toller[1] (tō'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *tollere, tollare*, < AS. *tollere, tolnere* = OFries. *tolner* = D. *tollenaar* = MLG. *tollener, toller* = OHG. *zollanāri, zolneri*, MHG. *zolnære, zolner*, G. *zöllner* = Dan. *tolder;* as *toll*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer.

Taillours and tynkeres and *tolleres* in marketes,
Masons and mynours and many other craftes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 220.

2. In a grist-mill, an attachment for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist; a toll-collector. *E. H. Knight.*

toller[2] (tō'lėr), *n.* [Also *toler;* < *toll*[2] + *-er*[1].] A variety of dog used in decoying ducks. See *tolling*[1], 3. [U. S.]

toller[3] (tō'lėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

tollery†, (tō'lėr-i), *n.* [< ME. **tollerie, tolrie;* < *toll*[1] + *-ery*.] The taking of tolls; tax-collecting.

Petre wente agen to fishing, but Mathew not to his *tolrie*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 138.

Tolletan (tol'e-tan), *a.* [ME. *Tolletane*, < L. *Toletanus*, pertaining to *Toletum*, < *Toletum*, a town in Spain, now *Toledo*.] Of or pertaining to Toledo.—**Tolletan tables**, same as *Alphonsine tables* (which see, under *Alphonsine*): so called as being adapted to the city of Toledo. Also *tables Toletanes*.

His *tables Tolletanes* forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 545.

toll-free (tōl'frē), *a.* Free from the obligation of paying toll or duty.

A remission of the feefarm of their city to the extent of 50*l.* a year, in order that all persons visiting York might be made *toll-free*. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

Behould the Teeth, which *Toul-free* grinde the food,
From whence themselues do reap more grief then good.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

toll-gate (tōl'gāt), *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.

It afforded a southern stranger a new kind of pleasure to travel so commodiously without the interruption of *toll-gates*.
Johnson, Journey to Western Islands (Works, VIII. 211).

toll-gatherer (tōl'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tolgadere;* < *toll*[1] + *gatherer*.] One who collects tolls or duties.

Matheu, that was of Judee, . . . fro the office of a *tolgaderer* . . . was clepid to God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Mat.

Toll-gatherers are ever ready to search and exact sound tribute. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 36.

toll-hall†, (tōl'hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tolehall;* < *toll*[1] + *hall*.] Same as *tollbooth*.

Skinners rew [row] reaching from the pillorie to the *tolehall*, or to the high crosse.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.).

toll-hop†, (tōl'hop), *n.* A toll-dish.

tollhouse (tōl'hous), *n.* [Formerly also *tolhouse;* < ME. *tolhous;* < *toll*[1] + *house*[1].] 1. Same as *tollbooth*. [Now prov. Eng. and rare.]

Our Sauyor Crist goyng by sawe the publycan named Leui, otherwyse Mathew, syttynge at the *tolhous*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

May not this person have been connected with the *tolhouse* or "tolbooth" (as our town halls were called in the Middle Ages)? In this place [Great Yarmouth] the name of *tolhouse* is still retained [1889].
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 213.

2. A house placed on or beside a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, where the toll-taker is stationed.

tolling[1] (tō'ling), *n.* [Also *toling;* verbal n. of *toll*[2], *v.*] 1. The use of toll-bait to attract fish; the practice or method of drawing fish, as a school of mackerel, by means of gurry, chum, or stosh thrown overboard. The tolling is done by one of a crew while the others fish.—2. *pl.* Toll-bait.—3. A method of decoying or luring ducks. See the quotation. [U. S.]

The system pursued on the Chesapeake Bay and the North Carolina Sounds, and known as *toling*, is the most successful. It is as follows: A small dog, an ordinary poodle, or one very much similar to that, white or brown in color, and called the toler breed, is kept for the purpose. It is trained to run up and down on the shore in the sight of the ducks, directed by the motion of his owner's hand. The curiosity of the ducks is excited, and they approach the shore to discover the nature of the object which has attracted their attention. They raise their heads, look intently, and then start in a body for the shore. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 271.

tolling[2] (tō'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *toling;* verbal n. of *toll*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of sounding a bell. See *toll*[3].—2. The sound produced by a bell under single measured strokes of the clapper.

It [the campanero] is especially celebrated for its extraordinary voice, which is compared with the *tolling* of a bell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 475.

The great superiority of tone of bells ringing in full swing over *tolling*, and even of *tolling* over striking by a clock hammer, has been often noticed.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 373.

3. A peculiar bell-like sound said to be made by bees before they swarm. [Scotch.]

Most observers also affirm that in the evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the queen, called *tolling* or calling. Mr. Hunter compares it to the notes of a pianoforte. *Edin. Encyc.*, art. Bee, quoted in Jamieson.

tolling-lever (tō'ling-lev″ėr), *n.* A lever or shank projecting from the top of the clapper, and pulled by means of a light rope, to sound the bell. It is designed to save the heavy swinging of the bell in a weak tower. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 371.

toll-man (tōl'man), *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

And now the turnpike-gates again
Flew open in short space;
The *toll-men* thinking, as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

tol-lol (tol-lol′), *a.* [Perhaps from *tolerable.*] Tolerably good; pretty fair. [Slang.]

tol-lol-ish (tol-lol′ish), *a.* Tolerable. [Slang.]

Lord Nelson, too, was pretty well—
That is, *tol-lol-ish!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mystic Selvagee.

tollon (tō-lōn′), *n.* [Also *toyon.* Amer. Sp.] The Californian holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia.*

tolo (tō′lō), *n.* [African.] The koodoo, *Strepsiceros kudu*, an African antelope. See *koodoo.*

tolosa-wood (tō-lō′sä-wùd), *n.* An Australian shrub or tree, *Pittosporum bicolor.*

tolsester† (tōl-ses′tėr), *n.* [ME. **tolsester* (ML. *tolsestrum*), < *toll*[1] + *sester, sexter* (< L. *sextarius*): see *sester, sexter.*] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Imp. Dict.*

tolsey† (tōl′si), *n.* [< *toll*[1] + *-sey* (for *see*[2] ?).] A tollbooth; also, a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held.

The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 239. (*Davies.*)

tolt (tōlt), *n.* [< ML. *tolta* (OF. *tolte*, etc.), < L. *tollere*, take away: see *toll*[4].] In *old Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.

Toltec (tol′tek), *n.* [Nahuatl *toltecatl*, artisan: pl. *tolteca.*] A member of a tribe which, according to tradition, coming from the north, occupied the Mexican plateau during several centuries previous to the advent of the Aztecs. Probably the traditions relating to the Toltecs originated through the amalgamation of historical reminiscences of a tribe whose capital was the city of Tula or Tollan, which was destroyed in prehistoric times, with those relating to a mythical people which was ruled by the god Quetzalcohuatl. A third group of traditions relating to the Toltecs describes them as the prehistoric tribe who were the inventors of all the arts and of all the knowledge that flourished in Mexico at the time of the conquest. They were believed to have invented the Mexican calendar. According to tradition they had their origin in the west, beyond the sea. Cf. Cyc. of Names.

Toltecan (tol′te-kan), *a.* [< *Toltec* + *-an.*] Relating to the family of ancient civilized peoples dwelling in Mexico, and in Peru and various parts of South America. *Encyc. Brit.*

tolter (tol′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tolteren*; cf. *totter.*] To struggle; flounder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tolu (tō-lū′ or tō′lū), *n.* [Short for *Tolu balsam* or *balsam of Tolu*, so called as being brought from *Tolu*, now *Santiago de Tolu*, in the United States of Colombia. The origin of *Tolu* in this name is not ascertained.] A balsam obtained from incisions through the bark of *Toluifera Balsamum*, an evergreen tree 60 or 80 feet high, found in the uplands of the United States of Colombia. It is a semi-fluid substance, becoming at length hard and brittle, of properties like those of the balsam of Peru, but less decided. It is somewhat used in medicine, and much more in perfumery, for burning pastilles. More fully named *balsam of tolu.*


Tolu-tree (*Toluifera Balsamum*).

toluene (tol′ū-ēn), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ene.*] Methyl benzene ($C_6H_5.CH_3$), a hydrocarbon forming a colorless mobile liquid having the odor of benzene, and of specific gravity 0·883 at 32° F. It is soluble to some extent in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, and dissolves iodine, sulphur, and many resins. It is obtained by the dry distillation of tolu and many other resinous bodies, by the action of potash on benzylic alcohol, and by heating toluic acid with lime. Also *toluol.*

tolug†, *v. t.* [ME. *toluggen, tologgen*; < *to-*[2] + *lug*[1].] To pull about.

Liȝtliche Lyer lepe awey thanne,
Lorkynge thorw lanes *to-lugged* of manye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 216.

toluic (tō-lū′ik), *a.* [< *tolu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from tolu.—**Toluic acid**, an aromatic monobasic acid ($C_6H_4.CH_3.CO_2H$), a homologue of benzoic acid. It has three isomeric modifications.

toluol (tol′ū-ol), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ol.*] Same as *toluene.*

tolutation† (tol-ū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *tolut-*, in *tolutim*, on a trot, *tolutaris*, trotting (< *tollere*, lift: see *tolerate*), + *-ation.* Cf. *trot*[1].] A pacing or ambling. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

tolu-tree (tō-lū′trē), *n.* The tree yielding tolu. See *tolu.*

Tolypeutes (tol-i-pū′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. τολυπεύειν, wind off, achieve, < τόλυπη, a clue, ball.] A genus of armadillos, of the family *Dasypodidæ*, including the three-banded armadillo or apar, *T. tricinctus.* Two others are described. See cut under *apar.*

tolypeutine (tol-i-pū′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tolypeutes* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to the genus *Tolypeutes*; like an apar.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Tolypeutes.*

★*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 50.

tom[1] (tom), *n.* [< ME. *Tomme, Thomme*, abbr. of *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. Θωμᾶς, < Heb. *Thoma*, lit. 'twin.' Cf. *Thomas Didymus*, 'Thomas the twin,' the name of one of the apostles.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A familiar form of the common Christian name *Thomas.* Used, like the name *Jack*, as a generic name for a man or a fellow, implying some degree of slight or contempt: as, a *tom*-fool; *Tom* o' Bedlam.

It happened one time that a *Tom* of Bedlam came up to him, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, saying, "Leap, *Tom*, leap."
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas More).

"*Tom* Raw, the Griffin," a name which used to be applied to a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 172.

2. Used, like *jack*, attributively or in composition with the name of an animal, a male: as, a *tom*-cat; hence, as a noun, a male; specifically, a male cat.

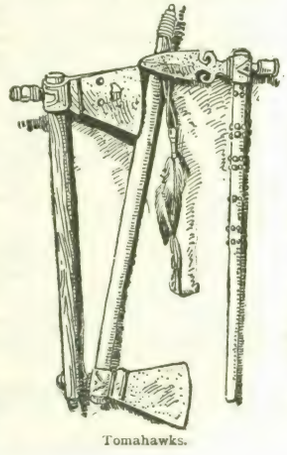
Tom = "male" is commonly used in the neighbourhood of Liphook, Hampshire, when little animals or birds are spoken of. The word frequently stands by itself, as in the question "Is it only the *toms* which sing?" i. e., only the male nightingales and cuckoos; but it also appears in numerous compounds. I have heard *tom*-rat, *tom*-rabbit, *tom*-mouse, *tom*-hedgehog, *tom*-ferret, *tom*-weasel, *tom*-robin, *tom*-thrush, *tom*-blackbird, *tom*-pigeon, *tom*-turkey. *Tom*-cock is rarely used in referring to the domestic fowl, but such words as *tom*-brahma and *tom*-bantam are quite common. A sparrow, however, is a jack-sparrow, and a dog or larger animal is, I believe, never a *tom.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 109.

Cats in each clime and latitude that dwell,
Brown, sable, sandy, grey, and tortoiseshell,
Of titles obsolete, or yet in use,
Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss.
Huddesford, Monody on Dick, an Academical Cat, Salmagundi, 1791. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.)

3†. The knave of trumps at gleek.

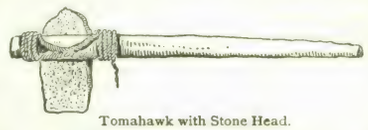
Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four: that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365. (*Nares.*)

4. A close-stool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A machine formerly used in gold-washing, first in the southern Atlantic States, and later in California, where, however, it was soon superseded by the sluice. It is a trough set in an inclined position, about 20 inches wide at the upper and 30 at the lower end, near which for a short distance the wooden bottom is replaced by one of perforated sheet-iron, the holes being about an inch in diameter. Through these holes the finer gravel and sand with the gold pass into a somewhat wider flat box with riffles, on which the precious metal is caught by the help of the current and the necessary amount of stirring with the shovel. The *tom* is something like the "rocker," except that it is longer, and has no rocking motion. Both are very rough and cheap machinery; and most of the stuff originally worked by their aid has been washed over again, and sometimes a great number of times.—**Bottle Tom**, the bottle-tit, a bird.—**Long tom.** (*a*) *Naut.*, a long gun as distinguished from a carronade; a large gun, especially when carried amidships on a swivel-carriage, etc., as distinguished from the smaller guns carried in broadside. (*b*) Same as def. 5, above. (*c*) A kind of large pitcher or water-can in use in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Old Tom.** See *old.*—**Tom and Jerry**, a highly spiced drink, which is made of eggs, sugar, rum, spices, hot milk, etc.—**Tom Cox's traverse.** See *traverse.*


Tomahawks.

tom[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *toom. Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 135.

tomahawk (tom′ą-hâk), *n.* [Formerly also (given as Indian) *tomahack* (Smith), *tamahaac* (Webster), *tamohake* (Strachey); of Amer. Ind. origin: Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a tomahawk: explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect—*otomahuk*, knock him down, *otámahwaw*, he is knocked down.] **1.** The war-ax of the Indians of North America. The head was sometimes the horn of a deer put through a piece of wood in the form of a pickax, sometimes a long stone sharpened at both ends, used in the same way. After the


Tomahawk with Stone Head.

advent of white traders iron was brought into use for the heads. The tomahawk is also used as a hatchet. (*Capt. John Smith.*) The blunt side of the head is sometimes formed into a pipe-bowl which communicates with a tubular hollow made in the handle, the whole serving as a tobacco-pipe.

It was and is the custom of the Indians to go through the ceremony of burying the *tomahawk* when they made peace; when they went to war they dug it up again. Hence the phrases "to bury the *tomahawk*" and "to dig up the *tomahawk*" are sometimes used by political speakers and writers with reference to the healing up of past disputes or the breaking out of new ones. *Bartlett.*

Then smote the Indian *tomahawk*
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a hatchet of some fanciful form, supposed to be an Indian tomahawk.—**To bury the tomahawk.** See the quotation from Bartlett, above.

★**tomahawk** (tom′ą-hâk), *v. t.* [< *tomahawk, n.*] To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

I have noticed, within eighteen months, the death of an aged person who was *tomahawked* by the Canadian savages on their last incursion to the banks of the Connecticut River. *Everett*, Orations, I. 385.

tomalley, tomally (to-mal′i), *n.* [Carib *taumali, taomali* (Davies, 1666), the inner parts of the crab, any piquant meat or sauce, = Galibi *toumaly*, also *touma*, sauce, broth, soup. Hence (through Sp.) *tamal*, q. v.] The soft yellowish or greenish hepatic substance or so-called liver of the lobster.

tomalline (to-mal′in), *n.* Same as *tomalley.*

toman, tomaun (tō-män′, -mân′), *n.* [Sometimes also *tomand*; = It. *tomano* (Florio), < Pers. *tōmān*, a coin so called, < Tatar *tōmān*, ten thousand.] A current gold coin of Persia, worth, nominally, 10 krans, but actually worth about 90 cents.

His chief would lose at least three thousand *tomans* of his income were this brigandage suppressed.
O'Donovan, Merv, xii.

tomata†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tomato. Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 64.

★**tomato** (tō-mä′tō or tō-mā′tō), *n.*; pl. *tomatoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *tomata*; = F. *tomate*, < Sp. Pg. *tomate*, < Nahuatl *tomatl*, a tomato.] The fruit of a garden vegetable, *Lycopersicon Lycopersicum*, native in tropical South America, now widely cultivated for its esculent fruit in temperate as well as tropical lands; also, the plant itself. The stem is ordinarily weak and reclining, much branched, becoming 4 feet long, but in a French variety—the upright or tree tomato—erect, and sustaining its own fruit. The leaves are interruptedly pinnate, and stain green by contact. It has a small yellow flower, the parts of which are often multiplied in cultivation. The fruit is a berry, normally one- or two-celled and small; under culture, often many-celled and complicated in structure as if by the union of several fruits, large and of a depressed-globose form. A simple pear-shaped form exists; and in the cherry-tomato, *L. cerasiforme*, and the variety *pimpinellifolium*, called currant-tomato, the fruit is scarcely larger than a large currant, and is borne in long racemes. The color is commonly some tint of red, sometimes yellow, in one variety nearly white. The tomato-fruit is of a soft, pulpy texture and peculiar slightly acid flavor. It is nutritious and wholesome, with laxative and antiscorbutic properties. The tomato was introduced into Europe early in the sixteenth century; but its esculent use in northern countries began much later. In the United States it was known only as a curiosity till about 1830. It is often called *love-apple*, a translation of the French *pomme d'amour*, which is a corruption of the former Italian name *pomo dei Mori*, the plant having reached Italy through Morocco. From this name aphrodisiac properties have been ascribed to it.—**Cannibal's tomato**, a Polynesian shrub, *Solanum Uporo*, with dark glossy foliage, and berries of the size, shape, and color of small tomatoes. The fruit is made into a sauce, and the leaves are used as a vegetable formerly considered a requisite of a cannibal feast.—**Cherry-tomato, currant-tomato.** See def.—**Husk-tomato.** Same as *strawberry-tomato.*—**Strawberry-tomato.** See *strawberry-tomato.*—**Tomato catchup.** See *catchup.*—**Tomato hawk-moth**, the tomato-sphinx.—**Tree-tomato.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) See *Cyphomandra.*

tomato-gall (tō-mä′tō-gâl), *n.* A gall made upon the twigs of the grape-vine in the United States by the gall-midge *Lasioptera vitis*: so

called on account of its resemblance to the fruit of the tomato.

tomato-plant (tō-mä′tō-plant), *n.* The herb tomato, particularly the young seedling intended for transplanting.

tomato-sauce (tō-mä′tō-sâs), *n.* A preparation of tomatoes to be used as a dressing for meat.

tomato-sphinx (tō-mä′tō-sfingks), *n.* The tomato hawk-moth, a sphingid, the adult of the tomato-worm.

tomato-worm (tō-mä′tō-wȅrm), *n.* The larva of the sphingid moth *Phlegethontius quinquemaculata*, the common five-spotted sphinx, which feeds on the foliage of the tomato-plant in the United States.



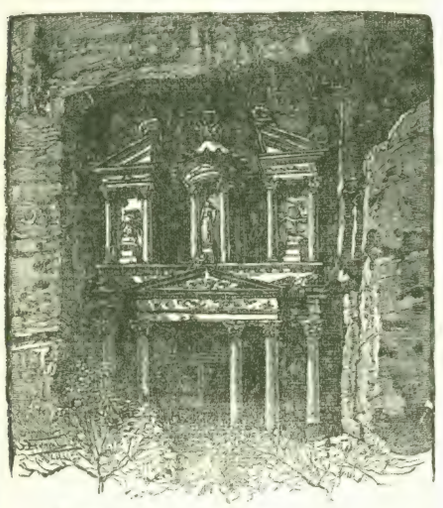
Tomato-worm (*Phlegethontius quinquemaculata*).

tomaun, *n.* See *toman*.

tom-ax† (tom′aks), *n.* [An accom. form of *tomahawk* (formerly *tomahack*, etc.).] A tomahawk.

An Indian dressed as he goes to war may bring company together; but if he carries the scalping-knife and *tom-ax* there are many true Britons that will never be persuaded to see him but through a grate. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 40.

tomb (töm), *n.* [< ME. *tombe, toumbe, tumbe,* < OF. *tumbe, tombe*, F. *tombe* = Pr. *tomba* = Sp. Pg. *tumba* = It. *tomba*, < LL. *tumba* (rare), < Gr. *τύμβος*, a sepulchral mound, barrow, grave, tomb, also a tombstone; prob. akin to L. *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] **1.** An excavation in earth or rock, intended to receive the dead body of a human being; a grave; also, a chamber or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, or wholly above ground, for the reception of the dead, whether plain, or decorated by means of architecture, sculpture, etc.; a mausoleum; a sarcophagus. See also cuts under *catacomb, Lycian*, and *altar-tomb*.



Roman Rock-tomb.—The Khuzneh, Petra, Arabia.

Twenty thousand men
That . . . go to their graves like beds, fight for a plot . . .
Which is not *tomb* enough and continent
To hide the slain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 64.

Methinks I see thee . . .
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 56.

2. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure; a cenotaph.

In the cuntre of Acaya, ther he kyng was,
Ys he birit in a burgh, & a bright *toumbe*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13964.

I paused to contemplate a *tomb* on which lay the effigy of a knight in complete armor. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 214.

3. Same as *altar-cavity*.

Every altar used for the celebration of mass must, according to Roman Catholic rule, contain some authorized relics. These are inserted into a cavity prepared for their reception, called "*the tomb*," by the bishop of the diocese, and sealed up with the episcopal seal.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 357.

4. Figuratively, the end of earthly life; death.

Young Churchill fell as Life began to bloom;
And Bradford's trembling Age expects the *Tomb*.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

High tomb, an altar-tomb.—**Ledger tomb,** a tomb covered with a ledger. See *ledger*[1], 1 (*b*).

tomb (töm), *v. t.* [< *tomb, n.*] To bury; inter; intomb.

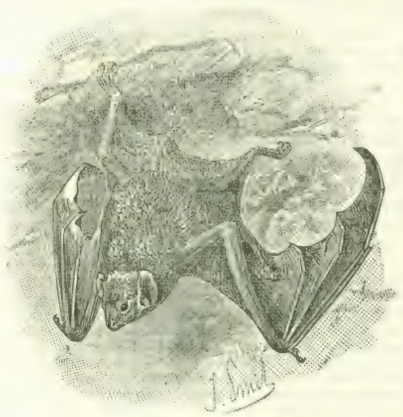
The stone
That *tombs* the two is justly one.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

★

tombac, tombak (tom′bak), *n.* [Also *tomback, tambac*, formerly *tambaycke, tombaga;* = F. *tombac* = Sp. *tumbaga* = Pg. *tambaca, tambaque* = It. *tombacco*, < Malay *tambaga, tambaga*, Javanese *tembaga*, copper, < Skt. *tamrika, tamra*, copper.] One of the many names of brass; Prince's metal; Mannheim gold. *Similor* and *tombac* are names indiscriminately applied to varieties of brass used for mock jewelry. Various analyses of alloys sold under the name of *tombac* show from 82 to 90 per cent. of copper and corresponding amounts of zinc. Some French varieties of tombac contain a small percentage of lead besides the copper and zinc.

The King made him [the General] a feast; the dishes were of gold, or *Tambaycke* (which is mixed of gold and brasse). *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 549.

tomb-bat (töm′bat), *n.* A bat of the genus *Taphozous;* a taphian: so called because the original species was found in the chambers of Egyptian pyramids.



Tomb-bat (*Taphozous nudiventris*).

tombesteret, *n.* See *tumbester*.

tomb-house (töm′hous), *n.* A tomb; a mausoleum.

Some years later the unfinished chapel was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and for long after it was known as Wolsey's *tomb-house*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

tombic (töm′ik), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to tombs; particularly, noting the view that the Great Pyramid of Egypt was designed exclusively for sepulture. [Recent.]

The merely *tombic* theory (to use a word coined, I imagine, by Professor Piazzi Smyth, and more convenient perhaps than defensible). *R. A. Proctor*, Great Pyramid, p. 172.

tombless (töm′les), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-less*.] Without a tomb.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 229.

tomblyt, *adv.* An old spelling of *toomly*.

tomboc (tom′bok), *n.* [Javanese.] A weapon with a long handle or staff, used by the people of Java and the neighboring islands. It is sometimes a spear, and sometimes it has a blade like that of a halberd.

tombola (tom′bō-lä), *n.* [= F. *tombola*, < It. *tombola*, a kind of lottery, appar. < *tombolare*, fall, tumble: see *tumble*.] A lottery game popular in France and in the southern United States. Fancy articles are offered for prizes; a card containing several numbers is given to each person, and all the numbers on the card must be drawn in order to secure a prize.

A pair of statuettes, a golden tobacco-box, a costly jewel-casket, or a pair of richly gemmed horse-pistols . . . went into the shop-window of the ever-obliging apothecary, to be disposed of by *tombola*.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 144.

tomboy (tom′boi), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *boy*[1].] **1**†. A rude, boisterous boy.

Is all your delite and ioy
In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a *Tom boy?*
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

2. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.

Tumbe. To Dance . . . hereof we yet call a wench that skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *Tomboy*.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 234.

The color in her face was warmer as she exclaimed, . . . "Just think of me at that age — what a *tomboy* I was!"
The Century, XLI. 562.

3†. A worthless woman; a strumpet.

To be partner'd
With *tomboys* hired with that self exhibition
Which your own coffers yield!
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 122.

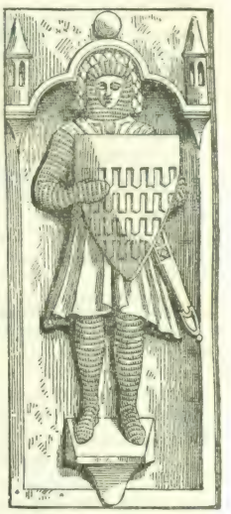
This is thy work, woman, . . .
The seeing of your simpering sweetness, you filly,
You tit, you *tomboy!*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

tombstone (töm′stōn), *n.* [< *tomb* + *stone*.] **1.** A stone placed over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a sepulchral monument.

Make not error
A *tombstone* of your virtues, whose fair life
Deserves a constellation.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and [Theodoret, iv. 1.

Sometimes endeavoring to decipher the inscriptions on the *tombstones* which formed the pavement beneath my feet.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 211.

Seated on an upright *tombstone*, close to him, was a strange unearthly figure.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxix.



Tombstone, 13th century.—Church of St. Martin, Laon, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sarcophagus or altar-tomb, usually having a large Latin cross on the slab or top.

tom-cat (tom′kat), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *cat*[1].] A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.

Sunk from a Lion to a tame *Tom Cat*.
Peter Pindar's Prophecy [(ed. 1789).

tomcod (tom′kod), *n.* [Appar. < *tom*[1] + *cod*[2], but said to be corrupted from Amer. Ind. *tacaud*, 'plenty-fish.'] **1.** The frost-fish, *Microgadus tomcod* (see cut under *Microgadus*); also, loosely, one of several small fishes like or mistaken for this one. Also *tommy-cod*.—**2.** The jack-fish or boccaccio, a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes paucispinis*. [Monterey, California.] —**3.** The kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

Tom-doublet (tom′dub′l), *n.* A double-dealer.

He is for a single ministry, that he may play the *Tom-double* under it.
Character of a Sneaker (1705) (Harl. Misc., II. 355). [(*Davies.*)

tome[1] (tōm), *n.* [< F. *tome* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomo*, < L. *tomus*, a part of a book, a volume, tome, < Gr. *τόμος*, a cut, piece, a part of a book, a volume, tome, section, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut. From this Gr. verb are also ult. E. *atom, atomy, tmema, tmesis, entoma, entomology*, etc., and many words ending in *-tome* or *-tomy*, as *epitome, anatomy, lithotomy*, etc. In *fleam*[1] it appears reduced to a single letter.] A volume forming a part of a larger work; any volume, especially a ponderous one.

The relation of their Christian Rites belongs to another *Tome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A volume old and brown,
A huge *tome*, bound
In brass and wild-boar's hide.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

tome[2]†, *a.* See *toom*.

tomelet (tōm′let), *n.* [Dim. of *tome*.] A small tome or volume.

toment (tō′ment), *n.* [< NL. *tomentum*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers, etc., for cushions, etc.] Same as *tomentum*.

tomentose, tomentous (tō-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [= F. *tomenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomentoso*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers: see *toment*.] **1.** In *bot.*, covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be distinguished; densely pubescent with matted wool or tomentum; coated with down-like hairs.—**2.** In *entom.*, clothed with short inconspicuous hairs interwoven or matted together.—**3.** In *anat.*, fleecy; flocculent. See *tomentum*, 2.

tomentum (tō-men′tum), *n.* [NL.: see *toment*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.—**2.** In *anat.*, the flocculent inner surface of the pia mater: more fully called *tomentum cerebri*.

tomfool (tom′fōl′), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *fool*[1].] **1.** A silly fool; a trifler: also used attributively.

He had resolved to treat these *tomfoole* with proper contempt, by paying no more heed to them.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xiv.

2. The Jamaican rainbird, *Saurothera vetula*. Though this is one of the ground-cuckoos (see *Saurotherinæ*), it is also at home in trees and bushes, where it



Tomfool (*Saurothera vetula*).

perches with ease. It is intermediate in some respects between the chaparral-cock and the common rain-crows of the United States, but is much larger than the latter, and, like these, is supposed to foretell rain by its cries. The coloration is mostly a toned gray or drab, but with the breast rufous, and the ample fan-shaped tail framed in black and white.

tomfool (tom'fōl'), *v. i.* [< *tomfool*, *n.*] To act foolishly and triflingly. [Colloq.]

"And leave you to go *tomfooling* out there again?" asks Jim. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, xxix.

tomfoolery (tom'fō'lėr-i), *n.* [< *tomfool* + *-ery*.] 1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behavior; nonsense.

"Foolery" was thought of old sufficiently expressive; nothing short of *tomfoolery* will do now. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and W. Landor.

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

The bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tomfoolery*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxvi.

tomfoolish (tom'fō'lish), *a.* [< *tomfool* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery. [Rare.]

A man he is by nature merry,
Somewhat *Tom-foolish*, and comical, very.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (*Davies.*)

tomfoolishness (tom'fō'lish-nes), *n.* Tomfoolery. *The Century*, XXXV. 675. [Rare.]

tom-hurry (tom'hur'i), *n.* The common skua. See cut under *skua*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tomia, *n.* Plural of *tomium*.

tomial (tō'mi-al), *a.* [< *tomium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, cutting, as a part of the bill; of or pertaining to the tomia, or to a tomium: as, the *tomial* edge of the bill; *tomial* serration.

Tomicus (tom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1810), < Gr. τομικός, of or for cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*.] A large and wide-spread genus of bark-beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal club large and oval or rounded, the declivity of the elytra deeply concave with acute margin and usually strong teeth, and the tibiæ coarsely serrate. About 60 species are known, of which 13 are commonly found under the bark of coniferous trees in the United States. *T. calligraphus* is the fine-writing bark-beetle, so called from the character of its ★burrows under pine-bark.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* [= F. *tomin*, < Sp. *tomín*, a weight of twelve grains, < Ar. *tomn*, an eighth part.] A jewelers' weight of twelve grains.

tomiparous (tō-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τομή, a cutting, a section (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*[1]), + L. *parere*, produce, bring forth.] In *bot.*, reproducing by fission.

tomium (tō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *tomia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τομός, cutting, sharp, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*[1].] In *ornith.*, the cutting edge of a bird's bill; either of the opposing edges of the upper and under mandible, which meet in apposition along the commissure. There are four tomia — right and left upper, and right and left lower. The former are the superior or maxillary tomia; the latter the inferior or mandibular tomia. See cut under *bill*[1].

tomjohn (tom'jon), *n.* Same as *tonjon*.

tomkin-post (tom'kin-pōst), *n.* In a grain-mill, the post supporting the pivot-end of the bridge-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

tomling (tom'ling), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *-ling*.] A male kitten. *Southey*, Letters. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

tomly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *toomly*.

tommy (tom'i), *n.*; pl. *tommies* (-iz). [Perhaps ★a particular application of *Tommy*, a familiar dim. of *Tom*: see *tom*[1].] 1. Originally, a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions; especially, goods given to a workman in lieu of wages. [In this and the next two uses slang, Eng.]

Halliwell sets down the word *tommy*, meaning provisions, as belonging to various dialects. It is now current among the "navvy" class. . . . Hence we have the name of an institution righteously abhorred by political economists, the store belonging to an employer where his workmen must take out part of their earnings in kind, especially in *tommy* or food, whence the name of *tommy*-shop. *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A tommy-shop. — 3. The system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system. — 4. A simple fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 5. A tom-cat. [Colloq.] — 6. A small round lever used to tighten round-headed screw-bolts that are perforated for this purpose. — 7. The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. See cut under *puffin*. [Local, Eng.] — **Soft tommy.** (*a*) Soft and newly baked bread, as opposed to hardtack or sea-biscuit. [Slang.]

It is placed in antithesis to soft and new bread, what English sailors call *soft tommy*. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

Hence — (*b*) A species of soft solder used in the jewelers' trade. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 137.

tommy (tom'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tommied*, ppr. *tommying*. [< *tommy*, *n.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system on; oppress or defraud by the tommy system. [Slang, Eng.]

The fact is, we are *tommied* to death. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 1.

tommy-noddy (tom'i-nod'i), *n.* 1. The tadpole-hake, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Same as *tom-noddy*, 1.

tommy-shop (tom'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. [Slang, Eng.]

The employers . . . supplied them [the miners] with food in order that they might spend no money save in the truck-shops or *tommy-shops*. *Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 145.

tom-noddy (tom'nod'i), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *tom-norry*; < *tom*[1] + *noddy*[1].] 1. The puffin or sea-parrot. Also *tommy-noddy*, and *tom-norry* or *tammy-norie*. See cut under *puffin*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A blockhead; a dolt; a dunce; a fool.

tom-norry (tom'nor'i), *n.* [Also *tammy-norie*: see *tom-noddy*.] Same as *tom-noddy*, 1. [Scotch.]

tom-noup (tom'nōp), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *noup*, var. of *nope*.] The black-headed tomtit, or greater titmouse, *Parus major*. See cut under *Parus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tomobranchia (tō-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τομός, cut (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora*, or ascidians, distinguished from *Holobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia*.

to-morn†, *adv.* [ME. *to morwen*, *to morgen*, *to margen*, etc.: see *to-morrow*, and cf. *morn*, *morrow*.] To-morrow. *Chaucer.*

to-morrow, tomorrow (tō-mor'ō), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *to morwe*, *to morge*, also *to morwen*, *to morgen* (see *to-morn*), < AS. *tō morgen*, *tō mergen*, *tō merigen*, on the morrow, in the morning: *tō*, to, on; *morgen*, *mergen*, *merigen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow: see *morrow*, *morn*. Cf. *to-day*, *to-night*.] **I.** *adv.* On the morrow; on the day after the present.

That Mede ys thus ymaryed *to-morwe* thow shalt aspie. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 46.

To-morrow come never, on a day which will never arrive; never. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ra. . . . He shall have it in a very little Time.
Sy. When? *Tomorrow come never?*
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 34.

II. *n.* The morrow; the day after the present day.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*. *Franklin*, Works, I. xxii.

Beware of desp'rate steps. The darkest day,
Live till *to-morrow*, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

[*To-morrow*, whether as adverb or noun, is often used with a noun following, also adverbial: as, *to-morrow* morning.

I will, by *to-morrow* dinner-time,
Send him to answer thee.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 564.]

tompion[1] (tom'pi-on), *n.* 1. Same as *tampion*. — 2. The inking-pad of a lithographic printer. Also *tompon*.

tompion[2]†, *n.* [Said to be so called from the maker, Thomas *Tompion*, who died in 1669.] A watch. *Seager.*

Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,
A bubble-bow and *tompion* at her side.
Pope, Treatise on the Bathos.

Tom-piper (tom'pī'pėr), *n.* 1. A familiar term for a piper.

So have I seene
Tom-piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the May-pole, while a jocund crew
In gentle motion circularly threw
Themselves about him.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] The piper gurnard, *Trigla lyra*, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

Tom-poker (tom'pō'kėr), *n.* [< *Tom*[1] + *poker*[2].] A bugbear to frighten children. [Prov. Eng.]

tompon (tom'pon), *n.* Same as *tompion*[1], 2.

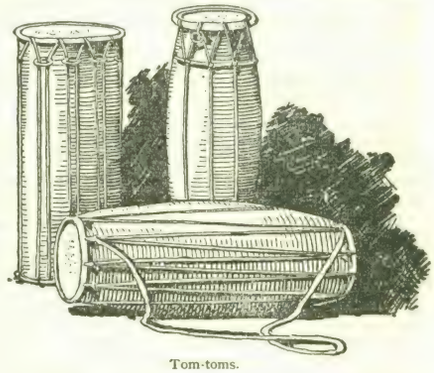
tom-pudding (tom'pud'ing), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *pudding*.] The little grebe, or dabchick. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

tomrig† (tom'rig), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *rig*[3].] A rude, wild girl; a tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady, and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and *tomrig*. *Dennis*, On Pope's Rape of the Lock, p. 16. (*Latham.*)

tomtit (tom'tit'), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *tit*[2].] Some little bird; a tit or titling. Specifically — (*a*) A titmouse of any kind. See *Parinæ*. (*b*) The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. [Irish.] (*c*) The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.] (*d*†) The green tody of Jamaica, ★*Todus viridis*. See cut under *tody*. *Browne*; *Brisson.*

tom-tom (tom'tom), *n.* [Also *tam-tam*; Hind. *tamtam*, a drum; an imitative reduplication.]



Tom-toms.

1. In India, the drum used by musicians, jugglers, public criers, etc. — 2. Same as *gong*[2], 1.

tom-tom (tom'tom), *v. i.* [< *tom-tom*, *n.*] To beat on a tom-tom. *Sala*, Trip to Barbary, 1866.

tom-trot (tom'trot'), *n.* A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together. When it is cooling and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces. *Halliwell.*

I want toffy; I have been eating *Tom Trot* all day. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 9.

tom-turkey (tom'tėr'ki), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *turkey*.] A turkey-cock.

I never heard that a *tom-turkey* would set on eggs. ★*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 64.

ton[1] (tun), *n.* [A form of *tun*, phonetically archaic, retained in designations of measure prob. by reason of its use in statutes, where the F. and ML. forms are usually favored: see *tun*[1].] 1†. A cask; hence, a measure of capacity used for wine. See *tun*[1], 1. — 2. A measure of capacity: used (*a*) for timber, 40 feet of oak or ash timber, sometimes 48 or 50 feet of hewn; (*b*) for flour, 8 sacks or 10 barrels; (*c*) for potatoes, 10 to 36 bushels; (*d*) for wheat, 20 bushels; (*e*) for earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard, sometimes 23 cubic feet; (*f*) for grindstones, 15 cubic feet; (*g*) for Portland stone, 16 cubic feet; (*h*) for salt, 42 bushels; (*i*) for lime, 40 bushels; (*j*) for coke, 28 bushels; (*k*) for the carrying capacity of a ship, 40 cubic feet (*actual tonnage*); (*l*) for a ship's displacement, 35 cubic feet.

Here arrived yesterday a Dutch ship of 300 *tons*, with 250 *tons* of salt, sent by Mr. Onge from Lisbon. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 430.

3. A measure of weight, equal to 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (the long ton), or in the United States and Canada to 2,000 pounds (the short ton). — **Metric ton,** a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds. — **Register ton.** See *tonnage*, 2.

ton[2] (ton), *n.* [< F. *ton*, tone: see *tone*[1]. Hence *tonnish*.] The prevailing mode; high fashion; style; air of fashion. See *bon-ton*.

Nature . . . made you, . . . and it then made something very lovely; and if you would suffer us of quality to give you the *ton*, you would be absolutely divine. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

As praying's the *ton* of your fashion;
A prayer from the muse you well may excuse.
Burns, Ye Sons of Old Killie.

ton[3]†, *indef. pron.* See *tone*[2].

ton[4]†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *toe*.

-ton. [< ME. *-toun*, < AS. *-tūn*, being the word *tūn*, town, used in composition: see *town*.] A form of *-town*, being the word *town* used in place-★names, as *Ashton*, *Hampton*, *Wolverton*, *Merton*.

tonal (tō'nal), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-al*.] 1. In *music*, of or pertaining to tones.

With this *tonal* system . . . it has become possible to construct works of art of much greater extent, and much richer in forms and parts, much more energetic in expression, than any producible in past ages.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 382.

2. Pertaining to tonality: as, a *tonal* fugue.—**Tonal fugue**, in *music*. See *fugue*.—**Tonal imitation**, in *music*, imitation within the limits of the tonality of the piece.

tonalite (tō′nal-īt), *n.* [< *Tonale* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A name proposed by Vom Rath for a variety of quartz diorite especially rich in biotite: it is largely developed near Tonale on the borders of Tyrol.

tonality (tō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tonalité;* as *tonal* + *-ity*.] 1. In *music:* (*a*) The character or quality of tone.

This exquisite quality of *tonality* came to the ear with astonishing sweetness and the winning charm of artlessness come of the truest vocal art.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

(*b*) Same as *key*[1], 7 (*a*).

The Greeks, among whom our diatonic scale first arose, were not without a certain esthetic feeling for *tonality*, but . . . they had not developed it so decisively as in modern music.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

2. In *painting*, the scheme of color of a picture; system of tones.

The flesh-painting is, however, timid, and wanting in brilliancy, while the general *tonality* lacks force and accent. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

tonally (tō′nal-i), *adv.* In *music*, in a tonal manner; with careful observance of tonality.

And by this I do not mean merely bits that are rhythmically and *tonally* coherent.
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 443.

to-name (tō′nām), *n.* [Also erroneously *tue-name;* Sc. also *tee-name;* < ME. *toname, tonome* (= D. *toenaam* = MLG. *toname* = MHG. *zuoname*, G. *zuname;* cf. Sw. *tillnamn* = Dan. *tilnavn*); < *to*[1] + *name*[1].] A name added to another name; a surname; specifically, a name in addition to the Christian name and surname of a person, to distinguish him from others of the same name, and usually indicating descent, place of residence, or some personal quality or attribute. Such to-names are often employed where the same families continually intermarry, and where consequently the same name is common to many individuals. They prevail especially among the fisher population of the east coast of Scotland, where in some places they are called *tee-names*.

Thai theifs that steills and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of thame hes ane *to-name;*
Will of the Lawis;
Hab of the Schawis.
Sir R. Maitland of Lethington, Complaint against the [Thieves of Liddesdale.

"They call my kinsman Ludovic with the Scar," said Quentin. "Our family names are so common in a Scottish house that where there is no land in the case we always give a *to-name.*" *Scott*, Quentin Durward, iii.

The possession of a surname, a *to-name*, a name in addition to the Christian name, had begun in the twelfth century to be looked on as a needful badge of noble birth.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 378.

tonarion (tō-nā′ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. τονάριον, a pitch-pipe, < τόνος, tone: see *tone*[1].] A kind of pitch-pipe sometimes used for the guidance of orators in ancient times.

tondino (ton-dē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *tondo*, a plate: see *tondo*.] A plate having a small bowl-shaped center and a broad flat rim or marly, especially in Italian decorated wares such as majolica.

tondo (ton′dō), *n.* [< It. *tondo*, a plate, salver, sphere, < *tondo*, round, abbr. of *rotondo*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund, round*[1].] A plaque or dish with a flat rim very wide in proportion to the size of the center, and usually decorated with especial reference to the border painted ★upon this rim or marly. Compare *tondino*.

tone[1] (tōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toone* (not found in ME., where the older form *tune* occurs); < F. *ton* = Pr. *ton* = Sp. *tono* = Pg. *tono* = It. *tuono* = D. *toon* = MHG. *tōn, dōn*, G. *ton* = Sw. *ton* = Dan. *tone* (Teut. < F. or L.), < L. *tonus*, a sound, tone, etc., < Gr. τόνος, a sound, tone, accent, tension, force, strength, a cord, sinew, lit. a stretching, < τείνειν, stretch, = L. *ten-d-ere*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *thin*[1]. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *intone, tonal, tonic, atonic, atony, diatonic, entasis, tune, attune*, etc.] 1. Any sound considered with reference to its acuteness or gravity (pitch), openness, dullness, purity, sweetness, harshness, or the like (quality or timbre), or loudness or softness (strength or volume).

Harmony divine
So smoothes her charming *tones* that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton*, P. L., v. 626.

All day the wind breathes low with mellower *tone*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

We catch faint *tones* of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 196.

Specifically—2. In *musical acoustics*, a sound having definiteness and continuity enough so that its pitch and quality may be readily estimated by the ear, and so that it may be employed in musical relations; musical sound: opposed to *noise*. See *sound*[5]. Most tones are plainly composite, consisting of several relatively simple constituents called *partial tones*. Of these the lowest in pitch is usually the most prominent, and hence is called the *principal* or *fundamental tone*, while the others are called *accessory tones, overtones*, or *harmonics*. The difference in timbre between tones of different voices or instruments is due to differences in the number and relative intensity of their partial tones. When two tones are sounded together, they frequently generate *resultant tones*, which are further divided into *differential* and *summational tones*. See *resultant*. [The term *note* is, in music, commonly used interchangeably with *tone*, though properly belonging only to the visible sign by which the latter is represented.]

3. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as adapted to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

Every *tone*, from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside, was perfectly at his [Pitt's] command.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From *tone* to *tone*, and glided thro' all change
Of liveliest utterance. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

The *tone* in which she spoke had become low and timid.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, ii.

4. An affected or artificial style of intonation in speaking or reading; a sing-song or measured rhythmical manner of speaking.

We ought, . . . certainly, to read blank verse so as to make every line sensible to the ear. At the same time, in doing so, every appearance of sing-song and *tone* must be carefully guarded against. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxiii.

5. In *music*, one of the larger intervals of a diatonic series or scale; a whole step or "whole tone" as distinguished from a *half-step* or *semitone*. The standard tones are the larger and the smaller major seconds, acoustically represented by the ratios 8:9 and 9:10 respectively. The compromise intervals by which these intervals are rendered in the system of equal temperament are also called *tones* or *whole steps*.

6. In *Gregorian music*, a melody or tune traditionally associated with a particular text; an ancient psalm-tune. See *chant* (*a*). The origin of these old melodies is disputed. They may have been composed in the early Christian period, but it is more likely that they were imitated either from ancient Greek melodies or from the songs of the ancient Hebrews. In the latter case, it is possible that they preserve some of the musical usages of the temple music.

7. In *med.*, the state of tension or firmness proper to the tissues of the body; the state in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well strung; the strength and activity of the organs on which healthy functions depend; hence, that state of the body in which all the animal functions are performed with healthy vigor. See *tonicity*.

His form robust and of elastic *tone*.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 218.

I have gained a good deal in strength and *tone*—and my head is just now beginning to show tokens of improvement. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 340.

8. State or temper of mind; mood.

The strange situation I am in, and the melancholy state of public affairs, . . . drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical *tone*, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

The mind is not alway the same; by turns it is cheerful, melancholy, severe, peevish, &c. These differences may not improperly be denominated *tones*.
Kames, Elements of Criticism, II. xxv. § 9.

9. Tenor; spirit; strain; quality; specifically, the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiments, especially a marked degree of such style.

I object rather to your *tone* than to any of your opinions.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Lord Palmerston for many years steadily applied his mind to giving, not indeed a mean *tone*, but a light *tone*, to the proceedings of Parliament.
W. Bagehot, Eng. Const., vi.

10. In *painting*, the prevailing effect of color, or the general effect produced by the management of light and shade in a picture: as, dark, light, or silvery *tone*. In color, tone is dependent upon quality—namely, that part of the luminosity or transparency of an object which is due partly to its local tint and partly to the light which falls upon it. In general, tone depends upon the harmonious relation of objects in shadow to the principal light. We speak of a deep tone, a rich tone, a vigorous or firm tone, a delicate tone, meaning the mode in which by harmonized relations rounded masses are made more or less distinct, and objects more or less prominent.

The *tone* of Haddon Hall, of all its walls and towers and stonework, is the gray of unpolished silver.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

11. A quality of color; a tint; a shade.

The *tones* of the marble of Pentelicus have daily grown more golden. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 212.

When in the golden western summer skies
A flaming glory starts, and slowly fades
Through crimson *tone* on *tone* to deeper shades.
R. W. Gilder, Undying Light.

A delicate fawn-tinted costume, in several *tones*, as the fashion experts say. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 770.

12. In *chromatics*, see the first quotation.

By the *tone* of a colour we mean its brightness or luminosity, i. e. the total quantity of light it sends to the eye, irrespective of the optical composition of the light.
Field's Chromatography, Modernized by J. Scott Taylor, [p. 39.

The *tone* of the color varies with the duration of the impression as well as with the intensity of the light.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 334.

13. In *photog.*, the color of a finished positive picture, in many processes due to a chemical operation supplementary to those of producing and fixing the picture: as, a print of a brown, gray, or black *tone;* also, sometimes, the color of the film of a negative, etc.—14. In *gram.*, syllabic accent; stress of voice on one of the syllables of a word.—**Characteristic tone.** See *characteristic*.—**Chest-tone**, in singing, same as *chest-voice*.—**Chromatic alteration of a tone.** See *chromatic*.—**Combinational tone**, in *musical acoustics*, the third tone that is generated by the sounding together of two differing tones. It is produced by the coincidence of certain vibrations in the two sets of vibrations. The phrase is applied both to the tones below the generating tones and to those above them. See *resultant*. Also called *combination tone, grave harmonic, resultant tone, Tartini's* or *differential tone* (below), *summational tone* (above).—**Covered tone**, in singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be more or less shut into the mouth.—**Difference tone, differential tone.** Same as *combinational tone*.—**Discrete tones.** See *discrete*, 1.—**Fundamental tone.** See def. 1 and *fundamental*.—**Harmonic tone.** See *harmonic*.—**Head tone.** See *head-tone*.—**Heart-tones**, the sounds of the heart heard in auscultation of the chest.—**In a tone**, in agreement; of one way of thinking.

I complained to one, and to another; but all were *in a tone;* and so I thought I would be contented.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xl.

Leading tone. See *leading note*, under *leading*[1].—**Open tone.** (*a*) In singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be projected from the mouth, and presented fully to the hearer. Opposed to *covered tone*. (*b*) In playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from an open string or without the use of valves or other modifiers of the pitch. Opposed to *stopped tone*.—**Organ tone.** See *organ*[1].—**Partial tone.** See *partial*.—**Participating tone**, in *music*, an accessory tone; especially, in a turn, one of the tones added to the principal tone.—**Passing-tone.** Same as *passing-note*.—**Pressure-tone**, in *music*, a tone produced with a sudden increase of force as soon as it is sounded. See *pressure-note*.—**Quarter tone**, in *music*. See *quarter-tone*.—**Resultant tone.** Same as *combinational tone*.—**Secondary tone.** Same as *harmonic*.—**Simple tone**, a tone that cannot be resolved into partial tones.—**Stopped tone**, in playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from a stopped string, or with the use of valves, or with the insertion of the hand into the bell, so as to modify the pitch.—**Summational tone.** See *combinational tone*.—**Suspended tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Sustained tone.** See *sustained*.—**Syncopated tone.** See *syncopate*.—**Tartini's tone.** Same as *differential* ★*tone*. See *resultant*, *a*.=**Syn. 1.** *Noise*, etc. See *sound*[5].

tone[1] (tōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toned*, ppr. *toning*. [Early mod. E. also *toone;* < *tone*[1], *n.* Cf. *tune, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tune. See *tune*.

To *Toone*, modulari.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. To utter in an affected or drawling tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose . . . cannot so properly be called preaching as *toning* of a sermon. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

3. To give tone or quality to, in respect either to sound or to color or tint.

He had not forgotten the words; . . . whenever I spoke, they sounded in my voice to his ear; and their echo *toned* every answer he gave me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

A fine stucco, wrought to smoothness, *toned* like marble, and painted over with the blue and red and green decorations proper to the Doric style.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

4. In *photog.*, to alter the color, as of a picture in finishing it, to give it greater brilliancy or a more agreeable tint. This is performed by the action of a chemical solution of which the chief agent, in the case of ordinary silver prints on paper, is usually chlorid of gold, and changes the natural reddish hue to a deeper brown, or to black or gray, etc., as desired.

If not *toned*, it will have an unpleasant coppery color, which seems almost unavoidable in developed prints.
Lea, Photography, p. 262.

To tone down. (*a*) In *painting*, to soften the coloring of, as a picture, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided. (*b*) To give a more subdued tone to; reduce or moderate the characteristic opinions or expressions of; render less confident, pronounced, or decided; soften.

It was very possible that her philosophic studies had taught her the art of reflection, and that, as she would have said herself, she was tremendously *toned down*.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, xvi.

To tone up, to give a higher tone or character to; make more vigorous; heighten; raise in pitch.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take on a particular tone; specifically, to assume color or tint.

If the prints are fumed in a box, and are left in too long, they will *tone* to a cold blue. *Lea*, Photography, p. 277.

2. To harmonize in tone, color, or tint.

Beaded passementerie, which *tones* in with the delicate shades of blue, and pink chiffon, and dark velvet.
The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

To tone up, to gain in tone, strength, or vigor.

The Bensons passed through Washington the other day from the South, and spoke of going to Atlantic City to *tone up* a little before the season.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 28.

tone[2]† (tōn), *indef. pron.* [ME. *tone, ton, toon, tane*, in *the tone* (Sc. *the tane*), a misdivision of *thet one*, that one. Cf. *tother*.] One: originally and usually preceded by *the*, and usually followed by *the tother*. See etymology. Compare *tother*.

Thou sulde doo bathe [both] . . . *the tane* and *the tother*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The toon yeveth conysaunce,
And *the tother* ignoraunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5559.

Many other thinges, touchyng the pestilent secte of Luther and Tyndale, by *the tone* bygone in Saxony: and by *the tother* laboured to be brought into England.
Sir T. More, Worship of Images, Utopia, Int., p. xci.

tone-color (tōn′kul″o̤r), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, same as *timbre*.

The variety of *tone-colour* . . . and the brilliant effects obtainable by a full-sized band of artist-performers.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 472.

★**toned** (tōnd), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having tone or a tone: much used in composition: as, high-*toned;* shrill-*toned*. Specifically—(*a*) In a state of proper tension; strung.

It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

(*b*) Tinted; slightly colored: noting paper and other fabrics: as, a two-*toned* ribbon. (*c*) In *photog.*, treated with chemicals to improve the color.—**Toned paper**, paper of a very pale amber tint, intermediate between warm buff and ivory-white.

What is often called *toned paper* is nearer the natural color—a yellowish shade—of the pulp.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 120.

toneless (tōn′les), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-less*.] Without tone; unmodulated; unaccentuated.

His voice . . . was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl . . . as the deep notes of a violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry and other lazy gentry in the afternoon sunshine.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxix.

tonelessness (tōn′les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being toneless; lack of tone, in any sense.

Any dulness or *tonelessness* on percussion at one apex must, in a doubtful case, be regarded as of great significance. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1294.

tone-master (tōn′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A master or expert in the artistic use of tones; a trained and experienced musical composer.

tone-measurer (tōn′mezh″ū̆r-ėr), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

tone-painting (tōn′pān″ting), *n.* The art, process, or result of depicting by means of tones; musical description or suggestion.

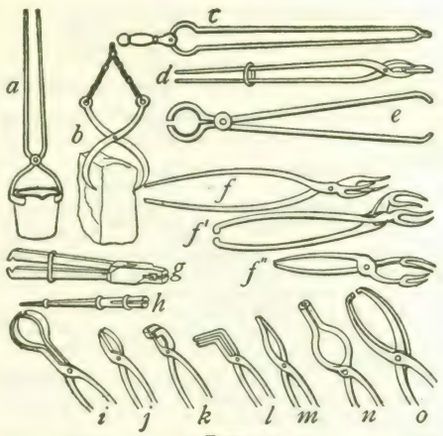
toner (tō′nėr), *n.* One who or that which tones.

Sulphuric and nitric acids have some claim to be regarded as *toners* of the vasomotor nerves.
Medical News, LIII. 499.

tone-relationship (tōn′rē-lā″shon-ship), *n.* In *music*, same as *relation*, 9.

tone-syllable (tōn′sil″a̤-bl), *n.* An accented syllable. *Imp. Dict.*

tong[1] (tông), *n.* [< ME. *tonge, tange*, < AS. *tange, tonge*, also *tang* = OFries. *tange* = MD. *tanghe*, D. *tang*, a pair of tongs or pincers, = MLG. *tange* = OHG. *zanga*, MHG. G. *zange* = Icel. *tǫng* (*tang-*) = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, tongs; cf. OHG. *zangar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp, lively; Teut. √ *tang* = Gr. *δάκνειν* = Skt. √ *dañç, daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*[1].] **1.** One of a number of holding- and lifting-instruments of various forms. They may be grouped under three types: those consisting of two arms hinged or pivoted together near the upper or handle end, as the common fire-tongs; those consisting of two arms joined together by a spring at the top, as sugar-tongs; and those in which the two arms are joined together by a pivot near the lower end, as the blacksmiths' tongs. Their special names are chiefly descriptive of the shape of the short arms of the two levers that form the biting part or jaw, as *flat-bit tongs, crook-tongs*, etc. Tongs are also named from their use, as *bottle-tongs, crucible-tongs, wire-tongs*, etc. (See *ice-tongs, lazy-tongs, oyster-tongs, pipe-tongs, sugar-tongs*.) Now always used in the plural, and often in the phrase *pair of tongs*, designating one implement. The plural form is also rarely used as a singular. See cut in next column, and cuts under *pinching-tongs* and *punch*.



Tongs.

a, crucible-tongs; *b*, ice-tongs; *c*, ordinary fire-tongs; *d*, blacksmiths' tongs; *e*, bottlers' tongs; *f*, *f′*, *f″*, bottling-pliers; *g*, pin-tongs; *h*, watchmakers' tongs; *i*, pincer-tongs; *j*, flat-bit tongs; *k*, crook-bit tongs; *l*, hoop-tongs; *m*, smiths' pliers; *n*, angular-bit tongs; *o*, hammer-tongs.

Thu havest clivers [claws] suthe stronge,
Thu tuengst [twingest] thar-mid so [as] doth a *tonge*.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 156.

The *tonges* that drow the nayles out
Of fet, of handes, al about.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A paire of red-whot yron *tongs* did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.

He sat by the fireside, . . . writing the name of his mistress in the ashes with an old *tongs* that had lost one of its legs. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 2. (*Davies.*)

Sure the shovel and *tongs*
To each other belongs.
Lover, Widow Machree.

[Tongs were formerly used in rough burlesque music:

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let 's have the *tongs* and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 32.]

2. In *diamond-cutting*, a two-footed wooden stand that has at one end a vise-like iron holder, into which the dop containing the diamond is fastened, holding the diamond against the wheel.—**3.** *pl.* A device for anchoring the body of a car to the track when it is not in use. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**4.** *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, New Eng.]

The boys dressed in *tongs*, a name for pantaloons or overalls that had come into use. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Asparagus-tongs, a pair of tongs with broad flat blades, one of which has a hooked or turned-up end, to retain the stalks of asparagus. A spoon and a fork are sometimes hinged together in place of the blades.—**Clam-tongs**, an instrument for tonging clams, like oyster-tongs, but differing in the width of the head, which averages 3½ feet.—**Coral-tongs**, tongs used in the coral-fishery.—**Dog-tongs**. See the quotation.

We have never heard of *dog tongs* out of Wales. Mr. Owen figures one of these instruments, which it is not easy to describe without an illustration. They were used for catching dogs which were so ill-trained as to fight during the time of service. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 479.

Hammer and tongs. See *hammer*[1].—**Sardine-tongs**, small tongs, like sugar-tongs but with broad flat blades, used for lifting sardines out of the box without breaking them.—**Sliding tongs.** See *slide*.—**Tourmalin tongs.** See *polariscope*.

tong[1] (tông), *v.* [< *tong*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To seize, hold, or take with tongs.

Though there is a planting interest at Mobile, Ala., most of the oysters on sale are of native growth, and *tonged* in a part of the bay called the "gully."
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 548.

II. *intrans.* To handle or use tongs; capture something, as oysters, with tongs.

He fishes, he *tongs* for oysters.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 512.

tong[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonga (tong′gä), *n.* [< Hind. *tāngā*.] A light two-wheeled vehicle with wooden axletrees, drawn by ponies or oxen, and much used on the up-country roads in British India.

The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight. It is easily described, for in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot, though the accommodation is so modified as to allow four persons to sit in it back to back.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

Tonga bean (tong′gä bēn). See *tonka-bean*.

Tongan (tong′gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonga* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Tonga Islands. See II.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, a group of islands (so called from Tonga or Tonga-tabu, one of the chief islands) and kingdom in the South Pacific, east-southeast of the Fiji Islands.

tonge[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tong*[1].

tonge[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonger (tông′ėr), *n.* [< *tong*[1] + *-er*[1].] One whose occupation is the catching of oysters ★with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 515.

tonging (tông′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tong*[1], *v.*] The use of the oyster-tongs; the method or practice of taking oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 513.

tongkang (tong′kang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat or junk used in the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds*.

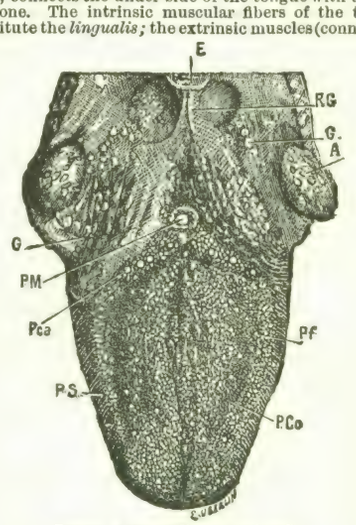
tongman (tông′man), *n.*; pl. *tongmen* (-men). One who uses the tongs in taking oysters; a tonger. Also *tongsman*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 525.

Tongrian beds. The name given to the lower division of the Oligocene in Belgium: so called from Tongres in Belgium. It is the equivalent of the Egeln beds of Germany.

tongs (tôngz), *n. pl.* See *tong*[1].

tongsman (tôngz′man), *n.* Same as *tongman*. ★*Davidson*.

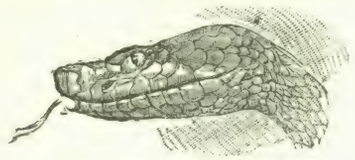
tongue (tung), *n.* [An awkward un-English spelling (first used in early mod. E., and appar. simulating the terminal form of F. *langue*, tongue; cf. *gangue* for *gang*, *twangue* for *twang*, etc.) of what would be reg. mod. **tong* or rather **tung*, early mod. E. also *toong;* < ME. *tonge, tunge*, < AS. *tunge* = OS. *tunge* = OFries. *tunge* = MD. *tonghe*, D. *tong* = MLG. LG. *tunge* = OHG. *zungā*, MHG. G. *zunge* = Icel. *tunga* = Sw. *tunga* = Dan. *tunge* = Goth. *tuggō* = Ir. Gael. *teanga* (for **denga*) = OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *lingoa, lingua* = F. *langue*), tongue; perhaps cognate with OBulg. *yęzuikŭ* = Bohem. *jazykyazuikŭ*, etc., = OPruss. *insuwis*, tongue, and possibly with Skt. *jihvā*, Zend *juhū*, tongue. The Gr. word is entirely different (see *glossa*). From the L. form of the word are derived E. *lingual*, etc., *language*[1].] **1.** The principal organ of the special sense of taste or the gustatory faculty; the lingual apparatus, or lingua. It is usually a fleshy and freely movable mass which partly fills the mouth, and has important functions in the acts of talking and eating. Together with the lips, teeth, and cheeks, the tongue serves to articulate, modulate, or qualify sounds produced in the windpipe, and in man is thus an organ of speech; it is equally concerned in the many natural cries of animals, the songs of birds, etc. It is a direct aid in the process of mastication, in directing food between the teeth, and in the act of swallowing or deglutition, by forcing food and drink from the mouth through the fauces into the pharynx. It is concerned in spitting, and in almost every action in which the mouth takes part. The tongue is often a prehensile organ, as for lapping or licking; sometimes a rasp or file, as in the lion and the snail; sometimes a dart or spear, as in woodpeckers, and in chameleons and many other reptiles. The tongue is rarely rudimentary or wanting in vertebrates, as in some birds and the aglossal batrachians. It is forked in serpents. Its structure and mechanism are more elaborate in some of the lower vertebrates, especially in birds and reptiles, than in mammals. In these last the tongue is chiefly a mass of muscle attached to the hyoid bone and lower jaw, and covered with mucous membrane. (*a*) In man the tongue is placed in the floor of the mouth, between the two branches of the lower jaw. The base or root of the tongue is fixed to the hyoid or tongue-bone; the top, sides, and dorsum are free; a median fold of mucous membrane, the bridle of the tongue, or *frenum linguæ*, runs to its tip. Like other median or azygous structures, the tongue consists of two symmetrical halves on the right and left of a middle vertical partition, or *septum linguæ*, of fibrous tissue; another sheet of such tissue, the *hyoglossal membrane*, connects the under side of the tongue with the hyoid bone. The intrinsic muscular fibers of the tongue constitute the *lingualis;* the extrinsic muscles (connecting



Dorsum of Human Tongue (reduced).

E, epiglottis; *RG*, median glosso-epiglottic recess; *G*, glandules at base of tongue; *A*, tonsil; *Pca*, circumvallate papillæ; *PM*, median one of these papillæ; *Pf*, fungiform papillæ; *PCo*, filiform papillæ; *PS*, wrinkles and furrows on the edges of the tongue.

it with other structures, yet forming a part of its substance) are the *hyoglossus*, the *geniohyoglossus*, *styloglossus*, *palatoglossus*, in pairs each, and a small part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. These are arranged in a very intricate manner, with the result that not only does the tongue move in every direction, but also that its shape changes with its motions. The arteries of the tongue are derived chiefly from the lingual, but also from the facial and ascending pharyngeal. The nerves of the tongue are four pairs. The motor nerve is the hypoglossal. The nerves of common sensation and of the special gustatory sense are the lingual or gustatory branch of the trifacial, the lingual branch of the facial (the chorda tympani), and the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal. Of these the last-named is specially concerned in gustation; the first, though named "gustatory," is simply sensory; the precise function of the chorda tympani is still in question. The lingual mucous membrane on the dorsum of the tongue is peculiar in several respects. It consists of a layer of connective tissue forming a corium supporting special papillæ, covered with epithelium. The corium is a network in which ramify numerous vessels and nerves. The papillæ are of three kinds: (1) large *circumvallate* papillæ, eight or ten in number, set in a ∧ at the back of the tongue, shaped like truncated cones set on end in cup-like depressions, whence the name; (2) middle-sized *fungiform* papillæ scattered irregularly over the surface, forming rounded red eminences like mushrooms, whence the name; (3) small conical or *filiform* papillæ, covering the anterior two thirds of the surface, each ending in a number of little processes. It is these that are specially concerned in the whitish coating or furring of the tongue. Besides these papillæ there are some other simple ones. The tongue is also furnished with two kinds of glands, *mucous* and *serous*. The microscopic structure of some papillæ includes certain bodies called *taste-buds*. The epithelium of the tongue is scaly, and resembles epidermis. At the base of the tongue behind is the epiglottis, and beyond this the opening of the larynx. (See also cuts under *mouth* and *tonsil*.) (*β*) In most mammals the tongue is longer, thinner, and more mobile than in man, though its structure is very similar. It is very slender and very protrusile in some, as the ant-eaters. (See cut under *tamandua*.) The fibrous septum may develop a special gristly structure, the so-called "worm" or *lytta*, as in the dog. (*γ*) In birds, with some exceptions, the tongue is very thin, flat, narrow, and horny, probably subserving but little the sense of taste; it is rudimentary in some, as the pelican, ibis, kingfisher, etc.; large and fleshy in some, as the parrot, flamingo, duck, goose, etc.; worm-shaped, barbed at the end, and extremely protrusile in the woodpecker (see cut under *sagittilingual*); slender and feathery in the toucan; and with a hard nail, a brush, and various other modifications in different birds. It is supported on a special glossohyal bone, and its hyoid basis and muscular arrangements are often highly developed. (*δ*) Among the notable tongues of reptiles are those which can be darted out to catch insects. (See cut under *Spelerpes*.) This is effected in various ways: in some cases, as in the toad, the tongue is fixed in front and free behind. The soft slender



Forked Tongue of Serpent (Copperhead).

forked tongue of a snake has been invested by popular imagination with a stinging and poisonous action; but it is quite harmless, and serves chiefly as a feeler. (See also cut under *snake*.)

Every one that lappeth of the water with his *tongue*, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. Judges vii. 5.

2. Specifically, in *cookery*, a beef's tongue prepared for the table: as, smoked *tongue*.—3. In *conch.*, the lingual ribbon, or odontophore, bearing the radula, or rasping surface, a structure highly characteristic of those mollusks which have heads, as gastropods. See the technical names (with cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*).—4. In *entom.*, some mouth-part or conformation of mouth-parts serving as a tongue or suggesting one; a proboscis; a haustellum; an antlia: as, the long spirally rolled *tongue* of a butterfly or moth; specifically, the central lobe of the ligula of a mandibulate insect. See the technical words, and cut under *haustellum*.—5. In various figurative uses, the faculty or mode of speech; speech. (*a*) The faculty or power of speech; capacity of expression.

The better *tonge* she hadde, ffor she was of all the worlde the feirest speker and the beste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

O, helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull *tong!*
Spenser, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 2.

But the *tongue* can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. Jas. iii. 8.

This our life exempt from public haunt
Finds *tongues* in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 16.

(*b*) The act or habit of speaking; utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech; talk.

Use more respect, and, woman, 'twill become you;
At least, less *tongue*. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Don't be sparing of your Speech with one that is full of *Tongue*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 116.

(*c*) The manner of speaking as regards sound; voice; tone; specifically, in sporting language, the voice of a hound or other dog: as, to give *tongue*.

With soft low *tongue* and lowly courtesy.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 114.

Every muse shall join her tuneful *tongue*.
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

The *tongue* [of the bloodhound should be] loud, long, deep, and melodious.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 56.

(*d*) The character of speech with regard to meaning or intention.

Be of fair beerynge & of good *tunge*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Speak to me home, mince not the general *tongue:*
Name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 109.

(*e*) The mode or form of expression; especially, the sum of the words used by a particular nation; a language.

Reuertere is as myche to say
In englisch *tunge* as turne agen.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

We must be free or die, who speak the *tongue*
That Shakspeare spake.
Wordsworth, Poems on Independence and Liberty, xvi.

(*f*) Words or declarations only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

(*g*) A people or race, as distinguished by its language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*. Isa. lxvi. 18.

(*h*†) Mention; fame; eulogy.

She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honour. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*i*) A vote; a voice. [Rare.]

Of [on ?] him that did not ask, but mock, [do you] bestow
Your sued-for *tongues?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 216.

6. Anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue in shape, position, or function.

This is known as the North Deposit, and is separated by a *tongue* of barren dolomite from another ore-bearing portion. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1004.

Columns with richly carved capitals, and, like so many columns of all ages in this region, with *tongues* of foliage at their bases. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 207.

Especially—(*a*) A long narrow strip of land running out into a sea or lake; also, a gulf or outstretched bay (Isa. xi. 15). (*b*) A tapering jet of flame. (*c*) The pin or tang of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened. (*d*) The short movable rail of a switch by which the wheels are directed to one or the other line of rails. (*e*) The pole of a carriage, car, or other vehicle, to which the horses are fastened. (*f*) A projecting strip worked on the edge of a board, used to form a joint by fitting into a corresponding groove in another board. (*g*) The pointer or pin of a balance. See cut under *balance*. (*h*†) *Naut.*, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays to form an eye; also, the upper piece of a built mast. (*i*) The vibratile reed of a musical instrument of the reed group, particularly if made of metal, as in the harmonium, the concertina, etc. Compare cuts under *reed*. (*j*) The clapper of a bell. (*k*) That part of the blade of a sword on which the grip, shell, and pommel are fixed. (*l*) A narrow strip of leather or kid, over which the uppers or sides of a boot or shoe are laced together. (*m*) A young or small sole. Compare *tongue-fish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The average weight of the fish has diminished. Young specimens form the majority of the soles in the market, and are sold under the names of "slips" or "*tongues*."
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 249.

(*n*) The sting of a bee. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*o*) The movable arm of a bevel, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *bevel*. (*p*) A current of water, narrow, deep, and smooth, running rapidly between rocks without breaking or twisting; a sled-run. A tongue is well-known to anglers as a favorite resting-place of salmon in their laborious ascent of rapid streams.

7. One of the seven (later eight) divisions or "nations" composing the order of the Hospitalers; also, a meeting of a division.—**A long tongue.** See *long*[1].—**A tongue too long for one's teeth**, an overready or indiscreet tongue. [Colloq.]

Hum! Eve, wasn't your *tongue* a little *too long for your teeth* just now? *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

Auld wives' tongues. See *auld*.—**Black tongue.** (*a*) An affection characterized by a discoloration, at first black, fading later into brown, of the filiform papillæ of the tongue. Also called *nigritis linguæ*. (*b*) A fever which prevailed in the western United States in the winter of 1842–3. *Dunglison*. (*c*) An inflammation of the tongue occurring in some forms of epidemic erysipelas.—**Confusion of tongues**, according to the account in Gen. xi., a confusion of speech inflicted on the builders of the tower of Babel, resulting in their dispersion: generally regarded as the first occasion of a difference of languages.—**Double-tongue.** See *Ruscus*.—**Egg and tongue.** See *egg*[1].—**Excision of the tongue.** See *Chassaignac's*, *Jacque's*, *Nunneley's*, *Regnoli's*, *Roux's*, and *Whitehead's operations for excision of the tongue*, under *operation*.—**Gift of tongues.** See *gift*.—**Liguliform tongue.** See *liguliform*.—**Mother tongue.** See *mother-tongue*.—**On (or at) the tip** (or **end**) **of one's tongue**, on the point or verge of utterance.

God forgive me, but I had a sad lie *at my tongue's end*.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 169.

It was *on the tip of* the boy's *tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Raphe of the tongue. See *raphe*.—**Strawberry tongue.** See *strawberry*.—**The tongue of the trump**, the tongue of a jews'-harp; hence, the most important person or thing. [Scotch.]

An' there will be black-lippit Johnnie,
The tongue o' the trump to them a'.
Burns, Election Ballads, ii.

The tongues, foreign languages.

In turning over those same leaves apace,
To shew his skill i' *th' tongues*, hee'l nod his head.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

What is "pourquoi"? do or not do? I would I had bestowed that time in *the tongues* that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 97.

To bite the tongue. See *bite*.—**To find one's tongue**, to be able to speak; recover the power of speech.

But Priam *found* the fire ere he *his tongue*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 74.

To give tongue. See *give*[1].—**To hold one's tongue.** See *hold*[1].—**To keep one's tongue**†, to be silent.

When Biondello comes, he waits on thee;
But I will charm him first to *keep his tongue*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 214.

Tongue-and-groove joint. See cut under *joint*, 1 (*e*).—**Tongue-scapular.** See *scapular*.—**To throw tongue**, to give tongue, as dogs.—**To wag one's (the) tongue**, to speak or talk: used in contempt.

What have I done, that thou darest *wag thy tongue*
In noise so rude against me? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 39.

Wooden tongue. See the quotation.

In cattle the disease [actinomycosis] manifests itself by firm tumours in the jaw, in the alveoli of the teeth, and particularly by a great enlargement and induration of the tongue—*wooden tongue*.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 148.

=**Syn. 5** (*e*). *Tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent for ★ *language*. See *language*.

tongue (tung), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tongued*, ppr. *tonguing*. [< *tongue*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To chide; scold; reproach.

I'll listen to the common censure now,
How the world *tongues* me when my ear lies low.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iv. 4.

2. To speak; utter.

Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 147.

No stone is fitted in yon marble girth
Whose echo shall not *tongue* thy glorious doom.
Tennyson, Tiresias.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, to modify or interrupt the tone of by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect, as in the flute, the cornet, etc. See *tonguing*. Also *tip*.—4. To join or fit together by means of a tongue and groove. See the phrase.—**Tonguing and grooving**, a mode of joining boards by forming a groove or channel in one board, and a corresponding projection on the edge of the other, which is fitted into the first. Planes are used in pairs to form these grooves and projections respectively. Also called *grooving and feathering*, *plowing and tonguing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To talk; prate: with indefinite *it*.

Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue it* as impetuously and as loudly as the arrantest hero of the play. *Dryden*, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

Our Captain dared the sachem to come out and fight him like a man, showing how base and woman-like he was in *tonguing it* as he did.
Good News from New England (Appendix to New [England's Memorial, p. 373).

2. In *music*, to use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind-instruments.—3. To run out; project: as, a point of land *tongues* out into the sea.

Old icebergs bulge and *tongue* out below, and are thus prevented from uniting. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 282.

tongue-bang (tung'bang), *v. t.* To scold heartily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-banger (tung'bang″ėr), *n.* A scold. [Prov. Eng.]

That Sally she turn'd a *tongue-banger*, an' riated ma.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

tongue-battery (tung'bat″ėr-i), *n.* Urgent and pressing talk; a flood of words. [Rare.]

With blandish'd parlies, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceased not, day nor night,
To storm me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 404.

tongue-bird (tung'bėrd), *n.* The long-tongue or wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: so called from the long extensile tongue. See cut under *wryneck*.

tongue-bit (tung'bit), *n.* A form of bit for a hard-mouthed horse, with a plate so fixed that the horse cannot get his tongue over the mouthpiece.

tongue-bone (tung'bōn), *n.* The hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See cuts under *hyoid* and *skull*.

tongue-case (tung'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the tongue. It is seen in many chrysalids, and in the pupa of the sphinx-moth it forms a curved appendage like the handle of a pitcher.

tongue-chain (tung'chān), *n.* One of the chains which support the fore end of a wagon-tongue and connect it with the hames of the harness.

tongue-compressor (tung'kom-pres″ėr), *n.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongued (tungd), *a.* [< ME. *tonged;* < *tongue* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of a tongue; provided or furnished with a tongue, in any sense of that word: used chiefly in composition.

Of eloquence was never founde
So swete a sowninge facounde,
Ne trewer *tonged,* ne scorned lasse.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 927.

Thy cheek pays shame
When shrill-*tongued* Fulvia scolds.
Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 32.

Tongued chisel, a boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers. *E. H. Knight.*

tongue-depressor (tung'dē-pres″ọr), *n.* A spatula used to depress the tongue in examinations of the mouth or throat. Sometimes it is attached to an arm passing under the lower jaw so as to be self-retaining.

tongue-doughty (tung'dou″ti), *a.* Valiant in speech; bragging. [Rare.]

Tongue-doughty giant. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1180.

tongue-fence (tung'fens), *n.* Debate; discussion; argument. [Rare.]

It being also an unseemly affront . . . to have her unpleasingness . . . bandied up and down, and aggravated in open court by those hir'd masters of *tongue-fence.*
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

tongue-fish (tung'fish), *n.* A kind of flatfish, *Symphuras plagiusa,* found from Virginia to Texas and the West Indies. It is abundant in sandy bays. It is dark-brown with six or seven obscure cross-bands, and numerous dark specks on both body and fins. The eyes and color are on the left side, and the size is small. Compare a like use of *tongue, n.,* 6 (*m*).

tongue-flower (tung'flou″ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Glossodia.*

tongue-flowered orchis. See *Serapias.*

tongue-grafting (tung'gràf″ting), *n.* See *grafting,* 1.

tongue-grass (tung'gràs), *n.* The peppergrass, chiefly *Lepidium sativum.*

tongue-holder (tung'hōl″dėr), *n.* A dental instrument serving to prevent the tongue from getting in the way during an operation. One form has a clamp to hold the tongue down, while the sublingual and submaxillary ducts are closed by absorbent pads applied before the compress.

tongue-hound (tung'hound), *n.* Either one of the two front hounds of a vehicle, between and to which the tongue or pole is attached. See cut under *hound.*

tongue-joint (tung'joint), *n.* In *welding,* a split joint formed by inserting a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding split piece, and welding the two together.

tongue-lashing (tung'lash″ing), *n.* A scolding; wordy abuse or vituperation.

tongueless (tung'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tonglesse;* < *tongue* + *-less.*] 1. Having no tongue; aglossal.—2. Speechless; voiceless; silent.

This murder might haue slept in *tonglesse* brasse
But for our selues.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

3†. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless*
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 92.

tonguelet (tung'let), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-let.*] 1. An animal of the group *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomidea;* a fivemouths. See cut under *Pentastoma.*—2. In *entom.,* the ligula.—3. A small tongue or tongue-like part or process; something linguiform or ligulate.

tongue-man† (tung'măn), *n.* A speaker; a talkative person.

A boasting, insolent *tongue-man!*
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

tongue-membrane (tung'mem″brān), *n.* The lingual ribbon of a mollusk. See cuts under *radula* and *ribbon.*

tongue-pad† (tung'pad), *n.* A great talker. [Slang.]

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad.* *Tatler.*

tongue-shaped (tung'shāpt), *a.* Formed like a tongue; linguiform; ligulate; strap-shaped; in *bot.,* long and nearly flat, somewhat fleshy, and rounded at the apex: as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

tongue-shell (tung'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Lingulidæ;* a lingulid. See cuts under *Lingulidæ.*

tongue-shot (tung'shot), *n.* The reach of the tongue; the distance the sound of words uttered by the tongue can be heard; ear-shot. [Rare.]

She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot.*
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lii.

tongues-man†, *n.* Same as *tongue-man.*

Then come, sweet Prince, Wales wooeth thee by me,
By me hir sorrie *Tongs-man.*
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

tonguesore† (tung'sōr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *sore*[1].] Evil tongue; wicked speech; ill speaking. *Udall,* tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, i., Socrates, § 55.

tongue-spatula (tung'spat″ū-lä), *n.* 1. A tongue-compressor.—2. A tongue-depressor.

tonguester (tung'stėr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-ster.*] A talkative, loquacious person; a chatterer; a babbler. *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1. [Rare.]

tongue-test (tung'test), *n.* A rough method of testing the condition of a battery or the continuity of an electric circuit, by touching the two ends of a break in the circuit with the tongue, and observing the sensation produced.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frenum linguæ.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of speech or of distinct articulation.

tongue-tied (tung'tīd), *a.* 1. Having the tongue tied, by reason of the shortness of the bridle or frenum, to the extent of impeding speech or causing indistinct articulation.—2. Unable to speak out or freely from whatever cause, as embarrassment: as, "*tongue-tied* simplicity," *Shak.,* M. N. D., v. 1. 104.

Wronged men are seldom *tongue-tied.*
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

tongue-tooth (tung'tōth), *n.* A tooth of the lingual ribbon of a mollusk; a radular tooth. See cut under *radula.* *P. P. Carpenter.*

tongue-tree (tung'trē), *n.* The pole of a wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-valiant (tung'val″yant), *a.* Valiant in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 336.

tongue-violet (tung'vī″ō-let), *n.* See *Schweigeria.*

tongue-warrior (tung'wor″i-ọr), *n.* One who fights only with the tongue; a tongue-valiant hero.

Irritated from time to time by these *tongue-warriors.*
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

tongue-work (tung'wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work in the tongues; philological labor.

And let this comparison of a labouring man by the way put you in minde (gentle reader) of his labours that hath laboured so much and so long to saue you a labour, which I doubt not but he may as iustly stand vpon in this *toong work* as in Latin Sir Thomas Eliot Bishop Cooper, . . . after them Thomas Thomas and John Rider, have done amongst vs. *Florio,* It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [xii.].

2. Talk; babble. [Colloq.]

I've seen it again and again. If a man takes to *tongue-work,* it's all over with him. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xx.

tongue-worm (tung'wėrm), *n.* 1. A tongue-shaped worm; a tonguelet.—2. The so-called "worm" of the tongue of some animals, as dogs; the lytta.

tonguey, tonguy (tung'i), *a.* [< ME. *tungy;* < *tongue* + *-y*[1].] Fluent, or voluble in speech; loquacious; garrulous. [Now colloq.]

As a graueli steezing vp in the feet of an old man [as the climbing up a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, A. V.], so a *tungy* womman to a quyete man.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxv. 27.

He jes' ropes in your *tonguey* chaps an' reg'lar ten-inch bores,
An' lets 'em play at Congress, ef they 'll du it with closed doors. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

tonguing (tung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tongue, v.*] 1. The act or state of projecting like or as a tongue.

The *tonguing*-in of one series with the other is complete. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* XLVI. 251.

2. In *hort.,* a process intended to promote the rooting of layers. See the quotation.

In *tonguing* the leaves are cut off the portion which has to be brought under ground, and a tongue or slit is then cut from below upwards close beyond a joint, of such length that, when the cut part of the layer is pegged an inch or two (in large woody subjects 3 or 4 inches) below the surface, the elevation of the point of the shoot to an upright position may open the incision, and thus set it free, so that it may be surrounded by earth to induce it to form roots. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 235.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, the act, process, or result of modifying or interrupting the tone by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect. Tonguing is termed *single* when but one kind of stroke is used, as if to produce the consonant *t* over and over; *double,* when two strokes are used in alternation, as if to produce *t* and *k* alternately; *triple,* when three strokes are used; etc. Single tonguing only is applicable in instruments with a reed, like the oboe and the clarinet, and then operates like the "percussion" sometimes introduced into the harmonium, while double and triple tonguing are applicable to the flute, the trumpet, etc.

The accentuates and *tonguing* of Mr. Fox's piccolo solo.
Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 7, 1887.

tonguy, *a.* See *tonguey.*

tonic (ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tonique* = Sp. ★*tónico* = Pg. It. *tonico,* < NL. **tonicus,* < Gr. τονικός, < τόνος, tone, accent: see *tone*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to tones or musical sounds.

In point of *tonic* power, I presume it [the organ] will be allowed preferable to all others.
W. Mason, Church Music, i.

2. Specifically, in *music,* of or pertaining to, or founded on, the key-note or tonic.—3. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

The others [muscles], however, are all slightly contracted, and would severally produce motion were they not balanced or out-balanced by their antagonist muscles. This pervading activity of the muscles is called their *tonic* state. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 89.

4. In *med.,* increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions; hence, bracing or invigorating to the mental or the moral nature.

Goethe says that in seasons of cholera one should read no books but such as are *tonic,* and certainly in the season of old age this precaution is as salutary as in seasons of cholera. *M. Arnold,* Essays in Criticism, 2d ser., p. 300.

Tonic chord, a chord having the key-note for its root.—**Tonic pedal,** an organ- or pedal-point formed on the key-note.—**Tonic section,** a section or period in the key of the original key-note of a piece, and closing with a tonic cadence.—**Tonic sol-faist,** one who uses or is expert in the tonic sol-fa system.—**Tonic sol-fa notation,** the form of musical notation used in the tonic sol-fa system. Tones are represented by the initial letters of their solmization syllables, **d** standing for *do,* **r** for *re,* **m** for *mi,* **f** for *fa,* **s** for *sol,* **l** for *la,* and **t** for *ti.* Higher and lower octaves are represented by superscript and subscript numerals, as m^1 for the higher *mi,* or s_1 for the lower *sol.* Time-values are indicated by placing the required letters on a line at proportional distances. The heavy beat or pulse at the beginning of a measure is indicated by a vertical bar, and all other principal pulses by pulse-marks [:]. As these pulses are equal in length, the pulse-marks are placed equidistant from each other, thus (in triple rhythm), | : : | : : , etc. A tone filling a pulse is indicated by its initial placed in the space belonging to the pulse. The continuance of a tone from one pulse to another is indicated by a dash filling the space of the second pulse. If a pulse is divided, the half-pulse is marked by a . in the middle of the space; quarter-pulses are similarly marked by a ,. The absolute pitch of the key-note is indicated at the outset by its letter-name. Modulations are marked not only by giving the letter-name of the new key-note, but by indicating in each voice-part the syllable-names in both the old and the new keys of the tone on which the transition takes place. Chromatic tones are solmizated in the usual way. The tune "America" ("God Save the Queen"), for example, begins thus:

Key F.

d : d : r	t_1 : -.d : r	m : m : f	m : -.r : d
s_1 : l_1 : l_1	s_1 : -.l_1 : t_1	d : d : d	d : -.t_1 : d
My country!	'tis of thee,	Sweet land of	lib - er - ty,
m : m : f	r : -.r : s	s : l : l	s : -.f : m
d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.s_1 : s_1	d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.se_1 : l_1

Tonic sol-fa system, the most extensive and important of the modern systems of classifying, explaining, and teaching the facts of music. The system is said to have originated in the efforts of Miss Sarah A. Glover, about 1812, to simplify the process of teaching music to children. Her experiments were taken up about 1850 by the Rev. John Curwen, and gradually developed into a scientific system. The name of the system indicates two of its fundamental characteristics—namely, emphasis on tonality, with its multifarious interrelations of tones, as the controlling factor in all musical construction, and the use of the Guidonian solmization as a guide to study, terminology, and notation. Melody and harmony are studied by constant reference to the ideal major and minor scales; and great use is made of a chart of these scales, with their closest relations, called a *modulator* (which see). Rhythmic and metric facts are similarly referred to ideal formulæ. The voice is treated as the chief instrument of musical performance. In order to do away with the arbitrary intricacies of the staff-notation, with its inherent dependence on the keyboard, and to force the mind of the singer to dwell constantly on the tonic qualities of tones, instead of on their supposed distance from each other, a notation has been devised which is now capable of representing all important musical facts. (See *tonic sol-fa notation.*) The remarkable success of the tonic sol-fa movement, particularly in Great Britain, is due, first, to its insistence on the basal truths of musical science to the exclusion of arbitrary traditions, and, second, to the highly systematic method of teaching these truths which its advocates have elaborated. Its importance is demonstrated not only by its immense popular success where it has been properly undertaken, but by its unmistakable influence on the terminology and methods of all scientific musical study. Although originally intended to apply only to vocal music, its principles have been extended to certain branches of instrumental music with success.—**Tonic spasm,** in *med.,* a steady and continuous involuntary muscular contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to *clonic spasm,* in which the muscles contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In tonic spasm, however, there is always a very slow alternate contraction and relaxation. The spasms of tetanus are tonic, those of epilepsy first tonic and then clonic.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, any remedy which improves the tone or vigor of the fibers of the stomach and bowels, or of the muscular fibers generally. Tonics may be said to be of two kinds, medicinal and non-medicinal. Medicinal tonics act chiefly in two ways: either (*a*) indirectly, by first influencing the stomach and increasing its digestive powers — such being the effect of the vegetable bitters, the most important of which are calumba, camomile, cinchona-bark, gentian, salix, taraxacum, etc.; or (*b*) directly, by passing into and exercising their influence through the blood — such being the case with the various preparations of iron, certain mineral acids, and salts. The non-medicinal tonics are open-air exercise, friction, and cold in its various forms and applications, as the shower-bath and sea-bathing.

2. In *music*, same as *key-note*. See also *key*[1], 7 (*b*).

tonical† (ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *tonic* + *-al*.] Tonic.

tonically (ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tonic manner; specifically, in *pathol.*, continuously; without ★alternating relaxation. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 654.

tonicity (tō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *tonic* + *-ity*.] **1.** Tone; the state or property of possessing tone or of being tonic; specifically, in *physiol.*, the elasticity of living parts — a property of the muscles which is distinct from true irritability, and determines the general tone of the solids. In virtue of this power the dilators of the larynx keep this organ open, the face is kept symmetrical, the sphincters are kept closed, etc.

2. In *music*. See the quotation.

Pleasantness of harmony is due to what he [Oettingen] calls the *tonicity* and phonicity of certain intervals and combined notes. *Tonicity* is the property of being recognized as a constituent of a single fundamental tone which is designated by the name tonic.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 324.

Arterial tonicity, the contractility of the muscular fibers in the walls of the arteries in response to a stimulus, in contradistinction to the normal elasticity of the blood-vessels.

tonicize (ton'i-sīz), *v.* [< *tonic* + *-ize*.] To give tone or tonicity to. [Rare.]

This would spread a *tonicizing* analeptic influence throughout our English world of readers, and help to brace up the debility of their intellectual systems.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 141.

to-night, tonight (tō-nīt'), *adv.* [< ME. *tonigt, to nigt*, < AS. *tō niht: tō*, to, at; *niht*, dat. of *niht*, night: see *to*[1] and *night*. Cf. *to-day, to-morrow*.] **1.** In the present night, or the night after the present day.

And *to-night* I long for rest.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

2†. During the preceding night; last night.

I am bid forth to supper, Jessica.
. . . I am right loath to go: . . .
For I did dream of money-bags *to-night*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 18.

to-night, tonight (tō-nīt'), *n.* The present night; the night after the present day.

To-morrow, our Hero reply'd in a Fright:
He that 's hang'd before Noon ought to think of *To-night*.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

★

toning (tō'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tone*[1], *v.*] The act of one who tones, in any sense; specifically, in *photog.*, the method or the art of tinting or coloring pictures by chemical means, to give them an agreeable tone or color; especially, the treatment of silver positive prints or transparencies in a bath which consists most commonly of a very weak solution of chlorid of gold in combination with other chemicals, to give a more pleasing color and also greater permanency to the picture. The colors obtainable by the gold toning-baths range from deep browns through bluish black to pure black and cool gray.

tonish, tonnish (ton'ish), *a.* [< *ton*[2] + *-ish*[1].] In the ton; fashionable; modish; stylish. [Colloq.]

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half *tonish*, and half hoydenish. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 221.

tonishness (ton'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being in high fashion; modishness. Also *tonnishness*.

Mrs. North, who is so famed for *tonishness*, exhibited herself in a more perfect undress than I ever before saw any lady, great or small, appear in upon a visit.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 350. (*Davies.*)

★

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* [< F. *tonner* or L. *ton(are)*, thunder, + *-ite*[2].] A blasting-powder which consists of macerated gun-cotton and barium nitrate. This compound is compressed into sticks with a recess formed at one end for the reception of a fulminate of mercury detonator.

tonitrous†, *a.* [< L. *tonitrus*, thunder, < *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] Thunderous; boisterous. [Rare.]

A Boat full of Lambeth Gardeners, by whom Billingsgate was much outdone in stupendious Obscenity, *tonitrous* Verbosity, and malicious Scurrility.
Tom Brown, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 195.

tonitruate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *tonitruatus*, pp. of *tonitruare*, thunder, < L. *tonitrus*, thunder: see *thunder*.] To thunder. [Rare.]

I cannot fulminate or *tonitruate* words
To puzzle intellects.
Randolph, To Master James Shirley.

tonjon (ton'jon), *n.* [Also *tomjohn*; < Hind. *tāmjān, tāmjhām*.] In India, a kind of sedan or open chair, swung on a pole, and carried by four bearers, in the manner of a palanquin.

tonka (tong'kä), *n.* [= F. *tonka, tonca*, < Surinam negro *tonca*. The bean is usually called *tonka-bean*, also written with a capital, *Tonka bean, Tonga bean*, as if named from a locality *Tonka*; also *Tonkin bean, Tonquin bean*, as if named from *Tonquin* in Farther India.] Same as *tonka-bean*.

tonka-bean (tong'kä-bēn″), *n.* **1.** The seed of the cuamara, *Coumarouna odorata*, a tall tree of Venezuela, Guiana, and neighboring regions. The seeds are of the shape of an almond, but much longer, and covered with a shining black skin. They are fragrant from the presence of coumarin, and are used entire to scent wardrobes, or pulverized in sachets, or in fluid extract in perfumery. They are applied, either entire or in powder, to flavor snuff. Also *Tonquin bean* (see *tonka*).

2. The tree producing the tonka-bean. See *cuamara*. — **Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *scentwood*.

tonkhoi, *n.* See *Streblus*.

tonn. An abbreviation of *tonnage*.

tonnage (tun'āj), *n.* [Formerly also *tunnage*; ★< ME. **tonnage*, < OF. **tonnage*, F. *tonnage*, < *tonne* (E. *ton*[1]) + *-age*.] **1.** The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

The ships employed herein are found by the king of Spain, . . . and the *tonnage* is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size.
Anson, Voyage Round the World, ii. 10.

2. The carrying capacity of a ship expressed in cubic tons. Until 1836 the tonnage of British ships was found by multiplying the square of the breadth by the inboard length, and then dividing by 94. This is now called the "old measurement" (O. M.), and, though far from exact, is still in use to some extent for ascertaining the tonnage of pleasure-yachts, etc. As the cubic ton of 100 cubic feet forms the unit of assessment for dock, harbor, and other dues, towage, etc., and as by the old system the depth of a ship was reckoned the same as the breadth, it became the interest of ship-owners to build vessels of narrow beam, but of increased depth. This resulted in a saving in tonnage-dues, but marred the sailing qualities and seaworthiness of the ships. In 1836 a new and more exact system of measurement was established by enactment of Parliament in the preceding year. In this system, known as the *Moorsom system*, as amended and elaborated in detail in later enactments, actual measurements of depth are made at certain intervals, the number of which depends on the length of the tonnage-deck of the vessel, and transverse areas at these points are computed, all measurements being put in feet and decimal parts of a foot. These transverse areas after being multiplied by certain numbers are added together, multiplied by one third the common distance between the areas, and then divided by 100. To this must be added the tonnage of all spaces above the tonnage-deck, the poop (if any), deck-houses, etc., which is obtained by multiplying the horizontal area by the mean height and dividing by 100 as before. These together give the *gross register tonnage*, each ton (called a *register ton*) containing 100 cubic feet. Certain deductions are allowed from the gross registered tonnage for sail-rooms, chart-room, boatswain's stores, crew-space, etc., and in addition, on steam-vessels, for propelling-machinery and bunker coal, according to certain arbitrary rules. After these deductions from the gross have been made, the remainder is the *net register tonnage*. The British system of measurement was adopted by the United States in 1864, and later by Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Russia, Finland, Hayti, Belgium, Japan, etc., and in its essentials by the International Tonnage Congress which met at Constantinople in 1873 in connection with fixing the basis for tolls for vessels passing through the Suez Canal. As applied in these different countries there are slight differences in the rules for the deduction of engine-room tonnage, and in the United States the number of transverse areas is greater. The rule followed in the United States before 1865, when the new measurement came into force, was to multiply the extreme length of the ship (less one third its breadth) by the breadth and the depth, and then divide by 95. In freighting ships, 40 cubic feet of merchandise is considered a ton, unless that bulk would weigh more than 2,000 pounds, in which case freight is charged by weight.

3. A duty or impost on ships, formerly estimated at so much per ton of freight, but now proportioned to the registered size of the vessels.

Tonnage is a Custome or Impost for Merchandize brought or caried in Tonnes and such like Vessels from or to other Nations after a certaine rate in euerie Tonne. . . . I haue heard it also a Dutie due to the Mariners for vnloading their shippe arriued in any Hauen, after the rate of euerie Tonne. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Tonnage-taxes on shipping are not levied by Great Britain, nor, it is believed, by any other of the maritime states of Europe except Spain. Prior to the war, also, there were no *tonnage*-taxes in the United States.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 179.

4. The ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their capacity in tons: as, the *tonnage* of the United States.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on *tonnage*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 208.

About a million and a quarter of American wooden sailing-*tonnage* is reported as yet engaged in foreign trade.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 115.

Tonnage and poundage. See *tunnage*. — **Tonnage tax.** See def. 3 and *tax*.

tonnage (tun'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tonnaged*, ppr. *tonnaging*. [< *tonnage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To levy tonnage upon.

Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the *tunaging* and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To have capacity or tonnage: followed by an accusative of quantity.

Sixteen vessels, which *tonnaged* in the aggregate 1,871 tons. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 241.

tonnage-deck (tun'āj-dek), *n.* The deck from which register tonnage is measured. It is the upper deck on ships with less than three decks, or the second deck from below if there are three or more decks.

tonne†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ton*[1].

tonnel†, **tonnell**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tunnel*.

tonner (tun'ėr), *n.* [< *ton*[1] + *-er*[1].] A vessel considered with reference to her tonnage: used in composition: as, a ten-*tonner*; a thousand-*tonner*. [Colloq.]

It is not so long ago that a 1,000 ton schooner was considered enormous. Now, a 1,500 *tonner* is scarcely remarked. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 34.

Tonnerre (to-nār'), *n.* [See def.] A red wine grown in the department of Yonne, France, in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, resembling Burgundy of the second and inferior grades, and keeping well.

tonnihood (ton'i-hůd), *n.* [A dial. form of **tawny-hood* (as if < *tawny* + *hood*), appar. var. of **tawny-hoop, tony-hoop*.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tonnish, tonnishness. See *tonish*, etc.

tonometer (tō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τόνος*, tone, ★+ *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** In *music*, an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones; especially, a tuning-fork, or a graduated set of tuning-forks, whose pitch has been exactly determined. The term is used specifically for an exceptionally perfect set of forks prepared by Scheibler about 1833 for the establishment of a standard scale.

2. An instrument for measuring the degree of tension in the eyeball; also, one for determining the blood-pressure within the vessels.

tonometry (tō-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** The science or art of measuring or recording musical vibrations by means of a tonometer. — **2.** In *med.*, the measurement of the degree of tension in an organ, as in the eyeball.

tonotechnic (tō-nō-tek'nik), *n.* [< F. *tonotechnique*, < Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *τέχνη*, art, handicraft: see *technic*.] The art of arranging the pegs on the barrel of a barrel-organ.

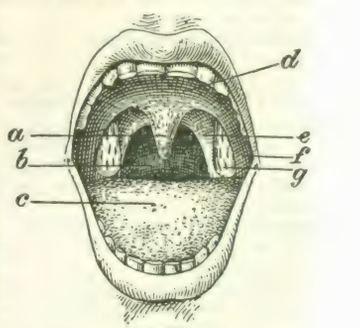
tonous (tō'nus), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-ous*.] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tonquin bean. See *tonka-bean*.

Tonquinese (tong-ki-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonquin, Tonkin*, prop. *Tongking* (see def.), + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tonquin (better Tongking), a French colonial possession south of China.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Tonquin.

tonsil (ton'sil), *n.* [< F. *tonsille* = It. *tonsilla*, < L. *tonsilla*, in pl. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils; appar. a transferred use (of which the reason is not clear) of *tonsilla, tosilla*, a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, appar. dim. of *tonsa*, an oar (orig. a pole ?).] **1.** One of two prominent oval bodies situated in the recesses formed, one on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior palatine arches. They are composed of lymphoid follicles, surrounded by less dense lymphoid tissue, arranged around the walls of a number of crypts. See also cut under *tongue*.



Tonsils.
a, uvula; *b*, pharynx; *c*, tongue; *d*, palate; *e*, posterior, and *f*, anterior pillar of the fauces, between which is *g*, the tonsil.

2. One of a pair of small

superficial lobes of the cerebellum; the cerebellar amygdala. Also *tonsilla* in both senses. —**Lingual tonsil**, a small collection of lymphoid tissue at the base of the tongue.—**Pharyngeal tonsil, Luschka's tonsil**, a mass of follicular lymphoid glands between the orifices of the right and left Eustachian tubes, at the summit of the pharynx.

tonsile (ton'sil), *a.* [< L. *tonsilis*, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure*.] Capable of being or fit to be clipped; also, trimmed: as, a *tonsile* hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

There is not a more *tonsile* and governable plant in Nature; for the cypress may be cut to the very roots, and yet spring afresh. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxiii.

tonsilla (ton-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *tonsillæ* (-ē). Same as *tonsil*.

tonsillar (ton'si-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *tonsilar* = It. *tonsillare*, < NL. *tonsillaris*, < L. *tonsilla*, tonsil: see *tonsil*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillar* arteries or follicles; *tonsillar* disease. —**Tonsillar artery**, a branch of the facial artery, distributed to the tonsils and the sides of the tongue near its root.—**Tonsillar nerves**, slender branches of the glossopharyngeal, distributed to the tonsils, soft palate, and pillars of the fauces.—**Tonsillar plexus**. See *plexus*.

tonsillary (ton'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *tonsillaris*: see *tonsillar*.] Same as *tonsillar*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1647.

tonsillitic[1] (ton-si-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *tonsilla* + *-it-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillitic* nerves.

tonsillitic[2] (ton-si-lit'ik), *a.* [*tonsillitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tonsillitis; affected with inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsillitis (ton-si-lī'tis), *n.* [NL. *tonsillitis*, < L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils. It is a very common form of sore throat, of varying severity.—**Follicular tonsillitis**, tonsillitis in which there is inflammation and increased secretion of the lining of the crypts or follicles of the tonsils.

tonsillotome (ton-sil'ō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising more or less of the tonsil.

tonsillotomy (ton-si-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tonsils.

tonsor (ton'sor), *n.* [< L. *tonsor*, *tosor*, a clipper, a barber, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, shave.] A barber; one who shaves. *Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 2. [Rare.]

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *tonsorius*, of or pertaining to shearing or shaving, < *tonsor*, a shaver: see *tonsor*.] Pertaining to a barber or his functions. [Generally humorous.]

Margaret, taking her seat in the *tonsorial* chair, delivered herself into the hands of the professor [the barber]. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tonsure (ton'sūr), *n.* [< ME. *tonsure*, < OF. (and F.) *tonsure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, the shaven crown of a priest, < L. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, in ML. the shaven crown of a priest, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip.] **1.** The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn. —**2.** Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, the ceremony of shaving or cutting off the hair of the head, either wholly or partially, performed upon a candidate as a preparatory step to his entering the priesthood or embracing a monastic life; hence, entrance or admittance into the clerical state or a monastic order. In the early church the clergy wore the hair short, but not shaven. The tonsure seems to be as old as the fifth or sixth century. In the Greek Church the hair is wholly shaved off. In the Roman Catholic Church a part only is shaved, so as to form a circle on the crown of the head, and the first tonsure can be given only by a bishop, a mitered abbot, or a cardinal priest.

Of the ecclesiastical *tonsure* there were known to the Anglo-Saxons, in the early period of their Church, two distinctive shapes—the Roman and the Irish; the Roman form was perfectly round; the Irish was made by cutting away the hair from the upper part of the fore head in the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side before. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 186.

(*b*) The bare place on the head of a priest or monk, formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

Among some of the monastic orders and friars the tonsure leaves only a circle of hair round the head; the *tonsure* of secular clerks, on the other hand, is small. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tonsure (ton'sūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tonsured*, ppr. *tonsuring*. [< *tonsure*, *n.*] To shave or clip the hair of the head of; specifically, to give the tonsure to.

Priests must not wear showy garments such as the bishop forbids, and they must have their moustaches and beard shaved, and be *tonsured* once a month. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 100.

tonsured (ton'sūrd), *p. a.* **1.** Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

No ecclesiastical privilege had occasioned such dispute, or proved so mischievous, as the immunity of all *tonsured* persons from civil punishment for crimes. *Hallam.*

2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. [Rare.]

Bowing o'er the brook
A *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn.
Tennyson, The Brook.

tonsure-plate (ton'sūr-plāt), *n.* A round thin plate slightly convex so as to fit the top of the head, used to mark the line of the tonsure according to the Roman rite.

tontine (ton-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tontine* = G. *tontine*, < It. *tontina*, tontine, a life-insurance office; so called from Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker, who originated the scheme (about 1653).] **I.** *n.* An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the share of each survivor being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, the whole transaction ceasing with his death. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England. The name is also applied to the number of those receiving the annuity, to their individual share or right, and to the system itself. The tontine principle has also been applied to life-insurance. See *tontine policy*, under II.

I hear he pays as many annuities as the Irish *tontine*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituting, or involving the principle of the tontine: as, *tontine* profits; *tontine* funds; *tontine* insurance.—**Tontine policy**, a policy of insurance in which the policy-holder agrees, in common with the other policy-holders under the same plan, that no dividend, return-premium, or surrender-value shall be received for a term of years called the tontine period, the entire surplus from all sources being allowed to accumulate to the end of that period, and then divided among all who have maintained their insurances in force. This modification of ordinary life-insurance has been adopted, as optional with the insured, for the purpose of countervailing the tendency to burden long-lived and persistent policy-holders with a large amount of premium s in comparison of those whose lives fall in shortly after obtaining insurance. The effect is to reduce the sum payable on deaths after but few years' payment of premiums, and increase the sum payable on deaths occurring after a given number of years.

tontiner (ton-tē'nėr), *n.* [< *tontine* + *-er*[1].] One who shares in a tontine. *R. L. Stevenson* ★*and L. Osbourne*, The Wrong Box, i. [Rare.]

tonus (tō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*[1].] **1.** Tonicity.

The maintenance of muscular *tonus*. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 208.

2. Tonic spasm. [Rare.]

tony[1] (tō'ni), *n.*; pl. *tonies* (-niz). [Prob. a particular use of *Tony*, which is regarded and used as an abbr. of *Antony*. There may be an allusion to St. *Antony's* (*Anthony's*) pig: see *tantony*, *tantony pig*.] A simpleton.

In short, a pattern and companion fit
For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol., l. 15.

tony[2] (tō'ni), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of a high tone; affecting social elegance; genteel; swell. [Slang, U. S.]

Such as himself and his wife, he would say, . . . didn't expect any of her society, but Mrs. Branner ought to be *tony* enough for her. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 240.

tony-hoop (tō'ni-höp), *n.* Same as *tonnihood*. [Prov. Eng.]

too[1] (tö), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *to*; < ME. *to*, < AS. *tō*, too, = G. *zu*, etc., too, more than enough; < AS. *tō*, prep.: see *to*[1].] **1.** Over; more than enough: noting excess, and qualifying an adjective or an adverb.

Farewell, Alinda:
I am *too* full to speak more, and *too* wretched.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

He names this word Colledge *too* often, and his discourse bears *too* much on the Vniuersity.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

[*Too* in this sense is sometimes erroneously used to qualify a verb.

I'll look within no more:
I have *too* trusted to my own wild wants,
Too trusted to myself, to intuition.
Browning, Pauline.]

2. Exceedingly; extremely: an intensive use.

They continually pretend to have some sovereign power over that empire, and yet are *too* happy to be at peace with it. *Brougham.*

3. In addition; also; furthermore; moreover.

Pretty and witty, wild, and yet, *too*, gentle.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 110.

What, will these young gentlemen *too* help us to catch this fresh salmon, ha?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

Never was there a more complete victory, achieved *too* within the space of little more than an hour.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. Likewise; in like manner; in the same way.

As God clothes himself with light as with a garment, so God clothes and apparels his works with light *too*.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Lewis the Fourteenth in his old age became religious: he determined that his subjects should be religious *too*.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

Too blame. See *blame*, *v. t.*, note.—**Too many.** See *many*[1].—**Too much for one.** See *much*.—**Too thin.** See *thin*[1].—**Too too.** (*a*) Quite too; altogether too: noting great excess or intensity, and formerly so much affected as to be regarded as one word, and so often written with a hyphen.

O, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

O *too-too* happy! had that Fall of thine
Not cancell'd so the Character diuine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Their loues they on the tenter-hookes did racke,
Rost, boyl'd, bak'd, *too too* much white, claret, sacke.
John Taylor, Pennilesse Pilgrimage, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., X. 498.

The rigour and extremity of law
Is sometimes *too-too* bitter.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

Hence—(*b*†) As an adjective or an adverb, very good; very well: used absolutely. *Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 76. (*c*) As an adjective, superlative; extreme; utter; hence, enraptured; gushing: applied to the so-called esthetic school, their principles, etc., in allusion to their exaggerated affectation. See *estheticism*, 2. [Colloq.]

Let the exclusive *too-too* æsthetes tolerate the remark that music and painting do not exist for them, or even for the real masters in their respective arts, but for their power of addressing, influencing, and delighting the masses of mankind. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

too[2]†, *prep.* An obsolete spelling of *to*[1].

too[3]†, *n.* An old spelling of *toe*.

too[4], *n.* and *a.* A dialectal spelling of *two*.

too[5] (tö), *v. i.* See *tew*[1].

tooart (tö'ärt), *n.* [Native Australian.] A valuable eucalypt of southwestern Australia, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*. It grows 120 feet high, with a clear trunk of 50 feet. The wood is one of the strongest known, very heavy, very durable under exposure, unwedgeable, and unusually free from defects. It is used in ship-building for beams, keelsons, sternposts, and other works below the line of flotation, where great strength is required and weight is not objectionable. It would be available for piles, and many other purposes. Also *tuart* and *tewart*.

took (tůk). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar ★past participle of *take*.

tool[1] (töl), *n.* [< ME. *tool*, *tole*, *tol*, < AS. *tōl*, in glosses also spelled *tool*, *tohl* = Icel. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools; perhaps a contr. of a Teut. base **tauila*, < AS. *tawian* = OHG. *zaujan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, G. *zauen* = Goth. *taujan*, prepare: see *taw*[1].] **1.** A mechanical implement; any implement used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an instrument employed for performing or facilitating mechanical operations by means of percussion, penetration, separation, abrasion, friction, etc., of the substances operated upon, for all of which operations various motions are required to be given either to the tool or to the work. Such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting-machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery, are usually called *machine-tools*.

Of alkinnes craftes I contreued *toles*,
Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and compassed masouns,
And lerned hem leuel and lyne though I loke dymme.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 177.

Take thi spades, rake, knyf, and shovelle,
And evry *tole* in beres grees defoule.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Of Angling and the Art thereof I sing,
What kind of *tools* it doth behove to have.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 147).

The hoe and the spade were not the *tools* he [Emerson] was meant to work with. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

(*a*) One of the small pallets or stamps used by the bookbinder's finisher to work out the designs on the cover of a book: applied to stamps used by hand. (*b*) A small round brush used by house-painters for painting moldings at the margins of panels, window-sashes, and narrow fillets.

2. By extension, something used in any occupation or pursuit as tools are used by the mechanic: as, literary *tools* (books, etc.); soldiers' *tools* (weapons, etc.); specifically, a sword or other weapon.

Then the gome in the grene graythed hym swythe
Gedere vp hys grymme *tole*, Gawayn to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2261.

We alle desyren, if it mighte be,
To han housbondes hardy, wys, and free,
And secree, and no nigard, ne no fool,
Ne him that is agast of every *tool*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 96.

Draw thy *tool*; here comes two of the house of the Montagues. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 37.

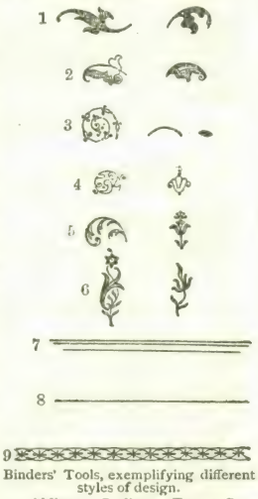
3. One who or that which is made a means to some end; especially, a person so used; a mere instrument to execute the purpose of another; a cat's-paw.

Oh, the easy blockhead! what a *tool* I have made of him!
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

He had been a clerk, agent, *tool*, slave, of the great Densdeth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

4. A useless or shiftless fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

—5. [< *tool*[1], *v.*] A figure or ornament impressed upon the cover of a book by means of a binders' stamp or tool.



Binders' Tools, exemplifying different styles of design.

1, Aldine; 2, Grolier; 3, Eve; 4, Gascon; 5, Derôme; 6, Roger Payne; 7, fillet; 8, one-line; 9, roll.

Take a dentelle border; if accurately worked, the point of each *tool* will be directly in line with the corresponding one opposite.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 87.

A poor tool, a bad hand at anything. *Hotten*, Slang Dict.—**Border tool,** in *ornamental metal-work*, a wheel with a notched or toothed edge, set in a handle, for producing rows of dots.—**Broad tool.** Same as *tooler*.—**Coloring tool.** See *color*.—**Cranked tool.** See *cranked*.—**Culling-tool,** an instrument of steel, about 10 inches long, having the heavy butt wound with cord to form a handle, used for knocking and prying apart a cluster of oysters. It is like a very heavy oyster-knife.—**Depthening tool.** See *depthen*.—**Edged tool,** a cutting instrument; figuratively, an instrument which is capable of cutting or otherwise hurting the person who uses it; hence, *to play with edged tools* is to act, or participate in action, in connection with something which may result disastrously because of insufficient knowledge or experience.—**Hooked tool.** See *hooked*.—**Modeling-tools.** See *modeling*.—**Obverse, quarter-hollow quarter-round, round, sugar-loaf tool.** See the qualifying words.—**Top and bottom tools.** See *top*[1].—**To play with edged tools.** See *edged tool*, above. (See also *balling-tool, scalloping-tool, side-tool, top-tool*.)=**Syn.** *Implement, Instrument, Tool, Utensil.* An *implement* is whatever may supply a want or a requisite to an end; it is always regarded in reference to its particular use: as, agricultural *implements; implements* of war. An *instrument* is anything which is employed in doing work or producing a certain result: as, surgical, mathematical, musical *instruments*. A *tool* is something less specific than an *implement*, and, when used physically, is one of the smaller *implements* of a mechanic art, such as can be worked by the hand: as, gardeners' *tools;* joiners' *tools*. A *utensil* is literally something to be used; the word has by usage become restricted to articles of domestic and farming use. In figurative use *instrument* is generally employed in a good sense, but *tool* in a dishonorable and contemptuous sense: we speak of a man as the *instrument* of Providence, or as a mere *tool* of cunning men. Formerly *implement* had a figurative sense.

tool[1] (töl), *v.* [< *tool*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *bookbinding*, to ornament or give a final shape to by means of a special tool, especially when the mark of the tool is intentionally left visible.—**Tooled edges** (of a book), edges of book-covers having devices or patterns impressed upon them. Sometimes called *chased edges*. Such edges of leaves are known as *goffered edges*.

II. *intrans.* To work with a tool; specifically, in *bookbinding*, to execute tooling.

It is not an easy matter to *tool* accurately.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 87.

tool[2] (töl), *v.* [Appar. a fanciful use, as if 'to manipulate, manage skilfully,' of *tool*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive, as a four-in-hand, mail-coach, racing-wagon, or other wheeled vehicle.

He had already the honor of being plucked for "the little go": and, . . . on being asked for what profession he was fit, had replied with conscious pride, "That he could *tool* a coach." *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xiii. 4.

2. To draw in a vehicle. [Rare.]

If a rolling stone trips up the high-stepping mare that *tools* him along through the village street, the local newspaper soon hears of it. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

II. *intrans.* To drive; ride.

The lazy horse . . . was only kept from stopping altogether . . . by the occasional idle play of Emerson's whip. . . . So we *tooled* on. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

tool-car (töl'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a box-car or platform-car provided with track-repairing and wrecking tools, for use in clearing tracks, repairing bridges, etc.; a wrecking-car.

tool-chest (töl'chest), *n.* 1. A chest for holding tools.—2. The tools occupying such a chest.

tool-coupling (töl'kup″ling), *n.* A screw-coupling for attaching any tool to its handle, or to another part by which it is worked.

tooler (tö'lėr), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel, from two to four inches broad, used for random tooling. Also called *broad tool*, and *drove*.

tool-extractor (töl'eks-trak″tor), *n.* In *well-boring*, a clutching device for recovering broken tools or rods from the tube.

tool-gage (töl'gāj), *n.* A gage employed to test the angle of the face of cutting-tools, as of those for turning iron.

tool-holder (töl'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A tool-handle designed to be used with different tools. Such holders are made with a variety of appliances for securing the tool temporarily in the handle. They are sometimes hollow, the small files, chisels, etc., used with them being kept inside the handle when not in use.

2. A device for holding the tool of a lathe or any metal-working machine in position for work.—3. A device for holding tools to be ground to the face of a stone, or for holding the stone itself while being faced or finished; ★a tool-stay.

tooling (tö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tool*[1], *v.*] Workmanship performed with a tool, as the chisel, graver, chasing-tool, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *masonry*, stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order. (*b*) Decoration of leather-work by means of stamps and other metal tools, which are applied hot, and produce impressed patterns upon the surface: it is of two kinds, *gilt tooling*, in which leaf-gold is applied to the surface of the leather and fixed in the sunk pattern by the hot tool, the superfluous parts being brushed away afterward, and *blind tooling*, in which the decoration is made darker than the natural color of the leather. (*c*) The act of impressing separately incomplete designs upon the covers or backs of books by means of small tools, which in combination produce the complete design: applied only to hand-work. (*d*) In *carving*, elaborate ornament by means of chisels and gouges in stone or wood, in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, etc.—**Blind tooling.** See (*b*), above.—**Gold, random,** etc., **tooling.** See the adjectives.

tool-mark (töl'märk), *n.* The characteristic form left on the surface of any article which has been shaped or worked by a tool, such as a saw, plane, lathe, etc.

Before a craftsman can recognise a *tool-mark*, he must be familiar with the tool; before a geologist knows river-marks, he must study the ways of rivers.
J. F. Campbell, Frost and Fire, I. 94.

tool-marking (töl'mär″king), *n.* A method of etching marks or names on steel tools, consisting in coating the part to be marked thinly with tallow or beeswax, making the desired marking with a sharp-pointed instrument through this coating, and applying nitric acid. After a few minutes, the acid and tallow are washed off, and the marks are found to show clearly on the steel.

tool-post (töl'pōst), *n.* In a lathe, a holder or support for the cutting-tool. It consists of an upright piece on the slide-rest, fitted with a slot through which the cutting-tool is passed, and a set-screw for holding the tool in position. Also *tool-stock*.

tool-rest (töl'rest), *n.* A device on the front of a lathe, used either as a support for a hand-tool or for holding a cutting-tool in position. It has sometimes various adjustments for moving the tool. See *slide-rest*, and cut under *lathe*.

toolsi (töl'si), *n.* [< late Skt. *tulasī*.] A species of basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, held sacred by the worshipers of Vishnu. Also *tulsi*.

tool-stack (töl'stak), *n.* A tool-post or tool-holder.

tool-stay (töl'stā), *n.* A slotted piece so fitted in a lathe-rest that a drill or internal cutting tool can be held in the slot.

tool-stock (töl'stok), *n.* Same as *tool-post*.

tool-stone (töl'stōn), *n.* See the quotation.

The oval *tool-stones*, . . . or "Tilhuggersteens" of the northern antiquaries, are oval or egg-shaped stones, more or less indented on one or both surfaces. Their use is not at present thoroughly understood. Some antiquaries suppose that they were held between the finger and thumb, and used as hammers or chippers. If, however, a large series is obtained, it will be found that the depression varies greatly in depth, and that sometimes the stone is completely perforated, which favours the view of those who regard these implements as ringstones for nets, or small hammer-heads. *Lubbock*, Pre-historic Times, p. 102.

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *v. i.* [< OF. *touiller*, mix, mingle, confound: see *toil*[1].] To quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie*. [Scotch.]

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *n.* [< *toolye, v.*; cf. *toil*[1], *n.*] A broil; a quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie*. [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *a.* and *n.*[1] [< ME. *toom, tom,* < AS. *tōm* = OS. *tōmi* (also *tōmīg*) = OHG. *zuomi, zōmi,* in *widar-zōmi* (also *zuomīg*), = Icel. *tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*, empty, vacant.] **I.** *a.* Empty. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Saddled and bridled
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he!
Bonnie George Campbell (Child's Ballads, III. 93).

Ye shall have plenty of supper—ours is nae *toom* pantry, and still less a locked ane. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

II. *n.* A piece of waste ground where rubbish is shot. [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *v. t.* [< *toom, a.*] To empty. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Thou maun awa' out to the Cauf-craigs, . . .
And there *toom* thy brock-skin bag.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

toom† (töm), *n.*[2] [< ME. *toom, tome, tom,* < Icel. *tōm*, vacant time, leisure, < *tómr*, vacant, empty: see *toom, a.*] Vacant time; leisure.

Antenor not tariet ne no *tome* hade,
But went to the wale kyng on his way sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1790.

More of wele wate in that wyse
Then I cowthe telle thaz I *tom* hadde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 134.

toomly (töm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tomly, tombly;* < *toom* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Without an occupant; without contents; emptily. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And every one on high horse sat,
But Willie's horse rade *toomly*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

2†. Leisurely; idly.

Why tary ye so *tomly*, & turnys not furthe?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4569.

toon[1] (tön), *n.* A dialectal form of *town*.

toon[2]†, *indef. pron.* An obsolete form of *tone*[2].

toon[3], **toona** (tön, tö'nä), *n.* [< Hind. *tūn, tun,* Skt. *tunna*.] An East Indian tree, *Toona Toona*, found also in Java and Australia. In native forests it is very large, having often a clear stem of 80 or 100 feet. The wood is of a bricked color, soft but not splitting or warping, very durable, and safe from white ants. It is very extensively used in India for all kinds of furniture, for door-panels, and for carving. Also called *Indian mahogany*, and known in the English markets as *Moulmein cedar*.



Toon (*Toona Toona*).

toona, *n.* See *toon*[3].

toondra, *n.* See *tundra*.

toor†, *a.* See *tor*[4].

Toorcoman†, *n.* An old spelling of *Turkoman*.

tooroo (tö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer. *turu*.] A South American palm, *Œnocarpus Bataua*, growing to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. The hard outer wood of the trunk is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, etc.

toot[1] (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tote;* also dial. *tote, tout* (see *tout*[1]), and (Sc.) *teet;* < ME. *toten,* < AS. *tōtian*, project, stick out; cf. MD. *tote, tuyt* = OHG. *tuttā, tutā, tutto, tuto, tutti,* MHG. *tutte, tute,* a teat; Icel. *tūta,* a peak, prominence (*tota,* peak of a shoe), = Sw. *tut,* a point, muzzle, = Dan. *tud,* a spout; the orig. sense seems to have been 'project,' hence 'put one's head out, look all about, peep,' and so 'seek for custom,' etc. See *tout*[1], and cf. *tut*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To project; stand, stick, or bulge out. [Prov. Eng.]

Tho' perhaps he had never a Shirt to his Back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling Ruff about his Neck.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

2. To shoot up, as plants. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To become visible; peep out; show.

His hod was full of holes & his heer oute,
With his knopped schon clouted ful thykke;
His ton [toes] *toteden* out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

4†. To glance; peer; look; gaze; pore.

Tristy may Troiell *tote* ouer the walle,
And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8178.

How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 5.

5. Hence, to look or search narrowly; pry inquisitively. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Those observants were spying, *tooting*, and looking, watching and prying, what they might hear or see against the see of Rome. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Nor *toot* in Cheapside baskets earne and late.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 45.

6. To try; endeavor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To see; behold; observe.

Whow myȝt-tou in thine brother eiȝe a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eiȝe nouȝt a bem *toten*?
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

toot[2] (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tout, tote,* rarely *tute;* < ME. **tuten* (in the derived noun

tute, *toute*), prob. < MD. *tuyten*, D. *tuiten*, also *toeten* = MLG. *tuten*, sound a horn, = OHG. *diozan*, MHG. *diezen*, make a loud noise, = Icel. *thjōta*, whistle as the wind, sough, resound, = AS. *theótan*, howl, make a noise, = Sw. *tjuta*, howl, = Dan. *tude*, howl, blow a horn; cf. D. *toet-horen*, a bugle-horn, MHG. *duz*, m., noise, Icel. *thytr*, noise, whistling wind, Goth. *thuthaurn*, horn, trumpet; perhaps orig. imitative, as the later forms are regarded.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow a horn, a whistle, or other wind-instrument; especially, to produce harsh or discordant sounds with a horn, cornet, trumpet, whistle, or the like.

To *Tute* in a horne, cornucinere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being *tooted* in. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, H b. (*Nares.*)

2. To give out sound, as a wind-instrument when blown: usually a word of disparagement.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*,
And it blew wonder clear.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 309).

You are welcome to my thoughts; and these are, to part with the little *tooting* instrument in your jacket to the first fool you meet with.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

3. To make sounds like those of a horn or a steam-whistle; trumpet.

We made a very happy escape from the elephants. They soon got our scent, raised their trunks, *tooted* as no locomotive could *toot*, their ears sticking out straight, and off they went through the trees and tall grass.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

4. Specifically, to call: said of some grouse.

The [pinnated] Grouse in the spring commences about April to *toot*, and can be heard nearly a mile.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 124.

5. To whine; cry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sound on a horn, trumpet, pipe, or the like.

Jockie, say, What might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

2. To blow, as an instrument of sound.

The elephant . . . turned and went down the hill, . . . *tooting* his trumpet as though in great fright.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

toot[2] (töt), *n.* [< *toot*[2], *v.*] 1. A sound made by blowing on a wind-instrument; a note as of a horn; a blast.

But I hae nae broo' of charges, since that awfu' morning that a *tout* of a horn, at the Cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Go to the farthest end of the room and blow the pipe in gentle *toots*. *Mayer*, Sound, p 78.

2. A blow-out; a spree: as, to go on a *toot*. [Slang, U. S.]

toot[3] (töt), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *tout*[1], *n.*] 1. A lazy, worthless person. [Slang.]

Marsh Yates, the "shif'less *toot*," and his beautiful, energetic wife. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

2. The devil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tooter[1]† (tö′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toter*; < ME. **totere*, *tootere*; < *toot*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. That which projects or stands out.

Hor. The world will take her for an unicorn. . . .
Val. Examine but this nose.
Sco. I have a *toter*.
Val. Which placed with symmetry is like a fountain I' the middle of her face. . . .
Aur. A nose of wax! *Shirley*, Duke's Mistress, iv. 1.

2. One who looks or peers; a watchman.

These thingus forsothe seide the Lord to me, Go, and put a *tootere*; and what euere thing he shal see, telle he.
Wyclif, Isa. xxi. 6.

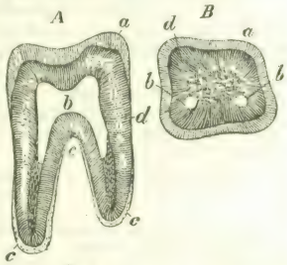
tooter[2] (tö′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toter*; < *toot*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe, horn, or other wind-instrument.

Hark, hark! these *toters* tell us the king's coming.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. That on which one toots, or on which a sound is produced by blowing.

Here is a boy that loves to . . . coast, skate, fire crackers, blow squash *tooters*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

tooth (töth), *n.*; pl. *teeth* (tēth). [< ME. *toth* (pl. *teth*), < AS. *tōth* (pl. *tēth*, rarely *tōthas*) = OS. *tand* = OFries. *tōth* = MD. D. *tand* = MLG. *tant*, LG. *tän* = OHG. *zand*, *zan*, MHG. *zant*, *zan*, G. *zahn* = Icel. *tönn* (orig. **tannr*, **tandr*) = Sw. Dan. *tand* = Goth. *tunthus* (Teut. **tanth-*, **tunth-*) = W. *dant* = Corn. *danz* = Bret. *dant* = OIr. *dēt* = L. *dens* (*dent-*) (> It. *dente* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *dente* = F. *dent*, > E. *dent*[2]) = Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), also ὀδών (ὀδοντ-) = Lith. *dantis* = Pers. *dandān* = Skt. *dant*, tooth; perhaps with an orig. initial radical vowel (obscured by lack of accent, reduced to *o*- in Gr. and lost in the other tongues), orig. Teut. **etanth-*, **etand-* = L. **eden(t-)* = Gr. **ἐδοντ-* = Skt. **adant-*, etc., lit. 'eater' or 'eating,' identical with AS. *etende* (= L. *eden(t-)s* = Gr. ἐδων (ἐδοντ-)), eating, ppr. of *etan*, etc., = L. *edere* = Gr. ἔδειν, eat: see *eat*.] 1. A hard (horny, dentinal, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious) body or substance, in the mouth, pharynx, gullet, or stomach of an animal, serving primarily for the apprehension, mastication, or trituration of food, and secondarily as a weapon of attack or defense, and for a variety of other purposes, as digging in the ground, climbing, articulation of vocal sounds, etc. In man and mammals generally teeth are confined to the mucous membrane of the premaxillary, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary bones, and true teeth are present throughout the class, with a few exceptions. (See *Edentata*, *Monotremata*.) True teeth existed in Cretaceous birds, as the *Archæopteryx*, *Hesperornis*, and *Ichthyornis*; no recent birds have teeth. (See cut under *Ichthyornis*.) In reptiles, batrachians, and fishes teeth are the rule; in these classes they may be not only on the maxillary bones of either or both jaws, but also on the palate-bones, pharyngeal bones, vomer, etc. Chelonians are devoid of teeth, their horny beaks answering for biting, as is also the case with birds.



Human Tooth, enlarged: *A*, vertical section; *B*, horizontal section.
a, enamel of crown; *b*, pulp-cavity; *c*, cement of roots or fangs; *d*, dentin. (In *A* the letter *d* is opposite the cingulum.)

True teeth are usually attached to the bones of the jaws by being socketed in pits or grooves called *alveoli*, this mode of articulation being termed *gomphosis*. In reptiles, etc., the attachment to bone may be more intimate, and may occur in several ways, whence the terms *acrodont*, *holcodont*, *pleurodont*, *thecodont*, etc. True teeth in vertebrates are *enderonic* structures which develop from odontoblasts, and consist chiefly of a substance called *dentin*, to which may be added *cement* and *enamel*; which hard structures, as a rule, are disposed about a *pulp-cavity*, filled with soft *tooth-pulp*, or the nutrient and nervous structures of the tooth. This cavity may close up or remain wide open; in the latter case, teeth grow perennially or for an indefinite period. (See *Glires*, *Rodentia*.) Dentin resembles bone in most respects, and differs especially in the fineness and parallelism of the tubules which radiate from the central cavity. Ivory is a variety of dentin. The hard tissues of teeth are sometimes intricately folded (see *labyrinthodont*, with cut); but individual teeth are seldom compounded (see, however, *Orycteropodidæ*). Teeth of monotremes, when present, are horny and not dentinal. There may be one or several rows of maxillary teeth, which successively come into position, as the molars of the elephant, or are simultaneously in position, as is the rule. In all mammals true teeth are confined to a single row, upon the bones above mentioned; and in none are there more than two sets of teeth. Mammals with only one set of teeth are termed *monophyodont*; those with two sets, *diphyodont*. In diphyodont mammals the first or temporary set of teeth are termed *milk-teeth*; these are sometimes shed in the womb; the second set are the permanent teeth. According to their special shapes, or their special seats, teeth of diphyodonts are divided into three sets—*incisors*, *canines*, and *molars*. An incisor of the upper jaw is any tooth situated upon the premaxillary bone; an incisor of the under jaw is any tooth of the mandible which opposes a superior incisor. An upper canine is the single first or most anterior tooth of the supramaxillary bone; an under canine is the tooth which opposes this one, and on closure of the mouth passes in front of it. A molar tooth is one of the back teeth, or grinders. Molars are divided into false molars, premolars, or bicuspids, and true molars; the premolars being those which are preceded by milk-molars, the molars proper being those which have no predecessors. Thus, the permanent dentition of a diphyodont mammal differs from the milk-dentition by the addition of true molars. This classification of the teeth enables us to construct convenient dental formulæ. (See *dental formula*, under *dental*.) The incisors are generally simple, single-rooted, nipping or cutting teeth, whence the name (but see *soricident*, with cut). The canine is likewise a simple tooth, but one which in the *Carnivora*, as a dog or cat, is lengthened and even saber-like (the name is taken from its condition in the dog, and retained whether this tooth be actually caniniform or not). The molar, grinding, or crushing teeth usually have more than one root or fang, and more than one cusp or prominence upon the crown; they are hence called *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*, *multicuspid*, etc., as the premolars (bicuspids) and molars (multicuspids) of man; their crowns are variously tuberculous, giving rise to special descriptive terms, as *bunodont*, *symborodont*, *bathmodont*, *selenodont*, *mastodont*, etc., and also *bi-*, *tri-*, *quadri-*, *quinque-tuberculate*, etc. One molar or premolar above and below, in carnivorous quadrupeds, is specially modified with a sharp crest which cuts against its fellow of the other jaw like a scissor-blade; such a tooth is termed *sectorial* or *carnassial*. A tooth (incisor or canine) which projects from the mouth is termed a *tusk* or *tush*, as in the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar and others of the pig family, and the fossil saber-toothed cats (*Machærodontinæ*). (See cuts under *Monodon*, *saber-toothed*, and *tusk*.) A tooth may be peculiarly folded upon itself to serve as a channel for the conveyance of a poisonous fluid, as in the rattlesnake: such a tooth is termed a *fang*. (See *poison-fang*, and cut under *Crotalus*.) A tooth is commonly divided into a *crown*, a neck or *cingulum*, embraced by the gum, and a *fang* or *root*—the latter, which may be multiple, being socketed in the alveolar process of the jaw. Any animal's set of teeth, or the character of that set, constitutes its *dentition*. Decay of the teeth is *caries*, and a decaying tooth is said to be *carious*. The scientific study and description of teeth is *odontology* or *odontography*. In pursuing this subject, see the various words above italicized, and many of the cuts cited under *skull*, as well as those under *Desmodontes*, *maxillary*, *palate*, *Pythonidæ*, *scalpriform*, and *supramaxillary*. See the supplement.

As blak as cole icheon thei were in dede,
Save only ther *tethe* ther was noo white to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

Nothur at thy mete thy *toth* thou pyke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

No vertebrate animal has *teeth* in any part of the alimentary canal save the mouth and pharynx—except a snake (Rachiodon), which has a series of what must be termed *teeth*, formed by the projection of the inferior spinous processes of numerous anterior vertebræ into the œsophagus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 81.

2. In *Invertebrata*, one of various hard bodies, presenting great variety of position and structure, which may occur in the alimentary canal from the mouth to the stomach. Such teeth are always ecderonic, cuticular, or epithelial structures, as the numerous teeth upon the lingual ribbon of gastropods, as the snail. These are true teeth, of chitinous structure, very numerous, and very regularly arranged in cross-rows each of which usually consists of differently shaped teeth distinguished by name (as *median*, *lateral*, *uncinal*, etc.), and the whole character of which is important in classification. (See *odontophore*, cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*, and various classificatory terms cited under *radula*.) Various hard tooth-like or jaw-like projections receive the name of *teeth*, as certain chitinous protuberances, called *cardiac* or *gastric teeth*, in the stomach of the lobster, crab, etc.

3. In *zoöl.*, a projection resembling or likened to a tooth. Specifically—(*a*) A horny process of the cutting edge of the beak of many birds, as the falcon and shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) A process of the shell in many bivalves, at or near the hinge. Thus, a genus *Anodonta* is so named from the absence of these teeth, conspicuous in related genera. See *cardinal teeth* (under *cardinal*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Caprotinidæ*, and *Plicatula*. (*c*) A tooth-like or jaw-like part (sometimes a jaw itself) of various invertebrates. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ* and *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*).

4. In *bot.*, any small pointed marginal lobe, especially of a leaf: in mosses applied to the delicate fringe of processes about the mouth of the capsule, collectively known as the *peristome*. See *peristome*, *Musci*, and cuts under *cilium* and *Dicranum*.—5. Any projection corresponding to or resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set. (*a*) One of the projections of a comb, a saw, a file, a harrow, or a rake.

Cheese that would break the *teeth* of a new hand-saw
I could endue now like an estrich.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

(*b*) One of the tines or prongs of a fork. (*c*) One of the sharp wires of a carding-instrument. (*d*) One of a series of projections on the edge of a wheel which catch on corresponding parts of a wheel or other body; a cog. See cut under *pinion*.

6. *pl.* In a rose-cut diamond, the lower zone of facets. They form a truncated cone-shaped base for the crown.—7. In *veneering*, the roughness made by the toothing-plane on the surfaces to be glued together to afford a good hold for the glue.—8. Figuratively, a fang; the sharp or distressing part of anything.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind; . . .
Thy *tooth* is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 177

9. Palate; relish; taste, literally or figuratively. Compare *a sweet tooth*, below.

Chart. He 's an excellent musician himself, you must note that.
May. And having met one fit for his own *tooth*, you see, he skips from us.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 229.

It was much the same everywhere—affable greetings, pressing invitations, great courtesy, but nothing, absolutely nothing, for the impatient *tooth* of a correspondent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 867.

10. Keep; maintenance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Addendum of a tooth.** See *addendum*.—**Admedian teeth,** in *conch.* See *admedian*.—**Armed to the teeth.** See *armed*.—**Artificial teeth,** pieces of ivory or porcelain fashioned in the shape of natural teeth, used to replace the latter which have been lost or extracted. When made of porcelain they are further known as *incorruptible*, *mineral*, or *vitrescent teeth*.—**A sweet tooth,** a fondness for sweet food.

I am glad that my Adonis hath *a sweete tooth* in his head.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 308.

Basioccipital tooth. See *basioccipital*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** See *bicuspid*.—**Bulb of a tooth.** See *bulb*.—**By or with the skin of one's teeth.** See *skin*.—**Canine teeth.** See def. 1, and *canine*.—**Caniniform tooth,** any tooth, whether a canine or other, that resembles the specialized canine of a carnivore in size and shape: as, lateral incisors *caniniform*; canines not *caniniform*.—**Capsule of teeth,** the membrane of Nasmyth. See *Nasmyth's membrane*, under *membrane*.—**Cardinal teeth,** in *conch.*, the hinge-teeth of a bivalve. See def. 3 (*b*), *hinge-tooth*, and

cut under *bivalve*.—**Clean as a hound's tooth**, perfectly clean; like polished ivory.—**Deciduous teeth**. See *milk-tooth* and *dentition*.—**Dog teeth**. See *dog-tooth*.—**Elephant's-tooth**, a kind of tooth-shell, *Dentalium elephantinum*.—**Epicycloidal teeth**. See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Eruption of teeth**, the cutting or appearance of the teeth of any kind; dentition.—**Esophageal teeth**. See *esophageal*, and third quotation under def. 1.—**Eye teeth**. See *eye-tooth*.—**Formula of teeth**. See *dental formula* (under *dental*), and def. 1.—**From one's teeth**, not from the heart; reluctantly or as a matter of form.

When the best hint was given him, he not took 't,
Or did it *from his teeth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 10.

Gliriform teeth, any teeth that resemble the perennial incisors of the rodents or *Glires*.—**Hen's teeth**, that which does not exist, or which is extremely rare or unlikely. Compare the like use of *black swan* (under *swan*[1]). [Colloq.]—**Hunting tooth**, in *toothed gearing*, a single tooth, either of the wheel or of the pinion, more than what is required to make the numbers of teeth in the wheel and in the pinion commensurable. The purpose of a hunting tooth is to prevent the same teeth from coming into contact at each revolution, and thus to distribute more uniformly the wearing effect of friction.—**Incisive tooth**. See *incisive edge* (under *incisive*), and *incisor*.—**In spite or despite of one's teeth**, despite all resistance or opposition. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 133.—**In the teeth**. (*a*) In direct opposition or conflict.

Four brigades, under the conduct of Sebast, . . . had no sooner reached the top of the hill but they met Picrochole *in the teeth*, and those that were with him scattered.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 49.

(*b*) To one's face; openly.

Dost thou jeer and flout me *in the teeth?*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 22.

In the teeth of. (*a*) Despite; in defiance of; in opposition to.

As the oath taken by the clergy was *in the teeth of* their principles, so was their conduct *in the teeth of* their oath.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) Straight against: noting direction: as, to walk *in the teeth of* the wind.

Their vessels go only before the wind, and they had a strong steady gale almost directly *in* their *teeth*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 62.

(*c*) In the face or presence of; before.

The carrier scarcely knew what to do *in the teeth of* so urgent a message. *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps the Carrier, i.

Lateral teeth, in *conch*. See *lateral*, *a.*, 3, and *n.*, 1 (*a*) (*b*).—**Lingual teeth**. See *lingual*.—**Mandibular teeth**. (*a*) The teeth of the mandible or lower jaw of any vertebrate. (*b*) The processes or serration of the mandibles of any insect, as a stag-beetle.—**Maugre one's teeth**†. See *maugre*.—**Maxillary teeth**. See *maxillary*.—**Median teeth**, in *conch.*, the single middle teeth of the several cross-rows of radular teeth, as distinguished from the paired admedian, lateral, or uncinal teeth of each cross-row.—**Milk-teeth**. See def. 1 and *milk-tooth*.—**Molariform teeth**, any teeth, whether molars or others, which serve for crushing, or resemble true grinders in shape or office.—**Molar teeth**. See def. 1, *molar*, *n.*, and cut under *supramaxillary*.—**Old woman's tooth**. Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*).—**Permanent, pharyngeal, pitted, stomachal teeth**. See the adjectives.—**Premolar teeth**. See def. 1, *premolar*, and cuts under *palate* and *supramaxillary*.—**Radular teeth**, in *conch*. See *radula* (with cut), and cuts under *ribbon* and *toxoglossate*.—**Stomach teeth**. See *stomach-tooth*.—**Superadded teeth**, the six posterior permanent teeth of either jaw of man—that is, the true molars.—**Teeth of succession**, the ten anterior permanent teeth of each jaw of man, which succeed the milk-teeth—that is, the incisors, canines, and premolars, as taken together, and distinguished from *superadded teeth*.—**Temporary teeth**, the milk-teeth.—**To cast one's colt's tooth, to have a colt's tooth**. See *colt*.—**To cast or throw in one's teeth**, to give boldly, as a challenge, taunt, reproach, etc. Mat. xxvii. 44.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, to acquire worldly wisdom by experience; have one's wits sharpened. Compare like implication of *wisdom-tooth*.—**To cut the teeth**. See *cut*.—**To have (carry) a bone in the teeth**. Same as *to carry a bone in the mouth*. See *bone*[1].—**To hide one's teeth**†, to dissimulate one's hostility; feign friendship.

The jailer . . . *hid his teeth*, and, putting on a show of kindness, seemed much troubled that we should sit there abroad. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 323.

To hit in the teeth with, to taunt or twit with; throw in the teeth of.

If you be my friend, keep you so; if you have done me a good turn, do not *hit* me *i' the teeth with* 't; that's not the part of a friend.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

To lie in one's teeth. See *lie*[2].—**To love the tooth**, to be an epicure or gourmet.

Very delicate dainties, . . . greatly sought by them that *love the tooth* so well.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 543. (*Davies.*)

To one's (the) teeth, to one's face; openly; boldly; defiantly: sometimes intensified as *to the hard teeth*.

Mowbray in fight him matchless honour won; . . .
Gifford seemed danger *to her teeth* to dare.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 43.

Tooth and nail, with biting and scratching; hence, with all strength and means; with one's utmost efforts.

And physic will favour ale (as it is bound),
And stand against beer both *tooth and nail*.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Tooth of the mentum. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**To set the teeth on edge**. See *edge*.—**To show one's teeth**, to threaten.

When the Law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 17.

To take the bit in the teeth. See *bit*[1].—**Uncinal teeth**, in *conch*. See *uncinal*.—**Villiform teeth**. See *villiform*.—**Wisdom teeth**. See *wisdom-tooth*.—**With teeth and all**, tooth and nail.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

tooth (töth), *v.* [< ME. *toothen*, *tothen*; < *tooth*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bite; taste.

They were many times in doubt which they should *touth* first, or taste last. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

2. To furnish with teeth: as, to *tooth* a rake.

That towe is *toothed* thicke as the mesure
Of erees wol not passe hem, upwarde bende . . .
And every corne wol start into this chare.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire.
Wordsworth.

3. To indent; cut into teeth; jag.

Then saws were *toothed*, and sounding axes made.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 215.

4. To lock one in another.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To teethe.

When thaire crestes springe
As seke are thay as children in *tothinge*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

2. To interlock, as cog-wheels.

toothache (töth'āk), *n.* [Formerly also *toothach*, *toothake*; < ME. *tothache*, < AS. *tōthece*, < *tōth*, tooth, + *ece*, ache: see *tooth* and *ache*[1].] Pain in the teeth; odontalgia. Toothache was once supposed to be caused by a worm in the tooth. Compare *worm*.

Coughes and cardiacles, crampes and *tothaches*.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 81.

I am troubled
With the *toothache*, or with love, I know not whether;
There is a worm in both.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

toothache-grass (töth'āk-gras), *n.* A grass, *Campulosus aromaticus*, of the southern United States. The culm is 3 or 4 feet high, and bears a curious dense and much-awned one-sided spike with a flat rachis, which is strongly curved backward. This grass has a very pungent taste.

toothache-tree (töth'āk-trē), *n.* 1. The prickly-ash.—2. The somewhat similar *Aralia spinosa*, or angelica-tree, sometimes called *wild orange*.

toothback (töth'bak), *n.* A tooth-backed or prominent notodontid moth; a pebble. See *Notodonta*.

tooth-backed (töth'bakt), *a.* Having a tooth or prominence on the back, as a caterpillar of the family *Notodontidæ*.

tooth-bearer (töth'bār″ėr), *n.* The odontophore of a mollusk.

toothbill (töth'bil), *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon (manu-mea) of the Samoan Islands. See cut under *Didunculus*.

tooth-billed (töth'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having one or more tooth-like processes of the horny integument on the cutting edges of the bill. (*a*) Dentirostral, as a falcon or a shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) Serratirostral, as a sawbill or a humming-bird. See cut under *serratirostral*.—**Tooth-billed bower-bird**, a rare and remarkable bower-bird, *Scenopœus dentirostris*, lately discovered (1875) in the Rockingham Bay district of Australia.—**Tooth-billed pigeon**, *Didunculus strigirostris*. See cut under *Didunculus*.



Tooth-billed Bower-bird (*Scenopœus dentirostris*).

tooth-blanch† (töth'blänch), *n.* Something to whiten the teeth; a dentifrice.

Dentifricium, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*.
Nomenclator, 1585. (*Nares.*)

tooth-brush (töth'brush), *n.* A small brush, with a long straight or curved handle, used for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush-tree (töth'brush-trē), *n.* See *Salvadora*[1].

tooth-carpenter (töth'kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A dentist. [Humorous slang.]

tooth-cress (töth'kres), *n.* Same as *coralwort*.

tooth-drawer† (töth'drâ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tothdrawer*, *tothdraware*; < *tooth* + *drawer*.] One who draws teeth, especially as a profession; a dentist.

Of portours and of pykeporses, and pyled [bald] *toth-drawers*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 370.

His face so ill favouredly made that he looks at all times as if a *toothdrawer* were fumbling about his gums.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

tooth-drawing (töth'drâ″ing), *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

toothed (tötht), *a.* [< ME. *tothed*, *tothyd*; < *tooth* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

Four maned lions hale
The sluggish wheels; solemn their *toothed* maws,
Their surly eyes brow-hidden. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. Jagged; notched; dentate; serrate.

The crushing is effected by means of two grooved cylinders consisting of *toothed* discs.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 454.

Specifically—(*a*) Thorny.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 180.

(*b*) In *bot.*, having a series of regular or irregular projecting points about the margin; dentate: as, a *toothed* leaf, calyx, etc.; having tooth-like projections, as the roots of *Dentaria*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having a tooth-like projection of the cutting edge of the bill, as a falcon's beak; dentirostral. See cuts under *dentirostral* and *Thamnophilinæ*. (*d*) In *conch.*, having a tooth-like projection, or such projections, about the margin of a bivalve, or the aperture of a univalve, as a unio or a helix. See *tooth*, *n.*, 3 (*b*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Monoceros*, and *Monodonta*. (*e*) In *anat.*, odontoid or dentate: noting the axis, or second cervical vertebra. See *axis*[1], 3 (*a*). (*f*) In *entom.*, having one or more sharp tooth-like processes: as, a *toothed* margin or mandible.—**Toothed herring**. See *herring*.—**Toothed shell**. Same as *tooth-shell*.—**Toothed snails**. See *snail*.—**Toothed whale**. See *whale*.—**Toothed wheels**, wheels made to act upon or drive one another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into those of the other; cog-wheels. See *tooth*, 5 (*d*), *wheel*, and cut under *pinion*.

toothedge (töth'ej), *n.* [< *tooth* + *edge*.] The sensation of having one's teeth set on edge; a sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, arising from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

tooth-flower (töth'flou″ėr), *n.* A rubiaceous plant, *Dentella repens*, the only species of its genus, a prostrate herb forming dense patches, found in Asia, Australia, and Polynesia.

toothful (töth'fûl), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 1.] 1†. Full of teeth.

Our mealy grain
Our skilfull Seed-man scatter[s] not in vain;
But, being covered by the *tooth-full* Harrow, . . .
Rots to revive.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. Toothsome; palatable.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed;
If so *toothfull*, I will be banqueted.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

toothful (töth'fûl), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 2.] A small draught of any liquor. [Colloq.]

Step round and take a *toothful* of something short to our better acquaintance. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

toothill (töt'hil), *n.* [< ME. *toothil*, *toothille*, *totehylle*, *toothulle*, *tutehylle*; < *toot*[1] + *hill*[1]. Hence the local names *Toothill*, *Tothill*, *Tuttle*, and the surnames *Tuthill*, *Tuttle*, *Tottle*.] A lookout-hill; any high place of observation; an eminence: now only as a local name.

And in the myd place of on of hys Gardynes is a lytylle Mountayne, where there is a lytylle Medewe: and in that Medewe is a litylle *Toothille* with Toures and Pynacles, alle of Gold: and in that litylle *Toothille* wole he sytten often tyme, for to taken the Ayr and to desporten hym.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 312.

A *Tute hylle*; Aruisium montarium, specula.
Cath. Ang., p. 398.

toothing (tö'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tooth*, *v.*] In *building*, bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when required.

toothing-plane (tö'thing-plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which, in place of being sharpened to a cutting edge, is formed into a series of small teeth. It is used to roughen a surface intended to be covered with veneer or cloth, in order to give a better hold to the glue.

tooth-key (töth'kē), *n.* A dentists' instrument formerly in use for extracting teeth: so called because turned like a key.

toothless (töth'les), *a.* [< ME. *toothles*; < *tooth* + *-less*.] Having no teeth, in any sense; deprived of teeth, as by age; edentulous; edentate; anodont.

Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 586.

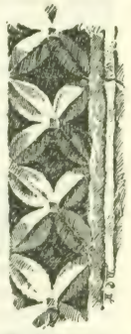
toothlet (töth'let), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-let*.] 1. A small tooth or tooth-like process; a denticle.—2. In *bot.*, a tooth of minute size.

toothleted (töth'let-ed), *a.* [< *toothlet* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having toothlets; denticulate having very small teeth or projecting points, as a leaf.

tooth-like (töth'līk), *a.* Resembling a tooth; odontoid; like a tooth in situation, form, or function: as, *tooth-like* projections.

tooth-net (töth′net), *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [Scotch.]

tooth-ornament (töth′ôr″na-ment), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a molding of the Romanesque and Early Pointed styles, especially frequent in Normandy and in England. It consists of a square four-leaved flower, the center of which projects in a point. It is generally inserted in a hollow molding, with the flowers in close contact with one another, though they are not unfrequently placed a short distance apart, and in rich suits of moldings are often repeated several times. Compare *dog-tooth*, and *nail-headed molding* (under *nail-headed*).



Tooth-ornament.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

tooth-paste (töth′pāst), *n.* A dentifrice in the form of paste.

toothpick (töth′pik), *n.* and *a.* [< *tooth* + *pick*[1]. Cf. *pick-tooth.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An implement, as a sharpened quill or a small pointed piece of wood, for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. In the seventeenth century toothpicks were often of precious material, as gold; and gold and silver toothpicks are toilet articles still sometimes used.

> I have all that's requisite
> To the making up of a signior: my spruce ruff,
> My hooded cloak, long stocking, and paned hose,
> My case of *toothpicks*, and my silver fork
> To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
> *Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iii.

2. A bowie-knife. [Slang, U. S.]

> Things supposed to be required by "honor" will coarsen as they descend among the vulgar; . . . the duel will develop into a street or bar-room fight, with "Arkansas *toothpicks*" as the weapons. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1882, p. 485.

3. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of the Mediterranean region: so named from the use made of the rays of the main umbel, which harden after flowering. Also called *toothpick bishop's-weed*, and *Spanish toothpick*.

II. *a.* Shaped like a toothpick: specifically noting boots and shoes having narrow, pointed toes. [Slang.]

toothpicker (töth′pik″ėr), *n.* [< *tooth* + *picker.*] 1. One who or that which picks teeth.

> They write of a bird that is the crocodile's *toothpicker*, and feeds on the fragments left in his teeth whiles the serpent lies a-sunning. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 83.

2. That with which the teeth are picked; a toothpick. [Rare.]

> Go to your chamber, and make cleane your teeth with your *tooth-picker*, which should be either of iuorie, silver, or gold. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

tooth-plugger (töth′plug″ėr), *n.* A dental instrument for filling teeth. See *plugger*.

tooth-powder (töth′pou″dėr), *n.* A powder used in cleaning the teeth.

tooth-pulp (töth′pulp), *n.* Connective and other soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity of a tooth. It is in part nervous, and is very sensitive when exposed to the air through caries of the dentin.

tooth-rake† (töth′rāk), *n.* A toothpick.

> Dentiscalpium, . . . Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

tooth-rash (töth′rash), *n.* A cutaneous eruption sometimes occurring during the process of dentition: same as *strophulus*.

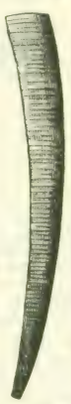
tooth-ribbon (töth′rib″on), *n.* The lingual ribbon, or radula, of a mollusk. See *odontophore*, and cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

tooth-sac (töth′sak), *n.* Connective tissue in the fetus containing the germ of the teeth.

tooth-saw (töth′sâ), *n.* In *dentistry*, a fine frame-saw for sawing off a natural tooth in order to set an artificial pivot-tooth, for sawing between teeth which are overcrowded, etc.

tooth-scraper†★ (töth′skrā″pėr), *n.* A toothpick. See the quotation under *tooth-rake*.

tooth-shell (töth′shel), *n.* Any member of the genus *Dentalium*, family *Dentaliidæ*, order *Solenoconchæ*, or class *Scaphopoda*. The shells are symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally curved. See the technical terms. Also called *toothed shell*.—**False tooth-shells**, the *Cæcidæ*.



Tooth-shell (*Entalis striolata*).

tooth-soap† (töth′sōp), *n.* Soap for cleaning the teeth. *Topsell*, Beasts, 1607. (*Halliwell.*)

toothsome (töth′sum), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-some.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste; relishing.

> Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toothsomely (töth′sum-li), *adv.* In a toothsome manner.

toothsomeness (töth′sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

toothstick† (töth′stik), *n.* A toothpick.

> In a manuscript volume of the private accounts of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, from August 20, 1728, to March 2, 1748, the following entries occur: 1729, Sept. 6. "Disbursed at London [among many other items] a silver *tooth-stick* 8d" . . . *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 30.

tooth-violet (töth′vī″ō-let), *n.* Same as *coral-wort*, 1.

tooth-winged (töth′wingd), *a.* Having, as certain butterflies, the outer margin of the wings dentate or notched: opposed to *simple-winged:* applied to some of the *Nymphalidæ*, as members of the genera *Polygonia* and *Vanessa*.

toothwort (töth′wėrt), *n.* [< *tooth* + *wort*[1].] 1. A plant, *Lathræa squamaria*, so named from the tooth-like scales on the rootstock and the base of the stem, or according to some from the capsules, which when half-ripe strongly simulate human teeth. Also called *clown's lung-wort.*—2. A plant of the genus *Dentaria:* same as *coralwort*, 1.—3. See *Plumbago*, 2.—4. The shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris:* an old use.

tooth-wound (töth′wönd), *n.* A wound inflicted by the tooth of an animal. It generally belongs to the class of punctured wounds, and is prone to become seriously inflamed, even when the animal inflicting it is not venomous.

toothy (tö′thi), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having teeth; full of teeth. [Rare.]

> Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand
> The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake.
> *Smart*, Hop-Garden, ii.

2. Toothsome. [Colloq.]

> A certain relaxation subsequently occurs, during which meat or game which is at first tough becomes more tender and *toothy*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 459.

3. Biting; carping; crabbed; peevish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Toothy* critics by the score,
> In bloody raw [row]. *Burns*, To W. Creech.

tooting-hill† (tö′ting-hil), *n.* [< ME. *totyng-hylle, tytynge-hylle;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *hill*[1].] Same as *toothill*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

tooting-hole† (tö′ting-hōl), *n.* [< ME. *totyng-hole;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *hole*[1].] A spy-hole.

> They within the citee perceived well this *totyng-hole*, and laied a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 6.

tooting-place† (tö′ting-plās), *n.* [ME. *totyng-place;* < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *place.*] A watch-tower.

> *Toting place.* *Wyclif*, Isa. xxi. 5.

tootle (tö′tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tootled*, ppr. *tootling*. [Freq. or dim. of *toot*[2].] To toot gently or repeatedly; especially, to produce a succession of weak modulated sounds upon a flute.

> Two Fidlers scraping Lilla burlero, my Lord Mayor's Delight, upon a Couple of Crack'd Crowds, and an old Oliverian trooper *tootling* upon a Trumpet.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 85.

> We are all for *tootling* on the sentimental flute in literature. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 14.

too-too (tö′tö), *adv.* and *a.* See phrase under *too*[1].

toot-plant (töt′plant), *n.* [< *toot* (< Maori *tutu*) + *plant*[1].] A large shrub of New Zealand, *Coriaria ruscifolia*, having long four-angled branches, large leaves, and gracefully drooping panicles. The plant is poisonous and destructive to cattle—not, however, it is said, to goats. The property appears to be that of an irritant narcotic. The berry-like fruit without the seeds is edible. Also *wineberry*.

toot-poison (töt′poi″zn), *n.* The poison of the toot-plant.

too-whoo, *n.* and *v.* See *tu-whoo*.

toozle (tö′zl), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *tousle*.

toozoo (tö-zö′), *n.* [Imitative.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Prov. Eng.]

top[1] (top), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe;* Sc. *tap;* < ME. *top, toppe,* < AS. *top*, a tuft or ball at the point or top of anything, = OFries. *top* = D. *top*, end, point, summit, = MLG. *top*, LG. *topp* = OHG. MHG. *zopf*, end, point, tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, G. *zopf*, top, = Icel. *toppr*, tuft, lock of hair, crest, top, = Sw. *topp*, a summit, = Dan. *top*, tuft, crest, top; appar. orig. 'a projecting end or point' (cf. *tap*[1]). Hence, from Teut., OF. *tope*, dim. *toupet*, F. *toupet*, tuft of hair, crest, top, knob, = Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*, end. Cf. *tip*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A tuft or crest on the apex or summit of anything, as a helmet, the head, etc.; hence, the hair of the head; especially, the forelock.

> His *top* was dokked lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> Let 's take the instant by the forward *top*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 39.

2. Any bunch of hair, fibers, or filaments; specifically, in *worsted manuf.*, a bundle of long-staple combed wool-slivers, ready for the spinner, and weighing about 7 pounds.

> A *toppe* of flax, de lin le toup.
> *Rel. Antiq.* (ed. Halliwell and Wright), II. 78.

> This long fibre, . . . which is called the *top* in the worsted manufacture.
> *W. C. Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 27.

3. The crown of the head, or the upper surface of the head back of the forehead; the vertex or sinciput.

> Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the tayle;
> A sorowfull songe in faith he shall singe.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 176. (*Halliwell.*)

> All the starred vengeance of heaven fall
> On her ingrateful *top!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 165.

4. The highest or uppermost part of anything; the most elevated end or point; the summit; the apex.

> Pieres the Plowman al the place me shewed,
> And bad me toten on the tree on *toppe* and on rote.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 22.

> Their statues are very fairely erected in Alabaster vppon the *toppe* of the monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

> And long the way appears, . . .
> And high the mountain-*tops*, in cloudy air,
> The mountain-*tops* where is the throne of Truth.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

Specifically—(*a*) The head or upper part of a plant, especially the above-ground part of plants yielding root-crops: as, potato-*tops*, turnip-*tops;* in *phar.*, the newer growing parts of a plant.

> If the buds are made our food, they are called heads, or *tops;* so cabbage heads, heads of asparagus and artichoke.
> *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

> The fruits and *tops* of juniper are the only officinal parts.
> *U. S. Dispensatory*, 14th ed., p. 827.

(*b*) The upper part of a shoe. Compare def. 13 and *top-boot*.

> He has *tops* to his shoes up to his mid leg.
> *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

(*c*) The upper end or source; head waters, as of a river. [Rare.]

> The third navigable river is called Toppahanock. . . . At the *top* of it inhabit the people called Mannahoacks amongst the mountaines.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

(*d*) The upper side; the surface.

> Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

(*e*) *pl.* The collection of a few copies of each sheet of a printed book placed on the top of a pile of such printed sheets. [Obsolete.]

5. That which is first or foremost. (*a*) The beginning: noting time. [Rare.]

> In thende of Octob'r, or in the *toppe*
> Of Novemb'r in the lande is hem to stoppe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

(*b*) That which comes first in the natural or the accepted order; the first or upper part; the head: as, the *top* of a page; the *top* of a column of figures.

> *Cade.* What is thy name?
> *Clerk*, Emmanuel.
> *Dick.* They use to write it on the *top* of letters.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 107.

> Ralph left her at the *top* of Regent Street, and turned down a by-thoroughfare. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

(*c*) The most advanced or prominent part; the highest part, place, rank, grade, or the like.

> Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age, bred . . . in his father's family, . . . and . . . see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

> Home was head; his brilliant composition and thorough knowledge of the books brought him to the *top*.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xix.

6. The crowning-point. [Rare.]

> He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French King's daughter.
> *Knolles*, Hist. of the Turks. (*Latham.*)

7. The highest point or degree; pinnacle; zenith; climax.

> What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
> Have we mow'd down in *tops* of all their pride!
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen VI., v. 7. 4.

> Thus by that Noise without, and this within,
> She summon'd was unto the *top* of fear.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 215.

> And when my hope was at the *top*, I still was worst mistaken, O. *Burns*, My Father was a Farmer.

8. The highest example, type, or representative; chief; crown; consummation; acme.

> Godliness being the chiefest *top* and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

What is this
That . . . wears upon his baby-brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 89.

He was a Roman, and the *top* of honour.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

The *top* of woman! all her sex in abstract!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

9. *Naut.*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast on all sides. It serves to extend the topmast-shrouds. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as *maintop, foretop,* and *mizzentop.* See cut under *lubber.*

In the morning we descried from the *top* eight sail astern of us. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

10. The cover of a carriage. In coaches it is a permanent cover; in barouches and landaus it is a double calash; in gigs, phaëtons, etc., it is a calash.

11. That part of a cut gem which is between the girdle or extreme margin and the table or flat face. *E. H. Knight.*—**12.** *pl.* Buttons washed or plated with gold, silver, tin, etc., on the face or front side only: when the whole is thus treated, they are called *all-overs.* [Trade-name.]—**13.** Same as *top-boot:* especially in the plural: as, a pair of *tops.* [Colloq.]

To stand in a bar, . . . in a green coat, knee-cords, and *tops.* *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiv.

It was a kind of festive occasion, and the parties were attired accordingly. Mr. Weller's *tops* were newly cleaned, and his dress was arranged with peculiar care.
Dickens, Pickwick, lv.

14. The end-piece of a jointed fishing-rod; the tip; also, the topping or mounting at the end of this piece, usually made of bell-metal, agate, carnelian, etc.—**15.** A method of cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice seemed to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.—**At the top of one's lungs.** See *lung.*—**Bow top.** See *bow*[2].—**Captains of tops.** See *captain.*—**From top to toe,** from head to foot; hence, wholly; entirely; throughout.

Be-hold me how that I ame tourne,
For I ame rente *fro tope to to.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

Lop and top. See *lop*[2].—**On top of,** superimposed on.—**To cry on** (or **in**) **the top of**†, to speak with greater force or importance than; overrule.

It was—as I received it, and others, whose judgements in such matters *cried in the top of* mine—an excellent play. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 459.

Top and butt, in *ship-building,* a method of working long tapering planks, by laying their broad and narrow ends alternately fore-and-aft, lining a piece off every broad end the whole length of the shifting. It is adopted principally for ceiling. Sometimes used attributively: as, "*top and butt* . . . fashions," *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 213.—**Top and tail**†, everything; beginning and end.

Thou shalt . . . with thyn eres heren wel
Top and tail, and every del.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 880.

Top and topgallant†, in complete array; in full rig; in full force.

Captains, he cometh hitherward amain,
Top and top-gallant, all in brave array.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iii. 3.

Top of the tree, the highest point or position attainable; the highest rank in the social scale, in a profession, or the like.

My Lady Dedlock has been . . . at the *top of the* fashionable *tree.* *Dickens*, Bleak House, ii

Top over tail†, heels over head; topsyturvy.

Happili to the hinde he hit thanne formest,
& set hire a sad strok so sore in the necke
That sche *top ouer tail* tombled ouer the hacches.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

Top-road bridge. See *bridge.*—**Tops-and-bottoms,** small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants. *Simmonds.*

'Tis said that her *tops and bottoms* were gilt,
Like the oats in that Stable-yard Palace built
For the horse of Heliogabalus.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth.

II. *a.* **1.** Being at the top; uppermost; highest; foremost; first; chief; principal.

These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran
Upon the *top*-ayles of corn ears, nor bent them any whit.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 211.

The fine Berinthia, one of the *Top*-Characters, is impudent and Profane.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 219.

The humble ass serves the poorer sort of people, there being only a few of the *top* families in the city [of Scio] who use horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

Aniline colours used alone remained in fashion for a short time only, but are now usefully employed as *top* colours—namely, brushed in very dilute solution over vegetable colours. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 236.

2. Greatest; extreme.

Setting out at *top* speed, he soon overtook him.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. (*Davies.*)

3. Prime; good; capital: as, *top* ale. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The top notch.** See *notch.*—**Top and bottom tools,** striking-tools, such as chisels or punches and swages. The bottom tools have generally square tangs to fit into the square opening in the anvil, and the operator holds the work upon the bottom tool, while the top tool is held above the work, and is struck with a sledge by another workman.—**Top burton.** See *burton.*—**Top cover,** the upper or front cover of a book. [Eng.]—**Top edge,** the head or upper edge of a book. [Eng.]—**Top rib,** in *gun-making.* See *rib*[1], 2 (*l*).—**Top side.** Same ★as *top cover.*

top[1] (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped,* ppr. *topping.* [< *top*[1], *n.* Cf. *top*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a top on; cap; crown.

Her more famous mountaines are the aforesaid Hæmus, [and] Rhodope still *topt* with snow. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 33.

2. In *dyeing,* to cover or wash over with a different or richer color: as, to *top* indigo with a bright aniline, to give force and brilliancy.—**3.** To place and fasten upon the back margin of (a saw-blade) a stiffening piece, or a gage for limiting the depth of a kerf; back (a saw).—**4.** To reach the top of.

Wind about till you have *topp'd* the hill.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

5. To rise above or beyond; surmount.

The moon . . . like an enemy broke upon me, *topping* the eastward ridge of rock.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

The sun was just *topping* the maples.
The Century, XXVI. 376.

6. To pass over; leap; clear.

Many a green dog would endeavour to take a meuse instead of *topping* the brambles, thereby possibly splitting a claw. *The Field*, March 19, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To surpass; outdo.

If this letter speed,
And my invention thrive, Edmund the base
Shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 21.

8. To take off the top of. Specifically—(*a*) To remove the top or end from (a plant); especially, to crop, as a tree or plant, by cutting off the growing top, or before ripening (as, in the case of tobacco, to increase the size of the remaining leaves, or, with maize, to hasten the ripening, etc.).

What tree if it be not *topped* beareth any fruite?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

Periander, being consulted with how to preserve a tyranny newly usurped, . . . went into his garden and *topped* all the highest flowers.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

(*b*) To snuff (a candle): said also of burning off the long end of a new wick. *Halliwell; De Vere.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Top the candle, sirrah; methinks the light burns blue.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

(*c*) See the quotation.

Harder tempers of steel, containing 0.7 per cent. of carbon and upwards, settle down after teeming, leaving a hollow or funnel-shaped tube or pipe at the top of the ingot, which requires to be broken off, or the ingot *topped,* as it is called, before working the same.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 424.

9. *Naut.*, to raise one end, as of a yard or boom, higher than the other.—**10.** To hang. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

Thirty-six were cast for death, and only one was *topped.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 387.

11. To tup; cover. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 136.—**Topping the dice.** See *top*[1], *n.*, 15.—**To top off.** (*a*) To complete by putting on the top or uppermost part of: as, to *top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish; put the finishing touch to.

A heavy sleep evolved out of sauerkraut, sausages, and cider, lightly *topped off* with a mountain of crisp waffles.
The Century, XLI. 47.

(*b*†) To take or toss off; drink off.

Its no heinous offence (beleeve me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe of* a canne roundly; its no great fault to breake open dores.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

To top one's part, to do one's part with zeal and success; outdo one's self.

Well, Jenny, you *topp'd your part*, indeed.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

That politician *tops his part*
Who readily can lie with art.
Gay, The Squire and his Cur.

To top up, to finish; wind up; put an end to: as, he was *topped up* by his extravagance. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise aloft; be eminent; tower; hence, to surpass; excel. See *topping, p. a.*

But write thy best, and *top;* and, in each line,
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.
Dryden, MacFlecnoe, l. 167.

2. To be of a (specified) height or top-measurement.

The latter was a dark chestnut with a white fetlock, standing full 16 hands (while the mare scarcely *topped* 15).
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To incline or fall with the top foremost; topple.

My attention was first called to a movement of the snow by noticing that the snow walls were leaving the building, as I at first supposed, by a *topping* movement.
Science, X. 180.

4†. To preen or prune one's self.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping?*
Always curing, never cur'd?
Quarles, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

To top over tail†, to turn heels over head. See *top over tail,* under *top*[1], *n.*

To tumble ouer and ouer, to *toppe ouer tayle*, . . . may be also holesome for the body.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 47. (*Davies.*)

To top up or off. (*a*) To finish; end up. [Colloq.]

Four engage to go half-price to the play at night, and *top up* with oysters. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

(*b*) See the quotation.

Strawberry pottles are often half cabbage leaves, a few tempting strawberries being displayed on the top of the pottle. "*Topping up,*" said a fruit dealer to me, "is the principal thing. . . . You ask any coster that knows the world, and he'll tell you that all the salesmen in the markets *tops up.* It 's only making the best of it."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 61.

top[1]† (top), *prep.* [ME. *toppe;* short for *on top of.*] Above.

This we bezechith *toppe* alle thing, thet thin holy name, thet is thi guode los, thi knaulechinge, thi beleaue, by y-confermed ine ous. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

top[2] (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped,* ppr *topping.* [Sc. also *tope;* < ME. *toppen,* lit. 'catch by the top'; < *top*[1], *n.*: see *top*[1].] **I.**† *intrans.* To wrestle; strive.

Toppyn, or fechte by the nekke [var. feyten, fyȝth, fythe, feightyn by the nek], colluctor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

As hi wexe hi *toppede* ofte ther nas bituene hem no love.
Poems and Lives of the Saints (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 17.

II. *trans.* To oppose; resist. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, [the Earl of Mortoun]; while Argyle *topes* this nomination, as of a man unmeet. *Baillie*, Letters, I. 390.

top[2]† (top), *n.* [< *top*[2], *v.*] Opposition; struggle; conflict.

And the nations were angry: The world was in *tops* with Christ's church, having hatred against his people.
Durham, Expos. of the Revelation, xi. 18.
[(*Jamieson*, under *tope.*)

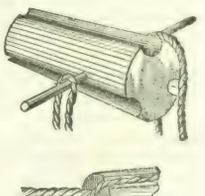
★**top**[3] (top), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe;* < ME. *top*, prob. < MD. *top, toppe*, var. (due to confusion with *top*, point, summit) of *dop, doppe*, a top (cf. MD. *dol*, var. of *tol*, D. *tol*, a top), = OHG. *topf, tof, topfo*, MHG. *topf, toppe*, top, wheel, G. (dial.) *topf* = Dan. *top*, a top, spinning-top; perhaps so called from a fancied resemblance to a pot, < MHG. *topf, tupfen*, G. *topf* (obs.), *töpfen*, pot; cf. G. (dial.) *dipfi, dupfi, dippen*, an iron kettle with three legs, prob. connected with AS. *deóp*, G. *tief*, etc., deep: see *deep.* The notion that the top is so called "because it is sharpened to a tip or top on which it is spun," or "from whirling round on its top or point," is inconsistent with the G. forms (G. *topf*, a top (toy), G. *zopf*, a tuft, crest); moreover, a top does not spin on its top.] **1.** A children's toy of conical, ovoid, or circular shape, whether solid or hollow, sometimes of wood with a point of metal, sometimes entirely of metal, made to whirl on its point by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it, or by lashing with a whip, or by utilizing the power of a spring. All tops are more precisely called *spinning-tops,* conical ones *peg-tops,* and those that are lashed *whip-tops.*

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse, and other dregh gaumes, . . .
The tables, the *top*, tregetre also.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

A *toppe* can I set, and dryve it in his kynde.
Sir T. More, Pageant, Int. to Utopia, p. lxv.

The *top* was used in remote times by the Grecian boys. It is mentioned by Suidas, and . . . was well known at Rome in the days of Virgil, and with us as early at least as the fourteenth century.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

2. In *rope-making,* a conical block of wood with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.—**Gyroscopic top.** See *gyroscopic.*—**Parish top.** See *parish.*—**Top and scourge,** a whip-top and its whip. *Halliwell.*



Top for Rope-making.

toparch (tō′pärk), *n.* [= F. *toparque*, < L. *toparcha*, < Gr. τοπάρχης, the governor of a district, < τόπος, a place, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The governor of a district or toparchy.

The prince and *toparch* of that country. *Fuller.*

toparchia (tō-pär′ki-ä), *n.* [L.: see *toparchy.*] Same as *toparchy.* *Athenæum*, No. 3267, p. 743.

toparchy (tō′pär-ki), *n.*; pl. *toparchies* (-kiz). [< F. *toparchie* = Sp. *toparquía*, < L. *toparchia*, < Gr. τοπαρχία, < τοπάρχης, a toparch: see *toparch*.] A little state consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country or a locality governed by or under the influence of a toparch.

The rest [of Palestine] he diuideth into ten *Toparchies*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 105.

top-armor (top′är″mor), *n.* *Naut.*, a railing formerly fitted across the after part of a top, about three feet high and covered with netting ★and painted canvas.

topaz (tō′paz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *topase*, *topace*; < ME. *topas*, *thopas*, *topace*, *tupace*; also, as ML., *topacius* (also fancifully as the name of Chaucer's *Sir Topas* or *Thopas*) = G. *topas*, < OF. *topase*, *topaze*, F. *topaze* = Pr. *topazi* = Sp. *topacio* = Pg. It. *topazio*, < LL. *topazion*, also *topazon*, L. *topazus*, ML. also *topazius*, *topacius* (in L. applied to the chrysolite), < Gr. τοπάζων, also τόπαζος, the yellow or oriental topaz; origin unknown; possibly so called from its brightness; cf. Skt. *tapas*, heat. According to Pliny (bk. xxxvii. c. 8), the name is derived from that of *Topazas*, an island in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural,' < Gr. τοπάζειν, conjecture. Others place this conjectural island in the Arabian Sea.] **1.** A mineral of a vitreous luster, transparent or translucent, sometimes colorless, often of a yellow, white, green, or pale-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminium in which the oxygen is partly replaced by fluorin. The fracture is subconchoidal and uneven; the hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. It usually occurs in prismatic crystals with perfect basal cleavage, also massive, sometimes columnar (the variety pycnite). Topaz occurs generally in granitic rocks, less often in cavities in volcanic rocks as rhyolite. It is found in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Ural Mountains. Those from Brazil have deep-yellow tints; those from Siberia have a bluish tinge; the Saxon topaz has a pale wine-yellow. The purest topazes from Brazil, when cut in facets, closely resemble the diamond in luster and brilliance.

Flaum-beande gemmes,
And safyres, & sardiners, & semely *topace*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

2. In *her.*, the tincture or in blazoning by the precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**3.** A humming-bird, *Topaza pella* or *T. pyra*.—**False topaz**, a transparent pale-yellow variety of quartz.—**Oriental topaz**, a name for yellow sapphire, or corundum. See *oriental*, 2.—**Pink topaz**, pink or rose-colored topaz, produced from the yellow Brazilian topaz by strong heating. If the heat is continued too long, the color is entirely expelled, and the topaz becomes colorless. Also *rose topaz*.—**Scottish topaz.** Same as *smoky topaz*.—**Siberian topaz**, the white or bluish-white topaz found in Siberia.—**Smoky topaz.** See *smoky*.—**Spanish topaz**, a variety of smoky quartz the color of which has been changed by heat from smoky- to dark-brown, golden-brown, or golden-yellow.—**Star-topaz**, a yellow star-sapphire. See *asteriated sapphire*, under *sapphire*.

Topaza (tō-pā′zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. τόπαζος, topaz: see *topaz*.] A genus of humming-birds, the topaz hummers. The curved bill is longer than the head, and the tail is forcipate with a long slender pair of feathers next to the middle pair.



Topaz Humming-bird (*Topaza pella*).

Two species are known, *T. pella* and *T. pyra*, both of Cayenne, Trinidad, and the Amazon region. The long tail and beak give these hummers a length of 5½ inches, though the body is small. The coloration is gorgeous; in *T. pella* the back is shining dark-red, changing to orange-red on the rump, the head is black, the throat metallic greenish-yellow with a central topaz sheen and black border; the other under parts are glittering crimson, with golden-green vent.

topazine (tō′paz-in), *a.* [< *topaz* + *-ine*[1].] In *entom.*, yellow and semi-transparent with a glassy luster, as the ocelli of certain insects and the eyes of some spiders.

topazolite (tō-paz′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. τόπαζος, topaz, + λίθος, stone.] A variety of garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green, found in Piedmont. See *garnet*[1].

topaz-rock (tō′paz-rok), *n.* [Tr. G. *topasfels* or *topasbrockenfels*.] A rock which is a peculiar result of contact metamorphism. It is made up of fragments of an aggregate of quartz and tourmalin, which fragments (brocken) are cemented by a mixture of quartz and topaz. The locality of this peculiar rock is the vicinity of the Schreckenstein in the Erzgebirge.

top-beam (top′bēm), *n.* Same as *collar-beam*.

top-block (top′blok), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a large iron-bound block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast.—**2.** In a vehicle, a projection upon which the bows of the top rest when it is down. *E. H. Knight.*

top-boot (top′bōt), *n.* A boot having a high top; specifically, one having the upper part of the leg of a different material from the rest and separate from it, as if turned over, or designed to be turned over. The jack-boots of the seventeenth century and later had the top somewhat projecting from the leg, as if to allow more freedom to the knee, and this upper part was of thinner leather than the leg, and sometimes, though rarely, of a colored leather, not requiring blacking. The modern top-boot, worn



Top-boots.

a, coachman's boot; *b*, jockey's boot; *c*, man's walking-boot; *d*, hunting-boot; *e*, lady's riding-boot; *f*, man's riding-boot.

chiefly by fox-hunters in England and by jockeys and carriage-servants in livery, is made to appear as if folded over at the top, with the lining of white or yellow leather showing. Also *top*.

He wrote to the chaps at school about his *top-boots*, and his feats across country. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, iii.

top-booted (top′bō″ted), *a.* Wearing top-boots.

Topbooted Graziers from the North; Swiss Brokers, Italian Drovers, also *topbooted*, from the South.
★ *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

top-card (top′kärd), *n.* In a carding-machine, a top-flat.

topcastle† (top′kȧs″l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *topcastell*, ME. *toppe-castelle*; < *top*[1] + *castle*. Cf. *forecastle*.] A protected place at the mastheads of old English ships, from which darts and arrows and heavier missiles were thrown; hence, a high place.

Alle ryally in rede [he] arrayes his chippis; . . .
The *toppe-castelles* he stuffede with toyelys [weapons], as hym lykyde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3617.

The[i] whiche sitte in the *topcastell* or high chaire of religion, and whiche bee persons notorious in the profession of teaching the doctrine of holy scripture.
★ *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

top-chain (top′chān), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent them from falling if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

top-cloth (top′klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a name formerly given to a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which were lashed to the top in action.

top-coat (top′kōt), *n.* An upper coat, or overcoat.

top-cross (top′krôs), *n.* In *breeding*, a generation of ancestors.

The rules of the Cleveland Bay Society of America say that a filly with three *top crosses* or a horse with four *top crosses* can be registered [in the forthcoming stud-book for that breed of horses].
Breeder's Gazette (Chicago), March 28, 1890.

top-drain (top′drān), *v. t.* To drain by surface-drainage.

top-draining (top′drā″ning), *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress (top′dres), *v. t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

top-dressing (top′dres″ing), *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land: often used figuratively.

His [Baron Stockmar's] Constitutional knowledge . . . was . . . only an English *top-dressing* on a German soil.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 84.

tope[1] (tōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toped*, ppr. *toping*. [Perhaps < F. *toper*, *tóper*, formerly *toper*, *tauper*, dial. *taupi* = It. *toppare*, cover a stake in dicing, stake as much as one's adversary, hence accept, agree, = Sp. *topar*, butt, strike, accept a bet; used interjectionally, F. *tope*, OIt. *topa*, in dicing '(I) agree,' hence 'agreed!' 'done!' also in drinking, '(I) pledge you'; perhaps orig. 'strike hands' or 'strike glasses'; cf. It. *intoppare*, strike against something; prob. from a Teut. source, perhaps from the root of *tup* or of *tap*[2]. The E. term is not connected with *top*[1] or *tip*[1].] To drink alcoholic liquors to excess, especially to do so habitually.

If you *tope* in form, and treat,
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great.
Dryden, To Sir George Etherege, l. 59.

Was there ever so thirsty an elf?—
But he still may *tope* on.
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

tope[2] (tōp), *v. t.* Same as *top*[2].

tope[3] (tōp), *n.* [Cornish.] A kind of shark, the ★miller's-dog or penny-dog, *Galeorhinus galeus*, or *Galeus galeus*; also, one of several related

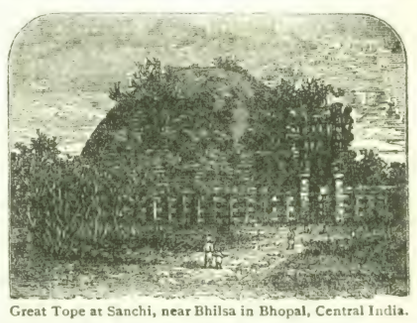


European Tope (*Galeus galeus*).

sharks of small size, some of them also called *dogfish*. The species to which the name originally pertained is found on the European coast. There are others in various parts of the world, as the oil-shark of California, *G. zyopterus*. See also cut under *Galeorhinus*.

tope[3] (tōp), *n.* [Cf. *nope* (?).] The European wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.]

tope[4] (tōp), *n.* [< Hind. (Panjab) *tōp*, prob. < Pali or Prakrit *thūpo*, < Skt. *stūpa*, a mound, an accumulation.] The popular name for a type of Buddhist monument, which may be considered as a tumulus of masonry, of domical or tower-like form, many specimens of which occur in India and southeastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a *dagoba*, the term *tope* having reference to the external shape only. The oldest topes are dome-shaped, and rest on a base which is cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. A distinctive feature of the tope is the apical structure, which is in the shape of an open parasol and is known as a chhattra. One of the most important sur-



Great Tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa in Bhopal, Central India.

viving topes is the principal one of a group at Sanchi in Bhopal, Central India. The tumulus is domical, somewhat less than a hemisphere, 106 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height. On the top is a flat space, in the center of which once was the chhattra. An elaborately carved stone railing surrounds this tope. In topes serving to preserve relics these were deposited in metal boxes or in chambers in the masonry of the tope. See *dagoba*, *stupa*[2].

tope[5] (tōp), *n.* [< Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*, a grove or orchard. The Hind. word is *bāgh*.] In India, a grove or clump of trees: as, a toddy-*tope*; a cane-*tope*.

topee, *n.* See *topi*.

toper (tō′pėr), *n.* [< *tope*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who habitually drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a hard drinker; a sot.

In the public-houses, that orthodox tribe, the *topers*, who neglect no privileged occasion of rejoicing, keep the feast [New Year's Eve], . . . as they keep every feast, saint's day or holiday, either of State or Church, by making it a day more than usually unholy.
W. Besant and J. Rice, This Son of Vulcan, Prol., i.

top-filled† (top′fild), *a.* Filled to the top; brimful. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 219.

top-flat (top′flat), *n.* In *carding*, a narrow wooden strip carrying a card, or a card placed above the central cylinder of a carding-machine. Also called *top-card*.

topful† (top′fůl), *a.* [< *top*[1] + *-ful*.] Lofty; high. [Rare.]

Soon they won
The top of all the *topful* heav'ns.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

top-full (top′fůl′), *a.* [< *top*[1] + *full*[1].] Brimful. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 180. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

top-fuller (top′fůl″ėr), *n.* In *forging*, a top-tool with narrow round edge, used in forming grooves, etc.

topgallant (top'gal″ant; by sailors usually to-gal'ant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Being above the topmast and below the royal: applied to mast, sail, rigging, etc.—2†. Topping; fine.

Top-gallant he, and she in all her trim.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 230.

II. *n.* 1. The topgallant mast, sail, or rigging of a ship.

A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And flag in her *top-gallant*, I espide.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 100.

2. Figuratively, any elevated part, place, etc.

And bring thee cords made like a tackled stair;
Which to the high *top-gallant* of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 202.

Rolling topgallantsail. See *rolling.*—**Top and topgallant.** See *top*[1].—**Topgallant-bulwarks.** See *quarter-board.*—**Topgallant-forecastle.** See *forecastle.*—**Topgallant-shrouds.** See *shroud*[2].

top-graining (top'grā″ning), *n.* An additional coating of color, either in distemper or in oil, put over the first coat of graining after it is dry.

toph (tof), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *tophus.*

tophaceous (tō-fā'shius), *a.* [< *toph* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty; sandy: as, a *tophaceous* concretion.

It [milk] differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids, which chyle and vegetable emulsions will not. Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a chyly substance. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, IV. ii. § 4.

top-hamper (top'ham″pėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Any unnecessary weight, either aloft or about the upper decks.

So encumbered with *top-hamper*, so over-weighted in proportion to their draught of water.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) The light upper sails and their gear. (*c*) The whole of the rigging and sails of a ship. [Rare.]

top-hampered (top'ham″pėrd), *a.* Having too much weight aloft; hence, top-heavy.

top-heaviness (top'hev″i-nes), *n.* The state of being top-heavy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 178.

top-heavy (top'hev″i), *a.* 1. Having the top disproportionately heavy; over-weighted at the top.

Like trees that broadest sprout,
Their own *top-heavy* state grubs up their root.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, lacking fitness of proportions; liable to fall or fail.

The scheme has become more *top-heavy*, in that the pensions for the aged or disabled workmen are graded, varying according to the wages they have been earning.
The Nation, XLVIII. 377.

3. Drunk; tipsy. *Leland.* [Slang.]

Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* [< Heb. *tōpheth*, lit. a place to be spit on, < *tūph*, spit.] A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehinom, or Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem. It was there that the idolatrous Jews worshiped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 404.

tophi, *n.* Plural of *tophus.*

top-honors† (top'on″ėrz), *n.* Topsails. [Rare.]

As our high Vessels pass their wat'ry Way,
Let all the naval World due Homage pay;
With hasty Reverence their *Top-honours* lower.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, 1700, st. 36.

★**tophus** (tō'fus), *n.*; pl. *tophi* (-fī). [< L. *tophus*, *tofus*, sandstone: see *tufa*, *tuff*[3].] A concretion of calcareous matter which forms on the cartilaginous surface of the joints, and on the pinna of the ear, in gout; a gouty deposit.

topi, topee (tō'pē), *n.* [Hind. *topī.*] In India, a hat or cap.—**Sola or solar topi.** See *sola*[2].

topia (tō'pi-ą), *n.* [L., landscape-gardening, landscape-painting, neut. pl. (sc. *opera*) of **topius*, < *topos*, < Gr. τόπος, a place: see *topic.*] A fanciful style of mural decoration, generally consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in ancient Roman houses.

topiarian (tō-pi-ā'ri-ąn), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, topiary, + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or practising topiary work.

Clipped yews and hollies, and all the pedantries of the *topiarian* art. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

topiary (tō'pi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, an ornamental or landscape gardener, < *topia*, landscape-gardening: see *topia.*] In *gardening*, clipped or cut into ornamental shapes; also, of or pertaining to such trimming. Topiary work is the clipping and trimming of trees and shrubs into regular or fantastic shapes.

I was lead to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of alaternus, having at the entrance a skreene at an exceeding height, accurately cutt in *topiary* worke.
Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1644.

★**topic** (top'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*; < F. *topique* = Sp. *tópico* = Pg. It. *topico*, topic, local (in med. use), < NL. *topicus*, local, < Gr. τοπικός, pertaining to a place, local, pertaining to a common place, or topic, topical, < τόπος, a place. II. *n.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*, usually in pl.; < F. *topique*, pl. *topiques*, = Sp. *tópica* = Pg. It. *topica*, < L. *topica*, neut. pl., the title of a work of Aristotle, < Gr. τοπικά (τὰ τοπικά, the books concerning τόποι, or common places), neut. pl. of τοπικός, pertaining to a place: see I.] **I.** *a.* Local: same as *topical.*

O all ye *Topick* Gods, that do inhabit here.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 221.

The places ought, before the application of those *topicke* medicines, to be well prepared with the razour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. In *logic* and *rhet.*, a common place (which see, under *common*); a class of considerations from which probable arguments can be drawn. According to the opinion of some writers, the statements of Aristotle are only consistent with making a topic, or common place, a maxim of reasoning. The traditional definition coming through Cicero is "the seat of an argument." This is not very explicit, and the word has not commonly been used with a very rigid accuracy in logic or rhetoric. The chief topics concern the arguments from notation, conjugates, definition, genus, species, whole, part, cause, effect, subject, adjunct, disparates, contraries, relates, privatives, contradictories, greater, less, equals, similars, dissimilars, and testimony; but different logicians enumerate the topics differently.

The great arguments of Christianity against the practice of sin are not drawn from any uncertain *Topicks*, or nice and curious speculations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

2. The subject of a discourse, argument, or literary composition, or the subject of any distinct part of a discourse, etc.; any matter treated of: now the usual meaning of the word.

It often happens . . . that the poet and the senate of Rome have both chosen the same *topic* to flatter their emperor upon, and have sometimes fallen upon the same thought. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Deem'st thou not our later time
Yields *topic* meet for classic rhyme?
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

3. In *med.*, a remedy locally applied.

Amongst *topics* or outward medicines, none are more precious than baths. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 418.

Transcendental topic. See *transcendental.*—**Syn. 2.** ★*Theme*, *Point*, etc. See *subject.*

topical (top'i-kal), *a.* [< *topic* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a place or locality; especially, limited to a particular spot; local.

The men of Archenfeld in Herefordshire claimed by custom to lead the van-guard; but surely this priviledge was *topical*, and confined to the Welsh wars.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 145.

He was now intending to visite Staffordshire, and, as he had of Oxfordshire, to give us the natural, *topical*, political, and mechanical history. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1675.

The *topical* application of the artificial alizarine colours.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 215.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body; local.

He is robust and healthy, and his change of colour was not accompanied with any sensible disease, either general or *topical*. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 120.

For the most part, however, in this country, physicians have abandoned severe *topical* measures, limiting themselves to antiseptic and soothing applications.
Austin Flint, Diphtheria (Amer. Cyc.).

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic, or category of arguments; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. Pertaining to a subject of discourse, composition, or the like; concerned with a particular topic; specifically, dealing with topics of current or local interest.

Conversation . . . was . . . ever taking new turns, branching into *topical* surprises, and at all turns and on every topic was luminous, high, edifying, full.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 120.

The music-hall with beer and tobacco, the comic man bawling a *topical* song and executing the famous clog dance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 227.

Topical coloring, in *calico-printing*, the application of color to limited and determined parts of the cloth, as distinguished from the dyeing of the whole.—**Topical resultant.** See *resultant.*

topically (top'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to topics; also, with regard or application to a particular place, spot, subject, etc.

The various collections have been scientifically and *topically* classified and arranged.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 717.

topic-folio† (top'ik-fō″liō), *n.* A commonplace-book.

An English concordance and a *topic folio*, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduatship, a Harmony and a Catena, treading the constant round of certain common doctrinall heads. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

topinch† (tō-pinch'), *v. t.* [A sham word, invented by editors of Shakspere as a compound of *to-*, intensive, + *pinch*, and defined "to pinch severely." The proper reading is simply *to pinch.* Instances of *to* with an infinitive after *let* occur in Shakspere elsewhere (Hamlet, iv. 6. 11), and instances of *to* with an infinitive after other verbs with which *to* does not now usually appear abound in Shakspere and his contemporaries. The prefix *to-*, on the other hand, was obsolete in Shakspere's time, and it was never used "intensively" in such a sense as 'severely.'] An erroneous form of *to pinch.* See the etymology.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *topinch* the unclean knight.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 57.

topknot (top'not), *n.* 1. Any knot, tuft, or crest worn or growing on the head: applied to any egret, crest, or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, the hair on the top of the human head, any projecting or conspicuous ornament for the head, etc.; specifically, a bow, as of ribbon, forming a part of the head-dress of women in the seventeenth century.

We had that, among other laudable fashions, from London. I think it came over with your mode of wearing high *topknots*. *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

It is undoubtedly from hence [the Danish language] that the Bride-Favours, or the *Top-Knots* at Marriages, which were considered as Emblems of the Ties of Duty and Affection between the Bride and her Spouse, have been derived. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 349.

The tall lady . . . arrayed in her rich black and fur, with that fine gentleman behind her whose thick *topknot* of wavy hair, sparkling ring, dark complexion, and general air of worldly exaltation unconnected with chapel, were painfully suggestive to Lyddy of Herod, Pontius Pilate, or the much-quoted Gallio.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

2. A flatfish of Europe, *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*: so called from the elevated crest formed by the dorsal fin on the head.

3. One of any of the breeds of domestic hens which have a crest.—**Miller's topknot.** Same as *smear-dab.*

topknotted (top'not″ed), *a.* Adorned with bows and topknots. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

top-lantern (top'lan″tėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a large lantern carried in the mizzentop of a flag-ship, from which a light is displayed as a designation on the admiral's ship.

topless (top'les), *a.* [< *top*[1] + *-less.*] Having no top; immeasurably high; lofty; preëminent; exalted.

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the *topless* towers of Ilium?
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, xiv.

Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot, and reel to ruin! *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 1.

Topless honours be bestow'd on thee.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

top-light (top'līt), *n.* A light kept in the top of a ship for signaling or for the use of the topmen.

top-lining (top'lī″ning), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The lining on the after part of the topsail, to prevent the top-rim from chafing the topsail. (*b*) A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the crosstrees on a vessel's top.

toploftical (top'lôf″ti-kal), *a.* [< *toplofty* + *-ical.*] Toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

The ecclesiastical [party] who do the *toploftical* talking, and make the inflammatory speeches in the Tabernacle.
The Congregationalist, Dec. 17, 1879.

toploftiness (top'lôf″ti-nes), *n.* The character of being toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

toplofty (top'lôf″ti), *a.* Having a high top; hence, figuratively, pompous; bombastic; inflated; pretentious: as, *toplofty* airs; *toplofty* speeches. [Colloq., U. S.]

top-mall (top'mâl), *n.* See *mall*[1].

topman (top'man), *n.*; pl. *topmen* (-men). [< *top*[1] + *man.*] 1. The man who stands above in sawing; a top-sawyer.—2. *Naut.*, a man stationed to do duty in a top. In a man-of-war the topmen are divided into fore-, main-, and mizzen-topmen. Also *topsman.*—3. A merchant vessel. *Halliwell.*

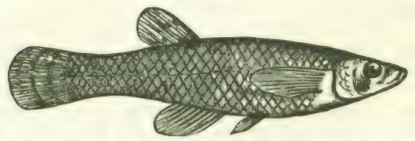
topmast (top′mast), *n.* [< *top*[1] + *mast*[1].] *Naut.*, the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast—main, fore, or mizzen.—**Topmast-shrouds.** See *shroud*[2].

topmast-head (top′mast-hed), *n.* The head or top of the topmast.

This sail, which is a triangular one, extends from the *topmasthead* to the deck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 724.

top-maul (top′mâl), *n.* Same as *top-mall*.

top-minnow (top′min″ō), *n.* One of several small ovoviviparous cyprinodont fishes related to the killifishes, as *Gambusia affinis* or *Zygonectes notatus*, both of the United States.



Top-minnow (*Gambusia affinis*), female, natural size.

The first-named abounds in the fresh waters of the southern United States. The male is much smaller than the female; the brood is brought forth early in the spring.

top-minor (top′mī″nor), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

topmost (top′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *top*[1] + *-most.*] Highest; uppermost.

Whose far-down pines are wont to tear
Locks of wool from the *topmost* cloud.
Lowell, Appledore, ii.

topographer (tō-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *topograph-y* *-er*[1].] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country; one who is skilled in topography.

All the *topographers* that ever writ of . . . a town or countrey. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 12.

topographic (top-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *topographique* = Sp. *topográfico* = Pg. *topographico* = It. *topografico*; as *topograph-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *topographical*.

The *topographic* description of this mighty empire.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 58.

★**Topographic chart.** See *chart*.

topographical (top-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *topographic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to topography; of the nature of topography.—**Topographical anatomy.** See *anatomy*, and *topography*, 4.—**Topographical surveying.** See *surveying*.

topographically (top-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of topography. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

topographics (top-ō-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *topographic* (see *-ics*).] Topography. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 8.

topographist (tō-pog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *topograph-y* + *-ist.*] A topographer.

topography (tō-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< F. *topographie* = Sp. *topografía* = Pg. *topographia* = It. *topografia*, < LL. *topographia*, < Gr. τοπογραφία, a description of a place, < τοπογράφος, describing a place, as a noun a topographer, < τόπος, place, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The detailed description of a particular locality, as a city, town, estate, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, etc.

In our *topographie* we haue at large set foorth and described the site of the land of Ireland.
Geraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland, First Pref. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. The features of a region or locality collectively: as, the *topography* of a place.—3. In *surv.*, the delineation of the features, natural and artificial, of a country or a locality.—4. In *anat.*, regional anatomy; the mapping of the surface of the body with reference to the parts and organs lying beneath such divisions of the surface, or the bounding of any part of the body by anatomical landmarks. The best examples of the former case of topography are the divisions of the abdominal and thoracic surfaces by arbitrary lines (see cuts under *abdominal* and *thoracic*); of the latter case, the natural bounds of the axilla, the inguen, the poples, Scarpa's triangle, the several surgical triangles of the neck, etc. See *triangle*.

5. In *zoöl.*, the determination of those different parts of the surface of an animal which may be conveniently recognized by name, for the purpose of ordinary description of specimens: as, the *topography* of a bird, a crab, an insect. Good examples are those figured under *bird*[1] and *Brachyura*. Ordinary descriptive zoölogy proceeds very largely upon such topography.—**Military topography**, the minute description and delineation of a country or a locality, with special reference to its adaptability to military purposes.

topolatry (tō-pol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + λατρεία, worship.] Worship of or excessive reverence for a place or places; adoration of a place or places. [Recent.]

This little land [Palestine] became the object of a special adoration, a kind of *topolatry*, when the Church mounted with Constantine the throne of the Cæsars.
Macmillan's Mag.

★**topology** (tō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + *-λογια*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place which is well known.—2. A branch of geometry having reference to the modes of connection of lines and surfaces, but not to their shapes.

Toponeura (top-ō-nū′ra), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τόπος, place, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, containing those which are toponeural: distinguished from *Cycloneura*. The division corresponds to *Scyphomedusæ*. *Eimer*.

toponeural (top-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *Toponeura* + *-al.*] Having several separate marginal bodies or sense-organs, as a scyphomedusan; of or pertaining to the *Toponeura*; not cycloneural.

top-onion (top′un″yon), *n.* See *onion*.

toponomy (tō-pon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, name.] The place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names.

The substitution of vague descriptions of dress and arms, and a vague *toponomy*, for the full and definite descriptions and precise *toponemy* of the primitive poems.
Encyc. Brit., V. 306.

★**toponym** (top′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, a topical or topographical name; the technical designation of any region of an animal, as distinguished from any organ: correlated with *organonym* and some similar terms. See *toponymy*. *Wilder and Gage; Leidy.*

toponymal (tō-pon′i-mal), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to toponymy. *Coues.*

toponymic (top-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to toponymy: as, *toponymic* terminology.

toponymical (top-ō-nim′i-kal), *a.* [< *toponymic* + *-al.*] Same as *toponymic*. *Wilder and Gage.*

toponymy (tō-pon′i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, the designation of the position and direction of parts and organs, as distinguished from the names of the parts and organs themselves, which is the province of organonymy; regional or topographical nomenclature; topical terminology.—**Extrinsic toponymy**, the use of descriptive terms based upon the attitude of an animal in relation to the earth, as anterior, posterior, vertical, horizontal, etc. See the quotation under *superior*, *a.*, 2.—**Intrinsic toponymy**, the use of terms referring to regions of the animal itself, regardless of its habitual posture, as dorsal, ventral, ental, ectal, etc.

topophone (top′ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + φωνή, a sound, tone.] An instrument, invented by A. M. Mayer, for ascertaining the direction from which any sound proceeds, as the sound of a bell, whistle, or fog-horn at sea in thick weather. It consists essentially of a horizontal bar pivoted at the center so as to turn freely in any direction. At each end of the bar is a resonator opening in the same direction, each connected with a sound-tube for the corresponding ear of the observer. On moving the bar about, a position will be found in which both resonators face the source of the sound, when the sounds heard through the two tubes will be increased or reinforced. In any other position the sounds will be weakened. The direction of the sound when loudest will be at a right angle with the bar.

top-pendant (top′pen″dant), *n. Naut.*, a large ★rope used in sending topmasts up or down.

topper (top′ėr), *n.* [< *top*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tops. (*a*) The upper part, layer, or covering of anything. [Colloq.]

There was a boy beaten by a woman not long since for selling a big pottle of strawberries that was rubbish all under the *toppers*. It was all strawberry leaves, and crushed strawberries, and such like.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

(*b*) One who or that which excels; anything surpassing or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

2. A blow on the head. *Hotten.* [Slang.]—3. Same as *float-file* (which see, under *file*[1]). *E. H. Knight.*—4. The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl. *Encyc. Dict.*

toppicet, *v.* Same as *tappice* for *tappish*.

topping (top′ing), *n.* [< ME. *toppyng*; verbal ★n. of *top*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who tops. (*a*) The act or practice of cutting off the top, as of a tree or plant.

The pruning-knife—zounds!—the axe! Why, here has been such lopping and *topping*, I sha'n't have the bare trunk of my play left presently. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard or boom higher than the other. (*c*) The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

2. That which tops; the upper part of anything; especially, a crest of hair, feathers, etc., upon the head: said of a forelock or topknot, an egret, the mane of a horse, etc.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke, . . .
The tayl & his *toppyng* twynnen of a sute,
& bounden bothe wyth a bande of a bryȝt grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 191.

3. *pl.* That which is cut off in topping, as the branches of a tree.—4. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatcheling.—5. The tail of an artificial fly, used by anglers, usually a feather from the crest of the golden pheasant. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 599.

topping (top′ing), *p. a.* 1. Rising above all others; loftiest; overtopping.

Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains.
Derham, Physico-Theol. (*Latham.*)

2. Surpassing; towering; preëminent; distinguished.

The thoughts of the mind . . . are uninterruptedly employed that way, by the determination of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness as long as it lasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 38.

I have heard say he [the Governor of Achin] had not less than 1000 Slaves, some of whom were *topping* Merchants, and had many Slaves under them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Of all who have attempted Homer, he [Chapman] has the *topping* merit of being inspired by him.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 326.

3. Lofty; pretentious; assuming; arrogant.

The Friend was a poor little man, of a low condition and mean appearance; whereas these two Baptists were *topping* blades, that looked high and spake big.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 291.

I have a project of turning three or four of our most *topping* fellows into doggrel.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

4. Fine; well; excellent. [Prov. Eng.]

I don't like her to come by herself, now she's not so terrible *topping* in health.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv. 4.

topping-lift (top′ing-lift), *n.* See *lift*[2].

toppingly (top′ing-li), *a.* [< *topping* + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Topping; fine.

These *toppingly* guests be in number but ten,
As welcome in dairy as bears among men.
Tusser, April's Husbandry, Lesson for Dairy-Maid.

2. In good health; well. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

toppingly† (top′ing-li), *adv.* [< *topping* + *-ly*[2].] In a topping manner; eminently; finely; roundly.

I mean to marry her *toppingly* when she least thinks of it. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

topple (top′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toppled*, ppr. *toppling*. [Freq. of *top*[1]; possibly an accom. form of ME. *torple*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall top or head foremost; fall forward as having too heavy a top; pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads;
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 56.

His enemy hath digged a pit in his way, and in he *topples*, even to the depths of hell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 216.

2. To overhang; jut, as if threatening to fall.

The *toppling* crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

II. *trans.* To throw headlong; tumble; overturn; upset.

It would be an Herculean task to hoist a man to the top of a steeple, though the merest child could *topple* him off thence. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

top-proud† (top′proud), *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shak*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 151.

top-rail (top′rāl), *n. Naut.*, a bar extended on stanchions across the after part of a top. See *rail*[1], 4.

topright† (top′rīt), *a.* [< *top*[1] + *right.*] Upright; erect.

His *topright* crest from crown downe falles.
Phaer, Æneid, ix.

top-rim (top′rim), *n.* The rim or edge of a ship's top.

top-rope (top′rōp), *n. Naut.*, a rope to sway ★up a topmast, etc.

topsail (top′sāl or -sl), *n.* [< ME. *topsayle*, *topseyle*, *toppesaile* (= D. *topzeil*); < *top*[1] + *sail*[1].] *Naut.*, a square sail next above the lowest or chief sail of a mast. It is carried on a topsail-yard.

They bente on a bonet, and bare a *topte* [read *toppe*?] *saile*
Affor the wynde ffresshely to make a good ffare.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 72.

Yer we farther pass, our slender Bark
Must heer strike *top-sails* to a Princely Ark
Which keeps these Straights.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Double topsails, a rig in which the topsail, as formerly carried on square-rigged vessels, is divided horizontally into two sails for ease and convenience of handling. In this rig an additional yard is carried, called the *lower topsail-yard*, which is slung on the cap of the lower mast instead of being hoisted and lowered, while the upper topsail-yard is hoisted and lowered as are single topsails. The lower topsail is the size of the whole topsail when close-reefed, so that letting go the topsail-halyards at once reduces the sail to a close reef, the clues of the upper topsail being lashed to the lower topsail-yardarms. In large merchant ships the topgallantsails are sometimes divided in the same way.—**Rolling topsail.** See *rolling*.—**To furl a topsail in a body.** See *furl*.—**Topsail schooner.** See *schooner*.—**Topsails over†**, heels over head; topsyturvy: sometimes shortened to *topsail*.

Mony turnyt with tene *topsayles ouer*,
That hurlet to the hard vrthe, & there horse leuyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To settle the topsail-halyards. See *settle*1.

topsail†, *adv.* [ME. *topseyle:* see *topsail*, *n.*] Same as *topsails over* (which see, under *topsail*, *n.*).

And eyther of hem so smer[t]lye smote other
That alle fleye in the felde that on hem was fastened,
And eyther of hem *topseyle* tumbledde to the erthe.
Rom. of the Cheuelere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

topsail-yard (top′sāl-yärd or top′sl-yärd), *n.* A yard on which a topsail is carried. Compare *double topsails*, under *topsail*.

top-saw (top′sâ), *n.* In a sawmill, the upper of two circular saws working together. It cuts through the stuff from above, until it reaches the kerf of the lower saw. It is set a little before or behind the lower saw, so as not to interfere with it. *E. H. Knight.*

top-sawyer (top′sâ″yėr), *n.* **1.** The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit. Hence— **2.** One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others; a superior. [Colloq.]

"See-saw is the fashion of England always; and the Whigs will soon be the *top-sawyers*." "But," said I, still more confused, "'The King is the *top-sawyer*,' according to our proverb. How then can the Whigs be?"
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvi.

3. A person of consequence or importance; a prominent person. [Colloq.]

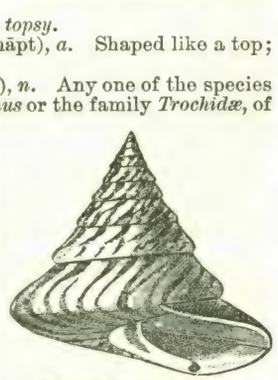
A young dandified lawyer,
Whose air, ne'ertheless, speaks him quite a *top-sawyer*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 56.

topse-torvet, topset-torviet, topset-turviet, topset-tirvit, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *topsy-turvy*.

topseyt, *adv.* See *topsy*.

top-shaped (top′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a top; inversely conical.

top-shell (top′shel), *n.* Any one of the species of the genus *Trochus* or the family *Trochidæ*, of a regularly conic figure. Many of these shells are of large size and very handsome; such are often cut and polished to show the exquisite nacre, and used as parlor-ornaments. See *Trochidæ*, and also cut under *Monodonta*.—**Perspective top-shell**, a perspective-shell; any member of the *Solariidæ* (formerly united with *Trochidæ*). See cut under *Solariidæ*.—**Slit top-shells.** See *slit*1, *v. t.*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.


Top-shell (*Trochus niloticus*).

topside (top′sīd), *n.* [< *top*1 + *side*1.] **1.** The top side; the upper part. Usually as two words, *top side*, except in the specific use (def. 2), and in the expressions *topside-turned*, *topside-turvy*, *topside-turvied*, and the phrases following, all being accommodated forms of *topsy-turvy* (which see).

2. Specifically, the upper part of a ship's sides; the side of a ship above the water-line: commonly in the plural.

She had not strained a single butt or rivet in her *topsides*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8777.

Topside the other way†, topside tother way†, topside turfway†. Same as *topsyturvy*, of which these phrases are sophisticated amplifications, suggesting a false derivation.

The estate of that flourishing towne was turned . . . *topside the otherwaie*, and from abundance of prosperitie quite exchanged to extreame penurie.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.)

Thus were all things strangely turned in a trice *topside t'other way:* they who lately were confined as prisoners are now not only free, but petty Lords and Masters, yea and petty Kings.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 75.

In Bodleian MS. Rawl. Poet. 25 (which is dated 1694–5, and is a copy of a MS. written not later than 1586), on the reverse of sign. E 7, eleventh line, I find the phrase *topside-turfway*, which, I suppose, was the original of topsy-turvy.
F. W. Foster, in N. and Q., 5th ser., II. 478.

topside-turned†, *a.* [An accom. of *topsy-turvy*, as if < *topside* + *turned*. Cf. *topsyturny*, *topsyturn*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 214).

topside-turvy†, *adv.* [Also *topside-turvey*, *topsyd turvie;* an accom. form of *topsyturvy*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

At last they have all overthrowne to ground
Quite *topside turvey*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 42.

I found nature turned *top-side turvy;* women changed into men, and men into women.
Addison, Guardian, No. 154.

topsman (tops′man), *n.*; pl. *topsmen* (-men). [< *top's*, poss. of *top*1, + *man*.] **1.** Same as *topman*, 2.—**2.** A chief or head cattle-drover; a foreman or bailiff. *Halliwell.*

top-soil (top′soil), *n.* The surface or upper part of the soil.

top-soiling (top′soi″ling), *n.* The process of taking off the top-soil of land, as before a canal, railway, etc., is begun.

topsoltiriat, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. [Scotch.]

top-stone (top′stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Human learning is an excellent foundation; but the *top-stone* is laid by love and conformity to the will of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 63.

2. One of the jewels of a marine chronometer. It is usually a ruby cut in the form of a plano-convex lens, but sometimes a diamond cut in facets. It is so placed that its flat side bears against the end of the pivot.

topsyt, *adv.* [Found only in the spelling *topsey;* abbr. of *topsyturvy:* see *topsyturvy*, etym. (4).] Same as *topsyturvy*.

Then turning *topsey* on her thumb.
Charles Cotton (1664). (*F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, [1889, p. 268.)

topsydturvyt, *adv.* Same as *topside-turvy* for *topsyturvy*.

topsyturn (top′si-tėrn), *v. t.* [Formerly *topsiturn*, *topsieturn;* a back-formation (as if < *topsy-* + *turn*), < *topsyturny:* see *topsyturny*. Cf. *topside-turned*.] To turn upside down; throw in confusion. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

I have such an optimistic faith — and yet it is very hard to keep it fresh and strong in the presence of such wickedness, of such suffering, of such *topsyturning* of right and wrong. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 159.

topsyturnyt. See *topsyturvy*, etym. (*c*). *Minsheu*, 1617.

topsyturvily (top-si-tėr′vi-li), *adv.* [< *topsy-turvy* + *-ly*2.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 5, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturviness (top-si-tėr′vi-nes), *n.* [< *topsy-turvy* + *-ness*.] The state of being topsy-turvy. *Athenæum*, No. 3245, p. 11.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr′vi), *adv.* [A word which, owing to its popular nature, its alliterative type, and to ignorance of its origin, leading to various perversions made to suggest some plausible origin, has undergone, besides the usual variations of spelling, extraordinary modifications of form. The typical forms, with their variations and earliest known dates, are as follows: (1) *Topsy-tervy* (1528), *topsy-tyrvy* (1530), *topsie-turvie* (1575), *topse torve* (1579), *topsy turvye* (1582), *topsie turry* (1599), *topsy turvy* (1622), *tupsie-turvie* (1640), *topsi-turvy* (1670), *topsy-turvey* (1705). (2) Also, in Sc. forms, with the terminal element capriciously altered, *topsoltiria* (1623), *tapsalteerie* (before 1796), *tapsie-teerie* (1808). (3) Also, with the first element reduced, *top-turvye* (1582). (4) With the second element omitted, *topsey* (1664). (5) With the elements transposed, *turvy-topsy* (before 1687); also, in various other forms simulating for the element following *top-* or *topsy-* some apparently plausible etymology—namely, (6) simulating *side*1 (see *topside*), *topsyd-turvie* (1582), *topside-turvey* (1594), *topside-turvy* (1713). (7) Simulating *turn*, *topsyturny*, spelled *topsiturnie* (1617), whence the verb *topsyturn* (1562), *topsieturn* (1606), *topsiturn* (1613). (8) Simulating both *side*1 and *turn*, *topside-turned*, adj. (1637). (9) Simulating *set*1, *topset-torvie* (1558), *topset-turvie* (1569), *topset tirvi* (1573). (10) Deliberately expanded into a form impossible as an independent original, *topside the other waie* (1586), *topside tother way* (1656), *topside turfway* (see under *topside*). The earlier etymologies, indicated in the above forms, are a part of the history of the word, and are accordingly here formally stated, with the later explanations attempted, nearly in a chronological order: (*a*) As if < *top*1 + *side*1 (see *topside*) + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*b*) As if orig. "the *top side turned*" (Minsheu, 1617), < *top*1 + *side*1 + *turn* + *-ed*2. (*c*) As if < *top*1 + *-sy* (left unexplained) + *turn* + *-y*1. (*d*) As if < *top*1 + *set*1 + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*e*) As if orig. *top side the other way*, *topside tother way* (so Grose, 1785; Trench, 1855; Wedgwood, 1872). Various other explanations, all absurd, are given by (*f*) Skinner (1671) and Bailey (1727), (*g*) Coles (1677), (*h*) Miege (1687), (*i*) Grose (1785), (*j*) Brewer ("Dict. of Phrase and Fable"). (*k*) According to Skeat's first supposition ("Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882; "Concise Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882), prob. orig. **top side turvy* (as reflected in the form *topside-turvy*, above mentioned), i. e. 'with the upper side (put) turfy,' i. e. laid on the earth's surface, **turvy* standing for *turfy*. *Turfy*, however, could not mean 'put on the turf' or 'turned toward the turf.' (*l*) According to Dr. F. Hall (in the "Nation," March 28, 1889, from which article, and from Dr. Hall's book "On Adjectives in -able," some of the above forms are taken), prob. orig. **top so turvy*, **top so* being parallel to *up so* in *up so down* (and **top so turvy* being altered to *topside-turvey*, as *up so down* to *upside down*), and **turvy*, **tervy*, being connected with the obs. verb *terve*, in comp. *overterve*, fall, tr. throw down, cast, as used in the "strange compound" *toppe over terve:* see *terve*. (*m*) A similar view is taken by Skeat ("Etym. Dict.," Supp., 1884, p. 831; "Principles of Eng. Etym.," 1st ser., 1889, p. 428). That is to say, *topsyturvy*, starting from the earliest recorded form *topsy-tervy* (1528), is < *top*1 + *so*1, *adv.*, + **tervy*, overturned, < ME. *terven*, throw, *torvien*, throw, < AS. *torfian*, throw: see *terve*, *torve*1, and cf. *turf*2. This view, assuming that *-turvy*, *-tervy*, is an accom. form, made to agree terminally with *topsy-*, for **turved*, **terved*, pp. of ME. *terven*, upset, is prob. correct. The eleven other explanations are certainly wrong. The phrase evidently originated in ME., and was prob. confused not only with the verb *terve*, *toppe-overterve*, but also with similar phrases, like *topsails over*, and, elliptically, *topsail*, upset (to which the peculiar forms *topsoltiria*, *tapsalteerie* are prob. in part due: see *topsail*), and *top over tail* (see under *top*1).] Upside down; in reverse of the natural order; hence, in a state of confusion or chaos: formerly sometimes followed by *down*.

He tourneth all thynge *topsy tervy*.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be Nott Wrothe (1528, [ed. Arber), p. 51.

Now, beholde, all my enterprise bee quite pluckte backe, and my purposes tourned cleane *topse-torve*.
Barnaby Rich, Farewell to Military Life (ed. 1846), p. 29.

His trembling Tent all *topsie turuie* wheels.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

We shall o're-turne it *topsie-turuy downe*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iv. 1.

Here the winds not only blow together, but they turn the whole body of the ocean *topsy-turvy*.
Goldsmith, Hyperbole.

An' warl'ly cares, an' warl'ly men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr′vi), *a.* [< *topsyturvy*, *adv.*] Turned upside down; upset; hence, confused; disordered; chaotic.

Tush, man; in this *topsy-turvy* world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

The *topsy-turvy* commonwealth of sleep.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr′vi), *n.* [< *topsyturvy*, *a.* and *v.*] A topsyturvy condition; great disorder; confusion; chaos.

Insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for screaming laughter in mere *topsy-turvy*.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, x.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr′vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvied*, ppr. *topsyturvying*. [Formerly also *topsyturvey;* < *topsyturvy*, *adv.* Cf. *topsyturn*.] To turn upside down; upset.

My poor mind is all *topsy-turvied*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 40.

topsyturvydom (top-si-tėr′vi-dum), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-dom*.] A state of affairs or a region in which everything is topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Under the heading *Topsy-Turvydom*, the author says . . . that the Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 286.

topsyturvyfication (top-si-tėr″vi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] An

upsetting; a turning upside down. [Ludicrous.]

"Valentine" was followed by "Lelia," . . . a regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, Madame Sand.

topsyturvyfy (top-si-tėr'vi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvyfied*, ppr. *topsyturvyfying*. [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy*.] To make topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturvyism (top-si-tėr'vi-izm), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ism*.] The habit or state of topsyturviness. Cited by *F. Hall* in The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268. [Rare.]

top-tackle (top'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy tackle which is applied to the top-pendant in fidding or unfidding a topmast.

toptail (top'tāl), *v. i.* To turn the tail up and the head down, as a whale in diving.

top-timber (top'tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the uppermost timbers in the side of a vessel.—**Long top-timber**, the timber above each of the first futtocks.—**Short top-timber**, the timber above each of the second futtocks.

top-tool (top'tōl), *n.* A forging-tool resembling a cold-chisel or a short thick spike, held when in use by means of a flexible handle of hazelwood or wire. When its cutting edge is round it is called a *top-fuller*.

toquake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquaken*; < *to-*[2] + *quake*.] To quake exceedingly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2527.

toquash†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquasshen*; < *to-*[2] + *quash*[1].] To beat or crush to pieces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ★iii. 629.

toque (tōk), *n.* [< F. *toque* (= Sp. *toca* = Pg. *touca* = It. *tocca*), a hat, bonnet, prob. < Bret. *tok* = W. *toc*, hat, bonnet.] 1. A head-covering formerly worn by men and women—a diminished form of the hat with turned-up brim. It gradually approached the shape of a very small light cap of silk,



Women's Toques of the 16th century, from portraits of the time. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

which was surrounded and compressed by a band of twisted silk, or of richer material, in such a way as to give it a slight resemblance to a hat with a brim. Its complete form was reached about 1560. It was generally adorned with a small plume.

The Swisse in black velvet *toques*, led by 2 gallant cavalieres habited in scarlet-colour'd sattin.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

The ordinary head-dress [at Lha' Ssa] is a blue *toque*, with a wide rim of black velvet, surmounted with a red knot. *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 149.

His velvet *toque* stuck . . . upon the side of his head.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A small hat in the shape of a round, close-fitting crown without a projecting brim, worn by women at the present time.

Her delicate head, sculpturesquely defined by its *toque*.
Howells, Indian Summer, ii.

3. The bonnet-macaque, *Macacus sinensis*, so called from the arrangement of the hairs of the head into a kind of toque or cap; also, some similar monkey, as *M. pileolatus* of Ceylon. See cut under *bonnet-macaque*.—4. A small nominal money of account, used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa. Forty cowries make one toque, and five toques one hen or gallinha. *Simmonds*.

tor[1] (tôr), *n.* [< ME. *tor* (*torr-*), < AS. *torr*, *tor*, a high rock, a lofty hill, also a tower, < OW. **tor*, a hill, W. *tor*, a knob, boss, bulge, belly, = Ir. *torr*, *tor* = Gael. *torr*, a lofty conical hill, a mound, eminence, heap, pile, tower; cf. W. *twr*, a heap, pile, tower, = L. *turris*, a tower: see *tower*.] A hill; a rocky eminence. The word is especially applied to the rugged and fantastic piles of granite conspicuous on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England. These are ragged outcrops left by decay and erosion of the rock, and crown many of the higher points of the moor.

There a tempest hom toke on the *torres* hegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

Derbyshire is famous for its giant *Tors*. The word is applied in Derbyshire to any lofty mass of precipitous rock, just as "scar" is used in Yorkshire.
Bradbury, All about Derbyshire, p. 304.

tor[2]†, *n.* See *tore*[2].

tor[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

tor[4]†, **tore**[4]†, *a.* [ME. *tor*, *tore*, *toor*, < Icel. *tor-* = OHG. *zur-* = Goth. *tuz-* (used only in comp.), hard, difficult, = Gr. δυς-, hard, ill: see *to-*[2] and *dys-*.] 1. Hard; difficult; wearisome; tedious.

So mony merualy bi mount ther the mon fyndez
Hit were to *tore* for to telle of the tenthe dole.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Thof thai touche me with tene, all these *tore* harmes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

2. Strong; sturdy; great; massive.

In this Temple was a *tor* ymage, all of triet gold,
In honour of Appolyn, that I ere saide.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

3. Full; rich.

Trowe ye not Troy is *tore* of all godis?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3348.

toracet†, *v. t.* [ME. *toracen*, *torasen*; < *to-*[2] + *race*[5].] To tear in pieces. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 516.

torah (tō'rä), *n.* [Also *thorah*; < Heb. *yorah*, to learn.] In ancient Hebrew literature, any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct given by a sacred authority; the revealed will of God; specifically, the (Mosaic) law; hence, the book of the law, the Pentateuch.

toran (tō'ran), *n.* [< Hind. *toran*, *torana*, < Skt. *torana*, an arched gateway, an arch, < √ *tur*, a collateral form of √ *tar*, pass.] In *Buddhist arch.*, the gateway of a sacred rail, in wood or in stone, consisting essentially of an upright or pillar on each side, with a projecting crosspiece resting upon them. Typically there are three of these crosspieces superimposed, and the whole monument is frequently elaborately sculptured. The torans of Bharhut and of Sanchi in Central India are especially elaborate.

toratt†, *v. t.* [ME. *toratten*; < *to-*[2] + *ratten* (= MHG. *ratzen*), lacerate, tear.] To tear asunder; scatter; disperse.

Thane the Romayns relevyde, that are ware rebuykkyde,
And alle *to-rattys* oure mene with theire riste horsses.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

Torbane Hill mineral. Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

torbanite (tôr'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Torbane* (Torbane Hill in Linlithgowshire, Scotland) + *-ite*[2].] Boghead coal. See *coal*.

torbernite (tôr'bėr-nīt), *n.* [Named after the Swedish naturalist and chemist *Torbern* Olof Bergmann (1735–84).] A native phosphate of uranium and copper, occurring in square tabular crystals of a bright-green color, pearly luster, and micaceous cleavage. Also called *chalcolite*, and *copper uranite*.

torbite (tôr'bīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The trade-mark name of a preparation of peat, attempted to be introduced into general use in Lancashire, England, about 1865. It was made by pulping the peat, molding it into blocks, and then drying it. The material thus prepared was converted into charcoal for smelting purposes, or partially charred for use as fuel for generating steam, or in the puddling-furnace. Many attempts have been made in England, France, and Germany to utilize peat in this way, but their success has been small.

torc, *n.* See *torque*.—**Bulbous torc**. See *bulbous*.

torcet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torse*[1].

torch[1] (tôrch), *n.* [< ME. *torche*, < OF. (and F.) ★*torche* = Pr. *torcha* = It. *torcia* (cf. Sp. *antorcha*, a torch), < ML. *tortia*, a torch, so called as made of a twisted roll of tow or other material, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torce*, *torse*[1].] 1. A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, etc., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a link; a flambeau.

Loke that ze haue candele,
Torches bothe faire & fele.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

An angry gust of wind
Puff'd out his *torch*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. An oil-lamp borne on a pole or other appliance for carrying a light easily and without danger.—**Flying torch**. See *flying-torch*.—**Inverted torch**, a torch held with the top downward, to signify the extinction of life: the emblem of death: with reference to the Greek representation of Death (Thanatos), holding a torch so reversed.—**Plumbers' torch**, a large spirit-lamp in the form of a cone.

torch[1] (tôrch), *v. i.* [< *torch*[1], *n.*] 1. To fish with the aid of a torch by night. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 502. [U. S.]—2. To flare or smoke like a torch; rise like the smoke from a torch: with *up*: as, how those clouds *torch up! Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

torch[2] (tôrch), *v. t.* [< F. *torcher*, wipe, beat (cf. *torchis*, mortar of loam and straw), < *torche*, lit. a twist: see *torch*[1].] In *plastering*, to point with lime and hair: said of the inside joints of slating laid on lathing.

torch-bearer (tôrch'bār″ėr), *n.* One who bears a torch.

Fair Jessica shall be my *torch-bearer*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 40.

torch-dance (tôrch'dans), *n.* A dance performed by a number of persons some of whom carry lighted torches.

torcher (tôr'chėr), *n.* [< *torch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who gives or provides a bright light, as if bearing a torch. [Rare.]

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

2. Specifically, one who torches for fish. [U. S.]

torchère (F. pron. tôr-shâr'), *n.* [F. *torchère*, < *torche*, torch: see *torch*[1].] A large candelabrum, especially when decorative and made of valuable material, as bronze, rare marble, or the like: when made of wood it is sometimes termed *gueridon*.



Bronze Torchère, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

torch-fishing (tôrch'-fish″ing), *n.* Same as *torching*.

torching (tôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *torch*[1], *v.*] A method of capturing fish by torch-light at night. It is practised chiefly in the fall, when the fish are abundant. Also called *driving* and *fire-fishing*.

torchless (tôrch'les), *a.* [< *torch*[1] + *-less*.] Lacking torches; unlighted. *Byron*, Lara, ii. 12.

torch-light (tôrch'līt), *n.* [< ME. *torche-light*; < *torch*[1] + *light*[1].] The light of a torch or of torches.

She brought hym to his bedde with *torche light*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Statilius show'd the *torch-light*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5. 2.

torch-lily (tôrch'lil″i), *n.* See *Kniphofia*.

torchon board. A board covered with torchon paper: used by artists for water-color drawing, etc.

torchon lace. See *lace*.

torchon mat. A picture-frame mat, made of torchon paper.

torchon paper. [So named from the F. *torcher*, rub, cleanse by rubbing, *torchon*, dish-cloth.] A paper with a rough surface, used for painting on in water-color, and also for mats in picture-framing.

torch-pine (tôrch'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

torch-race (tôrch'rās), *n.* In *Gr. antiq.*, a race at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, the prize being awarded to the contestant who first reached the goal with his torch still burning. In some forms of this race relays of runners were posted at intervals, and the burning torch was passed on from one to the next. Very frequently it was associated with the worship of Helios (Apollo) or Selene (Artemis), or of some fire-god, as Hephæstus (Vulcan) or Prometheus. See *lampadephoria*.

torch-staff (tôrch'staf), *n.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried. Compare *torch*[1], 2.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With *torch-staves* in their hand.
Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 2. 46.

torch-thistle (tôrch'this″l), *n.* A columnar cactus of the genus *Cereus*, the stems of some species of which have been used by the Indians for torches. Sometimes the name is extended to the whole genus.

torch-wood (tôrch'wůd), *n.* 1. Wood suitable for making torches. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.—2. A tree of the rutaceous genus *Amyris*, either *A. maritima* of Florida and the West Indies, or *A. balsamifera* of Florida, the West Indies, and South America. *A. maritima* is a slender tree reaching 50 feet high; the wood is very hard and durable, suitable for use in the arts, could it be had in large quantities, very resinous, and much used for fuel on the Florida keys. *A. balsamifera* is smaller, very fragrant in burning, used to scent dwellings. In the West Indies the shrub *Casearia serrulata* is also so called.

torchwort (tôrch'wėrt), *n.* The mullen. Compare *hag-taper*.

torcular (tôr'kū-lär), *n.* [< L. *torcular*, a press used in making wine, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. A surgical instrument, the tourniquet.—2. In *anat.*, the confluence of the venous sinuses in the brain: more fully called *torcular Herophili*.—**Torcular Herophili**, in *anat.*, the wine-press of Herophilus, the place in the meninges of the brain, at the internal occipital protuberance, where the sinus of the falx cerebri joins the lateral sinus of the tentorium cerebelli, and other sinuses meet. This confluence of venous currents was supposed to exert some pressure upon the circulation (whence the name). See *straight sinus*, under *sinus*.

Tordylium (tôr-dil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Morison, 1672), < L. *tordylion*, *tordylon*, < Gr. *τορδύλιον*, *τόρδυλον*, an umbelliferous plant, hartwort.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*. It is characterized by conspicuous calyx-teeth, marginal petals frequently enlarged and two-lobed, a hirsute ovary, and a fruit with thick and often rugose margin, inconspicuous ridges, and oil-tubes solitary in their channels, or in a few species numerous. There are about 16 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and central parts of Asia. They are hairy annuals, usually bearing pinnate leaves with broad leaflets, or sometimes somewhat cordate undivided leaves. The flowers are white or purplish, and form compound umbels. The species are known as *hartwort* (which see).

tore[1] (tōr). Preterit of *tear*[1].

tore[2] (tōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tor*, *torre*; prob. a particular use of *tor*[1], a hill, prominence (W. *tor*, a knob, boss, etc.): see *tor*[1].] 1. A projecting knob or ball used as an ornament on furniture, as cradles and chairs.

> The Queen came forth, and that with no little worldly pompe, was placed in a Chaire having two faithfull Supporters, the Master of Maxwell upon the one *Torre*, and Secretary Lethington upon the other *Torre* of the Chaire.
> *Knox*, Hist. Ref. in Scotland, iv.

2. The pommel of a saddle.

> A horse he never doth bestride
> Without a pistol at each side,
> And without other two before,
> One at either saddle *tore*.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, i. 41. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

tore[3] (tōr), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. W. *tor*, a break, cut, *tori*, break, cut.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Prov. Eng.]

tore[4]†, *a.* See *tor*[4].

tore[5] (tōr), *n.* [< NL. *torus*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *torus*, 1.—2. In *geom.*, a surface generated by the revolution of a conic (especially a circle) about an axis lying in its plane.

toreador (tō-rā-ä-dōr'), *n.* [Also *torreador*, *taureador*; < Sp. *toreador*, a bull-fighter, < *torear*, engage in a bull-fight, < *toro*, a bull: see *steer*[2].] A Spanish bull-fighter, especially one who fights on horseback.

toreave†, *v. t.* [ME. *toreven*; < *to*-[2] + *reave*.] To take away completely. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 203.

torely†, *adv.* [ME., < *tore*[4], *tor*[4], + *-ly*[2].] With difficulty; hardly; stoutly; firmly.

> The Troiens, on the tothir syde, *torely* with stode,
> Dysasent to the dede. Dukes & other.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8016.

torend†, *v. t.* [ME. *torenden*; < *to*-[2] + *rend*[1].] To rend in pieces; tear. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 790.

toret†, **torette**†, *n.* [ME., also *turet*, < OF. (and F.) *touret*, a wheel, reel, spinning-wheel, dim. of *tour*, a turn: see *tour*[2], *turn*.] 1. A ring, such as those by which a hawk's lune or leash was fastened to the jesses, or that on a dog's collar through which the leash passed. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1294.—2. The eye in which a ring turns.

> This ring renneth in a maner *turet*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. § 2.

toreumatography (tō-rö-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα*(*τ*-), work in relief (< *τορεύειν*, bore, chase), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on ancient art-work in metal.

toreumatology (tō-rö-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα*(*τ*-), work in relief, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or technic of ancient art-work in metal.

toreutes (tō-rö'tēz), *n.*; pl. *toreutæ* (-tē). [< Gr. *τορευτής*, one who works in relief, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase: see *toreutic*.] In *antiq.*, an artist or artisan in metal.

toreutic (tō-rö'tik), *a.* [= F. *toreutique*, < Gr. *τορευτικός*, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase, emboss.] In *anc. metal-work*, chased, carved, or embossed: noting, in general, all varieties of sculptured, modeled, or other art-work in metal. The toreutic art was considered to include casting and the production of designs in relief on a surface of metal by beating out a plate with hammers or punches from behind (repoussé), or by beating it into a mold of wood or metal, though all hammered work is more strictly called *empæstic work*. Ivory-carving was also a department of toreutic work, which therefore covered the production of chryselephantine statues.

> Of *toreutic* work in bronze these tombs seem to have yielded very little.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 397.

toreutics (tō-rö'tiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *toreutic* (see *-ics*).] See the quotation.

> *Toreutics*, by which is meant sculpture in metals, and also this combination of metal with other materials.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 85.

torf†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turf*.

torfaceous (tôr-fā'shius), *a.* [< ML. **torfa*, *turfa* (< E. *turf*), + *-aceous*.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

torfel (tôr'fl), *v. i.* [Cf. *terfle*.] To fall; decline; die. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

torferet, **torfert**, *n.* [ME., also *torfoyr*; < Icel. *torfæra*, a difficult passage or road, *torfærr*, hard to pass, < *tor-*, hard, + *fara*, go, pass: see *tor*[4] and *fare*[1].] Difficulty; trouble.

> Suche *torfoyr* and torment of-telle herde I neuere.
> *York Plays*, p. 432.
>
> Thow arte be-trayede of thi mene, that moste thow on traystede.
> That schalle turne the to tene and *torfere* for ever.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1956.

torgant, *a.* See *targant*.

torgoch (tor'goch), *n.* [< W. *torgoch*, lit. 'red-belly,' < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] The red-bellied char, a variety of the common char, *Salvelinus alpinus*, found in mountain lakes in Great Britain; the saibling, as there found. See *char*[4].

tori, *n.* Plural of *torus*.

Torify (tō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Torified*, ppr. *Torifying*. [< *Tory* + *-fy*.] To make a Tory of. [Humorous.]

> He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

Torilis (tor'i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), perhaps from the thick stylopodia, representing the disk, < L. *torus*, a cushion.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Scandicineæ*, and by some authors formerly classed as a section of *Caucalis*. It includes about twenty-three species, and is distinguished from *Caucalis* in its sulcate rather than involute seed face. The species are natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are usually rough annuals, with pinnately decompound leaves, and white or purplish flowers in compound umbels either terminal or opposite the leaves, commonly with few rays and few involucral bracts or none, but with many-leaved involucels and the marginal flowers commonly radiate, the other petals obcordate and these enlarged and bifid. They are chiefly known as *hedge-parsley* (which see) and also *burparsley*.

torillo (tō-rēl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *torillo*, a little bull, dim. of *toro*, a bull: see *steer*[2].] One of the hemipods, *Turnix sylvatica*, found in Spain: apparently so called from its pugnacity. See *Turnix*.

Torins (tō-raṅ'), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, resembling Burgundy of the second class, and keeping well.

torit†, *v. t.* [ME. *toritten*, *torytten*; < *to*-[2] + *rit*[1].] To cleave or tear in pieces.

> Hyre ryche robys sche all *to-rytte*,
> And was ravysed out of hyr wytte.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell*, under *ritte*.)

torive†, *v. t.* [ME. *toriven*; < *to*-[2] + *rive*[1].] To rive in pieces; rend.

> The king share thrugh his shild with the sharpe ende,
> And the rod all *to roofe* right to his honde.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1234.

torment (tôr'ment), *n.* [< ME. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, < OF. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, F. *tourment* = Pr. *torment*, *turment* = Sp. Pg. It. *tormento*, torment (cf. Sp. Pg. *tormenta*, a tempest), < L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling stones, a missile so hurled, also an instrument of torture, a rack, hence torture, anguish, torment, also a mangle, clothes-press, also a cord, rope, < *torquere*, twist, hurl, throw, rack, torture, torment: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torture*.] 1†. An engine of war for casting stones, darts, or other missiles; a tormentum.

> Vitruuius . . . sayth, All *turmentes* of warre, whiche we cal ordinance, were first inuented by kinges or gouernours of hostes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

2. An instrument of torture, as the rack, the thumbscrew, or the wheel; also, the application of such an instrument, or the torture caused by it.

> Zaynte Agase, thet mid greate blisse . . . yede to *torment* alsuo ase hi yede to feste other to a bredale.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> This *torment* of the wheele I find in Aristotle to have been used amongst the ancient Grecians.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

3. Hence, anything which causes great pain or suffering; a source of trouble, sorrow, or anguish.

> A! lorde, we were worthy
> Mo *turmentis* for to taste,
> But mende vs with mercye
> Als thou of myght is moste.
> *York Plays*, p. 393.
>
> Why, death 's the end of evils, and a rest
> Rather than *torment*: it dissolves all griefs.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

4. A state of suffering, bodily or mental; misery; agony.

> Sixteene dayes he travelled in this feare and *torment*.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 42.
>
> How can I tell
> In any words the *torment* of that hell
> That she for her own soul had fashioned?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

5. An object of torture; a victim. [Rare.]

> That instant he becomes the sergeant's care,
> His pupil, and his *torment* and his jest.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 632.

6†. A tempest; a tornado.

> In to the se of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
> Among the Sarazins. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 148.

=**Syn. 4.** *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. See *agony*.

torment (tôr-ment'), *v. t.* [< ME. *tormenten*, *tourmenten*, *turmenten*, < OF. *tormenter*, *turmenter*, *tourmenter*, F. *tourmenter* = Pr. *tormentar*, *turmentar* = Sp. *tormentar* (also *atormentar* = Pg. *atormentar*) = It. *tormentare*, < ML. *tormentare*, torment, twist, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*, *n.*] 1. To put to torment, as with the rack or the wheel; torture.

> He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels. Rev. xiv. 10.

2. To bring suffering or misery upon; pain; plague; distress; afflict.

> Thow dosse bot tynnez thi tyme, and *turmenttez* thi pople.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1954.
>
> Raw it is no better then poyson, and being rosted, except it be tender and the heat abated, . . . it will prickle and *torment* the throat extreamely.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 123.
>
> A provoking gipsy! to run away, and *torment* her poor father, that doats on her! *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

3. To twist; distort.

> The fix'd and rooted earth,
> *Tormented* into billows, heaves and swells.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 101.
>
> The monument of Margaret [of Bourbon] herself is . . . in white marble, *tormented* into a multitude of exquisite patterns. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 246.

4. To throw into agitation; disturb greatly. [Rare.]

> Then, soaring on main wing,
> *Tormented* all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 244.

=**Syn. 1.** To agonize, rack, excruciate.—2. *Plague*, *Worry*, etc. (See *tease*.) *Trouble*, *Distress*, etc. See *afflict*.

tormenta, *n.* Plural of *tormentum*.

tormented (tôr-men'ted), *p. a.* Tortured; agonized; distorted: occasionally used in the United States as a euphemism for *damned*: as, not a *tormented* cent. *Lowell*, Int. to Biglow Papers.

tormenter (tôr-men'tėr), *n.* [< *torment* + *-er*[1].] See *tormentor*.

tormentful (tôr'ment-fûl), *a.* [< *torment* + *-ful*.] Causing great suffering or torment. [Rare.]

> Malice, and envy, and revenge are unjust passions, and in what nature soever they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, III. 192. (*Richardson, Supp.*)

tormentil (tôr'men-til), *n.* [Formerly *tormentile*; < F. *tormentille* = Pr. *tormentilla* = Sp. *tormentila* = Pg. It. *tormentilla*, < ML. *tormentilla*, *tormentella*, also *tornilla*, *tornella*, tormentil; so called, it is said, because supposed to allay the pain of the toothache, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*.] A plant, *Potentilla erecta*, occurring in Europe and temperate Asia. It is a low herb with slender forking stems, the lower leaves with five leaflets, the upper with three, the flowers small, bright-yellow, and having



Common Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*).

usually but four petals. The plant has a thick and woody perennial rootstock, which is highly astringent; it is used in medicine, and also sometimes in tanning. It contains besides an available red coloring matter, used by the Laplanders to dye the skins worn by them as clothing. Also called *bloodroot*, *septfoil*, and *shepherd's-knot*.

This *tormentil*, whose virtue is to part
All deadly killing poison from the heart.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

★**Tormentilla** (tôr-men-til'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), ⟨ ML. *tormentilla*: see *tormentil*.] 1. A proposed genus of plants, the species of which are now referred to *Potentilla*, including those species which have the parts of the flowers in fours. The tormentil belongs to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this group; tormentil.

This single yellow flower . . . is a *tormentilla*, which is good against the plague.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, iii.

tormentingly (tôr-men'ting-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner; in a manner productive of suffering.

He bounst and bet his head *tormentingly*.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

tormentingness (tôr-men'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being tormenting. *Bailey*, 1727.

tormentise†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ *torment*, *v.*] Torment; torture.

This Seneca the wyse
Chees in a bath to deye in this manere
Rather than han another *tormentyse*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 527.

tormentor (tôr-men'tor), *n.* [⟨ ME. *tormentour*, *turmentour*, ⟨ OF. **tormentour* = Sp. *tormentador*, ⟨ ML. **tormentator* (cf. *tormentarius*), a torturer, ⟨ *tormentare*, torment: see *torment*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which torments. Especially—(*a*) One whose office it is to inflict torture; an executioner.

Then the lorde wonder loude laled & cryed,
& talkez to his *tormentourez*: "takez hym," he biddez,
"Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

Thre strokes in the nekke he smoot hir tho,
The *tormentour*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 527.

(*b*) One who or that which causes pain or anguish; a cause of suffering or great distress.

These words hereafter thy *tormentors* be!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 136.

Louis XI., whose closeness was indeed his *tormentor*.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

2. In *agri.*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is furnished with a hoe or share that cuts up the ground.

3. A long fork used by a ship's cook to take meat out of the coppers.—4. In *theatrical use*, one of the elaborately painted wings which stand in the first grooves.—5. Same as *back-scratcher*. Also *tormenter*.

tormentress (tôr-men'tres), *n.* [⟨ *tormentor* + *-ess*.] A woman who torments.

Fortune ordinarily commeth after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

tormentry†, *n.* [ME. *tormentrie*; ⟨ *torment* + *-ry*.] Affliction; distress.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Than seistow it is a *tormentrie*
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 251.

tormentum (tôr-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tormenta* (-tạ). [L.: see *torment*.] 1. Anciently, a kind of catapult having many forms.—2. A light piece of ordnance.—3. A whirligig.

Restless as a whirling *tormentum*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, v.

4. In *med.*, a name formerly applied to obstructive intestinal disorders, probably specifically to intussusception.

tormina (tôr'mi-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tormina*, griping pains, ⟨ *torquere*, twist, wrench: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torment*.] Severe griping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

torminal (tôr'mi-nạl), *a.* Same as *torminous*.

torminous (tôr'mi-nus), *a.* [⟨ *tormina* + *-ous*.] Affected with tormina; characterized by griping pains.

tormodont (tôr'mō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *τόρμος*, a hole or socket, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Socketed, as teeth; having socketed teeth, as a bird. See *Odontotormæ*.

They differ from recent Carinate birds in degree only, viz., by their *tormodont* teeth and amphicœlous vertebræ.
Nature, XXXIX. 178.

torn[1] (tôrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tear*[1].] In *bot.*, having deep and irregular marginal incisions, as if produced by tearing; lacerate.

torn[2] (tôrn), *n.* 1†. A Middle English form of *turn*.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing an ancient spinning-wheel.

tornade† (tôr-nād'), *n.* [See *tornado*.] A tornado. *Bailey*, 1727.

Inured to danger's direst form,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 8.

tornadic (tôr-nad'ik), *a.* [⟨ *tornado* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a tornado.

Four series of storms of *tornadic* character have passed over the States east of the Mississippi River since the beginning of the year. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, I. 7.

tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.*; pl. *tornadoes* (-dōz). [With the common change of terminal *-a* to *-o*, to give the word a more Spanish look (also sometimes *tornade*), ⟨ Sp. (and Pg.) *tornada*, a return, or turning about (applied appar. at one time by Spanish and Portuguese sailors to a whirling wind at sea), ⟨ *tornar*, turn, ⟨ L. *tornare*, turn: see *turn*. The Pg. name is *travado*; the Sp. name is *turbonada*.] A violent squall or whirlwind of small extent.

They were all together in a plumpe on Christmasse-eve was two yere, when the great floud was, and there stird up such *ternados* and furicanos of tempests.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

We had fine weather while we lay here, only some *tornadoes*, or thunder-showers. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1681.

Specifically—(*a*) On the west coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to the equator, a squall of great intensity and of short duration, occurring during the summer months, but most frequently and with greatest violence at the beginning and end of the rainy season. On the western part of the coast, near Sierra Leone, these squalls come from easterly points, and blow off shore; while on the eastern part of the coast, near the mouth of the Niger, they occasionally blow on shore, partly because of a variation in the direction of the squall, and partly because of a different trend of the coast. The squall is marked by peculiar, dense, arched masses of dark cloud, furious gusts of wind, vivid lightning, deafening thunder, and torrents of rain; it produces a slight rise in the barometer and a fall of temperature amounting on the average to 9° Fahr. Similar squalls in other tropical regions are usually known by the name of *arched squalls*, but are sometimes also called *tornadoes*. The principal period when these squalls occur (namely, at the change of the seasons or of the monsoons) is that in which great quantities of vapor-laden air are stopped by a land-wind, and accumulate near the coast, producing a hot, sultry, unstable state of the atmosphere. The tornado is the overturning process by which the atmosphere regains its stability. The wind ordinarily turns through two or three points during its progress, but in general a complete cyclonic motion is not established. (*b*) In the United States, east of the 100th meridian, a whirlwind of small radius and of highly destructive violence, usually seen as a whirling funnel pendent from a mass of black cloud, occurring most frequently in the southeast quadrant of an area of low pressure several hundred miles from its center, and having a rapid progressive movement, generally toward the northeast. The principal condition precedent to the formation of a tornado, just as for a thunder-storm, is an unstable state of the atmosphere. In the tornado a whirling motion from right to left, of tremendous energy, is generated in a mass of clouds, and is often maintained for several hours, while in the ordinary thunder-storm a complete cyclonic motion probably seldom becomes established. Tornadoes generally arise just after the hottest part of the day, when the atmosphere has its maximum instability; the months of greatest frequency are April, May, June, and July. The destruction in a tornado may be caused either by the surface wind which is forced in on all sides to feed the ascending current of the tornado-funnel, or by the gyrating winds of the funnel itself when sufficiently low to come within the reach of buildings; in the latter case no structure, however strongly built, is apparently able to withstand the wind's enormous force.

tornaria (tôr-nā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tornus*, a lathe (see *turn*), + *-aria*.] The echinopædic-like larva of *Balanoglossus*, bearing a great resemblance to the larvæ of some of the echinoderms, as starfishes; originally the name of a pseudogenus, retained to designate the objects defined. See *Balanoglossus* (with cut).

tornarian (tôr-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *tornaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a tornaria; resembling the larva of *Balanoglossus*.

Tornatella (tôr-nạ-tel'ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), ⟨ L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe, ⟨ *tornare*, turn (see *turn*), + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Tornatellidæ*: same as *Actæon*.


Tornatella tornatilis.

Tornatellidæ (tôr-nạ-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Tornatella* + *-idæ*.] That family of opisthobranchiate gastropods whose type genus is *Tornatella*, having a developed spiral shell: same as *Actæonidæ*.

torn-crenate (tôrn'krē″nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, crenate in having the margin torn, as certain lichens.

torn-down (tôrn'doun), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Rough; riotous; turbulent; rebellious; ungovernable; hence, overpowering of its kind. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know I was a girl onst; led the General a dance of it, I tell you. Yes, a real *torn-down* piece I was!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, xxxii.

II. *n.* An unruly or unmanageable person. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

torneament†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tournament*.

tornilla, tornillo (tôr-nēl'yä, -yō), *n.* [Mexican name, ⟨ Sp. *tornillo*, a screw, dim. of *torno*, turn, turning-wheel: see *turn*.] The screw-pod mesquite. See *mesquite*[2].

torniquet, *n.* See *tourniquet*.

tornography (tôr-nog'rạ-fi), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ *torn*(*ado*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] The description and theory of tornadoes. [Rare.]

torob†, *v. t.* [ME. *torobben*; ⟨ *to*-[2] + *rob*[1].] To steal wholly; take entirely away.

My yoye, myn herte ye all *to-robbydd*,
The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

★**toroidal** (tō-roi'dal), *a.* [⟨ *torc*[5], *torus*, + *-oid* + *-al*.] Having a shape like an anchor-ring, or a surface generated by the revolution of a circle about a line in its plane; pertaining to such a surface, or to a family of such surfaces.—**Toroidal function.** See *function*.

torose (tō'rōs), *a.* Same as *torous*.

torosity (tō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *torose* + *-ity*.] The state of being torous; muscular strength; muscularity. *Bailey*, 1727.

torotoro (tō'rō-tō'rō), *n.* [Native name.] A Papuan kingfisher, *Syma torotoro*.

torous (tō'rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *torosus*, full of muscle or flesh, ⟨ *torus*, a bulging, a protuberance, muscle: see *torus*.] Bulging; swelling; muscular. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cylindrical, with bulges or constrictions at intervals; swelling in knobs at intervals. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, protuberant; knobbed; tuberculated. Also *torose*.

tor-ouzel (tôr'ö″zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. [Devonshire, Eng.]

Torpedinidæ (tôr-pē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid fishes, typified by the genus *Torpedo*; the electric rays, noted for their power of giving shocks by means of a sort of galvanic battery with which they are provided. In this respect the electric rays are peculiar among elasmobranchs, though some fishes of a different class are provided with similar organs (the electric eels and electric catfishes). The torpedoes are large rays, of 6 genera and about 15 species, found in most seas. The trunk is broad and smooth; the tail comparatively short, with a rayed caudal fin and commonly two rayed dorsals, the first of which is over or behind the ventrals. The electric organs are a pair, one on each side of the trunk anteriorly, between the pectoral fins and the head. See cuts under *torpedo*.

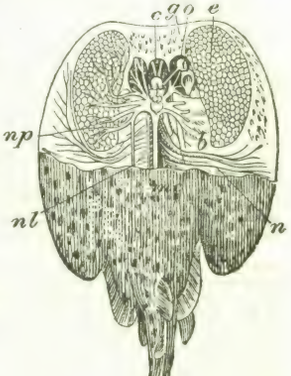
torpedinoid (tôr-ped'i-noid), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Torpedinoidea*, q. v.] Of the nature of the electric ray; related or belonging to the *Torpedinoidea*.

Torpedinoidea (tôr-ped-i-noi'dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance.] The electric rays, rated as a superfamily contrasted with *Raioidea* and *Pristoidea*.

torpedinous (tôr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [⟨ L. *torpedo* (*-din-*), torpedo, + *-ous*.] Shocking or benumbing like a torpedo. [Rare.]

Fishy were his eyes, *torpedinous* was his manner.
De Quincey. [(*Imp. Dict.*)

★**torpedo** (tôr-pē'dō), *n.*; pl. *torpedoes* (-dōz). [Formerly also *torpædo*, *torpido*; = Sp. Pg. *torpedo* = It. *torpedine* (cf. F. *torpille* = It. *torpiglia*), a torpedo, cramp-fish, ⟨ L. *torpedo*, numbness, also a torpedo, cramp-fish, ⟨ *torpere*, benumb: see *torpent*, *torpid*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Torpedo* or family *Torpedinidæ*; an electric ray; a cramp-fish or numb-fish.



Torpedo, its electric apparatus displayed.
b, branchiæ; *c*, brain; *e*, electric organ; *g*, cranium; *me*, spinal cord; *n*, nerves to pectoral fins; *nl*, lateral nerves; *np*, branches of pneumogastric to the electric organ; *o*, eye.

Torpido is a fisshe, but who so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

The *Torpædo* or Cramp-fish came also to our hands, but we were amazed (not knowing that fish but by its quality).
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 349.

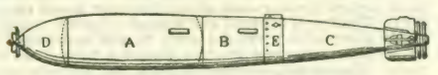
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The type genus of the family *Torpedinidæ*: properly *Narcobatis*. It is restricted to electric rays whose trunk is very broad and disk-like, evenly rounded in front and on the sides, and abruptly contracted at the tail, whose caudal fin is well developed, and which have two dorsals, large separate ventrals, and the skin perfectly smooth. They are large rays, chiefly of Atlantic waters. *N. occidentalis*, which is found along the Atlantic coast of North America, though not very common there, attains a length of about 5 feet; it is nearly uniform blackish above, and white below. *N. californica*, of the Pacific coast, is a spotted species.



Torpedo (*Narcobatis occidentalis*).

(*b*) The generic name of the electric eel (to which use it should be restricted).

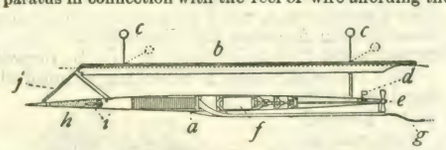
3. An explosive device belonging to either of two distinct classes of submarine destructive agents used in war—namely, *torpedoes proper*, which are propelled against an enemy's ship, and more or less stationary *submarine mines*, placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come within range of their destructive effect. Of the first class, called also *offensive torpedoes*, there are three principal types: (*a*) the *locomotive torpedo*, which class includes the Whitehead and many other patterns generally designated by the name of the inventor; (*b*) the *towing* or *otter torpedo*; and (*c*) the *spar-* or *outrigger-torpedo*. The Whitehead torpedo, or fish-torpedo, may be described as a cigar-shaped vessel from 14 to 19 feet in length, and from 14 to 19 inches in diameter. It is made of steel or phosphor-bronze, and divided into compartments. The forward compartment carries the explosive charge with the fuse, to be fired on impact; the next, compressed air; the third (the balance-chamber), the mechanism by which its course is adjusted; and the next, the engine which is driven by the compressed air. Back of the engine-room is an air-chamber designed to give buoyancy. The torpedo is driven by two propellers, revolving in opposite directions, and obtains a speed of from 20 to over 30 miles an hour for about 500 to 1,000 yards. The torpedo is fitted with four rudders, two vertical and two horizontal. The torpedo is launched from the vessel by means of a launching-tube or torpedo-tube.



Whitehead Torpedo.

A, air-chamber; *B*, balance-chamber; *C*, buoyancy-chamber; *D*, explosive head; *E*, engine-room.

In other patterns the motive power is supplied by compressed gas. In several inventions a reel of insulated wire in the stern is paid out as the vessel proceeds, keeping up communication with the shore, and a small flag or staff above water indicates its whereabouts—an electrical apparatus in connection with the reel of wire affording the means of starting, stopping, directing, or firing it. Various forms of towing torpedoes have been devised, of which the best-known is that of Commander Harvey, R. N. This torpedo is towed on the quarter of the attacking vessel, and is so attached to the tow-line as to pull the line out at an angle with the course of the attacking vessel, which endeavors to manœuver so as to draw the torpedo under the hull of an enemy and explode its charge on contact by a trigger-bolt; but in practice it has not been successful, and in the navies of Great Britain and the United States has been withdrawn from use. The spar- or outrigger-torpedo consists of a metal case containing the explosive (guncotton, gunpowder, dynamite, etc.) and fitted with a fuse so arranged as to explode by means of an electric current or by contact with the hull of an enemy's ship. It is fastened on the end of a spar or outrigger, which may be attached to the bows of a small steamer built on purpose, may be protruded under water from a properly fitted vessel, or may be carried on a spar projecting from the stem or the side of an ordinary man-of-war. The general leaning seems now to be in favor of automobile torpedoes projected from the bows or side of specially constructed vessels of great speed. Stationary torpedoes, or submarine mines, placed in channels or harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy's vessels, usually consist of a strong water-tight metal case containing an efficient explosive, and having fuses to explode the charge on contact, or being connected by electric wires with the shore and fired at the pleasure of the operator. A vast deal of study and expense has been devoted to the perfection of torpedoes, and almost all governments now have schools for the instruction of naval and army officers in torpedo-warfare. See *torpedo-school*.



Sims-Edison Torpedo.

In this the torpedo *a* is carried by a float *b*, with indicators *c* which, when elevated as indicated in full outline, show its position. The propeller *e* and rudder *d* are each operated by an electric current sent through the cable *g*, the steering being performed from the torpedo-station and guided by observation of the indicators; *f* is the motor; *h*, explosive charge; *i*, firing mechanism; *j*, sharp steel blade for severing cables, ropes, or other obstructions. The torpedo may be used by war-vessels, as well as from land-stations, traveling by its own power about 100 feet ahead of the ship, to which it is attached by electric snap-cables. When released it may proceed, at full speed, guided by the pilot, in the direction desired. When passing under an obstruction, such as floating timber, etc., the indicators are pressed backward, as shown in dotted outline, and automatically resume their position after the obstruction is passed.

4. Hence, some other explosive agent. Specifically—(*a*) *Milit.*, a shell buried in the path of a storming party, having a percussion or friction device, or an electrical arrangement which explodes the charge when the ground over the torpedo is trod on. (*b*) A danger-signal consisting of a detonating cartridge laid on a rail of a railway and exploded by the wheels of a passing locomotive. (*c*) A small quantity of an explosive wrapped up with a number of small pebbles in a piece of tissue-paper, and exploded by being thrown on the ground or against some hard surface, for the amusement of children. (*d*) A cartridge of gunpowder, dynamite, nitroglycerin, etc., exploded in an oil-well to start the flow of oil, or in the vicinity of a school of fish to destroy great numbers of them, and for other purposes.

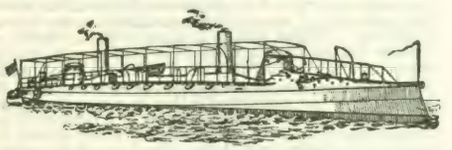
5. In *med.*, narcosis; stupor. [Rare.]—**Brennan torpedo**, a locomotive torpedo designed chiefly for the defense of harbors and rivers. It is propelled by the rapid unwinding (by means of an engine external to the torpedo) of two fine steel wires wound about drums within the torpedo, which are connected with two propeller-shafts. It can be steered by the operator, and is under his control until it strikes the enemy.—**Howell torpedo**, an automobile torpedo used in the United States navy. It is propelled by a fly-wheel weighing about 100 pounds, which is made to revolve at a high rate of speed just before the torpedo is discharged.

★**torpedo** (tôr-pē′dō), *v.* [< *torpedo*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack with torpedoes; explode a torpedo under or in.

II. *intrans.* To use or explode torpedoes.

torpedo-anchor (tôr-pē′dō-ang″kor), *n.* An anchor of any form for securing a submarine tor-
★pedo in position.

torpedo-boat (tôr-pē′dō-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a boat specially designed (or used) for carrying or



United States Torpedo-boat "Cushing."

discharging torpedoes; specifically, a steamer of small size and high speed designed for this use exclusively.—**Torpedo-boat catcher**, or **torpedo-gunboat**, a war-vessel of considerable size, but smaller than a cruiser, designed to overtake and destroy torpedo-boats. Vessels of this type have generally failed to attain the necessary speed.—**Torpedo-boat destroyer**, a war-vessel somewhat larger than the typical torpedo-boat but smaller than the torpedo-boat catcher, having such speed and armament as to be able to overtake and destroy torpedo-boats. These vessels have attained a very high rate of speed. They are practically "magnified torpedo-boats," capable of acting either as sea-going torpedo-boats or as destroyers.

torpedo-boom (tôr-pē′dō-böm), *n.* A spar for carrying a torpedo, either projected from a boat or vessel, or anchored to the bed of a channel.

torpedo-catcher (tôr-pē′dō-kach″ėr), *n.* Same as *torpedo-boat catcher*. See *torpedo-boat*.

torpedo-director (tôr-pē′dō-di-rek″tọr), *n.* An instrument for aiming a torpedo-tube. It is placed at some distance from the tube, and consists essentially of a graduated arc with devices which, when properly adjusted for the direction of the tube, the speed of the torpedo, and the speed of both the vessel and the enemy, give the proper line of sight for discharge.

torpedoist (tôr-pē′dọ-ist), *n.* [< *torpedo* + *-ist.*] One who uses or who advocates the use of torpedoes. [Recent.]

torpedo-net (tôr-pē′dō-net), *n.* A network of steel or iron wire hung around a ship and boomed off by spars to intercept torpedoes or torpedo-boats. When not in use it is stopped up alongside the ship.

torpedo-netting (tôr-pē′dō-net″ing), *n.* Same as *torpedo-net*.

torpedo-officer (tôr-pē′dō-of″i-sėr), *n.* One of the line officers of a man-of-war whose special duty it is to supervise and care for the torpedoes and their fittings.

torpedo-school (tôr-pē′dō-skōl), *n.* A government school for teaching officers and enlisted men of the army and navy the construction and use of torpedoes. In the United States a torpedo-school for the navy has been established at Newport, Rhode Island, and for the army at Willett's Point, New York.

torpedo-spar (tôr-pē′dō-spär), *n.* A wooden or iron spar projecting from the bows or side of a steamer, and on the end of which a torpedo is carried.

torpedo-tube (tôr-pē′dō-tūb), *n.* Same as *launching-tube*.

torpelnesst, *n.* [ME.; as *torple* + *-ness.*] Instability.

torpent (tôr′pent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpere*, benumb. Cf. *torpid.*] **I.** *a.* Benumbed; numb; incapable of activity or sensibility; torpid; dull; dim. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

torpescence (tôr-pes′ens), *n.* [< *torpescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being torpescent; the quality of becoming torpent; torpidity; numbness; insensibility. [Rare.]

torpescent (tôr-pes′ent), *a.* [< L. *torpescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpescere*, grow numb or stiff, inceptive of *torpere*, be numb: see *torpent.*] Becoming torpent; growing torpid or benumbed. [Rare.]

> Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
> Clenches their coin, and what electral fire
> Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?
> *Shenstone*, Economy, i.

torpid (tôr′pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpidus*, benumbed, torpid, < *torpere*, be numb, stiff, or torpid.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Benumbed; insensible; inactive.

> November dark
> Checks vegetation in the *torpid* plant
> Expos'd to his cold breath.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 468.

2. Specifically, dormant, as an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in sleep: as, a *torpid* snake.—**3.** Figuratively, dull; sluggish; apathetic.

> Now to the church behold the mourners come,
> Sedately *torpid* and devoutly dumb.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 16.

> The love of children had never been quickened in Hepzibah's heart, and was now *torpid*, if not extinct.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

4. Pertaining to the torpids, or Lent boat-races at Oxford. See II. [Oxford slang.]

> The *Torpid* Races last six days.
> *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 18.

II. *n.* **1.** A second-class racing-boat at Oxford, corresponding to the *slogger* of Cambridge; also, one of the crew of such a boat. [Oxford slang.]

> The *torpids* being filled with the refuse of the rowing-men—generally awkward or very young oarsmen.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iv.

2. *pl.* The Lent boat-races at Oxford. [Oxford slang.]

torpidity (tôr-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *torpid* + *-ity.*] **1.** Insensibility numbness; torpor; apathy.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a dormant state in which no food is taken; the condition of an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in the winter or summer sleep; dormancy.—**3.** Dullness; sluggishness; stupidity.

> Genius, likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity* in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.
> *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

torpidly (tôr′pid-li), *adv.* In a torpid manner; in consequence of numbness, insensibility, or apathy; sluggishly; slowly; stupidly.

torpidness (tôr′pid-nes), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.

> The exercise of this faculty . . . keeps it from rust and *torpidness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

torpify (tôr′pi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torpified*, ppr. *torpifying*. [< L. *torpefacere*, make numb, < *torpere*, be numb, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make torpid; stupefy; numb; blunt.

> They [sermons] are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding. *Southey*, Doctor, xxvii.

torpitude (tôr′pi-tūd), *n.* [Irreg., < *torpi(d)* + *-tude.*] Torpor; torpidity; dormancy, as of animals. See *torpidity*, 2.

> Able to exist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state without any food. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 5.

torplet, *v. i.* [ME. *torplen*; origin obscure. Cf. *torfel.* Cf. *topple.* Hence *torpelness.*] To fall headlong; topple.

> The thet nappeth upon helle brerde, he *torpleth* ofte al in er he lest wene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 324.

torpor (tôr′pọr), *n.* [= F. *torpeur* = Sp. Pg. *torpor* = It. *torpore*, < L. *torpor*, numbness, < *torpere*, be numb or torpid: see *torpent*, *torpid.*] **1.** Loss of motion or sensibility; numbness or inactivity of mind or body; torpidity; torpidness; dormancy; apathy; stupor: as, the *torpor* of a hibernating animal; the *torpor* of intoxication or of grief.

> It was some time before he [Rip Van Winkle] could get into the regular track of gossip, or could be made to comprehend the strange events that had taken place during his *torpor*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; apathy; stupidity.

The same *torpor*, as regarded the capacity for intellectual effort, accompanied me home.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

torporific (tôr-pō-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *torpor*, numbness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing torpor; torpifying; stupefying.

torquate (tôr′kwāt), *a.* [< L. *torquatus*, wearing a neck-chain, < *torques*, a neck-chain: see *torque*.] In *zoöl.*, ringed about the neck; collared, as with a color, or by the peculiar texture, etc., of hair or feathers about the neck.

torquated (tôr′kwā-ted), *a.* [< *torquate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having or wearing a torque.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *torquate*.

Torquatella (tôr-kwą-tel′ą̈), *n.* [NL., dim. of *torquatus*, adorned with a neck-chain: see *torquate*.] The typical genus of *Torquatellidæ*, having a plicate and extensile membranous collar, and the mouth with a tongue-like valve or velum. *T. typica* inhabits salt water.

Torquatellidæ (tôr-kwą-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torquatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Torquatella*. These animalcules are free-swimming, illoricate, and more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath is replaced by a membranous extensile and contractile collar, ★which is perforated centrally by the oral aperture.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [Also *torc;* = It. *torque* = *torc*, < L. *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted metal neck-ring, a necklace, a collar, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. A twisted ornament forming a necklace or



Torque, with manner of wearing it, from sculptures on the sarcophagus of Vigna Amendola, Capitoline Museum.

collar for the neck, particularly one worn by uncivilized people, and of such a make as to retain its rigidity and circular form. Such a collar was considered a characteristic attribute of the ancient Gauls. Also *torques*.

They [the Gauls] wore collars and *torques* of gold, necklaces, and bracelets, and strings of brightly-coloured beads, made of glass or of a material like the Egyptian porcelain. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 115.

The Anglo-Saxons habitually wore upon their arms twisted bracelets or *torques*, or, in their stead, a number of simple bracelets. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

2. In *mech.*, the moment of a system-force applied so as to twist anything, as a shaft in machinery.

The *torque*, or turning moment, is, in a series dynamo, both when used as a generator and when used as a motor, very nearly proportional to the current.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Electric Machinery, p. 45.

torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [< OF. *torquer*, twist, < L. *torquere*, twist (see *torque*), + *-ed*[2].] 1. Twisted; convoluted.

On this West shore we found a dead fish floating, which had in his nose a horne streight and *torquet*, of length two yards lacking two ynches. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 35.

2. Twisted like a rope: said of metal-work.

A pair of ear-rings of base silver, the large *torqued* circles of which were closed by a sort of hook and eye.
Archæologia, XXXVII. 102.

3. In *her.*, same as *targant*.

torquened (tôr′kend), *a.* [Cf. *torqued, turken.*] In *her.*, same as *targant*.



A Dolphin haurient torqued.

torques (tôr′kwēz), *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] 1. Same as *torque*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.*, any collar or ring around the neck, produced by the color, texture, etc., of the pelage, plumage, or integument.

torquet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *torqued*.

torquis†, *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] A torque.

You have noe lesse surpris'd then oblig'd mee by your account of the *Torquis*, . . . the most ancient and most akin to it of all that I have seen being a chaine of the same metall of about six hundred yeare old, taken out of Edward the Confessors Monument at Westminster.
Samuel Pepys (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 211).

torreador, *n.* See *toreador*.

torrefaction (tor-ē-fak′shon), *n.* [< F. *torréfaction*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat: see *torrefy*.] The act or operation of torrefying; the state of being torrefied.

Here was not scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

torrefy (tor′ē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torrefied*, ppr. *torrefying*. [Also *torrify;* = F. *torréfier* = It. **torrefare*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat, < *torrere*, parch, roast, + *facere*, make.] To dry or parch with heat; roast.

Things become, by a sooty or fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies, *torrified*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Bread . . . toasted hard or *torrefied*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 354.

Simply *torrified* and bruised, they [seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*] constitute the cocoa of the shops.
Ure, Dict., I. 569.

Specifically—(*a*) In *metal.*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores. (*b*) In *phar.*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable or are reduced to any state desired.

torrent (tor′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *torrent* = Pr. *torrent* = Sp. Pg. It. *torrente*, a torrent; < L. *torren(t-)s*, burning, scorching, of a stream, boiling, roaring, rushing, and hence, as a noun, a rushing stream (not, as some explain it, lit. a stream of water that 'dries up' in the heat of summer), ppr. of *torrere*, dry by heat, parch, roast (cf. *terra* for **tersa*, 'dry land'), = Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry, = Goth. *thairsan*, be dry; cf. *thaursus*, dry, *thaurstei*, etc., thirst, = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst: see *thirst*.] **I.** *a.* Rushing in a stream. [Rare.]

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

II. *n.* 1. A rushing stream, as of water or lava; a stream flowing rapidly and with violence, as down a steep ravine.

And so firste we come to *Torrens* Cedron, which in somer tyme is drye. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

The *torrent* roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 107.

The ghastly *torrent* mingles its far roar
With the breeze. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Figuratively, a violent or overwhelming flow; a flood: as, a *torrent* of abusive words.

I know at this time a celebrated toast, whom I allow to be one of the most agreeable of her sex, that in the presence of her admirers will give a *torrent* of kisses to her cat. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 121.

Erasmus, that great injured name, . . .
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 695.

torrent-bow (tor′ent-bō), *n.* A bow or arch of rainbow-like or prismatic colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from the spray of a torrent; an iris.

From those four jets four currents in one swell
Across the mountain stream'd below
In misty folds that, floating as they fell,
Lit up a *torrent-bow*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

torrent-duck (tor′ent-duk), *n.* A duck-like merganser of the genus *Merganetta:* so called



Torrent-duck (*Merganetta armata*), adult male.

from the torrents of the streams which they ★inhabit in the Andes from Colombia to Chili.

torrential (to-ren′shal), *a.* [= F. *torrentiel* = Sp. *torrencial;* as *torrent* + *-i-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; of the nature of a torrent: as, *torrential* rains.

The greater magnitude and *torrential* character of the rivers of that [glacial] period were no doubt due to the melting during summer of great masses of snow and ice.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 116.

2. Produced by the agency of rapid streams, mountain torrents, and the like.

The äsar of Sweden are merely the denuded and partially re-arranged portions of old *torrential* gravel and sand, and morainic debris. *J. Geikie*, Great Ice Age, xxvii.

3. Figuratively, fluent and copious; voluble; overwhelming.

The poetasters [of the Russian literary world] poured forth their feelings with *torrential* recklessness.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 396.

He could woo, he was a *torrential* wooer.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xlvii.

His *torrential* wealth of words. *The American*, VIII. 235.

torrentiality (to-ren-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *torrential* + *-ity*.] The character of being torrential. [Rare.]

torrentially (to-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In a torrential manner; copiously; volubly.

torrentine (tor′en-tin), *a.* [= OF. *torrenten;* as *torrent* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *torrential*. *Imp. Dict.*

torret†, *n.* A variant of *toret*.

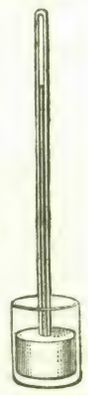
Torreya (tor′i-ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Arnott, 1838), named after Dr. John *Torrey*, 1796–1873, professor of botany at Columbia College, New York.] An untenable name for *Tumion*, a genus of conifers, of the family *Taxaceæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Taxus* by the complete or partial attachment of the seed to its surrounding capsule or berry, and by anther-cells being



Tumion taxifolium.
1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a male ament.

connate in a semicircle. It includes 4 species, 2 natives of China (see *kaya*) and Japan, the others American—*Tumion taxifolium* of Florida and *T. Californicum* (California nutmeg). They are evergreen trees, with flat, linear, two-ranked leaves resembling those of the yew, but longer, and with a larger ovoid drupaceous fruit, sometimes 1½ inches long. The Florida species, often called *Torrey-tree* or *savin*, is locally known as *stinking cedar*.

Torricellian (tor-i-sel′i-an or tor-i-chel′i-an), *a.* [< *Torricelli* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608–47), who, in 1643, discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed, by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end and then inverting it; the open end was then brought under the surface of mercury in a vessel, when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend till it stood at a height equal to about 30 inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving a vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. See *barometer*.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, a vacuum such as that produced by filling a barometer-tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.



Apparatus for Torricellian Experiment.

torrid (tor′id), *a.* [< F. *torride* = Pr. *torrid* = Sp. *tórrido* = Pg. It. *torrido*, < L. *torridus*, dry with heat, parched, torrid, < *torrere*, dry by heat, parch: see *torrent*.] 1. Parched and dry with heat, especially of the sun; arid; sultry; hot; specifically, noting a zone of the earth's surface.

My marrow melts, my fainting spirits fry,
In th' *torrid* zone of thy meridian eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

Through *torrid* tracts with fainting steps they go.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 343.

2. Burning; scorching; parching.

The brandish'd sword of God before them blazed,
Fierce as a comet; which with *torrid* heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 634.

Torrid zone, in *geog.*, that part of the earth's surface which lies between the tropics: so named from the character of its climate. Taking the annual quantity of heat received from the sun per unit surface at the equator as 1,000, the relative quantities received by the torrid, temperate, and frigid zones are respectively 975, 757, and 454.

torridity (to-rid'i-ti), *n.* [< *torrid* + *-ity*.] The state of being torrid.

torridness (tor'id-nes), *n.* The state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

torrify, *v. t.* See *torrefy*.

torrit†, *a.* [ME., for **torred*, < *tor*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Like a hill; mountainous.

A tempest hym toke o the *torrit* ythes [waves],
That myche laburt the lede er he lond caght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13489.

torrock, *n.* Same as *tarrock*.

torrontes (to-ron'tes), *n.* [Sp. *torrontés* (?).] A variety of white grape grown in Spain.

Torrubia (to-rö'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1861).] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, the species of which are now referred to *Cordyceps*. They are parasitic on insects.



White-grub Fungus (*Cordyceps Ravenelii*).

torsade (tôr-sād'), *n.* [< F. *torsade*, a twisted fringe, < *tors*, twisted: see *torse*.] A twisted or spiral molding, a twisted cord, or other ornament.

Some of them hold by the hand little children, who follow loiteringly, with their heads shaven, and on the crown a tuft of hair bound up and lengthened out with *torsades* of red wool. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 753.

torsal[1] (tôr'sal), *n.* See *torsel*.

torsal[2] (tôr'sal), *a.* [< *torse*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to a torse.—**Torsal line**, in *geom.*, the line along which a plane touches a surface so that the remaining intersection of the surface with the plane is of an order less by only two than the order of the surface.

torse[1] (tôrs), *n.* [Formerly also *torce;* < OF. *torse*, a wreath, twist, wrench, < *tors*, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *torch*[1], *tort*[1].] 1. In *her.*, a heraldic wreath. See *wreath*.

A very early example of the wreath or *torse* which supports the crest, consisting of a twisted cord of silk of two colours.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., p. 43.

2. [Cayley, 1871.] In *math.*, a developable. It is the envelop of a singly infinite series of straight lines, each coplanar with and therefore cutting the next. The locus of the plane of consecutive lines is the developable, considered as a degraded surface; the locus of the point of intersection of consecutive lines is a skew curve, called the *edge of regression*. It is a cuspidal line.

If it [the system] be such that each line intersects the consecutive line, then it is a developable or *torse*.
Encyc. Brit., X. 417.

torse[2] (tôrs), *n.* [< F. *torse*, < It. *torso:* see *torso*.] A torso.

Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the *torse* becomes inestimable.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, iii.

torsel (tôr'sel), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **torselle*, dim. of *torse*, a wreath: see *torse*[1].] 1. A small twisted scroll; anything presenting a twisted form.—2. A plate or block of wood introduced in a wall of brickwork for the end of a joist or beam to rest on. Also, corruptly, *torsal*, *tossel*, *tassal*, *tassel*.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *J. Moxon*, Mech. Exercises.

torshent (tôr'shent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The youngest child and pet of a family. Also abbreviated *torsh*. [Local, U. S.]

torsibility (tôr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist, + *-ible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being twisted.

Torsibility of a body is measured in the simplest case—that of a rod or wire—in terms of the angle through which a unit of force, applied at the distance of 1 cm. from the axis of the rod or wire, can twist it. The resistance to torsion is the reciprocal of this angle.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 234.

torsion (tôr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *tortion;* < F. *torsion* = Pr. *torsio* = Sp. *torsion* = Pg. *torsão* = It. *torzione*, < LL. *tortio(n-)*, *torsio(n-)*, a twisting, wringing, griping, torture, torment, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist, wring: see *tort*[1].] 1. The act or effect of twisting; a forcible strain of a solid body by which parallel planes are turned relatively to one another round an axis perpendicular to them. The word is also used, with less propriety, in pure geometry, to signify a similar distortion without any reference to resistance.

The force of *torsion* is proportional to the angle of *torsion*. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 16.

2. A wringing or wrenching, as of pain; a griping; tormina. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We find that [in effect] all purgers have in them a raw spirit, or wind; which is the principall cause of *tortion* in the stomach. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 39.

Easeth the *torsion* of the small guts.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. In *surg.*, the twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized with a forceps, drawn out for about one fourth of an inch, and twisted round several times till it cannot untwist itself.—**Angle of torsion**, in *geom.*, the inclination to one another of two consecutive osculating planes to a non-plane curve.—**Coefficient of torsion**. See *coefficient*.—**Radius of torsion**. See *radius*.—**Torsion balance**, an instrument for measuring horizontal forces, consisting of an arm hung at its center of gravity from a wire, fiber of silk, or something of the kind. The horizontal force is so arranged that it shall tend to make the arm revolve and thus twist the wire, and is balanced by the elasticity of the wire and the force of gravity. Coulomb, the inventor of the balance (1736–1806), showed that the angle of torsion, or angle through which the arm is displaced from the position of equilibrium, is proportional to the force, or, in accurate mathematical language, to the twisting moment of the force.—**Torsion electrometer**, an electrometer containing a torsion balance as a part of it. So *torsion galvanometer*, etc.—**Torsion forceps**, a forceps for twisting the end of a divided artery to stop its bleeding.—**Torsion of the humerus**, a seeming twist of the shaft of the human humerus, which appears to have carried the line of the transverse axis of the condyles to an angle with the line of the transverse axis of the head of the bone. It is a deceptive appearance, due to the spiral course of the musculospiral nerve and superior profunda artery impressing a spiral groove upon the back of the bone. The idea was conceived to account for the relative position of the axes of the head and condyles.

torsional (tôr'shon-al), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in torsion; of the nature of torsion; characterized by torsion.

Certain breakages of this class may . . . be accounted for by the action of a *torsional* ruptive force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

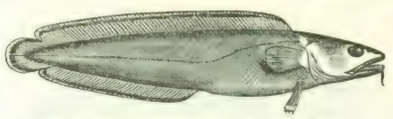
torsionally (tôr'shon-al-i), *adv.* With, by, or through torsion; with respect to torsion. *Nature*, XLI. 198.

torsionless (tôr'shon-les), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-less*.] Free from torsion; not subject to torsion.

The magnetometer *M* consists of a small circular mirror . . . with two short magnetic needles . . . attached to the back of it and suspended by a single approximately *torsionless* silk fibre. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 274.

torsive (tôr'siv), *a.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist (see *torsion*), + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, twisted spirally.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Also, reduced, *tusk;* < Sw. Dan. *torsk* = Norw. *torsk*, *tosk* = Icel. *thorskr*, *thoskr* = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, a codfish, torsk, = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, haddock (cf. *dorsch*).] A gadoid fish, *Brosme brosme*, belonging to the subfamily *Brosminæ* of the cod family. It is found in great numbers about the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it constitutes an important article of trade. When salted and dried it is one of the most savory of stock-



Torsk (*Brosme brosme*), one ninth natural size.

fish. It varies from 18 to 30 inches in length, has a small head, a long tapering body, with long unbroken dorsal and anal fin, a rounded caudal fin, and a single barbule under the chin. The color is dingy-yellow above and white below. Also called *cusk* and *tusk*.

torso (tôr'sō), *n.* [Sometimes *torse* (< F.); = F. *torse*, a torso, < It. *torso*, a stalk, stump, hence bust, torso, = OF. *tros* = Pr. *tros* = Sp. *trozo*, stem, stump, prob. < OHG. *turso*, *torso*, stalk, stem, MHG. *torse*, *dorsche*, cabbage-stalk; cf. Gr. *θύρσος*, rod, staff: see *thyrsus*.] In *sculp.*, the trunk of a statue, without, or considered independently of, the head and limbs.—**Torso Belvedere**, a torso of a fine Greek statue of a seated Hercules, attributed to the school of Lysippus, and by some believed to be a copy of a work by that master. It is preserved in the Vatican Museum. See cut under *abdominal*.

tort[1] (tôrt), *n.* [= G. Dan. *tort*, < F. *tort* = Pr. *tort* = Sp. *tuerto* = It. *torto*, < ML. *tortum*, a wrong, neut. of L. *tortus*, wrung, twisted, pp. of *torquere*, turn, turn around, twist, wring, wrench, distort, rack, torment, torture. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *tort*[2] = *tart*[2], *tort*[3], *tort*[4], *torque*, *torsion*, *torture*, *torment*, etc. For the relation of *tort*, wrong, to *torquere*, twist, cf. E. *wrong* as related to *wring;* cf. also the Sc. *thrawn*.] 1†. Wrong; injustice; harm.

The Lyon there did with the Lambe consort,
And eke the Dove sate by the Faulcons side;
Ne each of other feared fraud or *tort*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 31.

His own sins are guilty of this *tort* offered to the Son of God. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

2. In *law*, a wrong such as the law requires compensation for in damages; an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights of a person considered as a private person or an owner. The same act considered in its relation to the state may be a crime.

To constitute a *tort*, two things must concur—actual or legal damage to the plaintiff, and a wrongful act committed by the defendant. *Addison*.

Tort, as a word of art in the law of England and the United States, is the name of civil wrongs (not being merely breaches of contract) for which there is a remedy by action in courts of common law jurisdiction. It may be said to correspond approximately to the term "delict" in Roman law and the systems derived from it.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 454.

Action of tort, an action the cause or foundation of which is a wrong, as distinguished from an action on contract.—**Executor de son tort**. See *executor*.—**In tort**, by reason of tort; with reference to tort: as, suing *in tort*.—**Maritime tort**. See *maritime*.—**To count in tort**. See *count*[1].

tort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *torte*, < ML. *torta*, a cake, tart: see *tart*[2].] A cake. Compare *tart*[2] and *torta*.

Tort of fyssh.
MS. Cott. Julius D. viii. f. 94. (*Halliwell.*)

The *tortes* or cakes which they make of the grayne of Maizium wherof they make theyr breade.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 225).

tort[3]† (tôrt), *n.* [< L. *tortus*, a twisting, whirling, a wreath, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Hence ult. *tortuous*, etc.] A twisting, wrenching, or racking; a griping. [Rare.]

The second sight are Wines, the best on earth; . . .
They 're Phisicall, and good t' expell all sorts
Of burning Feauers in their violent *torts*.
W. Lithgow, Travels, v.

tort[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *torte*, also *tortaye*, < OF. *torte*, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torch*[1].] A candle; a light.

That torches and *tortes* and preketes con make.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Paris candles, torches, morters, *tortayes*, sizes, and smalle lightes are mentioned [in "Office of Chaundlerye," pp. 82, 83]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326, note.

tort[5]†, *a.* [A dial. var. of *tart*[1].] Tart; sharp.

The North Wilts horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and *tort*.
MS. Aubrey's Wilts, p. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

tort[6] (tôrt), *a.* An erroneous form of *taut*, simulating *tort*[1].

To-morrow, and the sun shall brace anew
The slacken'd cord, that now sounds loose and damp;
To-morrow, and its livelier tone will sing
In *tort* vibration to the arrow's flight.
Southey, Thalaba, viii. 12.

Yet holds he them with *tortest* rein.
Emerson, The Initial Love.

tort[6]†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *toward*.

torta (tôr'tä), *n.* [Sp., lit. a cake: see *tort*[2], *tart*[2].] The flat circular heap of ore spread out on the floor of the patio in a cake about 50 feet in diameter and a few inches in thickness, ready for amalgamation in the so-called *patio process* (which see, under *process*).

torteau (tôr'tō), *n.*; pl. *torteaux* (-tōz). [Heraldic F., < OF. *torteau*, *tortel*, a round cake, a roundel, dim. of *torte*, a round cake: see *tort*[2].] In *her.*, a roundel gules.

tortey† (tôr'ti), *n.* [< OF. *torteau:* see *torteau*.] In *her.*, same as *torteau*.

tort-feasor (tôrt'fē'zor), *n.* In *law*, a wrongdoer; a trespasser; one who commits or has committed a tort.

torticollar (tôr-ti-kol'är), *a.* [< L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Having a twisted neck; wry-necked; affected with torticollis. *Coues*.

torticollis (tôr-ti-kol'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck.] In *med.*, an affection in which the head is inclined toward one or the other shoulder while the neck is twisted so as to turn the chin in the opposite direction; stiff-neck; wry-neck. It may be temporary when resulting from muscular rheumatism, intermittent when due to spasm of the muscles of the neck, or permanent when caused by contraction of the sternoclidomastoid muscle of one side.

Sitting on the parapet, and twisting my neck round to see the object of my admiration, I generally left it with a *torticollis*. *Jefferson*, To Mme. De Tesse (Works, II. 102).

tortil (tôr'til), *n.* [Cf. *tortillé*.] A heraldic wreath: an inexact use. Also called *bourrelet*.

tortile (tôr'til), *a.* [< L. *tortilis*, twisted, twined or twining, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. Twisted; curved; bent.

A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,
Under hes *tortyll* tree.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 28).

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

tortility (tôr-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tortile* + *-ity.*] The state of being tortile or twisted.

tortilla (tōr-tē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *torta*, a tart: see *tort*[2], *tart*[2].] A round cake; specifically, in Mexico, a large, round, thin cake prepared from maize. For this purpose it is first parboiled to cleanse and soften the grain, then crushed into a paste on a flat stone with a stone implement not unlike a rolling-pin, then worked with the hands into a kind of thin pancake, then baked, first on one side and then on the other, on a flat smooth plate of iron or earthenware, this baking being a sort of toasting carried just so far as not to brown the tortilla, which is then served up hot.

tortillé (tor-tē- yā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortil.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *nowed.* (*b*) Same as *wreathed.*

tortillon (F. pron. tôr-tē- yôṅ'), *n.* In *charcoal-drawing*, a kind of paper stump, made of strips of paper rolled so as to form a point. *F. Fowler*, Charcoal Drawing, p. 12.

tortion† (tôr'shọn), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torsion.*

tortious (tôr'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *torteous;* a var. of *tortuous*[1].] 1†. Wicked; wrong; base.

Than the deuil . . . came vnto man in Paradise, & inticed him (oh, *torteouse* serpent!) to eat of the forbidden fruite. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 36.

2. In *law*, having the character of a tort.

It is as if a civil officer on land have process against one individual and through mistake arrest another; this arrest is wholly *tortious.*
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 200.

tortiously (tôr'shus-li), *adv.* In *law*, by tort or injury; injuriously.

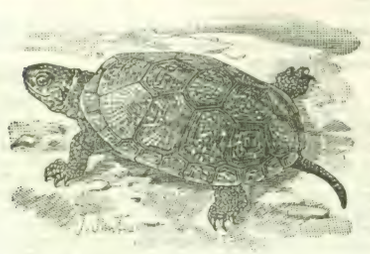
tortive (tôr'tiv), *a.* [< L. *tortivus*, pressed or squeezed out, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1].] Twisted; wreathed.

As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 9.

tortlet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turtle*[2].

tortness (tôrt'nes), *n.* The state of being tort or taut. See *tort*[4]. *Bailey*, 1727.

tortoise (tôr'tis or tôr'tus), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tortoyse*, *tortesse;* < ME. *tortous*, *tortuce* (< AF. **tortuce* ?); ME. also *tortu*, < OF. *tortue*, *tortugue*, F. *tortue* = Pr. *tortuga*, *tartuga* = OSp. *tortuga*, *tartuga*, Sp. *tortuga* = Pg. *tartaruga* = OIt. *tartuga*, also *tartaruga*, *tarteruga*, *tarterucca*, It. *tartaruga* (ML. *tortuca*, *tartuga*), a tortoise, so named on account of its crooked feet, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortue*, *tortuous.* The termination seems to be conformed in E. to that of *porpoise*, and in Rom., vaguely, to that of L. *testudo*, tortoise (see *testudo*). The word has undergone extraordinary variations of form, the latest being that which appears in *tortle*, now *turtle:* see *turtle*[2].] 1. A turtle; any chelonian or testudinate; a member of the order *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical terms). It is not known what species the name originally designated; probably a land-tortoise of southern Europe, as *Testudo græca.* There is a tendency to distinguish terrestrial chelonians from aquatic ones, the former as *tortoises*, the latter as *turtles;* yet *tortoise-shell* is fixed as the name of the commercial product of certain sea-turtles. (See *box-tortoise*, *land-tortoise*, *terrapin*, *turtle*[2], *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*[2].) Tortoises of some kind are found in most parts, and especially the warmer parts, of the world; the species are numerous—those of the land and of fresh waters much more so than the marine forms. See also cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *Chelydidæ*, *Cinixyinæ*, *Cinosternum*, *Cistudo*, *plastron*, *Pyxis*, *Testudo*, *Testudinata*, and *terrapin.*



A Fresh-water Tortoise (*Emys lutaria*).

The brook itself abounding with *Tortesses.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

2. A movable roof formerly used to protect the soldiers who worked a battering-ram. Sometimes it was formed by the soldiers holding their shields flat over their heads so as to overlap one another. See *testudo.*

Heroes tall
Dislodging pinnacle and parapet
Upon the *tortoise* creeping to the wall.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Alligator-tortoise. Same as *alligator-terrapin.*—**Elephant tortoise**, the giant *Testudo elephantopus* of the Galapagos, the largest living representative of the *Testudinidæ:* sometimes also called *Indian tortoise* and *elephant terrapin.* See cut under *Testudinata.*—**Sculptured tortoise.** See *sculptured.*—**Soft-shelled** or **soft tortoises.** See *soft-shelled.*—**Spotted tortoise**, a common tortoise of the United States, *Chelopus guttatus.*—**Wood-tortoise**, ★ *Chelopus insculptus* of the United States.

tortoise-beetle (tôr'tis-bē″tl), *n.* A leaf-beetle of the family *Cassididæ:* so called from the projecting elytra and prothorax, which suggest the carapace of a tortoise. This resemblance is heightened in some cases by the coloration. Several species in the United States feed upon the sweet potato, as *Deloyala clavata.* See also cuts under *Cassida*, *Coptocycla*, *Deloyala*, and *Physonota.*—**Spiny tortoise-beetles**, the *Hispidæ* or *Hispinæ.* See cut under *Hispa.*



Pupa of Milkweed Tortoise-beetle (*Chelimorpha cribraria*).

tortoise-flower (tôr'tis-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chelone.*

tortoise-headed (tôr'tis-hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like or suggesting a tortoise's: specifically noting the ringed sea-serpent, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*

tortoise-plant (tôr'tis-plant), *n.* A South African plant, *Testudinaria Elephantipes*, having a bulky, woody rootstock above the ground, the exterior of which by cracking gains the appearance of a tortoise-shell. This body, from having been used as food, is also called *Hottentot's-bread*, and its appearance before it is full-grown suggests the name *elephant's-foot.* See *Testudinaria.*

tortoise-rotifer (tôr'tis-rō″ti-fėr), *n.* A wheel-★animalcule of the family *Brachionidæ.*

tortoise-shell (tôr'tis-shel), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The outer shell, or one of the scutes or scales, of certain sea-turtles or marine chelonians, especially of *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the hawk's-bill turtle, or caret, a species which inhabits tropical seas. These horny scales or plates, which cover the carapace in regular and symmetrical pieces, are a specially thickened epidermis, of beautifully mottled and clouded coloration, and of quite different character from the underlying bones of the shell. Similar epidermal scutes cover most tortoises or turtles, but *tortoise-shell* is mainly restricted to such as have commercial value. These scales are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, etc., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. They become very plastic when heated, and when cold retain with sharpness any form they may be molded to in the heated state. Pieces can also be welded together under the pressure of hot irons. The quality of tortoise-shell depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colors. The best tortoise-shell is that obtained in the Indian archipelago. It is now largely imitated in horn, and in artificial compounds of much less cost. See cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Eretmochelys*, and *plastron.*

2. A tortoise-shell cat. See II., 2.—3. With a qualifying word, one of certain nymphalid butterflies: so called from the tortoise-shell-like maculation. *Aglais milberti* is the nettle tortoise-shell, and *Vanessa urticæ* is the small tortoise-shell.

II. *a.* 1. Made of tortoise-shell.

They only fished up the clerk's *tortoise-shell* spectacles.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 44.

Pretty dears! they used to carry ivory or *tortoiseshell* combs, curiously ornamented, with them, and comb their precious wigs in public.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 144.

2. Mottled with black and yellow: as, a *tortoise-shell* cat or butterfly. The cat of this name is a mere color-variety of the domestic animal; the insect is a vanessoid, as *Vanessa urticæ* or *V. polychlora.*—**Tortoise-shell goose.** See *goose.*—**Tortoise-shell tiger.** See *tiger.*—**Tortoise-shell ware**, a fine pottery mottled with oxid of copper and manganese so that the color penetrates the glaze, producing a certain resemblance to the marking of tortoise-shell.

tortoise-shelled (tôr'tis-sheld), *a.* Same as *tortoise-shell.*

A *tortoise-shelled* butterfly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tortoise-wood (tôr'tis-wụd), *n.* A variety of zebra-wood.

tortoust, *n.* A Middle English form of *tortoise.*

tortozon (tôr-tō-thōn'), *n.* [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

Tortrices (tôr-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *Tortrix*, q. v.] The *Tortricidæ* as a superfamily of heterocerous lepidopterous ★insects, including those *Microlepidoptera* whose larvæ are known as *leaf-rollers.* The group has not been generally adopted, most lepidopterists preferring to consider these moths as forming simply a family.

tortricid (tôr'tri-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.—2. In *herpet.*, belonging to the ophidian family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a moth of the family *Tortricidæ.*—2. In *herpet.*, a serpent of the family *Tortricidæ;* a cylinder-snake.

Tortricidæ (tôr-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread family of *Microlepidoptera;* the leaf-roller moths. They are stout-bodied, with wide oblong wings, the costal edge of the fore wings being often sinuate; the antennæ are simple, or finely ciliate and very rarely pectinate; the palpi are erect or porrect and sometimes two or three times as long as the head, which is rough with erect scales; there is a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen; and the legs are of medium length. Most of the larvæ are leaf-rollers, folding or rolling over a part of a leaf and lining the interior with silk; others feed on buds, or live in seeds and fruits, or bore in the stems of plants. A common leaf-roller is *Archips rosaceana* of the United States. *Archips rileyana* is another leaf-roller on hickory and walnut. A seed-feeder is *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, really a pyralid, but formerly considered a tortricid; the cosmopolitan codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, is an example of the fruit-borers; the spruce bud-worm, *Tortrix fumiferana*, represents the bud-feeders; and the pine-twig borers of the genus *Evetria* represent another habit. *Eucosma scudderiana* has been reared from galls in the stems of goldenrod. The principal subfamilies are *Tortricinæ*, *Conchylinæ*, and *Grapholithinæ.* Nearly 500 species are known in the United States, and 650 in Europe. See cuts under *Tortrix* and *leaf-roller.*

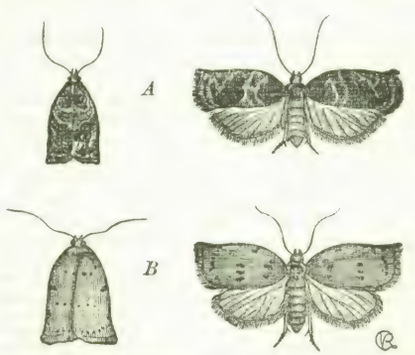
2. In *herpet.*, a family of cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Tortrix*, having rudimentary hind limbs and a very short conic tail. The genera are *Tortrix* (or *Ilysia*) and *Cylindrophis.*

tortricine (tôr'tri-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tortricid.*

tortricoid (tôr'tri-koid), *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characters of the *Tortricoidea.*

Tortricoidea (tôr-tri-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-oidea.*] The cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, a suborder of *Ophidia* containing small angiostomatous snakes, with or without anal spurs, with an ectopterygoid bone, a coronoid, and a free horizontal maxillary. There are two families, *Tortricidæ* and *Uropeltidæ* (or *Rhinophidæ*).

Tortrix (tôr'triks), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1800), fem. of L. *tortor*, a tormentor, a torturer, lit. 'twister,' < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. In *herpet.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Tortricidæ:* same as *Ilysia.* *T. scytale* is the coral-snake of Demerara. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of moths, typical of the family *Tortricidæ.* *Treitschke*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any moth of the family *Tortricidæ:* as, the cherry-tree *tortrix*, *Archips cerasivorana.*



A, Tortrix (*Archips*) *infumatana*; *B, T.* (*Archips*) *rileyana.*

tortu†, **tortuce**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *tortoise.*

tortue†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tortu*, twisted, crooked, < *tordre*, twist, bend: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortuous*[1].] Twisted; tortuous.

He bar a dragon that was not right grete, and the taile was a fadome and an half of lengthe *tortue.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

tortulous (tôr'tụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *tortula*, dim. of *torta*, a twist, something twisted.] Twisted; in *zoöl.*, moniliform; resembling a string of beads.

tortuose (tôr'tụ-ōs), *a.* [< L. *tortuosus*, winding: see *tortuous*[1].] In *bot.*, irregularly bending or turning in different directions.—**Tortuose stem**, a stem that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, ★but less angularly, as in *Cakile maritima.*

tortuosity (tôr-tụ-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tortuosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tortuosité* = Pr. *tortuositat* = Sp. *tortuosidad* = Pg. *tortuosidade* = It. *tortuosità*, < L. *tortuosita(t-)s*, crookedness, < *tortuosus*, crooked: see *tortuous*[1].] 1. The state or attribute of being tortuous; tortuousness; crookedness.

As for the *tortuosity* of the body and branches, it maketh nothing to the purpose and point in hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

2. A twisting or winding; a bend; a sinuosity.

Could it be expected . . . that a man so known for impenetrable reticence . . . would all at once frankly unlock his private citadel to an English Editor and a German Hofrath, and not rather deceptively inlock both Editor and Hofrath in the labyrinthic *tortuosities* and covered-ways of said citadel? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 10.

tortuous[1] (tôr′tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *tortuous, tortuos*, < OF. *tortuos*, F. *tortueux* = Pr. *tortuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *tortuoso*, < L. *tortuosus*, full of twists or turns, winding, tortuous, < *tortus*, a twisting, winding, whirling, a wreath: see *tort*[3].] 1. Full of twists or turns; winding; hence, crooked; zigzag. Geometers apply the word specifically to curves of which no two successive portions lie in one plane.

The dragon had grete significacion in hymself, . . . the taile that was so *tortuouse* betokened the grete treson of the peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

An antiquated Manor-house of Elizabethan architecture, with its . . . *tortuous* chimneys rising above the surrounding trees. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, Pref., p. vi.

2. Oblique: applied in astrology to the six zodiacal signs which ascend most rapidly and obliquely.

Thise same signes fro the heved of Capricorne unto the ende of Geminis ben cleped *tortuos* signes or kroked signes, for they arisen embelif on oure orisonte.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 28.

3. Figuratively, circuitous; devious; irregular; crooked: especially in a moral sense.

Augustus Cæsar was so little able to enter into any artificial forms or *tortuous* obscurities of ambitious rhetoric that he could not so much as understand them.
De Quincey, Style, i.

He came prepared, not only to smite the Netherlanders in the open field, but to cope with them in *tortuous* policy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 373.

Tortuous curve. See *curve*. =**Syn. 1.** Sinuous, serpentine, curvilinear, circuitous, indirect, roundabout.

tortuous[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tortious*.

tortuously (tôr′tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.

tortuousness (tôr′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tortuous. *Bailey*, 1727.

torturable (tôr′tūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *torture* + *-able*.] Capable of being tortured. *Bailey*, 1731.

torturableness (tôr′tūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The capacity for being tortured. *Bailey*, 1727.

torture (tôr′tūr), *n.* [< F. *torture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tortura*, torture, < LL. *tortura*, a twisting, wreathing, of bodily pain, a griping colic, ML. pain inflicted by judicial or ecclesiastical authority as a means of persuasion, torture, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torment*.] 1. The act of inflicting severe pain as a punishment, as a means of persuasion, or in revenge; specifically, the act of inflicting such pain under the orders of a court of justice, royal commission, ecclesiastical organization, or other legal or self-constituted judge or authority, especially as a supposed means of extorting the truth from an accused person or as a commutative punishment (also called specifically *judicial torture*); the pain so inflicted. The theory was that a guilty person could be made to confess, but an innocent person not, by this means. The infliction of torture upon alleged heretics was practised by ecclesiastical powers, especially in southern Europe, in the later middle ages and down to the eighteenth century, and its infliction upon captured enemies is a common practice among savage peoples.

Torture, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age, was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Torture, as a part of the punishment, may be regarded as including every kind of bodily or mental pain beyond what is necessary for the safe custody of the offender (with or without enforced labour) or the destruction of his life, — in the language of Bentham, an afflictive as opposed to a simple punishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 460.

2. In general, the act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating pain, physical or mental. —3. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; anguish; torment.

And that deep *torture* may be call'd a hell
When more is felt than one hath power to tell.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 1287.

I roll from place to place
T' avoid my *tortures*, to obtain relief,
But still am dogg'd and haunted with my grief.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 3.

If thou dost slander her and *torture* me,
Never pray more. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 363.

A secret unrest
Tortured thee, brilliant and bold!
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

2. To punish with torture; put to the torture.

Men taken by their enemies were *tortured* to the point of death, but revived to be *tortured* again, and killed at last with every refinement of savage cruelty.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

3. To wrest from the natural position or state; especially, in a figurative sense, to distort; pervert; torment.

This place had been *tortured* by interpreters and pulled to pieces by disputation. *Jer. Taylor.*

4†. To pull out; stretch; strain.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

To put to the torture, to torture. =**Syn.** *Agony, Anguish, Pang*, etc. See *agony* and list under *pang*[1].

torture (tôr′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tortured*, ppr. *torturing*. [< *torture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inflict severe pain upon; pain extremely; torment bodily or mentally.

II. *intrans.* To cause torture; give exquisite pain.

The closing flesh that instant ceas'd to glow,
The wound to *torture*, and the blood to flow.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 986.

torturer (tôr′tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *torture* + *-er*[1].] One who tortures, in any sense; especially, one who executed or superintended the execution of torture ordered by a tribunal.

I play the *torturer*, by small and small
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2 198.

torturingly (tôr′tūr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

torturous (tôr′tūr-us), *a.* [< *torture* + *-ous*.] Causing torture; pertaining to or characterized by torture.

Shrink up his eyes
With *torturous* darkness, such as stands in hell,
Stuck full of inward horrors.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

The spectators who shed tears at the *torturous* crucifixion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 395.

torula (tor′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *torulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a small torus.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mucedinous fungi, having decumbent sterile hyphæ and simple conidia borne in chains. About 125 species are known.

toruli, *n.* Plural of *torulus*.

toruliform (tor′ō-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *torula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a torula; moniliform, like a string of beads.

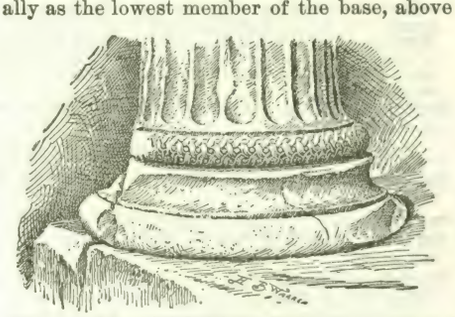
toruloid (tor′ō-loid), *a.* [< *Torula* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Torula*.

torulose (tor′ō-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *torulus, torula*, + *-ose*.] 1. In *bot.*, diminutively or slightly torose.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a few rounded elevations or knobs scattered over the surface. (*b*) Slightly tumid or swelled in one part: as, a *torulose* antenna.

torulous (tor′ō-lus), *a.* [< *torula* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *torulose*.

torulus (tor′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *toruli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus*.] In *entom.*, the socket of the antenna; a cavity of the head in which the base of the ★antenna is socketed.

torus (tō′rus), *n.*; pl. *tori* (-rī). [< L. *torus, torum* (also erroneously *thorus*), a swelling, protuberance, knot, bulge, a raised ornament, a mattress, bed.] 1. In *arch.*, a large convex molding of semicircular profile or a profile of kindred curve, used especially in bases, generally as the lowest member of the base, above



Tori, as used in an Attic Ionic base.—Northwest angle column of north porch of Erechtheum, Athens. The upper convex molding is a braided torus, the hollow molding next below a scotia, and the lower convex molding a plain torus.

the plinth when this is present. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. Sometimes called *tore*. See also cuts under *base* and *column*.—2. In *bot.*, the receptacle of a flower; the more or less enlarged extremity of a stem or floral axis upon which the floral organs are situated. See *receptacle*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *myrtle*.—3. In *anat.*, a smooth rounded ridge or elongated protuberance, as of a muscle; specifically, the tuber cinereum of the brain, or that part of the floor of the third ventricle which is prolonged downward to form a contracted passage from the cavity of the third ventricle into that of the pituitary body.—4. In *zoöl.*, some part or organ likened to a torus; specifically, a ventral parapodium of some annelids. —**Torus angularis,** in starfishes, a single ossicle which articulates with the inner edges of a pair of interambulacral plates at the base of the arms, as in brittle-stars. It bears the angular papillæ and palæ. See cut under *Astrophyton*.

The free surface of the *torus angularis* lies in the walls of a sort of vestibule in front of the mouth.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

Torus manus, the metacarpus.

torve[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *torven, torvien*, < AS. *torfian*, throw, cast. Cf. *terve* and *totorve*, and see *topsyturvy*.] To throw; cast.

That swerd he [Samuel] vp heof
And that heued of-swipte,
And al to-scende thane king,
In Jerusalem his cheping,
And the sticches *toruede*,
Wide zeond tha straten. *Layamon*, l. 16703.

torve[2]† (tôrv), *a.* [< OF. *torve* = Sp. Pg. It. *torvo*, < L. *torvus*, grim, wild, fierce, stern, in aspect or character. Cf. *torvous*.] Grim; wild; fierce; stern; of a stern countenance.

He is supposed to have overlook'd this church, when finished, with a *torve* and tetrick countenance.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

torved† (tôrvd), *a.* [< *torve*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *torve*[2].

But yesterday his breath
Aw'd Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

torvity† (tôr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *torvita(t-)s*, grimness, sternness, < *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*[2].] Grimness; sternness. *Bailey*, 1731.

torvous† (tôr′vus), *a.* [< L. *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*[2].] Same as *torve*[2].

That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger and hatred.
Derham, Physico-Theol., v. 8.

Torvulæ (tôr′vū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *torvus*, grim, fierce: see *torvous*.] In *bot.*, same as *Mycoderma*.

tory (tō′ri), *n.* and *a.* [< Ir. *toiridhe*, also *toruidhe, toruighe*, a pursuer, searcher (hence a plunderer), < *toirighim*, fancy, pursue, search closely. Hence F. Sp., etc., *tory*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tories* (-riz). 1†. Originally, an Irish robber or outlaw, one of a class noted for their outrages and savage cruelty.

That Irish Papists who had been licensed to depart this nation, and of late years have been transplanted into Spain, Flanders, and other foreign parts, have nevertheless returned into Ireland, occasioning the increase of *tories* and other lawless persons. *Irish State Papers*, 1566.

The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and *tories* upon their keeping hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom [Ireland].
Laws of William III. (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 396.

2†. Hence, one who causes terror; a hector; a bully.

And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.
Bishop, Marrow of Astrology, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

3. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great British political parties, opposed to the Whigs and later to the Liberals. The precursors of the Tories were the Cavaliers in the civil war period; after the Restoration (1660) the old Cavalier party became the Court party, opposed to the Country party, and to these the terms *Tory* and *Whig* were respectively applied by their opponents about 1679: the word was used in reproach, through a desire to identify the members of the Court party with the supporters of alleged papistic measures, in allusion to the Irish outlaws (see def. 1). The Tories supported hereditary divine right and opposed toleration of Dissenters, and after the Revolution of 1688 their radical wing was Jacobite. Later they upheld the authority of the crown (especially in the reign of George III.), and in general in later years they stood out for maintaining the existing order of things in church and state. They opposed the Reform Bill, and about the same time (1832) the name *Tory* began to be superseded by *Conservative*. (See *conservative*, 3.) The word *Tory*, however, is still in common use.

He who draws his pen for one party must expect to make enemies of the other. For wit and fool are consequents of Whig and *Tory;* and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary side.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

There is hardly a whig in Ireland who would allow a potato and butter-milk to a reputed *tory*.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 11, 1725.

The *Tory* was originally an Irish robber, and the term was applied by Oates to the disbelievers in the Popish plot, was afterwards extended to the Irish Catholic friends of the Duke of York at the time of the Exclusion Bill, and soon became the designation of the whole body of his supporters. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. [*cap.*] In *American hist.*, a member of the British party during the Revolutionary period; a loyalist. The Tories were very numerous, especially in the Middle and Southern colonies, and many of them took arms for the king. They were frequently severely persecuted, and after the war many of them emigrated to Canada and elsewhere.

Washington will not trust us with the keeping of a suspected *Tory*, if we let the rascal trifle in this manner with the corps. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xxix.

5. [*cap.*] In general, a conservative; one who favors established authority and institutions, especially in a monarchy or an aristocracy; a person of aristocratic principles, as opposed to a democrat or a radical.

Purrus Ram and Khoom Dass are in attendance, and fear greatly that the party of the Viziers, to whom they are opposed, will hurl them from power, and that the *Tories* of Bussahir will triumph. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 191.

High Tory, an upholder or advocate of an extreme type of Toryism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], belonging or relating to the Tories: as, a *Tory* government; *Tory* principles or measures. See I.

"Surrender! you servants of King George," shouted the leader, . . . "or I will let a little of your *tory* blood from your veins." *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xxii.

The party led by Sir Robert Peel no longer called itself "*Tory*," but "Conservative." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 4.

Tory Democracy, the principles or views of the Tory Democrats; also, the Tory Democrats collectively.—**Tory Democrats**, in *recent British politics*, those members of the Conservative party who are supposed to incline more or less to democratic ideas and methods.

toryism (tō′ri-izm), *n.* [< *tory* + *-ism.*] The principles, methods, and practices of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], those of the British Tories.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better . . . than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties, or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, with an introductory account of their genealogy and descent. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, ii.

The times have been dreadful, and old families like to keep their old tenants. But I dare say that is *Toryism*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

Toryminæ (tor-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torymus* + *-inæ.*] A notable subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, conspicuous from their brilliant metallic colors and their long ovipositor: originally named as a family *Torymidæ* by Walker in 1833. They are the commonest parasites of the cynipid and cecidomyidan gall-makers, although some have been reared from the cells of burrowing bees and a few from lepidopterous larvæ. Several hundred species are known.

Torymus (tor′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of gall-making insects, typical of the subfamily *Toryminæ*.

tory-rory† (tō′ri-rō′ri), *a.* [Appar. a varied redupl. of *tory.*] Wild; boisterous; harum-scarum.

Lift up your voices, and sing like nightingales, you *tory rory* jades. Courage, I say; as long as the merry pence hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch. *Dryden*, Kind Keeper, iv. 1.

tosca (tos′kä), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *tosco* (fem. *tosca*), rough, coarse.] A name given in parts of South America, especially near the mouth of the La Plata river, and in the region of the pampas generally, to a soft concretionary limestone, having about the consistence of slightly baked clay, and of a dark-brown color. It underlies the so-called Pampean formation. The name *tosca* is said also to be applied in parts of southern Italy, and especially in Sicily, to varieties of pumiceous tuffs. In the gold-mining regions of the United States of Colombia the word *tosca* is also in frequent use as designating a very peculiar rock lying near the surface, and said by some to be of volcanic origin, but not yet scientifically described. It differs very much from the tosca of the Pampean region.

toscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *toscateren*; < *to-*[2] + *scatter.*] To scatter in pieces.

Lo, ech thyng that is oned in it selve
Is more strong than whan it is *toscatered*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 261.

tose (tōz), *v. t.* [Also *toze*, formerly also *toaze*; < ME. *tosen* (< AS. **tāsan*), a common form of *tesen*, whence mod. E. *tease*: see *tease*, and cf. *touse.*] **1.** To pull about or asunder; touse.

What shepe that is full of wulle
Upon his backe thei *tose* and pulle
Whyle ther is any thynge to pille.
Gower Conf. Amant., Prol.

Thinkest thou, for that I insinuate or *toaze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? I am courtier cap-a-pe; and one that will either push on or pluck back thy business there. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 760.

Specifically—**2.** To tease (wool). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

toser (tō′zėr), *n.* [Also *tozer*; < *tose* + *-er*[1].] One who toses; specifically, a teaser of wool. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 812. [Prov. Eng.]

tosh[1] (tosh), *a.* [Said to be < OF. *tousé, touzé*, clipped, shorn, pared round, < L. *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, clip, shear: see *tonsure.*] Neat; trim. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do; I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end; and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosher*. *Wilson*, Margaret Lindsay, p. 271.

tosh[2] (tosh), *n.* A variant of *tush*[1]. *Halliwell.*

toshach, *n.* See *toisech.*

toshake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshaken*; < AS. *tōsceacan*, shake to pieces, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceacan*, shake: see *to-*[2] and *shake.*] To shake violently; shake to pieces.

Glad was he to londe for to hye,
So was he with the tempest al *toshake*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 962.

tosheart, *v. t.* [ME. *tosheren*; < AS. *tōsceran*, cut apart, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceran*, shear: see *to-*[2] and *shear*[1].] To cut in two.

The God of love . . . al *toshare*
Myn herte with his arwis kene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1858.

toshend†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshenden*; < *to-*[2] + *shend.*] To ruin utterly; destroy.

I had been deed and al *toshent*
But for the precious oynement.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1903.

toshiver†, *v. i.* [ME. *toshiveren, toschiveren*; < *to-*[2] + *shiver*[1].] To break in pieces.

The knizt spere in speldes al *toschiuered*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3603.

toshnail (tosh′nāl), *n.* A nail driven in aslant, like a tosh. *Halliwell.*

toshred†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshreden, toschreden*; < *to-*[2] + *shred.*] To cut in shreds.

The helmes they tohewen and *toshrede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1751.

tosiness (tō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tosy. Also *toziness.*

Tozyness, Softness, like tozed Wooll. *Bailey*, 1727.

toslitert, *v. t.* [ME. *toslyteren*; < *to-*[2] + *sliteren*, freq. of *sliten*, slit: see *slit*[1].] To make artificial slashes or openings in, as a dress.

Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And al *toslytered* for queyntise,
In many a place, lowe and hie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 840.

tosliver†, *v. t.* [ME. *tosliven*; < *to-*[2] + *slive*[1].] To cleave or split in pieces.

And laiden on with swerdes clere,
Helm and scheld that stronge were
Thai gonne hem al *toschlive*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 471. (*Halliwell.*)

toslivert, *v. i.* [ME. *toslyveren*; < *to-*[2] + *sliver.*] To split into slivers or small pieces.

The noyse of foulis for to ben delyvered
So loude rong, "Have don and lat us wende,"
That wel wende I the wode had al *toslyvered* [var. *toshivered*]. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 493.

toss (tos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*, ppr. *tossing.* [Early mod. E. *tosse*; < late ME. *tossen*; origin unknown: (*a*) prob. < Norse *tossa*, strew, scatter; (*b*) otherwise < D. *tassen*, < F. *tasser*, heap up, as the waves of a troubled sea (< *tas*, a heap (see *tass*[1]); for the variation of form, cf. *tassel*[1], *tossel*[1]). The W. *tosio*, jerk, toss (< *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss), is not supported by cognate Celtic forms, and is prob. from E.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift, heave, or throw up with a sudden, impatient, or spirited movement; jerk: as, to *toss* one's head.

Som savage Bull . . . *tosses* his head on high,
Wounds with his hooves the Earth, with horns the sky.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

He *tossed* his arm aloft. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

2. To jerk or fling to and fro; heave or pitch up and down or from one place to another; tumble or throw about.

Howbeit the wroughte sees *tossyd* and rolled vs ryght greuously. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

That we henceforth be no more children, *tossed* to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. Eph. iv. 14.

Islanders, whose bliss
Is to be *tossed* about from wave to wave.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 300.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore) from the gangue by stirring (tossing) the slimes with water in a keeve, and then allowing the heavier, valuable parts to settle, this operation being hastened by packing, or striking the sides of the keeve with an iron bar held vertically with one end resting on the ground, an operation which may be continued from a quarter of an hour to an hour. The packing facilitates the separation of the ore by the vibrating motion imparted to the particles. This process is generally done by hand, but sometimes by a mechanical arrangement. It was formerly somewhat extensively employed in the tin-mining districts of Cornwall, England, and has not entirely gone out of use.

4. To cast; pitch; fling; hurl; specifically, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; throw lightly or carelessly.

I *tosse* a balle. . . . I had as leve *tosse* a ball here alone as to play at the tenys over the corde with the. *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

Choler adust congeals our blood with fear,
Then black bulls *toss* us, and black devils tear.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 157.

Like the old giants that were foes to Heaven
They heave ye stool on stool and fling main pot-lids,
Like massy rocks, dart ladles, *tossing* irons
And tongs like thunderbolts.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

One person *tosses* the halfpenny up, and the other calls at pleasure head or tail. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

5. Figuratively, to disquiet; agitate; set in commotion, as by shifting opinions, feelings, circumstances, or influences; disturb; disorder.

Was never Lady loved dearer day
Then she did love the knight of the Redcrosse,
For whose deare sake so many troubles her did *tosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

Madly *toss'd* between desire and dread.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 171.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1126.

6. To pass from one to another, as in conversation or discussion; bandy.

Is it such an Entertainment to see Religion worryed by Atheism, and Things the most Solemn and Significant tumbled and *tost* by Buffoons? *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 138.

Then she, who . . . heard her name so *tost* about,
Flush'd slightly at the slight disparagement.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To turn over and over; busy one's self with; turn the leaves of, as a book or lesson.

I will to Athens, there to *tosse* my bookes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 99.

Tit. Lucius, what book is that she *tosseth* so?
Young Luc. Grandsire, 'tis Ovid's Metamorphoses. . . .
Tit. Soft! see how busily she turns the leaves!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 41.

8. To toss up with. See *to toss up*, under II. [Colloq.]

To *toss* the pieman is a favourite pastime with costermongers' boys and all that class. . . . If the pieman win the toss, he receives 1*d.* without giving a pie; if he lose, he hands over a pie for nothing. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 206.

9. Same as *to toss off* (*a*) (which see, below).

I mean to *toss* a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I turn in. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 15.

10. To dress hastily or smartly; trick: with *out.* [Rare.]

I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed out* in all the gaiety of fifteen; her dress was loose, unstudied, and seemed the result of conscious beauty. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

To toss in a blanket, to toss (a person) upward from a blanket held slackly at the corners and edges, and jerked vigorously up and down, the person tossed being sometimes thrown as high as the ceiling. This was formerly a favorite form of the expression of popular dislike. It is also practised in schools, among sailors, etc. Compare *haze*[2], *v. t.*, 2, *hazing.*

A rascally slave! I will *toss* the rogue *in a blanket*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 240.

I shall certainly give my solitary voice in favour of religious liberty, and shall probably be *tossed in a blanket* for my pains. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, Jan. 17, 1813.

To toss off. (*a*) To take off; drink off, as a dram.

For in a brave vein they *tost off* the bouls.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed* it *off*.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, xxxii.

(*b*) To dispose of; pass off; while away: said of time.

Have you read Cynthia? It is a delightful thing to *toss off* a dull hour with. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

To toss the oars (*naut.*). See *oar*[1].—**To toss up**, to prepare hastily, especially by cooking.

On Saturday stew'd beef, with something nice,
Provided quick, and *toss'd up* in a trice.
W. King, The Vestry.

Amid these rich and potent devices of the culinary art . . . poor Hepzibah was seeking for some nimble little titbit, which, with what skill she had, and such materials as were at hand, she might *toss up* for breakfast. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To jerk or throw one's self about; roll or tumble about; be restless or uneasy; fling.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

Sohrab alone, he slept not; all night long
He had lain wakeful, *tossing* on his bed.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To be flung or rocked about; be kept in motion.

Your mind is *tossing* on the ocean.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 8.

We left behind the painted buoy
That *tosses* at the harbor-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. Same as *to toss up* (which see, below).

They spend their time and what money they may have in *tossing* for beer, till they are either drunk or penniless.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 412.

To toss up, to throw up a coin and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.

He *tossed up* whether he should hang or drown. The coin fell on its edge in the clay, and saved his life for that time.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 35.

The catcher of the senior nine *tossed up*, and the juniors were sent to the bat. ★ *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 944.

toss (tos), *n.* [< ME. *toss* (rare); < *toss*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden fling or jerk; especially, a quick movement of the head backward or upward.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which does not absolutely require some . . . suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

Anon, with *toss* of horn and tail, . . .
They leap some farmer's broken pale.
Whittier, The Drovers.

2. A pitch; a throw: as, the *toss* of a ball or a coin.—**3.** The distance over which one tosses anything; a throw.

No 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple, . . . was but a biscuit *toss* from Crown Office Row.
B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, i.

4. A state of agitation or excitement; a commotion.

Lord! what a *tosse* I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it [the buried gold] was.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 10, 1667.

"We are all in a *toss* in our neighborhood," said Mistress Pottle. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

5. A toss-up: with reference to a case in which chance decides.

One of the most earnest advocates of the measure said, "'Tis the *toss* of a copper." *The Century*, XXXVIII. 856.

6. The mow or bay of a barn into which grain is put preparatory to threshing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pitch and toss.** See *pitch-and-toss.*—**To win the toss,** to win in a case decided by the tossing up of a coin; hence, in general, to have luck on one's side; gain the day.

Lordynges, now ye have herd
Off these tounes hou it ferd;
How Kyng Richard with his maystry
Wan the toss off Sudan Turry.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 170).

Hasn't old Brooke *won the toss*, with his lucky halfpenny, and got choice of goals?
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tossel[1] (tos'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tassel*[1].

tossel[2] (tos'l), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*. *Gwilt.*

tosser (tos'ėr), *n.* [< *toss* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tosses: as, a *tosser* of balls.

tossicated, *a.* See *tosticated.*

tossily (tos'i-li), *adv.* In a tossy manner; pertly; with affected indifference, carelessness, or contempt. [Colloq.]

She answered *tossily* enough.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

★ **tossing** (tos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toss*, *v.*] The act or operation of one who or that which tosses; specifically, a mining process (also called *chimming*) which consists in dressing ores by the method described under *toss*, *v. t.*, 3.

tossment (tos'ment), *n.* [< *toss* + *-ment.*] The act of tossing, or the state of being tossed.

Sixteen years *tossment* upon the waves of this troublesome world.
J. B. Worcester's Apophthegmes, p. 108. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toss-plume† (tos'plōm), *n.* [< *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *plume.*] A swaggering fellow. *Halliwell.*

toss-pot (tos'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *tospot*; < *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *pot*[1].] A toper; a tippler.

After that seuennights fast is once past, then they returne to their old intemperancie of drinking, for they are notable *tospots*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

A good part he drank away (for he was an excellent *toss-pot*). *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

toss-up (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, as a wager or a choice; hence, an even chance; a case in which conditions or probabilities are equal. [Colloq.]

What is the use of counting on any success of mine? It is a mere *toss up* whether I shall ever do more than keep myself decently. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxiii.

"He'll do," said the Doctor quietly. "It must have been a *toss-up* all through the night."
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

tossy (tos'i), *a.* [< *toss* + *-y*[1].] Tossing; especially, tossing the head as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent; pert; contemptuous. [Colloq.]

Argemone answered by some *tossy* commonplace.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

tossy-tail (tos'i-tāl), *adv.* Topsyturvy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tost (tost). Another spelling of *tossed*, preterit and past participle of *toss*.

tostamente (tos-tä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tosto*, quick, bold.] In *music*, quickly; rapidly. [Rare.]

tostart†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosterten*; < *to-*[2] + *start*[1].] To start or spring apart; burst.

Lo, myn herte,
It spredeth so for joie, it wol *tosterte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 980.

tosticated, tossicated (tos'ti-, tos'i-kā-ted), *a.* [A reduction of *intoxicated*, and confused, in def. 2, with *toss*, *tossed*, *tost*.] **1.** Intoxicated. [Colloq.]—**2.** Tossed about; restless; perplexed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I have been so *tosticated* about since my last that I could not go on in my journal manner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlviii.

tostication (tos-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *tosticat(ed)* + *-ion.*] The state of being tossed about; commotion; disturbance; perplexity. [Prov. Eng.]

After all, methinks, I want those *tostications* (thou seest how women, and women's words, fill my mind) to be over happily over, that I may sit down quietly and reflect.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lxviii.

tosunder†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosondren*; < *to-*[2] + *sunder*[1], *v.*] To go to pieces; split.

The fyry welkne gan to thund'r,
As thou the world schulde alle *tosondre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

toswap†, *v. t.* [ME. *toswappen*; < *to-*[2] + *swap.*] To smite heavily.

So fuersly in fight fellis oure knightes,
Alto *swappon* vs with swerdes & with swym strokes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9561.

toswink†, *v. i.* [ME. *toswinken*; < *to-*[2] + *swink.*] To toil excessively; labor hard.

In erthe, in eir, in water men *to-swinke*
To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 57.

tosy (tō'zi), *a.* [< *tose* + *-y*[1].] Teased, as wool; hence, woolly; soft. Also *tozy*. *Bailey*, 1731.

tot[1] (tot), *n.* [< Icel. *tottr* = Dan. *tot*, a nickname of a dwarf. Cf. *tit*[3].] **1.** Anything small or insignificant; especially, a small child: used as a term of endearment.

Now, Jenny! can there greater pleasure be
Than see sic wee *tots* toolying at your knee?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd (Works, II. 81).

2. A drinking-cup holding about half a pint; also, a small quantity; especially, when applied to liquor, as much as makes a draught or dram. [Prov. Eng.]

He had no society of any kind, and often found himself pining for . . . the glare of the camp-fires, the fragrant fumes of the "honey dew," and the *tot* of rum that passed from beard to beard. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

3. A foolish fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

tot[2] (tot), *n.* [< L. *tot*, so much, so many; by some explained as an abbr. of L. *totus*, or E. *total*, all. Cf. *tot*[2], *v.*, *tote*[3], *v.*] **1.** Originally, so many; so much: formerly written opposite an item in an account to indicate that the debt was good. The full expression is given as *tot pecuniæ regi debetur*, so much money is due to the king.

Totted, A Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Opposer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the Queen as such, by writing the word *Tot* to it.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

2. An exercise in addition; a sum. [Colloq.]

Graduated Exercises in Addition (*Tots* and Cross *Tots*, Simple and Compound). *Athenæum*, No. 3268, p. 757.

tot[2] (tot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totted*, ppr. *totting.* [ME. *totten*; < *tot*[2], *n.* Cf. *tote*[3].] **1.** To mark (an account or a name) with the word *tot*: as, to *tot* an item in a bill. See *tot*[2], *n.*, 1.

Sir, ther arn xv. jurores abowe to certifie ye, as many as ye will; but lete these men that be *tottid* be certified, for thei be the rewleris. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

2. To count up; add; sum: usually with *up*. [Colloq.]

These *totted* together will make a pretty beginning of my little project.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 211. (*Davies.*)

Seventeen hundred and twenty-five goes of alcohol in a year; we *totted* it *up* one night at the bar.
Thackeray, A Night's Pleasure.

tota (tō'tä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] A monkey: ★ same as *grivet*.

total (tō'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *totall*, < OF. (and F.) *total* = Sp. Pg. *total* = It. *totale* = G. *total*, < ML. *totalis*, entire, total (*summa totalis*, the sum total, the whole amount), < L. *totus*, whole, entire.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a whole or the whole; being or taken together; undivided.

So many there are of them in the Citadell that I think the *totall* number of them is at the least two hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

2. Comprising the whole; lacking no member or part; complete; entire.

One Day Jove
Sent Hermes down to Ida's Grove,
Commanding Cupid to deliver
His Store of Darts, his *total* Quiver.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

The *total* grist unsifted, husks and all.
Cowper, Task, vi. 108.

Then we dipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is, the state,
The *total* chronicles of man.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Complete in degree; absolute; unqualified; utter: as, a *total* change; *total* darkness.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, *total* eclipse
Without all hope of day! *Milton*, S. A., l. 81.

It is a temporary, not a *total* retreat, such as we may leave off or resume. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xiv. 23.

4†. Summary; concise; curt.

Do you mean my tender ears to spare,
That to my questions you so *total* are?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

Constructive total loss. See *constructive.*—**Total abstinence,** entire abstinence from intoxicants.—**Total cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Total curvature, degree, depravity, differential, differentiation.** See the nouns.—**Total earth.** Same as *dead earth* (which see, under *earth*[1]).—**Total eclipse,** an eclipse in which the whole surface of the eclipsed luminary is obscured.—**Total method, ophthalmoplegia, part, residual, term,** etc. See the nouns.—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*, 1.—**Syn. 1-3.** *Whole*, *Entire*, etc. See *complete.*

II. *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.

A tapster's arithmetic may soon bring his particulars . . . to a *total*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 124.

total (tō'tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totaled, totalled*, ppr. *totaling, totalling.* [< *total*, *n.*] **1.** To bring to a total; accumulate; sum; add: sometimes with *up*.

The sum 365 is correct when *totalled*; but the mode in which it is obtained is vitiated by two anomalies.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 135.

Prices, numbers, and dates are all clearly tabulated and *totalled up* for us. *The Engineer*, LXV. 467.

2. To reach a total of; amount to.

86 small craft, . . . *totalling* 500 tons, were built of wood. *The Engineer*, LXV. 6.

totalis†, *n.* [ML. *totalis*, in *summa totalis*, the sum total: see *total.*] The sum total; the whole amount.

Cast your eye only upon the *totalis*, and no further; for to traverse the bill would betray you to be acquainted with the rates of the market.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 163.

totalisation, totaliser, etc. See *totalization*, etc.

totality (tō-tal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *totalité* = Pr. *totalitat* = Sp. *totalidad* = Pg. *totalidade* = It. *totalità*, < ML. *totalita(t-)s*, < *totalis*, total: see *total.*] **1.** The state or character of being a total; entirety.

There was no handle of weakness to take hold of her by; she was as unseizable, except in her *totality*, as a billiard-ball. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

2. That which is total; a whole; an aggregate.

We must love him with all our heart, mind, and soul; with a threefold *totality*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 256.

It is absolutely impossible to explain a living or, indeed, a self-efficient *totality* of any kind by means of the aggregation of elementary constituents or forces.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 370.

3. In *astron.*, the period during which an eclipse is total; the time of total obscuration.

The coppery hue after the commencement of *totality*, was of a duller tint than usual.
Athenæum, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 150.

totalization (tō"tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of totalizing, or the state of being totalized. Also spelled *totalisation.*

The *totalization* of the slight liftings due to the repetition of this maneuver on each of the cables finally effected a general lifting of four inches.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 404.

totalizator (tō″ṭal-i-zā′tọr), *n.* Same as *totalizer*.

totalize (tō′ṭal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *totalized*, ppr. *totalizing*. [< F. *totaliser* = Sp. *totalizar*; as *total* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make total; reduce to totality, as by adding or accumulating.

The rise of the *totalised* (i. e. integrated) potential round the armature can be measured experimentally.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To use the totalizer in betting.

The *totalising* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings.
St. James's Gazette, June 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Also spelled *totalise*.

totalizer (tō′ṭal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to betters on each horse. Also called *totaliser*, *totalizator*, and *totalisator*.

Under the heading of "The *totalisator* at Hobart," the Australasian writes as follows: . . . the click, click of the *totalisator* was distinctly heard as each speculator invested his pound.
Philadelphia Daily News, April 10, 1886.

totally (tō′ṭal-i), *adv.* As a total; completely; entirely; wholly; utterly.

There is no conception in a man's mind which hath not at first, *totally* or by parts, been begotten upon the organs of sense. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, i.

totalness (tō′ṭal-nes), *n.* Entireness. *Bailey*, 1727.

Totaninæ (tot-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Totanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, corresponding to the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense, but containing a number of other modern genera; the tattlers. They are found all over the world, in great abundance of individuals and numerous species. The chief distinction from the true snipes or *Scolopacinæ* lies in the bill, which is relatively shorter, harder, and less sensitive, and usually slenderer, with a more ample rictus. The legs are longer, and usually denuded above the suffrago, so that the lower end of the tibia is bare of feathers. The feet are more or less semipalmate. They are noisy, restless birds, inhabiting marshes, swamps, and wet woodland and meadows. The yellowshanks, willet, and solitary and spotted sandpipers of the United States are good examples. One of the most wide-spread and notable is the wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus* or *brevipes*. Also called *Totanæ*, as a group ranking lower than a subfamily, and formally contrasted with *Tringeæ*. See *Totanus*, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *greenshank*, *redshank*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruff*, *semipalmate*, *tattler*, *Terekia*, *Tringoides*, *Tryngites*, *willet*, and *yellowshank*.

totanine (tot′a-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Totaninæ*: as, the *totanine* and scolopacine divisions of the snipe family; a *totanine* bird.

Totanus (tot′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *totanus* (Olt. *totano*), a kind of moor-hen.] A genus of birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, including some of the best-known sandpipers, tattlers, telltales, gambets, or horsemen, as the redshank, greenshank, yellowshank, and wood-sandpiper. Several are common British species: the greenshank, or green sandpiper, *T. ochropus*; the wood-sandpiper, *T. glareola*; the redshank, *T. calidris*; the spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*. In North America the best-known are the greater and lesser yellowshanks, *T. melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. The genus formerly contained all the *Totaninæ* (which see). See cuts under *greenshank*, *redshank*, and *yellowshank*.

totara (tō′tä-rä), *n.* [Maori.] A taxaceous tree, *Nageia Totara*, the most valuable timber-tree of New Zealand. It grows 60 or 70 feet high, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet. The wood is of a reddish color, close, straight, fine, and even in grain, moderately hard and strong. It is used both for veneers, furniture, and cabinet-work, and for building, and is invaluable for piles of marine wharves, bridges, etc., being durable in the ground or under water, and resisting a long time the attacks of the teredo. It was used by the natives to make their smaller canoes, and the bark served for roofing. Also *mahogany-pine*.

tot-book (tot′bůk), *n.* A book containing tots or sums for practice. *Encyc. Dict.* [Eng.]

tote[1] (tōt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *toot*[1].

tote[2]† (tōt), *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*[2].

tote[3] (tōt), *n.* [< L. *totus*, all: see *total*.] The entire body, or all: as, the whole *tote*. [Colloq.]

tote[3] (tōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [< *tote*[3], *n.* Cf. *tot*[2].] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tot*[2].

I have frequently heard in Lincolnshire the phrase "come, *tote* it up, and tell me what it comes to."
N. and Q., 2d ser., VIII. 338.

II. *intrans.* To count; reckon.—**To tote fair**, to act or deal fairly; be honest. [Southern and western U. S.]

tote[4] (tōt), *n.* [< *tote*[1], in orig. sense 'protrude.' ★Cf. *tot*[3].] The handle of a joiners' plane.

tote[5] (tōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [Origin unknown; usually said to be an African word, introduced by Southern negroes; but the African words which have come into E. use through Southern negroes are few and doubtful (*buckra* is one example), and do not include verbs.] To carry or bear, especially in the arms, on the shoulders, or on the back, as a burden or load. [Southern U. S., colloq. or provincial; also in humorous use in the North and West.]

Now, I should also like to know how much a man can *tote*, how much a woman can *tote*, and how long a time, without resting, the *toting* may go on. *Science*, XI. 242.

The bullies used to maltreat the weaker ones, . . . make them *tote* more than their share of the log, pound them, and beat them, and worry them every way on earth.
The Century, XL. 224.

toteart, *v. t.* [ME. *toteren*, < AS. *tōteran*, tear asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *teran*, tear: see *tear*[1].] 1. To tear apart; tear to pieces; rend; break.

Cristys Cros than gaf answere:
"Lady, to the I owe honour, . . .
Thy trye fruyt I *totere*."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

In a tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age,
Al *totorne* and baudy and ful of lys crepynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 197.

Her othes ben so gret and so dampnable
That it is grisly for to here hem swere;
Our blissed lordes body they *totere*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 12.

His breech was all *to-torne* and jagged.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

2. To disturb violently; agitate.

With his chere and lokynge al *totorn*,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 358.

totehill, *n.* Same as *toothill*.

toteler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittler*.

tote-load (tōt′lōd), *n.* As much as one can tote or carry. *Bartlett*. [Southern U. S.]

totem (tō′tem), *n.* [From the inferred stem of Algonkian (Ojibwa) *kitotem*, 'thy family mark,' *nindotem*, 'my family mark,' from *ki-*, *kin-*, thy, *ni-*, *nin-*, my, + *t-* or *d-* from the stem, + *otem*, possessive stem of *ote*, a family mark, a totem. Compare Ottawa (?) *ododam*, of similar formation. The Massachusetts (Natick) forms sometimes cited do not mean 'totem' and are appar. distinct. The name came into Eng. use in the 19th century, from the Indians of the Great Lake region.] Among the Indians of North America, a natural object, usually an animal, assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family, and a representation of which served as a cognizance for each member of it; hence, a more or less similar observance and usage among other uncivilized peoples. See *totemism*. The representation of the totem borne by an individual was often painted or figured in some way upon the skin itself, and upon his different garments, utensils, etc. The totem has also a religious significance. [The word is often used attributively, as in *totem clan*, *totem kin*, *totem post*, etc.]



Totem Posts, Canadian Pacific Coast.

It is not only the clans and the sexes that have *totems*; individuals also have their own special *totems*, i. e., classes of objects (generally species of animals) which they regard as related to themselves by those ties of mutual respect and protection which are characteristic of totemism. This relationship, however, in the case of the individual *totem*, begins and ends with the individual man, and is not, like the clan *totem*, transmitted by inheritance. . . . In Australia we hear of a medicine-man whose clan *totem* through his mother was kangaroo, but whose "secret" (i. e., individual) *totem* was the tiger-snake. Snakes of that species, therefore, would not hurt him.
J. G. Frazer, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 471.

totemic (tō-tem′ik), *a.* [< *totem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a totem; characterized by a totem: as, a *totemic* relative or relationship.

totemism (tō′tem-izm), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ism*.] The system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances connected with them; the constitution of society as marked by these observances.

The theory of the wide distribution of *Totemism* among the nations of the ancient world (especially among the Greeks) is due to Mr. J. F. M'Lennan, who first explained it in the "Fortnightly Review," 1869, 1870.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 300.

In the interesting pages on Egyptian religion, Mr. Lang defends his view that the worship of animals was at any rate in part a survival of *totemism*, and that the custom of representing the elemental gods as animals was due to the same cause. *Classical Rev.*, II. 250.

totemist (tō′tem-ist), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ist*.] One designated by a totem; a member of a totem clan. *A. Lang*, Myth., Rit., and Religion, II. 71.

totemistic (tō-te-mis′tik), *a.* Same as *totemic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

totemy (tō′tem-i), *n.* [< *totem* + *-y*[3].] Same as *totemism*. *Anthrop. Jour.*, XVIII. 53.

toter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tooter*[2].

toter[2] (tō′tėr), *n.* A fish: same as *hog-sucker*.

tote-road (tōt′rōd), *n.* A road over which anything is toted. [U. S.]

Its forests are still so unbroken by any highways, save the streams and the rough *tote-roads* of the lumber crews, that this region cannot become populous with visitors.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

tother (tuᴛʜ′ėr), *indef. pron.* [A form arising from a misdivision of *that other*, ME. also *thet other*, as *the tother*. So *tone*, in *the tone*, for *that one*, *thet one* (see *tone*[2]). *Tother* is often written *t'other*, as if it were a contraction of *the other*.] Other: originally and usually preceded by *the*, with *the tone* in the preceding clause. See the etymology, and compare *tone*[2].

And *the tother* Hond he lifteth up azenst the Est, in tokene to manace the Mysdoeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 9.

Ffor right dedely *the tone* hatid *the toder*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2337.

How happy could I be with either,
Were *t'other* dear charmer away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

totidem verbis (tot′i-dem vėr′bis). [L., in so many words: *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonstrative suffix *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] In so many words; in the very words.

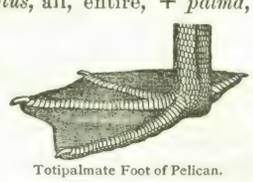
totient (tō′shient), *n.* [< L. *toties*, so many, < *tot*, so many, + accom. term. *-ent*.] The number of totitives of a number; when used without qualification, the number of numbers at least as small as a given number and prime to it—that is, having integral no common factor with it except 1. Thus, the *totient* of 6 is 2, because 1 and 5 are the only whole numbers as small as 6 and having no common factor with it except 1.

toties quoties (tō′shi-ēz kwō′shi-ēz). [L.: *toties*, so often (< *tot*, so many); *quoties*, as often (< *quot*, how many).] As often as one, so often the other.

totilert, *n.* Same as *tittler*.

Totipalmatæ (tō″ti-pal-mā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *totipalmatus*: see *totipalmate*.] The full-webbed or totipalmate birds, all whose four toes are united by three webs into a palmate foot. Now commonly called *Steganopodes*.

totipalmate (tō-ti-pal′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *totipalmatus*, < L. *totus*, all, entire, + *palma*, palm (of the hand), sole (of the foot): see *palm*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having all four toes full-webbed; steganopodous: said of the parts themselves, as well as of the birds; belonging to the order *Totipalmatæ*. See also cut under *Phaëthon*.



Totipalmate Foot of Pelican.

II. *n.* A totipalmate bird.

totipalmation (tō″ti-pal-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *totipalmate* + *-ion*.] Complete palmation or full webbing of a bird's foot by three ample webs connecting all four toes, as of one of the *Totipalmatæ*: a leading character of that order of birds: correlated with *palmation*, 2, and *semi-*

palmation. See cuts under *Phaëthon* and *totipalmate.*

totipresence† (tō-ti-prez′ens), *n.* [< ML. **totipræsentia*, omnipresence, < **totipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *totipresent.*] The fact of being present throughout a portion of space without being extended.

A *totipresence* throughout all immensity amounts to the same as omnipresence.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xii. 2.

totipresent† (tō-ti-prez′ent), *a.* [< ML. **totipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent, < L. *totus*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Present throughout a portion of space without extension. ★

totitive (tot′i-tiv), *n.* [< L. *tot*, so many, + *-itive.*] In *math.*, a whole number as small as a given number, and having no integer common factor with it except 1.

toto cælo (tō′tō sē′lō). [L.: *toto*, abl. neut. of *totus*, whole; *cælo*, abl. of *cælum*, *cœlum*, the sky, heavens: see *celestial.*] By the whole heavens; as far apart as the poles; hence, diametrically opposite.

tot-o'er-seas (tot′ōr-sēz), *n.* A bird, the herring-spink.

totorve†, *v. t.* [ME. *totorvien*; < *to-*[2] + *torve*[1].] To throw about; dash to pieces.

Ac me the sculde nimen and al to-teon mid horse other the al *to-toruion* mid stane.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 9.

tot-quot† (tot′kwot), *n.* 1. A general dispensation.

What profits they have drawn unto themselves also by the sale of great bishoprics, prelacies, promotions, benefices, *tot-quots*, pardons, pilgrimages, confessions, and purgatory. *Bp. Bale*, Images, Both Churches, xviii.

2. *pl.* An abuse of annates or first-fruits by which, upon the promotion of an ecclesiastic, he was called upon to pay to the papal treasury the first-fruits not merely of his new preferment, but of all other livings which he happened to hold with it. In this manner annates were paid over and over again for the same living, and sometimes twice and thrice in one year. *Roger Hutchinson's Works* (Parker Soc., 1842), Index.

totread†, *v. t.* [ME. *totreden*; < *to-*[2] + *tread.*] To tread in pieces.

Develes that shullen al *to-trede* hem withouten respit and withouten ende. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

totter[1] (tot′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *toteren*, *totren*, older **tolteren* (> E. dial. *tolter*, struggle, flounder, Sc. *tolter*, a., unstable), < AS. *tealtrian*, totter, vacillate (= D. *touteren*, tremble; cf. *touter*, a swing), < *tealt*, unstable; cf. *tilt*[1]. For the relation of *totter* to *tolter*, cf. *tatter*[1] (*totter*[2]) as related to **talter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk unsteadily; walk with short vacillating or unsteady steps; be unsteady; stagger.

'Twas his, with elder brother's pride,
Matilda's *tottering* steps to guide.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 11.

2. To shake, and threaten collapse; become disorganized or structurally weak and seem ready to fall; become unstable and ready to overbalance or give way.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 384.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence.
Ps. lxii. 3.

3†. To dangle at the end of a rope; swing on the gallows. [Slang.]

I would lose a limb to see their rogueships *totter*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Stagger*, etc. See *reel*[2].—2. To tremble, rock.

II.† *trans.* To shake; impair the stability of; render shaky or unstable.

Examples that may nourish
Neglect and disobedience in whole bodies,
And *totter* the estates and faiths of armies,
Must not be play'd withal.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Let 's march without the noise of threat'ning drum,
That from this castle's *tatter'd* battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perused.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 52.

There are some disobedient and fugitive Jonahs that thus *totter* our ship. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 244.

totter[2] (tot′ėr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tatter*[1].

And woon'd our *tott'ring* colours clearly vp.
Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7 (folio 1623).

totterer (tot′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which totters.

totter-grass (tot′ėr-gras), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

totteringly (tot′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tottering manner. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Totternhoe stone. A subdivision of the Lower Chalk in English geology, locally separating the so-called "Gray chalk" from the "Chalk marl." It consists of a somewhat silicious chalk with some glauconitic grains. The name is derived from Totternhoe in Bedfordshire, England.

tottery (tot′ėr-i), *a.* [< *totter*[1] + *-y*[1].] Trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady; shaky.

When I looked up and saw what a *tottery* performance it was, I concluded to give them a wide berth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

tottle (tot′l), *v. i.* Same as *toddle.* [Local, Eng.]

tottlish (tot′lish), *a.* [< *tottle* + *-ish*[1].] Tottering; trembling; unsteady; insecure. [U. S.]

I find I can't lift anything into this canoe alone—it 's so *tottlish*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 116.

totty (tot′i), *a.* [< ME. *toty*; cf. *totter*[1].] Wavering; unsteady; dizzy; tottery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Myn heed is *toty* of my swynk to-night.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 333.

I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

toty[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *totty.*

toty[2] (tō′ti), *n.*; pl. *toties* (-tiz). [A native name.] In some parts of the Pacific, a sailor or a fisherman. *Simmonds.*

totyng†, *n.* An old form of *tooting*, verbal noun ★ of *toot*[1].

toucan (tō-kän′or tö′kan), *n.* [Tupi *tucan* (Galibi *toukan*), also *tocan*, *tuco*, *toco*, *tucanoçu*, *tocanoçu*, etc. (applied to *Rhamphastos discolorus* and *R. Toco*), = Guarani *tũcã* (both vowels nasal).] 1. One of numerous species of picarian birds of the genus *Rhamphastos* or family *Rhamphastidæ* (which see for technical characters). Toucans are, on the average, large for their order, and are noted for the enormous size of the beak, which, with their habit of carrying the tail turned up over the back, and their bold coloration, gives them a striking appearance. They are characteristic of the Neotropical region, where they feed chiefly on soft fruits, and are credited with a sort of regurgitation of their food suggestive of rumination. They nest in holes. Some of the larger species, the toucans most properly so called, are 2 feet long, with a bill of 6 or 8 inches. Most are smaller, as the aracaris and toucanets, of the genera *Pteroglossus* and *Selenidera*. See cuts under *aracari* and *Rhamphastos.*

The first thing which strikes the observer, when looking at one of the large *toucans*, is the enormous size of the bill. . . . The fact is, however, that the bill is extremely light in comparison with its size.
Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 414.

2. [*cap.*] A small constellation of the southern hemisphere.—**Hill-toucan**, a member of the genus *Andigena*, a group of five or six species, inhabiting the Andes up to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

toucanet (tö-ka-net′), *n.* [< *toucan* + *-et.*]



Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*).

One of the smaller toucans, as any species of *Selenidera*. *S. maculirostris* is a good example.

toucang (tö-kang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or by sail, speedy, rather ★ flat in the center, but sharp at the extremities.

touch (tuch), *v.* [< ME. *touchen*, *towchen*, < OF. *toucher*, *tocher*, F. *toucher* = Pr. *tocar*, *tochar*, *toquar* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = It. *toccare*, prob. < OTeut. **tukkōn*, represented by OHG. *zucchen*, *zukken*, MHG. *zucken*, *zücken*, G. *zucken*, *zücken*, draw with quick motion, twitch (an intrusive formation from *ziehen*), Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, etc., AS. *teón*, draw: see *tee*[1], and cf. *tuck*[1] and *tick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive (an object) by means of physical contact with it; especially, to perceive (an object) by bringing the hand into contact with it; hence, to perceive (an object) by bringing something held in the hand (as a cane or a pointer), or otherwise connected with the body, into contact with it.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or touch. *Creech.*

2. To be in contact with; specifically, in *geom.*, to be tangent to. See *tangent.*

Surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to *touch*, a more delightful vision.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To come in contact with: literally or figuratively.

The conqueror at this game [stool-ball] is he who strikes the ball most times before it *touches* the stool.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 165.

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate'er it *touches*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

Many of the Arabs will not allow the left hand to *touch* food in any case. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

4. To be near or contiguous to; impinge or border upon; hence, to come up to; approach; reach; attain to; hence, also, to compare with.

I have *touch'd* the highest point of all my greatness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 223.

By his command
Have I here *touch'd* Sicilia.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 139.

Mr. William Peer distinguished himself particularly in two characters, which no man ever could *touch* but himself. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 82.

Wasn't he always top-sawyer among you all? Is there one of you that could *touch* him or come near him on any scent? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xliii.

5. To bring into contact.

Touch but my lips with those fair lips of thine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

Now let us *touch* Thumbs, and be Friends ere we part.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 43.

6. To bring the hand, finger, or the like into contact with; place the hand or finger to or upon; hit or strike gently or lightly; give a slight tap or pat to with the hand, the tip of the finger, something held in the hand, or in any way: as, to *touch* the hat or cap in salutation; to *touch* a sore spot; to *touch* a piece at chess; formerly, in a specific use, to lay the hand or finger upon for the purpose of curing of a disease, especially scrofula, or the disease called the king's evil (a former practice of the sovereigns of France and England).

Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the sceptre.
Esther v. 2.

Then, with his sceptre that the deep controuls,
He *touch'd* the chiefs, and steeled their manly souls.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 88.

Every person who is *touched* on either side in the chase is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game,
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 145.

From the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Anne, the monarchs of England were in the habit of *touching* those who were brought to them suffering with the scrofula, for the cure of that distemper.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 3.

7. To handle; meddle with; interfere with.

Therfore the Soudan hathe do make a Walle aboute the Sepulcre, that no man may *towche* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

When he went, there was committed to his care a rundlet of strong water, sent to some there, he promising that upon his life it should not be *touched*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

8. To lay hands on for the purpose of harming; hence, to hurt, injure, annoy, or distress.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. Gen. xxvi. 29.

No loss shall *touch* her by my company.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 180.

No temporal Law could *touch* the innocence of thir lives. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

9†. To test by contact, as in trying gold with a touchstone; hence, to test; try; probe.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 81.

There 's no judgment
Goes true upon man's outside, there 's the mischief;
He must be *touch'd* and tried, for gold or dross.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 112.

10. To touch upon; handle or treat lightly or cursorily; refer or allude to, as in passing.

Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 24.

We glanced from theme to theme,
Discussed the books to love or hate,
Or *touch'd* the changes of the state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

11†. To communicate; speak; tell; rehearse; relate; mention.

Bot I *touche* thaym to the a lyttill for thou sulde by this littill vndirstande the more.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

I hire *touched* swiche tales as me told were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4108.

For they be as skilful in picking, rifling, and filching as the upright men, and nothing inferior to them in all kind of wickedness, as in other places hereafter they shall be *touched*. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

12. Of a musical instrument, to cause to sound; play: usually applied to instruments that are sounded by striking or twanging, but extended to others.

Touch thy instrument a strain or two.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 257.

I'll *touch* my horn. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 4.

13. To perform on an instrument, as a piece of music.

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

14. To paint or form by touches or strokes as of a pen or brush; mark or delineate by light touches or strokes, as an artist.

Such heavenly touches ne'er *touch'd* earthly faces.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

15. To improve or finish, as a drawing, by adding a stroke here and there, as with a pen, pencil, or brush; retouch: usually with *up*.

What he saw was only her natural countenance, *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged Coquette.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 44.

My impression [of an engraving] is unequal, being faint in some parts, very dark in others. If the plate was worn, it has been *touched* afterwards.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 118.

16. To take, as food, drink, etc.; help one's self to; hence, to partake of; taste.

If thou sytte be a worthyor man
Then thy self, . . .
Suffre hym fyrste to *towche* the mete
Ere thy self any ther-of gete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies that *touches* any of this fruit
Till I and my affairs are answered.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 98.

17. To infect or impair by contact; stain; blot; blemish; taint.

The life of all his blood
Is *touch'd* corruptibly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 2.

Thou canst not *touch* my credit;
Truth will not suffer me to be abus'd thus.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

18. To impair mentally in some slight degree; affect slightly with craziness: used chiefly in the past participle.

Madam, you see master's a little—*touched*, that's all. Twenty ounces of blood let loose would set all right again.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v. 2.

Pray mind him not, his brain is *touch'd*.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

19†. To attack; hence, to animadvert upon; take to task; censure; reprove; ridicule.

Sur Water Hungerfo and his brother hathe *touched* me in iij thinges, but I wolde in no case have ye douches to knowe them for geving hur grefe.
Darrell Papers (1570) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

You teach behaviours!
Or *touch* us for our freedoms!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

20. To sting; nettle, as with some sharp speech.

Beshrew me, but his words have *touch'd* me home.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

Our last horses were so slow that the postilion, a handsome, lively boy, whose pride was a little *touched* by my remonstrances, failed, in spite of all his efforts, to bring us to the station before seven.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 43.

21. To fall upon; strike; affect; impress.

If . . . any air of music *touch* their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 76.

What of sweet before
Hath *touch'd* my sense flat seems to this.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

22. To affect or move mentally or emotionally; fill with passion or tender feeling; affect or move, as with pity; hence, to melt; soften.

He is *touch'd*
To the noble heart. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 222.

He weeps again;
His heart is *touch'd*, sure, with remorse.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Tremendous scene! that gen'ral horror gave,
But *touch'd* with joy the bosoms of the brave.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 435.

23. To make an impression on; have an effect on; act on.

Its face must be . . . so hard that a file will not *touch* it.
J. Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

24. To influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No decree of mine
Concurring to necessitate his fall,
Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton*, P. L., x. 45.

25. To affect; concern; relate to.

With that the quene was wroth in hir maner,
Thought she anon this *towchith* me right ner.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 118.

These statutes *touched* high and low.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

26. To swindle; cheat; act dishonestly by: as, to *touch* one's mate. [Slang, Australia.]—**To touch bottom**, to reach the lowest point, especially in price; have the least value.—**To touch elbows.** See *elbow*.—**To touch off.** (*a*) To sketch hastily; finish by a few rapid touches or dashes.

I was upon this whispered, by one of the company who sat next me, that I should now see something *touched off* to a nicety. *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

(*b*) To discharge, as a cannon.—**To touch one on the raw.** See *raw*[1].—**To touch the gums**, in *med.*, to cause incipient salivation by giving mercury.—**To touch the wind** (*naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.—**To touch up.** (*a*) To repair or improve by slight touches or emendations; retouch: as, to *touch up* a picture. (*b*) To remind; jog the memory of. [Colloq.]—**Touched bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Touching the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**Touch me not.** See *touch-me-not*.—**Touch pot, touch penny**, a proverbial phrase, signifying no credit given.

"We know the custom of such houses," continues he; "'tis *touch pot, touch penny*."
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To be in contact; be in a state of junction, so that no appreciable space is between: as, two spheres *touch* only in one point.

Some side by side not *touching* walked,
As though of happy things they talked.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

Specifically—2. To lay the hand or finger upon a person for the purpose of curing a disease, especially scrofula, or king's evil.

We were then shown Edward the Confessor's tomb; upon which Sir Roger acquainted us that he was the first that *touched* for the Evil. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 329.

3†. To reach; extend.

The vois of people *touchede* to the hevene,
So loude cryden they with mery stevene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1703.

4. To make a passing call, as a ship on a voyage: commonly with *at*, rarely with *on*.

And also Pole, which ys xxx myle from Parence, a good havyn, ffor many Shippys and galyes *towche* ther rather thanne *at* Parence.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. Acts xxvii. 3.

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 510).

5. To mention or treat something slightly in discourse; refer cursorily or in passing: commonly with *on* or *upon*.

Whenne the Sonne is Est in tho partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne mydnyght in oure parties o this half, for the rowndenesse of the Erthe, of the whiche I have *towched* to zou before. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

The attitude and bearing of the law in this respect, *on* which I intend to *touch* in quite general terms.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 841.

As soon as he hath *touched on* any science or study, he immediately seems to himself to have mastered it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Whenever she *touch'd on* me
This brother had laugh'd her down.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.

6. To bow or salute by touching the hat or cap. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. To rob. [Thieves' slang.]—8†. To stand the test.

As in London saith a Iuellere,
Which brought from thence golde oore to us here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene,
As they *touch*, no better could he seene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

And now you are brought to the test; *touch* right now, soldier,
Now shew the manly pureness of thy mettle.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 5.

9†. To have or take effect; act.

Strong waters . . . will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

10. *Naut.*, of the sails of a square-rigged vessel, to be in such a position that their weather-leeches shake from the ship being steered so close to the wind.—**To touch and go.** (*a*) To touch lightly or briefly and pass on; dip in or stop for a moment here and there in course.

As the text doth rise, I will *touch and go* a little in every place. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to graze the bottom with the keel for a moment, as a vessel under sail, without lessening of the speed.—**To touch on** or **upon.** See def. 5.—**Touch and** ★**trade papers.** See *paper*.

touch (tuch), *n.* [< ME. *touche;* < *touch*, *v.*] 1. That sense by which mechanical pressure upon the surface of the body (the skin, with the lips, the interior of the mouth, etc.) is perceived; sensibility to pressure, weight, and muscular resistance; the sense of feeling; taction. With this is sometimes reckoned sensibility to temperature. The sense of touch is most acute in those parts of the body that are freely movable, especially in the tips of the fingers. It is the most fundamental and least specialized or localized of the senses. See *tactile corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.

Th' ear,
Taste, *touch*, and smell, pleased from thy table rise.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 132.

By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern:
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Touch is . . . the sense by which mechanical force is appreciated, and it presents a strong resemblance to hearing, in which the sensation is excited by intermittent pressures on the auditory organ.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 478.

All the senses are but modifications of *touch*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 96.

2. Mental or moral feeling; moral perception or appreciation.

Can it be
That men should live with such unfeeling souls,
Without or *touch* or conscience of religion?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

3. Contact.

Never *touch* [was] well welcome to thy hand . . .
Unless I . . . touch'd. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 118.

But O, for the *touch* of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!
Tennyson, Break, break, break.

4. Figuratively, a close relation of mutual confidence, sympathy, interest, or the like; sympathy; accord or harmony in relation to common interests: as, to be out of *touch* with the times; to keep in *touch* with the people.

The European in Morocco feels that when he is in company with a Barbary Jew he is in *touch* with Europe.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 371.

We want, with our brethren of the working class, that which we have largely lost—the Church I fear not less than those who are outside of it—that expressive thing which we call *touch*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 47.

5. Pressure, or application of pressure; impact; a slight stroke, tap, push, or the like: often used figuratively.

They [the Australians] pray to the Deuill, which hath conference with an Indian vnseene, from a peece of wood; and to him and all the rest many times by night he toucheth the face and breast with cold *touches*, but they could neuer learne what he was. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

A little *touch* of their adversary gives all that boisterous force the foil. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

Vineyards red with the *touch* of October. The grapes were gone, but the plants had a color of their own.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 173.

6. A slight or brief sound.—7. The impression conveyed to the mind by contact or pressure; effect on the sense of contact with something; feel: as, an object with a slimy *touch*.—8. A jog; a hint; a reminder; a slight experience.

The king, your master, knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

I . . . related unto you y[t] fearfull accidente, or rather judgmente, y[e] Lord pleased to lay on London Bridge, by fire and therin gave you a *touch* of my great loss.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.

9. A stroke or dash as with a pen, pencil, or brush, literally or figuratively: as, a *touch* of bright color; also, any slight added effort or action, such as that expended on some completed work in order to give it finish.

What strained *touches* rhetoric can lend.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

It tutors nature; artificial strife
Lives in these *touches*, livelier than life.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 38.

The old latticed windows, the stone porch, . . . the chimney stacks, were rich in crayon *touches*, and sepia lights and shades. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

10. Figuratively, something resembling a light stroke or touch. (*a*) A tinge; a smack; a trace: as, a *touch* of irony.

No beast so fierce but knows some *touch* of pity.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 71.

An insight into mechanics is desirable, with a *touch* of statistics. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

While the air has no *touch* of spring,
Bird of promise! we hear thee sing.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

(*b*) A shade; a trifle; a slight quantity or degree.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
Which cannot brook the accent of reproof.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 157.

Bell was a *touch* better educated than her husband.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

(*c*) A taint; a blemish; a defect; an impairment.

How great a *touch* and wound that manner . . . is to his Reputation. *Sir R. Winwood*, Memorials, I. 448.

This *touch* in the brain of the British subject is as certainly owing to the reading newspapers as that of the Spanish worthy above-mentioned to the reading works of chivalry. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

(*d*) A slight attack or stroke; a twinge; a pang; a feeling: as, a *touch* of rheumatism.

Give me a rose, that I may press its thorns, and prove myself awake by the sharp *touch* of pain!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

(*e*) A momentary manifestation or exhibition; an indication; a view; a peep; a glimpse.

One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

In the Trojan dames there are fine *touches* of nature with regard to Cassandra.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

11. A trait or feature; a prominent or outstanding quality or characteristic.

Neither ill *touches* should be left vnpunished, nor ientle[ne]sse in teaching anie wise omitted.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

But he had other *touches* of late Romans,
That more did speak him: Pompey's dignity,
The innocence of Cato, Cæsar's spirit.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

12†. Manner; style; bearing.

A certain *touch*, or air,
That sparkles a divinity beyond
An earthly beauty!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

13. The skill or nicety with which a performer uses his instrument; the peculiar manner in which an author uses his pen, an artist his brush, or a workman his tools; characteristic skill or method of handling by which the artist or workman may be known; execution; manipulation; finish.

Be of some good consort;
You had a pleasant *touch* o' the cittern once,
If idleness have not bereft you of it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

The literary *touch* which it is so difficult to describe but so easy to recognise. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 838.

14. In *pianoforte-* and *organ-playing*, a method of depressing a digital or pedal so as to produce a tone of a particular quality. The varieties of tone producible on modern instruments by varying the method of manipulation are numerous and at first sight astonishing. Much of the variety and effectiveness of keyboard technique is due to the elaborate study of this subject. Touch is described by various qualifying words, like *staccato*, *legato*, *cantabile*, etc.

15†. Make; style; sort.

The capteyn sent certeyn of his meyny to my chamber . . . and toke awey . . . j. herneyse [harness] complete of the *touche* of Milleyn; and j. gowne of fyn perse blewe furryd with martens. *Paston Letters*, I. 134.

My sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 49.

16. A thing, or a style of thing, involving the expenditure of a particular sum, or obtainable for such a sum: as, a penny *touch*. [Slang.]

Sept. 22. At night went to the ball at the Angel. a guinea *touch*. *Sir Erasmus Phillipps' Diary* (1720).

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

17. A musical note or strain. [Rare.]

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 57.

18†. Attack; animadversion; censure; blame.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *Eikon Basilike.*

19†. Personal reference or allusion; personality.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon*, Discourse (ed. 1887).

20. A touchstone; that by which anything is examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; a proof; a criterion; an assay; hence, the stamp applied by the Goldsmiths' Company to a piece of plate testifying to its fineness: as, a gilt piece of the old *touch* (that is, of the stamp formerly in use).

Fynd foure freres in a flok, that folweth that rewle
Thanne haue y tynt al my tast, *touche*, and assaie.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 537.

A day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 10.

Your judgment, as it is the *touch* and trier
Of good from bad.
Middleton, Family of Love, Epil.

Be of happy cheer!
For 'tis the nicest *touch* of human honour
When some ethereal and high-favouring donor
Presents immortal bowers to mortal sense.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

21†. Some stone of a very durable character, suitable for preserving inscriptions or for fine monumental work. The confusion between *touchstone* and *touch*, of which former word the latter seems to be a variant, is due in part to the general inability of men (everywhere existing until very recent times) to distinguish one kind of stone from another, and in part to the confusion, dating back to a very early period, between *basanites* and *basal es*. See *touchstone*.

Those other glorious notes,
Inscribed in *touch* or marble, or the coats
Painted or carved upon our great men's tombs.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

22. In *ship-building*, the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt, or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern-timbers at the counters.— **23.** In *magnetism*, the magnetization of a steel bar or needle by repeated contact with one or more magnets: *single*, *double*, and *separate touch* describe different methods.— **24.** In *bell-ringing*, a partial series of changes.— **25.** Same as *toccata*. [Rare.]— **A near touch**, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape; a close shave. [Colloq.]

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the *nearest touch* I ever saw.
Dickens. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Royal touch, the touch of the king, formerly applied as a remedy to persons suffering from scrofula. See *king's evil* (under *evil*[1]), and *touchpiece*.— **To keep touch.** (*a*) To be or remain in contact or sympathy. (*b*†) To keep faith or one's appointment or engagement; fulfil one's duty or functions.

They *keep* no *touch*, they will talk of many gay things, they will pretend this and that, but they keep no promise.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

If Florence now *keep touch*, we shortly shall
Conclude all fear with a glad nuptial.
Shirley, Lird in a Cage, iv. 1.

True as touch†, completely true. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

touchable (tuch'a-bl), *a.* [< *touch* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched; tangible. *Science*, VII. 271.

touchableness (tuch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being touchable; tangibility.

touch-and-go (tuch'and-gō'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of uncertain action or outcome; that may explode, go off, or come to a head on the least touch or provocation; hence, ticklish; uncertain: applied to persons, circumstances, or actions.

It was, as Rochford felt, *touch and go*, very delicate work with Sir Edward. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xli.

It was *touch and go* to that degree that they couldn't come near him, they couldn't feed him, they could scarcely look at him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

2. Hasty and superficial; desultory.

The allusive, *touch-and-go* manner.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148.

II. *n.* An uncertain or precarious state of affairs as regards the happening or not happening of something.

touch-body (tuch'bod″i), *n.* A tactile corpuscle (which see, under *corpuscle*).

touch-box† (tuch'boks), *n.* A primer.

Cocke, thy father was a fresh-water soldier, thou art not; Thou hast beene powdred, witnesse thy flaxe & *touch-box*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

touch-corpuscle (tuch'kôr″pus-l), *n.* A touch-body. See *corpuscle*.

touch-down (tuch'doun), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the touching of the ball to the ground by a player on, over, or behind his opponent's goal-line; the play by which this is done. It counts five for the side which makes it.— **Safety touch-down**, a touch-down made by one of the players behind his own goal-line, when the ball was last touched by one of his own side, to ★prevent the making of a touch-down by the other side.

toucher (tuch'ėr), *n.* [< *touch* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which touches; specifically, a skilful archer; one who always hits the mark.

Mammon, well follow'd? Cupid, bravely led;
Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10, Epig.

A near toucher, a close shave. [Slang.]

It was *a near toucher*, though.
Sala, Baddington Peerage, I. 188. (*Hoppe.*)

As near as a toucher, almost exactly; very nearly; touch-and-go. [Slang.]

And there we are in four minutes' time, *as near as a toucher*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 13.

touch-hole (tuch'hōl), *n.* A small tubular opening through the thickness of the barrel of a gun, cannon, or pistol, by means of which fire is communicated to the charge within.

Love's fire-arms here are since not worth a souse;
We've lost the only *touch-hole* of our house.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Epil.

touchily (tuch'i-li), *adv.* [< *touchy* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *techily*.] In a touchy manner; with irritation; peevishly.

touchiness (tuch'i-nes), *n.* [< *touchy* + *-ness*. Cf. *techiness*.] The character of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

touching (tuch'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *touch*, *v.*] Affecting; moving; pathetic.

touching (tuch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *touch*, *v.*] The act of one who touches, in any sense.— **Touching of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).

touching (tuch'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *touchyng*, *towchyng*; prop. ppr. of *touch*, *v.*, used elliptically (after F. *touchant* similarly used) as a quasi-prep., like *concerning*, etc.] Concerning; relating to; with respect to: often preceded by *as*.

The Sowdon sayde "*as towchyng* this mater,
I wolle gladly be after your avise."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1401.

Now, *as touching* things offered unto idols.
1 Cor. viii. 1.

touchingly (tuch'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions; feelingly; affectingly.

touchingness (tuch'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being touching; tenderness; pathos.

touching-stuff (tuch'ing-stuf), *n.* See *stuff*.

touchless (tuch'les), *a.* [< *touch* + *-less*.] Lacking the sense of touch. *Huxley*, Critiques ★and Addresses, p. 310.

touch-line† (tuch'līn), *n.* A tangent.

Our old word for tangent was *touch-line*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 64.

touch-me-not (tuch'mē-not), *n.* [Equiv. to the NL. specific name *Noli-tangere*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Impatiens*, especially *I. Noli-tangere*, so called because the ripe seed-vessel explodes at the touch.

Presbytery seeming like the plant called *Touch me not*, which flies in the face and breaks in the fingers of those that presse it. *Lp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 19. ((*Davies.*)

2. In *med.*, a tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face; noli-me-tangere; lupus.

touch-needle (tuch'nē″dl), *n.* One of a series of strips or needles of various alloys of gold, silver, and copper of known composition, used in testing the quality of gold by the use of the touchstone. The color of the streak of the alloy to be tested and its behavior with acid are compared with that of one or more of the touch-needles. This method has been in use from very remote ages, and is not entirely obsolete. The Italian goldsmiths have a set, strung on a string, of twenty-four touch-needles, which are little bars of gold, each of a known and marked standard from one carat up to twenty-four. See *touchstone*.

touch-pan (tuch'pan), *n.* The pan of an old-fashioned gun, as one having a flint-and-steel lock, into which powder was poured, communicating with that in the touch-hole. See cut under *flint-lock*.

touch-paper (tuch'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper steeped in niter so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly, used for firing gunpowder and other explosives.

touchpiece (tuch'pēs), *n.* A coin or medal presented by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of the king's evil. Previous to the reign of Charles II. an English gold coin, the angel (see *angel*, 5, and *angel-gold*), was thus presented, but Charles II. substituted a medalet, struck in gold and also in silver, bearing a general resemblance to the angel. Similar medalets were given as touchpieces by James II., by Anne, and by the "Old Pretender" and his two sons. The piece figured is preserved by a New York family as commemorating the alleged cure of an ancestor by the royal touch in 1687.



Obverse. Reverse.
Gold Touchpiece, James II. (Size of the original.)

touchstone (tuch'stōn), *n.* [< *touch* + *stone*.] **1.** A very fine-grained dark-colored variety of schist or jasper, used for trying the quality of alloys of the precious metals. The alloy is rubbed on the stone, and the color of the streak is compared with that of various alloys of known composition prepared for that purpose and called *touch-needles*. It was formerly extensively used for ascertaining the fineness of gold, but the facility and rapidity with which exact assays are now made have rendered the touchstone a matter of much less importance. It was the "Lydian stone" of the ancients, under which name (Λυδία λίθος) it is mentioned and its use described by Bacchylides (about 450 B. C.), while Theophrastus calls it both the Lydian and the Heraclean stone (λίθος Ἡρακλεία). Βασανίτης, βασανίτης λίθος, and βάσανος were names given to it by various Greek authors. It was the *coticula* of Pliny, whose *basanites* was a dark-colored, very compact igneous rock, probably a variety of basalt. *basaltes* and *basanites* having at a very early period become inextricably confused with each other in meaning. By some these words are believed to have been originally different; by others it is thought that *basaltes* was a corruption of *basanites*.

All is not golde that hath a glistering hiew,
But what the *touchstone* tries & findeth true.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The present *Touchstone* is a black Jasper of a somewhat coarse grain, and the best pieces come from India.
King, Nat. Hist. of Gems and Decorative Stones, p. 153.

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried: as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty.

Al tongues bear with sum slippes that can not abyde the *tuich stone* of true orthographie.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Compare my worth with others' base desert,
Let virtue be the *touchstone* of my love.
Drayton, Idea, lx.

touchwood (tuch'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *touch* + *wood*[1]; cf. *touch-paper*. According to Skeat, an altered form, simulating *touch*, of *tache-wood*, < *tache*[2] + *wood*[1].] The soft white or yellowish substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi: so called from its property of burning for many hours, when once ignited, like tinder. When the mycelium is in great abundance, it is sometimes observed to be luminous. The name *touchwood* is also applied to the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*. See *spunk*, 1, *amadou*, *Polyporus*.

touchy (tuch'i), *a.* [A later form of *tachy*, *techy*, *tetchy*, simulating *touch* + *-y*[1]. See *techy*. In def. 2 directly < *touch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irritable; irascible; peevish; testy; tetchy.

Cal. If I durst fight, your tongue would lie at quiet.
Mel. Y'are *touchie* without all cause.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii.

Take heed, my wit of the world! this is no age for wasps; 'tis a dangerous *touchy* age, and will not endure the stinging. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, Int.

You tell me that you apprehend
My verse may *touchy* folks offend.
Gay, Fables, iv.

2. In *decorative art*, made up of small points, broken lines, or touches, and not drawn in a firm unbroken line, as the outline of any pattern. [Colloq.]

touffon†, *n.* See *typhoon*.

tough (tuf), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly spelled also ★*tuff*; < ME. *tough*, *towgh*, *tou*, *toz*, < AS. *tōh* = MD. *taey*, D. *taai* = MLG. *tā*, *taie*, *tege*, *teie*, LG. *taa*, *tæ̈*, *taag*, *tage* = OHG. *zāhi*, MHG. *zæhe*, G. *zähe*, *zäh*, G. dial. *zach*, tough. For the noun use, cf. equiv. *rough*[2], associated with *rough*[1], *a.*, but prob. a sophisticated form of *ruff* for *ruffian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the property of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to a bending force without breaking; also, hard to cut or sever, as with a cutting-instrument: as, *tough* meat.

Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are *tough* and not fragile. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Get me a cudgel, sirrah, and a *tough* one.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

And after this manner you may also keep gentles all winter, which is a good bait then, and much the better for being lively and *tuffe*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

A goose of most promising figure, but which, at table, proved so inveterately *tough* that the carving-knife would make no impression on its carcass.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 20.

2. Firm; strong; able to endure hardship, hard work, or ill usage; hardy; not easily broken or impaired.

The hauberkes of *towgh* mayle that the speres splyndred in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

He 's well enough; he has a travell'd body,
And, though he be old, he 's *tough* and will endure well.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 1.

3. Not easily separated; tenacious; stiff; ropy; viscous: as, a *tough* clay; *tough* phlegm.

A cart that is overladen, going up a hill, draweth the horses back, and in a *tough* mire maketh them stand still.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 211.

4. Not easily influenced; unyielding; stubborn; hardened; incorrigible.

Callous and *tough*,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.

I found Mr. Macready . . . a *tough*, sagacious, long-headed Scotchman. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

5. Hard to manage or accomplish; difficult; trying; requiring great or continued effort. [Colloq.]

She [the town of Breda] has yielded up the Ghost to Spinola's Hands, after a *tough* Siege of thirteen Months, and a Circumvallation of near upon twenty Miles Compass.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

"My Lord," said the King, "here's a rather *tough* job."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

6. Severe; violent: as, a *tough* rebuke or tirade; a *tough* storm. [Colloq.]—**Mild and tough**, a phrase applied in some localities to fine brick-clay which has been mellowed or ripened by exposure. When fresh the clay is said to be *short and rough*.—**To make it tough**†, to take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing; treat it as of great importance.—**Tough pitch.** See *poling*, 2, and *toughening*.

II. *n.* A rough; a bully; an incorrigibly vicious fellow; a bad character. [Colloq., U. S.]

And then the whole appearance of the young *tough* changed, and the terror and horror that had showed on his face turned to one of low sharpness and evil cunning.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 692.

toughbark (tuf'bärk), *n.* See *Pimelea*.

tough-cake (tuf'kāk), *n.* Refined copper, or copper brought to what is called by the English smelters *tough pitch*, cast into ingots or cakes. ★See *toughening* and *cake-copper*.

toughen (tuf'n), *v.* [< *tough* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To grow tough or tougher.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cold, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

II. *trans.* To make tough or tougher.—**Toughened glass.** See *glass*.

toughening (tuf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toughen*.] The final process in the metallurgic treatment of copper ores, by which the last traces of foreign metals are removed as far as possible, and the copper brought to what is called in England *tough pitch*. See *poling*, 2.

toughhead (tuf'hed), *n.* The hardhead, a duck. [Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.]

toughly (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

toughness (tuf'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuffness*; < *tough* + *-ness*.] The property or character of being tough, in any sense.

Stock fish is a dish,
If it be well drest, for the *tuffness'* sake,
We'll make the proud'st of 'em long and leap for 't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune (ed. 1679), v.

tought†, *a.* A Middle English form of *tight*[1], *taut*.

Toulouse goose. See *goose*.

tount†, *n.* An old spelling of *town*.

toup (töp), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay lugger, from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 10 to 12 feet wide and about as deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

toupee (tö-pē'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *toupe*, a tuft of hair: see *top*[1].] A curl or artificial lock of hair, especially on the top of the head or as a sort of crowning feature of a periwig; a periwig having such a top-knot; hence, an artificial patch of hair worn to cover a bald spot or other defect.

Remember how often you have been stripped, and kicked out of doors, your wages all taken up beforehand, and spent in translated red-heeled shoes, second-hand *toupees*, and repaired laced ruffles.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The coiffures were equally diversified, consisting of tye-tops, crape cushions, *toup'es*, sustained and enriched with brass and gilt clasps, feathers, and flowers.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

toupet (tö-pā'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, a tuft of hair: see *toupee*.] 1. Same as *toupee*.—2. The crested or tufted titmouse, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*: more fully called *toupet tit*. (See cut under *titmouse*.) The term is an old book-name, never in general use. *T. Pennant*.

tour[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

tour[2] (tör), *n.* [Formerly also *tower*, *tow'r*; < F. *tour*, a turn, journey, tour: see *turn*, *n.*] 1†. A turn; a revolution.

To solve the *tow'rs* by heavenly bodies made.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii.

2. A turn, course, or shift, as of duty or work: originally a military use.

Gonsalvo de Cordova retained all his usual equanimity, . . . took his turn in the humblest *tour* of duty with the meanest of them. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

The machine-tenders, of whom there are two to each Fourdrinier, work in *tours* or shifts twelve hours each.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 129.

3. A turn round some place; a going round from place to place; a continued ramble or excursion; a short journey; as, a wedding *tour*.

I must take a *tour* among the shops.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, ii. 1.

Those who would make a curious journey, . . . might make a *tour* which I believe has not been done by any travellers, and that is to go along the eastern coast to Tarento.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207, note.

In a subsequent *tour* of observation, I encountered another of these relics of a "foregone world" locked up in the heart of the city. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 291.

Bacon, however, made a *tour* through several provinces, and appears to have passed some time at Poitiers.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4†. A turn, drive, or carriage promenade in a park or other place of fashionable resort for driving.

The sweetness of the Park is at Eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their *Tour* there.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Basset Table, i. 1.

Lucinda tells Sir Toby Doubtful: "You'll at least keep Six Horses, Sir Toby, for I wou'd not make a *Tour* in High Park with less for the World; for me thinks a pair looks like a Hackney."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 173.

5†. A fashionable drive, or resort for driving, as that in Hyde Park, London.

Took up my wife and Deb., and to the Park, where, being in a hackney, and they undressed, was ashamed to go into the *tour*. *Pepys*, Diary, March 31, 1668.

6†. Turn; cast; drift. [Rare.]

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, waking or sleeping. *Bentley*, Free-thinking, § 18.

Knight's tour. See *knight*.—**The grand tour**, a journey through France and Switzerland to Italy, etc., formerly considered essential for British young men of good family, as the finishing part of their education.=**Syn. 3.** *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. See *journey*.

tour[2] (tör), *v.* [< *tour*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn.

Each hundred you take here is as good as two or three hundred in New found Land; so that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and *touring* is saued.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 188.

2. To make a tour; travel about.

He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena. *De Quincey*, Murder as One of the Fine Arts.

It is like saying that a New Zealander *touring* in the British Isles sees that we are an aboriginal population.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 517.

II. *trans.* To make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* an island. [Rare.]

Touraco (tö'ra-kō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801).] Same as *Turacus*.

touracou, tourakoo (tö'ra-kö), *n.* Same as ★*turakoo*.

tourbillion (tör-bil'yon), *n.* [< F. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), whirlwind: see *turbine*.] An ornamental firework which turns round when in the air so as to present the appearance of a scroll or a spiral column of fire.

tour de force (tör dė fōrs). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *force*, force, power.] A feat of strength, power, or skill.

The execution of the best artists is always a splendid *tour-de-force*, and much that in painting is supposed to be dependent on material is indeed only a lovely and quite inimitable legerdemain. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 13.

tour de maître (tör dė mā'tr). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *maître*, master.] In *surg.*, a method of introducing a catheter into the male bladder, formerly in vogue, but now generally abandoned as dangerous.

tourelle (tö-rel'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour*, tower: see *tower*[1], *turret*.] In *archæol.*, a turret.

tourette† (tö-ret'), *n.* Same as *toret*.

tourism (tör'izm), *n.* [< *tour*[2] + *-ism*.] Traveling for pleasure. [Rare.]

There never have been such things as tours in Crete, which are mere *tourism* and nothing else.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

★**tourist** (tör'ist), *n.* [< F. *touriste*; as *tour*[2] + *-ist*.] One who makes a tour; one who makes a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the sights, scenery, etc.

touristic (tö-ris'tik), *a.* [< *tourist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tourists. [Rare.]

Curiously enough, there is no such thing as a record of *touristic* journeying in Crete.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

★**tourmalin, tourmaline** (tör'ma-lin), *n.* [Also *turmalin*, *turmaline*; < F. *tourmaline* = Sp. *turmalina* = It. *turmalina*, *tormalina* (NL. *turmalina*, *turmalinus*); said to be < *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, often in the form of a three-, six-, or nine-sided prism terminated by three faces of an obtuse rhombohedron. It often exhibits hemimorphism, the opposite extremities of a prismatic crystal showing an unlike development of planes. Its fracture is uneven or conchoidal; its hardness is a little greater than that of quartz. In composition tourmalin consists principally of a borosilicate of aluminium and magnesium, but contains frequently iron, lithium, and other elements. Some varieties are transparent, some translucent, some opaque. Some are colorless, and others green, brown, red, blue, and black, the last being the most common. Not infrequently the color varies in different parts of the crystal: thus, there may be a green exterior part about a red nucleus, or a crystal may be red at one end and green at the other, etc. Achroite is a colorless variety from Elba; rubellite is a pink or red variety containing lithium; indicolite is a blue or bluish-black variety; aphrizite is a black variety from Norway. Common black tourmalin is often called *schorl*. The transparent red, green, blue, and yellow varieties are used in jewelry: here belong the Brazilian sapphire, the Brazilian emerald, etc. Tourmalin occurs most commonly in granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and elsewhere. Sections cut from prisms of tourmalin are much used in polarizing apparatus. (See *polariscope*.) It exhibits marked pyro-electric phenomena, which are connected with its hemimorphic crystalline structure. See *pyro-electricity*.—**Tourmalin plates.** Same as *tourmalin tongs*. See *polariscope*.—**Tourmalin tongs.** See *polariscope*.

tourmalin-granite (tör'ma-lin-gran"it), *n.* A variety of granite containing, in addition to the other usual ingredients, tourmalin, and more

generally black tourmalin or schorl. Such granites are very common in various tin-producing districts, and especially in Cornwall. See *schorl* and *schorlaceous*.

tournt, *v.* An obsolete form of *turn*.

tournt (törn), *n.* [An obsolete form of *turn*.] **1.** In *Eng. law*, the turn or circuit formerly made by a sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court-leet of the county. The tourn long ago fell into disuse.

Misbelief and apostasy were indeed subjects of inquest at the sheriff's *tourn*, and the punishment of "mescreauntz apertement atteyntz" was burning.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

★**2.** A spinning-wheel. *Halliwell.*

tournament (tör'- or tėr'na-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *turnament*; < ME. *turnement, tournement, tornement*, < OF. **tourneiement, tournoyement, tornoiement* (It. *torneamento*, ML. *torneamentum, tornamentum*), a tournament, < **tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney, v.*] **1.** A tourney. See *tourney* and *just*[2].

After mete was the quyntayne reysed, and ther at bourded the yonge bachelers; and after they be-gonne a *turnemente*, and departed hem in two partyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

In Tilts and *Turnaments* the Valiant strove
By glorious Deeds to purchase Emma's Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Tournaments and jousts differed from one another principally in the circumstance that in the first several combatants on each side were engaged at once, and in the second the contention was between two combatants only. The former consisted of the mutual charges of equal troops of cavalry, while the latter consisted of a duel on horseback.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 489.

2. In later times, a contest of skill in which men on horseback riding at full speed strove to carry off on their spears a certain number of rings hung just over their heads.—**3.** Encounter; shock of battle. [Rare.]

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguin'd field.
Milton, P. L., xi. 652.

4. Any contest of skill in which a number of persons take part: as, a chess *tournament*.

tournasin (tör'na-sin), *n.* In *pottery-manuf.*, a knife used for the removal of superfluous slip from baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing-pot. *E. H. Knight.*

tournay (tör'nā), *n.* [So called from *Tournai, Tournay*, a town in Belgium.] A printed worsted material for furniture-upholstery.

tourné (tör-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] In *her.*, same as *regardant*.

Tournefortia (tör-ne-fôr'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), named after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort* (1656–1708), a French botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Heliotropium* by its fruit, a small fleshy or rarely corky four-celled drupe containing either two or four nutlets. There are about 120 species, widely scattered through warm regions of the world. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes with sarmentose or twining stems, alternate entire leaves, and terminal cymes of very numerous small flowers. About 15 species occur in the West Indies, of which *T. laurifolia* is known as *black lancewood*, and *T. volubilis* as *basket-withe* or *white hoop-withe*. Three species with white flowers occur in Florida or Texas, those of Florida occurring also in the West Indies. *T. argentea* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *East Indian velvet-leaf*.

Tournefortian (tör-ne-fôr'ti-ąn), *a.* [< *Tournefort* + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), a French botanist, author of a system of botanical nomenclature and classification.

tournery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turnery*.

tournesol, *n.* Same as *turnsol*.

tournet†, *n.* An error for *tourette* (mod. *turret*). *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4164 (16th cent. editions).

tournette (tör-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel: see *turn*.] A revolving tablet, smaller than a potters' wheel, upon which a vase or other round object is placed in painting horizontal bands and the like.

tourney (tör'- or tėr'ni), *v. i.* [Formerly also *turney*; < ME. *tourneyen, turneyen, tournayen, tornaien*, < OF. *tourneier, torneier, tournoier, tournoyer*, just, tilt, tourney, turn or wheel about, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*. Hence *tourney, n., tournament.*] To join in a just or tilt, or mock fight of any sort.

Whan Segramor herde this he lepte vp, and seide that recreaunt and shamed be he that will not *turneyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 484.

An elfin borne of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

tourney (tör'- or tėr'ni), *n.* [Formerly also *turney*; < ME. *tourney, turney*, < OF. *tournei, tourney, tornei, tornoi*, < *tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney, v.*] A contest of armed men with swords, blunted weapons, maces of wood, and the like (but not including the tilt or just); more generally, the contest of a number of champions on each side, as distinguished from single combat; the whole series of military exercises or sports held at one place and time. Also *tournament*.



Armor and Adornments of a Knight equipped for the Tourney. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

And also *Tourneys* and exercyse of Armys fyrst founde [in Candia] on horsebake.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

In these jousts and *tourneys*, described with sufficient prolixity but in a truly heart-stirring tone by the chroniclers of the day, we may discern the last gleams of the light of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

tourney-helm (tör'ni-helm), *n.* A helmet used in the tourneys of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and peculiar in having the face-opening very large, and guarded only by light iron bars with wide spaces between them. In this respect it is the reverse of the tilting-helmet.

tourningt, **tourneyngt**, *a.* Middle English forms of *turning*.

tourniquet (tör'ni-ket), *n.* [Also *torniquet*; < F. *tourniquet*, a turnstile, sash-pulley, tourniquet in surgery, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] **1**†. A turnstile.

Seek some winding alley with a *tourniquet* at the end of it, where chariot never rolled.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 49.

2. An instrument for arresting the passage of blood through an artery by means of compression effected with a screw. It is used to control hemorrhage temporarily, as in surgical operations on a limb, or to check the force of the blood-current in cases of aneurismal or other vascular tumors.—**Hydraulic tourniquet.** Same as *Barker's mill* (which see, under *mill*[1]).

tournois (tör-nwo'), *a.* [F., of Tours, < *Tours*, a city of France. Cf. *turney*[2].] Of Tours: an epithet used only in *livre tournois*, an old French money of account, worth 20 sous, or about 9½*d.* sterling, or 19 United States cents—the value of the *livre parisis* being 25 sous.

tournure (tör-nūr'), *n.* [< F. *tournure*, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] **1.** Turn; contour; figure; shape.

A pretty little bonnet and head were popped out of the window of the carriage in distress; its *tournure*, and that of the shoulders that also appeared for a moment, was captivating. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

2. A pad or more elastic structure worn tied round the waist by women, in order to give the hips an agreeably rounded outline; hence, the whole back drapery of a gown; sometimes, incorrectly, a bustle.

touse (touz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toused*, ppr. *tousing*. [Formerly also *touze, towse*; < ME. **tousen, *tusen* (in comp. *totusen*) = OHG. **zūsen* (in comp. OHG. MHG. *er-zūsen*, also OHG. *zir-zusōn* = ME. *totusen*), MHG. **zusen*, G. *zausen*, pull (cf. MHG. *zūsach*, bushes, briers). Connection with the equiv. *tease, tose*, is doubtful. Hence *tousle*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tear or pull apart; rend.

We'll *touse* you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

2. To tease; comb.

Welcome, Welchman! Here, nurse, open him and have him to the fire, for God's sake; they have *touzed* him, and washed him thoroughly, and that be good. *Peele*, Edw. I.

3. To harass; worry; plague.

As a Beare whom angry curres have *touzd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 33.

4. To pull about; handle roughly or carelessly; hence, to rumple; dishevel; tousle.

Like swine, *touse* pearl without respect.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

I would be *tousing*
Their fair madonas.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

Belinda. Am I not horribly *touz'd*?
Araminta. Your Head 's a little out of order.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To bustle; exert one's self vigorously; struggle.

In feats of arms and life's dread desperation
I *touse* to gain me fame and reputation.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

Sundry times she hath risen out of her bed, unlocked all the doors, gone from chamber to chamber, *toused* among her linen, . . . and when he hath waked and missed her . . . he hath found her fast asleep.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

touse (touz), *n.* [< *touse*, *v.*] A pull; a haul; a seizure; a disturbance. [Prov. Eng.]

touser (tou'zėr), *n.* [Also *towser* (in *Towser*, a common name for a dog), *towzer*; < *touse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which touses. [Prov. Eng.]

tousle (tou'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tousled*, ppr. *tousling*. [Also *touzle*, dial. *toozle* (also *tussle*, q. v.); = LG. *tuseln* = G. *zauseln*, pull, touse; freq. of *touse*.] **1.** To pull about roughly; plague or tease good-naturedly by pulling about: as, to *tousle* the girls. [Scotch.]—**2.** To put into disorder, as by pulling about roughly; dishevel; rumple: as, to *tousle* one's hair. [Colloq.]

Come, Jane, give me my wig; you slut, how you have *tousled* the curls! *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

A very heavy mat of sandy hair, in a decidedly *tousled* condition. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, ix.

tous-les-mois (tö-lā-mwo'), *n.* [F.: *tous*, pl. of *tout* (< L. *totus*), all; *les*, pl. of *le*, the; *mois*, pl. of *mois* (< L. *mensis*), month.] A farinaceous food obtained from the tubers of *Canna edulis*. See *achira*.

tousy (tou'zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*[1].] Rough; shaggy; unkempt; tousled; disheveled: as, a *tousy* head; a *tousy* dog. [Colloq.]

A *towzie* tyke, black, grim, and large.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

tout[1] (tout), *v. i.* [A dial. form, in particular uses, of *toot*[1].] **1.** To look about; spy; specifically, in modern racing slang, to spy out the movements of race-horses at training.—**2.** To look about for customers; solicit custom, employment, or the like.

"It suits my purpose to become the principal medical man in this neighborhood ——" "And I am to *tout* for introductions for you?" *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

3. To follow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tout[1] (tout), *n.* [< *tout*[1], *v.*] **1.** Same as *touter*.

I did not gain the hotel without some encounters with beggars, *touts*, guides, and proprietors of carriages and asses, who sought to engage me immediately . . . to go to Ischia. *W. H. Russell*, Memories of Ischia.

2. In *horse-racing*, a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.

A species of racing *tout* enters the cottage of a female trainer. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 187.

3. In the game of solo, a play when one person takes or proposes to take all the tricks. Also *touter*.

tout[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *toute*; cf. *tout*[1], *toot*[1], *v.*, in sense 'project.'] The buttocks; the backside; the fundament. *Chaucer.*

tout[3] (tout), *v. i.* [Appar. a particular Sc. use of *tout*[1], *toot*[1], in lit. sense 'project': see *toot*[1].] To pout; be seized with a sudden fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]

tout[3] (tout), *n.* [< *tout*[3], *v.*] **1.** A pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]—**2.** A fit or slight attack of illness. [Scotch.]

tout ensemble (töt oṅ-soṅ'bl). [F.: *tout*, < L. *totus*, all; *ensemble*, the whole: see *ensemble, n.*] See *ensemble*.

touter (tou'tėr), *n.* [< *tout*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who goes about soliciting custom, as for an inn, a public conveyance, or a shop.

If you have not been at Tunbridge, you may nevertheless have heard that here are a parcel of fellows, mean traders, whom they call *touters*, and their business touting —riding out miles to meet coaches and company coming hither, to beg their custom while here.
S. Richardson, Correspondence, III. 316.

toutht, *v.* An old spelling of *tooth*. *Gosson*, School of Abuse, p. 9.

toutie (tou'ti), *a.* [< *tout*[3] + *-ie*.] Liable to take touts; haughty; **irascible**; **bad-tempered**. [Scotch.]

touzet, *v.* See *touse*.

touzle†, *v. t.* See *tousle.*

tow[1] (tō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *togh;* < ME. *towen, tozen,* < AS. as if **togian* (= OFries. *toga* = MD. *toghen* = MLG. *togen* = OHG. *zogōn,* MHG. *zogen* = Icel. *toga*), draw, pull, tow, a secondary form of *teón* (pret. *teáh,* pp. *togen*), E. obs. *tee,* draw: see *tee*[1]. Cf. *tow*[2], *tug, tuck*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To pull; draw; haul; especially, to drag through the water by means of a rope or chain: as, to *tow* a small boat astern; to *tow* a vessel into harbor. The towing of boats on canals is generally performed by horses or mules; on other waters, by steamboats specially constructed for the purpose, and known as *towboats* or *tugboats,* or simply as *tugs.*

Thanks, Kingly Captain; daign vs then (we pray)
Som skilfull Pylot through this Fvriovs Bay;
Or, in this Chanell, sith we are to learn,
Vouchsafe to *togh* vs at your Royall Stern.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Whilst we *tow* up a tyde,
Which shall ronne sweating by your barges side.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

2. To dredge with a towing-net. See *towing*[1], *n.*, 2.

tow[1] (tō), *n.* [< *tow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of towing, or the state of being towed: generally with *in:* as, to take a disabled vessel *in tow.*

Nor like poor Psyche whom she drags *in tow.*
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. A vessel or number of vessels that are being towed.

tow[2] (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. **tow,* **toz,* < AS. **toh,* in *tohline,* a tow-line (= LG. *tau* = Icel. *tog, taug,* a rope), < *teón* (pp. *togen*), draw: see *tee*[1], and cf. *tie*[1], *n.*, and *tow*[1], *v.*] A rope. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The sails were o' the light green silk,
The *tows* o' taffety.
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 107).

If a word of your mouth could hang the haill Porteous mob at the tail of ae *tow.*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvii.

tow[3] (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. *tow, towe,* < AS. **tow* (in comp. *towlīc,* of spinning (*towlīc weorc,* spinning-work), *tow-hūs,* spinning-house), = MD. *touw,* tow (cf. *touwe,* the instrument of a weaver), = LG. *tou, touw,* implements, = Icel. *tō,* a tuft of wool for spinning, = Dan. *tave,* fiber, = Goth. *taui* (*tojis*), work, a thing made; from the root of *taw*[1], prepare, work: see *taw*[1], and cf. *tool*[1].] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

Their temper is just like a pickle *tow* brought near a candle. *W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In *heckling,* a quantity of hemp fibers sufficient for spinning a yarn 160 fathoms long. These fibers are passed twice through the heckle, and are then tied up into a bundle, which weighs about 3½ pounds.—**Ground tow,** in *rope-making,* the loose hemp from the sides of the hatchels and spinners.—**Scutching-tow.** See *scutch,* 2.—**Tap of tow.** See *tap*[4].

tow[4], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tough.*

towage (tō′āj), *n.* [= F. *touage;* as *tow*[1] + *-age.*] 1. The act of towing.—2. A charge for towing.—**Towage service,** in *law,* aid rendered in the propulsion of vessels, irrespective of any circumstance of peril; the employment of one vessel to expedite the voyage of another vessel when nothing more is required than the acceleration of her progress. When used in contradistinction to *salvage service,* it is confined to vessels not in distress.

towaille†, *n.* A Middle English form of *towel*[1].

toward (tō′ärd), *prep.* [< ME. *toward, to ward;* < *to, adv.,* + *-ward.* The AS. *tōweard* is always an adj.; but *tōweardes* appears as a prep.: see *towards.*] 1. In the direction of.

Toward the Northe is a fulle faire Chirche of Seynte Anne. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 88.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. Num. xxiv. 1.

2. To; on the way to; aiming or intending to reach, be, become, do, or the like: referring to destination, goal, end in view, aim, purpose, or design.

Bi that hit was heiz non me gon azeyn hem bringe
A ded monnes bodi vppon a bere *to-ward* buryinge.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Is she not *toward* marriage?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

3. With respect to; as regards; in relation to; concerning; respecting; regarding: expressing relation or reference.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother.
Deut. xxviii. 54.

Then their anger was abated *toward* him.
Judges viii. 3.

I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 99.

These and many other were his Councels *toward* a civil Warr. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, x.

Lincoln's attitude *toward* slavery was that of the humane and conscientious men throughout the North who were not Abolitionists. *G. S. Merriam,* S. Bowles, I. 237.

4. For; for the purpose of completing, promoting, fostering, defraying, relieving, or the like; as a help or contribution to.

Giue the pore of thy good;
Part thou therof *toward* their want,
Giue them reliefe and fo[o]d.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

Toward the education of your daughters
I here bestow a simple instrument.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 99.

5. Near; nearly; about; close upon: as, *toward* three o'clock.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you.
Swift. (*Imp. Dict.*)

[*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided, and the object inserted between.

No good woorke is ought worth *to* heauen*ward* without faith.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

And such trust have we through Christ *to* God-*ward.*
2 Cor. iii. 4.

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and *to* their spring*ward* go.
Fairfax.]

To be toward one†, to be on one's side or of his company.

Herod and they that *were toward* him.
Ep. Andrews, Sermons, V. vi.

To have toward one†. See *have.*—**To look toward.** See *look*[1].

toward (tō′ärd), *a.* [< ME. *toward,* < AS. *tōweard,* adj., future, to come, coming to or toward one, < *tō,* to, + *-weard,* becoming, E. *-ward.*] 1†. Coming; coming near; approaching; near; future; also, at hand; present.

Ffor ye haue a werke *towarde,* and that right grete, where-as ye shall haue grete peyne and traueyle, an I shall telle yow what. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

Envying my *toward* good. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. iv. 22.

Vouchsafe, my *toward* kinsman, gracious madam,
The favour of your hand. *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, ii.

Young Faith Snowe was *toward* to keep the old men's cups aflow. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xiv.

2. Yielding; pliant; hence, docile; ready to do or to learn; apt; not froward.

Goode sir, be *toward* this tyme,
And tarie noght my trace,
For I haue tythandis to telle. *York Plays,* p. 226.

'Tis a good hearing when children are *toward.*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 182.

3†. Promising; likely; forward.

Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 66.

He was reputed in Norfolk, where he practised physic, a proper *toward* man, and as skilful a physician, for his age, as ever came there. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters.

towardliness (tō′ärd-li-nes), *n.* The character of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh,* Hist. World.

towardly (tō′ärd-li), *a.* [< *toward, a.,* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

The *towardly* likelie-hood of this springall to do you honest seruice. *Florio,* It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [4].

I am like to have a *towardly* scholar of you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

2†. Forward; promising; precocious; early as regards season or state of advancement.

Easterly windes blasteth *towardly* blossoms.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 451.

He 's *towardly,* and will come on apace.
Dryden, Prol. to Wild Gallant.

towardness (tō′ärd-nes), *n.* [< *toward, a.,* + *-ness.*] The character of being toward; docility; towardliness.

There appeared in me som small shew of *towardnes* and diligence. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 134.

For the *towardnes* I see in thee, I must needs loue thee.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 241.

towards (tō′ärdz), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *towardes;* sometimes contracted *tow'rds;* < ME. *towardes,* < AS. *tōweardes,* toward, < *tō-weard* + adv. gen. *-es.*] I. *prep.* Same as *toward.*

II. *adv.* Toward the place in question; forward. [Rare.]

Tho, when as still he saw him *towards* pace,
He gan rencounter him in equall race.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 26.

This fire, like the eye of gordian snake
Bewitch'd me *towards.* *Keats,* Endymion, iii.

towards† (tō′ärdz), *a.* [Erroneously used for *toward, a.*] Same as *toward, a.*, 1.

There 's a great marriage
Towards for him. *Middleton,* Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

Here 's a fray *towards;* but I will hold my hands, let who will part them.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

towboat (tō′bōt), *n.* [< *tow*[1] + *boat.*] Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tugboat.

tow-cock (tō′kok), *n.* [Chin. *taw kok,* string of beans.] An Asiatic bean, *Vigna Sinensis.*

towel[1] (tou′el), *n.* [< ME. *towaile, towaille, tewelle, twaile, twaylle,* < OF. *touaille,* F. *touaille* = Pr. *toalha* = Sp. *toalla* = Pg. *toalha* = It. *tovaglia,* < ML. *toacula,* < OHG. *dwahilla, dwahila, dwehila,* MHG. *twehele, twehel, dwehele, dwele* (also *quehele,* G. dial. *quähle*), a towel, = D. *dwaal,* a towel, *dweil,* a clout, = AS. *thwehlæ* = Goth. **thwahljo,* a towel; from a noun shown in AS. *thweál,* washing, bath, = OHG. *dwahal,* bath, = Icel. *thvāl,* soap, = Goth. *thwahl,* washing, bath (cf. MHG. *twuhel,* tub), < AS. *thweán* = OS. *thwahan* = OHG. *dwahan,* MHG. *twahen, dwahen,* G. (dial.) *zwagen,* wash, bathe, = Icel. *thvā* = Dan. *toe* = Sw. *två,* wash, = Goth. *thwahan,* wash, bathe; cf. OPruss. *twaxtan,* a bathing-dress.] 1. A cloth used for wiping anything dry; especially, a cloth for drying the person after bathing or washing.

Phebus eek a fair *towaille* him broughte,
To dryve him with. *Chaucer,* Monk's Tale, l. 755.

Item, iiij. *tewelles* playn warke, eche cont' in lenthe ij. yerds, dim'. *Paston Letters,* I. 489.

With a cleane *Towel,* not with his shirt, for this would make them blockish and forgetfull.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

2. *Eccles.:* (*a*) The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass. (*b*) A linen altar-cloth.—**An oaken towel,** a cudgel. [Slang.]

I have here a good *oaken towel* at your service.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir W. Phillips, [Bath, May 17.

A lead towel, a bullet. [Slang.]

Make Nunky surrender his dibs,
Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels.*
J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xx.

Dish-towel, a towel for wiping dishes after they are washed.—**Glass-towel.** Same as *glass-cloth.*—**Turkish towel.** See *Turkish.*

towel[1] (tou′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toweled, towelled,* ppr. *toweling, towelling.* [< *towel*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To rub or wipe with a towel.

He now appeared in his doorway, *towelling* his hands.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxvi.

2. To cudgel; lam. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To use a towel; rub or wipe with a towel.

Letting his head drop into a festoon of towel, and *towelling* away at his two ears.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxvi.

towel[2]†, *n.* Same as *tewel.*

towel-gourd (tou′el-gōrd), *n.* See *sponge-gourd.*

towel-horse (tou′el-hôrs), *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

toweling, towelling (tou′el-ing), *n.* [< *towel*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Material used for towels, whether made in separate towels with borders, etc., or in continuous pieces, sold by the yard. Compare *huckaback, crash, diaper, glass-cloth.*—2. A piece of the stuff used for towels; a towel. [Rare.]

A clean ewer with a fair *towelling.*
Browning, Flight of the Duchess, xi.

3. A whipping; a thrashing. [Slang.]

I got a *towelling,* but it did not do me much good.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

Elephant toweling, a variety of huckaback much used as a foundation for crewel embroidery.—**Toweling embroidery,** decorative work done in heavy material, such as toweling, usually by a combination of drawn work and needlework, with the addition of fringes.—**Turkish toweling.** See *Turkish.*

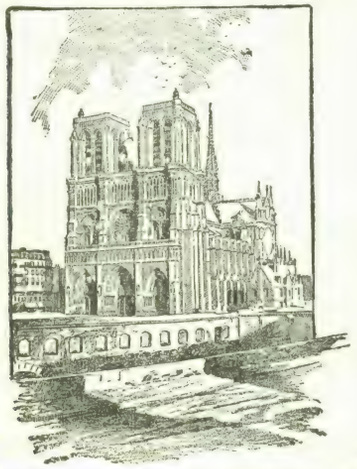
towel-rack (tou′el-rak), *n.* A frame or bar over which towels are hung; a towel-horse.

towel-roller (tou′el-rō″lėr), *n.* The revolving bar for a roller-towel.

towend†, *v. i.* [ME. *towenden;* < *to-*[2] + *wend.*] To turn aside.

tower[1] (tou′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tour, tur* (also *tor*), < ★AS. *tur* (*turr-*) (also *torr*) = MD. *toren, torre,* D. *toren* = OHG. *turra, turri,* MHG. *turn, turm,* G. *turm* (dial. *turn*) = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *taarn* (the final *m* and *n* are unexplained) = OF. *tur, tour* (whence in part the ME. word), F. *tour* = Pr. *tor* = Sp. It. *torre,* a tower, = Gael. *torr* = Ir. *tor* = W. *twr,* tower, < L. *turris* = Gr. *τύραις, τύρρις,* tower, height, bastion. Hence *turret.* Cf. *tor*[1].] 1. A building lofty in proportion to its lateral dimensions, of any form in plan, whether insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defense. Among towers are included the

minarets attached to Mohammedan mosques; the lofty bell-towers of Russia; the pillar or round towers of India, Ireland, and other places (see *round tower*); the square and octagonal towers at the west ends, crossings, etc., of



Towers Forming the Chief Element in a Church Design.—Western façade of Notre Dame, Paris, built in the 12th and the early part of the 13th century.

churches; the massive keeps and gate- and wall-towers of castles and mansions; the peels of Scottish fortresses; the pagodas of India and China; the pharos, the campanile, and a great variety of similar buildings. Compare *spire*[1] and *steeple*, and see cuts under *bridge-tower*, *campanile*, *castle*, *gabled*, *gate-tower*, *keep*, *lantern*, *pagoda*, *peel*, and *Rhenish*.

On the West syde is a fair *Tour* and an highe, for Belles, strongly made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 75.

In the early pointed architecture of England, western *towers* are less common and less imposing than those of early Gothic buildings in France. But the Norman feature of a vast *tower* at the crossing of nave and transept, seldom adopted by the French Gothic builders, was perpetuated in England.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

2. In early and medieval warfare, a tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.

3. A citadel; a fortress; a place of defense or protection.

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. Ps. lxi. 3.

4†. In *astrol.*, a mansion.

Now fleeth Venus into Cylenius *tour*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 113.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fortified tower with battlements and usually a gate with a portcullis.— **6.** A high commode or headdress worn by women in the reigns of William III. and Anne. It was built up of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace; the lace and ribbons were disposed in alternate tiers, or the latter were formed into high stiffened bows, draped or not, according to taste, with a lace scarf or veil that streamed down each side of the pinnacle. Compare *fontange* and *commode*.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *tow'rs*, and curls, and periwigs.
S. Butler, Hudibras to his Lady, l. 186.

7†. A wig or the natural hair built up very high.

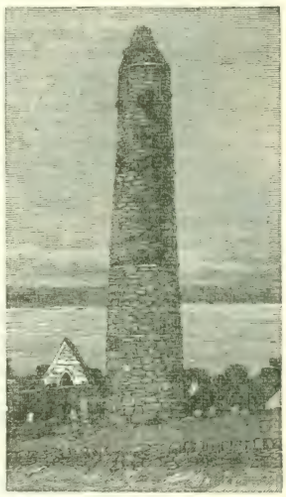
Her *Tour* wou'd keep
In Curl no longer.
Etherege, The Man of Mode, ii. 1.



Tower Head-dress, time of William III.

And Art gives Colour which with Nature vyes;
The well-wove *Tours* they wear their own are thought.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

Denitrating tower. Same as *denitrificator*.— **Gabled tower.** See *gabled*.— **Glover's tower.** Same as *denitrificator*.— **Martello tower,** a small circular fort with very thick walls, built chiefly on sea-coasts to prevent the landing of enemies. The name is variously said to be derived from the hammer (It. *martello*) used to strike the alarm-bell with which such towers built on the Italian coasts as a defense against pirates by Charles V. were furnished; from the name of a Corsican who invented the structure; and from Mortella in Corsica, where a tower of this kind strongly resisted an English naval force in 1794. The efficiency of this work induced the British authorities to build a large number of martello towers on their coasts, especially opposite France, in anticipation of Napoleon's threatened invasion. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casemate for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun. Similar towers afterward erected by Austria on the coast of the Adriatic and on the Danube are called *Maximilian towers* (*Larousse*).— **Mural tower.** See *mural*.— **Round tower,** a tall, slender tower tapering from the base upward, of circular section, and generally with a conical top. Round towers are often met with in Ireland, and occur, but much more rarely, in Scotland, rising from 30 to 130 feet in height, and having a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet. A variety of theories have been advanced in regard to the period of these towers and the purposes they were designed to serve, and antiquarian opinion has been greatly divided on these subjects; their construction has been assigned by some leading authorities to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth century, and they have been supposed to have served as strongholds into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and perhaps the inhabitants of the neighborhood, could retreat with their valuables.— **Tower bastion,** in *fort.*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.— **Tower of London** (often called simply *the Tower*), a tower or keep, now a large assemblage of buildings occupying an area of 12 or 13 acres, on an elevation just beyond the old walls of the city of London, southeastward, on the northern bank of the Thames. The tower proper, called the *White Tower*, is the keep of the castle built by William the Conqueror. The Tower was originally at once a fortress or citadel and a palace, where the kings of England sometimes resided; and it was afterward used as a state prison. To the northwest is Tower Hill, where stood the scaffold for the execution of traitors. The collection of buildings now included under the name of *the Tower* is used as an arsenal, a garrison, and a repository of various objects of public interest.— **Tower of silence.** See *silence*.— **Water-tower.** Same as *standpipe*, 7.



Round Tower at Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland.

tower[1] (tou'ėr), *v.* [< *tower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise or extend far upward like a tower; rise high or aloft.

An enormous tulip-tree, which *towered* like a giant above all the other trees of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

2. To soar aloft, as a bird; specifically—(*a*) to soar as a lark in the act of singing; (*b*) to rise straight up in the air, as a wounded bird (see *towering*, *n.*); (*c*) to mount up, as a hawk to be able to swoop down on the quarry.

No marvel, an it like your majesty,
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 10.

I have *tower'd*
For victory like a falcon in the clouds.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

II.† *trans.* To rise aloft into. [Rare.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and rising on stiff pennons, *tower*
The mid-aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

tower[2], *n.* An obs. or prov. form of *tour*[2].

tower-clock (tou'ėr-klok), *n.* A large form of clock, adapted for use on public buildings, church-towers, etc. The works are supported by a strong framework of metal, and the pendulum-rod is usually passed through an opening in the floor beneath the clock.

tower-cress (tou'ėr-kres), *n.* A European cruciferous plant, *Arabis Turrita*, a tall, stiff, erect biennial with pods 3 inches long, all curved downward, and turned to one side in a long raceme.

towered (tou'ėrd), *a.* [< *tower* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having or bearing towers; adorned or defended by towers. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 4.— **2.** In *her.*, having towers or turrets: noting a castle or a city wall used as a bearing. A *tower towered* is a bearing representing a fortified tower, generally round, with turrets rising from its top, the number of which is usually expressed in the blazon.

towerett, *n.* [< *tower* + *-et*; cf. *turret*.] A small tower. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, i.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tower*, *v.*] **1.** Very tall or lofty: as, *towering* heights.

Singly, methinks, yon *tow'ring* chief I meet,
And stretch the dreadful Hector at my feet.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 118.

2. Exceedingly or increasingly violent; rising to an extreme height or intense degree: as, a *towering* rage.

All else is *towering* phrensy and distraction.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *soarant*.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tower*, *v.*] The act of one who towers; specifically, the convulsive action of a bird which, when wounded in a certain way, flies straight up in the air as long as life lasts, and then drops dead; also, the flight thus made. See the quotation.

The "fixing of the wing" of a mortally wounded bird . . . is simply a muscular rigidity, due to nervous shock, and of a part with the convulsive muscular action which, under similar circumstances, results in the well-known *towering* of hard-hit birds. *Coues*, Science, X. 322.

towerlet (tou'ėr-let), *n.* [< *tower*[1] + *-let*.] A little tower. *J. Baillie*. [Rare.]

tower-mill (tou'ėr-mil), *n.* Same as *smock-mill*.

tower-mustard (tou'ėr-mus″tärd), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Arabis glabra*, found in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. It is an erect plant 2 feet high, with clasping leaves and long and very narrow erect pods. The name is applied also to the tower-cress.

tower-owl (tou'ėr-oul), *n.* The belfry-owl or church-owl: so called from its frequent or habitual nesting-place in populous districts. See cut under *barn-owl*.

A special variety of owl, the *tower-owl*, which preferably nests in bell-towers of churches. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 401.

tower-shell (tou'ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ*.

towerwort (tou'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The tower-mustard and some allied species of *Arabis*, formerly classed as *Turritis*.

towery (tou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *tower* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; towered. [Rare.]

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *towery* head, and lift thy eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. Lofty; elevated; towering.

I, who for very sport of heart would . . . pluck down
★ A vulture from his *towery* perching. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

towhead (tō'hed), *n.* [< *tow*[3] + *head*.] **1.** A flaxen-haired person.— **2.** One whose hair is tousled or rumpled up like a bunch of tow.— **3.** The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*; the mosshead. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *merganser*. [Southern U. S.]

tow-headed (tō'hed″ed), *a.* Having hair resembling tow.

towhee (tou'hē), *n.* [So called from its note.] The chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin of the United States, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, or any other species of the genus *Pipilo*: more fully called *towhee bunting*. Some of the western pipilos to which the name extends have, however, a cry more like the mewing of the catbird. See cut under *Pipilo*, and compare *tuwhit* and *tuwhoo*.— **Oregon towhee,** a black, white, and chestnut towhee bunting, *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, with spotted scapulars.

to-whilest, *conj.* [ME., < *to*-[1] + *while*.] While. *York Plays*, p. 3.

tow-hook (tō'hůk), *n.* A tool used by artillerymen in unpacking ammunition-chests.

towind†, *v. i.* [ME., < *to*-[2] + *wind*[1].] **1.** To whirl about; revolve.

In his honde
His myghty spere, as he was wont to fighte,
He shaketh so that almost it *to-wonde*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 102.

2. To go to pieces.

Al to peces he *towond*. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2568.

towing[1] (tō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or work of drawing anything in tow; also, a charge made or an expense incurred for towing a vessel to or from her wharf, etc.; towage.— **2.** A sort of dredging done with a towing-net dragged over the surface of the water for the purpose of procuring specimens of natural history; also, the net results of such dredging, or the specimens thus procured.

A collection received from him in June indicates that the many rare opportunities afforded him for obtaining specimens [in dredging] were not neglected, and the surface *towings* he obtained are very rich in interesting forms. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 135.

towing[2] (tō'ing), *n.* [< *tow*[3] + *-ing*[1].] In *curled-hair manuf.*, the operation of picking to pieces the ropes of hair after they have been steeped in water and then subjected to slow heat.

towing-bitts (tō'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Upright timbers projecting above the deck in the after part of a towboat, used for securing a tow-line.

towing-bridle (tō'ing-brī″dl), *n.* An iron rod or piece of stout chain secured at each end to a towboat's deck, and having a large hook in the middle fitted for making fast a tow-rope.

towing-hook (tō'ing-hůk), *n.* The hook on a towing-bridle.

towing-net (tō'ing-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net or dredge of various sizes, made of strong can-

vas, and used in the collection of specimens of natural history; a tow-net. See *towing*[1], 2.

towing-path (tō′ing-pȧth), *n.* A tow-path. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

towing-post (tō′ing-pōst), *n.* Same as *towing-timber*.

towing-rope (tō′ing-rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*, 1.

towing-timber (tō′ing-tim″bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong piece of timber fixed in a boat, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

tow-iron (tō′ī″ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron used in whaling; the harpoon attached to the tow-line.

tow-line (tō′līn), *n.* **1.** A hawser used for towing vessels. Also *towing-rope*.—**2.** In *whaling*, the long line which is attached to the toggle-iron or harpoon, and by means of which the whale is made fast to the boat, and may tow it.

★ Also *tow-rope*.

town (toun), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *town*, *toun*, *tun*, < AS. *tūn*, hedge, fence, inclosure, farm-house, = OS. *tūn* = D. *tuin*, hedge, garden, = MLG. *tūn* = OHG. MHG. *tūn*, G. *zaun*, an inclosure, hedge, = Icel. *tūn*, the inclosed infield, homestead, dwelling-house; cf. Old Celtic **dūn*, appearing as *-dūnum* in Latinized names of places, like *Augusto-dunum*, *Lug-dunum*, and in Olr. *dūn*, castle, city, W. *din*, a hill-fort, *dinas*, town. Hence *tine*[1], *v.*]

I. *n.* **1.** An inclosure; a collection of houses inclosed by a hedge, palisade, or wall for safety; a walled or fortified place.

> And the kynge Rion com with all his peple, and beseged *town* all a-boute. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

> When necessity, by reason of warres and troubles, caused whole thorpes to bee with such tunes [hedges] enuironed about, those enclosed places did thereby take the name of *tunes*, afterward pronounced *townes*. *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 295.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village; in a general sense, a city or borough: as, London *town;* within a mile of Edinburgh *town:* often opposed to *country*, in which use it is usually preceded by the definite article. It is frequently applied absolutely, and without the proper name of the place, to a metropolis or county town, or to the particular city in which or in the vicinity of which the speaker or writer is: as, to go to *town;* to be in *town*—London being in many cases implied by English writers.

> Byt not on thy brede and lay hit doun—
> That is no curteyse to vse in *town*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

> *Ten.* I know not when he will come to *town*.
> *Moll.* He's in *town;* this nyght he sups at the Lion in Shoreditch. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iii. 1.

> The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient descent, a Baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . When he is in *town*, he lives in Soho Square. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 2.

> As some fond virgin whom her mother's care
> Drags from *the town* to wholesome country air.
> *Pope*, To Miss Blount, ii.

> God made the country, and man made *the town*.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

3. A large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is usually incident, and which is not a city or bishop's see. [Eng.]—**4.** A tithing; a vill; a subdivision of a county, as a parish is a subdivision of a diocese. [Eng.]

> From the returns of the reign of Edward II. it is clear that the sheriff communicated the royal writ to the *towns* of his county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. The body of persons resident in a town or city; the townspeople: with *the*.

> *Mrs. Candour. The town* talks of nothing else.
> *Maria.* I am very sorry, ma'am, *the town* has so little to do. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

6. In legal usage in the United States: (*a*) In many of the States, one of the several subdivisions into which each county is divided, more accurately called, in the New England States and some others, *township*. (*b*) In most of the States, the corporation, or quasi corporation, composed of the inhabitants of one of such subdivisions, in some States designated by law as a *township* or *incorporated township* or *township organization*. (*c*) In a few of the States, a municipal corporation (not formed of one of the subdivisions of a county, but having its own boundaries like a city) with less elaborate organization and powers than a city. The word *town* is popularly used both in those senses, and also in the sense of 'a collection of dwellings,' which is characteristic of most towns. Thus, the name of a town, such as Farmington, serves to indicate, according to the context, either the geographical area, as in the phrase "the boundaries of the town" (indicated on maps by a light or dotted line), or the body politic, as in speaking of the town and county highways respectively, or the central settlement from which distances are usually measured, as on the sign-boards. When used in the general sense of a densely populated community, the boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by agglomerated houses.

7. A farm or farmstead; a farm-house with its connected buildings. [Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England.]—**Cautionary town.** See *cautionary*.—**County town.** See *county*[1].—**Free town.** See *free city*, under *city*.—**Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*[1].—**Man about town.** See *man*.—**Prairie-dog towns.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To come upon the town,** See *come*.—**To paint the town red.** See *paint*.—**Town and gown.** See *gown*.—**Town-bonding acts or laws.** See *bond*[1].—**Town's husband.** (*a*) One who holds the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. Compare *ship's husband*, under *husband*.

> The following advertisement appears in the Hull Advertiser, Aug. 8, 1795. "Guild-hall, Kingston upon Hull, August 7, 1795. Wanted by the Corporation of this Town, a proper person for the office of *Town's Husband*, or Common Officer. He must be well acquainted with Accompts, capable of drawing Plans and Estimates for Buildings, and accustomed to inspect the workmanship of Mechanics." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 496.

(*b*) An officer of a parish who collects moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=Syn. 2 and 3. *Hamlet*, *Village*, *Town*, *City*. A *hamlet* is a group of houses smaller than a *village*. The use of the other words in the United Kingdom is generally more precise than it is in the United States, but all are used more or less loosely. A *village* may have a church, but has generally no market; a *town* has both, and is frequently incorporated; a *city* is a corporate town, and is or has formerly been the see of a bishop, with a cathedral. In the United States a *village* is smaller than a *town*, and a *town* usually smaller than a *city;* there are incorporated *villages* as well as *cities*. Some places incorporated as *cities* are smaller than many that have only a *town* organization.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban: as, *town* life; *town* manners.—**Town cards,** a size of cards 2 by 3 inches. [Eng.]—**Town cause.** See *cause*.—**Town clerk.** See *clerk*.—**Town council,** the governing body in a municipality, elected by the ratepayers. [Great Britain.]—**Town crier,** a public crier; one who makes proclamation.

> I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 4.

Town gate, the highroad through a town or village. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]—**Town hall,** a large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the town's business is transacted, and which is frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town house.—**Town house.** (*a*) A building containing offices, halls, etc., for the transaction of municipal business, the holding of public meetings, etc.; a town hall. (*b*) The town prison; a bridewell. (*c*) A poorhouse. (*d*) A house or mansion in town, as distinguished from a country residence.—**Town rake,** a man living loosely about town; a roving, dissipated fellow.

> Lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine.
> *Swift*, Examiner, No. 29.

Town top, a large top, formerly common in English villages, for public sport, and whipped by several boys at the same time.

town-adjutant (toun′aj′ọ-tant), *n.* *Milit.*, an officer on the staff of a garrison who is charged with maintaining discipline, etc. He ranks as a lieutenant. [Eng.]

towname†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *to-name*.

town-box† (toun′boks), *n.* The money-chest or common fund of a town or municipal corporation.

> Upon the confiscation of them to their *Town-box* or Exchequer, they might well have allowed Mr. Calvin . . . a salary beyond an hundred pounds.
> *Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

town-councilor (toun′koun′sil-ọr), *n.* A member of a town council, specifically a member who is not the mayor or provost or who is not a magistrate. [Great Britain.]

town-cress (toun′kres), *n.* [< ME. **tounkers*, < AS. *tūn-cærse*, < *tūn*, inclosure (garden), + *cærse*, cress: see *town* and *cress*.] The garden peppergrass, *Lepidium sativum*.

towned (tound), *a.* Furnished with towns. [Rare.]

> The continent is . . . very well peopled and *towned*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 254.

tow-net (tō′net), *n.* A towing-net. *Nature*, XXXVII. 438.

townfolk (toun′fōk), *n.* [< ME. *tunfolk;* < *town* + *folk*.] People who live in towns.

town-husband (toun′huz″band), *n.* Same as *town's husband* (*b*) (which see, under *town*).

townish (tou′nish), *a.* [< *town* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in town.

> Presently ther had a thousand of contre,
> Without tho *townishe* peple, vnto se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

> Would needs go see her *townish* sisters house.
> *Wyatt*, Satires, Mean and Sure Estate, l. 4.

2. Characteristic of the town as distinguished from the country: as, *townish* manners.

townland (toun′land), *n.* In Ireland, a division of a parish; a township.

> The modern *townland* may be looked upon as the representative of all the parcels of land, of whatever denomination from the Baile Biatach down, which had separate designations.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. xcviii.

townless (toun′les), *a.* Lacking towns. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 46.

townlet (toun′let), *n.* [< *town* + *-let*.] A petty town. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxviii.

Townley marbles. A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture which forms a part of the gallery of antiquities belonging to the British Museum, and is named from Charles Townley, of Lancashire, England, who made the collection.

town-major (toun′mā′jọr), *n.* *Milit.*, the principal assistant of a governor or officer commanding a garrison. [Eng.]

town-meeting (toun′mē′ting), *n.* In New England, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois, a primary meeting of the voters of a town or township, legally summoned for the consideration of matters of local administration. The functions of the town-meeting are most extensive in New England.

> In a *town-meeting* the great secret of political science was uncovered, and the problem solved how to give every individual his fair weight in the government without any disorder from numbers.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

townselike†, *a.* [Appar. for **townslike*, or more prob. for **townlike*, equiv. to **townly*, < *town*[1] + *like*[2], *-ly*[1].] Bourgeois; plebeian.

> The riche merchaunt, the poore Squier, the wise plough man, and the good *townselike* craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can frīl and paint her selfe, but such as be skilfull very well to spinne.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 296.

townsfolk (tounz′fōk), *n. pl.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *folk*. Cf. *townfolk*.] People of a town or city; people who live in towns.

township (toun′ship), *n.* [< ME. **tounschipe*, < AS. *tūnscipe*, < *tūn*, inclosure, town, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*.] **1.** In Anglo-Saxon times, the area of land occupied by a community inhabiting a fenced homestead, a farm, or a village surrounded by an inclosure. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 8.—**2.** In *law:* (*a*) In England, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish; a division of a parish in which there is a separate constable, and for which there may be separate overseers of the poor. (*b*) In the United States, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which counties in many of the States are divided, the inhabitants of which are invested with political and administrative powers for regulating their own minor local affairs, such as repairing roads, maintaining schools, and providing for the poor; also, the inhabitants of such a district in their organized capacity. In the newer States, in which the divisions were laid off by government survey, a *township* contains thirty-six square miles. The subdivisions of California counties are called *judicial townships*. The townships of Wisconsin are more often called *towns;* those of Maine and New Hampshire are corporations. Compare *town*, 6.

3. In Australia, a village or small town.

townsman (tounz′man), *n.*; pl. *townsmen* (-men). [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *man*.] **1.** An inhabitant of a town.

> These rivers doe runne into the towne to the great commodity of the *townsmen*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

2. A fellow-inhabitant of a town; a fellow-citizen.

> The subject of debate, a *townsman* slain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 578.

3†. A town officer now called a *selectman*. [New Eng.]

townspeople (tounz′pē″pl), *n.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *people*.] The inhabitants, collectively, of a town or city; townsfolk, especially in distinction from country folk or the rural population.

town-talk (toun′tâk′), *n.* The common talk of a town; a subject of common conversation or gossip.

> In twelve hours it shall be *town-talk*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> News, politics, censure, family management, or *town-talk*, she always diverted to something else.
> *Swift*, Death of Stella.

town-wall (toun′wâl′), *n.* A wall inclosing a town.

townward, townwards (toun′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *town* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the town; in the direction of a town.

towny (tou′ni), *n.*; pl. *townies* (-niz). [< *town* + dim. *-y*[2].] A townsman; specifically, a citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated within its limits. [Slang.]

tow-path (tō′pȧth), *n.* The path on the bank of a canal or river along which draft-animals travel when towing boats.

tow-rope (tō′rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*.

towse†, *v.* See *touse*.

towser, towzer, *n.* See *touser*.

towsie, towzie (tou'zi or tö'zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*[1] = Sc. *-ie*.] See *tousy*.

tow-willy (tō'wil″i), *n.* [Imitative.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. See cut under *sanderling*. [Prov. Eng.]

towy (tō'i), *a.* [< *tow*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling tow.

towze†, *v.* See *touse*.

towzie, *a.* See *towsie*.

toxæmia, toxæmic. See *toxemia, toxemic*.

toxalbumin (tok-sal-bū'min), *n.* [< *tox(ic)* + *albumin*.] A poisonous albumin; toxin.

toxanemia, toxanæmia (tok-sa-nē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxanæmia*; < *tox(ic)* + *anæmia*.] Anemia caused by the action of poisons.

toxaspiral (tok'sạ-spī-rạl), *a.* [< *toxaspire* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a toxaspire, or having its characters: as, a *toxaspiral* microsclere.

toxaspire (tok'sạ-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil: see *spire*[2].] Of sponge-spicules, a microsclere or flesh-spicule representing one turn and part of another turn of a cylindrical spiral of a higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire. Viewed in one direction the toxaspire presents the conventional figure of a bow recurved at each end (whence the name). See *toxius*. *Sollas*.

A turn and a part of a turn of a spiral of somewhat higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire gives the *toxaspire*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

toxed† (tokst), *a.* [Short for *intoxicated*. Cf. *tossicated*.] Intoxicated.

His guts full stuft, and braines well *toxt* with wine. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 191).

toxemia, toxæmia (tok-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν* (see *toxic*), poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of a toxic substance or substances in the blood; blood-poisoning. Compare *septicemia*.

toxemic, toxæmic (tok-sē'mik), *a.* [< *toxemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of toxemia; affected with toxemia.

toxic (tok'sik), *a.* [= F. *toxique*, < L. *toxicum*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, sc. *φαρμακόν*, poison, orig. poison with which arrows were dipped, neut. of *τοξικός*, belonging to arrows or archery, < *τόξον*, a bow. Hence ult. *intoxicate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to toxicants; poisonous.—2. Toxicological: as, *toxic* symptoms.—**Toxic convulsion,** a convulsion caused by any toxic agent acting on the nervous system.—**Toxic dementia,** feeble mental action due to prolonged action of toxic agents, as lead, alcohol, or opium.—**Toxic epilepsy.** See *epilepsy*.

toxical (tok'si-kạl), *a.* [< *toxic* + *-al*.] Same as *toxic*.

toxically (tok'si-kạl-i), *adv.* By toxicants, or stimulating or narcotic poisons; with reference to toxicology. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 364.

toxicant (tok'si-kạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ant*. Cf. *intoxicant*.] **I.** *a.* Having toxic effect; capable of poisoning.

II. *n.* A poison.

toxicate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *toxicatus*, pp. of *toxicare*, poison, < *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*. Cf. *intoxicate*.] To poison; intoxicate.

Feuer shakes him, his eye's dull and dead,
And a strange megrim *toxicates* his head.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 518.

toxicate†, *a.* [ME. *toxicat*, < L. *toxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Poisoned; poisonous; toxic.

With *toxicat* uenym replete was certain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1429.

toxicemia, toxicæmia (tok-si-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxicæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *toxemia*.

toxicity (tok-sis'i-ti), *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ity*.] The state of being toxic. *Nature*, XLIII. 504.

Toxicodendron (tok″si-kō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., transferred from the *Toxicodendron* of Tournefort (1700), a genus, now ranked as a species, of sumac (*Rhus*), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δένδρον*, tree.] An untenable name for *Hyænanche*, a genus of trees, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. It is characterized by usually whorled entire leaves, and apetalous diœcious flowers, the numerous nearly sessile anthers large, erect, and densely crowded. The single species is a native of South Africa. It is a small tree with very numerous rigid branches and coriaceous leaves. They bear axillary flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate forming dense cymes. *Hyænanche Capensis*, the *Hyænanche globosa* of many authors, is the hyena-poison or wolveboon of the Cape of Good Hope, where its poisonous fruit is powdered and sprinkled upon raw meat for the purpose of killing noxious animals.

toxicoderma (tok″si-kō-dėr'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *toxicodermitis*.

toxicodermatitis (tok″si-kō-dėr-mạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *toxicodermitis*.

toxicodermitis (tok″si-kō-dėr-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-it-is*.] Inflammation of the skin due to an irritant poison.

toxicoid (tok'si-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling poison. *Dunglison*.

toxicological (tok″si-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< **toxicologic* (= F. *toxicologique*; as *toxicolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to toxicology.

toxicologically (tok″si-kō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a toxicological manner; as regards toxicology.

toxicologist (tok-si-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *toxicologiste*; as *toxicolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in the nature and action of poisons.

toxicology (tok-si-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *toxicologie*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, and of the effects of excessive doses of medicines.

toxicomania (tok″si-kō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid craving for poisonous substances.

Toxicophidia (tok″si-kō-fid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὀφίδιον*, serpent: see *Ophidia*.] Venomous serpents collectively; the *Nocua*: used in a quasi-classificatory sense, like *Thanatophidia*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 295.

Toxicophis (tok-sik'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of venomous American serpents; the moccasins: now usually merged in *Ancistrodon*. See cut under *moccasin*.

toxicosis (tok-si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison.] A morbid condition produced by the action of a poison; a chronic poisoning.

toxifer (tok'si-fėr), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Toxifera* or *Toxoglossa*. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

Toxifera (tok-sif'ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, bow, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Toxoglossa*.

toxin, toxine (tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A toxic albumin or ptomaine; a poison produced in animal tissues by the action of micro-organisms. See the supplement.

toxiphobia (tok-si-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid fear of being poisoned.

toxius (tok'si-us), *n.*; pl. *toxii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere curved in the middle, but with both ends straight.

Toxocampa (tok-sō-kam'pạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of a family *Toxocampidæ*. The body is slender, the head not fasciculate, and the legs are rather robust. The species are found in Europe, India, and South Africa. The larvæ live on leguminous plants.

Toxocampidæ (tok-sō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Toxocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, containing forms related to the *Ophiusidæ*, of moderate or rather large size, with ample posterior wings, and the abdomen of the female often elevated. About 25 species of 6 genera are represented in South America, Africa, the East Indies, and Europe.

Toxodon (tok'sō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the *Toxodonta*, based upon the remains of an animal about as large as a hippopotamus, discovered by Darwin, many examples of which have since been found in Pleistocene deposits of Argentina, as *T. platensis*.

toxodont (tok'sō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Toxodonta*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Toxodonta*.

Toxodonta, Toxodontia (tok-sō-don'tạ, -shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Toxodon(t-)*.] An order of fossil subungulate quadrupeds, or a suborder of *Taxeopoda*, named from the genus *Toxodon*. It covers some generalized South American forms exhibiting cross-relationships with perissodactyls, proboscideans, and rodents, and whose common characters are as yet indeterminate.

Toxodontidæ (tok-sō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of toxodonts, represented by the genus *Toxodon*. The cranial characters are in some respects those of the existing swine. The teeth are forty-four in number, all growing from persistent pulps, with large incisors, small lower canines, usually no upper canines, and strongly curved molars (whence the name). The femur has no third trochanter, and the fibula articulates with the calcaneum; the tarsal bones resemble those of proboscideans.

Toxoglossa (tok-sō-glos'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, bow, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] An order or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods. They have two (rarely four) rows of marginal teeth, which are generally perforated and penetrated by a secretion from a veneniferous gland, and there are rarely median teeth. The division includes the families *Conidæ*, *Cancellariidæ*, and *Terebridæ*, and related forms. Also *Toxiglossa*, *Toxifera*. See cuts under *Conus*, *Pleurotoma*, and *Terebra*.

toxoglossate (tok-sō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Toxoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the characters of the *Toxoglossa*.

II. *n.* A toxoglossate gastropod.



Toxoglossate. Radular Teeth of *Pleurotoma babylonica*, much enlarged.

toxon (tok'son), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] Same as *toxius*.

toxophilite (tok-sof'i-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite*[2] (cf. Gr. *φιλητής*, a lover).] **I.** *n.* A student or lover of archery; one who practises archery, or who studies the history and archæology of archery.

II. *a.* Same as *toxophilitic*.

What causes young people . . . to wear Lincoln Green *toxophilite* hats and feathers, but that they may bring down some "desirable" young man with those killing bows and arrows of theirs? *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

toxophilitic (tok-sof-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *toxophilite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to archery or to the study of archery.

Toxotes (tok'sō-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *τοξότης*, a bowman, an archer, < *τόξον*, a bow.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Toxotidæ*; the archer-fishes. See cut under *archer-fish*.

Toxotidæ (tok-sot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Toxotes*. The body is oblong; the dorsal outline ascends nearly straight from the prominent lower jaw to the dorsal fin; the ventral outline is convex; the mouth is oblique and deeply cleft; the dorsal fin, which begins at about the middle of the body, has five strong spines and a short rayed part; the anal is opposite but rather longer than the dorsal, and has three spines; the ventrals are abdominal in position, with one spine and five rays. Several species inhabit East Indian and neighboring seas, as *Toxotes jaculator*, the archer-fish (which see, with cut).

toy (toi), *n.* [< ME. *toye*, prob. < MD. *tuyg*, D. *tuig*, tools, utensils, apparatus, ornaments, stuff, trash (D. *speel-tuig*, playthings, toys), = LG. *tüg* = OHG. *gi-ziug*, MHG. *ziuc*, G. *zeug*, stuff, gear (cf. G. *spielzeug*, toys), = Icel. *tygi*, gear, = Sw. *tyg*, gear, stuff, trash, = Dan. *tøj*, stuff, things, gear (*lege-tøj*, plaything, toy). Perhaps connected with *tow*[1], *tug*.] 1. A knick-knack; an ornament; a gewgaw; a trinket; a bauble.

Any silk, any thread,
Any *toys* for your head?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 326.

One cannot but be amazed to see such a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*, in which there are few princes in Europe who equal them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

2. Something intended rather for amusement than for serious use; a means of diversion; hence, especially, an object contrived or used occasionally for the amusement of children or others; a plaything; also, something diminutive, like a plaything.

'Tis a pretty *toy* to be a poet.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 2.

O virtue, virtue! what art thou become,
That man should leave thee for that *toy*, a woman!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

All the world I saw or knew
Seemed a complex Chinese *toy*,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

Perched on the top of a hill was a conspicuous *toy* of a church. *W. Black*, House-boat, ii.

3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no importance or value.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemnly asked about a *toy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

A *toy*, a thing of no regard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 145.

4. Play; amorous sport; caress.

So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1034.

5†. A curious conceit or fable; a story; a tale.

Here by the way I will tell you a merry *toy*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I never may believe
These antique fables, nor these fairy *toys*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 3.

6†. A fantastic notion; a whim; a caprice.

Cast not thyne eyes to ne yet fro,
As thou werte full of *toyes*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Ta. Has he never been courtier, my lord?
Mo. Never, my lady.
Be. And why did the *toy* take him in th' head now?
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

7. Same as *toy-mutch*. [Now Scotch.]

On my head no *toy*
But was her pattern.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

8. In *music*, in old English writers, a dance-tune or other light, trifling piece.—**9.** A toy dog.

In the *Toys* equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good Black-and-tan called Little Jem.
The Field (London), Jan. 28, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Philosophical toy, any device or contrivance, of no practical use, which serves to illustrate some fact or principle in natural science in an attractive or entertaining as well as instructive manner, as a contrivance for producing the effects of so-called natural magic. The bottle-imp is a good example. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *phenakistoscope*.—**Steel toys.** See *steel*.—**To take toy**†, to become restive; start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,
Took toy at this, and fell to what disorder
His power coul l give his will, bounds, comes on end.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

Toy dog, any dog bred to an unusually small or pygmy size and kept as a pet or plaything; a toy. Spaniels and terriers are so bred in some strains, and there are various mongrel toys.—**Toy pigeon,** a pigeon which is bred for feather and color only and not for peculiarities of form; "a bird whose properties interpose *no natural difficulty* in obtaining the desired combination."—**Toy spaniel.** See *spaniel*, 1.—**Toy terrier,** a terrier which is bred to small or pygmy size and kept as a plaything. Such terriers are usually of the black-and-tan variety, and some of them are among the smallest dogs known.

toy (toi), *v.* [< *toy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trifle; amuse one's self; play.

Some plaid with strawes; some ydly satt at ease;
But other some could not abide to *toy*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 35.

Pale dreamers, whose fantastic lay
Toys with smooth trifles like a child at play.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. To dally amorously.

Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
And sweetly kiss and *toy*.
Gilderoy (Child's Ballads, VI. 199).

A roi fainéant who chewed bang, and *toyed* with dancing girls. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To tick and toy†. See *tick*[1].

II.† *trans.* To treat in playful fashion; play with.

They must have oyle, candles, wine and water, flowre, and such other things trifled and *toyed* withal.
Dering, Expos. on Heb. iii.

toy-block (toi'blok), *n.* One of a set of small blocks, usually of wood or papier-mâché, variously shaped, and plain, lettered, or pictured, forming a plaything for children.

toy-box (toi'boks), *n.* A box for holding toys; a box of toys. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

to-year (tŏ-yēr'), *adv.* [< ME. *toyere; orig.* two words: see *to*[1] and *year*. Cf. *to-day*.] In this year; during the year: often pronounced *t' year*. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Yive hem joye that hit here
Of alle that they dreme *to-yere*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 84.

toyer (toi'ėr), *n.* [< *toy* + *-er*[1].] One who toys; one who is full of idle tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer.
W. Harrison, Passion of Sappho (Nichols's Collection), IV. 183.

toyful (toi'fûl), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ful*.] Full of idle sport; playful.

It quickened next a *toyful* ape, and so
Gamesome it was, that it might freely go
From tent to tent, and with the children play.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, st. 46.

toyingly (toi'ing-li), *adv.* Triflingly; wantonly. *Bailey*, 1731.

toyish (toi'ish), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ish*[1].] **1.**† Fit only for a plaything; trifling; fantastic; whimsical.

Capricciare, to growe or be humorous, *toish*, or fantastical. *Florio*, 1598.

Adieu, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease.
Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

The contention is trifling and *toyish*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 320.

2. Toy-like; small: as, a *toyish* church.

toyishly (toi'ish-li), *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

toyishness† (toi'ish-nes), *n.* Inclination to toy or trifle.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

toyl†, **toyle**†, *v.* and *n.* Old spellings of *toil*.

toyman (toi'man), *n.*; pl. *toymen* (-men). One who makes or sells toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost *toyman* of his time?
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 113.

toy-mutch (toi'much), *n.* A close linen or woolen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn chiefly by old women. Also *toy*. [Scotch.]

Toynbee's experiment. The exhaustion of air from the middle ear by swallowing when both the mouth and nostrils are closed.

toyo (toi'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant plant of British Guiana, an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems of which are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. *Treas. of Bot.*

toyon (tŏ-yōn'), *n.* The same as *tollon*, which see.

toyous† (toi'us), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ous*.] Trifling.

Against the hare in all
Prove *toyous*.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

toy-shop (toi'shop), *n.* **1.**† A shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold.

All the place about me was covered with packs of ribbon, brocades, embroidery, and ten thousand other materials, sufficient to have furnished a whole street of *toy-shops*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 499.

We stopped again at Wirman's, the well-known *toyshop* in St. James's Place. . . . He sent for me to come out of the coach, and help him to choose a pair of silver buckles.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1778.

2. A shop where toys or playthings are sold.

toysome (toi'sum), *a.* [< *toy* + *-some*.] Playful; playfully affectionate; amorous.

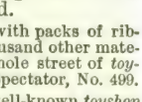
Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond!), and I could hardly forbear him.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

toywort (toi'wėrt), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Bursa Bursa-pastoris*. [Prov. Eng.]

toze, tozer, etc. See *tose*, etc.

T-panel (tē'pan″el), *n.* See *panel*.

T-plate (tē'plāt), *n.* **1.** An iron plate in cross-section like the letter T. Also called *T-iron*.—**2.** In vehicles and other structures, a wrought-iron stay or strengthening piece for reinforcing woodwork where one piece is joined to another by a mortise and tenon. It is shaped like the letter T, and has one or more screw- or bolt-holes on each arm.


T-plate, 2.

tr. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *transitive*; (*b*) of *translation, translated, translator*; (*c*) of *transpose*; (*d*) of *transfer*; (*e*) of *trill*.

Tr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *terbium*.

tra-. See *trans-*.

traast, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*[1].

trabal (trab'al), *a.* [< L. *trabalis*, belonging to beams, < *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] Of or pertaining to a trabs; specifically, of or pertaining to the trabs cerebri, or corpus callosum; callosal. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 517.

trabea (trā'bē-ą), *n.*; pl. *trabeæ* (-ē). [L.] A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, etc., in ancient Rome. It was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes. See *toga*.

Plucking purples in Goito's moss,
Like edges of a *trabea* (not to cross
Your consul-humor), or dry aloe-shafts,
For fasces, at Ferrara. *Browning*, Sordello, v.

trabeate (trā'bē-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *trabs*, a beam, a timber, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *trabeated*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 6.

trabeated (trā'bē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeate* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, furnished with an entablature; of or pertaining to a construction of beams, or lintel-construction.

trabeation (trā-bē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *trabeate* + *-ion*.] In *arch.*, an entablature; a combination of beams in a structure; lintel-construction in principle or execution.

trabecula (trā-bek'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *trabeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] **1.** In *bot.*, one of the projections from the cell-wall which extend like a cross-beam or cross-bar nearly or quite across the cell-cavity of the ducts of certain plants, or the plate of cells across the cavity of the sporangium of a moss.—**2.** *pl.* In *anat.*, the fibrous cords, layers, or processes of connective tissue which ramify in the substance of various soft organs, as the spleen, kidney, or testicle, conferring upon them greater strength, stability, or consistency.—**3.** In *embryol.*, one of a pair of longitudinal cartilaginous bars, at the base of the skull, in advance of the end of the notochord and of the parachordal cartilage, inclosing the pituitary space which afterward becomes the sella turcica; in the human embryo, one of the lateral trabeculæ of Rathke. They are constant in embryos of a large series of vertebrates, and persistent in adults of some. More fully called *trabeculæ cranii*. See cuts under *chondrocranium* and *Crotalus*.

4. One of the calcareous plates or pieces which connect the dorsal and ventral walls of the corona in echinoderms.—**5.** One of the fleshy columns, or columnæ carneæ, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chordæ tendineæ are attached: more fully called *trabecula carnea*.—**6.** In *entom.*, one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, just in front of the antennæ, of some mallophagous insects, or bird-lice, as those of the genus *Docophorus*. They have been supposed to represent the rudiments of a second pair of antennæ. Also *trabeculus*.—**Rathke's trabeculæ.** See def. 3.—**Trabecula carnea.** See def. 5.—**Trabecula cerebri,** the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri.—**Trabecula cinerea,** the middle, soft, or gray commissure of the cerebrum.—**Trabeculæ cranii.** See def. 3.—**Trabeculæ of the spleen,** connective-tissue laminæ passing inward from the tunica propria, traversing in all directions the splenic pulp, and supporting it.—**Trabecula tenuis,** a name provisionally applied to a slender and apparently fibrous filament which, in the heart of the cat, spans the right ventricle near its apex, with its septal end springing from an independent little elevation, and its lateral end attached to the base of a columna carnea. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 330.

trabecular (trą-bek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *trabecule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a trabecula; forming or formed by trabeculæ; trabeculate.

trabecularism (trą-bek'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *trabecular* + *-ism*.] In *anat.*, a coarse reticulation, or cross-barred condition, of any tissue.

trabeculate (trą-bek'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *trabecula* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Having a trabecula or trabeculæ.—**2.** In *civil engin.*, having a structure of cross-bars or struts strengthening a shell or tube by connecting opposite sides of its interior; also, noting such a structure.

trabeculated (trą-bek'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trabeculate*.

trabecule (trab'e-kūl), *n.* [< L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trabecula*.] Same as *trabecula*.

trabeculus (trą-bek'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. ***trabeculi*** (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] In *entom.*, same as *trabecula*.

trabs cerebri (trabz ser'ē-brī). [NL.: L. *trabs*, a beam; *cerebri*, gen. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The corpus callosum. Also *trabecula cerebri*.

trace[1] (trās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [<ME. *tracen*, <OF. *tracer, trasser*, delineate, score, trace, also follow, pursue, F. *tracer*, trace, = Sp. *trazar* = Pg. *traçar*, plan, sketch, = It. *tracciare*, trace, devise, < ML. **tractiare*, delineate, score, trace, freq. of L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw; delineate; mark out, as on a map, chart, or plan; map out; design; sketch.

The Sea-works and Booms were *traced* out by Marquis Spinola. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

We firmly believe that no British government has ever deviated from that line of internal policy which he [Lord Holland] has *traced*, without detriment to the public.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. To write, especially by a careful or laborious formation of the letters; form in writing.

Every letter I *trace* tells me with what rapidity Life follows my pen. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

The signature of another plainly appeared to have been *traced* by a hand shaking with emotion.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Specifically—**3.** To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet, through which they appear.

There is an inscription round the inside of the [bronze] vase, which was *traced* of, as it is engraved on it, and shews exactly the circumference of the vase.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207.

4. To cover with traced lines, as with writing or tracery. [Rare.]

The deep-set windows, stain'd and *traced*,
Would seem slow-flaming crimson fires
From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

And he holds a palm-leaf scroll in his hands,
Traced with the Prophet's wise commands.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

5. To follow the track, trail, or path of; pursue: a general term, the verbs *track* and *trail* being more specific, as in hunting.

The Monster, swifte as word that from her went,
Went forth in haste, and did her footing *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 23.

6. To follow the course of by observation of the remains or vestiges; ascertain the position, course, contour, etc., of by noting and following the traces that exist.

You may *trace* out the Aqueduct all along by the remaining fragments of it.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

On the seventeenth we took another view of the vale of Jehosaphat. And on the twentieth *traced* the old walls to the north, and reviewed the places that way.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

The sepulchres of Rome have as yet been far too carelessly examined to enable us to *trace* all the steps by which the transformation took place.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 345.

7. To observe traces or vestiges of; discover visible evidences or proofs of.

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii.

In his frank eyes she did not fail to *trace*
A trouble like unto a growing hate,
That, yet unknown to him, her love did wait.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

8. To follow step by step: as, to *trace* the development of a plot: often with *up*, *back*, *out*.

He *traced up* his descent on both sides for several generations. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

There is no prosperity, trade, art, city, or great material wealth of any kind, but if you *trace* it home you will find it rooted in a thought of some individual man.
Emerson, Success.

9. To make one's way through or along; traverse; thread; perambulate.

To *trace* the brakes and bushes all about,
The stag, the fox, or badger to betray.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

We do *trace* this alley up and down.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 16.

Trauersing and *tracing* the seas, by reason of sundry and manifolde contrary windes, vntill the 14 day of July.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 235.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move; go; march; make one's way; travel.

Our present worldes lyves space
Nis but a maner deth, what weye we *trace*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 54.

Not wont on foot with heavy armes to *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 29.

He would now be up every morning by break of day, *tracing* and walking to and fro in the valley.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2†. To step; pace; dance.

For Coridon could daunce, and trimly *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 42.

★**trace**[1] (trās), *n.* [< ME. *trace*, *traas*, < OF. *trace*, F. *trace* = Pr. *trassa*, *tras* = Sp. *traza* = Pg. *traço* = It. *traccia*, an outline, track, trace; from the verb.] **1.** The track left by a person or an animal walking or running over the ground or other surface, as snow or the like; footprints; the track, trail, or rut left by something which is drawn along, as a cart; the marks which indicate the course pursued by any moving thing.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

Hans Van Ripper now began to feel some uneasiness about the fate of poor Ichabod and his saddle. An inquiry was set on foot, and after diligent investigation they came upon his *traces*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 452.

2†. Hence, a track or path; a way.

As traytoures on-trewe the sall teche them a *trace*.
York Plays, p. 125.

Let reason thee rule, and not will thee leade
To folowe thy fansie, A wronge *trace* to treade.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 346.

Alexis, let us rest here, if the place
Be private, and out of the common *trace*
Of every shepherd.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

3. A token, indication, or sign of something that has passed over or away; a mark, impression, or visible evidence of something that has occurred or existed; a vestige.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood but in the sylvan chase.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 371.

Such dreams of baseless good
Oft come and go, in crowds or solitude,
And leave no *trace*. *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

On the worn features of the weariest face
Some youthful memory leaves its hidden *trace*.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Player.

4. A small quantity; an insignificant proportion: as, tetradymite or telluride of bismuth usually contains *traces* of selenium.

At one time our thoughts are distorted by the passion running through them; and at another time it is difficult to detect in them a *trace* of liking or disliking.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 434.

5†. Train; procession.

After hem comen of women swich a *traas*
That, sin that God Adam had mad of erthe,
The thridde part of mankynd or the ferthe,
Ne wende I nat by possibilitee,
Had ever in this wyde worlde ybe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 285.

6†. A step or series of steps; a measure in dancing.

To his lady he come ful curteisly
whanne he thoght tyme to dance with hir a *trace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

7. In *fort.*, the ground-plan of a work.—**8.** In *geom.*, the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection.—**9.** The record made by a self-registering instrument.—**Foliar trace**, in *vegetable anat.*, a fascicle of fibrovascular bundles, arising in the fibrovascular syster of a stem, and sooner or later passing out into a leaf.—**Primitive trace**, in *embryol.*, same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).=**Syn. 1, 3, and 4.** *Trace*, *Vestige*. *Trace* is much broader than *vestige*. A *vestige* is something of the nature of signs or remains, very small in amount, showing that a thing has been in a certain place: as, not a *vestige* of the banquet remained. *Trace* may have this sense of a last faint mark or sign of previous existence or action; or it may stand for a very small amount of any sort: as, a *trace* of earthy matter in water; or it may stand for the sign, clue, or track by which pursuit may be made: as, to get upon the *trace* of game or of a fugitive.

trace[2] (trās), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trays*; < ME. *trayce*, *trayse*, prop. **trays*, < OF. *trays*, *trais*, traces of a carriage, F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*, *traict*, a cord, chain, or strap by which a carriage is drawn: see *trait*. The word is thus ult. pl. of *trait*; cf. *truce*, also orig. pl.; and for the form, cf. also *dice*.] One of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, wagon, or other vehicle is drawn by a harnessed horse or other draft-animal. See cut under *harness*.

Than thinketh he, "Thogh I praunce al byforn,
First in the *trayse*, ful fat and newe shorne,
Yet am I but an hors, and horses law
I mote endure, and with my feeres drawe."
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 222.

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractised in the *trace*.
Pope, Odyssey.

In the traces, of persons, in harness; at regular and steady employment, especially such as one has become well versed in.—**Ladies' traces**, a form (probably a preferable one) of *lady's-tresses*.—**To kick over the traces.** See *kick*.

trace[2] (trās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [< *trace*[2], *n.*] To hitch up; put in the traces.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse] 's a wordy [worthy] beast
As e'er in tug or tow was *trac'd*. *Burns*, The Inventory.

trace[3] (trās), *v. t.* *Naut.*, a form of *trice*[1].

traceability (trā-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *traceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being traceable; traceableness.

traceable (trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *trace*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being traced.

A boundless continent, having no outline *traceable* by man. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Scarcely *traceable* tracts, paths, rude roads, finished roads, successively arise.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

traceableness (trā'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being traceable; traceability. *Imp. Dict.*

traceably (trā'sa-bli), *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 768.

trace-buckle (trās'buk'l), *n.* A long heavy buckle by which a harness-trace is attached to a tug. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *harness*.

trace-chain (trās'chān), *n.* A chain used as a harness-trace.

trace-fastener (trās'fâs'nėr), *n.* A hook or catch to attach the hind end of a trace to a swingletree. *E. H. Knight*.

trace-hook (trās'hůk), *n.* A hook on the end of a swingletree for engaging a harness-trace. *E. H. Knight*.

trace-horse (trās'hôrs), *n.* One of the two outside horses where three or four are driven abreast.

traceless (trās'les), *a.* [< *trace*[1] + *-less*.] That may not be traced; showing no mark or trace.

On *traceless* copper sees imperial heads.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

tracelessly (trās'les-li), *adv.* Without leaving a trace.

trace-loop (trās'löp), *n.* A square loop of metal serving to attach a harness-trace to the trace-post or the end of a swingletree. *E. H. Knight*.

trace-mate (trās'māt), *n.* Same as *trace-horse*.

They termed the two next the pole yoke-steeds, and those on the right and left outside *trace-mates* [in ancient chariots]. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

★**tracer** (trā'sėr), *n.* [< *trace*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which traces, in any sense.

Pliny, the onely man among the Latines who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of Nature's footsteps. *Hakewill*, Apology, III. i. 5.

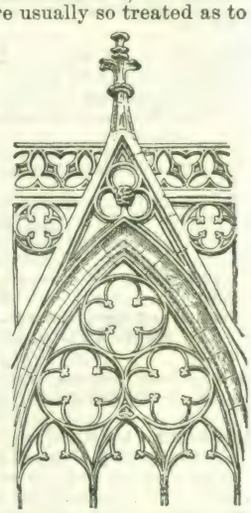
(*a*) A small slender steel instrument, having a handle in the middle and its ends pointed more or less, and one of them usually also curved and edged, used in dissection as a compromise between scalpel and probe for tracing out the course of nerves, vessels, etc. It is usually held like a pen, and may be pushed into or drawn through tissue, as desired. Also called *seeker*. (*b*) One whose duty it is to trace or search out missing articles, as railway-cars, milk-cans, or letters.

Nearly all the great roads employ a corps of what are known as "lost car searchers" or *tracers*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 217.

(*c*) An inquiry sent out from a post-office, express-office, railway-station, or other establishment after some missing letter, package, car, etc. (*d*) One who copies or makes tracings of drawings, etc. (*e*) An instrument, like a stylus, for tracing drawings, etc., on superimposed paper. (*f*) A simple kind of pantograph. (*g*) A form of outline- or copying-machine. It consists essentially of a long bar balanced by means of a universal joint near one end. The longer arm is directed toward the drawing, design, or other work to be copied on a reduced scale, and the shorter arm carries a pencil. On moving the point of the long arm over the work, the pencil on the short arm reproduces a reduced copy of the work on paper held before it. By reversing the relative positions of the pointer and pencil, an enlarged copy may be made. Also called *tracing-machine*. (*h*) A tool, sometimes a small smooth-edged wheel set in a handle, by means of which a continuous line is impressed, as in ornamental metal-work.

traceried (trā'sėr-id), *a.* [< *tracery* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with tracery of any kind. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 427.

★**tracery** (trā'sėr-i), *n.* [< *trace*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** In *arch.*, permanent openwork built in a window, or an opening of similar character, in the form of mullions, which are usually so treated as to be ornamental, and, especially in mediæval architecture, form in the head of the window arches and foliated curves, and later flowing lines, intersecting and enriched in various ways. The origin of tracery is due to the increase in the size of windows, which about the middle of the twelfth century became too large to be glazed safely without division by means of supports or mullions. At first the simple supports needed were provided, but the new feature began almost at once to be treated as an ornament, and was developed as such with the style, so that the tracery forms one of the surest criterions for determining the age and the place in art of a medieval building. Pure, delicate, and simple in outline until toward the close of the thirteenth century, tracery becomes less graceful and more elaborate in the fourteenth, and in the fifteenth flames out into the tongues and waves and spirals of the Flamboyant in France, and in England takes on the formal and mechanical repetitions of the Perpendicular style. With the Renaissance its forms are simplified to plain curves and rectangles. The most admirable medieval tracery is the French; the Italians excelled in pierced tracery or plate-tracery. The subdivisions of groined vaul'ts, or any ornamental designs of the same nature for doors, paneling, ceilings, etc., are often termed *tracery*. See also cuts under *lancet-window*, *geometric*, *decorated*, *plate-tracery*, *rose-window*, *flamboyant*, *perpendicular*, *mullion*, *fan-tracery*, and *foliation*.



Tracery: type of complete development, at the close of the 13th century.—Window-head of the Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France.

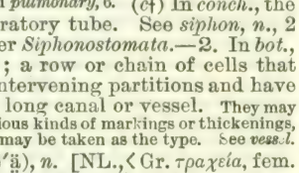
2. In *decorative art*, scrollwork or foliated ornament having no strong resemblance to nature: a term used loosely, and applied to work of many materials.—**3.** In *lace-making*, a pattern or added decoration, in general produced by raised ridges or bars: it is peculiar to pillow-lace or bobbin-lace.—**4.** Any sculpture or ornamentation suggesting architectural tracery: as, the delicate *tracery* of an insect's wings. See *sculpture*, 4.—**Bar-tracery**, tracery formed of comparatively slender and long bars of stone, as distinguished from *pierced tracery* (see *plate-tracery*), and from tracery entirely built up of courses of small blocks.

There is a fine one [wheel window], of *bar tracery*, in the south transept of York.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

★**trachea**[1] (trā-kē'ä, commonly trā'kē-ä), *n.*; pl. *tracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < LL. **trachēa*, *trachīa*, < Gr. τραχεῖα, the windpipe; prop. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία (L. *arteria aspera*), lit. 'rough artery,' so called with ref. to the rings of gristle; fem. of τραχύς, rough, rugged, harsh.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) The principal air-passage of the body; the windpipe, beginning at the larynx and ending at the bronchial tubes. It is a musculomembranous

tube, stiffened and held open by a series of many cartilaginous or osseous rings, the first of which is usually specialized (see *cricoid*), and the last one or more of which are variously modified to provide for the forking of the single tracheal tube into a pair of right and left bronchial tubes (see *pessulus*). Through the larynx the trachea communicates with the mouth and nose and so with the exterior, and through the bronchial tubes with the lungs; and air passes through it at each inspiration and expiration. The trachea exists in all vertebrates which breathe air with lungs, and is subject to comparatively little variation in character. In man the trachea is a cylindrical membranocartilaginous tube about as thick as one's finger, and 4½ inches long, extending from the sixth cervical to the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it branches into the bronchi, lying along the front of the spinal column, the esophagus interposing between it and the vertebræ. The thyroid body is saddled upon it. Its structure includes many cartilaginous rings, some white fibrous tissue, yellow elastic tissue, muscular fibers, mucous membrane, and glands, besides nerves and blood-vessels. The tracheal rings (see *ring*[1]) are from sixteen to twenty in number, incomplete in a part of their circumference, being about one third filled in by fibrous tissue. The highly modified first ring, or cricoid, is usually excluded from this association and described as a part of the larynx. Tracheal mucous glands are found in abundance as small flattened oval bodies, with excretory ducts which pierce the fibrous, muscular, and mucous coats to open on the surface of the mucous membrane. The arteries of the trachea are derived from the inferior thyroid; the tracheal veins empty in the thyroid vein; the nerves are from the pneumogastric and recurrent and the sympathetic. The trachea in other mammals resembles that of man. In birds the trachea presents several peculiarities; especially in long-necked birds this organ does not always follow the S-shaped curve of the cervical vertebræ, and requires special contrivance for shortening and lengthening when the neck is bent and straightened. The whole structure is highly elastic, and the rings are peculiarly beveled on opposite sides alternately, so that each one may slip half over another to right and left. In some long-necked birds, as cranes and swans, the windpipe makes large folds or coils in the interior of the breast-bone or under the skin of the breast. The rings are prone to ossify in birds, and some of them are often greatly enlarged in caliber and soldered together into a large gristly or bony capsule, the *tracheal tympanum*, also called *labyrinth*. Besides its intrinsic muscles, the trachea is provided with others which pass to the furculum or sternum, or both. The lower end of the trachea is peculiarly modified in nearly all birds to form the lower larynx, or syrinx. See *syrinx*, 4 (with cut), also cuts under *larynx*, *lung*, and *pessulus*. (*b*) In *Arthropoda*, as insects, one of the tubes which traverse the body and generally open by stigmata upon the exterior, thus bringing air to the blood and tissues generally, and constituting special respiratory organs. Other forms of respiratory organs in arthropods are branchiæ, tracheobranchiæ, and pulmonary sacs. See *branchiæ*, 2, *tracheobranchia*, and *pulmonary*, 6. (*c*†) In *conch.*, the siphon, or respiratory tube. See *siphon*, *n.*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *Siphonostomata*.—2. In *bot.*, a duct or vessel; a row or chain of cells that have lost their intervening partitions and have become a single long canal or vessel. They may be covered with various kinds of markings or thickenings, of which the spiral may be taken as the type. See *vessel*.

Trachea[2] (trā-kē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραχεία, fem. of τραχύς, rough: see *trachea*[1].] A notable genus of noctuid moths, containing one species, *T. piniperda*, known to English collectors as the *pine-beauty*. It is a common pest to pine and fir forests in Scotland and through northern and central Europe. The larva is slender, naked, and green, with three white lines on the back and a yellow or red line on the sides, and feeds on the older pine-needles. It passes the winter as pupa on or under the ground. This genus was named by Hübner in 1816. *T. piniperda* is now placed in *Pinolis*.



Trachea (Pinolis) piniperda.

tracheal (trā′kē-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *trachealis*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the trachea or windpipe: as, *tracheal* rings or cartilages; *tracheal* vessels; *tracheal* respiration.—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to tracheæ.—**Tracheal arteries**, branches of the inferior thyroid ramifying upon the trachea.—**Tracheal gill**. See *gill*[1].—**Tracheal glands**. See *gland*.—**Tracheal opercula**. See *operculum* (*b*) (9).—**Tracheal râles**, bubbling sounds caused by the presence of liquid in the trachea, such as may be heard just before death, from the inability of the patient to expectorate; the death-rattle.—**Tracheal rings**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*), and *ring*[1].—**Tracheal tube**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*).—**Tracheal tympanum**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*), and *tympanum*.

trachealis (trā-kē-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *tracheales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tracheal*.] An intrinsic muscle of the windpipe. In man the name is applied to the set of circular or transverse muscular fibers.

trachean (trā′kē-ạn), *a.* [< *trachea*[1] + *-an*.] Having tracheæ or trachea-like organs: as, a *trachean* arachnid; characterized by breathing through tracheæ: as, *trachean* respiration; having the form or functions of tracheæ: as, *trachean* branchiæ. Also *tracheate* and *tracheary*.

Trachearia (trā-kē-ā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trachearius*: see *tracheary*.] The tracheate arachnidans, an order of *Arachnida* comprising those which breathe by tracheæ alone. It comprises the mites or acarids, the harvestmen or opilionines, the solpugids, and the false scorpions. See *Pulmotrachearia*. Also *Trachearieæ* and *Tracheata*.

trachearian (trā-kē-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachearia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trachearia*; tracheate; trachean; tracheary.

II. *n.* A tracheate arachnidan; a tracheary.

tracheary (trā′kē-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **trachearius*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheæ; breathing by means of tracheæ, not by pulmonary sacs, as an arachnidan.—**Tracheary tissue**, in *bot.*, tissue composed of both tracheæ and tracheïds. Also called *trachenchyma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachearia*.

Tracheata (trā-kē-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tracheatus*, tracheate: see *tracheate*.] Same as *Trachearia*.

tracheate (trā′kē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **tracheatus*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] I. *a.* Having a trachea or tracheæ; pertaining to the *Tracheata* or *Trachearia*; tracheary.

II. *n.* Any tracheate arthropod; a tracheary.

tracheated (trā′kē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *tracheate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tracheate*. [Rare.]

> The terrestrial *tracheated* air-breathing Scorpionidæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 654.

tracheïd (trā-kē′id), *n.* [< *trachea* + *-id*[2].] In *bot.*, a single elongated taper-pointed and more or less lignified cell, usually having upon its surface peculiar markings known as discoid markings or bordered pits, and especially characteristic of the wood of gymnosperms. In a longitudinal radial section of pine wood, for example, the surface of the cells or tracheïds presents a dotted appearance, due to the presence of one or more longitudinal series of bordered pits. These bordered pits have the appearance of concentric circles, and are really thin places in the wall of the cell; and in transverse section it may be seen that they are pits with an arched dome, and that the thin spot is common to two contiguous cells.

tracheïdal (trā-kē′i-dạl), *a.* [< *tracheïd* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to tracheïds, or having their nature.

tracheitis (trā-kē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *trachitis*.

trachelalis (trak-ē-lā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelales* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + L. term. *-alis* (see *-al*).] A muscle of the back of the neck, commonly called *trachelomastoideus*. *Coues*, 1887.

trachelate (trak′ē-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **trachelatus*, < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, throat.] In *entom.*, having the form of a neck: said of the prosternum when it is produced anteriorly in a slender neck, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

Trachelia[1] (trā-kē′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, throat.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, including such genera as *Meloë*, *Lytta*, and *Rhipiphorus*: distinguished from *Atrachelia*. Also *Trachelida*, *Trachelides*.

trachelia[2] (trā-kē′li-ạ), *n.* Plural of *trachelium*.

tracheliate (trā-kē′li-āt), *a.* [< *Trachelia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*: as, a *tracheliate* beetle.

Trachelida (trā-kel′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Trachelia* + *-ida*.] Same as *Trachelia*.

trachelidan (trā-kel′i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *entom.*, having the head narrowed behind into a neck; of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*.

II. *n.* A trachelidan beetle.

Tracheliidæ (trak-ē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelius* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous infusorians, whose type-genus is *Trachelius*. These animalcules are free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly elastic, and ciliate throughout. The oral cilia are slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface, and the oral aperture is situated at the base of a more attenuate and often trunk-like anterior prolongation (whence the name). Genera besides *Trachelius* are *Amphileptus* and *Loxophyllum*.

trachelipod (trā-kel′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelipoda*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachelipoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachelipoda*.

Trachelipoda (trak-ē-lip′ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Lamarck's classification, the third order of mollusks, containing those univalves whose foot is attached to the neck (whence the name), and whose shell is spiral. They were contrasted with his gastropods (see *Gasteropoda* (*b*)). The trachelipods were primarily divided into two series or sections, phytophagous and zoöphagous, with many families in each. [Not in use.]

trachelipodan (trak-ē-lip′ọ-dạn), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-an*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelipodous (trak-ē-lip′ọ-dus), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelium (trā-kē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *trachelia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, the neck, throat, the middle part of a column.] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a column (which see, under *neck*). See cut under *hypotrachelium*.—2. [*cap.*] [Tournefort, 1700; earlier used by Lobel, 1576.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the type genus *Campanula* by densely corymbose flowers with narrowly tubular corollas slightly three-cleft at the apex. The 2 species are both natives of the Mediterranean region. They are perennial herbs or undershrubs, with tall stems bearing panicled corymbs of very numerous blue flowers, or in one species producing numerous short stems with the flower-clusters somewhat umbellate. *T. cæruleum* is cultivated for its flowers, under the name of *throatwort*.

Trachelius (trā-kē′li-us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803; Ehrenberg), < Gr. τράχηλος, neck.] The typical genus of *Tracheliidæ*, having highly vacuolar or reticulate protoplasm. *T. ovum*, which inhabits bogs, is the only well-established species.

trachelo-acromial (trā-kē′lō-a-krō″mi-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + ἀκρώμιον, ἀκρωμία, the point of the shoulder-blade: see *acromial*.] I. *a.* Connecting the shoulder-blade with cervical vertebræ, as a muscle; common to the neck and to the acromion.

II. *n.* The trachelo-acromial muscle.

trachelo-acromialis (trā-kē′lō-a-krō-mi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-acromial*.] The trachelo-acromial muscle. Also called *levator claviculæ* (which see, under *levator*).

Trachelobranchia (trā-kē-lō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + βράγχια, gills.] A section of docoglossate gastropods having a cervical gill, consisting only of the *Tecturidæ* (or *Acmæidæ*).

trachelobranchiate (trā-kē-lō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the neck, as certain mollusks; cervicobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Trachelobranchia*.

Trachelocerca (trā-kē-lō-sėr′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + κέρκος, tail.] The typical genus of *Trachelocercidæ*, with a conspicuous apical annular groove, terminal mouth, and elastic extensile neck. *T. olor* is the swan-animalcule, so called from the long swan-like neck, and is found in ponds. It was formerly considered a vibrio and called *Vibrio proteus*, *V. olor*, or *V cygnus*. It is one of the infusorians longest known, having been described as a "proteus" by Baker in 1752. The aspect of the animalcule as it swims, alternately contracting and extending the long neck, and swaying it from side to side in search of food, is not unlike that of the bird named, and has also been likened to the supposed action of a plesiosaur.

Trachelocercidæ (trā-kē-lō-sėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelocerca* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Trachelocerca*. They are free-swimming animalcules, flask-shaped or elongate, with neck-like prolongation and annular apical groove, a soft flexible cuticular surface, specialized oral cilia, and mouth terminal or nearly so.

tracheloclavicular (trā-kē″lō-kla-vik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining or common to the neck and to the collar-bone, as a muscle between them.

tracheloclavicularis (trā-kē″lō-kla-vik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *tracheloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *tracheloclavicular*.] A small anomalous muscle of man, which sometimes extends from a low cervical vertebra, as the sixth, to some part of the clavicle.

trachelomastoid (trā-kē-lō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + E. *mastoid*.] I. *a.* Connecting the neck with the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as a muscle of the back of the neck.

II. *n.* The trachelomastoideus or trachelalis.

trachelomastoideus (trā-kē″lō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *trachelomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *trachelomastoid*.] The trachelomastoid muscle of the nape of the neck. It lies on the inner side of the transversalis colli, between this and the complexus, arises by several tendons from the transverse processes of cervical and some upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid beneath the insertions of the splenius and the sternomastoid.

trachelo-occipital (trā-kē″lō-ok-sip′i-tạl), *a.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital*.] Pertaining or common to the nape of the neck and to the hindhead: specifying a muscle of this region, now commonly called *complexus*.

trachelo-occipitalis (trā-kē″lō-ok-sip-i-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-occipitales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-occipital*.] The trachelo-occipital muscle, or complexus. See *complexus*[2].

trachelorraphy (trak-ē-lor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *ῥαφή*, sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for restoring a fissured cervix uteri.

tracheloscapular (trā-kē-lō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + LL. *scapula*, shoulder: see *scapular*.] Coming from or common to the side of the neck and the scapular region, or shoulder: specifying certain veins which contribute to form the external jugular.

Trachelospermum (trā-kē-lō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Lemaire, 1851), so named when supposed to produce seeds with a distinct neck or beak; < Gr. *τράχηλος*, a neck, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*. It is characterized by seeds without a beak and by loosely corymbose cymes of regular flowers having a glandular or scaly calyx, and a salver-shaped corolla with oblong lobes and a constricted throat. There are 6 Asiatic species, and a seventh in the southern United States. They are shrubby climbers, with opposite leaves and white flowers. *T. difforme*, a native of river-banks from Delaware to Florida, Texas, and Mexico, is a climber reaching about 10 feet high, and bearing numerous creamy flowers in spring and summer. *T. divaricatum* is the Shanghai jasmine of greenhouses, formerly cultivated under the names *Parechites* and *Rhynchospermum*.

trachenchyma (trā-keng′ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *ἔγχυμα*, that which is poured in (cf. *parenchyma*): see *enchymatous*.] In *bot.*, same as *tracheary tissue*. See *tracheary*.

tracheobranchia (trā-kē-ō-brang′ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *tracheobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A breathing-organ of certain aquatic insect-larvæ, combining the character of a gill with that of an ordinary trachea.

> The so-called *Tracheo-branchiæ* . . . are in no sense branchiæ, but simply take the place of stigmata.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 221.

tracheobronchial (trā-kē-ō-brong′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial*.] Pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi: same as *bronchotracheal*.

tracheocele (trā-kē′ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *κήλη*, tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

tracheophone (trā-kē′ō-fōn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tracheophones*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tracheophones*.

II. *n.* A bird of the group *Tracheophones*.

Tracheophones (trā-kē-ō-fō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *ornith.*, in Johannes Müller's classification (1847), one of three tribes of an order *Insessores*, containing certain South American families, distinguished by the construction of the syrinx both from the *Polymyodi* and from the *Picarii* of the same author. These birds are a part of the formicarioid *Passeres* of Wallace; and the name (also and preferably in the form *Tracheophonæ*) has of late more definitely attached to certain South American mesomyodian *Passeres*, represented by the very large families *Formicariidæ* and *Dendrocolaptidæ* and their immediate allies.

tracheophonine (trā-kē-ō-fō′nin), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *tracheophone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 689, note.

tracheophonous (trā-kē′ō-fō-nus), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ous*.] Same as *tracheophone*.

tracheoscopic (trā-kē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopist (trā-kē′ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopy (trā-kē′ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The inspection of the trachea, as with a laryngoscope.

tracheostenosis (trā-kē″ō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *στένωσις*, narrowing: see *stenosis*.] Stenosis of the trachea.

tracheotome (trā-kē′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.

tracheotomist (trā-kē-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who performs tracheotomy.

tracheotomize (trā-kē-ot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tracheotomized*, ppr. *tracheotomizing*. [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ize*.] To perform tracheotomy upon. Also spelled *tracheotomise*. *Science*, V. 173.

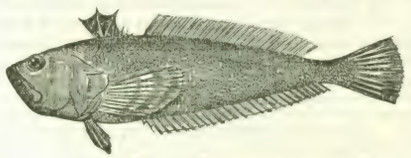
tracheotomy (trā-kē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe.—**Tracheotomy-tube**, the tube used after tracheotomy for insertion into the opening made in the trachea, to facilitate breathing. Compare *intubation*.

Trachinidæ (trą-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the genus *Trachinus* is the type; the weevers. They are related to the cottoids or mailcheeks, and also to the star-gazers, and are noted for the pungency of their opercular and dorsal spines, which, though not connected with special poison-glands, may inflict serious wounds. There are two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and is composed of about six strong pungent spines; the second dorsal and the anal are both long; and the ventrals are in advance of the pectorals, and have a spine and five rays; the body is highest at the nape; the head is compressed, cuboid, with lateral and protrusive eyes, and very oblique cleft of the mouth; and the preorbitals as well as the preoperculars are armed with spines. The family was formerly taken in a more comprehensive sense, then including the members of several other families, as *Uranoscopidæ*, *Sillaginidæ*, *Notothenüidæ*, etc. As now limited it has but few species, mostly confined to the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, though one occurs along the coast of Chili. The two British species are justly dreaded, and have many local names alluding to their means of defense, as *adder-fish*, *sea-adder*, *sting-fish*, *sting-bull*, *stangster*, etc. None are found on North American shores. See cut under *Trachinus*.

trachinoid (trak′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the weevers; having the characters of the *Trachinidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Trachinidæ*.

II. *n.* A trachinoid fish.

Trachinus (trą-kī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, rugged.] The typical genus of *Trachinidæ*. *T. draco* is the dragon-



Lesser Weever (*Trachinus vipera*).

weever; the lesser weever is *T. vipera*. The former is about 12 inches long, the latter 6.

trachitis (trą-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., more prop. *tracheitis*, < *trachea*, the windpipe, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.—**Pseudomembranous trachitis**. See *pseudomembranous*.

trachle, trauchle (träch′l, trâch′l), *v. t.* [By some regarded as a perverted form of *draggle*; cf. Gael. *trachladh*, fatigue.] 1. To draggle or bedraggle.—2. To overburden or fatigue; exhaust or wear out with prolonged exertion. [Scotch in both uses.]

trachle, trauchle (träch′l, trâch′l), *n.* [See *trachle*, *v.*] A prolonged wearing or exhausting effort, as in walking a long distance or over heavy roads; a heavy pull. [Scotch.]

trachly (träch′li), *a.* [< *trachle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled; slovenly; dirty. [Scotch.]

trachoma (trą-kō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχωμα*, roughness, < *τραχίς*, rough, + *-oma*.] In *surg.*, a contagious granular inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, often accompanied with haziness and vascularity of the cornea; granular lids; also, krausosis of the vaginal mucous membrane.—**Trachoma glands**. See *gland*.

trachomatous (trą-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *trachoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with trachoma.

Trachomedusæ (trak″ō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Trachymedusæ*. *Haeckel; E. R. Lankester*.

Trachurops (trą-kū′rops), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Trachurus* + Gr. *ὤψ*, face, aspect, appearance, eye.] A genus of carangoid fishes, of fusiform shape, with the hinder part of the lateral line plated, the shoulder-girdle with a deep cross furrow at its junction with the isthmus, and the eye very large. *T. crumenophthalma* is the big-eyed scad, also called *goggler* and *goggle-eyed jack* (which see, under *goggle-eyed*): in Hawaii, *akule*.

Trachurus (trą-kū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), < L. *trachurus*, < Gr. *τράχουρος*, *τραχοῦρος*, the horse-mackerel, < *τραχίς*, rough, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels, having the lateral line armed with bony carinate plates for its whole length. *T. trachurus*, also called *scad*, *horse-mackerel*, and *skipjack*, is greenish with silvery sides and a dusky opercular spot, and is a foot long. It inhabits Atlantic waters both of Europe and of the United States. See cut under *scad*.

trachybasalt (trak-i-bą-sâlt′), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + E. *basalt*.] The name given by Bořicky to a variety of basalt. It is dark-gray, very fine-grained, with more or less calcitic and zeolitic matter dispersed through it, and is the latest member of the basaltic formation of Bohemia.

trachycarpous (trak-i-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having rough fruit.

Trachycarpus (trak-i-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1861), so called with ref. to the woolly fruit of one species; < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Sabaleæ*. It is characterized by polygamously monœcious flowers with valvate segments, and an ovary of three distinct acute carpels connate at the base, each with a sessile stigma terminal in fruit. There are 4 species, 2 natives of the mountains of northern India and Burma, one in China, and another in Japan. They are thornless palms, densely clothed above with a fibrous netting remaining from the leaf-sheaths. They bear terminal roundish leaves deeply cut into narrow two-cleft segments, with a biconvex petiole, and entire densely fibrous sheath. The short or elongated numerous robust spadices are densely or loosely flowered, and covered at first by numerous large, compressed, obliquely cut woolly spathes. The flowers are small and yellowish, followed by a roundish fruit with thin fleshy pericarp, and a single erect free seed with equable corneous albumen. They vary very much in habit. *T. Martiana*, of the Himalayas, produces tall solitary trunks; in others the stems are low and tufted. The fruit is either blue or saffron-colored. The species have been often described under the genus *Chamærops*. *T. excelsa* is known as *hemp-palm*. *T. Fortunei*, the Chinese fan-palm, considered the only palm which is at all hardy in England, is the source in China of a fibrous matting used for cordage, and made into clothing, which is said to be water-proof.

Trachycephalus (trak-i-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Hylidæ*, characterized by the extensive cranial ossifications, which cause the head to seem bare and rough on the upper side. *T. lichenatus* is a species known as the *lichened tree-toad*.

Trachycomus (trą-kik′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *κόμη*, hair: see *coma*[2].] A genus of timeliine birds of the Oriental region. *T. ochrocephalus* is the yellow-crowned thrush or bulbul, formerly also called *Ceylonese stare*, ranging through the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Trachyglossa (trak-i-glos′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A primary group of octopods, including all those which have radular teeth: contrasted with *Lioglossa*. It embraces all octopods except the *Cirroteuthidæ*.

trachyglossate (trak-i-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the tongue rough with radular teeth, as an octopod; of or relating to the *Trachyglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Trachyglossa*.

Trachylobium (trak-i-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Hayne, 1827), so called with ref. to the rough pods; < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *λοβός*, pod: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by leaves composed of two coriaceous leaflets, and by flowers with caducous bractlets, each with five petals, all stalked, and somewhat equal, or with the two lower ones minute. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the tropics in eastern Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with one in Asia, there commonly cultivated. They are trees with white flowers panicled at the ends of the branches. See *copal* and *anime*, 2.

Trachymedusæ (trak″i-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + NL. *Medusæ*.] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of acalephs whose marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and whose genitals are situated in the course of the radial canals. No hydriform trophosome is known to occur. It is composed of such forms as *Pelagia*, *Trachynema*, *Aglaura*, *Liriope*, and *Geryonia* (or *Carmarina*), and corresponds to a part of the *Haplomorpha* of Carus or of the *Monopsea* of Allman.

trachymedusan (trak″i-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachymedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachymedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachymedusæ*.

Trachymene (trak-i-mē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Rudge, 1811), so called with ref. to the woolly and somewhat moon-shaped fruit; < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *μήνη*, moon.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Hydrocotyle* by the absence of stipules. It includes about 14 species, one a native of New Caledonia, and one of Borneo, the others all Australian. They are usually hirsute herbs, with ternately dissected and toothed leaves, and white or blue flowers in simple umbels with linear involucral bracts. The fruit is usually roughened with bristles or tubercles, one of the carpels often smoother or abortive. *T. australis* is known as *Victorian parsnip*.

Trachynematidæ (trak″i-nē-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachynema*(*t-*), the typical genus (< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *νῆμα*, a thread), + *-idæ*.] A family of hydromedusans, of the order *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Trachynema* (or *Circe*), having rigid marginal tentacles, and the genitals developed in vesicles in the eight radial canals. Also *Trachynemidæ*.

Trachynotus (trak-i-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *νῶτος*, back.] A notable genus of carangoid fishes, with short

free spines on the back (whence the name); the pompanos. There are several species, highly valued as food-fishes. See *pompano*, 1.

trachyphonia (trak-i-fō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύφωνία*, roughness of voice, < *τραχύφωνος*, rough-voiced, < *τραχύς*, rough, + *φωνή*, voice.] Roughness of the voice.

Trachypteridæ (trak-ip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trachypterus*, of few species, some of which are noted for their fragility. *T. arcticus* is the dealfish (see cut under *deal-fish*), occasionally stranded on the British coasts. The family has been used with varying limits. In Günther's classification it included the *Regalecidæ*, or oar-fishes (see cut under *Regalecus*), and the *Stylophoridæ*. In Gill's it is restricted to tæniosomes with the body moderately long and much compressed; the head and opercular apparatus short (the operculum extended downward, the suboperculum below it, the interoperculum contracted backward and bounded behind by the operculum and suboperculum); the ventral fins with few rays in the young and atrophied or lost in the adult; the cranium with a myodome and basisphenoid; the supraoccipital prominent behind; the epiotics confined to the sides and back of the cranium; and no ribs.

trachypteroid (trā-kip′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachypterus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Trachypteridæ*, or having their characters; resembling or related to the king of the salmon.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*.

Trachypterus (trā-kip′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gouan, 1770), < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] The leading genus of trachypteroid fishes, characterized by the well-developed ventral fins of from four to six branched rays, and the long fan-shaped caudal fin. (See cut under *deal-fish*.) *T. rex-salmonorum* is known as *king of the salmon* (which see, under *king*[1]).

trachyspermous (trak-i-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having rough seeds; rough-seeded.

Trachystomata (trak-i-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A group of urodele amphibians, of eel-like form and without hind legs, as the *Sirenidæ*. The basioccipital, supra-occipital, and supratemporal bones are suppressed; there is no vomer, intercalare, or maxillary arch; and the ★propodials are distinct. See *Sirenidæ*, 1.

trachyte (trak′it), *n.* [= F. *trachyte* = G. *trachyt*, < Gr. *τραχύτης*, roughness, < *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] In *petrog.*, the name applied to igneous rocks, mainly effusive, of microlitic porphyritic (trachytic) texture, and composed essentially of alkali feldspar, soda-lime feldspar in small amount, and one or more subordinate minerals of the amphibole, pyroxene, or mica groups. It may be in part vitreous. Trachyte differs from syenite only in texture.—**Greenstone-trachyte**, propylite.—**Quartz-trachyte**, a rock distinguished from trachyte by the presence of quartz.

trachyte-tuff (trak′it-tuf), *n.* A fragmentary eruptive rock made up of trachytic material. See *tuff*[3] and *trachyte*.

Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the tuffs may be subdivided according to the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed. Thus we have felsite-tuffs, *trachyte-tuffs*, basalt-tuffs, pumice-tuffs, porphyrite-tuffs, etc. ★ *Geikie*, Text Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 166.

trachytic (trā-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.

trachytoid (trak′i-toid), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or having the characters of trachyte.—**Trachytoid structure** (as used by Fouqué and Michel-Lévy, in describing the eruptive rocks), a type of structure in which a microlitic matrix is present, with the usual evidences of fluxion, while at the same time there is a more distinct indication of two epochs or stages of crystallization than there is in the granitoid structure as this latter term is limited by these authors.

tracing (trā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trace*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who traces.—2. A track or path; a course.

Not all those precious gems in Heav'n above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 13.

3. A mechanical copy of a design or drawing, made by reproducing its lines as seen through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper.

tracing-cloth (trā′sing-klôth), *n.* A smooth thin linen fabric, coated with size, used for making tracings of drawings, plans, etc., as less destructible than tracing-paper. Also called *tracing-linen*.

tracing-instrument (trā′sing-in″strụ-ment), *n.* An instrument of any kind used to facilitate tracing, or to make by tracing an enlarged or a reduced copy. See *tracer* (*g*), and cut under *pantograph*.

tracing-linen (trā′sing-lin″en), *n.* Same as *tracing-cloth*.

tracing-lines (trā′sing-līnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-machine (trā′sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *tracer* (*g*).

tracing-paper (trā′sing-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. See *paper*.—2. Same as *transfer-paper*, 1.

tracing-thread (trā′sing-thred), *n.* In *lace-making:* (*a*) A bordering thread thicker than most of the threads of the fabric, usually indicating the pattern. (*b*) A group or cluster of threads used for such bordering. Compare *trolley-thread* (under *trolley*), and *Mechlin lace* (under *lace*).

tracing-wheel (trā′sing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used as a tracer; especially, a small toothed wheel attached to a handle by which it is run over a surface to mark a pattern in dotted lines.

track[1] (trak), *v. t.* [A var., prob. due to association with the noun *track*, of *treck* (as in *treck-pot*), or *trick* (see *trick*[3], draw), < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, delineate, sketch, also intr., travel, march, = OFries. *trekka*, *tregga* = MLG. *trecken*, LG. *trekken* = MHG. G. *trecken*, draw, a secondary form of a strong verb seen in OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, draw, shove, scrape, rake. The L. *trahere*, draw (whence ult. E. *tract*[1], *trace*[1]), is a different word. Cf. *track*[2], *n.* and *v.*] 1. To draw; specifically, to draw or tow (a boat) by a line reaching from the vessel to the bank or shore.—2†. To draw out; protract; delay.

Yet by delaies the matier was alwaies *tracked*, and put over without any fruteful determination.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Hen. VIII., Originals No. 13.

track[1] (trak), *n.* [< MD. *treck*, *treke*, D. *trek*, a drawing, train, delineation, feature; from the verb: see *track*[1], *v.* Cf. *track*[2], *n.*, and *tract*[1], *n.*, 6, with which *track*[1] is confused, and to which it may be in part or wholly due (so *track*[3] for *tract*[1]). Cf. *trick*[2], *n.*] A feature; lineament. ★[Scotch.]

track[2] (trak), *n.* [Formerly also *tract* (by confusion with *tract*[1]); < OF. *trac*, a track, trace, a beaten way or path, a course, F. *trac*, track, < MD. *treck*, *treke*, a drawing, draft, delineation, feature, train, procession, a line or flourish with a pen, a sketch, D. *trek*, a draft, feature, expedition, = MLG. *trek*, draft, expedition: see *track*[1], *n.* (the same word derived directly from the D.), and *track*[1], *v.* See also *trek*. For the relation of *track*[2] to *track*[1], draw, cf. that of *trace*[1], 'track,' to *trace*[1], 'draw.'] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along: as, the *track* of a ship (a wake); the *track* of a wagon (a rut).

The weary sun, . . .
. . . by the bright *track* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 20.

Thou do'st cleaue, with thy keen Fauchins force,
The Bards and Breast-plate of a furious Horse,
No sooner hurt, but he recoyleth back,
Writing his Fortune in a bloody *track*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A mark or an impression left by the foot, whether of man or beast; a footprint; specifically, in *paleon.*, an ichnite or ichnolite; a fossil footprint, or cast of an extinct animal's foot. Compare *trace*[1], 1, and *trail*[1], 2.

Consider the atmosphere, and the exteriour frame and face of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* and footsteps of wisdom in the constitution of them.
Bentley, Works, I. viii. § 8.

3. A road; a path; a trail.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1130.

Up through that wood behind the church
There leads from Edward's door
A mossy *track*, all over-boughed
For half a mile or more. *Coleridge*, Three Graves.

We all shrink, like cowards, from new duties, new responsibilities. We do not venture to go out of the beaten *track* of our daily life. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 340.

4. A course followed; a way of going or proceeding: as, the *track* of a comet.

Thy Fancy like a Flame its way does make,
And leaves bright *Tracks* for following Pens to take.
Cowley, To Sir W. Davenant.

If straight thy *track*, or if oblique,
Thou know'st not. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

5. The course or path laid out for horse-, foot-, bicycle-, or other races: as, a cinder *track;* a *track* of six laps to the mile.—6. The two continuous lines of rails on which railway-cars run, forming, together with the ties, ballast, switches, etc., an essential part of the permanent way: as, a single *track;* a double *track;* to cross the *track*. See cut under *switch*.—7. In *anat.*, the course of a vessel, nerve, duct, etc.—8. In *zoöl.*, the sole of the foot.—**Double-track road**, a railroad having two tracks, so that trains may run in both directions at the same time.—**In one's tracks**, where one stands; as one goes; hence, then and there; on the spot.

He was in for stealing horses, but I think the real thief swore it off on him. If he did, God forgive him; he had better have shot the boy *in his tracks*.
The Century, XL. 224.

Off the track, thrown from the track; derailed, as a railway-carriage; colloquially, having wandered away from the subject under discussion: as, the speaker was a long way *off the track*.—**Side track**. See *side-track*.—**Single-track road**, a railroad having only one track, but provided with turnouts at intervals, so that trains may run both ways.—**To have the inside track**. See *inside*.—**To make tracks**, to go away; quit; leave; depart. [Slang.]

You will be pleased to *make tracks*, and vanish out of these parts forever! *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

To make tracks for, to go for; go after. [Slang.]

"I *made tracks for* that lad," said Robert, . . . "I found him in the fields one morning."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xiii.

Track-laying machine, a machine for laying rails in position on a railroad-track, the machine moving forward over each part of the track so laid.—**Syn. 3–6.** *Road*, *Path*, etc. (see *way*), trail, pathway.

track[2] (trak), *v. t.* [< *track*[2], *n.* Cf. OF. *tracquer*, surround in hunting, hunt down. In def. 3, cf. *track*[1], *v.*, draw, from which, or its source, *track*[2], *n.* and *v.*, is derived.] 1. To follow up the tracks of; follow by the tracks or traces left by that which is followed; trace; trail.

It was often found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Through camp and town and wilderness
He *tracked* his victim. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

I will *track* this vermin to their earths.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To ascertain by means of existing traces or remains; trace.

The whole line of their retreat might be *tracked* by the corpses of thousands who had died of cold, fatigue, and hunger. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

3. To trace, follow, or mark out plainly.

The straight course to her desire was *tracked*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 32.

A thirst to spend our fire and restless force
In *tracking* out our true, original course.
M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

4. To make tracks over; traverse: as, to *track* the desert.—5. To make marks upon, as with wet or muddy feet.

"Stand still there!" she called to me as I approached the door, "and don't come in to *track* my floor."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

track[3]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *tract*[1].

trackage[1] (trak′āj), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-age*.] A drawing or towing, as of a boat on a river or canal; haulage; towage. ★

trackage[2] (trak′āj), *n.* [< *track*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The collective tracks of a railway; extent of track or tracks.—2. The right to operate the engines or cars of one railway company over the tracks of another company.

track-athletics (trak′ath-let″iks), *n.* Athletics which are conducted on a track, as running, hurdling, walking, and bicycling: sometimes used in an enlarged sense to include jumping, shot- and hammer-throwing, pole-vaulting, etc.

track-boat (trak′bōt), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *boat*.] A boat which is towed by a line from the shore; a canal-boat. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, p. 104.

track-chart (trak′chärt), *n.* One of the charts published by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, about 1845–50, showing the most favorable tracks for sailing vessels on the oceans.

track-clearer (trak′klēr″ėr), *n.* 1. A bar or guard suspended above the track just in front of the wheels of a locomotive or a horse-car, for the purpose of pushing any obstruction from the track; also, a cow-catcher, or a track-sweeper for removing snow from a railway.—2. A triangular board at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, serving at once to guide the grain to the cutter and to clear a path for the next course of the machine.

tracker[1] (trak′ėr), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tracks or tows a boat or raft, as on a river or canal.

A hundred naked, shouting, and arm-swinging *trackers* dragged each one [a junk] slowly along, now straining every muscle at the long tow-line, now slacking up, as a man seated at the bow of the boat directed them with the beat of a small drum held between his knees.
The Century, XLI. 729.

2. In *organ-building*, a thin strip or ribbon of wood used to transmit a pulling motion from

one lever to another: opposed to *sticker*, which acts by pushing. See cut under *organ*.

The *tracker* attached to the arm, . . . acted on by the pipe valve, pulls it shut, and no air is admitted to the pipe. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 83.

★3. *pl.* See *sticker*[2], 6.

tracker[2] (trak'ėr), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pursues or hunts by following the track or trail; a trailer.

He . . . followes pretty feet and insteps like a hare *tracker*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack was near.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 4.

The Missourian, an excellent *tracker*, took up the bloody trail. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

2. One who observes and follows.

The country parson, who is a diligent observer and *tracker* of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as he can. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xi.

track-harness (trak'här″nes), *n.* A light, plain, breast-collar single harness. *E. H. Knight.*

track-hound (trak'hound), *n.* A dog which hunts or tracks by scent, as a sleuth-hound.

We retraced our steps, intending to return on the morrow with a good *track-hound*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

track-indicator (trak'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railroad, an apparatus for registering the alinement, level, and general condition of a track on which a car containing the apparatus is moving. It is used on a dynagraph-car. See *dynagraph*.

track-layer (trak'lā″ėr), *n.* A workman occupied in the laying of railroad-tracks.

trackless (trak'les), *a.* [< *track*[2] + *-less*.] Untrodden; without path or track; unmarked by footprints or paths: as, *trackless* deserts.

Where birds with painted oars did ne'er
Row through the *trackless* ocean of the air.
Cowley, The Muse.

tracklessly (trak'les-li), *adv.* So as to leave no track.

Like wind upon the waters *tracklessly*. *George Eliot.*

tracklessness (trak'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a track or path.

trackman (trak'man), *n.*; pl. *trackmen* (-men). One employed to look after a railway-track.

The *trackmen*, in their red overstockings, their many-colored blouses, and their brilliant toques, look like gnomes. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 646.

trackmaster (trak'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A railway official who has charge of a track.

track-pot (trak'pot), *n.* [Also *treck-pot*, *truck-pot*; < *track*[1] + *pot*[1].] A pot in which tea is drawn or infused; a tea-pot. [Scotch.]

track-raiser (trak'rā″zėr), *n.* A tool of any kind, as a rail-jack or lifting-jack, for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level. Sometimes a screw-jack mounted on a tripod is used, the hook being pushed below the rail, and the screw turned by a handspike.

track-road (trak'rōd), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *road*.] A tow-path.

track-scale (trak'skāl), *n.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load standing on it. *E. H. Knight.*

track-scout (trak'skout), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *scout*[4], after D. *trek-schuit*, a draw-boat, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, boat: see *trekschuit*.] Same as *trek-schuit*.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *track scoute*. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 11.

Shallops, *track-scouts*, and row-boats with one accord took place in line. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 681.

track-walker (trak'wâ″kėr), *n.* A trackman who inspects a certain section of railway-track, especially before the passage of very fast trains, to look for breaks or other defects, and to tighten up wedges and nuts.

The chapters give a logical account of the origin and development of Railways in America, and describe the work of the railroad man from president to *track-walker*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI., p. 29 of adv'ts.

trackway (trak'wā), *n.* A tramway.

tract[1]† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw, carry off, draw out, protract, delay, retard; prob. not connected with E. *draw*, *drag*. Hence ult. (from L. *trahere*) E. *tract*[1], *n.*, with its doublets *trait*, *trace*[2], etc., *tract*[2], *tract*[3], etc., *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, etc., *extray*, *portray*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treaty*, *tractate*, *tractable*, etc., *attrahent*, *contrahent*, *subtrahend*, etc., *trace*[1], *track*[3], etc. The verb *tract*[1], with the noun, has been more or less confused in some senses with *track*[1] and *track*[2].] 1. To draw; draw out; protract; waste.

He [Crassus] *tracted* time, and gaue them leisure to prepare to encounter his force. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 474.

Yet (*tracting* time) he thought he would provide
No less to keep then coole the Assiegers pride.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

2. To trace; track; follow.

Well did he *tract* his steps as he did ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

His heart hath wrestled with deaths pangs,
From whose sterne cave none *tracts* a backward path.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

★**tract**[1] (trakt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tracte*; < L. *tractus*, a drawing, train, extent, a district, extent of time, in gen. extension, length, ML. a treating, handling, doing, business, commerce, a song, etc., in a great variety of uses; < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1], *v.* From the same L. noun are also ult. E. *trait* and *trace*[2].] 1. Extent; a continued passage or duration; process; lapse: used chiefly in the phrase *tract of time*.

This in *tracte of tyme* made hym welthy.
Fabyan, Chron., lvi.

Silly Wormes in *tracte of time* ouerthrowe . . . statelye Townes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 110.

A lifelong *tract of time* reveal'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvi.

2†. Course or route; track; way.

Vnderstandyng, by reason of the sphere, that if I shulde sayle by the way of the northwest wynde I shulde by a shorter *tracte* coome to India, I thereuppon caused the kynge to bee aduertised of my diuise.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 288).

3†. Course or movement; action.

The whole *tract* of a Comedy shoulde be full of delight, as the Tragedy shoulde be still maintained in a well raised admiration. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

4†. Attractive influence; attraction; charm.

Hell never own me,
But I am taken! the fine *tract* of it
Pulls me along! to hear men such professors
Grown in our subtlest sciences!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

5. Extent; expanse; hence, a region of indefinite extent; a more or less extended area or stretch of land or water: as, a *tract* of woodland.

All this *tract* of the Alpes . . . was heretofore called Alpes Coctiæ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

For heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 28.

Where Apollo's Fane refulgent stands
Was heretofore a *Tract* of Pasture-Lands.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6†. Trait; lineament; feature.

The discovery of a man's self by the *tracts* of his countenance is a great weakness and betraying.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

7. In *anat.*, an area or expanse; the extension of an organ or a system: as, the digestive or alimentary *tract;* the optic *tract*. Also called *tractus* (which see).—8. In *ornith.*, a pteryla, or feathered place: distinguished from *space*.

The former places are called *tracts* or pterylæ.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.

9. In *her.*, same as *tressure*.—**Anterolateral ascending tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped tract occupying the periphery of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, extending from the anterior extremity of the cerebellar tract nearly or quite to the anterior roots. The fibers are of medium size, and degenerate upward. Also called *tract of Gowers*.—**Anterolateral descending tract**, a tract of white fibers in the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, bordering the anterolateral ascending tract on its inner side, and extending from the crossed pyramidal tract nearly or quite to the anterior fissure. It is marked by many fibers which degenerate downward, but these are so mingled with other fibers that it is far from being a pure tract. See cut under *spinal*.—**Cerebellar tract**, a tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord and medulla, extending from the lumbar enlargement of the cord to the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.—**Ciliated tracts**. See *ciliate*.—**Descending comma tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped group of fibers in the central section of the external posterior column of the spinal cord, which degenerates downward for a short distance. It has been made out only in the cervical and upper thoracic regions.—**Direct cerebellar tract**. Same as *cerebellar tract*.—**Intermediolateral tract**, the so-called lateral gray cornu of the spinal cord, most conspicuous in the thoracic region. See cut under *spinal*.—**Lissauer's tract**, a small tract of fine nerve-fibers lying at the tip of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, formed by the ascending fibers of the lateral sections of the lateral bundles of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appear thus to pass upward for some distance before they terminate in the posterior gray cornu. Also called *posterior marginal tract* or *zone*, or *Lissauer's zone*. See cut under *spinal*.—**Olfactory tract**, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory process of the prosencephalon, especially when, as in man and the higher vertebrates generally, it is comparatively small and of simple band-like character, whence it is also erroneously called *olfactory nerve*.—**Optic tract**. See *optic* and *tractus*.—**Peduncular tract**. Same as *pyramidal tract*.—**Posterior marginal tract**. Same as *Lissauer's tract*.—**Powder-down tracts**. See *powder-down*.—**Pyramidal tract**. See *pyramidal*.—**Respiratory tract**. (*a*) The middle column of the spinal marrow, whence, according to Sir Charles Bell, the respiratory nerves originate. (*b*) The air-passages collectively.—**Semilunar tract**, a tract of white fibers, in the lateral part of the cerebellar hemisphere, of undetermined connections.—**Tract of Gowers**, the anterolateral ascending tract (which see, above).

tract[2]† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractare*, handle, treat, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *treat*, and cf. *tract*[1].] 1. To handle; treat.

The erle . . . grauously perswaded the magestrates of the citees and tounes, and so gently and familiarly vsed and *tracted* the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Hence—2. To discourse or treat of; describe: delineate.

The man [Ulysses] . . .
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

tract[3] (trakt), *n.* [< ML. *tractus*, a treating, handling, etc., an anthem, particular uses of L. *tractus*, a drawing: see *tract*[2], and cf. *tractate*.] 1. A short treatise, discourse, or dissertation; especially, a brief printed treatise or discourse on some topic of practical religion.

The church clergy at that time are allowed to have written the best collection of *tracts* against popery.
Swift, The Presbyterians' Plea of Merit.

Men . . . who live a recluse and studious life, . . . and pore over black-letter *tracts*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

2. In the Roman and some other Western liturgies, an anthem consisting of verses from Scripture (generally from the Psalms), sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of the gradual, from Septuagesima till Easter eve: so called from being sung 'continuously' (*tractim*) by the cantor without interruption of other voices. Also *tractus*.—**Albertine tracts**. See *Albertine*.—**Brehon Tracts**. See *brehon*.—**Oxford tracts**, a series of ninety pamphlets, entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract No. 90**. See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract society**, a society for the printing and distribution of religious tracts.

tract[4]† (trakt), *n.* [An erroneous form of *track*[2], simulating *tract*[1].] Track; footprint.

They lookt about, but nowhere could espye
Tract of his foot. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

They [the English] could not come near them [Indians], but followed them by ye *tracte* of their feet sundrie miles.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

tractability (trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tractabilities* (-tiz). [< L. *tractabilita(t-)s*, < *tractabilis*, tractable: see *tractable*.] The state or process of being tractable; especially, docility; submissiveness.

I trace lines of force in her face which make me sceptical of her *tractability*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

A wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.
Bulwer, Caxtons, i. 1. (*Latham.*)

tractable (trak'ta-bl), *a.* [In other use *treatable* (q. v.); OF. *traitable*, *traictable*, F. *traitable* = Pr. *tractable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, that may be touched, handled, or managed, < *tractare*, take in hand, handle, manage, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *tract*[2], and *treat*.] 1†. Capable of being touched, handled, or felt; palpable.

But they [the angels] had palpable and *tractable* bodies for the time, as appears plainly, ver. 4, by washing their feet. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 512.

2. Easily handled or wrought.

This metall [gold] is a body *tractable* and bryght, of coloure lyke vnto the soonne. And, . . . beinge seene, it greatly disposeth the myndes of men to desyre it and esteme it as a thyng most precious.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 362).

Hence—3. Manageable; governable; easily led; docile; pliant.

It is seldome sene that frendship is betwene these parsones: a man sturdie, of oppinion inflexible, . . . with him that is *tractable*, and with reason persuaded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 11.

The reason of these holy maids will win her;
You'l find her *tractable* to any thing
For your content or his.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

When England . . . shall meet with Princes *tractable* to the Prelacy, then much mischiefe is like to ensue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tractableness (trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Tractability.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of the *tractableness* of children, . . . there are many who will never apply themselves to their books. *Locke*, Education, § 86.

tractably (trak'ta-bli), *adv.* In a tractable manner; with compliance or docility.

Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

His religious opinions, . . . said the clergyman, were those of a sound Churchman; by which he meant, I rather suspect, that he was a pretty smart *tractarian*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlviii.

A reaction begins in England with Wesley. It is seen in the Evangelical movement, still more in the *Tractarians*, who strive after the re-creation of the Church as a living organism and the absorption of the individual in it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 225.

Tractarianism (trak-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Tractarian* + *-ism.*] A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Church of England in a series of papers entitled "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841. The movement began as a countermovement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiasticism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas, and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and involves an unbroken line of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican Church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the high-church divines of the seventeenth century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Froude, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, Tract No. 90, Dr. (afterward Cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are in large part susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a number of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the Church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the principles of sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

tractate (trak′tāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tractat*; = D. *traktaat* = G. *tractat* = Sw. Dan. *traktat*, < L. *tractatus*, a treatise, eccl. a homily, a handling, treatment, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat*, and cf. *tract*[3].] A treatise; a tract.

I presumed to allege this excellent writing of your majesty as a prime or excellent example of *tractates* concerning special and respective duties.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Needlesse *tractats* stuff't with specious names.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

tractation† (trak-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tractatio*(*n*-), management, treatment, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

The journey they make us take through fire and water requires a more punctual *tractation* than your patience will now admit. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 88.

tractator (trak-tā′tor), *n.* [< L. *tractator*, a handler, a treater, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat*.] A writer of tracts; specifically [*cap.*], one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times"; a Tractarian. [Rare.]

Talking of the *Tractators*—so you still like their tone!
And so do I. *Kingsley*, Life, I. 58.

tractatrix (trak-tā′triks), *n.* [Fem. of *tractator*.] In *geom.*, same as *tractrix*.

tractellate (trak′te-lāt), *a.* [< *tractellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having a tractellum, as a protozoan.

tractellum (trak-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *tractella* (-ä). [NL., dim. < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*[1].] The anterior vibratile flagellum of a biflagellate protozoan, used for locomotion: correlated with *gubernaculum*.

tractile (trak′til), *a.* [< L. **tractilis*, < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; . . . *tractile* or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 839.

tractility (trak-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *tractile* + *-ity.*] The property of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold. *Derham.*

traction (trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *traction* = Sp. *tracción* = Pg. *tracção* = It. *trazione*, < ML. **tractio*(*n*-), a drawing, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] 1. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; specifically, in *physiol.*, contraction, as of a muscle.—2. The act of drawing a body along a surface, as over water or on a railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction*. The line in which the force of traction acts is called the *line of traction*, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction*.

3. Attraction; attractive power or influence.

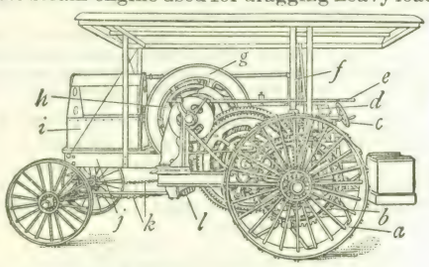
He [Macbeth] feels the resistless *traction* of fate, sees himself on the verge of an abyss, and his brain is filled with phantoms. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 384.

4. The adhesive friction of a body or object, as of a wheel on a rail or a rope on a pulley. *E. H. Knight.*—5. An action the negative of pressure.—**Line of traction.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the axis or direction of the tractive action of a muscle; the line in which a muscle contracts.

tractional (trak′shon-al), *a.* [< *traction* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to traction.

traction-aneurism (trak′shon-an″ū-rizm), *n.* An aneurism produced by traction on the wall of the vessel, as by the ductus Botalli on the wall of the aorta.

traction-engine (trak′shon-en″jin), *n.* A movable steam-engine used for dragging heavy loads



Gasolene Traction-engine.

a, driving-wheel with diagonal cleats projecting from their rims to prevent slipping; *b*, spur-gear, bolted to the driving-wheel which receives motion through intermediate gearing from the engine mounted upon frame *f*, the cylinder of which is designated at *d*. This driving-gear may be made to reverse its motion by the control of lever *e*, which operates the forward and reverse clutches *h*. When it is desired to use the power for driving other machinery, the clutches operating the driving mechanism may be thrown out of engagement and the power then transmitted by means of a belt from a pulley on the fly-wheel *g*, located on the reverse side of the engine. The operator stands upon the platform at the rear and by means of the hand-wheel *c* steers the machine when it is moved from place to place, the steering mechanism consisting of a worm-gearing which turns a winding-shaft *i*, to which are attached the steering-chains *k*. The chains are connected to the winding-shaft *i*, so that the turning of the shaft lengthens the chain on one side while it shortens it on the other side, thus turning the front axle which pivots under the frame *j* in the center; *l*, exhaust, which carries off through the roof the burnt gases; *s*, water-tank; which forms part of the cooling-system.

on common roads, as distinguished from *locomotive engine*, used on a railway.

traction-gearing (trak′shon-gēr″ing), *n.* A mechanical arrangement for utilizing the force of friction or adhesion by causing it to turn a wheel and its shaft.

traction-wheel (trak′shon-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which draws or impels a vehicle, as the driving-wheel of a locomotive. Power is applied to the wheel, and its frictional adhesion to the surface on which it bears is the direct agent of progression. *E. H. Knight.*

Tractite (trak′tīt), *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Tractarian*. *Imp. Dict.*

tractitious (trak-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw (see *tract*[2]), + *-itious*.] Treating; handling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tractive (trak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *tractif*, < L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] Tractional; drawing; needed or used in drawing.

In any plexus of forces whatever, the resultant of all the *tractive* forces involved will be the line of greatest traction. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 293.

tractlet (trakt′let), *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-let.*] A small tract.

tractor (trak′tor), *n.* [< NL. *tractor*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] That which draws or is used for drawing; specifically, in the plural, metallic tractors. See the phrase.

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The cowpox, *tractors*, galvanism, and gas.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Metallic tractors, a pair of small pointed bars, one of brass and the other of steel, which, by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. They were devised by Dr. Perkins, and were much in vogue about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but have long been disused. Also called *Perkins's tractors*.

tractoration (trak-tō-rā′shon), *n.* [< *tractor* + *-ation.*] The employment of metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. See *tractor*.

Homœopathy has not died out so rapidly as *Tractoration*. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

tractory (trak′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tractories* (-riz). [NL. **tractorius*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1].] A tractrix.

tractrix (trak′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tractor*.] A transcendental curve invented by Christian Huygens (1629–95), the property of which is that the distances along the different tangents from the points of contact to the intersections of a certain line are all equal. It is the evolute of the catenary. The definition above given is that now usual, and implies four branches, as shown in the figure. But the original definition is that it is the locus of the center of gyration of a rod of which the end is drawn along a straight line, without any effect of momentum. So defined, the curve is confined to one side of the asymptote, and so it is usually drawn. Also *tractatrix*. Compare cut under *syntractrix*.



Tractrix.

tractus (trak′tus), *n.*; pl. *tractus*. [NL., < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*[2], *tract*[3].] 1. Same as *tract*[1], 7.—2. Same as *tract*[3], 2.—**Tractus intermediolateralis**, the lateral cornu of the spinal cord with the cells contained in it. See cut under *spinal cord*.—**Tractus intestinalis**, the intestinal tract, or alimentary canal; the whole intestine from mouth to anus. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.—**Tractus opticus**, the optic tract, the band of white nerve-tissue which arises from the diencephalon, and forms a chiasm with its fellow in front of the tuber cinereum. See *optic*.—**Tractus spiralis foraminulentus**, a shallow spiral furrow in the center of the base of the bony cochlea, exhibiting groups of foramina through which the filaments of the cochlear nerves pass.

trad†. A Middle English preterit of *tread*.

trade[1] (trād), *n.* and *a.* [A later form, due partly to association with the related noun *tread* and the orig. verb *tread*, of early mod. E. *trode*, *trod*, < ME. *trod*, footstep, track, < AS. *trod*, footstep, < *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*), step, tread: see *tread*, *v.*, and cf. *tread*, *n.*, *trod*, *trode*. The appar. irregularity of the form (the reg. form is *trode* or *trod*, as still in dial. use) and the deflection of sense (from the obs. senses 'track, path,' etc., to the present usual senses, 'business, commerce, exchange') have obscured the etymology, suggesting an origin from or a confusion with F. *traite*, trade, Sp. *trato*, treatment, intercourse, communication, traffic, trade, etc.: see *trait*, *tract*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A footstep; track; trace; trail.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As Shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes *trade*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 39.

2†. Path; way; course.

A postern with a blind wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 587.

By reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion
J. Udall, On Luke xix.

You were advised . . . that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most *trade* of danger ranged.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 174.

3†. The bearing part of the felly of a wheel; the tread of a wheel.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.
Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 79. (*Nares.*)

4†. Course of action or effort.

Long did I love this lady;
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iv. 3.

5†. Way of life; customary mode or course of action; habit or manner of life; habit; custom; practice.

In whose behauiors lyeth in effect the whole course and *trade* of mans life, and therefore tended altogither to the good amendment of man by discipline and example.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

The ancient *trade* of this realm in education of youth . . . was to yoke the same with the fear of God, in teaching the same to use prayer morning and evening, . . . to make beysaunce to the magistrates.
Huggard, Displaying of the Protestants, p. 85. (*Davies*, [under *beysaunce*.)

Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 149.

6. Business pursued; occupation.

The Spaniards dwell with their families, and exercise divers manuary *trades*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

Thy *trade* to me tell, and where thou dost dwell.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 33).

Begging is a *trade* unknown in this empire.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

7. Specifically, the craft or business which a person has learned and which he carries on as a means of livelihood or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical or mercantile employment; a handicraft, as distinguished from one of the liberal arts or of the learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or of a mason; but not of the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

We abound in quacks of every *trade*.
Crabbe. (*Imp. Dict.*)

8. The exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, or in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or by retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*. *Foreign trade* consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home trade* is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also *wholesale* (that is, by the package or in large quantities) or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying-trade* is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

Let this therefore assure you of our loues, and every yeare our friendly *trade* shall furnish you with Corne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 209.

But I have been informed that the *trade* to England is sunk, and that the greatest export now is to France.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 90.

9. The persons engaged in the same occupation or line of business: as, the book-*trade*.

All this authorship, you perceive, is anonymous; it gives me no reputation except among the *trade*.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. A purchase or sale; a bargain; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a deal.

But it is not every man's talent to force a *trade;* for a customer may choose whether he will buy or not.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

Give us something like the Australian system of voting, so that the resulting legislature will represent the state's business interests, and not a series of deals, dickers, *trades*, and bargains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 633.

11†. The implements, collectively, of any occupation.

The shepherd . . . with him all his patrimony bears,
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 535.

12. Stuff: often used contemptuously in the sense of 'rubbish.' [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ale, sir, and aqua vitæ, and such low-bred *trade*, is all I draw now-a-days. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho! xiv.

Balance of trade. See *balance.*—**Board of trade.** (*a*) In the United States, an association of business men established in most large cities for the furtherance of commercial interests, the enactment of rules for the regulation of trade, and the consideration of legislation affecting banking, insurance, railroads, customs, etc.; a chamber of commerce. (*b*) [*caps.*] In Great Britain, a committee of the Privy Council which has, to a large extent, the supervision of British commerce and industry. At its head are the President of the Board of Trade, who is usually a member of the Cabinet, the parliamentary secretary (formerly vice-president), the permanent secretary, and six assistant secretaries at the head of six departments—the *commercial, harbor, finance, railway, marine*, and *fisheries*. Attached to the Board of Trade are also the bankruptcy and emigration departments, the Patent Office, etc. A committee for trade and the plantations existed for a short time in the reign of Charles II. The council of trade was again constituted in the reign of William III., but discontinued in 1782. In 1786 the Board of Trade was organized, and its functions were subsequently greatly extended.—**Coasting-trade.** See *coasting.*—**Course of trade.** See *course*[1].—**Fair trade,** a proposed system of trade between Great Britain or British possessions and other countries, as advocated by the British fair-traders and the Fair-Trade League since about 1886. The fair-traders disclaim the intention of returning to protection, and aim at establishing reciprocity, and at the imposition of retaliatory duties on imports from countries which tax British products.—**Free trade.** See *free.*—**Jack of all trades.** See *Jack*[1].—**Round trade,** on the Gaboon river, a kind of barter in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Also called *bundle-trade.*—**To blow trade,** to blow (in) one course; blow constantly in the same direction. See *trade-wind.*

The wind *blowing trade*, without an inch of sayle we spooned before the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 849.

Tricks of the trade. See *trick*[1].—**Syn. 6** and **7.** *Pursuit, Vocation*, etc. See *occupation.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade: as, a *trade* practice; a *trade* ball or dinner; *trade* organizations.—**Trade dollar.** See *dollar.*—**Trade price,** the price charged by the manufacturer or publisher to dealers in the same trade for articles that are to be sold again at an advance.—**Trade sale,** an auction sale by manufacturers, publishers, or others of goods to the trade.

trade[1] (trād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traded*, ppr. *trading*. [< *trade*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To take or keep one's course; pass; move; proceed.

His grizly Beard a sing'd confession made
What fiery breath through his black lips did *trade*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 17.

2. To engage in trade; engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or anything else; barter; buy and sell; traffic; carry on commerce as a business: with *in* before the thing bought and sold.

This element of air which I profess to *trade in*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

3. To buy and sell or to exchange property in a specific instance: as, A *traded* with B for a horse or a number of sheep.—**4.** To engage in affairs generally; have dealings or transactions.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

5. To carry merchandise; voyage or ply as a merchant or merchantman.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will *trade* to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 79.

To trade on, to take advantage of or make profit out of: as, to *trade on* another's fears.—**Touch and trade papers.** See *paper.*

II. *trans.* **1†.** To pass; spend.

Of this thyng we all beare witnesse, whom here ye see standinge, whiche haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him. *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

2†. To frequent for purposes of trade.

The English merchants *trading* those countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 458.

3. To sell or exchange in commerce; barter; buy and sell.

They *traded* the persons of men. Ezek. xxvii. 13.

Ready to "dicker" and to "swap," and to "*trade*" rifles and watches. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

4†. To educate; bring up; train: with *up*.

A Wild Rogue is he that is born a Rogue; he is more subtle and more given by nature to all kind of knavery than the other, as beastly begotten in barn or bushes, and from his infancy *traded up* in treachery.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 38.

Euerie one of these colleges haue in like maner their professors or readers of the toongs and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade vp* the youth there abiding priuatlie in their halles.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

trade[2] (trād), *n.* [Abbr. of *trade-wind.*] A trade-wind: used commonly in the plural.

trade[3]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *tread.*

traded† (trā'ded), *a.* [< *trade*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Versed; practised; experienced.

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 64.

Nay, you are better *traded* with these things than I, and therefore I'll subscribe to your judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

trade-fallen† (trād'fâ″ln), *a.* Unsuccessful in business; bankrupt. [Rare.]

Younger sons to younger brothers, revolted tapsters, and ostlers *trade-fallen*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 32.

tradeful (trād'fûl), *a.* [< *trade*[1] + *-ful.*] Busy in traffic; trafficking.

Ye *tradefull* Merchants, that with weary toyle
Do seeke most pretious things to make your gain.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *tradeful* city's hum.
J. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

trade-hall (trād'hâl), *n.* A large hall in a city or town for meetings of manufacturers, traders, etc.; also, a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

Its small size causes it [the town-hall at Bruges] to suffer considerably from its immediate proximity to the cloth-hall and other *trade-halls* of the city.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 603.

trade-mark (trād'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods, labels, etc., to indicate the origin or manufacturer; in *law*, a particular mark or symbol which is used by a person for the purpose of denoting that the article to which or to packages of which it is affixed is sold or manufactured by him or by his authority, or used as a name or sign for his place of business to indicate that he carries on his business at that particular place, and which by priority of adoption and more or less exclusive use, or by government sanction and registration, is recognized and protectable as his property. In Great Britain, the United States, and other countries the registration and protection of trade-marks are provided for by statute. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper, and which are known as *water-marks*. Of these the most ancient known appears on a document bearing the date 1351—that is, shortly after the invention of the art of making paper from linen rags. The foundation of the protection afforded by the law to the owners of trade-marks is in the injustice done to one whose trade has acquired favor with the public if competitors are allowed, by colorable imitation of methods first adopted and continuously used by him for making his products recognizable, to induce intending purchasers to take their goods instead of his. The same kind of protection is therefore given, within just limits, to style and color of package and label as to specific symbols.—**Music trade-mark,** the official mark of the United States Board of Music Trade. It consists of a star inclosing a numeral which indicates the retail price of the piece in dimes.—**Trade-Marks Act,** a British statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 88) to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, the forging or altering of trade-marks, etc.

trademaster (trād'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who teaches others in some trade or mechanical art; a man who instructs boys in some kind of handicraft.

In our prisons the schoolmaster and the *trademaster* take the place of the executioner.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 759.

trade-name (trād'nām), *n.* A name invented or adopted as the specific name or designation of some article of commerce.

trader (trā'dėr), *n.* [< *trade*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who is engaged in trade or commerce; one whose business is buying and selling, or barter; one whose vocation it is to buy and sell again personal property for gain. In the law of bankruptcy and insolvency much discussion as to the meaning of the term has resulted from the fact that several systems of such laws have applied different rules to traders, or merchants and traders, from those applicable to other persons. See *merchant.*

Traders riding to London with fat purses.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 141.

A butcher who kills only such cattle as he has reared himself is not a *trader;* but if he buy them and kill them and sell them with a view to profit, he is a *trader.* . . . Any general definition of the word *trader* would fail to suit all cases. Each case has its peculiarities. We are to look to the object to be attained by the requirement that the *trader* shall keep a cash book.
Peters, C. J., 76 Maine, 499.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting: as, an East Indian *trader;* a coasting *trader.*—**Post trader.** See *post-trader.*—**Room trader,** a member of the (New York) stock-exchange who buys and sells stocks on the floor of the exchange for his own account and not for a client, and without the intervention of another broker; a broker who is his own client.

Tradescantia (trad-es-kan'shiȧ), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718), named after John *Tradescant* (died about 1638), gardener to Charles I. of England.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tradescantieæ* in the family *Commelinaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in sessile or panicled fascicles within the base of complicate floral leaves, by anther-cells commonly on the margins of a broadish connective, and by a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 35 species, all American, both northern and tropical. They are perennial herbs with simple or somewhat branched stems of much variety in leaf and habit. The fascicles of the inflorescence resemble compact umbels, but are centrifugal; they are either loosely or densely panicled, or, as in *T. Virginiana*, are reduced to a single fascicle. The species are known as *spiderwort* (which see); sixteen occur within the United States, of which *T. Virginiana* is widely distributed and is often cultivated in gardens; two others are southern. Several species are cultivated under glass, as *T. floribunda* and *T. fluminensis*, the latter being sometimes known as *wandering-jew.* See *wandering-jew* (*b*), 2, under *wandering.*

tradesfolk (trādz'fōk), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*[1], + *folk.*] People employed in trade; tradespeople.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

tradesman (trādz'mąn), *n.*; pl. *tradesmen* (-men). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*[1], + *man.*] **1.** A person engaged in trade; a shopkeeper.

There's one of Lentulus' bawds
Runs up and down the shops, through every street,
With money to corrupt the poor artificers
And needy *tradesmen* to their aid.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. A man having a trade or handicraft; a mechanic.

tradespeople (trādz'pē″pl), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*[1], + *people.*] People employed in the various trades.

trades-union (trādz'ū″nyon), *n.* [< *trades*, pl. of *trade*[1], + *union.* Cf. *trade-union.*] Same as *trade-union.* See etymology of *trade-union.*

Their notion of Reform was a confused combination of rick-burners, *trades-unions*, Nottingham riots, and in general whatever required the calling out of the yeomanry.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Introd.

trades-unionism (trādz'ū″nyon-izm), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ism.*] Same as *trade-unionism.*

trades-unionist (trādz'ū″nyon-ist), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ist.*] Same as *trade-unionist.*

tradeswoman (trādz'wūm″an), *n.*; pl. *tradeswomen* (-wim″en). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*[1], + *woman.*] A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

trade-union (trād'ū″nyon), *n.* [< *trade*[1] + *union.* Though the words are used synonymously, *trade-union* differs both in extent of meaning and etymologically from *trades-union* (< *trades*, pl. of *trade*[1], + *union*), which prop. means a union of men of several trades; a *trade-union* may be a union of men of a single trade or of several trades.] A permanent organization of workmen of the same trade or of several allied trades formed for the purpose of securing, by united action, favorable conditions as regards wages, hours of labor, etc. Its members seek to bargain with their employers collectively rather than individually and, if necessary, to enforce their demands by striking; and they contribute stated sums to be used in assisting strikers and often, also, as a benefit fund.

Trade-Unions are the successors of the old Gilds.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxv.

Trade Unions are combinations for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, workmen and workmen, or masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any industry or business.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 499.

Trade-union Act, an English statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 31), afterward amended, which recognizes trade-unions as lawful, and prescribes regulations for them.

trade-unionism (trād'ū″nyon-izm), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ism.*] The practice of combining, as workers in the same trade or in allied trades, for mutual support and protection, especially for the regulation of wages, hours of labor, etc.; also, trade-unions collectively. Also *trades-unionism.*

trade-unionist (trād'ū″nyon-ist), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ist.*] A member of a trade-union; one who favors the system of trade-unions. Also *trades-unionist.*

Misapprehension on the part of Socialists, as well as of *Trade Unionists* and other partisans of Labour against Capital, relates to the proportions in which the produce of the country is really shared.
J. S. Mill, Socialism.

trade-wind (trād'wind), *n.* [< *trade*[1], 2, + *wind*[2]. Cf. *to blow trade*, under *trade*[1].] A wind that blows in a regular trade or course—that is, continually in the same direction. Trade-winds, or specifically *the trade-winds*, prevail over the oceans in the equatorial regions, from about 30° N. latitude to 30° S. latitude, blowing in each hemisphere respectively as northeast and southeast winds steadily throughout the whole year. Over the land the greater friction, irregular temperature-gradients, and local disturbances of all kinds combine to interrupt their uniformity. The trade-winds form a part of the general system of atmospheric circulation arising from the permanent difference in temperature between equatorial and polar regions. The greater heat and moisture of the lower half of the atmosphere in the warm zone gives it an average density less than that of the air of the temperate or polar regions, therefore for the same absolute pressure at sea-level there is a higher pressure at the upper levels in the warmer region and a tendency for this air to flow over to the upper levels of the colder region while the latter air sinks; this produces a higher pressure at the ground within the cold region and a lower pressure at the ground within the warm region, so that the circulation just described is kept up as long as the difference of density is maintained. But opposing winds must deflect when they meet, and Ferrel's law shows that they deflect toward the right in the northern hemisphere and toward the left in the southern hemisphere under the influence of the earth's rotation. This slight influence, therefore, causes the northerly wind to become the northeast *trade* and the southerly wind to become the southeast *trade*. The upper level overflows become the *anti-trades*. These constitute permanent currents in each hemisphere—a lower one, the *trade-wind*, flowing from near the tropics to the thermal equator, and an upper one, the *anti-trade*, flowing from the equator to about the thirtieth parallel of latitude, where it descends, producing there the calms of Cancer and Capricorn. In the northern hemisphere these anti-trades are much interrupted by irregular temperature-gradients over the great continents and by cyclonic storms; but in the southern hemisphere these disturbances are less. On their equatorial side the trade-winds die out in a belt of calms, which varies in breadth, in different seasons and different longitudes, from 150 to 600 miles. In March the center of the calm-belt is approximately at the equator, while in summer it rises in some longitudes to 8° or 9° N. latitude. The trade-wind zones in all oceans change their position with the season, moving to the northward from March to midsummer, and southward from September to March, the range of oscillation being from 200 to 600 miles. During the first nine months of the year the equatorial limit of the northeast trade in the Atlantic lies in a higher latitude near the west coast of Africa than it does further to the westward until the fortieth meridian is passed, where the limit again recedes from the equator. From October to December, however, the North Atlantic trade-wind extends to its lowest latitude on the African coast. On the eastern side of each ocean the polar limit of the trade-wind extends furthest from the equator, and blows most directly toward it: thus, on the coast of Portugal and on the coast of California, the trade-wind reaches far north of the tropics, the extension of it being often felt as far north as latitude 40°, and it is frequently felt as a north wind. Toward the western part of each ocean the trade-wind becomes more easterly, often prevailing due east for many days. The trade-wind attains its greatest strength in the South Indian ocean, which is called the "heart of the trades"; in the Pacific it does not blow with either the strength or the constancy that it has in the Atlantic; and in parts of the South Pacific it is frequently interrupted by westerly winds, which prevail through the summer, and sometimes through the greater part of the year. The region of high pressure at the tropics is in the form of great anticyclones extending in an east and west direction, and having shifting boundaries and variable gradients. As a consequence, the strength, and in some regions the direction, of the trades are subject to considerable variations. In general, the regions of the trade-winds have a scanty rainfall, for cyclones do not occur except in limited areas and at definite seasons; and convection-currents, although frequently covering the sky with a small detached cloud known as *trade cumulus*, are generally insufficient to produce rain.

Thus to the Eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 304.

trading (trā'ding), *a.* [Ppr. of *trade*[1], *v.*] 1†. Moving in a steady course or current. [Rare.]

They on the *trading* flood . . .
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 640.

2. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade: as, a *trading* company.—3. Given to corrupt bargains; venal.

What in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low, and despicable, and unprincipled artifice.
Brougham, Hist. Sketches, Canning.

tradiometer (trā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* A species of dynamometer for determining the draft of vehicles, plows, mowing-machines, etc. In one form the draft is applied to a kind of spring scale interposed between the draft-animal or propelling machine and the vehicle, plow, etc., the extension of the spring denoting the draft. Other more refined forms have been invented. One of these, by a tracing-point moved according to the pull, marks a curve on a disk, by which a variable draft is indicated.

tradition (trā-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *tradicion*, < OF. *tradicion*, F. *tradition* = Pr. *tradition* = Sp. *tradición* = Pg. *tradição* = It. *tradizione*, < L. *traditio*(*n*-), a giving up, a surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, deliver, < *trans*, over, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *treason*, a doublet of *tradition*.] 1. The act of handing over something in a formal legal manner; the act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery.

The covenant is God's justifying instrument, as signifying his donative consent; and baptism is the instrument of it, by solemn investiture or *tradition*.
Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

As a private conveyance, Mancipation was extremely clumsy, and I have no doubt it was a great advantage to Roman society when this ancient conveyance was first subordinated to *Tradition* or simple delivery, and finally superseded by it. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 352.

2. The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinion or practice from forefathers to descendants or from one generation to another, by oral communication, without written memorials.

Say what you will against *Tradition;* we know the Signification of Words by nothing but *Tradition*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 111.

It is not true that written history is a mere *tradition* of falsehoods, assumptions, and illogical deductions, of what the writers believed rather than of what they knew, and of what they wished to have believed rather than what was true. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

3. A statement, opinion, or belief, or a body of statements or opinions or beliefs, that has been handed down from age to age by oral communication; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

Roselayn is a place where are the Cisterns called Solomon's, supposed, according to the common *tradition* hereabouts, to have been made by that great King, as a part of his recompence to King Hiram.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 50.

Nobody can make a *tradition;* it takes a century to make it. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

4. (*a*) In *theol.*, that body of doctrine and discipline supposed to have been revealed or commanded by God, but not committed to writing, and therefore not incorporated in the Scriptures. According to the Pharisees, when Moses was on Mount Sinai two sets of laws were delivered to him by God, one of which was recorded, while the other was handed down from father to son, and miraculously kept uncorrupted to their day. These are the traditions referred to in Mat. xv. 2 and other parallel passages. Roman Catholic theologians maintain that whatever of Christ's teaching was not committed to writing by the immediate disciples has been preserved in the church, and that this instruction, together with that subsequently afforded to the church by the direct teaching of the Holy Spirit—all of which is to be found in the writings of the fathers, the decrees of councils, and the decretals of the Popes—constitutes a body of tradition as truly divine, and therefore as truly authoritative, as the Scriptures themselves (*L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge). Anglican theologians, on the other hand, while acknowledging tradition recorded in ancient writers as of more or less authority in interpretation of Scripture and in questions of church polity and ceremonies, do not coördinate it with Scripture.

Why do thy disciples transgress the *tradition* of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread.
Mat. xv. 2.

The authority for this endless, mechanical religionism was the commands or *traditions* of the Fathers, handed down from the days of the Great Synagogue, but ascribed with pious exaggeration to the Almighty, who, it was said, had delivered them orally to Moses on Mount Sinai.
C. Geikie, Life of Christ, II. 205.

By apostolical *traditions* are understood such points of Catholic belief and practice as, not committed to writing in the Holy Scriptures, have come down in an unbroken series of oral delivery, and varied testimony, from the apostolic ages. *Faith of Catholics*, II. 387.

(*b*) In *Mohammedanism*, the words and deeds of Mohammed (and to some extent of his companions), not contained in the Koran, but handed down for a time orally, and then recorded. They are called *hadish*, 'sayings,' or oftener *sunna*, 'customs,' and they constitute a very large body, and have given rise to an immense literature. By their acceptance or non-acceptance of the traditions as authoritative, the Mohammedans are divided into *Sunnites* and *Shiites*. See *Sunna, Sunnite*.

5. A custom handed down from one age or generation to another and having acquired almost the force of law.

The *tradition* is that a President [in the United States] may be re-elected once, and once only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

6. In the *fine arts*, *literature*, etc., the accumulated experience, advance, or achievement of the past, as handed down by predecessors or derived immediately from them by artists, schools, or writers.—**Tradition Sunday**, Palm Sunday: so called from the fact that on that day the Creed was formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. *Encyc. Dict.*

tradition (trā-dish'on), *v. t.* [< *tradition*, *n.*] To transmit as a tradition. [Rare.]

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics.
Fuller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditional (trā-dish'on-al), *a.* [= F. *traditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *tradicional*, < ML. *traditionalis*, of tradition, < L. *traditio*(*n*-), tradition: see *tradition*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word of mouth only; transmitted from age to age without writing; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence; consisting of traditions.

Mr. Tulliver was, on the whole, a man of safe *traditional* opinions. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

While in the course of civilization written law tends to replace *traditional* usage, the replacement never becomes complete. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

2. Observant of tradition, in any sense; regulated by accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independently deduced principles; conventional.

Card. God in heaven forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of blessed sanctuary! . . .
Buck. You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 45.

traditionalism (trā-dish'on-al-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalismo;* as *traditional* + *-ism.*] Strictly, a system of philosophy in which all religious knowledge is reduced to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction; popularly, the habit of basing religious convictions on ecclesiastical authority and the traditional belief of the church, not on an independent study of the Scripture, or an independent exercise of the reason; adherence to tradition as an authority.

traditionalist (trā-dish'on-al-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalista;* as *traditional* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the authority of tradition.

traditionalistic (trā-dish″on-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *traditional* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by traditionalism.

De Bonald . . . was the chief of the so-called *traditionalistic* school, the leading dogma of which was the divine creation of language.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.), II. 339.

traditionality (trā-dish-o-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *traditional* + *-ity.*] Traditional principle or opinion. [Rare.]

Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditionally (trā-dish'on-al-i), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by transmission from father to son or from age to age; according to tradition; as a tradition; in or by tradition.

Time-worn rules, that them suffice,
Learned from their sires, *traditionally* wise.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

traditionarily (trā-dish'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

traditionary (trā-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traditionnaire;* as *tradition* + *-ary.*] I. *a.* Same as *traditional*.

Decayed our old *traditionary* lore.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int., st. 8.

II. *n.*; pl. *traditionaries* (-riz). One who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

traditioner (trā-dish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-er*[1].] A traditionist.

traditionist (trā-dish'on-ist), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or adheres to tradition; a passer-on of old habits, opinions, etc.

As the people are faithful *traditionists*, repeating the words of their forefathers, . . . they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archæological obscurity. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

traditive (trad'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *traditif;* as L. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, deliver (see *tradition*), + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

We cannot disbelieve *traditive* doctrine, . . . if it be infallibly proved to us that tradition is an infallible guide.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 334.

Traditive systems grow up in a course of generations.
Gladstone.

traditor (trad'i-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *traditores* (trad-i-tō'rēz). [< L. *traditor*, one who gives up or over, a traitor, < *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tra-*

dition. Cf. *traitor*, a doublet of *traditor*.] One of those early Christians who, in time of persecution, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, or any of the holy vessels, or the names of their brethren.

There were in the Church itself *Traditors* content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lives might be spared. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

tradotto (trä-dot'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tradurre*, transpose: see *traduce*.] In *music*, transposed; arranged.

tradrille†, *n.* Same as *tredille*. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

traduce (trä-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traduced*, ppr. *traducing*. [=F. *traduire* = Sp. *traducir* = Pg. *traduzir* = It. *tradurre*, transfer, translate, < L. *traducere*, bring or carry over, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, display, disgrace, dishonor, transfer, derive, also train, propagate, < *trans*, across, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *transduction*.] **1**†. To pass along; transmit.

It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holiness to their children. *Bp. Hall*, The Angel and Zachary.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated, and *traduced* over the earth. *Sir M. Hale.*

To this it is offered that the Soul *traduced* is from the woman only. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 167.

2†. To transfer; translate; arrange under another form.

Oftentimes the auctours and writers are dispraised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose workes, but of theim that cannot vnderstande theim, and yet lesse reade theim. *Golden Boke*, Prol. (*Richardson.*)

3†. To hold up; exhibit; expose; represent.

For means of employment, that which is most *traduced* to contempt is that the government of youth is commonly allotted to them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The removing of Liturgie he *traduces* to be don onely as a thing plausible to the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

4. To misrepresent; hold up or expose to ridicule or calumny; defame; calumniate; vilify.

If I am
Traduced by ignorant tongues, . . . let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 72.

5†. To draw aside from duty; lead astray; seduce.

I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers. *Beau. and Fl.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn. 4.** *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

traducement (trä-dūs'ment), *n.* [< *traduce* + *-ment*.] The act of traducing; misrepresentation; defamation; calumny; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own; 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 22.

traducent (trä-dū'sent), *a.* [< L. *traducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *traducere*, traduce: see *traduce*.] Slandering; slanderous. [Rare.]

traducer (trä-dū'sėr), *n.* One who traduces, in any sense; especially, a slanderer; a calumniator.

He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, v. 2.

traducian (trä-dū'shian), *n.* [< LL. *traducianus*, < L. *tradux*, a branch or layer of a vine trained for propagation, < *traducere*, lead along, train, propagate: see *traduce*.] In *theol.*, a believer in traducianism.

traducianism (trä-dū'shian-izm), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that both the body and the soul of man are propagated, as opposed to *creationism*, which regards every soul as a new creation out of nothing. Also called *generationism*.

The theory of *Traducianism* maintains that both the soul and body of the individual man are propagated. It refers the creative act mentioned in Gen. i. 27 to the human nature, or race, and not to a single individual merely. It considers the work of creating mankind de nihilo as entirely completed upon the sixth day; and that since that sixth day the Creator has, in this world, exerted no strictly creative energy. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 13.

traducianist (trä-dū'shian-ist), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ist*.] A traducian. *Imp. Dict.*

traducible (trä-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *traduce* + *-ible*.] **1**†. Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Capable of being traduced or maligned. *Imp. Dict.*

traducingly (trä-dū'sing-li), *adv.* In a traducing or defamatory manner; slanderously; by way of defamation. *Imp. Dict.*

traduct† (trä-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, lead along, derive: see *traduce*.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; propagate.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
Dr. H. More, Præ-existency of the Soul, st. 91.

traduct† (trä-dukt'), *n.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, transfer: see *traduce*.] That which is transferred or translated; a translation.

The *Traduct* may exceed the Original.
Howell, Letters, ii. 47.

traduction (trä-duk'shon), *n.* [< F. *traduction* = Pr. *traductio* = Sp. *traducción* = Pg. *traducção* = It. *traduzione*, translation, < L. *traductio(n-)*, < *traducere*, pp. *traductus*, lead across, transfer, propagate. see *traduce*.] **1**†. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; reproduction; transmission; inheritance.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 23.

2†. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Traditional communication and *traduction* of truths.
Sir M. Hale.

3. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. Compare *traducianism*.

A third sort would have the soul of man (as of other living creatures) to be propagated by the seminal *traduction* of the natural parents successively, from the first person and womb that ever conceived. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 149.

4†. Translation from one language into another; a translation.

Those translators . . . that effect
Their word-for-word *traductions*, where they lose
The free grace of their natural dialect,
And shame their authors with a forcéd gloss.
Chapman, Homer, To the Reader, l. 104.

The verbal *traduction* of him into Latin prose, than which nothing seems more raving. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, Pref.

5. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring: as, "the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping," *Sir M. Hale*. [Rare.]—**6.** Transition. [Rare.]

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

traductive (trä-duk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, derive (see *traduce*), + *-ive*.] Deduced or deducible; derivable. [Rare.]

I speak not here concerning extrinsical means of determination, as *traductive* interpretations, councils, fathers, popes, and the like. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 328.

Trafalgar (tra-fal'gär), *n.* [So called with ref. to *Trafalgar* (either to the battle or to the square in London named from it).] An English body of type, smaller than canon, equal to the American 44-point or meridian, or four lines of small pica.

traffic (traf'ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *traffique*; < OF. *trafique*, F. *trafic* = Pr. *trafec*, *trafey* = Sp. *tráfico*, *tráfago* = Pg. *trafico*, *trafego* = It. *traffico* (ML. refl. *traficum*, *trafica*), traffic; origin unknown.] **1.** An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce.

It hath in solemn synods been decreed . . .
To admit no *traffic* to our adverse towns.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 15.

2. The coming and going of persons or the transportation of goods along a line of travel, as on a road, railway, canal, or steamship route.

Traffic during that thirty-six hours was entirely suspended. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 13.

Hence—**3.** The persons or goods, collectively, passing or carried along a route or routes.—**4.** Dealings; intercourse.—**5**†. A piece of business; a transaction.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love . . .
Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

I referre you then to the Ambassages, Letters, *Traffiques*, and prohibition of *Traffiques* . . . which happened in the time of king Richard the 2. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

6. The subject of traffic; commodities marketed. [Rare.]

You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 10.

Through traffic. See *through*[1].

traffic (traf'ik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trafficked*, ppr. *trafficking*. [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *traffique*; < F. *trafiquer* = Sp. *traficar*, *trafagar* = Pg. *traficar*, *trafeguear* = It. *trafficare* (ML. refl. *traficare*, *traffigare*), traffic; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trade; pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; buy and sell wares or commodities; carry on commerce.

Despair to gain doth *traffic* oft for gaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 131.

At twentie yeares they may *traffike*, buy, sell, and circumuent all they can. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 193.

2. To deal; have business or dealings.

It is a greate trauell to *traffike* or deale with furious, impatient, and men of euill suffering, for that they are importable to serue, and of conuersation verie perillous. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 116.

How did you dare
To trade and *traffic* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exchange in traffic; barter, or buy and sell.

In affairs
Of princes, subjects cannot *traffic* rights
Inherent to the crown. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 1.

2. To bargain; negotiate; arrange. [Rare.]

He *trafficked* the return of King James.
Drummond, Hist. James I., p. 14. (*Latham.*)

traffickable† (traf'ik-a-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *traffiqueable*; < *traffic*(*k*) + *-able*.] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

Money itself is not onely the price of all commodities in all civil nations, but it is also, in some cases, a *traffiqueable* commodity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

trafficker (traf'ik-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trafficker*; < *traffic*(*k*) + *-er*[1].] One who traffics; one who carries on commerce; a merchant; a trader: often used in a derogatory sense.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose *traffickers* are the honourable of the earth? Isa. xxiii. 8.

His Grace of Norfolk, a bon vivant surrounded by men who kept the table in a roar, and a famous *trafficker* in boroughs. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 133.

trafficless (traf'ik-les), *a.* [< *traffic* + *-less*.] Destitute of traffic or trade. *Imp. Dict.*

traffic-manager (traf'ik-man″āj-ėr), *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return (traf'ik-rē-tėrn″), *n.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers carried, as on a railway or canal.

tragacanth (trag'a-kanth), *n.* [Formerly also *dragagant*, also *dragant*, *draganth* = D. Sw. Dan. *dragant*, < OF. *dragagant*, *dragacanthe*, *dragant*, F. *tragacanthe* = Sp. *tragacanto*, *tragacanta* = Pg. *tragacanto* = It. *tragacanta*, *dragante*, gum, OIt. also *tragacante*, the shrub, < L. *tragacanthum*, also corruptly *dragantum*, ML. also *tragagantum*, *tragantum*, gum tragacanth, < *tragacantha*, < Gr. τραγάκανθα, τραγάκανθος, a shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) producing gum tragacanth; lit. 'goat-thorn,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἄκανθα, thorn.] A mucilaginous substance, the product of several low, spiny shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, among them *A. gummifer*, *A. eriostylus*, *A. adscendens*, *A. brachycalyx*, and *A. microcephalus*, plants found in the mountains of Asia Minor and neighboring lands. The gum is not a secretion of the sap, but a transformation of the cells of the pith and medullary rays. It exudes through natural fissures and through incisions, forming respectively vermicelli and leaf or flake tragacanth. It is without smell, and nearly tasteless. Its characteristic, though not largest, element is bassorin. In water it swells and disintegrates into an adhesive paste, but, except a small portion, does not dissolve. Tragacanth is emollient and demulcent, little given internally, however, on account of its insolubility. Its chief use in pharmacy is to impart firmness to pills, lozenges, etc. It is also made into a mucilage, particularly for marbling books, and is used as a stiffening for crapes, calicoes, etc. Also called *gum dragon*, *dracanth*, and (frequently) *gum tragacanth*.—**African tragacanth.** Same as *Senegal tragacanth*.—**Compound powder of tragacanth.** See *powder*.—**Hog-tragacanth,** various mixtures of inferior gums, used occasionally in marbling books.—**Indian tragacanth.** Same as *Kuteera gum* (see *gum*[2]), which includes, besides the product of *Maximilianea Gossypium*, that of *Sterculia urens* and probably other sterculias.—**Senegal tragacanth**, a substance nearly identical with the Indian tragacanth, produced abundantly by *Sterculia Tragacantha*.



Astragalus gummifer, a plant yielding tragacanth.

tragacantha (trag-ạ-kan′thä), *n.* [NL.: see *tragacanth.*] The officinal name of tragacanth.

tragacanthin (trag-ạ-kan′thin), *n.* [< *tragacanth* + *-in*2.] Same as *bassorin.* Also *traganthin.*

tragal (trā′gạl), *a.* [< *tragus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the tragus of the ear.

tragalism (trag′ạ-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. τράγος, a goat, + *-al* + *-ism.*] Goatishness from high living; salaciousness; sensuality. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

traganthin (trạ-gan′thin), *n.* Same as *bassorin.*

tragedian (trạ-jē′di-ạn), *n.* [< ME. *tragedyen*, < OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragédien* (cf. It. *tragediante*); as *tragedy* + *-an.*] 1. A writer of tragedies.

A *tragedyen*—that is to seyn, a makere of ditees that hyhten tragedies. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 6.

Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 261.

Admiration may or may not properly be excited by tragedy, and until this important question is settled the name of *tragedian* may be at pleasure given to or withheld from the author of "Rodogune" [Corneille].
G. Saintsbury, Encyc. Brit., VI. 420.

2. An actor of tragedy; by extension, an actor or player in general.

Those you were wont to take delight in, the *tragedians* of the city. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 342.

tragedienne (trā-jē′di-en; F. pron. tra-zhā-dien′), *n.* [< F. *tragédienne*, fem. of *tragédien*, tragedian: see *tragedian.*] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

tragediousꝑ (trā-jē′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *tragedyous*, < OF. **tragedios* (= Sp. *tragedioso*), < *tragedie*, tragedy: see *tragedy.*] Tragic; tragical.

Of whom tedyous it is to me to wryte the *tragedyous* hystory, except that I remembre that good it is to wryte and put in remembraunce the punysshment of synners.
Fabyan, Chron.

tragedy (traj′e-di), *n.*; pl. *tragedies* (-diz). [< ME. *tragedie*, *tragedye*, < OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tragedia*, < L. *tragœdia*, ML. also *tragedia*, tragedy, a tragedy, lofty style, a great commotion or disturbance, < Gr. τραγῳδία, a tragedy (see def.), serious poetry, an exaggerated speech, a melancholy event, < τραγῳδός (> L. *tragœdus*), a tragic actor or singer, lit. 'a goat-singer,' < τράγος, a goat, he-goat (lit. 'nibbler,' < τρώγειν, τραγεῖν, nibble), + ᾠδός, contr. of ἀοιδός, a singer (cf. ᾠδή, ἀοιδή, a song), < ἀείδειν, ἄδειν, sing (see *ode*1), and same termination appears in *comedy.* The orig. reason of the name τραγῳδός, 'goat-singer,' is uncertain. (*a*) In one view, so called because a goat was the prize for the best performance. This would require τραγῳδός to mean 'singer for a goat,' and would make the name for a distinctive character or act depend on a subsequent fact, namely, the goat given at the end of the performance to only one of the performers. (*b*) In another view, so called because a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song—a goat as the spoiler of vines, if not on other accounts, being a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Bacchus. But this again makes the name depend on a subsequent act, or an act not immediately concerned with the 'goat-singer'—unless indeed the 'goat-singer' himself killed the goat. (*c*) It is much more probable that the τραγῳδός was lit. 'a goat-singer' in the most literal sense, a singer or actor dressed in a goatskin, to personate a satyr, hence later 'an actor in the satyric drama,' from which tragedy in the later sense was developed. Whatever the exact origin of the term, the ult. reference was no doubt to the satyrs, the companions of Bacchus, the clowns of the original drama. Cf. τρυγῳδός, a comic actor, similarly named from his disguise, namely, from the lees with which his face was smeared (< τρύξ (τρυγ-), lees, + ᾠδός, singer).] 1. A dramatic poem or composition representing an important event or series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is grave and dignified, the movement impressive and stately, and the catastrophe unhappy; that form of the drama which represents a somber or a pathetic character involved in a situation of extremity or desperation by the force of an unhappy passion. Types of these characters are found in Shakspere's Lady Macbeth and Ophelia, Rowe's Jane Shore, and Scott's Master of Ravenswood. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. A Greek tragedy consisted of two parts—the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatic compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatical, and which was meant to be sung, while the dialogue was to be recited.

Tragedie is for to seyn a certeyn storie . . .
Of him that stood in greet prosperitee,
And is yfallen out of heigh degree
Into miserie, and endeth wrecchedly.
And they ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe exametrown.
In prose eek ben endyted many oon,
And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 85.

Life is a *tragedy*, wherein we sit as spectators a while, and then act our own part in it.
Swift, To Mrs. Moore, Dec. 27, 1727.

Over what *tragedy* could Lady Jane Grey have wept, over what comedy could she have smiled?
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

"The Bride of Lammermoor," which almost goes back to Æschylus for a counterpart as a painting of Fate, leaving on every reader the impression of the highest and purest *tragedy*. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

2. [*cap.*] Tragedy personified, or the Muse of tragedy. See cut under *Melpomene.*

Sometime let gorgeous *Tragedy*
In sceptred pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 97.

3. A fatal event; a dreadful calamity.

But I shall laugh at this a twelve-month hence,
That they who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 59.

The day came on that was to do
That dreadful *tragedy*.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

Tragelaphinæ (trā-jel-ạ-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragelaphus* + *-inæ.*] A former division of antelopes, represented by the genus *Tragelaphus.*

tragelaphine (trā-jel′ạ-fin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Tragelaphinæ*, or having their characters.

tragelaphus (trā-jel′ạ-fus), *n.* [< Gr. τραγέλαφος, 'goat-stag,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἔλαφος, a deer.] 1. In *myth.*, a fabulous animal, a symbol or attribute of Diana. See the quotation.

Among the principal of these symbols [of Diana] is the deer, . . . which is sometimes blended into one figure with the goat so as to form a composite fictitious animal called a *Trag-elaphus*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 81.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (De Blainville).] In *zoöl.*, a genus of antelopes, including such as the harnessed antelope of Africa, *T. scriptus*, and the boschbok of the same continent, *T. sylvaticus.*



Boschbok (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*).

tragetꝑ, tragetourꝑ, etc. See *treget*, etc.

tragi, *n.* Plural of *tragus.*

Tragia (trā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Hieronymus Bock (Latinized *Tragus*) (1498–1554), a celebrated German botanist.] A genus of plants, of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ.* They are usually climbers with stinging hairs, having monœcious flowers in racemes, the staminate commonly above, the pistillate below, the former with three stamens, the latter with imbricated sepals and the styles connate into a column but free at the apex. There are about 100 species, widely scattered through warm countries, extending beyond the tropics to South Africa and to the southern and central United States. They are herbaceous or shrubby perennials, usually either climbing or twining, and with alternate dentate leaves with a cordate and three- to five-nerved base. The fruit, composed of three two-valved carpels, is hispid or echinate, and covered with conspicuous stinging hairs. Two species of the southern United States are usually erect; *T. macrocarpa* is a twining vine. See *cowhage.* 2.

tragic (traj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tragique* = Sp. *trágico* = Pg. It. *tragico*, < L. *tragicus*, < Gr. τραγικός, < τράγος, pertaining to tragedy, etc., lit. 'pertaining to a goat,' a sense found first in later authors, the orig. use being prob. 'pertaining to a goat' or satyr as personated by a 'goat-singer,' or satyric actor: see *tragedy.* *Tragic* is thus used as the adj. of *tragedy*, as *comic* is the adj. of *comedy*, though etymologically these adjectives belong only to the first elements of the nouns respectively.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature of tragedy: as, a *tragic* poem; the *tragic* drama.

This man's brow, like to a title-leaf,
Foretells the nature of a *tragic* volume.
Shak., 2. Hen. IV., i. 1. 60.

2. Characteristic of tragedy.

And so it is that we discover the true majesty of human nature itself, in the *tragic* grandeur of its disorders, nowhere else. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 64.

3. Connected with or characterized by great calamity, cruelty, or bloodshed; mournful; dreadful; heart-rending.

Woe than Byron's woe more *tragic* far.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

All things grew more *tragic* and more strange.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. Expressive of tragedy, death, or sorrow.

I now must change
Those notes to *tragic*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. A writer of tragedy; a tragedian.

The Comicks are called διδασκαλοι, of the Greeks, no less than the *tragicks*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tragical (traj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tragic* + *-al.*] Same as *tragic.*

Hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 7.

tragically (traj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. In a tragic manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

His [Juvenal's] own genius . . . was sharp and eager; . . . and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South*, Sermons, VI. xii.

tragicalness (traj′i-kạl-nes), *n.* Tragic character or quality; mournfulness; sadness; fatality.

We moralize the fable . . . in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

tragici, *n.* Plural of *tragicus.*

tragiclyꝑ (traj′ik-li), *adv.* [< *tragic* + *-ly*2.] Tragically; sadly; mournfully.

I shall sadly sing, too *tragickly* inclin'd.
Stirling, Aurora, Elegy, iii.

tragicomedy (traj-i-kom′e-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tragycomedie*; < F. *tragicomédie* = Sp. Pg. *tragicomedia* = It. *tragicomedia*, < ML. **tragicomœdia*, a contraction of L. *tragicocomœdia*, < Gr. **τραγικοκωμῳδία*, < τραγικός, tragic, + κωμῳδία, comedy: see *tragic* and *comedy.*] A dramatic composition in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy, and of which the event is not unhappy, as Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulnes, is by their mungrell *Tragy-comedie* obtained. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Such acts and scenes hath this *tragi-comedy* of love.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

tragicomic (traj-i-kom′ik), *a.* [< F. *tragicomique* = Sp. *tragicómico* = Pg. It. *tragicomico*, < L. as if **tragicomicus*, contr. of **tragicocomicus*; as *tragic* + *comic.* Cf. *tragicomedy.*] Pertaining to tragicomedy; characterized by both serious and comic scenes.

In viewing this monstrous *tragicomic* scene, the most opposite passions necessarily succeed.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Julian felt towards him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it, not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxvi.

They [Shelley and his wife] wandered vaguely about after this, in Scotland one time, in Wales the next, meeting with all kinds of *tragi-comic* adventures.
Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. Eng., III. 39.

tragicomical (traj-i-kom′i-kạl), *a.* [< *tragicomic* + *-al.*] Same as *tragicomic.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

tragicomically (traj-i-kom′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tragicomic manner.

tragicomipastoral (traj-i-kom-i-pȧs′tọr-ạl), *a.* [Irreg. < *tragicomi*(*c*) + *pastoral.*] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. [Rare.]

The whole art of *tragicomipastoral* farce lies in interweaving of the several kinds of the drama with each other, so that they can not be distinguished or separated.
Gay, What d'ye Call it (ed. 1715), Pref.

tragicus (traj′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *tragici* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < *tragus*, q. v.] A muscle of the pinna of the ear which actuates the tragus. In man it is rudimentary, practically functionless, and confined to the part named; but its character in other mammals varies and may be very different.

tragopan (trag′ō-pan), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράγος, a goat, + Πάν, Pan. Cf. *Ægipan.*] 1. A pheas-

ant of the genus *Ceriornis*, so called from the erectile fleshy horns on the head, suggestive of



Crimson Tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*).

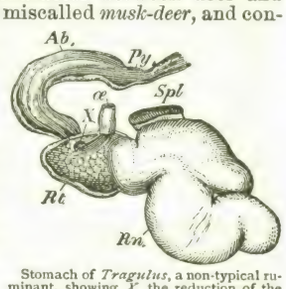
a faun or satyr; a horned pheasant. They are also called *satyrs*. One of the best-known is the crimson tragopan, *C. satyra*.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ceriornis*. *Cuvier*, 1829.

Tragopogon (trag-ō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the long pappus; < Gr. τράγος, goat, + πώγων, beard.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves and flower-heads with uniseriate acuminate involucral bracts, the achenes tapering into a long and slender or a very short beak, with plumose pappus. About 35 species are recognized by recent authors. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and subtropical Asia. They are biennial or perennial herbs, often covered in places with floccose wool. They bear linear alternate clasping leaves which are commonly grass-like, and terminal yellow or bluish flower-heads on long peduncles. For *T. porrifolius* see *salsify*, and for *T. pratensis* see *goat's-beard*, *buck's-beard*, and *noon-flower*. Both species are locally naturalized in the United States.

Tragops (trā′gops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράγος, a goat, + ὄψ, face.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *mammal.*, a genus of goat-antelopes with four horns, as *Tragops bennetti*: synonymous with *Tetraceras*. See cut under *ravine-deer*.

tragule (trag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Tragulus*.] An animal of the genus *Tragulus*; one of the *Tragulidæ*.

Tragulidæ (trā-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small ruminants intermediate in character between deer and swine, sometimes miscalled *musk-deer*, and confounded with the true musk-deer (of the genus *Moschus*), in consequence of their small size and the similar development of the canine teeth; the chevrotains. The placenta is diffuse, not cotyledonary; the stomach has but three compartments, the psalterium being rudimentary; there are no antlers; there are four complete toes on each foot, the second and fifth metapodials being complete; the scaphoid, cuboid, and outer cuneiform tarsal bones are united; the odontoid process of the axis is conical; there are no upper incisors; the upper canines are long, pointed, and projecting like tusks in the male; the lower canines are like incisors; and the molariform teeth are in continuous series, being three premolars and three molars above and below on each side.



Stomach of *Tragulus*, a non-typical ruminant, showing *X*, the reduction of the psalterium to a mere passage between *Rt*, the reticulum, and *Ab*, the abomasus. *Rn*, rumen; *œ*, esophagus; *Py*, pylorus; *Spl*, spleen.

Tragulina (trag-ū-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Traguloidea*.

traguline (trag′ū-lin), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-ine*¹.] 1. Goat-like: noting a group of antelopes represented by the steenbok, *Nanotragus tragulus*, and related forms. *Hamilton Smith*. See cut under *steenbok*.—2. Related to or belonging to the *Tragulina*, or chevrotains; traguloid.

traguloid (trag′ū-loid), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Traguloidea*, or having their characters.

Traguloidea (trag-ū-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-oidea*.] One of the prime divisions of existent selenodont artiodactyls, or ruminants; the chevrotains, a superfamily consisting of the family *Tragulidæ* alone. Its characters are the same as those of the family. See *chevrotain*, *kanchil*, and cut under *Tragulidæ*. Also *Tragulina*.

Tragulus (trag′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tragus*, < Gr. τράγος, a goat: see *tragedy*.] A genus of small Asiatic deer, typical of the family *Tragulidæ*, including *T. javanicus*, the napu of Java, and the kanchil, or pygmy chevrotain, *T. pygmæus*. The latter is very small, and is renowned for its



Pygmy Chevrotain (*Tragulus pygmæus*), male.

cunning in the Asiatic isles as the fox is with us, being said to feign death when snared, and then to leap up and run off when disentangled from the snare.

tragus (trā′gus), *n.*; pl. *tragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. τράγος, part of the inner ear, a particular use, in allusion to the bunch of hairs upon it, of τράγος, a goat, lit. 'nibbler,' < τρώγειν, τραγεῖν, nibble, gnaw.] 1. In *anat.*, a small gristly and fleshy prominence at the entrance of the external ear, projecting backward from the anterior edge of the orifice, and partly closing it: the projection opposite is the *antitragus*. See second cut under *ear*¹.—2. In *zoöl.*, a corresponding process guarding the external meatus, sometimes capable of closing the orifice like a valve: in some animals, as bats, developing to enormous size and extraordinary shape, and believed to serve as a delicate tactile organ.—3. [*cap.*] A name given by Haller in 1768 to *Nazia*, a genus of grasses. It is characterized by flowers in a spike composed of fascicles which are each formed of from three to five spikelets, the terminal spikelet sterile, the others usually fertile; and by the two or three glumes, the second larger, rigid, and echinate. The only species, *Nazia racemosa*, is widely diffused through tropical and temperate regions. It is a branching annual grass with soft flat leaves and flowers in a rather loose terminal bur-like spike, whence it is known as *burdock-grass*.

traictise†, *n.* An old form of *treatise*.

A booke, conteinyng a *traictise* of justice.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

traiet†, *v.* An old spelling of *tray*².

traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *track*¹, etc.; cf. also Sw. *tråka*, tug, trudge.] 1. To wander idly from place to place.—2. To wander so as to lose one's self or itself: chiefly applied to the young of poultry. *Jamieson.*—3. To be in a declining state of health; become very ill; give out. [Scotch in all uses.]

But for the kindness and helpfulness shown me on all hands I must have *traiked*.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, xl., note 2).

To traik after, to follow in a lounging or dangling way; dangle after.

Coming *traiking after* them for their destruction.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

traik (trāk), *n.* [Cf. *traik*, *v.*] 1. A plague; a mischief; a disaster: applied both to things and to persons. *Jamieson.*—2. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease or by accident. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

traiket (trā′ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *traik*, *v.*] Very ★much exhausted; worn out. [Scotch.]

trail¹ (trāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traile*, *trayle*; < ME. *trail*, *traile*, *trayle*, the train of a dress, a sled, < OF. *traail*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. Sp. *traílla*, a drag for leveling ground, a leash (< F. ?), = Pg. *tralha*, a drag-net (cf. Pr. *tralh*, traces, track); ML. *trahale*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. L. *tragula*, a sled, *traha*, a sled, ML. *traga*, a sled, a harrow; < L. *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*¹. Cf. *train*¹, *v.* Hence *trail*¹, *v.* Cf. *trail*².] In some senses the noun is from the verb.] 1. A part dragged behind; something drawn after; a train; a rear appendage. Specifically—(*a*) The train of a skirt or robe.

Trayle or trayne of a clothe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 499.

(*b*) A trailing part or organ; a train: as, the *trail* of the peacock: often used figuratively.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

It is no easy matter to picture to ourselves the blazing *trail* of splendour which in such a pageant [the coronation of Anne Boleyn] must have drawn along the London streets. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

(*c*) In *artillery*, the lower end of the carriage; in field-artillery, that part of the carriage which rests on the ground when unlimbered. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*d*) Any long appendage, real or apparent, as a line or streak marking the path just passed over by a moving body: as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along.
Rowe, Royal Convert.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the elongated image of a star produced upon a photographic plate, which is not made to follow the star's diurnal motion. The intensity of this trail is used as a measure of the star's brightness.

2. The track or mark left by something dragged or drawn along the ground or over a surface: as, the *trail* of a snail. Specifically—(*a*) The mark or scent left on the ground by anything pursued, as in hunting; the track followed by a hunter: especially in the phrase *on the trail*.

How cheerfully *on the* false *trail* they cry!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 109.

These varlets pretend to be bent chiefly on their sundown meal, but the moment it is dark they will be *on our trail*, as true as hounds on the scent.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxi.

We were really *on the trail* of volcanic productions, and devoted most of our time to the hunt after them.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, x.

(*b*) A path or road made by the passage of something, as of animals or men; a beaten path, as across the prairies, a mountain, or a desert; a rude path.

A large part of the country of the Pacific coast has scarcely been penetrated outside of the roads or *trails* which lead from the seaports to the interior.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 722.

3. Figuratively, a clue; a trace.—4†. A vehicle dragged along; a drag; a sled; a sledge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.—5. The act of playing upon, or of taking advantage of, a person's ignorance. See *trail*¹, *v.*, 6.—**Built-up trail**, in *artillery*, a wrought-iron or steel trail of a gun-carriage composed of several pieces. It consists of two side-plates connected by three or more transoms, one or more assembling-bolts, and a lunette plate. In some forms the cheeks are separate plates of metal riveted to the trail-plates and the structure is stiffened by assembling-bolts; in others the trail-plate and cheek on each side are formed in a single piece. The latter is the more modern. The trail-plates are strengthened by angle-irons riveted to each edge, by flanging, or by T-rails. In some carriages the side- or trail-plates are metallic girders or brackets connected by transoms. This built-up system has superseded the solid wooden stock of the old forms of gun-carriage.—**To trash a trail.** See *trash*³. (See also *block-trail*, *bracket-trail*.)

★=Syn. 2. *Path*, *Track*, etc. See *way*.

trail¹ (trāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traile*, *trayle*; < ME. *trailen*, *traylen*, < OF. *trailler*, wind or reel (yarn), also trail game. The uses of the verb are mostly developed in E. from the noun.]

I. *trans.* 1. To draw along behind.

And bigg a cart of stone and lyme, . . .
Robin Redbreast he must *trail* it hame.
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 279).

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.
Milton, S. A., l. 1402.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy barges *trail'd*
By slow horses. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. To drag or draw loosely along the ground or other surface, as the train of a woman's dress.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe?
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 73.

Some idly *trail'd* their sheep-hooks on the ground,
And some kept up a shrilly mellow sound
With ebon-tipped flutes. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. *Milit.*, to carry in an oblique forward position, with the breech or the butt near the ground, the piece or the pike being held by the right hand near the middle: as, to *trail* arms.

How proud,
In the service of my country, should I be
To *trail* a pike under your brave command!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

On Tuesday was sennight was the brave funeral of Sir John Barrow, at the king's charge. It was carried out of Durham House, with twelve hundred soldiers marching before it in arms of the companies of the city, with colours, spikes, and muskets *trailed*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 281.

4. To beat down or make a beaten path through by frequent treading; make a beaten path through: as, to *trail* grass.—5. To hunt or follow up by the track or scent; follow in the trail or tracks of; track.

They [Indians] have since been *trailed* towards the Mescalero agency, and, it is believed, will soon be arrested by the troops. *Gen. Miles*, Government Report, Sept., 1886.

6. To draw out; lead on, especially in a mischievous or ill-natured way; play upon the ignorance or fears of. [Prov. Eng.]

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent: that is, playing on her ignorance; her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

To trail the oars. See *oar*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hang down or drag loosely behind, as the train of a woman's dress.

And [she] was clothed in a riche robe that *trayled* to the grounde more than two fadome, that satte so well with hir bewte that all the worlde myght haue ioye her to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

Rending her yeolow locks, like wyrie gold
About her shoulders careleslie downe *trailing*.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 11.

2. To grow loosely and without self-support to a considerable length along the ground or over bushes, rocks, or other low objects; recline or droop and as it were drag upon the ground, as a branch. See *trailing plant*, below.—3. To move with a slow sweeping motion.

And through the momentary gloom
Of shadows o'er the landscape *trailing*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

4. To loiter or creep along as a straggler or a person who is nearly tired out; walk or make one's way idly or lazily.

He *trails* along the streets.
Character of a Town-Gallant (1675), p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We *trailed* wearily along the level road.
The Century, XXIII. 654.

5†. To reach or extend in a straggling way.

Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the sea-ward.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 615.

6. To fish with or from a trailer: as, to *trail* for mackerel.—**Trailing arbutus.** See *arbutus* and *Epigæa*.—**Trailing arm.** See *arm*[1].—**Trailing axle.** See *axle*.—**Trailing azalea.** See *Loiseleuria*.—**Trailing plant,** a plant unable to support itself, but neither on the one hand ascending by the aid of tendrils or by twining, nor on the other hand creeping and rooting or lying flat, but simply growing over such objects as may present themselves. The trailing habit may, however, be combined with the climbing or the creeping.

trail[2]† (trāl), *n.* [< ME. *traile*, < OF. (and F.) *treille*, a trellis, a latticed frame, < L. *trichila*, also in inscriptions *tricla*, *triclea*, *triclia*, an arbor, bower. Hence ult. *trellis*.] 1. A latticed frame; a trellis for running or climbing plants.

Owt of the preas I me with-drewhe ther-fore,
And sett me doun by-hynde a *traile*
Fulle of levis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

2. A running ornament or enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, etc., as in the hollow moldings of Gothic architecture; a wreath.

And over all of purest gold was spred
A *trayle* of yvie in his native hew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

I bequeth to William Paston, my sone, my standing cuppe chased parcell gilt with a cover with myn armes in the botom and a flatte pece with a *trail* upon the cover.
Paston Letters, III. 186.

trail[2]† (trāl), *v. t.* [< *trail*[2], *n.*] To overspread with a tracery or intertwining pattern or ornament.

A Camis light of purple silk, . . .
Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught,
Like as the workeman had their courses taught.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

trail[3]† (trāl), *n.* [Abbr. of *entrail*, as orig. accented on the final syllable: see *entrail*[1].] Entrails; the intestines of game when cooked and sent to table, as those of snipe and woodcock, and certain fish; also, the intestines of sheep.

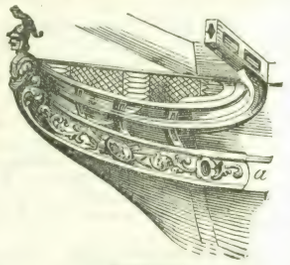
The thrush is presented with the *trail*, because the bird feeds on olives. *Smollett*, Travels, xviii.

T-rail (tē′rāl), *n.* A rail with a cross-section having approximately the form of a letter T. See *rail*[1], 5.

trailbaston†, *n.* [ME., also *traylbaston*, *trailebaston*, < OF. (AF.) *trailebaston*, *traylebaston*, prob. so called from the staves or clubs they carried, < *trailler*, trail, + *baston*, staff, club: see *trail*[1], *v.*, and *baston*, *baton*. Roquefort gives the OF. as *tray-le-baston*, as if < *traire*, draw, < L. *trahere* (or *traer*, < L. *tradere*, give up) + *le*, the, + *baston*, staff. This view is not tenable.] In *Eng. hist.*, one of a class of disorderly persons, banded robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, who gave great trouble in the reign of Edward I., and were so numerous that judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. See the phrases below.

People of good will have made reply to the king
How throughout the land is made a great grievance
By common quarrellers, who are by oath
Bound together to a compact;
Those of that company are named *Trailbastons*.
In fairs and markets they offer themselves to make an engagement,
For three shillings or four, or for the worth,
To beat a freeman who never did injury
To Christian body, by any evidence.
If a man offends any one of the confederacy,
Or a merchant refuses to give him credit with his wares,
In his own house, without other dealing,
He should be well beaten, or to make it up
He shall give of his money, and take acquittance.
If there be not some stop put to this turbulence,
A war of the commons will arise by chance.
Langtoft, Chronicle (ed. Wright), II. 361.

Court of Trailbaston. See *court*.—**Justices of Trailbaston,** "justices whose office was to make inquisition through the realm by the verdict of substantial Juries, upon all officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, and others, touching Extortion, Bribery, and other such grievances, as intrusions into other men's lands, Barretors, and breakers of the peace, with divers other offenders; by means of which inquisitions many were punished by death, many by ransom, and the rest flying the realm; the land was quieted, and the King gained great riches towards the support of his wars." *Cowel.*



a, Trail-board.

trail-board (trāl′ bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the two curved pieces which extend from the stem to the figurehead. It is fastened to the knee of the head.

trail-car (trāl′kär), *n.* A street railway-car which is not furnished with motive power, but is designed to be pulled or trailed behind another to which the power is applied. [U. S.]

★**trailer** (trā′lėr), *n.* [< *trail*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which trails. Specifically—(*a*) A trailing plant or trailing branch.

Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, swings the *trailer* from the crag. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Lowest *trailer* of a weeping elm. *Lowell.*

The house was a stone cottage, covered with *trailers*.
The Century, XXVI. 279.

(*b*) On a vehicle, a short pointed bar sometimes suspended from the rear axle, and serving as a stop or brake in going up steep hills; a stopper. (*c*) A flexible or hinged contact piece pulled over a series of terminal plates so as to distribute electric currents.

2. An old style of vessel employed in mackerel-fishing about 1800. These vessels had outriggers or long poles on each side, the foremost about 17 feet long, the others decreasing in length to 5 feet aft, to the ends of which were fastened lines about 20 fathoms long, with a sinker of four pounds. To each of these lines was attached a bridle, reaching to the side of the vessel, where the fishermen stood to feel the bites.

3. A vehicle intended to be drawn by another; a trail-car. [U. S.]

trail-eye (trāl′ī), *n.* An attachment at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage for limbering up.

trail-handspike (trāl′hand″spīk), *n.* A wooden or metallic lever used to manœuver the trail of a field-gun carriage in pointing the gun.

trailing (trā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trail*[1], *v.*] Same as *trolling* and *trawling*. See *trailer*, 2.

trailing-spring (trā′ling-spring), *n.* A spring fixed in the axle-box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Weale.*

trailing-wheel (trā′ling-hwēl), *n.* 1. The hind wheel of a carriage.—2. In a railway locomotive in which the weight of the truck or of the rear of the engine requires support, a small wheel placed on each side behind the driving-wheel.

traill (trāl), *n.* [< *Traill* (see def.).] Traill's flycatcher, *Empidonax trailli*, one of the four commonest species of small flycatchers of eastern parts of the United States, originally named in 1832, by Audubon, as *Muscicapa traillii*, after Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, editor of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." See cut under *Empidonax*.

trail-net (trāl′net), *n.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat, or by two persons on opposite banks, in sweeping a stream; a drag-net.

trail-plate (trāl′plāt), *n.* In a field-gun carriage, the ironwork at the end of the trail on which is the trail-eye.

traily (trā′li), *a.* [< *trail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Slovenly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

train[1] (trān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trainen*, *traynen*, < OF. *trainer*, *trahiner*, F. *traîner* = Pr. *trainar* = Sp. *trajinar* = It. *trainare*, draw, entice, trail along, < ML. *trahinare*, drag along, trail, < L. *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], and cf. *trail*[1], from the same source. Hence *train*[1], *n.* For the sense 'educate,' from the lit. sense 'draw,' cf. *educate*, ult. < L. *educare*, draw out.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or drag along; trail.

So he hath hir *trayned* and drawen that the lady myght no lenger crye ne brayen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 299.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching gross and huge; in hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery.
Milton, P. L., vi. 553.

2. To draw by artifice, stratagem, persuasion, or the like; entice; allure.

What pitie is it that any . . . man shulde . . . be *trayned* . . . in to this lothesome dungeon [idleness].
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.

We did *train* him on,
And, his corruption being ta'en from us,
We, as the spring of all, shall pay for all.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 21.

With pretext of doing him an unwonted honour in the senate, he *trains* him from his guards.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, Arg.

Martius Galeotti, who, by his impostures and specious falsehoods, has *trained* me hither into the power of my mortal enemy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

3. To bring into some desired course or state by means of some process of instruction and exercise. (*a*) To educate; instruct; rear; bring up: often with *up*.

So was she *trayned up* from time to time
In all chaste vertue and true bounti-hed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when [even when, R. V.] he is old he will not depart from it.
Prov. xxii. 6.

You have *trained* me like a peasant.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 71.

(*b*) To make proficient or efficient, as in some art or profession, by instruction, exercise, or discipline; make proficient by instruction or drill: as, to *train* nurses; to *train* soldiers.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his *trained* servants. Gen. xiv. 14.

Trained in camps, he knew the art
To win the soldier's hardy heart.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

(*c*) To tame or render docile; exercise in the performance of certain tasks or tricks: as, to *train* dogs or monkeys.

Animals can be *trained* by man, but they cannot *train* themselves. They can be taught some accomplishments, formed to some new habits; but where man has not done this for them they remain uneducated.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 33.

(*d*) To fit by proper exercise and regimen for the performance of some feat; render capable of enduring the strain incident to a contest of any kind, by a course of suitable exercise, regimen, etc.; put in suitable condition, as for a race, by preparatory exercise, etc.: as, to *train* a boat's crew for a race. (*e*) To give proper or some particular shape or direction to by systematic manipulation or extension; specifically, in *gardening*, to extend the branches of, as on a wall, espalier, etc.

Tell her, when I'm gone, to *train* the rose-bush that I set
About the parlour-window.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

Why will she *train* that winter curl
In such a spring-like way?
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

4. To bring to bear; direct or aim carefully: as, to *train* a gun upon a vessel or a fort.

Again and again we set up the camera, and *trained* it upon a part of the picturesque throng.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

To train a scent†, in *hunting*, same as *to carry a scent*. See phrase under *scent*.

I ha' seene one Sheepe worry a dozen Foxes,
By Moon-shine, in a morning before day,
They hunt, *trayne-sents* with Oxen, and plow with Dogges.
Brome, The Antipodes, i. 6.

To train fine. See *fine*[2].—**Syn. 3.** To school, habituate, inure. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be attracted or lured.

The highest soaring Hauke *traineth* to ye lure.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 35.

2. To exercise; impart proficiency by practice and use; drill; discipline.

Nature *trains* while she teaches; she disciplines the powers while she imparts information to the intellect.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, Int., p. 11.

3. To fit one's self for the performance of some feat by preparatory regimen and exercise.

So he resolved at once to *train*,
And walked and walked with all his main.
W. S. Gilbert, Perils of Invisibility.

4. To be under training, as a recruit for the army; be drilled for military service.—5. To travel by train or by rail: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq.]

From Aberdeen to Edinburgh we *trained it* by easy stages. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 954.

6. To consort with; be on familiar terms with: as, I don't *train* with that crowd. Compare def. 4. [Slang.]—7. To romp; carry on. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.]—**To train off,** to go off obliquely: said of the flight of a shot.

★**train**[1] (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trayn*, *trayne*, *treyne*, < OF. *train*, a train, retinue, course, etc., a drag, sled, etc., F. *train*, a train, retinue, herd (of cattle), pace, course, way, bustle, train of boats or cars, etc., = Pr. *trahi* = Sp. *trajín*, *trajino*, formerly *train*, *trayno*, = It. *traino*, a train (in various senses); cf. OF. *trahine*, f., a drag, dray, sled, drag-net, F. *traîne*, the condition of being dragged; from the verb: see *train*[1], *v.* Cf. *trail*[1], *n.*, from the

same ult. source.] 1. That which is drawn along behind, or which forms the hinder part; a trail. (*a*) The elongated part of a skirt behind when sufficiently extended to trail along the ground. Trains have long been an adjunct of full dress for women, frequently coming into fashion, and seldom abandoned for any length of time; at times they have reached a length of ten feet or more on the floor. A train of moderate length is called a *demi-train.*

A Baronesse may haue no *trayne* borne; but, haueing a goune with a *trayne*, she ought to beare it her self.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

She shall be dignified with this high honour—
To bear my lady's *train*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 159.

But pray, what is the meaning that this transparent lady holds up her *train* in her left hand? for I find your women on medals do nothing without a meaning.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

The Duke of Buckingham bore Richard's *train* [at Richard III.'s coronation]. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

(*b*) The tail of a comet or of a meteor,

Stars with *trains* of fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 117.

(*c*) The tail of a bird, especially when long, large, or conspicuous. See cuts under *Argus*, *peafowl*, *Phaethon*, *Phasianus*, *Promerops*, *Terpsiphone*, and *Trogonidæ*.

The *train* serves to steer and direct their flight, and turn their bodies like the rudder of a ship.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 146.

(*d*) That part of the carriage of a field-gun which rests upon the ground when the gun is unlimbered or in position for firing; the trail.

2. A following; a body of followers or attendants; a retinue.

Sir, I invite your highness and your *train*
To my poor cell. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 300.

The muses also are found in the *train* of Bacchus.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysus.

Now the Shepherds, seeing so great a *train* follow Mr. Great-heart (for with him they were well acquainted), they said unto him, Good Sir, you have got a goodly company here. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow-nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

My *train* consisted of thirty-eight persons.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 323.

3. A succession of connected things or events; a series: as, a *train* of circumstances.

God helpe the man so wrapt in Errours endlesse *traine!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 18.

Sir, I was five times made a bankrupt, and reduced from a state of affluence, by a *train* of unavoidable misfortunes.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

I starts light with Rob only; I comes to a branch; I takes on what I find there; and a whole *train* of ideas gets coupled on to him. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxviii.

4. In *mach.*, a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted consecutively: as, the *train* of a watch (that is, the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement); the going-*train* of a clock (that by which the hands are turned); the striking-*train* (that by which the striking part is actuated).—5. In *metal-working*, two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill worked as one system; a set of rolls used in rolling various metals, especially steel or iron; a roll-train.—6. A connected line of carriages, cars, or wagons moving or intended to be moved on a railway.

Clifford . . . could catch a glimpse of the *trains* of cars, flashing a brief transit across the extremity of the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

7. A string or file of animals on the march.

Goods were carried by long *trains* of pack-horses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Camel *trains* wound like worms along the thread-like roads. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

8. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine: same as *squib*, 2.

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that 's done by the playing of the mine?
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

9. A company in order; a procession.

Which of this princely *train*
Call ye the warlike Talbot?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 34.

Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy *train*.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 319.

10. Suitable or proper sequence, order, or arrangement; course; process: as, everything is now in *train* for a settlement.

Lady Sneer. Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall?
Snake. That 's in as fine a *train* as your ladyship could wish. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

11. A kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, etc. *Bartlett.*—12. The lure used to recall a hawk. *Halliwell.*—13. Something intended to allure or entice; wile; stratagem; artifice; a plot or scheme.

Yet first he cast by treatie and by *traynes*
Her to persuade that stubborne fort to yilde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 3.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 118.

14†. A snare; net; trap; ambush.

Most justly they the Cities scorne are made,
Who will be caught, yet see the *traine* that 's laid.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 323).

You laid that *Train*, I'm sure, to alarm, not to betray, my Innocence. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

15†. Treason; treachery; deceit.

Vndertaker of *treyne*, of talkyng but litill,
Neuer myrth in his mouthe meuyt with tong.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3789.

For als tyte mon I be taken
With tresoune and with *trayne*.
York Plays, p. 245.

Accommodation train. See *accommodation.*—**Cheap Trains Act**, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 34), abolishing the duty on railway-fares not exceeding one penny per mile, and reducing the duties on higher fares.—**Epicyclic train.** See *epicyclic.*—**Limited train.** (*a*) A train the weight of which (or the number of cars) is limited, to correspond to the hauling power of the engine. (*b*) A train limited to first-class passengers.—**Merchant, mixed, parliamentary train.** See the adjectives.—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls.*—**Rolling-mill train**, the system of grooved rollers by which iron bars are gradually drawn down from balls or blooms; a roll-train.—**Through train.** See *through*[1].—**Train of artillery.** See *artillery.*—**Train of prisms.** See *spectroscope.*—**Vestibuled train.** See *vestibule, v. t.*

train[2]† (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traine, trayne, trane* (chiefly in comp. *train-oil*); < MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = MLG. *trān*, LG. *traan* (> G. *thran* = Sw. Dan. *tran*), train-oil, also in MD. liquor tried out by fire; a particular use of MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = OHG. *trahan*, MHG. *trahen*, *trān* (pl. *trahene*, *trehene*, also *traher*), G. *trähne*, a tear, akin to OHG. *zahar*, MHG. *zaher*, G. *zaher*, *zähre*, etc., a tear, = E. *tear:* see *tear*[2].] Same as *train-oil.*

The leakage of the *traine* doth fowle the other wares much. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 308.

trainable (trā'na-bl), *a.* [< *train*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being trained, educated, or drilled.

Youth [is] by grace and good councell *traynable* to vertue. *Lusty Juventus.*

train-band (trān'band), *n.* [Short for *trained band*, early mod. E. *trayned band;* also called *trained company.*] A force of citizen soldiery identified with London; especially, one company or division of this force. The service rendered by the train-bands to the Parliament during the civil war caused their dissolution by Charles II., but the force was reorganized later, and continued for many years.

There was Colonel Jumper's Lady, a Colonel of the *Train Bands*, that has a great Interest in her Parish.
Steele, Spectator, No. 376.

As to foreign invasion, the Lord Mayor has but to throw himself into the Tower, call in the *train bands*, and put the standing army of Beef-eaters under arms, and he might bid defiance to the world.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 309.

On several occasions during the civil war, the *train-bands* of London distinguished themselves highly.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Sometimes used adjectively:

A *train-band* captain eke was he
Of famous London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

train-bearer (trān'bār″ėr), *n.* One who holds up the train of a robe; especially, such a person appointed to attend on the sovereign or some high official on an occasion of ceremony.

train-bolt (trān'bōlt), *n.* A bolt to which the training-tackle of a gun is hooked.

train-boy (trān'boi), *n.* A lad who sells newspapers, magazines, books, candy, and other articles on railway-trains. [U. S. and Canada.]

trained (trānd), *p. a.* [< *train*[1] + *-ed*[2]. In def. 2, pp. of *train*[1], *v.*] 1. Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *trained* gown about the stage.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Formed or made proficient by training; educated; instructed; exercised; practised: as, a *trained* eye or judgment; *trained* nurses.

It is conceded that the object of the manual-training course is not to make artists or mechanics, but *trained* men and women. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

Trained band, a body of trained men, especially soldiers. See *train-band.*

Each serving man, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our *train'd band.*
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

trainel† (trā'nel), *n.* [< OF. **trainel* (cf. F. *traîneau*), dim. of *train*, a drag: see *train*[1].] A ★trail-net; a drag-net. *Holland.*

trainer (trā'nėr), *n.* [< *train*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who trains; an instructor.—2. One who trains or prepares men, etc., for the performance of feats requiring certain physical fitness, as an oarsman for a boat-race, a pugilist for a prize-fight, or a horse for racing.—3. A militiaman. [U. S.]—4. A wire or wooden frame upon which flowers or shrubs are trained.

train-hand (trān'hand), *n.* Same as *trainman.*

training (trā'ning), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trayning;* verbal n. of *train*[1], *v.*] 1. Practical education in some profession, art, handicraft, or the like; instruction coupled with practice in the use of one's powers: as, manual *training;* a sound business *training.*

The aim of historical teaching is the *training* of the judgment to be exercised in the moral, social, and political work of life.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 373.

Man's moral nature is dependent upon heredity, *training*, and environment. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 251.

2. The act or process of developing the physical strength and powers of endurance, or of rendering the system capable of performing some notable feat; also, the condition of being so prepared and capable.

A professed pugilist; always in *training.*
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 2.

3. In *gardening*, the art or operation of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a desired shape.—4. Drill; practice in the manual of arms and in simple manœuvers, such as is provided for militia. Compare *train-band*, *training-day.*

After my cominge to Colchester, upon Fryday the 11th of this moneth in the afternoone, rydinge into a feild wher all Sr Thomas Lucasse his bande was at *trayninge*, I, after that Mr Thomas Seymor and I had beeholden the manner of the *trayning* of the bande, did invite Mr Seymor and myself to suppe with Sr Thomas Lucasse.
Sir John Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 90.

Hash, the brother of Margaret, at the Spring *training*, was punished not only by imprisonment, but also with an inconsiderable fine, for disorderly behavior on that occasion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

Training to Arms Prohibition Act. See *prohibition.*—**Syn. 1.** *Nurture, Education*, etc. (see *instruction*); drill, schooling, breeding, tuition.

training-bit (trā'ning-bit), *n.* A wooden gag-bit used in training vicious horses. It has iron cheeks with a connecting iron passed through a wooden mouthpiece. *E. H. Knight.*

training-day (trā'ning-dā), *n.* A day appointed by law for drill and review of the militia or other citizen soldiery.

You must take something. It 's *training day*, and that don't come only four times a year. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

training-halter (trā'ning-hâl″tėr), *n.* A form of halter made like a riding-bridle, but having short cheeks with rings for attaching bit-straps. *E. H. Knight.*

training-level (trā'ning-lev″el), *n.* An instrument for testing divergence from a true horizontal line: used especially in training guns.

training-pendulum (trā'ning-pen″dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum for facilitating the accurate elevation and depression of guns by means of colored alcohol or quicksilver contained in a tube. *Admiral Smyth.*

training-school (trā'ning-skōl), *n.* A school or college where practical instruction is given, especially in the art of teaching; a school in which instruction and practice in teaching are united; a normal school.

training-ship (trā'ning-ship), *n.* A ship equipped with officers, instructors, etc., for training lads to be seamen.

Besides some old war hulks at the station, there were a couple of *training-ships* getting ready for a cruise.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 13.

training-wall (trā'ning-wâl), *n.* A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbor.

trainless (trān'les), *a.* [< *train*[1] + *-less.*] Having no train: as, a *trainless* dress.

trainman (trān'man), *n.*; pl. *trainmen* (-men). A man employed on a railway-train, as a brakeman or a porter.

A special train was on the way from St. Paul with a double complement of engineers and *trainmen.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

trainment† (trān'ment), *n.* [< *train*[1] + *-ment.*] Training.

And still that precious *trainment* is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

train-mile (trān'mīl), *n.* One of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a line or system of railways during some specified period: ★a unit of work in railway accounts.

train-oil (trān'oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trayne-oyle, trane-oil;* < *train*[2] + *oil.*] Oil drawn or

tried out from the blubber of a whale; especially, ordinary oil from the right whale, as distinguished from *sperm-oil*.

Make in a readiness all such caske as shalbe needfull for *traine oyle*, tallowe, or any thing else.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 300.

train-road (trān'rōd), *n.* 1. On railroads, a temporary construction-track for transportation of materials, etc.—2. In *mining*, a temporary track in a mine, used for light loads.

train-rope (trān'rōp), *n.* Same as *train-tackle*.

train-tackle (trān'tak‴l), *n.* See *tackle*.

trainway (trān'wā), *n.* A platform hinged to a wharf, and forming a bridge from the wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat. *E. H. Knight*.

trainy† (trā'ni), *a.* [< *train*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Greasy like train-oil.

Where huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 252.

traipse, *v.* and *n.* See *trapes*.

traist†, *n.* Same as *trace*^{2}. *Chaucer*.

traise^1†, *v. t.* [ME. *traisen*, *traysen*, *traissen*, *trasshen*, < OF. *traiss-*, stem of certain parts of *trair*, betray: see *tray*^{3}.] To betray.

This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
Were wel sittynge, if that I were a fend,
To *traysen* a wight that trewe is unto me.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 438.

She hath the *trasshed* withoute wene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3231.

traise^2†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *trace*^{1}.

traison†, **traisoun**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treason*.

trait (trāt, in Great Britain trā), *n.* [< OF. *trait*, *traict*, a line, stroke, feature, tract, etc., F. *trait*, a line, stroke, point, feature, fact, act, etc., = Pr. *trait*, *trag*, *trah* = It. *tratto*, a line, etc., < L. *tractus*, a drawing, course: see *tract*^{1}, *n.*, of which *trait* is a doublet. Cf. also *trace*^{2}, orig. *trais*, pl. of OF. *trait*.] 1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey.
W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, i. 9.

From talk of war to *traits* of pleasantry.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity: as, a *trait* of character.

He had all the Puritanic *traits*, both good and evil.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 8.

One of the most remarkable *traits* in modern Egyptian superstition is the belief in written charms.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 318.

traiterie†, *n.* An old spelling of *traitory*.

traitor (trā'tor), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *traitour*; < ME. *traitour*, *traytour*, *treitur*, < OF. *traitor*, *traitur*, *traiteur*, *traistre*, F. *traître* = Pr. *trahire*, *traire*, *trahidor*, *traidor*, *traitor* = Sp. Pg. *traidor* = It. *traditore*, < L. *traditor*, one who betrays, a betrayer, traitor, lit. 'one who delivers,' and hence in LL. also a teacher, < *tradere*, give up, deliver: see *tradition*, *tray*^{3}, and cf. *traditor*.] I. *n.* 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason. See *treason*.

God wole not that it be longe in the Hondes of *Traytoures* ne of Synneres, be thei Cristene or othere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

Alle tho that ne wolde not come, he lete hem well wite that thei sholde haue as streyte Iustice as longed to theuis and *traytoures*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

William's Fortune secures him as well at home against *Traitors* as in the Field against his Enemies.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift*.

2. One who betrays any trust; a person guilty of perfidy or treachery; one who violates confidence reposed in him.

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him.
Bacon.

=Syn. 1. *Rebel*, etc. See *insurgent*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a traitor; traitorous.

And there is now this day no gretter treson thanne a gentille woman to yeue her selff to a *traitour* fals churle, blamed with vices, for there is mani of hem deceiued bi the foule and grete fals othes that the fals men vsen to swere to the women. *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Their silent war of lilies and of roses,
Which Tarquin view'd in her fair face's field,
In their pure ranks his *traitor* eye encloses.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 73.

traitor† (trā'tor), *v. t.* [< *traitor*, *n.*] To act the traitor toward; betray.

But time, it *traitors* me. *Lithgow*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traitoress (trā'tor-es), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ess*.] A female traitor; a traitress.

Fortune, . . .
The false *trayteresse* pervers.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 813.

traitorful† (trā'tor-fûl), *a.* [ME. *traitourfull*; < *traitor* + *-ful*.] Traitorous; treacherous.

My *traitourfull* torne [action] he turment my tene.
York Plays, p. 316.

traitorism (trā'tor-izm), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ism*.] A betrayal. [Rare.]

The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 323. (*Davies*.)

traitorly† (trā'tor-li), *a.* [< *traitor* + *-ly*^{1}.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals, whose miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 821.

traitorous (trā'tor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *traiterous*; < ME. *traitorous*; < *traitor* + *-ous*.] 1. Guilty of treason; in general, treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

More of his [majesty's] friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 31.

2. Consisting in treason; characterized by treason; implying breach of allegiance; perfidious: as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

Vol. My name's Volturtius,
I know Pomtinius.
Pom. But he knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 7.

traitorously (trā'tor-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *traiterously*, *treterously*; < *traitorous* + *-ly*^{2}.] In a traitorous manner; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon*.

traitorousness (trā'tor-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery. *Bailey*, 1727.

traitory† (trā'tor-i), *n.* [ME. *traitorie*, *traiterye*, < OF. **traitorie*, < *traitor*, a traitor: see *traitor*.] Treachery; betrayal; treason.

Tho com another companye
That had ydon the *traiterye*,
The harm, the grete wikkednesse,
That any herte couthe gesse.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1812.

traitress (trā'tres), *n.* [< F. *traîtresse*; as *traitor* + *-ess*.] A woman who betrays her trust; a perfidious woman; a female traitor: often used in a weakened, half-playful sense.

Ah, little *traitress!* none must know . . .
What vanity full dearly bought,
Joined to thine eye's dark witchcraft, drew
My spell-bound steps to Benvenue.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 28.

traject (trā-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicere* (LL. also rarely *transjacere*), throw or cast over, carry over, ship over, transport, also transfix, < *trans*, through, across, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*^{1}.] To throw or cast (across or through). [Rare.]

Thou knowst that to be Cerberus, and him
The ferriman who from the rivers brim
Trajected thee.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 236).

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively.
Newton, Opticks, I. i., Exper. 10.

★ **traject** (traj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *traject*, *trajet*, a ferry, a passage over, = It. *tragetto*, *tragitto*, < L. *trajectus*, a passage over, < *trajicere*, throw over: see *traject*, *v.* Cf. *treget*.] 1†. A ferry; a passage or place for passing over water with boats (by some commentators said to mean the boat itself).

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed
Vnto the *tranect* [read *traiect*, i. e. *traject*, as in various modern editions], to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 54 (folio 1623).

2. A trajectory. [Rare.]

The *traject* of comets. *Is. Taylor*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. The act of throwing across or transporting; transmission; transference. [Rare.]

At the best, however, this *traject* [that of printing from Asia] was but that of the germ of life, which Sir W. Thomson, in a famous discourse, suggested had been carried to this earth from some other sphere by meteoric agency.
Athenæum. (*Imp. Dict.*)

trajection (trā-jek'shon), *n.* [= It. *trajezione*, < L. *trajectio(n-)*, a crossing over, passage, transposition (of words), < *trajicere*, throw over, convey over: see *traject*.] 1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across; a crossing; a passage.

My due for thy *trajection* downe here lay.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 232).

Of this sort might be the spectre at the Rubicon, Cæsar hesitating that *trajection*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 144.

2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, transposition: same as *hyperbaton* (*a*). [Rare.]

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great but the Latine will admit the same order of the words. *J. Mede*, Works (1672), iii. 1.

trajectory (trā-jek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *trajectories* (-riz). [= F. *trajectoire*, trajectory, OF. the end of a funnel, also adj., passing over, < ML. **trajectorius*, neut. *trajectorium*, a funnel, < L. *trajicere*, pp. *trajectus*, throw over: see *traject*.] 1. The path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; specifically, the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air. Compare *range*, 4.—2. In *geom.*, a curve which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. When the constant angle is a right angle, the trajectory is called an *orthogonal trajectory*.

trajetour†, *n.* Same as *tregetour*. *Gower*.

trajetry†, *n.* Same as *tregetry*.

tralation† (trā-lā'shon), *n.* [= It. *tralazione*, < L. *tralatio(n-)*, equiv. to *translatio(n-)*, a transferring, translation: see *translation*.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 14.

tralatition† (tral-ā-tish'on), *n.* [Irreg. for *tralation* (after *tralatitious*).] A departure from the literal use of words; a metaphor.

tralatitious† (tral-ā-tish'us), *a.* [= It. *tralatizio*, < L. *tralaticius*, *tralatitius*, equiv. to *translaticius*, *translatitius*, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer: see *translate*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iv. 1.

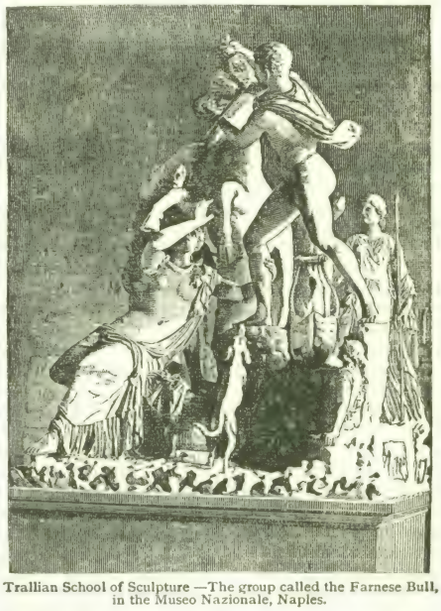
tralatitiously† (tral-ā-tish'us-li), *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

Written Language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the Eye the same Letters and Words which are pronounced.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 8.

tralineate† (trā-lin'ē-āt), *v. i.* [After It. *tralignare*, degenerate, < L. *trans*, across, + *linea*, line: see *line*^{2}.] To deviate in course or direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard-kind?
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 396.

Trallian (tral'iạn), *a.* [< L. *Trallianus* (< Gr. Τραλλιανός), of Tralles, < *Tralles*, also *Trallis*, < Gr. Τράλλεις, also Τράλλις, a city of Lydia.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Tralles, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.—**Trallian school**, a school of Greek Hellenistic sculpture of the third century B. C., of which the great surviving work is



Trallian School of Sculpture.—The group called the Farnese Bull, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

the large group known as the Farnese Bull, in the Museum at Naples. This important work, while transgressing the proper limitations of sculpture in the round, exhibits originality, vigor, skill in composition, and a high decorative quality. It is to be paralleled with the Laocoön group of the Rhodian school.

traluce† (trā-lūs'), *v. i.* [= It. *tralucere*, < L. *tralucere*, *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent*.] To shine through. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

tralucency† (trā-lū′sen-si), *n.* [< *tralucen(t)* + *-cy.*] Translucency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

tralucent† (trā-lū′sent), *a.* [= It. *tralucente*, < L. *tralucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tralucere*, *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent.*] Transparent; translucent.

And fair *tralucent* stones, that over all
It did reflect. *Peele*, Honour of the Garter.

★ **tram**[1] (tram), *n.* [< OSw. **tram*, *trâm*, *trum*, a log, stock of a tree, Sw. dial. *tromm*, *trömm*, *trumm*, a stump, the end of a log, also a kind of sled, = Norw. *tram*, *tröm*, *trumm*, edge, brim, *tram*, a step, door-step, = Dan. dial. *trom*, end, stump, = Icel. *thrömr* (*thram-*), edge, brim, = MD. *drom*, a beam, balk, = MLG. *träme*, a cross-piece, a round of a ladder, a step of a chair, LG. *traam* (< G. or Scand.), a beam, balk, handle of a wheelbarrow or sled, = OHG. *drām*, *trām*, beam, balk (> MHG. *drāmen*, supply with beams or props), G. *tram*, a beam; forms in gradation, or in part identical, with ME. *thrum* = MD. *drom*, the end of a weaver's thread, thrum, = OHG. *drum*, *dhrum*, MHG. *drum*, G. *trumm*, thrum, end, stump of a tree; akin to L. *terminus*, end, Gr. τέρμα, end: see *thrum*[1] and *term.* Cf. OF. *trameau*, a sled, or dray without wheels. The senses and forms are involved, but the development seems to have been, 'end, fragment, stump, log, pole (shaft, handle), bar, beam, rail.' The E. word in the sense 'rail' seems to have been applied to a rail or plank in a tram-road or plank road, thence to the lines of rails or planks, and thence to the road itself. In the sense of 'car' or 'tram-car' it is prob. short for *tram-car*, but *tram* as a 'mine-car' (def. 6) may represent the Sw. word in the sense 'a kind of sled.'] **1.** A beam or bar: as, gallows *trams*. [Scotch.]—**2.** The shaft of a cart, wheelbarrow, or vehicle of any kind. [Scotch.]—**3**†. A plank road.

To the amendinge of the highwaye or *tram*, frome the weste ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle, 20*s*.
Will of Ambrose Middleton, Aug. 4, 1555 (*Surtees Soc. [Publ.*, XXXVIII. 37, note).

4. One of the two parallel lines of rails which form a tramway.

Laying his *trams* in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

5. A tramway. [Great Britain.]—**6.** A four-wheeled car or wagon used in coal-mines, especially in the north of England, for conveying the coals from the working-places to the pit-bottom, or from the pit-mouth to the place of shipment. The words *tram*, *corf*, *box*, *tub*, and *skip* are all in use in English collieries to designate some kind of a box-like receptacle, vehicle, or car by which coal is transported, either above or beneath the surface.

7. Same as *tram-car.* [Great Britain.]

Lord Rosebery in his midnight address to the *tram* servants. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 723.

8. In a grinding-mill, position perpendicular to the face of the bedstone: said of a spindle. See *tramming.*

tram[1] (tram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trammed*, ppr. *tramming.* [< *tram*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move or transport on a tramway.

An empty kibble is placed upon the trolley and *trammed* back along the level, where it is again loaded from a shoot (mill, pass) or by the shovel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 455.

II. *intrans.* To operate a tram; also, to travel by tram. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. xvi. 2.

tram[2]† (tram), *n.* [ME. *tramme*, *traimme*; origin obscure.] A machine; a contrivance.

tram[3] (tram), *n.* [Cf. *tram*[2] and *trammel.*] A device, resembling a trammel, used for shaping ★oval molds, etc.

tram[4] (tram), *n.* [= G. Dan. *trame*, < F. *trame*, tram, weft, < It. *trama*, woof, weft, < L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of double silk thread, in which two or more strands or singles are twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles, used for the weft or cross-threads of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods. Also called *shute.*

trama (trā′mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *trama*, weft.] In *bot.*, the thin layer of hyphal tissue from which the hymenium arises in basidiomycetous fungi, as in the lamellæ of agarics. Also called *dissepiment*, and *intralamellar tissue.*

tramal (trā′mal), *a.* [< *trama* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of trama: as, *tramal* tissue.

tram-car (tram′kär), *n.* [< *tram*[1], 5, + *car*[1].] **1.** A car used on a tramway; a tramway-car; a horse-car on a street-railway. Also called *tram.* [Great Britain.]—**2.** A car used in coal-mines: same as *tram*[1], 6.

Trametes (trā-mē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < L. *trama*, weft: see *trama.*] A genus of polyporoid fungi, having the pores subrotund, obtuse, entire, often unequal in depth, and sunk in the surface of the pileus. The species grow on decaying wood.

trametoid (tram′e-toid), *a.* [< *Trametes* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Trametes.*

tram-line (tram′līn), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *line*[2].] A tramway. [Great Britain.]

The problem of the commercial success of electrical propulsion on *tramlines* has been solved.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 67.

trammel (tram′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tramel*, *tramell*; < ME. *tramayle*, < OF. *tramail*, F. *tramail*, more commonly *trémail*, also *tramel*, *trameau* = Sp. *trasmallo* = Pg. *trasmalho*, a net (cf. Pg. *trambolho*, a clog or trammel for a horse), = It. *tramaglio*, dial. *tramagio*, *trimaj*, *tremagg*, a fish-net, bird-net, < ML. *tramacula*, *tramagula*, also *tremaculum*, *tremacle*, *tremale*, *trimacle*, a fish-net, bird-net, trammel (the forms are confused, indicating uncertainty as to the etymology); prob. orig. ML. **trimacula*, lit. a 'three-mesh' net, i. e. a net of three layers (differing in size of meshes), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, a mesh: see *mail*[1], *macula.* In defs. 5, 6, 7 the sense suggests a connection with *tram*[1], a bar or beam, but they are appar. particular uses of *trammel* in the sense of 'shackle.' Cf. *tram*[3].] **1.** A net for fishing; a trawl-net or trawl; a drag-net. See *trammel-net.*

Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 3., Epig.

2†. A net for binding up or confining the hair.

Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In breaded *tramels.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 15.

3. A shackle; specifically, a kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.—**4.** Whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an impediment.

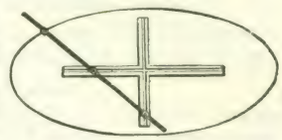
Prose . . . is loose, easy, and free from *trammels.*
Goldsmith, Pref. to Poetical Dict.

It is impossible not to be struck with his [William IV.'s] extreme good-nature and simplicity, which he cannot or will not exchange for the dignity of his new situation and the *trammels* of etiquette.
Greville, Memoirs, July 24, 1830.

5. An implement hung in a fireplace to support pots and other culinary vessels. Trammels are hung from the back-bar or from a crane; they are often so constructed in two parts that they can be lengthened and shortened.

Our own warm hearth seemed blazing free,
The crane and pendent *trammels* showed,
The Turks' heads on the andirons glowed.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

6. An instrument for drawing ellipses, used by joiners and other artificers; an ellipsograph. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam-compass which carries the describing pencil, and is guided by two pins which slide in the grooves.



Trammel, 6.

7. A beam-compass.

trammel (tram′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trammeled*, *trammelled*, ppr. *trammeling*, *trammelling.* [< *trammel*, *n.*] **1.** To catch as in a net; make captive; restrain. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success, . . .
We 'd jump the life to come. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 3.

While I am striving . . .
How to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare
Your soul in mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

2. To shackle; confine; hamper.

Mardonius would never have persuaded me, had dreams and visions been less constant and less urgent. What pious man ought to resist them? Nevertheless, I am still surrounded and *trammelled* by perplexities.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Xerxes and Artabanus.

3. To train slavishly; inure to conformity or obedience. [Rare.]

Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court.
Pope, To Gay, Oct. 16, 1727.

trammeled, trammelled (tram′eld), *p. a.* **1.** Caught; confined; shackled; hampered.—**2.** Having blazes or white marks on the fore foot and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels: said of a horse.—**Cross-trammeled,** having a white fore foot on one side and a white hind foot on the other, as a horse.

trammeler, trammeller (tram′el-ėr), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which trammels or restrains.—**2.** One who uses a trammel-net.

The net is love's, right worthily supported;
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth;
Like *trammellers* this god and goddess sported
To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
An Old-fashioned Love (1594). (*Imp. Dict.*)

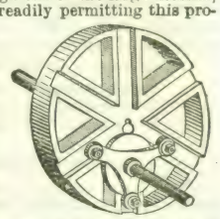
trammelet† (tram′el-et), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-et.*] A snare.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets
Her long discheveld rose-crowned *trammelets.*
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

trammelled, trammeller. See *trammeled, trammeler.*

trammel-net (tram′el-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net for taking fish. It now usually consists of three seines of similar form fastened together at their edges. The inner net is very loose and full, and of fine thread and small mesh. The two outer ones have a mesh from 3 to 6 inches long, and of coarser thread. The fish pass readily through the outer seines and strike the inner net, which is thus pocketed through one of the large meshes, the fullness of the inner net readily permitting this protrusion.

trammel-wheel (tram′-el-hwēl), *n.* A device for converting a reciprocating into a circular motion, or for reducing the velocity-ratio between two parallel shafts. It consists of a wheel having on one side four slots, like a trammel, in which move two blocks placed on an arm connected with a piston-rod. The blocks slide in the grooves of the wheel, and cause it to make two revolutions to one stroke of the rod. In another form it consists of a wheel with six slots, and a smaller wheel, one half the pitch-diameter of the larger, with three arms.



Trammel-wheel with six slots.

trammer (tram′ėr), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a putter or drawer. See *putter*[1], 2.

tramming (tram′ing), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of adjusting the spindle of a millstone to bring it exactly perpendicular with the face of the bedstone. When so adjusted it is said to be *in tram*; when inclined to the face it is *out of tram.*

tramontana (trä-mon-tä′nä), *n.* [It.: see *tramontane.*] The north wind: commonly so called in the Mediterranean. The name is also given to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

tramontane (tra-mon′tān or trä-mon-tān′), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *tramountain*, q. v.; < OF. *tramontain* = Sp. Pg. *tramontano*, < It. *tramontano*, beyond the mountains, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *mount*[1], *mountain.* Cf. *ultramontane.* II. *n.* < OF. (and F.) *tramontane* = Pr. *trasmontana*, *tramontana*, *tremontana*, the polar star, also the north wind, = Sp. Pg. It. *tramontana*, < L. *transmontana* (sc. *stella*), the polar star, thus named in Provence and in the north of Italy, because it is there visible beyond the Alps.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or situated beyond the mountains—that is, the Alps: originally used by the Italians; hence, foreign; barbarous: then applied to the Italians as being beyond the mountains from Germany, France, etc. See *ultramontane.*

A dream; in days like these
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce
That to suppose a scene where she presides
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.
Cowper, Task, iv. 533.

2. Coming from the other side of the mountains: as, *tramontane* wind. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 367).

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives beyond the mountains; hence, a stranger; a barbarian. See I.

A happiness
Those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hush! I hear Captain Cape's voice—the hideous *tramontane!* *A. Murphy*, Old Maid, iii. 1.

2. The north wind. See *tramontana.*

tramosericeous (tram″ō-sē-rish′ius), *a.* [< L. *trama*, weft (see *tram*[4]), + LL. *sericeus*, silken: see *sericeous.*] In *entom.*, having a luster resembling that of satin, as the elytra of certain beetles.

tramoso (trä-mō′zō), *n.* See *lupine*[2].

tramountain†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tramountaine*, < OF. *tramontane*, the polar star, the north wind: see *tramontane.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *tramontane.* *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 49.

II. *n.* The pole-star.

I [Lucifer] schal telde vp my trone in the *tra mountayne.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 211.

★ **tramp** (tramp), *v.* [< ME. *trampen* = MLG. LG. *trampen* (MHG. freq. *trampeln*, > G. *trampeln*) =

Sw. Norw. *trampa* = Dan. *trampe*, tramp, stamp, tread, trample, a secondary verb, from a strong verb seen in Goth. *anatrimpan*, tread upon (press upon); perhaps ult. akin to *trap*, D. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*[1], *trap*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tread under foot; trample.

It is like unto the camamele; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.
T. Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565). (*Latham.*)

2. To tread (clothes) in water, so as to cleanse or scour them. [Scotch.]—**3.** To travel over on foot: as, to *tramp* a country.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To walk, especially to walk with heavy step; tread; march; go on foot.

How often did he . . . dread to look over his shoulder, lest he should behold some uncouth being *tramping* close behind him! *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

He had *tramped* about the fields of the vacant farm, trying helplessly to look after things which he did not understand. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, v.

2. To go about as a vagrant or vagabond.

tramp (tramp), *n.* [< *tramp*, *v.*] **1.** The sound made by the feet in walking or marching.

Then came the *tramp* of horse. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

The unmercifully lengthened *tramp* of my passing and returning footsteps. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 38.

2. An excursion or journey on foot; a walk.

It was his delight . . . to organize woodland *tramps*, and to start us on researches similar to his own.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 420.

We shook hands with them all, men, women, and children, resuming our *tramp* about eleven o'clock. We still kept the main traveled road. *The Century*, XL. 615.

3. A plate of iron worn by ditchers, etc., under the hollow of the foot, to save the shoe in pressing the spade into the earth.—**4.** An instrument for trimming hedges.—**5.** An itinerant mechanic: same as *tramper*, 2.—**6.** An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond. Also *tramper*.

Another class, that of importunate sturdy *tramps*, has been perambulating the country, composed generally of young, idle, and insolent able-bodied men, unamenable to discipline, threatening and committing lawless acts of violence in the workhouses where they obtain nightly shelter. *A. Owen*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 267.

The "sturdy beggars" who infested England two or three centuries ago reappear in our midst under the name of *tramps*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 280.

7. A freight-vessel that does not run in any regular line, but takes a cargo wherever the shippers desire: also used attributively, as in *tramp steamer*. Also called *ocean tramp*. [Slang.]

tramper (tram'pėr), *n.* [< *tramp* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tramps.—**2.** An itinerant mechanic; a workman in search of employment.—**3.** An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond; a tramp; a gipsy.

They had suddenly perceived . . . a party of gipsies. . . . How the *trampers* might have behaved had the young ladies been more courageous must be doubtful; but such an invitation for attack could not be resisted.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxix.

D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

tramping-drum (tram'ping-drum), *n.* In the manufacture of leather, a stuffing-wheel with hollow trunnions, through which warm air or steam is circulated into and out of the drum, while saturating in it a quantity of leather with oil.

tram-plate (tram'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate laid as a rail: the earliest form of rail for railways.

trample (tram'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trampled*, ppr. *trampling*. [< ME. *trampelen*, *tramplen* = D. *trampelen* = LG. *trampeln* = MHG. *trampeln*, G. *trampeln*; a freq. of *tramp*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or tread down by the tramping or stamping of feet, or by frequent treading; prostrate or crush by treading under foot; tread upon or tread down, literally or figuratively.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. Mat. vii. 6.

But that Humane and Diuine learning is now *trampled* vnder the barbarous foote of the Ottoman-Horse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Was it not enough for thee to stoop so low for our sakes, but that thou shouldst be *trampled* on because thou didst it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

Squadrons of the Prince, *trampling* the flowers.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

In 1869 the present ruler of Austria and Dalmatia strove . . . to *trample* under foot the ancient rights of the freemen of the Bocche di Cattaro.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To tread with repeated force and shock; stamp; hence, to tramp roughshod; tread roughly or contemptuously.

My Muse, to some eares not vnsweet,
Tempers her words to *trampling* horses' feete
More oft then to a chamber-melodie.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, lxxxiv.

Certaine others . . . gathered their ananas in the Indians gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 320.

'Tis the presumptuous and proud man alone who dares to *trample* on those truths which the rest of the world reverence. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

I *trample* on your offers and on you.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Sudden and steady the music, as eight hoofs *trample* and thunder. *Swinburne*, Hesperia.

trample (tram'pl), *n.* [< *trample*, *v.*] A frequent heavy or rough tread; a trampling.

Under the despiteful control, the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The sound is drawing close,
And speedier than the *trample* of speedy feet it goes.
W. Morris, Sigurd, ii.

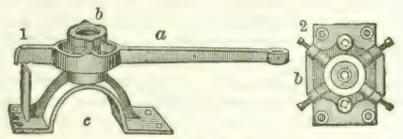
trampler (tram'plėr), *n.* [< *trample* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who tramples.—**2**†. A lawyer.

Pity your *trampler*, sir, your poor solicitor.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

trampoose, *v. i.* See *trampous*.

trampot (tram'pot), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *pot*.] In



Trampots.

1. Arched trampot, the arch at *c* straddling a driving-shaft when bevel-gearing is used; *a*, bridge-tree supporting the step *b*. 2. More common form of trampot, in which the movable step is adjustable to center by a quadrilateral arrangement of set-screws.

milling, the support in which the foot of the spindle is stepped.

trampous, trampoose (tram'pus, tram-pös'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trampoused*, *trampoosed*, ppr. *trampousing*, *trampoosing*. [Appar. < *tramp* + *-ous*, *-oose*, a merely capricious addition.] To tramp; walk or wander about. [Vulgar.]

Some years ago I landed near to Dover,
And seed strange sights, *trampoosing* England over.
D. Humphreys, The Yankee in England. (*Bartlett.*)

tramp-pick (tramp'pik), *n.* A kind of lever of iron, about 4 feet long and 1 inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end and having a small degree of curvature there, somewhat like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a rest, about 18 inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot.

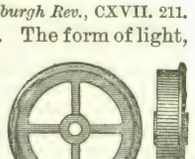
tramroad (tram'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also (once) *dramroad* (a form appar. due to the D. cognate); < *tram*[1], a rail, + *road*.] A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway. See *tramway*.

tram-staff (tram'stȧf), *n.* In *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the position of the spindle and millstone, and to test the surface of the stone. One form is called the *red-staff*, because it is rubbed with red chalk or other coloring matter, and leaves a red mark on all prominent points it encounters in passing over the surface of the stone.

tramway (tram'wā), *n.* [< *tram*[1], a rail, + *way*[1].] The earliest form of railroad. It consisted at first of trams of wood or flat stones, at a later period of wooden stringers covered with strap-iron, and lastly of iron rails. The first tramways were simply rude horse-railroads for the transportation of heavy freight. The term is now applied to all kinds of street-railroads, whether using engines, horses, a cable, or electricity. [Great Britain.]

The smelting furnaces are the centre of activity, and to them *tramways* and railways converge, bearing strings of trucks loaded with materials.
Edinburgh Rev., CXVII. 211.

tram-wheel (tram'hwēl), *n.* The form of light, flanged, metallic wheel usual on tram-cars.



Tram-wheel.

tranation† (trā-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *tranare* (*transnare*), pp. *tranatus*, swim across, < *trans*, across, + *nare*, swim: see *natant*.] The act of passing over by swimming; transnatation.

trance[1] (tràns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*, < OF. **transe*, passage (found only in the deflected sense: see *trance*[2]), = It. *transito*, passage, < L. *transitus*, a crossing over, transit: see *transit*. Cf. *trance*[2].] **1.** A journeying or journey over a country; especially, a tedious journey. [Old and prov. Eng.]—**2.** A passage, especially a passage inside a house. [Scotch.]

But mair he look'd, and dule saw he,
On the door at the *trance*,
Spots o' his dear ladys bluid
Shining like a lance.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

trance[1]† (tràns), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *traunce*; < *trance*[1], *n.*] To tramp; travel.

Traunce the world over, you shall never purse up so much gold as when you were in England.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

trance[2] (tràns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*; < ME. *trance*, *transe*, *traunce*, < OF. *transe*, extreme fear, dread, a trance or swoon (prob. also in orig. sense 'passage'), F. *transe*, extreme fear, = Sp. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, transfer of goods, = Pg. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, = It. *transito*, passage, decease, < L. *transitus*, a passage, < *transire*, pass over: see *transit*, and cf. *trance*[1]. Some derive F. *transe* directly from OF. *transi*, fallen in a swoon, amazed, half-dead, pp. of *transir*, fall in a swoon, lit. go over.] **1.** A passing away or apart; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; a state of insensibility to mundane things; a rapture; an ecstasy.

Now hast thou sit as in a *trance*, and seen
To thy soul's joy, and honour of thy house,
The trophies and the triumphs of thy men.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, v.

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. Acts x. 10, 11.

Some haue their supernaturall *traunces* or rauishments: some dwell amongst men, some by themselues apart.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

2. A state of perplexity or bewilderment; amaze.

Both stood like old acquaintance in a *trance*,
Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1595.

3. In *med.*, catalepsy; ecstasy; the hypnotic state.

trance[2] (tràns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tranced*, ppr. *trancing*. [< *trance*[2], *n.* Cf. *entrance*[2].] **1.** To entrance; place in or as in a trance or rapture.

The trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranced*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 218.

I trod as one *tranced* in some rapturous vision.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 17.

2. To hold or bind with or as with a charm or spell; overspread or shroud as with a spell; charm; enchant.

A *tranced* summer-night. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

trancedly (tràn'sed-li), *adv.* In a trance-like or spell-bound manner; like one in a trance.

Then stole I up, and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

tranché (F. pron. troṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *trancher*, cut: see *trench*.] In *her.*, party per bend.

tranect†, *n.* See the quotation under *traject*.

traneen (trā-nēn'), *n.* [< Ir. *trainín*, *traithnín*, a little stalk of grass, the herb-bennet.] A grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Irish.]—**Not worth a traneen**, not worth a rush.

trangam†, **trangamet**†, *n.* Same as *trangram*.

trangle (trang'gl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, one of the diminutives of the fesse, by some writers considered as a bar, by others as a closet or barrulet.

trangram† (trang'gram), *n.* [Also *trangam*, *trangame*, *trankum*; appar. an arbitrary var. of *tangram* or perhaps of *anagram*.] Something trumpery, unusual, or of no value; a gimcrack.

But go, thou *Trangame*, and carry back those *Trangames*, which thou hast stol'n or purloin'd.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

What a devil's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

"But, hey-day, what, have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" "And meet time it was, when yon usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to inquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing."
Scott, Abbot, xix.

trank (trangk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glove-making*, an oblong piece taken from the skin, from which the shape of the glove is cut by a knife in a press. *E. H. Knight.*

tranka (trang'kȧ), *n.* A long cylindrical box balanced and juggled with by the feet of an acrobat.

trankeh (trang'ke), *n.* [Pers.] A large boat of a type used in the Persian Gulf.

trankum (trang'kum), *n.* Same as *trangram.*

That shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

tranlace† (tran-lās'), *v. t.* [< *tran-* for *trans-* + *lace.*] To transpose.

Here ye see how in the former rime this word life is *tranlaced* into liue, liuing, liuely, liuelode.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

trannel (tran'el), *n.* [A var. of *trunnel*, ult. of *treenail.*] A treenail.

tranquil (trang'kwil), *a.* [< F. *tranquille* = Sp. *tranquilo* = Pg. It. *tranquillo*, < L. *tranquillus*, quiet, tranquil.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

O, now for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 348.

=**Syn.** *Placid, Serene*, etc. See *calm*[1].

tranquilization, tranquillization (trang″kwil-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-ation.*] The act of tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized. Also spelled *tranquilisation, tranquillisation.*

tranquilize, tranquillize (trang'kwil-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tranquilized, tranquillized*, ppr. *tranquilizing, tranquillizing.* [< F. *tranquilliser* = Sp. *tranquilizar* = Pg. *tranquillizar* (cf. It. *tranquillare*, < L. *tranquillare*), make tranquil; as *tranquil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render tranquil or quiet; allay when agitated; compose; make calm or peaceful.

Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquillizing* his heart. *R. Hall.*

=**Syn.** To quiet, still, soothe, calm, lull, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become tranquil; also, to exert a quieting or calming effect.

I'll try as I ride in my chariot to *tranquilise.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lviii.

Also spelled *tranquilise, tranquillise.*

tranquilizer, tranquillizer (trang'kwil-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tranquilizes. Also spelled *tranquiliser, tranquilliser.*

tranquilizingly, tranquillizingly (trang'-kwil-ī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

tranquillamente (tràng-kwēl-là-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tranquillo*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquilly; calmly; in a quiet manner.

tranquillity (trang-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *tranquillitee*, < OF. *tranquillite*, F. *tranquillité* = Pr. *tranquillitat, tranquilitat* = Sp. *tranquilidad* = Pg. *tranquillidade* = It. *tranquillità*, < L. *tranquillita(t-)s*, tranquilness, < *tranquillus*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] The state or character of being tranquil; quietness; serenity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calmness.

Ne ever rests he in *tranquillity*,
The roring billowes beat his bowre so boystrously.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 58.

Preserving the *tranquillity* of our spirits and the evenness of our temper in the assault of infamy and disreputation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 33.

Power dwells apart in its *tranquillity*,
Remote, serene, and inaccessible.
Shelley, Mont Blanc, iv.

=**Syn.** *Quiet, Peace*, etc. (see *rest*[1]), serenity, placidness, calm, stillness.

tranquillo (tràn-kwēl'lō), *a.* [It., = E. *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquil: noting a passage to be so rendered.

tranquilly (trang'kwil-li), *adv.* [< *tranquil* + *-ly*[2].] In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

tranquilness (trang'kwil-nes), *n.* Tranquillity.

trans-. [= F. *trans-, tré-*, OF. *trans-, tres-* = Sp. ★Pg. *trans-, tras-* = It. *trans-, tras-*, < L. *trans-*, prefix, *trans*, prep., across, over, beyond, on the other side of, in comp. across, over, through, through and through, beyond. Before a consonant the form varies between *trans-* and *tra-*, as in *transdere, tradere* (see *tradition, tray*[3]), *transducere, traducere* (see *traduce*), *translucere, tralucere*, etc. (see *tralucent, translucent*); before *s*, the form commonly becomes *tran-*, as in *transcendere*, for *transscendere* (see *transcend*), etc. This prefix appears in E. in other forms, as *tra-* in *traduce, traject*, etc., *tre-* in the obs. *treget*, etc., *tres-* in *trespass*, and reduced or partly absorbed in *traitor, treason, tray*[3], *betray*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'across, over, beyond, on the other side of, through,' as in *transfer*, 'carry over,' *transfuse*, 'pour over,' *transgress*, 'pass beyond,' etc., *transalpine*, 'beyond the Alps,' etc. (in the last use opposed to *cis-*). Besides its use in numerous English words taken from Latin words with this prefix, it is used to some extent as an English formative, as in *transdialect, transearth, transpierce, transview*, etc. It is commonly used in its literal sense, but also as implying complete change, as in *transfigure, transform*, etc. *Trans-* is also a frequent formative of recent technical words of science, in the concrete sense of 'athwart, across, crosswise, transversely, from side to side,' like *dia-* in the same cases: as, *transprocess*, equivalent to *transverse process*, or *diapophysis; transductor, transfrontal, transmedian, transection*, etc.

trans. An abbreviation of *transactions, translated* or *translator, transpose, transitive*, etc.

transact (tràns-akt'), *v.* [< L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere* (> It. *transigere* = Sp. Pg. *transigir*), drive through, carry through, bring to an end, finish, complete, perform, < *trans*, through, + *agere*, drive, do: see *act.* The verb appears to have been suggested by the nouns *transactor* and *transaction.*] **I.** *trans.* To carry through; perform; conduct; manage; do.

Which pretences I am content to let alone, if they . . . will but *transact* the question wholly by Scripture and common sense. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

In a country fully stocked in proportion to all the business it had to *transact*, as great a quantity of stock would be employed in every particular branch as the nature and extent of the trade would admit.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To conduct, arrange, or settle matters; deal; treat; negotiate.

God *transacts* with mankind by gentle and paternal measures. *Ep. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 52.

transaction (tràns-ak'shon), *n.* [< F. *transaction* = Pr. *transactio* = Sp. *transacción* = Pg. *transacção* = It. *transazione*, < LL. *transactio(n-)*, a completion, an agreement, < L. *transigere*, complete, perform, transact: see *transact.*] **1.** The management or settlement of an affair; a doing or performing: as, the *transaction* of business. —**2.** A completed or settled matter or item of business; a matter or affair either completed or in course of completion: as, a *transaction* of questionable honesty.

Indifferent to truth in the *transactions* of life, he was honestly devoted to truth in the researches of speculation. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. *pl.* The reports or publications containing the several papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, etc., which have been read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies. Those of the Royal Society of London are known as the *Philosophical Transactions.*

I have delivered him a Copy of the *Transactions* of Things that concerned their Company at Rheinsburgh.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement; the extinguishing of an obligation by an agreement by which each party consents to forego part of his claims in order to close the matter finally. It presupposes that each of the parties incurs some loss, otherwise the arrangement rather belongs to the class of donations. *Amos.*—**Personal transaction.** See *personal.*

transactor (tràns-ak'tor), *n.* [< OF. *transacteur* = Pg. *transactor*, < L. *transactor*, a manager, < *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, complete, transact: see *transact.*] One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business.

transalpine (tràns-al'pin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transalpin* = Sp. Pg. It. *transalpino*, < L. *transalpinus*, < *trans*, across, + *Alpes*, Alps, *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps: see *Alp*[2], *Alpine.*] **I.** *a.* Being or situated beyond the Alps, especially from Rome: as, *transalpine* Gaul: opposed to *cisalpine.* Compare *transmontane.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps, generally with reference to Rome.

transandine (tràns-an'din), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Andes* + *-ine*[1].] Across the Andes; to or on the other side of the Andes: as, *transandine* explorations.

transanimate (tràns-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transanimated*, ppr. *transanimating.* [< *trans-* + *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *Dean King*, Sermon, Nov., 1608. [Rare.]

transanimation (tràns-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= It. *transanimazione;* as *transanimate* + *-ion.*] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis; also, any doctrine or theory of reincarnation (as in the following extract).

Yf it may be graunted . . . that the spirites of dead men may reuiue in other (after the opinion and *transanimation* of Pythagoras), we may thynke that the soule of Archimedes was reuiued in Besson, that excellent Geometer of our tyme.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlvii).

trans-Appalachian (tràns-ap-a-lach'i-an), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Appalachian.*] Across the Appalachian range of mountains.

The *Trans-Appalachian* movement of Birds.
The Auk, Jan., 1891, p. 82.

transatlantic (tràns-at-lan'tik), *a.* [= F. *transatlantique* = Sp. *transatlántico;* as *trans-* + *Atlantic.*] **1.** Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; on the opposite side of the Atlantic from the country of the speaker or writer; specifically, in Europe, American.

I go to search where, dark and deep,
Those *Trans-atlantic* treasures sleep.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.

2. Crossing or passing across the Atlantic: as, a *transatlantic* line of steamers.

transaudient (tràns-â'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *trans-*, through, + *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *hearing.*] Permitting the passage of sound. [Rare.]

There were dwarfs, also, who danced and sang, and many a proprietor regretted the *transaudient* properties of canvas, which allowed the frugal public to share in the melody without entering the booth.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

transcalency (tràns-kā'len-si), *n.* [< *transcalen(t)* + *-cy.*] The property of being transcalent.

transcalent (tràns-kā'lent), *a.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *calen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calere*, be warm: see *calid.*] Pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat. *E. Frankland*, Exper. Chem., p. 997.

transcend (tràn-send'), *v.* [< OF. *transcender* = Sp. *transcender, trascender* = Pg. *transcender* = It. *transcendere, trascendere*, < L. *transcendere, transscendere*, climb over, step over, surpass, transcend, < *trans*, over, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan.* Cf. *ascend, descend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To climb over or up; ascend; mount; reach or extend upward to.

The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 71.

It will be thought a thing ridiculous . . .
. . . that any poet, void
Of birth, or wealth, or temporal dignity,
Should with decorum *transcend* Cæsar's chair.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.
Howell. (*Latham.*)

2. To pass over; go beyond; overpass; overstep.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

The great will see that true love cannot be unrequited. True love *transcends* the unworthy object.
Emerson, Friendship, p. 206.

We may indeed require rigid proof of whatever *transcends* our experience, but it is not only Orientals who say that "With God all things are possible."
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 77.

3. To surpass; outdo; excel; exceed.

Secret scorching flames,
That far *transcend* earthly material fires,
Are crept into me, and there is no cure.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind;
As if she could not or she would not find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.
Dryden, Epitaph for Monument of a Lady at Bath.

4†. To cause to climb or pass; lift; elevate.

To that People thou a Law hast giv'n
Which from grosse earth *transcendeth* them to heav'n.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 530.

=**Syn. 2.** To overstep.—**3.** To outstrip, outdo.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To climb; mount; pass upward or onward.

But to conclude an impossibility from a difficulty, or affirm whereas things not easily sink they do not drown at all, besides the fallacy, is a frequent addition in human expression, and an amplification not unusual as well in opinions as relations; which oftentimes give indistinct accounts of proximities, and without restraint *transcend* from one another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 15.

2. To be transcendent; excel.

transcendant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *transcendent.*

transcendence (tràn-sen'dens), *n.* [= F. *transcendance* = Sp. *transcendencia, trascendencia* = Pg. *transcendencia* = It. *transcendenza, trascendenza*, < LL. *transcendentia*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, transcendent: see *transcendent.*] The character of being transcendent; elevation; loftiness; exaggeration.

In a most weak and debile minister, great power, great *transcendence*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 40.

transcendency (tràn-sen'den-si), *n.* [As *transcendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transcendence.*

"It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man and the security of a God;" . . . this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed.
Bacon, Adversity (ed. 1887).

★**transcendent** (tràn-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *transcendant;* < OF. (and F.) *transcendant* = Pr. *trenscendant* = Sp. *transcendente*,

trascendente = Pg. *transcendente* = It. *trascendente* = G. *transscendent*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Surpassing; excelling; superior or supreme; extraordinary: as, *transcendent* worth.

Clothed with *transcendent* brightness.
Milton, P. L., i. 86.

The Lords accused the Commons for their *transcendant* misbehaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1675.

2. In *scholastic philos.*, not included under one of the ten categories; higher than the categories.—**3.** In *Kantian philos.*, transcending experience; unrealizable in experience; not an object of possible experience.

For any question or theorem which might pass beyond possible experience Kant reserved the term *transcendent*.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 112.

4. Transcending the universe of matter; not essentially connected with the universe; not cosmic: as, a *transcendent* deity.—**Transcendent judgment, univocation,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn. 1.** Preëminent, surpassing, supereminent, unequaled, unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless.

II. *n.* **1.** That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.

This power of remission is a *transcendant*, passing through all the parts of the priestly offices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

2. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A reality above the categories or predicaments. The transcendents were said to be six: Ens, Res (thing), Aliquid (something), Unum (one), Verum (true), Bonum (good); or five, Ens being omitted. (*b*) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. Compare I., 3.—**3.** In *math.*, a transcendental expression or function.

transcendental (tran-sen-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *transcendantal* = Sp. *transcendental*, *trascendental* = Pg. *transcendental* = It. *trascendentale* = G. *transscendental*; as *transcendent* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *transcendent*, 1.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain as we do, yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these and of all other things.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) In Aristotelian philosophy, extending beyond the bounds of a single category. The doctrine implied is that every strictly univocal predicate is contained under one of the ten predicaments; but there are certain predicates, as *being* (*ens*), *one*, *true*, *good*, which are univocal in a modified but not very clearly defined sense, which extend over all the predicaments or categories. (*b*) In Cartesian philosophy, predicable both of body and of spirit. *Clauberg*. (*c*) Pertaining to the existence in experience of a priori elements; a priori. This is chiefly a Kantian term, but was also used by Dugald Stewart. See *Kantianism*, *category*, *a priori*.

Transcendental and transcendent do not mean the same thing. The principles of the pure understanding, which we explained before, are meant to be only of empirical, and not of *transcendental* application, that is, they cannot transcend the limits of experience. A principle, on the contrary, which removes those landmarks, nay, insists on our transcending them, is called transcendent.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 256.

The belief which all men entertain of the existence of the material world (I mean their belief of its existence independently of that of percipient beings), and their expectation of the continued uniformity of the laws of nature, belong to the same class of ultimate or elemental laws of thought with those which have been just mentioned. The truths which form their objects are of an order so radically different from what are commonly called truths, in the popular acceptation of that word, that it might perhaps be useful for logicians to distinguish them by some appropriate appellation, such, for example, as that of metaphysical or *transcendental* truths. They are not principles or data . . . from which any consequence can be deduced, but form a part of those original stamina of human reason, which are equally essential to all the pursuits of science, and to all the active concerns of life.
D. Stewart, Collected Works (ed. Hamilton), III. 44.

(*d*) In Schellingistic philosophy, explaining matter and all that is objective as a product of subjective mind.—**3.** Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, every-day, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant.

The soul . . . conceptions of which preceded and led up to the more *transcendental* theory of the immaterial and immortal soul, which forms part of the theology of the higher nations. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 21.

4. Not producible by the algebraical operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots, each repeated only a finite number of times. The commonest transcendental functions are e^x, $\log x$, $\sin x$, etc.—**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.—**Transcendental amphiboly.** See *amphiboly*.—**Transcendental analytic,** that part of transcendental logic which treats of the elements of pure intellectual cognition and the principles without which generally no object can be thought; the decomposition of our collective cognition a priori into the elements of pure intellectual cognition.—**Transcendental anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Transcendental apperception,** the original invariable self-consciousness, in which every thought is brought to logical unity.—**Transcendental cognition.** Same as *transcendental knowledge*.—**Transcendental critic,** the doctrine of the correctness of human cognition, showing how far it is to be trusted, and what elements are subjective, what objective.—**Transcendental curve.** See *curve*.—**Transcendental deduction,** the explanation of the way in which concepts a priori can refer to objects.—**Transcendental dialectic,** the destructive part of transcendental logic, showing how the speculative reason falls into fallacies, owing to the nature of the mind.—**Transcendental equation.** See *equation*.—**Transcendental esthetic,** the Kantian doctrine of the forms of pure sensibility, space, and time.—**Transcendental exposition,** the definition of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.—**Transcendental function, geometry, idealism.** See the nouns.—**Transcendental ideality,** the mode of existence of space and time according to the Kantian theory—that they are real in the sense of truly belonging to real phenomenal objects, but unreal in so far as they are elements imported by the mind.—**Transcendental imagination,** the reproductive synthesis which takes place in all perception.—**Transcendental knowledge.** (*a*) As used by Kant, knowledge concerning our a priori concepts of objects. (*b*) Knowledge a priori. *Sir W. Hamilton*.—**Transcendental locus,** a locus which in the ordinary system of coördinates is represented by a transcendental equation.—**Transcendental logic,** the critic of thought; the theory of the origin of our knowledge in those elements of conception which cannot be attributed to sense.—**Transcendental object,** the unknown real object, according to the Kantian theory. See *universal*.—**Transcendental paralogism.** See *paralogism*.—**Transcendental perfection,** that perfection which consists in the presence of all that is necessary to the essence of the thing to which it belongs.—**Transcendental philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Transcendental place,** the fact that a concept belongs either to sensibility on the one hand, or to the pure understanding on the other; the determination of an object either to be a phenomenon or to be a thing in itself.—**Transcendental quantity.** (*a*†) The degree with which a quality is possessed.

There is also another quantity improperly so call'd, which consists not in the extension of parts, but in the perfection and vertue of every thing. Hence uses it to be call'd the quantity of perfection and quantity of vertue. For the essential perfections of things and vertues are compos'd of divers degrees, as the quantity of a heap or mole of several parts. This, because diffus'd almost through all the categories, uses to be call'd a *transcendental quantity*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman (1697), I. v. 2.

(*b*) The value of a transcendental function.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality* (which see, under *absolute*).—**Transcendental reflection,** the faculty by which, according to Kant, we are immediately aware of the faculty which has furnished a concept, whether sense or understanding. See *reflection*.—**Transcendental relation, schema, surface,** etc. See the nouns.—**Transcendental synthesis,** a synthesis performed by the mind which occurs without reference to the nature of the intuitions, but refers merely to their spatial or temporal form.—**Transcendental topic,** the doctrine of transcendental places.—**Transcendental truth.** (*a*) The conformity of an object to the logical principle of consistency. (*b*) A first principle.—**Transcendental unity,** a unity brought about by the mind's action in cognition.

II. *n.* A transcendent conception, such as thing, something, one, true, good.

transcendentalism (tran-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being transcendental. Specifically—**2.** In *philos.*, in general, the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought. (*a*) Originally, the critical philosophy of Kant. (*b*) Usually, the principles of F. W. J. von Schelling. Especially applied in this sense to the teachings of Hedge, Emerson, and other American followers of Schelling.

transcendentalist (tran-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ist*.] An adherent of some form of transcendentalism; especially, an American follower of Schelling.

transcendentality (tran″sen-den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ity*.] The character of being transcendental. [Rare.]

transcendentalize (tran-sen-den'tal-īz), *v. t.* To render transcendental; interpret from a transcendental point of view.

transcendentally (tran-sen-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a transcendental manner; from a transcendental point of view; a priori.

transcendently (tran-sen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transcendent manner; surpassingly; extraordinarily.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South*, Sermons.

transcendentness (tran-sen'dent-nes), *n.* Transcendence.

transcendible (tran-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *transcend* + *-ible*.] Capable of being climbed or passed over.

It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane.
Translation of Plutarch's Morals, ii. 354. (*Latham*.)

transcension† (tran-sen'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **transcensio(n-)*, < *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] A passing over or beyond.

Many a shady hill,
And many an echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield
Their safe *transcension*.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

transcolate (trans'kō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcolated*, ppr. *transcolating*. [< L. *trans*, through, + *colare*, pp. *colatus*, filter, strain: see *colander*.] To strain; cause to pass through, or as through, a sieve or colander; filter; percolate. [Rare.]

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey*.

transcolation (trans-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *transcolate* + *-ion*.] The act of transcolating, or the state of being transcolated; percolation. [Rare.]

Mere *transcolation* may by degrees take away that which the chymists call the fined salt; and for the volatile salt of it, which being a more spirituous thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so neither can it be by *transcolation*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, iii. 4. (*Latham*.)

transcontinental (trans-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [< *trans-* + *continent* + *-al*.] Across the continent; on the other side of a continent: as, a *transcontinental* journey; *transcontinental* railways.

transcorporate† (trans-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *transcorporatus*, pp. of **transcorporare*, pass from one body into another, < L. *trans*, over, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporate*, *v.*] To pass from one body to another; transmigrate, as the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

transcribbler (tran-skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *trans-* + *scribble* + *-er*[1].] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiary. [Contemptuous.]

He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must.
Gray, To T. Wharton, Sept. 11, 1746.

transcribe (tran-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcribed*, ppr. *transcribing*. [= F. *transcrire* = Pr. *transcriure* = Sp. *transcribir* = Pg. *transcrever* = It. *transcrivere*, *trascrivere*, < L. *transcribere*, *transscribere*, write again in another place, transcribe, copy, < *trans*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1.** To copy out in writing: as, to *transcribe* the text of a document; to *transcribe* a letter.

They work daily and hard at the Catalogue, which they intend to Print; I saw 10 thick Folios of it fairly *transcrib'd* for the Press. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 107.

2. In *music*, to arrange (a composition) for performance by a different voice or instrument from that for which it was originally written.

transcriber (tran-skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *transcribe* + *-er*[1].] One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.

I pray you desire your servants, or whoever else are the *transcribers* of my bookes, to keepe them from blotting and soyling. *W. Dugdale* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 175).

transcript (tran'skript), *n.* [= F. *transcrit* = It. *transcritto*, *trascritto*, < ML. *transcriptum*, a copy, neut. of L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, copy, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] **1.** A writing made from and according to an original; a copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South*, Sermons.

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.
Glanville.

transcription (tran-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *transcription* = Sp. *transcripción*, *trascripción* = It. *trascrizione*, < LL. *transcriptio(n-)*, a transcription, transfer, < L. *transcribere*, pp. *transcriptus*, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] **1.** The act of transcribing or copying: as, errors of *transcription*.

[This] was by *transcription* successively corrupted, until it arrived in a most depraved copy at the press.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

2. A copy; a transcript.—**3.** In *music*, the arrangement (usually with more or less modification or variation) of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed. Also called *scoring*.

transcriptional (tran-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *transcription* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to transcription: as, *transcriptional* errors.

transcriptive (tran-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, transcribe, + *-ive*[1].] Concerned with, occurring in, or performing transcription; having the character of a transcript or copy.

He is to be embraced with caution, and as a *transcriptive* relator. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

transcriptively (tran-skrip′tiv-li), *adv.* By transcription; by mere copying or imitation.

Not a few *transcriptively*, subscribing their names unto other mens endeavours, and merely transcribing almost all they have written. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

transcur† (tran-kėr′), *v. i.* [= It. *trascorrere* = Sp. *trascurrir*, *transcurrir*, < L. *transcurrere*, run across, over, by, or through, < *trans*, over, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To run or rove to and fro.

By the fixing of the mind upon one object of cogitation, whereby it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 720.

transcurrence† (tran-kur′ens), *n.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A roving hither and thither.

transcurrent (tran-kur′ent), *a.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run across: see *transcur*.] In *entom.*, extending crosswise or transversely: specifying the metanotal postfrena of a beetle, which diverge from the median line of the back to the bases of the hinder wings.

transcursion† (tran-kėr′shon), *n.* [< LL. *transcursio(n-)*, a passing over, a lapse (of time), < L. *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A rambling; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

transcursive† (tran-kėr′siv), *a.* [< L. *transcursus*, pp. of *transcurrere*, run over, + *-ive*.] Rambling.

In this *transcursive* reportory. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

transdialect (tranz-dī′a-lekt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *dialect*.] To translate from one dialect into another. [Rare.]

The fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *transdialected*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 3.

transduction (tranz-duk′shon), *n.* [< L. *transducere*, *traducere* (pp. *transductus*, *traductus*), lead over, < *trans*, over, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *traduce*, *traduction*.] The act of leading or carrying over. [Rare.]

transductor (tranz-duk′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *transducere*, pp. *transductus*, lead over: see *traduce*.] In *anat.*, that which draws across: specifying a muscle of the great toe.—**Transductor hallucis**, a transverse muscle of the sole of the human foot, acting upon the great toe; the transversus pedis.

transe†. An obsolete spelling of *trance*[1], *trance*[2].

transearth† (tranz-ėrth′), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *earth*[1].] To transplant.

Fruits of hotter countries *transearth'd* in colder climates have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 19.

transect (tran-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] To cut across; dissect transversely.

The meshes of the dotted substance, as described by other authors, are only the *transected* sheaths of the tubules. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 488.

transection[1] (tran-sek′shon), *n.* [< *transect* + *-ion*.] In *anat.*, the dissection of a body transversely; transverse section: correlated with *longisection*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 2, 1884, p. 114.

transection[2]†, *n.* See *transexion*.

transelement† (tranz-el′ē-ment), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element*.] To change or transform the elements of.

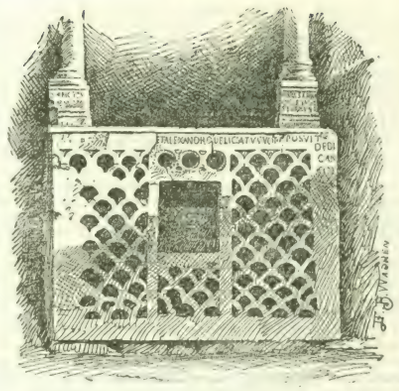
For, as he saith wee are *transelemented*, or trans-natured, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee saie, the breade is *transelemented*, or changed into Christes body. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 238.

transelementate† (tranz-el-ē-men′tāt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *transelement*. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii.

transelementation† (tranz-el″ē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *transelementate* + *-ion*.] The change or transformation of one element into another.

He [Minutius Felix] describes the Pagan systems, not much unlike that of Epicurus of old, and our later Atheists, who ascribe all to chance or *transelementation*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 104.

transenna (tran-sen′ä), *n.* [< L. *transenna*, *trasenna*, plaited work, a net, a lattice.] In *Christian antiq.*, a carved latticework or grating of marble, silver, etc., used to inclose shrines, as those of martyrs. It allowed the sacred coffer to be seen, but protected it from being handled. See cut in next column.



Transenna in Church at the entrance of the Catacombs of St. Alexander, Rome.

transept (tran′sept), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *transcept*; = F. *transept*, < L. *trans*, across, + *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition, inclosure: see *septum*.] In *arch.*, the transverse arm of a cruciform church; technically, one of the two sub-



Salisbury Cathedral, from the northeast, showing the two Transepts.

divisions of this arm, one on each side of the body of the church, generally described as the *north* or the *south* transept. Some medieval churches, particularly in England, have two transepts, as shown in the cut. See plans under *basilica*, *cathedral*, and *squant*.

His body was buried in the south *Transcept* or large south Isle joyning to the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Westminster. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 145.

transept-aisle (tran′sept-īl), *n.* An aisle of a transept where, as is commonly the case in cathedrals and large medieval churches, the transept is divided, like the body of the church, into nave and aisles. See plan under *cathedral*.

Where there are no *transept aisles*, as in the east transept of Lincoln, there are, of course, no vertical divisions in the façade [end of transept]. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

transeptal (tran-sep′tal), *a.* [< *transept* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a transept.

Transeptal towers occur elsewhere in England only in the collegiate church of Ottery, in Devonshire, where the cathedral served as a model. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 802.

transeunt (tran′sē-unt), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *eun(t-)s*, ppr. of *ire*, go. Cf. *transient*.] Passing outward; operating outside of itself: opposed to *immanent*.

The functions of the subject or psyche . . . may be exhaustively divided into (1) sense-presentation. . . . (3) volitionally reactive redintegration, with its two stages, immanent and *transeunt* action. *Athenæum*, No. 3289, p. 631.

transexion† (tran-sek′shon), *n.* [Erroneously *transection*; < *trans-* + *sex* + *-ion*.] Transformation as regards sex; change of sex.

It much impeacheth this iterated *transection* of hares if that be true which Cardan and other physitians affirm, that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfard†. A corrupt form of *transferred*.

transfeminate† (tranz-fem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *femina*, woman, + *-ate*[2].] To change from female to male.

Cardan and other physitians affirm that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion, and that these *transfeminated* persons were really men at first, although succeeding years produced the manifesto or evidence of their virilities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfer (tranz-fėr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transferred*, ppr. *transferring*. [= F. *transférer* = Sp. *transferir*, *trasferir* = Pg. *transferir* = It. *transferire*, *trasferire*, < L. *transferre*, pp. *translatus*, bear across, carry over, transfer, translate, < *trans*, over, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; transport; transmit; pass or hand over: usually followed by *to* (*unto*, *into*), sometimes by *on* (*upon*): as, to *transfer* a thing from one hand *to* the other.

In things right true my heart and eyes have erred,
And *to* this false plague are they now *transferr'd*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvii.

The war being now *transferred into* Munster, the series both of matters and times calleth me thither also. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1601.

They forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To make over the possession or control of; convey, as a right, from one person to another; sell; give: as, to *transfer* a title to land by deed, or the property in a bill of exchange by indorsement.

The lucrative right of supplying the Spanish colonies in America with negroes was *transferred* from a French company to the English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To convey by means of transfer-paper, as a written or drawn design to the lithographic stone from which it is to be printed.—4. To remove from one background to another for decorative purposes. In embroidering, this is done by attachment to a new background, the embroidered pattern being carefully cut out with so much of the old material as supports it, and sewed upon a new piece of stuff; in lace-making, the sprigs, flowers, or pattern of lace are removed from their old background and sewed strongly upon ★a new réseau or mesh.

transfer (tranz′fėr), *n.* [< *transfer*, *v.*] 1. Removal or conveyance from one place or person to another; transference.

The conviction of this reconciled the nation to the *transfer* of authority into other hands. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The Messrs. Betts, transit agents at Suez, had also exerted themselves greatly in expediting the *transfer* of the troops. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise. In law it usually implies something more than a delivery of possession. *Transfer* in English law corresponds to *conveyance* in Scots law, but the particular forms and modes used under the two systems differ very materially. See *conveyance*, *conveyancing*.

3. That which is transferred. Particularly—(*a*) The print or impression on transfer-paper of a writing, engraving, or drawing intended to be transferred to a stone for printing. (*b*) A reversed impression taken by laying any material upon an original in copying-ink or any other vehicle that will print, and applying pressure. (*c*) *Milit.*, a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another.

4. In *railway transportation*: (*a*) A point on a railway where the cars are ferried or transferred over a river or bay. (*b*) A ferry-boat or barge for transporting freight-cars. (*c*) The system or process of conveying passengers and baggage in vehicles from one railway-station in a city to another railway-station or to a steamer: as, a *transfer* company. [U. S.] (*d*) A ticket issued to a passenger on a line of transportation, giving passage on a connecting line or branch.—5. In the United States Post-office Department, the loan of funds from one account to another by authority of the postmaster-general. *Glossary of Postal Terms.*—6. In *naval tactics*. See *advance*, 12.—**Land-transfer Act, Transfer of Land Act.** See *land*[1].

transferability (tranz-fėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transferable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or condition of being transferable. Also *transferrability*, *transferribility*.

Its easy and safe *transferability*, its use in paying foreign bills of exchange. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

transferable (tranz-fėr′a-bl), *a.* [Also *transferrable*; = F. *transférable*; as *transfer* + *-able*. Cf. *transferrible*.] Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another; specifically, capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another, and legally conveying all appertaining rights, etc., to the new holder: as, that ticket or pass is not *transferable*.

Paper bills of credit, . . . made *transferable* from hand to hand, like bank-notes. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

transferal, transferral (tranz-fėr′al), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-al*.] Transfer; transference.

The individual cannot transfer to the nation that which is involved in his vocation. Since it is the realization of personality, there can be no *transferal* of it, but the individual is to work in it, and to work it out. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xiv.

transfer-book (tranz′fėr-bůk), *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.

transfer-day (tråns'fėr-dā), *n.* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Simmonds.*

transferee (tråns-fėr-ē'), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a transfer is made.

transfer-elevator (tråns'fėr-el″ē-vā-tọr), *n.* An elevator or crane for transferring the cargo of one vessel to another, and for similar service. *E. H. Knight.*

transference (tråns'fėr-ens), *n.* [Also *transferrence;* < *transfer* + *-ence.*] 1. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage or conveyance of anything from one place or person to another; transfer.

There is . . . a never-ceasing *transference* of solid matter from the land to the ocean—*transference*, however, which entirely escapes cognizance by the sight, since the matter is carried down in a state of invisible solution.
Huxley, Physiography, viii.

2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives; revival and continuance.

transferential (tråns-fẹ-ren'shal), *a.* [< *transference* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or involving transference.

So the Energy of Kinesis is seen to be a mere *transferential* mode from one kind of separation to another.
Nature, XXXIX. 290.

transfer-gilding (tråns'fėr-gil″ding), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Gilding done by transferring to the glazed ware a pattern of any sort in oil, and then applying gold in the form of powder, when a sufficient amount clings to the surface to allow of fixing by heat. (*b*) Gilding done by transferring gold with oil or some other medium from the paper to the ware.

transfer-ink (tråns'fėr-ingk), *n.* In *lithog.*, a mixture of tallow, wax, soap, and shellac with fine dry black, which, after manipulation with water, is used as the medium for writing or drawing on, or of transfer to, a lithographic stone.

transferography (tråns-fẹ-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *transfer* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transferor, *n.* Same as *transferrer:* common in legal use.

transfer-paper (tråns'fėr-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. In *lithog.*, paper coated in a thin film with a preparation of glue, starch, and flake-white, which readily receives an impression of transfer-ink, and as readily transfers it to a stone.—2. See *paper.*

transfer-press (tråns'fėr-pres), *n.* Same as *transferring-machine.*

transfer-printing (tråns'fėr-prin″ting), *n.* 1. The process of making an impression on transfer-paper.—2. Printing from a stone that has been prepared with a transfer.—3. In *ceram.*, a common method of decorating the surface of fine earthenware used for table-service, etc. An engraving is made upon a copperplate, and impressions of this on paper are applied to the ware. The process is of two kinds. (*a*) Press-printing is done upon the biscuit. The color which is applied to the copperplate is mixed with oil, and is kept hot during the process of mixing and application. When this has been printed upon paper, the latter is laid upon the ware, and is rubbed forcibly upon the back; it is then plunged into water, and the paper is washed off, while the color mixed with oil remains upon the biscuit. The oil is then entirely driven away by heat in the hardening-kiln. This is necessary, because the glaze would otherwise be rejected by the oily color. (*b*) Bat-printing is done upon the glaze, the engraved copperplate being oiled and then cleaned off, so that the oil remains in the engraved lines; this is transferred to a surface of glue, and from that to the already glazed pottery, upon which the design appears in pure oil, the color being afterward dusted upon it, and adhering to the oil until fired in the enamel-kiln.

transferral, *n.* See *transferal.*

transferrence (tråns-fėr'ens), *n.* See *transference.*

transferrer (tråns-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which transfers; an implement used in transferring something.

A system of vessels which continues . . . to be the *transferrer* of nutriment from the places where it is absorbed and prepared to the places where it is needed for growth and repair.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 406.

Specifically—2. One who makes a transfer or conveyance.—3. In an air-pump, a base-plate for a receiver, by means of which it can be withdrawn from the pump when exhausted.

transfer-resistance (tråns'fėr-rẹ̄-zis″tans), *n.* In electrolytic or voltaic cells, or vacuum apparatus, an apparent resistance to the passage of the current from the metal to the liquid, or vice versa. Usually called *transition resistance.*

transferribility (tråns-fėr-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *transferrible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] See *transferability.*

transferrible (tråns-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *transferivel* = It. *trasferibile;* as *transfer* + *-ible.*] See *transferable.*

transferring-machine (tråns-fėr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used for transferring an engraving on a steel plate to a soft steel roller which may be hardened and used for printing. It is especially used for preparing printing-blocks or -rollers for bank-notes. Also called *transfer-press.* *E. H. Knight.*

transfer-work (tråns'fėr-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by transferring or transfer-printing.

transfigurate (tråns-fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigurated*, ppr. *transfigurating.* [< L. *transfiguratus*, pp. of *transfigurare*, transform, transfigure: see *transfigure.*] To transfigure. [Rare.]

High heaven is there
Transfused, *transfigurated.*
Byron, Prophecy of Dante, iv.

transfiguration (tråns-fig-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transfiguration* = Pr. *transfiguratiō* = Sp. *transfiguración* = Pg. *transfiguração* = It. *transfigurazione*, < L. *transfiguratio*(*n-*), a change of form, < *transfigurare*, transfigure: see *transfigure.*] 1. A change of form or appearance; particularly, the change in the personal appearance of Christ, in the presence of three of his disciples (Peter, James, and John), described in Mat. xvii. 1–9; hence, some similar transformation. Of the nature and source of Christ's transfiguration the Scripture offers no explanation. It took place on "an high mountain apart," generally supposed to be either Mount Hermon or Mount Tabor.

2. [*cap.*] A festival observed in the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Anglican Churches on August 6th, in commemoration of Christ's transfiguration.—**Syn. 1.** See *transform, v. t.*

transfigure (tråns-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigured*, ppr. *transfiguring.* [< ME. *transfiguren*, < OF. (and F.) *transfigurer* = Pr. *transfigurar, trasfigurar* = Sp. Pg. *transfigurar* = It. *transfigurare, trasfigurare*, < L. *transfigurare*, change the figure or form of, < *trans*, over, + *figurare*, form, shape, < *figura*, form, figure: see *figure.*] 1. To transform; change the outward form or appearance of: specifically used of the transfiguration of Christ.

I noot wher she be womman or goddesse;
But Venus is it, sothly as I gesse.
. . . Venus, if it be thy wil,
Yow in this gardyn thus to *transfigure.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 247.

And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and *transfigured* hym to the semblaunce of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun; and his raiment was white as the light. Mat. xvii. 2.

2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; elevate and glorify; idealize: often with direct or indirect allusion to the transfiguration of Christ.

There on the dais sat another king,
Wearing his robes, his crown, his signet-ring;
King Robert's self in features, form, and height,
But all *transfigured* with angelic light!
It was an Angel.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Robert of Sicily.

=**Syn.** *Transmute*, etc. See *transform.*

transfigurement (tråns-fig'ūr-mẹnt), *n.* [= It. *transfiguramento, trasfiguramento;* as *transfigure* + *-ment.*] A transfiguration. [Rare.]

When love dawned on that world which is my mind,
Then did the outer world wherein I went
Suffer a sudden strange *transfigurement.*
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, When Love Dawned.

transfission (tråns-fish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *fissio*(*n-*), a cleaving: see *fission.*] Transverse fission; cross-section, as a natural process of multiplication with some low animals.

transfix (tråns-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere* (> It. *trafiggere*), transfix, < *trans*, through, + *figere*, fix, fasten: see *fix.*] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; transpierce: as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear; also, to fasten by something sharp thrust through.

Her trembling hart . . .
Quite through *transfixed* with a deadly dart.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 21.

=**Syn.** *Pierce*, etc. See *penetrate.*

transfixation (tråns-fik-sā'shọn), *n.* [< *transfix* + *-ation.*] Same as *transfixion.* *Lancet*, 1889, I. 273.

transfixed (tråns-fikst'), *a.* In *her.*, represented as pierced with a spear, sword, or other weapon, which is always specified.

transfixion (tråns-fik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *transfixion* = Sp. *transfixión* = Pg. *transfixão;* as *transfix* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of transfixing, or piercing through; the act of piercing and thus fastening.—2. The state of being transfixed or pierced. [Rare.]

Christ shed blood . . . in his scourging, in his affixion, in his *transfixion.*
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

3. In *surg.*, a method of amputating by piercing the limb transversely with the knife and cutting from within outward.

In cutting the posterior flap by *transfixion* . . . the surgeon should always support it with his left hand.
Bryant, Surgery, p. 941.

transfluent (tråns'flö-ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *transfluen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *transfluere*, flow or run through, < *trans*, through, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] 1. Flowing or running across or through: as, a *transfluent* stream.—2. In *her.*, represented as running or pouring through: thus, a bridge of three arches sable, water *transfluent* azure.

transflux (tråns-fluks'), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *fluxus*, a flowing: see *flux*, and cf. *transfluent.*] A flowing through or beyond. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transforate (tråns'fọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transforated*, ppr. *transforating.* [< L. *transforatus*, pp. of *transforare* (> It. *traforare* = Pr. *transforar, trasforar*), pierce through, < *trans*, through, + *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen.* Cf. *perforate.*] To bore through; perforate; specifically, in *surg.*, to perforate repeatedly (the base of the fetal skull) in performing craniotomy.

transforation (tråns-fọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *transforate* + *-ion.*] The act of transforating, as in craniotomy.

transform (tråns-fôrm'), *v.* [< ME. *transformen*, < OF. (and F.) *transformer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *transformar* = It. *transformare, trasformare*, < L. *transformare*, change the shape of, transform, < *trans*, over, + *formare*, form, shape, < *forma*, form: see *form.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change the form of; metamorphose; change to something dissimilar.

Love may *transform* me to an oyster.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 25.

But ah! by constant heed I know
How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe.
Cowper, To Mary.

The delicately-reared imaginations of great investigators of natural things have from time to time given birth to hypotheses—guesses at truth—which have suddenly *transformed* a whole department of knowledge.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 8.

2. Specifically, in *alchemy*, to change into another substance; transmute.

The victor sees his fairy gold
Transformed, when won, to drossy mould.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 31.

3. To change the nature, character, or disposition of.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

These dispositions, that of late *transform* you
From what you rightly are. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 242.

4. In *math.*, to alter from one figure or expression to another differing in form but equal in quantity. See *transformation*, 4.—**Syn. 1-3.** *Transform, Transmute, Transfigure*, and *Metamorphose* agree in representing a thorough change, *transform* being the most general word. *Transform* is the only one that applies to change in merely external aspect, as by a change in garments, but it applies also to internal change, whether physical or spiritual: as, the caterpillar is *transformed* into the butterfly; the drunkard is *transformed* into a self-controlling man. *Transmute* is founded upon the idea of a rearrangement of material, but it really notes the highest degree or the most remarkable forms of change, a complete change of nature, amounting even to the miraculous or the impossible: as, to *transmute* iron into gold; the word is figurative when not applied to physical change. *Transfigure* is controlled in its signification by the use of the word in connection with the change in the appearance of Jesus Christ, as related in Mat. xvii., Mark ix., and Luke ix. It applies only to a change in aspect by which a spiritual uplifting seems to exalt and glorify the whole person, and especially the countenance. *Metamorphose* now seems figurative when not used with scientific exactness according to the definitions under *metamorphosis.*

II. *intrans.* To change in appearance or character; undergo transformation; be metamorphosed: as, some insects *transform* under ground; the pupa *transforms* into the imago.

Merlin that was with hem *transformed* in to the semblaunce of a yonge knyght of xv yere age.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

His hair *transforms* to down.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

transformable (tråns-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *transform* + *-able.*] Capable of being transformed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

transformance† (tråns-fôr'måns), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ance.*] A transformation; a semblance; a disguise.

Take such a *transformance* as you may be sure will keep you from discovery. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 4.

transformation (tråns-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transformation* = Sp. *transformación*, *trasformación* = Pg. *transformação* = It. *transformazione*, *trasformazione*, < LL. *transformatio(n-)*, a change of shape, < L. *transformare*, change the shape of: see *transform.*] 1. The act or operation of transforming, or the state of being transformed; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, condition, or the like.

Transformation of apostate man
From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,
Is work for Him that made him.
Cowper, Task, v. 695.

The *transformation* of barren rock into life-supporting soil takes countless ages.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. In *biol.*, metamorphosis, in any sense; especially, the metamorphosis of those organisms which undergo obvious and great changes of form, as that of insects in passing from the larval to the imaginal state. *Metamorphosis* is the more frequent technical term. By some zoölogists *transformation* is restricted to the series of changes which



Danais archippus, ideal figures, showing transformation: *a*, larva suspended; *b*, pupa forming with larva-skin still attached; *c*, the same, showing manner of withdrawing from larva-skin.

every germ undergoes in completing the embryonic condition, as those observed within the egg; while *metamorphosis*, according to the same authorities, designates the alterations which are undergone after exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual. But this distinction of the synonymous words is seldom maintained. See *metamorphosis*, 2, 4, and compare *transformism.*

3. The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists. —4. In *math.*, a passage in the imagination from one figure or expression to another different in form but equal in quantity. Thus, the volume of an oblique prism is ascertained by a transformation of it into a right prism of equal volume. Especially —(*a*) The passage from one algebraical expression to another in other terms. (*b*) The passage from one equation to another expressive of the same relation, by substituting for the independent variables it involves their values in terms of another set of such variables equal in number to the old ones. This is called a *transformation of the equation;* but when this defines a locus, and one set of coördinates is substituted for another, it is inaccurately but universally called a *transformation of the coördinates.* (*c*) A correspondence. If in the transformation of coördinates the new coördinates are conceived to be measured in a different space or locus in quo, a projection or correspondence has taken place, and this, being still called a *transformation*, gives rise to such phrases as a *transformation between two planes.* Thus, if in the equation of a conic we substitute $x = 1/x'$, $y = 1/y'$, $z = 1/z'$, we effect a transformation of the equation. This may be regarded as signifying a mere transformation of coördinates; but if x', y', z' are conceived to be coördinates of a corresponding point in the same or another plane, and measured similarly to x, y, z, we have a transformation between the planes, which transforms the conic into a unicursal quartic. The whole analytical theory being identical under the two interpretations, the word *transformation* has been unadvisedly transferred from one application to the other. 5. In *pathol.*, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part, as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone. Such transformation is generally a degenerative or retrograde metamorphosis.—6. In *physiol.*, the change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. See *intussusception*, *apposition*, and *secretion.*—7. In *physics*, change: as, *transformation* of energy (from kinetic to potential or vice versa); *transformation* of heat into work; *transformation* of state, as from solid to liquid or from liquid to gas. Also, the change of the potential difference of an alternating electric current by means of a transformer.

8†. The shape to which some person or thing has been transformed.

If it should come to the ear of the court how I have been transformed, and how my *transformation* has been washed and cudgelled, they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 98.

Arguesian transformation, a transformation between two spaces where the relation between the two sets of point- or line-coördinates is defined by the equations $xx' = yy' = zz' = ww'$. Every surface will thus be transformed into a surface having the edges of the tetrahedron of reference as nodal lines.—**Bäcklund's transformation,** a transformation between two pseudospherical surfaces having equal negative curvature.—**Bilinear transformation,** a transformation defined by a lineolinear equation.—**Biquadratic transformation,** a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are biquadratic functions of them.—**Birational transformation,** a transformation where the variables of each of the two sets are rational functions of those of the other set. When the variables are homogeneous coördinates, and the transformation is not linear, there is a certain nodal locus whose correspondence is indeterminate.—**Caseous** or **cheesy transformation.** See *caseous.*—**Cremona transformation,** a birational transformation between two planes. Every curve in one plane is transformed into a curve of the same deficiency in the other plane, and there are certain nodal points through which all such curves pass, having certain lines as multiple tangents.—**Cubic transformation,** a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are cubic functions of them.—**Degree of a transformation.** See the quotation.

When the points of a space S have a (1, 1) correspondence with those of another space *s* in such a manner that the planes and the right lines of *s* correspond to surfaces F of mth order, and to curves C of the nth order in the former space S, I say that the *transformation* of *s* into S is *of the* m^{th} *degree*, and that the inverse *transformation* is *of the* n^{th} *degree.* *Cremona.*

Determinant of a linear transformation. See *determinant.*—**Hessian transformation,** a transformation of a ternary quantic, obtained by substituting for the homogeneous variables the umbræ A_1, A_2, A_3, which are such that A_1A_1, A_1A_2, etc., are the minors of the Hessian of the quantic.—**Homographic transformation.** (*a*) A transformation between two planes or spaces such that the point-coördinates in one correspond to tangential coördinates in the other. (*b*) A transformation by means of a lineolinear equation connecting the old variable with the new one. Such a transformation is called *homographic* for the reason that it does not alter the value of a cross-ratio.—**Imaginary transformation.** See *imaginary.*—**Infinitesimal transformation,** a transformation in which the variables are increased by infinitesimal amounts. The infinitesimal transformation ξ, η is that which results from the substitution of $x + \epsilon\xi$ for x and $y + \epsilon\eta$ for y, where ϵ is infinitesimal. If this substitution can be made in a differential equation by virtue of that equation, the equation is said to admit the infinitesimal transformation ξ, η.—**Landen's transformation** [named after its discoverer, the English mathematician John Landen (1719–90)], a transformation of an elliptic integral of the first species by which its modulus is changed from k to the arithmetico-geometrical mean of k' and unity.—**Lie's transformation,** a transformation in which to all the lines tangent to one surface at each point correspond all the spheres tangent to another surface at a corresponding point.—**Linear transformation,** a transformation by means of a system of equations giving the values of the old variables as linear functions of the new.—**Line-point transformation,** a transformation in which lines correspond to points.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral.** See *modular.*—**Modulus of a linear transformation.** See *modulus.*—**Order of a transformation.** Same as *degree of a transformation.*—**Orthogonal transformation,** a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the variables remains unchanged.—**Polar transformation.** (*a*) A transformation in which two variables r and θ are replaced by two others r' and θ', by means of the equations $\theta = m\theta'$, $\log r = m \log r'$. The geometrical effect is that of passing from the stereographic to Lagrange's map-projection (which see, under *projection*). (*b*) A transformation by means of polar triangles in spherical trigonometry.—**Quadratic** or **quadric transformation,** a transformation in which each of the old variables is a quadratic function of the new ones; especially, a quadratic Cremona transformation where to a right line in either of two planes corresponds a conic in the other, with three nodal points.—**Rational transformation.** See *rational.*—**Reciprocal transformation,** a transformation by means of the equations $x : y : z = x_1^{-1} : y_1^{-1} : z_1^{-1}$.—**Transformation by symmetric functions,** a transformation of an equation by substituting for the variable a rational function of the roots by means of the properties of symmetric functions.—**Transformation of energy.** See *correlation of energies*, under *energy.*—**Tschirnhausen transformation,** the expression of any rational function of an unknown by means of a given algebraic equation in that unknown, as an integral function of a degree less than that of the given equation.—**Unimodular transformation.** See *unimodular.*—**Syn.** See *transform, v. t.*

transformation-scene (tråns-fôr-mā'shọn-sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene which changes in sight of the audience; specifically, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the immediately following harlequinade.

transformative (tråns-fôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [< L. *transformatus*, pp. of *transformare*, transform (see *transform*), + *-ive.*] Having power or a tendency to transform.

transformator (tråns-fôr'mā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *transformator*, < L. *transformare*, transform: see *transform.*] In *elect.*, same as *transformer.*

transformer (tråns-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who or that which transforms. The alternate-current transformer, which is the one most extensively used in electricity, is an apparatus similar to an induction-coil, but usually having a closed magnetic circuit, consisting of two coils of insulated wire wound on an iron core for the purpose of furnishing, by means of a current of small quantity and high potential in one circuit, a current of large quantity and low potential in another circuit or inversely. The coil which receives the electric power is called the primary coil; the coil which supplies the power to the external circuit, the secondary coil. When transforming from high voltage and low current to lower voltage and higher current it is called *step-down transformer;* when transforming from low voltage to higher voltage and lower current, *step-up transformer.* Transformers using mechanical rotation for transformation are called *converters* (see *converter*) when the transformation takes place in one machine, *dynamotors* when two armatures but the same magnetic field is used, and *motor-generators* when two separate machines are used.

transformism (tråns-fôr'mizm), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the fact or the doctrine of such modification of specific characters in any organism as suffices to change one species into a different species, whether immediately or in the course of time; transmutation of species (see *transmutation*, 1 (*c*)). The term has nothing to do with the transformation or metamorphosis which any organism may undergo in the course of its individual life-cycle. It has attached to some extreme views of the natural possibilities of transmutation, as of a plant into an animal, a horsehair into a hairworm, and the like—nothing of this sort being known as a fact in nature. But in the scientific conception of the term, *transformism*, like *transmutation* in its biological sense, is simply the doctrine of descent with modification on accepted principles of evolution, and, so understood, commands the assent of nearly all biologists. See *Darwinism*, *evolution*, 2 (*a*), *selection*, 3, *species*, 5, *transmutation*, 1 (*c*), and *transpeciation.*

transformist (tråns-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ist.*] A believer in or an advocate of the doctrine of transformism, in any sense.

Agardh . . . was a little too earnest a *transformist*, and believed that certain algæ could become animals.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 257.

transformistic (tråns-fôr-mis'tik), *a.* [< *transformist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to transformism or to transformists.

In the chapter on the first appearance of man, the various *transformistic* theories are passed in review.
Nature, XXXV. 389.

transfreight†, *v. i.* A corrupt form of *transfrete.* *Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 52. (*Latham.*)

transfretation† (tråns-frē-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *transfretatio(n-)*, crossing over a strait, < *transfretare*, cross over a strait: see *transfrete.*] The act of passing over a strait or narrow sea.

She had a rough Passage in her *Transfretation* to Dover Castle. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

transfrete† (tråns-frēt'), *v. i.* [Also, corruptly, *transfreight*; < OF. *transfreter* = Sp. *transfretar*, < L. *transfretare*, cross over a strait, convey over a strait, < *trans*, over, + *fretum*, a strait: see *frith*[2].] To pass over a strait or narrow sea.

Shortly after that kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he *transfreted* and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

transfrontal (tråns-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *fron(t-)s*, front: see *frontal.*] Traversing the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying certain fissures of that lobe. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 152.

transfrontier (tråns-fron'tēr), *a.* [< *trans-* + *frontier.*] Beyond the frontier, or of or pertaining to what is beyond the frontier: as, the *transfrontier* tribes (that is, usually, the tribes beyond the frontier of the Anglo-Indian empire).

Of the new maps, 4,062 were published during the year, and heavy demands continue to be made for *transfrontier* maps, and maps of Upper Burmah. *Science*, XIV. 216.

transfuge (tråns'fūj), *n.* [< F. *transfuge* = Sp. *tránsfuga*, *tránsfugo*, *trásfuga*, *trásfugo* = Pg. It. *transfuga*, < L. *transfuga*, a deserter, < *transfugere*, desert, flee over to the other side, < *trans*, over, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] A deserter, in the military sense.

The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world.
Lord Stanhope, To George Ticknor, May 12, 1855.

transfugitive (tråns-fū'ji-tiv), *n.* [< *trans-*, over, + *fugitive.* Cf. *transfuge.*] Same as *transfuge.* *Eclectic Rev.* (*Worcester.*)

transfund (tråns-fund'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *transfundir* = It. *transfondere*, < L. *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another, < *trans.*

over, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *transfuse*.] To transfuse.

Transfunding our thoughts and our passions into each other. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

transfuse (tråns-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfused*, ppr. *transfusing*. [= F. *transfuser*, < L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another: see *transfund*.] 1. To pour out of one vessel into another; transfer by pouring.

All the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. In *med.*, to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one person to those of another, or from an animal to a person; also, to inject into a blood-vessel (other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions), with the view of replacing the bulk of fluid lost by hemorrhage or drained away in the discharges of cholera, etc.—3. To cause to pass from one to another; cause to be instilled or imbibed.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 704.

And that great Life, *transfused* in theirs,
Awaits thy faith. *Whittier*, Chapel of the Hermits.

transfuser (tråns-fū'zėr), *n.* [< *transfuse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transfuses. *The Nation*, XLIX. 319.

transfusible (tråns-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *transfuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of being transfused. *Boyle*, Works, II. 121.

transfusion (tråns-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< F. *transfusion* = Sp. *transfusión* = Pg. *transfusão* = It. *transfusione*, < L. *transfusio(n-)*, a pouring from one vessel into another, < *transfundere*, pp. *transfusus*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transfuse*.] 1. The act of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquid, out of one vessel into another; hence, in general, transmission; transference.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a "caput mortuum." *Sir J. Denham*.

Their wild, imaginative poetry, scarcely capable of *transfusion* into a foreign tongue. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *med.*, the transmission of blood from one living animal to another, or from a human being or one of the lower animals into a human being, with the view of restoring the vigor of exhausted subjects or of replacing the blood lost by hemorrhage; also, the intravenous injection of other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions. The transfusion of a physiological salt solution is performed in order to restore the circulating fluid to its normal volume, as after hemorrhage or the serous discharge of cholera, or to remove impurities by diluting the blood and accelerating the elimination of extraneous matters contained in it.

Mem. that at the Epiphanie, 1649, when I was at his house, he then told me his notion of cureing diseases, &c., by *transfusion* of bloud out of one man into another, and that the hint came into his head reflecting on Ovid's story of Medea and Jason. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

Direct or **immediate transfusion**, the transmission of blood directly from the veins of the donor into those of the recipient.—**Indirect** or **mediate transfusion**, the injection into the veins of the recipient of blood which has been first allowed to flow into a bowl or other vessel and there defibrinated.—**Peritoneal transfusion**, the injection of defibrinated blood into the peritoneal cavity, with a view to its absorption into the system.

transfusionist (tråns-fū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *transfusion* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the surgical process of transfusion; one who advocates that process.

The early *transfusionists* reasoned, in the style of the Christian Scientists, that the blood is the life.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 808.

transfusive (tråns-fū'siv), *a.* [< L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, transfuse, + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to transfuse.

transfusively (tråns-fū'siv-li), *adv.* So as to transfuse; in a transfusive manner. [Rare.]

The Sunne . . . his beames *transfusively* shall run
Through Mars his Sphere, or loves benigner Star.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 278.

transgangetic (tråns-gan-jet'ik), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Gangetic*.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to regions beyond the Ganges.

transgress (tråns-gres'), *v.* [< F. *transgresser*, a freq. form (due in part to the noun *transgression*) of OF. *transgredir* = Sp. *transgredir*, *trasgredir* = Pg. *transgredir* = It. *transgredire*, *trasgredire*, < L. *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, step across, step over, transgress, < *trans*, over, + *gradi*, step, walk: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *digress*, *progress*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pass over or beyond; go beyond.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,
Apt to run riot, and *transgress* the goal.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 669.

The Furies, they said, are attendants on justice, and if the sun in heaven should *transgress* his path they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—2. To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; break or violate; infringe.

It is evident that Aristotle *transgressed* the rule of his own ethics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Whilst men continue social units, they cannot *transgress* the life principle of society without disastrous consequences. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

3†. To offend against (a person); disobey; thwart; cross; vex.

I never
Blasphem'd 'em, uncle, nor *transgress'd* my parents.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

=**Syn.** 2. *Infringe upon*, *Encroach upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. i.*), pass, transcend, overstep, contravene.

II. *intrans.* To offend by violating a law; sin.

The troubler of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 Chron. ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 260.

transgressible (tråns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [< *transgress* + *-ible*.] Liable to transgression, or capable of being transgressed. *Imp. Dict.*

★**transgression** (tråns-gresh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *transgression* = Pr. *transgressio* = Sp. *transgresión*, *tragresión* = Pg. *transgressão* = It. *transgressione*, *trasgressione*, < L. *transgressio(n-)*, a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress*.] The act of transgressing; the violation of any law; disobedience; infringement; trespass; offense.

Whosoever committeth sin trangresseth also the law: for sin is the *transgression* of the law. 1 John iii. 4.

They that are in the flesh . . . live in sin, committing many actual *transgressions*.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

=**Syn.** *Sin*, *Trespass*, etc. (see *crime*), infraction, breach.

transgressional (tråns-gresh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *transgression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving transgression. [Rare.]

Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter. *Ep. Burnet*, Life, I. p. xlix.

transgressive (tråns-gres'iv), *a.* [< LL. *transgressivus*, that goes or passes over, < L. *transgredi*, pass over: see *transgress*.] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty; sinful; culpable.

Permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

transgressively (tråns-gres'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a transgressive manner; by transgressing.—2. In *geol.*, unconformably.

Let us suppose, for example, that a mountain range consists of upraised Lower Silurian rocks, upon the upturned and denuded edges of which the Carboniferous Limestone lies *transgressively*. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 371.

transgressor (tråns-gres'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *transgressour*, < OF. *transgresseur* = Pr. *transgressor* = Sp. *transgresor*, *trasgresor* = Pg. *transgressor* = It. *trasgressore*, < L. *transgressor*, an infringer, transgressor, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress*.] One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner; an offender.

Good understanding giveth favour; but the way of *transgressors* is hard [the way of the treacherous is rugged, R. V.]. Prov. xiii. 15.

transhape (tran-shāp'), *v. t.* [< *tran(s)-* + *shape*.] Same as *trans-shape*. [Rare.]

transhape (tran-shāp'), *n.* [< *transhape*, *v.*] A transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,
Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,
What kind of people I commerc'd withal
In my *transhape*.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, p. 16. (*Halliwell*.)

tranship (tran-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transhipped*, ppr. *transhipping*. [Also *trans-ship*; < *tran(s)-* + *ship*.] To convey from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another; also, to transfer in this way and convey to some destination.

Sunday, August 4th. This day . . . the loading was completed, and all the baggage and presents put on board the large junks, to be *transhipped* into smaller ones.
Lord Macartney, Works, II. 180.

The system of pipe transport from the wells to the railway station, whence they are to be *transhipped* either to the refinery or the sea-board. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 568.

transhipment (tran-ship'ment), *n.* [Also *transshipment*; < *tranship* + *-ment*.] The act of transhipping. See *tranship*.

When this lantern was attempted to be landed here for the purpose of *transhipment* to Montevideo.
Morning Chronicle, Dec. 2, 1719. (*Jodrell*.)

transhuman (tråns-hū'man), *a.* [< *trans-* + *human*.] More than human; superhuman. [Rare.]

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, i. 68.

transhumanize (tråns-hū'man-īz), *v. t.* [< *transhuman* + *-ize*.] To elevate or transform to something beyond what is human; change from a human into a higher, purer, nobler, or celestial nature. [Rare.]

Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

transience (tran'shens), *n.* [< *transien(t)* + *-ce*.] Transientness; also, that which is transient or fleeting.

Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with *transience* and decay; existing but in the future and the past. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 332.

transiency (tran'shen-si), *n.* [As *transience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transience*.

Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 251.

transient (tran'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *transien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transire*, go over, pass over, pass through, < *trans*, over, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1]. Cf. *ambient* and *transeunt*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Passing across, as from one thing or person to another; communicated.

Thus indeed it is with healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the minde carries with it a gracious kinde of infection. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

Transient in a trice
From what was left of faded woman-slough
To sheathing splendors and the golden scale
Of harness. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Passing with time; of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; temporary: as, a *transient* impression.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

A spirit pervaded all ranks, not *transient*, not boisterous, but deep, solemn, determined.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. Hasty; momentary; passing: as, a *transient* glance of a landscape.

He that rides post through a country may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke*.

4. In *music*, intermediate—that is, serving as a connective, but unessential in itself: as, a *transient* chord, modulation, or note. Compare *passing-note*.—**Transient act.** See *act*.—**Transient action.** See *immanent action*, under *action*.—**Transient cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Transient chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Transient effect**, in *painting*, a representation of an appearance in nature produced by a cause that is not permanent, as the shadow cast by a passing cloud. Also expressed by *accident*.—**Transient matter.** Same as *matter of generation* (which see, under *matter*).=**Syn. 2.** *Transient*, *Transitory*, *Fleeting*. Strictly, *transient* marks the fact that a thing soon passes or will soon pass away: as, a *transient* impression; a *transient* shadow. *Transitory* indicates that lack of permanence is in the nature of the thing: as, *transitory* pleasure; this *transitory* life. *Fleeting* is by figure a stronger word than *transient*, though in the same line of meaning. See list under *transitory*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which is temporary, passing, or not permanent.

For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: Whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion, it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Specifically—2. A transient guest. [Colloq.]

Many surroundings (to coin a word to describe us summer *transients*) now flit along these streams.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

transiently (tran'shent-li), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance; transitorily.

I touch here but *transiently* . . . on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden*.

transientness (tran'shent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Winer*, Grammar of New Testament, p. 281.

transiliac (tråns-il'i-ak), *a.* [< *trans-* + *iliac*[1].] Extending transversely from one iliac bone to the other: as, the *transiliac* axis or diameter of the pelvic inlet.

transilience (tran-sil'i-ens), *n.* [< *transilien(t-)* + *-ce*.] Same as *transiliency*.

transiliency (tran-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [As *transilience* (see *-cy*).] A leap from one thing to another. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii. [Rare.]

transilient (trăn-sil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *transilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *transilire, transsilire*, leap or spring across or over, < *trans*, over, + *salire*, leap, jump: see *salient*.] Leaping or extending across, as from one base of support to another.—**Transilient fibers**, nerve-fibers passing from one convolution of the brain to another not immediately adjacent.

transillumination (trăns-i-lū-mi-nā′shŏn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, illumination.] A shining through; the process of causing light to pass through; specifically, in *med.*, the throwing of a strong light through an organ or portion of the body as a means of diagnosis.

It [a tooth] was translucent by electric *transillumination*, showing that the pulp was living.
Lancet, 1890, I. 480.

transincorporation (trăns-in-kôr-pō-rā′shŏn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *incorporation*.] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis. [Rare.]

Its contents are full of curious information, more particularly those on the *transincorporation* of souls.
W. Robberds, Memoir of W. Taylor, II. 305.

transinsular (trăns-in′sū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *insula*, island: see *insular*.] In *anat.*, traversing the insula of the brain: said of a fissure of the island of Reil. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 149.

transire (trăns-ī′rē), *n.* [< L. *transire*, go across, cross over: see *transient, transit*.] A custom-house permit to let goods pass or be removed. *Anderson*, Law Dict.

transischiac (trăns-is′ki-ak), *a.* [< *trans-* + *ischiac*.] Extending transversely from one ischiac bone to the other: as, the *transischiac* diameter of the pelvic outlet.

transisthmian (trăns-ist′mi-an), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *isthmus*, isthmus.] Extending across an isthmus: used chiefly with reference to the isthmus of Suez, or to that joining North and South America.

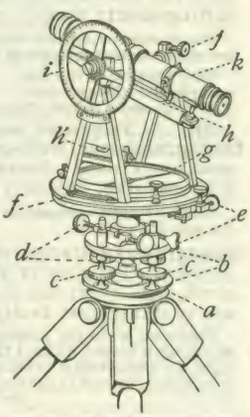
★ A *trans-isthmian* canal will be a military disaster to the United States. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 822.

transit (trăn′sit), *n.* [< F. *transit* = Sp. *tránsito* = Pg. *transito* = It. *transito*, a going over, a passing, passage, transition, < L. *transire*, pp. *transitus*, go across, pass: see *transient*. Cf. *exit, circuit*. See also *trance*[1], *trance*[2].] **1.** The act of passing; a passing over or through; a passage; the act of moving, or the state of being conveyed; also, the act or process of causing to pass; conveyance: as, the *transit* of goods through a country; the problem of rapid *transit* in cities.

For the adaptation of his [man's] moral being to an ultimate destination, by its *transit* through a world full of moral evil, the economy of the world appears to contain no adequate provision. *Whewell.*

The necessity of subjecting the thousands of tons of provisions consumed daily by a large army to such long and complicated *transits* limits the transportation by wagons considerably, and renders the powerful assistance of steam indispensable, both by water and by rail.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 202.

2. A line of passage or conveyance through a country: as, the Nicaragua *transit*.—**3.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place. The right ascension of such a body is the sidereal time of its upper transit. (*b*) The passage of a celestial body (specifically either of the planets Mercury and Venus) across the sun's disk, or of a satellite, or the shadow of a satellite, across the face of its primary. The passage of the moon across the sun's face, however, is called an *eclipse*. The planet Mercury passes across the sun's face usually at intervals either of 13 or of 7 years, transits at the planet's ascending node occurring in November, and those at the descending node in May. November transits have occurred or will occur in 1651, 1664, 1677, 1690, 1697, 1710, 1723, 1736, 1743, 1756, 1769, 1776, 1782, 1789, 1802, 1815, 1822, 1835, 1848, 1861, 1868, 1881, 1894, 1907, 1914, 1927, 1940, 1953, 1960, 1973, 1986, 1999, and May transits in 1674, 1707, 1740, 1753, 1786, 1799, 1832, 1845, 1878, 1891, 1924, 1937, 1970, 2003. Owing to the proximity of Mercury to the sun, its transits do not have the astronomical importance of those of Venus, as they are less suitable for determining the solar parallax. Transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 105½, 8, 121½, 8, 105½, . . . years, and always in June or December. They are of great importance to the astronomer, for they afford an excellent method of determining the sun's parallax. The actual calculation of this from a transit is very intricate, as many slight corrections and sources of error have to be considered. The principle involved, however, will be understood from the diagram, in which AB represents the earth, and V and S Venus and the sun. Observers at A and B see Venus projected on the sun's disk at A′ and B′ respectively, the observations being made simultaneously. The apparent positions A′, B′ are carefully determined by photography, by micrometric measures, or otherwise; and a subsequent comparison of notes gives the angle α. If R and r denote the respective distances of the earth and Venus from the sun, the angle β is given by the equation $\alpha : \beta = r : R$. The ratio $r : R$ is known with great precision from the sidereal periods of Venus and the earth, and since α was found by observation, the foregoing equation determines β. The angle AB′B (being the angle subtended by the earth's diameter at the sun's distance) is equal to double the solar parallax, or to 2π. From the triangle AVB′ it follows that $\beta = \alpha + 2\pi$, or $\pi = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha(R/r - 1)$. The transit of 1769 was observed by expeditions sent out expressly for the purpose by the British, French, Russian, and other governments. The celebrated expedition of Captain Cook to Otaheite was one of them. The transits of December 8th, 1874, and December 6th, 1882, were also observed by various government expeditions. The next two transits of Venus will take place on June 8th, 2004, and June 6th, 2012, respectively. The satellites of Mars, Uranus, and Neptune are too small to be seen in transit, and even Titan is an unsatisfactory object to follow across the face of Saturn. Great interest attaches, however, to transits of the satellites of Jupiter, or of the shadows of these satellites. When one of them crosses a dark belt it can usually be followed entirely across the disk as a round shining spot. The brightness of the satellites is variable, however, and sometimes they look like dusky or even black spots when seen against the disk of the planet. The transit of a satellite's shadow is readily observed. The shadow may be on the disk when the satellite casting it is off, or the two may be seen on the disk at the same time. The shadows are not always black, but are sometimes so bright as to be invisible. They are often, and perhaps usually, different in size from the satellites casting them; and they have repeatedly been seen elliptical in outline. On a few occasions comets are thought to have been seen in transit.



Transit of Venus.

4. An abbreviation of *transit-circle* or *transit-instrument*.—**5.** An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. It resembles a theodolite, but is not intended for very precise measurement. Most transits read only to the nearest minute of arc, though some read to the nearest half-minute, or twenty seconds, or even ten seconds.—**Lower transit.** Same as *subpolar transit*.—**Stoppage in transit.** See *stoppage*.—**Subpolar transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies below the pole.—**Upper transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies above the pole, or on the zenith side of it. Transits are always understood to be upper, unless distinctly called ★subpolar.

Surveyors' Transit.

a, tripod stand; *b*, leveling-plates; *c*, leveling-screws; *d*, tangent screws; *e*, clamping-screws; *f*, vernier; *g*, compass; *h*, *h′*, levels; *i*, vertical circle; *j*, clamping-screw; *k*, telescope.

transit (trăn′sit), *v. t.* [< *transit*, *n.*] To pass over the disk of, as of a heavenly body.

It was also well known that Venus would *transit* the northern part of the sun during the forenoon of the 9th of December, 1874. *Science*, XVI. 303.

transitation†, *n.* Passage; lapse.

He obuiated a rurall person, and interrogating him concerning the *Transitation* of the time, . . . found him a meere simplician, whereas if in his true speech he had asked him what was the clocke, . . . his ignorance might of the simplician haue beene informed.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 205.

transit-circle (trăn′sit-sėr″kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian. It consists of a telescope mounted upon a fixed axis which is perpendicular to the plane of the meridian and carries a finely graduated circle. In the sidereal focus of the telescope cross-wires are placed; by observing the instant at which a star passes the center of the field of view, and, taking the corresponding reading of the circle, the right ascension and declination of the object are determined if the clock error is known; or, vice versa, the clock error and latitude of the observer are determined if the right ascension and declination of the star are known. The instrument is now more usually called the *meridian-circle* (which see). Compare *transit-instrument*.

transit-compass (trăn′sit-kum″pas), *n.* Same as *transit*, 5.

transit-duty (trăn′sit-dū″ti), *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

transit-instrument (trăn′sit-in″strŏ-ment), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the passage of a celestial body across the meridian: often used in the same sense as *transit-circle*, but properly an instrument whose chief object is the determination of the time of transit. The circle fixed to the axis of the ordinary transit-instrument is intended simply as an aid in setting the instrument properly, and not for the determination of zenith distance or declination. The idea of having an instrument fixed in the plane of the meridian is as old at least as the time of Ptolemy. The first transit-instrument, as the word is now understood, was constructed in 1689 by the Danish astronomer Olaus Roemer. In 1704 Roemer constructed a private observatory near Copenhagen, into which he put a transit-instrument combined with a vertical circle for measuring declinations. This was the first transit-circle made.—**Prime vertical transit-instrument.** See *prime*. ★

transition (trăn-sish′ŏn), *n.* [< F. *transition* = Pr. *transitio* = Sp. *transicion* = Pg. *transição* = It. *transizione*, < L. *transitio(n-)*, a passing over or away, < *transire*, go or pass over: see *transient, transit*.] **1.** Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change: as, a sudden *transition* from anger to mirth; a state of *transition*.

Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 49.

What sprightly *transitions* does she make from an opera or a sermon to an ivory comb or a pincushion!
Addison, Spectator, No. 45.

When Bunyan passed from this horrible condition [of doubt] into a state of happy feeling, his mind was nearly overthrown by the *transition*. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 33.

2. In *rhet.*, a passing from one subject to another.

So here the archangel paused
Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restored. . . .
Then, with *transition* sweet, new speech resumes.
Milton, P. L., xii. 5.

3. In *music*, same (usually) as *modulation*. Sometimes, however, the term is used more precisely either for a sudden, abrupt shift from one tonality to another unrelated to it, or for a modulation without change of mode. The latter is the technical usage of the tonic sol-faists.

4. In *geol.*, the English form of the name (used attributively or as an adjective) given by Werner to certain strata which he investigated in northern Germany, and found to have, to a certain extent, the mineral character of the so-called primitive rocks, while also exhibiting indications of a mechanical origin, and even containing occasional fossils, thus indicating a transition or passage from primary to secondary. The name was afterward extended so as to embrace rocks of similar character in other regions. The argillaceous sandstone called by the Germans *grauwacke* (see *graywacke*) formed a part of the transition formation, and it was the rocks previously called *grauwacke* and *transition limestone* which Murchison studied in England and Wales, and to which, having worked out their order of succession, he gave the name of *Silurian*. See *Silurian*.

5. In *art hist.*, an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development in art to the next succeeding; especially, in Greek art, the stage of change from the archaic to the bloom of art, and in medieval art, that from the round-arched or Romanesque to the Pointed style.—**Transition resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Transition-tint.** See *specific rotatory power*, under *rotatory*.—**Transition tumor**, a tumor which, upon recurring after removal, tends to assume a malignant form. ★

transitional (trăn-sish′on-al or -sizh′on-al), *a.* [< *transition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to transition; containing, involving, or denoting transition; changing; passing: as, the *transitional* stages of a tadpole; the *transitional* plumage of a molting bird. [The word may have a strong sense, like *metamorphic* or *transmutational* (see def. 2), but is usually much weaker, and more nearly synonymous with *transitory* or *transient*.]

One of the commonest *transitional* rocks deserves in several respects a further description.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 66.

At Parenzo, the real charm is to be found in the traces which it keeps of the great *transitional* ages when Roman and Teuton stood side by side.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

Every period, however original and creative, has a *transitional* aspect in its relation to the years before and after. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 14.

2. In *biol.*, of intermediate or intergraded character between two or more species, genera, etc., and thus, as it were, exhibiting or illustrating a transition from one to another form of organic life; transmutational: as, a *transitional* specimen; also, pertaining to or effecting such transmutation: as, a *transitional* theory; a *transitional* process.—**3.** Specifically, in *art*, relating to, characterizing, or belonging to an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development to the next succeeding, and especially to that between archaism and full development in Greek art, and to that between the Romanesque and the Pointed in medieval art.—**Transitional epithelium.** See *epithelium*.

transitionally (trăn-sish′on-al-i or -sizh′on-al-i), *adv.* In a transitional manner. *Nature*, XLI. 514.

transitionary (trăn-sish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *transition* + *-ary.*] Same as *transitional.* *Imp. Dict.*

transitive (trăn'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transitif* = Pr. *transitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *transitivo* = D. *transitief* = G. Sw. Dan. *transitiv*, < LL. *transitivus*, transitive, passing over (applied to verbs), < L. *transire*, pass or go over: see *transit.*]

I. *a.* 1. Having the power of passing, or making transition; passing over into something.

Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 70.

Acts may be called *transitive* when the motion is communicated from the person of the agent to some foreign body: that is, to such a foreign body on which the effects of it are considered as being material, as where a man runs against you, or throws water in your face.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 13.

2. Effected by, or existing as the result of, transference or extension of signification; derivative; secondary; metaphorical. [Rare.]

Although by far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative applications of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy, there are certain cases in which they open a very interesting field of philosophical speculation. *D. Stewart.*

3. In *gram.*, taking a direct object; followed by a substantive in an accusative relation: said of a verb, or of the action expressed by a verb. *Transitive* is opposed to *intransitive;* but the distinction, though practically valuable, is only of minor importance, since no transitive verb is in English incapable of intransitive use, and also many intransitives can be used transitively, and verbs that are transitive in one language are the opposite in another, and so on. Abbreviated *t.* and *trans.*

4. Serving as a medium or means of transition. [Rare.]

An image that is understood to be an image can never be made an idol; or, if it can, it must be by having the worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it) object of Divine worship.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. ii. 6.

Transitive copula, a copula which signifies a transitive relation.—**Transitive function**, a function which admits a system of transitive substitutions.—**Transitive group.** See *group*[1].—**Transitive relation.** See *relation*, 3.

II. *n.* A transitive verb.

transitively (trăn'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a transitive manner.

transitiveness (trăn'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being transitive.

transitivity (trăn-si-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The character of being transitive, as a group.

transitorily (trăn'si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a transitory manner; for a little while.

I make account to be in London, *transitorily*, about the end of August. *Donne*, Letters, xliii.

transitoriness (trăn'si-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being transitory; short continuance; evanescence; transientness.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a meer sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 202. (*Latham.*)

We . . . are reminded of the *transitoriness* of life by the mortuary tablets under our feet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 173.

transitorious† (trăn-si-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *transitorius*, transitory: see *transitory.*] Transitory.

Saynt Eanswyde, abbesse of Folkstane in Kent, inspyred of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marryage to be barren of all vertues, to haue but *transytoryouse* frutes, and to be a fylthye corruptyon of virginitie.
Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries, i.

transitory (trăn'si-tō-ri), *a.* [< ME. *transitorie*, < OF. **transitorie*, *transitoire* = F. *transitoire* = Pr. *transitori* = Sp. *transitorio* = It. *transitorio*, < L. *transitorius*, having a passageway, LL. passing, transitory, < *transire*, pass over: see *transit.*] 1. Passing without continuing; lasting only a short time; unstable and fleeting; speedily vanishing.

For the Ricchesse of this World, that is *transitorie*, is not worthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Considering the chances of a *transitory* life, I would not answer for thee a moment.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

2†. Occurring or done in passing; cursory. [Rare.]

That adventure . . . gave him also a *transitory* view of that excellent Lady whom the supreme Moderator of all things had reserved for him.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 3.

Chose transitory. See *chose*[2].—**Transitory action**, in *law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, or slander: distinguished from *local actions*, which must be brought in the place where the property to be affected is, or where the transaction in question occurred, etc.—**Transitory venue.** See *venue*[1].

=Syn. 1. *Fleeting*, etc. (see *transient*), temporary, evanescent, ephemeral, momentary, short-lived.

transit-trade (trăn'sit-trād), *n.* In *com.*, the trade which arises from the passage of goods through one country or region to another.

transjordanic (trăns-jôr-dan'ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *Jordanus*, Jordan.] Situated across or beyond the Jordan. [Rare.]

Abalaa. The Egyptian name of a *transjordanic* town.
Cooper, Archaic Dict., p. 8.

translatable (trăns-lā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *translate* + *-able.*] Capable of being translated, or rendered into another language; that may be expressed in other words or terms.

What is really best in any book is *translatable*—any real insight or broad human sentiment. *Emerson*, Books.

translatableness (trăns-lā'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being translatable. *Athenæum*, ★March 4, 1882, p. 278.

translate (trăns-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *translated*, ppr. *translating.* [< ME. *translaten*, < OF. (obs.) *translater* = Pr. *translatar* = Sp. *trasladar* = It. *translatare*, < ML. *translatare*, transfer, translate, < L. *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, bring over, carry over, transfer: see *transfer.* Cf. *tralation.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; transfer; specifically, in *mech.*, to impart to (a particle or body) a motion in which all its parts move in the same direction.

By turning, *translating*, and removing the [land] marks into other places they may destroy their enemies navies, be they never so many.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

The weeping Niobe, *translated* hither
From Phrygian mountains.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

After dinner you may appear again, having *translated* yourself out of your English cloth cloak into a light Turkey grogram. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 97.

Now let the two parts while superposed be *translated* to any other position, then the piece B may be slid off and back to its original position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 660.

2. To transfer from one office or charge to another. In *eccles. law:* (*a*) To remove from one see to another: said of a bishop.

At home, at this time, died John Peers, Archbishop of York, in whose place succeeded Matthew Hatton, *translated* from the See of Durham. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

(*b*) In Scottish Presbyterian churches, to transfer from one pastoral charge to another: said of a clergyman.

3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. Heb. xi. 5.

4†. To put into an ecstasy; ravish; put out of or beside one's self.

He [St. Paul] was *translated* out of himself to behold it [Heaven]; but being returned into himself could not express it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

5†. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another: as, to *translate* a disease.—

6. To change into another form; transform.

Unnethe the peple hir knew for hir fairnesse,
Whan she *translated* was in swich richesse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 329.

Re-enter Puck, and Bottom with an ass's head. . . .
Quince. Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art *translated.* *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 122.

Poets that can men into stars *translate*,
And hurle men downe under the feete of Fate.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

7. To render into another language; express the sense of (something expressed in the words of one language) in the words of another language; interpret.

And ȝee schulle undirstonde, that I have put this boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and *translated* it ayen out of Frensche into Englyssche, that every man of my nacioun may undirstonde it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. xi.

Neither of the rivals [Pope and Tickell] can be said to have *translated* the "Iliad," unless, indeed, the word translation be used in the sense which it bears in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." *Macaulay*, Addison.

8. To explain by using other words; express in other terms; hence, figuratively, to present in another form.

Translating into his own clear, pure, and flowing language what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls.
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

There is a magnificent series of stalls, which are simply the intricate embroidery of the tombs *translated* into polished oak. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 247.

9. To make clear or evident to the mind or to the senses without speech; convey to the mind or the senses, as by experience.—10. To manufacture from old material; especially, in cheap shoemaking, to make (shoes or boots) by using parts of old ones. [Slang.]

Among these things are blankets, . . . *translated* boots, mended trowsers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 110.

11. In *teleg.*, to retransmit (a message). See *translation*, 7.—Syn. 7 and 8. *Render, Interpret, Translate, Construe. Render* is the most general in its meaning, but is usually followed by *into:* as, to *render* Gray's "Elegy" *into* Latin verse; to *render* a learned discourse *into* vernacular. *Interpret*, like *render*, does not necessarily mean to change to another language, but it does mean, as *render* need not, to change to intelligible form, generally by following the text closely: as, to *interpret* an inscription; to *interpret* an address by a foreigner. *Translate* is literally to turn from one language to another, which is presumably one's own, unless another is mentioned, but the word has, figuratively, the meaning of *interpret.* To *construe* is to *translate* or to *interpret*, generally by following along word by word or clause by clause; hence the word is very often used of the work of a beginner: as, the painful *construing* of a sentence of Cæsar's "Commentaries." In its figurative use it retains much of this meaning: as, I cannot *construe* his language in any other way. See *explain.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be engaged in translating, or practise translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,
And own'd that nine such poets made a Tate.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 189.

2. In *teleg.*, to retransmit a message automatically over another line, or over a continuation of the same line.

translating-screw (trăns-lā'ting-skrö), *n.* A screw used to move any part of a machine or apparatus relatively to another part or parts, either as a part of some general action of the machine or for purposes of adjustment; specifically, in breech-loading ordnance, a screw for ★moving in or out the wedge in the fermeture.

translation (trăns-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *translation, translacion*, < OF. (and F.) *translation* = Pr. *translatio* = Sp. *translación, traslación* = Pg. *translação* = It. *translazione, traslazione*, < L. *translatio(n-)*, transference, transplanting, version, transferring, translation, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate, transfer.*] 1. The act of translating. (*a*) The removing or conveying of a thing from one place to another; transportation; removal.

Made and done was the *translacion* [to Paris] . . .
Off hed and of the glorious body [of St. Louis].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6206.

The solemn *translation* of St. Elphege's body from London to Canterbury is taken especial notice of in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1023.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 352, note.

(*b*) The removal of a person from one office to another, or from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one pastoral charge to another.

Does it follow that a law for keeping judges independent of the crown by preventing their *translation* is absolutely superfluous? *Brougham.*

We can quite understand . . . Richard I. meditating the *translation* of the Archbishop of Monreale to Canterbury. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 134.

(*c*) The removal of a person to heaven without death.

Time, experience, self-reflections, and God's mercies make in some well-tempered minds a kind of *translation* before death. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

(*d*) The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

The chiefest of his [King Athelstan's] Works for the Service of God and Good of his Subjects was the *Translation* of the Bible into the Saxon Tongue.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 10.

At best, the *translation* of poetry is but an imitation of natural flowers in cambric or wax.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 324.

2. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version; the reproduction of a literary composition in a language foreign to that of the original.

The English *Translation* of the Bible is the best *Translation* in the World. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

3†. In *rhet.*, transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace. Or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson.*

4. In *med.*, a change in the seat of a disease; metastasis.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs.
Harvey.

5. The process of manufacturing from old material. [Slang.]

Translation, as I understand it (said my informant), is this—to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots, and by repairing them make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear, as if they were only soiled.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 40.

6. In *mech.*, motion in which there is no rotation; rotation round an infinitely distant axis.

A change of place in which there is no rotation is called a *translation.* In a rotation the different parts of the body are moving in different ways, but in a *translation* all parts move in the same way. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 12.

7. In *teleg.*, the automatic retransmission of a message received on one line over another, or over a continuation of the same line. This is used on long lines to increase speed of working, and also at receiving-stations, and the translation is made from the line-circuit to a local circuit containing a local battery and the

receiving-instrument, the object being to obtain a strong current to work the sounder or recorder.—**Energy of translation, equation of translation, principle of translation, surface of translation.** See *energy*, etc. —**Translation of a feast,** the postponement to some future day of the observance of a feast, when the day of its ordinary observance falls upon a festival of superior rank.=**Syn. 1.** (*d*) *Translation, Version*, rendering. *Translation* and *version* are often the same in meaning. *Translation* is rather the standard word. *Version* is more likely to be employed in proportion to the antiquity of the work: as, the Syriac *version;* Dryden's *version* of the Nun's Priest's Tale; it is also more commonly used of the Bible than of other books: as, a comparison of the authorized with the revised *version*. Where *translations* differ, they are often spoken of as *versions*, as Lord Derby's and Mr. Bryant's *translations* or *versions* of Homer. *Version* applies more to the meaning, *translation* more to the style. Each has meanings not shared by the other.

translational (tråns-lā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *translation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of translation. See *translation*, 6.

The whole *translational* energy . . . must ultimately become transformed . . . into vibrational energy.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. clxxxii. 95.

translatitious† (tråns-lā-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *translaticius, translatitius*, handed down, transmitted, hereditary, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate*. Cf. *tralatitious.*] **1.** Transmitted; transferred; hereditary.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious.* *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. iv. § 8.

2. Same as *tralatitious.*

A delegated *translatitious* Majesty we allow.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, vii. 179.

translative (tråns′lā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *translativo, traslativo* = It. *traslativo;* as *translate* + *-ive.*] Relating or pertaining to translation; especially, involving transference of meaning; metaphorical. [Rare.]

If our feete Poeticall want these qualities, it can not be sayd a foote in sence *translatiue* as here.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

translator (tråns-lā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *translateur* = It. *traslatore* (cf. Sp. Pg. *trasladador* = It. *traslatatore*), < L. *translator*, one who transfers or interprets, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate.*] One who or that which translates.

The changer and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

Specifically—(*a*) One who renders something spoken or written in one language into another: as, he held the office of public *translator.*

A noble author would not be pursued too close by a *translator.* We lose his spirit when we think to take his body. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

(*b*) A cobbler of a low class, who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. [Slang.]

The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator.* *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 73. (*Davies.*)

(*c*) *pl.* Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price. [Slang.]

A costermonger . . . will part with everything rather than his boots, and to wear a pair of second-hand ones, or *translators* (as they are called), is felt as a bitter degradation by them all.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 51.

(*d*) In *teleg.*, a sensitive receiving-instrument used for retransmitting a message, or for translation: commonly called a *relay.* (*e*) Any instrument for converting one form of energy into another: thus, the magneto-electric engine which transforms the power of a steam-engine into electricity is a *translator.*

translatory (tråns′lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *translate* + *-ory.*] **1.** Transferring; serving to translate.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Same as *translational.*

The *translatory* velocity of the whirlwind itself.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 331.

translatress (tråns-lā′tres), *n.* [< *translator* + *-ess.*] A woman who translates, in any sense of that word.

Your great Achilles, Cardinal Perron (in French; as also his noble *Translatress*, misled by him, in English), . . . hath made bold with the Latin tongue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, I. vi. § 29.

translavation† (tråns-lā-vā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *lavatio(n-)*, a washing: see *lave*[1].] A laving or lading from one vessel into another.

This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, untill such time as it have done casting any residence downward.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

transleithan (tråns-lī′thạn), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Leitha* (see def.) + *-an.*] Beyond the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: noting that division of the empire of Austria-Hungary which has its seat in Budapest. Compare *Austrian*[1].

transliterate (tråns-lit′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transliterated*, ppr. *transliterating.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *litera*, letter: see *letter*[3], *literate.*] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; spell (the same, or approximately the same, sound) in different characters.

Greek names *transliterated* into a Latin alphabet are subject to the laws of Latin phonology.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I., Pref., p. ix.

transliteration (tråns-lit-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-ion.*] The act of transliterating; the rendering of a letter or letters of one alphabet by equivalents in another.

The *transliteration* does not profess to give all the exact vocalic differences. *The Academy*, June 28, 1890, p. 448.

transliterator (tråns-lit′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-or*[1].] One who transliterates; one who makes a transliteration.

It seems to have been the object of the *transliterator* to represent, at least approximately, in Anglo-Saxon letters the current pronunciation of the Greek words.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 128.

translocalization (tråns-lō″kạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *localization.*] Same as *translocation.*

Patients often unfold a train of reminiscence extempore upon any theme, and sometimes cannot repeat the same pseudo-experience twice alike, *translocalizations* in time being especially common. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 538.

translocate (tråns-lō′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *translocated*, ppr. *translocating.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *locatus*, pp. of *locare*, place: see *locate.*] To cause to change place, or to exchange places; put in a different relative position; displace; dislocate.

In the Batrachians the ribs have been *translocated* from the original position on the intercentrum to the neurapophyses. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 944.

translocation (tråns-lọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *location.*] The act of translocating, or the state of being translocated. Also *translocalization.*

The *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

transluce† (tråns-lūs′), *v. t.* [< L. *translucere*, shine across or through: see *translucent.*] To shine through.

Let Joy *transluce* thy Beauties' blandishment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

translucence (tråns-lū′sẹns), *n.* [< *translucen(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *translucency.*

translucency (tråns-lū′sẹn-si), *n.* [As *translucence* (see *-cy*).] The property of being translucent.

The spheres
That spight thy crystalline *translucencie.*
Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. C iv. b. (*Latham.*)

translucent (tråns-lū′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *translucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *translucere*, shine across or through, < *trans*, over, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.* Cf. *tralucent.*] **1.** Transmitting rays of light diffusely, as alabaster.

The subtle essence acted on him like a charmed draught, and caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow transparent, or at least *translucent;* so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it with a clearer lustre than hitherto. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. Transparent; clear.

The golden ew'r a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool, *translucent* springs.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 180.

translucently (tråns lū′sẹnt-li), *adv.* In a translucent manner. *Drayton*, Edward IV. to Mistress Shore, Annotation 3.

translucid (tråns-lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *translucide* = Sp. *traslúcido* = Pg. *translucido* = It. *translucido, traslucido*, < L. *translucidus, traslucidus*, shining through, < *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent.* Cf. *lucid.*] Translucent.

Flowers whose purple and *translucid* bowls
Stand ever mantling with aërial dew.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

translunar (tråns-lū′nạr), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar.*] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary.* *Drayton*, To Henry Reynolds.

translunary (tråns′lū-nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *translunar.*

transmarine (tråns-mạ-rēn′), *a.* [< F. *transmarin* = Pg. *transmarino* = Sp. It. *transmarino, trasmarino*, < L. *transmarinus*, beyond or from beyond sea, < *trans*, over, + *mare*, sea, *marinus*, of the sea, marine: see *marine.*] Located or existing beyond the sea.

Their Dutch appellations are really too hard
To be brought into verse by a *transmarine* Bard.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 19.

transmeable (tråns′mē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *transmeare, trameare*, go over or through (see *transmeate*), + *-able.*] Capable of being transmeated or traversed. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

transmeate (tråns′mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmeated*, ppr. *transmeating.* [< L. *transmeatus, trameatus*, pp. of *transmeare, trameare*, go over or through, < *trans*, over, + *meare*, go, pass: see *meatus.* Cf. *permeate.*] To pass over or beyond. *Coles.* [Rare.]

transmeation (tråns-mē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *transmeate* + *-ion.*] The act of transmeating, or passing through. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

transmedian (tråns-mē′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *median.*] **I.** *a.* Passing or lying across the median line of the body, as a muscle. Also *mediotransverse.*

II. *n.* The transmedian muscle of a brachiopod. *T. Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 193.

transmeridional (tråns-mẹ-rid′i-ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *meridian* + *-al* (see *meridional*).] Crossing a meridian; forming an angle with a meridian.

How the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean shores came to have general *transmeridional* trends is a question which must find its solution in the events of Mesozoic and Cænozoic geological history.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 355.

transmew† (tråns-mū′), *v. t.* [Also *transmue;* < ME. *transmewen, transmuen, transmuwen*, < OF. *transmuer* = Pr. *transmudar, trasmudar* = Sp. *transmutar, trasmutar* = Pg. *transmudar* = It. *transmutare, trasmutare*, < L. *transmutare*, change into another form: see *transmute.* Cf. *mew*[3].] To transmute; transform; metamorphose.

Thow moost me ferst *transmuwen* in a stoon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 467.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

To *transmew* thyself from a holy hermit into a sinful forester. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xx.

transmigrant (tråns′mi-grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *transmigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *transmigrare*, transmigrate: see *transmigrate.*] **I.** *a.* Passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body; migrating. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement; a colonist.

There are other . . . implicit confederations. That of colonies, or *transmigrants*, towards their mother nation.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. One who passes into another state or body. *Imp. Dict.*

transmigrate (tråns′mi-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transmigrated*, ppr. *transmigrating.* [< L. *transmigratus*, pp. of *transmigrare* (> It. *trasmigrare* = Sp. *transmigrar, trasmigrar* = F. *transmigrer*), remove from one place to another, < *trans*, over, + *migrare*, depart, migrate: see *migrate.* Cf. *emigrate, immigrate.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To migrate; pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it.

This complexion . . . is evidently maintained by generation, . . . so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* amit it, not without commixture.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

2. To pass from one body into another; be transformed; specifically, to become incarnate in a different body; metempsychosize.

It [the crocodile] lives by that which nourisheth it; and, the elements once out of it, it *transmigrates.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 51.

Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela records in the 12th century of the Druses of Mount Hermon: "They say that the soul of a virtuous man is transferred to the body of a new-born child, whereas that of the vicious *transmigrates* into a dog, or some other animal."
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 13.

II. *trans.* To cause to pass or migrate from one region or state of existence to another.

Excellent Spirits are not by Death extinguished or neglected, but are rather *transmigrated* from the earth, to reigne with the Powers aboue.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 463.

transmigration (tråns-mi-grā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmigracioun*, < OF. (and F.) *transmigration* = Sp. *transmigración, trasmigración* = Pg. *transmigração* = It. *trasmigrazione*, < LL. *transmigratio(n-)*, < L. *transmigrare*, transmigrate: see *transmigrate.*] The act of transmigrating; passage from one place, state, or form into another.

Lately hath this peerlesse man [Isaac Casabonus] made a happy *transmigration* out of France into our renowned island of great Britaine. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

What see I on any side but the *transmigrations* of Proteus? *Emerson*, History.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, the passage of cells through a membrane or the wall of a vessel: as, the *transmigration*

of the white blood-corpuscles from the capillaries into the surrounding tissues in commencing inflammation. (*b*) The supposed passing of the soul into another body after death; metempsychosis; reincarnation.

> In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
> Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The theory of the *Transmigration* of Souls, which has indeed risen from its lower stages to establish itself among the huge religious communities of Asia, great in history, enormous even in present mass, yet arrested and as it seems henceforth unprogressive in development; but the more highly educated world has rejected the ancient belief, and it now only survives in Europe in dwindling remnants. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 2.

transmigrationism (tråns-mi-grā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *transmigration* + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine of metempsychosis. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 103.

transmigrator (tråns′mi-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *transmigrate* + *-or*[1].] One who transmigrates.

transmigratory (tråns-mī′grā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *transmigrate* + *-ory*.] Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

transmisst, *v. t.* [< L. *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere*, transmit: see *transmit*.] To transmit.

> *Bag.* Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd*?
> *Rime.* No gleanings, James? no trencher analects?
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

★ **transmissibility** (tråns-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transmissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transmissible.

> Lately the *transmissibility* of acquired mental faculties has come to be an acknowledged fact.
> *E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 370.

transmissible (tråns-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *transmissible* = Pg. *transmissivel*, < L. as if **transmissibilis*, < *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense.

> Wisely discarding those establishments which have connected with hereditary possessions in the soil, and *transmissible* dignities in the state. *Everett*, Orations, I. 216.

★ **transmission** (tråns-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *transmission* = Sp. *transmisión*, *trasmisión* = Pg. *transmissão* = It. *trasmissione*, < L. *transmissio*(*n-*), a sending over, passage, < *transmittere*, send over, transmit: see *transmit*.] 1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmittal; transference.

> Although an author's style may lose somewhat by *transmission*, it loses little in prose if it is good for anything; not so in poetry.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alfieri and Metastasio.

2. In *biol.*, specifically, same as *inheritance*.

> An organism, as a rule, inherits — that is to say, is born with — the peculiarities of its parents; this is known as *Transmission*. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 13.

3. In *physics*, a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body, or of radiant heat through a diathermanous body.

> Each transparent substance has its own rate of *transmission* for ether-waves of each particular frequency.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 459.

★ **transmissive** (tråns-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ive*.] Obtained by transmission or inheritance; transmitted; derived.

> His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,
> Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his Son.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 308.

transmit (tråns-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmitted*, ppr. *transmitting*. [= F. *transmettre* = Sp. *transmitir*, *trasmitir* = Pg. *transmittir* = It. *trasmettere*, < L. *transmittere*, *tramittere*, cause to go across, send over, despatch, transmit, < *trans*, over, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*.] 1. To send over, onward, or along; hand along or down; transfer; communicate: as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* despatches.

> Whatever they learn and know is *transmitted* from one to another. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.
>
> To solicite this Peace, Peter Reuben the famous rich Painter of Antwerp . . . as Agent was *transmitted* hither. *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 106.
>
> Resolving to *transmit* to posterity not only their names and blood, but their principles also.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. To suffer to pass through; conduct.

> A love which pure from soul to soul might pass,
> As light *transmitted* through a crystal glass.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, v. 1.
>
> The shell of sense, growing daily thinner and more transparent, *transmitted* the tremor of his quickened spirit. *H. James, Jr.*, Passionate Pilgrim, p. 107.

Bevel-gear transmitting dynamometer. Same as *balance-dynamometer*.

transmittable (tråns-mit′a-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-able*.] Transmissible.

transmittal (tråns-mit′al), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-al*.] Transmission.

> The *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland. *Swift.*

Letter of transmittal, a written official communication from one person to another, notifying or advising the recipient that other documents, which usually accompany the letter, are sent or otherwise made over to him by the writer. The phrase is official or technical in various departments of the United States government.

transmittance (tråns-mit′ans), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-ance*.] The act of transmitting, or the state ★of being transmitted; transmission; transfer.

transmitter (tråns-mit′ėr), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transmits.

> The one *transmitter* of their ancient name,
> Their child. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Specifically — (*a*) In *teleg.*, the sending or despatching instrument, especially that under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or a similar alphabet is passed rapidly through an instrument called an *automatic transmitter*, in which contacts are made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and are prevented where the paper is unpierced. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In *telephony*, the microphonic or other apparatus, together with the funnel for receiving the voice and converging the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. See *telephone*.

transmittible (tråns-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-ible*.] 1. Transmissible. — 2†. Capable of being put or projected across.

> A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall.
> *Marquis of Worcester*, Century of Inventions, § 73. [(*Latham.*)

transmogrification (tråns-mog″ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *transmogrify* + *-ation*.] The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> But of all restorations, reparations, and *transmogrifications*, that inflicted upon the "Cnidian Venus" [an undraped statue, which has been partially draped in painted tin] of the Vatican is the most grotesque.
> *The Nation*, March 20, 1884, p. 250.

transmogrify (tråns-mog′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmogrified*, ppr. *transmogrifying*. [Formerly also *transmography*; a substitute for *transform*, the termination *-mography* simulating a Gr. origin (cf. *geography*, etc.), *-mogrify* a L. origin (cf. *modify*).] To transform into some other person or thing, as by magic; convert or transform in general. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> I begin to think . . . that some wicked enchanters have *transmographied* my Dulcinea.
> *Fielding*, Love in Several Masques, v. 4.
>
> Jonathan was for an instant paralysed by our impudence; but just as we were getting before the wind, he yawed, and let drive his whole broadside; and fearfully did it *transmogrify* us. *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

transmontane (tråns-mon-tān′), *a.* [< ME. *transmontane*, < OF. *transmontane*, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon*(*t-*)*s*, mountain, *montanus*, of a mountain: see *mountain*. Cf. *tramontane*, *tramountain*. Cf. also *ultramontane*.] Across or beyond a mountain or mountains.

> In that Lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the Sterre *transmontane*, that is clept the Sterre of the See, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.
>
> *Trans-montane* commerce. *Science*, III. 220.

transmorphism (tråns-môr′fizm), *n.* [< L. *trans*, over, + Gr. μορφή, form, + *-ism*.] The evolution of one thing from another; the transformation of one thing into another.

> The Democriteans evolve the higher from the lower by the operation of chance. Proof there is none, and we will therefore substitute for the guess of *transmorphism* the assertion of a metaschematism intentionally devised for ethical ends by the moral ruler of the world.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 417.

transmovet (tråns-möv′), *v. t.* [< L. *transmovere*, remove, transfer, < *trans*, over, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To transform.

> Next Saturne was, . . .
> That to a Centaure did him selfe *transmove*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 43.

transmuet (tråns-mū′), *v. t.* See *transmew*.

transmutability (tråns-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transmutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance; transmutableness.

transmutable (tråns-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *transmutable*, < OF. **transmutable* = Sp. *transmutable*, < L. as if **transmutabilis*, < *transmutare*, transmute: see *transmute*.] Capable of being transmuted, or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

> Oure 5 essencie is the instrument of alle vertues of thing *transmutable* if thei be putt in it, encreessynge an hundrid foold her worchingis.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

> The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

transmutableness (tråns-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Transmutability.

> Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 69.

transmutably (tråns-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* With or through transmutation; with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature

transmutant (tråns-mū′tant), *a.* In *math.*, replacing facients of a covariant by first derived functions of a contravariant, or facients of a contravariant by first derived functions of a covariant.

transmutatet (tråns′mū-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp. of *transmutare*, change, shift, transfer: see *transmute*.] To transmute; change.

> Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*.
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

transmutatet (tråns′mū-tāt), *a.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Transmuted; changed.

> As if the fiery part of the candle were annihilated, or *transmutate*, as some philosophers imagine, when the candle goeth out, and were not fire and in action still.
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

transmutation (tråns-mū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmutacioun*, < OF. *transmutacion*, F. *transmutation* = Pr. *transmutacio* = Sp. *transmutación*, *trasmutación* = Pg. *transmutação* = It. *trasmutazione*, < L. *transmutatio*(*n-*), a changing, a shifting, < *transmutare*, change, transmute: see *transmute*.] 1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature.

> I seie to you truly that this is the higeste maistrie that may be in *transmutacioun* of kynde, for rigt fewe lechis now lyuynge knowe this priuytee.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.
>
> Within our experimental range of knowledge there is no *transmutation* of elements, and no destruction or creation of matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 193.

(*a*) In *alchemy*, the changing of baser metals into metals of greater value, especially into gold or silver.

> The conversion . . . as if silver should be turned to gold, or iron to copper . . . is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 338.

(*b*) In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation. (*c*) In *biol.*, the change of one species into another by any means; transpeciation; transformism. The history of the idea or of the fact runs parallel with that of *transformism*, from an early crude or vulgar notion akin to that involved in the alchemy of metals (see above) to the modern scientific conception of transmutation as an evolutionary process, or the gradual modification of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations.

> The *transmutation* of plants one into another is "inter magnalia naturæ": for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; . . . but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.
>
> As a palæontologist I have from the beginning stood aloof from this new theory of *transmutation* now so widely admitted by the scientific world.
> *Agassiz*, quoted in Dawson's Nature and the Bible, [App. B, p. 241.

2. Successive change; alternation; interchange.

> This wrecched worldes *transmutacioun*,
> As wele or wo, now poure and now honour.
> *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 1.
>
> And the constant change and *transmutation*
> Of action and of contemplation.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iii.

Transmutation glaze, a name given to certain porcelain glazes which have an iridescent changeable luster. = **Syn.** 1. See *transform*, *v. t.*

transmutationist (tråns-mū-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *transmutation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in transmutation, as of metals in alchemy or of species in natural history; a transformist. See *transformism*, and *transmutation*, 1 (*a*) (*c*).

> Naturalists, being convinced by him [Darwin] as they had not been by the *transmutationists* of fifty years' earlier date, were compelled to take an entirely new view of the significance of all attempts at framing a "natural" classification. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 809.

transmutative (tråns-mū′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *transmutate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by transmutation.

> It is this conception which later developed into the theory of an actual *transmutative* development of lower into higher organisms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

transmute (tråns-mūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmuted*, ppr. *transmuting*. [< late ME. *transmuten*, < L. *transmutare*, change, transmute, < *trans*, over, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2], *mew*[3]. Cf. *transmew*, the earlier form.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform.

Lord, what an alchymist art thou, whose skill
Transmutes to perfect good from perfect ill!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

A state of feeling in which the reasons which had acted on her conscience seemed to be *transmuted* into mere self-regard. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Metamorphose*, etc. See *transform*.

transmuted (trȧns-mū'ted), *p. a.* 1. Changed into another substance, form, or nature.—2. In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

transmuter (trȧns-mū'tėr), *n.* [< *transmute* + *-er*[1].] One who transmutes. *Imp. Dict.*

transmutual (trȧns-mū'tū-ȧl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *mutual*.] Reciprocal; commutual. *Coleridge. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transnaturation (trȧns-nat-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *transnature* + *-ation*.] The act or process of changing the nature of anything; the state of being changed in nature. [Rare.]

Save by effecting a total *transnaturation* or stagnation of the human mind, how could a language be prevented from undergoing changes? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 280.

transnature (trȧns-nā'tūr), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *nature*.] To transfer or transform the nature of. See the quotation under *transelement*.

trans-Neptunian (trȧns-nep-tū'ni-ȧn), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *Neptunus*, Neptune, + *-ian*.] In *astron.*, being beyond the planet Neptune.

transnominate† (trȧns-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To change the name of. [Rare.]

He [Domitian] also *trans-nominated* the two moneths of September and October to Germanicus and Domitian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 523.

transnormal (trȧns-nôr'mal), *a.* [< *trans-* + *normal*.] Exceeding or beyond what is normal; abnormal by excess; supernormal.

The distinctive features which already his [Euripides's] quickwitted contemporaries found mirrored in his *trans-normal* productions. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxiii.

transoceanic (trȧns-ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *oceanus*, ocean, + *-ic*.] 1. Located or existing beyond the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* country; of or pertaining to what is across the ocean.—2. Crossing the ocean: as, the *transoceanic* flight of a bird; relating to the crossing of the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* theory of the dispersion of human races.

I maintain against all the world that no man knows anything about the *transoceanic* power of migration. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 439.

★ **transom** (tran'sum), *n.* [Formerly *transome*, late ME. *traunsom*; prob., through an OF. form not found, < L. *transtrum*, a cross-bank in a vessel, a thwart, in arch. a cross-beam, a transom; appar. < *trans*, across, + suffix *-trum*. Some take it to be an accom. form of a supposed Gr. **θρανιστρον*, < *θρᾶνος*, a bench, bank.] 1. In *arch.*, a horizontal bar of timber or stone across a window; also, the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it. See *mullion*.

Transtra; Seates whereon rowers sit in shippes boates, or galeis; also a *transome* goyng ouerthwarte an house. Vitruvius. *Cooper*, Thesaurus (ed. 1565).

All seemed of gold—the wall, the columns which run up to the central golden roof, and the *transoms* which connect them. *The Century*, XL. 196.

2. Same as *transom-window*, 2. [U. S.]

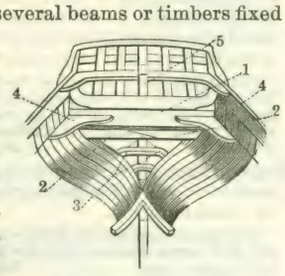
The dome lights and *transoms* are of rich mosaic glass, in admirable keeping with the woodwork. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 367.

3†. A slat of a bedstead.

Yᵉ *Transome* of a bed; trabula. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Item, to John Heyth a materas with a *traunsom*, a peire shetes, a peire blankettes, and a coverlight. *Paston Letters*, III. 288.

4. *Naut.*, one of several beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post of a ship to strengthen the after part and give it the figure most suitable to the service for which the vessel is intended. See also cut under *counter*.—5. In a saw-pit, a joist resting transversely upon the strakes.—6. One of two beams of wood or metal secured horizontally to the side frames of a railway car-truck. They are placed one on each side of the swing-bolster.—7. In *gun.*, a piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom-plates*, *transom-bolts*, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a piece of wood made to slide upon a cross-staff; the vane of a cross-staff.—**Deck-transom**, a beam or framework across the stern of a vessel, supporting the after part of the deck.



Transoms and Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.
1, main transom; 2, 2, half transoms; 3, transom; 4, 4, transom-knees; 5, stern-post.

transomed (tran'sumd), *a.* Fitted with a transom or with transoms, as a door or window. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition* (1886), p. 100.

transomer†, *n.* [Late ME., < *transom* + *-er*[2].] A transom.

Canvas in the Warderop and fyne Lynen Clothe of dyuers sortes. . . . Item, iiij *transomers*. *Paston Letters*, I. 480.

transom-knee (tran'sum-nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee bolted to a transom and after-timber.

transom-window (tran'sum-win″dō), *n.* 1. A window divided by a transom.—2. A window over the transom of a door. Also called *transom*.

transpadane (trȧns-pā'dān), *a.* [< L. *transpadanus*, < *trans*, beyond, + *Padus*, Po, *Padanus*, of or pertaining to the river Po.] Situated beyond the river Po, especially with reference to Rome.—**Transpadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte, out of Lombardy, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Cispadane Republic into the Cisalpine Republic.

Is it to the Cispadane or to the *Transpadane* republics, which have been forced to bow under the galling yoke of French liberty, that we address all these pledges of our sincerity? *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

transpalatine (trȧns-pal'ȧ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *palatine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Transverse, as a palatine bone which extends on either side from the median line.

II. *n.* The transpalatine bone of certain sauropsidan vertebrates.

transpalmar (trȧns-pal'mär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*[1], *palmar*.] Situated across the palm of the hand; lying crosswise in the palm.—**Transpalmar muscle**, the transpalmaris.

transpalmaris (trȧns-pal-mā'ris), *n.*; pl. *transpalmares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *transpalmar*.] The transpalmar muscle of the hand; the palmaris ★brevis. See *palmaris*. *Coues*, 1887.

transpanamic (trȧns-pa-nam'ik), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Panama* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Existing or located on the other side of the Isthmus of Panama from the position of the speaker. [Rare.]

The Formicariidæ . . . thin out very much in the *Transpanamic* subregion on the north. *P. L. Sclater*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XV. 176.

transpare† (trans-pãr'), *v. i.* [= It. *trasparere*, *trasparire*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through, < L. *trans*, through, + *parere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear through something else; be visible through something.

But through the yce of that vniust disdaine,
Yet still *transpares* her picture and my paine.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xcix.

transparence (trans-pãr'ẹns), *n.* [Formerly also *transparance*; < F. *transparence* = Sp. *transparencia*, *trasparencia* = Pg. *transparencia* = It. *trasparenzia*, *trasparenza*, < ML. *transparentia*, < *transparen(t-)s*, transparent: see *transparent*.] Same as *transparency*.

(The casements standing wide)
Clearely through that *transparance* is espy'de
This Glutton, whom they by his habit knew.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 575.

But breezes played, and sunshine gleamed, . . .
Reddened the fiery hues, and shot
Transparence through the golden.
Wordsworth, Yarrow Revisited.

★ **transparency** (trȧns-pãr'en-si), *n.* [As *transparence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The property or state of being transparent; that state or property of a body by which it transmits rays of light without diffusion so that forms, colors, and brightness of objects can be seen through it; diaphaneity.

The clearness and *transparency* of the stream. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 367).

Their silver wings flashing in the pure *transparency* of the air. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, vi.

2. Something intended to be seen by means of transmitted light, as a picture, a sign, or other representation; often, an announcement of news, painted on canvas or other translucent material and lighted from behind; hence, by extension, a frame or construction, usually of wood and muslin, containing the lights necessary, and having one, two, or four inscriptions, or the like, on different sides.

Three *transparencies*, made in a rage for *transparencies*, for the three lower panes of one window, where Tintern Abbey held its station between a cave in Italy and a moonlight lake in Cumberland. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xvi.

3. In *photog.*, a positive picture on glass, intended to be viewed by transmitted light. Such pictures are in common use for hanging in windows as ornaments, and are still more common as lantern-slides, for projection on a screen by the magic-lantern or stereopticon.

4. [*cap.*] A translation of the German title *Durchlaucht* (Seine Durchlaucht, literally 'His Perlustriousness,' used like the English *His Serene Highness*). [Burlesque.]

Then came his *Transparency* the Duke [of Pumpernickel] and Transparent family. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxii.

transparency-painting (trȧns-pãr'ẹn-si-pān″-ting), *n.* A painting designed to be viewed by transmitted light; also, the art of making such paintings. It is executed on muslin strained on a frame and sized with two coats of gilders' size, isinglass, or gelatin size, which, when dry, is carefully rubbed with pumice-stone to confer a smooth, paper-like surface, on which a design is then traced or pounced and afterward secured by being touched with a lead-pencil, or a reed-pen charged with India ink. For painting, flat hog-hair brushes are used, but broad, flat, and thin tintings may be rubbed in with a fine sponge, and heavy masses of color dabbed on with a coarse honeycombed sponge. The painting may be executed in oil-colors mixed with any good vehicle, or in water-color with a solution of gum tragacanth. Pleasing effects are produced by the combination of two or three surfaces of muslin strained on different frames and placed one behind the other. If three are used, the nearest figures and foreground are painted on the one in front, the middle distance on the next, and the extreme distance on the surface behind.

transparent (trȧns-pãr'ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transparent* = Pr. *transparent* = Sp. *transparente*, *trasparente* = Pg. *transparente* = It. *trasparente*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through: see *transpare*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies situated beyond or behind can be distinctly seen; transmitting light-waves radiated from some source, without absorption or scattering; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid: as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond: opposed to *opaque*, and distinguished from *translucent*.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 31.

2. Admitting the passage of light through interstices.

And Heaven did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thoughts to hide.
Dryden, Epitaph on Monument of a Lady at Bath.

3. Figuratively, easily seen through or understood; easily intelligible.

He was to exhibit the specious qualities of the tyrant in a light which might render them *transparent*, and enable us at once to perceive the covering and the vices which it concealed. *Macaulay*, History.

Transparent discourse to a popular audience will be largely Saxon in its vocabulary. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 150.

4. Bright; shining; clear.

This fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's *transparent* beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred flaw.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 353.

Transparent colors, in *painting*, colors such as will transmit light, or so delicately or thinly laid on as to veil without concealing the ground or other colors behind them: opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light; also, colors which appear only by transmitted light, as those of stained glass, which, as correctly conceived, should be wholly transparent and with no opaque shadows.—**Transparent corpuscles of Norris**, colorless bodies found in the blood, supposed to be decolorized red blood-corpuscles.—**Transparent gold ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Transparent lacquer, leather, soap.** See the nouns.—**Transparent oxid of chromium.** See *chromium*.

=**Syn.** 1. Bright, limpid, crystalline.

II. *n.* A costume consisting of a dress of lace, tulle, gauze, or other thin fabric, worn over another dress of rich material. This fashion seems to have been introduced about 1675.

transparently (trȧns-pãr'ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a transparent manner; so as to be seen through; clearly.

transparentness (trȧns-pãr'ẹnt-nes), *n.* The property or state of being transparent; transparency; diaphaneity.

transpass† (trȧns-pȧs'), *v.* [< ML. *transpassare*, pass over, < L. *trans*, over, + ML. *passare*, pass: see *pass*. Cf. *trespass*, an older form of the same word.] **I.** *trans.* To pass over.

The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side. *Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 75. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To pass by or away.

Thy form and flatter'd hue,
Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass.
Daniel, Description of Beauty.

transpassable† (tråns-pȧs′ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *trans-pass* + *-able*.] Capable of being transpassed. *Imp. Dict.*

transpatronize† (tråns-pā′tron-īz), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *patronize*.] To transfer the patronage of. [Rare.]

As to *trans-patronize* from him
To you mine orphant Muse.
Warner, Albion's England, ix., To Sir Geo. Carey.

transpeciate (trån-spē′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *species* + *-ate*[2].] To transform from one species to another; change the species of.

I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 30.

transpeciation (trån-spē-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *transpeciate* + *-ion*.] Transformation of one species or kind into another; specifically, in *biol.*, transmutation of species. See *transmutation*, 1 (*c*), and *transformism*.

First, that there has been what we may call a nisus of evolution in nature, and, secondly, that progressive *transspeciations* of matter have been events of it.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 132.

transperinæus (tråns-per-i-nē′us), *n.*; pl. *transperinæi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + NL. *perinæum*, q. v.] The transverse perineal muscle; the transversus perinæi. *Coues*, 1887.

transperitoneal (tråns-per″i-tō-nē′al), *a.* [< *trans-* + *peritoneal*.] Traversing the peritoneal cavity.

transpicuous (trån-spik′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *traspicuo*, < L. as if **transpicuus*, < *transpicere*, see or look through, < *trans*, through, + *specere*, look: see *spy*. Cf. *conspicuous*, *perspicuous*.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

That light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air
To the terrestrial moon. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 141.

transpierce (tråns-pērs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transpierced*, ppr. *transpiercing*. [< F. *transpercer*; as *trans-* + *pierce*.] To pierce through; penetrate; pass through; transfix.

He saw him wounded and *trans-pierced* with steele.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 225.

They . . . were often *transpierced*, horse and rider, by the Moorish darts, impeding the progress of their comrades by their dying struggles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 91.

transpinalis (trån-spi-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *transpinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + *spina*, spine: see *spinalis*.] A muscle of the spine which lies between successive transverse processes of the vertebræ; an intertransverse muscle.

transpirable (trån-spīr′ȧ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *transpirable* = Sp. *transpirable* = It. *traspirabile*; as *transpire* + *-able*.] Capable of transpiring, or of being transpired.

transpiration (trån-spi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *transpiration* = Sp. *transpiración*, *traspiración* = Pg. *transpiração* = It. *traspirazione*, < L. as if **transpiratio(n-)*, < **transpirare*, **transspirare*, breathe through, transpire: see *transpire*.] **1.** The act or process of transpiring; especially, exhalation through the skin: as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids.

I never neede other powdering to my hair, . . . which dos certainely greately prejudice *transpiration* by filling up or lying heavy upon the pores.
Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

2. In *bot.*, the exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of aërial parts of plants. A great part of the water which serves as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap is disposed of by transpiration. When thus given out it sometimes appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.—**Pulmonary transpiration**, the exhalation of watery vapor from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—**Transpiration of gases**, the motion of gases through a capillary tube under pressure. The rate of motion varies with the composition of the gas, but bears a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. The velocity depends not simply on the friction of the gas against the surface of the tube, but much more on the friction of the gas-particles against each other, and the transfer of momentum which thus results. A comparison of the velocity of transpiration with that of effusion has led to important conclusions in regard to molecular magnitudes.—**Transpiration of liquids**, the motion of liquids through minute orifices or capillary tubes under pressure. The rates of such motions are greatly increased by heat.

transpiratory (trån-spīr′ȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *transpire* + *-at-ory*.] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

transpire (trån-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transpired*, ppr. *transpiring*. [< F. *transpirer* = Sp. *transpirar*, *traspirar* = Pg. *transpirar* = It. *traspirare*, < L. as if **transpirare*, **transspirare*, < *trans*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].]

I. *trans.* To emit through the excretories of the skin or lungs; send off in vapor; exhale.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To send out an exhalation; exhale. [Rare.]

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth *transpire*
More sweet than storax from the hallowed fire.
Herrick, Apparition of his Mistresse Calling him to [Elizium.

2. To pass through or out of some body, as an exhalation; specifically, to be emitted through the excretories of the skin or lungs; exhale; pass off from the body in vapor, as in insensible perspiration.

What [substance] redounds, *transpires*
Through spirits with ease. *Milton*, P. L., v. 438.

They [root-hairs] abound most in plants inhabiting dry places and in those which *transpire* freely. *Science*, V. 36.

But how are we to account, in a mind otherwise sane, for his [Harrington's] notion that his thoughts *transpired* from him, and took the shape of flies or bees?
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 385.

3. In *bot.*, to exhale watery vapor. See *transpiration*, 2.—**4.** To escape from secrecy; become public gradually; come to light; ooze out.

To *transpire*, . . . to escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity.
Johnson, Dict.

So the whole journal *transpires* at length by piecemeal.
Lamb, Last Essays of Elia.

There is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. . . . Some damning circumstance always *transpires*.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. To happen or come to pass; occur. [An erroneous use.]

The penny-a-liners "allude" in cases where others would "refer"; and, in their dialect, things "*transpire*," and only exceptionally "take place."
F. Hall, On Adjectives in -able, p. 161.

transpiry (tråns′pi-ri), *n.* [< *transpire* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *expiry*.] The act or process of transpiring; transpiration. [Rare.]

On this belief in the Constancy of Nature are based . . . all our arrangements from day to day, which are subject to the *transpiry* of facts unknown or unforeseen at the time when these arrangements were made.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 3.

transplace (tråns-plās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transplaced*, ppr. *transplacing*. [< OF. *transplacer*; as *trans-* + *place*.] **1.** To remove; put in a new place. [Rare.]

It [an obelisk] . . . was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.
Bp. Wilkins, Archimedes, x.

2. To cause to exchange places. [Rare.]

Transplace not their proprieties, and confound not their distinctions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 31.

transplant (tråns-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *transplaunten*, < OF. (and F.) *transplanter* = Pr. *transplantar* = Sp. *trasplantar* = Pg. *transplantar* = It. *traspiantare*, < LL. *transplantare*, plant in another place, remove, < L. *trans*, over, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*[1].] **1.** To plant anew in a different place.

Every foile is
Maade tender twyes if it be *transplaunted*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Methods of *transplanting* trees,
To look as if they grew there.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. In general, to remove from one place to another; especially, to remove and establish for residence in another place.

These cautions are to be observed: . . . That if any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad who are known schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, that they be sent for back upon the first notice; such persons are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, vii.

That we may enjoy our consciences in point of God's worship: the main end of *transplanting* ourselves into these remote corners of the earth.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, App., p. 418.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon*.

3. In *surg.*, to transfer from one part of the body or from one person to another. See *transplantation*, 3.

transplantable (tråns-plan′tȧ-bl), *a.* [< *transplant* + *-able*.] That can or may be transplanted.

A *transplantable* an' thrifty fem'ly-tree.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

transplantar (tråns-plan′tär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar*.] Situated transversely in the sole of the foot; lying across the planta: as, a *transplantar* muscle. *Coues*.

transplantation (tråns-plan-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *transplantation* = Sp. *trasplantación* = Pg. *transplantação*; as *transplant* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of transplanting a living plant or shifting it to new soil.

Athenians . . . pretending that . . . our own religion is only a cutting or slip from theirs, much withered and dwarfed by *transplantation*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. The removal of an inhabitant or the inhabitants of one place or region to a different one for residence; also, the persons so removed.

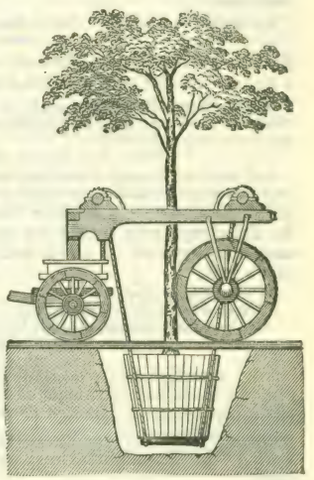
Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh*.

For of the ancient Persians there are few, these being the posteritie of those which haue beene here seated by the *transplantations* of Tamerlane and Ismael.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

3. In *surg.*, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another, to supply a part that has been lost or to lessen a deformity, as in the Taliacotian operation.—**4.** A pretended method of curing any disease by making it pass from the sick person to another person, or even to an animal or a vegetable.

A cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me.
Boyle, Works, II. 167.

★ **transplanter** (tråns-plan′tėr), *n.* [< *transplant* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who transplants.—**2.** In *gardening*, a hand-tool for lifting and transplanting small plants with a ball of earth about the roots. It consists essentially of two pointed trowels with long handles, hinged together like scissors.



Transplanter, 3.

3. A machine for moving trees. A usual form consists of a high-framed truck fitted with gearing for hoisting up the tree between the wheels from a hole previously dug around the roots, and lowering it again into a new hole. Also called *tree-remover*. *E. H. Knight*.

transplanting (tråns-plan′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *transplant*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of removing and resetting, as a plant; transplantation.

So far as the plant is concerned, three or four *transplantings* are better than one. *Science*, XIV. 364.

2. That which is transplanted.

Such colonies become so intimately fused with others that not seldom the *transplantings* from them turn out impure. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 470.

transplendency (trån-splen′den-si), *n.* [< *transplenden*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Supereminent splendor.

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transplendent (trån-splen′dent), *a.* [< *trans-* + *splendent*.] Resplendent in the highest degree.

The clear crystal, the bright *transplendent* glass,
Doth not bewray the colours hid, which underneath it has.
Wyatt, Complaint of the Absence of his Love.

transplendently (trån-splen′dent-li), *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with extreme splendor.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transpleural (tråns-plö′ral), *a.* [< *trans-* + *pleural*.] Traversing the pleural cavity.

transponibility (tråns-pō-ni-bil′i-ti), *n.* Capability of being transposed without violation of an assumed condition.

transponible (tråns-pō′ni-bl), *a.* Transposable.

transpontine (tråns-pon′tin), *a.* [= F. *transpontin* = Sp. *traspontino*, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge: see *pons*, *pontine*[2].] Situated or existing across or beyond a bridge; specifically, belonging to the part of London lying on the Surrey side of the Thames: applied to the Surrey and Victoria theaters, at

which cheap melodrama was formerly popular, and hence, in London theatrical parlance, to any play of a cheap, melodramatic character.

The incidents are melodramatic, and the comic characters are of the true *transpontine* race.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 793.

Calls from *transpontine* and barbaric regions came fast upon him [O. W. Holmes, in Boston, Massachusetts] as his popularity grew.
E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 506.

transport (tråns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transporten*, < OF. (and F.) *transporter* = Pr. Sp. *transportar*, *trasportar* = Pg. *transportar* = It. *trasportare*, < L. *transportare*, carry over or across, < *trans*, over, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. To convey from one place to another; transfer.

The kyng, gredy of comune slaughter, caste hym to *transporten* [var. *transpor*] upon al the ordre of the senat the gilt of his real majeste. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Her ashes . . .
Transported shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 26.

The bee *transports* the fertilizing meal
From flow'r to flow'r. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 538.

It is easy to realize the enormous floating and *transporting* power of such great bodies of ice.
Prestwich, Geology, i. 186.

2†. To transform; alter.

And in to sorow *transport* our gladnesse,
Our huge uigour to feblesse this instance,
Our plesire into displesance expresse,
Our full good fortune into gret misc[h]ance.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3739.

3†. To remove from this world; kill: a euphemistic use.

He cannot be heard of. Out of doubt he is *transported*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 4.

4. To carry into banishment, as a criminal to a penal colony; carry beyond seas.

But we generally make a shift to return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before, and much more cunning.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

And never mind what Felix says, for he 's so masterful he'd stay in prison and be *transported* whether or no, only to have his own way. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

5. To carry away by strong emotion, as joy or anger; carry out of one's self; render beside one's self.

The hearts of men, . . .
Transported with celestiall desyre
Of those faire formes, may lift themselves up hyer.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 18.

Oh, my joys!
Whither will you *transport* me?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

★**transport** (tråns'pōrt), *n.* [< F. *transport* = Sp. *transporte*, *trasporte* = Pg. *transporte*; from the verb.] 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans . . . stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships both for *transport* and war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 239.

The *transport* of blocks by ice in rivers of cold climates has often been described. *Prestwich*, Geology, i. 190.

2†. Transformation; alteration.

Many are now poor wandering beggars . . . who are descended of the blood and lineage of great kings and emperors, occasioned . . . by the *transport* and revolutions of kingdoms and empires. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 2.

3. A ship or vessel employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

Grant organized an expedition to counteract this design, and on the evening of November 6 left Cairo with about 3000 men on *transports*, under convoy of 2 gun-boats, and steamed down the river. *The Century*, XXXVI. 575.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

If he had been a *transport* he could not have been treated worse. He told his father that he was driving him on the road to transportation.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 470.

5. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

In the afternoone I went againe with my Wife to the Dutchess of Newcastle, who receiv'd her in a kind of *transport*, suitable to her extravagant humour and dresse.
Evelyn, Diary, April 27, 1667.

I broke open my letter in a *transport* of joy.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

Transport screw. See *screw*[1].

transportability (tråns-pōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *transportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transportable; the capacity of being transported.

transportable (tråns-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *transportable* = It. *trasportabile*; as *transport* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being transported.

The direct result of a union of two or more distinct protoplasmic masses, in plant life, is a condensed, inactive, and *transportable* condition of the life of the species — that is, a seed or spore. *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 577.

2. Involving transportation; subjecting to transportation.

The statute 7 Geo. II. c. 21 . . . makes it a felony (*transportable* for seven years) unlawfully and maliciously to assault another with any offensive weapon or instrument, . . . with a felonious intent to rob.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

transportage† (tråns-pōr'tāj), *n.* [< *transport* + *-age*.] Transportation.

Here be my keyes, my trunks take to thy charge;
Such gold fit for *transportage* as I have
Ile beare along.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 273).

transportal (tråns-pōr'tal), *n.* [< *transport* + *-al*.] The act of removal from one locality to another; transportation.

The relative length of these organs [pistils and stamens] is an adaptation for the safe *transportal* by insects of the pollen from the one form to the other.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 253.

transportance† (tråns-pōr'tans), *n.* [< *transport* + *-ance*.] Conveyance.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields
Where I may wallow in the lily-beds
Proposed for the deserver!
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 12.

transportant† (tråns-pōr'tant), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ant*.] Transporting; ravishing.

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 227. (*Latham*.)

★**transportation** (tråns-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *transportation* = Pr. *transportacio* = Sp. *transportación*, *trasportación* = Pg. *transportação* = It. *trasportazione*, < L. *transportatio*(*n-*), a removing, transporting, < *transportare*, pp. *transportatus*, remove, transport: see *transport*.] 1. The act of transporting, or conveying from one place to another, or the state of being so transported; carriage; conveyance; transmission.

There may be *transportation* and isolation of very small fragments of a very variable species.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XL. 9.

2. The removal or banishment, for a specified term, of a convict to a penal settlement in another country. The transportation of persons convicted of crime prevails in France and Russia, but in Great Britain it is now superseded by penal servitude. See *penal*.

3. Transport; ecstasy; rapture.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly to herself; sometimes she would smile, and her eyes would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares*.)

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport; and all *transportation* is a violence, and no violence can be lasting.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

4. Means of transporting, as wagons or other vehicles; also, the cost of traveling. [U. S.]

A lot of miscellaneous *transportation*, composed of riding-horses, ambulances, and other vehicles, which, over roads rendered almost impassable by mud, made their progress to the last degree vexatious and toilsome.
The Century, XXXIX. 564.

Transportation of a church, in *Scottish eccles. law*, the erection of a parish church in a different part of the parish from that in which the church formerly stood.

Transportation of the *church* to another part of the parish requires the sanction of the Court of Teinds, but not a mere variation of its site.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 284.

transportedly† (tråns-pōr'ted-li), *adv.* In a transported manner; especially, in a state of rapture.

If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not *transportedly*) entertain our selves with his leaves, which . . . are at once his writings and his pictures.
Boyle, Works, II. 317.

transportedness (tråns-pōr'ted-nes), *n.* The condition of being transported; the state of being beside one's self, as with anger, joy, or some other emotion.

That we who are old men, Christian philosophers and divines, should have so little government of ourselves, as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those who are really and hereditarily possessed of can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*! *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 488.

transportee (tråns-pōr-tē'), *n.* One who has ★been transported; a convict. [Australia.]

transporter (tråns-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< *transport* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transports or removes.

What shall become of that unspeakably rich *transporter* who carries out men and money, . . . and brings home gauds and puppets? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 571.

transporting (tråns-pōr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *transport*, *v.*] Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.

The pleasure which affects the human mind with the most lively and *transporting* touches is the sense that we act in the eye of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, that will crown our endeavours here with happiness hereafter. *Tillotson*.

transportingly (tråns-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a ★transporting manner; ravishingly.

transportive† (tråns-pōr'tiv), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ive*.] Passionate; excessive.

It is the voice of *transportive* fury, "I cannot moderate my anger." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 315.

transportment† (tråns-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *transportement*, < *transporter*, transport: see *transport*.] 1. The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; transference.

Are not you he, when your fellow-passengers,
Your last *transportment*, being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2. Passion; anger.

There he attack'd me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rung on 't
Had I not run away. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. (*Davies*.)

transport-rider (tråns'pōrt-rī″dėr), *n.* A carrier. [South Africa.]

I hired myself to drive one of a *transport-rider's* wagons. *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, ii. 11.

transport-ship (tråns'pōrt-ship), *n.* A ship or other vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, or convicts; a transport.

transport-vessel (tråns'pōrt-ves″el), *n.* Same as *transport-ship*.

transposable (tråns-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *transpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being transposed. *Imp. Dict.*

transposal (tråns-pō'zal), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-al*.] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed; transposition. *Swift*, Tale ★of a Tub, Pref.

transpose (tråns-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transposed*, ppr. *transposing*. [< ME. *transposen*, < OF. (and F.) *transposer*, transpose; cf. Sp. *transponer*, *trasponer* = Pg. *traspor* = It. *trasponere*, *trasporre*, < L. *transponere*, set over, remove, < *trans*, over, + *ponere*, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2].] 1†. To remove to a different place; transfer; transport.

So many other nations of the world haue beene *transposed* and forced to flie from one region to another.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 43.

Bethink you of a place
You may *transpose* her.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 1.

2. To cause (two or, less frequently, more objects) to change places.

"This infant was called John Little," quoth he;
"Which name shall be changed anon;
The words we'll *transpose*; so, wherever he goes,
His name shall be call'd Little John."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

3. In *alg.*, to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side. See *transposition*, 2.—4. In *rhet.*, to change the usual order of (words).—5. In *music*, to alter the tonality of (a piece or passage) from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. See *transposition*, 4.—6†. To transform.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 21.

Inference of transposed quantity. See *inference*.—**Transposed quantity.** See *quantity*.

transpose† (tråns-pōz'), *n.* [< *transpose*, *v.*] Transposition.

This man was very perfit and fortunate in these *transposes*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (canceled [pages]). (*Davies*.)

transposer (tråns-pō'sėr), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-er*[1].] One who transposes. *Imp. Dict.*

transposing (tråns-pō'zing), *p. a.* Serving to transpose; effecting transposition.—**Transposing instrument**, a musical instrument which is constructed or adjusted to be played in a given tonality, as a B-flat clarinet, but the music for which is customarily written in another tonality, usually that of C. Music for various instruments — mostly wind-instruments, such as clarinets, trumpets, horns, etc., and also double basses and tympani — is habitually thus written. The name is more or less deceptive, since all that is meant by writing such music nominally in the key (tonality) of C is that the desired tones have certain tonal relations — that is, are definitely related to a key-note, the pitch of that key-note being fixed by the construction or the adjustment of the instrument. Accordingly, a generalized notation, like that of the tonic sol-fa system, is more appropriate, in which the tonal relations are indicated irrespective of the absolute pitch of the key-note.—**Transposing pianoforte**, a pianoforte on which transposition can be effected by purely mechanical means. In some cases the strings are moved without disturbing the keyboard; in some the keyboard is shifted bodily, and in some the keyboard is made in duplicate, the upper digitals being movable over the lower. One of the last-mentioned devices is called *transpositeur*. Transposing organs, harpsichords, etc., have also been made.—★**Transposing scale.** See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*) (1).

transposition (tråns-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *transposition* = Pr. *transpositio* = Sp. *transposición*,

trasposición = Pg. ***trasposição*** = It. ***trasposizione***, ⟨ LL. ***transpositio(n-)***, ⟨ L. ***transponere***, pp. ***transpositus***, transpose: see ***transpose***.] **1.** The act of transposing; a putting of each of two things in the place before occupied by the other; less frequently, a change in the order of more than two things; also, the state of being transposed, or reciprocally changed in place. —**2.** In *alg.*, the bringing over of any term or terms of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of every term so transposed, the operation being in effect the adding of the term with its sign reversed to both sides of the equation. If $a + x = b + c$, then by transposition we get $x = b + c - a$, or $x - b = c - a$, or $x + a - c = b$, etc. **3.** In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a change of the usual order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

We have deprived ourselves of that liberty of ***transposition*** in the arrangement of words which the ancient languages enjoyed. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of altering the tonality of a piece or passage from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. Transposition in itself involves only a change of key-note and a uniform shift of pitch upward or downward; but such a change may also involve more or less serious collateral changes. In purely vocal music slight transpositions are practically immaterial, and considerable ones are only noticeable because they change the ease or the method in which given tones are produced. Transposition in instrumental music, however, usually involves somewhat radical changes in the mechanism of performance, as in fingering, stopping, etc.; and these changes often involve also extensive changes in the ordinary staff-notation. Musically such mechanical or graphic changes are merely nominal and fictitious, though they often appear to have considerable importance. **5.** In *med.*, same as *metathesis*, 2.—**Transposition of the viscera**, a condition in which the organs within the abdomen and thorax are situated on the side opposite to that which they normally occupy, the liver being on the left side, the spleen on the right, etc.

transpositional (tråns-pō-zish′ọn-ạl), *a.* [⟨ ***transposition*** + ***-al***.] Of or pertaining to transposition; also, of the nature of transposition; transpositive.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the ***transpositional*** use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say "weal" for "veal," "vicked" for "wicked."
Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

transpositive (tråns-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. ***transpositif***; as ***transpose*** + ***-it-ive***.] Of the nature of transposition; made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

The French language is . . . the most determinate in the order of its words. . . . The Italian retains the most of the ancient ***transpositive*** character. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, vii.

transpositively (tråns-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By transposition; in a transpositional manner. *Stormonth.*

transpositor (tråns-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **transpositor*, ⟨ ***transponere***, transpose: see ***transpose***.] One who transposes; a transposer. *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

transprint (tråns-print′), *v. t.* [⟨ ***trans-*** + ***print***.] To print in the wrong place; transfer to the wrong place in printing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transprocess (tråns-pros′es), *n.* [⟨ ***trans-*** + ***process***.] A transverse process of a vertebra; a diapophysis. *Coues.* [Recent.]

transprojection (tråns-prō-jek′shọn), *n.* In *persp.*, a perspective projection in which the point of sight lies between the natural object and the projection.

transprose† (tråns-prōz′), *v.* [⟨ ***trans-*** + ***prose***.] To change from verse into prose. The Buckingham quotation (of date 1671) follows and arises out of that given under ***transverse***, *v. t.*, 2; and Marvell's title is evidently a fanciful adaptation of the passage in "The Rehearsal." The Dryden quotation is an allusion to Elkanah Settle's giving to his poem upon Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" (part i.) the title of "Achitophel ***Transprosed***." The uses of the word are humorous throughout; and, indeed, Marvell's work is prose named from prose, while Settle's is verse named from verse.

Johns. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting Verse into Prose should be call'd ***Transprosing***.
Bayes. By my troth, a very good Notion, and hereafter it shall be so. *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

The Rehearsal ***transprosed***, or Animadversions upon a late work intituled "A Preface shewing what grounds there are of Fears and Jealousies of Popery," by Dr. Sam. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, 1672. *Marvell* (title of work).

Instinct he follows, and no farther knows,
For to write verse with him is to ***transprose***.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 444.

transregionate† (tråns-rē′jọn-āt), *a.* [⟨ ***trans-*** + ***region*** + ***-ate***[1].] Pertaining to a region beyond another; foreign. *Harrison* (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

transrotatory (tråns-rō′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ ***trans-*** + ***rotatory***.] Passing through a set of objects in regular order from first to last, and then from the last to the first with a reversal of the sign or position, and then through the whole set each being so reversed, until finally from the last reversed passage is made to the first direct.

transsection (tråns′sek″shọn), *n.* Same as *cross-section*.

transsepulchral (tråns-sē-pul′kral), *a.* [⟨ L. *trans*, beyond, + *sepulcrum*, sepulcher, + ***-al***.] Being beyond the tomb; post-mortem; post-humous. [Recent.]

transshape (tråns-shāp′), *v. t.* [Also *transhape*; ⟨ ***trans-*** + ***shape***.] To change into another shape or form; transform.

Thus did she . . . ***trans-shape*** thy particular virtues.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 172.

Suppose him
Trans-shap'd into an angel.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

transshift (tråns-shift′), *v. t.* To interchange or transpose. [Rare.]

I sing of times ***trans-shifting***; and I write
How roses first came red, and lilies white.
Herrick, Hesperides, Arg., l. 9.

transship (tråns-ship′), *v. t.* Same as *tranship*.

transshipment (tråns-ship′mẹnt), *n.* Same as *transhipment*.

transtemporal (tråns-tem′pō-rạl), *a.* [⟨ L. *trans*, across, + *tempora*, temples: see *temporal*[2].] Traversing the temporal lobe of the brain: noting an inconstant fissure. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

transtime† (tråns-tīm′), *v. t.* To change the time of. [Rare.]

To transplace or ***transtime*** a stated Institution of Christ without his direction, I think is to destroy it.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

transubstantiate (tran-sub-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transubstantiated*, ppr. *transubstantiating*. [⟨ ML. *transubstantiatus*, *transsubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare* (> It. *transustanziare*, *trasustanziare* = Sp. *transustanciar* = Pg. *transsubstanciar* = Pr. *transsustanciar* = F. *transsubstantier*), change into another substance, ⟨ L. *trans*, over, + *substantia*, substance: see ***substance***.] **1.** To change from one substance to another.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which ***transubstantiates*** all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

Now the Stomach . . . hath a chymical kind of Virtue . . . to ***transubstantiate*** Fish and Fruits into Flesh within and about us. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

Memory and imagination [in Dante] ***transubstantiated*** the woman of flesh and blood into a holy ideal.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, to change from bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ: said of the elements in the eucharist. See *transubstantiation*.

Expounding "This is my body," that is to say, this is converted and turned into my body, and this bread is ***transubstantiated*** into my body.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

There can be little doubt that Queen Elizabeth was a believer in a real, but not in a ***transubstantiated*** presence.
Ellis's Letters, p. 269, note.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ F. ***transsubstantiation*** = Sp. *transustanciación*, *trasustanciación* = Pg. *transsubstanciação* = It. *transustanziazione*, ⟨ ML. *transubstantiatio(n-)*, *transsubstantiatio(n-)* (used for the first time by Peter Damian, d. 1072; according to Trench, by Hildebert, d. about 1134), ⟨ *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare*, change into another substance: see *transubstantiate*.] A change of one substance into another; specifically, in *theol.*, the conversion, in the consecration of the elements of the eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining. This is the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Greek Church calls the change μετουσίωσις ('transubstantiation' or 'transessentiation'); but it is a disputed question whether it holds the same doctrine. Transubstantiation is one of several forms in which the doctrine of the real presence is held. See *doctrine of the real presence* (under *presence*), and *consubstantiation*.

These words, "This is my body," . . . must needs be plain, single, and pure, without . . . any subtle ***transubstantiation***.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 262.

Why do we vainly trouble ourselves with so fierce contentions whether by consubstantiation, or else by ***transubstantiation*** the sacrament itself be first possessed with Christ, or no? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

The change of the whole substance of the bread into the body, of the whole substance of the wine into the blood [of Christ], only the appearances of bread and wine remaining; which change the Catholic Church most fitly calls ***transubstantiation***.
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (trans.), quoted [in Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 314.

transubstantiationalist (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā′-shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [⟨ ***transubstantiation*** + ***-al-ist***.] Same as *transubstantiator*. [Rare.]

Making it ["An't please the pyx"] equivalent to "Deo volente" in the minds of ***transubstantiationalists***.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 149.

transubstantiator (tran-sub-stan′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ ***transubstantiate*** + ***-or***[1].] One who accepts or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

transudate (tran-sū′dāt), *n.* Same as *transudation*, 2 (*b*).

transudation (tran-sū-dā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ ***transude*** + ***-ation***.] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through the pores of a substance. Specifically, in *med.*: (*a*) The passage of fluid through the pores of any membrane or wall of a cavity; endosmosis or exosmosis. (*b*) The liquid thus transuded, especially into a cavity. Also *transudate*.

transudatory (tran-sū′dā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ ***transude*** + ***-at-or-y***.] Passing by transudation.

transude (tran-sūd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *transuded*, ppr. *transuding*. [⟨ F. ***transsuder*** = Pr. *trassuzar*, *trassuar* = Sp. *trasudar* = Pg. *transsudar* = It. *trasudare*, ⟨ ML. **transsudare*, sweat through, ⟨ L. *trans*, through, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other permeable substance, as a fluid (*transpire* being commonly said of gases or vapors).

The nutritious fluid . . . ***transudes*** through the walls of the alimentary cavity, and passes into the blood contained in the blood-vessels which surround it.
Huxley, Biology, xi.

transume† (tran-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transumed*, ppr. *transuming*. [⟨ LL. *transumere*, *transsumere*, take over, adopt, assume, ⟨ L. *trans*, over, + *sumere*, take: see *sumpt*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, *desume*.] **1.** To take from one to another; convert. [Rare.]

That we may live, revive his death,
With a well-blessed bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw, Hymn for the Blessed Sacrament.

2. To copy or transcribe. *Halliwell.*

transumpt[1] (tran-sumpt′), *n.* [⟨ OF. *transumpt*, ⟨ ML. *transumptum*, a copy, neut. of LL. *transumptus*, pp. of *transumere*, take over, assume, ML. transcribe: see *transume*.] A copy of a writing or exemplification of a record. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The pretended original breve was produced, and a ***transumpt*** or copy thereof offered them.
Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 225.

The ***transumpt*** of a Papal Breve, three years old, was exhibited by Stokesley.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

Action of transumpt, in *Scots law*, an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defenses in other actions, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or transumpt of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer. *Imp. Dict.*

transumption (tran-sump′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *transumptio(n-)*, a taking of one thing from another (see *transumpt*), ⟨ (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] The act of taking from one place to another. *Imp. Dict.*

transumptive (tran-sump′tiv), *a.* [⟨ L. *transumptivus*, metaphorical, ⟨ (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] Taken from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a ***transumptive*** and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders.
Drayton, Rosamond to King Henry, Annotation 2.

The form or mode of treatment is poetic, . . . digressive, ***transumptive***.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

transvasate (tråns-vā′sāt), *v. t.* [⟨ ML. *transvasatus*, pp. of *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transvase*.] Same as *transvase*.

The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, ***transvasated*** and poured out, one into another, as into an empty vessel. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

transvasation† (tråns-vā-sā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ ML. **transvasation*, ⟨ *transvasare*, transvase: see *transvase*, *transvasate*.] The act or process of transvasing. *Holland.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

transvase (tråns-vās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transvased*, ppr. *transvasing*. [⟨ F. ***transvaser*** =

It. *travasare*, < ML. *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another, also remove one's residence, < L. *trans*, over, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase*.] To pour from one vessel into another; transfuse.

The upper and smaller apertures, or the higher ouvreaux, called the lading holes, because they serve for *transvasing* the liquid glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 663.

transvectant (tråns-vek'tant), *n.* [< L. *transvectus*, pp. of *transvehere*, carry over, + *-ant*.] In *math.*, an invariant produced by the operation of transvection.

transvection (tråns-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *transvectio(n-)*, a passing or carrying over, < *transvehere*, pp. *transvectus*, carry over, transport, < *trans*, over, + *vehere*, carry, convey: see *vehicle*.] 1. The act of conveying or carrying over.—2. In *math.*, the operation of obtaining a covariant by operating upon one with another.

transverberate (tråns-vėr'bę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transverberated*, ppr. *transverberating*. [< L. *transverberatus*, pp. of *transverberare*, strike or thrust through, < *trans*, over, + *verberare*, strike: see *verberate*.] To beat or strike through. [Rare.]

The appetencies of matter and the most universal passions (passiones) in either globe are exceedingly potent, and *transverberate* (transverberant) the universal nature of things.

★ *Wats*, tr. of Bacon's Advancement of Learning, iv. 3.

transversal (tråns-vėr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *transversal*, < OF. (and F.) *transversal* = Sp. *trasversal* = Pg. *transversal* = It. *traversale*, *trasversale*, < ML. *transversalis*, transverse, < L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] **I.** *a.* Transverse; running or lying across: as, a *transversal* line. See II.

A double cours of boording first it have,
Oon *transversal*, another cours directe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The vibrations of sound are longitudinal, while the vibrations of light are *transversal*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 61.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all. Transversals are usually understood to be straight, in the absence of any qualification, but circular transversals are also spoken of. 2. In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus.—**Parallel transversals**, three segments cut off by the sides of a triangle from three lines through one point parallel to those sides. There is for every triangle one point from which the parallel transversals are all equal.

transversalis (tråns-vėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transversales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *transversal*.] In *anat.*, one of several different muscles, etc., which lie across certain parts.—**Transversalis abdominis**, the innermost of the three flat muscles of each side of the abdomen, whose fibers run mostly horizontally.—**Transversalis cervicis**, a flat fleshy muscle of the back of the neck, usually united with the longissimus dorsi, and thus forming the apparent continuation of the latter in the neck.—**Transversalis colli**, the transverse cervical artery (which see, under *transverse*).—**Transversalis fascia**, the fascia lining the visceral aspect of the anterior abdominal muscles, continuous above, where it is thinnest, with the lining of the diaphragm below, and blending with Poupart's ligament, or prolonged downward, under that ligament, over the femoral vessels.—**Transversalis menti**, an occasional muscle of the chin.—**Transversalis nasi**, a small muscle lying across the nose.—**Transversalis pedis, perinæi**. Same as *transversus pedis*, etc. (which see, under *transversus*).

transversality (tråns-vėr-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< *transversal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being transversal.

The condition of *transversality* leads at once to the desired results. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 450.

transversally (tråns-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a transverse direction; as a transversal.

transversant† (tråns-vėr'sant), *a.* [< ME. *transversant*, < OF. **transversant*, *traversant*, < ML. *transversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *transversare*, go across, transverse, traverse: see *transverse*, *v.*] Running across; transverse.

Make this house wherin thay shal abyde
Light, clene, and playne with perches *transversannte*
To sitte upon. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

transversary (tråns'vėr-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *transversaries* (-riz). [< L. *transversarium*, a cross-beam, a net stretched across a river, neut. of *transversarius*, cross, transverse: see *transverse*.] See the quotation.

The cross-staff [in the 17th century] was a very simple instrument, consisting of a graduated pole with cross pieces, called *transversaries* (of which there were four used according to the altitude), also graduated, which ★were fitted to work on it. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 187.

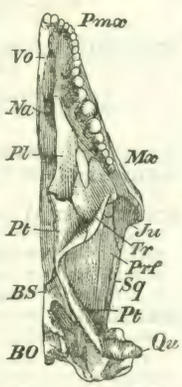
transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transverse*, OF. *travers* = Pr. *transvers*, *travers* = Sp. *transverso*, *trasverso* = Pg. *transverso* = It. *trasverso*, < L. *transversus*, *traversus*, lying across, transverse, pp. of *transvertere*, cross, transverse, < *trans*, across, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *traverse*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; cross; thwart.

A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick *transverse*.
Cowper, Task, i. 561.

2. Collateral. [Rare.]

When once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral [line], they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, broader or wider than long; having its major diameter crosswise: noting various parts or organs which lie or are taken to run across other parts, or especially across the long axis of the whole body. See *transversalis* and *transversus*.—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) Right and left or collateral with reference to the median plane. (*b*) Being at right angles to the axial direction: for example, see *transverse partition*, below.—5. In *herpet.*, specifically noting a bone of the skull which usually unites the palatine and the pterygoid bones with the maxilla. It is usually flattened, plate-like, and firmly sutured, making a solid framework of the maxillary and pterygopalatine bars; but in some ophidians, as the venomous snakes, it is a slender rod movably articulated in front with the maxilla, and connected behind with the pterygoid only; it then takes great part in the peculiar movement of the bones of the upper jaw by which the venom-fangs are thrown into position for striking. See also cuts under *Ophidia*, *Pythonidæ*, *Crotalus*, and *acrodont*.



Under View of Left Half of Skull of *Cyclodus*, showing *Tr*, the transverse bone, connecting *Mx*, the maxilla, with *Pl* and *Pt*, the palatine and pterygoid. (Other letters as in *Cyclodus*, which see.)

6. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from one side to the opposite one.—**By transverse**†, confusedly; out of the proper order.

Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
But all things tost and turned *by transverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

Hallucal transverse muscle. Same as *transversus pedis* (which see, under *pes*[3]).—**Transverse artery**, one of several small branches of the basilar artery, passing directly outward to be distributed to the pons Varolii.—**Transverse axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Transverse cervical artery**, the third branch of the thyroid axis. It passes outward across the subclavian triangle to the anterior margin of the trapezius, where it divides into the superficial cervical and the posterior scapular. Also called *transversalis colli*.—**Transverse colon**, that portion of the large intestine which extends across the body from right to left, from the end of the ascending colon to the beginning of the descending colon. See cut under *intestine*.—**Transverse coxa.** See *coxa*, 3.—**Transverse diameter** of a conic section. Same as *transverse axis*.—**Transverse facial artery**, a branch of the temporal artery. It passes forward through the parotid gland, and breaks up on the side of the face into numerous branches which supply the parotid gland, masseter muscle, and the integument.—**Transverse fissure.** (*a*) *Of the liver.* See *fissure*. (*b*) *Of the brain*, a fissure beneath the fornix and the hemispheres, above the optic thalami, through which membranes and vessels are continued from the pia mater into the ventricles of the brain.—**Transverse flute.** See *flute*[1], 1.—**Transverse frontal convolution**, the ascending frontal or anterior central gyrus or convolution. See *gyrus*.—**Transverse frontal furrow**, the precentral sulcus. See *precentral*.—**Transverse humeral artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse ligament of the atlas.** See *ligament*.—**Transverse ligament of the fingers**, a superficial palmar band stretching across the roots of the four fingers.—**Transverse ligament of the pelvis**, a strong fibrous band stretching across the subpubic angle near its apex.—**Transverse ligament of the toes**, a plantar band similar to the transverse ligament of the fingers.—**Transverse magnet**, a magnet whose poles are not at the ends, but at the sides, formed by a particular combination of bar-magnets.—**Transverse magnetism**, or **transverse magnetization**, magnetization at right angles to the length of the bar.—**Transverse map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Transverse metacarpal ligament**, a band of fibers passing between the palmar ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal joints.—**Transverse metatarsal ligament**, a plantar band similar to the transverse metacarpal ligament.—**Transverse myelitis**, myelitis involving the whole thickness of the cord, but of slight vertical extent.—**Transverse partition**, in *bot.*, a dissepiment, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, in a silique.—**Transverse perineal artery**, an artery usually arising, in common with the superficial perineal artery, from the pudic artery at the fore part of the ischiorectal fossa, and traversing the perineum; the transperineal artery. It is distributed to the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra, and anastomoses with the corresponding artery of the opposite side.—**Transverse process of a vertebra**, a lateral process on each side, of different character, morphologically, in different regions of the spine; properly, a transprocess or diapophysis; in the cervical region, usually a diapophysis and pleurapophysis partially united in one, inclosing a vertebrarterial foramen: in this and other regions often including also a parapophysis, or including a parapophysis without a pleurapophysis, or consisting only of a parapophysis: when consisting of a diapophysis and a parapophysis together, the latter is specified as the *inferior transverse process*. See cuts under *axis*[1], 3 (*a*), *dorsal*, *neurocentral*, *vertebra*, *cervical*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar*.—**Transverse rib**, in *arch.* See *rib*[1].—**Transverse scapular artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse section.** See *section*, 4.—**Transverse shade**, in *entom.*, a shade or band somewhat darker than the general surface, running transversely across the middle of the fore wing, between the reniform and orbicular spots, of many noctuid moths.—**Transverse shaping-machine**, a shaping-machine having a cutter-head carried on a pillar and reciprocating horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Transverse sinus.** See *sinus*.—**Transverse strain**, in *mech.*, the strain produced in a beam by a force at right angles to its length; the bending or flexure of an elastic beam.—**Transverse suture.** See *suture*.—**Transverse thoracic furrow.** See *thoracic*.—**Transverse vein**, in *entom.*, any one of several short veins connecting two longitudinal ones, and running nearly at right angles to them and to the length of the wing. They are found especially in the wings of certain dipters, and are distinguished by special names, as 'he *small* or *middle transverse vein*, between the third and fourth longitudinal veins, near the center of the wing; the *hinder transverse vein*, between the fourth and fifth longitudinals; and the *posterior basal transverse vein*, between the fifth and sixth longitudinals, near the base of the wing.—**Transverse vibration.** Same as *lateral vibration* (which see, under *lateral*).

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus: as, the *transverse* of the abdomen, perineum, or sole of the foot.

transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *adv.* [< *transverse*, *a.*] Crosswise; across; transversely.

A violent cross wind from either coast
Blows them *transverse* ten thousand leagues awry.
Milton, P. L., iii. 487.

transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transversed*, ppr. *transversing*. [< ME. *transversen*, < OF. **transverser*, *traverser*, < ML. *transversare*, go across, transgress, traverse, < L. *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere*, turn across, turn away: see *transverse*, *a.* Cf. *traverse*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To overturn; turn topsyturvy.

And though our Monarchy be quite *transverst*,
And we as slaues through the wide world disperst,
'Tis not because we put to heauy doome
The great Messias.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 284.

2. To change; transpose. Compare *transprose*.

If there be any Wit in't, as there is no Book but has some, I *Transverse* it: that is, if it be Prose, put it into Verse, . . . if it be Verse, put it into Prose.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To transgress; run counter.

Ac treuthe, that trespassede neuere ne *transuersede* agens the lawe,
Bote lyuede as his lawe tauhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 209.

[Rare in all uses.]

transverse-cubital (tråns-vėrs'kū″bi-tal), *a.* Same as *transversocubital*.

transversely (tråns-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a transverse position, direction, or manner; crosswise.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

transverse-medial (tråns-vėrs'mē″di-al), *a.* Same as *transversomedial*.

transverse-quadrate (tråns-vėrs'kwod″rāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having approximately the form of a rectangular parallelogram, which is broader than it is long.

transversi, *n.* Plural of *transversus*.

transversion (tråns-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *transversio(n-)*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse*, *a.* and *v.*] The act or process of transversing. See *transverse*, *v.*

My first Rule is the Rule of *Transversion*, or Regula Duplex, changing Verse into Prose, or Prose into Verse.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

transverso-analis (tråns-vėr″sō-ā-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *transverse* and *anal*.] Same as *transversus perinæi* (which see, under *transversus*).

transversocubital (tråns-vėr-sō-kū'bi-tal), *a.* [As *transverse* + *cubital*.] Running across and dividing the cubital cells of the wings of some insects: noting certain nervures.

transversomedial (tråns-vėr-sō-mē'di-al), *a.* [As *transverse* + *medial*.] Crossing the medial cells of the wings of some insects, as hymenopters: noting certain nervures.

transversospinalis (tråns-vėr″sō-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transversospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *transverse* and *spinal*.] One of the set or series of spinal muscles which connect the transverse with the spinous processes of vertebræ.

transversovertical (tråns-vėr″sō-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* [As *transverse* + *vertical*.] Relating to what is transverse and vertical.—**Transversovertical index**, the ratio of the greatest height to the greatest breadth of the cranium.

transversum (tråns-vėr'sum), *n.*; pl. *transversa* (-sä). [NL., prop. neut. of L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] In *herpet.*, the transverse bone of the skull: more fully called *os transversum*. See *transverse*, *a.*, 5 (with cut).

transversus (tråns-vėr'sus), *n.*; pl. *transversi* (-sī). [NL.: see *transverse.*] In *anat.*, a transverse muscle; a transversalis.—**Transversus auriculæ**, a small muscle on the back of the ear, rudimentary in man.—**Transversus menti**, a portion of the depressor anguli oris.—**Transversus nuchæ**, an anomalous muscle occurring not infrequently in man, arising from the occipital protuberance and inserted into or near the tendon of the sternomastoid. Also called *corrugator posticus, occipitalis teres.*—**Transversus orbitæ**, an occasional muscle of man, traversing the upper part of the orbit.—**Transversus pedis.** See *pes*[3].—**Transversus perinæi**, the transperineal muscle, which traverses the back part of the perineum from the tuberosity of the ischium to the median raphe, or in the female to the sphincter vaginæ.—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis.*

transvert† (tråns-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transverten*, < OF. **transvertir* = Sp. *transverter*, *trasverter* = Pg. *transverter*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse.*] To change by turning; turn about. *Craft of Lovers*, l. 419.

transvertible (tråns-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *transvert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being transverted. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

transview (tråns-vū'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *view.*] To look through. [Rare.]

Let vs with eagles eyes without offence
Transview the obscure things that do remain.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

transvolation† (tråns-vō-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *transvolare*, pp. *transvolatus*, fly over or across, < *trans*, over, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The act of flying beyond or across.

Such things as these . . . are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an even piety. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 781.

transvolve† (tråns-volv'), *v. t.* [< LL. *transvolvere*, unroll, < L. *trans*, over, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute.* Cf. *convolve, evolve, revolve*, etc.] To overturn; break up.

Welcome be the Will of God, who *transvolves* Kingdoms, tumbles down Monarchies as Mole-hills, at his Pleasure. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 22.

transwaft† (tråns-wåft'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *waft.*] To waft over or across. [Rare.]

Ioves Trull
Europa he from Sidon into Creet
Transwafted, whilest the waue ne're toucht her feet.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 128.

Transylvanian (tran-sil-vā'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Transylvania* (see def.), lit. 'the land beyond the forest,' namely, the ancient forest separating the country from Hungary, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *sylva, silva*, forest: see *sylva, sylvan.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Transylvania, formerly a grand principality, since 1868 incorporated with Hungary.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Transylvania.

trant (tránt), *v. i.* [Formerly also *traunt*; < ME. *tranten*, < MD. D. *tranten*, walk slowly.] **1.** To walk; go about as a peddler. Compare *tranter.* [Prov. Eng.]

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.
Hall's Satires, IV. ii. (*Nares.*)

2†. To turn; play a trick.

Quen thay seghe hym [a fox] with syȝt, thay sued hym fast, . . .
& he *trantes* & tornayeez thurȝ mony tene greue [rough grove].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

trant† (tránt), *n.* [< ME. *trant*, < MD. *trant* = Sw. dial. *trant*, a step; from the verb.] A turn; a trick; a stratagem.

For alle his fare I hym deffie,
I knowe his *trantis* fro toppe to taile,
He leuys with gaudis and with gilery.
York Plays, p. 381.

Summe [hunters] fel in the fute, ther the fox bade,
Traylez ofte a trayteres, bi *traunt* of her wyles.
★ *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1700.

tranter (trân'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *traunter*; < *trant* + *-er*[1].] An itinerant peddler; a carrier. Formerly also called *ripper.* [Prov. Eng.]

Dick Dewy's father, Reuben, by vocation a *tranter*, or irregular carrier. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 2.

trap[1] (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < AS. *træppe, treppe* = MD. *trappe* = OHG. *trappa, trapa*, a snare, trap; cf. OF. *trappe*, a trap, pitfall, F. *trappe*, a trap-door, a pitfall, = Pr. *trappa* = Sp. *trampa* = Pg. *trapa* = It. dim. *trappola*, < ML. *trappa, trapa*, a trap (< OHG.); connected with MHG. *treppe, trappe*, G. *treppe*, a flight of steps, stair, ladder, = D. *trap*, a stair, etc., MD. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*[2], *trape, tramp.* Hence ult. *trapan.*] **1.** A contrivance, as a pitfall or some mechanical device that shuts suddenly, often by means of a spring, used for taking game and other animals.

She wolde weepe if that she sawe a mous
Caught in a *trappe*, if it were deed or bledde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 145.

We have locks to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty *traps* to catch the petty thieves.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 176.

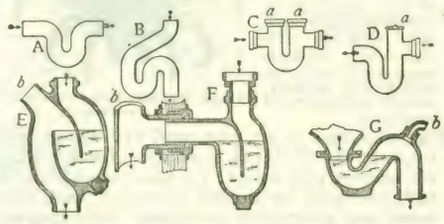
A sudden sharp and bitter cry,
As of a wild thing taken in the *trap.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A device for confining and suddenly releasing or tossing into the air objects to be shot at, as live pigeons or glass balls.

The *traps* are usually five in number, the sides being hinged so that upon the cord being pulled they collapse entirely, leaving the pigeon in the open.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 501.

3. A kind of fish-net used especially in Narragansett Bay, consisting of an oblong inclosure of netting on three sides and at the bottom, anchored securely by the side of the channel. Into this the fish enter, and, the bottom of the net being lifted to the surface at the open end, they are penned in and driven into a lateral inclosure, where they are kept until needed.

4. A double-curved pipe, or a U-shaped section of a pipe, with or without valves, serving



A, B, common traps; C, D, modifications of A and B—screw-caps, as shown at *a*, being added for cleaning out the traps; E, F, G, ventilating traps with air-pipes at *b* leading to the exterior of a building.

to form a water-seal to prevent the passage of air or gases through a pipe with which it is connected. Traps are made in a great variety of shapes, the aim being in all to cause a portion of liquid to lodge in a depression and form a seal. The most common forms are without valves. Air-pipes used in connection with traps (see the figures) not only conduct away foul gases, but prevent any regurgitation of gas through the water or siphoning out of the water-seal resulting from changes of pressure in the soil-pipe, such as sometimes occurs in unventilated traps, undue pressure in which causes the gas to pass the water-seal, while a very slight fall below atmospheric pressure causes the water to siphon over into the soil-pipe and thus destroy the seal. Various special forms are called *gas-traps, grease-traps*, etc. Also called *trapping.*

5. A piece of wood, somewhat in the shape of a shoe, hollowed at the heel, and moving on a pivot, in which the ball is placed in playing trap-ball; also, the game itself. See *trap-ball.*

Indeed, I have heard you are a precious gentleman,
And in your younger [days] could play at *trap* well.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

6. A trap-door.

With that word he gan undon a *trappe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 741.

Doun ye scholde fallen there,
In a pyt syxty fadme deep:
Therfore beware, and tak good keep!
At the passyng ovyr the *trappe.*
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 162).

Traps under the stage so convenient that Ophelia could walk from her grave to her dressing-room with perfect ease. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iv.

7. Any small complicated structure, especially one that is out of order; a rickety thing: so called in contempt. Compare *rattletrap.* [Colloq.]—**8.** A carriage. [Colloq.]

Florac's pleasure was to drive his Princess with four horses into Newcome. He called his carriage his *trappe*, his "dragne." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

"I think you must make room for me inside the *trap.*" It is remarkable how much men despise close carriages, and what disrespectful epithets they invent for them.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xx.

9. Any device or contrivance to betray one into speech or act, or to catch one unawares; an ambush; a stratagem.

How will men then curse themselves for their own folly in being so easily tempted; and all those who laid *traps* and snares to betray them by? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

10†. Contrivance; craft.

Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap* first put him in great fright.
Roger North, Examen, p. 549. (*Davies.*)

11. A sheriff's officer, or a policeman. [Slang.]

The *traps* have got him [for picking a pocket], and that 's all about it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.

Dick's always in trouble; . . . there 's a couple of *traps* in Belston after him now.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi. (*Davies.*)

Figure-of-four trap. See *figure.*—**Running trap.** See *running-trap.*—**Smart as a steel trap.** See *smart*[1].—**Steel trap**, a trap for catching wild animals, consisting of two iron-toothed jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open.—**To be up to trap**†, **to understand trap**†, to be very knowing or wide-awake. [Slang.]

Crying out, Split my Wind Pipe, Sir, you are a Fool, and don't *understand Trap*, the whole World 's a Cheat.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705). (*Ashton.*)

trap[1] (trap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping.* [< ME. *trappen* (also in comp. *bitrappen*), < AS. **træppan* (in comp. *betræppan*) = MD. *trappen*, trap; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch in a trap: as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.

Mere vermin, worthy to be *trapp'd.*
Cowper, Task, ii. 683.

2. To insnare; take by stratagem: applied to persons.

Nimrod (snatching Fortune by the tresses) . . .
Leaues hunting Beastes, and hunteth Men to *trap.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

3. To capture (fish) by means of a trap or trap-net.—**4.** To put in a trap and release to be shot at, as pigeons or glass balls.—**5.** In *plumbing*, to furnish with a trap.

To *trap* the soil pipe before its entrance into the drain.
The American, VII. 328.

6. *Theat.*, to furnish (a stage) with the requisite traps for the plays to be performed. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 20.—**7.** To stop and hold, as the shuttle of a loom in the warp, or gas, a liquid, heat, etc., by an obstruction or impervious or sealed inclosure, as in the case of liquids or gases, or by insulating substances, as with heat or electricity; specifically, to stop and hold by a trap for the purpose of removing, as air carried forward by or entangled in water flowing through pipes, etc., water deposited from compressed atmospheric air when cooled, or condensed from steam in the passage of the latter through pipes, or air from pipes or receptacles into or through which steam is to be passed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To set traps for game: as, to *trap* for beaver.

He generally went out alone into the mountains, and would remain there *trapping* by himself for several months together, his lonely camps being often pitched in the vicinity of hostile savages. *The Century*, XLI. 771.

2. To handle or work the trap in a shooting-match.—**3.** To become stopped or impeded, as steam through accumulation of condensed water in a low part of a horizontal pipe, or in a steam-radiator by the presence of air which cannot escape, or the flow of water through a siphon by accumulation of air in the upper part of the bend, etc.

trap[2] (trap), *n.* [< D. *trap*, a step, degree, = MLG. *trappe, treppe*, G. *treppe*, a step, round of a ladder, = Sw. *trappa* = Dan. *trappe*, a stair: see *trap*[1] and *wentletrap.*] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a ladder leading up to a loft.
★ *Simmonds.* [Rare in the singular.]

trap[3] (trap), *n.* [= G. *trapp* = Dan. *trap*, < Sw. *trapp*, trap (rock), so called (by Bergmann, a Swedish mineralogist) with ref. to the terraced or stair-like arrangement which may be observed in many of these rocks, < *trappa*, a stair: see *trap*[2].] In *geol.*, any dark-colored rock having more or less of a columnar structure and apparently volcanic or eruptive in origin. It is the old and more or less metamorphosed eruptive rocks, and especially the various forms of basalt, which are most commonly thus designated. The name is a convenient one for use before the exact nature of the rock in question has been ascertained by microscopic examination.

The term *Trap* is an indefinite, and therefore sometimes a very convenient, term applied to eruptive rocks which cannot be identified in the field.
Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 562.

Glassy trap. See *sordavalite.*

trap[4] (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < OF. **trap, drap*, F. *drap* = Pr. *drap* = Cat. *drap* = Sp. Pg. *trapo* = It. *drappo*, < ML. *drappus, drapis, trappus, trapus*, a cloth, a horse-cloth, trapping; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *drab*[2], *drape.*] **1**†. A horse-cloth; an ornamental cloth or housing for a horse; ornamental harness; a trapping: usually in the plural.

Mony *trappe*, mony croper.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 142).

Upon a stede whyte so milke
His *trappys* wer off tuely [scarlet] sylke.
Richard Coer de Lion (1515). (*Skeat's Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances; impedimenta: used frequently of baggage. [Colloq.]

A couple of horses carry us and our *traps*, you know, and we can stop where we like.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxx.

The other was a sort o' storeroom, where the old cap'n kep' all sorts o' *traps.* *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 147.

trap[4] (trap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping*. [< ME. *trappen*, < OF. **trapper*, < ML. **trappare*, < *trappus*, cloth, horse-cloth: see *trap*[4], *n.* Hence *trapper*[2].] To furnish with trapping or ornamental housing, or necessary or usual harness or appurtenances, especially when these are of an ornamental character.

Duk Theseus leet forth three stedes bringe,
That *trapped* were in steel al glitteringe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2032.

But leave these relicks of his living might
To deck his herce, and *trap* his tomb-blacke steed.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 16.

Trap our shaggy thighs with bells.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

Their horses *trapped* in blue, with white crosses powdered on their hangings. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

Trapa (trā′pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the four spines of some species; abbr. of ML. *calcitrapa*, a caltrop: see *caltrop*.] A genus of plants, constituting the family *Trapaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with two cells, each with an elongated ovule pendulous from the partition; and by a nut-like spinescent fruit. There are 3 species, natives of tropical and subtropical parts of the old world, and extending to central Europe. They are aquatic plants with dimorphous leaves, one kind submerged, opposite, dissected, and root-like, the other a rosette of toothed rhombic leaves with inflated spongy petioles, floating on the surface. They bear axillary solitary whitish flowers with the parts in fours. The species are known as *water-caltrop*, from the horns or spines of the singular fruit, which contains a single large seed with a sweet and edible embryo which abounds in starch and is composed of two unequal cotyledons and a radicle which perforates the apex of the fruit in germinating. *T. natans*, the best-known species, native from central Africa to Germany and central Asia, often cultivated elsewhere, and now naturalized in eastern Massachusetts and New York, is known as *water-chestnut* or *water-nut*, sometimes as *Jesuits' nut*. Its seeds are ground and made into bread in parts of the south of Europe. *T. bicornis* of China, there known as *ling* or *leng*, is cultivated in ponds by the Chinese for its fruit, which resembles a bullock's head with two blunt horns. *T. bispinosa* yields the Singharanut of Cashmere, where it forms a staple food.



1. *Trapa bispinosa*; *a*, a flower. 2. Winged fruit of *T. bicornis*.

trapan (tra-pan′), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < OF. *trappan*, **trapan*, a snare, trap, *trapant*, *trapen*, a trap-door; perhaps < **trappant*, ppr. of **trapper*, trap: see *trap*[1], *v.*] 1. A snare; trap. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nothing but gins and snares and *trapans* for souls.
South, Sermons, III. iv.

2. Same as *trapanner*.

He had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan*.
Macaulay.

trapan (tra-pan′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapanned*, ppr. *trapanning*. [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < *trapan*, *n.*] To insnare; catch by stratagem. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My steed 's *trapan'd*, my bridle 's broken.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 179).

Lest I might be *trapan'd* and sold as a Servant after my arrival in Jamaica. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 4.

'Tis strange, a fellow of his wit to be *trepan'd* into a marriage. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Cease your Funning;
Force or Cunning
Never shall my Heart *trepan*.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

trapanner (tra-pan′ėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepanner*; < *trapan* + *-er*[1].] One who trapans or insnares.

The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls. *South*, Sermons, VI. x.

trap-ball (trap′bâl), *n.* 1. An old game played by two or more persons with a ball, bat, and trap (see *trap*[1], *n.*, 5). By striking the end of the pivoted trap with the bat, the ball is driven some distance. The side or players out retire the striker by catching the batted ball on the fly or by bowling it to the trap from the place where it falls.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 478.

Trap-ball . . . is anterior to cricket, and probably coeval with most of the early games played with the bat and ball; we trace it as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 176.

2. The ball used in the game of trap-ball.

He went in and out of Hawk's Gully like a *trapball*, and was in Springfield "in less than no time."
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 116.

trap-bat (trap′bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of trap-ball.

trap-bittle (trap′bit′l), *n.* A bat used in trap-ball. [Prov. Eng.]

trap-brilliant (trap′bril′yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

trap-cellar (trap′sel′ăr), *n.* In a theater, the space immediately under the stage.

trap-cut (trap′kut), *n.* See *cut*.

trap-door (trap′dōr′), *n.* [< ME. *trappe-dore*; < ★*trap*[1] + *door*.] A door in a floor or roof which when shut is flush, or nearly so, with what surrounds it.

"Here at this secre *trappe-dore*," quod he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 759.

Here is the *Trap-door*, the mouth of the rich mine, which We'l make bold to open. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, v.

Trap-door spider, one of several different spiders of large size, mostly of the genus *Cteniza*, whose nest is a tube with hinged lid which opens and shuts like a trap-door. Different spiders of this type construct their holes variously in size and shape, and with variable proportions of mud and cobweb, but the principle is the same with all. The trap-door arrangement is for their own hiding and security, not for the capture of their prey.


Texan Trap-door Spider (*Pachylomerus carolinensis*).

trape[1] (trāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *traped*, ppr. *traping*. [Cf. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread, tramp: see *trap*[1], *trap*[2], *tramp*. Cf. also *trapes*.] 1. To trail along in an untidy manner; walk carelessly and sluttishly; run about idly; trapes.

I am to go *traping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day. *Swift*.

2. To trail on the ground. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trape[2] (trāp), *n.* [Cf. *trap*[1].] A pan, platter, or dish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Trapelus (trap′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. τραπελός, easily turned, < τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of agamoid lizards, with the scales small and destitute of spines. They have no pores on the thighs. *T. ægyptius* is of small size, can puff out its body, and is remarkable for its changes of color.

trapes (trāps), *v. i.* [Also *traipse*; an extension of *trape*[1], or from the noun *trapes*.] To gad or flaunt about idly.

The daughter, a tall, *trapesing*, trolloping, talkative maypole. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

How am I to go *trapesing* to Kensington in my yellow satin sack before all the fine company?
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

trapes (trāps), *n.* [Also *traipse*: see *trapes*, *v.*] 1. A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman; a jade.

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg . . .
Than marry such a *trapes*.
Gay, What d'ye call it? i. 1.

2. A going about; a tramp.

It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs.
Mrs. Henry Wood, The Channings, lix.

trapezate (trap′ē-zāt), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-ate*[1].] Trapeziform.

trapeze (trā-pēz′), *n.* [< F. *trapèze* = Sp. *trapecio* = Pg. *trapezio*, < L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τραπέζιον, a trapezium: see *trapezium*.] 1. A trapezium.—2. In *gymnastics*, a swing consisting of one or more cross-bars, each suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various exercises or feats of strength and agility are performed.

trapezia, *n.* Latin plural of *trapezium*.

trapezial (trā-pē′zi-al), *a.* [< *trapezius* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the trapezius: as, *trapezial* fibers or action.

trapezian (trā-pē′zi-an), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-an*.] In *crystal.*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

trapeziform (trā-pē′zi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *trapéziforme*, < L. *trapezium*, trapezium, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the shape of a trapezium.—2. In *zoöl.*, trapezoidal. [A rare and incorrect use.]

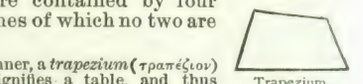
The mentum is *trapeziform*. *Waterhouse*.

Trapeziform map-projection. See *projection*.

trapezihedron (trā-pē-zi-hē′drọn), *n.* Same as *trapezohedron*.

trapezii, *n.* Plural of *trapezius*.

trapezium (trā-pē′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *trapezia*, *trapeziums* (-ä, -umz). [< L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τράπεζιον, a table or counter, a trapezium (so called as being four-sided like such a table), dim. of τράπεζα, a table (so called as having four feet or legs), < τετρα-, four, reduced to τρα-, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*.] 1. In *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.


Trapezium.

In like manner, a *trapezium* (τραπέζιον) originally signifies a table, and thus might denote any form; but as the tables of the Greeks had one side shorter than the opposite one, such a figure was at first called a *trapezium*. Afterwards the term was made to signify any figure with four unequal sides, a name being more needful in geometry for this kind of figure than for the original form.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. 1.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A cross-band of fibers near the lower border of the pons Varolii, passing from the region of the accessory auditory nucleus to the raphe. They may come, in part, down from the cerebellum or up from the restiform body, as well as from the region mentioned, and seem to terminate in the superior olive of the same side, or in the superior olive, the lemniscus, and accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite side. A group of large-sized ganglion-cells among the fibers is called the *nucleus trapezii*. Also called *corpus trapezoides*. (*b*) The bone on the radial side of the distal row of carpal bones, articulating with the metacarpal bone of the thumb; carpale I. of the typical carpus, whatever its actual shape. Also called *multangulum majus*. See cuts under *Perissodactyla*, *scapholunar*, and *hand*. — **Nucleus trapezii.** See def. 2 (*a*). — **Oblique ridge of the trapezium.** See *oblique*.

trapezius (trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *trapezii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *trapezium*, q. v.] A large superficial muscle of the back of the neck and adjacent parts. It arises from the external occipital protuberance, the inner third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ and the spines of the last cervical and of all the thoracic vertebræ, and is inserted into the outer third of the clavicle and the acromion and spine of the scapula. Each trapezius is triangular, and with its fellow of the opposite side forms a somewhat diamond-shaped figure, little like the trapezium of geometry. Also called *cucullaris* and *cowl-muscle* or *shawl-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

trapezohedral (trā-pē-zō-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *trapezohedr*(*on*) + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron. — **Trapezohedral hemihedrism, tetartohedrism.** See the nouns.

trapezohedron (trā-pē-zō-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράπεζα, a table, a trapezium base, + ἕδρα, a seat, side.] 1. In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron. — 2. Any solid having trapezoidal faces, as the trigonal trapezohedron of a quartz crystal. See *tetartohedrism*.


Tetragonal Trisoctahedron, or Trapezohedron.

★ Also *trapezihedron*.

trapezoid (trā-pē′zoid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trapézoïde* = Sp. *trapezoide* (NL. *trapezoides*, as a noun also *trapezoideum*), < Gr. τραπεζοειδής, < τράπεζα, table, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a trapezoid. See II., 1.

Segments much compressed, *trapezoid*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 158.

Trapezoid bone. See II., 2. — **Trapezoid ligament.** See *ligament*. — **Trapezoid line.** See *line*[2].

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a four-sided figure having two of its sides parallel. — 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the trapezoid bone, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its shape; the second one of the distal row of carpal bones, on the radial or thumb side, between the trapezium and the magnum, in special relation with the head of the second metacarpal bone; carpale II. of the typical carpus. Also called *multangulum minus*, and *trapezoides*, *trapezoideum*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *pisiform*, *hand*, and *scapholunar*.


Trapezoid, 1.

trapezoidal (trap-ē-zoi′dạl), *a.* [< *trapezoid* + *-al*.] 1. Having the form of a trapezoid: as, the *trapezoidal* bone or ligament (in anatomy).

The form of each vaulting compartment of an apsidal aisle is, of course, *trapezoidal*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 100.

2. In *crystal.*, having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar. — **Trapezoidal wall.** See *wall*[1].

trapezoides, trapezoideum (trap-ē-zoi′dēz, -dē-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trapezoid*.] In *anat.*, same as *trapezoid*.

trapezoidiform (trap-ē-zoi′di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trapezoides*, trapezoid, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting an extended body, as a joint of

an antenna, the cross-section of which is everywhere a trapezoid.

trapezophoron (trap-ē-zof′ō-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραπεζα, table, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ependytes* (*b*).

trapfall (trap′fâl), *n.* A trap-door so made as to give way beneath the feet, and cause a person to fall through.

For on a Bridge he custometh to fight,
Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;
And in the same are many *trap-fals* pight,
Through which the rider downe doth fall through oversight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

trap-fisher (trap′fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net.

trap-hole (trap′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole closed by a trap-door.—2. *Milit.* See *trous-de-loup*.

trap-hook (trap′hůk), *n.* A kind of fish-hook which works with a spring or snap.

trap-net (trap′net), *n.* Same as *trap*[1], 3.

trappean (trap′ē-an), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.—**Trappean ash**, a scoriaceous fragmental form of the old lava formerly very commonly designated as *trap*, and now by various other names. (See *trap*[3].) The trappean ash of the Lake Superior mining region, somewhat important for the copper which it contains, is frequently designated as the *ash-bed*.

trapped (trapt), *a.* [< *trap*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fitted or provided with a trap or traps.—2. In *gem-cutting*, having the trap-cut.

trapper[1] (trap′ėr), *n.* [< *trap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes a business of trapping wild animals, usually such as yield fur, as the marten or sable, mink, otter, beaver, and muskrat.

"A hunter, I reckon?" the other continued. . . . "You are mistaken, friend, in calling me a hunter; I am nothing better than a *trapper*." "I see but little difference whether a man gets his peltry by the rifle or by the trap," said the ill-looking companion of the emigrant. *J. F. Cooper*, The Prairie, ii.

2. A trap-fisher. [Rhode Island.]—3. In *mining*, a boy or girl in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-wagons.—4. A horse for use in a trap. [Colloq.]

Sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapper[2]† (trap′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trapper*, *trappar*, *trappour*, *trappure*, < OF. **trappeure*, < ML. *trappatura*, trappings, housing, < **trappare*, cover with trappings: see *trap*[4], *v.*] The housing and defensive armor of a horse, especially of a horse caparisoned for a just or tournament: generally in the plural. Compare *bard*[2].

The sheeldes brighte, testers and *trappures*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1641.

Item, j. pece of skarlot for *trappars* for horsys. with rede crossis and rosys. *Paston Letters*, I. 477.

Sundrie kindes of precious stones, and perles wherewith ye *trappers*, barbes, and other furnitures of his horse are couered. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 15).

trappiness (trap′i-nes), *n.* The property, state, or condition of being trappy; treacherousness. [Colloq.]

Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders. *The Field*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapping[1] (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*[1], *v.*] 1. The art, business, or method of a trapper, in any sense.

Trapping has been there so long carried on that inheritance may have come into play. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 48.

2. In *drainage*: (*a*) The process of furnishing with a trap or traps.

Fever could be traced to the neglect of the most obvious precautions in the *trapping* and ventilation of drains. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 44.

(*b*) Same as *trap*[1], 4; also, traps collectively.

The defects in drainage arrangements, such as want of proper *trappings*, . . . were very numerous. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1125.

3. The cutting of a brilliant in the form known as *trap-brilliant*. See *brilliant*.

The trap cut, or *trapping* as it is called by lapidaries, consists of parallel planes nearly rectangular, arranged around the contour of the stone. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 217.

trapping[2] (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*[4], *v.*] The housing or harness of a horse, when somewhat ornamental in character; hence, external ornamentation, as of dress: generally in the plural.

We may be said to want the gilt and *trappings*,
The dress of honour. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

Good clothes are the embroidered *trappings* of pride. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 35.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

=**Syn.** Accoutrements, equipments, paraphernalia, gear, decorations, frippery.

trapping-attachment (trap′ing-a-tach″ment), *n.* A metal or other appurtenance or mounting for horse-trappings. *L. Jewitt*, in Art Jour., N. S., IX. 345. [Rare.]

trappings, *n. pl.* See *trapping*.

Trappist (trap′ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Trappiste*, so called from the abbey of *La Trappe* in France: see def.] **I.** *n.* 1. A member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of La Trappe was founded in 1140 by Rotrou, Count of Perche. The abbey soon fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626–1700), who had been commendatory abbot of La Trappe from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and reorganized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and inculcate extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States (Abbey of Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Melleray, Iowa).

2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a South American puff-bird or fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*). Also called *nun-bird*. Both are book-names, given from the somber plumage, which also suggested *Monasa*. See cut under *nun-bird*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trappists.

Trappistine (trap′is-tin), *n.* [< F. *Trappistine*, a nun of the order of La Trappe; as *Trappist* + *-ine*[2].] 1. A member of an order of nuns, affiliated with the Trappists, founded in 1827, and established chiefly in France.—2. [*l. c.*] A sweet cordial made at a monastery of Trappist monks. Compare *Benedictine*, 2, *chartreuse*, 2.

trappoid (trap′oid), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-oid*.] Resembling trap; having more or less the character of a trappean rock.

The workers of past centuries used to crush the ore in saucer-like hollows in the solid, tough, *trappoid* rock, with rounded granite crushers. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

trappourt, *n.* See *trapper*[2].

trappous, trappose (trap′us, -ōs), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-ous*.] Trappean. *Imp. Dict.*

Trapp's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

trappuret, *n.* See *trapper*[2].

trappy (trap′i), *a.* [< *trap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous. [Colloq.]

The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*. *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trap-rock (trap′rok), *n.* A rock consisting of trap; trap.

Round North Berwick *trap-rocks* rise in all directions. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 790.

traps (traps), *n. pl.* See *trap*[4], 2.

trap-seine (trap′sān), *n.* A trap-net specially adapted to take fish working down an eddy. [Rhode Island.]

trap-stair (trap′stâr), *n.* A narrow staircase, or step-ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

trap-stick (trap′stik), *n.* 1. A stick used in the game of trap; an object resembling such a stick.

The last time he was in the field, a boy of seven years old beat him with a *trap-stick*. *Shirley*, The Wedding, iii. 2.

These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calves. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 560.

2. The cross-bar connecting the body of a cart with the shafts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trap-tree (trap′trē), *n.* The jack-tree: so called because it furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. In some parts of the East the fiber of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets.

trap-tuff (trap′tuf), *n.* In *geol.*, a tuff composed of fine detrital material designated as *trap*. See *tuff*[3] and *trap*[3].

trap-valve (trap′valv), *n.* Same as *clack-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

trap-weir (trap′wēr), *n.* A trap-net.

trasey, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*[1].

trash[1] (trash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of **trass* (cf. Orkney *truss*, E. dial. *trous*), < Icel. *tros* (cf. *trassi*, a slovenly fellow, *trassa*, be slovenly) = Norw. *tros*, fallen twigs, broken branches, leaves and twigs used as fuel, = Sw. *trâs*, a heap of sticks, old useless bits of fencing, also a worthless fellow (*trasa*, dial. *trase*, a rag, tatter); dial. *tras*, pieces (*slå i tras*, equiv. to *slå i kras*, break to pieces); connected (by the change of initial *kr-* to *tr-*, seen also in Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane*, as compared with E. *crane*[1]) with Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, break, crash: see *crash*[1], *craze*; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crush, crash. *Trash* thus means 'broken bits of wood,' etc. The forms and senses are more or less confused.] 1. Something broken, snapped, or lopped off; broken or torn bits, as twigs, splinters, rags, and the like. Compare *cane-trash* and *trash-ice*.

How will he giue wood to the hospitall, that warmes himselfe by the *trash* of strawe? *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

Faggots to be every stick of three feet in length; . . . this to prevent the abuse . . . of filling the middle part and ends with *trash* and short sticks. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. 4.

About 10 P. M. the immediate danger was past; and, espying a lead to the northeast, we got under weigh, and pushed over in spite of the drifting *trash* [broken ice]. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 37.

He keep on totin' off *trash* en pilin' up bresh. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvi.

2. Hence, waste; refuse; rubbish; dross; that which is worthless or useless.

Counters, braslettes, and garlandes of glass and counterfecte stoones, . . . with suche other *trashe*, which seemed vnto them precious marchaundies. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 150).

Trin. Look what a wardrobe is here for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool; it is but *trash*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 223.

He who can accept of Legends for good story may quickly swell a volume with *trash*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The sort o' *trash* a feller gits to eat doos beat all nater. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

3†. Money. [Cant.]

Therefore must I bid him prouide *trash*, for my maister is no friend without mony. *Greene*, James IV., iii. 1.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile *trash*
By any indirection. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 74.

4. A low, worthless person. See *white trash*.

Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [a courtezan]
To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 85.

Cane trash. See *cane-trash*.—**Poppy trash**, coarsely powdered leaves, stalks, etc., of the poppy-plant, in which balls of opium are rolled and packed for transportation.—**White trash, poor white trash**, the poor and low white population of the Southern States. [Southern U. S.]

Tain't no use, honey; you don't 'pear to take no int'res' in yer own kith and kin, no more dan or'nary *white trash*. *The Atlantic*, XVIII. 84.

★**trash**[1] (trash), *v. t.* [Cf. *trash*[1], *n.*] To free from superfluous twigs or branches; lop; crop: as, to *trash* trees.

trash[2] (trash), *v.* [A dial. var. of *thrash*, *thresh*; in part perhaps also a var. of *crash*[1] (cf. *trash*[1] as ult. related to *crash*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To wear out; beat down; crush; harass; maltreat; jade.

Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death. *Life of Bp. Jewell* (1685).

II. *intrans.* To tramp and shuffle about.

I still *trashed* and trotted for other men's causes. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, I. 4.

trash[3] (trash), *n.* [Perhaps ult. a var. of *trace*[2] (ME. *trais*, *trays*, etc.).] 1. A clog; anything fastened to a dog or other animal to keep it from ranging widely, straying, leaping fences, or the like.

Your huntsmans lodging, wherin hee shall also keep his cooples, liams, collars, *trashes*, boxes. *Markham*, Countrey Contentment (1615), I. 1.

Hence—2. A clog or encumbrance, in a metaphorical sense.

trash[3] (trash), *v. t.* [< *trash*[3], *n.*] To hold back by a leash, halter, or leaded collar, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard; clog; encumber; hinder.

Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were, to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass. *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

To trash a trail, to destroy the scent by taking to water: a stratagem practised both by game and by man when pursued. [Western U. S.]

trashery (trash′ėr-i), *n.* [< *trash*[1] + *-ery*.] Trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

Who comes in foreign *trashery*
Of tinkling chain and spur. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

trash-house (trash′hous), *n.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel. *Simmonds.*

trash-ice (trash′īs), *n.* Broken ice mixed with water. *Kane.*

trashily (trash'i-li), *adv.* In a trashy manner.

trashiness (trash'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being trashy.

trashtrie (trash'tri), *n.* [< *trash*[1] + *-trie*, *-try*, for *-ry*. Cf. *trashery*.] Trash; worthless stuff.

Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like *trashtrie*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

★ **trashy** (trash'i), *a.* [< *trash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; worthless; useless.

I am now buying books; not *trashy* books which will only bear one reading, but good books for a library.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 314.

Traskite (trask'īt), *n.* [< *Trask* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An early name of the Seventh-Day Baptists, from John Trask, one of their leaders in England in the seventeenth century. See *Baptist*.

trass (tras), *n.* [< G. dial. *trass* = D. *tras* (*tiras*, *tieras*) = E. *terrace*[2], q. v.] An earthy or more or less compact rock, made up in large part of firmly comminuted pumice or other volcanic material. It is of a pale-yellow or grayish color, and rough to the feel. Trass closely resembles pozzuolana, and like that is extensively used for hydraulic cement, especially by the Dutch engineers. It is largely quarried for that purpose along the Rhine, between Mainz and Cologne. Also *terras*. See *tuff*[3].

trasset, trasshet, *v.* Middle English forms of *traise*.

trast[1]**†.** An obsolete form of the past participle of *trace*[1]. *Spenser*.

trast[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *trest*[2].

trasy†, *n.* A spaniel.

A *Trasy* I do keep, whereby I please
The more my rurall privacie.
Herrick, Hesperides, His Grange.

trat† (trat), *n.* [ME. *tratte*, *trate*. Cf. *trot*[2].] An old woman; a witch: a term of contempt.

Tho two *trattes* that William wold haue traysted [deceived].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4769.

Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that
Hyit on furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 122.

trattle (trat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trattled*, ppr. *trattling*. [An irreg. var. of *tattle*, *twattle*.] To chatter; gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Styll she must *trattle;* that tunge is alwayes sterynge.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan (ed. Collier), p. 73.

Keep thy clattering toung,
That *trattles* in thy head.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 4).

trattoria (trât-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] An Italian eating-house; a cook-shop.

He heard, though he did not prove this by experiment, that the master of a certain *trattoria* had studied the dough-nut of New England till he had actually surpassed the original in the qualities that have undermined our digestion as a people. *W. D. Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 117.

Traube-Hering curves. Variations in the tracing of arterial pressure, probably due to the rhythmical action of the vasomotor center alternately contracting and dilating the small blood-vessels, thus influencing the peripheral resistance.

trauchle, *v. t.* See *trachle*.

traulism† (trâ'lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *τραυλισμός*, a lisping, < *τραυλίζειν*, lisp, < *τραυλός*, lisping, mispronouncing.] A stammering.

As for ae ae ae &c., I know not what other censure to pass on them but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor (1680), p. 132.

traul-net†, *n.* Another spelling of *trawl-net*. See *trawl*, 2.

trauma (trâ'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραῦμα*, Ionic *τρῶμα*, wound, < *τρώειν*, pierce.] 1. An abnormal condition of the living body produced by external violence, as distinguished from that produced by poisons, zymotic infection, bad habits, and other less evident causes; traumatism; an accidental wound, as distinguished from one caused by the surgeon's knife in an operation. —2. External violence producing bodily injury; the act of wounding, or infliction of a wound.

traumatic (trâ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traumatique*, < Gr. *τραυματικός*, < *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), wound (see *trauma*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to wounds: as, *traumatic* inflammation.—2. Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary: as, *traumatic* balsam.—3. Produced by wounds: as, *traumatic* tetanus.—4. Pertaining to or of the nature of trauma or traumatism.—**Traumatic fever**, pyrexia caused by traumatism, especially where, as in simple fractures, it seems to be independent of infection.

II. *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

traumatically (trâ-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a traumatic manner.

traumaticin (trâ-mat'i-sin), *n.* [< *traumatic* + *-in*[2].] A 10 per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, employed like collodion to promote union of the edges of a wound.

traumatism (trâ'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *traumatisme*, < Gr. *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), wound (see *traumatic*), + *-ism*.] Any morbid condition produced by wounds or other external violence; trauma.

traumatopnœa (trâ″ma-top-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), a wound, + *πνοή* for *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Respiratory bubbling of air through a wound in the chest.

traunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trance*[1], *trance*[2].

traunch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *trench*.

traunt†, traunter†. See *trant*, *tranter*.

Trautvetteria (trât-ve-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fischer and Meyer, 1835), named after E. R. *Trautvetter*, professor of botany at Kieff, Russia.] A genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*, characterized by the absence of petals. There are 2 species. *T. Carolinensis*, the false bugbane, is a perennial herb, native of North America, bearing a few palmately lobed leaves, and numerous small white flowers in a corymbose panicle. See *false bugbane*, under *bugbane*.

travail[1] (trav'āl), *n.* [An earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *n.*] **1†.** Labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. Labor in childbed; parturition. [Archaic.]

In the time of her *travail*, behold, . . . twins were in her womb. Gen. xxxviii. 27.

After this thy *travel* sore,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester.

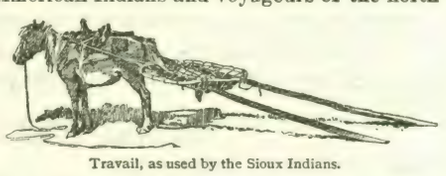
travail[1] (trav'āl), *v. i.* [As with the noun, an earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *v.*] **1†.** To labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. To labor in childbed; suffer the pangs of childbirth; be parturient. [Archaic.]

Noe. that relyques of the stones of the place there our Lady was borne is remedy and consolacion to women that *trauayll* of childe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

And when she heard the tidings . . . she bowed herself and *travailed;* for her pains came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

Queen Jeanie *travel'd* six weeks and more,
Till women and midwives had quite gi'en her o'er.
Queen Jeanie (Child's Ballads, VII. 75).

travail[2] (tra-vāy'), *n.*; pl. *travaux* (tra-vō'). [< F. *travail*, a brake, trave, < ML. **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle: see *travel*, *n.*] A means of transportation, commonly used by North American Indians and voyageurs of the north



Travail, as used by the Sioux Indians.

and northwest, for the conveyance of goods or of sick or wounded persons. It consists of a rude litter made of two lodge-poles about 16 feet long, having one end of each pole attached on each side to a pack-saddle, the other end trailing on the ground. A kind of sack or bag is then made by lashing canvas or lodge-skins to the cross-bars, for the reception of the goods or the sick or wounded person. Also called *travois*, *travee*.

In a month "Richard 's himself again," ready to fly over the grassy sward with his savage master, or to drag the *travaux* and pack the buxom squaw.
The Century, XXXVII. 339.

travailer†, *n.* An old spelling of *traveler*.

travailous†, *a.* See *travelous*.

travale (tra-val'), *n.* In *tambourine-playing*, an effect produced by rubbing the wetted finger across the head of the instrument. The *double travale* is simply the same effect made twice as rapidly as usual.

trave (trāv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treve;* < ME. *trave*, < OF. *traf*, *tref*, *trief*, a cross-beam, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trau* = Sp. *trabe*, *traba* = Pg. *trava*, *trave* = It. *trave*, < L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam. Hence ult. *travail*[1], *travel*.] 1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

The Ceilings and *Traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly Painted and Guilded.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

2. A kind of shackle for a horse that is being taught to amble or pace.

She sproong as a colt doth in the *trave*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 96.

Also *travis*.

trave† (trāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *traven;* < *trave*, *n.*] To cross; thwart; run counter to.

This traytoure *traues* vs alway. *York Plays*, p. 381.

travee (tra-vē'), *n.* Same as *travail*[2].

travel (trav'el), *n.* [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travel*, *travail*, *travayl*, *traveile*, *traveyle*, < OF. *travail*, F. *travail*, labor, toil, work, trouble, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trabalh*, *trebalh*, *trebail* = Sp. *trabajo* = Pg. *trabalho* = It. *travaglio* (*trabajo*), an obstacle, impediment, OIt. *travaglio*, pen for cattle, ox-stall, < ML. **travaculum*, **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle, impediment, < **travare*, **trabare* (> Pr. *travar* = F. *en-traver*), impede, hinder, shackle, fetter, < L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*. Cf. *embarrass*, as connected with *bar*[1].] **1†.** Labor; toil; effort.

Ine huet [what] *travail* he heth yleued, hou he heth his time uorlore [wasted].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

He was wery for *traveile* of yevinge of strokes and receivinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Generally all warlike people are a little idle, and love danger better than *travail*.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms (ed. 1887).

I am grieved for you
That any chance of mine should thus defeat
Your (I must needs say) most deserving *travails*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Who having never before eyed me, but only heard the common report of my virtue, learning, and *travel*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. The act of traveling or journeying; particularly, a journeying to distant countries: as, he is much improved by *travel;* he started on his *travels*.

Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon*, *Travel* (ed. 1887).

I cannot rest from *travel;* I will drink
Life to the lees. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

When *travel* has become a memory, all the richness of it rises to the surface like cream.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 204.

3. *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book that relates one's experiences in traveling: as, *travels* in Italy: formerly in the singular.

The Voiage and *Travaile* of Sir John Maundevile, Kt., which treateth of the way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, Title.

Histories . . . engage the soul by a variety of sensible occurrences; . . . voyages and *travels*, and accounts of strange countries, . . . will assist in this work [of fixing the attention]. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 15.

4. Progress; going; movement.

Thus thou mayest, in two or three hours' *travel* over a few leaves, see and know that which cost him that writ it years, and travel over sea and land, before he knew it.
W. Wood, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 172.

The more the variety of characters is multiplied, the more *travel* of the compositor's hand over the cases is necessary for picking them up, and by so much is the speed of his work retarded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 701.

5. In *mech.*, the total movement of any moving part. In crank-motions it is twice the throw. Also called *excursion*.

The *travel* of each valve is 5¼ in., and can be varied by means of slotted levers on the reversing shaft.
The Engineer, LXV. 388.

The great fault of this gun [a central-fire hammerless gun] is the difficulty in manipulating it, on account of the enormous *travel* required by the lever.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 325.

6. The passage or concourse of travelers; persons traveling: as, the *travel* was very heavy on outgoing trains and boats. [Colloq.] —**7†.** Labor in childbirth. See *travail*[1], 2. [Archaic.]

=Syn. 2. *Voyage*, *Tour*, etc. See *journey*.

travel (trav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traveled*, *travelled*, ppr. *traveling*, *travelling*. [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travelen*, *travaillen*, *travayllen*, *traveylen*, < OF. *travailler*, F. *travailler* = Pr. *trebalhar*, *trebailhar* = Sp. *trabajar*, *trabalhar* = Pg. *trabalhar* = It. *travagliare*, labor, toil, etc.; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To labor; toil.

According as it was committed unto us, we have diligently *travailed* in this present visitation of the university.
Quoted in *J. Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 369.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker*.

2. To pass or make a journey from place to place, whether on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance, as a carriage or a ship; go to or visit distant or foreign places; journey: as, to *travel* for health or for pleasure.

For the Marchauntes come not thidre so comounly for to bye Marchandises as thei don in the Lond of the gret Chane; for it is to fer to *travaylle* to.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.

A wench
That *travels* with her buttermilk to market
Between two dorsers.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

How difficult it was to *travel* where no license made it safe, where no preparations in roads, inns, carriages, made it convenient. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3. Specifically, to make a journey or go about from place to place for the purpose of taking orders for goods, collecting accounts, etc., for a commercial house.

Brown Brothers, of Snow Hill, were substantial people, and Mr. Snengkeld *travelled* in strict accordance with the good old rules of trade. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, ix.

4. In *mech.*, to traverse; move over a fixed distance, as a movable part of a machine. See *travel*, *n.*, 5.—**5.** To proceed or advance in any way; pass from one point to another; move; wander: as, his eye *traveled* over the landscape; also, to move at a specified gait, pace, or rate: as, that horse *travels* wide.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 326.

News *travelled* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, l. 474.

The home manufacture of gas . . . is a part of the inventor's scheme which does not entirely depend for success upon the power of gas to *travel*. *Ure*, Dict., II. 538.

6. To walk. [Colloq.]—**7.** To move onward in feeding; browse from one point to another: said of deer, etc.

If the deer is *travelling*, as it is called, one has to walk much faster, and scan the ground as best he can. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 88.

To sue, labor, and travel. See *sue*[1].—**To travel bodkin.** See *bodkin*[1].—**To travel dak.** See *dak*.—**To travel out of the record**, to stray from the point, or from the prescribed or authorized line of discussion.

I have *travelled out of the record*, sir, I am aware, in putting the point to you. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 28.

Traveling-apron oven. See *oven*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To harass; trouble; plague; torment.

If a man be *traueylid* with a feend, and may not be delyuerid fro him, lete him drinke a litil quantite of oure 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Such a distemper as *travailed* me at Paris: a fever, and dysentery. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.* (*Johnson.*)

2. To journey through; pass over; make the tour of: as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

These, and a thousand more such sleights, have hypocrisie learned by *trauailing* strange countries. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

He had subsequently *travelled* New England and the Middle States, as a pedler, in the employment of a Connecticut manufactory of cologne-water and other essences. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

3. To cause or force to journey, or move from place to place.

They [the corporations] shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Their horses are but smal, but very swift & hard; they *trauell* them vnshod both winter and Sommer. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Landholders, most of whom are owners of sheep which have to be *travelled* twice a year.

★ *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 152.

traveled, travelled (trav′eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *travel*, *v.*] **1†.** Harassed; tormented; fretted.

It is here to be understoode, euerie yoke naturally to bee heauie, sharpe, harde, and painefull: and the beast that draweth the same goeth bound and *trauelled*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 47.

2. Worked over; turned up with the spade; tilled.

"It 's *travelled* earth, that," said Edie; "it howks sae eithly. I ken it weel, for ance I wrought a simmer wi' auld Will Winnett, the bedral, and howkit mair graves than ane in my day." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiii.

3. Having made journeys; having gone, or having been carried, to distant points or countries: as, *traveled* Madeira is highly prized.

From Latian syrens, French Circæan feasts,
Return well *travell'd*, and transform'd to beasts.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 123.

One whose Arab face was tanned
By tropic sun and boreal frost,
So *travelled* there was scarce a land
Or people left him to exhaust.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

4. Having gained knowledge or experience by labor or travel; hence, experienced; knowing.

I am not much *travelled* in the history of modern times. *Fielding.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A man of fashion, too, he made his tour,
Learn'd vive la bagatelle, et vive l'amour;
So *travell'd* monkeys their grimace improve.
Burns, A Sketch.

★ **traveler, traveller** (trav′el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *travaillour*, < OF. *travailleur*, F. *travailleur*, a laborer, toiler, < *travailler*, labor: see *travel*.] **1†.** A toiler; laborer; worker.

It is therefore no smal benefite that suche persones dooe to a common weale, which are willingly *trauailers* in this kinde of writing. *Udall*, Pref. to K. Edw. VI.

2. One who or that which travels in any way; one who makes a journey, or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer; one who or that which gets over the ground: as, his horse is a good *traveler*.

O *traveller*, stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this fountain pure and sweet.
Longfellow, Inscription on Drinking Fountain at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

3. One who journeys to foreign lands; one who visits strange countries and people.

When a *traveller* returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

Sometimes we had rather believe a *traveller's* lie than go to disprove him. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

4. A person who travels for a mercantile firm to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like. Also called *commercial traveler*, and formerly *rider*.

John Kenneby . . . had at last got into the house of Hubbles and Grease, and had risen to be their bookkeeper. He had once been tried by them as a *traveller*, but in that line he had failed. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xxiv.

5. Same as *swagman*, 2. [Australia.]—**6.** That which travels or traverses. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) An iron ring or thimble fitted to traverse freely on a rope, spar, or metal rod, and used for various purposes on shipboard. (2) A rod fastened to the deck on which a thimble carrying the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail may slide from side to side of the vessel, or a rod or rope up and down a mast along which a yard may slide. (*b*) A crab on a long beam moving on wheels on an elevated track in a stone-yard, workshop, etc. It is often used with a differential pulley for raising and moving heavy weights, and is a device of the nature of the traveling crane. See third cut under *pulley*. (*c*) In *ring-spinning*, a small metal ring or loop used to guide the yarn in winding it upon the spindle. (*d*) *Theat.*, moving mechanism above the stage for carrying fairies and apparitions.—**Commercial traveler.** See def. 4.—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.—**To tip the traveler**, to humbug: in allusion to travelers' tales or yarns. [Slang.]

"I'd rather see you dead than brought to such a dilemma." "Mayhap thou wouldst," answered the uncle; "for then, my lad, there would be some picking; aha! dost thou *tip* me *the traveller*, my boy?" *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, vi. (*Davies.*)

Traveler's hut, the quarters provided on every Australian station for persons traveling on the road who are not of a class to be asked to the squatter's house, such as stockmen and swagmen. [Australia.]

traveler's-joy (trav′el-ėrz-joi), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so named as climbing over hedges and adorning the way. This is a vigorous species, with a woody stem sometimes as thick as the wrist, and widely climbing branches. Its inner bark is used in Switzerland for straining milk; the slender shoots in France serve to bind fagots; while the young tips are sometimes pickled. An infusion of the roots and stems in boiling oil is a successful application for itch. Also called *lady's-bower*.

One [cottage], . . . summer-blanch'd,
Was parcel-bearded with the *traveler's-joy*
In Autumn, parcel ivy-clad.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

traveler's-tree (trav′el-ėrz-trē), *n.* A tree of Madagascar, *Ravenala Madagascariensis*: thus named as furnishing drink from its hollow leaf-stalks. See *Ravenala*.

traveling, travelling (trav′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *travel*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of laboring; labor; toil.

He . . . wolde ich reneyede begging
And lyvede by my *traveylyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6788.

2. The act of making a journey, especially in foreign countries.

In *travelling* by land there is a continuity of scene, and a connected succession of persons and incidents, that carry on the story of life, and lessen the effect of absence and separation. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 17.

3. Motion of any kind; change of place; passage.

The mains in the streets are nearly five miles in length, and the gas is said to bear *travelling* through this length of pipe very well. *Ure*, Dict., II. 538.

★ **traveling, travelling** (trav′el-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Itinerant; peddling.

By and by there 's the *travelling* doctor gives pills, lets blood, draws teeth. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

2. Movable; moving: as, a *traveling* crane. See *crane*[2], 1.—**3.** *Naut.*, movable from place to place on a traveler.—**Traveling backstays.** See *backstay*.—**Traveling elder.** See *elder*[1], 5 (*c*).—**Traveling forge, gauntree, post-office**, etc. See the nouns.

traveling-bag (trav′el-ing-bag), *n.* A bag or wallet, usually of leather, for carrying necessaries on a journey: sometimes provided with a special set of toilet articles, and then known in the trade as a *fitted* bag.

traveling-cabinet (trav′el-ing-kab″i-net), *n.* A small chest of drawers, of which the drawers and other compartments are secured by outer doors, and which could be carried easily by a man on horseback or in other ways. Cabinets of this kind were common in the seventeenth century, and were often richly decorated.

traveling-cap (trav′el-ing-kap), *n.* A soft cap of a form convenient for travelers.

traveling-carriage (trav′el-ing-kar″āj), *n.* A large and heavy four-wheeled carriage, fitted with imperials and a rumble, and used for journeys before the introduction of railways.

Lucy and Mr. Talboys cantered gaily along; Mr. Fountain rolled after in a phaeton; the *travelling-carriage* came last. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

traveling-chest (trav′el-ing-chest), *n.* A coffer or large box, often richly decorated, made for containing personal property on a journey.

traveling-couvert (trav′el-ing-kö-vär′), *n.* A set of table utensils, as knife, fork, spoon, and drinking-cup, made to pack closely, for use in traveling. The longer articles were sometimes made so as to separate into two parts, or with hinges by which they could be closed together for convenience in packing.

traveling-dress (trav′el-ing-dres), *n.* A dress of plain and serviceable material and commodious fit, to be worn in traveling.

The darker mélanges are made into *travelling* and beach *dresses* and long wraps for summer jaunts. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

travelled, traveller, etc. See *traveled*, etc.

travelous† (trav′el-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *travailous*; < ME. *travelous*, *travallous*, *travalous*, < OF. **travaillous*, < *travail*, labor: see *travel*, *n.*] Laborious; toilsome.

We are accustomed in the begynnynge of dyggynge of mynes especially to caule for the grace of god that it may please hym to be presente with his ayde to owre doubtfull and *trauailous* [read *trauailous*] woorke. *R. Eden*, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

travel-soiled (trav′el-soild), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

All dripping from the recent flood,
Panting and *travel-soil'd* he stood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 21.

travel-stained (trav′el-stānd), *a.* Having the clothes, etc., stained with the marks of travel.

travel-tainted† (trav′el-tān″ted), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.

travel-worn (trav′el-wōrn), *a.* Fatigued and disheveled by traveling.

From all that elegant crowd of travellers he . . . picked us out, the only two in the least disreputable and *travel-worn*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 494.

travers†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *traverse*.

traversable (trav′ėr-sa-bl), *a.* [< *traverse* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being traversed or crossed.

Most of Toledo is *traversable* only for pedestrians and donkeys. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 36.

2. Capable of being traversed or denied: as, a *traversable* allegation.

As to presentments of petty offences in the town or leet, Lord Mansfield has said that it cannot be true that they are not *traversable* anywhere. *Sir J. T. Coleridge*, Note on Blackstone's Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *law* (of an allegation in pleading), such that traversing or denying entitles to trial as an issue of fact, as distinguished from an allegation which is not material, or which relates only to the measure of damages.

traversant† (trav′ėr-sant), *a.* [ME. *traversaunt*, < OF. *traversant*, ppr. of *traverser*, traverse: see *traverse*, *v.*, and cf. *transversant*.] Cross; thwart; unfavorable.

Thou hast a dominacioun *traversaunt*,
Wythowte numbre doyst thou greeve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

★ **traverse** (trav′ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *travers*, < OF. *travers*, F. *travers*, lying across, thwart, transverse (*travers*, m., a breadth, in mod. F. irregularity, etc., *traverse*, f., a cross-bar, cross-road, etc.), = Pr. *travers*, *transvers* = Sp. *través* = Pg. *travesso* = It. *traverso*, < L. *transversus*, *transversus*, lying across, transverse: see *transverse*, of which *traverse* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Situated or acting across or athwart; thwart; transverse; crossing.

Trees . . . hewen downe, and layde *trauers*, one ouer auother. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvi.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from side to side, so as to touch both the dexter and sinister edges.—**Toll traverse.** See *toll*[1].—**Traverse flute.** Same as *transverse flute* (which see, under *flute*[1], 1).—**Traverse in point,** in *her.*, covered with narrow triangular bearings like points, alternating from dexter to sinister and from sinister to dexter; therefore, the same as *pily barwise*—the triangular figures from each side of the escutcheon being equal in size.—**Traverse jury, sailing,** etc. See the nouns.—**Traverse pily,** in *her.*, same as *traverse in point.*

II. *n.* 1. Anything that traverses or crosses; a bar or barrier. (*a*†) A curtain, usually low, and arranged to be drawn; a sliding screen; in the old theater, a curtain used as a substitute for scenes or scenery.

Men drynken and the *travers* drawe anon.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 573.

I will see them:
They are behind the *traverse;* I'll discover
Their superstitious howling.
Webster, White Devil, v. 4.

(*b*†) A railing or lattice of wood or metal.

The Communion Table . . . he injoyned to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground, with the ends inverted, and a woodden *traverse* of railes before it, to keep Profanation off.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 137.

(*c*) A seat or stall in a church with a lattice, curtain, or screen before it. [Scotch.]

James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse* (retired seat with lettice), and Margaret was as formal. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, II. 83, note. (*Jamieson.*)

(*d*) A strong beam of hard wood laid across several loose pieces of square timber, and having these pieces secured to it so as to form a crib; also, a transverse piece in a timber-framed roof. (*e*) In *weaving*, a skeleton frame to hold the bobbins of yarn, which are wound from it upon the warp-frame. *E. H. Knight.*

2. That which thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; an untoward accident.

If, in the *traverses* of our life, discontents and injuries be done, Jesus teaches how the injured person should demean himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

In all *traverses* of fortune, in every colour of your life, maintaining an inviolable fidelity to your Sovereign.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

3†. A dispute; a controversy.

And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thre,
Everiche holdynge his opinioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

The olde men of your age ought much to flee brawling with your aduersaries, either *trauerse* in words with your neighbours.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

4. In *fort.*, an earthen mask, similar to a parapet, thrown across the covered way of a permanent work to protect it from the effects of an enfilading fire. It generally extends from the counterscarp to the passage left between it and the interior slope of the glacis to serve as a communication throughout the covered way.

The *trauerses* were made on ech side with good artillery great and small. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

5. The act of traversing or traveling over; a passage; a crossing.

The Readers . . . could not so well acquiesce in my Description of Places, &c., without knowing the particular *Traverses* I made among them.
Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

In the first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues as in the second.
Cook, Third Voyage, vi. 4.

6. In *gun.*, the turning of a gun so as to make it point in any required direction.—7. *Naut.*, the crooked or zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds or currents to sail on different courses. See *traverse sailing*, under *sailing.*—8. In *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication from one side or part of the building to another, in a church or other large structure.—9. In *law*, a denial; especially, a denial, in pleading, of any allegation of matter of fact made by the adverse party. At common law, when the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner: "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse at common law after a plea of new matter in avoidance are *absque hoc*, without this—that is, denying this which follows.

Item, I wolde that William Barker shulde send me a copye of the olde *traverse* of Tychewell and Beyton.
Paston Letters, I. 518.

10. In *geom.*, a line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.—11†. A turning; a trick; a pretext.

Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion.
Proceedings against Garnet (1606). (*Imp. Dict.*)

Things which could afford such plausible pretenses, such commodious *traverses* for ambition and Avarice to lvrke behind. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

12. In *her.*, a bearing resembling a point or pile—that is, a triangle, of which one side corresponds with either the sinister or dexter edge of the escutcheon, and the point of which reaches nearly or quite to the opposite edge. It is, therefore, the same as *point dexter removed* or *point sinister removed.*—13. A sliding screen or barrier. *E. H. Knight.*—14. In the manufacture of playing-cards, one of the eight strips into which each sheet of cardboard is cut. Each traverse makes five cards.—15. Same as *trevis*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—16. A bolster.—**In traverse**†. (*a*) Again; back; around.

As soone as the sauage man hir saugh comynge he turned his heed *in trauerse* and be-gan to laughe as in scorne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 429.

(*b*) Across; in opposition.

Wherein wee sticke and stande *in trauers*, shewyng what we haue to saie in our owne behalfe.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 7.

On traverse†, **a traverse**†. Same as *in traverse.*

Than Grisandol com toward hym and swetly praide hym to telle wherefore he lough, and he loked proudly *on trauerse.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

To cast a point of traverse. See *cast*[1].—**Tom Cox's traverse** (*naut.*), a slang term formerly used to signify an attempt to shirk or avoid work by pretending to be otherwise busy.—**Traverse of an indictment,** in *law:* (*a*) The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty. (*b*) The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto.—**Traverse of office,** a proceeding to impeach the truth of an inquest of office.—**With traverse**†, in return.

If the dog in pleading would pluk the bear by the throte, the bear *with trauers* would claw him again by the skalp.
Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575), quoted [in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 111.

traverse (trav'ėrs or trā-vėrs'), *adv.* [< *traverse, a.*] Athwart; crosswise; transversely.

He . . . swears brave oaths and breaks them bravely, quite *traverse*, athwart the heart of his lover.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 45.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views. *Milton*, P. L., i. 568.

★ **traverse** (trav'ėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traversed*, ppr. *traversing.* [< F. *traverser* = Pr. *traversar* = Sp. *travesar* = It. *traversare*, < ML. *transversare*, go across: see *transverse*, *v.*, and cf. *traverse, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay athwart, or in a cross direction; cause to cross.

Myself and such . . .
Have wander'd with our *traversed* arms and breathed
Our sufferance vainly. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 7.

The parts [of the body] should be often *traversed* (or crossed) by the flowing of the folds.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. To pass across; pass over or through transversely; wander over; cross in traveling.

With a grave Look in this odd Equipage,
The clownish Mimic *traverses* the Stage.
Prior, Merry Andrew.

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 396.

Swift cruisers *traversed* the sea in every direction, watching the movements of the enemy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To pass in review; survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

A field too wide to be fully *traversed.*
D. Webster, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. In *gun.*, to turn and point in any direction.

Hearing one cry out, They are *traversing* a piece at us, he threw himself in at the door of the cuddy.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

From the britch of the Gun there is a short stock, for the man who fires the Gun to *traverse* it withal, and to rest it against his shoulder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 73.

5. In *carp.*, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood: as, to *traverse* a board.—6. To cross by way of opposition; thwart; obstruct.

If ever malignant spirit took pleasure or busied itself in *traversing* the purposes of mortal man—it must have been here. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 19.

Fortune, that had through life seemed to *traverse* all his aims, at last indulged him in this.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

7. To deny; specifically, in *law*, to deny in pleading: said of any matter of fact which the opposite party has alleged in his pleading.

When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or *trauersed*, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance. I call it the figure of admittance.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

That [act] of 1427 gave the accused sheriff and knight the right to *traverse* the decision of the justices.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.

To traverse an indictment. See *traverse of an indictment*, under *traverse, n.*—**To traverse a yard** (*naut.*), to brace it fore and aft.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cross; cross over.

Thorught the wodes went, athirt *trauersing*,
Where thay found places diuers and sondrye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

2. To march to and fro.

Fal. Put me a caliver into Wart's hand, Bardolph.
Bard. Hold, Wart, *traverse;* thus, thus, thus.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 291.

They watch'd the motions of some foe,
Who *traversed* on the plain below.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 18.

3. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee *traverse.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 25.

4. To turn, as on a pivot; move round; swivel: as, the needle of a compass *traverses.*—5. To digress in speaking. *Halliwell.*—6. In the *manège*, to move or walk crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.—**Traversing elevator,** a traveler or traveling crane.—**Traversing jack.** (*a*) A jack adapted for lifting engines or cars and drawing them upon the rails. (*b*) A lifting-jack with a standard movable upon its bed, so that it can be applied to different parts of an object, or can move an object horizontally while the bed remains fixed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Traversing mandrel.** See *mandrel.*—**Traversing plate** (*milit.*), one of two iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns where the handspike is used to traverse the gun.—**Traversing platform,** in *artillery*, a platform to support a gun and carriage, which can be easily traversed or turned round a real or imaginary pivot near the muzzle by means of its trucks running on circular iron plates fastened to masonry. There are *common, dwarf,* and *casemate traversing platforms.*—**Traversing pulley,** a pulley which runs over the rod or rope which supports it: applied in many ways for the transportation of weights.—**Traversing sawing-engine,** a three-cylinder metal-sawing engine traveling longitudinally as it cuts the material, which remains stationary. The power is derived from a hydraulic cylinder, and the speed is regulated by a slide-valve. Such saws for cutting cold steel are made of soft iron, and are caused to revolve with such speed as to melt the sparks of steel.—**Traversing screw-jack,** a traversing jack.

traverse-board (trav'ėrs-bōrd), *n. Naut.*, a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored for each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the center of the board. It was formerly used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch (four hours or eight half-hours). This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half-hour.

traverse-circle (trav'ėrs-sėr″kl), *n.* A circular track on which the chassis traverse-wheels of a barbette carriage, mounted with a center or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed. The arrangement enables the gun to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stone-work; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitered together and embedded in the earth. *E. H. Knight.*

traversed (trav'ėrst), *a.* In *her.*, same as *contourné.*

traverse-drill (trav'ėrs-dril), *n.* 1. A drill in which the drill-stock has a traverse motion for adjustment of the distances between holes formed by it.—2. A drill for boring slots. It is so arranged that, when the required depth has been attained, a lateral movement can be given to either the drill or the work. *E. H. Knight.*

traverser (trav'ėr-sėr), *n.* [< *traverse* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who traverses; specifically, in *law*, one who traverses or denies his adversary's allegation.

The *traversers* appealed against the judgment, which was reversed by the House of Lords.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 147.

2. In *rail.*, a traverse-table.

traverse-saw (trav'ėrs-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw which moves on ways transversely to the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

traverse-table (trav'ėrs-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *navig.*, a table containing the difference of latitude and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a traverse, by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of traverses, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10′, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Tables in common use by navigators give the course for every quarter-point and for every degree, and the distance up to 300 miles. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

2. In *rail.*, a platform having one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting carriages, etc., from one line of rails to another; a traverser.

travertin, travertine (trav'ėr-tin), *n.* [= F. *travertin*, < It. *travertino*, an altered form (due to some interference) of *tiburtino*, < L. *tiburtinus*, sc. *lapis*, travertin, lit. 'stone of Tibur,' so called as being formed by the waters of the Anio at Tibur, < *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now *Tivoli.*] The calcareous deposit from springs which occurs in many localities

in Italy, and is extensively quarried for use in building. It is a soft, porous straw-colored rock, easily wrought when freshly quarried, and afterward hardening, and seeming, under the climate of Italy, to be very durable. The exterior walls of the Colosseum and of St. Peter's are built of this material.

Blackening in the daily candle-smoke,
They molder on the damp wall's *travertine*.
Browning, Pictor Ignotus.

travesst, *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travest, *v. t.* [In pp. *travested*; < F. *travestir*, pp. *travesti*, disguise, travesty, lit. cause a change in clothing, < L. *trans*, over, + *vestire* (> OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir*), clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] To disguise; travesty. [Rare.]

Travested, shifted in apparel [dressed in the habit of a different sex, ed. 1706], disguised. *E. Phillips*, 1678.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *a.* [< OF. *travesti*, pp. of *travester*, disguise: see *travesty*, *v.*] Disguised; burlesqued.

Scarronides: or Virgil *Travestie*, being the first book of Virgil's Æneis In English Burlesque; London, 1864. By Charles Cotton. [Title.]

travesty (trav'es-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *travestied*, ppr. *travestying*. [< *travesty*, *a.*; cf. *travest*.] **1†.** To disguise by a change of vesture.

Aristophanes, in the beginning of his comedy called the Knights, . . . introduces the two generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, *travestied* into Valets, and complaining of their master. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 352. (*Jodrell.*)

2. In *lit.*, to give such a literary treatment or setting to (a serious production) as to render it ridiculous or ludicrous; hence, by extension, to burlesque; imitate so as to render absurd or grotesque. See *travesty*, *n.*

Indeed, uncle, if I were as you, I would not have the grave Spanish habit so *travestied*; I shall disgrace it, . . . I vow and swear.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *travesties* (-tiz). [< *travesty*, *v.*] In *lit.*, a burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had originally been handled in a serious manner; hence, by extension, any burlesque or ludicrous imitation, whether intentional or not; a grotesque or absurd resemblance. *Travesty* is in strict use to be distinguished from *parody*: in the latter the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original are humorously imitated; in *travesty* the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, the language becoming absurd or grotesque.

The extreme popularity of Montemayor's "Diana" not only caused many imitations to be made of it, . . . but was the occasion of a curious *travesty* of it for religious purposes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 84.

He was driven to find food for his appetite for the marvellous in fantastic horrors and violent *travesties* of human passion. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 95.

One of the best of the many amusing *travesties* of Carlyle's style, a *travesty* which may be found in Marmaduke Savage's "Falcon Family," where one of the "Young Ireland" party praises another for having "a deep no-meaning in the great fiery heart of him."
R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides, p. 17.

=**Syn.** *Burlesque*, *Parody*, etc. See *caricature*.

travis (trav'is), *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travois, *n.* Same as *travail*[2].

★ The Indian *travois*, which is a sledge of two long poles, the anterior ends of which are harnessed to the horse or pony, and the rear ends allowed to drag upon the ground.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 613.

trawl (trâl), *v.* [< OF. *trauler*, *troller*, *troler*, F. *trôler*, drag about, stroll about, > E. *troll*: see *troll*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag, as a trawl-net.

The net is *trawled* behind and about the herd so as to drive them into the fiord and keep them there.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 306.

2. To catch or take with a trawl-net.

A specimen of Triassic conglomerate, *trawled* seven miles south of the Deadman headland, . . . is described.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 199.

II. *intrans.* To use a trawl-line or trawl-net; fish with a trawl.=**Syn.** *Trawl*, *Troll*. These words and their derivatives are interchangeable in one sense, and not in another. Both are used of surface-fishing, in which the line is trailed along the surface after a boat; *troll* is more frequent than *trawl* in literary use. *Trawl* alone is used of bottom-fishing with a set-line.

trawl (trâl), *n.* [< *trawl*, *v.*] **1.** A buoyed line, often of great length, to which short lines with baited hooks are attached at suitable intervals; a trawl-line. Each section or single length of a trawl is a skate. In England a single trawl is usually forty fathoms in length, with twenty-six hooks attached by snoods. As many of these lines are united as it is thought expedient to join, and are shot across the tide as the vessel sails along, so that the snoods may hang clear. There are usually anchors near the ends at intervals of forty fathoms, to keep the line in position, as well as buoys to float it. The trawl used in America consists of a long line from forty fathoms to several miles in length, which is anchored at each end to the bottom, the position of the ends being shown by buoys; lines about 2 to 6 feet long, with a hook at the end, are attached at intervals of about 3½ to 15 feet. In some cases the hooks on a single line number as many as five thousand; on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts the usual number is from four hundred to three thousand. Bait of the proper kind is placed upon the hooks, and the lines are allowed to remain down through a part of a tide. If set at half-tide, they are sometimes overhauled at intervals of half an hour or an hour. When taking them up for examination, the fisherman, beginning at one end close to the buoy, lifts the main line to the surface and carries it along over one side of the boat, which is hauled along under the line toward the other end. The fish found upon the hooks are dropped into the boat by the man who pulls up the line, while a companion, as the line passes over the boat, puts new bait, if necessary, upon the hooks and drops them again into the water. The principal fish taken in this way on the United States coast are the cod, hake, haddock, and skate. It is also called *trot-line*, and in Great Britain is known as *long-line*, *spillan*, *spillar*, *spiller*, *spilliard*, or *bultow*; the last is also the Canadian name.

2. A large bag-net, with a wide mouth held open by a frame or other contrivance, and often having net wings on each side of the mouth, designed to be dragged along the bottom by a boat. A beam about 14 feet long, made of stout iron gas-pipe, has fitted to it a net about 40 feet deep, fine toward the end and provided with numerous pockets, for the capture of bottom-fishes, as well as crabs, lobsters, etc. It cannot be used where the bottom is rocky or rough. In Great Britain the trawl-net is a large triangular purse-shaped net, usually about 70 feet long, about 40 feet broad at the mouth, diminishing to 4 or 5 at the cod, which forms the extremity furthest from the boat, and is about 10 feet long, and of nearly uniform breadth. The mouth is kept extended by a wooden beam. The net is furnished with two interior pockets, one on each side, for securing the fish turning back from the cod. Trawl-nets in various forms are also used for submarine exploration in deep water.

It is very desirable that the name *trawl* should be restricted to this net [flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long].
Encyc. Brit., IX. 246.

Beam-trawl, a large net bag with a long beam across its open mouth, which is kept about 2 or 3 feet from the bottom by an iron framework at each end of the beam. As it is dragged along by the fishing-boat the fish pass into the net, and are caught in the pockets at the sides.—**Runner of a trawl**, that part of a trawl which stretches along the bottom, and to which the shorter lines with the hooks are attached.—**To set a trawl**, to put a trawl in working order.—**To strip a trawl**, to remove the hooks from the runner.—**To throw the trawl**, to set a trawl.

trawl-anchor (trâl'ang″kor), *n.* A small anchor used on trawl-lines.

trawl-beam (trâl'bēm), *n.* The beam by means of which the mouth of a trawl-net is held open, usually about 40 or 50 feet long. See *trawl*, 2.

trawl-boat (trâl'bōt), *n.* A small boat used to set or tend the trawl-line or trawl-net.

trawler (trâ'lėr), *n.* [< *trawl* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trawls, or fishes with a trawl-line or trawl-net.—**2.** A vessel engaged in trawling. Trawlers for cod average about seventy tons burden.

Gentleman Jan himself, the rightful bully of the quay, . . . owning a tidy *trawler* and two good mackerel-boats.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

trawler-man (trâ'lėr-man), *n.* One who takes fish with a trawl; a trawler.

Trawler-Men, a sort of Fisher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to destroy the Fish upon the River Thames; among whom some were styl'd Hebber-men, others Tincker-men, Peter-men, &c. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

trawl-fish (trâl'fish), *n.* See *fish*[1].

trawl-fisherman (trâl'fish″ėr-man), *n.* A trawler.

trawl-head (trâl'hed), *n.* One of two upright iron frames at the ends of a trawl-beam. [Eng.]

trawling (trâl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trawl*, *v.*] A mode of fishing. (*a*) Same as *trolling*: as, *trawling* for bluefish with a spoon trailed after a sailing-boat. (*b*) In the United States and Canada, the use of the trawl or trawl-line in fishing; the act of fishing with such a trawl. (*c*) In Great Britain, the use of the trawl or trawl-net; the act or occupation of fishing with such a trawl. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and by it most of the fish for the London market are taken, with the exception of herring and mackerel. Cod, whiting, and other white fish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flatfish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is often incorrectly applied in Scotland to a mode of catching herrings by fishing with the seine. Also called *trailing*.

"Beam-*trawling*" . . . consists in towing, trailing, or trawling a flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long, over the bottom in such a manner as to catch those fish especially which naturally keep close to or upon the ground.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 246.

trawl-keg (trâl'keg), *n.* A keg used to buoy a trawl-line, or to mark its position, as by means of a flag.

trawl-line (trâl'līn), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 1.

trawl-net (trâl'net), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 2.

trawl-roller (trâl'rō″lėr), *n.* The roller used on a dory in hauling the trawl. [New Eng.]

trawl-warp (trâl'wârp), *n.* The warp or rope of a trawl-net, by means of which it is dragged.

trawn (trân), *n.* The name given in the district of St. Ives, Cornwall, to what is called in other parts of that mining region a *cross-course*.

tray[1] (trā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treie*; < ME. *treye*, < AS. *treg* (glossed by L. *alveolum*), tray; connection with *trough* is doubtful.] **1.** A trough, open box, or similar vessel used for different domestic and industrial purposes. Specifically—**2.** A flat shallow vessel or utensil with slightly raised edges, employed for holding bread, dishes, glassware, silver, cards, etc., and for other household uses. Trays are made in many shapes of wood, metal, papier-mâché, etc., and have various names according to their use, as *tea-tray*, *bread-tray*, *silver-tray*, etc. Thin trays of veneers are also used to pack butter, lard, and light materials for transport in small quantities. The tray differs from the salver only in size. Trays are used also in mining, as a *washing-tray*, a *picking-tray*.

Various priestly servants, all without shoes, came in, one of them bearing a richly embossed silver *tray*, on which were disposed small spoons filled with a preserve of lemon-peel. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 288.

3. A wide shallow coverless box of wood or cardboard, used in museums for packing and displaying specimens of natural history. Trays for small mammals, birds, etc., are usually from 1 to 3 feet long, half as wide, and from 1 to 3 inches deep; they are set in tiers, often in drawers of cabinets, or form such drawers. Trays for eggs are usually of light cardboard, from 1 by 2 to 4 by 8 inches wide and very shallow, fitted in a single layer in larger wooden trays or cabinet-drawers. The drawers or frames for holding eggs in an incubator are usually called trays. These are generally skeleton frames of wood, with bottoms of wire netting, and transverse wooden cleats fixed at intervals corresponding to the diameter of an egg, to prevent the eggs from rolling off.

4. A shallow and usually rectangular dish or pan of crockery ware, gutta-percha, papier-mâché, metal, or other material, used in museums for holding wet (alcoholic) specimens when these are overhauled for study, etc. Similar trays are used for ova in fish-culture, for many chemical operations, in photography, etc.— **5†.** A hod.

A *treie*, or such hollowe vessel . . . that laborers carrie morter in to serue tilers or plasterers. *Baret*, 1580.

6. A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]

I have heard or read of these "wicker hurdles" being called *trays*, but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase "the sheep showed well in the *trays*," which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles into which, at auctions or lambing time, small lots of sheep are separated.
The Field, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tray[2]**†**, *n.* [< ME. *traye*, *treie*, *treze*, < AS. *trega*, vexation, annoyance, = OS. *trego* = Icel. *tregi*, grief, woe, = Goth. *trigo*, grief, sorrow; cf. *tray*[2], *v.*] Trouble; annoyance; anger.

Yone es the waye, with tene and *traye*,
Whare synfull saulis suffiris thare payne.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

Half in tray and teen, half in anger, half in sorrow.

Forth then stert Lytel Johan,
Half in tray and tene.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

tray[2]**†**, *v.* [< ME. *trayen*, *traien*, *tregen*, < AS. *tregian* (= OS. *tregan* = Icel. *trega*), grieve, afflict. Cf. *tray*[2], *n.*] To grieve; annoy.

Quath balaam, "for thu *tregest* me;
Had ic an swerd, ic sluge [would slay] the."
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3975.

tray[3]**†**, *v. t.* [< ME. *trayen*, < OF. *trair*, betray, < L. *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tradition*. Cf. *traitor*, *treason*, from the same source. Cf. also *traise*[1].] To betray.

Lo, Demophon, duk of Athenis,
How he forswor him ful falsly,
And *trayed* Phillis wikkedly.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 390.

tray[3]**†** (trā), *n.* [ME. *traye*; < *tray*[3], *v.*] Deceit; stratagem.

Oure knyghtis thai are furth wente
To take hym with a *traye*. *York Plays*, p. 256.

tray[4] (trā), *n.* [Another spelling of *trey*.] **1.** Same as *trey*.—**2.** The third branch, snag, or point of a deer's antler.

With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete. *W. Black*.

tray-cloth (trā'klôth), *n.* A piece of cloth, usually of linen damask, used to cover a tray upon which dishes of food are carried.

trayful (trā'fûl), *n.* [< *tray*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a tray will hold.

He has smashed a *trayful* of crockery.
The Century, XXVI. 53.

trayst, **trayse†**, *n.* Middle English forms of *trace*[2].

tray-trip† (trā'trip), *n.* [< *tray*[4] + *trip*[1].] An old game at dice, in which success probably depended on throwing a trey or three.

Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 207.

Nor play with costarmongers at mumchance, *tray-trip*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

tre†, *n.* An old spelling of *tree*.

treacher†, *n.* [< ME. *trecher, trychor, trecchour, trechoure*, < OF. *tricheor*, F. *tricheur* = Pr. *trichaire, trichador* (cf. It. *trecchiero*), < ML. *tricator*, < *tricare*, > OF. *tricher, trecher*, cheat, trick: see *trick*[1], *v.* For the relation of *treacher* to *trick*, cf. that of *lecher*, formerly also *leacher*, to *lick*. Cf. *treachery*.] A traitor; a cheat; a deceiver.

Of alle the world is Emperour
Gyle my fadir, the *trechour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7214.

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

treacherer†, *n.* [< *treacher* + *-er* (added superfluously, as in *poulterer*, etc.).] Same as *treacher*. [Rare.]

Whose deep ambitious reach was still implor'd
To raise more millions of *treacherers*,
Of homicidial cruel slaughterers.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

treacherous (trech'ėr-us), *a.* [< *treacher, treacher-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Using treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

Thou common friend, that 's without faith or love,
For such is a friend now; *treacherous* man!
Thou hast beguiled my hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 63.

2. Marked by deceitfulness or perfidy; characteristic of a traitor.

You know I am not false, of a *treacherous* nature,
Apt to betray my friend; I have fought for you too.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Was 't not a most *treacherous* part to arrest a man in the night, and when he is almost drunk?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

3. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or quality; deceptive; not to be depended on or trusted.

The *treacherous* colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 492.

To the foot
Treach'rous and false; it [ice] smil'd, and it was cold.
Cowper, Task, v. 176.

=**Syn.** 1. *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*), recreant, treasonable.

treacherously (trech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a treacherous manner; by treachery.

If you can't be fairly run down by the Hounds, you will be *treacherously* shot by the Huntsmen.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

treacherousness (trech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The character of being treacherous; breach of faith or allegiance; faithlessness; perfidy.

treachery (trech'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *treacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *trecherie, treccherye, tricherie*, < OF. *tricherie, trecherie*, F. *tricherie* (= Pr. *tricharia* = It. *treccheria*), treachery, < *tricher, trichier, trecher*, cheat: see *trick*[1], *v.* Cf. *trickery*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy.

Now am I fawty, & falce, & ferde haf been euer;
Of *trecherye* & vn-thawthe bothe bityde sorge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2382.

I am the creatur that il kan fene
Any falsed or *trechere*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 87.

Those that betray them do no *treachery*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3. 24.

=**Syn.** See *perfidious*.

treachetour†, *n.* [An erroneous form, a mixture of *treachour* and *traitor*, perhaps confused with *tregetour*.] A traitor.

The king was by a *Treachetour*
Disguised slaine, ere any thereof thought.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

treachour†, *n.* Same as *treacher*.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *triacle;* < ME. *triacle*, < OF. *triacle*, treacle, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca, triacla* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga, triaga* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts: see *theriac*.] 1. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly the effects of the bite of a serpent. See *theriac*.

And therefore I wel alowe your request in this behalf, that you would haue store of cumfort afore hand ready by you to resorte to, and to lay up in your hart as a *triacle* against the poyson of al desperate dread that might rise of occasion of sore tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), p. 5.

Having packed up my purchases of books, pictures, casts, *treacle*, &c. (the making and extraordinary ceremony whereof I had been curious to observe, for it is extremely pompous and worth seeing), I departed from Venice.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Treacle, a Physical Composition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

2. More generally, a remedy; a panacea; a sovereign antidote or restorative: often used figuratively.

Crist, which that is to every harm *triacle*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 381.

Love is *triacle* of hevene. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 146.

The sovran *treacle* of sound doctrine.
Milton, Church Government, ii., Conclusion.

There is, even for the most debauched drunkard that ever was, a sovereign medicine, a rich *triacle*, of force enough to cure and recover his disease.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 157.

3. The drainings of sugar in sugar-refineries: so called as resembling in appearance or supposed medicinal properties the ancient theriacal compounds. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The name *treacle*, however, is very often given to molasses.

Mrs. Squeers stood at one of the desks, presiding over an immense basin of brimstone and *treacle*, of which delicious compound she administered a large instalment to each boy. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, viii.

4. A saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch or of the sugar-maple.— 5. One of several plants sometimes regarded as antidotes to poison, or named from plants so regarded. See the phrases below.— **Countryman's treacle**, the common rue, *Ruta graveolens;* also, the common valerian and garlic. [Prov. Eng.]— **English treacle**, the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.— **Poor man's treacle.** Same as *churl's-treacle;* also, the garlic-mustard, *Alliaria Alliaria*, and in England the onion, *Allium Cepa*.— **Venice treacle.** See *theriac*.

treacle-mustard (trē'kl-mus″tärd), *n.* See *mustard*.

treacle-sleep (trē'kl-slēp), *n.* A sweet refreshing sleep. [Colloq.]

I fell first into a sluggish torpor, then into *treacle-sleep*, and so lay sound. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, viii.).

treacle-wag (trē'kl-wag), *n.* Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

treacle-water (trē'kl-wâ″tėr), *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle, or theriac.

To make *treacle-water*, good in surfeits, &c.— Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds, and balm, of each a pint; green perasitis roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand.
The Closet of Rarities (1706). (*Nares.*)

treacle-wormseed (trē'kl-wėrm″sēd), *n.* Same as *treacle-mustard*.

treacliness (trē'kli-nes), *n.* Resemblance to treacle; viscosity. [Rare.]

The property of viscosity or *treaclyness* possessed more or less by all fluids is the general influence conducive to steadiness. *Nature*, XXX. 89.

treacly (trē'kli), *a.* [< *treacle* + *-y*[1].] Composed of or like treacle; abounding in treacle; ★sweet and viscous.

tread (tred), *v.*; pret. *trod*, pp. *trod, trodden*, ppr. *treading*. [< ME. *treden* (pret. *trad*, pp. *troden, treden*), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*) = OS. *tredan* = OFries. *treda* = D. *treden* = MLG. LG. *treden* = OHG. *tretan*, MHG. G. *treten* = Icel. *trodha* = Sw. *träda* = Dan. *træde* = Goth. *trudan*, tread. The Icel. and Goth. show a different vowel. Hence ult. *trade*[1], *trode, trod*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To set the foot down, as on the ground.

Ther nis, ywis, no serpent so cruel
Whan man *tret* on his tayl, ne half so fel,
As womman is, when she hath caught an ire.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 294.

The smallest worm will turn being *trodden* on.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 17.

2. To press or be put down on or as on the ground.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours. Deut. xi. 24.

3. To walk; step; especially, to walk with a more or less stately, measured, or cautious step.

Whan they han goon nat fully half a myle,
Ryght as they wolde han *troden* over a style.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 260.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It *treads* so gingerly?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

O welcome, Sir Oluf! now lat thy love gae,
And *tread* wi' me in the dance sae gay.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 299).

On burnish'd hooves his war-horse *trode*.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

4. To copulate, as birds: said especially of a cock-bird.

When turtles *tread*, and rooks, and daws.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 915.

To have the black ox tread on one's foot†. See *ox*. —**To tread awry.** See *awry*.— **To tread in one's steps** (or **footsteps**), to follow one closely; imitate one.

The boys take all after their father, and covet to *tread in his steps*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To tread on or **upon.** (*a*) To trample; set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places.
Deut. xxxiii. 29.

(*b*) To follow closely.

Year *treads on* year. *Wordsworth*.

To tread on one's toes, to vex, offend, interfere with, or hurt one.

Presently found he could not turn about
Nor take a step i' the case and fail to *tread*
On some *one's toes*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

To tread on or **upon the heels of,** to follow close upon.

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 164.

To tread on the neck of. See *neck*.

II. *trans.* 1. To step or walk on.

My roof receives me not; 'tis air I *tread;*
And, at each step, I feel my advanced head
Knock out a star in heaven!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

She herself had *trod* Sicilian fields. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. To beat or press with the feet: as, a well-*trodden* path.

I have *trodden* the wine-press alone. Isa. lxiii. 3.

They should have stabb'd me where I lay; . . .
They should have *trod* me into clay.
Tennyson, Oriana.

3. To crush under the foot; trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. Ps. xliv. 5.

Cammomill *trodden* doth the farther spred,
And the palme prest the higher lifts his head.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

We should not submit to be *trodden* quite flat by the first heavy-heeled aggressor that came along.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iii.

4. To dance.

We have measured many miles
To *tread* a measure with her on this grass.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 185.

5. To walk.

I am resolv'd
To forsake Malta, *tread* a pilgrimage
To fair Jerusalem, for my lady's soul.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

6. To copulate with or cover, as a bird.

What shall I say of the House-Cock, which *treads* any hen? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

To tread down, to crush or destroy, as by trampling under foot.

Look on every one that is proud, and bring him low; and *tread down* the wicked in their place. Job xl. 12.

To tread one's shoes straight, to walk straight; go carefully or discreetly; be circumspect. [Slang.]

And I've heard the old man say, sir, I was further told, how he had to *tread his shoes straight* about what books he showed publicly.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

To tread out. (*a*) To press out with the feet, as wine or grain.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he *treadeth out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

(*b*) To destroy, extinguish, or obliterate by or as by treading or trampling.

A little fire is quickly *trodden out*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 7.

To tread the bounds. Same as *to beat the bounds*. See *bound*[1].— **To tread the stage** or **the boards,** to act as a stage-player; perform a part in a drama.

So once were rang'd the sons of ancient Rome,
A noble show! while Roscius *trod the stage*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 597.

To tread under foot, to trample on; despise; treat with contempt.

If ever men *tread under foot* the Son of God, it is when they think themselves to be above the need of him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To tread water, in swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water. ★

tread (tred), *n.* [< *tread, v.* Cf. *trade*[1].] 1. A step or stepping; footing; pressure with the foot.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a *tread*,
My heart would hear her and beat.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 11.

I cross my floor with a nervous *tread*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

2†. Way; track; path. See *trade*[1], *n.*, 2.— 3. Copulation, as of birds.— 4. The cicatricula of an egg: so called from the former erroneous belief that it appeared only in fecundated eggs laid by the hen after the tread of the cock. Compare

treadle.—**5.** Manner of stepping: as, a horse with a good *tread.*—**6.** The flat or horizontal part of a step or stair; a tread-board.—**7.** The length of a ship's keel.—**8.** The bearing surface of a wheel or of a runner on a road or rail.—**9.** The part of a rail on which the wheels bear.—**10.** The part of a stilt on which the foot rests.—**11.** That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.—**12.** The top of the banquette of a fortification, on which soldiers stand to fire.—**13.** The upper side of the bed of a lathe between the head-stock and the back-center.—**14.** The width from pedal to pedal of a bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 346.—**15.** A wound on the coronet of a horse's foot, produced by the shoe of either hind or fore foot of the opposite side. —**Rubber tread,** a piece of rubber, usually roughened or corrugated on one side, fastened on a car- or carriage-step to give a secure foothold.

tread-behind (tred′bē-hīnd″), *n.* A doubling; an endeavor to escape from a pursuer by falling behind. [Rare.]

His tricks and traps and *tread-behinds.*
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

tread-board (tred′bōrd), *n.* **1.** The horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed.—**2.** One of the boards of a treadmill upon which its operator steps.

treader (tred′ėr), *n.* [< *tread* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses.
Isa. xvi. 10.

tread-fowl† (tred′foul), *n.* [ME. *tredefowl*; < *tread*, *v.*, + obj. *fowl.*] A cock.

Thow woldest han been a *tredefowel* aright.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 57.

treading (tred′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tread*, *v.*] **1.** The act of setting down the foot; a step.

My feet were almost gone, my *treadings* had well-nigh slipt. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 2.

Treading consists in pressing and kneading the clay-paste little by little with bare feet. *Glass-making*, p. 30.

2. That which is trampled down.

The off horse walks on the grass, but outside of the line of cut; consequently, his *treadings* are met by the machine on the return journey, and cut clean. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 28.

3. The act of the cock in copulation.

treadle (tred′l), *n.* [Also *treddle*; < ME. *tredyl*, < AS. *tredel*, a step, < *tredan*, tread: see *tread.*] **1.** A lever designed to be moved by the foot to impart motion to a machine, as a lathe, sewing-machine, or bicycle. It consists usually of a form of lever connected by a rod with a crank; but other forms employ straps or cords for transmitting the power. In the bicycle the treadle is practically the crank itself. In the organ, particularly the pipe-organ, and many machines, the drop-press, etc., where the treadle does not impart a rotary motion, but only starts, stops, or otherwise controls the machine or instrument, it is more properly a *pedal*, but in the reed-organ the foot-levers by which the feeders are operated are called either *treadles* or *pedals.* See cuts under *pegger*, *potter*, *reed-organ*, *ripple*, *sewing-machine*, and *spring-hammer.*

2. The tough ropy or stringy part of the white of an egg: it is so called because formerly supposed to be the male sperm. Compare *tread*, **4.**

treadle (tred′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *treadled*, ppr. *treadling.* [< *treadle*, *n.*] To operate a treadle; specifically, in playing a reed-organ, to operate the feeders by means of the foot-levers or pedals.

treadle-machine (tred′l-ma-shēn″), *n.* A small printing-press worked by the pressure of the foot on a treadle.

treadler (tred′lėr), *n.* [< *treadle* + *-er*[1].] One who works a treadle.—**Treadlers' cramp,** an occupation neurosis affecting sewing-machine operators, scissors-grinders, and others who use treadle-machines: of a similar nature to *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

A case of *Treadler's Cramp.* *Lancet*, 1891, I. 410.

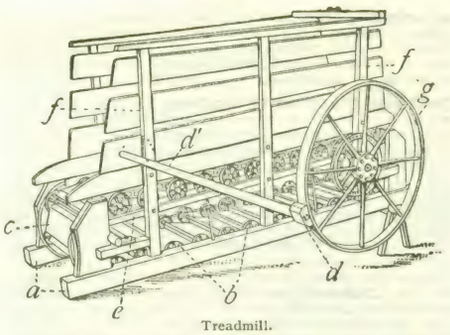
treadling (tred′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treadle*, *v.*] The act of using the treadles or pedals of a reed-organ.

treadmill (tred′mil), *n.* [< *tread* + *mill*[1].] **1.** An appliance for producing rotary motion by the weight of a man or men, or of an animal, as a horse, stepping on movable steps connected with a revolving cylinder or wheel. The name is now rarely given to industrial appliances of this nature, but chiefly to those used as means of punishment in some prisons. Compare *horse-power*, 3, and see cut in next column.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a monotonous and wearisome round, as of occupation or exertion: as, the *treadmill* of business.

The everlasting *tread-mill* of antecedent and consequent goes round and round, but we can neither rest nor make progress. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 187.

tread-softly (tred′sôft′li), *n.* The spurge-nettle, *Cnidoscolus stimulosus* (*Jatropha stimulosa*



Treadmill.

a, bottom timbers of frame; *b*, rollers attached to the treads, one of which is fully shown at *c*; *d*, *d′*, brake-shoe and brake-lever respectively, used in stopping the machine; *e*, one of the two inclined planes on opposite sides of the machine upon which the rollers *b* run; *f*, inclosure for horse or mule which operates the machine; *g*, driving-wheel, which in use is belted to the machine to be driven.

of Michaux), found from Virginia to Florida and Texas. It is a herbaceous plant with a long perennial root, a low weed armed with white bristles half an inch long, which sting severely. Also called *stinging-bush.*

treadwheel (tred′hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for utilizing the weight of men or animals to produce rotary motion, which can then be applied to various mechanical purposes. It is of two principal forms: (*a*) A hollow cylinder set with the axis horizontal. An animal, as a dog, walks on the inner surface of the cylinder, to which battens are secured as a foothold, and thus revolves it. (*b*) A large flat disk of wood or other material set at an angle of about twenty degrees with the horizon. The animal which moves it stands on the disk at one side of the axis or pivot; its weight causes the disk to turn, and it is thus compelled to continue walking in order to keep its footing.

treague† (trēg), *n.* [< It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *trega*, *tregua*, *treva*, *trev* = OF. *treve*, *trive*, F. *trêve*, < ML. *treuga* (also, after OF., *treva*), a truce, < Goth. *triggwa* = OHG. *triuwa* = OS. *treuwa* = AS. *treów*, truth, truce: see *true*, *truce.*] A truce.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 33.

treason (trē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *treson*, *tresun*, *treisun*, *traisoun*, *trayson*, < OF. *trahison*, *traisson*, *traison*, F. *trahison* = Pr. *traicio*, *traazo*, *tracio*, *trassio* = Sp. *traición* = Pg. *traição*, < L. *traditio*(*n*-), a giving up, surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, give up, deliver over, betray: see *tradition*, of which *treason* is a doublet.] **1.** A betraying; treachery; breach of faith.

The false Genelon,
He that purchased the *treson*
Of [*i. e.*, toward] Rowland and of Olivere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1122.

He that did by *treason* work our fall
By *treason* hath delivered thee to us.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 4.

Britton . . . more clearly states the idea of "betrayal" as distinct from that of "lese-majesty," and includes in *treason* any mischief done to one to whom the doer represents himself as a friend. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 463.

Specifically—**2.** Violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or liege lord, or to the chief authority of the state. In old English law it was (*a*) against the king or supreme power of the state, and more specifically called *high treason*, or (*b*) against any other superior, as a master, etc., and called *petit treason* or *petty treason.* Various offenses falling far short of what is now deemed treason, such as counterfeiting money, were so considered. By modern law in England treason, more specifically called *high treason*, includes such offenses as imagining the king's (or queen's) death (that is, proposing to kill, maim, or restrain him), or levying war against him, adhering to his enemies, killing his wife or eldest son or heir, violating his wife or daughter or heir's wife, or killing the chancellor, treasurer, or a justice in office. Treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, or in giving their enemies aid and comfort; treason against a State is generally defined as consisting in hostility to a State only. The former punishment for treason in England was that the condemned should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged and disemboweled alive, and then beheaded and quartered; and a conviction was followed by forfeiture of land and goods, and attainder of blood; but the penalty is now hanging.

Those that care to keep your royal person
From *treason's* secret knife and traitor's rage.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 174.

Treason doth never prosper: what 's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it *treason.*
Sir John Harington, Of *Treason.*

Treason is a breach of allegiance, and can be committed by him only who owes allegiance, either perpetual or temporary. *Marshall.*

Constructive treason, anything which, though lacking treasonable intent, is declared by law to be treason and punishable as such. Numerous acts suggestive of disaffection were formerly punished as constructive treason upon the pretext that they were in law equivalent to actual treason. Hence the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Art. III. § 3), according to which "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted."

Lord George Gordon was thrown into the Tower, and was tried before Lord Mansfield on the charge of high treason for levying war upon the Crown. The charge was what is termed by lawyers *constructive treason.* It rested upon the assertion that the agitation which he had created and led was the originating cause of the outrages that had taken place.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

High treason. See def. 3.—**Misprision of treason.** See *misprision*[1].—**Petit** or **petty treason,** the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, or a wife her husband. As a name for a specific offense the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.—**Statute of Treasons,** an English statute of 1352 (25 Edw. III., c. 2) declaring, for the first time, what offenses should be adjudged treason.—**Treason Felony Act.** See *felony.*—**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonable (trē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< *treason* + *-able.*] Of or pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Hark, how the villain would close now, after his *treasonable* abuses! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 347.

—**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonableness (trē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being treasonable.

treasonably (trē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

treason-felony (trē′zn-fel″on-i), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the offense of compassing, imagining, devising, or intending to deprive the king or queen of the crown, or to levy war within the realm, in order forcibly to compel the change of royal measures, or to intimidate either house of Parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of the crown's dominions.

treasonous (trē′zn-us), *a.* [< *treason* + *-ous.*] Treasonable.

He had giv'n first his military Oath to Anlas, whom if he had betrai'd, the King might suspect him of like *treasonous* minde towards himself. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

treasonry†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-ry.*] Treason.

I am right rad of *treasonrie.*
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

treasony†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-y*[3].] Treason; treachery.

It is tauld me the day, sir knight,
Ye've done me *treasonie.*
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 303).

treasure (trezh′ūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasure*, *threasor*, in awkward imitation of the L. spelling *thesaurus*; < ME. *tresure*, *tresur*, *tresor*, *tresore*, *tresour*, < OF. *tresor*, later *thresor*, F. *trésor*, with unorig. *r*, prop. **tesor*, = Pr. *thesaur* = Sp. *tesoro*, OSp. also *tresoro* = Pg. *thesouro* = It. *tesoro* (dial. *trasoro*), < L. *thesaurus*, < Gr. *θησαυρός*, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, store-house, chest, < *τιθέναι*, set, place: see *thesis*, *theme*, *do*[1]. Cf. *thesaurus.*] **1.** Money or jewels in store; wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

The value of a mine is a matter for a Kings *Threasor.*
John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 38).

If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's *treasure*,
Enough to purchase such another island,
So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 2.

2. Specifically, gold or silver, either as it comes from the mine, or in bullion, coin, or plate; especially, coin.

The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 125.

3. A quantity of anything gathered together; a store; a wealth.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xli. 8.

4. Something which is greatly valued; that which is highly prized or very valuable.

O Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a *treasure* hadst thou! . . .
"One fair daughter, and no more,
The which he loved passing well."
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 423.

This gentleman, as humble as you see him,
Is even this kingdom's *treasure.*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

As bees flee hame wi' lades o' *treasure.*
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

5†. A treasure-house; a treasury.

Asa took all the silver and the gold that were left in the *treasures* of the house of the Lord, and the *treasures* of the king's house. 1 Ki. xv. 18.

"Will" will fulfil the *treasure* of thy love.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Treasure of merits, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the merits of Christ and the saints treasured up, from which satisfaction is made, as of a debt, for the sins of others.

Indulgence . . . is "a juridical absolution," including a payment of the debt from the *treasure of* the *merits* of Christ and the saints. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 441.

treasure (trezh′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *treasured*, ppr. *treasuring*. [< *treasure*, *n.*] 1. To hoard up; lay up in store; collect and lay up, as money or other valuables, for future use or for preservation; accumulate; store: usually with *up*.

And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord; it shall not be *treasured* nor laid up.
Isa. xxiii. 18.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 114.

Prayers uttered in secret, according to God's will, are *treasured up* in God's Book of Life.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. To retain carefully in the mind: often with *up*.

Mem'ry, like the bee, . . .
The quintessence of all he read
Had *treasur'd up* before.
Cowper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

The patient search and vigil long
Of him who *treasures up* a wrong.
Byron, Mazeppa, x.

3. To regard as precious; prize.

Somewhat did the fresh young day beguile
His *treasured* sorrow when he woke next morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

4†. To furnish or endow with treasures; enrich. [Rare.]

Treasure thou some place
With beauty's treasure, ere it be self-kill'd.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

treasure-chest (trezh′ūr-chest), *n.* 1. A strong box made to contain gold, silver, jewels, or other articles of value.—2. Figuratively, a treasury.

A mere review, however, of the payments into and out of the national *treasure-chest* only tells part of the truth.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 6.

treasure-city (trezh′ūr-sit″i), *n.* A city for stores and magazines.

And they built for Pharaoh *treasure cities* [store cities, R. V.], Pithom and Raamses. Ex. i. 11.

treasure-flower (trezh′ūr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Meridiana*. *M. Pavonia*, distinguished as the *peacock treasure-flower*, has heads nearly 3 inches broad and of an orange color with a dark center, expanding only in sunshine. It is an ornament of the wayside in South Africa, and has long been cultivated in greenhouses.

treasure-house (trezh′ūr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *tresurehous*; < *treasure* + *house*[1].] A house or building where treasures and stores are kept; a place where hoarded riches or precious things are kept; a treasury.

So in the Italian language the first that made it aspire to be a *Treasure-house* of Science were the Poets Dante, Boccace, and Petrarch.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 21.

treasurer (trezh′ūr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasurer*; < ME. *tresurer*, *tresurere*, *tresorer*, *tresorere*, *tresourer*, *treserour*, < OF. *tresorer*, *tresorier*, *thresorier*, F. *trésorier* = Pr. *thesaurier* = Sp. *tesorero* = Pg. *thesoureiro* = It. *tesoriere*, < ML. *thesaurarius*, a treasurer, < *thesaurus*, a treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. One who or that which treasures or stores up; one who has charge of treasure.

Out of this toune help me through your might,
Sin that ye wole nat ben my *tresorere*.
Chaucer, Purse, l. 18.

And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the *treasurer* of his name,
His name, that cannot die, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Drayton (Underwoods, xvii.).

2. Specifically, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; also, one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

Now speke y wylle of *tresurere* [of a lord's household].
Husbonde and housewyf he is in fere;
Of the resayuer he halle resayue, . . .
The *tresurer* schalle gyfe alkyn wage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Lord high treasurer, formerly, a great officer of the British crown, who had under his charge and government all the sovereign's revenue. The duties of the lord high treasurer are now discharged by commissioners entitled *Lords of the Treasury*. See *treasury*.

Originally the chief financial minister of the Crown was the *Lord High Treasurer*, with whom was associated at an early date a Chancellor of the Exchequer. But in the reign of George I. the great office of *Lord High Treasurer* was, in English phrase, put permanently "into commission": its duties, that is, were intrusted to a board instead of to a single individual. *W. Wilson*, State, § 696.

Lord high treasurer of Scotland, formerly, an officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, etc. In 1663 the lord high treasurer was declared president of the court of exchequer.—**Treasurer of a county**, in England, an official who keeps the county stock, which is raised by rating every parish yearly, and is disposed to charitable uses. There are two treasurers in each county, chosen by the majority of the justices of the peace, etc., at Easter sessions.—**Treasurer of the household**, an official in the lord steward's department of the royal household of the United Kingdom, who bears a white staff, and ranks next to the lord steward. He is a member of the privy council and of the ministry, and is a peer or a peer's son.—**Treasurer of the poor**, in Delaware, a State officer having charge of certain departments of the administration of State charities.—**Treasurer of the United States**, an officer of the Treasury Department who receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, disbursing them only upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly recorded and countersigned. The payment of interest on the public debt, and the issue and redemption of notes, are in his charge. States, cities, boroughs, and towns also have treasurers; in some cases the State treasurer has the title of *treasurer and receiver-general*.

treasurership (trezh′ūr-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ship*.] The office of treasurer.

The king landed on the 9th of February, 1432; on the 26th Hungerford had to resign the *treasurership* to John lord le Scrope of Masham. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

treasuress (trezh′ūr-es), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ess*.] A woman who has charge of a treasure; a female treasurer. [Rare.]

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

treasure-trove (trezh′ūr-trōv′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thresor trouve*; < MF. *trcsor trove*, < OF. **tresor trove*, a treasure found: *tresor*, treasure; *trove*, pp. of *trover*, *trouver*, find: see *trover*.] Treasure found and appropriated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, any money or coin, gold, silver plate, or bullion, of unknown ownership, found hidden in the earth or in any private place. In this case, in English law, the treasure belongs to the crown; but if the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner and not the crown is entitled to it. It is, however, the practice of the crown to pay the finder the full value of the property on its being delivered up. On the other hand, should the finder conceal or appropriate it, he is guilty of an indictable offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. In the United States the term is not often used, and has no technical legal meaning. The finder of a thing upon land is, if the owner be unknown, its lawful custodian, and if he cannot be found becomes its owner. If the former owner is found, the finder cannot withhold the thing to exact a reward, unless such reward has been offered.

Your honor knoweth that *Thresor trouve* is a very casuall thing; and of which, althowgh the Prerogative of the Queens Majestie do entitle to her a proprietie, yet how seldome her Grace hath hitherto receyved any commodity therby, it is to your honor better known than unto me.
John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 37)

treasurous† (trezh′ūr-us), *a.* [< *treasure* + *-ous*.] Worthy of being treasured, prized, or regarded as a treasure. [Rare.]

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Earth, l. 29.

treasury (trezh′ūr-i), *n.*; pl. *treasuries* (-iz). [< ME. *tresorie*, *iresorye*, *thresorye*, *tresoure*, < OF. *tresorie*, contr. of *tresorerie*, *thresorerie*, F. *trésorerie* = Pr. *thezauraria* = Sp. *tesorería* = It. *tesoreria* = Pg. *thesouraria*, *thesouria*, < ML. *thesauraria*, a treasury, < L. *thesaurus*, treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. A house, room, or chest where treasure is laid up.

And zet is the Plate of Gold in the *Thresorye* of the Chirche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

And Jesus sat over against the *treasury*, and beheld how the people cast money into the *treasury*. Mark xii. 41.

2. Figuratively, that wherein something precious is stored or secured; a repository.

O Glastonbury, Glastonbury, the *treasurie* of the carcases of so famous and so many persons!
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 7.

Canon law as a code, and the civil law of Rome as a *treasury* of procedure, working together in the hands of ecclesiastical lawyers, may be for the moment looked at together. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 313.

3. Specifically, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

The *treasury* was well filled, and, as against France and Scotland, England was of one mind.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

4. A department of government which has control over the collection, management, and expenditure of the public revenue. See *Department of the Treasury*, under *department*. The duties of this department of the British government are now performed by a board of five lords commissioners instead of a lord high treasurer, as formerly. The chief of these commissioners, or first lord of the treasury, is usually prime minister, and may be a member of either house of Parliament. The virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer. (See *chancellor*, 3 (c).) The duties of the three remaining members of the board, the junior lords, are merely formal, the heaviest part of the executive functions devolving on the two joint secretaries of the department (the *patronage secretary* and the *financial secretary*), who are also members of the lower house, and on a permanent secretary. The custody of the public revenue is vested in the exchequer, but the function of payment belongs to the treasury, consequently all sums withdrawn from the exchequer must be vouched for by a treasury warrant. The treasury has the appointment of all officers engaged in the collection of the public revenue; the army, navy, and civil-service supplies are issued under its authority; and all exceptional cases and disputes relating to the public revenue are referred to its decision. Several important state departments are under the general authority or regulation of the treasury.

5. The officers of the British treasury department.—6. A name given to a class of subterranean monuments consisting usually of a solid structure of masonry, of domical form, often with pseudo-vaulting in horizontal courses, either wholly underground or covered with a tumulus. Familiar examples are the structures of this type at Mycenæ and at Orchomenus, in Greece. The name is erroneous, as these structures are now recognized as tombs.

7†. Treasure.

Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire
Have cost a mass of public *treasury*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 134.

Independent Treasury system, or **Subtreasury system**, the present system of fiscal administration of the United States government, whereby certain officers, under bonds, receive, disburse, transfer, and account to the Secretary of the Treasury for the moneys of the government. Formerly the public moneys were deposited with the State banks, or, during their existence, with the first and second United States banks. In 1840 a law was enacted which directed that rooms, vaults, and safes be procured in which to keep the public money, that four receivers-general be appointed, and that the United States mint and the branch mint at New Orleans be places of deposit. The treasurers of the United States and of the mints, the receivers-general, and all other officers charged with the custody of public money, were required to give bonds for its care and transfer when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster-General, and after June 30th, 1843, payments to or by the United States were to be exclusively in gold and silver. The next year the law was repealed, but in 1846 it was reënacted substantially, and has been continued ever since, with some changes. In 1863 the national banks were authorized to receive deposits of the public money, except receipts from customers, after furnishing proper security therefor.—**Lords commissioners of the Treasury**. See def. 5.—**Register of the Treasury**. See *register*[2].—**Solicitor of the Treasury**. See *solicitor*.—**Treasury bench**, the front bench or row of seats on the right hand of the Speaker in the British House of Commons: so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—**Treasury bill**, an instrument of credit issued by the British government to the highest bidder when money is needed by the Commissioners of the Treasury. These bills are drawn for three or six months, and as they bear no interest are tendered for at a discount, which varies with the rate current in the money-market.—**Treasury board**, the five lords commissioners of the British Treasury.—**Treasury note**, a note or bill issued by the Treasury Department, on the authority of the government, and receivable for government dues.—**Treasury warrant**, a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

★**treat** (trēt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *traict*; < ME. *treten*, < OF. *treter*, *traiter*, *traicter* F. *traiter* = Pr. *tractar* = Sp. Pg. *tratar* = It. *trattare*, < L. *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *tract*[2], *v.* Cf. *entreat*, *retreat*.] I. *trans.* 1. To behave to or toward; conduct one's self in a certain manner with respect to; use.

She showed a little dislike at my raillery; and, by her bridling up, I perceived she expected to be *treated* hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 104.

The doctrines and rites of the established religion they *treated* with decent reverence. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

They [persons] melt so fast into each other that they are like grass and trees, and it needs an effort to *treat* them as individuals. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

2†. To discuss; discourse of; consider.

And thei camen to Cafarnaum. And whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem, What *tretiden* ȝe in the weie?
Wyclif, Mark ix. 32.

From this tyme forth, tyme is to holde my peas;
Hit werieth me this matier for to *trete*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

3†. To address; discourse to.

Then Teutra tho triet men *tretid* o this wise:
"Ye worshipfull weghes, well be you euer."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5309.

4†. To negotiate; settle.

This worthy man cometh to me
Here, as I beleue, for to *trete* a pees.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4173.

I went to see Sir John Stonehouse, with whom I was *treating* a marriage between my Sonn and his daughter-in-law. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1679.

5. To handle, manipulate, or develop in any manner, especially in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

The way in which he [Berlioz] *treats* it in several parts of the first movement has some of the characteristic qualities of the best kind of development of ideas and figures, in the purely musical sense. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 39.

6. To look upon; consider; regard.

The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness.
De Quincey, Military Nun, v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To manage in the application of remedies: as, to *treat* a fever or a patient.

Disease is to be *treated* by anything that is proved to cure it. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 318.

8. To subject to the action of some chemical agent or reagent.—9. To entertain; give a pleasure or treat to; especially, to entertain without expense to the recipient; give food or drink to, as a compliment or an expression of friendliness or regard.

With apples sweet he did me *treat.*
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

"Sir, if you please, I beg that I may *treat* miss." "We'll settle that another time," answered Mr. Braughton, and put down a guinea. Two tickets of admission were given to him. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxi.

After leaving it and passing out of the two circles of walls, I *treated* myself, in the most infatuated manner, to another walk round the Cité.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 153.

10†. To entreat; beseech; solicit.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To discourse; handle in writing or speaking; make discussion: formerly used absolutely, now followed usually by *of*, rarely by *upon*.

Now wol I speke of othes false and grete
A word or two, as olde books *trete* [var. *entrete*].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 168.

A wonder stranger ne'er was known
Than what I now shall *treat upon.*
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

First, we *treat of* Dress.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To negotiate, especially for peace; discuss terms of accommodation: used absolutely or with a limiting phrase.

I do perceive
Two armèd men single, that give us summons
As they would *treat.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

The Britans, finding themsel's maister'd in fight, forthwith send Embassadors to *treat* of peace.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Wearied and driven to despair, these soldiers were willing to *treat.* *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 439.

3. To give an entertainment which costs the recipient nothing; especially, to bear the expense of food, drink, or any pleasure for another as a compliment or expression of good will. Compare *to stand treat*, under *treat*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Our gen'rous Scenes for Friendship we repeat;
And, if we don't Delight, at least we *Treat.*
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

treat (trēt), *n.* [< ME. *trete* (orig. in two syllables: see *treaty*): see the verb.] 1†. Parley; conference; treaty; discourse; discussion.

Comynycasyon and *trete* schold be had betwyxt hys counsayle and myne. *Paston Letters*, I. 75.

To leave to him that lady for excheat,
Or bide him batteill without further *treat.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 16.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard.

If she will go! why, did you ever know a widow refuse a *treat?* no more than a lawyer a fee.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

I dined with Mr. Addison and Dick Stuart, lord Mountjoy's brother: a *treat* of Addison's.
Swift, Journal to Stella, vii.

3. Something given as an entertainment; something paid for in compliment to another.

About four in the afternoon my wife and I by water to Captain Lambert's, where we took great pleasure in their turret-garden, . . . and afterwards had a very handsome *treate*, and good musique that she made upon the harpsichon. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

4. One's turn to treat (see *treat*, *v. i.*, 3); especially, one of several rounds of drinks: as, it is my *treat* now. [Colloq.]—5. Anything which affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly enjoyable; unusual gratification.

Carrion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xix.

6†. An entreaty.

At last he headlong made
To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

Dutchman's treat, Dutch treat, a repast or other entertainment in which each person pays for himself. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand treat,** to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others; entertain gratuitously; treat. [Colloq.]

They went out to Versailles with their families; loyally *stood treat* to the ladies at the restaurateur's.
Thackeray, Philip, xx.

treatable† (trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *tretable, traitable*, F. *traitable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, manageable, tractable, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *treat*. Cf. *tractable*, a doublet of *treatable*.] 1. Tractable; well-disposed; affable.

I . . . gan me aqueynte
With him, and fond him so *tretable,*
Right wonder skilful and resonable.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 533.

2. Yielding; complaisant.

Leteth youre ire, and beth somwhat *tretable.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 411.

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention. *Parr*, Abp. Usher, p. 2. (*Latham.*)

3. Disposed; inclined.

Tretable to alle gode.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 923.

4. Moderate; not violent or excessive.

Yet somewhat there is why a virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution than to be suddenly cut off in a moment.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

His [the country parson's] voice is humble, his words *treatable* and slow. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, vi.

treatably† (trē'ta-bli), *adv.* [ME. *tretably;* < *treatable* + *-ly*2.] Tractably; smoothly; with ease or moderation.

So *treatablie* speakyng as possible thou can,
That the hearers therof may thee vnderstan.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

There will be always some skilful persons which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the Church with jaws that shall scarce move. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Not too fast; say [recite] *tretably.*
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

treater (trē'tėr), *n.* [< *treat* + *-er*1.] One who treats, in any sense of the word.

treating (trē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treat*, *v.*] The act of one who treats, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The practice of inviting one to drink as a compliment or as a civility, often in return for the like favor previously shown. (*b*) Bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink; in *Eng. law*, the offense committed by a candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote. A voter who corruptly accepts treating is disqualified for the pending election, and his vote is void.

treating-house† (trē'ting-hous), *n.* A house of refreshment.

The taverns and *treating-houses* have eas'd you of a round income. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 287. (*Davies.*)

treatise (trē'tis), *n.* [< ME. *tretis, tretys*, a treatise; appar. a var., by confusion with *tretis*, made, esp. well made (see *tretis*2), of *trety, tretee*, treaty: see *treaty*.] 1†. Discourse; talk; tale.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,
I would have salved it with a longer *treatise.*
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 317.

2. A written composition in which the principles of a particular subject are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but the word ordinarily implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system: yet the phrase *systematic treatise* is a very common designation of some classes of scientific writings.

And amonges alle, I schewed hym this *Tretys* that I had made aftre informacioun of men that knewen of thinges that I had not seen my self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

The former *treatise* have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach. Acts i. 1.

3†. A treaty.

Crysede . . .
Ful bisily to Juppiter besoghte,
Geve hym meschaunce that this *tretis* broghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 670.

treatiser†, **treatisor**† (trē'ti-sėr, -sor), *n.* [< *treatise* + *-er*1, *-or*1.] One who writes a treatise.

Jerome speaks of the poisoned workes of Origen, and other dangerous *Treatisors.*
Bp. Hall, Apology against Brownists, § 54.

treatment (trēt'ment), *n.* [< ME. **tretement*, < OF. *traitement*, F. *traitement* = Pr. *tractament* = Sp. *tratamiento* = It. *trattamento*, < ML. *tractamentum*, management, treatment, also a treaty, < L. *tractare*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*.] The act or the manner of treating, in any sense.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments* which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 243.

Little, alas! is all the good I can, . . .
Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv. 71.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, "shall the *treatment* be so and so," but "shall there be any *treatment* beyond a wholesome regimen."
H. Spencer.

The coda [of Schumann's C Major Symphony] is made by fresh *treatment* of the figures of the principal subjects in vigorous and brilliant development.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 35.

Pragmatic treatment. See *pragmatic.*

treature† (trē'tūr), *n.* [< late ME. *treature;* < *treat* + *-ure.*] Treatment.

He that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed by worchynge of his *treature* by this water.
Fabyan, Chron., ccvi.

treaty (trē'ti), *n.*; pl. *treaties* (-tiz). [< ME. *trety, tretee, trete*, < OF. *traite, traicte*, F. *traité* = Pr. *tractat* = Sp. Pg. *tratado* = It. *trattato*, < ML. *tractatus*, a conference, assembly, agreement, treaty (in a great variety of senses), < L. *tractare*, pp. *tractatus*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*, and cf. *treatise.*] 1†. A discourse; account; document; treatise.

Beyonde the terage [territory] of Troy, as the *trety* sayse,
There was a wonderfull wethur . . .
With a fiese . . . of gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

Now, leeue freendis, greete and smale,
That haue herde this *trete,*
Praie for the soule that wroot this tale
A Pater noster, & an aue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. The act of treating or handling; conduct; management; treatment; negotiation; discussion; diplomacy.

By sly and wys *tretee.* *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 448.

Host. They call me Goodstock.
Lov. Sir, and you confess it,
Both in your language, *treaty*, and your bearing.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

3. An agreement; a compact; specifically, a league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, in modern usage formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. The term *treaty* includes all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace or of alliance, truces, and conventions. Treaties may be for political or for commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. In most monarchies the power of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sovereign; in the United States of America it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be concluded and signed by diplomatic agents, but these, of course, must be furnished with full powers by the sovereign authority of their respective states.

Treaties, allowed under the law of nations, are unconstrained acts of independent powers, placing them under an obligation to do something which is not wrong.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 98.

In the language of modern diplomacy the term *treaty* is restricted to the more important international agreements, especially to those which are the work of a congress, while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term "convention." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 530.

4†. An entreaty.

Now I must
To the young man send humble *treaties,* dodge
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 62.

Barrier, convention, extradition, fishery, reciprocity treaty. See the qualifying words.—**Treaties of guaranty.** See *guaranty.*—**Treaty-making power,** that power of sovereignty which is exercised in the making of treaties with foreign nations. Although it extends to all classes of treaties, including commercial treaties, a treaty made by virtue of it does not have the effect to override the revenue laws of the country when in conflict with them; nor does a treaty itself operate as equivalent to an act of the legislature in a case where the act of the legislature would be otherwise essential. In such case the treaty is regarded as a stipulation for legislative action, which must be had before the courts can enforce the treaty provision; for, except so far as the treaty is extraterritorial, it does not dispense with the necessity of legislation to carry its stipulations into effect.—**Treaty of Adrianople,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1829, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.** (*a*) A treaty in 1668, ending the war between France and Spain. (*b*) A treaty in 1748, terminating the War of the Austrian Succession.—**Treaty of Amiens,** a treaty between France and its allies and Great Britain in 1802, ending temporarily the contest between these nations.—**Treaty of Augsburg,** a treaty in 1555 by which religious liberties were secured to the Catholics and Lutherans of Germany.—**Treaty of Belgrade,** a treaty between Turkey and Aus-

tria in 1739, advantageous for the former.—**Treaty of Berlin**, a treaty, concluded by the European powers in 1878, for the settlement of the Eastern question. By it concessions of territory were made to Russia, Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the principality of Bulgaria and the province of Eastern Rumelia were created, Austria-Hungary received the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc. —**Treaty of Breslau**, a treaty in 1742, ending the first Silesian war.—**Treaty of Bretigny**, a treaty between England and France in 1360, generally favorable to the former. —**Treaty of Bucharest**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1812.—**Treaty of Cambrai**, a treaty between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V. in 1529, generally favorable to the latter.—**Treaty of Campo Formio**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1797, by which Austria lost Belgium and Lombardy, receiving the greater part of the Venetian territories in indemnification. —**Treaty of Carlowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria, Venice, and Poland in 1699, unfavorable to the former.—**Treaty of Dresden**, a treaty in 1745, ending the second Silesian war.—**Treaty of Frankfort**, a treaty between France and Germany, May 10th, 1871, ending the Franco-German war.—**Treaty of Ghent**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in December, 1814, ending the war of 1812.—**Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**, a treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848, terminating the Mexican war in favor of the United States.—**Treaty of Hubertsburg**, a treaty in 1763, ending the Seven Years' War.—**Treaty of Jassy**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1792, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1774, favorable to the former. —**Treaty of London.** Among the principal so-called treaties of London were those in the nineteenth century, concluded by various European powers, as (*a*) in 1827, for the pacification of Greece; (*b*) in 1831, for the settlement of the Belgian question; (*c*) in 1840, for the settlement of the relations between Turkey and Egypt; (*d*) in 1871, abrogating the neutrality of the Black Sea.—**Treaty of Lunéville**, a treaty concluded by France with Austria and Germany in 1801, by which France received considerable territory at the expense of Germany.—**Treaty of Nimwegen**, a series of treaties concluded by France with the Netherlands, the empire, Sweden, etc., in 1678–9, generally favorable to France.—**Treaty of Nystad**, a treaty between Russia and Sweden in 1721, favorable to Russia.—**Treaty of Oliva**, a treaty in 1660, ending the war between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor.—**Treaty of Paris.** Among the principal treaties of Paris were—(*a*) that of 1763, concluded by Great Britain with France, Spain, etc., by which Canada and other territories in America were acquired by Great Britain; (*b*) that of 1814, between France and the allies; (*c*) that of 1815, between France and the allies, by which France was reduced nearly to its boundaries of 1790; (*d*) that of 1856, ending the Crimean war.—**Treaty of Passarowitz**, a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria and Venice in 1718, generally unfavorable to Turkey.—**Treaty of Passau**, a treaty in 1552 by which the emperor Charles V. granted religious liberties to the Lutherans. —**Treaty of peace**, a treaty the purport of which is to establish or continue a condition of peace between the parties, usually to put an end to a state of war.—**Treaty of Prague.** (*a*) A treaty between the emperor Ferdinand II. and Saxony in 1635. (*b*) A treaty between Prussia and Austria in 1866, by which the former power succeeded the latter in the hegemony of Germany.—**Treaty of Pressburg**, a treaty between France and Austria in 1805, by which large concessions were made to France and its allies. —**Treaty of Ryswick**, a series of treaties concluded by France with England, the Netherlands, Spain, and the empire in 1697.—**Treaty of San Stefano**, a treaty between Russia and Turkey, March, 1878. As its provisions were considered too favorable to Russia, it was superseded by the treaty of Berlin.—**Treaty of the Pruth**, a treaty between Turkey and Russia in 1711, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of the Pyrenees**, a treaty between France and Spain in 1659, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Tilsit**, a series of treaties concluded by France with Russia and Prussia in 1807. Prussia lost a large part of its territory.—**Treaty of Troyes**, a treaty between France and England in 1420, by which Henry V. of England became heir to the French crown.—**Treaty of Utrecht**, a treaty in 1713 which, with the treaties of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession.—**Treaty of Versailles**, a treaty concluded in 1783 by Great Britain with France, Spain, and the United States, by which the independence of the United States was recognized.—**Treaty of Vienna.** The principal treaties of Vienna were—(*a*) that of 1738, between France, Austria, etc., terminating the War of the Polish Succession; (*b*) that of 1809, between France and Austria, in favor of the former; (*c*) that of 1815, by the congress of the European states, reorganizing the affairs of Europe; (*d*) that of 1864, between Denmark and allied Austria and Prussia, ending the Schleswig-Holstein war; (*e*) that of 1866, between Austria and Italy, by which Venetia was ceded to the latter. —**Treaty of Washington**, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries disputes. —**Treaty of Westphalia**, a treaty or series of treaties in 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War.—**Treaty of Zürich**, a treaty concluded by France and Sardinia with Austria in 1859, by which Austria ceded Lombardy to Sardinia. (See *Crimean, Silesian, succession, war*, etc.)

trebblet, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *treble*.

treble (treb'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *treble;* < ME. *treble, tribill,* < OF. *treble, treible,* triple, < L. *triplus,* threefold: see *triple*, of which *treble* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple.

Regall estate, coucht in the *treble* crowne,
Ancestrell all, by linage and by right.
Puttenham, Partheniades, iii.

A skull hid in the earth a *treble* age
Shall sooner prate. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. In *music*, pertaining to the voice or the voice-part called treble or soprano; high in pitch; in harmony, occupying the upper place: as, a *treble* voice; a *treble* violin. See II.

The case of a *treble* hautboy.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 351.

Unto the violl they danct; . . .
Then bespake the *treble* string, . . .
"O yonder is my father the king."
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. [359).

Bob spoke with a sharp and rather *treble* volubility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

Cottised treble. See *cottised*.—**Treble clef**, in *musical notation*, either a soprano clef (that is, a C clef on the first line of a staff) or a violin-clef (that is, a G clef on the second line). See *clef* and *staff*.—**Treble coursing**, in *mining*, the expansion of a ventilating current into three currents or courses.—**Treble cross-staff**, in *her.*, a crozier triple-crossed, or having the papal cross.—**Treble fitché.** See *fitché*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *music:* (*a*) Same as *soprano* (which see). The term arose from the fact that in early contrapuntal music the chief melody or cantus firmus was given to the tenor (which see), and the voice-parts added above were called respectively the *discantus* or alto and the *treble* (that is, 'third' part) or soprano.

Hor. Madam, my instrument's in tune.
Bian. Let's hear. O fie! the *treble* jars.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 39.

Maidenlike, as far
As I could ape their *treble*, did I sing.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(*b*) A singer with a soprano or treble voice, or an instrument that takes the upper part in concerted music.

Hearing of Frank their son, the miller, play upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earnes part of his living, and singing of a country song, we sat down to supper. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

Also *triplex*.

2. In *short whist*, a game which counts three points to the winners, their adversaries not having scored.

treble (treb'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trebled*, ppr. *trebling*. [Early mod. E. also *trebble;* < ME. **treblen, trybyllen;* < *treble, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thrice as much; make threefold; multiply by three; triple.

To *Trybylle;* triplare, triplicare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 393.

Her streinth in iourneye she [Fame] *trebbleth*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

And mine was ten times *trebled* joy
To hear him groan his felon soul.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2†. To utter in a high or treble tone; hence, to whine.

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Earth.

II. *intrans.* To become threefold.

Ay, now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

treble-bar (treb'l-bär), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Anaitis plagiata:* a collectors' name in England. *A. paludata* is the Manchester treble-bar.

treble-dated (treb'l-dā″ted), *a.* Living three times as long as man. [Rare.]

And thou, *treble-dated* crow.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

trebleness (treb'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being high in pitch; shrillness.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 183.

Compare them as to the point of their relative shrillness or *trebleness*. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 34.

treble-sinewed (treb'l-sin″ūd), *a.* Having thrice the ordinary strength. [Rare.]

I will be *treble-sinew'd*, hearted, breathed,
And fight maliciously.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 178.

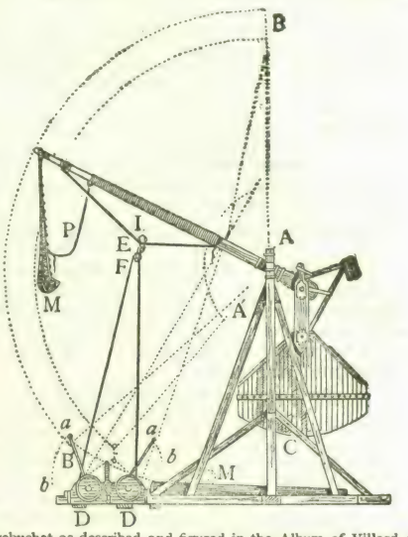
treblet (treb'let), *n.* [< *treble* + *-et*. Cf. *triplet*.] Same as *triblet*.

treble-tree (treb'l-trē), *n.* In vehicles, a triple whiffletree; a combination of whiffletrees for three horses; a three-horse equalizer.

trebly (treb'li), *adv.* In a treble manner; in a threefold number or quantity; triply: as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

Then bring an opiate *trebly* strong.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

trebuchet (treb'ū-shet), *n.* [Formerly also *trebucket;* ME. **trebuchet, tribochet, trepeget, trepget, trepgette, trebgot*, < OF. *trebuchet, trebuquet, trabuquet*, F. *trebuchet* (= Pr. *trabuquet* = Sp. Pg. *trabuquete* = It. *trabocchetto*, ML. *trebuchetum*), a military engine for throwing stones, a pitfall for beasts or birds, a kind of balance, a trebuchet; < OF. *trebucher, trabucher, tresbucher*, F. *trébucher* = Pr. *trabucar, trasbuchar, trebucar* = Sp. *trabucar* = Pg. *trabucar, traboccare*, stumble, tumble, OF. also overbalance, overweigh; prob. < L. *trans*, over, + OF. *buc*, the trunk of the body, < OHG. *buh*, G. *bauch*, belly: see *bouk*[1].] **1.** In *medieval warfare*, a missile engine resembling the ballista. It was used especially by besiegers, for making a breach or for casting



Trebuchet as described and figured in the Album of Villard de Honnecourt, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The weight C (a box filled with stones or earth) acted to keep the lever in a vertical position, AB. The lever was drawn backward to the position A′B′ by a tackle acting on the pulley F, which was hooked at E to the traveling pulley I. A pin at E kept these hooks in place, and when knocked out released the lever. The cords of the tackle passed over the windlasses D, which were worked by the handspikes *a, a*, acting in the directions *b, b*. The projectile was held in the pocket or bag M. As the lever flew up to the vertical, this pocket was whirled around like a sling. It is supposed that a cord P checked this rotary motion and released the projectile suddenly, the length of the cord determining the angle of the projectile's flight.

stones and other missiles into beleaguered towns and castles. It consisted of a beam called the *verge*, turning on a horizontal axis supported upon uprights. At one end of the verge was fixed a heavy weight, and at the other a sort of sling to contain the projectile—a device which greatly increased its force. To discharge the engine, the loaded end of the verge was drawn back by means of a windlass, and suddenly let go. It was possible to attain with the trebuchet great accuracy of fire. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., caused to be constructed in 1850 a model trebuchet which gave remarkable results.

"Nay, Will," quod that wyȝt, "wend thou no ferther,
But lyue as this lyf is ordeyned for the;
Thou tomblest with a *trepget* ȝif thou my tras folwe."
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 91.

Withoute stroke it mote be take
Of *trepeget* or mangonel.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing coins or other small articles, the pan containing which tilts over if the balance is not exact.

The French pattern of *trebuchet*, or tilting scale, now largely manufactured here. *Lea*, Photography, p. 420.

3. A kind of trap for catching small birds or animals by the tilting of the part on which the bait is placed.—**4.** A cucking-stool.

She [a common scold] may be indicted, and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the *trebucket*, castigatory, or cucking-stool. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiii.

trebuckett, *n.* Same as *trebuchet*.

trecentist (trā-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *trecentista*, < *trecento*, q. v.] An admirer or imitator of the productions of Italian art or literature in the fourteenth century; a follower of the style of the trecento.

Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the 14th century to affectation.
Amer. Cyc., IX. 464.

trecento (trā-chen'tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, used for 'thirteen hundred' (cf. *cinque-cento*), < L. *tres*, three, + *centum*, hundred: see *three* and *cent.*] The fourteenth century in Italian art and literature: used with reference to the distinguishing styles or characteristics of the productions of Italian artists or writers of that period.

trechometer (tre-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τρέχειν, run, + μέτρον, measure.] An odometer, or contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles.

trechourt, *n.* Same as *treacher*.

treck[1] (trek), *v. t.* See *track*[1].

treck[2], *v.* and *n.* See *trek.*

treck-pot (trek'pot), *n.* Same as *track-pot.*

treckschuyt (trek'skoit), *n.* Same as *trekschuit.*

tre corde (trā kôr'de). [It., three strings: *tre,* < L. *tres,* three; *corde,* pl. of *corda,* string: see *chord, cord*[1].] In *pianoforte music,* three strings: used as a direction to discontinue the use of the soft pedal and counteract a previous *una corda.*

treddle[1], *n.* See *treadle.*

treddle[2] (tred'l), *n.* [< ME. *tridel, tyrdel,* < AS. *tyrdel,* dim. of *tord:* see *turd.*] 1. Dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Ford.* [Slang.]

tredefowlet, *n.* A variant of *tread-fowl. Chaucer.*

tredille, tredrille (tre-dil', -dril'), *n.* [Also *tradrille;* appar. formed in imitation of *quadrille,* < L. *tres,* three, + *-dille, -drille.*] A game at cards for three persons.

I was playing at eighteen-penny *tredrille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne.
Walpole, To H. S. Conway, Sept. 27, 1774.

★ **tree** (trē), *n.*; pl. *trees,* formerly also *treen.* [< ME. *tree, tre, treo, treou, trew, trow,* < AS. *treó, treów, triów* (pl. *treówu, treów, tréo*) = ONorth. *treó, trē, trēw* = OS. *trio, treo* (*trew-*) = OFries. *trē* = MD. *tree* = Icel. *trē* = Sw. *trä,* wood, *träd,* tree, = Norw. *tre* = Dan. *træ* = Goth. *triu* (*triw-*), a tree, also wood, a piece of wood (both senses appar. existing in all the languages cited); not in HG. except as in the derived word cognate with E. *tar*[1] (for the ordinary G. word, see *holt*[1]) (Teut. √ *trew* = Indo-Eur. *derw-, dorw-, dru-*); = W. *derw,* also *dâr* (pl. *deri*) = OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro, dara*), later Ir. *darog, darag* = OGael. *dair,* an oak; = (*a*) OBulg. *drievo* = Serv. *drijevo* = Bohem. *drzhevo* = Pol. *drzewo,* a tree, = Upper Sorbian *drevo,* wood, = Little Russ. *derevo, drevo* = White Russ. *drevo* = Russ. *derevo, drevo,* a tree, = Lith. *derva,* resinous wood (see *tar*[1]); (*b*) OBulg. *drŭva,* wood, = Slovenian *drva,* wood, = Bulg. *drŭvo,* tree, *drŭva,* wood, = Serv. *drvo,* tree, *drva,* wood, = Bohem. *drva,* wood, = Pol. *drwa,* wood, = Little Russ. *dryva, dyrva* = White Russ. *drovy* = Russ. *drova,* wood (orig. Slavic **dervo,* tree, **drŭvo,* chiefly in plural, wood); = Gr. *δρῦς,* a tree, esp. an oak-tree, *δόρυ* (orig. **δέρυ*), wood, timber, a spear, = Skt. *dāru,* wood, a species of pine, *dru,* wood, = Zend *dru,* wood. By some explained as orig. 'a piece of wood peeled' or stripped of the bark; but the connection with Gr. *δέρειν,* skin, flay (= E. *tear*[1]), is phonetically impossible and notionally improbable, as the sense 'tree' is equally early in the records, and must have been earlier in fact; a standing tree would hardly derive its name from a name first given to a tree cut down and cut to pieces. Hence ult. *tar*[1] and prob. *trough*[1.] **1.** A perennial plant which grows from the ground with a single permanent woody self-supporting trunk or stem, ordinarily to a height of at least 25 or 30 feet. The line which divides trees from shrubs is largely arbitrary, and dependent upon habit rather than size, the tree having a single trunk usually unbranched for some distance above the ground, while a shrub has usually several stems from the same root and each without a proper trunk. (See *shrub*[1].) Certain trees are anomalous or ambiguous in various respects. One is the giant cactus, with its columnar woody stem (see *saguaro*); another is the tree-fern. Some vines are of such dimensions as to form climbing trees—as, for example, species of *Metrosideros* in New Zealand, which at length destroy the supporting tree and stand in its place. The banana and plantain, though transient and somewhat herbaceous, are called trees from their size. In a special use a low plant (as a rose) trained into tree-form is called a tree. A large trained vine is also sometimes so called. In general, trees are either *endogenous* or *exogenous,* by far the greater number both of individuals and of species belonging to the latter class. Those of which the whole foliage falls off periodically, leaving them bare in winter, are called *deciduous;* those of which the foliage falls only partially, a fresh crop of leaves being always supplied before the mature leaves are exhausted, are called *evergreen.* Trees are also distinguished as *nuciferous,* or nut-bearing; *bacciferous,* or berry-bearing; *coniferous,* or cone-bearing, etc. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others serve chiefly for shade and ornament.

Be it by ensample in somer-tyme on *trowes,*
There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 94.

Then in the Forests should huge boughes be seen
Born with the bodies of vnplanted *Treen.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. A figure resembling a tree. Specifically—(*a*) A figure drawn in the outline form of a tree, to receive the record of the root or source, main stem, and branches of a family: specifically called a *genealogical* or *family tree.*

In whose capacious hall,
Hung with a hundred shields, the *family tree*
Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A natural figuration having more or less resemblance to a tree, assumed by or appearing on the surface of some substances under certain conditions. (*c*) In *math.,* a diagram composed of branching lines. (*d*) In electrolytic cells, a formation of tree-like groups of crystals projecting from the plates. In some forms of storage batteries these tree-formations are apt to give trouble by short-circuiting the cells.

3. A gallows or gibbet; especially, the cross on which Christ was crucified.

Whom they slew and hanged on a *tree.* Acts x. 39.

But give to me your daughter dear,
And, by the Holy *Tree,*
Be she on sea or on the land,
I'll bring her back to thee. *Whittier.*

4. The material of a tree; wood; timber.

In a greet hous ben not oneli vessels of gold and of siluer, but also of *tree* and of erthe. *Wyclif,* 2 Tim. ii. 20.

For wel ye knowe a lord in his houshold
Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
Somme been of *tree* and doon hir lord servyse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 101.

No stone worke is in vse, their roofes of rafters bee,
One linked in another fast, their wals are all of *tree.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

5†. A piece of wood; a stick; specifically, a staff or cudgel.

Lytell Johan toke none other mesure
But his bowe *tre.*
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 57).

Anes I slew his sisters son,
And on his breist-bane brak a *tree.*
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

6. In *mech.,* one of numerous pieces or framings of wood technically so called: generally in composition, but sometimes used separately in connection with an explanatory context. For those used in vehicles, see *axletree, doubletree, swingletree, whiffletree,* etc.; for those in ships, *chess-tree, crosstree, trestletree,* etc.; for others, *boot-tree, saddletree,* etc.

They vse sadles made of wood & sinewes, with the *tree* gilded. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 314.

All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on glove-*trees* or wooden hands. *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 123.

Abba-tree, species of the fig in western Africa, to which attention has recently been called as sources of india-rubber.—**Barrel-tree.** Same as *bottle-tree.*—**Big tree.** See *big*[1] and *Sequoia.*—**Blueberry-tree.** See *Myoporum.*—**Christmas tree.** See *Christmas.*—**Dominant branch of a tree,** in *math.* See *dominant.*—**Genealogical tree.** See def. 2 (*a*) and *genealogic.*—**Geometrical tree,** a diagram like a graph.—**Holy tree.** See *holy.*—**Mammoth tree.** Same as *big tree.*—**Nephritic tree.** See *nephritic.*—**Respiratory tree.** See *respiratory.*—**St. Thomas tree.** See *saint*[1].—**Santa Maria tree,** the calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Galba,* of tropical America. It affords a reddish straight-grained timber, thought to be a suitable substitute for the plainer kinds of mahogany.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree,* 2.—**Three trees!** See *three.*—**To bark up the wrong tree.** See *bark*[1].—**Top of the tree.** See *top*[1].—**Tree calf.** See *calf*[1].—**Tree-felling engine,** a portable engine with saws, employed in felling trees.—**Tree of Buddha,** the bo-tree.—**Tree of chastity,** *Vitex Agnus-castus.* See *agnus castus,* under *agnus.*—**Tree of heaven.** See *Ailanthus.*—**Tree of Jesse.** See *Jesse*[1].—**Tree of Liberty,** a tree planted or transplanted to commemorate the gaining of political liberty, as in France at the time of the Revolution.—**Tree of life.** (*a*) According to the account in Genesis ii. 9, etc., a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, as a provision for the unending life of man so long as he remained in a state of innocence, and hence as a symbol of the source of heavenly immortality in a future existence.

Lest he . . . take also of the *tree of life,* and eat, and live for ever. Gen. iii. 22.

(*b*) Same as *arbor-vitæ,* 1. (*c*) In *anat.,* the arbor-vitæ of the cerebellum.—**Tree of long life,** *Leptospermum nitidum,* a small tree in the high mountains of the Eastern Archipelago, whose leaves furnish Bencoolen or Malay tea: thus called by the natives, apparently in allusion to its hardiness.—**Tree of Porphyry,** a logical diagram illustrating the relations of subordinate genera.—**Tree of the gods.** Same as *tree of heaven.* See above.—**Tree of the knowledge of good and evil,** according to the account in Genesis, a tree placed, with the tree of life, in the midst of the garden of Eden, and bearing the forbidden fruit the eating of which by Adam and Eve, under the persuasion of the serpent, destroyed their primal innocence and caused their expulsion from the earthly paradise.—**Tree of the magicians,** a solanaceous tree of Chile, *Latua pubiflora. Treas. of Bot.*—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil.*—**Trembling tree.** See *tremble.*—**Triple tree.** See *triple.*—**Tyburn tree,** the gallows; a gibbet.—**Up a tree,** cut off from escape; obliged to surrender; cornered; entrapped; nonplussed. [Colloq.]

He was deploring the dreadful predicament in which he found himself, in a house full of old women. . . . "Reg'larly *up a tree,* by jingo!" exclaimed the modest boy, who could not face the gentlest of her sex.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

Weeping tree, a tree of a weeping habit. See *weeping.*

=Syn. 1. *Shrub, Bush,* etc. See *vegetable.*

tree (trē), *v.* [< *tree, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive into a tree, as a hunted animal fitted for climbing, such as animals of the cat kind, racoons, opossums, and squirrels; compel to take refuge in a tree, as a man fleeing from wolves.

Polly . . . told us how . . . once her mother . . . had *treed* a painter, and kept him up in his perch for hours by threatening him whenever he offered to come down, until her husband came home and shot him.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 357.

2. Hence, figuratively, to deprive of the power of resistance; place at the mercy of an opponent; corner. [Colloq.]

You are *treed,* and you can't help yourself.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

3. To form or shape on a tree made for the particular use: as, to *tree* a boot.

The process of crimping, *treeing,* etc., in the manufacturing of leather into boots and shoes.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 418.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take refuge in a tree, as a hunted animal. [Rare.]

Besides *treeing,* the [wild] cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear, as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing.
T. B. Thorpe, Backwoods, p. 180. (*Bartlett.*)

2†. To grow to the size of a tree. *Fuller.*—**3.** To take the form of a tree, or a tree-like shape, as a metal deposited from a solution of one of its salts under the action of an electric current.

It will not prevent *treeing;* and therefore it will not cure that defect, which is one of the most serious defects of the Faure battery. *Science,* IV. 392.

tree-agate (trē'ag″āt), *n.* A variety of agate with red, brown, or black dendritic or tree-like markings, found in India and Brazil. An artificial product so named is made by staining chalcedony or natural agate with tree-like markings.

tree-aloe (trē'al″ō), *n.* An aloe-plant, *Aloë dichotoma,* of southwestern Africa. The hollowed stem serves as a quiver for poisoned arrows, whence it is also called *quiver-tree.*

tree-asp (trē'asp), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Dendraspididæ.* See cut under *Dendraspis.*

tree-azalea (trē'a-zā″lē-ā), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Azalea arborescens,* found in the mountains from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Tennessee. It has very fragrant rose-colored flowers. Also *smooth azalea.*

tree-bear (trē'bâr), *n.* The racoon. [Local, ★U. S.]

tree-beard (trē'bērd), *n.* A South American name of the long-moss, *Dendropogon usneoides.* See *long-moss,* and cut under *Tillandsia.*

tree-beetle (trē'bē″tl), *n.* One of various beetles which feed on trees and shrubs: not specific.

tree-boa (trē'bō″ä), *n.* An arboricole boa or anaconda; a large tree-climbing serpent of the family *Boidæ.*

tree-bug (trē'bug), *n.* One of numerous different hemipterous insects which feed on trees and shrubs by sucking the juices, especially of the family *Pentatomidæ. Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus* is the large green tree-bug; *Arma modesta* is the modest tree-bug; and *Pentatoma ligata* is the bound tree-bug. Compare *tree-hopper.*

tree-cabbage (trē'kab″āj), *n.* See *cabbage*[1], 1.

tree-cactus (trē'kak″tus), *n.* The saguaro, and perhaps other large cacti.

tree-calf (trē'käf), *n.* See *tree calf,* under *calf*[1].

tree-cat (trē'kat), *n.* A palm-cat or paradoxure.

tree-celandine (trē'sel″an-dīn), *n.* See *celandine.*

tree-climber (trē'klī″mėr), *n.* Any animal, etc., which habitually climbs trees. (*a*) A tree-creeper. (*b*) The climbing-perch, *Anabas scandens.* See *Anabas.*

tree-clipper (trē'klip″ėr), *n.* A tree-creeper. [Local, Eng.]

tree-clover (trē'klō″vėr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus alba,* and perhaps other species.

tree-coffin (trē'kof″in), *n.* A coffin made by hollowing out a section of a tree-trunk.

At Stowborough, Dorsetshire, where a body was discovered in 1767 in a *tree-coffin,* it appeared to have been wrapped in skins. *Greenwell,* British Barrows, p. 32, note 1.

tree-copal (trē'kō″pal), *n.* Same as *anime,* 2.

tree-coral (trē'kor″al), *n.* An arborescent polypidom, as madrepore.

tree-cotton (trē'kot″n), *n.* A perennial cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum,* becoming a shrub or low tree, widely cultivated in East Indian gardens, but scarcely grown for fiber. Beneath the white wool the seeds are covered with a dense green down.

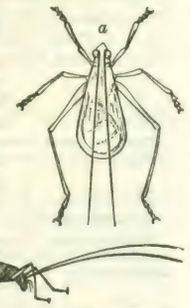
tree-coupling (trē'kup″ling), *n.* In a vehicle, a piece uniting a swingletree to a doubletree. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-crab (trē'krab), *n.* A certain land-crab, *Birgus latro.* See cut under *palm-crab.*

tree-creeper (trē'krē″pėr), *n.* One of many different birds which creep up and down or about

in trees. (*a*) The true creepers. See *Certhiidæ*. (*b*) The South American birds of the family *Anabatidæ* or *Dendrocolaptidæ*. See the technical words, and cut under *Dendrocolaptes*.

tree-cricket (trē′krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Œcanthus*. The snowy tree-cricket, *Œ. niveus*, of a delicate greenish-white color, often injures the raspberry by laying its eggs in the young shoots. See *Œcanthus*.



Snowy Tree-cricket (*Œcanthus niveus*). *a*, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, lateral view.

tree-crow (trē′krō), *n.* One of various corvine birds of China, India, etc., of a character intermediate between jays and crows, and belonging to such genera as *Crypsirhina*, *Cissa* (or *Kitta*), and *Dendrocitta*. The temia, *Crypsirhina varians*, is 13 inches long, mainly of a bottle-green color with black face and bill and bright-blue eyes. It inhabits the Burmese countries, Cochin-China, and Java. *C. cucullata*, of Burma and Upper Pegu, is quite different. There are at least 8 species of *Dendrocitta*. See *Crypsirhina*, *tree-pie*, and cuts under *sirgang* and *temia*.—**Wattled tree-crow**, a wattle-crow. See *Callœatinæ*, *Glaucopinæ*, and cut under *wattle-crow*.

tree-cuckoo (trē′kůk″ō), *n.* An arboricole cuckoo; especially, such an American cuckoo, of the genus *Coccyzus* or a related form, as the common yellow-billed (*C. americanus*) or black-billed (*C. erythrophthalmus*) of the United States. Most cuckoos are in fact arboricole; but the name distinguishes those above mentioned from the American ground-cuckoos, as members of the genus *Geococcyx* and others of terrestrial habits. See cut under *Coccyzus*.

tree-digger (trē′dig″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement for taking up trees that have been planted in rows, as in nurseries. It is a form of double plow with a single bent cutting-share between the parts, and cuts through the earth at a certain distance on each side of the rows, and also at the required depth beneath the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-dove (trē′duv), *n.* One of numerous large arboricole pigeons of the Indian and Australian regions, belonging to the genus *Macropygia* in a broad sense, as *M. reinwardti*, from the Moluccan and Papuan islands. This is about 20 inches long, with a long broad tail, red feet, and ashy plumage varied in some parts with white, black, and chestnut. There are 24 or more species of this group.


Tree-dove (*Macropygia reinwardti*).

tree-duck (trē′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2] and *Dendrocygna* (with ★cut).

tree-fern (trē′fėrn), *n.* One of several species of ferns that attain to the size of trees. They belong mostly to the *Cyatheaceæ*, and are confined to the tropics, where they form a striking feature of the landscape, sending up a straight trunk to a height of 25 feet or more, crowned at the summit with a cluster of large drooping fronds. Several species are successfully cultivated in greenhouses. See *Cyathea* and *fern*[1].


Tree-fern (*Cibotium regale*).

tree-finch (trē′finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

tree-fish (trē′fish), *n.* One of the Californian rock-fishes, *Sebastichthys serriceps*.

tree-fly (trē′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Xylophagidæ*.

tree-frog (trē′frog), *n.* Any batrachian which lives in trees. (*a*) A tree-toad. (*b*) More properly, a true frog (belonging to the family *Ranidæ*) of arboreal habits. There are many species, of different genera, in the Old World. Some have suckers on their toes and some have webbed hind toes. See cut under *flying-frog*.—**Spurred tree-frog.** See *spurred*.

tree-fuchsia (trē′fū″shiȧ), *n.* A fuchsia trained in tree form.

tree-germander (trē′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A shrub, *Teucrium fruticans*, of the Mediterranean region, also cultivated in gardens.

tree-goldenrod (trē′gōl″dn-rod), *n.* An amarantaceous plant, *Bosea Yervamora*, of the Canaries, a robust ill-smelling shrub with virgate branches, bearing nearly spicate axillary and terminal racemes of small flowers.

tree-goose (trē′gös), *n.* **1.** A cirriped of the genus *Lepas* or *Anatifa*; a barnacle; a goose-mussel. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*, and cut under *barnacle*[1], 2.—**2.** The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*: from the old fable that they grow on trees from barnacles. See cut under *barnacle*.

Whereas those scattered trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil (in many a slimy lake
Their roots so deeply soak'd), send from their stocky bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd barnacles by us. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 304.

tree-hair (trē′hâr), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

tree-heath (trē′hēth), *n.* See *heath*, 2, and *bruyère*.

tree-hoopoe (trē′hö″pō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* (which see, with cut). Also called *wood-★hoopoe*.

tree-hopper (trē′hop″ėr), *n.* Any one of a number of homopterous insects of the families *Membracidæ*, *Tettigoniidæ*, and *Jassidæ*, which frequent trees or arborescent plants. *Ceresa bubalus* is the buffalo tree-hopper, so called from its bison-like hump and horns. It punctures the twigs of various trees in oviposition, and injures their vitality.



Buffalo Tree-hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*). *a*, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

tree-houseleek (trē′hous″lēk), *n.* Same as *houseleek-tree*.

tree-iron (trē′ī″ėrn), *n.* In a vehicle: (*a*) A reinforcing piece of wrought-iron used to connect a swingletree to a doubletree or a doubletree to the tongue. (*b*) One of the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached to the whiffletrees. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-jobber (trē′job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. [Local, Eng.]

tree-kangaroo (trē′kang-ga-rö″), *n.* An arboreal kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*. See cut under *Dendrolagus*.

tree-lark (trē′lärk), *n.* The tree-pipit, *Anthus trivialis*.

treeless (trē′les), *a.* [< *tree* + *-less*.] Destitute of trees: as, a *treeless* desert. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

treelessness (trē′les-nes), *n.* The state of being treeless. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 472.

tree-lily (trē′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus ★*Vellozia*.

tree-lizard (trē′liz″ärd), *n.* A dendrosaurian; a lizard of the group *Dendrosaura*.

tree-lobster (trē′lob″stėr), *n.* The tree-crab.

tree-lotus (trē′lō″tus), *n.* Same as *lotus-tree*, 2.

tree-louse (trē′lous), *n.* A plant-louse; any aphid. [A dictionary word.]

tree-lungwort (trē′lung″wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See *lungwort*, 3.

tree-lupine (trē′lū″pin), *n.* See *lupine*[2].

tree-mallow (trē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

tree-marbling (trē′mär″bling), *n.* The staining or marbling on the edges of a book or for the lining of a book in imitation of the pattern used for a binding in tree-calf.

tree-medic (trē′med″ik), *n.* Same as *moon-trefoil*.

tree-mignonette (trē′min-yo̤-net″), *n.* See *mignonette*.

tree-milk (trē′milk), *n.* The juice of an asclepiadaceous plant, *Gymnema lactiferum*, a stout climber found in Ceylon and other parts of the East Indies. The milk is erroneously supposed to be used as an article of food. The name is applicable to the product of any of the cow- or milk-trees.

tree-moss (trē′môs), *n.* **1.** Any moss or lichen living on trees, especially a species of *Usnea*. See *necklace-moss*.—**2.** A club-moss or lycopod having the form of a miniature tree. See *moss*[1] and *Lycopodium*.

tree-mouse (trē′mous), *n.* A mouse of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Dendromyinæ*, of arboreal habits.

treen[1]† (trēn), *a.* [< ME. *treen*, < AS. *treówen*, *trīwen*, wooden, of wood, < *treó*, *treów*, tree, wood: see *tree* and *-en*[2].] **1.** Wooden: especially noting plates and dishes. See *trencher*[2].

Wrie hem quycly with a *treen* rake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Presenting of that meate to the Idoll, and then carrie it to the King on a great Leafe, in a *treene* Platter.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 492.

2. Pertaining to or derived from trees.

A large Tract of the World almost altogether subsists on these *Treen* Liquors, especially that of the Date.
Evelyn, Sylva, p. 73.

treen[2]† (trēn), *n.* An old plural of *tree*.

treen[3] (trēn), *n.* [Manx: see quot.] In the Isle of Man, a territorial division, of uncertain origin and purpose, subdivided into estates called *quarterlands*.

The number of *treens* are 180, and usually contain from three to four quarterlands. . . . In the Manx language, the word *treen* is defined to be a township dividing tithe into three. In this respect it corresponds with the arrangement made by Olave I., who divided tithes into three parts: one for the clergy, another for the bishop, and a third for the abbey of Rushen.
N. and Q., 3d ser., VIII. 310.

treenail (trē′nāl, technically, in sense 1, tren′l or trun′l), *n.* [Also corruptly *trenail*, *trennel*, *trunnel*; < *tree* + *nail*. For the corruption, cf. the nautical *gunnel* for *gunwale*, *tops'l* for *topsail*, etc.] **1.** A cylindrical pin of hard wood used for fastening planks or timbers in ships and similar constructions. Treenails are made of oak- and teak-wood, but the best material for them is the wood of the American locust, from its great durability and toughness and its freedom from shrinkage.

2. In *arch.*, same as *gutta*[1], 1.

tree-nettle (trē′net″l), *n.* Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

tree-nymph (trē′nimf), *n.* In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph residing in or attached to a tree, and existing only during its life; a hamadryad.

The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture (ed. 1877), II. 219.

tree-of-sadness (trē′o̤v-sad′nes), *n.* See *Nyctanthes*.

tree-of-the-sun (trē′o̤v-ᵺē-sun′), *n.* See *Retinospora*.

tree-oil (trē′oil), *n.* Same as *tung-oil*.

tree-onion (trē′un″yon), *n.* See *onion*.

tree-orchis (trē′ôr″kis), *n.* An orchid of the epiphytic genus *Epidendrum*.

tree-oyster (trē′ois″tėr), *n.* A kind of oyster, of the genus *Dendrostræa*, which grows on the ★roots of the mangrove.

tree-partridge (trē′pär″trij), *n.* A partridge or quail of the genus *Dendrortyx*, of the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Odontophorinæ*.

tree-peony (trē′pē″o̤-ni), *n.* See *peony*.

tree-pie (trē′pī), *n.* A tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta*, of which there are eight Indian and Chinese species, among them *D. leucogastra* of southern India, type of the genus. The best-known is *D. rufa*, the rufous crow and gray-tailed roller of the older writers, ranging through India, Assam, and the Burmese regions to Tenasserim. This is 16 inches long, of orange-brown and sooty-brown shades, varied with black and pale gray, and with blood-red iris.

tree-pigeon (trē′pij″on), *n.* An arboricole pigeon; one of many kinds inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australia, belonging to the group *Carpophaginæ*. See *fruit-pigeon*, and cuts under *tree-dove* and *Treron*.

tree-pipit (trē′pip″it), *n.* A pipit, *Anthus trivialis* (or *arboreus*), one of the several species which are common in the British Islands and elsewhere; a tree-lark. See *pipit* and *Anthus*.

tree-poke (trē′pōk), *n.* See *Phytolacca*.

tree-poppy (trē′pop″i), *n.* See *poppy*.

tree-porcupine (trē′pôr″kū-pīn), *n.* An arboreal porcupine, especially a South American porcupine of the genus *Sphingurus*. See *coendoo*, and cut under *prehensile*.

tree-primrose (trē′prim″rōz), *n.* See *Œnothera*.

tree-protector (trē′prō-tek″tor), *n.* Any device placed about a tree-trunk to prevent insects from crawling up the bark. It may be a circular trough kept filled with water or other fluid, or a band of paper or fabric coated with tar, etc.

tree-pruner (trē′prö″nėr), *n.* Any apparatus or implement for pruning trees. In one form it consists of a long pole or staff whereby pruning-shears may be placed in position to cut off small branches which cannot be reached by the hands while the operator is standing on the ground, and an iron shaft turning in bearings attached to the pole, screw-threaded at the upper end, and having the threaded part fitted into a nut swiveled to a lazy-tongs movement that forcibly closes the shears to ★sever the branch. See cuts under *aberuncator*.

tree-rat (trē′rat), *n.* A West Indian arboreal rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. See cuts under *pilori-rat* and *Plagiodon*.

tree-remover (trē′rē-mö″vėr), *n.* Same as *transplanter*, 3.

treescape (trē′skāp), *n.* A landscape abounding in trees. [Rare.]

> The *treescapes*, the wood and water peeps, are fine just before you reach Darlington.
> *Dr. Gordon Stables*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 206.

tree-scraper (trē′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool, consisting of a triangular blade attached flatwise to a handle, for scraping old bark and moss from trees, and also for gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent (trē′sėr″pent), *n.* Any snake of the family *Dendrophidæ*; a tree-snake.

treeship (trē′ship), *n.* [< *tree* + *-ship*.] Existence as a tree; the condition of being or becoming a tree. [Rare.]

> While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd
> Of *treeship* — first a seedling, hid in grass;
> Then twig; then sapling. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

tree-shrew (trē′shrö), *n.* An animal of the genus *Tupaia* (which see, with cut); a squirrel-shrew. The Peguan tree-shrew is a Burmese species, *T. peguana*.

tree-shrike (trē′shrīk), *n.* A bush-shrike; a bird of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*. See cut under *Thamnophilinæ*.

tree-snake (trē′snāk), *n.* A serpent of the family *Dendrophidæ*. See cut under *Dendrophis*.

tree-sorrel (trē′sor″el), *n.* An arborescent shrub, *Rumex Lunaria*, of the Canaries.

tree-soul (trē′sōl), *n.* A vivifying sentient spirit imagined by tree-worshipers to exist in every tree.

> Orthodox Buddhism decided against the *tree-souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 475.

tree-sparrow (trē′spar″ō), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Passer montanus*, a near relative of the house-sparrow. It has been naturalized to some extent in the United States. See *Passer*[2] and *sparrow*. — 2. In the United States, *Spizella monticola*. This is a very common sparrow, belonging to the same genus as the chipping-sparrow, and much resembling it, but larger and more northerly in habitat, being chiefly seen in the United States in the late fall, winter, and early spring months. It is at least 6 inches long and 9 in extent. The under mandible is in part yellow, the toes are quite blackish, and there is a dark spot in the middle of the breast, as in the song-sparrow, but no streaks on the under parts. The cap is chestnut, much like the chip-bird's, and the back is streaked with brown, bay, and flaxen. It chiefly haunts shrubbery and undergrowth. The name perpetuates the original mistake of J. R. Forster (1772), who took it for the bird of def. 1.

tree-squirrel (trē′skwur″el), *n.* A true or typical squirrel; one of the arboreal species of the genus *Sciurus* proper, as distinguished from any of the ground-squirrels, prairie-squirrels, marmot-squirrels, flying-squirrels, etc. See cuts under *chickaree*, *fox-squirrel*, *Sciurus*, and *squirrel*.

tree-swallow (trē′swol″ō), *n.* 1. An Australian swallow of the genus *Hylochelidon*, called in that country *martin*, and laying in holes in trees. — 2. The white-bellied swallow, *Tachycineta* (or *Iridoprocne*) *bicolor*, which still nests in trees even in populous districts of the United States.

tree-swift (trē′swift), *n.* An Oriental swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, of which the species are several, wide-ranging in India and eastward.

treet (trēt), *n.* [Prob. ult. < L. *triticum*, wheat.] 1†. Ground wheat unsifted; flour of whole wheat. — 2. A kind of bran. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tree-tiger (trē′tī″gėr), *n.* The leopard. See cuts under *leopard* and *panther*.

tree-toad (trē′tōd), *n.* Any arboreal toad, usually of the family *Hylidæ*. They are true toads (in the sense of being bufoniform batrachians), though often miscalled *tree-frogs*. They are provided with adhesive suckers on the ends of the toes with which to cling, and many are noted for their chameleon-like changes of color. There is only one European tree-toad, *Hyla arborea*. The corresponding species in the United States is *H. versicolor*, about two inches long, and of variegated as well as changeable colors. The shrill piping heard in spring and summer in many parts of the United States is made by tree-toads, as *Acris gryllus*, *A. crepitans*, *Hyla pickeringi*, and *H. versicolor*, as well as by some of the small *Hylidæ* which are aquatic, as *Helœcetes triseriatus*. The species of tree-



American Tree-toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

toads are very numerous, about 175 in number, of which by far the greater part inhabit tropical America. Those of the genus *Phyllomedusa* are usually included among the *Hylidæ*. The lichened tree-toad is *Trachycephalus lichenatus*, of the same family. Members of the genus *Amphignathodon* (of a different family) are of arboreal habits, and resemble the *Hylidæ*. Some true frogs (raniform batrachians) are also of arboreal habits, and to these the name *tree-frog* should be, though it is not, restricted. See *tree-frog* (*b*), and cut under *Phyllomedusa*.

> The *tree-toad* chimed in with his loud trilling chirrup.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Glandless tree-toads, the members of a supposed family *Polypedetidæ*, mostly arboreal *Ranidæ*, with dilated toes and no parotoids. — **Spurred tree-toad**. See *spurred*.

tree-tomato (trē′tō-mā″tō), *n.* 1. See *tomato*. — 2. See *Cyphomandra*.

tree-top (trē′top), *n.* The top or uppermost part of a tree.

> How peaceful sleep
> The *tree-tops* altogether!
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

tree-violet (trē′vī″ō-let), *n.* See *violet*.

tree-warbler (trē′wâr″blėr), *n.* Any Old World warbler of the genus (or section of *Sylvia*) *Hypolais*, as the icterine, *H. icterina*; the melodious, *H. polyglotta*; the olive, *H. olivetorum*; the olivaceous, *H. pallida*; the booted, *H. caligata*. They are a small group, connecting the willow-warblers (*Phylloscopus*) with the reed-warblers (*Acrocephalus*), having the nearly even tail of the former and the large bill of the latter. They lay eggs of a French-gray or salmon ground-color. Compare parallel use of *wood-warbler* for a certain group of American warblers.

tree-wax (trē′waks), *n.* One of several wax-like substances produced from trees in various ways; specifically, the Japan wax. See *wax*[2].

> *Tree-wax* (probably that secreted by Coccus Pe-la on the branches of Fraxinus Chinensis).
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

tree-wool (trē′wůl), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool*. See *pine-needle*.

tree-worm† (trē′wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *treworm*; < *tree*, wood, + *worm*.] The ship-worm or teredo. *Halliwell*.

tree-wormwood (trē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* See *wormwood*.

tree-worship (trē′wėr″ship), *n.* Worship or religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the fixed abode or a favorite resort of spirits capable of influencing human destiny. Many different kinds of trees have been specific objects of worship, but particularly the oak, as among the Druids. In Greek mythology some special tree was in many cases sacred to an individual deity, as the oak to Zeus (Jupiter) and to Cybele, the laurel to Apollo, the ash to Ares (Mars), the olive to Athena (Minerva), the myrtle to Aphrodite (Venus), etc. Tree-worship was practised by the early Buddhists, though not enjoined by their scriptures, and traces of it remain among them, as among many other pagan peoples; and it existed throughout Europe before the introduction of Christianity. The Old Testament has many indications of its existence among the peoples surrounding the Jews, and of lapses into the practice of it by the Jews themselves.

tree-worshiper (trē′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays religious worship or veneration to trees; a heathen who worships trees or a particular tree.

tref (tref), *a.* [Heb.] Unlawful; unclean: opposed to *kosher* as used by Hebrews.

trefallow†, *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

treffled (tref′ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

trefle (tref′l), *n.* [< OF. **trefle*, *treffle*, F. *trèfle*, the plant trefoil: see *trefoil*.] 1. A trefoil; any object forming or representing a trefoil. — 2. In *fort.*, a species of mine in the form of a trefoil. — 3. In *her.*, same as *trefoil*, 4.

treflé (tref-lā′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé*, < *trèfle*, trefoil: see *trefle*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Ending in a three-lobed figure or trefoil: said especially of a cross of which each branch is so finished. (*b*) Decorated with triple leaves or flowers elsewhere than at the end: thus, a bend *treflé* has such flowers along one side, usually the upper or sinister side, the trefoil flowers often resembling the upper parts of fleurs-de-lis.



Cross Treflé.

treflee (tref-lē′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé*: see *treflé*.] ★Same as *treflé*.

trefoil (trē′foil), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trefoil*, < OF. *trifoil*, *trefeul*, **trefle*, *treffle*, F. *trèfle* = Pr. *trefueil* = Sp. Pg. *trifolio* = It. *trifoglio*, < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, lit. three-leaved (sc. *gramen*, grass), < *tres*, three, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Trifolium*; clover. The name is given to various other plants with trifoliolate leaves, in England somewhat specifically to the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, grown for pasture. See *clover*, *Stylosanthes*, and specific names below.

> The delicate *trefoil* that muffled warm
> A slope on Ida. *T. B. Aldrich*, Piscataqua River.

2†. The third leaf put forth by a young plant.

> To make hem [cabbages] hoor as frost eke crafte is fonde:
> Let grounden glasse goo sifte on hem aboute,
> When thaire *trefoil* or quaterfoil is oute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.



Trefoils.

3. An ornamental feathering or foliation used in mediæval Pointed architecture in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panelings, etc., in which the spaces between the cusps represent a three-lobed figure.



Trefoil.—Detail of tracery from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

> In the triforium string-course . . . of the Cathedral of Amiens, the compound *trefoil* ornament is noticeable for its beauty of outline.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 277.

4. In *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent a clover-leaf. It consists usually of three rounded and slightly pointed leaves set in a formal way at the three upper extremities of a small cross, the lower extremity of which terminates in different ways. Also *trefle*.

5. A bombycoid moth, *Lasiocampa trifolii*, whose larva feeds on grass and clover in Europe. Also called *grass-egger* and *clover-egger*. — **Bird's-foot trefoil**. See *bird's-foot* and *Lotus*, 2. — **Bitumen-trefoil**. See *Psoralea*. — **Bog-trefoil**. Same as *bog-bean*. — **Hare's-foot trefoil**. See *hare's-foot*, 1. — **Marsh-trefoil**, the bog-bean, *Menyanthes*. — **Melilot trefoil**, the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*. Also *trefoil-melilot*. — **Shrubby trefoil**. Same as *hop-tree*. See *Ptelea*. — **Snail-trefoil**. Same as *snail-clover*. — **Spanish trefoil**. Same as *lucerne*. — **Thorny trefoil**, a thorny shrub of the genus *Fagonia*, family *Zygophyllaceæ*, especially *F. Cretica* of the Mediterranean region. — **Tree-trefoil**, the laburnum. — **Trefoil of the diaphragm**. See *diaphragm*. — **Water-trefoil**. Same as *bog-bean*. (See also *bean-trefoil*, *heart-trefoil*, *hop-trefoil*).

II. *a.* Characterized by the presence or prominence of a trefoil or trefoils; consisting of trefoils; thrice foliated.

> The smaller Benedictine church, . . . whose bell-tower groups so well with Saint Nicolas, employs in that bell-tower a *trefoil* arch. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

trefoiled (trē′foild), *a.* [< *trefoil* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed like or having the outlines of a trefoil; clover-leafed; three-lobed: as, a *trefoiled* arch.

> It seems by no means improbable that these pointed domes, gablets, and *trefoiled* arches may have strongly affected the architecture of the Saracens.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 396.

2. In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

trefoilwise (trē′foil-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a triple foliation, or of a combination of trefoils.

> Groups of three globulites massed *trefoilwise* . . . are not uncommon. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 64.

trefoliated (trē-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *trifolium* (see *trefoil*) + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trefoiled*.

> On the south side of the window is the piscina, with its *trefoliated* and cusped arch.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 141.

treget†, **traget**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *tresgiet*, a juggling trick, < L. *trajectus*, *transjectus*, a crossing or passing over: see *traject*. Cf. *tregetour*.] Jug-

glery; illusion; guile; craft; trickery; deceit; sleight of hand; legerdemain.

All to-fowled is my faire fruyte,
That neuer dyd *treget* ne fruyte
With theuys that loue ryot vnrigte.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 198.

Truyt and *treget* to helle schal terve.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

By my *treget* I gadre and threste
The grete tresour into my cheste.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6825.

tregetour†, **tragetour**†, *n.* [ME., also *tregettour*, *trajetour*, *trajitour*, < OF. **tresgettour*, *tresgetteres*, *trajectaire*, a juggler, one who leaps through hoops: see *treget*.] One who practised legerdemain or sleight of hand; a prestigiator; a magician; a juggler who produced optical illusions by mechanical contrivances; hence, an impostor; a cheat.

For ofte at feestes have I wel herd seye
That *tregetours* withinne an halle large
Have maad come in a water and a barge,
And in the halle rowen up and doun;
Some tyme hath semed come a grym leoun,
And somtyme floures sprynge as in a mede;
Somtyme a vyne, and grapes white and rede;
Somtyme a castel, al of lym and stoon;
And whan hym lyked voyded it anoon:
Thus semed it to every mannes sighte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 415.

Maister John Rykell, sometyme *tregitoure*
Of noble Henry kynge of Englonde.
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre, quoted in J. P. Collier's [Hist. Dram. Poetry, I. 21.

tregetry†, **tragetry**†, *n.* [ME., < *treget* + *-(e)ry*.] Legerdemain; jugglery; deception.

Soche soteltie thai soght to solas hom with;
The tables, the top, *tregetre* also,
And in the moneth of may mekill thai vsit,
With floures and fresshe bowes fecchyng of somer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

They knowe not al my *tregetrie*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6382.

trehala (trē-hä′lä), *n.* A kind of manna excreted in Persia and Turkey by an insect, *Larinus maculatus*, in the form of cocoons, consisting chiefly of starch, sugar, and gum derived from the species of globe-thistle (*Echinops Persica*) on which it feeds. Also called *Turkish manna*.

trehalose (trē′hä-lōs), *n.* [< *trehala* + *-ose*.] A sugar first extracted from trehala, since proved to be identical with mycose.

treie†, *n.* See *tray*[2].

treillage† (trel′äj; F. pron. trā-yäzh′), *n.* [F., < *treille*, a trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis*.] In *hort.*, a structure of light posts and rails for supporting wall-trees, etc.; a lattice; a trellis.

Makers of flower-gardens: . . . contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*. *Spectator*.

treille (trey), *n.* [F., a lattice, trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis*.] 1. In *her.*, a lattice. [Rare.]—2. In *lace-making*, a réseau or net ground.

trek (trek), *v. i.* [Also *treck*; < D. *trekken*, draw, draw a wagon, journey: see *track*[1].] In South Africa: (*a*) To draw a vehicle, as oxen; pull a load along.

Bullocks can not *trek* with wet yokes, or their shoulders become galled. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 618.

(*b*) To travel by ox-wagon; hence, to travel in general; go from place to place; migrate.

Thus the early Cape "boers" adopted the nomad habit of *trekking*, which simply meant enlarging the range of their occupation of new land and a further advance into
★ the interior. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 166.

trek (trek), *n.* [D., pull, tug, draft: see *trek*, *v.*, *track*[1], *n.*] In South Africa, the action of drawing, as a vehicle or a load; draft; traction; hence, a journey or migration; the distance between one stopping-place and the next; travel: as, that was short *trek*.

After the rain the *trek* was heavy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

When it first became known that the *trek* was projected, 5,000 Boers were calculated to be upon the point of form-
★ ing the army of invasion. *New York Tribune*, May 8, 1891.

trekker (trek′ėr), *n.* [< D. *trekker*, < *trekken*, draw: see *trek*, *v.*] One who treks; a traveler; a wanderer; a migrator. [South Africa.]

Quiet people nowadays are no lovers of . . . the carpet-bagging colonists, the beach-comber, the *trekker*, the belligerent missionary. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

trek-oxen (trek′ok″sn), *n. pl.* Oxen used for drawing wagons; draft-oxen. [South Africa.]

Trek-oxen are, without exception, obstinate, perverse creatures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 620.

trek-rope (trek′rōp), *n.* A rope used as a trek-tow. [South Africa.]

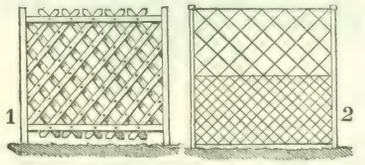
trekschuit (trek′skoit), *n.* [Also *trekschuyt*; D. *trekschuit*, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, a boat: see *trek*, *track*[1], and *scout*[4].] A track-boat or canal-boat, such as is in common use in Holland.

trek-tow (trek′tō), *n.* [< D. *trek* + E. *tow*[1].] In South Africa, an iron chain or rawhide cable connecting a wagon-pole with the line of yokes to which the bullocks are attached.

trelawny (trē-lâ′ni), *n.* [Appar. from the surname *Trelawney*.] A thin mess, made of barley-meal, water, and salt. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trellice† (trel′is), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trellis*.

trellis (trel′is), *n.* [Formerly also *trellice*; < ME. *trelys*, < OF. *treillis*, a trellis, < *treille*, *trelle*, F. *treille* = Pr. *treilla*, *trelha*, *trilla*, < L. *trichila*, also *tricla*, bower, arbor, summer-house: see *trail*[2].] 1. A structure of light cross-bars,



Trellises: 1, wooden; 2, wire.

as of wood, nailed together where they cross one another, or of thin ribbons of metal, or of wire imitating this.

Through the *trellis* of the woodwork and the leaves of the flowering shrub, he just caught a glimpse of some form within. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 21.

2. A shed, canopy, summer-house, or the like composed, or partly composed, of trellis-work. Such buildings are utilized especially for the support of growing vines.—3. In *her.*, same as *treille* or *lattice*, 3.

trellis (trel′is), *v. t.* [< *trellis*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with trellises or trellis-work; especially, to support or train on trellises: as, to *trellis* a vine. *Bailey*, 1727.

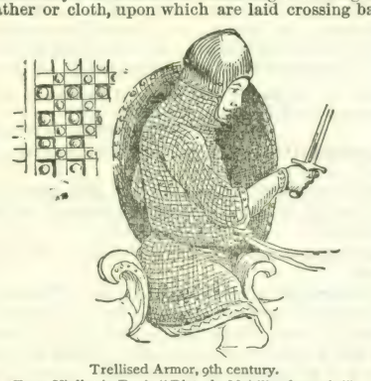
The rich moulding of masques and flowers and fruit . . . shone out amid the *trellised* trees.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, ix.

2. To form into trellis-work; interlace; interweave.

The red and golden vines,
Piercing with their *trellised* lines
The rough, dark-skirted wilderness.
Shelley, Lines Written among the Euganean Hills.

We passed out of a *trellised* door on to the black lacquered floor of a veranda. *The Century*, XL. 196.

Trellised armor, garments of fence which are represented in early works of art as consisting of a background of leather or cloth, upon which are laid crossing bands,



Trellised Armor, 9th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

apparently in relief, and bosses in the square or lozenge-shaped intervals. Another variety of it shows rivets or studs also at the intersection of the crossing bands. It is generally assumed that the bands are of leather.

trellis-work (trel′is-wėrk), *n.* 1. Same as *latticework*.

The pillars support a *trellis-work*, which is covered with vines. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 3.

Birds
Of sunny plume in gilded *trellis-work*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A modern kind of fancy work made by cutting out patterns in different materials and applying them upon a background with needle-work edging, etc. The name is derived from the common use of a pattern of vines and climbing plants supported on a trellis.

treloobing (tre-lō′bing), *n.* [Cf. *loobs*.] Stirring and working the loobs, or slimy earth of tin, in a slime-pit, that the mud may partly wash off with the water and the ore settle at the bottom (*R. Hunt*); as used by some writers, the same as *tossing*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Trema (trē′mä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), from the small external pits in the endocarp of many species; < Gr. τρῆμα, a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ τρα), bore, pierce.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, family *Ulmaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by lateral free stipules, polygamous flowers, and narrow cotyledons. There are about 30 species, perhaps to be reduced to 20, widely dispersed through tropical and subtropical regions, often described under the names *Sponia* and *Celtis*. They are trees or tall shrubs, bearing alternate serrate leaves three-nerved at the base and usually two-ranked. The flowers are borne in cymes nearly sessile in the axils, followed by small drupes often with the perianth and the involute style-branches persistent. *T. micrantha*, known in Jamaica as *nettle-tree*, is a rough-leaved shrub or small tree, widely diffused from Cuba to Brazil. Three species occur in Australia, and are known as *hoop-ash*; of these *T. orientalis*, a tree about 40 feet high with evergreen leaves silvery beneath, extends also to Ceylon, and is known as *charcoal-tree* in India, where it springs up profusely in deserted grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A foramen. (*b*) The vulva. [Rare.]

Tremadoc slate (tre-mad′ok slāt). A division of the Cambrian formation: so named by Sedgwick because occurring near Tremadoc in Carnarvonshire. It is at the top of this subdivision of the older rocks of this region, in regard to whose nomenclature there has been so much dispute, that the line between Cambrian and Silurian is now drawn in England by Geikie and other British geologists. See *Silurian*.

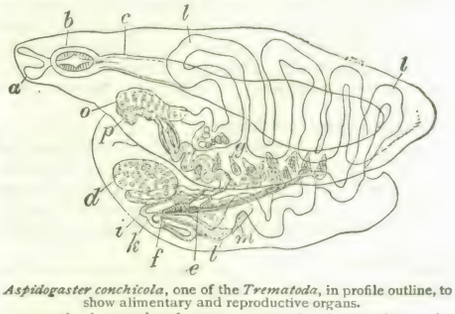
tremando (trā-män′dō), *adv.* [It., trembling.] In *music*, same as *tremolando*.

Tremandra (trē-man′drä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), named from the remarkably tremulous anthers; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + Gr. ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (taken for 'anther').] A genus of plants, type of the family *Tremandraceæ*, distinguished by its jointed anthers and opposite leaves. The 2 species are natives of southwestern Australia. They are shrubs, more or less downy with stellate hairs, and bear ovate dentate leaves and axillary purple flowers. The former *T. verticillata* of greenhouse cultivation is now separated as *Platytheca galioides*, on account of its whorled leaves and biseriate unjointed anthers. It is known as *purple heath-flower*.

Tremandraceæ (trē-man-drā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Tremandra* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three, four, or five sepals, as many petals, and twice as many free stamens. It includes 17 species, belonging to the three genera *Tremandra* (the type), *Platytheca*, and *Tetratheca*, the last including all but three of the species in the family. They are all natives of Australia south of the tropics, and are small heath-like shrubs with alternate, opposite or whorled leaves, and solitary axillary flowers, usually red or purple, often with purple anthers.

Tremarctos (trē-märk′tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρῆμα, hole, + ἄρκτος, bear.] The only South American genus of *Ursidæ*, containing the spectacled bear, *T. ornatus*. See cut under *spectacled*.

Trematoda (trem-a-tō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρηματώδης, having many holes, porous: see *trematoid*.] 1†. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of parenchymatous entozoa, containing the flukes proper, the hectocotyls of cephalopods, and the planarian larvæ of turbellarians. See cuts under *Cercaria*, *Bucephalus*, and *water-vascular*.—2. An extensive order of parasitic and chiefly entoparasitic worms, which may be found inside the bodies of almost any animal, and sometimes on the gills or skin of fishes; the flukes or fluke-worms.



Aspidogaster conchicola, one of the *Trematoda*, in profile outline, to show alimentary and reproductive organs.

a, mouth; *b*, muscular pharynx; *c*, stomach; *d*, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *g*, vitellarium; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, uterus; *m*, testis; *o*, vagina; *p*, penis, continuous posteriorly with external vas deferens.

They mostly have a flattened and more or less chitinized body, and a pair or more of suckers for adhering to the tissues of the host. Most trematoids are hermaphrodite or monœcious, but some are dioecious. The endoparasitic forms usually undergo a series of transformations comparable to those of tapes. The well-known liver-fluke of man, *Distoma hepaticum*, is a characteristic example. (See *cercaria*, *Distoma*, *fluke*[2], and *sporocyst*.) When the order is raised to the rank of a class, as is done by some, the monogeneous and digeneous suborders become subclasses, and the current families are regarded as orders, as *Tristoma* and *Polystoma* of the former division, and of the latter *Monostoma*, *Distoma*, *Gasterostoma*, and *Holostoma*. Also *Trematoidea*, *Trematodea*, and *Trematoida*.

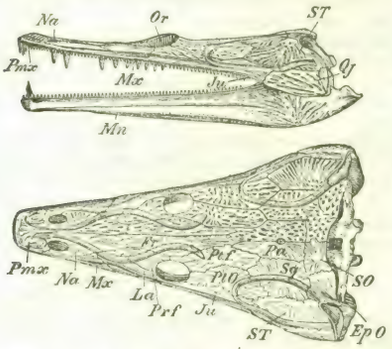
trematode (trem′a-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρηματώδης, having many holes: see *trematoid*.] Same as *trematoid*.

trematoid (trem′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρηματοειδής, contr. τρηματώδης, having many holes, < τρῆμα(τ-), hole: see *Trema*.] **I.** *a.* Having many holes; suctorial, as an entoparasite worm; of the nature of or resembling a fluke; of or pertaining to the *Trematoda*.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm, or fluke; a member of the *Trematoda*.

Trematoidea (trem-a-toi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trematoid*.] Same as *Trematoda*, 2.

Trematosaurus (trem″a-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1841), < Gr. τρῆμα(τ-), hole, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of Triassic labyrinthodont amphibians, having the skull mailed and sculptured.



Side and Top Views of Skull of *Trematosaurus*: cranial sculpture omitted from lower half of latter, to show sutures more distinctly.

EpO, distinct pointed epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal; *La*, lacrymal; *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Or*, orbit; *Pa*, parietal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *PtO*, postorbital; *Qj*, quadratojugal; *SO*, one of a pair of bones taking the place of supra-occipitals; *Sq*, squamosal; *ST*, supratemporal.

tremblable† (trem′bla-bl), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-able*.] Calculated to cause fear or trembling.

But, what is *tremblable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, they fly unto a witch or an inchauntresse, and call for succour.
Dr. G. Benson. (*Imp. Dict.*)

tremble (trem′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trembled*, ppr. *trembling*. [< ME. *tremblen*, *tremlen*, < OF. *trembler*, *tremeler*, F. *trembler* = Pr. *tremblar* = Sp. *temblar* = It. *tremolare*, < ML. *tremulare*, tremble, fear, hesitate, < L. *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremere* (> It. *tremere* = Sp. Pg. *tremer* = OF. *tremer*) = Gr. τρέμειν, tremble. From the same L. verb *tremere* are also ult. E. *tremor*, *tremulous*, etc.] **1.** To be affected with slight, quick, and continued vibratory movements; be moved in a quivering manner by some external force.

The mountayne that the werke was sette on gan to *tremble*, that thei semed it wolde synke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

2. To be affected with involuntary muscular agitation; be agitated convulsively from either a physical or a moral cause; be in a tremor; quake; shake: as, to *tremble* with fatigue; his hand *trembled* from excitement.

And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix *trembled*. Acts xxiv. 25.

Scarce can my knees these *trembling* limbs sustain,
And scarce my heart support its load of pain.
Pope, Iliad, x. 100.

3. To feel or manifest a quivering agitation; be tremulous or shaky; quiver; quaver: as, his voice *trembled* from emotion.

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting
Makes my flesh *tremble*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 92.

Her red lips *trembled*, and her eyes were wet
With tears that fell not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 239.

4. Figuratively, to be in doubt or suspense; oscillate between certainty and uncertainty; hang upon chance.

Seeking but to borrow
From the *trembling* hope of morrow
Solace for the weary day.
Whittier, The Ranger.

Their serried masses, overwhelming superiority of numbers, and bold bearing made the chances of victory to *tremble* in the balance. *The Century*, XXXI. 458.

To tremble for, to be in fear on account of: as, to *tremble for* one's safety.

I *tremble for* the cause of liberty, from such an example to kings. I *tremble for* the cause of humanity, in the unpunished outrages of the most wicked of mankind.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Trembling palsy. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Trembling poplar.** See *poplar*.—**Trembling prairie.** [Tr. F. *prairie tremblante*: limited in use to parts of Louisiana: also called *shaking prairie*.] See the quotation.

Also, in the vicinity of the numerous lakes of the parish [La Fourche, Louisiana] exist immense tracts called *trembling prairies*. These seem to be a surface composed of the matted roots and decayed stalks of the marsh vegetation, floating upon water in some instances, and upon very soft mud in others. Over these prairies it is practicable to walk, and cattle graze upon them, although they vibrate at every tread, and a cut of a few feet in depth will always discover a substratum of water.
S. H. Lockett, Sec. Ann. Rep. Topog. Surv. of Louisiana, [1871, p. 10.

Trembling tree, the trembling poplar, or more often the American aspen, *Populus tremuloides*.

tremble (trem′bl), *n.* [< *tremble*, *v.*] **1.** The act or state of trembling; an involuntary quivering or shivering as from cold or fear.

There stood Emmy in a *tremble*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. *pl.* A form of disease or diseased condition in man or animals, characterized by continued trembling or tremulousness; specifically, in some parts of the United States, a disease of domestic animals, under peculiar local conditions, affecting the quality of the milk and flesh, and known as *milk-sickness* when communicated through these to human beings. See *milk-sickness*.

The flesh of an animal suffering from *trembles*, or in the prodromic stages of *trembles*, would also produce the disease. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

Workers in mercury . . . are apt to suffer from a peculiar form of shaking palsy, known as "the *trembles*," or mercurial tremor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 277.

All of a tremble, trembling all over; in a state of general agitation or excitement. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Gill . . . came "*all of a tremble*," as she said herself. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

tremblement (trem′bl-ment), *n.* [< F. *tremblement* (= Pr. *tremolament*), a trembling or quaking, < *trembler*, tremble: see *tremble* and *-ment*.] **1.** In *music*, a trill or shake.—**2.** A tremor; a quivering. [Rare.]

The wood . . .
Thrills in leafy *tremblement*,
Like a heart that, after climbing, beateth quickly through content. *Mrs. Browning*, Lost Bower, st. 4.

★ **trembler** (trem′blėr), *n.* [= F. *trembleur*; as *tremble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trembles; especially, a person or an animal that trembles from fear.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under.
Hammond, Works, IV. 479. (*Latham*.)

Well had the boding *tremblers* learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 199.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect of the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Imp. Dict.*

These quaint-primitive dissemblers
In old Queen Bess's days called *Tremblers*.
Hudibras Redivivus.

3. That which trembles or vibrates; specifically, an automatic vibrator used for making and breaking the circuit of an induction-coil; an electric bell.

Audible signals are given . . . on board the locomotive by a *trembler* bell. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 69, Supp.

trembling-jock, trembling-jocky (trem′bling-jok, -jok′i), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*, supposed to be obnoxious to mice. [Prov. Eng.]

tremblingly (trem′bling-li), *adv.* In a trembling manner; tremulously.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropp'd.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 346.

trembly (trem′bli), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-y*[1].] Trembling; tremulous. [Colloq.]

So frankly coy, so full of *trembly* confidences.
Lowell, Birch Tree.

She [a rabbit] sot thar ez upright an' *trembly* ez me.
M. N. Murfree, Great Smoky Mountains, xiii.

Tremella (trē-mel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius), so called in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gelatinous hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Tremellaceæ*, having a non-papillate hymenium which surrounds the whole of the fungus.

Tremellaceæ (trem-e-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tremella* + *-aceæ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi. They are gelatinous, of not very definite form, commonly of wavy outline, and are saprophytic on old and dead wood. Also *Tremellineæ* and *Tremellini*.

tremellineous (trem-e-lin′ē-us), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging, pertaining to, or resembling fungi of the family *Tremellaceæ* (*Tremellineæ*).

tremelloid (trem′e-loid), *a.* [< *Tremella* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling the fungus *Tremella* in substance; jelly-like.

tremellose (trem′e-lōs), *a.* [< L. *tremere*, tremble, + *-ella* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, jelly-like; shaking like jelly; of a gelatinous consistence.

tremendous (trē-men′dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *tremendo*, < L. *tremendus*, fearful, terrible, gerundive of *tremere*, quake, tremble: see *tremble*.] **1.** Such as may or does excite trembling, fear, or awe; overpowering in character or quality; awful; dreadful: as, a *tremendous* explosion; *tremendous* invective.

Secondly, [a precept] about blessing, or rather not blaspheming the *tremendous* name of God.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 17.

The battle of Ravenna, one of those *tremendous* days into which human folly and wickedness compress the whole devastation of a famine or a plague.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Hence—**2.** Such as to excite astonishment or awe; unexampled; wonderful in a high degree; overwhelming; astounding: used intensively or hyperbolically.

The floor of each story was arched, the walls of *tremendous* thickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

From the trees we sometimes saw hanging pythons of *tremendous* girth. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 130.

The skilfullest crew that ever launched a life-boat would be dashed in pieces in a moment in those *tremendous* rollers. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 198.

=Syn. 1. Frightful, terrific, horrible, appalling.

tremendously (trē-men′dus-li), *adv.* In a tremendous manner; in a manner to awe or astonish; with excessive force or magnitude.

tremendousness (trē-men′dus-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tremendous.

Tremex (trē′meks), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), irreg. < Gr. τρῆμα, a hole.] **1.** A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Urocēridæ*, separated from the typical genus *Urocerus* only by the venation of the wings. *T. columba* is a large and handsome North American horntail, the larva of which bores the trunks of shade-trees, particularly the maple, and is known as the *pigeon-tremex*.

2. [*l. c.*] A horntail of this genus: as, the pigeon-*tremex*.

tremolando (trem-ō-län′dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *tremolare*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *music*, in a tremulous manner; in a manner characterized by a tremolo. Also *tremando*.

tremolant (trem′ō-lant), *n.* [< It. *tremolante*: see *tremulant*.] Same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremolite (trem′ō-līt), *n.* [< *Tremola* (Val *Tremola*, a valley near Airolo in the Alps, where the mineral was discovered) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole, having usually a white to gray color, and occurring in fibrous or columnar crystalline masses. It differs from other varieties of amphibole in containing little or no iron, being essentially a silicate of calcium and magnesium. Also called *grammatite*.

tremolitic (trem-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *tremolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of tremolite: as, *tremolitic* marble.

tremolo (trem′ō-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering: see *tremulous*.] In *music*: (*a*) A tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal music, intended to give a sentimental or passionate quality to the tone, but often carried to a pedantic and offensive extreme. (*b*) A similar effect in instrumental music, produced by a rapid reiteration of a tone or chord. (*c*) A similar effect in organ music, produced in the pipe-organ by means of a delicately balanced bellows attached to one of the wind-trunks, and in the reed-organ by a revolving fan. (*d*) The mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced; a tremulant. The use of such a mechanism is usually controlled by a ★ stop-knob. Also *tremolant*, *tremulant*.

tremor (trem′or or trē′mor), *n.* [Formerly also *tremour*; < OF. *tremeur*, F. *trémeur* = Sp. Pg. *tremor* = It. *tremore*, < L. *tremor*, a shaking, a quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] **1.** A shaking or quivering caused by some external impulse; a close succession of short vibratory or modulatory movements; a state of trembling in a living object or substance: as, the *tremor* of the aspen-leaf.

Morauia, Bauaria, and Dacia
Were with the earths like-horrid feuers shaken; . . .
One of these *Tremors* lasted forty dayes,
When six and twenty tow'rs and castles fell.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 570.

Each wave-length of light resulting from a molecular *tremor* of corresponding wave length.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 118.

Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small *tremors* succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, ii.

2. An involuntary or convulsive muscular shaking, quaking, or quivering, as from weakness, disorder, or emotion.

At first a *tremor* of silent fear . . .
Over the hearts of the people went.
Whittier, The Preacher.

No *tremors* through her dainty limbs did pass,
And healthy life alone did paint her cheek.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 115.

Contortions of the face, and an irregular movement of the body and extremities, with *tremors* of greater or less violence. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 128.

3. A trembling, quivering, or quavering quality or effect: as, a *tremor* of light.

To detect, as one or another addressed me, the *tremor* of a voice which, in long-past days, had been wont to bellow through a speaking-trumpet.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 14.

Intention tremor, a tremor developed in a part when it moves to do something.—**Mercurial tremor**, a tremulous condition of the system caused by exposure to mercurial vapors; mercurial palsy; the trembles.—**Neural tremors**. See *neural*.—**Purring tremor**. Same as *purring thrill* (which see, under *purr*[1]).=**Syn. 2.** *Trepidation, Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), quiver, quivering, quaking. See *trepidation*.

tremorless (trem′ọr-les), *a.* [< *tremor* + *-less*.] Free from tremor or vibration.

The plain of the Channel sea stretched flat on either hand of me, *tremorless* as ebony.
The Portfolio, N. S., No. 1, p. 6.

The . . . *tremorless* atmosphere of eternal silence.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

tremorous (trem′ọr-us), *a.* [< *tremor* + *-ous*.] Marked by tremors; vibrating rapidly. *E. Berliner.*

tremulant (trem′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *tremolante*, < ML. *tremulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremble*. Cf. *tremulous*.] **I.** *a.* Trembling.

Hapless De Brézé; doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way, with *tremulent* [read *tremulant*] white rod! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 2.

II. *n.* In *music*, same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremulation (trem-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **tremulatio(n-)*, < *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremulant*.] A trembling; a tremulous condition. [Rare.]

I was struck with such a terrible *tremulation* that it was as much as three gulps of my brandy bottle could do to put my chill'd blood into its regular motion.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 236. (*Davies.*)

tremulous (trem′ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *trémulo* = Pg. *tremulo* = It. *tremulo, tremolo*, < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] **1.** Trembling; shaking; quivering; vibrating; unsteady.

A sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether, whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

Every fibre is alive with feeling and *tremulous* with radiant thought. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

That old *tremulous* laugh which was half a cough.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xx.

2. Lacking firmness, resolution, or courage; feeble; wavering; timid.

The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those dry, forlorn, *tremulous* specimens of female mortality which abound in every village congregation.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 56.

3. In *entom.*, finely wavy: as, a *tremulous* line.—**Tremulous poplar.** Same as *trembling poplar*. See *poplar*.

tremulously (trem′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

So linger, as from me earth's light withdraws,
Dear touch of Nature, *tremulously* bright!
Lowell, The Eye's Treasury.

tremulousness (trem′ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being tremulous.

Tremulousness of voice is very effectively used by some vocalists in highly pathetic passages.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 222.

tren[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *trennen*, < MD. *trennen* = OHG. MHG. G. *trennen*, separate, factitive of OHG. **trinnan*, MHG. *trinnen*, separate.] To separate.

Uch toth fram other is *trent*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 212.

tren[2]†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish-spear. *Ainsworth.*

trenail, *n.* A form of *treenail*.

trench (trench), *v.* [< ME. **trenchen*, **tranchen*, *traunchen*, < OF. *trencher, trancher*, F. *trancher* = Pr. *trencar, trenchar, trinquar* = Sp. *trinchar*, chop, *trincar*, carve, = Pg. *trinchar*, carve, *trincar*, crack, break, = It. *trinciare*, cut, carve, hew, slice, OIt. *trinceare*, trench, *trincare*, trim; prob. < L. *truncare* (LL. **trincare*, ML. (after Rom.) *trencare*), cut off, lop: see *truncate, trunk, v.* Hence *trench, n., trenchant, intrench, retrench*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cut, as a notch, hole, mark, etc.; form by cutting; carve; incise.

Traunche that sturgyon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 7.

View the wound, by cruel knife
Trench'd into him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

2. To cut into; form a ditch, trench, or other linear depression in: as, to *trench* the ground round a camp or a fort.

Pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to *trench* a field,
Or cast a rampart. *Milton*, P. L., i. 677.

And *trench* the strong, hard mould with the spade,
Where never before a grave was made.
Bryant, Two Graves.

We found that the older trachytic lavas of the hills had been deeply *trenched* by lateral valleys.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, x.

3. In *agri.*, to furrow deeply, especially with the spade; dig deeply and turn over thoroughly by means of a succession of contiguous trenches.

In order to expedite the growth of ivy, the ground, previously to planting, should be *trenched* two feet deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 264.

4. In *cabinet-making* and the like, to work with a long continuous groove, as a rail which is to be fitted upon the heads of a series of bars or balusters.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut; slash.

Temir the stout
Rider who with sharpe
Trenching blade of bright steele
Hath made his fiercest foes to feele . . .
The strength of his braue right arme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 107.

2. Specifically, to form a trench or trenches; proceed by or as if by means of trenches.

An underground passage constructed by *trenching* down from the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 622.

3. To encroach; infringe; obtrude as if by cutting into something: used of conduct, expression, or the like, usually with *on* or *upon*: as, to *trench upon* another's rights. Also *intrench*.

The boy with buttons, and the basket-wench,
To vent their wares into my works do *trench!*
B. Jonson, Time Vindicated.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far *upon* your privacy.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

4†. To reach out; extend; tend.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be "meum" and "tuum," when the reason and consequence thereof may *trench* to point of estate.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 3.** *Encroach upon, Infringe*, etc. See *trespass*.

trench (trench), *n.* [< ME. *trench, trenche*, < OF. **trenche*, a trench (cf. OF. *trenche, tranche*, a slice, also a pruning-knife) (OF. also *trenchee*, F. *tranchée* = It. *trincea*, a trench), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, n.*] **1.** A narrow excavation of considerable length cut into the earth; a deep furrow or ditch. In agriculture trenches are made for drainage, for loosening the soil deeply, for certain kinds of planting, etc. In military operations trenches constitute the parallels or approaches used for the shelter of besieging troops, as before a fortified place, or for protection and defense, as in an intrenched camp. If the ground is hard or rocky, trenches are raised above it with fascines, bags of earth, etc.; but if the earth can be easily dug, then a ditch or way is sunk, and edged with a parapet, next to the enemy, formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch. The depth of the trench, form of the parapet, etc., vary according to the purpose or occasion.

There is a very strong and great Castle, invironed with exceeding deepe *trenches* and a strong wall.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

2†. A lane or road cut through shrubbery or woods.

And in a *trench* forth in the park goth she.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 384.

Returns of a trench. See *return*[1].—**Tail of the trenches.** See *tail*[1].—**To mount the trenches**, to mount guard in the trenches: usually done at night.—**To open the trenches**, to begin to form the lines of approach to a fortified place.—**To scour the trenches**, to make a sally upon the guard, force them to give way, drive off the working party, break down the parapet, fill up the trenches, and spike the cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Encyc.

trenchancy (tren′chan-si), *n.* [< *trenchan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being trenchant; sharpness; keenness; causticity.

Mrs. Elsmere was old enough to know what importance to attach to the *trenchancy* of eighteen.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, iv.

trenchant (tren′chant), *a.* [< ME. *trenchant, trenchaunt*, < OF. *trenchant*, F. *tranchant*, ppr. of *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.*] **1.** Cutting; sharp; keen.

By his belt he baar a long panade,
And of a swerd ful *trenchant* was the blade.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 10

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

2. Penetrating; energetic; downright.

I too have longed for *trenchant* force,
And will like a dividing spear.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, iv., A Farewell.

Sworn foe of Cant, he smote it down
With *trenchant* wit unsparing.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

The . . . sun was warm, and the air was bland, with only now and then a *trenchant* breath from the Alps.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

That *trenchant* policy of "reconstruction" which followed close upon the termination of the war.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, sectorial, as a molar or premolar; sharp-edged: as, the *trenchant* canines of a saber-toothed tiger.

trenchantly (tren′chant-li), *adv.* In a trenchant manner; cuttingly; sharply; keenly.

trench-cart (trench′kärt), *n.* *Milit.*, a cart adapted to pass along the trenches, to distribute ammunition and other supplies. It is mounted on low wheels so as not to be exposed to the enemy's fire.

trench-cavalier (trench′kav-a-lēr′), *n.* *Milit.*, a high parapet of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., erected by besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of a fortress.

trencher[1] (tren′chėr), *n.* [< ME. **trenchour*, < OF. **trencheor* (ML. reflex *trencheator*), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.* In def. 2 taken as < *trench, v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who carves at table; also, one who carves at a side-table for the company.

I was not born, I take it, for a *trencher*,
Nor to espouse my mistress' dairy-maid.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

2. One who cuts or digs trenches; a trench-digger or -maker.

All these works were executed by the soldiers, who showed themselves excellent *trenchers*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 397.

trencher[2] (tren′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *trenchere, trenchor, trenchour*, < OF. *trenchoir, trencheoir*, a trencher, lit. a cutting-place, < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.*] **1.** A wooden plate or platter (originally a square piece of board or slice of wood) for the table or the kitchen. Trenchers of some form were used at table till a late period, at first by all classes and afterward by the common people, either to be eaten from or for the cutting up of food; and the number of changes of them during a meal in early times was regulated by personal rank. Trenchers and plates are sometimes mentioned together in later writings, the food being probably served from the former to the latter.

Thus ye shall serue your soueravne: laye [six or eight] *trenchours*, & yf he be of a lower degre [or] estate, laye fyue *trenchours*, & yf he be of lower degre, foure *trenchours*, & of an other degre, thre *trenchours*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 274.

We had no napkins nor change of *trenchers*, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

To heap the *trencher* and to fill the caup of an idle blackguard ne'er-do-weel. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

2†. A slice of bread used as a platter to lay food upon, as thin cakes of bread still are in some countries. Such slices of bread were either eaten after the meat placed upon them, or, as commonly among the rich, thrown into an alms-basket, with other leavings, for the poor.

Loaves at this period [the 14th century] were made of a secondary quality of flour, and these were first pared, and then cut into thick slices, which were called in French tranchoirs, and in English *trenchers*, because they were to be carved upon. *Wright*, Homes of Other Days, xi.

3. That which trenchers contain; food; hence, the pleasures of the table: often used attributively.

Those *trencher* philosophers which in the later age of the Roman state were usually in the houses of great persons. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The *trencher* fury of a riming parasite.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

4. Same as *trencher-cap*.—**Trencher salt-cellar.** See *salt-cellar*.

trencher-bread† (tren′chėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *trenchor brede*; < *trencher*[2] + *bread*[1].] A kind of coarse bread, slices of which were used as plates for other food at table. See *trencher*[2], 2.

Item, that the *Trenchor Brede* be maid of the Meale as it cummyth frome the Milne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125, Index.

trencher-buffoon† (tren′chėr-bu-fön′), *n.* One who amuses persons at their meals; the wag of a company.

trencher-cap (tren′chėr-kap), *n.* A cap of the peculiar form worn by professors and students at some universities; a mortar-board.

trencher-chaplain† (tren′chėr-chap′lān), *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Heylin.*

trencher-coat (tren′chėr-kōt), *n.* In *gilding*, a preparatory coating applied before the gold-leaf is laid on. It consists of Armenian bole, bloodstone, and galena, mixed up in water, with a little olive-oil.

trencher-critic (tren'chėr-krit″ik), *n.* A person curious in cookery and table-service; a gourmet.

trencher-fly† (tren'chėr-flī), *n.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

Or otherwise delighted
In keeping Dogs and Horses, or by hearing
His *trencher-Flies* about his table jearing.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

trencher-friend (tren'chėr-frend), *n.* One who flatters another for the sake of a place at his table; a sponger.

You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 106.

trencher-knight (tren'chėr-nīt), *n.* A serving-man attending at table; a waiter.

Some *trencher-knight*, some Dick,
That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 464.

trencher-law (tren'chėr-lâ), *n.* The regulation of diet; dietetics.

When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
Withouten diet's care, or *trencher-law*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 21.

trencher-loaf† (tren'chėr-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *trenchoure lofe;* < *trencher*[2] + *loaf*[1].] Same as *trencher-bread*.

Ye muste haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square *trenchoure loues*, an other to be a chyppere, the thyrde shall be sharpe to make smothe trenchoures.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

trencherman (tren'chėr-man), *n.*; pl. *trenchermen* (-men). 1. An eater: with a qualifying word noting the degree of appetite: as, a poor *trencherman*.

You had musty victual, and he hath holp to eat it; he is a very valiant *trencher-man*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 51.

2†. A cook. *Johnson*.

Palladius assuring him that hee had already been more fed by his discourses than he could bee by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

Mr. Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a led-captain and *trencher-man* of my Lord Steyne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, li.

trencher-mate (tren'chėr-māt), *n.* A table-companion; a guest at dinner or other meal.

These *trencher-mates* . . . frame to themselves a way more pleasant. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

trencher-plate (tren'chėr-plāt), *n.* In *ceram.*, an earthenware plate of a special pattern, very flat and having a small rim, made by different potters of the eighteenth century. *Jewitt*, II. 350.

trenchmore† (trench'mōr), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **trenche-more*, **tranchemore*, a fanciful name, alluding to the rough swashing manner of the dancers, < *trencher*, cut, + *More*, a Moor (cf. *morris-dance*); cf. OF. *tranchemontaigne*, a swash-mountain, a swash-buckler, lit. 'cut-mountain.'] 1. An old English country-dance, of a lively and boisterous character, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pray you, do not disturb 'em, sir; here lie such youths
Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

2. Music for such a dance, which was in triple or sextuple rhythm.

trenchmore† (trench'mōr), *v. i.* [< *trenchmore*, *n.*] To perform the dance so called; dance the trenchmore.

Mark, he doth courtesy, and salutes a block—
Will seem to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with apes, play music to an owl.
Marston, Satires, ii. 93.

trenchour†, **trenchur**†, *n.* See *trencher*[1].

trench-plow (trench'plou), *n.* A form of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows; a ditching-plow; a subsoil-plow.

trend[1] (trend), *v.* [< ME. *trenden*, < AS. **trendan* (found only in deriv. *ā-trendlian*) = MLG. *trenden*, roll; cf. OFries. *trind*, *trund* = MLG. *trint*, *trent*, round, = Sw. Dan. *trind*, round (Dan. *trindt*, around); MD. **trent* = MLG. *trent*, a ring, circle; whence in the adverbial phrase MLG. *umme den trent*, *umtrent*, LG. *umtrent* = D. *omtrent* = Sw. Dan. *omtrent*, around. Cf. *trendle*, *trundle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn; revolve; roll.

Meuynge hath cause fyrste & pryncypally of *trendynge* aboute of heuen.
Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2†. To travel round or along a region, tract, etc., at its edge; skirt; coast.

You shall *trend* about the very Northerne and most Easterly point of all Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437.

This Caravan . . . durst not by themselves venture over the main Desarts: which all this while we had *trented* along, and now were to passe thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 107.

3. To have a general course or direction; stretch or incline; run: as, the American coast *trends* southwest from Nova Scotia to Florida.

Vnder the name of India, heere we comprehend all that Tract betweene Indus and the Persian Empire on the West, vnto China Eastward, as it *trendeth* betwixt the Tartarian and the Indian Seas. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Where the river *trends* westward into the main he set up a memorial cross. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

4. Figuratively, to have a general tendency or proclivity; incline; lean; turn. See *trend*[1], *n.*, 2.

The discussion with his philosophic Egeria now *trended* away from theology in the direction of politics, or, as we now say, sociology. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 164.

5. In *geol.* and *mining*, same as *strike*, 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to turn or roll. [Rare or obsolete.]

Lat him rollen and *trenden* withinne hymself the lyht of his inward syhte. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 11.

Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she *trends*
Her silver streame.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

2†. To follow the course or direction of; coast along.

We *trended* the said land about 9. or 10. leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 206.

trend[1] (trend), *n.* [< *trend*[1], *v.*] 1. A general course or direction; inclination of the course of something toward a particular line or point.

All
The *trend* of the coast lay hard and black.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Owing to the westerly *trend* of the valley and its vast depth, there is a great difference between the climates of the north and south sides. *The Century*, XL. 497.

2. A general tendency or proclivity; a final drift or bent; an ultimate inclination.

What can support the dogma against the *trend* of Scripture? *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 571.

I have quoted these few examples to show the *trend* of opinion in respect to certain forms of atrophy.
Alien. and Neurol., XI. 308.

3. *Naut.*, the thickening of an anchor-shank as it approaches the arms.—4. A current or stream. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trend[2] (trend), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *tren*, separate: see *tren*[1].] To cleanse, as wool. Also *trent*. [Local, Eng.]

trend[2] (trend), *n.* [See *trend*[2], *v.*] Clean or cleansed wool. [Local, Eng.]

trender (tren'dėr), *n.* [< *trend*[2] + *-er*[1].] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local, Eng.]

trendle (tren'dl), *n.* [< ME. *trendel*, *trendil*, *trendyl*, *trendull*, *trindel*, < AS. *trendel*, *trændel*, *tryndel* (= MLG. *trendel*, *trindel* = MHG. *trendel*), a roller, roll, wheel, < **trendan*, roll: see *trend*[1], *v.*, *trendle*, *v.* The noun also appears in the variant forms *trindle* and *trundle*, q. v.] 1. That which turns or rolls, as a ball, a wheel, or the like; a roller; a trundle.

Hir Ene as a *trendull* turned full rounde,
ffirst on hir fader, for feare that she hade,
And sethyn on that semely with a sad wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

And Y schall cumpas as a round *trendil* in thi cumpasse.
Wyclif, Isa. xxix. 3.

2. A brewers' cooler. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The turning-beam of a spindle. *Halliwell*.

trendle† (tren'dl), *v.* [< ME. *trendlen*, *trendilen*, *trindlen*, < AS. **trendlian* (in comp. *ā-trendlian*), *tryndylian* (in pp. *tryndyled*) (= MHG. *trendelen*, *trindelen*, *trendeln*), roll, turn; freq. of *trend*[1], or from the noun *trendle*. The verb also appears in the variant forms *trindle*, *trundle*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To revolve upon an axis; turn round.

A thynge that *trenlyth* rounde abowte chaungyth not place towchynge al the hole, but . . . towchynge partyes therof yt *trenlyth* rounde abowte.
Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2. To roll along: trundle; bowl.

The hedde *trendild* on the borde.
Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza (E. E. T. S.), l. 3712.

A tickell treasure, like a *trendlynge* ball.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

II. *trans.* To roll.

Y sawz a sweuen, and it seemed to me as a loof of barlich maad undir asshen to be *trendlid* and into the tentis of Madyan to goo doun. *Wyclif*, Judges vii. 13.

trendled†, *a.* [ME. *trendled*, < AS. **trendeled*, *tryndyled;* as *trendle* + *-ed*[2].] Rounded like a wheel. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 225.

trenket†, *n.* An old spelling of *trinket*[1].

trennel (tren'l), *n.* A corrupt form of *treenail*.

trent[1] (trent), *v. t.* Same as *trend*[2].

trent[2]† (trent), *n.* [< ME. *trent*, *trente*, < OF. (and F.) *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*.] The number thirty; a trental.

On the morwe to seie a *trent* of masses atte same ffreres.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

trental (tren'tal), *n.* [< ME. *trental*, *trentel*, < OF. *trentel*, *trental* (ML. reflex *trentale*), a trental, set of thirty masses (ML. **trigintalia*, pl.), < *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *trent*[2].] A collection or series of anything numbering thirty; specifically, a service of thirty masses for a deceased person in the Roman Catholic Church on as many successive days, or formerly sometimes in one day. Also rarely *trigintal*.

"*Trentals*," seyde he, "deliveren fro penaunce
Hir freendes soules, as wel olde as yonge."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 16.

A *trental* (thirty) of masses used to be offered up for almost every one on the burial day.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 504, note.

trente-et-quarante (tront'ā-ka-ront'), *n.* [F., lit. 'thirty and forty': *trente*, < L. *triginta*, thirty (see *trent*[2]); *et*, < L. *et*, and; *quarante*, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *thirty* and *forty*.] The game of rouge-et-noir.

Trenton limestone. See *limestone*.

trepan[1] (trē-pan'), *n.* [Formerly *trepane;* < OF. *trepane*, F. *trépan* = Sp. *trépano* = Pg. *trepano* = It. *trepano*, *trapano*, < ML. *trepanum*, prop. **trypanum*, < Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, an auger, a surgeons' trepan, < *τρυπᾶν*, bore, < *τρῦπα*, *τρύπη*, hole, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] 1. An instrument for boring; a borer. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine formerly used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls.

And their th' Inginers haue the *Trepan* drest,
And reared vp the Ramme for battery best.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

(*b*) The name given by the French to a boring-tool used for sinking wells and mining shafts to great depths and sometimes of great dimensions.

2. An instrument, in the form of a crown-saw, used by surgeons for removing parts of the bones of the skull, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. The trephine is an improved form of this instrument. See cuts under *crown-saw* and *trephine*.

trepan[1] (trē-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanned*, ppr. *trepanning*. [Formerly also *trepane;* < OF. *trepaner*, F. *trépaner*, trepan; from the noun.] To perforate by a trepan, especially by the surgical trepan; operate on with a trepan.—**Trepanned brush**, a drawn brush having the holes for the bristles drilled partially through the stock to meet lateral holes drilled from the edge or end. The tufts of bristles are drawn into these holes by strong silk or thread passing through the laterals, which holes are then plugged up and the whole polished. See *drawn brush*, under *drawn*.

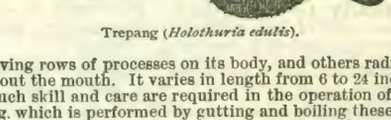
trepan[2], *n.* and *v.* See *trapan*.

trepanation (trep-a-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *trépanation*, < *trépaner*, trepan: see *trepan*[1], *v.*] The operation of trepanning; the process of perforating the skull with the trepan or trephine, or by other means.

Inoculation from the bulb produces rabies in ten and kills in fifteen days after *trepanation*.
Nature, XXXVII. 360.

trepane†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *trepan*[1].

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* [Also *tripang;* < Malay *tripang*.] A kind of edible holothurian, as *Holothuria edulis;* a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, sea-pudding, or bêche-de-mer; also, such holothurians as a commercial product prepared for food. Trepang is found chiefly on coral reefs in the Eastern seas, and is highly esteemed for food in China, where it is imported in large quantities. The animal is repulsive, somewhat resembling a stout worm in shape, but



Trepang (*Holothuria edulis*).

having rows of processes on its body, and others radiated about the mouth. It varies in length from 6 to 24 inches. Much skill and care are required in the operation of curing, which is performed by gutting and boiling these sea-slugs, and spreading them out on a perforated platform over a wood-fire (or sometimes in the sun) to dry. Sun-dried trepangs are in special request in China for making soups. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian Ocean, in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia.

trepanize (trep'an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanized*, ppr. *trepanizing*. [< *trepan*[1] + *-ize*.] To trepan.

Some have been cured . . . by *trepanizing* the scull, or drawing bones from it.
Jer. Taylor, Miseries of Temporal Life.

trepanner[1] (trē-pan′ėr), *n.* [< *trepan*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who operates surgically with the trepan or trephine.

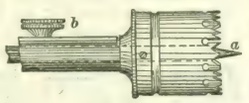
trepanner[2], *n.* See *trapanner*.

trepanning (trē-pan′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trepan*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of making, with a trepan, an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—2. The method of making trepanned brushes (which see, under *trepan*[1], *v.*).

trepanning-elevator (trē-pan′ing-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* In *surg.*, a lever for raising the portion of bone detached by a trepan or trephine.

trepget†, *n.* Same as *trebuchet*.

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *n.* [< F. *tréphine;* appar. intended for **trépine*, an arbitrary dim. of *trépan*, trepan: see *trepan*[1].] An improved form of the trepan, consisting of a cylindrical saw with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and having a sharp steel point called the *center-pin*. This pin may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and stands in the center of the circle formed by the saw, projecting a little below its edge. The center-pin is fixed in the skull, and forms an axis round which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily the center-pin is removed. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half-rotations alternately to the right and left. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases, chiefly of abscess, resulting from injuries, in which the removal of the morbid material or of a new growth is necessary. The use of the trephine, which was gradually being abandoned, has of late years come into prominence again, in consequence of the discoveries made in cerebral localization.



Trephine.
A, crown or spherical saw; *a*, center-pin for guiding the saw; *b*, screw for attachment of the shank to a working handle.

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trephined*, ppr. *trephining*. [< *trephine*, *n.*] To operate upon with a trephine; trepan.

trephine-saw (tre-fēn′sâ), *n.* Broadly, a crown-saw; more specifically, a small crown-saw used by surgeons in trephining; a trephine.

trepid (trep′id), *a.* [= Sp. *trépido* = Pg. It. *trepido*, < L. *trepidus*, agitated, anxious, < *trepere* (found only in 3d pers. sing. *trepit*), turn, = Gr. τρέπειν, turn (> ult. E. *trope*, *tropic*, etc.). The negative *intrepid* is much more common.] Trembling from fear or terror; quaking: opposed to *intrepid*.

Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes!
Thackeray, Virginians, lxx.

trepidation (trep-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *trepidation*, F. *trépidation* = Sp. *trepidación* = Pg. *trepidação* = It. *trepidazione*, < L. *trepidatio(n-)*, alarm, trembling, < *trepidare*, hurry with alarm, be agitated with fear, tremble, < *trepidus*, agitated, anxious: see *trepid*.] 1. Tremulous agitation; perturbation; alarm.

There useth to be more *trepidation* in court upon the first breaking out of trouble than were fit.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. A vibratory motion; a vibration.

It cometh to pass in massive bodies that they have certain *trepidations* and waverings before they fix and settle.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. In *anc. astron.*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament to account for certain phenomena, especially precession, really due to motions of the axis of the earth.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first moved.
Milton, P. L., iii. 483.

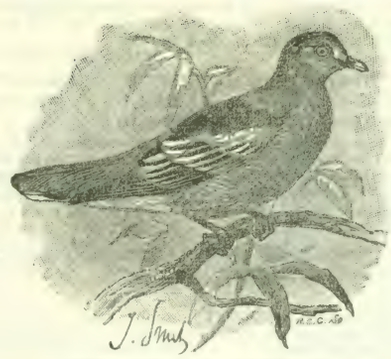
=Syn. 1. *Tremor*, *Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), flutter, tremulousness, discomposure.

trepidity (trē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *trepid* + *-ity*.] The state of being trepid; trepidation; timidity: opposed to *intrepidity*. [Rare.]

Treron (trē′ron), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. τρήρων, timorous, shy, < τρεῖν, flee in fear.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons; the green pigeons, chiefly of Asia and Africa. The limits of the genus vary much, as many modern genera have been detached and separately named. The trerons are mainly of green plumage shading into lavender and maroon, and varied with yellow, orange, or scarlet in some places. They are gregarious and arboricole, and feed mostly on soft fruits. *T. amboinensis* is a characteristic species of the genus in its most restricted sense. Also called *Vinago*. See cut in next column.

2. [*l. c.*] A pigeon of this genus; a vinago.

Treronidæ (trē-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Treron* + *-idæ*.] The *Treroninæ* ranked as a family.


Amboyna Vinago (*Treron amboinensis*).

Treroninæ (trē-rō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Treron* + *-inæ*.] The trerons as a subfamily of *Columbidæ*.

tresauncet, *n.* [ME., also *tresawnce*, *tresawne*, *tresawnte*, *tresens;* < OF. *tresance* (ML. *transcencia*, *transcenna*), perhaps ult. < L. *transcendere*, climb over: see *transcend*.] A passage; a corridor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 502.

Wt a privee yard to a kechyn, wt a *tresaunce* between the hall and the kechyn. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 61.

tresaylet (tres′āl), *n.* [< OF. *tresayle* (F. *trisaïeul*), < *tres* (< L. *tres*, *tri-*), three, + *aïeul*, *ayle*, etc., grandfather: see *ayle*.] In *law*, an old writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

tresont, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason*.

tresort, **tresouret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasure*.

tresorert, **tresourert**, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasurer*.

tresouriet, **tresoury**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasury*.

trespacet, *v. i.* An old spelling of *trespass*.

trespass (tres′pas), *v. i.* [< ME. *trespassen*, *trespacen*, < OF. *trespasser*, pass over, depart, die, F. *trépasser*, die, = Pr. *traspassar*, *trespassar*, *trapassar* = Sp. *traspasar* = Pg. *traspassar*, *trespassar* = It. *trapassare*, < ML. *transpassare*, pass over, trespass, < L. *trans*, over, + *passare*, pass: see *trans-* and *pass*, *v.*, and cf. *transpass*.] 1†. To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart from life; die.

Robert de Bruse . . . *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xx.

2. To make entry or passage without right or permission; go unlawfully or unwarrantably; encroach by bodily presence: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *trespass upon* another's land or premises.

Go out of the sanctuary; for thou hast *trespassed*.
2 Chron. xxvi. 18.

3. To make an improper inroad upon a person's presence or rights; intrude aggressively or offensively in relation to something: with *on* or *upon*.

Nothing that *trespasses upon* the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.
Tillotson, Sermons, ccxiv.

4. To commit an aggressive offense; transgress in some active manner; offend; sin: with *against:* as, to *trespass against* the laws of God and man. See *trespass*, *n.*

A dere God, what Love hadde he to us his Subjettes, whan he thal nevere *trespaced* wolde for Trespassours suffre Dethe! *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

If thy brother *trespass against* thee, rebuke him.
Luke xvii. 3.

They . . . *trespass against* all logick. *Norris*.

5†. To give offense: with *to*.

And if that any neighebore of myne . . .
. . . be so hardy *to* hir to *trespace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 15.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Trespass upon*, *Encroach upon*, *Intrench upon*, *Trench upon*, *Infringe upon*, *Intrude upon*, *Transgress*. *Trespass upon*, though figurative, expresses generally the idea common to these words, that of unauthorized, improper, or undesirable coming upon ground not one's own. The order is essentially that of strength, and there is a corresponding increase in the presumption that the offense is committed knowingly. To *trespass upon* another's rights is literally to step or pass across the line of demarcation between his rights and ours. To *encroach upon* anything is to creep upon it to some extent, and often implies moving by stealth or by imperceptible degrees and occupying or keeping what one thus takes: the ocean may thus be said to *encroach upon* the land by wearing it away. To *intrench upon*, or latterly more often *trench upon*, is to cut into as a trench is lengthened or widened; it does not especially suggest, as does *encroach upon*, either slowness or stealth. *Infringe* or *infringe upon* means a breaking into; hence it is a much stronger word than those that precede it. *Transgress* is stronger and plainer still, meaning to walk across the boundary, as of another's rights. *Intrude upon* suggests especially that one is unwelcome, and goes where regard for others' rights, as of privacy, or the sense of shame, should forbid him to press in.

trespass (tres′pas), *n.* [< ME. *trespas*, < OF. *trespas*, departure, F. *trépas*, decease, = Pr. *traspas*, *trespas* = Sp. *traspaso* = Pg. *traspasso*, *trespasso* = It. *trapasso*, departure, decease, digression, trespass; from the verb.] 1. Unlawful or forbidden entrance or passage; offensive intrusion of bodily presence. See 3 (*b*).

"There is neither knight or squire," said the pinder, . . .
"Dare make a *trespass* to the town of Wakefield."
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 205).

2. An aggressive or active offense against law or morality; the commission of any wrongful or improper act; an offense; a sin: as, a *trespass* against propriety.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

Be plainer with me, let me know my *trespass*
By its own visage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 265.

In 1404 . . . Northumberland's treason was condoned as a *trespass* only. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 372.

3. In *law*, in a general sense, any transgression not amounting to felony or misprision of felony. Specifically—(*a*) An injury to the person, property, or rights of another, with force, either actual or implied: technically called *trespass vi et armis*. In this sense it includes wrongs immediately injurious even when the force is only constructive, as in the enticing away of a servant. (*b*) A wrongful entry upon land of another: specifically called *trespass to real property*. Setting foot on another's land without right or license is technically considered a forcible trespass. Casting things upon it, suffering one's cattle to go upon it, or otherwise interfering with its possession is equally so.

Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. . . . For every man's land is, in the eye of the law, enclosed and set apart from his neighbour's. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xii.

(*c*) An injury to property by one who has no right whatever to its possession or use: technically called *trespass to property*. In this sense it equally implies force, but relates to property only, and contradistinguishes the wrong from a conversion or embezzlement by a bailee or other person having already a rightful possession.—**Action of trespass**, an action to recover damages for trespass.—**Forcible trespass**, in *criminal law*, the offense of committing trespass to personal property with such display of force as to terrify or overawe. The similar offense respecting real property is called *forcible entry*.—**Trespass for mesne profits.** See *action of mesne profits*, under *profit*.—**Trespass on the case**, an action for a wrong which is not technically a trespass, because the injury is not in the strictest sense the direct result of the act, but where the transgressive character of the transaction appears from the circumstances of the case, as in the case of libel, malicious prosecution, and the like.

In the 16th century a special form of *trespass on the case* became, under the name of assumpsit, the common and normal method of enforcing contracts not made by deed, and remained so till the middle of the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Transgression*, *Wrong*, etc. (see *crime*), breach, infringement, infraction, encroachment.

trespasser (tres′pas-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trespassour*, *trespasoure*, < OF. **trespassour*, < *trespasser*, trespass: see *trespass*.] One who trespasses, or commits a trespass; one who invades another's property or rights, or who does a wrongful act.

trespass-offering (tres′pas-of″ėr-ing), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a sacrifice presented in expiation for such a sin or offense as admitted of compensation or satisfaction. The ceremonial is described in Lev. xiv. 12–18. See *offering*.

tress[1] (tres), *n.* [< ME. *tresse*, *trisse*, < OF. *tresse*, *tresce*, F. *tresse* = Pr. *tressa*, *treza* = Sp. *trenza* = Pg. *trança* = It. *treccia*, < ML. **trichea*, *tricia*, also *trica*, a tress, hair interwoven, prob. < Gr. τρίχα, in three parts, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three*.] A plait, braid, lock, or curl of hair; any distinct portion of the hair of the head, especially when long; in the plural, the hair of the head, especially when growing abundantly.

Hir yelow heer was broyded in a *tresse*
Bihinde hir bak, a yerde long, I gesse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

Behind her Neck her comely *Tresses* ty'd.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

Nazarite tresses. See *Nazarite*.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses.** See *braid*[1].

tress[1] (tres), *v. t.* [< ME. *tressen*, < OF. (and F.) *tresser* = Pr. *tressar* = Sp. *trenzar* = Pg. *trançar* = It. *trecciare*, plait in tresses; from the noun.] To furnish with or form into tresses: chiefly in the past participle used adjectively.

A brow of pearl
Tressed with redolent ebony,
In many a dark delicious curl.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Tressed point. See *point*[1].

tress[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trace*.

tress[3], *n.* A dialectal variant of *trest*[2].

-tress. A termination of some feminine nouns. See *-ess* (2).

tressed (trest), *a.* [ME. *tressed, y-tressed;* < *tress*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having tresses; adorned with tresses; bordered or surrounded by tresses.

Ofte tyme this was hire manere,
To gon *y-tressed* with hire heres clere
Doun by hire coler, at hire bak byhynde,
Which with a threde of gold she wolde bynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 810.

2. Divided into tresses or locks, or consisting of them; worn in long tresses.

"In habit maad with chastitee and shame
Ye women shul apparaille yow," quod he,
"And noght in *tressed* heer and gay perree."
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

He, plongd in payne, his *tressed* locks dooth teare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

tressel, *n.* See *trestle*[1].

tressful† (tres'fúl), *a.* [< *tress*[1] + *-ful.*] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair.

Pharo's faire daughter (wonder of her Time) . . .
Was queintly dressing of her *Tress-ful* head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

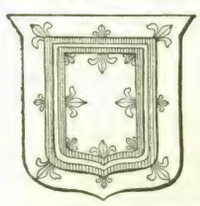
tressour†, *n.* [ME., also *tresour*, < OF. *tressour, tressoir*, a net or ribbon for the hair, < *tresse*, tress: see *tress*[1].] **1.** A net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

With a riche gold *tresour*
Hir heed was tressed queyntly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 569.

2. A tress; in the plural, tresses; hair.

And bad anon hys turmentours
Do hange hur be hur *tresourys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

★**tressure** (tresh'ūr), *n.* [< heraldic F. *tressure*, < *tresser*, weave, plait: see *tress*[1].] In *her.*, a modification of the orle, generally considered as being of half its width, and double. According to some writers, the tressure is a double orle — that is, two narrow bands separated by a space about equal to the width of each of them, and both together occupying the same space as an orle or nearly so. Also called *tract.*



Double Tressure Fleury-counter-fleury.

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 269.

tressured (tresh'ūrd), *a.* [< *tressure* + *-ed*[2].] Emblazoned with a tressure, as an escutcheon. [The use of the word in the following quotation is erroneous, because the fleurs-de-lis are not tressured, but the tressure is flowered with fleurs-de-lis.

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield. *Scott*, L. of. L. M., iv. 8.]

tressy (tres'i), *a.* [< *tress*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to tresses; also, having the appearance of tresses or locks of hair.

The rock half sheltered from my view
By pendent boughs of *tressy* yew.
Coleridge, Lewti. (*Davies.*)

trest[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*[1].

trest[2] (trest), *n.* [Also Sc. *traist, trast*, also E. dial. *tress;* < ME. *treste*, a trestle, < OF. *traste* = OIt. *trasto;* prob. = Bret. *treust* = W. *trawst*, a beam, trestle, < L. *transtrum*, a beam: see *transom*, and cf. *trestle*[1].] **1.** A beam.—**2.** A trestle.—**3.** A strong large stool. [Prov. Eng. or ★Scotch in all uses.]

trestle[1] (tres'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tressel* (still sometimes used), *trestyll, threstle;* also dial. *trussel;* < ME. *trestel* (pl. *trestlis*), < OF. *trestel*, later *tresteau*, F. *tréteau* = Bret. *trenstel* = W. *trestyl* (Celtic from L.; the W. perhaps through E. ?) (ML. *trestellus*), < ML. **transtillum*, dim. of L. *transtrum*, a beam, cross-bar: see *trest*[2] and *transom.*] **1.** A frame, consisting of a beam or bar fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, for use as a support. A single trestle is often used by mechanics to rest work against; two or more trestles serve as a support for a board or other object laid upon them horizontally for some temporary purpose. Early household tables commonly consisted of boards laid upon movable trestles, the board in this case being the table proper; and *trestle*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the whole support of a table when the parts are joined into a framework.

"The *trestle* that stands under this Round Table," she said, . . .
"It is worth thy Round Table, thou worthy king."
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 232).

He looks in that deep ruff like a head in a platter,
Served in by a short cloak upon two *trestles*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. Same as *puncheon*[1].—**3.** In *her.*, a low stool or bench used as a bearing: usually represented with three legs.—**4.** In *civil engin.*, a framework for supporting string-pieces, as of a railway, a bridge, or other elevated structure, composed of vertical or inclined posts at proper intervals under each rail or stringer, with or without diagonal braces which are mortised into a horizontal head timber and a longer horizontal foot-piece or sill. A single such frame is called a *bent.* The whole structure is the trestle. When made of steel and of considerable height the bents are of structural shapes braced to form skeleton towers which carry the railway at their top.

5. *pl.* The shores or props of a ship under construction. *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xiii.—**6.** Same as *trestletree.*—**7.** In *leather-manuf.*, the sloping plank on which skins are laid while being curried.

trestle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *threshold. Florio.*

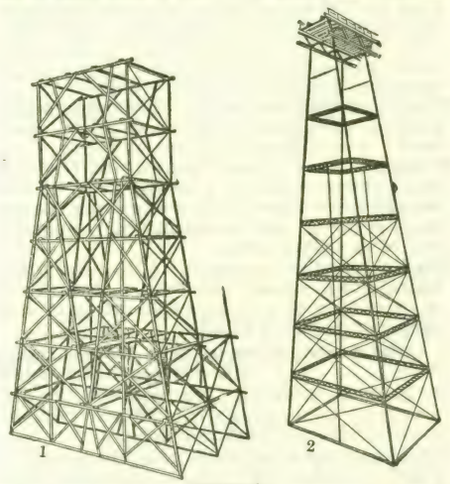
trestle-board (tres'l-bōrd), *n.* A movable table-top for use in connection with trestles, making a large table when required.

trestle-bridge (tres'l-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles. See *trestlework.*

trestle-table† (tres'l-tā″bl), *n.* A movable table made of boards laid on trestles, as distinguished from the dormant table which superseded it.

trestletree (tres'l-trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally fore-and-aft, on the opposite sides of the lower masthead, to support the frame of the top and the topmast, and on the topmast-head in the same way to support the crosstrees and the topgallantmast. See cut under *bibb.*

trestlework (tres'l-wėrk), *n.* A series of trestles and connected framing, supports, etc., forming a viaduct, as for a railway. Trestlework may be of either wood or iron. It is much used in railroad-



Trestlework.
1. Trestle used in construction of bridge at Poughkeepsie, New York.
2. Section of iron trestle at Kinzua viaduct, Pennsylvania.

construction for viaducts and in the construction of bridges, and is often employed in hydraulic engineering for supporting trunks or sluices for conducting water across gulches, etc. The term was originally, and is now more specifically, applied to wooden trestles, which it generally denotes when used without qualification.

trestling (tres'ling), *n.* [< *trestle* + *-ing*[1].] A structure of trestles; trestlework. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

tresun†, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason.*

tret (tret), *n.* [Early mod. E. *treat* (in a number of old arithmetics), *trete;* < OF. *trete* (Norm. *trett*), F. *trait* = Pr. *trait, trag, trah*, draft, allowance for transportation, = It. *tratto*, allowance for transportation, = OIt. *tratta*, leave to transport merchandise, It. draft, bill: see *tract*[1], *trait.*] In *com.*, an allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain kinds of goods on account of their being obliged to transport their purchases. It consisted of an addition of 4 pounds to every 100 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now so entirely discontinued by merchants that it is in many modern books confounded with a rebate or deduction from the price.

tretable†, **tretably**†. Old spellings of *treatable, treatably.*

trete†. An old form of *treat, treaty, tret.*

Tretenterata (trē-ten-tę-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (King), < Gr. *τρητός*, perforated (< *τετραίνειν*, bore), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] A prime division of brachiopods, contrasted with *Clistenterata:* same as *Lyopomata* of Owen. Recent authors are almost unanimous in dividing the brachiopods into two orders, but have used different names for each of the two divisions: as, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (Owen, the oldest and the preferable terms); *Ecardines* and *Testicardines; Pleuropygia* and *Apygia; Inarticulata* and *Articulata;* besides the above.

tretenterate (trē-ten'tę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tretenterata*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Tretenterata;* not clistenterate, as a brachiopod; aniferous.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of this order.

tretis[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *tretys, treitys;* < OF. *tretis, treitis, traitis*, well-made, neat, long and slender, < *traiter*, handle, manage, treat: see *trait.*] Well-proportioned.

Hire nose *tretys;* hir eyen greye as glas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 152.

tretis[2]†, **tretys**†, *n.* Old spellings of *treatise. Chaucer.*

Tretosterninæ (trē″tō-stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tretosternon* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of chelydroid tortoises, represented by the extinct genus *Tretosternon*, with a plastron of moderate size and an intergular shield.

Tretosternon (trē-tō-stėr'non), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), also *Tretosternum*, < Gr. *τρητός*, perforated (< *τετραίνειν*, bore), + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] **1.** A genus of fossil chelonians of the Wealden and Purbeck beds, referred to the family *Chelydridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Tretosterninæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

trevat (trev'at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *weaving*, a cutting-instrument for severing the pile-threads of velvet. Also *trevette.*

treved†, *n.* See *trivet.*

trevet (trev'et), *n.* See *trivet.*

trevette (trē-vet'), *n.* Same as *trevat.*

trevis, treviss (trev'is), *n.* [Also *trevise, trevesse, travise, travesse*, etc.; ult. a reduced form of *traverse*, < OF. *travers*, across (*traversan*, a cross-beam, etc.; cf. Sp. *través*, a flank, *al través*, across, athwart): see *traverse.*] **1.** A transverse division, as that which separates stalls; a transom; a bar or beam.

Ryt ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A *trevesse* thin and quhite, all of plesance.
James I. of Scotland, King's Quair, iii. 9.

Beyond the *treviss* which formed one side of the stall stood a cow, who turned her head and lowed when Jeanie came into the stable. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. A stall.

He lay in the *treviss* wi' the mear [mare], and wadna come oot. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

3. A counter or desk in a shop. [Scotch in all uses.]

trew[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An old spelling of *true.*

trew[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*[1].

trew[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *treü*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, toll: see *tribute.*] Tribute. *Sir Ferumbras* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4393.

trewage†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *truage*, < ME. *trewage, trevage, truwage, truage*, < OF. *treuage, truage* (ML. *truagium*), tribute, subjection, < *treü*, tribute: see *trew*[3].] Tribute; acknowledgment of subjection. See the quotation under *repent*[1], *v. t.*, 1.

Romayns haue hadde *trewage* of vs, and my parentes haue hadde *trewage* of theym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

trewand†, **trewant**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *truant.*

trewe[1]†, **trewely**†. Old spellings of *true, truly.*

trewe[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*[1].

trewes†, **trewis**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *truce.*

trewethe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth.*

trews (tröz), *n. pl.* [< Ir. *triús* = Gael. *triubhas:* see *trouse, trousers.*] Trousers; specifically, the kind of trousers worn by the men of higher rank among the Scottish Highlanders. They are made of tartan cloth of the set or pattern of the wearer's clan.

But she wou'd hae the Highlandman,
That wears the plaid and *trews*.
Lizie Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 282).

Trews or drawers, continued to form hose for the lower limbs, with shoes or low boots, completed the ordinary costume of the [Anglo-Saxon] men. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

trewsman (tröz'man), *n.*; pl. *trewsmen* (-men). [< *trews* + *man.*] A Highlander who wears the trews.

trewth†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth.*

trey (trā), *n.* [< ME. *trey*, < OF. *treis*, F. *trois*, three, < L. *tres*, three: see *three.*] A card or ★die with three spots. Also *tray.*

tri-. [= F. *tri-* = Sp. Pg. It. *tri-*, < L. *tri-*, combining form of *tres*, neut. *tria*, = Gr. *τρι-*, combining form of *τρεῖς*, neut. *τρία*, = Skt. *tri-* = E. *three:* see *three.*] A prefix of Latin and Greek origin, meaning 'three.'

triable (trī′a-bl), *a.* [Also *tryable;* < *try* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being tried or tested; suited for experiment.—2. Subject to legal trial; capable of being brought under judicial prosecution or determination.

He being irresponsible, but his Ministers answerable for his acts, impeachable by the Commons and *triable* by the Peers. *Brougham.*

Many Debtors elsewhere confin'd do by Habeas Corpus remove into this Prison, which is the proper place of Confinement in all Cases *tryable* in the Queen's Bench Court. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

triableness (trī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being triable.

Triacanthidæ (trī-a-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scleroderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus.* They have a well-developed first dorsal fin of several spines, and ventral fins with large spines. They inhabit tropical (chiefly the Indian) seas.

Triacanthinæ (trī″a-kan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus,* having incisorial teeth in both jaws and a long narrow caudal peduncle.

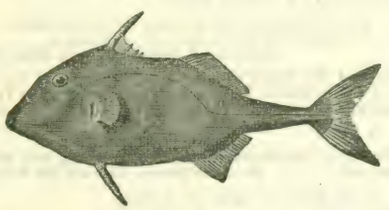
Triacanthodes (trī″a-kan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1858), < *Triacanthus,* q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form, aspect.] A genus of triacanthoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Triacanthodinæ.*

Triacanthodinæ (trī-a-kan-thō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthodes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthodes,* with conical teeth in both jaws and an oblong caudal peduncle.

triacanthoid (trī-a-kan′thoid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Triacanthidæ.*

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Triacanthidæ.*

Triacanthus (trī-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκανθα, spine: see *acantha.*] A genus of scleroderm fishes, typical of the family *Triacanthidæ* and the subfamily *Triacanthinæ,* and including such species as *T. brevirostris.*



Triacanthus brevirostris.

triace (trī′ā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκή, a point.] A trihedral solid angle or summit.

triachenium (trī-ā-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *triachenia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *achenium.*] In *bot.*, a fruit which consists of three achenia. Also spelled *triakenium.*

Triacinæ (trī-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of galeorhinoid sharks with small trenchant teeth and spiracles, typified by the genus *Triakis.* Also *Triakiana.*

Triacis (trī′a-sis), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1841, as *Triakis*), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκίς, a point.] A genus of galeorhinoid sharks, typical of the subfamily *Triacinæ.*

triacle, *n.* An obsolete form of *treacle.*

triacontahedral (trī-a-kon-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< Gr. τριάκοντα, thirty (= L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + ἕδρα, seat, base, + *-al.*] 1. Having thirty sides.—2. In *crystal.*, bounded by thirty rhombs.

triaconter (trī′a-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τριακοντήρης, thirty-oared, < τριάκοντα, thirty, + *ἄρειν, row.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a vessel of thirty oars.

triact (trī′akt), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκτίς, ray.] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule. See cut under *sponge-spicule.*

triactinal (trī-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< *triactine* + *-al.*] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triactine (trī′ak-tin), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] Having three ★rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triad (trī′ad), *n.* [= F. *triade* = It. *triade* = W. *triad,* < L. *trias* (*triad-*), < Gr. τριάς (τριαδ-), the number three, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three.*] 1. A union or conjunction of three; a group or class of three persons or things closely related; a trinity.—2. An element or radical one atom of which combines with three atoms of a monad element or radical; a trivalent element or radical.—3. In *music,* a chord of three tones, including a given tone with its major or minor third and its perfect, augmented, or diminished fifth. A triad is named from the given tone or root: as, *triad* of G; dominant *triad.* See *chord,* 4. Also *trias.*—4. In *Welsh lit.*, a form of composition characterized by the arrangement of the contents in groups of three. The earliest specimens of these triads belong to the twelfth century. The method was continued for several centuries in Wales, but was not imitated elsewhere except in a few instances in Ireland.

5. In *myth.*, an intimate association of three kindred or correlated deities, sometimes considered as having the relationship of father, mother, and child, and forming a characteristic conception in some religious systems, as that of ancient Egypt.—6. In *morphology,* a tertiary unit of organization resulting from integration of an aggregate of dyads. See *dyad,* 3.—7. An indeterminate product of three vectors.—**Harmonic triad,** in *music,* a major triad.—**Harmonic triads,** in *math.* See *harmonic.*



Divine Triad of Thebes: Amen, Mut, and Khonsu.—Cavo-rilievo sculpture on the façade of the Rameseum.

triad-deme (trī′ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated triads. See *dyad-deme. Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

triadelphous (trī-a-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀδελφός, a brother. Cf. τριάδελφαι, the three sisters.] In *bot.*, having the stamens more or less coalescent in three sets: said of an androecium.

triadic (trī-ad′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τριαδικός, < τριάς (τριαδ-), a triad: see *triad.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a triad; constituting or consisting of a triad or trinity.

A triad of activities corresponding to the *triadic* nature of God. *The Independent,* June 26, 1862.

2. In *chem.*, trivalent; triatomic.—3. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising three different rhythms or meters: as, the *triadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems, each of which contains three unlike systems: as, a *triadic* poem.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*, addressed to or in honor of the Trinity: as, a *triadic* canon.

II. *n.* A sum of products of three vectors.

triadist (trī′ad-ist), *n.* [< *triad* + *-ist.*] A ★composer of a triad or triads. See *triad,* 4.

triæne (trī′ēn), *n.* [< NL. *triæna,* < Gr. τρίαινα, a three-pronged fish-spear, a three-pronged fork, a trident, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three: see *three.*] Among sponge-spicules, a cladose rhabdus which bears at one end three secondary rays or cladi diverging at equal angles from one another. Various modifications of the triæne have received specific names. A triæne with recurved arms like a grapnel is an *anatriæne;* with porrect arms, a *protriæne;* with arms at right angles with the shaft, an *orthotriæne;* with bifurcate arms, a *dichotriæne;* with trifurcate, a *trichotriæne.* When the cladome, or set of cladi, arises from the center of the rhabdome, a *centrotriæne* results; when from both ends of the rhabdome, an *amphitriæne.*

triage (trī′āj; F. pron. trē-äzh′), *n.* [< F. *triage,* < *trier,* sort out, try: see *try.*] That which is culled, picked, or thrown out; specifically, in English use, the refuse of whole coffee; broken coffee-beans and chaff.

The broken beans [of coffee], or *triage,* must also be separated by hand from the dust. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 705.

triakisicosahedral (trī″a-kis-ī″kō-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakisicosahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or related to a triakisicosahedron.

triakisicosahedron (trī″a-kis-ī″kō-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + εἴκοσι, twenty, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a Platonic icosahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to make all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 20.

triakisoctahedral (trī″a-kis-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakisoctahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakisoctahedron.

triakisoctahedron (trī″a-kis-ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + ὀκτώ, eight, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of the regular octahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to render all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated cube. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 14.

triakistetrahedral (trī″a-kis-tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakistetrahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakistetrahedron.

triakistetrahedron (trī a-kis-tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. τριάκις, three times (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + τέτρα- (for τέτορα, τέσσαρα), four, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a regular tetrahedron a pyramid of such altitude that all the summits become regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean ★truncated tetrahedron. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 12.

trial (trī′al), *n.* [Formerly also *tryal;* < OF. *trial,* trial, < *trier,* try: see *try.*] 1. The act of trying or making a test of something; a putting to proof by examination, experiment, use, exercise, or other means.

All thy vexations
Were but my *trials* of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 6.

2. The act of trying or making an effort; a seeking to do or effect something; a determining essay or attempt.

Thy fear, said Zephon bold,
Will save us *trial* what the least can do
Single against thee. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 855.

3. A test of superiority; a contest; a competition.

But let your fair eyes and gentle wishes go with me to my *trial.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 199.

4. The state of being tried; probation by the experience or suffering of something; subjection to or endurance of affliction.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. Heb. xi. 36.

That which purifies us is *trial,* and *trial* is by what is contrary. *Milton,* Areopagitica.

5. That which tries or afflicts; a trying circumstance or condition; a hardship; an affliction.

O, but he was a conspicuous *trial* in our lot—a source of manifold woe to us all! *J. T. Fields,* Underbrush, p. 69.

6. In *law,* the judicial investigation and determination of the issues between parties; that part of a litigation which consists in the examination by the court of the point in controversy, the hearing of the evidence, if any, and the determination of the controversy, or final submission of the cause for such determination. Whether the word includes the preliminary steps of the hearing, such as the impaneling of the jury, and the conclusion reached or the rendering of the decision, depends on the connection in which it is used. "When used of a criminal cause, *trial* commonly means the proceedings in open court after the pleadings are finished and it is otherwise ready, down to and including the rendition of the verdict. Not extending, on the one hand, to such preliminary steps as the arraignment and giving in of the pleas, it does not comprehend, on the other hand, a hearing on appeal." (*Bishop.*) The modes of trial now in use in the United States and England are—by a judge with a jury, by a judge without a jury, or by a referee or similar officer appointed for the purpose. In England assessors or assistants sometimes sit with the judge or referee. See *issue, judgment, jury, summary, verdict,* etc.

7. Something upon or by means of which a test is made; an experimental sample or indicator; a trial-piece.

Captaine Newport being dispatched, with the *tryals* of Pitch, Tarre, Glasse, Frankincense, Sope ashes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 200.

And who would to Liberty e'er prove disloyal,
May his son be a hangman, and he his first *trial.*
Burns, The Toast.

Certain "pyrometrical beads" or *trials* . . . indicated the temperature by their tint. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 132.

8. In *ceram.*, one of the pieces of ware which are used to try the heat of the kiln and the progress of the firing of its contents. In the firing of painted porcelain the trials are often painted in carmine, a color which responds delicately to the degree of heat to which it is subjected. The progress of the trials is observed through small openings in the kiln.—**General Court of Trials.** See *general.*—**New trial,** a second or subsequent trial allowed to a party unsuccessful on the original trial, on the ground of error or injustice.—**On** or **upon trial,** on probation; as an experiment, in order to more lasting arrangements.

If my husband had been alive when you'd come to preach *upon trial,* he'd have been as good a judge of your gifts as Mr. Nuttwood. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, iv.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7. —**State trials**, the name given to several collections of reports of public prosecutions, especially for offenses against government and public peace and order.—**To put to trial** or **on trial**. (*a*) To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (*b*) To bring to a test; try.—**Trial at bar, trial at nisi prius, trial by battle**. See *bar*[1], *nisi prius*, *battle*[1].—**Trial balance**, in *double-entry bookkeeping*, a method of testing the correctness of the posting of the ledger (1) as regards the sums posted, and (2) as regards the side to which they are posted. This is effected by summing the debit and credit balances respectively of the personal accounts, and then adding to the credit side of this summation the difference between the two sides of a similar summation of the merchandise accounts. Should the two sides of this final summation exactly balance each other, the presumption is that the ledger has been correctly posted as regards the particulars already mentioned, but not as regards the individual items being posted to the right account.—**Trial by certificate**, an old mode of determining a cause according to the written declaration of some person, usually a public officer, who was deemed best informed on the point, and whose certificate was accordingly treated as final.—**Trial by ordeal**. See *ordeal*, 1.—**Trial by proviso, by record, by tanghin**, etc. See *proviso*, etc.—**Trial judge, jury, justice**. See *judge*, etc.—**Trial of the pyx**. See *pyx*. (See also *coursing-trial*, *field-trial*). =**Syn. 1.** *Trial*, *Test*, proof. *Trial* is the more general; *test* is the stronger. *Test* more often than *trial* represents that which is final and decisive: as, the guns, after a severe public *test*, were accepted.—**2.** Attempt, endeavor, effort, essay, exertion.—**5.** Trouble, affliction, distress, tribulation.—**7.** Touchstone, ordeal.

trialate (trī-ā′lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*[2].] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings.

trial-case (trī′al-kās), *n.* Same as *trial-sight*.

trial-day (trī′al-dā), *n.* The day of trial.

> Brought against me at my *trial-day*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 114.

trial-fire (trī′al-fīr), *n.* A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

> With *trial-fire* touch me his finger-end.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 88.

trial-glasses (trī′al-glas′ez), *n. pl.* A graduated set of concave and convex lenses and prisms used for testing the vision.

trial-ground (trī′al-ground), *n.* A locality for the trying or testing of anything.

> The Mont Cenis tunnel formed the greatest *trial-ground* ever brought to the attention of inventors and makers of either rock-drills or air-compressors. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 323.

trial-heat (trī′al-hēt), *n.* In *racing*, a preliminary trial of speed between competitors.

trialism (trī′a-lizm), *n.* [< **trial*[2] (see *triality*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three essentially different modes of substance.

triality (trī-al′i-ti), *n.* [< **trial*[2] (< L. *tri-*, three, + *-al*) + *-ity*.] A union or junction of three; threeness: a word invented after the model of *duality*. [Rare.]

> There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *H. Wharton.*

trial-jar (trī′al-jär), *n.* A tall glass vessel for holding liquids to be tested by a hydrometer, or a jar in which mixed liquids are allowed to stand that they may separate by gravity.

trialogue (trī′a-log), *n.* [< ML. *trialogus*, a colloquy of three persons: a blundering formation, based on the erroneous notion that *dialogue* (L. *dialogus*) means 'a discourse between two' (as if < Gr. δύο, two, + λόγος, discourse), and intended to represent a compound of Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόγος, discourse (cf. *trilogy*).] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 24. [Rare.]

trial-piece (trī′al-pēs), *n.* **1.** A specimen of any aggregate; a sample taken from a mass, or one of the first productions of some process, by which to determine the quality or character of the rest.

> Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his *tryall-piece* with the Dutch.
> *Inscription on Simon's Petition Crown*, 1663.

2. A production from which to determine the capacity or ability of the producer.

trial-plate (trī′al-plāt), *n.* In *coinage*, a plate of gold or silver of the fineness to which all coins are to be conformed.

> The coins selected for trial are compared with pieces cut from *trial plates* of standard fineness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 484.

trial-proof (trī′al-prōf), *n.* In *engraving*, an impression taken while an engraved or etched plate is in progress of making, to test the condition of the work.

trial-sight (trī′al-sīt), *n.* A case of lenses used by an oculist to test the sight of his patients. *E. H. Knight.*

trial-square (trī′al-skwār), *n.* A carpenters' square.

trial-trip (trī′al-trip), *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, the working of her machinery, etc.

trian† (trī′an), *a.* Same as *trine*[3].—**In trian aspect**. See *aspect* and *three-quartered*.

triander (trī-an′dėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three free, distinct, and equal stamens.

Triandria (trī-an′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triander*.] The third class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus. It comprises plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with three free, distinct, and equal stamens, as the crocus, the valerian, and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, and *Trigynia*. *Triandria* is also the name of several orders in other classes of the Linnean system, the plants of which orders have three stamens.

triandrian (trī-an′dri-an), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-an*.] Belonging to the Linnean class *Triandria*.

triandrous (trī-an′drus), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-ous*.] **1.** Having three stamens: as, a *triandrous* flower.—**2.** Same as *triandrian*.

triangle (trī′ang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryangle*; < OF. (and F.) *triangle* = Pr. *triangle* = Sp. *triángulo* = Pg. *triangulo* = It. *triangolo*, three-cornered, as a noun a triangle, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, having three angles, neut. *triangulum*, a triangle, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *angulus*, angle: see *angle*[3].] **I.** *a.* Three-cornered; three-angled; triangular.

> No Artificer but can tell which things are *triangle*, which round, which square. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 158.

> I sent to my house, by my Lord's order, his shipp and *triangle* virginall. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

Triangle-counter-triangle, in *her.*, divided into triangles which correspond to one another, base to base, and are two alternating tinctures; the same as *barry bendy lozengy counterchanged*, or *barry bendy dexter and sinis er counterchanged*, the two tinctures being always mentioned.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a figure composed of three lines which meet two by two in three points, called the *vertices* of the triangle; especially, a rectilinear figure of this description. The lines measured in the shortest way from vertex to vertex are called the *sides* of the triangle. The angles between the sides at the vertices measured so that each subtends a side are called the *angles* of the triangle.

2. Any three-cornered or three-sided figure, body, or arrangement; anything having a triangular form or bounding a three-sided space.

> *Triangle* — space between the Lines of Head, Life, and Fate, or Health. *K. St. Hill*, Grammar of Palmistry, vii.

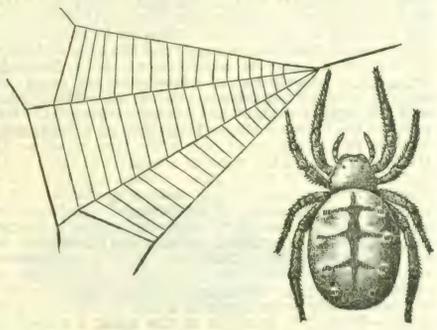
> The older "vowel *triangles*" from which the trigram is adopted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 385.

3. A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod. It is frequently used in modern orchestral music for brilliant and sparkling effects.

4. [*cap.*] In *astron*, same as *Triangulum*.—**5.** *Eccles.*, a symbol of the Trinity. The equilateral triangle, as symbolizing the Trinity, is of frequent occurrence, in various combinations, in Christian ornament.

6. A chest made in triangular form to hold a priest's cope. [Archaic.]—**7.** A three-cornered straight-edge, with one right angle and the other angles more or less acute, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.—**8.** A kind of gin for raising heavy weights, formed by three spars joined at top. See *gin*[4], 2 (*c*).—**9.** *Milit.*, formerly, in the British army, a sort of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound to be flogged: generally in the plural.—**10.** In *ceram.*, a form of the stilt consisting of three clay pins held together in the form of a triangle. See *stilt*, 5.—**11.** One of certain tortricid moths: an English collectors' name. *Tortrix rufana* is the red triangle. *Samouelle.*—**12.** In *entom.*, a large three-sided cell found in the wings of many dragon-flies. It lies near the middle of the basal half of the wing, and its form and relations to the other cells, both of the anterior and posterior wings, are used in classification. It is called the *discoidal* triangle, to distinguish it from the *internal* triangle, which adjoins it on the inner side, and the *anal* triangle, which lies close to the anal border of the wing.—**Altitude of a triangle**, a perpendicular from any vertex to the straight line of the opposite side considered as the base.—**Annex triangle**, one of three triangles derived from a primitive triangle ABC. Three points L, M, N are so taken that the triangles LBC, AMC, ABN are all perverted equals of ABC; then, taking A′ at the intersection of BN and MC, B′ at the intersection of CL and NA, and C′ at the intersection of AM and LB, the triangles A′BC, AB′C, ABC′ are annex triangles.—**Anterior triangle of the neck**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the ventral midline, the sternoclidomastoid, and the lower margin of the mandible. It is divided into the submaxillary and superior and inferior carotid triangles. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Arithmetical triangle**. See *arithmetical*, and *figurate number* (under *figurate*).—**Characteristic triangle**, a spherical triangle having two angles of 90° and the third an aliquot part of 180°, considered in its relation to the spherical net each face of which is composed of two or four such triangles.—**Circular triangle**, a plane figure formed by three arcs of circles intersecting two by two in three angles.—**Conjugate triangle**. (*a*) A triangle whose sides are mean proportionals between the three pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron. (*b*) See *conjugate triangles*, under *conjugate*.—**Copolar triangles, diagonal triangle**. See the adjectives.—**Digastric triangle**. Same as *submaxillary triangle*.—**Equiangular triangle**, a triangle all whose angles are equal: it is also equilateral.—**Equilateral triangle**, a triangle all whose sides are equal: it is also equiangular.—**Fundamental triangle**, the triangle which serves to define homogeneous coördinates in a plane.—**Harmonic triangle**, a triangular table of the reciprocals of successive numbers and their successive differences.—**Hesselbachian triangle**. See *Hesselbachian*.—**Homologous triangles**, triangles placed projectively, so that the lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the intersections of corresponding sides (produced when necessary) lie on a straight line. When two triangles ABC and UVW are homologous when A is considered as corresponding to U, B to V, and C to W, and also when A is considered as corresponding to V, B to W, and C to U, they are said to be *doubly homologous;* and they are then homologous also when A is considered as corresponding to W, B to U, and C to V.—**In-and-circumscribed triangle**, a triangle whose angles lie on a given curve or curves, and whose sides are tangent to a given curve or curves.—**Inferior carotid triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the median line, the sternomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Also called the *triangle of necessity*, as the place for tying the carotid, if it cannot be tied in the superior carotid triangle. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Inflexional triangle**, an imaginary triangle upon whose sides lie, three by three, the nine points of inflexion of a plane cubic curve.—**Infraclavicular, internal triangle**. See the adjectives.—**In triangle**, in *her.*, arranged in the form of a triangle: said of bearings usually more than three in number. When three in number, they are generally blazoned as two and one; when six in number, they are blazoned three, two and one; and the term *in triangle* is used for a larger or indefinite number.—**Isosceles triangle**, a triangle two of whose sides are equal: the angles opposite those sides are also equal.—**Medial line of a triangle**, a straight line joining a vertex to the mid-point of the opposite side.—**Null-line of a triangle**, a straight line the locus of points the sum of whose distances from two of the sides of a triangle is equal to the distance from the third side. Every null-line passes through three intersections of sides with bisectors of internal or external angles of the triangle.—**Oblique triangle**, a triangle having no angle equal to 90°.—**Occipital, ocellar, Pythagorean, quadrantal triangle**. See the adjectives.—**Plane triangle**. (*a*) A triangle whose sides lie in one plane. (*b*) A triangle whose sides are rectilinear.—**Polar triangle**, a triangle each vertex of which is in any sense a pole of a side of a primitive triangle.—**Posterior triangle of the neck**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternoclidomastoid, and the clavicle. It is divided into the suboccipital and subclavian triangles by the omohyoid. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Rational prime triangle**, a triangle whose sides are relatively prime multiples of a linear unit, while its area is commensurable with the square of that unit: thus, the sides may measure 10, 17, 21, this giving the area 84.—**Remarkable circle of a triangle**, a circle having a peculiar relation to any triangle. Such circles are particularly—(1) the *circumscribed circle;* (2) the *inscribed* and the three *escribed circles;* (3) the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle;* (4) the *Brocard* or *seven-point circle;* (5) the *Tucker* or *triplicate-ratio circle;* (6) the *sine triple-angle circle* (constructed as follows: on the sides of the triangle ABC take D and D′ on BC, E and E′ on AC, F and F′ on AB such that the angle AEF = AF′E′ = A, BFD = BD′F′ = B, CDE = CE′D′ = C; then the circle in question passes through D, D′, E, E′, F, F′, and DD′ : EE′ : FF′ = sin 3A : sin 3B : sin 3C); (7) the *Taylor* or *six-point circle*, which passes through the six feet of perpendiculars drawn to the sides from feet of perpendiculars on the sides from the vertices of the triangle; (8) the *Spieker circle*, or circle inscribed in the triangle whose vertices are the mid-points of the sides of the primitive triangle. See *circle*.—**Remarkable point of a triangle**, a point having unique metrical relations to the triangle. The remarkable points usually considered are—(1) the *centroid*, or intersection of median lines; (2) the *orthocenter*, or intersection of perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides; (3) the *circumcenter*, or center of the circumscribed circle; (4) the *center of the Feuerbach circle;* (5) the *incenter*, or center of the inscribed circle; (6) the *radical center of the escribed circles;* (7) the *symmedian, Grebe*, or *Lemoine point*, the intersection of the three lines each bisecting a side and bisecting a perpendicular from an angle upon a side; (8) the *Spieker point*, or mid-point between the circumcenter and incenter; (9) the *Brocard points*, two points of the Brocard circle (which see, under *circle*) (through the symmedian point S of any triangle ABC lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the latter, meeting these sides in D and D′ on BC, E and E′ on AC, F and F′ on AB, so that D, S, E′ are collinear, as well as E, S, F′ and F, S, D′; then the three lines through A parallel to FD, through B parallel to DE, and through C parallel to EF meet in one Brocard point P, while the lines through A parallel to D′E′, through B parallel to E′F′, and through C parallel to F′D′ meet in the other Brocard point P′); (10) the *center of the triplicate-ratio circle;* besides others.—**Respectant in triangle**. See *respectant*.—**Scarpa's triangle**, a space on the anterior and inner aspect of the thigh just below the groin, through which the femoral artery passes.—**Self-conjugate triangle**. See *self-conjugate*.—**Sibiconjugate triangle**. See *sibiconjugate*.—**Spherical triangle**, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled, oblique-angled, equilateral, isosceles*, etc., as plane triangles are.—**Subclavian triangle**, a triangle of the neck bounded by the omohyoid, sternoclidomastoid, and clavicle.—**Submaxillary triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck

bounded above by the lower margin of the lower jaw, and on its other two sides by the digastric muscle. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Suboccipital triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternoclidomastoid, and the omohyoid muscle. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Superior carotid triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastric muscles. Also called *triangle of election*, with reference to facilities afforded for tying the carotid. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Supplemental triangle**, a spherical triangle formed by joining the poles of three great circles.—**Surgical triangle**, a triangular space, area, or region containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon: chiefly said of several such regions of the neck.—**Triangle of election**, in *surg.*, same as *superior carotid triangle*.—**Triangle of forces**, a name given to the proposition in statics which asserts that, if three forces meeting at a point in one plane be in equilibrium, and if on that plane any three mutually intersecting lines be drawn parallel to the directions of the three forces, a triangle will be formed the lengths of whose sides will be proportional to the magnitudes of the forces.—**Triangle of Hesselbach.** See *Hesselbachian triangle*.—**Triangle of necessity**, in *surg.*, the inferior carotid triangle, where the artery must be tied, if there be no room for choice or election.—**Triangle of Petit**, a triangular space in the lateral wall of the abdomen, bounded below by the crest of the ilium and laterally by the obliquus externus and latissimus dorsi muscles.—**Triangle of reference.** Same as *fundamental triangle*.—**Triangles in cross**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a number of triangles arranged in a cross, the number being specified in the blazon. Also called *cross of triangles*.—**Triangles of the neck**, certain triangular spaces or areas on each side of the neck, bounded by several muscles, notably the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastricus, and by the collar-bone and lower jaw-bone, and containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon. The sides of all these triangles are the natural landmarks in the topographical anatomy of the neck.—**Triangle spider**, a spider, as *Hyptiotes cavatus*, which spins a triangular web in trees, which it sets like a net, capable of being sprung upon its prey by letting go one of the elastic threads which the spider holds.—**Vertical triangle**, in *entom.*, a triangular space on the vertex, formed by the eyes when they meet in front, as in many *Diptera*.—**Vesical triangle**, the trigonum of the bladder.



Triangle Spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*).
(Spider five times natural size, web one third natural size.)

triangled (trī'ang-gld), *a.* [< *triangle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; also, belonging to or situated in a triangle.

> The forme or situation of this Citty is like vnto a Triangle. . . . In one of these *triangled* points . . . standeth the Pallace of the Great Turke, called Seralia.
> *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iv.

2. In *her.*, divided into triangles: noting the field, and equivalent to *barry bendy dexter and sinister*, or *paly bendy dexter and sinister*.

triangular (trī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *triangulaire* = Pr. *triangular* = Sp. Pg. *triangular* = It. *triangolare*, < LL. *triangularis*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, *triangulum*, a triangle: see *triangle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a triangle; consisting of a triangle.—2. Three-cornered and three-sided; included within three sides and angles: as, a *triangular* plot of ground; a *triangular* building. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Flat or lamellar and having three sides: as, a *triangular* leaf. (*b*) Having three lateral faces and edges; triangular in cross-section; trihedral: as, a *triangular* stem, seed, or column.

3. Hence, of or pertaining to three independent things; three-sided as regards elements, interests, or parties: as, a *triangular* treaty.

> The same *triangular* contest between the three Henrys and their partizans.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 135.

4. In *her.*, represented as solid and three-sided: thus, a *triangular* pyramid or a *triangular* pyramid reversed is a point or a pile which is divided by a line indicating a projecting edge, and is treated as if a solid seen in perspective.—**Triangular compass**, a compass having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once.—**Triangular coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Triangular crab**, any maioid, whose carapace is more or less triangular. See *Triangulares*.—**Triangular fascia**, a thin triangular fibrous band reflected upward and inward beneath the spermatic cord from the attachment of Gimbernat's ligament on the linea iliopectinæa to the linea alba. Also called *triangular ligament*.—**Triangular fibrocartilage, file, fret.** See the nouns.—**Triangular level**, a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb-line which determines verticality.—**Triangular ligament.** (*a*) Same as *triangular fascia*. (*b*) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called *deep perineal* or *subpubic fascia*.—**Triangular numbers**, the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1 and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.—**Triangular plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Triangular pyramid**, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its apex.—**Triangular scale.** See *scale*[3].



Triangular Level.



Triangular Compass.

triangulare (trī-ang-gū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *triangularia* (-ri-ä). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A peculiar bone of the tarsus of some animals, as *Cryptoprocta ferox*: more fully called *triangulare tarsi*. *Bardeleben*.

Triangulares (trī-ang-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A group of crabs, the maioids or spider-crabs, of more or less triangular figure. See cuts under *Oxyrhyncha*, *Leptopodius*, and *spider-crab*.

triangularis (trī-ang-gū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *triangulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *triangular*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A triangular muscle of the thorax, on the inner surface of the front of the chest, under the sternum and parts of several ribs: more fully called *triangularis sterni*. Also *sternocostalis*. (*b*) The triangular muscle of the chin; the depressor anguli oris: more fully called *triangularis menti*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

triangularity (trī-ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *triangular* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being triangular; triangular form.

triangularly (trī-ang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

triangulary† (trī-ang'gū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *triangularis*, three-cornered: see *triangular*.] Triangular.

> Lifting up in the upper part of the skull the two *triangulary* bones called sincipital.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 45.

triangulate (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triangulated*, ppr. *triangulating*. [< NL. **triangulatus*, pp. of **triangulare*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triangle*.] 1. To make three-cornered or triangular. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *surv.*, to divide into triangles; survey by dividing into triangles of which the sides and angles are measured.—3. To determine or observe trigonometrically; study by means of triangulation: as, to *triangulate* the height of a mountain.

> Before each shot flag signals were exchanged with observers on shore, who *triangulated* the range.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 214.

triangulate (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **triangulatus*: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, composed of or marked with triangles. A *triangulate bar* is generally formed of triangles with their bases together, so that the angles touch and sometimes coalesce; it is a form of ornamentation common on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

triangulately (trī-ang'gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In *zoöl.*, so as to form triangles: as, a margin or surface marked *triangulately* with black—that is, having triangular black marks.

triangulation (trī-ang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *triangulation*; as *triangulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A making triangular; formation into triangles.—2. The operation and immediate result of measuring (ordinarily with a theodolite) the angles of a network of triangles laid out on the earth's surface by marking their vertices. The triangulation usually proceeds from a base-line, the measurement of which is necessary, though no part of the triangulation proper. The geographical positions of the extremities of this base having been ascertained, and the triangulation, or operation of measuring the angles, having been completed, by trigonometrical calculations called the *reduction of the triangulation* (commonly involving a process of distributing the errors by least squares, called the *adjustment of the triangulation*) the geographical positions of all the other vertices are calculated, assuming the figure of the earth to be known. By the combination of the triangulations of different countries the figure of the earth is ascertained. See cut under *base-line*.

triangulator (trī-ang'gū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *triangulate* + *-or*[1].] One who performs the work of triangulation in a trigonometrical survey.

trianguloid (trī-ang'gū-loid), *a.* [< L. *triangulum*, a triangle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Somewhat triangular in shape.

> A *trianguloid* space. *H. Spencer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Triangulum (trī-ang'gū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *triangle*.] An ancient northern constellation in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Australe** (the Southern Triangle), a southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Minus** (the Lesser Triangle), a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

triantelope, triantulope (trī-an'tē-lōp, -tū-lōp), *n.* [A corruption of *tarantula*, simulating *antelope*.] A tarantula. [Australia.]

> Tarantulas, or large spiders (as the bushmen call them, *triantulopes*), . . . come crawling down the sides of the tent in wet weather.
> *Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist*, p. 208.

Trianthema (trī-an-thē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθημα*, a flowering, < *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Aizoaceæ* and tribe *Sesuvieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Sesuvium* by its stipulate leaves, and ovary with one or two cells. There are 15 species, scattered through warm parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with one American species, *T. monogynum*, native from Cuba to Venezuela and the Galapagos Islands. They are usually diffuse prostrate herbs, with opposite, unequal, entire leaves, and two-bracted flowers without petals, but with the five calyx-lobes colored within. *T. monogynum* is known in Jamaica as *horse-purslane*.

trianthous (trī-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, three-flowered.

triantulope, *n.* See *triantelope*.

triapsal (trī-ap'sal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis*, apse, + *-al*.] Same as *triapsidal*.

> There is, so far as I know, only one *triapsal* church, that of St. Croix at Mont Majour near Arles.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 462.

triapsidal (trī-ap'si-dal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse, + *-al*.] Having three apses; subdivided into three apses; characterized by a triple arrangement of the apse, as most Greek churches.

> The arrangement of the *triapsidal* basilica is perfect.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

★**triarch** (trī'ärk), *a.* [< Gr. *τριάρχος*, having three branches, as a horn, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀρχή*, beginning.] In *bot.*, noting radial fibro-vascular bundles having three rays. *Bastin*.

triarchée (trī-är'chē), *a.* [Heraldic F., as *tri-* + *arch* + *-ee*[1].] In *her.*, treble-arched; having three arches: noting a bridge or the like.

triarchy (trī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *triarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *τριαρχία*, government by three, a triumvirate, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Rule by three persons; a three-headed government.

> She [the rational soul] issueth forth her commands, and, dividing her empire into a *triarchy*, she governs by three viceroys, the three faculties.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 143. (*Davies.*)

triarian (trī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *triarii*, soldiers of the third rank or class (< *tres*, *tri-*, three), + *-an*.] Occupying the third post or place in an array.

> Let the brave Second and *Triarian* band
> Firm against all impression stand.
> *Cowley*, Restoration of K. Charles II.

triarticulate (trī-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, composed of three joints or articles: as, a *triarticulate* palpus; our fingers are *triarticulate*. Also *triarticulated*.

trias (trī'as), *n.* [NL., < LL. *trias*, < Gr. *τριάς*, the number three: see *triad*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triad*, 3.—2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, same as *Triassic*.—3. [*cap.*] In *German hist.*, a name sometimes given to the old German empire, reckoned as consisting of three coördinate parts—Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states.

Triassic (trī-as'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *triasique* = Sp. *triásico*; as *trias* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, the lower of the three great divisions of the entire system of fossiliferous rocks (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous) which together make up the Mesozoic or Secondary series. The Triassic lies above the Permian, and beneath the Jurassic. The threefold subdivision from which the Triassic derives its name is best seen in central Europe, and especially in northern Germany, where the bunter-sandstein, muschelkalk, and

Keuper (see those words) are well-marked features of the geology. In the Alps, especially toward the eastern end of the range, the Triassic is developed to very great thickness and in great complexity of subgroups, each characterized by its own peculiar assemblage of fossils. This complexity is specially characteristic of the upper portion of the series. In England the line separating the Triassic from the Permian is much less distinctly marked than it is on the Continent. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" is now divided, in accordance with paleontological and not lithological characters, into Permian and Triassic. In the United States the Triassic plays an important part, but varies greatly in character in different parts of the country. The sandstones of the Connecticut river valley and the continuation of the same formation to the south, through Pennsylvania and Virginia into North Carolina, constitute a very marked feature of the geology of the Atlantic belt of States, containing various fossil plants resembling those found in Europe on the same horizon, and especially characterized by tracks of vertebrates, while remains of their bony skeletons are extremely rare. The Triassic of the Rocky Mountain region is also an important formation (see *Red beds*, under *red*[1]); and that of the western region of the Great Basin, of the Sierra Nevada, and of the ranges further north near the coast is also extremely interesting, resembling very closely in the character of its fossils the Triassic of the eastern Alps. The most striking feature of the flora of the Triassic is the predominance of the cycads, hence the period of deposition of this division of the series has sometimes been called the "age of cycads." The earliest remains of mammalian life are found in the Triassic, in the form of small marsupials. In the Alpine Triassic, both in the Alps and on the western coast of North America, there is a most remarkable commingling of Paleozoic and Mesozoic types of cephalopods.

triatic (trī-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-atic*[1].] Forming three angles: only in the phrase *triatic stay*. See *stay*[1].

triatomic (trī-a-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἄτομον, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In *chem.*: (*a*) Consisting of three atoms: applied to the molecules of elements where the atoms are of the same kind: as, a *triatomic* element; or to compounds where the atoms are unlike: as, *triatomic* molecules. (*b*) Same as *trivalent*. (*c*) Having three hydroxyl groups in place of which other atoms or radicals may be attached without altering the structure of the rest of the molecule: thus, glycerin is a *triatomic* alcohol.

triaxal (trī-ak′sal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes: as, *triaxal* coördinates.

triaxial (trī-ak′si-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes, as some sponge-spicules.

> Although they [spicules] are quadriradiate, they are still only *triaxial*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXII. 7.

triaxon (trī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἄξων, axis.] **I.** *a.* Triaxial, as a sponge-spicule; having three axes diverging from a common center, resulting from linear growth from a center in three directions at an inclination of 120° to one another. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

II. *n.* A regular figure of three axes diverging from a common center, as a sponge-spicule with three such axes.

Triaxonia (trī-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triaxon*.] Triaxon sponges as a subclass of calcareous sponges with simple canal-system and triaxon spicules.

triaxonian (trī-ak-sō′ni-an), *a.* Same as *triaxon*.

> A *triaxonian* star with five or six rays. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

tribal (trī′bal), *a.* [< *tribe* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe: as, *tribal* organization; *tribal* customs; a *tribal* community.

> The old *tribal* divisions, which had never been really extinguished by Roman rule, rose from their hiding-places. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 28.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to phyla or other broad divisions of the animal kingdom: as, *tribal* history (that is, phylogeny, as distinguished from germ-history or ontogeny). *Haeckel*.

tribalism (trī′bal-izm), *n.* [< *tribal* + *-ism*.] The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal relation or feeling.

> No national life, much less civilisation, was possible under the system of Celtic *tribalism*, as it existed at least till the time of the Tudors. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 443.

> The period of the Judges was one of entire *tribalism*, with little national union and continuous relapses into idolatry. *The American*, XVII. 104.

tribally (trī′bal-i), *adv.* In a tribal manner; as or with reference to a tribe.

> It is probable that Professor Putnam is not justified in concluding that the people of the two sections were *tribally* identical. *Science*, XV. 383.

tribasic (trī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βάσις, base, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base: noting some acids.

tribble (trib′l), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *cribble*, a sieve.] In *paper-manuf.*, a large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room, with hairs or wires stretched across it, on which ★ sheets of paper are hung to dry. *E. H. Knight*.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [< ME. *tribu* (in pl. *tribus*), < OF. *tribu*, F. *tribu* = Sp. *tribu* = Pg. *tribu* = It. *tribo*, *tribu*, < L. *tribus*, a division of the people, a tribe, in general the common people, the populace; traditionally explained as orig. a 'third part' of the people (one of the three divisions into which the Roman people were divided), and referred to *tres* (*tri-*), three (cf. dat. pl. *tribus*; Gr. dial. τριπτύς for τριττύς, a third part). Cf. W. *tref*, village; E. *thorp*, a village.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, one of the three patrician orders, or original political divisions of the people of ancient Rome, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres, representing respectively, according to tradition, the separate Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements, having at their union equal representation in the senate, and retaining their distinctive names for several centuries. Hence—2. Any one of the similar divisions of a race or nation common in antiquity, whether of natural or of political origin: as, the *tribes* (φυλαί) of Athens. Ethnical tribes among the ancients regarded themselves as enlarged families, and generally bore the name of some real or supposed common progenitor. Such were the twelve tribes of the Israelites, the tribes of the Dorians and other Greek races, etc. The thirty (and afterward more) tribes into which the plebeians in and around Rome were divided, after the formation of the patrician tribes, were based on locality; and tribes nearly corresponding to castes have in some instances been determined by occupation.

> Have you collected them by *tribes*? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 11.

3. Specifically, a local division of a primitive or barbarous people, united into a social or political community. A tribe may be subdivided into social groups, or into minor local subdivisions. In general, tribes, as they still exist among the American Indians and many African and Asiatic races, are an early form of political organization, nations being ultimately constituted by their gradual amalgamation and loss of identity in the progress of civilization.

> The characteristic of all these races [Uralian], when in the tribal state, is that the *tribes* themselves, and all subdivisions of them, are conceived by the men who compose them as descended from a single male ancestor. . . . In some cases the *Tribe* can hardly be otherwise described than as the group of men subject to some one chieftain. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, pp. 65, 69.

4. Any class or body of persons taken collectively; any aggregate of individuals of a kind, either as a united body or as distinguished by some common characteristic or occupation. [Chiefly colloq.]

> Folly and vice are easy to describe,
> The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.
> *Roscommon*, A Prologue, spoken to the Duke of York at [Edinburgh.

> And then there flutter'd in,
> Half-bold, half-frightened, with dilated eyes,
> A *tribe* of women, dress'd in many hues.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. A family of cattle having a common female ancestor. Tribes of cattle are particular strains, taking their names usually from some particular cow appearing in the pedigrees, as the Princess or Duchess tribes of shorthorns. There is no absolute rule for naming a tribe, but it descends through the female line.

6. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group of taxonomic rank, above a genus, and below a family; loosely, any group or series of animals: as, the furry, feathery, or finny *tribes*; the cat *tribe*. Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, namely, monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into gentes or nations. By other naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or plants intermediate between family and genus. In botany this is the current and a very common use, the tribe standing below the subfamily where that division is present. Cuvier divided his orders into families, and his families into tribes, including under the latter one or more genera. = Syn. 1-3. *Race*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

tribe (trīb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribed*, ppr. *tribing*. [< *tribe*, *n.*] To distribute into tribes or classes. [Rare.]

> Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson*, Eng. Hist. Lib., i. 1.

tribelet (trīb′let), *n.* [< *tribe* + *-let*.] A little tribe; a subordinate division or offset of a tribe. [Rare.]

> When a man marries a woman from a distant locality, he goes to her *tribelet* and identifies himself with her people. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 250.

tribesman (trībz′man), *n.*; pl. *tribesmen* (-men). [< *tribe's*, poss. of *tribe*, + *man*.] A man belonging to a tribe; a member of a particular tribe, or of the same tribe as the person speaking or referred to.

> It was by taking a grant, not as elsewhere of land, but of cattle, that the free *tribesman* became the man or vassal of an Irish chief. *J. R. Green*, Making of England, p. 271.

tribespeople (trībz′pē″pl), *n. pl.* Persons constituting a tribe; the members of a tribe. [Rare.]

> He sent me a list of the number of *tribespeople*, *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 90.

triblet (trib′let), *n.* [Also *triboulet*, *tribolet*, *treblet*; < OF. *triboulet*, a triblet, a dim. form, prob. < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. τρίβολος, a three-pointed instrument, a caltrop: see *Tribulus*.] 1. A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes.—2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

triblet-tubes (trib′let-tūbz), *n. pl.* In *brass-fitting*, thin tubes fitted to slide in and upon other tubes, usually of the same thickness of metal, as the tubes of microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments.

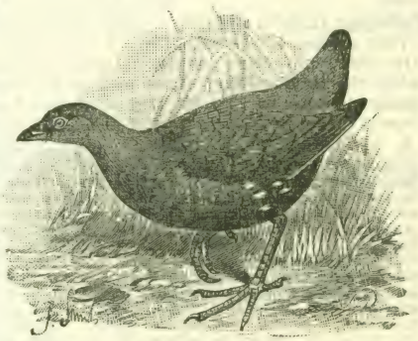
Triboloceratidæ (trib″ō-lō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρίβολος, three-pointed (see *Tribulus*), + κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, having depressed whorls, fluted or hollow abdomen, the sides and the abdomen ridged lengthwise and the ridges often spinose, and the sutures with ventral, lateral, and dorsal lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 293.

triboluminescence (trib-ō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + E. *luminescence*.] Luminescence due to friction; the emission of light under the excitation of rubbing.

> According to the mode of excitation I distinguish Photo-, Electro-, Chemi-, and *Tribo-luminescence*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

tribometer (trī-bom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Tribonyx (trib′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Du Bus, 1837), < Gr. τρίβειν, rub, + ὄνυξ, claw.] A remarkable



Tribonyx ventralis.

genus of Australian and Tasmanian gallinules, allied to *Notornis*; also called *Brachyptrallus*. The leading species is *T. ventralis*.

triboulet (trib′ō-let), *n.* Same as *triblet*.

tribrach[1] (trī′brak), *n.* [Formerly, as L., *tribrachys*, also *tribrachus*; = F. *tribraque* = Sp. *tribraquio* = Pg. *tribraco*, < L. *tribrachys*, < Gr. τρίβραχυς, a tribrach, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βραχύς, short: see *brief*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of three short times or syllables, two of which belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, or vice versa. It is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. The tribrach was not used in continuous composition, but as a substitute for a trochee (the *trochaic tribrach*, ◡◡ | ◡ for ⏑ | ◡) or for an iambus (the *iambic tribrach*, ◡ | ◡◡ for ◡ | ⏑). The name *trochee* or *choree* (*trochæus*, *choreus*) was given by some ancient authorities to the tribrach. Also *tribrachys*.

> Never take an iambus as a Christian name. A trochee or *tribrach* will do very well. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, Oct. 8, 1832.

tribrach[2] (trī′brak), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + βραχίων, arm.] Same as *tribrachial*.

tribrachial (trī-brā′ki-al), *n.* [< *tribrach*[2] + *-ial*.] A three-armed figure or utensil; specifically, a three-branched flint implement occasionally found.

tribrachic (trī-brak′ik), *a.* [< *tribrach*[1] + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Consisting of three short times or syllables; constituting a tribrach. (*b*) Pertaining to a tribrach or tribrachs; consisting of tribrachs.

tribracteate (trī-brak′tē-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *bractea*, a thin plate (bract): see *bract*.] In *bot.*, having three bracts.

tribromphenol (trī-brom-fē′nol), *n.* [< *tri-* + *brom*(*ine*) + *phenol*.] A substance formed

by the action of a solution of carbolic acid on bromine-water, and possessing antiseptic properties.

tribual (trib'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *tribus*, tribe (see *tribe*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the parents (whence probably the *Tribual* lisping of the Ephraimites did arise). *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 225.

tribular (trib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tribulis*, one of the same tribe as another, < *tribus*, tribe: see *tribe*.] Of or relating to a tribe; tribal: as, *tribular* worship. *Imp. Dict.*

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *tribulacion*, *tribulaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tribulation* = Pr. *trebulatio*, *tribolacio* = Sp. *tribulacion* = Pg. *tribulação* = It. *tribulazione*, *tribolazione*, < LL. *tribulatio(n-)*, distress, trouble, tribulation, affliction, < *tribulare*, oppress, afflict, a fig. use of L. *tribulare*, press, prob. also thresh out grain, < *tribulum*, also *trībula*, also *trīvolum* (Gr. *τρίβολος*, appar. after the L.), a sledge consisting of a wooden block studded with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, used for threshing grain, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub (cf. Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, thresh): see *trite*, *try*.] **1.** A state of affliction or oppression; suffering; distress.

That it may please thee to succour, help, and comfort all who are in danger, necessity, and *tribulation*.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

He added that poor Will was at present under great *tribulation*, for that Tom Touchy had taken the law of him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. A cause or occasion of suffering; a trouble or trial.

Death and bloodshed, strife and sword, calamities, famine, *tribulation*, and the scourge. Ecclus. xl. 9.

3. A troublesome or lawless person; also, such persons collectively; colloquially, a trial; a terror.

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, . . . that no audience, but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 65.

Tribulus (trib'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. *τρίβολος*, a caltrop, water-caltrop, and probably the land-caltrop, *T. terrestris*, lit. three-pointed, equiv. to *τριβελής*, three-pointed, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βέλος*, a dart, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by abruptly pinnate leaves, a fruit of from five to twelve indehiscent carpels, and an embryo without albumen. There are about fifteen species, natives of warm regions almost throughout the world. They are herbs with loose prostrate branches, commonly silky, and bearing opposite stipulate leaves, one of each pair smaller than the other, or sometimes absent. The yellow or white flowers are solitary in the axils of the stipules. The five-angled flattened fruit bears one or more spines or tubercles on each carpel. The species are known in general as *caltrop*. *T. terrestris*, sometimes known as *land-caltrop*, occurs in southern Europe, the Mediterranean region, southern Asia, and in tropical and South Africa. The entire plant, but especially the fruit, is used medicinally throughout India. It is used in Cochin China as an astringent. *T. cistoides* (see cut under *stigma*), a prostrate perennial species with large yellow flowers, widely distributed along tropical shores of India, Africa, and America, is known as *turkey-blossom* in Jamaica, where it is common in salt-pastures; it also occurs in Florida, on Key West.

★ **tribunal** (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [= F. *tribunal* = Pr. *tribunale* = Sp. Pg. *tribunal* = It. *tribunale*, < L. *tribunal*, a semicircular or square platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, etc., in general an elevation, embankment, < *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate: see *tribune*[1]. Cf. *tribune*[2].] **1.** The seat of a magistrate or judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice.

I' the market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

Hence — **2.** A court of justice.

Fenwick . . . eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. *Eccles.*, the confessional. — **Revolutionary tribunal**, in *French hist.*, an extraordinary court constituted in Paris by the Convention in March, 1793, ostensibly to take cognizance of attempts against the republic, the principles of the Revolution, and the public security. There was no appeal from its decisions; many persons, innocent as well as guilty, eminent and obscure, high and low, were condemned to death, and their property confiscated to the state. It was reorganized after the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and suppressed in June, 1795. There were also revolutionary tribunals in the departments. — **Tribunal of Penitentiaries.** See *penitentiary*, 2 (c).

tribunal-seat (trī-bū'nal-sēt), *n.* Same as *tribunal*, 1.

That little piece of work I commend unto you, as a thing whereof I doubt not to answer to my comfort before the *tribunal-seat* of Jesus Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 195.

tribunary (trib'ū-nā-ri), *a.* [< *tribune*[1] + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to tribunes.

tribunate (trib'ū-nāt), *n.* [= F. *tribunat* = Sp. Pg. *tribunado* = It. *tribunato*, < L. *tribunatus*, the office and dignity of a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Tribuneship.

Such was the origin of the *tribunate* — which, in process of time, opened all the honors of the government to the plebeians. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 94.

The creation of the *tribunate* did, nevertheless, transform the constitution. *W. Wilson*, State, § 154.

tribune[1] (trib'ūn), *n.* [< ME. *tribun* (pl. *tribunes*), < OF. *tribun*, F. *tribun* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuno* = D. *tribuun* = G. Sw. Dan. *tribun*, < L. *tribunus*, a commander, tribune, magistrate (see def.), orig. the chief of a tribe, or the representative of a tribe, < *tribus*, a tribe: see *tribe*.] **1.** In *Rom. hist.*, originally, a magistrate presiding over a tribe, or representing a tribe for certain purposes; specifically, a tribune of the people (*tribunus plebis*), an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, from the time of the secession (probably in 494 B. C.), to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts upon them by the senate and consuls. Their persons were inviolable, and any one who transgressed in regard to the respect due them was outlawed. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased to five and ultimately to ten, which last number appears to have remained unaltered down to the end of the empire. The tribunes figured especially in the assembly of the tribes (*comitia tributa*); they could inflict no direct punishment, but could propose the imposition of fines, and from their personal inviolability could afford protection to any person. With the advance of time, they could bring an offending patrician before the comitia, could sit in the senate, could stop summarily proceedings instituted before any magistrate, could propose measures of state to the comitia or the senate, and finally could even issue peremptory edicts and suspend decrees of the senate. Their powers were greatly curtailed by the emperors. The name *tribune* was also given to any one of general officers of the legions (*tribunus militaris*), and to certain other officers, as the *tribunus voluptatum*, or superintendent of public amusements, of Diocletian and later.

2. Hence, one who upholds or defends popular rights; a champion of the people. In this sense the word is used as the name of various newspapers.

That great *tribune*, Mr. Bright.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 735.

tribune[1] (trib'ūn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribuned*, ppr. *tribuning*. [< *tribune*[1], *n.*] To regulate or manage by the authority of a tribune. [Rare.]

These Essentialls must not be Ephorized or *Tribuned* by one or a few Mens discretion, but lineally sanctioned by Supreame Councels. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 54.

tribune[2] (trib'ūn), *n.* [< F. *tribune* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuna*, < ML. *tribuna*, a late form, equiv. to L. *tribunal*, a platform: see *tribunal*, and cf. *tribune*[1].] **1.** In a Roman basilica, the raised platform at one end of the auditorium, frequently in a small addition of semicircular plan to the main structure, which formed the official station of the pretor; the tribunal; hence, in Christian churches of basilican plan, the throne of the bishop (which originally occupied the place of the pretor's seat), and the part of the church containing it; hence, again, in Italian churches generally, any apse or structure of apsidal form. See cut under *basilica*.

A nave of four enormous bays is stopped upon a vast octagonal space, from which, at the east, the north, and the south, are built out three pentagonal *tribunes* or apses, which, as seen from the outside, give to the church [Duomo of Florence] the common cruciform shape.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 228.

2. A raised seat or stand; a platform; a dais.

Mr. Lyon was seated on the school *tribune* or dais at his particular round table. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Specifically — (*a*) The throne of a bishop. See def. 1.

He remained some time before his presence was observed, when the monks conducted him to his *tribune*.
Prescott. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly, as in the French chamber of deputies.

Members [of the French Chamber of Deputies] do not speak from their seats, . . . but from the *tribune*, which is a conspicuous structure erected near the desks of the President and secretaries — a box-like stand, closely resembling those narrow, quaintly-fashioned pulpits which are still to be seen in some of the oldest of our American churches. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

tribuneship (trib'ūn-ship), *n.* [< *tribune*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a tribune; a tribunate.

Metellus, to strengthen his hands, had stood for the *tribuneship*; and, in spite of the utmost efforts of the aristocracy, had been elected. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 163.

tribunicial, tribunitial (trib-ū-nish'al), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a tribune; characteristic of a tribune or of his power or functions.

My lord Sejanus
Is to receive this day in open senate
The *tribunitial* dignity. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 7.

This insolent *tribunitial* veto has long encumbered all our public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 331.

tribunician, tribunitian (trib-ū-nish'an), *a.* [= F. *tribunitien* (cf. It. *tribunizio* = Sp. *tribunicio*), < L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Same as *tribunicial*.

The title of the *tribunician* power connected the monarch with the interest of the lower orders.
W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, i.

tribunicious†, **tribunitious**† (trib-ū-nish'us), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius*, *tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune: see *tribunicial*.] Same as *tribunicial*.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner, for that is to clamour councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

tribus (trī'bus), *n.*; pl. *tribus*. [NL.: see *tribe*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a tribe as a classificatory group.

tributarily (trib'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

tributariness (trib'ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being tributary. *Bailey*, 1727.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tributarie* = F. *tributaire* = Pr. *tributari* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributario*, < L. *tributarius*, of or belonging to tribute, paying tribute, < *tributum*, tribute: see *tribute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Paying tribute; taxed or assessed by tribute.

This Mylo is one of the Ciclades, yles of Grece, and *trybu[ta]rye* bothe to the Turkes and to Uenyce.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A *tributary* prince of Devon. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Of the nature of tribute; paid or due as tribute.

Your *tributary* drops belong to woe,
Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 103.

Yea, so greatly are we indebted to this kinsman of death that we owe the better *tributary* half of our life to him; . . . for sleep is the golden chain that ties health and our bodies together. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 61.

3. Bringing accretions, supplies, aid, or the like; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; specifically, of streams, affluent.

The imperious seas breed monsters, for the dish
Poor *tributary* rivers as sweet fish.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 36.

Conciseness has been already considered as *tributary* to perspicuity and to precision; it is more conducive to energy than to either. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 245.

II. *n.*; pl. *tributaries* (-riz). **1.** A person or a state that pays tribute; one who or that which pays a stated sum to a conquering power, in acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of peace, security, and protection.

They have brought him to be a *tributary* to them: viz., to pay a certain rate of elephants per annum.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 434).

England was his faithful *tributary*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 38.

2. In *geog.*, an affluent; a river or other body of water which contributes its stream to another river, etc.

A bayou emptying into the Red river is a *tributary* of the Mississippi, within the meaning of an insurance policy.
Miller v. *Insurance Co.*, 12 W. Va. 116.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* [< ME. *tribute*, *trybute*, *tribut*, *trybut*, < OF. *tribut* (also vernacularly *treü*, > ME. *trew*: see *trew*[3]), F. *tribut* = Pr. *trebut*, *trabug*, *trabus*, *trabut*, *traut*, *treu* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributo*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, lit. 'a thing contributed or paid,' neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give, bestow, etc., usually derived < *tribus*, tribe (taken as orig. a part ?): see *tribe*. Hence *attribute*, *contribute*, *distribute*, *retribute*.] **1.** A stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one prince or state to another in acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace, security, and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

And zit thei zelden *Tribute* for that Lond to the Queen of Amazoine, the whiche makethe hem to ben kept in cloos fulle diligently, that thei schalle not gon out on no syde, but be the Cost of hire Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 266.

Their *tributes* and rents were brought thither from all the places of France which yielded so great a revenue to the Romans. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

2. The state of being liable for such a payment; the obligation of contributing.

Undre it there is a Town that hight Sobache; and there alle abowte dwellen Cristene men undre *Trybute*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

His [Burke's] imperial fancy has laid all nature under *tribute*, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art.
R. Hall, Apology for the Freedom of the Press, iv.

3. Formerly, that which was paid by a subject or a tenant to a sovereign or lord; a tax; rental.

The distinction which we should draw between *tribute* and rent was seldom if ever marked in early times. The receiver of *tribute* was regarded as the landlord, and he who paid *tribute* was regarded as a tenant, paying rent.
D. W. Ross, German Land-Holding, notes, p. 243.

4. See the quotation.

"In some of the southern parts of Ireland," said Grattan, in one of the tithe debates, "the peasantry are made tributary to the tithe-farmer, draw home his corn, his hay, and his turf for nothing; give him their labour, their cars, and their horses at certain times of the year for nothing. These oppressions not only exist, but have acquired a formal and distinct appellation — *tributes*."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. A contribution; an accretion.

From his side two rivers flow'd, . . .
Then meeting join'd their *tribute* to the sea.
Milton, P. R., iii. 258.

6. A personal acknowledgment or offering; a mark of devotion, gratitude, or respect.

He receives a suitable *tribute* for his universal benevolence to mankind in the returns of affection and good-will which are paid him by every one that lives within his neighbourhood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

The passing *tribute* of a sigh. *Gray*, Elegy.

7. In *mining*, the proportion of ore or its value which a person doing tribute-work receives for his labor.=Syn. **1.** *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

tribute (trib′ūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tributed*, ppr. *tributing*. [< ME. *tributen*, < L. *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give: see *tribute*, *n.*] **1.** To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan!
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 302. (*Latham.*)

2†. To distribute; bestow; dispose.

Hem I sette in wel pastyned lande,
And thai *tributed* with felicitee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

tribute-money (trib′ūt-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as tribute.

But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, . . . Shew me the *tribute money*. And they brought unto him a penny. Mat. xxii. 19.

tribute-pitch (trib′ūt-pich), *n.* In *mining*. See *pitch*[1], 11.

tributer (trib′ū-tėr), *n.* [< *tribute* + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who works in a mine, and receives as his pay a certain proportion (called *tribute*) of the ore raised. See *tribute*, *n.*, 7.

tribute-work (trib′ūt-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, work taken on tribute. Compare *tut-work*.

tributorious† (trib-ū-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *tributorius*, pertaining to payment, < L. *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*, *v.*] Pertaining to distribution. *Bailey*, 1727.

tricapsular (trī-kap′sū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*[3].] **1.** In *bot.*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having three capsules or cells; tricellular.

tricarpellary (trī-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, having three carpels. See cut under *carpel*.

tricarpellite (trī-kär′pe-līt), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil nut of the London clay, having three carpels.

tricarpous (trī-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, consisting of or bearing three fruits or three carpels; tricarpellary.

tricaudalis (trī-kâ-dā′lis), *n.*; pl. *tricaudales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] The retrahens auris muscle, which commonly has three separate slips like tails.

tricaudate (trī-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *entom.*, having three tail-like processes, as the hind margin of the posterior wing of some *Lepidoptera*.

trice† (trīs), *n.* [< ME. **tris*, spelled *tryse*, *tryys*, and, with excrescent *t*, *tryyste*; cf. Sw. *trissa*, a pulley, truckle (*triss*, a spritsail-brace), = Norw. *triss* (also dim. *trissel*), a pulley, = Dan. *tridse*, a pulley; cf. LG. *trissel*, whirling, dizziness; perhaps, with formative *-s*, and assimilation of consonants (*trinds-* > *triss-*), from the root **trind* of *trend*, *trendle*, *trindle*, *trundle*, turn: see *trend*[1].] A roller; a windlass. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trice[1] (trīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triced*, ppr. *tricing*. [Formerly also *trise*; < ME. *trisen*, *trycen*, < MLG. *trissen*, LG. *trissen*, *tryssen*, also *drisen*, *drysen*, wind up, trice, > G. *trissen*, trice the spritsail, = Dan. *tridse*, haul by means of a pulley: see *trice*[1], *n.*] **1.** *Naut.*, to haul up; tie up or lash by means of a small rope: commonly with *up*.

With trumppez thene trystly they *trisene upe* thaire saillez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 832.

The sails were furled with great care, the bunts *triced up* by jiggers, and the jibs stowed in cloth.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

2†. To drag; pull.

By God, out of his sete I wol him *tryce*;
Whan he leest weneth, sonest shal he falle.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 535.

trice[2] (trīs), *n.* [< ME. *tryse* (in the phrase *at a tryse*); later also in the phrases *at*, *with*, *on*, or *in a trice*; appar. lit. 'a pull, jerk,' i. e. a single quick motion, < *trice*[1], *v.* The later form of the phrase *in a trice* looks like an adaptation of the like-meaning Sp. phrase *en un tris*, in a trice (cf. *venir en un tris*, come in an instant; *estar en un tris*, be on the verge; Pg. *en hum triz*, in a trice, *estar por hum triz*, be within a hair's breadth), lit. 'in a crack' (a phrase used in Scotch), < Sp. *tris* (= Pg. *triz*), a crack, crash, noise made by the breaking of glass or other brittle things, hence an instant, short time, a trice. According to Stevens (1706), Sp. *tris* is "a barbarous fram'd word signifying nothing of it self but as they make it; thus, *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice, no less barbarous in English"; prob., as the redupl. *tris-tras*, a clattering noise, indicates, an orig. imitative word, like *trictrac*. It is not clear that the Sp. phrase has orig. any connection with the E. phrase.] A very short time; an instant; a moment: only in the phrase *in* (formerly also *at*, *with*, or *on*) *a trice*.

The howndis that were of gret prise
Pluckid downe dere all *at a tryse*.
Ipomedon, l. 392 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 295).

What makes the waxen forme to be of slender price?
But cause with force of fire it melts and wasteth *with a trice*. *Turberville*, To his Friend.

On a trice, so please you,
Even in a dream, were we divided from them.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 238.

That Structure which was so many Years a rearing was dashed, as it were, *in a Trice*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

In a trice the whole room was in an uproar.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

tricellular (trī-sel′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cellula*, a cell: see *cellular*.] Having three cells; consisting of three cells.

tricennarious (trī-se-nā′ri-us), *a.* [Prop. **tricenarious*, < L *tricenarius*, containing thirty, thirty years old, < *triceni*, thirty, thirty at a time, < *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. The spelling *tricennarious* is due to confusion with *tricennial*, which contains the element *annus*, year.] Tricennial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

tricennial (trī-sen′i-al), *a.* [Cf. LL. *tricennalis*, belonging to thirty years; < LL. *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, irreg. < L. *tric*(*eni*), thirty at a time, thirty each (< *triginta*, thirty), + *annus*, year.] Noting thirty, or something marked by the number thirty; specifically, marked by the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years. *Bailey*, 1731.

tricentenary (trī-sen′te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tricentenarius*, **trecentenarius*, three hundred each, < *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *centum*, hundred. Cf. *centenary*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricentennial (trī-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, + *annus*, a year. Cf. *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricephalous (trī-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *tricephalus*, < Gr. τρικέφαλος, three-headed, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κεφαλή, head.] Having three heads. Compare *tricipital*.

tricephalus (trī-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *tricephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *tricephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a three-headed monster.

triceps (trī′seps), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *triceps*, having three heads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *caput*, head.] **I.** *a.* Three-headed; tricipital; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain muscles which arise by three heads.

II. *n.*; pl. *tricipites* (trī-sip′i-tēz). A tricipital or three-headed muscle, which has a triple origin and proceeds to a single insertion; especially, such a muscle of the fore or hind limb, expressly named as in the following phrases.—**Triceps extensor cruris**, or **triceps femoralis**, the extensor of the leg upon the thigh, and in part the flexor of the thigh upon the pelvis, considered as consisting of three parts — the rectus femoris, arising from the anterior border of the ilium, and the vastus internus and vastus externus, arising from the front and sides of the femur. Also called *quadriceps extensor cruris* when the crureus muscle is considered as distinct from the vastus externus. The single tendon incloses the patella, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the tibia. See third cut under *muscle*[1].—**Triceps extensor cubiti**, or **triceps humeralis**, the three-headed muscle which extends the forearm upon the arm, and draws the humerus backward. It is composed of a long or scapular head, arising from the axillary border of the scapula, and an inner and outer or two short heads, arising from the back of the humerus, separated by the musculospiral groove and nerve and superior profunda artery; the three are inserted together into the olecranon. Also called *triceps brachii*. See third cut under *muscle*[1].

tricerion (trī-sē′ri-on), *n.* [< LGr. τρικήριον, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κηρός, wax, a wax-taper: see *cere*.] A candlestick with three lights, symbolizing the Trinity: used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *dicerion*.

trich† (trik), *v. t.* [ME. *trichen*, *tricchen*, < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier*, deceive, trick, = It. *treccare*, deceive, prob. < L. *tricari*, trifle, act deceitfully, trick, < *tricæ*, trifles. Hence ult. E. *treacher*, *treachery*, etc. Cf. *trick*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To deceive; trick.

Nu thu sest that ha habbeth *itrichet* te as treitres.
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Trichadinæ (trik-a-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mniotiltidæ*, composed of the genera *Trichas* and *Oporornis*. *G. R. Gray*. [Rare.]

trichangia (trī-kan′ji-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] The capillary blood-vessels.

trichangiectasia, trichangiectasis (trī-kan″ji-ek-tā′si-ą, trī-kan-ji-ek′tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the capillary blood-vessels.

Trichas (trī′kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχάς, a bird of the thrush kind.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Criniger* of Temminck. This name was proposed by Gloger in 1827, the same year that Swainson named the following. The two genera have no connection. See cut under *Criniger*. (*b*) A genus of American warblers, giving name to the subfamily *Trichadinæ*: same as *Geothlypis*. The common Maryland yellow-throat used to be called *T. marilandica*; it is now known as *G. trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

trichatrophia (trik-a-trō′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] A brittle condition of the hair, with atrophy of the bulbs.

Trichechidæ (trī-kek′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of pinniped mammals, named from the genus *Trichechus*; the walruses. Also *Rosmaridæ*, *Odobænidæ*, and (incorrectly) *Trichecidæ*.—**2†.** A family of sirenians: same as *Manatidæ*.

trichechine (trik′e-kin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichechus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the walrus; of or pertaining to the *Trichechidæ*.

II. *n.* A walrus.

Trichechodon (trī-kek′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trichechodont*.] A genus of fossil walruses, whose tusks occur in the Pliocene of Suffolk. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecodon*.

trichechodont (trī-kek′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition in which, by confluence of tubercles, the molar crowns present two or more transverse crests. It occurs in the manatee (*Trichechus* (*a*)), elephant, dinotherium, and some marsupials.

trichechoid (trik′e-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

Trichechoidea (trik-e-koi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-oidea*.] **1.** Same as *Manatoidea*.—**2.** Same as *Rosmaroidea*.

Trichechus (trik′e-kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔχειν, have.] A Linnean genus of mammals, including the manatee and the walrus in unnatural association. Specifically —(*a*†) Restricted to the manatees, and giving name to the family *Trichechidæ*, 2: same as *Manatus*. (*b*) Restricted to the walruses, and made type of the family *Trichechidæ*, 1: same as *Rosmarus* and *Odobænus*. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecus*.

tricheriet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *treachery*.

Trichia (trik′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] **1.** A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Trichiaceæ*. *Haller*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A folding inward of the eyelashes; entropion. Also *trichiasis*.

Trichiaceæ (trik-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Trichia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Trichia*, having the peridia sessile or stipitate, irregularly rupturing.

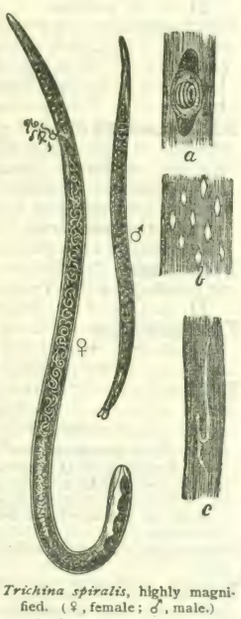
trichiasis (tri-kī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχίασις, trichiasis, < θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances resembling hairs are passed in the urine. (*b*) A swelling of the breasts of women in childbed when the milk is excreted with difficulty. (*c*) Inversion of the eyelashes; entropion. *Dunglison*. Also *trichia*.

trichidium (trī-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *trichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, a tender simple or sometimes branched hair, which supports the sporules of some fungi, as *Geastrum*. *Lindley*. [Obsolete.]

Trichilia (trī-kil′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Brown, 1756), < Gr. τρίχειλος, three-lipped, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χεῖλος, lip: prob. from the three-lobed stigma.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Trichilieæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with four or five free valvate petals, erect exserted anthers, and a three-celled ovary, which becomes a loculicidal capsule in fruit. There are about 200 species, natives of tropical Africa and America. They are trees or shrubs with axillary panicles of numerous and rather large flowers. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, and commonly pellucid-dotted. The leaflets are entire, and usually numerous, sometimes three, or only two, or very rarely replaced by an undivided leaf. The stamens are more or less monadelphous; in the 60 species of the section *Moschoxylum*, formerly separated as a distinct genus (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), they are united nearly to the anthers; but in 50 others, the typical section *Eutrichilia*, they are not united above the middle. The first group is entirely American, except *T. Prieureana*, which is African; its best-known species is *T. moschata*, often called *Moschoxylum Swartzii*, a low fragrant resinous tree with loose panicles of yellowish flowers, a native of Jamaica, where it is known as *muskwood*, *incense-tree*, and *pameroon-bark tree*. (Compare *juribali*.) To the typical group belongs *T. emetica* of Arabia and Africa, a large tree with densely panicled whitish flowers. (See *roka*, *elcaja*, and *mafurra-tree*.) Several South American species are reputed purgatives, as *T. cathartica* and *T. trifolia*. *T. hirta* is known as *bastard ironwood* and *T. spondioides* as *white bitterwood* in Jamaica. *T. Trinitensis*, the naranjillo blanco of Trinidad and Guiana, a small tree with capsules densely covered with soft prickles, yields a dark wood of close and even grain. *T. Catigna* of Brazil is said to stain leather a bright yellow. The petals are downy or densely velvety in many species, especially in *T. grandifolia* of St. Thomas. *Synoum glandulosum* of New South Wales, called *turnip-wood* (which see) and also *Australian rosewood*, was formerly referred to this genus by some authors.

Trichilieæ (trik-i-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Trichilia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by monadelphous stamens, ovary-cells with only one or two ovules, and wingless seeds with thick cotyledons and without albumen. It includes 24 genera, of which *Trichilia* is the type. They are mostly trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, bearing pinnate leaves with entire leaflets.

Trichina (tri-kī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1835), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + *-ina*[1].] 1. An important genus of nematoid worms, typical of the *Trichinidæ*. *T. spiralis* is a hair-like nematoid worm, which in the larval state is occasionally found encysted in large numbers in the muscular tissue of man and certain lower animals. In the adult state it may inhabit the intestinal tract of the same animal. It is the cause of trichinosis. The adult male is 1.5 millimeters, the female from 3 to 4 millimeters long. The female gives birth to immense numbers of embryos, about one tenth of a millimeter long. These pierce the walls of the intestine, and either enter the peritoneal cavity and thence find their way into the various muscles, or else enter blood-vessels or lymph-spaces and are carried passively into remote parts of the body. Having reached the muscular tissue, they at first travel a short distance between the fibers and become encysted, or they may pierce the sarcolemma of some one fiber and enter its substance. At a certain maturity (from .6 to 1 millimeter long) they coil up in the form of a spiral and become inclosed in elongated or lemon-shaped cysts about 4 millimeters long, the cyst rarely containing more than one worm. After a variable length of time, the cyst or capsule may become filled with lime-salts. The worm is thereby more or less obscured, but the cyst becomes visible to the naked eye as a minute white speck. The inclosed trichina may remain alive ten years and even longer, although it undergoes no further development until the muscular tissue containing it is consumed raw by man or some susceptible animal. It then becomes sexually mature in the intestines within two or three days, to give birth to embryos in five or six days more, thus completing the life-cycle. *T. spiralis* has been found in the muscular tissue of man, swine, cats, rats, hedgehogs, racoons, badgers, martens, marmots, and polecats, and in almost every part of the globe.



Trichina spiralis, highly magnified. (♀, female; ♂, male.)

a, single cyst in which the worm is coiled (enlarged 35 times); *b*, human muscle long infected (magnified); *c*, human muscle recently infected (magnified).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *trichinæ* (-nē), sometimes *trichinas* (-näz).] A worm of this genus.

trichiniasis (trik-i-nī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-iasis*.] Same as *trichinosis*.

Trichinidæ (trī-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, of which the genus *Trichina* is the type.

trichiniferous (trik-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Trichina* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing trichinæ, as muscular or other tissue.

trichinization (trik″i-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *trichinize* + *-ation*.] Infection with trichinæ; the state of being trichinized; trichinosis. It is sometimes practised upon animals for the purpose of studying the parasite or the disease. Also spelled *trichinisation*.

trichinize (trik′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trichinized*, ppr. *trichinizing*. [< NL. *Trichina* + *-ize*.] To infect with trichinæ; produce trichinosis in. Also spelled *trichinise*.

The ingestion of badly *trichinized* meat, insufficiently cooked, is followed after a few hours by symptoms of indigestion. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1657.

trichinoscope (tri-kī′nō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Trichina* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the examination of meat in order to determine the presence or absence of trichinæ.

trichinosed (trik′i-nōzd), *a.* [< *trichinosis* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with trichinosis; infested with trichinæ; trichinous; measly, as pork.

On examining *trichinosed* pork, the parasites are seen as small white specks dotting the lean parts. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 730.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-osis*.] A disease caused by the presence of *Trichina spiralis* in large numbers in the intestines, and by the migration of embryos of the same worm from the intestines into the muscular tissue. See *Trichina*. The worms are introduced into the human body in raw meat from infected swine. Since many persons may eat meat or sausage from the same animal, the disease has generally prevailed in epidemics. The severity of the disease depends largely on the number of parasites consumed. It may begin with chilly sensations or a distinct chill, and there may be a slight fever of varying intensity in the course of the disease. Digestive disturbances are very common. They consist in sensations of discomfort, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. These may appear several hours or days after the eating of infected meat, or they may be entirely absent. They are referable to the irritation caused by the worms in the intestine. Next to these symptoms, those affecting the muscular system are the most important. In all cases they begin with a sensation of general lameness of the muscles. This is followed by swelling, firmness, and great tenderness of the invaded muscles. Mastication, deglutition, and respiration are rendered difficult. Muscular pains are frequent, especially on moving. Swelling of the eyelids and of the face, appearing usually on the seventh day, is quite characteristic. Edema of the limbs is not uncommon. The disease, which terminates when the muscle-trichinæ have come to rest, lasts from five weeks to four months. The mortality varies in different epidemics, and has been as high as thirty per cent. The presence of encysted trichinæ in the muscles does not lead to permanent disability. Trichinosis of swine is of great economic and hygienic importance, and has received much attention. In order to detect it, muscular fibers from the diaphragm, and from the intercostal, abdominal, laryngeal, and lingual muscles, are examined, because the worms are most abundant in these localities. Very small, slender strips are cut from these muscles parallel to the course of the fibers, crushed between two glass slides and examined under a microscope. Meat infected with trichinæ is made harmless by thorough cooking. Many authorities refer the source of trichinosis in swine to trichinized rats eaten by them. Some incline to the view that the disease is propagated by allowing swine to feed upon the infected viscera of slaughtered swine. Also *trichiniasis*.

trichinotic (trik-i-not′ik), *a.* [< *trichinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trichinosis.

However, trichinæ cannot be found in the muscles, and the very long duration of the disease is a slight argument also against the *trichinotic* view. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 901

trichinous (trik′i-nus), *a.* [< *Trichina* + *-ous*.] Infested with trichinæ; affected with trichinosis; trichinosed.

Two out of three hundred and thirty swine were discovered to be *trichinous*. *The American*, VI. 45.

trichite (trī′kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*[2].] I. *n.* 1. A kind of flesh-spicule or microsclere of some sponges; a fibrillate spicule, in which the silica, instead of being deposited in concentric coatings around an axis, forms within the scleroblast a sheaf of exceedingly fine fibrillæ which may be straight or twisted; also, one of these fibrillæ: as, "fine fibrillæ or *trichites*," *Sollas*.—2. In *lithol.*, one of various dark-colored, opaque, hairlike microliths, having more or less of a curved and twisted form: frequently seen in thin sections of vitreous rocks, especially in obsidian.

II. *a.* Same as *trichitic*.

Trichite sheaves form in some sponges . . . a dense accumulation within the cortex. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

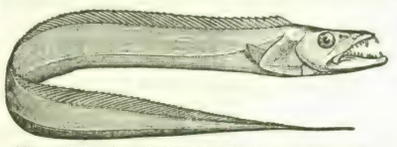
trichitic (trī-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trichite* + *-ic*.] 1. Finely fibrous or fibrillar, as a trichite; of or pertaining to trichites.—2. In *lithol.*, having the character of or containing trichites.

Trichiuridæ (trik-i-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichiurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian teleost fishes, whose type genus is *Trichiurus* and whose limits vary. (*a*) In Günther's system, it covered fishes having the body elongate, the mouth deeply cleft, strong teeth, and the spinous and soft parts of the fins of nearly equal extent. It thus included the typical *Trichiuridæ* and others more like *Scombridæ*. (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to forms having numerous small anal spines. See cut under *Trichiurus*.

trichiuriform (trik-i-ū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having that form which is characteristic of the hairtails; resembling or belonging to the *Trichiuridæ*.

trichiuroid (trik-i-ū′roid), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *trichiuriform*.

Trichiurus (trik-i-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766) (not *Trichurus*), < Gr. τρίχιον, a little hair, + οὐρά, a tail.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichiuridæ*; the hairtails: so called from the long filament in which the tail ends. The species are also called *ribbon-fish*. *T. lepturus*, the type species, is the silvery hairtail, or cutlas-fish.



Silvery Hairtail, or Cutlas-fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

trichloracetic (trī-klō-ra-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *chlor(in)* + *acetic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Trichloracetic acid**, acetic acid in which the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical are replaced by chlorin. The formula of acetic acid being $CH_3.CO_2H$, that of trichloracetic acid is $CCl_3.CO_2H$. Trichloracetic acid is a crystalline solid, easily decomposed.

trichoblast (trik′ō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βλαστός, germ.] In *bot.*, an internal hair, as one of those which project into the intercellular spaces of certain water-plants. See cut under *mangrove*.

trichobranchia (trik-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *trichobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βράγχια, gills.] A filamentous gill characteristic of most long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, consisting of a stem beset with many cylindrical filaments, as distinguished from the lamellar gills, or phyllobranchiæ, of many other crustaceans. The developed arthrobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, and podobranchiæ of crawfishes are all of the trichobranchial type.

The whole of the Macrurous Podophthalmia, excepting the genera Gebia and Callianassa, the Prawns, the Shrimps, and the Mysidæ, have *trichobranchiæ*. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1878, p. 777.

trichobranchial (trik-ō-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-al*.] Thready or filamentous, as gills; of or pertaining to trichobranchiæ: as, a *trichobranchial* gill.

Trichobranchiata (trik-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trichobranchia*.] Those macrurous crustaceans which have trichobranchiæ.

trichobranchiate (trik-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-ate*.] Having trichobranchiæ, as a crawfish.

trichocarpous (trik-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having hairy fruit; hairy-fruited.

Trichocephalidæ (trik″ō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Trichocephalus*.

Trichocephalus (trik-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Goeze, 1782), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of nematoid worms, typical of the family *Trichocephalidæ*. The best-known species is *T. dispar*, found sometimes in the human intestine, 1 to 2 inches long, with the head and anterior part of the body filamentous. *T. affinis* is the cæcum-worm of sheep.

2. [*l. c.*] The detached hectocotylized third left arm of the male argonaut, deposited in the pallial cavity of the female, and regarded as a parasite by Delle Chiaje, who called it *Trichocephalus acetabularis*, making the word a pseudogeneric name. See cut under *Argonautidæ*.

trichocladose (trī-kok'la-dōs), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *κλάδος*, branch.] Trifid or trichotomous, as the cladi or branches of a cladome. See *triæne*. *Sollas*.

Trichocladus (trī-kok'la-dus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), so called with ref. to the woolly branches, < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλάδος*, branch.] **1.** A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*, distinguished from the type genus *Hamamelis* by mucronate anthers, and flowers with the parts in fives. The 3 species are natives of South Africa, evergreen shrubs with opposite or alternate entire leaves, and white flowers densely aggregated into small terminal heads, bearing long narrow petals with revolute margins, the pistillate flowers apetalous. *T. ellipticus* is remarkable for the reddish wool clothing the under surface of the leaves; and *T. crinitus*, the hairbranch-tree, for its branchlets and petioles, which are hirsute with blackish hairs.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a trichocladose sponge-spicule.

trichoclasia (trik-ō-klā'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλασις*, a fracture.] A brittle condition of the hair. Also *trichoclasis*.

trichocryptosis (trik″ō-krip-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the hair-follicles.

trichocyst (trik'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A hair-cell; one of the minute rod-like or hair-like bodies developed in the subcuticular layer of many infusorians: so named by G. J. Allman in 1855. They represent or resemble the cnidæ or thread-cells of cœlenterates.

trichocystic (trik-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *trichocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of trichocysts: as, a *trichocystic* formation.

Trichoda (trī-kō'dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριχώδης*, contr. of *τριχοειδής*, like a hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, established by O. F. Müller in 1786, giving name to the former family *Trichodidæ* (or *Trichodina*). Many animalcules have been referred to this genus which are now excluded from it. It is now placed in the family *Ophryoglenidæ*, and retained for such species as *T. carnium*, found in putrid infusions, and *T. pirum*, of pond-water. These closely resemble forms of *Enchelys*, but have a minute vibratile membrane inclosed in the oral fossa. They are free-swimming, elastic, but of somewhat persistent ovate or pyriform figure, with the mouth at the obliquely truncated anterior end, approached by an oval peristome; the general cuticular surface is finely ciliated throughout, and a circlet of longer cilia surrounds the oral fossa.

Trichodectes (trik-ō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *δέκτης*, taker, < *δέκεσθαι*, *δέχεσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of mallophagous insects. *T. sphærocephalus* is the red-headed sheep-louse, found in the wool of sheep in Europe and America. See *sheep-louse*, 2.

Trichodon (trik'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829, after Steller), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Trichodontidæ*. *T. trichodon*, the sand-fish, is found in Alaska and south to California. See cut under *sand-fish*.

Trichodontidæ (trik-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trichodon;* the sand-fishes.

trichodontoid (trik-ō-don'toid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Trichodontidæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichodontidæ*.

trichogen (trik'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance or preparation used for promoting the growth of the hair.

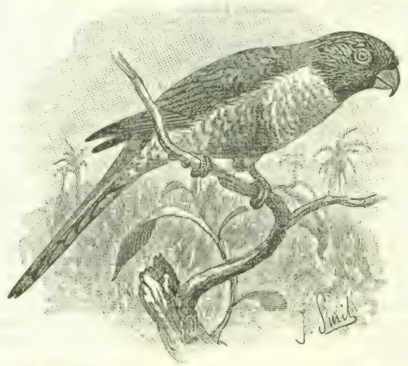
trichogenous (trī-koj'e-nus), *a.* [As *trichogen* + *-ous*.] Encouraging the growth of hair.

Trichoglossidæ (trik-ō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-idæ*.] The *Trichoglossinæ* ranked as a family.

Trichoglossinæ (trik″ō-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Trichoglossus*, and inexactly synonymous with *Loriinæ*, or including the latter; the brush-tongued parrakeets, among the small parrots called *lories* and *lorikeets*. With the exception of the genus *Coryllis* or *Loriculus* (usually put here, but probably belonging elsewhere), these parrakeets have the tongue brushy, beset with papillæ or filaments, and used for licking the nectar of flowers and the soft pulp of fruits. There are more than 80 species, characteristic of the Australian regions and Polynesia, but also extending into the Malay countries. They are among the smaller parrots, and of chiefly green or red colors. One set of species has a short broad tail; these are the broad-tailed lories, as of the genera *Domicella* and *Coriphilus* (see cut under *domicella*); but the most characteristic representatives are wedge-tailed.

trichoglossine (trik-ō-glos'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichoglossinæ*.

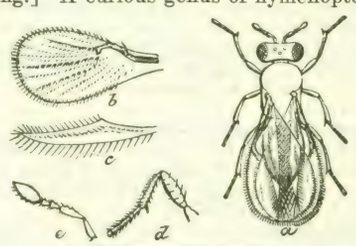
Trichoglossus (trik-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The leading genus of *Trichoglossinæ*, used with varying limits; the lories most properly so called. All are brush-tongued and wedge-tailed; they are of moderate or small size, and



Swainson's Lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

chiefly green and red. The genus in a usual acceptation contains about 40 species, or half of the *Trichoglossinæ*. Swainson's lory of Australia is a characteristic example, mostly green, beautifully varied with red, blue, and yellow.

Trichogramma (trik-ō-gram'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A curious genus of hymenopterous



Trichogramma minuta.
a, fly with wings folded; *b*, front wing; *c*, hind wing; *d*, leg; *e*, antenna. (All enlarged.)

parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. One rare species is known in Europe, but several are found in North America, where the individuals are extremely abundant, as of *T. minuta*. They are all parasitic in the eggs of lepidopterous insects and of sawflies.

Trichogramminæ (trik″ō-gra-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. O. Howard, 1885), < *Trichogramma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopters, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing the smallest species of the family, characterized by their three-jointed tarsi (thus forming the section *Trimera*) and the regular fringe of minute bristles on the wings. They vary in color from bright yellow to reddish brown, and are all parasitic in the eggs of other insects. Also *Trichogrammatoidæ* (Förster, 1856). See cut under *Trichogramma*.

trichogyne (trik'ō-jin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a long thin hair-like sac springing from the trichophoric part of the procarp of certain cryptogams, and serving as a receptive organ of reproduction. See *procarp*, *Florideæ*.

trichogynic (trik-ō-jin'ik), *a.* [< *trichogyne* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the trichogyne.

trichologia (trik-ō-lō'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **τριχολογία*, < *τριχολογεῖν*, pluck hairs (as a symptom), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *λέγειν*, gather, pick.] Carphologia.

trichology (trī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science treating of the anatomy, diseases, function, etc., of the hair.

trichoma (trī-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair, < *τριχοῦν*, furnish or cover with hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] **1.** In *pathol.*, an affection of the hair, otherwise called *plica*.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the cellular filaments which constitute a plant in certain of the blue-green algæ or *Schizophyceæ*.

Trichomanes (trī-kom'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *τριχομανές*, a kind of fern (cf. *τριχομανία*, a passion for long hair, *τριχομανεῖν*, have a passion for long hair), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad. Cf. the E. names *bristle-fern* and *maidenhair*.] A large genus of hymenophyllaceous ferns, having the sori marginal, terminating a vein, and more or less sunken in the frond. The sporangia are sessile on the lower part of a cylindrical, filiform, usually elongated receptacle, and



Bristle-fern (*Trichomanes radicans*).

the indusia are tubular or funnel-shaped, and entire or two-lipped at the mouth. About 100 species are known, natives of tropical and temperate countries, including four in the southern United States. All are popularly called *bristle-ferns*. See *bristle-fern*, and cut (*e*) under *sorus*.

trichomaphyte (trī-kom'a-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair (see *trichoma*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A cryptogamic growth of doubtful character, thought to be the cause of trichoma.

trichomatose (trī-kom'a-tōs), *a.* [< *trichoma*(*t-*) + *-ose*.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma: said of hair.

trichome (trī'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *trichoma*, q. v.] An outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair, scale, bristle, or prickle. These may be very various in form and function, but morphologically they have a common origin.

Trichomonadidæ (trik″ō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate protozoans, characterized by the tapering form posteriorly, and the development of several flagella and bodies like trichocysts at the anterior extremity.

Trichomonas (trī-kom ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1838), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μονάς*, single.] The typical genus of *Trichomonadidæ*. *T. melolonthæ* infests the cockchafer. *T. vaginalis* is found in the secretions of the human vagina.

trichomycosis (trik″ō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Same as *tinea*[1].

Trichomycteridæ (trik″ō-mik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes: same as *Pygidiidæ*.

Trichomycterinæ (trik-ō-mik-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trichomycteroid fishes, with the dorsal fin posterior, and behind the ventrals when the latter are present. It includes most species of the family. Also *Trichomycterina* and *Pygidiinæ*.

trichomycterine (trik-ō-mik'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycterinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Trichomycterinæ*.

trichomycteroid (trik-ō-mik'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichomycteridæ*.

Trichomycterus (trik″ō-mik-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μυκτήρ*, nostril.] Same as *Pygidium*, 2.

Trichonotidæ (trik-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Trichonotus*.

trichonotoid (trik-ō-nō'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichonotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichonotidæ*.

Trichonotus (trik-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *νῶτος*, back.] **1.** In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichonotidæ:* so called from the long filamentous anterior dorsal ray of *T. setigerus*, the original species. The body is long and subcylindrical, with

cycloid scales of moderate size; the eyes look upward; the teeth are in villiform bands on the jaws; the long dorsal fin is spineless; the anal is also long; the ventrals are jugular, with one spine and five rays; and the caudal vertebræ are very numerous.

2. In *entom.*, a generic name which has been used for certain beetles and flies, but is in each case preoccupied in ichthyology.

trichopathic (trik-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *trichopath-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to disease of the hair.

trichopathy (trī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + -παθία, < πάθος, suffering.] Treatment of diseases of the hair.

Trichophocinæ (trik″ō-fō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + φώκη, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the *Otariidæ*, or eared seals, including the hair-seals as distinguished from the fur-seals (*Ulophocinæ*). There is no type genus.

trichophocine (trik-ō-fō'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichophocinæ*, or having their characters.

trichophore (trik'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the special cell or chain of cells in certain algæ which bears the trichogyne. See *Florideæ*. *Bennett and Murray*, Cryptog. Bot., p. 199.—2. In *zoöl.*, a process of the integument of certain annelids, as *Polychæta*, within which are developed the peculiar chitinous setæ of the parapodia, and which incloses the bases of the pencil-like bundles of setæ (whence the name). See cut under *pygidium*.

trichophoric (trik-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *trichophore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* apparatus. (*b*) Of the nature of a trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* part of the procarp of certain red algæ.

trichophorous (trī-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *trichophore* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing hairs or hair-like parts, as setæ; of the nature of a trichophore.

Trichophyton (trī-kof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of minute fungi, parasitic on the skin of man, where they grow luxuriantly in and beneath the epidermis. *T. tonsurans* produces the skin-disease known as tinea or ringworm. It is referred to *Oöspora* by recent authors. See *dermatophyte*, *tinea*[1].

Trichoplax (trik'ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + πλάξ, a plate.] A supposed generic type of animal, of wholly undetermined affinities, so called from the ciliated plate-like surface. The species is *T. adherens*.

trichopter (trī-kop'tėr), *n.* [< *Trichoptera*, q. v.] A member of the *Trichoptera*; a caddis-fly.

Trichoptera (trī-kop'tę-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trichopterus*: see *trichopterous*.] An order of insects, comprising the forms known as caddis-flies: so called because the wings are generally hairy to an extent not found in other neuropteroids. The posterior wings are folded in rest; the mandibles are rudimentary. The group is approximately the same as *Phryganeida*, being composed of the families *Phryganeidæ*, *Limnophilidæ*, and sundry others. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

trichopteran (trī-kop'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichoptera* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Same as *trichopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trichoptera*; any caddis-fly or phryganeid.

trichopterous (trī-kop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *trichopterus*, hairy-winged, < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + πτερόν, wing.] Belonging to the *Trichoptera*.

trichopterygid (trik-op-ter'i-jid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichopterygidæ*; relating to or resembling a trichopterygid.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Trichopterygidæ*.

Trichopterygidæ (trī-kop-tę-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1845), < *Trichopteryx* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, including the smallest beetles known. The antennæ are verticillate with long hairs, and the wings are fringed with hair. A few species are apterous. The larvæ are active and carnivorous; some of them feed on podurans. Some are myrmecophilous; others live under bark. In the genera *Aderces*, *Astatopteryx*, and *Neuglenes* the phenomenon of alternate generation has been noticed, a blind apterous generation alternating with one in which the individuals have eyes and wings. About 150 species are known, of which about 60 inhabit the United States.

Trichopteryx (trī-kop'tę-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + πτέρυξ, wing.] 1. A genus of geometrid moths.—2. A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trichopterygidæ*. *Kirby*, 1826. They have the antennæ elongate, eleven-jointed, the prothorax not constricted behind, the abdomen with six ventral segments, the hind coxæ distant, and the mesosternum carinate. The species are found on dung and vegetable debris. Over 60 species are known, and the genus is represented in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

trichort, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. τρίχορδος, having three strings, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χορδή, string: see *cord*[1], *chord*.] I. *n.* In *music*, any instrument with three strings, especially the three-stringed lute.

II. *a.* Having three strings; characterized by three strings.—**Trichord pianoforte**, a pianoforte in which most of the digitals have each three strings tuned in unison.

trichorexis (trik-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ῥῆξις, a breaking, < ῥηγνύναι, break.] Brittleness of the hair.—**Trichorexis nodosa**, a disease of the hair characterized by brittleness and the formation of swellings on the shaft.

trichorrhea, trichorrhœa (trik-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Falling of the hair; alopecia.

Trichosanthes (trik-ō-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the fringed petals; < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Cucurbiteæ*. It is characterized by entire calyx-lobes, a five-parted wheel-shaped fringed corolla, conduplicate anther-cells, and numerous polymorphous seeds. There are about 42 species, natives of tropical Asia, northern Australia, and Polynesia. They are annual or perennial climbers, sometimes with a tuberous root, bearing entire or lobed and cordate leaves and unbranched or forking tendrils. The flowers are white and monœcious — the male racemed, the female solitary — and followed by a fleshy smooth or furrowed fruit, often large and globose, oblong, or conical, sometimes elongated, slender, striped, and serpent-like. *T. Anguina* is known as *snake-gourd* or *viper-gourd*, also as *snake-cucumber* (which see, under *cucumber*).

trichoschisis (trik-os-kī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + σχίσις, a cleaving, < σχίζειν, cleave: see *schism*.] Splitting of the hair.

Trichoscolices (trik″ō-skō-lī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + σκώληξ, a worm.] A superordinal division, proposed in 1877 by Huxley to be established to include the *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, *Turbellaria*, and *Rotifera*, in order to discriminate the morphological type which they exemplify from that of the *Nematoscolices*, containing the *Nematoidea*. See *Nematoscolices*.

trichosis (trī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-osis.*] Any disease of the hair: same as *plica*, 1.

Trichosomata (trik-ō-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Diesing), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + σῶμα(τ-), the body.] The *Peridinidæ* and allied protozoans, corresponding to the *Choanoflagellata* of H. J. Clark and W. S. Kent.

trichosomatous (trik-ō-som'a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichosomata*, or having their characters; having the body flagellate, as a protozoan.

trichosporange (trik-ō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< NL. *trichosporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *trichosporangium*.

trichosporangium (trik″ō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *trichosporangia* (-ä). [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the plurilocular sporangium, or zoösporangium, of the fucoid algæ, consisting of an aggregation of small cells, each one of which contains a single zoöspore. Compare *oösporangium*.

trichospore (trik'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Hyphomycetes*: same, or nearly the same, as *conidium*.

Trichostema (trik-ō-stē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), named from the capillary filaments; < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + στήμα, stamen.] A genus of plants of the family *Menthaceæ* and tribe *Ajugeæ*. It is characterized by the four long-exserted stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and by the deeply lobed ovary. The 8 species are all natives of North America. They are clammy glandular herbs with a strong balsamic odor. They bear entire leaves, and axillary whorls of numerous mostly blue flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and nearly equally five-toothed spreading border, from which the conspicuous arching stamens project, suggesting the popular name *blue-curls* (which see). The species of the eastern United States have a very strongly two-lipped and depressed calyx, and loose flower-clusters, as *T. dichotomum*, the bastard pennyroyal. The western have the calyx normal and the flower-clusters dense. *T. lanatum*, with a striking purple-woolly spike, is known in California as *black sage*.

trichosyphilis (trik-ō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + NL. *syphilis*.] A syphilitic disease of the hair.

trichosyphilosis (trik-ō-sif-i-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *trichosyphilis* + *-osis.*] Same as *trichosyphilis*.

trichothallic (trik-ō-thal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + θαλλός, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, having a filamentous or hair-like thallus, as certain algæ.

trichotomic (trik-ō-tom'ik), *n.* Pertaining to trichotomy; influenced by or practising trichotomy.

trichotomous (trī-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίχα, in three, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; also, dividing a genus into three species.

trichotomously (trī-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a trichotomous manner; in three parts.

trichotomy (trī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τρίχα, in three, + τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Division into three parts; specifically, in *theol.*, division of human nature into body (*soma*), soul (*psyche*), and spirit (*pneuma*).

His [Aristotle's] *trichotomy* into hypotheses, definitions, and axioms. *Barrow*, Math. Lects., viii.

trichotriæne (trik-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίχα, in three (< τρεις (τρι-), three), + τρίαινα, a trident: see *triæne*.] Of sponge-spicules, a trichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus the three cladi of which trifurcate. See *triæne*. *Sollas*.

trichroic (trī-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρίχροος, τρίχρους, also τρίχρως, three-colored (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χρόα, χρώς, color), + *-ic.*] Possessing the property of trichroism. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 167.

trichroism (trī'krō-izm), *n.* [< *trichro-ic* + *-ism.*] The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colors in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light. It is due to the different degrees of absorption in the three directions. The more general term *pleochroism* is often employed.

trichromatic (trī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τριχρώματος, three-colored: see *trichromic*.] Characterized by three colors; in a specific sense, having the three fundamental color-sensations of red, green, and violet, as the normal eye, in distinction from a color-blind eye, which can perceive only two of the fundamental colors.

trichromic (trī-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χρῶμα, color.] Pertaining to three colors; trichromatic.

trichronous (trī'krō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίχρονος, of three times or measures, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χρόνος, time.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing three times or moræ; trisemic.

trichurt, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

tricing-line (trī'sing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line used to trice up any object, either to stow it or to get it out of the way.

tricinium (trī-sin'i-um), *n.* [LL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *canere*, sing.] A musical composition for three voices; a trio.

tricipital (trī-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *triceps* (*tricipit-*), three-headed (see *triceps*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, three-headed; having three origins: as, a *tricipital* muscle. See *triceps*.

tricircular (trī-sėr'kū-lär), *a.* Referring to three circles.—**Tricircular coördinates**, homogeneous point-coördinates for a plane, each of which is equal to the power of the point relatively to a fixed coordinate circle divided by the radius of the circle. A linear equation in such coördinates expresses a circle orthogonal to the "radical circle" which is orthogonal to the three coördinate circles; a quadric equation expresses a bicircular quartic; etc.—**Tricircular geometry**, geometry treated by means of tricircular coördinates.

trick[1] (trik), *v.* [(*a*) Prob. an altered form, reverting to the orig. unassibilated form, of *trich* (mod. E. prop. spelled **tritch*), < ME. *trichen*, *tricchen* (also perhaps unassibilated **tricken*), < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier* (also perhaps unassibilated **triquer*, **tricquer*), deceive, trick (cf. Pr. *tric*, deceit), = It. *treccare*, cheat, < L. *tricari*, ML. also *tricare*, trifle, act deceitfully, < *tricæ*, trifles, toys (see *trich*, *treacher*, *treachery*; cf. *trick*[1], *n.*, in the sense of 'trifle, toy'); (*b*) the word, as a noun, being appar. influenced by, if not in part derived from, MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick (*een slimme trek*, a cunning trick, *jemand eenen trek speelen*, play one a trick, etc.), a word not having the orig. meaning of 'trick' or 'deceit,' but a particular use of MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a pull, draft, tug, line, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw: see *trick*[3], and cf. *track*[1]. Cf. F. *trigaud*, crafty, artful, cunning, *trigauderie*, a sly trick. The words spelled *trick* have been confused in popular apprehension and in the dictionaries, and the senses are entangled. See *trick*[2], *trick*[3], *trick*[4].] I. *trans.* 1. To deceive by trickery; cozen; cheat.

To be wrapt soft and warm in fortune's smock
When she . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

He was *tricked* out of the money while he was writing a receipt for it, and sent away without a farthing.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iv. 1.

2. To bring, render, or induce by trickery; beguile; inveigle; cajole.

They were thus *tricked* of their present.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Several members of Congress had previously complained that the demonetization scheme of 1873 had been pushed surreptitiously through the courses of its passage, Congress having been *tricked* into accepting it, doing it scarcely knew what. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., iii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use trickery, deception, or imposture.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.
Dryden, To Granville.

2. To juggle; play.

We may *trick* with the word life in its dozen senses until we are weary of *tricking*, . . . but one fact remains true throughout, . . . that we do not, properly speaking, love life at all, but living. *R. L. Stevenson*, Æs Triplex.

3†. To toy; handle idly.

The muses forbid that I should restrain your meddling, whom I see already busy with the title and *tricking* over the leaves. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, To the Reader.

trick[1] (trik), *n.* [< *trick*[1], *v.*; prob. in part < MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick, a pull, draft, etc.: see *trick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *track*[1].] **1.** A crafty or fraudulent device; a deceitful expedient; an artifice; a stratagem.

There is some *trick* in this, and you must know it,
And be an agent too.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

But you see they haue some *trickes* to cousin God, as before to cousin the Diuell. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

O, the rare *tricks* of a Machiavelian!
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

2. A feat or an exhibition of skill or dexterity, as in juggling or sleight of hand.

He can do *tricks* with his toes, wind silk and thread pearl with them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Entertain any puppy that comes, like a tumbler, with the same *tricks* over and over.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. A roguish or mischievous performance; a prank; a practical joke; a hoax.

If I be served such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's gift. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 7.

To play a *trick* and make some one or other look foolish was held the most pointed form of wit throughout the back regions of the manor. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xii.

4. A foolish, vicious, or disgraceful act: with disparaging or contemptuous force.

Didst thou ever see me do such a *trick*?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 43.

I hope you don't mean to forsake it; that will be but a kind of a mongrel cur's *trick*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

5. A peculiar art; skill; adroitness; knack.

Here's fine revolution, an we had the *trick* to see't.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 99.

In a little while the *trick* of walking on the edge of the water close to the side wall had been learned.
The Century, XXXIX. 220.

6. A peculiar trait, manner, habit, or practice; a characteristic; a peculiarity; a mannerism.

In you a wildness is a noble *trick*,
And cherish'd in ye, and all men must love it.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

What shall I say of the manifold and strange fashions of the garments that are used now-a-days? . . . Sometime we follow the fashion of the Frenchmen. Another time we will have a *trick* of the Spaniards.
Becon, Early Writings (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 204.

We've a *trick*, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old.
O. W. Holmes, The Boys.

7. A trace; a suggestion; a reminder.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 85.

8. Something pretended or unreal; a semblance; an illusion.

Truth itself is in her head as dull
And useless as a candle in a scull,
And all her love of God a groundless claim,
A *trick* upon the canvas, painted flame.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 782.

In this poor *trick* of paint
You see the semblance, incomplete and faint,
Of the two-fronted Future.
Whittier, The Panorama.

9. Any small article; a toy; a knickknack; a trifle; a trap; a mere nothing: sometimes applied to a child. [Obsolete or provincial U. S.]

Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a *trick*, a baby's cap.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 67.

The women of this countrey weare aboue an hundreth *tricks* and trifles about them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

Camp *tricks* should be kept in their places, not thrown helter skelter, or left lying where last used.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 640.

Vainly the mother tried to hush the child; the prisoner called out, "Gimme the little *trick*, Sis; she jes wants to get tuh me." *The Century*, XL. 219.

10. In *card-playing*, the cards collectively which are played in one round. In whist and many other card-games the number of tricks taken makes up the score on which the winning or losing of the game depends. A whist trick is complete when the cards are turned and quitted.

Here's a *trick* of discarded cards of us! we were rank'd with coats as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

When in doubt, win the *trick*.
Hoyle, Twenty-four Rules for Beginners, xii.

11. *Naut.*, a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm, generally two hours.

This night it was my turn to steer, or, as the sailors say, my *trick* at the helm, for two hours.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 29.

12. A watch. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]—**The odd trick.** See *odd*.—**To know a trick worth two of that,** to know of some better contrivance or expedient.

Nay, by God, soft; I *know a trick worth two of that*, i' faith. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 41.

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho, ho! No, no. We *know a trick worth two of that*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

To serve one a trick. See *serve*[1].—**Tricks of the trade,** the expedients, artifices, and dodges of a craft or business; devices or stratagems intended to attract custom or to gain some advantage over one's customers or one's rivals.—**Syn. 1.** *Manœuver, Stratagem*, etc. (see *artifice*), fraud, imposition, imposture, deception, fetch.

trick[2] (trik), *v. t.* [Prob. another use of *trick*[1], *v.*, as derived from the noun in the sense 'a dexterous artifice,' or 'a touch.' Cf. also *trick*[4]. According to some, < W. *trociaw*, furnish or harness, trick out, < *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; trim; deck; prank; specifically, to arrange, dress, or decorate, especially in a fanciful way, as the person or the hair: often followed by *out* or *up*.

For he [Cato] found not his Country . . . utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the Pilot to take the sterne in hand, and governe the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sailes, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 624.

The Canari put their wiues to the drudgery abroad, whiles themselues spin, weaue, *tricke vp* themselues, and performe other womanish functions at home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 885.

The women celebrated of old for their beauties yet carry that fame. . . . They have their head *trickt* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

A country playhouse, some rude barn
Tricked out for that proud use.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

trick[3] (trik), *v. t.* [< MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, pull, draw lines, delineate, sketch, = OFries. *trekka*, *tregga*, North Fries. *trecke*, *tracke* = LG. *trekken* = MHG. *trecken* = Dan. *trække*, draw; a causal form of OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, pull, push, shove. From the same source are ult. E. *track*[1], and *tricker*, now *trigger*. Cf. also *trek* and *trick*[1]. This verb seems to have been confused with *trick*[2], deck; cf. *trickment*.] In *her.*: (*a*) To draw, as a bearing or a collection of bearings, or a whole escutcheon or achievement of arms. The word implies the representation graphically of armorial bearings in any sense, and should be used instead of *blazon*, which properly means to describe in words.

They are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

(*b*) Especially, to draw in black and white only, without color, or to sketch slightly, whether a bearing or a whole achievement.

This seal was exhibited to the Heralds at their Visitation of Northants, 1618, "antiquum Sigillum argenteum," and is *tricked* in their original MS.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 33.

trick[4]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trig*[1].

In two bows that I have, . . . the one is quick of cast, *trick*, and trim both for pleasure and profit; the other is a lug, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 14.

But tell me, wench, hast done 't so *trick* indeed
That heaven itself may wonder at the deed?
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

trick-dagger (trik'dag″ėr), *n.* A dagger the blade of which slips back into the hilt.

tricker[1] (trik'ėr), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *treacher*.] One who tricks; a cheat; a trickster.

tricker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trigger*.—**Tricker firelock,** a hand-firearm of the close of the reign of Charles I., so called because discharged by pulling a trigger or tricker. See *tricker-lock*. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XI. 255.

tricker-lock (trik'ėr-lok), *n.* A gun-lock arranged with a tricker or trigger of any description. Match-tricker locks and wheel-tricker locks were in use in the seventeenth century.

trickery (trik'ėr-i), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ery*[1]. Cf. *treachery* (ME. *tricherie*, < OF. *tricherie*, etc.).] The practice of tricks or deceits; artifice; imposture.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful *trickery*, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

trickily (trik'i-li), *adv.* In a tricky manner; trickishly.

trickiness (trik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being tricky or trickish; trickishness.

The right of the blind to ask charity lapses if it becomes a mere business and with all the *trickiness* by which a street business is sometimes characterised.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 396.

tricking[1] (trik'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trick*[1], *v.*] Practising or playing tricks; tricky; deceitful; artful.

Go get thee gone, and by thyself
Devise some *tricking* game.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 383).

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ii. 7.

tricking[2] (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*[2], *v.*] Articles of outfit; appurtenances, especially ornamental trifles.

Go get us properties,
And *tricking* for our fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 78.

tricking[3] (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*[3], *v.*] In *her.*, a graphic representation of heraldic bearings or an entire achievement. See *trick*[3].

Arms verbally and technically described are blazoned; the verbal description is the blazon; if they are drawn in pen or pencil in monochrome, showing the lines of tincture, they are said to be "tricked"; such a drawing is a *tricking*; if they are given in gold and colours, they are illuminated or painted. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 414.

trickish (trik'ish), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Given to or characterized by trickery; deceitful; artful.

So loose and slippery and *trickish* way of reasoning.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope, March 26, 1721.

The chimpanzee . . . is extremely kind to children, showing no *trickish* or malicious temper, even endeavoring to amuse them, and induce them to play.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

—**Syn.** Deceptive, roguish. See *cunning*[1].

trickishly (trik'ish-li), *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; deceitfully.

trickishness (trik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being trickish, deceitful, or artful.

Charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxiv.

trickle (trik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trickled*, ppr. *trickling*. [< ME. *triklen*, *trikilen*, *trekelen*; prob. a var. of *striklen* (with which it interchanges), trickle, freq. of *striken*, rarely ME. *triken*, go: see *strike*. In mod. times the word has been regarded as connected with *trill*[1]. Cf. Sc. *trinkle*, also *trintle*, trickle.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow in a small interrupted stream; run down in drops: as, water *trickles* from the eaves.

The red blode *triklond* to his knee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay! ful of sorowe thou now me seest;
The teeris *trikilen* dowun on my face,
For "filius regis mortuus est."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 207.

2. To let fall a liquid in drops or small broken streams; drip.

The three tall fireplaces . . . make one think of the groups that must formerly have gathered there—of all the wet boot-soles, the *trickling* doublets, the stiffened fingers, the rheumatic shanks.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 121.

3. To pass or flow gently like a small stream.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *trans.* To cause to trickle; pour or shed in small, slow streams.

With adroit and tender hands they aided the doctor, and *trickled* stimulants down her throat.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xxxvii.

trickle (trik'l), *n.* [< *trickle*, *v.*] **1.** A trickling stream; a rill.

Delicious as *trickles*
Of wine poured at mass-time.
Browning, Another Way of Love.

2†. See the quotation.

Cacarelle [It.], the *trickles* or dung of sheepe, goats, rats, or conies. *Florio*, 1598.

tricklet (trik'let), *n.* [< *trickle* + *-et*.] A small, trickling stream; a rill.

My business lay in the two Anstruthers. A *tricklet* of a stream divides them, spanned by a bridge.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

trick-line (trik'līn), *n.* *Theat.*, a cord, made very strong and smooth, used in the working of pantomimic changes.

trickly[1] (trik'li), *adv.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; deftly; cleverly.

An other young man feactely and *trickely* representing . . . a certaine . . . playe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegmes of Erasmus, p. 121.

trickly[2] (trik'li), *a.* [< *trickle* + *-y*[1].] Trickling. [Colloq.]

Her boots no longer rattle, nor do cold and *trickly* rills race down the nape of her neck. *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 10.

trickmaker (trik'mā″kėr), *n.* A person who or a card which makes or takes a trick, as in whist; specifically, a card of such rank or value as to be counted on to take a trick. *G. W. Pettes*, American Whist, pp. 42, 50.

trickment† (trik'ment), *n.* [< *trick*[3] + *-ment.*] Heraldic emblazonry; decoration.

Here 's a new tomb, new *trickments* too.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

trick-scene (trik'sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene in which mechanical changes are made in the sight of the audience.

tricksey, *a.* See *tricksy.*

tricksiness (trik'si-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tricksy. Also *trickseyness.*

There had been an exasperating fascination in the *tricksiness* with which she had — not met his advances, but — wheeled away from them.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

tricksome (trik'sum), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-some.*] Full of tricks; tricksy; playful.

With your *tricksome* tune
Nick the glad silent moments as they pass.
L. Hunt, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

trickster (trik'stėr), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ster.*] One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

I'll tell you a Story not much unlike yours, not to go off from Lewis, who us'd to take a Pleasure in tricking *Tricksters*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 434.

trickster (trik'stėr), *v. i.* [< *trickster*, *n.*] To play tricks. [Rare.]

I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tressilian. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvi.

trick-sword (trik'sōrd), *n.* A sword made to divide in the middle of the blade.

tricksy (trik'si), *a.* [Also *tricksey*; < *trick*[1] + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] **1.** Trickish; cunning; adroit; artful; crafty.

My *tricksy* spirit! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 226.

I continued *tricksy* and cunning, and was poor without the consolation of being honest. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

2. Deceptive; fallacious; illusive; illusory.

The *tricksy* thing [idea] . . . comes and goes, my boy, revealing itself in glimpses which are neither clear enough nor prolonged enough to make that kind of impression on the memory which is necessary to fix it.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, ii.

3. Playful; sportive; mischievous.

Thou little *tricksy* Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck.
Hood, Parental Ode to my Son.

4. Trim; dainty; neat; spruce.

Trincato [It.], . . . spruce, fine, neat, smug, feate, *tricksie*-trim. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Their little minim forms arrayed
In the *tricksy* pomp of fairy pride.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

trick-track (trik'trak), *n.* [Also *tric-trac* (also *tick-tack*), < F. *tric trac*, trick-track, backgammon: see *tick-tack.*] A kind of backgammon, played with both pieces and pegs.

trick-wig (trik'wig), *n.* A wig worn by actors, and so made that the locks of hair may be caused to stand on end at the will of the wearer.

tricky (trik'i), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Given to tricks; knavish; artful; sharp; shifty: as, a *tricky* wind; a plausible and *tricky* fellow.

Able men of high character, and not smart, *tricky* men.
The Nation, XXXVI. 545.

2. Playful; roguish; mischievous.

Tho' ye was *trickie*, slee, and funny,
Ye ne'er was donsie.
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

Tricky ale-yard. See *ale-yard*, 2. = **Syn.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. See *cunning*[1].

Triclada (trik'lā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot.] An order of dendrocœlous turbellarians or planarians: distinguished from *Polyclada.*

triclinate (trik'li-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κλίνειν*, bend, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *triclinic.* *Imp. Dict.*

triclinet, *n.* [ME. *triclyne*, < L. *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium.*] Same as *triclinium.*

Half as high thy chambre and *triclyne*
Thou make as it is mesure long in lyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

tricliniary (trī-klin'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *triclinium*, < *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium.*] Pertaining to a triclinium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κλίνειν*, incline, bend, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other; specifically, appellative of a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and their intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. Also *triclinohedric*, *triclinate*, *anorthic*, *asymmetric*, *tetartoprismatic.* See cuts under *crystallography*, *rhombohedron.*

triclinium (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [< L. *triclinium*, < Gr. *τρικλίνιον*, also *τρίκλινος*, a dining-room with three couches, < *τρίκλινος*, with three couches, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κλίνη*, a couch: see *clinic.*] Among the Romans, the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner-table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of *triclinium*, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually accommodated three persons, and thus nine were as many as could take a meal together. The persons while taking their food lay very nearly flat on their breasts. See *accubation.*

triclinohedric (trī-klī-nō-hed'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκλινος*, with three couches (see *triclinium*), + *ἕδρα*, a seat, side.] Same as *triclinic.*

tricoccous (trī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκοκκος*, with three grains or berries, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *bot.*, having or consisting of three cocci or carpels.

tricolic (trī-kol'ik), *a.* [< *tricolon* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, consisting of three cola.

tricolon (trī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *tricola* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *τρίκωλος*, having three members, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, a period consisting of three cola.

tricolor, tricolour (trī'kul-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricolore* = Sp. *tricolor* (cf. Pg. *tricoloreo*), < L. **tricolor*, three-colored, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *color*, color.] **I.** *a.* Three-colored; tricolored: in zoölogy correlated with *bicolor* and *unicolor.*

The Militia . . . added to the two colours of the Parisian cockade — red and blue — white, the colour which was that of the king. This was the *tricolour* cockade adopted on July 26, 1789. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 157.

II. *n.* A flag composed of three colors in large masses equal or nearly equal, as the national flags of Italy and Mexico; especially, the flag of France adopted during the Revolution, consisting of three equal parts — blue next the mast, red at the fly, and white between, or, in heraldic language, palewise of three pieces, azure, argent, and gules. The red and blue represented the colors of the city of Paris.

We talk of . . . the lilies and *tricolor* of France.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 3.

tricolored, tricoloured (trī'kul-ọrd), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ed*[2].] Having three colors: as, a *tricolored* flag. — **Tricolored violet**, the pansy.

tricolorous (trī-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *tricolor.*

Triconodon (trī-kon'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *triconodont.*] A genus of mammals of the Purbeck beds in England, typical of the family *Triconodontidæ*. *T. mordax* is a species founded on a mandibular ramus about 1¼ inches long.

triconodont (trī-kon'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having three conical cusps, as molars; having such molars, as mammals of the genus *Triconodon* and related forms.

Triconodontidæ (trī-kon-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marsh, 1887), < *Triconodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of supposed marsupials of the Jurassic period, typified by the genus *Triconodon.* They have molars with three stout erect cusps each, and a strong internal cingulum, stout canines, and semiprocumbent or erect incisors.

triconsonantal (trī-kon'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan*(*t-*)*s*, consonant, + *-al.*] Composed of or containing three consonants.

The *triconsonantal* has been evolved out of a biconsonantal root. *Smith's Bible Dict.*, Confusion of Tongues.

triconsonantic (trī-kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan*(*t-*)*s*, consonant, + *-ic.*] Same as *triconsonantal.*

The root of the Semitic verb is always triliteral, or rather *triconsonantic*. *Farrar*, Families of Speech, iii.

tricorn (trī'kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricorne* = Sp. Pg. *tricorne*, < L. *tricornis*, three-horned, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having three horns or horn-like processes.

II. *n.* A hat with three points or horns; a cocked hat having the brim folded upward against the crown on three sides, producing three angles; hence, by popular misapplication, the hat worn by the French gendarmes, which has only two points: usually written as French, *tricorne.* See cut 13 under *hat.*

tricornered (trī-kôr'nėrd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *cornered.*] Three-cornered. [Rare.]

The staggering stalks of the Buckwheat grow red with ripeness, and tip their tops with clustering *tricornered* kernels. *D. G. Mitchell*, Dream Life, Autumn.

tricornigerous (trī-kôr-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *tricorniger*, bearing three horns or points, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn, + *gerere*, bear.] Having three horns.

tricornute (trī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute.* Cf. *tricorn.*] In *entom.*, having three horn-like processes; tricornigerous. *Westwood.*

tricornuted (trī-kôr'nū-ted), *a.* [< *tricornute* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tricornute.*

tricorporal (trī-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [< L. **tricorporalis*, < *tricorpor*, having three bodies, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*[1].] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate.*

tricorporate (trī-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *tricorpor*, having three bodies, + *-ate*[1].] In *her.*, having three bodies with only one head common to the three: as, a lion *tricorporate.* The head is usually in the center of the field, and the bodies radiate, two toward the dexter and sinister chiefs, the third toward the base.



Lion Tricorporate.

tricorporated (trī-kôr'pō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tricorporate* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate.*

tricostate (trī-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate.*] **1.** In *bot.*, having three ribs from the base; three-ribbed. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, having three costæ or raised lines.

tricot (trē-kō', trē'kō), *n.* [F., knitting, < *tricoter*, OF. *tricoter*, knit, < G. *stricken*, knit, < *strick*, a cord, string.] **1.** A fabric made of yarn or woolen thread, knitted by hand; also, a similar material made by machines in which the hand-knitting is imitated. Compare *jersey.* — **2.** A cloth used for women's garments.

tricot-stitch (trē'kō-stich), *n.* One of the stitches of crochet: a simple stitch producing a plain rectilinear pattern. Also called *railway-stitch.*

tricotyledonous (trī-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κοτυληδών*, a hollow: see *cotyledon.*] In *bot.*, having three cotyledons or seed-leaves.

tricrotic (trī-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκροτος*, with three strokes (see *tricrotous*), + *-ic.*] Having three beats: used with reference to the normal pulse-tracing. — **Tricrotic pulse**, a pulse showing three marked elevations on the descending limb of the curve traced from it.

tricrotism (trī'krō-tizm), *n.* [< *tricrot*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] The state of being tricrotic: used of the pulse. See cut under *sphygmogram.*

tricrotous (trī'krō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκροτος*, with three strokes, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κρότος*, stroke, beat.] Same as *tricrotic.*

tricrural (trī-krö'ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crural.*] Having three branches or legs from a common center.

The macrospores are marked on one hemisphere with a *tricrural* line.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 915.

tric-trac, *n.* See *trick-track.*

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tricuspide*, < L. *tricuspis* (*tricuspid-*), having three points, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cuspis*, point: see *cusp.*] **I.** *a.* Having three cusps or points: specifically noting the valvular arrangement in the right ventricle of the heart, guarding the auriculoventricular orifice, in distinction from the *bicuspid* (or mitral) valves in the left ventricle. This valve consists of three segments, or there are three valves, of a triangular or trapezoidal shape, each formed by a fold of the lining membrane of the heart, and strengthened by a layer of fibrous tissue which may also contain contractile fibers. See cut II. under *heart.* — **Tricuspid murmur**, in *pathol.*, a murmur heard in tricuspid valvular disease. — **Tricuspid teeth.** See *tooth.* — **Tricuspid valvular disease**, disease of the tricuspid valve.

II. *n.* **1.** A tricuspid valve of the heart. — **2.** A tricuspid tooth: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid.*

tricuspidal (trī-kus'pi-dal), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-al.*] **1.** Same as *tricuspid.* — **2.** Having three geometrical cusps.

tricuspidate (trī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-ate*[1].] Three-pointed; ending in three points: as, a *tricuspidate* glume; *tricuspidate* teeth.

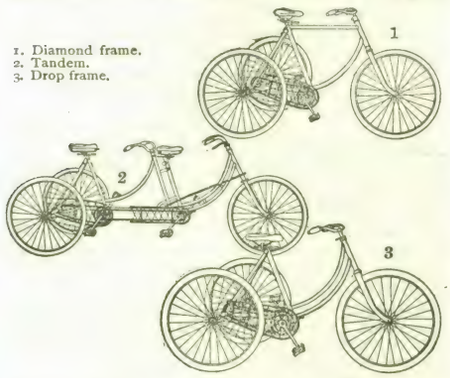
tricuspidated (trī-kus'pi-dā-ted), *a.* [< *tricuspidate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *tricuspidate*.

Over each door is a lofty *tricuspidated* arch.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 402.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* [< F. *tricycle*, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κύκλος, circle, wheel.] A three-wheeled vehicle. Specifically—(*a*†) A three-wheeled coach. See the quotation.

Tricycles.—Christmas Day was rendered memorable to the Parisians by the starting of this new species of carriage for public accommodation. The *tricycle* is a kind of coach, mounted on three wheels; it is drawn by two horses only. It moves very lightly, although there is an appearance of weight about it. One wheel is placed exactly as the leading wheel of the steam coach; it is capable of containing twenty persons, whom it conveys distances of at least three miles for five sous each.
Annual Register for 1828 ("Chronicle," p. 185), quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 148.

(*b*) A modification of the velocipede or bicycle, having three wheels. The wheels are variously arranged, as two



in front and one behind, or the reverse. Tricycles are made for one or two persons; in the latter case the riders sit either side by side or one before the other. Compare *bicycle*.

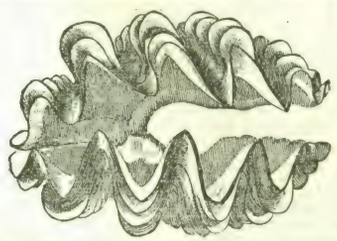
tricycle (trī'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tricycled*, ppr. *tricycling*. [< *tricycle*, *n.*] To ride on a tricycle. [Recent.]

I have heard the uninitiated say that *tricycling* must be so easy, just like working the velocipedes of our childhood.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

tricycler (trī'si-klėr), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-er*1.] One who rides on a tricycle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 491. [Recent.]

tricyclist (trī'si-klist), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-ist*.] A tricycler. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 200.

Tridacna (trī-dak'nä), *n.* [NL. (Da Costa, 1776), also erroneously *Tridachia*, *Tridachna*, *Tridachnes*; < Gr. τρίδακνος, eaten at three bites, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δάκνειν, bite.] A genus of inequilateral equivalve bivalve mollusks, forming the type of the family *Tridacnidæ*. The margin is deeply waved and indented, the opposite sides fitting



Shell of one of the Giant Clams (*Tridacna squamosa*).

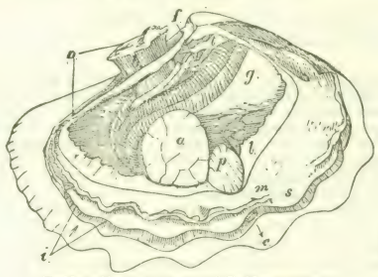
into each other. *T. gigas*, the largest bivalve shell known, attains a length of 2 or 3 feet and a weight of 500 pounds or more. The animal may weigh 20 pounds or more. It is a native of the East Indian seas, and is edible. The great valves are used for various purposes, as for baptismal fonts, as receptacles for holy water, and, it is alleged, as babies' bath-tubs. The substance of the shell is extremely hard, and calcification progresses until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated. Pieces of the shell weighing 7 or 8 pounds are used by the natives of the Caroline Islands for axes. The other species of the genus, as *T. squamosa* and *T. crocea*, are much smaller. Also called *Pelex*. See also cut under *Tridacnidæ*.

Tridacnacea (trī-dak-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of bivalves, represented by the *Tridacnidæ* alone.

tridacnacean (trī-dak-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tridacnacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tridacnacea* or *Tridacnidæ*.

II. *n.* A giant clam; any member of the *Tridacnidæ*.

Tridacnidæ (trī-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, named from the genus *Tridacna*. The mantle-lobes are extensively united, with a large pedal opening in front of the umbones of the shell; the siphonal orifices, surrounded by a thickened pallial border, are at the lower margin of the shell; the gills are double, narrow, the outer pair composed of a single lamina, the inner thick, with conspicu-



Tridacnidæ.—Anatomy of *Tridacna crocea*.

a, adductor muscle; *b*, byssus; *e*, valvular excurrent orifice; *f*, foot; *g*, gills; *i*, inhalent orifice; *l*, pallial muscle; *m*, mantle-margin; *o*, orifice for foot and byssus; *p*, pedal retractor muscle; *s*, siphonal border; *t*, labial palpi.

ously grooved margins; the palpi are slender and pointed; the foot is finger-like with a byssal groove; the valves are regular and truncate in front, with an external ligament and blended subcentral muscular impression formed by the large adductor with the smaller pedal retractor muscle close behind it. It is a remarkable group, including the genera *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* (*Tridacna gigas* being the largest member of the *Mollusca*), and is the basis of the suborder *Metarrhiptæ* (which see). See also cuts under *Hippopus* and *Tridacna*.

tridacnoid (trī-dak'noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tridacnacean*.

tridactyl, tridactyle (trī-dak'til), *a.* [< F. *tridactyle*, < Gr. τριδάκτυλος, three-fingered, three fingers long, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] 1. Having three digits, whether fingers or toes; tridigitate.—2. Having three digital parts or processes.

Also *tridactylous*.

Tridactyla (trī-dak'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριδάκτυλος, three-fingered (three-toed): see *tridactyl*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Picoides*1.

tridactylous (trī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *tridactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *tridactyl*.

tridaily (trī-dā'li), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *daily*.] Made, done, or occurring thrice a day. *Science*, IX. 79. [Rare.]

triddler (trid'lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*: a gunners' name. *G. Trumbull*, 1808. [New Jersey.]

tride (trīd), *a.* [< F. *tride*, lively, cadenced; origin obscure.] In *hunting*, short and swift; fleet: as, a *tride* pace.

Tride, a word signifying short and swift. A *tride*-pace is a going of short and swift motions. A horse is said to work *tride* upon volts when the times he makes with his haunches are short and ready. Some apply the word only to the motion of the haunches.
Osbaldiston, Sportsman's Dict., p. 635.

tridens (trī'denz), *n.* [L.: see *trident*.] A three-toothed or three-bladed implement or weapon.

In the latter example [a halberd] the axe-blade being balanced by a *tridens*. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 269.

trident (trī'dent), *n.* [= F. *trident* = Sp. Pg. It. *tridente*, < L. *triden(t-)s*, three-toothed, three-pronged; as a noun, a three-pronged spear, a trident as an attribute of Neptune; < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *tooth*.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.—2. A spear with three prongs, usually barb-pointed, forming a characteristic attribute of Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god. See also cut under *Poseidon*.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*,
Or Jove for 's power to thunder.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 256.

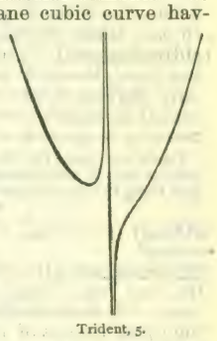


Trident.—Archaistic relief of Neptune, in the Vatican.

3. Hence, marine sovereignty; rule over the ocean or sea.

To Worlds remote she wide extends her Reign,
And wields the *Trident* of the stormy Main.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius in gladiatorial combats.—5. In *geom.*, a crunodal plane cubic curve having the line at infinity for one of the tangents at the node. It was discovered and named by Descartes.



Trident, 5.

tridental† (trī-den'tal), *a.* [< *trident* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trident; in the form of a trident; possessing or wielding a trident.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

Nor Juno less endured, when erst the bold
Son of Amphitryon with *tridental* shaft
Her bosom pierced. *Cowper*, Iliad, v. 458.

tridentate (trī-den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *tridenté*, < NL. **tridentatus*, having three teeth, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*, and cf. *trident*.] Having three teeth or tooth-like parts; tridentated; three-pronged.

tridentated (trī-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *tridentate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *tridentate*.

tridented† (trī-den'ted), *a.* [< *trident* + *-ed*2.] Having three teeth or prongs.

Neptune . . .
Held his *tridented* mace.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah, § 6.

tridentiferous (trī-den-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tridentifer*, < *triden(t-)s*, a trident, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing a trident. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tridentine (trī-den'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tridentinus*, < ML. *Tridentum*, Trent (see def.).] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Trent, a city of Tyrol, or to the Council of Trent (1545–63): as, *Tridentine* decrees (that is, the decrees of the Council of Trent, the authoritative symbol of the Roman Catholic Church); *Tridentine* theology (that is, theology in accordance with those decrees, Roman Catholic theology).

The King [Henry VIII.] remained a believer in Roman Catholic forms of doctrine; but . . . those forms had not yet, by the *Tridentine* decrees, been hardened into their later inflexibility.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

2. Conforming to the Council of Trent, or its decrees and doctrine.

Her [Elizabeth's] explanation of her supreme governorship might have satisfied every one but the most *Tridentine* papist, but she re-enacted the most stringent part of her father's act of supremacy.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

Tridentine catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A Roman Catholic: a name implying that the present system of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice dates from the Council of Trent (1545). The creeds of the Roman Catholic Church are four in number—the Apostles', the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Creed of Pope Pius IV. The last named is also called the *Profession of the Tridentine Faith*. It was formulated in 1564, and includes the Nicene Creed, a summary of the doctrines defined by the Council of Trent, a recognition of the Roman Church as mother and teacher of all churches, and an oath of obedience to the Pope as successor of St. Peter and vicar of Christ. With the addition of the doctrines of the immaculate conception (promulgated in 1854) and the papal infallibility (defined in 1870), this creed is that which must be accepted by converts to the Roman Church, except those from the Greek Church (for whom special forms are provided), and is incumbent on all Roman Catholic priests and teachers.

They called the council of Chalcedon a "council of fools," and styled the Catholics Chalcedonians, just as Anglicans have styled Catholics of the present day *Tridentines*.
Dublin Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tridentipes (trī-den'ti-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1858), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*, + *pes* = E. *foot*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

triderivative (trī-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + E. *derivative*.] In *chem.*, a derivative in which there are three substituted atoms or radicals of the same kind: as, trichloracetic acid is a *triderivative* of acetic acid.

tridge†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *trudge*1.

tridiametral (trī-dī-am'e-tral), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + διάμετρος, diameter: see *diametral*.] Having three diameters.

tridiapason (trī-dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + διὰπασῶν, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *music*, a triple octave, or twenty-second.

tridigitate (trī-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *digitatus*, fingered, toed: see *digitate*.] 1. Having three fingers or toes; tridactyl.—2. ★In *bot.*, thrice digitate.

tridimensional (trī-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dimensio(n-)*, dimension, + *-al*.] Having three (and only three) dimensions—that is, length, breadth, and thickness; of or relating to space so characterized.

I only cite these theories to illustrate the need which coerces men to postulate something *tridimensional* as the first thing in external perception.
W. James, Mind, XII. 206, note.

triding† (trī'ding), *n.* Same as *trithing*, now *riding*[2].

tridodecahedral† (trī-dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, base. Cf. *dodecahedron*.] In *crystal.*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

triduan (trid'ū-an), *a.* [< LL. *triduanus*, lasting three days, < L. *triduum*, a space of three days, prop. neut. adj. (sc. *spatium*, space), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dies*, a day: see *dial.*] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Rare.]

triduo (trid'ū-ō), *n.* [Sp. *triduo* = It. *triduo*, < ML. *triduum*: see *triduum*.] Same as *triduum*. *Imp. Dict.*

triduum (trid-ū'um), *n.* [ML., < L. *triduum*, a space of three days: see *triduan*.] 1. A space of three days.—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers for the space of three days as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or for obtaining some favor of God by means of the prayers of a saint.

tridymite (trid'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρίδυμος, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *-δυμος*, as in δίδυμος, double.] A crystallized form of silica, found in minute transparent tabular hexagonal crystals in trachyte and other igneous rocks, usually in twinned groups, and commonly of three crystals. It has a lower specific gravity than quartz (2.2), and is soluble in boiling sodium carbonate.

tridynamous (trī-din'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δύναμις, power.] In *bot.*, having three of the six stamens longer than the other three. *Henslow.*

trie[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.

trie[2]†, *a.* [ME. also *trye*, < OF. *trié*, tried, pp. of *trier*, try: see *try*. Cf. *tried*.] Choice; select; fine; great.

He has a sone dere,
On the *triest* man to-ward of alle douȝti dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

tried (trīd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *tryed*; < ME. *tried*, *tryed*; < *try* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Tested; proved; hence, firm; reliable.

Seeldome chaunge the better brought;
Content who lives with *tryed* state
Neede feare no chaunge of frowning fate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

O true and *tried*, so well and long.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2†. Choice; excellent.

Treuthe is tresour *triedest* on eorthe.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 126.

One Ebes, an od man & honerable of kyn,
Of Tracy the tru kyng was his *triet* fader.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9538.

triedly† (trī'ed-li), *adv.* [< *tried* + *-ly*[2].] By trial or test.

That thing ought to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wente long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe. *J. Udall*, On Peter iv.

triedral (trī-ē'dral), *a.* See *trihedral*.

triely†, *adv.* [ME. *trielich*, *trieliche*; < *trie*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Choicely; finely; excellently.

Than were the messangeres in alle maner wise
So *trieliche* a-tired.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4819.

trien†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *trine*[3].

triencephalus (trī-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *triencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which three organs of sense—namely, hearing, smell, and vision—are wanting.

triennal† (trī-en'al), *n.* [ME. *triennal*, *triennel*, < OF. *triennal*, < ML. *triennale*, a mass said for three years, < L. *triennium*, a space of three years: see *triennial*.] Same as *triennial*, 1.

The preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel;
And demede that Dowel indulgences passede,
Byennals and *tryennals* and bisshopes letteres.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 320.

triennial (trī-en'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **triennialis*, < *triennium*, a period of three years, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*. Cf. *triennal*.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing three years: as, *triennial* parliaments; specifically, of plants, lasting or enduring for three years.

There are that hold the elders should be perpetual: there are others for a *triennial*, others for a biennial eldership.
Bp. Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right, iii. § 5.

2. Happening every three years.

The *triennial* election of senators.
The Century, XXXVII. 871.

Triennial abbot. See *abbot*.—**Triennial Act**, an English statute of 1694 which required that a new Parliament be summoned at least once in three years, and that no Parliament be continued more than three years. It was repealed by the Septennial Act, in 1716.—**Triennial prescription**, in *Scots law*, a limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), and debts due to lawyers or doctors.

II. *n.* 1. A mass performed daily for three years for the soul of a dead person.—2. A plant which continues to live for three years.—3. Any event, service, ceremony, etc., occurring once in three years; specifically, the third anniversary of an event.

triennially (trī-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in three years. *Bailey*, 1727.

triens (trī'enz), *n.*; pl. *trientes* (trī-en'tēz). [L., the third part of anything, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three*.] 1. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the third part of the as; also, a gold coin of the Roman empire, the third part of the solidus. See *as*[4] and *solidus*.—2. In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

triental (trī'en-tal), *a.* [< L. *trientalis*, that contains a third, < *trien(t-)s*, a third part: see *triens*.] Of the value of a triens; of or pertaining to the triens, or third part.

Trientalis (trī-en-tā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718): see *triental*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Primulaceæ* and tribe *Lysimachieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply parted wheel-shaped corolla, bearing the stamens on its base, and by a five-valved capsule containing white roundish seeds. There are about 4 species, growing in high latitudes or at high altitudes. *T. Europæa* is European, with a subspecies in North America, and *T. Americana* is found from the mountains of Virginia to Labrador, and west to the Saskatchewan. They are smooth delicate plants, growing in woodlands from a slender, creeping, perennial rootstock, and producing a single slender stem bearing a whorl of entire leaves, and a few delicate star-like flowers on slender peduncles. They are known as *star-flower*, especially *T. Americana*. Both species are also called *chickweed wintergreen*.

trientes, *n.* Plural of *triens*.

trier (trī'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tryer*, also in ★law *trior*; < OF. **triour*, < *trier*, try: see *try*.] 1. One who tries; one who examines, investigates, tests, or attempts; one who experiments.

Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde howe they set but lytell by the manassyng of a sonne of a *tryer* of hony. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccii.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment. *Boyle*.

Specifically—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a committee appointed by the king, and charged with examining petitions, referring them to the courts, and reporting them to Parliament, if so required.

The *triers* [of petitions] were selected by the king from the list of the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the justices. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) Under the Commonwealth, an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by the Parliament to examine the character and qualifications of ministers for institution and induction.

There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry.
South, Sermons, IV. i.

(*c*) One who tries judicially; a judge.

The almighty powers . . . I invoke as *triers* of mine innocency and witnesses of my well meaning.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Prepare yourselves to hearken to the verdict of your *tryers*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*d*) In *law*, one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. See *trior*.

2. That which tries; a test.

You were used
To say extremity was the *trier* of spirits.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 4.

trierarch (trī'ėr-ärk), *n.* [= F. *triérarque*, < L. *trierarchus*, < Gr. τριήραρχος, the commander of a trireme, < τριήρης, a trireme, + ἄρχειν, be first, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a trireme; also, a property-holder who was obliged to build ships and equip them at his own expense, as a public liturgy.

trierarchal (trī'ėr-är-kal), *a.* [< *trierarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trierarch or the trierarchy.

The reform in the *trierarchal* law was proposed by Demosthenes. *M. L. D'Ooge*, Note on Demosthenes's Oration [De Corona (ed. 1875), p. 182.

trierarchy (trī'ėr-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. τριηραρχία, the office or dignity of a trierarch, < τριήραρχος, a trierarch: see *trierarch*.] 1. The office or duty of a trierarch.—2. The trierarchs collectively.—3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels at their own expense.

triet†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tried*.

trieteric (trī-e-ter'ik), *a.* [< L. *trietericus*, < Gr. τριετηρικός, occurring once in three years, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἔτος, a year: see *veteran*.] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Rare.]

The *trieteric* festival on Mount Parnassus.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

trieterical (trī-e-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *trieteric* + *-al*.] Same as *trieteric*.

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture (ed. 1684), p. 107.

trieterics† (trī-e-ter'iks), *n. pl.* [< L. *trieterica* (sc. *orgia*), a triennial festival, neut. pl. of *trietericus*: see *trieteric*.] A festival or games celebrated once in three years.

To whome in mixed sacrifice
The Theban wiues at Delphos solemnize
Their *trieterickes*.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

trifacial (trī-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *facies*, face.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the face in a threefold manner: specifically applied to the fifth cranial nerve, or trigeminus, which divides into three main branches to supply the face and some other parts, and has the threefold function of a nerve of motion, of common sensation, and of special sense (gustatory). Also called *trigeminal*, upon other considerations. The term *trifacial* is contrasted with *facial*, applied to the seventh cranial nerve, the main motor nerve of the muscles of the face. See *facial*.

2. Of or pertaining to the trifacial nerve.—**Trifacial neuralgia**, neuralgia of some portion of the face in the distribution of the trifacial nerve.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve. In man this is the largest cranial nerve, and resembles a spinal nerve in some respects, arising by two roots, a small anterior simple motor root and a large posterior ganglionated sensory root. The superficial or apparent origin from the brain is from the side of the pons Varolii, where the two roots come off together. It passes to a depression upon the end of the petrosal bone, where the sensory fibers form the large semilunar ganglion known as the *Gasserian*; the motor fibers accompany but do not enter into the formation of this ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the nerve immediately divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary, which leave the cranial cavity separately, respectively by the foramen lacerum anterius, foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. The motor fibers supply the muscles of mastication. The character of the nerve varies much in the vertebrate series. See cuts under *brain*, *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *Petromyzontidæ*.

trifallow† (trī'fal-ō), *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer*.

trifarious (trī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *trifarius* (= Gr. τριφάσιος), of three sorts, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Arranged in three ranks, rows, or series; in *bot.*, facing three ways; arranged in three vertical ranks; tristichous.

trifasciated (trī-fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fascia*, band: see *fasciate*.] Surrounded by or marked with three bands. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 88.

trifid (trī'fid), *a.* [< L. *trifidus*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *findere*, cleave: see *bite*. Cf. *bifid*.] Divided into three parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, divided half-way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, three-cleft; deeply tridentate; divided into three parts; trichotomous.

trifistulary (trī-fis'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fistula*, pipe.] Having three pipes.

Many . . . of that species . . . whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

triflagellate (trī-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flagellum*, a whip.] Having three flagella, as a protozoan; trimastigate.

trifle[1] (trī'fl), *n.* [< ME. *trifle*, *trifel*, *triful*, *tryfule*, *trefle*, *trefele*, *trufle*, *truful*, *trufful*, *truyfle*, < OF. *trufle*, *truffle*, *trofle*, a jest, jesting, mockery, raillery, a var., with intrusive *l* (as in *treacle*, *chronicle*, etc.), of *truffe*, a jest, mock, flout, gibe: supposed to be a transposed use of *truffe*, F. *truffe*, a truffle (cf. F. dial. *truffe*, *treufe*, potato), = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa* = It. *truffa*, a truffle (a truffle being regarded formerly, it is thought, as a type of a small or worthless object): see *truffle*.] 1†. A jest; a joke; a pleasantry.

Efterward byeth the bourdes [jests] and the *trufles* uol of uelthe and of leazinges, thet me clepeth ydele wordes.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A trick; a fraud; a lie.

"A *trefle*," quath he, "trewlie! his treuth is full litell!"
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 352.

This ydelnesse is the thurrok of alle wikked and vileyns thoghtes, and of alle jangles, *trufles*, and of alle ordure.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

3. An idle speech or tale; vain or foolish talk; twaddle; nonsense; absurdity.

Holde thi tonge, Mercy!
It is but a *trufle* that thow tellest.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 147.

4. Anything of slight value or moment; a paltry matter; an insignificant fact, circumstance, object, amount, etc.: often used in the adverbial phrase *a trifle:* as, to feel *a trifle* annoyed.

Thus ther stondes in stale the stif kyng hisseluen,
Talkkande bifore the hyȝe table of *trifles* ful hende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.

A snapper-up of unconsidered *trifles*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.

The bank itself was small and grave, and *a trifle* dingy.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xi.

5. A dish or confection consisting mainly of whipped cream or some light substitute, as the beaten whites of eggs, and usually containing fruit or almonds, and cake or pastry soaked in wine or brandy.

I really must confess that the Log, for long, long after I first went to sea, . . . could be compared to nothing more fitly than a dish of *trifle*, anciently called syllabub, with a stray plum here and there scattered at the bottom.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

6. Common pewter, such as is used for ordinary utensils, composed of eighty parts of tin and twenty of lead.

trifle[1] (trī′fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trifled*, ppr. *trifling*. [< ME. *triflen*, *trifelen*, *tryflen*, *treoflen*, *troflen*, *truflen*, < OF. *truffler*, *truffer*, jest, mock: see *trifle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To jest; make sport; hence, to use mockery; treat something with derision, flippancy, or a lack of proper respect: often followed by *with*.

The stede [a church] is holy, and is y-zet to bidde god, naȝt uor to iangli, uor to lheȝȝe [laugh], ne uorto *trufly*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Look to yourself, dear sir,
And *trifle* not *with* danger that attends you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

For is there nothing to *trifle with* but God and his Service?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

2†. To use trickery or deception; cheat; lie.

Thow art feble and false, and noghte bot faire wordes; . . . I red thowe trette of a trewe, and *trofle* no lengere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2933.

3. To talk or act idly; busy one's self with trivial or useless things; act frivolously; waste one's time; dally; idle.

Treoflinge heo smot her & ther in another tale sone.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Morris and Skeat, II. 21).

We would not *trifle* long at this place.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 28.

I can only *trifle* in this Review. It takes me some time to think about serious subjects.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, July, 1810.

4. To play, as by lightly handling or touching something; toy.

Hold still thy hands, moue not thy feete, beware thou of *trufling*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Stretch your blind hands and *trifle* with a match
Over a mine of Greek fire.
Browning, An Epistle.

The two gentlemen had finished supper, and were now *trifling* with cigars and maraschino.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 134.

II. *trans.* 1†. To turn into jest or sport; hence, to treat lightly or flippantly; play with.

How dothe oure bysshop *tryfle* and mocke vs, sythe he kepeth aboute hym the greatest brybour and robbor in all Fraunce, and wolde that we shulde gyue hym oure money.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cc.

2. To spend on trifles; pass idly or foolishly; waste; fritter: often followed by *away*.

We *trifle* time in words.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The scarcest of all [medals] is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. It was coined at Antioch, where this emperor *trifled away* his time till he lost his life and empire.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

3. To utter or perform lightly or carelessly.

She used him for her sport, like what he was, to *trifle* a leisure sentence or two with.
Lamb, Old Actors.

4. To reduce to a trifle; make trivial or of no importance. [Rare.]

This sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 4.

trifler (trī′flėr), *n.* [< ME. *trifler*, *tryfler*, *triflour*, < OF. **trufflour*, < *truffler*, jest, mock: see *trifle*.] One who trifles; especially, a shallow, light-minded, or flippant person; an idler.

"A! Peres," quath y tho, "y pray the, thou me telle
More of thise *tryflers*, hou trechurly thei libbeth."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.

The Agows knew well that they were in the hands of one who was no *trifler*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 618.

trifle-ring (trī′fl-ring), *n.* A ring having some hidden mechanism or play of parts, as a gimmel-ring, puzzle-ring, or one composed of three or more hoops working on pivots.

trifling (trī′fling), *n.* [< ME. **trifling*, **trufling*, *troufling*; verbal n. of *trifle*, *v.*] The act or conduct of one who trifles, in any sense.

He returned his answer by a letter dated at Crogh the thirtith of October, 1579, vsing therein nothing but *trifflings* and delaies.
Stanihurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1579 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

Presumptuous dallyings, or impertinent *triflings* with God.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxxi.

trifling (trī′fling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trifle*, *v.*] 1. Inclined to trifle; lacking depth or earnestness; shallow; frivolous; idle; vain.

His serious impassioned look . . . was so completely sincere and true that her *trifling* nature was impressed in spite of everything.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2. Trivial; unimportant; insignificant; slight; small.

My Arab insisted to attend me thither, and, upon his arrival, I made some *trifling* presents, and then took my leave.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

3. Good-for-nothing; worthless; mean. [Southern and western U. S.]

A person mean enough to "take the law onto" his neighbor was accounted too "*triflin'*" to be respectable.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

triflingly (trī′fling-li), *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

triflingness (trī′fling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trifling.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.
Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transp., p. 39. (*Richardson.*)

trifloral (trī-flō′ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, same as *triflorous*.

triflorous (trī-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers: as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

trifluctuation† (trī-fluk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fluctuatio*(*n-*), fluctuation.] A concurrence of three waves.

The Greeks, to express the greatest wave, do use the number of three, that is, the word τρικυμία, which is a concurrence of three waves in one, whence arose the proverb τρικυμία κακῶν, or a *trifluctuation* of evils, which Erasmus doth render malorum fluctus decumanus.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

trifold (trī′fōld), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-fold*.] Threefold; triple; triune.

trifolia (trī-fō′li-ą), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf.] A curve of the eighth order whose equation is $Cr^3 = (\sin \frac{3}{2}\theta)^2$.

trifoliate (trī-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*.] Having three leaves; trefoil; specifically, in *bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets: used chiefly, in the latter sense, of compound leaves, as a shortened form of *trifoliolate*. See cut *d* under *leaf*.

trifoliated (trī-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trifoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trifoliate*.

Silver beaker, the base *trifoliated*.
South Kensington Cat. Spec. Ex., No. 4803.

Trifolieæ (trī-fō-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Trifolium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*. It is characterized by usually trifoliate leaves minutely toothed by the projection of their straight excurrent veins, by flowers usually borne in a head or raceme on an axillary peduncle, and by an ovary with two or more ovules, forming in fruit an unjointed two-valved or small and indehiscent pod. The 6 genera are chiefly herbs of north temperate regions, *Trifolium* (the type) including the clovers. See also *Melilotus*, *Medicago*, *Trigonella*, *Ononis*, and *Parochetus*.

trifoliolate (trī-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *foliolatus*, foliolate.] In *bot.*, having three leaflets: more commonly *trifoliate*.

Trifolium (trī-fō′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1]. Cf. *trifoly*, *trefoil*, *trefle*.] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, and including most of the plants commonly known as clover. It is characterized by usually withering-persistent petals, all, or the lower ones, adnate at the base, or higher, to the stamen-tube, and by a usually indehiscent membranous legume included within the persistent keel-petals or calyx. About 250 species are recognized by recent authors. They are abundant in north temperate and subtropical regions; a few occur on mountains within the tropics in America, or beyond in Africa and South America. They are herbs, usually with digitate leaves of three leaflets, or rarely more; in 3 perennial species of the Sierra Nevada, with five to seven leaflets; in 13 or more species, the section *Chronosemium*, the arrangement of the three leaflets is pinnate. Their stipules are conspicuous, adnate to the petioles, and often large and veiny, especially in *T. pratense* and in the Californian native fodder-plant *T. fucatum*. The flowers are red, purplish, white, or yellow; sometimes the same flower combines two colors, as white and rose-color in *T. hybridum*. They commonly change to brown in fading; in brown clover, *T. spadiceum*, they are brown from the first. They form a head or dense spike or raceme—rarely umbellate, as in *T. Lupinaster*, or solitary, as in *T. uniflorum*. A group peculiar to western parts of North and South America, with 11 species in California, is remarkable for its involucrate heads. Many species are among the most valuable of fodder-plants, especially *T. pratense*, red clover, and *T. repens*, white clover. Among more locally cultivated species, *T. agrarium*, yellow clover, is valued for sandy soils; *T. hybridum*, the alsike, for wet places; *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover of the central United States, for alluvial land; and *T. incarnatum*, the carnation, crimson, or Italian clover, for gypsum regions. *T. Alexandrinum* is the bersin clover, much grown in Egypt, producing three crops a season, and furnishing the principal fodder. *T. subrotundum* is the mayad clover, cultivated in northern and central parts of Africa. For the species in general, see *clover*, *trefoil*, and *shamrock*; for others, see *stone-clover*, *strawberry-clover*, *hop-trefoil*, *lupinaster*, *mountain-licorice*, *purple-grass*, *cow-grass*, and *running buffalo-clover* (under *running*).

trifoly (trī′fō-li), *n.* [< L. *trifolium*, three-leaved grass: see *trefoil*.] Trefoil. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

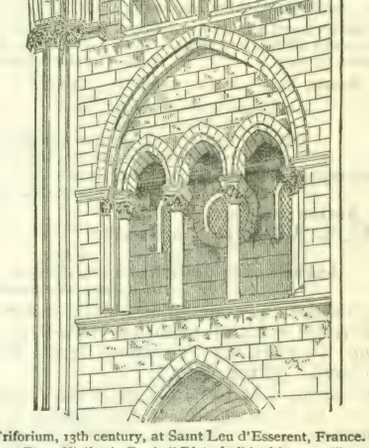
Braid moonfern now with mystic *trifoly*.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

Sea-trifoly†, the sea-milkwort, *Glaux maritima*.—**Sour trifoly**†, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. *Britten and Holland*.

Triforidæ (trī-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triforis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Triforis*, and characterized by the radular teeth, the central and lateral being very short, wide, and multicuspid, and the marginal small. The shell is like that of the *Cerithiidæ*, but is almost always sinistral, and has peculiarities of the aperture. The numerous species are of small size.

Triforis (trī′fō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1824), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Triforidæ*, with the siphonal canal closed except at the end, and with a small subsutural tubular opening—these, together with the mouth, forming three apertures.

triforium (trī-fō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *triforia* (-ą). [< ML. *triforium*, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening: see *door*.] In *medieval arch.*, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir,



Triforium, 13th century, at Saint Leu d'Esserent, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

and often of the transepts, of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. Galleries of the same kind existed in several of the ancient basilicas. The name is often inappropriate, as the triple opening which it implies is far from being a general characteristic of the triforium. In many churches built after the middle of the thirteenth century the triforium appears merely as a narrow passage for communication, with broad windows behind it, and is so treated that it forms practically a continuation of the clearstory above; but in large churches built earlier than that date, as the Cathedral of Paris, it is very frequently spacious, and affords additional room for the assembled people. See also cuts under *bay*, *blind-story*, and *clearstory*.

triform (trī′fôrm), *a.* [= F. *triforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *triforme*, < L. *triformis*, having three forms,

< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *forma*, form.] Same as *triformed*.

The . . . moon
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills and empties. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 730.

Goddess *Triform*, I own thy triple spell.
Lowell, Endymion, vii.

triformed (trī'fôrmd), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed of three parts, or in three divisions or lobes: as, a *triformed* wreath of laurel to indicate England, Scotland, and Ireland.—2. Having three shapes, or having three bodies, as the "triple Hecate."

triformity (trī-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *triform* + *-ity*.] The state of being triform. *Bailey*, 1727.

triformous (trī-fôr'mus), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ous*.] Same as *triformed*. *Wilkinson*, Manners of the Egyptians (ed. Birch), II. 514. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

triforoid (trī'fō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Triforis*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or related to the *Triforidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Triforidæ*.

trifoveolate (trī-fō'vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *foveola* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having three round shallow pits or foveæ.

trifurcate (trī-fėr'kāt), *a.* [< L. *trifurcus*, having three forks, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *furca*, a fork: see *furcate*.] 1. Forking or forked into three parts; three-pronged; trichotomous.—2. In *bot.*, three-forked; divided into three branches or forks.

trifurcate (trī-fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trifurcated*, ppr. *trifurcating*. [< *trifurcate*, *a.*] To divide into three parts.

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (dichotriæne) once, twice, or oftener, or they may *trifurcate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

trifurcated (trī-fėr'kā-ted), *a.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trifurcate:* specific in the phrase *trifurcated hake*, a gadoid fish otherwise known as *tadpole-hake*. See *Raniceps*.

trifurcation (trī-fėr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ion*.] The state of being trifurcate; a trifurcate shape, formation, or arrangement. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 657.

trig[1] (trig), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trig*, *tryg*, < Icel. *tryggr* = Sw. *trygg*, trusty, faithful, true, = Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe, = Goth. *triggws*, true, faithful: see *true*, of which *trig* is a doublet. Cf. *trick*[4], *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. True; trusty; trustworthy; faithful. *Halliwell.*

Thin laferrd birrth the buhsumm beon
& hold & *trigg* & trowwe. *Ormulum*, l. 6177.

2. Safe; secure.

In lesuris and on leyis litill lammes
Full tait and *trig* socht bletand to thare dammes.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 402.

3. Tight; firm; sound; in good condition or health.

Some o' them will be sent back to fling the earth into the hole, and make a' thing *trig* again. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

I never heard a more devilish pother. I wish I was in mid-ocean all *trig* and tight. Then I would enjoy such a passion of wind. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

4. Neat; tidy; trim; spruce; smart.

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' *trig* an' braw;
But now they'll busk her like a fright—
Willie 's awa'! *Burns*, To W. Creech.

The stylish gait and air of the *trig* little body.
The Century, XXVIII. 541.

5. Active; clever. *Halliwell.*

II. *n.* A dandy; a coxcomb.

You are . . . a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a Don Quixote.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

[Obsolete, provincial, or colloq. in all uses.]

trig[1] (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< *trig*[1], *a.*] To dress; trick: with *up*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig[2] (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< Dan. *trykke* = Sw. *trycka* = OHG. *drucchen*, MHG. *drücken*, *drucken*, G. *drücken*, *drucken* = AS. *thryccan*, press.] To fill; stuff; cram. *Grose; Brockett.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

trig[2] (trig), *a.* [See *trig*[2], *v.*] Full. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig[3] (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Perhaps a particular use of *trig*[2], cram. Some compare W. *trigo*, stay, tarry, Pr. *trigar*, stop, ML. *trigare*, *tricare*, delay.] 1. To stop; obstruct; specifically, to skid; stop (a wheel) by putting a stone, log, or other obstacle in the way.

Never *trig'd* his way.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

If any Demiurgic Teamster is disposed to drive the Cart of Peace and Good Will over the Earth, I stand ready to *trig* the wheels in all the steep places. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

2. To prop; hold up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To set a mark on, as a standing-place for the player in the game of ninepins.

Trigged, having a Mark set to stand in playing at Nine Pins. *Bailey*, 1727.

trig[3] (trig), *n.* [< *trig*[3], *v.*] 1. An obstacle; a prop; a skid; a brake-shoe for a wheel to ride upon in descending steep hills; a small wedge or block used to prevent a cask from rolling.

Nor is his suite in danger to be stopt,
Or with the *trigges* of long demurrers propt.
Sir R. Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal, xvi. 62. (*Davies.*)

2. The mark at which the player stands in the game of ninepins or bowls. *Halliwell.* See *trig*[3], *v.*, 3.

trig[4] (trig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Cf. *tridge*, *trudge*.] To trudge; trundle along.

There's many of my own Sex
With that Holborn Equipage *trig* to
Gray's-Inn-Walks;
And now and then Travel hither on a Sunday.
Etherege, The Man of Mode, iii. 3.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnston,
We'll have a merry jig.
The Three Merry Butchers. (*Nares.*)

trigamist (trig'a-mist), *n.* [< *trigam-y* + *-ist*.] One who has been thrice married; especially, one who has three wives or three husbands at the same time. Sometimes used attributively.

Trigamist (trigamus), he that hath had three wives.
Blount, Glossographia, 1670.

trigamous (trig'a-mus), *a.* [= F. *trigame* = Sp. *trígamo* = Pg. *trigamo*, < LL. *trigamus*, < Gr. *τρίγαμος*, thrice married, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Of or pertaining to trigamy.—2. In *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head—male, female, and hermaphrodite.

trigamy (trig'a-mi), *n.* [< F. *trigamie* = Sp. Pg. *trigamia*, < LL. *trigamia*, < Gr. *τριγαμία*, < *τρίγαμος*, thrice married: see *trigamous*.] Triple marriage; the state of one who has been thrice married; especially, the state or offense of having three wives or husbands at the same time.

Some few of their Priests are learned. For them it is lawfull to marry; but bigamy is forbidden them, and *trigamy* detested in the Laiety. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

It is what he calls *trigamy*, Madam, or the marrying of three wives, so that good old men may be solaced at once by the companionship of the wisdom of maturity, and of those less perfected but hardly less engaging qualities which are found at an earlier period of life.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trigastric (trī-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly.] In *anat.*, having three fleshy bellies, as a muscle.

trigeminal (trī-jem'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth (see *trigeminous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, triple, triune, or threefold: specifically noting the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve (which see, under *trifacial*). Also *trigeminous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the trigeminal nerve: as, a *trigeminal* foramen.

A preliminary stage of *trigeminal* neuralgia.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 16.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve; the trigeminus. See *trifacial*.

trigemini, *n.* Plural of *trigeminus*.

trigeminous (trī-jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth, triple, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *geminus*, a twin: see *geminous*.] 1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *trigeminal*.

trigeminus (trī-jem'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *trigemini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth: see *trigeminous*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the trifacial nerve. See *trifacial*.

trigent, *n.* Same as *trigon*[2]. *Kersey*, 1708; *Bailey*, 1731.

trigesimo-secundo (trī-jes'i-mō-sē-kun'dō), *a.* [L.: see *thirtytwo-mo*.] Same as *thirtytwo-mo*.

trigger (trig'ėr), *n.* [Formerly *tricker*; < MD. *trecker*, D. *trekker* (= Dan. *trækker*, a trigger), lit. a drawer, puller, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, pull: see *trick*[3]. The G. is *drücker*, a trigger, < *drücken*, press: see *trig*[2].] 1. Any device by means of which a catch or spring is released and a trap sprung or other mechanism set in action; specifically, in firearms, a small projecting tongue of steel which, when pressed, liberates the hammer of the lock; by extension, in crossbows and similar arms, the lever which, when pressed, liberates the string of the bow. See *hair-trigger*, and cuts under *gun*, *revolver*, and *rifle*.

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 528.

2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.—3. In *ship-building*, a wooden piece employed to hold up a dogshore. It is removed just before launching, when the dogshore is knocked away.—**Hair trigger.** See *hair-trigger*.—**Set trigger**, a form of trigger which can be set as a hair-trigger by being pushed into a certain position; also, a second trigger which, when pressed, converts another into a hair-trigger, and so serves to set the latter. Each of these devices is or has been a common attachment of sporting-rifles.—**Trigger area**, or **trigger point**, in *med.*, a sensitive region of the body, irritation of which may give rise to certain phenomena, either physiological or pathological, in some other part.

triggered (trig'ėrd), *a.* [< *trigger* + *-ed*[2].] Having a trigger: generally used in composition: as, a double-*triggered* gun.

trigger-finger (trig'ėr-fing^{n}gėr), *n.* An affection of the finger in which a movement of flexion or extension is arrested for a moment in one of the joints and then resumed with a jerk, sometimes accompanied with an audible snap.

trigger-fish (trig'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Balistes*.—**Pig-faced trigger-fish**, the file-fish, *Balistes carolinensis*. See cut under *Balistes*.

trigger-guard (trig'ėr-gärd), *n.* Same as *guard*, 5 (*b*).

trigger-hair (trig'ėr-hâr), *n.* A minute tactile filament or palpicil set at the mouth of the cnida or thread-cell in some cœlenterates, serving to cause the cell to discharge the cnidocil or stinging-hair; a kind of hair-trigger attached to a nematocyst.

trigger-line (trig'ėr-līn), *n.* In *ordnance*, the cord by which a gun-lock is operated.

trigger-plant (trig'ėr-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea*. See *Stylidium*.

trigintal (trī-jin'tal), *n.* [< ML. *trigintale*, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. Cf. *trental*.] Same as *trental*. [Rare.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Trigla (trig'lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τρίγλα*, *τρίγλη*, a mullet.] The typical genus of *Triglidæ;* the gurnards. See *gurnard*.



Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*).

triglandular (trī-glan'dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + **glandula*, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), acorn (see *glandule*), + *-ar*[2].] In *bot.*, having three nuts or nutlets in one involucre.

triglans (trī'glanz), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *glans*, acorn, nut: see *gland*.] In *bot.*, containing three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish chestnut. *Lindley.*

Triglidæ (trig'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose typical genus is *Trigla:* used with widely varying limits. It has included all the mail-cheeked fishes, being gradually restricted, and is now by some authors limited to the gurnards and closely related forms, having a parallelepiped head, entirely mailed cheeks, and three free pectoral rays. See *Trigloidea*, and cut under *Trigla*.

Triglochin (trī-glō'kin), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), so called in allusion to the three angles of the capsule; < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γλωχίν*, *γλωχίς*, any projecting point.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, also known as *Juncago* (Tournefort, 1700). It belongs to a family of 3 or 4 small genera of bog-plants, the *Scheuchzeriaceæ*, by many long made a subfamily of the family *Alismaceæ*. The genus is characterized by bisexual bractless flowers with three to six carpels, each with one ovule. It includes about nine species, natives of salt-marshes and fresh-water bogs of the colder parts of both hemispheres. They are erect scape-bearing plants, usually from a tuberous rootstock, their roots sometimes also tuber-bearing. They produce elongated flat or somewhat cylindrical leaves, sometimes floating, and rather small greenish flowers in an erect spike or raceme. They are known as *arrow-grass;* three species occur in the northeastern United States.

trigloid (trig'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trigla* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the gurnards; belonging to the *Triglidæ* in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Trigloidea*. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, XI. 588.

II. *n.* A gurnard or related fish; any member of the *Trigloidea*.

Trigloidea (trig-loi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the *Triglidæ* and related families. The post-temporal forms an integral part of the cranium; the posterotemporal is contiguous to the proscapula; and the third suborbital is greatly enlarged and covers the cheek, articulating behind with the anterior wall of the preoperculum.

triglot (trī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, tongue.] Containing, composed in, or relating to three languages: as, a *triglot* dictionary.

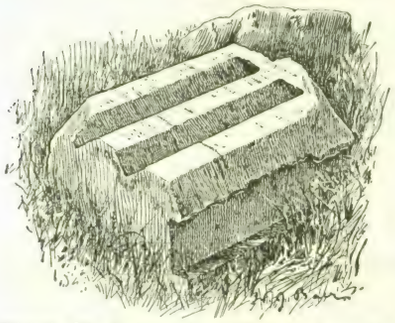
trigly (trig'li), *adv.* [< *trig*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a trig manner; neatly; trimly; finely. [Provincial or colloq.]

> So he that hathe a consciens cleere
> May stand to hys takkell *tryklye*.
> *Elderton*, Lenten Stuffe (1570). (*Halliwell.*)

> O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coaties.
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 124. (*Jamieson.*)

triglyceride (trī-glis'e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + E. *glycer-in* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a substitution product formed by the replacement of three hydrogen atoms in glycerol by acid radicals. The triglycerides formed by stearic, palmitic, oleic, and butyric acids make up the larger part of most animal and vegetable fats.

triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* [= F. *triglyphe*, < L. *triglyphus*, < Gr. τρίγλυφος, a three-grooved block in the Doric frieze, prop. adj., three-grooved, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γλύφειν, carve, groove, γλυφή, a cutting, a channel: see *glyph.*] In *arch.*, a structural member in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals, usually over every column and over the middle of every intercolumniation. The typical Greek triglyph is a mas-



A Triglyph of the Parthenon, showing the groove in one side of the block into which the metope was slid.

sive block incised with two entire vertical grooves cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, framed between three fillets, and with a semi-groove at each side. The block is grooved on both sides to receive the adjoining metopes, which are thin slabs slid into their places from above. The triglyphs represent the ends of the ceiling-beams of the primitive wooden construction. In Greek use the exterior triglyphs of a range are always slightly displaced, so as to occupy the angles of the frieze instead of coming, like the others, over the centers of the columns; in Roman and affiliated architectures this refinement does not occur; and in Roman and even some of the later Greek examples the triglyphs are merely carved in relief in the face of the frieze-blocks, instead of being, as properly, independent blocks. See also cuts under *entablature* and *monotriglyph*.

> All round between the *triglyphs* in the frieze there are most exquisite alt-reliefs of combats with centaurs, lions, and many on horses.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 163.

triglyphal (trī'glif-al), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 54.

triglyphic (trī-glif'ik), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-ic.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.—2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

triglyphical (trī-glif'i-kal), *a.* [< *triglyphic* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*.

trigness (trig'nes), *n.* The state of being trig or trim; neatness. [Provincial or colloq.]

> The lassies who had been at Nanse Bank's school were always well spoken of . . . for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married.
> *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 29.

★**trigon**[1] (trī'gon), *n.* [< F. *trigone* = Sp. *trígono*, also *trigón* = Pg. It. *trigono*, < L. *trigonum*, also *trigonium*, < Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle, a musical instrument so called, neut. of τρίγωνος, three-cornered, triangled, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γωνία, angle.] 1. A triangle.

> As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
> To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie;
> Which pointed figure may with ease diuide
> Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, Bosworth Field.

2. In *astrol.*: (*a*) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons: the *watery trigon*, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the *earthy trigon*, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the *airy trigon*, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the *fiery trigon*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

> Look [in the almanac] whether the *fiery Trigon*, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 288.

(*b*) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.—3. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of triangular lyre or harp. Also called *trigonon*. (*b*) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.—4. An instrument of a triangular form, used in dialing. *Kersey*, 1708.—5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Trigonia*.

trigon[2]† (trig'on), *n.* [Also *trigen;* appar. for **triggin*, a dial. form of **trigging*, < *trig*[3] + *-ing*[1].] A trig; a skid.

> And stoppeth the wheel with a *Trigen* [Sufflamine] in a steep descent. *Hoole*, tr. of The Visible World, lxxxvi.

> *Trigon*, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place. *Bailey*, 1731.

trigonal (trig'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a trigon; having the form of a trigon; triangular.—2. In *entom.*, triangular in cross-section; having three long edges; trihedral; prismatic: as, *trigonal* antennæ; *trigonal* joints.—3. In *bot.*, same as *trigonous*.—4. In *anat.*, noting a triangular space at the base of the bladder. See *trigonum* (*a*). —**Trigonal coördinate**, one of a set of three coördinates of a point in a plane, which are related to trilinear coördinates as follows. Let $x_{n+1}=y_n/z_n$, $y_{n+1}=z_n/x_n$, $z_{n+1}=x_n/y_n$, and let x_0, y_0, z_0 be trilinear coördinates. Then x_n, y_n, z_n are called trigonal coördinates of the *n*th class. Trigonal coördinates are subject to the equation $x_n y_n z_n = 1$, which does not vary with the triangle of reference. They are valuable for studying higher plane curves. Thus, a linear equation in trigonal coördinates of the first class represents a cubic. They were invented by S. Levi in 1876, and must not be confounded with Walton's trigonic coördinates.—**Trigonal residue.** See *residue.*—**Trigonal trapezohedron.** See *tetartohedrism.*—**Trigonal trisoctahedron.** See *trisoctahedron.*

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the triangular space at the base of the bladder; the trigonum.

Trigonalidæ (trig-ō-nal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonalys* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic hymenopters, having the single genus *Trigonalys*.

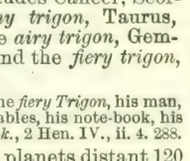
trigonally (trig'ō-nal-i), *adv.* Triangularly.

Trigonalys (trī-gon'ạ-lis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + (irreg.) ἅλως, a threshing-floor, a disk: see *halo.*] An anomalous genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly placed in the family *Evaniidæ*, now considered as forming a family by itself. The abdomen is attached to the extremity of the thorax, the fore wings have two recurrent nervures, and the first submarginal and first discoidal cells are distinct. Two European and five North American species are known.

trigonate (trig'ō-nāt), *a.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *trigonal*, 2.

trigone (trī'gōn), *n.* [= F. *trigone*, < NL. *trigonum*, < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered.] Same as *trigonum*, in any sense.

Trigonella (trig-ō-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the three-cornered appearance of the flower; < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered (see *trigon*[1]), + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, characterized by obtuse keel-petals, numerous ovules, and a pod which is straight, falcate, or arcuate, but not spiral. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, with one in South Africa, and one, *T. suavissima*, in the interior of Australia. They are usually strong-smelling herbs, having pinnately trifoliate leaves with adnate stipules. Most of the species bear yellow or white flowers in a head or short raceme. The pod is linear, its veins being reticulated in the subsection *Buceras;* in the subsection *Falcatulæ* it is broad and compressed, and its veins are straight. In a few similar species, the section *Pocockia*, the pod bears winged or fringed sutures. In certain subsections, as the *Uncinatæ*, with beaked pods, the flowers are usually pendulous,



Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Fenugreek (*Trigonella Fœnum-græcum*). *a*, a fruit.

in *Fœnum-græcum* solitary, in *Grammocarpus* blue. Several of the species, especially *T. Fœnum-græcum*, are known as *fenugreek* (which see). *T. cærulea* is the Swiss melilot. *T. ornithopodioides* is the bird's-foot fenugreek, a reddish-flowered prostrate species growing on British heaths. *T. calliceras* is the bird's-bill fenugreek, a yellow Russian species with fleshy leaves, spiny peduncles, and pods with a recurving beak. *T. suavissima* has been found valuable for pasturage in Australia.

trigonellite (trig-ō-nel'īt), *n.* [As *Trigonella* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shelly substance. See *aptychus*.

trigoneutic (trī-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γονεύειν, beget.] In *entom.*, triple-brooded; having three broods in a single year. See *trivoltine*.

trigoneutism (trī-gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [< *trigoneut(ic)* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being trigoneutic or triple-brooded.

Trigonia (trī-gō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1791), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered: see *trigon*[1].] 1. The typical genus of the family *Trigoniidæ*. *T. margaritacea* is the pearly trigon. See also cut under *Trigoniidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Trigonia* or family *Trigoniidæ;* a trigon: also used attributively: as, the *trigonia* beds or grits.—**Trigonia beds,** a subdivision of the Corallian division of the Jurassic, especially well developed at Osmington near Weymouth, England.—**Trigonia grits,** subdivisions of the Oölite in England. The Upper and Lower Trigonia grits are subdivisions of the Upper and Lower Ragstones, which are themselves divisions of the Inferior Oölite in Gloucestershire.



A Trigon (*Trigonia costata*).

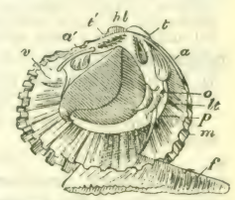
Trigoniacea (trī-gō-ni-ā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-acea.*] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Trigoniidæ*.

trigoniacean (trī-gō-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trigoniacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trigoniacea*.

trigonic (trī-gon'ik), *a.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trigon or triangle.—**Trigonic coördinate,** one of a set of three coördinates determining the position of a point in a plane, these being the three angles subtended between three points of reference as seen from the point whose position is in question: invented by William Walton in 1868, and not to be confounded with trilinear or with trigonal coördinates.

Trigoniidæ (trig-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves. The mantle-margins are free and without siphons; the branchiæ are ample and unequal; the foot is long and angulated behind; the palpi are small and pointed; the shell is equivalve and nacreous within; the umbones are antemedian; the ligament is external; the cardinal teeth are divergent, and more or less transversely striated; and the pallial impression is entire. It is a group of mollusks whose living species are few and confined to the Australian seas, but which had an extensive range from the Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. The typical genus is *Trigonia*. Also *Trigoniadæ*, *Trigonidæ*. See also cut under *Trigonia*.



Structure of *Trigoniidæ* (*Trigonia pectinata*).

a, *a'*, adductors; *f*, foot; *hl*, hinge-ligament; *ll*, labial tentacles or palpi; *m*, margin; *o*, mouth; *p*, pallial line; *t*, *t'*, dental sockets; *v*, cloaca.

Trigonocarpum (trig″ō-nō-kär'pum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + καρπός, fruit.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to certain fossil fruits, very abundant in the coal-measures of both the old and the new world, and regarded as gymnospermous or pteridospermous. These fruits are ovoid in shape, with either three or six strongly marked ribs, which are more distinct toward the base, and sometimes disappear above; at the apex is a small round or triangular pollinic chamber.

trigonocephalous (trig″ō-nō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a flattened and somewhat triangular head, as a venomous serpent of the genus *Trigonocephalus*.

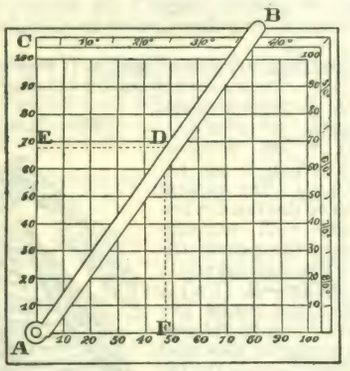
★**Trigonocephalus** (trig″ō-nō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ:* used with various applications. See *Ancistrodon*, *Craspedocephalus*, *Toxicophis*, *copperhead*, *fer-de-lance*, and *moccasin*[2].

trigonocerous (trig-ō-nos'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κέρας, horn.] Having horns with three angles, edges, or ridges—that is, triangular in cross-section.

trigonoid (trig'ō-noid), *n.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-oid.*] A plane figure composed of three arcs of circles of equal radius, especially when two of these arcs subtend 60° and one 120°.

trigonoidal (trig-ō-noi'dal), *a.* Like a trigonoid.

trigonometer (trig-ō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, triangle, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection. In the form shown in the figure, a graduated arm turns about one of the corners of a square



Trigonometer.

graduated linearly parallel to adjacent sides, so as to form squares, and having outside of it a protractor. If the arm is not nicely centered, however, a detached rule would be preferable.

trigonometric (trig″ō-nō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *trigonométrique* = Sp. *trigonométrico* = Pg. It. *trigonometrico*, < NL. **trigonometricus*, < **trigonometria*, trigonometry: see *trigonometry.*] Same as *trigonometrical.*—**Trigonometric series.** See *series.*

trigonometrical (trig″ō-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *trigonometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—**Trigonometrical canon,** a table of the numerical values of trigonometrical functions; especially, a very extensive and fundamental table, from which smaller tables are extracted.—**Trigonometrical curve,** a curve whose equation involves trigonometrical and no higher functions.—**Trigonometrical function,** a singly periodic function with a real period; especially, the sine, cosine, tangent, or their reciprocals.—**Trigonometrical survey,** a survey by triangulation, the measurement of base-lines, and astronomical observations of latitude, longitude, and azimuth. A trigonometrical survey should be followed by a plane-table or other topographical survey; it is also an important basis of or adjunct to hydrographical, magnetical, meteorological, geological, biological, political, anthropological, sociological, military, and other surveys.

trigonometrically (trig″ō-nō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

An exact Map of all the Province of Attica, *trigonometrically* surveyed.
J. Stuart and N. Revett (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 383).

★**trigonometry** (trig-ō-nom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *trigonométrie* = Sp. *trigonometría* = Pg. It. *trigonometria*, < NL. **trigonometria*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mathematical doctrine of the calculation of the angles, sides, and areas of triangles, plane and spherical, together with that of other quantities intimately related to those. Trigonometry embraces also goniometry, or the elementary theory of singly periodic functions.

trigonon (tri-gō'non), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, a musical instrument so called: see *trigon*[1].] Same as *trigon*[1], 3 (*a*).

Female players on the flute, the cithern, and the *trigonon*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 425.

trigonotype (trig'ō-nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *τύπος*, type.] A trigonal trapezohedron. See *tetartohedrism.*

trigonous (trig'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *trigonus*, < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangular: see *trigon*[1].] 1. Same as *trigonal.*—2. In *bot.*, three-angled; having three prominent longitudinal ★angles, as a stem or an ovary. Also *trigonal.*

trigonum (tri-gō'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *trigonum*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle: see *trigon*[1].] In *anat.*, a triangular space or area. Specifically—(*a*) The trigonal space or area at the base of the urinary bladder, whose apex is at the beginning of the urethra, and whose other two angles are at the points of entrance of the ureters into the bladder: more fully called *trigonum vesicæ.* (*b*) A triangular depressed space between the pulvinar and the peduncle of the pineal body: more fully called *trigonum habenulæ.*—**Trigonum acustici,** a triangular area on the floor of the fourth ventricle, just laterad of the ala cinerea, and inside the restiform tract: the striæ acusticæ form the base.—**Trigonum habenulæ.** See def. (*b*).—**Trigonum hypoglossi,** a triangular area on either side of the middle line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, the base being formed by the striæ acusticæ, and the hypotenuse by the inner margin of the ala cinerea. Also called *tuberculum hypoglossi.*—**Trigonum Lieutaudi,** the trigonum of the bladder.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See def. (*a*).

trigony† (trig'ō-ni), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *τριγονία*, the third generation, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony.*] A threefold birth or product.

Man is that great Amphybium in whom be
Three distinct souls by way of *trigony.*
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 140. (*Davies.*)

★**trigram** (trī'gram), *n.* [= F. *trigramme*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*, a letter.] Same as *trigraph.*

trigrammatic (trī-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τριγράμματος*, consisting of three letters, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter.] Consisting of three letters or of three sets of letters.

trigrammic (trī-gram'ik), *n.* [As *trigram* + *-ic.*] Same as *trigrammatic.*

trigraph (trī'grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A combination of three letters to represent one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau.*

trigyn (trī'jin), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having three styles; a plant of the Linnean order *Trigynia.*

Trigynia (trī-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trigyn.*] An order of plants in the Linnean system, distinguished by the fact that the flowers have three styles or stigmas, as in the bladder-nut.

trigynian (trī-jin'i-an), *a.* [< *Trigynia* + *-an.*] Belonging or relating to the *Trigynia;* trigynous.

trigynous (trij'i-nus), *a.* [As *trigyn* + *-ous.*] ★In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.

trihedral (trī-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *triedral;* < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, + *-al.*] Having three faces; three-faced.

The upper face of the *trihedral*, proximal, and largest joint of the antennule presents an oval space.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 287.

Trihedral angle, a solid angle formed by the concurrence of three planes.

trihilate (trī-hī'lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *hilum* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three hila or scars, as a seed (*Imp. Dict.*); having three apertures, as a pollen-grain. [Rare.]

trihoral (trī-hō'ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *hora*, hour: see *hour.*] Happening once in every three hours. *Lord Ellesmere.* (*Worcester.*)

trijugate (trī-jö'gāt), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, three-fold (< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ (said of a leaf or frond); arranged in three pairs (said of the parts themselves).

trijugous (trij'ö-gus or trī-jö'gus), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, triple-yoked, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, same as *trijugate.*

trijunction (trī-jungk'shon), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *junctio*(*n-*), junction.] The junction of three things.

It is a great convenience to have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma focussed within the four corners of a map. *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 164.

trilabe (trī'lāb), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λαβή*, hold, handle, < *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), take.] A three-pronged surgical instrument for taking foreign bodies and small calculi from the bladder. It is so made that the prongs can be moved as desired after the instrument is in position.

trilabiate (trī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *labium*, lip.] Three-lipped; having three lips: used in zoölogy and in botany.

trilaminar (trī-lam'i-när), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminar.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having three laminæ, lamellæ, or layers; three-layered, as a germ—that is, consisting of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm.

trilaminate (trī-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, consisting of three laminæ or layers; trilaminar.

trilateral (trī-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< F. *trilatéral* (cf. *trilatère*), < LL. *trilaterus*, three-sided, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral.*] Having three sides.

trilaterality (trī-lat-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *trilateral* + *-ity.*] The character of being trilateral.

Triangle, [distinguished] from every other class of mathematical figures by the single character of *trilaterality.* *Day*, Rhetoric, p. 85.

trilaterally (trī-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* With three sides.

trilateralness (trī-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* Trilaterality.

trilemma (trī-lem'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λῆμμα*, an assumption: see *lemma*[1].] 1. In *logic*, a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See *dilemma.*—2. Hence, in general, any choice between three objects.

triletto (tri-let'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *trillo:* see *trill*[2].] In *music*, a short trill.

trilinear (trī-lin'ē-ȧr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea* + *-ar*[3] (cf. *linear*).] Composed or consisting of three lines.—**Trilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

trilineate (trī-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having three colored lines, generally longitudinal ones.

trilingual (trī-ling'gwal), *a.* [Cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *trilingue;* < L. *trilinguis*, in three languages, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lingua*, language: see *lingual.*] Consisting of or expressed in three languages.

The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription. *Is. Taylor.*

trilinguar (trī-ling'gwär), *a.* Same as *trilingual.*

Trilisa (tril'i-sȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1818): an anagram of *Liatris.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoricæ* and subtribe *Adenostyleæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Lacinaria* by its broad corymbose panicle of small flower-heads, with their membranous involucral bracts forming only two or three rows and but slightly unequal. The 2 species are both natives of North America, growing in damp pine-barrens from Virginia south and west. They are erect perennials with alternate entire clasping leaves, those from the root very much elongated. *T. odoratissima* is known as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*), and is also called *deer's-tongue.*

triliteral (trī-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal.*] I. *a.* Consisting of three letters, as a word or syllable; also, of or pertaining to what consists of three letters.

Repeating at the same time the *triliteral* syllable AUM.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iii. 5.

Triliteral languages, the Semitic family of tongues: so called because their roots in general consist of three consonants each, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

II. *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

triliteralism (trī-lit'e-ral-izm), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ism.*] The use of triliteral roots; the tendency toward triliterality.

Triliteralism is so prevalent a law in this family [Semitic languages] that sometimes there is a semblance of artificial effort to preserve the triliteral form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 229.

triliterality (trī-lit-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ity.*] The character of being triliteral, or of consisting of three letters.

This [Semitic speech] contains two characteristics—the *triliterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Language, p. 248.

triliteralness (trī-lit'e-ral-nes), *n.* Triliterality.

trilith (trī'lith), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθος*, of three stones, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λίθος*, stone.] A monument, or part of a monument, consisting of three large stones; especially, in prehistoric



Triliths, Stonehenge, England.

or megalithic antiquities, a group consisting of two upright stones with a lintel-stone resting upon them. Also *trilithon.*

trilithic (trī-lith'ik), *a.* [< *trilith* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a trilith; consisting of three masses of stone.

trilithon (trī'lith-on), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθον*, neut. of *τρίλιθος*, of three stones: see *trilith.*] Same as *trilith.* *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

trill[1]† (tril), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tril, tryll;* < ME. *trillen, tryllen,* < Dan. *trille,* roll, trundle (*trille,* a disk, *trillebör,* wheelbarrow), = Sw. *trilla,* roll (*trilla,* a roller); cf. *troll*[1]. The word has been more or less confused with *thrill*[1] and *drill*[1] (to which its resemblance appears to be accidental), and with *trill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn round rapidly; twirl; whirl.

Trille this pin, and he wol vanishe anon.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 328.

I *tryll* a whirlygig round aboute. Je pirouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll *tryll* my whirlygig longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

The sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

2. To roll to and fro; rock.

ȝit myȝt the mylde may among
Her cradel *trille* to and fro,
And syng, Osye, thi song!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

3. To throw; cast.

I *Tryll.* Je jecte. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

4. To pour out.

For her tender Brood
Tears her own bowells, *trilleth* out her blood
To heal her young.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll.

If it [the tennis-ball] *trille* fast on the grounde, and he entendeth to stoppe, . . . he can nat than kepe any measure in swiftnesse of mocion.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 27.

2. To rock; swing to and fro; shake; quiver.

As bornyst syluer the lef onslydez
That thike con *tryll* on vcha tynde [branch],
Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez,
Wyth schymerynge schene ful schrylle thay schynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 78.

3. To roll down, as water; trickle.

With many a teare *trilling* [var. *triklyng*] on my cheke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 156.

From these hie hilles as when a spring doth fall,
It *trilleth* downe with still and suttle course.
Wyatt, Comparison of Love to a Stream.

A cold sweat *trills* down o'er all my limbs.
Dryden, Tempest, ii. 4.

trill[2] (tril), *v.* [= D. *trillen* = MHG. *trillieren,* G. *trillern,* dial. *trillen* = Dan. *trille,* < F. *triller* = It. *trillare* (ML. *trillare*) (cf. Sp. Pg. *trinar*), trill, quaver; prob. intended as imitative; cf. ML. *trillare,* explained in a German gloss as "*tryllsingen* als *triltril.*" Hence, by variation, *thrill*[2]. Cf. *trill*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sound with tremulous vibrations.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

Thro' my very heart it thrilleth
When from crimson-threaded lips
Silver-treble laughter *trilleth.*
Tennyson, Lilian.

2. To sing in a quavering manner; specifically, to execute a shake or trill.

I do think she will come to sing pretty well, and to *trill* in time, which pleases me well. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 84.

O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and *trill,*
And cheep and twitter twenty million loves.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

II. *trans.* **1.** To sing in a quavering or tremulous manner; pipe.

While in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay.
Thomson, Summer, l. 745.

And the night-sparrow *trills* her song
All night with none to hear.
Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

2. To pronounce with a quick vibration of the tongue; roll, as the sound of *r.*

trill[2] (tril), *n.* [= F. *trille* = It. *trillo;* from the verb.] **1.** A quavering, tremulous sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones; a warbling.

Within my limits lone and still
The blackbird pipes in artless *trill.*
T. Warton, Inscription in a Hermitage.

2. In *music,* same as *shake,* 5; also, formerly, the effect now called the *vibrato.*

I have often pitied, in a winter night, a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 222.

In arioso *trills* and graces
Ye never stray,
But gravissimo, solemn basses
Ye hum away. *Burns,* To J. Smith.

3. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *r.*—**Passing trill,** in *music,* a melodic embellishment consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with the next tone above.—**Prepared trill.** See *prepare.*

trillabub† (tril'a-bub), *n.* See *trillibub.*

trillando (tril-län'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *trillare,* trill: see *trill*[2].] In *music,* trilling.

trillibub (tril'i-bub), *n.* [Also *trillabub;* early mod. E. *trullibubbe, trullybub;* also in dial. *trollibags, trollybags* (appar. simulating *bag*); origin obscure. For the form, cf. *sillibub, syllabub.*] Tripe; figuratively, anything trifling or worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

There cannot be an ancient tripe or *trillibub* in the town but thou art straight nosing it.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillabubs,* and will swear to love thee heartily.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

trillichan (tril'i-ċhan), *n.* [< Gael. *trilleachan,* the pied oyster-catcher.] Same as *tirma.*

trillil†, *v. t.* [Appar. an imitative extension of *trill*[2].] To drink with a gurgling sound. [Rare.]

In nothing but golden cups he would drinke or quaffe it; whereas in wodden mazers and Agathocles' earthen stuffe they *trillild* it off before.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

trilling (tril'ing), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *-ling*[1], after *twilling* (< *two, twi-*).] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth.—**2.** A twin crystal composed of three individuals. Also *threeling.*

trillion (tril'yon), *n.* [= F. *trillion* = Sp. *trillón* = Pg. *trillião,* < It. *trillione,* < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three. Cf. *million.*] In the original and most systematic sense, sometimes called English numeration, though of Italian origin, the third power of a million—a million of millions of millions; in the French numeration, usual in the United States, a thousand billions, or a million millions. In Italian arithmetics from the last quarter of the fifteenth century the words *bilione* or *duilione, trilione, quadrilione* or *quattrilione, quintilione, cinquilione,* or *quinquilione, seilione* or *sestilione, settilione, ottilione, novilione,* and *decilione* occur as common abbreviations of *due volte millioni, tre volte millioni,* etc. In other countries these words came into use much later, although one French writer, Nicolas Chuquet, mentions them as early as 1484, in a book not printed until 1881. The Italians had, besides, another system of numeration, proceeding by powers of a thousand. The French, who, like other northern peoples, took most if not all their knowledge of modern or Arabic arithmetic from the Italians, early confounded the two systems of Italian numeration, counting in powers of a thousand, but adopting the names which properly belong to powers of a million. The result has been that the names *billion, trillion,* etc., have, owing to their ambiguity, been almost discarded. A *trilliar,* or a thousand millions, is called a *milliard* by bankers, and when a name for a thousand milliards comes to be wanted it is probable that some other augmentative form will be borrowed from the Italian or Spanish. Compare *billion.*

trillionth (tril'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *trillion* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being last in order of a series of a trillion.—**2.** Being one of a trillion parts.

II. *n.* One of a trillion parts; the quotient of unity divided by a trillion.

Trillium (tril'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry in threes; < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Convallariaceæ.* It is characterized by a solitary flower, usually with the three outer segments green and herbaceous, and the three inner segments larger, colored, and withering-persistent. There are about 28 species, 23 of which are natives of North America; 2 occur in Asia from the Himalayas to Japan. They are singular and attractive plants with a short, thick, fleshy rootstock (see cut under *rhizome*) producing a low unbranched erect stem terminated by a whorl of three broad deep-green leaves, each with three to five nerves, and also finely netted-veined. From their center rises the sessile or pedicelled flower, either reddish, purple, white, or greenish, with a large three-celled and three- to six-angled ovary bearing three slender spreading stigmas, and becoming in fruit an ovoid reddish berry. The contrast presented by the colored petals and prominent green sepals is an unusual one in the order, but it disappears in *T. Govanianum* and in *T. viridescens,* in which the perianth-segments are all colored alike. They are known by the generic name, and as *three-leafed nightshade,* the white species also as *wake-robin, white bath, birthroot,* and in the West as *wood-lily. T. erectum,* the purple trillium, a strong-scented species, is also known locally as *Indian balm, Indian shamrock,* and *nose-bleed.* Of the 9 species in the northeastern United States, some produce white, others dull-purple flowers; in one, *T. undulatum,* the painted trillium, the white petals are beautifully marked with deep-red lines. Two species of North Carolina, *T. pusillum* and *T. stylosum,* bear respectively flesh-colored and rose-colored flowers. The large handsome white petals turn rose-color in *T. grandiflorum* of the Eastern and Central States, and in its Californian representative, *T. ovatum;* in other species they commonly turn greenish. *T. sessile,* the only species extending across the continent, is remarkable for its closely sessile flower; *T. cernuum,* for its nodding peduncle; and *T. petiolatum,* of Oregon, for its extremely short stem. See cuts under *rhizome* and *wake-robin.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus.

A very pretty flower which we began to meet well up on the mountain-side was the painted *trillium.*
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 613.

Trillium family, a group of plants including *Trillium,* formerly classed as a family *Trilliaceæ,* or as a tribe *Medeoleæ.* They belong to the family *Convallariaceæ.*

trillo (tril'ō), *n.* [< It. *trillo,* trill: see *trill*[2], *n.*] Same as *trill*[2]. *Blount,* Glossographia (1656).

Myself humming to myself . . . the *trillo,* and found by use that it do come upon me. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 198.

Charming sweet at night to dream
On mossy pillows by the *trilloes*
Of a gently purling stream.
Addison, The Guardian, No. 134.

trilobate (trī-lō'bāt or trī'lō-bāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *lobatus,* lobed: see *lobate.*] Three-lobed; having three lobes or foils: noting a part divided from the apex to the middle into three sections which recede somewhat from each other.



Trilobate Leaf of *Pharbitis Leari.*

trilobated (trī-lō'bā-ted), *a.* [< *trilobate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trilobate.*

Pointed windows . . . *trilobated* or with elaborate tracery. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.,* VI. 594.

trilobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trilobate.*

Trilobita (trī-lō-bī'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trilobite.*] A subclass of articulated animals or *Crustacea* which existed in the Paleozoic period, and have been extinct since the close of the Carboniferous; the trilobites. See *trilobite.* The name is fixed, but the taxonomic value of the group has been discussed, and its systematic position much disputed. It has usually been considered crustacean, sometimes arachnidan, and again intermediate between these classes. The *Trilobita* have also been regarded as related to the *Eurypterida* (see cut there), and there is an obvious similarity between them and the immature stages of the horseshoe-crabs (*Limulidæ*). Their relationship with isopods has been specially noted by various naturalists, and they have even been included in *Isopoda,* or located between that order and *Phyllopoda.* Recent investigations indicate that any attempt to include the trilobites in any of these associations results only in broad generalities and looseness of definition. Their anatomy has now become well known, and it would appear that they are entitled to the rank of a subclass. Also, rarely and more correctly, *Trilobitæ.*

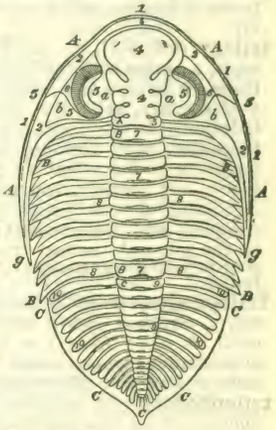


Diagram of *Dalmanites,* showing structure of *Trilobita.*

A, head, or cephalon; *B,* thorax; *C,* abdomen or pygidium; 1, marginal band or border of the cephalic limb; 2, marginal groove, internal to 1; 3, occipital segment; 4, glabellum; 5, great or genal suture; 6, eye; 7, axis, or tergum; 8, pleuron; 9, tergal part of pygidium; 10, pleural part of pygidium; *a,* fixed gena; *b,* movable gena; *g,* genal angle.

trilobite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λοβός, a lobe, + *-ite*[2].] Any member of the *Trilobita:* so called from the three lobes into which the body is divided by the longitudinal or dorsal furrows. See *Trilobita.* Trilobites are of much popular as well as scientific interest; some of them occur in profusion in Paleozoic formations, and trilobites as a group are among the longest and most widely known of fossils, not yet entirely divested of a problematical character. In the Linnean system all of the few forms then known were considered one species, named *Entomolithus paradoxus,* and a sort of likeness to chitons caused Latreille to range these organisms near those molluska. Trilobites are the most characteristic fossils of their class throughout the Paleozoic rocks. Probably 2000 species have been described, and not far from 200 genera have been named and referred to several higher groups. Upward of 300 species, of about 50 genera, mostly of the Cambrian and Silurian, are described as British; 350 species, of 42 genera, are recorded from the Lower Paleozoic rocks of Bohemia; the Devonian forms are comparatively few; and the series closes with some small Carboniferous species, mostly of two genera. Some of the trilobites are of comparatively gigantic size, as species of *Paradoxides,* 2 feet long. A Silurian trilobite, a species of *Dalmanites,* is figured above. The body of a trilobite is generally of a flattened oval figure, whose upper side presents an obvious transverse division into three parts, besides the median longitudinal division from one end to the other. The head, composed of several coalesced segments, and presenting certain sutures, constitutes a cephalic shield rounded in front, with an axial raised section, the glabellum, on each side of which are large compound eyes (not unlike those of the horseshoe-crab), and whose lateral limbs or borders are prolonged backward to a varying distance on each side of the thorax (in some cases produced beyond all the rest of the body). The second division of the body consists of a varying number (up to twenty-six) of separate thoracic segments, which were more or less freely movable upon one another, so that some trilobites could roll themselves up in a ball, like a sowbug (isopod) of the present day. The raised axis of the thoracic division is the tergum, and parts on each side of it are the pleura. The third division of the body is the abdomen or pygidium, of a variable number (up to twenty-eight) of segments, in general re-

sembling the thoracic segments, and with an axial raised portion, but united together. Of the under surface of a trilobite almost nothing was known until the recent determinations by Walcott and Beecher. A well-developed lip-plate or hypostome had been recognized, but nothing further was known until 1870, when the under side of a species of *Asaphus*, showing indistinct appendages, was described by Billings. Other investigators have pursued this subject, with the result of showing the presence of metastoma, antennæ, biramous articulated appendages, or legs, of which there is a pair to each segment of the body. The ontogeny of trilobites, so far as known, indicates a larval condition or *protaspis* corresponding to the *nauplius* of existing crustacea. What may be inferred of the mode of life of trilobites is that probably their habits were like those of the crabs.—**Dudley trilobite**, the trilobite *Calymmene blumenbachi:* so called from its abundance in the vicinity of Dudley, England.

trilobitic (trī-lō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *trilobite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to trilobites; having the character of trilobites or affinity with them; containing trilobites, as geological strata.

trilocular (trī-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ar*3.] Having three cells or compartments. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having three cells or loculi: noting a pericarp. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having three loculi, compartments, or chamberlets: as, the *trilocular* heart of a reptile. Also *triloculate.*

triloculate (trī-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ate*1.] Same as *trilocular.*

trilogy (tril'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *trilogie*, < Gr. τρι-λογία, a series of three tragedies, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόγος, a tale, story, narrative, speech, < λέγειν, say, tell: see *logos*, and cf. *-ology.*] Originally, in the Greek drama, a series of three tragedies, each forming a complete part or stage in a historical or poetical narrative; hence, any literary, dramatic, or operatic work consisting of a sequence of three parts, each complete and independent save in its relation to the general theme. Thus, the name *trilogy* is given to Shakspere's "Henry VI.," and to Schiller's "Wallenstein."

Trilophodon (trī-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόφος, ridge, crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of mastodons whose molar teeth have crests in three rows. See *Mastodontinæ.*

trilophodont (trī-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trilophodon*(*t-*).] Having three crests, as the teeth of certain mastodons; belonging or related to the genus *Trilophodon.*

trilost (trī'lost), *n.* [Corn. *trilost*, < *tri* (= W. *tri*), three, + *lost* (= W. *llost*), tail.] A term occurring only in the name *cardinal trilost*, used locally in Cornwall for a sting-ray (*Trygon pastinaca*) having two spines on the tail.

triluminar† (trī-lū'mi-när), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ar*3. Cf. ML. *triluminare*, a candlestick with three branches.] Having three lights. *Bailey*, 1727.

triluminous† (trī-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ous.*] Same as *triluminar.* *Bailey*, 1727.

trim (trim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme*, *trym*, *trymme;* an altered form, after the verb, of **trum*, < ME. *trum* (only in comp. *mistrum*, *untrum*), < AS. *trum*, firm, strong, = OLG. *trim*, in the deriv. *betrimmed*, *betrimmd*, decked, trimmed, adorned, *trimmke*, an affected, overdressed person; root unknown.] 1†. Firm; strong.

It taketh no rote in a briery place, ne in marice, nether in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a *trymme*, and a substaunciall grounde.
J. Udall, On Jas. i.

2. In good order or condition; properly disposed, equipped, or qualified; good; excellent; fine: often used ironically.

Thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furnished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre.
Holinshed, Chron., Edw. III., an. 1372.

I, be Gis, twold be *trim* wether,
And if it were not for this mist.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome. (*Nares*, under *gis.*)

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision! *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 157.

The Dr. gave us a sermon this morning, in an elegant and *trim* discourse on the 39th Psalm.
Evelyn, To Dr. Bentley.

3. Neat; spruce; smart.

I will make thee *trim*
With flowers and garlands that were meant for him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

He put his hand around her waste
Soe small, so tight, and *trim.*
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 385).

But there were *trim*, cheerful villages, too, with a neat or handsome parsonage and gray church set in the midst.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

trim (trim), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme;* < *trim, a.*] In a trim manner; trimly.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1. 13.

★ **trim** (trim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trimmed*, ppr. *trimming.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme, trymme;* < ME. *trimen, trymen, trumen,* < AS. *trymian, trymman,* make firm, strengthen, also set in order, array, prepare, < *trum*, firm, strong: see *trim, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set in order; put in order; adjust; regulate; dispose.

Beyng ryght wery of that Jorney, ffor the bestys that we rode vpon [were] ryght weke and ryght simple, and evyll *trymed* to Jorney with.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

Andrea Bragadino . . . had charge on that part of the castle, . . . *trimming* and digging out new flanckers for the better defence of the Arsenall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 122.

Back to my lonely home retire,
And light my lamp, and *trim* my fire.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

You don't care to be better than a bird *trimming* its feathers, and pecking about after what pleases it.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust or balance, as a ship or boat, by distributing the weight of the lading so equally that it shall sit well on the water. A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively when the weight is so disposed as to make it draw more water toward the head than toward the stern, or the reverse.

With all hands she did lighten her sterne, and *trimme* her head.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 448.

My old friend . . . seated himself, and *trimmed* the boat with his coachman, who, being a very sober man, always serves for ballast on these occasions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

Trim the Boat and sit quiet, stern Charon reply'd.
Prior, Bibo and Charon.

3. To fit out; equip; furnish, especially with clothes; hence, to dress; deck: sometimes with *up* or *forth.*

The Harte, vice admiralle, with the Paunce and Sir Andrewe Dudley, being but single manned, had a greate conflicte with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1546.

Trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love.
Shak., 3 Hen VI., ii. 1. 24.

See, the jolly clerk
Appears, *trimm'd* like a ruffian.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

4. Specifically, to embellish with ornaments; decorate, as with ribbons, fringe, etc.

Who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophy, shall finde hee *trymmeth* both theyr garments with gards of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 59.

The Lady Mayoress was dressed in green velvet, lined with white satin, *trimmed* with gold fringe and a border of Brussels lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 69.

5. To reduce to a neat or orderly state, as by clipping, paring, pruning, lopping, or otherwise removing superfluous or disfiguring parts.

I *trymme*, as a man dothe his heare or his busshe. . . . *Trymme* my busshe, barber, for I intende to go amongest ladyes to day. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Before I went to bed, the barber come to *trim* me and wash me, and so to bed, in order to my being clean to-morrow. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 187.

She inquired when the gardener was to come and *trim* the borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

6. To cut off in the process of bookbinding: said of the ragged edges of paper or the bolts of book-sections.—7. To remove by clipping, pruning, or paring; lop or cut: with *off* or *away:* as, to *trim off* shoots from a hedge.—8. In *carp.*, to dress, as timber; make smooth; fit.—9. To rebuke; reprove sharply; also, to beat; thrash: sometimes indelicately applied to a woman. Compare *untrimmed*, 2. [Colloq.]

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Soh! Sir Anthony *trims* my master: he is afraid to reply to his father — then vents his spleen on poor Fag.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

10. To spend or waste in trimming: with *away.* See II.

He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd say,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time *away.*
Dryden.

Rough-trimmed, having only the protruding parts of leaves cut off, but not cut smooth: said of the edges of books.—**To trim the shore**, to follow the shore closely: said of a school of fish.—**To trim the yards** or **sails**, to brace the yards so that the wind will strike the sails at the suitable angle.—**To trim up**, to put in order; arrange; garnish, as a costume or any part of it.—**Trimmed edges**, the edges of books whose leaves are cut off smoothly.—Syn. 1. To arrange.—3 and 4. To adorn, garnish, array, trick out.

II. *intrans.* To keep an even balance; hold a middle course or position, especially in a contest between parties, so as to seem to incline to neither, or to both alike: from the nautical meaning. See I., 2.

He commends Atticus for his *Trimming*, and Tully for his Cowardise, and speaks meanly of the Bravery of Cato.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 195.

He *trimmed*, as he said, as the temperate zone *trims* between intolerable heat and intolerable cold—as a good government *trims* between despotism and anarchy—as a pure church *trims* between the errors of the Papists and those of the Anabaptists. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

To trim sharp (*naut.*), to haul up to the wind, and brace the yards sharp.

The next Morning we again *trimm'd sharp*, and made the best of our way to the Lobos de la Mar.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 145.

★ **trim** (trim), *n.* [< *trim, v.*] 1. Adjustment; order; condition; arrangement.

And tooke them in the *trim*
Of an encounter. *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 565.

Ere dusk fires were lit up stairs and below, the kitchen was in perfect *trim;* Hannah and I were dressed, and all was in readiness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a ship, or of her cargo, ballast, spars, etc., with reference to her fitness for sailing.

A nobler ship did never swim,
And you shall see her in full *trim:*
I'll set, my friends, to do you honor,
Set every inch of sail upon her.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner, ii.

We . . . prepared to get everything in *trim* for a long stay. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 301.

When they had trimmed, but not yet with the capstan, Arents called to the captain, who returned an answer implying that the ship had come up again, and that the *trim* as it was would serve. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii.

3. Mode of appearance or equipment; guise; garb; especially, the becoming or prescribed mode of dress, ornament, etc.; the fashion; full dress; of a ship, full sail.

I'd court Bellona in her horrid *trim*,
As if she were a mistress.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 1.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the *trim* of love and gay desire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 540.

"First we must put you in *trim.*" "In *trim!*" said Morton, "what do you mean?" "Why, we must put on these rough bracelets [handcuffs]." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xii.

4†. Dress; trapping; ornament.

Death himself in all his horrid *trims.*
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Virtue, though in rags, may challenge more
Than vice set off with all the *trim* of greatness.
Massinger, Bondman, v. 3.

5. Nature; character; sort; stamp.

And they
Did all that men of their own *trim*
Are wont to do to please their whim.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, iv.

"Why, kings are kittle cattle to shoe behind, as we say in the north," replied the Duke; "but his wife knows his *trim*, and I have not the least doubt that the matter is quite certain." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

6. In *carp.*, the visible woodwork or finish of a house, as the base-boards, door- and window-casings, etc.

No wood having been used in construction except for floors, doors, and *trim.*
New York Evening Post, April 14, 1884.

Out of trim, not in good order; not evenly balanced: specifically said of a vessel with reference to uneven stowage of her cargo.—**Trim of the masts** (*naut.*), the position of the masts in regard to the ship and to one another, as near or distant, far forward or aft, upright or raking.

trimacular (trī-mak'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ar*3.] Same as *trimaculated. Encyc. Dict.*

trimaculated (trī-mak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *trammel.*] Marked with three spots.

Trimaculated Wrasse; . . . On each side of the lower part of the back fin were two large spots, and between the fin and the tail another.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 248.

trimastigate (trī-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), whip, scourge, + *-ate*1.] Having three flagella, as a protozoan; triflagellate.

trimembral (trī-mem'bral), *a.* [< LL. *trimembris* (> Sp. It. *trimembre*), having three sets of limbs, triple-membered, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *membrum*, member: see *member.*] Having or consisting of three members.

trimenstre†, *a.* [ME. *trymenstre* for **trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months: see *trimester.*] Trimestrial; specifically, ripening three months after sowing.

Trymenstre seede in erthe is nowe to strie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

trimensual (trī-men'ṣū-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *mensual.*] Happening every three months.

Trimera (trim'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trimerus:* see *trimerous.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) A

division of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles whose tarsi have normally three joints apiece. Also called *Pseudotrimera*. See cut under *ladybird*. Compare *Tetramera* and *Pentamera*, and see *tarsal system* (under *tarsal*). (*b*) A section of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, including the forms with three-jointed tarsi. They all belong to the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. See cut under *Trichogramma*. *Förster*, 1856.

trimeran (trim'ẹ-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *trimer-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, same as *trimerous*, 2.

II. *n.* A trimerous insect; any member of the *Trimera*, in either sense.

trimerite (trim'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. τριμερής, having three parts (see *trimerous*), + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral consisting of the silicates of beryllium, manganese, and calcium. It occurs in prismatic crystals of hexagonal form, but shown optically to be twins of three triclinic individuals. It is intermediate in form between the manganese silicate (tephroite) and the beryllium silicate (phenacite), and is also related to the latter in form.

trimerous (trim'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. **trimerus*, < Gr. τριμερής, having three parts, tripartite, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέρος, a part.] 1. In *bot.*, of three members; having the parts or members three in each cycle. Frequently written 3-*merous*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Divided into three joints; having three segments, as the tarsus of a beetle, thus: ⋋⋌⋋. (*b*) Having the tarsi normally three-jointed, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Trimera*. Also *trimeran*.—**Trimerous thorax**, a thorax distinctly divided into three rings, as in most *Neuroptera*. *Kirby*.

trimester (trī-mes'tėr), *n.* [= F. *trimestre* = Sp. It. *trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *month*. Cf. *semester*.] A term or period of three months. *Imp. Dict.*

trimestral (trī-mes'tral), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al.*] Same as *trimestrial*.

> Diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly or *trimestral*.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, ccx.

trimestrial (trī-mes'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly. *Imp. Dict.*

trimetallic (trī-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέταλλον, metal: see *metallic*.] Pertaining to or involving the use of three metals, as in currency. [Rare.]

> The metal coinage system of the world is not therefore mono-metallic, nor bi-metallic, but *tri-metallic*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 812.

trimeter (trim'ẹ-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trimètre* = It. *trimetro*, < L. *trimetrus*, < Gr. τρίμετρος, containing three measures, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of three measures, especially of three iambic measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of three measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic trimeter consists of three dipodies (six feet); a trimeter of other rhythms is a hexapody, or period of six feet. The name is specifically given to the iambic trimeter,

⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –,

regularly with penthemimeral or hephthemimeral cesura. This is the usual verse of the dialogue of the ancient Greek drama.

trimethylamine (trī-meth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *tri-* + *methyl* + *amine.*] A substituted ammonia in which the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by methyl, $N(CH_3)_3$. It is prepared from herring-brine, or more commonly from a waste product of the beet-sugar manufacture, and is a volatile liquid soluble in water, and having a penetrating fish-like odor. It has been used in medicine for the treatment of rheumatism.

trimetric (trī-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. τρίμετρος, containing three measures (see *trimeter*), + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *trimeter*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 224.—2. In *crystal.*, same as *orthorhombic*, 2.

trimetrical (trī-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *trimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *trimeter*. *Imp. Dict.*

trimly (trim'li), *adv.* [< *trim* + *-ly*2.] In a trim manner; neatly; finely; well.

> To ioyne learnyng with cumlie exercises, Conto Baldefœr Castiglione, in his booke, Cortegiane, doth *trimlie* teache. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 66.
>
> This spruce young guest, so *trimly* drest.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

★ **trimmer** (trim'ėr), *n.* [< *trim* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which trims, in any sense of the word. (*a*) One who arranges or disposes; one who puts or keeps in place: as, a grain-*trimmer*.

> The coal handling plant . . . may be resolved into three parts: The elevators, which discharge the boats, emptying them of their cargo; the *trimmers*, which take the coal from the elevators and deposit it upon the heaps; and finally the reloaders. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 360.

(*b*) One who adjusts as to poise or balance.

> Who knows but what I might have yielded to the law of nature, that thorough *trimmer* of balances?
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, l.

(*c*) One who finishes with trimming; one who decorates or embellishes: as, a coat-*trimmer*; a bonnet-*trimmer*. (*d*) One who cuts, clips, prunes, or pares; specifically, in old use, a barber.

> At the going out of the halls which belong to the ladies' lodgings were the perfumers and *trimmers*, through whose hands the gallants past when they were to visit the ladies.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55.

(*e*) A tool used for clipping, pruning, or paring: as, a nail-*trimmer*; a wick-*trimmer*; specifically, a knife or cutting-tool of various forms for trimming the edges of photographs previous to mounting them on cardboard; also, a form of paper-cutter used in bookbinding for trimming the edges of books.

> Wheel print *trimmers*, which cut clean edges much better than do knives. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

2. One who does not openly incline to either side in a contest between parties; hence, one who tries to curry favor with both or with all parties; a time-server. The name was originally given, in English politics, to a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax, during the period from about 1680 to 1690, in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

> The innocent word *trimmer* signifies no more than this: That if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company should weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean down as much to the contrary; it happens there is a third opinion, of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even without endangering the passengers.
> *Marquis of Halifax*, Character of a *Trimmer*, Pref.
>
> He who perseveres in error without flinching gets the credit of boldness and consistency, while he who wavers in seeking to do what is right gets stigmatized as a *trimmer*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

3. In *arch.*, a piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, or the like to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, etc. See cut under *joist*.—4. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, severe person; a strict disciplinarian; also, that by which a reprimand or chastisement is administered; hence, in general, something decisive; a settler. [Colloq.]

> I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer — egad, it is a *trimmer!* *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.
>
> You've been spelling some time for the rod,
> And your jacket shall know I'm a *Trimmer*.
> *Hood*, *Trimmer's* Exercise.

Bent trimmer, tailors' shears bent at the handle to facilitate the work of cutting cloth on a table.

trimming (trim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who trims, in any sense.

> Sudden death . . . hath in it great inconveniences accidentally to men's estates, to the settlement of families, to the culture and *trimming* of souls.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 5.
>
> All the *trimming* he has used towards the court and Nobles has availed him nothing.
> *Jefferson*, To John Jay (Jefferson's Correspondence, II. 487).

2. Specifically, a dressing; a sharp scolding; a drubbing or thrashing. [Colloq.]

> Young Branghton . . . was again himself, rude and familiar; while his mouth was wide distended into a broad grin at hearing his aunt give the beau such a *trimming*.
> *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

3. Anything used for decoration or finish; an ornamental fitting of any sort: usually in the plural: as, the *trimmings* of a harness or of a hat.

> His sheepskin gown had a broad border of otter fur, and on his head was a blue cloth cap with sable *trimmings*.
> *The Century*, XLI. 602.

4. Hence, any accessory or accompaniment: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

> Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquis or so to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and *trimmings*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.
>
> Champion, by acclamation of the College heavy-weights, broad-shouldered, bull-necked, square-jawed, six feet and *trimmings*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

trimming-board (trim'ing-bōrd), *n.* A flat surface of hard wood on which paper is laid to be trimmed by the bookbinders' knife.

trimming-joist (trim'ing-joist), *n.* In *carp.*, one of two joists into which the ends of a timber trimmer are framed. See cut under *joist*.

trimmingly (trim'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a trimmer; with or by trimming.

trimming-machine (trim'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a lathe for forming and finishing the edges of sheet-metal pans and other hollow ware.—2. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for ornamenting and finishing the edges of upper-leathers. *E. H. Knight*.

trimming-shear (trim'ing-shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting the edges of mats of coir and other heavy material. *E. H. Knight*.

trimness (trim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trim; compactness; neatness; snugness.

trimorphic (trī-môr'fik), *a.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *trimorphous*. *Darwin*.

trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. In *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms. Titanium dioxid, TiO_2, is an example of trimorphism. In one form it is the mineral octahedrite or anatase; in another, rutile; in a third, brookite.

2. In *biol.*, existence under three distinct forms. It is not rare among insects.

> There are, also, cases of dimorphism and *trimorphism*, both with animals and plants. Thus, Mr. Wallace . . . has shown that the females of certain species of butterflies, in the Malayan archipelago, regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms, not connected by intermediate varieties. *Darwin*.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of three distinct forms of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species. In trimorphous flowers there are three sets of stamens and pistils, which may be called respectively long-, middle-, and short-length, and in which the pollen from the long stamens is capable of fertilizing only the long-styled forms, the mid-length stamens the mid-styled, etc. Compare *dimorphism*, and see *heterogonous dimorphism* and *trimorphism*, under *heterogonous*.



Trimorphism in Flowers of *Lythrum Salicaria*.
a, the long-styled form; *b*, the intermediate form; *c*, the short-styled form; *s*, style. The calyx and corolla have been removed.

trimorphous (trī-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίμορφος, having three forms, < τρεῖς, τρία (see *tri-*), three, + μορφή, form.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

> Some substances are stated to be even *trimorphous*, that is, they crystallize in three different systems.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. 4.

trimtram† (trim'tram), *n.* [A varied reduplication of insignificant syllables; cf. *flimflam*, *whimwham*.] A trifle; an absurdity; a piece of folly or nonsense. *Smollett*, Sir Lancelot Greaves, xiii.

> Our consciences, now quite unclogged from the fear of his [the Pope's] vain terriculaments and rattle-bladders, and from the fondness of his *trimtrams* and gugaws.
> *Patton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 70).

Trimurti (tri-mör'ti), *n.* [Skt. *trimūrti*, < *tri*, three, + *mūrti*, shape.] The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, viewed as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva respectively make their god the original and supreme deity; but considered in their connection Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the middle.



Trimurti, from Coleman's "Hindu Mythology."

trimyarian (trim-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μῦς, a muscle, + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Having three muscular impressions or ciboria on the inner surface of the shell, as a bivalve mollusk: correlated with *monomyarian*, *dimyarian*, etc.

II. *n.* A trimyarian bivalve.

trinal (trī'nal), *a.* [< LL. *trinalis*, < L. *trini*, three each, threefold, triple: see *trine*.] Threefold; triple.

> There is a *trinall* kinde
> Of seeming good religion, yet I finde
> But one to be embrac'd, which must be drawne
> From Papist, Protestant, or Puritane.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.
>
> That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
> Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high council-table
> To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity,
> He laid aside. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 11.

trinary (trī'nā-ri), *a.* [< ML. **trinarius* (equiv. to L. *ternarius*: see *ternary*), < L. *trini*, three each, threefold: see *trine*.] Consisting of three parts, or proceeding by threes; ternary.—**Trinary proposition.** See *proposition*.

Trincomali-wood, *n.* See *halmalille*.

trindle (trin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trindel*; < ME. *trindel*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] 1. Something round or circular; a ball or hoop; a wheel (especially of a wheelbarrow), or the felly of a wheel. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
> Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
> I made a poker o' the spin'le,
> An' my auld mither brunt the *trin'le*.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

2†. A taper made of a long string of wax rolled or wound into a coil.

Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax.
Abp. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.

These long strings of wax taper were not very thick, and instead of being cut into sizes short enough for use at the altar and about the church, were left in their one entire length, coiled up, however, into folds, so as to form what we are to understand by *trindles*, or rolls of wax.
Wilkins, Con., iv. 7, in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. [I. 237, note.

3. In *bookbinding*, one of several pieces of wood or generally metal, of this form ⟨═══⟩, which are put between the cords and boards to flatten the back and the fore edge of the book preparatory to cutting.

Before the face [of a book] is cut, it is necessary to have the back flattened by passing *trindles* through between the cords and the boards. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

trindle (trin′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trindled*, ppr. *trindling*. [< ME. *trindlen;* a var. of *trendle, trundle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roll.

His hevid *trindeld* on the sand.
Iwain and Gawin, l. 3259 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

I *tryndell*, as a boule or a stone dothe. Je roulle.
Palsgrave, p. 762.

2. To move with an easy, rolling gait; bowl; trundle; trot.

Just like the Laird o' Kittlegab's French cook, wi' his turnspit doggie *trindling* ahint him.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

II. *trans.* To trundle; roll; bowl. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

trindletail† (trin′dl-tāl), *n.* Same as *trundle-tail.*

Your Dogges are *trindle-tailes* and curs.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

trine[1]†, *v.* [ME. *trinen* (pret. *tron, trone*), < Sw. *trīna* = Dan. *trine*, step, tread.] **I.** *intrans.* To step; go; proceed.

Then he bowez fro his bour in to the brode halle, . . .
Tron fro table to table & talkede ay myrthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 132.

The wenches hym wyth . . . by the way folȝed; . . .
Trynande ay a hyȝe trot that torne neuer dorsten.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 976.

II. *trans.* To follow; pursue, as a path or course.

To-warde the throne thay *trone* a tras.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1112.

trine[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *trinen* for *atrinen*, < AS. *æthrīnan*, touch upon, touch, < *æt*, at, on, + *hrīnan*, touch: see *rine*[2]. For the apheresis, cf. *twit, twite*, for *atwite.*] To touch; handle; feel of.

Alle hij were vnhardy that houede ther other stode,
To touche hym other to *tryne* hym other to take hym doun and graue hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 87.

trine[3] (trīn), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also (in heraldry) *trian, trien;* < ME. *trine, tryne* = F. *trin, trine* = Sp. Pg. It. *trino*, < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three, three each, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple: as, *trine* dimension (that is, length, breadth, and thickness).

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of the *tryne* compas lord and gyde is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

That Power, Love, and Wisdom, one in essence, but *trine* in manifestation, to answer the needs of our triple nature, and satisfy the senses, the heart, and the mind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 118.

2. In *astrol.*, pertaining to a trine; being in trine.

Why, I saw this, and could have told you, too,
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspéct
Here out of Sagittary.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

Trine immersion or **aspersion**, the immersion or sprinkling of a person in baptism thrice—once in the name of each person of the Trinity.

II. *n.* **1.** A set or group of three; a trio; a triad.

Appeare then, O thou treble *Trine*
Of number, with the Muses nine.
Heywood, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [351).

A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, the Trinity.

If a good Disputant, then, in the stead
Of finding out the Truth, with Truth I wrangle;
Or, if into Arithmeticke incline,
In studying Number, I forget the *Trine.*
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 489.

The mighty *Trine* the triple empire shared.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 33.

3. In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.

Fortunate aspects of *trine* and sextile,
Ready to pour propitious influences.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The Sun in *trine* to Mars "cooperates to increase probity, industry, honour, and all laudable qualities."
Zadkiel's Gram. of Astrol., p. 390.

4. In *her.*, a group of three, especially three animals, used as a bearing.

trine[3] (trīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trined*, ppr. *trining.* [< *trine*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or join in the aspect of trine.

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden., Pal. and Arc., iii. 389.

II.† *intrans.* To hang: in allusion to the *triple tree*—that is, the gallows. [Old cant.]

There be of these Rogues Curtails, wearing short cloaks, that will change their apparel as occasion serveth, and their end is either hanging, which they call *Trining* in their language, or die miserably of the pox.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 31.

trinely (trīn′li), *adv.* In a threefold manner or measure.

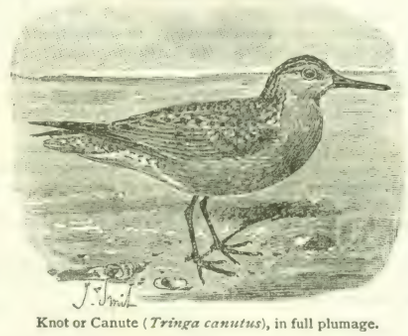
One God,
In Essence One, in Person *Trinely*-odde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

trinervate (trī-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, three-nerved; having three nerves extending from the base to the apex: as, a *trinervate* leaf. —**2.** In *entom.*, having three nerves, nervures, or veins, as an insect's wing; trinerved.

trinerve (trī-nėrv′), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *trinervate.*

trinerved (trī-nėrvd′), *a.* [< *trinerve* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.* and *entom.*, same as *trinervate.*

Tringa (tring′gạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for **Tryngas*, < Gr. τρυγγας, a bird, the same as πύγαργος (see *pygargue*).] **1.** A genus of sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ.* It was formerly very comprehensive, embracing not only the sandpipers proper, but



Knot or Canute (*Tringa canutus*), in full plumage.

all the short-billed scolapacines, including most tattlers or *Totaninæ.* It is now restricted to such forms as the knot, *T. canutus*, and a few closely related sandpipers, often distributed in several sections, as *Arquatella, Ancylochilus, Pelidna, Actodromas*, etc. See *sandpiper* (with cut), also cuts under *dunlin* and *stint.* A few of the four-toed plovers, as the squatarole, used also to be placed in *Tringa.*

2. [*l. c.*] A sandpiper, or some similar small wader.—**Coot-footed tringa**, a cootfoot. See cut under *phalarope.* *Edwards.*

Tringeæ (trin′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-eæ.*] The true sandpipers, as a section of the subfamily *Scolopacinæ.* See cuts under *dunlin, sanderling, sandpiper*, and *stint.* *Coues*, 1861.

Tringidæ† (trin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-idæ.*] The sandpipers regarded as a family apart from *Scolopacidæ.*

Tringinæ (trin-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-inæ.*] The sandpipers as a subfamily of *Scolopacidæ.*

tringine (trin′jin), *a.* [< *Tringa* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a sandpiper; belonging to the *Tringinæ* or *Tringeæ:* distinguished from *scolopacine* and *totanine.*

tringle (tring′gl), *n.* [< F. *tringle* (Genevese *tringue*), a curtain-rod, a lintel, reglet, OF. also a rod used in joining stones, a flat piece of wood; cf. ML. *tarinca*, an iron pin; Gael. *tarung, tarunn*, a nail.] **1.** A rod upon which rings may run, as for a curtain; hence, by extension, as such rods were commonly used for supporting bed-curtains, the strip, bar, or the like which joins the heads of high bedposts, and serves to support the canopy.—**2.** In *gun.*, a ribbon or piece of wood nailed on the sides of a traversing-platform, to prevent the trucks from running off in the recoil.—**3.** In *arch.*, a little square molding or ornament, as a listel, reglet, or platband.

tringlette (tring′glet), *n.* [Dim. of *tringle.*] A pointed stick used for opening the cames of fretwork and diamond-paned windows. *E. H. Knight.*

tringoid (tring′goid), *a.* [< *Tringa* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the genus *Tringa;* like a sandpiper. The *Thinocoridæ* have been singularly called *tringoid grouse.*

Tringoides (tring-goi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Tringa* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of small tattlers; the spotted sandpipers. Also called *Actitis.* The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *T. hypoleucus;* the spotted sandpiper of America, *T. macularius.* The latter is 7 or 8 inches long; the upper



Spotted Sandpiper (*Tringoides macularius*).

parts are Quaker-color, finely marked with black; the under parts are white, crowded with round black spots; the bill is pale-yellow, tipped with black, and the feet are flesh-colored. This sandpiper abounds in suitable places throughout the United States, breeds at large in its North American range, and lays four eggs in a slight nest on the ground. It is familiarly known as the *sand-lark, peetweet* (from its cry), and *teetertail, tilt-up, tip-up*, from its habit of jetting the tail.

Trinia (trin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hoffmann, 1814), named after Karl von *Trinius* (d. 1844), a botanist of St. Petersburg, and a writer upon grasses.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Carinæ.* It is characterized by flowers with obsolete calyx-lobes, acute petals, and fruit with its ridges traversed by conspicuous oil-tubes. The 12 species are natives of the Mediterranean region and of temperate parts of Asia. They are smooth branching perennials with decompound leaves, and usually yellow dicœcious flowers in compound umbels, with few rays, and few or no bracts and bractlets. For *T. glauca*, see *honewort.*

trinidado†, *n.* [So called from the island of *Trinidad.* See *tobacco.*] Trinidad tobacco.

And make the fantastic Englishmen, above the rest, more cunning in the distinction of thy roll *Trinidado*, leaf, and pudding than the whitest-toothed blackamoor in all Asia. *Dekker* Gull's Hornbook, p. 31.

Body o' me! here 's the remainder of seven pound since yesterday—was seven—night. 'Tis your right *Trinidado.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trinity* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Trinity or to Trinitarianism; believing in the Trinity: distinguished from *Unitarian.*—**2.** Pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

At the dissolution there were eleven *Trinitarian* houses in England, five in Scotland, and one . . . in Ireland.
Cath. Dict., p. 810.

II. *n.* **1.** One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. See *Trinity*, 3.—**2.** A member of a monastic order founded at the close of the twelfth century for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives from Mohammedans by purchase. Also called *Mathurin* and *redemptionist.*

Trinitarianism (trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Trinitarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of the Trinitarians. See *Trinity*, 3.

trinitrate (trī-nī′trāt), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitrate.*] A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicals. —**Trinitrate of glyceryl.** Same as *nitroglycerin.*

trinitrin (trī-nī′trin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *-in*[2].] Same as *nitroglycerin.*

trinitrobenzene (trī-nī-trō-ben′zēn), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *benzene.*] A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$, prepared by the continued action of nitric acid on benzene, and convertible into picric acid by the action of some oxidizing agents.

trinity (trin′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *trinitee, trynite*, < OF. *trinite*, F. *trinité* = Pr. *trinitat* = Sp. *trinidad* = Pg. *trindade* = It. *trinità* = G. *trinität* = W. *trindod* = Ir. *trionnoid* = Gael. *trionaid*, < LL. *trinita(t-)s*, the number three, a triad, in theol. the Trinity (the word in all senses being first found in Tertullian), < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three: see *trine*[3].] **1.** The condition of being three; threeness.—**2.** A set or group of three; a triad; a trio; a trine.

The world's great *trinity*, Pleasure, Profit, and Honor.
Roger Williams.

3. [*cap.*] The union of three persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—in one Godhead; the threefold personality of the one divine being. The statements of the doctrine of the Trinity in the creeds of Christendom are the result of attempts to reconcile

the accepted teaching of Scripture (1), with reference to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that each possesses the divine attributes, and is worthy to receive divine worship, and (2), as opposed to every form of polytheism, that there is but one God. To harmonize these two propositions has been one of the problems of theology; and the church doctrine of the Trinity has been the result. The most ancient symbol in which there occurs a distinct statement of this doctrine is the Athanasian, in which it is thus stated: "We worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in unity; neither confounding the Persons, nor dividing the substance." The term *Trinity* is applied, however, in ecclesiastical literature to different philosophical explanations of the Biblical teaching. Some have held to a trinity of manifestation, one God revealing himself to mankind in three persons; some to a unity of will and a difference in other elements of being; others, again, to a subordination, though not an inferiority, of the Son to the Father, and of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son; others have attempted a mystical explanation of the Trinity, as, for example, the Swedenborgians, who hold that "the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three essentials of one God, which make one, just as the soul, body, and operation make one in man"; while still others have used language in explanation of the Trinity which makes it, as thus explained, approach tritheism — that is, the doctrine that there are three Gods. The received doctrine of the Christian church among Trinitarians may be fairly stated to be that we are taught by the Scriptures to believe that there is but one God, and yet three equal subjects in the one Godhead, who are described as persons, but that we are unable to determine in what sense these three are separate and in what sense they are united in one.

So at his Baptizynge was alle the hool *Trynytee*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

Jhesu that syttyth yn *Trynyté*,
Blesse the fadur that gate the.
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 958.

O holy, blessed, and glorious *Trinity*, three Persons and one God. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

4. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity, frequent in Christian art. One of the most general forms in which the Trinity has been symbolized consists of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown, Christ with the cross in



Trinity, late 13th century.— Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union of the three persons has also been symbolized by various emblems or devices in which three elements are combined into one whole, as, for instance, by the equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil.

5. In *her.*, a bearing compounded of an orle, a pall, and four roundels, three at the angles of the orle where the bands of the pall meet it, the fourth at the intersection of the bands of the pall. This last roundel bears the word *deus;* the other three, the words *pater, filius,* and *spiritus sanctus* respectively; each part of the pall bears the word *est;* each part of the orle the words *non est.*— **Trinity ring,** a finger-ring decorated with three very prominent and emphasized bosses or other ornaments. Such rings in bronze, of three types, have been found in Ireland, and are of very great antiquity. The name was given by ignorant finders, who assumed that they were made for Christian ecclesiastics.— **Trinity Sunday,** the Sunday next after Pentecost or Whitsunday, observed by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It falls upon the octave of Pentecost as the day kept in honor of the three persons of the Trinity. The corresponding Sunday in the Greek Church is called *All Saints' Sunday.* The Anglican Church names the Sundays succeeding this day, until Advent, *first, second, third,* etc., *Sunday after Trinity,* while the Roman Catholic Church reckons these Sundays from Pentecost. — **Trinity term.** See *term.*

trinityhood (trin′i-ti-hůd), *n.* [< *trinity* + *-hood.*] The state or character of being in a trinity. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 200. [Rare.]

triniunity† (trin-i-ū′ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *trini,* three each, triple (see *trine*[3]), + *unita(t-)s,* unity: see *unity.*] Triunity; trinity. [Rare.]

As for terms of trinity, *triniunity,* . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture. *Milton.*

trink[1]† (tringk), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *trick*[1], taken as the base of *trinkery, trinket*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *trincums,* trinkets.] A trick or fancy. [Rare.]

Hiz beard smugly shaven; and yet his shyrt after the nu *trink,* with ruffs fayr starched, sleeked, and glistering like a payr of nu shooz.
R. Laneham, Letter (1575), in J. Nichols's Progresses, [etc., of Queen Elizabeth, I. 460.

trink[2]† (tringk), *n.* [Origin obscure; Sp. *trinca,* a rope, cord, *trincas,* lashings, = It. *trinca,* a cable. Cf. *trinket*[2].] A kind of fishing-net. *Minsheu,* 1617.

ITEM it is ordained, That the standing of Nets and Engines called *Trinks,* and all other Nets, which be and were wont to be fastened and hanged continually Day and Night, by a certain Time in the Year, to great Posts, Boats, and Anchors, overthwart the River of Thames, and other Rivers of the Realm, . . . be wholly defended forever.
Stat. 2 *Hen. VI.*, xv.

trinkery†, *a.* [< *trink*[1] + *-ery* (cf. *trumpery, a.*).] Ornamental.

Long for thee Princesse thee Moors gentilitye wayted,
As yet in her pincking not pranckt with *trinckerye* trincketes. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iv.

trinket[1] (tring′ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trinkette, trynket, trynkette, trenket;* < ME. *trynket, trenket, trenkett,* < OF. **trenquet,* also assibilated *trenchet, tranchet,* a shoemakers' knife (= Sp. *trinchete,* a shoemakers' paring-knife, *tranchete,* a shoemakers' heel-knife, a broad curved knife for pruning), < **trenquer, trencher,* F. *trancher,* cut: see *trench.* The order of development seems to have been 'knife,' 'ornamental knife,' 'any glittering ornament.' There may have been some confusion with the diff. word *trinket*[2]. Cf. *trink*[1], *trinkery.*] **1**†. A knife, especially a shoemakers' knife. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 392.

Trenket, sowtarys knyfe. *Prompt Parv.*, p. 502.

Trenket, an instrument for a cordwayner — batton a torner. *Palsgrave,* p. 282.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A trifling ornament; a jewel for personal wear, especially one of no great value; any small fancy article; a cherished thing of slight worth.

I have pullyd down the image of your lady at Caversham, with all *trynkettes* abowt the same, as schrowdes, candels, images of wexe, crowches, and brochys, and have thorowly defacyd that chapell.
Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, 1538 [(Camden Soc.), cix.

Here are my *trinkets,* and this lusty marriage
I mean to visit; I have shifts of all sorts.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The same teachers with Christes doctrine mingled Jewishnes and supersticious philosophie, . . . honouring the sunne, the moone, and starres, with such other small *trinkettes* of this world. *J. Udall,* Colossians, Argument.

I have sold all my trumpery; . . . not a ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting: they throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed, and brought a benediction to the buyer. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 613.

She wears more "jewelry," as certain young ladies call their *trinkets,* than I care to see.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trinket[1] (tring′ket), *v. i.* [Formerly sometimes *trinquet;* < *trinket*[1], *n.*] To deal in a small, selfish way; hold secret communication; have private intercourse; intrigue; traffic.

Had the Popish Lords stood to the interest of the Crown, . . . and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and themselves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the House of Lords for many years longer.
Roger North, Examen, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

Mysell am not clear to *trinket* and traffic wi' courts o' justice, as they are now constituted; I have a tenderness and scruple in my mind anent them.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

trinket[2]† (tring′ket), *n.* [Perhaps < W. *tranced,* a cup with a handle, appar. confused with *drink,* or with OF. *trinquer* = It. *trincare,* drink, quaff, carouse, < MHG. G. *trinken,* drink: see *drink.*] A vessel to drink or eat out of. See the quotations.

Trinket; a Porringer. *Ray,* Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 125.

Mrs. Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some tea. Says Mrs. Veal, I do not care if I do; but I'll warrant you, this mad fellow (meaning Mrs. Bargrave's husband) has broke all your *trinkets.* But, says Mrs. Bargrave, I'll get something to drink in for all that.
Defoe, True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. [Veal . . . to One Mrs. Bargrave.

trinket[3]† (tring′ket), *n.* [Also *tringuet, trinkette;* < OF. *trinquet,* the highest sail (Cotgrave), F. *trinquet,* foremast (in lateen-rigged vessels), *trinquette,* forestaysail, storm-jib, = Sp. *trinquete,* foremast, foresail, trinket, also tennis (*trinquetilla,* forestaysail) (Newman), = Pg. *trinquete,* trinket, = It. *trinchetto,* a topsail, etc.; perhaps orig. a 'three-cornered' sail, < L. *triquetrus,* three-cornered, triangular: see *triquetrous.* The nasalization may have been due to association with Sp. *trincar,* keep close to the wind (*trincar los cabos,* fasten the rope-ends), < *trinca,* a rope for lashing fast (see *trink*[2]).] A topsail; perhaps, originally, a lateen sail carried on the foremast.

The *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 411.

A small Sayle of a Shippe, called the *Trinkette,* or foresayle, which is most properly the toppe-sayle of all the Shippe. *Minsheu* (1617).

Sir W. C. writes from Brussels that the French . . . made account to have kept a brave Christmas here at London, and for that purpose had trussed up their *trinkets* half topmast high. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 208.

trinket[4] (tring′ket), *n.* [Appar. for **trinklet,* < *trinkle*[1] + *-et;* a var. of *tricklet.*] A streamlet. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

Trinket . . . is used about Dublin, and also in the northern counties, with the sense of "a little stream or watercourse by the roadside." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 372.

trinketer (tring′ket-ėr), *n.* [< *trinket*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues, or carries on secret petty dealing.

I have possessed this honourable gentleman with the full injustice which he has done and shall do to his own soul, if he becomes thus a *trinketer* with Satan.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

trinketry (tring′ket-ri), *n.* [< *trinket*[1] + *-(e)ry.*] Trinkets collectively.

The Moor, who had a little taste for *trinketry,* made out to get into his heap the most of the pearls and precious stones, and other baubles. *Irving,* Alhambra, p. 314.

trinkle[1] (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [< late ME. *trinklen;* appar. a nasalized var. of *trickle,* prob. due to confusion with *trintle, trindle.*] **1.** To trickle. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Ouer all his body furth get the swete thik,
Lyke to the *trynkland* blak stremes of pik.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 307.

And ae he kiss'd her pale, pale lips,
And the tears cam *trinkling* doun.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, ii. 163).

2. To hang or trail down; flow. [Scotch.]

Her yellow hair, beyond compare,
Comes *trinkling* down her swan-white neck.
Burns, Oh Mally's Meek.

trinkle[2] (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [A var. of *tinkle.*] **1.** To tinkle. [Rare.]

Along the dark and silent night,
With my Lantern and my Light,
And the *trinkling* of my Bell,
Thus I walk, and this I tell. *Herrick.*

2. To tingle; throb; vibrate. [Scotch.]

The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are *trinkling.* *Baillie's Letters,* I. 445. (*Jamieson.*)

trinkle[3] (tring′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [Appar. a var. (if so, unusual) of *trinket*[1].] To treat underhand or secretly (with); tamper, as with the opinions of another. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Many discontented persons in England . . . were suspected to have *trinkled,* at least with Holland, about raising seditions, and perhaps insurrections in England.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 286.

trinoctial (trī-nok′shal), *a.* [< L. *trinoctialis,* for three nights, < *trinoctium,* a space of three nights, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night.*] Comprising three nights.

trinoda† (trī-nō′dä), *n.* [ML., fem. of **trinodus,* equiv. of L. *trinodis,* having three knots, hence threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot: see *node, knot*[1].] An old land-measure, equal to three perches.

trinodal (trī-nō′dal), *a.* [< L. *trinodis,* having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot, node.] **1.** In *bot., zoöl.,* and *anat.,* having three nodes or joints, as a stem or the fingers; triarticulate. — **2.** In *math.,* having three nodes.

trinoda necessitas. [ML., threefold obligation: ML. *trinoda,* fem. of **trinodus,* threefold; L. *necessitas,* necessity, obligation.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England; obligations of the military service incumbent on the fyrd, or body of freemen, and corresponding to the feudal services of tenants in later times.

The *trinoda necessitas,* to which all lands were subject. This consisted of the duty of rendering military service (expeditio), and of repairing bridges and fortresses (pontis arcisve constructio). These were duties imposed on all landowners, distinct from the feudal services of later times, thus tending more and more to become duties attaching to the possession of the land owed to and capable of being enforced by the king or the greatman of the district. *K. E. Digby,* Hist. Law of Real Property, p. 13.

trinode (trī′nōd), *n.* [< L. *trinodis,* having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot: see *node.*] In *geom.*, a singularity of a plane curve formed by the union of three nodes.

trinomial (trī-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [After F. *trinôme,* < L. *tres* (*trī-*), three, + *nomen,* name

(term), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of three terms, as the technical name of a subspecies; trionymal: thus, the name *Certhia familiaris americana* is *trinomial*. See *binomial, polynomial*. (*b*) Using or admitting trinomial or trionymal names in certain cases: as, the *trinomial* system of nomenclature. Also *trinominal*.—**2.** In *alg.*, consisting of three terms connected by either of the signs + and −: thus, $a + b + c$, or $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$ is a *trinomial* quantity.

II. *n.* **1.** A technical name consisting of three words, of which the first is the name of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of a geographical race, subspecies, or variety; a trionym. The use of trinomials, formerly interdicted and supposed to be contrary to the canons of nomenclature, has of late become common, especially among American naturalists. (See *trinomialism*.) A name of three terms the second of which is a generic name in parenthesis (see *subgenus*) does not constitute a trinomial, and no proper trinomial admits any mark of punctuation, or any word or abbreviation, between its three terms. Thus: *Polygonum lapathifolium incanum* is not a pure trinomial.

2. In *alg.*, a trinomial expression. See I., 2.

trinomialism (trī-nō′mi-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ism*.] The practice of naming objects of natural history in three terms; the use of trinomials, or that system of nomenclature which admits them. Trinomialism is one of the two most distinctive features of what is called the American school in zoölogy and botany, the beginning of the zoölogical system with 1758 (instead of 1766) and of the botanical with 1753 (see *synonym*, 2, 3) being the other; and it has been advocated especially by the ornithologists.

trinomialist (trī-nō′mi-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ist*.] One who uses trinomials or favors the trinomial system of nomenclature.

trinomiality (trī-nō-mi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ity*.] The character of being trinomial; the expression of a name in three words; trinomialism. See *trinomial*, *n.*, 1.

trinomially (trī-nō′mi-ạl-i), *adv.* According to the principles or by the method of trinomialism; by the use of trinomials: in any given case, as that cited in the quotation, implying the reduction of what had been before rated as a full species to the rank of a conspecies or subspecies.

There has been quite a consensus of opinion among some of the German ornithologists that they [the yellow wagtails] ought to be treated *trinomially*. *Nature*, XXX. 257.

trinominal (trī-nom′i-nạl), *a.* [< L. *trinominis*, having three names, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nomen*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *trinomial*.] Same as *trinomial*, *a.*, 1. Also *trionymal*.

trinquet†. An obsolete spelling of *trinket*[1], *trinket*[3].

trintle (trint′l), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *trindle*.

trinunion† (trin-ū′nyon), *n.* [< L. *trinus*, threefold, + *unio*(*n-*), union: see *trine*[3] and *union*.] A trinity. [Rare.]

But that same onely wise *Trin-vnion*
Workes miracles, wherein all wonder lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 79. (*Davies*.)

trinunionhood† (trin-ū′nyon-hụd), *n.* [< *trinunion* + *-hood*.] Triunity. [Rare.]

Who (were it possible) art more compleate
In Goodnesse than Thine owne *Trin-vnionhood*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 32. (*Davies*.)

trio (trē′ō or trī′ō), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *trio* = G. Dan. Sw. *trio*, < It. *trio*, a musical composition in three parts, a trio, glee, < L. *tres*, neut. *tria*, three: see *three*.] **1.** In *music*, a composition or movement for three solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, either (*a*) an instrumental work for three instruments and planned like a quartet, or (*b*) a second or subordinate division of a minuet, scherzo, or march, usually in a contrasted key and quieter in style, so as to be a foil to the principal division: so called because originally performed by a trio of instruments.

2. A company of three vocalists or instrumentalists who perform trios.—**3.** A group, combination, or association of three.

The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest and advantage. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, li.

4. In the game of piquet, three aces, kings, queens, or knaves, held in one hand: a counting combination of cards.

triobolar† (trī-ob′ō-lạr), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *triobular*; < L. *triobolus*, < Gr. τριώβολον, a three-obol piece, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀβολός, obol: see *obol*.] Of the value of three oboli; hence, mean; worthless.

A trivial and *triobular* author for knaves and fools, an image of idleness, an epitome of fantasticality, a mirror of vanity. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

triobolary† (trī-ob′ō-lā-ri), *a.* [As *triobolar*.] Same as *triobolar*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

triocephalus (trī-ō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *triencephalus*.] Same as *triencephalus*.

trioctile (trī-ok′til), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *octo*, eight, + *-ile* (cf. *octile*).] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eighth parts of ★a circle (that is, 135°) distant from each other.

triod (trī′od), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] A sponge-spicule of the triaxon or triradiate type, having three equal rays; a three-way spicule.

Triodia (trī-ō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810); named from the three-toothed flowering glume, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς, tooth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Triodieæ*. It is characterized by panicled spikelets of numerous flowers, the three-nerved flowering glume bearing three teeth or lobes, the middle tooth forming a cusp or awn. The American species that some authors refer to this genus are classed in other genera by American botanists (see below). Excluding these there remain only 4 species, natives of Australia. They are perennial grasses, often hard, rigid, and with ★a branching or stoloniferous base, bearing usually narrow, stiff, convolute leaves, sometimes tapering into a pungent point. The genera *Sieglingia* (Bernhardi, 1800) and *Tricuspis* and *Triplasis* (both of Beauvois, 1812) are included in this genus by many authors. *Tricuspis seslerioides*, known as *tall redtop*, is an ornamental grass of sandy places from New York southward, with a large compound panicle, sometimes a foot broad, bearing very numerous shining purple spikelets. For *Triplasis purpurea*, a small species remarkable for its acid taste, see *sand-grass*, 2. Two other species of *Triplasis* occur on the Atlantic coast in Florida or northward. For *Sieglingia decumbens*, see *heather-grass*.

Triodion (trī-ō′di-on), *n.* [MGr. τριώδιον, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] An office-book of the Greek Church, containing the offices from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter eve.

Triodites (trī-ō-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1877), < Gr. τριοδίτης, one who frequents cross-roads, a street-lounger, also common, vulgar, < τρίοδος, also τριοδία, a meeting of three roads: see *triod*.] A genus of bee-flies, of the dipterous family *Bombyliidæ*. They have the appearance of an elongated *Anthrax*, but the eyes of the male are



Triodites mus, female.

contiguous for a short distance on the vertex. The only known species, *T. mus*, of the western United States, is a notable insect in that its larva is a voracious feeder on the eggs of the short-horned grasshoppers, including the destructive Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus*.

Triodon (trī′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] **1.** A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Triodontidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Triodontidæ (trī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognaths, typified by the genus *Triodon*. They have an extensive abdominal fold of skin like a dewlap, and rhombiform scales; the upper jaw is divided by a median suture, but the under jaw is undivided, the two jaws thus giving the appearance of three teeth (whence the name). Also *Triodontes*, *Triodontoidei*, *Triodontoidea*.

triodontoid (trī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Triodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A triodon, or any member of the above group.

Triœcia (trī-ē′shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] A name at one time proposed by Linnæus for an order of plants of the class *Polygamia*. It was intended to comprise plants with stamens only on one individual, pistils on another, and bisexual flowers on a third. The genus *Ficus* sometimes conforms to this description.

triœcious (trī-ē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, each on different plants; of the Linnean order *Triœcia*.

triœciously (trī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a triœcious manner.

trioicous (trī-oi′kus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *triœcious*.

triole (trē′ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *trio*; cf. *triolet*.] In *music*, same as *triplet*.

Is called a *triole*, and means that the three notes are to be played in the time of [two].
S. Lanier, Science of Eng. Verse, p. 106.

triolein (trī-ō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *ole*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] A glycerol ester containing three oleic acid radicals. It is at ordinary temperatures a clear oily liquid, nearly colorless, and is the chief constituent of all fatty oils.

triolet (trē′ō-let), *n.* [< F. *triolet*, a triolet, OF. *triolet*, a triolet, also trefoil, < It. *trio*, three: see *trio*.] **1.** A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and allied to the rondel and rondeau. It consists of eight lines on two rimes, and is generally written in short measures. The first pair of lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth, while the first is repeated as the fourth. Representing the repeated lines by capital letters the rime-scheme would thus be A, B, a, A, a, b, A, B. In humorous examples a fresh sense is often skilfully given to the fourth line. The first French triolet is said to have been by Adam le Roi (end of thirteenth century). Triolets were written in England as early as 1651 by Patrick Carey, whose efforts Sir Walter Scott published in 1820.

★**2.** In *music*, same as *triplet*.

trional (trī′ō-nal), *n.* A synthetic remedy used as a hypnotic. [Recent.]

Triones (trī-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *triones*, the plowing-oxen: see *Septentrion*.] In *astron.*, a name sometimes given to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

Trionychidæ (trī-ō-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Trionyx*; soft-shelled turtles. This family, though not a large one, is an old type, represented from the Cretaceous period onward, and at the present day by several generic types of the warmer waters of both hemispheres, being thus very widely distributed. The body is very flat and subcircular or disk-like, and covered with soft, tough integument instead of a shell; the skin is variously roughened or tuberculous in different cases; the feet are flattened, webbed, and formed for swimming, and end in three claws; the neck is long, and the snout is sharp. These turtles are entirely aquatic, and live in ponds, where they usually lie half buried in the mud. They are chiefly carnivorous, highly predaceous and ferocious, and bite severely. The flesh of some species is highly esteemed. The largest living soft-shelled turtle is *Chitra indica*, sometimes taken as type of a different family. (See *Chitra*, *Chitradæ*.) Several American forms occur in the United States, as *Trionyx* (or *Aspidonectes*) *ferox*, the southern soft-shelled turtle, of the lower Mississippi and of other rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 12 to 18 inches in length of body; *Aspidonectes spinifer*, with several conical protuberances on the back (see cut under *Aspidonectes*); and *Emyda mutica*, a smaller species, up to 12 inches in length of carapace, inhabiting the middle and upper Mississippi region and some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence river (see *Amyda*). Also, wrongly, *Trionycidæ*.

trionychoid (trī-on′i-koid), *a.* Resembling or related to a turtle of the genus *Trionyx*; belonging to the *Trionychoidea*.

Trionychoidea (trī-on-i-koi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-oidea*.] The *Trionychidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Chelonia*, of equal rank with *Athecæ* (the *Sphargididæ*) and with *Testudinata*, 2, or *Thecophora* (all other chelonians).

trionym (trī′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυμα, name.] A name consisting of three terms; a trinomial name in zoölogy or botany; the name of a subspecies in the trinomial system of nomenclature. See *trinomial*, *n.*, and *trinomialism*. *Coues*, The Auk, 1884, p. 321.

trionymal (trī-on′i-mạl), *a.* [< *trionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trionym; trinomial. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, 1884, p. 352.

Trionyx (trī′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of soft-shelled turtles, typical of the *Trionychidæ*: inexactly synonymous with *Aspidonectes*. It is so called from the three claws in which the webbed feet end. See *Trionychidæ*.

Triopa (trī′ō-pạ), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀπή, opening, hole.] The



Clubbed Dorid (*Triopa claviger*).

typical genus of *Triopidæ*, having a row of clubbed processes along each side of the mantle, as *T. claviger*.

Triopidæ (trī-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranch gastropods, typified by the genus *Triopa*; the clubbed dorids, having slightly hooked teeth in very numerous

rows on a broad radula, and tentacles retractile within plaited sheaths. See cut under *Triopa*.

trior (trī′ȯr), *n.* [See *trier*.] In *law*, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a juror or a panel of jurors is just.

triorchis (trī-ôr′kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One who has three testicles.

triorthogonal (trī-ôr-thog′ō-nal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *orthogonal*.] Having three lines, or systems of lines, crossing all at right angles to one another.

Triosteum (trī-os′tē-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀστέον, bone.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the family *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Viburneæ*. It is characterized by a tubular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base, and a three- to five-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell. There are five species, natives of Asia and the eastern and central United States. They are herbs with a perennial root and little-branched stem with scaly buds. The leaves are sessile, entire, opposite, and somewhat connate at the base. The dull-yellow, purple, or whitish flowers are solitary, or clustered in the axils, or rarely condensed into short terminal spikes. The fruit is a coriaceous or fleshy berry, with smooth, bony, angled or ribbed seeds. *T. perfoliatum*, a rather coarse erect species with purplish flowers and orange-colored berries, occurring from New York to Alabama, is known as *feverroot*, also as *horse-gentian*, *Tinker's-weed*, *wild ipecac*, and *wild coffee*; it produces a long, thick, yellowish or brownish root with a nauseous taste and odor, locally used as a cathartic and emetic. One other species, *T. angustifolium*, with yellowish flowers, occurs in the United States; one, *T. Himalayanum*, with irregular corolla, in the Himalayas; and two others in China, one of which, *T. sinuatum*, extends to Japan.

triovulate (trī-ō′vū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three ovules; three-ovuled.

trioxid, trioxide (trī-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid containing three oxygen atoms: as, sulphur *trioxid*, SO_3. Also *tritoxid*, *tritoxide*.

trip[1] (trip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripped*, ppr. *tripping*. [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippen* = MD. *trippen*, step lightly, trip, cause to stumble, D. *trippen*, trip, skip, = Sw. *trippa* = Dan. *trippe*, tread lightly, trip; cf. freq. D. *trippelen* = LG. *trippeln*, > G. *trippeln*, trip; prob. a secondary form of the verb appearing as the source of *trap*[1], *trap*[2], *trap*[3], and ult. of *tramp*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To run or step lightly; skip, dance, or walk nimbly along; move with a quick, light tread.

> She has twa weel-made feet,
> And she *trips* upon her taes.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 107).
>
> Come, and *trip* it, as you go
> On the light fantastick toe.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. To make a brisk movement with the feet; prance.

> This hors anon bigan to *trippe* and daunce
> Whan that this knyght leyde hand upon his reyne.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 304.

3. To take a voyage or journey; make a jaunt or excursion.

> But yet, we hope you'll never grow so wise;
> For, if you should, we and our Comedies
> Must *trip* to Norwich, or for Ireland go.
> *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, Prol.

4. To stumble; strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near falling; make a false step; lose the footing.

> My slipp'ry footing fail'd me; and you *tript*
> Just as I slipt.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

Hence—5. Figuratively, to make a false movement; err; go wrong; be guilty of an inconsistency or an inaccuracy.

> St. Jerome, whose custom is not to pardon ever easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men in the world God's enemies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.
>
> The captain, a wise man, after many endeavours to catch me *tripping* in some part of my story, at last began to have a better opinion of my veracity.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 11.
>
> For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well
> That Jenny had *tript* in her time; I knew, but I would not tell. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

6. To rush by: said of deer.

> A hundred head of red deer
> Come *tripping* the sheriff full nigh.
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 37).

=**Syn.** 1. *Hop*, *Leap*, etc. See *skip*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To perform with a light or tripping step, as a dance.

> Every maid
> Fit for this revel was arrayed,
> The hornpipe neatly *tripping*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. To cause to stumble or fall, make a false step, or lose the footing by catching or entangling the feet or suddenly checking their free action: often followed by *up*.

> A stump doth *trip* him in his pace;
> Down comes poor Hob upon his face.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.
>
> Your excuse must be that . . . a mop stood across the entry, and *tript* you *up*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

3. To cause to stumble by placing an obstruction in the way; hence, to give a wrong turn to, or cause to halt or stumble, by presenting a mental or moral stumbling-block.

> Be you contented, wearing now the garland, . . .
> To *trip* the course of law and blunt the sword
> That guards the peace and safety of your person.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 87.

4. To catch in a fault, offense, or error; detect in a misstep or blunder.

> Yea, what and whosoeuer he be that thinkes himselfe a very good Italian, and that to *trip* others.
> *Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].
>
> He must, sir, be
> A better statesman than yourself, that can
> *Trip* me in anything; I will not speak
> Before these witnesses.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 4.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To loose, as an anchor from the bottom by means of its cable or buoy-rope. (*b*) To turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position.

> The royal yards were all *tripped* and lowered together.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 218.

6. *Theat.*, to double in the center: said of a drop so situated that there is not room enough to hoist it out of sight.—7. In *mech.*: (*a*) To strike against, as a moving part against an obstruction. (*b*) To release suddenly, as the clutch of the windlass of a pile-driver, or the valve-closing mechanism in the trip-gear of a ★steam-engine, etc.

trip[1] (trip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippe* = Dan. *trip*, a short step; from the verb.] 1. A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

> More fine in *trip* then foote of running roe,
> More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.
> *England's Helicon* (1614). (*Nares.*)
>
> "Where gang ye, young John," she says,
> "Sae early in the day?
> It gars me think by your fast *trip*
> Your journey's far away."
> *The Fause Lover* (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

2. A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt; specifically, in transportation, the performance of service one way over a route, the performance of service both ways being a *round trip*.

> An aungell . . . bad me flee
> With hym and the
> On-to Egipte.
> And sertis I dred me sore
> To make my smal *trippe*. *York Plays*, p. 142.
>
> She, to return our foreigner's complaisance,
> At Cupid's call, has made a *trip* to France.
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, Epil.
>
> By thus advancing its base of operations on the same line, or by changing from one line to another, the wagons were relieved of two *trips*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 213.

3. A sudden seizure or catch, as that by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

> Of good hope no councell thou craue
> Til deeth thee caste with a *trippe* of dissaite.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.
>
> Or, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
> And watches, with a *trip* his foe to foil.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 776.

4. A stumble by the loss of foothold or a striking of the foot against an object.—5. In *mach.*, a hitting of a moving part against some obstruction to its free movement.—6. A failure; an error; a blunder.

> And mad'st imperfect words with childish *trips*,
> Half unpronounced, slide through my infant lips.
> *Milton*, Vacation Exercise, l. 3.
>
> How, Cousin? I'd have you to know, before this faux pas, this *Trip* of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

7. In the fisheries, the catch, take, or fare of fish caught during a voyage; the proceeds of a trip in fish.—8. *Naut.*, a single board or tack in plying to windward. *Admiral Smyth.*—9. In *coursing*, an unsuccessful effort of the dogs to kill. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—10. A small arch over a drain. *Halliwell.*—**Jonah trip.** See *Jonah*.—**Round trip.** See def. 2.—**To fetch trip**, to go backward in order to jump the further. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To hail for a trip.** See *hail*[3].=**Syn. 2.** *Tour*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*.

trip[2] (trip), *n.* [< ME. *trip*, *trippe*: supposed to be a var. of *troop*, or from the same ult. source.] 1. A number of animals (rarely of persons) together; a flock. [Provincial.]

> That men calleth a *trip* of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a soundre; that is to say, ȝif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> A *trip* of halibut which arrived on Friday [at Gloucester, Massachusetts] could not be sold.
> *Phila. Times*, July 23, 1883.
>
> A *trip* of Widgeon (according to the quantity).
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

2. Race; family. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip[3] (trip), *n.* [ME. *trippe*, *trype*; origin obscure. Cf. *tripe*.] 1†. A piece (?).

> A Goddes kechyl, or a *trype* of chese.
> Or elles what yow lyst, we may nat cheese.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 39.

2. New soft cheese made of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip[4]† (trip), *n.* [A modification of *thrip*, q. v.] Three pence sterling.

> The same vingten is woorth our *trip*, or English 3d., or woorth halfe a Spanish royall. *Hills*, Vulgar Arithmetic.

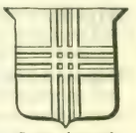
tripaleolate (trī-pā′lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *paleola*, dim. of *palea*, straw: see *palea*.] In *bot.*, provided with three pales or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo.

tripang, *n.* See *trepang*.

tripapillated (trī-pap′i-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *papilla*, a nipple, teat: see *papilla*.] Having three papillæ, as the head of an ascaris. *H. Allen.*

tripart (trī′pärt), *a.* Triparted; tripartite. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 500.

triparted (trī′pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pars* (*part-*), part, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *tripartite*.] Divided into three parts. In heraldry it is used of the field, in which case it is equivalent to *tierce*, or is applied to a cross (see the phrase). Also *tripartite*.—**Cross triparted**, a cross of which each bar or arm is composed of three narrow ribbons, not interlaced or lying one over the others, but in the same plane.—**Saltier triparted.** See *saltier*[1].


Cross triparted.

tripartible (trī-pär′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partibilis*, divisible: see *partible*, and cf. *tripartite*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting a tendency to split into three parts or divisions.

tripartient (trī-pär′shient), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] Dividing into three parts: said of a number that divides another into three equal parts.

tripartite (trip′ärt-īt or trī-pär′tīt), *a.* [< late ME. *trypartyte*, < OF. (and F.) *tripartite* = Pr. *tripartit* = Sp. Pg. It. *tripartito*, < L. *tripartitus*, *tripertitus*, divided into three parts, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, part, divide: see *partite*.] 1. Divided into three parts; three-parted.

> She blazed abroade perdy a people small,
> Late landed heere, and founde this pleasaunt Ile,
> And how that now it was diuided all,
> Made *tripartite*, and might within a while
> Bee won by force, by treason, fraud, or guile.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 43.
>
> Wisdom is *tripartite*: saying, doing, avoiding.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.
>
> The *tripartite* division of government into legislative, executive, and judicial. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 327.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

> This Indentur *tripartite* made the twenty dey of Aprile, the yere of our lorde godd a thowsaunde fyve hundreth and fourteyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.
>
> Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 80.

3. Made or concluded between three parties: as, a *tripartite* treaty.

> The College, myself, and Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, enter into a *tripartite* agreement upon these terms.
> *W. Brome*, Letters of Eminent Men, II. 96.

4. In *her.*, same as *triparted*.—5. In *entom.*, divided from the apex to the base by two slits, forming three nearly equal parts.—6. In *bot.*, divided into three segments nearly but not quite down to the base: as, a *tripartite* leaf. Also *triparted*.—7. In *math.*, homogeneous in three sets of variables.


Tripartite Leaf of *Philodendron tripartitum*.

tripartitely (trip′ärt-īt-li or trī-pär′tit-li), *adv.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

tripartition (trī-pär- or trip-är-tish′ọn), *n.* [< *tripartite* + *-ion*.] 1. A division into three parts.—2. A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

tripaschal (trī-pas′kal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + LL. *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*.] Including three passovers. See the quotation under *bipaschal*.

trip-book (trip'bůk), *n.* A book in which the account of a voyage of a fishing-vessel is made up, showing the shares belonging respectively to the vessel and the crew. [Massachusetts.]

trip-cord (trip'kôrd), *n.* In *agri.*, a cord which when pulled trips the lever or detent of a hay-carrier, or apparatus for unloading hay from wagons and transferring it to mows in barns.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [< ME. *tripe, trype* = MD. *trijp, tripe*, < OF. *tripe*, F. *tripe* = Sp. Pg. *tripa* = It. *trippa*, entrails, belly, tripe; cf. Ir. *triopas*, pl., tripes, entrails, W. *tripa*, entrails; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, pl. *stripennou, stripou*, entrails.] 1. The entrails, bowels, intestines, or guts; hence, the belly: chiefly used in the plural. [Now only in low use.]

> Of Inde the gredy grypes
> Myght tere out all thy *trypes!*
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 308.
>
> No flight of fatall Birds,
> Nor trembling *tripes* of sacrificed Heards.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.
>
> The Turk, when he hath his *Tripe* full of Pelaw, or of Mutton and Rice, will go . . . either to the next Well or River to drink Water. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. The greater part of the stomach of a ruminant, as the ox, dressed and used for food. Tripe includes the whole of the cardiac division of the stomach — that is, of the two compartments known as the rumen, or paunch, and the reticulum. The former (called *plain tripe*) is the most extensive; the latter is the best, being that called *honeycomb tripe*. See cut under *Ruminantia*.

> How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 20.

tripedal (trip'e-dal or trī'ped-al), *a.* [< L. *tripedalis*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*.] Three-footed: as, a *tripedal* stand.

tripe-de-roche (trēp'dė-rōsh'), *n.* [F.: *tripe*, tripe; *de*, of; *roche*, rock.] A vegetable substance sometimes eaten by hunters and arctic explorers when no better food is to be found. It is furnished by various lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*. Tripe-de-roche is slightly nutritive, but bitter and purgative. See *Pyxinei*.

tripel (trip'el), *n.* Same as *tripoli*.

tripeman (trīp'man), *n.*; pl. *tripemen* (-men). A man who prepares tripe and hawks it about. [London, Eng.]

> These portions [of the bullock], with the legs (called "feet" in the trade), form what is styled the *tripe-man's* portion, and are disposed of to him by the butcher for 5*s.* 6*d.* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 9.

tripennate (trī-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] In *bot.*, tripinnate.

tripersonal (trī-pėr'son-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *persona*, person: see *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.

> One *Tri-personall* Godhead.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tripersonalist (trī-pėr'son-al-ist), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ist*.] A believer in the Trinity; a Trinitarian.

tripersonality (trī-pėr-so-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ity*.] The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

> As for terms of Trinity, Triunity, Co-essentiality, *Tripersonality*, and the like, they [the Arian and the Socinian] reject them as Scholastic Notions, not to be found in Scripture. *Milton*, True Religion.

tripery (trī'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *triperies* (-iz). [= F. *triperie* (= Sp. *tripería*), < *tripe*, tripe: see *tripe* and *-ery*.] A place where tripe is prepared or sold. *Quarterly Rev.*

tripes (trī'pēz), *n.*; pl. *tripedes* (-pē-dēz). [NL., < L. *tripes*, having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes*, foot. Cf. *trivet*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three feet.

tripe-stone (trīp'stōn), *n.* A variety of anhydrite occurring in contorted plates, so named from bearing some resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines. It has been found in Poland.

tripetaloid (trī-pet'a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πέταλον, leaf (petal), + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.*, appearing as if furnished with three petals: as, a *tripetaloid* perianth.

tripetalous (trī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πέταλον, leaf (petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.

tripe-visaged (trīp'viz'ājd), *a.* Having a face resembling tripe, either in paleness or sallowness, or in being flabby, baggy, and expressionless. [Rare and humorous.]

> Thou damned *tripe-visaged* rascal!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 9.

trip-gear (trip'gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, any combination of devices by which, when the piston has reached a definite point in the stroke, or when, as in automatically variable cut-offs, it has reached a point dependent upon the work demanded of the engine, a sudden release of the valve-opening mechanism from the induction-valve is effected, leaving the latter under control of mechanism which rapidly effects closure. The gear is, in this operation, said to *trip* the valve-closing mechanism, and the operation is called *tripping*. An example of such valve-gear is illustrated in a cut under *steam-engine*. Also called *trip cut-off*.

trip-hammer (trip'ham'ėr), *n.* A tilting-hammer or machine-hammer operated by a cam or other device, which trips the lever and allows the hammer to fall. It is essentially the same as the tilt-hammer (where see cut).

triphane (trī'fān), *n.* [< Gr. τριφανής, appearing threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *-φανής*, < φαίνειν, show.] Haüy's name for spodumene, still often used, especially by French mineralogists.

tripharmacum (trī-fär'ma-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φάρμακον, a drug.] A medicine having three ingredients.

Triphasia (trī-fā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. τριφάσιος, threefold: see *trifarious*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Aurantieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three calyx-lobes, three petals, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary with a solitary ovule in each cell. The only species, *T. trifoliata*, the lime-berry, is said to be a native of China, and is widely cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a thorny shrub bearing alternate leaves with ovate obtuse and usually crenate leaflets. The fragrant white flowers are solitary in the axils, and are followed by small reddish berries with a sweet pleasant taste, resembling gooseberries in size and shape, and sometimes imported from the West Indies as a preserve. The shrub is known in the West Indies as *lime-myrtle*, and sometimes incorrectly as *bergamot*; it is used in Key West for hedges, and is often confounded with the trifoliate species or variety of *Citrus* in use as a stock on which to graft the orange.

triphony (trif'ō-ni), *n.* [< MGr. *τριφωνία, < τρίφωνος, three-voiced, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φωνή, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for three voices.

triphthong (trif'thông or trip'thông), *n.* [= F. *triphthongue* = Sp. *triptongo* = Pg. *triptongo*, *tritongo* = It. *trittongo*, < NL. *triphthongus*, < MGr. τρίφθογγος, with triple sound or vowel, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φθογγή, φθόγγος, voice, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*, *eye*, etc.; a vowel trigraph.

triphthongal (trif-thông'gal or trip-thông'gal), *a.* [< *triphthong* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

triphyline (trif'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φυλή, tribe, community (see *phyle*), + *-ine*2.] A mineral consisting of the phosphates of the three metals iron, manganese, and lithium. It occurs usually in cleavable masses of a bluish- or greenish-gray color. Lithiophilite is a variety of salmon-yellow or clove-brown color, containing chiefly manganese and lithium with very little iron.

triphylite (trif'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φυλή, tribe, + *-ite*2.] Same as *triphyline*.

triphyllous (trī-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. τρίφυλλος, three-leaved, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

Triphysite (trif'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φύσις, nature, + *-ite*2.] One of a party in Spain in the latter part of the seventh century which held that there are three natures in Christ — the human, the divine, and a third nature resulting from the union of the two.

Tripier's operation. See *operation*.

tripinnate (trī-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pinnatus*, winged: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, threefold pinnate: noting a leaf in which there are three series of pinnæ or leaflets, as when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

tripinnately (trī-pin'āt-li), *adv.* In a tripinnate manner.

tripinnatifid (trī-pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatifid*.] In *bot.*, pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (trī-pi-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatisect*.] In *bot.*, parted to the base in a tripinnate manner, as a leaf.

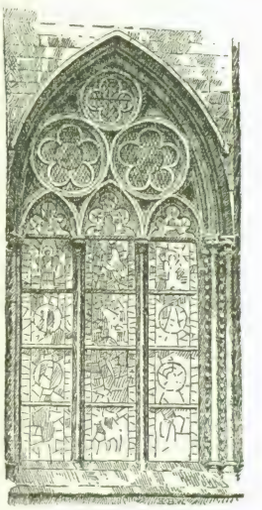
tripitaka (tri-pit'a-kä), *n.* [Skt., 'three baskets,' < *tri*, three, + *pitaka*, basket.] The complete collection of the northern Buddhist scriptures, in the three divisions of Sutra, Vinaya, and Abhidharma.

triplasian† (trī-plā'si-an), *a.* [< Gr. τριπλάσιος, three times as many, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *-πλάσιος* as in διπλάσιος, twofold.] Threefold; triple; treble.

triplasic (trī-plas'ik), *a.* [< LL. *triplasius*, < Gr. τριπλάσιος: see *triplasian*.] Triple; threefold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of three to one: as, the *triplasic* ratio (of times or semeia in thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, a *triplasic* foot. The only clear instance of a triplasic foot seems to be an amphibrach standing at the beginning of a colon or verse of Ionics a majore.

> Beside these three ratios of arsis and thesis, . . . Aristoxenus mentions two others: the *triplasic*, in which the two parts of the foot are as 3 to 1 . . . *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

triple (trip'l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triple* = Sp. Pg. It. *triplo*, < L. *triplus* (= Gr. τριπλόος, τριπλοῦς), triple, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*. Cf. *treble*, from the same source, and *thribble*, a mixture of *triple*, *treble*, with *three*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of three; threefold; characterized by a subdivision into three parts or into threes: as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* window.



Triple Window, Medieval Geometric style of middle of 13th century.— Lincoln Cathedral, England.

> By thy *triple* shape, as thou art seen
> In heaven, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,
> Grant this my first desire.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 232.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

> The glorious Salust, morall, true-divine, . . .
> Makes Heav'n his subject, and the Earth his stage,
> The Arts his Actors, and the *Triple*-Trine.
> *G. Gay-Wood*, Sonnet to J. Sylvester.
>
> The pineapples, in *triple* row.
> *Cowper*, Pineapple and Bee.

3†. Being one of three; third.

> Many receipts he gave me; chiefly one . . .
> He bade me store up, as a *triple* eye,
> Safer than mine own two, more dear.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 111.

Triple Alliance. (*a*) A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check French aggressions. (*b*) A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718 it was known as the *Quadruple Alliance*. (*c*) An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1882, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck, and by its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck. — **Triple-coil nest-spring**, a form of spiral spring consisting of three coils fitted one within another. — **Triple congruency**. See *congruency*. — **Triple counterpoint**. See *counterpoint*2, 3 (*c*). — **Triple crown**, in *her.*: (*a*) Same as *tiara*, 5. (*b*) A bearing representing three royal or imperial crowns set one upon another in pale. Such a bearing, having also clouds at the base, forms part of the arms of the London Drapers' Company. — **Triple-cylinder steam-engine**, an engine having three cylinders connected at different angles with the same shaft, used to avoid a dead-center. Another form takes the steam into two cylinders, which exhaust alternately into a large one. — **Triple equality**. See *double equality*, under *equality*. — **Triple expansion-engine**. See *expansion-engine* and *steam-engine*. — **Triple fugue**, a fugue with three subjects. See *fugue*. — **Triple octave**, in *music*, the interval of three octaves, or a tone at such an interval from a given tone. — **Triple phosphate**, phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in the urine in the shape of prismatic crystals. — **Triple pile**. See *pile*2. — **Triple plume**, in *her.*, three feathers combined in a plume or set side by side, as in the case of the ostrich-feather badge of the Prince of Wales, which has varied in design at different times. — **Triple point, line, plane**, a point, line, or plane formed by the coincidence of three, and counting as three. — **Triple progression**, in *music*, an old name for a series of perfect fifths. — **Triple ratio**. See *ratio*. — **Triple rhythm**, a three-part rhythm consisting of a heavy beat and two light ones. See *rhythm*, 2 (*b*). — **Triple salt**, a salt formed from a tribasic acid by the replacement of all three hydrogen atoms by different metals or compound radicals. — **Triple screw**, a screw which has three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch. — **Triple suspension**. See *suspension*. — **Triple telephone**, a form of telephone in which the mouthpiece is so placed relatively to two ear-receivers that the mes-

sage may be transmitted and received without moving the position of the head.— **Triple time,** in *music.* See *rhythm,* 2.— **Triple tree,** the gallows: in allusion to the two posts and cross-beam of which it is often composed.

This is a rascal deserves to ride up Holborn,
And take a pilgrimage to the *triple tree,*
To dance in hemp Derrick's coranto.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Triple vase. See *vase.*— **Triple X.** Same as XXX.

II. *n.* 1†. In *music,* same as *treble.*

Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie; . . .
The humane voices sung a *triple* hie.
To which respond the birds, the streames, the winde.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii. 24. [(*Richardson.*)

2. *pl.* In *change-ringing,* changes rung on seven bells.

triple (trip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripled,* ppr. *tripling.* [< F. *tripler* (= Pr. *triplar*), make threefold, < *triple,* threefold, triple: see *triple, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; treble.

Enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

2. To be thrice as great or as many as.

Their losse . . . did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

3. To alter from single or double to triple action, as a single or double expansion-engine into a triple expansion-engine; fit up with triple expansion-engines, as a vessel which has previously used a single or double expansion-engine.

II. *intrans.* To increase threefold.

Their appropriations for this purpose have about *tripled* in twenty years. *New York Evening Post,* Dec., 1890.

triple-awned (trip'l-ând), *a.* In *bot.,* having three awns.— **Triple-awned grass.** Same as *three-awned grass* (which see, under *three-awned*).

triple-crowned (trip'l-kround), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

triple-grass (trip'l-grâs), *n.* Some species of *Trifolium* or clover; shamrock. *Moore,* Irish Melodies. (*Britten and Holland.*)

triple-headed (trip'l-hed″ed), *a.* Having three heads: as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus.

triple-nerved (trip'l-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* noting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle one a little above its base.

triple-ribbed (trip'l-ribd), *a.* Same as *triple-nerved.*

triplet (trip'let), *n.* [< *triple* + *-et.*] 1. A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.

At Trani each of the seven arches of the nave has a *triplet* of round arches over it, and a single clerestory window above that. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 305.

2. In *poetry,* three verses or lines riming together.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In riddling *triplets* of old time.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. In *music,* a group of three tones to be performed in the time of two or four. Such groups are marked $\overset{3}{\frown}$. Compare *sextuplet, decimole,* etc.— 4. A combination of three plano-convex lenses in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion— an improvement upon the doublet (see *doublet,* 2 (*b*)); also, a hand-microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.— 5. In *math.,* a system of three families of surfaces such that one of each family passes through each point of space.— 6. One of three children born at one birth. [Colloq.]

We have in mind at this moment a case of three females, *triplets,* all of whom lived past middle age.
Flint, Physiology, p. 941.

7. *pl.* Three links of chain, generally used to connect the cable with the anchor-ring.— 8. A bicycle for three riders.— **Orthogonal triplet,** a system of three families of surfaces cutting one another at right angles.— **Triplet monster,** in *teratol.,* a monster having parts tripled.— **Weingarten triplet,** an orthogonal triplet of which one family consists of surfaces all having the same constant curvature throughout.

tripletail (trip'l-tāl), *n.* A fish, *Lobotes surinamensis,* whose dorsal and anal fins end behind in a figure like that of the caudal fin, giving an appearance of three tails. Also called *flasher* and *black perch.* See cut under *Lobotes.*

triplet-lily (trip'let-lil″i), *n.* Same as *star-flower* (*b*).

triple-turned† (trip'l-tėrnd), *a.* Three times faithless.

This foul Egyptian hath betrayed me.
. . . *Triple-turned* whore! 'tis thou
Hast sold me to this novice.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 13.

★**triplex** (trī'pleks), *n.* [< L. *triplex,* threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *plicare,* fold: see *ply.* Cf. *duplex.*] Triple time in music.

The *triplex,* sir, is a good tripping measure.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 41.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *triplicatus,* pp. of *triplicare,* make threefold, treble, < *triplex,* threefold: see *triplex.*] **I.** *a.* Triple; threefold; consisting of or related to a triad, or three corresponding parts; composed of three similars: as, a *triplicate* certificate.

I did meet with Thadeus, this courier, which brought certain expeditions *triplicat;* the one unto the prothonotar Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Cassali, and the third unto me. *Bp. Burnet,* Records, I. ii. 4.

In several cases [of attempted quantitative spectrum analysis], duplicate and even *triplicate* readings were made with the same specimens.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 225.

Triplicate ratio, in *math.,* the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to each other, as compared with the ratio of the quantities themselves. Thus, the ratio of a^3 to b^3 is triplicate of the ratio of a to b. Similar solids are to each other in the triplicate ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

II. *n.* One of three things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A *triplicate* of said certificate or return shall be issued to the railroad company delivering said property.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 211.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triplicated,* ppr. *triplicating.* [< *triplicate, a.*] To treble; repeat a second time; make threefold; produce a third corresponding to a first and second.

They had duplicated, *triplicated,* and quadrupled many of the cables upon their systems.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVIII. 87.

triplicate-ternate (trip'li-kāt-tėr'nāt), *a.* In *bot.,* thrice ternate: same as *triternate.*

triplication (trip-li-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *triplication* = Sp. *triplicación* = Pg. *triplicação* = It. *triplicazione,* < L. *triplicatio*(*n-*), a tripling, < *triplicare,* triple: see *triplicate.*] 1. The act of trebling, or making threefold, or adding three together.— 2. Threefold plication; formation of triplicates; that which is triplicate or threefold: as, a *triplication* of peritoneum.— 3. In *civil law,* same as *surrejoinder* in common law.

triplicature (trip'li-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *triplicate* + *-ure.*] A fold or folding into three layers; triplication, or a triplication: correlated with *duplicature* and *quadruplicature.*

triplicity (trī-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. **triplicite,* F. *triplicité* = Pr. *triplicitat* = Sp. *triplicidad* = Pg. *triplicitade* = It. *triplicità,* < L. **triplicita*(*t-*)*s,* triplicity, threefoldness, < *triplex,* threefold: see *triplex.*] 1. The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness; threefoldness.

Hauynge onely one god, whom we honour in *triplicitie* of person, . . . we do not woorship that kind of men with diuine honoure.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

Your majesty standeth invested of that *triplicity* which in great veneration was ascribed to the ancient Hermes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A trinity; a triad.

Many an Angels voice
Singing before th' eternall majesty,
In their trinall *triplicities* on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 39.

3. In *astrol.,* the division of the signs according to the number of the elements; also, each division so formed, consisting of three signs. Every planet governs some triplicity, either by night or by day. See *trigon*[1], 2.

He sees
The powerful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities,*
By sympathizing in their trine consents
With those inferior forming elements, . . .
Drayton, Man in the Moone.

Fiery triplicity. See *fiery.*

triplicostate (trip-li-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *triplus,* threefold, + *costa,* rib.] In *bot.,* triplinerved; triple-nerved or triple-ribbed.

tripliform (trip'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *triplus,* threefold, + *forma,* form.] Triple in form; triformed; formed by three. [Rare.]

One symbol was *tripliform,* the other single.
T. Inman, Symbolism, Int., p. xii.

triplinerved (trip'li-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *triplus,* threefold, + *nervus,* nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* same as *triple-nerved.* See *nervation.*

triplite (trip'lit), *n.* [G. *triplit:* < Gr. τριπλόος, triple.] A mineral occurring in brownish-red crystalline masses, often fibrous. It is essentially a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

triploblastic (trip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + βλαστός, germ.] Having three blastodermic membranes or germ-layers, consisting of epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast; of or pertaining to the *Triploblastica:* distinguished from *diploblastic* as *cœlomatous* from *cœlenterate.* Most animals are triploblastic.

Triploblastica (trip-lō-blas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triploblastic.*] Triploblastic animals, or those whose body consists of at least three blastoderms, the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm: an alternative name of the *Cœlomata,* as *Diploblastica* is of the *Cœlentera.* It includes all those metazoic animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity separate from the intestinal cavity.

triploidite (trip'loi-dīt), *n.* [< *tripl*(*ite*) + *-oid* + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of iron and manganese occurring in monoclinic prismatic crystals, also in columnar to fibrous masses of a reddish-brown color. It closely resembles triplite, but differs from it in having the fluorin replaced by hydroxyl.

Triplopidæ (trip-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triplopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Eocene perissodactyls of the tapiroid series, established for the reception of the genus *Triplopus.*

Triplopus (trip'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + πούς = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Triplopidæ,* related to *Hyrachyus,* but having only three digits in the manus.

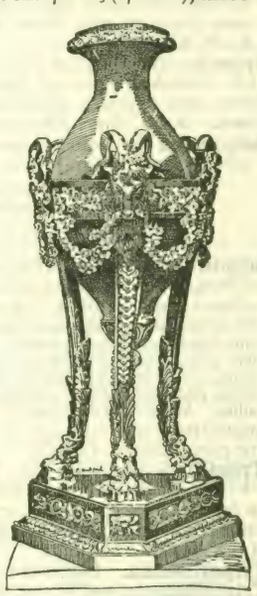
triplopy (trip'lō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + ὤψ, eye.] An affection of the eyes which causes objects to be seen triple.

triplum (trip'lum), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *triplus,* threefold, treble: see *triple, treble.*] In *medieval music:* (*a*) The third part in polyphonic composition, counting upward from the tenor as one; treble. (*b*) A composition for three voices.

triply (trip'li), *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.— **Triply ribbed,** in *bot.,* triple-ribbed.

trip-madam (trip'mad″am), *n.* [< F. *tripe-madame, trique-madame,* stonecrop.] A species of stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum.*

tripod (trī'pod), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *tripode;* = Sp. *trípode* = Pg. It. *tripode* = G. *tripode, tripus,* < L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), three-footed, having three feet or three legs; as a noun, a three-legged table, a three-legged stool, a three-footed brass kettle, a musical instrument, etc.; < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.* Cf. *trivet.*] **I.** *a.* Having three feet or legs. — **Tripod vase,** in *art,* a vase with three feet, or supported on a stand, especially if of ornamental character, having the form of a tripod.


Tripod Vase.

II. *n.* 1. In *classical antiq.,* a seat, table, or other article resting on three feet. Specifically — (*a*) A three-legged seat or table. (*b*) A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself. (*c*) A bronze altar, originally identical in form with the caldron described above. It had three rings at the top to serve as handles, and in many representations shows a central support or upright in addition to the three legs. It was when seated upon a tripod of this nature, over a cleft in the ground in the innermost sanctuary, that the Pythian priestesses at Delphi gave their oracular responses. The celebrity of this tripod, which was peculiarly sacred to the Pythian Apollo and was a usual attribute of him, led to innumerable imitations of it, which were made to be used in sacrifice; and ornamented tripods of similar form, sometimes made of the precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive gifts in temples, especially in those of Apollo. See cut on following page, and cut under *Pythia.*

After the Persian war the victors at Platæa dedicated as a thank-offering to the Delphic Apollo a gold *tripod* mounted on a bronze pillar composed of three intertwined serpents. *C. T. Newton,* Art and Archæol., p. 246.

2. Hence, any object having three feet or legs, as a three-legged stool.

The Prophetess . . . was seated on a *tripod* in front of the fire, distilling strong waters out of pennyroyal.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iv.

3. A three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at the top, for supporting a theodolite,



Prophetic Tripod of the Delphian Apollo.— From a Greek red-figured hydria, in the Vatican.

compass, camera, or other instrument. See cuts under *rock-drill* and *transit*.—**4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tripodal formation; a three-pronged or triradiate structure, as a bone. The premaxillary bone of birds is a tripod.—**Tripod of life, or vital tripod,** the brain, the lungs, and the heart, upon the continuous and consentaneous action of which life rests as on a triple support.

tripodal (trip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-al*.] Having or forming three feet, in any sense; making a tripod: as, a *tripodal* base of support; a ★*tripodal* bone.

tripodic (trī-pod'ik), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-ic*.] Three-footed. [Rare.]

I have observed this *tripodic* walk in earwigs, water scorpions, aphides, and some beetles.
Nature, XLIII. 223.

tripod-jack (trī'pod-jak), *n.* A screw-jack mounted on three legs connected to a common base-plate to give them a sufficient bearing. *E. H. Knight.*

tripody (trip'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *tripodies* (-diz). [< Gr. τριποδία, < τρίπους (τριποδ-), having three feet: see *tripod*.] In *pros.*, a group of three feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tripointed (trī-poin'ted), *a.* [< *tri-* + *point*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having three points. [Rare.]

For, how (alas!), how will you make defence
'Gainst the *tri-pointed* wrathfull violence
Of the drad dart?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

tripoli (trip'ō-li), *n.* [So called from *Tripoli* in Africa, < Gr. Τρίπολις, a district containing three cities: see *Tripolitan*.] A substance consisting of decomposed impure limestone, extensively used as a polishing-powder: same as *rottenstone*. The name *tripoli* is also frequently given to any kind of silicious material which can be used for the same purpose as the real article of that name, and especially to infusorial silica. Also *tripoly* and *tripel*.

tripoline[1] (trip'ō-lin), *a.* [< *tripoli* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to tripoli.

Tripoline[2] (trip'ō-lin), *a.* [< *Tripoli* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to Tripoli or Tripolis, (*a*) a former Turkish vilayet on the northern coast of Africa, or (*b*) the capital of this vilayet, or (*c*) a city of Phenicia.

Tripoli senna. See *senna*.

Tripolitan (tri-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tripolitain*, < L. *Tripolitanus*, of or pertaining to Tripolis, < Gr. Τρίπολις, Tripolis (various districts were so called), lit. 'three cities,' < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Tripoli.

II. *n.* A native of Tripoli.

tripolite (trip'ō-līt), *n.* [< *Tripoli* (see *tripoli*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, silicious infusorial earth; tripoli.

tripoly, *n.* See *tripoli*.

tripos (trī'pos), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. simulating the common ending *-os* of Gr. words, of *tripus*, < L. *tripus* (*tripūs*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), a three-footed stool, etc.: see *tripod*.] **1.** A tripod.

Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

The frieze [of the temple of Melasso] is adorned with *triposes*, bulls heads, and pateras; the cornish and the pediments at each end are very richly ornamented with carvings. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 61.

2. In Cambridge University, England, the list of the successful candidates for honors in the departments specified in the quotation; also, the honor examination itself in any of these departments. In the mathematical tripos the three grades of the first part of the examination are respectively wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes; in the other triposes, and in Part II. of the mathematical tripos they are first, second, and third classes.

The strange genealogy of the Cambridge term *Tripos*, as equivalent to "Honour Examination," is traced by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, in "Social Life in the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century," as follows: 1. The B. A. who sits on a three-legged stool to dispute with the "Father" in the Philosophy School on Ash Wednesday, was called Mr. *Tripos*, from that on which he sat. 2. The satirical speech made by him was called the *Tripos* speech; and 3. His humorous verses, distributed by the bedells, were called *Tripos* verses. 4. His office became obsolete in the last century; and similar verses being still circulated by authority, each sheet of verses was called a *Tripos* or "*Tripos* Paper." 5. On the back of each sheet, after the year 1748, a list of "Wranglers" and "Senior Optimes" or of "Junior Optimes" was published. These lists were called the "*Triposes*" or first and second "*Tripos* lists" respectively. 6. The Mathematical Examination, whose interest centred in the list, was called the *Tripos*. 7. When other Honour Examinations were instituted, they were distinguished as the "Classical *Tripos*," etc., from the "Mathematical *Tripos*." There are now nine *Triposes*, . . . founded in the following order: Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theological, Law, History, Semitic [Languages,] and Indian Languages. [There has also been a Medieval and Modern Languages *Tripos* from 1885.]
Dickens's Dict. Cambridge, p. 124.

trippant (trip'ant), *a.* [< *trip*[1] + *-ant*.] In *her.*, represented as walking or trotting, having usually one of the fore hoofs lifted and the other three on the ground: said of one of the beasts of chase, as the antelope or the hart. Also *tripping*.



Stag Trippant.

The arms on the bishop's tomb were Or, on a chevron vert between three bucks *trippant* proper as many cinque foils of the field, etc.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 115.

trippant-counter (trip'ant-koun″tėr), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

trippet, *n.* An obsolete form of *trip*[1], *trip*[2].

tripper (trip'ėr), *n.* [< *trip*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One ★who trips or moves nimbly; also, one who stumbles, or who causes another to do so.—**2.** An excursionist; a tourist. [Colloq.]

There are two men in her, and they've got no oars in the boat. Ignorant *trippers*, I suppose.
Walter Besant, Armorel of Lyonesse, ii.

The dialect is dying out in Manx before the inroads of the *tripper*. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 3.

3. A street-railroad conductor or driver who is paid according to the number of trips which he makes, or who is employed to make special trips, as in the place of others who are laid off for any cause. [U. S.]—**4.** In *mach.*, a part which causes another part to be suddenly released, or to trip.—**Land-tripper,** the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Eng.]

trippet[1] (trip'et), *n.* [< *trip*[1] + *-et*.] **1.** A hard ball used in the game of trip. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mach.*, any projecting part designed to strike some other part at regular intervals, as a cam, lifter, toe, wiper, or foot. *E. H. Knight.*

trippet[2] (trip'et), *n.* [< *trip*[2] (?) + *-et*.] A quarter of a pound. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tripping (trip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trip*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who trips.—**2.** A light dance.

Here be, without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 961.

3. *Naut.*, the act of loosening the anchor from the ground.

tripping (trip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trip*[1], *v.*] **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping quickly and lightly.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *trippant*.

tripping-line (trip'ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line attached to the snotter of a topgallant- or royal-yard, by which the lower lift and brace are unrigged from the yard-arm and the yard guided to the deck. Sometimes called *fancy-line*.

trippingly (trip'ing-li), *adv.* In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, quick step or movement; with agility; nimbly.

Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 403.
Speak the speech . . . *trippingly* on the tongue.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 2.

trippingness (trip'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being tripping; lightness and quickness; nimbleness.

The basso could not forgive the soprano for the *trippingness* of her execution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 765.

tripping-valve (trip'ing-valv), *n.* A valve operated to effect the release or tripping of some other part of the machinery.

Tripsacum (trip'sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759); origin obscure.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by peduncled androgynous spikes with two-flowered male spikelets above and one-flowered fertile spikelets below, the latter embedded in each joint of the rachis, and there filling a cavity which is closed by the polished and indurated outer glume. There are about 3 species, natives of warm parts of America, extending from Brazil into the United States. They are tall robust grasses, with long leaves resembling those of Indian corn. *T. dactyloides*, known as *gama-grass* (which see), one of the largest grasses of the United States, is an ornamental reed-like perennial reaching from 4 to 7 feet high, occurring from Connecticut to Florida near the coast, and from Illinois southward, where it is used for fodder, and its seeds are said to have been found available for food. It has also been called *buffalo-grass* and *sesame-grass*.



1, Gama-grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*); 2, the spikes; 3, lower part of the spikes, showing male and female spikelets; *a*, a male spikelet; *b*, a female spikelet.

trip-shaft (trip'shaft), *n.* A supplementary rock-shaft used to lift and release certain auxiliary toes on the valve-rods of a steam-engine.

tripsis (trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρῖψις, rubbing friction, < τρίβειν, rub, wear away by rubbing.] **1.** The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.—**2.** In *med.*, the process of shampooing. See *shampoo*.

trip-skin (trip'skin), *n.* **1.** A piece of leather worn on the right-hand side of the petticoat by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like the piece of leather formerly worn by spinning-women. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

trip-slip (trip'slip), *n.* A slip of paper in which the conductor of a horse-car punches a hole as record of each fare taken. [U. S.]

tripterous (trip'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτερόν, wing.] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings or wing-like expansions.

triptich, triptichy, *n.* See *triptych*.

triptote (trip'tōt), *n.* [= F. *triptote*, < LL. *triptotum* (sc. *nomen*), a noun with only three cases, neut. of *triptotus*, < Gr. τρίπτωτος, with only three cases, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτῶσις, inflection, case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having three cases only.

triptych (trip'tik), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *triptich*, *triptic;* also *tryptychon;* < Gr. τρίπτυχον, neut. of τρίπτυχος, consisting of three layers, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold, double up.] **1.** A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side: most frequently used for an altar-piece. The central picture is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one half of the principal picture, to which they are joined by hinges so that they can be folded over and form a cover to it. The outsides of the folding parts or shutters have sometimes designs painted on them.

The Mantegna *triptych*, from which the detail of "The Circumcision" is taken, is in the tribune of the Uffizi, Florence, and is composed of The Adoration of the Magi, The Circumcision, and The Ascension.
The Century, XXXIX. 400.

2. A series of writing-tablets, three in number, hinged or tied together. When used for spreading with wax, and writing with the stylus, the outer leaves were recessed for the wax on the inside only, the middle leaf on both sides. These are made of fir-wood, beechwood, baked clay, ivory, and other material.

These *triptychs* . . . were libelli of three tablets of wood, cleft from one piece and fastened together, like the leaves of a book, by strings passed through two holes pierced near the edge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 154.

triptychon (trip'ti-kon), *n.* Same as *triptych*.

tripudiary (trī-pū'di-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tripudium*, a leaping or dancing, a religious dance (see *tripudiate*), + *-ary*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the divination called tripudium.

Soothsayers in their auguriall and *tripudiary* divinations, collecting presages from voice or food of birds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

tripudiate (trī-pū'di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tripudiated*, ppr. *tripudiating*. [< L. *tripudiatus*, pp. of *tripudiare*, OL. *tripodare*, leap, dance,

< *tripudium*, a measured stamping, a solemn religious dance; formation doubtful to the Romans themselves; prob. < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pod-* (= Gr. *πod-*), a form of the root of *pes* (*ped-*), foot. According to Cicero, contracted from **terripudium* for **terripavium*, striking the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *pavire*, strike: see *pave*.] To dance.

A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections, and a spirit *tripudiating* for joy. *Culverwell*, The Schisme. (*Latham.*)

tripudiation (trī-pū-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *tripudiate* + *-ion*.] The act of dancing. *Carlyle.*

tripudium (trī-pū′di-um), *n.* [L., a leaping or dancing: see *tripudiate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A solemn religious dance. (*b*) A kind of divination practised by the augurs from interpretation of the actions of birds when fed, in later times always of domestic chickens, which were kept in coops for the purpose. If the fowls ate greedily, the omen was good; if they refused their food, the prognostic was very bad.

tripupillate (trī-pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pupilla*, pupil.] In *entom.*, having three central spots or pupils close together: noting an ocellated spot.

Tripylæa (trip-i-lē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πύλη*, a gate.] An order of silicoskeletal *Radiolaria*, whose central capsule has a single nucleus, a double membrane, and more than one perforate area, the polar aperture being supplemented by one or more other openings. The skeleton is diversiform, often composed of tubes, and the capsule is pigmented with phæodium. *Hertwig*, 1879. Also called *Phæodaria*.

tripylæan (trip-i-lē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tripylæa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tripylæa*, or having their characters; phæodarian, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tripylæa;* a phæodarian.

tripyramid (trī-pir′ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid.] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

triquetra[1] (trī-kwet′rạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous*.] A symmetrical interlaced ornament, of three arcs or lobes, of frequent occurrence in early northern art in Europe.

triquetra[2], *n.* Plural of *triquetrum*.

triquetral (trī-kwet′rạl), *a.* [< *triquetr-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *triquetrous*.

triquetric (trī-kwet′rik), *a.* Pertaining to the triquetra.

triquetrous (trī-kwet′rus), *a.* [< L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-quetrus*, prob. a mere formative. Cf. *trinket*[3].] Three-sided; triangular; having three plane or concave sides. (*a*) In *anat.*, noting the triangular Wormian bones of the skull. See *triquetrum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting a part or organ whose cross-section is an equilateral triangle. (*c*) In *bot.*, having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stem of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

triquetrously (trī-kwet′rus-li), *adv.* In a triquetrous form; triangularly. *Stormonth.*

triquetrum (trī-kwet′rum), *n.*; pl. *triquetra* (-rạ). [NL.: see *triquetrous*.] In *anat.*, one of the irregular, often triangular, Wormian bones found in the lambdoid suture of the skull: more fully called *os triquetrum*, and generally in the plural *ossa triquetra*.

triquinate (trī-kwī′nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1] (see *quinate*[1]).] In *bot.*, divided first into three parts or lobes and then into five.

triradial (trī-rā′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radius*, ray: see *radial*.] Same as *triradiate*.

triradially (trī-rā′di-ạl-i), *adv.* With three rays.

triradiate (trī-rā′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Radiating in three directions; sending off three rays or processes; trifurcate.

The well-known *triradiate* mark of a leech-bite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 189.

2. In *anat.*, specifically noting one of the lateral fissures of the brain.—3. In sponges, noting a type of spicule. See II.—**Triradiate sulcus.** See *sulcus*.

II. *n.* A triradiate sponge-spicule.

The chief modification of the triradiate spicule is due to an elongation of one ray, distinguished as apical, the shorter paired rays being termed basal, and the whole spicule a sagittal *triradiate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

triradiated (trī-rā′di-ā-ted), *a.* [< *triradiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *triradiate*.

triradiately (trī-rā′di-āt-li), *adv.* In a triradiate manner; in three radiating lines.

trirectangular (trī-rek-tang′gū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, angle (see *rectangular*).] Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles.

trireme (trī′rēm), *n.* [= F. *trirème* = Sp. Pg. It. *trireme*, < L. *triremis*, a vessel with three banks of oars, prop. adj. (sc. *navis*, vessel), having three banks of oars, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *remus*, oar.] A vessel with three benches, ranks, or tiers of oars on a side: a type of ancient Greek war-ship of great efficiency, copied by the Romans and other peoples. The trireme was provided with one, two, or three masts, which were unstepped when the vessel was not under sail. At first naval battles were simply contests of weight or force, and the victory fell to the trireme which had the greatest number of fighting men, or the best-disciplined, on board, nautical manœuvers being scarcely attempted. The Athenians, however, in the fifth century B. C., introduced very skilful naval tactics, and made hand-to-hand fighting by the marines subordinate to the attempt to disable the enemy's ship by ramming her amidships, or by crushing her banks of oars. The perfected trireme resembled more closely in theory and tactics the modern steam-ram than any form of ship that has intervened. It was long, narrow, and swift; the modern steam-engine was represented by the mechanical rowing of about 170 men, carefully trained, and under perfect command; and it was entirely independent of its sails, which were not hoisted unless, while cruising, the wind chanced to be favorable.

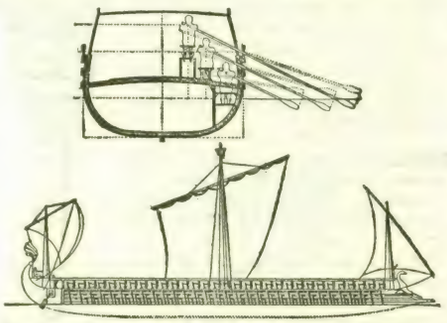


Diagram and Cross-section of an Athenian Trireme, as restored (1883) by M. Raoul Lemaître. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *trireme* with three rowes of ores to a side. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

trirhomboidal (trī-rom-boi′dạl), *a.* [< *tri-* + *rhomboidal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

trisacramentarian (trī-sak″rạ-men-tā′ri-ạn), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sacramentum*, sacrament (see *sacrament*), + *-arian*.] A name given to those who maintain that three, and only three, sacraments are necessary to salvation—namely, baptism, the eucharist, and absolution.

Trisagion (tri-sā′gi-on), *n.* [< Gr. *τρισάγιος*, thrice holy, < *τρίς* (= L. *ter* for **ters*), thrice (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *ἅγιος*, holy, sacred.] A hymn of the early and Oriental churches, apparently of Jewish origin, consisting of the words "Holy God, holy (and) mighty, holy (and) immortal, have mercy upon us." It is sung in the Greek Church at the Little Entrance (see *entrance*[1], *n.*), and occurs frequently in the Greek daily office. It is also found in almost all Eastern liturgies. In the West the Trisagion was used in the Gallican liturgy and in the Sarum prime. It is still sung in Greek and Latin at the Reproaches on Good Friday. The anthem "Yet, O Lord God most holy," in the Anglican burial office, represents a form of the Trisagion. The name *Trisagion* is often incorrectly applied to the Sanctus (Tersanctus).

triscele, *n.* See *triskele*.

triset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trice*[1].

trisect (trī-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *bisect*.] To cut or divide into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

trisection (trī-sek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *trisection* = Sp. *trisección* = Pg. *trisecção* = It. *triszezione;* as *trisect* + *-ion*. Cf. *section*.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geom.*, the division of a straight line or an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians. It has been proved to be impossible with the ruler and compasses alone (though it is of course easy to trisect certain angles), but can be performed with any one of numerous machines which have been invented for the purpose. See cut under *linkage*.

trisectory (trī-sek′tọ-ri), *a.* [< *trisect(ion)* + *-ory*.] Conducive to the trisection of the angle, as certain curves of the third order.

triseme (trī′sēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σῆμα*, sign: see *trisemic*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three semeia; trisemic.

II. *n.* A trisemic time or syllable.

trisemic (trī-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *trisemus*, < Gr. *τρίσημος*, having three times or moræ, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σῆμα*, sign, *σημεῖον*, sign, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to three semeia or moræ: as, a *trisemic* long (one half longer than the usual long); a *trisemic* foot. The trisemic feet (tribrach, trochee, iambus) are all diplasic.

trisepalous (trī-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having three sepals. See cut under *calyx*.

triseptate (trī-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *septum*, partition, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having three septa or partitions.

triserial (trī-sē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, set in three rows; disposed in three series; tristichous; trifarious. Also *triseriate*.

triserially (trī-sē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In three series; so as to be triserial.

triseriate (trī-sē′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *triserial*.

triseriatim (trī-sē-ri-ā′tim), *adv.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-atim* as in *seriatim*.] In three ranks or rows; so as to make three series; triserially.

trisetose (trī-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing three setæ or bristles.

Trisetum (trī-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Aveneæ* and subtribe *Euaveneæ*. It is characterized by a spike-like or loosely branched panicle; spikelets with two or more bisexual flowers, their axis produced beyond them; and a thin-keeled flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn and two terminal teeth. There are nearly 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and mountain regions. They are chiefly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets. *T. subspicatum*, *T. flavescens*, and *T. Pennsylvanicum* occur in the northeastern United States. *T. cernuum* occurs in California and Oregon.

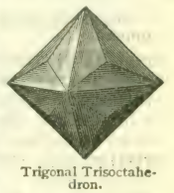
trisinuate (trī-sin′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sinus*, a fold: see *sinuate*.] In *entom.*, having three sinuses: noting a margin when it has three inward curves meeting in outward curves.

triskele (tris′kēl), *n.* [Also *triscele;* < Gr. *τρισκελής*, three-legged, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A figure formed of three lines radiating from a common point or small circle, or a modification of this in which each radiating arm has the form of a hook so as to give the appearance of being in revolution, or of a bent human leg. Also called *three-armed cross*. Compare *sunsnake*, *fylfot*.

trismus (tris′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρισμός*, a creaking or croaking, < *τρίζειν*, squeak, grind or gnash (the teeth).] A tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing closure of the lower jaw, occurring as a manifestation of tetanus, either alone or in conjunction with other tonic muscular spasms; lockjaw.—**Trismus nascentium**, or **trismus neonatorum**, a form of tetanus occurring in new-born infants; infantile tetanus. The muscles of the neck and jaw are first affected, but usually general tetanic spasms soon follow. The disease occurs with special frequency in the negro race and in tropical countries, though severe epidemics have also prevailed in the extreme north.

trisoctahedral (tris-ok-tạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [< *trisoctahedron* + *-al*.] Bounded by twenty-four equal faces; pertaining to a trisoctahedron, or having its form.

trisoctahedron (tris-ok-tạ-hē′drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίς*, thrice, + E. *octahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. The trigonal trisoctahedron has each face an isosceles triangle, and in the tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron, each face is a quadrilateral. See also cut under *trapezohedron*.



Trigonal Trisoctahedron.

trispast, trispaston (trī′spast, trī-spas′ton), *n.* [< L. *trispastos*, a machine with three pulleys, < Gr. *τρίσπαστος*, drawn threefold (*τρίσπαστον ὄργανον*, a triple pulley, *τρίσπαστον*, a surgical instrument), < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw: see *spasm*.] A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other, for raising great weights. *Brande and Cox.*

trispermous (trī-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, three-seeded; containing three seeds: as, a *trispermous* capsule.

trispermum (trī-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A poultice, formerly in vogue, made of crushed cumin-, bay-, and smallage-seeds.

trisplanchnic (trī-splangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπλάγχνα*, viscera: see *splanchnic.*] Pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body—the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal: noting the sympathetic nervous system.

trisporic (trī-spor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having three spores; trisporous.

trisporous (trī-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having or composed of three spores.

trist[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*[1] and *tryst.*

trist[2]† (trist), *a.* [< ME. *trist*, < OF. (and F.) *triste* = Sp. Pg. It. *triste*, < L. *tristis*, sad, sorrowful. Cf. *tristesse*, *tristful*, *tristy*, *contrist.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.

With that these thre knyghtes be lepte on theire horse, but the tother thre be *trist* and dolent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

tristachyous (trī-stā'ki-us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] In *bot.*, three-spiked; having three spikes.

Tristania (tris-tā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named after *Tristan*, a Portuguese traveler (during 1440–47) on the African coast.] A genus of plants, of the family *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens united in five columns opposite the petals. There are about 20 species —9 in Australia, and the others in the Indian archipelago and New Caledonia. They are trees or small shrubs, bearing alternate or somewhat whorled leaves sometimes clustered at the ends of the branches. The flowers are usually small, yellow or white, and grouped in axillary cymes. Several species yield very durable and valuable wood, used for ship- and boat-building, for posts, flooring, etc., as *T. conferta*, known in New South Wales as *red-box*; *T. suaveolens*, called *swamp-mahogany*; and *T. neriifolia*, the ooramilly or water-gum tree. The first is a tree admired for its shade and as an avenue-tree, reaching sometimes 150 feet high; the others are small trees or shrubs, or, in *T. suaveolens*, sometimes becoming a tall tree of 100 feet.

triste†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tryst.*

tristearin (trī-stē'ạ-rin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *stearin.*] A glycerol ester containing three stearic acid radicals: a white crystalline non-volatile solid with a fatty feel, which makes up a large portion of certain solid fats, like tallow.

tristell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trestle*[1].

tristely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *trustily.*

tristemania (tris-tē-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *tristis*, sad, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] Melancholia.

tristesse (tris-tes'), *n.* [ME. *tristesce*, < OF. *tristesce*, *tristesse*, F. *tristesse* = Sp. Pg. *tristeza* = It. *tristizia*, *tristezza*, < L. *tristitia*, sadness, < *tristis*, sad: see *trist*[2].] Sadness; melancholy: in modern use as a French word.

Save only that I crye and bidde,
I amm in *tristesce* alle amidde.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

There, I thought, in America, lies nature sleeping, overgrowing, almost conscious, too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain *tristesse*, like the rank vegetation of swamps and forests seen at night, steeped in dews and rains, which it loves; and on it man seems not able to make much impression.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 299.

tristful (trist'fụl), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-ful.*] Sad; sorrowful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Convey my *tristful* queen;
For tears do stop the flood-gates of her eyes.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 434.

Souring my incipient jest to the *tristful* severities of a funeral. *Lamb*, The Wedding.

tristfully† (trist'fụl-i), *adv.* Sadly.

tristichous (tris'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίστιχος*, of three rows or lines, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίχος*, a line, row.] In *bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows or ranks; trifarious. See *phyllotaxis.*

tristigmatic (trī-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίγμα* (*στιγματ-*), a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *bot.*, having three stigmas.

tristigmatose (trī-stig'mạ-tōs), *a.* [As *tristigmat-ic* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, same as *tristigmatic.*

tristitiate† (tris-tish'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *tristitia*, sadness (see *tristesse*), + *-ate*[2].] To make sad; sadden.

Nor is there any whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 41.

Tristoma (tris'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Tristomum* (Siebold, 1838), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. A genus of monogeneous trematoid worms, typical of the family *Tristomidæ:* so called from one large ventral sucker behind two smaller adoral ones. They are of broad and flat oval or discoid form, and infest the skin and gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *tristomæ* (-mē) or *tristomas* (-mạz).] A worm of the above genus.

Tristomidæ (tris-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tristoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of flukes, typified by the genus *Tristoma*. *Van Beneden.*

tristy† (tris'ti), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful; sad.

The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 264. (*Latham.*)

tristylous (trī-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στῦλος*, style: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.



Trisula, from figure of Siva at Vellore, India.

trisula, trisul (tri-sö'lạ, -söl'), *n.* [Skt. *triçūla*, < *tri*, three, + **çūla*, spit, spear-head.] In *Hindu myth.*, the three-pointed or trident emblem of Siva: also used attributively: as, a *trisul* cross.

The *trisul* or trident emblem which crowns the gateways may, . . . and I am inclined to believe does, represent Buddha himself.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 97.

trisulc† (trī'sulk), *a.* and *n.* [Also *trisulk*; = Sp. Pg. It. *trisulco*, < L. *trisulcus*, three-pronged, three-forked, three-cleft, lit. 'three-furrowed' (noting a thunderbolt, etc.), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sulcus*, furrow: see *sulk*[2].] **I.** *a.* Three-forked; three-pronged.

One sole Jupiter, . . . in his hand
A *trisulc* thunderbolt, or fulminous brand.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 63.

II. *n.* Something having three forks, as the three-pointed thunderbolt of Jove, the trident of Neptune, or the trisula of Siva.

Hand once againe thy *Trisulk*, and retire
To Oeta, and there kindle 't with new fire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 160).

trisulcate (trī-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *trisulc* + *-ate*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, three-grooved; three-furrowed.—2. In *zoöl.*, tridactyl; divided into three digits or hoofs: as, a *trisulcate* foot. Compare *bisulcate.*

trisulk†, *a.* and *n.* See *trisulc.*

trisyllabic (tris-i-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *trisyllabus* (see *trisyllable*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables: as, a *trisyllabic* word or root.

trisyllabical (tris-i-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *trisyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *trisyllabic.*

trisyllabically (tris-i-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a trisyllable; in three syllables.

trisyllable (trī-sil'- or tri-sil'ạ-bl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trissyllabe* = Sp. *trisílabo* = Pg. *trisyllabo* = It. *trisillabo*, < L. *trisyllabus*, < Gr. *τρισύλλαβος*, having three syllables, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word consisting of three syllables.

trit. An abbreviation of the Latin *tritura*, imperative of *triturare*, triturate: used in pharmacy. *Dunglison.*

tritactic (trī-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact.*] Touching in three consecutive points.—**Tritactic point.** See *point*[1].

tritæophya (trit-ē-of'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριταιοφυής*, the nature of a tertian fever, < *τριταῖος*, on the third day, + *φύειν*, bring forth, produce.] A tertian malarial fever.

tritagonist (trī-tag'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τριταγωνιστής*, tritagonist, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἀγωνιστής*, an actor: see *agonist.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the third actor. His part is usually that of the evil genius, or the promoter of the sufferings of the *protagonist*, or first actor. The third actor was first brought into the drama by Sophocles.

Creon, although said to be the *tritagonist*, entered by the central door. *Athenæum*, No. 3270, p. 841.

trite[1] (trīt), *a.* [= It. *trito*, < L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub, wear, = OBulg. *trieti*, *trŭti* = Serv. *trti* = Bohem. *trzhíti* = Pol. *trzeć* = Russ. *tereti* = Lith. *triti*, *trinti*, rub. From the L. *terere* are also ult. E. *triturate*, *triture*, *try*, etc., *contrite*, *detritus*, etc.] 1†. Rubbed; frayed; worn.

My accent or phrase vulgar; my garments *trite.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Hence—2. Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; worn out; hackneyed; stale.

So *trite* a quotation that it almost demands an apology to repeat it. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

trite[2] (trī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος*, third: see *third.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the third tone (from the top) of the conjunct, disjunct, and extreme tetrachords. See *tetrachord.*

tritely (trīt'li), *adv.* In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.

Other things are mentioned . . . very *tritely*, and with little satisfaction to the reader.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (*Latham.*)

triteness (trīt'nes), *n.* The character of being trite; commonness; staleness; the state of being hackneyed or commonplace.

Sermons which . . . disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity.
Wrangham, Sermons, Pref.

triternate (trī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *ternate.*] In *bot.*, three times ternate: applied to a leaf whose petiole divides and twice subdivides into three; thus bearing twenty-seven leaflets, as in some *Apiaceæ*. Also *triplicate-ternate.*

triternately (trī-tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a triternate manner.

tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *trithéisme* = Sp. *triteísmo*; < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there are three Gods, specifically that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

tritheist (trī'thē-ist), *n.* [< *trithe(ism)* + *-ist*: see *theist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of tritheism.

tritheistic (trī-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *tritheist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tritheism or tritheists.

tritheistical (trī-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *tritheistic* + *-al.*] Same as *tritheistic.*

tritheite† (trī'thē-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *τριθείτης*, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god.] A tritheist.

trithemimeral (trith-ē-mim'ē-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *τριθημιμερής*, consisting of three halves, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἡμιμερής*, half, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, part.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group of three half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of one foot and a half. Sometimes, incorrectly, *trihemimeral.*—**Trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the thesis (metrically accented syllable) of the second foot of a dactylic hexameter. See *cesura*, *hephthemimeral.*

trithing† (trī'ŦHing), *n.* [< ML. *trithinga*, a form of E. *thriding*, **thrithing*: see *riding*[2].] Same as *riding*[2].

The division of Deira into three *Trithings* or Ridings.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 115.

trithing-reeve† (trī'ŦHing-rēv), *n.* The governor of a trithing.

trithionate (trī-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [< *trithion-ic* + *-ate.*] A salt of trithionic acid.

trithionic (trī-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Containing three sulphur atoms.—**Trithionic acid**, a sulphur acid having the formula $H_2S_3O_6$. It forms a strongly acid, bitter, odorless solution, which decomposes very readily.

Trithrinax (trith'ri-naks), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1837), from the three petals and three-parted calyx; < Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, + NL. *Thrinax*, a related genus.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Sabaleæ*. It has bisexual flowers with imbricated petals, filaments united into a tube, and a style terminal in fruit. The 2 or 3 species are natives of Brazil and Argentina. They are thornless palms bearing smooth, roundish, fan-shaped leaves, deeply many-parted into two-cleft indupli-cate segments. The leaf-stalks are sharply biconvex, extending above into a hard cordate ligule, and below into a fibrous sheath which is densely set with erect or reflexed spines. The flowers are small, on the flexuous branches of a spreading, thick-stalked spadix with many obliquely split spathes. Several species are included among the fan-palms of greenhouse cultivation: *T. campestris* is remarkable as one of the most southern of all palms, extending in the Argentine Republic to 32° 40′ south, and is also peculiar for its woody leaves, more rigid than those of any other palm.

tritical† (trit'i-kal), *a.* [< *trite* + *-ical*, appar. in imitation of *critical.*] Trite; common.

A tedious homily or a *tritical* declamation.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 326.

tritically† (trit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tritical or commonplace manner.

This sermon upon the Jewish dispensation, . . . 'tis all tritical, and most *tritically* put together.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 11.

triticalness† (trit'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tritical; triteness.

triticeoglossus (tri-tis″ē-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *triticeoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *triticeus*, of wheat (see *triticeous*), + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A small muscle occasionally found in the human larynx, connected with the triticeous nodule in the posterior thyrohyoid membrane, and passing forward to the tongue.

triticeous (tri-tish'ius), *a.* [< L. *triticeus*, of wheat, < *triticum*, wheat: see *Triticum.*] In *anat.*, small and roundish, like a grain of wheat or millet-seed: nodular.—**Triticeous nodule**, one of the small cartilaginous nodules in the larynx—the cartilago triticeus, or corpus triticeum.

triticeum (tri-tis'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *triticea* (-ạ). [NL., neut. (sc. *corpus*, body) of L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous.*] The triticeous body or nodule of the larynx; the triticeus.

triticeus (tri-tis'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *triticei* (-ī). [NL., sc. *cartilago*, < L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous*.] The triticeous cartilage of the larynx; the triticeum.

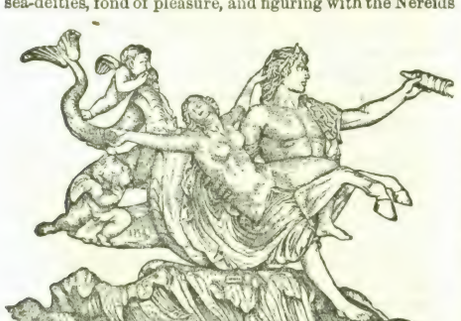
Triticum (trit'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *triticum*, wheat, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*, *try*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Hordeeæ*, type of the subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by two- to five-flowered somewhat compressed spikelets solitary at the nodes, and by an oblong or ventricose five- to nine-nerved flowering glume, the lateral nerves not connivent. The genus includes the cultivated species or varieties of wheat, long diffused widely through all temperate regions, and about fifteen species in the wild state, natives of the Mediterranean region and of western Asia. They are annual or biennial erect flat-leafed grasses, with a terminal elongated or cylindrical spike, its axis usually without joints, but flexuous with alternate excavations, into which the spikelets are set. For the polymorphous cultivated species, *T. æstivum*, see *wheat*, *spelt*1, *leghorn*, *mummy-wheat*, and cut under *Monocotyledones*; and compare *amel-corn*, *Ægilops*, 2, and *quitch-grass*.

tritocere (trī'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *κέρας*, horn.] That tine of a deer's antler which is third in order of development, or developed after the third year.

tritomesal (trī-tō-mes'al), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *μέσος*, middle: see *meson*.] In *entom.*, noting the third longitudinal series of cells in the wing of hymenopters, corresponding to the submedian, second discoidal and first apical cells of modern entomologists. *Kirby*.

tritomite (trī'tō-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτομος*, thrice cut, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A silicate found in Norway, occurring in forms resembling a triangular pyramid. It contains thorium, the cerium metals, boron, calcium, and other elements.

Triton (trī'ton), *n.* [< L. *Triton*, < Gr. *Τρίτων*, Triton; cf. Skt. *trita*, a superhuman being of uncertain origin and attributes.] **1.** In *Gr.* and *Latin myth.*, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure, and figuring with the Nereids



Triton with Nereid.—From an antique sculpture in the Vatican.

in the train of the greater sea-gods; they are conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Tritons is a shell-trumpet, which they blow to soothe the restless waves.

> And all the way before them [Neptune and Amphitrite], as they went,
> *Triton* his trompet shrill before them blew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.
>
> So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
> Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
> And hear old *Triton* blow his wreathed horn.
> *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, I. 33.

2. In *her.*, a bearded man with a fish's tail, and usually holding a trident. Also called *merman* and *Neptune*.—**3.** In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods, giving name to the *Tritonidæ*; the tritons, conchs, trumpet-shells, or sea-trumpets. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A member of this genus or family.—**4.** In *herpet.*: (*a*) An extensive genus of newts, efts, or salamanders, named by Laurenti in 1768, since variously applied or divided into several others. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A newt or salamander of this genus or a related form. The name applies chiefly to the aquatic species of the Old World family *Salamandridæ*, but extends to others of similar habits in America, as members of the genus *Spelerpes*, belonging to another family (*Plethodontidæ*). The crested newt or triton of Europe is *Triton* (*Hemisalamandra*) *cristatus* (see cut under *newt*); the smooth triton is *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*. Most of the tritons of the Old World fall in the genus *Molge*, as the great marbled newt of Europe, *M. marmorata*, and the red-bellied, *M. alpestris*. A conspicuous triton of cold springs in the United States is *Spelerpes ruber*, chiefly bright-red, but marked with black in very variable pattern. See cut under *Spelerpes*.



Triton tritonis.

tritone (trī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτονος*, having three tones, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of three whole steps or "tones"—that is, an augmented fourth, as between the fourth and seventh tones of a scale. The older harmonists regarded this interval, even when only suggested, as peculiarly objectionable, whence the proverb "*mi* contra *fa* diabolus est." See *mi*.

Tritonia (trī-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Triton*, < Gr. *Τρίτων*, Triton: see *Triton*.] **1.** A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods founded by Cuvier in 1798, typical of the family *Tritoniidæ*,



Tritonia plebeia. (Line shows natural size.)

with such species as *T. plebeia*.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Geyer*, 1832.—**3.** (Ker, 1802.) A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Iridaceæ* and the tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid or oblong capsule and by a slender perianth-tube not enlarged at the summit, with a concave or bell-shaped, regular or oblique border, upon the base of which the more or less unilateral stamens are inserted. There are about 30 species, all natives of tropical and South Africa. They are ornamental plants from a scaly or mostly solid and fiber-bearing bulb, producing a simple or slightly branching stem and a few narrowly linear or sword-shaped leaves, which are often falcate. The handsome yellow, orange, blue, or white flowers are sessile, and scattered along a simple or branching peduncle, each flower solitary in a short membranous spathe. They are known in cultivation by the generic name *Tritonia*, and sometimes by the name *Montbretia*.

4. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Tritonidæ (trī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triton* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, the family of canaliferous tænioglossate gastropods whose typical genus is *Triton*. The animal has a moderate foot, truncate in front, and the radula with a wide multicuspid median tooth and narrow denticulate admedian and aculeiform lateral teeth. The operculum is corneous, with an apical or submarginal nucleus. The shell is turreted, and has not more than two varices on each whorl, which generally alternate with those of contiguous whorls. The species mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some reach a considerable size, as *Triton tritonis*. See cut under *Triton*.

Tritoniidæ (trī-tō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Tritonia*. The branchial appendages are disposed in two dorsal rows, a frontal veil is developed, mandibles exist, the teeth of the radula are multiserial, and the liver is compact. Species exist in most temperate and warm seas. Also *Tritoniadæ*. See cut under *Tritonia*.

tritonioid (trī-ton'i-oid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritoniidæ*.

tritonoid (trī'tō-noid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritonidæ*.

Triton's-horn (trī'tọn-hôrn), *n.* Same as *conch*, 4.

tritorium (trī-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *triturium*.

tritova, *n.* Plural of *tritovum*.

tritovertebra (trī-tō-vėr'tē-brạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a limb-boue, or the bony framework of the limbs considered as vertebral elements developed in special relation with the muscular system, or locomotorium: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *protovertebra*.

tritovertebral (trī-tō-vėr'tē-brạl), *a.* [< *tritovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a tritovertebra; serving a locomotory purpose, as the skeleton of the limbs.

tritovum (trī-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *tritova* (-vạ). [NL., < Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] The third stage of an ovum, or an ovum in a third stage, succeeding a deutovum.

tritoxid, tritoxide (trī-tok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + E. *oxid*.] Same as *trioxid*.

tritozoöid (trī-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *εἶδος*, form (see *zoöid*).] In *zoöl.*, a zoöid of a third generation, resulting from a deuterozoöid. *H. A. Nicholson*.

tritubercular (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ar*3.] Having three tubercles or cusps, as a molar or premolar tooth; tricuspid; characterized by such teeth as a type of dentition; tuberculate; of or pertaining to trituberculism.

trituberculate (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ate*1.] Same as *tritubercular*.

trituberculism (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lizm), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ism*.] Tritubercular state or condition of teeth; presence of three tubercles on a molar or premolar tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 466.

triturable (trit'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *triturable* = Sp. *triturable* = Pg. *trituravel* = It. *triturabile*; as if < LL. **triturabilis*, < *triturare*, thresh, triturate: see *triturate*.] Capable of being triturated.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triturated*, ppr. *triturating*. [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, thresh, triturate, < L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing: see *triture*.] **1.** To rub, grind, or bruise; specifically, to grind to a powder.

> The *triturated* skeletons of corals and echinoderms and the shells of molluscs, constituting an intensely white coralline sand. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 520.
>
> Considering the power which worms exert in *triturating* particles of rock. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, to grind with the grinders; masticate with the molar teeth; chew to a pulp.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *n.* [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*, *v.*] A form of medicine in which an active substance has been thoroughly powdered and mixed by rubbing up with sugar of milk.—**Tablet triturate**, a small disk of some soluble material, usually sugar of milk, charged with a certain dose of a medicinal substance.

trituration (trit-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *trituration* = Sp. *trituración* = Pg. *trituração* = It. *triturazione*, < LL. *triturationi*(*n-*), < *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*.] **1.** The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding. Trituration is a dry process, and thus distinguished from *levigation*.—**2.** In *phar.*, a finely comminuted powder: as, a *trituration* of elaterin.—**3.** In *physiol.*, reduction to pulp by grinding between the teeth; molar mastication, or some corresponding process: as, the *trituration* of food before swallowing; *trituration* in the gizzard of a bird is assisted by little pebbles swallowed.

triturator (trit'ū-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *triturator*, < *triturare*, pp. *trituratus*, triturate: see *triturate*.] One who or that which triturates; specifically, an apparatus for grinding drugs.

triturature (trit'ū-rā-tūr), *n.* [< *triturate* + *-ure*.] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

triture† (trit'ūr), *n.* [< L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing (see *triturate*), < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*.] A rubbing or grinding.

> Goats' whey being a natural infusion, from gentle heat and gentle *triture*, of the fine aromatic and nitrous vegetables on which goats feed.
> *G. Cheyne*, On Regimen, p. 44. (*Latham*.)

triturium (trī-tū'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *trituria* (-ạ). [Also, and prop., *tritorium*, < L. as if **tritorium*, neut. of **tritorius*, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh. The form *triturium* imitates *tritura*, a threshing (separating grain from straw): see *triture*.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

tritylene (trit'i-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίτος*, third, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, same as *propylene*: so named because third in the series of olefines.

Tritylodon (trī-til'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *τύλος*, a knob, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Mesozoic mammals from the Upper Triassic of South Africa and Europe, typical of the family *Tritylodontidæ*. *Owen*, 1884.

Tritylodontidæ (trī-til-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritylodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of prototherian mammals of Triassic age, typified by the genus *Tritylodon*. They had on each side of the upper jaw two incisors, no canine, two premolars, and four molars; the median incisors were scalpriform, the lateral minute, and the molars had trituberculate ridges.

tritylodontoid (trī-til-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Tritylodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tritylodontidæ*.

Triumfetta (trī-um-fet'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after an Italian botanist, G. B. *Trionfetti* (1656–1708).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Grewieæ*. It is characterized by an echinate or bristly globose capsule. There are about 50 species, natives of warm countries. They are herbs or shrubs with stellate hairs, bearing serrate entire or three- to five-lobed leaves. The flowers are axillary, or opposite the leaves, chiefly yellow, and usually with numerous stamens on an elevated gland-bearing torus. Some of the small-flowered species are very widely distributed; others are mostly confined to Aus-

tralia, Madagascar, or South Africa. A group of American species produces large dense masses of showy cymulose flowers. The fruit is two- to five-celled, and separates into distinct carpels, or is indehiscent and bur-like, its prickles often ending in hooks, as in *T. Lappula*, a common tropical weed known in Jamaica as *greatwort*. The species in general are known in the West Indies as *burweed* or *parrakeet-bur*, the ripe fruit being a favorite food of the green parrakeet. Several species are used medicinally in the tropics on account of their mucilaginous properties; several also yield a tenacious fiber, as *T. rhomboidea*, a widespread tropical weed, and *T. semitriloba* (for which see *burbark*).

triumph (trī'umf), *n.* [< ME. *triumphe, tryumphe,* < OF. *triumphe, triomphe,* F. *triomphe* = Pr. *triomfe* = Sp. *triunfo* = Pg. *triumpho* = It. *trionfo, triunfo* = D. *triomf, triumf* = G. *triumph* = Sw. Dan. *triumf*, triumph (in OF. and It. also a game of cards so called), < L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*, in the earliest use *trumpe, triumpe, triumpe*, an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brethren; in classical use a solemn entrance in procession, made by a victorious general (see def.), accompanied by the shout *Io triumphe!* hence fig. a victory, triumph; = Gr. *θρίαμβος*, the procession at the feast of Bacchus, also a name for Bacchus; ult. origin unknown. Hence *trump*[3].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a procession and religious ceremony in honor of a victory and the victorious leader. This, the highest military honor which a Roman commander could attain, was granted by the senate to such as, holding the office of dictator, consul, or pretor, had secured a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. In the triumph the general, crowned with laurel, and having a scepter in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, entered the city of Rome in a chariot drawn by four horses, preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army on foot, in marching order. The procession advanced in this order along the Via Sacra to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter and the laurel wreath was deposited in the lap of the god. Banquets and other entertainments concluded the solemnity, which was generally brought to a close in one day, though in later times it sometimes lasted for three days. During the time of the empire the emperor himself was the only person who could claim a triumph. A naval triumph differed in no respect from a military triumph, except that it was on a smaller scale, and was marked by the exhibition of beaks of ships and other nautical trophies. An ovation was an honor inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies.

> If we lose this battle,
> You are contented to be led in *triumph*
> Thorough the streets of Rome?
> *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 109.

> Though *triumphs* were to generals only due,
> Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 512.

2†. A public festivity or display of any kind, as an exhibition of masks; a tournament, stately procession, or pageant; a spectacle.

> We retournyd ayen to Venys, whiche day was a grete *tryumphe* and Feste there in remembrauce of a Victorye that the Venycyans had ye same day in gettynge of Padowa. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

> You cannot have a perfect palace except you have two several sides, . . . the one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

3. The state of being victorious; the flush of victory.

> The avenging force of Hercules, from Spain,
> Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 267.

> Hail to the Chief who in *triumph* advances!
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 19.

4. Successful enterprise or consummation; achievement; conquest.

> With Death she humbly doth insinuate;
> Tells him of trophies, statues, tombs, and stories
> His victories, his *triumphs*, and his glories.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1014.

> All the *triumphs* of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every age, have been the *triumphs* of Athens. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

5. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.

> Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 180.

> If a civilized nation, or any men who had a sense of generosity, were capable of a personal *triumph* over the fallen and afflicted. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

6†. A card of a suit which outranks all others; a trump. See *trump*[3], 1.

> You must mark also that the *triumph* must apply to fetch home unto him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

> She, Eros, has
> Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false-play'd my glory
> Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 20.

7†. An old game of cards, from which whist is probably derived; trump. See *ruff*[4] and *trump*[3], 2.

> The game that we will play at shall be called the *triumph*, which if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall win. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

8†. See the quotation and *tarot*.

> *Tarocchi*, a kinde of playing cardes vsed in Italy, called terrestriall *triumphes* [var. called *Tarocks*, or terestriall *triumphs*, 1611]. *Florio*, 1598.

To ride triumph, to be in full career; ride rough-shod.

> "'Tis some misfortune," quoth my uncle Toby. "That it is," cried my father, "to have so many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 157. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 5. *Joy, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*), jubilee, jubilation.

triumph (trī'umf, formerly also trī-umf'), *v.* [< F. *triompher* = Pr. *triomfar* = Sp. *triunfar* = Pg. *triumphar* = It. *trionfare, triunfare*, < L. *triumphare*, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; ride in a triumph; celebrate successful achievement.

> Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home,
> That weep'st to see me *triumph*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 194.

> We wear
> The dignity of Christians on our breasts,
> And have a long time *triumph'd* for our conquests;
> These conquer'd a long time, not *triumph'd* yet.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

2. To gain a victory; achieve success; prevail.

> He did but climb the cross, and then came down
> To the gates of hell; *triumph'd*, and fetch'd a crown.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 3., Epig.

> Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit
> *Triumphing* over Death, and Chance, and thee, O Time.
> *Milton*, On Time, l. 22.

3. To rejoice for victory; exult or boast.

> Let not mine enemies *triumph* over me. Ps. xxv. 2.

> How will he *triumph*, leap, and laugh at it!
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 148.

4†. To take a trick; trump.

> Except the four knaves entertain'd for the guards
> Of the kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
> *B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

5. To shine forth; make a brilliant show.

> The clear unmatched red and white
> Which *triumph'd* in that sky of his delight.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 12.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To succeed in overcoming; prevail over; subdue; conquer.

> Two and thirty legions that awe
> All nations of the *triumph'd* world. *Massinger.*

2. To cause to triumph; give victory to.

> He hath *triumphed* the name of his Christ; he will bless the things he hath begun.
> *Bp. Jewell*, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 933.

3. To exult over; boast over.

> So oft they fell
> Into the same illusion, not as man,
> Whom they *triumph'd*, once laps'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 572.

triumphal (trī-um'fal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triomphal* = Sp. *triunfal* = Pg. *triumphal* = It. *trionfale, trionfale*, < L. *triumphalis*, pertaining to a triumph, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory: as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* march.

> On Ascension day the Duke . . . is rowed thither in the Bucentoro, a *triumphall* galley, richly and exquisitely guilded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

> Who [mighty men] have led Kings in chains after their *Triumphal* Chariots, and have been served by those whom others have adored. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Triumphal arch. See *arch*[1].—**Triumphal column**, among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror to whom had been decreed the honors of a triumph. It has been imitated in a few instances in modern times, as in the bronze column of the Place Vendôme in Paris, set up in honor of Napoleon I.—**Triumphal crown**, a laurel wreath awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.—**Triumphal Hymn.** Same as *Sanctus*, 1.

II. *n.* **1†.** A token of victory.

> So, struck with dread and anguish, fell the fiend;
> And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
> (Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success)
> Ruin, and desperation, and dismay.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 578.

2. An ode or song in celebration of victory or of peace; a pæan; a hymn of rejoicing.

> Those [rejoicings] of victorie and peace are called *Triumphall*, whereof we our selues haue heretofore giuen some example by our *Triumphals* written in honour of her Maiesties long peace. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> Man, if *triumphals* here be in request,
> Then let them chaunt them that can chaunt them best.
> *Peele*, An Eclogue.

triumphant (trī-um'fant), *a.* [< F. *triomphant* = Sp. *triunfante* = Pg. *triumphante* = It. *trionfante, trionfante*, < L. *triumphan(t-)s*, ppr. of *triumphare*, triumph: see *triumph, v.*] **1†.** Celebrating victory by a triumph, as a successful Roman general; also, used in, pertaining to, or appropriate to a triumph; triumphal.

> Praise the gods,
> And make *triumphant* fires; strew flowers before them.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5. 3.

> The King rideth on a *triumphant* cart or wagon all gilded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 236.

> The streets so broad that tenne men may ride in front, and paued, adorned with many *triumphant* Arches, and shops on both sides. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. Rejoicing for or as for victory; triumphing; exulting.

> Think you, but that I know our state secure,
> I would be so *triumphant* as I am?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III, iii. 2. 84.

3. Victorious; successful; graced with conquest.

> His noble hand
> Did win what he did spend, and spent not that
> Which his *triumphant* father's hand had won.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 181.

> He had slain men with his own hand, for aught I know; —certainly, they had fallen, like blades of grass at the sweep of the scythe, before the charge to which his spirit imparted its *triumphant* energy. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 24.

4. Of supreme magnificence and beauty; glorious.

> She 's a most *triumphant* lady, if report be square to her. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 189.

Church triumphant. See *church.*

triumphantly (trī-um'fant-li), *adv.* **1.** In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victor; with the joy or exultation that proceeds from victory; victoriously: often implying insolent triumph.

> Or did I bragge and boast *triumphauntly*,
> As who should saye the field were mine that daye?
> *Gascoigne*, Lookes of a Louer Forsaken.

> The King and Queen enter the Town [Calais] *triumphantly*, and make their Abode there. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

2†. Festively; rejoicingly.

> Dance in Duke Theseus' house *triumphantly*,
> And bless it to all fair prosperity.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 94.

triumpher (trī'um-fėr), *n.* [< *triumph* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who is victorious.

> Hee sayd Souldiours were the noblest estate of mankinde, . . . *triumphers* both in Camps and Courts. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

> August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

triumphingly (trī'um-fing-li), *adv.* In a triumphing manner; with triumph or exultation.

> *Triumphingly* say, O Death, where is thy sting? *Bp. Hall*, Remedy of Discontentment, I. ii. § 1.

triumvir (trī-um'vėr), *n.*; pl. *triumviri, triumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [< L. *triumvir*, < *trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, + *vir*, man: see *virile.* Cf. *duumvir, decemvir.*] One of three men united in office; specifically, in ancient Rome, a member of one of several groups of joint magistrates chosen for various purposes, as for establishing colonies, revising the lists of knights, guarding against fires by night, or to fill various extraordinary commissions on special occasions. Among the more important of these magistrates were the triumviri capitales, who were elected by the people, and whose duty it was to inquire into capital crimes, to arrest offenders, to superintend the prisons, and to cause the execution of condemned persons. They could punish summarily slaves and persons of the lowest class. See *triumvirate.*

> A man may compare Ecbatana of the Medes, Babylon on Euphrates, and Niniue on Tigris, to the *Triumviri* at Rome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

triumviral (trī-um'vi-ral), *a.* [< *triumvir* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a triumvir or a triumvirate.

> I am about to mount higher than *triumviral* tribunal, or than triumphal car. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucullus and Cæsar.

triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *triumvirat* = Pg. *triumvirato* = Sp. It. *triunvirato*, < L. *triumviratus*, the office or dignity of a triumvir, < *triumvir*, triumvir: see *triumvir.*] **1.** The office or magistracy of a triumvir, specifically of one of the ancient Roman groups of triumviri. —**2.** Government by three men in coalition.—**3.** A group of three men in office or authority; specifically, in *Rom. hist.*, either the coalition (*First Triumvirate*) between Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus, 60 B. C., which controlled the Roman world for several years, or that (*Second Triumvirate*) between Mark Antony, Octavian (Augustus), and Lepidus, 43 B. C., which overthrew the republican party and ordered the second proscription. In the latter Lepidus was soon practically deposed, and Antony and Octavian shared the power until the overthrow of the former, 31 B. C.

> Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin were a *triumvirate* which governed the country during eight years. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 274.

4. A party of three men; three men or three personifications in company or forming one group; also, a trio or triad of any kind.

Still purposing to grant no more then what seem'd good to that violent and lawless *Triumvirate* within him, under the falsifi'd names of his Reason, Honour, and Conscience. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxii.

Theology, Philosophy, and Science constitute our spiritual *triumvirate*. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., I. p. xvii.

triumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *triumvir*.

triumviry† (trī-um'vi-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *triumverie*; < *triumvir* + *-y*3.] A triumvirate.

Thou makest the *triumviry*, the corner-cap of society. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 53.

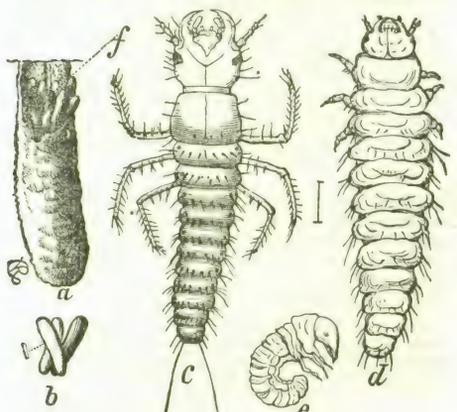
Take for thine ayde afflicting Miserie,
Woe, mine attendant, and Dispayre, my freend,
All three my greatest great *Triumuerie*.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 55. (*Davies.*)

triune (trī'ūn), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *unus*, one: see *three* and *one*.] Three in one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity. *Bp. Burnet.*

★**Triune vase.** Same as *triple vase* (which see, under *vase*).

triungulin (trī-ung'gū-lin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *ungula*, a hoof, claw.] The first larval stage of the hypermetamorphic blister-beetles, or *Meloïdæ*. See also cut under *Meloë*.



Triungulin.
a, egg-pod of a grasshopper, *Melanoplus differentialis*; *b*, eggs of same; *c*, triungulin of *Epicauta vittata*; *d*, second larval stage of same (line shows natural size); *e*, side view of *d*; *f*, triungulin within egg-pod of the grasshopper.

triunity (trī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *triune* + *-ity*. Cf. *unity*.] The state or quality of being triune; trinity.

The *triunity* of the Godhead.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203. (*Latham.*)

Triuridaceæ (trī-ū-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Triuris* (*-urid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, constituting the order *Triuridales*. It is characterized by unisexual racemose flowers with a regular perianth of three to eight valvate segments in a single row. It includes 2 genera, *Triuris* (the type) and *Sciaphila*, the latter comprising about 15 species of white or reddish plants of South America, India, the Malay archipelago, and Papua. The family is nearest akin to the *Vallisneriaceæ*, but is terrestrial and saprophytic, growing upon decayed wood and leaves. Its species are diminutive, slender, but rather rigid leafless plants, wholly white, yellow, pink, or red, with a few scales at the base, and producing a few long flexuous unbranched roots. The small stellate flowers are numerous and racemose, or fewer and somewhat corymbose; they hang on decurved pedicels, and are often papillose or minutely fringed.

Triuris (trī-ū'ris), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1841), so called with ref. to the appendaged calyx-lobes; < Gr. τρεῖς, three, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Triuridaceæ*. It is characterized by anthers immersed in a large conical receptacle, and by a nearly or quite terminal style. The 3 species, *T. hyalina*, *T. lutea*, and *T. major*, are natives of Brazil. They are yellow, white, or colorless and transparent plants, with two to four slender-pedicelled flowers on a filiform stem, each of the three or six triangular-ovate perianth-segments extended into a filiform tail.

trivalence (trī'vā- or triv'ạ-lens), *n.* [< *trivalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality of being trivalent; triatomic valence.

The conclusions drawn therefrom as to the *trivalence* of aluminium cannot be maintained.
Athenæum, No. 3183, p. 558.

trivalent (trī'vā- or triv'ạ-lent), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to three monad atoms; triadic: applied to an atom of an element or a unit of a radical; triatomic.

trivalve (trī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Having three valves, as a shell; trivalvular.—**Trivalve speculum**, a vaginal speculum having three blades.

II. *n.* In *conch.*, a trivalve shell.

trivalved (trī'valvd), *a.* [< *trivalve* + *-ed*2.] Three-valved; trivalvular.

trivalvular (trī-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, door: see *valvular*.] Three-valved; having three valves.

trivant† (triv'ant), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *truant*. [Rare.]

Thou art . . . a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 10.

trivantly† (triv'ant-li), *adv.* [< *trivant* + *-ly*2.] In a trivant or truant manner. [Rare.]

Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps, steales and gleanes a few notes from other mens Harvests, and so makes a fairer shew than he that is truly learned indeed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

trivet†, *v. t.* [Abbr. from *contrive*1.] To contrive.

The thrifty that teacheth the thriving to thrive,
Teach timely to traverse the thing that thou *trive*.
Tusser, Husbandry, Brief Conclusion.

triverbial (trī-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Of three words: applied to certain days in the Roman calendar which were juridical, or days appointed to the pretor for deciding causes: so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do*, *dico*, *addico*. They were also called *dies fasti*.

In the Roman calendar there were in the whole year but twenty-eight judicial or *triverbial* days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvi.

trivertebral (trī-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebral*.] Composed of three vertebræ.

The last cervical [of *Glyptodon*] and the anterior dorsal vertebræ are ankylosed together into a single *tri-vertebral* bone, which moves by a hinge joint upon the third dorsal. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 291.

trivet1 (triv'et), *n.* [Also *trevet*; early mod. E. also *tryvet*, *trivette*, *trevett*; < ME. *treved*, *trevid*, < OF. *trepied*, *trepie*, *tripied* = OSp. *trevede*, *treudes* = OIt. *trepie*, *trepiedi*, *trespido*, *trespito*, < ML. *tripes* (*triped-*), a three-footed stool, a tripod, < L. *tripes* (*triped-*), having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*, ult. a doublet of *trivet*. For the form, cf. the equiv. D. *drievoet* = MLG. *drivot*, *drevot*, a trivet, = E. *three-foot*.] **1.** A three-footed stool or stand; a tripod; especially, an iron tripod on which to place cooking-vessels or anything which is to be kept hot by the fire.

He shulde fynde in one place a friyngpan, in an other a chauldron, here a *tryuet*, and there a spytte, and these in maner in euery pore mannes house.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 145).

She got up to set the pot of coffee back on the *trivet*.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the three-legged iron support used in cooking. It is usually represented in plan, or as looked at from above, the feet or uprights seen in perspective.—**Right as a trivet**, standing steadily (in allusion to the fact that a tripod stands firm on irregular surfaces); hence, proverbially, entirely or perfectly right. [Colloq.]

I'll warrant you'll find yourself *right as a trivet!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 71.

"As to the letter, Rokesmith," said Mr. Boffin, "you're as *right as a trivet*." *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 14.

trivet2 (triv'et), *n.* [Formerly also *trevat*; origin obscure.] A knife for cutting the loops of terry fabrics, such as velvets or Wilton carpets, in which the looped warp is formed over wires in the shed. Each wire has a groove at the top to serve as a guide for the trivet, which can be run rapidly along the wires, cutting all the loops and thus making a pile fabric or cut pile fabric. *E. H. Knight.*

For velvets, &c., the wires are provided with a groove on their upper face, and along this groove a cutting knife called a *trivet* is run to cut the loops.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 467.

trivet-table (triv'et-tā'bl), *n.* A table supported by three feet.

The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 84.

Trivia1 (triv'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), named in allusion to its trivial size and value; < L. *trivius*, of three roads: see *trivium*.] The typical genus of the family *Triviidæ*, containing a number of small species of various parts of the world, among those known as *sea-beans*. See *sea-bean*, 2. See also cut under *Triviidæ*.



Trivia europæa. *a*, upper aspect; *b*, lower aspect.

trivia2, *n.* Plural of *trivium*.

Triviacea (triv-i-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia*1 + *-acea*.] Same as *Triviidæ*.

trivial (triv'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *trivial* = Sp. Pg. *trivial* = It. *triviale*, < L. *trivialis*, of the cross-roads, hence common, commonplace, ML. of the trivium, or three liberal arts, < *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, in ML. the first three liberal arts: see *trivium*. Cf. *bivial*, *quadrivial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Such as may be found everywhere; commonplace; ordinary; vulgar.

In the infancy of learning . . . those conceits which are now *trivial* were then new.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *trivial* round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

2. Trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; paltry.

Trivial objections to the plan were made at the time by cavillers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 141.

3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

As a scholar meantime he was *trivial* and incapable of labour. *De Quincey.*

4. Of or pertaining to the trivium, or the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; hence, initiatory; rudimentary.

Whose deep-seen skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial* floor.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 173.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Common; popular; vernacular; not technical: noting the popular or familiar names of animals or plants, as distinguished from the technical New Latin names. (*b*) Specific; not generic: noting what used to be called the *nomen triviale*—that is, the second or specific term in the binomial technical name of an animal or a plant, such terms being often adopted or adapted from a popular name or epithet. Thus, in the several designations *Homo sapiens*, *Felis leo*, *Mus musculus*, *Rosa canina*, the words *sapiens*, *leo*, *musculus*, and *canina* are respectively the trivial names of the species they designate. See *specific*, 3 (*b*).

6. In echinoderms, specifically, of or pertaining to the trivium: as, the *trivial* (anterior) ambulacra of a sea-urchin.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium.—**2.** A coefficient or other quantity not containing the quantities of the set considered.

trivialism (triv'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *trivial* + *-ism*.] A trivial matter; a trivial remark. *Carlyle.*

triviality (triv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *trivialite*, F. *trivialité* = Sp. *trivialidad* = Pg. *trivialidade* = It. *trivialità*; as *trivial* + *-ity*.] **1.** Trivial or paltry character or quality.

The *triviality* of its meaningless details. *J. Caird.*

2. Pl. *trivialities* (-tiz). A trivial thing; a trifle; a matter of little value or importance. *Cotgrave.*

It is in these acts called *trivialities* that the seeds of joy are forever wasted, until men and women look round with haggard faces at the devastation their own waste has made. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlii.

trivialize (triv'i-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trivialized*, ppr. *trivializing*. [< *trivial* + *-ize*.] To render trivial or paltry.

Southey. . . . We are now at the Sonnets [of Milton]. I know your dislike of this composition.
Landor. In English, not in Italian; but Milton has ennobled it in our tongue, and has *trivialized* it in that.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

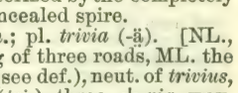
trivially (triv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a trivial manner.

Neither is money the sinews of war (as it is *trivially* said). *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

trivialness (triv'i-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trivial; triviality.

We always seem to be living just on the brink of a pure and lofty intercourse, which would make the ills and *trivialness* of life ridiculous. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 13.

Triviidæ (tri-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-idæ*.] A family of involute tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trivia*. They are of small size, and closely related to the cowries, but differ in the multicuspid median teeth and unguiform marginal teeth of the radula, and the shell is generally transversely ribbed. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas, but one (*Trivia europæa*) occurs in British waters. See also cut under *Trivia*.



Trivia europæa, seen from above.

Triviinæ (triv-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Triviidæ* (or of *Cyprædæ*), including the genus *Trivia*, and characterized by the completely involute shell with concealed spire.

trivium (triv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *trivia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, ML. the first three liberal arts (see def.), neut. of *trivius*, of three roads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *via*, way, road.] **1.** In the schools of the middle ages, the first three liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, and logic)—the other four (namely, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy) being termed *quadrivium*.—**2.** In echinoderms, as any sea-urchin, the three anterior ambula-

cra, taken collectively and distinguished from the two posterior ones taken together. See *bivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

trivoltin (trī-vol'tin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + It. *volto*, turn: see *volt*[1].] A race of the silkworm of commerce (*Bombyx mori*) which has three annual generations, thus producing three crops of cocoons each year; also, such a silkworm. Also *trivoltine*.

triweekly (trī-wēk'li), *a.* [< *tri-* + *weekly*.] 1. Occurring, performed, or appearing once every three weeks.—2. Less correctly, occurring, performed, or appearing thrice a week: as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

Trixagus (trik'sa-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριξός*, var. of *τρισσός*, *τριττός*, threefold (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *ἄγειν*, drive, do.] A genus of beetles: same as *Throscus*.

trizomal (trī-zō'mal), *a.* [For **trirhizomal*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ῥίζωμα*, root, + *-al*.] Formed of the sum of three square roots.—**Trizomal curve**, a curve whose equation is

$$\sqrt{\alpha x} + \sqrt{\beta y} + \sqrt{\gamma z} = 0,$$

where α, β, γ are parameters, and X, Y, Z three curves of the same system.

troat (trōt), *v. i.* [Said to be imitative.] To cry as a buck in rutting-time.

troat (trōt), *n.* [< *troat*, *v.*] The cry of a buck in rutting-time.

trobellion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **trobellion*, **torbellion*, < L. *turbella*, a bustle, stir, < *turba*, a bustle, stir, disturbance: see *trouble*.] A storm; disturbance. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

trocar (trō'kär), *n.* [Also *trochar*; < F. *trocar*, *trocart*, also *trois-quarts* (as if involving *quart*, a quarter), < *trois*, three, + *carre*, side, face, OF. *quarre*, a square: see *three* and *square*[1].] A surgical instrument used for withdrawing fluid from the body in cases of dropsy, hydrocele, etc. It consists of a perforator, or stylet, and a cannula. After the puncture is made the stylet is withdrawn, and the cannula remains for the escape of the fluid.

trocha (trō'chä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A narrow path.—2. *Milit.*, a strategic line of defenses across a given territory.

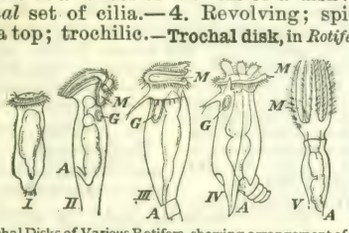
Trochacea (trō-kā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochidæ*.

trochaic (trō-kā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochaïque*, < L. *trochaicus*, < Gr. *τροχαϊκός*, pertaining to or consisting of trochees, < *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a trochee: as, *trochaic* rhythm.—2. Constituting or equivalent to a trochee: as, a *trochaic* foot.—3. Consisting or composed of trochees: as, *trochaic* verses. Trochaic verse is measured by dipodies, of the form – ⏑ – ⏑. In ancient metrics the dipody is the shortest and the hexapody the longest trochaic colon, and the tetrameter catalectic (see *tetrameter*) the most usual meter. In English poetry trochaic meter is not infrequent in hymns and lyrics, and in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" the dimeter (tetrapody) is used throughout, as in the Kalevala, as a narrative (epic) meter. See *ithyphallic*, *octonarius*, *scazon*, *septenarius*.—**Trochaic cesura.** See *cesura*.

II. *n.* A trochaic verse or period.

trochaical (trō-kā'i-kal), *a.* [< *trochaic* + *-al*.] Same as *trochaic*.

trochal (trō'kal), *a.* [< NL. **trochalis*, < *trochus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel (cf. Gr. *τροχαλός*, running, round, < *τροχός*, a wheel): see *trochus*.] 1. Wheel-like; rotiform; discoidal: as, a *trochal* disk or organ (see below). Also *trochate*.—2. Having a trochal disk or organ; trochate; trochiferous.—3. Encircling or surrounding, like the tire of a wheel or the rim of a disk: as, a *trochal* set of cilia.—4. Revolving; spinning like a top; trochilic.—**Trochal disk**, in *Rotifera*, the



Trochal Disks of Various Rotifers, showing arrangement of the cilia. I, II, larval and adult *Larinularia*; III, *Philodina*; IV, *Brachionus*; V, *Stephanoceros*. *A*, anus; *M*, mouth; *G*, ganglion.

oral organ characteristic of the rotifers; the wheel of the wheel-animalcules; the velum.

Trochalopteron (trok-a-lop'te-ron), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1843), also *Trochalopterum* (Agassiz, 1846), < Gr. *τροχαλός*, round (< *τροχός*, a wheel), + *πτερόν*, wing.] An extensive genus of oriental timeliine birds, whose type is *T. squamatum*. These birds range in the hill-countries of India, in Burma, through China, and in some of the islands, as Formosa and Hainan; the species are 25 or 30. Most of them have been properly identified only of late years, as *T. canorum*, the so-called Chinese thrush of Latham (1783), described many years before that as *Turdus chinensis* by Osbeck. The genus is also called *Pterocyclus* and *Leucodioptron*.

trochanter (trō-kan'tėr), *n.* [= F. *trocanter*, < NL. *trochanter*, < Gr. *τροχαντήρ*, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tuberosity, protuberance, or apophysis of the upper part of the femur or thigh-bone, for the insertion of various muscles which flex, extend, or rotate the limb. There may be one (elephant), two (usually), or three (horse) such processes; in man there are two, called the *greater* and the *lesser trochanter*, the former for the gluteal muscles and those collectively called rotators, the latter for the psoas and iliacus. In birds the great trochanter enters into the construction of the hip-joint, as a shoulder of the femur which abuts against the ilium. Trochanters commonly have an independent center of ossification, and are therefore of the nature of epiphyses. See cuts under *epiphysis* and *femur*.

2. In *entom.*, the second joint of an insect's leg, succeeding the coxa. The trochanter is sometimes two-jointed, in which case the proximal one of its two joints takes the name of *trochantin*, the other being the trochanter proper. See cut under *coxa*.—**Intercepting trochanter.** See *intercept*.

trochanterian (trō-kan-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter of the femur.

trochanteric (trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a trochanter, in any sense; trochanterian or trochantinian: as, a *trochanteric* tuberosity.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa* (which see, under *digital*).

trochantin, trochantine (trō-kan'tin), *n.* [< *trochant*(*er*) + *-in*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the lesser trochanter of the femur.—2. In *entom.*, the first or proximal one of two joints of which the trochanter may consist (see *trochanter*, 2). It is often united with the coxa.

trochantinian (trō-kan-tin'i-an), *a.* [< *trochantin* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter of the femur.

trochar, *n.* See *trocar*.

trochate (trō'kāt), *a.* [< NL. **trochatus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] 1. Same as *trochal*, 1.—2. Trochiferous; provided with a trochal organ.

troche[1] (trōch or trōk; commonly trō'kē: see etym.), *n.* [< NL. **trochus*, a circular tablet, < Gr *τροχός*, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*. The word *troche*, for which no corresponding forms are found in the Rom. languages (they use, instead, forms corresponding to the dim *trochisk*, q. v.), seems to have been formed in E. directly from the NL. or Gr. In the absence of a vernacular pronunciation and of obvious analogies, various pronunciations have been given to it: (*a*) trōch, as if from a F. **troche*, not found in this sense (though existing in the plural, as a hunting-term, *troches*, fumets, the (round) droppings of deer); (*b*) trōsh, supposed to be a more exact rendering of the assumed F. **troche*; (*c*) trōk, an E. accommodation of the NL. **trochus* (trō'kus), Gr. *τροχός*; (*d*) trō'kē, an erroneous pronunciation now common, appar. due to confusion with *trochee*, or to a notion that the word is NL. **troche*, < Gr. *τροχή* (which exists only as a by-form of *τρόχος*, course). (*e*) A more exact E. form of the Gr. term would be **troch* (trok), after the analogy of *stich*, the only other instance, and that technical or rare, of an E. monosyllable from a Gr. word ending in *-χ-ος* (other instances are polysyllables, as *distich*, *tetrastich*, *acrostic*[1] for **acrostich*, etc.).] A small circular cake, as a lozenge or other form of tablet composed of some medicinal ingredients mixed into a paste with sugar and mucilage, and dried. It is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent, especially to allay irritation of the throat.

Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax calamite three ounces, musk half a dram, orrice two ounces, sugar candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make *troches*.

Cosmeticks (1660), p. 138. (*Halliwell.*)

troche[2]†, *v.* [< OF. *trocher*, branch. Cf. *trocking*.] To branch.

Whan he [a hart] hath *troched* on that one partye .iiij. and on the other .v., than is he of .xvj. of defaunte. Whan he is *trochid* on bothe sydes .v., than is he of .xvj. atte fulle.

Rel. Antiq., I. 151.

Teste de cerf trochée [F.], *troched* or whose top is divided into three or four small branches. *Cotgrave.*

trochee (trō'kē), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *trochæus*; = F. *trochée* = Sp. *troqueo* = Pg. It. *trocheo*, < L. *trochæus*, a trochee, also a tribrach, < Gr. *τροχαῖος*, a trochee, tribrach, prop. adj. (sc. *πούς*, foot), running, tripping, < *τρόχος*, a running, a course: see *trochus*.] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first long or accented and the second short or unaccented. The trochee of modern or accentual versification consists of an accented followed by an unaccented syllable. The trochee of Greek and Latin poetry (– | ⏑) consists of a long time or syllable, forming the thesis (or metrically accented part of the foot), succeeded by a short as arsis, and is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. Its resolved form is the (trochaic) tribrach (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑). In the even places of a trochaic line an irrational trochee or spondee is frequently substituted for the normal trochee (– – for – ⏑), as also in the so-called "basis" of logaœdic verse. The irrational trochee may take an apparently anapestic form (⏑ ⏑ – for – – for – ⏑). This foot receives its names of *trochee* (running) and *choree* or *choreus* (dancing) from its rapid movement and fitness to accompany dances.—**Trochee semantus**, in *anc. pros.*, one of the greater feet, consisting of three double or tetrasemic longs, the first two of which belong to the thesis and the last to the arsis. Compare *orthius*.

Trochidæ (trok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trochus*; the top-shells. They have the foot moderately broad, the epipodium fringed with lobes or tentacular filaments, the tentacles elongate and simple, the eyes pedunculated at the outer bases of the tentacles, a pair of intertentacular appendages, and a spiral, generally conic, shell with a rhombiform aperture closed by a multispiral corneous operculum. It is a large group of marine shells, many of which exhibit a brilliant nacre or ornamentation. See cuts under *Monodonta*, *operculum*, *radula*, *top-shell*, and *Trochus*.

trochiform (trō'ki-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trochus*, a top, + L. *forma*, form.] In *conch.*, specifically, of the form of a top-shell; belonging or allied to the *Trochidæ*.

trochil (trō'kil), *n.* [= F. *trochile* = It. *trochilo*, < L. *trochilus*: see *trochilus*[1]. Cf. *thrall*.] The trochilus. See *trochilus*[1], 1 (*a*).

He [the crocodile] opens his chaps to let the *Trochil* pick his teeth, which give it feeding.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 323.

Trochili (trok'i-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochilidæ*.

trochilic (trō-kil'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τροχίλος*, *τροχιλία*, a revolving cylinder, a pulley, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochilus*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. [Rare.]

Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was hie time to stay, for I am aduertised that there is one which by arte *trochilick* will drawe all English surnames of the best families oute of the pitte of poetrie, as Bourchier from Busyris the tyrant of Ægypt.

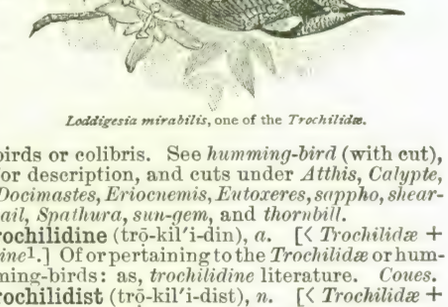
Camden, Remains, Surnames.

II.† *n.* The doctrine of the composition of circular motions.

trochilics (trō-kil'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *trochilic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rotary motion. [Rare.]

For the better conceiving of this invention, it is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments. *Wilkins*, Dædalus, xiv.

Trochilidæ (trō-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral macrochirous picarian birds peculiar to America, whose typical genus is *Trochilus*; the humming-



Loddigesia mirabilis, one of the *Trochilidæ*.

birds or colibris. See *humming-bird* (with cut), for description, and cuts under *Atthis*, *Calypte*, *Docimastes*, *Eriocnemis*, *Eutoxeres*, *sappho*, *sheartail*, *Spathura*, *sun-gem*, and *thornbill*.

trochilidine (trō-kil'i-din), *a.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds: as, *trochilidine* literature. *Coues*.

trochilidist (trō-kil'i-dist), *n.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ist*.] A monographer of humming-birds; one who is versed in the study of the *Trochilidæ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

Trochiliidæ† (trok-i-li-i'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < *Trochilium* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths; the clear-winged hawk-moths. See *Ægeriidæ* and *Sesiidæ*.

Trochilinæ (trok-i-li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*[1], 2, + *-inæ*.] 1†. The humming-birds. Same as *Trochilidæ*.—2. One of the subfamilies of *Trochilidæ*, containing most of the species.

Trochilium (trō-kil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. *τροχίλος*, some small bird: see *trochilus*[1].] A genus of clear-winged hawk-moths, including large species with transparent wings, obsolete tongue, subclavate antennæ with a brush of hair at the tip, and rather densely clothed legs, which, however, are not tufted. *T.* (*Ægeria*) *apiformis* of the United States is so called from its bee-like appearance.

trochilus[1] (trok'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *trochilus*, < Gr. *τροχίλος*, some small bird, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*. Cf. *trochil*[1].] **1.** A trochil; one of several different birds. (*a*) A bird described by some ancient writers, as Herodotus, as a kind of wagtail or sandpiper which enters the mouth of the crocodile and feeds by picking the reptile's teeth. Many surmises have been made in the attempt to identify this bird. It is certainly one of the small plover-like birds of the region of the Nile, probably either the Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or sicsac, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, belonging to the subfamily *Cursoriinæ* (see cut under *Pluvianus*), or the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus* (see cut under *spur-winged*). (*b*) One of several very small European warbler-like birds, as the golden-crested wren, or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*), and the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, etc. (*c*) Some or any humming-bird; a colibri.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Linnean genus of humming-birds, type of the family *Trochilidæ*, formerly including all the species then known, since divided into perhaps 200 modern genera. The generic name is now commonly restricted to such species as the common ruby-throated humming-bird of the United States, *T. colubris*, and the black-throated humming bird of California, *T. alexandri*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

trochilus[2] (trok'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *trochili* (-lī). [< L. *trochilus*, < Gr. *τροχίλος*, a broad hollow molding running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, < *τρέχειν*, run.] In *arch.*, same as *scotia*.

trochin (trō'kin), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, something spherical or circular (see *trochus*), + *-in*[1].] The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the subscapularis muscle. See *trochiter*, and cut under *humerus*.

trochingt, *n.* [< *troche*[2] + *-ing*[1].] One of the small snags or points surmounting the antlers of the stag. *Howell*.

trochinian (trō-kin'i-an), *a.* [< *trochin* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the trochin, or lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

trochiscus (trō-kis'kus), *n.*; pl. *trochisci* (-ī). [< L. *trochiscus*: see *trochisk*.] Same as *trochisk*.

trochisk (trō'kisk), *n.* [< OF. *trochisque* = Pg. *trochisco*, *trocisco* = It. *trochisco* = G. *trochisk*, < L. *trochiscus*, a pill, troche, < Gr. *τροχίσκος*, a small wheel, a small disk or ball, pastil, troche, dim. of *τροχός*, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*, *troche*[1].] A troche.

> I would have trial made of two other kinds of bracelets, for comforting the heart and spirits: the one of the *trochisk* of vipers, made into little pieces of beads; for since they do great good inwards, especially for pestilent agues, it is like they will be effectual outwards, where they may be applied in greater quantity. There would be *trochisk* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist. (ed. Montagu), § 965.

> God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage; and teaches them, of these vipers, to make sovereign treacles, and safe and powerful *trochisees* [read *trochiskes*].
> *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, xvii. § 4.

trochite (trō'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *-ite*[2].] One of the disks or wheel-like joints of the stem of an encrinite; a wheelstone, screwstone, or entrochus. [Rare or obsolete.]

trochiter (trok'i-tėr), *n.* [An arbitrary variant of *trochanter*.] The greater tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. See *trochin*, and cut under *humerus*.

trochiterian (trok-i-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *trochiter* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the trochiter: as, the *trochiterian* fossa (a depression upon the trochiter for insertion of the infraspinatus muscle).

trochitic (trō-kit'ik), *a.* [< *trochite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a trochite; pertaining to a trochite.

trochlea (trok'lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *trochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *trochlea*, *trochlea*, a pulley, sheaf, block, ML. also a windlass, roller, small wheel, < Gr. *τροχιλία*, *τροχιλέα*, *τροχαλία*, a pulley, a block; cf. *τροχαλός*, running, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*. Hence ult. E. *truckle*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pulley or pulley-like arrangement of parts, affording a smooth surface upon which another part glides. Specifically—(*a*) A fibrous loop in the upper inner corner of the orbit of the eye, through which runs the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. The line of traction of the muscle is by this contrivance deflected at nearly a right angle. This trochlea is not found below mammals. Similar loops (seldom, however, taking the name *trochlea*) bind down and alter the direction of some other double-bellied muscles, as the digastricus and omohyoid. See cuts under *eye*[1] and *eyeball*. (*b*) In the elbow-joint, the articular surface of the inner condyle of the humerus, with which the ulna articulates: distinguished from the capitellum, or outer convex surface for the articulation of the radius: so called because in man it is concave from side to side, though very convex in the opposite direction, thus affording a surface like that of the rim of a pulley-wheel. See cuts under *capitellum* and *epicondyle*. (*c*) In *entom.*, the orifice of the metathorax through which passes the tendon of the abdomen, and whose smooth rim serves as a sort of pulley. *Kirby and Spence.*—**Tibial trochlea.** See *tibial*.

trochlear (trok'lē-ąr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *trochlearis*, < L. *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pulley-like; forming a loop that acts like a pulley for a tendon to run through, or affording a surface like that of a pulley, upon which a bone may ride back and forth. See *trochlea*.—**2.** In *bot.*, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference, so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelina communis*. Also *trochleate*.—**3.** Pertaining to or connected with a trochlea: as, a *trochlear* muscle or nerve; *trochlear* movements.—**Trochlear fossa**, a small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, situated near the internal angular process, for attachment of the trochlea of the eye.—**Trochlear muscle**, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, whose tendon runs through a trochlea. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Trochlear nerve** (*nervus trochlearis*), the fourth and smallest of the cranial nerves. Its superficial origin is just behind the corpora quadrigemina. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the orbit. It is purely motor in its function. Also called *patheticus*, *oculomuscularis superior*. See second cut under *brain*.—**Trochlear spine.** See *spine*.—**Trochlear surface of the femur**, the smooth depression forming the anterior part of the articular surface of the condyles, for articulation with the patella.

II. *n.* A trochlear muscle or nerve; a trochlearis.

Also *trochleary*.

trochlearis (trok-lē-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *trochlearес* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *trochlear*.] In *anat.*, a trochlear muscle or nerve. See phrases under *trochlear*.

trochleary (trok'lē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *trochlea* + *-ary*.] In *anat.*, same as *trochlear*.

trochleate (trok'lē-āt), *a.* [< NL. **trochleatus*, < L. *trochlea*, a pulley: see *trochlea*.] In *bot.*, same as *trochlear*, 2.

Trochocarpa (trok-ō-kär'pą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), from the fruit; < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Epacridaceæ* and tribe *Styphelieæ*. It is characterized by a ten-celled ovary, and a drupaceous fruit with five to ten one-seeded nutlets. The 6 species are natives of Australia and Tasmania. They bear petioled polymorphous leaves, either scattered, two-ranked, or somewhat whorled. The small flowers form axillary or terminal spikelets. *T. thymifolia*, a small Tasmanian shrub, is cultivated under the name of *wheelseed*. *T. laurina* is the beech- or brush-cherry of New South Wales and Queensland, a tree reaching 20 or ★40 feet high, with tough fine-grained wood.

trochoid (trō'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochoïde*, < Gr. *τροχοειδής*, round like a wheel, < *τροχός*, a wheel, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *geom.*, trochoidal.—**2.** In *anat.*, rotating or revolving like a wheel; pivotal, as an articulation; trochoidal: applied to that kind of rotatory arthrosis in which a part revolves to some extent upon another, as the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna in pronation and supination of the forearm, or the atlas about the odontoid process of the axis in shaking the head.—**3.** In *conch.*, top-shaped, like a shell of the genus *Trochus;* conical with a flat base; of or related to the *Trochidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a prolate or curtate cycloid or curve traced by a point in fixed connection with, but not generally on the circumference of, a wheel which rolls upon a right line. If the point is outside the circumference, the trochoid has loops; if inside, it has waves. See *cycloid*.—**2.** In *anat.*, a rotatory or pivotal joint; diarthrosis rotatorius; cyclarthrosis.—**3.** In *conch.*, a top-shell, or some similar shell; any member of the *Trochidæ*.

trochoidal (trō'koi-dal), *a.* [< *trochoid* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as, the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, and the spiral of Archimedes.—**2.** In *anat.* and *conch.*, same as *trochoid*.

trochometer (trō-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *trechometer*.

Trochosphæra (trok-ō-sfē'rą), *n.* [NL.: see *trochosphere*.] 1†. A supposed genus of rotifers, as *T. æquatorialis* of the Philippines. *Semper.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A trochosphere.

trochosphere (trok'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] That larval form of various annelids, mollusks, and mulluscoids which has a circlet of cilia. The trochosphere in *Mollusca* is an advanced gastrula or gastrular stage of the embryo, prior to the veliger stage, when the original blastopore has been lost or transformed, a rudimentary mouth and anus have appeared, and there is an equatorial circlet of cilia about the spheroidal body. In mollusks also called *neoembryo* (see *typembryo*).

trochospherical (trok-ō-sfer'i-kal), *a.* [< *trochosphere* + *-ic-al*.] Having a spherical figure and a ciliated circlet; of or pertaining to a trochosphere.

Trochotoma (trō-kot'ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Deslongchamps, 1841), < Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of pleurotomarioid gastropods with a trochiform shell, an infundibuliform base, and a slit above the carina, obliterated except near the margin of the aperture. The species flourished in the Liassic seas.



Trochotoma conuloides.

Trochozoa (trok-ō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *trochozoön*.] Those invertebrates, as annelids and mollusks, whose larval forms in one stage are trochospheres; also, loosely, such larvæ, collectively considered, or hypothetical organisms from which annelids and mollusks are supposed to have been derived.

trochozoön (trok-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροχός*, wheel, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Any member of the *Trochozoa*, considered as hypothetical ancestral forms of annelids and mollusks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 236.

> The Balanoglossus occupies an intermediate position between the worms and the Chordata. It has originated from a *trochozoön* which acquired some features in common with worms. *Nature*, XLII. 94.

trochus (trō'kus), *n.* [< L. *trochus*, ML. also *trocus*, hoop, ML. also wheel, top, < Gr. *τροχός*, something round, as a wheel, hoop, circle, circuit, ring, cake, pill, < *τρέχειν*, run. Hence ult. (from *τροχός* or the orig. verb) E. *troche*[1], *trochiscus*, *trochisk*, *trochee*, *trochil*, *trochilus*, *trochanter*, *truck*[1], *truckle*, etc. See especially *troche*[1] and *truck*[1].] 1†. A wheel. *Bailey*, 1733.—2†. A round lump. *Bailey*, 1733.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Trochidæ*, having a regular conic form with flat base, oblique and rhombic aperture, and a horny operculum of many whorls; top-shells. *T. zizyphinus* and *T. obeliscus* are examples. Some of the species grow to a large size, are handsomely marked, and when cut and polished show an extremely brilliant nacre. See also cuts under *operculum*, *radula*, and *top-shell*.



Trochus obeliscus.



Trochus zizyphinus.

trock (trok), *v.* A Scotch form of *truck*[1].

troco (trō'kō), *n.* [< Sp. *truco*, "a truck table to play on" (Stevens, 1706): see *truck*[3].] An old English game, formerly known as *lawn-billiards*. It is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the center of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by caroming—that is, by the striking of two balls in succession with the player's own ball.

trod (trod), *n.* [< ME. *trod* (cf. Norw. *trod*, a way or path much trodden), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd*), etc., tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trode*, *trade*[1].] Tread; tramp; track. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> This is the worst o' a' mishaps,
> 'Tis war than death's fell *trod*.
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 59. (*Jamieson.*)

Hot trod, the pursuit or tracings of moss-troopers or reavers; literally, a fresh track or footstep.

> The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod*. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom, a privilege which often occasioned bloodshed. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 29, note.

trod, trodden (trod, trod'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tread*, *v.*] Trampled; crushed; hence, insulted; degraded: much used in composition with an adverbial element: as, down-*trodden*.

> Then to the well-*trod* stage anon,
> If Jonson's learned sock be on.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 131.

trode (trōd), *n.* [A var. of *trod*, *trade*[1].] Footing; path. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In numble dales is footing fast,
> The *trode* is not so tickle.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

trögerite (trė′gėr-īt), *n.* [< *Tröger* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of uranium, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a lemon-yellow color: named after R. Tröger, an inspector of mines at Neustädtel in Saxony.

troggin (trog′in), *n.* [Cf. *trock*, *truck*[1].] Small wares. *Burns*, An Excellent New Song. [Scotch.]

troggs (trogz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *troggin*.] Duds; clothes. [Scotch.]

> "By my *troggs*," replied Christie, "I would have thrust my lance down his throat." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

troglodyte (trog′lō-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *troglodite*; < F. *troglodyte* = Pg. *troglodyta* = Sp. It. *troglodita*, < L. *troglodyta*, only in pl. *Troglodytæ*, *Trogodytæ* (as a proper name), < Gr. τρωγλοδύτης, cave-dweller, lit. 'one who creeps into holes,' < τρώγλη, hole, cave, + δύειν, enter, creep into.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; spelæan; troglodytic: specifically noting human beings, apes, and birds.

II. *n.* **1.** A cave-dweller; a caveman; one who lives in a naturally formed cavity in the rocks, or, by extension, one who has his abode in a dwelling-place of that kind, whether constructed by enlarging a natural cave or by making an entirely new excavation. The word *troglodyte* is rarely used except in translating from the classic authors, or in discussions with regard to the nature of the people so denominated by them, or as applied to members of some prehistoric tribes, as those of the Mediterranean caves near Mentone, in Italy. Caves were natural places of refuge and residence in the early stages of man's development, and were very frequently thus occupied by various prehistoric races, as has been proved by explorations made in different parts of the world. These explorations have in numerous instances revealed the existence of human remains mingled with implements and ornaments made by the hand of man, together with the bones of living and extinct species of animals, the whole occurring in such a way as to prove beyond a doubt that they were contemporaneous. Several classic authors—among whom are Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, and Pliny—speak of the troglodytes, and give this name to cave-dwellers in various rather vaguely designated regions. Cave-dwellers still live in a few places in the United States, as some of the Yavasupai Indians in caves in the side cañons of the Colorado river.

> *Q.* Are there still any *troglodytes*, or inhabitants of caves, and are they numerous?
> *A.* The district between Marsa Susa and Cyrene is full of caverns in the very heart of the mountains, into which whole families get by means of ropes; and many are born, live, and die, in these dens, without ever going out of them.
> *W. H. Smyth*, The Mediterranean, p. 497.

> Palæolithic man was unquestionably a true *troglodyte*, the caves which he is known to have inhabited being very numerous. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 19.

2. Hence, one living in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world. *Saturday Rev.*—**3.** In *mammal.*, an anthropoid ape of the genus *Troglodytes*, as the chimpanzee or the gorilla, especially the former, which was earlier known to naturalists and was called *Simia troglodytes*. The name is actually a misnomer, arising from some confounding or comparing of these apes with peoples who in ancient times were called *troglodytes*. See *Troglodytes*, 2, and cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla*.

4. In *ornith.*, a wren of the genus *Troglodytes* or family *Troglodytidæ*. The term is a misnomer, since no wrens live in caves.

Troglodytes (trog-lod′i-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *troglodyte*.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of wrens, type of the family *Troglodytidæ*, based by Vieillot in 1807 on *T. aëdon*. The type is taken to be the common wren of Europe, *T. europæus* or *T. parvulus*, formerly *Sylvia troglodytes*. The name, erroneous in fact, was changed by Rennie in 1831 to *Anorthura*. It has been used by different writers for nearly all the birds of the family *Troglodytidæ* (and for some others). Thus, the common winter wren of the United States is *T. hiemalis*; the house wren, *T. aëdon*; the great Carolina wren was *T. ludovicianus*; Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*; the long-billed marsh-wren, *T. palustris*; the short-billed marsh-wren, *T. brevirostris*. The last four named are now placed in other genera. See cuts under *marsh-wren* and *Thryothorus*. (*b*†) In the form *Troglodites*, a Linnean name (1744) of humming-birds, later (1748–66) called *Trochilus*. Compare similar confusion of *trochilus*, 1 (*b*) and (*c*).—**2.** In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes, instituted by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire after 1807, containing the chimpanzee, *T. niger*, and the gorilla, *T. gorilla*. The generic name being preoccupied in ornithology, and therefore strictly untenable in mammalogy, this genus was called *Mimetes* by Leach in 1819, and afterward *Anthropopithecus* by De Blainville; but *Troglodytes* is still much used. See cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla*.



Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*).

troglodytic (trog-lō-dit′ik), *a.* [< L. *troglodyticus*, < Gr. τρωγλοδυτικός, pertaining to a cave-dweller, < τρωγλοδύτης, a cave-dweller, troglodyte: see *troglodyte*.] Of or pertaining to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers; relating to or having the habits of the cave-dwellers.

> The dwelling-places or the burial vaults of a *troglodytic* tribe closely akin to the Guanches of the Canaries.
> *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 370.

troglodytical (trog-lō-dit′i-kal), *a.* [< *troglodytic* + *-al*.] Troglodytic in character or habits; relating to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers.

Troglodytidæ (trog-lō-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of oscine passerine birds, whose typical genus is *Troglodytes*; the wrens. The family is of no fixed limit or satisfactory definition. The birds referred to it, in its usual acceptation, are mainly American, and very numerous in tropical and subtropical America. These are well distinguished from most New World passerines, excepting from the mocking-birds, thrashers, and the like, toward which they grade so closely, through such forms as the cactus-wrens, for example, that they have often been associated with them in the family *Liotrichidæ* (the mockers, etc., being then removed from *Turdidæ* to enter into this association). But the Old World wren-like birds have so many and varied relationships that they have thus far proved entirely unmanageable. The whole of them, therefore, together with the American forms, have been thrown in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). See *wren*, and cuts under *Campylorhynchus*, *marsh-wren*, *Pnoëpyga*, *rock-wren*, *Tesia*, *Thryothorus*, and *Troglodytes*.

Troglodytinæ (trog-lod-i-ti′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-inæ*.] The wrens, most properly so called: (*a*) As one of the restricted groups of *Troglodytidæ*, when the latter name is used in a broad sense. (*b*) As a subfamily of *Liotrichidæ* or of *Timeliidæ*.

troglodytism (trog′lō-dīt-izm), *n.* [< *troglodyte* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of troglodytes; the habit of living in caves. See *troglodyte*.



Paradise-Trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*).

Trogon (trō′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρώγων, ppr. of τρώγειν, gnaw, chew.] **1.** A genus of birds, type of the family *Trogonidæ*, formerly conterminous with the same, subsequently variously restricted.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Trogon* in a broad sense, as a curucui or quetzal. The most brilliant and splendid of these birds, and one of the most gorgeous of all the feathered tribes, is the famous quetzal, or sacred bird, of the ancient inhabitants of Central America, variously known as the long-tailed, paradise-, or peacock-trogon, *Trogon paradiseus*, *T. pavoninus*, *Calurus resplendens*, *Pharomacrus mocinno*, and by other names. The body is not so large as a pigeon's, but the long upper tail-coverts project beyond the tail for two feet or more, forming a graceful spray-like train. The bird is rich golden-green above, and mostly bright-crimson below.

Trogonidæ (trō-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-idæ*.] The only family of heterodactylous and heteropelmous birds, belonging to the order *Picariæ*; the trogons or curucuis. They are very beautiful birds, including about 50 species inhabiting tropical and subtropical countries of both hemispheres, most numerous in the Neotropical, less so in the Oriental, and least so in the Ethiopian region. A principal technical character is the structure of the feet; for, though many other birds are yoke-toed or zygodactyl, in all except the trogons the first and fourth toes are reversed, in trogons the first and second; and this character is correlated with the heteropelmous disposition of the flexor tendons of the digits. In the skull basipterygoids are present and the palate is desmognathous, the sternum is double-notched on each side behind, there is only one carotid (sinistral), cæca are present, the oil-gland is nude, the pterylosis is somewhat passerine, there are large aftershafts of the contour-feathers, and these feathers are peculiarly soft and of brilliant hues. The trogons inhabit the depths of the forest, and are both frugivorous and insectivorous. The African type of trogons is the genus *Hapaloderma*; the Oriental is *Harpactes*; the West Indian forms are *Priotelus* and *Temnotrogon*. The more numerous trogons of continental America have a characteristic coloration, the upper parts being green or brown, and the lower red or yellow with a white throat-bar. There are several genera of these besides *Trogon*, including *Pharomacrus*. One species, *T. ambiguus*, extends over the Mexican border of the United States in Arizona. See cut under *Trogon*.



An African type of *Trogonidæ* (*Hapaloderma constantia*).

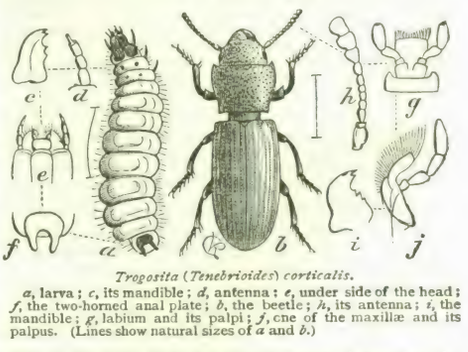
trogonoid (trō′gō-noid), *a.* [< *trogon* + *-oid*.] Resembling a trogon; belonging to the *Trogonoideæ*.

Trogonoideæ (trō-gō-noi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-oideæ*.] The trogons as a superfamily of picarian birds, characterized by being heterodactylous and heteropelmous: a needless synonym of *Heterodactylæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Trogonophidæ (trō-gō-nof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Trogonophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiosaurian lizards, typified by the genus *Trogonophis*, and characterized by the acrodont dentition and the absence of fore limbs.

Trogonophis (trō-gon′ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. τρώγων (see *Trogon*) + ὄφις, a snake.] A genus of snake-like lizards destitute of limbs, typical of the family *Trogonophidæ*.

Trogosita (trō-gō-sī′tă), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790), < Gr. τρώγειν, gnaw, + σῖτος, corn, grain.] A cosmopolitan genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trogositidæ*. They have the eyes transverse, the tibiæ not spinous, and the thorax truncate at the apex, with the lateral margin deflexed at the middle. About 50 species are known. *T.* (*Tenebrioides*) *mauritanica* is a common cosmopolitan species found in stored grain. *T.* (*Tenebrioides*) *corticalis* is American. Also *Trogosites*.



Trogosita (*Tenebrioides*) *corticalis*.

a, larva; *c*, its mandible; *d*, antenna; *e*, under side of the head; *f*, the two-horned anal plate; *b*, the beetle; *h*, its antenna; *i*, the mandible; *g*, labium and its palpi; *j*, one of the maxillæ and its palpus. (Lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

Trogositidæ (trō-gō-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Trogosita* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Nitidulidæ*, but separated by the slender tarsi, whose first joint is short. The family contains two groups, members of the first of which are elongate, with the prothorax narrowed behind, those of the second rounded and somewhat flattened. About 160 species are known, of which nearly 50 inhabit the United States; many are found under bark, and others live in fungi.

trogue (trōg), *n.* [A var. of *trough*.] A wooden trough. [North. Eng.]

Troic (trō′ik), *a.* [< L. *Troicus*, < Gr. Τρωϊκός, of or pertaining to Troy, < Τρώς, a Trojan; cf. Τρῳάς, the Troad, L. *Troia*, *Troja*, Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or the Troas; Trojan; relating to the Trojan war. *Gladstone*.

troika (troi'kä), *n.* [Russ. *troĭka*, < *troe*, *troi*, three: see *three*.] A team of three horses abreast, peculiar to Russian traveling-conveyances; hence, the vehicle itself to which the horses are attached, or the vehicle and horses taken together.

troil†, *v. t.* [ME. *troilen*, < OF. *troiller*, *truiller*, charm, deceive, < Icel. *trylla*, charm, fascinate, < *troll*, a troll: see *troll*[2].] To deceive; beguile.

By-hihtest heore and hym after to knowe,
As two godes, with god bothe good and ille;
Thus with treison and with trecherie thow *troiledest* hem bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 321.

troilite (troi'līt), *n.* [Named after D. *Troïli*, who in 1766 described a meteorite containing this species.] A native iron sulphid often occurring in meteorites, and especially meteoric irons, as embedded nodules or generally disseminated. It may be identical with the terrestrial pyrrhotite, but most authorities regard it as the protosulphid of iron (FeS), a substance not otherwise known outside of the laboratory.

troilus (trō'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *troili* (-lī). [NL., < *Troïlus*, a mythical hero of Troy.] A large swallow-tailed butterfly, *Papilio troilus*, common in the United States. It is for the most part black, but has yellow marginal spots on the fore wings and blue spots on the hind wings. The larva feeds on laurel and sassafras.

Trojan (trō'jan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Troyen*, < L. *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, < *Tros*, < Gr. Τρώς, a Trojan, also the mythical founder of Troy, in Asia Minor.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to ancient Troy, a celebrated city in Mysia, Asia Minor.—**Trojan War**, in *classical myth.*, a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen (wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon), who had been carried away by Paris (son of the Trojan king Priam).

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Troy.—**2.** A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will. [Colloq.]

He bore it [the amputation of his hand], in cors, like a *Trojin*. *Thackeray*, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace [at Paris, vii.

3. A boon companion; an irregular liver: sometimes used loosely as a term of opprobrium.

Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamest not of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 77.

Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 1.

4. *pl.* In *entom.*, a name given by Linnæus to certain butterflies, mostly tropical and now generally included in the genus *Papilio*, characterized by their velvety-black colors with crimson spots on the wings and breast. Allied species of different colors were called *Greeks*, and both together formed the group *Equites*. It is now known that certain "Trojans" are sexual varieties of the "Greeks," but the names are still occasionally used.

troke (trōk), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *truck*[1].

troll[1] (trōl), *v.* [Formerly also *trole*, *troul*, *trowl*; < ME. *trollen*, roll, stroll, < OF. *troller*, *trauler*, *troler*, run hither and thither, range, stroll, F. *tróler*, lead, drag about, also stroll, ramble (Picard *droler*, go hither and thither, Norm. *treuler*, idle, lazy), prob. < MHG. *trollen*, G. *trollen*, roll, troll, run, dial. (Swiss) *trohlen*, roll, *tröhlen*, roll, bowl, = MD. *drollen* = LG. *drulen*, roll, troll. Cf. W. *troelli*, turn, wheel, whirl, *troell*, a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, windlass, screw, *trolian*, *trwlian*, troll, roll, *trolio*, *trwlio*, roll, *trolyn*, a roller, *trol*, a roller, etc.; Bret. *tróel*, a winding plant, *tró*, a circle. The relation of the Teut. and Celtic forms is uncertain. Cf. *troll*[1], *n.*, and *trolley*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To roll; turn round.

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton, P. L., xi. 620.

2. To circulate; pass or send round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

Troll about the bridal bowl.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

3. To sing in the manner of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice.

Who still led the rustic ging,
And could *troll* a roundelay
That would make the fields to ring.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

4. To angle or fish for; especially, to angle for in a particular manner. See *trolling*. Hence—**5.** To allure; entice; draw on.

He . . . *trowls* and baits him with a nobler prey.
Hammond, Works, IV. viii.

6. To angle or fish in.

With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 187.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To roll; roll in.

This little ape gets money by the sack-full,
It *trolls* upon her.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

2. To go round; pass; circulate: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

The Bells a ringing, and the Bowls a *trowling*, the Fidlers fumbling and Tumbling. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. To stroll; ramble.

This thretty wynter, as I wene, hath he gone and preched; . . .
And thus hath he *trolled* forth this two and thretty wynter.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 296.

We at last *trolled* off, as cheery and merry a set of youngsters as the sun ever looked upon in a dewy June morning.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 414.

4. To wag; move glibly.

Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue *troule*.
F. Beaumont, Ex-Ale-Tation of Ale.

5. To take part in a catch or round; sing catches or rounds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 11.—**6.** To angle or fish in a particular manner. See *trolling*.—Syn. **6.** See *trawl*.

troll[1] (trōl), *n.* [< *troll*[1], *v.* Cf. MD. *drol*, a top, little ball, etc., = MLG. *drol*, *drul*, anything round.] **1.** A going or moving round; roll; routine; repetition.

The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.—**3.** A reel on a fishing-rod.—**4.** Same as *trolley*, 1.—**5.** An artificial lure used in trolling.—**6.** Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground; any long thing. [Scotch.]—**Feathered troll**, a metal troll of oval or fish-like form revolving at the head of the shank of the hook, and having feathers attached to attract the fish: used by anglers. Sometimes hair, as deer's, is used instead of feathers. The metals used are silver, copper, brass, etc., or a combination of these.

troll[2] (trōl), *n.* [< Icel. *troll* = Sw. *troll* = Dan. *trold*, a troll, = D. *drol* = LG. *droll*, a troll, a humorous fellow, droll, = G. *droll*, *troll*, a troll, etc.: see *droll*.] In *Northern myth.*, a supernatural being, in old Icelandic literature represented as a kind of giant, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabiting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill or mound, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighborly, lending and borrowing freely, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, stealing not only provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible, can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men, can foresee future events, etc. *Keightley*.

troller (trō'lėr), *n.* [< *troll*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who fishes by the method known as trolling.

trolley, trolly (trol'i), *n.* [< *troll*[1] + *-ey*, *-y*[2]; or from one of the Celtic nouns mentioned under *troll*[1].] **1.** A narrow cart used by costermongers, and pushed by hand or drawn by a donkey. Also *troll*.—**2.** A small truck or car for running on tracks in a rolling-mill or furnace. It is used to move heavy materials, and can be used as a tip-car.—**3.** In *Eng. lace-making*, lace the pattern of which is outlined with a thicker thread, or a flat narrow border made up of several such threads. The ground is usually a double ground, showing hexagonal and triangular meshes.—**4.** A metallic wheel or pulley, carried by an electric car or locomotive, in contact with a suspended conductor from which it collects the current for the propulsion of the car. In the overhead trolley system the trolley is pressed from below against the conductor, or trolley-wire, and carried by a flexible pole, the trolley-pole, which is pressed upward by a spring. In the underground trolley system the trolley runs on the conductors supported in a slotted conduit beneath the road-bed.—**Honiton trolley**, Honiton lace made with a trolley ground.—**Trolley system**, the system of electrical railway in which the current is taken from the conductor by means of a small wheel or trolley. The conductor or insulated electrode is usually suspended overhead above the cars, or in a passage beneath the tracks.

trolley-car (trol'i-kär), *n.* A car used on an electric trolley-road.

trolley-line (trol'i-līn), *n.* A line of electric cars run on the trolley system.

trolley-pole (trol'i-pōl), *n.* In *electric rail.*, a pole, carrying a conducting wire, connected with a street-railway car by a universal joint, and having at the upper end a trolley for conducting the current into the circuit of the motor on the car.

troll-flower (trōl'flou″ėr), *n.* [< *troll*[2] + *flower*.] The globe-flower, *Trollius Europeus*. See *globe-flower*.

trolling (trō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *troll*[1], *v.*] In *fishing*: (*a*) The method of dragging or trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or near the surface of the water; trawling. The tackle consists of a strong hand-line from 25 to 75 yards long, and a spoon-hook, or one of the many kinds of spinning-baits, trolling-spoons, propellers, etc. Trolling is also sometimes practised from the shore with a rod. The hook may be baited, as with a minnow, but artificial lures are most used. (*b*) In Great Britain, a mode of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, etc. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running longitudinally through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long piece of lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the rod-point. Compare *trawling*.

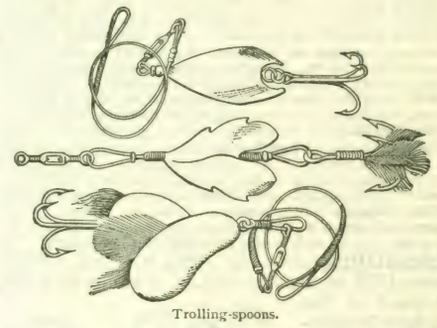
trolling-bait (trō'ling-bāt), *n.* A metallic revolving bait or lure used in trolling; a spoon-bait; a trolling-spoon. It is made of many shapes and sizes as variations of the trolling-spoon.

Trollinger (trō'ling-ėr), *n.* A kind of grape. See *Hamburg*, 1.

trolling-hook (trō'ling-hůk), *n.* A fish-hook used in trolling.

trolling-rod (trō'ling-rod), *n.* A rod used in trolling, usually made of undressed bamboo, and about nine feet in length.

trolling-spoon (trō'ling-spön), *n.* A trolling-bait or spoon-bait, fashioned like the bowl of a



Trolling-spoons.

spoon, with a hook or hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.

Trollius (trol'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; first used by C. Gesner, about 1555); < *torolya*, the Hung. name?] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*, and subtribe *Caltheæ*. It is characterized by small narrow entire petals destitute of scales, and by palmately lobed or dissected leaves. There are about 12 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions. They are erect herbs from a perennial root, with alternate leaves, and large yellow or lilac-colored flowers usually with numerous regular deciduous colored sepals, and fewer elongated linear clawed petals, each bearing a nectariferous gland. The fruit is a head of separate follicles. Several are cultivated, and are known as *globe-flower*, especially *T. Europeus*, also known as *globe-ranunculus* and *troll-flower*, and in England as *golden-ball* and *butter-basket*, and northward as *lockin gowan* and *lapper gowan*. For *T. laxus*, see *spreading globe-flower*, under *spread*.

troll-madam† (trōl'mad″am), *n.* [An accom. form of OF. *trou-madame*, a game so called.] An old English game: same as *pigeonholes*. Also called *trunks*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *troll-my-dames*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 92.

trollol (trol'lol'), *v.* [< *trol lol*, like *tra la*, *fol de rol*, and other mere syllables used in singing.] To troll; sing in a jovial, rollicking way.

They got drunk and *trolloll'd* it bravely.
Roger North, Examen, p. 101. (*Davies.*)

trollop (trol'ǫp), *v. i.* [An extension of *troll*[1]; for the termination, cf. *wallop*, *gallop*. Cf. *trollop*, *n.*] **1.** To draggle; hang in a wet state.—**2.** To walk or work in a slovenly manner. *Wedgwood*. [Scotch in both senses.]

trollop (trol'ǫp), *n.* [< *trollop*, *v.*] **1.** A loose, hanging rag. [Scotch.]—**2.** A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance, or habits; a slattern; a draggletail; also, a woman morally loose.

Does it not argue rather the lascivious promptnesse of his own fancy, who from the harmelesse mention of a Sleekstone could neigh out the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian *trollops*?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus

trollopee† (trol-ǫ-pē'), *n.* [< *trollop* + *-ee*[2].] A loose dress for women.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout: I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*. *Goldsmith*, On Dress.

trolloping (trol'o̤p-ing), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ing*2.] Slovenly; sluttish; trollopish.

"Saw ever ony body the like o' that?" "Yes, you abominable woman," vociferated the traveller, "many have seen the like of it, and all will see the like of it that have anything to do with your *trolloping* sex!" *Scott*, Antiquary, i.

trollopish (trol'o̤p-ish), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ish*1.] Like a trollop, especially in the sense of loosely or carelessly dressed, or accustomed to dress carelessly and without neatness; slovenly and loose in habit: noting a woman.

trollopy (trol'o̤p-i), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-y*1.] Same as *trollopish*. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

troll-plate (trōl'plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a rotating disk employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects, such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck. *E. H. Knight.*

trolly, *n.* See *trolley*.

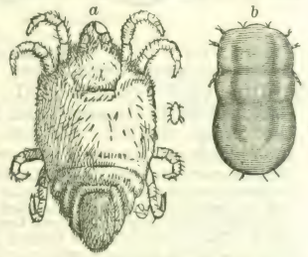
tromba (trom'bä), *n.* [It.: see *trump*1.] Same as *trumpet*.—**Tromba marina.** Same as *sea-trumpet*, 1.

trombidiid (trom-bid'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trombidiidæ;* related to or resembling a harvest-mite.

II. *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ;* a harvest-mite.

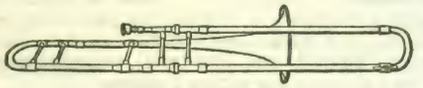
Trombidiidæ (trom-bi-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1814, as *Trombidides*), < *Trombidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate acarids, whose type genus is *Trombidium;* the ground-, garden-, harvest-, or soldier-mites, which have the palpi converted into raptorial organs. They are closely related to the *Tetranychidæ*, or spinning-mites, but are larger, velvety and opaque, and usually of brilliant colors, as scarlet or vermilion. They also differ in being predaceous and carnivorous, the spinning-mites being vegetable-feeders. Several genera and many species have been described, and the family is represented in all parts of the world. *Trombidium fasciculatum* of the East Indies, one third of an inch long, is the largest acarid known. The *Trombidiidæ* are strictly predatory in the adult stage, but their larvæ, although originally no more parasitic than a gnat or a leech, will yet attach themselves to the bodies of animals, or even to man himself, and are usually separated only by death or artificial means, causing considerable irritation while present. Some are known by the name of *harvest-bug* in England, and *rouget* in France, being the *Leptus autumnalis* of earlier entomologists.

Trombidium (trom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776, as *Trombidion*).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Trombidiidæ*. The body is divided into two parts. The small anterior and inferior part bears the eyes, mouth, and first two pairs of legs; the other, much larger, swollen and velvety, bears the last two pairs of legs. These mites are mainly parasitic, and many of them are bright-red. *T. locustarum* feeds upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*. See also cut under *harvest-tick*.



Locust Mite (*Trombidium locustarum*). *a*, mature mite, natural size in outline; *b*, larva, same relative enlargement.

trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* [< F. *trombone*, < It. *trombone*, trombone, trumpet, sackbut, < *tromba*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*1.] A large musical instrument of the trumpet family. It has a long tube twice bent upon itself, and one of the loops is double, so that the outer tube, or slide, can be slipped over the inner like a sheath. When the slide is extended, the length of the tube is increased and its proper tone lowered. Since a full set of harmonics can be produced from any of many positions of the slide, the compass is long, and the intonation may be made very precise. The tone is peculiarly rich and solemn. Exceedingly fine harmonic effects may be produced by combining trombones of different sizes and fundamental pitches, which are called *alto*, *tenor*, and *bass* trombones respectively. The trombone is thought to have been known in ancient times. It is now a regular constituent of the orchestra and of the military band. For the latter it is sometimes made with valves or keys instead of a slide, but its characteristic tone and its flexibility of intonation are thus lost.


Trombone, with Slide.

trombonist (trom'bō-nist), *n.* [< *trombone* + *-ist*.] A player on the trombone.

trommel (trom'el), *n.* [< G. *trommel*, a drum: see *drum*.] In *mining*, a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing ore. Also called *sizing-trommel* and *washing-drum* or *washing-trommel*, according as it is used for sizing or for cleaning ores. See *sizing*1, 3.

A *trommel* is a barrel in the form of a cylinder or of a truncated cone, horizontal or slightly inclined, turning round its own axis. It is the machine employed for similar purposes in most other industries; the only wonder is that so long a time elapsed before it was adopted in dressing ores, for it furnishes the best possible means not only of cleaning the ore, but also of sizing it. *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.).

tromometer (trō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρόμος, a trembling (< τρέμειν = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring very slight earthquake-shocks, or vibrations of the earth's surface such as are sometimes called earth-tremors; a microseismograph. Numerous arrangements have been tried for this purpose, most of which combine the pendulum with some form of micrometric apparatus.

tromometric (trom-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *tromometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the tromometer. *Nature*, XLIII. 520.

trompt, trompe1**†.** Obsolete forms of *trump*1.

trompe2 (tromp), *n.* [F. *trompe*, lit. a trump: see *trump*1.] The apparatus by which the blast is produced in the Catalan forge. It is a simple, effective, and ingenious contrivance for producing a continuous and equable blast, but its use is restricted to localities where a fall of water from a height of several yards can be obtained. The principle is that water can be made to fall through a pipe in such a way that it will draw in through side openings a considerable amount of air, which by a simple and ingenious arrangement can be utilized as a constant current or blast, and which has the merit of costing almost nothing. It has been utilized to a limited extent elsewhere than in the department of Ariège, in the south of France, where it was formerly very generally employed. Iron has been made in that district for more than 600 years, but the use of the trompe was not introduced until the end of the seventeenth century. *François.*

trompille (trom-pēl'), *n.* [F.] One of the two long conical tubes through which the air enters the so-called "tree" (*arbre*) or air-pipe of the trompe, according to a method sometimes adopted. In general, however, the air finds admittance through two similar rectangular holes at the top of the tree, opposite each other, and inclining downward at an angle of about 40°.

trompourt, trompert, *n.* Obsolete forms of *trumper*.

tron (tron), *n.* [A var. of *trone*1.] **1.** A wooden pillar or post set up in a market-place and supporting a horizontal beam on which were hung the town scales for weighing wool and other articles: hence the phrases *tron weight*, *tron stone*, *tron pound*, etc. Also *trone*.—**2.** A wooden air-shaft in a mine.—**Tron weight,** a standard of weight formerly in use in Scotland, for weighing wool, cheese, butter, and other home productions. The tron pound ranged, in different counties, from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. The later tron stone contained 16 tron pounds of 1.3747 pounds avoirdupois each.

trona (trō'nä), *n.* [Prob. a North African form ult. connected with *natron*.] The native soda of Egypt, a hydrous carbonate of sodium, $Na_2CO_3.HNaCO_3 + 2H_2O$. It also occurs at Borax Lake, San Bernardino county, California, in Churchill county, Nevada, and elsewhere. Urao, from a lake in Venezuela, is the same compound.

tronage (tron'āj), *n.* [< *tron* + *-age*.] **1.** A royal tax upon wool. See *tronator*.—**2.** See the quotation.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of S. Mary Woll-Church, so called of a beame placed in the churchyard which was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of wooll there used. *Stowe*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 244.

tronator (tron'ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *trona*, a tron: see *tron*, *trone*1.] An official whose duty it was to weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed *tronage*. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 165.

tronchon1**†, tronchount,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *truncheon*.

tronchon2**†,** *n.* See *trunchon*2.

tronçonnée (F. pron. trôn-so-nā'), *a.* [F. *tronçonné*, < *tronçon*, a stump: see *truncheon*.] In *her.*, same as *shivered:* noting a tilting-lance.

trone1 (tron or trōn), *n.* [< OF. *trone* (ML. *trona*), a weighing-machine, < Icel. *trana*, *trani*, m., = Dan. *trane*, a crane: see *crane*2.] **1.** Same as *tron*, 1.

And frae his body taken the head,
And quarter'd him upon a *trone*.
The Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 143).

2†. A market or market-place.—**Trone weight.** Same as *tron weight* (which see, under *tron*).

trone2 (trōn), *n.* A small drain. [Prov. Eng.]

trone3**†,** *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *throne*.

troolie-palm (trö'li-päm), *n.* [< Tupi *tururi* + E. *palm*.] A name of the bussu-palm.

troop (tröp), *n.* [Formerly also *troope*, *troupe* (still used in some senses); < F. *troupe*, OF. *trope*, *trupe* = Pr. *trop* = Sp. Pg. *tropa* = It. *truppa* (ML. *troppus*, *tropus*), a company, troop; origin unknown. According to Diez, a change, in the mouth of Germans, from L. *turba* into **trupa*, whence, by change of gender, *tropus*, *troppus*. Cf. *tropel*.] **1.** An assemblage of people; a multitude; a company; a band.

We come by *troops* to the place of assembly, that, being banded as it were together, we may be supplicants enough to besiege God with our prayers. *Tertullian*, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

Honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends, I must not look to have. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 25.

There was a *troup* o' gentlemen
Came riding merrilie by.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

2. A body of soldiers: generally used in the plural, signifying soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, and whether belonging to the infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 349.

Colonel Prendergast, the commandant of the station, had but 800 *troops*, of whom 200 only were Europeans, to meet a force of overwhelming superiority in numbers. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888, p. 380.

3. In United States cavalry, the unit of formation, consisting of from 60 to 100 enlisted men commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

When a *troop* dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name. *Stocqueler.*

Hence—**4.** The command by commission and rank of such a troop of horse.

His papa would have purchased him a *troop*—nay, a lieutenant-colonelcy—some day, but for his fatal excesses. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5. A band or company of performers; a troupe.—**6.** A particular roll or call of the drum; a signal for marching.

Tony's beat of the *troop* was the signal for the soldiers to assemble. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

7. A herd or flock of beasts or birds: as, a *troop* of antelopes or sparrows.—**Household troops.** See *household*.—**Subsidiary troops.** See *subsidiary*.

troop (tröp), *v.* [< *troop*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To assemble or gather in crowds; flock together.

What would ye, soldiers? wherefore *troop* ye
Like mutinous madmen thus?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now from the roost . . .
Come *trooping* at the housewife's well-known call
The feather'd tribes domestic. *Cowper*, Task, v. 61.

The Maids of Nazareth, as they *trooped* to fill
Their balanced urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

2. To march; to march in or form part of a troop or company.

Nor do I as an enemy to peace
Troop in the throngs of military men.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 62.

3. To march off in haste.

. . . Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach, ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 382

But, whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to *troop* off. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 464.

He was generally seen *trooping* like a colt at his mother's heels. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 48.

4†. To associate or consort.

A snowy dove *trooping* with crows.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 50.

II. *trans.* **1.** To associate as in a troop or company.

To *troope* my selfe with such a crew of men
As shall so fill the downes of Affrica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 213.

2. To form into troops, as a regiment.—**Trooping the color,** in the British army, an elaborate ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards.

troop-bird (tröp'bėrd), *n.* A troopial.

trooper (trö'pėr), *n.* [= F. *troupier;* as *troop* + *-er*1.] **1.** A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

The *troopers*, according to custom, fired without having dismounted. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xvi.

2. A cavalry horse; a troop-horse.—**3.** A troopship.—**Native trooper,** in Australia, a member of a body of mounted police recruited from the aborigines and officered by white men.—**Trooper's damn.** See *damn*.

troop-fowl (tröp'foul), *n.* The American scaup: same as *flocking-fowl*. *F. C. Browne.* [Massachusetts.]

troop-horse (tröp'hôrs), *n.* A cavalry horse.

How superlatively happy, however, must he have been in the possession of one of these wonderful horses!—warranted chargers—*troop-horses*, every one! *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 11.

troopial (trö'pi-al), *n.* [Also *troupial;* < F. *troupiale*, < *troupe*, troop: see *troop*.] A book-

name, originating with French naturalists, of those American blackbirds (*Icteridæ*) which go in flocks. They are mostly the marsh-blackbirds, of the subfamilies *Agelæinæ* and *Quiscalinæ*, as the cow-troopial, red-winged blackbird, and crow-blackbird or pur-



Common Troopial (*Icterus vulgaris*).

ple grackle. The term extends to the whole family, and thus includes the American orioles or hangnests, as the Baltimore and the orchard orioles. The bird here figured is one of the orioles; it is *le troupiale* of Brisson, the type species of his genus *Icterus* (see *Icterus*, 3), from which the family *Icteridæ* is named. The male is jet-black and rich-yellow in large massed areas, varied with white on the wings. This troopial is native of tropical America, and is often seen in cages. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ*, *cow-bird*, *crow-blackbird*, and *rusty*.

troop-meal† (tröp'mēl), *adv.* [< *troop* + *-meal* as in *piecemeal*, etc.] By troops; in crowds.

So *troope-meale* Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords and darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 634.

troop-ship (tröp'ship), *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

In that terrible storm off the Cape, in September, 1824, . . . I certainly did suffer most cruelly on that horrible ★*troop-ship*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

troostite (trös'tīt), *n.* [Named from Dr. G. *Troost*, of Nashville, Tennessee.] A variety of the zinc silicate willemite, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a reddish color It contains considerable manganese.

tropæolin (trō-pē'ō-lin), *n.* [< *Tropæolum* + *-in*[2].] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are sulphonic acids.

Tropæolum (trō-pē'ō-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *τρόπαιον*, trophy, < *τροπή*, turning, defeat: see *trophy*.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Tropæolaceæ*, distinguished from the *Geraniaceæ* by not having a pronounced column between the parts of the fruit when they separate. There are about 55 species, all natives of South America or Mexico. They are climbers or rarely diffuse herbs, bearing alternate lobed or dissected leaves which are peltate or palmately angled. The flowers are red, orange, or yellow, rarely purple or blue. They are solitary in the axils, often on long peduncles, and are followed by a fruit of three rugose indehiscent carpels, pervaded by a pungent principle, as is the whole plant, and sometimes used as pickles. Many species are cultivated for ornament under the name *nasturtium*, especially *T. majus*, also known as *Indian cress* and *lark's-heel*. For *T. peregrinum*, see *canary-bird flower*, under *canary-bird*. See *nasturtium*, 2, and cut under *spur*, 3 (*l*).

troparion (trō-pā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *troparia* (-ä). [< LGr. *τροπάριον*, a modulation, short hymn, stanza, dim. of *τρόπος*, a musical mode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn. This name is given to the stanzas of the odes of a canon (an initial and model stanza being, however, called a *hirmos*), and in general to any of the short hymns which abound in the offices of the Greek Church.

trope (trōp), *n.* [< F. *trope* = Sp. Pg. It. *tropo*, < L. *tropus*, a figure in rhetoric, a song, ML. a versicle, < Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn, way, manner, style, a trope or figure of speech, a mode in music, a mode or mood in logic, < *τρέπειν*, turn, = L. **trepere* (*trepit*), turn. Cf. *troper*, *trover*, *troubadour*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, hyperbole, antonomasia, and some others. Tropes are included under figures in the wider sense of that word. In a narrower sense, a trope is a change of meaning, and a figure any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

Is not the trope of music, to avoid or slide from the close or cadence, common with the *trope* of rhetoric, of deceiving expectation?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Wee acknowledge and beleeve the Catholick reformed Church, and if any man be dispos'd to use a *trope* or figure, as Saint Paul once did in calling her the common Mother of us all, let him doe as his owne rethorick shall perswade him. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Your occasional *tropes* and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. *Sheridan*, Critic, i 1.

Tropes are good to clothe a naked truth,
And make it look more seemly.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a short cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called *differentia* and *distinctio*.—3. In *liturgics*, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.—4. A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node. In the case of a plane curve, it is a multiple tangent; in the case of a torse, a multiple plane; in the case of a surface, either a plane having a conic of contact or a torse bearing two or more lines of contact. =Syn. 1. See *simile*.

tropel†, *n.* [ME. *tropel*, < OF. *tropel*, later *troupeau*, a troop, dim. of *trope*, troop: see *troop*.] A troop. *Barbour*, Bruce, xiii. 275.

troper (trō'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *tropere*, < AS. *tropere*, < ML. *troparium*, *troparion* (also *troparius*), a book of tropes, < *tropus*, a trope, versicle: see *trope*, 3.] An office-book formerly used in the Western Church, containing the tropes and sequences. See *trope*, 3. Also *tropary*, *troperium*.

Tropere (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.), Troparius (hymnarius, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trophesial (trō-fē'si-al), *a.* [< *trophesy* + *-al*.] Noting disorder of the nervous function which regulates nutrition.

trophesy (trof'e-si), *n.*; pl. *trophesies* (-siz). [Irreg. < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-sy*, appar. taken from *dropsy*, *palsy*, etc., with a vague notion that it denotes a morbid state.] The result of a disorder of the nerve-force regulating nutrition.

Excessive thought, without anxiety, uses up the materials subservient to sensory excitation. . . . But excessive thought, with mental anxiety, care, and pain, as grief, is much more exhausting, and therefore more commonly followed by *trophesies*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 349.

trophi (trō'fi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τροφός*, a feeder, nurse, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] 1. In *entom.*, those mouth-parts which are employed in taking food and preparing it for swallowing. The trophi include the labium, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua. They were formerly called *instrumenta cibaria*.

2. The teeth of the mastax or pharynx of rotifers; the calcareous mastacial armature of wheel-animalcules. They are diversiform and often complicated structures. Named parts of the trophi are a median incudal piece, or incus, consisting of a central fulcrum and a pair of rami, and two hammer-like pieces, the malleoli, each consisting of a handle or manubrium and a head or uncus, which is often pectinate.

trophic (trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, nutrition, food (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nourishment or nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes.

If the *trophic* series be abnormal, the kinetic series is apt to be abnormal. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 278.

The ganglia upon the dorsal roots of the myelonal nerve trunks seem to preside in some way over the nutrition of those roots, and are therefore said to have a *trophic* action. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 371.

Trophic center, a nerve-center that regulates nutrition. —**Trophic nerve**, a nerve which directly influences the nutrition of the tissue to which it goes.

trophical (trof'i-kal), *a.* [< *trophic* + *-al*.] Same as *trophic*. [Rare.]

trophied (trō'fid), *a.* [< *trophy* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Trophis (trō'fis), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Brown, 1756), so named because its leaves and twigs are used in Jamaica as fodder; < Gr. *τρόφις*, well-fed, < *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the family *Moraceæ* and tribe *Moreæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, the female tubular and disposed in few-flowered spikes, the male in loose or interrupted spikes. There are 5 or 6 species, all American, occurring in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Andes. They are trees or shrubs with alternate petioled leaves, which are finely and conspicuously feather-veined and reticulated. The flowers are sessile or nearly so, their spikes solitary or twin in the axils, the fertile followed by a globose fleshy fruit closely united with the perianth-tube and crowned by its minute border.

trophoblast (trof'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] An external epiblastic layer that does not enter into the formation of the embryo, but does take an active part in nutritional processes intended for it; the blastocystic ectoderm.

If we agree to drop all these [old names] where the lower mammals are concerned, and henceforth to designate the outer layer alone as *trophoblast*, the outer layer plus a thin layer of somatic mesoblast without blood-vessels as diplotrophoblast (= V. Baer's serous envelop), the portion of the diplotrophoblast against which the yolk-sac with its area vasculosa adheres as omphaloidean diplotrophoblast, that against which the allantois does the same as allantoidean diplotrophoblast, then we have avoided misunderstandings that might arise from the indiscriminate use of the term chorion.
Hubrecht, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 383.

trophoblastic (trof-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *trophoblast* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a trophoblast; pertaining to trophoblasts. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 301.

trophocalyx (trof'ō-kā-liks), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *κάλυξ*, a calyx: see *calyx*.] See *trophosphere*.

trophodisk (trof'ō-disk), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *δίσκος*, a quoit, disk: see *disk*.] See *trophosphere*.

tropholecithal (trof-ō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< *trophol-ecithus* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the tropholecithus; trophic or nutritive, as yolk.

tropholecithus (trof-ō-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the food-yolk, or nutritive yolk; the vitellus nutritivus of a meroblastic egg, not undergoing segmentation, as distinguished from the *morpholecithus*, or true formative yolk.

The nutritive yelk, . . . or *tropholecithus*, . . . is a mere appendage of the true egg-cell, and contains hoarded food-substance, so that it forms a sort of storehouse for the embryo in the course of its evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 216.

trophoneurosis (trof″ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *trophoneuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] The disturbance of the nutrition of a part through derangement of the trophic action of nerves supplying it. See *trophopathy* and *trophesy*.—**Romberg's trophoneurosis**, facial hemiatrophy.

trophoneurotic (trof″ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [< *trophoneurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the ★nature of trophoneurosis.

Trophonian (trō-fō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Τροφώνιος*, Trophonius (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Trophonius, a mythical Grecian architect, or his cave or his architecture. Trophonius was said to be the inspired builder of the original temple of Apollo at Delphi, and part of the structure of the adytum of the historical temple was held to have survived from his work. After his death he was worshiped as a god, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadia in Bœotia.

trophopathy (trō-fop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Perversion of the nutrition of some tissue.

trophophore (trof'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] One of the wandering nutritive amœbiform cells of sponges which accumulate in the inhalent passages and ciliated chambers of the sponge, and from which gemmules or embryos are formed.

trophophorous (trō-fof'ō-rus), *a.* [< *trophophore* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of trophophores; pertaining to trophophores.

trophoplast (trof'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold or form in clay, wax, etc.: see *plastic*.] In *bot.*, a plastid. *Meyer*.

Each protoplast possesses the organs necessary for continuous transmission: the nucleus for new nuclei, the *trophoplasts* for new granules of all kinds, according to the needs of the plant. *Science*, XIV. 355.

trophosomal (trof'ō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *trophosome* + *-al*.] Nutritive, as an aggregate of gastrozoöids; forming or pertaining to a trophosome.

trophosome (trof'ō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σῶμα*, body.] The body of nutritive zoöids of any hydrozoan; an aggregate of gastrozoöids forming a colony of polypites which do not develop free generative persons: distinguished from *gonosome*, both being among the parts of an entire hydrosome. *Allman*.

trophosperm (trof'ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *trophospermium*.

trophospermium (trof-ō-spėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trophosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *placenta*, 4. *Richard*.

trophosphere (trof'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] In *embryol.*, a zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst, formed of the trophoblastic (embryonal) and trophospongian (maternal) layers. It is so called in *Erinaceus*, where it is of a spherical shape, but in other mammals it may be called *trophodisk*, *trophocalyx*,

etc., according to its shape. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 322.

trophospongia (trof-ō-spon'ji-ą), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + σπογγιά, a sponge.] In *embryol.*, a compact cell-layer between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue; the maternal layer of the trophosphere in *Erinaceus*, or ★of a corresponding part in other *Mammalia*.

trophotropic (trof-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by trophotropism.

trophotropism (trof'ō-trō-pizm), *n.* [< *trophotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the phenomena induced in a growing organ by the influence of the chemical nature of its environment, as when plasmodia that are spread out on surfaces which yield little or no nutriment move toward bodies which contain nutrient substances. *De Bary*.

trophozoöid (trof-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + E. *zoöid*.] A nutritive zoöid of any organism; a gastrozoöid. See *trophosome*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

trophy (trō'fi), *n.*; pl. *trophies* (-fiz). [Early mod. E. *trophie*, *trophee*, < OF. *trophee*, F. *trophée* = Pg. *tropheo* = Sp. It. *trofeo*, < L. *trophæum*, prop. *tropæum*, a sign of victory, a victory, a mark, sign, monument, < Gr. τρόπαιον, a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, neut. of τροπαῖος, Attic τρόπαιος, of defeat, of change or turning, < τροπή, defeat, rout, putting to flight, lit. 'a turning' (hence also the solstice), < τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*, *tropic*.] **1.** In *antiq.*, a monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar or upright by the victor, either on the field of battle or in his home city. If for a naval victory, the trophy was set up on the nearest land. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. It was the practice also to have representations of trophies carved in stone, bronze, etc. In modern times trophies have been dedicated (see def. 2), in churches and other public buildings, to commemorate victories. See cut under *Nike*.

> And thou thy selfe (O Saul), whose Conquering hand
> Had yerst with *Tropheis* filled all the Land,
> As far as Tigris, from the Iaphean Sea.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

> And *trophies*, reared of spoiled enemies,
> Whose tops pierced through the clouds and hit the skies.
> *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, or standards captured from an enemy.

> And for a *trophy* brought the Giant's coat away,
> Made of the beards of Kings.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 317.

> Over the chimney-piece was a small mirror, and above that the *trophy* of a fox's brush.
> *Bulwer*, Kenelm Chillingly, ii. 9.

3. Something regarded as a memorial or evidence of victory; a prize.

> This is that famoused *trophy* which Philip would have his son Alexander in the games of Olympus to wrestle for.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

4. A memorial; a memento.

> The mere word 's a slave
> Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave
> A lying *trophy*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 146.

> At one point we met a party, women among them, bringing off various *trophies* they had picked up on the battle field. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 40.

5. An ornamental group of objects, such as weapons, memorials of the chase, or flags, arranged on a wall, or a symbolic or typical grouping of exhibits at an exposition or the like; also, in *decoration*, a representation of such a group. See *trophy decoration*, under *decoration*.

> His gorget, sash, and sabre of the Horse Marines, with his boot-hooks underneath in a *trophy*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, [xxvi.

> Confiding customers lent them silver plate, and women's taste and a few ribbons make a gorgeous *trophy*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, II. 160.



Trophy.—From the Porte St. Denis, Paris; end of 17th century.

trophy-cress (trō'fi-kres), *n.* Same as *trophy-wort*.

trophy-lock (trō'fi-lok), *n.* A lock of hair cut from the head of a slain enemy, used to adorn a weapon or shield.

trophy-money (trō'fi-mun″i), *n.* A duty formerly paid annually in England by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colors, etc., for the militia.

trophy-wort (trō'fi-wėrt), *n.* The Indian cress, ★*Tropæolum*. Also *trophy-cress*.

tropic (trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *tropique* = Pr. *tropic* = Sp. *trópico* = Pg. It. *tropico* (cf. D. G. *tropisch* = Sw. Dan. *tropisk*, a.), < LL. *tropicus*, of or pertaining to the solstice (*Capricornus tropicus*, the tropic of Capricorn), as a noun, one of the tropics; < Gr. τροπικός, of or pertaining to a turn or change, or the solstice, or a trope or figure, tropic, tropical; as a noun, ὁ τροπικός (sc. κύκλος), the solstice, pl. οἱ τροπικοί (sc. κύκλοι), the tropic circles; < τροπή, a turn, turning, solstice, trope: see *trope*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

II. *n.* **1†.** The turning-point; a solstitial point.

> This signe of Capricorne is also cleped the *tropik* of wyntur, for thanne bygynneth the sonne to come agayn to us-ward. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 17.

> How that the Sun performing his course in the winter *Tropick*, and exhaling much moysture from Nilus, diminisheth him contrary to his nature. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 77.

2. In *astron.*, one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the *tropic of Cancer*, the southern one being for a similar reason called the *tropic of Capricorn*. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics* because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south.

3. In *geog.*, one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator — that is, about 23½°. The one north of the equator is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and that south of the equator the *tropic of Capricorn*. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include the part of the globe called the torrid zone—a zone 47° in width, having the equator for its central line.

4. *pl.* With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.—**Malignant ★fever of the tropics.** See *fever*[1].

tropical (trop'i-kąl), *a.* [< *tropic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; characteristic of the tropics or of the climate of the tropics.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, inhabiting the tropics; tropicopolitan.—**3.** Incident to the tropics: as, *tropical* diseases.—**4.** [< *trope*.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

> There are many things delivered rhetorically, many expressions therein merely *tropical*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, Pref.

Tropical abscess, abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.—**Tropical diseases**, diseases met with, as a rule, solely in the tropics.—**Tropical duckweed.** See *Pistia*.—**Tropical grape.** Same as *sea-grape* (which see, under *grape*[1]).—**Tropical homonym.** See *homonym*.—**Tropical lichen**, in *pathol.*, prickly heat. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Tropical month.** See *month*, 1 (*c*).—**Tropical year.** See *year*.

Tropicalia (trop-i-kā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τροπικός, tropic, + ἅλς, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the tropical marine realm, one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the seas of the globe, between the isocrymes of 68° F. north and south: same as Dana's torrid-zone or coral-reef seas.

Tropicalian (trop-i-kā'li-ąn), *a.* [< *Tropicalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tropicalia.

tropically (trop'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

> The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? *Tropically*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 247.

tropic-bird (trop'ik-bėrd), *n.* One of several natatorial totipalmate birds of the family *Phaëthontidæ*: so called because usually seen in tropical regions. They are beautiful birds of buoyant and dashing flight, resembling sea-swallows or terns, but with the two middle tail-feathers filamentous and long-exserted beyond the rest. They are somewhat larger than pigeons, white variously marked with black on the upper parts, and tinted with pink or salmon-color, especially on the long tail-feathers, and when adult have the bill red or yellow. The feet are small, and all four toes are united by webs. The two best-known species are the yellow-billed and the red-billed, *Phaëthon flavirostris* and *P. æthereus*. Though resembling terns, they belong to a different order of birds, their nearest relatives being the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

tropicopolitan (trop″i-kō-pol'i-tąn), *a.* [< *tropic* + Gr. πολίτης, a citizen. Cf. *cosmopolitan*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the tropics; found only within the tropics; common to the whole of the tropics.

Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed *tropicopolitan* groups.
A. R. Wallace.

tropides, *n.* Plural of *tropis*.

tropidial (trō-pid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *tropis* (*-id-*) + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a tropis, or keel of a cymba: as, *tropidial* pteres. See *ptere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

Tropidogaster (trop″i-dō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + γαστήρ, stomach.] **1.** A genus of iguanian lizards, as *T. blainvillei*, having the ventral scales three-keeled and no femoral pores.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Tropidolepis (trop-i-dol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + λεπίς, scale.] **1.** A genus of lizards: a synonym of *Sceloporus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. The common fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, has been called the *waved tropidolepis*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.

Tropidonotus (trop″i-dō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl), < Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + νῶτος, νῶτον, the back.] A genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, including



Common Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

such as *T. natrix*, the common ringed snake of Europe. The name has been loosely used for many serpents not generically the same as the above. See also cut under *snake*.

Tropidorhynchus (trop″i-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak.] A genus of Australian meliphagine birds. *T. corniculatus* is the well-known friar-bird or leatherhead. See cut under *friar-bird*.

tropidosternal (trop″i-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. τρόπις (τροπιδ-), keel, + στέρνον, breast-bone.] Keeled, as a breast-bone; having a keeled sternum; carinate, as a bird. See cut under *carinate*.

Tropidosternii (trop″i-dō-stėr'ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tropidosternal*.] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including those which have the sternum keeled: equivalent to *Carinatæ*, and opposed to *Homalosternii*. [Rare.]

tropis (trō'pis), *n.*; pl. *tropides* (trop'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. τρόπις, keel, < τρέπειν, turn.] Of sponge-spicules, the keel or backward curve of a cymba, or C-shaped flesh-spicule; the part between the ends or prows. See *cymba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tropist (trō'pist), *n.* [< *trope* + *-ist*.] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes, or figures of speech.

tropologic (trop-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *tropolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *tropological*.

tropological (trop-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< *tropologic* + *-al*.] Figurative: as, *tropological* interpretation.

> We are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

tropologically (trop-ō-loj'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a tropological or figurative manner.

tropologize (trō-pol'ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tropologized*, ppr. *tropologizing*. [< *tropolog-y* + *-ize*.] To use in a tropological sense, as a word; change to a figurative sense; use as a trope.

> If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 520.

tropology (trō-pol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *tropologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. τρόπος, a figure of speech, a trope, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say (see *-ology*).] **1.** A rhetorical or figurative mode of speech; the use of tropes or metaphors.

> Hee also blamed those that by Allegories and *Tropologies* peruert and obscure the Historie of their Gods.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

Whether due to *tropology*, or to whatever other cause, multivocals . . . are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

2. A treatise on tropes or figures.

Learned persons who have written vocabularies, *tropologies*, and expositions of words and phrases.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

3. Specifically, that use of a Scripture text which gives it a moral significance apart from, or rather implied or involved in, its direct and temporary meaning.

troppo (trop′pō), *adv.* [It.; = F. *trop*, too much: see *de trop*.] In *music*, too much; excessively. Most frequently used in such directions as allegro, vivace, andante, etc., *ma non troppo* (allegro, vivace, andante, etc., but not too much so). See *tanto*.

trossers†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *trousers*.

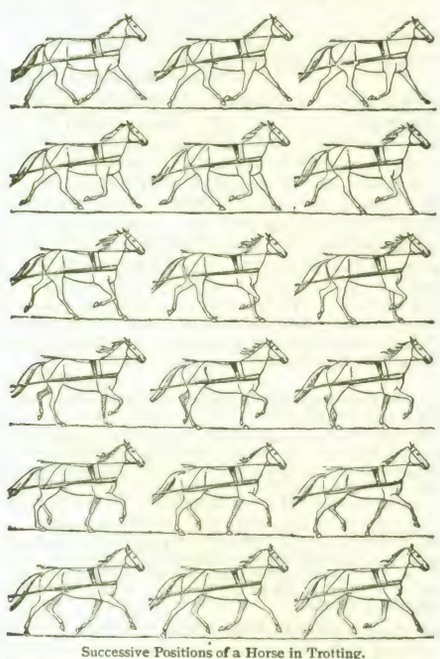
And *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

trot[1] (trot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trotted*, ppr. *trotting*. [< ME. *trotten*, < OF. *trotter*, *troter*, F. *trotter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trotar* = It. *trottare*, trot, < ML. **trottare*, *trotare*, trot, go; prob. < OHG. *trottōn*, tread, MHG. *trotten*, run (G. *trotten*, *trottieren*, trot, after Rom.), freq. of OHG. *tretan*, MHG. G. *treten*, tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trod*, *trode*. The usual derivation, < ML. **tolutare*, through the assumed series **tlutare*, > **tlotare*, > *trotare*, trot (see *tolutation*), is improbable.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go at a quick, steady pace; run; go.

Al be it so that no man fynden shal
Noon in this world that *trotteth* hool in al,
Ne man, ne beest. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 294.

Being pricked with as strong an itch to be
Abroad, and *trot* about the world, as she.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 222.

2. Specifically, to go at the quick, steady pace known as a trot. See *trot*[1], *n.*, 2, and *trotter*.



Successive Positions of a Horse in Trotting.
(After instantaneous photographs made by Eadweard Muybridge.)

Sometimes he *trots*, as if he told the steps,
With gentle majesty and modest pride.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 277.

This is true, whether they [animals] move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or per diametrum, lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussation or *trotting*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

I saw Lady Suffolk *trot* a mile in 2.26. Flora Temple has *trotted* close down to 2.20, and Ethan Allen in 2.25, or less. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to trot; ride at a trot.

He that can *trot* a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare dure a straw's strong push.
Marston, Satires, i. 28.

2. To ride over or about at a trot.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring, and tilting at a glove.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3.

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,
To gallop and to *trot* the round;
He scarce could stand on any ground,
He was so full of mettle.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To use a "pony" or some similar means in studying; "pony": as, to *trot* a lesson. [College slang, U. S.]—**To trot out**, to cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring or draw out for exhibition. [Colloq.]

They would sit for hours solemnly *trotting out* for one another's admiration their commonplaces of the philosophical copy-book, until I tingled from head to foot.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

trot[1] (trot), *n.* [< ME. *trot*, < OF. *trot* = Pr. *trot* = Sp. Pg. *trote* = It. *trotto* (G. *trott*); from the verb.] **1.** Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the *trot* all day. [Now colloq.]—**2.** A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are alternately off the ground at the same time for an interval in each step; in that of quadrupeds, in a very slow trot there is always one foot on the ground, a part of the time two feet, and a part of the time three. If fast, there are two intervals in each stride when all the feet are off the ground (the stride being the distance in time or space between the successive points on the ground touched by the same foot), the horse leaving the ground from the hind feet in succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. In the trot the limbs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." If the difference becomes considerable, it constitutes "single-footing"; if the difference becomes so great that the action is reversed, and the pair of limbs on the same side move together, it becomes "pacing." While the trot is naturally a slower gait than the run, it has become the instinctive fast gait in certain breeds of horses. See *trotter*, and cut in preceding column.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the *trot*. *Youatt*, The Horse (Treatise on Draught).

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the Belle Sauvage Yard in Ludgate Hill about 4 P. M., threaded all the streets between its starting-point and Shoreditch Church at a *trot*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 198.

3. A toddling child; in general, a child: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children—the rosy little *trots*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

4. A "pony"; a "crib." [College slang, U. S.] —**5.** A trot-line. [U. S.]—**6.** A small line that sets off from the main trot-line, to the extreme end of which the hook is fastened. See *trot-line*. [U. S.]—**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot*.

trot[2]† (trot), *n.* [A var. of *trat*.] An old woman: a term of disparagement.

An aged *trot* and tough did marie with a lad.
Turberville, Of a Contrerie Mariage.

An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 80.

trotcozy, trotcosy (trot′kō-zi), *n.*; pl. *trotcozies*, *trotcosies* (-ziz). [Appar. so called as enabling one to 'trot,' drive, or travel 'cozy' or warm, < *trot* + *cozy;* less prob. orig. **throat-cozy*, < *throat* + *cozy*.] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when one is traveling. [Scotch.]

The upper part of his form . . . was shrouded in a large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuffs, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trot-cozy*. *Scott*, Waverley, i. 318.

trotevale†, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **trotevale* (perhaps referring orig. to Scandinavian myths), < Icel. *Thrūdhvaldr*, a title of Thor (*Thrūdhvaldr godha*, the heroic defender of the gods), < *Thrūdhr*, used only as the name of a goddess and of a woman, also in compound names (= AS. *Thrȳtho*, the name of a woman; cf. OHG. *trūta*, G. dial. *trute*, *drude*, a witch), + *-valdr*, < *valda*, rule: see *wield*. Cf. *walterot*.] A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale
Love men to lestene *trotevale*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

ȝwan thre traitours at o tale to-gidere weren agein me sworn,
Al ye maden *trotenale* [read *troteuale*] that I haved seid biforn;
ȝe ledde me bi doune and dale, as an oxe bi the horn,
Til ther as him is browen bale, ther his throte schal be schorn. *Walter Mapes*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 337.

troth (trôth or trōth), *n.* [< ME. *trouthe*, *trowthe*, *trought*, etc., var. of *treouthe*, *treuthe*, *truthe*, < AS. *treówth*, truth: see *truth*, the commoner form of the word. The proper historical pron. of *troth* is trōth; so *betroth*, prop. bē-trōth′. The pron. trôth (given by Sheridan) and the worse pron. troth (given by Walker and his copiers) are irregular, and are prob. artificial, the word in educated use being chiefly literary, scarcely occurring in vernacular speech.] **1.** Truth; verity: as, in *troth* (a phrase used interjectionally, and often colloquially reduced to *troth*).

I could wish that from hencefoorth he would learne to tell *troth*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 560.

Troth, and I would have my will then.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

Moll. When will you come home, heart?
Ten. In *troth*, self, I know not.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

2. Faith; fidelity: as, to pledge or plight one's *troth*.

To a gret lady that day be *trought* plight,
Ryght at the fontain of thurstes gladnesse ay;
Nothyng so loue ne likyng to my pay.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 822.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it and not break my *troth*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 66.

troth (trôth or trōth), *v. t.* [< *troth*, *n.*] To plight; betroth.

So says the prince and my new-*trothed* lord.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 38.

trothless† (trôth′les or trōth′les), *a.* [< *troth* + *-less*. Cf. *truthless*.] Faithless; treacherous.

A *trothlesse* or perfidious fellow.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 209.

Now, *trothless* King, what fruits have braving boasts?
Peele, Edward I.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght*.] Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This is your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heavens directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 151.

That wench will be *troth-plight* to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *v. t* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght;* < *troth-plight*, *a.*] To betroth or affiance. *Palsgrave*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *n.* [< *troth-plight*, *v.*] The act of betrothing or plighting faith, whether in friendship or in marriage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 278. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plighted (trôth′plī″ted), *a.* Having plighted troth; pledged. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-ring (trôth′ring), *n.* A betrothal ring. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ix. [Rare.]

troth-telling† (trôth′tel″ing), *a.* Truth-telling. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

trot-line (trot′līn), *n.* A kind of trawl-line, consisting of a stout cord, commonly one or two hundred yards long, with baited hooks attached by short lines at intervals of two or three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or tree on the bank, and the other is sunk by means of a weight. The trot-line takes catfish and other bottom-fish. See *trawl*. [Southern U. S.]

trotter (trot′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trotter*, < OF. *trotier*, < ML. *trotarius* (cf. also *tolutarius*), a trotter, < *trotare*, trot: see *trot*[1].] **1.** One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting horse, especially one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the United States (where the breed has been brought to perfection) are descended through Hambletonian from the English thoroughbred Messenger. The mile record is now held by Uhlan, which on Oct. 8, 1912, at Lexington, Ky., trotted a mile in 1 minute 58 seconds. On the race-track trotters are driven in light skeleton wagons called sulkies. See *trot*[1], *n.*, 2.

Item, ther be bowt for yow iij. horse at Seynt Feythys feyer, and all be *trotterys*, ryth fayir horse, God save hem, and they be well kepyd. *Paston Letters*, I. 531.

My chestnut horse was a fast *trotter*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

The *trotter* represents a breed which has not yet reached its limit of speed, and there are very few in the extreme front. It was just so with the running horses in the early days of that breed, so far as we can judge from the data we now have.
W. H. Brewer, in Rep. Conn. Board of Agri. for Jan., 1890.

2. A foot. (*a*) The human foot. [Slang.] (*b*) The foot of an animal used for food: as, pigs' *trotters;* sheep's *trotters*.

trotter-boiler (trot′ėr-boi″lėr), *n.* One whose business it is to treat the hoofs of animals by boiling and other operations for separating from the horny parts the fat, glue-stock, etc. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 308.

trotter-oil (trot′ėr-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in boiling down sheep's and calves' feet.

trottles (trot′lz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The prickly comfrey, *Symphytum asperrimum*.

trottoir (trot-wor′), *n.* [F., sidewalk, < *trotter*, trot: see *trot*[1].] A footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

Paris is very badly lighted at nights, and the want of a *trottoir* is a very great evil.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

troubadour (trö′ba-dör), *n.* [< F. *troubadour*, < Pr. *trobador* (Pr. also *trobaire* = F. *trouvère*) = Sp. Pg. *trovador* = It. *trovatore* (< ML. as if **tropator*), < OF. *trover*, *truver*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, compose, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing, < *tropus*, a song, orig. a figure of speech, trope: see *trope*, *trover*. Cf. *trouvère*.] One of a class

of early poets who first appeared in Provence, France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of chivalric love, and generally very complicated in regard to meter and rime. They flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, principally in the south of France, Catalonia, Aragon, and northern Italy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as a polite accomplishment; but the art declined, and in its later days was chiefly cultivated by an inferior class of minstrels. See *trouvère*.

troublablet (trub'la-bl), *a.* [ME. *troublable*, < OF. **troublable*, < *troubler*, trouble: see *trouble* and *-able*.] Troublesome; causing trouble; vexatious.

Lecherie tormenteth hem in that oon syde with gredy venims and *trowblable* ire. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

trouble (trub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *troubled*, ppr. *troubling*. [< ME. *troublen*, *trublen* (also transposed *turblen*), < OF. *troubler*, *trubler*, *trobler*, also *tourbler*, *turbler*, *torbler*, F. *troubler*, trouble, disturb, < ML. **turbulare*, < L. *turbula*, disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba*, crowd (> *turbare*, disturb), = Gr. *τύρβη*, disorder, throng, bustle (> *τυρβάζειν*, disturb): see *turbid*, *turbulent*, and cf. *disturb*, *disturble*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stir up; agitate; disturb; put into commotion.

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. John v. 4.

A woman moved is like a fountain *troubled*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 142.

2. To disturb; interrupt or interfere with.

We caught here a prodigious quantity of the finest fish that I had ever before seen, but the silly Rais greatly *troubled* our enjoyment by telling us that many of the fish in that part were poisonous.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 312.

3. To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harass; afflict; distress; worry.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled*. Ps. xxx. 7.

The boy . . . so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 1.

Not so sick, my lord,
As she is *troubled* with thick coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

This great Tartarian Prince, that hath so *troubled* all his neighbours, they alwayes call Chan.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were *troubled* with a morbid desire to make converts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

Nothing *troubles* social life so much as originality, or political life so much as the spirit of liberty.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 140.

4. To put to trouble, inconvenience, pains, or exertion of some kind: used conventionally in courteous requests: as, may I *trouble* you to shut the door?

Your master's a right honest man, and one
I am much beholding to, and must very shortly
Trouble his love again.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

I shall *trouble* you to give my services to my friends at Oxford. *Arbuthnot*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 180.

To cast oil on troubled water. See *water*. = **Syn. 3.** *Afflict*, *Distress*, etc. (see *afflict*); perplex, agitate, plague, pester, badger, disquiet, make uneasy, anxious, or restless.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become turbid or cloudy.

Put a Drope of Bawme in clere Watre, in a Cuppe of Sylver or in a clere Bacyn, . . . and zif that the Bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the Watre schalle nevere *trouble*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 52.

2. To take trouble or pains; trouble one's self; worry: as, do not *trouble* about the matter.

We have not *troubled* to shade the outside of this diagram. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 281, note.

trouble (trub'l), *n.* [< ME. **trouble*, *truble*, *trubuil*, *torble*, *turble*, < OF. *trouble*, *tourble*, trouble, also a crowd, F. *trouble*, trouble; from the verb.] 1. Vexation; perplexity; worry; difficulties; trials; affliction.

Man is born unto *trouble*, as the sparks fly upward.
Job v. 7.

When we might be happy and quiet, we create *trouble* to ourselves. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 205.

2. Annoyance; molestation; persecution.

For "Ioseph shulde dye" playnly dyd they say,
But pacyently all theyr *truble* dyd he endure.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Tyre alone gave those two powerful princes, Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great, more *trouble* than any other state in the course of all their wars.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 84.

3. Disturbing, annoying, or vexatious circumstance, affair, or state; distress; difficulty.

To take arms against a sea of *troubles*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 59.

What was his *Trouble* with his Brother Geoffrey but a Bird of his own hatching? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 53.

Fears concerning his own state had been the *trouble* with which he had hitherto contended.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 24.

The *trouble* about owning a cottage at a watering-place is that it makes a duty of a pleasure.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 193.

4. A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity, or distress: as, he is a great *trouble* to us.—**5.** Labor; laborious effort: as, it is no *trouble*.

Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble*?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 522.

Insomuch as they have not dared to hazard the revenue of Ægypt by sea, but have sent it over land with a guard of Souldiers, to their no small *trouble* and expences.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 40.

6. In *law*, particularly *French law*, anything causing injury or damage such as is the subject of legal relief.—**7.** A disease, or a diseased condition; an affection: as, a cancerous *trouble*. —**8.** In *mining*, a small fault. Also called a *throw*, *slide*, *slip*, *heave*, or *check*. = **Syn. 1-3.** Inconvenience, embarrassment, anxiety, adversity, misfortune, calamity, sorrow, tribulation, misery, plague, torment. See the verb.

troublet, *a.* Same as *troubly*.

troubledly† (trub'ld-li), *adv.* In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

Our meditations must proceed in due order; not *troubledly*, not preposterously.
Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, xvi.

trouble-houset (trub'l-hous), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *house*[1].] A disturber of the peace of a house or household.

Ill-bred louts, simple sots, or peevish *trouble-houses*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

trouble-mirth (trub'l-mėrth), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *mirth*.] One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a morose person; a killjoy; a spoil-sport.

But once more to this same *trouble-mirth*, this Lady Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

troubler (trub'lėr), *n.* [< *trouble* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber.

Let them . . . hurl down their indignation
On thee, the *troubler* of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 221.

trouble-rest† (trub'l-rest), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *rest*[1].] A disturber of rest or quiet.

Foul *trouble-rest*, fantastik greedy-gut.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

troublesome (trub'l-sum), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-some*.] 1. Annoying; vexatious: as, a *troublesome* cough; a *troublesome* neighbor.

Lord Plausible. I wou'd not have my Visits *troublesome*.
Manly. The only way to be sure not to have 'em *troublesome* is to make 'em when People are not at home.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

The Arabs and people of the country are civil enough, and shew it in their way, by coming and sitting about you; tho' they are *troublesome* by being too observing, curious, and inquisitive.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 181.

2. Difficult; trying: as, a *troublesome* shoal or reef; a *troublesome* fellow to deal with.

I beshrew him for his counsel! there is not a more dangerous and *troublesome* way in the world than is that into which he hath directed thee.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The Rais said he had a design to have anchored there last night; but, as it was *troublesome* to get out in the morning by the westerly wind, he intended to run over to Perim island to pass the night.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 311.

3. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous.

There arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance that all the ship was in an vprore with weapons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 1. 111.

When cloudless suns
Shine hot, or wind blows *troublesome* and strong.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.

4†. Troublous; disturbed.

In the *troublesome* times 'twas his happinesse never to be sequestred. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Harassing, wearisome, perplexing, galling.

troublesomely (trub'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously.

He may presume and become *troublesomely* garrulous.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

troublesomeness (trub'l-sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being troublesome.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty. *Bacon.*

trouble-statet (trub'l-stāt), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *state*.] A disturber of the community; a disturber of the peace. Also used attributively.

Those fair bates these *trouble-states* still use
(Pretence of common good, the king's ill course)
Must be cast forth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, III.

Soul-boiling rage and *trouble-state* sedition.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

troublous (trub'lus), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-ous*.] 1. Agitated; disturbed.

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas,
Whom raging windes, threatning to make the pray
Of the rough rockes, doe diversly disease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 24.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. Dan. ix. 25.

2. Restless; unsettled.

His flowing toung and *troublous* spright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

Some were *troublous* and adventurous spirits, men of broken fortunes, extravagant habits, and boundless desires. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 501.

3. Disturbing; disquieting.

They winced and kicked at him, and accused him to Ahab the king that he was a seditious fellow, and a *troublous* preacher. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

My *troublous* dream this night doth make me sad.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.

troublyt (trub'li), *a.* [< ME. *troubly*, *trowbly*, *trobly*, *trubyly*, *trouble*, *trowble*, < OF. *troublé*, *troblé*, pp. of *troubler*, *trobler*, trouble: see *trouble*, *v.*] 1. Turbid; stirred up; muddy; murky.

In Ethiope alle the Ryveres and alle the Watres ben *trouble*, and thei ben somdelle salte, for the gret hete that is there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 156.

These fisheris of God shulden . . . not medle with mannis lawe, that is *trobly* water.
Wyclif, Select Works, I. 14.

A *trouble* wyne anoon a man may pure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Thei loked towarde lanneriur, and saugh the eyr *trouble*, and thikke of duste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

2. Troubled; confused; distraught.

It may fall sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyfe werkes, the mare brynnande desyre thou sall hafe to Godd.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The *trowbly* erroure of oure ignoraunce.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

3. Turbulent; tempestuous; stormy.

The *trowble* wynde that hyht Auster.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

trouflyngt, *n.* A Middle English form of *trifling*.

trough (trôf), *n.* [< ME. *trough*, *trogh*, *trou*, < ★AS. *trog*, *troh*, a trough, a small boat (*trohscip*, *trochscip*, a cock-boat), = D. *trog* = OHG. MHG. *troc* (*trog-*), G. *trog* = Icel. *trog* = Dan. *trug* = Sw. *tråg*, a trough; cf. It. *truogo*, a trough, < Teut.; lit. 'a thing of wood,' or perhaps 'a log' (sc. hollowed out); from the root of E. *tree*, AS. *treów*, etc.: see *tree*. Cf. *trow*[2], *trogue*, and *tray*[1].] 1. An open receptacle, generally long and narrow, as for water. Specifically—(*a*) A wooden receptacle or basin in which to knead dough.

She lifted the mass of dough out of the *trough* before her, and let it sink softly upon the board.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xiv.

(*b*) A large vessel, usually oblong, designed to hold water or food for animals.

One meets everywhere in the roads [of Switzerland] with fountains continually running into huge *troughs* that stand underneath them, which is wonderfully commodious in a country that so much abounds with horses and cattle.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

(*c*) A conduit for rain-water, placed under the eaves of a building; an eaves-trough. (*d*) In *printing:* (1) A watertight box in which paper is dipped to dampen it for the press. (2) The iron or metal-lined box in which inking-rollers are cleaned and forms are washed. (*e*) In *fish-culture*, a hatching-trough.

2†. A small boat; a canoe or dug-out.

If none had proceeded further then the inuentions of our predecessors, we had had nothyng in the Poets aboue Andronicus, and nothing in histories aboue the Annales or Cronicles of Bysshoppes, and had yet haue sayled in *troughes* or in boates.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlviii.).

There is a great caue or ditch of water . . . where come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirtie canoas or *troughes* of the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 454.

3. A concavity or hollow; a depression between two ridges or between two waves; an oblong basin-shaped hollow: as, the *trough* of the sea.—**4.** The array of connected cells of a voltaic battery, in which the copper and zinc plates of each pair are on opposite sides of the partition.—**5.** In *chem.*, a vat or pan containing water over which gas is collected.—**6.** In *electroplating*, a tray or vat which holds the metallic solution. *E. H. Knight.*— **Glass trough.** (*a*) A deep and narrow box of clear glass for holding objects for microscopic study in their natural liquids. (*b*) A similar device for holding the developing or fixing bath in dry-plate photography, in order that the changes in the plate submerged in the bath can be observed.— **Pneumatic trough.** See *pneumatic*. —**Trough of barometric depression,** a long narrow area of low pressure; sometimes nearly stationary, as the equatorial belt of low pressure, sometimes moving slowly, as those that develop and stretch from Mexico or Texas to Manitoba. Generally the southern or western end of such a trough develops a whirl and an oval or circular

low area out of which grows a decided storm area while the rest of the trough temporarily fills up and disappears. A trough may often be considered as the axis of a V-shaped depression.

trough (trôf), *v.* [< *trough*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feed grossly, as a hog from a trough. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 168.

II. *trans.* To make into a trough, or into the shape of a trough. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 461.

trough-battery (trôf'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery in which the glass or porcelain cells are replaced by a trough of wood or other insulating material divided into sections by insulating plates. Cruikshank's trough-battery consists of a trough of baked wood divided into cells by metallic partitions consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered back to back.

trough-fault (trôf'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, two faults having nearly the same direction, but dipping toward each other, so that the mass of rock included between them has more or less of the form of a wedge. The fault-block in such cases is triangular in cross-section, instead of being rectangular, as it would be if the faults both had the same dip.

trough-gutter (trôf'gut″ėr), *n.* A trough-shaped gutter below the eaves of buildings.

trough-room (trôf'röm), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a hatching-house.

trough-shell (trôf'shel), *n.* A round clam; a member of the *Mactridæ* (where see cut), especially the British *Mactra solida* and *M. stultorum*. These have a shell of nearly triangular form, with thick opaque valves covered with brownish epidermis, V-shaped cardinal tooth is in one valve, with a long lateral tooth on each side, fitting into deep grooves of the opposite valve. Both species live buried in the sand near low-water mark. In some places they are esteemed for the table, and in the Netherlands the shells are much used for making roads and paths.

troul† (trōl), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *troll*[1].

trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trounced*, ppr. *trouncing*. [Early mod. E. *trounse;* < OF. *troncer*, cut, mutilate, = Sp. *tronzar*, shatter, < OF. *tronce*, a piece of timber, *tronche*, a great piece of timber, a stump; cf. OF. *tronc*, trunk; cf. also *tronçon*, *tronson*, a truncheon; < L. *truncus*, a trunk: see *trunk* and *truncheon*.] To punish or beat severely; thrash or whip smartly; castigate. [Now colloq.]

The Lord *trounsed* [discomfited. R. V.] Sisara and all his charettes. *Bible of* 1551, Judges iv. 15.

Well, sir, you'll dearly answer this:
My master's constable; he'll *trounce* you for 't.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

troupe (tröp), *n.* [< F. *troupe*, a troop, a company: see *troop*.] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, operatic performers, dancers, acrobats, etc.

She showed me a *troupe* of faire ladies, every one her lover colling and kissing, chinning and embracing.
Breton, Dreame of Strange Effects, p. 17.

troupial, *n.* See *troopial*.

trous-de-loup (trö'dė-lö'), *n. pl.* [F.: *trous*, pl. of *trou*, hole; *de*, of; *loup* (< L. *lupus*), wolf: see *wolf*.] Trap-holes or pits dug in the ground, in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, each with a pointed stake in the middle, to serve as obstacles to an enemy.

trouse† (trouz), *n.* [Also *trews*, q. v.; < OF. *trousse:* see *trousers*, *truss*.] Trousers; trews.

[Ventidius] served as a footman in his single *trouses* and grieues. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 177.

troused† (trouzd), *a.* [< *trouse* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing trousers; clothed with trousers. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. Also *trowsed*.

trousering (trou'zėr-ing), *n.* [< *trousers* + *-ing*[1].] Cloth for making trousers, especially material made for the purpose.

trousers (trou'zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *trowsers*, *trowzers*, *trossers;* a later form, with appar. accidental intrusion of *r*, of *trouses*, *trowses* (also *trooze*, *trews*), < OF. *trousses*, pl., trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse*, bundle, package: see *truss*, of which *trousers* is thus ult. a differentiated plural.] A garment for men, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately; originally, tightly fitting drawers; pantaloons. See *strossers*. In the early part of the nineteenth century long frilled drawers reaching to the ankles were worn by girls and women, and called *trousers*.

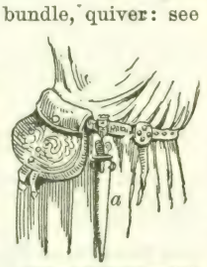
The youth and people of fashion, when in the country, wear *trowsers*, with shoes and stockings.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Trousers (braccæ) were not worn till after the Parthian and Celtic wars, and even then only by soldiers who were exposed to northern climates. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

On the abandonment of the latter [bases] these large breeches or sloppes became an important and splendid part of apparell; and while the long hose were either supplanted by or new christened the *trauses* [read *trouses*], the upper stock or the breeches worn over them received the name of trunk hose. *Planché.*

=**Syn.** *Breeches*, *Trousers*, *Pantaloons*. *Breeches* are properly short clothes, reaching just below the knee; the use of the word for *trousers* is erroneous and vulgar. *Trousers* is the old word for the garment common in Occidental nations to cover the legs of men; many, especially in England, still insist upon the word, and confine *pantaloons* to its historical sense. Many, however, especially in America, are satisfied with *pantaloons* (colloquially, *pants*) for *trousers*.

trousse (trös), *n.* [F., a bundle, quiver: see *truss*.] A number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath together; especially, such a sheath with knives, tweezers, and the like, hung from the girdle, and worn during the middle ages. Compare *étui*, *equipage*[1], 4. The trousse is now rather a collection of tools or implements for serious work, and for men rather than for women: as, a surgeon's *trousse*.



Trousse, from a French illumination of 1350. *a*, the trousse. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

trousseau (trö-sō'), *n.*; pl. *trousseaux* (-sōz'). [< F. *trousseau*, a bundle, kit, bride's outfit, trousseau, OF. *trousseau*, *torseau*, a little truss or bundle (cf. It. *torsello* = Pr. *trossel* = Sp. *torzal*), dim. of *trousse*, a bundle, truss: see *truss*. Cf. *trousers*.] 1. A bundle.

There [in the 'scrutoire] lay the total keys, in one massive *trousseau*, of that fortress impregnable even to armies from without. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5.

2. The clothes and other outfit of a bride which she brings with her from her former home.

trout[1] (trout), *n.* [< ME. *troute*, *trowte*, < AS. *truht*, < OF. *truite*, < L. *tructa*, also *tructus* (ML. *trutta*, *trotta*), < Gr. τρώκτης, a sea-fish, < τρώγειν, gnaw, eat.] 1. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*, *Salmo trutta*, with blackish spots, common in the colder fresh waters of Europe, and highly esteemed as a food-fish and game-fish; any species of the same section of *Salmo* (see *Salmo* (*b*)); a river-salmon, salmon-trout, or lake-trout. (*a*) In Europe, under the names *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, numerous forms have been alternately combined and then separated into subspecies and varieties, or accorded full specific rank. Day considers that there are but two species of British *Salmonidæ*—the salmon, *Salmo salar*, and the trout, *S. trutta*. Others divide the latter into *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, and these again into others, as *S. cambricus*, the sewin; *S. gallivensis*, the Galway trout; *S. stomachicus*, the Gillaroo trout; *S. levenensis*, the Loch Leven trout; etc. (*b*) In America there are several black-spotted trouts, specifically distinct from the European *S. trutta*, but belonging to the same section of the genus *Salmo*, commonly called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term (like the species of *Salvelinus:* see def. 2). All these inhabit western portions of the continent. Such are *S. gairdneri*, with moderate-sized scales, 120 to 150 in a row, and 10 anal rays, of the Pacific slope waters; the rainbow-trout, *S. irideus* (see cut under *rainbow-trout*), closely related to the foregoing, native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada, and now much diffused by pisciculture; the Rocky Mountain trout, *S. purpuratus* (see *lake-trout*, 1, and cut under *Salmo*).


European Trout (*Salmo trutta*).

And now, having caught three brace of *Trouts*. I will tell you a short tale as we walk towards our breakfast.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 99.

2. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Salvelinus* (with its section *Cristivomer*), resembling those called in Europe *char*. See *Salvelinus*, and cuts under *char*[4] and *lake-trout*, 2. All the American chars are called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term. These are red-spotted. The leading forms are the common speckled trout, or brook-trout, of eastern North America, *S. fontinalis;* the blue-backed trout, *S. oquassa*, of Maine, Vermont, etc.; the Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope, *S. malma*, whose red spots are very large; together with the great lake-trout, *S. (Cristivomer) namaycush*. See phrases following.

3. Any fish of the family *Galaxiidæ* (which see).—4. With a qualifying word, one of several fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, resembling or suggesting a trout. See phrases below.—**Bastard trout**, the weakfish *Cynoscion nothus*. [Charleston, U. S.]—**Bear-trout**, the great lake-trout. [Lake Superior.]—**Black-finned trout**, *Salmo nigripinnis* of England.—**Black-spotted trout**, *Salmo clarki*, the silver or mountain trout of western North America: specified as *S. pleuriticus*.—**Black trout**, the Lake Tahoe trout: specified as *Salmo henshawi*.—**Blue-backed trout**, *Salmo oquassa;* the oquassa.—**Brook-trout**. (*a*) The common American char, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*. [Eastern North America.] (*b*) One of several different trouts (not chars) of the western parts of North America, of the genus *Salmo*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Brown trout**, the common European trout, *Salmo fario*, introduced into the United States.—**Californian brook-trout**, the rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*.—**Cutthroat trout**, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout, *S. clarki*.—**Deep-water trout**. (*a*) The Great Lake trout. [Great Lakes.] (*b*) A weakfish or sea-trout, *Cynoscion thalassinus*. [U. S.]—**Dolly Varden trout**, a Californian char, *Salvelinus malma*.—**Galway trout**, *Salmo gallivensis* of England.—**Gillaroo trout**, *Salmo stomachicus* of England.—**Golden trout**, the rainbow-trout.—**Gray trout**, a sea-trout—the squeteague. See cut under *Cynoscion*.—**Great Lake trout**. (*a*) *Salvelinus namaycush*. See def. 2. (*b*) *Salmo ferox* of England.—**Ground-trout**, a malformed common trout (*Salmo fario*) of Penygant in Yorkshire, England, having a singular protrusion of the under jaw.—**Lake Tahoe trout**, *S. henshawi*, found in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and streams of the Sierra Nevada. Also called locally *silver trout* and *black trout*.—**Loch Leven trout**, *Salmo levenensis* of Great Britain.—**Loch Stennis trout**, *Salmo orcadensis* of Great Britain.—**Mackinaw trout**, the Great Lake trout. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.—**Malma trout**, the Dolly Varden trout.—**Mountain-trout**. (*a*) The black-spotted trout. (*b*) The black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. [Local, U. S.]—**Ocean trout**. See *ocean*.—**Pot-bellied trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Red-spotted trout**. (*a*) Same as *brook-trout* (*a*). (*b*) The Dolly Varden trout.—**Red trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Reef-trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Rio Grande trout**, *Salmo spilurus*, inhabiting also the streams of the Utah basin.—**River-trout**, the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.—**Rocky Mountain brook-trout**, *Salmo clarki*, the Yellowstone trout, or salmon-trout of the Columbia river. See cut under *Salmo*.—**St. Mary's trout**, the three-bearded rockling. [Local, British (Penryn).]—**Salt-water trout**, a sea-trout—the squeteague, or a related species of *Cynoscion*. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.—**Schoodic trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Sebago trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Shad-trout**, the trout-shad or squeteague.—**Shoal-water trout**, the Great Lake trout.—**Silver trout**. (*a*) A malformed common trout (*S. fario*) of Malham Tarn in Yorkshire, England, having a defective gill-cover. (*b*) A deep-water variant of *S. henshawi*, known as var. *tahoensis*.—**Speckled trout**, the brook-trout.—**Spotted trout**. (*a*) One of different American trouts spotted (1) with black (see def. 1 (*b*)); (2) with red—a speckled trout (see def. 2). (*b*) The weakfish or sea-trout, *Cynoscion nebulosus*.—**Sun-trout**, the squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*.—**Waha Lake trout**, a local variety of *Salmo clarki*, found in Waha Lake, Washington.—**White trout**. (*a*) A variety of *Salmo fario*. See *finnac*. (*b*) The bastard trout.—**Yellowstone trout**, *Salmo clarki*, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout. See cut under *Salmo*.—**Yellow trout**, a malformed trout with the same defect as the silver trout (*a*). (See also *bull-trout*, *lake-trout*, *rainbow-trout*, *rock-trout*, *salmon-trout*, *sea-trout*.)

trout[1] (trout), *v. i.* [< *trout*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch trout.

trout[2]† (trout), *v. i.* [Var. of *troat*.] Same as *troat*.

Rere. To bellow as a Stag, to *trout* as a Buck. *Réer.* To bellow, to bray (in tearmes of hunting we say that the red deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes). *Cotgrave.*

trout-basket (trout'bȧs″ket), *n.* An anglers' creel for carrying trout. It is usually made of willow or osier, and of a size capable of containing from ten to twenty pounds of fish.

trout-bird (trout'bėrd), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *H. P. Ives.* [Massachusetts.]

trout-colored (trout'kul″ord), *a.* Speckled like a trout: specifically noting a white horse spotted with black, bay, or sorrel.

trout-farm (trout'färm), *n.* A place where trout are bred and reared artificially.

troutful (trout'fūl), *a.* [< *trout* + *-ful*.] Abounding in trout. [Rare.]

Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 1.

trout-hole (trout'hōl), *n.* A sheltered or retired place in which trout lie.

trout-hook (trout'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook specially designed or used for catching trout.

troutless (trout'les), *a.* [< *trout* + *-less*.] Without trout. [Rare.]

I catch a trout now and then, . . . so I am not left *troutless*. *Kingsley*, Life, xxiii.

troutlet (trout'let), *n.* [< *trout* + *-let*.] A young or small trout; a troutling. *Hood*, Dream of Eugene Aram.

trout-line (trout'līn), *n.* A fishing-line specially designed for or used in fishing for trout.

troutling (trout'ling), *n.* [< *trout* + *-ling*[1].] A troutlet.

trout-louse (trout'lous), *n.* Same as *sug*.

trout-net (trout'net), *n.* The landing-net used by anglers for removing trout from the water.

trout-perch (trout'pėrch), *n.* 1. A fish, *Percopsis guttatus*, of the family *Percopsidæ*. See cut under *Percopsis*.—2. The black-bass. [South Carolina.]

trout-pickerel (trout'pik″ėr-el), *n.* See *pickerel*.

trout-rod (trout'rod), *n.* A fishing-rod specially adapted for taking trout.

trout-shad (trout'shad), *n.* The squeteague.

trout-spoon (trout'spön), *n.* A small revolving spoon used as an artificial bait or lure for trout.

trout-stream (trout'strēm), *n.* A stream in which trout breed or may be taken.

trout-tackle (trout'tak″l), *n.* Fishing-tackle specially adapted or designed for taking trout.

trouty (trou'ti), *a.* [< *trout*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in trout.

Little inconsiderable rivers, as Awber, Eroways, and the like, scarce worth naming, but *trouty* too.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

trouvère (trö-vâr'), *n.* [F., < *trouver*, find: see *troubadour*.] One of the medieval poets of northern France, whose productions partake of a narrative or epic character, and thus contrast broadly with the lyrical, amatory, and more polished effusions of the troubadours. The works of the trouvères include the chansons de geste, the fabliaux, poems of the Round Table cycle, the "Romance of the Rose," "Reynard the Fox," etc. Also *trouveur*.

It is to the North of France and to the *Trouvères* that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 242.

trover (trō'vėr), *n.* [< OF. *trover*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing. Cf. *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *treasure-trove*.] Properly, the finding of anything; specifically, in *law*: (*a*) the gaining possession of personal property, whether by finding or otherwise; (*b*) a common-law action for damages for the wrongful taking or detention of goods from the possession of another. Originally this action was based on the finding by defendant of the plaintiff's goods and converting them to his own use. In course of time, however, the suggestion of the finding became mere matter of form, and all that had to be proved was that the goods were the plaintiff's and that the defendant had converted them to his own use. In this action the plaintiff could not recover the specific chattel, but only damages for its conversion. The action for such damages is now called an *action for conversion*.

trow[1] (trō), *v. t.* [< ME. *trowen*, *trouwen*, *treuwen*, *treowen*, < AS. *treówian*, *trūwian*, believe, trust, confide, also show to be true, justify, = OS. *trūōn* = OFries. *trouwa* = D. *vertrouwen*, trust (*trouwen*, marry), = MLG. *trūwen* = OHG. *triūwēn*, *trūwēn*, *trūēn*, MHG. *trūwen*, *trūen*, *trouwen*, *trowen*, G. *trauen*, hope, believe, trust, = Icel. *trūa* = Sw. Dan. *tro*, believe, = Goth. *trauan*, believe, trust; connected with the adj. AS. *treówe*, etc., true, from a root (Teut. √ *tru*) found also in *trust*: see *true*, *a.*, *true*, *n.*, and *trust*.] **1†.** To believe; trust.

Whoso wol *trowe* her love
Ne may offenden never more.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3215.

Then repentant they 'gan cry,
O my heart that *trow'd* mine eye!
Greene, Isabel's Ode.

2. To think; suppose.

Thei saugh the Castell so fer fro thens that thei *trowed* not the sounde of the horne myght not thider ben herde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

We'll ca' our horse hame masterless,
An' gar them *trow* slain men are we.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 150).

Said the Cardinal, I *trow* you are one of the King's Privy-Chamber, your Name is Walsh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 279.

Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I *trow* not. Luke xvii. 9.

I trow, or **trow**, a phrase added to questions, and expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise: nearly equivalent to *I wonder*.

What tempest, *I trow*, threw this whale . . . ashore?
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 64.

What have I done, *trow*,
To bring these fears about me?
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

What ails he, *trow*? *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

trow[2] (trou), *n.* [A var. of *trough*.] **1.** A channel or spout of wood for conveying water to a mill; a flume: sometimes used in the plural with the same sense: as, the mill-*trows*. [Scotch.] — **2.** A boat with an open live-well for fish; a sort of fishing-smack or lighter.

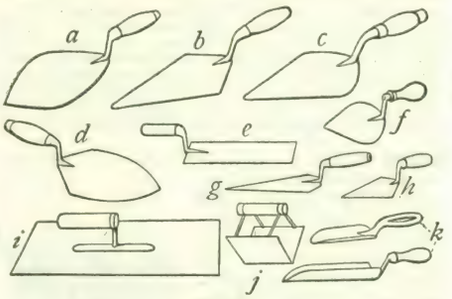
To assist and counseil theym in theire byeng and barganyng with the Bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in *trowys* as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, in kepyng downe of the market.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

trow[3] (trou), *n.* Same as *drow*[3] and *troll*[2].

trowandise†, *n.* Same as *truandise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3954.

trowant†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of ★*truant*.

trowel (trou'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trowell*, *truell*; < ME. *truel*, *trulle*, *trowylle*, < OF. *truelle*, *truele*, < L. *trulla*, a small ladle, a dipper, dim. of *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle.] **1.** A tool, generally consisting of a flat long triangular, oval, or oblong blade of iron or steel, fitted with a handle, used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers for spreading and dressing mortar



Trowels.

a, Lowell pattern brick-trowel; *b*, bricklayers' trowel; *c*, London pattern trowel; *d*, Philadelphia pattern brick-trowel; *e*, *f*, *g*, molders' trowels; *h*, pointing-trowel; *i*, plasterers' trowel; *j*, corner-trowel; *k*, garden-trowels.

and plaster, and for cutting bricks, and also by molders for smoothing the surface of the sand or loam composing the mold.

In one hand Swords, in th' other *Trowels* hold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A gardeners' tool, like a small spade or scoop, used for taking up plants and for other purposes. See figs. *k*, above.

The *truel* firste ful ofte it must distreyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

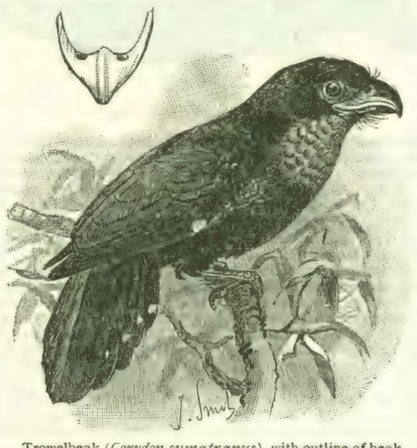
3. A tool used in oil-cloth manufacturing to spread paint and remove what may be superfluous. It is made of steel, is 2 feet long, and very elastic, and has a handle near the broad end.— **To lay on with a trowel**, to lay or spread thickly and coarsely; hence, to flatter grossly.

Well said: that was *laid on with a trowel*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 112.

trowel (trou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *troweled*, *trowelled*, ppr. *troweling*, *trowelling*. [< *trowel*, *n.*] To dress, form, or apply with a trowel: as, *troweled* stucco.

trowel-bayonet (trou'el-bā″ọ-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

trowelbeak (trou'el-bēk), *n.* One of the broad-throats, or birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ*; the *Corydon sumatranus* of Sumatra: so called from



Trowelbeak (*Corydon sumatranus*), with outline of beak from above.

the shape of the very broad, depressed beak, which is about as wide at the base as it is long.

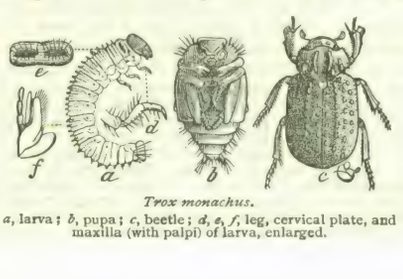
trowl†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *troll*[1].

trowsed†, *a.* See *troused*.

trowsering†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trousering*.

trowsers†, **trowzers†**, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *trousers*.

Trox (troks), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *τρώξ*, a weevil, lit. 'a gnawer,' < *τρώγειν*, gnaw.] A curious genus of laparostict scarabæid beetles, having five ventral segments visible and the epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the rounded coxæ. They are oval dark-colored beetles, usually with a rough surface. They feed upon decomposing animal matter, and many species are found about the refuse of tanneries and upon the hoofs and hair of decaying animals. About 100 species are known, of which about 20 are found in the United States, as *T. monachus*.



Trox monachus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, cervical plate, and maxilla (with palpi) of larva, enlarged.

troy (troi), *n.* Short for *troy weight*.

troy weight (troi wāt). [Early mod. E. also *Troie weight*, earlier *weight of Troy* (*weyght of Troyes*, Arnold's Chron., p. 108): so called with ref. to *Troyes*, a town in France, southeast of Paris, of considerable importance in the fourteenth century. Nearly all the principal towns or seats of commerce in the middle ages had their own weights and measures, the pound, foot, gallon, etc., varying from one town to another, sometimes even from one quarter to another. The pound of Troyes in the early part of the fourteenth century was adopted to some extent in other places and in England, but was then specifically designated as "of Troyes" (E. *of Troy*). Later, *troy weight* losing recognized connection with a locality, the first element became a mere attributive, and the phrase was thus generally reduced to *troy*.] A weight chiefly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver. It was brought into England in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and was adopted for the coinage in 1527. The table of troy weight is as follows:

Pound.		Ounces.		Pennyweights.		Grains.
1	=	12	=	240	=	5,760
		1	=	20	=	480
				1	=	24

The pound avoirdupois is equal to 7,000 grains troy. See *avoirdupois* and *weight*.

Item, to do make me vj. sponys, of viij. ounce of *troy-wyght*, well facyond and dubbyl gylt.
Paston Letters, I. 422.

trut†, *n.* See *true*.

truage† (trö'āj), *n.* See *trewage*.

truancy (trö'an-si), *n.* [< *truan(t)* + *-cy*.] Truant conduct; the habit or practice of playing truant.

I had many flattering reproaches for my late *truancy* from these parties. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 563.

Agent of truancy. See *agent*.

truandt†, **truandingt†**. Old spellings of *truant*, *truanting*.

truandise†, *n.* [ME., also *truaundise*, *truwandise*, *trowandise*, *trowantyse*, < OF. *truandise*, < *truand*, vagabond: see *truant*.] A vagrant life with begging. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6664.

truant (trö'ant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *trivant*; < ME. *truant*, *truaunt*, *truand*, *trewande*, *truont*, *trowant* (= MD. *trouwant*, *trawant*, *truwant*), < OF. *truand*, *truant*, a vagabond, beggar, rogue; also adj. *truand*, beggarly, roguish; = Pr. *truan* (*truanda*, fem.), a vagabond, = Sp. *truhán* = Pg. *truão* (ML. reflex *truannus*, *trudanus*, *trutanus*, *trutannus*), a buffoon, jester; prob. < Bret. **truan*, later (after F.) *truant*, vagabond (cf. *truek*, a wretch, *truez*, pity, etc.), = W. *truan*, wretched, *truan*, a wretch (cf. *tru*, wretched), etc.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A vagabond; a vagrant; an idler.

All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, plaiers, . . . iuglers, and such other, of whom there is inow and to many. *Golden Book*, xii.

2. One who shirks or neglects duty; especially, a child who stays away from school without leave.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 94.

To play truant, to stay from school without leave.— **Truant-school**, a certified industrial school to which in Great Britain children who habitually absent themselves from school without leave, or who frequent the company of rogues or criminals, are committed by order of a magistrate, under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

II. *a.* **1.** Idle; loitering; given to shirking duty or business, or attendance at some appointed time or place: especially noting children who absent themselves from school without leave.

A *truant* boy I pass'd my bounds,
T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames.
Cowper, Task, i. 114.

2. Characteristic of a truant; idle; loitering; wandering.

Ham. But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg?
Hor. A *truant* disposition, good my lord.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 169.

To lag behind with *truant* pace.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 708.

truant (trö'ant), *v.* [< ME. *truanten*, *trowanten*, *truanden*, < OF. *truander*, play the truant, < *truand*, truant: see *truant*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away time or shirk duty; play truant.

His backwardnesse in the Vniuersitie hath set him thus forward; for had hee not *truanted* there, he had not beene so hastie a Diuine.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

They lost their time, and *truanted* in the fundamentall grounds of saving knowledge.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

II. *trans.* To waste or idle away. [Rare.]

I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

truanting† (trö′ant-ing), *n.* [< ME. **truanting, truaunding;* verbal n. of *truant, v.*] Same as *truandise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6721.

truantly (trö′ant-li), *a.* [< *truant* + *-ly*[1].] Truant; idle; inclined to shirk school or other duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

Yet heere-hence may some good accrewe, not onelie to *truantlie* schollers . . or to new-entred nouices . . or to well-forwarde students . . .
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].

truantly (trö′ant-li), *adv.* [< *truant* + *-ly*[2].] As a truant. *Imp. Dict.*

truantship (trö′ant-ship), *n.* [< *truant* + *-ship.*] The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment or study.

I would not haue the master either froune or chide with him, if the childe haue done his diligence, and vsed no *trewandship* therein. *Ascham*, Scholemaster, p. 27.

trub[1] (trub), *n.* [See *truffle.*] A truffle.

trub[2] (trub), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slattern.

trublet. An old spelling of *trouble.*

trubtail† (trub′tāl), *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

trubyly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *troubly.*

truccage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *truckage*[1].

truce (trös), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *truse, trewse;* < ME. *trewes, treowes, triwes, truwes, truwis, trues, trowis, triws, trus* (> OF. *trues*), pl. of *trewe*, obs. E. *true*, a truce, pledge of reconciliation: see *true, n. Truce* is thus ult. a plural of *true.* Cf. *dice*, pl. of *die, pence*, pl. of *penny, bodice*, pl. of *body.*] **1.** An intermission of hostilities; specifically, a temporary cessation or suspension of hostilities mutually agreed upon by the commanders of two opposing forces, generally for some stipulated period, to admit of negotiation, or for some other purpose.

The batell thanne beganne new ayeyn;
No *trewys* was taken ne noo poyntement,
Butt strong feightyng and many knyghtez slayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3006.

A temporary suspension of the operations of war at one or more places is called *truce* or armistice. A *truce* may be special, referring to operations before a fortress or in a district, or between certain detachments of armies; or general, implying a suspension of hostilities in all places.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 148.

2. Respite; temporary quiet or intermission of action, pain, contest, or the like.

Take *truce* a while with these immoderate mournings.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Let me have *truce*, vexation, for some minutes.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

3†. Reconciliation; peace.

Behold the peacefull Doue
Brings in her beak the Peace-branch, boading weal
And *truce* with God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Flag of truce. See *flag*[2].—**Truce of God,** a suspension of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in France, Italy, England, etc. The terms of such a truce usually provided that such feuds should cease on all the more important church festivals and fasts, or from Thursday evening to Monday morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This practice, introduced by the church during the middle ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

truce-breaker (trös′brā″kėr), *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim. iii. 3.

truceless (trös′les), *a.* [< *truce* + *-less.*] **1.** Without truce: as, a *truceless* war.—**2.** Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing.

truchman†, **trudgeman**† (truch′man, truj′man), *n.* [Also *trucheman, trouchman, truchment, trugman;* < F. *trucheman, truchement* = Sp. *trujamán*, < Ar. *tarjemān*, an interpreter: see *dragoman, drogman.*] An interpreter.

The great Turke answered them by his *truchman.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 91.

Having by his *trounchman* [read *trouchman*?] pardon crav'd. *Peele*, Polyhymnia.

I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

trucidation† (trö-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *trucidatio(n-)*, < *trucidare*, kill.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

truck[1] (truk), *v.* [< ME. *trukken, trukien*, < OF. *troquer, trocher* = Sp. *trocar* = Pg. *trocar* = It. *truccare*, truck, barter (OIt. also scud); origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* To exchange; swap; barter; hence, to traffic; deal; trade by exchanging commodities; bargain; negotiate: followed with *with* or *for* (*with* a person, *for* a thing).

Neithir would they take any money for their fruite, but they would *trucke for* olde shirtes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 227.

How brave is he! in a garded coat! You were best *truck with* him; e'en strip, and *truck* presently; it will become you. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exchange; give in exchange; barter; swap: as, to *truck* knives for gold-dust.

To buy, sel, *trucke*, change and permute al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

To *truck* the Latin for any other vulgar Language is but an ill Barter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 66.

Then died a Rambler; not the one who sails
And *trucks*, for female favours, beads and nails.
Crabbe, Works, I. 117.

2. To peddle; hawk.

We showed him the wares we brought for him, and the cotton yarn we had *trucked* about the country.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

★**truck**[1] (truk), *n.* [< OF. *troq, troc*, F. *troc* = Sp. *trueco, trueque*, exchange, barter, = Pg. *troco*, change of a piece of gold or silver, *troca*, barter; from the verb.] **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. See *truck system*, below.

And no commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petie marchants without the assent aboue said.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.

The earliest form of exchange must have consisted in giving what was not wanted directly for that which was wanted. This simple traffic we call barter or *truck*, the French *troc*. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 3.

2. Traffic; intercourse; dealing. [Colloq.]

Much other *trucke* we had, and after two dayes he came aboord, and did eate and drinke with vs very merrily.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 82.

3. The truck system.

It is no doubt difficult to work the lumber trade, where gangs of men are despatched great distances, or the fishing trade, without some resort to *truck.*
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

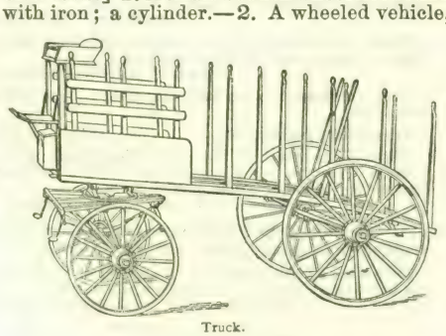
4. Commodities for barter or trade. (*a*) Small wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings; hence, rubbish. [Colloq.]

Retaining Tisquantum to send from place to place to procure *truck* for us.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 360.

They gin' her a 'bundance of *truck;* I don't know what all; and none of 'em holp her at all.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 192.

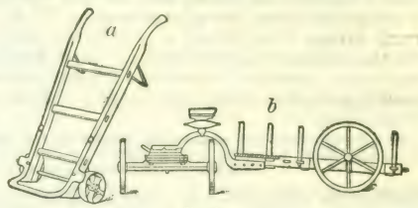
(*b*) The produce of a market-garden. [U. S.]—**Truck Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1831 (1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37) requiring wages of workmen to be paid in coin or current money instead of goods. (*b*) A statute of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 105), also called the *Truck Commission Act*, which appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the act of 1831.—**Truck system,** the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice has prevailed in Great Britain and elsewhere, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts, the masters establishing warehouses or shops on which the workmen in their employment receive orders from time to time for supplies of provisions, etc., the rest of their wages, if any, being paid in money at the end of the month, or in orders which may be discounted at the store. In some instances the workmen receive payment of their wages in money on a tacit or express understanding that they are to resort to the premises of their masters for such necessaries as they require. Under this system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. The system was prohibited in Great Britain in 1831. It has also been prohibited in many of the States of the American Union. It, however, still flourishes more or less openly.

★**truck**[2] (truk), *n.* [Appar. (by corruption of *trochus* to **truckus, trucks*, whence the assumed singular *truck*?) < L. *trochus*, a hoop, ML. a wheel, top, etc., < Gr. τροχός, a wheel, disk: see *trochus.* Cf. *truckle.*] **1.** A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—**2.** A wheeled vehicle,



Truck.

of which there are many kinds, used for moving or transporting burdens. (*a*) A small barrow with two very low wheels near one end, on which sacks, bales, boxes, or other heavy packages may be tilted to be moved



Trucks.
a, hand-truck; *b*, crane-neck truck.

from one place to another; a sack-barrow. (*b*) A two-, three-, or four-wheeled barrow used for handling baggage at a railway-station; a baggage-truck. (*c*) A strong and heavy two- or four-wheeled vehicle, typically with small wheels and a low body, for carrying stone, iron, and other heavy loads. Trucks receive a number of descriptive names according to their use or construction, as *stone-truck, cotton-truck, crane-neck truck* (with a curved reach), *building-truck* (for moving buildings), etc. (*d*) An open railway-wagon, used for conveying goods by rail. [Eng.] **3.** A group of two, three, or more pairs of wheels in one frame, for supporting one end of a railway-car or locomotive; a car-truck. The frame carried by the four wheels of a horse-car is also called a *truck;* but the term appears to be applied chiefly to the bogie-truck. See cut under *car-truck.* **4.** In *gun.*, a circular piece of wood or metal, like a wheel, fixed on an axletree, for moving ordnance. See *casemate-truck.*—**5.** A circular piece of wood fixed on the head of each of a vessel's highest masts, and having small sheave-holes in it through which signal-halyards are rove.

We painted her, both inside and out, from the *truck* to the water's edge. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 55.

Back-truck locomotive, double-truck tank-locomotive. See *locomotive.*—**Hand-truck,** a two-wheeled barrow for moving freight. It has low wheels and a pair of upright handles. See cut *a*, above.—**Hose-truck,** a two- or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying fire-engine hose.—**Ladder-truck,** a long four-wheeled vehicle for carrying ladders, hooks, and other supplies of the fire-service.—**Leading truck** (*navut.*), a small cylindrical piece of wood with a hole in it, seized on to the rigging as a fair-leader for some rope.—**Sack-holding truck,** a truck arranged to hold sacks upright while being filled. It has a hoop to hold the mouth of the sack open. *E. H. Knight.*—**Swing-motion truck.** See *swing-motion.*

★**truck**[2] (truk), *v. t.* [< *truck*[2], *n.*] To put in a truck; send or convey by truck: as, to *truck* cattle.

The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the animal is collected in round, shallow pans, which are *trucked* to cool shelves, where coagulation soon follows, and then the albumen is dried and sold to button manufacturers.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 376.

truck[3] (truk), *n.* [< It. *trucco*, "a kind of play with balles at a table, called billiards, but properly a kind of game vsed in England with casting little bowles at a boord with thirteene holes in it" (Florio), = Sp. *truque*, truck, *truco*, a push at truck, also a table for playing truck; pl. *trucos*, truck. Cf. *troco*, from the same source.] A kind of game (see etymology). Compare *troco.*

This is called the French game [of billiards], and much resembled the Italian method of playing, known in England by the name of *Trucks*, which also had its king at one end of the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 397.

truckage[1] (truk′āj), *n.* [Formerly also *truccage;* < *truck*[1] + *-age.*] Exchange; barter.

Without the *truccage* of perishing Coine.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

truckage[2] (truk′āj), *n.* [< *truck*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** Conveyance by trucks or wagons.—**2.** Money paid for conveying goods or merchandise in trucks; charge for or the expense of conveyance by truck.

truck-bolster (truk′bōl″stėr), *n.* (*a*) A beam or cross-timber in the middle of a railway-truck, attached by a center-pin to the body-bolster, and supporting the car-body. See cut under *car-truck.* (*b*) In a six-wheeled truck, a frame composed of two timbers at each end called *spring-beams*, resting upon springs, and one in the middle called a *truck-center beam*, the center-plate being secured to it, and the three timbers being connected by longitudinal iron bars or wooden beams.

Truckee pine. See *pine*[1].

trucker (truk′ėr), *n.* [< *truck*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange of goods.

Let them not in;
I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny *truckers*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

2. A truck-farmer; a market-gardener, or one who sells garden-stuff, especially at wholesale. [U. S.]

truck-farm (truk′färm), *n.* A farm devoted to market-gardening. [U. S.]

truck-farmer (truk'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who raises vegetables, fruits, etc., for the market; a market-gardener on a large scale. [U. S.]

truck-house (truk'hous), *n.* A house erected for the storage of goods, used by early English settlers in America in trading with the Indians.

trucking-house (truk'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *truck-house*.

The French came in a pinnace to Penobscot, and rifled a *trucking-house* belonging to Plimouth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 94.

truck-jack (truk'jak), *n.* A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle, and used to lift logs or other heavy objects for loading upon low-bodied sleds or wagons. *E. H. Knight.*

truckle (truk'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *troccle*, < ME. **trokel*, *trookyl* (in comp.), < ML. *troclea*, a small wheel, a wheel of a pulley, a pulley, < L. *troclea*, *trochlea*, a sheaf, pulley, < Gr. τροχιλέα, τροχιλία, a pulley, < τροχός, a wheel: see *trochus*, and cf. *trochlea*, *trochilus*[2]. Cf. *truck*[2], as related to *trochus*.] **1†.** A wheel of a pulley; also, a pulley.

Jabol, a *truckle* or pullie. . . . *Moufle*, a *truckle* for a pullie. *Cotgrave.*

2. A small wheel or caster. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 200.—**3.** A small flat cheese. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A truckle-bed. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 236.

Where be those kitchinstuffes here? shall we have no attendants? shew these Gentlemen into a close roome, with a standing bed in 't, and a *truckle* too; you are welcome, Gentlemen.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 46).

truckle (truk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *truckled*, ppr. *truckling*. [< *truckle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move on rollers or casters; trundle.

Tables with two legs and chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To sleep in a truckle-bed. See *truckle*, *n.*, 4, and *truckle-bed*.

Drawer. Now you are up, sir, will you go to bed?
Pedro. I'll *truckle* here, boy; give me another pillow.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

Hence—**2.** To be tamely subordinate, as a pupil to his tutor, or a servant to his master; yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; submit; cringe; act in a servile manner: usually with *to* or *under*.

He will never, while he lives, *truckle under* any body or any faction, but do just as his own reason and judgment directs; and, when he cannot use that freedom, he will have nothing to do in public affairs.
Pepys, Diary, III. 237.

The government *truckles*, condescends to cajole them, and drops all prosecution of their crimes.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 333.

truckle-bed (truk'l-bed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trocclebed*; < ME. *trookylbed*; < *truckle* + *bed*[1]. Cf. *trundle-bed*, a diff. word of equiv. meaning.] A bed the frame of which runs on wheels; especially, one which is low enough to be wheeled under a high or standing bed, remaining there during the day, and rolled out for use at night; a trundle-bed. The truckle-bed was formerly appropriated to a servant or subordinate, and also to children.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed and *truckle-bed*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted page as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 4.

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 6.

Augustus . . . slept on a *truckle bed* without hangings.
Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, 3d ser., p. 264.

truckle-cheese (truk'l-chēz), *n.* Same as *truckle*, 3.

truckler (truk'lėr), *n.* [< *truckle* + *-er*[1].] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

Let him call me *truckler*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

truckling (truk'ling), *p. a.* Apt to truckle; cringing; fawning; slavish; servile; also, characteristic of a truckler: as, a *truckling* expedient.

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

truckman[1] (truk'man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*[1] + *man*.] One who trucks or exchanges.

truckman[2] (truk'man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*[2] + *man*.] A truck-driver; a carter or carman.

truck-master (truk'mas″tėr), *n.* An officer charged with the supervision of trade with the American Indians. Compare *truck-house*.

truck-pot (truk'pot), *n.* Same as *track-pot*.

truck-shop (truk'shop), *n.* A shop conducted on the truck system; a tommy-shop.

truck-store (truk'stōr), *n.* Same as *truck-shop*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 84.

trucos (trö'kos), *n.* [Sp.: see *truck*[3].] A game. See *truck*[3]. *Prescott.*

truculence (trö'kū-lens or truk'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *truculentia*, < *truculentus*, truculent: see *truculent*.] The state or character of being truculent; savageness of manners and appearance; ferociousness; ferocity.

truculency (trö'kū-len-si or truk'ū-len-si), *n.* [< *truculence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *truculence*.

He loves not tyranny; . . . the *truculency* of the subject who transacts this he approves not.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue (1663), p. 184.

truculent (trö'kū-lent or truk'ū-lent), *a.* [< OF. *truculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *truculento*, < L. *truculentus*, fierce, savage, ferocious, < *trux* (*truc-*), fierce, wild.] **1.** Fierce; savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants . . . live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun. *Ray.*

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion.

3. Cruel; destructive.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity that they enecate in two hours.
Harvey, The Plague.

truculently (trö'kū-lent-li or truk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudeau's tern. See *tern*[1].

trudge[1] (truj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trudged*, ppr. *trudging*. [Formerly also *tridge;* origin obscure. Connection with *tread*, unless by confusion with *drudge*[1], is impossible. Skeat suggests as the prob. source Sw. dial. *truga* = Norw. *truga* = Icel. *thrūga*, snow-shoe.] To make one's way on foot; walk; travel on foot; especially, to travel wearily or laboriously on foot.

Thence dyd I *trudge* hoamward, too learne yf she haplye returned. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

Nay, if you fall to fainting,
'Tis time for me to *trudge*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, i. 2.

He was a faithful, affectionate, simple soul as ever *trudged* after the heels of a philosopher.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

trudge[1] (truj), *n.* [< *trudge*[1], *v.*] A weary or laborious walk or tramp. [Colloq.]

We set out for the two miles' *trudge* to Doughtown.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., Aug., 1884, p. 698.

trudge[2]† (truj), *n.* [Abbr. of *trudgeman*.] An interpreter.

One thing said twice (as we say commonly) deserueth a *trudge*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

trudgeman†, *n.* See *truchman*.

true (trö), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trew*, *trewe;* ★< ME. *true*, *truwe*, *treue*, *trewe*, *triwe*, *treowe*, < AS. *treówe*, *trȳwe* (also *getreówe*, *getrȳwe*) = OS. *triuwi* = OFries. *triuwe* = D. *trouw* = MLG. *truwe*, LG. *trou* = OHG. **triuwi*, MHG. *triuwe*, G. *treu* (also OHG. *gitriuwi*, MHG. *getriuwe*, G. *getreu*) = Icel. *tryggr*, *trūr* = Sw. *trogen* = Dan. *tro* = Goth. *triggws*, true; from a root (Teut. √ *tru*, Aryan √ *dru*) seen also in *trow*[1], *trust*, etc., and in OPruss. *druwi*, *druwis*, faith, *druwīt*, believe. Hence ult. *true*, *n.*, *truce*, *truth*, *troth*, etc. Cf. also *trow*[1], *trust*[1], and *trig*.] **1.** Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false, fictitious, or erroneous: as, a *true* story; a *true* statement.

Sum Men seyn that thei ben Sepultures of grete Lordes, that weren somtyme; but that is not *trewe*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally *true?*
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

[*True* in this sense is often used elliptically for *that is true*, or *it is true*.

True, I have married her. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 79.

Cham. Your only road now, sir, is York, York, sir.
Green. True, but yet it comes scant of the prophecy: Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.]

2. Conformable to reason or to established rules or custom; exact; just; accurate; correct.

They were all illiterate men; the ablest of them could not write *true* English—no, not common words.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 175.

Apelles drew
A Circle regularly *true*.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

A translation nicely *true* to the original. *Arbuthnot.*

It is not always that its [the trumpet's] notes are either *true* or tuneful. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

3. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful: as, the *true* heir.

An oath is of no moment, being not took
Before a *true* and lawful magistrate.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 23.

4. Conformable to nature; natural; correct.

No shape so *true*, no truth of such account.
Shak., Sonnets, lxii.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) Conforming or conformable to a type, norm, or standard of structure; typical: as, an amœba is a *true* animal; a canary is a *true* bird; the lion is a *true* cat; a frog or toad is not a *true* reptile. (*b*) Genuine; true-bred; not hybrid or mongrel: as, a *true* merino sheep. Also used adverbially: as, to breed *true*.—**6.** Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

For vntrue praise neuer giueth any *true* reputation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

Never call a *true* piece of gold a counterfeit.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 539.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poetry. *Cowley.*

7. In *anat.*, complete; perfected: as, *true* ribs (that is, those which articulate with the breast-bone, as distinguished from false or floating ribs); the *true* pelvis (that part of the pelvis below the superior strait or iliopectineal line); a *true* corpus luteum (the complete corpus luteum of pregnancy, as distinguished from the same body unaffected by the result of conception).—**8.** Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest the way of God in truth. Mat. xxii. 16.

I am too plain and *true* to be suspected.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

9. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to one's principles, etc.; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal.

Ne noon may be *trewe* to hym-self but he first be *trewe* to God. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle;
Mild as a dove, but neither *true* nor trusty.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 86.

There is no such Treasure as a *true* Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A mercenary Jilt, and *true* to no Man.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

He had seen the path of duty plain before him. Through good and evil he was to be *true* to Church and king.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. Honest.

For why a *trewe* man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to parten with a theves dede.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 464.

Rich preys make *true* men thieves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 724.

11. Sure; unerring; unfailing.

At first she appear'd in Rage and Disdain, the *truest* Sign of a coming Woman; But at last you prevail'd, it seems; did you not? *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Identically true. See *identically*. — **Out of true**, not exact or true as to relation of lines or adjustment of parts. — **To come true.** See *come*. — **True apogee.** See *apogee*, 1.—**True as touch**†. See *touch*.—**True bill**, in *law*, a bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as containing a well-founded accusation.—**True course, croup, discount, error, horizon,** etc. See *course*[1], 5, *croup*[1], etc.—**True place of a star** or **planet**, in *astron.*, the place which a star or planet would be seen to occupy if the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, and equation of light were removed, or the place which it would occupy if viewed from the earth's center, supposing the rays coming from it to move with infinite velocity and not to be subject to refraction. Sometimes only refraction and parallax are supposed removed.—**True suture, vein,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1.** Veritable, actual. See *reality*.—**8** and **9.** Sincere, honorable.

true† (trö), *n.* [< ME. *truwe*, *tru*, *trewe*, < AS. *treów*, also *treówa*, *trūwa*, truth, faith, fidelity, compact, = OS. *trewa* = OFries. *triuwe* = MLG. *truwe*, *trouwe*, LG. *troue* = OHG. *triuwa*, MHG. *triuwe*, G. *treue* = Sw. Dan. *tro*, truth, faithfulness, = Goth. *triggwa*, a covenant (> It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *tregua* = OF. *trive*, *trieve*, F. *trêve*, a truce; cf. *treague*); from the adj., AS. *treówe*, etc., true, faithful: see *true*, *a.* Hence the plural *trues*, now *truce* as a singular.] **1.** Truth; fidelity.—**2.** Agreement; covenant; pledge.

He seide that he yede to seche *trewys* of the princes and the barouns from the kynge Arthur that the Saisnes myght be driven oute of the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

Leages and *trues* made by princes, . . . to the breache where of none excuse is sufficient.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

3. A temporary cessation of war, according to agreement; respite from war; truce. See *truce*.

In tyme of *trewe* on haukynge wolde he ryde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1779.

Thanne shal Deth withdrawe, and Derthe be iustice,
And Dawe the dyker deye for hunger,
But if God of his goodnesse graunt vs a *trewe*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 332.

He [Charles the Simple] therefore sente him [the Bishop of Rouen] an Ambassade to . . . Rollo, to require a *true* or truse for iii. monthes. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 227.

true (trö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trued*, ppr. *truing*. [< *true*, *n.* Cf. *trow*[1].] 1†. To verify.

Be also intreated to have a continuall and conscientious care not to impeach the Parliament in the hearts one of another by whispering complaints, easilier told then tryed or *trued*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 81.

2. To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like; give a right form to; adjust nicely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

About six sizes of washed emery progressively finer are employed for grinding the lenses to the true figure, or, as it is called, *trueing* the lens.
Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 162.

true-blue (trö′blö′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See *true blue*, under *blue*.

For his Religion . . .
'Twas Presbyterian, *true-blue*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 191.

II. *n.* A person faithful to the principles or characteristics of a body or class.

Be merry, *true-blue*, be merry; thou art one of my friends too. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.

"This gentleman"—here Jermyn made a slight backward movement of the head—"is one of ourselves; he is a *true blue*." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Especially—(*a*) A Scotch Covenanter. (*b*) A British sailor; a man-of-war's-man.

true-born (trö′bôrn), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 309.

true-bred (trö′bred), *a.* 1. Of a genuine or recognized breed: as, a *true-bred* horse.—2. Of genuine breeding or education: as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

true-derived (trö′dē-rīvd″), *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 200. [Rare.]

true-devoted (trö′dē-vō″ted), *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 9. [Rare.]

true-disposing (trö′dis-pō″zing), *a.* Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 55. [Rare.]

true-divining (trö′di-vī″ning), *a.* Having a true presentiment. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 214. [Rare.]

true-hearted (trö′här″ted), *a.* Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful: as, a *true-hearted* friend.

true-heartedness (trö′här″ted-nes), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

true-love (trö′luv), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trewe-love*, orig. two words: see *true*, *a.*, and *love*[1], *n.* The word has an accidental resemblance to Icel. *trūlofa* (= Sw. *trolofva* = Dan. *trolove*), betroth, < *trūa*, faith, + *lofa*, praise: see *true*, *n.*, and *love*[2], *v.* The elements are only ult. related.] **I.** *n.* 1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart.

"Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?"
"I dined wi' my *true-love*."
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 249).

2. A plant of Europe and temperate Asia, *Paris quadrifolia*: so named because its four leaves are set together in the form of a heraldic true-love knot. Also *herb-truelove*. See *herb-paris* and *Paris*.—3†. A condiment for sweetening the breath.

Under his tonge a *trewe-love* he beer,
For therby wende he to ben gracious.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 506.

4†. An ornament, probably shaped like a true-love knot. *Fairholt*.

My lady gan me sodenly beholde,
And with a *trewe-love*, plited many-folde,
She smote me thrugh the harte as blive.
Court of Love, l. 1440.

Out of his bozome drawne foorth a lappet of his napkin, edged with a blu lace, and marked with a *truloove*, a hart, and a D. for Damian; for he was but a bachelar yet.
R. Laneham, Letter (1565), in J. Nichols's Progresses, etc., [of Queen Elizabeth, I. 462.

II. *a.* Indicating genuine love; affectionate; sincere. [Rare.]

Wash him fresh again with *true-love* tears.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 10.

True-love knot. See *knot*[1]. Also *true-lovers' knot*.

trueness (trö′nes), *n.* [< ME. *trewnesse*, *treownesse*; < *true* + *-ness*.] The character of being true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness; accuracy.

Clariz iherde thes ille reuthe
Of *trewnesse* and of trewthe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

In *trueness*, and so methinks too.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

truepenny (trö′pen″i), *n.* [< *true* + *penny*.] An honest fellow. [Familiar.]

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 150.

Go, go thy ways, old *True-penny*! thou hast but one fault: Thou art even too valiant. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

truer (trö′ėr), *n.* A truing-tool.

true-stitch (trö′stich), *n.* Through-stitch: applied to embroidery exactly alike on both sides of the foundation.

Sister, i' faith, you take too much tobacco;
It makes you black within, as you are without.
What, *true-stitch*, sister! both your sides alike!
Be of a slighter work; for, of my word,
You shall be sold as dear, or rather dearer.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

true-table† (trö′tā″bl), *n.* A table for playing hazard.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table* [var. *trey-table*]. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 193. (*Davies.*)

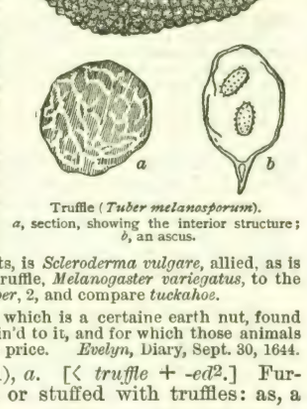
truff[1]† (truf), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To steal. [Scotch.]

Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book.
Ramsay, Lucky Spence.

truff[2]†, *n.* A transposed form of *turf*.

No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head
Of holiest men.
Sir J. Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

truffle (trŭf′l), *n.* [Formerly also *trufle*; = D. *truffel* = G. *trüffel* = Sw. *tryffel* = Dan. *tröffel*, < OF. *trufle*, with unorig. *l*, for *trufe*, *truffe*, F. *truffe* = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa*, truffle; prob. < L. *tubera*, neut. pl. (taken later as fem. sing.) of *tuber*, an esculent root, a tuber: see *tuber*. Cf. F. *tartoufle*, < Olt. *tartuffola*, *tartoffalo* (Milanese *tartuffol*, Venetian *tartufola*), truffle (> G. *tartuffel*, *kartoffel*, potato), also *tartuffo*, *tartufo*, truffle; prob. < L. *terræ tubera*, 'earth-tubers': *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *tuber*, tuber. Cf. *trifle*[1].] A subterranean edible fungus, especially of the ascomycetous genus *Tuber*. The common English truffle, *T. æstivum*, is roundish in shape, and is covered externally with polygonal warts. It is black outside, and brownish veined with white inside, and grows in calcareous soils, usually under birch- or oak-trees. Truffles are much esteemed as an ingredient in high-seasoned dishes. As there is no appearance above ground to indicate their presence, dogs and pigs are frequently trained to find them by the scent, and scratch or root them up. Many persons also become expert in selecting the places where they are likely to grow. The most famous field for the production of truffles is the old province of Périgord in France. The commonest species of the French markets is *T. melanosporum*. *T. magnatum* is the garlic-scented truffle of Italy. Other edible species of *Tuber* are *T. brumale*, *T. mesentericum*, etc. The celebrated potato-like truffle of Italy, etc., is *Terfezia leonis*. The false truffle, which is frequently sold in the English and continental markets, is *Scleroderma vulgare*, allied, as is the so-called red truffle, *Melanogaster variegatus*, to the puffballs. See *Tuber*, 2, and compare *tuckahoe*.



Truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*).
a, section, showing the interior structure; *b*, an ascus.

A dish of *trufles*, which is a certaine earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a greate price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

truffled (trŭf′ld), *a.* [< *truffle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a *truffled* turkey.

truffle-worm (trŭf′l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect which infests truffles.

truflet†, **truffullet**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *trifle*[1].

trug[1] (trug), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *trogue*, ult. of *trough*.] 1. A hod for mortar. *Bailey*.—2†. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—3. A kind of wooden basket for carrying vegetables, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

trug[2]† (trug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trollop; a trull.

A pretty middle-sized *trug*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

trugman†, *n.* Same as *truchman*.

truing-tool (trö′ing-töl), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the face of a grindstone, etc., to keep it true or accurate; a grindstone-truer. *E. H. Knight*.

truish (trö′ish), *a.* [< *true* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat true. [Rare.]

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198.

truism (trö′izm), *n.* [< *true* + *-ism*.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Conclusions which in one sense shall be true and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest *truisms*. *Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, vii.

=Syn. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

truismatic (trö-iz-mat′ik), *a.* [< *truism* + *-at-* *-ic*[2].] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

truité (trwē-tā′), *a.* [F., spotted like a trout, < *truite*, a trout: see *trout*.] Having the surface covered with crackle of the most minute and delicate sort: noting porcelain and some of the varieties of the hard pottery of Japan.

trull[1] (trul), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *troll*[1].] To trundle. [Local.]

trull[2] (trul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trul*; cf. G. *trolle*, a trull; Swiss *trolle*, Swabian *trull*, a thick, fat woman; cf. also *trollop*[2].] 1. A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

I never saw in all my life such an ugly company of *trulls* and sluts as their women were. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

2†. A girl; a lass; a wench.

Pray, bear back—this is no place for such youths and their *trulls*—let the doors shut again.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Be thy voyce shrill, be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *troll*.
Sir H. Wotton, in England's Helicon.

Trullan (trul′an), *a.* [< ML. *trullus*, *trullum*, a dome-shaped building, a dome, < L. *trulla*, a scoop, ladle: see *trowel*.] Pertaining to the council *in trullo*—that is, in the *trullus*, or domed room in the imperial palace in Constantinople. This epithet is usually given to the Quinisext Council, 691 (though the sixth Ecumenical Council also met in the *trullus*), considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages. See *Constantinopolitan*.

trullization (trul-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *trullisation*, < L. *trullissatio(n-)*, < *trullissare*, trowel, < *trulla*, a trowel: see *trowel*.] The laying on of layers of plaster with a trowel. *Imp. Dict.*

truly (trö′li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *truely*; < ME. *truely*, *treuly*, *treuli*, *trewely*, *treowliche*, < AS. *treówlīce* (= D. *trouwelijk* = MLG. *truwlike* = OHG. *getriuwelīcho*, MHG. *getriuweliche*, *getriulīche*, G. *getreulich* = Sw. *troligen*), truly, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] 1. In a true manner; in accordance with truth. (*a*) In accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly*. John iv. 18.

(*b*) With truth; truthfully; rightly.

The King is *truly* charg'd to bee the first beginner of these civil Warrs. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

(*c*) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most, and *truliest* aunsweres the nature of the ortographie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 88.

(*d*) Naturally; with truth to nature.

A pageant *truly* play'd. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

(*e*) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly.

We have always *truly* served you.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 147.

(*f*) Certainly; surely.

Certes ouersome know it shal surely,
And then in hert gret dole shall haue *truely*!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

(*g*†) Verily.

Jhesu answeride, and seyde to him, *Treuli*, *treuli*, I seye to thee, no but a man schal be born agen, he may not see the kyngdom of God. *Wyclif*, John iii. 3.

2. According to law; legitimately.

Leontes [is] a jealous tyrant; his innocent babe *truly* begotten. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 135.

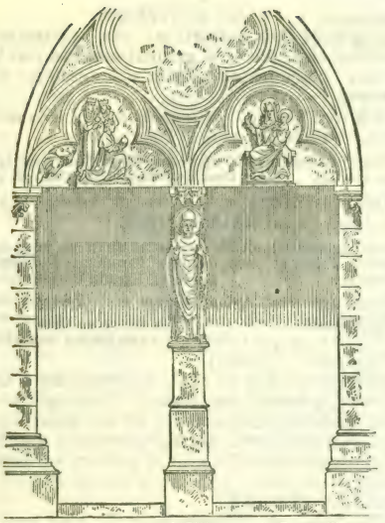
3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes expletively.

Treuly that is a gret Myracle of God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

Truely Aristotle himselfe in his discourse of Poesie plainely determineth this question.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 35.

Truly, madam, I suspect the house to be no better than it should be. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

trumeau (trȫ-mō′), *n.*; pl. *trumeaux* (-mōz′). [< F. *trumeau*, a leg of beef, a pier, pier-glass.]



Trumeau, 13th century.— At Villeneuve-le-Comte, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In *arch.*, any piece of wall between two openings, particularly the central pillar often dividing great doorways, especially in medieval architecture.

After the eleventh century the principal portals of great monastic and cathedral churches were commonly divided into two openings by *trumeaux*, or pillars of stone, affording place for sculpture, which consisted usually of a statue with more or less subordinate carving.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 262.

trummelett† (trum'let), *n.* A ringlet.

Her long, disheuled, rose-crown'd *trummeletts*.
Herrick, Golden Apples, Description of a Woman.

trump[1] (trump), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trumpe, trompe;* < ME. *trumpe, trompe* = MD. *trompe*, < OF. *trompe*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump, F. *trompe*, a trump, horn, jews'-harp, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trompa*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, = It. *tromba*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump (ML. *tromba, trumba*, a trump, trumpet); cf. OHG. *trumba, trumpa*, a trump, trumpet, MHG. *trumbe, trumme, drumbe, drumme, trum*, a drum, G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme, trumm, tromm, dromm* = LG. *drumme* = D. *trom* (> E. *drum:* see *drum*[1], which is thus a doublet of *trump*[1]) = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme*, a drum, = Icel. *trumba*, a pipe, a trumpet; orig. sense appar. 'pipe' or 'tube,' but commonly regarded (as with many other terms denoting sound or instruments of sound) as ult. imitative. The Teut. forms are supposed to be derived from the Rom. forms, and, according to Diez, are prob. from L. *tuba*, tube, pipe (cf. OF. *trufe, truffe*, < L. *tubera:* see *truffle*). Cf. Russ. *truba*, a tube, trumpet, = Lith. *truba*, a horn. The sense 'tube' in E., however, is prob. not original. Hence *trumpet*.] **1**†. A tube; pipe.

But hoolsumest and best is to have made
Trumpes of cley by potters in thaire gise,
And iche of hem II finger thicke assise.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

2. A musical wind-instrument; a trumpet: as, the *trump* of doom; the last *trump* (the summons to final judgment). [Obsolete or archaic.]

As when his Tritons' *trumps* do them to battle call
Within his surging lists to combat with the whale.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 99.

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump*.
1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

And will you think Pride speaks the word, if here
I tell you Fame's *Trump* breath'd my History?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 55.

3†. A trumpeter; a herald. See *trumpet*, 3.

Alexander the Great . . . sighed and saide: Oh the most fortunate, which haste founde suche a *trompe* to magnifi thi doinges!
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 5).

4. A jews'-harp. [Scotch.]

He has two large Lochaber *trumps*, for Lochaber *trumps* were to the highlands what Cremona violins were to musical Europe. He secures the end of each with his teeth, and, grasping them with his hands so that the tiny instruments are invisible, he applies the little finger of each hand to their vibrating steel tongues.
N. Macleod, Life in a Highland Bothy.

Great court trump, the burghmote horn, or other horn or trumpet used by a town or corporation.—**The tongue of the trump.** See *tongue*.—**Trump marine**†. Same as *trumpet marine*, or *sea-trumpet*.

We in to see a Frenchman, . . . one Monsieur Prin, play on the *trump marine*, which he do beyond belief.
Pepys, Diary, III. 288.

trump[1]† (trump), *v. i.* [< ME. *trumpen;* < *trump*[1], *n.*] To blow a trumpet.

Ther herde I *trumpen* Messenus.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1243.

Qwhene they tristely had tretyd, thay *trumppede* up aftyre,
Descendyd doune with a daunce of dukes and erles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 407.

trump[2] (trump), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tromp;* = MD. *trômpen*, < F. *tromper*, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence *se tromper de quelqu'un*, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.: see *trump*[1], and cf. *trump*[3].] **1**†. To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

When she [Fortune] is pleased to trick or *tromp* Mankind,
Some may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then
Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bauds, and Ostlers,
As Aces, Duzies, Cards o' ten, to face it
Out i' the Game, which all the World is.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

To trump up, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter: as, to *trump up* a story.

Hang honesty!
Trump me not *up* with honesty.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

★ **trump**[3] (trump), *n.* [Formerly also *triumph;* = D. *troef* = G. *trumpf* = Sw. Dan. *trumf*, < F. *triomphe* = It. *trionfo*, a game of cards so called, ruff or trump, also a triumph, < L. *triumphus*, triumph: see *triumph*. The word was in part confused with *trump*[2], < F. *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*[2].] **1.** One card of that suit which for the time being outranks the other suits, and which is generally determined by turning up the last card in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural *trumps*).

Hearts is *trump*, as I said before.
Latimer, Sermons on the Card, i.

Come hether, Dol; Dol, sit downe and play this game,
And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;
There is five *trumps* besides the queen, the hindmost thou shalt find her;
Take hede of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an eie behind her. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

What's *Trumpes?*
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 123).

O Martin, if dirt were *trumps*, what a hand you would hold! *Lamb*, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

Ugliness being *trump*, I wonder more people don't win.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2†. An old game at cards, also called *ruff* (see *ruff*[4]), the original of the modern game of whist. See *triumph*, 7.—**3.** A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry, and was called a young *trump* for his pains.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Call for trumps, in *whist-playing*, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead trumps. See *peter*[2], *n.* and *v.*—**To put one's trump or trumps**, to reduce to the last expedient, or to call for the utmost exertion of power: a figure borrowed from games at cards.

Ay, there's a card that *puts us to our trump*.
Peele, Edward I., iv.

trump[3] (trump), *v.* [< *trump*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put a trump-card upon; take with a trump.

When Baynes got an opportunity of speaking unobserved, as he thought, to Madame, you may be sure the guilty wretch asked her how his little Charlotte was. Mrs. Baynes *trumped* her partner's best heart at that moment, but pretended to observe or overhear nothing.
Thackeray, Philip, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to play a trump-card when another suit has been led.

trump-card (trump'kärd), *n.* **1.** The turned-up card which determines the suit of trumps.—**2.** One of the suit of cards which outranks the other suits; a trump.

trumped-up (trumpt'up), *a.* Fabricated out of nothing or deceitfully; forged; false; worthless.

Its neglect will cause a *trumped-up* claim to have the appearance of a true one neglected.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 399.

trumper† (trum'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *trumper, trumpour, trumpowre*, < OF. **trompour*, < *tromper*, blow a trump, < *trompe*, trump: see *trump*[1], *v.*] One who blows a trump; a trumpeter.

trumpery (trum'pėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tromperie*, < *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harington.*—**2.** A showy thing of no intrinsic value; something intended to deceive by false show; worthless finery.

The *trumpery* in my house go bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 186.

3. Useless stuff; rubbish; trash.

Here to repeate the partes that I haue playd
Were to vnrippe a trusse of *trumpery*.
Mir. for Mags., I. 397.

If I was as Mr. Jones, I should look a little higher than such *trumpery* as Molly Seagrim. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 4.

4. Nonsense; false or idle talk; foolishness.

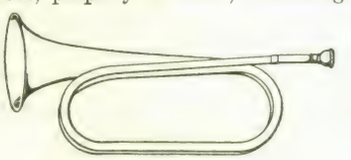
All the *Trumpery* of the Mass, and Follies of their [Church of Rome's] Worship, are by no means Superstitious, because required by the Church.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

Extinct be the fairies and fairy *trumpery* of legendary fabling. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

II. *a.* Showy, but useless or unsubstantial; hence, trifling; worthless: as, *trumpery* ornaments.

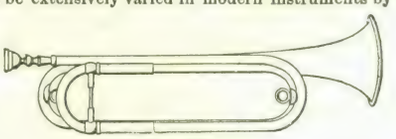
A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must admit.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

★ **trumpet** (trum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *trumpet, trumpette* = MD. *trompette*, D. *trompet* = G. *trompete* = Sw. *trumpet* = Dan. *trompet*, < OF. (and F.) *trompette* = Pr. *trompeta* = Sp. *trompeta* = Pg. *trombeta* = It. *trombetta* (ML. *trompeta*), a trumpet, dim. of OF. *trompe*, etc., a trump: see *trump*[1].] **1.** A musical wind-instrument, properly of metal, consisting of a



Cavalry-trumpet.

cup-shaped mouthpiece, a long cylindrical or a short conical tube, and a flaring bell. The tones are produced by the vibrations of the player's lips. The fundamental tone of the tube depends on its length, but by varying the force of the breath and the method of embouchure, a considerable series of harmonics can also be produced, so that the compass of the instrument extends to about four octaves, the tones in the upper part of the series lying close together. By the addition of a slide, like that of the trombone, or of valves, as in the cornet-à-pistons, or of finger-holes and keys, as in the key-bugle and the serpent, a large number of other tones can be secured, so as to give a very full and continuous compass, well adjusted as to intonation. The fundamental tone can be extensively varied in modern instruments by the



Orchestral Trumpet.

use of crooks. The trumpet is the typical instrument of a very numerous family of instruments, of which the horn, the bugle, the cornet, the trombone, the tuba, the euphonium, and the serpent are prominent members. The name *trumpet* itself has been applied to a large number of different instruments at different times. In ancient times two varieties were important—the one straight (the *tuba*), and the other curved (the *lituus*), the latter being often made of wood or horn. In the medieval period the evolution of a great number of variants was rapid, with little emphasis on any one distinctively known as the trumpet. In the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth, the present orchestral trumpet reached its full development in a twice-doubled tube about five and a half feet long (or with the longest crook eight feet), without keys or valves, but with a short slide for correcting the intonation of certain of the upper tones and for adding intermediate tones. The artistic value of this instrument is great; but in most cases music written for it is now generally given to valve-instruments of the cornet kind, whose tone can never be as pure and true. The use of the trumpet was frequent with Bach and Handel, under the names *clarino* and *principale*. The instrument is most common now in works of a martial or festal character, but it is also useful for adding color to various combinations, especially with other wind-instruments. Music for the trumpet is traditionally written in the key of C, and the intended fundamental tone (to be obtained by the use of the appropriate crook) is indicated at the beginning, as "*clarino* in F" or "*tromba* in E." Instruments of the trumpet class have always been used for military purposes, especially for signaling and in military bands.

Trumpet, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. Sistrum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

2. In *organ-building*, a powerful reed-stop, having a tone somewhat resembling that of a trumpet.—**3**†. A trumpeter; one who sounds a trumpet, either literally or figuratively.

And att every Corse the *Trumpettes* and the mynystrellys com inne a for them.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 87.

4. A sound like that of a trumpet; a loud cry, especially that of the elephant.

The elephant curled up his trunk, gave one shrill *trumpet*, and made off into the bush. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 845.

5. A funnel- or trumpet-shaped conductor or guide used in many forms of drawing, doubling, spinning, or other machines to guide the slivers, rovings, yarns, wire, or other materials to the machine, and at once to compact them. It is made in many shapes, but in all the flaring trumpet-mouth is suggested.—6. The flaring mouth of a draw-head of a railway-car, serving to guide the coupling to the pin or other fastening.—7. A trumpet-shell or sea-trumpet; a triton. See cuts under *chank*[2] and *Triton*.—8. One of the pitcher-plants, *Sarracenia flava*. See *trumpetleaf*.—**Feast of trumpets**, a feast among the Jews, enjoined by the law of Moses, held, as a celebration of the New Year, on the first and second days of the month Tisri, the seventh month of the Jewish civil year and the first of the ecclesiastical year. It derived its name from the especial use of trumpets in its solemnities.—**Flourish of trumpets**. See *flourish*.—**Hearing-trumpet**. Same as *ear-trumpet*.—**Marine trumpet**. Same as *sea-trumpet*.—**Speaking trumpet**. See *speaking-trumpet*.—**To blow one's own trumpet**. See *blow*[1].—**Trumpet marine**. Same as *sea-trumpet*.

trumpet (trum'pet), *v.* [< F. *trompeter* = Sp. *trompetear* = It. *trombettare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; celebrate.

So tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings!
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 39.

2. To form with a swell or in the shape of a bell or funnel.

Their ends [of wire] were passed into two small *trumpeted* holes in a stout brass plate and soldered to the back of the plate. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 95.

II. *intrans.* To sound a trumpet; also, to emit a loud trumpet-like sound or cry, as an elephant.

They [elephants] became confused and huddled, and jostled each other until one old bull, furiously *trumpeting*, led the way to the shore. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 763.

trumpet-animalcule (trum'pet-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A stentor. See cuts under *Folliculina* and *Stentor*.

trumpet-ash (trum'pet-ash), *n.* See *trumpet-creeper*.

trumpet-banner (trum'pet-ban″ėr), *n.* A small flag attached to a trumpet so as to hang down and be displayed when the trumpet is sounded. In the middle ages it was customary to depict upon the flag the arms of the noble in whose service the trumpet was sounded.

trumpet-call (trum'pet-kâl), *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet; hence, any loud or imperative summons to action.

trumpet-conch (trum'pet-kongk), *n.* A trumpet-shell; a member of the *Tritonidæ*. See cut under *Triton*.

trumpet-creeper (trum'pet-krē″pėr), *n.* A woody climbing vine, *Campsis radicans*, native in the south of the United States, and cultivated elsewhere for ornament. It bears pinnate leaves with nine- or eleven-toothed leaflets, and flowers with a tubular funnelform corolla approaching 3 inches in length. It is quite hardy and a vigorous grower, climbing high trees, or covering walls, by means of aërial rootlets. It is at its best in alluvial soils southward. More often, but less specifically, called *trumpet-flower*, sometimes *trumpet-vine* ★and *trumpet-ash*. See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*.

trumpeter (trum'pet-ėr), *n.* [= D. *trompetter* = G. Dan. *trompeter* = Sw. *trumpetare;* as *trumpet* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *trompeteur, trompetteur;* also Sp. *trompetero* = Pg. *trombeteiro* = It. *trombettiere*.] 1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 36.

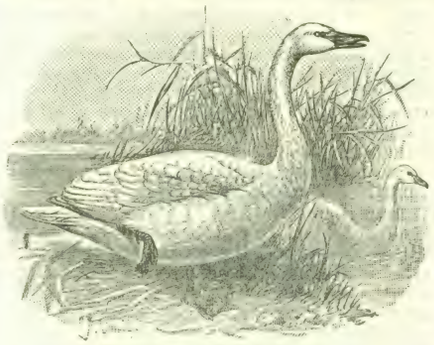
2. One who proclaims or publishes.

Is it not meant damnable in us, to be *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 32.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons, so called from the peculiarity of their cooing. There are several color-varieties.—4. A South American bird of the genus *Psophia* or family *Psophiidæ*. The common or gold-breasted trumpeter is *P. crepitans;* there are several others. See cut under *agami*.

5. The trumpeter-swan, *Olor buccinator*, the largest swan of North America, distinguished from the common swan, or whistler, by having no yellow spot on the bill, which is also differently shaped, the nostrils occupying a different relative position, as well as by its notably larger size. It inhabits chiefly western parts of the continent, but has been seen in Canada. See cut in next column, and compare *hooper*[2], a name of an English swan.

6. A large food-fish of New Zealand and Australian waters, *Latris hecateia*, of the family *Cirrhitidæ*, which attains a weight of about 60 pounds.—**Sergeant trumpeter**. See *sergeant*.—**Trumpeter's muscle**, in *anat.*, the buccinator.—**Trumpeter-swan**. See def. 5.



Trumpeter-swan (*Olor buccinator*).

trumpet-fish (trum'pet-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Macrorhamphosus*, as *M. scolopax;* a bellows-fish or sea-snipe: so called from the long tubular snout. See cut under *snipe-fish*. —2. A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ;* a tobacco-pipe fish.

trumpet-flower (trum'pet-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Campsis*, or of several allied genera: so called with reference to the shape of the flowers. The best-known, perhaps, is *Campsis radicans*, the trumpet-creeper. *C. grandiflora*, the great trumpet-flower of China and Japan, is a less hardy and less high-climbing, but even more showy vine, having orange-scarlet bell-shaped flowers 3 inches broad, borne in clusters, each flower drooping. *Stenolobium stans*, the shrubby trumpet-flower, is a neat shrub 4 feet high with lemon-yellow flowers in large clusters, hardy only southward. Greenhouse species are *Tecomaria Capensis* of South Africa with curved orange flowers, and *Pandorea jasminoides* of Australia with white flowers purple in the throat. *Bignonia crucigera* of the southern United States, the cross-vine or quarter-vine (see both words), or tendriled trumpet-flower, has large reddish-yellow flowers borne singly, and is moderately hardy in the north. *Pyrostegia ignea* from Brazil is a gorgeous greenhouse climber with scarlet flowers.

2. One of various plants of other genera, as *Ceratina, Brunsfelsia, Catalpa* (West Indies), and *Datura*, especially *D. suaveolens* and other South American species, being trees with pendent blossoms.—**Evergreen trumpet-flower**, the yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, once classed in the genus *Bignonia*.—**Peach-colored trumpet-flower**, *Ceratina grandiflora*.—**Shrubby trumpet-flower**. See def. 1.—**Tendriled trumpet-flower**. See def. 1.—**Virginian trumpet-flower**, the trumpet-creeper.

trumpet-fly (trum'pet-flī), *n.* Same as *gray-fly*.

trumpet-gall (trum'pet-gâl), *n.* A small trumpet-shaped gall occurring commonly upon grape-vines in the United States. The adult fly is not known, but from the gall alone the species has been called by Osten Sacken *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*.

trumpet-gourd (trum'pet-gōrd), *n.* See *gourd*, 1.

trumpet-honeysuckle (trum'pet-hun″i-suk-l), *n.* See *honeysuckle*, 1.

trumpeting (trum'pet-ing), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of sounding a trumpet, of emitting a trumpet-like sound, or of publishing by or as by sounding a trumpet.—2. In *coal-mining*, a division made in a shaft for ventilation or other purposes. What is generally called *trumpeting* is a compartment or passageway built vertically along one corner of the shaft by an arched brattice of brick.

trumpet-jasmine (trum'pet-jas″min), *n.* A woody climbing plant of Australia.

trumpet-keck (trum'pet-kek), *n.* See *keck*[3].

trumpet-lamp (trum'pet-lamp), *n.* The name given by coal-miners in England to the Mueseler or Belgian safety-lamp. See *safety-lamp*.

trumpetleaf (trum'pet-lēf), *n.* One of several species of *Sarracenia* or pitcher-plant, found in the southern United States, with leaves more like trumpets than like pitchers. Of these *S. flava*, yellow trumpetleaf or trumpets, has yellow flowers, and erect leaves from 1 to 3 feet long with an open mouth and erect hood; *S. variolaris*, spotted trumpetleaf, also yellow-flowered, has the leaves spotted toward the end, broadly winged, with an ovate hood overarching the mouth; *S. rubra*, red-flowered trumpetleaf, has crimson flowers and slender leaves, with an erect hood around the mouth; and *S. Drummondii*, great trumpetleaf, has similar but longer leaves, with the hood variegated and purple-veined, the flowers deep-purple and very large.

trumpet-lily (trum'pet-lil″i), *n.* The calla-lily, *Aroides Æthiopicum;* also, *Lilium longiflorum*, and some other true lilies.

trumpet-major (trum'pet-mā″jor), *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-milkweed (trum'pet-milk″wēd), *n.* Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*). Also *trumpetweed*.

trumpet-reed (trum'pet-rēd), *n.* See *reed*[1].

trumpetry (trum'pet-ri), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-(e)ry*.] Trumpets collectively. [Rare.]

A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpetry*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

trumpet-shaped (trum'pet-shāpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, tubular with one end dilated, like a trumpet.

trumpet-shell (trum'pet-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Triton*, as *T. tritonis;* any one of the *Tritonidæ;* a triton; a sea-trumpet. These conchs attain a large size, some being a foot or more in length, and are used for blowing upon like trumpets. The name extends to any conchs which are or may be blown. See cuts under *chank*[2] and *Triton*.

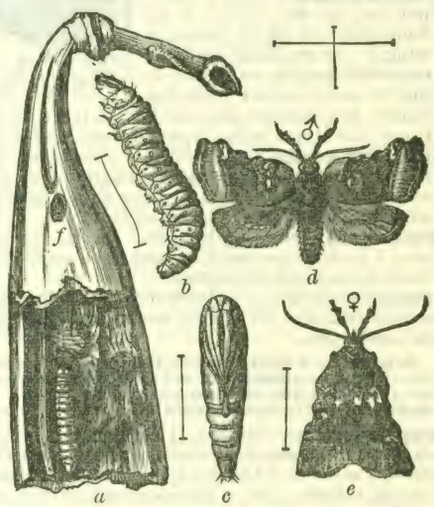
trumpet-tone (trum'pet-tōn), *n.* The sound or sounding of a trumpet; hence, a loud voice: generally in the plural: as, proclaim the truth in *trumpet-tones*.

trumpet-tongued (trum'pet-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

His virtues
Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 19.

trumpet-tree (trum'pet-trē), *n.* A tree, *Cecropia peltata*, having very large peltate leaves with hollow petioles, which are used as trumpets. Also *trumpetwood* and *snakewood*.

trumpet-vine (trum'pet-vīn), *n.* Same as *trumpet-creeper*.—**Trumpet-vine seed-worm**, the larva of



Trumpet-vine Seed-worm (*Clydonopteron tecomæ*).

a, part of pod broken so as to show larva, natural size; *b*, larva, side view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, male moth expanded; *e*, female moth at rest; *f*, hole from which moth issued. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

a pyralid moth, *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, which lives in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper, *Campsis radicans*.

trumpetweed (trum'pet-wēd), *n.* 1. A large South African seaweed: same as *sea-trumpet*, 2. —2. The joepye-weed or gravelroot, *Eupatorium purpureum:* so called from the use to which the stems are put by children.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse- and *trumpet-weeds* in the fence-row.
The Century, XXXVI. 80.

3. Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*).

trumpetwood (trum'pet-wůd), *n.* Same as *trumpet-tree*.

trumpie (trum'pi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A skua-gull or jäger. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. [Orkneys.]

truncal (trung'kal), *a.* [< L. *truncus*, trunk, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the truncus or trunk ★of the body.

truncate (trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *truncated*, ppr. *truncating*. [< L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, cut off, reduce to a trunk: see *trunk*, *v.*] 1. To reduce in size or quantity by cutting; cut down; maim.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *crystal.*, to cut off an angle or edge by a plane section.

The faces of the one set mutually *truncate* the edges of the other. If a rhombohedron be positioned so as to rest upon one of its apices, the faces of one hexagonal prism would *truncate* the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, while the faces of the other hexagonal prism would *truncate* its lateral solid angles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

Truncated cone or **pyramid**, a cone or pyramid whose

apex is cut off by a plane.—**Truncated cube, cuboctahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron, icosidodecahedron, octahedron, tetrahedron.** See the nouns.

truncate (trung'kāt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Truncated. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, appearing as if cut short at the tip by a transverse line, as the leaf of the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, cut off; cut short; shortened by the removal of a part from either end. Especially—(1) Cut squarely off; cut straight across; hence, square, straight, or even at the end, as if so cut: as, the *truncate* tail of a fish or a bird. (2) In *conch.*, broken off, as the apex of a conical or spiral shell; having lost the point of the spire.—**Truncate elytra**, those elytra which are cut off squarely at the apex, leaving the tip of the abdomen exposed. See *Truncatipennes*.



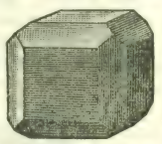
Truncate Leaf of Tulip-tree.

truncately (trung'kāt-li), *adv.* In a truncate manner; so as to be or to seem truncated.

truncation (trung-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *truncatio(n-)*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus*, cut off: see *truncate*.] 1. The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated; also, a truncated part.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members. *Prynne*, Huntley's Breviate (1637), p. 48.

2. In *crystal.*, the replacement of an angle (or edge) by a crystalline face. In truncation proper, the replacing face makes equal angles with the adjacent faces; otherwise it is said to be *oblique*.



Truncation of the Edges of a Cube by Dodecahedral Planes.

Truncatipennes (trung-kā-ti-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *truncatus*, cut off, + *penna*, a wing.] An artificial group of caraboid beetles, corresponding to some extent with the family *Brachinidæ:* so called from the truncation of the elytra in the typical forms. *Latreille.*

truncatosinuate (trung-kā-tō-sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, truncate, + *sinuatus*, sinuate.] In *entom.*, truncate, with a sinus or slight inward curve on the edge of the truncation.

truncature (trung'kā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *troncatura*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus:* see *truncate*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *truncation*.

trunch† (trunch), *n.* [Also *tronch;* < OF. *tronche*, a fem. form of *tronc*, trunk: see *trunk*.] A stake or small post.

In the midst of them were four little *tronches* knocked into the ground, and small sticks laid over, on which they hung their pots, and what they had to seeth. *Mourt's Journal*, in New England's Memorial, App., p. 352.

truncheon (trun'chọn), *n.* [Formerly also *trunchion;* < ME. *trunchon, trunchone, trunchyne, tronchon, tronchoun*, < OF. *tronçon, tronson*, a truncheon, a thick slice, a piece cut off, F. *tronçon* (= Pr. *tronso, troncho, trenson* = Sp. *troncón* = It. *troncone*), dim. of *tronc*, a stump, trunk: see *trunk*.] 1. A trunk, stock, or stump, as of a tree; hence, a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

And tho bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchons*, and the *tronchons* or schaftis grewen out of the roote. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, i. 6.

2. The shaft of a spear or lance.

He foyneth on his feet with his *tronchoun*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1757.

They carry also the *truncheons* of their Lances with their Standards and Ensignes trailing along the ground. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

3. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 612.

4. A baton or staff of authority; specifically, in *her.*, the staff of the earl marshal of England. Two of these truncheons are borne saltierwise behind the escutcheon of the Duke of Norfolk, who is hereditary earl marshal. See *marshal's staff*, under *marshal*[1].

Well, believe this, . . .
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 61.

No sooner are the Three Strokes given, but out jumps Four *Trunchion* Officers from their Hovel, and with a sort of ill mannerly Reverence receive him at the Grate. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 243.

truncheon (trun'chọn), *v. t.* [< *truncheon, n.*] To beat or belabor with a truncheon or club; cudgel.

An captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 154.

truncheoned (trun'chọnd), *a.* [< *truncheon* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a truncheon; hence, by extension, armed with a lance or other long-handled weapon.

truncheoneer† (trun-chọn-ēr'), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-eer*.] Same as *truncheoner*

truncheoner† (trun'chọn-ėr), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-er*[1].] A person armed with a cudgel or staff.

I . . . hit that woman, who cried out "Clubs!" when I might see from far some forty *truncheoners* draw to her succor, which were the hope o' the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 54.

trunchon[1]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *truncheon*.

trunchon[2]†, *n.* [Also *tronchon;* appar. connected with *trunchon*[1], *truncheon*.] An intestinal worm. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

truncus (trung'kus), *n.*; pl. *trunci* (trun'sī). [L.: see *trunk*.] 1. In *bot.*, the stem or trunk of a tree.—2. In *zoöl.*, the trunk; the axial part of an animal minus the head, limbs, and tail. See *soma*[1].—3. The main stem or trunk of a nerve or vessel of the body.—4. In *entom.*, the thorax.—**Extensor trunci.** Same as *erector spinæ* (which see, under *erector*).—**Truncus arteriosus**, an arterial trunk; the main trunk of the arterial system, in most cases more distinctively named. See *pylangium*.

trundle (trun'dl), *n.* [A var. of *trendle, trindle*.] 1. A wheel small in diameter, but broad and massive so as to be adapted to support a heavy weight, as the wheel of a caster.—2. A small wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles: same as *lantern-wheel*.—3. One of the spindles of such a wheel.—4. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—5. A trundle-bed.—6. In *her.*, a quill of thread for embroiderers, usually represented as a spool ★or reel, and the thread as of gold.

trundle (trun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trundled*, ppr. *trundling*. [< OF. *trondeler*, trundle; ult. a var. of *trendle, trindle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll, as something on low wheels or casters; move or bowl along, as a round body; hence, to move with a rolling gait.

Betty. They are gone, sir, in great Anger.
Petulant. Enough, let 'em *trundle*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

Fast our goodman *trundled* down the hill. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 203.

The four horses . . . seemed dwarfed by the blundering structure which *trundled* at their heels. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 11.

2. To revolve; twirl.

And there he threw the wash about,
On both sides of the way,
Just like unto a *trundling* mop. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

II. *trans.* 1. To roll, or cause to roll, as a circular or spherical thing or as something on casters or low wheels: as, to *trundle* a hoop; to *trundle* a wheelbarrow; hence, to cause to move off with a rolling gait or pace.

She took an apple out of her pocket,
And *trundled* it along the plain. *Sir Hugh* (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

They . . . who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1089.

I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall *trundle* you off in a twinkling. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490.

2. To cause to revolve; twirl: as, to *trundle* a mop.

The English workman attains the same result by *trundling* the glass during reheating, and by constantly withdrawing it from the source of heat. *Glass-making*, p. 65.

trundle-bed (trun'dl-bed), *n.* A low bed moving on casters, and designed to be pushed under a high bed when not in use; a truckle-bed.

My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Willet in the *trundle-bed*, which she desired to lie in, by us. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 269.

trundle-head (trun'dl-hed), *n.* 1. The wheel that turns a millstone.—2. *Naut.*, the drum-head of the lower member of a double capstan.—3. One of the end disks of a trundle-wheel.

trundle-shot (trun'dl-shot), *n.* A projectile consisting of a bar of iron sharpened at both ends and having near each end a ball of lead: so called because it turns in its flight.

trundletail (trun'dl-tāl), *n.* 1. A curled or curly tail, as a dog's.

Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle tail*
Betwixt his legs. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 3.

2. A dog with such a tail. Formerly also *grindletail*.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tyke or *trundle-tail*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Also *trindletail*.

trundle-wheel (trun'dl-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *lantern-wheel*.

★**trunk** (trungk), *n.* [< ME. *trunke, truncke* = MD. *tronck*, D. *tronk*, < OF. (and F.) *tronc*, the trunk, stock, or body of a tree, a trunk or headless body, also the alms-box in churches, = Pr. *tronc* = Sp. Pg. It. *tronco*, < L. *truncus*, a stock, trunk, < *truncus*, OL. *troncus*, cut off, maimed, mutilated. Hence ult. (< L. *truncus*) E. *truncate, trunch, truncheon*, etc. Cf. Lith. *trinka*, block, log.] 1. The woody stem of a tree, from which the branches spring.

Lowe on the *truncke* as wounde him in the rynde,
A lite humoure whenne oute of it is ronne,
With chaved cley the wounde ayein to bynde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

2. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column; the part between the base and the capital. The term is sometimes used to signify the die or body of a pedestal. See cut under *column*.—3. The main part or stem of a branching organ or system of organs, considered apart from its ramifications: as, the *trunk* of an artery, a vein, or a nerve; the *trunk* of a zoöphyte or coral. Also *truncus*.—4. The human body or that of an animal without the head and limbs, and, in animals, the tail, or considered apart from these; in literary use, the body. In entomology the trunk is the body exclusive of the head, legs, wings, and elytra: the word was used by the older entomologists in describing those insects which have the thorax closely united to the abdomen, as the beetles and grasshoppers. The trunk was said to be *distinct* when it was separated from the head. Some entomologists, following Fabricius, restrict *trunk* to the thorax (in which sense also *truncus*).

To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the *trunks* of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 133.

What new friend have I found, that dares deliver
This loaden *trunk* from his afflictions? *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Now his troops
Covered that earth they had fought on with their *trunks*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

I'll hazard
My head, I'll work the senseless *trunk* t' appear
To him as it had got a second being. *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

5. A receptacle with stiff sides and a hinged cover or upper part, used especially for carrying clothes, toilet articles, etc., for a journey.

To lie like pawns locked up in chests and *trunks*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 141.

Then for to show I make nae lie,
Look ye my *trunk*, and ye will see. *Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 292).

John soon after arrives with her *trunks*, and is installed in her school. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 219.

6. In *fishing*, an iron hoop with a bag, used to catch crustaceans. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A tube of various kinds and uses. (*a*†) A speaking-tube.

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers soled with wool: and they talk each to other in a *trunk*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

Are there no *trunks* to convey secret voices? *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

(*b*†) A telescope.

Oh, by a *trunk!* I know it, a thing no bigger than a flute-case: a neighbor of mine, a spectacle-maker, has drawn the moon through it at the bore of a whistle, and made it as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought it within the length of this room to me, I know not how often. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

(*c*†) A pea- or bean-shooter; a long tube through which peas, pellets, etc., were driven by the force of the breath.

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk* which they were to take up. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 37.

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is, to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

(*d*) A boxed passage for air to or from a blast-apparatus or blowing-engine; an air-shaft. (*e*) A boxed passage up or down which grain or flour is conveyed in an elevator or mill. (*f*) A box-tube used to send attle or rubbish out of a mine, or to convey coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stamps, etc. (*g*) A long, narrow trough which was formerly used in Cornwall in dressing copper- and tin-slimes. (*h*) A wooden box or pipe of square section in which air is conveyed in a mine. [Bristol, Eng., coal-field.] (*i*) A kibble. [Yorkshire, Eng.] 8. A trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, etc.; a flume; a penstock.—9. In trunk-engines, a tube or hollow cylinder attached to a piston and moving longitudinally with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod: used in marine engines, also in some stationary steam-engines, and extensively in gas and automobile engines.—10. A proboscis; a long snout; especially, the proboscis of the elephant; less frequently, the proboscis of other animals, as butterflies, flies, mosquitos and other gnats, and certain mollusks and worms.—11. *pl.* Trunk-hose.

He look'd, in his old velvet *trunks*
And his slic'd Spanish jerkin, like Don John.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Red striped cotton stockings, with full *trunks*, dotted red and black.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 120.

12. In *hat-manuf.*, the tube or directing passage in a machine for forming the bodies of hats, which confines the air-currents, and guides the fibers of fur from th picker to the cone. *E. H. Knight.*—13. *pl.* Same as *troll-madam* or *pigeonholes*. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

trunk (trungk), *v. t.* [< ME. *trunken*, < OF. (and F.) *tronquer* = Sp. Pg. *troncar*, *truncar* = It. *troncare*, *truncare*, < L. *truncare*, lop, maim, mutilate, < *truncus*, lopped, maimed: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncate*.] 1†. To lop off; curtail; truncate.

Eke sum her aged vynes wol repare,
And *trunke* hem of alle hie above grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2. To separate, as tin or copper ore, from the worthless veinstone, by the use of the trunk.

What [copper ore] runs off the hindmost part of the pit . . . is slimy, and must be *trunked*, buddled, and tozed as the slimy tin. *Borlase*, Nat. Hist. Cornwall.

trunkal (trung'kal), *a.* Same as *truncal*.

trunk-alarm (trungk'a-lärm″), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a trunk is opened.

trunkback (trungk'bak), *n.* The trunk-turtle or leatherback. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-bearer (trungk'bār″ėr), *n.* Any proboscidiferous gastropod. *P. P. Carpenter*.

trunk-brace (trungk'brās), *n.* One of the straps or tapes which support the lid of a trunk when raised, and prevent it from falling backward.

trunk-breeches (trungk'brich″ez), *n. pl.* Same as *trunk-hose*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

trunk-cabin (trungk'kab″in), *n.* *Naut.*, a cabin partly below and partly above the spar-deck.

trunk-case (trungk'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the thorax.

trunked (trungkt), *a.* [< *trunk* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a trunk, in any sense: generally used in compounds.

Strong and well-*truncked* Trees of all sorts.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Having a trunk: used only when the trunk is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing: as, a tree vert *trunked* azure. (*b*) Couped of all its branches and roots—that is, having them cut short so as to show only stumps. (*c*) Same as *caboshed*.—3. Truncated; beheaded.

The *truncked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 4.

trunk-engine (trungk'en″jin), *n.* See *engine*.

★**trunk-fish** (trungk'fish), *n.* Any ostraciont.

trunkful (trungk'fůl), *n.* [< *trunk* + *-ful*.] As much as a trunk will hold.

trunk-hose (trungk'hōz), *n. pl.* Properly, that part of the hose which covered the trunk or body, as distinguished from those parts which



Trunk-hose.
1. Charles IX. of France, 1550–74. 2. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (died 1645).

covered the limbs; hence, a garment covering the person from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, and shaped like a bag through which the legs are thrust, the whole being usually made wide and full.

The short *Trunk-Hose* shall show thy Foot and Knee Licentious, and to common Eye-sight free.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

The *trunk-hose* . . . were gathered in closely either at the middle of the thigh or at the knee, and then they were widely puffed out as they rose to meet the jerkin or jacket, which was open in front and reached only to the hips.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 471.

trunk-light (trungk'līt), *n.* A skylight placed ★over a trunk, or boxed shaft.

trunk-line (trungk'līn), *n.* The main line, as of a railway or canal, from which branch-lines diverge.

trunkmail† (trungk'māl), *n.* Same as *trunk*, 5. Sometimes *trunkmale*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

trunk-nail (trungk'nāl), *n.* A nail with a large, ornamental, convex head, used for trunks and for cheap coffins.

trunk-road (trungk'rōd), *n.* A highway; a main road.

Englebourne was situated on no *trunk road*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxiii.

trunk-sleeve (trungk'slēv), *n.* A sleeve of which a part, usually that covering the upper arm, is puffed or made very full and stiff: so called from analogy with *trunk-hose*.

Tai. [Reads.] "With a *trunk sleeve*:"
Gru. I confess two sleeves.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 142.

trunk-stay (trungk'stā), *n.* A trunk-brace.

trunk-turtle (trungk'tėr″tl), *n.* 1. A species of tortoise, *Testudo arcuata*.—2. The leatherback, *Dermochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriaceus*. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-work† (trungk'wėrk), *n.* Work involving concealment or secrecy, as by means of a trunk.

This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 75.

trunnel¹†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *trundle*.

trunnel² (trun'el), *n.* A variant of *treenail*.

trunnion (trun'yon), *n.* [< OF. *trognon*, *tron*-★*gnon*, the trunk or stump of a tree, F. *trognon*, a stump, stalk, core, < *tronc*, *tron*, a stock, trunk: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncheon*. The F. word for 'trunnion' is *tourillon*.] 1. One of the cylindrical projections on the sides of a cannon, cast or forged in one piece with the cannon itself, which support it on its carriage. In the United States artillery service the diameter of the trunnion in smooth-bore guns has generally been equal to the diameter of the bore. See cut under *howitzer*.
2. In steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, which supports the cylinder, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trunnioned (trun'yond), *a.* [< *trunnion* + *-ed*².] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

trunnion-lathe (trun'yon-lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe especially designed for forming the trunnions of ordnance or of oscillating cylinders. *E. H. Knight*.

trunnion-plate (trun'yon-plāt), *n.* 1. A raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion on the side of the gun.—2. A plate of iron covering the top of a wooden gun-carriage on each side, and carried down into the recess for the trunnion so as to take the weight of the gun, and prevent it from crushing the wood. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

trunnion-ring (trun'yon-ring), *n.* In old-fashioned cannon, a ring cast solid with the piece and near the trunnions, usually between them and the muzzle. See cut under *cannon*.

trunnion-sight (trun'yon-sīt), *n.* A front sight placed on the rimbase of a cannon. A lug is usually left on the curved surface to form a base for the sight.

trunnion-valve (trun'yon-valv), *n.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

Trupialis (trö-pi-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850, after Merrem, 1826), < F. *troupiale*: see *troopial*.] A genus of Neotropical *Icteridæ*, of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, and very near *Sturnella* itself, as *T. militaris*. These birds closely resemble the common field-larks or meadow-starlings of the United States, but have a bricky-red color on the parts which are yellow in the latter. The name was originally an exact synonym of *Agelæus*; in its present sense it is synonymous with *Leistes*.

trush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *truss*.

trusion (trö'zhon), *n.* [As if < L. **trusio(n-)*, < *trudere*, pp. *trusus*, push: see *threat*. Cf. *intrusion*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Now rare.]

Engines and machines work by *trusion* or pulsion.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 5.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly, though vulgarly, called so in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon vii.

truss (trus), *v.* [< ME. *trussen*, *trushen* = MHG. *trossen*, < OF. *trusser*, *trosser*, *trousser*, *torser*, F. *trousser* = Pr. *trossar* = Sp. *troxar*, pack, bind, tie, tuck up, truss, = It. *torciare*, twist, wrap, tie, < ML. **tortiare*, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*¹. Cf. *torch*¹, < ML. *tortia*, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope. Hence ult. *truss*, *n.*, *trouse*, *trousers*, *trousseau*.] I. *trans.* 1. To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with *up*.

It was *trussed up* in his walet.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 681.

Within fewe dayes after [Nicuesa] commaunded them to *trusse vp* theyr packes, and make them redye to departe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 112).

You might haue *truss'd* him and all his Apparell into an Eele-skinne. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV. (folio 1623), iii. 2. 350.

2. To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with *up*.

And [they] hadde the heed of the Geaunte *trussed* at Bediuers sadell by the heir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 650.

Then Beauty stept before the bar, whose breast and neck were bare,
With hair *trusst up*.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

3. Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

Trusse his poyntes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The Consul Silla, when he sawe Julius Caesar, being a young man euill *trussed*, and worse girt, . . . said vnto all those of his band, beware of ill girt youth, that although he appeareth to be such, yet this is he that shal tyrannize the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

Enter Allwit in one of Sir Walter's suits, and Davy *trussing* him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

4. To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

Brave falcons that dare *truss* a fowl
Much greater than themselves.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

5. To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

The second course was two ducks *trussed* up in the form of fiddles. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

6. To hang: usually with *up*.

The Jury such, the Judge unjust:
Sentence was said I should be *trusst*.
Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

I have been provost-marshal twenty years,
And have *truss'd up* a thousand of these rascals.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 3.

7. In *building*, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.—8†. To drive off; rout.

The Brehaignons went out thaim faste *trussing*,
Wheroff Brehaigne was astoned sore,
And diffendyd thaim febly euermore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To pack; make ready.—2. To go; be off; begone, as one who has been sent packing.

He has nouȝwher wel-come for his mony tales,
Bote ouur-al i-hunted and hote [ordered] to *trusse*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 194.

★**truss** (trus), *n.* [< ME. *trusse* = MHG. *trosse*, G. *tross*, < OF. (and F.) *trousse* = Pr. *trossa* = Sp. *troja* = Pg. *trouxa*, a bundle, pack; from the verb.] 1. A bundle; pack.

Undir his hede no pilowe was,
But in the stede a *trusse* of gras.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4004.

The halfe of them carying harquebushes, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their *trusses* of arrowes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

He took his *truss* and came away with them in the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

Specifically—2. A bundle of hay or straw. (*a*) A quantity of hay tied together, and having a definite weight, usually stated at 50 pounds, but, according to a statute of George III., 56 pounds of old hay or 60 pounds of new. Statutes of George II. legalized local trusses of 36 pounds in London and 7 pounds in Bristol. (*b*) A bunch of straw tied together, and generally stated at 36 pounds, which is, however, merely the London truss of hay. (*c*) A quantity of hay cut by a special knife out of the mass of a haystack, approximately cubical in form.
3. In *hort.*, a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.—4. In *surg.*, an appliance consisting of a belt or an elastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.—5. A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

Thus put he on his arming *truss*, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a mandilion. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 119.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms. *Drayton*.

6†. *pl.* Trousers; tight-fitting drawers. See *trouse*, *trousers*.

We diuide Christ's garment amongest vs in so manie peeces, and of the vesture of saluation make some of us

babies and apes coates, others straight *trusses* and diuells breeches, some gally gascoynes, or a shipmans hose.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 20.

Gasp. Canst be close?
Gorg. As . . . a pair of *trusses* to an Irishman's buttocks. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

7. In *building*, a stiff frame; a combination of timbers, of iron parts, or of timbers and ironwork, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame. The simplest example of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof (see cuts under *roof*[1] and *queen-post*), in which the tie-beam is suspended in the middle by the king-post to the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters. The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam, and being thus incapable of yielding in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam is trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging, and to prevent the rafters from sagging struts are inserted. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all—namely, the establishing of fixed points to which the tie-beam is trussed. Two points of attachment are sometimes substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts are required these are called *queen-posts*, and the truss is called a *queen-post truss*. The principle of the truss is of very wide application in bridge-building. Trusses of various forms are much used in iron-construction.

8. In *arch.*, a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument or any object projecting from the face of a wall. See *crosset*, 1 (*a*), with cut.—**9.** In *ship-building*, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships.—**10.** A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the lower mast and on which they swing. Formerly yards were kept in place by trusses of rope which passed round the yard and mast and were kept taut by truss-tackles which were hooked to the truss-pendants.—**Howe truss**, a beam-truss having its oblique members in compression and with vertical tie-rods. The counter-



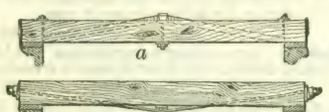
Trusses.
a, Pratt truss; *b*, Howe truss.

braces pass between the main obliques.—**Linville truss**, a beam-truss of which the web-members are composed of vertical posts and diagonal rods or bars extending from the head of one post to the foot of the second post beyond.—**McCallum inflexible arch-truss**, a beam-truss with an arched upper chord, and inclined struts extending from it to the abutment end of the lower chord. It has posts and diagonals, the distance between the former diminishing from the middle toward the ends. See fifth cut under *bridge*[1].—**Mocmain truss.** See *mocmain*.—**Pratt truss**, a beam-truss having vertical posts and inclined tension-members. See fig. *a*, above.—**Rider truss.** See *rider*.—**Truss-arch bridge.** See *trussed-arch bridge*, under *bridge*[1].

truss (trus), *a.* [< *truss*, *n.*] Bunchy; stumpy; stocky; round and thick.

The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

truss-beam (trus'bēm), *n.* A wooden beam reinforced by a tie-rod, or a compound wooden beam composed of two or more wooden members and reinforced by means of a tie-rod, or a built-up beam of iron arranged in the form of a truss. The most simple form is a single piece of timber having an iron tie-rod on the under side secured at



Truss-beams.
a, with cast-iron strut; *b*, with wrought-iron tension-rod.

each end of the beam, serving to resist the strain of tension on the under side of the beam when carrying a load. The lower beams of a railroad passenger-car are a good example. Another and less common form is a wooden beam having cast-iron struts to resist the strain of compression. Several beams united and reinforced by a tie-rod may form a compound truss-beam. Iron truss-beams have usually only tie-rods of wrought-iron, with sometimes box-beams for the upper chord. Truss-beams are used in car-building, in roofs of all kinds, and for short bridges. See *beam*, *truss*, and *bridge*[1].

truss-block (trus'blok), *n.* A block between a truss-rod and the compression-member of a trussed beam. It keeps the two at their proper distance apart.

truss-bridge (trus'brij), *n.* A bridge which depends for its stability upon an application of the principle of the truss. See *bridge*[1].

trussed (trust), *a.* [< *truss* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Provided with some form of truss: as, a *trussed* roof; a *trussed* beam.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *close*[2], 10 (*f*): used of a bird.—**Trussed-arch bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Trussed girder.** See *girder*[1], 2.

trussel[1]† (trus'el), *n.* [ME. *trussel*, < OF. *trousseł*, F. *trousseau*, a bundle, dim. of *trousse*, a bundle: see *truss*, and cf. *trousseau*.] A bundle.

trussel[2] (trus'l), *n.* Same as *trestle*[1].

trusseltree (trus'l-trē), *n.* Same as *trestletree*.

trusser (trus'ėr), *n.* One who or that which ★trusses.

Hay and straw *trussers*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 292.

trussest, *n. pl.* See *truss*, 6.

truss-hoop (trus'höp), *n.* In *coopering*, a ★temporary hoop which may be placed around a barrel and tightened, to draw the staves snugly together or to hold them in position while one that has become broken or decayed is being replaced. *E. H. Knight.*

trussing (trus'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *truss*, *v.*] In *building*, the timbers, etc., which form a truss.—**Diagonal trussing**, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally or externally, or both, by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

trussing-bed† (trus'ing-bed), *n.* A bed which could be packed, as in a chest, for traveling. *Halliwell.*

trussing-machine (trus'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *coopering*, a machine for forcing truss-hoops upon casks. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-piece (trus'pēs), *n.* A filling piece between the compartments of a framed truss. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-plank (trus'plangk), *n.* In a railway passenger-car, a wide piece of timber fastened on the inside of the car to the posts of the frame directly above the sills.

truss-rod (trus'rod), *n.* A tie-rod fastened to the ends of a beam and bearing against a king-post at the middle, or against queen-posts or truss-blocks between the rod and the beam at intermediate points. It serves to resist deflection of the beam.

truss-tackle (trus'tak′l), *n.* A tackle formerly used with rope trusses for lower yards to ★truss the yard close in to the mast.

trust[1] (trust), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trust*, *trost*, also *trist*, *tryst*, *trest* (not found in AS., and in part of Scand. origin); = OFries. *trāst*, comfort, = MD. D. *troost*, comfort, consolation, = MLG. *trōst*, consolation, confidence, trust, = OHG. MHG. *trōst*, G. *trost*, trust, help, protection, = Goth. *trausti*, covenant, treaty, = Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, shelter, confidence, reliance, = Sw. Dan. *tröst*, comfort, consolation; cf. OS. *getrōst*, a following, ML. *trustis*, a pledge, a following; Icel. *traustr*, adj., safe, strong, firm; akin to AS. *treówe*, etc., true, *treówian*, believe, trow, from the Teut. √ *tru*: see *true*, *trow*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Reliance on the veracity, integrity, justice, friendship, or other virtue or sound principle of another; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; belief.

Always han fulle *trust* and beleeve in God oure Sovereyn Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 167.

Gramercy! for on you is al my *triste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1305.

I hope a true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

There did not seem a sufficient number of men worthy of *trust* to assist the king with their councils, or fill with any degree of dignity the places that were vacant.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 121.

2. Confident expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; hope.

To desperation turn my *trust* and hope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 228.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering *trust*, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. That on which one relies or in which he confides; ground of reliance, confidence, or hope.

Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his *trust*.
Ps. xl. 4.

Who in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's *trust*.
Bryant, Abraham Lincoln.

4. Credit. (*a*) Mere reliance on the character or reputation of a person or thing, without investigation or evidence: preceded by *on*: as, to take opinions or statements *on trust*.

For we live in an age so sceptical that, as it determines little, so it takes nothing from antiquity *on trust*.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

Some . . . taking things *upon trust*, misemploy their power of assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates and dominion of others.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. § 22.

(*b*) Confidence in the ability and intention of one who does not pay ready money to pay at some definite or indefinite time in the future: as, to buy or sell on *trust*.

Ev'n such is time; which takes in *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have!
And pays us nought but age and dust.
Raleigh, Ellis's Spec. of Early Eng. Poetry, II. 224.

I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your sisters, to run in *trust*, and pay for it out of your wages.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

5. In *law*: (*a*) A confidence reposed in a person by making him the nominal owner of property which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another. (*b*) The right on the part of such other to enjoy the use or the profits or to require a disposal of the property for his benefit. (*c*) The relation between persons and property which arises when the legal ownership is given to one person, called the *trustee*, and the beneficial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the *cestui que trust* or *beneficiary*. Property is sometimes said to be held in *trust* when the possession of it is intrusted to one person while another remains both legal and beneficial owner; but this is not technically a *trust*, although the person so intrusted in some respects may be held to the same duty and accountability as a trustee, and is sometimes spoken of as such.

The fictitious entities characterised by the two abstract terms *trust* and condition are not subalternate but disparate. To speak with perfect precision, we should say that he who is invested with a *trust* is, on that account, spoken of as being invested with a condition: viz. the condition of a trustee.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 26, note.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one, as for safe-keeping or use. (*a*) That which has been committed to one's care for profitable use or for safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

The English doctrine that all power is a *trust* for the public good [was] . . . making rapid progress.
Macaulay, Walpole's Letters.

Public office is a public *trust*.
Dorman B. Eaton, in Cyc. Polit. Science, I. 479 (1881).

(*b*) Something confided to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate; a duty incumbent on one.

To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton*, S. A., l. 428.

Humility obliges no Man to desert his *Trust*, to throw up his Privilege, and prove false to his Character.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 137.

"If men accept *trusts* they must fulfill them, my dear," cries the master of the house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

7. Specifically, in *mod. com. usage*, an organization for the control of several corporations under one direction by the device of a transfer by the stockholders in each corporation of at least a majority of the stock to a central committee or board of trustees, who issue in return to such stockholders respectively certificates showing in effect that, although they have parted with their stock and the consequent voting power, they are still entitled to dividends or to share in the profits—the object being to enable the trustees to elect directors in all the corporations, to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to economize expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In a looser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. It is against public policy for a stockholder to divest himself of his voting power; hence such a transfer of stock if made is revocable at the pleasure of the maker. So far as the object of such a combination is shown to be the control of prices of and the prevention of competition in the necessaries or conveniences of life, it is held a criminal act upon the principles which rendered engrossing and forestalling punishable; and a corporation which by corporate act surrenders its powers to the control of a trust thereby affords ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the state.

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is intrusted.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 15.

It seemes when he was deputy in Ireland, not long before, he had ben much wronged by one he left in *trust* with his affaires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 27, 1675.

9. The state of being confided to another's care or guard; charge.

His seal'd commission, left in *trust* with me,
Doth speak sufficiently he 's gone to travel.
Shak., Pericles, i. 3. 13.

10. Keeping; care.

That which is committed to thy *trust*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

11†. Trustworthiness.

A man he is of honesty and *trust*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 285.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of *trust* and judgment.
Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1887).

There is not
In any court of Christendom a man
For quality or *trust* more absolute.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Active or **special trust** (in *Scots law* called *accessory trust*), a trust in which the trustee is clothed with some actual power of disposition or management which cannot be properly exercised without his having the legal estate and right of actual possession: as distinguished from a *simple trust*, *naked trust*, or *passive trust* (in *Scots law* called *proprietary trust*), where the trustee is intended to be merely a figurehead to hold the apparent title, leaving the use or control to the beneficiary. Naked or passive trusts in land are now generally superseded by the rule (introduced originally by the statute of uses (see *use*), and extended in the United States by statutes of trusts) that, when a person attempts to create such a trust, no estate vests in the trustee, but the entire and absolute estate vests in the intended beneficiary.—**Breach of trust.** See *breach*.—**Charitable Trusts Acts.** See *charitable*.—**Constructive trust**, the legal relation similar to an express trust which arises upon circumstances which ought in equity to be dealt with as if there were a trust, irrespective of whether one was intended or not: thus, where a guardian transfers property of the ward without receiving an equivalent, the person receiving it may be made accountable as holding in trust for the ward by construction of law, irrespective of whether he intended to receive it for the ward's benefit or not.—**Declaration of trust.** See *declaration*.—**Deed of trust.** See *deed*.—**Executed trust.** (*a*) Technically, an express trust the objects and administration of which are so fully designated as to require no further act on the part of the creator of the trust to define the duty of the trustee, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one in which the instrument of creation reserves the declaration of the uses or some part thereof for further instructions. (*b*) A trust is also said to be *executed* when the trustee has performed his entire duty. (*c*) When the instrument creating a trust in land has the effect by virtue of the statute of uses of vesting the entire estate in the intended beneficiary, the trust is said to be *executed* by the statute.—**Express trust**, a trust which is created or declared in express terms, and usually, but not always, in writing, as distinguished from an *implied trust*, or one the existence of which is inferred from the conduct of the parties or the circumstances of the case. The phrase *implied trust* is sometimes loosely, but not improperly, applied to those constructive trusts in which there may be circumstances indicating that perhaps the parties intended a trust rather than a fraud.—**Implied trust.** See *express trust*.—**In trust,** as a trust; as a charge; for safe-keeping, or for the use of another to whom account is due.—**Loan and trust company.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**Naked trust,** a nominal or ostensible trust; a trust in which the trustee is not clothed with the right of possession or control. By the statute of uses, such trusts in land are executed, that is to say, the legal title is declared by law to be in the beneficiary, who has the right of possession and control, notwithstanding the contrary intent of the instrument creating the trust.—**On trust,** on credit; without present payment or security for payment: as, to buy *on trust;* to conduct one's business *on trust*.—**Passive trust.** See *active trust*.—**Private trusts.** See *private*.—**Proprietary trust.** See *active trust*.—**Public trust.** See *public*.—**Resulting trust,** a trust which is conclusively implied by rules of law from given circumstances; more specifically, that species of constructive trust which arises in favor of one who pays the price for real property on its conveyance to another. When one person obtained title to land for a consideration paid by another, the courts of chancery thus held the former to be a trustee of the property for the latter. By statute in many of the United States this result is precluded, except where the person paying is ignorant that the title is so taken, or where the claim to reach the property is made by his creditors.—**Special trust.** See *special*.—**Spendthrift trust,** a trust authorizing the trustees to pay the income for life to one person, the principal being given over to another on his death: so called under systems of law, as in Pennsylvania, which protect such income against claims of creditors.—**To run in trust**†, to run in debt; get credit. *Webster*.—**Trust certificate,** one of the certificates issued by the committee of trustees formed for the control of several corporations, showing the interest on profits accepted by one who was a stockholder in one of such corporations, upon surrendering his stock. See def. 7.—**Trust deed,** a conveyance in trust. More specifically—(*a*) A deed by a debtor conveying property to a person as trustee for payment of his debts. (*b*) A deed conveying property to a creditor in trust to sell and pay himself and restore the residue: a kind of mortgage.—**Trust estate,** an estate under the management of a trustee or trustees; or an estate given to be held in trust.—**Trust ex maleficio,** any constructive trust arising by reason of wrong-doing or intentional fraud on the part of the person charged as trustee, as where an attorney obtains title to his client's property in violation of duty.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Faith, credence, assurance, dependence, expectation.

II. *a.* Held in trust: as, *trust* property; *trust* money.

trust[1] (trust), *v.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trusten*, *trosten*, also *tristen*, *trysten*, *tresten*, *traisten* (<Icel.) = OFries. *trāsta* = MD. D. *troosten* = MLG. *trösten* = OHG. *trōsten*, MHG. *trœsten*, G. *trösten*, comfort, console, = Icel. *treysta*, refl., trust to, rely on, = Sw. *trösta*, comfort, = Dan. *tröste*, comfort, *forströste*, confide; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or repose confidence in (a person); rely upon; depend upon.

Not withstondeng I wote wele what ye mene,
But *troste* me wele it goo not as ye wene.
Cenerydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

I have a mistress, and she has a heart,
She says; but, *trust* me, it is stone, no better.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

You would have *trusted* me
Once, but the time is alter'd.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To him thus Nestor: *Trust* the pow'rs above,
Nor think proud Hector's hopes confirm'd by Jove.
Pope, Iliad, x. 114.

The lower races . . . can seldom be *trusted* in their stories of long-past ages. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 35.

2. To believe; credit; receive with credence, as a statement, assertion, or the like.

Whos *tristeth* this Y holde him wode [mad].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

If he be credulous and *trust* my tale,
I'll make him glad to seem Vincentio.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 67.

3. To intrust: with *with* before the object confided.

I will rather *trust* a Flemming *with* my butter.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 316.

Whom *with* your power and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden*.

4. To commit, consign, or allow with confidence; permit to be in some place, position, or company, or to do some particular thing, without misgiving or fear of consequences: as, to *trust* one's self to another's guidance.

I wonder men dare *trust* themselves with men.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 44.

Fool'd and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side. *Milton*, P. L., x. 881.

I did not choose to *trust* these letters with our boatman.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 103.

Merchants were not willing to *trust* precious cargoes to any custody but that of a man-of-war. *Macaulay*.

5. To give credit to; supply with goods or something of value in the expectation of future payment.

He that is a great gamester may be *trusted* for a quarter's board at all times. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 126.

It was your old mercer Shortyard, that you turned off a year ago, because he would *trust* you no longer.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iv. 1.

6. To entertain a lively hope; feel sure; expect confidently: followed by a clause.

And we *trusted* to haue reched to ye Yle of Melyda for our herboroughe the same nyght, but the wynde was so scarse that we were put bak to the Yle of Medzo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Oh yet we *trust* that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To repose confidence; place faith or reliance; rely: with *on* or *in*.

But who may beste bigile if hym liste
Than he *on* whom men weneth best to *triste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1267.

He is a more foole then any mute best
That *trustith on* the [fortune], or *in* thy behest!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Trust in the Lord, and do good. Ps. xxxvii. 3.

Alb. Well, you may fear too far.
Gon. Safer than *trust* too far.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 351.

2. To give credit for something due; sell on credit: as, to *trust* recklessly.

Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our belle-dames, if neither merchant, butcher, brewer, . . . would *trust?*
Brooke, Fool of Quality, xvi.

To trust to (or **unto**), to depend or rely on; have confidence in.

The men of Israel . . . *trusted unto* the liers in wait.
Judges xx. 36.

The mouse that always *trusts to* one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.
Pope, Wife of Bath, l. 298.

Bunyan had a trade *to* which he could *trust*, and the young woman had been trained up in the way she should go. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 14.

trust[2]†. An obsolete spelling of *trussed*, preterit and past participle of *truss*.

trustee (trus-tē′), *n.* [< *trust*[1] + *-ee*[1].] **1.** A person to whom property or funds have been committed in the belief and trust that he will hold and apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another; also, by extension, a person held accountable as if he were expressly a trustee in law. Compare *guardian*, 2.

I have made over all my Wealth to these
Honest Gentlemen; they are my *Trustees*.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, Epil.

Philip's mother's *trustee* was answerable to Philip for his property. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Their [the clergy's] gigantic wealth was in a great degree due to the legacies of those who regarded them as the *trustees* of the poor. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 89.

2. In the United States, a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a *trustee process* (see the phrase below).—**Trustee Churches Act.** See *church*.—**Trustee of bankrupt's estate.** Same as *assignee in bankruptcy* (which see, under *assignee*).—**Trustee process,** a species of attachment of rights of action of a debtor or property belonging to him in the hands of a third person, by making the debtor to him or the third person, as the case may be, a party to the proceedings, so as to charge him with the money or the property as a trust for the attaching creditor of the debtor (equivalent to the process known in English law as *foreign attachment*). It is called *trustee process* in some jurisdictions, as distinguishing it from attachments which go to the length of taking the said property or fund into the actual custody of the law by seizure.

trustee (trus-tē′), *v. t.* [< *trustee*, *n.*] To attach by a trustee process. See *trustee*, *n.*, 3.

trusteeship (trus-tē′ship), *n.* [< *trustee* + *-ship*.] The office or functions of a trustee.

truster (trus′tėr), *n.* [< *trust*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trusts or relies, or who accepts a thing as true; a believer.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 172.

2. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

Bankrupts, hold fast;
Rather than render back, out with your knives,
And cut your *trusters'* throats!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 10.

3. In *Scots law*, one who grants a trust deed: the correlative of *trustee*.

trustful (trust′fůl), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of trust; confiding: as, a person of a *trustful* disposition.

Consider, again, how much that is loveable and praiseworthy and energetic for good in individuals springs from the *trustful* and affectionate element in our nature.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

2†. Worthy of trust; faithful; trusty. *Stanihurst*.

trustfully (trust′fůl-i), *adv.* In a trustful manner.

trustfulness (trust′fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustful.

trustily (trus′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *trustily*, *tristiliche*; < *trusty* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a trusty manner. (*a*) Faithfully; honestly.

Thus having her restored *trustily*,
As he had vow'd, some small continuance
He there did make. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 19.

(*b*†) On trustworthy information; with certainty.

Then I sent for the printer of this book, . . . requiring him that I might have some servant of his to watch him [a suspected person] faithfully that day, that I might understand *trustily* to what place he would repair at night unto. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 59.

(*c*†) Courageously; stoutly.

Than turned thei titli ayen & *trustili* gon fiȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3904.

trustiness (trus′ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being trusty; especially, that quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others; fidelity; faithfulness; honesty.

If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly commendable, how excellent is the mind which ennobles them into virtues! *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

trusting (trus′ting), *p. a.* Trustful; confiding.

trustingly (trus′ting-li), *adv.* In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

trustless (trust′les), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *-less*.] Not worthy of trust; unfaithful; delusive; treacherous.

To catche ech *trustlesse* traytor, see thou faythfull doe remayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

O! *trustlesse* state of miserable men,
That builde your blis on hope of earthly thing.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 197.

The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 2.

trustlessness (trust′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

trustworthiness (trust′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trustworthy.

The properties which constitute *trustworthiness* in a mass of evidence are two, correctness and completeness.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, I. ii.

In the trial of Reason versus Perception, Reason claims superior *trustworthiness*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

trustworthy (trust′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* [< *trust*[1] + *worthy*.] Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty; reliable; that may be relied on.

The greatest advantage which a government can possess is to be the one *trustworthy* government in the midst of governments which nobody can trust.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

=**Syn.** Faithful, honest.

trusty (trus′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trusty*, *trosty*, *tristy*, *tresty* (= Dan. *tröstig*, confident); < *trust*[1]

+ *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** True; trustworthy; faithful; that may be implicitly confided in: applied to persons: as, a *trusty* servant.

Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 54.

2. Not liable to fail; that may be relied upon, as in an emergency; strong; firm: applied to things: as, a *trusty* sword.

The neighing steeds are to the chariots tied,
The *trusty* weapon sits on every side.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 886.

3†. Trusting; trustful.

He [who is born under Mercury] wilbe (soe his state there-by may mend)
Apt to deceive even his most *trusty* friend.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

4. Involving trust and responsibility. [Rare.]

It were fit you knew him, lest . . . he might at some great and *trusty* business in a main danger fail you.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 16.

II. *n.*; pl. *trusties* (-tiz). A trusty person; specifically, a well-behaved and trustworthy convict to whom special privileges are granted.

By far the greater number of criminals confined in the jails of the far West are there for a class of offenses peculiar to the country. They are men dangerous in one direction, perhaps, but generally not depraved. The *trusties* are often domesticated upon ranches near the town, and apparently are unwatched, and on the best of terms with the ranchman's family. *The Century*, XXXVII. 448.

trut, *interj.* [ME. *trut*, also *ptrupt*, *ptrot*, < OF. *trut*, an interj. of contempt. Cf. *tut*[4].] An interjection of contempt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

truth (tröth), *n.* [Also, in a form now differentiated, *troth*, q. v.; < ME. *truthe*, *treuthe*, *trewthe*, *treuwethe*, *treouthe*, *treowthe*, etc., also *trouthe*, *trowthe*, < AS. *treówthu*, *treówth* (*treówth-*, *treóth-*) (= OHG. **triuwida*, in comp., = Icel. *tryggth*), truth, faith; with formative *-th*, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] **1.** The state or character of being true; trueness. (*a*) Conformity of thought with fact; conformity of a judgment, statement, or belief with the reality; exact correspondence of subjective and objective relations.

All admit that by *truth* is understood a harmony, an agreement, a correspondence between our thought and that which we think about. This definition we owe to the schoolmen. "Veritas intellectus," says Aquinas, "est adæquatio intellectus et rei, secundum quod intellectus dicit esse quod est, vel non esse quod non est."
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvii.

In common life we call *truth* the agreement between an object and our conception of the object. We thus presuppose an object to which our conception must conform. In the philosophical sense of the word, on the other hand, *truth* may be described, in a general and one-sided way, as the agreement of the subject-matter of thought with itself. *Hegel*, Logic (tr. by Wallace), p. 43.

(*b*) The state of being made true or exact; exact conformity to a model, rule, or plan; accuracy of adjustment; exact adaptation.

Ploughs, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron-work. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Most gun-stocks are twisted over — that is to say, the toe of the butt is more out of *truth* with the barrels than the heel. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 432.

(*c*) In the *fine arts*, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment; specifically, in *arch.*, avoidance of deceits in construction or decoration, as of non-concordance of apparent and real structure, or of imitation of stone or marble in paint or plaster.

The agony of the Laocoon, the action of the Discobulus, the upspringing of the Mercury, are all apparently real in their action by the innate *truth* of their conformation. . . . *Truth* is therefore the highest quality in Art.
Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art.

In *truth* and skill of modelling even the sculptures of Chartres and St. Denis, which are a century earlier in date, surpass those of Wells.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 286.

(*d*) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; purity from falsehood; truthfulness; sincerity; uprightness; honesty: as, a man of *truth*.

For als longe as zee ben bounden to gedere in places — that is to seyne, in Love, in *Trouthe*, and in gode Accord — no man schalle ben of powere to greve zou.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 229.

Love is all *truth*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 804.

(*e*) Disposition to be faithful; fidelity; constancy.

Long since we were resolved of your *truth*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.

Now I shall try thy *truth*. If thou dost love me,
Thou weigh'st not any thing compar'd with me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison *truth*.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

(*f*) The state of not being counterfeited or adulterated; genuineness; purity.

The *truth* of thy love to me.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 13.

2. That which is true. (*a*) Fact; reality; verity: as, a lover of *truth*: often personified.

"Sygrem," he seid, "to yow I will not leyne,
I shall yow telle the *trouth* of this mater."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2284.

Deame thee best in euery doute
Tyl the *trouthe* be tryed oute.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

You peradventure think aptness and ableness all one; whereas the *truth* is that, had we kept our first ableness, grace should not need. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

For my mouth shall speak *truth*. Prov. viii. 7.

For *truth* is *truth*
To the end of reckoning. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 45.

Oh, *Truth*, thou art a mighty conqueress!
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Truth is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most necessary, firm, immutable, and adamantine thing in the world. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

Kant regards it as a duty owed to oneself to speak the *truth*, because "a lie is an abandonment or, as it were, annihilation of the dignity of man."
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 292.

(*b*) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Fundamental *truths*, . . . like the lights of heaven, are not only beautiful and entertaining in themselves, but give light and evidence to other things that without them could not be seen.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 43.

(*c*) That which is righteous or in accordance with the divine standard.

He that doeth *truth* cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.
John iii. 21.

3†. Faith pledged; pledge; troth. See *troth*.

I'll give thee the *truth* of my right hand;
The *truth* of it I'll freely gie.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 4).

Cartesian criterion of truth. See *Cartesian*.—**Complex truth.** See *complex*.—**Contingent truth,** a truth which is not absolute, but contingent on something else. —**Criterion of truth.** See *criterion*.—**Ethical truth.** See *ethical*.—**Fewness and truth†.** See *fewness*.—**Formal, fundamental, gospel truth.** See the adjectives. —**God's truth.** See *God*[1].—**Immediate truths.** See *immediate*, 4.—**In truth,** truly; in fact; also, sincerely.—**Logical, material, objective truth.** See the adjectives. —**Of a truth, of truth,** in truth; in reality; certainly.

Ffor *of trewthe* he ys not content with no man that ys famyliar with the company that ys at the Rodes, ffor that hell broude takys them as hys mortall enimies.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

Of a truth it is good to be with good people.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxiii.

Physical, pure, real, secondary, transcendental, etc., **truth.** See the adjectives. = **Syn.** See *reality*[1].

truth (tröth), *v. t.* [< *truth*, *n.*] To affirm or declare truthfully. [Rare.]

The ancients
Who chatted of the golden age feigned trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have *truth'd* it heaven.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 2.

truthful (tröth'fûl), *a.* [< *truth* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of truth; habitually speaking the truth; veracious.

The perfectly *truthful* man cannot entertain the proposal to say what is false.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 666.

2. Conformable to truth; correct; true: as, a *truthful* statement. = **Syn.** Sincere, honest, candid, frank, open, ingenuous, artless, guileless.

truthfully (tröth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a truthful manner; with truth.

truthfulness (tröth'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being truthful: as, the *truthfulness* of a person or of a statement.

truthiness (trö'thi-nes), *n.* Truthfulness. [Rare.]

Truthiness is a habit, like every other virtue. There I hold by the Peripatetics. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

truthless (tröth'les), *a.* [< *truth* + *-less*. Cf. *trothless*.] **1.** Lacking truth; lacking reality; untrue. — **2.** Faithless.

Cast all your eyes
On this — what shall I call her? — *truthless* woman!
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

truthlessness (tröth'les-nes), *n.* The character of being truthless.

truth-lover (tröth'luv″ėr), *n.* One devoted to the truth.

Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named;
Truth-lover was our English Duke.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vii.

truthness† (tröth'nes), *n.* Truth. *Marston.* [Rare.]

truth-plight† (tröth'plīt), *v.* [< ME. *truthplyten*, *truplyten*; < *truth* + *plight*[2]. Cf. *troth-plight*.] To pledge one's faith; betroth; affiance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

truth-teller (tröth'tel″ėr), *n.* One who tells the truth. See the quotation under *truth-lover*.

truth-writ (tröth'rit), *a.* Truthfully written. *George Eliot.* [Rare.]

truthy (trö'thi), *a.* [< *truth* + *-y*[1].] Truthful; veracious. [Rare.]

They would have a more *truthy* import than what at present they convey.
W. G. Palgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, I. ix.

trutinate† (trö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trutinatus*, pp. of *trutinare*, *trutinari*, weigh, balance, < *trutina*, < Gr. τρυτάνη, a balance, a pair of scales.] To weigh; balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 10. (*Nares.*)

trutination† (trö-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *trutinate* + *-ion*.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

trutta† (trut'ä), *n.* [ML.: see *trout*.] Same as *trout*.

truttaceous (tru-tā'shius), *a.* [< ML. *trutta*, a trout, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the trout; resembling a trout: as, a *truttaceous* fish.

truwe†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *true*.

try (trī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tried*, ppr. *trying*. [Early mod. E. also *trie*, *trye*; < ME. *trien*, *tryen*, *trigen*, < OF. *trier*, pick, choose, separate, cull, orig. thresh (grain), = Pr. *triar*, separate, pick, choose, thresh (grain), = It. *tritare*, thresh, grind, bruise, wear, < ML. *tritare*, rub, thresh, freq. of L. *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh: see *trite*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To separate, as what is good from what is bad; separate by sifting; sift.

The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyll be *tryed* out. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

Hence — (*a*) To select; cull; pick out.

The kinges sone aswithe let sembul miche puple,
& *trized* him to a tidi ost of the tidezist burnes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3556.

(*b*) To ascertain by sifting or examination. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 761.

Master More was once sent in commission into Kent, to help to *try* out, if it might be, what was the cause of Goodwin Sands. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

2. To separate (metal) from the ore or dross by melting; refine; assay. [Not a technical use.]

Silver *tried* in a furnace of earth, purified seven times.
Ps. xii. 6.

The fire seven times *tried* this;
Seven times *tried* that judgement is
That did never choose amiss.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 63.

3. To separate or reduce by boiling or steaming; render: generally with *out*: as, to *try out* lard or blubber.

Aysell and wyne eke *oute* of hem men *trie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Palm. All my fat Oxen and Sheep are melted to this [money], Gentlemen.
Whead. Their Grease is well *try'd*, Sir.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, ii. 3.

4. To put to the test or proof; subject to experimental treatment, comparison with a standard, or the like, in order to determine the truth, accuracy, power, strength, speed, fitness, or other quality of; test; prove: as, to *try* weights and measures; to *try* a new invention; to *try* conclusions; to *try* one's patience, or one's luck.

This word of God *trieth* all doctrine.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

It is a true Observation that, among other effects of Affliction, one is to *try* a Friend. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

If God come to *trie* our constancy, we ought not to shrink, or stand the lesse firmly for that.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Had we no other way of *trying* the continuance of God's goodness to us but by exercising his patience by our greater provocations? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

Your Goblin's Skill shall now be *try'd*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

5. To use, apply, or practise tentatively; experiment with: as, to *try* a new remedy; also, to experiment upon; treat tentatively.

A bulbe of sqylle eke summen wol devyde,
And ther into this plaunte of fig-tree *trie*,
And bynde it so therto that it abyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

He [a hare] was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, . . . and by . . . *trying* him with a variety of herbs restored him to perfect health.
Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

If that child were mine, Francis, I should *try* her with a little taraxacum.
Mrs. Annie Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her? xi.

The artist sometimes *tried* an attitude on a grouping, and then, dissatisfied with the effect, abandoned it.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

6. To endeavor experimentally to find out.

We are four damsels sent abroad,
To the east, west, north, and south,
To *try* whose fortune is so good
To find these champions forth.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

But *try* with me, whether Heav'ns bridle will
Not curb your Lady's fierce career to hell.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 109.

O make me *try*,
By sleeping, what it is to die.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 12.

He *tried* the effect of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To experience; have knowledge of by experience.

Or *try* the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

8. To undertake; attempt; essay.

Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton*, P. L., x. 254.

I'll couch me here till evening gray,
Then darkling *try* my dangerous way.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

9. To examine judicially; bring or set before a court with evidence or argument, or both, for a final judicial determination; submit to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal: as, to *try* a case; to *try* a prisoner. The word is used in law with reference to the issues raised by the pleadings, not with reference to motions and other interlocutory questions.

I do not deny,
The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they *try*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 21.

Why, he was *tried* at York for stealing a coral and bells from the Mayoress's baby.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Job Pippins, v.

10. To bring to a decision; determine; settle; hence, to decide by combat.

Nicanor . . . durst not *try* the matter by the sword.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

That 's a question: how shall we *try* it?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 421.

The quarrel shall soon be *try'd*.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

11. To bear hardly upon; subject to trials or suffering; afflict: as, the family has been sorely *tried*.—**12.** To strain: as, to *try* the eyes.—**13.** To incite to wrong; tempt; solicit.

In part she is to blame that has been *try'd*;
He comes too near, that comes to be deny'd.
Lady M. W. Montagu, The Lady's Resolve.

14†. To invite; escort.

Thane gerte he in his awene tente a table be sette,
And *tryede* in with tromppez travaillede biernez;
Serfede them solempnely with selkouthe metez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1946.

15. In *joinery*, to dress with a trying-plane. See *trying-plane*.—**To try a fall.** See *fall*[1].—**To try conclusions with a person.** See *conclusion*.—**To try it on the other leg.** See *leg*.—**To try on.** (*a*) To put on, as a garment, in order to test the fit, etc.

The daughters only tore two pair of kid-leather gloves, with *trying* 'em *on*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

(*b*) To attempt; undertake. [Slang.]

It wouldn't do to *try* it *on* there. *Dickens.*

To try one's hand, one's lungs, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert strength; make an effort; endeavor; attempt: as, to *try* for a situation.

If at first you don't succeed, *Try, try* again.
Old song.

2. To find or show what a person or a thing is; prove by experience; make or hold a trial.

Well, Time is the old justice that examines all such offenders, and let Time *try*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 204.

3†. *Naut.*, to lie to in a gale under storm-sails so as to keep a ship's bow to the sea.

Down with the topmast: yare! lower, lower! Bring her to *try* with main course. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 37.

When the barke had way, we cut the hawser, and so gate the sea to our friend, and *tryed* out al that day with our maine corse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

To try back. (*a*) To go back, as in search of a road that one has missed; revert, as in conversation, in order to recover some point that one has missed; hark back.

She was marvellously quick to discover that she was astray and *try back*. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

The leading hounds . . . are *trying back*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Would it not be well then to *try back?* to bear in mind, as the first and most fundamental truth of all, that meat is suitable for grown men, that milk is suitable for babes?
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 812.

(*b*) In *angling*, to fish again over a pool or stream where the fish have refused to bite before, as with a different cast of flies, from another direction with regard to the wind or sun, etc.: also used transitively: as, to *try back* the water.—**To try out.** (*a*) To separate, as fat or grease from a substance roasted, boiled, or steamed: as, the grease *tries out* of ham in cooking. Hence—(*b*) To transude, or ooze out, as sweat: as, the perspiration is *trying out* of him. [Low, New Eng.]—**Trying up,** in *joinery*, the operation of taking off a shaving extending the entire length of the stuff.—**Trying-up machine,** a planing-machine used for trying up scantling.=**Syn. 1.** To seek, essay, strive.

try (trī), *n.* [< *try*, *v.*] **1.** The act of trying; a trial; experiment; effort.

This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 11.

Don't give it up yet; . . . let 's have a *try* for him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxvii.

The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any buildings that may have existed upon it have totally disappeared. A fresh *try* was made for tombs in a large field to the north of the same road.
Amer. Jour. Archæol., VI. 358.

2. In *foot-ball*, in the Rugby game, the right to carry the ball in front of the goal and try to kick a goal. When goals are equal, the game is decided by the majority of tries.—**3.** A sieve; riddle; screen. [Prov. Eng.]

They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

tryable, *a.* See *triable*.

try-cock (trī'kok), *n.* A gage-cock.

tryet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try*.

tryet, *a.* [< ME. *trie*, *trye*, < OF. *trié*, pp. of *trier*, pick, choose: see *try*, *v.*] Choice; select; approved; excellent.

Sugre that is so *trye*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 145.

Those hands of gold,
And eke her feete, those feete of silver *trye*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 26.

tryedt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tried*.

Trygon[1] (trī'gon), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809, from Adanson's manuscript), < L. *trygon*, < Gr. τρυγών, a sting-ray: said to be so named from the expansive pectoral fins, likened to a dove's wings; a transferred use of τρυγών, a dove. Compare similar use of *angel-fish*, and see *Trygon*[2].] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays, giving name to the family *Trygonidæ;* the sting-rays, having the long slender lash-like tail armed with a strong serrated spine near the base. These rays attain a large size and abound in warm seas. The genus is also called *Dasybatus* (Walbaum, 1793), a name varying to *Dasyatis* (Rafinesque, 1810) and *Dasibatis* (Garman). See cut under *sting-ray*.

Trygon[2] (trī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρυγών, a dove.] In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of Papuan pigeons, based by Hombron and Jacquinot in 1846 (in the form *Trugon*) upon *T. terrestris*, and subsequently variously applied.

Trygonidæ (trī-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trygon* + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid elasmobranchiate fishes, whose typical genus is *Trygon;* the sting-rays. The tail is armed with a sharp serrated spine or spines capable of inflicting a severe wound. The genera are about 10 and the species 50 in number; they are ovoviviparous, and found in most warm seas, some of them reaching comparatively high latitudes, and others inhabiting fresh waters of Central and South America. The family is also called *Dasyatidæ*. See *Trygon*, and cut under *sting-ray*.

try-house (trī'hous), *n.* A building or shed in which oil is extracted from blubber, or in which lard or the like is rendered.

trying (trī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *try*, *v.*] Of a kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult; severe: as, a *trying* ordeal; *trying* circumstances; a color *trying* to one's complexion.

He was restless as well as idle, a combination which is more *trying* to the peace of your housemates than any other can be. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, i.

trying-plane (trī'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane, used after the jack-plane, for taking off a shaving the whole length of the stuff, which operation is called *trying up*. See *plane*[2].

trying-square (trī'ing-skwār), *n.* Same as *try-square*. *E. H. Knight.*

tryma (trī'mä), *n.*; pl. *trymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. τρῦμα, τρύμη, a hole, < τρύειν, rub.] In *bot.*, a drupe or drupaceous nut with a fleshy exocarp which is at length dehiscent or otherwise, as in the walnut and hickory-nut. It may be accurately defined as a one-seeded fruit with a well-defined stony endocarp, and with the outer part of the pericarp fleshy, leathery, or fibrous; it is distinguished from the drupe by being derived from an inferior instead of a superior ovary.



Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites rufescens*).

trynet, *a.* An old spelling of *trine*[3].

Tryngites (trin-jī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1856), < Gr. τρύγγας, a bird so called by Aristotle, a sandpiper, + *-ites*. Cf. *Tringa*.] A genus of small tattlers, of the family *Scolopacidæ;* the marble-winged sandpipers. They resemble true sandpipers very closely, but are totanine, not tringine; the bill is short and extremely slender; the toes are cleft to the base, or with a mere trace of webbing; the tail is not barred, and the flight-feathers have a peculiar tracery, like the veining of marble, of black on a pearly-white ground. *T. rufescens* (or *subruficollis*) is the buff-breasted sandpiper of both Americas, very wide-ranging, and breeding in high latitudes; it is about 8 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. See cut in preceding column.

Trypanosoma (trip″a-nō-sō'mä), *n.* [< Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of flagellate protozoans, typical of the family *Trypanosomatidæ*. It is found in the blood in several diseases affecting animals in the tropics, as dourine, tsetse-fly disease, surra, etc., and is believed to be the cause also of sleeping-sickness in man.

Trypanosomata (trip″a-nō-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trypanosomatus:* see *trypanosomatous*.] An order of protozoan animalcules, formed for the reception of the *Trypanosomatidæ* (which see).

Trypanosomatidæ (trip″a-nō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trypanosomata* + *-idæ*.] The only family of *Trypanosomata*. These animals are free-swimming, of compressed form, with one side produced as a thin undulating frill, the anterior end sometimes with a flagellate appendage, but without distinct oral aperture.

trypanosomatous (trip″a-nō-som'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *trypanosomatus*, < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, auger (see *trepan*[1]), + σῶμα, body.] Of or pertaining to the *Trypanosomata*.

Trypanostoma (trip-a-nos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of univalves: same as *Pleurocera*.

Trypeta (trī-pē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. τρυπητής, a borer, < τρυπᾶν, bore: see *trepan*[1].] A notable genus of flies, typical of the family *Trypetidæ*, of medium size, and yellowish-gray or greenish-yellow in color, with banded, spotted, or clear wings. It is a large and wide-spread genus, the species of which mainly breed in the flower-heads of composite plants, often making gall-like deformations.



Apple-maggot (*Trypeta pomonella*) and Fly, enlarged four times.

The larva of *T. pomonella* is the common apple-maggot or railroad-worm of the United States; it often does great damage to the apple-crop, particularly in the northeastern States. *T. ludens* in the larval state bores into oranges in Mexico. About 25 species occur in Europe, while more than 80 are known in North America. The genus has been divided into a large number of subgenera.

Trypethelium (trip-ē-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1804), < Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, + θηλή, nipple.] A genus of verrucariaceous lichens, having immersed apothecia and ellipsoidal (usually four- or eight-celled) spores. About 30 species are known, mostly of intertropical regions, there being but 3 in North America.

Trypetidæ (trī-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1862), < *Trypeta* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate flies, typified by the genus *Trypeta*. They have the neuration complete, the front on each side with two rows of bristles, the border of the mouth with no vibrissæ, and only the middle tibiæ spurred. The ovipositor is horny, consisting of three elongated retractile segments, the last of which ends in a simple point. See cut under *Trypeta*.

trypographic (trip-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, perforate, + γράφειν, write.] Pertaining to or produced by trypographic printing: as, a *trypographic* stencil, circular, or letter.—**Trypographic printing,** a method of printing by the use of paper stencils, in which the stencils are formed by placing the paper sheets on a flat steel surface, uniformly cut after the manner of a file, and writing upon them with a stylus. The paper is thus minutely perforated under the marks made by the stylus. The stencils are used in the same way as ordinary stencils for reproducing the written text.

try-pot (trī'pot), *n.* In *whaling*, the vessel in which blubber is tried out.

Trypoxylon (trī-pok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. τρυπᾶν, bore, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Crabronidæ*, composed of small solitary wasps having the eyes deeply emarginate within, the abdomen long and clavate, the marginal cell long, pointed at the apex, and the neuration of the posterior wings complete. They are noted for adapting the old nests of other species to their own use. *T. albitarse* is found abundantly in the old cells of wasps of the genus *Pelopœus* in the United States. Eight European and twenty-five North American species are known.



Trypoxylon albitarse. (Line shows natural size.)

trypsin (trip′sin), *n.* [Prob. for *tripsine*, so called because it was first obtained by rubbing down the pancreas with glycerin; < Gr. τρῖψις, a rubbing (< τρίβειν, rub), + *-in*2.] The proteolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice. It is active in neutral or slightly alkaline solution, and is capable of rapidly digesting albumins to peptones. The so-called hemi-group of the albuminous molecule is broken down to the stage of the amido-acids, viz., leucin, tyrosin, asparaginic acid, etc.

trypsinogen (trip-sin′ō-jen), *n.* [< *trypsin* + *-gen*.] A granular substance in the cells of the ★pancreas which is the antecedent of trypsin.

tryptic (trip′tik), *a.* [< *tryps-in* (*trypt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trypsin: as, *tryptic* action.

tryptone (trip′tōn), *n.* [< *trypt-ic* + *-one*.] A term analogous to *peptone;* the end-product of ★tryptic digestion.

trysail (trī′sāl or trī′sl), *n.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a gaff and sometimes with a boom on the foremast and mainmast of ships, or on a small mast called a *trysail-mast*. See *mast*1.

try-square (trī′skwār), *n.* A carpenters' square. Also *trial-square* and *trying-square*. See *square*1, 5.

tryst (trist), *n.* [< ME. *trist, tryst*, a variant of *trust:* see *trust*1. The present spelling *tryst* instead of *trist* is due to Scotch use.] 1†. Same as *trust*1, in various senses.—2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting: as, to keep *tryst;* to break *tryst*.

There was a knight and a lady bright
Had a true *tryst* at the broom.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 131).

Wae 's me for the time, Willie,
That our first *tryst* was set!
Motherwell, My Heid is Like to Rend, Willie.

3. An appointed place of meeting; a rendezvous.

Lo, holde the at thy *tryste* cloos, and I
Shal wel the deere unto thy bowe dryve.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1534.

4. An appointed meeting for the exchange of commodities; a market: as, Falkirk *tryst* (a noted horse- and cattle-market held at Falkirk in Scotland).

I neither dought to buy nor sell,
At fair or *tryst* where I may be.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

To bide tryst, to wait at the appointed time and place to meet one according to engagement or agreement.

"You walk late," said I. . . . "I *bide tryste*," was the reply, "and so, I think, do you, Mr. Osbaldistone."
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

tryst (trist), *v.* [< ME. *tristen, trysten;* var. of *trust*1. Cf. *tryst, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. Same as *trust*1, in various senses.—2. To make an appointment to meet at a given time and place; engage to meet.

Sae cunningly 's I *trysted* her
Unto yon shade o' broom.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 51).

Why did ye *tryst* me here?
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 238).

II. *intrans.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place. [Scotch.]

trystell-treet, *n.* [Formerly also *tristil;* < **trystell* for *tryster*2 + *tree*.] A tree at which a meeting is appointed.

Welcome be thou, gentill knyght,
Under my *trystell tree*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

tryster1 (trīs′tėr), *n.* [< *tryst* + *-er*1.] 1. One who trysts; one who sets or makes a tryst; one who fixes a time and place of meeting.—2. One who attends a tryst or market.

tryster2†, *n.* [< ME. *tryster, trister, tristre, trystor, tristur;* < OF. *tristre*, perhaps a var. of *tertre*, a piece of ground, a mound; confused in ME. with *tryst*.] An appointed place; a station; a rendezvous.

Thenne watz he went, er he wyst, to a wale *tryster*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1712.

trystily†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *trustily*.

trysting (trīs′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tryst, v.*] The act of appointing a meeting; an appointed meeting.

trysting-day (trīs′ting-dā), *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of military followers, friends, etc.

By the nine gods he swore it,
And named a *trysting day*.
Macaulay, Horatius.

trysting-place (trīs′ting-plās), *n.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept.

At our *trysting-place* for a certain space
I must wander to and fro. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

try-works (trī′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* The boilers and furnaces, either on board a whaleship or on shore, for converting blubber into oil.

It was also necessary to build *try-works*, as they are called, being furnaces for melting the blubber.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 210.

★**t. s.** An abbreviation of *tasto solo*.

Tsabian, *n.* See *Sabian*1.

tsamba (tsam′bä), *n.* [Tibetan.] The principal cereal product of Tatary, Tibet, and parts of China.

The principal grain is tsing-kou or black barley, from which the *tsamba*, the principal aliment of the whole population [of Tibet], rich or poor, is made.
Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 153.

Fortunately I bought enough *tsamba* and butter to last for a day or two, for on the morrow the courtyard was deserted. *The Century*, XLI. 720.

tsar, tsarevitch, etc. See *czar, czarevitch*, etc.

tsatlee (tsat′lē), *n.* [< Chinese *Tsat-li*, the name of a place noted for the production of this kind of silk, < *tsat*, a dialectal form of *ts'ih*, seven, + *li*, a mile.] A variety of Chinese raw silk, said to be the finest known.

tscheffkinite (chef′kin-īt), *n.* [Named from Gen. *Tscheffkin*, chief of the Mining Department of Russia.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms of a velvet-black color. It is a silicate containing titanium, iron, the cerium metals, and other elements; its exact composition is doubtful.

tschermigite (chėr′mi-gīt), *n.* Same as *ammonialum*.

Tschudi, Tschudic. See *Chudi, Chudic*.

Tsech, *n.* See *Czech*.

tse-hong (tse′hong), *n.* [Chinese, < *tse, tsz'*, beautiful, fascinating, + *hong, hung*, red.] A purplish-red pigment, consisting of white lead with alumina, ferric oxid, and silica, used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain.

tsetse (tset′se), *n.* [Also *tsetze, tzetze, tzetse;* Sechuana.] A fly of the genus *Glossina* found only in tropical Africa and Arabia. It is instrumental in the spread of the germs of nagana, of sleeping-sickness, and possibly of other trypanosome diseases in man and beast. Also *tsetse-fly*.



Tsetse (*Glossina morsitans*), four times natural size.

tsien (chen), *n.* See *cash*3, 1.

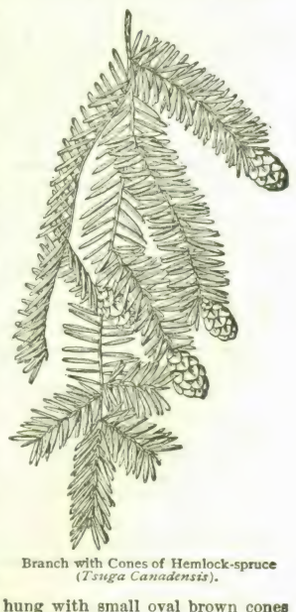
T-square (tē′skwār), *n.* A ruler or guide used in mechanical and architectural drawing. It consists of two wooden arms joined together at right angles like the letter T, the shorter arm, called the *helve*, projecting so that it can slide along the edge of the drawing-table, which serves as a guide, and the longer arm or blade serving as a ruler. Some squares have additional members, in the form of a shifting helve or a pivoted protractor, for adjusting the blade at different angles on the drawing-table. See *square*1, 5.

tsuba (tsö′bä), *n.* [Jap.] The guard of a Japanese sword. It is a flat disk of metal, of rounded or irregular form, and is typically treated as an independent work of art, being in general pierced with fretwork, decorated with low relief, engraving, damaskeening, or the like.



Japanese Tsuba of Pierced Work.

Tsuga (tsū′gä), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1855), < Jap. *tsuga*, the name of *T. Araragi*, lit. 'yew-leafed' or 'evergreen.'] 1. A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietæ*, including the hemlocks, and intermediate between *Picea*, the spruce, and *Abies*, the fir. Its staminate flowers and its seemingly two-ranked flat linear leaves resemble those of *Abies*, but it agrees with *Picea* instead in its persistent petiole-bases and in its reflexed cones with persistent scales. The 6 species are evergreens with slender flat or often pendulous branchlets, and narrowly linear leaves, flat above (convex or keeled in *T. Mertensiana*), and spirally inserted, but spreading in two ranks. The main branches are mostly horizontal, and are irregularly inserted, not whorled as in the fir and spruce. They are tall trees (excepting *T. Caroliniana*), reaching 80 to 100 feet high, with large cylindrical trunks and thick brown bark, which is deep-red within. The cones are small and brown, an inch or less long, or in *T. Mertensiana* cylindrical and 2 or 3 inches long; in this and in *T. heterophylla* they are bright-purple until ripe. Two species are found on the Atlantic and 2 on the Pacific side of North America. In each case one of the two species is interior, alpine, and more or less local, while the other is more wide-spread, and approaches the coast. *T. Canadensis*, the hemlock-spruce, is most highly developed in the Alleghany range, extending south to Alabama, and forming the larger part of the dense forests northward. Its trunk is often 3, sometimes 6, feet in diameter, forming in the oldest trees a nearly uniform shaft for two thirds of its length. It furnishes the principal tan-bark of the eastern United States, and a coarse wood, the red and the white hemlock of lumbermen. It is the source of hemlock-pitch, used in stimulating plasters, and of a fluid extract sometimes used as an astringent. It is now planted for hedges and to ornament lawns in the eastern States, also in Europe and Australia, and is much admired in its earlier growth for its delicate spray with light-green leaves silvery beneath, and hung with small oval brown cones about the ends of the branches. (See cut under *imbricate*.) In middle life the long-persistent dead lower branches often render it unsightly, and impair the value of the wood. *T. Caroliniana* is the Carolina hemlock, a small and rare tree of dry rocky ridges in the Carolinas, having larger, glossier, blunter leaves, and larger cones with wide-spreading scales. *T. heterophylla*, the western hemlock, forms large forests in Oregon, extending to Montana and Alaska; it yields the principal tanning-material of the northwestern States and a coarse inferior lumber; it excels the eastern species in its size, being sometimes 150 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. *T. Mertensiana*, the alpine spruce, occurring locally from British Columbia to California, sometimes 7 feet in diameter, peculiar in the deflexed base of its spreading branches and its finer satiny wood, is exceptional in the genus in its scattered quadrangular leaves, with the persistent petiole-base hardly prominent, two-lobed pollen-grains like those of pines, and large leather-brown cones with their scales reflexed. It is therefore separated by Lemmon (1890) as a genus, *Hesperopeuce*. *T. Tsuga* of Japan, the original species, forms large forests on Fusiyama and other mountains, is



Branch with Cones of Hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*).

planted about temples, and yields a fine-grained yellowish timber, much used by the Japanese and Chinese for turning and for furniture. A dwarf variety of this species 2 or 3 feet high, known as *fime tsuga*, is there a favorite garden shrub. *T. dumosa*, the tang-sing of Bhutan — a tall tree with graceful drooping branchlets, used for incense by the Hindus — is one of the handsomest forest-trees of the Himalayas, often growing to from 6 to 8 feet in diameter.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

tsun (tsun), *n.* [Chin.] The tenth of a chih; from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

tsung-tuh (tsung'tu'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Chinese, < *tsung*, general, + *tuh*, overseer.] The highest provincial officer in China; a viceroy or governor-general, having the general control of all civil and military affairs of one or more provinces, and subject only to the throne. The eighteen provinces of China proper are governed by eight tsung-tuh or viceroys, and sixteen futai or governors.

tuart, *n.* See *tooart*.

tuatara (tō-a-tä'rä), *n.* [Maori.] The peculiar lizard of New Zealand, *Hatteria* (or *Sphenodon*) *punctata*. See cut under *Hatteria*.

tuath (tō'äth), *n.* [< Ir. *tūath*, people: see *Dutch*.] An Irish territorial division, or an association of persons. See the quotation.

The term *Tuath* was at the same time genealogical and geographical, having been applied to the people occupying a district which had a complete political and legal administration, a chief or Rig, and could bring into the field a battalion of seven hundred men. The word was also applied, however, to a larger division, consisting of three or four, or even more, *Tuaths*, called a Mór *Tuath*, or great *Tuath*, which were associated together for certain legal and legislative purposes, and the troops of which were united together in war under one commander.

★ *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxix.

tub (tub), *n.* [< ME. *tubbe*, < MD. D. *tobbe* = MLG. *tubbe*, *tobbe*, LG. *tubbe*, a tub; origin unknown. Some suppose, against phonetic probability, a connection with LG. *tōver* = OHG. *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, *zober*, a vessel, a contracted form of OHG. *zwibar*, *zuipar*, a vessel with two handles (cf. OHG. *einbar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a vessel with one handle); < LG. *to*, OHG. *zwei*, *zwi-*, two, + *-bar*, connected with E. *bear*[1] (see *amber*[1]).] 1. An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom: as, a wash-*tub*; a butter-*tub*; the *tub* in which the tow-line is coiled in a whale-boat. — 2. The contents of a tub; as much as a tub will hold; as a measure of capacity, sometimes erroneously confounded with *firkin*. A tub of butter, by a statute of George III., was 84 pounds or $1\frac{1}{2}$ firkins, but locally still larger. As a measure of corn, by a statute of George II., the tub was 4 bushels. A tub of tea is 60 pounds.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub. (*a*) A pulpit: used contemptuously. Compare *tub-preacher*, *tub-thumper*. [Slang, Eng.]

> High on a gorgeous seat, that far out-shone
> Henley's gilt *tub*, or Flecknoe's Irish throne.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 2.

> "The Rev. Moses Barraclough: t' *tub* orator you call him sometimes, I think." "Ah!" said the Rector. . . . "He's a tailor by trade." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, viii.

(*b*) A clumsy, slow boat or vessel: so called in contempt.

> There is no uglier vessel than a real old north-country Geordie or coalman, with the run of a sugar-box. . . . The name of this deep and wallowing *tub* was the Richard and Ann. *W. C. Russell*, A Sea Queen, xvi.

(*c*) A boat used for practice-rowing.

> The freshmen are put into harness in *tub*-pairs or four-oars. *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 17.

> Practice in gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers). *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A small cask for holding liquor, especially in the eighteenth century, and before the change in English revenue laws; such a cask in which brandy, gin, or the like was smuggled from the Continent.

> I made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven *tubs*. *Marryat*, Three Cutters, ii.

5. A receptacle for water or other liquid for bathing the person. See *bath-tub*.

> The retiring bower,
> So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
> The silver bathing-*tub*, the cambric rubbers.
> *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

6. Hence, the act or process of bathing in a tub; specifically, a sponge-bath taken while standing in a tub. [Colloq.]

> From early morn till dewy eve, when she had it out of him in the cold *tub* before putting him to bed.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

7†. Sweating in a heated tub, formerly the common mode of treatment of lues venerea. Compare *powdering-tub*, 2. — 8. In *mining*: (*a*) A bucket for raising ore from a mine. (*b*) A box, wagon, or tram for conveying coal from the working-face to the pit-bottom or gangway, or for underground haulage in general. The names given to the various vehicles or receptacles used for transporting coal, as well as their shape and size and the material of which they are made, vary considerably in different English collieries. See *buggy*[3]. (*c*) Same as *keeve*. — 9. The top of a malt-kiln. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 10. The gurnet. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — **Cat under a tub** (*naut.*), a supposed hindrance or obstacle; an accidental unavoidable delay. Thus, when a vessel is prevented from sailing by unavoidable circumstances, it is said that some one has a *cat under a tub*, it being a superstition that if a cat is put under a tub it will hinder the vessel from sailing. [New Eng.] — **Cullingtub**, a receptacle into which mackerel are thrown to be sorted. — **Grog-tub** (*naut.*), a tub for holding the grog which used to form part of the crew's rations. — **Powdering tub.** See *powdering-tub*. — **Quenching-tub.** See *quenching*. — **Tale of a tub,** an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

> Ye say they follow your law,
> And vary not a shaw,
> Which is a *tale of a tub*.
> *Bp. Bale*, Comedy Concerning Three Laws. (*Nares.*)

> You shall see in us that we preached no lyes, nor *tales of tubs*, but even the true word of God. *Coverdale.*

To throw a tub to a whale, to create a diversion in order to avoid a danger. — **Tub-camphor.** See the quotation.

> Japanese camphor is distinguished from Formosan by being coarser grained, clearer, of pinker hue, and by subliming at a lower temperature. It is also known as "Dutch" or "*tub*" *camphor*, the latter name arising from its being imported to Europe in tubs covered with matting, each placed within a second tub secured on the outside by hoops of twisted cane. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 574.

tub (tub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tubbed*, ppr. *tubbing*. [< *tub*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plant or set in a tub: as, to *tub* plants. — 2. To bathe in a tub or bath.

> You shall be soaked, and stroked, and *tubbed*, and rubbed. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

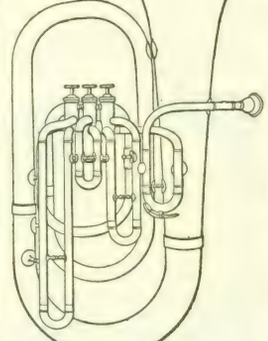
3. In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with a casing of wood or iron. See *tubbing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bathe or wash the person in a bathing-tub; especially, in colloquial use, to take the morning bath. [Eng.]

> We all *tub* in England. *Spectator.*

★2. To row in a tub; practise in a tub. See *tub*, *n.*

tuba (tū'bä), *n.*; pl. *tubæ*, *tubas* (-bē, -bäs). [L., a trumpet: see *tube*.] 1. A musical instrument of the trumpet family, of very large size and low pitch. It is essentially similar to the bombardon, though not always made in the same shape. Its compass is nearly four octaves, including, by means of three or five valves, all the chromatic tones. The fundamental tone is usually the third F or E♭ below middle C. Lower varieties are often called *bass* or *contra-bass tubas*. The tuba is much used in military bands, and is more or less common in the orchestra, where it is used in conjunction with the trombones.



Tuba.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop of large scale, so connected with a separate bellows with extra weights that the tones are of exceptional power and majesty. Usually called *tuba mirabilis*. — 3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube or tubular part or organ; specifically, the Eustachian tube, or salpinx. See *hydra tuba* (under *hydra*), and cut under *scyphistoma*. — **Bass tuba,** a musical instrument, the largest of the trumpet family, and the deepest and most sonorous member of the brass wind division of the orchestra, having a large and long metal tube and five valves: its compass is about four octaves from the fourth A below middle C. It was invented in 1835. — **Dilatator tubæ.** See *dilatator*.

tubage (tū'bāj), *n.* [< *tube* + *-age*.] 1. In *gun.*, the act or process of lining a heavy gun by inserting a tube of wrought-iron, bronze, or steel.

> The present short steel tube has been the result of the essays in the *tubage* of guns.
> *Report of Chief of Ordnance*, 1882, p. 244.

2. In *med.*, the insertion of a tube into one of the passages, usually the esophagus or larynx; intubation. — **Tubage of the glottis.** Same as *intubation of the larynx* (which see, under *intubation*).

tubal (tū'bal), *a.* [< *tube* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or relating to one of the passages called tubes in the body, more commonly the Fallopian tube. — **Tubal dropsy,** dropsy of one or both Fallopian tubes. — **Tubal nephritis,** Bright's disease of the kidneys. — **Tubal pregnancy,** the development of the embyro to some extent within the Fallopian tube instead of the uterus.

tubar (tū'bär), *a.* [< *tube* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *tubal*: as, *tubar* pregnancy.

tubarium (tū-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tubaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tubus*, pipe, tube: see *tube*.] A tube or system of tubes secreted and inhabited by polypides or polypites; a tubular zoœcium or zoöthecium.

tubate (tū'bāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubatus*, < L. *tubus*, tube: see *tube*.] Forming a tube; tubiform; tubar; tubular; also, provided with a tube or tubes; tubulate.

tubbeck (tub'ek), *n.* [Burmese.] A sash of silk, or silk and cotton, usually red, worn by women in Burma.

tubber (tub'ėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-er*[1].] 1. A cooper. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In *mining*, a sort of pickax. Also called *beele*.

tubber-man (tub'ėr-man), *n.* In *mining*, the man who uses a tubber. Also called *beele-man*.

tubbing (tub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tub*, *v.*] 1. The art of making tubs. — 2. Material for tubs. — 3. In *mining*, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in very watery ground; also, the material employed for this. It consists in providing a water-tight lining for the shaft, which is inserted piece by piece as the sinking progresses, thus reducing the extent of surface from which the water enters the shaft as quickly and as completely as is possible. Tubbing was formerly usually made of oak timber in France, where this method of sinking was first introduced; but iron has been employed in England, in the form both of segments of cylinders and of complete rings. Tubbing of masonry has also been used in England and Germany. 4. The act or process of bathing or of being bathed in a tub; a tub-bath.

> In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,
> The routing and the grubbing,
> The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever!
> *Hood*, A Black Job.

5. The act of racing in tubs. See *tub-race*.

> A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings. *The Field*, March 5, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tubbing-wedge (tub'ing-wej), *n.* A wedge of yellow pine, about 4 inches in length. Wedges of this kind are driven in between the joints of tubbing in order to make them water-tight.

tubbish (tub'ish), *a.* [< *tub* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tub; tubby; round and fat.

> He was a short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

> You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*,
> Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

tubby (tub'i), *a.* [< *tub* + *-y*[1].] 1. Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel.

> We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat, *tubby* little horse.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, vi.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; sounding dull and without resonance: applied to stringed musical instruments.

tub-drubber† (tub'drub″ėr), *n.* A tub-thumper or tub-preacher. [Slang.]

> Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason: which two latter, as has been judiciously observ'd by the fam'd *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 198. (*Davies.*)

★**tube** (tūb), *n.* [< F. *tube* = Sp. Pg. It. *tubo*, < L. *tubus*, a pipe, tube; cf. *tuba*, a trumpet.] 1. A pipe or hollow cylinder, especially when of small size and used as a conduit for liquids, or for containing liquids, as in some forms of scientific apparatus. Mechanically there is no distinction between a *pipe* and a *tube*; but in use the two words are often somewhat arbitrarily distinguished. Thus, when the form of the thing is chiefly considered, *tube* is regularly used: as, a steam-boiler having the shape of a large *tube* — not *pipe*; so, also, with reference to certain mechanical uses one word or the other is exclusively used: as, a gas-*pipe*, a drain-*pipe*, a test-*tube*. The words are also distinguished in use, but less clearly, according to the material employed: as, an iron *pipe*, a rubber *tube*, a brass *tube*, etc.

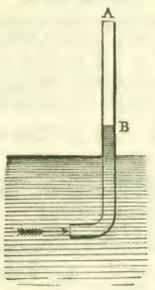
> He lifts the *tube* [a gun], and levels with his eye;
> Straight a short thunder breaks the frozen sky.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 129.

2. Specifically, the main body of a musical instrument of either the wood wind or the brass wind group. The bore of such instruments is usually conical, but sometimes cylindrical. — 3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a hollow tubular organ; a pipe, canal, or duct conveying fluid or gas; especially, a pipe which seems to be empty — that is, conveys air: as, the bronchial *tubes*; the Eustachian *tube*. An artery or a vein is a tube, but nearly if not all the structures which convey special fluids receive distinctive names. See *tuba*, *tubule*. 4. In *bot.*, any hollow elongated body or part of an organ: applied especially to a gamopetalous corolla or gamosepalous calyx, also to a united circle of stamens (see cut 9 under *stamen*). — 5. A priming-tube. — 6. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted.

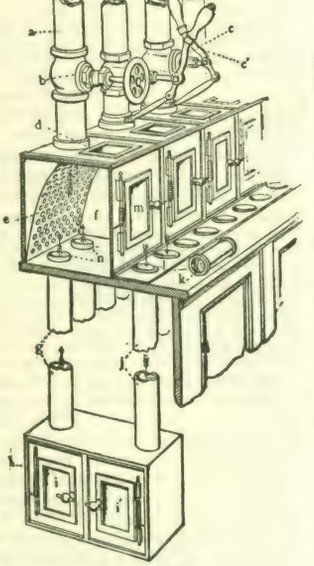
A spot like which, perhaps,
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
Through his glazed optic *tube* yet never saw.
Milton, P. L., iii. 590.

Philosophic *tube*,
That brings the planets home into the eye
Of Observation. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 229.

7. The barrel of a chain-pump.—**8.** A small receptacle of drawn lead, of approximately tubular form, closed at the bottom by bending it over twice or three times on itself, and having a screw-cap at the top, used to hold pigments or similar matter in a semifluid condition.—**Auricular tube.** See *auricular*.—**Bellini's tubes,** the excretory tubes of the kidneys, opening on the papilla.—**Bowman's corneal tubes.** See *corneal*.—**Bronchial tubes.** See *bronchial*.—**Capillary, cardiac, cerebromedullary, conarial tube.** See the adjectives.—**Circulating tubes,** tubes placed in steam-generators to afford or establish a circulation of the water.—**Conversation-tube.** See *conversation*.—**Crookes tubes.** See *vacuum-tube*.—**Dentinal, detonating, diffusion tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Esophageal tube.** Same as *stomach-tube*.—**Eustachian, Fallopian, gelatinous, hepatic tube.** See the qualifying words.—**Feeding-tube,** an elastic tube passed into the stomach, through which food is introduced.—**Geissler's tube,** an apparatus in which light is produced by an electric discharge through rarefied gases. It is used with the induction-coil, and consists of a sealed tube with platinum connections at each end, through which the electric spark is transmitted. The color and intensity of the light depend upon the nature of the gas with which the tube is charged.—**Impregnating-tube.** See *impregnate*.—**Intubation tube,** a short hollow cylinder of peculiar shape, having a flange at its upper extremity, which is inserted between the vocal cords in cases of laryngeal obstruction, especially in croup.—**Laryngeal tube,** a tube which is passed between the vocal cords, for insufflation in cases of asphyxia of the new-born.—**Leiter's tube or coil,** a long flexible tube made into a coil surrounding the body or a limb, through which hot or cold water is allowed to flow in order to raise or lower the temperature of the part.—**Lightning-tube.** Same as *fulgurite*.—**Lobular bronchial tube, Malpighian tubes, medullary tube.** See *lobular, Malpighian, medullary*.—**Milk-testing tubes,** a form of lactometer containing a number of tubes graduated alike, in which different samples of milk can be put for comparison under identical conditions.—**Muscular, nasal, pericentral tube.** See the adjectives.—**Pitot's tube,** in *hydraulics*, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of water in rivers, etc.; a current-meter. It consists in its simplest form of a bent glass tube *A*, which is held in the water in such a manner that its lower end is horizontal, and opposed to the direction of the flowing water. In consequence of the momentum of the moving fluid, the level rises within the tube to a height *B*, proportional to the velocity of the stream.—**Pneumatic despatch tube.** See *pneumatic*.—**Pneumatic tube,** a tube through which packets of merchandise, or messages, as telegraphic despatches or items of news inclosed in suitable boxes, are rapidly transmitted from one point to another by means of air-pressure. The difference of pressure necessary to effect the desired movement may be produced by forcing air in behind the carrier-box, after placing the latter in the tube, or by exhausting air from the space in front; or both these methods may be employed.—**Postal tube, pyloric tube, receiving tubes of the kidney.** See the qualifying words.—**Rectal tube,** an elastic rubber tube introduced into the rectum to give exit to the intestinal gases, or to facilitate the giving of enemata.—**Resistance-tube,** in *elect.*, a tube containing powdered carbon, water, or other conducting material used for introducing resistance into an electric circuit. The resistance is usually made adjustable either by changing the distance between the terminal plates in the case of a fluid, or by compressing the conducting material in the case of a powder.—**Respiratory bronchial tube.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube*.—**Respiratory tube.** See *respiratory*.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger.** See *salivary*.—**Test tube.** See *test-tube*.—**Torricellian tube.** See *Torricellian*.—**Tracheal tube,** the trachea or windpipe. See *trachea*.—**Tracheotomy-tube.** See *tracheotomy*.—**Tube of force,** in *elect.* and *magnetism*, a space bounded by a number of lines of force. The total electric force is constant across any section of a tube of force.—**Tube of safety.** Same as *safety-tube*.—**Tubes of Ferrein.** Same as *tubuli of Ferrein*.—**Uterine tubes,** the Fallopian tubes. See *Fallopian* and *uterus*.—**Visceral, vocal tube.** See the adjectives. (See also *air-tube, blowing-tube, breathing-tube, drainage-tube, stomach-tube, test-tube, vacuum-tube*.)



Pitot's Tube.
A, tube; *B*, line to which water is raised by the force of the current.



Pneumatic Tubes.
a, one of the exhaust-pipes connecting exhaust-fan apparatus with series of transmitting boxes of central station, one of which is shown in section at *f*; *b*, valve; *c*, different style of valve; *c'*, valve closed; *d*, window in top of box; *e*, perforated screen covering entrance to *a*; *g*, *f*, transmitting-tubes; *h*, single office-box consisting of two compartments, *i*, for sending, *i'*, for receiving messages, separated by perforated partition; *k*, carrier-box of leather of diameter to fit tubes, and adapted to contain message; *l*, open tubes for receiving and sending the carrier-boxes; *m*, door to box *f*, where messages are received through tubes *n*.

tube (tūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubed*, ppr. *tubing*. [< *tube*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a tube or tubes.—**2.** To receive or inclose in a tube.

A recent improvement in the spinner *tubes* the yarn, rendering it smoother and more even than any process yet devised, leaving little to be desired in the manufacture of rope. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 598.

tube-bearing (tūb′bâr″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, tubuliferous: specifically noting the *Tubulifera*.

tube-board (tūb′bōrd), *n.* See the quotation.

The channels, the resonators above the reeds, are not varied in size or shape [in the American reed-organ] as in the harmonium; they exactly correspond with the reeds, and are collectively known as the *tube-board*.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 483.

tube-breather (tūb′brē″ᴛʜĕr), *n.* Any animal which breathes through tubes, tracheæ, or spiracles; a tracheate, as an insect: distinguished from *gill-breather*.

tube-brush (tūb′brush), *n.* A cylindrical or spiral wire brush used to clean the flues of a steam-boiler.

tube-cast (tūb′kȧst), *n.* A minute cylinder found in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease. They are formed in the tubules of the kidneys. See *renal cast*, under *cast*[1].

tube-clamp (tūb′klamp), *n.* **1.** A clamp for engaging by compression and frictional contact the outer surface of a tube or pipe. Also *tube-clip*.—**2.** In *well-boring*, a tool for lifting well-tubing and drawing it up. It consists of two jaws which can be clamped securely on the tube, each jaw having a bail in which the tackle-hook engages. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-cleaner (tūb′klē″nėr), *n.* An instrument for scraping or brushing out the interiors of tubes, as a steel brush, a combination of steel springs arranged spirally about an axis, etc.

tube-clip (tūb′klip), *n.* **1.** A form of tongs used by chemists, etc., for holding heated tubes or similar objects. *E. H. Knight*.—**2.** Same as *tube-clamp*, 1.

tube-cock (tūb′kok), *n.* A cock consisting of a nozle within which is inserted an india-rubber tube with a screw-valve to compress it when the opening is to be closed.

tube-colors (tūb′kul″ọrz), *n. pl.* See *color*.

tube-compass (tūb′kum″pas), *n.* A draftsmen's compass, having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws.

tube-coral (tūb′kor″al), *n.* Tubipore.

tube-cutter (tūb′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting metallic tubes. The usual forms have a jaw to grasp the pipe, and an adjustable rotary cutter. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-door (tūb′dōr), *n.* In a steam-boiler setting, a door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, affording access to the tubes for examination and cleaning. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-drawing (tūb′drâ″ing), *n.* The forming of tubes by drawing them down from thick cylinders.

tube-ferrule (tūb′fer″il), *n.* In a steam-boiler, a short slightly tapered copper sleeve driven over the end of a tube between the tube and the tube-sheet which supports the end, to make the joint tight by the compression of the softer metal when the tube is expanded in place.

tube-filter (tūb′fil″tėr), *n.* A chamber with porous or perforated walls, placed at the bottom of a driven well-tube or a pump suction-tube, to exclude gravel and other foreign matter.

tube-flower (tūb′flou″ėr), *n.* An ornamental shrub, *Siphonanthus Indica*, native in the East Indies, widely cultivated in the tropics. It is an erect plant with few straight branches, and bears panicled white flowers with a very long curving corolla-tube (whence the name).

tube-flue (tūb′flö), *n.* In a furnace, a tube through which flame passes. *E. H. Knight*.

tube-foot (tūb′fůt), *n.*; pl. *tube-feet* (-fēt). One of the numerous tubular locomotory pedicels of the ambulacra of echinoderms, as star-fishes and sea-urchins; a water-foot.

tube-form (tūb′fôrm), *a.* Same as *tubiform*.

tube-germination (tūb′jėr-mi-nā″shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore which first produces a germ-tube.

tube-hearted (tūb′härʺted), *a.* Having a simple tubular heart: specifying the *Leptocardia*.

tube-machine (tūb′ma-shēnʺ), *n.* A machine for making tubes or pipes; a tube-drawing machine.

tube-nosed (tūb′nōzd), *a.* Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial. See *Tubinares*.

tube-plate (tūb′plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers, same as *flue-plate*.

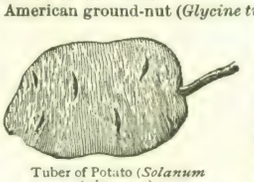
tube-plug (tūb′plug), *n.* In locomotive boilers, a plug for driving into the end of defective tubes.

tube-pouch (tūb′pouch), *n.* A pouch for holding priming-tubes.

tuber (tū′bėr), *n.* [< L. *tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor, knob on plants, truffle, etc.; perhaps < √ *tu* in *tumere*, swell. Hence ult. prob. *truffle*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a subterranean body, usually of an oblong or rounded form, consisting morphologically of a stolon-like branch of a rhizome, much thickened, commonly at the end, and beset with "eyes," which are properly modified axillary buds. Some of these buds normally sprout the second season, giving rise to a new plant, for the nourishment of which the tuber is richly stored with starch. Typical examples are the common potato and the Jerusalem artichoke (see *Helianthus*, with cut); less familiar are the tubers of the dwarf dandelion (*Krigia Dandelion*), the American ground-nut (*Glycine tuberosa*), and the ground-nut of Great Britain, *Conopodium majus*. Moniliform tubers occur, as in *Equisetum fluviatile* (see *moniliform*) and *Hydrocotyle Americana* (see *Hydrocotyle*). Strictly, the tuber is to be distinguished from the tubercle (see *tubercle* (*d*) (3)) and the tuberous root (see *tuberous*); but the term often embraces these, especially the former.



The rhizome of *Krigia Dandelion*, showing the tubers, *T*, at the end of the long stolons, *S*, and one larger tuber from which the plant has been developed; *C*, stem, underground; *R*, roots.


Tuber of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of subterranean discomycetous fungi, the truffles, having the peridium warty or tubercled, without definite base, the asci ovoid or globose, and one- to three- or (rarely) four-spored. About 50 species are known. *T. æstivum* is the common truffle. See *truffle* (with cut).—**3.** In *pathol.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, some rounded swelling part; a tuberosity; a tubercle; a knot or swelling which is not the result of disease: used chiefly as a Latin word (with Latin plural *tubera*).—**Olfactory tuber.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).—**Tuber annulare,** the annular tuber of the brain; the pons Varolii.—**Tuber calcis,** the tuberosity of the calcaneum; the backward projection of the bone of the heel.—**Tuber cinereum,** a conical projection from the lower part of the cerebrum, just behind the optic chiasma and in front of the corpora albicantia.—**Tuber cochleæ,** the promontory of the tympanum. See *promontory*, 2 (*b*).—**Tuber ischii.** See *ischium*.—**Tuber radii,** the tuberosity of the radius, for the attachment of the biceps

Tuberaceæ (tū-bẹ-rā′sẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *-aceæ*.] A family of hypogeal or subepigeal discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Tuber*, having the gleba traversed by veins, and one- to eight-spored asci.


Serpent Tuberated.

tuberated (tū′bẹ-rā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *tuberatus*, covered with knots or bosses (< L. *tuber*, a knob, boss: see *tuber*), + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a rounded projection, or more than one. A serpent *tuberated* is tied in a knot or a close coil near the middle of the body.

tubercle (tū′bėr-kl), *n.* [< OF. *tubercle*, F. *tubercule* = Sp. *tubérculo* = Pg. It. *tuberculo*, < L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling, a pimple, tubercle, dim. of *tuber*, a swelling: see *tuber*.] A little tuber, or tubercule; a small tuberosity; especially, a small projection of a bone, for the attachment of a ligament or tendon, as of the femur, hyoid, scaphoid, ulna, tibia, zygoma,

etc. See *tuberculum* and *tuberosity*. (*a*) A small rough elevation of the surface; a wart or pimple; a hard papilla; a little swelling: as, *tubercles* about the base of the bill of a bird, or on a toad's back. (*b*) In *Echinidæ*, one of the numerous small rounded elevations of the body-wall to which the spines are articulated. See *Echinidæ*, and cuts under *Echinus*, *Echinoidea*, and *semita*. (*c*) In *pathol.*: (1) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation or nodule on the surface of the body or an organ. (2) A nodular mass of varying size, composed of granulation-cells, which often undergo caseation: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis. (3) The affection called tuberculosis. (*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Any wart-like or knob-like excrescence. (2) A very small tuber. (3) A root-growth resembling a tuberous root (see *tuberous*), except that it bears adventitious buds, especially near the top, thus approaching a tuber, whose buds, however, are normal: the sweet potato is an example; also, a tumefied kind of root produced by species of *Orchis* and related genera, definite in number and shape, apparently developed from the base of buds on the lower end of the stem, as in *Orchis maculata* and *Arachnites apifera* (see cuts under *palmate* and *Ophrys*). Compare *tubercule*. (*e*) In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*). —**Acoustic, amygdaloid, carotid tubercle.** See the adjectives.—**Anatomical tubercle,** in *pathol.*, a wart-like growth often seen on the hands of those who constantly dissect or make post-mortem examinations.—**Conoid tubercle,** a roughness of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament.—**Cuneate tubercle,** the slight eminence of the cuneate funiculus on a level with the adjoining clava.—**Cuneiform tubercles.** See *cuneiform*.—**Darwin's tubercle,** a nodule on the edge of the helix of the human ear, believed to be the vestige of the point of a pointed ear, such as is attributed to the fauns and satyrs of classic mythology, and as man may have had in an early stage of evolution of the human species.—**Deltoid tubercle.** (*a*) A roughness on the clavicle for the attachment of the deltoid ligament. (*b*) A roughness on the humerus for the insertion of the deltoid muscle: usually called *deltoid ridge*.—**Genial tubercles.** See *genial*[2].—**Genital tubercle,** the first appearance of the external organs of generation in the fetus.—**Lacrymal tubercle,** a small projection of the superior maxillary bone, at the beginning of the lacrymal duct: a guide to the surgeon in operations upon the duct.—**Laminated tubercle.** Same as *nodule* (*a*).—**Madreporic tubercles.** See *madreporic*.—**Mammillary tubercle.** See *mammillary*.—**Mental tubercles.** Same as *genial tubercles*.—**Miliary tubercle.** Same as *grutum*.—**Ocular tubercle.** Same as *eye-eminence*.—**Olfactory tubercle.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).—**Optic tubercles.** See *optic*.—**Pearly tubercle.** Same as *grutum*.—**Pharyngeal, plantar, scalene tubercle.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior tubercle of the thalamus.** Same as *pulvinar*, 2.—**Supra-anal tubercle.** See *supra-anal*.—**Tubercle-bacillus,** the bacillus characteristic of tuberculosis. See cut under *tuberculosis*.—**Tubercle of a rib,** the shoulder of a rib, which articulates with the transprocess of the corresponding vertebra; a tuberculum.—**Tubercle of Lower,** a prominence, not constant, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavæ in the right auricle.—**Tubercle of Rolando.** Same as *tuberculum cinereum Rolandi* (which see, under *tuberculum*).—**Tubercle of the epiglottis.** See *cushion of the epiglottis*, under *epiglottis*.—**Tubercle of the ulna,** the rough area at the base of the coronoid process, for the attachment of the brachialis anticus muscle.

tubercled (tū'bėr-kld), *a.* [< *tubercle* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, tuberculate; provided with or affected by tubercles.

tubercula, *n.* Plural of *tuberculum*.

tubercular (tū-bėr'kū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *tuberculaire* = Sp. *tubercular*, < NL. **tubercularis*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Formed like a tubercle; forming a tubercle; shaped into a little tuber or tuberosity: as, *tubercular* elevations.—2. Having tubercles; tuberculate.—3. In *pathol.*, commonly used as synonymous with *tuberculous*; more precisely, physically resembling tubercles.—**Tubercular consumption,** tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular laryngitis,** tuberculosis of the larynx; laryngeal phthisis.—**Tubercular leprosy,** a form of leprosy characterized by the presence of maculæ or of nodules of varying size on the surface of the body, especially the face; leontiasis; elephantiasis Græcorum.—**Tubercular meningitis,** an inflammation of the meninges of the brain, usually in children, due to the action of the tuberculous poison; acute hydrocephalus.—**Tubercular peritonitis.** See *peritonitis*.—**Tubercular phthisis,** tuberculosis, especially tuberculosis of the lungs.—**Tubercular process,** an elevation on the transverse process of a vertebra supporting the facet that articulates with the tubercle of the corresponding rib.—**Tubercular sputum,** the sputum of one suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, usually containing large numbers of the tubercle-bacilli. It is a common means of spreading the contagion of tuberculosis.

Tubercularia (tū-bėr-kū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tode, 1790), < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having the conidia on filiform, usually branched sporophores, which are ovoid or oblong, hyaline, and typically solitary. About 70 species have been described. Some of them are known to be the conidial condition of certain species of *Nectria*. *T. vulgaris* is common on dead branches.

Tuberculariæ (tū-bėr″kū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1818), < *Tubercularia* + *-æ*.] A family of hyphomycetous fungi, with tuberculate fruiting bodies.

tubercularize (tū-bėr'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubercularized*, ppr. *tubercularizing*. [< *tubercular* + *-ize*.] To infect with tuberculosis.

Spittoons should always be emptied into the fire, and cleansed with boiling water. They should never be emptied on dung heaps, on garden soil (where they may *tuberculize* fowl) . . . *Science*, XIV. 177.

tubercul© arly (tū-bėr'kū-lăr-li), *adv.* With regard to a tubercle or tubercles; so as to exhibit tubercles. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 260.

tuberculate (tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculatus*, < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*.] Same as *tubercular*.

tuberculated (tū-bėr'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *tuberculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tuberculate*.

tuberculation (tū-bėr-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *tuberculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of tubercles; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubercles; a tubercular part, organ, or system.

tubercule (tū'bėr-kūl), *n.* [< F. *tubercule*, < L. *tuberculum*: see *tubercle*.] 1. A tubercle or tuberculum.—2. In *bot.*, any root of a class embracing both tuberous roots and tubercles: used specifically by Lindley.—**Cineritious tubercule.** (*a*) The tuber cinereum. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando.

tuberculi, *n.* Plural of *tuberculus*.

tuberculiform (tū-bėr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *forma*, form.] Like a ★tubercle in form; tubercular.

tuberculin (tū-bėr'kū-lin), *n.* [< *tuberculum* + *-in*[2].] 1. A liquid prepared by Koch (first in 1890) from cultures of tubercle-bacillus, administered by hypodermic injection in tuberculosis as a therapeutic or diagnostic measure. Also called *Koch's lymph*, *Koch's specific*, and *paratoloid*.—2. A toxin formed during the growth of the tubercle bacillus.

tuberculization (tū-bėr″kū-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *tuberculisation*; as *tubercule* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of tubercles, or the condition of becoming tubercled.

tuberculize (tū-bėr'kū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tuberculized*, ppr. *tuberculizing*. [< *tubercule* + *-ize*.] Same as *tubercularize*. *Medical News*, LIII. 187.

tuberculoid (tū-bėr'kū-loid), *a.* [< *tubercule* + *-oid*.] In *zoöl.*, having the appearance or shape of a tubercle; tuberculiform.

tuberculose (tū-bėr'kū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *tuberculosus*: see *tuberculous*.] Tuberculate.

tuberculosed (tū-bėr'kū-lōst), *a.* [< *tuberculosis* + *-ed*[2].] In *pathol.*, affected with tuber-★culosis. *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

tuberculosis (tū-bėr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-osis*.] A specific disease affecting most of the tissues of the body, characterized by the formation of tubercles and the presence in the diseased parts of the tubercle-bacillus.—**Acute miliary tuberculosis,** an acute affection characterized by the deposit of large numbers of minute tubercules in various organs of the body, accompanied by high fever, rapid pulse, and marked prostration; galloping or quick consumption. The disease is almost always rapidly fatal.—**Laryngeal tuberculosis.** Same as *tubercular laryngitis* (which see, under *tubercular*).—**Pulmonary tuberculosis,** tuberculosis of the lungs, popularly called consumption.



Bacillus tuberculosis, very highly magnified.

tuberculous (tū-bėr'kū-lus), *a.* [= F. *tuberculeux* = Sp. Pg. *tuberculoso* = It. *tubercoloso*, < ML. **tuberculosus*, < L. *tuberculum*, a tubercle: see *tubercle*.] 1. Tubercular; tuberculate.—2. In *pathol.*, affected by tubercles; exhibiting or containing tubercles.—3. Pertaining to or of the nature of tuberculosis.

Greek elephantiasis . . . is a *tuberculous* disease affecting especially the skin, the mouth, and the nasal fossæ, and the organs of voice and respiration.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 39.

Tuberculous arthritis, tuberculosis of a joint.—**Tuberculous inflammation,** inflammation caused by the ★presence of the tubercle-bacillus.

tuberculum (tū-bėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tubercula* (-lą). [L.: see *tubercle*.] 1. A little tuber; a small tuberosity.—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A hard, circumscribed, rounded elevation of small size on the surface of the body or an organ. (*b*) A nodule, of varying size, composed chiefly of granulation-cells: the characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.—**Tubercula quadrigemina,** the corpora quadrigemina. See *corpus*.—**Tuberculum annulare,** the pons Varolii.—**Tuberculum cinereum Rolandi,** an eminence between the cuneate funiculus and the posterolateral groove of the oblongata, formed by the approach of the caput cornu posterioris to the surface.—**Tuberculum dolorosum,** a small painful nodule; neuroma.—**Tuberculum hypoglossi.** Same as *trigonum hypoglossi*.—**Tuberculum mallei.** Same as *short process of malleus* (which see, under *process*).—**Tuberculum of a rib,** the protuberance or shoulder by which a rib abuts against a transverse process of a vertebra, as opposed to its head or capitulum. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—**Tuberculum pubis, tuberculum pubicum.** Same as *pubic spine* (which see, under *pubic*).—**Tuberculum sellæ,** the olivary eminence. See *olivary*.

tuberculus (tū-bėr'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tuberculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *tuberculum*, *tubercle*.] In *entom.*, same as *supplementary eye* (which see, under *supplementary*).

tube-retort (tūb'rẹ-tôrt″), *n.* A chemical retort consisting of a glass tube having one end closed, and sometimes made with an enlarged bulb. *E. H. Knight.*

tuberiferous (tū-bẹ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing tubers: as, a *tuberiferous* root. See cut under *moniliform*.

tuberiform (tū'bėr-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tuber*, a tuber, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, tuber-shaped.

tuberon† (tū'bėr-ọn), *n.* [< OF. *tiburon*, < Sp. *tiburón*, a shark.] A shark.

There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call *Tuberones*.
T. Stevens, 1579 (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 133). (*Davies.*)

tuberose[1] (tū'bẹ-rōs), *a.* [< L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] Tuberous; having knobs or tubers.

tuberose[2] (tū'bẹ-rōs or tūb'rōz: see the etymology), *n.* [= F. *tubéreuse* = Sp. Pg. *tuberosa* = It. *tuberoso* = G. *tuberose*, < NL. *tuberosa*, the specific name of *Polianthes tuberosa*; prop. fem. of L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberose*[1], *tuberous*. The name has become popularly confused with *rose*, and is, though prop. pronounced tū'bẹ-rōs, commonly pronounced tūb'rōz, as if < *tube* + *rose*[1].] A garden and greenhouse bulb, *Polianthes tuberosa*, much cultivated for its creamy-white, exceedingly fragrant flowers. These have a funnel-shaped perianth with thick lobes, often doubled, and are racemed at the summit of a wand-like stem 2 or 3 feet high. An American variety called the *pearl* has a much lower stem with larger flowers, and is preferred for forcing. In northern latitudes the bulbs are imported—in Europe, from France and Italy, and in the northern United States, formerly from Europe, but they are now grown in North Carolina or even in New Jersey. Where the season is short, the bulb is sprouted under cover before setting out. The tuberose affords a perfumers' oil.
★—**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.

tuberosity (tū-bẹ-ros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tuberosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tubérosité* = Sp. *tuberosidad* = Pg. *tuberosidade* = It. *tuberosità*, < ML. **tuberosita(t-)s*, < L. *tuberosus*, tuberous: see *tuberous*.] 1. The state of being tuberous.—2. A swelling or prominence; especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a large rough projection or protuberance of bone; a bony tuber, generally serving for the attachment of a muscle: as, the *tuberosity* of the ischium, or tuber ischii; the greater and lesser *tuberosities* of the humerus. Small tuberosities of bone are generally called *tubercles*. See cuts under *crus*, *femur*, *humerus*, and *innominatum*.

Whether he . . . swell out in starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous *tuberosities*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

Gluteal tuberosity. Same as *gluteal ridge* (which see, under *gluteal*).

tuberous (tū'bėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *tubereux*, F. *tubéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tuberoso*, < L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps or protuberances, < *tuber*, a knob, lump: see *tuber*.] 1. Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed.—2. In *bot.*, of the nature of or resembling a tuber; bearing tubers.—**Tuberous angioma,** a subcutaneous form of angioma, resembling at times lipoma.—**Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath-pea*. See also *knapperts*.—**Tuberous root,** a true root, commonly one of a fascicle, so thickened by the storage of nutriment as to resemble a tuber. It bears no buds itself, but nourishes those produced on the persistent base of the stem. The root of the dahlia is an example. See cut under *root*[1].

tuberously (tū'bėr-us-li), *adv.* With tubers or with tuberosity. *Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory*, II. 28.

tuberousness (tū'bėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuberous; tuberosity.

tuberous-rooted (tū'bėr-us-rö″ted), *a.* An epithet properly of plants with tuberous roots, but more often applied to those bearing true tubers.

tube-scaler (tūb'skā″lėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner for cleansing the interior of steam-boiler flues from soot and incrustations. *E. H. Knight.*

tube-scraper (tūb'skrā″pėr), *n.* A tube-cleaner; especially, one with springs or blades, as distinguished from one made of wire.

tube-sheet (tūb'shēt), *n.* Same as *flue-plate*.—**Tube-sheet cutter,** a tool for cutting holes to receive the tubes in the tube-sheets of boilers. *E. H. Knight.*

tube-shell (tūb'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ* in a broad sense, or

Tubicolidæ, as the watering-pot shell and related forms. They agree in secreting a shelly tube about the long siphons, and in extreme cases this formation makes them look very unlike ordinary bivalves. The case is like that of the related teredos or ship-worms. Both valves may be of considerable size and separate from the tube (see cut under *Gastrochæna*), or one may be free from the tube and the other fixed to it, as in *Clavagella;* or both may be very small and soldered to a large tube of singular construction, as in the true watering-pots. See cut under *watering-pot.*

tube-spinner (tūb'spin″ėr), *n.* A tube-weaver.

tube-valve (tūb'valv), *n.* A valve which is made by causing a hollow tube with beveled edges to fit into the top of an opening in a pipe, the opening being formed in the seat for such a hollow valve.

tube-vise (tūb'vīs), *n.* A vise especially adapted for seizing tubes or pipes; a pipe-vise.

tube-weaver (tūb'wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Tubicolæ* or *Tubitelæ;* a tube-spinner. ★Compare *orb-weaver, tunnel-weaver,* etc.

tube-well (tūb'wel), *n.* A device for obtaining water from beneath the ground, consisting of a wrought-iron pipe armed with a sharp point, and having a series of perforations at the lower end above the point. It is driven into the soft ground until water is reached. For many localities, where water is comparatively near the surface, a tube-well answers for all domestic purposes. In soils where the water is abundant near the surface, four or more tube-wells may be driven a few feet apart and united at the top by branch pipes, and may serve to supply a steam fire-engine, etc., by a direct connection, or to feed a steam-pump. It is commonly called, in the United States, a *driven well,* or *drive-well.*

tube-worm (tūb'wėrm), *n.* A tubicolous worm; one of the sedentary annelids which live in cases; especially, a serpula. See *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

tub-wrench (tūb'rench), *n.* A pipe-wrench.

tub-fake (tub'fāk), *n.* A coil of tow-line in the line-tub of a whale-boat. *J. W. Collins.*

tubfast† (tub'fȧst), *n.* A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which strict abstinence had to be observed.

> Bring down rose-cheeked youth
> To the *tub-fast* and the diet.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 87.

tub-fish (tub'fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo.* See *gurnard.* [Local, Eng.]

tubful (tub'fůl), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ful.*] A quantity sufficient to fill a tub; as much as a tub will hold.

tub-gig (tub'gig), *n.* A Welsh car. See the quotation.

> The brothers [Carlyle] went in a steamer from Liverpool to Bangor, and thence to Llanberis, again in a *tub-gig,* or Welsh car. *Froude,* Carlyle (Life in London, xi.).

tubi, *n.* Plural of *tubus.*

tubicen (tū'bi-sen), *n.* [L., a trumpeter, < *tuba,* trumpet, + *canere,* sing, play.] A trumpeter.

tubicinate (tū-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tubicinated,* ppr. *tubicinating.* [< L. *tubicen* (*-cin-*), a trumpeter (see *tubicen*), + *-ate*[1].] To blow a trumpet. [Rare.]

Tubicolæ (tū-bik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tubicola:* see *tubicole.*] **1.** A group of spiders which spin and inhabit a tubular web of silk, often strengthened outside with leaves or other materials; the tube-spinners. Compare *Tubitelæ.* —**2.** A group of annelids. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification, the first order of *Annelides,* consisting of such genera as *Serpula, Sabella, Terebella, Amphitrite,* and *Dentalium:* thus a heterogeneous association of certain mollusks and worms. (*b*) Now, the sedentary or tubicolous annelids, or those worms which live in tubes. They comprise a part of the polychætous annelids, and include several families, as *Serpulidæ, Sabellidæ, Terebellidæ, Amphictenidæ,* and others. They are also called *Sedentaria,* from their habits (as distinguished from *Errantia*), and *Cephalobranchia* or *Capitibranchia,* for the reason that the branchial organs are confined to the head or anterior part of the body. These are the processes which project so conspicuously from the tube. The tubes are of various substance and texture; they may be calcareous secretions of the animal, as in the serpulas, or composed of sandy and shelly or stony grit agglutinated together by a viscid secretion, as in the terebellas and others, or simply membranous. The tubes are straight or curved, sometimes spirally coiled, and usually form a complete case or covering into which the animal can withdraw for protection. Also *Tubicolidæ.* See also cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula.*



A Serpula, one of the *Tubicolæ*, withdrawn from its tube, which is shown separately.

tubicolar (tū-bik'ō-lȧr), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *tubicolous.*

> Spirorbis and other *tubicolar* annelids occur as early as the Silurian period. *Pascoe,* Zoöl. Class., p. 62.

tubicole (tū'bi-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubicola,* living in a tube (i. e. in a tubular web), < L. *tubus,* tube, + *colere,* dwell, inhabit.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tube or a tubular web, as a spider; tubicolar or tubicolous, as an annelid.

II. *n.* A tubicolous annelid.

Tubicolidæ (tū-bi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubicolæ* + *-idæ.*] **1.** In *conch.*, a family of bivalves: same as *Gastrochænidæ.* See *tube-shell.* —**2.** Same as *Tubicolæ*, 2 (*b*).

tubicolous (tū-bik'ō-lus), *a.* [< *tubicole* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting a tube; tubicole; tubicolar; spinning a tubular web, as a spider; secreting a tubular case, as an annelid or a rotifer; having a tubular or fistulous shell, as a mollusk. See *Tubicolæ, tube-shell,* and cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula.* —**Tubicolous rotifers,** those wheel-animalcules, as distinguished from the free forms, which are inclosed in gelatinous cases which they secrete. The elongated body ends behind in an adhesive disk, by which the animalcules, singly or several together, are fixed. The foot or peduncle, by which they are attached, is a process of the neural side of the body, and thus differs from the foot of most free rotifers, which is a median process from the opposite side of the body, usually segmented and ending in a pair of movable stylets.

tubicorn (tū'bi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *cornu,* horn.] **I.** *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; cavicorn.

II. *n.* A tubicorn or cavicorn ruminant.

Tubicornia (tū-bi-kôr'ni-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubicorn.*] The hollow-horned ruminants: same as *Cavicornia.*

tubifacient (tū-bi-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *facien(t-)s,* ppr. of *facere,* make.] Constructing a tube in which to dwell; tubicolous.

tubifer (tū'bi-fėr), *n.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] That which bears a tube, as a tubicolous annelid.

tubiflorous (tū'bi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having tubular flowers or florets.

tubiform (tū'bi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *tubiforme,* < L. *tubus,* tube, + *forma,* form.] Tubular; canalicular; having the form or character of a tube. Also *tubæform.*

tubilingual (tū-bi-ling'gwȧl), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *lingua,* tongue: see *lingual.*] Having a tubular tongue, as various honey-suckers and other birds.

Tubilingues (tū-bi-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tubilingual.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Cinnyrimorphæ:* so named because the long extensile tongue constitutes a tubular suctorial organ.

Tubinares (tū-bi-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *tubus,* tube, + *nares,* nostrils.] The tube-nosed or tubinarial water-birds, having the nostrils formed into a tube which lies upon the base of the culmen, as in the petrels, or into a pair of tubes, one on each side of the base of the bill, as in the albatrosses; the petrel family, or *Procellariidæ.* Also called *Nasutæ.* See cuts under *albatross, fulmar, hagden,* and *Œstrelata.*

tubinarial (tū-bi-nā'ri-ȧl), *a.* [As *Tubinares* + *-ial.*] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; ★tube-nosed; of or pertaining to the *Tubinares.*

tubing (tū'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tube, v.*] **1.** The act of making tubes, or providing with tubes. —**2.** A tube or tubes collectively: as, ten feet of *tubing.* —**Rubber tubing,** flexible tubing made of caoutchouc. Such tubing is made impervious to coal-gas by coating it with a solution of sodium silicate, or water-glass.

Tübingen school. See *school*[1].

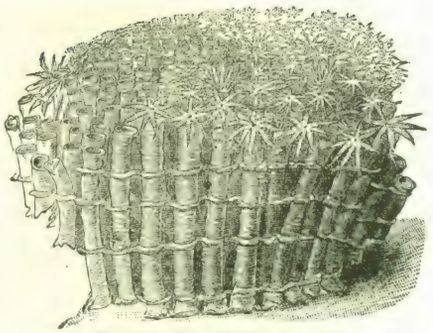
tubiparous (tū-bip'ȧ-rus), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *parere,* produce.] Giving rise to tubes or tubules: as, a *tubiparous* gland. *Micros. Sci.,* XXXI. 186.

Tubipora (tū-bip'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *tubus,* tube, + *porus,* pore, passage.] The leading genus of *Tubiporidæ,* or organ-pipe corals. *T. musica* is the best-known species. See cut in next column.

Tubiporaceæ (tū″bi-pō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubiporaceus:* see *tubiporaceous.*] An order of alcyonarian polyps, containing the *Tubiporidæ* or organ-pipe corals.

tubiporacean (tū″bi-pō-rā'sē-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *tubiporace-ous* + *-an.*] Same as *tubipore.*

tubiporaceous (tū″bi-pō-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *porus,* pore, passage, + *-aceous.*] Having the character of organ-pipe coral; belonging to the *Tubiporaceæ.*



Organ-pipe Coral (*Tubipora musica*).

tubipore (tū'bi-pōr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *porus,* poro, passage.] **I.** *a.* Having tubular corallites, each one of which opens by a pore; tubiporaceous; belonging to the *Tubiporidæ.*

II. *n.* An organ-pipe coral.

Tubiporidæ (tū-bi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Tubipora,* which secrete a hard corallum in the form of tubular thecæ bound together by epithecæ and without internal septa; the organ-pipe corals. The polyps have eight pinnately fringed tentacles, and are therefore octocoralline, not hexacoralline as most corals. They are completely retractile within their tubes, and are of a violet or grass-green color. The coral grows in large masses, usually red or purplish, and is found in the Indian and Pacific oceans. See cut under *Tubipora.*

tubiporite (tū'bi-pō-rīt), *n.* [< *Tubipora* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil organ-pipe coral, or some similar organism.

Tubiporites (tū″bi-pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schlotheim): see *tubiporite.*] A genus of tubiporites.

tubiporous (tū'bi-pō-rus), *a.* [As *tubipore* + *-ous.*] Same as *tubipore.*

Tubitelæ (tū-bi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tubus,* tube, + *tela,* a web.] A group of rectigrade spiders, the tapestry-weavers, which have cylindrical spinnerets and spin tubular webs, as the genera *Agelena, Tegenaria,* and others: opposed to *Inequitelæ, Orbitelæ,* etc.

tubitelar (tū-bi-tē'lȧr), *a.* [< *Tubitelæ* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelæ.*

Tubitelariæ (tū″bi-tē-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubitelæ.*] Same as *Tubitelæ.*

tubitelarian (tū″bi-tē-lā'ri-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubitelariæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubitelariæ;* tubitelar.

II. *n.* A spider of the division *Tubitelariæ.*

tubivalve (tū'bi-valv), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *valva,* door: see *valve.*] **I.** *n.* A bivalve mollusk with tubular siphonal sheath; a tube-shell.

II. *a.* Having a tubular or fistulous shell.

tubman (tub'mȧn), *n.*; pl. *tubmen* (-men). A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England who had a precedence in motions. See *postman*[1].

tubo-abdominal (tū″bō-ab-dom'i-nȧl), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *abdomen* (*-min-*), abdomen, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a Fallopian tube and to the cavity of the abdomen. —**Tubo-abdominal pregnancy,** a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum is arrested near the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube, projecting thence in the course of its development into the abdominal cavity.

tub-oar (tub'ōr), *n.* In *whale-fishing,* the oar which is pulled opposite the line-tub; also, the tub-oarsman.

tub-oarsman (tub'ōrz″mȧn), *n.* In *whale-fishing,* a man whose place in a whale-boat is near the tub containing the whale-line, and whose business is to see that no entanglement of the line takes place.

tubo-ovarian (tū″bō-ō-vā'ri-ȧn), *a.* [< L. *tubus,* tube, + *ovarium,* ovary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

tubovarian (tū-bō-vā'ri-ȧn), *a.* Same as *tubo-ovarian.*

tub-preacher (tub'prē″chėr), *n.* [< *tub,* a kind of pulpit, + *preacher.*] A contemptuous term for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher. Also *tubster.*

> Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to *tub-preachers* in conventicles. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, ii. 165. (*Davies.*)

tub-race (tub'rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants paddle with the hands in tubs.

tu-brugge†, *n.* [ME., < *tu,* a form of *tow*[1], + *brugge,* bridge: see *tow*[1] and *bridge*[1].] A drawbridge. *Halliwell.*

Nou stont the heved above the *tu-brugge*
Faste bi Waleis.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

tub-saw (tub′sâ), *n.* A cylindrical saw which cuts staves from a block, and rounds them transversely: same as *annular saw* (*a*) (which see, under *saw*[1]). *E. H. Knight.*

tub-size (tub′sīz), *v. t.* See the quotation.

If paper is to be *tub-sized* as well as engine-sized, an animal size, made by soaking out the gelatine from clippings of horns, hides, etc., is mixed with dissolved alum and placed in a tub or vat, through which the web of paper is run after leaving the first set of driers.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 124.

tubster† (tub′stėr), *n.* [< *tub* + *-ster*[1].] Same as *tub-preacher.*

He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich according to the practice of this wicked age must play the thief or the cheat. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 68. (*Davies.*)

tub-sugar (tub′shůg″ăr), *n.* Sugar packed in chests, and covered over with fine clay.

tub-thumper (tub′thum″pėr), *n.* A violent or gesticulating preacher; one who employs violent action to give the effect or appearance of earnestness to his sermons. [Slang.]

tub-thumping (tub′thum″ping), *a.* Ranting. [Slang.]

Very modest gifts, belonging to what may be called the *tub-thumping* school of oratory, have been known to fill a large church with eager congregations.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 253.

★**tubular** (tū′bū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *tubulaire* = Sp. Pg. *tubular* = It. *tubulare, tubolare,* < NL. **tubularis,* < L. *tubulus,* a small pipe: see *tubule.*] 1. Having the form of a tube or pipe, without reference to size; tubuliform; tubiform; tubar; fistulous.—2. In *bot.*, tube-like; tube-shaped; having a tube; tubulous: as, a *tubular* corolla or calyx.

Tubular filiform very fine colourless rootlets.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 917.

3. As applied to respiratory sounds, noting a sound like that produced by a current of air through a tube.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler.** See *rotary.*—**Tubular-arch bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Tubular bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Tubular car,** a car of which the sills and floor-framing are made of iron gas-pipe.—**Tubular crane,** a crane with a hollow or tubular jib. Large tubular cranes sometimes have jibs made of boiler-plate rolled into tubular form and joined with rivets.—**Tubular floating dock,** a dock formed of capacious tubes, which may be sunk or floated, according as the tubular spaces are filled with water or with air.—**Tubular girder,** any hollow girder of metal, whatever the form in section. See *girder*[1].—**Tubular glands,** compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a tubular form.—**Tubular lantern,** a lantern having no guards except a rectangular frame of tubes through which the air-supply is carried. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Tubular respiration.** See *respiration.*—**Tubular retort.** Same as *tube-retort.*—**Tubular steam-boiler.** See *steam-boiler.*—**Tubular surface,** in *geom.* See *surface.*

Tubularia (tū-bū-lā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1755), neut. pl. of **tubularis,* tubular: see *tubular.*] An old genus of tubularian hydroids, now restricted as the type of a family *Tubulariidæ. T. indivisa* is an example.



Tubularian Polyp (*Tubularia indivisa*).
1, group of polypites, half natural size; 2, single hydranth, enlarged; *a*, mouth, surrounded by tentacles; *o*, sporosacs.

Tubulariæ (tū-bū-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Tubularia.*] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic hydromedusans; the *Athecata* or *Gymnoblastea.*

tubularian (tū-bū-lā′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tubularia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Hydriform in tubular shape with a wide disk, a manubrium, and solid tentacles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulariæ,* or gymnoblastic hydrozoans.—**Tubularian hydroids,** the *Gymnoblastea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulariæ.* The tubularian polyps form an extensive series, by some authors divided into many families. Some of them resemble slender-stemmed composite flowers, as a dandelion, for example. In the usual forms the hydranth is flower-like and borne upon the end of a slender stalk (hydrocaul), several of which may unite below into a root-like part (hydrorhiza). The hydranth bears the gonophores upon stalks (blastostyles); these may be permanently attached (sporosacs), or may become detached and float off as free medusoids. Both hydranths and gonophores are naked (gymnoblastic or athecate).

tubularidan (tū-bū-lar′i-dąn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tubularian.*

Tubulariidæ (tū″bū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tubularia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of tubularian hydromedusans, represented by the genus *Tubularia,* having the polyp-stock invested with a hard perisarc. Also *Tubularidæ.* See cut under *Tubularia.*

tubularity (tū-bū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *tubular* + *-ity.*] The quality of a tubular sound. See *tubular,* 3.

tubularly (tū′bū-lăr-li), *adv.* In the form of a tube.

Cells, either expanded or *tubularly* or vesicularly concreted. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 182.

tubulate (tū′bū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *tubulé* = Pg. *tubulado,* < L. *tubulatus,* formed like a pipe, < *tubulus,* a small pipe, a tube: see *tubule.*] Formed like a tube; tubulated.

tubulate (tū′bū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tubulated,* ppr. *tubulating.* [< *tubulate, a.*] To form into a tube; also, to furnish with a tube. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xxv. 2.

A *tubulated* glass shade with a metal base.
Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics, § 763.

Tubulated retort, a retort having a small tube, furnished with a stopper, so placed above the bulb that substances can be introduced into the retort without soiling the neck. A receiver with a similar tube and stopper is called a *tubulated receiver.*

tubulation (tū-bū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ion.*] The formation of a tube or tubule; the disposition or arrangement of a set of tubes.

tubulature (tū′bū-lą-tūr), *n.* [< *tubulate* + *-ure.*] The mouth or short neck at the upper ★part of a tubulated retort.

tubule (tū′būl), *n.* [= F. *tubule* = It. *tubolo,* < L. *tubulus,* a small pipe, a water-pipe, < *tubus,* a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] A small tube or pipe: as, the uriniferous or seminiferous *tubules.* See *tubulus,* and cut under *Malpighian.*

tubuli, *n.* Plural of *tubulus.*

tubulibranch (tū′bū-li-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tubulibranchiata;* tubulibranchian; tubulibranchiate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tubulibranchiata.*

tubulibranchian (tū″bū-li-brang′ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tubulibranchi(ata)* + *-an.*] Same as *tubulibranch.*

Tubulibranchiata† (tū″bū-li-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tubulibranchiatus:* see *tubulibranchiate.*] In Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of gastropods, having a more or less irregularly tubular shell, and consisting of 3 genera—*Vermetus, Magilus,* and *Siliquaria:* an artificial group. See cuts under the generic names.

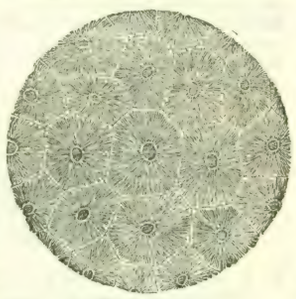
tubulibranchiate (tū″bū-li-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tubulibranchiatus,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *branchiæ,* gills.] Same as *tubulibranch.*

Tubulicolæ (tū-bū-lik′ọ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tubulicola:* see *tubulicole.*] In Cuvier's classification, an order of polyps, including the tubularians.

tubulicole (tū′bū-li-kōl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **tubulicola,* inhabiting a tube, < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *colere,* dwell, inhabit. Cf. *tubicole.*] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting a tubule, as a polyp; belonging to the *Tubulicolæ.*

II. *n.* A polyp of the group *Tubulicolæ.*

Tubulidentata (tū″bū-li-den-tā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulidentatus:* see *tubulidentate.*] One of the groups of the *Entomophaga,* or insectivorous *Edentata,* represented by the aardvark, or Cape ant-eater of South Africa, *Orycteropus capensis.* They furnish the only instance known among mammals of truly compound teeth, these organs being composed of bundles of parallel upright denticles, so that their substance is traversed by a number of parallel vertical canals. See also cut under *aardvark.*



Tubulidentata.
Part of Tooth of Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*), in cross-section, highly magnified.

tubulidentate (tū″bū-li-den′tāt), *a.* [< NL. **tubulidentatus,* < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *dentatus,* toothed: see *dentate.*] Having compound teeth composed of tubular bundles of denticles; of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata.*

Tubulifera (tū-bū-lif′ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), neut. pl. of **tubulifer:* see *tubuliferous.*] 1. In Latreille's system, the second tribe of hymenopterous insects, including the families *Proctotrupii* and *Chrysidides,* by MacLeay and Westwood restricted to the family *Chrysididæ:* opposed to *Securifera.*—2. A stirps of the order *Thysanoptera,* including the genus *Phlœothrips. Haliday*, 1836.

tubuliferous (tū-bū-lif′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubulifer,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, having a tube-like ovipositor (see *tubulus,* 2); of or pertaining to the family *Chrysididæ* or suborder *Tubulifera.*

Tubulifloræ (tū″bū-li-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **tubuliflorus:* see *tubuliflorous.*] The name given by A. P. de Candolle in 1836 to all composite plants having tubular corollas in the disk flowers, as distinguished from those having ligulate corollas only. These two groups now practically constitute the families *Asteraceæ* and *Cichoriaceæ,* respectively. They are regarded as subfamilies by those authors who still retain the name *Compositæ* for all composite plants. See *Ligulifloræ.*

tubuliflorous (tū″bū-li-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. **tubuliflorus,* < L. *tubulus,* tube, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having the flowers of the disk (in composite plants) all with tubular corollas; of or pertaining to the *Tubulifloræ.*

tubuliform (tū′bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tubulus,* tube, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a small tube or tubule; tubular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

Tubulipora (tū-bū-lip′ọ-rą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < L. *tubulus,* a tube, + *porus,* pore.] The typical genus of *Tubuliporidæ,* containing such species as *T. serpens.*

tubulipore (tū′bū-li-pōr), *n.* [< NL. *Tubulipora.*] A polyzoan of the family *Tubuliporidæ.*

Tubuliporidæ (tū″bū-li-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Johnston, 1838), < *Tubulipora* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Tubulipora,* and characterized by the tubular calcareous calycles.

tubuliporoid (tū″bū-li-pō′roid), *a.* [< *tubulipore* + *-oid.*] Resembling, characteristic of, or pertaining to the *Tubuliporidæ.*

Tubulosa (tū-bū-lō′są), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tubulosus,* tubulose: see *tubulose, tubulous.*] A group of Paleozoic corals of doubtful character, named by Edwards and Haime for such forms as *Aulopora* and *Pyrgia.* They have compound or simple corallum (in the former case the corallites united by branches and creeping cœnenchyme), tubular or pyriform thecæ, rudimentary septa, and no tabulæ.

tubulose (tū′bū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **tubulosus:* see *tubulous.*] Tubular or tubuliform; fistulous. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa.* (*b*) In *entom.*, noting the lingua or tongue when it is very long, tubular, and capable of inflation, but without any terminal orifice, so that liquids cannot be sucked through it, as ★in the bees. (*c*) In *bot.*, tubular.

tubulous (tū′bū-lus), *a.* [< F. *tubuleux* = Pg. *tubuloso* = It. *tuboloso,* < NL. **tubulosus,* tubular, < L. *tubulus,* tube: see *tubule.*] Tubulose; tubular. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 160.

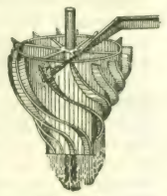
tubulure (tū′bū-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tubulure;* as *tubule* + *-ure.*] A short tubular opening at the ★top of a retort, or in a receiver or bell-jar.

tubulus (tū′bū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tubuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *tubulus,* tube: see *tubule.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tubule: chiefly in the plural: as, *tubuli lactiferi,* the milk-ducts; *tubuli uriniferi,* the urinary tubules.—2. In *entom.*, a prolongation of the abdomen, consisting of several rings which can be retracted one into another like a pocket-telescope, serving as an ovipositor. It is found in the females of many flies and of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ.* See *Tubulifera,* 1.—3. In *bot.*, in *Hymenomycetes,* a tube on the under surface of the pileus which is lined with the hymenium; in *Pyrenomycetes,* same as *neck* (see *pore*[2], 3); in diatoms, a horn or spur.—**Tubuli lactiferi.** See def. 1, and *galactophorous ducts,* under *duct.*—**Tubuli of Ferrein,** the tubules composing the pyramid of Ferrein. Also called *tubes of Ferrein.*—**Tubuli recti,** short straight sections of the seminiferous tubules situated between the convoluted secreting tubules and the rete testis.

Tuburcinia (tū-bėr-sin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *tuburcinari,* eat greedily, devour.] A genus of molds. *T. scabies* is known by the name of *potato-scab.*

tubus (tū′bus), *n.*; pl. *tubi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *tubus,* a pipe, tube: see *tube.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tube. [Little used.]—2. In *entom.*, the mentum, or basal part of the labium, of a bee, forming with the bases of the maxillæ a tube leading to the epipharynx.—**Tubus Astronomicus,** a constellation: same as *Telescopium.*—**Tubus vertebralis, tubus medullaris,** the spinal canal; the hollow of the spinal column, containing the spinal cord.

tub-wheel (tub'hwēl), *n.* 1. A form of water-wheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats placed between two cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated between the cases from a chute, and is discharged at the bottom of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *tanning*, a hollow revolving drum in which skins or leather are washed by being tumbled in water. Similar wheels are used in other industries.



Tub-wheel, 1.

tucan (tō-kän'), *n.* [Nahuatl *tuçan, toçan.*] The Mexican pocket-gopher, *Geomys mexicanus.* It is one of the largest gophers, 10 or 11 inches long, or, with the tail, from 13 to 14 inches, and resembles the quachil, but has soft, sleek fur. The incisors are each bisected by a single median furrow, which distinguishes the animal from all United States gophers except *G. castanops.* The tail and feet are clothed as usual in the genus. The coloration is a pure chestnut-brown, the hind feet and tail are mostly whitish, and sometimes there are small white patches on the under parts. The under fur is plumbeous, and some specimens vary from the normal chestnut to a plumbago or anthracite color. Also *tugan, tuca, tuza.*

Tucana (tū-kā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *toucan*, q. v.] 1. A southern constellation, the Toucan, south of the Phœnix, made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Ramphastos. Brisson*, 1760.

tucet† (tū'set), *n.* [< L. *tucetum, tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucket*².] A steak. See *tucket*².

The Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons (1653), p. 212. (*Latham.*)

tuch†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *touch.*

tuck¹ (tuk), *v.* [< ME. *tucken, tukken*, also *touken;* partly < AS. *tucian*, pull, pluck, full (cloth); partly < MLG. *tucken*, LG. *tukken, tokken*, pull up, draw up, tuck up, also entice, LG. also *tuken*, wrinkle, as a badly made garment, = MD. *tocken*, entice, = OHG. *zucchen, zukken*, MHG. G. *zucken, zücken*, draw in, draw together, shrug, etc.; a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *teón* (pret. *teāh*, pl. *tugon*) = OS. *tiohan* = MLG. *tien, tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohen*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw: see *tee*¹, and cf. *tow*¹, *tug*, *tick*¹, *touch.* Hence *tucker*¹, *tucker*².] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw close together; pull together. Specifically—(*a*) To thicken; full: said of cloth. Compare *tucking-mill.* [Now prov. Eng.]

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng-stokkes, . . .
Ytouked, and ytented. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 447.

(*b*) To gather up; draw or pull up, or in any direction; draw into folds: frequently followed by *up.*

And you *tucke* nat your gowne rounde aboute you, you shall be daggled by yonde all mercy. *Palsgrave*, p. 763.

They *tuck up* the skirts of their coats when they fight or march. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.

She *tuckt* her girdle about her middle,
And ranne close by his side.
The Knight and Shepherd's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. [262).

So, Dick Adept, *tuck* back thy Hair;
And I will pour into thy Ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose.
Prior, Alma, iii.

(*c*) In *needlework*, to lay and sew tucks in: as, the waist was *tucked* lengthwise. See *tuck*¹, *n.*, 2.

2. To press or crowd into a narrow space or compass; stuff; cram.

I . . . carry pistols about me, which I have always *tucked* within my girdle. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

They [footmen] would come to an honest labourer's cottage, eat his pancakes, *tuck* his fowls into their pockets, and cane the poor man himself.
Macaulay, St. Denis and St. George.

The little cushions *tucked* in around her spine were of silk-covered eider-down. *The Century*, XL. 269.

Hence—3. To pack in barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

185 hogsheads [of pilchards] were *tucked* on Sunday.
Morning Chronicle, Aug. 28, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To gird; clothe tightly or compactly; hence, to cover snugly with wrappings, as with bedclothes or rugs.

He departed from Blaase and com to Bredigan, and he was *tukked*, and on his heede a felt, and bar a longe staff on his bakke, and he was sklender and lene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

A bonnie lasse she was, verye well *tuckt* up in a russet petticoate. *Greene's Vision.*

The pigeons were snugly put to bed in a comfortable pie, and *tucked* in with a coverlet of crust.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 428.

5. To put into one's stomach; eat: usually with *in.* [Slang.]—6. In *seine-fishing*, to gather or draw (fish) out of a seine by means of a tuck-seine which is shot inside of the seine.

Tucking the fish is the next operation, and this is performed with the tuck-sean, which we described as being very deep in the middle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

7†. To pinch; nip; wound by the pressure of the finger-nail.

If any of the Freshmen came off dull, or not cleverly [in speaking], some of the forward or pragmatical Seniors would *Tuck* them—that is, set the nail of their Thumb to their chin, just under the Lipp, and by the help of their other Fingers under the Chin they would give him a Mark which sometimes would produce Blood.
Life of A. Wood (by himself), p. 45.

To tuck up. (*a*) To gather or draw up. (*b*) To string up; hang. [Slang.]

I never saw an execution but once, and then the hangman asked the poor creature's pardon, and wiped his mouth as you do, and pleaded his duty, and then calmly *tucked up* the criminal.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 141. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To contract; draw together.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and, growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp*, Surgery.

2. To make tucks: as, a sewing-machine that ★*tucks* and gathers.

tuck¹ (tuk), *n.* [< *tuck*¹, *v.*] 1†. A garment tucked, girt, or wrapped about one; in the following quotation, a turban.

Vpon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fifteene yards. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 113.

2. In *needlework*, a flat fold in a fabric, or in a part of a garment, fixed in place by stitches, and frequently one of a series laid parallel. Tucks are used either by way of decoration, or in order to dispose of extra material in a garment, with a view to letting it out as the wearer grows or as the fabric shrinks. 3. A short pinafore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. In *bookbinding*, a flap on one side of the cover, made to fold over the other side and tuck into a strap which holds it fast.—5. A kind of net.

The *Tucke* . . . is narrower meashed, and (therefore scarce lawfull) with a long bunt in the midst.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

6†. A pinch; a nip. See the quotation under *tuck*¹, *v. t.*, 7.

If dull, nothing was given to him [the freshman] but salted Drink, . . . with *tucks* to boot.
Life of A. Wood (by himself), p. 46.

7. *Naut.*, that part of a vessel where the after ends of the outside planking or plating unite at the stern-post.—8. Eatables; viands; especially, sweets or pastry. Also *tucker*, in Australia. [Slang.]

Nothing can stop the mouth of a *tuck*-hunter.
A. Bunn, The Stage, I. 295.

The Slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise and ate too much *tuck.*
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

9. An appetite. *Halliwell.* [Slang.]—**Nip and tuck.** See *nip*¹.

tuck² (tuk), *n.* [< OF. *estoc*, a rapier, also the stock of a tree, also a thrust (see *tuck*³), = It. *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, tuck: see *stock*², *stuck*³. For the form *tuck*, < OF. *estoc*, cf. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet, etiquet.*] A rapier. See *estoc.*

That wicked pernicious fashion to fight in the fields in duels with a rapier called a *tucke* only for the thrust.
Darcie, Annals of Elizabeth, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

Dismount thy *tuck*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 244.

Now with their long *Tucks* thrusting at the face, now with their piked Targets bearing them down.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

tuck³ (tuk), *n.* [< ME. *tuk* (Sc. *tuick, touk*), < OF. *estoc*, a thrust, = OIt. *tocco*, a knock, stroke, as on a bell, peal of a bell; cf. *tuck*², *tucket*¹, and *tick*¹.] 1. A blow; a stroke; a tap; a beat; especially, the beating of a drum. See *beat* or *tuck of drum*, under *beat*¹. [Scotch.]

Hercules it smytis with ane mychty *touk.*
G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 249.

Panmuir with all his men did cum,
The provost of braif Aberdene,
With trumpets and with *tuick* of drum,
Came schortly in thair armour schene.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

So gallantly you come,
I read you for a bold Dragoon,
That lists the *tuck* of drum.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 17.

2. A blast; a flourish; a tucket.

With the *tuk* of a trump, all his tore knightes
He assemblit full sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7107.

Wherever death has his red flag a flying, and sounds his own potent *tuck* upon the cannons.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 101.

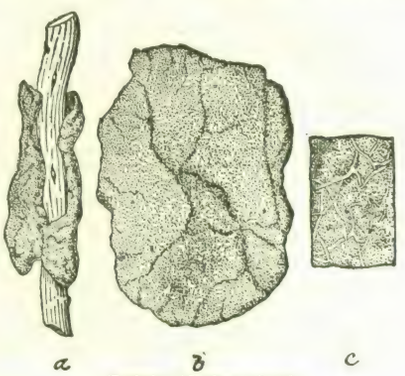
tuck³ (tuk), *v. i.* [< *tuck*³, *n.*] To beat; tap: said of a drum.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums alloud did *touk.*
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

★**tuckahoe** (tuk'a-hō), *n.* [Formerly also *tockawhough;* from an Amer. Ind. name represented by Delaware *ptucqui*, a (round) loaf or cake, < *petukqui*, Cree *pettikwow*, round, globular.] 1†. Formerly, either of the plants the Virginia wake-robin, *Peltandra Virginica*, and the golden-club, *Orontium aquaticum*, both aquatics with deep fleshy and starchy rootstocks, which, rendered edible by cooking, were used by the Indians of Virginia as food.

They [the aborigines of Virginia] haue two roots; . . . the other called *Tockawhough*, growing like a flagge, of the greatnes and taste of a Potato, which passeth a fiery purgation before they may eate it, being poyson whiles it is raw. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

2. A sterile subterranean growth of supposed fungous origin, *Pachyma Cocos*, known as *Indian bread, Indian head*, and *Indian loaf*, found widely in the southern United States. It grows in light loamy soils on old roots. Its size, form, and bark-like exterior give it the outward appearance of a cocoa-



Tuckahoe (*Pachyma Cocos*).
a, a root with growth of tuckahoe; *b*, mass of tuckahoe; *c*, microscopical section of the same.

nut; within it presents a compact white mass without apparent structure. When first taken from the ground, it is moist and yielding; but in drying the white substance becomes very hard, cracking from within. It is entirely tasteless, insoluble in water, without starch, and is composed in large measure of pectose.

tuck-creaser (tuk'krē″sėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which creases the fabric as it passes through the machine, in order to make a guiding line for the next tuck. It usually consists essentially of an adjustable spring-bar.

tucked (tukt), *p. a.* [Also *tuckt;* < ME. *tukked;* pp. of *tuck*¹, *v.*] Treated, affected, or arranged in any manner noted by the verb *tuck*¹.

A short *tuckt* garment of flame-colour.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Tucked up. (*a*) Having the clothes drawn up so as to clear the ground.

The *tuck'd-up* sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides.
Swift, A City Shower.

(*b*) Hung high in the stock, so that the top is above the pivots or gudgeons: noting large bells.

It is difficult to set a much *tucked-up* bell tolling, though easy to keep it up afterwards.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 380.

(*c*) Contracted; narrow: as, a *tucked-up* room. [Colloq.] (*d*) Cramped. [Colloq.]

If a man is riding an ordinary fifty-eight inch roadster, it is clear that a closely built fifty-eight inch racer will be noticeably too short in the reach for him, and he will feel that he is what cyclists call "*tucked up*," "cramped," or "going short." *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 189.

tucker¹† (tuk'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tucker, tokker, touker, towker, tuker, toucher*, a fuller, < *tuken*, < AS. *tucian*, pluck, pull, tease, full: see *tuck*¹.] A fuller.

Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen,
Taillours, tanneris, & *tokkeris* bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 100.

tucker² (tuk'ėr), *n.* [< *tuck*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which tucks.—2. A piece of linen, lace, or other delicate fabric, covering the neck and shoulders of a woman above the top of the bodice. Its form varied greatly at different times from the middle of the seventeenth till the middle of the eighteenth century; it was sometimes drawn close with a string passed through a hem at the top, and sometimes was merely arranged like a kerchief, the two ends being crossed and



Tucker, 18th century.

tucked in. It was also sometimes a narrow ruffle. In its latest form the tucker is a kerchief or other piece of thin material covering the shoulders and neck loosely above the edge of the bodice, often merely a frill or fold in the neck of a high waist. Compare *modesty-piece.*

There is a certain female ornament, by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

Brown dresses, made high, and surrounded by a narrow *tucker* about the throat.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

3. Food: same as *tuck*[1], *n.*, 8. [Slang, Australia.]

Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and *tucker* for ten men? . . . I expect they would like their *tucker* now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes.
Chambers's Journal, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, [May 17, 1890.

Hence—**4.** Work by which a miner is hardly able to make a living. [Slang, Australia.]

tucker[3] (tuk'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < *tucker*[2], the phrase *tucker out* being appar. equiv. to *ravel out.*] To tire; weary; cause to be tired or exhausted: commonly in the phrase *tuckered out*, as a fish by struggling on the hook. [New Eng.]

Hard work is good an' wholesome, past all doubt;
But 'taint so ef the mind gits *tuckered out.*
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

She 's tired to death—quite *tuckered*, you know.
W. D. Howells, Lady of the Aroostook, xxii.

tucker[3] (tuk'ėr), *n.* [< *tucker*[3], *v.*] A state of fatigue or exhaustion: as, to put one in a mighty *tucker.* [New Eng.]

Tucker circle. See *circle.*

tucker-in (tuk'ėr-in'), *n.* A chambermaid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tucket[1] (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, prelude to a piece of music, < *toccata*, a touching, touch, < *toccare*, touch: see *touch.* Cf. *tuck*[3].] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. The term may originally have been used of a drum-signal.

Let the trumpets sound
The *tucket* sonance and the note to mount.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

A *tucket* sounds. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

tucket[2]† (tuk'et), *n.* [< It. *tocchetto*, a ragout of fish or flesh, < *tocco*, bit, morsel, appar. not connected with LL. *tucetum*, *tuccetum*, a thick gravy: see *tucet.*] A steak; a collop.

tucket[3] (tuk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ear of maize in the green and milky stage of growth. Also used attributively: as, *tucket* corn. [Local, U. S.]

He had made, during the day, frequent deposits of green corn, of the diminutive species called *tucket.*
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 253.

tuck-folder (tuk'fōl″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds a tuck ready for the machine to sew. It consists of a gage for the interval between the tucks, and a kind of mold or form in passing through which the stuff is folded in tucks.

tuck-in (tuk'in), *n.* Same as *tuck-out.* [Slang.]

They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat. *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tucking-gage (tuk'ing-gāj), *n.* A creaser.

tucking-girdle† (tuk'ing-gėr″dl), *n.* A girdle by means of which the skirt was tucked up for work or for running.

Tuckyng kyrdell [read *gyrdell*]—saincture a ecourser.
Palsgrave, p. 283.

tucking-mill† (tuk'ing-mil), *n.* A fulling-mill.

tuck-joint (tuk'joint), *a.* Jointed so as to give the appearance of tucks: said of pointing in masonry. See *pointing.*

tucklers (tuk'lėrz), *n. pl.* [Prob. ult. < *tuck*[1], draw.] Short chains by which men were formerly raised or lowered in a shaft. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

tuck-marker (tuk'mär″kėr), *n.* A tuck-creaser.

tuck-net (tuk'net), *n.* A small net used to take fish from a larger one.

tuck-out (tuk'out), *n.* A full meal, especially of dainties; a treat. Also *tuck-in.* [Slang.]

His father . . . gave him two guineas publicly, most of which he spent in a general *tuck-out* for the school.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

"What a *tuck-out* I had!" said Sandy, after a very bountiful and well-cooked dinner had been disposed of by the party. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 125.

tuck-seine (tuk'sān), *n.* A small fishing-seine used in tucking. It is from seventy to eighty fathoms long, eight fathoms at the wings, and ten fathoms in the middle or bunt. See *tuck*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

tuck-shop (tuk'shop), *n.* A shop where tuck or food, particularly sweet stuff, pastry, etc., is sold. [Slang.]

Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our school-house *tuck-shop*—she bakes such stunning murphies.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

tuck-stick† (tuk'stik), *n.* A sword-cane or dagger-cane.

tucum (tö'kum), *n.* [Tupi.] A Brazilian palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare.* It is of great importance to the Indians, who make cordage, bowstrings, fishing-nets, etc., from the fine durable fiber consisting of the epidermis of its unexpanded leaves. Hammocks, hats, fans, etc., are also fabricated of this thread. The pulp of the fruit yields an oil useful in many ways. Its products are known as *tucum-fiber*, or *-thread*, and *tucum-oil*. *Tecum* appears to be a form of this name.

tucuma (tö'kọ̈-mä), *n.* [Tupi.] A palm, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*, allied to the tucum, affording a less-used fiber and a fruit prized by the natives of Brazil. Another related species, *A. tucumoides*, bears the same name.

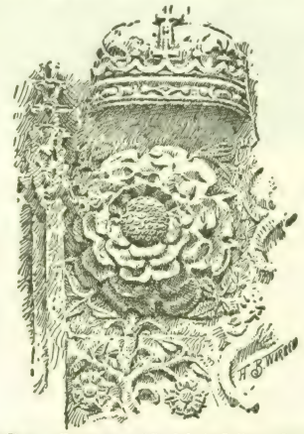
tucu-tucu (tö'kö-tö'kö), *n.* [Tupi.] A small rodent of South America, *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, belonging to the family *Octodontidæ.* It is of nocturnal habits, lives underground, forms extensive burrows, and is about as large as the common rat, with fur like that of a squirrel. Also *tuco-tucu*, *tuko-tuko.* See cut under *Ctenomys.*

-tude. [< F. *-tude* = Sp. Pg. *-tud* = It. *-tudine*, < L. *-tudo* (*-tudin-*), a formative of abstract fem. nouns from adjectives, as *amplitudo*, largeness, < *amplus*, large.] A suffix of many nouns of Latin origin, as *amplitude*, *latitude*, *aptitude*, *attitude*, *lassitude*, *rectitude*, *turpitude*, etc.

Tudor (tū'dọr), *a.* [< W. *Tewdyr*, an accom. form of LL. *Theodorus*, < Gr. Θεόδωρος, a man's name (> E. *Theodore*), < θεός, god, + δῶρον, a gift.] **1.** Of, pertaining, or relating to an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor sovereigns was Henry VII.; the last, Elizabeth.—**2.** Of, pertaining, or belonging to the Tudor style of architecture: as, a *Tudor* window or arch.

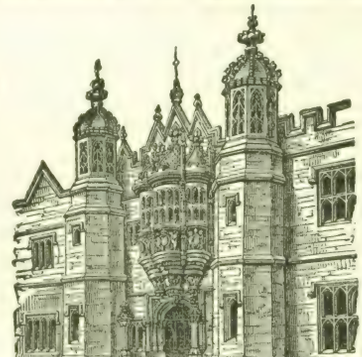
A *Tudor*-chimneyed bulk
Of mellow brickwork on an isle of bowers.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Tudor rose. (*a*) The conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by King Henry VII., and occurring in



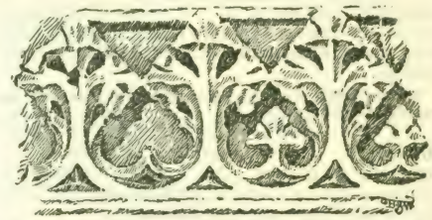
Tudor Rose.—From gate of St. John's College, Cambridge.

decorative art of his and succeeding reigns. (*b*) In *her.* See *rose*[1].—**Tudor style**, in *arch.*, a name frequently given to the latest English medieval style. It was the last phase of the Perpendicular, and is sometimes called Florid Gothic. The period of this style begins in 1485, and is commonly extended to the end of the Elizabethan epoch in 1603. The style resulted from the influence exercised upon the Perpendicular by the Renaissance styles of the Continent. It is characterized by a flat arch, shallow moldings, debased and inorganic carved decoration, and a profusion of paneling on the walls.



Tudor Architecture.—Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, 1538.

Tudor-flower (tū'dọr-flou″ėr), *n.* A trefoil ornament much used in Tudor architecture. It



Tudor-flower.—From a cast in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

is placed upright on a stalk, and is employed in long rows as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, ridges, etc.

tue[1] (tū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tued*, ppr. *tuing.* See *tew*[1].

tue[2], **tui** (tö'e, -i), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand parson-bird or poë-bird, *Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ.* See cut under *parson-bird.*

Tuedian (twē'di-an), *a.* [< ML. *Tueda* (< E. *Tweed*) + *-ian.*] Of or belonging to the river Tweed in Scotland, or the vicinity of that stream; specifically, in *geol.*, the name applied by G. Tate to distinguish the lowest beds of the Carboniferous as developed in Northumberland and the Tweed valley.

tuefall (tū'fâl), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *tofall.*

tue-iron (tū'ī″ėrn), *n.* [Said to be a corruption (simulating *iron*) of *twyer*, *tuyere.*] **1.** Same as *twyer.*—**2.** *pl.* A pair of blacksmiths' tongs.

tuel† (tū'el), *n.* An old spelling of *tewel.*

Tues. An abbreviation of *Tuesday.*

Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Tewisday*, *Tiwes day* (cf. *Tisdæi*, *Tisdei*, < Icel. *Týsdagr*), < AS. *Tiwes dæg* (= OHG. *Ziestac*, MHG. *Ziestac*, *Ziestag*, *Zistac*, *Zistag* = Icel. *Týsdagr* = Sw. *Tisdag* = Dan. *Tirsdag*): *Tiwes*, gen. of *Tiw* (not found except in the name of the day) = OHG. *Zio* = Icel. *Týr* = Gr. Ζεύς (gen. Διός for *Δι̯Fός) = OL. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, used with nom. *Juppiter*) = Skt. *dyu* (gen. *divas*): orig. the sky, heaven, day, then personified as a god, and in Gr. myth. the chief god, and so in Teutonic thought the god of war. See *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *Zeus*, *deity.*] The third day of the week. See *week*[1].

In the tyme that kynge Leodogan hadde somowned so his peple, it be-fill on a *Tewisday*, at euen, in the entreynge of May. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

He swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on *Tuesday* morning. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 170.

Fastens Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday. [Scotch.]—**Pancake Tuesday**, Shrove Tuesday. See *pancake.*—**Shrove Tuesday.** See *shrove*[1].

tufa (tö'fä), *n.* [< It. *tufa*, calcareous rock, tufa: see *tuff*[3].] A rock having a rough or cellular texture, a calcareous deposit from springs; also loosely used for tuff, a fragmental, volcanic rock. The word *tufa* should only be used for the calcareous deposit of limy springs, when it has the same meaning as the *tophus* of Vergil and Pliny, or the *travertino* of the modern Italians. See *travertin* and *tuff*[3].

Calcareous *tufa*, travertine, pisolite, osteocolla, &c., are deposits formed by the chemical precipitation of carbonate of lime from waters holding bicarbonate of lime in solution. *Rutley*, Study of Rocks, xiv.

tufaceous (tö-fā'shius), *a.* [< It. *tufaceo*, < L. *tofaceus*, *tofacius*, < *tofus*, sandstone: see *tuff*[3], *tufa*, *toph.*] Made up of tufa, or resembling it in a greater or less degree.

tuff[1] (tuf), *n.* [< ME. **tuffe* (cf. *tuft*), < OF. *tuffe*, F. *touffe*, aggregation or bunch of trees, flowers, feathers, etc., prob. < OHG. *zopf*, MHG. G. *zopf*, top, tuft, = LG. *topp* = D. *top* = E. *top*: see *top*[1]. Cf. OF. *top* (= Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*), F. dim. *toupet* (> E. *toupet*, *toupee*), tuft, crest, bunch of hair; from the LG. forms of the same word. Hence *tuft*[2], q. v.] Same as *tuft*[2]. *Halliwell.*

tuff[2]† (tuf), *a.* An old spelling of *tough.*

tuff[3] (tuf), *n.* [< F. *tuf*, formerly also *tuffe*, soft stone, < It. *tufo*, soft stone, *tufa*, tufa, < L. *tophus*, *tofus*, a soft sandy stone. Cf. *toph*, *tufa.*] A volcanic fragmental rock, varying from coarse deposits made of materials resembling fine gravel in size to those which are like the finest sand. Corsi defines *tufo* as being similar in composition to *peperino*, but bearing the marks of having been transported by and deposited from water. The *tophus* of Vitruvius and Columella was of volcanic origin; that of Virgil and Pliny was calcareous. The *tufo* of the Italians, at the present time, is volcanic, and is the same rock which was designated by the Romans as *lapis ruber*; it closely resembles *peperino* (the *lapis Albanus* of the Romans), and

does not differ, except in color and degree of compactness, from the modern *sperone* (*lapis Gabinus*), or from the so-called *manziana* (*lapis Anitianus*). These are all fragmental rocks made up of more or less firmly compacted volcanic cinders and ashes, and are all included under the term *tuff* as used by English geologists.

tuff-cone (tuf'kōn), *n.* A conical elevation made up of ashes or other fragmentary eruptive material accumulated around a volcanic orifice.

The materials of a *tuff-cone* are arranged in more or less regularly stratified beds.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 227.

tuffoon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *typhoon*.

Tufnell's bandage. An immovable bandage stiffened with a paste of white of egg and flour. Also called *egg-and-flour bandage*.

tuft[1] (tuft), *n.* [< ME. *toft*, a piece of ground, < AS. *toft*, < Icel. *topt*, *tupt*, *toft*, *tuft*, *tomt*, a piece of ground: see *toft*[1].] 1. A green knoll. See *toft*[1].—2. A grove; a plantation; a clump.

If you will know my house,
'Tis at the *tuft* of olives, here hard by.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 75.

Yon *tuft* of hazel-trees. *Wordsworth*, Green Linnet.

tuft[1] (tuft), *v. t.* [< *tuft*[1], *n.*] To beat up (a thicket or covert) in stag-hunting.

With his hounds
The labouring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbéd grounds
Where harbour'd is the Hart.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 112.

★ **tuft**[2] (tuft), *n.* [Also *tuff*; < ME. *tuft*, *toft*, a later form (with unorig. *-t*, prob. due in part to confusion with *tuft*[1]) of *tuff*[1]: see *tuff*[1].] 1. A bunch of soft and flexible things fixed at the base with the upper part loose, especially when the whole is small: as, a *tuft* of feathers.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A werte, and thereon stood a *tuft* of heres.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 555.

With a knoppe, othirwyse callyd a *tuft*, of blak sylke,
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 36 (in a will of 1463).

A light-green *tuft* of plumes she bore,
Closed in a golden ring.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2†. A turban.

Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

Antonius, being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings boord, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to persuade and deliver their minds).
Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

3†. A crest.

He is my nephew, and my chief, the point,
Tip, top, and *tuft* of all our family!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

4. An imperial. [Colloq.]

Do you like those *tufts* that gentlemen wear sometimes on their chins? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5. In *anat.*, a rete; a glomerulus. See cut under *Malpighian*.—6. In *bot.*, a fascicle of flowers on their several partial peduncles; a cluster of radical leaves; a clump or tussock of stems from a common root, as in many grasses and sedges; hence, any analogous bundle.

The round *tufts* or heads of Fennell, which containe the seed, are exceeding wholsome to be eaten.
T. Venner, Via Recta (ed. 1637), p. 219.

7. An undergraduate who bears a title: so called from the tuft worn on his cap to indicate his rank. [Eng. university slang: compare quotation under *tufted*, 1.]

He used to give the young noblemen the most painful and elaborate breakfasts. . . . It was good to watch him in the midst of a circle of young *tufts*, with his mean, smiling, eager, uneasy familiarity.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiv.

Branchial, Malpighian, etc., **tuft.** See the adjectives.—**London-tuft.** Same as *London-pride*, 2.—**Spanish-tuft.** See *Thalictrum*.

tuft[2] (tuft), *v.* [< *tuft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate or combine into tufts.

Weeds cluster and *tuft* themselves on the cornices of ruins. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

2. To affix a tuft to; cover or stud with tufts, or as if with tufts.

The *tufted* tops of sacred Libanon,
To climb Mount Sion, down the stream are gon.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

To make old bareness picturesque,
And *tuft* with grass a feudal tower.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

Pines begin to *tuft* the slopes of gently rising hills.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 295.

3. In *upholstery*, to draw together (a cushion or an upholstered covering) by passing a thread through it at regular intervals, the depressions thus produced being usually covered with tufts or buttons.

II. *intrans.* To grow in tufts; form a tuft or tufts. *Holland.*

tuftaffeta† (tuf-taf'e-tä), *n.* [< *tuft*[1] + *taffeta*.] A taffeta woven with a pile like that of velvet, arranged in tufts or spots.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become *tufftaffaty*. *Donne*, Satires, iv.

This fellow! that came with a *tufftaffata* jerkin to town but the other day, and a pair of pennyless hose.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

tufted (tuf'ted), *p. a.* [< *tuft*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a tuft or tufts; especially, crested: as, the *tufted* duck.



Tufted Structure.— Stilbite.

The gold-*tufted* cap, which at Cambridge only designates a Johnian or Small-College Fellow-Commoner, is here [at Oxford] the mark of nobility.
C. A. Bristed, English [University, p. 176.

2. Formed into a tuft or cluster; growing in tufts; tufty: as, *tufted* moss; *tufted* structure in mineralogy.—**Tufted columbine.** See *Thalictrum*.—**Tufted duck**, *Fuligula cristata*, a common duck of the Palearctic region, very near the scaup and the pochard, with crested head. The male is 17 inches long, with a leaden-blue bill having a black nail; the feet



Tufted Duck (*Fuligula cristata*).

are dusky; the general plumage is black, iridescent on the head, on the back minutely dotted with gray; the belly and a large wing-area are pure-white; the female is mainly brown where the male is black.—**Tufted fabric**, a fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp and then locked in by the shooting of the weft and the crossing of the warp-threads. *E. H. Knight.*—**Tufted loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.—**Tufted tit** or **titmouse.** See *tit*[2], and cut under *titmouse*.—**Tufted umber.** See *umber-bird*, and cut under *Scopus*.—**Tufted vetch.** See *vetch*.

tufter (tuf'tėr), *n.* [< *tuft*[1] + *-er*[1].] A staghound employed to drive a deer out of cover. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 394.

tuftgill (tuft'gil), *n.* A tuft-gilled fish, or lophobranch.

tuft-gilled (tuft'gild), *a.* Having tufted gills; cirribranchiate or lophobranchiate. Specifically —(*a*) Noting the tooth-shells or *Dentaliidæ*. See *Cirribranchiata*, and cut under *tooth-shell*. (*b*) Noting the sea-horses and related fishes. See *Lophobranchii*, and cuts under *Hippocampidæ*, *pipe-fish*, and *Solenostomus*.

tuft-hunter (tuft'hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks or covets the society of titled persons; one who courts the acquaintance of celebrities at any sacrifice of personal dignity; a toady; a sycophant. The term took its rise at the English universities from a tuft worn on the cap by young noblemen. [Slang, Eng.]

At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking *tuft-hunters* followed him. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

He was at no time the least of a *tufthunter*, but rather had a marked natural indifference to tufts.
Carlyle, Sterling, ii. 3.

tuft-hunting (tuft'hun″ting), *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 8.

tufting-button (tuf'ting-but″ǫn), *n.* A style of button used in upholstery. See *tuft*[2], *v. t.*, 3. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

tuft-moccado† (tuft'mok″a-dō), *n.* Tufted moccado. See *moccado*.

Shee had a red lace, and a stomacher of *tuft mockado*.
Greene's Vision.

My skin all overwrought with worke like some kinde of *tuft mockado*, with crosses blew and red.
Dr. Dee's Diary, quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 225.

tufty[1] (tuf'ti), *a.* [< *tuft*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tufts; wooded.

The sylvans . . . about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 387.

tufty[2] (tuf'ti), *a.* [< *tuft*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in tufts or knots.

Here the ground lay jagged and shaggy, wrought up with high tufts of reed, . . . this *tufty*, flaggy ground.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lix.

2. Growing in tufts.

Where *tufty* daisies nod at every gale.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

tug (tug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tugged*, ppr. *tugging*. [< ME. *tuggen*, *toggen*, *togen*, a secondary form of *tukken*, pull: see *tuck*[1], *tow*[1], *tee*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pull or draw with sturdy effort or violent strain; haul with force; pull.

Togyd with tene [sorrow] was god of prys;
To don hym sorwe was here delys [their delight];
He seyde no word loth.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 248.

Turkes slauish *tugging* oares.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

As when a slaughter'd bull's yet-reeking hide,
Strain'd with full force, and *tugg'd* from side to side,
The brawny curriers stretch. *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 451.

And [the satyrs] *tug* their shaggy Beards, and bite with Grief the Ground. *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To tow by means of a steam-tug: as, the vessel had to be *tugged* into port.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pull with great effort; haul; drag.

The meaner sort [of Dalmatians] will *tug* lustily at one oare. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

2. To exert one's self; labor; strive; struggle; contend; wrestle.

The seas are rough and wider
Than his weak arms can *tug* with.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

They *tug*, they strain!—down, down they go,
The Gael above, Fitz-James below.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 16.

tug (tug), *n.* [< *tug*, *v.*; in part ult. a var. of *tow*[2], a rope, etc., and connected with *tie*[1], a band, rope, etc.; all from the ult. verb represented by *tee*[1].] 1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling with effort, exertion, or difficulty.

The idle vessel slides that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or *tug* of wind or oar.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle; a contest; wrestle; tussle.

She had seen from the window Tartar in full *tug* with two carriers' dogs, each of them a match for him in size.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

3. A vehicle used in some parts of England for conveying timber or fagots.

I have seen one tree on a carriage which they call there [in Sussex] a *Tug*, drawn by twenty-two oxen.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 204. (*Davies.*)

4. A small but powerful steam-vessel, whether screw or paddle, constructed for the purpose of towing other vessels.—5. A chain, strong rope, or leather strap used as a trace; a trace (of a harness).

It [tugge] signifieth the pull or draught of the oxen or horses, and therefore the leathers that beare the chiefe stresse of the draught the cartars call then *tugges*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 229.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse]'s a wordy [worthy] beast
As e'er in *tug* or tow was trac'd. *Burns*, The Inventory.

6. In *mining*, an iron hoop to which a tackle is affixed.—**To hold one tug**†, to keep one busily employed; keep one in work.

There was work enough for a curious and critical Antiquary, that would *hold him tugg* for a whole yeare.
Life of A. Wood (by himself), p. 206.

To hold tug†, to stand severe handling or hard work.—**Tug of war.** (*a*) A severe and laborious contest.

When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the *tug of War*.
Lee, Alexander the Great, iv. 2.

(*b*) An athletic contest in which a number of persons, generally four on each side and limited to a certain weight, tug at the ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the rope from the other, or to pull the other side over a line marked on the ground between the contestants. Also called *rope-pull*.

tugan, *n.* Same as *tucan*.

tugboat (tug'bōt), *n.* A strongly built steamboat used for towing sailing and other vessels; a towboat; a tug.

tug-carrier (tug'kar″i-ėr), *n.* An attachment to the back-strap of a wagon-harness. *E. H. Knight.*

tugger (tug'ėr), *n.* One who tugs, or pulls with effort.

The *tuggers* at the oar. *William Morris*, Sigurd, i.

tuggingly (tug'ing-li), *adv.* With laborious pulling.

tug-hook (tug′hůk), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hook on the hame to which the trace is attached. *E. H. Knight.*

tug-iron (tug′ī″ėrn), *n.* The hook on the shaft of a wagon to which the traces are attached.

tugman (tug′man), *n.*; pl. *tugmen* (-men). One who is employed on board a steam-tug. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. ix. 5.

tugmutton (tug′mut″n), *n.* 1†. Same as *mutton-monger*. *John Taylor.* [Slang.]—2. A great glutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An American wood resembling box, formerly imported into England for making fans. *Campin*, Hand-Turning, p. 259.

tug-slide (tug′slīd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic frame serving instead of a buckle to adjust the length of a tug. *E. H. Knight.*

tug-spring (tug′spring), *n.* In *saddlery*, a frame containing a spring to which the tug is fastened. It serves to diminish the jerking strain on a horse in starting and stopping. *E. H. Knight.*

tui, *n.* See *tue*[2].

tuille (twēl), *n.* [< OF. *tuile, tuille*, < L. *tegula*, tile: see *tile*[1].] In *armor*, a plate of steel hanging below the tassets, or forming the lowermost division of the tassets. Sometimes two tuilles were worn on each side—a large one in front, and a smaller one on the hip. Also *toylle*.—**Large tuille**, the tuille as distinguished from the tuillette.

tuillette (twē-let′), *n.* [OF., dim. of *tuille*.] In *armor*, a smaller form of the tuille, used especially to protect the hip when the larger tuille covered the front of the thigh, the tuille and tuillette hanging side by side from the tasset.

tuilyie, tuilzie (töl′yi), *n.* Same as *toolye*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi. [Scotch.]

tuism (tū′izm), *n.* [< L. *tu*, thou, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as to a second person.

tuition (tū-ish′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuicyon*; < OF. *tuition, tuicion* = Sp. *tuición*, < L. *tuitio(n-)*, guard, protection, defense, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, watch, guard, see, observe. Cf. *intuition, tutor*.] 1†. Guard; keeping; protection; guardianship.

> The . . . *tuycyon* of your seid realme of Fraunche.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 103.

> As I can, I shall commend you unto the *tuition* of our Shepherd Christ.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 127.

2†. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

> The Prince had been a Student in Queen's Colledge in Oxford, under the *Tuition* of his Uncle Henry Beaufort, Chancellor of that University. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning.

> Who, if their sons some slight *tuition* share,
> Deem it of no great moment whose, or where.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 783.

4. The fee for instruction.

> The *tuition* is usually low. *The Century*, XXXIX. 474.

=Syn. 3. *Tuition* differs from the words compared under *instruction* chiefly in being a rather formal and business-like word: as, the charge for *tuition* is $100: it represents the act or series of acts, but not the art.

tuitional (tū-ish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-al*.] Same as *tuitionary*. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 482.

tuitionary (tū-ish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *tuition* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to tuition. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 93.

tul†, *prep.* and *conj.* An old form of *till*[2].

> There they thought *tul* a [to have] had their prey.
> *Rookhope Ryde* (Child's Ballads, VI. 125).

tula (tō′lä), *n.* [Mex. (?).] Same as *istle*.

tulasi (tō′la-si), *n.* [Telugu.] Same as *toolsi*.

tula-work (tō′lä-wėrk), *n.* Niello; niello-work; a kind of decorative work somewhat similar to enameling, done chiefly on silver. Niello-work has been long known, and is described by Pliny, by whom its invention is attributed to the Egyptians. It differs from enamel in that this latter is a vitreous compound, while niello is a combination of sulphur with silver, copper, and lead, the relative proportion of the ingredients, as given by different authors, varying greatly. The composition of niello, according to Pliny, is three parts of silver with one of copper, and no lead. All the more modern recipes demand less silver and some lead, the quantity of the precious metal diminishing from century to century. Benvenuto Cellini gives one sixth silver, one third copper, and one half lead as the composition of niello. The above has reference to the metallic ingredients of this article; in its manufacture sulphur is generally added in excess, that which is not taken up by the metals being volatilized in the process, which is performed in a crucible, a little sal ammoniac being used as a flux. Niello-work has been done in Russia for many years, and especially at Tula, which is the best-known locality for this branch of decorative art, although it is said that more artistic specimens are turned out at other places in that country. Niello is called in Russia "black silver." See *niello*.

tulchan, tulchin (tul′ċhan, -ċhin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk: used formerly in Scotland.—**Tulchan bishops**, a name derisively applied to the persons appointed as titular bishops to the Scottish sees immediately after the Reformation, in whose names the revenues of the sees were drawn by the lay barons who had impropriated them. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv. [Scotch.]

tule (tō′le), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Nahuatl *tullin*.] A bulrush or club-rush of either of two species which in California and adjacent regions occupy overflowed bottom-land and marsh. One of these is the common bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, which there, in the subspecies *occidentalis*, becomes sometimes 8 or 10 feet high and an inch or more thick at the base. The other species is *S. Californicus*, found eastward to Louisiana, and also in tropical America. See *Scirpus* (with cut).

tule-wren (tō′le-ren), *n.* A kind of marsh-wren, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, var. *paludicola*, which abounds in the tule-marshes of California.

tulip (tū′lip), *n.* [Formerly also *tulipe, tulipie*, also *tulipa*; = MD. *tulpe*, D. *tulp* = G. *tulpe* = Ir. *tulp*, < OF. *tulipe, tulippe*, F. *tulipe* = OSp. *tulipa* = Pg. *tulipa* = It. *tulipa* (NL. *tulipa*); also MD. *tulpaan* = Dan. *tulipan* = Sw. *tulpan*, < OF. *tulipan* = Sp. *tulipán* = It. *tulipano*, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban: a particular use of OF. **tulipan, tulipant, tulpant*, etc., > E. *tulipant*, etc., NL. *tulipa*, etc., a turban: see *turban*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tulipa*, of which several species are well-known garden bulbs with highly colored bell-shaped flowers, blooming in spring. The common garden tulips are derived chiefly from *T. Gesneriana*, a native of central and southern Europe and adjacent parts of Asia, having shining scarlet flowers with purple-black spots at the base of the divisions, or a partly yellow claw. Varieties of this species have been developed with great care, especially in the Netherlands, the seat at one time of a "tulipomania." The catalogue of a Haarlem florist of recent date offered 1,800 varieties. They are divided into four classes: namely, "breeders" or "self-flowers," with the natural plain color; "bizarres," having a clear yellow ground with red, brownish, maroon, or purple markings; "byblœmens," with a white background marked prevailingly with red or shades of purple; and "roses," with white background variegated with shades of rose-color, deep-red, or scarlet. It is said that when a self-tulip once "breaks," the new variety remains always the same. Another long-cultivated tulip is the Duc Van Thol, *T. suaveolens*, with fragrant scarlet, yellow, or variegated flowers, early, and especially suited for pot-culture and forcing. *T. præcox*, having scarlet flowers with large black-purple spots surrounded with yellow near the base, also affords varieties. Less conspicuous or less known species are *T. Oculus-solis*, the sun's-eye tulip, with a brilliant scarlet perianth, having black spots at the base of the segments; *T. australis* (*T. Celsiana*), with bright-yellow flowers smaller than the common kinds; *T. Clusiana*, low and delicate, having the three inner divisions pure-white, the three outer stained with pink; *T. pulchella*, type of a group of very pretty dwarf species; and *T. Greigi*, the Turkestan tulip, one of the most showy and desirable of all known tulips, bearing goblet-shaped flowers, commonly of a vivid orange-scarlet hue, also purple or yellow, from 4 to 6 inches broad when fully expanded.

2. In *ordnance*, a bell-shaped outward swell of the muzzle of a gun, as a rule abandoned in modern ordnance.

> The armament of the Collingwood consists of four 45-ton steel breech-loading guns, 27 ft. 4 in. long, and gradually tapering from a diameter of 4 ft. 7 in. at the breech to 17 in. near the muzzle, which possesses what artillerists call a *tulip* or "swell." *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 314.

African tulip, a plant of the genus *Hæmanthus*.—**Butterfly-tulip**, the mariposa-lily or pretty-grass, *Calochortus*, of California.—**Cape tulip**. (*a*) See *Hæmanthus*. (*b*) A liliaceous plant, *Bæometra Breyniana*, of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Checkered tulip, drooping tulip**. See *wild tulip* (*a*), below.—**Duc Van Thol tulip**. See def. 1.—**Parrot-tulip**, a name given to varieties of *Tulipa acuminata*, of a dwarf habit, with the petals curved and fantastically fringed, variegated, partly green, the form and color suggesting the name; also, a variety of the common tulip: the former sometimes distinguished as *Florentine parrot-tulip*.—**Sun's-eye tulip**. See def. 1.—**Turkestan tulip**. See def. 1.—**Van Thol tulip**. Short for *Duc Van Thol tulip*. See above.—**Wild tulip**. (*a*) In England, *Tulipa sylvestris*, the only native species; also, provincially, the guinea-hen plant, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, similarly called *checkered* and *drooping tulip*. (*b*) In California, same as *butterfly-tulip*: see above.

Tulipa (tū′li-pä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Lobel, 1576): see *tulip*.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, the tulips, type of the tribe *Tulipeæ*. It is characterized by flowers which are usually erect, bell-shaped, and marked by spots near the base, but without nectar-bearing glands; and by oblong, linear, erect, basifixed anthers. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe and Asia, extending from England to Japan, and southward into northern Africa. They are bulbous plants, with a simple stem bearing few leaves, linear or broader, and a handsome solitary flower, rarely two or three. See *tulip*.

2†. [*l. c.*] A tulip.

tulipant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

Tulipeæ (tū-lip′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1837), < *Tulipa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by tulip-like flowers, and coated or scaly bulbs. It includes nearly 200 species belonging to 8 genera, of which *Tulipa* is the type. They are natives of north temperate regions, usually producing large and handsome flowers. The tribe includes the lily, crown-imperial, tulip, dog-tooth violet or adder's-tongue, and mariposa-lily. The genera *Lilium, Erythronium*, and *Lloydia* are partly American, and *Calochortus* wholly so; for the others, see *Fritillaria, Gagea*, and *Tulipa*.

tulip-ear (tū′lip-ēr), *n.* An upright or prick-ear in dogs. *Shaw.*

tulip-eared (tū′lip-ērd), *a.* Prick-eared, as a dog.

tulipie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tulip*.

tulipist (tū′lip-ist), *n.* [< *tulip* + *-ist*.] A cultivator of tulips. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, Ep. Ded.

tulipomania (tū″li-pō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [= F. *tulipomanie* (Ménage); as E. *tulip* + Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*. The D. term is *tulpenhandel*, tulip-trade.] A craze for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips; specifically, that which arose in the Netherlands about the year 1634, seized on all classes like an epidemic, and led to disasters such as result from great financial catastrophes. Tulip-marts were established in various towns, where roots were sold and resold as stocks on the exchange. A single root of *Semper Augustus* was sold for 13,000 florins. After several years the government found it necessary to interfere.

tulipomaniac (tū″li-pō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *tulipomania* + *-ac*.] One who is affected with tulipomania. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 66.

tulip-poplar (tū′lip-pop″lăr), *n.* Same as *tulip-tree*.

tulip-root (tū′lip-röt), *n.* A disease of oats, caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes the base of the stem to swell until it somewhat resembles a tulip-bulb.

tulip-shell (tu′lip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Fasciolariidæ*; specifically, *Fasciolaria tulipa*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

tulip-tree (tū′lip-trē), *n.* A tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, found in North America, where, among deciduous trees, it is surpassed in size only by the sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). A tree believed to be identical with it is found in China. The wood is soft, fine, and straight-grained, and is easily worked; it is used in construction and for inside finish, cabinet-work, pumps, woodenware, etc. The bark, especially of the root, is acrid and bitter, and is used domestically as a stimulant tonic. The tulip-tree is quite hardy, and is a much-admired shade and ornamental tree. Its timber, or the tree itself, is known as *whitewood*, though the wood turns yellowish on exposure, and as *poplar, tulip-poplar*, or *yellow poplar*. An old name, *saddletree* or *saddle-leaf*, refers to the form of the leaf; another, *canoe-wood*, to the use in which it was found among the Indians. The present name (the best of the common names) has reference to the flowers, which in form and size resemble a large tulip, the petals greenish-yellow marked with orange. See *Liriodendron* (with cut).

> The large *tulip tree*, which we call a poplar.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. § 18.

Chinese tulip-tree. (*a*) The North American tree defined above. (*b*) *Michelia* (*Magnolia*) *fuscata*.—**Laurel-leafed tulip-tree**, the magnolia, especially *Magnolia fœtida* (*grandiflora*).—**Queensland tulip-tree**. See *Stenocarpus*.—**Tulip-tree of the West Indies**, *Hibiscus* (*Paritium*) *elatus*, a tree of the size of the horse-chestnut, with large flowers, which are pale primrose-color in the morning, and become orange and deep-red as the day advances.

tulip-wood (tū′lip-wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of the tulip-tree.—2. One of several other woods, so called from their color and markings. (*a*) A choice rose-colored and striped wood imported into Europe from Brazil, the product of *Physocalymma scaberrimum*. It is used for inlaying costly furniture, in turnery, etc. (*b*) See *Harpullia*. (*c*) See *Owenia*.

tulk†, *n.* [ME., also *tolk*, < Icel. *tūlkr*, an interpreter, spokesman, broker, = Dan. Sw. *tolk* = MD. *tolch*, D. *tolk* = MLG. *tolk, tollik*, an interpreter, prob. (the D. and LG. through the Scand.) < Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter. See *talk*[1].] A man.

> Telagonius full tite at a *tulke* asket
> Who the freike was in faith that fraynit his nome.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13925.

tulk†, *v. t.* [ME. *tulken*, < Icel. *tūlka* = Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke* = MD. *tolchen*, D. *tolken* = MLG. LG. *tolken*, interpret, translate; from the noun: see *tulk, n.*] To speak to; address.

> The Tebies *tulked* us with tene. *King Alexander*, p. 83.

tull†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *till*[3].

> With empty hand men may none haukes *tulle*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 214.

tulle (töl), *n.* [So called from *Tulle*, a city in the department of Corrèze, France.] A fine and thin silk net, originally made with bobbins (compare *bobbin-net*), but now woven by machinery. It is used for women's veils and in dressmaking; it is sometimes ornamented with dots like those of blonde-lace, but is more commonly plain.—**Tulle embroidery**, needlework done with floss-silk or similar material on a background of tulle.

Tullian (tul'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Tullianus*, of or pertaining to the gens Tullius, or to one of that gens, < *Tullius*, Tullius: see def.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tully, or Marcus Tullius Cicero; Ciceronian.

tullibee (tul'i-bē), *n.* [Cree-Ojibwa *otonabi*, 'water mouth.'] The mongrel whitefish, *Argyrosomus tullibee* of the Great Lakes.

Tully limestone. [< *Tully*, a town in Onondaga county, New York.] A lenticular bed of limestone, lying between the Genesee shale and the Hamilton shale, and forming the base of the Upper Devonian in central New York.

Tully's powder. See *powder*.

tulwar (tul'wär), *n.* [Also *tulwaur* and erroneously *thulwar*; < Hind. *talwār*, *tarwār*, late Skt. *taravāri*, a saber.] A saber carried by the people of northern India, as the Sikhs.

The lance is the favorite weapon of the Indian cavalry-soldier, although he can also make very deadly use of his *tulwar* (sword), which, kept in a wooden scabbard, has an edge so sharp that it cuts all it touches.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 155.

tuly†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tewly*; < ME. *tulé*, < OF. *tieulé*, 'tile-colored' (red).] A kind of red or scarlet color.

A mantel whit so melk,
The broider is of *tuli* selk.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

A skane of *tewly* silk. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurell.

For to make bokeram *tuly* or *tuly* thread, . . . a manner of red colour, as it were of crop madder.
Sloane MS. 73, f. 214. (*Halliwell.*)

tum[1]† (tum), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To card (wool) for the first time; according to Ray, to mix wool of divers colors. *Halliwell.*

After your wooll is oyl'd and anointed thus, you shall then *tum* it, you shall put it forth as you did before when you mixed it, and card it over again upon your stock cards; and then those cardings which you strike off are called tummings, which you shall lay by till it come to a spinning.
Markham, English House-Wife (1675), p. 126. (*Halliwell.*)

tum[2] (tum). A vocable imitating the vibration of a musical string: generally repeated, *tum, tum*. Compare *tom-tom*.

Since the day of the *tum, tum, tum* of the plantation banjo . . . there has been a wonderful improvement in construction. *Musical Record*, No. 328, p. 26.

tumbt, *v. i.* [< ME. *tumben*, *tomben*, < AS. *tumbian*, tumble, dance, = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen*, turn round, = Icel. *tumba*, tumble (< AS.?); cf. OF. *tomber*, *tumber*, *tumer*, F. *tomber*, dial. *tumer* = Pr. *tombar*, *tumbar* = Sp. *tumbar* = Pg. *tombar* = OIt. **tombare*, *tomare*, It. dim. *tombolare*, fall, tumble. The relation of the Teut. to the Rom. forms is uncertain. Cf. *tumble*.] To tumble; jump; dance. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 365; *Verstegan*, Restitution (1628), p. 234.

tumbak, *n.* Same as *tombac*.

tumbeki (töm'bek-i), *n.* [Turk.: see *tobacco*.] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia. Also written *toumbeki*.

tumbester† (tum'bes-tėr), *n.* [ME. also *tombester*, *tombestere*, *tymbester*, *tymbestere*, *timbestere*; < *tumb* + *-ster*.] A female tumbler or dancer.

As the professional dancers of medieval times were usually also tumblers or acrobats, the words for dance and tumble were commonly used as synonymous. (Compare *hop*, dance, *hopster*, a female dancer, Latin *saltator*, *saltatrix*, a dancer, literally 'leaper.') The daughter of Herodias, who danced before Herod, is often pictured in medieval art as tumbling, walking on her hands, or standing on her head. Compare *tumble*, 5.

Herodias dou3ter, that was a *tumbestere*, and tumblede byfore him [Herod] and other grete lordes of that contre, he grantede to 3eve hure whatevere he wolde bydde.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

And ryght anon than comen *tombesteres*
Fetys and smale, . . .
Whiche ben the verray deueles officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 15.

[In this passage the word is the same as the above, but it is an erroneous translation of the Old French *tymberesse*, a female player on the tambour (*tymbre*).]

tumble (tum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumbled*, ppr. *tumbling*. [E. dial. also *tummle*; < ME. *tumblen*, *tomblen*, *tumlen* = MD. *tumelen*, *tummelen*, *tommelen*, D. *tuimelen* = MLG. *tumelen* = OHG. *tūmilōn*, MHG. *tümeln*, *tumeln*, G. *taumeln*, *tummeln* = Sw. *tumla* = Dan. *tumle*, tumble, stagger, wallow; freq. of ME. *tumben*, *tomben*, < AS. *tumbian* = OHG. *tūmōn*, MHG. *tumen* = Icel. *tumba*, dance: see *tumb*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll about by turning one way and another; toss; pitch about; wallow: as, he *tumbles* and tosses from pain; the *tumbling* sea.

Hedge-hogs which
Lie *tumbling* in my barefoot way.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 11.

Mon. I'll write to her to-morrow.
Bird. To-morrow! she'll not sleep, then, but *tumble*; an' if she might have it to-night, it would better please her.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

Just at this time a shoal of jolly porpoises came rolling and *tumbling* by, turning up their sleek sides to the sun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 112.

2. To lose footing or support and fall to the ground; come down suddenly and violently; be precipitated: as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

He tit ouer his hors tayl *tombled* ded to therthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3866.

And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that *tumbles* from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

In making the ascent of some of these precipitous mountain sides, now and then a mule would lose its footing and go *tumbling* and rolling many feet down.
The Century, XLI. 773.

3. To move or go in a rough, careless, or headlong manner.

They [Hottentots] have no Beds to lie on, but *tumble* down at night round the fire. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 539.

We stood or sat in a group, . . . out of the way of the men when they should come *tumbling* aft to make sail or haul upon the ropes. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, v.

4. To play mountebank tricks by various springs, balancings, posturings, and contortions of the body.

You daunce worse than you *tumble*. *Palsgrave*, p. 147.

5†. To dance.

The dou3tir of Herodias daunside [ether *tumblide*, margin] in the myddil, and pleside Heroude.
Wyclif, Mat. xiv. 6.

Hyt telleth that Eroud [Herod] swore
To here that *tumbled* yn the flore.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

6. To fall rapidly, as prices: as, fancy stocks have *tumbled*. [Commercial slang.]—**To tumble home.** Same as *to tumble in* (*a*).—**To tumble in.** (*a*) Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth. (*b*) To turn in; go to bed.—**To tumble to,** to recognize or understand; be up to: as, to *tumble to* another's scheme or game; also, to go at (work and the like) vigorously. [Slang.]

The high words in a tragedy we call jaw-breakers, and say we can't *tumble to* that barrikin.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 15.

To tumble up. (*a*) To get out of bed; get up. [Slang.]

Mr. Bailey . . . opened the coach door, let down the steps, and, giving Jonas a shake, cried, "We've got home, my flower! *Tumble up* then!"
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to come up hastily and in a scrambling way through the hatchway on a ship's deck, as a sailor or a number of sailors together: as, the starboard watch *tumbled up*.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn over; toss about as for examination or search; revolve in one's mind: usually with *over*.

Tumbling it *over* and *over* in his thoughts, . . . he lost all patience. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 95.

They *tumbled* all their little Quivers *o'er*
To chuse propitious Shafts.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To disorder; rumple: as, to *tumble* bedclothes.

She had her bonnet in her hand (a bruised muslin one, with *tumbled* satin strings).
E. S. Sheppard, Charles Auchester, i. 11.

3. To throw by chance or with violence; fling; pitch.

With it a blow that laid him full low,
And *tumbl'd* him into the brook.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

A girl bare-footed brings and *tumbles*
Down on the pavement green-flesh melons.
Browning, De Gustibus.

4. To bring down; overturn or overthrow; cast to the ground; fling headlong.

Jerusalem hathe often tyme ben destroyed, and the Walles abated and beten doun and *tombled* in to the Vale.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 95.

And wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

This ability to *tumble* a hare at full speed with the shotgun is no mean accomplishment.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 95.

5. To polish by revolution in a tumbling-box.

Small castings can be *tumbled* and thus deprived of much of their adhering scale and sand.
Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

To tumble in, in *carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.—**Tumbled up and down,** agitated; perplexed.

They were greatly *tumbled up and down* in their minds, and knew not what to do. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

tumble (tum'bl), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*] 1. A fall; a rolling or turning over; a somersault.

A *tumble* of heels over head, a feat performed by beggar-boys on the roads.
Landor, Imag. Conv., General Lacy and Cura Merina.

Should I flounder awhile without a *tumble*
Thro' this metrification of Catullus,
They should speak to me not without a welcome,
All that chorus of indolent reviewers.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

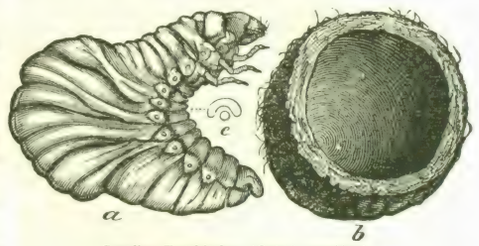
In their [the clowns'] absurd impertinences, in their impossible combinations, in their mistakes and *tumbles*, in their falling over queens and running up against monarchs. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxi.

2. A state of entanglement or confusion.

John Fry began again, being heartily glad to do so, that his story might get out of the *tumble* which all our talk had made in it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

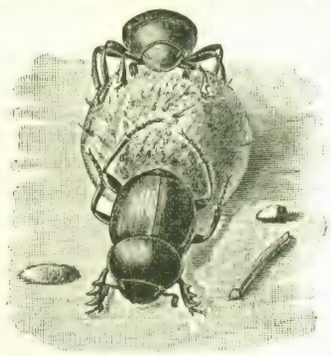
3. Same as *tumbling-box*.—**To take a tumble to one's self,** to make introspection; reflect how one's conduct is viewed by others: usually in the imperative mood. [Slang.]

tumble-bug (tum'bl-bug), *n.* One of several kinds of scarabæoid beetles, or dung-beetles, which roll up balls of dung in which their



Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*).
a, larva; *b*, a section of the hollow excrementitious ball in which the insect undergoes its transformations.

eggs are laid, and in which their larvæ transform; a straddle-bug, or similar large awkward scarab. The particular habit noted is characteristic of the subtribe *Ateuchini* (see *Ateuchus*) of the laparostict



Tumble-bug (*Canthon lævis*). Upper figure male, lower female, the former pulling and the latter pushing the ball in which are the eggs, and which is thus tumbled into a hole in the ground. (About natural size.)

Scarabæidæ. It has been noted from remote antiquity, as in the case of the Egyptian tumble-bugs, and has given rise to some famous myths and symbols. See also cuts under *scarab*, *Scarabæus*, *Copris*, and *galea*. [U. S.]

tumble-car (tum'bl-kär), *n.* A cart drawn by a single horse: probably so named from the axle being made fast to the wheels and turning round with them. *Halliwell.*

tumble-down (tum'bl-doun), *a.* In a falling state; dilapidated; decayed; ruinous.

A *tumble-down* old Lutheran church.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

A few dirty-looking men assemble at the door of a *tumble-down* building standing against the ruined castle.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

tumble-dung (tum'bl-dung), *n.* [< *tumble*, *v.*, + obj. *dung*.] A tumble-bug.

tumble-home (tum'bl-hōm), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of a ship which inclines inward above the extreme breadth. [Rare.]

tumbler (tum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tumbler*, *tombeler*, *tumlare* (cf. AS. *tumbere*) (= MLG. *tumeler*); < *tumble* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tumbles; one who performs by turning somersaults, walking on the hands, etc., as a mountebank.

There is no *tumbler*
Runs through his hoop with more dexterity
Than I about this business.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

The *tumbler* is walking upon his hands.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

2. [*cap.*] One of the religious sect known as Dunkers. See *Dunker*[1].—3. A breed of domestic pigeons which perform certain aërial evolutions called *tumbling*, during which they fall through the air for a distance before making play with their wings. This performance is an exaggeration of the sweeping or gyrating flight characteristic of wild pigeons, and an approach to it may be shown by any pigeons, when, for example, a hawk dashes into a flock. Tumblers have a short round head with high forehead and very short beak.

They are classed in two series, those bred to flight and those bred to color. The former are the ordinary or flying tumblers, most noted for their performances in mid air: some are even trained to tumble in a room. Some tumblers, known as *Oriental rollers*, are noted for leaving the flock individually and rising to execute the movement. Tumblers bred to color without special reference to their flight are of many strains, known by color-names, *black red*, or *yellow mottle, red* or *yellow agate, almond-splash*, etc.

4. A kind of greyhound formerly used in coursing rabbits: so called in allusion to his characteristic motions and springs.

I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himselfe upon a rabbit's necke.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

5. A porpoise. [Scotch.]

Delphinus Phocæna, . . . Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler.* Mereswine.
Dr. Walker, Essays on Nat. Hist., p. 532. (*Jamieson.*)

6. The aquatic larva of a mosquito, gnat, or other member of the *Culicidæ;* a wriggler: so called from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water. [Local, U. S.]—**7.** A figure or toy representing a fat person, usually a mandarin, sitting with crossed legs. The base of the figure is rounded, so as to rock at a touch.

Her legs tucked up mysteriously under her gown into a round ball, so that her figure resembled in shape the plaster *tumblers* sold by the Italians.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

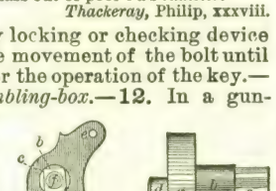
8†. One of a band of London reckless profligates in the early part of the eighteenth century.

A third sort [of Mohocks] are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads
Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

9. A drinking-glass. (*a*) One with a rounded or pointed bottom, so that it may not be set down without being emptied and inverted. (*b*) One without stem or foot, simply cylindrical or conical in form.

She . . . reminds him of days which he must remember, when she had a wine-glass out of poor Pa's *tumbler*.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

10. In a lock, any locking or checking device used to prevent the movement of the bolt until it is released under the operation of the key.—**11.** Same as *tumbling-box*.—**12.** In a gun-lock, a piece of the nature of a lever, attached to the pivot of the hammer of the lock, and swiveled to the tip of the main-spring, which, when the hammer is released by pulling the trigger, forces the hammer violently forward, causing it to strike and explode the charge. See also cut under *gun-lock*.—**13.** A form of printing-machine which rocks or tumbles to the impression-surface. [Eng.]—**14.** *Naut.*, one of the movable pins for the engagement of the cat-head stopper and shank-painter. These pins, moving simultaneously, release the ends of the cat-stopper and shank-painter, thus letting go the anchor.



Tumbler.
a, body; *b*, arbor; *c*, square; *d*, pivot; *e*, swivel-arm and pinhole; *f*, tumbler-screw hole; *g*, cock-notch; *h*, half-cock notch.

15. In *weaving*, any one of a set of levers (also called *coupers*) from which in some forms of loom the heddles are suspended.—**16.** Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

Behind them [the gipsies] followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country [south of Scotland].
Scott, Guy Mannering, viii.

tumbler-brush (tum'blėr-brush), *n.* A brush made for the special purpose of cleaning the inside of a tumbler or drinking-glass.

tumbler-cart (tum'blėr-kärt), *n.* Same as *tumbrel*, 1.

More recently *tumbler carts* with solid wheels, mere slabs of timber, were substituted.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 38.

tumbler-dog (tum'blėr-dog), *n.* A catch to hold the hasp of a padlock locked except when it enters the tumbler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

tumbler-drum (tum'blėr-drum), *n.* Same as *tumbling-box*.

The skins are either trodden in it with the feet, or put into a *tumbler-drum*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

tumblerful (tum'blėr-fůl), *n.* [< *tumbler* + *-ful*.] The quantity of liquid which fills or nearly fills a tumbler: as, to drink a *tumblerful* of water.

tumbler-glass (tum'blėr-glȧs), *n.* Same as *tumbler*, 9.

tumbler-holder (tum'blėr-hōl″dėr), *n.* A circular frame of metal with a handle, into which a glass of soda-water, etc., is set, for convenience in drinking.

tumbler-lock (tum'blėr-lok), *n.* A lock having a set of disks or latches which must be arranged in some particular way with reference to one another before the bolt can be shot. It is a form of permutation-lock. See cut under *lock*.

tumbler-punch (tum'blėr-punch), *n.* In *gunsmithing*, a small punch with two blades, used, in taking a gun apart, to remove the arbor of the tumbler, etc.

tumbler-stand (tum'blėr-stand), *n.* A tray for tumblers, used with a soda-water fountain, etc. Some are fitted with appliances for washing the tumblers. Compare *tumbler-washer*.

tumbler-tank (tum'blėr-tangk), *n.* In *plumbing*, a flush-tank in which an oblong tilting receiving vessel pivoted midwise, and having a midwise partition, is fitted and poised in such manner that when water runs into one of the compartments of the vessel a quantity must accumulate before it can tilt and discharge its contents, and in such manner that the tilt brings the opposite compartment into position to be filled. A considerable volume of water is thus suddenly discharged at each tilting of the receiving vessel, although the stream affording the supply may be small.

tumbler-washer (tum'blėr-wosh″ėr), *n.* A tumbler-stand so contrived as to wash automatically the tumblers placed upon it. A usual form consists of a basin fitted with upright projecting pipes, on which the tumblers are hung bottom up, and from which jets of water escape into the tumblers, used with soda-water fountains, etc.

tumbleweed (tum'bl-wēd), *n.* A branching plant whose top assumes a globular figure and in autumn is detached and rolled over the plains by the wind, scattering its seed. The name is given to several such plants in the western United States. Species so called are *Amaranthus græcizans* (compare *ghost-plant*) and *A. blitoides*, *Psoralea lanceolata* (Dakota and Montana), the bug-seed, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, and the winged pigweed, *Cycloloma atriplicifolium*. Also called *rolling-weed*.

The list of plants having the habit of rounding up their stems and branches so as to form a nearly spherical plant body, which at the end of the season breaks away at the root, thus forming a *tumble-weed*, must be increased by adding the winged pig-weed. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 929.

tumbling (tum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tumble*, *v.*] The act of falling; also, the act of turning somersaults, and the like; specifically, the action of the tumbler pigeon in flight.

tumbling (tum'bling), *a.* [< ME. *towmblynge;* ppr. of *tumble*.] Falling; fleeting; passing; transitory.

Wolthow thanne trusten in the *towmblynge* fortunes of men? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 3.

tumbling-barrel (tum'bling-bar″el), *n.* See *barrel*.

tumbling-bay (tum'bling-bā), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, that part of a weir in which the surface of the outflowing water assumes a downwardly directed curvilinear form.

tumbling-bob (tum'bling-bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a weighted arm or lever which, when moved to a certain point, reacts and by its weight produces movements in other parts of the machine.

tumbling-box (tum'bling-boks), *n.* A box or cylindrical vessel of wood or iron, pivoted at each end or at two corners, so that it can be made to revolve. Small castings, shot, pens, needles, buttons, and similar objects are placed in the box, with a quantity of loose emery-powder, sand, sawdust, or other abradant, and when the box revolves the abradant and the objects fall or tumble over, rubbing against each other and becoming quickly cleaned or polished. The device is largely used in many manufactories to save labor in cleaning and polishing material of all kinds, and in mixing or dissolving gums, etc. Also called, in various forms, *tumbler* or *cleansing-mill, tumble, tumbler-drum, tumbling-wheel, rolling-barrel, scouring-barrel*.

tumbling-net (tum'bling-net), *n.* A trammel-net.

tumbling-shaft (tum'bling-shȧft), *n.* The camshaft used in stamping-mills, threshing-machines, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tumbling-trough (tum'bling-trôf), *n.* In the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the so-called cascade apparatus, a trough or box of pipe-clay constructed on the principle of the tumbler-tank for conveying nitric acid into the leaden chambers.

tumbling-wheel (tum'bling-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a variety of the tumbling-box, used especially for polishing wooden bobbins, shoe-pegs, etc.

tumbly (tum'bli), *a.* [< *tumble* + *-y*1.] Uneven, rough, humpy, or lumpy, as if full of debris which has tumbled upon it; covered with loose rocks, as a sea-bottom or fishing-ground.

tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* [Also *tumbril*, and formerly *tumbrell, tumrell;* < ME. *tomberel, tomerel, tumrel,* < OF. *tumbrell, tumberel, tomberel, tumbreau, tumbereau, tombereau*, F. *tombereau*, a dump-cart, < *tomber*, fall, tumble: see *tumb, tumble*.] **1.** A low cart used by farmers for the removal of dung, etc.; a dung-cart. The body of the cart was a separate box, sometimes called a *which* (see *which*1), in which the dung or other load was placed, to be dumped by upsetting the box. The name is often given to the carts used to convey the victims of the French Revolution to the guillotine, but contemporary plates represent these as large four-wheeled wagons.

What stinking scavenger (if so he will,
Though streets be fair) but may right easily fill
His dungy *tumbrel?* *Marston*, Satires, iv. 13.

Along the Paris streets the death-carts rumble hollow and harsh. Six *tumbrils* carry the day's wine to La Guillotine. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 15.

A yoke of starveling steers, in a *tumbril* cart, the wheels of which were formed from a solid block of wood.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

2. A covered cart with two wheels, which accompanies artillery, for the conveyance of tools, ammunition, etc.—**3.** A chair fixed on a pair of wheels and having very long shafts, used to punish scolds. On its being wheeled into a pond backward, and suddenly tilted up, the woman was plunged into the water. Compare *cucking-stool* and *ducking-stool*.

In this town [Shepton-Mallet, Whitstone, Somersetshire] was anciently a *tumbrell* or cucking-stool, set up . . . in the time of Henry III. for the correction of unquiet women.
J. Collinson, Hist. Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

4. A sort of circular cage or crib, made of osiers or twigs, used in some parts of England for holding food for sheep in winter.

tumefacient (tū-mē-fā′shient), *a.* Swelling; swollen.

The infant . . . had grown unctuous and *tumefacient* under the kisses and embraces of half the hotel.
Bret Harte, By Shore and Sedge, p. 73.

tumefaction (tū-mē-fak′shon), *n.* [< F. *tuméfaction* = Sp. *tumefacción*, < L. *tumefacere*, pp. *tumefactus*, swell: see *tumefy*.] **1.** The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; also, the condition of being tumefied or swollen.—**2.** That which is tumefied or swollen; a tumid part; a tumor.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body or parts.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

tumefy (tū′mē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tumefied*, ppr. *tumefying*. [< F. *tuméfier*, cause to swell, < LL. **tumeficare*, < L. *tumefacere*, cause to swell, < *tumere*, swell, + *facere*, make: see *tumid* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To swell, or cause to swell or be tumid.

To swell, *tumefy*, stiffen, not the diction only, but the tenor of the thought. *De Quincey.*

II. *intrans.* To swell; become tumid.

tumescence (tū-mes′ens), *n.* [< *tumescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] **1.** The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.—**2.** A swelling, tumid part, or tumor; an intumescence.

tumescent (tū-mes′ent), *a.* [< L. *tumescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *tumescere*, begin to swell or swell up, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] **1.** Swelling; tumefying; forming into a tumor; intumescent.—**2.** In *bot.*, slightly tumid or swollen.

tumid (tū′mid), *a.* [= Sp. *túmido* = Pg. It. *tumido*, < L. *tumidus*, swollen, swelling, < *tumere*, swell; cf. *tumulus*, a mound (see *tumulus*), Gr. *τύμβος*, a mound (see *tomb*), Skt. *tumra*, swelling, standing out, √ *tu*, swell, increase.] **1.** Swollen; slightly inflated; tumefied: as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.—**2.** Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; inflated: as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style.

A mind no way *tumid*, light, effeminate, confused, or melancholic. *Bacon*, Political Fables, v., Expl.

The real poet, who is not driven by failing language or thought into frigid or *tumid* absurdities.
R. W. Church, Spenser, ii.

Tumid wing, in *entom.*, a wing in which the membrane of every cell is larger than the cell itself, so that it projects slightly, as in some saw-flies.

tumidity (tū-mid′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *tumidita*(*t*-)*s*, a swelling, a tumor, < L. *tumidus*, swollen: see *tumid*.] **1.** The state or character of being tumid or swollen.

The swelling diction of Æschylus and Isaiah resembles that of Almanzor and Maximin no more than the *tumidity* of a muscle resembles the *tumidity* of a boil. The former is symptomatic of health and strength, the latter of debility and disease. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Hence—2. A pompous or bombastic style; turgidness; fustian.

tumidly (tū'mid-li), *adv.* In a tumid manner or form.

tumidness (tū'mid-nes), *n.* The state of being tumid, in any sense. =Syn. *Bathos, Fustian*, etc. See *bombast*.

tumika-oil (tö'mi-kä-oil), *n.* A concrete fixed oil from the seeds of the wild mangosteen, *Diospyros Embryopteris*.

Tumion (tū'mi-on), *n.* See *Torreya*.

tummer (tum'ėr), *n.* A connecting cylinder in a carding-machine.

The carding engines [in cotton-manufacture] are often made with two main cylinders and a connecting cylinder called the *tummer* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 494.

tumogo, *n.* [African.] An African antelope, ★the water-buck, *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*.

tumor, tumour (tū'mọr), *n.* [< F. *tumeur* = Sp. Pg. *tumor* = It. *tumore*, < L. *tumor*, a swelling, the state of being swollen, < *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] 1. A swell or rise of any kind. [Rare.]

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) A swelling; one of the four necessary accompaniments, according to the older pathologists, of inflammation—namely, *calor, dolor, rubor, et tumor* (heat, pain, redness, and swelling). (*b*) An abnormal prominence existing upon any of the cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces in any part of the body, and not due to acute inflammation. A tumor is usually a new formation of tissue foreign to the part in which it exists, and is thus distinguished in general from *hypertrophy*, though a hypertrophy may occasionally be so localized as to constitute a true tumor. A neoplasm is called a tumor when it forms a prominence on any surface. A swelling may be acute or chronic, and may be circumscribed or diffuse; a tumor is a chronic circumscribed swelling.

3. A swelling port or style; tumidity; bombast.

She satisfies and fills the mind, without *tumour* and ostentation. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 174.

Adipose tumor, a lipoma.—**Aneurismal tumor**, an aneurism.—**Apostoli's method for the treatment of fibroid tumor of the uterus**, destruction of the tumor by electrolysis.—**Benign tumor**, a tumor which does not recur, as a rule, after removal, and is not inimical to the life of the patient.—**Cavernous tumor**, a tumor formed of loosely reticulated tissue.—**Dermatoid** or **dermoid tumor**, a cystic tumor the inner wall of which is composed of cutaneous tissue, and which often contains some of the appendages of the skin, such as hair, nails, or even teeth.—**Encysted tumor.** See *encyst*.—**Erectile tumor**, a tumor composed of a vascular tissue resembling erectile tissue.—**Fibroid tumor**, a tumor composed of fibrous tissue: usually referring to a fibromuscular tumor of the uterus.—**Fibroplastic tumor**†. See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.—**Floating tumor**, a movable body within the abdomen, usually the spleen or a kidney, which has loose attachments, allowing of change of position of the organ.—**Gubler's tumor**, a prominence on the back of the wrist, seen in cases of wrist-drop from lead-poisoning.—**Histoid tumor**, a tumor composed of connective tissue.—**Malignant tumor**, a tumor which tends to recur after removal, and eventually to cause the patient's death.—**Margaroid tumor**, cholesteatoma.—**Mixed tumor**, a tumor composed of more than one kind of tissue.—**Ovarian tumor.** See *ovarian*.—**Phantom tumor**, a circumscribed abdominal swelling, occurring usually in hysterical women, due to muscular contraction or to an accumulation of intestinal gases. The swelling commonly disappears when the patient is asleep or under the influence of an anesthetic. It is sometimes very deceptive in its appearance, and has not infrequently been mistaken for pregnancy.—**Sand tumor**, psammoma: so called because of the sand-like calcareous matter which it contains.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma*.—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors.** See *operation*.—**Transition tumor.** See *transition*.—**Tumor albus**, tuberculous synovitis, especially of the knee-joint; white-swelling.—**Vascular tumor.** See *vascular*.—**Warty tumor.** See *warty*.

tumored, tumoured (tū'mọrd), *a.* [< *tumor* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with a tumor or tumors; swollen; tumid; distended. [Rare.]

I might behold his legs *tumor'd* and swel'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 362.

tumorous† (tū'mọr-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tumoroso*, < LL. *tumorosus*, swollen, inflated, bloated, < L. *tumor*, a swelling: see *tumor*.] 1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine small below and above and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic, as language or style; fustian.

According to their subject these styles vary; . . . for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

tumour, tumoured. See *tumor, tumored*.

tump (tump), *n.* [< W. *twmp*, a round mass, a hillock; cf. L. *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus, tomb*.] A little hillock; a heap; a clump.

He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him from behind a *tump* of whortles. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

tump (tump), *v. t.* [< *tump*, *n.*] In *hort.*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round (a plant): as, to *tump* teazel.

tump-line (tump'lin), *n.* [Prob. of Algonkian origin: compare Abnaki *madumbi*, *matumpi*, a pack-strap, or burden-strap. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April–June, 1903, p. 128.] A strap by which a pack is carried across a portage or through the woods. It crosses the forehead, the advantage being that its use in this position leaves the hands free for clearing the way with an ax or otherwise; it is frequently shifted in position so as to cross the breast, for temporary relief. This method of carrying is common through the St. Lawrence valley and to the farthest Northwest, alike among whites, half-breeds, and Indians. The term is used in Maine and on its borders: elsewhere the strap is called *portage-strap* or *pack-strap*.

tumpy (tum'pi), *a.* [< *tump* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tumps or hillocks; uneven. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tum-tum (tum'tum), *n.* [Appar. ult. imitative of the beating of a drum; cf. *tum*[2] and *tom-tom*.] 1. A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating boiled plantains quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.—2. Same as *tom-tom*.

tumular (tū'mū-lär), *a.* [< F. *tumulaire*, as if < L. **tumularis*, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] Same as *tumulary*. *Pinkerton.*

tumulary (tū'mū-lā-ri), *a.* [As *tumular*, q. v.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

tumulate[1] (tū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated*, ppr. *tumulating*. [< L. *tumulatus*, pp. of *tumulare*, cover with a mound, entomb, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] To cover with a mound; bury.

tumulate[2]† (tū'mū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tumulated*, ppr. *tumulating*. [Irreg. (after *tumulus*, a mound) < L. *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] To swell.

His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 17.

tumuli, *n.* Plural of *tumulus*.

tumulose, tumulous (tū'mū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< L. *tumulosus*, full of mounds or hills, < *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] Full of mounds or hills. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

tumulosity (tū-mū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *tumulose* + *-ity*.] The state of being tumulous. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

tumulous, *a.* See *tumulose*.

tumult (tū'mult), *n.* [< F. *tumulte* = Pr. *tumult* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumulto*, < L. *tumultus*, commotion, disturbance, tumult, < *tumere*, swell, be excited: see *tumid*.] 1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confused talking; an uproar; hence, a noisy uprising, as of a mob.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult?* 1 Sam. iv. 14.

There is this difference between the *tumults* here [in Cairo] and those at Constantinople, that the latter are commonly begun by some resolute fellows among the janizaries, whereas here the mob is generally raised by some great man, who envies one that is a rival to him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 169.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

In this piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature?
Addison, Spectator, No. 489.

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion.

The *tumult* in her mind seemed not yet abated.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

=Syn. Disturbance, turbulence, confusion, hubbub, ferment, outbreak, mêlée.

tumult† (tū'mult), *v. i.* [< *tumult*, *n.* Cf. *tumultuate*.] To make a tumult; be in great commotion. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

tumulter† (tū'mul-tėr), *n.* [< *tumult* + *-er*[1].] One who raises or takes part in a tumult. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 466.

tumultuarily (tū-mul'tụ-ā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted.
Sandys, Christ's Passion (1640), notes, p. 95.

2. Without system or order.

I have, according to your desire, putt in writing these Minutes of Lives *tumultuarily*, as they occur'd to my thoughts, or as occasionally I had information of them.
Aubrey, Lives, Int. Ep.

tumultuariness (tū-mul'tụ-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *Eikon Basilike.*

tumultuary (tū-mul'tụ-ā-ri), *a.* [< F. *tumultuaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuario*, < L. *tumultuarius*, full of tumult, hurried, < *tumultus*, tumult: see *tumult*.] 1. Disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused: as, a *tumultuary* conflict.

It would be too long to relate the *tumultuary* insurrections of the inhabitants of Constantinople, Antioch, and Alexandria. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iv.

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men who live without religion live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Bp. Atterbury.*

tumultuate† (tū-mul'tụ-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *tumultuatus*, pp. of *tumultuari* (> It. *tumultuare* = Sp. Pg. *tumultuar*), make a tumult, < *tumultus*, a tumult: see *tumult*.] To make a tumult. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

tumultuation (tū-mul-tụ-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *tumultuate* + *-ion*.] Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

tumultuous (tū-mul'tụ-us), *a.* [< F. *tumultueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tumultuoso*, < L. *tumultuosus*, full of tumult, < *tumultus*, tumult: see *tumult*.] 1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly.

And in this seat of peace *tumultuous* wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 140.

2. Characterized by uproar, noise, confusion, or the like: as, a *tumultuous* assembly.

Strange the far-off rooks' sweet *tumultuous* voice.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Agitated; disturbed, as by passion.

His dire attempt, which, nigh the birth,
Now rolling boils in his *tumultuous* breast.
Milton, P. L., iv. 16.

4. Turbulent; violent.

Furiously running in upon him, with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables.
Knolles.

=Syn. 2. Uproarious, riotous.

tumultuously (tū-mul'tụ-us-li), *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with tumult or turbulence; by a disorderly multitude.

tumultuousness (tū-mul'tụ-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tumultuous, in any sense; disorder; commotion.

tumultus (tū-mul'tus), *n.* [L., commotion, tumult: see *tumult*.] Commotion; irregular action.—**Tumultus cordis**, irregular action of the heart.—**Tumultus sermonis**, a form of aphasia in which the patient stutters when reading aloud.

tumulus (tū'mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tumuli* (-lī). [< L. *tumulus*, a mound, < *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*. Cf. *tump*[1] and *tomb*.] A sepulchral mound, as the famous Mound of Marathon raised over the bodies of those Athenians who fell in repelling the invading Persians; a barrow; very frequently, a mound covering and inclosing a more or less elaborate structure of masonry. The raising of mounds over the tombs of the dead, particularly of distinguished persons, or those slain in battle, was a usual practice among very many peoples from the most remote antiquity.

tun[1] (tun), *n.* [Also *ton* (now used only in the sense of a measure); early mod. E. *tunne, tonne*, < ME. *tunne, tonne*, < AS. *tunne* = MD. *tonne*, D. *ton* = OHG. *tunna*, MHG. *tunne*, G. *tonne* = Icel. *tunna* = Sw. *tunna*, OSw. *tynna* = Dan. *tönde*; cf. F. *tonne* (dim. *tonneau*, OF. *tonnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. dim. *tonel*), ML. *tunna*, Ir. and Gael. *tunna*; root unknown; it is uncertain whether the Teut. or the Celtic forms are original. Hence *tunnel*.] 1. A large cask for holding liquids, especially wine, ale, or beer. See *ton*[1].

As who so filled a *tonne* of a fresshe ryuer,
And went forth with that water to woke with [add water to] Themese. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 331.

Take four and twenty bucks and ewes,
And ten *tun* of the wine.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

The tallow to be saponified is placed in a large, slightly conical, wooden *tun*, which is made of oak or cedar, and is tightly bound with iron hoops.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

2. Any vessel; a jar.

Wel ofter of the welle than of the *tonne*
She drank. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 159.

3. In a brewery, the fermenting-vat or -tank. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A measure of capacity, equal by old statutes to 252 wine-gallons. There was a local tun of beer in London of 2 butts, and a customary tun of sweet oil was 236 gallons, and of syrup 3½ barrels. As all measures of capacity are regarded by metrologists as having been defined first by weight, some have supposed the tun was originally a short ton weight of water. 5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Dolium* or family *Doliidæ*; a tun-shell.—6. The upper

part of a chimney; also, the chimney itself. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

My newe hous with the iij. *tunnys* of chemeneyis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 20.

Bolt and tun, in *her.* See *bolt*[1].

tun[1] (tun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tunned*, ppr. *tunning*. [< *tun*[1], *n.*] 1. To store in a tun or tuns, as wine or malt liquor; hence, to store in vessels of any sort for keeping.

Amongst the rest with the apples of Adam; the juice whereof they *tun* up and send into Turky.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

2†. To fill as if a tun.

A vale of tears, a vessel *tunn'd* with breath,
By sickness broach'd, to be drawn out by death.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

3. To mingle with liquor when it is stored, as for the purpose of flavoring it, or making it keep better.

The women of our northern parts do *tun* the herb alehouve into their ale.
Gerard's Herball (1579), quoted by Bickerdyke, p. 63.

tun[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *town*.

tuna[1] (tō′nä), *n.* A fish. See *Thynnus*, *Sarda*, ★*Orcynus*, and *tunny*.

tuna[2] (tū′nä), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia Tuna*, or its fruit. It grows erect, sometimes 20 feet high, is spiny, and is much used for hedges in southern Europe. Its fruit, which is barrel shaped and 2 or 3 inches long, is much eaten, fresh and dried. It is one of the foremost cochineal-plants, and is said to be the only species used for this production in the Canaries.

tunable (tū′na-bl), *a.* [Also *tuneable*; < *tune* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

God ringing the changes on all accidents, and making them *tunable* to His glory.
Fuller, Holy State, IV. xiii. 12.

2. Harmonious; musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

More *tuneable* than lark to shepherd's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 184.

tunableness (tū′na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tunable; harmony; melodiousness. Also *tuneableness*.

The *tunableness* and chiming of verse.
Swift, Advice to a Young Poet.

tunably (tū′na-bli), *adv.* In a tunable manner; harmoniously; musically. Also *tuneably*.

They can sing any thing most *tunably*, Sir, but Psalms.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

tun-bellied† (tun′bel″id), *a.* Having a large protuberant belly; pot-bellied; paunchy.

Their great huge rowling *tunbellyed* god Bacchus.
Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651). (*Nares.*)

tun-belly (tun′bel″i), *n.* A large protuberant belly.

A double chin and a *tun-belly*.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 152. (*Davies.*)

tun-dish† (tun′dish), *n.* A funnel.

Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 182.

★**tundra** (tön′drä), *n.* [Also *toondra*; < Russ. *tundra*, a marshy plain.] In the northern part of Russia (both in Europe and in Asia), one of the nearly level treeless areas which occupy most of that region, and which usually differ from steppes, in having the ground frozen beneath the surface even in summer. The climate and vegetation of the tundra are more decidedly arctic than those of the country to the south, with a corresponding increase in the number of small lakes and morasses.

A short distance south of Yefremov Kamen begins the veritable *tundra*, a woodless plain, interrupted by no mountain heights, with small lakes scattered over it, and narrow valleys crossing it.
Nordenskjöld, Voyage of the Vega (trans.), I. 377.

tundun (tun′dun), *n.* A toy: same as *bull-roarer*.

tune (tūn), *n.* [< ME. *tune*, < OF. *ton*, F. *ton* = ★Pr. *ton* = Sp. *ton*, *tono* = It. *tuono*, < L. *tonus*, < Gr. τόνος, a tone: see *tone*[1], of which *tune* is a doublet.] 1. A sound, especially a musical tone.

Leave your betraying smiles,
And change the *tunes* of your enticing tongue
To penitential prayers.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Whose senses in so evil consort their stepdame Nature lays
That ravishing delight in them most sweet *tunes* doth not raise.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

2. A well-rounded and pleasing succession of tones; an air; a melody; especially, a brief melodic piece in simple metrical form. The term is often extended to include the harmony with which such a melody is accompanied. Specifically—3. A musical setting of a hymn, usually in four-part harmony, intended for use in public worship; a hymn-tune; chorale.—4. Same as *entr'acte*. Sometimes called an *act-tune*.—5. Correct intonation in singing or playing on an instrument; capacity for producing tones in correct intonation; the proper construction or adjustment of a musical instrument with reference to such intonation; mutual adaptation of voices or instruments in pitch and temperament.

Like sweet bells jangled, out of *tune* and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 166.

A continual Parliament (I thought) would but keep the Common-weal in *tune*, by preserving Laws in their due execution and vigour. *Eikon Basilike*, p. 27.

6. Frame of mind; mood; temper, especially temper for the time being: as, to be in *tune* (to be in the right disposition, or fit temper or humor).

The poor distressed Lear 's i' the town;
Who sometime, in his better *tune*, remembers
What we are come about. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 41.

7. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, of which the organ is said to be situated above the external angle of the orbit of the eye, as high as the middle of the forehead, on each side of the temporal ridge. This faculty is claimed to give the perception of melody or harmony. See *phrenology*.—**In tune,** in correct or properly adjusted intonation; harmonious.—**Out of tune,** in incorrect or improperly adjusted intonation; inharmonious.—**To change one's tune,** to alter one's manner and way of talking.

O gin I live and bruik my life,
I'll gar ye *change your tune*.
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

To sing another tune. See *sing*.—**To the tune of,** to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]

Will Hazard has got the hipps, having lost *to the tune of* five hundr'd pound, tho' he understands play very well, no body better. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 230.

★**tune** (tūn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tuned*, ppr. *tuning*. [< *tune*, *n.* Cf. *attune*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adjust the tones of (a voice or a musical instrument) with reference to a correct or given standard of pitch or temperament. See *tuning*.

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

2. To play upon; produce melody or harmony from.

When Orpheus *tuned* his lyre with pleasing woe,
Rivers forgot to run, and winds to blow.
Addison, Epil. to Granville's British Enchanters.

3. To express by means of melody or harmony; celebrate in music.

Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.
Milton, P. L., v. 196.

4. To give a special tone or character to; attune.

To that high-sounding Lyre I *tune* my Strains.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

In peace, Love *tunes* the shepherd's reed.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

5. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect.

Come, let me *tune* you; glaze not thus your eyes
With self-love of a vow'd virginity.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

6. To bring into uniformity or harmony.

Elizabeth might silence or *tune* the pulpits; but it was impossible for her to silence or *tune* the great preachers of justice, and mercy, and truth.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 456.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth musical sound.

Tuning to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

2. To accord with some correct or given standard of pitch or temperament.—3. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; sing without using words; hum a tune. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**To tune up,** to begin to sing or play: as, birds *tune up* after a shower. [Colloq.]

tuneable, tuneableness, etc. See *tunable*, etc.

tuned (tūnd), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ed*[2].] Toned: usu-★ally in composition: as, a shrill-*tuned* bell.

tuneful (tūn′fûl), *a.* [< *tune* + *-ful*.] Full of melody or tune. (*a*) Melodious; sweet of sound.

The *tuneful* voice was heard from high.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(*b*) Producing sweet sounds; musical.

The Minstrel was infirm and old; . . .
His *tuneful* brethren all were dead.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

tunefully (tūn′fûl-i), *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically.

tunefulness (tūn′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tuneful.

tuneless (tūn′les), *a.* [< *tune* + *-less*.] 1. Unmusical; inharmonious.

How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With *tuneless* pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 244.

2. Not employed in or not capable of making music.

When in hand my *tunelesse* harp I take,
Then doe I more augment my foes despight.
Spenser, Sonnets, xliv.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; silent; without voice or utterance.

On thy voiceless shore
The heroic lay is *tuneless* now;
The heroic bosom beats no more!
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

tuner (tū′nėr), *n.* [< *tune* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tunes or puts in tune; also, one who makes music or sings.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes, these new *tuners* of accents! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 30.

Our mournful Philomel,
That rarest *tuner*.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

Specifically—2. One whose occupation it is to put musical instruments in proper tune and repair.

There are a good many blind *tuners*.
J. H. Ewing, Story of a Short Life, viii.

3. In *organ-building*, an adjustable flap or opening near the top of a flue-pipe, whereby the effective length of the air-column may be altered, so as to alter the pitch of the tone.

tung†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tung-oil (tung′oil), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *oil*.] A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the tung-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, forming 35 per cent. of their weight. It is produced in immense quantities in China, where it is universally employed for calking and painting junks and boats, and for varnishing and preserving all kinds of woodwork. In drying quality it surpasses all other known oils. It is also used for lighting, but is inferior for the purpose to tea-oil. It is not known in European commerce. Also *tree-oil* or *wood-oil*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

tun-great† (tun′grāt), *a.* [ME. *tonne greet*; < *tun*[1] + *great*.] Having a circumference of the size of a tun.

Every piler, the temple to sustene,
Was *tonne-greet*, of iren bright and shene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1136.

tungstate (tung′stāt), *n.* [< *tungst(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tungstic acid: as, *tungstate* of lime.—**Sodium tungstate,** a crystalline salt prepared by roasting wolfram with soda-ash. It is used as a mordant, and ★to render fabrics uninflammable.

tungsten (tung′sten), *n.* [= F. *tungstène* = Sp. Pg. It. *tungsteno* = G. *tungstein*, < Sw. *tungsten* (= Dan. *tungsteen*), < *tung*, heavy, = Dan. *tung* = Icel. *thungr*, heavy (cf. *thungi*, a load, *thunga*, load), + *sten*, stone, = Dan. *steen* = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, q. v.] 1. Chemical symbol, W; atomic weight, 184.0. A metal some of whose ores have long been known (see *wolfram* and *scheelite*), but they were supposed to be compounds of tin. That scheelite (tungstate of lime) was a compound of lime with a peculiar metallic acid was proved by Scheele and Bergman in 1781, and the composition of wolfram was also determined by the brothers D'Elhujar a few years later. Metallic tungsten, as obtained by the reduction of the trioxid, is a gray powder having a metallic luster and a specific gravity of 19.129 (Roscoe). The most interesting fact in regard to tungsten is that tungsteniferous minerals, especially wolfram, are very frequent associates of the ores of tin. (See *wolfram*.) Tungsten has been experimented with in various ways, as in improving the quality of steel by being added to it in small quantity; but no alloy containing tungsten has come into general use. (See *tungsten steel*, under *steel*[1].) A new alloy called *sideraphite*, containing a large percentage of iron, with some nickel, aluminium, and copper, together with 4 per cent. of tungsten, has recently been introduced; this is said to resemble silver, and to be very ductile and malleable and not easily attacked by acids. Another alloy called *minargent*, consisting chiefly of copper and nickel, is said sometimes to contain a small percentage of tungsten. Tungsten is chemically related to molybdenum and uranium. Certain chemically remarkable compounds of tungsten (tungstates with tungsten dioxid) have been employed as substitutes for bronze-powder.

2. The native tungstate of lime.—**Tungsten steel.** See *steel*[1].

tungstenic (tung-sten′ik), *a.* [< *tungsten* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or procured from tungsten; tungstic.

tungsteniferous (tung-sten-if′e-rus), *a.* Containing tungsten.

tungstic (tung′stik), *a.* [< *tungst(en)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained from tungsten.—**Tungstic acid,** an acid obtained by precipitating a solution of tungstic oxid in an alkali by the addition of an acid. It is dibasic, having the composition H_2WO_4.—**Tungstic ocher.** Same as *tungstite*.

tungstite (tung′stīt), *n.* [< *tungst(en)* + *-ite*[2].] Native oxid of tungsten, occurring in pulverulent form, of a bright-yellow color, usually in connection with wolfram, the tungstate of iron and manganese. Also called *tungstic ocher*.

tungstous (tung'stus), *a.* Same as *tungstic.*

tung-tree (tung'trē), *n.* [< Chinese *t'ung* + E. *tree.*] The Chinese varnish- or oil-tree, *Aleurites cordata*, extensively grown in China for its oil product. See *tung-oil.*

Tungusic (tun-gō'sik), *a.* A designation applied to a group of Ural-Altaic or Scythian tongues spoken by tribes in the northeast of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644.

tunhoof (tun'höf), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Glecoma hederacea.*

tunic (tū'nik), *n.* [< ME. **tunike* (?) (cf. *tunicle*) (cf. AS. *tunice, tunicæ* = OHG. *tunihhā*); < OF. (and F.) *tunique* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tunica* = It. *tonica*, < L. *tunica*, a tunic.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a garment like a shirt or gown worn by either sex, very often an undergarment: hence a general term applied to garments, of all periods and materials, which are worn depending from the neck, whether girded at the waist or not, or kept in place by other garments worn outside of them, and whether such garments are long and full or short and scant. Thus, the name is given to the Greek chiton in its various forms, to the early English garment worn under the cloak, and even to the hauberk of mail. In the breast of the tunic of the ancient Roman senator a broad vertical stripe of purple (called *latus clavus*) was woven; the equites wore two narrow parallel stripes (called *angusti clavi*) extending from the shoulders to the bottom of the tunic. Hence the terms *laticlavii* and *angusticlavii* applied to persons of these orders. See also cut under *stola.*



Tunic or Chiton of Ionian form (over it is girded the Dionysiac nebris or fawn-skin), from a Greek amphora of the 4th century B. C., found at Perugia. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

Tunick or Tunicat, a Jerkin, Jacket, or sleeveless coat, formerly worn by Princes. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

2. At the present time, a garment generally loose, but gathered or girded at the waist, worn by women, usually an outer garment; a sort of wrap or coat for street wear.

Her Majesty wore a white satin petticoat, over which was a silver llama *tunic*, trimmed with silver and white blonde lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 230.

3. *Eccles.*, a vestment worn over the alb in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches by the subdeacon or epistler at the celebration of the mass or holy communion. It is similar in shape and color to the dalmatic, but sometimes smaller and with less ornamentation. The bishop's tunic is worn under the dalmatic, and is shorter than the subdeacon's. See *tunicle.*

4. A military surcoat.—**5.** In the British army, the ordinary fatigue-coat: applied usually to the coat of a private, but sometimes to that of an officer. [Colloq.]

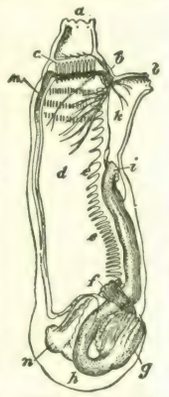
"Please show me your Victoria Cross." "It's on my *tunic*, and that 's in my quarters in camp."
J. H. Ewing, Story of a Short Life, vii.

6. A natural covering; an integument. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a covering or investing part; a tunicle; a coat, as of the eyeball, the stomach, or an artery. See *tunica.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, one of the layers forming the covering of an ascidian. See *Tunicata* (with cut), and cut under *Ascidia.* (*c*) In *bot.*, any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis the skin of a seed; also, the peridium of certain fungi.—**Albugineous tunic.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Arachnoid tunic.** Same as *arachnoid*, 3.—**Inner tunic**, in *bot.*, a membrane, more or less colored, which surrounds the nucleus or hymenium in the genus *Verrucaria*, situated immediately beneath the perithecium. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens.—**Ruyschian tunic.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Talaric tunic.** See *talaric*, and *Ionic chiton*, under *chiton.*—**Vaginal tunic.** See *vaginal* and ★*eye*[1], 1.

tunica (tū'ni-kä), *n.*; pl. *tunicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] Same as *tunic.*—**Tunica abdominalis**, the aponeuroses of the abdominal muscles of some animals, as the horse, forming a strong fascia or sheet for the support of the abdominal viscera.—**Tunica adnata**, one of the coats of the eyeball, lying between the sclerotic proper and the conjunctiva. It is the expansion of fibrous tissue, or aponeurosis, whereby the muscles of the eyeball are inserted into the sclerotic. Also called *adnata, tunica albuginea.*—**Tunica adventitia.** See *adventitia.*—**Tunica albuginea.** Same as *albuginea.*—**Tunica arachnoidea.** (*a*) The arachnoid membrane, a thin membrane forming one of the coverings of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) One of the layers of the choroid coat of the eye.—**Tunica choriocapillaris.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica conjunctiva.** Same as *conjunctiva*, 1.—**Tunica cornea pellucida.** Same as *cornea*, 1.—**Tunica granulosa**, the granular lining of the cavity of a Graafian follicle.—**Tunica intima.** Same as *intima.*—**Tunica muscularis mucosæ**, a thin and at places incomplete layer of smooth muscle-fibers in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Also called simply *muscularis mucosæ.*—**Tunica propria**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The proper coat of some structure, as an artery; the layer which specially constitutes such a structure, as distinguished from other layers which may form a part of it by investing or lining it. The tunica propria of the spleen is a strong elastic connective-tissue coat lying immediately beneath the serous coat; that of the testis is defined under *tunica vaginalis testis.* (*b*) Specifically, the membrane lining the bony labyrinth of the ear; the walls of the membranous labyrinth.—**Tunica reflexa**, the outer wall of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**Tunica Ruyschiana.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vaginalis oculi**, a sheathing fascia which surrounds the optic nerve and part of the eyeball, formed of fascia.—**Tunica vaginalis testis**, the serous investment of the testicle, formed of a pouch or process of the peritoneum, usually a shut sac: it has two walls, the tunica propria, upon the testis itself, and the tunica reflexa, separated from this by the cavity.—**Tunica vasculosa Halleri.** Same as *choriocapillaris.*—**Tunica vasculosa testis**, the pia mater of the testicle, a vascular layer underlying the tunica albuginea.

tunicary (tū'ni-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *tunicaries* (-riz). [< *tunic* + *-ary.*] A tunicate.

Tunicata (tū-ni-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tunicatus*, clothed with a tunic: see *tunicate.*] A class, superclass, or phylum of animals intermediate between and connecting the invertebrates with the true vertebrates, now made a prime division (*Urochorda*) of chordate animals; the ascidians, tunicaries, or sea-squirts. The evidence of vertebrate affinity or character is chiefly in the larval state, when there is a sort of notochord, the urochord (see *Urochorda*), which in one group persists in the adult (see *Appendiculariidæ*). The tunicates are so called from the thick, tough, leathery integument or tunic, the name having been given by Lamarck in 1816 to the forms then known, and the class having been placed in his system between the worms and the radiates. The tunicates had before been regarded as polyps or even as sponges; with Cuvier they formed a division (*Nuda*) of mollusks; afterward and for many years they were considered as m lluscoids, and associated with or approximated to the brachiopods and polyzoans. The discovery of the urochord by Kowalevsky in 1866 gave the first evidence of their proper position among chordate animals, and consequently of their vertebrate affinity. They were thereupon regarded as the "ancestors" of the vertebrates, of which, however, they appear rather to represent a degenerate or retrograde side-shoot. The developmental history is intricate and perplexing. Alternation of generation has been determined for the whole group, and some members of it occur under two distinct forms. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of *Tunicata* is the presence in the integument of tunicin, a kind of animal cellulose—cellulose having been supposed to be peculiar to plants. Tunicates are very dissimilar to one another in outward appearance, though they conform to a type of structure most parts of which can be clearly homologized with those of vertebrates. An ordinary simple ascidian resembles a leathern bottle fixed at the base, and provided with two openings, through one of which water is indrawn, and through the other of which it can be expelled with some force when the animal contracts, whence the name *sea-squirt;* other fanciful names are *sea-pear, sea-peach, sea-pork*, and *sea-potato.* Other tunicates, also fixed, are social, aggregate, or colonial; some are free-swimming, or fixed and free at different stages of their development, and of the free forms some are simple and others are linked in chains. The salps and pyrosomes are phosphorescent. All tunicates are marine; most live on the shore or surface, but some at great depths. Their classification has been almost as changeable as their location in the system. The arrangement of H. Milne Edwards (1826, and long current with little modification) has been entirely remodeled. According to a late system, *Tunicata* rank as a class divided into three orders: (*a*) *Larvacea*, tailed when adult, represented by the family *Appendiculariidæ* (see cut under *Appendicularia*); (*b*) *Thaliacea*, free-swimming, simple or compound, without a tail in the adult, and either cyclomyarian (*Doliolidæ*) or hemimyarian (*Salpidæ* and *Octacnemidæ*) (see cuts under *Doliolidæ* and *Salpa*); and (*c*) *Ascidiacea*, of which there are three groups or suborders—(1) *Simplices*, resembling salps in being free-swimming, colonial, and luminous, with one family, *Pyrosomatidæ;* (2) *Compositæ*, fixed, reproducing by gemmation and so forming compound organisms, with seven families, of which *Botryllidæ* is the best-known, a member of it having been described in 1756; and (3) *Simplices*, fixed (exceptionally free) and solitary (rarely social—that is, imperfectly composite), with four families, *Molgulidæ, Cynthiidæ, Ascidiidæ*, and *Clavellinidæ.* The last named are the social ascidians; the second and third families are each divided into subfamilies ranked as families by some writers, and are also the largest families, represented by the numerous genera and species which come most frequently under observation, and to which the common name *ascidian* is specially pertinent. (See cuts under *Ascidia* and *gastrulation.*) A former broader arrangement, which ignored the peculiarities of the *Larvacea*, was into two orders, by means of which the salps and the doliolids on the one hand were contrasted with all other tunicates on the other; and each of these orders had a number of different names. Also called *Ascidioida.*



Phallusia mentula, one of the *Tunicata*, the test removed; the cut is in effect a longitudinal section.

a, oral aperture; *b*, ganglion; *c*, circlet of tentacles; *d*, branchial sac, the three rows of marks at its upper part indicating the stigmata; *e*, languets; *f*, esophageal opening; *g*, stomach; *h*, intestine; *i*, anus; *k*, atrium; *l*, atrial orifice; *m*, endostyle; *n*, heart.

tunicate (tū'ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tunicatus*, pp. of *tunicare*, clothe with a tunic, < *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *zoöl.*, coated; covered with tunics or integuments; specifically, enveloped in membranous integuments or tunics, as an ascidian; of or pertaining to the *Tunicata;* tunicated.—**2.** In *entom.*, covered one by another, like a set of thimbles, as the joints of some antennæ.—**3.** In *bot.*, covered with a tunic or membrane; coated.—**Tunicate club** or **capitulum** of an antenna, a club or capitulum formed of tunicate joints, the outer joints being visible only at the end.—**Tunicate joints**, in *entom.*, joints set one into another like funnels.

II. *n.* 1†. A tunic. *Blount.*—**2.** An ascidian, tunicary, or sea-squirt; any member of the *Tunicata.*

tunicated (tū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* [< *tunicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tunicate.*—**Tunicated bulb**, a bulb composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

tunicin (tū'ni-sin), *n.* [< *tunic(ate)* + *-in*[2].] The peculiar substance, resembling if not identical with vegetable cellulose, found in the integument of the tunicates; animal cellulose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 609.

tunicle (tū'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tunicle*, < OF. **tunicle*, < L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, tunic: see *tunic.*] **1.** A tunic; especially, a fine, thin, or delicate tunic; a slight coat or covering.

The humours and *tunicles* [of the eye] are transparent, to let in colours, and therefore tinctured with none themselves. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 34.

2. *Eccles.*, same as *tunic*, 3. When used in the plural it signifies both the dalmatic and the tunic. Also spelled *tunacle.*

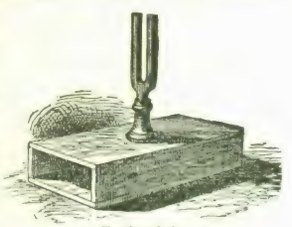
Where there be many Priestes, or Decons, there so many shalbe ready to help the Priest . . . as shalbe requisite: And shall haue upon theim lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministery—that is to saye, Albes, with *tunacles.*
Book of Common Prayer, Edw. VI., 1549 (ed. Pickering), fol. [ci. (The Supper of the Lord).

★**tuning** (tū'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tune*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of adjusting the intonation of a musical instrument. The process varies with the mechanical construction of the instrument. In stringed instruments, like the pianoforte, violin, harp, etc., it consists in adjusting the tension of the strings by means of tuning-pins or -pegs. In wind-instruments, like the flute, clarinet, trumpet, etc., it consists in adjusting the length of the tube by means of some kind of sliding joint or crook, so that the fundamental tone of the tube shall be correct. In a bell it consists in adjusting the thickness of the sound-bow. In the organ it consists in various ad ustments of the effective length of the air-column in flue-pipes, or of the vibrating part of the reed in reed-pipes. The intricacy of the process depends chiefly on the number of separate tones whose intonation is fixed, and is most conspicuous in instruments with a keyboard, like the organ and the pianoforte. On these instruments some system of compromise temperament is a necessity, if freedom of modulation is desired. Accordingly, great pains is taken to set the temperament in a single central octave, and all other octaves are then adjusted thereto. Tuning is much facilitated by the phenomenon of beats, especially in the case of the organ. See *temperament* and *beat*[1].—**Flat** or **French flat tuning**, one of the methods of tuning a lute: so called because the French pitch was lower than that elsewhere used.—**Pythagorean tuning.** See *Pythagorean.*

tuning-cone (tū'ning-kōn), *n.* A cone of brass, usually hollow, used in tuning metal organ-pipes. When the pitch is to be raised the point of the cone is driven into the top of the pipe so as to increase its flare, and when the pitch is to be lowered the base of the cone is driven over the top of the pipe so as to decrease its flare. Also *tuning-horn.*

tuning-crook (tū'ning-krůk), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a crook or loop of tube which may be inserted to change the fundamental tone of the tube.

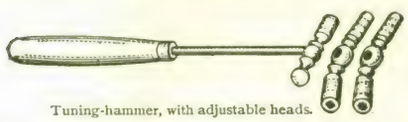
tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed to produce, when struck, a musical tone of some particular pitch. Its invention is ascribed to John Shore, in the middle of the eighteenth century. Tuning-forks are particularly useful because their tone is comparatively free from harmonics, and because their pitch is not disturbed by ordinary changes of temperature. They are therefore much employed in acoustical investigation and



Tuning-fork.

to furnish convenient standards of pitch. Compare *tonometer*, and see *pitch*[1].

tuning-hammer (tū′ning-ham″ėr), *n.* A wrench used in tuning the pianoforte, consisting of a



Tuning-hammer, with adjustable heads.

long wooden handle with two hollow metal heads made to fit over the tuning-pins: so called because of its general shape.

tuning-horn (tū′ning-hôrn), *n.* Same as *tuning-cone*.

tuning-key (tū′ning-kē), *n.* See *key*[1].

tuning-knife (tū′ning-nīf), *n.* Same as *reed-knife*.

tuning-lever (tū′ning-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as *tuning-hammer*.

tuning-peg (tū′ning-peg), *n.* See *peg*, 1 (*c*).

tuning-pin (tū′ning-pin), *n.* Same as *tuning-peg*.

tuning-slide (tū′ning-slīd), *n.* See *slide*, 9 (*c*), and *horn*, 4 (*c*).

tuning-wire (tū′ning-wīr), *n.* See *pipe*[1], 2 (*b*).

Tunisian (tū-nis′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tunisien*; as *Tunis* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tunis, a regency and protectorate of France, in northern Africa, or to Tunis, its principal city.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tunis.

tunist (tū′nist), *n.* A tuner. *Sedley Taylor*, Science of Music, p. 132. [Rare.]

tunk (tungk), *n.* [Cf. *thump*.] A blow; a stroke; a hit. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Tunker, *n.* See *Dunker*[1].

tun-moot (tun′möt), *n.* [Repr. AS. *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *moot*[1].] In *early Eng. hist.*, an assembly, court, or place of meeting of the town or village. See *moot*[1].

There is no ground for believing that the *tun-moot* was a judicial court. Its work was the ordering of the village life and the village industry; and traces of this still survive in our institutions.

J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 187.

tunnage (tun′āj), *n.* [< *tun*[1] + *-age*. Cf. *tonnage*.] A tax or duty of so much per tun formerly imposed in England upon all imported wines. Sometimes spelled *tonnage*, and used chiefly in the phrase *tunnage* (or *tonnage*) *and poundage*. See *poundage*[1], 1.

The parliament, which met on the 4th of November under Bedford, signalised its gratitude by granting . . . *tunnage and poundage* for life. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 326.

tunnegar (tun′e-gär), *n.* A funnel. *Halliwell.*

tunnel (tun′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tonnel*, *tonnell*; < ME. *tonnell*, < OF. *tonnel*, later *tonneau*, m., a tun, cask, pipe, a tunnel for partridges (F. *tonneau*, a tun, cask, ton), also OF. *tonnelle*, F. *tonnelle*, f., an arbor, arched vault, a tunnel for partridges, etc., dim. of *tonne*, a tun, cask, pipe: see *tun*. Hence F. *tunnel*, a tunnel (def. 7).] **1.** The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue.

One great chimney, whose long *tonnell* thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

2. Hence, figuratively, a nostril. [Rare.]

He does take this same filthy roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth at 's *tonnels*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

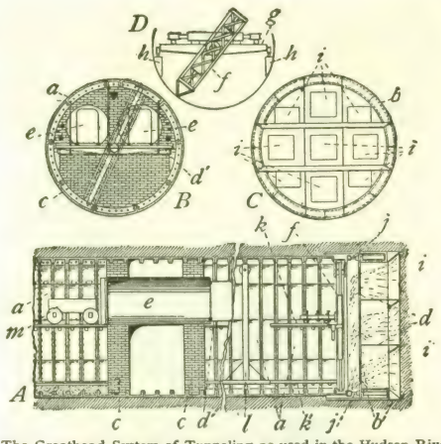
3. A funnel. See *funnel*, 1.

His [a vainglorious man's] barrel hath a continual spigot, but no *tunnel*; and, like an unthrift, he spends more than he gets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

4†. A long pipe-like passage made of wire, into which partridges were decoyed.

Tonnelle, a *tunnell* or staulking horse for partridges . . . *Tonneller*, to take Partridges with a *Tunnell* or Staulking horse. *Cotgrave.*

5. A tunnel-net.—**6.** An arched drain. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A gallery, passage, or roadway beneath the ground, under the bed of a stream, or through a hill or mountain. Tunnels are used in military operations, in mining, in conveying water, and as passageways for vehicles and railway-trains. They are of various construction, according to the character of the soil or rock through which they pass. In soft silt or sand, as in subways beneath a stream, the interior of the tunnel is lined with brickwork, with, in some instances, a shield of plate-iron outside the bricks. In soil, soft rock, or quicksands, heavy masonry lining is sometimes required. In solid rock, a simple excavation is generally sufficient, as in many of the shorter railroad-tunnels. The section of a tunnel is usually a cylindrical or elliptical arch, with sometimes, in soft soils, an inverted arch below. The earlier modern tunnels were excavated by hand-drilling and blasting; but machine-drilling, by means of compressed air, has been brought to great perfection, and the rate of progression has been increased and the cost of excavation reduced. In the Greathead system of tunneling, the tunnel is made by



The Greathead System of Tunneling as used in the Hudson River Tunnel at New York.

A, longitudinal vertical section; *B*, transverse section, looking toward bulkhead; *C*, elevation of shield, looking toward the face; *D*, detail view of the erector: *a*, shell; *b*, shield; *c*, brick bulkhead; *d*, platforms in shield; *d′*, platform at bulkhead; *e*, air-locks; *f*, Moir's erector, whereby the heavy cast-iron segments of the shell are lifted or carried into position; *g*, support for the erector, resting on the brackets *h*; *i*, openings in the face of the shield, through which the silt is caused to flow by pressure (as shown in *A*); *j*, jacks, by which the shield is pressed forward into the silt; *k*, *k′*, railway-tracks, the upper for the erector, the lower for transporting excavated material to the elevator *l*, at the bulkhead; *m*, car, by which the excavated material passed through the air-locks is received for removal.

the use of a cylindrical shield driven forward by hydraulic pressure; the excavation is lined with a cast-iron shell, and the interspace between the shell and the sides of the excavation is lined with grout forced in by air-pressure. The shell is made of segments bolted together. Silt and mud are forced through doors in the face of the shield, and excavated material is taken out through air-locks in the bulkhead of the tunnel. The longest railroad-tunnel is the St. Gotthard, through the Alps (about 9 miles); the longest in the United States is the Hoosac tunnel, in western Massachusetts (4¾ miles).

8. In *mining*, any level or drift in a mine open at one end, or which may serve for an adit. See *adit*, 1.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, the underground burrow of some animals, when long and tortuous, as of the mole or of the gopher.—**Pilot tunnel,** a device for directing a tunnel in the prescribed grade, consisting of a flanged tube made up of interchangeable plates, which can be bolted to the shield and forced concentrically into the silt in advance of the face of the heading. From this measurements in any direction can be made to limit the cutting to the proper dimensions and distance from the center.—**Tunnel of Corti,** in *anat.*, a canal, triangular in section, between the inner and outer sets of the slanting Cortian rods, filled with endolymph. Also *Cortian tunnel*.

tunnel (tun′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tunneled*, *tunnelled*, ppr. *tunneling*, *tunnelling*. [< *tunnel*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form, cut, or dig a tunnel through or under.—**2.** To form like a tunnel; hollow out in length.

Some foreign birds . . . plat and weave the fibrous parts of vegetables together, and curiously *tunnel* them, and commodiously form them into nests.

Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 13.

3. To catch in a tunnel-net.

II. *intrans.* To form, cut, or drive a tunnel.

tunnel-disease (tun′el-di-zēz″), *n.* A form of anemia caused by the parasite *Dochmius*.

The Italians who died from cholera in digging the Suez Canal, or from *tunnel-disease* in the St. Gothard Tunnel. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 150.

tunneled (tun′eld), *a.* [< *tunnel* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a tunnel.—**Tunneled sound,** in *surg.*, a metallic sound having a central cavity or bore by means of which it can be passed over a more slender instrument previously introduced, called a *guide*: used when it is desired to effect an entrance through a very narrow passage, as in tight stricture of the urethra. See *sound*[4], *n.*

tunnel-head (tun′el-hed), *n.* In *metal.*, the top of a blast- or shaft-furnace.

tunnel-hole (tun′el-hōl), *n.* The throat of a blast-furnace.

tunnel-kiln (tun′el-kil), *n.* A lime-kiln in which the fuel used is coal, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood is used. *E. H. Knight.*

tunnel-net (tun′el-net), *n.* **1.** A fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrow at the opposite end.—**2.** A part of a pound-net through which fish pass into the bowl. [Lake Michigan.]

tunnel-pit (tun′el-pit), *n.* Same as *tunnel-shaft*.

tunnel-shaft (tun′el-shȧft), *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

tunnel-vault (tun′el-vâlt), *n.* In *arch.*, a barrel- or cradle-vault; a semicircular vault. See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

tunnel-weaver (tun′el-wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the group *Territelariæ*: distinguished from *orb-weaver*.

tunning (tun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tun*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of brewing; also, that which is brewed at one time.

You have some plot now,
Upon a *tunning* of ale, to stale the yeast.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. The process of being put into a cask or tun.

So Skelton-laureat was of Elinour Rumming,
But she the subject of the rout and *tunning*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

tunning-cask (tun′ing-kȧsk), *n.* A cask in which fermented ale is stored when racked off. See *tun*[1], *v. t.*

tunning-dish (tun′ing-dish), *n.* **1†.** Same as *tun-dish*.—**2.** A wooden dish used in dairies. ★*Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tunny (tun′i), *n.*; pl. *tunnies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tunnie*, *tuny*, *tonny*, sometimes *thunny*; appar. a dim. form of what would reg. be **ton*, < OF. *ton*, *thon*, F. *thon* = Pr. *thon* = It. *tonno*, < L. *thunnus*, *thynnus*, ML. also *tinnus*, prob. also **tunnus*, < Gr. θύννος, θῦνος, a tunny, prob. lit. 'darter,' < θύνειν, dart along.] A scombroid fish of the genus *Thunnus*, as *T. thynnus*. The germon, or long-finned tunny, is *Germo alalonga*. (See cut under *albacore*.) The true tunny of the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters has been the object of an important fishery, systematically conducted from remote antiquity, as by the Phenicians, to the present day. It is one of the largest food-fishes, growing to a length of 10 feet, and acquiring a weight of one thousand pounds or more. It is a near relative of the bonito and albacore, but is distinguished from the latter by the much shorter pectoral fins; the body is deepest about the middle, whence it tapers rapidly to a slender caudal peduncle; there are eight or nine short separate finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins; the dorsals are two, of which the first rises high in front; the caudal fin is very short, but its upper and under lobes extend high and low. The color is dark-bluish above, and below grayish, irregularly silvery. The tunny is a fish of the high seas, but periodically wanders in large shoals coastwise. The flesh is eaten fresh, or preserved in salt or in oil.

To see the small fish *Tuny* scape the net.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

tun-shell (tun′shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a tun. See *Doliidæ*, and cut under *Dolium*.

tuny (tū′ni), *a.* [< *tune* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tunes; characterized by melody, especially as distinguished from harmony. [Colloq.]

Let our modern æsthetes, who sneer at Mozart for being *tuny*, say what they will. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

tup (tup), *n.* [Sc. also *tip*; < ME. *tuppe*, *tupe*, a ram. Cf. LG. *tuppen*, *toppen*, pull by the hair.] **1.** A ram; the male of the sheep.

Nowe putte amonge the shepe thaire *tuppes* white,
Not oonly woolled, but also thair tonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

2. In *mech. engin.*, the mass which forms the striking weight of a tilt-, drop-, or steam-hammer. Its face is usually so arranged that it can be removed when worn out or broken. *Gun Foundry Board Report*, p. 37.

tup (tup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tupped*, ppr. *tupping*. [< *tup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover or copulate with: used specifically of a ram. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 89.—**2.** To butt. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bow to before drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To copulate, as a ram.—**2.** To butt, as a ram. [Prov. Eng.]

Tupaia (tū-pā′iạ), *n.* [NL. (Sir S. Raffles, 1821), < Malay *tūpāya*, *tūpey*.] The typical genus of the *Tupaiidæ*, the squirrel-shrews, contain-



Banxring (*Tupaia javanica*).

ing several species of India, the Malay peninsula, and various Malayan islands. They are pretty little creatures of arboreal habits, with long bushy tails, feeding upon fruits and insects, with the general aspect and manners of squirrels. Some are called *banxring* and *tana*. Also written *Tupaja*, *Tupaya*.

Tupaiidæ (tū-pā-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tupaia* + *-idæ*.] A family of squirrel-like arboreal and diurnal insectivorous mammals. They have a developed cæcum, a comparatively large brain-case, completed orbits, large zygomatic arches, bullate tympanic bones, tibia and fibula separate, the pubic symphysis long, the hind limbs moderately exceeding the fore in length, and thirty-eight teeth. There are at least 2 genera, *Tupaia*, the banxrings, and *Ptilocercus*, the pentails, inhabiting Asia and Malaysia, with several species. See cuts under *Ptilocercus* and *Tupaia*. Also *Tupaiadæ*.

tupelo (tū′pe-lō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] One of several species of *Nyssa*, most commonly *N. sylvatica*, the pepperidge, sour-gum, or black-gum. See *black-gum*, and cut under *Nyssa*. The sour tupelo is *N. Ogeche*, otherwise called *gopher-plum* and *Ogeechee lime*. (See *lime*3.) The large tupelo, cotton- or tupelo-gum, is *N. aquatica*, a large tree of deep swamps and river-bottoms in the southern United States. Its wood, which is light, soft, and unwedgeable, is used in turnery, largely for woodenware, for wooden shoes, etc.; that of the root is used for the floats of nets. *Sargent.*—**Tupelo tent**, a small rod of tupelo which is inserted into the mouth of the womb when it is desired to dilate this passage. The tupelo effects this by increasing in size through absorption of the fluids of the parts.

Tupistra (tū-pis′trą), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1814), so called from the shape of the stigma; < Gr. τυπίς, or τυπάς, a mallet, < τύπτειν, strike: see *type*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Convallariaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a dense cylindrical spike with spreading perianth-lobes, and a thick peltate stigma which is deeply lobed or is nearly entire and closes the throat of the flower. There are about 5 species, natives of China, Burma, and of the Himalayas. They are perennial herbs, with long ample leaves contracted into an erect petiole, growing from a thick rhizome which is either elongated or short and tuberous. The violet or lurid flowers are sessile, crowded between smaller green or scarious bracts upon an erect or recurved scape. They are known as *mallet-flower*. *T. squalida*, the original species, and *T. nutans*, the nodding mallet-flower, are sometimes cultivated under glass.

tup-man (tup′man), *n.* A breeder of or dealer in tups. [Local, Eng.]

tupsee (tup′sē), *n.* The mango-fish, *Polynemus paradoxus*.

tuque (tūk), *n.* [Canadian F. form of F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque*.] A cap worn in Canada. See the quotation.



Tuque.
a, folded to fit the head; *b*, as knitted.

But the *tuque* is disappearing, we are sorry to say, and ordinary caps are taking its place. It alone served to mark the habitant. It is something like a long stocking, knit and closed at both ends, and one end being pushed into the other to double it, it is drawn over the head, down the back of the neck, and indeed over the whole face and shoulders if necessary. . . The sash . . . has been adopted as an ornamental and useful appendage by the citizens; and the snow-shoe clubs have adopted the *tuque*.
The Century, II. 454.

tu quoque (tū kwō′kwē). [< L. *tu quoque*, 'thou too, i. e. 'you have done the same thing,' or 'you're another': *tu* = E. *thou*; *quoque*, also, too, perhaps orig. **quomque*, < *quom*, *quum*, as, when, + *-que*, and.] A retort consisting of a charge or accusation similar to that which has been made by one's antagonist, as in the case of a person charged with bribery who replies that his accuser's hands are not clean of corruption: also used attributively: as, the *tu quoque* argument is not conclusive.

tur (tȯr), *n.* The urus.

turacin (tȯ′rą-sin), *n.* [< *turacou*, *touracou*, + *-in*2.] The red or crimson coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo. In solution turacin gives two absorption-bands of its spectrum like those of oxyhemoglobin. It contains about six per cent. of copper, which cannot be isolated without destroying the pigment. Turacin is said to wash out more or less during the rainy season, leaving the feathers that were scarlet of a pinkish white.

turacou, *n.* See *turakoo*.

turacoverdin (tū″rą-kō-vėr′din), *n.* [< *turaco* + F. *vert*, green (see *verd*), + *-in*2.] The green coloring matter of the feathers of the turakoo.

Turacus (tū′rą-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < F. *touraco* or *touracou*.] A genus of turakoos, now restricted to species with feathered nostrils, as *T. persa*, *T. corythaix*, and about 12 others. It has several synonyms, the most prominent of which is *Corythaix* (Illiger, 1811). Also *Touraco*.

turakoo (tȯ′rą-kō), *n.* [Also *turako*, *turaco*, *tourakoo*, *touracou*, *touraco*, etc.; F., said to be imitative of its cry.] A bird of the family *Musophagidæ* and any of the genera *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*), *Schizorhis*, etc.; a kind of plantain-eater: sometimes extended to all the birds of this family. The species are numerous, all African, of large size and striking appearance. In the members of the genus *Turacus* the plumage is mostly bright-green and rich-red,



Giant Turakoo (*Corythæola cristata*).

and there is an elegant helmet-like crest which the birds instantly erect when excited or alarmed. They live in the woods in small companies, and their voice is very loud and harsh. One of the best-known is *T. corythaix*, the white-crested turakoo of South Africa. The Senegal turakoo is *T. persa*. Another is *Schizorhis africanus* of West Africa. The gray turakoo is a plainer species, *S. concolor*, of South Africa. The giant turakoo, *Corythæola cristata* (formerly *Turacus giganteus*, *T. cristatus*, *Musophaga cristata*, etc., the blue curassow of Latham, 1823), is a plantain-eater very near the species of *Musophaga* proper, with oval exposed nostrils, and a helmet crest; the plumage is chiefly verditer-blue, without crimson; the tail has a broad black subterminal bar; the bill is yellow and scarlet; the eyes are red; the total length is 28 inches. This turakoo inhabits West and Central Africa.

Turanian (tū-rā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turan* (see *Iranian*) + *-ian*.] A word loosely and indefinitely used to designate a family of languages, sometimes applied to the Asiatic languages in general outside of the Indo-European and Semitic families, and so including various discordant and independent families, but sometimes used especially or restrictedly of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian family.

turbt, *n.* [< L. *turba*, a crowd.] A troop; a throng or crowd.

In the secund *turbe* was Maister Coradin.
Rob. of Brunne, l. 188.

Alle the *tourbe* of deuellis fleying in the ayer fledde backwarde. *Golden Legend*, fol. 24. (*Richardson Supp.*)

turba (tėr′bą), *n.* [L., a crowd: see *turbid*, *trouble*.] The chorus in medieval passion-plays, representing the Jewish populace.

turban (tėr′ban), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turband*, *turbant*, *turbent*, *turribant*, *turbanto* = MD. *turbant* = G. Sw. Dan. *turban*, < OF. *turban*, *turbant*, F. *turban* = Sp. Pg. It. *turbante*; also in a more orig. form, early mod. E. *tuliban*, *tolliban*, *tulibant*, *tolibant*, *tulipant*, *tolipant*, *tolipane* = D. *tulband*, *tulpe*, < OF. *toliban*, *tollipan*, *tolopan* (ML. *tulipantus*, also *tulipa*); < Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend* = Ar. *dulband*, < Pers. Hind. *dulband*, a turban. From the same source is E. *tulip*, lit. 'a turban': see *tulip*.] 1. The distinctive head-dress of men of the Moslem nations, consisting of a scarf or shawl wound around the tarboosh. The color and material of the scarf differ with the rank and position of the wearer,



Turbans of Modern Levantines.
1, green turban of Mohammedan saint (in this case a poor water-carrier); 2, turban of Maronite (Christian) priest; 3, turban of citizen of Damascus.

though not uniformly. Thus, a sherif, or descendant of Mohammed, is entitled to wear a green wrapper for the turban, and the doctors of the law sometimes wear a turban of extraordinary size, of which the exact style, number of turns in the twist, etc., are important.

Old Cybele, arayd with pompous pride,
Wearing a Diademe embattild wide
With hundred turrets, like a *Turribant*.
Spencer, F. Q., IV. xi. 28.

Vpon his head was a *tolipane* with a sharpe end standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

They wrappe and fold together . . . almost as much linnen upon their heads as the Turks doe in those linnen caps they weare, which are called *Turbents*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

2. A modification of the Oriental turban, worn by women in Europe and America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

I was anxious to prevent her from disfiguring her small gentle mousey face with a great Saracen's-head *turban*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ix.

3. A head-dress consisting of a bright-colored handkerchief or square of cotton, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States.

A black woman in blue cotton gown, red-and-yellow Madras *turban*, . . . crouched against the wall.
G. W. Cable, Au Large, i.

4. During the latter half of the nineteenth century, a hat consisting of a crown either without a brim or with a brim turned up close alongside the crown, worn by women and children.—5. In *her.*, a high rounded cap, supposed to be the official head-dress of the Sultan of Turkey: it is usually represented with plumes attached to its sides, with jeweled clasps, and the like. Also called *Turkish crown*.—6. In *conch.*, the spire of a univalve shell. See *spire*2, 2, and *univalve* (with cuts).—**Mamamouchi turban**, a kind of cap, made in supposed imitation of a Turkish turban: the name is taken from Molière's play "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

turband†, (tėr′band), *n.* Same as *turban*.

turbaned (tėr′band), *a.* [< *turban* + *-ed*2.] Wearing a turban.

A malignant and a *turban'd* Turk
Beat a Venetian. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 353.

turban-shell (tėr′ban-shel), *n.* The test or case of a sea-urchin.

turban-stone (tėr′ban-stōn), *n.* The typical form of Mohammedan tombstone. It is a low cylindrical pillar with a representation of a turban carved on its top.

turbant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turban*.

turban-top (tėr′ban-top), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvella*, a kind of fungus or mushroom.

turbary (tėr′bą-ri), *n.* [< ML. *turbaria*, < L. *turba*, turf: see *turf*1.] 1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Blackstone.*

Turbarie (*Turbaria*) is an Interest to dig Turves upon a Common Kitchin, fol. 94. *Cowell's Interpreter.*

2. A peat-bog, peat-moor, or peat-swamp; any locality where peat occurs in considerable quantity. See the quotation under *peat-moor*.

A small bit of *turbary* land, given up by the parish to the curate for teaching a school.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

Common of turbary. See *common*, 4.

Turbellaria (tėr-be-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., so called in allusion to the currents caused by their moving cilia; < L. *turba*, a crowd, + *-ella* + *-aria*.] A class of worms, or an order of flatworms, characterized by the ciliation of the body, by means of which they set up little currents or vortices of water; the whirl-worms. The name was given in 1831 by Ehrenberg to worms which had long been known as *planarians* (see *Planarida*), and was a mere substitute for or synonym of the earlier designation. It has been used with various extensions and restrictions, and has included the nemerteans or so-called rhynchocœlous turbellarians (see *Nemertea*). These are now excluded, and the *Turbellaria*, as an order of flatworms, are those whose body is ciliated and which have a mouth and with few exceptions an alimentary canal, but no anus. Most of them fall in the two main divisions of rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarians, according to the simple or branched condition of the alimentary canal. They are mainly free-swimming worms, some of microscopic size, others several inches long; some forms inhabit fresh and others salt water. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.

turbellarian (tėr-be-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Turbellaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Causing little currents or vortexes of water by ciliary action, as the more minute members of the class *Turbellaria*; belonging to this class, as a worm.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Turbellaria*.

turbellariform (tėr-be-lar′i-fȯrm), *a.* [< NL. *Turbellaria*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Like or likened to a turbellarian: as, the *turbellariform* larva of *Balanoglossus*.

turbeth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpeth*.

turbid (tėr′bid), *a.* [< L. *turbidus*, disturbed, < *turbare*, disturb, < *turba*, mass, throng, crowd, tumult, disturbance. From the same source are E. *disturb*, *trouble*, *turbine*, etc.] 1. Properly, having the lees disturbed; in a more general

sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick; not clear: used of liquids of any kind, or of color.

Though their stream is loaded with sand, and *turbid* with alluvial waste. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. Confused; disordered; disquieted; disturbed.

I had divers Fits of Melancholy, and such *turbid* Intervals that used to attend close Prisoners. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

A grim man in a flannel shirt, hatless and with *turbid* red hair. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

Turbidæ (tėr'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), irreg. < *Turbo* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Turbinidæ*.

turbidity (tėr-bid'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *turbiedad* = It. *turbidità*; < *turbid* + *-ity*.] The state of being turbid; turbidness.

turbidly (tėr'bid-li), *adv.* 1. In a turbid or muddy manner.—2. With disorder or roughness; boisterously; vehemently. [Rare.]

A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour; . . . one of great merit *turbidly* resents them. *Young*, Estimation of Human Life. (*Richardson.*)

turbidness (tėr'bid-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; turbidity.

turbillion (tėr-bil'yon), *n.* [< F. *tourbillon* = Sp. *turbión* = Pg. *turbilhão*, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, whirlwind, hurricane: see *turbine*.] A whirl; a vortex.

Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the centre of its own vortex or *turbillion*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 472.

Turbinacea (tėr-bi-nā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-acea*.] Same as *Turbinidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1822.

turbinaceous (tėr-bi-nā'shius), *a.* [Erroneous form for **turbaceous*, < ML. *turba*, turf, + *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to turf or peat; turfy; peaty. [Rare.]

The real *turbinaceous* flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xiii.

★**turbinal** (tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *turbinate*.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A turbinate bone; one of the spongy or scroll-like bones of the nasal passages specified as *ethmoturbinal*, *maxilloturbinal*, and *sphenoturbinal* (see the distinctive names). See *turbinate*, and the phrases there. (*b*) In the *Ophidia*, a bone of the skull different from (*a*). See the quotation, and cut under *Pythonidæ*.

Forming the floor of the front part of the nasal chamber, on each side, is a large concavo-convex bone, which extends from the ethmoidal septum to the maxilla, protects the nasal gland, and is commonly termed a *turbinal*; though, if it be a membrane-bone, it does not truly correspond with the turbinals of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 204.

★**Alinasal turbinal.** See *alinasal*.

turbinate (tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *turbiné* = Sp. Pg. *turbinado* = It. *turbinato*, < L. *turbinatus*, shaped like a top or cone, < *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top: see *turbine*.] 1. Shaped like a whipping-top. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, shaped like a top or a cone inverted; narrow at the base and broad at the apex: as, a *turbinate* germ, nectary, or pericarp. (*b*) In *conch.*, spiral, as a univalve shell; whorled from a broad base to an apex. 2. In *anat.*, whorled or scroll-like in shape; turbinal; spongy in texture, or full of cavities: applied to certain bones and parts of bones in the nasal fossæ.—3. Whirling in the manner of a top.—**Inferior turbinate bone**, a distinct bone attached to the nasal surface of the superior maxillary bone, separating the middle from the inferior nasal fossa; the maxilloturbinal. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal*.—**Middle turbinate bone**, an indefinite lower section of the lateral mass of the ethmoid.—**Superior turbinate bone**, an indefinite upper part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid. The superior and middle turbinate bones, taken together, are the ethmoturbinal bone. See cuts under *mouth* and *nasal*.—**Turbinate crest.** See *turbinated crest*, under *crest*.—**Turbinate process.** See *process*.

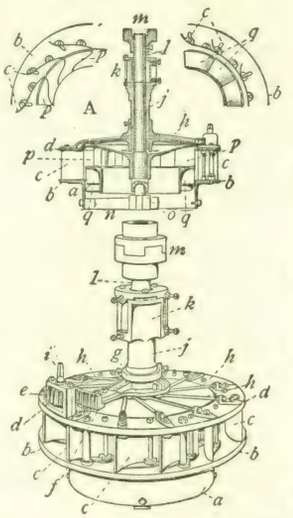
turbinate (tėr'bi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *turbinated*, ppr. *turbinating*. [< L. *turbinatus*, like a top: see *turbinate*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To fashion like a top. *Bailey*, 1731.—**Turbinated crest.** See *crest*.

II. *intrans.* To revolve like a top; spin; whirl. [Rare.]

turbinate-lentiform (tėr'bi-nāt-len'ti-fôrm), *a.* In *bot.*, between turbinate and lentiform in shape.

turbination (tėr-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *turbinatio*(*n-*), a pointing in the form of a cone, shaped like a top, < *turbinatus*, cone-shaped: see *turbinate*.] 1. The act of turbinating, or the state of being turbinate. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. That which is turbinated; a whorled or scroll-like formation, as a shell.

★**turbine** (tėr'bin), *n.* [< F. *turbine* = Sp. *turbina*, turbine, = It. *turbine*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), also *turben*, anything that whirls around, a wheel, a top, a whirlwind, < *turbare*, disturb, move, < *turba*, disturbance, uproar, turmoil, also a crowd: see *turbid*.] A water-wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on vertical shafts. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into *reaction-turbines*, or those actuated substantially by the reaction of the water passing through them (their buckets moving in a direction opposite to that of the flow); *impulse-turbines*, or those principally driven by impact against their blades or buckets (the buckets moving with the flow); and *combined reaction and impulse wheels*, which include the best modern types of turbines. They are also distinguished, by the manner in which they discharge the water, into *outward-*, *vertical-*, or *central-discharge wheels*. In some types of turbines the discharge is partly vertical and partly central. Such is the case with the wheel shown in the cut, which is constructed and set so that the water enters at the perimeter of the case. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel. Compare cut under *scroll*.—**Air-turbine**, a wheel of turbinate form driven by wind, or air ejected from a pipe or tube.—**Jonval turbine**, a turbine having a downward discharge, as distinguished from those in which the discharge is outward, oblique, combined, etc.—**Steam turbine**, a turbine impelled by steam-jets, the steam impinging upon vanes or buckets on the circumference of a rotating disk or cylinder. The steam turbine is coming into common use, and competes with the simpler and less economical types of reciprocating steam-engine. See the supplement.

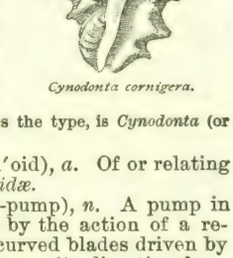


Turbine.

a, cylinder; *b*, lower flange of case; *c*, gates, which also act as guides to direct the flow upon the buckets, and which are pivoted medially to balance the hydrostatic pressure upon them; *d*, upper flange, or crown-plate; *e*, gate-pinion, which gears with the toothed segment *f*, connected by an arm with the gate-arm hub *g*; *h*, *h*, gate-rods pivoted at their inner ends to *g*, and at their outer ends to the gates *c*, *c*, by which mechanism the turning of the pinion *e* causes the opening or closing of the gates; *i*, gate-pinion shaft, either operated independently or controlled by a governor for regulating the flow of water to the buckets; *j*, sleeve, which is held by the bush *k* and set-screws on the shaft *l*, the sleeve holding the gate-hub in position; *m*, clutch-coupling to connecting with a shaft for transmitting power. A is a vertical section, with two diagrams, showing bridge-tree *n*, which carries the locust or lignum-vitæ step *o*, fitted to a concave bearing in the bottom of the shaft *l*. It also shows the upper and central discharge-buckets *p*, and the lower and vertical discharge-buckets *q*.

turbine-dynamometer (tėr'bin-dī-na-mom'e-tėr), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a modification of the Prony brake, which adapts that device for application to vertical shafts or to horizontally revolving wheels on vertical shafts. It is used more especially for testing the power delivered from turbines (whence the name). A spring-scale is used instead of a weight in applying the brake-band. Compare *Prony's dynamometer*.

Turbinella (tėr-bi-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Turbinellidæ*. *T. pyrum* is the famous chank (which see, with cut).



Cynodonta cornigera.

Turbinellidæ (tėr-bi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of large marine gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbinella*; the so-called false volutes, turnip-shells, or pap-boats. The principal genus, besides the type, is *Cynodonta* (or *Vasum*).

turbinelloid (tėr-bi-nel'oid), *a.* Of or relating to the family *Turbinellidæ*.

turbine-pump (tėr'bin-pump), *n.* A pump in which water is raised by the action of a revolving element with curved blades driven by exterior power in the opposite direction from that in which such elements would turn when used as a motor; a propeller-pump.

Turbinidæ (tėr-bin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turbo* (*Turbin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turbo*. The stony opercula of some of the species are known as *eye-stones* and *sea-beans*. Various kinds of turbinids are polished and much used as mantel-ornaments, etc., under the name of *wreath-shells*. The family has been variously limited, and is now usually restricted to the numerous species, of all seas but especially of tropical ones, which have a long cirrous appendage of the foot, a pair of intertentacular lobes, and eleven radular teeth in each cross-row. The shell is generally turbinate or trochiform and highly nacreous, and its aperture is closed with a thick calcareous operculum whose nucleus is centric or eccentric. See cuts under *Turbo* and *Imperator*. Also *Turbidæ*, *Turbinacea*.

turbiniform (tėr'bi-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a wheel, top, + *forma*, form.] Top-shaped, as a shell; having turbinate whorls or spire; resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*; turbinoid.

turbinite (tėr'bi-nīt), *n.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + *-ite*2.] A fossil shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, or some similar shell. Also *turbite*.

turbinoid (tėr'bi-noid), *a.* [< L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Top-shaped; turbiniform; spirally coiled, wreathed, or whorled, as the turns of a shell. Specifically applied—(*a*) To shells, whether of foraminifers, gastropods, or cephalopods, whose whorls rise in a conical or conoidal figure, as compared with shells coiled flat in one plane. (*b*) To gastropods resembling or related to the *Turbinidæ*.

turbit1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turbot*.

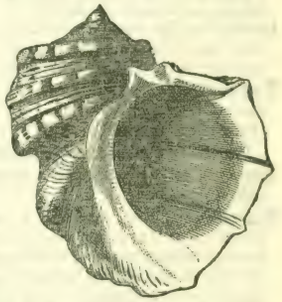
turbit2 (tėr'bit), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A breed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings, ruffled breast, very short stout beak, flattened head, and peak-crest or shell-crest or both. There are several color-varieties; some are whole-colored.

turbite (tėr'bīt), *n.* [< L. *turbo*, a wheel, top, + *-ite*2.] Same as *turbinite*.

turbith† (tėr'bith), *n.* Same as *turpeth*.

turbitteen (tėr-bi-tēn'), *n.* [< *turbit*2 + *-teen* as in *sateen*, *velveteen*, etc.] A strain of domestic pigeons of the turbit breed, which occurs in several colors.

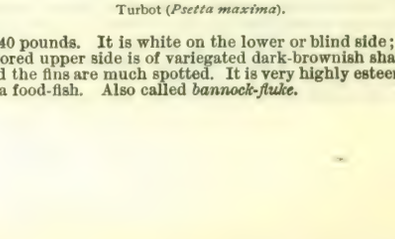
Turbo (tėr'bō), *n.* [NL., < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a whirl, wheel, top: see *turbine*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Turbinidæ*, formerly very extensive, now restricted to species with a regularly turbinated shell, rounded aperture, smooth beveled columellar lip, and a calcareous operculum with a central or subcentral nucleus. Some attain considerable size, and when polished show beautiful colors, as green, red, and pearly-white, the last highly iridescent with nacreous luster. Various species, as *T. sarmaticus* and *T. marmoratus*, are common parlor-ornaments. See *sea-bean*, 3, and cut under *operculum*.



Wreath-shell (*Turbo marmoratus*).

★2. [*l. c.*] A shell of this genus.

turbot (tėr'bot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *turbet*, *turbit*, *turbutte*, etc.; < ME. *turbote*, *turbut* (= MD. *turbot*, *terbot*, *tarbot*, D. *tarbot*); cf. Ir. *turbit* = Gael. *turbaid* = W. *torbwt* (prob. < E.) = Bret. *turboden*, *turbozen* (prob. < F.); < OF. *turbot*, a turbot, prob. < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), a top (cf. ML. *turbo*, a turbot; Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a top, also a turbot). The ME. forms *turbut*, *turbutte* appar. simulate a connection with *butt*2, which is contained in *halibut*.] 1. One of the larger flatfishes, *Scophthalmus maximus* (also called *Psetta maxima*), belonging to the family *Pleuronectidæ*. With the exception of the halibut, the turbot is the largest flatfish of European waters, attaining a weight of from 80



Turbot (*Psetta maxima*).

to 40 pounds. It is white on the lower or blind side; the colored upper side is of variegated dark-brownish shades, and the fins are much spotted. It is very highly esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *bannock-fluke*.

The Greekes and Latines both call it [the lozenge] Rombus, which may be the cause, as I suppose, why they also gaue that name to the fish commonly called the *Turbot*, who beareth iustly that figure.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 76.

2. In the United States, one of several large flounders more or less resembling the above, as *Lophopsetta maculata*, the sand-flounder or window-pane of the Atlantic coast, more fully called *spotted turbot*, and *Hypsopsetta guttulata*, the diamond flounder of California.—**3.** The file-fish. [Bermudas.]—**4.** The trigger-fish. —**Bastard turbot.** See *bastard*.

turbulence (tėr'bū-lens), *n.* [< F. *turbulence* = Sp. Pg. *turbulencia* = It. *turbolenza, turbulenzia*, < LL. *turbulentia*, trouble, disquiet, < L. *turbulentus*, turbulent: see *turbulent*.] The state or character of being turbulent; a disturbed state; tumultuousness; agitation; disorder; commotion; refractoriness; insubordination.

They were necessitated by the *turbulence* and danger of those times to put the Kingdome by thir owne autority into a posture of defence. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

=**Syn.** Tumult, riot, sedition, mutiny, insurrection.

turbulency (tėr'bū-len-si), *n.* [As *turbulence* (see *-cy*).] Turbulence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 462.

turbulent (tėr'bū-lent), *a.* [< F. *turbulent* = Pr. *turbulent, turbolent* = Sp. Pg. *turbulento* = It. *turbolento, turbulento*, < L. *turbulentus*, restless, stormy, < *turbare*, trouble, agitate: see *turbid*.] **1.** Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion: as, the *turbulent* ocean.

'T has been a *turbulent* and stormy night.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 4.

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; hence, violent; tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.

It were happy for Government if these *turbulent* spirits could be singled out from the rest in their first attempts.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

3. Producing commotion or agitation; inducing turbulence.

A froward retention of custom is as *turbulent* a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Obstreperous, uproarious, brawling; seditious, mutinous, revolutionary.

turbulently (tėr'bū-lent-li), *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

Turcism (tėr'sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk (see *Turk*[1]), + *-ism*.] The religion, manners, character, or customs of the Turks.

Preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Türck's column. See *columns of Türck*, under *column*.

Turco[1] (tür'kō), *n.* [F., < *turc* (or It. *Turco*?), Turk: see *Turk*.] One of a body of light infantry raised among the natives of Algeria for service in the French army, and properly called *Algerian tirailleurs*. Also *Turko*.

turco[2] (tėr'kō), *n.* A small Chilian bird, *Hylactes megapodius*.

turcois, *n.* Same as *turquoise*.

Turcoman, *n.* See *Turkoman*.

Turcophile (tėr'kō-fil), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors the Ottoman Turks, or their principles or policy. *The Times* (London), June 16, 1876.

Turcophilism (tėr'kō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Turcophile* + *-ism*.] The course or principles of a Turcophile. *Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1887.

Turcophobist (tėr'kō-fō-bist), *n.* [< ML. *Turcus*, Turk, + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who earnestly opposes the Ottoman Turks or their policy. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. iv.

turcopolier (tėr'kō-po-lēr), *n.* [OF. (AF.) *turcopolier*, also *turcopilier, tricoplier, turcupler*, also *turcopole, turcople*, commander of light cavalry called *turcopoles, turcoples*, < ML. *turcopuli*, < MGr. *τυρκόπουλοι*, light-armed soldiers, so called < *Τύρκος, Τοῦρκος*, Turk, + *ποῦλος*, child (Gr. *πῶλος*, colt).] An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem of the tongue of England.

The *Turcopolier* of the Knights Hospitallers was always an Englishman; he was the commander of the light infantry of the order.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 205.

turd (tėrd), *n.* [< ME. *tord, toord*, < AS. *tord* = MD. *tord*, a lump of excrement. Hence dim. *treddle*[2], < ME. *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*.] A ball or lump of excrement; dung. [Low.]

Turdidæ (tėr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-idæ*.] A large and nearly cosmopolitan family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Turdus;* the thrushes and thrush-like birds, sometimes called *Merulidæ*. The *Turdidæ* form the leading group of turdoid, turdiform, or cichlomorphic birds, respecting neither the definition nor the subdivision of which are any authors agreed. The *Sylviidæ*, which form an extensive group, are alternately included in and excluded from it; and the same is true of five or six other nominal families of less extent, as *Saxicolidæ, Cinclidæ, Pycnonotidæ, Mimidæ, Troglodytidæ*, some of the *Timeliidæ*, etc. The most typical *Turdidæ* are characterized by the combination of notched grypaniform bill, booted tarsi, ten primaries of which the first is short or spurious, and the spotted coloration of the young birds. Such *Turdidæ* constitute a subfamily, *Turdinæ*, to which the family name is sometimes restricted. True *Turdidæ* abound in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Some of them are among the most familiar of birds, as the fieldfare and blackbird of Great Britain, and the robin and wood-thrush of the United States. See *Turdus* and *thrush*[1].

turdiform (tėr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *turdiformis*, < L. *turdus*, a thrush, + *forma*, form.] Thrush-like; resembling or related to a thrush; belonging to the *Turdiformes;* turdoid; cichlomorphic.

Turdiformes (tėr-di-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *turdiform*.] The thrushes and thrush-like birds; the turdoid *Passeres;* the *Cichlomorphæ*.

Turdinæ (tėr-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turdus* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Turdidæ*, represented by the genus *Turdus* and its near allies, and equivalent to the family *Turdidæ* in a restricted sense; the true thrushes, often called *Merulinæ*. See *Turdidæ, Turdus*, and *thrush*[1].

turdine (tėr'din), *a.* [< *Turdus* + *-ine*[1].] Thrush-like in a strict sense; of or belonging to the *Turdinæ*.

turdoid (tėr'doid), *a.* [< L. *turdus*, a thrush, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Thrush-like in a broad sense; turdiform or cichlomorphic: especially used in the phrase *turdoid Passeres*, applied by Wallace to such birds in distinction from *sturnoid, tanagroid*, and *formicarioid Passeres*.

Turdulus (tėr'dū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1844), dim. of *Turdus*, q. v.] A genus of Oriental ground-thrushes, containing such as the Indian *T. wardi*, now usually referred to *Geocichla*.

Turdus (tėr'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, taken as of 1758), < L. *turdus*, a thrush, fieldfare: see *thrush*[1].] A genus of thrushes. It formerly included any of the *Turdidæ* and various other birds supposed to be thrush-like; later it was variously restricted, and it is now usually confined to species like the European mistlethrush (*T. viscivorus*), song-thrush (*T. musicus*), fieldfare (*T. pilaris*), and redwing (*T. iliacus*). In these the sexes are similar, the throat is not streaked, and the general color is not black. (See cuts under *fieldfare, mistlethrush*, and *thrush*[1].) In the narrowest sense, the genus is coincident with the family in geographical range, being represented in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The blackish or dark thrushes, such as the common blackbird or ouzel of Europe, *T. merula*, and the ring-ouzel, *T. torquatus*, represent an extensive group, either kept in *Turdus* proper or separated under the name of *Merula*. (See cuts under *ouzel* and *blackbird*.) The common robin or migratory thrush of North America represents a group indifferently called *Planesticus* (as a subgenus of *Turdus*) or merged in *Merula*. (See cut under *robin*, 2.) The song-thrushes of North America represent a section of *Turdus* named *Hylocichla*, as the wood-thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *mustelinus;* the hermit-thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *pallasi* (see cut under *hermit-thrush*); the tawny or Wilson's thrush, or veery, *T.* (*H.*) *fuscescens* (see cut under *veery*); the olive-backed or Swainson's thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *swainsoni;* the gray-cheeked or Alice's thrush, *T.* (*H.*) *aliciæ;* all of which are common woodland songsters of the United States. The varied thrush, or Oregon robin (see cut under *thrush*[1]), formerly *T. nævius*, represents a section *Hesperocichla*, or is taken out of the genus and called *Geocichla nævia*. See *Turdidæ* and *thrush*[1].

Turdus Solitarius (tėr'dus sol-i-tā'ri-us). [NL., 'solitary thrush': L. *turdus*, thrush; *solitarius*, solitary.] A constellation introduced by Le Monnier in 1776, on the tail of Hydra, and encroaching on the southern scale of Libra. It is no longer used.

tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* [A false form of *terreen*, more prop. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen vessel: see *terrine*. The spelling *tureen* seems to have arisen in cook-books. There is a story that Marshal Turenne once used his helmet as a soup-dish, and thus gave a name to the dish. This is a mere fiction.] A deep dish with a cover, for holding liquids at table; especially, such a vessel, holding a gallon or more, intended for soup.

turf[1] (tėrf), *n.*; pl. *turfs* (tėrfs), obsolescent *turves* (tėrvz). [< ME. *turf, torf* (pl. *turves, torves*), < AS. *turf* (dat. and pl. *tyrf*) = OFries. *turf* = MD. *torf, turf*, D. *turf* = MLG. LG. *torf* = OHG. *zurba, zurf*, G. dial. *turbe* (G. *torf*, < LG.) = Icel. *torfa*, f., *torf*, n., = Sw. *torf* = Dan. *törv* (cf. F. *tourbe*, Sp. Pg. *turba*, It. *torba*, ML. *turba*, < Teut.), turf; cf. Skt. *darbha*, a kind of grass.] **1.** The surface or sward of grass-land, consisting of earth or mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; earth covered with grass.

The shepherd that complain'd of love,
Who you saw sitting by me on the *turf*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 52.

2. A piece of such earth or mold dug or torn from the ground; a sod.

In a litel herber that I have,
That benched was on *turves* fresshe ygrave,
I bad men sholde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 204.

Those that are first cut vp are called *Turffes*, . . . and such as are taken downward are called Peates.
Norden, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608), in Harrison's Eng-[land (New Shak. Soc.), II. 183.

3. In Ireland, same as *peat*. See *peat*.

In this rude hostel, however, the landlord . . . offered a seat at the *turf*-fire. *Thackeray*, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

A typical red bog gives four kinds of peat: near the surface is the clearing of more or less living organic matter, from 2 to 6 feet in thickness; under this white *turf*, then brown *turf*, and lowest of all, black or stone *turf*.
Kinahan, Geol. of Ireland, p. 269.

The turf, the race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of racing horses.

We justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honors of *the turf* as all our own!
Cowper, Task, ii. 277.

All men are equal on *the turf* or under it.
Lord George Bentinck. (*Imp. Dict.*)

To stool turfs. See *stool*.—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm*.

turf[1] (tėrf), *v. t.* [< *turf*[1], *n.*] To cover with turf or sod: as, to *turf* a bank or border. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

turf[2]† (tėrf), *n.* [< ME. *tyrf, tyrfe;* prob. < *torven*, turn: see *torve, topsyturvy*.] The turn of a cap, hood, or sleeve.

Tyrfe of a cappe or suche lyke. *Rebras.*
Palsgrave, p. 281.

turf-ant (tėrf'ant), *n.* A small yellowish ant of Europe, *Lasius flavus*, which makes its hills on turf.

turf-bound (tėrf'bound), *a.* Covered and held together by a close and unyielding surface of turf.

These fields and mountains are so *turf-bound* that no particle of soil is carried away by the water.
The Century, XXVII. 419.

turf-charcoal (tėrf'chär″kōl), *n.* Same as *peat-charcoal*.

turf-clad (tėrf'klad), *a.* Covered with turf. *V. Knox.*

turf-cutter (tėrf'kut″ėr), *n.* A paring-plow. *E. H. Knight.*

turf-drain (tėrf'drān), *n.* A drain covered with turf. *E. H. Knight.*

turfen (tėr'fn), *a.* [< *turf*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of turf; covered with turf: as, *turfen* steps. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vii. 5.

turfer† (tėr'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **turfer, turvare;* < *turf*[1] + *-er*[1].] A clod-breaker; a plowman.

Turvare. Glebarius. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

turfery†, *n.* Same as *turbary*. *Skinner.*

turf-graver† (tėrf'grā″vėr), *n.* A plowman. *Halliwell.*

turfiness (tėr'fi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.

turfing-iron (tėr'fing-ī″ėrn), *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

turfing-spade (tėr'fing-spād), *n.* An instrument for under-cutting turf when marked out by the plow.

turfite (tėr'fīt), *n.* [< *turf*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A frequenter of the turf; one devoted to horse-racing. [Colloq.]

The very flashy *turfite* at Hyde Park Corner, and the less flashy, but quite as turfy, gentleman who operates at the other corner of Piccadilly. *Thackeray.*

turf-knife (tėrf'nīf), *n.* An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, etc. It has a simitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot and a bent handle.

turfman (tėrf'man), *n.*; pl. *turfmen* (-men). One who is devoted to horse-racing.

turf-moss (tėrf'môs), *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

turf-plow (tėrf'plou), *n.* A plow adapted to remove the turf from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep plowing, or for destroying grubs, etc.

turf-spade (tėrf'spād), *n.* **1.** A spade used for cutting and digging turf or peat, longer and narrower than the common spade.—**2.** A spade for cutting turf for sodding lawns, etc. See cut *d* under *spade*.

turf-worm (tėrf'wėrm), *n.* Same as *sod-worm*. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

turfy (tėr'fi), *a.* [< *turf*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding or covered with turf; covered with short grass; also, having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf.

Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 62.

Can you see many long weeds and nettles among the graves, or do they look *turfy* and flowery?
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

A *turfy* slope surrounded with groves.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 390.

2. Of or connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of the turf or of horse-racing; sporting.

Mr. Bailey asked it again, because — accompanied with a straddling action of the white cords, a bend of the knees, and a striking forth of the top-boots—it was an easy, horsefleshy, *turfy* sort of thing to do.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

turgent (tėr'jent), *a.* [< ME. *turgent*, < L. *turgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgere*, swell. Cf. *turgid*.] 1. Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor; puffy.

The *turgent* trunke let scarifie,
That humour effluent oute of it hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2†. Tumid; turgid; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

All honour, offices, applause, grand titles, and *turgent* epithets are put upon him. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

turgesce (tėr-jes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turgesced*, ppr. *turgescing*. [< L. *turgescere*, inceptive of *turgere*, swell: see *turgent*.] To become turgid; ★swell; become inflated. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

turgescence (tėr-jes'ens), *n.* [= F. *turgescence* = Sp. Pg. *turgencia* = It. *turgenza*; as *turgescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The act of swelling, or the state of being swelled.—2. In *med.*, the swelling or enlargement of any part, usually from congestion or the extravasation of serum or blood.—3. Pomposity; inflation; bombast.

turgescency (tėr-jes'en-si), *n.* [As *turgescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *turgescence*.

turgescent (tėr-jes'ent), *a.* [= F. *turgescent*, < L. *turgescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *turgescere*, begin to swell: see *turgesce*.] Growing turgid; swelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

turgescible (tėr-jes'i-bl), *a.* [< *turgesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of swelling or becoming turgescent.

Similar but less extensive *turgescible* tissue exists in other portions of the nasal mucous membrane.
★ *Medical News*, XLIX. 214.

turgid (tėr'jid), *a.* [< F. *turgide* = Pg. It. *turgido*, < L. *turgidus*, swollen, < *turgere*, swell out: see *turgent*.] 1. Swollen; bloated; tumid; distended beyond its natural or usual state by some internal agent or expansive force: often applied to an enlarged part of the body.

These lurking particles [of air] so expanding themselves must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them *turgid*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 114.

2. Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, a *turgid* style.

It is much easier to write in a *turgid* strain than with . . . delicate simplicity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Turgid palpi, palpi the last joint of which appears bladdery, as in the male crickets. = **Syn. 1.** Swollen, puffed up. —2. Stilted, grandiloquent. See *turgidness*.

turgidity (tėr-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< *turgid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being turgid or swollen; turgidness; tumidity.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are . . . vertigos, weakness, wateriness, and *turgidity* of the eyes.
Arbuthnot, On Diet, iii.

2. Bombast, turgidness; pomposity.

We call him [Johnson] affected for his *turgidity*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

turgidly (tėr'jid-li), *adv.* In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously.

turgidness (tėr'jid-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being turgid; a swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent, as of a limb.—2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast: as, the *turgidness* of language or style. = **Syn. 2.** *Fustian*, *Rant*, etc. See *bombast*.

turgidous† (tėr'jid-us), *a.* [< L. *turgidus*, swollen: see *turgid*.] Turgid.

Puffie, inflate, *turgidous*, and ventosity are come up.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

turgite (tėr'jit), *n.* [< *Turginsk*, a copper-mine in the Ural, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in mammillary or stalactitic masses much resembling limonite, from which, however, it is easily distinguished by its red streak. Also called *hydrohematite*.

turgometer (tėr-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *turgere*, swell, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] That which measures or indicates the amount or degree of turgidity. See the quotation. [Rare.]

The more the cells [of *Drosera dichotoma*] lose their turgidity, the more does the plastoid tend to assume a spherical form. Its spindle-shaped elongated form may, however, be restored by again bringing about turgidity, e. g., by injection of water into the tissue. Thus the plastoid may be regarded as a *turgometer*, since it indicates the state of turgidity of the cell.
W. Gardiner, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 232.

turgor (tėr'gor), *n.* [< LL. *turgor*, a swelling, < L. *turgere*, swell: see *turgent*.] 1. In *physiol.*, the normal fullness of the capillaries and smaller blood-vessels, upon which is supposed to depend in part the resilience of the tissues: usually qualified by the epithet *vital*. [Rare.]

With the cessation of the circulation and *vital turgor*, the skin becomes ashy pale, and the tissues lose their elasticity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 328.

2. In *bot.* See the quotation.

The state of *turgor*, as it has long been called by botanical physiologists, by virtue of which the framework of the protoplasm of the plant retains its content with a tenacity to which I have already referred, is the analogue of the state of polarization of Bernstein. *Nature*, XL. 524.

Turin grass. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.

Turin nut. The fossil fruit of a species of walnut, *Juglans nux-taurinensis*: so called because the kernels occur inclosed in calc-spar in the Upper Tertiary of Turin.

turio (tū'ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *turiones* (tū-ri-ō'nēz). [NL.: see *turion*.] Same as *turion*.

turion (tū'ri-on), *n.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a shoot, sprout, tendril.] A scaly shoot from a subterranean bud, becoming a new stem, as those annually produced by many perennial herbs, as the asparagus, the hop, and many grasses.

turioniferous (tū″ri-ō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *turio(n-)*, a sprout, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, ★having turions; producing shoots.

Turk (tėrk), *n.* [< ME. *Turk*, < OF. and F. *Turc* = Sp. Pg. It. *Turco* = D. *Turk* = MHG. *Turc*, *Turke*, *Türke*, G. *Türke* = Dan. *Tyrk* = Sw. *Turk*, < ML. *Turcus*, NL. also *Turca* = LGr. Τοῦρκος = OBulg. *Turŭkŭ* = Russ. *Turokŭ* = Lith. *Turkas*, < Turk. *Turk*, a Turk (now applied to an Asiatic or provincial Turk, a rustic, the reg. word for Turk as a national name being *Osmānlī*: see *Osmanli*, *Ottoman*1), = Ar. *Turk*, < Pers. *Turk*, a Turk, Tatar, Scythian, hence barbarian, robber, villain, vagabond; traditionally derived from a mythical son of Japhet, named *Turk*. Hence ult. *Turkish*, *turkis*2, *turquoise*, etc., *Turki*, *turkey*, etc.] 1. A member of the race now dominant in Turkey; an Ottoman. See *Ottoman*1.—2. In an extended sense, a member of a race regarded as related to the Mongols, and a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. In this sense the Turkish race includes the Petchenegs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, Ottoman Turks, etc. Hence—3. A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular *Turk*.—4. A Mohammedan: so called from Mohammedanism being the established religion of Turkey.

Have mercy upon all Jews, *Turks*, infidels, and heretics.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

5†. A sword or saber, probably a simitar.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty *turke*,
Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.
Hist. of Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 108. (*Nares*.)

6. A Turkish horse.—7. In *entom.*, the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*: more fully *little Turk*: so called from the crescentic punctures made by the female, in allusion to the emblem of the Ottoman empire. See cut *d* under *Conotrachelus*.—**Seljuk Turks.** See *Seljuk*.—**To turn Turk**, to become a Mohammedan; be a renegade; hence, to undergo a complete change for the worse.

If the rest of my fortunes *turn Turk* with me.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 287.

Turk satin, Turk's satin. See *satin*.

Turkeis1†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Turkes*; < ME. **Turkeis*, < OF. **Turkeis*, *Turqueis*, *Turquois*, < ML. **Turcensis*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *turkeis*2, *turkis*, now usually *turquoise*, orig. (in OF.) fem. of this adj.] Turkish.

Turkeis1†, *v. t.* [< *Turkeis*1, *a.*; prob. suggested by *turkis*1.] To render Turkish in character, etc.; cause to conform to Turkish ideas. [Rare.]

The Turkes, when they *turkeised* it [the Mosque of St. Sophia], threw downe the Altars.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

turkeis2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turquoise*.

turken (tėr'ken), *v.* [< ME. *torkanen*, with formative *-en*1, prop. *torken*, < OF. *torquer*, twist, turn, < L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*1. Cf. *turkis*1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn toward: with *with*.—2. To revolve ideas in the mind; ponder; muse, as on what one means to do. Sometimes spelled *toorcan*. *Ray*; *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To turn; alter.

This poeticall licence is a shrewde fellow, and . . . *turkeneth* all things at pleasure.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, ed. Arber, [p. 37).

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.
Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles, Pref., § 28.

Turkesco† (tėr-kes'kō), *a.* [< Sp. *Turquesco* = It. *Turchesco*, < ML. **Turciscus*, < *Turcus*, Turk: see *Turk*. Cf. *Turkeis*1.] Turkish.

The said danine is of siluer, hauing the *Turkesco* stampe on both sides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

Turkess (tėr'kes), *n.* [< *Turk* + *-ess*.] A female Turk.

Disdainful *Turkess*. *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

Turkestan tulip. See *tulip*.

turkey (tėr'ki), *n.* [Formerly also *turky*, *turkie*; ★short for *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey-hen*, 'cock' or 'hen of Turkey,' *Turkey* here meaning 'Tatary' or vaguely 'Asia,' whence the bird was at first supposed to come; < F. *Turquie*, Turkey, < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*. The bird was also supposed to come from India, being also called *cock of India*, F. *poule d'Inde*, now *dinde*, 'hen of India,' Sp. *gallina de India*, 'hen of India,' It. *gallo* or *gallina d' India*, 'cock' or 'hen of India,' G. *Indianische henn* or *hun* (Minsheu), 'Indian hen,' also *Calecutischer hahn* or *henne* (cf. D. *kalkoen*) 'cock' or 'hen of Calicut.' It was also referred to Africa, being called *Guineahen* (*Ginnie henne*, etc.), or *hen of Guinea* (*henne of Guinie*, etc.), and confused with the *guineahen* as now so known; Sp. *gallina Morisca*, 'Moorish hen,' etc. (So maize, or Indian corn, was supposed to come from 'Turkey' or Asia, and was called *Turkey-wheat*.) The Hind. name is *perū*, perhaps referring to its American ('Peruvian') origin. The Ar. name in Egypt is *dik rūmī*, 'fowl of Turkey.'] 1. An American gallinaceous bird of the genus *Meleagris*; any species of *Meleagridæ*. See the technical names.

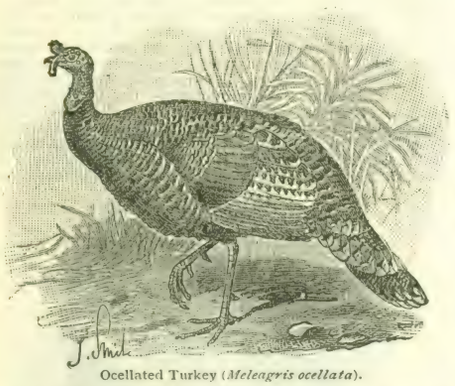
Turkeys are of two totally distinct species: one of these has two varieties, both widely known and with a long intricate history; the other species is practically unknown, except in ornithology. (*a*) The turkey now living wild in Mexico, and everywhere domesticated, became known to Europeans almost immediately upon the discovery of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1518. It was described by Oviedo, in or about 1527, as already domesticated among Christians and elsewhere than in New Spain (Mexico); it was called *pavo*, and the strutting of the gobbler with stiffly erect spread tail, like that of the peacock, was noted. It is traditional, and not incredible though unproved, that the turkey reached England in 1524, and certain that it was established in domestication in Europe by 1530. There is English documentary evidence of the turkey in 1541; the bird was first figured, both by Belon and by Gesner, in 1555; and by 1575 it had already taken up its since established connection with Christmas festivities. It is quite probable, but not in evidence, that there were other and very early (perhaps the earliest) European importations of turkeys from New England; if so, the domestic bird would be a composite of the two feral varieties noted below. From Gesner on, for about 200 years, the usual technical name of the turkey was *gallopavo* (with variants *gallopavus* and *gallopava*, sometimes *pavogallus*, and qualified as *gallopavo sylvestris*, *gallopavo cristatus*, simulating a modern binomial). But meanwhile, by some confusion with the African guinea-hen, the exact date and occasion of which are open to conjecture, the turkey as domesticated in Europe was called *meleagris* (so Charleton, "Exercitationes," 1677, and on to Linnæus, "Fauna Suecica," 1746). These two synonyms thus ran parallel for many years, till in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ," 1758, they were united in the onym *Meleagris gallopavo*. There had not then been, nor was there for some time afterward, any suspicion that two different species, or well-marked feral races, of the turkey existed in America (both covered by the term *M. gallopavo*). One of these, the ordinary wild turkey of the United States, was first technically specified by William Bartram, in 1791, as *M. americana*, and was soon after



Wild Turkey of the United States (*Meleagris gallopavo americana*), male.

twice renamed by Vieillot, as *M. sylvestris* and *M. fera*. The other of these, native in Mexico, and also extending into adjoining regions of the United States, was by John Gould, in 1856, specified as *M. mexicana*. This renaming accentuated the actual distinctions between the two kinds of turkeys, and also the fact, not before made prominent, that Gould's Mexican species was more like the ordinary domestic bird than like the feral bird of the United States. Hence *M. mexicana* is rightly taken to be a mere synonym of *M. gallopavo*, which latter name, as based mainly or wholly upon domesticated descendants of the Mexican

form, is properly restricted to these and to their feral stock; and the distinctive onym of the United States wild turkey becomes *M. americana* (after Bartram), or *M. sylvestris* (after Vieillot, with those who decline to recognize Bartram's names on the ground that his nomenclature was not systematically binomial). The distinctions, though not trenchant, are obvious. (1) The northern wild turkey inhabits or has inhabited the eastern half of the United States, north into Canada, where it still occurs, northwest to some parts of the Missouri region, and southwest to Texas; it has been for many years extirpated from New England, where it formerly abounded; it lingers in the Middle States, still occurs in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and is common in the South and West. The head and upper part of the neck are naked, bristly, and carunculate, with an erect fleshy process on the former and a dewlap on the latter; a long bunch of coarse hairy feathers hangs from the breast; the tarsi are naked, scutellate before and behind, and spurred in the cock; the tail is broad and rounded, of fourteen to eighteen feathers, capable of erection into a circular disk (indicating the relationship of the turkey to the peafowl, and so of the *Meleagridæ* to the *Phasianidæ*). The plumage is compact and lustrous, and that of the body is almost entirely of blackish bronzed tints, not markedly whitening on the rump, upper tail-coverts, and ends of the tail-feathers. The cock or gobbler is 3 feet or more in total length, and may acquire a weight of 30 pounds, though the average is much less; the hen is considerably smaller and lighter. The wild turkey is confined to woodland. It continues abundant enough to retain economic importance, and its chase is a distinct branch of field sport; it is usually pursued with the shotgun, like other game-birds, or stalked with the rifle, like larger game; it may be decoyed by imitating its gobbling (see *turkey-call*), and where abundant may be trapped (see *turkey-pen*). The female nests on the ground, and lays a numerous clutch of eggs of a buff color profusely speckled with dark brown. The eggs have often been hatched under the domestic turkey, but the difficulty of immediately domesticating this feral stock is great. (2) The Mexican turkey, found wild in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, as well as southward, is mainly distinguished by the chestnut-brown upper tail-coverts with paler or whitish tips, and the similar light tips of the tail-feathers. This marking is usually distinctive, as when dark-colored individuals of the tame turkey are marketed unplucked for wild turkeys. Under domestication, now protracted for more than 300 years, this turkey has tended to enormous development of the caruncles and dewlap, occasionally sports a topknot of feathers, and runs into several color-strains which may be perpetuated by methodical selection. One of these, known in England as the *Norfolk*, tends to melanism, being chiefly of a lusterless blackish color; but the usual variation is in the opposite direction, resulting in the variegated plumage of the breed known in England as the *Cambridgeshire*, and in the buff, the pied, and even the white color-strain. (See also *bronze turkey*, under *bronze*.) Authorities practically agree that *M. gallopavo* is the proper name for the Mexican turkey, but they differ as to the status and names of the others. The northeastern form is regarded by some as a distinct species and variously called *M. americana*, *sylvestris*, or *fera*; by others it is considered a subspecies. The Florida bird is a subspecies and has received but one name, *M. g. osceola*. The subspecies of southwestern Texas is called *M. g. ellioti* or *M. g. intermedia*. (*b*) The second species of *Meleagris* is *M. ocellata*, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and some other parts of Central America. This is much smaller and more beautiful than



Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*).

the other; the plumage is intensely lustrous, and in part eyed with iridescent ocelli, recalling those of the peacock; the bare head is deep-blue, studded with caruncles of an orange color, and no dewlap is developed.

2. With qualifying term, one of several different Australian birds which resemble or suggest the turkey. See phrases below.—**Bronze turkey.** See *bronze*.—**Cambridgeshire turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Colorado turkey.** See *Tantalus*.—**Crested turkey,** a variety of the domestic turkey having a topknot of feathers. This has long been known; it was figured by Albin in 1738, and was the *gallopavo cristatus* of various authors.—**Honduras turkey,** the ocellated turkey.—**Mexican turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Native turkey,** the Australian bustard, *Otis* (*Choriotis*) *australis*. [Anglo-Australian.]—**New England wild turkey,** the feral turkey of the region named. This was early noted as differing from the domestic bird in its dark color and supposed greater size, and was the *gallopavo sylvestris* of various writers, as Ray, 1713. Its size was usually exaggerated, even up to a weight of 60 pounds (Brisson, 1760). See def. 1 (*a*) (1), and quotation from Clarke.—**Norfolk turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*) (2). [Eng.]—**Ocellated turkey.** See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wild turkey.** See def. 1 (*a*). (See also *brush-turkey*, *water-turkey*.)

turkeyback (tėr'ki-bak), *n.* A large variety of the yellowshank, *Totanus melanoleucus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

turkeybeard (tėr'ki-bērd), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the genus *Xerophyllum*. Also *turkey's-beard*.

turkey-berry (tėr'ki-ber″i), *n.* 1. The fruit of species of *Rhamnus*, used in dyeing. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—2. Either of the plants *Solanum mammosum* and *S. torvum*. [West Indies.]—3. A West Indian tree, *Cordia Collococca*, bearing a small purple drupe; also, its fruit.

turkeyberry-tree (tėr'ki-ber-i-trē), *n.* See *turkey-berry*, 3.

turkey-bird (tėr'ki-bėrd), *n.* The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [Local, British.]

turkey-blossom (tėr'ki-blos″um), *n.* See *Tribulus*.

turkey-buzzard (tėr'ki-buz″ärd), *n.* An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, the *Cathartes aura*, common and wide-spread through the greater part of North and South America: generally so called in the United States in distinction from the black vulture, or carrion-crow, of that country, *Catharista atrata:* more fully called *red-headed turkey-buzzard*. This well-known and very useful bird is abundant in most of the States to the west and south of Pennsylvania, and extends northward to Canada. It is from 27 to 30 inches long, and about 60 inches in extent, of a blackish-brown color, blacker on the wings and tail, and grayer on the wing-coverts; the whole head is bare of feathers, and of a reddish color ranging from livid crimson to pale carmine in the adults; the beak is white; the feet are flesh-colored, and the eyes brown. The naked skin of the head is wrinkled and sparsely bristled; the feathers begin in a circle around the upper part of the neck, and do not run up in a point on the hindhead as in the black vulture. Though ill-favored and bad-smelling when in hand, on the wing the turkey-buzzard is one of the most graceful of birds, soaring and sailing with a strong and buoyant flight on motionless pinions, and affording one of the best examples of this kind of flight. It nests on the ground or near it in hollow stumps and logs, and lays usually two eggs, white or creamy, boldly spotted and blotched with shades of rich brown and neutral tints. The young hatch clothed with whitish down. This vulture has the trick of "playing possum" when captured. The question whether it finds its food by scent or sight, or both, is still discussed. See cut under *Cathartes*.

turkey-call (tėr'ki-kâl), *n.* An instrument producing a sound which resembles the cry of the female turkey, used as a decoy.

Turkey carpet. See *carpet*.

turkey-cock (tėr'ki-kok), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-cock* or *Turkey cock* (*Turkie-cock*, etc.), < *Turkey*, the country so called (see *turkey*), + *cock*[1].] The bird now called *turkey* (including the female); properly, the male of the turkey, called the *gobbler;* hence, a person of great personal vanity and foolish pride: so called in allusion to the strutting of the bird.

> Puppet-like thou dost advaunce thy crest,
> And swell in big lookes like some *turkie-cocke*,
> Ready to burst with pride.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

> Here he comes, swelling like a *turkey-cock*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 16.

turkey-corn (tėr'ki-kôrn), *n.* Same as *squirrel-corn*.

Turkey corn. See *maize*, 1.

turkey-fat ore (tėr'ki-fat ōr). A bright orange-yellow variety of zinc carbonate (smithsonite), colored by cadmium sulphid. It occurs in mammillary forms in the zinc region of southwestern Missouri. [Local.]

turkey-feather laver (tėr'ki-feᴛʜ″ėr lā'vėr). A seaweed: same as *peacock's-tail*.

turkey-gnat (tėr'ki-nat), *n.* A small black fly, *Simulium meridionale*, which attacks poultry in the southern and western United States, particularly in the Mississippi valley. Compare cut under *Simulium*.



Turkey-gnat (*Simulium meridionale*), about ten times natural size.

turkey-gobbler (tėr'ki-gob″lėr), *n.* The turkey-cock. See *gobbler*[2].

turkey-grass (tėr'ki-gràs), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. [Local, Eng.]

Turkey gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

turkey-hen (tėr'ki-hen), *n.* [Orig. *Turkey-hen* or *Turkey hen:* see *turkey-cock* and *turkey*.] The hen or female of the turkey.

Turkey-hone (tėr'ki-hōn), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

turkey-leather (tėr'ki-leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A leather prepared by oil-tawing without first removing the hair side, the flesh side being blackened in the usual way: used for women's boots and ★shoes.

turkey-louse (tėr'ki-lous), *n. Goniodes stylifer*, a bird-louse or mallophagous insect of the family *Philopteridæ*, which infests the domestic turkey, having the sides of the abdomen fringed with long hairs.

Turkey myrrh. See *myrrh*.

Turkey oak. See *oak*.

turkey-pea (tur'ki-pē), *n.* 1. Same as *squirrel-corn*. Also *wild-turkey pea*.—2. The hoary pea, *Cracca Virginiana*. See *Tephrosia*. [Southern U. S.]

turkey-pen (tėr'ki-pen), *n.* A pen contrived for trapping turkeys in parts of the United States where they were abundant. It was simply constructed of rails forming four sides and a top, with a low entrance at one place to admit the birds, which were tolled by sprinkling corn to some distance from the opening, as well as inside the inclosure. There was no special contrivance to prevent exit, as the efficiency of the trap depended on the fact that the turkeys, on finding themselves shut in, would carry their heads too high to notice the place through which they had crept to pick up the corn.

turkey-poult (tėr'ki-pōlt), *n.* The pullet or young of the turkey.

Turkey red. 1. See *red*[1].—2. The cotton cloth dyed of this color, formerly brought from the East, but now made in western Europe and in America.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood*.—**Turkey red oil.** See *red*[1].

Turkey-slate (tėr'ki-slāt), *n.* Same as *Turkey-stone*, 2.

Turkey-stone (tėr'ki-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *turky-stone;* < *Turkey* (see *turkey*) + *stone*.] 1†. A turquoise.

> She shows me her ring of a *Turky-stone*, set with little sparks of dyamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 18, 1667–68.

2. A very fine-grained silicious rock, commonly of a yellowish or bluish color. It is used with oil for sharpening small cutting-instruments. It is commonly called *Turkey oil-stone*, as it comes from the interior of Asia Minor. All the so-called hones and oil-stones are almost entirely made up of very fine particles of silica, and the quality of the article varies with the fineness and sharpness of the grain and the compactness of the stone. Some varieties of hone and oil-stone are highly valued for putting a fine edge on delicate cutting-instruments, and bring very high prices.

turkey-trot (tėr'ki-trot'), *n.* A round dance, danced by couples, properly to rag-time, the step being a springy walk with little or no bending of the knees, and accompanied by a swinging motion of the body with shoulder movements up and down. See *one-step*.

turkey-vulture (tėr'ki-vul″tūr), *n.* The turkey-buzzard.

Turkey wheat. See *wheat*.

Turkic (tėr'kik), *a.* Same as *Turkish*.

turkis[1]†, *v. t.* [Also *torkess;* < OF. *torquiss, torquer*, turn: see *turken*.] To turn; alter.

turkis[2] (tėr'kis), *n.* Same as *turquoise*. *Tennyson*.

Turkish (tėr'kish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Turksch* = G. *Türkisch* = Sw. *Turkisk* = Dan. *Tyrkisk;* as *Turk*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *Turkeis*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks; characteristic of, made in, or derived from Turkey: as, *Turkish* misrule; *Turkish* rugs.—**Turkish bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Turkish carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Turkish crown,** in *her.* Same as *turban*.—**Turkish manna.** Same as *trehala*.—**Turkish music,** music produced entirely with Oriental instruments of percussion, like drums, cymbals, bells, etc.—**Turkish pound.** See *lira*[1], 2.—**Turkish saddle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.—**Turkish sponge,** the Turkey cup-sponge, *Spongia adriatica*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.—**Turkish towel, Turkish toweling,** a rough towel or toweling-material with a long nap which is usually composed of uncut loops. Besides its use for the bath, etc., it is often made a background for embroidery.—**Turkish wheat.** See *wheat*.

II. *n.* The language of the Turks, a member of the Ural-Altaic family of languages, having several dialects, of which the literary language of the Ottoman Turks is the best-known. It is commonly written with the Arabic alphabet.

Turkishly (tėr'kish-li), *adv.* In the manner of the Turks. *Quarterly Rev.*

Turkishness† (tėr'kish-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being Turkish; hence, heathenism; paganism; barbarism. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

turkle (tėr'kl), *n.* [Also *tarkle.*] A turtle or tortoise. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Turkman (tėrk'man), *n.* [< *Turk*[1] + *man*. Cf. *Turkoman*.] Same as *Turkoman*. *Byron*, The Island, ii. 19.

Turko, *n.* See *Turco*[1].

turkois, *n.* See *turquoise.*

Turkoman (tėr'kō-man), *n.* [Also *Turcoman;* = F. *Turcoman, Turkoman* = G. *Turkomane* (Russ. *Turkmenetsŭ*, etc.); ult. < Pers. Turk. *Turk*, Turk.] A member of a branch of the Turkish race, found chiefly in central Asia (in Russian territory), Persia, and Afghanistan. Nearly all are nomads. Among the tribes are the Tekkes of Merv and Akhal, the Sariks, etc. Also *Turkman.*—**Turkoman carpet**, a carpet made by the nomads on the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design, but of soft and long nap and rich colors.

Turk's-cap (tėrks'kap), *n.* 1. The martagon-lily, *Lilium Martagon;* also, the American swamp-lily, *L. superbum.* Also called *Turk's-cap lily.* See *martagon* and *lily*, 1.—2. A species of melon-cactus, *Cactus Melocactus.* Also *Turk's-cap cactus, Turk's-head.*—3. A variety of winter squash.—4. A variety of tomato.

Turk's-head (tėrks'hed), *n.* 1. Same as *Turk's-cap*, 2.—2. *Naut.*, a form of knot made by weaving turns of small cord round a larger rope. A similar knot is largely used in ornamenting whip-handles.—3. A long broom with spherical head, for sweeping ceilings, etc.



Turk's-head, 2.

He saw a great *Turk's-head* besom poked up at him.
Bulwer, My Novel, x. 20.

4. A pan for baking cake, having a tin core in the center, thus bringing heat into the middle of the cake.

Turk's-turban (tėrks'tėr″ban), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ranunculus;* crowfoot.

turky[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *turkey.*

turky[2]†, *n.* [Assumed sing. of *turkis*, old form of *turquoise.* See *Turkey-stone.*] Same as *Turkey-stone*, 1. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 173.

Turky-stone†, *n.* See *Turkey-stone.*

Turky-wheat†, *n.* See *Turkey-wheat.*

Turlington's balsam. See *benzoin.*

turlough (tėr'loch), *n.* [< Ir. *turloch*, a dry lake, < *tur*, bare, dry, + *loch*, lake: see *lough.*] In Ireland, a temporary pond or lake in certain limestone districts.

Some [sluggas] are abrupt deep holes, others open into shallow hollows; and when the water during floods rises in the latter, it overflows the adjoining lands, forming the *turloughs*, which are usually lakes in winter and callows in summer. *Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

Turlupin (tėr'lū-pin), *n.* [OF., appar. a particular use, in contempt, of *turlupin*, "a grub, mushrome, start-up, new-nothing man of no value" (Cotgrave, ed. 1611); origin unknown.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given to the members of a French sect of about the fourteenth century, which held views very similar to those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit.

The *Turlupins* were first known by the names Beghards, or Beghins, and brothers and sisters of the free spirit. The common people alone called them *Turlupins*, a name which seems obviously to be connected with the wolvish howlings which these people, in all probability, would make in their religious ravings. Their subsequent name of the fraternity of poor men might have been the cause why the wandering rogues, called Bedlam beggars, assumed or obtained the title of *Turlupins* or Turlygoods, especially if their mode of asking alms was accompanied by the gesticulations of madmen.
Douce, Ill. of Shakspeare.

turm (tėrm), *n.* [< L. *turma*, a troop; cf. *turba*, a troop, crowd: see *turba, turbid.*] A troop; a turma.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings.
Milton, P. R., iv. 66.

turma (tėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *turmæ* (-mē). [L.: see *turm.*] Among the Romans, a company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty and afterward of thirty-two men.

turmalin, turmaline (tėr'ma-lin), *n.* Same as ★*tourmalin.*

turmeric (tėr'me-rik), *n.* [Formerly also *turmerick* (NL. *turmerica*, Minsheu); cf. F. *terre-mérite*, turmeric, as if < L. *terræ*, of the earth, + *meritum*, in the sense of 'proceeds which come from'; both probably corruptions of an Oriental name, perhaps of Ar. *kurkum*, saffron: see *curcuma.*] 1. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, a plant of the ginger family, native and long cultivated in the East Indies. It has a central ovoid body and lateral elongated tubers, called respectively *round* and *long turmeric*, formerly supposed to come from different species. Turmeric is of a deep brownish or greenish yellow, inwardly orange, of a resinous consistence and peculiar aromatic odor. It is prepared for use by grinding. In India it is most largely employed as a condiment, particularly as an ingredient in curry-powders. It has the property of an aromatic stimulant, and is there given internally for various troubles, and applied externally for skin-diseases. In western countries its chief use (now declining) has been that of a dyestuff, in which capacity it affords beautiful but fugitive shades of yellow; at present a leading use is in the preparation of a test-paper called *turmeric-paper* or *curcuma-paper.* The coloring matter is called *curcumin;* and the oil to which its aromatic taste and smell are due, *turmeric-oil* or *turmerol.* Sometimes called *Indian saffron.* The Hindu name is *huldee.*

2. The plant producing turmeric.—3. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis.*—**African turmeric**, the rootstock of a species of *Canna*, having properties like those of turmeric, cultivated in Sierra Leone, and much used by the natives for dyeing yellow.

turmeric-oil (tėr'me-rik-oil), *n.* The oil of turmeric.

turmeric-paper (tėr'me-rik-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper.*

turmeric-plant (tėr'me-rik-plant), *n.* Same as *turmeric*, 2.

turmeric-root (tėr'me-rik-röt), *n.* 1. The common turmeric.—2. The yellowroot, *Hydrastis Canadensis.*

turmeric-tree (tėr'me-rik-trē), *n.* A rutaceous tree, *Jambolifera Bauëri*, of southeastern Australia. It is a moderate-sized tree with a hard, close-grained, and strong yellow wood, and a bright-yellow inner bark used for dyeing.

turmerol (tėr'me-rol), *n.* [< *turmer(ic)* + *-ol.*] Turmeric-oil.

turmoil (tėr'moil), *v.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* prob. from an OF. verb connected with OF. *tremouille*, also *trameul*, also *tremoie, tremuye, tremie*, the hopper of a mill, < *tremuer*, agitate, < L. *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble.*] **I.** *trans.* To disturb; agitate; trouble; disquiet.

A ship vnto a certaine haven bent,
Turmoïlde in Neptunes watry element.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

In his time Island was *turmoiled* with many fierce mutinies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 571.

Quentin resorted to a solitary walk, . . . and there endeavoured to compose his *turmoiled* and scattered thoughts. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, v.

II.† *intrans.* To labor amid trouble, worriment, or vexation; be disquieted or in trouble; worry.

I was once in examination before five or six bishops, where I had much *turmoiling.* *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Some notable Sophister lies sweating and *turmoyling* under the inevitable and mercilesse dilemma's of Socrates.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

turmoil (tėr'moil), *n.* [Formerly also *turmoyle;* < *turmoil*, *v.*] Distracting stir, bustle, commotion, confusion, or din; tumult; disturbance; agitation; trouble; disquiet.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in Elysium.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 37.

=**Syn.** Confusion, bustle, uproar.

turmoilous†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *termoylous;* < *turmoil* + *-ous.*] Troublous.

Saynct Augustyne . . . was surelye an excellente man, of dyuyne witte, and knowledge, and so trauayled in settynge foorth Christes true Relygion in those *termoylous* dayes . . . that he is worthelye called a Doctour and Pyller of Christes Churche.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 10.

★**turn** (tėrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn, torn;* < ME. *turnen, tyrnen, tirnen* (< AS.), also *tournen, tornen* (< OF.); AS. *tyrnan, turnian*, turn (cf. G. *turnen*, tilt, just, practise gymnastics, also MHG. G. *turnieren*, tilt, just, tourney, = Icel. *turna*, turn, *turnera*, tilt, tourney, < OF.), = OF. *torner, tourner*, F. *tourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tornar* = It. *tornare*, < L. *tornare*, turn in a lathe, round off, ML. turn (in various uses) (cf. Gr. τορνεύειν, work with a turners' chisel, turn in a lathe, round off, turn, τορνοῦσθαι, make round), < *tornus*, < Gr. τόρνος, a tool used by carpenters to draw circles with, a kind of compasses, also a turners' chisel; akin to τορός, piercing, < τείρειν, pierce, L. *terere*, rub away: see *terebrate, trite, try.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form or fashion (a piece of wood or metal), with a chisel, while the object is rotated in a lathe; shape, as wood, metal, or other hard substance, especially into round or rounded figures, by means of a lathe: as, to *turn* the legs of a chair or a table; to *turn* ivory figures.

A *turnid* beddstedd corded x[s].
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

I could *turn* you a rare handle for that crutch-stick.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2. To round; execute in rounded outlines; bring to perfection of shape, form, or style; hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way: as, to *turn* a sentence.

The edge . . . is decked with many pretty litle *turned* pillers, either of marble or free stone, to leane over.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 205.

Bring all to the forge and file again; *torn* it anew.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To play with this smooth, round,
And well-*torned* chin, as with the billiard ball.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

But now, my muse, a softer strain rehearse,
Turn every line with art, and smooth thy verse.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

Then her shape
From forehead down to foot perfect—again
From foot to forehead exquisitely *turn'd.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To adapt; make suitable, fit, or proper.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for the occupations of trade and commerce.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

A man who is not *turned* for mirthful meetings of men, or assemblies of the fair sex. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

My self not trying, or not *turn'd* to please,
May lay the Line, and measure out the Ways.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

4. To cause to revolve about an axis, or to move round on or as on a center; cause to rotate: as, to *turn* a crank.

She would have made Hercules have *turned* spit.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 261.

5. To execute by whirling or revolving.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, kick football, *turn* somersets. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

6. To revolve in the mind; regard from different points of view; consider and reconsider; ponder.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

7. To go, pass, or move round; go or get round or to the other side of: as, to *turn* the stake-boat in a race.

My tutor appears so able that . . . it must be my own fault if I am not a complete rogue before I *turn* the corner.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

8. To change the course or direction of; cause to move, tend, or be aimed or pointed in an opposite or different direction, or toward a different object, purpose, or the like; divert from one way, course, or channel into another.

He'll *turn* your current in a ditch. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 96.

He had very much *turned* his studies . . . into the lives of Don Bellianis of Greece, Guy of Warwick, "the Seven Champions," and other historians of that age.
Steele, Tatler, No. 95.

The king now *turned* his thoughts upon a nobler object.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 72.

The king, who would never have made such a devise in his better days, was more easily *turned* from his purpose now than he would once have been.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Hence—(*a*) To head off: as, to *turn* a runaway horse. (*b*) To reverse; repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. Deut. xxx. 3.

It is not in thy power to *turn* this destiny.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii. 3.

(*c*) To direct; aim: as, to *turn* the hose on a burning building.

A man, though he *turns* his eyes toward an object, yet he may choose whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

As he gazed with wonder, the youth *turned* upon him a piece of lighted bog-wood which he carried in a lantern.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

(*d*) To put or apply; use or employ; utilize: as, to *turn* everything to advantage or account.

Great Apollo
Turn all to the best! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1. 15.

I am a man out of all business, and would willingly *turn* my head to any thing for an honest livelihood.
Addison, Spectator, No. 251.

Some, who *turn* their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to mix with the people of the country, and with all strangers, in order to make proper observations on customs and manners.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

(*e*) To blunt (literally by turning over): as, to *turn* the edge of a knife. See the phrase below. (*f*) To send; drive; force: with *off, out, upon*, etc.: as, to *turn* cattle *out* to feed; to *turn* a servant *out* of the house.

And gif thei talke of tales vn-trewe,
Thou *torn* hem *out* of that entent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Let me be corrected,
To break my stubbornness, if it be so,
Rather than *turn* me *off;* and I shall mend.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

A vessel sent by some merchants to carry provisions to La Tour was fallen into the hands of D'Aulnay, who had made prize of her, and *turned* the men *upon* an island.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 267.

9. To change the position of; shift or change to or as to the top, bottom, front, or back; reverse or invert; turn upside down or inside out: as, to *turn* an hour-glass; to *turn* flapjacks on a griddle; to *turn* one's coat.

If I were angry, I might *turn* the Buckle of my Girdle behinde me.
S. Alexsander, quoted in Winwood's Memorials, i. 453.

This house is *turned* upside down since Robin Ostler died. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 11.

I talke and prate, and lay 't not on their jackes,
And the proud Jacks care not a fig for me;
But bones a me, Ile *turne* another leafe.
Heywood, If you know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 257).

When she [the hen] has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 120.

10. To throw; overthrow; overturn.

All Troy for to take and *tirne* at hor wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4508.

The Troiens with tene thai *tirnyt* to ground,
Kyld of hor knightes & comyns full mony.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10282.

11†. To set.

The Troiens thaire tore shippis hade *turnyt* on ffyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7112.

12†. To return; send back.

Tell her I sent it to make merry with,
She'll *turn* us thanks at least!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

13. To transfer; put into other hands; turn over.

Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens. Lam. v. 2.

14. To fold so that the other side may appear: as, to *turn* down one's collar.—**15.** To remake with the inside turned out; make over again by reversing the material: as, to *turn* a garment.

A pair of old breeches thrice *turned*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 44.

Mrs. Cratchit, . . . dressed out but poorly in a twice-*turned* gown. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Her satin gown had been *turned* and made over till every possible capability of it was exhausted.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 51.

16. To change to another opinion or party; change with respect to convictions, sentiments, feelings, or conduct; convert or pervert.

One suffering for the truth *turneth* more than a thousand sermons. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

Will nothing *turn* your unrelenting hearts?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 59.

So, *turn*, good Lord, O *turn* the hearts of Princes,
Whose Rage their realms with Saints deer bloud berinses.
Sylvester, tr. of Bethulians Rescue, vi.

Wisest woman
That ever tipped her tongue with point of reasons,
To *turn* her hearers! *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

17. To change or alter the nature, character, or appearance of in any way; change into something else; transform; transmute; metamorphose.

Watir to wyne he *turned* ryue,
He garte corne growe with-outen plogh,
Wher are was none. *York Plays*, p. 205.

There an Aungel helde Jacob stille, and *turned* his Name, and cleped him Israel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

There was sometime in Œæa a woman called Circe, which by enchantment . . . used with a drink to *turn* as many men as received it into divers likeness and figures of sundry beasts. *Sir T. More*, Life of Picus (Utopia, Int., p. lxxxi.).

You may as well go about to *turn* the sun to ice with fanning in his face with a peacock's feather.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 212.

They 'll *turn* me in your arms, Janet,
An adder and an ask.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Nay, must my mirth be so suddenly *turned* into bitter howlings, and my ease into a bed of flames?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

18. To change from one language or form of expression to another; paraphrase; translate; construe.

Most of these things we had from his own mouth, and heard him *turn* the oriental languages into Latin very readily. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 233.

At the age of eleven [Emerson] was *turning* Virgil into very readable English heroics. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

19. To change from a fresh, sweet, or otherwise natural condition; cause to ferment, become sour, or the like: as, warm weather *turns* milk.

You've almost *turned* my good affection to you;
Soured my sweet thoughts, all my pure purposes.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

20. To put or bring into a certain state or condition: as, the wine has *turned* him sick.

A slave that still . . . *turns* me to shame.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 67.

Should I tell you gravely that without the help of coins we should never have known which was the first of the emperors that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups, I might *turn* my science into ridicule.
Addison, Dialogues on Medals, i.

21†. To get around; trick; beguile; cheat.

Til he had *torned* him he coude not blinne.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 160.

22. To render unbalanced or unsound; distract: as, to *turn* one's head. See the phrase below.—**Not to turn a hair.** See *hair*[1].—**To be turned, or to be turned of,** to be or to have advanced beyond: said with regard to age.

Irus, though he *is* now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world in his real character since five-and-twenty.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

When they [miners] *are turned of* thirty they begin to look thin, and are much subject to plurisies and palsies.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 227.

Of late, trouble of another kind has been added. Tina *is* a little *turned of* fifteen; she is going to be very beautiful. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 406.

To turn a cat-in-pan. See *cat*[1].—**To turn adrift.** See *adrift*.—**To turn against.** (*a*) To use to the disadvantage or injury of: as, his argument was *turned against* himself; they *turned* their arms *against* their friends. (*b*) To render unfriendly or opposed to: as, his old comrade was *turned against* him by false reports.—**To turn an enemy's flank line, or position,** to manœuver so as to pass round his forces and attack him from the rear or on the flank; hence, **to turn one's flank,** in a figurative sense, to circumvent or outwit one.

Tom felt at once that his *flank* was *turned*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 6.

A number of attempts were made by the enemy to *turn* our right *flank*, where Sherman was posted, but every effort was repulsed with heavy loss.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 339.

To turn a penny. See *penny*.—**To turn aside,** to turn to one side; ward off; avert: as, to *turn aside* a blow or a thrust.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To turn in an opposite or different direction; avert.

She *turns away* the face. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1711.

(*b*) To turn aside; avert.

We pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us.
Whole Duty of Man.

(*c*) To dismiss from service; discharge; discard.

I must *turn away* some of my followers.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 4.

The Master of the House may *turn away* all his Servants, and take whom he please. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 63.

To turn back. (*a*) To cause to return or retrace one's footsteps: as, I was *turned back* by stress of weather. (*b*†) To send back; return.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant
When we have soil'd them. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 69.

To turn down. (*a*) To fold or double down.

Is not the leaf *turn'd down*? *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 273.

(*b*) To lower by turning a stop-cock or the like: as, to *turn down* the gas. (*c*) To snub; suppress. [Slang, U. S.]—**To turn flukes.** See *fluke*[1].—**To turn forth,** to drive or cast out; expel.

Turn melancholy *forth* to funerals.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 14.

To turn head†, to turn round; face about.

Turn head, and stop pursuit. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 69.

To turn in. (*a*) To fold or double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch *in*.
Hudibras. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) To turn inward: said especially of the toes.

I gives 'em the hornpipe and the bandy jig, that's dancing with my toes *turned in*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 200.

(*c*) To hand over or deliver: as, to *turn in* the unexpended balance.—**To turn in a deadeye** or **block,** to fasten tne shroud or strap round the deadeye or block.—**To turn off.** (*a*) To dismiss or put away summarily; discard; discharge.

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

Servants sent on messages are apt to stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. . . . When you return, the master storms, the lady scolds; stripping, cudgelling, and *turning off* is the word.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(*b*†) To give over; consign.

The murmurer is *turned off* to the company of those doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
Government of the Tongue.

(*c*) To turn aside; divert.

The institution of sports and shows was intended, by all governments, to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 34.

(*d*) To perform; accomplish; complete.

Whatever he may say of its quality, the German official or man of business is always appalled at the quantity of work his compeer here can *turn off* in a given time.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 306.

(*e*) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, etc., so as to prevent its operation or effect; stop or withdraw the effective supply of: as, to *turn off* the gas, the water, or the steam. (*f*) To hang, as a criminal; hence, with humorous allusion to the "noose," to put through the marriage ceremony; marry. [Slang.]

Some minutes after he was *turned off*, a Reprieve came for him, and being immediately cut down, he soon reviv'd, to the admiration of all Spectators.
The Flying Post, Dec. 11, 1705, quoted in Ashton's Social [Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 215.

I saw them *turned off* at igsackly a quarter past 12.
Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace at Paris, ix.

(*g*) To give a different turn or direction to, or a different meaning or effect to; turn aside: as, to *turn off* a joke.—**To turn on,** to open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to bring into actual operation or use; bring into play the effective supply of: as, to *turn on* the gas, steam, or water.—**To turn one's coat,** to change sides; go over to another party, sect, or the like; become a pervert. Compare *turncoat*.

They blackguarded him like good 'uns — said he only wanted to get into the House to finger the salary and then *turn his coat*. *Grenville-Murray*, Member for Paris, xx.

Mr. Bright should be the last man to charge a political opponent with *turning his coat*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 526.

To turn one's hand, to apply or adapt one's self.

A good Servant shou'd *turn his Hand* to every thing in a Family. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

To all things could he *turn his hand*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To turn one's head or **brain.** (*a*) To make one giddy or dizzy, as by looking down from a great height. (*b*) To infect one with extravagant notions, as of pride or conceit: as, the attentions shown him quite *turned his head*.

For the benefit of such *whose heads* are a little *turned*, . . . I shall assign one of t..e sides of the college which I am erecting for the cure of this dangerous distemper [pride]. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

The spirit of public fanaticism *turned their heads*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The rush of invitations, and the struggle for his society, . . . would have been quite enough to *turn any head* less strong than his. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

To turn out. (*a*) To put out; drive out; expel: as, the unruly persons were *turned out*.

The triumphant party are not at all in the humour to be *turned out* every time his lordship has drunk a bottle too much. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) To put out to pasture, as cattle or horses. (*c*) To produce as the result of labor, or training, or any process of manufacture; furnish in a complete state; send out finished: as, this factory *turns out* 1,000 pieces of cloth in a week.

One thing is very certain — that the [public] schools *turned out* splendid scholars, and their powers of writing Latin and Greek verse were wonderful.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 155.

(*d*) To turn inside out; reverse; hence, to bring to view; show; produce: as, to *turn out* one's pockets; *turn out* your cards.—**To turn over.** (*a*) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; overturn: as, to *turn over* a box; the seats were *turned over* in the struggle. (*b*) To hand over; deliver; transfer; refer: as, the business was *turned over* to his creditors.

If he [the footman] be not for your Turn, *turn* him *over* to me again when I come back. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 13.

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand;
You *turn* me *over* to another hand.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

(*c*) To do business, or sell goods, to the amount of: as, he *turns over* about $1000 a week. (*d*) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

(*e*†) To turn off; hang. [Slang.]

Criminals, condemned to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then *turned over*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 698.

To turn over a new leaf. See *leaf*.—**To turn tail.** See *tail*[1].—**To turn the back,** to turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; go off; run away.

Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my *back*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

Sam. Quarrel, I will back thee.
Gre. How! *turn thy back* and run?
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 41.

To turn the back on or **upon one.** See *back*[1].—**To turn the buckle of the belt behind.** See *buckle*[2].—**To turn the cat in the pan.** (*a*†) To reverse the order of things so as to make them appear the opposite of what they really are. *N. E. D.*, under *cat*.

There is a cunning which we in England call "the *turning of the cat in the pan*": which is when that which a man says to another he lays it as if another had said it to him. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*b*) See *to turn a cat-in-pan*, under *cat*[1].—**To turn the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To turn the die** or **the dice,** to change the luck.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns the dice*.
Dryden.

To turn the edge of, to deprive of sharpness or keenness; blunt.

This news, I think, hath *turn'd* your weapon's *edge*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 179.

To turn the paunch, to vomit; disgorge, as fish. [New Eng.]—**To turn the scale,** to make one side of the balance fall; hence, figuratively, to give superiority or success; decide; determine.

You weigh equally; a feather will *turn the scale*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 32.

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul 's too light to *turn the scale*. *Dryden.*

To turn the stomach of, to cause nausea or disgust in; make qualmish or disgusted.

They [Tonquinese] have many sorts of dishes, that wou'd *turn the Stomach of* a stranger, which yet they themselves like very well. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite *turns my stomach*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 182.

To turn the tables. See *table*.—**To turn tippet†.** See *tippet*.—**To turn to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To turn turtle.** See *turtle*[2].—**To turn up.** (*a*) To bring to the surface; bring from below to the top; turn over: as, to *turn up* the sod or the soil.

Yellow "bobs" *turned up* before the plough
Are chiefest baits; with cork and lead enough.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 176).

He strewed the City . . . with salt, having first *turned up* the ground with a plough. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 131.

(*b*) To bring or put a different surface or side uppermost; place with the face upward: as, to *turn up* a card.

Your lordship is the most patient man in loss, the most coldest that ever *turned up* ace. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 2.

(*c*) To give an upward turn or direction to; bring the end, tip, or point of uppermost; tilt up: as, to *turn up* one's nose (an expression of contempt).

Her deuotion at the Church is much in the *turning vp* of her eye, and turning downe the leafe in her Booke when shee heares nam d Chapter and Verse.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

(*d*) To refer to in a book: as, to *turn up* a passage or text.—**To turn upon** (or **on**), to direct or cause to operate upon or against; hence, to cast back upon; retort: as, he *turned* his sword *upon* himself; to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself.—**To turn up one's toes**, to die. [Slang.]—**Turned commas**, reversed commas (‘’), used in marking the beginning of a quotation, and under a word or words to indicate repetition.—**Turning-off machine**, in *stocking-manuf.*, a machine for closing the seam in stockings which have been knit flat. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a revolving or rolling motion; move round, as on an axis, pivot, or hinge; revolve.

He that is giddy thinks the world *turns* round.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

If it [a cannon-ball] should strike any part of the body when the velocity . . . is greatly diminished, it does not carry it away, . . . but, in consequence of its circular or rolling motion, it *turns* round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 134.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to move as on a point of support; hinge; depend: with *on* or *upon*: as, the question *turns upon* this point.

The Chorus ought to *turn upon* the Argument of the Drama, and support the Design of the Acts.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 149.

Great events often *turn upon* very small circumstances.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

A playfulness that *turned on* her supposed oddity was not at all to Maggie's taste.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

3. To move so as to face in a different direction or in some specified direction; direct one's face, course, efforts, attentions, thoughts, etc. (in some particular direction): as, to *turn* toward Mecca in prayer; to *turn* down a shady lane; I know not which way to *turn*.

At thys present time of it speke no more,
Vnto my purpos *torn* shall I therfore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

Abjure this magic, *turn* to God again.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

I know not where to *turn*. O, welcome home!
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 197.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had wanted three miles of this house; . . . now we are at it, we'll *turn* into it, and refresh ourselves with a cup of drink.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

Just within the Gate, we *turned* up a Street on the left hand, and were conducted by the Consul to his own house.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Great souls by instinct to each other *turn*,
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn.
Addison, The Campaign.

There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot *turn*, and by which they are not turn'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 6.

4. To change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; shift or roll from one side to the other.

I *turn'd* and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
Dryden.

5. To change direction; take an opposite or different course or way.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn, and re-*turn*, indenting with the way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 704.

6. Specifically, to put about; tack.

He spy'd a Dutch Sloop *turning* to get into the Road, and saw her at the evening Anchor at the West end of the Island. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 52.

7. To change one's attitude or policy; hence, to rebel; offer resistance; show fight: often with *upon*: as, to *turn upon* one's accuser. See *to turn on* (*a*), below.

Should I *turn upon* the true prince?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 297.

Even the instinctive worm on which we tread
Turns, though it would not.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

8. To retrace one's steps; go or come back; return.

Either thou wilt die, by God's just ordinance,
Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror,
Or I with grief and extreme age shall perish,
And never look upon thy face again.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 184.

9. To retreat; run away; also, to desert; go over to the enemy. [Rare.]

Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,
An' *turnit* wi' Murray in a crack.
Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

10. To change or become altered in nature, character, quality, appearance, or the like; be converted, transformed, or transmuted; hence, in general, to become; grow: as, to *turn* gray; to *turn* pale.

He that kepeth it clanly a yere, aftre that yere, hyt *turneth* yn to Flesche and Bloode.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

Thy mirth shall *turn* to moan.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 44.

All the happiness
Bestow'd upon me *turns* into disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Why how now eyes? what now? what 's heere to do?
I'me gone, or I shall straite *turne* baby to.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, [ed. 1874, II. 150).

That every one who *turned* Christian was sure by that means to forfeit the favour of his prince, and to be looked upon as an apostate from the religion of his country.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Their design was to *turn* pirates, and plunder the Spaniards. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

You're a nice article, to *turn* sulky on first coming home! *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

One of them asked her when her hair had begun to *turn*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.

In particular—(*a*) To shift.

Now all this Scene shall to Arcadia *turn*,
The Seat of happy Nymphs and Swains.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 3.

(*b*) To change from a fresh or sweet condition; become sour or spoiled, as milk or cider.

Cow-milk thus prepared I judge to be better for a consumption than ass-milk, which . . . *turneth* not so easily, but is a little harsh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 51.

(*c*) To become light, dizzy, or giddy, as the head or brain; reel; hence, to become distracted, demented, or mad.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 23.

(*d*) To become nauseated, qualmish, sick, or disgusted, as the stomach. (*e*) To become inclined in another direction. (*f*) To change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

The tide *turned*, and rushed as fiercely in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

11. To be changeable, fickle, or inconstant; vacillate.

She bade love last, and yet she fell a-*turning*.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 100.

12. To tend; result: with *to*.

I asked if he was unwilling to be made knowne to some greate man, for that I believed it might *turn to* his profit.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

Of late the West India coffee, which is not so good, has sold so cheap that it does not *turn to* account to send it to England. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 134.

13. To take form on the lathe; undergo the process of turning on a lathe: as, ivory *turns* well.—**To turn about**, to turn the face in another direction; wheel or face about: as, he *turned about* and faced me.

O think na ye my heart was wae,
When I *turn'd about*, away to gae?
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

To turn again. (*a*) To return.

Oure Lady cam to hem, and bad hem *tournen azen*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 61.

Therefore, O ye children of Israell, *turne agayne*, like as ye haue exceaded in your goinge backe.
Bible of 1551, Isa. xxxi. 6.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

(*b*) To make a stand and face the enemy; turn on an enemy.

Can honour pull the wings of fearful cowards,
And make 'em *turn again* like tigers?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

To turn against, to rebel against; become unfriendly or hostile to: as, my friends have all *turned against* me.—**To turn aside.** (*a*) To leave a straight course; go off in a different direction.

I have therefore *turned aside* from that beaten path, and chosen though a less easy yet a more profitable way.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

(*b*) To withdraw from the presence or the notice of others; avert the face: as, to *turn aside* to hide one's blushes.—**To turn away.** (*a*) To leave a straight or usual course; deviate; depart.

When the righteous *turneth away* from his righteousness, . . . shall he live? Ezek. xviii. 24.

(*b*) To turn the face in another direction; avert one's looks.

She paused, she *turned away*, she hung her head.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

To turn back, to go or come back; return.

Turn back to me,
And play the mother's part.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

To turn in. (*a*) To bend or point inward: as, his toes *turn in*. (*b*) To enter.

Turn in, I pray you, into your servant's house.
Gen. xix. 2.

Take ye that, my hireman chiel,
And *turn in* here and dine.
The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 235).

There is nothing so interesting as one of these Oriental cafés, and so I *turned in* from the street, drew a square straw-covered stool up to a low table, and held up one finger. *The Century*, XLII. 77.

(*c*) To go to bed. [Colloq.]

I mean to toss a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I *turn in*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 15.

No man can be a sailor, or know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them—*turned in* and out with them, and eaten from the common kid.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.

(*d*) To turn about.—**To turn off**, to deviate from a course; be diverted: as, the road *turns off* to the right.—**To turn on or upon.** (*a*) To show anger, resentment, or hostility toward; confront in a hostile or angry manner.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 51.

Pompey *turned upon* him again, and in effect bade him be quiet. *Bacon*, Friendship.

(*b*) See def. 2.—**To turn out.** (*a*) To bend or point outward: as, her toes *turn out*. (*b*) To come abroad; assemble out of doors; muster: as, the volunteers *turned out* in force; the people *turned out* to see the show.

Then from every house and hamlet the men *turned out*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 125.

(*c*) Specifically, of workmen, to abandon work in order to go on strike.

"What do you say to a strike, by way of something pleasant to talk about?" "Have the hands actually *turned out*?" asked Mrs. Thornton. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xviii.

(*d*) To get out of bed; rise. [Colloq.] (*e*) To prove in the result or issue; appear or show in the end; terminate: result: as, the affair *turned out* better than was expected.

That you have a wealthy uncle I have heard; but how your expectations will *turn out* is more, I believe, than you can tell. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, though they never *turned out* happy.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 353.

To turn over, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom: as, to *turn over* in bed.—**To turn round.** (*a*) To turn so as to face the other way; reverse one's position. (*b*) To reverse one's opinions or relations; go over to another side or party: as, he *turned round* and voted with the Whigs.—**To turn rusty.** See *rusty*[3].—**To turn to.** (*a*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To be directed toward: as, the needle *turns to* the pole. (2) To tend to; result or terminate in. Compare def. 12. (3) To apply one's self to; betake one's self to; direct one's efforts or attention to; resort to.

What is that which I should *turn to*, lighting upon days like these?
Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) [*To*, adv.] To begin operations; set to work.

I found that no time was allowed for day-dreaming, but that we must *turn to* at the first light.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

To turn Turk. See *Turk*.—**To turn under**, to be bent, doubled, or folded downward or under.—**To turn up.** (*a*) To point upward: as, her nose *turns up* slightly. (*b*) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; appear; happen; occur: as, to be waiting for something to *turn up*.

Those accidental visitations of fortune are like prizes in the lottery, which must not be put into the year's income till they *turn up*.
Sydney Smith, To John Allen, Jan. 24, 1813.

"And then," said Mr. Micawber, . . . "I shall, please Heaven, begin to be beforehand with the world, . . . if—in short, if anything *turns up*."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xi.

If after three thousand years a black swan *turns up*, must we not suppose it possible that in three thousand years more we may see a candle burn in an atmosphere of pure nitrogen? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 54.

★(*c*) To turn belly upward: said of a dying whale.

turn (tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tourn*, *tourne*, *torn*; < ME. *turn*, *tourn*, *torn*, < OF. *tourn*, *tour*, a turn, trick, round, etc., F. *tour*, a round, travel, tour, etc.; from the verb. Cf. *tour*[2].] 1. Movement about a center; circular motion; rotation; revolution: as, the *turn* of a wheel; a *turn* of the wrist.

His Passion is Metamorphos'd in the *Turn* of a hand.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 227.

A gallant daunce, that lively doth bewray
A spirit and a vertue masculine, . . .
With lofty *turnes* and capriols in the ayre.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. A turning into another or a different way; a change of movement or direction; a deviation; also, the point at which such a change of course is made.

True Repentance is the *turn* of the whole Soul from the Love as well as the Practice of Sin.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

When one sees the beggars and the commonplace and shabby condition of Spanish Granada, . . . he may perhaps give a new *turn* to his reflections by visiting Tetuan.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 181.

Specifically—(*a*) Change to an opposite direction, or the point at which such change is effected: as, the *turn* of the tide. (*b*) Deviation from a straight-line course or direction; bend; curve; flexure; angle: as, a *turn* in the road cut off the view.

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand *turns* disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

(*c*) A variation in the course of events; a change in the order, position, tendency, or aspect of things; hence, change in general; chance; happening; befalling.

O 'Tis a Heav'nly and a happy *turn*,
Of godly Parents to be timely born.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

'Tis a happy *Turn* for us, when Kings are made Friends again. This was the end of this Embassy, and I hope it will last our days. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 3.

Blame not the *turns* of fate, and chance of war.
Addison, The Campaign.

(*d*) Turning-point; crisis; the point at which a change must come: as, the *turn* of the year; the *turn* of a fever.

And yet the spring was breaking forth, as it always does in Devonshire when the *turn* of the days is even.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

(*e*) A twist, bias, or cast.

It would, in fact, be almost impossible to give a tragic *turn* to any proceedings for contempt of Court.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, x.

3. Form; shape; mold.

I have sometimes wondered to see the Roman poets, in their descriptions of a beautiful man, so often mentioning the *turn* of his neck and arms, that in our modern dresses lie out of sight, and are covered under part of the clothing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

4. Tendency; bent; aptitude; disposition; humor: as, a person of a lively *turn*.

A man should always go with inclination to the *turn* of the company he is going into, or not pretend to be of the party. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

This Abd el cader no sooner was arrived at Masuah than, following the *turn* of his country for lying, he spread a report that a great man or prince whom he left at Jidda was coming speedily to Masuah.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 292.

I never had the least *turn* for dress — never any notion of fancy or elegance. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

Mrs. Bennet had no *turn* for economy.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 261.

But these things must have come to you with your mother's blood. I never knew a Pyncheon that had any *turn* for them. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

5. Particular form or character; mode; style.

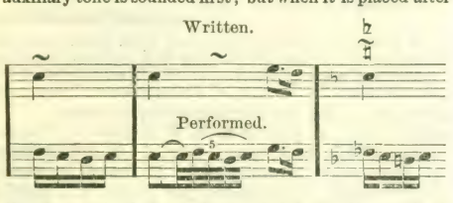
The Turk I mention'd . . . came after this happen'd to see me, who I found was so disagreeable to the Aga that he order'd him to leave the house, giving it this *turn*, that he would not permit the people to come and teize me for presents. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 119.

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the polite and alluring manner which some teachers have attained will engage the attention.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

The conventional atmosphere of a drawing-room, in which the gravest problems were apt to be forgotten in the flash of an epigram or the *turn* of a bon mot.
The Century, XLI. 804.

No man rallies with a better grace, and in more sprightly *turns*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ep. Ded.

6. In *music*, a melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it in the diatonic series. It is indicated by the sign ∾. When the sign is placed over the given note the upper auxiliary tone is sounded first; but when it is placed after



the given note that note is sounded first. Chromatic alterations are indicated by accidentals over or under the sign. A turn occurring in two parts at once is called *double*, and is indicated by the sign ≍. A turn in which the lower auxiliary tone is performed first is called *inverted* or a *back-turn*, and is indicated by the sign ⅋.

7. One round or return of rope, cord, or the like, when laid in a coil or skein. — **8.** A short walk, ride, or drive which includes a going and a returning; a promenade.

You and I must walk a *turn* together.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 94.

He told me that his master came to town last night, and would be glad to take a *turn* with me in Grays-Inn walks.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

Moore left his desk, and permitted himself the recreation of one or two *turns* through the room.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxviii.

9. A spell, as of work; a job: as, he has not done a *turn* of work for several months.

Not able . . . to do a hand's *turn* for myself.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, v.

10. Opportunity or privilege enjoyed in alternation with another or with others; the time or occasion which comes in due rotation or order to each of a number of persons when anything has to be got or to be done; recurring chance or opportunity.

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor; and the pupil, he.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Even the few solitaries left on guard at Mr. Atkinson's . . . condescend a little, as they drowsily bide or recall their *turn* chasing the ebbing Neptune on the ribbed seasand. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xvi.

11. An act; deed; especially, an incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; act of kindness or of malice: as, a shrewd *turn*.

In requyting a good *tourne*, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrarye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

For your kindness I owe you a good *turn*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 62.

One good *turn* requires another.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

Chilon was wont to say, That it is commendable in men to forget bad *turnes* done, but to bee mindefull of courtesies receiued. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 535.

12. A stratagem; a trick.

Of all the *tornes* that he cowthe he schewed him but oon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 244.

13. Convenience; requirement; emergency; present need: as, to serve one's *turn*.

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.
Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy tale?
Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his *turn*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

But for my daughter Katherine, this I know,
She is not for your *turn*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 63.

And if the garden would not serve their *turn*, then was the park the fittest place.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 33.

The Bible is shut against them [hinderers of reformation] as certaine that neither Plato nor Aristotle is for their *turnes*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14. A nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement. [Colloq.]

What a hard-hearted monster you must be, John, not to have said so at once, and saved me such a *turn!*
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

Mrs. Tulliver gave a little scream as she saw her, and felt such a *turn* that she dropped the large gravy-spoon into the dish, with the most serious results to the tablecloth. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

15†. An execution by hanging: from the former practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended. — **16†.** In *law*, same as *tourn*. — **17.** *pl.* In *med.*, monthly courses; menses. — **18.** In *furriery*, a bundle of five dozen skins. — **19.** A load; a pack; as much as can be carried at one time by a man or an animal.

Sometimes he would bring a *turn* of wood, sometimes a bag of meal or potatoes.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 704.

20. In *printing*, a type turned upside down and showing black in proof, as a temporary substitute for a letter that is missing; also, a letter wrongly placed so that the face is turned.

He shows a curious printer's blunder at the end of one page, where the whole of the last reference-line is put in upside down. . . . A *turn* of this magnitude could hardly have occurred if the letters had been set in the forme type by type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 693.

By turns. (*a*) One after another; alternately; in succession.

Every one of the flue went through the guard to fetch a childe each after other *by turns*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

By turns to that, *by turns* to this a prey,
She knows what reason yields, and dreads what madness may. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 51.

And love and prayer unite, or rule the hour *by turns*.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 67.

(*b*) At intervals.

Feel *by turns* the bitter change.
Milton, P. L., ii. 598.

Dead turns. A dynamo-electric machine through which the current is kept constant is found to have an electromotive force nearly proportional to the angular velocity of the armature less a constant. This constant, expressed in turns per second or per minute, has been called the *dead turns* of the machine. — **Direct turn,** in *music*, an ordinary turn, as distinguished from an inverted turn. — **Ill turn.** (*a*) An unkind, injurious, or spiteful act. (*b*) A change for the worse, especially in a case of illness. — **In turn,** in due order of succession. — **On the turn,** at the turning-point; hence, changing; altering; on the point of or in process of reversal: as, the tide is now *on the turn*; our fortunes are *on the turn*.

And now by-gynneth thi gyle a-gayn *on the turne*,
And my grace to growe ay wydder and wydder.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 402.

Partial turn, in *music*, a turn in which the last tone is prolonged, so that the first three tones amount to a triple appoggiatura. In a slow tempo a turn on a long note is usually thus rendered. — **Racking turns.** See *rack*[1]. — **Round turn.** See *round*[1]. — **Sheriff's turn.** See *sheriff*[1]. — **The turn of a hair.** See *hair*[1]. — **To a turn,** to a nicety; exactly; perfectly: as, the meat is done *to a turn*: from the practice of roasting meat on a revolving spit.

She watched the fish with as much tender care and minuteness of attention . . . as if her own heart were on the gridiron, and her immortal happiness were involved in its being done precisely *to a turn!*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

To serve a turn, the turn, or **one's turn,** to be sufficient for the purpose, occasion, or emergency; answer the purpose.

A cloak as long as thine will *serve the turn*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 131.

To take a turn, to take a short walk, ride, or drive. See def. 8. — **To take one's turn,** to occupy the place belonging to one, or to do what is assigned to one, in proper or allotted order. — **To take turns,** to take each the other's place alternately. — **Turn about.** See *about*. — **Turn and turn about.** Same as *turn about*.

Tacitus says that the land in his time was occupied by the whole community *turn and turn about*. *Brougham.*

Enoch would hold possession for a week:
"This is my house, and this my little wife."
"Mine too," said Philip, "*turn and turn about.*"
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

★**Turn of life.** See *menopause*. — **Turn toll.** See *toll*[1].

turnabout (tėrn′a-bout″), *n.* **1.** A merry-go-round; a carrousel.

The high swings and the *turnabouts*; the tests of the strength of limb and lung. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 560.

2. One who turns things about; an agitator; an innovator.

Our modern *turnabouts* cannot evince us but that we feel we are best affected when the great mysteries of Christ are celebrated upon anniversary festivals.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 36. (*Davies.*)

3. A disease in cattle characterized by giddiness and staggering.

The *Turn-about* and Murrain trouble Cattel.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

turn-again-gentlemen (tėrn′a-gen-jen′tl-men), *n.* The martagon, or Turk's-cap lily. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

Turnagra (tėr′na-grä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837), prob. < *Tur(dus)* + *(Ta)nagra.*] A genus of thrush-like birds peculiar to New Zealand. *T. crassirostris*, originally described by Latham in 1783 as the



Turnagra crassirostris.

thick-billed thrush, was formerly common on the South Island of New Zealand, but is now nearly extinct. A second species is *T. tanagra* of the North Island. Also called *Keropia*, *Otagon*, and *Ceropia*.

turnback (tėrn′bak), *n.* In *saddlery*, a local name for the strap which goes from the hames back to the hip-strap. See cut under *harness*.

turn-bench (tėrn′bench), *n.* A simple portable lathe, used by clock- and watch-makers.

turn-bridge (tėrn′brij), *n.* A swing- or swivel-bridge; a pivot-bridge. Also *turning-bridge*. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *bridge*[1].

The span of all the *turnbridges* is 75 ft. in the clear.
The Engineer, LXX. 391.

turnbroach† (tėrn′brōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *turn-broche*; < *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *broach.*] A turnspit.

Turne-broches, les galopins.
Palsgrave, p. 909 (Du Guez, Introductorie).

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her *turn-broach?*
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

★**turnbuckle** (tėrn′buk″l), *n.* A device for connecting and tightening two parts of a metal rod or bar. It is essentially a right-and-left screw coupling. A common form is that of a link one or both



Open Turnbuckle.

ends of which screw on the ends of the parts of the bar; if one end, the other is fitted with a swivel; if both ends, one has a right-handed and the other a left-handed screw. — **Pipe-turnbuckle,** a right-and-left pipe-coupling. — **Sin-**

gle-screw turnbuckle, a swivel-link used for connecting lightning-rods.

Turnbull's blue. A species of Prussian blue which is thrown down when potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. When dry it has a beautiful blue color with a reddish luster.

turncap (tėrn'kap), *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind.

turncoat (tėrn'kōt), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *coat*[2].] One who "turns his coat"—that is, forsakes his party or principles.

Beat. Courtesy itself must convert to disdain, if you come in her presence.
Bene. Then is courtesy a *turncoat*.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 125.

Crafty *Turn-coat!* Are you not asham'd to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred?
★ *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 13.

turncock (tėrn'kok), *n.* The servant of a water-company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, etc.

A meditative *turncock* . . . gives the fire-plug a disparaging wrench with that large tuning-fork of his.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

turn-down (tėrn'doun), *a.* Folded or doubled down.

The other lad was . . . plainly dressed, but with a highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, i.

turned-shells (tėrnd'shelz), *n. pl.* The gastropod family *Actæonidæ*.

turnement†, *n.* An old spelling of *tournament*.

turnep†, *n.* An old spelling of *turnip*.

turner[1] (tėr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *turner*, *turnere*; < *turn* + *-er*[1]; in def. 4, < G. *turner*, one who performs, exercises, or practises gymnastics, a gymnast, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics, < F. *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] **1.** One who or that which turns; specifically, one whose occupation involves work with a lathe.

Turners of vessels.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1586.

Sometimes all wound close in a ring, to which as fast they spun
As any wheel a *turner* makes, being tried how it will run.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 545.

2. A small piece of fire-clay molded into the form of a segment of a sphere, and serving as a pivotal support to a small circular disk which itself supports a watch-dial while in the enameling-furnace, during which time it must be constantly turned to subject the enamel to uniform conditions of heat.—**3.** In *seal-fishing:* (*a*) Same as *turner-harp*. (*b*) Same as *turner-hood*. —**4.** A tumbler; a gymnast; specifically [*cap.*], a member of one of the gymnastic bodies (G. *Turnvereine*) first instituted by F. L. Jahn about 1811, and especially in favor among Germans. —**5.** A kind of tumbler-pigeon.

turner[2] (tėr'nėr), *n.* [Prob. a popular var. of *turney*[2].] A Scottish copper coin issued by



Obverse. Reverse.
Turner of Charles II.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

James VI. and by later sovereigns, worth 2*d.* Scotch (about one third of a United States cent) at the time of issue. Compare *bodle*.

Turnera (tur'nėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after W. *Turner* (about the middle of the 16th century), a physician, author (1551) of an English herbal.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Turneraceæ*. It is characterized by usually perigynous stamens and by three or more multifid stigmas. There are about 70 species, natives of tropical America, with one naturalized in the old world. They are herbs or shrubs with scattered leaves, which are often gland-bearing at the base. The flowers are yellow, and usually solitary in the axils, peculiar in the frequent union of the peduncle with the petiole, the flower therefore seeming to spring from the base of the leaf. Several species are cultivated under glass for their very handsome flowers, which often resemble those of *Flemingia*. *T. opifera* is used as an astringent in Brazil. *T. ulmifolia*, a species widely distributed from the West Indies to Brazil, and known as *holly-rose* and *sage-rose*, is a reputed tonic and expectorant. The stimulant drug damiana is largely prepared from *T. microphylla*, *T. diffusa*, and *T. aphrodisiaca*, especially from the last, which is a native of Texas, Mexico, and Lower California. This, which is widely known by the name *damiana*, is also used, in the form of a hot tea, as a blood-purifier and as a beverage, and is sold in preparations with spirits as a tonic or diuretic, as well as for alleviating colic and nervous disorders. See cut in next column.



Flowering Plant of Damiana (*Turnera aphrodisiaca*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the calyx and the two bracts; *c*, the fruit.

Turneraceæ (tur-nē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1823), < *Turnera* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with five stamens, and a free ovary with three distinct filiform styles which are usually two-cleft and flabellately fringed. The 105 species are classed in 7 genera, of which *Turnera* is the type. They are mostly American and tropical; four yellow-flowered species of one genus, *Piriqueta*, extend into Florida or North Carolina.

turner-harp (tėr'nėr-härp), *n.* A harp-seal of the age of three years. [Newfoundland.]

turner-hood (tėr'nėr-hůd), *n.* The hooded seal in its third year, when turning to be an old hood. [Newfoundland.]

turnerite (tėr'nėr-īt), *n.* [After C. H. *Turner*, in whose collection it was found. *Chester*.] A variety of monazite occurring in small brilliant crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

Turner's cerate. See *cerate*.

Turner's yellow. See *yellow*.

turnery (tėr'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *turneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tournerie*; < F. *tournerie*, turners' work, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] **1.** Turning; especially, the forming of articles upon a lathe.—**2.** Articles made, or partly made, on the turning-lathe.

In another room are such rare *turneries* in ivory as are not to be described for their curiosity.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

3. Ornamentation produced by means of the turning-lathe, as bands or grooves running around an object of wood or ivory.

Chairs of wood, . . . the backs, arms, and legs loaded with *turnery*. *H. Walpole.*

4. A place where articles are turned.

It would probably pay well to establish small *turneries* in the works, to use up odds and ends of timber now wasted. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 13.

turney[1]† (tėr'ni), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tourney*.

turney[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *tournois*, a French penny, the tenth part of a penny sterling, < F. *Tournois*, of or pertaining to Tours, < *Tours*, a city in France. Cf. *tournois*.] A piece of black or copper money current in Ireland in the reign of Edward III., coined at Tours and surreptitiously introduced. The circulation of turneys was prohibited under severe penalties.

turn-file (tėrn'fīl), *n.* An instrument used by comb-makers in sharpening a kind of tool called a float.

Turnicidæ (tėr-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Turnix*; the hemipods.

Turnicimorphæ (tėr-nī-si-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turnix* (*Turnic-*) + Gr. μορφή, form.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Hemipodii*. Also *Turnicomorphæ*.

turnicimorphic (tėr-nī-si-môr'fik), *a.* Having the form or structure of the *Turnicidæ*; belonging to the *Turnicimorphæ*.

turnicine (tėr-ni'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Turnicidæ*.

turning (tėr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *turnynge*, *tournyng*; verbal n. of *turn*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or of that which turns. Specifically—**2.** The practice of regular gymnastics according to the system of F. L. Jahn. See *turner*[1], 4.—**3.** A winding; deviation from the straight, direct, or established course; a bend; a turn; also, the place where a road or street diverges or branches out from another.

At the foot of that Hille, Melchisedeche, that was Kyng of Salem, in the *turnynge* of that Hille, mette Abraham in comynge azen from the Bataylle, whan he had slayn Abymeleche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

They [the ways] were . . . full of windings and intricate *turnings*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll bear you Company as far as the next *Turning*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 115.

Every *turning* in the road showed the boundless forest below in some new point of view.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

4. *Milit.*, a manœuver by which an enemy or a position is turned.—**5.** In *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by bringing down the head or the feet. See *version*.—**6.** The art or practice of shaping objects by means of cutting-tools while the objects themselves are revolved rapidly on a lathe.—**7.** *pl.* The chips detached in the process of turning.—**8.** In *ceram.*, the operation of completing or rectifying the shape of a vase, or the like, before it is fired. This is done to give great accuracy of form, and avoid the least unevenness between opposite sides, and is very common in modern manufacture.

9. A turn; a movement back and forth.

Many a *tourneynge*
Upon the freshe grasse spryngnge.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1407.

10. The part of any textile fabric, leather, or any similar material turned in or under, to avoid making a raw edge.—**Turning in**, the operation of bending a rope firmly around a deadeye in the score, also called *strapping the deadeye*.—**Turning up**, in *bookbinding*, the taking of the round out of the back of a book by the use of trindles, to enable the forwarder to cut the book on the fore edge. It is done only on board-work.

turning-bridge (tėr'ning-brij), *n.* Same as *turn-bridge*.

turning-carrier (tėr'ning-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A lathe-dog; a lathe-carrier.

turning-chisel (tėr'ning-chiz″el), *n.* A chisel for finishing work which has been roughed out by the gouge. Such chisels are made in different forms, some being rectangular with an oblique whet, and some having a chisel-edge chamfered on both sides of the blade, the edge crossing the end of the blade obliquely. *E. H.* ★*Knight.*

turning-engine (tėr'ning-en″jin), *n.* A lathe fitted with an engine of some kind to turn it without the use of the treadle or hand-power.

turning-gage (tėr'ning-gāj), *n.* **1.** A gage, often improvised, for measuring the width and determining the shape of a cutting.—**2.** A gage used in setting the tail-stock of a lathe in adjusting it for turning tapers.

turning-gouge (tėr'ning-gouj), *n.* Any one of a set of gouges used in turning, having the corners of the bit rounded off, and generally having a longer handle than gouges used in car-
★pentry and cabinet-making.

turning-lathe (tėr'ning-lāŦH), *n.* A lathe used by turners in wood or ivory. See *lathe*[1], *turn*, *v. t.*, 2, *turner*[1], *turning*.

turning-machine (tėr'ning-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *boot-making*, a machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewed and rolled flat. *E. H. Knight.*

turning-mill (tėr'ning-mil), *n.* A machine-tool for boring and turning heavy ironwork; a boring and turning mill.

turningness† (tėr'ning-nes), *n.* The quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him to all *turningness* of sleights.
Sir P. Sidney.

turning-piece (tėr'ning-pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, a board having a circular edge for turning a thin brick arch upon.

turning-plate (tėr'ning-plāt), *n.* **1.** Same as *turn-table*.—**2.** Same as *fifth wheel* (which see, ★under *fifth*). *E. H. Knight.*

turning-point (tėr'ning-point), *n.* **1.** The point on which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases and that in a contrary or different direction begins; the point at which a decisive change takes place, as from good to bad, from increase to decrease, or the opposite.—**2.** In *engin.*, a temporary bench or bench-mark, the exact elevation of which is determined in leveling before the instrument is advanced, as a starting-point for determining its height after resetting.

turning-rest (tėr'ning-rest), *n.* **1.** In *hand-turning*, a support, usually of iron, upon which the cutting extremity of the turning-tool is rested as on a fulcrum. It is usually socketed in an adjustable support clamped to the frame of the lathe.—**2.** A slide-rest.

turning-saw (tėr'ning-sâ), *n.* **1.** A saw with a thin blade which can make a curved kerf,

as for chair-backs, scrollwork, etc. Also called *sweep-saw, bow-saw, frame-saw, scroll-saw.*—2. A keyhole-saw.

turning-steel (tėr′ning-stēl), *n.* A smooth hardened and tempered piece of round bar-steel, either with or without a handle, used to turn the edge of a tool, or give it a slightly flanged form, by rubbing.

turning-tool (tėr′ning-tōl), *n.* A sharp steel tool used in turning and shaping the ends of other tools in seal-engraving, to suit each style of work.

turning-tree† (tėr′ning-trē), *n.* The gallows.

And at the last she and her husband, as they deserved, were apprehended, arraigned, & hanged at the foresayd *turnyng tree.* *Hall*, Hen. VIII., p. 815.

★**turnip** (tėr′nip), *n.* [Formerly also *turnep;* perhaps orig. **turn-nep,* < *turn*, implying something round, + *nep, neep,* < ME. *nepe,* < AS. *nǣp*, a turnip: see *neep*[2].] The thick fleshy root of the plant designated by Linnæus as *Brassica Rapa*, considered by some authors as a variety of *B. campestris*, a plant found wild, in varieties corresponding to these plants, in Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *navew*); also, the plant itself, a common garden and field crop. The rutabaga, or Swedish turnip, has smooth leaves, and a root longer than broad. The turnip proper has the root rounded, often broader than long, the root-leaves usually lobed, rough and hairy. The turnip was cultivated by the Greeks and Romans, and is now widely grown in temperate climates for use in soups and stews, or as a boiled vegetable, mashed or whole, and for feeding cattle and sheep, forming in Great Britain a valuable rotation crop. The young shoots of the second year, known as *turnip-tops*, are dressed for early greens. The turnip is little nutritious, containing from 90 to 92 per cent. of water. The rutabaga is somewhat more nutritious, but less easily grown. The varieties of both plants are numerous. The crop sometimes suffers from an affection called *finger-and-toe* or *dactylorhiza*, in which the root divides into branches, apparently a tendency to revert to the wild state. Various insects attack the turnip. See *turnip-fly.*—**Devil's turnip**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica.*—**Indian turnip.** See *Indian.*—**St. Anthony's turnip,** *Ranunculus bulbosus*, its bulbs being a favorite food of pigs, and St. Anthony being the patron of pigs. Also called *St. Anthony's rape.*—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga.*—**Teltow turnip,** a variety grown in Germany, with roots but 1 inch thick and 3 inches long, the rind having a very piquant flavor, whence it is much valued for soups and stews.—**Turnip flea-beetle.** See *Phyllotreta* and *turnip-fly* (*c*).—**Turnip-stemmed cabbage,** the kohlrabi.—**Wild turnip.** (*a*) The common turnip in its native state. See def. (*b*) Same as *Indian turnip.* [U. S.] (See also *lion's-turnip, prairie-turnip.*)

turnip-aphid (tėr′nip-af″id), *n.* The plant-louse *Aphis rapæ*, which affects the turnip. Also *turnip-aphis.*

turnip-cabbage (tėr′nip-kab″āj), *n.* Same as *kohlrabi.*

turnip-cutter (tėr′nip-kut″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a root-cutter.

turnip-flea (tėr′nip-flē), *n.* Same as *turnip-fly* (*c*).

turnip-fly (tėr′nip-flī), *n.* One of several different winged insects which are injurious to turnips. (*a*) A dipterous insect of the genus *Anthomyia*, as *A. radicum*, whose larva lives in the turnip-root. See cut under *Anthomyia.* (*b*) A hymenopter of the genus *Athalia*, as *A. centifoliæ*, whose larvæ, known as *niggers*, injure the leaves of the turnip. (*c*) A coleopter of the genus *Haltica*, as *H.* (*Phyllotreta*) *nemorum;* a turnip flea-beetle. [Eng.]

turnip-maggot (tėr′nip-mag″ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia radicum.* See *turnip-fly* (*a*).

turnip-parsnip (tėr′nip-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip.*

turnip-pest (tėr′nip-pest), *n.* Any of the insects which are very injurious to the turnip, and most of which have distinctive names. See *turnip-fly*, and cut under *Plutella.*

turnip-puller (tėr′nip-půl″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement used for pulling turnips from the ground. *E. H. Knight.*

turnip-pulper (tėr′nip-pul″pėr), *n.* A root-cutter or root-pulper.

turnip-radish (tėr′nip-rad″ish), *n.* A turnip-shaped variety of the common radish.

turnip-rooted (tėr′nip-rö″ted), *a.* Having a short, thick, rounded root like a turnip.—**Turnip-rooted celery.** Same as *celeriac.*—**Turnip-rooted parsnip,** the turnip-parsnip.

turnip-shaped (tėr′nip-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a turnip; napiform.

turnip-shell (tėr′nip-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ*, and especially of the genus *Rapa.* See cut under *Turbinella.*

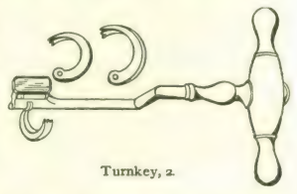
turnip-tailed (tėr′nip-tāld), *a.* Having a turnip-shaped or napiform tail, swollen at the ★base and suddenly tapering: noting a gecko.

turnipwood (tėr′nip-wůd), *n.* The Australian rosewood, *Synoum glandulosum.* The wood when fresh is of a deep-red color and rose-scented. It is used for cabinet purposes, also for lining in houses and in shipbuilding. This name is from the smell of the bark, which resembles that of a Swedish turnip.

turnipy (tėr′nip-i), *a.* [< *turnip* + *-y*[1].] Turnip-like. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 175. [Rare.]

Turnix (tėr′niks), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), said to be clipped from *Coturnix*, q. v.] A genus of hemipods or button-quails, giving name to the family *Turnicidæ:* same as *Hemipodius*, and of prior date.

turnkey (tėrn′kē), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *key*[1].] 1. The person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors; a prison warden.—2. An instrument, now almost obsolete, used for ★tracting teeth.



Turnkey, 2.

turnout (tėrn′out), *n.* [< *turn out:* see under *turn.*] 1. The act of turning out or coming forth.

The bugles were sounding the *turn-out.* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Specifically—2. A quitting of employment, especially with a view to obtain increase of wages or some other advantage; a strike.

All his business plans had received a check, a sudden pull-up, from this approaching *turn-out.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xviii.

3. One who has turned out for such a purpose; a striker.

Those were no true friends who helped to prolong the struggle by assisting the *turn-outs.* And this Boucherman was a *turn-out*, was he not? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xx.

4. A short side-track in a railway designed to enable one train to pass another.—5. People or things that have turned out; persons who have come out to see a spectacle, witness a performance at the theater, attend a public meeting, or the like.—6. A carriage or coach with the horses; also, carriages or equipages collectively.

The annual procession of his majesty's mails on the king's birthday was a sight equal, in the smartness of the whole equipment, to the best *turnout* of the Coaching or Four-in-hand clubs of our day. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 50.

7. The net quantity of produce yielded; production.

If a large *turn-out* is necessary, carbonization may be effected in twelve or thirteen hours, but a slower process, say sixteen hours, gives better results. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 10.

★**turnover** (tėrn′ō″vėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *turn over:* see under *turn.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over: as, a *turnover* in a carriage.—2. A kind of pie or tart in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning over one half of a circular crust upon the other.

Other children surveyed the group, and with envious eyes and watering mouths beheld the demolition of tarts and *turnovers.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 109.

3. An apprentice whose indentures have been transferred or turned over to a new employer. Also called *turnover apprentice.* [Eng.]

That no *Turn-overs* be received by any Master Printer but from a Master Printer; and that no Master Printer turning over any Apprentice to another Master Printer may be permitted to take any other Apprentice in his place till the full time of the said Apprentice so turned over be expired.
Case and Proposals of the Free Journeymen Printers, quoted [in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxi., note.

4. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry over their stocks.—5. The amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a specified time.

The Simbirsk fair, having a *turnover* of some 6 million roubles, still maintains its importance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 77.

6. A kitchen utensil: same as *slice*, 3 (*h*).

II. *a.* Turned over or down; capable of being turned over or down.—**Turnover apprentice.** See I., 3.—**Turnover table.** (*a*) A table the top of which is fitted with a movable panel which can be taken out and reversed. Such tables have sometimes a chess-board on one side of the movable panel, and cloth on the other for card-playing. (*b*) A turn-up table—that is, a table whose top can be moved into a vertical position.

turnpike (tėrn′pīk), *n.* [< *turn* + *pike*[1].] 1†. A frame of pikes or pointed bars, a kind of revolving cheval-de-frise, set in a narrow passage to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.
F. Beaumont, Antiplaton.

2. A turnstile.

I move upon my axle like a *turnpike.* *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

3. A gate set across a road, in order to stop carriages, wagons, etc., and sometimes foot-travelers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

She married afterwards, . . . and now keeps with her old husband a *turnpike*, through which I often ride. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

4. A turnpike road.

The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round about London. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 178. (*Davies.*)

5. A turnpike-stair. [Scotch.]—**Turnpike road,** a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from carriages, wagons, cattle, etc., which travel on them, or by the income derived from farming such toll.—**Turnpike sailor,** a beggar who goes about dressed as a sailor. [Thieves' cant.]

I became a *turnpike sailor*, as it 's called, and went out as one of the Shallow Brigade, wearing a Guernsey shirt and drawers, or tattered trowsers. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

turnpike-man (tėrn′pīk-man), *n.* A man who collects tolls at a turnpike or toll-gate.

How in a trice the *turnpike-men*
Their gates wide open throw. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

turnpike-stair (tėrn′pīk-stâr), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase. [Scotch.]

turn-pin (tėrn′pin), *n.* A conical plug for closing the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper. *E. H. Knight.*

turn-plate (tėrn′plāt), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

turn-poke (tėrn′pōk), *n.* A large game-cock; a shake-bag.

The excellency of the broods, at that time, consisted in their weight and largeness, . . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or *Turn-pokes.* *Archæologia* (1775), III. 142.

turn-row (tėrn′rō), *n.* The cross-row at the end of the furrows through which the plowman goes from one side to the other of his patch.

All adown the *turn-row* between the ranks of corn. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 677.

turn-screw (tėrn′skrö), *n.* A screw-driver or a screw-wrench.

turn-serving† (tėrn′sėr″ving), *n.* The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 12.

turnsick (tėrn′sik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *turneseke;* < *turn* + *sick*[1].] **I.** *a.* Giddy; vertiginous.

Turne seke: vertiginosus; vertigo est illa infirmitas. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 397.

II. *n.* Vertigo; also, the gid, sturdy, or staggers of sheep.
[Obsolete or provincial.]

turnside (tėrn′sīd), *n.* A turnsick disease of the dog. See the quotation.

Turnside is more frequently seen in the dog than tetanus, still it is by no means common. It consists in some obscure affection of the brain, resembling the "gid" of sheep, and probably results from the same cause. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 327.

turnsol, turnsole (tėrn′sōl), *n.* [< ME. *turnesole;* < OF. (and F.) *tournesol*, dial. *tournesoleil* (= It. *tornasole*), < *tourner* (= It. *tornare*), turn, + *sol*, sun, < L. *sol:* see *turn* and *sol*[1], and cf. *parasol.*] 1. Any one of several plants regarded as turning with the movement of the sun. This is the classical meaning of the word, which is the equivalent of *heliotrope;* and it has been so understood in later use, although according to some it refers to the appearance of the flowers at the summer solstice. In modern times the name has been applied (*a*) to the sun-spurge or wartwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, rarely to the sunflower (*Helianthus*), more often to the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), and (*b*) as in def. 2.

2. A plant, *Tournesol tinctorium*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in the Mediterranean region and eastward to Persia and India. Its juice is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and linen dipped in it is a test for acids. The plant is of a poisonous character. The name is also given to a deep-purple dye obtained from the plant.

Turnesole is good & holsom for red wyne colowrynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

3. Same as *turnsole-blue.*

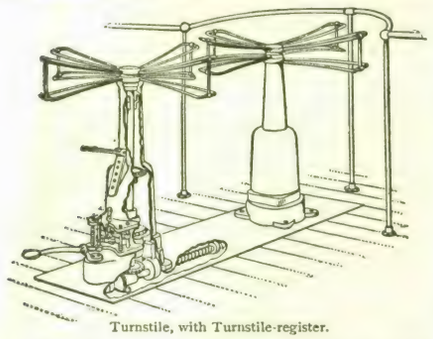
turnsole-blue (tėrn′sōl-blö), *n.* A color obtained from archil, and formerly used for dyeing. It was claimed that the color was extracted from the turnsol, in order to keep its true source a secret. Also written *tournesol-blue.*

turnspit (tėrn′spit), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *spit*[1]. Cf. *turnbroach.*] 1. A person who turns a spit.

I am their *turnspit*, indeed; they eat and smell no roast-meat but in my name. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

2. A kind of dog of small size, long-bodied and short-legged, formerly used to work a kind of treadmill-wheel by means of which a spit was turned.

turnstile (tėrn′stīl), *n.* [< *turn* + *stile*[1].] A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person passes through; a turnpike. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or other places, either to prevent the passage of cattle, horses,



Turnstile, with Turnstile-register.

vehicles, etc., but to admit that of persons, or to bar a passage until toll or passage-money is collected; they are also placed (sometimes with a turnstile-register) at the entrance of buildings, as where there is a charge for admission, or where it is desired to prevent the entrance of too many persons at one time.

turnstile-register (tėrn′stīl-rej″is-tėr), *n.* A recording device for registering the number of persons passing through a turnstile, as at the entrance of a toll-bridge, a place of amusement, etc. It works by means of gear-wheels.

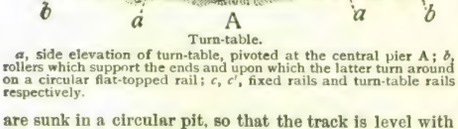
turnstone (tėrn′stōn), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] A small grallatorial bird of the genus *Arenaria*, allied both to plovers and to sandpipers: so called from its habit of turning over little stones or pebbles on the sea-shore in search of food. The common turnstone or sea-dotterel is *S. interpres*. In full summer plumage this is one of the handsomest of its tribe, being pied with black, brown, white, and chestnut-red, and having orange feet; it is 8 to 9 inches long, and about 17 in extent of wings. It is nearly cosmopolitan in its extensive migrations, and breeds in high latitudes. It is common in North America, especially coastwise, and there has many local names, as *brant-bird, beach-bird, whale-bird, heart-bird, chicken-bird, calico-bird, calico-back, calico-jacket, checkered snipe, sparked-back, streaked-back, red-legs, red-legged plover, bishop-plover, maggot-snipe, horse-foot snipe, chuckatuck, creddock, jinny*, etc., derived from its appearance or habits. Among its



Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), in full summer plumage.

English names are *Hebridal sandpiper* and *variegated plover, stone-peck'r, tangle-picker*, etc. The black-headed turnstone, *S. melanocephalus*, is a different variety or species, mostly of a blackish color, found on the coasts of the North Pacific. See *Strepsilas*.—**Plover-billed turnstone.** Same as *surf-bird*. *Seebohm.*

turn-table (tėrn′tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A circular platform designed to turn upon its center, and supported by a series of wheels that travel upon a circular track laid under the edge of the platform. This is the original form of the railroad turntable, and is still in use. The platform is laid with a single line of rails, and the running-gear, pivot, wheels, etc.,



Turn-table.

a, side elevation of turn-table, pivoted at the central pier A; *b*, rollers which support the ends and upon which the latter turn around on a circular flat-topped rail; *c*, *c′*, fixed rails and turn-table rails respectively.

are sunk in a circular pit, so that the track is level with the connecting tracks. In some cases a second line of rails is laid on the platform, at right angles with the first. The turn-table for turning locomotives, as at the end of local lines, is now usually simply a wooden or iron girder, pivoted at the center and having each end supported on wheels that move on a circular track in a pit, the platform being dispensed with. Small turn-tables for moving cars from one track to another, as in narrow yards where there is no room for curves or switches, are sometimes used. Also called *turning-plate*.

2. A device used in tracing the circular cement-cells for microscope-slides. *E. H. Knight.*

turntale† (tėrn′tāl), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tale*[1].] An apostrophe. See the quotation under *turnway*.

turn-tippet† (tėrn′tip″et), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *tippet*.] A turncoat; a time-server.

The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers.
Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 15. (*Davies.*)

turn-under (tėrn′un″dėr), *n.* Same as *fall-under*.

turn-up (tėrn′up), *n.* [< *turn up*: see under *turn*.] **1.** A disturbance; a commotion; a shindy or scrimmage.

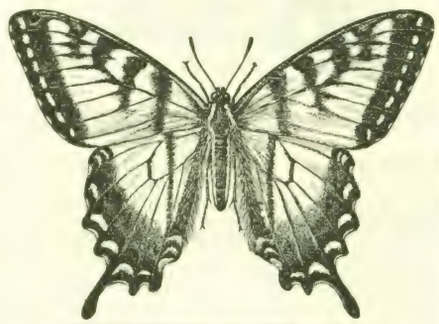
I have seen many a *turn-up*, and some pitched battles among the yokels; and, though one or two were rather too sanguinary for my taste, no serious mischief was done.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

2. One who or that which turns up unexpectedly or without prearrangement.

The type of men of which Emerson and Carlyle are the most pronounced and influential examples in our time, it must be owned, are comparatively a new *turn-up* in literature. *The Century*, XXVII. 926.

[Colloq. or slang in both uses.]

turnus (tėr′nus), *n.* [< NL. *turnus*, the specific name, < L. *Turnus*, a man's name.] The tiger-swallowtail, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow



Turnus (*Papilio turnus*), one half natural size.

black-striped swallow-tailed butterfly common in the United States. One striking variety of the female has the wings entirely black. The larva, of a deep velvety-green color, feeds on sassafras, alder, willow, oak, apple, and various other trees.

turnverein (törn′fe-rīn′), *n.* [G. *turn-verein*, < *turnen*, practise gymnastics (see *turn*, *turner*), + *verein*, union, association, < *ver-*, E. *for-*, + *ein*, one, = E. *one*.] An association for the practice of gymnastics according to the system of the turners. See *turner*[1], 4.

turnway† (tėrn′wā), *n.* [< *turn*, *v.*, + *way*[1], *n.*] An apostrophe. [Rare.]

Many times, when we haue runne a long race in our tale spoken to the hearers, we do sodainly flye out & either speake or exclaime at some other person or thing, and therefore the Greekes call such a figure (as we do) the *turnway* or turntale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 199.

turn-wrest (tėrn′rest), *a.* Noting a plow having a reversible mold-board, whereby a furrow may be turned either to the right or to the left, according to the position of the mold-board.

Turonian (tū-rō′ni-an), *n.* [Irreg. < *Touraine* in France, where the system is well developed, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous system, according to the continental geologists. It lies between the Cenomanian and the Senonian, and is the equivalent of the English Middle Chalk, or "Chalk without flints"—the chalk of the cliffs of Dover and Shakespeare Cliff. In the more detailed nomenclature of the French geologists it includes the Ligerian and Angoumian.

turpentine (tėr′pen-tīn), *n.* [Formerly also *terpentine*; < ME. *turbentyne* = MD. *terpentijn, termentijn*, D. *terpentijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *terpentin*, < OF. *turbentine, terebentine*, turpentine, *terebenthine*, ML. *terebintina*, NL. *terebinthina*, turpentine, < L. *terebinthina* (sc. *resina*), fem. of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth, < *terebinthus*, < Gr. τερέβινθος, terebinth: see *terebinth*, and cf. *terebinthine*.] **1.** An oleoresinous substance secreted by the wood or bark of a number of trees, all coniferous except the terebinth, which yields Chian turpentine. It consists chiefly of an essential hydrocarbon oil ($C_{10}H_{16}$) and a resin called *colophony* or *rosin*. The common turpentine is derived in France from the maritime pine, *Pinus Pinaster* (French or Bordeaux turpentine); in Russia and Germany, from the Scotch pine, *P. sylvestris*; in Austria and Corsica, from the Corsican pine, *P. nigra*; in the East Indies and Japan, from several pines; and in the United States, most largely in North Carolina, from the southern or long-leafed pine, *P. palustris*, and somewhat from the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda*. For other turpentines, see the phrases below. In the United States turpentine is obtained by cutting a pocket in the side of the tree (boxing), whence it is periodically collected. In France the less destructive method is practised of removing a piece of bark and conducting the flow into earthen vessels. The crude turpentine is subjected to distillation, separating the oil, or so-called spirit or spirits of turpentine, from the rosin—the oil in the case of the long-leafed pine constituting, it is said, 17 per cent., and in the case of the maritime pine 24 per cent. This when pure is limpid and colorless, of a penetrating peculiar odor, and a pungent bitterish taste. Spirit of turpentine is very extensively used in mixing paints and varnishes. In medicine it is stimulant and diuretic, an anthelmintic, and externally a rubefacient and counter-irritant.

Men sellen a Gome, that Men clepen *Turbentyne*, in stede of Bawme; and thei putten there to a littille Bawme for to 3even gode Odour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

2. The oil or spirit of turpentine; turps: an ordinary but less precise use.—**Aleppo turpentine,** an article resembling, but not equal to, the Bordeaux turpentine, obtained in Provence from *Pinus hierosolymitana*.—**Canada turpentine,** Canada balsam. During the American civil war, turpentine of the common sort was obtained from the Canadian red pine, *Pinus resinosa*.—**Carpathian turpentine,** usually called *Carpathian balsam*, a turpentine from the Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*.—**Chian turpentine,** the product of the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, obtained by incision. It is of a feebly aromatic and terebinthinous flavor, not bitter or acrid, and of a characteristic pleasantly aromatic and terebinthinous scent. It was formerly of medicinal repute, then fell nearly into disuse, but latterly has been used with some success for cancer. Also *Cyprian* or *Scio turpentine*.—**Hungarian turpentine,** the product of the dwarf pine, *Pinus montana*, usually called *Hungarian balsam*, an article scarcely met with in commerce. Its essential oil is used as an inhalant in throat-diseases.—**Larch turpentine.** Same as *Venetian turpentine*, below.—**Mineral turpentine,** a deodorized benzine used in painting as a substitute for turpentine.—**Scio turpentine.** Same as *Chian turpentine*, above.—**Strasburg turpentine,** the product of the silver fir, *Abies Picea*, much resembling common turpentine, but pleasantly odorous, and not acrid and bitter. It was formerly much esteemed in medicine, but is now nearly obsolete.—**Turpentine camphor.** Same as *artificial camphor*. See *camphor*.—**Turpentine ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Venetian** or **Venice turpentine,** the oleoresin of the European larch, *Larix decidua*, secreted chiefly in its sapwood. It is useful for plasters, and is often prescribed in veterinary practice; but the genuine article is consumed mostly in continental Europe.

turpentine (tėr′pen-tīn), *v. t.* [< *turpentine*, *n.*] To apply turpentine to; rub with turpentine.

Or Martyr beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats,
And fired like *turpentined* poor wasting rats.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

turpentine-hack (tėr′pen-tīn-hak), *n.* A hand-tool for cutting or boxing pine-trees, to start the flow of crude turpentine. *E. H. Knight.*

turpentine-moth (tėr′pen-tīn-môth), *n.* Any one of several tortricid moths whose larvæ bore the twigs and shoots of pine and fir, causing an exudation of resin and killing the twig. *Evetria resinana* is the common turpentine-moth of Europe; *E. comstockiana* and *E. frustana* are common in the United States.

turpentine-oil (tėr′pen-tīn-oil), *n.* The oil of turpentine. See *turpentine*. Also called *pine-oil*.—**Hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil,** artificial camphor. See *camphor*.

turpentine-still (tėr′pen-tīn-stil), *n.* An apparatus for distilling spirit from turpentine, or turpentine from pine-wood.

turpentine-tree (tėr′pen-tīn-trē), *n.* **1.** The terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, the source of Chian or Scio turpentine. Though the range of the terebinth is wide, the moderate demand is met by about 1,000 trees, some of them 800 or 900 years old, on the isle of Scio. See *terebinth*.

2. The Australian *Syncarpia glomulifera* and *Tristania conferta*, trees affording an aromatic oil. See the generic names.

turpentinic (tėr-pen-tin′ik), *a.* [< *turpentine* + *-ic*.] Related to turpentine.—**Turpentinic acid.** Same as *terebic acid* (which see, under *terebic*).

turpeth (tėr′peth), *n.* [Formerly also *turbeth, turbith, turbit*; < ME. *turbyte*, < OF. (and F.) *turbith* = Pg. *turbit* (ML. *turpethum*), < Ar. *turbid*, < Pers. *turbid*, a cathartic, *turbad*, a purgative root.] **1.** The root of *Operculina Turpethum*, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has a cathartic property. (See *Indian jalap*, under *jalap*.) It is sometimes called *vegetable turpeth*, to distinguish it from *mineral turpeth*.—**2.** Turpeth-mineral.—**Resin of turpeth.** See *resin*.

turpeth-mineral (tėr′peth-min″e-ral), *n.* A name formerly given to the yellow basic mercury sulphate ($Hg_3(SO_4)O_2$). It acts as a powerful emetic, and was formerly given in croup, but it is now seldom used internally. It is a very useful errhine in cases of headache, amaurosis, etc.

turpify† (tėr′pi-fī), *v. t.* [< L. **turpificare*, in pp. *turpificatus*, made foul, < *turpis*, foul, base, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To calumniate; stigmatize.

O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus *turpifie* the reputation of my doctrine with the superscription of a fool! *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 620. (*Davies.*)

turpin†, *n.* An obsolete corruption of *terrapin*.

Turpinia (tėr-pin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after P. J. F. *Turpin*, a French naturalist and artist (1775–1840).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the *Staphyleaceæ*. It is characterized by a three-lobed ovary indehiscent in fruit. The 10 species are natives of Asia and America, especially in China, India, and the West Indies. They are smooth trees or shrubs with terete branchlets bearing opposite leaves, usually composed of opposite serrulate leaflets. The small white flowers form terminal and axillary spreading panicles. Some species produce an edible drupaceous fruit. *T. occidentalis*, a tree from 20 to 30 feet high, is known as *cassava-wood* or *coromantee drumwood* in Jamaica. (See *drumwood*.) *T. pomifera* of India and China, the toukshama of Burma, a very variable species from 12 to 40 feet high, in its typical state bears a fleshy, smooth, and roundish yellow, green, or reddish drupe, sometimes 2 inches in diameter.

turpis causa (tėr′pis kâ′zä). [L.: *turpis*, base, vile; *causa*, cause, reason: see *cause*.] In *Scots law*, a base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded. This would be called in English law *a consideration contra bonos mores*, or *against public policy*.

turpitude (tėr′pi-tūd), *n.* [< F. *turpitude* = It. *turpitudine*, < L. *turpitudo*, baseness, < *turpis*, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness; shameful wickedness; depravity.

All maner of conceites that stirre vp any vehement passion in a man doo it by some *turpitude* or euill and vndecency that is in them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 242.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold!
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 33.

Whose political vices, at least, were imputable to mental incapacity, and to evil counsellors, rather than to any natural *turpitude* of heart. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

turps (tėrps), *n.* A workmen's name for the oil or spirit of turpentine.

The spirit of turpentine will be designated by the word *turps*, which is in general use, has only one meaning, and has the advantage of brevity.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 2025.

turquet†, *n.* [Appar. < OF. **Turquet*, dim. of *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*.] A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan.

Let anti-masques not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antics, . . . *turquets*, nymphs, rustics, Cupids, statues moving, and the like. *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

turquoise (tėr-koiz′ or tėr-kēz′), *n.* [A word of unstable form and pronunciation, the older forms being now largely displaced by *turquoise* after mod. E., the pron. wavering between that belonging properly to the word (tėr′kis), and that belonging only to the later form *turquoise*, namely tėr-koiz′: other pronunciations are tėr-kēz′, tėr-kēs′. Now most commonly spelled *turquoise*, also *turkoise*, also *turquois*, *turkois*, *turcois*, also *turkis* (as in Tennyson); early mod. E. *turquoise*, *turquois*, *turkoise*, *tourquoise*, also *turqueis*, rarely *turcas*; not found in ME. (but prob. existent); = D. *turckois*, *turcoys*, now *turkoois* = MHG. *türkis*, *turkoys*, *turggis*, G. *turckiss*, *türkis*, now *turkiss* = Dan. *turkis*, *tyrkis* = Sw. *turkos*; < OF. *turquoise*, *tourques*, F. *turquoise* = Sp. *turquesa* = Pg. *turqueza* = It. *turchese* (ML. reflex *turchesius*), a turquoise, lit. 'Turkish stone' (being brought through Turkey ult. from Persia, or 'Turkish' meaning practically 'Asiatic') (cf. *Turkey-stone*); fem. of OF. *Turquois*, etc. (ML. **Turcensis*), Turkish (see *Turkeis*), < *Turc*, Turk: see *Turk*.] An opaque blue or greenish-blue precious stone, consisting essentially of a phosphate of aluminium containing a little copper and iron. The true or Oriental turquoise, a favorite ornamental stone in rings and other articles of jewelry, is found in a mountain region in Persia, and was originally brought into western Europe by way of Turkey. A variety found in New Mexico, usually of a greenish-blue color, is also used in jewelry. The principal locality is in the Los Cerillos Mountains, where the turquoise was obtained by the Indians in very early times. A greenish turquoise is also found in Nevada. See *bone-turquoise*.

Turkis and agate and almondine.
Tennyson, The Merman.

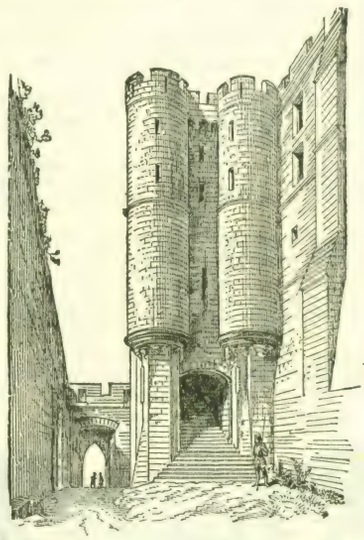
Reconstructed turquoise, imitation turquoise made of finely powered ivory which is deposited in a solution of copper. This deposit is dried, baked very slowly, and cut.—**Rock-turquoise**, a name given to a matrix of turquoise when small grains of turquoise are embedded in it. In commerce turquoises are said to come from the old and the new rock—the specimens from the old rock being true turquoise, and those from the new being odontolite, a fossil ivory stained with copper.

turquoise-green (tėr-koiz′grēn), *n.* A somewhat pale color intermediate between green and blue.

turr (tėr), *n.* [Burmese.] A three-stringed viol used in Burma.

turrel (tur′el), *n.* [Prob. ult. < OF. *tour*, a turn: see *tour*, *turn*, and cf. *turret*[2].] An auger used by coopers.

★**turret**[1] (tur′et), *n.* [< ME. *turet*, *toret*, < OF. *tourette*, *touret*, a turret or small tower: see *tower*. The W. *twred*, tower, is from the E.] 1. A little tower rising from or otherwise connected with a larger building; a small tower, often crowning or finishing the angle of a wall, etc. Turrets are of two chief classes—such as rise immediately from the ground, as *staircase turrets*, and such as are formed on the upper parts of a building, often corbeled out from the wall and not extending down to the ground, as *bartizan turrets*. See also cuts under *peel* and *bartizan*.



Turrets, 13th century.—Main entrance to the Abbey of Mont St. Michel, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. In *medieval warfare*, a movable building of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, etc.—3. *Milit.*, a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes, on land or water. See the supplement.—4. In *her.*: (*a*) A small slender tower, usually forming part of a bearing, being set upon a larger tower. See *turreted*, 3. (*b*) A bearing representing a kind of scepter having both ends alike and resembling the ends of the cross avellane. See *tirret*. [Rare.]—5. In a railroad-car of American model, the raised part of the middle of the roof, utilized for affording light and ventilation.—6. In a lathe, a cylindrical or polygonal block on the bed, with holes around it for dies.

turret[2] (tur′et), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **touret*, equiv. to *tournet*, a ring in the mouth of a bit, < *tourn*, a turn: see *turn*.] Same as *terret*.

The silver *turrets* of his harness.
De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.

turreted (tur′et-ed), *a.* [< *turret* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with turrets.—2. In *her.*, having small towers or turrets set upon it, as a castle or a city wall.—3. Formed like a tower: as, a *turreted* lamp.—4. In *conch.*, having a long or towering spire; turriculated. Also *turrited*. See also cut under *Turrilites*.



Turreted Shell of *Latirus gibbulus*, a member of the *Fasciolariidæ*.

turret-gun (tur′et-gun), *n.* A gun especially designed for use in a revolving turret.

turret-head (tur′et-hed), *n.* The revolving head of a bolt-cutter. *E. H. Knight.*

turret-lathe (tur′et-lāᵺ), *n.* A screw-cutting lathe the slide of which is fitted with a cylindrical or polygonal block or turret pierced around its periphery with openings to receive dies or special tools or formers.

turret-ship (tur′et-ship), *n.* A ship of war whose largest guns are mounted in turrets. In many modern armored vessels not only the largest guns but some of those of intermediate caliber are mounted in some form of turret. The early turret-ships usually were of low freeboard and the turrets of cylindrical shape. See *monitor*, 7.

turribant† (tur′i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

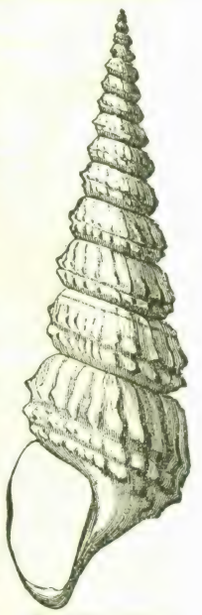
turricula (tu-rik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *turriculæ* (-lē). [ML., < L. *turricula*, a little tower, dim. of *turris*, tower: see *turret*[1], *tower*.] Any utensil, as a candlestick, having the form of a tower, especially in ornamental art.

turriculate (tu-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *turricula*, a little tower (see *turricula*), + *-ate*[1].] 1. Having turrets; characterized by the presence of a number of small towers; turreted.—2. In *conch.*, turreted. Also *turriculated*.

turriculated (tu-rik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *turriculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *turriculate*, 2.

turrilite (tur′i-līt), *n.* [< *Turrilites*.] A fossil ammonitoid cephalopod, the shells of which occur in the cretaceous and greensand formations, and which belongs to the genus *Turrilites* or a related form. The shell is spiral, turreted, and sinistral. There are many species.

Turrilites (tur-i-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *turris*, a tower, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, formerly referred to the family *Stephanoceratidæ*, but generally considered as the type of a family *Turrilitidæ*; the turrilites, as *T. costatus* or *T. catenatus*.



Turrilites costatus.

turrion†, *n.* [< It. *torrione*.] A tower or bastion of a fortified city or post.

turrited, *a.* [< L. *turritus*, towered (< *turris*, tower: see *tower*), + *-ed*[2].] See *turreted*, 4.

Turritella (tur-i-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *turritus*, towered, + *-ella*.] 1. The typical genus of *Turritellidæ*, having a long turriculate spirally striate shell, with rounded aperture, as *T. imbricata*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

Turritellidæ (tur-i-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Turritella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate holostomous gastropods, whose typical genus is *Turritella*; the screws or screw-shells.

turritelloid (tur-i-tel′oid), *a.* [< *Turritella* + *-oid*.] Resembling a screw-shell; of or pertaining to the *Turritellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

tursio (tėr′si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tursio*, a kind of fish resembling the dolphin.] 1. A kind of dolphin, *Tursiops tursio*, of British and other North Atlantic waters, of rather large size and heavy build, with comparatively large and few teeth.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of cetaceans.

Tursiops (tėr′si-ops), *n.* [NL., < *Tursio* (see *tursio*) + Gr. ὤψ, aspect.] A genus of *Delphinidæ*, named from the resemblance of its members to the tursio, and including such species as *T. gilli* of the North Pacific, which shares with various cetaceans the name *cow-fish*. It differs from *Tursio* in having a dorsal fin.

turtle[1] (tėr′tl), *n.* [< ME. *turtle*, *tortle*, *turtel*, *turtul*, also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF.), < AS. *turtle* = G. *turtel*(*taube*) = OF. *turtre*, F. *tourtre* (also dim. *tourtereau*, *tourterelle*) = Pr. *tortre* = Sp. *tórtora*, *tórtola* = It. *tortora*, *tortola*, < L. *turtur*, a turtle; a reduplicated form, prob. imitative of the cooing of a dove.] A turtle-dove.

The wedded *turtel* with her herte trewe.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 355.

Greenland turtle, the sea-pigeon, or Greenland sea-dove, ★*Cepphus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.

turtle[2] (tėr′tl), *n.* [Formerly also *tortle*; prob. a corruption of *tortoise*, or an accom. form, first used by English sailors, of the Sp. *tortuga* or Pg. *tartaruga*, a tortoise: see *tortoise*. In either case the alteration appears to have been assisted



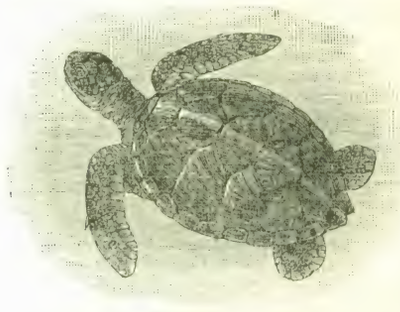
Turtle (*Chelopus marmoratus*).

by a whimsical association with *turtle*[1]. The application to the smaller land-tortoises seems to be later.] 1. A tortoise; any chelonian or testudinate; any member of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical names); especially, a marine tortoise, provided with flippers; absolutely, the green turtle, as *Chelonia midas* (see cut below), highly esteemed for soup. See cuts referred to under *tortoise*, also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *Eretmochelys*, *periotic*, *Pleurospondylia*, *slider*, and *stinkpot*.

The tortoise, which they call *turtle*, eats like veal.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 21.

A *turtle* — which means a tortoise — is fond of his shell.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

2. The detachable segment of the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine which contains the types or plates to be printed: so called from its curved surface. In practice, the turtle is removed from the machine to the type-setting room. The types are made up on the curved surface, and firmly held in place by rebated column-rules, thicker at the top than at the bottom, and firmly grooved in the turtle. When the types have been locked up by screws on the turtle, they can be placed on the machine for printing without risk of falling out. Types can be molded in thin curved form by the papier-mâché process, and the curved plate made therefrom can be used in printing. The stereotype method is preferred. — **Bastard turtle**, *Thalassochelys kempi*. — **Box-turtle**. See *box-tortoise*, *Cistudo*, *cooter*, *Pyxis*. — **Chicken-turtle**. Same as *chicken-tortoise*. [Southern U. S.] — **Diamond-backed turtle**. See *diamond-backed*. — **Greaved turtle**, a tortoise of the genus *Podocnemis*, as *P. expansa*. — **Green turtle**, one of several species of turtles, belonging to the natural order *Chelonia*, family *Cheloniidæ*, and genus *Chelonia* (which see for the technical zoölogical characters). They are all marine, and feed almost exclusively on algæ or seaweeds. The common species



Green Turtle (*Chelonia midas*).

of the West Indies is *Chelonia midas;* that of Pacific waters is *C. virgata*. The former comes on the coast of the United States, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, occasionally even to Long Island Sound or even on the New England fishing-banks. It attains great size, individuals having been taken weighing from 200 to 300 pounds. It lives chiefly in deep water, but also seeks the mouths of rivers and estuaries. It breeds from April till July, and in April, and especially in May, large numbers come ashore to lay their eggs, which are much esteemed and eagerly sought for. The animal itself is celebrated as the source of real-turtle soup. The Pacific species ranges along the whole southern coast of California, and is regularly taken to the San Francisco markets. — **Hawk-billed** or **hawk's-bill turtle**, a marine turtle, the caret, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the source of commercial tortoise-shell. See cut under *Eretmochelys*. — **Loggerhead turtle**. See *loggerhead*, 4. — **Mock turtle**. See *mock*[1]. — **Painted turtle**. Same as *painted terrapin* (which see, under *terrapin*). — **Soft-shelled** or **soft turtle**. See *soft-shelled*, *Trionychidæ*, and cut under *Aspidonectes*. — **To turn turtle**, to capsize: said of a vessel. [Naut. slang.] (See also *alligator-turtle*, *land-turtle*, *mud-turtle*, *sea-turtle*[2], *snapping-turtle*.)

turtle[2] (tėr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *turtled*, ppr. *turtling*. [< *turtle*[2], *n.*] To pursue or capture turtles; make a practice or business of taking turtles.

When going on a *turtling* excursion a gaper is caught, and the more experienced natives have no great difficulty in procuring one when required.
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 349.

★ **turtleback** (tėr'tl-bak), *n.* 1. A West Indian helmet-shell, *Cassis tuberosa*. *Imp. Dict.* — 2. Something having the shape of a turtle's back. (*a*) A rude stone implement, of a shape suggesting the name, by some supposed to represent a failure to chip out a more elaborate or perfect form.

The familiar *turtle-back* or one-faced stone, the double *turtle-back* or two-faced stone, together with all similar rude shapes.
W. H. Holmes, Amer. Anthrop., Jan., 1890, p. 13.

(*b*) An arched protection erected over the upper deck of a steamer at the bow, and often at the stern also, to guard against damage from the breaking on board of heavy seas; a whaleback.

turtle-cowry (tėr'tl-kou″ri), *n.* A large handsome cowry, *Cypræa testudinaria*.

turtle-crawl (tėr'tl-kràl), *n.* 1. The track of a turtle to and from its nest. — 2. A pen constructed in the water for confining turtles. [Florida.]

turtle-deck (tėr'tl-dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

turtle-dove (tėr'tl-duv), *n.* [< ME. *turteldoufe* = D. *tortelduif* = OHG. *turtulatūbā*, *turtiltūbā*, MHG. *turteltübe*, *türteltübe*, G. *turteltaube* = Dan. *turteldue* = Sw. *turturdufva;* as *turtle*[1] + *dove*[1].] 1. The turtle; any member of the genus *Turtur* in a broad sense; specifically, *T. vulgaris*, a dove native in the British Islands



Turtle-dove (*Turtur vulgaris*).

and other parts of Europe, and thence extending into Africa and Asia. There are many others, of most parts of the Old World, as the Cambayan, *T. senegalensis;* among them is *T. risorius*, commonly seen in captivity and called *ring-dove*.

2. The common Carolina dove or pigeon, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. Also called *mourning-dove*. See cut under *dove*. [Local, U. S.] — 3. The Australian dove *Stictopelia cuneata*. [Local.]

turtle-egging (tėr'tl-eg″ing), *n.* The act or industry of taking turtles' eggs. The turtle digs a hole in the sand, in which the eggs are deposited and then covered over. To ascertain where the nest is located a sharp stick or iron rod is used to prod the ground.

turtle-footed (tėr'tl-fůt″ed), *a.* Slow-footed.

★ *Turtle-footed* peace. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

turtle-grass (tėr'tl-gràs), *n.* See *Thalassia*.

turtle-head (tėr'tl-hed), *n.* See *Chelone*, 2.

turtle-peg (tėr'tl-peg), *n.* The spear or harpoon used in striking turtles; a peg. It is a small sharp piece of iron, made fast to a cord, and mounted on a long shaft. The turtle is pegged by a thrust into the shell, where the head of the spear is held firmly; the staff is then withdrawn, and the turtle is brought in by the cord. [Florida.]

turtler (tėr'tlėr), *n.* [< *turtle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a business of hunting for turtles or their eggs.

turtle-run (tėr'tl-run), *n.* A turtle-crawl. [Florida.]

turtle-shell (tėr'tl-shel), *n.* 1. Tortoise-shell; especially, the darker and less richly mottled tortoise-shell used for inlaying in wood, etc. — 2. In *conch.*, the turtle-cowry.

turtle-soup (tėr'tl-söp′), *n.* A rich soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat. — **Mock-turtle soup**. See *mock-turtle*.

turtle-stone (tėr'tl-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a septarium.

turtling (tėr'tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *turtle*[2], *v.*] The act or method of catching turtles; the business of a turtler.

turtosa (tėr-tō′sä), *n.* The African teak or oak, *Oldfieldia Africana*.

turtour†, *n.* [ME., also *tortor* (also *turtre*, < OF. *turtre*), < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*[1].] A turtle-dove.

Oon litel and obscure,
With whete and mylde in that thi *turtours* fede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

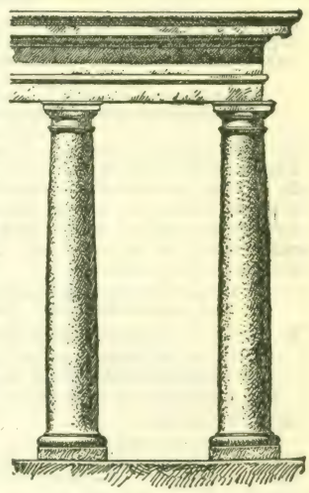
Turtur (tėr'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *turtur*, a turtle: see *turtle*[1].] A genus of doves, based by Selby in 1835 upon the common turtle of Europe, *Columba turtur* of Linnæus, now called *Turtur communis*, *vulgaris*, or *auritus*. (See cut under *turtle-dove*.) There are many other Old World species, among them *T. risorius*, probably the turtle of Scripture.

turves, *n.* An obsolescent plural of *turf*[1].

turvy-topsy†, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. Cited by *F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268.

turwar (tur'wär), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tanning-bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

Tuscan (tus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Toscan*, < It. *Toscano*, < L. *Tuscanus*, < *Tuscus*, *Thuscus*, Tuscan. Cf. *Etruscan*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany, a former grand duchy, now a compartimento of the present kingdom of Italy, corresponding generally to the ancient Etruria. — **Tuscan order**, one of the five orders of architecture, according to Vitruvius and Palladio. It admits of no ornaments, presents the lack of refinement of the other Roman orders, and the columns are never fluted. It differs so little, however, from the Roman Doric that it is generally regarded as being only a variety of the latter. See *Doric*. — **Tuscan straw**, plaited straw of fine yellow color, used for making hats and fine mats and baskets.



Tuscan Order, after Vignola.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tuscany. — 2. In *arch.*, the Tuscan order.

tush[1] (tush), *n.* [< ME. *tusch*, *tosch;* an assibilated form of *tusk*[1].] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; specifically, one of the four canine teeth of the horse.

That great wolf [Gardiner], . . . whose teeth are like to the venomous *toshes* of the ramping lion.
Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 237.

And whom he strikes his crooked *tushes* slay.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 624.

tush[2] (tush), *interj.* [Formerly also *twish;* cf. *tut* and *pish*.] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to 'pshaw! be silent': as, *tush! tush!* never tell me such a story as that.

There is a cholerike or disdainfull interiection vsed in the Irish language called Boagh, which is as much in English as *twish*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

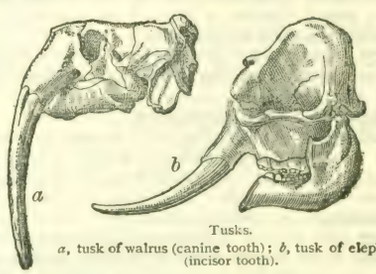
Tush, man; in this topsy-turvy world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

tush[2] (tush), *v. i.* [< *tush*[2], *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the exclamation "Tush!"

Cedric *tushed* and pshawed more than once at the message. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

tushed (tusht), *a.* [< *tush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having ★tushes; tusked.

tusk[1] (tusk), *n.* [< ME. *tusk*, also transposed *tux* (also assibilated *tusch*, *tosch:* see *tush*[1]), < AS. *tusc*, also transposed *tux* = OFries. *tusk*, *tusch* = Icel. *toskr* (cf. Gael. *tosg*, < E.), a tusk, tooth; prob., with orig. adj. formative *-k* or *-sk* (as in AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]), from the orig. form of *tooth* (AS. *tōth*, Goth. *tunthus*, etc.), the radical *th* + *k* or *th* + *sk* reducing to *sk*, as *th* + *t* or *th* + *st* reduces to *st*. The supposition that AS. *tusc* is a contr. of **twisc*, < *twi-*, two, though phonetically tenable (cf. *tuskar*, *twiscar*), does not meet the sense.] 1. A long pointed tooth; especially, a tooth long enough to protrude from the lips when the mouth is closed. Tusks are extremely prominent in some animals, as elephants, mastodons, and other proboscideans; the narwhal among cetaceans; various pachyderms, as the hippopotamus, boar, and babirussa; the walrus among pinniped carnivores; and the fossil saber-toothed tigers among ordinary



Tusks.
a, tusk of walrus (canine tooth); *b*, tusk of elephant (incisor tooth).

carnivores. Tusks may be upper or lower; they are usually upper, but in the dinotherium lower. They are either incisors or canines in different animals, but are usually canines. They are always paired, except in the narwhal. The single developed upper incisor of the male narwhal is the longest tusk known, reaching a length of 6 or 8 feet, and it is spirally grooved as if twisted. Elephants tusks are upper incisors, and furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The tusks of the walrus are upper canines; those of the boar tribe are canines, both upper and lower. The tusks of the dinotherium are a pair of lower incisors turned down out of the mouth. The so-called tusks or tushes of the horse are ordinary canines. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Mastodontinæ*, *monodon*, *narwhal*, *Phacochærus*, *saber-toothed*, and *walrus*.

But bit his lip for felonous despight,
And gnasht his yron *tuskes* at that displeasing sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 33.

2. A sharp projecting point resembling in some degree a tusk or tooth of an animal. Specifically —(*a*) A tooth of a harrow. (*b*) The share of a plow.

Shortly plough or harrow
Shall pass o'er what was Ismail, and its *tusk*
Be unimpeded by the proudest mosque.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 63.

(*c*) In locks, a sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of attachment or engagement. **3.** In *carp.*, a bevel shoulder on a tenon to give it additional strength.—**4.** A tooth-shell. See *Dentaliidæ*, and cut under *tooth-shell*.

tusk[1] (tusk), *v.* [< *tusk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gore with the tusks.

My poor mistress went distract and mad
When the boar *tusk'd* him. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. To move, turn, or thrust with the tusks.

The wilde boare has *tusked* up his vine.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

II.† *intrans.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar; show the tusks.

Never *tusk*, nor twirl your dibble; . . . you shall not fright me with your lion-chap, sir, nor your tusks.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

tusk[2] (tusk), *n.* [A reduced form of *torsk*. Cf. *cusk*.] A fish: same as *torsk*.

tusk[3] (tusk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tuske*, also assibilated *tushe*; cf. Dan. *dusk*, a tuft, tassel, Sw. dial. *tuss*, a wisp of hay; cf. also W. *tus*, *tusw*, a wisp, bundle. The relations of these forms are uncertain. Cf. *tussock*.] A tuft; a bush. *Palsgrave*.

tuskar (tus'kär), *n.* [Also *tushkar*, *twiscar*; < Icel. *torfskeri*, a turf-cutter (cf. *torfskurdhr*, turf-cutting), < *torf*, turf, + *skera*, cut: see *turf*[1] and *shear*.] An implement of iron with a wooden handle, for cutting peat. [Orkney and Shetland.]

tusked (tuskt), *a.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having tusks; tusky: used in heraldry only when the tusks are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. Also *tushed*.

His wide mouth did gape
With huge great teeth, like to a *tusked* Bore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 5.

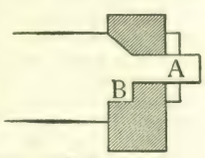
tuskee (tus'kē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The prairie-turnip, *Psoralea esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

tusker (tus'kėr), *n.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-er*[1].] An elephant whose tusks are grown and retained.

Every one knows that elephants are found there [in Ceylon], but it is not so generally known that *tuskers* are so rare that not one male in 300 has tusks.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 587.

tusk-shell (tusk'shel), *n.* A tooth-shell: same as *tusk*[1], 4.

tusk-tenon (tusk'ten″ọn), *n.* A tenon strengthened by having a shoulder or step on the lower side. This form has the advantage of permitting the mortise into which it enters to be cut at a higher point in a horizontal beam, thus weakening the latter less than if cut at or below the neutral line of deflection.



Tusk-tenon.
A, tenon; B, tusk.

tusk-vase (tusk'vās), *n.* A decorative vase formed of a part of the tusk of an elephant, hollowed and mounted with the point downward on a stand; hence, a vase of any material resembling a tusk so mounted.

tusky (tus'ki), *a.* [< *tusk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having tusks; tusked: as, the *tusky* boar. *Pope*, Odyssey, xiv. 124.

tusmose†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy*.

tussah-silk (tus'ä-silk), *n.* Same as *tusser-silk*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 520.

tussal (tus'al), *a.* [< *tussis* + *-al*.] Relating to or caused by cough.

tussemose†, *n.* See *tuzzimuzzy*.

tusser (tus'ėr), *n.* [Also *tussur*, *tussore*, *tusseh*, ★*tussah*, *tussa*, *tasar*; prob. at first in comp. *tusser-silk*, lit. 'shuttle-silk,' perhaps from the form of the cocoon (Yule), < Hind. *tassar*, < Skt. *tasara*, *trasara*, shuttle.] **1.** Same as *tusser-silk*. —**2.** An oak-feeding silkworm, *Antheræa mylitta*, furnishing a silk of great strength, but of coarse quality and hard to reel.

tusser-silk (tus'er-silk), *n.* The raw silk produced by various silkworms other than the ordinary *Bombyx mori*, as by *Antheræa mylitta*. The silk is naturally of a dark fawn-color; the cloths made from it are generally plainly woven, without patterns, brocading, or even cords.

tusser-worm (tus'ėr-wėrm), *n.* Same as *tusser*, 2.

tusses (tus'ez), *n. pl.* [Appar. for *tushes*, pl. of *tush*, var. of *tusk*: cf. *tusk*[1], *n.*, 3.] Projecting stones left in masonry to tie in the wall of a building intended to be subsequently annexed. *Halliwell*.

And also forsaide Richarde sall schote out *tusses* in the west ende for makyng of a stepill.
Contract for Catterick Church, Yorkshire (1412), quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 490.

tussicular (tu-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tussicularis*, < *tussicula*, dim. of *tussis*, cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

Tussilago (tus-i-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576), < L. *tussilago*, the herb coltsfoot.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Senecioneæ*, type of the subtribe *Tussilagineæ*. It is characterized by radiate flower-heads with erect uniseriate involucral bracts, the disk-flowers with undivided styles. The only species, *T. Farfara*, the coltsfoot, is widely distributed through north temperate regions in the Old World, in America naturalized in the North Atlantic States and Canada. It is a perennial herb, more or less covered with snowy wool, growing from a deep-seated rootstock. The leaves are radical, large and roundish, and somewhat angulate; the flower-heads are yellow, of medium size, and solitary upon a scale-bearing scape. See *coltsfoot* (with cut), and compare *coughwort* and *foalfoot*

tussis (tus'is), *n.* [L.] In *med.*, a cough. Compare *pertussis*. [Now rare.]

tussle (tus'l), *n.* [Formerly also *tussel*; a var., with shortened vowel, of *tousle*: see *tousle*.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle. [Colloq.]

"It is some comfort, when one has had a sair *tussel*," continued the captain, . . . "that it is in a fair leddy's service." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li.

tussle (tus'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tussled*, ppr. *tussling*. [< *tussle*, *n.*] To struggle; wrestle confusedly; scuffle. [Colloq.]

tussock (tus'ọk), *n.* [Formerly also *tussuck*; supposed to be another form, with accom. dim. suffix *-ock*, of *tusk*[3].] **1.** A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—**2.** Same as *tuft*[2], 1.

There shoulde not any such *tussocks* nor tufts be seen as there be, nor such laying out of the hair.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3. A tussock-moth, as of the genus *Orgyia* (which see); a vaporer: so called from the tufted larvæ. The larva of the white-marked tussock, *O. leucostigma*, is a very destructive caterpillar in the United States. The pale tussock is the European *O. pudibunda*: so called in England. **4.** Same as *tussock-grass*.

tussock-caterpillar (tus'ọk-kat′ėr-pil-är), *n.* The larva of any tussock-moth.

tussock-grass (tus'ọk-gras), *n.* **1.** A tall and elegant grass, *Poa flabellata* (*Dactylis cæspitosa*), a native of the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and southern Patagonia, delighting in boggy and peaty ground. It grows in great tufts or tussocks sometimes 5 or 6 feet in height, the long tapering leaves gracefully recurved. The plant is highly nutritious, containing a large amount of saccharine matter, and is sought after by cattle. Several attempts have been made to establish it in seaside districts in Scotland.


Tussock-grass (*Poa flabellata*).

2. In Australia, a plant of the lily family, *Lomandra* (*Xerotes*) *longifolia*, considered the best native substitute for esparto. Though it is of taller growth in wet ground, the best quality is from dry lands. Also called *mat-rush*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.* **3.** A tufted grass, *Deschampsia cæspitosa*. ★*Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

tussock-moth (tus'ọk-môth), *n.* One of various bombycoid moths whose larvæ are tufted; a tussock; a vaporer: as, the hickory *tussock-moth*, *Halesidota caryæ*, the larva of which feeds mainly on the foliage of hickory, but also upon other forest- and orchard-trees in the United States. See cut under *Orgyia*.

tussock-sedge (tus'ọk-sej), *n.* A sedge-plant, *Carex stricta*, growing in swampy grounds in dense clumps, the bases of which at length become elevated into hummocks.

tussocky (tus'ọk-i), *a.* [< *tussock* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

tussore, *n.* Same as *tusser*.

tussuck†, *n.* An old spelling of *tussock*.

tussy†, *n.* An old spelling of *tuzzy*.

tut[1] (tut), *v. i.* [Var. of *toot*[1], *tote*[1].] To project.

tut[2] (tut), *n.* [Also *tote*: see *tut*[1], *v.*, and *toot*[1].] A hassock; a footstool. [Prov. Eng.]

Paid for a *tut* for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon. iv*d*.
Chwardens Accounts of Cheddle, 1637. (*Davies.*)

tut[3] (tut), *n.* [Also *tote*; origin obscure.] A piece of work; a job.

tut[3] (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting*. [< *tut*[3], *n.*] To do work by the tut or tote; work by the piece. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

tut[4] (tut), *interj.* [Cf. *tush*[2] and *trut*.] An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt. It is synonymous with *tush*[2].

Tut, tut!
Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 87.

Tut, I am confident in thee, thou shalt see't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

tut[4] (tut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tutted*, ppr. *tutting*. [< *tut*[4], *interj.*] To express impatience, contempt, or the like by the interjection *tut*.

In another moment the member of parliament had forgotten the statist, and was pishing and *tutting* over the Globe or the Sun. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, viii. 3.

tutage† (tū'tāj), *n.* [< L. *tutari*, protect, defend, + *-age*; or, rather, an error for *tutelage* (?).] An object of tutelage; tutelage.

Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree,
Whose *tutage* and especial care I wish her still to be.
Drayton, Eclogues, iii.

tutamen (tū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *tutamina* (-tam'i-nä). [L., defense, protection, < *tutari*, watch, protect, defend, freq. of *tueri*, watch: see *tuition*.] In *anat.*, a defense or protection; that which makes safe or preserves from injury.—**Tutamina cerebri**, the scalp, skull, and membranes of the brain.—**Tutamina oculi**, the eyelids and their appendages.

tutament† (tū'ta-mẹnt), *n.* [< L. *tutamentum*, protection, defense, < *tutare*, watch, protect, defend: see *tutamen*.] Protection.

The holy Crosse is the true *Tutament*,
Protecting all ensheltered by the same.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

tutamina, *n.* Plural of *tutamen*.

tutania (tū-tā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., an intentional or accidental variant of *tutia*: see *tutty*[2].] The trade-name of a variety of Britannia metal. The word is not in common use, and the reported analyses of alloys said to be called by the name *tutania* differ greatly from each other. So-called "English tutania" (according to Hiorns) is an alloy of equal parts of tin, antimony, bismuth, and brass.

tute†, *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*[1], *toot*[2].

tutelage (tū'te-lāj), *n.* [< *tutele* + *-age*.] **1.** Protection; guardianship: as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage*.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the *tutelage* of the clergy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The state of being under a guardian; care or protection enjoyed.

Your wisdom is too ripe to need instruction
From your son's *tutelage*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

tutelar (tū'te-lär), *a.* [= F. *tutelaire* = Sp. Pg. *tutelar* = It. *tutelare*, < LL. *tutelaris*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection: see *tutele*.] **1.** Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting: as, *tutelar* genii; *tutelar* goddesses.

God, that dwells in us, will sustain the building and repair the building out of ourselves: that is, he will make us *tutelar* angels to one another. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Pertaining to a protector or guardian; tending to guard or protect; protective: as, *tutelar* ★powers. *Landor*.

tutelary (tū'te-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *tutelaris*: see *tutelar*.] Same as *tutelar*.

I could easily believe that not only whole countries but particular persons have their *tutelary* and guardian angels.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

tutele† (tū'tēl), *n.* [< F. *tutele* = Sp. Pg. It. *tutela*, < L. *tutela*, a watching, guardianship, protection, < *tueri*, pp. *tuitus*, *tutus*, watch, guard: see *tuition*.] Guardianship; tutelage.

He was to have the *Tutele* and Ward of his Children.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

tutenag (tū'te-nag), *n.* [Also *tutenague*, *tootnague*, formerly *tuthinag*, *toothenague*; < F. *tutenague*, *tutenage*, *toutenague*, *toutenage*, *tutunac*, *tintenaque*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *tutenaga*; prob. < Pers. Ar. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc (see *tutty*[2]), + (?) Pers. *-nāk*, an adj. suffix, or Hind. *nāga*, lead.] The name given to the zinc imported

into Europe from China and the East Indies, and formerly, especially in the second half of the eighteenth century, an article of considerable commercial importance—this metal having been purchased by the Dutch in China and by them distributed through the East Indies and supplied to India proper, whence more or less of it found its way to Europe, where its manufacture seems to have been begun on a small scale, both in Germany and in England, about 1730. It is said that the name *tutenag* was first given to an alloy imported from the East by the Portuguese, and that this alloy was the gong-metal of the Chinese, which is a variety of bronze. This would seem to be probable, since the first mention of this alloy, so far as known, is that of Libavius, who, in his work "De Natura Metallorum, published in 1597, describes a white bronze (*æs album*), which he says is not zinc, but a peculiar kind of tin brought from the East Indies, and which is sonorous, for which reason it was called by the Spaniards *tintinaso*, from *tintinnare*, 'to resound. Whether this name was a variant of *tutenag* (also spelled in a great variety of other ways, among which *tintinague*) or an independent designation of the alloy is not known. The whole matter of the early nomenclature of zinc is extremely obscure. See *zinc*.

tutiorism (tū'ti-ọr-izm), *n.* [< L. *tutior*, compar. of *tutus*, safe (pp. of *tueri*, watch, guard: see *tuition*), + *-ism*.] Rigorism, especially in a mild form.

tutiorist (tū'ti-ọr-ist), *n.* [< *tutior(ism)* + *-ist*.] A rigorist; especially, one who holds the doctrines of rigorism in a less rigid or severe form.

Tutivillus†, *n.* [ML.: see *titivil*.] A demon who was said to collect all the fragments of words which the priests had skipped over or mutilated in the performance of the service, and to carry them to hell. *Halliwell.*

Tutivillus, the devyl of hell,
He wryteth har names, sothe to tel,
admissa extrahantes. . . .
For his love that ȝou der boȝth,
Hold ȝou stil, and fangel noȝth,
sordem aperte deprecantes.
Rel. Antiq., I. 257.

tut-mouthed† (tut'moutht), *a.* Having a projecting under jaw. *Holland.*

tut-nose (tut'nōz), *n.* A snub-nose. [Prov. Eng.]

tutor (tū'tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tutour*, *tuter*; < ME. *tutour*, < OF. *tuteur*, F. *tuteur* = Sp. Pg. *tutor* = It. *tutore*, < L. *tutor*, a watcher, protector, guardian, < *tueri*, protect: see *tuition*. In the legal sense the word is directly from the L. *tutor*.] **1.** A guardian.

And kynde wit be wardeyn ȝoure welthe to kepe,
And *tutour* of ȝowre tresoure and take hit ȝow atte nede.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 52.

I'll have mine own power here,
Mine own authority; I need no *tutor*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The guardian—the *tutor* in Scottish phrase—of the orphans and their land.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 252.

2. In *law*, the guardian of a boy or girl in pupilarity. In the absence of other provision, the father is the tutor, and failing him there may be a *tutor nominate*, a *tutor-at-law*, or a *tutor dative*. A tutor nominate is one nominated in a testament, etc., by the father of the child or children to be placed under guardianship. A father may nominate any number of tutors. A tutor-at-law is one who acquires his right by the mere disposition of law, in cases where there is no tutor nominate, or where the tutor nominate is dead, or cannot act, or has not accepted. A tutor dative is one named by the sovereign on the failure of both tutors nominate and tutors-at-law. In civil law it was originally considered as a right of the nearest relative to be named the tutor in order to preserve the fortune for the family, and it was only gradually that the protection of the infant himself came to be considered the principal object, and the filling of the office of tutor more as a duty which had to be fulfilled unless there were special circumstances to excuse, than as a right which a relative could claim.

3. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a private instructor; also, a teacher or instructor in anything.

Thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 66.

4. In *Eng. universities*, an officer who is specially intrusted with the care of the undergraduates of his college.

By the middle of the sixteenth century, the modern system of admitting students not on the foundation was fully established; and, as a natural result, the office of *tutor* in the present meaning of the term then first appears, being probably introduced at King's Hall, the chief of the earlier foundations absorbed in Trinity College, "where the students were much younger than elsewhere."
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 403.

The college officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the *Tutor*. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College in all business transactions with its members. . . . The *Tutor* himself does not necessarily lecture or teach.
Dickens's Dict. of Cambridge, p. 124.

5. In *U. S. colleges*, a teacher subordinate to a professor, usually appointed for a year or a term of years.

tutor (tū'tọr), *v. t.* [< *tutor*, *n.*] **1.** To have the guardianship or care of.—**2.** To instruct; teach.

Then gave I her, . . . *tutor'd* by my art,
A sleeping potion. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 243.

She trills her song with *tutored* powers,
Or mocks each casual note.
Wordsworth, The Contrast, i.

tutorage (tū'tọr-āj), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-age*.] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*.
Government of the Tongue.

tutoress (tū'tọr-es), *n.* [Formerly also *tuteresse*, *tutress*; < *tutor* + *-ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

What a good helper, what a true instructer!
In all good arts a *tutresse* and conducter.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 177).

tutorial (tū-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *tutorius*, belonging to a guardian (< L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

The Commissioners had two purposes plainly before them, which events have shown to be incompatible in the form which they were made to take. The one was to enlarge and strengthen the Professoriate, the other was to extend and encourage what is called the *Tutorial* system, by which is meant the instruction of the undergraduates in work for their examinations by certain College officials.
Contemporary Rev., LVI. 928.

tutorially (tū-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a tutorial manner; as a tutor. *The Academy*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 102.

tutorism (tū'tọr-izm), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ism*.] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or of tutors; tutorship. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

tutorly† (tū'tọr-li), *a.* [< *tutor* + *-ly*1.] Like, befitting, or belonging to a tutor; pedagogic.

The King had great reason to be weary of the Earl, who was grown so infirm, peevish, and forgetful, as also not a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs.
Roger North, Examen, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

tutorship (tū'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-ship*.] **1.** Guardianship; tutelage.

This young Duke William, the second of that name and seauenth Duke of Normandie, being vnder *tutorship*, and not of himselfe to gouerne the country.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 169.

2. The office of a tutor or instructor.

tutory (tū'tọr-i), *n.* [< *tutor* + *-y*3.] Tutorship; tutorage; guardianship; instruction.

The guardianship or *tutorie* of a king.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1524 (Chron. I.).

Their reciprocal prospective rights of *tutory* were defeated, and the minutio of either tutor or ward put an end to a subsisting guardianship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687.

tutrice, *n.* See *tuteur*.

tutrix (tū'triks), *n.* [< LL. *tutrix*, fem. of L. *tutor*, a guardian: see *tutor*.] A female guardian.

The Jacobites submitted to the queen, as *tutrix* or regent for the prince of Wales, whom they firmly believed she intended to establish on the throne.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. vii. § 28.

tutsan (tut'san), *n.* [Formerly also *tutsain*; < OF. *toutesaine*, also *tutsan*, F. *toutesaine*, < *tout* (< L. *totus*), all, + *sain* (< L. *sanus*), sound: see *total* and *sane*1. Cf. *allheal*.] A species of St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, once regarded as a panacea, or particularly as healing to wounds. Also *parkleaves*. Sometimes extended to the whole genus; by Lindley to the family *Hypericaceæ*.

The healing *Tutsan* then, and Plantan for a sore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 204.

tutti (töt'ti), *a.* and *n.* [It., pl. of *tutto*, all, < L. *totus*, pl. *toti*, all: see *total*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, all the voices or instruments together; concerted: opposed to *solo*. In concertos the term is applied to passages in which the orchestra is used without the solo instrument. It is also loosely used of any loud concerted passage.

II. *n.* A concerted movement or passage intended for or performed by all the voices or instruments together, or by most of them: opposed to *solo*.

They were bent upon a surfeit of music: *tuttis*, finales, choruses, must be performed.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

tutti-frutti (töt'ti-frö't'ti), *n.* [It.] A confection flavored with or containing different kinds of fruit; specifically, ice-cream so made.

tutty1 (tut'i), *n.*; pl. *tutties* (-iz). [Also *tussy*, *tosty*, and in many other confused forms; partly due to *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, q. v., but perhaps in part connected with *tut*3, in sense 'tuft.'] A nosegay; a posy. [Prov. Eng.]

Joan can call by name her cows,
And deck her windows with green boughs;
She can wreathes and *tuttyes* make,
And trim with plums a bridal cake.
T. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 383).

tutty2 (tut'i), *n.* [Formerly also *tuty*, *tutie*; < ME. *tutie*, < OF. (and F.) *tutie* = Sp. *tutia*, *atutía* = Pg. *tutia*, < ML. *tutia*, < Ar. Pers. *tūtiya*, an oxid of zinc. Cf. *tutenag*.] Impure zinc protoxid, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces. It is said also to be found native in Persia. In the state of powder tutty is used for polishing, and in medicine to dust irritated surfaces.

Tutie (tutia) a medicinable stone or dust, said to be the heavier foil of Brass, cleaving to the upper sides and tops of brass-melting houses; and such ordinary Apothecaries pass away for *Tuty*; whereas the true *Tuty* is not heavy, but light, and white like flocks of wooll, falling into dust so soon as it is touched; this is bred of the sparkles of brazen furnaces, whereinto store of the mineral Calamine hath been cast. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

Tutty ointment. See *ointment*.

tutty-more (tut'i-mōr), *n.* [< *tutty*1 + *more*2.] A flower-root. [Prov. Eng.]

tutucuri, *n.* The European mink, *Putorius lutreola*.

tutulus (tū'tū-lus), *n.*; pl. *tutuli* (-lī). [L.] **1.** In *archæol.*, an ancient Etruscan female headdress of conical form; hence, any similar headdress.

In rainy weather a hood like the Etruscan *tutulus* was worn. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

2. One of the hollow conical objects thought to be covers of the round hanging vases with which they are found associated in Scandinavian lands. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 101.

tut-work (tut'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done by the piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Specifically, in *mining*, any work which is paid for according to the number of fathoms sunk or run, or according to the amount actually accomplished, and not by the day or in tribute. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tut-worker (tut'wėr″kėr), *n.* A tut-workman.

tut-workman (tut'wėrk″man), *n.* One who does tut-work.

tuum (tū'um). [L., neut. of *tuus*, thine, < *tu*, thou: see *thou*.] Thine; that which is thine. —**Meum and tuum.** See *meum*1.

tu-whit (tö̆-hwit'), *n.* A word imitating the cry of the owl.

Then nightly sings the staring owl,
Tu-whit,
Tu-who, a merry note.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 928.

tu-whoo (tö̆-hwö'), *n.* Same as *tu-whit*. Also *tu-who* and *too-whoo*.

tu-whoo (tö̆-hwö'), *v. i.* [< *tu-whoo*, *n.*] To cry tu-whoo: said of owls. Also *too-whoo*.

An owl was *toowhooing* from the church tower.
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

tuyere (twē-ãr' or tö-yãr'), *n.* [< F. *tuyère*: see *twyer*.] Same as *twyer*.

tuyform†, *a.* A variant of *twiform* for *twiformed*.

tuza (tö'zä), *n.* Same as *tucan*. It is now also the technical specific name of the common pocket-gopher of the southern United States, *Geomys tuza*, otherwise *G. pinetis*.

tuzz (tuz), *n.* [< W. *tusw*, wisp, bunch: see *tusk*3, *tussock*. Hence dim. *tuzzy*.] A tuft or knot of wool or hair. [Prov. Eng.]

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemb'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 90.

tuzzimuzzy (tuz'i-muz″i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *tuzzie-muzzie*, *tussy-mussy*, *tuzzy muzzy*; a rimed form, < ME. *tussemose*, *tusmose*, a form appar. associated with *tytetust*, *tytetuste*, E. dial. *teesty*, *tosty*, or simply *tosty*, a nosegay, appar. connected with *tuzz*, *tuzzy*, *tusk*3, *tussock*, etc.; cf. also *tutty*1.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A nosegay; a posy. *Florio.* [Prov. Eng.]

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzzie-muzzie*: a sweet posie. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzies* of flowers from his feete, and to take the branch of life out of his hand.
Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, p. 391. (*Latham.*)

2. The feather-hyacinth, a monstrous variety of *Muscari comosum*, with the perianth parted into filaments. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Rough; ragged; disheveled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tuzzy (tuz'i), *n.*; pl. *tuzzies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tussy;* dim. of *tuzz;* cf. *tuzzimuzzy.*] 1. A tuft or bunch of hair. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A ball of horsehair, such as is used by copper plate printers to assist in freeing their hands from ink (they call it a *tuzzy*). *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 131.

Hence—2. A cluster or bunch of objects, as flowers; a bouquet. [Provincial.]

A girdle of flowers and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (ed. 1633), p. 49. (*Richardson.*)

twa (twä or twâ), *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *two*.

Twaddell (twod'l), *n.* [Named after its inventor.] A hydrometer graduated so that each division represents the same change of density. It is used for densities greater than that of water, and the excess above unity is found by multiplying by 5 and dividing by 1,000—that is, 200 divisions of the scale represent unity. Sometimes spelled *Twaddle*.

A *Twaddle* instrument constructed for liquids.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 63.

twaddle (twod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twaddled*, ppr. *twaddling*. [A var. of *twattle.*] To babble; gabble; prate; especially, to keep up a foolish, prosy chatter.

Harry Warrington is green Telemachus, who, be sure, was very unlike the soft youth in the good Bishop of Cambray's *twaddling* story. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xviii.

To be sure, Cicero used to *twaddle* about Greek literature and philosophy, much as people do about ancient art now-a-days. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

twaddle (twod'l), *n.* [< *twaddle, v.*] 1. A twaddler.

The fashionable words or favourite expressions of the day, . . . being superseded by new ones, vanish without leaving a trace behind. Such were the late fashionable words, a bore and a *twaddle*, among the great vulgar.
Grose, Class. Dict. of Vulgar Tongue (ed. 1788), Pref., p. ix.

The devil take the *twaddle!* . . . I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

2. Idle, senseless talk; gabble; prosy nonsense.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller [Richardson], pouring out endless volumes of sentimental *twaddle*.
Thackeray, Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

3. Perplexity; confusion. *Grose*, Dict. of Vulgar Tongue. =**Syn. 2.** *Chatter, Jargon*, etc. See *prattle, n.*

twaddler (twod'lėr), *n.* [< *twaddle* + *-er*[1].] One who twaddles; a babbler; a prater.

The cardinals appeared a wretched set of old *twaddlers*, all but about three in extreme decrepitude.
Greville, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

twaddling (twod'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twaddle, v.*] The act of one who twaddles; silly, empty talk; twaddle.

twaddly (twod'li), *a.* [< *twaddle* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of twaddle; twaddling.

It is rather an offensive word to use, especially considering the greatness of the writers who have treated the subject [old age]; but their lucubrations seem to me to be *twaddly*. *Helps.*

twae (twā), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *two*.

twagger† (twag'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *twigger.*] A fat lamb.

And I have brought a *twagger* for the nones,
A bunting lamb; nay, pray, you feel no bones:
Believe me now, my cunning much I miss
If ever Pan felt fatter lamb than this.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 1.

twain (twān), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twayn, twayne, twein, twey, tweyn, tweyne, twaien, twezen*, < AS. *twēgen* (= OS. OFries. *twēne* = D. *twee* = MLG. *twēne, tweine*, LG. *tvēne* = OHG. *zwēnē*, MHG. *zwēne*, G. (obs.) *zween* = Dan. *tvende* = Sw. *tvenné* = Goth. *tweihnai*), two; the masc. form of *two:* see *two.*] **I.** *a.* Two. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He . . . bad Bette kut a bow other *tweyne*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 32.

By than the yere was all agone
He had no man but *twayne*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Riding at noon, a day or *twain* before,
Across the forest call'd of Dean.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

To be twain, to be two different persons or things; hence, to be separate or sundered.

Reason and I, you must conceive, *are twain;*
'Tis nine years now since first I lost my wit.
Drayton, Idea, ix.

II. *n.* Two units, occurring or regarded either singly or separate; a couple; a pair. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A man . . . shall cleave to his wife; and they *twain* shall be one flesh. . . . They are no more *twain* but one flesh.
Mat. xix. 5, 6.

Go with me
To bless this *twain*, that they may prosperous be.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 104.

This very sword
Of mine slew more than any *twain* besides.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

All is over—all is done,
Twain of yesterday are one!
Whittier, The New Wife and the Old.

In twain (formerly also **on twain**), in or into two parts; asunder.

With that stroke he brake his sheld *on twayn*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2632.

Now Death has come intill his bower,
And split his heart *in twain*.
Bonny Bee-Ho'm (Child's Ballads, III. 58).

twain† (twān), *v. t.* [< ME. *twaynen;* < *twain, a.* Cf. *twin*[2], *v.*] To part in twain; divide; sunder.

We in twynne wern towen & *twayned*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 251.

It were great sin true love to *twain!*
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

twain-cloud (twān'kloud), *n.* In *meteor.*, same as *cumulo-stratus*. See *cloud*[1], 1.

twaite[1] (twāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *thwaite*[1]. *Coke*, Instit., iv. b. (*Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.)

twaite[2] (twāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tweat;* also, appar. by error, *thwaite;* origin not ascertained.] A kind of shad, *Alosa alosa*. Also *twaite-shad*.

The peel, the *tweat*, the bottling, and the rest,
With many more, that in the deep doth lie.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

twal, twall (twäl), *a.* Scotch forms of *twelve*.

twa-lofted (twä'lôf'ted), *a.* Having two lofts or stories. [Scotch.]

Folks are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a *twa-lofted* sclated house.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

twalpennies (twal'pen'iz), *n. pl.* Twelvepence in the old Scottish currency, equal to one penny sterling.

Saunders, in addition to the customary *twalpennies* on the postage, had a dram for his pains.
Galt, Ayrshire Legatees, ii.

twan†. An obsolete preterit of *twine*[1].

twang[1] (twang), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *twangue;* ult. imitative; cf. *tang* and *ting.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out a sharp, metallic ring, as the string of a musical instrument, a bow, etc., when plucked and suddenly set free: said also of other instruments which make a similar sound.

To *Twangue*, resonare.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Yet, shooting upward, sends his shaft, to show
An archer's art, and boasts his *twanging* bow.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 688.

Hark! 'tis the *twanging* horn o'er yonder bridge.
Cowper, Task, iv. 1.

Twang out, my fiddle! *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To make music on a stringed instrument that is played by plucking or snapping; cause a sharp ringing sound like that of a harp or bowstring: as, to *twang* on a jews'-harp.

When the harper *twangeth* or singeth a song, all the companie must be whist.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, viii. (Holinshed's Chron., [I.).

3. To have a nasal sound: said of the human voice; also, to speak with a nasal twang: said of persons.

Every accent *twanged*. *Dryden.*

4†. To shoot with a bow; make a shot; hence, figuratively, to surmise; guess.

Hor. These be black slaves; Romans, take heed of these. *Tuc.* Thou *twang'st* right, little Horace: they be indeed a couple of chap-fallen curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To go off twanging†, to go well; go swimmingly.

An old fool, to be gull'd thus! had he died, . . .
It had *gone off twanging*.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a short sharp ring; set in quick, resounding vibration, as the tense string of a bow or a musical instrument that is played by plucking: said less frequently of wind-instruments.

The Fleet in View, he *twang'd* his deadly Bow.
Pope, Iliad, i. 67.

The old original post, with the stamp in the corner, representing a post-boy riding for life and *twanging* his horn.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, v.

A black-haired girl . . . *twangs* a stringed instrument with taper fingers. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 492.

2. To sound forth by means of a twanging instrument.

The trumpeter strutted up and down the ramparts *twanging* defiance to the whole Yankee race, as does a modern editor to all the principalities and powers on the other side of the Atlantic. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

3. To utter with a short, sharp, or nasal sound; specifically, to pronounce with a nasal twang.

A terrible oath, with a swaggering accent sharply *twanged* off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 198.

The cicerone *twangs* his moral, and the blue sky shines calmly over the ruin. *Thackeray*, Congreve and Addison.

twang[1] (twang), *n.* [< *twang*[1], *v.*] 1. The sound of a tense string set in sudden sharp vibration by plucking; hence, any sharp, ringing musical sound.

If Cynthia hear the *twang* of my bow, she'll go near to whip me with the string.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The sharp clear *twang* of the golden chords
Runs up the ridged sea. *Tennyson*, Sea Fairies.

2. A sharp, ringing nasal tone, especially of the human voice.

I like your southern accent: it is so pure, so soft. It has no rugged burr, no nasal *twang*, such as almost every one's voice here in the north has.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

No signs of life occurred near him, but occasionally the melancholy chirp of a cricket, or perhaps the guttural *twang* of a bull-frog from a neighboring marsh.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 446.

twang[1] (twang), *interj.* or *adv.* [An elliptical use of *twang*[1], *v.*] An exclamation or sound imitative of the twang of a bowstring, harpstring, etc.

It made John sing, to hear the gold ring,
Which against the walls cryed *twang*.
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

There 's one, the best in all my Quiver,
Twang! thro' his very Heart and Liver.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

twang[2] (twang), *n.* [A var. of *tang*[2].] A sharp taste; a disagreeable after-taste or flavor left in the mouth; a tang; a flavor.

Such were my reflections; . . . it seems, from the illustration, they already began to have a *twang* of commerce in them. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

Hot, bilious, with a confounded *twang* in his mouth, and a cracking pain in his head, he stood one moment and snuffed in the salt sea breeze. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

twang[3] (twang), *n.* [Prob. < *twang*[1], with sense imported from *twinge.*] A sharp pull; a sudden pang; a twinge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

My curse upon thy venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
An' through my lugs gi'es mony a *twang*.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

twangle (twang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twangled*, ppr. *twangling*. [Freq. of *twang*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To twang lightly or frequently: said either of an instrument or of its player.

She did call me rascal fiddler
And *twangling* Jack. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 159.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 146.

"Ay, fool," said Tristram, "but 'tis eating dry
To dance without a catch, a roundelay
To dance to." Then he *twangled* on his harp.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

II. *trans.* To cause to twangle.

The young Andrea bears up gayly, however; *twangles* his guitar. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

twangle† (twang'gl), *n.* [< *twangle, v.*] A twangling sound; a twang or clang.

Loud, on the heath, a *twangle* rush'd,
That rung out Supper, grand and big,
From the crack'd bell of Blarneygig.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 111. (*Davies.*)

twangler (twang'glėr), *n.* One who twangles or twangs.

Beaters of drums and *twanglers* of the wire.
Library Mag., III. 773.

twank (twangk), *v. i.* [A var. of *twang*[1], implying a more abrupt sound.] To emit a sharp twang.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street, for an hour together, with the *twanking* of a brass kettle or a frying-pan. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

twank (twangk), *n.* [< *twank, v.*] A sharp twang. *Imp. Dict.*

twankay (twang'kā), *n.* [< Chinese *t'un-k'i*, a river near Yen-chow fu, in the west of the province of Chĕ-kiang, where this kind of tea is grown.] A brand of green tea grown and prepared in the western part of the province of Chĕ-kiang, China.

'twas (twoz). A contraction of *it was*.

Farewell, you mad rascals. To horse, come. *'Twas* well done, *'twas* well done.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

twat (twot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The female pudendum. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*) [Vulgar.]

Twat. Pudendum muliebre. *Bailey*, 1727.

[Found by Browning in the old royalist rimes "Vanity of Vanities," and, on the supposition that the word denoted "a distinctive part of a nun's attire that might fitly pair off with the cowl appropriated to a monk," so used by him in his "Pippa Passes."]

twatterlight†, *n.* Same as *twitterlight.*

What mak'st thou here this *twatterlight?*
I think thou'rt in a dream.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., III. 331).

twattle (twot'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twattled*, ppr. *twattling.* [Freq. of **twat*, < Icel. *thwætta*, talk, gabble, = Norw. *twætta* = Dan. *tvætte*, jabber, talk nonsense; perhaps connected with Icel. *thwætti* in *ūrthwætti*, slops from wash, refuse (Sw. *tvätta* = Dan. *tvætte*, wash), < *thwā* = Sw. *två* = Dan. *toe*, wash: see *towel*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly; jabber; gabble; tattle; twaddle.

Prattlers, which would go from house to house, *twattling*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing.
W. Whateley, Redemption of Time (1634), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

Idle persons, that will spend whole hours together in *twattling* and talking idly, and of other men's matters.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xxvii.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter incoherently or foolishly; repeat idly; tattle.

As readye forgde fittons as true tales vaynelye toe *twattle.*
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. (ed. Arber, p. 101).

2. To make much of; fondle; pat, as a horse, cow, dog, etc. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

twattle (twot'l), *n.* and *c.* [< *twattle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Chatter; gabble; tattle; twaddle. Compare *twittle-twattle.*—2. A diminutive person; a dwarf. *Halliwell.*

II.† *a.* Twattling; trifling; petty.

They show him the short and *twattle* [petits] verses that were written. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

twattlebasket† (twot'l-bàs″ket), *n.* An idle chatterer; a babbler; a prater; a twaddler. *Bailey*, 1727.

twattler (twot'lėr), *n.* [< *twattle* + *-er*[1].] One who twattles or prates; a gabbler; a twaddler.

Let vs, in Gods name, leaue lieng for varlets, berding for ruffians, facing for crakers, chatting for *twatlers.*
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, vi. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

twattling (twot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twattle.*] A chatter; a gabbling.

You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling;
But I see the sum total, we shall ne'er have a bottle.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

twattling (twot'ling), *p. a.* 1. Gabbling; prating; twaddling.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Small; trifling; insignificant.

You feed us with *twatling* dishes soe small;
Zounds, a blacke-pudding is better than all.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 43).

tway† (twā), *a.* and *n.* Same as *two.*

twayblade (twā'blād), *n.* [Var. of *twiblade.*] Primarily, a European orchid, *Ophrys ovata*, a simple-stemmed plant a foot or more high, bearing a slender raceme of green flowers, and about 6 inches from the ground a pair of broadly ovate leaves, to which the name refers. The name is extended to the other species of the genus, 6 of which are found in North America, *Ophrys convallarioides* (*Listera convallarioides* of Torrey) being the most notable. In America the name is also applied to the members of the genus *Liparis*, which bear two leaves, springing, however, from the root. *L. liliifolia*, with purple flowers, is a very handsome species.



Twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia*). *a*, flower.

In autumn, under the beeches which clothe the long slope of the Quantocks up from Bishop's Lydiard, you will hardly find any thing, except perhaps a *tway-blade* or a herb-paris. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 241.

tweag†, **tweague**† (twēg), *v. t.* Old forms of *tweak*[1], *tweak*[2].

tweak[1] (twēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tweag*, *tweague*; a var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch.*] 1. To twitch; pinch and pull with or as with a sharp jerk; twinge.

Now *tweak* him by the nose—hard, harder yet.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Her bones were wrung by rheumatic twinges; her old toes *tweaked* with corns.
L. Wingfield, The Lovely Wang, ii.

2. To put into a fret, perplexity, or dilemma. *Bailey*, 1731.

tweak[1] (twēk), *n.* [< *tweak*[1], *v.*] 1. A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

Bobs o' the Lips, *Tweaks* by the Nose, Cuffs o' the Ear, and Trenchers at my Head in abundance.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 5.

2. A pinch; dilemma; perplexity: as, to be in a sad *tweak*. *E. Phillips*, 1706. Also *tweag*, *tweague.*

I fancy this put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.*
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

tweak[2]† (twēk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A prostitute.

Your *tweaks* are like your mermaids, they have sweet voices to entice the passengers.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. A whoremonger. *Halliwell.*

tweasome (twē'som), *n.* A dialectal form of *twosome.* *Halliwell.*

tweat†, *n.* See *twaite*[2].

twee (twē), *n.* [By aphesis from *etwee*, *ettwee*, *étui*: see *étui.* Cf. *tweeze.*] Same as *étui.* *Planché*, p. 183.

tweed (twēd), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be an accidental perversion of *tweel* for *twill*[1]: see the quotation.] **I.** *n.* A twilled fabric, principally for men's wear, having an unfinished surface, and two colors generally combined in the same yarn. The best quality is made wholly of wool, but in inferior kinds cotton, etc., are introduced. The manufacture is largely carried on in the south of Scotland. The word is sometimes used in the plural.

It was the word "tweels" having been blotted or imperfectly written on an invoice which gave rise to the now familiar name of these goods. The word was read as *tweeds* by the late James Locke of London, and it was so appropriate, from the goods being made on the banks of the Tweed, that it was at once adopted, and has been continued ever since. *Border Advertiser.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

He was manly, vigorous, and distinguished; nor did he wear at entertainments a shabby suit of mustard-colored *tweeds.* *The Century*, XL. 578.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or made of tweed.

Round hats and *tweed* suits are no sign of independence of thought. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

tweedle (twē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tweedled*, ppr. *tweedling.* [Prob. a var. of *twiddle*, in sense 3 perhaps by confusion with *wheedle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To handle lightly and idly; twiddle; fiddle with.—2. To play on a fiddle or bagpipe. *Bailey*, 1731.—3†. To wheedle; coax.

A fiddler . . . brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* To wriggle; twist one's self about.

Dick heard, and *tweedling*, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

tweedle (twē'dl), *n.* [< *tweedle*, *n.*] A sound such as is made by a fiddle.

[The words *tweedledum* and *tweedledee* are humorous expansions of *tweedle*, used together to indicate distinctions that are almost imperceptible.

Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee.*
Byrom, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.]

Tweed Ring. See *ring*[1].

Tweed's case. See *case*[1].

tweeg (twēg), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The menopome or hellbender, *Menopoma alleghaniensis.* See cut under *hellbender.*

tweel (twēl), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch variant of *twill*[1]. Compare *tweed.*

'tween (twēn), *prep.* A contraction of *between.*

The iron bit he crusheth *'tween* his teeth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 269.

'tween-brain (twēn'brān), *n.* The cerebral segment between the fore-brain and midbrain; the interbrain, diencephalon, or thalamencephalon. Also *'twixt-brain.*

'tween-deck (twēn'dek), *a.* Being or lodging between decks.

The crew and the *'tween-deck* passengers.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxviii.

'tween-decks (twēn'deks), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *between-decks.*

The blubber is cut into pieces about a foot square and stowed into the *'tween-decks.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

tweeny (twē'ni), *n.*; pl. *tweenies* (-niz). [< *'tween* + *-y*[2].] A servant who works between two others, or assists both. [Prov. Eng.]

Being in want of a girl to ease both the cook and the housemaid, my wife made her requirements known to some neighbour, who replied, "Oh, yes; I see. You want a *tweenie.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 458.

tweer[1]† (twēr), *v.* and *n.* See *twire*[1].

tweer[2] (twēr), *n.* [An accom. E. form of **F.** *tuyère*: see *twyer.*] Same as *twyer.* *E. H. Knight.*

tweeze, tweese (twēz), *n.* [See *twee*, *étui*, and cf. *tweezers.*] 1. A surgeons' case of instruments.

Drawing a little penknife out of a pair of *tweezes* I then chanced to have about me. *Boyle*, Works, II. 419.

2. *pl.* Same as *tweezers*, 1.

Take anything that's given you, purses, knives, handkerchers, rosaries, *tweezes*, any toy, any money.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tweezer[1] (twē'zėr), *v.* [< *tweezer-s*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use tweezers.

I like Eichhorn better than Paulus: there is less micrology, less *tweezering* at trifles, in his erudition.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 7, 1806 (in Robberd, II. 146).

II. *trans.* To extract with or as with tweezers.

Having *tweezered* out what slender blossom lived on lip or cheek of manhood.
Tennyson, quoted in James Hadley's Essays, Philol. and Critical, p. 301.

tweezer[2] (twē'zėr), *n.* The American merganser. Also called *weaser.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888.

tweezer-case (twē'zėr-kās), *n.* 1. A case for carrying tweezers safely, as about the person, or on a journey.

There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases.*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 116.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1.

tweezers (twē'zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweeser*; prob., with *-er* for orig. *-el*, and by confusion with *tweeze*, *tweese*, a var. of E. dial. *twissel*, a fork of a tree, also a double fruit, < ME. *twisel*, double (*twisel tunge*, a double tongue), < AS. *twisel*, fork: see *twissel.* The word appears to have been confused with *tweeze*, and in def. 2 is considered a corruption of *tweezes*, the pl. of *tweeze* (cf. *trousers* from *trouses*).] 1. An instrument, resembling diminutive tongs, for grasping and holding: intended for taking up very small objects, plucking out hairs, etc. Also called *volsella.*

In the inside of the case were the usual assortment of silk and needles, with scissors, *tweezers*, &c.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

2. Same as *tweeze*, 1. *E. H. Knight.*

tweifold†, *a.* A Middle English form of *twofold.*

tweinet, *n.* An old spelling of *twain.*

twelfth (twelfth), *a.* and *n.* [With *-th* for earlier *-t*, < ME. *twelfte*, < AS. *twelfta* (= OFries. *twilifta*, *tolfta* = D. *twaalfde* = MLG. *twelfte*, *twolfte*, LG. *twolfte*, *twölfte* = OHG. *zwelifto*, *zwelifte*, MHG. *zwelfte*, G. *zwölfte* = Icel. *tōlfti* = Sw. *tolfte* = Dan. *tolvte* = Goth. **twalifta*), twelfth; as *twelve* + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the eleventh: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of twelve equal parts into which a whole is regarded as divided.—**Twelfth cranial nerve**, the hypoglossal, or motor nerve of the muscles of the tongue: in the old enumeration the *ninth.*

II. *n.* 1. One of twelve equal parts of anything; the quotient of unity divided by twelve.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a twelfth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone, or the interval between two such tones, a compound fifth.—4. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a twelfth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—5†. Twelfth-day. *Paston Letters*, III. 33.

Twelfth-cake (twelfth'kāk), *n.* A cake prepared for the festivities of Twelfth-night. Into this cake a bean is introduced, and, the cake being divided by lot, whoever draws the piece containing the bean is entitled, as the bean-king, to preside over the ceremonies. In the same way a queen has sometimes been chosen in addition to or instead of a king. Coins have occasionally been substituted for the bean.

Scarcely a shop in London . . . is without *Twelfth-cakes* and finery in the windows on Twelfth-day.
Hone, Every-Day Book, I. 50.

The celebration of Twelfth-Day with the costly and elegant *Twelfth-cake* has much declined within the last half-century. *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 64.

Twelfth-day (twelfth'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Twelthe-day*; < *twelfth* + *day.*] The twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany, occurring on the 6th of January. Also called *Twelfth-tide.* See *Epiphany.*

And my Lord of Wynchestr and my Lord of Seint Jones were with him on the morow after *Twelftheday*, and he speke to hem as well as ever he did.
Paston Letters, I. 315.

In its character as a popular festival, *Twelfth-Day* stands only inferior to Christmas. The leading object held in

view is to do honour to the three wise men, or, as they are more generally denominated, the three kings.
Chambers's Book of Days, I. 62.

Twelfth-night (twelfth′nīt), *n.* The eve of the festival of the Epiphany. Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with Twelfth-night. See *bean-feast*, 2, *Twelfth-cake*.—**Twelfth-night cards**, a series of cards representing different characters to be assumed by the persons to whom the different cards fall, during the Twelfth-night celebration. The characters indicated, usually those of king, queen, ministers, maids of honor, or ludicrous or grotesque personages, are hence known as *Twelfth-night characters*.

John Britton, in his Autobiography, tells us he "suggested and wrote a series of *Twelfth-Night Characters*, to be printed on cards, placed in a bag, and drawn out at parties on the memorable and merry evening. . . . They were sold in small packets to pastry-cooks."
Chambers's Book of Days, I. 64.

Twelfth-tide (twelfth′tīd), *n.* The time or festival of Twelfth-day.

Come then, come then, and let us bring
Unto our prettie *Twelfth-Tide* King
Each one his severall offering.
Herrick, Thi Star-song: a Caroll to the King.

twell (twel), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*[2].

twelve (twelv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twelve, twelf*, < AS. *twelf, twelfe* = OS. *twelif* = OFries. *twelf, twelef, twilif* = D. *twaalf* = MLG. *twelf, twelef, twolf*, LG. *twolf, twolve* = OHG. *zwelif*, MHG. *zwelif, zwelf*, G. *zwölf* = Icel. *tolf* = Sw. *tolf* = Dan. *tolv* = Goth. *twalif*, twelve; < AS. *twā*, etc., two, + *-lif*, an element found also in *eleven*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* One more than eleven; twice six, or three times four: a cardinal numeral.—**Lady with twelve flounces.** See *lady*.—**Twelve Men.** Same as *duzine*.—**Twelve Tables.** See *table*.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of ten and two; a dozen.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 12, XII, or xii.—3. *pl.* Same as *duodecimo*.

The nation must then have consisted of young readers, when a diminutive volume in *twelves* was deemed to be overlong. *I. D'Israeli* Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

Broad twelves, a duodecimo leaf of extra width, of medium size, about 5½ inches wide by 7½ inches long.—**Long twelves**, an oblong sheet of paper, which, when folded, produces leaves about 4½ inches wide and 8 inches long.—**Quorum of twelve.** See *quorum*.—**Square twelves**, an arrangement of duodecimo pages for a double sheet nearly square, in which the folded sheet has six pages in width and four pages in length, producing a leaf about 5½ × 6¾ inches.—**The Twelve**, the twelve apostles. See *apostle*, 1.

And Judas Iscariot, one of *the twelve*, went unto the chief priests, to betray him unto them. Mark xiv. 10.

Twelve-day writ. See *writ*.

twelvemo (twelv′mō), *n.* and *a.* [An English reading of 12*mo*, which stands for XII*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *duodecimo*: see *duodecimo*. Cf. *sixteenmo*.] Same as *duodecimo*: commonly written 12*mo*.

twelvemonth (twelv′munth), *n.* [< ME. *twelfmoneth*, < *twelmond*; < *twelve* + *month*.] A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

A *twelmond* & two wekes twynnet we noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13230.

I sware a vow before them all, that I,
Because I had not seen the Grail, would ride
A *twelvemonth* and a day in quest of it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

twelvepence (twelv′pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *twelve pence*.] A shilling.

twelvepenny (twelv′pen″i), *a.* 1. Sold for or costing a shilling; worth a shilling.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny* room, next the stage. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Proem.

2. Hence, of little value; cheap; trifling; insignificant.

That men be not excommunicated for trifles and *twelve-penny* matters.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 371. (*Davies*.)

twelve-score (twelv′skōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Numbering twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty: as, *twelve-score* seamen.

II. *n.* Twelve-score yards, a common length for a shot in archery, and hence often alluded to formerly in measurement.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 598.

Twelve-tide†, *n.* Same as *Twelfth-tide*.

Seven night at the lest after *twelve-tide* last, on a certaine night he came downe into the parlor, fynding Alice Gedsale & Elizabeth Buppell folding clothes.
Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

twentieth (twen′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *twentith*; < ME. *twentithe, twenteothe*, < AS. *twentigotha*, etc., twentieth; as *twenty* + *-eth*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Next after the nineteenth: an ordinal numeral.

The *twentieth* century will begin not, as supposed, in January, 1900, but in January, 1901.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 64.

2. Being one of twenty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. The quotient of unity divided by twenty; one of twenty equal parts of anything.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a twentieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

twenty (twen′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twenty, twenti, twentiz*, < AS. *twentig, twēntig*, ONorth. *twēntig, twōgentig* = OS. *twēntig* = OFries. *twintich* = D. *twintig* = LG. *twintig* = OHG. *zweinzug*, MHG. *zwēnzic, zweinzec*, G. *zwanzig* = Icel. *tuttugu* = Sw. *tjugu* = Dan. *tyve* = Goth. *twaitigjus*, twenty; < AS. *twēgen, twā*, etc., two, + *-tig*, etc.: see *twain* and *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. One more than nineteen; twice ten: a cardinal numeral.—2. Proverbially, an indefinite number: sometimes duplicated.

As for Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects he could not have been the man. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 350.

I could satisfy myself about *twenty* and *twenty* things, that now and then I want to know.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. xlvii.

II. *n.*; pl. *twenties* (-tiz). 1. The number which is one more than nineteen; twice ten; a score.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 20, XX, or xx.—3. An old division of English infantry (see *thousand* and *hundred*). The commander of a twenty was called *vintiner*.

Twenty-first rule. See *rule*[1].

Twenty-five Articles. See *article*.

twenty-fold (twen′ti-fōld), *a.* [< *twenty* + *-fold*.] Twenty times as many.

twenty-four (twen′ti-fōr′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Four more than twenty: a cardinal numeral.—**Twenty-four hours**, a day, as consisting of so many hours.

Botanists may find it worth while to observe if it [the Martagon lily] smells offensively at any time during the *twenty-four hours*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 193.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of four and twenty.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 24, XXIV, or xxiv.—3. *pl.* In *printing*: (*a*) A form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four pages properly arranged for printing and folding in consecutive order. (*b*) A sheet of paper printed from a form arranged as above described. (*c*) A book made up of sections of twenty-four pages.

I have observed that the author of a folio . . . sets himself above the author of a quarto; the author of a quarto above the author of an octavo; and so on, by a gradual descent and subordination, to an author in *twenty-fours*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 529.

twentyfour-mo (twen′ti-fōr′mō), *n.* [An English reading of 24*mo*, which stands for XXIV*mo*, i. e. L. (*in*) *vicesimo quarto*, 'in twentyfourth'; cf. *twelvemo, duodecimo*, etc.] 1. A leaf from a sheet of paper regularly folded for a book in twenty-four equal parts. When the size of paper is not named, it is supposed to be a medium 24mo, of which the untrimmed leaf is about 3⅝ by 5½ inches.
2. A book made up of leaves folded in twenty-four equal parts.
Usually written 24*mo*.

twentymo (twen′ti-mō), *n.* [Cf. *twentyfour-mo*.] A sheet regularly folded to make twenty leaves of uniform size. Written shortly 20*mo*.
C. T. Jacobi, Printers' Vocab.

twenty-second (twen′ti-sek′ond), *n.* In *music*, a tone distant three octaves from a given tone, or the interval between two such tones; a triple octave.

'twere (twėr). A contraction of *it were*.

You are so ridiculously unworthy that *'twere* a Folly to reprove you with a serious Look.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

twey†, **tweyn**†, **tweyfold**†. See *twain*, *twofold*.

twi-. [Also *twy-*; < ME. *twi-*, < AS. *twi-* = OFries. *twi-* = D. *twee-* = MLG. *twi-*, *twe-*, LG. *twe-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = Icel. *tvī*, a combining form of AS. *twā*, etc., E. *two*: see *two*, and cf. *bi-*[2], *di-*[2].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a form of *two* in composition. It occurs in *twibill, twiblade, twifallow, twifold, twilight*, etc.

twibill (twī′bil), *n.* [Formerly also *twibil, twybill, twybil, twyble*; < ME. *twibil, twyble*, < AS. *twibill*, < *twi-*, two, + *bill*, a bill: see *twi-* and *bill*[2].] 1. A double-bladed battle-ax, especially that carried by the Northern nations. Such battle-axes are often mentioned in literature, although but few heads of double axes have been found among thousands of other types. Compare *Danish ax* (under *Danish*), and *ax*[1].

At Byzantium many a year ago
My father bore the *twibil* valiantly.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

2. A broadsword: so called from a misunderstanding of the word. See the quotation.

Where *Twibil* hung, with basket-hilt,
Grown rusty now, but had been gilt.
Cotton, Scarronides, iv.

3. A kind of double ax; a kind of mattock the blade of which has one end shaped like an ax and the other like an adz.

Yit toles moo
The mattok, *twyble*, picoys, forth to goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 77.

4. A mortising-tool.

A *twybill*, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises. *Nomenclator*. (*Nares*.)

5. A reaping-hook. *Drayton*. (*Imp. Dict.*)—6†. Same as *roaring boy* (see *roaring*).

Those lawless ruffians who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, . . . *Twibills*, . . . etc., infested the streets, . . . from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
Gifford, note in Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

twibilled (twī′bild), *a.* [< *twibill* + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

But if in this reign
The halberted train
Or the constable should rebel,
And make this *twybill'd* militia to swell.
Loyal Songs. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson*.)

twiblade (twī′blād), *n.* [Also *twyblade*; < *twi-* + *blade*.] Same as *twayblade*.

twice (twīs), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *twise*; < ME. *twies, twizes*, < AS. *twiges* (= MLG. *twiges, twies* = MHG. *zwies*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < AS. *twiwa*. ME. *twie*, twice: see *twie*.] 1. Two times; on two occasions; in two instances.

That Cytee was wont to be righte strong; but it was *twyes* wonnen of the Cristene Men.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 46.

Thus *twyes* in his slepynge dremed he.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 192.

What, would'st thou have a serpent sting thee *twice*?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

2. In twofold degree or quantity; doubly.

Their arrowes an ell long, which they will shoot *twice* as fast as our men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

If any Stranger be desirous to bring away any for Novelty's sake, he must be a great Favourite to get a pair of Shoes of them [Chinese women], though he give *twice* their value. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 408.

And, if you asked of him to say
What *twice* 10 was, or 3 times 7,
He'd glance (in quite a placid way)
From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
C. S. Calverley, Gemini and Virgo.

At twice. (*a*) At two distinct times; by two distinct operations.

He took out an Instrument, bored thirty holes *at twice*,
As they sailed to the Lowlands low.
Ballad of the Goulden Vanitee, quoted in Mrs. Gordon's [Christopher North, p. 433.

"Did Mr. Tulliver let you have the money all at once?" said Mrs. Tulliver. . . . "No; *at twice*," said Mrs. Moss.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

His Grace should have . . . a glass and a half of Champagne. His Grace won't drink his wine out of a tumbler, so perhaps your ladyship won't mind giving it him *at twice*. *Trollope*, Phineas Redux, xxv.

(*b*) The second time; by or on a second trial, performance, etc.

I could hardly compasse one of them [pillars] *at twice* with both my armes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 220.

Please but your worship now
To take three drops of the rich water with you,
I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,
At twice i' your own chamber.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

Twice-laid rope. See *rope*[1].

twice† (twīs), *a.* [< *twice*, *adv.*] Occurring twice.

And, more to our sorrow, we heard of the *twice* returne of the Paragon, that now the third time was sent vs three moneths agoe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 236.

twicer (twī′sėr), *n.* [< *twice* + *-er*[1].] A typographer who works at both composition and presswork. [Eng.]

twice-stabbed (twīs′stabd), *a.* In *entom.*, having two red marks like stabs on the dark ground of the elytra: as, the *twice-stabbed* ladybird, *Chilocorus bivulnerus*.

twice-told (twīs′tōld), *a.* Told or related twice; hence, trite; hackneyed.

Life is as tedious as a *twice-told* tale
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 108.

twice-writhen (twīs′riŦH″n), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*. See *Polygonum*.

twich†, **twicher**†. Old spellings of *twitch*[1], *twitcher*.

twichild† (twī′chīld), *a.* [Also *twychild*; < *twi-* + *child*.] Being in second childhood. Compare *twitchel*[2].

And when thow shalt grow *twychild*, she will bee
Carefull and kinde (religiously) to thee.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 218. (*Halliwell.*)

twick† (twik), *v.* [< ME. *twikken*, *twykken;* the unassibilated form of *twitch*[1]. Cf. *tweak*[1] and *twig*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To tweak; twitch.

Voide leves puld to be . . .
With fyngers lightly *twyk* hem from the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

II. *intrans.* To jerk or haul, as at a rope.

Quartus Tortor. Som can *twyk*, who so it is,
Sekes easse on som kyn syde.
Primus Tortor. It is better, as I hope,
Oone by his self to draw this rope.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 220.

twick (twik), *n.* [< *twick*, *v.* Cf. *twitch*[1], *n.*, and *twig*[2].] A twitch; a tweak; a sudden jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twick-bine (twik'bīn), *n.* The rowan, *Sorbus Aucuparia*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

twiddle (twid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twiddled*, ppr. *twiddling*. [Formerly also *twidle*, also *tweedle;* origin obscure. Cf. *quiddle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twirl idly; hence, to fiddle or play with.

"May I be allowed to walk with you as far as your house?" says Philip, *twiddling* a little locket which he wore at his watch-chain. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Straw-colored crickets that sit and *twiddle* their long antennæ at you as if they never intended moving again.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 72.

Then he sat silent for a moment, staring into the fire and *twiddling* his thumbs, unconscious of what he was doing. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, ix.

2. To move or propel by repeated light touches.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other.
Wiseman, Surgery.

To twiddle one's fingers, to do nothing; be idle. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To twirl; revolve.

She rose, . . . made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to *twiddle* and quiver. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

2. To play or trifle with something, as by touching or handling; toy.

Marm, I seed him a *twiddling* with your gown. He done it for a lark arter the fair, and ought to stand something. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 481.

3. To be busy about trifles; quiddle. [Prov. Eng.]

twiddle (twid'l), *n.* [< *twiddle*, *v.*] 1. A slight twirl with the fingers.—2. A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

twiddler (twid'lėr), *n.* [< *twiddle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twiddles.

"Give you fair warning—look out, you know—that's all," said the mustachio-*twiddler*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

twiddling-line (twid'ling-līn), *n.* 1†. A small rope securing a ship's steering-wheel when not in use.—2. A string fastened to one of the gimbals of a compass, and having its end hanging out of the binnacle so that the helmsman may by pulling it cause the compass-card to play freely.

twidlet, *v.* See *twiddle*.

twie† (twī), *adv.* [ME., also *twye*, < AS. *twiwa*, twice, < *twi-*, *twa*, two: see *twi-* and *two*. Hence *twies*, now *twice*. Cf. *thrie*[2].] Two times; twice.

Ihc oȝte deie *tuye* with riȝte,
O [one] deth for the, on other for me.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

twier (twī'ėr), *n.* Same as *twyer*.

twies†, *adv.* An old spelling of *twice*.

twifaced† (twī'fāst), *a.* [Also *twyfaced;* < *twi-* + *faced*.] Having two faces; hence, deceitful.

And *twy-fac'd* fraud and beetle-brow'd distrust.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

twifallow† (twī'fal″ō), *v. t.* [Also *twyfallow;* < *twi-* + *fallow*[2].] To plow a second time, as fallow land, to prepare it for seed.

In May, at the furthest, *twifallow* thy land,
Much drought may else after cause plough for to stand.
Tusser, May's Husbandry.

For my owne part, I was never so good a husband to take any delight to heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and *twyfallowed*.
Sir J. Harington, Apol. of Poetry.

twifallow† (twī'fal″ō), *n.* [< *twifallow*, *v.*] The process of twifallowing land.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrell and man,
And compass that fallow, as soon as ye can.
Tusser, May's Husbandry.

twifoil (twī'foil), *n.* [Formerly also *twyfoil;* < *twi-* + *foil*[1].] In *her.*, same as *dufoil*.

twifold (twī'fōld), *a.* [Formerly also *twyfold;* < ME. *twifold*, *twifald*, < AS. *twifeald* = OFries. *twifald* = OHG. *zwifalt*, MHG. *zwivalt* (G. *zwiefältig*) = Icel. *tvifaldr*, twofold; as *twi-* + *-fold*. Cf. *twofold*.] Twofold. [Archaic.]

They [Centaurs], their *twy-fold* bosoms over-gorg'd,
Oppos'd in fight to Theseus.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxiv. 121.

twifold (twī'fōld), *adv.* [< ME. *twifold;* < *twifold*, *a.*] In a twofold manner or measure. [Archaic.]

Your T beard is the fashion,
And *twifold* doth express the enamour'd courtier.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

twiforked† (twī'fôrkt), *a.* [Also *twyforked;* < *twi-* + *fork* + *-ed*[2].] Two-forked; biforked.

But this [shaft] exceeds, and with her flaming head,
Twi-fork'd with death, has struck my conscience dead.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

twiform† (twī'fôrm), *a.* [Also *twyform;* < *twi-* + *form*.] Same as *twiformed*.

She had there been left
A guard upon the wain, which I beheld
Bound to the *twyform* beast [the gryphon].
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, xxxii. 95.

twiformed† (twī'fôrmd), *a.* [Also *twyformed;* < *twi-* + *form* + *-ed*[2].] Having a double form; biform.

The eye of heauen did rowle the house about
Of that fell *twi-form'd* Archer.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

★ **twig**[1] (twig), *n.* [ME. *twig*, *twyg* (pl. *twigges*, *twygges*), with shortened vowel, earlier *twig*, *twi* (pl. *twiges*), with long vowel, < AS. *twig* (pl. *twīgu*) = D. *twijg* = LG. *twich* = OHG. *zwīg*, *zwī*, MHG. *zwīc* (*zwig-*), *zwī*, G. *zweig*, a twig; perhaps, with a formative *-g*, orig. *-j*, < *twi-*, etc., two, with ref. to a forked twig; cf. *twissel*, a forked twig, from the same source.] 1. A small shoot of a tree or other plant; a small branch; a spray.

Take ferules eke, or saly *twygges* take
Ye may.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

We liken a young childe to a greene *twigge*, which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

Who set the *Twigs* shall he remember
That is in Haste to sell the Timber?
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. A divining-rod.

The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining-rod. "Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name," and so do our conservative peasants, calling the "rod of Jacob" the *twig*. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

3. In *ceram.*, a thin strip of prepared clay used in modeling a pottery vessel, especially in the imitation basketwork common in Leeds pottery. —**To hop the twig.** See *hop*[1].—**To work the twig**, to use the divining-rod. *Cornhill Mag.*, XLVII. 83.

twig[1] (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [< *twig*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To switch; beat. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* To be vigorous or active; be energetic. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ewes yearly by twinning rich masters do make;
The lamb of such twinners for breeders go take:
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for their *twigging* peccavi may sing.
Tusser, January's Husbandry.

twig[2] (twig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [A var. of *twick*, unassibilated form of *twitch:* see *twick*, *twitch*[1], and cf. *tweak*[1].] To twitch; jerk. [Scotch.]

Not one kynge hath bene in Englande sens the conquest but they haue *twygged* hym one way or other, and had theyr false flynges at him. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 142.

Let rantin billies *twig* the string,
An' for anither mutchkin ring.
Morison, Poems, p. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

twig[2] (twig), *n.* [< *twig*[2], *v.* Cf. *twick*, *tweak*[1], *n.*] A twitch; a jerk; a quick, sudden pull. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

twig[3] (twig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twigged*, ppr. *twigging*. [Prob. < Ir. *tuigim*, I understand, discern, = Gael. *tuig*, understand.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To notice; observe narrowly; watch.

Mug. Gentlemen of the Corporation of Garratt——
Heel-Tap. Now, *twig* him; now, mind him; mark how he hawls his muscles about.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

The word seems to have got into English through the ugliest kind of jargon, as in the choice morsel of thieves' cant "*twig* the cull, he's peery": "observe the fellow, he is watching." *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To comprehend; understand; perceive; discover.

From the sudden erubescence of his pallid, ill-fed cheek, . . . I *twigged* at once that he didn't himself know what it meant. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 306.

What is that first instantaneous glimpse of some one's meaning which we have when in vulgar phrase we say we *twig* it? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 253.

II. *intrans.* To understand; see; "catch on."

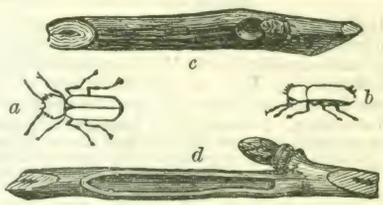
Don't you *twig?* *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.

"I *twig*," said Mick. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

[Slang in all uses.]

★ **twig-blight** (twig'blīt), *n.* See *pear-blight*, under *blight*.

twig-borer (twig'bōr″ėr), *n.* One of numerous small beetles which bore the twigs of trees, as



Twig-borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*).
a, *b*, beetle, dorsal and side views; *c*, twig showing entrance; *d*, twig cut to show burrow.

the ptinid *Amphicerus bicaudatus*, which infests the grape and the apple in the United States.

twig-bug (twig'bug), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

twigged (twigd), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having twigs or small shoots.

twiggen† (twig'n), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of twigs or osier; wicker.

A large basket or *twiggen* panier.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. Covered with osier or wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 152.

twiggen-work† (twig'n-wėrk), *n.* Wickerwork.

An Indian dish or potager, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggenwork*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

twigger (twig'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which is active or energetic. Compare *twig*[1], *v. i.*

Twinlings be *twiggers*, increase for to bring.
Tusser, January's Husbandry.

2†. A wanton person of either sex.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twigger?*
Pasquil's Night Cap (1612). (*Nares.*)

The mother of her was a good *twigger* the whilst.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, iv. 1.

★ **twig-girdler** (twig'gėr″dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, which girdles twigs of apple, oak, and other trees in the United States, producing a decaying condition of the wood fitting it as food for the larvæ.



Twig-girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*).
a, beetle; *b*, point of oviposition; *c*, girdling of the twig; *d*, egg.

twiggy (twig'i), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or resembling twigs; made of twigs.

Small *twiggie* stalkes.
Gerarde, Herball (1599), p. 804.

Oziers . . . are of innumerable Kinds, . . . being so much smaller than the Sallows, . . . and requiring constant moisture. It likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs . . . for all wicker and *twiggy* works. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 20.

2. Full of twigs.

They [the black withies] grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 20.

twight[1]†. An obsolete past participle of *twitch*[1].

twight[2]†, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *twit*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

twig-insect (twig'in″sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. Also *twig-bug*.

"The so-called stick insects," or "walking-twigs," as they are often called—the Phasmidæ of the naturalist, "these *twig insects*." *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies.

twigless (twig'les), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-less*.] Lacking twigs.

Unbranching and *twigless* stems. *Nature*, XLII. 151.

twig-pruner (twig'prō″nėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle of the genus *Elaphidion*. The larvæ of the parallel twig-pruner, *E. parallelum*, live in the twigs of oak- and apple-trees and other forest- and fruit-trees in the northern United States, and pupate in their burrows. The beetles oviposit by preference in the cut ends of twigs, and the larvæ work into the live wood by boring down the center. See cut under *Elaphidion*, and compare *twig-borer*.

twig-rush (twig'rush), *n.* A plant of the cyperaceous genus *Cladium*, this name as well as the genus name referring to the repeatedly branching cyme of the original species, *C. Mariscus*. This is a tall perennial rush-like plant with long slender leaves toothed on the edges and the keel, found in bogs in most temperate and some tropical regions. It occurs in the western United States, and in the southern if the similar *C. effusum* (see *saw-grass*) be included in it. *C. mariscoides* grows northward in North America. There are in all about 33 species.

twigsome (twig'sum), *a.* [< *twig*[1] + *-some.*] Abounding in twigs. [Rare.]

The *twigsome* trees by the wayside (which, I suppose, will never grow leafy, for they never did).
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

★ **twilight** (twī'līt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *twylight;* < ME. *twilight, twyelyghte* = LG. *twilecht* = G. *zwielicht* (cf. MHG. *zwischenlicht*); < *twi-* + *light*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The light from the sky when the sun is below the horizon at morning and evening. It has generally been agreed by observers in different countries that this light rises in the morning and sets in the evening when the sun is 18° or 19° below the horizon. The former depression is given by Ptolemy, Gemma Frisius, Magini, Kepler, and Gassendi; the value 19° is given by Posidonius and Alhazen. Under some circumstances a second twilight or afterglow appears. Twilight proper is due to reflection, refraction, and diffraction by the dust and moisture of the atmosphere and to a slight extent by the mixed masses of warm and cold air. The phenomena are much modified by the presence of clouds and sometimes even by the zodiacal light. Ordinarily twilight is the glow surrounding the sun, but intensified by the greater amount of dust and vapor in the path of the sunbeams when the sun is near the horizon. In some special cases the upper atmosphere is filled with the finest water particles that give rise to halos of 10° to 20° radius (see *Bishop's ring*), and in such cases the particles give rise to a red-colored diffraction-ring that covers the sky like a lurid flame when the sun is 20 or 30 degrees below the horizon. Ordinarily the clear sky shows a shade of light green in the region to the right or left of the sun and between the lower reds and the upper blue of the sky. This may be a pure diffraction green or a mixture of the blue and pink shades.

Twye lyghte, be-fore the day. Diluculum.
Twye lyghte, a-fore the nyghte. Crepusculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 505.

Now came still evening on, and *twilight* gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

2. Hence, any faint light; partial darkness; shade.

Through many a woodland dun,
Through buried paths, where sleepy *twilight* dreams
The summer time away. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

3. Figuratively, an indistinct medium of perception; also, a state of faint or hazy mental illumination.

What shall I do? what conduct shall I find
To lead me through this *twi-light* of my mind?
Buckingham, Rehearsal, iii. 2.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to twilight; seen by twilight; crepuscular, as a bat or moth.

Nymphs and shepherds . . .
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks.
Milton, Arcades, l. 99.

2. Faintly illuminated; shady; dim; obscure: either literally or figuratively.

Some few sparks or flashes of this divine knowledge may possibly be driven out by rational consideration; philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xlv.

Twilight curve, the boundary of the earth's shadow, which rises in the east after the sun has set and cuts off the twilight glow. Within this arc, which sometimes appears very sharply defined, the atmosphere receives no direct light from the sun, and reflects only the diffuse light that comes from other parts of the sky. As the sun descends, the arc rises to the zenith and then passes over to the western horizon. Its arrival at the zenith marks the end of the ordinary civil daytime and the beginning of night-time. Municipal contracts for lighting the streets generally consider this moment as that at which street lamps should be lighted in the evening or extinguished in the morning. On the other hand, marine lights, lighthouses, buoys, etc., are lighted when the sun is in the horizon, taking no account of twilight on account of the possibility of fog or stormy weather.

twilight (twī'līt), *v. t.* [< *twilight, n.* The form of the pp. in the second quotation is irregular.] To illuminate faintly or dimly.

The temple's dim cavernous recesses, faintly starred with mosaic, and *twilighted* by twinkling altar-lamps.
Howells, Venetian Life, xi.

He was like some one lying in *twilit*, formless pre-existence. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

twill[1] (twil), *v. t.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *tweel, twell, tweil, tweal;* < LG. *twillen*, make double, also fork into branches, as a tree; cf. LG. *twill, twille, twehl*, a forked branch, any forked thing; D. *tweeling* = G. *zwilling* = Sw. Dan. *tvilling*, twin; Sw. dial. *tvilla*, produce twins (said of sheep); OHG. *zwilih, zwilihh*, MHG. *zwilich, zwilch*, G. *zwillich*, twill (fashioned after L. *bilix*, having two threads); with formative *-l*, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-, two*, and cf. *twin*[1].] To weave in a particular way (see *twill*[1], *n.*), producing diagonal ribs in the stuff.

At last she stood complete in her silvery *twilled* silk, her lace tucker, her coral necklace, and coral ear-drops.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

★ **twill**[1] (twil), *n.* [< *twill*[1], *v.*] 1. A variety of textile fabric in which the weft-threads do not pass over and under the warp-threads in regular succession, as in common plain weaving, but pass over one and under two, over one and under three, or over one and under eight or ten, according to the kind of twill. The next weft-thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposed by the preceding. The effect of this is to produce the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the whole surface of the cloth; but the regularity of the parallel lines is broken in various ways in what is termed *fanciful twilling*. The goods so manufactured are stronger than those made by plain weaving. In twilled cloth the number of heddles used is equal to the number of threads contained in the interval between two intersections of the warp and weft, as when every third thread is to be interwoven three leaves are used, for six threads six leaves, etc. Twills are called, according to the number of leaves employed in the weaving, *three-leaf twill, six-leaf twill*, etc.

Special duties were charged upon Scotch linens called *twill* and ticking, on importation into England.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 61.

2. The raised line made by twilling.

A right hand *twill* is said to appear much bolder if the thread be twisted to the right hand.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 99.

Colored twill, a stout cotton material made in all principal colors, and employed for linings of curtains and embroideries. It will not bear washing.—**French twill.** See *French.*—**Full twills**, twilled fabrics of cotton and woolen, usually of plain color.—**Herring-bone twill.** See *herring-bone.*—**Kirriemuir twill**, a fine twilled linen cloth manufactured in Scotland, and often used as a background for embroidery.

twill[2] (twil), *n.* [A var. of *quill*[1]; cf. *twilt* for *quilt.*] A reed; a quill; a spool to wind yarn on. [Prov. Eng.]

A *Twill;* a Spoole; from Quill. In the South they call it winding of Quills, because anciently, I suppose, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, though now they use Reeds. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

twill[2] (twil), *v. t.* [< *twill*[2], *n.*] To quill; trim with quilling or fluting.

The great fat pincushion lined with pink inside, and *twilled* like a lady's nightcap.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

twill[3] (twil), *prep.* and *conj.* A dialectal variant of *till*[2].

'twill (twil). A contraction of *it will.*

twilled (twild), *a.* [An uncertain word, used only in the following passage. If correctly printed in the original, it may be < *twill*[1] + *-ed*[2], meaning 'ridged, terraced,' or, as commentators say, 'hedged'; or < *twill*[2] + *-ed*[2], meaning then 'reeded, reedy.' But it is not likely that Shakspere ever used *twill*[2] for *quill.*] See the etymology.

Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy best betrims.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 64.

twilt (twilt), *n.* [A var. of *quilt*, as *twill*[2] for *quill*[1].] A quilt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Beds of state, *twilts*, pands and testors, napery and broidered wark. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

★ **twin**[1] (twin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *twin, twyn, twinne, twynne*, < AS. *getwin*, double (pl. *getwinnas*, twins) (= Icel. *tvinnr, tvennr*, two and two, twin), < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twinling.* See also *twine*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Two; twain.

Forr Crist iss bathe Godd & mann,
an had off *twinne* kinde.
Ormulum, l. 1361 (Morris and Skeat, **I. 52**).

A wain thai had thair gere wit-in,
That draun was wit oxen *twin.*
Cursor Mundi, l. 278 (Morris and Skeat, **II. 78**).

Thou do to gedder x. and ij.
The laghis [laws] *twin* sal thou finde squa [so].
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 119.

2. Consisting of two separate, closely related, and equal members; twofold; double; specifically, consisting of or forming twins or a pair: as, *twin* children.

An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 302.

Parrots with *twin* cherries in their beak.
Cowper, Task, i. 38.

3. One, each, or either of two; one of a pair, specifically of two born at a birth: as, a *twin* brother or sister.

The water up-stod, thurgh godes migt,
On *twinne* half, also a wal up-rigt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3248.

A Boat *twin*-sister of the crescent-moon!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

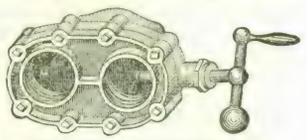
4. In *bot.*, growing in pairs; didymous.—5. Consisting of two chief parts alike, or nearly alike, and held firmly together: as, a *twin* bottle; a *twin* vase. The plural is used in the same sense: as, *twin* vases.—6. In *entom.*, geminate: applied to spots, punctures, spines, etc., which are close together in pairs, and distant from others.—**The Twin Brothers** or **Brethren, Castor and Pollux**; **the Twins.**

These be the Great *Twin Brethren*
To whom the Dorians pray.
Macaulay, Battle of Lake Regillus, st. 40.

Twin boat, a boat having two hulls, or a double hull. See *twin steamer.*—**Twin cones.** See *cone.*—**Twin crystal.** See II., 3.—**Twin engine.** See *engine.*—**Twin graptolites.** See *Graptolithidæ.*—**Twin ocelli**, two similar ocellated spots close together and inclosed in a common colored ring.—**Twin-screw**, a steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts, one under each quarter. For convenience in working, symmetry, and facility in steering, they are usually made with right-handed and left-handed twists so that they turn in opposite directions when going ahead. Also used attributively: as, a *twin-screw* cruiser.

The Rodney, Admiral Fitzroy's flagship, . . . is also in the Admiralty list called a "*twin-screw* cruiser."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 390.

Twin steam-engine, an adaptation of the steam-engine in which two complete engines are associated to perform the same work; a duplex engine.—**Twin steamer**, a form of steam-vessel occasionally employed in ferries, the deck, etc., being supported on two distinct hulls which are placed some distance asunder, with the paddle-wheels between them.—**Twin valve**, a form of valve with a double connection, used at the discharge-orifice of a pump, and serving the double purpose of supplying water to a steam-boiler and to a line of hose or pipe. *E. H. Knight.*


Twin Valve, or Double Gate-valve.

II. *n.* 1†. Two; twain; a pair; a couple.

The scharp of the schalk schyndered the bones,
& schrank thurg the schyire grece, & scade hit in *twynne.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

Hit is brused, other broken, other byten in *twynne.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1047.

I saw the roote in great disdaine
A *twinne* of forked trees send forth againe.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 70.

2. One of two; one of a pair or couple linked together by a particular tie or relation; the mate, counterpart, or fellow of another; specifically, one of two creatures produced at a birth: said of the young both of human beings and of beasts.

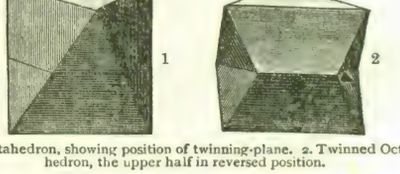
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning that he raised in you,
Ipswich and Oxford. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 58.

Time and Place are *twinnes* and vnseparable companions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

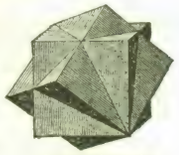
Two were never found
Twins at all points. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 738.

They see no men,
Not ev'n her brother Arac, nor the *twins*
Her brethren. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. A compound crystal one part of which is in a reversed position with reference to the other, as if it had been revolved through 180° about an axis (twinning-axis) perpendicular to a plane which is called the *twinning-plane*, and is usually a fundamental plane of the given crystal. Thus if (fig. 1) one half of the octahedron as indicated is revolved through 180° about a vertical axis,


1 2
1. Octahedron, showing position of twinning-plane. 2. Twinned Octahedron, the upper half in reversed position.

the twinned octahedron of fig. 2 results, the twinning-plane being here a face of the octahedron; such twins are common with spinel, and are hence called *spinel twins.* This is also called a *juxtaposition-* or *contact-twin*, in distinction from a *penetration-twin*, such as is represented in fig. 3, where each crystal is complete and interpenetrates the other. If the molecular reversal is often repeated in the growth of a crystal, a *polysynthetic twin* may result, consisting of successive thin layers or lamellæ of two sets, alternately in reversed position to each other. This is common among the plagioclase feldspars, and is the cause of the fine striation often observed on a cleavage-surface. (See *albite twin* and *pericline twin*, below.) When the angle between the axes of the two parts of the twin crystal is an aliquot part of 360°, repeated twinning may occur (thus, 3 × 120°, 4 × 90°, 5 × 72°, etc., complete the form); the resulting compound crystal may then imitate (mimetic form) a form of higher symmetry than belongs to the single crystal, and hence be a case of pseudosymmetry: for example, the twins of aragonite (which has a prismatic angle not far from 120°) have often the form of a pseudohexagonal crystal; the six-rayed stellate twins of cerusite give another common example of a repeated twin. In some cases the imitation is so perfect that the true nature of the form can be determined only by an investigation in polarized light.—**Albite twin**, a kind of twin common with albite and the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-plane is the brachydiagonal plane of the crystal, and the twinning gives a reëntrant angle on


3. Penetration-twin (Cubes).

the basal plane or surface of most perfect cleavage: such twins are usually polysynthetic, and give rise to a series of fine lines seen on the basal cleavage-face.—**Baveno twin**, a kind of twin crystal of orthoclase feldspar, first noted in crystals from Baveno in Italy. The twinning-plane is a clinodome inclined about 45° to the base, and the twin has nearly the form of a square prism.—**Carlsbad twin**, a name given to the common twin crystals of orthoclase feldspar often observed in granites, trachytes, and other crystalline rocks, as at Carlsbad in Bohemia. The twinning-axis is here the vertical crystallographic axis, and the twins are commonly of the penetration type.—**In twin†, a twin†**, in two; apart.

The kyng depertid his pupull, put hom *in twyn*,
In batels on his best wise for boldyng hym-seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1181.

Paragenetic twin, an ordinary twin crystal in which the compound structure may be considered to belong to it from the beginning of its formation: sometimes used in distinction from *metagenetic twin*, where the molecular reversal seems to have begun after the crystal had reached a certain development; the latter kind is illustrated by the geniculated twins of rutile.—**Parasitic twin**, in *teratol.* See *autosite.*—**Pericline twin**, a twin common with the variety of albite called pericline, also with the other triclinic feldspars, where the twinning-axis is the macrodiagonal axis. Such twins are often polysynthetic, and then give a series of striations on the brachydiagonal plane or surface of second cleavage; the direction of these striations varies with the composition of the feldspar according to a definite law.—**Spinel twin.** See above, under def. 3.—**The Siamese twins.** See *Siamese.*—**The Twins**, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

When now no more *the* alternate *Twins* are fired
And Cancer reddens, with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the Night.
Thomson, Summer, l. 43.

★ **twin**[1] (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinned*, ppr. *twinning*. [< *twin*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To couple; pair; mate; join intimately or link together: said of two united or of one joined to another.

We were as *twinn'd* lambs that did frisk i' the sun.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 67.

In Gemini that noble power is shown
That *twins* their hearts, and doth of two make one.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

True liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells
Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being.
Milton, P. L., xii. 85.

2. Specifically, in *mineral.*, to form or unite into a compound or twin crystal by a reversal of the molecular structure according to some definite law.

Occasionally a simple form is *twinned* with a more complex one, as in chabasite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 363.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be coupled or paired; be mated, as one with another; specifically, to be twin-born.

He that is approved in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me, both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 212.

Were it to plot against the fame, the life
Of one with whom I *twinned*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

2. To bring forth two at a birth.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 28.

twin[2]† (twin), *v.* [Also *twine*; < ME. *twinnen*, *twynnen*, lit. go in two (cf. *in twin*, above), < *twin*, two: see *twin*[1]. Cf. *twine*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be parted in twain; be divided or sundered; come apart.

Ther hit onez is tachched, *twynne* wil hit neuer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2512.

My saule, ihesu, take I to thee
When my body and it sal *twynne*.
Political Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 109.

Thy faith and troth thou sall na get,
And our true love shall never *twin*.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

2. To part; depart; go away.

Fortune wolde that he moste *twinne*
Out of that place which that I was inne.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 569.

Loke thou thin herte fro him not *twynne*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To be separated (from) or deprived (of): as, to *twin* with one's gear. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To part in twain; sever; sunder. *Halliwell.*

There were twenty and too, to *twyn* hom in sonder.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2747.

It seith, "Allas! whi *twynned* be we tweyne?"
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 679.

When two lovers love each other weel,
Great sin it were them to *twinn*.
Young Bearwell (Child's Ballads, IV. 302).

2. To part, as from another person or thing; separate; sunder; especially, to deprive.

From helle he wille them *twyn*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 49.

She 's taen out her little penknife, . . .
And *twinn'd* the sweet babe o' its life.
Fine Flowers in the Valley (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

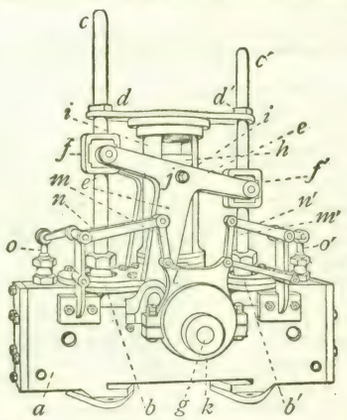
"Alas!" said I, "what ruefu' chance
Has *twin'd* ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

twin-born (twin'bôrn), *a.* Born at the same birth; born along with another.

O hard condition,
Twin-born with greatness, subject to the breath
Of every fool! *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 251.

But such a connection between lordship and land was a slowly developed notion, not a notion *twin-born* with the notion of government. *W. Wilson*, State, § 15.

twin-cylinder (twin'sil″in-dėr), *a.* Having twin cylinders: as, a *twin-cylinder* engine.



Twin-cylinder Engine.

a, bed-plate; *b*, *b*′, twin cylinders; *c*, *c*′, piston-rods; *d*, *d*′, guides for piston-rods; *e*, *e*′, T-shaped working-beam connected to the piston-rods at *f*, *f*′ by slide-blocks pivoted to the ends of the beam and playing in rectangular slideways rigidly attached to the rods. The part *e*′ of the beam is connected directly with the wrist of a crank on the shaft. The cross-head *h* works between the slides *i*, *i*, and is pivoted at *f* to the beam *e*, *e*′; *k*, eccentric; *l*, eccentric-strap; *m*, *m*′, eccentric-rods; *n*, *n*′, rock-shafts which operate the valve-stems *o*, *o*′ and the valves.

twindle (twin'dl), *n.* [Var. of **twinnle*, dim. of *twin*[1].] A twin. [Prov. Eng.]

In the same book [F. Sparry's "Geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan"] the word *twindle* (Fr. Gemeaux) occurs for the sign Gemini, two twins in one. Is it known elsewhere? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 486.

twindle-pippin†, *n.* A double pippin.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
Came i' th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
Sampson's Vow Breaker (1636). (*Nares.*)

★ **twine**[1] (twīn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *twyne*; < ME. *twine*, *twyne*, *twin*, double thread, < AS. *twīn* (= D. *twijn*; cf. Icel. *tvinni*), a double thread, < *twi-*, two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twin*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A double thread; a thread made of two strands twisted; hence, any coarse strand or cord, or, by extension, a fabric woven of such threads; in modern use, a cord composed of several strands, especially when made of hemp or manila; also, a strong thread made of hemp or cotton, used in sewing sails.

Of there hude [hide] he kærf enne thwong, . . .
Nes [nor was] the thwong noht swithe bræd [broad],
Buten swulc a *twines* thræd.
Layamon (MS. Cott. Calig., A, ix.), l. 14220.

No shetes clene, to lye betwene,
Made of threde and *twyne*.
The Nut-Brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

2. The act of twining or twisting; spinning. [Rare.]

As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*
She cherish'd with her song.
Chapman, Odyssey, x. 306.

3. A curving, winding, or twisting movement or form; a convolution; a coil; a twist.

With an yvie *twyne* his waste is girt about.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

Dancing chearely in a siluer *twine*.
Tourneur, Trans. Metamorphosis, Epil.

Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 226.

4. A clasping; an embrace.

Milke white leaves, and branches greene,
Folded in amorous *twines* together.
Heywood, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [352]).

5. An intertwining or interlacing; a tangle; a snarl.

So multiplied were reasons pro and con,
Delicate, intertwisted, and obscure,
That law were shamed to lend a finger-tip
To unravel, readjust the hopeless *twine*.
Browning, Ring and Book.

6†. Duality. [Rare.]

Th' Vnitie dwels in God, ith' Fiend the *Twine*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Paper twine, wrapping-twine made of long, continuous strips of paper, stretched, twisted, and sometimes sized or varnished.

II. *a.* Consisting of double (usually coarse) thread; specifically, consisting or made of twine. See I., 1.

May live in peace, and rule the land with a *twine* thread.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

Twine cloth, a fine cotton cloth used as a substitute for linen. Compare *calico shirting*, under *shirting.*

twine[1] (twin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twined*, ppr. *twining*. [< ME. *twinen*, *twynen* = D. *twijnen* (cf. Icel. *tvinna* = Sw. *tvinna* = Dan. *tvinde*), twine, twist, lit. 'double,' < AS. *twin*, a double thread: see *twine*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make double, as thread, by twisting two strands together; hence, to twist; intertwine.

To a torche other to a taper the Trinite is likened,
As wexe and a weke were *twyned* to-gederes,
And fuyr flaumed forth of hem bothe.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 169.

These Rufflers after a year or two at the farthest become Upright men, unless they be prevented by *twined* hemp. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 15.

2. To form of twisted threads or filaments; make by intertwining; in general, to weave.

Take aff, take aff his costly jupe
(Of gold well was it *twin'd*).
Hardyknute (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 17).

For the south side [of the tabernacle] southward there shall be hangings for the court of fine *twined* linen of an hundred cubits long for one side. Ex. xxvii. 9.

The Naïads, and the Nymphs, . . .
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets *twine*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 139.

3. To wind or coil about something, as in clasping or embracing it; wreathe; coil.

She 's *twined* her arms about his waist,
And thrown him into the sea.
May Colvin (Child's Ballads, II. 274).

Fill the Bowl with rosie Wine,
Around our Temples Roses *twine*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, viii.

4. To encircle; entwine; curl around.

The plant [Amellus] in holy garlands often *twines*
The altars' posts, and beautifies the shrines.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 161.

5. To interweave; interlock; intermingle; mix; blend.

And all-fore-seeing God in the same Line
Doth oft the god-less with the godly *twine*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The child would *twine*
A trustful hand, unasked, in thine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To blend or unite by twisting or winding; intertwine; be interwoven.

In *twining* hazel bowers.
Burns, Sleep'st Thou, or Wak'st Thou?

The light soul *twines* and mingles with the growths
Of vigorous early days. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.

2. To wind; curl; coil; specifically, of plants, to grow in convolutions about a support. See *twining.*

And, as she runs, the bushes in the way . . .
Some *twine* about her thigh to make her stay.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 873.

With the *twining* Lash their Shins resound.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 38.

Aft ha'e I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine *twine*.
Burns, Ye Banks and Braes.

A single stick was given to each lot of plants to *twine* up. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 33.

3†. To warp.

Because it *twineth* and casteth not, it is passing good for hinges and hookes, for sawne bords, for ledges in dores and gates. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 40.

4. To make turns or flexures; wind; meander.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*. *Swift.*

Nae gowden stream thro' myrtles *twines*.
Burns, On Pastoral Poetry.

twine[2] (twīn), *v.* [Var. of *twin*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To separate; divide; part.

And sighing says this lady fair,
"They shou'd gar twa loves *twine*."
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2†. To turn.

She shrikes, and *twines* away her sdaignefull eyes
From his sweet face.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To fall.

Right on the front he gaue that ladie kinde
A blow so huge, so strong, so great, so sore,
That out of sense and feeling downe she *twinde*.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 43.

2. To languish; pine away. Probably confused with *dwine*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twine-cutter (twīn'kut″ėr), *n.* A knife or blade, of various form, fixed to a counter, table, stand, etc., to cut the twine used in tying up parcels.

twine-holder (twīn′hōl″dėr), *n.* A case, usually of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine in a convenient position for unwinding.

twine-machine (twīn′ma-shēn″), *n.* A spinning-machine for making small cord or string. It is a form of the thread-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

twiner (twī′nėr), *n.* [< *twine*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twines. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for twining threads or fibers, as in cotton-spinning.

Mules and *Twiners* for Spinning Cotton, etc.
The Engineer, LXVI. 231.

(*b*) A plant which supports itself by twining.

Some plants twine with the sun and some twine against it; and most *twiners* have nearly allied species that do not climb at all. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1878, p. 288.

twine-reeler (twīn′rē″lėr), *n.* A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string; a mule-doubler.

twin-flower (twin′flou″ėr), *n.* In *bot.*, either of two slender creeping and trailing evergreens, *Linnæa borealis* and *L. Americana*, with



Flowering Plant of Twin-flower (*Linnæa Americana*).

rounded leaves and thread-like branches leafy below, forking near the summit, and bearing a pair of nodding fragrant flowers. The corolla is funnelform, purplish rose-colored or whitish, under half an inch long. *L. Americana* is found in cool woods and bogs northward in both hemispheres, in America extending south to the mountains of Maryland and of Colorado and to the Sierra Nevada, from these points reaching nearly to the arctic circle. These modest but extremely beautiful plants were favorites of Linnæus, who included the American species with the common European one, *L. borealis*, and to whom the genus was dedicated.

Beds of purple *twin-flower*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

twinge (twinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinged*, ppr. *twinging*. [(*a*) < ME. *twingen*, appar. altered from **thwingen*, < AS. **thwingan* (pret. **thwang*) = OS. *thwingan* = OFries. *dwinga*, *twinga* = MD. *dwinghen*, D. *dwingen* = OHG. *dwingan*, *thwingan*, press, constrain, oppress, conquer, MHG. *twingen*, *dwingen*, G. *zwingen* = Icel. *thvinga*, weigh down, oppress, compel, = Dan. *tvinge* = Sw. *tvinga*, constrain. (*b*) < ME. *twengen* = MD. *dwenghen* = OHG. *zwengan*, *dwengan*, MHG. *twengen*, G. *zwangen*, press, constrain, a secondary verb (associated with the noun, OHG. *zwang*, *dwang*, *gidwang*, MHG. *zwanc*, *twanc*, G. *zwang*, constraint, compulsion), from the orig. strong verb above. Cf. *thong*, from the same ult. source.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To press; constrain; oppress; afflict.

And wharfore murned in I go,
Whil that *twinges* me the fo?
Anglo-Saxon and Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson, 1843), [xli. 10.

2. To pull with a sharp, pinching jerk; tweak; twitch.

He *tuengde* & schok hire [the Devil] bi the nose that the fur [fire] out-blaste.
Rob. of Gloucester, St. Dunstan, l. 81. (*Morris and Skeat*, [II. 22.)

Twinge three or four buttons
From off my lady's gown. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1155.

3. To torment with sharp, darting pains; sting: said of physical or mental pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The poor wretch has a little shrivelled bit of conscience left. It *twinges* him sometimes, like a dying nerve in a rotten tooth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

II. *intrans.* To have a sharp, jerking pain, like a twitch; suffer a keen, shooting pain.

I've a *twinging* knee
Oft hinders dancing.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, i.

twinge (twinj), *n.* [< *twinge*, *v.*] 1. A nipping or pinching; a twitch; a tweak.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. A sharp, darting pain of momentary continuance; a pang, physical or mental.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, tho' it come far short of his. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

"What is it, my dear child?" cries kind Mrs. Lambert, as he started. "Nothing, Madam; a *twinge* in my shoulder," said the lad. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

=Syn. 2. See *pain*[1] and *agony*.

twingle-twangle† (twing′gl-twang″gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *twangle*.] A twangling sound; a jangle.

With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabors,
Hotch-potch of Scotch and Irish *twingle-twangles*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

twining (twī′ning), *p. a.* Twisting; winding; coiling; embracing. — **Twining stem**, in *bot.*, a stem which ascends spirally around another stem, a branch, or a prop, either to the right or to the left. See *right-handed*, 3.



Twining Stems.
1, Hedge-bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; 2, Hop, *Humulus Lupulus*.

twiningly (twī′ning-li), *adv.* In a twining manner; by twining. *Bailey*, 1731.

twink[1] (twingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *twinken*, *twynken*, < AS. **twincan* (= MHG. *zwinken*, *zwingen*), wink. Hence *twinkle*.] To wink. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Twynkyn, with the eye. . . . Conquinisco.
Prompt. Parv., p. 505.

Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as fast.
Lane, Tom Tel-Troths Message (1600). (*Nares.*)

twink[1] (twingk), *n.* [< *twink*[1], *v.*] A wink; a twinkling.

But in a *twinck* methought
'A chang'd at once his habit and his steed.
Peele, Honour of the Garter.

twink[2] (twingk), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *tink*[1] and *twank*.] To pour out in bird-notes; twitter; chirp.

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued tune, but, pausing still,
Twinks out her scatter'd voice in accents shrill.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxi. 548.

twink[2] (twingk), *n.* [Cf. *twink*[2], *v.*, also *pink*, *spink*, *finch*, etc.] The chaffinch.

twinkle (twing′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *twinkled*, ppr. *twinkling*. [Early mod. E. *twynkle*, *twynkell*; < ME. *twinclen*, *twynclen*, < AS. *twinclian*, twinkle; freq. of **twincan*, wink: see *twink*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shut an eye or the eyes with an involuntary twitch or with a quick voluntary and significant action; blink; wink.

She hath now *twyncled* fyrst upon the with wyckede eye.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

I *twynkell* with the eye. Je clignette. . . . You *twynkell* with your eye, do you? I truste you never the better.
Palsgrave, p. 764.

The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Of the eyelids, to open and shut with frequent involuntary twitches; hence, of anything that moves rapidly, to dart to and fro.

Myne eye *twynkleth* somtyme and I can nat cease it.
Palsgrave, p. 764.

No lips so sweet
That I may worship them? No eyelids meet
To *twinkle* on my bosom? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

The feet of said partner never ceased to *twinkle* in and out from beneath her skirts.
New York Evening Post, April 25, 1891.

3. To pass in and out of sight rapidly, as a light; flash at almost insensible intervals; shine with quick, irregular gleams; scintillate; sparkle, as a star.

All the fixed Tapers
He made to *twinkle* with such trembling capers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The chiefe Mountaines, them of Pennobscot, the *twinkling* Mountaine of Acocisco, the great Mountaine of Sassanow, and the high Mountaine of Massachuset.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 195.

Here plots of sparkling water tremble bright
With thousand thousand *twinkling* points of light.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

I see his gray eyes *twinkle* yet
At his own jest.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

II. *trans.* 1. To open and shut rapidly; wink; blink.

Phœbe took leave of the desolate couple, and passed through the shop, *twinkling* her eyelids to shake off a dew-drop. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

The bats whirled . . . their wings and *twinkled* their small eyes. *Disraeli*, Alroy, x. 17.

2. To emit in quick gleams; flash out.

The sun and moon also Thou mad'st to give him light;
And each one of the wandring stars to *twinkle* sparkles bright. *Surrey*, Paraphrase of Ps. viii.

3. To influence or charm by sparkling.

That affectionate light, those diamond things,
Those eyes, those passions, those supreme pearl springs,
Shall be my grief, or *twinkle* me to pleasure.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

twinkle (twing′kl), *n.* [< *twinkle*, *v.*] 1. A twitching of the eyelid; a blinking; a wink.

Old David moved from place to place about his ordinary employments, scarce shewing, unless by . . . an occasional convulsive sigh, or *twinkle* of the eyelid, that he was labouring under the yoke of such bitter affliction.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

2. A quick, tremulous light; a glimmer; a sparkle; a flash.

Glimmers and dies the fire-fly's spark —
Like starry *twinkles* that momently break
Through the rifts of the gathering tempest's rack.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

3. The time required for a wink; a twinkling.

twinkler (twing′klėr), *n.* [< ME. *twynclere* (= MHG. *zwinkeler*); < *twinkle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twinkles. Specifically—(*a*) A winker; a blinker; especially, the eye.

The *twynclere* with the eȝe forgeth wicke thingus.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxvii. 25.

You'll just be pleased . . . not to be staring at me, following me up and down with those *twinklers* of yours.
Marryatt, Snarleyyow, I. vii.

(*b*) That which glimmers, sparkles, or flashes; a sparkler.

Aram. The stars have done this.
Clar. The pretty little *twinklers*.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iii. 2.

Such tiny *twinklers* as the planet-orbs
That there attendant on the solar power
With borrowed light pursued their narrower way.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

twinkling (twing′kling), *n.* [< ME. *twinkling*, *twinkelinge*; verbal n. of *twinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which twinkles; especially, a quick twitching or fluttering movement of the eye; a wink.

Boys in their first bloom, skilled in the dance, . . . smote the good floor with their feet. And Odysseus gazed at the *twinklings* of the feet, and marvelled in spirit.
Butcher and Lang, tr. of Homer's Odyssey, viii. (ed. Macmillan, 1881, p. 123).

2. The phenomenon of scintillation of the fixed stars, consisting of fluctuations of light and of color at the rate of from five to a hundred per second. The fluctuations of light did not escape the notice of the ancients; those of color were noticed by Robert Hooke in 1665. The phenomenon was, without any reason at all, generally supposed to have its origin in the eye, until William Nicholson, the chemist, showed in 1813 that, if the image of a twinkling star was stretched out into a ribbon by an irregular movement of the telescope, the fluctuations would appear as variations of light and color along this ribbon. Charles Dufour, in 1856, published the following generalizations of his observations, now known as *Dufour's laws:* (1) the pale stars twinkle more than the chrome, and the chrome more than the ruddy ones; (2) at different altitudes the twinkling is proportional to the coefficient of astronomical refraction multiplied by the trajectory of the ray; and (3) the twinkling diminishes as the diameter of the star increases. Lorenzo Respighi, in 1868, examined the effect of twinkling upon the spectra of stars. He found that oblique bands of shade pass over the spectrum in different directions according as the star is east or west of the meridian. Finally, Charles Montigny, with a special instrument called a scintillometer, has made extensive observations concerning the differences of the rate of twinkling at different seasons, under different meteorological conditions, and for different stars. It is certain that twinkling is due to the slight inequalities of density and motions of the air through which the light passes, causing deviations and interferences of the rays. The "dancing" of stars is due to the same causes, exaggerated.

3. The time required for one twinkle or wink, as of the eye; a flash; hence, a very short time.

This world in an iges *twynkeling*
Thou maist distroie, noon may defende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump.
1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

Ric. What you do, do in a *twinkling*, sir.
Val. As soon as may be.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

He vanish'd frae her sight,
Wi' the *twinkling* o' an eye.
Courteous Knight (Child's Ballads, VIII. 277).

Or in a *twinkling* of this true blue steel.
Sir H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

In the twinkling of a bedpost. See *bedpost*.

twinleaf (twin′lēf), *n.* An American herb, *Jeffersonia diphylla:* so named from the pair of leaflets into which the blade of the leaf is divided. See cut on following page.



Twinleaf (*Jeffersonia diphylla*).
a, pistil and stamens; *b*, ripe fruit; *c*, full-grown leaf, showing nervation.

twinling (twin'ling), *n.* [< ME. **twinling, twynlynge* (= OHG. *zwinîling*, MHG. *zwineling, zwillinc*, G. *zwilling* = Dan. *twilling*, twin); as *twin*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A twin.

Se ze the gonder pore womman how that she is pyned
Withe *twynlenges* two.
Rom. of Cheuelere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), l. 27.

We may rede and see like thyng in the lyuyng and the condicons of the bretheren gemellys callid *twynlynges*.
Boke of Tulle of Old Age (ed. Caxton, 1481), g2. (*Richardson's Supp.*)

twinne[1]†, **twinne**[2]†. A Middle English spelling of *twin*[1], *twin*[2].

twinner (twin'ėr), *n.* [< *twin*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which produces twins. *Tusser*, ★January's Husbandry.

twinning[1] (twin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twin*[1], *v.*] The process or state of being twinned: said of crystals. See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.—**Secondary twinning**, a molecular reversal produced after the formation of the crystal, for example by pressure, as often observed in crystals of pyroxene and the grains of a crystalline limestone. In many cases this may be artificially imitated.

twinning[2]† (twin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *twynnynge;* verbal n. of *twin*[2], *v.*] Separation; parting.

The sothe is, the *twynnynge* of us tweyne
Wol us disese and crueliche anoye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1303.

twinning-axis (twin'ing-ak″sis), *n.* See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.

twinning-machine (twin'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting out the teeth of combs: so called because the combs are cut in pairs or twins. It has a cutter consisting of two chisels which act perpendicularly and alternately upon a plate passed beneath them, each cutting one side of two teeth, and severing one of them from the back of the comb to which it does not belong. *E. H. Knight.*

twinning-plane (twin'ing-plān), *n.* See *twin*[1], *n.*, 3.

twinning-saw (twin'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw for cutting the teeth of combs: so called because the teeth for two combs are cut at one operation, the material being bent over in convex form to bring it within range of the instrument. After the sawing, each tooth is cut separately from the back of the opposite comb by means of a plugging-awl. *E. H. Knight.*

twin-pair (twin'pār), *n.* A pair of objects altogether similar and equal and without any third.—**Twin-pair sheet**, in *geom.*, the surface of a cubic or higher cone which meets the concentric sphere in two distinct closed curves.

twin-shell (twin'shel), *n.* One of the pair of symmetrical shells of the dipleuric nassellarians.

twinship (twin'ship), *n.* [< *twin*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or relation of being twin.

The sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures [the Home-rule Bill and the Irish Land Bill] is irresistible, and . . . the *twinship* which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland exists no longer.
Gladstone, quoted in the Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1133.

twin-spot (twin'spot), *a.* Having a pair of like spots: as, the *twin-spot* carpet, a British moth.

twin-stock (twin'stok), *n.* A beehive containing two colonies. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73.

twinter (twin'tėr), *n.* [< ME. **twinter,* **twiwintre,* < AS. *twiwintre* (= MLG. *twinter*), two winters old, < *twi-*, two, + *winter*, winter.] A beast two winters old. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

twire[1]† (twīr), *v. i.* [Also *tweer;* = G. dial. (Bav.) *zwiren, zwierẽn*, spy, glance; connected with *zwerch*, etc., cross: see *queer*[1] and *thwart*[1].] 1. To glance shyly or slyly; look askance; make eyes; leer; peer; pry.

Which maids will *twire* at 'tween their fingers thus!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee.
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

The *tweering* constable of Finsbury, with his bench of brown-bill men. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

If I was rich, I could *twire* and loll as well as the best of them. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. To twinkle; sparkle; wink.

When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

The sun, . . .
Who with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 169.

twire[1]† (twīr), *n.* [Also *tweer;* < *twire*[1], *v.*] A sly glance; a leer.

The formal Bows,
The affected smiles, the silly By-words, and Amorous *Tweers* in passing. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, iii. 3.

twire[2]† (twīr), *n.* [= D. *tweern* = MHG. *zwirn, zwirm*, G. *zwirn*, twine; akin to *twine*[1].] A twisted filament; a thread.

They put the cocons in hot water, and so stirring them about with a kind of rod, the ends of the silk *twires* of the cocons stick to it, which they laying on upon a turning reel draw off from the cocons. *Locke*, Obs. upon Silk.

twire[3] (twīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twired*, ppr. *twiring*. [Perhaps a dial. form of **twere*, < ME. **thweren*, < AS. **thweran*, in comp. *ā-thweran*, agitate, stir, = OHG. *dweran*, MHG. *twern*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zweren*, stir. Cf. *twirk, twirl.*] To twist; twirl.

No sooner doth a yong man see his sweet-heart coming, but he . . . *twires* his beard.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 534.

twireason† (twī'rē″zn), *n.* [< *twi-* + *reason.*] A twofold reason. [Rare.]

You shall pardon me
For a *twi-reason* of state.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

twirepipe† (twīr'pīp), *n.* [< *twire*[1] + *pipe*[2].] One who peeps or peers; a peeping Tom.

You are . . . a *twirepipe*,
A Jeffrey John Bo-peep!
Beau. and Fl., Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

twirk (twėrk), *v. t.* [Freq. of *twire*[3].] To pull or tug; twitch; twirl.

If shee have her hand on the pette [pit, dimple] in her cheeke, he is *twyrking* of his mustachios.
Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57. (*Davies*, under [*pette.*)

twirk (twėrk), *n.* [< *twirk, v.*] A twitch or twirl. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

twirl (twėrl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *twyrle;* < ME. **twirlen* (?); cf. D. *dwarlen* = G. dial. (Swiss) *zwirlen*, twirl; prob. connected with AS. *thwiril*, a churn-staff, stirrer, = OHG. *dwiril*, MHG. *twirel, twirl*, G. *quirl, querl*, a twirling-stick, Bav. *zwirel*, a stirrer. Cf. Icel. *thvara*, a stick with a scraper at the end for stirring, Gr. *τορίνη*, a stirrer, L. *trua*, a stirrer (see *trowel*); from the verb represented by *twire*[3]: see *twire*[3], and cf. *twirk*. Cf. also *tirl.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to revolve rapidly; spin; whirl; turn round and round, usually in an idle, purposeless way; twiddle.

Leave *twirling* of your hat, and hold your head up,
And speak to the lady. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

With what ineffable carelessness would he *twirl* his gold chain! *Lamb*, Old Actors.

To twirl one's thumbs, to twiddle the thumbs, for lack of better employment; hence, to do nothing; be idle.

Upon my word, Walter, you are pretty cool! Will it amuse me, pray, to *twirl my thumbs* in your studio?
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move round; especially, to revolve rapidly; be whirled about.

Take bothe your handes, and *twyrle* vpon his [a sheep's] eye, and if he be ruddy, and haue reed stryndes in the white of the eye, than he is sounde.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Eng. Dialect Soc.), p. 51.

I had arrived at very considerable agility in the waltzing line, and could *twirl* roun[illegible] the room with him at such a pace as made the old gentleman pant again.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

Away they jumped, with more and more vigour, till Maggie's hair flew from behind her ears, and *twirled* about like an animated mop. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

2. To twine; wind; coil; curl. [Rare.]

So when the wriggling snake is snatch'd on high
In eagle's claws, and hisses in the sky,
Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings,
And twists her legs, and writhes about her wings.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

★**twirl** (twėrl), *n.* [< *twirl, v.*] 1. A rapid circular motion.

He watched the wreaths of steam, until, at the special instant of projection, he caught up the iron vessel and gave it one delicate *twirl*, causing it to send forth one gentle hiss. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A twist; a convolution; a curl; a flourish.

Jem, in all the pride of newly-acquired penmanship, used to dazzle her eyes by extraordinary graces and *twirls*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxi.

twirler (twėr'lėr), *n.* [< *twirl* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which twirls.

Critics [in base-ball] are still looking for the pitcher par excellence. Although they acknowledge that the point of excellence has been nearly approached at times, still their ideal *twirler* of the diminutive globe has not yet made his appearance. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 81.

twiscar† (twis'kär), *n.* Same as *tuskar*. *Scott*, Pirate, xii.

twissel† (twis'l), *a.* and *n.* [Also *twistle;* < ME. *twisel, twisil* (= MHG. *zwisel*), < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-, two*, and cf. *twist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Double; twofold.

Enhancing, and pride, and the shreude wei, and the mouth of the *twisil* tunge I wlate [loathe].
Wyclif, Prov. viii. 13.

II. *n.* 1. That which is double, as a double fruit, or fruit growing in pairs.

As from a tree we sundrie times espie
A *twissell* grow by Natures subtile might,
And beeing two, for cause they grow so nie,
For one are tane, and so appeare in sight.
Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc.

2. That part of a tree where the branches separate from the trunk or bole.

twissel-tongued† (twis'l-tungd), *a.* [ME. *twisiltunged;* < *twissel* + *tongue* + *-ed*[2].] Double-tongued.

Repref forsothe and strif the euel man shal eritagen, and eche synnere enuyous and *twisil-tungid*.
Wyclif, Ecclus. vi. 1.

★**twist** (twist), *n.* [< ME. *twist*, < AS. *twist* (in comp. *mæst-twist*), a rope, = MD. *twist*, a forked branch, = Icel. *twistr*, the two or deuce in cards; also in another sense, = D. *twist* = LG. *twist* = MHG. G. *zwist* = Sw. Dan. *twist*, discord, strife, odds, = Icel. *twist*, in the phrase *ā twist og bast*, scattered to the four winds; with formative *-st*, < AS. *twi-*, etc., two: see *twi-*. Cf. *twine*[1], *twin*[1].] 1. A thread, cord, rope, or the like made of two or more strands wound one about another; anything resembling such a rope or coil.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A *twist* of rotten silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

I saw about her spotlesse wrist
Of blackest silk a curious *twist*.
Herrick, Upon a Black *Twist* Rounding the Arm of the [Countess of Carlisle.

A *twist* of gold was round her hair.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Specifically—(*a*) A kind of strong, close silk thread used for sewing.

All the fine sewing silk was proved to be free from lead or other metal. But we found metal very abundant in what is called "tailors' *twist*" and "hatters' *twist*," especially the latter. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 524.

(*b*) A kind of cotton yarn of several varieties.

Being from two roves in place of one, it [cotton yarn for stockings] is called double-spun *twist*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 500.

(*c*) In *weaving*, the warp-thread of the web. *E. H. Knight.*
(*d*) A loaf or roll of twisted dough baked.

In short order the dough is turned into *twists*, high loaves, pan loaves, and other styles of the same quality.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 273.

(*e*) A kind of manufactured tobacco made in the form of a rope or thick cord.

2†. A fabric made with a double and hence heavy thread; coarse cloth. Compare *twine*[1], *n.*, 1, and *twine*[1], *a.*

Ne to weare garments base of wollen *twist*,
But with the finest silkes us to aray.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 460.

3†. A forked branch; a twig; a spray.

On his bak she stood,
And caughte hire by a *twiste*, and up she gooth.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1105.

So long as a sprigge, *twist*, or braunche is yong, it is flexible and bowable to any thing a man can desire.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 76.

4†. Same as *fork*, 5.

A man of common heigth might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping, a stature incredible.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, v. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5†. A hinge.

And the herris, ether *twistis*, of the temple schulen greetli sowne. *Wyclif*, Amos viii. 3.

6. An intertwining or interlacing; a knot or net, or other interwoven contrivance.

He tames a Heifer, and on either side,
On either horn a three-fold *twist* he ty'd
Of Osiar twigs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

7. A spiral form, disposition, or arrangement, such as may be produced by bending round both ends of an object in opposite directions; also, spiral or progressive rotary motion, or the path

described by an object so moving: as, the *twist* given to a ball in pitching causes it to curve; the *twist* of a billiard-ball in play.

If he had only allowed for the *twist!* but he hasn't, and so the ball goes spinning up straight in the air.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The screw or *twist* [in billiards] is made by striking the ball low down, with a sharp, sudden blow.
Encyc. Brit., III. 676.

It is the *twists* in the rods that cause the figure to appear in the barrels, and all iron so twisted is called Damascus. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 226.

8. Specifically, in firearms—(*a*) The spiral formed by a groove in a rifled piece; the inclination of the grooves of a rifled piece to the axis of the bore.

Some of the rifles and rifled ordnance in the service are made with grooves which have a very slight *twist* at the breech, but the *twist* is increased regularly until it reaches the muzzle; this is known as the increasing or gaining *twist*. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 727.

If the angle of inclination be equal at all points, the *twist* is said to be uniform. . . . If the angle increases from the breech to the muzzle, the *twist* is called increasing; if the reverse, decreasing.
Tidball, Manual of Artillery, p. 38.

(*b*) Iron and steel twisted and welded together, used as a material for gun-barrels.—**9.** In *arch.*, the wind of the bed-joint of every course of voussoirs in a skew arch.—**10.** In rope, cordage, and the like, the way in which the spiral strands are laid, the number of strands, the degree of turn of the spiral, etc.: as, these two ropes differ in their *twist*.—**11.** A convolution; a curve; a flexure; a bend or turn.

Unkus, alias Okoco, the Monahegan sachem in the *twist* of Pequod River, came to Boston with thirty-seven men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Knowing every *twist* and turn of rock, our drivers brought us at the camping-time almost to the verge of the chaparral. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, lviii.

12. A turning about, as on a pivot or axis; a turn; a twirl.

A wink of his eye, and a *twist* of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
C. C. Moore, A Visit from St. Nicholas.

13. A wresting out of place; distortion; a wrench; a strain.

Which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint so firmly in their place that . . . none of the jerks and *twists* to which it [the limb] is ordinarily liable . . . can pull them asunder. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Generally, it was after a number of twistings in both ways, from the initial position of no *twist*, that the transient current settled to its final value.
Philos. Mag., London, 5th ser., XXIX. 124.

14. Figuratively, a peculiar bent, turn, or cast; a variation or perversion from the usual or normal type.

Heads with some diverting *twist* in them—the oddities of authorship please me most. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

An exclusively scientific training will bring about a mental *twist* as surely as an exclusively literary training.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

You might have called him, with his humorous *twist*,
A kind of human entomologist.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

15. An appetite for food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**16.** A mixed drink, generally named from the spirit with which it is compounded. [Eng.]

When he went to the Back Kitchen that night, . . . the gin-*twist* and devilled turkey had no charms for him.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxix.

17. In *dynam.*, a twist-velocity.—**18.** In *math.*: (*a*) A torsional strain or distortion. (*b*) A displacement along and around a screw; a translation combined with a rotation round an axis parallel to the direction of translation; in the non-Euclidean geometry, a compound of two rotations about conjugate polars to the absolute.—**Damascus twist.** See *damascus*.—**Gaining twist.** Same as *increase-twist*.—**Grape-vine twist.** See *grape-vine*.—**Ramp and twist.** See *ramp*.—**Slack twist,** a loose twist.—**Twist drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Twist of the wrist,** the movements of pronation and supination, which bring the hand quickly into various positions; hence, quick and adroit use of the hand; dexterity; knack.

twist (twist), *v.* [< ME. *twisten, twysten* = MD. *twisten*, twist; cf. MD. D. *twisten* = MLG. LG. *twisten* = Sw. *twista* = Dan. *twiste*, strive, quarrel, = Icel. *twistra*, divide, scatter: see *twist, n.*]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unite, as two or more strands or filaments, by winding one about another; hence, to form by twining or rolling into a single thread; spin.

The smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 128.

It was worth while to hear the croaking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the pleasant voice of Phœbe, mingling in one *twisted* thread of talk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. To intertwine; interweave; combine.

Falsehood is strangely joined and *twisted* along with truth. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Let earth and hell conspire their worst, their best,
And join their *twisted* might.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

His [God's] great intention was to *twist* our duty and our happiness together. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To weave; fabricate; compose.

Thou shalt have her. Was 't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 313.

Consort both harp and lute, and *twist* a song
Pleasant and long.
G. Herbert, The Church, Easter.

4. To wreathe; wind; twine.

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs
Were *twisted* gracefu' round her brows.
Burns, The Vision, i.

5. To bend or turn spirally, as by causing both ends to revolve in opposite directions; alter in shape so that parts previously in the same straight line and plane are located in a spiral curve; also, to cause to move spirally or with a progressive rotary motion, as a ball when pitched in a curve, or a billiard-ball when Englished.

By all that is hirsute and gashly! I cry, taking off my furr'd cap, and *twisting* it round my finger, I would not give sixpence for a dozen such.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. 215.

The fountain . . . playing now
A *twisted* snake, and now a rain of pearls.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Others [columns] have *twisted* fluting.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 130.

The square rods of prepared iron are first *twisted* to give the Damascus figure. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 224.

6. To curve; bend; deflect: as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form; *twisted* like the letter S.

At length a generation more refin'd . . .
Gave them [stools] a *twisted* form vermicular.
Cowper, Task, i. 30.

7. To thrust out of place or shape; contort or distort; pervert; wrench; wrest; warp: used literally or figuratively.

There sat . . . the dumb old servitor, on deck,
Winking his eyes, and *twisted* all his face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

I call it a poor-spirited thing to take up a man's straightforward words and *twist* them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

8. To press hard; wring.

She taketh hym by the hand and hard hym *twiste*,
So secrely that no wight of it wiste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 761.

9†. To lop, as a tree, by cutting off branches or twigs. *Cath. Ang.*—**To double and twist.** See *double*.—**To twist round one's (little) finger,** to move, mold, or influence (a person) at will; have under complete control or subjection. [Colloq.]—**To twist the lion's tail.** See *tail*[1].—**Twisted bit, Cartesian, cubic.** See the nouns.—**Twisted curve.** See *skew curve*, under *curve*.—**Twisted ironwork,** iron bars, straps, etc., twisted or plaited together for ornamental purposes: the name of a patented invention introduced about 1870.—**Twisted leather.** See *leather*.—**Twisted net,** a machine-made net used for linings in dressmaking, etc., generally of cotton, and composed of three threads.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be intertwined or interwoven.

Too well he knows the *twisting* strings
Of ardent hearts combin'd,
When rent asunder, how they bleed,
How hard to be resign'd.
Young, Resignation.

2. To be wreathed or coiled; wind.

O how these arms, these greedy arms, did twine
And strongly *twist* about his yielding waist!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. To be bent round and round spirally; also, to move in such a manner or with continuous revolutions.

The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along about three feet from the ground.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

The rod is carefully watched whilst *twisting*, and, should one part commence to *twist* more rapidly than another, a man is ready with a pair of tongs to hold that part of the rod, so that it is prevented from *twisting*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 224.

4. To curve; circle; revolve; move in a circle or spiral.

At noon, or when the lesser wain
Is *twisting* round the polar star.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

5. To be bent, turned, or contorted; writhe; squirm.

The eels lie *twisting* in the pangs of death.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 413.

Its limbs were gnarled, . . . *twisting* down almost to the earth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

Let him cry like a woman and *twist* like an eel.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

6†. To be parted or cleft in twain; be divided, severed, sundered, or separated.

The onderstondinge . . . *tuysteth* ine tuo, huanne me wylneth of one half to god, and of otherhalf to the wordle.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

twistable (twis'ta-bl), *a.* [< *twist* + *-able.*] Capable of being twisted or turned.

This amendment is *twistable* into an advice, an impertinent advice to a foreign nation.
New York Tribune, March 28, 1862.

twisted (twis'ted), *a.* [< *twist* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *entom.*, noting a joint of the legs, etc., when the faces tend to turn spirally on the joint, as if this had been subjected to a twisting force.—**2.** In *bot.*, contorted or bent on itself. In estivation, same as *convolute*.—**Twisted column,** a shaft so shaped as to present the appearance of having been twisted. Columns of this form are frequent in minor orders in Romanesque architecture, and occur in works of the Renaissance.—**Twisted eglantine.** See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Twisted pine,** a stunted pine, *Pinus contorta*, of the western coast of North America; also, *P. Teocote* of Mexico, also called *candlewood pine*.—**Twisted suture,** in *surg.*, a suture in which the edges of a wound are pierced transversely by a needle over which a thread is wound in figure-of-8 form; a harelip suture.


Twisted Columns.—Cloisters of St. John Lateran, Rome.

twisted-flower (twis'ted-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Strophanthus.*

twisted-horn (twis'ted-hôrn), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

twisted-stalk (twis'ted-stâk), *n.* See *Streptopus.*

twisted-stick (twis'ted-stik), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

twister (twis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *twyster*; < *twist* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which twists. Specifically—(*a*) In *weaving*, the person whose occupation it is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

Now, in consequence of the "cross" keeping the threads of both the warps in consecutive order, the "*twister*-in" has no difficulty in finding the proper threads to twist together. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 311.

(*b*) An implement or device used for twisting yarns, threads, cords, etc. (*c*) In *carp.*, a girder. (*d*) That which is twisted or which moves with a twist, as a ball in cricket or billiards.

The cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow *twisters*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

He has learned the trick of playing with a straight bat the examiner's most artful *twisters*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 547.

(*e*) That which twists, writhes, or contorts.

He . . . ran through the whole electrical pharmacopœia, . . . utilising an induction coil to produce the most powerful but involuntary contortions of the diseased limb. After an extra vigorous *twister* the doctor would say, "How does that feel?" *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 525.

(*f*†) One who trims trees by lopping. *Cath. Ang.* (*g*) A bird that flies with twisting or zigzag flight, as the snipe. **2.** In the *manège*, the inner part of the thigh: the proper place to rest upon when on horseback.—**Labrador twister.** See the quotation.

Those very small wiry, compactly feathered, weather-tanned birds [woodcock], who appear in October and who are called perhaps locally, *Labrador twisters*.
H. D. Minot, Land-Birds and Game-Birds of New England [(1877), p. 405.

twisting (twis'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twist, v.*] Torsion.

twisting-crook (twis'ting-krůk), *n.* A throw-crook.

twisting-forceps (twis'ting-fôr″seps), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *torsion forceps* (which see, under *torsion*).

twistingly (twis'ting-li), *adv.* In a twisting manner; by twisting or being twisted. *Bailey*, ★1731.

twisting-machine (twis'ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for twisting rope and cordage; a rope-machine.

twisting-mill (twis'ting-mil), *n.* A thread-★factory.

twist-joint (twist'joint), *n.* A joint formed by laying the ends of two wires past each other a few inches and binding the end of each several times round the other wire: much used in American telegraph-lines.

twistle[1] (twis'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twistled*, ppr. *twistling*. [A freq. of *twist.*] To twist. *Jamieson* (spelled *twisle, twussle*). [Scotch.]

twistle[1] (twis'l), *n.* [< *twistle*[1], *v.*] A twist; a wrench. [Scotch.]

The L——'s cause ne'er got sic a *twistle*
Sin' I ha'e min'. *Burns*, Twa Herds.

twistle[2] (twis'l), *n.* Same as *twissel*. *Halliwell.*

twist-machine (twist'ma-shēn″), *n.* A form of lace-making machine. *E. H. Knight.*

twist-stitch (twist'stich), *n.* Same as *cord-stitch*. *Dict. of Needlework.*

twist-tobacco (twist'tō-bak″ō), *n.* See *tobacco*.

twist-velocity (twist'vē-los″i-ti), *n.* The state of a body at any instant when it has a rotational velocity round a certain axis compounded with a linear velocity along that axis.

twisty (twis'ti), *n.* [< *twist* + *-y*[1].] See *Helicteres*.

twit (twit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twitted*, ppr. *twitting*. [Formerly also *twite*, *twight*; by aphæresis from *atwite*, < ME. *atwiten*, < AS. *ætwītan*, reproach, < *æt-* (see *at-*[1]) + *witan*, reproach: see *wite*.] 1. To reproach; upbraid, especially with past follies, errors, or offenses; annoy by reproaches; taunt.

I *twhyte* one, I caste hym in the tethe or in the nose. Je luy reprouche. . . . This terme is also northren.
Palsgrave, p. 764.

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 12.

Alas! what should I touch their parents, or *twit* them by their other friends? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

2. To charge or reproach with; upbraid on account of; bring forward as a taunt.

Envy, why *twit'st* thou me my time's spent ill?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Shall they [Papists] *twit* us that Our Father hath taken from the church what their Paternoster bestowed on it?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 469.

To twit in the teeth†, to taunt maliciously; cast offensive facts or charges in the teeth of. *Beau. and Fl.*. Wit ★at Several Weapons, v. = **Syn.** *Chaff*, *Mock*, etc. See *taunt*[1].

twit (twit), *n.* [< *twit*, *v.*] A reproach; a taunt; an upbraiding or gibing reminder or insinuation.

Upon Condition there be no *Twits* of the Good Man departed. *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, v. 5.

twitch[1] (twich), *v.* [< ME. *twicchen*, *twichen*, also *twikkin* (pret. *twight*, *twyght*, *twighte*, *twizte*), < AS. *twiccian*, twitch, pull, = LG. *twikken* = OHG. **zwicchēn*, MHG. G. *zwicken*, fasten with nails, shut in, peg, pin, grip, nip, twitch; cf. G. *zwick*, a nip, pinch. Cf. *twick*, *tweak*[1], *twig*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To pull or draw with a hasty jerk; snatch; jerk away.

His swerde anon out of his shethe he *twyghte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1185.

My cap 's quite gone: where the villain *twitched* it, I don't know. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxiv.

Saint Praxed in a glory, and one Pan
Ready to *twitch* the nymph's last garment off.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

2. To give a short, sudden pull or tug at; jerk at; cause to move quickly or spasmodically.

Petit-André, slapping the other shoulder, called out, "Courage, my fair son! since you must begin the dance, let the ball open gaily, for all the rebecs are in tune," *twitching* the halter at the same time, to give point to his joke. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

3. To nip; squeeze; make fast; tie tightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Be the neck sche hym *twyghte*,
And let hym hange all nyghte.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

Sub. And shall we *twitch* him?
Face. Thorough both the gills.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

They *twitch* the offender about the waste with a towell . . . untill they have drawn him within the compasse of a span. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 49.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suddenly jerked; move or contract quickly or spasmodically, as a muscle.

They [movements] vary, in sensitive frogs and with a proper amount of irritation, so little as almost to resemble in their machine-like regularity the performances of a jumping-jack, whose legs must *twitch* whenever you pull the string. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 15.

2. To carp; sneer; make flings. Compare *jerk*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

Try to barter one with the other amicably, and not to *twitch* and carp.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

twitch[1] (twich), *n.* [Formerly also *twich*; < *twitch*[1], *v.* Cf. *twick*, *twig*[2], *tweak*[1].] 1. A short, sharp pull or tug; a jerk or snatch.

I felt him take hold of my flesh, and give me such a deadly *twitch* back that I thought he had pulled part of me after himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers of muscles; a stitch; a twinge: as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches*; especially, such a movement when causing pain: sometimes applied to moral pangs.

So crackt their backe bones wrincht
With horrid *twitches*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 620.

These *twitches* of Conscience argue there are some quick touches left of the sence of good and evil.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

3†. A pair of nippers or tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.
Barrough's Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

4. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse so as to bring him under command when shoeing or clipping: an instrument used for holding a vicious horse.—5. In *mining*, a sudden narrowing of a vein so that the walls come nearly or quite together. [North. Eng.]

twitch[2] (twich), *v.* A dialectal variant of *touch*. *Halliwell.*

twitch[3] (twich), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitch*[2].] The quitch or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. The name is also applied to the bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*, and to a few other grasses, as the sheep's-fescue, *Festuca ovina*, called *black twitch*.

twitchel[1] (twich'el), *n.* [< *twitch*[1] + *-el*.] A narrow passage; an alley. Compare *twitch*[1], *n.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

All persons passing by this *Twitchel* are requested to go up or down directly, without loitering, causing obstruction, etc. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 275.

twitchel[2] (twich'el), *n.* [A var. of *twichild*.] A childish old man. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twitcher (twich'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *twicher*; < *twitch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which twitches.—2. *pl.* Small pincers. *Halliwell.*—3†. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. *Davies.*

Strong yoke for a hog, with a *twicher* and rings.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, Husbandly Furniture, [st. 17.

twitch-grass (twich'gràs), *n.* Quitch-grass; twitch.

twitching (twich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitch*[1], *v.*] The act of one who or that which twitches; especially, an involuntary convulsive jerking of the muscles, etc. See *twitch*[1], *n.*, 2.

On the coarser semi-convulsive movements, *twitchings*, jerkings, and grimacings not rarely met with in hysteria I do not dwell. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 284.

Fibrillary twitching, irregular spasmodic contraction of the fibrils of a muscle independent of each other.

twite[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *twit*.

twite[2]†, *v.* A variant of *thwite*.

They ne rekke in what wyse, where ne when,
Nor how vngoodly they on theyre mete *twyte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

twite[3] (twīt), *n.* [Said to be imitative of the cry of the bird.] A kind of linnet, the mountain-linnet, *Linaria montium* or *L. flavirostris*, a European bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, nearly related to the redpoll, siskin, and goldfinch.

twite-finch (twīt'finch), *n.* The twite.

twit-lark (twit'lärk), *n.* A titlark or pipit. [Prov. Eng.]

twitter[1] (twit'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *twiteren*, *twitren* = D. *kwetteren* = OHG. *zwizirōn*, MHG. *zwitzern*, G. *zwitschern* = Sw. *quittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter; prob. orig. imitative.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; sing in bird-notes; chirp.

The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow *twitt'ring* from the straw-built shed.
Gray, Elegy.

2. To titter; giggle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

How the fool bridles! How she *twitters* at him!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

3. To quiver; tremble; palpitate; hence, to be in a flutter or fright. [Prov. Eng.]

My Heart *Twitters*. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

How the slave *twitters*! You look not up at greatness; you mind too much the worldly things that are beneath you. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

To the unhinged toper and the *twittering* child, a huge bulk of blackness seemed to sweep down.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing or utter in bird-notes; chirp out.

Some small bird, half awake,
Twittered an early ditty for his sake.
R. H. Stoddard, The King's Bell.

2. To spin unevenly. [Prov. Eng.]

★ To *twitter* thread or yarn. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 77.

twitter[1] (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twitter*[1], *v.*] 1. A chirp or series of chirps, as of a bird, especially the swallow.

Hark, 'tis the sparrows' good-night *twitter*
About your cottage eaves!
Browning, The Lost Mistress.

2. A fit of laughter; a titter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement; a pother: as, to be in (or of) a *twitter*, or to be in or on the *twitters*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

I am all of a *twitter* to see my old John Harrowby again.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, i. 1.

This hangin' on mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purpose 'mongst the *twitter*,
I tell you, it does kind o' stunt
The peth and sperit of a critter.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

twitter[2] (twit'ėr), *n.* [< *twit* + *-er*[1].] One who twits or reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

twitter[3] (twit'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *flitter*[1] or *fritter*.] A shred; a fragment: used in the plural. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

twitter[4] (twit'ėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *quitter*[2].] The refuse or residuum of the case of the sperm-whale, a gummy and thready substance left when the case is squeezed.

twitteration (twit-ė-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *twitter*[1] + *-ation*.] A twitter; a flutter. [Slang.]

When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration*, as if I was on wires a'most, considerable martial.
Haliburton, The Clockmaker, p. 373. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

twitter-bit (twit'ėr-bit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The bottom of the countersink receiving the head of the screw which holds the blades of scissors together. *E. H. Knight.*

twitter-bone (twit'ėr-bōn), *n.* [< *twitter*[4], as a var. of *quitter*[2], + *bone*[1].] An excrescence on a horse's hoof, due to a contraction. *Halliwell.*

twitter-boned (twit'ėr-bōnd), *a.* Affected with twitter-bone; hence, shaky.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd; or he was *twitter-bon'd* or broken-winded.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

twittering (twit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *twitter*[1], *v.*] 1. The chirping of birds; also, any series of small, clear, intermitted sounds resembling the notes of a bird.

Phœbe awoke . . . with the early *twittering* of the conjugal couple of robins in the pear-tree — she heard movements below stairs. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. A quivering; a flutter; a state of tremulous excitement indicative of alarm, suspense, desire, etc.

A widow which had a *twittering* towards a second husband took a gossipping companion to manage the job.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

twitterlight† (twit'ėr-līt), *n.* Twilight.

You can steal secretly hither . . .
At twilight, *twitter-lights!*
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

twittingly (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with taunts.

In a long letter, having reckoned all his civilities to the English nation, he *twittingly* upbraided them there-with.
Camden, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, an. 1569. (*Richardson.*)

twittle† (twit'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *tittle*[1]; cf. *twitter*[1] in sense of *titter*[2].] To chatter; babble; tattle.

His hystorie . . . *twitled* . . . tales out of schoole.
Stanihurst, Epistle to Sir H. Sidney (Æneid, ed. Arber, Int., [p. xi.).

twittle-twattle† (twit'l-twot″l), *n.* [< *twittle* + *twattle*, or a varied redupl. of *twattle*.] Tittle-tattle; gabble.

All that ever he did was not worth so much as the *twittle-twattle* that he maketh.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

twit-twat (twit'twot), *n.* [Imitative.] The European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. See cut under *Passer*.

'twixt (twikst), *prep.* An abbreviation of *betwixt*.

It shall be cause of war and dire events,
And set dissension *'twixt* the son and sire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1160.

'twixt-brain (twikst'brān), *n.* Same as *'tween-brain*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 503.

twizzle (twiz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *twizzled*, ppr. *twizzling*. [A var. of **twissel*, *v.*, lit. 'double,' < *twissel*, *a.*] To roll and twist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If a couple of waxed-ends [in the game of "cob-nut"] became *twizzled*, the boy who first could shout—
Twizzler, twizzler!
My fost blow—
took the first stroke when the waxed-ends were untwisted.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 138.

two (tö), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *two*, *twa*, prop. fem. and neut., the masc. being *twaye*, *tweye*, *twayn*, *twein*, *tweyn*, *tweien*, *tweize*, etc. (see *twain*), < AS. *twēgen*, m., *twā*, f., *twā*, *tū*, n., = OS. *twēne*, m., *twā*, *twō*, f., *twē*, n., = OFries. *twēne*, m., *twā*, f. and n., = D. *twee* = MLG. *twei*, *twē*, LG. *twee* = OHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., MHG. *zwēne*, m., *zwō*, f., *zwei*, n., older G. *zween*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n., now *zwei* in all gen-

ders, = Icel. *tveir*, m., *tvær*, f., *tvau*, n., = Sw. *tvenne*, *två* = Dan. *tvende*, *to* = Goth. *twai*, m., *twōs*, f., *twa*, n., = OIr. *da* = Lith. *du* = Russ. *dva*, etc., ⟨ L. *duo* (> OF. *dui*, *dous*, *deus*, *deux*, F. *deux* = Pr. *dui*, mod. *dous* = Sp. *dos* = Pg. *dous*, *dois* = It. *due*) = Gr. *δύο* = Skt. *dva* = Zend *dva*, two; root unknown. The word appears as a prefix also as *twi-*, *twy-*, in the orig. masc. form as *twain*, and in numerous derivatives, as *twin*[1], *twin*[2], *twine*[1], *twine*[2], *twist*, *twissel*, *twizzle*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One and one; twice one: a cardinal numeral.

Ech of yow, to shorte with our weye,
In this viage, shal telle tales *tweye*, . . .
And homward he shal tellen othere *two*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 792.

A water was tham *twa* by-twene,
And a brig all ouer it clene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

In two, into two parts; asunder: as, to cut a thing *in two*.

At its full stretch as the tough string he drew,
Struck by an arm unseen, it burst *in two*.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 545.

The two tables. Same as *tables of the law* (which see, under *table*). — **To be in two minds.** See *mind*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** The number which consists of one and one. — **2.** A symbol representing this number, as 2, II, or ii. — **3.** A group consisting of two individuals; a duality; a pair.

They were a comely *tway*.
Lord Livingston (Child's Ballads, III. 344).

Apostles who may go out in *twos* to academize the culture of the manufacturing districts.
Saturday Rev., XXXVII. 217.

To be two, to be at variance or irreconciled, as opposed to being *at one*.

Pray, miss, when did you see your old acquaintance Mrs. Cloudy? You and she *are two*, I hear.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

To put two and two together. See *put*[1]. — **Two all.** See *all*.

two-blocks (tö′bloks), *adv.* In the position of block and block; chock-a-block.

two-cleft (tö′kleft), *a.* Bifid; divided half-way from the border to the base into two segments.

two-decker (tö′dek″ėr), *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. *Simmonds.*

two-edged (tö′ejd), *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; hence, cutting or effective both ways: as, a *two-edged* sword; a *two-edged* argument.

She has *two-edg'd* eyes; by Heaven, they kill o' both sides.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

two-eyes (tö′īz), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens:* alluding to the two calyx-marks on its double fruit. [Local, U. S.]

two-faced (tö′fāst), *a.* **1.** Having two faces, like the Roman deity Janus. Hence — **2.** Double-faced in intention; double-dealing; practising duplicity.

Who, who can trust
The gentle looks and words of *two-fac'd* man?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

two-flowered (tö′flou″ėrd), *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

twofold (tö′fōld), *a.* [⟨ *two* + *-fold*. The earlier form was *twifold*, q. v.] Double, in any sense; characterized by duality or doubleness.

And Sense like this in vocal Breath
Broke from his *two-fold* Hedge of Teeth.
Prior, Alma, iii.

Twofold point, line, or plane, two coincident points, lines, or planes.

twofold (tö′fōld), *adv.* [⟨ *twofold*, *a.*] In a double degree; doubly.

Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

two-forked (tö′fôrkt), *a.* Divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous, as the stem of a plant, the tongue of a snake, a deer's antler, etc.

two-hand (tö′ hand), *a.* Same as *two-handed*, 2.

Dorus . . . ran as the noise guided him, . . . and, . . . overthrowing one of the villains, took away a *two hand* sword from him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

two-handed (tö′han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having two hands; bimanous, as man. — **2.** Requiring two hands to wield or manage: as, a *two-handed* sword.

But that *two-handed* engine [the executioner's ax] at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 130.

3. Using both hands equally well; ambidextrous; hence, handy at anything; adaptable; generally efficient.

A man soon learns to be *two-handed* in the bush.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing, xxvii.

4. Adapted for use by two persons; requiring the hands of two persons: as, a *two-handed* saw (a whip-saw with a handle at each end); a *two-handed* float (a plasterers' float so large as to require two men to work it).

two-headed (tö′hed″ed), *a.* **1.** Having two heads or faces on one body, as the god Janus or a natural monstrosity.

Now, by *two-headed* Janus. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 50.

2. Directed by two heads or chiefs; existing under two coördinate authorities.

Mr. Bagehot . . . has avowed very grave doubts as to the practical advantage of a *two-headed* legislature.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., iv.

two-leaved (tö′lēvd), *a.* Having two distinct leaves, as some part of a plant; furnished with or consisting of two leaves, as a table or a door. Isa. xlv. 1.

two-legged (tö′leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having or furnished with two legs: as, *two-legged* animals; *two-legged* shears. — **Two-legged tree**, the gallows. [Humorous slang.]

two-line (tö′līn), *a.* In *printing*, having a depth of body equal to two lines of the type mentioned or used: as, *two-line* brevier or pica.

twoling (tö′ling), *n.* [⟨ *two* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *twilling*.] A twin crystal consisting of two individuals. [Rare.]

two-lipped (tö′lipt), *a.* **1.** Having two lips. — **2.** In *bot.*, divided so that the segments resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open; bilabiate (which see, with cut).

two-needle (tö′nē″dl), *a.* Performed with two needles. — **Two-needle operation**, a procedure for tearing through the opaque posterior capsule, which sometimes interferes with vision after the extraction of a cataract: it is done by means of two needles whose points are separated after being engaged in the substance of the capsule.

twoness (tö′nes), *n.* [⟨ *two* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being two; doubleness; duplicity.

two-parted (tö′pär″ted), *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border almost, but not quite, to the base, as some leaves.

twopence (tö′pens or tup′ens), *n.* [⟨ *two* + *pence*, pl. of *penny*.] **1.** In Great Britain, the sum or value of two pennies, or one sixth of a shilling. — **2.** An English silver coin, also called a *half-groat*, of the value of two pence (4 United States cents). It was issued by Edward III. and by succeeding sovereigns, but since 1662 has been struck only as maundy money



Obverse. Reverse.
Twopence, Maundy Money. — British Museum. (Size of original.)

If you do not all show like gilt *twopences* to me, . . . believe not the word of the noble.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 55.

3. An English copper coin of the reign of George III., of the value of two pence, issued in 1797. — **Twopence-** or **twopenny-grass.** Same as *herb-twopence*.

twopenny (tö′pen″i or tup′en-i), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *two* + *penny*.] **I.** *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.

II. *n.* A kind of beer or ale, so called because originally sold at twopence a quart.

This sort of liquor [pale ale] was principally consumed by the gentry; the victualler sold it at 4*d.* the quart, under the name of *twopenny*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 122.

two-petaled (tö′pet″ald), *a.* Bipetalous; having two distinct petals only.

two-ply (tö′plī), *a.* **1.** Composed of two strands, as cord. — **2.** Of textile fabrics, consisting of two webs woven into one another: as, a *two-ply* carpet. — **3.** In manufactured articles, consisting of two thicknesses, as of linen in a *two-ply* collar or cuff. — **Two-ply carpet**, an ingrain carpet in which the web is double, each web having a weft and warp so arranged as to be interchangeable, the warps being raised alternately above each other as the shuttle is thrown. By this means a diversity of color may be produced on either surface. In the three-ply or triple ingrain carpet three webs are combined. Also called *Kidderminster*.

two-ranked (tö′rangkt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem so as to form two rows; bifarious; distichous.

two-seeded (tö′sē″ded), *a.* In *bot.*, dispermous; ★containing two seeds, as a fruit.

twosome (tö′sum), *a.* [= Sc. *twasome*, *twaesome*; ⟨ *two* + *some*.] **1.** Being or constituting a pair; two.

If ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament House o' Lunnun. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

2. Twofold; double; specifically, performed by two persons, as a dance.

The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

two-speed (tö′spēd), *a.* In *mech.*, adapted for producing two rates of speed. — **Two-speed pulley.** See *double-speed pulley*, under *pulley*.

two-spotted (tö′spot″ed), *a.* Notably marked with two spots of color: specifying one of the paradoxures, *Nandinia binotata*.

two-throw (tö′thrō), *a.* In *mech.*, having two cranks or throws which make an angle with one another.

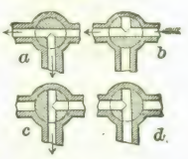
two-tongued (tö′tungd), *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

I hate the *two-tongued* hypocrite.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. xxvi.

two-toothed (tö′tötht), *a.* Having two teeth; doubly dentate; bident.

two-valved (tö′valvd), *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell ★or pod. See *bivalve*.

two-way (tö′wā), *a.* **1.** In *mech.*, having two ways or passages. — **2.** In *math.*, having a double mode of variation. Thus, a surface is a *two-way* spread. — **Two-way cock**, a cock by which a fluid may be distributed to each of two branches or to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off. — **Two-way series**, a series of the form $A_{0,0} + A_{0,1} + A_{0,2} + \ldots + A_{1,0} + A_{1,1} + A_{1,2} + \ldots + A_{2,0} + A_{2,1} + A_{2,2} + \ldots$ Such a series presents no intrinsic peculiarity, but is readily capable of being expressed as an ordinary infinite series.



Two-way Cock.
a, position which distributes water to two branches; *b*, *c*, positions in which the water is passed through only one branch; *d*, position for stopping flow.

twussle (twus′l), *v. t.* A variant of *twistle*[1].

twybill†, *n.* See *twibill*.

twyblade (twī′blād), *n.* Same as *twayblade*.

twychild†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *twichild*.

twye†, *adv.* See *twie*.

twyer (twī′ėr), *n.* [Also *tuyere*, *tweer*, *tuyer*, ★and *twier*; accom. forms of F. *tuyère*, a nozle: see *tewel*, *tuel*.] A tube or pipe through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace or a forge. In blast-furnaces working with cold air this passes direct from the blowing-engine into the "blast-main" or "horseshoe-main (a circular pipe nearly surrounding the hearth on the outside), and thence through the twyers into the furnace. When the hot blast is used precautions have to be taken to prevent the twyers from melting, and this is done by making them hollow truncated cones through which a supply of water is constantly circulating. In the so-called "Scotch twyer," which is also much used, instead of a truncated cone there is a spiral wrought-iron tube inclosed in a cast-iron casing, through which tube water is continually flowing. Copper and phosphor-bronze have also been used for twyers. Also called *tue-iron*. See cut under *smelting-furnace*. — **Twyer arch.** See *arch*[1].

twyfallow†, *v. t.* See *twifallow*.

twyfoil, *a.* See *twifoil*.

twyforked, *a.* See *twiforked*.

twyformed, *a.* See *twiformed*.

twynt, twynnet†, *v.* Variants of *twin*[2].

Twyne's case. See *case*[1].

tyt†, *v.* An old spelling of *tie*[1].

-ty[1]. [⟨ ME. *-ty*, *-ti*, ⟨ AS. *-tig*, etc., a suffix, in Goth. a separate noun, 'a ten' or 'decade,' = Goth. *tigus;* a form of *ten*, used in numerals: see *ten*, and the words *twenty*, etc., as cited.] A termination of numerals — namely, in *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty*, *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*, *ninety*, originally meaning 'ten' (*twenty*, 'twain tens,' *thirty*, 'three tens,' etc.).

-ty[2]. [⟨ ME. *-tie*, *-tye*, *-tee*, *-te*, ⟨ OF. *-te*, *-tee*, F. *-té* = Sp. *-dad* = Pg. *-dade* = It. *-tà*, *-tate*, *-tade*, ⟨ L. *-tas* (*-tāt-*), usually preceded by a stem-vowel *-i-* (*-itas*, > E. *-ity*), a suffix used to form abstract nouns from adjectives, as in *agilitas*, agility, ⟨ *agilis*, agile, *bonitas*, goodness, ⟨ *bonus*, good, *unitas*, oneness, ⟨ *unus*, one, etc.] A suffix appearing in many abstract nouns taken or formed from the Latin, as in *agility*, *anxiety*, *benignity*, *humanity*, *unity*, etc. It is commonly preceded, as in these cases, by a stem-vowel *-i-* (the termination *-ity* being so common as to be often used as an English formative); but in some words the original vowel has disappeared, as in *bounty*, *loyalty*, *royalty*, etc., or none existed in the Latin, as in *liberty*, *poverty*, etc. In some words the suffix is not recognized as such, as in *city*.

tyall†, *n.* [Perhaps irreg. ⟨ *tie*[1], formerly *tye*, + *-al* (?).] A bell-rope, or something tied to a bell for ringing it.

The great bell's clapper was fallen down, the *tyall* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the town. *Latimer*, 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Tyburn ticket. A certificate formerly given to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction, the original proprietor or first assignee of it being exempted by a statute of William III. from all parish and ward offices within the parish or ward where the felony had been committed.

Tyburn tippet†. See *tippet*.

Tyburn tree. See *tree*.

Tyche (tī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. Τύχη, personification of *τύχη*, fortune.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of fortune, a divinity whose protection was believed to assure prosperity, wealth, and good luck: often in the form *Agathe Tyche* (Good Fortune). Compare *agathodæmon*.

Tychonic (tī-kon′ik), *a.* [< *Tycho* (see def.) + *-n-ic.*] Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, a famous Danish astronomer (1546–1601), or to his system of astronomy.

The Copernican hypothesis is more probable than the *Tychonic*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

tycoon (tī-kön′), *n.* [Also *taikun*, *taicoon*; < Jap. *taikun*, 'great prince,' < Chinese *ta*, great, + *kiun*, prince: said to have been coined in 1854 by a preceptor of Iyesada, the shogun, as a fitting title for his master in the treaty which he was then concluding with Commodore Perry. The phrase, however, seems to have been used much earlier, having been applied to Iyemitsŭ (1623–49), the third of the Tokugawa shoguns, in a letter sent by his government to Corea, in order to impress the "barbarian" Coreans with his greatness.] The title by which the shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from the signing of the treaty negotiated in 1854 by Commodore Matthew Perry, on behalf of the United States, and Iyesada, the shogun and supposed "temporal emperor" of Japan, to the end of the shogunate in 1868, but never recognized by the Japanese.

The style *Tai Kun*, Great Prince, was borrowed, in order to convey the idea of sovereignty to foreigners, at the time of the conclusion of the Treaties.
Mitford, Tales of Old Japan, p. 5.

tycoonate (tī-kö′nāt), *n.* [< *tycoon* + *-ate*³.] The shogunate.

tyde†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tide*¹.

tydy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tidy*².

tye¹, *v.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.

tye¹ (tī), *n.* **1.** An obsolete or archaic spelling of *tie*¹.—**2.** *Naut.*, the part of a topsail-halyard which passes through a block or sheave-hole at the masthead, and is attached to the yard.—**Peak-tye.** See *peak*¹.

tye² (tī), *n.* [Cf. *tye*², *v.*] In *mining*, a kind of narrow buddle used with a quick current of water for roughly washing tin or lead ore. [Eng.]

tye² (tī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tyed*, ppr. *tying*. [Perhaps ult. < AS. *thweán*, wash: see *towel*¹.] To wash with the tye, as ore. Compare *tye*², *n.*

tye-block (tī-blok), *n.* In heavy ships, a block on the topsail-yard through which the tye is rove, the standing part being made fast to the masthead.

tyer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tier*¹, *tire*⁵.

tye-wig, *n.* A variant of *tie-wig*.

tyfoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *typhoon*.

tyg†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tig*.

tyger†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tiger*.

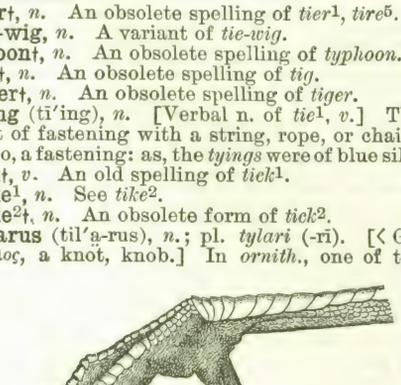
tying (tī′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tie*¹, *v.*] The act of fastening with a string, rope, or chain; also, a fastening: as, the *tyings* were of blue silk.

tyk†, *v.* An old spelling of *tick*¹.

tyke¹, *n.* See *tike*².

tyke²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tick*².

tylarus (til′a-rus), *n.*; pl. *tylari* (-rī). [< Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob.] In *ornith.*, one of the



Foot of a Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), four fifths natural size.
x, *x*, some of the tylari.

callous pads or cushions on the under side of the toes. Such balls of the toes are little apparent or non-existent in birds with soft skinny feet, but well marked in most perchers whose toes are horny, and especially prominent in birds of prey.

tylet. An old spelling of *tile*¹, *tile*².

tyleberry (tīl′ber″i), *n.* The coral-plant, *Jatropha multifida*. Its seeds have properties like those of the physic-nut (see *Jatropha*), and it is sometimes called *French physic-nut*.

Tylenchus (tī-leng′kus), *n.* [NL., also *Tylelenchus* (Bastian, 1865), < Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob, + *ἔγχος*, a spear.] A genus of minute parasitic nematoid worms, of the family *Anguillulidæ*. Some of them do much damage to crops, as the wheat-worm, *T. tritici*, which causes the disease called *ear-cockle* and *purples*, and *T. devastatrix*, the stem-eelworm of clover. Some of these worms were early known as *vibrios*, and they were formerly placed in the more comprehensive genus *Anguillula*.

tyler, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *tiler*.

Tylerism (tī′lėr-izm), *n.* [< *Tyler* (see defs.) + *-ism.*] **1.** A phase of New England Calvinism named from Dr. Bennet Tyler of Connecticut (1783–1858). It reaffirmed the positions of the older Calvinism concerning divine sovereignty, as against the positions of Taylorism. Out of Dr. Tyler's controversy with Dr. Taylor of New Haven grew the theological seminary now at Hartford, Connecticut.

2. In *U. S. politics*, the methods of President Tyler. See *Tylerize*.

Tylerize (tī′lėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Tylerized*, ppr. *Tylerizing*. [< *Tyler* (see def.) + *-ize.*] In *U. S. politics*, to follow the example of President Tyler (1841–5), who turned against the Whig party, to which he owed his office; become a renegade to one's party while holding an office conferred by it.

The Democratic party evidently had two ways of returning, or trying to return, to office and power. They might either assail and unseat the Administration, or else persuade the Executive to *Tylerize*. *The Nation*, I. 227.

tyli, *n.* Plural of *tylus*.

tyll†, **tylle**†, *prep.* Obsolete forms of *till*².

tyllet†, *n.* See *tillet*².

Tylophora (tī-lof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), from the thick fleshy segments of the staminal corona; < Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of plants, of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tylophoreæ*. It is characterized by a somewhat wheel-shaped corolla with a corona of five fleshy scales laterally compressed and introrsely adnate to the stamen-tube, and by small globose or ovoid pollen-masses. There are about 40 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australasia. They are shrubby or herbaceous twiners, or rarely partially erect; they bear opposite leaves and small cymose flowers. *T. barbata* is sometimes cultivated; for *T. vomitoria*, see *Indian ipecac*, under *ipecac*.

tylopod (tī′lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob, callus, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having padded instead of hoofed digits; having the ends of the digits like pads; of or pertaining to the *Tylopoda*; phalangigrade, as a camel.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tylopoda*, as a camel or llama.

Tylopoda (tī-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, as a family of his *Bisulca*): see *tylopod*.] The tylopod or phalangigrade artiodactyl ruminants, represented by one family, the *Camelidæ*. The feet are tylopod; the lower part of the thigh is exserted from the trunk of the body; the lower canines are specialized; the lateral upper incisors are persistent; the stomach is incompletely quadripartite; and the placenta is diffuse. More fully called *Pecora tylopoda*, and also *Phalangigrada*.

tylopodous (tī-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Same as *tylopod*.

tylosis (tī-lō′sis), *n.*; pl. *tyloses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob, callus, + *-osis.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by the intrusion of the wall of a contiguous cell through one or more of the perforations of the duct.—**2.** An affection of the eyelids characterized by an indurated thickening of their edges.—**3.** Same as *leucoplacia*.—**4.** Callosity.

tylostylar (tī-lō-stī′lär), *a.* [< *tylostyle* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a tylostyle; resembling a tylostyle; knobbed at one end and pointed at ★the other, like a dressing-pin.

tylostyle (tī′lō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, lump, knob, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*².] In sponges, a supporting spicule of cylindrical form, knobbed at one end and pointed at the other.

tylostylus (tī-lō-stī′lus), *n.*; pl. *tylostyli* (-lī). [NL.: see *tylostyle*.] A tylostyle.

Tylosurus (tī-lō-sū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cocco), irreg. < Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, lump, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of garfishes, of the family *Belonidæ*, differing from *Belone* in the absence of gill-rakers and vomerine teeth. These gars are comparatively large (3 or 4 feet long) voracious fishes of most seas. The species are numerous, and some of them, as *T. marinus*, are known as *bill-fish* and *needle-fish*, from the long sharp jaws. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

tylotate (tī′lō-tāt), *a.* [< *tylote* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at both ends, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a tylote. *Sollas*.

tylote (tī′lōt), *n.* [< Gr. *τυλωτός*, verb. adj. of *τυλοῦν*, make knotty, < *τύλος*, a knot, knob.] A tylotate sponge-spicule; a simple spicular ray of the monaxon biradiate type, or a rhabdus, knobbed at each end. A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other becomes a tylotoxea or tylostyle. *Sollas*.

tyloti, *n.* Plural of *tylotus*.

tylotic (tī-lot′ik), *a.* [< *tylosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of or relating to tylosis.

tylotoxea (tī-lō-tok′sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *tylotoxeæ* (-ē). [< Gr. *τυλωτός*, knobbed, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, keen.] A tylote knobbed at one end and pointed at the other; a tylostyle. *Sollas*.

tylotoxeate (tī-lō-tok′sē-āt), *a.* [< *tylotoxea* + *-ate*¹.] Knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a tylotoxea. *Sollas*.

tylotus (tī-lō′tus), *n.*; pl. *tyloti* (-tī). [NL., < Gr. *τυλωτός*, knobbed: see *tylote*.] A tylote.

tylus (tī′lus), *n.*; pl. *tyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *τύλος*, a knot, knob, lump, protuberance.] In heteropterous insects, a central anterior division of the upper surface of the head, often projecting in front, and separated by depressed lines from the two lateral lobes.

tymbal†, *n.* See *timbal*.

tymbalon† (tim′ba-lon), *n.* A false form of *tymbal*.

War-music, bursting out from time to time
With gong and *tymbalon's* tremendous chime.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

tymp (timp), *n.* [Shortened from *tympan* or *tympanum*.] **1.** In the blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth, a little below and in front of which is the dam-stone. The tymp is sometimes a masonry arch (the tymp-arch), sometimes a block of refractory stone (the tymp-stone), and sometimes a hollow box or block of iron (the tymp-plate) through which water is kept constantly circulating, so as to protect it from the heat and the corrosive action of the slag.

2. In *coal-mining*, a cap or lid; a short piece of timber placed horizontally for supporting the roof. [Eng.]

tymp. An abbreviation of *tympano* or *tympani*.

tympan (tim′pan), *n.* [Formerly also *timpan*, ★*timpane*; < F. *tympan* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *timpano*, *tympano* = It. *timpano* = Ir. Gael. *tiompan* = W. *tympan*, a drum, timbrel, etc., < L. *tympanum*, < Gr. *τύμπανον*, poet. also *τύπανον*, a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, etc., < *τύπτειν*, beat, strike: see *type*. From the same source are *tympanum*, *timber*³, *timbre*³, etc.] **1**†. A timbrel or drum. *Bailey*.—**2.** An ancient Irish musical instrument, the exact nature of which is disputed. Probably it had strings, and was played with a bow, thus resembling the crowd.

It should be remarked that the [Irish] *tympan* was not a drum, as was formerly supposed, but a stringed instrument, and by the researches of the antiquary O'Curry it is proved to have been played with a bow.
Sir R. P. Stewart, in Grove's Dict. Music, II. 20.

3. A stretched membrane, or a tense sheet of some thin material, as that of a drumhead.

This [carbon] lozenge is pressed gently by a *tympan*.
Greer, Dict. Electricity, p. 170.

4. In a printing-press having a platen, a framed appliance interposed between the platen and the sheet to be printed, for softening and equalizing the pressure, by means of blankets between its two parts, the *outer* and the *inner tympan*. The latter has a frame fitting snugly into that of the former, and both are tightly covered with parchment or strong linen cloth. In a hand-press the tympan is hinged to the outer end of the bed, has the frisket fixed by hinges to its top, receives the sheets to be printed, and completely covers the bed when folded down upon it, the platen, when lowered, fitting into the frame of the inner tympan. See cut under *printing-press*.

5. In *anat.*, a tympanum.—**6.** In *arch.*, a tympanum.—**Tympan of an arch**, a spandrel. [Rare.]

tympana, *n.* Latin plural of *tympanum*.

tympanal (tim′pa-nal), *a.* [< *tympan*(*um*) + *-al.*] Same as *tympanic*.

tympani, *n.* Plural of *tympano*.

tympanic (tim-pan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *tympan*(*um*) ★+ *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tympan or tympanum; similar to or acting like a drumhead.—**2.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tympanum: as, the *tympanic* cavity.

The "*tympanic* wing" of the exoccipital [cartilage in birds]. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 702.

The *tympanic* sense . . . comes in to help here.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 204.

Tympanic artery, a small branch of the internal maxillary artery, which passes through the Glaserian fissure to be distributed to the structures within the tympanum and to the tympanic membrane.—**Tympanic bone.** See II. See also *temporal bone*, under *temporal*².—**Tympanic cartilage**, a gristly prolongation of the cartilage of the outer ear, attached to the circumference of the bony external auditory meatus.—**Tympanic cavity**, the drum of the ear. See *tympanum*, 2.—**Tympanic membrane**, the drum-membrane of the ear—a membrane stretched across the bottom of the external auditory meatus, separating the cavity of that meatus from that of

the tympanum, and connected with the malleus in a mammal or with the quadrate bone in a bird. It is very superficial in the human infant, where the tympanic bone is merely annular, and in those animals in which this bone is rudimentary or wanting; but it is generally situated at the bottom of a deep tube. See cuts under *tympanum* and *ear*[1].—**Tympanic nerve,** a branch of the glossopharyngeal, which enters the tympanum through a canal of the temporal bone to supply the mucous membrane of that cavity and of the Eustachian tube. Also called *Jacobson's* and *Andersch's nerve.*—**Tympanic notch.** See *notch.*—**Tympanic pedicle,** the suspensorium of the lower jaw in fishes. See *epitympanic.*—**Tympanic plate,** the lamina of bone which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory meatus, and the posterior part of the glenoid fossa.—**Tympanic plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Tympanic resonance,** tympanitic resonance (which see, under *resonance*).—**Tympanic ring,** an annular tympanic bone or cartilage, to which the tympanic membrane is attached. This bone of the ear may be a permanent complete ring, or may form an incomplete circle. In either case, it may characterize only the embryo or the infant, and grow into a tubular form, or may be inflated as a tympanic bulla, sometimes of enormous dimensions. In man the ring is at first simply annular and incomplete, so that the ossicles of the tympanum are readily seen from the outside of the skull of the infant; it acquires with age a tubular form, and becomes ankylosed with other elements of the temporal bone.

II. *n.* **1.** A bone of the ear of man and mammals, supporting the tympanic membrane, generally annular or tubular, forming most of the meatus auditorius externus, or external auditory passage. Its outer extremity is known in human anatomy as the external auditory process; it is annular at birth, subsequently becoming elongated and cylindric. **2.** Below mammals, in animals in which the true tympanic is rudimentary or wanting, the quadrate or pedicellate bone, the representative of the malleus; the suspensorium of the lower jaw, or especially its uppermost piece, the hyomandibular or epitympanic: so called by some who suppose it to be the tympanic bone, from the fact that it in part supports the tympanic membrane. See *quadrate, n.*, 3 (*a*), *hyomandibular, epitympanic,* and other compounds of *tympanic* there cited.—**3.** In *ornith.*, sometimes, the tympano-occipital, considered as the true representative in birds of the tympanic of a mammal.

tympanichord (tim′pa-ni-kôrd), *n.* [< NL. *tympanum* + Gr. *χορδή*, a string.] That branch of the facial nerve which traverses the tympanum; the so-called chorda tympani. See *chorda.* *Coues,* 1887.

tympanichordal (tim″pa-ni-kôr′dal), *a.* [< *tympanichord* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the tympanichord. *Coues.*

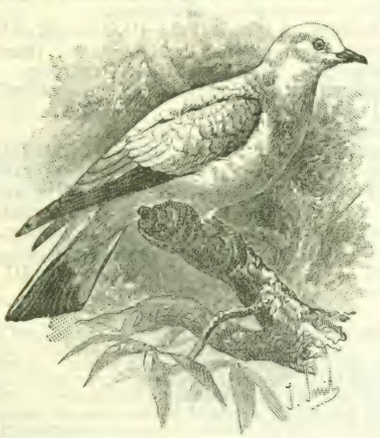
tympaniform (tim′pa-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tympanum* + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling or having the form of a tympanum; stretched like a drumhead: as, a *tympaniform* membrane. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 378.

tympanism (tim′pa-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον,* a drum, + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*, distention by gas.

tympanist (tim′pa-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τύμπανον,* a drum, + *-ist.*] One who plays a tympan or drum. [Rare.]

"Why is the Timpan called Timpan Naimh (or saint's Timpan), and yet no saint ever took a Timpan into his hands?" "I do not know," said the *timpanist.*
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxi.

Tympanistria (tim-pa-nis′tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1852), < Gr. *τυμπανίστρια,* fem. of *τυμπανίστης,* a drummer, < *τύμπανον,* a drum: see *tympanum.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic genus of South African doves. *T. bicolor,* the tambourine, is credited with a peculiar resonance of voice or sort of



Tambourine (*Tympanistria bicolor*).

ventriloquial effect (whence the name). It is extensively whitish, with black-tipped wings and tail, and inhabits woodland.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. Stål, 1861.

tympanites (tim-pa-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *tympanites,* dropsy of the belly, < Gr. *τυμπανίτης,* of or pertaining to a drum, < *τύμπανον,* a drum: see *tympanum.*] Distention of the abdomen caused by the presence of air either in the intestine or in the cavity of the peritoneum; abdominal tympanism.—**Uterine tympanites,** tympanism of the womb; physometra.

tympanitic (tim-pa-nit′ik), *a.* [< L. *tympaniticus,* one who is afflicted with tympanites, < *tympanites,* tympanites: see *tympanites.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of tympanites.

Since then all he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ. *H. Kingsley,* Ravenshoe, xii.

Tympanitic dullness, the quality of a percussion-note in which the resonance is subnormal and in which the vesicular quality is absent.—**Tympanitic resonance.** See *resonance.*

tympanitis (tim-pa-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *tympan(um)* + *-itis.* Cf. *tympanites.*] **1.** Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum, or middle ear.—**2.** Incorrectly, tympanites.

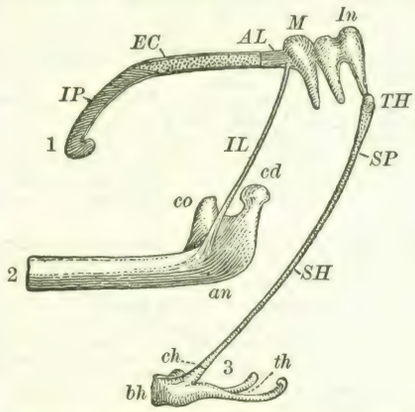
tympanize† (tim′pa-nīz), *v.* [< Gr. *τυμπανίζειν,* beat the drum, < *τύμπανον,* a drum: see *tympanum.*] **I.** *trans.* To make into a drum. *Oley,* Life of G. Herbert (1671), M. 2. b. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

tympano, *n.* See *timpano.*

tympano-Eustachian (tim″pa-nō-ū-stā′ki-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube.

tympanohyal (tim″pa-nō-hī′al), *n.* and *a.* [< *tympan(um)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] **I.** *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small cartilage or bone of man and some other mammals, recognizably distinct at an early period, subsequently fused with its surroundings, constituting one of the elements of



Visceral Arches of Chondrocranium of Human Fetus at third month, somewhat diagrammatic, enlarged.

1, preoral (palatopterygoid) arch; 2, first postoral (mandibular) arch; 3, second postoral (hyoidean) arch: *IP*, internal pterygoid cartilage; *EC*, Eustachian cartilage; *AL*, anterior ligament of malleus; *M*, malleus; *In*, incus; *IL*, long internal lateral ligament of lower jaw, connecting the malleus with the mandible (of which latter *co* is the coronoid process, *cd* the condyle, and *an* the angle); *bh*, basihyal; *th*, thyrohyal; *ch*, ceratohyal; *SH*, stylohyoid ligament, suspending the hyoid to *SP*, stylohyal, or so-called styloid process of the temporal bone, at the root of which, in line with the incus, is *TH*, the tympanohyal. (From the Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London, 1884, p. 572.)

the compound temporal bone, and in man situated at the root of the styloid process, in the course of the hyoidean arch.

II. *a.* Specifying this cartilage or bone.

tympanomalleal (tim″pa-nō-mal′ē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the tympanic bone and the malleus: specifying a bone in the batrachian skull, later identified as the quadratojugal. See cuts under *Rana* and *temporomastoid.*

tympanomandibular (tim″pa-nō-man-dib′-ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tympanum, or tympanic bone, and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone, of some animals, as fishes: specifying one of the visceral arches of the head. See *epitympanic, n.*, and *tympanic, n.*, 2.

tympano-occipital (tim″pa-nō-ok-sip′i-tal), *n.* In *ornith.*, a small bone, or slight ossification, in relation with the exoccipital bone and the outer ear of a bird, bounding the external orifice of the ear posteriorly, and considered to represent the true tympanic bone of a mammal.

tympanoperiotic (tim″pa-nō-per-i-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Including or consisting of a tympanic bone united with the periotic bone proper: used especially with reference to the ear-bone of cetaceans. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 345.

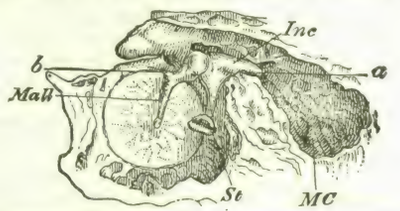
II. *n.* A part of the skull of cetaceans, the so-called ear-bone of those animals, which consists of the periotic bones united with one another and with the tympanic, forming a single specially hard and durable bone readily detached from the rest of the skull.

tympanosquamosal (tim″pa-nō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Common to the tympanic and the squamosal bone, as a suture or ankylosis: as, the Glaserian fissure of man is *tympanosquamosal.*

tympanous (tim′pa-nus), *a.* [Formerly also *timpanous;* < *tympan-y* + *-ous.*] Swelled or puffed out; inflated; distended; figuratively, pompous.

His proud *tympanous* master, swell'd with state-wind.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

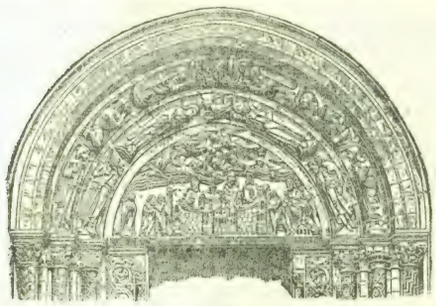
tympanum (tim′pa-num), *n.*; pl. *tympana* (-nä), sometimes *tympanums* (-numz). [NL., < L. *tympanum,* < Gr. *τύμπανον,* a drum, roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door: see *timpan.*] **1.** An ancient tambourine or hand-drum, either with a single head like the modern tambourine, or with both front and back covered (the back sometimes swelled out as in a kettledrum), and beaten either with the hand or with a stick.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The ear-drum considered as to its walls, its cavity, and its contents. In man and other mammals the tympanum is the middle ear, a hollow or recess in the



Tympanum of Human Ear.—The tympanic cavity, enlarged, is here viewed from the inside: the circular object is the tympanic membrane, or membrane of the ear-drum, upon which rests *Mall*, the malleus; *Inc*, the incus; *St*, the stapes; *ab*, the horizontal axis about which the malleus and incus turn slightly; *MC*, cells in the mastoid part of the temporal.

temporal bone, among several of the bones of which the temporal is composed, shut off from the meatus auditorius externus by the tympanic membrane, communicating with the back of the mouth by the Eustachian tube, in relation with the labyrinth, or inner ear, its inner wall forming part of the wall of the latter, and containing the chain of little bones called ossicula auditus, and usually the chorda tympani nerve. It is a part of the passage-way which in the early embryo is uninterrupted between the pharynx and the exterior, and in the adult is occluded only by the membrane of the tympanum. In the dry state of the parts, the bony walls of the human tympanum present several openings: that leading outward through the external auditory meatus; the orifice of the Eustachian tube; the openings of mastoid cells; the fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda, respectively the terminations of the scala vestibuli and scala tympani, communicating with the vestibule and cochlea of the inner ear; the iter posterius, by which the chorda tympani nerve enters the tympanum from the aqueduct of Fallopius; the iter anterius, by which the same nerve leaves the tympanum by the canal of Huguier; the canal for the tensor tympani muscle; the Glaserian fissure, between the squamosal and the tympanic bones, for the laxator tympani muscle, tympanic artery, and slender process of the malleus, these last two openings being rifts between component bones of the parts communicating, like the Eustachian tube, with parts outside the temporal bone; and the minute orifice at the apex of the pyramid, for the passage of the stapedius muscle. In animals below mammals, as birds and reptiles, the tympanum contains the columella, when that bone exists, and is the cavity of the external ear when there is no external auditory meatus. Its membrane is often upon the surface of the head, and in some cases is a conspicuous structure of the exterior, as in a frog or toad. This is well shown in the cut under *parotoid,* where the circular formation just in front of the parotoid is the tympanum. See also cuts under *ear*[1] and *temporal.* (*b*) The tympanic membrane; the ear-drum, in the restricted sense of that term: so used in physiology and aural surgery, and in common speech: as, a rupture of the *tympanum.* See *tympanic membrane,* under *tympanic.* (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) The labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe of sundry birds, as the mergansers and various sea-ducks: a large irregular bony or gristly dilatation of the lower part of the trachea, often involving also more or less of the upper ends of the bronchi. It is chiefly found, or most developed, in the male sex. (2) The naked inflatable air-sac on each side of the neck of certain birds, as grouse, especially the sage-grouse and prairie-hen, in which the ordinary cervical air-cells of birds are inordinately developed and susceptible of great distention. See cut under *Cupidonia.* (*d*) In *entom.*, a tympanic membrane, stretched upon a chitinized ring, one surface being directed to the exterior, the other to the interior, in relation with a tracheal vesicle and with nervous ganglia and nervous end-organs in the form of

clavate rods, as in the *Orthoptera*, where such an arrangement constitutes an auditory organ. —3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The triangular space forming the field or back of a pediment, and included between the cornices of the inclined sides and

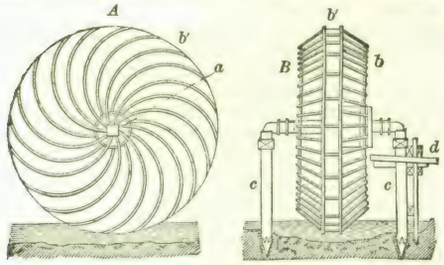


Tympanum of the south portal of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, France.

the horizontal cornice; also, any space similarly marked off or bounded, as above a window, or between the lintel of a door and an arch above it. The tympanum often constitutes a field for sculpture in relief or in the round. See also cuts under *pediment* and *pedimented*.

The triforium openings consist of a pointed arch in each bay, spanning a sub-order of two pointed arches. . . . The *tympanum* is pierced with a trefoil.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 50.

(*b*) The die or drum of a pedestal. See cuts under *dado* and *pedestal*. (*c*) The panel of a door. —4. (*a*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a water-raising current-wheel, originally made in the form of a drum, whence the name. It is now a circular open-frame wheel, fitted with radial partitions so curved as to point upward on the rising side of the wheel and downward on the descending side. The wheel is suspended so



Perronet's Tympanum.

A, side elevation, showing form of curved radial partitions, or buckets; *B*, front elevation. *a*, annulus for discharge of water; *b*, floats by which the wheel is propelled in a running stream; *b'*, buckets; *c*, supports for journals of the wheel; *d*, spout or chute for conveying the water lifted.

that its lower edge is just submerged, and is turned by the current (or by other power), the partitions scooping up a quantity of water which, as the wheel revolves, runs back to the axis of the wheel, where it is discharged; or it may discharge at some point of the periphery. While one of the most ancient forms of water-lifting machines, it is still used in drainage-works, though for small lifts it is now superseded by the *scoop-wheel*. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) A kind of hollow tread-wheel wherein two or more persons walk in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.—5. In *bot.*, a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss.—**Laxator tympani.** See *laxator.* —**Membrana tympani,** the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear. See cut in def. 2.—**Pyramid of the tympanum.** See *pyramid.*—**Tegmen tympani.** See *tegmen*, 4.—**Tensor tympani.** See *tensor*, and third cut under *temporal.*

tympany (tim'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *tympanies* (-niz). [Formerly also *timpany*; < OF. *tympanie* = Sp. *timpano* = Pg. *tympano* = It. *timpano*, < Gr. *τυμπανιάς*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched like a drum, < *τύμπανον*, a drum: see *tympan*, and cf. *tympanites.*] 1. A swelling out or inflation; an inflated or puffed-up mass or condition; hence, turgidity; bombast; conceit. [Archaic.]

The idle *timpanies* of a windy brain.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

2. In *pathol.*, an inflated or distended condition of the abdomen or peritoneum; tympanites.

She cured her of three *tympanies*, but the fourth carried her off. *Farquhar*, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

tympany† (tim'pa-ni), *v. t.* [< *tympany*, *n.*] To swell or puff up; inflate; dilate; distend.

It likewise proves
More simple truth in their chaste loves
Than greater Ladies, *tympany de*
With much more honour, state, and pride.
Heywood, Pelopœa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 297).

tymp-plate (timp'plāt), *n.* A cast-iron support for a tymp-stone, built into the masonry of a furnace. The dam-plate forms a similar facing and support for the dam-stone. Both tymp-plate (or tymp) and dam-plate are kept cool by the circulation of water in a hollow coil about them. See *tymp.*

tymp-stone (timp'stōn), *n.* A heavy block of stone which forms the upper part of the front side of the hearth or crucible of a furnace, the lower part being inclosed by the dam-stone. See *tymp.*

tyndt, *n.* A spelling of *tind*[2].

Tyndaridæ (tin-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Tyndarides*, < Gr. *Τυνδαρίδης*, a descendant of Tyndareus, < *Τυνδάρης*, *Τυνδάρεως*, a mythical king of Sparta, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux.] The male children of Tyndareus —Castor and Pollux: a name applied to the electric discharge commonly known as St. Elmo's fire. See *corposant.*

tyne. See *tine*[1], *tine*[2], etc.

Tynewald, Tinewald (tīn'wold), *n.* [Also *Tynwald;* a var. of the word which appears in a more original form in the Shetland *tingwall*, < Icel. *thing-völlr*, the place where a parliament sat, < *thing*, a parliament, assembly, + *völlr* (= AS. *weald*), a wood: see *thing*[2] and *wold*[1].] The parliament or legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the governor and council, constituting the upper house, and the House of Keys, or lower house. It is independent of the British Parliament, its acts requiring only the assent of the sovereign in council.

tynsen†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

typ. An abbreviation of *typographer* or *typography.*

typacanthid (tip-a-kan'thid), *a.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ἀκανθα*, spine, + *-id*[1].] Having the usual or typical arrangement of the spines, as a starfish: opposed to *autacanthid.*

typal (tī'pal), *a.* [< *type* + *-al.*] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to a type; forming or serving as a type; typical. *R. Owen.*

type (tīp), *n.* [< F. *type* = Sp. *tipo* = Pg. *typo*, *tipo* = It. *tipo* = D. *type*, *typus* = G. *typus* = Sw. *typ* = Dan. *type*, < L. *typus*, a figure, image (on a wall), in med. the form, type, or character of a fever, ML. (also *tipus*) access of fever, fever, a figure, prototype, etc., < Gr. *τύπος*, a blow, an impress, a mark, also something wrought of metal or stone, a figure, general form or character, the original type or model of a thing, type or form of disease, MGr. a decree, etc.; < *τύπτειν*, *τυπεῖν* (√ *τυπ*), strike; cf. Gr. *στυφελίζειν*, strike, smite; L. *tundere* (√ *tud*, √ **stud*), strike, = G. *stossen*, strike: see *stot*[1]. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *tympan*, *tympanum*, etc.] 1. A distinguishing mark or sign; a classifying stamp or emblem; a mark or an object serving for a symbol or an index, or anything that indicates office, occupation, or character. [Now chiefly technical.]

The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short blister'd breeches, and those *types* of travel.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 31.

On the obverse is the leading *type* of the city where the coin was issued, in relief.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lii.

2. Something that has a representative or symbolical significance; an emblem, or an emblematic instance.

Some of our readers may have seen in India a cloud of crows pecking a sick vulture to death — no bad *type* of what happens in that country as often as fortune deserts one who has been great and dreaded.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Specifically, a prefigurement; a foreshadowing of, or that which foreshows, some reality to come, which is called the *antitype;* particularly, in *theol.*, a person, thing, or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing or betokening a corresponding reality of the new dispensation; a prophetic similitude: as, the paschal lamb is the *type* of Christ (who is the *antitype*).

The nature of *types* is in shadow to describe by dark lines a future substance.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 115.

As he sees his Day at a distance through *Types* and Shadows, he rejoices in it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 369.

4. A characteristic embodiment; a definitive example or standard; an exemplar; a pattern; a model.

For loftie *type* of honour, through the glaunce
Of envies dart, is downe in dust prostrate.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 557.

Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the *type* of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 405.

Aristophanes is beyond question the highest *type* of pure comedy. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

5. A representative style, mode, or structure; a characteristic assemblage of particulars or qualities.—6. In *biol.*, specifically, a main division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a subkingdom, branch, phylum, or province. Thus, Leuckart divided animals into the six types *Cœlenterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Vermes*, *Arthropoda*, *Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata* (the protozoans not being treated). The vegetable kingdom is similarly divided into main groups called *types* of vegetation; and in general, in any department of biology, *type* is predicable of the structure or morphological character of a division or group of any grade in taxonomy, down to the species itself, as compared with another group of its own grade: as, a family *type;* a generic *type.* (See *type genus*, *type species*, *type specimen*, and *unity of type*, below.) The term has both a concrete or material sense, in its application to actually embodied form, and an ideal sense, as applied to form in the abstract. See *archetype*, *prototype*, *antetype.*

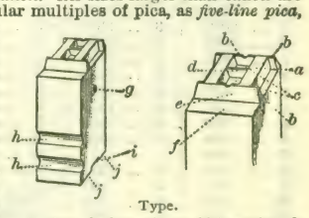
Natural Groups are best described, not by any definition which marks their boundaries, but by a *Type* which marks their centre. The *Type* of any natural group is an example which possesses in a marked degree all the leading characters of the class.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

The whole animal kingdom can be broken up into several large divisions, each of which differs from the rest by a number of special characteristics. The essential character may be recognized in all the subdivisions, and even under great individual variations. This has been called the *type.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

7. A model or style that serves as a guide; a general plan or standard for the doing of anything; especially, in the arts, the plan, idea, or conception upon which anything is modeled or according to which any work is executed.—8. A right-angled prism-shaped piece of metal or wood, having for its face a letter or character (usually in high relief), adapted for use in letter-press printing; collectively, the assemblage of the stamped characters used for printing; types in the aggregate. Types of wood are of large size, and are now used only for posting-bills. Types for books or newspapers are of founded metal. (See *type-metal*, *matrix*, and *mold*[4].) In Great Britain the standard height

Brilliant.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Diamond.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Pearl.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Agate.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Nonpareil.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Minion.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Brevier.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Bourgeois.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Long primer.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
Small pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
Pica.	abcdefghijklmnopqrst
English.	abcdefghijklmnopq
Great primer.	abcdefghijklmno

of type is .9166 inch; in the United States it is variable, from .9166 to .9186 inch. French and German types are higher. The features of type are face, counter, stem (thick stroke, or body-mark), hair-line, serif, neck or beard, shoulder, body or shank, pin-mark, nick, feet, groove. (See cut below.) The names of printing-types, given in an increasing scale as to size, are *excelsior*, *brilliant*, *diamond*, *pearl*, *agate* or *ruby*, *nonpareil* (the type in which this is printed), *emerald* or *minionette*, *minion*, *brevier* (the larger size of type used throughout this dictionary), *bourgeois*, *long primer*, *small pica*, *pica*, *English*, *two-line brevier*, *great primer*, *paragon*, *double small pica*, *double pica*, *double English*, *double great primer*, *meridian* or *trafalgar*, and *canon*. All sizes larger than canon are named by the regular multiples of pica, as *five-line pica*, *six-line pica*. The smaller sizes are or should be graded so that each size will be doubled in its seventh progression. (See *point*[1], 14 (*b*).) The names here given define the dimensions of the bodies only. The faces or styles of types most used are roman and italic, which form the text of all books in English. Antique, gothic, clarendon, and black-letter are approved styles for display. The type for headings of entries in this dictionary and for phrase-headings is antique condensed. Ornamental types are too irregular for classification. Of each style many varieties are made, which are usually labeled with a special name. Roman types are broadly divided into two classes, *modern* and *old-style.* The leading forms of modern roman are broad-face, Scotch-face, French-face, thin-face, bold-face. Old-style types are reproductions of the styles of early printers: the Caslon and the Baskerville (English styles), of the eighteenth century; the French and the Elzevir, of the seventeenth century; and the Basle, or early Italian, of the sixteenth



Type.

a, stem, body-mark, or thick stroke; *b*, serif; *c*, counter; *d*, hair-line; *e*, beard or neck; *f*, shoulder; *g*, pin-mark; *h*, nicks; *i*, groove; *j*, feet. The top is known as the face; the part between shoulder and feet is the body or shank.

century. The shapes of types as to width are defined by the following names: *up to standard* is a type of which the lower-case alphabet measures 12 ems or squares of its own body from bourgeois to pica, or more than 12 ems for the smaller sizes (on newspapers the standards for widths of types range from 14 to 17 ems for the alphabet); *lean* or *lean-faced type* is a name applied to types slightly below the standard; *condensed type* is seriously below the standard (see *condensed*); *extra-condensed* and *elongated* are of unusual thinness; *fat letter* or *fat-faced* is slightly wider than the standard; *expanded* is still wider; *extended* is of unusual breadth. The Roman types for book- and newspaper-work are in three series: capitals or upper-case, A, B, C, D; small capitals, A, B, C, D; lower-case, a, b, c, d, sometimes called small letters, or minuscules. A *two-line type* is a capital of the face height of two lines of its accompanying text. A *double type* is the height of two

AMO
Standard width.

AMO
Lean-faced.

AMO
Condensed.

AMO
Extra-condensed.

AMO
Fat-faced.

AMO
Expanded.

AMO
Extended.

Specimens of Styles of Types.

ANTIQUE.
CLARENDON.
Black-Letter.
German Text.
Script.
GOTHIC.
DORIC.
Church Text.
ITALIC.
RUNIC.
MISSAL.

This is Caslon old style. This is Elzevir old style.

This is the Title-type of some newspapers.

TITLE OR TWO-LINE as used in book-titles.

M This M is two-line nonpareil: lines with text.

M This M is double nonpareil: does not line.

bodies of the size specified by its name. *Copper-faced type* is type covered on its face only with a thin coat of copper by an electrotyper's battery. *White-faced type* or *barefaced type* is type uncoppered: so called to distinguish it from the coppered, or to specify type that is new and that has never been covered with ink. *Nickeled type* is type plated on its face with nickel. *Bastard type* is a type with a face too large or too small for its body. *Type-high* is of the standard height of type. *Type high to paper* is above the standard of height. *High-bodied type* is a type with too high shoulders. American type-founders apportion the characters of a font, or complete collection of characters, by weight. In a font of 1,000 pounds there are of roman lower-case 514 pounds; capitals, 86; small capitals, 20; figures, 40; points, 28; spaces, 85; quadrats, 122; fractions, 5; italic lower-case, 73; italic capitals, 23; sundries, 4 — total, 1,000 pounds. The numbers of the types of ordinary width in 800 pounds of pica roman are as follows:

a .. 8500	, .. 4500	A .. 600	A .. 300
b .. 1600	: .. 800	B .. 400	B .. 200
c .. 3000	; .. 600	C .. 500	C .. 250
d .. 4400	. .. 2000	D .. 500	D .. 250
e .. 12000	- .. 1000	E .. 600	E .. 300
f .. 2500	? .. 200	F .. 400	F .. 200
g .. 1700	! .. 150	G .. 400	G .. 200
h .. 6400	' .. 700	H .. 400	H .. 200
i .. 8000	(.. 300	I .. 800	I .. 400
j .. 400	[.. 150	J .. 300	J .. 150
k .. 800	* .. 100	K .. 300	K .. 150
l .. 4000	† .. 100	L .. 500	L .. 250
m .. 3000	‡ .. 100	M .. 400	M .. 200
n .. 8000	§ .. 100	N .. 400	N .. 200
o .. 8000	‖ .. 100	O .. 400	O .. 200
p .. 1700	¶ .. 60	P .. 400	P .. 200
q .. 500		Q .. 180	Q .. 90
r .. 6200	1 .. 1300	R .. 400	R .. 200
s .. 8000	2 .. 1200	S .. 500	S .. 250
t .. 9000	3 .. 1100	T .. 650	T .. 325
u .. 3400	4 .. 1000	U .. 300	U .. 150
v .. 1200	5 .. 1000	V .. 300	V .. 150
w .. 2000	6 .. 1000	W .. 400	W .. 200
x .. 400	7 .. 1000	X .. 180	X .. 90
y .. 2000	8 .. 1000	Y .. 300	Y .. 150
z .. 200	9 .. 1000	Z .. 80	Z .. 40
& .. 200	0 .. 1800	Æ .. 40	Æ .. 20
ff .. 400		Œ .. 30	Œ .. 15
fi .. 500	é .. 200	
fl .. 200	à .. 200	Spaces.
ffl .. 100	â .. 200	Thick..... 18000
ffi .. 150	ê .. 200	Middle 12000
æ .. 100		Thin 8000
œ .. 60	All other accents, 100 each.	Hair..... 3000
		Em quads..... 2500
— .. 150		En quads 5000
—— 90		Large quadrats, 80 pounds.
——— 60		

Italic for 800 pounds of roman weighs 80 pounds.

9. In *numis.*, the principal device or subject on the obverse and reverse of a coin or medal. For example, on sovereigns of Queen Victoria the head of the queen is the obverse type and the group of St. George and the Dragon the reverse type.

10. In *chem.*, a fundamental chemical compound which represents the structure of a large number of other and more complex compounds. Hydrochloric acid (HCl), water (H_2O), ammonia (NH_3), and marsh-gas (CH_4) are the four types, or typical compounds, which have been most employed.

11. [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, an edict of the emperor Constans II., issued in 648. The Type (superseding the Ecthesis) forbade all discussion of the question whether there are in Christ two wills and two operations or energies, or only one will and one operation.

12. In *math.*, a succession of symbols susceptible of + and — signs. — **Checker-type.** See *checker*[1]. — **Chess-type.** See *chess*[1]. — **Chromatic, compressed, elastic type.** See the adjectives. — **Elizabethan type.** Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*). — **Grade of a type,** in *alg.* See *grade*[1]. — **Monadelphic type.** See *monadelphic*. — **Rubber type.** See *rubber*. — **Test types.** See *test*[1]. — **Type genus,** in *biol.*, a generic type; that genus which is typical of the family or other higher group to which it belongs, or which is formally so taken and held to be. It may be the only representative of such more comprehensive group, or one of several generic components of the higher group. In the actual technic of classification and nomenclature the name-giving genus of a family or subfamily is regularly assumed to be the type, though it may not be in fact the truest or best representative of the group thus indicated. — **Type of a reciprocant.** See *reciprocant*. — **Type of a stress or strain,** the character of the stress or strain as defined by the stress-ellipsoid or strain-ellipsoid. — **Type of a wave,** the relation between the extent of disturbance at a given instant of a set of particles and their respective undisturbed positions. — **Type of Desor,** a nemertean worm which does not pass through a pilidium stage, or the type of structure characterizing such a nemertean. — **Type species,** in *biol.*, a specific type; that species of a genus which is regarded as the best example of the generic characters, and especially that species upon which a genus has been nominally or ostensibly based; the type of a genus. The determination of the type species is always a matter of much practical concern in the nomenclature of zoölogy and botany, since upon it turns the assignation of generic names, and consequently the major term in the binomial designation of every species. It is often difficult and sometimes impossible to make this determination, so intricate has become the synonymy of many species, and so far from being actually typical of a genus is the species assumed to be its type in many cases. (See *synonymy.*) It is now the rule (neglect of which is a decided breach of nomenclatural propriety) for the author who names a new genus to declare his type species; and such declaration of the basis of his genus is conclusive of his intent, however well or ill he may proceed to characterize his genus. But no such custom prevailed with the earlier naturalists, whose genera we have consequently to take either (*a*) upon the face of the generic diagnosis originally made, or (*b*) upon the specific contents — that is, upon the species actually grouped under the generic name. Nearly all the older genera were made more comprehensive than modern genera are allowed to be, and have been restricted by reference of nearly all (often of all but one) of their usually numerous species to other genera; yet a generic name once established upon any species must always rest upon some (one or more) species; hence the occasion and the necessity for the determination of the type species in every such case. This has been done mainly in three ways. (1) The first species given by an author in the list of the species of his genus is arbitrarily assumed to be his type species. But this is a mere convention, which often becomes an absurdity. (2) The species which agrees best with the author's diagnosis of his genus is selected as the type species. This is reasonable, but it is at best a matter of opinion, and opinions differ enough to unsettle the whole system of nomenclature if each is to be allowed its own full weight. (3) The most feasible and only safe procedure is to consider that species to be the type species which has as a matter of fact been left in the original genus from which the other species have been successively detached to form new genera; or, if there be more than one left, to choose the best-known, that being almost always the one which has oftenest borne the original generic name, and hence is most closely identified with it. For example: Let there be a Linnean genus *Aba*, with 3 species, *A. aca*, *A. ada*, and *A. aga;* let *A. ada* and *A. aga* have been detached as types respectively of two new genera; then *A. aca* remains as the type species of the original genus *Aba*, in its now restricted sense. This rule is applicable with force and precision to thousands of questionable cases; and its observance, together with insistence upon the fundamental law of priority, tends to the utmost attainable fixity of zoölogical and botanical nomenclature. — **Type specimen,** in *biol.*, an individual animal or plant, or any part of one, prepared and preserved as a specimen of natural history, from which the description of a species has been prepared and upon which a specific name has been based; the actual object which serves as the type of a species in zoölogy or botany. In theoretic strictness every type specimen is unique; practically, a species may be based upon several or many specimens which answer exactly to the diagnosis made, or typify different phases of the species, as male and female specimens of the same animal, flowering and fruiting specimens of the same plant, and so on. Type specimens have a particular part and high value in descriptive zoölogy and botany, comparable to that of the actual object which is taken as the authoritative standard in any system of weights, measures, or coinage. When available for examination, they take precedence over any published description or figure, and are conclusive evidence in cases of doubtful or disputed specific identity. — **Unity of type,** in *biol.*, that fundamental agreement in structure which we see in organic beings of the same class, order, etc., and which is independent of their habits of life, and consequently unaffected by adaptive modifications.

> On my theory, *unity of type* is explained by unity of descent. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, vi.

Woodbury type. See *Woodburytype.* = **Syn.** 3. Image, shadow, adumbration, prophecy. — 2 and 3. *Symbol*, etc. ★See *emblem.* — **4-6.** Prototype, archetype, standard form.

type (tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *typed*, ppr. *typing*. [< *type*, *n.*] **1.** To exhibit or constitute a type of; typify.

> But let us *type* them now
> In our own lives. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. To reproduce in type, or by impression from types, as with a type-writer.

> MSS. carefully *typed* by experienced copyists. *N. and Q.*, July 17, 1886, adv't.

type-bar (tīp'bär), *n.* **1.** A line of types in the form of one solid bar, cast during the process of composition in some type-setting machines. — **2.** In some type-writers, a short bar of iron having at its extremity one of the steel types which serve to make the impressions.

type-block (tīp'blok), *n.* A body of metal or wood on which a character used as a type is cut or cast.

type-case (tīp'kās), *n.* See *case*[2], 6.

type-casting (tīp'kas″ting), *n.* The act or process of founding type in molds. It was formerly done by hand, now chiefly by machinery. — **Type-casting and -setting machine,** a machine which collects over a mold the matrices that are needed by the operator, and fills this mold with melted metal, either in the form of a single type or of a full line of types. — **Type-casting machine,** a mechanism which casts or founds type, but does not rub or dress them. A *complete type-casting machine* is a mechanism which founds, rubs, dresses, and sets up in lines perfect types.

type-chart (tīp'chärt), *n.* In *biol.*, a chart exhibiting the details of a typical form or structure; a chart of a type. [Rare.]

> There are *type-charts* of each organ, . . . so that there is not the least difficulty in tracing the homologies of structure throughout the whole vertebrated kingdom. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 386.

type-cutter (tīp'kut″ėr), *n.* A punch-cutter; one who engraves dies for printing-types; a die-sinker employed in a type-foundry.

> He was a die-sinker and *type-cutter* with a nebulous and questionable record. *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 281.

type-cutting (tīp'kut″ing), *n.* The engraving of a type or a type-die: usually called *punch-cutting*. See *punch*[1], 6.

type-cylinder (tīp'sil″in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing. See cut under *printing-machine*.

type-dressing (tīp'dres″ing), *n.* The process of cutting off with suitable knives or planes the superfluous metal on newly cast types. — **Type-dressing machine,** a mechanism which removes the burs or feather-edges from the angles of recently made types, and cuts off all superfluous metal.

type-founder (tīp'foun″dėr), *n.* A manufacturer of type by founding or molding. Also called *letter-founder*.

type-founding (tīp'foun″ding), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing movable metallic types used by printers. It includes punch-cutting, mold-making, and type-casting, by hand or by machine. Also called *letter-founding*.

type-foundry (tīp'foun″dri), *n.* A place where printing-types are manufactured. Also called *letter-foundry*.

type-gage (tīp'gāj), *n.* A mechanism used by type-founders to test the accuracy of type. It consists of an exact right-angled flat bar of steel, against which can be moved another flat bar slightly out of parallelism with its mate. The sides of the bars are graduated in standard lines. A type too thin or too thick when put between these bars shows its deviation from the standard.

type-high (tīp'hī), *a.* Of the height of type: noting a woodcut or blocked electrotype plate. — **Type-high clump,** a square block of type-metal made of various sizes to uphold to a proper height stereotype plates in the process of printing. [Eng.]

type-holder (tīp'hōl″dėr), *n.* A pallet or receptacle for holding type, used by bookbinders and for hand-stamping.

type-matrix (tīp'mā″triks), *n.* See *matrix*, 2 (*d*).

typembryo (tī-pem'bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τύπος, type, + ἔμβρυον, embryo.] That stage or period in the development of an embryo when the characteristics of the main type to which it belongs are first discoverable; an embryo advanced to the stage when it shows the type of structure of the phylum or subkingdom to which it belongs. The term was lately introduced by A. Hyatt, with special reference to the embryology of mollusks. Hyatt considered the typembryo of a mollusk to be the veliger stage, when the embryo is far enough advanced to be recognized as molluscan; he also applied the term to the completed embryonic shell, or protoconch (which see). Later (July, 1890) R. T. Jackson used *typembryo* in a more restricted and precise sense, as the fifth of the following six recognizable embryonic stages of mollusks: (1) *protembryo*, prior to blastulation; (2) *mesembryo*, the blastula; (3) *metembryo*, the gastrula; (4) *neoembryo*, the trochosphere (which see); (5) *typembryo*, the period when that essential molluscan feature, the shell-gland, and plate-like beginnings of the shell are discoverable, yet in which the embryo is not far enough advanced to show to what class it belongs; (6) the *phylembryo*, or that early veliger stage (see *veliger*, with cut) in which the structure of the shell and other characters render the embryo referable to the class of mollusks to which it belongs.

type-measure (tīp′mezh″ūr), *n.* Same as *type-scale.*

type-measurer (tīp′mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* In *printing*, a graduated rod on the sides or edges of which the body of each different size of type is marked. In use it is laid alongside a column of matter or proof, to ascertain the number of lines and the number of ems.

type-metal (tīp′met″al), *n.* An alloy of lead with antimony, or with tin and antimony, used to make types for printing. The value of the alloy is considerably increased by the addition of a small amount of tin (from 6 to 8 per cent.). Copper and iron have also been used in small quantity to give greater resistance to the alloy. The proportions of the metals used vary considerably with the quality desired, and in different type-foundries. The metal used in some foundries for small types, from brilliant to brevier, consists of 100 pounds of lead, 40 pounds of antimony, and 20 pounds of tin; while larger types, from bourgeois to pica, are cast from 100 pounds of lead, 30 pounds of antimony, and 15 pounds of tin. Extra hard or copper-alloy metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 44 pounds of antimony, 24 pounds of tin, and 6 per cent. of copper. Electrotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 4 pounds of antimony, and 5 pounds of tin. Stereotype-metal contains 100 pounds of lead, 20 pounds of antimony, and 10 pounds of tin. Soft metal, such as is used for leads and quadrats, contains a very large proportion of lead, and but little tin and antimony.

type-mold (tīp′mōld), *n.* See *mold*[4], 3.

type-punch (tīp′punch), *n.* See *punch*[1], 6.

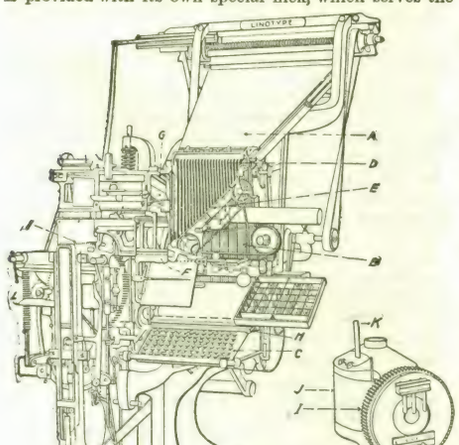
type-scale (tīp′skāl), *n.* A measuring-rod of stout paper, ivory, or thin brass, which shows the dimensions of the most-used bodies of type. It is used to measure composed types.

type-setter (tīp′set″ėr), *n.* **1.** A composer of types; a compositor.

> The composition of ordinary books is always a work of special contract. When the master printer agrees in turn with his compositors at a fixed rate per page, it is supposed that the copy furnished will be easily readable, and that the daily performance of every *type-setter* will be about five duodecimo pages of ten-point type or its equivalent.
> *De Vinne*, Correct Composition, p. 336.

2. A type-setting machine. See *type-setting.*

type-setting (tīp′set″ing), *n.* The act or process of setting or combining types in proper order for printing. It is usually done by picking up each type from an exposed case, and arranging the types so collected in a composing-stick in lines of even length.—**Type-setting machine**, a mechanism intended to quicken the operation of type-setting. In the simpler forms of mechanical type-setters, the types, separately arranged in inclined tubes or channels, are successively dislodged by the pressure of appropriate levers moved by the fingers of the operator on a keyboard. As the types fall, they are collected in a long line, and afterward subdivided in lines of proper length. The Kastenbein and McMillan machines are of this construction. Distribution of types is usually done by a separate machine, of which there are many varieties. In all, each distinct letter or character is provided with its own special nick, which serves the same purpose as the nicks or channels in a key for the wards of its lock. When the types are successively presented before outlets with wards, the proper nick finds its proper ward, and is discharged in its proper channel. Some machines combine the two operations of setting and distribution, as the Thorne and Paige machines. The Paige machine adds the operation of automatic justifying, or making its lines of even length. A more complex form of machine dispenses with types and distribution, and makes the types as they are needed. The operator at the keyboard moves levers that assemble the matrices in proper order over a mold, and justifies the words of each line, in a line evenly spaced and of uniform length. The mold is then instantly filled with melted type-metal, which casts all the words in one piece. The Mergenthaler, or linotype, and the Rogers are of this form. The Lanston casts single types by the pressure of the finger on a keyboard, and arranges the cast types in lines for printing. The first type-setting and type-making machine was planned at London by Dr. Church in 1824. More than fifty varieties of machine type-setters have been invented, but few are in use.



Mergenthaler Linotype Machine.

A, matrix magazine; *B*, rods from finger-keys to matrix-releasing device; *C*, keyboard; *D*, matrix channels; *E*, traveling-belt to convey matrices to *F*; *F*, assembling-stick for matrices; *G*, rack containing spaces; *H*, space-releasing bar; *I*, mold-wheel (shown also in machine at *J*); *J*, melting-pot; *K*, pump-plunger for forcing metal into mold; *L*, receiving-galley for finished linotypes.

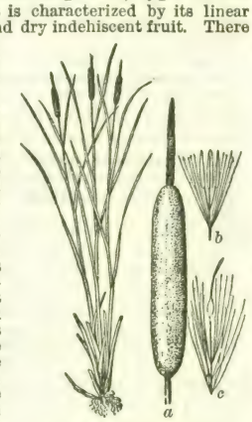
type-wheel (tīp′hwēl), *n.* A disk or revolving sector bearing letters in relief on its periphery: used in some adaptations of the telegraph and in some type-writers.

type-write (tīp′rīt), *v. t.* and *i.* To print or reproduce by means of a type-writer; practise type-writing. [Recent.]

type-writer (tīp′rī″tėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for mechanical writing, operated by hand, and printing one letter, or combination of letters, at a time, by the impress of type adapted to the purpose. There are now several distinct types of these machines.—**2.** An operator on a type-writing machine; one who prints characters on paper by means of a type-writer.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph.** See *telegraph.*

type-writing (tīp′rī″ting), *n.* The process of printing letter by letter by the use of a type-writer; also, work done by this process.

Typha (tī′fą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < Gr. *τίφη*, cattail.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family *Typhaceæ*. It is characterized by its linear anthers, stalked ovary, and dry indehiscent fruit. There are about 10 species, natives of fresh-water swamps in both tropical and temperate regions. They are smooth herbs with strong creeping rootstocks from which grow erect unbranched and often tall and robust stems with a submerged base. The leaves are chiefly radical, long and linear, spongy, and at first somewhat fleshy and watery. The monœcious flowers form a cylindrical terminal spadix, the upper part of which is staminate and deciduous; both parts are partly covered in the bud by very perishable thin spathaceous bracts. The long-stalked minute fruit is produced in great abundance, over 60,000 to the average spike in the common species; each fruit contains a single seed, and is surrounded near the base by twenty to forty long slender white hairs which expand at maturity, aiding in dispersion by the wind. The plant usually reaches from 5 to 9 feet high; in California *T. Domingensis* sometimes reaches 18 feet, including an inflorescence of 3 feet; in the common *T. latifolia* the handsome dark rusty-brown fertile part of the spike is usually from 5 to 8 inches long, sometimes 14, and is much used for rustic decoration. The abundant mealy pollen is made into bread in India and New Zealand; it is inflammable, and has been used as a substitute for tinder and for matches. The powdered flowers have been used for poultices, and the farinaceous rootstocks are considered astringent and diuretic in eastern Asia. The long leaves are much used in central New York to make chair-bottoms, and are elsewhere woven into mats and baskets. Three species occur in the United States, of which *T. latifolia*, with four-grained pollen, and *T. angustifolia*, with single-grained pollen, are widely distributed throughout the northern parts of both hemispheres; the latter is in the United States more local and largely maritime, and often shows a distinct interval between the male and female divisions of the spike. The other and larger species, *T. Domingensis*, occurs in the West Indies, Mexico, Texas, California, and the Argentine Republic. For *T. elephantina*, see *elephant-grass;* for the others, *cattail, reed-mace*, and *reree;* and compare *marsh-beetle* and *dunche-down*. They are also commonly known as *flag* and as *bulrush*.



Cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

a, the spadix, with male flowers above and female ones below; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower.

Typhaceæ (tī-fā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1805), < *Typha* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the order *Pandanales*. It is characterized by usually monœcious flowers with a perianth of irregular membranous scales or of very slender elongated hairs. It includes about 10 species, belonging to a single genus, *Typha*, which see. They are marsh-plants of wide distribution, with unjointed watery stems and long entire alternate leaves which project stiffly out of the water or in a few cases float on its surface. The small crowded flowers contain six or more stamens with elongated flaccid filaments, and a single superior ovary usually with a single cell and a single ovule.

typh-fever (tīf′fē″vėr), *n.* [< *typh*(*us*), *typh*(*oid*), + *fever*[1].] A term proposed to include both typhus and typhoid fevers.

typhinia (tī-fin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῦφος*, smoke, mist: see *typhus*.] In *pathol.*, relapsing fever. [Rare.]

typhlitic (tif-lit′ik), *a.* [< *typhlitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of typhlitis; affected with typhlitis.

typhlitis (tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix.

typhloënteritis (tif-lō-en-tę-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis*.] Same as *typhlitis*.

typhloid (tif′loid), *a.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having defective vision, as a blindworm.

typhlology (tif-lol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning blindness.

typhlope (tif′lōp), *n.* [< NL. *Typhlops*.] A small snake of the family *Typhlopidæ;* a worm-snake or blindworm.

Typhlophthalmi (tif-lof-thal′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In Cope's classification, a superfamily of pleurodont lizards, represented by the *Anelytropidæ*, *Acontidæ*, and *Aniellidæ*.

typhlophthalmic (tif-lof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *Typhlophthalmi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Typhlophthalmi*.

Typhlopidæ (tif-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Typhlops* + *-idæ*.] A family of angiostomatous scolecophidian serpents, typified by the genus *Typhlops;* the worm-snakes or blindworms. It formerly included all the small serpents with the mouth not distensible and teeth only in one jaw, upper or lower, being the same as *Typhlopoidea*. By the division of these into two families, *Catodonta* and *Epanodonta*, with lower and with upper teeth only, respectively, the *Typhlopidæ* are restricted to the latter, and contrasted with *Stenostomidæ*.

Typhlopoidea (tif-lō-poi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye, + *εἶδος*, form.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing the small scolecophidian or angiostomatous snakes of the families *Typhlopidæ* and *Stenostomatidæ*, and thus equivalent to *Typhlopidæ* in a broad sense. They differ from all other ophidians in having no transverse bone of the skull, the pterygoid disconnected from the quadrate, the palatines with their long axes transverse and bounding the nasal choanæ behind, and the ethmoturbinal forming part of the roof of the mouth.

Typhlops (tif′lops), *n.* [NL. (Schneider), < Gr. *τυφλώψ*, blind, < *τυφλός*, blind, + *ὤψ*, eye.] The typical genus of *Typhlopidæ*, having the muzzle covered above with rostral and internasal scutes, and one ocular, one preocular, and one nasal plate.

typhlosis (tif-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύφλωσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τυφλοῦν*, make blind, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Blindness.

typhlosolar (tif-lǫ-sō′lăr), *a.* [< *typhlosole* + *-ar*[3].] Of the character of or pertaining to a typhlosole. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXVII. 565.

typhlosole (tif′lǫ-sōl), *n.* [< Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *σωλήν*, tube, pipe: see *solen*.] A thick folding of the intestine of certain annelids, mollusks, etc., formed by the involution of the wall of the intestine along the dorsomedian line, and projecting into the intestinal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 196.

Typhoëan (tī-fō′ę-ąn), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *Typhœan, Typhean;* < L. *Typhōeus*, < Gr. Τυφωεύς, contr. Τυφώς, Typhoëus (see def.); cf. *Typhon*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Typhoëus (or Typhos), a monster of Greek mythology, who tried to conquer the gods, but was overcome by Zeus and buried under Mount Etna. Typhoëus is described as vomiting flame from a hundred mouths, and thus typifies a volcano.

typhoid (tī′foid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *typhoïde*, < Gr. **τυφοειδής*, contr. *τυφώδης*, delirious, of persons suffering from fever, also of the fever itself, < *τῦφος*, smoke, also stupor arising from fever: see *typhus*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling typhus: noting a specific continued fever.—**Bilious typhoid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Typhoid bacillus,** or **Eberth's bacillus,** a micro-organism found in the intestinal ulcers, and elsewhere in the bodies of those dying from typhoid fever, and during life in the blood of sufferers from this disease.—**Typhoid condition** or **state,** a condition occurring sometimes in the course of acute diseases of a depressing type, in which there is marked lowering of all the vital forces, shown by prostration, muttering delirium, carphologia, muscular twitchings, unconscious discharges from the bladder and bowels, a dry, cracked, often blackish tongue, etc.—**Typhoid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Typhoid pneumonia.** See *pneumonia*.

II. *n.* Typhoid fever. See *fever*[1].

typhoidal (tī′foi-dąl), *a.* [< *typhoid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of typhoid fever: as, *typhoidal* symptoms.

typhomalarial (tī″fō-mą-lā′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *typho*(*id*) + *malarial*.] Involving both typhoid and malarial characters: applied to a disease believed to be caused by the combined influence of the typhoid bacillus and the malarial plasmodium, or a typhoid fever in which the symptoms are modified by malaria. Whether either of these conditions exists has been a subject of dispute among medical writers.

typhomania (tī-fǫ-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor (see *typhus, typhoid*), + *μανία*, madness.]

A low, muttering delirium with stupor, but without sleep, as seen in severe cases of typhus fever. Also *typhonia*.

typhon[1]† (tī'fon), *n.* [< NL. *typhon* (Bacon), < Gr. *τυφῶν*, also *τυφώς*, a furious whirlwind; cf. *Τυφών*, Typhon, one of the giants, son of Typhoëus, and *Τυφώς, Τυφωείς*, father of Typhon, and a god of the winds; cf. *τῦφος*, cloud, smoke, mist, < *τύφειν*, smoke; cf. Skt. *dhūpa*, smoke. Cf. *typhus*. The word has been merged in *typhoon*, q. v.] A whirlwind.

Typhon[2] (tī'fon), *n.* [< L. *Typhon*, < Gr. *Τυφῶν*, one of the giants: see def. and *typhon*[1].] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a son of Typhoëus, and the father of the winds: later confused with *Typhos* or *Typhoëus*.—2. The Greek name of the Egyptian divinity Set, the personification of the principle of evil.—3. [*l. c.*] A large East Indian heron, *Ardea sumatrana*.

typhonia (tī-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor: see *typhus*.] Same as *typhomania*.

typhonic (tī-fon'ik), *a.* [< *typhon*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a typhon or typhoon; having the force or character of a typhoon.

typhoon (tī-fön'), *n.* [Formerly also *tyfoon;* altered, in simulation of *typhon*[1], from the earlier *tuffoon* (1680), *tuffon* (1610), *touffon* (1567), < Pg. *tufão*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* (whence in recent Anglo-Ind. *tufan*, *toofan*, *toofaun*, *touffan*), a sudden and violent storm, a tempest, hurricane. The Ar. Pers. Hind. *tūfān* does not appear to be original in any of those languages, and may have been derived from the Gr. *τυφῶν*, whence also E. *typhon:* see *typhon*[1]. Cf. Chinese *t'ai fŭng*, 'a great wind' (of any kind): *ta*, *t'ai*, great; *fŭng* (also given as *fäng*, *fêng*), in Canton *fong*, wind. The term *tai fŭng*, a cyclone, a local name in Formosa, may be from the Chinese *t'ai fŭng* in its general sense. The Chinese names for *typhoon* are *pao fŭng*, lit. 'fierce wind,' *kiu fŭng*, lit. 'cyclone wind' (*kiu*, a furious cyclone, whirlwind, a wind which comes from four sides at once). The Chinese terms have prob. no connection with the Ar. Pers. Hind. word.] A violent hurricane occurring in the China seas and their environs, principally during the months of July, August, September, and October. Typhoons are prolonged cyclonic storms of great intensity, and correspond in every respect to the West Indian hurricanes which occur in the same latitudes in the western hemisphere.

I went aboord of the shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of *Touffon:* concerning which *Touffon* ye are to vnderstand, that in the East Indies often times there are not stormes as in other countreys; but euery 10. or 12. yeeres there are such tempests and stormes that it is a thing incredible, . . . neither do they know certainly what yeere they wil come. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 370.

Tuffoon are a particular kind of violent Storm blowing on the Coast of Tonquin. . . . It comes on fierce and blows very violent, at N. E. twelve hours more or less. . . . When the Wind begins to abate, it dies away suddenly, and falling flat calm it continues so an Hour, more or less; then the Wind comes about to the S. W., and it blows and rains as fierce from thence as it did before at N. E., and as long. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 2.9.

typhotoxin (tī-fō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *τῦφος*, stupor (see *typhus*), + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A ptomaine ($C_7H_{17}NO_2$) obtained from cultures of the bacillus of typhoid fever.

typhous (tī'fus), *a.* [< *typh(us)* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to typhus.

typh-poison (tīf'poi″zn), *n.* [< *typh(us)*, *typh(oid)*, + *poison*.] Poison or virus which when admitted into the system produces typh-fever, ★or continued low fevers, as typhus or typhoid.

typhus (tī'fus), *n.* [= F. *typhus* = Sp. *tifo* = Pg. *typho* = It. *tifo* = D. G. *typhus* = Sw. Dan. *tyfus*, < NL. *typhus*, typhus (cf. L. *typhus*, pride, vanity), < Gr. *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, mist (hence, vanity, conceit), also stupor, esp. stupor arising from fever, < *τύφειν*, smoke: see *typhon*[1].] A fever accompanied by great prostration, usually delirium, and an eruption of small reddish-purple spots; ship-fever; jail-fever. Compare *typhus fever*, under *fever*.—**Abdominal typhus fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Malignant bilious typhus fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Surgical typhus fever,** pyemia.—**Typhus abdominalis,** typhoid fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus ambulatorius,** walking typhoid fever.—**Typhus carcerum,** jail-fever.—**Typhus castrensis,** camp-fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus exanthematicus,** typhus fever.—**Typhus fever.** See def. and *fever*[1].—**Typhus gangliaris,** typhoid fever.—**Typhus icterodes,** yellow fever. See *fever*[1].—**Typhus petechialis,** typhus fever.—**Typhus recurrens,** relapsing fever.

typic (tip'ik), *a.* [= F. *typique* = Sp. *típico* = Pg. *typico* (cf. D. G. *typisch* = Sw. Dan. *typisk*), < L. *typicus*, < Gr. *τυπικός*, of or pertaining to a type, conformable, typical, < *τύπος*, impression, type: see *type*.] Constituting or representing a type; typical. [Rare.]

Thou Gracious deign'st to let the fair One view
Her *Typic* People.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Here's Smith already swearing at my feet
That I'm the *typic* she. Away with Smith!
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ix.

Typic fever, a fever that is regular in its attacks, or that follows a particular type: opposed to *erratic fever*.

typical (tip'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *typicalis*, < L. *typicus*, typic: see *typic* and *-al*.] 1. Having the character of a significant or symbolic type; serving as an index or a symbol of something past, present, or to come; representative; emblematic; illustrative.

The description is, as sorted best to the apprehension of those times, *typicall* and shadowie.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 2.

On the right hand of Popery sat Judaism, represented by an old man embroidered with phylacteries, and distinguished by many *typical* figures, which I had not skill enough to unriddle. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

Typical remains of every disposition must continue traceable even to the remotest future.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 329.

2. Constituting or conforming to a type or pattern; representative in kind or quality; serving as a characteristic example of a group or an aggregate: as, a *typical* animal, plant, species, or genus; a *typical* building; *typical* conduct. Also *typal*. Compare *attypical*, *etypical*, *subtypical*.

I need hardly name David and Jonathan; yet I cannot pass them by; for theirs is, and will remain, the *typical* friendship of the world. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 455.

3. Of or pertaining to a type or types; significantly characteristic or illustrative; indicative; connotative: as, a *typical* example or specimen; *typical* markings, colors, or limbs.—**Typical cells,** in *bot.*, same as *fundamental cells* (which see, under *fundamental*).

typicality (tip-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *typical* + *-ity*.] The fact or state of being typical; existence as a type or symbol; also, adherence to types or standards. [Rare.]

Such men . . . have spurned the empty *typicality* of the church whenever she has pretended to appease that immortal want [of a really divine righteousness].
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 222.

typically (tip'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a typical manner; representatively; symbolically.

Other Levitical lambs took away sin *typically*, this really. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 113.

In the Eucharist he [Christ] still is figured . . . more clearly, but yet still but *typically*, or in figure.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. ii. § 3.

typicalness (tip'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state of being typical.

typicum (tip'i-kum), *n.* [< MGr. *τυπικόν*, a book of ritual, an imperial decree, neut. of Gr. *τυπικός*, of or pertaining to a type: see *typic*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *directory*, 1.

Typidentata (tī″pi-den-tā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *typus*, type, + *dentatus*, toothed.] A division of placental mammals, containing all excepting the *Edentata*.

typification (tip″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *typify* + *-ic-at-ion*.] The act or state of typifying.

typifier (tip'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *typify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which typifies.

A modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences. *Warburton*, Works, XI. 403.

typify (tip'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *typified*, ppr. *typifying*. [< L. *typus*, type, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; show forth; prefigure.

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. To be or constitute a type of; embody the typical characteristics of; exemplify: as, the tiger *typifies* all the animals of the cat kind.

typist (tī'pist), *n.* [< *type* + *-ist*.] One who uses a type-writer. [Recent.]

typo (tī'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *typographer*.] A compositor. [Colloq.]

typocosmy (tī'pō-koz-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *κόσμος*, the world.] A representation of the world; universal terminology. [Rare.]

Books of *typocosmy*, which have been made since; being nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance, that those which use the terms might be thought to understand the art.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Typodontia (tī-pō-don'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, comprehending the *Bimana*, *Quadrumana*, and *Carnaria* (*carnassiers*) of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's zoöphagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

typo-etching (tī'pō-ech″ing), *n.* The process of making a plate for relief printing by etching with acid the parts of the surface of a stone which have not previously been protected. See *lithography*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 704.

typog. An abbreviation of *typography* or *typographer*.

typograph (tī'pō- or tip'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A type-making and type-setting machine. *Science*, VIII. 252.

typographer (tī-pog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who prints with or from types, or by typographic process.

There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's "Institutes"], without date, place, or *typographer*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 381, note.

2. A beetle of the genus *Bostrychus*, as *B. typographicus:* so called from the characteristic markings its larva makes on the bark of trees.

typographic (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *typographique* = Sp. *tipográfico* = Pg. *typographico* = It. *tipografico;* as *typograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the art of printing from types, woodcuts, or plates in high relief.—**Typographic machine,** a machine for impressing a matrix from which a stereotype plate may be cast. It has keys which, as they are depressed, operate types in the order desired. *E. H. Knight.*—**Typographic point.** See *point*[1], 14 (*b*).

typographical (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typographic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to typography, or the use or manipulation of types for printing: as, *typographical* errors.—2†. Emblematic; figurative; typical.

typographically (tip-ō- or tī-pō-graf'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. By means of types; after the manner of type-printers, as opposed to lithographic or copperplate methods.—2†. Emblematically; figuratively.

typographist (tī-pog'rạ-fist), *n.* [< *typograph-y* + *-ist*.] A student of typography; a person concerned with the art or history of printing. *Athenæum*, No. 3282, p. 412. [Rare.]

typography (tī-pog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *typographie* = Sp. *tipografía* = Pg. *typographia* = It. *tipografia* = G. *typographie* = Sw. Dan. *typografi*, < Gr. *τύπος*, impression, type, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art of composing types and printing from them.

Caxton taught us *typography* about the year 1474.
Johnson, Idler, No. 69.

2. In a restricted use, type-work; the branch of printing connected with compcsition; the preparation of matter in type for use in printing.—3. The general character or appearance of printed matter.—4†. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

typolite (tip'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, impression, + *λίθος*, stone.] A stone or petrifaction impressed with the figure of an animal or a plant; a fossil, in an ordinary paleontological sense.

typological (tip-ō- or tī-pō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to typology; relating to types or symbols: as, *typological* exegesis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 606.

typology (tī-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of types or symbols; a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

typomania (tip-ō- or tī-pō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for the use of printing-types; a strong propensity to write for publication. [Humorous.]

The slender intellectual endowments and limited vital resources which are so very frequently observed in association with *typomania*.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LI. 66.

typonym (tī'pō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὄνυμα*, name.] In *zoöl.*, a name based upon an indication of a type species or of a type specimen. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), VI. 321.

typonymal (tī-pon'i-mạl), *a.* Same as *typonymic*.

typonymic (tip-ō- or tī-pō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *typonym* + *-ic*.] Named with reference to a type, as a genus whose type species is declared, or a species a type specimen of which is recorded. *Coues*, 1885.

typorama (tip-ō- or tī-pō-rä'mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *ὅραμα*, view: see *panorama*.] A view of something consisting of a detailed plan or model; a representation in facsimile. [Rare.]

The *typorama*, a plaster of Paris model of the Undercliff, Isle of Wight. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 214.

typtological (tip-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to typtology.

typtologist (tip-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *typtolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *spiritualism*, one by whose agency the

so-called spirit-rappings are produced; also, a believer in the spiritualistic theory of these phenomena.

typtology (tip-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τύπτειν*, strike, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *spiritualism*, the theory or practice of spirit-rapping; also, the key to spirit-rappings.

Tyr (tir), *n.* [Icel. *Týr*: see *Tiw*, *Tuesday*.] In *Northern myth.*, the god of war and victory, son of Odin. He is the same as the Anglo-Saxon Tiw.

tyrant†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *tyrant*.

tyranness† (tī′ran-es), *n.* [< *tyran* + *-ess*.] A female tyrant.

> And now the *tyrannesse* beares all the stroke,
> Clogging her suffering neck with servile yoke.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

tyrannic (tī-ran′ik), *a.* [< F. *tyrannique* = Sp. *tiránico* = Pg. *tyrannico* = It. *tirannico*, < L. *tyrannicus*, ML. *tirannicus*, < Gr. *τυραννικός*, of or pertaining to a tyrant, < *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] Same as *tyrannical*.

> Brute violence and proud *tyrannic* power.
> *Milton*, P. R., i. 218.

tyrannical (tī-ran′i-kal), *a.* [< *tyrannic* + *-al*.] 1. Having the character of a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; despotic in rule or procedure; arbitrary; imperious: as, a *tyrannical* master. —2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; unjustly severe in operation; oppressive: as, a *tyrannical* government; *tyrannical* actions.

> In this point charge him home, that he affects
> *Tyrannical* power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 2.

= **Syn.** Domineering, severe, oppressive, galling, grinding. See *despotism*.

tyrannically (tī-ran′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner; with arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 356.

tyrannicalness (tī-ran′i-kal-nes), *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice.

tyrannicidal (tī-ran′i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *tyrannicide* + *-al*.] Relating to tyrannicide.

tyrannicide[1] (tī-ran′i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicida*, a slayer of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, slay.] One who kills a tyrant.

> Hear what Xenophon says in Hiero: "People . . . erect Statues in their Temples to the Honour of *Tyrannicides*."
> *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v.

tyrannicide[2] (tī-ran′i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *tyrannicide*, < L. *tyrannicidium*, the slaying of a tyrant, < *tyrannus*, tyrant, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The act of killing a tyrant; the putting a tyrannical ruler to death on account of his acts.

Tyrannidæ (tī-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, named from the genus *Tyrannus*; the tyrant-birds or tyrant-flycatchers. There are many genera, and upward of 400 species, confined to America, and chiefly represented in the Neotropical region. They are readily distinguished by the non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodian) character of the syrinx, the scutelliplantar tarsi of the exaspidean type, ten primaries of which the first is not spurious, twelve rectrices, and the bill almost invariably hooked at the end by an overhanging point of the upper mandible. The rictus as a rule is strongly bristled; the hind toe is eleutherodactylous, or freely movable apart from the others (as in oscine *Passeres*), and the outer and middle toes are united only at their bases. It is one of the most extensive and characteristic groups of its grade in the New World, only the *Tanagridæ* and *Trochilidæ* approaching it in these respects. Its relationships are with the other non-oscine *Passeres* highly developed in and peculiar to the Neotropical region, namely the *Pipridæ* and *Cotingidæ*; but not with the true flycatchers, or *Muscicapidæ*, to which many of the long-known species used to be referred. Only 8 or 9 genera extend into the United States, and of these only 5 (*Tyrannus*, *Myiarchus*, *Sayornis*, *Contopus*, and *Empidonax*) have any extensive distribution in that country. The genus *Oxyrhynchus*, without any hook of the beak, is often now separated as the type of another family; aside from this the *Tyrannidæ* are by Sclater divided into 4 subfamilies — *Tæniopterinæ*, *Platyrhynchinæ*, *Elæninæ*, and *Tyranninæ*. See cuts under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, *Fluvicola*, *king-bird*, *Megarhynchus*, *Milvulus*, *pewit*, *Platyrhynchus*, *Pyrocephalus*, *Sayornis*, *scissortail*, *Tæniopteræ*, *Todirostrum*, and *Tyrannulus*.

Tyranninæ (tir-a-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, containing the true tyrant-flycatchers, of arboreal habits, and usually more or less extensively olivaceous coloration, sometimes gray, varied chiefly with white or yellow, and often with a bright-colored spot on the crown. Birds of this group abound throughout the woodlands of America, from the limit of trees both north and south, and play an important part in the economy of nature, comparable to that of the true flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the Old World. In the United States the scissortail (*Milvulus forficatus*), the common kingbird or bee-martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*), the great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), the pewit or water-pewee (*Sayornis* (or *Empidias*) *fuscus*), the wood-pewee or phœbe-bird (*Contopus virens*), and several smaller flycatchers of the genus *Empidonax* furnish characteristic examples of the *Tyranninæ*. There are in all about 20 genera.

tyrannine (tir′a-nin), *a.* [< *Tyrannus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Tyranninæ*; relating to or resembling the genus *Tyrannus*: in a narrow sense applied to the larger tyrant-flycatchers, in distinction from the smaller tyrannuline forms.

Tyranniscus (tir-a-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis and Heine, 1859), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of small tyrant-flycatchers, of the subfamily *Elæninæ*, containing about 11 species, ranging from Guatemala to southern Brazil, as *T. nigricapillus* and *T. cinereiceps*.

tyrannise, *v.* See *tyrannize*.

tyrannish† (tī′ra-nish), *a.* [< ME. *tyrannish*, *tirannish*; < *tyran* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tyrant; characteristic of a tyrant; tyrannical.

> The proude *tirannish* Romain
> Tarquinius, which was than king.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

tyrannize (tir′a-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tyrannized*, ppr. *tyrannizing*. [< F. *tyranniser* = Sp. *tiranizar* = Pg. *tyrannizar* = It. *tirannizzare*, < Gr. *τυραννίζειν*, take the part of a tyrant, < *τύραννος*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act as a tyrant; exercise tyrannical power; rule despotically or cruelly: used of persons, with *over* before an object.

> I made thee miserable,
> What time I threw the people's suffrages
> On him that thus doth *tyrannize o'er* me.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 20.

Hence — 2. To have a tyrannical influence; exercise oppressive restraint; maintain arbitrary control: used of things, commonly with *over*.

> Nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, [shall] fear be able to *tyrannize over* us.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

> The first and last lesson of the useful arts is that Nature *tyrannizes over* our works. *Emerson*, Art.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule, treat, or affect tyrannically; act the tyrant to or over.

> This is he that shal *tyrannize* the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 164.

> They would enjoyne a slavish obedience without law, which is the known definition of a tyrant and a *tyranniz'd* people. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To make tyrannically oppressive; convert into an instrument of tyranny.

> Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 20.

Also spelled *tyrannise*.

tyrannoid (tir′a-noid), *a.* [< *Tyrannus* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to a tyrant-bird; belonging to the *Tyrannoideæ*.

Tyrannoideæ (tir-a-noi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyrannus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, containing those families of *Passeres* which have a mesomyodian tracheobronchial syrinx and an independently movable hallux, divided into *Heteromeri* and *Homœomeri*, according to the situation of the main artery of the thigh, and consisting of the families *Xenicidæ* (New Zealand), *Philepittidæ* (Madagascar), *Pittidæ* (Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian), and the American *Tyrannidæ*, *Pipridæ*, *Cotingidæ*, and *Phytotomidæ*. Nine tenths of the species are American, and most of these Neotropical.

tyrannous (tir′a-nus), *a.* [< *tyran* + *-ous*.] Of tyrannical character or quality; given to or marked by tyranny; harshly despotic.

> And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
> Shakes all our buds from growing.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 36.

> And now the storm-blast came, and he
> Was *tyrannous* and strong.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, i.

tyrannously (tir′a-nus-li), *adv.* In a tyrannous manner; with tyrannical force or intent; despotically; cruelly.

> There, being both together in the floud,
> They each at other *tyrannously* flew.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 13.

> Julius before his Death *tyrannously* had made himself Emperor of the Roman Commonwealth
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Tyrannula (tī-ran′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] 1. A genus of tyrannuline flycatchers, the type of which is *T. barbata*. It has been loosely used for many small olivaceous species now distributed in different genera. Owing to its similarity to the name *Tyrannulus* of prior date, it is now disused, the species properly belonging to *Tyrannula* being called *Myiobius*.

2. [*l. c.*] A small tyrant-flycatcher of the above or some related genus; a tyrannuline.

tyrannuline (tī-ran′ū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrannula* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the tyrannulas, or small tyrant-flycatchers, as distinguished from the larger or tyrannine forms.

II. *n.* A little olivaceous flycatcher; a member of the genus *Tyrannula*, or some similar bird. They are such as those figured under *Contopus*, *Empidonax*, and *pewit*.

Tyrannulus (tī-ran′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of *Tyrannus*, q. v.] A genus of very small tyrant-flycatchers of tropical America, of the subfamily *Elæninæ*. The type is *T. elatus*, the so-called gold-naped wren of early writers, about



Tyrannulus elatus.

2¾ inches long, with yellow crest, white throat, and short bill, tail, and wings, inhabiting the valley of the Amazon, and found northward to Panama.

Tyrannus (tī-ran′us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *tyrannus*, tyrant: see *tyrant*.] The name-giving genus of *Tyrannidæ*, formerly loosely extended to embrace most of the larger species then known (so named from their irritable or irascible disposition and their tendency to tyrannize over other birds), now restricted to a few large stout flycatchers like the common king-bird or bee-martin of the United States, *T. tyrannus*, *T. pipiri*, *T. intrepidus*, or *T. carolinensis*. They have the head with a vertical crest, the bill stout, hooked, and well-bristled, several outer primaries emarginate, the tail even or emarginate, and the coloration black and white, or gray and white, or olive and yellow. The gray king-bird of the West Indies and southern United States (*T. dominicensis* or *T. griseus*), the Arkansas flycatcher (*T. verticalis*) of the Western States and Territories, Cassin's and Couch's flycatchers of the Southwestern States and southward (*T. vociferans* and *T. melancholicus*), are additional examples; and others occur in the West Indies and Central and South America. See cut under *king-bird*.

tyranny (tir′a-ni), *n.*; pl. *tyrannies* (-niz). [< ME. *tirannye*, < OF. (and F.) *tyrannie* = Pr. *tirannia* = Sp. *tiranía* = Pg. *tyrannia* = It. *tirannia*, < ML. *tyrannia*, *tyrania*, < Gr. *τυραννία*, *τυραννίς*, tyranny, < *τύραννος*, a tyrant: see *tyrant*.] 1. The rule of a tyrant in the ancient sense; the personal government of one of the Greek tyrants; a state or government having an uncontrolled ruler bearing the title of tyrant.

> His [Cypselus's] moderation and clemency are allowed by all; yet he is universally called by the Grecian writers Tyrant of Corinth, and his government a *Tyranny*.
> *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 507.

> One might have thought . . . that, amid the endless changes that went on among the small commonwealths and *tyrannies* of that region, it would have been easier for the Republic to establish its dominion there than to establish it over great cities like Padua and Verona.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 288.

2. The office or incumbency of a tyrant; a tyrant's administration or tenure; the system of government by tyrants.

> Aristotle . . . assigns to the *tyranny* of Periander a duration of 44 years.
> *Smith's Dict. Gr. and Rom. Biog.*, III. 191.

Hence — 3. A tyrannical government; a lawless autocracy or despotism.

> Polybius, . . . in the Sixth Book of his History, says thus: "When Princes began to indulge their own Lusts and sensual Appetites, then Kingdoms were turned into so many *Tyrannies*." *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

4. Arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority; unmerciful rule.

> Insulting *tyranny* begins to jet
> Upon the innocent and aweless throne.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4. 51.

> 'The *tyranny* of wealthy and powerful subjects was the characteristic evil of the times.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. A tyrannical action or proceeding; an instance of despotic rule or conduct.

> My meditations are how to revenge
> Thy bloody *tyrannies*. *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

> 'Tis a *tyranny*
> Over an humble and obedient sweetness
> Ungently to insult. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

6. Severity; harshness; stringency.

> The *tyranny* of the open night's too rough
> For nature to endure. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Despotism, Autocracy*, etc. See *despotism*.—**4.** *Oppression, Despotism*, etc. See *oppression*.

tyrant (tī′rant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tirant*, also *tyran, tyranne;* < ME. *tyrant, tirant, tyraunt, tiraunt*, also *tyran, tiran*, < OF. *tirant* (with unorig. *-t*), *tiran, tyran*, F. *tyran* = Pr. *tiran* = Sp. *tirano* = Pg. *tyranno* = It. *tiranno* = D. *tiran, tyran* = G. Sw. *tyrann* = Dan. *tyran*, < L. *tyrannus*, < Gr. *τύραννος*, lord, master, sovereign, tyrant; root unknown.] **1.** In ancient Greece, an irresponsible chief or magistrate with unlimited powers, owing his office primarily to insurrection or usurpation. The first tyrants, so called, were generally the leaders of risings against the oligarchies during the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. They ruled with the popular consent in nearly all the Greek states and colonies at one time or another, transmitting their power to their heirs until democracies or new oligarchies overthrew them. Others raised themselves to the position by direct conquest or conspiracy. The arbitrary government of the tyrants was sometimes beneficent, but more often extremely oppressive and cruel. The typical tyrant in the latter sense of the word was Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse (405–367 B. C.).

> The *tyrant* of the Chersonese
> Was freedom's best and bravest friend;
> That *tyrant* was Miltiades!
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Hence—**2.** A wilfully arbitrary monarch or person in authority; a ruler or master who uses his power cruelly or oppressively; any person who treats those bound to him in any way as slaves to his will; an autocratic oppressor.

> Let us define a *Tyrant*, not according to vulgar conceits, but the judgment of Aristotle, and of all Learned Men. He is a *Tyrant* who regards his own welfare and profit only, and not that of the People.
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, xii.

> A *tyrant* cannot reign and oppress by his single force; he must really interest, and interest prodigiously, a sufficient number of subordinate *tyrants* in the duration of his power. *Ames*, Works, II. 280.

3. A tyrannical or compulsory influence; something that constrains the will inexorably; an overruling power.

> For lordly love is such a *Tyranne* fell
> That where he rules all power he doth expell.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

> Thought emancipated itself from expression without becoming its *tyrant*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. In *ornith.*, a tyrant-flycatcher; one of the *Tyrannidæ*.—**Bald tyrant.** Same as *baldhead*, 3.—**The Thirty Tyrants**, a committee of thirty sympathizers with the oligarchs and with Sparta, who ruled Athens with absolute power 404–403 B. C. They were overthrown by the democracy under Thrasybulus.

tyrant† (tī′rant), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tyran;* < *tyrant, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To tyrannize over.

> What glorie or what guerdon hast thou [Love] found
> In feeble Ladies *tyranning* so sore?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To play the tyrant; tyrannize: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

> This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rant and *tyrant it* in their respective seignories.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 203.

tyrant-bird (tī′rant-bėrd), *n.* A tyrant-flycatcher.

tyrant-chat (tī′rant-chat), *n.* Some tyrant-flycatcher which resembles or suggests a chat.

tyrant-flycatcher (tī′rant-flī″kach-ėr), *n.* A tyrant-bird; any member of the *Tyrannidæ*.

tyrantly† (tī′rant-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tyrauntly;* < *tyrant* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a tyrant; tyrannically.

> He askyde me *tyrauntly* tribute of Rome,
> That tenefully tynt was in tyme of myne elders.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

tyrantry† (tī′rant-ri), *n.* Same as *tyranny*. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] xvi. 20.

tyrant-shrike (tī′rant-shrīk), *n.* One of the larger tyrant-flycatchers with a stout bill resembling a shrike's, as any species of the genus *Tyrannus* proper, like the king-bird or bee-martin. Some of these used to be placed in the genus *Lanius*, being mistaken for shrikes. See cut under *king-bird*.

tyrant-wren (tī′rant-ren), *n.* One of the smaller tyrant-flycatchers, as a species of *Tyrannulus*, resembling a wren in some respects. See cut under *Tyrannulus*.

tyre[1]. Same as *tire*.

tyre[2] (tīr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

tyremesis (tī-rem′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting: see *emesis*.] Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matters. Also *tyrosis*.

Tyrian (tir′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tyrien*, < L. *Tyrius*, < Gr. *Τύριος*, < *Τύρος*, L. *Tyrus*, Tyre (see def.).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient city and state of Tyre in Phenicia, on the Mediterranean.—**2.** Of a purple color characteristic of Tyre.—**Tyrian Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, anciently called the Cynosure, which served as a guide to the Tyrians in their long voyages.

> And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
> Or *Tyrian cynosure*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 342.

Tyrian purple. See *purple*.

II. *n.* A native of Tyre.

tyriasis (ti-rī′a-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-iasis*.] **1.** Elephantiasis Arabum.—**2.** Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

tyrite (tī′rīt), *n.* [< Icel. *Tȳr*, Tyr (see *Tyr*), + *-ite*2.] A variety of fergusonite found near Arendal in Norway.

tyro (tī′rō), *n.* [Formerly, and prop., *tiro;* < L. *tiro*, misspelled *tyro*, a newly levied soldier, a young soldier.] A beginner in learning anything; one who is employed in learning or who has mastered the rudiments only of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

> There stands a structure on a rising hill,
> Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill.
> *Garth*, Dispensary, iii.

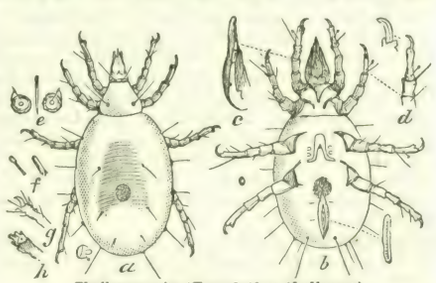
tyrocinium† (tī-rō-sin′i-um), *n.* Same as *tyrociny*. *Gayton.* Compare *tirocinium*.

tyrociny (tī-ros′i-ni), *n.* [Prop. **tirociny;* < L. *tirocinium*, first service or trial, < *tiro*, a newly levied soldier: see *tyro*.] The state of being a tyro, beginner, or learner; pupilage; apprenticeship; unskilled effort.

> To thee I write my Apotheosie,
> Mæcenas, strengthen my *Tyrocinie*.
> *Tourneur*, Trans. Metamorphosis, Ded.

Tyroglyphidæ (tī-rō-glif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tyroglyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate *Acarina*, typified by the genus *Tyroglyphus*. They all have eight legs developed, of five joints apiece, chelate mandibles, skeleton composed of sclerites in a soft skin, and two front pairs of legs set below the body. The *Tyroglyphidæ* are usually parasitic during the curious hypopial stage, although they do not seem to require any nutriment from the host; and some species would appear to be parasitic in the adult stage, as *Glyciphagus balænarum*. The related families *Sarcoptidæ* and *Myobiidæ* are strictly parasitic during every stage of their existence.

Tyroglyphus (tī-rog′li-fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] A notable genus of acarids or mites, typical of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, having a tarsal claw and a sucker. Those of the subgenus *Rhizoglyphus* feed upon vegetable products, and comprise



Phylloxera-mite (*Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*).

a, dorsal view of female; *b*, ventral view of female; *c*, mouth-parts; *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, forms of tarsal appendages; *e*, ventral tubercles of male. (All the figures are much enlarged.)

about a dozen species. Those of *Tyroglyphus* proper feed upon animal products, and include among others the well-known cheese-mites, *T. siro* and *T. longior*—the latter feeding also upon farinaceous substances. (See cut under *flour-mite*.) *T.* (*Rhizoglyphus*) *phylloxeræ* was supposed to prey upon the grape-vine phylloxera, but it undoubtedly feeds on grape-roots.

Tyroler (ti-rō′lėr), *n.* [< G. *Tyroler, Tiroler*, a Tyrolese, < *Tyrol, Tirol*, Tyrol: see *Tyrolese*.] A native of Tyrol; a Tyrolese. [Rare.]

Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrol* (G. *Tirol*, and improperly *Tyrol*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol (often called the Tyrol), an Alpine province forming with Vorarlberg a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Tyrol.

Tyrolienne (ti-rō-li-en′), *n.* [F., fem. of *Tyrolien*, of or pertaining to Tyrol, < *Tyrol*, Tyrol.] A dance of the Tyrolese peasants, or a song or melody suitable for such a dance. The characteristic folk-songs of Tyrol abound in yodels.

tyroline (tir′ō-lin), *n.* A violet dye produced by treatment of aniline; aniline violet. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1050.

tyrolite (tir′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *tirolite;* < *Tyrol* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals and in aggregates having a foliated micaceous structure. It is very soft, sectile, and flexible in thin scales, and has a bluish-green color. It is known from a number of localities, but is named from that at Falkenstein in Tyrol.

tyroma (tī-rō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese.] Falling off of the hair; alopecia.

tyronism (tī′rō-nizm), *n.* [< *tyro*(*n*-) + *-ism*.] The state of being a tyro. Also *tironism*.

tyrosin (tī′rō-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τίρος*, cheese, + *-in*2.] A white crystalline body, odorless, and insoluble in cold water, having the formula $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. It is an amido-acid, and forms salts with both acids and bases. It is a product of the decomposition of proteids, either by the ferment trypsin, by putrefaction, or by boiling with acids.

tyrosis (tī-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-osis*.] **1.** Same as *tyremesis*.—**2.** The curdling of milk.

tyrothrix (tī′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A bacterium found in cheese.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok′si-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *τοξικόν*, poison.] A ptomaïne produced in milk or cheese, the cause of the symptoms of poisoning occasionally observed to follow the eating of ice-cream. It is either identical with or closely related to diazobenzol.

Tyrrel's case. See *case*[1].

Tyrrel's fascia. The rectovesical fascia.

Tyrrel's hook. A fine hook used in certain operations on the eye for drawing forward the iris.

Tyrrhene (ti-rēn′), *a.* [< L. *Tyrrhenus*, < Gr. *Τυρρηνός*, < *Τυρρηνία*, the Gr. name of Etruria or Tuscany.] Same as *Tyrrhenian*.

Tyrrhenian (ti-rē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tyrrhene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Etruscan: used poetically, or in connection with subjects having some Greek relation or bearing.—**Tyrrhenian Sea**, a name still used for that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Tuscany and the mainland southward and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica.

II. *n.* An Etruscan.

tyrrit†, *n.* An old spelling of *tirret*.

Tyrtæan (tėr-tē′an), *a.* [< L. *Tyrtæus*, < Gr. *Τυρταῖος*, Tyrtæus (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tyrtæus, a Greek poet of the seventh century B. C., who wrote marching-songs and elegiac exhortations for the Spartans.

tysan†, *n.* A variant of *tisane*.

Tysonian (tī-sō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Tyson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, the anatomist Tyson: specifying the preputial glands or follicles which secrete the sebaceous substance smegma.

tysonite (tī′son-īt), *n.* [After S. T. *Tyson*, the discoverer.] A rare fluorid of the cerium metals, occurring in hexagonal crystals and massive, of a wax-yellow color: found in Colorado.

Tyson's glands. See *gland* and *Tysonian*.

tyssew†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

tystie (tis′ti), *n.* The black guillemot, *Cepphus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [Orkney and Shetland.]

tyt†, **tyte**†, **tytte**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *tite*[1].

tythe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *tithe*[1].

tything†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tithing*[1].

tythings†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tidings*. See *tiding*.

Tyzack's anchor. See *anchor*, 1.

tzar, tzarina, etc. See *czar*, etc.

tzetze, tzetse, *n.* See *tsetse*.

Tzigany (tsig′a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Hung. *Cigany, Tzigany* (cf. It. *Zingano, Zingaro*, G. *Zigeuner*, etc.), Gipsy: see under *Gipsy*.] **I.** *n.* A Hungarian Gipsy.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hungarian Gipsies: used in English chiefly with reference to their music.

tzopilotl (tsō′pi-lotl), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *zopilote*.





★ **1.** The twenty-first character and fifth vowel-sign in the English alphabet. The Phenician alphabet, from which ours comes ultimately (see under *A*), had no such sign, but ended with *T*. A sign for the *u*-sound (that is, for *oo*, or *ö*, as it is represented in the respellings of this dictionary) was added by the Greeks when they adapted the Phenician signs to their own use, and was written indifferently *V* or *Y;* but the latter finally established itself as the accepted form in Greek usage, while the former became customary in the derived Italian alphabets; so that, considerably later, the Romans were able to import *Y* as a separate and foreign character, to represent the foreign Greek sound *ü* (= French *u*, German *ü* or *ue*), into which the Greek *ö* had meanwhile become to a great extent altered in pronunciation. The *V* was also commonly written with its angle rounded, as *U;* and *V* and *U* were for a long time merely different forms of the same sign (like *I* and *J*): it is only recently that they have come to be always distinctly held apart, and have different values given them. As *W* also is a doubled *U* or *V*, it appears that our four letters *U*, *V*, *W*, and *Y* all come from a single sign added by the Greeks at the end of the Phenician system. The sound originally and properly represented by the character, and still belonging to it in most languages outside of English, is the *oo* or *ö* sound, as in *mood*, *move*, *rule*, and the like, the closest of the labial vowels, or rounded vowels, as they are often called (see under *O*); but this value the letter has in English only in exceptional cases. What we call "long *u*," namely, is this same sound with the semivowel *y* prefixed, as *yoo* (*yö*); and what we call "short *u*" is the more open of the two shades of neutral vowel-sound. The digraphs *ue*, *eu*, and *ew* also have, as long, the *yö*-value in the same manner and degree. The *y*-element in the sound, namely, is not always alike full and undeniable, but varies somewhat, according to the difficulty of slipping it in after a preceding consonant. After a guttural (*k*, *q*) or a labial (*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*), as when initial, the utterance is completely *yö;* but after the tongue-tip letters (*t*, *d*, *n*, *th*, *s*, *z*, *l*, *r*) the insertion of *y* involves a more difficult combination of movements of the tongue, and the element is apt to be slighted, being reduced rather to a bit of *ĭ;* and in the practice of many speakers, and in certain localities, it is even omitted altogether, so that the *yö* becomes simple *ö*, *new* being pronounced noo, *lurid* loorid, and so on. The difficulty in the way of inserting the *y*, however, is removed if the preceding syllable has the accent; and hence even those who pronounce *penö'rious* say *pen'ūry*, and so in all other like cases. This omission of the *y*-element is not approved, but is stigmatized as provincial or vulgar, although practised by many educated and careful speakers, and probably becoming more prevalent. It is more generally condoned, and even accepted, after *l* than after *t*, *d*, *n*, etc., and some standard authorities in England itself now pronounce and teach *lö* instead of *lū;* in this dictionary the *u* is so marked if it occurs after *l* preceded by another consonant, as in *fluid* (*flö-id*). After *r*, the difficulty of adding the *y*-sound before a vowel is greater than after any other tongue-tip consonant; hence in this situation the pronunciation of "long *u*" as *ö* is almost universally accepted and practised. Further, after *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, "long *u*" becomes *ö* when the *y*-element is as it were absorbed into them, converting them (see the different letters) into *ch*, *j*, *sh*, and *zh;* nor is the *y*-element heard when *ū* follows any of these sounds having an independent origin, as in *jury*, etc. The real short *u*-sound, or that corresponding to *ö* as long, is in a limited number of words also represented by *u*, as in *bull* *put*, etc.; also by double *o*, as in *look*, *foot*, etc. What we call "short *u*" is in the great majority of cases written with *u*, but also with *o*, as in *son*, with *oo*, as in *blood*, and with *ou*, as in *young*, and in the slighted pronunciation of unaccented syllables with almost any vowel. Cases like *bury* and *busy* and *buy* are anomalous and isolated. A *u* is always written after *q*, and this *u* (save in the exceptional cases in which it is silent) has a consonantal value, being pronounced as the semivowel *w;* and it is so treated sometimes also after other consonants, especially *s*, as in *suave*, *persuade*, *anguish*. *U* is silent in many words after *g*, having only (as in French) the office of preserving the hard sound of the *g;* thus, *guide*, *plague*. Like *i* and *y*, *u* is never doubled.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) The chemical symbol of *uranium*. (*b*) In quaternions, an operational sign which, prefixed to the symbol of a quaternion, denotes the versor of that quaternion. (*c*) In the *theory of heat*, a symbol used to denote the energy, or the sum of the increment of heat and the heat consumed. (*d*) [*l. c.*] In the calculus, the symbol of a function. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *hydrodynamics*, used with *v* and *w* to denote the rectangular components of the velocity.

uakari, *n.* Same as *saki*.

Ubbenite (ub'e-nīt), *n.* [< *Ubbe* (*Ubben-*) (see def.) + *-ite*2.] One of a German sect of moderate Anabaptists, founded in 1534 by one Ubbe Phillips. The Ubbenites rejected the doctrine of divorce, and differed from the rest of the Anabaptists by denying that the kingdom of Christ is an earthly kingdom, in which the righteous are to exterminate the wicked. (*Neudecker*, in Schaff-Herzog's Relig. Encyc.) Also *Ubbonite*.

ubiety (ū-bī'ĭ-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ubieta(t-)s*, ubeity, < L. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a definite place; whereness; ubiety.

uberous (ū'bẹ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *uberosus*, fruitful, < L. *uber*, fruitful, fertile; cf. *uber*, udder, teat, = E. *udder:* see *udder*.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful; productive; prolific.

> About the fruitful flanks of *uberous* Kent,
> A fat and olive soil.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, ii. 3.

uberty (ū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< ME. *ubertee*, < OF. **uberte* = Pg. *uberdade* = It. *ubertà*, < L. *uberta(t-)s*, abundance, fruitfulness, < *uber*, fruitful: see *uberous*.] Fertility; productiveness; fruitfulness; abundant yield.

> And take not hem [vines] that bere a grape or two,
> But hem that kneeleth down for *ubertee*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

ubication (ū-bi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ubicación* = Pg. *ubicação*, < L. *ubi*, where (prob. for **cubi*, **quobi*, < *qui*, who, *quid*, what, + *-bi*, a locative suffix).] 1. Situation; position; local relation; place of rest or lodgment. [Rare.]—2. Ubeity; whereness.

> Among other solutions, he suggests that the board affects the upper weight, which it does not touch, by determining its *ubication* or whereness. *Whewell.*

ubiety (ū-bī'e-ti), *n.* [< NL. *ubieta(t-)s* (replacing the medieval *ubeita(t-)s*), ubiety, < L. *ubi*, where.] 1. The state of being in a definite place; ubeity. Ubiety is generally said to be either repletive, circumscriptive, or definitive; but these terms are taken in different senses by different authors. According to the best usage, *repletive ubiety* is that of a body which excludes other bodies from its place by its absolute impenetrability; *circumscriptive ubiety* is that of any extended image which is in a place part by part without excluding other objects; *definitive ubiety* is connection with a portion of space, all in every part, and not part by part.

> *Ubiety.* Local relation; whereness. *Johnson.*

> If my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, cxcii. (*Davies.*)

2. Ubiquity; omnipresence.

ubiquarian (ū-bi-kwā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ubique*, everywhere (see *ubiquity*), + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Existing everywhere; ubiquitary; ubiquitous. [Rare.]

> Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
> A *ubiquarian* presence and control?
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 266.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquist (ū'bi-kwist), *n.* [= F. *ubiquiste* = Sp. Pg. *ubiquista*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, + *-ist*.] Same as *ubiquitarian*.

ubiquitair† (ū-bik-wi-tãr'), *a.* [< F. *ubiquitaire:* see *ubiquitary*.] Ubiquitary. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 13.

ubiquitarian (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *ubiquitary* + *-an*.] I. *n.* 1. One who exists everywhere. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. [*cap.*] One who holds to the omnipresence of the body of Christ.

> The name of *Ubiquitarians* is commonly given to those among the Lutherans who held the doctrine of the ubiquity of Christ's body, maintaining it as an explanation of the real presence of his body in the eucharist. Their opponents regarded this view as denying a special sacramental presence and as confounding the two natures of Christ. For the latter reason the name is sometimes given to the Monophysites. Also *Ubiquarian*, *Ubiquitist*.

II. *a.* 1. Omnipresent; existing everywhere. —2. [*cap.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians: as, *Ubiquitarian* doctrines or arguments.

Ubiquitarianism (ū-bik-wi-tā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Ubiquitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

ubiquitariness (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. i. § 31.

ubiquitary (ū-bik'wi-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ubiquitaire* = Sp. *ubicuitario* = Pg. *ubiquitario*, n.; as *ubiquit-y* + *-ary*.] I. *a.* Being everywhere or in all places; ubiquitous.

> She can conjure,
> And I am her *ubiquitary* spirit.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

> The *ubiquitary* and omnipresent essence of God.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

II. *n.*; pl. *ubiquitaries* (-riz). 1. One who is or exists everywhere.

> There is a nymph too of a most curious and elaborate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is everywhere.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] A Ubiquitarian.

> God is so omnipresent as that the *Ubiquitary* will needs have the body of God everywhere. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

Ubiquitism (ū-bik'wi-tizm), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians.

Ubiquitist (ū-bik'wi-tist), *n.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *Ubiquitarian*, 2.

ubiquitous (ū-bik'wi-tus), *a.* [< *ubiquit-y* + *-ous*.] Being or existing everywhere; actually or apparently omnipresent: often used in an exaggerated or humorous sense.

> Whoever travelled from Brussels to Madrid in order to escape the influence of the *ubiquitous* Cardinal was sure to be confronted with him in the inmost recesses of the King's cabinet as soon as he was admitted to an audience.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 423.

ubiquitously (ū-bik'wi-tus-li), *adv.* In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or apparent omnipresence.

ubiquitousness (ū-bik'wi-tus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ubiquitous.

ubiquity (ū-bik'wi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *ubiquite*, F. *ubiquité* = Sp. *ubicuidad* = Pg. *ubiquidade*, < L. *ubique*, everywhere, < *ubi*, where: see *ubication*.] 1. Omnipresence, or a capacity of being in an indefinite number of places at the same time, not strictly amounting to omnipresence: as, the *ubiquity* of Christ's body; the *ubiquity* of the king (see below).

> This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his *ubiquity* affordeth continual comfort and security.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The doctrines or beliefs of the Ubiquitarians.

> No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians, for joining circumcision with Christ, but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*.
> *I. Walton*, Hooker.

3†. Locality; neighborhood; whereabouts.

> Pem she hight,
> A solemn wight
> As you should meet
> In any street
> In that *ubiquity*.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Ubiquity of the king, in *law*. See the quotation.

> A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity of the king*. His majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuit; for a nonsuit is the desertion of a suit or action by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason, also, in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do; for in contemplation of law he is always present in court.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

ubi supra (ū'bī sū'prạ). [L.: *ubi*, where; *supra*, above: see *supra-*.] In the place above mentioned: marking reference to some passage or page before named.

U-bolt (ū'bōlt), *n.* A bar of iron bent into the form of the letter U, fitted with a screw and nut at each end. It is used in car-building to form carriers and supports for brake-rods, chains, and other connections.

u. c. An abbreviation of Italian *una corda*, on one string.

Uchatius process. See *process*.

Uckewallist (uk-e-wol'ist), *n.* [< *Ucke Wallis* (or *Walles*), of Friesland, + *-ist.*] A member of a Mennonite sect which held that Judas and the murderers of Christ will probably be saved because of their ignorance.

uda (ö'dä), *n.* [Hind. *ūdā*, purple.] A peculiar purplish brown or puce used in the decoration of Hindu pottery; also, certain glazed ware painted with it.

udal (ū'dal), *a.* and *n.* [Also *odal;* < Icel. *ōthal* = Norw. *ödel*, allodium, patrimony, = OHG. *uodil, uodal, ōdhil*, farm, homestead, = OS. *uodhil, ōdhil, ōthil* = AS. *ēthel*, hereditary possession, home: see *allodium, athel*, and *Odelsthing.*] **I.** *a.* Noting that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession provable by witnesses, has been held by the Scotch Court of Session to be the same as allodial. Also *odal.*

The homestead of the original settler, . . . with the share of arable and appurtenant common rights, bore among the northern nations the name of *Odal*, or Edhel.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 24.

II. *n.* An allodium; a freehold.

udaler, udaller (ū'dal-ėr), *n.* [< *udal* + *-er*[1].] One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies. Also *odaller.*

The *Udallers* are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland. *Scott*, Pirate, i., note.

udalman (ū'dal-man), *n.*; pl. *udalmen* (-men). Same as *udaler.*

udder (ud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **udder, uddyr, iddyr,* < AS. *ūder* (*ūdr-*) = OFries. *ūder* = MD. *uyder, uder*, later *uïder, uïr*, D. *uijer* = OHG. *ūtar*, MHG. *iuter, ūter*, G. *euter* = Icel. *jūgr* (for **jūdr*) = Sw. *jufver, jur* (> E. dial. *yure*) = Dan. *yver* = Gael. Ir. *uth* = L. *uber* (for **udher*) = Gr. *οὖθαρ* (*οὐθατ-*), Æolic *οὔφαρ* = Skt. *ūdhar, ūdhan*, udder: root unknown. Cf. *uberous, exuberant*, etc.] The mammary glands of cattle and various other animals, especially when large and baggy and with more than one teat, as two or four; the milk-bag. Single glands with one nipple apiece are more frequently called *teat* or *dug.*

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 115.

udder-cloud (ud'ėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud consisting of a group of udder-shaped festoons falling from cumulus or strato-cumulus clouds, particularly in the immediate rear of summer storms. Also called *rain-balls.*

uddered (ud'ėrd), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ed*[2].] Having an udder or udders: as, "the *udder'd* cow," *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

udderful (ud'ėr-fûl), *a.* [< *udder* + *-ful.*] Having a full udder. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, Prel.

udderless (ud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *udder* + *-less.*] Having no udder to suck; hence, without food, or motherless, as a young animal. [Rare.]

Gentle girls who foster up
Udderless lambs. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

udometer (ū-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *udomètre* = Sp. *udómetro*, < L. *udus*, moist, damp (for **uvidus*, < **uvere*, be wet or humid, ppr. *uvens*, wet: see *humid*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gage. See cut under *pluviometer.*

udometric (ū-dō-met'rik), *a.* [< *udometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or made by means of a udometer.

'udsblood†, *interj.* See *'sblood.*

Uds blood, I'll lay him cross upon his coxscomb next day. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

'udsfoot†, *interj.* See *'sfoot.*

'Udsfoot, I am monstrous angry with myself!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 8.

ug (ug), *n.* [Also *ugg;* < ME. *ugge*, < Icel. *uggr*, fear, akin to *ōgn* (= Goth. *ōgan*), fear, terror, *agi* (= Goth. *agis* = AS. *ege*), terror: see *awe*[1]. Hence *ug, v., ugly, ugsome.*] **1†.** Fear; horror. —**2.** A surfeit. [Prov. Eng.]

ug (ug), *v. i.* [Also *ugg;* < ME. *uggen*, < Icel. *ugga*, fear, < *uggr*, fear: see *ug, n.*] **1.** To fear; feel horror; shudder with horror. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 509. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To feel repugnance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thare was so mekille folke dede in that bataile that the sone wexe eclipte, and withdrewe his lighte, *uggande* for to see so mekille scheddynge of blude.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

For tha paynes ar so felle and harde,
Als yhe sal here be redd eftyrwarde,
That ilk man may *ugge* bothe yhowng and awlde
That heres thaime be reherced and tawlde.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 189. (*Halliwell.*)

ugging† (ug'ing), *n.* [ME. *ugging;* verbal n. of *ug, v.*] Horror.

uggur-oil (ug'ėr-oil), *n.* [< *uggur*, < Hind. *agar*, wood of aloes, < Skt. *aguru*, agallochum: see *agallochum.*] An Oriental perfume oil distilled from agallochum.

ugh (û), *interj.* An expression of horror or aversion, usually accompanied by a shudder.

uglesome† (ug'l-sum), *a.* [Formerly also *ugglesome;* also dial. *uglysome;* < *ugly* + *-some.* Cf. *ugsome.*] Ugly: as, an *uglesome* countenance. *Latimer*, 7th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Her body being straight waies changed into blew and black colours most *ugglesome* to behold.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses (1595), p. 43.

uglification (ug″li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *uglify* (see *-fication*).] The process of uglifying or disfiguring. *Lewis Carroll*, Alice in Wonderland, ix. [Humorous.]

uglify (ug'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uglified*, ppr. *uglifying.* [< *ugly* + *-fy.*] To make ugly; disfigure.

It defourmeth and *uglyfyeth* the skinne.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 117. (*Davies.*)

She [Mrs. Crewe] is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. . . . She *uglifies* everything near her. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 417.

A protest against that *uglifying* process by which women are coaxed into resignation to old age and death.
New Princeton Rev., I. 107.

uglily (ug'li-li), *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

ugliness (ug'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *uglines, uglynes, uggelynesse;* < *ugly* + *-ness.*] The property or character of being ugly, in any sense.

Vice in its own pure native *ugliness.* *Crabbe.*

The features of his countenance were irregular, even to *ugliness.* *Scott*, Quentin Durward, viii.

=**Syn.** See *ugly.*

ugly (ug'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ougly;* < ME. *ugly, uggely, uglike*, < Icel. *uggligr*, fearful, to be dreaded, < *uggr*, fear, + *-ligr* = E. *-ly*[1]: see *ug, n.*, and *-ly*[2]. Cf. Icel. *ȳgligr*, terrible, < *ȳgr*, fierce.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unpleasing or repulsive in appearance; offensive to the sight; of very disagreeable aspect.

The heuen was vphalt, bot *vgly* ther vnder.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2078.

Full *vgly* and ful ill is it,
That was ful faire and fresshe before.
York Plays, p. 83.

O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 3.

My house was considered the *ugliest* in the county, but all admitted it was one of the most comfortable.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Morally repulsive or deformed; hideous; base; vile.

How base and *ugly*
Ingratitude appears, with all her profits!
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

The supervisor represents the very *ugliest* side of federal supremacy; he belongs to the least liked branch of the civil service. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

3. Disagreeable; offensive; suggestive of or threatening evil; associated with disadvantage or danger: as, an *ugly* rumor of defeat.

Thay wern wakened al wrank that therin won lenged,
Of on the *vglokest* vnhap that euer on erd suffred.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 892.

Up came their murderous deeds of old,
The grisly story Chaucer told,
And many an *ugly* tale beside.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

An *ugly* thrill spread from the spot he touched.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

It was as *ugly* a little promenade as I ever undertook.
J. W. De Forest, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 341.

4. Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned. [U. S.]

He was jest the crossest, *ugliest* critter that ever ye see, and he was *ugly* jest for the sake o' ugliness.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 196.

5. Threatening painful or fatal consequences; dangerous: as, an *ugly* blow; an *ugly* cut.—**An ugly customer,** a troublesome or dangerous person. [Colloq.]

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached—what "The Fancy" would call "an *ugly customer.*" *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and His Friends, p. 6.

The ugly man, of three persons concerned in garroting, the one who actually commits the crime, and whose escape is covered by the pals known as *fore-stall* and *back-stall.* Also called *nasty man.* [Thieves' slang.]=**Syn. 1.** Unsightly, homely, ill-favored, hard-favored, hideous.—**4.** Cross, sulky, morose, ill-tempered, crabbed.

II. *n.*; pl. *uglies* (-liz). **1.** An ugly person. [Colloq.]

There were all the beauties, and all the diamonds, and not a few of the *uglies* of London.
Walpole, Letters, II. 422.

2. A shade for the eyes worn as an appendage to the bonnet by women about the middle of the nineteenth century. It was generally of the character of a calash, but smaller. See *sunshade* (*b*).

"Cab-heads, hoods, what do you call 'em?" he asked of Miss Kicklebury. Indeed, she and her sister wore a couple of those blue silk over-bonnets which have lately become the fashion. . . . "Those hoods," she said—"we call those hoods *Uglies!*"
Thackeray, Kicklebury's on the Rhine.

Plug ugly. A plug-ugly.

ugly† (ug'li), *v. t.* [< *ugly, a.*] To make ugly; disfigure; uglify. [Rare.]

It is impossible I should love him; for his vices all *ugly* him over, as I may say. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 220.

Ugrian (ö'gri-an), *a.* [From the name of a Finnish tribe.] Noting the Finno-Hungarian group of languages, comprising the tongues of the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars or Hungarians. It is a branch of the Ural-Altaic family.

Ugric (ö'grik), *a.* Same as *Ugrian.*

Ugro-Altaic (ö'grō-al-tā″ik), *a.* Same as *Ural-Altaic.* See *Altaic.* *Nature*, XXXIV. 41.

ugsome (ug'sum), *a.* [< ME. *ugsom;* < *ug, n.*, + *-some.*] Ugly; hideous; disgusting; loathsome. [Obsolete or provincial.]

An *ugsom* noyse, that noyet the pepull,
With wepyng and waile wo to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13734.

Since she has kiss'd your *ugsome* mouth,
She never shall kiss mine.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

ugsomeness (ug'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being ugsome; ugliness. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxviii. [Now only provincial.]

uhlan, ulan (ö'län or ū'lan), *n.* [= F. *uhlan, hulan, houlan,* < G. *uhlan, uhlane, ulane,* a lancer, < Pol. *ulan, hulan* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *ulan, hulan*, a lancer, uhlan, < Turk. *ōglan, oglan, oghlan*, in popular pron. *ōlan*, a son, boy, lad, servant, < Tatar *oglān*, a son, child (formerly used as a title of princes); cf. Turk. *ogul, ogūl, oghl*, < Tatar *ogūl*, a son.] A soldier mounted and armed with a lance, and wearing a kind of semi-Oriental dress with loose hanging sleeves and very baggy trousers: originally known in the eastern countries of Europe. Uhlans were armed with a curved simitar besides the lance. Under Marshal Saxe, a corps of uhlans was temporarily established in the French army. At the present time the name is given to light cavalry armed with the lance; the Prussian uhlans are especially renowned.

Uigurian (ö-i-gö'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tribe of the Turkish race called Uigurs. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 750.

uintahite (ū-in'ta-hīt), *n.* [< *Uintah* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native hydrocarbon resembling asphaltum, found in considerable deposits in the Uintah Mountains in Utah. It is black, lustrous, breaks with a conchoidal fracture, fuses in a candle-flame, and burns, giving a bright flame, like sealing-wax. It has also been called *gilsonite.*

Uintatheriidæ (ū-in″ta-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uintatherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals of huge size, from the lower Tertiary formations of the western United States, representing an order *Dinocerata*, widely distinct from any of the existing perissodactyls: named from the genus *Uintatherium.* See ★cut under *Dinoceras.*

Uintatherium (ū-in-ta-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1872), < *Uintah* (the Uintah Mountains in Utah) + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **1.** The typical genus of *Uintatheriidæ*, originally based on fragmentary material, now regarded as synonymous with *Dinoceras* of the same geological date.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

uji (ö'ji), *n.* [< Jap. *uji*, maggot.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, occurring in Japan, due to the attacks of a tachinid fly, *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*) *sericaria.* See *Ujimyia.*

uji-fly (ö'ji-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the tachinid genus *Ujimyia* (or *Leskia*), *U. sericaria*, whose larva is the silkworm-parasite of Japan.

Ujimyia (ū-ji-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1870, as *Ugimyia*), < Jap. *uji*, maggot, + Gr. *μυῖα*, fly.] A genus of tachinid flies, perhaps synonymous with *Leskia*, erected for the uji-fly of Japan, *U. sericaria.* This fly is said by Sasaki to possess the abnormal habit of depositing its eggs upon the mulberry-leaf, which is then eaten



Uji-fly (*Ujimyia sericaria*), natural size.

by the silkworm, the eggs hatching and the larvæ developing within the body of the latter, instead of, as is usual with tachina-flies, laying its eggs upon the body of the worm. See *Leskia.*

U. K. An abbreviation of *United Kingdom* (of Great Britain and Ireland).

ukase (ū-kās'), *n.* [= F. *ukase, oukase* = Sp. *ucase* = Pg. *ukase* = G. *ukas,* < Russ. *ukazŭ,* an ordinance, edict; cf. *ukazuivatĭ, ykazatĭ,* show, indicate, order, prescribe, < *y-* + *kazatĭ,* show.] 1. An edict or order, legislative or administrative, emanating from the Russian government. Ukases have the force of laws till they are annulled by subsequent decisions. A collection of the ukases issued at different periods, made by order of the emperor Nicholas, and supplemented since year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire.

In former times, cruel punishments with whips used to be ordained in episcopal circulars as well as in Imperial *ukases.* *A. J. C. Hare,* Russia, i.

Hence—2. Any official proclamation.

Lord Canning is probably not nearly as enthusiastic with respect to the effect of the Proclamation as he was last March, when he issued his famous *ukase* to the landlords of Oude. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 280.

ulan, *n.* See *uhlan.*

ulcer (ul'sėr), *n.* [= F. *ulcère* = Sp. Pg. *ulcera* ★= It. *ulcera, ulcere, ulcero,* < L. *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), also *hulcus* (*hulcer-*), a sore, ulcer, = Gr. ἕλκος, a wound, sore, ulcer.] 1. A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, open either to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge; a solution of continuity of the skin of the body, or of the investing tissue of any natural cavity, the result of morbid action, not of mechanical injury nor of a healthy reparative process. A wound may become an ulcer, but is not such unless diseased action is set up. An abscess is an ulceration within the tissue of a part which has formed a morbid excavation with a contracted orifice or none. Ulcers have been divided into *local* and *constitutional,* but the distinction is not obvious. They are also treated as *simple* or *specific* sores. Most ulcers are both constitutional and specific—that is, the local exhibition of a specific poison which infects the whole system, as the diphtheritic, the syphilitic, or the carcinomatous; others are less obviously specific, as the scrofulous or the scorbutic.

2. Hence, figuratively, a sore, blot, stain, or cause of reproach, in an ethical sense: as, an *ulcer* of the body politic.

To feed the living *ulcer* of a corroding memory. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

Aden or **Aleppo ulcer,** a cutaneous affection occurring in the East, which, beginning as a small red papule, grows, suppurates, and finally ulcerates. The etiology is obscure, and apparently there has been great freedom in the application of the name to skin-diseases of this type when occurring in the East. There seems to be no essential difference in the meaning of the following terms: *Delhi boil, Aleppo evil, Aleppo boil, Aleppo gall, Biskra button, Pendjeh ulcer, Delhi sore, Oriental sore, Persian ulcer,* and many others qualified by the name of some Eastern town or country. They are all classed under the one name *endemic ulcer.*—**Perforating ulcer of the foot.** See *perforating.*—**Varicose ulcer.** See *varicose.*—**Warty ulcer.** See *warty.*

ulcer (ul'sėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [< OF. *ulcerer,* F. *ulcérer* = Sp. Pg. *ulcerar* = It. *ulcerare,* < L. *ulcerare,* make sore, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore, ulcer: see *ulcer, n.*] To ulcerate. *Fuller,* Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 3. [Rare.]

ulcerable (ul'sėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-able.*] Capable of becoming ulcerated.

ulcerate (ul'sėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ulcerated,* ppr. *ulcerating.* [< L. *ulceratus,* pp. of *ulcerare,* make sore: see *ulcer, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form an ulcer or ulcers; become converted into an ulcer.

II. *trans.* To affect with, or as with, an ulcer or ulcers.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated;* others upon the continual afflux of the lacerative humours. *Harvey,* Consumptions.

His heart was *ulcerated* with hatred. *Macaulay,* Frederic the Great

Ulcerated tooth, a popular term for purulent inflammation of the gums about a decayed, dead, or loose tooth.

ulceration (ul-sę-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ulceration,* F. *ulcération* = Sp. *ulceración* = Pg. *ulceração* = It. *ulcerazione,* < L. *ulceratio*(*n-*), a breaking out into sores, < *ulcerare,* pp. *ulceratus,* make sore: see *ulcer, ulcerate, v.*] 1. The formation of an ulcer.—2. The result of such formation; an ulcer.

ulcerative (ul'sę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *ulceratif,* F. *ulcératif* = Pr. *ulceratiu* = Sp. It. *ulcerativo;* as *ulcerate* + *-ive.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.—2. Causing or producing ulcers. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

ulceratory (ul'sę-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *ulcerate* + *-ory.*] Ulcerative.

ulcered (ul'sėrd), *a.* [< *ulcer* + *-ed*2.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcerated.

ulcerous (ul'sėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *ulcereux,* F. *ulcéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ulceroso,* < L. *ulcerosus,* full of sores, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an ulcer or ulcers.

She whom the spital-house and *ulcerous* sores
Would cast the gorge at. *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3. 39.

2. Exhibiting ulceration; affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Strangely-visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous.* *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 151.

Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis.*

ulcerously (ul'sėr-us-li), *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

ulcerousness (ul'sėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

ulcuscle (ul'kus-l), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum,* dim. of *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), a sore: see *ulcer.*] Same as *ulcuscule.*

ulcuscule (ul-kus'kūl), *n.* [< L. *ulcusculum:* see *ulcuscle.*] A small ulcer.

ule (ū'le), *n.* [< Mex. *ule, hule,* caoutchouc.] The ule-tree.

-ule. [F. *-ule* = Sp. Pg. *-ulo* = It. *-ulo, -olo,* < L. *-ulus,* m., *-ula,* f., *-ulum,* n., a dim. termination. Cf. *-cule, -cle.*] A diminutive termination in many words from the Latin, as in *capsule, glandule, globule, nodule,* etc. It often appears unrecognized as *-le,* as in *circle, scruple,* etc., and in the original Latin form *-ulus* in *calculus, annulus,* etc. It also appears in the compound terminations *-cule, -cle* (which see). It is much used in the formation of new terms in zoölogy and botany.

ulema (ö-le-mä'), *n.* [= F. *uléma, oulema* = Sp. *ulema,* < Ar. *'ulemā,* pl. of *'ālim,* learned, one who knows, < *'alama,* know: see *alma.*] The Moslem doctors of sacred law and theological science, especially those belonging to the religious hierarchy of the Turkish empire, with the Sheik ul Islam at their head: a collective term.

ule-tree (ö'le-trē), *n.* [Amer. Sp.] A Mexican tree, *Castilla elastica,* from the milky juice of which caoutchouc is obtained. See cut under *Castilla.*

Ulex (ū'leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *ulex,* a shrub resembling rosemary; according to some, furze, or perhaps *Anthyllis Hermanniæ.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Cytisinæ;* the furze. It is distinguished from the related genus *Cytisus* by its deeply two-lipped membranous and colored calyx. It includes about 20 species, natives of western Europe or northwestern Africa—one species, *U. nanus,* extending east nearly to Nice; and another, *U. Europæus,* per-



Flowering Branch of Furze (*Ulex Europæus*).
a, flower; *b,* fruit; *c,* branch with leaves and spines (transformed branches).

haps to Tuscany. They are spiny shrubs without genuine leaves, the leaves being reduced to a spine, petiole, or scale. The yellow flowers are solitary or racemose at the ends of the branches. For *Ulex aphyllus,* see *cross-spine. U. Europæus,* which also extends to the Azores and Canary Islands, and occurs naturalized on high mountains in Jamaica, is the common furze, gorse, or whin of Great Britain. See *furze.*

ulexine (ū'lek-sin), *n.* [< *Ulex* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid prepared from *Ulex Europæus,* the common gorse or furze. It has been employed as a diuretic in cases of dropsy due to heart-disease.

ulexite (ū'lek-sīt), *n.* [Named after G. L. *Ulex,* a German chemist.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in loose rounded masses with fibrous structure and white color. Also called *boronatrocalcite, natroborocalcite.*

uliginose (ū-lij'i-nōs), *a.* [< ME. *uliginose,* < L. *uliginosus:* see *uliginous.*] 1. Moist; muddy; uliginous. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.—2. In *nat. hist.,* living or growing in the mud or in muddy places. Also *ulignose.*

uliginous (ū-lij'i-nus), *a.* [< F. *uligineux* = It. *uliginoso,* < L. *uliginosus,* full of moisture, damp, < *uligo,* moisture, marshiness, for **uviligo,* < *uvere,* be wet or damp: see *humid.* Cf. *uliginose.*] Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward.*

ullage (ul'āj), *n.* [< OF. *eullage, oeillage,* "the filling up of leakie wine vessels" (Cotgrave), < *oeiller, eullier, auillier,* "fill up wine vessels that have leaked" (Cotgrave), lit. fill to the 'eye' or bung, < *oeil,* eye, < L. *oculus,* eye: see *ocular, eyelet.* According to Skeat, the OF. verb is prob. < OF. *eure, ore,* border, brim, < L. *ora,* brim: see *orle.*] In *com.,* the wantage of a cask, or the estimated measure of the empty part of a cask of liquor.

ullet (ul'et), *n.* [A dial. form of *owlet.*] A howlet or hoot-owl; specifically, the tawny, brown, or wood owl, *Strix* (or *Syrnium*) *aluco.*

Ullmannia (ul-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after J. C. *Ullmann,* a German mineralogist and statesman (1771–1821).] The name given by Göppert (1850) to a genus of fossil coniferous plants from the Permian of Europe. Its fruit is imperfectly known; but its irregularly branching twigs densely clothed with thick fleshy cylindrical or square leaves traversed by rows of punctations indicate Araucarian affinities. The name *Cupressites* (Brongniart, 1828) has priority and should be substituted.

ullmannite (ůl'man-īt), *n.* [Named after J. C. *Ullmann:* see *Ullmannia.*] A sulphid of nickel and antimony, part of the latter being frequently replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive with a granular structure, and is of a gray color with a metallic luster.

Ulloa's circle. See *circle of Ulloa,* under *circle.*

Ulmaceæ (ul-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1815), < *Ulmus* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous plants, the elm family, belonging to the order *Urticales,* typified by the genus *Ulmus.* It is characterized by erect anthers, two stigmatose style-branches, a straight embryo with broad cotyledons, flower-buds produced on leafless yearly branches, and a compressed fruit with oblique apex, commonly a dry samara. It embraces 13 genera and about 140 species.

ulmaceous (ul-mā'shius), *a.* In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the plant family *Ulmaceæ.*

Ulmeæ (ul'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1825), < *Ulmus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of trees, the elm tribe, of the family *Ulmaceæ,* consisting of 4 genera. *Ulmus,* the type, and *Planera* are the best known.

ulmic (ul'mik), *a.* [< L. *ulmus,* elm, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid found in earth-mold, a product of the decay of vegetable matter. See *ulmin.*

ulmin (ul'min), *n.* [< L. *ulmus,* elm, + *-in*2.] 1. A name given to various substances which are present in vegetable mold, peat, etc. The name has also been applied to a dark-brown substance which exudes from the elm, oak, and various other trees. It has also been called *humus, humin, gein.* See *humus.*

2. A brown substance produced by the action of strong acids or alkalis on various organic bodies, especially by heating treacle or alcohol with strong sulphuric acid, thoroughly washing the residue with water, then triturating it with gum, and drying the mixture.

ulmo (ul'mō), *n.* A tree of Chile, *Eucryphia cordifolia:* same as *muermo.*

ulmous (ul'mus), *a.* [< L. *ulmus,* elm, + *-ous.*] In *chem.,* noting a group of brown or black substances in which ulmin or ulmic acid is present, occurring in vegetable mold, peat, etc.; humous.

Ulmus (ul'mus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ulmus,* elm: see *elm.*] A genus of trees, the elms, type of the family *Ulmaceæ* and tribe *Ulmeæ.* It is characterized by a stalked fruit surrounded with a broad wing, and containing flat cotyledons. There are about 18 species, widely scattered through the north temperate regions, extending in Asia to mountains within the tropics. They bear alternate serrate two-ranked feather-veined leaves on slender and often recurving branches which form a graceful flat spray. The flower-clusters contain numerous small apetalous flowers, almost all perfect or mainly staminate, in 4 North American species preceding the leaves, and followed by disk-like notched and veiny samaras, which fall as the leaves expand. (See cut under *samara.*) Several other species are evergreen and late-flowering, as *U. parvifolia* of China and Japan. Seven species occur in the United States (for which see *elm, slippery-elm, rock-elm,* and *wahoo,* 3). Three species occur in Europe, all of them extending into Asia—*U. campestris,* the common old-world elm (see cut under *elm*), parent of very numerous cultivated varieties; *U. pedunculata,* the water-elm of central Europe; and *U. montana,* the witch-elm, the only one thought to be native to Great Britain. *U. Americana, U. pedunculata,* and also *U. Wallichii,* the Himalayan elm, sometimes reach a very large size, from 90 to 100 feet high, and 7 to 8 feet in diameter. *U. pumila,* the dwarf elm of Siberia, a very low shrub, forms the other extreme of the genus. *U. pedunculata,* the common village elm of Prussia, is peculiar in forming sharp ribs about its base in old age, which serve as natural buttresses.

ulna (ul′nä), *n.*; pl. *ulnæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *ulna* = Gr. *ὠλένη*, elbow: see *ell*[1].] 1. The inner one of the two bones of the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, the other being the radius; the bone which makes a strict hinge-joint at the elbow with the humerus, and about which the radius revolves in pronation and supination, when the ulna reaches to the wrist and these movements are practicable. The ulna is commonly the smaller one of the two bones, especially below, where its end is little more than a pivot for rotation of the wrist, the hand being almost entirely borne upon the end of the radius. In many animals the ulna is reduced by shortening, and in some it appears merely as a process of the radius, ankylosed upon the proximal end of the latter, as in bats, and in hoofed quadrupeds generally. In man, in animals generally which use their fore paws as hands, and in birds it is perfect, and extends the whole length of the forearm. Its proximal end has a large sigmoid cavity for articulation with the humerus, often a lesser sigmoid cavity for the head of the radius, and a prominent process, the olecranon, or head of the ulna, forming the greatest convexity of the back of the elbow. See cuts under *carpus, Catarrhina, Elephantinæ, forearm, pinion, Plesiosaurus,* and *shoulder.*

2. In *entom.*, the stigmatic or marginal vein of the fore wing. *Walker; Haliday.*—3. A unit of length; a cubit; an ell.—4. In *ichth.*, the hypercoracoid. *Owen.*—**Oblique line** (or **ridge**) **of the ulna.** See *oblique.*—**Tubercle of the ulna.** See *tubercle.*

ulnad (ul′nad), *adv.* [< *ulna* + *-ad*[2].] Toward or in the direction of the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect of the forearm.

ulnage† (ul′nāj), *n.* Same as *alnage.*

ulnager† (ul′nāj-ėr), *n.* Same as *alnager.*

ulnar (ul′när), *a.* [< NL. *ulnaris*, < L. *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the ulna.—2. Of or pertaining to that side of the fore limb upon which the ulna is situated: as, the *ulnar* border of the forearm; the *ulnar* bone of the wrist (see *ulnare*): opposed to *radial.*—**Anterior ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Common ulnar vein.** See *vein.*—**Ulnar artery,** the larger of the two vessels resulting from the division of the brachial at the elbow, extending along the inner side of the forearm into the palm of the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. Besides numerous muscular branches, it gives off the anterior and posterior ulnar recurrent arteries (see *recurrent*), the interosseous, and the anterior and posterior ulnar carpals.—**Ulnar carpal arteries,** two small branches, the anterior and the posterior, given off from the ulnar artery at the wrist to the anterior and posterior surfaces.—**Ulnar nerve,** a large branch of the brachial plexus, from the inner cord, distributed to the elbow-joint, ulnocarpal and deep digital flexors, and some of the muscles and a part of the skin of the hand. It gives off the dorsalis ulnaris, or dorsal cutaneous branch, to the skin of the wrist and hand, the palmaris superficialis to the palmaris brevis and skin of the little finger, and the palmaris profundus to most of the small muscles of the palm.

ulnare (ul-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *ulnaria* (-ri-ä). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of *ulnaris:* see *ulnar.*] 1. A bone of the wrist, that one of the proximal carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side, in man the cuneiform: opposed to *radiale.* See cuts under *Artiodactyla, carpus, hand, Perissodactyla,* and *Plesiosaurus.*—2. In *ornith.*, that one of the two free carpal bones which is upon the ulnar side (the other being the radiale), not necessarily with the implication that it is the cuneiform of a mammal. See cut under *pinion.*

ulnocarpal (ul-nō-kär′pal), *a.* Common to the ulna and the carpus: as, an *ulnocarpal* articulation.

ulnometacarpal (ul-nō-met-a-kär′pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus: specifying certain muscles of a bird's wing. Also *ulnimetacarpal.*

ulnometacarpalis (ul-nō-met″a-kär-pā′lis), *n.*; pl. *ulnometacarpales* (-lēz). [NL.: cf. *ulnometacarpal.*] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the wing which arises from the ulna and is inserted into a metacarpal bone. Two such muscles are distinguished as *ulnometacarpalis ventralis* and *dorsalis.* Also *ulnimetacarpalis.*

ulnoradial (ul-nō-rā′di-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius; common to these bones, as an articulation.

Ulodendron (ū-lō-den′drọn), *n.* [NL. (Lindley and Hutton, 1831), < Gr. *οὐλή*, a scar (< *οὐλειν*, be whole or sound, become healed), + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of fossil plants, closely allied to *Lepidodendron,* and by some authors considered as belonging to, or being a peculiar condition of, this genus. The leaf-scars of *Ulodendron* are disposed in spiral order, are comparatively small, and do not vary much in dimensions, not being much larger upon trunks of great size than upon smaller ones. They are close, rhomboidal in shape, and sometimes broader than long. The fructification is a long cylindrical strobile. The characteristic feature of *Ulodendron* is the existence of a double series of concave disk-like depressions, of large size, round or oval in shape, and increasing in dimensions with the growth of the plant from below upward. These large scars, or disks as they are sometimes called, are arranged in vertical rows, alternating on each side of the stem, and are marked in the center by a small mammilla, around which scales or leaf-scars are concentrically arranged, which become more or less obscure, or are entirely obliterated, with the growth of the plant. The nature and function of these peculiar scars were formerly the object of much discussion among paleobotanists; but they are now recognized as the points of attachment of masses of inflorescence, which consisted of sessile cones formed of imbricated scales bearing sporangia, the cones being indistinguishable from *Lepidostrobus.* *Ulodendron* is characteristic of the lower section of the Carboniferous series.

Ulonata† (ū-lō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793): formation uncertain; perhaps < Gr. *αὐλών*, a hollow, a narrow space.] A group of mandibulate insects, in the system of Fabricius, composed of the genera *Acrydium, Gryllus, Truxalis, Forficula, Blatta, Mantis, Acheta,* and *Locusta:* an obsolete synonym of *Orthoptera.*

Ulophocinæ (ū″lō-fō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *φώκη*, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A section of *Otariidæ,* containing the true fur-seals, as distinguished from the *Trichophocinæ* or hair-seals of the same family. Also *Oulophocinæ.* See cut under *fur-seal.*

ulophocine (ū′lō-fō-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ulophocinæ.*

ulorrhagia (ū-lō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* Same as *oulorrhagy.*

Ulothrix (ū′lō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1845), < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the family *Ulotrichaceæ.*

Ulotrichaceæ (ū″lō-tri-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-aceæ.*] A small family of confervoid algæ, typified by the genus *Ulothrix.* They are aquatic or terrestrial green or yellowish-green plants, each composed of an unbranched filament of short cells that are usually broader than they are long.

ulotrichan (ū-lot′ri-kạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Ulotrichi* + *-an.*] I. *n.* A member of the *Ulotrichi.*

II. *a.* Ulotrichous.

Ulotrichi (ū-lot′ri-kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ulotrichus:* see *ulotrichous.*] One of the two primary groups into which the races of men are divided by Bory de Saint-Vincent, the other being the *Liotrichi* or *Lissotrichi.* The *Ulotrichi* are those with crisp or woolly hair. The color of the skin varies from yellow-brown to the blackest known; the hair and eyes are normally dark; the skull is in most types dolichocephalic. The negroes and Bushmen of ultra-Saharic Africa and the Negritos are members of this group.

ulotrichous (ū-lot′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. *ulotrichus,* < Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Having crisp woolly hair; belonging to the *Ulotrichi.*

ulster (ul′stėr), *n.* [< *Ulster*, a province of Ireland.] 1. A type of long loose overcoat, worn by both men and women: originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster. The peculiarity of the coat is that it is cut almost straight for both sexes, reaching very nearly to the feet, and is sometimes girded with a belt; it often has a hood or cape.

> Over my shoulders was a drenched Leopard skin, beneath which could be seen my travel-stained, much-worn *ulster* overcoat. *O'Donovan,* Merv, xvi.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ulster king-at-arms.*

Ulster custom. The form of tenant-right (in full, *Ulster tenant-right custom*) established by custom in the province of Ulster in Ireland, and recognized by the statutes of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 46) and 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 49). It is regarded as including the right of a yearly tenant to continue his occupancy so long as the rent, or a fair rent adjusted in view of the value of the land exclusive of buildings, is paid, to dispose of his tenancy to a suitable successor, and to require compensation if the landlord resumes possession for his own use.

ulstered (ul′stėrd), *a.* [< *ulster* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing an ulster. *R. Broughton,* Second Thoughts, i. 5.

ulstering (ul′stėr-ing), *n.* [< *ulster* + *-ing.*] Cloth for ulsters. *Manufacturers' Rev.,* XX. 237. [A trade-word.]

Ulster king-at-arms. The king-at-arms for Ireland. See *king-at-arms.*

ult. An abbreviation of *ultimo.*

ulterior (ul-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultérieur* = Sp. Pg. *ulterior* = It. *ulteriore,* < L. *ulterior,* compar. of *ulter,* that is beyond. Cf. *ultra-.*] I. *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary.—2. Not at present in view or in consideration; in the future or in the background; beyond what is seen or avowed; remote: as, what *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain.

> The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of it [Scripture]. *Boyle,* Works, II. 130.

> When a thing has served an end to the uttermost, it is wholly new for an *ulterior* service. *Emerson,* Nature, v.

II. *n.* The further side; the remote part. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

ulteriorly (ul-tē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* In an ulterior manner; more distantly; remotely.

ultima (ul′ti-mä), *a.* and *n.* [L., fem. of *ultimus,* superl. of *ulter,* that is beyond or on the other side: see *ultimate.*] I. *a.* Most remote; furthest; final; last.—**Ultima ratio,** the last reason or argument.—**Ultima ratio regum,** the last reason of kings; resort to arms or war.—**Ultima Thule.** See *Thule.*

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the last syllable of a word.

ultimata, *n.* Latin plural of *ultimatum.*

ultimate (ul′ti-māt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultimado,* ★< ML. *ultimatus,* furthest, last, pp. of L. *ultimare,* come to an end, < *ultimus,* last, final, superl. of *ulter,* that is on the other side: see *ultra-.*] 1. Furthest; most remote in place.

> Looking over the *ultimate* sea. *Bret Harte,* The Two Ships.

2. Last; the last of a series of three or more members, especially of a series in which an inquiry is traced from one member to another: as, the *ultimate* signification of a phrase; an *ultimate* principle; an *ultimate* fact. *Ultimate* applies to the last of a series of events in time, as well as to other series. In special cases it is synonymous with *final,* except that it implies at least two preceding members, which *final* does not; and this circumstance gives the idea of a climax, and so emphasizes *ultimate.* But more frequently the series to which *ultimate* refers is a regressive one, so that it is quite opposed to *final.* Thus, *ultimate* cause means the original cause beyond which no causation can be traced; but *final* cause is the end toward which action is directed.

> Worst is my port,
> My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.
> *Milton,* P. R., iii. 210.

> What are we? and whence came we? What shall be Our *ultimate* existence? *Byron,* Don Juan, vi. 63.

> Those *ultimate* truths and those universal laws of thought which we cannot rationally contradict. *Coleridge.*

> [Science] is teaching the world that the *ultimate* court of appeal is observation and experiment, and not authority. *Huxley,* Lay Sermons, p. 118.

> Any great building seems to me, while I look at it, the *ultimate* expression. *H. James, Jr.,* Little Tour, p. 79.

> There is no doubt a real difficulty here; and the shortest way of dealing with it would be to confess it insoluble and *ultimate.* *W. James,* Mind, XII. 27.

3. In *entom.*, specifically noting a stage of the second larva, after the third molt, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). It succeeds the scarabæidoid stage, and is followed by the coarctate larva.—**Prime and ultimate ratios.** See *ratio.*—**Ultimate abstraction,** the consideration of anything in so far as it is described in its definition, without reference to any other circumstance.—**Ultimate analysis,** in *chem.*, the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements: opposed to *proximate analysis,* or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds.—**Ultimate cause,** a primary cause.

> Mr. Adams had a great mind, quick, comprehensive, analytical, not easily satisfied save with *ultimate causes.* *Theo. Parker,* Historic Americans, John Adams, vi.

Ultimate element, an indecomposable element.—**Ultimate end,** an end to which no other is ulterior.—**Ultimate fact,** a fact not capable of being explained, rendered intelligible, or in any way subjected to reason; a brute fact.—**Ultimate principle,** a first principle.—**Ultimate significate,** in *nominalistic logic,* an individual significate, not a universal which, considered as a name, has a further significate.—**Ultimate species,** a species between which and the individuals there is no lower species; a lowest species.=**Syn. 2.** *Eventual, Conclusive,* etc. See *final.*

ultimate (ul′ti-māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ultimated,* ppr. *ultimating.* [< ML. *ultimatus,* pp. of L. *ultimare,* come to an end, be at the last: see *ultimate, a.*] To result finally; end. [Rare.]

> Believing that they [the socialistic tendencies of our time] must *ultimate,* if successful, in an increase of egoism and restriction of individual liberty. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXXI. 564.

ultimately (ul′ti-māt-li), *adv.* As an ultimate or final result; at last; in the end or outcome; at the furthest point of a series; finally.

ultimateness (ul′ti-māt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ultimate; a final or definitive condition.

> To have in it a certain completeness, *ultimateness,* and sacredness. *The Century,* XXVIII. 636.

ultimation† (ul-ti-mā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *ultimazione;* as *ultimate* + *-ion.*] A last offer or concession; an ultimatum.

> Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France. *Swift,* Hist. Four Last Years of Queen Anne. (*Latham.*)

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā′tum), *n.*; pl. *ultimatums* or *ultimata* (-tumz, -tä). [= F. *ultimatum,* < NL. *ultimatum,* a final statement, neut. of ML. *ultimatus,* final, ultimate: see *ultimate, a.*] A final proposal or statement of conditions; especially, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms of one of the parties, the rejection of which may involve an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations and even lead to a declaration of war.

> He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum,* importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen. *Smollett,* Hist. Eng., i. 5.

ultime† (ul'tim), *a.* [< F. *ultime* = Sp. *último* = Pg. It. *ultima*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate*.] Last; final; ultimate. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 99.

Nothing was wanting now to the perfecting of this League but the *ultime* and compleating act, the solemn confirmation by Oath.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 105.

ultimity† (ul-tim'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ultimita(t-)s*, < L. *ultimus*, last: see *ultime*, *ultimate*.] The last stage or consequence. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

ultimo (ul'ti-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. masc. (sc. *mense*, month) of *ultimus*, last: see *ultime*.] In the month which preceded the present; in the last month, as distinguished from the current or present month and all others. It is usually abbreviated *ult.*: as, on the 12th *ult.*—that is, on the 12th day 'in the last month,' *ultimo* being a Latin adjective agreeing with *mense*, month, understood. Compare *instant*, *a.*, 1, and *proximo*.

ultimogeniture (ul″ti-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *ultimus*, last, + *genitura*, geniture.] A system of inheritance, such as is called in England *borough-English*, by which the youngest son succeeds to the estate: opposed to *primogeniture*.

ultimus hæres (ul'ti-mus hē'rēz). [L.: *ultimus*, last; *hæres*, *heres*, heir: see *ultimate* and *heir*.] In *law*, the last or final heir. Thus, in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves on the state or crown as *ultimus hæres*.

ultion (ul'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ultion*, < L. *ultio(n-)*, an avenging, < *ulcisci*, pp. *ultus*, take vengeance on, punish.] Revenge.

To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge, . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*, a method taught from heaven, to keep all smooth upon earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

ultra (ul'trä), *a.* and *n.* [< *ultra-*, q.v.] **I.** *a.* Extreme; extravagant; fanatical: as, *ultra* measures.

The extreme or *Ultra* party.
Milman, Latin Christianity.

II. *n.* One who advocates extreme views or measures; an extremist; an ultraist.

The "*Ultras*" would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in the uncompromising consistency of his extravagant dogmas.
Brougham, Hist. Sketches, Burke.

ultra-. [< L. *ultra*, adv. beyond, further, moreover, more, besides, prep. beyond, on the further side, past; orig. fem. abl. of *ulter*, on the other side: see *ulterior*, *ultimate*. Hence *ultra*, *a.* and *n.*, and *outrage*[1].] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, signifying 'beyond.' (*a*) Beyond; on the further side of: chiefly with words implying natural objects forming great barriers, boundaries, or landmarks: as, *ultra*marine, *ultra*montane, *ultra*mundane. (*b*) Exceedingly; excessively; beyond what is reasonable, natural, or right: with words admitting of degrees, especially political and polemical terms: as, *ultra*conservative, *ultra*liberal, *ultra*radical, *ultra*catholic.

ultrabernoullian (ul″trä-bėr-nō'liạn), *a.* Resulting from an extension of the theory of Bernoullian numbers.—**Ultrabernoullian numbers**, the coefficients of the development

$$n^r = \sum_0^\infty {}_i A_{i,r} \{(n+1)!/(n+i-r)!\, r!\}.$$

ultracapillary (ul-trä-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, exceedingly slender; composed of exceedingly fine capillary filaments: as, an *ultracapillary* thallus.

ultracentenarianism (ul-trä-sen-te-nā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* The state or condition of living to the age of more than one hundred years. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 97. [Rare.]

ultraclassical (ul-trä-klas'i-kạl), *a.* Being excessively classical, or classical to an extreme or exaggerated degree: as, an *ultraclassical* musical composition.

ultraconservatism (ul″trä-kon-sėr'vạ-tizm), *n.* Unreasonable conservatism; extreme opposition to innovation or change.

ultraconservative (ul″trä-kon-sėr'vạ-tiv), *a.* Conservative in the extreme.

ultracosmopolitan (ul-trä-koz-mō-pol'i-tạn), *a.* Cosmopolitan in an extreme or offensive degree. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 2.

ultracritical (ul-trä-krit'i-kạl), *a.* Excessively critical; over-critical.

ultra-elliptic (ul″trä-e-lip'tik), *a.* Hyperelliptic.

ultrafashionable (ul-trä-fash'ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Fashionable in the extreme; over-fashionable.

ultrafederalist (ul-trä-fed'ẹ-rạl-ist), *n.* In *U. S. hist.*, an extreme federalist.

ultra-gaseous (ul-trä-gas'ē-us), *a.* See *radiant matter*, under *radiant*.

ultrage (ul'trāj), *n.* [< ML. *ultragium*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *outrage*[1].] Outrage.

ultraism (ul'trä-izm), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ism*.] 1. The principles of ultras, or men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, etc.

New England Senators and Representatives have, from the very idea of their *ultraism*, little or no direct weight in Congress. *Wendell Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 354.

2. An extreme or radical statement or action.

We would also, in spite of some *ultraisms* in thought and language, . . . recommend heartily the papers of Dr. Forbes. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 98.

ultraist (ul'trä-ist), *n.* [< *ultra-* + *-ist*.] An ultra; an extremist.

ultramarine (ul'trä-ma-rēn″), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ultramarino*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *marinus*, marine.] **I.** *n.* 1. A beautiful natural blue pigment, obtained from the mineral lapis lazuli, a variety of haüyne. This stone occurs in Siberia, Persia, Tibet, and some other localities. (See *lapis lazuli*, under *lapis*.) Small golden specks of iron pyrites are usually scattered through it. To prepare the pigment, selected pieces are heated, and cooled in water, producing disintegration. The powder is then purified by repeated washings, the several wash-waters depositing pigments of different depths of color, the gray powder known as ultramarine ash being the last and least valuable product. Ultramarine is very permanent under all conditions, and is, in color, the purest blue available. Its use is limited, however, by its great cost, and also by the fact that artificial ultramarine is practically as valuable. The color of both natural and artificial ultramarine is a rather dark and intensely chromatic violet blue. The natural ultramarine is only slightly violet, the artificial is very much so. Also called *lazulite-blue*.

2. Azure-stone.—**Artificial ultramarine**, the common ultramarine of commerce, prepared by grinding together a mixture of clay, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and rosin: discovered about 1830 by the chemist Gmelin, and now produced on a large scale in Germany, France, and the United States. The mixture is heated in closed crucibles in a furnace for several hours, and slowly cooled. A greenish porous cake is the product. This is the green ultramarine of commerce. The material is again powdered and again subjected to calcination, when upon cooling there results the proper blue color. It has never been determined to what cause this color is due. Certain variations in the proportion of the ingredients produce violet-blue colors. Also *French*, *Guimet*, *new*, and *permanent blue*.—**Green ultramarine.** See *artificial ultramarine*, above.—**Native ultramarine.** Same as def. 1.—**Yellow ultramarine**, barium chromate. See *barium*.

II. *a.* Situated or being beyond the sea.

The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expenses of France. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

Ultramarine ashes, the residuum of lapis lazuli after the ultramarine has been extracted, used as a pigment by some old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, and draperies: it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. *Fairholt*.—**Ultramarine blue.** See I.—**Ultramarine green.** See *green*[1].

ultramicroscopic, ultramicroscopical (ul-trä-mī-krọ-skop'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Beyond the power of a microscope to make visible; too small to be seen with a microscope. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 131.

ultramontane (ul-trä-mon'tān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ultramontain* = Sp. Pg. It. *ultramontano*, < NL. **ultramontanus*, < L. *ultra*, beyond, + *montanus*, of or pertaining to a mountain, < *mon(t-)s*, mountain. Cf. *transmontane*.] **I.** *a.* Being or lying beyond the mountains; tramontane: opposed to *cismontane*. Specifically—(*a*) Lying or belonging to the north of the Alps, in reference to Italy: the sense in which the epithet was originally used. *Tramontane* is now more generally employed. (*b*) Lying to the south of the Alps—that is, beyond the mountains as regards the countries to the north of the Alps; Italian; specifically, of or belonging to the Italian party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontanism.—**Ultramontane party**, in *German politics*, the Center party, which opposes legislation supposed to be inimical to the Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who resides beyond the mountains; a foreigner. Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, one who resided north of the Alps; hence, one who maintains the rights of the northern churches, as the Gallican, in opposition to the claims of universal supremacy put forth for the popes; one who is unfavorable to papal claims of supremacy and infallibility.

He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there hath been none [no pope] these fifty years. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

To the petition of the Bannerets of Rome for a promotion of Cardinals, he [Pope Urban VI.] openly avowed his design to make so large a nomination that the Italians should resume their ascendancy over the *Ultramontanes*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiii. 1.

(*b*) One who resides south of the Alps, or who identifies himself with the Italian party in the Roman Catholic Church, and maintains the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy. See *ultramontanism*.

To the *Ultramontane*, holding that the temporal welfare no less than the eternal salvation of men depends on submission to the Church, it is incredible that Church-authority has but a transitory value.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 299.

ultramontanism (ul-trä-mon'tā-nizm), *n.* [= F. *ultramontanisme* = Sp. Pg. *ultramontanismo*; as *ultramontane* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of ultramontanes; the views of that party in the Church of Rome which places an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to the views of that party which would place the national churches, such as the Gallican, in partial independence of the Roman curia, and make the Pope subordinate to the statutes of an ecumenical council. According to ultramontanism, the Pope is superior to general councils, independent of their decrees, and is considered to be the source of all jurisdiction in the church. The Vatican Council of 1869–70 virtually established the views of ultramontanism as dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church.

ultramontanist (ul-trä-mon'tā-nist), *n.* [< *ultramontane* + *-ist*.] One of the ultramontane party; a promoter of ultramontanism.

ultramundane (ul-trä-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *ultra*, beyond, + *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] 1. Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the solar system: as, *ultramundane* spaces. *Boyle*, Works, V. 140.

These atoms [all atoms in space] he [Le Sage] calls *ultramundane* corpuscles, because he conceives them to come in all directions from regions far beyond that part of the system of the world which is in any way known to us.
Encyc. Brit., III. 46.

2. Being beyond this world, or the physical sphere of existence.

ultranominalistic (ul-trä-nom″i-nạ-lis'tik), *a.* Maintaining that nothing is real but individual substances, and that all resemblances and other relations are words, and nothing more.

ultrapartizan (ul-trä-pär'ti-zạn), *a.* Partizan in the extreme; offensively partizan.

ultra-Pauline (ul-trä-pâ'lin), *a.* Excessively Pauline; rigidly attached to the doctrines of the apostle Paul. *The Congregationalist*, June 28, 1883.

ultra-Protestant (ul-trä-prot'es-tạnt), *a.* Protestant in the extreme.

ultra-Protestantism (ul-trä-prot'es-tạn-tizm), *n.* Ultra-Protestant doctrines or methods.

A spirit of *ultra-Protestantism* mingled with and became an animating principle of the opposition which was raised against his [James II.'s] assaults upon the constitution.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 275.

ultra-red (ul'trä-red), *a.* Beyond the red: used of the invisible heat-rays, less refrangible than those forming the lower or red part of the spectrum, more commonly called the *infra-red* rays. See *spectrum*.

ultra-religious (ul″trä-rē-lij'us), *a.* Religious in the extreme; excessively religious.

They were all prophetical, Toryish, *ultra-religious*.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. viii.

ultra-sensual (ul-trä-sen'sū-ạl), *a.* Above or beyond the sensual. *Carlyle*, in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xvi.

ultra-violet (ul'trä-vī″ọ-let), *a.* Beyond the violet: used of the invisible rays of the spectrum which are more refrangible than the violet, and consequently lie beyond them. See *spectrum*.

ultra vires (ul'trä vī'rēz). [L.: *ultra*, beyond (see *ultra-*); *vires*, acc. pl. of *vis*, strength, power: see *vim*.] Beyond one's power; specifically, beyond the legal or constitutional power of a person, court, or corporation. In the law of corporations an act is said to be *ultra vires*—(*a*) when it is not within the scope of the powers of the corporation to perform it under any circumstances or for any purpose; or (*b*) with reference to the rights of members, when the corporation is not authorized to perform it without their consent; or (*c*) with reference to some specific purpose, when it is not authorized to perform it for that purpose.

ultra-virtuous (ul-trä-vėr'tū-us), *a.* Pharisaic.

An *ultra-virtuous* Irish Barney.
George Eliot, Silly Novels by Lady Novelists.

ultra-zodiacal (ul″trä-zō-dī'ạ-kạl), *a.* Passing beyond the zodiac.—**Ultra-zodiacal planet**, one of the planetoids between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: so called because most of them have orbits much inclined to the ecliptic.

ultromotivity (ul″trō-mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *ultro* (see *ultroneous*) + *motivity*.] Capability of spontaneous movement.

ultroneous (ul-trō'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ultroneus*, of one's own accord, voluntary, < L. *ultro*, spontaneously, on his, their, etc., part, lit. on the other side, beyond, further, abl. neut. of *ulter*, < *ulter*, being on the other side: see *ultra-*, *ulterior*.] Spontaneous; voluntary. *Jer. Taylor*.—**Ultroneous witness**, in *Scots law*, a witness who offers his testimony without being regularly cited.

ultroneously (ul-trō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an ultroneous manner; of one's own free will. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

ultroneousness (ul-trō'nē-us-nes), *n.* The character of being ultroneous; spontaneity.

Ulula (ū'lū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, after Barrère, 1745), < L. *ulula*, a screech-owl.] 1.

Ulula A genus of hoot-owls. It has been variously applied, but is now usually regarded as a synonym of *Syrnium*. Compare *ullet*. See cut under *hawk-owl*.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects. *Rambur*, 1842.

ululant (ul'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *ululan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ululare*, howl, yell: see *ululate*.] Ululating; howling; hooting or screeching, as an owl.

ululate (ul'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ululated*, ppr. *ululating*. [< L. *ululatus*, pp. of *ululare* (> It. *ululare*, *ulolare* = Sp. Pg. *ulular*), howl, screech: see *owl*.] 1. To howl, as a dog or a wolf. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 113.—2. To hoot or screech, as an owl.

ululation (ul-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *ululatio(n-)*, a howling, a wailing, < *ululare*, howl: see *ululate*.] A howling, as of the wolf or dog; a wailing.

If a temporal loss fall on us, we entertain it with *ululations* and tears. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 415. (*Davies.*)

There sighs, complaints, and *ululations* loud
Resounded through the air.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 22.

Ululinæ (ū-lū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of the genus *Ulula* and some others.

Ulva (ul'vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ulva*, sedge.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Ulvaceæ*, having a flat membranaceous bright-green frond. *U. latissima* and *U. Lactuca* are sometimes eaten. See *green laver* (under *laver*[2]), *sea-lettuce* (under *lettuce*), and *Enteromorpha*.

Ulvaceæ (ul-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ulva* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of fresh- or brackish-water algæ belonging to the *Chlorophyceæ*. They have a flat or tubular frond of a bright-green color, composed of either one or two layers of cells. Propagation is by means of zoöspores and gametes as well as vegetatively.

ulvaceous (ul-vā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to *Ulva* or the *Ulvaceæ*.

ulwan (ul'wạn), *n.* [E. Ind.] Plain cloth of the shawl-wool of cashmere, such as is seen in the plain center of embroidered India shawls.

ulyie, ulzie (ül'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *oil*. *Scott*, Pirate, xvii.

um-. [< ME. *um-*, *umbe-*, *embe-*, < AS. *ymb-*, *ymbe-*, *embe-*, prefix, *ymbe*, *ymb*, prep., around, about, = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *um* = D. *om-* = MLG. *um-* = OHG. *umbi*, *umpi*, *umbe*, MHG. *umbe*, G. *um* = Icel. *umb*, *um* = Sw. Dan. *om*, around, about, = L. *ambi-* = Gr. *ἀμφί-* = Skt. *abhi*, against, about, also used as a prefix: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*, etc. This prefix exists, unrecognized, in *ember*[2] as used in comp. *ember-days*: see *ember*[2].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian origin, meaning 'around, about,' cognate with *ambi-* and *amphi-*. It was formerly common, but is now wholly obsolete, except in a few Scotch words.

umbar†, *n.* Same as *umber*[1], 4.

umbe, *prep.* [ME., also *embe*, < AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, around, about: see *um-*.] Around; about; after. [Obsolete except in dialectal use in composition.]

To speke so *embe* noȝt.
Early English Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), [xix. 164.

[They] hade meruell full mekull of that mayne place,
Of the walles that wroght were wondurly faire,
With high toures full torrit all the toun *vmbe*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4956.

umbecast (um'be-kȧst), *v. i.* To cast about; make a circuit.

The hound came fast after, and *umbecast* about, for she had lost the perfect fewt of the hind.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. cxxiv.

★ **umbel** (um'bel), *n.* [= F. *ombelle* = Sp. *umbela* = Pg. It. *umbella*, < NL. *umbella*, an umbel, < L. *umbella*, a sunshade, parasol, umbrella, dim. of *umbra*, a shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. An inflorescence consisting of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. See cuts under *inflorescence*, *Thapsia*, and *Œnanthe*.—2. In *zoöl.*, an umbelliform tuft, cluster, or group of parts, as of polypites borne upon a polypidom. See cut under *Umbellularia*.—**Compound, simple umbel.** See the adjectives.—**Universal umbel**, in *bot.*, a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel: opposed to *partial umbel*. A universal involucre is not infrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel.

umbella (um-bel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *umbellæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *umbel*.] In *bot.*, an umbel.

umbellal (um'be-lạl), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*; specifically, in *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Umbellales*: as, the *umbellal* alliance. *Lindley.*

Umbellales (um-be-lā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] In Lindley's system, an alliance of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants including the *Apiaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, *Cornaceæ*, *Hamamelidaceæ*, and *Bruniaceæ*. In that of Bentham and Hooker it is called a cohort and restricted to the first three of these families.

umbellar (um'be-lär), *a.* [< *umbella* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

umbellate (um'be-lāt), *a.* [= It. *umbellato*, < NL. **umbellatus*, < *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; umbel-like: as, *umbellate* plants, flowers, or clusters.—2. In *zoöl.*, having an umbel, as a polyp; umbelliferous; having the shape of an umbel; umbelliform.

umbellated (um'be-lā-ted), *a.* [< *umbellate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *umbellate*.

umbellately (um'be-lāt-li), *adv.* In an umbellate manner. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 153.

umbellet (um'be-let), *n.* [< *umbel*, *umbella*, + *-et*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the primary rays of a compound umbel; an umbellule. See cut under *Osmorrhiza*.

umbellifer (um-bel'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *umbellifer*: see *umbelliferous*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the family *Apiaceæ*, the *Umbelliferæ* of most authors.

Umbelliferæ (um-be-lif'ę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *umbellifer*: see *umbeliferous*.] The name longest in use for the family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants now called the *Apiaceæ* by botanists who require all family names to be based on the name of a typical genus, this latter name having been given it by Lindley in 1836, who took the genus *Apium* as the type. It includes about 258 genera, divided into 11 tribes and 1600 species. They are natives chiefly of north temperate regions, especially numerous in Europe and Asia, reaching the arctic zone and mountains within the tropics, also numerous in the temperate parts of South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Most of the species are herbs with dissected alternate leaves of many ternate or pinnate leaflets, the petiole commonly dilated into a sheathing base. The flowers are small, usually white or yellow, and borne in simple or compound umbels, generally furnished with a row of narrow bracts forming an involucre or involucel. Each flower consists commonly of five small imbricated petals, as many stamens inflexed in the bud, and an ovary crowned with an epigynous two-lobed disk which rises into two conical stylopodia, each tipped with a distinct filiform style. The fruit is commonly traversed by canals (oil-tubes or *vittæ*) filled with a liquid or gummy oil of a highly penetrating and characteristic odor. The genera resemble one another closely, and are distinguished mainly by the ridges, the oil-tubes, and the commissure or inner face of the fruit; each carpel bears five primary ridges (*juga*), and frequently also five intermediate secondary ones, the channels (*valleculæ*) between them often containing oil-tubes. Many are proterogynous, or mature their pistils earlier than the stamens, thus securing cross-fertilization. The family is one of strongly marked properties; many umbelliferous plants contain a poisonous, acrid, watery liquid, especially the hemlock (see also *Conium*, *Cicata*, *Œnanthe*, and *Æthusa*). Many species yield stimulating gum-resins, as asafetida, asadulcis, galbanum, opopanax, and gum ammoniacum (see also *Ferula*, *Thapsia*, and *Laserpitium*). Others contain a carminative aromatic oil, and furnish condiments, as anise, dill, caraway, coriander, and cumin. From another group these principles are nearly absent, and the stem or leaf becomes edible, as parsley, celery, and samphire, or the root, as the carrot, parsnip, and skirret. Others are of great medicinal repute, as fennel and species of *Eryngium* and *Angelica*. The family is remarkable for its little resemblance or close relationship to any other except the *Araliaceæ*, which are, however, readily distinguished by their usually fleshy fruit, often of more than two carpels. Perhaps no other family is so free from variation or from exceptional forms, although in a few genera the characteristic habit is greatly disguised—as in *Eryngium*, where the umbels are replaced by compact heads; *Hydrocotyle*, with roundish undivided leaves; and *Xanthosia*, with broad and showy white involucres.

umbelliferous (um-be-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *umbellifer*, bearing an umbel, < *umbella*, umbel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing an umbel or umbels; of or pertaining to the *Umbelliferæ*: as, an *umbelliferous* genus.

umbelliform (um-bel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *umbella*, umbel, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming an umbel, or having its form.

Umbellularia (um-bel-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1842), from the umbellate flowers: < *umbellula*, a little umbel: see *umbellule*.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous trees, of the family *Lauraceæ* and tribe *Cinnamomeæ*, characterized by umbelliform flower clusters inclosed before blooming in a globular envelop. The only species, *U. Californica*, the spice-tree (which see), mountain-laurel, or Californian bay-tree, is a tall smooth Californian tree, reduced southward and in the mountains to a small shrub. It bears alternate veiny and odorous evergreen leaves, and numerous short-pedicelled yellowish-green flowers, each umbel at first included in a caducous globose involucre, and followed by one or two roundish dark-purple drupes.



Umbellularia grœnlandica.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of deep-sea alcyonarian polyps, having the polypites clustered in an umbel on top of the polypidom, and a long slender stalk somewhat bulbous at the base, as in *U. encrinus* or *U. grœnlandica*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

umbellulate (um-bel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbellulatus*, < **umbellula*, an umbellule: see *umbellule*.] In *bot.*, provided with or arranged in umbellules or umbellets.

umbellule (um-bel'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*, umbel: see *umbel*.] A partial umbel; an umbellet. See *umbel*.

umber[1] (um'bėr), *n.* [Also *umbre*, formerly also *omber* (def. 2); < ME. *umber*, < OF. (and F.) *ombre*, shade, shadow, umber (fish), = Sp. *umbra*, *umbla*, umber (fish), = It. *umbra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow, a fish so called: see *umbra*.] 1. Shade.

Or floures sweete of vyne or other tree
In *umber* dried may reserved be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

2. A fish, the grayling. See *Thymallus*.

Salvian takes him [the grayling] to be called *Umber* from his swift swimming, or gliding out of sight more like a shadow or a ghost than a fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 121.

3. The umber-bird.—4†. Same as *umbrel*, 3.

umber[2] (um'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *umbre*, *ombre*, *oumber*; < F. *ombre* (= It. *ombra*), umber (short for *terre d'ombre*) (= It. *terra di ombra* = Pg. *terra de ombria*), umber, lit. 'shade-earth' (cf. Sp. *sombra de Venecia*, Venetian umber; *tierra de sombras*, umbra), < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*[1].] **I.** *n.* A natural pigment somewhat resembling an ocher, but darker and browner, due to the presence of oxid of manganese. It probably originally came from Umbria in Italy, but now the best varieties come from Cyprus. The natural earth is called *raw umber*. When it is heated to almost a red heat in a furnace, the brown hydrated oxid of iron is changed into the red oxid of iron, and the pigment becomes redder and deeper in color, and is called *burnt umber*. Both these umbers are very important colors, both for artists and in house-painting. They are permanent, pure in tone, and of great service in making various tints.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

These figures are (at least) as big as the life; they are donne only with *umber* and shell gold, and the shadowed *umbre*, as in the pictures of the gods on the dores of Verulam-house. *Aubrey*, Lives, Francis Bacon.

Burnt umber. See def.—**Raw umber**, a highly chromatic but very dark yellow color, like that of the pigment so called. Owing to the small luminosity, it appears greenish, or tending slightly toward olive; but under high illumination it is seen to incline a little toward orange. Its luminosity is about one fourth that of bright chrome-yellow.

II. *a.* Of a brown color; dark; dusky.

The *umber* shade
That hides the blush of waking day.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

umber[2] (um'bėr), *v. t.* [< *umber*[2], *n.*] To color with umber, or as with umber; shade or darken.

Red-ochre rascals *umbered* with soot and bacon as the English gipsies are. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

Thy dark cloud, with *umber'd* lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

I thought the *umbered* meerschaum was dearly bought at the cost of a brain enfeebled and a will enslaved.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

umber-bird (um'bėr-bėrd), *n.* The shadow-bird, umber, or umbrette, *Scopus umbretta*, an African altricial grallatorial bird allied both to the storks and to the herons, about as large as the night-heron. It is somber-colored, of a dusky brown, with an occipital crest, lives in the woods, and builds a huge domed nest in trees, in which it lays from three to five white eggs. See cut under *Scopus*.

umberer (um'bėr-ėr), *n.* The vizor of a helmet.

And then Sir Lamorake kneeled downe and unlaced first his *umberere* and then his owne; and then either kissed other with weeping teares.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, II. xli.

umbery (um'bėr-i), *a.* [< *umber*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to umber; of the color of umber; dark-brown; dark; dusky.

umbilic (um-bil'ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *umbilicus:* see *umbilicus.*] **I.** *n.* In *geom.*, a point of a surface where the radii of curvature are all equal, and a sphere osculates the surface. The number of umbilics, real and imaginary, on a surface of the *n*th order, is $n(10n^2-28n+22)$. With the older geometrical writers, an umbilicus is a focus; and an umbilic in the modern sense is analogous to a focus.—**Conical umbilic,** a conical point of a surface.

II. *a.* Same as *umbilical.*

umbilical (um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *ombilical* = Sp. Pg. *umbilical* = It. *umbilicale,* < NL. **umbilicalis* (cf. LL. *umbilicaris:* see *umbilicar*), < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the umbilicus; umbilic; omphalic. —**2.** Formed or placed like a navel; navel-shaped; central.

> The Chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar.
> *Defoe,* Tour through Great Britain, II. 335. (*Davies.*)

3. Connected through the female line of descent.

> The point is interesting, as it relates to the direct lineal ancestress in the female line, or what is sometimes termed *umbilical* or uterine ancestress, of Queen Victoria.
> *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., V. 493.

Umbilical arteries, the continuation of the hypogastric arteries in the fetus from the umbilicus to the placenta, forming, with the umbilical vein, the most essential part of the umbilical cord. These arteries convey venous blood from the fetus to be oxygenated in the placenta. See *urachus.*—**Umbilical cord.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *cord*[1], and cut under *uterus.* (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *funicle,* 4 (*a*).—**Umbilical fissure, hernia, notch.** See the nouns.—**Umbilical perforation,** the large open umbilicus of certain cephalopods, as the nautiloids.—**Umbilical points,** in *math.*, same as *foci.* See *focus.*—**Umbilical region.** See *abdominal regions,* under *abdominal.*—**Umbilical ring,** the fibrous circumference of the navel, through which hernia may protrude.—**Umbilical sac.** Same as *umbilical vesicle.*—**Umbilical veins** (paired at first, usually only one of them persistent), the veins communicating between the placenta and the fetus, along the navel-string, and within the body of the fetus thence to the liver and vena portæ and ductus venosus, and consequently between the placenta and general venous system of the fetus. They convey arterialized blood from the placenta to the fetus; at birth they are partly cast off with the navel-string, partly degenerate into the round ligament of the liver.—**Umbilical vesicle.** See *vesicle.*—**Umbilical vessels,** in *anat.*, the umbilical arteries and vein or veins: chiefly allantoic structures, to be distinguished from the omphalomeseraic vessels of the umbilical vesicle. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus.*

umbilicar (um-bil'i-kär), *a.* [< LL. *umbilicaris,* pertaining to the navel, < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilic* and *umbilicus.*] In *math.*, of or pertaining to an umbilic.—**Umbilicar focal conic.** See *focal.*—**Umbilicar focus,** a focus having a real plane of contact.

Umbilicaria (um-bil-i-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hoffman, 1789), < LL. *umbilicaris,* umbilical: see *umbilicar.*] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, mostly growing on rocks, natives of temperate and arctic regions. In times of scarcity some of the arctic species are used as food, as *U. arctica,* the so-called famine-bread. See *lichen,* 1.

Umbilicariei (um-bil"i-kā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbilicaria.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens of some authors, having a horizontal foliaceous blackish-brown coriaceous thallus attached to the substratum at a single point.

umbilicate (um-bil'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *umbilicatus,* navel-shaped, < *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** Shaped like a navel; resembling a navel, as being round and depressed or concave, or as being focal or central, as some pit or depression; umbilicated; umbiliform.—**2.** Having an umbilicus or umbilicated formation, as a shell or a feather, or marks of the sculpture of an insect; pitted, as a pustule.

umbilicated (um-bil'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *umbilicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *umbilicate.*

umbilication (um-bil-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *umbilicate* + *-ion.*] A central navel-like depression, like that seen in vesicles of vaccinia or of smallpox; also, the condition of having such a depression.

umbilicular (um-bi-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [Appar. intended for *umbilicar,* < LL. *umbilicaris,* pertaining to the navel: see *umbilicar.*] Of or pertaining to the navel; hence, intensely introspective, in allusion to Indian mystics alleged to attain great sanctity by continuous contemplation of the navel.

> This change in tone . . I attribute to a great extent to the new vistas opened up by the school of evolutionists, and by the writers who have drawn attention off mere *umbilicular* contemplation, such as Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne.
> ★ *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXII. 513.

umbilicus (um-bi-lī'kus), *n.*; pl. *umbilici* (-sī). [= F. *ombilic* (also *nombril*) = Sp. *ombligo* = Pg. *embigo* = It. *umbilico,* < L. *umbilīcus,* navel, akin to Gr. *ὀμφαλός,* navel: see *navel,* and cf. *numbles.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the more or less nearly central point in the walls of the abdomen where the yolk-bag or umbilical vesicle of the embryo hangs, or where the navel-string or umbilical cord enters the belly; the navel; the omphalos. With the absorption of the yolk-bag or the casting off of the navel-string, the umbilicus remains as a characteristic mark or scar. In man it is a little round pit or depression, its center being hollowed in by the traction of the umbilical vessels inside the belly, as these degenerate into fibrous cords passing to the liver and to the bladder, forming the round ligament of the former and the urachus of the latter viscus.

Hence—**2.** Some navel-like formation; some circumscribed depression or elevation; a sort of button, or a place in which a button might fit: when elevated instead of depressed, oftener called *umbo.* Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, a circular and more or less centric pit or hollow of the body-whorl of a spiral shell; an umbilicated formation. It is well shown in the figure of the snail herewith. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The little pit or depression on the scape of a feather, at the junction of the rachis and calamus, where the vanes begin to grow. (2) The contracted opening at that end of a feather which is inserted into the skin. These are also known as the *superior umbilicus* and *inferior umbilicus* respectively, the former being at the top and the latter at the bottom of the calamus.



a, Umbilicus of a snail (*Helix lapicida*).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) [*cap.*: A. P. de Candolle, 1801.] A genus of plants. See *Cotyledon,* 2. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta; the hilum. See cut under *hilum.* (*c*) [*l. c.*] A depression or an elevation about the center of a given surface. *Henslow.*—**4.** In *antiq.*, an ornamented or painted ball or boss fastened upon each end of the stick on which manuscripts were rolled. —**5.** In *geom.*, a term used by the older geometers as synonymous with *focus;* in modern works, a point in a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.—**6.** The raised central boss of a large plateau or dish, often made to fit the hollow foot of the ewer which stands upon it and forms one design with the dish.

umbiliferous (um-bi-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbili(cus),* the navel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having an umbilicus or navel-like formation.

umbiliform (um'bi-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *umbili(cus),* the navel, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or aspect of the umbilicus; like a navel.

umblet (um'bl), *a.* An old spelling of *humble*[3].

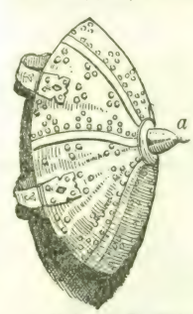
> Religioun *umble* and trewe also.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 6154.

umble-pie (um'bl-pī), *n.* Same as *humble-pie.*

umblest, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer: same as *numbles.*

> This day I had a whole doe sent me by Mr. Hozier, which is a fine present, and I had the *umbles* of it for dinner.
> *Pepys,* Diary, III. 301.

umbo (um'bō), *n.*; pl. *umbones* (um-bō'nēz). [NL., < L. *umbo(n-),* the boss of a shield, any boss, knob, projection, also poet. a shield; akin to Gr. *ἀμβων,* a boss, elevation, pulpit (see *ambo*), and to L. *umbilicus,* Gr. *ὀμφαλος,* navel: see *umbilicus.*] **1.** The boss of a shield, central in the case of a circular shield. The umbo was sometimes hollow, convex toward the outer side and within allowing the hand to pass into the hollow and grasp a transverse bar; this form occurs especially in small round shields (see *buckler*); sometimes the umbo terminated in a spike which was a formidable weapon of offense.



a, Umbo on Rondache Shield of the Carlovingian period. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. A boss or knob. (*a*) In *bot.*, the knob in the center of the pileus or cap of an agaricoid fungus. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a small circumscribed protuberance or convex umbilicus; a button-like formation. Specifically—(1) In *conch.*, the beak of a bivalve shell; the protuberance of each valve above the hinge. The umbo represents the apex of a conoidal figure, and is usually a mere protuberance; sometimes, however, it is greatly prolonged into a kind of horn, which may even be twisted or spirally turned. See cuts under *dimyarian, Plicatula,* and *Mytilus.* (2) In echinoderms, a pore-plate; one of the little elevated ambulacral plates or pieces which are perforated for the passage of pedicels or tube-feet. See cut under *ambulacrum.* (3) In *entom.*, one of certain movable bosses, each surmounted by a spine, on the prothorax of some beetles, as of the genus *Macropus,* of *Acrocinus longimanus,* etc. *Kirby and Spence.* (*c*) In *anat.*, a prominence of the tympanic membrane, or drum of the ear, at the point where the handle of the malleus is attached.

umbonal (um'bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob, + *-al.*] Protuberant, like a knob, boss, or umbo; umbonic; umbonate: as, an *umbonal* formation.—**Umbonal area** or **region,** in *conch.*, a part of each valve of a bivalve toward the umbo and within the pallial line; that part of the shell which is delimited by the mantle-margin.

umbonate (um'bō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbonatus,* < L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob.] **1.** Having a boss or umbo, as a shield or disk of any sort.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Formed into an umbo, a boss, or a knob; button-like; umbonal; umbonic. (*b*) Having an umbo, as a shell; bearing umbones of this or that kind; umbonated: as, both valves strongly *umbonate.*—**3.** In *bot.*, bearing an umbo or boss in the center, as the pileus of many species of *Agaricus.*

umbonated (um'bō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *umbonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *umbonate.*

umbonation (um-bō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *umbonate* + *-ion.*] The formation of an umbo; an umbo.

> Simple or forked spines, hair-like processes, *umbonations,* etc. *H. C. Wood,* Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

umbones (um-bō'nēz), *n.* Plural of *umbo.*

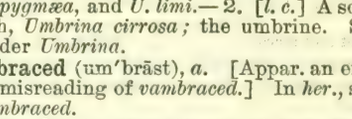
umbonic (um-bon'ik), *a.* [< L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an umbo; umbonal. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 406.

umbonulate (um-bon'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbonulus,* dim. of L. *umbo(n-),* a boss, knob: see *umbo.*] In *bot.*, terminated by a very small boss or umbo.

umbra[1] (um'brä), *n.*; pl. *umbræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *umbra,* shade, shadow: see *umber*[1], *umber*[2]. Hence ult. *umbel, umbrel, umbrella, umbrere, penumbra, adumbrate,* etc.] **1.** A shadow or shade. Specifically, in *astron.*: (*a*) The total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse; the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See *penumbra* (with cut). (*b*) The dark central part of a sun-spot, which is surrounded by a brighter annular part called the *penumbra.* See cut under *sun-spot.*

2. Among the Romans, one who went to a feast merely at the solicitation of one invited: so called because he followed the guest as a shadow.—**3.** In *alg.*, a symbol which, when paired with another, makes the symbol of a quantity. See *umbral notation,* under *umbral.* —**Umbra recta,** twelve times the cotangent of an angle; **umbra versa,** twelve times the tangent of an angle. These terms are derived from dialing, and refer to two scales upon an astrolabe.

Umbra[2] (um'brä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), < L. *umbra,* a fish, the umber: see *umber*[1].] **1.** The only genus of *Umbridæ;* the mud-minnows. See *minnow,* 2 (*c*),



Mud-minnow (*Umbra pygmæa*).

and *Umbridæ.* There are three species, one in Europe and two in North America, *U. krameri, U. pygmæa,* and *U. limi.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A sciænoid fish, *Umbrina cirrosa;* the umbrine. See cut under *Umbrina.*

umbraced (um'brāst), *a.* [Appar. an error for or misreading of *vambraced.*] In *her.*, same as *vambraced.*

umbracle† (um'brā-kl), *n.* [< L. *umbraculum,* anything that furnishes shade, a shade, shady place, umbrella, dim. of *umbra,* shade: see *umbra.*] A shade; umbrage.

> That Tree (that Soull-refreshing *umbracle*
> Together with our sinne) His Shoulders teares.
> *Davies,* Holy Roode, p. 15.

umbracula, *n.* Plural of *umbraculum.*

umbraculate (um-brak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **umbraculatus,* < L. *umbraculum,* umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *entom.*, noting the head when nearly covered by a frontal process which falls over the face and eyes, shading it like an umbrella, as in a few *Orthoptera.*

umbraculiferous (um-brak-ū-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbraculum,* umbrella, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing an organ or part in the form of an expanded umbrella. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

umbraculiform (um-brak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *umbraculum,* umbrella, + *forma,* form.] Having the general form of an umbrella, as a mushroom. See cut under *Agaricus.*

umbraculum (um-brak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *umbracula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *umbraculum,* umbrella: see *umbracle.*] In *bot.*, any one of certain umbrella-shaped appendages. See cut under *pitcher-plant.*

umbræ, *n.* Plural of *umbra.*

umbrage (um'brāj), *n.* [< F. *ombrage,* shade, shadow, < L. *umbraticus,* of or pertaining to shade, being in retirement, < *umbra,* shade,

shadow: see *umbra*, *umber*[1].] **1.** Shade; a shadow; obscurity.

We are past the twilights of conversion, and the *umbrages* of the world, and walk in the light of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

His [Wordsworth's] angels and fiends are human thoughts and feelings, and he can awake them at will from the *umbrage* of the old Rydal woods.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

2. That which affords a shade; specifically, a screen of trees or foliage.

The linnets warble, captive none, but lur'd
By food to haunt the *umbrage;* all the glade
Is life, is music, liberty, and love.
W. Mason, English Garden, iv.

Into trackless forest set
With trees, whose lofty *umbrage* met.
Wordsworth, Tour in Scotland (1814), The Brownie's Cell.

3. A slight appearance; an apparition; a shade.

Some of them being *umbrages* . . . rather than realities. *Fuller*, Holy War, v. 25. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

A penitent is not taken with *umbrages* and appearances, nor quits a real good for an imaginary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. *Woodward.*

4. The feeling of being overshadowed, as by another standing in one's light or way; hence, suspicion of slight or injury; offense; resentment.

I say, just fear, . . . not out of *umbrages*, light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of imminent danger. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

So they parted for that time without the least *Umbrage* of Discontent, nor do I hear of any engendered since.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 23.

The Persian ambassador . . . did not care to see any Franks, the port being very suspicious, and the minister very wisely avoided giving *umbrage* without any reason.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 100.

No part of Henry's conduct gave such *umbrage* to his nobles as the facility with which he resigned himself to the control of favorites. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

=**Syn. 4.** See *pique*[2] and *animosity*.

umbrage (um'brāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *umbraged*, ppr. *umbraging*. [< *umbrage*, *n.*] To shade.

A ridge or hillock heavily *umbraged* with the rounded foliage of evergreen oaks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

umbrageous (um-brā'jius), *a.* [Formerly also *umbragious;* < F. *ombrageux*, shady, < *ombrage*, shade: see *umbrage*.] **1.** Forming or affording a shade; shading; shady.

Consider but the rudiment of a tall and *umbrageous* tree, from so minute a seed as may be borne away by every blast. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 29.

Ash far-stretching his *umbrageous* arm.
Cowper, Task, i. 311.

Do they play as formerly with thy crisp glossy curls, so delicate and *umbrageous?*
Landor, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. Shaded; shady: as, an *umbrageous* glen.

Umbrageous grots and caves
Of cool recess. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

3†. Obscure; doubtful, as if from being darkened or shaded; hence, suspicious; "rather shady."

In the present constitution of the Court (which is very *ombrageous*). *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

4†. Apt or disposed to take offense; taking umbrage.

umbrageously (um-brā'jius-li), *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

umbrageousness (um-brā'jius-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being umbrageous; shadiness: as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree.

umbraid† (um-brād'), *v. t.* [ME. *umbrayden, umbreyden;* < *um-* + *braid*[1]. Cf. *upbraid*.] To upbraid.

Whan she of his falsenesse him *umbreyde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1671.

I *umbrayde* one, I cast one in the tethe of an offence that he hath done. . . . What though he have done a mysse, it was nat thy parte to *umbrayde* hym.
Palsgrave, p. 766.

umbraid†, *n.* Strife; contention. *Halliwell.*

umbral (um'bral), *a.* [< *umbra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an umbra.—**Umbral notation**, a notation for determinants invented by the French mathematician Vandermonde (1735–96) in 1772, but substantially known to Leibnitz. Each element of the determinant is represented as the product of two letters, one for the row, the other for the column, which letters do not, of course, denote quantities, but only the numerical position of the row or column, so that the product of one of one set by one of the other is equal to a quantity. If the umbral multiplication is commutative, the determinant is symmetrical; if polar, it is skew symmetrical. The name was given by Sylvester.

Umbral (um'bral), *n.* [< L. *umbra*, shade, twilight, + *-al*.] In the classification of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, according to H. D. Rogers, a group of rocks of great thickness, belonging to the Carboniferous, and lying between the Seral or Millstone-grit (Pottsville) and the Vespertine (Pocono). It is equivalent to the formation called *Mauch Chunk*, and its sandstones, shales, and limestones attain a thickness of 3000 feet.

umbrate† (um'brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *umbratus*, pp. of *umbrare* (> F. *ombrer*), shade, overshadow, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umber*[1].] To shade; shadow; foreshadow.

umbrated (um'brā-ted), *a.* [< *umbrate* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*: (*a*) Shadowed, or casting a shadow. (*b*) Same as *entrailed*. Neither of these uses is strictly heraldic.

Those ensignes which are borne *umbrated*.
Bossewell, Workes of Armorie (1572), p. 25. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

umbratic† (um-brat'ik), *a.* [< L. *umbraticus*, of or pertaining to shade or shadow, being in retirement, secluded, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*, *umber*[1]. Cf. *umbrage*.] **1.** Shadowy; foreshadowing; hence, casting shadows.

Those *umbratick* representations (or insinuations) did obtain their substance, validity, and effect.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxvii.

2. Keeping in the shade or in retirement; secluded; retired.

umbratical† (um-brat'i-kal), *a.* [< *umbratic* + *-al*.] Same as *umbratic*.

Whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

umbratile† (um'bra-til), *a.* [< L. *umbratilis*, remaining in the shade, retired, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*.] **1.** Being in the shade or in retirement; secluded.

Health that hath not been softened by an *umbratile* life still under the roof. *Bacon.*

We must not . . . play the geometrician with our soul, as we may with lines and figures, and things obnoxious to our senses, in this *umbratile* state and dependence.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 56.

2. Pertaining to or resembling a shadow or shadows; shadowy.

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratile* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

3. Unreal; unsubstantial.

This life that we live disjoyned from God is but a shadow and *umbratil* imitation of that.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, p. 337, notes.

umbration (um-brā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *umbratio(n-)*, a shading, shadowing, < L. *umbrare*, pp. *umbratus*, shade: see *umbrate*.] **1.** A foreshadowing; adumbration.

Nor all this by transient and superficial knowledge, figures, and *umbrations*, but immediate and intuitive notices.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 241.

2. In *her.*, same as *adumbration*.

umbratious† (um-brā'shus), *a.* [Irreg. var. of *umbrageous*, after *umbratic*, etc.: see *umbrageous*.] Apt to take umbrage; tetchy. [Rare.]

Age, . . . which . . . is commonly . . . *umbratious* and apprehensive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

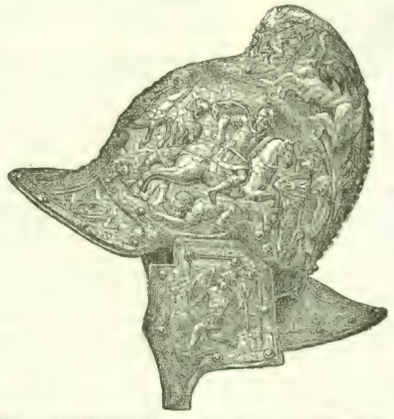
umbra-tree (um'brä-trē), *n.* Same as *bella-sombra-tree*.

umbre, *n.* See *umber*[1].

umbrel (um'brel), *n.* [< OF. *ombrelle*, an umbrella: see *umbrella*. In def. 3 confused with the form *umbrere*, which is used in the same sense.] **1†.** An umbrella.

Each of them besides bore their *umbrels*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 8. (*Latham.*)

2†. A lattice. *Halliwell.*—**3.** A defense for the face, attached to a helmet. Also called *shade*. See also cut under *armet*.



Helmet with Umbrel, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

★**umbrella** (um-brel'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *umbrello* (also *umbrel*, q. v.); < It. *ombrella*, *umbrella*, an umbrella, sunshade, dim. of *ombra*, shade, < L. *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*. Cf. *umbracle*, *umbel*, *umbella*.] **1.** A portable shade, screen, or canopy which opens and folds, carried in the hand for the purpose of sheltering the person from the rays of the sun or from rain. The name was formerly given to a sort of fan used to protect the face from the sun, but is now applied to a light canopy of silk, cotton, or other cloth, extended on a folding frame composed of bars or strips of steel, cane, etc., which slides on a rod or stick. A small and light form of umbrella, carried by women as a protection from the rays of the sun, often in gay colors, or ornamented with ribbons, lace, etc., is habitually called a *parasol*. The umbrella had its origin in very remote times in the far East, and in some Asiatic countries it was (and still is) regarded as an emblem of royalty or a mark of distinction. In ancient Greece its use was familiar among women for protection from the sun, and it is frequently represented in vase-paintings and terra-cottas. As a defense from rain or snow it was not used in western Europe till early in the eighteenth century. The word is sometimes used figuratively. Compare *cloak*.

Umbrellaes, that is, things that minister shadow unto them [Italians] for shelter against the scorching heate.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 135.

Umbrello (Ital. *Ombrella*), a fashion of round and broad Fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, Fan, or other thing wherewith women guard their faces from the sun.
Blount, Glossographia (1670).

The tuck'd up sempstress walks with hasty strides,
While streams run down her oil'd *umbrella's* sides.
Swift, A City Shower.

The inseparable gold *umbrella*, which in that country [Burma] as much denotes the grandee as the star or garter does in England.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 90.

Moreover, he [Jonas Hanway] is said to have been the first man who made a practice [about 1750] of using an *umbrella* while walking in the streets of London.
Dict. Nat. Biog., XXIV. 313.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The gelatinous disk or swimming-bell of an acaleph, as a jellyfish, by the rhythmical contraction and expansion of which the creature swims, taken either with or without the velum. It is usually the largest, most symmetrical, and most coherent part of the jellyfish, from which other parts hang like streamers, either around its margin or from the center of the under surface. If we compare this bell to a woman's sun-umbrella, lined as well as covered with silk, and having a fringe, then the outer or aboral surface is the *exumbrella;* the inner or under lining surface is the *adumbrella*, or adoral surface surrounding the mouth, from which large mouth-parts may hang in the position of the stick or handle of the umbrella; the ring of metal which slides up and down the stick may represent the gastric cavity of the creature, and the metal ribs of the umbrella may suggest the radial canals which go out to the circumference. At points around the margin are the series of adradial, perradial, and interradial sense-organs or other appendages, as tentacles, and where these are long and streaming they represent the fringe of the imagined parasol. See cuts under *acaleph*, *Aurelia*, *Discophora*, and *Willsia*.

In . . . [*Discophora*], the aboral end of the hydranth is dilated into a disk or *umbrella*, which is susceptible of rhythmical contractile movements.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 118.

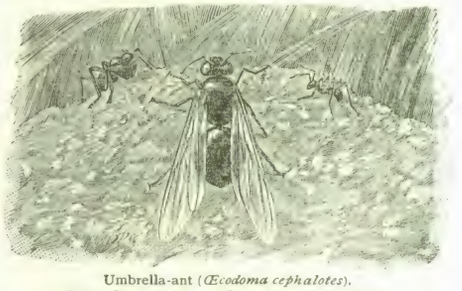
(*b*) In *conch.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809).] (1) [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate or pleurobranchiate gastropods; the umbrella-shells, as *U. umbellata*. Also *Ombrella*. (2) A limpet-like tectibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Umbrella* or family *Umbrellidæ;* an umbrella-shell.



Umbrella-shell (*Umbrella umbellata*).

The *umbrellas* are very large creatures, wearing a flat limpet on the middle of the back, not immersed in the mantle. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on [Mollusca (1861), p. 86.

umbrella-ant (um-brel'ä-ant), *n.* A parasol-ant or leaf-carrying ant, which when foraging carries bits of leaves over its back as though for protection, as the sauba-ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*. See *sauba-ant*.



Umbrella-ant (*Œcodoma cephalotes*).
Center figure, queen; right, worker; left, soldier.

umbrella-bird (um-brel'ä-bėrd), *n.* One of several dragoon-birds, or South American fruit-crows, of the genus *Cephalopterus:* so called



Umbrella-bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*).

from the radiating crest which overshadows the head, as in *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*.

Umbrellacea (um-bre-lā'sē-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Umbrella* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Umbrellidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

umbrellaed (um-brel'ad), *a.* [< *umbrella* + *-ed*[2].] Having, or protected by, an umbrella. [Colloq.]

The opening door reveals the advent of more *umbrellaed* and mackintoshed waterfalls.
Rhoda Broughton, Alas, i.

umbrella-fir (um-brel'ä-fėr), *n.* Same as *umbrella-pine*.

umbrella-grass (um-brel'ä-gras), *n.* 1. An Australian grass, *Panicum decompositum*, whose millet-like seeds are made by the natives into cakes. Also called *Australian millet*. It is a semi-aquatic plant, often tall and stout, capable of thriving in poor soils.

2. The Australian grass *Aristida ramosa*.—3. A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Fuirena*.

umbrella-leaf (um-brel'ä-lēf), *n.* A plant of the *Berberidaceæ*, *Diphylleia cymosa*, found in wet or springy places in the mountains of Virginia and southward. It has a thick horizontal rootstock sending up each year a huge, centrally peltate, cut-lobed and rounded leaf, or a flowering stem with two leaves, peltate near the side, the stem terminated by a cyme of white flowers. The genus has but one other species, which belongs to Japan.

umbrella-man (um-brel'ä-man), *n.* A dealer who has a small stand under an umbrella.

I learned from one *umbrella man* that, six or seven years previously, he used to sell more portraits of "Mr. Edmund Kean as Richard III." than anything else.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 329.

umbrella-palm (um-brel'ä-päm), *n.* See *umbrella palm*, under *palm*[2].

umbrella-pine (um-brel'ä-pīn), *n.* See *Sciadopitys*.

umbrella-shell (um-brel'ä-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Umbrellidæ*, and especially of the genus *Umbrella;* an umbrella. See cut under *umbrella*.

umbrella-stand (um-brel'ä-stand), *n.* A stand for holding umbrellas. In a usual form, it has an upright surrounded at a convenient height by a number of rings, through any of which a folded umbrella may be thrust, and a pan at the bottom to receive water trickling from wet umbrellas. Sometimes it has the form of a ★large metal or porcelain jar.

umbrella-tree (um-brel'ä-trē), *n.* 1. An American magnolia, *Magnolia tripetala*, widely distributed, but not common, from Pennsylvania southward and southwestward. It is a tree of 30 or 40 feet, with irregular branches, and leaves 18 or 20 inches long by 8 or 10 inches broad: these, radiating from the ends of the shoots, suggest the name. The flowers are cream-white, 4 or 5 inches deep, unpleasantly scented. The tree is fairly hardy, and frequently planted for ornament. The bark, like that of other magnolias, has the property of a gentle stimulant aromatic tonic. Also called *elkwood* (which see). The screw-pine, *Pandanus tectorius*, is also called by this name.

2. See *Thespesia*.—**Ear-leafed umbrella-tree**, *Magnolia Fraseri*, otherwise called *mountain magnolia* and *long-leafed cucumber-tree*, similar to *M. tripetala*, but having the leaves auriculate at the base, sweet-scented flowers, etc.—**Guinea umbrella-tree**, *Pariti tiliaceum*.—**Umbrella-tree of Queensland**, *Schefflera actinophylla*, of the *Araliaceæ*, a handsome tree 40 feet high.

umbrellawort (um-brel'ä-wėrt), *n.* See *Oxybaphus*.

Umbrellidæ (um-brel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Umbrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurobranchiate gastropods, named from the genus *Umbrella*. See cut under *umbrella*.

umbrellot (um-brel'ō), *n.* An obsolete form of *umbrella*.

umbrere†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *umbriere* (also *umber:* see *umber*[1]); < ME. *umbrere*, *oumbrere*, < OF. *ombraire*, **ombriere*, a shade, the shade over the sight of a helmet, sometimes attached to the vizor, < *ombre*, shade: see *umber*[1].] Same as *umbrel*, 3.

Knelis downe to the cors, and kaught it in armes,
Kastys upe his *umbrere*, and kysses hyme sone!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3953.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
But onely vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

umbrette (um-bret'), *n.* [< F. *ombrette*, dim. of *ombre*, shade.] The umber or umber-bird. See cut under *Scopus*.

Umbrian (um'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Ombrien*, < L. *Umbria*, < *Umbri*, a people of Italy (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Umbria, an ancient region of central Italy, and compartimento of the modern kingdom, or its inhabitants or language.—**Umbrian school of painting**, one of the chief groups of development in Italian art, which assumed a distinctive character toward the end of the fourteenth century, and was preëminent at the beginning of the sixteenth. Among its most notable masters were Ottaviano Nelli of Gubbio, Gentile da Fabriano, the graceful Piero della Francesca, Perugino (the able master of Raphael), Pinturicchio, and the wonderfully facile and gifted Raphael of Urbino, with the many lesser names which cluster about his.—**Umbrian ware**, a name formerly given to Italian majolica, from the number of factories of this ware contained within the limits of Umbria.

II. *n.* 1. One of an ancient Italian people who inhabited Umbria.—2. The language of the Umbrians: it was an Italic tongue, allied to Oscan and more distantly to Latin. Its chief monument is the Eugubine tables. See *Eugubine*.

Umbridæ (um'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Umbra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Umbra;* the mud-minnows. They are small carnivorous fishes living in the mud, or among the weeds of ponds and sluggish streams, extremely tenacious of life, and able to survive when the water is almost dried up. The relationships of the family are close with the pikes (*Esocidæ*). See *minnow*, and cut under *Umbra*.

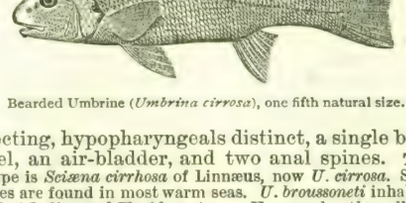
umbrieret, *n.* See *umbrere*.

umbriferous (um-brif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *umbrifer*, shade-giving, shady, < *umbra*, shade, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Casting or making a shade. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

umbriferously (um-brif'e-rus-li), *adv.* So as to make or cast a shade: as, "growing *umbriferously*," *Tyndall*.

umbril†, *n.* Same as *umbrel*.

Umbrina (um-brī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Sp. *umbrina*, < L. *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1. A genus of sciænoid fishes, having the dorsals contiguous, the second dorsal much larger than the anal, vertebræ about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal, lower jaw not pro-



Bearded Umbrine (*Umbrina cirrosa*), one fifth natural size.

jecting, hypopharyngeals distinct, a single barbel, an air-bladder, and two anal spines. The type is *Sciæna cirrhosa* of Linnæus, now *U. cirrosa*. Species are found in most warm seas. *U. broussoneti* inhabits West Indian and Florida waters. *U. roncador*, the yellow-finned roncador of the Pacific coast, is one of the handsomest sciænoids, about 15 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an umbra or umbrine.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

umbrine (um'brin), *n.* [< F. *umbrine* (Cotgrave), < NL. *umbrina:* see *Umbrina*.] A fish of the genus *Umbrina;* an umbra; specifically, *U. cirrosa*, known to the ancients, now the *corvo* of the Italians, ranging in the Mediterranean, and southward along the west coast of Africa. See cut under *Umbrina*.

umbrose (um'brōs), *a.* [= F. *ombreux* = Sp. Pg. *umbroso* = It. *ombroso*, < L. *umbrosus*, full of shade, shady, < *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] 1†. Shady; casting a large shadow or heavy shade. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *ornith.*, dusky; dark-colored.—**Umbrose warbler**†. See *warbler*.

umbrosity† (um-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **umbrositā(t-)s*, < *umbrosus*, shady: see *umbrose*.] The state or quality of being umbrose; shadiness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

umiak (öm'yak), *n.* [Eskimo *umiak*, also written *oomeak*.] The native name of the women's or larger kind of Eskimo boat, carrying ten or twelve people, and consisting of a wooden frame covered with sealskins, with several seats. It is used for fishing and for transporting families, and is worked by women. It often has a mast and a triangular sail.

umlaut (öm'lout), *n.* [< G. *umlaut*, modification of vowels, < *um*, around, about, also indicating change, alteration (see *um-*), + *laut*, sound: see *loud*.] In *philol.*, the German name, invented by Grimm, for a vowel-change in the Germanic languages, brought about by the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable: namely, of the vowel *i*, modifying the preceding vowel in the direction of *e* or *i*, and of the vowel *u*, modifying the preceding vowel toward *a* or *u*. Only the former, or the change by a following *i* (now generally lost or altered), is found in English or German: thus, German *mann*, *männer;* *fall*, *fällen;* *maus*, *mäuse;* *fuss*, *füsse;* etc.; in English the phenomena are only sporadic remains, like *man*, *men;* *fall*, *fell;* *mouse*, *mice;* *foot*, *feet*. In Icelandic both kinds of umlaut are frequent and regular changes. An English name sometimes used for 'umlaut' is *mutation*. Compare *ablaut*.

umlaut (öm'lout), *v. t.* [< *umlaut*, *n.*] In *philol.*, to form with the umlaut, as a form; also, to affect or modify by umlaut, as a sound.

We have the *umlauted* ü (ÿ).
The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 190.

umpirage (um'pīr-āj), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-age*.] The post of an umpire; the act of one who arbitrates as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

I gave him the first notice of the Spaniards referring the *umpirage* of the peace 'twixt them and Portugal to the French King. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1666.

umpire (um'pīr), *n.* [< ME. *umpere*, *oumpere*, *owmpere* (a form due to misdivision of *a numpere* as *an umpere*); prop. *nompere*, *noumpere*, *nounpere*, *nounpier*, < OF. **nomper*, *nonper*, later *nompair*, not equal, odd, < *non*, not, + *per* (< L. *par*), equal: see *non*[3] and *par*[2], *pair*[1], *peer*[2].] 1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions; specifically, a person selected to see that the rules of a game, as cricket or base-ball, are enforced, and to decide disputed or debatable points. In American intercollegiate foot-ball the umpire is judge of the conduct of the players, while the referee's duties are more specifically connected with the progress of the ball.

'Twixt my extremes and me this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 63.

2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion.=**Syn. 1.** *Arbitrator*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*.

umpire (um'pīr), *v.;* pret. and pp. *umpired*, ppr. *umpiring*. [< *umpire*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To decide as umpire; settle, as a dispute. *South*, Sermons, VI. ii. [Rare.] Specifically—2. To enforce the rules of (a game), and decide disputed points: as, to *umpire* a game of base-ball.

II. *intrans.* To act as umpire.

We list not to *vmpire* betwixt Geographers, but to relate our Historie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

umpireship (um'pīr-ship), *n.* [< *umpire* + *-ship*.] The office of an umpire; arbitrament; umpirage.

We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghoste. *Bp. Jewel*, Def. of Apol., p. 63. (*Richardson.*)

umpresst (um'pres), *n.* [For **umpiress*, < *umpire* + *-ess*.] A woman who is an umpire; a female umpire. *Marston*.

umquhile (um'hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *umwhile*.

umstroket (um'strōk), *n.* [< *um-* + *stroke*.] Boundary line; extreme edge.

Such towns as stand . . . on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of a map. *Fuller*.

umula (ö'mö-lä), *n.* *Eccles.*, same as *mozetta*.

umwhile (um'hwīl), *adv.* and *a.* [Sc. *umquhile;* < ME. *umwhile*, *umwhyle*, *umwile*, *umquile*, *umbewhile*, orig. two words, *umbe while*, lit. 'at times,' at some time: *umbe*, around, about, at; *while*, time: see *um-*, *umbe*, and *while*.] Formerly; late; whilom. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

There was laughyng and louryng and "let go the cuppe,"
And seten so til euensonge and songen *vmwhile*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 345.

Throgh whiche treason betydes, & ternys *vmqwhile*
Bolde men to batell and biker with hond;
That draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2943.

Miss Barbara Clinkscale, daughter to the *umquhile*, and sister to the then existing Clinkscale of that ilk.
Scott, Pirate, iv.

umzumbit (ŭm-zŭm'bit), *n.* [Native name, said to mean 'ironwood.'] A leguminous South African tree, *Milletia Caffra*, or its wood. The tree grows 20 or 30 feet high; its wood is of a brown color, is very hard and close-grained, and is said to surpass lignum-vitæ in resistance to wear, and to be impervious to the teredo; it is used for bearings, walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc.

'un, *n.* A dialectal corruption of *one*. It is common in the southern United States, in the phrases *we 'uns, you 'uns*, a sort of expanded plural, equivalent to *we all, you all*, which are used in much the same way.

un-[1]. [< ME. *un-*, < AS. *un-*, sometimes *on-*, not, = OS. *un-* = OFries. *un-*, *on-* = MD. D. *on-* = MLG. *un-* = OHG. MHG. G. *un-* = Icel. *ū-*, *ō-* (contracted from **un-*, **on-*) = Sw. Dan. *u-* = Goth. *un-* = L. *in-* (see *in-*[3]) = Gr. *ἀν-*, *ἀ-* (see *an-*[5], *a-*[18]) = Skt. *an-*, *a-*; a common negative prefix, meaning 'not.' Cf. *un-*[2].] An inseparable prefix, meaning 'not.' (*a*) It is prefixed to adjectives (including participles) and to adverbs, to express simply the negative, as *unable, unfair, untrue, unwise*, etc., *unbending, unyielding, undoubting, unchanging, unthinking*, etc., *unbent, undoubted, unchanged*, etc., 'not able,' 'not fair,' etc. The adverbs or nouns derived from such adjectives or participles (as *unfairly, unfairness*, etc.) may be regarded as formed from the adjective in *un-*, with the adverbial or noun formative (< *unfair* + *-ly*[2], *unfair* + *-ness*), or as formed from such derived forms by prefixing the negative (< *un-*[1] + *fairly*, *un-*[1] + *fairness*, etc.). (*b*) It is prefixed to some nouns to express the absence, incompleteness, or the contrary of what the noun expresses, as in *unrest, untruth, unwisdom, undress*. Before an adjective in *-ing*[2], *un-* is nearly equivalent to *-less* after a noun: *unresting* is nearly equivalent to *restless, unchanging* to *changeless*, etc. This negative may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, whether of native or of foreign origin. It is equivalent to its cognate *in-*[3] of Latin origin, *an-*[5], *a-*[18] of Greek origin, and also to *non-*, sometimes to *dis-*, etc., of Latin origin (the Latin forms, *in-*[3], etc., being used chiefly before adjectives of Latin origin, but also before other adjectives): thus, *uncomplete, incomplete*, and potentially *noncomplete; unelastic, inelastic, non-elastic; unemphatic, nonemphatic*, etc.; *unreputable, disreputable*, etc. As *un-*[1] may be prefixed to any adjective or participle whatever, it is needless, and it would be impracticable, to include all such formations in the dictionary. In the following pages only such are entered and defined as have had a special development, are used in senses not merely reversing the original adjective, or are in Middle English or Anglo-Saxon use, and so form the basis of all the later compounds, or are for other reasons noteworthy. For the meaning and history of the other forms in *un-*[1], see the corresponding simple forms. Of the forms here entered the etymology is usually obvious, and it is therefore not expressly given, except in the older and the exceptional words; the history will be found under the simple form. See also *un-*[2].

un-[2]. [< ME. *un-*, *on-*, < AS. *un-*, *on-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *and-* (as in *on-lūcan*, unlock, *on-leósan*, unloose, etc.), a particular use of *an-*, *and-*, back, against, = G. *ent-*, etc.: see *and-*, *an-*[2], *a-*[5]. This prefix has been more or less confused with *un-*[1], the notion of reversal in the one (AS. *un-*, *on-*, etc., 'back') being in many cases practically identical with the notion of negation in the other (AS. *un-*, 'not'). There are three different senses possible to a form with the prefix *un-*[2] and the suffix *-ed*[2]—e. g., *unarmed* may mean (*a*) 'not now armed' (< *un-*[1] + *armed*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet armed' (< *un-*[1] + *armed*, pp.); (*c*) 'that has been deprived of arms,' 'no longer armed' (pp. of *unarm*, i. e. < *unarm* + *-ed*[2]). So *unlocked*, (*a*) 'not now locked' (< *un-*[1] + *locked*, *p. a.*); (*b*) 'not yet locked' (< *un-*[1] + *locked*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer locked,' 'open' (pp. of *unlock*, i. e. < *unlock* + *-ed*[2]); *unlearned*, (*a*) 'not learned,' 'ignorant' (< *un-*[1] + *learned*, *a.*); (*b*) 'not yet learned' (< *un-*[1] + *learned*, pp.); (*c*) 'no longer learned,' 'rejected' (pp. of *unlearn*, i. e. < *unlearn* + *-ed*[2]); etc.] An inseparable prefix of verbs (generally transitive), meaning 'back,' and denoting the reversal or annulment of the action of the simple verb: as, *undo, unlearn, unlock, unmake*, etc. It is very common as prefixed to verbs made from nouns, implying privation of the object named by the noun, or the qualities connoted by it: as, *unarm, uncowl, unfrock, unhelm, unhorse*, etc., to take off or deprive of one's arms, cowl, frock, helm, horse, etc.; *unman, unsex*, to deprive of the qualities of a man, of sex, etc. When used with verbs denoting utterance (which cannot actually be reversed or undone), it implies retractation: as, to *unsay, unspeak, unswear*, etc. Words with this prefix are much confused with words having the prefix *un-*[1] (see etymology). In the following pages words with the prefix *un-*[2] are generally so marked, while words with the prefix *un-*[1] are left without etymological note, except in special cases. See remarks under *un-*[1].

[Of the thousands of self-explaining words formed with the prefix *un-*[1], some, from frequency or convenience of employment, call for mention though not for definition. A selection of these is given in the following list.]

unabating
unabbreviated
unabridged
unabsolvable
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unaccentuated
unaccepted
unaccommodating
unadaptable
unadapted
unaddressed
unadjusted
unadmitted
unadmonished
unadulterated
unaffiliated
unaffli ted
unagglutinated
unaggressive
unalienated
unalleviated
unallotted
unallowable
unanalytical
unanalyzable
unanalyzed
unannealed
unannexed
unannounced
unanticipated
unapocryphal
unappetizing
unargumentative
unashamed
unassailably
unassignable
unassigned
unassimilable
unassociated
unassorted
unastronomical
unattacked
unattainably
unattained
unattracted
unavenged
unavowedly
unawaked
unawakened
unawed
unbandaged
unbare
unbargained
unbeknowing
unbelted
unbendable
unbetrothed
unbewailed
unbiblical
unbigoted
unblenching
unbloodily
unblunted
unboiled
unbooted
unborrowed
unbound
unbowdlerized
unbranded
unbreakable
unbribed
unbridgeable
unbridged
unbroached
unbruised
unbrushed
unburnished
unbuttressed
uncadenced
uncalcified
uncalcined
uncalculating
uncalendered
uncalked
uncanceled
uncannily
uncapsizable
uncaring
uncarpeted
uncarved
uncatalogued
uncatechized
uncaught
unceded
uncensurable
uncensured
uncertificated
uncertified
unchalked
unchanted
uncharacterized
unchastened
unchastised
uncherished
unchid
unchidden
unchilled
unchiseled
uncholeric
unchopped
unchristened
unchristianlike
unchurched
unchurchly
unchurned
uncircumscribed
uncircumspect
uncited
unclaimed
unclarified
unclasped
unclassed
unclassic
unclassical
unclassifiable
unclassified
uncleaned
uncleansed
uncleared
uncleavable
uncleft
unclerical
unclipped
unclogged
uncoacted
uncoagulated
uncoated
uncocked
uncognoscible
uncollapsible
uncolonized
uncombable
uncombed
uncombined
uncomforted
uncommanded
uncommemorated
uncommended
uncommensurable
uncommercially
uncommissioned
uncommuted
uncompensated
uncompetitive
uncomplete
uncompleted
uncomplimentary
uncomplimented
uncomprehending
uncompressed
uncompromised
uncompromisingly
unconcealable
unconcealed
unconceded
unconciliatory
unconcluded
uncondensed
unconferred
unconfiding
uncongealed
uncongeniality
uncongenially
uncongested
unconjugal
unconnectedly
unconscientiousness
unconservative
unconsoled
unconsoling
unconstituted
unconstricted
unconsulted
unconsumed
uncontaminated
uncontemplated
uncontracted
uncontrite
uncontrollability
uncontroversial
unconventionally
unconvicted
unconvinced
unconvincing
uncookable
uncooked
uncoördinated
uncopied
uncorrected
uncorrelated
uncorroborated
uncorroded
uncourted
uncourtierlike
uncoveted
uncracked
uncrafty
uncredited
uncritically
uncriticizable
uncriticized
uncrowded
uncrushable
uncrystalline
uncrystallizable
uncrystallized
uncultivatable
uncultured
uncurdled
uncured
uncurried
uncurtailed
uncushioned
undamaged
undamped
undaughterly
undazzled
undealt
undebarred
undebased
undebated
undebauched
undecayed
undecaying
undeceived
undeciphered
undeclared
undecomposed
undefeated
undefrauded
undefrayed
undegenerate
undegraded
undelayed
undeliberative
undelineated
undeliverable
undelivered
undelved
undemanded
undemocratic
undemonstrably
undemonstratively
undemonstrativeness
undenounced
undeplored
underived
undeserved
undesignated
undespatched
undestroyed
undetachable
undetected
undeterred
undiffused
undiluted
undiminished
undiminishing
undimmed
undipped
undiscriminative
undisfigured
undisheartened
undisinfected
undistilled
undistressed
undistributed
undisturbing
undivested
undomestic
undrained
undramatic
undried
undrilled
undyed
unedified
unedifying
unedited
uneffaced
uneffectuated
unegested
unelaborated
unelectrified
unelectrolyzed
uneliminated
unemphatic
unemphatical
unencumbered
unendowed
unenduring
unenforceable
unenforced
unenfranchised
unengaging
unengrossed
unenlarged
unenriched
unenrolled
unenslaved
unentered
unenthusiastic
unenumerated
unepiscopal
unequilibrated
unequipped
unesthetic
unetched
unevangelized
unexacting
unexaggerated
unexamined
unexcavated
unexcelled
unexchanged
unexcited
unexcommunicated
unexcused
unexemplified
unexercised
unexerted
unexhausted
unexhibited
unexpanded
unexpended
unexpiated
unexpired
unexplainable
unexplained
unexploded
unexploited
unexported
unexpounded
unexpressed
unexpurgated
unexterminated
unextinct
unextinguished
unextirpated
unextricated
unfaceable
unfaded
unfallen
unfatigued
unfearing
unfecundated
unfelled
unfeminine
unfermentable
unfertilized
unfilled
unfilling
unfiltered
unfindable
unfired
unfitted
unflooded
unfocused
unfordable
unforgetting
unformulated
unfoughten
unfound
unfraternal

unfreighted
unfrozen
ungallantly
ungalvanized
unganglionated
ungarbled
ungarrisoned
ungiven
ungladden
ungleaned
ungloved
ungranted
ungraspable
ungreeted
unground
ungrudged
unguaranteed
unguessable
unhabited
unhandseled
unharvested
unhasting
unhealed
unheated
unhelped
unhemmed
unheralded
unhewed
unhewn
unhindered
unhit
unhomelike
unhoping
unhosed
unhulled
unhurried
unhushed
unhusked
unhygienic
unidentified
unidiomatic
unignited
unillustrated
unimparted
unimpeded
unimpregnated
unimpressed
unimpressionable
unimpressive
unimproving
unimpugned
unincorporate
unindebted
unindemnify
unindexed
unindictable
unindulged
uninfected
uninfectious
uninflamed
uninflated
uninflected
uninfluential
uninfringed
uninitiated
uninoculated
uninquiring
uninspiring
uninstigated
uninstituted
uninstructed
uninsulated
uninsurable
uninsured
unintellectual
unintended
uninterdicted
uninterred
unintoxicating
uninured
uninvestigated
uninvited
uninviting
uninvitingly
uninvoked
uninvolved
unirrigated
unirrigating
unissued
unjoined
unjustified
unkilled
unkindled
unkneaded
unknotted
unlabeled
unladylike

unlaminated
unlashed
unlaundered
unleaded
unlearnable
unlet
unlighted
unlikable
unlisted
unlit
unliterary
unlocalized
unlodged
unlooped
unlovable
unlowered
unlying
unmacadamized
unmagnetic
unmagnified
unmailed
unmaintainable
unmagisterial
unmalted
unmanfully
unmanifested
unmapped
unmasticated
unmatchably
unmated
unmatriculated
unmatured
unmelodiously
unmelted
unmended
unmentioned
unmerciless
unmeritorious
unmesmerized
unmet
unmetaled
unmetamorphosed
unmetaphorical
unmetrically
unmilked
unmilled
unministerial
unminted
unmirthfully
unmissed
unmistaken
unmodulated
unmolten
unmonastic
unmooted
unmordanted
unmortgaged
unmotived
unmuzzled
unnegotiable
unnetted
unnotched
unnoticeable
unnoticeably
unnotified
unnourished
unnutritious
unobjectionable
unobliging
unobliterated
unobscured
unobtainable
unobtained
unobtruded
unoffended
unoffered
unofficial
unofficinal
unopenable
unopened
unoperated
unorganizable
unoxidated
unoxidizable
unoxidized
unpacifiable
unpacified
unpacked
unpaged
unpainted
unpampered
unparaphrased
unpardoned
unpared
unparted
unparticipative
unpartizan

unpatented
unpatriotically
unpeeled
unpenciled
unpenetrated
unpenned
unpeptonized
unperfected
unperforated
unpersuaded
unphilanthropic
unphilological
unphonetic
unphysicked
unphysiological
unpicturesque
unpillaged
unpinned
unpitiable
unpitied
unplaned
unplastered
unplated
unpledged
unplighted
unplowed
unpolarized
unpolishable
unpolitical
unpolitically
unpooled
unpopulated
unpotable
unpowdered
unpraised
unprayerful
unpreceded
unprecise
unpredestinated
unprefaced
unpresented
unpreserved
unpretendingly
unpretentiously
unprevalent
unprimed
unprinted
unprobed
unprocurable
unproduced
unprofessed
unprofessing
unpromulgated
unpropitiated
unprosecuted
unprostrated
unprotracted
unprotruded
unproven
unprovincial
unpulled
unpulped
unpulverized
unpurchasable
unpurified
unpursued
unquaffed
unquakerlike
unquartered
unquellable
unquelled
unquestioning
unquestioningly
unquickened
unquotable
unquoted
unransomed
unrated
unratified
unravaged
unravelable
unrazed
unrealizable
unreaped
unrebuked
unrebutted
unrecalled
unrecanted
unreceipted
unreceivable
unreciprocated
unrecited
unrecognized
unrecruited
unrectified
unredeemable
unredressed

unreduced
unreducible
unreelable
unreeled
unreflected
unreflectingly
unreformed
unrefreshed
unrefreshing
unrefunded
unrefuted
unregainable
unregal
unregretful
unregretted
unregulated
unrehearsed
unrejected
unrelaxing
unreligious
unrelinquished
unrelishable
unrelished
unreluctant
unremarkable
unremarked
unremedied
unreminded
unremittable
unremittent
unremunerative
unrenowned
unrented
unrepaired
unrepeated
unrepelled
unrepenting
unrepined
unreplaced
unreportable
unreported
unrepresentative
unrepressed
unreprimanded
unreprinted
unreproving
unrepublican
unrequiting
unrescinded
unrescued
unresented
unresenting
unresigned
unrespected
unrespirable
unresponsively
unrested
unrestrainable
unrestrainably
unretracted
unrevealed
unrevered
unreverenced
unrevised
unrhythmic
unridden
unrighted
unrimed
unrinsed
unrisen
unroasted
unrobbed
unrounded
unroused
unrubbed
unruptured
unrusted
unsaddled
unsanctioned
unsaponified
unsated
unsatiated
unsaved
unsawed
unsawn
unsayable
unscaled
unscalped
unscattered
unscheduled
unscholarlike
unscholarly
unscientific
unscientifically
unsecured
unseductive
unseizable

unselected
unsensational
unsensitized
unseparated
unserved
unsewed
unsewered
unsewn
unshackled
unshady
unshapable
unsharpened
unshattered
unshaved
unsheared
unsheathed
unshelled
unsheltered
unshepherded
unshielded
unshocked
unshrinkable
unshrived
unshrunk
unshuttered
unsignalized
unsigned
unsignified
unsilenced
unsimulated
unsinful
unsinged
unsinkable
unskinned
unslacked
unslakable
unslandered
unslaughtered
unsleepy
unsliced
unslurred
unsmelted
unsmiling
unsmitten
unsmoothed
unsmuggled
unsocially
unsoftened
unsoiled
unsold
unsoldered
unsoldierlike
unsoldierly
unsolemnized
unsolidified
unsophistical
unsounded
unsoured
unsowed
unspannable
unsparred
unspecialized
unspecific
unspectacled
unspellable
unspelled
unspillable
unspliced
unsplit
unspoiled
unsportsmanlike
unsprinkled
unsquandered
unsqueamish
unsqueezed
unstably
unstainable
unstarched
unstarred
unstartled
unstated
unstatesmanlike
unstationed
unstemmed
unstepped
unstiffened
unstifled
unstilted
unstimulating
unstinted
unstitched
unstopped
unstoppered
unstored
unstrengthened
unstretchable
unstretched

unstriped
unstrung
unsubjected
unsubscribed
unsubsidized
unsubstantiated
unsuckled
unsued
unsuffocated
unsuggestive
unsummoned
unsunk
unsupped
unsurfeited
unsurgical
unsurmised
unsurmounted
unsurpassing
unsuspended
unswallowed
unsweetened
unsympathetic
unsympathetically
unsympathizing
unsystematized
untanned
untarnishable
untarred
untasked
untasteful
untearable
untechnical
unteleological
untellable
untended
unterrified
untested
untethered
unthickened
unthoughtful
unthrashed
unthreadable
unthreshed
unthriving
unthwarted
untidily
untiringly
untransplanted
untransportable
untransported
untransposed
untransmissible
untransmitted
untraversable
untreated
untrilled
untrumpeted
untrusted
untuneful
untwined
untwisted
untypical
unutilized
unuttered
unvamped
unventured
unverifiable
unverified
unvictorious
unvisited
unvitrifiable
unvitrified
unvocal
unvouched
unvulcanized
unwaked
unwalkable
unwalled
unwanted
unwarmed
unwatered
unwaxed
unwearable
unweary
unwearying
unwedded
unweighted
unweldable
unwelded
unwhisperable
unworkable
unworked
unworkmanlike
unwrathfully
unwronged
unyielded
unyouthful

unabased (un-ạ-bāst′), *a.* Not abased; not lowered. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 274.

unabashed (un-ạ-basht′), *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame or by modesty.

Earless on high stood *unabash'd* De Foe.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 147.

unabated (un-ạ-bā′ted), *a.* Not abated; not lessened or lowered; not diminished.

To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

unability† (un-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unablete;* < *un-*[1] + *ability.*] Inability. *Wyclif; Milton*, Areopagitica.

unable (un-ā′bl), *a.* [ME. *unable;* < *un-*[1] + *able*[1], *a.*] 1. Not able.

Who [Congreve] was confined to his chair by gout, and . . . was *unable* to read from blindness.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

2†. Lacking in ability; incapable.

Among us now a man is holde *unable*,
But if he can, by som conclusioun,
Don his neighbor wrong or oppressioun.
Chaucer, Lack of Steadfastness, l. 10.

3†. Weak; helpless; useless.

Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5. 4.

unabled† (un-ā′bld), *a.* Disabled; incapacitated.

We are the cedars, they the mushrooms be,
Unabled shrubs unto an abled tree.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

unableness (un-ā′bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unable; inability. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

unablete†, *n.* See *unability*.

unabullet†, *v.* An erroneous Middle English form of *enable*.

unaccented (un-ak-sen′ted), *a.* Not accented; in *music*, receiving only a relatively slight rhythmical emphasis: used both of beats, pulses, or parts of measures, and of tones or notes that occur on such beats or parts.—**Unaccented octave.** Same as *small octave* (which see, under *octave*).

unacceptable (un-ak-sep′tạ-bl), *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure; displeasing.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

unacceptableness (un-ak-sép′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacceptable. *Collier*, Pride.

unaccessible (un-ak-ses′i-bl), *a.* Inaccessible. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 9.

unaccessibleness (un-ak-ses′i-bl-nes), *n.* Inaccessibleness. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 18.

unaccommodated (un-ạ-kom′ọ-dā-ted), *a.* 1. Not accommodated; not fitted, adapted, or adjusted.—2. Not furnished with accommodations, or with necessary conveniences or appliances.

Unaccommodated man is no more but such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 111.

unaccompanied (un-ạ-kum′pạ-nid), *a.* 1. Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers; not followed, as with a consequence.

The travels and crosses wherewith prelacy is never *unaccompanied*, they which feel them know how heavy and how great they are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

2. In *music*, without instrumental accompaniment or support: used especially of vocal music: as, an *unaccompanied* solo or quartet.

unaccomplished (un-ạ-kom′plisht), *a.* 1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 560.

2. Not furnished, or not completely furnished, with accomplishments.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought
Who gracefully to dance was never taught.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

unaccomplishment (un-ạ-kom′plish-ment), *n.* The state of being unaccomplished. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England. [Rare.]

unaccordant (un-ạ-kôr′dạnt), *a.* Inharmonious; discordant; disagreeable in sound.

unaccorded (un-ạ-kôr′ded), *a.* Not accorded; not brought to harmony or concord; not agreed upon. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker, § 5.

unaccountability (un-ạ-koun-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unaccountable.—2. Pl. *unaccountabilities* (-tiz). That which is unaccountable, or incapable of being explained.

There are so many peculiarities and *unaccountabilities* here. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 252. (*Davies.*)

unaccountable (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not to be accounted for; not explicable; not to be explained by reason or by the knowledge possessed; inexplicable; hence, strange.

As *unaccountable* as one would think it, a wise man is not always a good man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

Nothing is more *unaccountable* than the spell that often lurks in a spoken word. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, xxv.

2. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

Hee met at first with Doctrines of *unaccountable* Prerogative; in them hee rested, because they pleas'd him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

No human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an *unaccountable* existence.
Froude, Sketches, p. 146.

3†. Not to be counted; countless; innumerable. [Rare.]

Shew him, by the help of glasses, still more and more of these fixt lights, and to beget in him an apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=**Syn. 1.** Mysterious.

unaccountableness (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unaccountable, or incapable of being explained or accounted for.

The *unaccountableness* of this theory. *Glanville.*

2. The character or state of being not subject to account or control; irresponsibility.

An *unaccountableness*, in practice and conversation, to the rules and terms of their own communion.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

unaccountably (un-ạ-koun′tạ-bli), *adv.* In an unaccountable manner; strangely.

unaccredited (un-a-kred′i-ted), *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized: as, an *unaccredited* minister or consul.

unaccurate (un-ak′ū-rāt), *a.* Inaccurate. *Waterland*, Works, III. 178. [Rare.]

unaccurateness (un-ak′ū-rāt-nes), *n.* Inaccuracy. *Boyle*, Works, II. 491. [Rare.]

unaccusably (un-ạ-kū′zạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be beyond accusation; unexceptionably.

But the slightest attempts to copy them [Leonardo's sketches] will show you that the terminal lines are inimitably subtle, *unaccusably* true, etc.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 162.

unaccustomed (un-ạ-kus′tọmd), *a.* 1. Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar or habituated.

A bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. Jer. xxxi. 18.

2. Not according to custom; not familiar; unusual; extraordinary; strange.

These apparent prodigies,
The *unaccustom'd* terror of this night.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 199.

My children have had other birthplaces, and, so far as their fortunes may be within my control, shall strike their roots into *unaccustomed* earth.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

unaccustomedness (un-ạ-kus′tọmd-nes), *n.* The character of being unaccustomed; strangeness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 368.

unaching (un-ā′king), *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 152. [Rare.]

unacknowledged (un-ak-nol′ejd), *a.* 1. Not acknowledged; not recognized: as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

An *unacknowledged* successor to the crown.
Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 75.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed: as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

A scepticism which is *unacknowledged* and merely passive. *J. Walker*, Reason, Faith, and Duty.

3. Not noticed; not reported as received: as, his check has remained *unacknowledged*.—**Unacknowledged note**, in *music*, same as *unessential* or *passing note*.

unacknowledging (un-ak-nol′ej-ing), *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [Rare.]

Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glanville's *unacknowledging* temper. . . . You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister.
Mrs. Lennox, Female Quixote, iii. 8. (*Davies.*)

unacquaintance (un-ạ-kwān′tạns), *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; lack of knowledge; ignorance. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 153.

unacquainted (un-ạ-kwān′ted), *a.* 1†. Not well known; unusual; strange.

Kiss the lips of *unacquainted* change.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 166.

2. Not acquainted, or without acquaintance: usually followed by *with*.

Bounded on the South-east side with a bay of the Tyrrhen Sea *unacquainted* with tempests.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 198.

Being a Londoner, though altogether *unacquainted*, I have requested his company at supper.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

unacquaintedness (un-ạ-kwān′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unacquainted. *South*, Sermons, xl. 9.

unacquirable (un-ạ-kwīr′ạ-bl), *a.* Not acquirable.

unacquirableness (un-ạ-kwīr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unacquirable. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, xviii.

unacquired (un-ạ-kwīrd′), *a.* Not acquired; not gained. *Jer. Taylor.*

unacted (un-ak′ted), *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed.

The fault unknown is as a thought *unacted*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 527.

[Often used with *on* or *upon*, then signifying not affected (by): as, a metal *unacted upon* by an acid.

An extremely good non-conductor of electricity is *unacted upon* by acids or alkalies, and is therefore adapted for making galvanic batteries.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 261.]

unactive† (un-ak′tiv), *a.* Not active; inactive. (*a*) Listless; not active or acting; slothful.

Think you me so tame,
So leaden and *unactive*, to sit down
With such dishonour?
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 1.

(*b*) Inoperative; not producing effects; having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth . . .
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find.
Milton, P. L., viii. 97.

(*c*) Marked by inaction; not utilized.

While useless words consume th' *unactive* hours,
No wonder Troy so long resists our pow'rs.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 408.

unactive† (un-ak′tiv), *v. t.* [< *unactive*, *a.*] To render inactive or incapable; incapacitate. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, ii.

unactively† (un-ak′tiv-li), *adv.* Inactively. *Locke*, Education, § 125.

unadditioned† (un-a-dish′ọnd), *a.* Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadditioned*. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 465. (*Davies.*)

unadjectived (un-ad′jek-tivd), *a.* Not qualified by an adjective.

The Noun Adjective always signifies all that the *unadjectived* Noun signifies.
Tooke, Diversions of Purley, II. vii.

unadmire (un-ad-mīr′), *v. t.* To fail to admire. [Rare.]

Joan looks away again, utterly *unadmiring* herself.
R. Broughton, Joan, xxi.

unadmired (un-ad-mīrd′), *a.* Not admired; not regarded with affection or respect; not admirable.

The diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed *unadmired*. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, § 21.

unadorned (un-ạ-dôrnd′), *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Loveliness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when *unadorn'd*, adorn'd the most.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 206.

unadulterate (un-ạ-dul′tėr-āt), *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

A breath of *unadult'rate* air. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 750.

unadvantaged (un-ad-vân′tājd), *a.* Not profited or favored. *Fuller*, Worthies, Staffordshire. [Rare.]

unadventurous (un-ad-ven′tūr-us), *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 243.

unadvisability (un-ad-vī-zạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* Inadvisability. *Lancet*, No. 3514, p. 18. [Rare.]

unadvisable (un-ad-vī′zạ-bl), *a.* Inadvisable. *Lowth*, Life of Wykham, § 5. [Rare.]

unadvisableness (un-ad-vī′zạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inadvisability. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 272.

unadvised (un-ad-vīzd′), *a.* [< ME. *unavised;* < *un-*[1] + *advised.*] 1. Not prudent; not discreet; indiscreet.

Thou *unadvised* scold. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 191.

2. Done without due consideration; rash; ill-advised.

I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too *unadvised*, too sudden.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 118.

3. Not advised; not having received advice or advices.

Without a guide the precise spot would be exceedingly difficult to find; and from the forbidding nature of the precipice, few would be bold enough to make the essay *unadvised*. *J. C. Brown*, Reboisement in France, p. 294.

unadvisedly (un-ad-vī′zed-li), *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; without due consideration; rashly.

unadvisedness (un-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The character of being unadvised; imprudence; rashness; indiscretion.

Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advisedness coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa sine dolo.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

unaffable (un-af'a-bl), *a.* Not affable; reserved. *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton.

unaffeared (un-a-fērd'), *a.* Not frightened; not afraid. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 76.

unaffected (un-a-fek'ted), *a.* Not affected. (*a*) Not acted upon; not influenced; not altered.

The same *unaffected*, unbiassed, unbribable, unaffrighted innocence. *Emerson*, Essays, p. 47.

(*b*) Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched; destitute of affection or emotion.

A poor, cold, unspirited, . . . *unaffected* fool.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

(*c*) Not showing affectation; plain; natural; not artificial; simple.

A wise, sober, seemly, *unaffected* deportment.
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Eccles. iii. 4.

(*d*) Real; not pretended; sincere: as, *unaffected* sorrow.

unaffectedly (un-a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner; without affectation, or the attempt to produce false appearances; simply.

unaffectedness (un-a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unaffected. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 479.

unaffied (un-a-fīd'), *a.* Not allied or affianced.

Not unrelated, *unaffied*,
But to each thought and thing allied,
Is perfect Nature's every part.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

unaffiled† (un-a-fīld'), *a.* Undefiled.

No strength of love bowe might
His herte, whiche is *unaffiled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

unaffrighted (un-a-frī'ted), *a.* Not frightened. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

unafraid (un-a-frād'), *a.* Not afraid. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, ii. 28. [Rare.]

unagreeable (un-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* Not agreeable. (*a*) Not pleasing; disagreeable; distasteful. [Rare.]

Myn unpietous lyf draweth a long *unagreeable* dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

(*b*) Not consistent; unsuitable.

The manner of their living *unagreeable* to the profession of the names of Christians.
E. Knight, Trial of Truth, fol. 53.

The Summer well nigh ending, and the season *unagreeable* to transport a Warr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

unagreeableness (un-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unagreeable, in either sense. *Decay of Christian Piety.* (*Richardson.*)

unagreeably (un-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* Not agreeably. (*a*) Disagreeably. (*b*) Unsuitably; inconsistently.

unaided (un-ā'ded), *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

Thy allies . . . for thy sake . . .
Perish *unaided* and unmissed by thee.
Cowper, Iliad, xvi. 652.

unaiming (un-ā'ming), *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. [Rare.]

The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky.
Granville.

unaker†, *n.* See the quotation, and *Bow porcelain* (under *porcelain*).

The clay [Bow porcelain], which was called *unaker*, was brought from America, and was probably an impure kind of kaolin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

unalienable (un-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* Inalienable. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

unalienably (un-āl'yen-a-bli), *adv.* Inalienably. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. [Rare.]

unalist† (ū'nal-ist), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one (see *one*), + *-al-ist*, formed on analogy of *pluralist*.] *Eccles.*, a holder of only one benefice: opposed to *pluralist*. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 33. [Rare.]

unallayed† (un-a-lād'), *a.* Unalloyed.

Our happiness is now as *unallayed* as general.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

unalliable (un-a-lī'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be allied or connected in amity.

Perpetual and *unalliable* aliens.
Burke, Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe.

unallied (un-a-līd'), *a.* 1. Having no alliance or connection by nature, marriage, or treaty: as, *unallied* families, nations, substances.—2. Having no powerful ally or relation. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v.

unalloyed (un-a-loid'), *a.* Not alloyed; not debased or reduced by foreign admixture; hence, pure; complete; entire: as, metals *unalloyed*; *unalloyed* satisfaction.

unalterability (un-âl#tèr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unalterableness. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, p. 145.

unalterable (un-âl'tèr-a-bl), *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another. *South*, Sermons.

unalterableness (un-âl'tèr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 185.

unalterably (un-âl'tèr-a-bli), *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably. *Milton*, P. L., v. 502.

unaltered (un-âl'tèrd), *a.* Not altered or changed.

Keep an even and *unaltered* gait.
B. Jonson, The Forest.

unambiguous (un-am-big'ū-us), *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; perspicuous; clear; certain.

unambiguously (un-am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a manner not ambiguous; without ambiguity; plainly; clearly.

unambitious (un-am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Not ambitious; free from ambition; not marked by ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; unpretending: as, *unambitious* ornaments.

unambitiously (un-am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an unambitious manner; without ambition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

unamendable (un-a-men'da-bl), *a.* Not capable of being amended or corrected. *Pope*, Letter to Swift, Oct. 9, 1719.

un-American (un-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* Not pertaining to or resembling America or Americans; not characteristic of American principles or methods; foreign to American customs: noting especially the concerns of the United States: as, *un-American* legislation; *un-American* manners.

So far as the law permits such wrongs, it is unequal and *un-American* law, by which some men's rights are wrongfully abridged in order that the privileges of others may be wrongfully enlarged. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 327.

un-Americanize (un-a-mer'i-kan-īz), *v. t.* To render un-American in character; assimilate to foreign customs and institutions. [Rare.]

Foreign interests and alien population tend to *un-Americanize* the place. *The American*, VII. 117.

unamiability (un-ā#mi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unamiable. *R. Broughton*, Belinda, iv.

unamiable (un-ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not inducing love; not adapted to gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; ill-natured; repulsive.

These ladies of irresistible modesty are those who make virtue *unamiable*. *Steele.*

unamused (un-a-mūzd'), *a.* Not amused; not entertained; not cheered by diversion or relaxation.

Instead of being *unamused* by trifles, I am, as I well know I should be, amused by them a great deal too much. *Sydney Smith*, to Francis Jeffrey.

unamusing (un-a-mū'zing), *a.* Not amusing. *Athenæum*, No. 3301, p. 150.

unamusingly (un-a-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an unamusing manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 316.

unamusive (un-a-mū'ziv), *a.* Not affording or characterized by amusement. [Rare.]

I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter.
Shenstone, Letters, I. 83. (*Latham.*)

unancestried (un-an'ses-trid), *a.* Not having a distinguished ancestry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163. [Rare.]

unanchor (un-ang'kor), *v.* [< *un-*2 + *anchor*1.] I. *trans.* To loose from anchorage.

Kate will have free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To become loose from anchorage; become detached. [Rare.]

It soon comes in contact with a colony of the organism in the perfectly flagellate condition, attaches itself to one of them, which soon *unanchors*, and both swim away.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 511.

unanealed†, **unaneled**† (un-a-nēld'), *a.* Not having received extreme unction. See *aneal*2.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

unangular (un-ang'gū-lăr), *a.* Not angular; having no angles. [Rare.]

Soft, smooth, *unangular* bodies.
Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful, § 24.

unanimalized (un-an'i-mal-īzd), *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

unanimate1 (un-an'i-māt), *a.* [< *un-*1 + *animate*.] Inanimate. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, ii. 5. [Rare.]

unanimate2† (ū-nan'i-māt), *a.* [< L. *unanimus*, of one mind (see *unanimous*), + *-ate*1.] Of one mind; unanimous. [Rare.]

unanimated (un-an'i-mā-ted), *a.* 1. Not animated; not possessed of life. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.—2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull; inanimate.

unanimately† (ū-nan'i-māt-li), *adv.* [< *unanimate*2 + *-ly*2.] Unanimously.

To the water foules *unanimately* they recourse.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170). (*Davies.*)

unanimity (ū-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *unanimité* = Sp. *unanimidad* = Pg. *unanimidade* = It. *unanimità*, < LL. *unanimita(t-)s*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, unanimous: see *unanimous*.] The state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or resolution of all the persons concerned.

Where they do agree on the stage, their *unanimity* is wonderful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

unanimous (ū-nan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *unanime* = Sp. *unánime* = Pg. *unanime* = It. *unanime*, *unanimo*, < L. *unanimus*, *unanimis*, of one mind, < *unus*, one, + *animus*, mind: see *animus*.] 1. Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; consentient.

Both in one faith *unanimous*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 603.

2. Formed with unanimity; exhibiting unanimity: as, a *unanimous* vote.

Human nature is often malleable or fusible where religious interests are concerned, but in affairs material and financial opposition to tyranny is apt to be *unanimous*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 285.

unanimously (ū-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* With one mind or voice; with unanimity. *Jer. Taylor*, Of the Real Presence, § 3.

unanimousness (ū-nan'i-mus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unanimous.

unanswerability (un-ân#sèr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Unanswerableness.

unanswerable (un-ân'sèr-a-bl), *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not susceptible of refutation: as, an *unanswerable* argument.=**Syn.** Irrefutable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

unanswerableness (un-ân'sèr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unanswerable.

unanswerably (un-ân'sèr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 3.

unanswered (un-ân'sèrd), *a.* 1. Not answered; not replied to; not opposed by a reply: as, an *unanswered* letter.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd?* Thou 'rt a traitor.
Addison.

2. Not refuted: as, an *unanswered* argument.—3. Not suitably returned; unrequited.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 105.

unanxious (un-angk'shus), *a.* Free from anxiety. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. [Rare.]

unapostolic (un-ap-os-tol'ik), *a.* Not apostolic; not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.

unapostolical (un-ap-os-tol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unapostolic*.

unappalled (un-a-pâld'), *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear; dauntless. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 425.

unapparel (un-a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unapparelled*, *unapparelled*, ppr. *unapparelling*, *unapparelling*. [< *un-*2 + *apparel*.] To uncover; undress; unclothe; disclose.

Ladies, *unapparel* your dear beauties.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

unappareled, **unapparelled** (un-a-par'eld), *a.* Not wearing clothes; habitually unclothed. [Rare.]

They were *unapparelled* people, according to the clime, and had some customs very barbarous. *Bacon*, Holy War.

unapparent (un-a-pār'ent), *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible.

Bitter actions of despite, too subtle and too *unapparent* for law to deal with. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

The Zoroastrian definition of poetry, mystical, yet exact, "apparent pictures of *unapparent* natures."
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 276.

unappealable (un-a-pē'la-bl), *a.* 1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court by appeal: as, an *unappealable* cause.—2. Not to be appealed from; final: as, an *unappealable* judge. *South*, Sermons, V. iii.

unappeasable (un-a-pē'za-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; implacable: as, *unappeasable* anger. *Milton*, S. A., l. 963.

unappeased (un-ạ-pēzd′), *a.* Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied: as, *unappeased* hunger. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v.

unapplausive (un-ạ-plâ′siv), *a.* Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging by or as by applause.

Instead of getting a soft fence against the cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience of his life, had he only given it a more substantial presence?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xx. (*Davies.*)

unappliable (un-ạ-plī′ạ-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. [Rare.]

Best books to a naughty mind are not *unappliable* to occasions of evill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

unapplicable (un-ap′li-ka-bl), *a.* Inapplicable. *Boyle*, Works, II. 485. [Rare.]

unapplied (un-ạ-plīd′), *a.* Not specially applied; not put or directed to some special object or purpose.

Men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

unappreciable (un-ạ-prē′shi-ạ-bl), *a.* Inappreciable. [Rare.]

unappreciated (un-ạ-prē′shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not appreciated. (*a*) Not perceived or detected. (*b*) Not estimated at the true worth; not sufficiently valued.

unappreciative (un-ạ-prē′shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Inappreciative. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 309.

unapprehended (un-ap-rẹ̄-hen′ded), *a.* 1. Not apprehended; not taken.—2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived of.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended* are but few in number. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

unapprehensible (un-ap-rẹ̄-hen′si-bl), *a.* Inapprehensible. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

unapprehensive (un-ap-rẹ̄-hen′siv), *a.* 1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

Careless of the common danger, and, through a haughty ignorance, *unapprehensive* of his own.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception, perception, or understanding.

Unlerned, *Unapprehensive*, yet impudent.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. Unconscious; not cognizant. [Rare.]

I am not *unapprehensive* that I might here indeed . . . have proceeded in another manner.
J. Howe, Works, I. 28.

unapprehensiveness (un-ap-rẹ̄-hen′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being unapprehensive. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

unapprised (un-ạ-prīzd′), *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

You are not *unapprized* of the influence of this officer with the Indians.
Jefferson, to Gen'l Washington (Works, I. 185).

unapproachable (un-ạ-prō′cha-bl), *a.* That cannot be approached or approximated; inaccessible; unattainable. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 613.

unapproachableness (un-ạ-prō′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unapproachable. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

unapproachably (un-ạ-prō′cha-bli), *adv.* So as to be unapproachable. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 554.

unapproached (un-ạ-prōcht′), *a.* Not approached; not to be approached; not approximated.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 4.

Those scenes of almost *unapproached* pathos which make the climax of his [Dante's] Purgatorio.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 76.

unappropriate (un-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *a.* 1. Inappropriate. [Rare.]—2. Not assigned or allotted to any person or persons; unappropriated. *Warburton.*

unappropriate (un-ạ-prō′pri-āt), *v. t.* To take from the possession or custody of particular individuals; make open or common to the use or possession of all. [Rare.]

Unappropriating and unmonopolising the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance. *Milton.*

unappropriated (un-ạ-prō′pri-ā-ted), *a.* Not appropriated. (*a*) Having no particular application.

Ovid could not restrain the luxuriancy of his genius . . . from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *T. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

(*b*) Not applied or directed to be applied to any other object, as money or funds: as, *unappropriated* funds in the treasury. (*c*) Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation: as, *unappropriated* lands. (*d*) Not appropriated by any person: as, an *unappropriated* subject for a poem.

unapproved (un-ạ-prövd′), *a.* 1. Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton*, P. L., v. 118.—2†. Not justified and confirmed by proof; not corroborated or proved. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 53.

unapt (un-apt′), *a.* [< ME. *unapt;* < *un-*[1] + *apt.*] 1. Not apt; not ready or inclined.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 133.

A most merciful man, as ready to forgive as *unapt* to take or give an offence.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

2. Dull; not ready to learn: same as *inapt*, 2.

Very dull and *unapt*. *Bacon.*

3. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable; not qualified; not disposed.

Was never man or woman yet bigete
That was *unapt* to soferen loves hete
Celestial, or elles love of kynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 978.

Unapt I am, not only because of painful study, but also for this short warning.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why are our bodies soft and weak and smooth,
Unapt to toil and trouble in the world?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 166.

No *unapt* type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

unaptly (un-apt′li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

unaptness (un-apt′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unapt, in any sense.

unaquit†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *aquit*, pp. of *aquit, v.*] Unrequited.

Charitee goth *unaquit*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

unaraced†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *araced.*] Same as *unraced.*

unargued (un-ärʹgūd), *a.* 1. Not argued; not debated; also, not argued with; not disputed; not opposed by argument.

My author and disposer, what thou bidd'st
Unargued I obey. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 636.

2†. Not censured. *B. Jonson.*

unarm (un-ärm′), *v.* [< ME. *unarmen;* < *un-*[2] + *arm*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strip of armor or arms; disarm.

To *vnarme* hym the kyng made in that place.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5666.

Sweet Helen, I must woo you
To help *unarm* our Hector.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 163.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury; make harmless.

Galen would not leave the world too subtle a theory of poisons, *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits.
Sir T. Browne.

II. *intrans.* To take off or lay aside one's arms or armor.

While thei were in *vn-armynge*, thei saugh comynge the squyer of Elizer and the yoman.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Will ye *unarm*, and yield yourselves his prisoners?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

unarmed (un-ärmdʹ), *a.* [< ME. *unarmed, onarmed, unarmit;* < *un-*[1] + *armed.*] 1. Not having on arms or armor; not equipped with arms or weapons.

I am *unarm'd;* forego this vantage, Greek.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 9.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other armature, as animals and plants; in *entom.*, noting parts destitute of projections, spines, points, etc., where such structures are commonly found: as, *unarmed* tibiæ.

unarmored, unarmoured (un-ärʹmord), *a.* Not armored; specifically, not plated or sheathed with metal as a defense from projectiles: noting ships of war: as, an *unarmored* cruiser.

unarrayed (un-ạ-rādʹ), *a.* 1. Not arrayed; not dressed; unappareled.

This infant world, yet *unarray'd*, naked and bare.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

2. Not organized; not arranged.

unarted† (un-ärʹted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *art*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Ignorant of the arts.

God, who would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 19.

2. Not artificial; plain; simple.

Unarted meat, kind neighbourhood.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 99.

unartful (un-ärtʹfûl), *a.* 1. Not artful; artless; not having cunning; guileless; frank; genuine.

I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open
In her mind. *Dryden*, The Tempest, iii.

2. Wanting skill; inartistic. [Rare.]

unartfully (un-ärtʹfûl-i), *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner; artlessly. *Burke.*

unartificial (un-ärʹti-fish′al), *a.* Inartificial; not artificial; not formed by art.

The coarse *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy.
Burke, Rev. in France.

unartificially (un-ärʹti-fish′al-i), *adv.* Without art or skill; in an unskilful manner. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unartistic (un-ärʹtis′tik), *a.* Inartistic. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unascendable (un-ạ-sen′da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ascended, climbed, or mounted; unscalable.

unascended (un-ạ-sen′ded), *a.* Not having been ascended, as a throne waiting for its king. [Rare.]

It was for thee yon kingless sphere has long
Swung blind in *unascended* majesty.
Shelley, Adonais, xlvi.

unascertainable (un-as-ėr-tā′na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being ascertained; incapable of being certainly known.

unascertained (un-as-ėr-tānd′), *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite; not certainly known.

Most of the companies administer charities of large but *unascertained* value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

unascried† (un-as-krīd′), *a.* Not descried or seen. *Hall.*

unasked (un-åskt′), *a.* 1. Not asked; unsolicited.

Indeed I thought
That news of ill *unasked* would soon be brought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 310.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care. [Rare.]

The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*. *Dryden.*

unaspective† (un-as-pekʹtiv), *a.* Not having regard to anything; inattentive. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 74.

unaspirated (un-asʹpi-rā-ted), *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

unaspiring (un-as-pīrʹing), *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious: as, a modest and *unaspiring* person.

unassailable (un-ạ-sāʹla-bl), *a.* Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; incontestable; hence, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

I do know but one
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 69.

unassailed (un-ạ-sāldʹ), *a.* Not assailed; not attacked.

To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*.
Milton, Comus, l. 220.

unassayed (un-ạ-sādʹ), *a.* Not essayed; not attempted; not subjected to assay or trial; untested.

To be ridd of these mortifying Propositions he leaves no tyrannical evasion *unassaid*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

unassimilated (un-a-simʹi-lā-ted), *a.* Not assimilated. (*a*) Not made to resemble; not brought into a relation of similarity. (*b*) In *physiol.*, not united with and actually transformed into the fluid or solid constituents of the living body; not taken into the system as nutriment: as, food still *unassimilated.*

unassisted (un-ạ-sisʹted), *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; unaided. *Addison.*

unassuetude (un-asʹwẹ̄-tūd), *n.* Unaccustomedness. [Rare.]

We walked about for an hour or two, admiring the beauty and grand bearing of the women [of Genezzano], and the picturesque vivacity and ever-renewing *unassuetude* of the whole scene. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 252.

unassuming (un-ạ-sūʹming), *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest; not forthputting; retiring.

Thou *unassuming* common-place
Of Nature, with that homely face.
Wordsworth, To the Same Flower (the Daisy).

unassured (un-ạ-shördʹ), *a.* 1. Not assured; not bold or confident.—2†. Not to be trusted.

The fayned friends, the *unassured* foes.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 263.

3. Not insured against loss: as, goods *unassured.*

unattached (un-ạ-tachtʹ), *a.* Not attached; free. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, not seized on account of debt. (*b*) *Milit.*, not belonging to any special body of troops or to the staff, as an officer who is waiting orders.

unattainable (un-ạ-tāʹna-bl), *a.* Not to be attained or gained.

unattainableness (un-ạ-tāʹna-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unattainable, or beyond reach.

unattainted (un-ạ-tānʹted), *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted; not affected; hence, impartial.

With *unattainted* eye,
Compare her face with some that I shall show.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 90.

unattempted (un-ạ-tempʹted), *a.* 1. Not attempted; not tried; not essayed; not undertaken.

Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme.
Milton, P. L., i. 16.

2. Not subjected to a trial or test; not tried, as by temptation. [Rare.]

But for my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 591.

unattended (un-ạ-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance; without a guardian. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 60.—2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, *unattended* wounds.

unattending (un-ạ-ten'ding), *a.* Not attending or listening; not attentive. *Milton*, Comus, l. 272.

unattentive (un-ạ-ten'tiv), *a.* Inattentive; careless. *Clarke*, Evidences, v.

unattested (un-ạ-tes'ted), *a.* Not attested; having no attestation.

Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons.
Barrow, On the Creed.

unattire (un-ạ-tīr'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *attire*.] To take off the dress or attire, especially robes of state or ceremony; undress. [Rare.]

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, v. 209. (*Davies.*)

unattractive (un-ạ-trak'tiv), *a.* Not attractive or pleasing.

unattractiveness (un-ạ-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unattractive. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 764.

unau (ö-nou'), *n.* [Oyambi *unau*.] The South American two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*. See cut under *Cholopus*.

unaudienced (un-â'di-ẹnst), *a.* Not admitted to an audience; not received or heard. *Richardson*. [Rare.]

unauspicious (un-âs-pish'us), *a.* Inauspicious.

Ingrate and *unauspicious* altars. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 116.

unauthentic (un-â-then'tik), *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. *T. Warton*.

unauthenticated (un-â-then'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be genuine. *Paley*.

unauthenticity (un-â-then-tis'ị-ti), *n.* The character of being unauthentic. *Athenæum*, No. 3193, p. 15.

unauthoritative (un-â-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Not authoritative. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 7.

unauthoritied†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *unautoritied*; < *un-*[1] + *authority* + *-ed*[2].] Unauthorized.

Nor to do thus are we *unautoritied* either from the moral precept of Salomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his folly. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

unauthorized (un-â'thọr-izd), *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 2. Also spelled *unauthorised*.

unavailability (un-ạ-vā-lạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* The character of being unavailable.

unavailable (un-ạ-vā'lạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not available; not capable of being used with advantage: as, *unavailable* manuscripts.—2†. Useless; vain.

But to complain or not complain alike
Is *unavailable*. *Abp. Potter*.

unavailing (un-ạ-vā'ling), *a.* Not availing or having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain: as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.
=Syn. *Fruitless*, *Ineffectual*, etc. See *useless*.

unavailingly (un-ạ-vā'ling-li), *adv.* Without avail. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 820.

unavised†, *a.* Unadvised.

Wit *unavised*, sage folie. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4738.

unavoidable (un-ạ-voi'dạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void.—2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable: as, *unavoidable* evils. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 18, 1655.

unavoidableness (un-ạ-voi'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

unavoidably (un-ạ-voi'dạ-bli), *adv.* Inevitably; on account of some unavoidable thing or event.

unavoided (un-ạ-voi'ded), *a.* 1. Not avoided or shunned.—2†. Unavoidable; inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 268.

unavowed (un-ạ-voud'), *a.* Not avowed or openly acknowledged: as, *unavowed* dislike.

unaware (un-ạ-wār'), *a.* Not aware; not heeding; heedless; unmindful: often used adverbially.

As one that *unaware*
Hath dropp'd a precious jewel in the flood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 823.

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through impotence, or *unaware*?
Milton, P. L., ii. 156.

I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Dead-asleep, *unaware* as a corpse.
Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 135.

Answers nothing, save with her brown eyes,
Smiles *unaware*, as if a guardian saint
Smiled in her. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

unawares (un-ạ-wārz'), *adv.* [< *unaware* + adv. gen. *-es*.] 1. While the person is unaware; unexpectedly; without previous knowledge or preparation; suddenly.

Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 63.

There may be stupidity in a man of genius if you take him *unawares* on the wrong subject.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 165.

2. Without premeditated design; inadvertently.

As when a ship, that flyes fayre under sayle,
An hidden rocke escaped hath *unwares*,
That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 1.

They [Pharisees] did not know themselves; they had *unawares* deceived themselves as well as the people.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.

At unawares (erroneously *at unaware*), unexpectedly.

By his foe surprised *at unawares*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

I came to do it with a sort of love
At foolish *unaware*. *Mrs. Browning*.

unawned (un-ând'), *a.* In *bot.*, not provided with an awn.

unazotized (un-az'ọ-tīzd), *a.* Not azotized; not supplied with azote or nitrogen. *Bentley*, Botany, p. 739.

unbacked (un-bakt'), *a.* 1. Not having been backed; not taught to bear a rider; unbroken.

Like *unback'd* colts they prick'd their ears.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 176.

2. Unsupported; left without aid; unaided; in *sporting*, not supported by bets: as, an *unbacked* horse.—3. Not moved back or backward. *C. Richardson*.

unbag (un-bag'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bag*.] To let out of a bag; pour out of a bag; take from or as if from a bag: as, to *unbag* a fox; to *unbag* grain. [Rare.]

Mrs. Tulliver . . . *unbagged* the bell-rope tassels and unpinned the curtains.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

unbailable (un-bā'lạ-bl), *a.* Not bailable: as, the offense is *unbailable*.

unbaized (un-bāzd'), *a.* Not covered with baize. [Rare.]

It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and *unbaized* desk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

unbaked (un-bākt'), *a.* Not baked; hence, immature; ill-digested.

Your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation in his colour.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 5. 3.

Songs she may have,
And read a little *unbak'd* poetry,
Such as the dabblers of our time contrive.
Fletcher and another, Elder Brother, ii. 2.

unbalance[1] (un-bal'ạns), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *balance*, *n.*] To throw out of balance.

It is true the repeal of these laws might restore harmony between the railroads, but only by a further *unbalancing* of the relations between the railroad companies and the public. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 368.

unbalance[2] (un-bal'ạns), *n.* [< *un-*[2] + *balance*, *v.*] Want of balance; derangement. [Rare.]

The paralyzing influence of disease in this class of cases operates, in a degree, like that arising from congenital deficiency and *unbalance* observed in another class of cases. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 524.

unbalanced (un-bal'ạnst), *a.* 1. Not balanced; not poised.

Let earth, *unbalanced*, from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 256.

Such were the fashionable outrages of *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 287.

2. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit: as, an *unbalanced* account.—3. Unsteady; easily swayed; deranged; unsound.

Thus good or bad to one extreme betray
Th' *unbalanced* mind. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, i. 6.

Unbalanced bid, in public contracts, a bid for the performance of a given work at specified rates for each of the various kinds of labor or materials required, which, by being made on an erroneous estimate of quantities of each, appears, assuming those quantities to be correct, to be low in comparison with other bids, when a computation based upon the true quantities would make the bid high. Thus, if the estimates are of a very large quantity of rock-excavation and a very small quantity of earth-excavation, a bid for the entire work at a very low rate for the former and a very high rate for the latter might appear to be the lowest bid but might prove to be the highest, should the amount of rock-excavation turn out to be very small and the amount of earth-excavation very large.

unballast[1] (un-bal'ast), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *ballast*.] To free from ballast; discharge the ballast from.

unballast[2]† (un-bal'ạst), *a.* [For *unballasted*.] Unballasted. *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unballasted (un-bal'ạs-ted), *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady: literally or figuratively: as, *unballasted* wits.

unbanded (un-ban'ded), *a.* Having no band, especially in the sense of being stripped of a band, or lacking one where one is needed.

Your bonnet *unbanded*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 398.

unbank (un-bangk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bank*[1].] 1. To take a bank from; open as if by leveling or removing banks. [Rare.]

Unbank the hours
To that soft overflow which bids the heart
Yield increase of delight.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. To cause (a fire) to burn briskly by raking off the ashes from the top, opening drafts and the ash-pit door, etc. See *to bank a fire*, under *bank*[1]. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 315.

unbankable (un-bang'kạ-bl), *a.* Not bankable.

All the gold that France has paid, or can pay, were a poor exchange for the treasure of German idealism, *unbankable* as it is.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Essays and Studies, p. 56.

unbaptized (un-bap-tīzd'), *a.* Not baptized; hence, figuratively, unhallowed; profane.

For those my *unbaptized* rhimes,
Writ in my wild unhallowed times, . . .
Forgive me, God.
Herrick, His Prayer for Absolution.

unbar (un-bär'), *v. t.* 1. To remove a bar or bars from: said especially of a gate or door.

Unbar the sacred gates, and seek the pow'r
With offer'd vows, in Ilion's topmost tow'r.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 111.

Then to the castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall,
The iron studded gates *unbarred* . . .
And let the drawbridge fall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

2. To open; unlock: especially in figurative uses.

The sure physician, death, who is the key
To *unbar* these locks. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 8.

Soon as Aurora had *unbarr'd* the Morn.
Prior, Colin's Mistakes, ii.

unbarbed (un-bärbd'), *a.* 1†. Not sheared, shaven, or mown; unshaven.

Must I go show them my *unbarbed* sconce?
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 99.

The thick *unbarbed* grounds. *Drayton*.

2. Not furnished with barbs or reversed points, hairs, or plumes.

unbarbered (un-bär'bėrd), *a.* Unshaven.

We'd a hundred Jews to larboard
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

unbark[1]† (un-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bark*[2].] To strip off the bark from, as a tree; bark. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 654.

unbark[2]† (un-bärk'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *bark*[3]. Cf. *disbark*, *disembark*.] To disembark; land. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 214.

unbarricade (un-bar-i-kād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *barricade*.] To throw open; unbar. *Sterne*.

unbarricadoed (un-bar-i-kā'dōd), *a.* Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; unobstructed. *Burke*, To Wm. Elliot, Esq.

unbase (un-bās'), *a.* Not base, low, or mean; not degrading or disgraceful. *Daniel*, To Henry Wriothesly.

unbashed† (un-basht'), *a.* Not filled with or not feeling shame; unabashed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unbashful (un-bash'fûl), *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent; shameless. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 50.

unbated (un-bā'ted), *a.* 1†. Not bated; unabated; undiminished.

My guards
Are you, great Powers, and the *unbated* strengths
Of a firm conscience. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 4.

2. Unblunted: noting a sword without a button on the point.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and envenom'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 328.

unbathed (un-bāᴛʜd'), *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden*, Cymon and Iphigenia.

unbattered (un-bat'ėrd), *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7. 19.

unbay† (un-bā′), *v. t.* To open; free from restraint.

To *unbay* the current of my passions.
Norris, Miscellanies.

unbe† (un-bē′), *v. t.* To cause not to be, or not to be the same; cause to be other.

How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, would he *unbe*
Himself! *Old play.*

unbear (un-bâr′), *v. t.*; pret. *unbore*, pp. *unborne*, ppr. *unbearing*. To take off or relax the bearing-rein of: said of a horse.

Unbear him half a moment to freshen him up.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvi.

unbearable (un-bâr′a-bl), *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. *Sir H. Sidney*, State Papers, II. 228.

unbearableness (un-bâr′a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unbearable.

unbearably (un-bâr′a-bli), *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

unbearded (un-bēr′ded), *a.* Having no beard, in any sense; beardless.

Th' *unbearded* youth.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

The yet *unbearded* grain.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 260.

unbearing (un-bâr′ing), *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit; sterile; barren. *Dryden.*

unbeast (un-bēst′), *v. t.* To divest of the form or qualities of a beast. [Rare.]

Let him *unbeast* the beast.
Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unbeaten (un-bē′tn), *a.* **1.** Not beaten; not treated with blows.—**2.** Untrodden; not beaten by the feet: as, *unbeaten* paths.—**3.** Not conquered; not surpassed; unexcelled; never beaten: as, an *unbeaten* record; an *unbeaten* competitor.

unbeauteous (un-bū′tẹ-us), *a.* Not beautiful; having no beauty; not possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye and ear.

unbeautiful (un-bū′ti-fûl), *a.* Not beautiful; plain; ugly. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

unbeavered (un-bē′vėrd), *a.* **1.** Without the beaver or hat; bareheaded. *Gay*, The Espousal.—**2.** With the beaver of the helmet open. See *beaver*.

unbecome† (un-bẹ-kum′), *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; misbecome.

It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Bp. Sherlock*, On Providence, ix.

unbecoming[1] (un-bẹ-kum′ing), *a.* **1.** Not becoming; improper; indecent; indecorous.

Unbecoming speeches. *Dryden.*

2. Not befitting or suiting; not suitable or proper (for or in).

There were no circumstances in our Saviour's appearance or course of life which were *unbecoming* the Son of God, and the design he came upon.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

But something ere the end,
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not *unbecoming* men that strove with Gods.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

3. Not esthetically suited to the wearer, as an article of dress; not enhancing the beauty of its subject, as an attitude or a gesture.

unbecoming[2] (un-bẹ-kum′ing), *n.* A transition from existence into non-existence; dissolution. [Rare.]

Are we to look forward to a continued becoming or to an ultimate *unbecoming* of things? Will evolution on earth go on for ever? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 317.

unbecomingly (un-bẹ-kum′ing-li), *adv.* In an unbecoming manner, in any sense.

unbecomingness (un-bẹ-kum′ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbecoming, in any sense.

unbed (un-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbedded*, ppr. *unbedding*. To raise or rouse from or as if from bed. [Rare.]

Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder, and not only, as some think, by the motion or stirring of the earth which is occasioned by that thunder.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 118.

unbedded (un-bed′ed), *a.* **1.** Not yet having the marriage consummated, as a bride. [Rare.]

We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse.
Sir H. Taylor.

2. Not existing in beds, layers, or strata. See *bedded*, 3. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 393.

unbedinned (un-bẹ-dind′), *a.* Not made noisy. *L. Hunt*, Rimini, i. [Rare.]

unbefitting (un-bẹ-fit′ing), *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 770.

unbefool (un-bẹ-fōl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *befool*.] **1.** To change from a foolish nature; restore from the state or condition of a fool. *South*, Sermons, VII. viii.—**2.** To open the eyes of to a sense of folly.—**3.** To undeceive. [Rare in all uses.]

unbefriend (un-bẹ-frend′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *befriend*.] To fail to befriend; deprive of friendly support. [Rare.]

And will not *unbefriend* the enterprising any more than the timid. *The American*, XXIX. 104.

unbefriended (un-bẹ-fren′ded), *p. a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Alas for Love!
And Truth who wanderest lone and *unbefriended*.
Shelley, Hellas.

unbeget (un-bẹ-get′), *v. t.* To undo the begetting of. [Rare.]

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget* those rebel sons.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

unbeginning (un-bẹ-gin′ing), *a.* Having no beginning.

An *unbeginning*, midless, endless ball. *Sylvester.*

unbegot (un-bẹ-got′), *a.* Unbegotten.

Your children yet unborn and *unbegot*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 88.

unbegotten (un-bẹ-got′n), *a.* **1.** Not yet generated; not yet begotten.—**2.** Having never been generated; self-existent.

The eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God.
Stillingfleet.

unbeguile (un-bẹ-gīl′), *v. t.* To undeceive; free from the influence of deceit. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

unbeguiled (un-bẹ-gīld′), *a.* Not beguiled or deceived. *Congreve*, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

unbegun (un-bẹ-gun′), *a.* [< ME. *unbegonne*, *unbegunnen*; < *un-*[1] + *begun*.] **1.** Not yet begun.

A work *unbegun*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 56.

2†. Having had no beginning; eternal.

The mighty God which *unbegonne*
Stonte of hym selfe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

unbeholden (un-bẹ-hōl′dn), *a.* Unseen.

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering *unbeholden*
Its aërial hue. *Shelley*, To a Skylark, x.

unbehovable†, *a.* Not needful; unprofitable. *Sir J. Cheke.*

unbehovely†, *a.* Not behooving; unseemly. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

unbeing† (un-bē′ing), *a.* Not existing. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

unbejuggled (un-bẹ-jug′ld), *a.* Undeceived by trick or artifice. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 569. [Colloq.]

unbeknown (un-bẹ-nōn′), *a.* Unknown. [Now only colloq.]

Especially if God did stir up the same secret instinct in thee to sympathize with another in praying for such a thing *unbeknown* one to another.
T. Goodwin, Works, III. 372.

"I was there," resumed Mrs. Cluppins, "*unbeknown* to Mrs. Bardell." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

unbeknownst (un-bẹ-nōnst′), *a.* Same as *unbeknown*. [Colloq.]

So by & by I creep up softly to my own old little room, not to disturb their pleasure, & *unbeknownst* to most.
E. S. Phelps, Sealed Orders.

unbelief (un-bẹ-lēf′), *n.* **1.** Incredulity; the withholding of belief; disbelief; especially, disbelief of divine revelation.

[Truth] shines in all who do not shut it out
By dungeon doors of *unbelief* and doubt.
Abraham Coles, The Evangel, p. 181.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

2. Disbelief of the truth of the gospel; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, etc. Mat. xiii. 58; Mark vi. 6; Heb. iii. 12.=**Syn. 1.** Distrust.—**1** and **2.** *Disbelief*, *Unbelief* (see *disbelief*), skepticism.

unbelieffull† (un-bẹ-lēf′fûl), *a.* [ME. *unbeleveful*; < *un-*[2] + *beliefful*.] Full of unbelief; unbelieving.

He that is *unbeleveful* to the sone, schal not se euerlastinge lyf. *Wyclif*, John iii. 36.

unbelieffulness† (un-bẹ-lēf′fûl-nes), *n.* [ME. *unbilevefulness*; < *unbeliefful* + *-ness*.] Unbelief; want of faith.

And anon the fadir of the child criynge with teeris seide: Lord, I beleve, help thou myn *vnbilevefulness*.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 24.

unbelievability (un-bẹ-lē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* Incapability of being believed; incredibility.

Boiling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability*.
Carlyle, Life of Sterling, I. xv. (*Davies.*)

unbelievable (un-bẹ-lē′va-bl), *a.* Not to be believed; incredible. *J. Udall.*

The pine shot aloft from the crag to an *unbelievable* height.
Tennyson, Voyage of Maeldune.

unbelieved (un-bẹ-lēvd′), *a.* Not believed, credited, or trusted; also, incredible.

As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 119.

I made his valour stoop, and brought that name,
Soar'd to so *unbeliev'd* a height, to fall
Beneath mine.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 2.

unbeliever (un-bẹ-lē′vėr), *n.* **1.** An incredulous person; one who does not believe.—**2.** One who discredits Christian revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

They, having their conversation honest and holy amongst the *unbelievers*, shined like virgin-tapers in the midst of an impure prison, and amused the eyes of the sons of darkness with the brightness of the flame.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 166.

3. One who does not believe in or hold any given religion.

Who think through *unbelievers'* blood
Lies their directest path to heaven.
Moore, Fire-Worshippers.

=**Syn.** *Skeptic*, *Disbeliever*, etc. See *infidel*.

unbelieving (un-bẹ-lē′ving), *a.* **1.** Not believing; incredulous; skeptical; doubting.—**2.** Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ: as, "the *unbelieving* Jews." Acts xiv. 2.

unbelievingly (un-bẹ-lē′ving-li), *adv.* With unbelief. *Clarke.*

unbellerophontic (un-be-ler-ọ-fon′tik), *a.* Not like Bellerophon. See *Bellerophon*. [Rare.]

In tones, looks, and manners he was embarrassing, and this I was willing to consider as the effect of my own *unbellerophontic* countenance and mien.
Coleridge, Letter to Sir George Beaumont.

unbeloved (un-bẹ-luvd′), *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*

unbelt (un-belt′), *v. t.* **1.** To ungird; remove the belt or girdle from.—**2.** To remove from the person by undoing the belt which supports it.

The officers would have *unbelted* their swords.
De Quincey, Roman Meals.

unbend (un-bend′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unbent*, ppr. *unbending*. **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become relaxed or unbent.—**2.** To rid one's self of constraint; act with freedom; give up stiffness or austerity of manner; be affable.

He [Charles II.] might be seen . . . striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his ducks; and these exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To free from flexure; make straight: as, to *unbend* a bow.

Unbending the rigid folds of the parchment cover, I found it to be a commission, under the hand and seal of Governor Shirley. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 33.

I only meant
To draw up again the bow *unbent*.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

2. To relax; remit from a strain or from exertion; set at ease for a time: as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care.

You do *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brainsickly of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 45.

She *unbent* her mind afterwards, over a book.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. (*b*) To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor. (*c*) To untie, as a rope.

unbended† (un-ben′ded), *a.* Relaxed; unbent.

He ruddy Nectar pours,
And Jove regales in his *unbended* Hours.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

unbending[1] (un-ben′ding), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *bending*.] **1.** Not suffering flexure; not bending.

Flies o'er the *unbending* corn and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

2. Unyielding; inflexible; firm.

Nobody demands from a party the *unbending* equity of a judge. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The arrogant Strafford and the *unbending* Laud had as bitter rivals in the palace as they had enemies in the nation. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

Unbending column, a column in which, as in a Doric column, the thickness in proportion to the length is so great that fracture under vertical pressure can occur only by detrusion, or by sliding apart in a plane or planes whose angle is dependent upon the material, and not by tendency to lateral bending inducing transverse fracture.

unbending[2] (un-ben′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unbend*, *v.*] A relaxing; remission from a strain; temporary ease.

Stalwart and rubicund men they were, second only, if second, to S., champion of the county, and not incapable of genial *unbendings* when the fasces were laid aside.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 35.

unbending[2] (un-ben′ding), *a.* [< *unbend* + *-ing*[2].] Given up to relaxation or amusement.

I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

unbendingly (un-ben′ding-li), *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.

unbendingness (un-ben′ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being unbending; inflexibility. *Landor.*

unbeneficed (un-ben′ẹ-fist), *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 182.

unbeneficial (un-ben-ẹ-fish′al), *a.* Not beneficial; not advantageous, useful, profitable, or helpful. *Milton.*

unbenefited (un-ben′ẹ-fit-ed), *a.* Having received no benefit, service, or advantage. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, App.

unbenighted (un-bẹ-nī′ted), *a.* Not benighted; never visited by darkness. *Milton*, P. L., x. 682.

unbenign (un-bẹ-nīn′), *a.* Not benign; the reverse of benign; malignant. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

unbenumb (un-bẹ-num′), *v. t.* To relieve from numbness; restore sensation to. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

unbequothen†, *a.* [ME. *unbiquothen*; < *un-*[1] + *bequothen*, obs. pp. of *bequeath*, *v.*] Not bequeathed.

I wull that the residewe of the stuffe of myn houshold *unbiquothen* be divided equally betwen Edmund and William, my sones, and Anne, my daughter. *Paston Letters*, III. 288.

unbereaven (un-bẹ-rē′vn), *a.* [An erroneous form, prop. *unbereft.*] Not bereaved; unbereft. *Mrs. Browning*, Child's Grave at Florence. [Rare.]

unbereft (un-bẹ-reft′), *a.* Not bereaved or bereft. *Sandys*, Æneid.

unbeseem (un-bẹ-sēm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *beseem.*] Not to be fit for or worthy of; be unbecoming or not befitting to. [Rare.]

Ah! may'st thou ever be what now thou art,
Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring.
Byron, To Ianthe.

unbeseeming (un-bẹ-sē′ming), *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.

Was not that *unbeseeming* a King?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 427.

unbeseemingly (un-bẹ-sē′ming-li), *adv.* In an unbeseeming or unbecoming manner; unworthily. *Barrow*, Works, III., ser. 6.

unbeseemingness (un-bẹ-sē′ming-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unbeseeming. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Jeroboam's Wife.

unbesought (un-bẹ-sôt′), *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1058.

unbespeak (un-bẹ-spēk′), *v. t.* To revoke or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; annul, as an order, invitation, or engagement.

Pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it to night privately, and so will *unbespeak* all their guests. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1661.

I can immediately run back and *unbespeak* what I have order'd. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, i.

unbestowed (un-bẹ-stōd′), *a.* Not bestowed; not given, granted, or conferred; not disposed of. *Bacon*, Henry VII., p. 216.

unbethink† (un-bẹ-thingk′), *v. t.* Not to bethink. [Rare and erroneous.]

The Lacedæmonian foot (a nation of all other the most obstinate in maintaining their ground) . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse and retire. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xi. (*Davies.*)

unbetide (un-bẹ-tīd′), *v. i.* To fail to happen or betide.

Thilke thing that God seth to bityde, it ne may nat *unbityde*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

unbettered (un-bet′ėrd), *a.* Not bettered or mitigated. [Rare.]

From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose,
Whose safety is man's deep *unbettered* woe.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

unbewares† (un-bẹ-wārz′), *adv.* [< *un-*[1] + *beware*; erroneously for *unawares.*] Unaware; unawares.

To the intent that by their coming *unbewares* they might do the greater distruction. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

unbias (un-bī′as), *v. t.* To free from bias; turn or free from prejudice or prepossession.

The truest service a private man may hope to do his country is by *unbiassing* his mind as much as possible. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

unbiased, unbiassed (un-bī′ast), *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial: as, an *unbiased* mind; an *unbiased* opinion or decision.

All men . . . lean to mercy when *unbiassed* by passions or interest. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, letter xxxviii.

unbiasedly, unbiassedly (un-bī′ast-li), *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

unbiasedness, unbiassedness (un-bī′ast-nes), *n.* The state of being unbiased; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality.

unbid (un-bid′), *a.* **1.** Not bid; unbidden.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth *Unbid.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 204.

2†. Without having said prayers. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

unbidden (un-bid′n), *a.* [< ME. *unbiden*; < *un-*[1] + *bidden.*] **1.** Not bidden; not commanded; hence, spontaneous.—**2.** Uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 55.

unbide† (un-bīd′), *v. i.* To go away; refuse to remain or stay. *Testament of Love.*

unbind (un-bīnd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbound*, ppr. *unbinding.* [< ME. *unbinden*, < AS. *unbindan* (= OFries. *undbinda*, *onbinda* = D. *ontbinden* = G. *entbinden*); as *un-*[2] + *bind*[1].] **1.** To release from bands or restraint, as the hands or feet of a prisoner; free.

Tak now my soule, *unbind* me of this unreste.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1339.

How myȝt god me of care *vnbinde*,
Sithen god loueth trouthe so verrili?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

2. To unfasten, as a band or tie.

And death *unbind* my chain.
Whittier, Knight of St. John.

unbirdly (un-bėrd′li), *adv.* Unlike or unworthy of a bird. *Cowley*, Of Liberty. [A nonce-word.]

unbishop (un-bish′up), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders; divest of the rank or office of bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

unbitt (un-bit′), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to remove the turns of from the bitts: as, to *unbitt* a cable.

unbitted (un-bit′ed), *a.* Unbridled; uncontrolled.

Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 335.

unbitten, unbit (un-bit′n, un-bit′), *p. a.* Not bitten.

Unbit by rage canine of dying rich. *Young.*

unblamable (un-blā′ma-bl), *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. Also spelled *unblameable.*

To secure myself or the public against the future by positive inflictions upon the injurious . . . is also within the moderation of an *unblamable* defence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 18, Pref.

unblamableness (un-blā′ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unblamable, or not chargeable with blame or fault. *South.* Also spelled *unblameableness.*

unblamably (un-blā′ma-bli), *adv.* In an unblamable manner; so as to incur no blame. 1 Thess. ii. 10. Also spelled *unblameably.*

unblamed (un-blāmd′), *a.* Not blamed; free from censure; innocent.

So . . . *unblamed* a life. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 4.

unbleached (un-blēcht′), *a.* Not bleached; of the color that it has after weaving: noting cloth.

unbleaching (un-blē′ching), *a.* Not bleaching; not becoming white or pale. [Rare.]

Blood's *unbleaching* stain. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i.

unbleeding (un-blē′ding), *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood: as, "*unbleeding* wounds," *Daniel*, To Sir T. Egerton. [Rare.]

unblemishable (un-blem′ish-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*

unblemished (un-blem′isht), *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless: as, an *unblemished* reputation or life; an *unblemished* moral character.

unblenched† (un-blencht′), *a.* Not daunted or disconcerted; unconfounded. *Milton*, Comus, l. 730.

unbless† (un-bles′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bless.*] To make unhappy; neglect to make happy.

Thou dost beguile the world, *unbless* some mother.
Shak., Sonnets, iii.

unblessed (un-blest′ or un-bles′ed), *a.* [< ME. *unblessed, onblissed*; < *un-*[1] + *blessed.*] Same as *unblest.*

Every inordinate cup is *unblessed*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 311.

unblessedness (un-bles′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unblessed; wretchedness. *Udall.*

unblest (un-blest′), *a.* [A later spelling of *unblessed.*] Not blessed; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

Ill that He blesses is our good,
And *unblest* good is ill.
F. W. Faber, Hymns.

unblind (un-blīnd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *blind.*] To free from blindness; give sight to; open the eyes of. [Rare.]

It is not too late to *unblind* some of the people. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 196. (*Davies.*)

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight *unblind*. *Keats*, Birthplace of Burns.

unblissful (un-blis′fụl), *a.* Unhappy. *Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.

unblithe (un-blīŦH′), *a.* [< ME. *unblithe*, < AS. *unblīthe* (= OHG. *unblīdi*); as *un-*[1] + *blithe.*] Not blithe; not happy.

unblock (un-blok′), *v. i.* In *whist*, to play an unnecessarily high card, in order to avoid interrupting a partner's long suit.

unblooded (un-blud′ed), *a.* Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; not thoroughbred: as, an *unblooded* horse.

unbloodied (un-blud′id), *a.* Not made bloody. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 193.

unbloody (un-blud′i), *a.* **1.** Not stained with blood.

This hath brought
Sweet peace to sit in that bright state she ought,
Unbloody, or untroubled.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

2. Not shedding blood; not cruel.—**3.** Not accompanied with bloodshed.

Many battails, and some of those not *unbloodie*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Unbloody sacrifice, a sacrifice which does not involve the shedding of blood, such as the meat-offering (meal-offering) of the Old Testament; specifically, the eucharistic sacrifice.

unblotted (un-blot′ed), *a.* Not blotted, or not blotted out; not deleted; not erased.

Spenser . . . seems to have been satisfied with his first *unblotted* thoughts. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 126.

unblown[1] (un-blōn′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *blown*[1].] **1.** Not blown, inflated, or otherwise affected by the wind.

A fire *unblown* (shall) devour his race.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 31.

Leisure . . .
Might race with *unblown* ample garments.
S. Lanier, Sunrise on the Marshes.

2. Not caused to sound, as a wind-instrument.

The lances unlifted, the trumpets *unblown*.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

unblown[2] (un-blōn′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *blown*[2].] Not blown; not having the bud expanded; hence, not fully grown or developed.

My tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers! *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 10.

unblushing (un-blush′ing), *a.* Not blushing; hence, destitute of or not exhibiting shame; impudent; shameless: as, an *unblushing* assertion.

That bold, bad man, . . . pretending still,
With hard *unblushing* front, the public good.
T. Edwards, Sonnets, xiv.

unblushingly (un-blush′ing-li), *adv.* In an unblushing or shameless manner.

unboastful (un-bōst′fụl), *a.* Not boasting; unassuming; modest. *Thomson*, Summer.

unbodied (un-bod′id), *a.* **1.** Having no material body; incorporeal.

He 's such an airy, thin, *unbodied* coward,
That no revenge can catch him.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Freed from the body; disembodied.

Like an *unbodied* joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, To a Skylark, iii.

unboding (un-bō′ding), *a.* Not anticipating; not looking for.

I grow in worth, and wit, and sense,
Unboding critic-pen.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof, vi.

unbodkined (un-bod′kind), *a.* Unfastened with a bodkin; freed from fastening by a bodkin. *Mrs. Browning*, Duchess May. [Rare.]

unbody† (un-bod′i), *v. i.* To be deprived of the body; become disembodied.

The fate wolde his soule sholde *unbodye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1550.

unbolt (un-bōlt′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *bolt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To release or allow to be opened by withdrawing a bolt: as, to *unbolt* a door.

He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 3.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw a bolt and thus open that which it confined; hence (rarely), to open; unfold; explain.

Pain. How shall I understand you?
Poet. I will *unbolt* to you. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 51.

unbolted[1] (un-bō'lted), *a.* [See *bolt*[1], *v.*] Not bolted; not fastened by bolts.

unbolted[2] (un-bō'lted), *a.* [See *bolt*[2], *v.*] 1. Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter: as, *unbolted* meal. Hence—2†. Coarse; gross; not refined.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 71.

unbone (un-bōn'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *bone*[1].] 1. To deprive of a bone or of bones. [Rare.]—2. To fling or twist about as if boneless. [Rare.]

In the Colleges so many of the young Divines, and those in next aptitude to Divinity, have bin seene so oft upon the Stage writhing and *unboning* their Clergie limmes to all the antick and dishonest gestures of Trinculo's.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unbonnet (un-bon'et), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To uncover the head by taking off the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 17.

II. *trans.* To remove the bonnet or, by extension, any head-dress from, as the head, or the wearer of the head-dress.

unbonneted (un-bon'et-ed), *a.* 1. Having no bonnet on; by extension, without any head-dress; bareheaded.

Unbonneted he runs. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 14.

2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off; making no obeisance.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege, and my demerits
May speak *unbonneted* to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 23.

unbooked (un-bůkt'), *a.* Unbookish. [Rare.]

With a compass of diction unequalled by any other public performer of the time, ranging . . . from the *unbooked* freshness of the Scottish peasant to the most far-sought phrase of literary curiosity.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 139.

unbookish (un-bůk'ish), *a.* 1. Not addicted to books or reading.

It is to be wondered how museless *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. *Milton.*

2. Not cultivated by study; unlearned.

His *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour
Quite in the wrong. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 102.

unbooklearned (un-bůk'lėr'ned), *a.* Illiterate. [Rare.]

Un-book-learn'd people have conn'd by heart many psalms of the old translation.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VII. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

unbore†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unborn*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

unborn (un-bôrn'), *a.* [< ME. *unboren*, *unbore*; < *un*-[1] + *born*[1].] Not born; not brought into life; not yet existing.

The woe's to come; the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 322.

unbosom (un-bůz'um), *v.* [< *un*-[2] + *bosom*.] **I.** *trans.* To reveal in confidence; disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings: often used with a reflexive pronoun.

Their several counsels they *unbosom* shall.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 141.

The rest of this winter I spent in a lonesome, solitary life, having none to converse with, none to *unbosom myself* unto, none to ask counsel of, none to seek relief from, but the Lord alone, who yet was more than all.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 227.

II. *intrans.* To make a revelation in confidence; disclose one's innermost feelings.

Princes usually treat such persons familiarly; and, quitting their throne like Luna, think they may with safety *unbosom* to them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iv., Expl.

unbosomer (un-bůz'um-ėr), *n.* One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals.

An *unbosomer* of secrets. *Thackeray.*

unbottomed (un-bot'umd), *a.* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss.
Milton, P. L., ii. 405.

2†. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God. *Hammond.*

unbought (un-bât'), *a.* [< ME. *unbouht*, *unbocht*, *unboht*, < AS. *unboht*; as *un*-[1] + *bought*[2].] 1. Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor.
Dryden, Horace, Epod. 2.

2. Unsold; without a purchaser: as, an *unbought* stock of books.

The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer. *Locke.*

3. Not bought over; unbribed.

Unbribed, *unbought*, our swords we draw.
Scott, War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

unbounded (un-boun'ded), *a.* 1. Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; hence, immeasurably great: as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.

The wide, the *unbounded* prospect.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Having no check or control; unrestrained.

He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

=Syn. 1. Boundless, illimitable.—2. Uncontrolled.

unboundedly (un-boun'ded-li), *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits. *Byron.*

unboundedness (un-boun'ded-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unbounded; freedom from bounds or limits; specifically, that character of a continuum by virtue of which, if any point be taken, and then any other indefinitely near the first, a third point may be found indefinitely near the first, and situated opposite to the second with reference to the first.

In the extension of space-construction to the infinitely great we must distinguish between *unboundedness* and infinite extent; the former belonging to the extent relations, the latter to the measure relations. That space is an unbounded three-fold manifoldness is an assumption which is developed by every conception of the outer world; according to which at every instant the region of real perception is completed and the possible positions of a sought object are constructed, and which by these applications is forever confirming itself. The *unboundedness* of space possesses in this way a greater empirical certainty than any external experience. But its infinite extent by no means follows from this.
Riemann, tr. by Clifford.

unbounden† (un-boun'den), *a.* [< ME. *unbounden*; pp. of *unbind*, *v.*] Set free; unwedded.

Were I *unbounden*, also mote I thee,
I wolde never eft comen in the snare.
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 14.

unbow† (un-bou'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *bow*[1].] To unbend.

Looking back would *unbow* his resolution.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 118.

unbowable† (un-bou'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bent or inclined. *Stubbes.*

unbowed (un-boud'), *a.* [< ME. *unbowed*; < *un*-[1] + *bowed*, pp. of *bow*[1], *v.*] 1. Not bowed or arched; not bent.

He . . . passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 16.

Hence—2. Not subjugated; unsubdued; not put under the yoke. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 115.

unbowel† (un-bou'el), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *bowel*.] To deprive of the entrails; eviscerate; disembowel. *Dr. H. More.*

unboy (un-boi'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *boy*.] To free from boyish thoughts or habits; raise above boyhood. *Clarendon.* [Rare.]

unbrace (un-brās'), *v.* [< *un*-[2] + *brace*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove the points or braces of; free from tension or constraint; loose; relax: as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.

His joyful friends *unbrace* his azure arms.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 142.

2†. To carve; disjoint.

Vnbrace that malarde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To grow flaccid; relax; hang loose. *Dryden.*

unbraced (un-brāst'), *a.* Not braced, in any sense.

With his doublet all *unbraced*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 78.

unbraid (un-brād'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *braid*[1].] To separate the strands of; unweave; unwreathe.

unbrained (un-brānd'), *a.* Deprived of brains; not brained. *Beau. and Fl.* [Rare.]

unbranched (un-brânchť), *a.* Not branched; not provided with branches.

unbreast (un-brest'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *breast*.] To disclose or lay open; unbosom.

Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv.

unbreathed (un-brē*ŦH*d'), *a.* 1. Not breathed; not having passed through the lungs: as, air *unbreathed*.—2†. Not exercised; unexercised; unpractised.

And now have toil'd their *unbreathed* memories.
Shak, M. N. D., v. 1. 74.

unbreathing (un-brē'*ŦH*ing), *a.* Not breathing. *Byron*, Saul.

unbred (un-bred'), *a.* 1†. Unbegot; unborn.

Hear this, thou age *unbred*:
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead.
Shak., Sonnets, civ.

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding.

My Nephew's a little *unbred*; you'll pardon him, Madam.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 17.

3. Not taught or trained.

Unbred to spinning. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 1095.

unbreech (un-brēch'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *breech*.] 1. To remove breeches from.—2. To free the breech of, as a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon, and without much help
Turn her into the keel.
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, ii. 1.

unbreeched (un-brēchť), *a.* Wearing no breeches; not yet of the age to wear breeches.

Methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat, my dagger muzzled.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 155.

unbrent†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unburnt*.

unbrewed (un-brōd'), *a.* Not brewed or mixed; pure or genuine.

They drink the stream
Unbrew'd, and ever full.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

unbribable (un-brī'ba-bl), *a.* Incapable of being bribed. *Feltham.*

unbridle (un-brī'dl), *v. t.* To free from the bridle; let loose. *Shak.*, Lear (Qq.), iii. 7. 86.

unbridled (un-brī'dld), *a.* Not having a bridle on; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious.

This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 30.

He, mad with rage
And with desires *unbridled*, fled, and vow'd
That ring should me undo.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 3.

unbridledness (un-brī'dld-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; license; violence.

The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth.
Leighton, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

unbroident†, *a.* [< *un*-[1] + *broiden*, braided: see ME. *braid*, *broid*.] Unbraided.

Hire myghty tresses of hire sonnysshe heres,
Unbroiden, hangen al aboute hire eeres.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 817.

unbroke†, *a.* Unbroken.

God keep all vows *unbroke* that swear to thee!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 215.

By age *unbroke*. *Pope*, Odyssey, viii. 147.

unbroken (un-brō'kn), *a.* 1. Not broken; whole; entire; hence, left in its integrity; not violated.

The clergy met very punctually, and the patriarch's letter was produced in the assembly, the seal examined, and declared to be the patriarch's and *unbroken*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 460.

2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued: as, a mind *unbroken* by age.—3. Not tamed or rendered tractable; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke: as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.—4. Not interrupted; undisturbed: as, *unbroken* slumbers; hence, regular.

The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in *unbroken* order. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

unbrokenly (un-brō'kn-li), *adv.* Without break or intermission.

unbrokenness (un-brō'kn-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unbroken.

unbrotherlike† (un-bru*ŦH*'ėr-līk), *a.* Unbrotherly. *Dr. H. More.*

unbrotherly (un-bru*ŦH*'ėr-li), *a.* Not brotherly; not becoming or befitting a brother. *Bacon.*

unbrute (un-brōt'), *v. t.* [< *un*-[2] + *brute*.] To take away the character of a brute from. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, iv. [Rare.]

unbuckle (un-buk'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *unbokelen*, *unboclen*; < *un*-[2] + *buckle*[2].] To release from a fastening by buckles: as, to *unbuckle* a shoe.

unbuckramed (un-buk'ramd), *a.* Not stiffened or lined with buckram; hence, not stiff; easy; natural; informal. *Colman the Younger.* [Rare.]

unbudded (un-bud'ed), *a.* Not having put forth a bud; unblown.

The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

unbuild (un-bild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unbuilt*, *unbuilded*, ppr. *unbuilding*. [< *un*-[2] + *build*, *v.*] To demolish, as that which is built; raze; destroy. [Rare.]

To *unbuild* the city and to lay all flat.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 198.

unbuilt (un-bilt'), *a.* Not yet built; not erected; unconstructed.

Unbuilt Babel. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv.

unbundle (un-bun'dl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *bundle.*] To unpack; open; disclose; declare. [Rare.]

Unbundle your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars. *Jarvis*, Don Quixote, II. iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

unbuoyed (un-boid' or un-böid'), *a.* Not buoyed or borne up. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unburden, unburthen (un-bėr'dn, -ᵺn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] 1. To rid of a load; free from a burden; ease.

While we
Unburthen'd crawl toward death.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 42.

2. To throw off as being a burden; discharge; hence, to disclose; reveal.

To *unburden* all my plots and purposes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 133.

3. To relieve, as the mind or heart, by disclosing what lies heavy on it; also, reflexively, to relieve (one's self) in this way: as, he *unburdened himself* to his confessor.

Well, now we are alone, there is a subject, my dear friend, on which I wish to *unburthen* my mind to you.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Georgina, when not *unburdening* her heart to me, spent most of her time in lying on the sofa, fretting about the dullness of the house. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

unburdened (un-bėr'dnd), *a.* Not burdened.

Wholly *unburdened* with historical knowledge or with any experience of life. *The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 96.

unburiable (un-ber'i-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being buried; unfit to be buried. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

unburied (un-ber'id), *a.* [< ME. *unburied*; < *un-*[1] + *buried.*] Not buried; not interred.

The dead carcasses of *unburied* men.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 122.

unburned, unburnt (un-bėrnd', un-bėrnt'), *a.* [< ME. *unbrent*; < *un-*[1] + *burned, burnt.*] 1. Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire.

He said 'twas folly,
For one poor grain or two, to leave *unburnt*,
And still to nose the offence. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 27.

The source of the heat taken up by the vessel is nothing but *unburnt* gases. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8783.

2. Not baked, as brick.

unburning (un-bėr'ning), *a.* Not consuming away by fire. [Rare.]

The *unburning* fire called light.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, vii.

unburnt (un-bėrnt'), *a.* See *unburned.*

O bush *unbrent*, brenning in Moyses syghte.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 16.

unburrow (un-bur'ō), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *burrow*[2].] To take from a burrow; unearth. [Rare.]

He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, x. (*Davies.*)

unburthen, *v. t.* See *unburden.*

unbury (un-ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unburied*, ppr. *unburying.* [< *un-*[2] + *bury*[3].] 1. To exhume; disinter. [Rare.]

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking ill of us, *unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations.
Jarvis, Don Quixote, II. iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. Figuratively, to uncover; reveal; disclose.

Since you have one secret, keep the other;
Never *unbury* either. *Lytton*, Richelieu, i. 1.

unbusinesslike (un-biz'nes-līk), *a.* Not businesslike.

unbutton (un-but'n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *button.*] To unfasten or open, as a garment, by separating the buttons and the buttonholes.

What is the life of man! Is it not to shift from side to side, from sorrow to sorrow?—to button up one cause of vexation, and *unbutton* another?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

unbuxom† (un-buk'sum), *a.* [< ME. *unbuxom, unbuxum, unboxum, unbuhsum*; < *un-*[1] + *buxom.*] Disobedient. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 87.

unbuxomly† (un-buk'sum-li), *adv.* In a disobedient manner. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unbuxomness† (un-buk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. **unbuxomnes, unbuxsumnes*; < *unbuxom* + *-ness.*] Disobedience.

Sen Lucifer oure ledar es lighted so lawe
For hys *vnbuxumnes* in bale to be brente.
York Plays, p. 6.

uncabled (un-kā'bld), *a.* Not fastened or secured by a cable.

Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure.
Cowper, Odyssey, xiii. 117.

uncage (un-kāj'), *v. t.* To set free from a cage or from confinement.

The *uncaged* soul flew through the air.
Fanshaw, Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

uncalled (un-kâld'), *a.* [< ME. *uncalled*; < *un-*[1] + *called.*] Not called; unsummoned; not invited; not demanded.

Mild Lucina came *uncalled*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Cinyras and Myrrha.

Uncalled for, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward.

In other people's presence I was, as formerly, deferential and quiet; any other line of conduct being *uncalled for*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Also written *uncalled-for*, when used attributively: as, most *uncalled-for* remarks.

uncallow (un-kal'ō), *n.* The name given in Norfolk, England, to the deposits of gravel resting on the chalk.

uncalm (un-käm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *calm.*] To deprive of calm; disturb. [Rare.]

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast.
Dryden.

uncamp (un-kamp'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *camp*[1].] To cause to decamp; dislodge; expel. [Rare.]

If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

uncandid (un-kan'did), *a.* Not candid, frank, or true. *The American*, VIII. 232.

uncandidly (un-kan'did-li), *adv.* In an uncandid manner.

uncandor (un-kan'dor), *n.* Lack of candor. [Rare.]

"It seems to me it was an utter failure," suggested Annie. "Quite. But it was what I expected." There appeared an *uncandor* in this which Annie could not let pass.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxi.

uncanniness (un-kan'i-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanny.

Your general *uncanniness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, p. 277.

uncanny (un-kan'i), *a.* [Sc. and North. Eng. See *canny.*] 1. Not canny, in any sense.—2. Eery; weird; mysterious; apparently not of this world; hence, noting one supposed to possess preternatural powers.

I wish she binna *uncanny*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

What does that inexplicable, that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something *uncanny* to lay hold of him from behind. *C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

3. Severe, as a fall or blow.

An *uncanny* coup I gat for my pains.
Scott, Waverley, lxvi.

uncanonic (un-ka-non'ik), *a.* Same as *uncanonical.*

This act was *uncanonic* and a fault.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

uncanonical (un-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* 1. Not canonical; not agreeable to the canons.

If ordinations were *uncanonical*.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 32.

2. Not conformed or conforming to rule; not determined by rule.—3. Not belonging to the canon (of Scripture).—**Uncanonical hours.** See *hour.*

uncanonicalness (un-ka-non'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being uncanonical. *Bp. Lloyd.*

uncanonize (un-kan'on-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *canonize.*] 1. To deprive of canonical authority.—2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

uncanonized (un-kan'on-īzd), *a.* Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

The members of it [the Romish communion] boast very much of mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized and some *uncanonized* saints.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

uncap (un-kap'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *uncapped*, ppr. *uncapping.* [< *un-*[2] + *cap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To remove a cap, as a percussion-cap, from, as a gun or a cartridge, or a protecting cap from, as a lens-tube.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cap or hat.

I felt really like *uncapping*, with a kind of reverence.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 247.

uncapable† (un-kā'pa-bl), *a.* Incapable.

An inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 5.

He who came to take away the sins of the world was *uncapable* of pollution by sin.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, V. 176.

uncape (un-kāp'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *cape*[2].] In *hawking*, to prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood. Various explanations are given to the word as used by Shakspere, "Merry Wives," iii. 3. 176: "I warrant we'll unkennel the fox. Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape*." According to Steevens, it means to turn the fox out of the bag; according to Warburton, to dig out the fox when earthed; according to Nares, to throw off the dogs or to begin the hunt; according to Schmidt, to uncouple hounds.

uncaptious (un-kap'shus), *a.* Not captious; not ready to take objection or offense.

Uncaptious and candid natures.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 43.

uncardinal (un-kär'di-nal), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cardinal.*] To divest of the cardinalate. [Rare.]

Borgio . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself.
Fuller.

uncared (un-kārd'), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not attended: with *for.*

Their own . . . ghostly condition *uncared for*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 1.

uncareful (un-kār'fûl), *a.* 1. Having no care; free from care.

This journey . . . has been one of the brightest and most *uncareful* interludes of my life.
Hawthorne, French and Italian Note-Books, p. 272.

2. Taking no care; not watchful; incautious.—3†. Producing no care.

Uncareful treasure. *Quarles.*

[Rare in all senses.]

Uncaria (ung-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*[2], *uncus.*] A name given by Schreber in 1789 to *Ourouparia*, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Rubiaceæ.* It is distinguished from *Nauclea* by its valvate corolla and septicidal capsule. There are about 30 species, mostly natives of India beyond the Ganges, with one in Africa and two in America. They are shrubby climbers with opposite short-petioled leaves, and axillary heads of hairy yellowish flowers, followed by large elongated, two-celled, many-seeded capsules. *Ourouparia Gambier*, a native of Malacca, Java, and Sumatra, is the source of an important tanning-material of commerce: see *gambier.*



Ourouparia Gambier.
a, corolla laid open; *b*, calyx-tube laid open, showing the style and stigma; *c*, fruit with persistent calyx.

uncarnate (un-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *carnate.*] Not carnate or fleshly; not incarnate; not made flesh.

The *uncarnate* Father. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

uncarnate (un-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *carnate.*] To divest of flesh or fleshliness. *Bp. Gauden.* [Rare.]

uncart (un-kärt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cart.*] To unload or discharge from a cart. [Rare.]

He carted and *uncarted* the manure with a sort of flunkey grace. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii. (*Davies.*)

uncase (un-kās'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *case*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take out of a case; release from a case or covering: especially (*milit.*) used of the colors or any portable flag; hence, to disclose; reveal.

Commit securely to true wisdome the vanquishing and *uncasing* of craft and sutletie. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

2. To strip; flay; case. See *case*[2].

The Foxe, first Author of that treacherie,
He did *uncase*, and then away let flie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1380.

II.† *intrans.* To undress. [Rare.]

Do you not see Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 707.

uncastle (un-kâs'l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *castle.*] 1. To deprive of a castle; turn out of a castle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ii. 39. (*Davies.*)—2. To deprive of the distinguishing marks or appearances of a castle. *Fuller.* [Rare in both uses.]

uncate (ung'kāt), *a.* [< LL. *uncatus*, hooked, curved, < L. *uncus*, a hook: see *unce*[2], *uncus.*] Same as *uncinate.*

uncathedraled, uncathedralled (un-ka-thē'drald), *a.* Destitute of cathedrals. [Rare.]

If he [Longfellow] had, like Whittier, grown old among the *uncathedralled* paganisms of American scenery and life, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 862.

uncaused (un-kâzd'), *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author; uncreated; self-existent.

The idea of *uncaused* matter. *Baxter*, On the Soul, ii. 359.

uncautelous† (un-kâ'te-lus), *a.* Incautious.

uncautious (un-kâ'shus), *a.* Incautious. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 74.

uncautiously (un-kâ'shus-li), *adv.* Incautiously. *Waterland.*

unce[1]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *ounce*[1].

unce[2]†, *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, barbed, bent: see *Uncaria.*] A claw.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew skales, and *unces* blacke,
Threat every one a death.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii. 76. (*Nares.*)

unceaseable† (un-sē′sa-bl), *a.* Unceasing. *Dekker.*

unceasing (un-sē′sing), *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, iii. =Syn. Incessant, constant, uninterrupted, unremitting, perpetual.

unceasingly (un-sē′sing-li), *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission or cessation; continually.

uncement (un-sem′ent, -sē-ment′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cement.*] To dissever; rend apart.

How to *uncement* your affections.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

uncemented (un-sē-men′ted), *a.* Not cemented.

The walls being of *uncemented* masonry.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIX. 90.

unceremonious (un-ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* Not ceremonious; familiar; informal.

No warning given! *unceremonious* fate!
Young, Night Thoughts, iii.

unceremoniously (un-ser-ē-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony; informally.

uncertain (un-sėr′tān), *a.* Not certain; doubtful. (*a*) Not known in regard to nature, qualities, or general character.

The things future, being also euents very *vncertaine*, and such as can not possibly be knowne because they be not yet, can not be vsed for example nor for delight otherwise then by hope. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 32.

For many days
Has he been wandering in *uncertain* ways;
Through wilderness, and woods of mossed oaks.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

(*b*) Not known as regards quantity or extent; indefinite; problematical: as, an *uncertain* number of independent voters; a person of *uncertain* age.

She was not old, nor young, nor at the years
Which certain people call a certain age,
Which yet the most *uncertain* age appears,
Because I never heard, nor could engage
A person yet by prayers, or bribes, or tears,
To name, define by speech, or write on page
The period meant precisely by that word.
Byron, Beppo, st. 22.

(*c*) Having doubts; without certain knowledge; not sure.

Uncertain of the issue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 61.

Thir [the Saxons'] multitude wander'd yet *uncertain* of habitation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*d*) Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 691.

Or whistling slings dismiss'd the *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

(*e*) Unreliable; insecure; not to be depended on.

The *uncertain* glory of an April day.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 85.

Can I, then,
Part with such constant pleasures to embrace
Uncertain vanities?
Fletcher and another, Elder Brother, i. 2.

(*f*) Not firm or fixed; vague; indeterminate in nature; fluctuating.

All around
Are dim *uncertain* shapes that cheat the sight.
Bryant, The Journey of Life.

(*g*) Undecided; hesitating; not resolved.

The *uncertain* sickly appetite to please.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvii.

(*h*) Not steady; fitful.

Amid the strings his fingers strayed,
And an *uncertain* warbling made.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

I could see by that *uncertain* glimmer how fair was all, but not how sad and old. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xi.

(*i*) Liable to change; fickle; inconstant; capricious; irresolute.

Thou art constant;
I an *uncertain* fool, a most blind fool.
Be thou my guide.
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, i. 1.

Oh, woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

uncertain† (un-sėr′tān), *v. t.* [< *uncertain, a.*] To make or cause to be uncertain. *Raleigh.*

uncertainly (un-sėr′tān-li), *adv.* In an uncertain manner, in any sense.

uncertainness (un-sėr′tān-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncertain.

uncertainty (un-sėr′tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *uncertainties* (-tiz). 1. The character or state of being uncertain; want of certainty. (*a*) Of things: the state of not being certainly known; absence of certain knowledge; doubtfulness; want of reliability; precariousness.

The glorious *uncertainty* of it [the law] is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it.
Macklin, Love à la Mode, ii. 1.

In bright *uncertainty* they lie,
Like future joys to Fancy's eye.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

(*b*) Of persons: a state of doubt; a state in which one knows not what to think or do; hesitation; irresolution.

Here remain with your *uncertainty!*
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts!
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 124.

If she were a long while absent, he became pettish and nervously restless, pacing the room to and fro, with the *uncertainty* that characterized all his movements.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Something not certainly or exactly known; anything not determined, settled, or established; a contingency.

Until I know this sure *uncertainty*,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

Man, with all his boasted titles and privileges, wanders about in *uncertainties*, does and undoes, and contradicts himself throughout all the various scenes of thinking and living. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiii.

uncessant† (un-ses′ant), *a.* Incessant.

There is in this Iland also a mountaine, which . . . continueth alwayes burning, by *vncessant* belching out of flames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 556.

uncessantly† (un-ses′ant-li), *adv.* Incessantly.

Whare-fore, what may do faile vn-to hym that couaytes *vn-cessandly* for to lufe the name of Ihesu?
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

unchain (un-chān′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *chain.*] To free from chains, slavery, or restraint; let loose.

Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 31.

unchallengeable (un-chal′en-ja-bl), *a.* Not to be challenged; secure.

His title and his paternal fortune . . . might be rendered *unchallengeable*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

unchallenged (un-chal′enjd), *a.* Not challenged; not objected to or called to account.

unchance (un′chāns), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *chance.* Cf. *wanchance, mischance.*] Mischance; calamity. [Scotch.]

unchancy (un-chān′si), *a.* [< *unchance* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *wanchancy.*] 1. Unlucky; unfortunate; ill-fated; uncanny.

I cannot but think that there is no safety in having such *unchancy* creatures (as angels, or ghosts, or fairies, or the like) about ane. *Scott*, Monastery.

2. Dangerous.

Down the gate, in faith, they're worse,
An' mair *unchancy*.
Burns, Epistle to John Kennedy.

I never tried him [a dragon-fly] with a hornet, they being *unchancy* insects to hold while one hand is otherwise engaged. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 95.

3. Inconvenient; unseasonable; unsuitable.

Why had his Grace come at so *unchancy* a moment?
Trollope.

[Chiefly Scotch in all uses.]

unchangeability (un-chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable.

unchangeable (un-chān′ja-bl), *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation: as, God is an *unchangeable* being. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unchangeableness (un-chān′ja-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unchangeable; immutability. *Newton.*

unchangeably (un-chān′ja-bli), *adv.* So as not to suffer change; without change; immutably.

unchanged (un-chānjd′), *a.* Not changed or altered; unvaried.

Naught do I see *unchanged* remain.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

unchanging (un-chān′jing), *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration; always the same.

Thy face is visard-like, *unchanging*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 116.

uncharge (un-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unchargen;* < *un-*[2] + *charge.*] 1. To free from a charge, load, or cargo; unload; unburden.

For-thi I conseille alle Cristene to confourmen hem to charite;
For charite with-oute chalenynge *vnchargeth* the soule.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 338.

2. To leave free of blame or accusation; acquit of blame; acquit.

Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 68.

uncharged (un-chärjd′), *p. a.* 1. Not charged; not loaded: as, the guns were *uncharged.*—2. Unassailed. [Rare.]

Open your *uncharged* ports. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 55.

unchariot (un-char′i-ot), *v. t.* To throw out of a chariot; deprive of a chariot. [Rare.]

Unhorsed and *unchariotted*. *Pope.*

uncharitable (un-char′i-ta-bl), *a.* Not charitable; harsh; censorious; severe.

Stone-hearted men, *uncharitable*,
Passe careless by the poore.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

How unequal, how *uncharitable* must it needs be, to impose that which his conscience cannot urge him to impose, upon him whose conscience forbids him to obey?
Milton, True Religion.

uncharitableness (un-char′i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncharitable.

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

uncharitably (un-char′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an uncharitable manner; without charity.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 275.

uncharity (un-char′i-ti), *n.* Want of charity; uncharitableness.

Much *uncharity* in you. *Webster.*

Fought with what seem'd my own *uncharity*.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

uncharm (un-chärm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *charm.*] To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. [Rare.]

Nor is there magic
In the person of a king that plays the tyrant
But a good sword can easily *uncharm* it.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iv. 2.

uncharming (un-chär′ming), *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. [Rare.]

Uncharming Catherine.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 209.

uncharnel (un-chär′nel), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *charnel.*] To remove from a tomb; disinter; exhume. [Rare.]

Whom would'st thou *uncharnel?* *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 4.

unchartered (un-chär′tėrd), *a.* Not chartered; hence, without restriction.

Me this *unchartered* freedom tires.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

unchary (un-chār′i), *a.* Not chary; not frugal; not careful; heedless.

I have said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid mine honour too *unchary* out.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 222.

unchaste (un-chāst′), *a.* 1. Not chaste; not continent; libidinous; lewd.

Kindled with *unchaste* desire.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 100.

2. Not marked by good taste.

unchastely (un-chāst′li), *adv.* In an unchaste manner; lewdly.

unchastity (un-chas′ti-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unchaste; incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

The time will doubtless come when the man who lays the foundation-stone of a manufacture will be able to predict with assurance in what proportion the drunkenness and the *unchastity* of his city will be increased by his enterprise. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 116.

unchet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *inch*[1].

uncheckable (un-chek′a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being checked or hindered; that may not be stopped suddenly or forcibly. *J. Peacock*, Sermon on Rom. ii. 4.—2. Incapable of being checked or examined.

His lordship used him in his most private and *uncheckable* trusts. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 285. (*Davies.*)

unchecked (un-chekt′), *a.* 1. Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 189.—2†. Not contradicted. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 2.

uncheerful (un-chēr′fûl), *a.* Not cheerful. (*a*) Sad; gloomy; melancholy.

In vain I rail at Opportunity,
At Time, at Tarquin, and *uncheerful* Night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1024.

(*b*) Not willing; grudging: as, *uncheerful* service.

Niggardly in her grants, and *uncheerful*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, i. 153.

uncheerfulness (un-chēr′fûl-nes), *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness.

unchild (un-chīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *child.*] 1. To bereave of children; make childless.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 153.

2. To divest of the character of a child in relation to parents. [Rare in both uses.]

They do justly *unchild* themselves that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being.
Bp. Hall, Cont., Samson's Marriage.

unchildish† (un-chīl′dish), *a.* Not childish; not fit or proper for children. *Webbe.*

unchivalric (un-shiv′al-rik), *a.* Unchivalrous.

I distrusted her, and such vague distrust seemed an *unchivalric* disloyalty. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xviii.

unchivalrous (un-shiv′al-rus), *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honor.

Such a bad pupil, monsieur! so thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

unchristen† (un-kris′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *christen.*] 1. To annul the baptism of; deprive of the rite

or sacrament of baptism. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** To render unchristian; deprive of sanctity.

Hath, as it were, unhallowed and *unchristened* the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

unchristian[1] (un-kris′tiăn), *a.* [< ME. *uncristen*; < *un-*[1] + *Christian*.] **1.** Not Christian; opposed to Christianity or to its spirit; contrary to Christianity or a Christian character.

I feel not in me those sordid and *unchristian* desires of my profession. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

2. Not converted to the Christian faith: as, *unchristian* nations. Hence—**3.** Not in accordance with the civilization that Christianity insures; rude; cruel: often used colloquially to signify improper, unusual, and the like.

My aunt has turn'd me out a-doors; she has,
At this *unchristian* hour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

unchristian[2] (un-kris′tiăn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *Christian*.] To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity; make unchristian. [Rare.]

Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian*, but unman, a person that is guilty of it. *South*, Sermons.

unchristianize (un-kris′tiăn-īz), *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

unchristianly† (un-kris′tiăn-li), *a.* Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; unbecoming to Christians.

Unchristianly compliances. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unchristianly (un-kris′tiăn-li), *adv.* In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to Christian principles.

They behaued themselues most *vnchristianly* toward their brethren. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 309.

They taught compulsion without convincement, which not long before they complained of as executed *unchristianly* against themselves. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unchristianness (un-kris′tiăn-nes), *n.* The character of being unchristian; contrariety or the condition or characteristic of opposition to Christianity.

The *unchristianness* of those denials. *Eikon Basilike.*

unchristiness† (un-kris′ti-nes), *n.* Unchristianness. *Eikon Basilike.*

unchurch (un-chėrch′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *church*.] **1.** To expel from a church; deprive of the character and rights of a church; excommunicate.

The Greeks . . . for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the Church of Rome. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xiv.

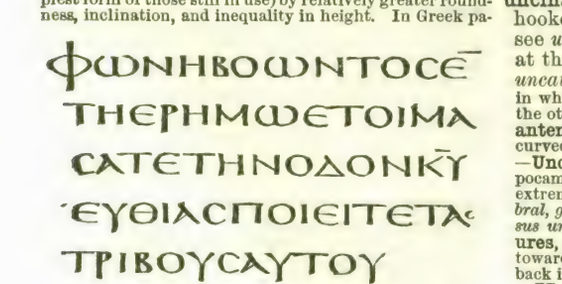
2. To refuse the name or character of a church to.

The papists, under the pretence of the church's union, are the great dividers of the Christian world, *unchurching* the far greatest part of the church, and separating from all that be not subjects of the pope of Rome.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xxxiii.

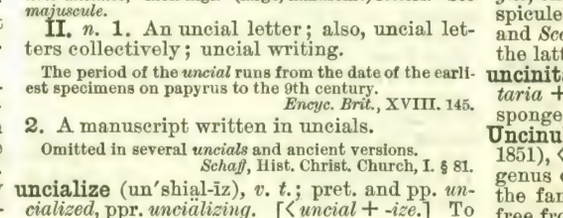
unci, *n.* Plural of *uncus*.

uncia (un′shi-ă), *n.* [L.: see *ounce*[1], *inch*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a twelfth part, as of the Roman as; an ounce; an inch; etc.—**2.** A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the twelfth part of the as. See *as*[4], 3.—**3**†. A former name for the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

uncial (un′shial), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onciale*, *unciale* = Sp. Pg. *uncial*, < ML. *uncialis*, of a twelfth part, of an ounce or an inch, an inch high, LL. *litteræ unciales*, lit. 'inch letters,' letters of considerable size; < L. *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce, an inch: see *uncia*, *ounce*[1], *inch*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Of or pertaining to an ounce. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** In *paleog.*, noting that variety of majuscule character, or writing, usually found in the earlier manuscripts, as opposed to the later minuscule, or cursive. Uncial characters are distinguished from capitals (that is, capital letters similar to the simplest form of those still in use) by relatively greater roundness, inclination, and inequality in height. In Greek paleography the distinction of capital and uncial is unimportant. In Latin manuscripts the difference is strongly marked, several of the uncial letters approaching in form more or less our present lower-case letters (a, ð*d*, ɛ*e*, *f*, h, l, m, q, u). Uncial manuscripts as old as the fourth century are still extant. This style of writing continued till the eighth or ninth century, the transition to minuscule being called *semiuncial* writing. The term *uncial* was originally a misapplication of St. Jerome's expression *litteræ unciales*, "inch-high" (large, handsome) letters. See *majuscule*.



Uncial Manuscript.—Greek uncials of the 4th century A. D.



Example of Latin Uncials, from MS. of the 8th century.—Fragment of Livy, XXI. 21, from the "Codex Puteanus" (now "Parisinus," Lat. 5730).

II. *n.* **1.** An uncial letter; also, uncial letters collectively; uncial writing.

The period of the *uncial* runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 145.

2. A manuscript written in uncials.

Omitted in several *uncials* and ancient versions.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

uncialize (un′shial-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uncialized*, ppr. *uncializing*. [< *uncial* + *-ize*.] To shape according to the uncial system; conform to the uncial system. [Rare.]

In the 7th century the Irish uncial, which was the old Roman cursive *uncialized*, came into competition with the Roman uncial which was derived from the capitals, and borrowed some of its forms.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 204.

unciatim (un-si-ā′tim), *adv.* [L., by twelfths, by ounces, < *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] Ounce by ounce. *Imp. Dict.*

unciferous (un-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a curved process or hook: specifically applied to ovipositors with strongly curved tips, as those of certain grasshoppers.

uniform (un′si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Uncinate in form; hooked or crooked; hook-like: specifically applied in anatomy to certain hook-like processes of bone: as, the *unciform* process of the ethmoid; the *unciform* process of the *unciform* bone.—**Unciform eminence** of the brain, the calcar, or hippocampus minor.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its hook-like process; a carpal bone of the distal row, the innermost one on the ulnar or little-finger side, in special relation with the heads of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, supposed to represent carpalia IV and V of the typical carpus. See *carpus*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

uncinal (un′si-năl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *uncinate*; in *conch.*, specifically noting one of the several lateral teeth of the radula. See *admedian*.

II. *n.* An uncinal tooth of the radula; an uncinus.

uncinata[1] (un-si-nā′tă), *n.*; pl. *uncinatæ* (-tē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In sponges, a rod-like spicule bearing recurved hooks throughout its length.

Uncinata[2] (un-si-nā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] **1.** A division of marine chætopod worms, containing those whose tori are provided with minute chitinous hooks or uncini. The serpulas, sabellas, and other tubicolous worms belong to this section.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *uncinatum*.

uncinate (un′si-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *uncinatus*, hooked, barbed, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb: see *uncinus*.] **I.** *a.* Hooked or crooked; hooked at the end; forming a hook; unciform. Also *uncate*.—**Uncinate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the terminal segments are turned underneath the others, as in the males of certain *Diptera*.—**Uncinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the last joint is curved and pointed, bending back on the preceding one.—**Uncinate convolution, gyrus,** or **lobe.** (*a*) The hippocampal gyrus (which see, under *gyrus*). (*b*) The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus. See cuts under *cerebral*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.—**Uncinate process.** See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Uncinate wing-nervures**, in *entom.*, wing-nervures which run from the base toward the apex of the wing, but at the end are turned back in a hook-like form.

II. *n.* An uncinate sponge-spicule.

uncinated (un′si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *uncinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *uncinate*.

uncinatum (un-si-nā′tum), *n.*; pl. *uncinata* (-tă). [NL., neut. of L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In *anat.*, the uniform bone of the carpus: more fully called *os uncinatum*.

uncini, *n.* Plural of *uncinus*.

Uncinia (un-sin′i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of sedges, distinguished from the related genus *Carex* by the hooked or barbed apex of the rachilla or spikelet-pedicel. There are about 30 species, mostly natives of the temperate and cold parts of the southern hemisphere, a few in the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, and the mountains of tropical America and Mexico. They are herbs with the habit of those species of *Carex* which have a simple androgynous continuous inflorescence. See *hamulus*, 1 (*b*).

unciniform (un-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* Uncinate.

Uncinitaria (un-sin-i-tā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *uncinatus*, hooked: see *uncinate*.] In Sollas's classification (1887) of sponges, a group, a suborder of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, characterized by the presence of uncinate spicules, and divided into two tribes, *Clavularia* and *Scopularia*, the former having one family, the latter five.

uncinitarian (un-sin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Uncinitaria* + *-an*.] Having uncinate spicules, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Uncinitaria*.

Uncinula (un-sin′ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), < LL. *uncinus*, a hook: see *uncinus*.] A genus of parasitic (pyrenomycetous) fungi, of the family *Erysipheæ*, having the appendages free from the mycelium and recurved or coiled at the tip. Each perithecium contains several asci. *U. ampelopsidis* (*U. spiralis*) is the common or powdery grape-mildew, and is highly injurious to the grape. See *grape-mildew*, *Erysipheæ*, *Pyrenomycetes*, and *mildew*.

uncinus (un-sī′nus), *n.*; pl. *uncini* (-nī). [< LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb.] **1.** A hook or hooklet; a hamulus; something small, hard, and crooked; specifically, in *conch.*, one of the uncinal teeth of the radula.

In the Heteropoda, it [the radula] is so far more highly developed that the outermost *uncini* of the transverse rows may not only be very long, but also be articulated in such a manner as to be movable. When, therefore, the radula is protruded, these teeth are erected, and when it is drawn back they come together like pincers.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 360.

2. One of the hooked cilia of infusorians.—**3.** One of the numerous minute chitinous hooks of the tori of some annelids. See *Uncinata*.—**4.** A weapon used in the eleventh century, resembling a martel-de-fer, but thought to have only one point or edge.

uncipher† (un-sī′fėr), *v. t.* To decipher.

Which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragoons in the army, and is now *unciphered*.
Rushworth Hist. Coll., Pt. IV. I. 491 (1647). (*Davies.*)

uncircumcised (un-sėr′kum-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised. Rom. iv. 11.

uncircumcision (un-sėr-kum-sizh′ọn), *n.* **1.** Absence of circumcision; the condition of being uncircumcised. Rom. iv. 9, 10.—**2.** Hence, people who are not circumcised; the Gentiles: often with *the*.

If *the uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? Rom. ii. 26.

uncircumscript† (un-sėr′kum-skript), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *circumscript*.] Not circumscribed.

Thou Oon and Two and Thre, eterne on lyve,
That regnest ay in Three and Two and Oon,
Uncircumscript and al maist circumscrive.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1879.

uncircumstantial (un-sėr-kum-stan′shal), *a.* **1.** Not circumstantial; not entering into minute particulars.—**2**†. Not important.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

uncirostrate (un-si-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, a hook, + *rostratus*, beaked: see *rostrate*.] In *ornith.*, having a hooked beak; hamirostrate.

uncivil (un-siv′il), *a.* Not civil. (*a*) Not pertaining to a settled government or settled state of society; not civilized; barbarous; savage; hence, not exhibiting refinement; unacquainted with the customs and manners of good society.

The sauage and *vnciuill*, who were before all science or ciuilitie, euen as the naked by prioritie of time is before the clothed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

The *uncivil* kerns of Ireland are in arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 310.

(*b*) Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse: as, an *uncivil* answer; an *uncivil* fellow.

Let go that rude *uncivil* touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

(*c*) Improper; unusual; not customary.

With midnight matins, at *uncivil* hours.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1010.

uncivility† (un-si-vil′i-ti), *n.* Incivility.

You were never the gentlemen offered any *uncivility* to me, which is strange, methinks, in one that comes from beyond seas. *Webster and Dekker*, Westward Ho, i. 2.

uncivilized (un-siv'i-līzd), *a.* 1. Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage: as, *uncivilized* hordes.—2†. Coarse; indecent.

The most *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addison.*

uncivilly (un-siv'i-li), *adv.* In an uncivil manner; not courteously; rudely.

unclad (un-klad'), *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

unclad (un-klad'). Preterit and past participle of *unclothe*. *Tennyson.*

unclasp (un-klâsp'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clasp.*] 1. To loosen the clasp of, as a purse or a belt.

Unclasps a huge tome in an antique guise,
Primitive print and tongue half obsolete.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 45.

2†. To lay open; reveal; disclose.

Gentle father,
To you I have *unclasp'd* my burden'd soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

unclassable (un-klâs'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being classed or classified.

Mind remains *unclassable,* and therefore unknowable.
H. Spencer.

uncle (ung'kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unckle, unkle;* < ME. *uncle* = G. Sw. Dan. *onkel,* < OF. *uncle, oncle,* F. *oncle* = Pr. *oncle, avoncle* = It. *avunculo* = Wallach. *unchiu,* an uncle, a mother's brother, < L. *avunculus,* in inscriptions also *avonculus, avomculus, aunculus,* a mother's brother (a father's brother being *patruus*), lit. 'little grandfather,' dim. of *avus,* a grandfather. Cf. *avuncular, atavism.* See also *nuncle.*] 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt: correlative to *aunt.*

Then pleas'd and parted; both go live a-part;
The *Vncle* kept the Mountain for his part.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A familiar title of address to an old man: used especially in the southern United States as a kindly title for a worthy old negro: as, "*Uncle* Tom's Cabin": correlative to *aunt* or *aunty* in similar use.

The bleating of goats was heard from the darkey settlement . . . as queer old aunties and *uncles* hobbled out to milk them. *S. Bonner,* Dialect Tales, p. 121.

3. A pawnbroker: so called in humorous allusion to the financial favors often expected and sometimes received from rich uncles. [Slang.]

Fourscore pounds draws deep. Farewell, Doll. Come, sergeants, I'll step to mine *uncle* not far off, hereby in Pudding-lane, and he shall bail me.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Brothers, wardens of City Halls,
And *uncles,* rich as three golden balls
From taking pledges of nations.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. See *Dutch.*—**Uncle Sam,** the government or the people of the United States: a jocular extension of the initials *U. S.*

-uncle. [F. *-uncle,* < L. *-unculus,* a dim. term. < *-un-, -on-,* part of the orig. noun, + *-cu-lus,* a double dim. suffix: see *-cle, -cule, -culus.*] A termination of some diminutive words of Latin origin, as *homuncle* (also *homuncule*), *oratiuncle,* etc.

unclean (un-klēn'), *a.* [< ME. *unclene, onclene,* < AS. *unclǣne,* unclean; as *un-*[1] + *clean.*] 1. Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.

Thi lande *unclene* alle dolven uppe mot be,
Of rootes, fern, and weed, to make it free.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

2. Ceremonially impure. (*a*) Not free from ceremonial defilement: said of persons. (*b*) Causing ceremonial defilement: said of animals or things, and specifically applied to animals forbidden by Jewish law to be used in sacrifice and for food. Lev. xi. 26.

3. Morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; especially, lewd; unchaste.

Als longe als thei ben of foule and of *unclene* Lyvynge (as thei ben now), wee have no drede of hem, in no kynde: for here God will not helpen hem in no wise.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 138.

Where an *unclean* mind carries virtuous qualities, there commendations go with pity. *Shak.,* All's Well, i. 1. 48.

An unclean spirit, a wicked spirit; a demon. Mark i. 27.

uncleanliness (un-klen'li-nes), *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness; foulness.

uncleanly (un-klen'li), *a.* [< ME. *unclenlich, onclenlich;* < *un-*[1] + *cleanly.*] 1. Not cleanly; not clean; foul; filthy; dirty.

The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 70.

2. Not chaste; unchaste; obscene.

'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have indulged anything *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper.
Watts.

uncleanness (un-klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unclennes, unclannes, onclennes,* < AS. *unclǣnnes,* uncleanness; as *unclean* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being unclean.

unclear (un-klēr'), *a.* Not clear, in any sense of that word. *Leighton,* 1 Pet. iii.

unclench, unclinch (un-klench', -klinch'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *unclenchen;* < *un-*[2] + *clench, clinch.*] To open, or to force open, as the closed hand.

The fist *unclenches,* and the weapon falls.
Garth, Dispensary, v.

uncleship (ung'kl-ship), *n.* [< *uncle* + *-ship.*] The state of being an uncle; the relation of an uncle. *Lamb,* Essays of Elia, p. 388.

unclew† (un-klö'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clew.*] To unwind; figuratively, to undo or ruin.

If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 168.

unclinch, *v.* See *unclench.*

uncling (un-kling'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *cling.*] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or holding fast. *Milton.* [Rare.]

uncloak (un-klōk'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloak.*] I. *trans.* To deprive of the cloak; remove the cloak from; hence, to reveal; bring to light.

II. *intrans.* To take off the cloak, or the outer garments generally.

uncloath†, *v.* See *unclothe.*

unclog (un-klog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclogged,* ppr. *unclogging.* [< *un-*[2] + *clog.*] To disencumber of what clogs; relieve of difficulties or obstructions; free from encumbrances.

It would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 2. 47.

uncloister (un-klois'tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloister.*] To release from a cloister or from confinement; set at liberty. *Norris.*

unclose[1] (un-klōz'), *v.* [< ME. *unclosen;* < *un-*[2] + *close*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To open.

Whenne Somer cometh, *unclose* hem, thai beth sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

Thy letters trembling I *unclose.*
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2†. To uncover; take off the covers from.—3. To disclose; lay open.

Than thei loked a-boute and be-helde towarde the see where thei saugh the cristin a litill *vn-closed.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

II. *intrans.* To open; be laid open.

This flour, when that it shulde *unclose*
Agayn the sonne. *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 111.

The goddess spoke; the rolling waves *unclose.*
Pope, Iliad, i. 562.

unclose[2] (un-klōs'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *close*[2].] Not close; unreserved; babbling. [Rare.]

Knowen designs are dangerous to act,
And th' *vnclose* chief did never noble fact.
Sylvester, The Captaines, l. 1075. (*Davies.*)

unclosed (un-klōzd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *unclosed;* < *un-*[1] + *closed.*] 1. Not separated by inclosures; open; uninclosed.

I have to longe in this manere
Left hem *unclosed* wilfully.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3921.

The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

2. Not finished; not brought to a close; of accounts, not balanced; not settled.

I don't love to leave any Part of the Account *unclos'd.*
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

3. Not closed.

His *unclosed* eye yet lowering on his enemy.
Byron, Giaour.

unclothe (un-klōᵺH'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unclothed* or *unclad,* ppr. *unclothing.* [Formerly also *uncloath, uncloth;* < ME. *unclothen, unclethen;* < *un-*[2] + *clothe.*] 1. To strip of clothes; make naked; divest of covering.

The ceremonies, dances, and sacrifices ended, they went to *vncloth* themselues. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 808.

2. Figuratively, to divest; free; strip.

The fame of Pyrocles and Musidorus greatly drew him to a compassionate conceit, and had already *unclothed* his face of all show of malice. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, v.

unclothed (un-klōᵺHd'), *a.* Not clothed; being without clothes.

uncloud (un-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; unveil; clear from obscurity, gloom, sadness, dullness, or the like. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, iv. 2.

unclouded (un-klou'ded), *p. a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; not darkened or obscured; free from gloom; clear: as, an *unclouded* sky; an *unclouded* intellect.

uncloudedness (un-klou'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unclouded. *Boyle.*

uncloudy (un-klou'di), *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds. *Gay.*

unclubable (un-klub'a-bl), *a.* Not clubable; unsocial.

"Sir John was a most *unclubable* man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages [Dr. Johnson] so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturedly make words, for the promotion of sport and good humour!
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, i. 41.

unclue†, *v. t.* Same as *unclew.*

unclutch (un-kluch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *clutch.*] To open, as something clutched, clenched, or closely shut. *Dr. H. More.*

unco (ung'kō), *a.* and *n.* [A dial. reduction of *uncouth.*] I. *a.* Unknown; strange; unusual. *Leesome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 342). [Scotch.]

II. *n.* 1. Anything strange or prodigious. *Galt.*—2. A strange person; a stranger. *Galt.*

unco (ung'kō), *adv.* [< *unco, a.*] Wonderfully; remarkably; very: as, *unco* glad; *unco* guid. [Scotch.]

In this prison there grew a tree,
And it was *unco* stout and strang.
Lord Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 254).

uncock[1] (un-kok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cock*[1].] 1. To let down the hammer of (a gun) easily, so as not to explode the charge.—2. To let down or lower the brim of, as a hat, releasing it from the fastening which held it cocked up against the crown.

uncock[2] (un-kok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cock*[3].] To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

uncoffer†, *v. t.* [< ME. *uncofren;* < *un-*[2] + *coffer.*] To take out of a coffer.

uncoffined (un-kof'ind), *a.* Not furnished with a coffin; not put into a coffin.

Unknelled, *uncoffined,* and unknown.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv.

uncogitable (un-koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being cogitated or thought. *Sir T. More.*

uncoif (un-koif'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *coif.*] To pull off the cap or head-dress of. [Rare.]

Two apple-women scolding and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

uncoifed (un-koift'), *a.* Without a coif; not wearing a coif.

Her majesty's renown'd though *uncoif'd* counsel.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

uncoil (un-koil'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *un-*[2] + *coil*[1].] To unwind or open the coils (of).

The snake of gold slid from her hair; the braid
Slipt and *uncoil'd* itself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

uncoin (un-koin'), *v. t.* To deprive (money) of its character as coin. [Rare.]

These are the people who frequently *uncoin* money, either by melting it or by exporting it to countries where it is sooner or later melted.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

uncoined (un-koind'), *a.* 1. Not coined: as, *uncoined* silver. *Locke.*—2. Not minted; lacking the stamp of conventionality; hence, natural, unfeigned.

A fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 161.

uncollected (un-kọ-lek'ted), *a.* 1. Not collected; not brought to one place; not received: as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected.*—2. Not having one's thoughts collected; not having control of one's mental faculties; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering.

What a wild beast is *uncollected* man!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

uncolored, uncoloured (un-kul'ọrd), *p. a.* 1. Not colored; not stained or dyed; hence, unclouded; clear; specifically, white.

Things *uncoloured* and transparent. *Bacon.*

To deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
Milton, P. L., v. 189.

2. Not heightened in description; truthful; unbiased: as, an *uncolored* statement.—3. Unadorned; plain; chaste.

The contrast was remarkable between the *uncolored* style of his [John Foster's] general diction, and the brilliant felicity of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text.
De Quincey, Biog. and Hist. Essays, p. 350.

uncolt (un-kōlt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *colt.*] To unhorse; deprive of a colt or horse. [Rare.]

Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 42.

uncumbert, *v.* See *uncumber.*

uncombine (un-kọm-bīn'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *combine.*] I. *trans.* To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction of; separate; disconnect.

Outbreaking vengeance *uncombines* the ill-joined plots.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become separated or disconnected. [Rare in both uses.]

The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cable in the violence of a northern tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. ii.

uncomeatable (un-kum-at'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *come-at-able.*] Not accessible; not attainable; beyond reach or comprehension. [Colloq.]

He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 12.

uncomeliness (un-kum'li-nes), *n.* 1. Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace: as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior.—2. Unbecomingness; unseemliness; indecency.

He . . . gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness* that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 60.

uncomely (un-kum'li), *a.* [< ME. *uncomely, oncomely, uncumelich*; < *un-*[1] + *comely.*] 1. Not comely; wanting grace: as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress.—2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; indecent.

Thinke nothing *uncomly* which is honest, for nothing is comely that is not honest. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

Besides (to say truth) nakedness is *uncomely*, as well in mind as in body. *Bacon.*

uncomely† (un-kum'li), *adv.* In an uncomely or unbecoming manner; indecently. 1 Cor. vii. 36.

'Tis most *uncomely* spoken. *Fletcher (and Massinger ?)*, False One, iii. 1.

uncomfortable (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bl), *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; causing bodily or mental discomfort; giving uneasiness; disquieting: as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

Christmas is in the most dead and the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

How *uncomfortable* will the remembrance be of all your excesses, oaths, injustice and profaneness, when death approaches, and judgment follows it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

2. Disagreeably situated; uneasy; ill at ease: as, to feel *uncomfortable.*

How surely dost thou malice these extremes,
Uncomfortable man. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

uncomfortableness (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uncomfortable, uneasy, or miserable. *Jer. Taylor.*

uncomfortably (un-kum'fėr-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; with discomfort or uneasiness; in an uneasy state.

uncommendable (un-kọ-men'dạ-bl), *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. [Rare.]

The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his poetry. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11.

uncommerciable (un-kọ-mėr'shia-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **commerciable*, equiv. to *commerceable.*] Not capable of being made an article of commerce. [Rare.]

By prohibiting all his Majesty's subjects from dealing in tobacco, one third of the exports of the United States are rendered *uncommerciable* here. *Thos. Jefferson*, To Count De Montmorin (Works, II. 188).

uncommercial (un-kọ-mėr'shạl), *a.* 1. Not commercial; not carrying on or familiar with or devoted to commerce.

The *Uncommercial* Traveller. *Dickens.*

The wisdom of taking measures to keep the river in good condition is made plain to even the *uncommercial* mind. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 310.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of commerce.

You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too. *Burke*, American Taxation. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uncommitted (un-kọ-mit'ed), *a.* [< ME. *uncommitted*; < *un-*[1] + *committed.*] 1. Not committed or done.

Offys *uncommitted* ofte anoyeth. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 518.

The *uncommitted* sin. *Hammond.*

2. Not committed or intrusted.—3. Not referred to a committee.—4. Not pledged by anything said or done: as, *uncommitted* by rash promises or statements; an *uncommitted* delegation to a convention.

uncommixed† (un-kọ-mikst'), *a.* Not commixed or mingled. *Chapman.*

uncommon (un-kom'ọn), *a.* Not common; not usual; infrequent; rare; hence, remarkable; extraordinary; strange.

I do not think it foreign to my design to speak of a man born in Her Majesty's dominions, and relate an adventure in his life, so *uncommon* that it is doubtful whether the like has happened to any of human race. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

The spiritual is ever foreign to the material, the *uncommon* to the common. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, iii.

=Syn. Scarce, unusual, unwonted, unique, singular, queer. See *common.*

uncommon (un-kom'ọn), *adv.* [< *uncommon, a.*] Exceedingly; very: as, *uncommon* cheap. [Vulgar.]

uncommonly (un-kom'ọn-li), *adv.* 1. In an uncommon manner; rarely; not usually.

We are not *uncommonly* told that Henry VII. had not in his own person the shadow of hereditary right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 343.

2. To an uncommon degree.

A boy who 's *uncommonly* sharp of his age. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

uncommonness (un-kom'ọn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

uncommunicable (un-kọ-mū'ni-kạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incommunicable. *Burke.*—2. Not communicative; reserved; taciturn. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

uncommunicated (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Not communicated; not disclosed or made known to others.—2. Not imparted or bestowed: as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God. *Waterland.*—3. Not having received the communion.

uncommunicative (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1†. Not communicative or disposed to impart one's wealth; not liberal; parsimonious.

A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 90.

2. Not communicative; not disposed to impart one's thoughts; not free to communicate to others; reserved; taciturn.

A churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition. *Chesterfield.*

uncommunicativeness (un-kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uncommunicative, reserved, or taciturn; reserve. *Richardson.*

uncompact (un-kọm-pakt'), *a.* Incompact. *Addison.*

uncompacted (un-kọm-pak'ted), *a.* Not compact; not firm or settled. *Feltham.*

uncompanied (un-kum'pạ-nid), *a.* Having no companion; unaccompanied. *Fairfax.*

uncompanionable (un-kọm-pan'yọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Not companionable or sociable. *Miss Burney.*

uncompanioned (un-kọm-pan'yọnd), *a.* Unaccompanied; without a companion; alone; solitary; having no equal.

In his hours of *uncompanioned* darkness. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life.

uncompassionate (un-kọm-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Milton*, S. A., l. 818.

uncompatibly† (un-kọm-pat'i-bli), *adv.* Incompatibly. *Imp. Dict.*

uncompellable (un-kọm-pel'ạ-bl), *a.* That cannot be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

uncomplaining (un-kọm-plā'ning), *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur; submissive.

Let thy loud heart keep,
Like his, a mute and *uncomplaining* sleep.
Shelley, Adonais, iii.

uncomplainingly (un-kọm-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In an uncomplaining manner; without murmuring or complaint.

uncomplaisant (un-kom'plā-zạnt), *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

uncomplaisantly (un-kom'plā-zạnt-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously. *Blackstone.*

uncompliable (un-kọm-plī'ạ-bl), *a.* Unready or unwilling to yield or comply. *Cudworth*, Morality, IV. v. § 3.

uncompliant (un-kọm-plī'ạnt), *a.* Incompliant. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncomposable (un-kọm-pō'zạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being composed; not to be reconciled or arranged. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 63.

uncompounded (un-kọm-poun'ded), *a.* 1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And *uncompounded* is their essence pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 425.

2. Not intricate or complicated.

That *uncompounded* style. *Hammond*, On Fundamentals.

uncomprehensible† (un-kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* Incomprehensible. *Bp. Jewell.*

uncomprehensive (un-kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Not comprehensive; not including much.—2†. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots. *South.*

3†. Incomprehensible.

The providence that 's in a watchful state
Knows almost every grain of Plutus' gold,
Finds bottom in the *uncomprehensive* deeps.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 198.

uncompromising (un-kom'prọ-mī-zing), *a.* Not compromising; admitting of no compromise; not complying; inflexible; unyielding: as, *uncompromising* hostility. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

unconable†, *a.* See *uncovenable.*

unconand†, *a.* See *uncunning.*

unconceiled†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unconseiled.*

unconceivable† (un-kọn-sē'vạ-bl), *a.* Inconceivable. *Locke.*

unconceivableness† (un-kọn-sē'vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 4.

unconceivably† (un-kọn-sē'vạ-bli), *adv.* Inconceivably. *Locke.*

unconcern (un-kọn-sėrn'), *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude; indifferentism; indifference; apathy.

I can't bear to hear her spoken of with Levity or *Unconcern.* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

=Syn. *Indifference, Insensibility*, etc. See *apathy.*

unconcerned (un-kọn-sėrnd'), *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; not interested; not affected.

The morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest.
Milton, P. L., xi. 174.

Calm Villain! how *unconcern'd* he stands, confessing Treachery and Ingratitude! *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

=Syn. *Unconcerned at, for, about.* With *at, unconcerned* means not anxious in view of something that is or happens; with *for* it means not anxious for the safety or success of some object of interest or desire: *unconcerned at* the successes of a rival; *unconcerned for* one's own safety. With *about* it generally means the same as with *for*, but sometimes the same as with *at.*

unconcernedly (un-kọn-sėr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

unconcernedness (un-kọn-sėr'ned-nes), *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

unconcerning† (un-kọn-sėr'ning), *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Dr. H. More.*

unconcernment (un-kọn-sėrn'mẹnt), *n.* The state of having no interest or concern. *South.*

unconcludent† (un-kọn-klö'dẹnt), *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive. *Sir M. Hale.*

unconcludible† (un-kọn-klö'di-bl), *a.* Not to be concluded or determined.

That which is *unconcludible* . . . to the understanding. *Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, notes.

unconcluding† (un-kọn-klö'ding), *a.* Inconclusive.

False and *unconcluding* reasonings. *Locke.*

unconcludingness† (un-kọn-klö'ding-nes), *n.* The character of being inconclusive.

The uncertainty of the truth, . . . by reason of the *unconcludingness* of the arguments brought to attest it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 344.

unconclusive† (un-kọn-klö'siv), *a.* Inconclusive. *Hammond.*

unconcocted (un-kọn-kok'ted), *a.* 1. Not concocted; not digested. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. Figuratively, crude; indigested.

unconcurrent (un-kọn-kur'ẹnt), *a.* Not concurring or agreeing. *Daniel.*

uncondemned (un-kọn-demd'), *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty; not disapproved; not pronounced criminal.

They have beaten us openly *uncondemned.* Acts xvi. 37.

A familiar and *uncondemned* practice. *Locke.*

uncondited† (un-kọn-dī'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire*, season, spice, flavor.] Unseasoned. [Rare.]

While he estimates the secrets of religion by such measures, they must needs seem as insipid as cork, or the *uncondited* mushroom. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 60.

★**unconditional** (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl), *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions: as, an *unconditional* surrender.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

unconditionality (un-kọn-dish-ọn-al'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unconditional. ★*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

★**unconditionally** (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In an unconditional manner; without conditions: as, to surrender *unconditionally.*

unconditionalness (un-kọn-dish'ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* The character of being unconditional. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 151.

unconditioned (un-kọn-dish'ọnd), *a.* Not subject to conditions; not an effect, accident, or result of circumstances.

This step from conditioned to *unconditioned* [existence] implies a pure a priori synthesis.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 523.

The unconditioned, in the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton, either the Absolute, or unconditionally complete, or the Infinite, or unconditionally unlimited.

unconducing† (un-kon-dū'sing), *a.* Not conducive. *E. Phillips.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

unconfidence† (un-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Want of confidence; uncertainty; hesitation; doubt. *Bp. Hacket.* [Rare.]

unconfinable (un-kon-fī'na-bl), *a.* **1**†. Unbounded. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 21.—**2.** Incapable of being confined or restrained.

unconfined (un-kon-find'), *a.* **1.** Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.—**2.** Not having narrow limits; not narrow; comprehensive; broad. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, iii. 639.

unconfinedly (un-kon-fī'ned-li), *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

unconfirmed (un-kon-fėrmd'), *a.* **1.** Not firmly established; not possessed of its full measure of strength or stability: as, his health was still *unconfirmed.*

With strength unpractis'd yet and *unconfirm'd.*
Rowe, Ulysses, iv. 1.

2. Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw.

In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

3. Not confirmed or strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness *unconfirm'd.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 29.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Not having received the sacrament or sacramental rite of confirmation. (*b*) Not having his election as bishop ratified by the archbishop.

Hys dysgraded abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

unconform† (un-kon-fôrm'), *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes.
Milton, P. L., v. 259.

unconformability (un-kon-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* The condition of not being conformable: as, the *unconformability* of two groups of rocks. See *conformable*[5], with diagram illustrating the relative position of conformable and unconformable rocks.

unconformable (un-kon-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* **1.** Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts*, Logick.

2. In *geol.*, not conforming in position, or not having the same dip, with another bed or series of beds. If certain strata, having been originally deposited in a nearly horizontal position, are afterward disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, beds which are deposited in the same region after this disturbance of preëxisting strata has taken place will not have the same dip as those of prior formation, and the two sets will be described as being *unconformable* with each other.

unconformableness (un-kon-fôr'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconformable.

unconformably (un-kon-fôr'ma-bli), *adv.* In an unconformable manner; so as not to be conformable. See *unconformable*, 2.

unconformist† (un-kon-fôr'mist), *n.* A nonconformist. *Fuller.*

unconformity (un-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* Non-conformity; incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. [Rare.]

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions . . . consists in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason.
South, Sermons.

unconfound† (un-kon-found'), *v. t.* To reduce from confusion to order. *Milton*, Tenure of Kings.

unconfused (un-kon-fūzd'), *a.* **1.** Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 2.—**2.** Not confused or embarrassed.

uncongeal (un-kon-jēl'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *congeal.*] To thaw; melt. [Rare.]

Soften'd airs that blowing steal,
When meres begin to *uncongeal.*
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

uncongenial (un-kon-jē'ni-al), *a.* Not congenial.

unconjunctive (un-kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* That cannot be joined. [Rare.]

Two persons *unconjunctive* and unmarriable together.
Milton, Divorce, i. 15.

unconnected (un-ko-nek'ted), *a.* **1.** Not connected; not united; separate.

The two *unconnected* facts. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 36.

2. Without connections or relations; specifically, without family, friends, or special obligations.

If I had been an *unconnected* man,
I, from this moment, should have formed some plan
Never to leave sweet Venice.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

3. Not coherent; not connected by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; rambling; desultory: as, an *unconnected* discourse.

unconningness†, *n.* and *a.* See *uncunning.*

unconningness†, *n.* See *uncunningness.*

unconquerable (un-kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not conquerable; incapable of being vanquished or defeated; not to be overcome in contest: as, an *unconquerable* foe.

Achilles, her *unconquerable* son. *Cowper*, Iliad, viii.

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control: as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

The *unconquerable* will. *Milton*, P. L., i. 106.

=**Syn. 1.** Invincible, indomitable. See *conquer.*

unconquerableness (un-kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unconquerable.

unconquerably (un-kong'kėr-a-bli), *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

unconquered (un-kong'kėrd), *a.* **1.** Not vanquished or defeated; unsubdued; not brought under control.—**2**†. Invincible; insuperable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unconscionable (un-kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not conscionable; unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; enormous: as, an *unconscionable* demand.

His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides.
Milton, S. A., l. 1245.

And why you should, for a Respect so contrarie,
Call my poor wit in question to believe you,
Is most *unconscionable.* *Brome*, Northern Lass, i. 7.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

No man [is] to be forc'd by the compulsive laws of men to present his body a dead sacrifice, and so under the gospel most unholy and unacceptable, because it is his unreasonable service, that is to say, not only unwilling but *unconscionable.* *Milton*, Civil Power.

Your friend is an *unconscionable* dog: but you can't help that. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Unconscionable bargain, in *law*, a contract so obviously unfair that it is inequitable to enforce it; a contract which no rational man would make and no honest man would accept.

unconscionableness (un-kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *a.* The character of being unconscionable, in any sense. *Bp. Hall.*

unconscionably (un-kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify; inordinately.

Too absurd and too *unconscionably* gross is that fond invention that wafted hither the fifty daughters of a strange Dioclesian King of Syria. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

unconscious (un-kon'shus), *a.* **1.** Not conscious. (*a*) Not occurring in or attended by consciousness; subconscious: as, *unconscious* inference.

Sleep, fainting, coma, epilepsy, and other *unconscious* conditions are apt to break in upon and occupy large durations of what we nevertheless consider the mental history of a single man.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 199.

The only conception we can form of a purely *unconscious* state is one in which all is exactly alike, or rather in which there is no difference.
W. K. Clifford, Conditions of Mental Development.

(*b*) Not conscious to one's self; not self-conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; unaware; hence, regardless; heedless: as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke,
Of six years' age, *unconscious* of the yoke.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 756.

Strong poets of a more *unconscious* day,
When Nature spake nor sought nice reasons why.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 4.

(*c*) Not known or perceived as existing in one's self; not felt: as, *unconscious* generosity.

The red rose veils a heart of flame,
And blushes with *unconscious* shame.
Rose Terry Cooke.

2. Not possessing consciousness; non-conscious.

Passive, *unconscious* substances.
Paley, Nat. Theol., iv.

unconsciously (un-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without consciousness.

A religious man, in proportion as obedience becomes more and more easy to him, will doubtless do his duty *unconsciously.* *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 73.

unconsciousness (un-kon'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being unconscious, in any sense; absence of consciousness or of self-consciousness.

unconsecrate† (un-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.* To deprive of sacred character; desecrate.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice. *South*, Sermons.

unconsecrate† (un-kon'sē-krāt), *a.* Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

She was houseled in sight of the people with an host *unconsecrate.* *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 134.

unconsecrated (un-kon'sē-krā-ted), *a.* Not consecrated: as, a temple *unconsecrated; unconsecrated* bread. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

unconsenting (un-kon-sen'ting), *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

unconsiderate† (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* Inconsiderate. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

unconsiderateness† (un-kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* Inconsiderateness. *Hales*, Sermons, Matt. xxvi. 75.

unconsidered (un-kon-sid'ėrd), *a.* Not considered or regarded; not attended to; not esteemed.

A snapper-up of *unconsidered* trifles.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.

unconsidering (un-kon-sid'ėr-ing), *a.* Not considering; void of consideration; regardless. *Swift.*

unconspiringness† (un-kon-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* Absence of plotting or conspiracy.

A harmony whose dissonance serves but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers.
Boyle, Works, II. 276.

unconstancy† (un-kon'stan-si), *n.* Inconstancy. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdonshire.

unconstant† (un-kon'stant), *a.* Inconstant. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 100.

unconstantly† (un-kon'stant-li), *adv.* Inconstantly. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, v.

unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* Not in conformity with the constitution of a country; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution; inconsistent with the constitution or organic law. In the law of the United States a statute which is unconstitutional is thereby in excess of legislative authority, and void. In English law the word is applied—(1) to "acts at variance with the recognized spirit of the constitution or principles of government, or with the preservation of the liberties of the people, as expressed or implied in the various charters, etc., though not illegal in the sense of being forbidden by express statute" (*Yonge*); (2) to acts which threaten the integrity of the constitution or government.

By *unconstitutional*, as distinguished from "illegal," I mean a novelty of much importance, tending to endanger the established laws. *Hallam.*

The dangerous and *unconstitutional* practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament.
Burke, Account of a late Administration (1766).

There has not been for many years a single important measure which has not been *unconstitutional* with its opponents, and which its supporters have not maintained to be agreeable to the true spirit of the constitution.
Macaulay, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

unconstitutionality (un-kon-sti-tū-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unconstitutional.

His [Jefferson's] election caused the repeal, in effect, of the alien and sedition laws, and a permanent acquiescence in their *unconstitutionality.* *Calhoun*, Works, i. 359.

unconstitutionally (un-kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner; in opposition to the constitution.

unconstrained (un-kon-strānd'), *a.* **1.** Free from constraint; free to act; not acting or done under compulsion; voluntary.

God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be all elective and *unconstrained.*
Milton, Divorce, ii. 20.

2. Not constrained or embarrassed; not mentally constrained.

A natural and *unconstrained* behaviour has something in it so agreeable that it is no wonder to see people endeavouring after it. *Addison*, Fashions from France.

Maggie's manner this morning had been as *unconstrained* and indifferent as ever.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 4.

unconstrainedly (un-kon-strā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unconstrained manner, in either sense. *Hooker*, Works, II. 49.

unconstraint (un-kon-strānt'), *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton*, On the Classicks.

The thoughts, wived with words above their own level, are always on their good behavior, and we feel that they would have been happier in the homelier *unconstraint* of prose. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

unconsulting (un-kon-sul'ting), *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. [Rare.]

It was the fair Zelmane . . . whom *unconsulting* affection . . . had made borrow so much of her natural modesty as to leave her more decent raiments.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

unconsummate† (un-kon-sum'āt), *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

uncontemned (un-kon-temd'), *a.* Not despised; not contemned. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 10.

uncontended (un-kon-ten'ded), *a.* Not disputed for; not contested. *Dryden*, Æneid, v.

uncontented† (un-kon-ten'ted), *a.* Discontented. *Daniel*, Philotas, Ded.

uncontentedness† (un-kon-ten'ted-nes), *n.* Discontentedness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 478.

uncontentingness† (un-kon-ten'ting-nes), *n.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle*, Works, I. 261.

uncontestable† (un-kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* Incontestable. *Locke.*

uncontested (un-kon-tes'ted), *a.* Not contested; not disputed; hence, evident; indisputable. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation.

uncontradictable (un-kon-tra-dik'ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be contradicted. *Carlyle.*

uncontradicted (un-kon-tra-dik'ted), *a.* Not contradicted; not denied: as, *uncontradicted* testimony. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xi.

uncontriving (un-kon-tri'ving), *a.* Not contriving; deficient in contrivance. [Rare.]

The savage, *uncontriving* man.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature. (*Latham.*)

uncontrollable (un-kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* **1.** That cannot be controlled or ruled; ungovernable; intolerant of restraint: as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects; *uncontrollable* events.—**2**†. Indisputable; irrefragable. [Rare.]

This pension was granted by reason of the King of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Sir J. Hayward.*

uncontrollableness (un-kon-trō'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being uncontrollable. *Bp. Hall.*

uncontrollably (un-kon-trō'la-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an uncontrollable manner; without being subject to control.

God may *uncontrollably* and lawfully deal with his creatures as he pleases. *A. Tucker.*

2†. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

Abundantly and *uncontrolably* convincing the reality of our Saviour's death.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Christ Crucified.

uncontrolled (un-kon-trōld'), *a.* **1.** Not controlled or governed; free.

But Jove's high will is ever *uncontrol'd*,
The strong he withers, and confounds the bold.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 197.

2. Not yielding to restraint; uncontrollable.

Do I not know the *uncontrolled* thoughts
That youth brings with him when his blood is high?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii.

3†. Not disproved; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born is an *uncontrouled* report. *Sir J. Hayward.*

uncontrolledly (un-kon-trō'led-li), *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition.

uncontroversory† (un-kon-trō-vèr'sō-ri), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **controversory*, equiv. to *controversorious.*] Free from controversy. [Rare.]

An *uncontroversory* piety.
Bp. Hall, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 2.

uncontroverted (un-kon'trō-vèr-ted), *a.* Not controverted or disputed; not liable to be called in question.

The *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science.
Glanville.

unconventional (un-kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* Not conventional; not bound by unswerving rules; free in character, action, or treatment.

unconventionality (un-kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *unconventionalities* (-tiz). The character or state of being unconventional; originality; freedom from rules and precedents; also, that which is unconventional; an unconventional act.

Whately often offended people by the extreme *unconventionality* of his manners. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 530.

A quaint little story, notable among other *unconventionalities* for being a romance without even a vestige of a love story. *The Academy*, No. 877, p. 1 of adv'ts.

unconversable (un-kon-vèr'sa-bl), *a.* Not free in conversation; repelling conversation; not social; reserved.

I soon grew domestic with lord Halifax, and was as often with lord Somers as the formality of his nature (the only *unconversable* fault he had) made it agreeable to me.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

unconversant (un-kon'vèr-sant), *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted: followed usually by *with* before an object, sometimes by *in.*

Unconversant in disquisitions of this kind.
Madox, Exchequer, Pref.

unconversion (un-kon-vèr'shon), *n.* The state of being unconverted; impenitence. [Rare.]

unconverted (un-kon-vèr'ted), *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; specifically, not brought to accept a (specified) religious faith; in *theol.*, not having abandoned a sinful life: as, the *unconverted.*

Unconverted to Christianity.
Jer. Taylor, Of Repentance, viii.

unconvertible (un-kon-vèr'ti-bl), *a.* Not convertible; that cannot be changed from one thing or form to another: as, lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

Unconvertible ignorance. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 12.

uncord (un-kôrd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cord*[1].] To loose from cords; unfasten or unbind: as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

uncork (un-kôrk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cork*[1].] **1.** To draw the cork from; open by drawing the cork, as a bottle.—**2.** To allow to flow out, as if by removing a cork, as words, feelings, and the like; cause (a person) to speak. [Colloq. or slang.]

uncorrect† (un-ko-rekt'), *a.* Incorrect. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, Pref.

uncorrespondency† (un-kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* The state of being uncorrespondent, or not mutually adapted or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncorrespondent† (un-kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* Not correspondent; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable. *Bp. Gauden.*

uncorrigible† (un-kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorrigible;* < *un-*[1] + *corrigible.*] Incorrigible. *Wyclif.*

uncorrupt (un-ko-rupt'), *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; incorrupt; pure: as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; an *uncorrupt* text.

For the rest, my Lord Clifford was a valiant *uncorrupt* gentleman. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

uncorrupted (un-ko-rup'ted), *a.* Not corrupted, in any sense; not debased; not vitiated; not depraved; not decomposed.

In the chapel belonging to it lies the body of St. Susorius their founder, as yet *uncorrupted* though dead many hundreds of yeares. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

uncorruptedness (un-ko-rup'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being uncorrupted. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

uncorruptibility† (un-ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *uncorruptibilitie;* < *uncorruptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

In *vncoruptibilite* of quyete or pesible and mylde spirit. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 4.

uncorruptible† (un-ko-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncorruptible;* < *un-*[1] + *corruptible.*] Incorruptible. Rom. i. 23.

uncorruption† (un-ko-rup'shon), *n.* [< ME. *uncorrupcioun;* < *un-*[1] + *corruption.*] Incorruption.

Glorie and honour and *vncoripciown* to hem that seken eurlastynge lyf. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 7.

uncorruptive† (un-ko-rup'tiv), *a.* Incorruptible.

Those other climes of *uncorruptive* joy.
Glover, Leonidas, vii. 413.

uncorruptly (un-ko-rupt'li), *adv.* In an uncorrupt manner; truly; genuinely.

I shall declare *uncorruptlye* the sayings.
Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 198.

uncorruptness (un-ko-rupt'nes), *n.* Integrity; uprightness. Tit. ii. 7.

uncorven†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *corven*, pp. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve.*] Uncut; untrimmed.

Uncorven and ungrobbed lay the vyne.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 14.

uncostly (un-kôst'li), *a.* Not costly; not of a high price or value.

A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and *uncostly* materials. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 841.

uncounselable, uncounsellable (un-koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

uncounseled, uncounselled (un-koun'seld), *a.* [< ME. *uncounceiled;* < *un-*[1] + *counseled.*] **1.** Not having counsel or advice. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—**2**†. Wrongly counseled; led into error.

Uncounceiled goth ther noon fro me.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6868.

uncountable (un-koun'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.

Those *uncountable* bodies set in the firmament.
Raleigh, Hist. World, ii.

uncounted (un-koun'ted), *a.* Not counted; not numbered; hence, innumerable.

The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads,
The still-discordant wavering multitude.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind.

The twinkling sea's *uncounted* smile.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 137.

★**uncouple** (un-kup'l), *v.* [< ME. *uncouplen, oncopelen;* < *un-*[2] + *couple.*] **I.** *trans.* To loose, as dogs from their couples, or railway-cars from their couplings; set loose; disjoin.

Forth he gothe ther as the hartys hye;
His houndys were *oncopelyd* by and by.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 42.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoined,
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

II. *intrans.* To break loose; exert influence unrestrained.

Longe tyme it was er tirannye
Or any vyce dorste on him *uncouple.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 512.

★**uncoupled** (un-kup'ld), *a.* **1.** Not coupled; not fastened to a couple or with couplings.

Steeds snort, *uncoupled* stag-hounds bay,
And merry hunters quit the bower.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. Not wedded; single.

Uncoupled, cold virginity.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

3. In *her.*, same as *découplé.*

uncourteous (un-kėr'tē-us), *a.* [< ME. *uncurteis, uncortoise;* < *un-*[1] + *courteous.*] Not courteous; uncivil. *Sir P. Sidney.*=**Syn.** See *uncivil.*

uncourteously (un-kėr'tē-us-li), *adv.* Uncivilly; impolitely. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

uncourtesy†, *n.* [< ME. *uncurtesie;* < *un-*[1] + *courtesy.*] Lack of courtesy.

It were to gret *uncurtesie.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3587.

uncourtliness (un-kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being uncourtly. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 5.

uncourtly (un-kōrt'li), *a.* Not courtly. (*a*) Untrained in the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, pleasing, flattering, or the like.

And this event *uncourtly* Hero thought
Her inward guilt would in her looks have wrought.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii.

(*b*) Uncivil; rude; coarse; plain.

It would be *uncourtly* to speak in harsher words to the fair. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

uncous† (ung'kus), *a.* [< L. *uncus*, hooked, < *uncus*, a hook, barb: see *unce*[2], *uncus.*] Hook-like; hooked. *Sir T. Browne.*

uncouth (un-kōth'), *a.* [Also dial. *unkid, unked, unkard*, Sc. *unco* (see *unco*), < ME. *uncouth, unkouth, onkouth, uncuth, unkuth, uncothe*, < AS. *uncūth* (Icel. *ūkunnr* = Goth. *unkunths*), unknown, unusual, strange; as *un-*[1] + *couth.*] **1.** Not known. (*a*†) Not common; unusual; rare; hence, elegant; beautiful.

Ther maystow seen devysing of herneys
So *uncouth* and so riche.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1639.

(*b*) Not commonly known; not familiar; strange; foreign.

[He] rode be the moste *vn-couthe* weyes that thei myght till he com to Newerke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

His fall
May be our rise. It is no *uncouth* thing
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 3.

(1†) Strange and suspicious; uncanny; such as to arouse suspicion, dread, fear, or alarm.

An *uncouth* pain torments my grieved soul.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 7.

If this *uncouth* forest yield anything savage.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 6. 6.

The Judges meet in some *uncouth* dark Dungeon.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

(2) Strange and awkward; characterized by awkwardness, clumsiness, or oddity: now the usual meaning: as, *uncouth* manners or behavior.

The terms, the principles, the propositions of it [any human art or science], are all at first sight strange and *uncouth*, and make no bright impression upon the mind.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

Through thee her Merrimacs and Agiochooks
And many a name *uncouth* win gracious looks.
Lowell, To Whittier.

2†. Not knowing; ignorant.

For he taght the *vn-couthe* and vn-kunnynge by his prechynge. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

=**Syn. 1** (*b*) (2). *Ungainly, Bungling*, etc. See *awkward.*

uncouthly (un-kōth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *uncouthly, uncuthliz*, < AS. *uncūthlīce*, < *uncūth*, unknown: see *uncouth.*] **1**†. Rarely; elegantly.

To graythe [adorn] hir wel and *uncouthly* [tr. OF. *noblement*]. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 584.

2. In an uncouth manner; oddly; strangely; awkwardly; clumsily.

A labyrinth of peaks and columns, clefts and ravines, now strangely monumental, now *uncouthly* irregular.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 9.

uncouthness (un-köth'nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being uncouth; strangeness; oddness: as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Something that is uncouth or odd. [Rare.]

The few *uncouthnesses* of which Mendoza and Boscan more especially are guilty (such as certain faults of rhythmic accentuation). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 357.

uncouthsome† (un-köth'sum), *a.* [< *uncouth* + *-some.*] Unusual; awkward.

Here a huge tempest of wind surprized us. . . . This *uncouthsom* weather being spent, we had again the use of very favourable gales, until we came unto the Tropick of Cancer. *Bucaniers of America* (tr., 1684), p. 6.

uncovenable† (un-kuv'e-na-bl), *a.* [ME., also *unconable, uncunable;* < *un-*[1] + *covenable.*] 1. Unsuitable; unbecoming.

I sey nat that honestitee in clothing of man or womman is *uncovenable.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. Uncivil; churlish; rude; savage.

The nature of som man is . . . overthrowenge to yvel and . . . *uncovenable* [tr. L. *importunus*].
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

uncovenanted (un-kuv'e-nan-ted), *a.* 1. Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.—2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant, compact, league, or the like; specifically, not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

In Scotland a few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king.
Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., i.

Uncovenanted civil service. See *civil.*—**Uncovenanted mercies,** such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not embraced within the covenant, as, for example, those who have never heard of Christ, and therefore have never consciously accepted him as a Saviour.

uncover (un-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *uncoveren, unkeveren;* < *un-*[2] + *cover*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove a cover or covering from; divest of a cover or covering, such as a hat, a veil, clothing, a roof, or the like.

Rather let my head
. . . dance upon a bloody pole
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 128.

None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet as we do.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Hence—2. To lay bare; disclose; lay open to view.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncover'st* more.
Milton, S. A., l. 842.

3. *Milit.*, in the deployment of troops, to expose (the successive lines of formation) by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front.

When troops deploy, the different leading companies or divisions, etc., successively *uncover* those in their rear, by marching out from the right or left of the column.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 526.

II. *intrans.* To remove the cover or covering of something, as the head; specifically, to take off one's hat or other head-covering.

Uncover, dogs, and lap. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6. 95.

We are forced to *uncover* after them. *Addison.*

uncovered (un-kuv'ėrd), *a.* 1. Not provided with a cover or covering; having no covering; bare; naked; especially, having no covering on the head. 1 Cor. xi. 13.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy *uncovered* body this extremity of the skies.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 106.

2. Not included, embraced, or comprehended.

uncowl (un-koul'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a cowl, as a monk—that is, to unmonk, by the figurative taking from him of his monk's cowl.—2. To uncover by removing or throwing back the cowl, or, by extension, any muffler or veil.

Men bearded, bald, cowled, *uncowled*, shod, unshod.
Pope, Dunciad, iii.

I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face.
Coleridge.

uncreate (un-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *create.*] To annihilate; deprive of existence.

That I could *uncreate*
Myself, or be forgotten.
Shirley, The Wedding, i. 4.

uncreate (un-krē-āt'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *create.*] Uncreated. *Athanasian Creed.*

uncreated (un-krē-ā'ted), *a.* 1. Not yet created.

Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 268.

God must have left them [angels and men] *uncreated* if not endued with liberty of mind. *Hooker*, Works, II. 432.

2. Not produced by creation; existing without being created.

There is one particular and peculiar spirit, who is truly and properly a person, of a true, real, and personal subsistence, not a created, but *uncreated*, person, and so the true and one Eternal God.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, p. 477.

uncreatedness (un-krē-ā'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being uncreated. *Waterland*, Works, ii. 326.

uncredible† (un-kred'i-bl), *a.* Incredible. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

uncredit† (un-kred'it), *v. t.* To discredit. *Fuller.*

uncreditable† (un-kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* Discreditable. *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

uncreditableness† (un-kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being discreditable. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

uncritical (un-krit'i-kal), *a.* 1. Not critical; not able or disposed to criticize; wanting in acuteness of judgment or critical analysis.

We are not so rude understanders or *uncriticall* speakers. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 24.

Statements republished by careless sub-editors, and readily accepted by the *uncritical* who believe all they see in print, diffuse erroneous prepossessions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., p. 81.

2. Not according to the rules of just criticism; not intelligent from the critical point of view: as, an *uncritical* estimate.

While, therefore, we would defend in its entire extent the general doctrine which Pestalozzi inaugurated, we think great evil likely to result from an *uncritical* reception of his specific devices. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 118.

uncropped (un-kropt'), *a.* 1. Not cropped or plucked.

A fresh *uncropped* flower. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 327.

2. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

uncross (un-krôs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *cross*[1].] To change from a crossed position.

Mr. Snell *uncrossed* his legs, and stooped.
The Century, XXVI. 623.

uncrossed (un-krôst'), *a.* 1. Not crossed; not canceled.

Such gain the cap of him that makes 'em fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 26.

2. Not limited as regards cashability or negotiability by crossing: as, an *uncrossed* check. See *crossed check*, under *check*[1], *n.*—3. Not thwarted; not opposed.

uncrown (un-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *crown.*] 1. To deprive of a crown; degrade from the royal dignity; by extension, to reduce from high dignity or preëminence.

I'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 232.

Prepare a welcome to *uncrown* the greatness
Of his prevailing fates. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

2. To remove the crown from.

Uncrown his head. *Dryden*, Æneid, xii. 448.

uncrowned (un-kround'), *a.* 1. Not wearing a crown; not having assumed the crown, as a sovereign prince who has not yet received coronation. Hence—2. Having royal rank or power without occupying the royal office.

unction (ungk'shon), *n.* [< ME. **unction, unxioun,* < OF. *unction, onction,* F. *onction* = Pr. *unctio, onccio* = Sp. *unción* = Pg. *unção, uncção* = It. *unzione,* < L. *unctio(n-),* a besmearing, anointing, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* smear, anoint: see *unguent, oint.*] 1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil.

It [the weft] glides easily along the metallic warps, requiring no *unction*, as is sometimes the case.
Ure, Dict., IV. 956.

Especially—(*a*) Anointing as a symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office. The practice of unction in religious ceremonials existed in the Christian church at a very early day, as well as in the Jewish church, and has been continued to the present time in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches. In Christian usage it includes the unction of catechumens both before and after baptism, of candidates at confirmation, of the clergy at ordination, of the sick, of kings at their coronation, and of various articles dedicated to a sacred use. The practice is not continued in Protestant churches. See *chrism*, and *holy oil* (under *oil*).

Thei make but on *Unxioun*, whan thei Cristene Children.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

The Divine *unction* of thy Holy Spirit.
Thomas à Kempis, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 19.

Something . . . should dishonour and profane in himself that priestly *unction* and clergy-right whereto Christ hath entitled him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) Anointing for medical purposes.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the *unction* and fricace. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

He paid great attention to the health of body and mind, using *unction* and the bath often. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 115.

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; an ointment; a salve.

With this plaster
And this *unction* do I master
All the fester'd ill that may
Give him grief another day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Hence—3. Anything that is soothing or lenitive.

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 145.

4. In speech, that quality in the words used, tone of expression, or mode of address which excites devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy, and the like in the hearer; especially, those qualities which induce religious fervor and tenderness.

Its diction [the Bible's], . . . when temperately and soberly used, imparts an *unction* to a religious discourse which nothing else can supply.
R. Hall, Review of Foster's Essays.

5. Emotional warmth; gush; specifically, simulated fervor, devotion, or sympathy; counterfeited sentiment; nauseous sentimentality.

The delightful equivoque and *unction* of the passage in Farquhar. *Hazlitt.*

Luring us by stories old,
With a comic *unction* told.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

Unction of the sick, a sacrament or rite in which sick persons are anointed with oil. In the Greek Church it is administered to sick persons whether in danger of death or not. (See *euchelaion.*) In the Roman Catholic Church it is administered only to the former class, and is known, since the twelfth century, as *extreme* or *last unction.* In this church the body of the sick person is anointed by a priest with consecrated olive-oil, in the figure of a cross, on the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, the palms of the hands, and the insteps of the feet. The oil must be consecrated by a bishop, except in cases of extreme necessity, when a priest may receive especial power from the Pope to consecrate it.

unctious† (ungk'shus), *a.* An obsolete variant of *unctuous.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

unctiousness† (ungk'shus-nes), *n.* An obsolete variant of *unctuousness.*

As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding *unctiousness* therein. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire.

unctuosity (ungk-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *onctuosité* = Sp. *untuosidad* = Pg. *unctuosidade* = It. *untuosità,* < ML. **unctuosita(t-)s,* < ML. *unctuosus,* unctuous: see *unctuous.*] Unctuousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 17.

unctuous (ungk'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *onctueux* = Sp. *untuoso* = Pg. *unctuoso* = It. *untuoso,* < ML. *unctuosus,* greasy, oily, < L. *unctus,* a smearing, anointing, ML. also ointment, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* smear, anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] 1. Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy; oily; fat; soapy.

Ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 195.

2. Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers—a characteristic of steatite, talc, serpentine, and other magnesian minerals, due to the magnesia which they contain.—3. Having or characterized by unction; tending to religious fervor; especially, falsely or affectedly fervid, devotional, emotional, gushing, or the like; excessively bland or suave.

A Quaker could not be drawn without being caricatured into an *unctuous* rogue.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

He at first knit his brows; then smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Unctuous sucker. See *sucker*, 1 (*d*) (3).

unctuously (ungk'tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unctuous manner; with unctuousness.

unctuousness (ungk'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unctuous, in any sense.

uncture† (ungk'tūr), *n.* [ME. *uncture,* < L. *unctura,* an anointing, < *ungere, unguere,* pp. *unctus,* anoint: see *unction, unguent.*] An unguent.

For sheep ishorne make *uncture* of lupyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

uncuckolded† (un-kuk'ōl-ded), *a.* Not made a cuckold.

It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded.*
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 76.

uncular (ung'kū-lär), *a.* [< *uncle,* after *avuncular.*] Of or pertaining to an uncle; avuncular. [Humorous.]

The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellington trousers to his *uncular* and rather angular breast.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, vi. (*Davies.*)

unculled (un-kuld'), *a.* 1. Not gathered.—2. Not separated; not selected.

The green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 436.

unculpable† (un-kul'pa-bl), *a.* Inculpable.

uncult† (un-kult'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **cult*, < L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, cultivate: see *cult*, *n.* Cf. *incult*.] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate.

uncultivable (un-kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 155.

uncultivated (un-kul'ti-vā-ted), *a.* Not cultivated, in any sense of that word.

uncultured† (un-kul'tūr), *n.* Neglect or want of culture or education. *Bp. Hall*, On Ps. cvii. 34.

uncumber†, *v.* [ME. *uncomberen*; < *un-*[2] + *cumber*.] To cease from encumbering.

uncumbered (un-kum'bėrd), *a.* Unencumbered. *Dryden*, To John Driden, l. 18.

uncunning† (un-kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *uncunning, unkunnyng, unconnynge, unkonnynge, onconninge*; < *un-*[1] + *cunning*, *n.*] Lack of knowledge or skill; ignorance. *Chaucer.*

uncunning† (un-kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *unconnyng, unkonnynge, unconninde, unconnand, unkunand, unconand*; < *un-*[1] + *cunning*, *a.*] Unknowing; ignorant; dull.

Thise portours ben *unkonnynge* everemo.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1139.

uncunningness† (un-kun'ing-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unconnyagnesse*; < *uncunning*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Unknowingness; ignorance.

O word For other myght take by lachesse,
Or perauenture by *vnconnyngnesse*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 12.

uncurable† (un-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uncurabil*; < *un-*[1] + *curable*.] Incurable.

An old man and a yong woman to content is *vncurable*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

uncurbable (un-kėr'ba-bl), *a.* Not capable of being curbed or checked.

So much *uncurbable*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 67.

uncurbed (un-kėrbd'), *a.* Not curbed, in any sense of that word.

With frank and with *uncurbed* plainness
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 244.

uncurious (un-kū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Not curious or inquisitive; incurious; lacking curiosity.

I would let my correspondents know that I have not been so *uncurious* a Spectator as not to have seen Prince Eugene. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

2. Not curious, odd, or strange.

He added very many particulars not *uncurious* concerning the manner of taking an audience.
Steele, Spectator, No. 340.

uncurl (un-kėrl'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *curl*.] **I.** *trans.* To change from a curled condition or form; straighten out, as something which is curled.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To lose its curl; come out of curl; become straight, as a lock of hair. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 34.

uncurse† (un-kėrs'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *curse*.] To free from any execration; revoke a curse on. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 137. [Rare.]

uncurtain (un-kėr'tān), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *curtain*.] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; hence, to disclose; reveal; unveil.

uncus (ung'kus), *n.*; pl. *unci* (un'sī). [NL., < L. *uncus*, a hook, barb; cf. *uncus*, hooked, curved. Hence *unce*[2], *aduncus*, *aduncous*, etc.] 1. The hook-like anterior extremity of the uncinate convolution of the brain.—2. In *entom.*, the beak-like mesial prolongation of the eighth abdominal segment of lepidopterous insects. It forms no proper part of the organs ancillary to generation.—3. The head, hook, or comb of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the mastax of a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *bot.*, a hook.

uncustomable (un-kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* Not subject to customs duties: as, *uncustomable* goods. *Imp. Dict.*

uncustomed (un-kus'tumd), *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty; also, not having paid duty or been charged with customs; smuggled.

One of them [Zacynthusians], at our being here, pursued a poor sailer for offering but to carry a little bag of Currans aboard *uncustomed*, and killed him.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 6.

The buying or selling *uncustomed* goods.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 282.

uncut (un-kut'), *a.* Not cut; specifically, in *bookbinding*, not trimmed across the bolts; having the full margin of the untrimmed sheets. If the bolts have been opened with a paper-knife without waste of margin, the book is said to be opened, but is *uncut*.

undam (un-dam'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dam*[1].] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. [Rare.]

The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores.
Dryden, tr. of Georgics, i. 157.

undashed (un-dasht'), *a.* Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted.

Yet stands he stiff, *undashed*, unterrified.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

undate (un'dāt), *a.* [< L. *undatus*, pp. of *undare*, rise in waves, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*.] 1. Wavy; having a waved surface. *Coues.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

undated[1] (un-dā'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dated*.] Not dated; having no date: as, an *undated* letter or bill.

undated[2] (un'dā-ted), *a.* [< *undate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf; waved. Also *undate*.—2. In *her.*, same as *undé*.—3. In *bot.*, same as *undulate*.

undaunted (un-dän'ted), *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; bold; fearless; intrepid.

By that Towr-tearing stroak I vnderstand
Th' *vndaunted* strength of the Diuine right hand.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but *undaunted*, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

undauntedly (un-dän'ted-li), *adv.* In an undaunted manner; boldly; intrepidly.

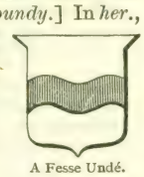
A good conscience will make a man *undauntedly* confident. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, II. 176.

undauntedness (un-dän'ted-nes), *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Boyle.*

undawning (un-dâ'ning), *a.* Not yet dawning; not showing the dawn; not growing light.

Thou [winter] hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east.
Cowper, Task, iv. 130.

undé (un'dā), *a.* [< F. *ondé*: see *oundy*.] In *her.*, wavy: noting a heraldic line such as separates two parts of the field, or a bearing from the field, and also of an ordinary, as a fesse or bend.



A Fesse Undé.

undeadliness† (un-ded'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *undeedlinesse, undeadlinesse, undethlicnesse*; < *undeadly* + *-ness*.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

King of kyngis and Lord of lordis, . . . which aloone hath *undeedlynesse*. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 16.

undeadly† (un-ded'li), *a.* [< ME. *undeedli, undedlic*, < AS. *undeádlīc* (= G. *untötlich* = Dan. *udödelig*); as *un-*[1] + *deadly* (*deathly*).] Not subject to death; immortal. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. i. 17.

undeaf (un-def'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deaf*.] To free from deafness; restore the sense of hearing to. [Rare.]

My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 16.

undeceivable (un-dē-sē'va-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being deceived; not subject to deception.

This sure anchor of our *undeceivable* hope.
Bp. Hall, Letters concerning Falling away from Grace.

2. Incapable of deceiving; undeceitful. *J. Hayward.*

undeceive (un-dē-sēv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deceive*.] To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake; open one's eyes.

This confirmed me in my opinion, and I was just going to leave him, when one of the natives . . . undertook to *undeceive* me. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ii. 2.

Wounded, *undeceived*, quivering with pain as he was, his heart still yearned after her.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlvii.

undecency† (un-dē'sen-si), *n.* Indecency. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. § 5.

undecennary (un-dē-sen'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven (< *unus*, one, + *decem*, ten); after the analogy of *decennary*[1].] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

undecennial (un-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* [< L. *undecim*, eleven; after the analogy of *decennial*.] Belonging or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or every eleventh year: as, an *undecennial* festival.

undecent† (un-dē'sent), *a.* Indecent; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Fie, madam, how *undecent* 'tis for you,
So far unlike yourself, to be seen thus
In th' open streets!
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

undecently† (un-dē'sent-li), *adv.* Indecently. *Abp. Laud*, Hist. Church of Oxford, p. 61.

undecidable (un-dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being decided, settled, or solved. [Rare.]

There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

undecide† (un-dē-sīd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *decide*.] To reverse a decision concerning.

To *undecide* the late concluded act they held for vain.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

undecided (un-dē-sī'ded), *a.* 1. Not decided or determined; not settled.

Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.
J. Philips, Blenheim.

2. Not having one's mind made up or one's purpose fixed; irresolute.

So doubted he, and, *undecided* yet,
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge.
Cowper, Iliad, i.

undecidedly (un-dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In an undecided manner; irresolutely. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 125.

undecimole (un-des'i-mōl), *n.* In *music*, a group of eleven notes to be performed in the time of eight. Compare *decimole*, *triplet*, etc.

undecipherable (un-dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* Indecipherable. *Chesterfield.*

undecisive (un-dē-sī'siv), *a.* Indecisive. *Glanville.*

undeck (un-dek'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *deck*[1].] To divest of ornaments or dress. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 250.

undecked (un-dekt'), *a.* 1. Not decked; not adorned.—2. Not having a deck: as, an *undecked* vessel or barge.

undeclinable (un-dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* 1. In *gram.*, indeclinable.—2†. Not to be declined or avoided.

I have shown how blameless the Lord Keeper was, and that the offence on his part was *undeclinable*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 107.

undeclined (un-dē-klīnd'), *a.* 1†. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

2. Not having cases marked by different terminations: as, a noun *undeclined*.

undecomposable (un-dē-kom-pō'za-bl), *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that cannot be decomposed. *H. Spencer.*

undeeded (un-dē'ded), *a.* 1. Not signalized by any great deed or action. [Rare.]

My sword with an unbatter'd edge
I sheathe again, *undeeded*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 20.

2. Not transferred by deed: as, *undeeded* land.

undefaced (un-dē-fāst'), *a.* Not defaced; not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

ffresshe, *vndefacede*, & in fyne hew.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8730.

He was his Maker's image *undefaced*. *Coleridge.*

undefatigable† (un-dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* Indefatigable.

undefeasible (un-dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Indefeasible. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxii.

undefecated (un-def'ē-kā-ted), *a.* Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; unrefined; thick.

Mine was pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.
Godwin, Mandeville, ii. 115. (*Davies.*)

undefiled (un-dē-fīld'), *a.* Not made unclean or impure; unsullied; uncorrupted; unpolluted; unimpaired; immaculate; innocent. Ps. cix. 1.

undefinable (un-dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* Not definable, in any sense; indefinable: as, the *undefinable* bounds of space.

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all by no means represent an idea which has no composition at all. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

undefine (un-dē-fīn'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *define*.] To render something indefinite; confound or confuse definitions. [Rare.]

In fact, their application to logic, or any other subject, is hereafter only to *undefine* and to confuse.
Sir W. Hamilton.

undefined (un-dē-fīnd'), *a.* 1. Not defined or explained; not described by definition or explanation.

Obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

2. Not having limits distinctly marked or seen; not definitely limited; indefinite.

An *undefined*, undefinable, ideal responsibility to the public judgement.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

Undefined and undefinable rights.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 107.

undefouled† (un-dē-fould'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *defouled*.] Undefiled; immaculate.

Moder of God, and Virgin *undefouled*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 1.

undeify (un-dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undeified*, ppr. *undeifying*. [< *un-*[2] + *deify*.] To reduce from the state of deity; deprive of the character or qualities of a god; deprive of the honor due to a god. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 73.

undelectable (un-dē-lek'ta-bl), *a.* Not delectable or pleasant. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 209.

undelegated (un-del'ē-gā-ted), *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted.

Your assumption of *undelegated* power.
Burke, Rev. in France.

undeliberate (un-dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* Not deliberate. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iii. 1.

undelighted (un-dē-lī'ted), *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.

The fiend
Saw, *undelighted*, all delight.
Milton, P. L., iv. 286.

undelightful (un-dē-līt'fûl), *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure.

undemocratize (un-dē-mok'ra-tīz), *v. t.* To render undemocratic. [Rare.]

Its consequence was to *undemocratize* the Democratic party, and secure its final defeat.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 255.

undemonstrable (un-dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* Indemonstrable. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 9.

undemonstrative (un-dē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* Not demonstrative or given to excited or strong expression of feeling; reserved, from modesty, diffidence, or policy: as, an *undemonstrative* person; *undemonstrative* manners.

undeniable (un-dē-nī'a-bl), *a.* **1.** Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true: as, *undeniable* evidence; his ability is *undeniable*.—**2.** Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. [Colloq.]

The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly "*undeniable*" in its quality. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

Wise dissenting matrons were divided between fear lest their sons should want to marry her, and resentment that she should treat those *undeniable* young men with a distant scorn. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, vi.

= **Syn. 1.** Indubitable, incontrovertible, unquestionable, incontestable.

undeniableness (un-dē-nī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being undeniable. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 404.

undeniably (un-dē-nī'a-bli), *adv.* So plainly as to admit of no contradiction or denial; indisputably. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 11.

undenominational (un-dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al), *a.* Not denominational; not pertaining to a denomination; not professing the tenets of a denomination; not in the interests of or confined to any denomination; unsectarian: as, an *undenominational* charity or society.

undenominationalism (un-dē-nom-i-nā'shon-al-izm), *n.* The absence of denominationalism, or of denominational teaching.

The Education Act of 1870 practically establishes a new religion, *undenominationalism*, for the elementary schools of the country. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 645.

undepartable† (un-dē-pär'ta-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *departable*.] That cannot be parted from; inseparable.

No wys man ne may dowte of *undepartable* peyne of the shrewes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. prose 3.

undependable (un-dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* Not dependable.

undepending† (un-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Not dependent; independent.

We may confidently conclude it never will be otherwise while they are thus upheld *undepending* on the Church, on which alone they anciently depended.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

undepraved (un-dē-prāvd'), *a.* Not depraved or corrupted. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 70.

undepreciated (un-dē-prē'shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not depreciated or lowered in value: as, *undepreciated* bank-notes.

undepressed (un-dē-prest'), *a.* **1.** Not pressed down; not lowered; not sunk below the surface.

One hillock, ye may note, is small and low,
Sunk almost to the level of the plain
By weight of time: the others, *undepressed*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Not depressed, dejected, or cast down.

Disarmed but *undepressed*. *Byron*, The Corsair, st. 8.

undeprived (un-dē-prīvd'), *a.* Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right, or the like; not divested by authority. *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson.

under (un'dėr), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *under*, *undur*, *undir*, *undyr*, *onder*, < AS. *under* = OS. *undar* = OFries. *under*, *onder* = D. *onder* = MLG. *under*, LG. *under*, *unner* = OHG. *untar*, *under*, MHG. G. *unter*, under, among, = Icel. *undir* = Sw. Dan. *under* = Goth. *undar*, under; perhaps akin to L. *infra*, below, *inferus*, lower (see *infra-*, *inferior*), = Skt. *adhara*, lower, *adhas*, below; less prob. connected to L. *inter*, between, among, = Oscan *anter*, under, within.]

I. *prep.* **1.** Below; beneath: expressing position with reference to that which is above, whether in immediate contact or not, or which towers aloft, surmounts, covers, or overtops: as, all *under* heaven; *under* the earth or the sea; *under* the surface; *under* the table; to take shelter *under* a tree; to live *under* the same roof; to hide a thing *under* a heap of straw; to hide one's light *under* a bushel; to overhear a conversation *under* one's windows.

It happed hym to ride
In al this care *under* a forest side.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 134.

Under the churche of the sayd Syon is the sepulture or beryall of prophete and kynge of Israell.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

Under these palaces was the private enclosed port of the Kings, . . . where the Turks, till within this fifty years, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor *under* the castle, as they do at present.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 5.

They clambered the ascent to the castle in silence, and arrived *under* the dark shadow of its towers without being discovered. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

The citizens beheld with anxiety the encampment of this formidable force *under* their walls.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
And here and there great hollies *under* them.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In or at a place, point, or position that is lower than; further down than; immediately below: as, to hit a man *under* the belt; to have pains *under* the arms.

The spear smote him *under* the fifth rib. 2 Sam. ii. 23.

He most happily
Shot him *under* his collar-bone.
Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

3. In the position or state of, or while bearing, supporting, sustaining, receiving, suffering, undergoing, or the like: as, to sink *under* a load; to act *under* great excitement.

Fainting *under*
The pleasing punishment.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 46.

The remedy which you alledge is the very disease we groan *under*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6.

My Lord Sommers thought of me last year for the Bishoprick of Waterford; so my Lord President may now think on me for that of Cork, if the incumbent dyes of the spotted feaver he is now *under*.
Swift, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 343.

Next, when he was trembling in prayer *under* a fear that no word of God could help him, this part of a sentence darted in upon him, "My grace is sufficient."
Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 31.

4. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke.
Addison.

No person *under* a diviner can with any prospect of veracity conduct a correspondence at such an arm's length.
Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

5. Inferior to or less than, with respect to number, amount, quantity, value, age, etc.; falling short of; in or to a less degree than; hence, at, for, or with less than: as, it cannot be bought *under* $20.

Gold and silver, whereof money is made, they do so use as none of them doth more esteem it than the very nature of the thing deserved. And then, who doth not plainly see how far it is *under* iron? as without the which men can no better live than without fire and water.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Three sones he dying left, all *under* age.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 64.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under* and sometimes above the natural proportion of their virtue.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

6. Of sounds, inferior to, in pitch.—**7.** Subject to. (*a*) In a position of submission or subordination to.

At this court in the third month Passaconaway, the chief sachem of Merimack, and his sons came and submitted themselves and their people and lands *under* our jurisdiction. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 263.

One who by his own act places himself *under* authority cannot make conditions about his submission.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 197.

(*b*) Liable or exposed to: as, *under* fire; *under* the penalty of fine or imprisonment.

Under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*c*) Subject to the government, rule, command, direction, orders, guidance, or instruction of: as, to serve *under* Wellington; I studied *under* him; to sit *under* a favorite preacher.

And als moche takethe the Amyralle be him allone as alle the other Souldyours han *undre* hym.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Happy are they, and onely they, that are *vnder* this glorious and gracious Souereigntie: insomuch that I accompt all those abiects that be not hir subiects.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 118.

According to the usual custom, the great caravan, *under* the conduct of the governor of Jerusalem, set out for the river Jordan on Easter Monday.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 30.

Under him were many good and sound scholars bred.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

(*d*) Subject to the influence or operation of; actuated by.

The Priests and Levites, a Tribe, were of a far different Constitution from this of our Ministers *under* the Gospel.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

I shall, in the first place, take care of one who is *under* the most subtle species of pride that I have observed in my whole experience. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

8. In accordance with; in conformity with: as, to sell out *under* the rule.

He speakes *vnder* rule and prescription, and dare not shew his teeth without Machiauell.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A too idly reseru'd Man.

We have . . . spent some time in hearing both parties, concerning the bounds of those patents *under* which yourselves and the other governments do claim.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 387.

The commentators and lawyers have agreed that, *under* these circumstances, the marriage must be dissolved.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 121.

9. Bound by: as, to be *under* bonds, or a vow.

The greater part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South*, Sermons.

10. In: with reference to circumstances.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give.
Denham, Of Prudence.

I maun be bound to a foreign land,
And now I'm *under* hiding.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 74).

I found the knight *under* his butler's hands, who always shaves him. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Westminster Abbey.

11. In: with reference to category, division, section, class, etc.: as, to treat several topics *under* one head.

Under the double capacity of a poet and a divine.
Felton, On the Classicks.

The lower blunt-headed summit which we had learned to detest *under* the name of Mount Avron.
Forbes, Ex. of War, II. 176.

12. In course of: as, to be *under* treatment, or *under* discussion.—**13.** In the form or style of; by the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretense, pretext, or cover of.

But I do aduertyse you to lyne your Iacket *vnder* this fasshyon or maner. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

He thoght his falshed to feyne, *vndur* faire wordes,
And his cautels to colour vnder coynt speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11490.

It is one of his most crafty and subtle assaults to send his warriors forth *under* the badge of God.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

We read that Kinges & Princes haue written great volumes and publisht them *vnder* their owne regall titles.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

Whosoeuer *vnder* one name or poesie payeth three pound in ready money shall receiue six shillings and eight pence.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 25.

Art is here represented *under* the person of Vulcan.
Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

14. During the time or existence of: said especially of rulers and their period of rule: as, Christ suffered *under* Pontius Pilate; the Armada was destroyed *under* the reign of Elizabeth; the American revolution broke out *under* the administration of Lord North.

The remainder of the demesne was sold *under* the commonwealth. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 28.

15. With the sanction, authorization, permission, or protection of: as, *under* favor; *under* leave; *under* protection, etc.

Under whose countenance we steal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 33.

Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth besides stark love and kindness. *Jeremy Collier.*

[The preposition *under* in adverbial phrases often coalesces with its noun to form an adverb, from which the adjective or noun may be derived: as, *under ground*, > *underground*, *adv.*, > *underground*, *a.*; *under hand*, > *underhand*, *adv.*, > *underhand*, *a.*; so *underboard*, *underearth*, *underfoot*, etc. Such forms are not true compounds, but are coalesced phrases, like *aground*, *aboard*, *afoot*, etc.]

Note under hand†. See *note*[1].—**Under a cloud.** See *cloud*[1].—**Under arms**, armed and equipped for military or naval service.—**Under bare poles.** See *bare*[1].—**Under cloud**†, **conviction**, **correction**, etc. See the nouns.

—**Under cover,** protected from the enemy's fire. See *cover*[1].—**Under fire,** exposed to the enemy's fire: as, a general officer should not be *under fire* when it can be avoided.

No man knows precisely how he will behave in battle until he has been *under fire.* *The Century,* XXXVI. 249.

Under foot. (*a*†) Under the real value.

I hold some lands which his mother, the Lady Ann Herbert, purchased, as appears by the deeds made to her by that name, which I can show; and might have held more, which my grandfather sold *underfoot* at an under value in his youth, and might have been recovered by my father had my grandfather suffered him.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

They would be forced to sell their means (be it lands or goods) far *under foot.* *Bacon,* Usury (ed. 1884).

(*b*) In a state of subjection.

Harold, secure the while and proud of his new Victorie, thought all his Enemies now *under foot.*
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) *Naut.,* directly under the bow: said of an anchor when the chain is up and down.—**Under gore**†. See *gore*[2].—**Under ground,** below the surface of the ground.—**Under hatches.** See *hatch*[1].—**Under metal,** the position of a gun when the muzzle is depressed below the line of a level axis.—**Under night**†, in the night; secretly; clandestinely.

Let it never be said that a daughter of thine
Was married to a lord *under night.*
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 116).

Under one's hand, signature, or seal. See *hand.*—**Under one's nose.** See *nose*[1].—**Under one's wing.** See *wing.*—**Under sail.** See *sail*[1].

Braver ships never
Were seen *under sail.*
Winning of Calea (Child's Ballads, VII. 124).

Under the (one's) belt, in one's stomach. [Slang.]

They got me down to Clerihugh's, and there we sat birling, till I had a fair tappit *under my belt.*
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

Under the breath. See *breath.*—**Under the harrow.** See *harrow*[1].—**Under the or one's lee** (*naut.*), to the leeward: as, *under the lee* of the land.

We thought good to try first the way we were taking; . . . this river, being as *under our lee,* ready to serve and assist us, if other means failed.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 410).

Under the rose. See *rose*[1].—**Under the sun, the weather,** etc. See the nouns.—**Under water, way,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Beneath,* etc. See *below.*

II. *adv.* In a lower place; in a lower, subject, or subordinate condition or degree. The adverb *under* is much used in composition—(*a*) With verbs and participles, and some nouns, (1) indicating inferiority of place, 'below, from below, on the lower part or surface,' as in *underbrace, underlay, undermine, underpin, underprop,* etc.; (2) indicating insufficiency, 'insufficiently, imperfectly, below the required standard,' as in *underbred, underdone, underpaid, underrate, understate,* etc. (*b*) With nouns, denoting persons, as a quasi-adjective (whence in some cases as an independent adjective), inferior, subordinate, deputy' (equivalent to *sub-*), as in *under-sheriff, under-teacher, under-secretary,* etc. Compounds of these classes may be formed indefinitely; only the principal ones in use are here given (without etymological note, except in special cases). Compare remarks under the preposition.

Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah and Jerusalem for bondmen and bondwomen unto you.
2 Chron. xxviii. 10.

But I keep *under* my body and bring it into subjection.
1 Cor. ix. 27.

Rail under. See *rail*[1], *n.*—**To bring under.** See *bring.*—**To knock under.** See *knock.*

under (un′dėr), *a.* [< *under, adv.* See note at *under, adv.*] 1. Lower in position; situated beneath: opposed to *upper:* as, the *under* side; the *under* mandible.—2. Lower in rank or degree. See *under, adv.,* note (*b*).—3. Of sounds, lower in pitch.—**Under bevel.** See *bevel,* 1.—**Under tail-coverts, under wing-coverts,** in *ornith.,* lesser feathers underlying the quills of the tail or wing. See *covert, n.,* 6, and *tectrices.*

underact (un-dėr-akt′), *v. t.* To act or perform, as a play or part, inefficiently.

underaction (un′dėr-ak″shon), *n.* 1. Subordinate action. *Dryden,* Æneid, Ded.—2. Action less than is normal; defective action. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.,* IV. 656.

underagent (un′dėr-ā″jent), *n.* A subordinate agent. *South,* Sermons, II. iv.

underaid (un-dėr-ād′), *v. t.* To aid or assist secretly. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

under-back (un′dėr-bak), *n.* In a brewery or vinegar-factory, a tank or vessel beneath the mash-tun into which the wort from the tun is discharged, and from which it is pumped into the copper to be boiled with hops. *E. H. Knight.*

underbear† (un-dėr-bâr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underberen, underbern, onderberen,* < AS. *underberan,* support, < *under,* under, + *beran,* bear: see *bear*[1].] 1. To support; endure. *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 1. 65.—2. To line; make or put in a background for.

The Duchess of Milan's gown, . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shak.,* Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

underbearer (un′dėr-bâr″ėr), *n.* One who helps to carry the corpse and accessories at a funeral. *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 35.

underbid (un-dėr-bid′), *v. t.*; pret. *underbid,* pp. *underbidden* or *underbid,* ppr. *underbidding.* To bid or offer less than (another), as at auctions; offer to execute work, supply goods, etc., at a lower price than (another).

underbill (un-dėr-bil′), *v. t.* To bill at less than the actual measure or weight: as, to *underbill* freight.

underbind (un-dėr-bīnd′), *v. t.* To bind underneath. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

underbitten (un′dėr-bit″n), *a.* In *etching,* insufficiently affected by the application of a corrosive acid: noting copper plates or lines. Underbitten lines are not deep enough to print with the requisite effect.

underboard† (un′dėr-bōrd), *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely; underhand; unfairly: opposed to *aboveboard.* *Baxter,* Crucifying the World, § xvii.

underbrace (un-dėr-brās′), *v. t.* To fasten or keep in place by bands or ties beneath or at the bottom. *Cowper,* Iliad, iii.

underbranch† (un′dėr-brânch), *n.* A twig or branchlet. *Spenser.*

underbred (un-dėr-bred′), *a.* 1. Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar. *Goldsmith,* The Haunch of Venison.—2. Not pure-bred or -blooded: as, an *underbred* horse. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 198.

underbrush (un′dėr-brush), *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a wood or forest; brush; undergrowth.

underbrush (un′dėr-brush), *v.* [< *underbrush, n.*] To work in the underbrush, as in cutting and clearing; clear away underbrush from. [Colloq.]

underburn (un-dėr-bėrn′), *v. t.* 1†. To burn up. *Wyclif,* Nahum ii. 13.—2. To burn too little. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 158.

underbush (un′dėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *underbrush.*

underbush (un′dėr-bůsh), *v. i.* [< *underbush, n.*] To work in the underbush, as in clearing. *Nature,* XXXIII. 269.

under-butter (un′dėr-but″ėr), *n.* The butter which is made of the second skimmings of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

underbuy (un-dėr-bī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underbought,* ppr. *underbuying.* 1. To buy at less than the value. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To buy at a lower price than (another).

undercast (un′dėr-kâst), *n.* In *coal-mining,* an air-course carried under a mine-road or -way by means of an air-tight box, or a passage cut through the rock or coal beneath the floor.

undercharge (un-dėr-chärj′), *v. t.* 1. To charge less than a fair sum or price for, as goods.—2. To put an insufficient charge into: as, to *undercharge* a gun.—**Undercharged mine.** See *mine*[2].

under-chord (un′dėr-kôrd), *n.* In *music.* See *major, a.,* 4 (*f*).

under-clay (un′dėr-klā), *n.* Beds of clay frequently found immediately underlying beds of coal. They are generally believed to be the soil in which the vegetation of the coal grew, and they often contain stigmaria or roots of trees. Also called *seat-earth, pounson,* etc.

under-clerkship (un′dėr-klėrk″ship), *n.* A subordinate clerkship.

under-cliff (un′dėr-klif), *n.* The name given along parts of the west of England, as near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, to a strip of very broken ground formed by the combined action of rain and sea on a mass of strata of varying lithological character.

underclothed (un-dėr-klōŦHd′), *a.* Not sufficiently clothed; not properly clad. *Lancet,* No. 3481, p. 1056.

underclothes (un′dėr-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next the skin.

underclothing (un′dėr-klō″ŦHing), *n.* Same as *underclothes.*

under-coat (un′dėr-kōt), *n.* 1. A coat for house-wear, or for use in mild weather, as distinguished from an overcoat.—2. In long-haired animals, the under layer of hair.

under-color (un′dėr-kul″or), *n.* Color beneath the exterior or surface color: as, the *under-color* of some white-plumaged fowls is blue, of some brown-plumaged fowls gray; the *under-color* of an animal's fur.

under-colored (un′dėr-kul″ord), *a.* 1. Not colored sufficiently; showing a lack of color.—2. Of or pertaining to the under-color; having some under-color, as the plumage or the pelage of most birds and beasts.

under-conduct† (un′dėr-kon″dukt), *n.* An underground or subterranean conduit. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 19.

under-craft† (un′dėr-kraft), *n.* A sly trick. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

undercreep† (un-dėr-krēp′), *v. i.* [ME. *undercrepen;* < *under* + *creep.*] To creep secretly or imperceptibly. *Wyclif,* Deut. xv. 9.

under-crest (un-dėr-krest′), *v. t.* To support as a crest, or as if a crest. [Rare.]

I mean to stride your steed, and at all times
To *under-crest* your good addition.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 72.

undercroft (un′dėr-krôft), *n.* Any vault or secret passage under ground. *Rock,* Church of our Fathers, III. 299.

undercry† (un-dėr-krī′), *v. t.* [ME. *undercryen;* < *under* + *cry.*] To cry out. *Wyclif,* Luke xxiii. 21.

undercurrent (un′dėr-kur″ent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Running below or out of sight; hidden. *Tennyson,* Maud, xviii. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A current in a body of water or other liquid, or in the atmosphere, below the upper or superficial currents.—2. Figuratively, something at work below the surface or out of sight, as influence or feeling, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

There was a peculiar brightness in her face, due in reality to an *under-current* of excitement.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

3. In *hydraul. mining,* an arrangement on the sluices which is intended to aid in saving the gold. The coarser material is separated from the finer by means of a "grizzly" (a set of iron or steel bars placed about an inch apart in the bottom of the main sluice), and this finer material is carried into the "undercurrent" proper, which is a shallow box of varying shape but very large dimensions, much wider than the main sluice, and paved with blocks, iron rails, or cobbles, thus forming a kind of broad sluice by the side of and beneath the main one, and in the newest arrangements having a considerably steeper grade. The material which escapes from the undercurrent is led back into the main sluice lower down. As many as six, or even more, of these undercurrents are occasionally introduced into the sluice-line.

undercurved (un-dėr-kėrvd′), *a.* In *entom.,* curved so as to pass beneath the body: especially noting parts of the upper surface when they curve downward and inward at the sides.

undercut (un-dėr-kut′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undercut,* ppr. *undercutting.* 1. In *carving* and *sculpture,* to cut away the material so that the part affected (of the figure or design) stands free of the background, or overhangs: as, the carving of the frieze is much *undercut.*—2. In *golf,* to hit (the ball), by baffing or otherwise, so that it rises high in the air, and will not, owing to its spin, roll far after alighting.

undercut (un′dėr-kut), *n.* Same as *tenderloin.*

undercutter (un′dėr-kut″ėr), *n.* One who undercuts, or a tool or machine used in undercutting. *The Engineer,* LXXI. 59.

under-dealing (un′dėr-dē″ling), *n.* Clandestine dealing; artifice. *Milton.*

underdegreed† (un″dėr-dē-grēd′), *a.* Of inferior degree or rank. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 48.

underdelve† (un-dėr-delv′), *v. t.* To dig down. *Wyclif,* Rom. xi. 3.

underditch (un-dėr-dich′), *v. t.* In *agri.,* to form a deep ditch or trench in order to drain the surface of.

underdo (un-dėr-dō′), *v.* [< ME. *underdon,* < AS. *underdōn* (= OHG. *untartuon,* MHG. *untertun,* G. *unterthun*), put under, subject, < *under,* under, + *dōn,* put, do: see *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put under; subject.—2. To do less thoroughly than is requisite; especially, to cook insufficiently: as, the beef is *underdone.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act below one's abilities; do less than one can.

You overact when you should *underdo.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 3.

2. To do less than is requisite.

Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes:* you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that hath none. *N. Grew.*

underdoer (un-dėr-dō′ėr), *n.* One who does less than is necessary, required, or expedient. *Richardson.*

underdose (un-dėr-dōs′), *v.* To give or take small or insufficient doses.

underdrain (un-dėr-drān′), *v. t.* To drain by forming channels under ground.

underdrain (un'dėr-drān), *n.* A drain or trench placed under ground.

underdraw (un-dėr-drâ'), *v. t.*; pret. *underdrew*, pp. *underdrawn*, ppr. *underdrawing*. To represent inadequately, in art, in writing, or in speech. *The Academy*, May 3, 1890, p. 300.

under-dressed (un-dėr-drest'), *a.* Not dressed well or elaborately enough, as for a state occasion or an entertainment.

under-driven (un-dėr-driv'n), *a.* Driven from beneath: applied to hydro-extractors in which the shaft is supported by a pivot-bearing, and driven by power applied below the basket.

under-earth† (un-dėr-ėrth'), *a.* Under the earth; subterranean. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 79.

under-earthly† (un-dėr-ėrth'li), *a.* Subterranean. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Arke.

underestimate (un-dėr-es'ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate at too low a rate; not to value sufficiently.

underestimate (un-dėr-es'ti-māt), *n.* An estimate or valuing at too low a rate.

underestimation (un-dėr-es-ti-mā'shọn), *n.* The act or process of estimating at too low a rate, or the state of being so estimated; undervaluation.

under-exposed (un″dėr-eks-pōzd'), *a.* In *photog.*, not exposed to the action of light for a sufficient time to make a good picture: said of a negative, or in general of any work requiring to be completed by development. Also expressed by *under-timed*.

Two plates were purposely *under-exposed* on a portrait.
Wilson's Photographic Mag., No. 386, p. 61.

underfang† (un-dėr-fang'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *underfong*; < ME. *underfangen, underfongen, undervongen*, this inf., with pres. ind. *underfangest, underfangeth*, etc., being assumed from the pret. and pp.; inf. prop. *underfōn* (ind. *underfo*, pret. *underfeng, underveng*, irreg. *underfonge*, pp. **underfangen, underfongen, underfon*), < AS. *underfōn* (pret. *underfēng*, pp. *underfangen*) (= OHG. *untarfāhan*), undertake, < *under*, under, + *fōn*, take, catch, seize, receive: see *fang*, *v.* In defs. 3 and 4 the sense is forced, as if the verb were a new formation, < *under* + *fang*.] **1.** To undertake.

He *undirfongith* a gret peyne
That undirtakith to drynke up Seyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5709.

2. To accept; receive.

The pope and his prelates presentes *vnderfongen*,
And meedeth men hem-seluen to meyntene heore lawes.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 208.

To thi mercy, lord, me *vndirfonge*,
The tyde is ebbid, & no more wole flowe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

3. To insnare; entrap; deceive by false suggestions. [Rare.]

And some by sleight he eke doth *underfong*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

4. To support or guard from beneath. [Rare.]

Mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them. *Nashe*.

underfeed (un-dėr-fēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underfed*, ppr. *underfeeding*. To supply with too little food; feed insufficiently. *Bp. Gauden*.

The vast mass of men are overworked and *underfed*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 159.

underfellow† (un'dėr-fel″ō), *n.* A mean, sorry fellow; a low wretch. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. [Rare.]

underfilling (un'dėr-fil″ing), *n.* The lower part of a building. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 17.

under-fired (un-dėr-fīrd'), *a.* In *ceram.*, insufficiently baked; hence, either not as hard in the paste as it should be, or with the colors imperfectly developed. Also called *short-fired*.

underfloor (un-dėr-flōr'), *v. t.* To floor below; make a lower floor for. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 155. [Rare.]

underflow (un″dėr-flō'), *n.* A current flowing beneath the surface, or not in the same direction with the surface-current, over a certain region; an undercurrent: the opposite of *surface-flow* or *surface-current*. *J. Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 133.

underfollow† (un-dėr-fol'ō), *v. t.* [ME. *underfollowen*, < AS. *underfylgan*, < *under*, under, + *fylgan*, etc., follow: see *follow*.] To follow after; accompany. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxii. 6.

underfong†, *v. t.* Same as *underfang*.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt'), *adv.* Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 700.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt'), *a.* [< *underfoot*, *adv.*] Low; base; abject; trodden down.

The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in England, ii.

underfoot (un-dėr-fůt'), *v. t.* To underpin.

In 1815 some of the pillars of the N. aisle having given way, and the church being considered insecure, they were all skilfully *underfooted* and restored.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

underfurnish (un-dėr-fėr'nish), *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Jeremy Collier*, On Kindness. [Rare.]

underfurrow (un-dėr-fur'ō), *adv.* Under a furrow. [Eng.]—**To sow underfurrow**, in *agri.*, to plow in seed. [This phrase is applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.]

underfurrow (un-dėr-fur'ō), *v. t.* To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; plow in. [Eng.]

undergarment (un'dėr-gär″ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing under another garment.

undergear (un'dėr-gēr), *n.* Underwear; undergarments. *The Atlantic*, LII. 365. [Colloq.]

underget† (un-dėr-get'), *v. t.* [ME. *undergeten, undergiten, undergiten*, < AS. *undergitan*, understand, perceive, < *under*, under, + *gitan*, get: see *get*[1].] To understand; perceive.

The lord of ther inne *undergat*
That this child murninge sat.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

undergird (un-dėr-gėrd'), *v. t.* To gird round the bottom; gird beneath. Acts xxvii. 17.

underglaze (un-dėr-glāz'), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the properties that adapt it for painting on the body before the glaze is applied: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *underglaze* color.—**Underglaze painting**, in *ceram.*, painting in vitrifiable color upon the body of the piece before the glaze is applied.

undergo (un-dėr-gō'), *v.*; pret. *underwent*, pp. *undergone*, ppr. *undergoing*. [< ME. *undergon*, < AS. *undergān* (also *undergangan*) (= D. *ondergaan* = G. *untergehen* = Sw. *undergo* = Dan. *undergaa*), undergo, < *under*, under, + *gān*, go: see *go*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To go or move under or beneath. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 57.—**2.** To bear up against; endure with firmness; sustain without yielding or giving way; suffer; bear; pass through: as, to *undergo* great toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* a surgical operation.

Some kinds of baseness
Are nobly *undergone*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 3.

3. To be subjected to; go through; experience: as, to *undergo* successive changes.

It [Sida] always *underwent* much the same fate as Tyre.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 86.

4†. To be the bearer of; partake of; enjoy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 24.—**5**†. To undertake; perform; hazard. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 123.—**6**†. To be subject to; underlie. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2. 57.

II. *intrans.* To endure trial, pain, or the like with firmness; bear up against evils.

But she
Did more, and *underwent*, and overcame.
Tennyson, Godiva.

undergoing† (un-dėr-gō'ing), *a.* Suffering; enduring; patient; tolerant.

An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 157.

undergore (un-dėr-gōr'), *v. t.* To pierce underneath. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 408. (*Davies.*)

under-gown (un'dėr-goun), *n.* A gown worn under another, or meant to be worn under an outer garment, outer skirt, or the like. *Scott*.

under-grade (un'dėr-grād), *a.* In *engin.*, having the framed structure which resists the stresses beneath the level or grade of the roadway, as a deck-bridge.

undergraduate (un-dėr-graḍ'ū-āt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an undergraduate, or undergraduates collectively: as, *undergraduate* studies.

undergraduateship (un-dėr-graḍ'ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *undergraduate* + *-ship*.] The position or condition of an undergraduate. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 705.

undergroan (un-dėr-grōn'), *v. t.* To groan under. [Rare.]

Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet. *Chapman*.

underground (un-dėr-ground'), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth: as, to sink *underground*.

underground (un'dėr-ground'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being below the surface of the ground: as, an *underground* story or apartment.—**Underground forest.** See *mesquit*[2], 1.—**Underground railroad.** See *railroad*.

II. *n.* That which is beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 79.

underground (un'dėr-ground), *v. t.* To place or lay underground, as an electric wire. [Recent.]

undergrove (un'dėr-grōv), *n.* A grove of low-growing trees under others that are taller. *Wordsworth*, Poems of the Fancy.

undergrow (un-dėr-grō'), *v. i.* To grow below the usual size or height: chiefly in the participial adjective *undergrown*.

undergrowl (un'dėr-groul), *n.* A low growl; a subdued grumbling or faultfinding. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 73. [Rare.]

undergrown (un-dėr-grōn'), *a.* [< ME. *undergrowen, undergrowe*; pp. of *undergrow*.] Not fully grown; of low stature. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T.

undergrowth (un'dėr-grōth), *n.* **1.** That which grows under; especially, shrubs or small trees growing beneath or among large ones.

The *undergrowth*
Of shrubs and tangling bushes.
Milton, P. L., iv. 175.

2. The state or condition of being undergrown. *Lancet*, No. 3524, p. 624.

undergrub (un-dėr-grub'), *v. i.* To undermine. [Prov. Eng.]

underhand (un-dėr-hand'), *adv.* **1.** By secret means; in a clandestine manner, and often with an evil design.

It abhorreth from the nature of God to be outwardly a sharp and severe prohibitor, and *underhand* an author of sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*. *Dryden*.

underhand (un-dėr-hand'), *a.* [< *underhand*, *adv.*] **1.** Secret; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

All *vnder-hand* cloaking of bad actions with commonwealth pretences. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

2. Sly; contriving; deceitful.

She's an *underhand* little thing: I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

3. Performed or done with the knuckles of the hand turned under, the palm upward, and the thumb turned from the body: as, *underhand* bowling in cricket.—**Underhand stoping.** See *stoping*.

underhanded (un-dėr-han'ded), *a.* **1.** Underhand. [A loose use.]

Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications. *Dickens*.

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled. [Rare.]

If Norway could be brought to maintain a million more of inhabitants it might defy the world; but it is much *underhanded* now. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

underhandedly (un-dėr-han'ded-li), *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly.

underhandedness (un-dėr-han'ded-nes), *n.* The character of being underhanded; also, an underhand act.

underhang (un-dėr-hang'), *v. t.* To suspend; hang. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 871. [Rare.]

underhead† (un'dėr-hed), *n.* [Prob. for *dunderhead*.] A blockhead; a dunderhead. [Rare.]

Underheads may stumble without dishonour.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

underheave† (un-dėr-hēv'), *v.* To heave or lift from below. *Wyclif*.

underhew (un-dėr-hū'), *v. t.* To hew less than is proper or usual; hew (a piece of timber which should be square) in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Imp. Dict.*

underhole (un-dėr-hōl'), *v.* To cut away or mine out the lower portion of a coal-seam or a part of the underclay so as to win or get the overlying coal. [Penn. anthracite region.] In various parts of England to *jad, hole, undercut, kirve*, and *bench*. See *jad*, *n.* and *v.*

underhonest (un-dėr-on'est), *a.* Not honest enough; not entirely honest. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 133. [Rare.]

underhung (un-dėr-hung'), *a.* **1.** Projecting beyond the upper jaw: applied to the under jaw.

His jaw was *underhung*, and when he laughed two white buck-teeth protruded themselves. *Thackeray*.

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 90.

underivedness (un-dē-rī'ved-nes), *n.* The character or state of being underived. *Mind*, XI. 39.

underjawed (un'dėr-jâd), *a.* Having a prominent or heavy under jaw. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 128. [Rare.]

underjoin† (un-dėr-join'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underjoinen*; < *under* + *join*.] To subjoin. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Psalms, p. 737.

underkeep† (un-dėr-kēp'), *v. t.* To keep under; subdue. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 33.

under-kind (un'dėr-kīnd), *n.* A lower or inferior kind or class. *Dryden*, An Evening's Love, i. 1.

under-king (un'dėr-king), *n.* [< ME. *underking*, < AS. *undercyning*, *underkining*; as < *under* + *king*[1].] An inferior or subordinate king.

under-kingdom (un'dėr-king″dum), *n.* The kingdom of an under-king. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

underlay (un-dėr-lā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underlaid*, ppr. *underlaying*. [< ME. *underleyan*, < AS. *underlecgan* (= OHG. *untarleccan*, MHG. G. *unterlegen*), lay under; as *under* + *lay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay beneath; put under; specifically, in *printing*, to reinforce with underlays.—**2**†. To support by laying something under.

> Our souls have trod awry in all men's sight;
> We'll *under-lay* 'em, till they go upright.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* In *mining*, to incline from the perpendicular; hade: said of a vein. See the noun.

underlay (un'dėr-lā), *n.* [< *underlay*, *v.*] **1.** In *mining*, same as *hade*. The term *underlay* is that most commonly used by miners in speaking of the inclination of the lode; it is the complement of the *dip*, which latter term is in much more familiar use among geologists than either *hade* or *underlay*. **2.** In *printing*, a bit or bits of paper put under types or a plate to make them of proper height for receiving a good impression.—**Underlay-shaft**, in *mining*, a shaft sunk on the underlay of a lode.

underlayer (un-dėr-lā'ėr), *n.* One who underlays.

underleaf (un'dėr-lēf), *n.* A variety of apple good for cider. [Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

under-lease (un'dėr-lēs), *n.* In *law*, a lease granted by a lessee for a shorter term than he himself holds, leaving thereby a reversion, of however short duration, to himself. *Digby.* An under-lease of only part of the premises embraced in the original lease is commonly called a *sublease*.

underlet (un-dėr-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underlet*, ppr. *underletting*. **1.** To let below the true or the market value. *Smollett.*—**2.** To sublet. *Dickens.*

underletter (un-dėr-let'ėr), *n.* One who sublets; a lessee who grants a lease to another.

underlie (un-dėr-lī'), *v.*; pret. *underlay*, pp. *underlain*, ppr. *underlying*. [< ME. *underliggen*, < AS. *underliegan* (= OHG. *untarliggan*, MHG. *unterligen*, G. *unterliegen*), lie under; as *under* + *lie*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To lie in a position directly beneath.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lie under or beneath; be situated under; specifically, in *geol.*, to occupy a lower position than, or to pass beneath: said of stratified rocks over which other rocks are spread out. Thus the Triassic is, in some regions, underlain by the coal-measures, etc. A rock which underlies another is, ordinarily, the older of the two. **2.** To be at the basis of; form the foundation of.

> *Underlying* as it does the right organization of society, the law of equal freedom is of higher authority than all other laws. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

3. To lie under, in a figurative sense; be subject to; be liable to answer, as a charge or a challenge.

> I mak plaine,
> All Realmes sall *vnderly* gret paine,
> And sall nocht mys the scurge and rod
> Off the hie puissant and mychtie god.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

> I am not only willing but desirous to *underlie* the verdict even of Fame herself. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

> When the knight of Ivanhoe comes within the four seas of Britain, he *underlies* the challenge of Brian de Bois-Guilbert. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

★ **underlie** (un'dėr-lī), *n.* [< *underlie*, *v.*] In *mining*, same as *underlay*, 1.

under-life (un'dėr-līf), *n.* Life below the surface; hence, a way of living apart and different from the life open to the common knowledge or view. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753. [Rare.]

underline (un-dėr-līn'), *v. t.* **1.** To mark underneath or below with a line; underscore: as, to *underline* words in a letter.—**2**†. To influence secretly.

> By mere chance, . . . though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 215.

★ **underline** (un'dėr-līn), *n.* The advance announcement of the production of a play, placed under any theatrical advertisement of a regular performance.

underlinen (un'dėr-lin″en), *n.* Undergarments of linen; hence, such garments in general, especially those of cotton, or, more rarely, of silk, as distinguished from knitted or flannel underclothes.

underling (un'dėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *underling*, *onderling*; < *under* + *-ling*[1].] One who is subordinate to another, especially in some mean or servile capacity; hence, a mean, sorry fellow.

> Extorcions and despit of youre *underlynges* is dampnable. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> The fault . . . is
> . . . in ourselves, that we are *underlings*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 141.

underlock (un'dėr-lok), *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Imp. Dict.*

underlooker, *n.* See *underviewer*.

underly (un'dėr-li), *a.* [< *under* + *-ly*[1].] Poor; inferior. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

underlying (un-dėr-lī'ing), *p. a.* Lying beneath or under; supporting; fundamental: as, *underlying* principles; specifically, in *geol.*, noting a formation, rocks, or strata lying below others.

underman (un-dėr-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undermanned*, ppr. *undermanning*. To furnish with an insufficient number of men. *Nature*, XLI. 520.

undermasted (un-dėr-mâs'ted), *a.* Inadequately or insufficiently masted: noting a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail necessary to give her the speed of which she might be capable.

undermatch† (un'dėr-mach), *n.* One unequal or inferior to some one else. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 589.

undermeal† (un'dėr-mēl), *n.* [< ME. *undermele*, *undermel*, < AS. *undernmæl*, morning, morning meal, < *undern*, morning, + *mæl*, period, meal: see *undern* and *meal*[2].] **1.** The meal eaten at undern, the chief meal of the day.

> I think I am furnished for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

2. The part or division of the day which included undern: originally the morning, later the afternoon.

> Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself
> In *undermeles* and in morwenynges.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 19.

> *Undermele*, Postmeridies. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 511.

3. An after-dinner sleep; a siesta taken in the afternoon.

> And, hold you content, this summer an *vndermeale* of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the eyes withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

undermentioned (un'dėr-men″shond), *a.* Mentioned below or beneath; undernamed: as, *undermentioned* dates.

undermine (un-dėr-mīn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *undermiuen*; < *under* + *mine*[2].] **1.** To form a mine under; sap; render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation of; make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up: as, to *undermine* a wall; a river *undermines* its banks.

> If Troy be not taken till these two *undermine* it, the walls will stand till they fall of themselves.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 9.

2. Figuratively, to subvert by removing clandestinely the foundation of; injure by invisible, secret, or dishonorable means.

> Honours now are purchased by stealth
> Of *vndermining* bribes.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> They . . .
> Have hired me to *undermine* the duchess.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 98.

3. To injure, weaken, or destroy insidiously or indirectly; wear away; wear out; sap.

> The constitution became so *undermined* [by ostitis] that I deemed amputation of the thigh necessary.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 61.

underminе† (un'dėr-mīn), *n.* **1.** Same as *mine*[2], 2 (*a*).

> They put fire in the *vndermines*, weening to haue cast downe the wall. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

2. A cave. *Holland*, Camden, p. 650.

underminer (un-dėr-mī'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who undermines, saps, or excavates. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 131.—**2.** Figuratively, one who clandestinely subverts or injures; one who secretly overthrows; a secret enemy: as, an *underminer* of the church.

> What talke I to them of immoralitie, that are the onely *vnderminers* of honour, & doo enuie anie man that is not sprung vp by base brokerye like themselues?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 60.

underminister† (un-dėr-min'is-tėr), *v. t.* To minister to in a subordinate relation.

underministry (un'dėr-min″is-tri), *n.* A subservient or subordinate ministry. *Jer. Taylor.*

undermirth† (un'dėr-mėrth), *n.* Mirth implying something indecent or with a hidden meaning. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, Prol.

undermonied† (un-dėr-mun'id), *a.* Taken by corrupt means with money. *Fuller.*

undermost (un'dėr-mōst), *a.* Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. *Boyle.*

undern (un'dėrn), *n.* [In mod. dial. use in numerous corrupt forms, *aandorn*, *oander*, *oandurth*, *omdorns*, *ounder*, *oneder*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, *daundrin*, etc.; < ME. *undern*, *undorn*, *undarn*, *undren*, *ondern*, *ondre*, < AS. *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, = OS. *undorn*, *undern* = OHG. *untarn*, MHG. *undern*, G. dial. *untern*, breakfast, supper, dinner, = Icel. *undorn*, mid-forenoon, also mid-afternoon, = Goth. *undaurni-*, in *undaurni-mats*, a morning meal: lit. 'intervening period,' < AS. *under*, etc., under: see *under*, and cf. *undermeal*, *undertide*, *undertime*.] **1.** Nine o'clock in the morning; the period from nine o'clock to noon; the canonical hour of terce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> The folk lyggen alle naked in Ryveres and Watres; men and wommen to gedre, fro *undurne* of the day tille it be passed the noon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

> At *vndren* to scole y was sett
> To lerne lore, as othir dooth.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

2. Noon or afternoon; also, a noon meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

undernamed (un'dėr-nāmd), *a.* Named below; undermentioned. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 162.

underneath (un-dėr-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *underneth*, *undernethe*, *undirnethe*, *undernethen* (= Dan. *underneden*); < *under* + *nethe* as in *nether*, and in comp. *aneath*, *beneath*: see *nether*[1].] **I.** *adv.* Beneath; below; in a lower place.

> Thus thai laiket o the laund the long day ouer,
> Till the sun in his sercle set *vndernethe*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9998.

> Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 95.

> The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

II. *prep.* Under; beneath.

> And so the stede fell *vnder nethe* hym dede.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

> *Underneath* this stone doth lie
> As much beauty as could die.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxiv.

underniceness (un-dėr-nīs'nes), *n.* Deficient niceness, delicacy, or fastidiousness. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 8.

undernim†, *v. t.* [< ME. *undernimen*, *undernemen* (pret. *undernam*, *undernom*, pp. *undernumen*, *undernomen*, *undirnomen*), < AS. *underniman* (= OHG. *untarneman*, MHG. *unternemen*, G. *unternehmen*), undertake, perceive, < *under*, under, + *niman*, take: see *nim*. Cf. *underfang*, *underget*, *undertake*.] **1.** To take; undertake.

> We beoth hider come and this fiht habbeth *ondernome*.
> *Layamon*, l. 26784.

2. To receive; feel; perceive.

> He the savour *undernom*
> Which that the roses and the lilies caste.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 243.

3. To take up; reprove; reproach.

> Inpacient is he that wol nat ben ytaught ne *undernome* of his vice. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Who-so *vndernymeth* me here-of I hat hym dedly after.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 115.

undernote (un'dėr-nōt), *n.* A low or subdued note; an undertone.

> How every pause is filled with *undernotes*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

undernoted (un'dėr-nō″ted), *a.* Noted below or beneath: as, the *undernoted* quantities.

undern-song†, *n.* An office sung at undern, or nine o'clock in the morning. *Rock.*

underntime†, *n.* See *undertime*.

underpart (un-dėr-pärt'), *v. t.* To divide (a part) and assign subordinate portions of it. [Rare.]

> Then one part
> Is *under-parted* to a couple of clerks.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

underpay (un-dėr-pā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpaid*, ppr. *underpaying*. To pay insufficiently: as, *underpaid* employees.

under-peep† (un-dėr-pēp′), *v. t.* To peep or look under. *Shak.*, Cym., ii. 2. 20. [Rare.]

underpeer† (un-dėr-pēr′), *v. t.* To peer under. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128. [Rare.]

under-peopled (un′dėr-pē″pld), *a.* Not fully peopled. *Adam Smith.*

underpight†. Preterit of *underpitch*.

underpin (un-dėr-pin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underpinned*, ppr. *underpinning*. To pin or support underneath; place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed; underset; hence, figuratively, to support; prop. (*a*) To support (a wall) when an excavation is made beneath, by bringing up a new portion of building from the lower level. (*b*) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork.

underpinning (un′dėr-pin″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting a superior part of a wall, etc., by introducing a support underneath it.—**2.** A solid structure, as a new foundation or other support, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall, a building, etc., previously constructed, as when the original foundation has proved insufficient, or has been impaired from any cause. Also called *understetting*, and in Scotland *goufing*.

After this are you surprised . . . that this House, the ground and pillar of freedom, is itself held up only by the treacherous *underpinning* and clumsy buttresses of arbitrary power? *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. The foundation-wall of a building, especially of a wooden one.—**4.** A method of well-sinking in which a wall is laid in sections. A hole is dug as deep as it can be made with safety. A heavy curb of durable wood is laid, and the wall carried up from this. Excavations are then again carried on as deep as possible, and struts from the bottom are carried up to support the curb and its load, while excavations are made beneath it for another curb and its wall, which is built up to the under side of the first curb. A third section is laid in like manner, and thus on to the required depth.

underpitch† (un-dėr-pich′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underpicchen*; < *under* + *pitch*1.] To stuff underneath.

He drank, and wel his girdel *underpyghte*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 691.

underplay (un-dėr-plā′), *v. t.* or *i.* **1.** To play in an inferior manner.—**2.** In *whist*, to play a low card while retaining a high one of the same suit.

underplay (un′dėr-plā), *n.* The act of underplaying, especially in whist.

underplot (un′dėr-plot), *n.* **1.** A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

Completeness in unity need not exclude the introduction of one or even more subsidiary actions as contributing to the development of the main action. The sole imperative law is that they should always be treated as what they are—subsidiary only; and it is for this reason that they are well called *under-plots*. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xii.

2. An underhand scheme; a trick.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

underpoise† (un-dėr-poiz′), *v. t.* To weigh or estimate under what is just or below desert. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Induction.

underpraise (un-dėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

underprize (un-dėr-prīz′), *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; undervalue. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 128.

under-production (un″dėr-prō-duk′shon), *n.* Production that is less than normal, or inadequate to the demand.

underproof (un-dėr-pröf′), *a.* Having a greater specific gravity than 0.91984: applied to alcoholic liquors. In reducing underproof liquors to proof, a spirit of the specific gravity 0.825 is taken as the standard for estimation. Thus, if it take 10 volumes of spirit having the specific gravity 0.825 to reduce a sample to proof, the sample would be estimated as 10 *underproof*, and so on, the number preceding the word *underproof* in all cases indicating the number of volumes of spirit of the standard strength required to bring 100 volumes of the sample to proof. The standard strength 0.825 is the lightest spirit that can be obtained by ordinary distillation, and is called *pure spirit* in the British excise.

underprop (un-dėr-prop′), *v. t.* To prop from beneath; support; uphold. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 23.

Six columns, three on either side,
Pure silver, *underpropt* a rich
Throne of the massive ore.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

underproportioned (un′dėr-prō-pōr″shond), *a.* Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions. *Jeremy Collier*, On Pride.

underpropper (un-dėr-prop′ėr), *n.* One who or that which underprops or supports; a stay; a support. *Sir T. More.*

underpull† (un-dėr-půl′), *v. i.* To do work without one's agency appearing. *North*, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 35.

underpuller† (un-dėr-půl′ėr), *n.* One who underpulls. *Jeremy Collier.*

underput† (un-dėr-půt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underputten*; < *under* + *put*1.] To put under; subject. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

underquote (un-dėr-kwōt′), *v. t.* To offer at a lower price than another; also, to offer lower prices than (another).

In some instances merchants have been *underquoting* makers to the extent of 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 156.

under-rake (un′dėr-rāk), *n.* See *rake*1.

underrate (un-dėr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate too low; rate below the value; undervalue. *Burke.*

underrate (un′dėr-rāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A price less than the true value.

To give All will befit thee well;
But not at *Under-rates* to sell.
Cowley, The Mistress, Given Love.

II.† *a.* Being below the standard; inferior.

The whigs carry all before them, and how far they will pursue their victories, we *under-rate* whigs can hardly tell. *Swift*, Letter, Jan. 12, 1709.

under-reckon (un-dėr-rek′n), *v. t.* To reckon or calculate too low; underrate. *Bp. Hall.*

under-ripe (un′dėr-rīp), *a.* Not fully ripe; partly ripe.

under-roof (un′dėr-röf), *n.* A roof under another; a lower roof. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

underrun (un-dėr-run′), *v.*; pret. *underran*, pp. *underrun*, ppr. *underrunning*. **I.** *trans.* To run or pass under; especially (*naut.*), to pass under, as for the purpose of examining: as, to *underrun* a cable (to pass under it in a boat, in order to examine whether any part of it is damaged or entangled); to *underrun* a fishing-net.

One part of it [a cold stream from Baffin's Bay, Labrador] *underruns* the Gulf Stream, as is shown by the icebergs, which are carried in a direction tending across its course. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, 1871, 1879, p. 136.

To underrun a tackle, to separate its parts and put them in order.

II. *intrans.* To move under, as a boat when a seine is hauled in over one side of it and paid out over the other.

underrunning (un-dėr-run′ing), *n.* A method of trawling in use on the Grand Banks, which permits the removal of the fish from the hooks and the baiting of the hooks in a single operation. A very slight change in the form of the apparatus is necessary for underrunning, and the set is made in the same way as for ordinary trawling.

undersail† (un-dėr-sāl′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undersaylen*; < *under* + *sail*1.] To sail under shelter of the land. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 4.

undersay† (un-dėr-sā′), *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

underscore (un-dėr-skōr′), *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under; underline, as for emphasis.

"Your Letty, only yours"; and this
Thrice *underscored*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

under-scribe (un′dėr-skrīb), *n.* A subordinate or assistant scribe. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

under-searching (un-dėr-sėr′ching), *a.* Searching or seeking below. *Daniel.* [Rare.]

under-secretary (un′dėr-sek″rē-tā-ri), *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary: as, an *under-secretary* for Ireland.

under-secretaryship (un′dėr-sek″rē-tā-ri-ship), *n.* The office or position of an under-secretary.

undersell (un-dėr-sel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undersold*, ppr. *underselling*. To sell under, or cheaper than.

By *under-selling* the market, they ruin the trade. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, iv. 2.

underseller (un-dėr-sel′ėr), *n.* One who sells an article or commodity at a lower rate than another sells the same or a similar article. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 242.

undersense (un′dėr-sens), *n.* A lower or deeper sense. [Rare.]

They [all great men] have a curious *undersense* of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them; that they could not do or be anything than God made them. *Ruskin*, Religious Herald, Nov. 11, 1886.

under-servant (un′dėr-sėr″vant), *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant. *Camden.*

under-service† (un′dėr-sėr″vis), *n.* An inferior or subordinate service. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

underset (un-dėr-set′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underset*, ppr. *undersetting*. [< ME. *undersetten*, < AS. *undersettan* (= MD. *ondersetten*, MLG. *undersetten*); as *under* + *set*1.] **1.** To support by a prop or stay, as masonry, etc.; underpin; put or place under, as a prop; prop; support.

We have . . . just occasion to make complaint as St. Jerome did: "The walls of the church there are enow contented to build, and to *underset* it with goodly pillars." *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

2. To sublet. [Eng.]

These middlemen will *underset* the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched undertenants. *Miss Edgeworth.*

underset (un′dėr-set), *n.* *Naut.*, a current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface; an undercurrent.

undersetter (un′dėr-set″ėr), *n.* **1.** A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 Ki. vii. 30.—**2.** One who sublets or undersets. *Proc. of* 1607, in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 139.

understetting (un′dėr-set″ing), *n.* **1.** Same as *underpinning*, 2.—**2.** The lower part; the pedestal.

Their *understettings* or pedestals. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 22.

undershapen (un-dėr-shā′pn), *a.* Undersized; dwarfish. *Tennyson*, Geraint. [Rare.]

under-sheriff (un′dėr-sher″if), *n.* [Also *undershrieve*, q. v.; < ME.**undershireve*, *undreshyreve*; < *under* + *sheriff*.] A sheriff's deputy; more specifically, as distinguished from deputy sheriffs in general, a deputy on whom as undersheriff the law devolves the powers of sheriff in case of a vacancy, the vice-sheriff having the powers of a deputy meanwhile.

Yff they been putt in comfort there by the meene of a good shyreve and *undreshyreve*. *Paston Letters*, I. 165.

under-sheriffry† (un′dėr-sher″if-ri), *n.* [Also *undershrievery*, q. v.; < *under-sheriff* + *-ry*.] The office of an under-sheriff. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

undershirt (un′dėr-shėrt), *n.* A shirt or similar garment, as of woolen, worn under a shirt and next to the skin.

undershoot (un-dėr-shöt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *undershot*, ppr. *undershooting*. To shoot short of, as a mark.

They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it magick. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

undershore† (un-dėr-shōr′), *v. t.* [< ME. *undershoren*; < *under* + *shore*2.] To shore or prop up.

And shaketh hit; ne were it *vndershored* certes hit sholde nat stande. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxix. 47.

undershot (un′dėr-shot), *a.* **1.** Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part of.—**2.** Underhung, as a dog.—**Undershot wheel**, a form of water-wheel having a number of float-boards disposed on its circumference, and turned by the force of a stream of water acting on the float-boards at its lowest part.

undershrievalty (un′dėr-shrē″val-ti), *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-al-ty* as in *shrievalty*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*.

undershrieve† (un′dėr-shrēv), *n.* Same as *under-sheriff*.

undershrievery†, *n.* [< *undershrieve* + *-ry*.] Same as *under-sheriffry*. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 18.

undershrub (un′dėr-shrub), *n.* A plant of shrub-by habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub; a very small shrub. See *suffrutex*.

undersign (un-dėr-sīn′), *v. t.* To sign under or beneath; write one's name at the foot or end of, as of a letter or any legal instrument; subscribe.

undersigned (un-dėr-sīnd′), *p. a.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.—**The undersigned**, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

undersized (un′dėr-sīzd), *a.* Of a size less than common or below a standard.

under-skinker† (un′dėr-sking″kėr), *n.* **1.** An under-drawer or tapster.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapped even now into my hand by an *under-skinker*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 26.

2. *Naut.*, the assistant to the purser's steward. *Admiral Smyth.*

underskirt (un′dėr-skėrt), *n.* **1.** A skirt worn under others.—**2.** The foundation of a gown, on which drapery or an overskirt is arranged.

under-sky (un′dėr-skī), *n.* A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere. *Tennyson*, The Dying Swan. [Rare.]

undersleep (un-dėr-slēp′), *v. i.* To sleep less than is necessary. [Rare.]

Some men *undersleep*, and some oversleep.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

undersleeve (un′dėr-slēv), *n.* A sleeve worn under another; specifically, a separate sleeve of thin cambric or lace worn under the sleeve of a woman's gown.

undersoil (un′dėr-soil), *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

undersong (un′dėr-sông), *n.* 1. The burden or accompaniment of a song; a refrain.

Weepe, Shepheard! weepe, to make my *undersong*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda.

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning. *Landor.*

under-sparred (un′dėr-spärd), *a.* Not having sufficient spars; undermasted: said of a vessel.

underspend† (un-dėr-spend′), *v. t.* To spend less than. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, ii. 23. (*Davies.*)

undersphere (un′dėr-sfēr), *n.* A lower or inferior sphere. *Elegy on Dr. Donne* (1635).

underspore†, *v.* See *undershore.*

Get me a staf that I may *underspore* [read *undershore*?].
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 279.

underspread (un-dėr-spred′), *a.* Spread under or beneath.

Every morn I lift my head,
Gaze o'er New England *underspread*.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

understair† (un-dėr-stâr′), *a.* Pertaining or relating to a lower floor; down-stairs; hence, humble; low; mean; backstairs.

Living in some *under-stair* office, when he [vainglorious man] would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 500.

understand (un-dėr-stand′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *understood*, ppr. *understanding*. [< ME. *understanden, understonden, onderstanden, onderstonden* (pret. *understod*, pp. *understanden, understonden*, also *understande, understonde*, and with weak ending *understanded*), < AS. *understandan, understondan* (= OFries. *understonda* = OHG. *understantan* = Icel. *undirstanda*, understand (cf. D. *onderstaen*, stand under, undertake), = MHG. *unterstan*, G. *unterstehen* = Dan. *understaa*, undertake, venture, intervene, hinder, resist), < *under*, under, + *standan*, stand: see *under-* and *stand.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To receive from a word or collocation of words or from a sign the idea it is intended to convey: with the thing said, the person speaking, or the language as the direct object of the verb.

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow preye,
That we may *understonde* what ye seye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, Prol., l. 20.

Speak pardon, as 'tis current in our land,
The chopping French we do not *understand*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

You shew your English Breeding now; an English Rival is so dull and brutish as not to *understand* Raillery.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

2. To interpret the signification of; seize the idea of; comprehend as resulting from a thought, principle, or rule; explain.

I have heard say of thee, that thou canst *understand* a dream to interpret it. Gen. xli. 15.

Can any *understand* the spreading of the clouds or the noise of his tabernacle? Job xxxvi. 29.

3. To receive information about; learn by paying heed to what is said and done; consider.

Zee schulle *undirstonde* that, aftre the opynyoun of olde wise Philosophres and Astronomeres, oure Contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other Yles costynge to hem ne ben not in the superficyalte cownted aboven the Erthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

I haue *vnderstande*, And by neighbours knowe,
That largely ye haue children good and fin.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

The heart also of the rash shall *understand* knowledge. Isa. xxxii. 4.

I hope to hear from you soon, for I long to *understand* how you fare. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 416.

Understand the matter, and consider the vision. Dan. ix. 23.

4. To know in substance, as a fact or saying; be acquainted with; recognize.

This knowen, that his hestes *understondeth*,
How that the second heste of God is that.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

What knoweth thou that we know not? what *understandeth* thou which is not in us? Job xv. 9.

Whom shall he teach knowledge? and whom shall he make to *understand* doctrine? Isa. xxviii. 9.

5. To take as meant or implied; imply; infer; assume; take for granted: chiefly in the past participle.

War,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved.
Milton, P. L., i. 662.

6. To recognize as implied or meant, although not expressed; supply mentally, as a word necessary to bring out the sense of an author: as, in the phrase 'All are mortal,' we must *understand* the word *men, living beings*, or the like.

If you say to your grandmother "Ma'am, it's a fine day," or what not, she would find in the words no other meaning than their outward and visible one; but say so to the girl you love, and she *understands* a thousand mystic meanings in them.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

7. To stand under. [A punning use.]

My legs do better *understand* me, sir, than I understand what you mean. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 89.

To give to understand, to let understand, to make understand, to tell; inform; let know.

To *make* you *understand* this in a manifested effect.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 169.

To have to understand†, to learn; be informed. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 10.—**To understand trap.** See *trap*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; be an intelligent and conscious being; have understanding; be wise.

What a fry of fools is here? I see 'tis treason to *understand* in this house. *Shirley and Fletcher*, Coronation, i. 1.

[The] man that is in honour, and *understandeth* not, is like the beasts that perish. Ps. xlix. 20.

2. To be informed by another; learn.

I came to Jerusalem, and *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. Neh. xiii. 7.

3†. To give attention; listen.

Vndirstonde to me, kynge flualls, and here the be-tokenynge of thyn a-vision. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 633.

understandable (un-dėr-stan′da-bl), *a.* [< *understand* + *-able.*] That can be understood; capable of being understood; comprehensible; intelligible.

To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge.
Chillingworth, A Safe Way to Salvation.

understander (un-dėr-stan′dėr), *n.* [< *understand* + *-er*[1].] One who understands or knows.

He [the critic of Homer] should rather (with his much better *understander* Spondanus) submit where he oversees him faulty. *Chapman*, Iliad, i., Com.

understanding (un-dėr-stan′ding), *n.* [< ME. *understanding, understondynge, onderstondinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *understand, v.*] 1. The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment.

The children of Issachar, which were men that had *understanding* of the times. 1 Chron. xii. 32.

A chaplain came up to him [Captain Whitock], to whom he delivered an account of his *understanding*, and, I hope, of his belief, and soon after died; and my lord hath buried him with his own ancestors. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

2. The knowing power, in general; intelligence; wit. The old psychologists divided the faculties of the mind into *understanding*, or cognitive power, and *will.*

Vnderstondynge, yn wytte. Intelligencia, intellectus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

The spirit of wisdom and *understanding*, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and the fear of the Lord. Isa. xi. 2.

The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*. Perception, which we make the act of the *understanding*, is of three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our mind. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the connection or repugnancy, agreement or disagreement, that there is between any of our ideas. All these are attributed to the *understanding*, or perceptive power, though it be the two latter only that use allows us to say we understand.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 5.

A spirit is one simple undivided active being: as it perceives ideas, it is called the *understanding*, as it produces or otherwise operates about them, it is called the will.
Berkeley, Human Knowledge, i. § 27.

3. The representative faculty; the power of abstract thought; the logical power. Kantian writers restrict understanding to the operation of abstractive thought concerning objects of possible experience.

And thus we discover a power we have of heightening the colour of our ideas, of changing or directing their course by the application of our notice: and the exercise of this power I take to be what is commonly meant by an act of the *understanding*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, xii. § 1.

As all acts of the *understanding* can be reduced to judgments, the *understanding* may be defined as the faculty of judging. For we saw before that the *understanding* is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of concepts.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 61.

4. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; harmony; union of sentiment; also, something mutually understood or agreed upon: as, there was an *understanding* between them.

I love to promote among my Clients a good *Understanding*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Their once flaming regard is sobered by time in either breast, and, losing in violence what it gains in extent, it becomes a thorough good *understanding*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 169.

Men of Understanding, a sect which flourished in the Low Countries about 1411, professing doctrines similar to those of the Brethren of the Holy Spirit. It maintained that the then present reign of the Holy Spirit afforded a higher illumination and authority than that of the Scripture; that the only resurrection of the body ever to take place had already taken place in Christ; and that the spirit is not defiled by bodily sin.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable.*

understanding (un-dėr-stan′ding), *p. a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent; possessed of or exhibiting good sense.

Was this taken
By any *understanding* pate but thine?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 223.

Monsieur d'Azout was very Curious and *Understanding* in Architecture, for which purpose he was 17 years in Italy by times. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 99.

understandingly (un-dėr-stan′ding-li), *adv.* In an understanding manner; intelligently; with full knowledge or comprehension.

Your grace shall find him, in your further conference, grave, wise, courtly, and scholar-like, *understandingly* read in the necessities of the life of man.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

understandingness†, *n.* [ME. *understondingnesse*; < *understanding* + *-ness.*] The faculty of understanding.

understate (un-dėr-stāt′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will admit; state too low: as, to *understate* an evil.

Rather *understated* for so high an honour.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

II. *intrans.* To say less than the full truth.

understatement (un-dėr-stāt′ment), *n.* 1. The act of understating. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 378.—2. That which is understated; a statement of less than the full truth.

understock (un-dėr-stok′), *v. t.* To supply insufficiently with stock; put too small a stock in or on: said generally of a farm. *Adam Smith.*

understood (un-dėr-stůd′). 1. Preterit and past participle of *understand.*—2. As a participial adjective: (*a*) Comprehended; apprehended. (*b*) Implied; assumed.

understrapper (un′dėr-strap″ėr), *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent; an underling.

This was going to the fountain-head at once, not applying to the *understrappers*.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

understrapping (un′dėr-strap″ing), *a.* Subordinate; subservient. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. xviii.

understratum (un′dėr-strā″tum), *n.*; pl. *understrata* (-tä). A substratum; an underlying stratum; the stratum lying immediately beneath, or forming the lower portion of the one designated: not often used except figuratively.

There is a vast and virtuous *understratum* in society, which really loves the right and hates the wrong.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 421.

understroke (un-dėr-strōk′), *v. t.* To underline; underscore.

You have *understroked* that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italic.
Swift, To the Duchess of Queensbury, March 20, 1752.

understudy (un′dėr-stud″i), *n. Theat.*, one who has made a special study of a particular part, and is capable of playing that part at a moment's notice in the absence of the actor or actress to whom it is usually assigned.

understudy (un′dėr-stud″i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *understudied*, ppr. *understudying.* [< *understudy, n.*] To memorize (a part) as an understudy.

She 's in the chorus now, but she'll get her chance some day; . . . she 's *understudied* ever so many parts.
The Atlantic, LXVII. 250.

under-suit (un′dėr-sūt), *n.* A suit worn under or beneath another suit. [Rare.]

His own *under-suit* was so well lined.
Fuller, Worthies, Hants.

undersward (un′dėr-swârd), *n.* A sward or turf shaded by trees or other plants of some size.

undertakable (un-dėr-tā′ka-bl), *a.* [< *undertake* + *-able.*] Capable of being undertaken. *Chillingworth.*

undertake (un-dėr-tāk′), *v.*; pret. *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking.* [< ME. *undertaken* (pret. *undertok*, pp. *undertaken, undertake*); < *under* + *take.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take on one's self; often, to take formally or expressly on one's self; lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; pledge one's self to.

Thez massengers they shall wele vnderstonde
Among your knyghtez all that ther is on
Shall *vnder take* to Answer for this lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3175.

I'll *undertake* to land them on our coast.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 205.

2. To engage in; enter upon; take in hand; begin to perform; set about; attempt; essay.

Bycause I couet rather to satisfie you particularly than to *vndertake* a generall tradition, I wil not so much stand vpon the manner as the matter of my precepts.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 3. (Arber.)

I will *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 380.

3. To warrant; answer for; guarantee; affirm: especially with a following clause.

Lending soft audience to my sweet design,
And credent soul to that strong-bonded oath
That shall prefer and *undertake* my troth.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 280.

A frog would make thee run!
Thou kill a man? No, no! thy mother's sonne,
Her only sonne, was a true coward bred.
I'le *vndertake* a sword shall strike thee dead,
And never touch thee!
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Mr. Maverick came and *undertook* that the offenders should be forthcoming.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

4†. To take in; hear; understand; have knowledge of. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 84.—**5†.** To assume, as a character.

His name and credit shall you *undertake*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 106.

6†. To engage with; have to do with; attack.

It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offense to.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 29.

He shall yield you all the honour of a competent adversary, if you please to *undertake* him.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

7†. To have the charge of.

Who *undertakes* you to your end.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 97.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Essay*, *Endeavor*, etc. See *attempt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take up or assume any business, responsibility, or venture.

Hardy he was and wys to *undertake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 405.

It is the cowish tenor of his spirit,
That dares not *undertake*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 13.

No ill should force the subject *undertake*
Against the sovereign. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 3.

On the 28th of April, in the morning, I sailed with a cargo of wheat that did not belong to me, and three passengers, instead of one, for whom only I had *undertaken*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 263.

2. To promise; be bound; warrant; answer for something; guarantee.

He nas nat right fat, I *undertake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 288.

On mine honour dare I *undertake*
For good Lord Titus' innocence in all.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 436.

Specifically—**3.** To manage funerals, and arrange all the details for burying the dead. [Colloq.]

undertaker (un'dėr-tā-kėr), *n.* [< *undertake* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who undertakes or engages to perform any business; one who engages in any project or business; a projector.

And yet the *undertakers*, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprise
Are yet unknown. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

He shall but be an *undertaker* with me,
In a most feasible business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Promises made by *undertakers* imply somewhat of demerit in their performance.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Hist. of Seven Years' War.

2. Specifically—(*a*) One who stipulates or covenants to perform certain work for another; a contractor.

Sir William Ayloffe Knight and Anthony Thomas Esquire became *Undertakers* to drain the said Level.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 315).

Sat at the Tower with Sir J. Duncomb and Lo. Berkeley to signe deputations for *undertakers* to furnish their proportions of saltpetre. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1666.

(*b†*) One who became surety or guarantee for another, or undertook to answer for him.

For whose innocence . . . you were once a noble and timely *undertaker* to the greatest justice of this kingdom.
B. Jonson, Ded. of Poetaster.

(*c*) One whose business is to make preparations for the burial of the dead, and to manage funerals.

While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.
Young.

(*d*) In *British hist.*, a man of authority or influence who undertook to induce or assure particular legislation; usually, one of those who assured the king that if he would grant some concession, they would undertake that the Commons should vote desired supplies. (*e*) In *Eng. hist.*, a contractor for the collection of revenue, or the enforcement of purveyance for the royal household. (*f*) In *Scots hist.*, one of a party of Lowland adventurers who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. *Scott.* (*g*) One of a body of English and Scottish adventurers who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, undertook to hold lands in Ireland which were regarded as the property of the crown or of Englishmen.

undertaking (un-dėr-tā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undertake*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

That which is required of each one towardes the *vndertaking* of this aduenture. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 185.

2. That which is undertaken; a business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform; an enterprise.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property fordoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate *undertakings*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 104.

I had designed to have gone to that place [Tadmor] from Hasseiah, but I found that it would have been a very dangerous *undertaking*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 139.

3. The business of an undertaker, or manager of funerals. *Imp. Dict.*—**4.** A promise; an engagement; an obligation; a guaranty; specifically, in *Amer. law*, a formal obligation entered into by or on behalf of a party to litigation, and usually with sureties, for the payment of money or performance of some act if it should be adjudged due or otherwise become required, such an obligation being usually required as a condition of taking some step in the action, as, for instance, appealing or issuing an order of arrest or attachment.

undertaking† (un-dėr-tā'king), *p. a.* Enterprising.

There are never wanting some persons of violent and *undertaking* natures, who, so they may have power and business, will take it at any cost. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

under-tenancy (un'dėr-ten″an-si), *n.* A tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee; the tenure of an under-tenant.

under-tenant (un'dėr-ten″ant), *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

undertide† (un'dėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *undertid*, < AS. *underntīde*, < *undern*, nine o'clock, morning, + *tīd*, time: see *undern* and *tide*.] Undertime. *Ancren Riwle*, l. 400.

undertime† (un'dėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *undorntime*, *undirtime*; as *undern* + *time*[1].] The part or division of the day which included undern: generally applied to the after-part of the day. See *undern*.

An dazz att *unnderrn time*. *Ormulum*, l. 19458.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

under-timed (un'dėr-tīmd), *a.* In *photog.*, same as *under-exposed*.

under-tint (un'dėr-tint), *n.* A subdued tint.
★*Athenæum*, No. 3194, p. 56.

undertone (un'dėr-tōn), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone; a tone less forcible than is usual, as in speaking: as, to say something in an *undertone*.

"What does she mean?" said M. to S. in an *undertone*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iii.

And from within me a clear *undertone*
Thrill'd thro' mine ears in that unblissful clime.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

2. A state or degree of tone, as of the physical or mental faculties, below their usual condition. *H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching. [Rare.]—**3.** The color of a pigment when seen in very thin layers on a white or light-colored surface. Also—(*a*) A low, subdued color: as, gray *undertones*. (*b*) A tone of color seen through and giving character to other colors: as, there was a subtle *undertone* of yellow through the picture.

undertoned (un'dėr-tōnd), *a.* **1.** Uttered in a low or subdued tone. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXIV. 178.—**2.** Being in a physical condition in which the animal functions are not performed with due vigor.

undertow (un'dėr-tō), *n.* A current of water below the surface moving in a direction different from that of the surface-current; the backward flow or back-draft of a wave breaking on a beach. Sometimes called *under-water*.

The water [of the in-coming wave] bursts with great force upon the land, and then sweeps back, as a powerful *undertow*, to the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 172.

under-treated (un-dėr-trē'ted), *a.* Treated with too little respect; treated slightingly. *Cibber*. [Rare.]

undertrump (un-dėr-trump'), *v. t.* To throw a trump to, as a non-trump lead of cards in whist, lower than one already thrown by one's partner.

underturn† (un-dėr-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *underturnen*; < *under* + *turn*.] To turn upside down; subvert; upset. *Wyclif*.

undervaluation (un'dėr-val-ū-ā″shon), *n.* The act of undervaluing, or valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth; underestimation. *South*, Sermons.

undervalue (un-dėr-val'ū), *v. t.* **1.** To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth. *Bacon*, Honour and Reputation.—**2.** To esteem lightly; treat as of little worth; despise; hold in mean estimation.

Do not *under-value* an Enemy by whom you have been worsted. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 114.

undervalue (un'dėr-val″ū), *n.* **1.** A value below the proper or true value; a low estimate of worth; a price less than the real value.—**2†.** Undervaluation.

He did not care for chymistrey, and was wont to speak against them with *undervalue*.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

undervaluer (un-dėr-val'ū-ėr), *n.* [< *undervalue* + *-er*[1].] One who undervalues, or esteems too lightly. *I. Walton*.

underverse† (un'dėr-vėrs), *n.* The following or second verse.

Perigot maketh all hys song in prayse of his love, to whom Willy answereth every *underverse*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August, Gloss.

undervest (un'dėr-vest), *n.* An undershirt; a shirt worn next the skin: generally a trade use.

underviewer (un'dėr-vū″ėr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the manager or superintendent of the mine and of the underground workings; the underlooker, in some coal-mining districts of England: nearly the same as the *mining captain* in a metal-mine. The usage varies in different districts in England with regard to the terms *viewer* and *underviewer*. See *viewer*.

under-water (un'dėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* Same as *undertow*. *Herschel*.

underwear (un'dėr-wãr), *n.* **1.** A wearing under the outer clothing: as, clothes suited for *underwear*.—**2.** Undergarments; underclothes in general: a trade term.

underween† (un-dėr-wēn'), *v. t.* To undervalue.

underweening† (un-dėr-wē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underween*, *v.*] Undervaluation.

The greatest *underweening* of this life is to undervalue that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

underwent (un-dėr-went'). Preterit of *undergo*.

underwing (un'dėr-wing), *n.* A moth whose under wings are conspicuous in color or otherwise; specifically, a moth of the genus *Catocala*. —**Crimson underwing**, *Catocala sponsa*, a noctuid moth. —**Lunar underwing**. See *lunar*.—**Orange underwing**. See *orange*[1].—**Pink underwing**. See *Callimorpha*.—**Red underwing**, any one of a number of species of *Catocala* whose under wings are red, banded with black. See *red-underwing*.—**Straw underwing**. See *straw-underwing*.—**Yellow underwing**, any British moth of the genus *Triphæna*.

underwinged (un'dėr-wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the lining of the wings conspicuously colored: as, the *underwinged* dove, *Leptoptila* (or *Engyptila*) *rufaxilla*. *P. L. Sclater*.

under-witch† (un'dėr-wich), *n.* A subordinate or inferior witch. *S. Butler*, Hudibras. [Rare.]

underwitted (un-dėr-wit'ed), *a.* Half-witted; silly. *Bp. Kennet*, Erasmus, Praise of Folly, p. 19. (*Davies*.)

underwood (un'dėr-wůd), *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

underwork (un'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison*.

underwork (un-dėr-wėrk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *underworked* or *underwrought*, ppr. *underworking*. **I.** *trans.* **1.** To work or practise on underhand; undermine; destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far
That thou hast *under-wrought* his lawful king.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 95.

2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

A work may be overwrought as well as *under-wrought*.
Dryden.

3. To do like work at a less price than: as, one mason may *underwork* another.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To work in secret or clandestinely. *B. Jonson.*—**2.** To do less work than is required or suitable.

underworker (un′dėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* [< *underwork* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who underworks.—**2.** A subordinate workman; one who works in subjection to another. *Swift,* Nobles and Commons, iv.

under-workman (un′dėr-wėrk″man), *n.*; pl. *underworkmen* (-men). An inferior or subordinate workman. *Swift.*

under-world (un′dėr-wėrld), *n.* **1.** The world below the skies; this lower world; the sublunary world.

> Loud Fame calls ye,
> Pitch'd on the topless Apennine, and blows
> To all the *under-world,* all nations, the seas,
> And unfrequented deserts where the snow dwells.
> *Fletcher,* Bonduca, iii. 2.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

> Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
> That brings our friends up from the *under-world.*
> *Tennyson,* The Princess (song).

3. The world below this world; the infernal world; the place or state of departed souls; Hades.

> Hades. The ghosts of Homer live in the *underworld,* depleted of all that fresh and throbbing life which they had on the earth.
> *E. H. Sears,* The Fourth Gospel, the Heart of Christ.

4. The lower, inferior, degraded part of mankind. *Atterbury.* [Rare.]

underwrite (un-dėr-rīt′), *v.*; pret. *underwrote,* pp. *underwritten* (*underwrit,* pret. and pp., obsolete), ppr. *underwriting.* [< ME. *underwriten,* < AS. *underwritan,* write under, subscribe, < *under,* under, + *writan,* write.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write below or under; subscribe.

> I was markid withoute mercy, and myn name entrid
> In the legende of lif longe er I were;
> Or ellis *vndir-writen* for wykkid, as witnessith the gospel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 255.
>
> We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
> Painted upon a pole, and *underwrit*
> "Here may you see the tyrant."
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 8. 26.

2. To agree to pay by signing one's name; subscribe.

> The subscription money did not come in with the same readiness with which it had been *underwritten.*
> *Beverley,* Virginia, I. ¶ 139.

Specifically—**3.** To agree or undertake by setting one's name to (a policy of insurance) to become answerable for certain losses specified therein: used chiefly in marine insurance. Hence *underwriter.*—**4.** To submit to; put up with. [Rare.]

> *Underwrite* in an observing kind
> His humorous predominance.
> *Shak.,* T. and C., ii. 3. 137.

II. *intrans.* To practise insuring, particularly marine insuring; carry on the business of an underwriter. *F. Martin,* Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 365.

underwriter (un′dėr-rī″tėr), *n.* One who insures, or carries on a business of insurance, especially of marine insurance.—**Underwriters' wire,** wire the use of which for electrical purposes is authorized by the underwriters for fire-insurance.

underwriting (un′dėr-rī″ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *underwrite, v.*] The practice or business of an underwriter. See *underwriter.*

underyoke† (un-dėr-yōk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *underyoken,* < *under* + *yoke.*] To bring under the yoke; make subject.

> Al the erthe he shulde *vnduryoke* to his empire.
> *Wyclif,* Judith ii. 3.

undescendible, undescendable (un-dē-sen′di-bl, -da-bl), *a.* **1.** Not descendible; hence, unfathomable. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.—**2.** Not capable of descending to heirs.

undescribable (un-des-krī′ba-bl), *a.* Indescribable. *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 53. [Rare.]

undescribed (un-des-krībd′), *a.* Not described; not depicted, defined, or delineated: as, an *undescribed* species.

undescried (un-des-krīd′), *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen.

undeserve (un-dē-zėrv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *deserve.*] To fail to deserve. [Rare.]

> They have deserved much more of these Nations than they have *undeserved.*
> *Milton,* Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

undeserved (un-dē-zėrvd′), *a.* Not deserved; not merited.

> The *undeserved* love of Christ towards us.
> *Calvin,* Sermon on John xv. 10.

undeservedly (un-dē-zėr′ved-li), *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil; contrary to desert or what is merited.

> Athletick brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes.
> *Dryden,* Pal. and Arc., Ded.

undeservedness (un-dē-zėr′ved-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undeserved.

undeserver (un-dē-zėr′vėr), *n.* One of no merit; one who is not deserving or worthy.

> To sell and mart your offices for gold
> To *undeservers.* *Shak.,* J. C., iv. 3. 12.

undeserving (un-dē-zėr′ving), *p. a.* **1.** Not deserving; not having merit.

> Your gracious favours
> Done to me, *undeserving* as I am.
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., iii. 1. 7.

2. Not meriting: with *of*: as, a man *undeserving of* happiness or *of* punishment.

> *Undeserving of* destruction. *Sir P. Sidney.*

undeservingly (un-dē-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* Without meriting; undeservedly. *Milton.*

undesigned (un-dē-zīnd′), *a.* Not designed; not intended; unintentional; not proceeding from purpose: as, to do an *undesigned* injury. *Paley,* Evidences, iii. 6.

undesignedly (un-dē-zī′ned-li), *adv.* In an undesigned manner; without design or intention. *Paley,* Evidences, i. 3.

undesignedness (un-dē-zī′ned-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undesigned; freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley,* Evidences, iii. 7.

undesigning (un-dē-zī′ning), *a.* Not having any underhand design; sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

> Weak, *undesigning* minds. *South,* Sermons.

undesirability (un-dē-zīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The condition or character of being undesirable.

undesirable (un-dē-zīr′a-bl), *a.* Not desirable; not to be wished.

> A thing not *undesirable.* *Milton,* P. L., ix. 823.

undesirableness (un-dē-zīr′a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undesirable; undesirability.

undesirably (un-dē-zīr′a-bli), *adv.* In an undesirable manner; contrary to what is desirable.

undesired (un-dē-zīrd′), *a.* Not desired; not solicited. *Dryden.*

undesiring (un-dē-zīr′ing), *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden,* tr. of Persius, satire 5.

undesirous (un-dē-zīr′us), *a.* Not desirous.

undespairing (un-des-pār′ing), *a.* Not yielding to despair. [Rare.]

> With steady *undespairing* breast. *Dyer,* The Fleece, iv.

undespiteous† (un-des-pit′ē-us), *a.* Lacking in despite; piteous; kind.

> Save onely a looke piteous
> Of womanhead *undispiteous.*
> *The Isle of Ladies,* l. 676.

undespondent (un-des-pon′dent), *a.* Not marked by or given to despondency.

> Sorrowing but *undespondent* years.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

undestined (un-des′tind), *a.* Not destined. *R. Pollok.*

undestroyable† (un-des-troi′a-bl), *a.* Indestructible. *Boyle,* Works, III. 283.

undeterminable (un-dē-tėr′mi-na-bl), *a.* Indeterminable. *Locke,* Human Understanding, ii. 17.

undeterminate (un-dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* Indeterminate. *South.*

undeterminateness (un-dē-tėr′mi-nāt-nes), *n.* Indeterminateness. *Dr. H. More,* Divine Dialogues.

undetermination (un-dē-tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* Indetermination. *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 61.

undetermined (un-dē-tėr′mind), *a.* **1.** Not determined; not settled; not decided.

> *Undetermined* differences of kings.
> *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1. 355.

2. Indeterminate.

> Wit seems to be one of these *undetermined* sounds to which we affix scarce any precise idea.
> *Goldsmith,* The Bee, No. 3.

undetesting (un-dē-tes′ting), *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson,* Liberty, v. 293.

undeviating (un-dē′vi-ā-ting), *a.* Not deviating; not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; uniform; regular.

> Heaven, we are assured, is much more pleased to view a repentant sinner than ninety-nine persons who have supported a course of *undeviating* rectitude.
> *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xxii.

undeviatingly (un-dē′vi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Without deviation; steadily.

undevil† (un-dev′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *devil.*] To free from possession by the devil; exorcise. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., X. iv. 54.

undevised (un-dē-vīzd′), *a.* Not devised; not bequeathed by will. *Blackstone.*

undevoted (un-dē-vō′ted), *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon,* Civil War, I. 117.

undevotion (un-dē-vō′shon), *n.* [< ME. *undevocioun;* < *un-*[1] + *devotion.*] Lack of devotion or devoutness. [Rare.]

> Thanne comth *undevocioun,* thurgh which a man . . . hath swich languor in soule that he may neither rede ne singe in holy chirche, ne heere ne thynke of no devocioun.
> *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

undevout (un-dē-vout′), *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

> An *undevout* astronomer is mad.
> *Young,* Night Thoughts, ix.

undevoutly (un-dē-vout′li), *adv.* In an undevout manner; without devotion.

undiademed (un-dī′a-demd), *a.* Not having or wearing a diadem or crown; uncrowned.

undiaphanous (un-dī-af′a-nus), *a.* Not diaphanous. *Boyle,* Works, III. 57.

undifferencing (un-dif′e-ren-sing), *a.* Not marking any difference; impartial. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

undifferent† (un-dif′e-rent), *a.* [< ME. *undifferent;* < *un-*[1] + *different.*] Not different.

> The fourme of tho freikes was, faithfully to se,
> Right suche as the syre, that I said first;
> *Vndifferent* to deme fro there dere fader.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

undifferentiated (un-dif-e-ren′shi-ā-ted), *a.* Not differentiated; without clear distinctive characters: often used by naturalists to note species or groups which do not show well-marked distinctive characters, or, according to the theory of evolution, are not yet completely separated from other species or groups.

undigenous (un-dij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unda* (√ *ud-, und-*), wave, + *gignere,* **genera* (√ *gen-*), produce, + *-ous.*] Generated by, or owing origin to, water. *Kirwan.* [Rare.]

undigested (un-di-jes′ted), *a.* Not digested, in any sense.

> Filled with fumes of *undigested* wine.
> *Selden,* note to Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii.

undigestible (un-di-jes′ti-bl), *a.* Indigestible.

undight† (un-dīt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dight.*] To put off, as ornaments or apparel.

> From her fayre head her fillet she *undight.*
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iii. 4.

undigne†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *digne.*] Unworthy.

> *Undigne* and unworthy
> Am I to thilke honour that ye me bede.
> *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 303.

undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *a.* Not dignified. (*a*) Not honored; not rendered dignified. (*b*) Not consistent with dignity; exhibiting an absence of dignity.

> The attempts of Henry III. to influence the chapters were *undignified* and unsuccessful; his candidates were seldom chosen. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 705.

undignify (un-dig′ni-fī), *v. t.* To render undignified; deprive of dignity; debase. [Rare.] *Howells,* Venetian Life, xii.

undilution (un-di-lū′shon), *n.* The character or state of being undiluted. [Rare.]

> The three primary colours assumed in the . . . figure (of the prismatic spectrum) are red, green, and blue, each in its highest degree of purity and *undilution.*
> *Herschel,* Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects, p. 258.

undinal (un-dē′nal), *a.* [< *undine* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an undine, or the belief in such creatures.

★**undine** (un-dēn′), *n.* [= F. *ondine,* f. (*ondin,* m.), = G. *undine,* < NL. **undina,* a water-spirit, < L. *unda,* wave, water: see *undulate, ound.*] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding in some measure to the naiads of classical mythology. According to Paracelsus, when an undine married a mortal and bore a child she received a soul.

undinted (un-din′ted), *a.* Not impressed by blows; unbattered. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 6. 39.

undiocesed (un-dī′ō-sēst), *a.* Not possessed of or preferred to a diocese. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

undirect† (un-di-rekt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *direct.*] To misdirect; mislead. *Fuller.*

undirectly (un-di-rekt′li), *adv.* Indirectly. [Rare.]

> Directly or *undirectly,* secretly or openly.
> *Strype,* Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII. No. 64.

undiscernable (un-di-zėr′na-bl), *a.* Same as *undiscernible.*

undiscernedly (un-di-zėr'ned-li), *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discerned or discovered or seen. *Boyle*, Works, II. 447.

undiscernible (un-di-zėr'ni-bl), *a.* Indiscernible. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 373. Also *undiscernable.*

undiscernibleness (un-di-zėr'ni-bl-nes), *n.* Indiscernibleness.

undiscernibly (un-di-zėr'ni-bli), *adv.* Indiscernibly. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 5.

undiscerning (un-di-zėr'ning), *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; lacking judgment or the power of discrimination. *Donne.*

undischarged (un-dis-chärjd'), *a.* Not discharged. (*a*) Not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

Hold still in readiness and *undischarged.*
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 3.

(*b*) Not fulfilled; not carried out; unexecuted: as, an *undischarged* duty.

undisciplinable (un-dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disciplined. *Sir M. Hale*, Of Self-Denial.

undisciplined (un-dis'i-plind), *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not properly trained or brought to regularity and order; raw: as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor; *undisciplined* minds.

An armed disciplined body is, in its essence, dangerous to liberty; *undisciplined*, it is ruinous to society.
Burke, Speech on Army Estimates, 1790.

undisclose† (un-dis-klōz'), *v. t.* To refrain from disclosing: keep close or secret. *Daniel.*

undiscomfited (un-dis-kum'fi-ted), *a.* Not discomfited.

He may his cheere holde *undescounfited.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

undiscording (un-dis-kôr'ding), *a.* Not discording; not disagreeing; not discordant in sound; harmonious. [Rare.]

With *undiscording* voice. *Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 17.

undiscoursed (un-dis-kōrst'), *a.* Not discoursed about; not made the subject of talk or discussion; silent. [Rare.]

We would submit to all with indefinite and *undiscoursed* obedience.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 130. (*Davies.*)

undiscoverable (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out: as, *undiscoverable* principles.

undiscoverably (un-dis-kuv'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

undiscovered (un-dis-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried; not laid open to view; lying hid.

The *undiscover'd* country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 79.

undiscreet† (un-dis-krēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *undiscrete*; < ME. *undiscreet*; < *un-*[1] + *discreet.*] Indiscreet.

So *undiscreet* of governaunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 614.

The *undiscrete* hastinesse of the emperour Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolisshe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

undiscreetly† (un-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Indiscreetly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

undiscreetness (un-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Indiscretion; imprudence. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 328.

undiscretion† (un-dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *undiscretion*; < *un-*[1] + *discretion.*] Indiscretion. *Lydgate*, Story of Thebes, iii.

undiscriminating (un-dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxii.

undiscussed (un-dis-kust'), *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Bp. Hall*, Christ Transfigured, ii.

undisguisable (un-dis-gī'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being disguised. *Quarterly Rev.*

undisguised (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask or with a false appearance; hence, open; frank; candid; plain; artless: as, *undisguised* anxiety.

Plaine English *undisguised.* *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1450.

Himself he view'd with *undisguised* respect.
Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. 129.

undisguisedly (un-dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* In an undisguised manner; openly; frankly.

undishonored (un-dis-on'ord), *a.* Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 148.

undisjoined (un-dis-joind'), *a.* Not disjoined; not separated or parted. *Cowper.*

undismayed (un-dis-mād'), *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged.

The exhortation to be confident and *undismayed.*
J. A. Alexander, Com. on Mark xiii. 11.

undispensable (un-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Indispensable. *Milton.*—2. Unavoidable.

A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp.
Fuller.

3. Excluded from dispensation. *Lord Herbert.*

undispensed (un-dis-penst'), *a.* 1. Not dispensed.—2. Not freed from obligation. *Canon Tooker.*

undispensing (un-dis-pen'sing), *a.* That cannot be dispensed with. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 5.

undispersed (un-dis-pėrst'), *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*

undispleased† (un-dis-plēzd'), *a.* Lacking in displeasure; not resentful.

He would forgive all old trespace,
And *undispleased* be of time past.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 925.

undispose (un-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dispose.*] To indispose. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

undisposed (un-dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* 1. Indisposed as regards the health. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—2†. Not disposed; not inclined.

Careless and *undisposed* to joyne with them. *Hooker.*

3. Not sold, settled, decided, allocated, or arranged: with *of:* as, goods remaining *undisposed of.*

undisposedness† (un-dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Indisposition.

undisprivacied (un-dis-prī'va-sid), *a.* Not disprivacied; not deprived of privacy. *Lowell*, Cathedral. [Rare.]

undisputable (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* Indisputable. *Spectator.* [Rare.]

A wealth of *undisputable* evidence is at hand.
Stedman, New Princeton Rev., Sept., 1886, p. 156.

undisputableness (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undisputable.

undisputably (un-dis-pū'- or un-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* Indisputably. *The Engineer*, LXX. 31. [Rare.]

undisputed (un-dis-pū'ted), *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question: as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. *Congreve*, Hymn to Harmony.

undisputedly (un-dis-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In an undisputed manner; indisputably.

undissembled (un-di-sem'bld), *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned.

Undissembled and unlimited veneration for the Holy Scriptures. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xviii.

The anguish in his inmost soul, and the *undissembled* expression of it in his aspect.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter (1875), p. 169.

undissipated (un-dis'i-pā-ted), *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

undissolvable (un-di-zol'va-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being dissolved or melted.—2. Incapable of being loosened or broken: as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship. *Rowe*, Tamerlane, iii.

undissolved (un-di-zolvd'), *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, dispelled, broken, etc. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

undissolving (un-di-zol'ving), *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; not loosening.

To link soft hearts in *undissolving* bands.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

undistempered (un-dis-tem'pėrd), *a.* Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; free from any disordering influence.

Any unprejudiced and *undistempered* mind.
Barrow, III. 36.

undistinctive (un-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* Undiscriminating; making no distinctions; impartial.

Undistinctive Death. *Dickens.*

undistinctly† (un-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* Indistinctly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 68.

undistinguishable (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are *undistinguishable.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 100.

undistinguishableness (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undistinguishable. *Nature*, XLIII. 159.

undistinguishably (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* Indistinguishably.

undistinguished (un-dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* 1. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from another; not discerned or discriminated.

Often shrieking *undistinguish'd* woe,
In clamours of all size, both high and low.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 20.

Beauty, strength, and youth, with old age, weakness, and deformity, lay *undistinguished* in the same promiscuous heap of matter.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

His ashes *undistinguished* lie.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The slopes and rills in *undistinguished* gray
Melt away. *Browning*, Love Among the Ruins.

2. Not treated with distinction or marked respect. *Pope.*—3. Not separated from others by extraordinary qualities; not famous; not distinguished by particular eminence: as, *undistinguished* people.—4. Not having an air of distinction: as, an *undistinguished* appearance or mien.

undistinguishing (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating: as, *undistinguishing* favor.

A general *undistinguishing* suspicion is altogether as apt to mislead a man as a too easy and unwary credulity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

undistracted (un-dis-trak'ted), *a.* Not distracted; not perplexed by contrariety or variety of thoughts, desires, or concerns. *Boyle*, Works, I. 276.

undistractedly (un-dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* Without distraction. *Boyle*, Works, I. 254.

undistractedness (un-dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being undistracted. *Boyle*, Works, I. 3.

undistracting (un-dis-trak'ting), *a.* Not distracting; not confusing the mind by drawing it toward a variety of objects. *Leighton*, Expos. on Psalm xix.

undisturbed (un-dis-tėrbd'), *a.* 1. Free from disturbance or interruption; not molested or hindered: as, *undisturbed* with company or noise; *undisturbed* friendly relations.—2. Not agitated; hence, free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; composed: as, *undisturbed* by danger.

The *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

=Syn. Quiet, peaceful, unmoved, unruffled.

undisturbedly (un-dis-tėr'bed-li), *adv.* In an undisturbed or tranquil manner; calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

undisturbedness (un-dis-tėr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being undisturbed; calmness; peacefulness.

undiversified (un-di-vėr'si-fīd), *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

A particle of mere *undiversified* matter.
Dr. T. Cogan, On the Passions, note R.

undiverted (un-di-vėr'ted), *a.* 1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

These grounds have not any patent passages, . . . and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it (the river) to run by them *undiverted.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 408.

Her young friend, apparently, was an interesting study; she wished to pursue it *undiverted.*
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 221.

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.

The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 8.

undivestedly (un-di-ves'ted-li), *adv.* With the absence (of); free. [Erroneous.]

You will (as *undivestedly* as possible of favour or resentment) tell me what you would have me do.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, ii. 64. (*Davies.*)

undividable (un-di-vī'da-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of being divided or separated; indivisible. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 124.

II. *n.* Something which cannot be divided.

Reducing the *undivideables* into money.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. v. 9.

undivided (un-di-vī'ded), *a.* 1. Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole: as, *undivided* attention.

God should be the object of our *undivided* respect.
J. Edwards, Works, IV. 177.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum: as, to own an *undivided* share of a business.—3. In *bot.*, not lobed, cleft, or branched.—4. In *entom.*, composed of a single piece: as, an *undivided* pygidium.

undividedly (un-di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Without division or separation; unbrokenly.

Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy make them [man and wife] *undividedly* one.
Feltham, On St. Luke xiv. 20.

undividedness (un-di-vī'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being undivided; wholeness.

undividual† (un-di-vid'ū-al), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dividual.* Cf. *individual.*] Not capable of being divided; indivisible.

True courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions.
Fuller, Worthies, Worcestershire.

undivine (un-di-vīn′), *a.* Not divine; opposed to what is divine or elevated. *Ruskin.*

undivorced (un-di-vôrst′), *a.* Not divorced; not separated.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorced* by death.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

undivulged (un-di-vuljd′), *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 52.

undo[1] (un-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< *un-*[1] + *do*[1].] To leave unperformed or unexecuted: usually in opposition with *do*. [Rare.]

What to your wisdom seemeth best,
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 196.

undo[2] (un-dö′), *v. t.*; pret. *undid*, pp. *undone*, ppr. *undoing*. [< ME. *undon*, *ondon* (pret. *undyde*, *undede*, pp. *undon*, *ondon*), < AS. *undōn* (= OFries. *undūa*), put back, open, undo, < *un-*, back, + *dōn*, put, do: see *un-*[2] and *do*[1].] **1.** To put back into a former condition; reverse, as something which has been done; annul; bring to nought.

Oute of the place swithe thei ȝede
And the tumbe thei *vndede;*
No thing ther Inne thei ne founde,
But a manere floure at the grounde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Let her not still *undo*, with peevish Haste,
All that her Woman does.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To untie or unfasten; unloose; unfix; open.

Undo this button. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 309.

A knife, a knife, I say!—O, Master Allum, if you love a woman, draw out your knife, and *undo* me [cut her stay lace], *undo* me! *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

But, at the Prioress' command,
A monk *undid* the silken band
That tied her tresses fair.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 20.

3. To find the answer or explanation of; solve. [Rare.]

Pray you, *undo* this riddle,
And tell me how I have vex'd you?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

4. To bring ruin or distress upon; ruin the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; destroy; annihilate; spoil; ruin.

This love will *undo* us all. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 120.

Fool that I am! I have *undone* myself,
And with my own hand turn'd my fortune round,
That was a fair one.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

'Twas I betray'd your sister, I *undid* her.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

The Wretch by Fortune or by Love *undone!*
Congreve, To Sleep.

5†. To reveal; disclose; unfold; explain.

Me lakketh bothe English and wit
For to *undo* hit at the fulle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 899.

6†. To be too much for the power of; baffle.

Which lames report to follow it and *undoes* description to do it. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 63.

undock (un-dok′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dock*[3].] To take out of dock: as, to dock and *undock* a ship.

undoctor (un-dok′tor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *doctor*.] To divest (one's self) of the character of a doctor. [Rare.]

My brother-in-law is a paragon of the class [physicians], but he is so by—in as much as possible—*undoctoring* himself. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II.

undoer (un-dö′ėr), *n.* [< *undo*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who undoes, in any sense; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 12.

And be mine own *undoer*. *Heywood*, English Traveller.

undoing (un-dö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *undo*[2], *v.*] **1.** The reversal of what has been done: as, there is no *undoing* of the past.—**2.** Ruin; destruction.

The vtter *vndoyng* of some honest familie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 242.

Of havoc tired and rash *undoing*,
Man left this Structure to become Time's prey.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 47.

undomesticate (un-dō-mes′ti-kāt), *v. t.* **1.** To estrange from home life or duties. *Richardson*, Grandison, ii. 11.—**2.** To make wild or roving; untame: as, to *undomesticate* an animal. [Rare.]

undomesticated (un-dō-mes′ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.—**2.** Not tamed, as an animal.

undomestication (un-dō-mes-ti-kā′shon), *n.* The act or process of making wild, as an animal, or the state of being undomesticated. *Millican*, Evolution of Morbid Germs, iv. 60. [Rare.]

undone[1] (un-dun′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *done*.] Not done.

These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other *undone*. Luke xi. 42.

undone[2] (un-dun′). Past participle of *undo*[1], *undo*[2].

undose (un′dōs), *a.* [< L. *undosus*, wavy, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, *undulate*.] In *entom.*, wavy; undate; undulated; having undulating parallel lines.

undouble (un-dub′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *double*.] To unfold; render single.

undoubtable (un-dou′ta-bl), *a.* Not to be doubted; indubitable. *Bp. Hall*, Specialties.

undoubtably (un-dou′ta-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; undoubtedly. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 266.

undoubted (un-dou′ted), *a.* [< ME. *undouted;* < *un-*[1] + *doubted*.] **1.** Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

The *undoubted* splendour of the line of Hastings needs no illustration from fable. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Not filled with doubt, apprehension, fear, or the like; hence, confident; bold; fearless; redoubted.

Hardy and *undoubted* champions.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 6.

3. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

More should I question thee, and more I must,
Though more to know could not be more to trust,
From whence thou camest, how tended on; but rest
Unquestion'd welcome, and *undoubted* blest.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 211.

undoubted† (un-dou′ted), *adv.* [< ME. *undouted, undowted;* < *undoubted, a.*] Undoubtedly.

And *vndowted* this lytell Chapell of the byrthe of our Lorde is the most glorious and deuoute place that euer I come in. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

Undoubted it were moche better to be occupyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 26.

undoubtedly (un-dou′ted-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *undowghtedly;* < *undoubted* + *-ly*[2].] Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Undowghtedly in a prince . . . may be nothinge more excellent . . . than to aduaunce men after the estimation of their goodnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 13.

undoubtful (un-dout′fûl), *a.* **1.** Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident.

His fact . . . came not to an *undoubtful* proof.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 142.

2. Harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspicious.

Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts
And made themselves *undoubtful*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

undoubting (un-dou′ting), *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty: as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith.

They are captivated into a confident and *undoubting* persuasion that they are savingly wrought upon.
J. Edwards, Works, III. 27.

undoubtingly (un-dou′ting-li), *adv.* In an undoubting manner; without doubting; certainly.

We know *undoubtingly* what good is, and what evil is.
H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 62.

undoubtous†, *a.* [ME. *undoutous, undowtous;* < *un-*[1] + *doubtous*.] Undoubting; certain.

Undowtous feyth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

undrainable (un-drā′na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being drained or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Mine *undrainable* of ore. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

undrape (un-drāp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *drape*.] To strip of drapery; uncover.

undraped (un-drāpt′), *a.* Not draped; not arranged in folds pleasing to the eye, or so as to hang artistically; also, not covered with drapery; not clothed; nude: as, an *undraped* statue.

undraw (un-drâ′), *v. t.*; pret. *undrew*, pp. *undrawn*, ppr. *undrawing*. [< *un-*[2] + *draw*.] To draw aside or open.

Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne. *Young.*

undrawn (un-drân′), *a.* Not drawn. (*a*) Not pulled, dragged, or hauled.

Forth rushed with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal Deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel, *undrawn*,
Itself instinct with spirit. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 751.

(*b*) Not portrayed or delineated.

The deathbed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii.

(*c*) Not drawn, as from a cask.

And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath-day.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

undreaded (un-dred′ed), *a.* Not dreaded; not feared.

Unnamed, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starved.
Milton, P. L., x. 595.

undreamed, undreamt (un-drēmd′, un-dremt′), *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

Many things fall out by the design of the general motor, and *undreamt of* contrivance of nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

Unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 578.

undreaming (un-drē′ming), *a.* Not dreaming; unmindful: with *of*.

The days when, *undreaming of* Theatres and Managerships, thou wert a scholar, and an early ripe one, under the roofs builded by the munificent and pious Colet.
Lamb, Elia (1877), p. 295.

undress[1] (un-dres′ or un′dres), *n.* and *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *dress*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* Ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform, regarded as "dress" in a special sense; a loose negligent dress.

The Queen came to Lady Bathurst's to see the review, and held a sort of drawing-room; . . . everybody was in *undress* except the officers. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

I am a woman of quality . . . for all I am in an *undress* this morning. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, iv. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to ordinary attire; hence, informal; unostentatious; simple: as, an *undress* uniform.

His *undress* life (if we may use the phrase). *Swift.*

Undress guard-mounting. See *parade guard-mounting*, under *parade*.—**Undress parade.** See *parade*.

undress[2] (un-dres′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *dress*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the clothes of; strip: as, to *undress* a child.

Madam, *undress* you and come now to bed.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 119.

2. To divest of ornaments or elegant attire; disrobe. *Pope.*—**3.** To take the dressing, bandages, or covering from, as a wound.

II. *intrans.* To take off one's dress or clothes.

To make me dress and *undress*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii.

undressed (un-drest′), *p. a.* Not dressed, in any sense.

undrossy (un-dros′i), *a.* Not drossy; free from dross or other impurities. *Pope.*

undry† (un-drī′), *v. i.* [< ME. *undrien;* < *un-*[2] + *dry*.] To become moist.

There is warme and drie,
Ablaqueate hem that thai may *undrie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

undubitable† (un-dū′bi-ta-bl), *a.* Indubitable. *Locke.*

undue (un-dū′), *a.* **1.** Not due; not yet demandable by right; not yet owing: as, a debt, note, or bond *undue*.—**2.** Not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy: as, an *undue* proceeding.

Having first try'd in vaine all *undue* ways to procure Mony, . . . upon meer extremitie he summond this last Parlament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Erring by excess; excessive; inordinate; disproportioned: as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

Pleasure admitted in *undue* degree
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 269.

Undue influence, that control which one obtains over another whereby the latter is made to do in important affairs what of his free will he would not do. It differs wholly from *persuasion*, in which falsehood does not mingle, for that merely leads the will, while undue influence coerces it. (*Cooley.*) The undue influence which renders void a will procured by it is such as imposes a restraint on the will of the testator, so that the act represents not his will, but the will of another.

undueness (un-dū′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being undue. *Roget.* [Rare.]

unduke (un-dūk′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *duke*.] To deprive of the rank of duke.

He hath letters from France that the King hath *unduked* twelve Dukes. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 12, 1663.

undulant (un′dū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ondulant* = Sp. *ondulante*, < NL. **undulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] Undulating; undulatory.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried
Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Naked arms
More white and *undulant* than necks of swans.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

undulary† (un′dū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave (see *undulate*), + *-ary*.] Undulating.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

undulate (un′dū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, waved, < **undula*, a wave, dim. of *unda*, a wave: see *ound*, and cf. *undine*, *undulous*, etc.] Wavy; having a waved surface. (*a*) In *bot.*, wavy; repand; bending, or having a margin which bends, slightly inward and outward: as, an *undulate* leaf, *undulate* striæ. Also *undate*, *undulated*. Compare *sinuate* (*b*). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, marked with wavy lines. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Wavy; forming a series of gentle curves which meet in reversed curves: as, an *undulate* line or margin. (2) Rising and falling in gentle curves: said of surfaces and also of margins. (3) Marked with parallel wavy lines.

undulate (un′dū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *undulated*, ppr. *undulating*. [< *undulate*, *a.*; cf. F. *onduler* = Sp. *undular*, *ondular* = It. *ondulare*, wave, have a waving motion, < NL. as if **undulare*, rise and fall in waves, wave; cf. L. *undulatus*, waved, wavy, diversified as with waves, < **undula*, dim. of *unda*, wave: see *undulate*, *a.*]
I. *intrans.* To have a wavy motion; rise and fall in waves; move in waves.

The dread ocean *undulating* wide.
Thomson, Summer, l. 982.

Tall spire from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just *undulates* upon the list'ning ear.
Cowper, Task, i. 175.

=**Syn.** *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate*.

II. *trans.* To cause to wave, or move in waves; cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated*.
Holder.

undulately (un′dū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an undulate manner or form.

Sinuately or *undulately* cut at the apex.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 144.

undulating (un′dū-lā-ting), *p. a.* **1.** Waving; vibrating; moving in waves.

All the winds wandering along the shore
Undulate with the *undulating* tide.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of a series of waves; wavy. A stretch of country is said to be *undulating* when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions, resembling the waves of the sea.

The Christ is a better character, has more beauty and grace than is usual with Rubens; the outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing. *Sir J. Reynolds.*

3. In *zoöl.*, undulate.

undulatingly (un′dū-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; in waves.

undulation (un-dū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ondulation* = Sp. *undulación* = Pg. *undulação* = It. *ondolazione*, < NL. **undulatio(n-)*, < **undulare*, undulate: see *undulate*.] **1.** The act of undulating; a waving motion; fluctuation; in *physics*, wave-motion: as, the *undulations* of water or air or the ether. Undulations are said to be *progressive* when they successively traverse the different parts of a body, as the waves of the sea; and they are said to be *stationary* when all the particles of a body begin their vibrations simultaneously and end them at the same instant. See *wave* and *wave-motion*.

Worms and leeches move by *undulation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Wide dash'd the Waves in *undulation* vast.
Thomson, Spring, l. 314.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves; waviness.

The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, ii. 4.

This Wideness had been excusable, if your Lines had been straight, but they were full of odd kind of *Undulations* and Windings. If you can write no otherwise, one may read your Thoughts as soon as your Characters.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 28.

3. In *pathol.*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart.—**4.** In *surg.*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.—**5.** A set of waved lines; a surface so marked, or such an appearance; vermiculation; waviness.—**6.** In *geom.*, the coming of a plane curve into a higher contact than usual with its tangent without contrary flexure.

undulationist (un-dū-lā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *undulation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates some undulatory theory, especially (and originally) the undulatory theory of light. *Whewell.*

undulative (un′dū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *undulate* + *-ive*.] Undulatory. [Rare.]

undulatory (un′dū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *ondulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *undulatorio* = It. *ondulatorio*; as *undulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Having the character of an undulation; moving in or marked by undulations; undulating: as, an *undulatory* current of electricity; the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—**2.** Having the form or appearance of a series of waves. Between their [mountains'] summits and inland plain, on which the celebrated deposit of nitrate of soda lies, there is a high *undulatory* district.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. x. 302.

3. Of or pertaining to undulation; assuming undulating movements of some medium as the physical explanation of some class or group of phenomena: as, the *undulatory* theory of light.—**Undulatory current.** See *electric current*, under *current*[1].—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*[1].

undull[1]† (un-dul′), *a.* [< ME. *undull*; < *un-*[1] + *dull*.] Not dull; sharp.

With a dart *vndull* that the duke bare.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13908.

undull[2]† (un-dul′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dull*.] To remove dullness from.

Undulling their grossness.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 477.

Mrs. Tulliver, . . . after running her head against the same resisting medium for thirteen years, would go at it again to-day with *undulled* alacrity.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. viii.

undulose (un′dū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy: see *undulous*.] Undulous. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 343. [Rare.]

undulous (un′dū-lus), *a.* [< NL. **undulosus*, wavy, < L. **undula*, a wave: see *undulate*.] Undulating; rising and falling in waves or like waves.

He felt the *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces under him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxv.

unduly (un-dū′li), *adv.* In an undue manner or degree; wrongly; improperly; excessively; inordinately.

undurable (un-dū′ra-bl), *a.* Not durable; not lasting. *Imp. Dict.*

undurably (un-dū′ra-bli), *adv.* In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

undust† (un-dust′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *dust*.] To free from dust. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, ii. 6.

unduteous (un-dū′tē-us), *a.* Undutiful. *Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 429.

undutiful (un-dū′ti-fūl), *a.* **1.** Not dutiful.

I know my duty; you are all *undutiful*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 33.

2. Not characterized by a sense of duty or obedience; rebellious; irreverent.

Undutiful proceedings and rebellions against the supreme natural power.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

undutifully (un-dū′ti-fūl-i), *adv.* In an undutiful manner; not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

undutifulness (un-dū′ti-fūl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being undutiful.

undy, *a.* See *undé*.

undying (un-dī′ing), *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal; hence, unceasing; imperishable.

Chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.
Milton, P. L., vi. 739.

The *undying* barytone of the sea.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

undyingly (un-dī′ing-li), *adv.* Immortally; imperishably; unceasingly. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 102.

undyingness (un-dī′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being undying; immortal. *R. Broughton*, Cometh Up as a Flower, xii.

uneared† (un-ērd′), *a.* Not eared or plowed; untilled. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

unearned (un-ėrnd′), *a.* [< ME. *unerned*; < *un-*[1] + *earned*.] Not earned; not merited by labor or services; not won: as, an *unearned* salary; *unearned* dividends.—**Unearned increment**, the increase of value of land resulting from general causes, such as the growth of population and consequent demand, as distinguished from increase due to the labor or improvements put upon the land by its individual owner. According to the views of some economists, the unearned increment rightfully belongs to the community whose growth is one of the causes or conditions of it, and should be taken from the owner by taxation in some form. According to the views of others, the individual enjoyment of it is an essential condition of securing general coöperation in the promotion of public and local improvements, and public spirit and enterprise.

unearth (un-ėrth′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *earth*.] **1.** To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; drive from any underground hole or burrow; draw from the earth.

A rough terrier of the hills;
By birth and call of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger and *unearth* the fox.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

2. To uncover from the earth; dig out of the ground; exhume, as fossils; exfodiate.

To *unearth* the root of an old tree.
Wordsworth, Simon Lee.

3. To bring to light; discover; find out; disclose.

It was the labours of Dr. Pertz and his agents that *unearthed* the Historia Pontificalis of John of Salisbury among the MSS. of the Bern Library.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 68.

unearthliness (un-ėrth′li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unearthly. *W. Black*, A Daughter of Heth, iii.

unearthly (un-ėrth′li), *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; not like, or as if not proceeding from, anything belonging to the earth; unworldly; hence, weird; appalling: as, an *unearthly* cry or sight.

The night of our arrival was one of those *unearthly* moonlight nights which belong to Italy.
Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 31.

unease (un-ēz′), *n.* [< ME. *unese*; < *un-*[1] + *ease*, *n.*] Trouble; misery; uncomfortable state or condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My gret *unease* fulle ofte I meene [moan].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2596.

It was not any palace corridor
There where we were, but dungeon natural,
With floor uneven and *unease* of light.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 99.

unease† (un-ēz′), *v. t.* [ME. *unesen*; < *un-*[1] + *ease*, *v.*] To make uneasy.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede,
And of to kytte it that thaire roote *uneseth*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

uneased (un-ēzd′), *a.* Not eased or made easier.

We leave their sorrows in many degrees unrelieved and *uneased*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 4.

uneasily (un-ē′zi-li), *adv.* **1.** In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness or pain.—**2.** With difficulty; not readily. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

uneasiness (un-ē′zi-nes), *n.* The state of being uneasy; want of ease or comfort, physical or mental. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 27.

uneasy (un-ē′zi), *a.* **1.** Not easy either in body or in mind; feeling some lack of ease, either mental or physical; disturbed; unquiet.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 31.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner or style; not graceful; constrained; stiff; awkward.

Shall I live at Home a stiff melancholy poor Man of Quality, grow *uneasy* to my Acquaintance as well as myself, by fancying I'm slighted where I am not?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

3. Causing pain, trouble, constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; cramping; constraining; irksome; disagreeable.

The waies were exceeding *uneasie*. For they were wonderfull hard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

He puts a force and constraint upon himself which is *uneasie* to any man, and he lets the vizard fall off sometimes when it is more observed than he thinks.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. v.

This account was very *uneasy* to me.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 220.

Walpole had, it is plain, an *uneasy* consciousness of the frivolity of his favourite pursuits.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

4. Not easy to be done or accomplished; difficult.

But this swift business
I must *uneasy* make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 451.

uneatable (un-ē′ta-bl), *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten: as, *uneatable* fruit.

Big scarlet hips—which are *uneatable* by us.
Grant Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 119.

uneatableness (un-ē′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being uneatable. *Wallace*, Natural Selection, iii. 120.

uneaten (un-ē′tn), *a.* Not eaten; not devoured; hence, not destroyed.

Therefore I will out-swear him and all his followers, that this is all that 's left *uneaten* of my sword.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii.

uneath (un-ēᵺ′), *a.* [< ME. *unethe*, *onethe*, < AS. *uneáthe*, difficult, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easy: see *un-*[1] and *eath*, *a.*] Not easy; difficult. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Uneath it were to tell. *Southey.*

uneath† (un-ēᵺ′), *adv.* [< ME. *unethe*, *uneth*, *unnethe*, *unneth*, *onethe*, *onnethe*, etc., < AS. *uneáthe*, not easily, < *un-*, not, + *eáthe*, easily: see *eath*, *adv.* Cf. *uneaths*.] Not easily; hardly; scarcely.

Atte last a forster came rideng;
And, wete ye wele, so sorrowfull he was
That he *onnethe* myght speke to the kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 977.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 8.

uneaths† (un-ēᵺz′), *adv.* [< ME. *unethes*, *unnethes*; < *uneath*, *adv.*, + adv. gen. *-es*.] Same as *uneath*.

We are so now ordered and so straitly watched, that *unneaths* our servants dare do anything for us.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 174.

unebriate (un-ē′bri-āt), *a.* Unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated. [Rare.]

There were . . . *unebriate* liquors, pressed from cooling fruits. *Bulwer*, My Novel, IV. xvii. (*Davies.*)

unedge (un-ej′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *edge*[1].] To deprive of the edge; blunt.

Here our weapons,
And bodies that were made for shining brass,
Are both *unedg'd*. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

unedible (un-ed′i-bl), *a.* Inedible. *Hugh Miller*. [Rare.]

unedifying (un-ed′i-fī-ing), *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Boyle*.

uneducate[1]† (un-ed′ū-kāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *educate*, *a.*] Not educated. *Solyman and Perseda*.

uneducate[2] (un-ed′ū-kāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *educate*, *v.*] To deprive of education; reverse or annul what has been done by way of educating or training. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 388.

uneducated (un-ed′ū-kā-ted), *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

uneffectual (un-e-fek′tū-al), *a.* Ineffectual. [Rare.]

The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 90.

unelastic (un-ē-las′tik), *a.* Inelastic. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 72. [Rare.]

unelected (un-ē-lek′ted), *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 207.

unelegant (un-el′ē-gant), *a.* Inelegant. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 67. [Rare.]

unelegantly (un-el′ē-gant-li), *adv.* Inelegantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 425. [Rare.]

unembarrassed (un-em-bar′ast), *a.* Not embarrassed, in any sense.

unembodied (un-em-bod′id), *a.* **1.** Disembodied. *Byron*, When Coldness Wraps. [Rare.] —**2.** Not embodied; not collected into a body: as, *unembodied* militia. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unemotional (un-ē-mō′shon-al), *a.* Not emotional; free from or unaccompanied by an exhibition of emotion or feeling; impassive; not inducing emotion: as, an *unemotional* person; an *unemotional* book.

This little book ["Nature"] met with a very *unemotional* reception.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson (Amer. Men of Letters, p. 91).

unemotionally (un-ē-mō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In an unemotional manner; impassively.

unemotioned (un-ē-mō′shond), *a.* Free from emotion; impassive. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 98. [Rare.]

unemployed (un-em-ploid′), *a.* **1.** Not employed; having no work or employment.

Men sour with poverty and *unemployed*. *Addison.*

The fact is, Africa is a nation of the *unemployed*.
The Speaker, May 31, 1890.

2. Not in use: as, *unemployed* capital or money.

An overflow of *unemployed* energy and vivacity.
M. C. Tyler, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

3. Not accompanied with work or employment.

To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

unemployment (un-em-ploi′ment), *n.* The condition of being unemployed; the state of being unused. *Science*, XI. 192. [Rare.]

unemptiable (un-emp′ti-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being emptied; inexhaustible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

unencapsuled (un-en-kap′sūld), *a.* Not capsulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 653. [Rare.]

unenchanted (un-en-chan′ted), *a.* Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. *Milton*, Comus, l. 395.

unenclosed, *a.* See *uninclosed*.

unencumber, unincumber (un-en-, un-in-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; disencumber.

unencumberedness (un-en-kum′bėrd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unencumbered. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 182. [Rare.]

unendeared (un-en-dērd′), *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 766.

unended (un-en′ded), *a.* [< ME. *unended*, < AS. *ungeended*; as *un-*[1] + *ended*.] Endless; infinite.

unending (un-en′ding), *a.* [< ME. **unendinge*, *unendande*; < *un-*[1] + *ending*.] Not ending; having no end.

My body in blys ay abydande
Vne[n]dande withoutyn any endying.
York Plays, p. 1.

The *unending* circles of laborious science.
Feltham, On Eccles. ii. 11.

unendingly (un-en′ding-li), *adv.* Without end; eternally.

unendingness (un-en′ding-nes), *n.* The character of being unending.

unendly† (un-end′li), *a.* [< ME. **unendly* (= G. *unendlich*); < *un-*[1] + *endly*, *a.*] Having no end; endless. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 224.

unendurable (un-en-dūr′a-bl), *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

Without some touch of it [idealizing] life would be *unendurable* prose. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 189.

unendurably (un-en-dūr′a-bli), *adv.* In an unendurable manner; intolerably.

unengaged (un-en-gājd′), *a.* Not engaged, in any sense.

un-English (un-ing′glish), *a.* Not English. (*a*) Not characteristic of Englishmen; opposed in character, feeling, etc., to what is English. (*b*) Not properly belonging to, or not in accord with the usages of, the English language.

un-Englished (un-ing′glisht), *a.* Not translated or rendered into English. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of the Married Clergy.

unenlightened (un-en-lī′tnd), *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated; also, not proceeding from or marked by mental or moral enlightenment: as, *unenlightened* zeal.

Natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

unentangle (un-en-tang′gl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *entangle*.] To disentangle. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 129. [Rare.]

unentangled (un-en-tang′gld), *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

Unentangled through the snares of life.
Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Collins.

unentering (un-en′tėr-ing), *a.* Not entering; making no impression. *Southey*, Thalaba, ix.

unenterprising (un-en′tėr-prī-zing), *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous. *Burke*, Thoughts on French Affairs (1791).

unentertaining (un-en-tėr-tā′ning), *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxv. (1740).

unentertainingness (un-en-tėr-tā′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull. *Gray*, To West, Letter xxvii. (1740).

unenthralled (un-en-thrâld′), *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thraldom. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

unentombed (un-en-tōmd′), *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

unentranced (un-en-trânst′), *a.* Not entranced; not under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

His heart was wholly *unentranced*.
Taylor, Ph. van Art. (The Lay of Elena). (*Davies.*)

unenviable (un-en′vi-a-bl), *a.* Not enviable. *Milton*, Animadversions, Pref.

unenviably (un-en′vi-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to be enviable.

unenvied (un-en′vid), *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 23.

unenvious (un-en′vi-us), *a.* Not envious; free from envy. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xxi.

unequable (un-ē′kwa-bl), *a.* Inequable.

March and September, . . . the two most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

unequal (un-ē′kwal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station, etc.

To shape my legs of an *unequal* size.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

2. Inadequate; insufficient; inferior: as, his strength was *unequal* to the task.

Atlas becomes *unequal* to his freight,
And almost faints beneath the glowing weight.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The Day
Unequal to the Godhead's Attributes
Various, and Matter copious of your Songs.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. Not balanced or matched; disproportioned; one-sided; hence, inequitable; unfair; unjust; partial.

To punish me for what you make me do
Seems much *unequal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 101.

We play *unequal* game,
Whene'er we shoot by Fancy's aim!
Scott, Rokeby, i. 31.

4. Not equable; not uniform; irregular: as, *unequal* pulsations.

I have called him the most original and the most *unequal* of living poets. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 338.

5. Not having the two sides or the parts symmetrical: thus, an *unequal* leaf is one in which the parenchyma is not developed symmetrically on each side of the midrib or stalk. Also called *oblique*. —**6.** In *entom.*, composed of parts or joints of different forms: as, *unequal* palpi or antennæ. —**Unequal surface**, in *entom.*, a surface having very slight and indeterminate elevations and depressions. —**Unequal temperament.** See *temperament*. —**Unequal voices**, in *music*, properly, voices of different quality or compass; but the term is often used in the sense of *mixed voices*. —**Unequal wings**, in *entom.*, wings of which the anterior pair are longer or shorter than the posterior, generally the former.

II. *n.* One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 453. [Rare.]

unequalable† (un-ē′kwal-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *equal* + *-able*.] Not capable of being equaled; not capable of being matched or paralleled; matchless; peerless. *Boyle*, Works, I. 282.

unequaled, unequalled (un-ē′kwald), *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 983. = **Syn.** Unmatched, matchless, unexampled, peerless.

unequally (un-ē′kwal-i), *adv.* Not equally.

Unequally yoked together. 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Unequally pinnate leaf. See *pinnate*.

unequalness (un-ē′kwal-nes), *n.* The state of being unequal; inequality. *Sir W. Temple*, Essay on Poetry.

unequitable (un-ek′wi-ta-bl), *a.* Inequitable. *A. Tucker*.

unequitably (un-ek′wi-ta-bli), *adv.* Inequitably. *Secker*, Charge to Clergy of Oxford (1750).

unequity† (un-ek′wi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *unequitie*; < *un-*[1] + *equity*. Cf. *iniquity*.] Want of equity; inequity; iniquity. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 5.

unequivocal (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal), *a.* Not equivocal, in any sense. = **Syn.** Plain, unambiguous, unmistakable. See *obscure*.

unequivocally (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal-i), *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

unequivocalness (un-ē-kwiv′ō-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being unequivocal.

unerrable† (un-èr′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon*, Mirror of Antichrist (1616), p. 142.

unerrableness† (un-èr′a-bl-nes), *n.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

unerring (un-èr′ing), *a.* **1.** Not missing the mark; certain: as, an *unerring* aim.

Diana taught him all her silvan arts,
To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts.
Pope, Iliad, v. 68.

2. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible: as, the *unerring* wisdom of God. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery.

unerringly (un-èr′ing-li), *adv.* In an unerring manner; without error, mistake, or failure; infallibly. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9.

unescapable (un-es-kā′pa-bl), *a.* That cannot be escaped. *Ruskin*.

uneschewable† (un-es-chō′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *uneschuable*; < *un-*[1] + *eschew* + *-able*.] Unavoidable.

An *uneschuable* byndynge togydere.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

uneschewably† (un-es-chō′a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *uneschuably*; < *uneschewable* + *-ly*[2].] Unavoidably.

They ben to comyn *uneschwably*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

unespied (un-es-pīd′), *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Spenser*, Present State of Ireland.

unessayed (un-e-sād′), *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

unessence (un-es′ens), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *essence*.] To deprive of essence or distinctive characteristics. [Rare.]

Not only does truth, in . . . long intervals, *unessence* herself, but (what is harder) one cannot venture a crude fiction, for the fear that it may ripen into a truth upon the voyage. *Lamb*, Essays of Elia, p. 178.

★ **unessential** (un-e-sen′shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Not essential; not constituting the essence or essential part; inessential; not of prime importance.

The *unessential* parts of Christianity.
Addison, Freeholder.

Sundry *unessential* points of church order.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 593.

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 438.

II. *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity: as, forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

unestablish (un-es-tab′lish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *establish*.] To deprive of establishment; disestablish. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii. [Rare.]

unethes†, *adv.* See *uneaths*.

unevangelical (un-ē-van-jel'i-kal), *a.* Not evangelical. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 12.

uneven (un-ē'vn), *a.* [< ME. *uneven*, < AS. *unefen*, < *un-*, not, + *efen*, even: see *un-*[1] and *even*[1].] 1. Not even. (*a*) Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; rugged. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 417. (*b*) Not straight or direct; crooked. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 5. (*c*) Not uniform, equable, regular, or continuous; changeable; jerky.

Light quirks of music, broken and *uneven*.
Pope, To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 4.

(*d*) Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not at the same height or on the same plane; hence, not fair, just, or true.

Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st
All others by thyself. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 173.

(*e*) In *arith.*, odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder: as, 3, 5, 7, etc., are *uneven* numbers.

2†. Ill-matched; unsuitable; ill-assorted. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 9.—3†. Difficult; perplexing; embarrassing. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 50.—**Uneven pages**, pages with odd numbers, like 1, 3, 5, 7, etc.

unevenly (un-ē'vn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unevenly*; < *uneven* + *-ly*[2].] In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.—**Unevenly even.** See *even*[1].

unevenness (un-ē'vn-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uneven. (*a*) Inequality of surface: as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. (*b*) Irregularity; want of uniformity. (*c*) Want of equableness; unsteadiness; variableness.

Unevenness of temper. *Addison*, Spectator.

Her abruptness and *unevenness* of manner were plainly the result of her secluded and lowly circumstances.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

(*d*) Want of smoothness in regard to style or composition. *Boyle*, Works, II. 251.

uneventful (un-ē-vent'fûl), *a.* Not eventful: as, an *uneventful* reign or life. *Southey*.

uneventfully (un-ē-vent'fûl-i), *adv.* In an uneventful manner; so as to be without striking occurrences.

unevident (un-ev'i-dent), *a.* Not evident, clear, obvious, or manifest; obscure. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 197. (*Davies.*)

unexact (un-eg-zakt'), *a.* Inexact. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unexaminable (un-eg-zam'i-na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being or proper to be examined.

The lowly, alwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ in what he went with resolution to doe.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

unexampled (un-eg-zam'pld), *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent or rival; unprecedented; unparalleled. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 410.

Her modest mien
And carriage, marked by *unexampled* grace.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; hence, excellent; admirable.

Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters.
Waterland, Works, V. 296.

unexceptionableness (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unexceptionable. *Dr. H. More*, Seven Churches, Pref.

unexceptionably (un-ek-sep'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner. *South*, Sermons, V. iv.

unexceptional (un-ek-sep'shon-al), *a.* Not forming an exception; in the regular course; usual.

unexceptionally (un-ek-sep'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without exception; in a manner excluding nothing; entirely.

unexceptive (un-ek-sep'tiv), *a.* Not exceptive; admitting no exception. *J. H. Sterling*, Text-book to Kant, p. 11.

unexcised (un-ek-sīzd'), *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise; not subject to the payment of excise.

unexclusive (un-eks-klö'siv), *a.* Not exclusive; general; comprehensive.

His erudition was as *unexclusive* as profound.
Sir W. Hamilton.

unexclusively (un-eks-klö'siv-li), *adv.* Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Supp. Diss., Note D, § 2.

unexcogitable (un-eks-koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not excogitable; inconceivable. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 2.

unexcusable (un-eks-kū'za-bl), *a.* Inexcusable. *Fuller*, General Worthies.

unexcusableness (un-eks-kū'za-bl-nes), *n.* Inexcusableness. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

unexecuted (un-ek'sē-kū-ted), *a.* 1. Not executed, in any sense. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.—2†. Unemployed; not brought into use; inactive.

You therein
. . . leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

unexempt (un-eg-zemt'), *a.* 1. Not exempt; not free by privilege.—2†. Not exempting from or depriving of some privilege or the like. *Milton*, Comus, l. 685.

unexpectant (un-eks-pek'tant), *a.* Not expectant; not expecting, looking for, or eagerly waiting for something.

With bent *unexpectant* faces. *George Eliot*, Romola, lv.

unexpectation† (un-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, § 1.

unexpected (un-eks-pek'ted), *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden: often used substantively with the definite article: as, it is *the unexpected* that happens.

Thy speech doth please me; for it ever sounds
As thou brought'st joyful, *unexpected* news.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

unexpectedly (un-eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1750.

unexpectedness (un-eks-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The character of being unexpected. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

unexpedient (un-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* Inexpedient. *Milton*, Education. [Rare.]

unexpensive (un-eks-pen'siv), *a.* Inexpensive. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unexperience† (un-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* Inexperience. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

unexperienced (un-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* 1. Inexperienced.

Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 86.

Young at his first entrance, and *unexperienc'd*, he [Ethelbert] was the first raiser of civill War among the Saxons. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Untried; not yet known from experience; also, exhibiting inexperience: applied to things.

Unexperienced art. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

unexperient† (un-eks-pē'ri-ent), *a.* Inexperienced. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 318.

unexpert (un-eks-pėrt'), *a.* 1. Inexpert. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

My sentence is for open war; of wiles
More *unexpert* I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need, or when they need.
Milton, P. L., ii. 52.

2. Without knowledge; unacquainted; ignorant.

Him you will find in letters and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, i. 9.

unexpertly (un-eks-pėrt'li), *adv.* Inexpertly.

unexplored (un-eks-plōrd'), *a.* Not explored, in any sense.

unexposed (un-eks-pōzd'), *a.* Not exposed, in any sense.

unexpressible (un-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* Inexpressible. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

unexpressibly (un-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* Inexpressibly. *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

unexpressive (un-eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.—2. Not to be expressed; inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 10.

unextended (un-eks-ten'ded), *a.* 1. Not extended or stretched out.

Unextended arms. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, iii.

2. Not having extension; occupying no assignable space.

A spiritual, that is, an *unextended* substance.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 10.

unextinguishable (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Inextinguishable.

Unextinguishable fire. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 88.

unextinguishably (un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* Inextinguishably.

unextricable (un-eks'tri-ka-bl), *a.* Inextricable. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxxvi.

uneyed† (un-īd'), *a.* Unobserved; unnoticed; unseen; unperceived. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

unfabled (un-fā'bld), *a.* Not fabled or imaginary; not mentioned in fable; unconnected or unmixed with fable; real.

They are more amusing than plain *unfabled* precept.
Sydney Smith, Works, I. 176. (*Davies.*)

unface (un-fās'), *v. t.* To remove the face or cover from; expose.

Unface these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack. *Rushworth*, Hist. Collections, II. ii. 917.

unfadable (un-fā'da-bl), *a.* Incapable of fading, perishing, or withering.

A crown incorruptible, *unfadable*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Ahasuerus Feasting.

unfadging† (un-faj'ing), *a.* Not suiting; of unsuitable shape, quality, or the like.

The potter may err in framing his vessel, and so in anger dash the *unfadging* clay against the walls.
Rev. T. Adams, Sermons, III. 122. (*Davies.*)

unfading (un-fā'ding), *a.* 1. Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.—2. Not liable to wither or decay.

The *unfading* rose of Eden. *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard.

unfadingly (un-fā'ding-li), *adv.* In an unfading manner; so as not to fade; imperishably.

unfadingness (un-fā'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfading. *Polwhele*, Hist. Devonshire.

unfailable† (un-fā'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of failing; infallible.

This *unfailable* word of truth.
Bp. Hall, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

unfailableness† (un-fā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unfailable; infallibility.

unfailing (un-fā'ling), *a.* 1. Not liable to fail; incapable of being exhausted: as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.—2. Not missing; always fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; not coming short; sure; certain.

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 322.

Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe,
Has from my arm *unfailing* struck the bow.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 551.

unfailingly (un-fā'ling-li), *adv.* In an unfailing manner; surely.

unfailingness (un-fā'ling-nes), *n.* The character of being unfailing. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 2 Pet. i. 10.

unfain† (un-fān'), *a.* [< ME. *unfain*, *unfein*, *unfawe*, < AS. *unfægen*, < *un-*, not, + *fægen*, glad: see *fain*[1].] Not fain; sorry.

All the folke were *vnfayn*, & of fyn will
To haue reft hir the rynke, for ruth that thai had.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12108.

"A-las," sche sayd, "I am *vn-fayn*
To se my sone in this dissesse."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 210.

unfainly†, *adv.* [< *unfain* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully. *Halliwell.*

unfainting (un-fān'ting), *a.* Not fainting; not sinking or succumbing or giving way.

Thorow which [labyrinth it is] impossible to passe without the conduct of wisdome and exercise of *unfainting* fortitude. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

unfair (un-fār'), *a.* [< ME. *unfair*, < AS. *unfæger* (= Goth. *unfagrs*), < *un-*, not, + *fæger*, beautiful: see *fair*[1].] Not fair. (*a*) Not beautiful; not comely. (*b*†) Not glad; sad; sorrowful.

Noght sesyng of sorow, & sobbyng *vnfaire*
On dayes to Endure, with drouping on nightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3290.

(*c*†) Unseemly; disgraceful.

He watȝ corsed for his vnclannes, & cached ther-inne,
Done doun of his dyngneté for dedeȝ *vnfayre*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1801.

(*d*) Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

(*e*) Not based on honesty, justice, or fairness; inequitable: as, *unfair* advantages; *unfair* practices. = **Syn.** (*d*) (*e*) Unjust, inequitable, partial, one-sided, dishonest, dishonorable. See *candid*.

unfair (un-fār'), *v. t.* To deprive of fairness or beauty. *Shak.*, Sonnets, v. [Rare.]

unfairly (un-fār'li), *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner. *Secker*, Sermons, IV. xiii.

unfairness (un-fār'nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfair, in any sense. *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.

unfaith (un-fāth'), *n.* Want or absence of faith; distrust.

Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

unfaithful (un-fāth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unfaythfull*; < *un-*[1] + *faithful*.] 1. Not faithful; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

Fro all fandyng *vnfaythfull* thou fende vs,
Here in this worlde of liffe whille we laste.
York Plays, p. 241.

His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Not performing the proper duty or function.

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight.
Pope.

3. Not possessing faith; unbelieving; impious; infidel. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 461.—**4.** Not trustworthy; inexact; not conforming to the letter and spirit: as, an *unfaithful* account; an *unfaithful* translation.

He was a learned man, of immense reading, but is much blamed for his *unfaithful* quotations.
Aubrey, Lives (William Prinne).

=**Syn. 1.** *Faithless*, etc. (see *perfidious*); derelict.

unfaithfully (un-fāth'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unfaithful manner; without faithfulness; perfidiously; negligently: as, work *unfaithfully* done.

unfaithfulness (un-fāth'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfaithful.

A pretext for *unfaithfulness* or negligence.
J. A. Alexander, Sermons, II. 75.

unfalcated (un-fal'kā-ted), *a.* **1.** Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.—**2†.** Not curtailed; having no deductions.

I am of opinion that a real *unfalcated* income of six hundred pounds a year is a sufficient income for a country dean in this kingdom.
Swift, On Bill for Clerical Residences.

unfallible† (un-fal'i-bl), *a.* Infallible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 59.

unfallowed (un-fal'ōd), *a.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallowed* glebe. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

unfaltering (un-fâl'tėr-ing), *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

Sustained and soothed
By an *unfaltering* trust, approach thy grave.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

unfalteringly (un-fâl'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unfaltering manner; without faltering.

He inspired all, so that "all felt ready to follow him *unfalteringly* into any . . . post of danger."
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 112.

unfamed (un-fāmd'), *a.* Not renowned; inglorious. [Rare.]

Death *unfamed*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 159.

unfamiliar (un-fą-mil'yăr), *a.* Not familiar; not well known or acquainted; not wonted by frequent use. *Byron*, Lara, i.

The *unfamiliar* handwriting.
W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, p. 192.

unfamiliarity (un-fą-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unfamiliar; want of familiarity. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

unfamiliarly (un-fą-mil'yăr-li), *adv.* In an unfamiliar manner.

unfamous† (un-fā'mus), *a.* [< ME. *unfamous*; < *un-*[1] + *famous*.] Not famous; lost to fame; forgotten. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1146.

unfardle† (un-fär'dl), *v. t.* To unloose and open, as a pack (fardel); unpack. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

unfarrowed (un-far'ōd), *a.* Deprived of a farrow or litter. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail. [Rare.]

unfashionable (un-fash'on-ą-bl), *a.* **1†.** Incapable of being fashioned or shaped.—**2.** Not fashionable, in any sense.

For there is no Charm in Words as to matters of Breeding, An *unfashionable* Name won't make a Man a Clown.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 221.

3†. Shapeless; deformed. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 22.

unfashionableness (un-fash'on-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

unfashionably (un-fash'on-ą-bli), *adv.* In an unfashionable manner; not in accordance with fashion.

unfashioned (un-fash'ond), *a.* Not modified by art; not molded; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

unfast (un-fâst'), *a.* Not fast or safe; not secure. *Johnson.*

unfast† (un-fâst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfasten, unvesten, onfesten*, < *un-*[2] + *fast*[1].] To loose.

unfasten (un-fä'sn), *v.* [< ME. *unfastnen*; < *un-*[2] + *fasten*.] **I.** *trans.* To loose; unfix; unbind; untie; figuratively, to detach from any connecting link or agency; disconnect.

He doth *unfasten* so and shake a friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 209.

II. *intrans.* To come untied or unloosed.

unfastener (un-fäs'nėr), *n.* One who or that which unfastens.

unfastness† (un-fâst'nes), *n.* Lack of closeness, as of fiber; porousness. [Rare.]

The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 478.

unfathered (un-fä'ᵀᴴėrd), *a.* **1.** Having no father; fatherless; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 122.—**2.** Not acknowledged by its father; having no acknowledged father, as an illegitimate child: used figuratively: as, an *unfathered* proposition.

unfatherly (un-fä'ᵀᴴėr-li), *a.* Not befitting a father. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 866.

unfathomable (un-faᵀᴴ'um-ą-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded; too deep to be measured; hence, not capable of being sounded by thought or comprehended.

unfathomableness (un-faᵀᴴ'um-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris*, On the Beatitudes, p. 133.

unfathomably (un-faᵀᴴ'um-ą-bli), *adv.* So as not to be fathomed or sounded. *Thomson*, Winter.

unfathomed (un-faᵀᴴ'umd), *a.* Not fathomed or sounded; not to be sounded. *Gray*, Elegy.

unfatigueable (un-fą-tē'gą-bl), *a.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearïable; indefatigable. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 58.

unfaulty (un-fâl'ti), *a.* Free from fault, defect, or deficiency. *Spenser*, Heavenly Love, l. 233.

unfavorable, unfavourable (un-fā'vọr-ą-bl), *a.* **1.** Not favorable; not propitious; discouraging; adverse. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.—**2.** Not adapted to promote some specified object; somewhat prejudicial: as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest; *unfavorable* conditions.—**3†.** Ill-favored; ugly; unattractive; repulsive.

unfavorableness, unfavourableness (un-fā'vọr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unfavorable. *Adam Smith.*

unfavorably, unfavourably (un-fā'vọr-ą-bli), *adv.* In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage. *Secker*, Sermons, III. xv.

unfeared (un-fērd'), *a.* **1†.** Not affrighted; not afraid; not daunted; intrepid. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.—**2.** Not feared; not dreaded.

unfearful (un-fēr'fûl), *a.* Not fearful; not influenced by fear; courageous.

Unfearefull preachers of my name. *Udall.*

unfearfully (un-fēr'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unfearful manner; bravely. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 270.

unfeasible (un-fē'zi-bl), *a.* Not feasible; impracticable; infeasible. *South*, Sermons, III. ii.

unfeastly†, *a.* [ME. *unfestlich*; < *un-*[1] + *feastly*.] Not festive; not cheerful.

Hir liste nat appalled for to be,
Nor on the morwe *unfestlich* for to se.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 358.

unfeather (un-feᵀᴴ'ėr), *v. t.* To strip or denude of feathers. *Colman*, The Oxonian in Town, i.

unfeathered (un-feᵀᴴ'ėrd), *a.* Not provided with feathers; featherless. *Dryden.*

unfeatly† (un-fēt'li), *adv.* Unadroitly; without skill; not dexterously. *Udall*, Luke, Pref.

unfeatured (un-fē'tūrd), *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. [Rare.]

unfeaty† (un-fē'ti), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *feat, a.*, + *-y*[1].] Not feat; unskilful; clumsy.

They might talk of book-learning what they would, but, for his part, he never saw more *unfeaty* fellows than great clerks were. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

unfed (un-fed'), *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food; not nourished or sustained. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 30.

unfeed (un-fēd'), *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee; unpaid. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 142.

unfeeling (un-fē'ling), *a.* **1.** Devoid of feeling; insensible; void of sensibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 145.—**2.** Devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted; unsympathetic; cruel. *Gray*, Distant Prospect of Eton College.

unfeelingly (un-fē'ling-li), *adv.* **1.** In an unfeeling or cruel manner.—**2†.** Without perception or comprehension. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 19.

unfeelingness (un-fē'ling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfeeling; insensibility; hardness; cruelty.

unfeigned (un-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere: as, *unfeigned* piety; *unfeigned* thanks. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 32.

unfeignedly (un-fā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unfeigned manner; without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

Because it smellis, *vnfegneitlie*,
To verray percialytie.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.
Book of Common Prayer, Absolution.

unfeignedness (un-fā'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being unfeigned; truth; sincerity. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 24.

unfeigning (un-fā'ning), *a.* Not feigning; true. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

unfellow (un-fel'ō), *v. t.* To separate from being fellows or from one's fellows; sunder; dissociate. *Mrs. Browning.* [Rare.]

unfellowed (un-fel'ōd), *a.* Not matched; having no equal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 150.

unfelt (un-felt'), *a.* Not felt; not making its presence or action known; not perceived.

An *unfelt* sorrow. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 142.

unfeltly†, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

Into his [Pharaoh's] brest she [Envy] blowes
A banefull ayr, whose strength *vnfelily* flowes
Through all his veins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

unfence (un-fens'), *v. t.* **1.** To strip of fence or guard. *South*, Sermons, IV. iv.—**2.** To remove a fence or wall from.

unfenced (un-fenst'), *a.* Having no fence; not fenced in; also, without protection, guard, or security; defenseless.

A town . . . unwalled and *unfenced*.
Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1572.

Spreading afar and *unfenced* o'er the plain.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

unfermented (un-fėr-men'ted), *a.* **1.** Not having undergone fermentation.—**2.** Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

unfertile (un-fėr'til), *a.* Infertile. *Dr. H. More.*

unfertileness (un-fėr'til-nes), *n.* Infertility.

unfertility (un-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* Infertility. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 834.

unfestlich†, *a.* See *unfeastly*.

unfetter (un-fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *unfeteren*; < *un-*[2] + *fetter*.] **1.** To loose from fetters; unchain; unshackle; remove the fetters from.

She went allone and gan her herte *unfettre*
Out of desdaynous prison but a lite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1216.

2. To free from restraint; set at liberty: as, to *unfetter* the mind.

unfettered (un-fet'ėrd), *p. a.* Unchained; unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

Unfetter'd by the sense of crime.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvii.

unfeudalize (un-fū'dal-iz), *v. t.* To free from feudalism; divest of feudal rights or character. Also spelled *unfeudalise*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5. (*Davies.*)

unfigured (un-fig'ūrd), *a.* **1.** Not figured. Specifically—(*a*) Representing no animal or vegetable figures or forms. (*b*) Devoid of figures of any kind; not spotted or dotted: as, an *unfigured* muslin; an *unfigured* vase. **2.** Literal; devoid of figures of speech. *Blair.* —**3.** In *logic*, not determined in reference to figure.

unfile (un-fīl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *file*[1].] To remove from a file or record. *Ford.*

unfiled[1] (un-fīld'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *filed*, pp. of *file*[1], *v.*] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not burnished.

He was all armd in rugged steele *unfilde*,
As in the smoky forge it was compilde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 30.

unfiled[2]**†** (un-fīld'), *a.* [< ME. *unfyled*; < *un-*[1] + *filed*, pp. of *file*[2], *v.*] Not soiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated; undefiled. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

unfilial (un-fil'yal), *a.* Not filial. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 417.

unfilially (un-fil'yal-i), *adv.* In an unfilial manner.

unfilleted (un-fil'et-ed), *a.* Not bound up with or as with a fillet. *Coleridge*, The Picture.

unfine (un-fīn'), *a.* Not fine; shabby. [Rare.]

The birthday was far from being such a show; empty and *unfine* as possible.
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 362. (*Davies.*)

unfinish (un-fin'ish), *n.* Lack of finish; incompleteness. [Rare.]

It is such a comfort to a tired American — tired of our fret and hurry and *unfinish* — to see something done and completed and polished. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 366.

unfinishable (un-fin'ish-ą-bl), *a.* Incapable of being finished, concluded, or completed. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

unfinished (un-fin'isht), *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect.

A garment shapeless and *unfinished*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 415.

unfinishing (un-fin'ish-ing), *n.* The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining unfinished. [Rare.]

Noble deeds, the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 8.

unfirm (un-fėrm′), *a.* Not firm; not strong or stable; feeble; infirm.

The sway of earth
Shakes like a thing *unfirm*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 4.

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

unfirmamented (un-fėr′ma-men-ted), *a.* Not having a firmament; unbounded; boundless. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

unfirmness (un-fėrm′nes), *n.* The state of being unfirm; want of firmness; instability. *Imp. Dict.*

unfist (un-fist′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *fist*[1].] To unhand; release. [Rare.]

You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her,
How durst you keep my wife?
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 85. (*Davies.*)

unfit (un-fit′), *a.* Not fit. (*a*) Improper; unsuitable; unbecoming; inappropriate: said of things.

A most *unfit* time. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 61.

(*b*) Not suited or adapted; not fitted.

It cannot be too carefully remembered that air containing so much carbonic acid gas that a candle will not burn therein is *unfit* also to support human life.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 73.

(*c*) Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not competent; unable: said of persons.

Unfit to live or die. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 68.

=Syn. (*a*) Inapt. See *apt*. (*c*) Unqualified, unmeet, unworthy, incompetent, insufficient.

unfit (un-fit′), *v. t.* To make unsuitable; deprive of the proper or necessary qualifications for some act, activity, use, or purpose.

Age and blindness had *unfitted* Lord North for the duties of a public prosecutor. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

unfitly (un-fit′li), *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably; inappropriately. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

unfitness (un-fit′nes), *n.* The character of being unfit, in any sense. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 356.

unfitting (un-fit′ing), *a.* [< ME. *unfittyng*; < *un-*[1] + *fitting*.] Not fitting; unsuitable; unbecoming.

To assail such a hiduous creature
Off so wonderfull *unfittyng* stature.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4758.

unfittingly (un-fit′ing-li), *adv.* In an unfitting manner; improperly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 585.

unfix (un-fiks′), *v. t.* 1. To make no longer fixed or firm; loosen from any fastening; detach; unsettle: as, to *unfix* the mind or affections; to *unfix* bayonets.

Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 96.

2. To melt; dissolve. [Rare.]

Nor can the rising sun
Unfix their frosts. *Dryden.*

unfixed (un-fikst′), *a.* Not fixed, in any sense.

unfixedness (un-fik′sed-nes), *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. vi.

unfixity (un-fik′si-ti), *n.* The state of being unfixed; fluctuation; variableness. [Rare.]

The *unfixity* of the inflection of ἥμισυς is shown by the existence of the variant ἥμισος in Phocian inscriptions.
Classical Rev., III. 35.

unflagging (un-flag′ing), *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit; sustained: as, *unflagging* zeal. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

unflame (un-flām′), *v. t.* To unkindle; cool. [Rare.]

Fear
Unflames your courage in pursuit.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Int.

unflated (un-flā′ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + L. *flatus*, pp. of *flare*, blow (see *flatus*), + *-ed*[2].] Not blown.

The "jerk" or *unflated* aspirate.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 386.

unflattering (un-flat′ėr-ing), *a.* Not flattering, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, xxvii.

unflatteringly (un-flat′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unflattering manner; without flattery.

unfledged (un-flejd′), *a.* 1. Not yet fledged or furnished with feathers.

Her *unfledg'd* brood. *Cowper*, Iliad, ix.

2. Not having attained to full growth or experience; not fully developed; immature.

Unfledged actors. *Dryden*, Love Triumphant, i. 1.

unflesh (un-flesh′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; reduce to a skeleton. [Rare.]

unfleshed (un-flesht′), *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untried: as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor.

Whene'er I go to the field, Heaven keep me from
The meeting of an *unflesh'd* youth or coward!
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

unfleshly (un-flesh′li), *a.* Not fleshly; not human; incorporeal; spiritual.

Those *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thronged. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, l.

unfleshy† (un-flesh′i), *a.* Bare of flesh; fleshless.

Gastly Death's *unfleshy* feet. *Sir J. Davies.*

unflinching (un-flin′ching), *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking: as, *unflinching* bravery.

unflinchingly (un-flin′ching-li), *adv.* Without flinching; unshrinkingly.

unflower (un-flou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *flower*.] To strip of flowers. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph. [Rare.]

unfluent (un-flö′ent), *a.* Not fluent; unready in speech. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

unflush (un-flush′), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *flush*[1].] To lose a flush of color.

The west *unflushes*, the high stars grow bright.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

unfoiled (un-foild′), *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated; not baffled. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

unfold[1] (un-fōld′), *v.* [< ME. *unfolden*, *unfalden*, *unvolden*, < AS. *unfealdan*, unfold, < *un-*, back, + *fealdan*, fold: see *un-*[2] and *fold*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To open the folds of; expand; spread out; change from a folded condition, in any sense of the word *fold*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1702; *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 978.—2. To lay open to view or contemplation; make known in all the details; develop; disclose; reveal: as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

The Holy Fader wondred on that he told,
Off tho merueles that ther gan *vnfold*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5124.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 283.

3. To show, or let be seen; display.

[Lightning] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 146.

II. *intrans.* To become opened out; be spread apart; become disclosed or developed; develop itself.

I see thy beauty gradually *unfold*.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

unfold[2] (un-fōld′), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *fold*[2].] To release from a fold or pen.

She [the milkmaid] dares go alone and *unfold* sheep in the night, and fears no manner of ill.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

unfolder (un-fōl′dėr), *n.* One who or that which unfolds.

unfolding (un-fōl′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unfold*[1], *v.*] The act of spreading out; disclosure; revelation; development.

To my *unfolding* lend your prosperous ear.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 245.

unfoldment (un-fōld′ment), *n.* [< *unfold*[1] + *-ment*.] Unfolding; development. [Rare.]

The *unfoldment* of the power of voluntary motion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 4.

unfoldress† (un-fōl′dres), *n.* [< *unfold*[1] + *-er*[1] + *-ess*.] A female who unfolds or discloses.

The *unfoldresse* of treacherie.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland.

unfoliated (un-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* Not having a foliated structure; not foliated. See *foliation*, 6.

unfool (un-fōl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fool*[1].] To restore from folly; make satisfaction to (one) for calling one a fool; take away the reproach of folly from. [Rare.]

Have you any way, then, to *unfool* me again?
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 120.

unfooted (un-fůt′ed), *a.* Not trodden by the foot of man; unvisited. [Rare.]

Until it came to some *unfooted* plains
Where fed the herds of Pan. *Keats*, Endymion.

unforbidden, unforbid (un-fȯr-bid′n, un-fȯr-bid′), *a.* Not forbidden; not prohibited: applied to persons; allowed; permitted; legal: applied to things.

unforbiddenness (un-fȯr-bid′n-nes), *n.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

unforced (un-fōrst′), *a.* Not forced, in any sense of that word.

This gentle and *unforced* accord.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 123.

unforcedly (un-fōr′sed-li), *adv.* In an unforced manner. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii., note.

unforcible (un-fōr′si-bl), *a.* Wanting force or strength: as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 65. [Rare.]

unforeboding (un-fōr-bō′ding), *a.* Not foretelling; not telling the future; giving no omens. *Pope*, Odyssey, ii.

unforeknowable (un-fōr-nō′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreknown. *Cudworth.*

unforeknown (un-fōr-nōn′), *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. [Rare.]

Which had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 19.

unforesee (un-fōr-sē′), *v. t.*; pret. *unforesaw*, pp. *unforeseen*, ppr. *unforeseeing*. [< *un-*[1] + *foresee*.] Not to foresee or anticipate; have no previous view or impression of. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 171. (*Davies.*)

unforeseeable (un-fōr-sē′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being foreseen. *South*, Sermons, V. vi.

unforeseeing (un-fōr-sē′ing), *a.* Not foreseeing; not provident. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unforeseen (un-fōr-sēn′), *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.

The sudden and *unforeseen* changes of things.
Bacon, Political Fables, v., Expl.

The **unforeseen**, that which is not foreseen or expected.

Nothing is certain but *the unforeseen*. *Froude.*

unforeskinned (un-fōr′skind), *a.* [< *un-* + *foreskin* + *-ed*[2].] Circumcised. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1100. [Rare.]

unforetold (un-fōr-tōld′), *a.* Not predicted or foretold. *Eclectic Rev.*

unforewarned (un-fōr-wârnd′), *a.* Not forewarned; not previously warned or admonished. *Milton*, P. L., v. 245.

unforfeited (un-fȯr′fit-ed), *a.* Not forfeited; maintained; not lost. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

unforged (un-fȯrjd′), *a.* [< ME. *unforged*; < *un-*[1] + *forged*.] Not forged; not made.

Unforged was the hauberke and the plate.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 49.

unforgetable (un-fȯr-get′a-bl), *a.* That cannot be forgotten. Also spelled *unforgettable*.

unforgivable (un-fȯr-giv′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, vii. Also spelled *unforgiveable*.

unforgiven (un-fȯr-giv′n), *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned. *Bp. Jewell*, A Replie to M. Hardinge, p. 546.

unforgiver (un-fȯr-giv′ėr), *n.* One who does not pardon or forgive; an implacable person. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 26. [Rare.]

unforgiving (un-fȯr-giv′ing), *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Byron*, Fare Thee Well.

unforgivingness (un-fȯr-giv′ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being unforgiving; implacability. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 287.

unforgotten, unforgot (un-fȯr-got′n, un-fȯr-got′), *a.* Not forgotten; not lost to memory; not overlooked or neglected.

Clime of the *unforgotten* brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

unform (un-fôrm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *form*.] To destroy; unmake; decompose, or resolve into parts.

unformal (un-fôr′mal), *a.* Not formal; informal.

unformalized (un-fôr′mal-īzd), *a.* Not made formal; unreduced to forms. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xix.

unformed (un-fôrmd′), *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not molded into regular shape.

Matter *unform'd* and void. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 233.

Unformed stars [L. *informes*], in *anc. astron.*, stars not included in any constellation-figure, but considered as belonging to one of the constellations: generally used with reference to Ptolemy's catalogue, as the shapes of the constellation-figures are not so determinate as to distinguish whether stars not given by Ptolemy are in all cases within or without the figure.

unfortified (un-fôr′ti-fīd), *a.* Not fortified, in any sense.

A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 96.

unfortify† (un-fôr′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fortify*.] To strip of fortifications; dismantle. [Rare.]

On the kings name I commaund you to leaue your armour, to discamp your camp, and to *unfortifie* Tordisillas. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 272.

unfortunacy† (un-fôr′tū-nā-si), *n.* [< *unfortuna(te)* + *-cy*.] Misfortune.

The king he tacitely upbraids with the *unfortunacies* of his reign by deaths and plagues.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 331. (*Davies.*)

unfortunate (un-fôr′tū-nāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; un-

happy: as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* man.

Men ever were most blessed, till cross fate
Brought love and women forth, *unfortunate*
To all that ever tasted of their smiles.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** Unsuccessful, ill-fated, ill-starred, disastrous, calamitous. See *fortunate*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is unfortunate; one who has fallen into misfortune or misery.

One more *unfortunate*,
Weary of breath.
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

unfortunately (un-fôr'tụ-nāt-li), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; by ill fortune; unhappily. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1029.

unfortunateness (un-fôr'tụ-nāt-nes), *n.* The condition or state of being unfortunate; ill luck; ill fortune.

His greatest *Unfortunateness* was in his greatest Blessing. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 102.

unfossiliferous (un-fos-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* Destitute of fossils. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 622.

unfossilized (un-fos'il-īzd), *a.* Not fossilized. *Quarterly Rev.*

unfostered (un-fos'tėrd), *a.* 1. Not fostered; not nourished.—2. Not countenanced or favored; not patronized: as, a scheme *unfostered*.

unfought (un-fât'), *a.* Not fought.

If they march along
Unfought withal. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 12.

unfounded (un-foun'ded), *a.* 1. Not founded; not built or established. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 829.—2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; baseless: as, *unfounded* expectations. *Paley*, Natural Theology.

unfoundedly (un-foun'ded-li), *adv.* In a baseless or unfounded manner.

unframable† (un-frā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being framed or molded. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 16.

unframableness† (un-frā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unframable. *Bp. Sanderson.*

unframe† (un-frām'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frame*.] To destroy the frame of; take apart; hence, to make useless; destroy.

You write unto me that you are much offended by many slanderers that depraue your doings and *unframe* your attempts. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 109.

unframed (un-frāmd'), *a.* 1. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*—2. Not provided with a frame; not put into a frame: as, an *unframed* picture.

unfranchised (un-fran'chizd), *a.* Not franchised.

unfrangible† (un-fran'ji-bl), *a.* Not frangible; incapable of being broken; infrangible. *Jer. Taylor.*

unfrankable (un-frang'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being franked or sent by a public conveyance free of expense. *Southey*, Letters (1819), iii. 106. (*Davies.*)

unfraught (un-frât'), *a.* Not fraught; not filled with a load or burden; unloaded.

But would God that without lenger delayes
These galees were *vnfraught* in fortie dayes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 195.

unfree (un-frē'), *a.* [< ME. *unfre*; < *un-*[1] + *free*.] Not free, in any sense of the word *free*.

Below the freeman there were *unfree* men, serfs bound to the soil and slaves, the conquered foes of past generations and the captives of his own.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, i. 16.

In no previous arrangement between Christian states had the rule "free ships, free goods" been separated from the opposite, "*unfree* or hostile ships, hostile goods."
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 174.

unfreeze† (un-frēz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *freeze*.] To thaw.

Unfreeze the frost of her chaste heart.
T. Hudson, Judith, iv. 196. (*Davies.*)

unfrequency (un-frē'kwen-si), *n.* The state of being unfrequent; infrequency.

The *unfrequency* of apparitions. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

unfrequent (un-frē'kwent), *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Spectator*, No. 472.

In the German universities feuds were not *unfrequent*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 848.

unfrequent† (un-frē-kwent'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frequent*.] To cease to frequent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. [Rare.]

unfrequented (un-frē-kwen'ted), *a.* Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings; solitary: as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 2.

unfrequently (un-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Infrequently. *Cogan*, On the Passions, i. 2. [Rare.]

unfret† (un-fret'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *fret*[1].] To smooth out; relax.

Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

unfretted (un-fret'ed), *a.* Not fretted; not worn or rubbed. *Holinshed*, Chronicles of Ireland, an. 1532.

unfriend (un-frend'), *n.* [< ME. *unfreond, onfreond* (= MHG. *unvriunt*), hostile person; < *un-* + *friend*.] One not a friend; an enemy. *Carlyle.*

unfriended (un-fren'ded), *a.* Lacking friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 10.

He was *unfriended* and unknown.
Ticknor, Hist. Span. Literature, II. 97.

unfriendedness (un-fren'ded-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unfriended. *Athenæum*, No. 3148, p. 236.

unfriendliness (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavor. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. 11.

unfriendly (un-frend'li), *a.* 1. Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; inimical: as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

I would not breed dissention;
'Tis an *unfriendly* office.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 524.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.

The *unfriendly* elements. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 58.

=**Syn.** Hostile, inimical, antagonistic. See *amicable*.

unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, vi.

unfriendship (un-frend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *unfrindship*; < *unfriend* + *-ship*.] Unfriendliness; enmity.

unfrighted (un-frī'ted), *a.* Not frighted; not scared or terrified. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, iv.

unfrightful (un-frīt'fụl), *a.* Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

unfrock (un-frok'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *frock*.] To deprive of a frock; divest of a frock; hence, referring to a monk's frock, to deprive of ecclesiastical rank or authority.

"Proud prelate," she [Elizabeth] wrote, . . . "If you do not immediately comply with my request, . . . I will *unfrock* you!"
J. R. Green, Short Hist. of Eng. People, vii. 3.

unfructed (un-fruk'ted), *a.* In *her.*, having no fruit: said of a branch or sprig of some plant which is usually represented fructed. More leaves or sprigs are usually shown as forming part of the branch than when there is fruit.

unfructuous†, *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

unfruitful (un-frōt'fụl), *a.* Not fruitful, in any sense.

In the midst of his *unfruitful* prayer.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 344.

unfruitfully (un-frōt'fụl-i), *adv.* In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly. *B. Jonson*, The Silent Woman, v. 1.

unfruitfulness (un-frōt'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness: applied to persons or things.

unfruitous†, *a.* [ME., also *unfruytous*; < *un-*[1] + *fruitous*, fruitful: see *fructuous*.] Unfruitful. *Wyclif.*

unfueled, unfuelled (un-fū'eld), *a.* Not supplied with fuel; not fed with fuel. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unfulfilled (un-fụl-fild'), *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished: as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 511.

unfull† (un-fụl'), *a.* Not full or complete; imperfect. *Sylvester.*

unfumed (un-fūmd'), *a.* 1. Not fumigated.—2†. Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled: noting odor or scent.

She . . . strows the ground
With rose and odours from the shrub *unfumed*.
Milton, P. L., v. 349.

unfunded (un-fun'ded), *a.* Not funded; floating: as, an *unfunded* debt. See *fund*[1], *v. t.*, and *funded*. The *unfunded debt* of the United Kingdom exists in the form of exchequer bills and bonds, treasury bills, etc., issued by the government when it desires to raise money for temporary purposes, all bearing interest at fixed rates, and due at specified times; while the *funded debt* of that country is properly no debt at all, the government being under no obligation to repay the principal sum represented by the stock, but only to pay the interest thereon, for the due performance of which a fund consisting of the product of certain taxes or sources of revenue is set aside.

unfurl (un-fėrl'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *furl*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spread or shake out from a furled state, as a sail or a flag.

Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's joined,
Unfurl their gilded lilies in the wind.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. Figuratively, to disclose; display.

I am resolved to display my *unfurled* soule in your very face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 56.

The red right arm of Jove,
With all his terrors there *unfurl'd*.
Byron, tr. of Horace.

II. *intrans.* To be spread out or expanded; open to the wind.

As marks his eye the seaboy on the mast,
The anchors rise, the sails *unfurling* fast.
Byron, Corsair, i. 16.

unfurnish (un-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *furnish*.] To deprive of furnishing, furniture, or necessaries of any kind. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

unfurnished (un-fėr'nisht), *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furnishings or furniture of any kind; unsupplied; unequipped: as, an *unfurnished* house.

We shall be much *unfurnish'd* for this time.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 10.

unfurrowed (un-fur'ōd), *a.* Not furrowed; not formed into drills or ridges; hence, smooth: as, an *unfurrowed* field; the *unfurrowed* sea.

The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

unfused[1] (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not fused; not melted.

unfused[2] (un-fūzd'), *a.* Not provided or fitted with a fuse, as a mine or a bomb. *Science*, V. 74.

unfusible (un-fū'zi-bl), *a.* Infusible. [Rare.]

unga, ungka (ung'gä, ung'kä), *n.* The siamang.

ungain† (un-gān'), *a.* [< ME. *ungain, ungayn*; < *un-*[1] + *gain, a.*] 1. Perilous; dreadful.

[He] gird gomes vnto grounde with *vngayn* strokes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1332.

2. Ungainly; awkward; clumsy.

A brown boy with a thin face, a huge nose, and as *ungain* as possible. *Gray*, Letters, I. 86.

ungained (un-gānd'), *a.* Not yet gained; unpossessed. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 315.

ungainful (un-gān'fụl), *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

ungainliness (un-gān'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; ungainly appearance; clumsiness; awkwardness.

ungainly (un-gān'li), *a.* [< ME. **ungaynly* (cf. *ungainly, adv.*); < *un-*[1] + *gainly, a.*] 1†. Unfit; vain.

Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity.
Hammond, Sermons, IV. 13.

2. Awkward; clumsy; uncouth: as, an *ungainly* carriage. *Everett*, Orations, II. 213.=**Syn. 2.** *Uncouth, Bungling*, etc. See *awkward* and *clumsy*.

ungainly (un-gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. **ungaynly, ungeinliche*; < *un-*[1] + *gainly, adv.*] In an awkward manner; clumsily; uncouthly.

Why dost thou stare and look so *ungainly*?
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i. 2.

ungallant (un-gal'ant, -ga-lant'), *a.* Not gallant; uncourtly to ladies. *Gay*, Letter to Swift, April 27, 1731.

ungalled (un-gâld'), *a.* Unhurt; not galled; uninjured.

Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 283.

ungarment (un-gär'ment), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *garment*.] To unclothe; strip.

ungarmented (un-gär'men-ted), *a.* Not having garments; not covered with garments; unclothed.

And round her limbs *ungarmented* the fire
Curl'd its fierce flakes.
Southey, Joan of Arc, iv. (*Davies.*)

ungarnished (un-gär'nisht), *a.* [< ME. *ungarnyst*; < *un-*[1] + *garnished*.] Not garnished or furnished; unadorned; not properly provided or equipped.

The gome watz *vngarnyst* with god men to dele.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 187.

A plain *ungarnish'd* present as a thanke-offering to thee.
Milton, Animadversions.

ungartered (un-gär'tėrd), *a.* Not held by garters, as the hose or stockings; not having or wearing garters.

You chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 79.

ungathered (un-gaᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* Not gathered together; not culled; not picked; not collected; specifically, noting printed sheets that have been folded, but not gathered in regular order for binding.

Those persons whose souls are dispersed and *ungathered* by reason of a wanton humour to intemperate jesting are apt to be trifling in their religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

ungear (un-gēr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gear.*] To strip of gear; also, to throw out of gear.

ungeneraled, ungeneralled (un-jen′ę-rąld), *a.* Made not general; local; particular. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

ungenerated (un-jen′ę-rā-ted), *a.* Not generated; not brought into being. *Raleigh.*

ungenerous (un-jen′ę-rus), *a.* Not generous; not showing liberality or nobility of mind or sentiments; illiberal; ignoble; dishonorable.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungen'rous terms. *Addison*, Cato.

ungenerously (un-jen′ę-rus-li), *adv.* In an ungenerous manner; illiberally; ignobly.

ungenial (un-jē′niąl), *a.* Not genial. (*a*) Not favorable to natural growth: as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils. (*b*) Not kindly; unpleasant; disagreeable; harsh; unsympathetic: as, an *ungenial* disposition. (*c*) Not congenial; not suited or adapted. [Rare.]

Critical explanations of difficult passages of Scripture . . . do well for publication, but are *ungenial* to the habits and taste of a general audience.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

ungenitured† (un-jen′i-tūrd), *a.* Wanting genitals; wanting the power of propagation; impotent. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 184.

ungenteel (un-jen-tēl′), *a.* Not genteel; impolite; rude: of persons or manners.

ungenteelly (un-jen-tēl′li), *adv.* In an ungenteel manner; impolitely; uncivilly. *Edinburgh Rev.*

ungentle (un-jen′tl), *a.* [< ME. *ungentel;* < *un-*[1] + *gentle.*] 1. Not gentle; harsh; rough; rude; ill-bred; impolite.

When nature biddeth thee to be good and gentle to other, she commandeth thee not to be cruel and *ungentle* to thyself. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Cæsar cannot live
To be *ungentle.* *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 60.

2. Not noble; plebeian.

Sum man hath grete rychesses, but he is ashamyd of his *ungentel* lynage. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 4.

ungentleman† (un-jen′tl-mąn), *v. t.* Same as *ungentlemanize.*

Some tell me home-breeding will *ungentleman* him.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 545. (*Davies.*)

ungentlemanize (un-jen′tl-mąn-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *gentleman* + *-ize.*] To deprive of the character of a gentleman; make boorish. [Rare.]

Unmanning and *un-gentlemanizing* themselves to any extent. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 416.

ungentlemanlike (un-jen′tl-mąn-līk), *a.* Not like a gentleman; not becoming a gentleman; ungentlemanly. *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

ungentlemanliness (un-jen′tl-mąn-li-nes), *n.* The character of being ungentlemanly. *Quarterly Rev.*

ungentlemanly (un-jen′tl-mąn-li), *a.* Not befitting a gentleman; rude; uncivil; ill-bred.

Swearing in the Playhouse is an *ungentlemanly* as well as an unchristian Practice.
Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 59.

=Syn. See *uncivil.*

ungentlemanly (un-jen′tl-mąn-li), *adv.* In an ungentlemanly manner; not as a gentleman.

To defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 148.

ungentleness (un-jen′tl-nes), *n.* 1. Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness.—2. Want of politeness; incivility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 83.

ungently (un-jent′li), *adv.* In an ungentle manner; harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 444.

ungenuine (un-jen′ū-in), *a.* Not genuine.

His best Plays are almost always Modest and clean Complexion'd. His Amphitrio, excepting the *ungenuine* Addition, is such. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View, p. 18.

ungenuineness (un-jen′ū-in-nes), *n.* The character of being ungenuine; spuriousness.

unget (un-get′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *get*[1]. Cf. *unbeget.*] To treat as if unbegotten. [Rare.]

I'll disown you; I'll disinherit you;
I'll *unget* you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals.

ungifted (un-gif′ted), *a.* Not gifted. (*a*) Not endowed with peculiar faculties.

A hot-headed, *ungifted*, unedifying preacher.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull, xxiii.

(*b*) Not having received a gift; without a present.

Lest thou depart the coast *ungifted.*
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

ungild (un-gild′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gild*[1].] To deprive of gilding.

It will *ungild* one face of the object while the other face becomes gilt. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 196.

ungilded, ungilt (un-gil′ded, un-gilt′), *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gilding.

Our mean *ungilded* stage. *Dryden.*

ungilding (un-gil′ding), *n.* The act or process of depriving of gilding; hence, figuratively, a stripping off of decorations.

By all this wee may conjecture how little wee neede feare that the *unguilding* of our Prelates will prove the woodening of our Priests. *Milton*, Animadversions.

Articles of iron, steel, and silver, which cannot be submitted to the *ungilding*-bath.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 205.

ungill (un-gil′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gill*[1].] To release the gills of (a fish) from the net; take or remove from a gill-net, as fish.

ungilt† (un-gilt′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *ungild.*

Bycause that there was none yll that did *vngilte* it.
Golden Boke, Prol.

ungiltif†, *a.* [ME.: see *unguilty.*] Without guilt; innocent.

Is this an honour unto thy deyte,
That folk *ungiltif* suffren here injure?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1018.

ungird (un-gėrd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gird.*] To loosen by taking off the girdle, as a robe; also, to take the girdle or belt from.

The sportive exercises for the which the genius of Milton *ungirds* itself. *Macaulay.*

ungive† (un-giv′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *give.*] To give way; relax; slacken.

That religion which is rather suddenly parched up than seasonably ripened doth commonly *ungive* afterwards.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

ungiving (un-giv′ing), *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

ungka, *n.* See *unga.*

ungka-puti (ung′kä-put-i), *n.* [Native name.] The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis.* Also called *ungha, ungka-pati, ungka-etam.*

unglad† (un-glad′), *a.* [ME. *unglad,* < AS. *unglæd* (= Icel. *ūgladhr*), not glad; as *un-*[1] + *glad.*] Sorry; sad. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 63.

ungladden (un-glad′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gladden.*] To deprive of gladness; leave uncheered; make sad. [Rare.]

It wears, to my eye, a stern and sombre aspect, too much *ungladdened* by genial sunshine.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 49.

unglaze (un-glāz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glaze.*] To take the glass from, as a window or window-sash.

unglazed (un-glāzd′), *a.* 1. Unprovided with glass, or with glass windows.—2. Not coated or covered with vitreous matter: as, *unglazed* earthenware. See *unglazed pottery,* under *pottery.*

ungloomed (un-glömd′), *a.* Not darkened, overshadowed, or overclouded. [Rare.]

With look *ungloomed* by guile. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

unglorified (un-glō′ri-fīd), *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration. *Dryden.*

unglorify (un-glō′ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glorify.*] To deprive of glory. *Watts*, Remnants of Time, § 31. [Rare.]

unglorious† (un-glō′ri-us), *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor; inglorious. *Wyclif*, Job xii. 19.

unglosed†, *a.* See *unglozed.*

unglove (un-gluv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glove.*] To take off the glove or gloves from.

Unglove your hand.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 1.

unglozed† (un-glōzd′), *a.* [< ME. *unglosed;* < *un-*[1] + *glozed.*] Not glozed or glossed.

Late gowre confessoure, sire kynge, construe this *vnglosed.*
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 145.

unglue (un-glö′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *glue.*] To separate, as that which is glued or cemented; hence, figuratively, to free from any strong attachment.

Unglue thyself from the world and the vanities of it.
Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical, § 24.

unglutted (un-glut′ed), *a.* Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

Seyd's *unglutted* eye. *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 8.

Ungnadia (un-gnad′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), named for *Ungnad,* who wrote (1757) on Persian fruits.] A genus of plants, of the family *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Harpullieæ.* It is distinguished by its alternate pinnate leaves, and by its flowers with a tongue-shaped disk. The only species, *U. speciosa,* the Spanish buckeye, is a native of Texas and Mexico, having a soft satiny reddish wood. It is a small tree, or sometimes a low shrub, with leaves of from 3 to 7 serrate leaflets, the terminal leaflet being long-stalked. The rose-colored flowers are aggregated in lateral clusters or corymbs, followed by a coriaceous three-lobed capsule containing three globose seeds resembling those of the horse-chestnut, but with emetic properties, and reputed poisonous.

ungoard†, *a.* See *ungored*[1].

ungod[1] (un-god′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ungodded,* ppr. *ungodding.* [< *un-*[2] + *god*[1].] 1. To divest of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; divest of divinity; undeify. *Dr. J. Scott.* [Rare.]—2. To deprive of a god, or cause to recognize no god; make atheistical or godless. [Rare.]

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferred without disguise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 742.

ungod[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ungood.*

ungodlily (un-god′li-li), *adv.* In an ungodly manner; impiously; wickedly.

ungodliness (un-god′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness.

The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness.* Rom. i. 18.

ungodly (un-god′li), *a.* 1. Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful: as, *ungodly* men or *ungodly* deeds. 1 Pet. iv. 18.

Glory to him whose just avenging ire
Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight.
Milton, P. L., vii. 185.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

The hours of this *ungodly* day.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 109.

Such an *ungodly* sickness I have got
That he that undertakes my cure must first
O'erthrow divinity, all moral laws.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

3. Outrageous; extremely annoying. [Slang.]

The poisonous nature of the wind, and its *ungodly* and unintermittent uproar, would not suffer me to sleep.
R. L. Stevenson, Olalla.

4. Squeamish; nice. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Godless, Unrighteous,* etc. See *irreligious.*

ungood†[1] (un-gůd′), *a.* [< ME. *ungood, ungod,* < AS. *ungōd* (= OHG. MHG. *unguot,* G. *ungut* = Icel. *ūgōdhr*), not good; as *un-*[1] + *good.*] Not good; bad.

ungoodly† (un-gůd′li), *a.* [< ME. *ungoodly;* < *un-*[1] + *goodly, a.*] Not goodly; not good; bad.

I nolde holde hir *ungoodly.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3741.

ungoodly† (un-gůd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *ungoodly, ongoodly;* < *un-*[1] + *goodly, adv.*] Not well; ill.

He was *ongoodly* servyd ther in.
Paston Letters, III. 125.

ungored[1] (un-gōrd′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *gore*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not stained or marked with gore; unbloodied. [Rare.]

Helms of gold
Vngoard with bloud.
Sylvester, The Vacation, p. 288. (*Davies.*)

ungored[2] (un-gōrd′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *gore*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Not gored; not wounded as with a horn or spear.

I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungored.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 261.

ungorged (un-gôrjd′), *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated.

Ungorged with flesh and blood.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

ungorgeous (un-gôr′jus), *a.* Not gorgeous; not showy or splendid. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 8. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

ungotten, ungot (un-got′n, -got′), *a.* 1. Not gained. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vii.—2†. Not begotten.

Ungotten and unborn. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 287.

ungovernable (un-guv′ėr-na-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; not to be regulated by laws or rules; refractory; unruly.

So *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally.
Dryden.

I trust . . . that our enemies, who predict that the indulgence will make us more insolent and *ungovernable,* may find themselves false prophets.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 380.

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled: as, *ungovernable* passions. =Syn. Unmanageable, intractable, uncontrollable. See *govern.*

ungovernableness (un-guv′ėr-ną-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being ungovernable.

ungovernably (un-guv′ėr-ną-bli), *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*

ungoverned (un-guv′ėrnd), *a.* 1. Not governed; having no government; anarchical.

The estate is green and yet *ungovern'd.*
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 127.

2. Not controlled; not subjected to government or law; not restrained or regulated; unmanaged; unbridled; licentious: as, *ungoverned* passions.

To serve *ungoverned* appetite. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 517.

ungown (un-goun′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gown.*] To remove from the clerical function; degrade from the position of priest or clergyman. Compare *uncowl*, *unfrock.*

ungraced (un-grāst′), *a.* Not graced; not favored; not honored.

Ungraced, without authority or mark.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

ungraceful (un-grās′fûl), *a.* Not graceful; lacking grace or elegance; inelegant; clumsy: as, *ungraceful* manners.

Nor are thy lips *ungraceful.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 218.

The other oak remaining a blackened and *ungraceful* trunk. *Scott.*

ungracefully (un-grās′fûl-i), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly. *Spectator.*

ungracefulness (un-grās′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being ungraceful; want of gracefulness; awkwardness: as, *ungracefulness* of manners. *Locke.*

ungracious (un-grā′shus), *a.* 1. Rude; unmannerly; odious; hateful; brutal.

How *ungracious* a thing this ambition is.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Ungracious wretch!
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were preached.
Shak., T. N., iv. 1. 51.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing; unacceptable.

Parts which are *ungracious* to the sight.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, x. 543.

Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

3. Showing no grace; impious; wicked.

Swearest thou, *ungracious* boy?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 490.

ungraciously (un-grā′shus-li), *adv.* In an ungracious manner; with disfavor: as, the proposal was received *ungraciously.*

This that with gyle was geten *vngraciouslich* is spended.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 129.

ungraciousness (un-grā′shus-nes), *n.* The character of being ungracious. *Jer. Taylor.*

ungraining (un-grā′ning), *n.* The act or process of removing the grain of something. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 23.

ungrammatical (un-gra-mat′i-kal), *a.* Not according to the established rules of grammar.

ungrammatically (un-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.

ungrate† (un-grāt′), *a.* and *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *grate*[3]. Cf. *ingrate* and *ungrateful.*] I. *a.* 1. Not agreeable.—2. Ungrateful.

But, Carthage, fle!
It cannot be *ungrate*, faithlesse through feare.
Marston, Sophonisba, ii. 2.

II. *n.* An ungrateful person; an ingrate. *Swift.*

ungrateful (un-grāt′fûl), *a.* 1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns, for kindness.

I cared not to oblige an *ungratefull* age; and perhaps the world is delivered by it from a fardle of impertinences. *Evelyn*, To Samuel Pepys, Esq.

2. Exhibiting ingratitude; characterized by ingratitude: as, *ungrateful* conduct; *ungrateful* words.—3. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement: as, "th' *ungrateful* plain," *Dryden.*

To abate his zeal
For his *ungrateful* cause.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

4. Unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable.

It will not be altogether an *ungrateful* study.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. See *grateful.*

ungratefully (un-grāt′fûl-i), *adv.* In an ungrateful manner. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

ungratefulness (un-grāt′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ungrateful, in any sense.

ungratified (un-grat′i-fīd), *a.* Not gratified; not satisfied; not indulged.

Should turn thee away *ungratified.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i.

ungrave† (un-grāv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *grave*[2].] To take out of the grave; disinter. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 53. (*Davies.*)

ungrave (un-grāv′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *grave*[3].] Not grave or serious. *Davies.*

ungraved[1] (un-grāvd′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *grave*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not engraved; not carved.

ungraved[2] (un-grāvd′), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *grave*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Unburied; not placed in a grave; not interred. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

ungravely (un-grāv′li), *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness; without dignity; indecently. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 233. [Rare.]

ungreablet, *a.* An erroneous form of Middle English *unagreeable*, occurring in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer.

ungreediness (un-grē′di-nes), *n.* The character of being not greedy, in any sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 610.

ungreen† (un-grēn′), *a.* [< ME. *ungrene*, < AS. *ungrēne;* as *un-*[1] + *green.*] Not green; decaying.

With seer braunches, blossoms *ungrene.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4749.

ungrounded (un-groun′ded), *a.* Having no foundation or support; not grounded; unfounded: as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.

[She] confessed that what she had spoken against the magistrates at the court (by way of revelation) was rash and *ungrounded.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 310.

ungroundedly (un-groun′ded-li), *adv.* In an ungrounded manner; without ground or support; without reason. *Bale.*

ungroundedness (un-groun′ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ungrounded; want of foundation or support. *Steele.*

ungrown (un-grōn′), *a.* Not grown; immature.

My *ungrown* muse. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vi.

ungrubbed† (un-grubd′), *a.* [< ME. *ungrobbed;* < *un-*[2] + *grubbed*, pp. of *grub.*] Not dug about.

Unkorven and *ungrobbed* lay the vine.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 14.

ungrudging (un-gruj′ing), *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

No *ungrudging* hand. *Lamb.*

ungrudgingly (un-gruj′ing-li), *adv.* In an ungrudging manner; without grudge; heartily; cheerfully: as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.*

Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly.* *Donne.*

★**ungual** (ung′gwal), *a.* [Sometimes *ungueal;* < L. *unguis*, nail, claw (see *unguis*), + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, shaped like, or bearing a nail, claw, or hoof; unguicular; ungular.—**Ungual matrix**, the root of the nail.—**Ungual phalanx.** See *phalanx.*

unguard† (un-gärd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *guard.*] To deprive of a guard; render defenseless.

Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart that a favorable opportunity became irresistible. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 5.

unguarded (un-gär′ded), *a.* 1. Not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard.

Her *unguarded* nest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

2. Careless; negligent; not cautious; not done or spoken with caution: as, an *unguarded* expression or action; to be *unguarded* in conversation.

Every *unguarded* word uttered by him was noted down.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

I feel that I have betrayed myself perpetually;—so *unguarded* in speaking of my partiality for the church!
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 94.

unguardedly (un-gär′ded-li), *adv.* In an unguarded manner; without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly: as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*

unguardedness (un-gär′ded-nes), *n.* The state of being unguarded. *Quarterly Rev.*

ungueal (ung′gwē-al), *a.* Same as *ungual. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unguent (ung′gwent), *n.* [< ME. *unguent* = F. *onguent* = Pr. *onguen, enguen, enguent* = Sp. Pg. It. *unguento*, < L. *unguentum*, ointment, < *ungere, unguere*, smear, anoint, = Skt. *añj*, smear, anoint. From the L. verb are also ult. E. *unction, unctuous, oint, anoint, ointment, inunction*, etc.] Any soft composition used as an ointment or for lubrication.

Have odoure like her *unguent.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

And tho' your *Unguents* bear th' Athenian Name,
The Wooll's unsav'ry Scent is still the same.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

unguentary (ung′gwen-tā-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *unguentario*, < L. *unguentarius*, of or pertaining to ointment, < *unguentum*, ointment: see *unguent.*] Of or pertaining to unguents.—**Unguentary vase**, a small vase for unguents.

unguento† (ung-gwen′tō), *n.* [It. *unguento:* see *unguent.*] An unguent.

'Tis this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction, that hath only power to disperse all malignant humours.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

unguentous (ung-gwen′tus), *a.* [< *unguent* + *-ous.*] Like an unguent, or partaking of its qualities. *Wright.* [Rare.]

ungues, *n.* Plural of *unguis.*

unguessed (un-gest′), *a.* Not arrived at or attained by guess or conjecture; unsuspected. *Spenser.*

And there by night and there by day
The worm *unguest* and greeding lay.
Bulwer, tr. of Schiller's Fight with the Dragon, p. 73.

unguical (ung′gwi-kal), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ic-al.*] Like a nail or claw; ungual; unguicular. [Rare.]

unguicorn (ung′gwi-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, hook, + *cornu*, horn.] In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the tip of the upper mandible, when distinct from the rest of the pieces composing the sheath of the bill, as it is in ducks, geese, petrels, etc.; the dertrotheca. The *inferior unguicorn* is the corresponding sheath of the tip of the under mandible. Also called *myxotheca.*

The unguicorn or dertrotheca is large and strong [in the albatross]. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

unguicular (ung-gwik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; bearing claws; ungual.—2. Of the length of an unguis or human finger-nail; about half an inch long.—**Unguicular joint of the tarsus**, in *entom.*, the last tarsal joint, to which the ungues are attached.

Unguiculata (ung-gwik-ū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguiculatus:* see *unguiculate.*] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of the *Mammalia*, including the four orders *Bruta, Glires, Feræ*, and *Primates*, or the edentates, rodents, carnivores, and quadrumanes (including man): correlated with *Ungulata*, or hoofed quadrupeds, and the cetaceans. [Not now used in any exact classificatory sense, though available as a designation.]

unguiculate (ung-gwik′ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *onguiculé* = Sp. *unguiculado*, < NL. *unguiculatus*, < L. *unguiculus*, nail, claw: see *unguiculus.*] I. *a.* 1. Having nails or claws, as distinguished from hoofs; not ungulate nor muticous, as a mammal; belonging to the *Unguiculata.*—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a claw or claw-like base; clawed: said of petals; also, ending in a point like a claw.—3. In *entom.*, hooked, as if clawed.—**Unguiculate antennæ** or **palpi**, antennæ or palpi in which the last joint is slender and curved, resembling a claw.—**Unguiculate maxillæ**, subchelate maxillæ, whose lacinia or external lobe has at its apex a slender tooth which can be folded down on the lobe itself, as in the *Cicindelidæ.*—**Unguiculate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia which has the external apical angle prolonged in a more or less incurved and pointed process: distinguished from the *mucronate tibia*, in which there is a similar prolongation on the inner side.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unguiculata.*

unguiculated (ung-gwik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *unguiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *unguiculate.*

unguiculus (ung-gwik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *unguiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis.*] In *entom.*, an unguis; a small claw or hook-like appendage. Sometimes used to distinguish either tarsal claw, when both claws and the last tarsal joint are collectively called *unguis.* See *unguis*, 4.

unguidable (un-gī′da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being guided.

unguidably (un-gī′da-bli), *adv.* In an unguidable manner. *Carlyle.*

unguided (un-gī′ded), *a.* 1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

A stranger
Unguided and unfriended.
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 10.

2. Not regulated; ungoverned.

The accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter.
Locke.

unguiferous (ung-gwif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing an unguis of any kind: as, the terminal or *unguiferous* phalanx of a digit.—2. Having unguiferous phalanges or digits; unguiculate or ungulate, as a quadruped.—**Unguiferous prolegs**, in *entom.*, those false or deciduous legs of a caterpillar which are armed beneath with many minute hooks.

unguiform (ung′gwi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *onguiforme;* < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a claw; hooked; unciform.—**Unguiform mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are long, parallel-sided, and curved downward, as in the larvæ of many *Diptera*.

unguiltily (un-gil′ti-li), *adv.* Not guiltily; innocently.

unguiltiness (un-gil′ti-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unguilty or innocent; innocence.

Your conscience knows my heart's *unguiltiness*.
Chapman, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

unguilty (un-gil′ti), *a.* [< ME. *ungylty, ongulty* (also, with F. term., *ungiltif*), < AS. *ungyltig*, not guilty; as *un-*[1] + *guilty*.] Not guilty; innocent. *Wyclif.*

unguinal (ung′gwi-nal), *a.* [= Sp. *unguinal*, < L. *unguis*, nail, claw: see *unguis*.] Of or pertaining to the unguis, or human nail. [Rare.]

Dr. —— reports a case of reproduction of the entire *unguinal* phalanx of the thumb by a single bone-graft (Pacific Med. Jour.). *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 143.

unguinous (ung′gwi-nus), *a.* [< L. *unguinosus*, full of fat or oil, < *ungere, unguere*, smear, anoint: see *unguent*.] Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it.

unguirostral (ung-gwi-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *unguis*, nail, claw, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a duck or goose.

Unguirostres (ung-gwi-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *unguirostral*.] In *ornith.*, in Nitzsch's classification, the duck family: so called from the nail at the end of the bill: equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of authors, exclusive of the flamingos.

unguis (ung′gwis), *n.*; pl. *ungues* (-gwēz). [NL., < L. *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof, = Gr. ὄνυξ, nail, claw: see *nail* and *onyx*.] **1.** A nail, claw, or hoof of any animal.—**2†.** A measure of length, about half an inch.—**3.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The human lacrymal bone: so called because it resembles the human finger-nail: more fully called *os unguis*. (*b*) The hippocampus minor, or calcar, of the brain. Also *unguis avis*, *unguis Halleri*.—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the curved claws at the extremity of an insect's tarsus. Generally there are two of these on each tarsus, but they may be united; sometimes there is a projection or claw-like organ, the onychium or empodium, between the true claws. The ungues are attached to a very small piece, which, according to Huxley, is a true joint, though the preceding joint is generally called the last of the tarsus: this piece may be expanded beneath into a cushion-like organ, the pulvillus. Some entomologists apply the term *unguis* to the last tarsal joint, including the two claws, which are then distinguished as *unguiculi*. The ungues assume various forms, which are of great importance in classification. The two claws may be more or less united or counate, even nearly to the tips. When forming only a slight angle with each other they are said to be divergent, and when spreading widely they are divaricate. They are cleft when each claw is split from the tip so that there is an upper and a lower division; unequally cleft when these divisions are of unequal size; cleft with movable parts when the divisions are movable on each other; bifid when the divisions are side by side instead of one over the other. According to the processes on the lower or concave surface, ungues are toothed when each has one pointed process; serrate when there are several small pointed teeth; serrulate when these processes are fine and bristle-like; pectinate when they are long, slender, and numerous; appendiculate when each claw has a membranous appendicle beneath. The claws may be unequal in size; and when they can be turned back on the last tarsal joint they are said to be subchelate.

5. In *bot.*, the claw or lower contracted part of some petals, by which they are attached to the receptacle, as in the pink, the mustard, *Cleome*, etc. It is analogous to the petiole of a leaf. ★Also *ungula*. See cut under *claw*.

ungula (ung′gū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ungulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof, dim. of *unguis*, nail, claw, talon, hoof: see *unguis*.] **1.** A slightly hooked or blunt nail—that is, a hoof, as of the horse, ox, etc.; also, a claw or nail of any kind; a talon.—**2.** In *geom.*, a part cut off from a cylinder, cone, etc., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface: so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse.—**3.** In *surg.*, an instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the womb.—**4.** In *bot.*, same as *unguis*, 5.—**5.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Pander, 1830).] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3, and *Ungulites*.

ungular (ung′gū-lär), *a.* [< *ungula* + *-ar*[3].] Of the character of an ungula; ungual.

Ungulata (ung-gū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs: see *ungulate*.] In the Linnean classification, one of the primary divisions, a subclass or superorder, of *Mammalia*, including all the hoofed quadrupeds except the elephant. In modern systems of classification the *Ungulata* are usually considered as an order embracing all of the hoofed mammals save the elephants and hyraxes, which are placed in the two orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*. The discovery of many intermediate extinct forms has led some authorities, such as Sir William Flower and A. Smith Woodward, to extend the limits of the *Ungulata* to include these also.

ungulate (ung′gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *ungulatus*, having claws or hoofs, < L. *ungula*, claw, talon, hoof: see *ungula*, *unguis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Shaped or formed into a hoof; hoof-like; ungulous.—**2.** Hoofed, as a quadruped, like the horse, ox, etc.; belonging to the *Ungulata*. See *bisulcate*, *multungulate*, *solidungulate*, *subungulate*.

II. *n.* An ungulate or hoofed quadruped.

unguled (ung′gūld), *a.* In *her.*, having hoofs: noting ruminant animals. The epithet is used only when the hoofs are of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Unguligrada (ung-gū-lig′rū-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *unguligradus:* see *unguligrade*.] A division of ruminant ungulates; the ruminants proper, exclusive of the *Camelidæ;* the *Pecora unguligrada*, contrasted as a series with the *Pecora tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada*, the latter including only the camel family. Also *Ungulograda*.

unguligrade (ung′gū-li-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *unguligradus*, < L. *ungula*, hoof, + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Walking upon hoofs; having true hoofs; cloven-footed, as a ruminant, or solidungulate, as the horse; belonging to the *Unguligrada;* not phalangigrade or tylopod.

II. *n.* An unguligrade quadruped.

Ungulina (ung-gū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Bosco, or Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *ungula*, claw, hoof: see *ungula*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Ungulinidæ*, whose few species are African, and live on coral.

ungulite (ung′gū-līt), *n.* A brachiopod of the genus *Ungulites* (or *Obolus*).

ungulite-grit (ung′gū-līt-grit), *n.* A division of the Lower Silurian, extending from near Lake Ladoga to beyond Reval on the Gulf of Finland, and characterized by the presence of so-called ungulites (*Obolus apollinis*), one of the characteristic brachiopods of the Cambrian fauna. So named by Pander.

Ungulites (ung-gū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Bronn, 1848), < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] A genus of brachiopods: same as *Obolus*, 3. Also *Ungula*.

ungulous (ung′gū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ungula*, hoof, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.

ungum (un-gum′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gum*[2].] To remove gum from; free from gum or a gummy substance, or from stickiness; degum.

When *ungummed*, bleached, and combed, it [ramie] forms the strong brilliant staple now used in the manufacture of Japanese silks.
Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 67.

ungyve (un-jīv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *gyve*.] To free from fetters or handcuffs. [Rare.]

Commanded hym to be *vngyued* and set at libertie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

unhabile† (un-hab′il), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *habile*. Cf. *unable*.] Unfit; unsuitable.

Puttynge out of their citie their women and all that were of yeres *unhabill* for the warres, . . . they [the Petilians] obstinately defended their walles.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

unhabitable (un-hab′i-ta-bl), *a.* Uninhabitable. [Obsolete or rare.]

We offer vnto yowe the Equinoctiall line hetherto vnknowen and burnte by the furious heate of the soonne, and *vnhabitable* after the opinion of the owlde wryters, a fewe excepted.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 64).

Hitherto they had all the like opinion, that vnder the line Equinoctiall for much heate the land was *vnhabitable*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 219.

unhacked (un-hakt′), *a.* Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not notched.

With *unhack'd* swords and helmets all unbruised,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 254.

unhackneyed (un-hak′nid), *a.* Not hackneyed; not worn out or rendered stale, flat, or commonplace by frequent use or repetition.

unhair (un-hār′), *v.* [< ME. *unheeren;* < *un-*[2] + *hair*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of hair; remove the hair from; depilate: as, to *unhair* skins or hides. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxix. 18.

I'll *unhair* thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 64.

Screens of willow matting or *unhaired* skins.
Morgan, Contrib. to American Ethnology, p. 127.

II. *intrans.* To become free from hair.

The hide is said to *unhair* in 24 hours.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 370.

unhairing-beam (un-hār′ing-bēm), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a semicylindrical beam resting on a support at one end and on the floor at the other, so that it has an inclined position: used to support the hides as they come from the lime-pits, and to hold them for treatment with the unhairing-knife.

unhairing-knife (un-hār′ing-nīf), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a two-handled iron scraper used to scrape the hair from hides after they are taken from the lime-pits. Compare *unhairing-beam*.

unhairing-machine (un-hār′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for removing the hair from hides. It consists of two cylinders between which the hides are passed, one cylinder carrying spiral scrapers, and the other below it caused, by suitable gearing, to revolve at a less speed.

unhale† (un-hāl′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hale*[2]. Cf. *unwhole*.] Unsound; not healthy. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning.

unhalesome†, *a.* Same as *unwholesome*.

unhallow (un-hal′ō), *v. t.* To profane; desecrate.

Acvorth chyrche *vnhalwed* was, theruor hym was wo.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 349.

This King hath as it were *unhallowed* and unchristened the very duty of prayer itself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 1.

unhallowed (un-hal′ōd), *a.* **1.** Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes.

Let never day nor night *unhallow'd* pass.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 85.

2. Unholy; profane; impious.

Unhallow'd hand
I dare not bring so near yon sacred place.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

unhallowing (un-hal′ō-ing), *n.* The act or process of profaning or desecrating; profanation.

Who cannot but see the mass, which maketh to the profanation and *unhallowing* both of body and soul, to be forbidden. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

unhalsed (un-halst′), *a.* Not greeted; unsaluted. [Scotch.]

unhampered (un-ham′pėrd), *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

Let soar
The soul *unhampered* by a featherweight.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 116.

unhand (un-hand′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *hand*.] To take the hand or hands from; release from a grasp; let go.

Unhand me, gentlemen.
By Heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 84.

What do you mean? *Unhand* me; or, by Heaven,
I shall be very angry! this is rudeness.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

unhandily (un-han′di-li), *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

unhandiness (un-han′di-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandy; want of dexterity; clumsiness.

unhandled (un-han′dld), *a.* **1.** Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

Left the cause o' the king *unhandled*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 58.

2. Not accustomed to being used; not trained or broken in. [Rare.]

Youthful and *unhandled* colts.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 72.

unhandsome (un-han′sum), *a.* **1†.** Not well adapted for being handled or used; inconvenient; awkward; untoward; unmanageable; unhandy.

Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

2. Not handsome; not good-looking; not well-formed; not beautiful.

Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome*.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 177.

3. Not generous or decorous; not liberal; unfair; disingenuous; mean; unbecoming.

Being taken before the Governor, he demanded my passe, to which he set his hand, and asked 2 rix-dollars for a fee, weh methought appeared very *unhandsome* in a Soldier of his quality. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

unhandsomely (un-han′sum-li), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner, in any sense.

A good thing done *unhandsomely* turns ill.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88.

unhandsomeness (un-han′sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhandsome, in any sense. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unhandy (un-han′di), *a.* Not handy, in any sense; awkward; inconvenient.

unhang (un-hang′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unhung* or *unhanged*, ppr. *unhanging*. [< *un-*[2] + *hang*.] 1. To take or remove from a hanging position, as a picture or a bell, or a rapier from its hangers; also, to remove from its hinges or similar supports, as a door, a gate, or a shutter.

Lend me thy boy to *unhang* my rapier.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

2. To deprive of hangings, as a room.

unhanged (un-hangd′), *a.* [< ME. *unhanged, onhanged*; < *un-*[1] + *hanged*.] Not hanged; not punished by hanging. Also *unhung*.

Thou *on-hanged* harlott, hark what I saie.
York Plays, p. 313.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 144.

unhap† (un-hap′), *n.* [< ME. *unhappe, unhap, onhap, unhep* (= Icel. *úhapp*); < *un-*[1] + *hap*[1].] Ill luck; misfortune.

Sadly the segge hym in his sadel sette,
As non *vnhap* had hym ayled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 438.

Now certes, frend, I drede of thyn *unhappe*.
Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l. 29.

unhappily (un-hap′i-li), *adv.* 1. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; evilly: as, to live *unhappily*.

Lucrece the chaste.
Haply that name of "chaste" *unhappily* set
This bateless edge on his keen appetite.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 8.

Unhappily deceived. *Milton.*

2. By ill fortune; as ill luck would have it; to some one's misfortune: as, *unhappily* I missed seeing him.

The commonplace is *unhappily* within reach of us all.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.

3. Not suitably or appropriately; not aptly.—4†. Trickishly; mischievously. *Nares.*

unhappiness (un-hap′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unhappy, in any sense.—2. Misfortune; ill luck.

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Abp. Wake.*

3†. A mischievous prank; wildness.

I am Don Sanchio's steward's son, a wild boy,
That for the fruits of his *unhappiness*
Is fain to seek the wars.
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

unhappy (un-hap′i), *a.* [< ME. *unhappy, unhappi, onhappy*; < *un-*[1] + *happy*.] 1. Not happy. (*a*) Not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; cast down; sad.

Ay me, *unhappy!*
To be a queen! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 70.

Unhappy consort of a king distrest!
Partake the troubles of thy husband's breast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 234.

(*b*) Marked by or associated with ill fortune, infelicity, or mishap; inauspicious; ill-omened; calamitous; evil; lamentable.

"I must," quod he, "telle yow myn avise and entent;
The quene is cause of this *onhappy* case."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 982.

Unhappy was the clock
That struck the hour. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 153.

My dreams are like my thoughts, honest and innocent; Yours are *unhappy*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Nothing indeed can be more *unhappy* than the condition of bankruptcy. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

(*c*) Not felicitous; not well suited or appropriate; not apt.

2. Not having good hap, fortune, or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

I am a little *unhappy* in the mould of my face, which is not quite so long as it is broad. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

3†. Full of tricks; mischievous; tricksy.

Laf. A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.
Count. So he is. My lord that 's gone made himself much sport out of him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 66.

Ay, and beat him well; he 's an *unhappy* boy.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

=Syn. 1. Downcast, cheerless.

unhappy† (un-hap′i), *v. t.* To make unhappy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 10.

unharbor, unharbour (un-här′bor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *harbor*[1].] To drive from harbor or shelter; dislodge: a hunters' word. *Foote*, Devil upon Two Sticks, i.

unharbored, unharboured (un-här′bord), *a.* Not sheltered; affording no shelter. [Rare.]

Trace huge forests and *unharbour'd* heaths.
Milton, Comus, l. 423.

unhardened (un-här′dnd), *a.* Not hardened; not indurated: literally or figuratively.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 35.

unhardy (un-här′di), *a.* [< ME. *unhardy, unhardi*; < *un-*[1] + *hardy*[1].] 1. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue or adverse conditions; tender.—2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous.

Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous.
Milton, P. R., iii. 243.

unharmed (un-härmd′), *a.* Not harmed or injured. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 217.

unharmful (un-härm′fûl), *a.* Not harmful or doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

unharmfully (un-härm′fûl-i), *adv.* Harmlessly; innoxiously. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 676.

unharmonious (un-här-mō′ni-us), *a.* Inharmonious.

Those pure immortal elements that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture.
Milton, P. L., xi. 51.

unharness (un-här′nes), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *harness*.] 1. To strip of harness; loose from harness or gear; hence, to set free from work; release.

An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* them. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

The sweating steers *unharnessed* from the yoke.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 96.

2. To remove armor or military dress from.

unhasp (un-hàsp′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhaspen*; < *un-*[2] + *hasp*.] To loose from a hasp; let go.

While bolt and chain he backward roll'd,
And made the bar *unhasp* its hold.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 12.

unhasty (un-hās′ti), *a.* Not hasty; not precipitate; not rash; deliberate; slow.

From her *unhastie* beast she did alight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 4.

He is a perfect man . . . who hath . . . so *unhasty* and wary a spirit as that he decrees upon no act before he hath considered maturely.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 843.

unhat (un-hat′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unhatted*, ppr. *unhatting*. [< *un-*[2] + *hat*.] **I.** *trans.* To remove the hat from.

II. *intrans.* To take off the hat; uncover the head, as from politeness, or in worship.

Unhatting on the knees when the host is carried by.
H. Spencer.

unhatched[1] (un-hacht′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hatch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Not hatched; not having left the egg.—2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

Some *unhatched* practice. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 141.

unhatched[2]† (un-hacht′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *hatch*[3] + *-ed*[2]; or perhaps for *unhacked*, not hacked.] Not hatched or marked with cuts or lines; not scratched or injured: applied in the quotations to a rapier not yet used in fight, both literally and figuratively.

He is knight, dubb'd with *unhatched* rapier and on carpet consideration. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 257.

Tender and full of fears our blushing sex is,
Unharden'd with relentless thoughts, *unhatch'd*
With blood and bloody practice.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

unhatting (un-hat′ing), *n.* A taking off of the hat, especially as an act of politeness, as in making a bow. [Rare.]

Bows, and curtseys, and *unhattings*. *H. Spencer.*

unhaunted (un-hän′ted), *a.* Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unvisited.

A lone *unhaunted* place. *Donne*, Prog. of the Soul, i.

unhazarded (un-haz′ärd-ed), *a.* Not exposed or submitted to hazard, chance, or danger; not ventured. *Milton*, S. A., l. 809.

unhazardous (un-haz′ärd-us), *a.* Not hazardous; not full of risk or danger; free from risk or danger. *Dryden*, Duke of Guise, Epis.

unhead (un-hed′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *head*.] To take the head from; remove the head of; deprive of the head or of a head.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to *unhead* a monarch. *T. Brown*, Works, ii. 216. (*Davies.*)

unheal[1]† (un-hēl′), *n.* [< ME. *unheele, unhele*, < AS. *unhǣlu*, infirmity; as *un-*[1] + *heal*[1], *n.*] Miserable condition; misfortune; wretchedness.

Envy allone
That sory is of oother mennes wele,
And glad is of his sorwe and his *unheele*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 115.

unheal[2]† (un-hēl′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhele, unheel*; < ME. *unheelen, unhelen*, < AS. *unhelan*, uncover; as *un-*[2] + *heal*[2].] To uncover.

Yit wol this werk the roote, as sum men telle,
Unhele, or kirve, and colde it after quelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Then suddeinly both would themselves *unhele*,
And th' amorous sweet spoiles to greedy eyes revele.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 64.

unhealable (un-hē′la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being healed; incurable.

An *unhealable* sprain. *Fuller.*

unhealth (un-helth′), *n.* [< ME. *unhelthe*; < *un-*[2] + *health*.] Want of health; unhealthiness.

Tens of thousands . . . lead sedentary and unwholesome lives . . . in dwellings, workshops, what not?—the influences, the very atmosphere of which tend not to health, but to *unhealth*, and to drunkenness as a solace under the feeling of *unhealth* and depression.
Kingsley, Health and Education, p. 6.

unhealthful (un-helth′fûl), *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious, physically or morally: as, an *unhealthful* climate or air. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv.

unhealthfully (un-helth′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

unhealthfulness (un-helth′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being unhealthful; unwholesomeness; insalubriousness. *Bacon.*

unhealthily (un-hel′thi-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

unhealthiness (un-hel′thi-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unhealthy, in any sense.

unhealthy (un-hel′thi), *a.* 1. Not healthy; lacking health; without vigor of growth; unsound: as, an *unhealthy* child; an *unhealthy* plant.—2. Not promoting health; unhealthful; unwholesome: as, *unhealthy* habits or food.—3. Not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid: as, an *unhealthy* sign or craving; an *unhealthy* appearance.—4. Morally unhealthful: as, *unhealthy* literature.

unheard (un-hėrd′), *a.* 1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

Heard melodies are sweet, but those *unheard*
Are sweeter. *Keats*, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

2. Not admitted to audience or given a hearing; not permitted to speak for one's self.

What pangs I feel unpitied and *unheard*. *Dryden.*

Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him [Russell] *unheard*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Not known to fame; not celebrated.

Nor was his name *unheard*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 738.

Unheard-of, unprecedented; such as was never known or heard of before.

We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so enormous and *unheard-of* piece of Villany.
Milton, Letters of State, March 28, 1650.

unhearse† (un-hėrs′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unhearse*; < *un-*[1] + *hearse*[1].] To remove from a hearse or monument.

And himselfe baffuld, and his armes *unherst*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

unheart† (un-härt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *heart*.] To discourage; depress; dishearten.

Yet, to bite his lip
And hum at good Cominius much *unhearts* me.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 49.

unheaven (un-hev′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *heaven*.] To remove from or deprive of heaven. [Rare.]

Unheav'n yourselves, ye holy Cherubins.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

unheavenly (un-hev′n-li), *a.* Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for heaven. *Byron*, Manfred, iii. 1. [Rare.]

unhedged (un-hejd′), *a.* Not hedged.

Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedged, lies open in life's common field.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

unheeded (un-hē′ded), *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.

The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

unheededly (un-hē′ded-li), *adv.* Without being noticed. [Rare.]

Beneath the fray
An earthquake reeled *unheededly* away.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv.

unheedful (un-hēd′fûl), *a.* 1. Not heedful; heedless; not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.—2. Not marked by caution or consideration; rash; inconsiderate.

Unheedful vows may heedfully be broken.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 11.

unheedfully (un-hēd′fûl-i), *adv.* Carelessly; incautiously. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 3.

unheedily† (un-hē′di-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly; unheedingly. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 13.

unheeding (un-hē′ding), *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent; heedless.

He passed unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

unheedingly (un-hē′ding-li), *adv.* In an unheeding manner; carelessly.

unheedy (un-hē′di), *a.* 1. Unheeding; careless.

So have I seen some tender slip . . .
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 38.

2. Precipitate; sudden.

Wings and no eyes figure *unheedy* haste.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1, 237.

unheel†, *v. t.* See *unheal*[2].

unheired (un-ârd′), *a.* Without an heir.

To leave him utterly *unheired*. *Chapman.*

unhelet, *n.* See *unheal.*

unhelm (un-helm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *helm*[2].] To deprive of a helm or helmet. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

unhelmet (un-hel′met), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *helmet.*] To unhelm.

unhelpful (un-help′fûl), *a.* 1. Affording no aid. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 218.—2. Unable to help one's self; helpless. *Ruskin.*

unhelpfully (un-help′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhelpful manner; without giving aid.

unhende† (un-hend′), *a.* [< ME. *unhende, onhende*; < *un-*[1] + *hend*[2].] Ungracious; discourteous; ungentle; hard.

Then Am I thyne Enemye moste *vnhende*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

unheppen (un-hep′en), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *heppen*, for **helpen*, *holpen*, pp. of *help*: see *help*.] Misshapen; ill-formed; clumsy; awkward. *Tennyson*, The Village Wife. [Prov. Eng.]

unheritable† (un-her′i-ta-bl), *a.* Barred from inheritance; disqualified as an heir.

Thereby you [are] justly made illegitimate and *unheritable* to the crown imperial of this realm.
Heylin, Reformation, ii. 207. (*Davies.*)

unheroic (un-hē-rō′ik), *a.* Not heroic.

unheroism (un-her′ō-izm), *n.* That which is not heroic; unheroic character or action; cowardice. [Rare.]

Their greedy quackeries and *unheroisms*.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i. 65.

unhesitating (un-hes′i-tā-ting), *a.* Not hesitating; without misgiving or doubt; prompt; ready.

unhesitatingly (un-hes′i-tā-ting-li), *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

unhidden (un-hid′n), *a.* Not hidden or concealed; open; manifest. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 86.

unhide† (un-hīd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhiden*; < *un-*[1] + *hide*[1].] To reveal the nature of; disclose.

Tyl I this romance may *unhide*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2168.

unhill†, *v. t.* [ME. *unhillen, unhilen*; < *un-*[2] + *hill*[2]. Cf. *unheal*[2].] To uncover; unroof.

And if his hous be *vnhiled* and reyne on his bedde,
He seketh and seketh til he slepe drye.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 319.

unhinge (un-hinj′), *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges: as, to *unhinge* a door.

Paul's midnight voice prevail'd, his music's thunder
Unhing'd the prison-doors, split bolts in sunder.
Quarles, Emblems, v., Epig. 10.

2. To displace; unfix by violence.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

3. To unsettle; loosen; render unstable or wavering; discompose; disorder: as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.

Wingy mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have *unhinged* the brains of better heads.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

unhingement (un-hinj′ment), *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

unhired (un-hīrd′), *a.* Not hired. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

unhistoric (un-his-tor′ik), *a.* 1. Not historic; not containing or conveying history; not being a part of recorded history; not noticed in history; unrecorded.

Through how many ages this *unhistoric* night of European man may have preceded the dawn of civilisation it is at present vain to speculate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 342.

2. Contrary to history. [Rare.]

Under the influence of crude and *unhistoric* discussion of the subject . . . this conception of the American state has passed from the minds of large bodies of our people.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVI. 545.

Of Disraeli, in 1874, there is an equally speculative and *unhistoric* judgment. *The Academy*, Dec. 27, 1890, p. 606.

unhistorical (un-his-tor′i-kal), *a.* Same as *unhistoric.*

unhitch (un-hich′), *v. t.* To disengage from a hitch or fastening; set free; unfasten: as, to *unhitch* a horse.

unhive (un-hīv′), *v. t.* 1. To drive from a hive.—2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

unhoard (un-hōrd′), *v. t.* To dissipate; scatter. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 188. [Rare.]

unhold[1]† (un-hōld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *hold*[1].] To cease to hold; let go the hold of. *Otway.*

unhold[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *unhold*, < AS. *unhold* (= OS. OHG. *unhold*), < *un-*, not, + *hold*, faithful: see *hold*[2].] Unfavorable; hostile.

unhole†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwhole.*

unholily (un-hō′li-li), *adv.* In an unholy manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

unholiness (un-hō′li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unholy; want of holiness.

The *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

unholsom†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unwholesome.*

unholy (un-hō′li), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not holy. (*a*) Not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy* which the Lord himself hath not precisely instituted? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Impious; wicked.

Blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, *unholy*. 2 Tim. iii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Unhallowed, unsanctified. (*b*) Profane, ungodly.

II. *n.*; pl. *unholies* (-liz). That which is unholy. [Rare.]

How many other *Unholies* has your covering Art made holy, besides this Arabian Whinstone.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

unhomogeneous (un-hō-mō-jē′nē-us), *a.* Not homogeneous; heterogeneous.

unhomogeneousness (un-hō-mō-jē′nē-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unhomogeneous; heterogeneousness.

unhonest† (un-on′est), *a.* [< ME. *unhonest*; < *un-*[1] + *honest.*] Dishonest; dishonorable; not virtuous; unchaste.

Whenne yee er sette, take noone *vnhoneste* tale.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Then, lady, you must know, you are held *unhonest*;
The Duke, your brother, and your friends in court,
With too much grief condemn you.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

unhonestly† (un-on′est-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unhonestly*; < *unhonest* + *-ly*[2].] Dishonestly; improperly; unchastely.

Speke neuer *vnhonestly* of woman kynde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

unhonesty† (un-on′es-ti), *n.* Dishonesty; impropriety; improper conduct.

Unhonesty hath ever present pleasure in it, having neither good pretence going before, nor yet any profit following after. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 39.

unhonor†, **unhonour**† (un-on′or), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhonouren*; < *un-*[2] + *honor.*] To dishonor.

I honoure my Fadir, and ye han *unhonourid* me.
Wyclif, John viii.

unhonored, unhonoured (un-on′ord), *a.* Not honored; not regarded with honor or veneration.

Unwept, *unhonour'd*, and unsung.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

unhooded (un-hud′ed), *a.* Not having or not covered with a hood.

Up soars one falcon *unhooded*, while the other is drawn from its uncertain perch on the head of the Arab to join the others. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 82.

unhook (un-hůk′), *v. t.* To loose from a hook; open or undo by detaching the hook or hooks of.

unhoop (un-hōp′), *v. t.* 1. To remove the hoops of, as a barrel or cask.—2. To remove the stiff petticoats or hoop-skirts of, as a woman: probably jocose, and with allusion to def. 1.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

unhoped (un-hōpt′), *a.* Not hoped or looked for; unexpected; not so probable as to excite hope.

Whatsoevere thou mayst sen that is don in this world *unhoped* or unwenyd. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

With *unhop'd* success. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 400.

Unhoped-for, unhoped; not hoped for.

unhopeful (un-hōp′fûl), *a.* Not hopeful; leaving no room for hope; hopeless. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 392.

unhopefully (un-hōp′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unhopeful manner; without hope; hopelessly. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 833.

unhorse (un-hôrs′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unhorsen, onhorsen*; < *un-*[2] + *horse.*] 1. To throw or strike down from a horse; cause to dismount or fall from the saddle.

But thei were clene *onhorsid* in the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2464.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 19.

2. To deprive of a horse or horses; remove the horse or horses from. [Rare.]

Maidens wave
Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy;
While others, not so satisfied, *unhorse*
The gilded equipage, and, turning loose
His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
Cowper, Task, vi. 701.

unhospitable (un-hos′pi-ta-bl), *a.* Inhospitable. [Rare.]

unhospital† (un-hos′pi-tal), *a.* Inhospitable. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

unhostile (un-hos′til), *a.* 1. Not hostile; friendly.—2. Not pertaining to or caused by an enemy. [Rare.]

By *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

unhouse (un-houz′), *v. t.* 1. To drive from the house or habitation; dislodge. *Milton*, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 21.—2. To deprive of shelter. *Imp. Dict.*

unhoused (un-houzd′), *a.* 1. Not housed or sheltered as by a house; having no house or home. *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.—2. Deprived of or driven from a house, home, roof, or shelter. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 229.

unhouseled†, **unhousell'd**† (un-hou′zeld), *a.* Not having received the sacrament.

Cut off even in the blossom of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 77.

unhuman (un-hū′man), *a.* 1. Not human; destitute of human qualities. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, IV.—2. Inhuman. [Rare.]

Unhuman and remorseless cruelty.
South, Sermons, XI. ii.

unhumanize (un-hū′man-iz), *v. t.* [< *unhuman* + *-ize.*] To cause to cease to be human; deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings. *Ruskin.*

unhung (un-hung′), *a.* 1. Not suspended; not hung.—2. Not hanged; unhanged.

unhurt (un-hėrt′), *a.* [< ME. *unhurt*; < *un-*[1] + *hurt.*] Not hurt; not harmed; free from injury.

That ye Mayre and citezens haue alle their liberties and free vsage *vnhurt*. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 2.

Through burning climes I passed *unhurt*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 489.

unhurtful (un-hėrt′fûl), *a.* Not hurtful; wanting the power of doing harm or injury. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 175.

unhurtfully (un-hėrt′fûl-li), *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly. *Pope.*

unhurtfulness (un-hėrt′fûl-nes), *n.* Harmlessness.

Your *unhurtefulnes* shall condemne theyr unclennes.
Udall, 1 Cor. vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unhusbanded (un-huz′ban-ded), *a.* 1. Having no husband; unmarried; also, deprived of a husband; widowed.

With hanging head I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorne.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 5.

2. Not managed with care or frugality; uncultivated.

The plains about are well-nigh overgrown with bushes and *unhusbanded*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 110

unhusbanding† (un-huz′ban-ding), *n.* [ME. *unhusbondyng*; < *un-*[1] + *husbanding.*] Neglect to till; failure to cultivate. [Rare.]

In housbonding is mysse,
Unhusbondyng undooth fertilitee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

unhusk (un-husk′), *v. t.* To deprive of a husk, as corn; hence, figuratively, to cause (a person) to reveal his thoughts or purposes; cause to disclose.

The Duke's sonne warily enquir'd for me,
Whose pleasure I attended; he began
By policy to open and *unhuske* me
About the time and common rumour.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 1.

uniarticulate (ū″ni-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one (= E. *one*), + *articulus*, joint: see *articulate.*] Having but one joint; single-jointed: opposed to *bi-*, *tri-*, or *multi-articulate.*

Uniat, Uniate (ū′ni-at, -āt), *n.* and *a.* [< Russ. *uniyatŭ*, a united Greek, < L. *unus*, one: see *unite.*] I. *n.* A member of one of those communities which have separated from one of the Oriental churches and submitted to the supremacy of the Pope, and to the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Church, while retaining their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, or other of their distinctive usages to a greater or less extent, but with some important modifications; specifically, one of the United Greeks. See *united.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Uniats. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 56.

uniauriculate (ū″ni-â-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *auricula*, ear: see *auriculate*.] Having one ear-like process or auricular formation, as a bivalve: as, the *uniauriculate* and biauriculate hammer-shells of the genus *Malleus*.

Uniauriculate animals, the gastropods. *Rossiter.*

uniaxal (ū-ni-ak′sal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *uniaxial*.

uniaxally (ū-ni-ak′sal-i), *adv.* Same as *uniaxially*.

uniaxial (ū-ni-ak′si-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having but one optical axis, or axis of double refraction. Iceland spar is a *uniaxial* crystal. See *refraction*, and cut under *interference*.—**2.** In *biol.*, having one main axis to which the other axes are subordinate; growing lengthwise.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a single axis, as when the primary stem of a plant does not branch and terminates in a flower.—**4.** Monaxon, as a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A uniaxial crystal.

Also *uniaxal*.

uniaxially (ū-ni-ak′si-al-i), *adv.* So as to be or become uniaxial; in a uniaxial manner: as, to grow *uniaxially*.

unibasal (ū-ni-bā′sal), *a.* Having but a single basal.

Pectoral fins, *unibasal* type. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

unible (ū′ni-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *unible* = It. *univile*, < L. *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] Capable of being unified; that may be made one. [Rare.]

As I said before, either souls are partible substances or not; if not partible, how are they *unible?*
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

unibranchiate (ū-ni-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiate*.] Having but one gill.

unict (ū′nik), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only, < *unus*, one, = E. *one*: see *one*. Cf. *unique*.] A thing which is the only one of its kind; a unique thing.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæol.*, III. 374 (1774). (*Davies.*)

unicameral (ū-ni-kam′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-al*.] Consisting of a single chamber: said of a legislative body.

No one attempt at introducing the *unicameral* system in larger countries [than the Italian Republics of the middle ages] has succeeded.
Creasy, On the English Constitution, p. 179.

unicamerate (ū-ni-kam′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *camera*, a chamber, + *-ate*[1].] Having one chamber or loculus; unilocular.

unicapsular (ū-ni-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*[2].] Having a single capsule; specifically, monocyttarian, as a radiolarian.

unicarinate (ū-ni-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *carina*, keel, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *unicarinated*.

unicarinated (ū-ni-kar′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *unicarinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having but one ridge or keel.

unicellate (ū-ni-sel′āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cella*, a cell, + *-ate*[1].] One-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

unicelled (ū′ni-seld), *a.* [As *unicell(ate)* + *-ed*[2].] Unicellular.

unicellular (ū-ni-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cellula*, a cell, + *-ar*[2].] Consisting of a single cell, as some infusorians and some cryptogams; pertaining to or exhibiting only a single cell, as most of the protozoan animals and protophytic plants, and the undeveloped ova of all metazoan animals. Most unicellular structures or organisms are microscopic, but many attain considerable size, preserving their unicellular state notwithstanding the addition of adventitious protoplasmic material, as the eggs of birds or reptiles. See cut under *Protococcus*. Also *monocellular*.—**Unicellular animals**, the *Protozoa*.

unicentral (ū-ni-sen′tral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Having a single center (of growth), as an animal; proceeding from a center in all directions, as growth or development. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 134.

unichord (ū′ni-kôrd), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

uniciliate (ū-ni-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[2].] **1.** Having one cilium; uniflagellate. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 348.—**2.** In *bot.*, having one cilium or hair-like process: as, a *uniciliate* bacterium.

uniciliated (ū-ni-sil′i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uniciliate*.

unicism (ū′ni-sizm), *n.* In *med.*, the doctrine that there is but one venereal virus producing chancre, as opposed to *dualism*, which teaches that there are two forms of venereal ulcer, due to the action of distinct specific poisons, one being followed by syphilis and the other not.

unicist (ū′ni-sist), *n.* In *med.*, a believer in unicism.

unicity (ū-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *unicus*, one only (see *unic*, *unique*) (< *unus*, one), + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being unique; uniqueness. [Rare.]—**2.** The state of being in unity, or of being united into one. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

uniclinal (ū-ni-klī′nal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κλίνειν*, slope, bend (see *cline*), + *-al*.] Same as *monoclinal*.

unicolor, unicolour (ū-ni-kul′or), *a.* [< L. *unicolor*, having one color, < *unus*, one, + *color*, color: see *color*.] Of but one color; wholecolored. Also *unicolorous*.

unicolorate (ū-ni-kul′or-āt), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *unicolor*.

unicolored, unicoloured (ū-ni-kul′ord), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *unicolor*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 849.

unicolorous (ū-ni-kul′or-us), *a.* [< *unicolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *unicolor*.

Uniconchæ (ū-ni-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille).] A section of the fourth order (*Tubulipalla*) of *Conchifera*.

uniconstant (ū-ni-kon′stant), *a.* Characterized or defined by one constant only.

Lamé adopted the molecular theory which leads to *uniconstant* isotropy, but expresses his results by biconstant formulas. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXIX. 337.

★**unicorn** (ū′ni-kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *unicorne*, *unycorne*, < OF. (and F.) *unicorne*, < LL. *unicornuus* (also called *monoceros*, < Gr. *μονόκερως*), a fabulous one-horned animal, the unicorn, < L. *unicornis*, one-horned, < *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn, = E. *horn*.] **1.** A traditional or fabulous animal, with a single long horn, the monoceros of classic writers, commonly described as a native of India, but in terms not certainly applicable to any known animal. It is supposed that one of the several large antelopes may have furnished the basis of fact of accounts, since the long straight or recurved horns viewed in profile would appear single. See def. 3.

In that Contre ben manye white Olifantes with outen nombre, and of *Unycornes*, and of Lyouns of many maneres, and many of suche Bestes, that I have told before, and of many other hydouse Bestes with outen nombre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 298.

The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of *Vnicornes* horne they were preserued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

2. A mistranslation in the authorized version of the Bible (Deut. xxxiii. 17, and elsewhere) of the Hebrew word *re'ēm*. This named a two-horned animal, which has been supposed to be the urus. In the revised version the word is translated *wild-ox*.

3. In *her.*, the representation of the fabulous animal used as a bearing. It is delineated as a horse, but with the tail of a lion and a long straight horn growing out of the forehead between the ears; often the hoofs are represented as cloven. It was made the sinister supporter of the arms of Great Britain by James I.

4. The unicorn-fish, unicorn-whale, sea-unicorn, or narwhal, whose enormously long single incisor tooth projects like a horn. See *Monodon*, *monoceros*, 3.—**5.** The kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta;* the unicorn-bird. *N. Grew.* See cut under *Palamedea*.—**6.** A kind of beetle having a single long horn; a unicorn-beetle. Various large beetles literally answer to this definition, being unicornous, with a large single prothoracic horn. See *Dynastes*, *elephant-beetle*, *Hercules-beetle*.

7. In *conch.*, a unicorn-shell. See cut under *Monoceros*.—**8.** A pair of horses with a third horse in front; also, the whole equipage.

Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xvii.

9. A Scottish gold coin issued by James III., James IV., and James V., having the figure of



Obverse. Reverse.

Unicorn, James III.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

a unicorn on the obverse. Its standard weight was 58.89 grains troy, and it was current for 23 shillings Scotch.—**10.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Monoceros.

unicorn-beetle (ū′ni-kôrn-bē″tl), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 6.

unicorn-bird (ū′ni-kôrn-bėrd), *n.* Same as *unicorn*, 5.

unicorneal (ū-ni-kôr′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *cornea*, cornea, + *-al*.] Having but one cornea, as an ocellus or simple eye of an insect.

The *unicorneal* ocelli are principally present in larval life. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 538.

★**unicorn-fish** (ū′ni-kôrn-fish), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

unicorn-moth (ū′ni-kôrn-môth), *n.* A North American bombycid moth, of the family *Notodontidæ*, *Schizura unicornis:* so called from the horn on the dorsum of the first abdominal segment of its larva. Also called *unicorn prominent*.



Unicorn-moth (*Schizura unicornis*).



Larva of Unicorn-moth.

unicornous (ū-ni-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *unicornis*, one-horned: see *unicorn*.] **1.** Having only one horn: as, *unicornous* beetles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.—**2.** Extended into but one oviducal process, as a womb. See *uterus unicornis*.

unicorn-plant (ū′ni-kôrn-plant), *n.* See *Martynia*.

unicorn-root (ū′ni-kôrn-röt), *n.* The blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. The false unicorn-root is *Chamælirium luteum*, also called *devil's-bit* and *drooping starwort*. Its root is difficult to distinguish from that of the former, and some medical virtues are also ascribed to it. Also *unicorn's-horn*.

unicorn-shell (ū′ni-kôrn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ*, the lip of whose shell has one large spine like a horn, as of the genus *Monoceros*. See cut under *Monoceros*.

unicorn's-horn (ū′ni-kôrnz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *unicorn-root*.

unicornuted (ū″ni-kôr-nū′ted), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute*.] Decorated with one horn: said of a helmet or other object which usually has two horns.

unicorn-whale (ū′ni-kôrn-hwāl), *n.* The narwhal. See *unicorn*, 4.

unicostate (ū-ni-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] **1.** Having but one rib; in *bot.*, noting those leaves which have one large vein running down the center, called the *midrib*. Those having more than one great division are called *multicostate*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having a single costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing.

unicotyledonous (ū-ni-kot-i-lē′don-us), *a.* In *bot.*, having one cotyledon; monocotyledonous.

unicursal (ū-ni-kėr′sal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cursus*, course: see *course*[1].] On one path of a moving element.—**Unicursal curve**, a curve which can be expressed as the locus of a point defined by rational functions of a single parameter. Not every unipartite curve is unicursal, because, though such a curve may be expressed in terms of a single parameter, it may be only by means of an irrational function having but one real value; but such curves are only of odd orders. A unicursal curve may have several branches, owing to its passing through infinity.

unicuspid (ū-ni-kus′pid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth; unicuspidate: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid* or *pluricuspid*.

II. *n.* A unicuspid tooth.

unicuspidate (ū-ni-kus′pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), point: see *cusp*.] Unicuspid. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 403.

unicycle (ū′ni-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *κύκλος*, wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with only one wheel: a form of velocipede.

unidactyl, unidactyle (ū-ni-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having a single (functional) digit, as the horse; monodactyl; unidigitate.

II. *n.* A unidigitate or monodactyl animal.

unidactylous (ū-ni-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *unidactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *unidactyl*.

unideaed (un-ī-dē′ad), *a.* Having no ideas or thoughts; not intelligent; senseless; frivolous.

Pretty *unidea'd* girls . . . seem to form the beau ideal of our whole sex in the works of some modern poets.
Mrs. Hemans (Memorials by Chorley, i. 99). (*Davies.*)

unideal (un-ī-dē′al), *a.* **1.** Not ideal; unimaginative; realistic; material; coarse.

This *unideal* character marks his style of writing, which is commonly formal, stiff, and rather prim.
Theo. Parker, Historic Americans, Washington.

Unideal works of art (the studious production of which is termed realism) represent actual existing things, and are good or bad in proportion to the perfection of the representation. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, iii. 13, § 2.

2. Having no ideas; destitute of ideas, thoughts, or mental action. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

unidealism (un-ī-dē′al-izm), *n.* [< *unideal* + *-ism.*] The quality or state of being unideal; realism; lack of imagination; prosaicism.

His popularity is an emphatic testimony to the singular *unidealism*—I had almost written the congenital imbecility—of the English mind in respect of eternal and divine things. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 80.

unidentate (ū-ni-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single tooth or tooth-like projection.

unidenticulate (ū″ni-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *denticulus*, denticle, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having but one denticle. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edin.*, XXXII. 637.

unidigitate (ū-ni-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *digitatus*, fingered: see *digitate.*] Having but one finger or toe; monodactylous.

unidimensional (ū″ni-di-men′shon-al), *a.* Having only one dimension; varying in only one way.

unidirectional (ū″ni-di-rek′shon-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *directio(n-)*, direction, + *-al.*] In *elect.*, noting currents which flow in the same direction round a circuit.

uniembryonic (ū-ni-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single embryo.

unifacial (ū-ni-fā′shal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *facies*, a face, + *-al.*] Having only one face, front, or aspect; all facing the same way, as the polypites of some corals; unifarious; secund. See cut under *sea-kidney.*

unifarious (ū-ni-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-farius* as in *bifarius*, etc.: see *bifarious, multifarious.*] Set in one rank, row, or series; uniserial; not bifarious or multifarious.

unifiable (ū′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *unify* + *-able.*] Capable of being unified or made one. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 147.

unific (ū-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *unify.*] Making one; forming unity; unifying.

unification (ū″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *unification* = Sp. *unificación*; < ML. **unificatio(n-)*, < *unificare*, make one: see *unify.*] The act of unifying, or the state of being unified; the act of uniting into one.

The view of reason here taken is opposed to all such views as would make it consist in the logical principle of unity, a principle compelling us to unify all our conceptions, leading, with Kant, up to the three Ideas of the Pure Reason, God, the World, and the Soul. This *unification* is sufficiently provided for by the principle of Parsimony, and the facts on which it rests.
S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 64.

unifier (ū′ni-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *unify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which unifies.

That History of Culture itself, which is the great *unifier* and justifier and purifier of all our teaching.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 292.

unifilar (ū-ni-fī′lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *filum*, a thread, + *-ar*[2].] **I.** *a.* Having only one thread: specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread. See *magnetometer.*

II. *n.* A unifilar magnetometer.

uniflagellate (ū-ni-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *flagellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having a single flagellum; monomastigate, as a protozoan. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., xi. § 419.

uniflorous (ū-ni-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing one flower only: as, a *uniflorous* peduncle.

unifoil (ū′ni-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *her.*, having but one leaf: noting a plant used as a bearing.

II. *n.* In *her.*, a leaf used as a bearing; especially, a leaf represented as having been a dufoil, one leaf being torn away.

unifoliar (ū-ni-fō′li-ăr), *a.* Same as *unifoliate.*

unifoliate (ū-ni-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] 1. In *bot.*, one-leafed; unifoliar.—2. Same as *unifoliolate.*

unifoliolate (ū-ni-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate.*] Compound in structure, yet having but one leaflet, as the orange-tree.

unifolium[1] (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *unifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *folium*, leaf.] A quartic oval having a single depression.

Unifolium[2] (ū-ni-fō′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), so named because the original species, *Valentinia bifolia*, was seemingly one-leafed.] An untenable name given to *Valentinia*, a genus of plants belonging to the family *Convallariaceæ.*

uniforate (ū-ni-fō′rāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *foratus*, pp. of *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen.*] Having one opening, pore, or foramen.

★**uniform** (ū′ni-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, < L. *uniformis*, having only one shape or form, < *unus*, one, + *forma*, form, shape. Cf. *biform, triform, multiform.* II. *n.* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *uniform*, < F. *uniforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *uniforme*, uniform dress; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, etc.; in general, not variable; unchanging.

All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly *uniform* in their structure and functions.
Beattie, Moral Science, ii. 1.

The experience has been *uniform* that it is the gentle soul that makes the firm hero after all.
Emerson, Harvard Commemoration.

(*a*) Not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable: as, a *uniform* heat; a *uniform* motion (that is, the motion of a body when it passes over equal spaces in equal times).

They [temperature observations] appear to go far to establish a nearly *uniform* temperature for abyssal depths, not far from the freezing-point of fresh water.
C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 359.

(*b*) Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 6.

(*c*) Consistent at all times; not different.

If the Creator is perfect, his action must be *uniform*; anything else would be unworthy of him.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

(*d*) Not different at different times or places: applicable to all places, or to all divisions of a country: as, a *uniform* tax; a *uniform* bankruptcy law. (*e*) Of the same appearance, pattern, or style.

The practice of clothing soldiers by regiments in one *uniform* dress was not introduced by Louis XIV. till 1665, and did not become general in our army for many years afterward. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 333.

2. Of the same form or character with others; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Uniform acceleration. See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Uniform current,** a continuous current of constant strength.—**Uniform extension, field, function, sandpiper**†**, symmetry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Uniform strain.** Same as *homogeneous strain* (which see, under *strain*[1]).—**Syn.** Unvarying, unchanging, alike, regular, constant, undeviating, consistent.

II. *n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to the particular body: opposed to *plain clothes*, or ordinary civil dress: as, the *uniform* of a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman.

The *uniforms* in the army were plain and serviceable; the most picturesque being that of the Grenadiers, who, Evelyn says, were first introduced in 1678.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 202.

The proposed *uniform*, sir, of the Pickwick Club.
Dickens.

uniform (ū′ni-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *uniform, a.*] **1.** To make uniform; reduce to uniformity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The more than Protean travesties which words underwent before they were *uniformed* by Johnson and Walker.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 351.

2. To clothe with or as if with a uniform.

This was the first flag bearing the state arms, and was carried by the first *uniformed* company of militia in the State [Michigan]. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 642.

uniformal† (ū-ni-fôr′mal), *a.* [< *uniform* + *-al.*] Uniform; symmetrical.

Her comlye nose with *uniformall* grace,
Like purest white, stands in the middle place.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 433.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *uniformit-y* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. See the noun.

The catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions.
Whewell, Hist. of Scientific Ideas, II. 289.

The *uniformitarian* theories of Sir Charles Lyell were regarded as heresies by many.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 544.

II. *n.* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity; specifically, in *geol.*, one who advocates the theory that causes now active in bringing about geological changes have always been similar in character and intensity. The term became current especially as a result of the influence of Sir Charles Lyell, who advocated this conception of the course of past geological events in opposition to the earlier catastrophists.

The Catastrophist constructs Theories, the *Uniformitarian* demolishes them.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. xxxvi.

uniformitarianism (ū-ni-fôr-mi-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *uniformitarian* + *-ism.*] The theory advocated by uniformitarians: the opposite of *catastrophism.* See *catastrophe*, 3, and *catastrophism.*

The changes of the past must be investigated in the light of similar changes now in operation. This was the guiding principle of the Scottish School, . . . though under the name of *Uniformitarianism* it has unquestionably been pushed to an unwarrantable length by some of the later followers of Hutton. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, p. 293.

uniformity (ū-ni-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= F. *uniformité* = Sp. *uniformidad* = Pg. *uniformidade* = It. *uniformità*, < LL. *uniformita(t-)s*, uniformity, < L. *uniformis*, uniform: see *uniform.*] The state or character of being uniform, in any sense; absence of variation or difference. (*a*) Maintenance of the same character, course, plan, laws, etc.; sameness; consistency.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions.
Addison.

How far away is the doctrine of *uniformity* [in nature] from fatalism! It begins directly to remind us that men suffer from preventible evils, that the people perisheth for lack of knowledge. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 263.

We see that only as fast as the practice of the arts develops the idea of measure can the consciousness of *uniformity* become clear.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 488.

(*b*) Conformity among several or many to one pattern, plan, rule, etc.; resemblance, consonance, or agreement: as, the *uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before *uniformity*, except where both may be had. *Bacon*, Building.

Such is the *uniformity* of almost al the houses of the same streete . . . that they are made alike both in proportion of workmanship and matter.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

The skilful campaign by which the triumph of the Reformation and of *uniformity* was secured.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*c*) Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness; monotony.

Uniformity must tire at last, though it is a *uniformity* of excellence. *Johnson.*

Acts of Uniformity. See *act.*

uniformize (ū′ni-fôrm-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uniformized*, ppr. *uniformizing.* [< *uniform* + *-ize.*] To make uniform; unify. [Rare.]

The other Congress expressed a similar wish for the formation of . . . an International Commission to fix units and *uniformize* methods. *Nature*, XL. 563.

★**uniformly** (ū′ni-fôrm-li), *adv.* In a uniform manner; with uniformity; evenly; invariably.

In a light drab he *uniformly* dress'd.
Crabbe, Tales (Works, IV. 135).

No assigned nor any conceivable attribute of the supposed archetypal vertebra is *uniformly* maintained.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Am. ed. 1872), § 210.

When the simultaneous values of a quantity for different bodies or places are equal, the quantity is said to be *uniformly* distributed in space.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xxiii., foot-note.

Uniformly accelerated motion. See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Uniformly retarded motion.** See *retard.*

uniformness (ū′ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uniform; uniformity. *Berkeley.*

unifoveate (ū-ni-fō′vē-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *fovea*, a small pit: see *foveate.*] In *entom.*, having a single fovea.

unify (ū′ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unified*, ppr. *unifying.* [< F. *unifier* = Sp. *unificar* = It. *unificare*, < ML. *unificare*, make one, < L. *unus*, one, + *facere*, make: see *-fy.* Cf. *unific.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into one; make a unit of; reduce to unity or uniformity.

Perception is thus a *unifying* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Unless we succeed in finding a rationale of this universal metamorphosis, we obviously fall short of that completely *unified* knowledge constituting philosophy.
H. Spencer, First Principles, p. 397.

II. *intrans.* To produce unity or uniformity.

These Homeridæ were not the only authors of epic poems, but they had the great advantage over other epic bards that they were a genos, and that they worked continuously from generation to generation on the same poems, adding and *unifying*, and so they produced the epics which have outlived all others.
Classical Rev., II. 256.

unigenital (ū-ni-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten, < L. *unus*, one, + *genitus*, begotten: see *genital*.] Only-begotten.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< LL. *unigenitus*, only-begotten (see *unigenital*), + *-ure*.] The state of being the only-begotten. *Bp. Pearson.*

Unigenitus (ū-ni-jen'i-tus), *n.* [NL., so called from the first word ("*Unigenitus* Dei Filius," etc.): see *unigenital*.] A bull promulgated by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, and directed against Jansenism.

It commenced with the words "Unigenitus Dei Filius," and condemned 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's "Réflexions Morales sur le Nouveau Testament."

unigenous (ū-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *unigena*, only-begotten, born of one parent or of one family or kind, < *unus*, one, + *gignere*, beget. Cf. *unigenital*.] Of one and the same kind; homogeneous.

uniglobular (ū-ni-glob'ū-lär), *a.* Having or consisting of a single globular part or formation. *Geol. Jour.*, XLVII. 6.

unijugate (ū-ni-jö'gāt), *a.* [< L. *unijugus*, having one yoke (< *unus*, one, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having but a single pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf.

unijugous (ū-ni-jö'gus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *unijugate*.

unilabiate (ū-ni-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *labium*, lip, + *-ate*[1].] Having a single lip or lip-like part: said in entomology of orifices with a single fleshy lip on one side, by which they can be closed.

unilamellate (ū-ni-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lamella* + *-ate*[1].] Having one lamella or layer; unilaminar.

unilaminar (ū-ni-lam'i-när), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *lamina*, lamina, + *-ar*[2].] Having one lamina; one-layered; single-layered.

unilaminate (ū-ni-lam'i-nāt), *a.* Same as *unilaminar*.

unilateral (ū-ni-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-ate*[1].] 1. One-sided; of or pertaining to one side only.

We note that, although *unilateral* movements (the more voluntary) are lost, the more automatic (the bilateral) are retained. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

Certain hallucinations, as is well known, are *unilateral*, i. e. are perceived when (say) the right eye or ear is acting, but cease when that action is obstructed, though the left eye or ear is free. *Mind*, X. 170.

Unilateral lesions. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, p. 106.

2. In *bot.*, one-sided; either originating on one side of an axis or all turned to one side, as the flowers of a *unilateral* raceme.—3. Placed on one side only of a surface; unifacial, as a set of polypites.—**Unilateral bond** or **contract**, one which binds one party only.—**Unilateral leaves**, leaves which lean toward one side of the stem, as in *Convallaria multiflora*.—**Unilateral raceme**, a raceme whose flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle.

unilaterality (ū"ni-lat-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *unilateral* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being unilateral.

This *unilaterality* is insisted on by Salesbury. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 387.

unilaterally (ū-ni-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a unilateral manner; one-sidedly.

The destruction of the occipito-angular region is incomplete, *unilaterally* or bilaterally. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1291.

He recognized thankfully that the government had abandoned the pretension to settle ecclesiastical affairs *unilaterally*. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 282.

uniliteral (ū-ni-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of a single letter: as, *Y* is the *uniliteral* name of some moths.

unillumed (un-i-lūmd'), *a.* Not illumined; not lighted up.

And her full eye, now bright, now *unillumed*,
Spake more than Woman's thought.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations. (*Davies.*)

unilluminated (un-i-lū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* 1. Not illuminated; not lighted; dark.

The outer or "sporting" door was of course wide open; passing through an interior one of green baize, I blundered up a narrow and totally *unilluminated* passage. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 73.

2. Ignorant.

unillusory (un-i-lū'sō-ri), *a.* Not producing or causing illusion, deception, fallaciousness, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

unilobar (ū-ni-lō'bär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ar*[2].] Same as *unilobed*.

unilobed (ū'ni-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, having a single lobe: especially noting the maxillæ of certain insects.

unilocular (ū-ni-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ar*[2].] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *pathol.*, having but one loculus, cavity, or compartment; single-chambered; monothalamous, as a foraminifer; uniloculate: as, a *unilocular* pericarp or anther; a *unilocular* heart or shell: correlated with *bilocular*, *trilocular*, *quadrilocular*, and *multilocular* or *plurilocular*. Also *monolocular*.

uniloculate (ū-ni-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *loculus*, compartment, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *unilocular*.

unimaginable (un-i-maj'i-na-bl), *a.* Not imaginable; not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable* as hate in heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 54.

On every side now rose
Rocks which in *unimaginable* forms
Lifted their black and barren pinnacles.
Shelley, Alastor.

unimaginableness (un-i-maj'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginable; inconceivableness. *Dr. H. More.*

unimaginably (un-i-maj'i-na-bli), *adv.* In an unimaginable manner; inconceivably. *Boyle.*

unimaginative (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Not imaginative; lacking or not characterized by imagination; prosaic.

unimaginativeness (un-i-maj'i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being unimaginative.

Tom was in a state of as blank *unimaginativeness* concerning the cause and tendency of his sufferings as if he had been an innocent shrewmouse imprisoned in the split trunk of an ash tree in order to cure lameness in cattle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

unimagined (un-i-maj'ind), *a.* Not imagined or conceived.

Unimagined bliss. *Thomson*, Liberty, iii.

To a long low coast with beaches and heads
That run through *unimagined* mazes.
Lowell, Appledore.

unimitable† (un-im'i-ta-bl), *a.* Inimitable.

Thou art all *unimitable*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

unimmortal† (un-i-môr'tal), *a.* Not immortal; mortal. *Milton*, P. L., x. 611.

unimodular (ū-ni-mod'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *modulus*, modulus, + *-ar*[2].] Having only one modulus.—**Unimodular transformation**, in *alg.*, a transformation whose modulus is equal to unity.

unimpaired (un-im-pārd'), *a.* Not impaired, in any sense.

My strength is *unimpaired*. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash'ond), *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; uninfluenced by passion; calm; tranquil.

He [Anselm] was exiled; he returned the same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man. *Milman.*

Such small *unimpassioned* revenges have an enormous effect in life. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

unimpeachability (un-im-pē-cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable, or not open to objection or criticism; blamelessness. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 343.

unimpeachable (un-im-pē'cha-bl), *a.* Not impeachable; not capable of being impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, or fault; blameless; irreproachable.

The *unimpeachable* integrity and piety of many of the promoters of this petition renders those aspersions as idle as they are unjust. *Burke*, Speech on the Acts of Uniformity.

unimpeachableness (un-im-pē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unimpeachable. *Godwin*, Mandeville, iii. 188.

unimpeachably (un-im-pē'cha-bli), *adv.* In an unimpeachable manner; blamelessly.

unimpeached (un-im-pēcht'), *a.* 1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.—2. Not called in question; not objected to or criticized: as, testimony *unimpeached*.

His general character is *unimpeached*, and there is nothing against his credit. *D. Webster*, Speech, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

unimplored (un-im-plōrd'), *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 22.

unimportance (un-im-pôr'tans), *n.* The character of being unimportant; want of importance, consequence, weight, value, or the like.

By such acts of voluntary delusion does every man endeavour to conceal his own *unimportance* from himself. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 146.

unimportant (un-im-pôr'tant), *a.* 1. Not important; not of great moment; of little account.

Why did he not tell his counsel, and authorize them to tell a story which could not be *unimportant*, as it was connected with a rebellion which shook the British power in India to its foundation? *Burke*, Works, XII. 69.

2. Not assuming or marked by airs of importance or dignity. [Rare.]

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner. *Pope*, Letter to Swift.

unimporting† (un-im-pōr'ting), *a.* Not importing; of no importance or consequence; trivial. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

unimposed (un-im-pōzd'), *a.* Not imposed; not laid on or exacted, as a tax, burden, toll, duty, command, service, task, etc.; not enjoined.

The very act of prayer and thanksgiving with those free and *unimpos'd* expressions which from a sincere heart unbidden come into the outward gesture is the greatest decency that can be imagin'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unimposing (un-im-pō'zing), *a.* 1. Not imposing; not commanding respect.—2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. [Rare.]

Beauteous order reigns,
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

unimpressibility (un-im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unimpressible.

Unimpressibility, which impedes memory, is a consequence of resistance on the part of tissue to the usual stimuli. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 381.

unimpressible (un-im-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not impressible; not sensitive; apathetic.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

unimprison (un-im-priz'n), *v. t.* To release from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

The green lizard and the golden snake,
Like *unimprisoned* flames, out of their trance awake.
Shelley, Adonais, xviii.

unimproved (un-im-prövd'), *a.* 1. Not improved, in any sense; specifically, of land, not tilled; not cultivated; not brought into a condition for use by expenditure of labor.—2†. Not tested; not proved. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 96.

unimpugnable (un-im-pū'na-bl), *a.* Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

Mrs. Bolton could not combat a position of such *unimpugnable* piety in words, but she permitted herself a contemptuous sniff. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxiii.

unimucronate (ū-ni-mū'krō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *mucro(n-)*, point, + *-ate*[1].] Having only one tip or point.

unimuscular (ū-ni-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*[2].] Having only one adductor muscle, as a bivalve; monomyarian.

Unimusculosa (ū-ni-mus-kū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculous*.] In *conch.*, unimuscular bivalves; the *Monomyaria*. *Reeve.*

unincensed (un-in-senst'), *a.* Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

Jove! see'st thou *unincensed* these deeds of Mars?
Cowper, Iliad, v.

unincidental (un-in-si-den'tal), *a.* Unmarked by any incidents. [Rare.]

Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease. *Wilberforce*, Life, ii. 194.

uninclosed, unenclosed (un-in-, un-en-klōzd'), *a.* Not inclosed; not shut in or surrounded, as by a fence, wall, etc.

Waste and *uninclosed* lands. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

unincumber (un-in-kum'bėr), *v. t.* See *unencumber*.

unindifferent (un-in-dif'ėr-ent), *a.* Not indifferent. *Hooker.*

unindividualized (un-in-di-vid'ū-al-īzd), *a.* Not separated into individuals or component parts: specifically noting certain rocks or parts of rocks, eruptive in origin, which have an undefined base not resolvable into distinct crystalline forms by the microscope.

uninervate (ū-ni-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.*, having but one nervure, as an insect's wing; unicostate.—2. In *bot.*, one-nerved, as certain leaves.

uninerved (ū'ni-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *uninervate*. *Nature*, XLIII. 454.

uninflammability (un-in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being uninflammable. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV 42.

uninflammable (un-in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being inflamed or set on fire, in a literal or figurative sense. *Boyle.*

uninfluenced (un-in'flö̇-enst), *a.* **1.** Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

Men . . . *uninfluenced* by fashion and affectation.
V. Knox, Sermons, V. xxv.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice: as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

uninformed (un-in-fôrmd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *informed*[1].] **1.** Not informed; not instructed; untaught.

He [Johnson] inferred that a Greek who had few or no books must have been as *uninformed* as one of Mr. Thrale's draymen. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Not animated; not informed with mind or intelligence; not enlivened.

The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead, *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator.*

Without these [exercises of the understanding and heart] all external service is a dead *uninformed* mass.
Dr. J. Brown, Discourses on the Lord's Supper, p. 2.

Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,
See it [Etna] an *uninform'd* and idle mass.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 26.

3. Not imbued: as, a picture *uninformed* with imagination.

uninfringible (un-in-frin'ji-bl), *a.* That must not be infringed. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

uningenious (un-in-jē'nius), *a.* Not ingenious; not witty or clever; stupid; dull. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation (1769).

uningenuous (un-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 300.

uningenuousness (un-in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* Want of ingenuousness; disingenuousness. *Hammond.*

uninhabitability (un-in-hab-i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Uninhabitableness. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 39.

uninhabitable (un-in-hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* Not inhabitable; not capable of affording habitation; unfit to be the residence of men. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 37.

uninhabitableness (un-in-hab'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being uninhabitable. *Boyle.*

uninhabited (un-in-hab'i-ted), *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants: as, an *uninhabited* island.

uninjured (un-in'jörd), *a.* Not injured; not hurt; having suffered no harm.

And let a single helpless maiden pass
Uninjured. *Milton*, Comus, l. 403.

uninomial (ū-ni-nō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nom(en)*, name, + *-ial*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *uninominal*.

uninominal (ū-ni-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name, + *-al*.] Consisting of a single word or term, as a zoölogical or botanical name; also, specifying that system of nomenclature in which objects are designated by such names. See the extract.

Perceiving sundry objections to binomial, etc., some have sought to obviate them by using binominal, *uninominal*, plurinominal, etc. *Coues*, The Auk, VI. 320.

uninquisitive (un-in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search or inquire; indisposed to seek information.

Go loose the links of that soul-binding chain,
Enlarge this *uninquisitive* belief.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vi.

And this not the ruder only, and *uninquisitive* vulgar, but the wisest and most considering persons in all times.
J. Howe, Works, I. 25.

uninscribed (un-in-skrībd'), *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 320.

uninspired (un-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired: as, *uninspired* writings.

The *uninspired* teachers and believers of the gospel.
Gibbon.

uninstructed (un-in-struk'ted), *a.* **1.** Not instructed or taught; not educated.

When an *uninstructed* multitude attempts to see with its eyes, it is exceedingly apt to be deceived.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 155.

2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

In an unlucky hour
That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

unintegrated (un-in'tē-grā-ted), *a.* Not integrated; not subjected to a process of integration.

unintelligence (un-in-tel'i-jens), *n.* Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance; unwisdom.

Their *unintelligence*, numbers, and fluctuating association prevented them from anticipating and following out any uniform and systematic measures. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

unintelligent (un-in-tel'i-jent), *a.* Not intelligent. (*a*) Not possessing or not proceeding from intelligence.

What the stream of water does in the affair is neither more nor less than this: by the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged . . . by intelligence, an effect is produced, viz. the corn is ground.
Paley, Nat. Theol., ii.

(*b*) Not knowing; not having acute mental faculties; not showing intelligence; dull.

Unintelligent persons that want wit or breeding.
Sir M. Hale.

unintelligently (un-in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an unintelligent manner; without reason; dully.

unintelligibility (un-in-tel"i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character of being unintelligible.

I omitted, . . . in the Introduction to the Abbot, any attempt to explain the previous story, or to apologize for *unintelligibility*. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 8.

unintelligible (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 21.

unintelligibleness (un-in-tel'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Unintelligibility. *Bp. Croft.*

unintelligibly (un-in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be understood. *Locke.*

unintentional (un-in-ten'shon-al), *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

It is to be observed that an act may be *unintentional* in any stage or stages of it, though intentional in the preceding: and, on the other hand, it may be intentional in any stage or stages of it, and yet *unintentional* in the succeeding.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, viii. 12.

unintentionality (un-in-ten-sho-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *unintentional* + *-ity*.] The character of being unintentional; absence of design or purpose.

Unintentionality with respect to the event of the action, unconsciousness with regard to the circumstances.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 11.

unintentionally (un-in-ten'shon-al-i), *adv.* Without design or purpose.

uninteressed† (un-in'tėr-est), *a.* Uninterested.

That true honour and *unintressed* respect which I have always paid you. *Dryden*, Troil. and Cres., Ep. Ded.

uninterested (un-in'tėr-es-ted), *a.* **1.** Not interested; not having any interest or property in something specified; not personally concerned: as, to be *uninterested* in business.—**2.** Not having the mind or the passions engaged: as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** See *disinterested*.

uninteresting (un-in'tėr-es-ting), *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest, or of engaging the mind or passions: as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

Mrs. Henfrey . . . was, to all strangers, an absolutely *uninteresting* woman; but her family knew her merits.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xviii.

=**Syn.** Dull, tiresome, tedious, wearisome.

uninterestingly (un-in'tėr-es-ting-li), *adv.* In an uninteresting manner.

uninterestingness (un-in'tėr-es-ting-nes), *n.* The character of being uninteresting.

Intense monotony and *uninterestingness* are the chief characteristics of the river. *Nature*, XLII. 544.

unintermitted (un-in-tėr-mit'ed), *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued; continuous: as, *unintermitted* misery. *Macaulay.*

unintermittedly (un-in-tėr-mit'ed-li), *adv.* Without being intermitted; uninterruptedly.

unintermitting (un-in-tėr-mit'ing), *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

unintermittingly (un-in-tėr-mit'ing-li), *adv.* Unceasingly; continuously.

unintermixed (un-in-tėr-mikst'), *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

uninterpretable (un-in-tėr'pre-ta-bl), *a.* Incapable of being interpreted: as, *uninterpretable* enigmas.

uninterrupted (un-in-tėr-rup'ted), *a.* Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted; unceasing; incessant; specifically, in *bot.*, consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size.

uninterruptedly (un-in-tėr-rup'ted-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance; unintermittedly; unceasingly. *Paley.*

unintricated† (un-in'tri-kā-ted), *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. *Hammond.*

unintroduced (un-in-trō-dūst'), *a.* Not introduced; obtrusive. *Young.*

uninuclear (ū-ni-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ar*[2].] Having a single nucleus; uninucleate.

uninucleate (ū-ni-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *nucleus*, nucleus, + *-ate*[1].] Uninuclear.

uninvented (un-in-ven'ted), *a.* Not invented; not found out.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.
Milton, P. L., vi. 470.

uninventive (un-in-ven'tiv), *a.* Not inventive; not having the power of inventing, finding, discovering, or contriving.

In every company there is not only the active and passive sex, but, in both men and women, a deeper and more important sex of mind—namely, the inventive or creative class of both men and women, and the *uninventive* or accepting class. *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 345.

uninventively (un-in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In an uninventive manner; without invention.

uninvestigable (un-in-ves'ti-ga-bl), *a.* Incapable of being investigated or searched out. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iv.

uninvite (un-in-vīt'), *v. t.* To countermand the invitation of; put off. [Rare.]

One of the houses behind them is infected, . . . so I made them *uninvite* their guests.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 26, 1665.

Unio (ū'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., < LL. *unio*, the number one, oneness: see *union*.] **1.** The leading genus of bivalves of the family *Unionidæ:* formerly used with great latitude for many species, some of which are now placed in other families as well as in other genera.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; any river-mussel.

uniocular (ū-ni-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Monocular: opposed to *binocular*. *Lancet*, No. 3487, p. 1416.

Uniola (ū-nī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < LL. *uniola*, an unknown plant, < *unio*, unity: see *union*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ*. It is characterized by an elongated or ample panicle of broad and flat



1, *Uniola latifolia* (Spike-grass); 2, panicle; *a*, spikelet; *b*, floret, showing the flowering glume, the palet, the single stamen, and the pistil.

two-edged spikelets, each with the three to six lower glumes empty. There are about 8 species, all North American, one (*U. paniculata*) extending into Central and South America. *U. virgata* of the West Indies differs in its minute spikelets. The others are tall erect grasses growing in tufts from strong creeping rootstocks. The leaves are broad and flat, or convolute; the panicle loose or dense, or, in *U. laxa*, contracted and wand-like, and in *U. virgata* forming one-sided spikes. In *U. paniculata*, a tall species reaching 8 feet, and *U. latifolia*, a shorter plant with drooping long-pedicelled flowers, the spikelets reach an unusually large size, sometimes 2 inches long and with 30 flowers. *U. latifolia* and *U. laxa* are pasture-grasses; *U. paniculata* is valuable from its binding sea-sands. See *spike-grass* (*c*).

union (ū'nyon), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *union* = Sp. *unión* = Pg. *união* = It. *unione*, < LL. *unio(n-)*, f., oneness, unity, the number one, a uniting, union, L. *unio(n-)*, m., a single large pearl, a single onion (> ult. E. *onion*), < *unus*, one: see *one*. Cf. *unite*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; the state of being united; junction; coalition; combination: as, the *union* of soul and body.

So we grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an *union* in partition.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

In the temper of Bacon . . . there was a singular *union* of audacity and sobriety. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) The state of close and immediate connection of parts, organs, or tissues, especially of like parts, or the process of becoming so united; a growing together or its result, as in the different cases of symphysis, synostosis, synchrondrosis, ankylosis, confluence, concrescence, coalescence, conjugation, anastomosis, syzygy, zygosis, and the like. See the distinctive words. (*b*) The connection of two or several individuals in a compound organism, as of several zoöids in a zoanthodeme.—**3.** Matrimony; the matrimonial relation, married state, or conjugal bond.—**4.** Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony.

Lay a foundation for a blessed *Union* among our selves, which would frustrate the great design of our enemies upon us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

Now, when a mutual Flame you have reveal'd,
And the dear *Union* of our Souls is seal'd.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

Self-love and social at her birth began;
Union the bond of all things, and of man.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 149.

5. That which is united or made into one; something formed by a combination of various parts or individual things or persons; an aggregate of united parts; a coalition; a combination; a confederation; a league.

An amalgamation of the Christian religious *unions* was effected with the sacrificial societies of the pagans. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

(*a*) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of the various states of a nation: in this sense the United States of America is sometimes called by way of preëminence "The *Union*." (*b*) In England and Ireland, two or more parishes consolidated into one for the better administration of the poor-laws. It is in the discretion of the Local Government Board to consolidate any two or more parishes into one union under a single board of guardians elected by the owners and ratepayers of the component parishes. Each union has a common workhouse, and all the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund. (*c*) Two or more parishes or contiguous benefices consolidated into one for ecclesiastical purposes. (*d*) An association of independent churches, generally either Congregational or Baptist, for the purpose of promoting mutual fellowship and coöperation in Christian work. It differs from most ecclesiastical bodies in possessing no authority over the churches which unite in it. (*e*) A permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade. See *trade-union*.

[In old days] if here and there a clergyman, a professional man, a politician, or a writer, ventured to raise a voice on behalf of the *Unions*, he was assailed with a storm of ridicule and abuse. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 722.

6. A union workhouse; a workhouse erected and maintained at the joint expense of parishes which have been formed into a union: in Scotland called a *combination poor-house*.

The poor old people that they brick up in the *Unions*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, II. 264.

7. That part of a flag which occupies the upper corner next the staff when it is distinguished from the rest in color or pattern, as in the flag of the United States, where it is blue with white stars, or in the flag of Great Britain; the jack. When the flag is hoisted on the staff with the union below, it is considered a signal of distress. See *union down*, below.

8. A flag showing the union only. See *union flag* and *union jack*, below.—**9.** A joint, screw, or other connection uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling for connecting tubes together.—**10.** A textile fabric of several materials, or of different kinds of thread.

Then we had an Irish linen, an imitation, you know, a kind of *Union*, which we call double twist. It is made, I believe, in Manchester, and is a mixture of linen and cotton. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 420.

11. A shallow vat or tray in which partly fermented beer is kept to complete its fermentation or to cleanse itself.—**12†.** A large fine pearl.

In the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 283.

Sighelmus bishop of Schirburne . . . trauailed thorough India, and returning home brought with him many strange and precious *vnions* and costly spyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 5.

Pliny says that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched. *Nares.*

Act of Union, the name by which several statutes organizing the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are known. (*a*) A statute of 1535–6, enacting the political union of Wales to England. (*b*) A statute of 1706, uniting the kingdoms of England and Scotland on and after May 1st, 1707. (*c*) A statute of 1800, which united the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland on and after January 1st, 1801.—**Apperceptive union.** See *apperceptive*.—**Bony union**, in *surg.*, the knitting of a fracture by callus: opposed to *ligamentous union*.—**Customs union.** See *customs-union* and *Zollverein*.—**Evangelical, hypostatic, Latin, liberal union.** See the adjectives.—**Liberties' Union Act.** See *liberty*.—**Union Assessment Acts.** See *assessment*.—**Union by first intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound without suppuration.—**Union by second intention**, in *surg.*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.—**Union churches**, a body of Protestant evangelical Christians organized in its present form about 1863. It recognizes no creed except allegiance to the Bible, no test of membership except character, and no ecclesiastical authority superior to that of membership in the local church. Its membership is mainly confined to the Western States in the United States.—**Union down**, said of a flag displaying the union at the bottom instead of in its normal position at the top. A flag hoisted in this position forms a signal of distress.—**Union flag**, the union jack, or national flag of the United Kingdom. The national flag of England was the banner of St. George (heraldically described as argent, a cross gules), and soon after the union of the crowns this was united with the Scottish national flag, or banner of St. Andrew (in the language of heraldry, azure, a saltier argent), thus forming the first union flag. On the legislative union with Scotland in 1707 a new design for the national or union flag was adopted, described in heraldic terms as azure, a saltier argent surmounted by a cross gules fimbriated or edged of the second. On the union with Ireland the red cross or saltier of St. Patrick was introduced, and as thus modified the flag now exists.—**Union jack**, the national ensign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, formed by the union of the cross of St. George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the diagonal cross or saltier of St. Patrick (red on a white ground).—**Universal Postal Union.** See *postal*.=Syn. **1–3.** *Union, Unity, Junction, Connection.* *Union* is the act of bringing two or more together so as to make but one: as, the *union* of the Mississippi and the Missouri; *union* in marriage; or it is the state resulting, or the product of the act: as, the American *Union*. *Unity* is only the state of oneness, whether there has or has not been previous distinctness: as, the *unity* of God, the *unity* of faith, *unity* of feeling, interest, labor. *Junction* expresses not simply collocation, but a real and physical bringing into one. *Union* and *junction* differ from *connection* in that the last does not necessarily imply contact: there may be *connection* between houses by a portico or walk. It is literal to speak of the *connection*, and figurative to speak of the *union*, of England and America by a telegraphic cable.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a union or to the Union (see I., 5 (*a*)); in favor of the Union: as, the *Union* party; *Union* principles; *Union* sympathies.—**Union Labor party**, in *U. S. politics*, a political party formed in 1887, which drew support from the Greenbackers, farmers' organizations, Knights of Labor, etc. It nominated a candidate for President of the United States in 1888.—**Union man.** (*a*) In the United States, in the period of the civil war, an opponent of secession and upholder of the federal cause. (*b*) A member of a trade-union.—**Union party**, a party which favors the formation or preservation of a union; specifically, the Constitutional Union party. See *constitutional*.

Unionacea (ū″ni-ō-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Unio*(*n*-) + *-acea*.] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Unionidæ*.

unionacean (ū″ni-ō-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unionacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unionacea*.

union-bow (ū′nyon-bō), *n.* A bow made of two or three pieces glued together, as distinguished from the *single-piece bow* or *self-bow*. Also called *back-bow*.

union-cord (ū′nyon-kôrd), *n.* A round white cord made of linen and cotton combined, used for stay-laces, etc. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Union-cord braid**, a braid composed of two or more cords, usually a worsted or mohair braid like that called *Russia braid*.

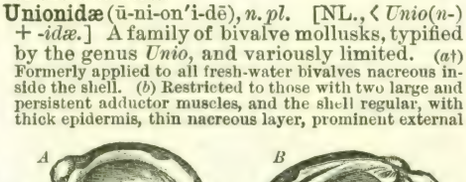
unioned (ū′nyond), *a.* [⟨ *union* + *-ed*².] Exhibiting symbols and proofs of union. [Rare.]

Great Washington arose in view,
And *unioned* flags his stately steps pursue;
Blest Gallia's bands and young Columbia's pride.
Joel Barlow, Visions of Columbus.

union-grass (ū′nyon-gras), *n.* A name for grasses of the genus *Uniola*.

unionid (ū′ni-ō-nid), *n.* A unio; any member of the *Unionidæ*.

Unionidæ (ū-ni-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Unio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Unio*, and variously limited. (*a*†) Formerly applied to all fresh-water bivalves nacreous inside the shell. (*b*) Restricted to those with two large and persistent adductor muscles, and the shell regular, with thick epidermis, thin nacreous layer, prominent external



A, Right Valve of River-mussel (*Monocondylæa paraguana*). *B*, River-mussel (*Unio littoralis*), left valve.

ligament, and variable hinge (thus including the *Mutelidæ* and *Mycetopodidæ*). (*c*) Further restricted to the *Unioninæ* (*b*). In the narrowest sense the *Unionidæ* are nearly one thousand species, of most parts of the world, but especially numerous and diversified in the United States, where they are mostly called *fresh-water mussels* or *clams*.

unioniform (ū-ni-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Unio*(*n*-) + L. *forma*, form.] Like a unio in shape or aspect; resembling or related to the *Unionidæ*. Also *unionoid*.

Unioninæ (ū″ni-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Unio*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Unionidæ*, variously limited. (*a*) Including all those unios whose branchial orifice is confluent with the pedal, and whose anal siphon is little prolonged. (*b*) Restricted to such as have the foot compressed and securiform (thus contrasting with *Mycetopodidæ*): same as *Unionidæ* (*c*).

unionine (ū′ni-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Unioninæ*; unioniform in a narrow sense.

unionism (ū′nyon-izm), *n.* [⟨ *union* + *-ism*.] **1.** The principle of uniting or combining; specifically, trade-unionism.

I apprehend that the notion which lies at the bottom of *Unionism* is this: that a man is bound to think not only of himself, but of his fellow-workmen. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 115.

2. Attachment or loyalty to the principle of union, or to some particular union; specifically, attachment or loyalty to the federal union known as the United States of America, and opposition to its rupture, as by the secession of the Southern States in 1861–5.

Mr. Seward had an abiding faith in the *Unionism* and latent loyalty of Virginia and the border States. *The Century*, XXXV. 609.

3. In *British politics*, the principles or sentiments of the Unionists.

unionist (ū′nyon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *union* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who promotes or advocates union.—**2.** A member of a trade-union; a trade-unionist. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 109.—**3.** One who during the American civil war took the side of the national government.

At the same station, we met General Shriver of Frederick, a most loyal *Unionist*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 25.

4. [*cap.*] In *British politics*, one who is opposed to the dissolution or rupture of the legislative union existing between Great Britain and Ireland, and especially to the separatist principles and tendencies of those who desire to establish home rule in Ireland: a name applied to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a union or to unionism; promoting or advocating union: as, a *unionist* movement; a *unionist* party.

Their [the workmen's] low standard of work, determined by the *unionist* principle that the better workers must not discredit the worse by exceeding them in efficiency. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 211.

2. Specifically, during the civil war in the United States, of or pertaining to the Union party or cause.

unionistic (ū-nyo-nis′tik), *a.* [⟨ *unionist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to unionism or unionists; relating to or promoting union.

The various phases of a *unionistic* movement. *P. Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 22.

unionite (ū′ni-ō-nīt), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Unionites*, ⟨ *Unio*(*n*-), q. v.] A fossil unio, or some similar shell.

union-joint (ū′nyon-joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling; a union. *E. H. Knight.*

unionoid (ū′ni-ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Unio*(*n*-) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *unioniform*.

II. *n.* Same as *unionid*.

union-pump (ū′nyon-pump), *n.* A pump combined in the same frame with an engine. *E. H. Knight.*

union-room (ū′nyon-röm), *n.* The room in a brewery in which the unions for partly fermented beer stand together, and from which the beer is racked off.

The *union-room* [Allsop's] contains 1,424 unions, which can cleanse 230,000 gallons at one time. *Bickerdyke.*

uniovulate (ū-ni-ō′vū-lāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *unus*, one, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] Having but one ovule.

unipara (ū-nip′a-rä), *n.* A woman who has borne one child.

uniparous (ū-nip′a-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *unus*, one, + *parere*, bring forth, bear, + *-ous*.] **1.** Producing one at a birth: as, *uniparous* animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.—**2.** In *bot.*, having but one axis or branch: as, a *uniparous* cyme.

unipartite (ū-ni-pär′tīt), *a.* [⟨ L. *unus*, one, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite*.] Not separated into parts.

In the theory of the single system the conceptions and symbolism are to a large extent arithmetical, and are based upon the properties of single integral numbers and their partitions into single integral parts. In this sense the former theory may be regarded as being *unipartite*. *Nature*, XLI. 380.

Unipartite curve, a curve whose real part forms one continuous whole (it being understood that a passage through infinity does not constitute a severing of the curve).

uniped (ū′ni-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **I.** *a.* Having only one foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is one-footed. Compare *monopode*. [Rare.]

One of the best gymnasts in Chicago is a person with a wooden leg, which he takes off at the beginning of operations, thus economizing weight and stowage, and performing feats impossible except to *unipeds*.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 194.

Unipeltata† (ū″ni-pel-tā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. pl. of **unipeltatus*: see *unipeltate*.] In *Crustacea*, a family of stomatopods, containing adult forms of mantis-shrimps: distinguished from *Bipeltata*. See *Squilla*.

unipeltate (ū-ni-pel′tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *pelta*, a light shield: see *peltate*.] **I.** *a.* Having a carapace of one piece, as a crustacean; not bipeltate, like a glass-crab; stomatopodous, as a mantis-shrimp.

II. *n.* A member of the *Unipeltata*. See *Squillidæ*.

unipersonal (ū-ni-pėr′sọn-ạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *persona*, person: see *personal*.] 1. Having but one person; existing in one person: said of the Deity.—2. In *gram.*, used only in one person: chiefly noting verbs used only in the third person singular; impersonal.

unipersonalist (ū-ni-pėr′sọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ist*.] One who believes there is but one person in the Deity.

unipersonality (ū-ni-pėr-sọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *unipersonal* + *-ity*.] Existence in one person only.

unipetalous (ū-ni-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *petalum*, petal: see *petal*.] Having but one petal.

Such a corolla [consisting of one petal on account of abortion of the others] is *unipetalous*, a term quite distinct from monopetalous. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 132.

uniphonous (ū′ni-fō-nus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] Having or giving out only one sound; monophonic. [Rare.]

That *uniphonous* instrument the drum.
Westminster Rev., Nov., 1832. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uniplanar (ū-ni-plā′nạr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *planum*, plane.] Lying in one plane.

The first three chapters of the work deal with the usual problems of hydrodynamics, being occupied principally with those in which the motion is *uniplanar* or can be expressed by two co-ordinates.
The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 349.

Uniplanar dyadic. See *dyadic*.—**Uniplanar node**, a degenerate form of a node or conical point on a surface, where the cone degenerates into two coincident planes: same as *unode*.

uniplicate (ū-nip′li-kāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] Once folded; having or forming a single fold. Compare *duplicate*, *triplicate*, *quadruplicate*.

unipolar (ū-ni-pō′lạr), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *polus*, pole: see *polar*.] 1. Exhibiting one kind of polarity.

The so-called "*unipolar*" induction supposed to be due to the rotation of the earth, which behaves like a gigantic magnet. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. In *biol.*, having a single pole, as a nerve-cell or a rete: correlated with *bipolar*, *multipolar*.

If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, *unipolar*, or monocentric rete mirabile.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 597.

Unipolar conduction. Same as *irreciprocal conduction* (which see, under *irreciprocal*).—**Unipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which an electromotive force is induced in a conductor by causing it to revolve round one pole of a magnet.

unipolarity (ū″ni-pō-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *unipolar* + *-ity*.] The character of being unipolar.

We do not believe that Ohm ever observed the phenomenon of *unipolarity* in strong sulphuric acid with electrodes of platinum or gold due to a transition resistance.
Philos. Mag., XXVI. 129.

uniporous (ū-nip′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *porus*, pore.] Having one pore.

Wood-cells elsewhere called discigerous tissue, and to which I applied the terms *uniporous* and multiporous.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 160.

unique (ū-nēk′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *unique* = Sp. Pg. It. *unico*, < L. *unicus*, one, only, single, < *unus*, one.] **I.** *a.* 1. Only; single.

Do I mention these seeming inconsistencies to smile at or upbraid my *unique* cousin? *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Having no like or equal; unmatched; sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence: often used relatively, and then signifying rare, unusual.

That which gives to the Jews their *unique* position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their Sacred History. *Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1159.

II. *n.* A unique thing; a thing unparalleled or sole of its kind.

Sir Charles Mordant's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *Unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge. *Archæologia* (1774), III. 374.

Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is a *unique*. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

uniquely (ū-nēk′li), *adv.* In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

uniqueness (ū-nēk′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unique.

uniquity (ū-nē′kwi-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *unique* + *-ity*.] Uniqueness. [Rare.]

Uniquity will make them valued more.
H. Walpole, Letters, iv. 477 (1789). (*Davies.*)

uniradiate (ū-ni-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*.] Having only one ray, arm, or process; monactinal.

uniradiated (ū-ni-rā′di-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uniradiate*.

uniramose (ū-ni-rā′mōs), *a.* Same as *uniramous*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 109.

uniramous (ū-ni-rā′mus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *ramus*, branch: see *ramus*.] Having but one ramus or branch. See *biramous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

unisepalous (ū-ni-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal: see *sepal*.] Having but one sepal.

uniseptate (ū-ni-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *septum*, partition: see *septate*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having only one septum or partition.

uniserial (ū-ni-sē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *serial*.] 1. Set in one row or series; one-ranked; unifarious. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 190.—2. Beset with one rank, row, or series of things.

uniserially (ū-ni-sē′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* So as to be uniserial; in one series.

uniseriate (ū-ni-sē′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *series*, series: see *seriate*.] Same as *uniserial*.

uniseriately (ū-ni-sē′ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *uniserially*.

uniserrate (ū-ni-ser′āt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serra*, saw: see *serrate*.] Having one row of teeth or serrations; uniserially serrate.

uniserrulate (ū-ni-ser′ọ̈-lāt), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, saw: see *serrulate*.] Having one row of small serrations; uniserially serrulate.

unisexual (ū-ni-sek′sū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *sexus*, sex: see *sexual*.] 1. Of one sex—that is, having the two sexes developed in different individuals. [Rare.]—2. For or consisting of a single sex. [Rare.]

One final provincialism of the mind there is, which a *unisexual* college certainly never would have any power to eradicate. . . . It is the provincialism of the exclusively sex point of view itself. *The Century*, XXXII. 326.

3. Specifically, in *entom.*, having only female individuals: noting the agamic broods of *Aphididæ* and some other insects which, during certain parts of the year, continue to propagate the species without any males. See *parthenogenesis*.—4. In *bot.*, said of a flower containing the organs of but one sex, stamens or carpels, but not both; diclinous: opposed to *bisexual* or *hermaphrodite*. It is also applicable to an inflorescence with such flowers only, or to any plant producing but one of the sex elements.

unisexuality (ū-ni-sek-sū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *unisexual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being unisexual, or of having but one sex, as a male or female individual: the opposite of *hermaphroditism*.

There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus, and that *unisexuality* is the result of the abortion of the organs of the other sex in males and females respectively.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 67.

unisexually (ū-ni-sek′sū-al-i), *adv.* So as to be of either sex, but not of both sexes, in one individual: as, animals *unisexually* developed.

unisilicate (ū-ni-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + E. *silicate*.] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4): so called because the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base to those combined with the silicon is 1:1. This is illustrated by zinc unisilicate, willemite, which has the formula Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO.SiO_2$.

unisolated (un-is′ọ̈-lā-ted), *a.* Not isolated or separated; undistinguished or undistinguishable.

The *unisolated* hyoid muscles of the frog.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 47.

unison (ū′ni-sọn or -zọn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *unisonous*, q. v.; = Sp. *unisono* = Pg. *unisono*, < ML. *unisonus*, having one sound, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*[5]. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *unisonne*, < F. *unisson* = Sp. *unison* = It. *unisono*, unison, concord of sounds: from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice,
Choral or *unison*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

2. In *music*, sounded simultaneously; specifically, noting two or more voice-parts that are coincident in pitch, or a passage or effect thus produced.—**Unison string**, in musical instruments with strings, a string tuned in unison with another string, and intended to be sounded with it. In the pianoforte most of the tones are produced from pairs or triplets of strings thus tuned. Such strings are commonly called *unisons*.

II. *n.* 1. In *music*: (*a*) The interval, melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone of exactly the same pitch; a perfect prime, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1. The term is also used as a synonym of *prime* (as, an augmented *unison*), though this is objectionable. (*b*) The interval of the octave, especially when occurring between male and female voices, or between higher and lower instruments of the same class.—2. The state of sounding at the same pitch—that is, of being at the interval of a unison.

"But he wants a shoe, poor creature!" said Obadiah. "Poor creature!" said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note back again, like a string in *unison*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, V. ii.

3. A single unvaried tone; a monotone. *Pope.*—4. Same as *unison string*.—5. Accordance; agreement; harmony; concord.

He chants his prophetic song in exact *unison* with their designs. *Burke*, Rev. in France, xvi.

I had the good fortune to act in perfect *unison* with my colleague. *D. Webster*, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unisonal (ū′ni-sọ̄-nạl), *a.* [< *unison* + *-al*.] Being in unison; unisonant.

We missed . . . the magnificent body of tone in the broad *unisonal* passages in the finale.
Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 678.

unisonally (ū′ni-sọ̄-nạl-i), *adv.* In a unisonal manner; in unison.

Tenors and basses burst in *unisonally*.
Church Times, March 4, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unisonance (ū′ni-sọ̄-nans), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *unisonancia*; as *unisonan(t)* + *-ce*.] Accordance of sounds; unison.

unisonant (ū′ni-sọ̄-nant), *a.* [= OF. *unisonnant*, < L. *unus*, one, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound; cf. *unison*.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Whether the order of those sounds was ascending, descending, or *unisonant*.
Lambillotte, tr. in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 161.

unisonous (ū′ni-sọ̄-nus), *a.* [< ML. *unisonus*, having one sound: see *unison*.] 1. Being in unison: said of two or more sounds having the same pitch; unisonant. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 763.—2. Sounding alone; without harmony.

These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

unispiral (ū-ni-spī′rạl), *a.* In *bot.*, having a single spiral, as the elaters of certain liverworts.

unisulcate (ū-ni-sul′kāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a single groove or furrow; one-grooved.

unit (ū′nit), *n.* [Formerly *unite*, a later form of *unity*: see *unity*.] 1. A single thing or person, opposed to a plurality; also, any group regarded as individual in a plurality of similar groups; any one of the individuals or similar groups into which a complex whole may be analyzed.

When first, amid the general discredit of the experiment tried by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal proper, the Indian administrators of fifty or sixty years since began to recognize the village community as the true proprietary *unit* of the country, they had very soon to face the problem of rent. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 182.

The family is the integral and formative *unit* of the nation. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xii.

The elementary tissues, particularly tracheary, sieve, fibrous, and parenchymatous tissues, are to be considered as the *units*, and the term Fibro-vascular Bundle as little more than a convenient expression of the usual condition of aggregation of these *units*. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 107.

These columns are not fighting *units* at all, but supply-*units*, and may be classed with commissariat trains and services of like nature. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 805.

2. Any standard quantity by the repetition of which, or of some subdivision of it, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. The unit of abstract arithmetic, called *unity*, is represented by the numeral 1. The system of units recommended by a committee of the British Association, and known as the *c. g. s. system* (abbr. of *centimeter-gram-*

second system), adopts the *centimeter* as the unit of length, the *gram* as the unit of mass, and the *second* as the unit of time. In this system the *unit of area* is the square centimeter, the *unit of volume* is the cubic centimeter, and the *unit of velocity* is a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit of momentum* is the momentum of a gram moving with a velocity of a centimeter per second. The *unit-force* is that force which acting on a gram for one second generates a velocity of a centimeter per second. This force is called a *dyne*. The *unit of work* is the work done by the force of a dyne working through a distance of a centimeter. This is called an *erg*. Sometimes used attributively.

The ordinary smallest measure we have of either [extension or duration] is looked on as an *unit* in number, when the mind by division would reduce them into less fractions. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xv. 9.

For purposes of accuracy it must always be remembered that the pound, the gramme, &c., are, strictly speaking, *units* of mass. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 23.

The *unit* of magnetic moment is the moment of a magnet of *unit* length the strength of whose poles is equal to unity, or generally of any magnet the product of whose strength into its length is equal to unity.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 154.

Absolute unit, a unit of an absolute system of measurement based entirely on arbitrary units of mass, length, and time; sometimes, but quite incorrectly, used as the synonym of a unit of the C. G. S. system, which is only a special system of absolute units.—**Abstract unit**, the unit of numeration; the number represented by 1.—**Alternate units**. Same as *Hankel's numbers* (which see, under *number*).—**B. A. unit of resistance**. See *ohm*.—**Concrete** or **denominate unit**, a unit of some definite kind, as a yard, a second, a dollar, etc.—**Decimal units, duodecimal units**, units in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by powers of ten or twelve.—**Electrical units**. See *electrostatic*.—**Electromagnetic units**. See *electromagnetic*.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**. See *electrostatic*.—**Fundamental units**. See *fundamental*.—**Magnetic unit**, a unit of electrical or magnetic quantity, founded on the forces which act on conductors conveying currents, or on magnets, in a magnetic field. See *electromagnetic units*, under *electromagnetic*.—**Monetary unit**. See *monetary*.—**Neural units**. See *neural*.—**Siemens's unit** [named after the electrician *Siemens*], a unit formerly employed in measuring the electric resistance of a conductor: it is the resistance of a column of pure mercury 1 square millimeter in section and 1 meter long; it is a little less than an ohm.—**Thermal unit**, a unit adopted for measuring and comparing quantities of heat. In the English system of measures the thermal unit is the pound-degree, or the amount of heat required to raise a pound of water from the temperature 50° F. to 51° F. (Tait), or from 62° F. to 63° F. In the metric system the unit of heat is the calory — that is, the amount necessary to raise a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° C.; or the small calory, the heat needed to raise the temperature of a gram of water the same amount.—**Unit angle**, in circular measure, same as *radian*.—**Unit field**. See *field*.—**Unit jar**, an instrument of various forms devised for measuring definite quantities of electricity.—**Unit magnetic pole**, a pole which repels a like pole at a unit distance with unit force — that is, one dyne.—**Unit of capacity** of a conductor, the farad.—**Unit of electrical resistance**, the resistance of a conductor through which a current of unit strength is maintained by unit electromotive force.—**Unit of electric potential**, the difference of potential between the ends of a straight conductor, of unit length, when it is moved with unit velocity in a direction at right angles to lines of force and its own length in a magnetic field of unit intensity.—**Unit of force**, the dyne or the poundal. See def. 2.—**Unit of heat**. See *thermal unit*.—**Unit of illumination**. See *candle-power*.—**Unit of length**, a length in multiples of which other lengths are defined.—**Unit of measure**, a certain conventional dimension or magnitude assumed as a standard by which other dimensions or magnitudes of the same kind are to be measured, as a foot, a gallon, an ounce, a pound, an hour, and the like. See *measure, weight*.—**Unit of measurement**, a quantity used as the consequent of a ratio for defining other quantities.—**Unit of output**, a unit by which the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit is measured. The British Board of Trade unit of output is 1,000 watts.—**Unit of photometry**. See *photometric standard*, under *photometric*.—**Unit of resistance**. See *resistance*, 3, and *ohm*.—**Unit of self-induction**, in *elect.*, in any system of units, the same as the unit of length employed in the basis of the system. For the practical unit of induction in the centimeter-gram-second system, an earth quadrant, or a length equal to 109 centimeters, has been proposed. This unit has been called *secohm*, which has been replaced by *henry*.—**Unit of tale**, a number of things, generally of a particular kind, recognized as a unit, as a dozen, a score, a sum of nails, a lac of rupees, etc.—**Unit pole**. See *pole*[2].—**Unit prism**, in *crystal*. See *prism*, 3.—**Unit pyramid**, in *crystal*. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Unit rule**, in *U. S. politics*, a rule sometimes adopted providing that in a national nominating convention the votes of the entire delegation from each State shall be cast in a body for the candidate preferred by the majority of the delegation, the wishes of the minority being disregarded.

unitable (ū-nī′ta-bl), *a.* [< *unite* + *-able*.] Capable of being united; capable of union by growth or otherwise. Also spelled *uniteable*.

unital (ū′ni-tal), *a.* [< *unit* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a unit; unitary. [Rare.]

In nature there is a great, *unital*, continuous . . . development. *Littell's Living Age*, No. 2071, March 1, 1884, p. 515.

unitarian (ū-ni-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *unitary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to a unit or unity, or to one thing or plan or party; unitary.

It [division of powers] forms the essential distinction between a federal system such as that of America or Switzerland, and a *unitarian* system of government such as that which exists in England or Russia.
A. V. Dicey, Law of the Constitution, p. 142.

These two theories, the one dualistic, the other *unitarian*, strangely foreshadow the discoveries of modern dynamics. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 460.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Unitarians or their doctrines.—**Unitarian Church**. See II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One who maintains the unipersonality of the Deity; one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity; specifically, a member of a Christian body founded upon the doctrine of unipersonality. The churches of the Unitarian body are congregational in government, and independent of one another. They possess no common symbol of doctrine, and differ widely among themselves. They may be divided into two schools of thought, though there is no sharply defined line between them. The conservative Unitarians hold doctrinal views in many respects resembling those of the orthodox Trinitarians, except in their denial of the tripersonality of the Deity. They accept Christ as the manifestation of God in a human life, though they do not regard him as equal in character or power with the Father. They believe in the work of the Holy Spirit, though they do not generally regard him as a distinct personality. They believe in the Scriptures as containing a divine revelation, and in the miracles as an attestation of that revelation. They hold a doctrine of inherited depravity, but not in guilt, except as the result of a personal choice; to a doctrine of future retribution, though not generally to its endlessness; to an atonement by Christ for the sins of mankind, but not to the expiatory theory of that atonement (see *atonement*); and to the necessity of regeneration wrought by the Spirit of God, but only with the cooperation of man; in what is called "irresistible grace" they do not believe. The doctrines of election, reprobation, foreordination, and decrees, as those doctrines are interpreted in the Calvinistic symbols, they repudiate as unscriptural and irrational. The radical school of Unitarians hold views not materially varying from deism. They reverence Christ as a peculiarly holy man, with whom the Spirit of God abode, but in no sense other than that in which he abides with every truly holy man. They respect the Bible as a work of transcendent moral genius, but in no other sense inspired. They do not believe in the miracles, and either explain them as the product of natural causes or regard the accounts of them as mythical and traditionary. They do not accept the doctrines of atonement and regeneration, and do not employ the terms; and they both attribute sin to defective education, intellectual and moral, and depend upon a right education to redeem the world from its effects. The Unitarian movement in the United States was developed chiefly in New England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, under the lead of Dr. Channing. Many of the oldest Congregational churches in New England passed under Unitarian control, and the "American Unitarian Association" was formed in 1825. Outside of the denomination proper, Unitarian views are held by the Hicksite Friends, some Universalists, and by individuals in other denominations. See *Arian*[1], *Socinianism*.

2. A monotheist; a believer in one God, as opposed to a polytheist, or a believer in many gods. In this sense it is applicable to all Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, as well as deists. *Fleming*. [Rare.]

3. A monist.

The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or Monists, according as they are or are not contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xvi.

4. One who advocates any unitary system; an advocate of unity; in politics, an advocate of centralization.

The old men studied magic in the flowers,
And human fortunes in astronomy,
And an omnipotence in chemistry,
Preferring things to names, for these were men,
Were *unitarians* of the united world,
And, wheresoever their clear eye-beams fell,
They caught the footsteps of the Same.
Emerson, Blight.

Unitarianism (ū-ni-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Unitarian* + *-ism*.] 1. The affirmation of the unipersonality of the Deity; the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity, or (rarely) of polytheism; the doctrines of the Unitarians.—2. [*l. c.*] Any unitary system.

The principle, in short, which gives its form to our government is (to use a foreign but convenient expression) *unitarianism*, or the habitual exercise of supreme legislative authority by one central power.
A. V. Dicey, Law of the Constitution, p. 127.

3. [*l. c.*] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter are one, or that there is but one general kind of substance.

Unitarianize (ū-ni-tā′ri-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Unitarianized*, ppr. *Unitarianizing*. [< *Unitarian* + *-ize*.] To cause to conform, or to conform to Unitarianism. *Imp. Dict.*

unitary (ū′ni-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *unitaire* = Sp. It. *unitario*, unitarian (chiefly as a noun, a Unitarian); as *unit, unit-y*, + *-ary*.] 1. Of or relating to a unit; of the nature of a unit; not divided; entire: specifically noting in chemistry that system in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one molecule — water, for example — and all chemical reactions are as far as possible reduced to one typical form of reaction, namely double decomposition. *Watts*, Dict. of Chem.—2. Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, unity or uniformity; also, directed at or striving for unity: as, a *unitary* system of thought; in politics, centralized.

Man loves the Universal, the Unchangeable, the *Unitary*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 110.

Had any one doubted before that the rights of human nature are *unitary*, . . . the efforts of the advocates of slavery . . . could not fail to sharpen his eyes.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 173.

We know that the separation and isolation of the different parts of a once *unitary* community must necessarily bring about a separation of its language into different dialects. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

It of course by no means follows that, because we have become in the fullest organic sense a nation, ours has become a *unitary* government, its federal features merged in a new national organization. *W. Wilson*, State, § 881.

3. In *biol.*, monistic, as distinguished from dualistic.

The tendency called *unitary* or monistic . . . must ultimately prevail throughout philosophy.
Haeckel, Evolution of Man (trans.), I. 17.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a unit (of measurement).

A wind pressure of 1,200 pounds for the same *unitary* distance is allowed for. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 304.

5. In *math.*, involving a root to unit power.

Unitas Fratrum (ū′ni-tas frā′trum). [NL., unity of brethren: L. *unitas*, unity; *fratrum*, gen. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *brother*.] The proper official name of the Moravian Church. See *Moravian*, *n.*, 2.

unitate (ū′ni-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitated*, ppr. *unitating*. [A back-formation from *unitation*.] To perform the operation of unitation upon.

unitate (ū′ni-tāt), *n.* [As *unit* + *-ate*[1].] The remainder given by a number after division by a digit.

unitation (ū-ni-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ation*.] 1. Expression in terms of units; measurement in accordance with a system of units.—2. The operation of adding to the units of a number, written in the Arabic notation, (10 — N) times the tens (where N is any number less than 10), $(10-N)^2$ times the hundreds, etc., and repeating the process until a digit is obtained. This (diminished by any multiple of N which it exceeds) is the remainder after dividing the original number by N.

unite[1] (ū-nīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *united*, ppr. *uniting*. [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire* (> It. *unire* = Sp. Pg. *unir* = F. *unir*), make one or as one, join together, < L. *unus*, one: see *one*, *a*. Cf. *one*, *v.*, and *adunation*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To combine or conjoin so as to form one; make to be one and to be no longer separate; incorporate in one: as, to *unite* two kingdoms or two armies.

Unite
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 164.

As thou hast *united* our nature to thy eternal being, thou mightest also *unite* my person to thine by the interior adunations of love, and obedience, and conformity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 37.

2. To connect, conjoin, bring together, or associate by some bond, legal or other; join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; ally; link together; associate; conjoin; couple; combine: as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty; to *unite* fresh adherents to a cause.

Hymen did our hands
Unite commutual in most sacred bands.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 170.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; harmonize.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. To cause to adhere; attach; connect together: as, to *unite* bricks or stones by means of cement.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. To consolidate, amalgamate, blend, merge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become one; become combined or incorporated; be consolidated; coalesce; combine; commingle.

Virgin Mother, hail,
High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with man *unites*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 382.

2. To join in action; concur; act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 1.

unite[1]† (ū-nīt′), *a.* [< LL. *unitus*, pp. of *unire*, unite: see *unite*[1], *v.*] United; joint. *Webster*.

unite[1] (ū-nīt′), *n.* [< *unite*[1], *v.*, with ref. to the union of the kingdoms of England and Scot-

land alluded to on the coin in the motto "Faciam eos in gentem unam," 'I will make them one nation' (Ezek. xxxvii. 22).] An English gold coin issued by James I. and current for 20 shillings; a jacobus. A gold coin of the same name and value was issued under Charles I., when it was also called *carolus* (which see), and under the Commonwealth and Charles II.

unite[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *unit*.

uniteable, *a.* See *unitable*. *Dr. H. More.*

united (ū-nī'ted), *p. a.* [< *unite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Joined or combined; made one; made to agree; allied; harmonious: as, a *united* household.

> Th' *united* strength of all the gods above
> In vain resists th' omnipotence of Jove.
> *Pope*, Iliad, i. 734.

> [England] found it difficult to maintain a contest against the *united* navies of France and Spain.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. In *Rom. Cath. usage*, noting those communities which have separated from Oriental churches and united with the Roman Catholic Church in what it holds to be essential, but preserve an individual and distinctive church organization, acknowledging the supremacy of the Pope, and accepting the doctrinal decisions of the Roman Catholic Church, while retaining to some extent their ancient liturgy, rites, discipline, and usages.—**United Armenians.** See *Armenian Church*, under *Armenian*.—**United Brethren.** See *brother* and *Moravian*.—**United Brethren in Christ,** a Christian denomination, Arminian in doctrine, and essentially, although not universally, Methodist in polity. It was founded in Pennsylvania in 1800 by Philip William Otterbein. The government of the church is vested primarily in a general conference. The chief officers of the church are bishops elected every four years, presiding elders, and pastors appointed to their charges according to a system of itinerancy. The denomination makes the mode of baptism and the practice of feet-washing optional with each of its members.—**United Colonies of New England.** See *New England Confederation*, under *confederation*.—**United Greeks,** the members of those churches which retain, with some important modifications, the Greek liturgy and discipline, and other ancient Greek usages—as marriage of the lower clergy, communion under both kinds, and the use of leavened bread in the communion service—but are in union with the Roman Catholic Church. They are found chiefly in Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, and Turkey. See *Uniat*.—**United Irishmen,** an Irish society formed in 1791 by T. W. Tone, for the purpose of procuring parliamentary reform and the repeal of the penal laws. It afterward became a secret society with revolutionary aims, and was influential in causing the Irish rebellion of 1798.—**United Kingdom.** See *kingdom*.—**United Original Seceders.** See *seceder*.—**United Presbyterian Church.** See *Presbyterian*.—**United Provinces,** the seven provinces of the Low Countries, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, and Overyssel, which in 1579 formed the Union of Utrecht and laid the foundation of the republic of the Netherlands.—**United States,** used attributively, of or pertaining to the United States of America; American: as, the *United States* army; the *United States* navy; the *United States* statutes; colloquially, the *United States* language. The adjective *United States* is used where *American* may appear less exact.

unitedly (ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a united manner; with united or joint efforts; jointly; amicably.

unitentacular (ū″ni-ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* Having but one tentacle. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 597.

uniter (ū-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *unite*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which unites or forms a connection.

> The Priest presides over the worship of the people; is the *Uniter* of them with the Unseen Holy. *Carlyle.*

uniterable† (un-it'ėr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be renewed or repeated.

> To play away an *uniterable* life.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christian Morals, iii. § 23.

unition (ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *unitio(n-)*, a uniting, < LL. *unire*, unite: see *unite*[1].] The act of uniting, or the state of being united; junction; union. [Rare.]

> As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure the wound. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 1.

> The precise and total meaning of Christianity . . . is that it affirms the perfect *unition* of the Divine and human natures in Christ. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 242.

unitism (ū'ni-tizm), *n.* [< *unit* + *-ism*.] Same as *monism*, 1.

unitive (ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *unite*[1] + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union; harmonizing.

> There is a degree of meditation so exalted that it changes the very name, and is called contemplation; and it is in the *unitive* way of religion—that is, it consists in unions and adherences to God.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 71.

> A *unitive* power.
> *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 33.

unitively (ū'ni-tiv-li), *adv.* In a unitive or united manner. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

unitize (ū'ni-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unitized*, ppr. *unitizing*. [< *unit* + *-ize*.] To form into or reduce to a unit; make a unit of; cause to be one. *Imp. Dict.*

unity (ū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *unities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *unitie* (also reduced *unite*, *unit:* see *unit*); < OF. (and F.) *unité* = Sp. *unidad* = Pg. *unidade* = It. *unità*, < L. *unita(t-)s*, oneness, singleness, sameness, uniformity, agreement, < *unus*, one: see *one*.] 1. The state or property of being one; oneness, as opposed to multiplicity; individuality, as opposed to plurality.

> Now *unity*, which is defined, is in its own nature more apt to be understood than multiplicity, which in some measure participates of infinity. *Dryden*, Life of Plutarch.

> It sufficing to the *unity* of any idea that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiv. 1.

2. Organic totality; that interconnection of parts which constitutes a complex whole; a systematic whole as distinguished from its constituent parts: as, the *unity* of consciousness; the *unity* of an artistic creation. See def. 9.

> The simplest human consciousness contains more than sensation, it contains a reference of sensation to objects; the simplest human consciousness also contains some conception of the *unity* of all objects in one world (were it but that it represents them all as existing in one space and one time). *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

> An empirical acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts, as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of single production the *unity* of an organic system. *Max Müller.*

3. Identity; self-sameness; uniformity.

> If the *unity* of the Ego is really illusory, if the permanent identical "I" is not a fact but a fiction, as Hume and his followers maintain, why should one part of the series of feelings into which the Ego is resolved be concerned with another part of the same series, any more than with any other series?
> *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 389.

> We are able to say that the *Unity* or Continuity of nature is a principle or law of experience.
> *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 267.

4. The state of being united or combined in one; especially, union as connected parts of a complex whole: as, the national *unity* of the separate states.

> England had hardly as yet [829] realized the need of national *unity*, and outside the king's council chamber there can have been few who understood the need of union between the nations of Christendom.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ii.

5. Harmony or accord in sentiments, affection, action, etc.; concord.

> How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity!* Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

> *Unity*, secrecy, decision, are the qualities which military arrangements require.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. Sameness of character or effect; agreement; coincidence.

> There is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 35.

7. In *math.*, a quantity which, multiplied by any quantity of the system considered, gives that same quantity as the product. Thus, in the theory of matrices, the matrix of any order having all the constituents zero except those of the principal diagonal, which are all ones, is the unity of that order. In ordinary algebra one, or the unit of abstract number, is the only unity. *Unit* and *unity* are words frequently confused; but with accurate writers unit is the standard of measurement, that which is counted, and has no reference to multiplication; while unity has reference to multiplication alone. In a multiple associative algebra there are as many units as the ordinal number of the algebra, but there can be but one unity, and there need not be any at all.

8. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary compositions; conformity in a composition to this principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea, or to the main proposition, in all the parts of a discourse or composition. The so-called Aristotelian law of *unity of time, of place, and of action* (called 'the unities') in a drama was the fundamental rule or general idea from which the French classical dramatic writers and critics derived, or to which they referred, all their practical rules for the construction of a drama. This law demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

> The author has not observed a single *unity* in his whole play. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> The writers of plays have what they call *unity* of time and place, to give a justness to their representation.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

> The so-called *unities* of time and place are purely fictitious principles, to either of which it may be convenient to adhere in order to make the unity of an action more distinctly perceptible, and either of which may with equal propriety be disregarded in order to give the action probability.
> *A. W. Ward*, Introd. to Eng. Dram. Lit., p. xi.

9. In artistic creations, a combination of parts such as to constitute a whole or to exhibit a form of symmetry in style and character; the quality of any work by which all the parts are subordinate to or promotive of one general design or effect.

> Among the susceptibilities touched by artistic arrangements may be noticed the sense of *Unity* in multitude, arising when a great number of things are brought under a comprehensive design, as when a row of pillars is crowned by a pediment.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 235, note.

10. In *law:* (*a*) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy. (*b*) The joint possession by one person of two rights by several titles.—11. A gold coin of the reign of James I. See *unite*[1].—**Architectonic unity.** See *architectonic*.—**At unity,** at one; in accord or harmony.

> A character *at unity* with itself . . . is strong by its very negations. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

Formal unity. See *formal*.—**Manchester Unity.** See *Odd-Fellow*.—**Material**†**, mathematical, numerical unity.** See the adjectives.—**Primitive *n*th root of unity.** See *primitive*.—**Unity of apperception.** See *apperception*.—**Unity of estate, of possession, of time, of title.** See *estate in joint tenancy*, under *estate*.—**Unity of type,** in *biol.* See *type*.=**Syn. 1-4.** *Junction, Connection*, etc. See *union*.

univalence (ū-niv'a-lens), *n.* [< *univalen(t)* + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the property of being univalent.

univalency (ū-niv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *univalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *univalence*. Also called *monovalency*.

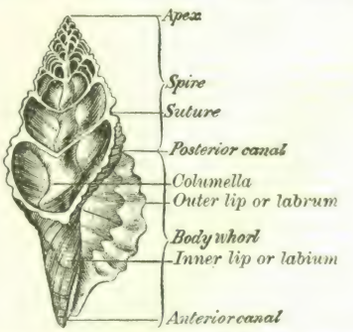
univalent (ū-niv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] Having a valence of one, (of an atom) capable of replacing a single hydrogen atom in combination.

univalid (ū-niv'a-lid), *a.* Same as *univalent*.

univalvate (ū-ni-val'vāt), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *univalve*.

univalve (ū'ni-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, + *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having one valve only, as a mollusk; not bivalve or multivalve; univalved or univalvular. See II.—2. Having the carapace single, or not hinged in the middle line: specifying the cladocerous or daphniaceous crustaceans. [Now rare.]—3. In *bot.*, consisting of one valve or piece.

II. *n.* In *conch.*, a univalve mollusk or its shell; a shell consisting of a single piece; formerly, a member of one of three Linnean divisions of *Testacea*, as distinguished from *bivalves* and *multivalves*. The great group of gastropods are univalves. The single valve is sometimes very small, slight, rudimentary, or hidden beneath the mantle; but in most cases it is large and stout, nearly or completely inclosing the soft parts; and in such cases it usually acquires a twist or spiral coil, either in one plane, or, oftener, rising in a conical spire endlessly varied in details of size, shape, etc. Such coiled univalve shells are familiar objects, as those of the snail, whelk, periwinkle, etc. Sometimes the coils are quite flat, as in the planorbis; or the spire is so slight, and the first whorl so large, that the resulting figure is ear-like or saucer-shaped, as in the ormer. Some univalves are simple caps or cones, as the limpets. Some are tubular, as the tooth-shells; or tubular and variously contorted, as the worm-shells or vermetids. Some have an egg-shaped or fusiform figure. Many univalves have actually a second shell or valve, the operculum or lid of the aperture; this, however, does not count against their being univalvular. Many forms of ordinary univalves have special names, as *helicoid, conoid, discoid, ovoid, trochoid, turbinate, turreted*. The direction of the coiling, whether right or left, is *dextrorse* or *sinistrorse;* a coiling in the opposite from the usual direction is *reversed*. The first whorl of a spiral univalve is the *body-whorl;* its opening is the *aperture;* the lips of the aperture are the outer or *labrum*, and the inner or *columellar*, the *labium;* the lips may be variously produced, winged or *alate, canaliculate*, etc. (See *holostomatous, siphonostomatous*.) The central pillar around which the whorls are coiled is the *columella;* the whorls above the



A Univalve Shell, in longisection, showing spiral whorls and other formations.

body-whorl or aperture are collectively the *spire*, ending at the tip, point, or *apex*. The opposite end of the shell is the *base*, which often presents a depression, the *umbilicus;* the circumference, a completely lipped aperture, is the *peristome*. The spiral line between the successive whorls or volutions is the *suture*. See words italicized above with various cuts there, or there cited.

univalved (ū′ni-valvd), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ed*².] Same as *univalve*.

univalvular (ū-ni-val′vū-lär), *a.* [As *univalve* + *-ul-ar*.] Same as *univalve*.

universal (ū-ni-vėr′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *universel* = Sp. Pg. *universal* = It. *universale*, < L. *universalis*, of or belonging to all or to the whole, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*. Hence colloq. abbr. *versal, varsal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the universe in its entirety, or to the human race collectively.

> Sole monarch of the *universal* earth.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 94.
>
> All partial evil, *universal* good.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 292.

2. Pertaining to all things or to all mankind distributively. This is the original and most proper signification.

> Those men which have no written law of God to shew what is good or evil carry written in their hearts the *universal* law of mankind, the Law of Reason, whereby they judge, as by a rule which God hath given unto all men for that purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.
>
> Nothing can be to us Catholic or *universal* in Religion but what the Scripture teaches.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.
>
> Which had the *universal* sanction of their own and all former ages. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

3. Belonging to or predicated of all the members of a class considered without exception: as, a *universal* rule. This meaning arose in logic, where it is called the complex sense of *universal*, and has been common in Latin since the second century.

> Hearing applause and *universal* shout.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 144.

We say that every argument which tells in favour of the *universal* suffrage of the males tells equally in favour of female suffrage. *Macaulay*, West. Rev. Def. of Mill.

4. In *logic*, capable of being predicated of many individuals or single cases; general. This, called the simple sense of *universal*, in which the word is precisely equivalent to *general*, is quite opposed to its etymology, and perpetuates a confusion of thought due to Aristotle, whose καθόλον it translates. (See II., 1 (*b*).) In Latin it is nearly as old, perhaps older, than def. 3.—**Universal agent**, in *law*, an agent with unqualified power to act, in place of his principal, in all things which the latter can delegate, as distinguished from a *general agent*, who has unrestricted power in respect to a particular kind of business or at a particular place.—**Universal arithmetic**, algebra.—**Universal chuck**, a form of chuck having a face-plate with dogs which can move radially and simultaneously, to hold objects of different sizes.—**Universal church**, in *theol.*, the church of God throughout the world.—**Universal cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Universal compass**, a compass with extension legs adapted for striking circles of either large or small size.—**Universal conception**, a general concept.—**Universal conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.—**Universal coupling**, a coupling so made that the parts united may meet at various angles, as a gimbal joint.—**Universal deluge.** See *deluge*, 1.—**Universal dial.** See *dial*.—**Universal ferment.** See *ferment*.—**Universal Friends**, an American sect of the eighteenth century, followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who professed to have prophetic and miraculous powers.—**Universal galvanometer**, a galvanometer capable of measuring either currents or electromotive forces or resistances. It usually consists of an ordinary galvanometer, which may have any suitable form, combined with a set of resistance-coils and a slide-bridge all mounted on one base.—**Universal instrument**, in *astron.*, a species of altitude and azimuth instrument constructed so as to combine portability with great power. For convenience the telescope of the instrument, instead of being a straight tube, is usually broken, near the eye-end, into two arms at right angles to one another, a totally reflecting prism at the break changing the direction of the cone of rays. Sometimes the break occurs at the middle of the length of the tube, and the reflected cone passes through one end of the hollow horizontal axis of the instrument. See *coudé*.—**Universal joint.** See *joint*.—**Universal legatee**, in *Scots law*, a legatee to whom a testator gives his whole estate, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.—**Universal lever, logic, method, partnership.** See the nouns.—**Universal mood**, a mood of syllogism concluding a universal proposition.—**Universal part**, a part of a universal whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Universal Postal Union.** See *postal*.—**Universal proposition.** See *proposition*.—**Universal successor**, in *Scots law*, an heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.—**Universal suffrage.** See *suffrage*.—**Universal switch**, an apparatus used in telegraph- and telephone-offices for facilitating the connecting of one line to another. It usually consists of a large board or slab of insulating material, on the face of which are mounted two sets of parallel conducting-rods placed across one another. Each rod forms the terminal of one line, and hence any two lines can be connected together by a plug where their terminal rods cross each other.—**Universal syllogism, theorem, time**, etc. See the nouns.—**Universal umbel.** See *umbel*.—**Universal unity**, the capability of existing in many subjects while retaining its identity. This is the unity of a general character belonging to many objects.—**Universal validity**, cogency for all men. This is a phrase used by certain writers who misapprehend the doctrine of Kant.—**Universal whole**, a class with respect to the subjects included under it. =**Syn. 3.** *General*, etc. See *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *logic*: (*a*) One of the five predicables of the Aristotelians, or logical varieties of predicates, which are said to be genus, species, difference, property, and accident. (*b*) A general term or predicate, or the general nature which such a term signifies. In order to understand the great dispute concerning universals it is necessary to remark that the word in this sense entirely departs from its etymology. The universe is incapable of general description, and consists of objects connected by dynamical relations and recognized by associations of contiguity; while a universal is an idea connected with experience by associations of resemblance merely. But though a universal is, in its universality, thus not contracted to actual existence, it does not necessarily follow that things real have in their real existence no universal predicates. The common belief is that the mutual actions of things are subjected to laws that are really general—that the laws of mechanics, for instance, are not mere accidental uniformities, but have a real virtue. These laws may be subject to exceptions and interference; such has always been the vulgar belief, and in most ages that of philosophers; it may be they are never precisely followed. But any tendency in the things themselves toward generalizations of their characters constitutes what is termed a *universal in re*. Before the laws of physics were established it was particularly the uniformities of heredity, and consequent commonness of organic forms, which specially attracted attention; so that *man* and *horse* are the traditional examples of universals *in re*. The dispute concerning universals chiefly concerns the universals *in re*, and arises from the different degrees of importance attributed by different minds to the dynamical and to the intelligible relations of things. Those who follow the common opinion are called *realists*. The other party, looking at the blind dynamical character of the connections of things, denies that there is any real operation of law or intelligible guidance. These are the *nominalists*, who may take one of three main positions. First, there are those who hold that the uniformities of nature are due to the interference on every single occasion of general creative ideas, called *universals ante rem*. Second, there are those who, admitting that intelligible relations do govern one great department of creation—namely, the world of thought, so that there are general conceptions, called *universals post rem*—insist that the notion of a law of nature, properly speaking, is purely illusory. Things as they are are therefore entirely incomprehensible, and all that is intelligible is mere seeming. Yet this seeming has so consistent a character that it is for all intents and purposes the real world; and this seemingly real world is seemingly governed by law, which, indeed, is the only feature in it which makes it seem like real. This is substantially Kantianism. Third, there are those who deny universals *in re, ante rem*, and *post rem*, holding that association by resemblance is reducible to association by contiguity, that generalization takes place only upon paper or in talk, and that every fact is at bottom unintelligible. In the middle ages, if not at all times, the realistic opinion has often been carried too far, the mere resemblances of things, which are nothing but the native tendency of the mind to associate them, being supposed to indicate more intimate dynamical relations than can justly be inferred on such a ground alone.

2†. The whole; the system of the universe.

> To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into Paradise after Adam's expulsion if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Posterioristic and **prioristic universals.** See *posterioristic*.

Universalian (ū″ni-vėr-sā′li-an), *a.* [< *universal* + *-ian*.] Same as *Universalist*. [Rare.]

universalisation, universalise, etc. See *universalization*, etc.

Universalism (ū-ni-vėr′sal-izm), *n.* [< *universal* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of Universalists.

Universalist (ū-ni-vėr′sal-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *universal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Universalism: as, *Universalist* views.

II. *n.* **1.** One who, professing the Christian faith, believes that all mankind will eventually be redeemed from sin and suffering, and brought back to holiness and God. The name is properly applicable to all those who hold to the final salvation of all men; but it is specifically applied to a body of Christians with a distinct church organization, who, like the Unitarians, have no authoritative symbol of doctrine, and on other points than the salvation of the race differ among themselves.

2. [*l. c.*] One who affects to understand everything. [Rare.]

> A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he is ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities.
> *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 3.

universalistic (ū-ni-vėr-sa-lis′tik), *a.* [< *universalist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

> Distinguishing hedonism into the two kinds, egoistic and *universalistic*, according as the happiness sought is that of the actor himself or is that of all.
> *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 151.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Universalism; Universalist.

universality (ū″ni-vėr-sal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *universalité* = Sp. *universalidad* = Pg. *universalidade* = It. *universalità*, < ML. *universalita(t-)s*, < L. *universalis*, universal: see *universal*.] **1.** The state or character of being universal; unlimited application or extent.

> Set before your faith the freeness and the *universality* of the promise. Consider of God's offer, and urging it upon all; and that he hath excepted from the conditional covenant no man in the world. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 4.
>
> Another objection to all this remedy is, its want of *universality*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

2. Unlimited adaptability; boundless versatility.

> It was soon manifested that Garrick's *universality*, by reason of his natural endowments and acquired accomplishments, would no longer admit of any competitor for theatrical fame. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 37.

3†. The universe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

universalization (ū-ni-vėr″sal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *universalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making universal or general; generalization. Also spelled *universalisation*.

> Reflexion, by separating the essence or species from the subsistence, obtains the full specific idea (*universalization*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 853.

universalize (ū-ni-vėr′sal-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *universalized*, ppr. *universalizing*. [= F. *universaliser;* as *universal* + *-ize*.] To make universal; generalize. *Berkeley*. Also spelled *universalise*.

> To find out what is morally right, we have only to ask what actions may be *universalised*. *Caird*, Hegel, p. 121.
>
> The former Realism and Nominalism were lifted into a higher phase by the principle of the *universalising* action of intellect. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 269.

universally (ū-ni-vėr′sal-i), *adv.* In a universal manner; as a universal; with extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception.

universalness (ū-ni-vėr′sal-nes), *n.* Universality.

universanimous (ū″ni-vėr-san′i-mus), *a.* [< L. *universus*, general, + *animus*, mind.] Of one mind or opinion; unanimous. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 36. [Rare.]

universe (ū′ni-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *univers* = Sp. Pg. It. *universo*, < L. *universum*, all things, as a whole, the universe, neut. of *universus*, OL. *oinovorsus*, also contr. *oinvorsus*, later *unvorsus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general, lit. turned or combined into one, < *unus*, one, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn.] **1.** The totality of existing things; all that is in dynamical connection with general experience taken collectively—embracing (*a*) the Creator and creation; or (*b*) psychical and material objects, but excluding the Creator; or (*c*) material objects only.

> For nothing in this wide *universe* I call,
> Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cix.
>
> For this beauty of the *universe* is an emblem and revelation of the Divinity. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 13.

2. The whole world; all mankind; all that meets us in experience, in a loose sense.—**3.** In *logic*, the collection of all the objects to which any discourse refers: as, the *universe* of things. The things belonging to a universe cannot be defined or discriminated by any general characters; for every universal proposition excludes some general description of objects from the universe which had been supposed to be found in it. It is only in their dynamical connections that the objects of the universe can be distinguished from all others; and therefore no general term in a proposition can show what universe is meant; but an index is necessary. See *index*, *n.*, 2.

> Everything in the *universe* (whatever that *universe* may embrace) is either A or not A.
> *De Morgan*, Formal Logic (1847), ii.
>
> We must be supposed to know the nature and limits of the *universe* of discourse with which we are concerned, whether we state it or not. If we are talking of ordinary phenomena we must know whether we refer to them without limit of time and space; and if not, within what limits, broadly speaking. If we include the realms of fiction and imagination we must know what boundaries we mean to put upon them. *Venn*, Symbolic Logic, vi.

Egg of the universe. See *egg*¹.—**The hub of the universe.** See *hub*.—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil*.

★—**Universe of discourse**, a universe in sense 3, above.

university (ū-ni-vėr′si-ti), *n.*; pl. *universities* (-tiz). • [< ME. *universite*, < OF. *universite*, F. *université* = Sp. *universidad* = Pg. *universidade* = It. *università* = D. *universiteit* = G. *universität* = Dan. Sw. *universitet* = Russ. *universitetŭ*, < L. *universita(t-)s*, the whole, the universe, LL. a society, company, corporation, gild, ML. a university, < *universus*, all together, whole, entire, collective, general: see *universe*.] **1†.** The whole; the universe.

> The eye of intelligence is heyere, for it surmounteth the envyronynge of the *universite*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 4.
>
> Speaking with respect to the *university* of things.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, II. 12.

2†. A corporation; a gild.

Some of them are worthy to be expulsed both thence and out of the *university*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 372.

3. An association of men for the purpose of study, which confers degrees which are acknowledged as valid throughout Christendom, is endowed, and is privileged by the state in order that the people may receive intellectual guidance, and that the theoretical problems which present themselves in the development of civilization may be resolved. The earliest university was the medical school of Salerno, which was closed in 1817, after a life of about a thousand years. The two models of all the other old universities were those of Bologna and Paris, the former a law school, the latter making theology its chief concern, both founded in the second half of the twelfth century—an epoch at which the advantages that were to accrue to the world from certain studies were strongly felt. The university of Paris had from the outset four faculties, or branches of study (a word also applied to the associate body of teachers in each branch)—theology, canon law, medicine, and arts. But the study of arts—including logic and rhetoric from the trivium, and the quadrivium (arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy)—was regarded as merely preliminary to the others, which alone, as attacking vital problems, entitled the university to its high privileges. Hence, upon inception as a master of arts a man did not cease to be called a "scholar"—a word which has consequently come to imply sound learning outside the three professions. It was the elucidation of theology which was above all desired and expected from the university; and the faculty of theology was organized more like a learned academy than as a seminary. The constitutions of universities are various and for the most part complicated. In Paris there were in each faculty three degrees, those of bachelor, licentiate, and master or doctor. Three years' study were required for a master in arts, and he must be twenty-one years of age. Five years' study more were required for the first degree in theology. The instruction was entirely by lectures, and the only exercises were disputations. Each faculty was presided over by a dean, and had two bedels and other servants. The four faculties met in congregation, and were presided over by the vice-chancellor. The position of chancellor was merely formal. For the purposes of administration, all the scholars, including the masters of arts, were divided into four nations, of Gaul, Picardy, Normandy, and England. This was an arrangement not going back to the origin of the university, though students from the same country had from the first clubbed together. Each nation was governed by a proctor, and possessed a seal. The students were mostly gathered into different colleges, hostels, and pedagogies; and in 1459 the class of martinets, or unattached students, was abolished. The corporate institution in Paris and other northern universities embraced only the masters, not the other students, and for this reason it was not until late in the fourteenth century that, first in Germany, this body, called the *studium generale*, began to take the name of the *universitas*, or union—a word which had before and has since been used to include students of all grades. Along with the name of *university*, from before the restriction in its meaning, has always been associated the epithet of *alma mater*.—**General council of the university.** See *council*.—**University extension**, a method, originating in England, for extending the advantages of university instruction by means of lectures and classes at important centers.—**University Test Act**, an English statute of 1871 which abolished the subscribing to articles of faith, etc., before taking degrees.

universityless (ū-ni-vėr'si-ti-les), *a.* [< *university* + *-less*.] Having no university. *Fuller.*

universological (ū-ni-vėr-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *universolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to universology. [Rare.]

universologist (ū"ni-vėr-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *universolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in universology. [Rare.]

universology (ū"ni-vėr-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *universum*, the universe (see *universe*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the universe, or of the whole system of created things; a science covering the whole ground of philosophy, of the sciences in their general aspects, and of social polity, or the collective life of the human world. *H. Spencer.*

univocal (ū-niv'ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *univoque* = Sp. *univoco* = Pg. It. *univoco;* < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning, < L. *unus*, one, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, meaning: see *vocal*.] I. *a.* 1. Having one meaning only; having the meaning unmistakable: opposed to *equivocal*.

So does every exercise of the life of Christ kindle its own fires, inspires breath into itself, and makes an *univocal* production of itself in a differing subject.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

2. In *music*, having a unisonous sound.—3. Certain; not to be doubted or mistaken. [Rare.]

The true mothers, the *univocal* parents of their productions. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

4. Producing something of its own nature: as, *univocal* generation; a *univocal* cause. [Rare.]

Which conceit . . . is injurious unto philosophy, . . . making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving in equivocal effects an *univocal* conformity unto the efficient.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Univocal action. See *action*.—**Univocal generation**, normal or regular generation, in distinction from equivocal or spontaneous generation.—**Univocal predication.** See *predication*.

II. *n.* A word having only one signification or meaning; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as *fish*, *tree*. *Imp. Dict.*

univocally (ū-niv'ō-kal-i), *adv.* In a univocal manner; in one sense or tenor; not equivocally; unmistakably.

The same word may be employed either *univocally*, equivocally, or analogously. *Whately.*

univocation (ū-niv-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *univocation* = Sp. *univocación* = Pg. *univocação* = It. *univocazione;* < LL. *univocus*, having but one meaning: see *univocal*.] Agreement of name and meaning. *Whiston.*—**Limited univocation†**, univocation of a genus, species, difference, property, or accident: opposed to *transcendent univocation*, such univocation as is possessed by ens, good, true, relation, absolute, etc.

unjaundiced (un-jän'dist), *a.* Not jaundiced; hence, not affected by envy, jealousy, etc.

An *unjaundiced* eye. *Cowper*, To Dr. Darwin.

unjealous (un-jel'us), *a.* Not jealous; not suspicious or mistrustful. *Clarendon.*

unjoin (un-join'), *v. t.* [ME. *unjoynen;* < *un-*[2] + *join*.] To separate; disjoin.

Tigris and Eufrates *unjoynen* and departen hir watres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 1.

unjoint (un-joint'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *joint*.] To disjoint; take apart the joints of: as, to *unjoint* a fishing-rod.

Vnioynt that bytture. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
Unjointing the bones. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 247.

unjointed (un-join'ted), *a.* 1. Having no joints, nodes, or articulations; inarticulate.—2. Unjoined; disjointed; disconnected.

This bald *unjointed* chat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 65.

3. Unhinged; out of joint; disarticulated; luxated or dislocated, as a joint.

unjoyful (un-joi'fúl), *a.* [< ME. *unjoyful*, < *un-*[1] + *joyful*.] Joyless; unpleasant.

Thilke thinges . . . shollen ben *unjoyful* to thee.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

This *unjoyful* set of people. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 16.

unjoyous (un-joi'us), *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful.

Where nothing can be hearty, it must be *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unjoyously (un-joi'us-li), *adv.* In an unjoyous manner; joylessly.

unjust (un-just'), *a.* [< ME. *unjust;* < *un-*[1] + *just*[1].] 1. Not just. (*a*) Not acting or disposed to act according to law and justice; not upright.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the *unjust*. Mat. v. 45.

(*b*) Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; unjustifiable.

This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour,
And the coniunctoun *vniust* is Joynit vs betwene,
Is care for to come, with a cold ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13831.

And my more-having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more; that I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 83.

2†. Dishonest; faithless; perfidious.

Gentlemen of companies, . . . and such as indeed were never soldiers, but discarded *unjust* serving-men.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

=Syn. 1. Inequitable, unfair, unrighteous. See *righteous*.

unjustice (un-jus'tis), *n.* Injustice. *Hales*, Sermon, Rom. xiv. 1.

unjustifiable (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* Not justifiable; not defensible or right.

The foolish and *unjustifiable* doctrine of indulgences.
Jer. Taylor, Of Repentance, ii. 1.

unjustifiableness (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unjustifiable. *Clarendon.*

unjustifiably (un-jus'ti-fī-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

unjustly (un-just'li), *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 40.

unjustness (un-just'nes), *n.* The character of being unjust; injustice.

unked (ung'ked), *a.* [Also *unkid*, *unketh*, *unkith*, *unkard;* dial. vars. of *uncouth:* see *uncouth*, and cf. *unco*.] Unusual; odd; strange; ugly; hence, solitary; dangerous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It seemed an *unked* place for an unarmed man to venture through. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

unkembed†, unkemmed† (un-kemd'), *a.* Same as *unkempt*.

Her head
With long *unkemb'd* haire loaden.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

With long *unkemmed* hairs.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

unkempt (un-kemt'), *a.* [A later form of *unkembed*, also *unkemmed;* < ME. *unkempt;* < *un-*[1] + *kembed*, *kempt*, pp. of *kemb*.] 1. Uncombed; disheveled: as, *unkempt* hair; hence, disorderly.—2. Figuratively, rough; unpolished.

But ah! too well I wote my humble vaine,
And howe my rimes bene rugged and *unkempt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

The aspect of some lawless, *unkempt* genius.
M. C. Tyler, Life of Patrick Henry, p. 16.

unkenned (un-kend'), *a.* [Also *unkend*, *unkent;* < *un-*[1] + *kenned*, pp. of *ken*[1].] Unknown. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

To travel through *unkenned* lands.
Greene, Alphonsus, iv.

unkennel (un-ken'el), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *unkenneled*, *unkennelled*, ppr. *unkenneling*, *unkennelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *kennel*[1].] 1. To drive or force from a kennel; take out of a kennel. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 174.—2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Observe mine uncle, if his occulted guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 86.

unkensome† (un-ken'sum), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *ken*[1] + *-some*.] Not recognizable.

It 's *unkensome* we wad be.
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).

unkept (un-kept'), *a.* 1. Not kept; not retained; not preserved.—2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

He . . . stays me here at home *unkept*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 9.

3. Not observed; not obeyed, as a command. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 14.

unkind (un-kīnd'), *a.* [< ME. *unkinde*, *unkynde*, *uncunde*, *unkuynde*, *onkynde*, *onkende*, < AS. *uncynde*, *ungecynde*, not natural, < *un-*, not, + *gecynde*, natural, kind: see *kind*[1].] 1†. Not natural; unnatural.

Therfor he, of ful avysement,
Nolde never wryte in none of his sermouns
Of swiche *unkynde* abhominacioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 88.

2. Not sympathetic; lacking in or not springing from or exhibiting kindness, benevolence, or affection; not kind; harsh; cruel.

Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove *unkind*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 101.

unkindliness (un-kīnd'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavorableness. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

unkindly (un-kīnd'li), *a.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkundeliche*, < AS. *ungecyndelīc*, *ungecyndlīc*, unnatural, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelīc*, natural, kindly: see *kindly*, *a.*] 1†. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 9.

2. Unfavorable; malignant.

Forbidding every bleak *unkindly* fog.
Milton, Comus, l. 269.

3. Not kindly; unkind; ungracious: as, an *unkindly* manner.

unkindly (un-kīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *unkindely*, *unkyndely*, *unkuyndeliche*, *unkyndelike*, < AS. **ungecyndelīce*, unnaturally, < *un-*, not, + *gecyndelīce*, naturally: see *kindly*, *adv.*] 1†. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

Dronken Loth *unkyndely*
Lay by his doughtres two unwityngly.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 23.

2. In an unkind manner; without kindness or affection; ungraciously.

Something *unkindly* she does take it, sir,
To have her husband chosen to her hands.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

unkindness (un-kīnd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *unkyndnes;* < *unkind* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or character of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will; ill will.

Take hede, I praie thee, that our loue be not inuenimed with *vnkyndnes*. *Golden Book*, ix.

Ingratitude, commonly called *unkyndnesse*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 13.

2. An unkind act; harsh treatment; an ill turn.

In all those *unkindnesses*, rudenesses, &c., whereof you accuse yourself, I am enforced to acknowledge myself most justly condemned.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 4.

unkindred† (un-kin'dred), *a.* Not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind; not related.

One . . . of blood *unkindred* to your royal house.
Rowe, Lady Jane Grey, iii.

unkindredly† (un-kin'dred-li), *a.* Unlike kindred. [Rare.]

Her *unkindredly* kin.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 391. (*Davies.*)

unkindship† (un-kīnd'ship), *n.* [ME. *unkyndship*; < *unkind* + *-ship*.] An unnatural act.

The childe his owne father slough;
That was *unkyndship* enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

unking (un-king'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *king*[1].] To deprive of royalty.

They would *unking* my father now
To make you way. *Southern.*

unkingly (un-king'li), *a.* Not kingly; unbecoming a king; not noble.

What shameful words (*unkingly* as thou art)
Fall from that trembling tongue and tim'rous heart?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 90.

unkingship† (un-king'ship), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *kingship*.] The state or condition of being unkinged.

Un-kingship was proclaim'd, and his Majesty's statues thrown down at St. Paul's Portico and the Exchange.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1649.

unkiss (un-kis'), *v. t.* To retract or annul by kissing again, as an oath taken by kissing the book. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 74. [Rare.]

unkith, *a.* Same as *unked*.

unknelled (un-neld'), *a.* Untolled; not having the bell tolled for one at death or funeral. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

unknightliness (un-nīt'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unknightly.

unknightly (un-nīt'li), *a.* Contrary to the rules of chivalry; unworthy of a knight. *Scott*, The Talisman.

unknit (un-nit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknitted* or *unknit*, ppr. *unknitting*. [< ME. *unknytten*; < *un-*[2] + *knit*.] **I.** *trans.* To untie, as a knot; unwrinkle or smooth out; undo, as knitted work.

The whiche *vnknytteth* alle care and comsyng is of reste.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 225.

Unknit that threatening, unkind brow.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 136.

Where they trick her [the Bride] in her richest ornaments, tying on her silken buskins with knots not easily *unknit*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To become separated; relax. [Rare.]

Loue is so natural to man or woman, and the desire to be beloued, that where loue amongst them doeth once cleaue it is a . . . bonde that neuer *vnknitteth*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 187.

unknot (un-not'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unknotted*, ppr. *unknotting*. [< *un-*[2] + *knot*[1].] To free from knots; untie.

unknotty (un-not'i), *a.* Not knotty; having no knots. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. [Rare.]

unknow (un-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *unknew*, pp. *unknown*, ppr. *unknowing*. [< ME. *unknowen*; < *un-*[2] + *know*[1].] 1. To become ignorant of, or unacquainted with, as something already known; lose the knowledge of.

Can I *unknow* it?—No, but keep it secret.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, v. 1.

2. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 13. [Rare in both uses.]

unknowability (un-nō-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *unknowable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being unknowable. *J. S. Mill.*

unknowable (un-nō'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unknowable*; < *un-*[1] + *knowable*.] 1. Incapable of being known; not capable of being ascertained or discovered; above or beyond knowledge.

Their objects, transcending the sphere of all experience actual or possible, consequently do not fall under the categories, in other words are positively *unknowable*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The *Unknowable*. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 31.

2†. Unknown.

Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely *unknowable*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 7.

unknowableness (un-nō'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unknowable.

Herbert Spencer insists on the certainty of the existence of things in themselves, but also on their absolute and eternal *unknowableness*. *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, p. 25.

unknowably (un-nō'a-bli), *adv.* Not so as to be known.

unknowe†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unknown*.

unknowing (un-nō'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *unknowyng, unknawynge*; < *un-*[1] + *knowing*.] Not knowing; ignorant: with *of* before an object.

Butte vppe they rose, to say yow ferthermore,
And chaungyd horses onto them bothe *vnknowyng*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3396.

The second victor claims a mare unbroke,
Big with a mule, *unknowing of* the yoke.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 334.

unknowingly (un-nō'ing-li), *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 277.

unknowingness (un-nō'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unknowing; ignorance. [Rare.]

A confession of simple *unknowingness*.
The American, VIII. 379.

unknowledged† (un-nol'ejd), *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

unknown (un-nōn'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *unknowen*; < ME. *unknowen, unknowe, unknawen*; < *un-*[1] + *known*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not known; not become an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

Then shall come a knyght *vn-knowen* that longe hath be loste, and helpe this kynge, that the prince may not hym chace oute of the felde ne discounfite.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

For Frensh of Paris was to hire *unknowe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 126.

Get thee into some *unknown* part of the world,
That I may never see thee.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Unknown in this sense is often used in the predicate, followed by *to*: as, a man *unknown to* fame; a fact *unknown to* the public. In this use it is also often used absolutely: as, *unknown to* me (elliptically for *it being unknown to* me), he made a new contract.

That he, *unknown to* me, should be in debt.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 48.

2. Not ascertained, with relation to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable; inexpressible; immense.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3†. Not to be made known, expressed, or communicated.

For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this boon. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 218.

4†. Not having had sexual commerce.

I am yet *unknown* to woman.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 126.

II. *n.* One who or that which is unknown. (*a*) An obscure individual; one without prestige. (*b*) In *math.*, an unknown quantity.

unknownness (un-nōn'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unknown. *Camden.*

unlabored, unlaboured (un-lā'bord), *a.* 1. Not produced by labor or toil.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled.

Let thy ground not lie *unlaboured*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; natural; hence, easy; free; not cramped or stiff: as, an *unlabored* style.

And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

unlaboring, unlabouring (un-lā'bor-ing), *a.* Not laboring or moving with marked exertion.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet.
Coleridge, To Cottle.

unlaborious (un-lā-bō'ri-us), *a.* Not laborious; not toilsome; not difficult; easy. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

unlaboriously (un-lā-bō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an unlaborious manner; easily.

unlace (un-lās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlacen, unlasen*; < *un-*[2] + *lace*.] 1. To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord, string, band, or the like passed through loops, holes, etc.; open or unfasten by undoing or untying the lace of: as, to *unlace* a garment or a helmet.

However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard.
Cook, Second Voyage, III. ii.

2. To loosen or ease the dress or armor of.

My lorde, *vn-lase* you to lye,
Here schall none come for to crye.
York Plays, p. 293.

3. To divest of due covering; expose to injury or damage. [Rare.]

What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 194.

4. To disentangle.

So entrelaced that it is unable to be *unlaced*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

5†. To carve.

Vnlace that cony. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

unlade (un-lād'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lade*[1].] 1. To unload; take out the cargo of.

St. Ogg's—that venerable town with the red fluted roofs and the broad warehouse gables, where the black ships *unlade* themselves of their burdens from the far north. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Lading and *unlading* the tall barks.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To unburden; remove, as a load or burden; discharge.

There the ship was to *unlade* her burden. Acts xxi. 3.

Forth and *unlade* the poison of thy tongue.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

As much as filled three cars,
Unladed now. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

unlaid (un-lād'), *a.* 1. Not laid or placed; not fixed.

The first foundations of the world being yet *unlaid*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not exorcised; not suppressed.

Blue meagre hag or stubborn *unlaid* ghost
That breaks his magic chains at curfew time.
Milton, Comus, l. 434.

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods.—4. *Naut.*, untwisted, as the strands of a rope.

unlamented (un-lā-men'ted), *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored; not moaned; unwept.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away.
Pope, Unfortunate Lady, l. 43.

unland (un-land'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *land*[1].] To deprive of lands. *Fuller*, Worthies, Monmouth, ii. 117. (*Davies.*)

unlap (un-lap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlapped*, ppr. *unlapping*. [< *un-*[2] + *lap*[3].] To unfold.

Tapestry . . . *unlapt* and laid open. *Hooker.*

unlarded (un-lär'ded), *a.* Not larded; not dressed with lard; hence, not mixed with something by way of improvement; not intermixed or adulterated.

Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely and *unlarded* with any other.
Chesterfield, Letter to his Son.

unlash (un-lash'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lash*[1].] *Naut.*, to loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

unlatch (un-lach'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *latch*.] **I.** *trans.* To open or loose, as a door, by lifting the latch; also, to loose the latchet of: as, to *unlatch* a shoe.

Another *unlatched* Ben-Hur's Roman shoes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

II. *intrans.* To become open or loose through the lifting of a latch.

unlaw (un-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *unlawe, unlage*, < AS. *unlagu, unlage*, violation of law, < *un-*, not, + *lagu*, law: see *un-*[1] and *law*[1].] 1†. Violation of law or justice; lawlessness; anarchy; injustice.

Cayphas herde that ilke sawe,
He spake to Jhesu with *un-lawe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

This state of things was what our fathers called *unlaw*, a state of things where law was in the mouths of men in power, but where law itself became the instrument of wrong. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 421.

2. In *Scots law*: (*a*) Any transgression of the law; an injury, or act of injustice. (*b*) A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

unlaw (un-lâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlawen*; < *un-*[2] + *law*[1].] 1†. To outlaw.

Nyf me dude him *unlawe*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 473.

2. To deprive of the authority or character of law. [Rare.]

That also which is impious or evil absolutely, either against faith or manners, no law can possibly permit that intends not to *unlaw* it self. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

3. In *Scots law*, to fine.

unlawed (un-lâd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *lawed*, pp. of *law*[1], *v.*, 4.] See the quotation.

The disabling dogs, which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called lawing, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for lawing dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed* shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for lawing. Such lawing also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.
Scott, Ivanhoe, note to i. (*Davies.*)

unlawful (un-lâ'fûl), *a.* [< ME. **unlaweful, unlageful*; < *un-*[1] + *lawful*.] 1. Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law, human or divine; not legalized: as, an *unlawful* act; an *unlawful* oath; an *unlawful* society.

Those that think it is *unlawful* business I am about, let them depart. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 96.

2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 7.—**Unlawful assembly**, in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons to commit an unlawful act. Most authorities restrict this phrase to a meeting contemplating riotous acts and in such manner as to give firm and courageous persons in the neighborhood of such assembly reasonable grounds to apprehend a breach of the peace in consequence of it. Technically it ceases to be termed an unlawful assembly when the unlawful act is executed, the offense then being *riot*, or when some steps are taken toward the execution of it, the offense then being deemed a *rout*.=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Illicit*, etc. See *lawful*.

unlawfully (un-lâ'fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In an unlawful manner; in violation of law or right; illegally.—**2.** Illegitimately; not in wedlock. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 196.

unlawfulness (un-lâ'fûl-nes), *n.* **1.** The character or state of being unlawful; illegality; contrariety to law.

The *unlawfulness* of lying. *South*, Sermons.

2. Illegitimacy.

unlay (un-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unlaid*, ppr. *unlaying*. [< *un-*[2] + *lay*[1].] *Naut.*, to untwist, as the strands of a rope.

unlead (un-led'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lead*[2].] In *printing*, to remove the leads from (composed types).

unleal (un-lēl'), *a.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *unleill*; < ME. *unlele*, *hounlele*; < *un-*[1] + *leal*.] Not leal; disloyal. *Halliwell* (under *hounlele*).

unlearn (un-lėrn'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *learn*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discard, put away, or get rid of (what one has learned); forget the knowledge of.

When I first began to learn to push, this last winter, my master had a great deal of work upon his hands to make me *unlearn* the postures and motions which I had got, by having in my younger years practised back-sword, with a little eye to the single falchion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

2†. To fail to learn; not to learn. *Dr. H. More.*

II. *intrans.* To put away acquired knowledge; become ignorant.

For only by *unlearning* Wisdom comes,
And climbing backward to diviner Youth.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

unlearnability (un-lėr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *learn* + *-ability*.] Inability to learn. [Rare.]

You will learn how to conduct it [the camera], with the pleasure of correcting my awkwardness and *unlearnability*. *Walpole*, Letters (1777), iv. 85.

unlearned (un-lėr'ned), *a.* [< ME. *unlerned*; < *un-*[1] + *learned*.] **1.** Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; inexperienced.

But how it semethe to symple men *unlerned* that men ne mowe not go undre the Erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the Hevene, from undre!
Mandeville, Travels, p. 184.

2. Not suitable to a learned man; not becoming a scholar.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 165.

3 (un-lėrnd'). Not gained by study; not known; not acquired by investigation.

They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton*, Education.

Unlearned Parliament. Same as *Parliament of Dunces* (which see, under *parliament*).=**Syn. 1.** *Illiterate*, *Unlettered*, etc. See *ignorant*.

unlearnedly (un-lėr'ned-li), *adv.* In an unlearned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1037.

unlearnedness (un-lėr'ned-nes), *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

unleash (un-lēsh'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *leash*.] To free from a leash, or as from a leash; let go.

In chase of imagery *unleashed* and coursing.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 301.

unleave†, *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *leaf*[1], *leave*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To strip of leaves. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, iii. 25. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To lose leaves, as a tree; become bare. [Rare.]

Of amorous Myrtles, and immortall Bays
Never *vn-leav'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

unleavened (un-lev'nd), *a.* Not leavened: as, *unleavened* bread; hence, not affected as if by leaven.

unlectured (un-lek'tūrd), *a.* **1.** Not addressed in, or as if in, a lecture or lectures.—**2.** Not taught or inculcated by lecture. [Rare.]

A science yet *unlectured* in our schools.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 518.

unled (un-led'), *a.* Not led; without guidance; hence, in command of one's faculties.

They will quaffe freely when they come to the house of a Christian; insomuch as I have seen but few goe away *unled* from the embassadours table.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

unleful†, *a.* See *unleveful*.

unleisured† (un-lē'zhūrd), *a.* Not having leisure; occupied. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The hasty view of an *unleasur'd* licencer.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 31.

unleisuredness (un-lē'zhūrd-nes), *n.* Want of leisure; the state of being occupied. *Boyle*, Works, II. 251.

unless (un-les'), *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *unlesse*, *onless*, *onlesse*, *onles*, earlier *onlesse that*, *on lesse that* (*that* being ultimately dropped, as with *for*, conj., *lest*, etc.), a phrase analogous to *at least*, *at most*, etc.: see *on*[1] and *less*[1]. Cf. *lest*.] **1.** If it be not that; if it be not the case that; were it not the fact that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not.

It is not possible for all things to be well, *unless* all men were good: which I think will not be yet these good many years. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Unless thou tell'st me where thou had'st this ring,
Thou diest within this hour.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 284.

You should not ask, *'less* you knew how to give.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2†. For fear that; in case; lest.

Beware you do not once the same gainsay,
Unless with death he do your rashness pay.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

[By omission of a verb, implied in the context, *unless* may have the force of 'except,' 'but for': as,

Here nothing breeds
Unless the nightly owl.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 97.

Let not wine,
Unless in sacrifice or rites divine,
Be ever known of shepherds.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.]

=**Syn.** *Except*, *Unless*. *Except* could once be used as a synonym for *unless*, but the words have now drawn entirely apart. *Unless* is only a conjunction; *except* is only a preposition. *Except* introduces an exception to a statement which is otherwise general: it may be followed by a clause when connection is made by a particle, as *when*, *that*, *as*, *while*, or especially another preposition: the omission of such connective makes the structure archaic. *Unless* introduces a clause, or the abbreviation of a clause, indicating a limitation or condition.

unlessoned (un-les'nd), *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 161. [Rare.]

unletted†, *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *letted*, pp. of *let*[2].] Not prevented; unhindered.

Unletted of every wight. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1831.

unlettered (un-let'ėrd), *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant; illiterate. *Milton*, Comus, l. 174.=**Syn.** *Illiterate*, *Unlearned*, etc. See *ignorant*.

unletteredness (un-let'ėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being unlettered.

unleveful†, *a.* [ME., also *unleful*, *unlefful*; < *un-*[1] + *leveful*.] Unlawful.

I deme it felony and *unleveful*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

A longyng *vnlefull* light in his hert
Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13686.

unlevel (un-lev'l), *a.* Not level; uneven.

unlevel (un-lev'l), *v. t.* To make not level or uneven. [Rare.]

It was so plain as there was scarcely any bush or hillock either to *unlevel* or shadow it.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

unlicensed (un-lī'senst), *a.* **1.** Not licensed; not having a license: as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper. —**2.** Done or undertaken without, or in defiance of, due license or permission: as, an *unlicensed* traffic.

unlicked (un-likt'), *a.* Not licked; not brought to proper shape by licking: from the old popular notion that the she-bear licked her cubs into shape; hence, ungainly; raw; unmannerly; uncultivated.

A country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, . . . oh gad! two such *unlicked* cubs!
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 8.

unlightsome† (un-līt'sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,
A mighty sphere, he framed, *unlightsome* first.
Milton, P. L., vii. 354.

unlike (un-līk'), *a.* [< ME. *unlīc*, *unlich*, *unilich*, < AS. *ungelīc* (= OFries. *unlīk* = G. *ungleich* = Icel. *ūlīkr* = Sw. *olik* = Dan. *ulig*), < *un-*, not, + *gelīc*, like: see *like*[2].] **1.** Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.

What occasion of import
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife,
And sent you hither so *unlike* yourself?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 106.

Being *vnlike* in troth of Religion, they must nedes be *vnlike* in honestie of liuing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

2†. Not likely; improbable; unlikely.

It ne is nat an *unlyk* myracle to hem that ne knowen it nat. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

It is not *vnlike* that the Britons accompanied the Cimbrians and Gaules in those expeditions.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 1.

Unlike quantities, in *math.*, quantities expressed by different letters or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different exponents.—**Unlike signs**, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−).

unlike (un-līk'), *adv.* Not in a like or similar manner; not like or as.

Oft have I seen the haughty cardinal . . .
Swear like a ruffian and demean himself
Unlike the ruler of a commonweal.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 189.

unlikelihood (un-līk'li-hůd), *n.* The state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

Thus much may suffice to shew the *vnlikelihood* or rather impossibilitie of the supposed comming of our Saxon ancestors from elsewhere into Germanie.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 39.

The extreme *unlikelihood* that such men should engage in such a measure. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 8.

unlikeliness (un-līk'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unlyklynesse*; < *unlikely* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being unlikely; improbability.

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*. *Locke.*

2. The state of being unlike; dissimilarity. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Christ's Baptism.

Strange in its utter *unlikeliness* to any teaching, Platonist or Hebrew. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

3†. Unattractiveness; the incapacity to excite liking or love.

I that God of Loves servaunts serve,
Ne dar to love for myn *unliklynesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 16.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *a.* [< ME. *unlikely*, *unlikly*; < *un-*[1] + *likely*.] **1.** Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable: as, an *unlikely* event.

That it wrung his conscience to condemn the Earle of high Treason is not *unlikely*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon against the princess's unspeakable beauty.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A strange *unlikely* errand, sure, is thine.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, I. 83.

3†. Not calculated to inspire liking or affection; not likable or lovable.

Whan I considere youre beautee,
And therwithal the *unlikly* elde of me.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 936.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *adv.* In an unlikely manner; with no or little likelihood; improbably.

The pleasures . . . not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another. *Pope.*

unliken† (un-lī'kn), *v. t.* To make unlike; feign; pretend. *Wyclif.*

unlikeness (un-līk'nes), *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity.

And he supplied my want the more
As his *unlikeness* fitted mine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

unlimber[1] (un-lim'bėr), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *limber*[1].] Not limber; not flexible; not yielding. *Sir H. Wotton.*

unlimber[2] (un-lim'bėr), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *limber*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To detach the limbers from; take off the limbers of: as, to *unlimber* guns.

II. *intrans.* To detach the limbers from the guns.

The battery *unlimbers* and whirls its black-muzzled guns to the front. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

unlime (un-līm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lime*[1].] To remove the lime from, as from hides sufficiently treated with it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 287.

unlimitable† (un-lim'i-ta-bl), *a.* Illimitable. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *a.* **1.** Not limited; having no bounds; boundless.

So *unlimited* is our impotence . . . that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

The *unlimited*, though perhaps not indefinite, modifiability of matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 41.

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Unconfined; not restrained; not restricted.

An unguarded, *unlimited* will. *Jer. Taylor.*

Unlimited function. See *function*.—**Unlimited problem,** in *math.*, a problem which may have an infinite number of solutions.—**Unlimited quantity.** See *quantity*.

unlimitedly (un-lim'i-ted-li), *adv.* In an unlimited manner or degree.

unlimitedness (un-lim'i-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unlimited or boundless, or of being undefined.

unline (un-līn'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *line*^{3}.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty. [Rare.]

It *unlines* their purses.
Davies, Bienvenu, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

unlineal (un-lin'ē-al), *a.* Not lineal; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 63.

unlining (un-lī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unline*, *v.*] In *bot.*, Lindley's name for the process of chorization or chorisis, the *dédoublement* (deduplication) of Dunal. See *chorisis*.

unlink (un-lingk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *link*^{1}.] To separate the links of; loose, as something fastened by a link; unfasten; untwist; uncoil.

Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlinked* itself.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 112.

I cannot mount till thou *unlink* my chains;
I cannot come till thou release my bands.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

unlinked (un-lingkt'), *a.* Not connected by or as by links. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 127.

unliquefied (un-lik'wē-fīd), *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

unliquidated (un-lik'wi-dā-ted), *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; unadjusted: as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. See *liquidate*.—**Unliquidated damages.** See *damage*.

unliquored (un-lik'ord), *a.* **1.** Not moistened or smeared with liquor; not lubricated; dry. [Rare.]

Churches and states, like an *unliquored* coach, . . . on fire with their own motion. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons.

2. Not filled with liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated; sober. [Rare.]

I doubt me whether the very sobernesse of such a one, like an *unlicour'd* Silenus, were not stark drunk.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unlistening (un-lis'ning), *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding or heeding. *Thomson*, Liberty.

unliturgize (un-lit'ėr-jīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *liturg-y* + *-ize*.] To deprive of a liturgy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 609. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unlive^1 (un-liv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *live*^{1}.] To live in a manner contrary to; annul or undo by living.

We must *unlive* our former lives.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

unlive^2† (un-līv'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *life* (cf. *alive*, *live*^{2}).] To bereave or deprive of life.

If in the child the father's image lies,
Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived*?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1754.

unliveliness (un-līv'li-nes), *n.* Want of liveliness; dullness; heaviness. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 3.

unload (un-lōd'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} + *load*^{2}.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the load from; discharge of a load or cargo; disburden: as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.—**2.** To remove, as a cargo or burden, from a vessel, vehicle, or the like; discharge: as, to *unload* freight.—**3.** Figuratively, to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; remove and cause to cease to be burdensome.

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 81.

From this high theme how can I part,
Ere half *unloaded* is my heart!
Scott, Marmion, Int. to i.

4. To withdraw the charge, as of powder and shot or ball, from: as, to *unload* a gun.—**5.** To sell in large quantities, as stock; get rid of: as, to *unload* shares of the A and B railway. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To go through the process of unloading; discharge a cargo.

No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary which he [the king] had not declared to be a port.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

unloader (un-lō'dėr), *n.* One who or that which unloads; specifically, a contrivance for unloading, as hay. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 199.

unloading-block (un-lō'ding-blok), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a bench on which the mold containing a sugar-loaf is inverted, and on which the sugar is left standing until removed to the drying-room.

unloading-machine (un-lō'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for unloading freight from boats, cars, and wagons. The most usual form is a sort of elevator consisting of a series of cups or buckets carried by an endless band. *E. H. Knight.*

unlocated (un-lō'kā-ted), *a.* Not located or placed; specifically, in the United States, not surveyed and marked off: said of land. See *locate*, 2.

The disposal of the *unlocated* lands will hereafter be a valuable source of revenue, and an immediate one of credit. *A. Hamilton*, The Continentalist, No. 6.

unlock (un-lok'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unlouken*, *onlouken* (pret. *unlek*, pp. *unloken*, *unloke*), < AS. *unlūcan*, unlock, < *un-*, back, + *lūcan*, lock: see *un-*^{2} and *lock*^{1}.] **1.** To unfasten, as something which has been locked; open, as what has been shut, closed in, or protected by a lock: as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

I have seen her . . . *unlock* her closet.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 6.

Go in; there are the keys, *unlock* his fetters;
And arm ye nobly both.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

2. To open, in general; lay open.

Thou 'st *unlocked*
A tongue was vowed to silence.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Saturday Morning, as soon as my Senses are *unlocked*, I get up. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

3†. To spread out.

Vnlouke hus legges abrod, other lygge at hus ese,
Reste hym, and roste hym and his ryg turne,
Drynke drue and deepe and drawe hym thanne to bedde.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 143.

4. To disclose; reveal; make known.

That sweven hath Daniel *unloke*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

unlocked (un-lokt'), *a.* [< *un-*^{1} + *locked*, pp. of *lock*^{1}, *v.*] Not locked.

unlodge (un-loj'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lodge*.] To deprive of a lodging; dislodge. *Carew.*

unlogical (un-loj'i-kal), *a.* Illogical. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, i. 487. (*Davies.*)

unlook (un-lůk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *look*^{1}.] To recall or retract, as a look. [Rare.]

He . . . turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215.

unlooked (un-lůkt'), *a.* Not expected or anticipated: rare except in the phrase *unlooked for*.

By some *unlook'd* accident cut off!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 214.

Unlooked for, not looked for; not sought or searched for; not expected; not foreseen; not anticipated.

An accident *unlook'd for* put new counsels into thir minds. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

unloose (un-lōs'), *v.* [< *un-*^{2} (here intensive) + *loose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To loose; unfasten; untie; undo; unravel.

The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 46.

2. To let go or free from hold or fastening; unbind from bonds, fetters, cords, or the like; set at liberty; release.

Where I am robb'd and bound,
There must I be *unloosed*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 147.

II. *intrans.* To become unfastened; fall in pieces; lose all connection or union.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*, the strength decay, and the pleasure grow faint.
Jeremy Collier.

unloosen (un-lō'sn), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} (here intensive) + *loosen*.] To unloose; loosen. *V. Knox*, Essays, ii.

unlord (un-lôrd'), *v. t.* [< *un-*^{2} + *lord*.] To deprive of the title, rank, and dignity of a lord; reduce or degrade from a peer to a commoner. [Rare.]

The worst and strangest of that Any thing which the people demanded was but the *unlording* of Bishops, and expelling them the House. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

So, after that,
We had to dis-archbishop and *unlord*,
And make you simple Cranmer once again.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

unlorded (un-lôr'ded), *a.* Not raised or preferred to the rank of a lord. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

unlordly (un-lôrd'li), *a.* Not lordly; not arbitrary. [Rare.]

The Pastorlike and Apostolik imitation of meeke and *unlordly* Discipline. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unlosable (un-lō'za-bl), *a.* Not capable of being lost. Also *unloseable*. [Rare.]

The Epicureans . . . ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility. *Boyle*, Works, I. 445.

unlost (un-lôst'), *a.* Not lost. [Rare.]

A paradise *unlost*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 1071.

unlove (un-luv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unloven*; < *un-*^{1} (in second quot. *un-*^{2}) + *love*^{1}.] Not to love; to cease to love. [Rare.]

I ne kan nor may
For al this world withinne myn herte fynde
To *unloven* you a quarter of a day.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1698.

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not *unlove* him now. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xviii.

unlove (un'luv), *n.* The absence of love; hate. [Rare.]

Unlove began its work even in the Apostles' times.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 62.

unloved (un-luvd'), *a.* Not loved. *Chaucer.*

unloveliness (un-luv'li-nes), *n.* Lack of loveliness. (*a*) Unamiableness; lack of the qualities which attract love.

The old man . . . followed his suit with all means . . . that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

(*b*) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye; plainness of feature or appearance.

unlovely (un-luv'li), *a.* [< ME. *unlovelich*; < *un-*^{1} + *lovely*.] Not lovely. (*a*) Not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.

I love thee, all *unlovely* as thou seem'st
And dreaded as thou art! *Cowper*, Task, iv. 128.

(*b*) Not beautiful or attractive to the eye; displeasing to the sight.

Dark house, by which once more I stand
Here in the long *unlovely* street.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

unloving (un-luv'ing), *a.* Not loving; not fond; unkind. *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

unlovingness (un-luv'ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unloving.

Time and its austere experience of the outer world's *unlovingness* have made her thankfully take affection's clasp. *R. Broughton*, Joan, II. xi.

unluckful† (un-luk'fůl), *a.* Bringing ill luck; mischievous.

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *vnluckefull* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people?
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 375. (*Davies.*)

unluckily (un-luk'i-li), *adv.* In an unlucky or unfortunate manner; unfortunately; unhappily; by ill luck.

Was there ever so prosperous an invention thus *unluckily* perverted and spoiled by a . . . book-worm, a candle-waster? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

I was once in a mixt assembly that was full of noise and mirth, when on a sudden an old woman *unluckily* observed there were thirteen of us in company.
Addison, Omens.

unluckiness (un-luk'i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unlucky, in any sense.

unlucky (un-luk'i), *a.* **1.** Not lucky or fortunate; not favored by fortune; unsuccessful; subject to frequent misfortune, failure, or mishap; ill-fated; unfortunate; unhappy.

In short, they were *unlucky* to have been bred in an unpolished age, and more *unlucky* to live to a refined one.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. Granada.

2. Not resulting in success; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune.

Unlucky accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

3. Accompanied by or bringing misfortune, disappointment, disaster, or the like; ill-omened; inauspicious.

A most *unlucky* hour. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 251.

Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; mischievously waggish. [Archaic.]

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad but new.
Dr. W. King.

unlust†, *n.* [< ME. *unlust*, < AS. *unlust*, displeasure, dislike (= OHG. *unlust*, MHG. G. *unlust*, displeasure, = Icel. *úlyst*, bad appetite, = Sw. *olyst* = Dan. *ulyst* = Goth. *unlustus*), < *un-*, not, + *lust*, pleasure: see *lust*^{1}.] Displeasure; dislike.

He dooth alle thyng . . . with ydelnesse and *unlust*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unlustrous (un-lus'trus), *a.* Not lustrous; not shining.

In an eye
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That 's fed with stinking tallow.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 109.

[The above is the reading in some modern editions; the old editions have *illustrious*.]

unlute (un-lūt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *lute*[2].] To separate, as things cemented or luted; take the lute or clay from.

Upon the *unluting* the vessel, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle*, Works, I. 483.

unmade (un-mād'), *a.* [< ME. *unmad*, **unmaked*; < *un-*[1] + *made*[1].] 1. Deprived of form or qualities.—2. Not made; not yet formed.

Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 70.

Used with *up*: not made up; not worked into shape; not manufactured: as, *unmade-up* materials; an *unmade-up* dress.

unmagistrate (un-maj'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *magistrate*.] To degrade from or deprive of the office and authority of a magistrate. *Milton.* [Rare.]

unmaiden (un-mā'dn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *maiden*.] To ravish; deflower. [Rare.]

He *unmaidened* his sister Juno. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 12. (*Davies.*)

unmaidenly (un-mā'dn-li), *a.* Not befitting a maiden.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, John Baptist Beheaded.

unmailable (un-mā'la-bl), *a.* That may not be mailed: applied to matter which, by law, regulation, or treaty stipulation, is excluded from the mails, or which, by reason of illegible, incorrect, or insufficient address, cannot be forwarded to its destination. *Glossary of U. S. Postal Terms.*

unmaimed (un-māmd'), *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; complete in all the parts; unmutilated; entire.

It is the first grand duty of an interpreter to give his author entire and *unmaimed*. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

unmakable (un-mā'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be made.

Unmakable by any but a divine power. *N. Grew.*

unmake (un-māk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *make*[1].] To destroy the essential form and qualities of; cause to cease to exist; annihilate; uncreate; annul, reverse, or essentially change the nature or office of.

His soul is so enfetter'd to her love,
That she may make, *unmake*, do what she list,
Even as her appetite shall play the god
With his weak function.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 352.

God when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *T. Burnet.*

Power to make emperours, and to *vnmake* them againe. *Jewell*, A Replie unto M. Hardinge, p. 418. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Three observers, separately, on distinct occasions were in some way immediately aware when an electro-magnet was secretly "made" and "*unmade*." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 236.

unmaking (un-mā'king), *n.* The act or process of destroying; destruction; undoing; also, that which unmakes.

A wife may be the making or the *unmaking* of the best of men. *Smiles*, Character, p. 326.

unmalleability (un-mal″ē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The property or state of being unmalleable.

unmalleable (un-mal'ē-a-bl), *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being extended by rolling or hammering, as a metal; hence, not capable of being shaped by outside influence; unyielding.

"I do believe thee," said the Sub-Prior; "I do believe that thine [i. e., thy mind] is indeed metal *unmalleable* by force." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

unman (un-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unmanned*, ppr. *unmanning*. [< *un-*[2] + *man*.] 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason, etc.

Unman not, therefore, thyself by a bestial transformation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 14.

2. To emasculate; deprive of virility.—3. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; break or reduce into irresolution; dishearten; deject; make womanish.

Such was his fortitude, that not even the severest trials could *unman* him. *Latimer*, Life and Writings, p. xl.

Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which *unmanned* me at first. *Poe*, Tales, I. 172.

4. To deprive of men: as, to *unman* a ship or town.

[The daughters of Danaus were] turn'd out to Sea in a Ship *unmann'd*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

unmanacle (un-man'a-kl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *manacle*.] To release from or as from manacles; set free. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

unmanageable (un-man'āj-a-bl), *a.* Not manageable; not readily submitting to handling or management; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. *Locke.*

unmanageableness (un-man'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmanageable.

unmanageably (un-man'āj-a-bli), *adv.* In an unmanageable manner; uncontrollably; so as to be unmanageable.

Our eyes are sensitive only to *unmanageably* short waves. *Nature*, XLII. 172.

Her hair was snow-white and *unmanageably* coarse. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 484.

unmanaged (un-man'ājd), *a.* Not controlled; not restrained; specifically, not broken in, as a horse; not trained, in general.

Like colts or *unmanaged* horses. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton*, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.

unmanhood† (un-man'hud), *n.* [< ME. *unmanhode*; < *un-*[1] + *manhood*.] An unmanly or cowardly act.

To slen hymself myghte he nat wynne
But bothe doon *unmanhode* and a synne.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 824.

unmanlike (un-man'līk), *a.* Not manlike. (*a*) Unlike man in form or appearance. (*b*) Unbecoming a man as a member of the human race; inhuman; brutal.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

(*c*) Unsuitable to a man, as opposed to a woman or child; effeminate; childish.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of a man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sir P. Sidney.*

This is *unmanlike*, to build upon such slight airy conjectures. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

unmanliness (un-man'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unmanly; effeminacy.

You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*. *Kingsley*, Yeast, ii.

unmanly (un-man'li), *a.* Not manly. (*a*) Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; not having the strength, vigor, robustness, fortitude, or courage of a man; soft; weak; effeminate; womanish; childish: as, a poor-spirited, *unmanly* wretch. (*b*) Unbecoming in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly: as, *unmanly* fears.

Live, live, my matchless son,
Blest in thy father's blessings; much more blest
In thine own vertues; let me dew thy cheeks
With my *unmanly* tears.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v.

unmanned (un-mand'), *p. a.* Not tamed; not yet familiar with man: a term in falconry.

No colt is so unbroken,
Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmanned!*
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Come, civil night, . . .
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 14.

unmannered (un-man'ėrd), *a.* Uncivil; rude; mannerless.

You have a slanderous . . . tongue, *unmanner'd* lord. *B. Jonson*, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 3.

unmannerliness (un-man'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unmannerly; want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior.

unmannerly (un-man'ėr-li), *a.* 1. Not mannerly; wanting in manners; not having good manners; rude in behavior; ill-bred; uncivil.

I were *unmannerly* to take you out
And not to kiss you.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 95.

Depart, or I shall be something *unmannerly* with you. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

2. Not according to good manners: as, an *unmannerly* jest.=**Syn.** See list under *uncivil*.

unmannerly† (un-man'ėr-li), *adv.* With ill manners; uncivilly; rudely.

Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 176.

unmantle (un-man'tl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mantle*.] To deprive of a mantle; uncover.

They *unmantled* him of a new Plush Cloke. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

unmanufactured (un-man-ū-fak'tūrd), *a.* 1. Not made up; still in its natural state, or only partly prepared for use: thus, fiber is *unmanufactured* before it is made into thread; thread is *unmanufactured* before it is woven into cloth.—2. Not simulated: as, *unmanufactured* grief. [Colloq.]

unmanured (un-ma-nūrd'), *a.* 1 Untilled; uncultivated. *Spenser.*

Many of our subjects . . . have caused to be planted large Collonies of ye English nation, in diverse parts of ye world alltogether *unmanured*, and voyd of inhabitants. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 457.

2. Not manured; not enriched by manure.

It is one thing to set forth what ground lieth *unmanured*, and another thing to correct ill husbandry in that which is manured. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 117.

unmarked (un-märkt'), *a.* 1. Not marked; having no mark: as, the *unmarked* (south-pointing) pole of a magnet.—2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished; not noted.

He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng. *Dryden*, All for Love, iv.

unmarketable (un-mär'ket-a-bl), *a.* Not fit for the market; not salable; of no merely pecuniary value.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, *unmarketable*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xix.

unmarred (un-märd'), *a.* [< ME. *unmerred*; < *un-*[1] + *marred*.] Not marred or injured.

unmarriable† (un-mar'i-a-bl), *a.* Not marriageable. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

unmarriageable (un-mar'āj-a-bl), *a.* Not fit to be married; too young for marriage.

unmarriageableness (un-mar'āj-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmarriageable.

unmarried (un-mar'id), *a.* Not married; single: as, an *unmarried* woman or man. Commonly the word implies that the person to whom it is applied has never been married; but it may be used of a widow or widower, and possibly of a divorced person.

That die *unmarried*, ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 123.

unmarry (un-mar'i), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *marry*[1].] To divorce; dissolve the marriage contract of. [Rare.]

A law . . . giving permission to *unmarry* a wife, and marry a lust. *Milton*, Divorce.

unmartyr (un-mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *martyr*, *n.*] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. [Rare.]

Scotus . . . was made a martyr after his death, . . . but since Baronius has *unmartyred* him. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 36.

unmasculate† (un-mas'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *masculate*.] To emasculate.

The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies. *Fuller*, Holy War (1639), p. 225.

unmasculine (un-mas'kū-lin), *a.* Not masculine or manly. *Milton.*

unmask (un-mask'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *mask*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; lay open what is concealed; bring to light.

I am *unmasked*, unspirited, undone. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To put off or lay aside a mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 206.

unmasked (un-maskt'), *a.* Not masked.

unmasker (un-mas'kėr), *n.* One who unmasks.

unmasterable (un-mas'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *master*[1] + *-able*.] That cannot be mastered or subdued. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2. [Rare.]

unmastered (un-mas'tėrd), *a.* 1. Not subdued; not conquered.—2. Not conquerable.

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain. *Dryden.*

unmatchable (un-mach'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be matched; not to be equaled; unparalleled.

Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 181.

unmatchableness (un-mach'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmatchable; matchlessness.

The presumption of his *unmatchablenesse*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, iv. 2. (*Davies.*)

unmatched (un-macht'), *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.

Beauty! O, it is
An *unmatch'd* blessing or a horrid curse.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

unmatchedness (un-mach'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unmatched; incomparableness. [Rare.]

His clear *unmatchedness* in all manners of learning. *Chapman*, Iliad, Pref.

unmated (un-mā'ted), *a.* Not mated; not paired.

unmaterial (un-mā-tē'ri-al), *a.* Not material.

The *unmaterial* fruits of shades. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

unmaterialized (un-mā-tē'ri-al-īzd), *a.* Not in bodily shape; not having become an actual fact: as, his schemes were *unmaterialized*.

unmateriate† (un-mā-tē'ri-āt), *a.* Not materiate.

unmaze (un-māz′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *maze.*] To relieve from terror or bewilderment. [Rare.]

This poor Arpinate . . .
Unmaz'd us, and took pains for all the town.
Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal, viii. 312.

unmeaning (un-mē′ning), *a.* **1.** Having no meaning or signification: as, *unmeaning* words. —**2.** Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; mindless; senseless; expressionless. *Byron*, To Thyrza.

unmeaningly (un-mē′ning-li), *adv.* In an unmeaning manner; without meaning or sense.

unmeaningness (un-mē′ning-nes), *n.* The character of being unmeaning. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, iii. 1.

unmeant (un-ment′), *a.* Not meant; not intended; undesigned.

But Rhætus happened on a death *unmeant*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 561.

unmeasurable (un-mezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmesurable*; < *un-*[1] + *measurable.*] Immeasurable.

Glotonye is *unmesurable* appetit to ete or to drynke.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
Their *unmeasurable* vanity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

unmeasurableness (un-mezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unmeasurable. [Rare.]

Showing the *unmeasureableness* of his Godhed.
Fryth, Bok made by Him (an. 1533). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unmeasurably† (un-mezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *unmesurably*; < *un-*[1] + *measurably.*] Immeasurably.

The nyght folowynge there rose a wondre grete tempeste of excedynge moche wynde, and therewithall it rayned and hayled so *vnmesurably* that no man myght loke forthe aboue the hatches. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

unmeasured (un-mezh′ūrd), *a.* **1.** Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; hence, immense; infinite; boundless.

The *unmeasured* cycles of a limitless future.
J. R. Macduff, Memories of Patmos, p. 16.
Peopling, they also, the *unmeasured* solitudes of time.
Carlyle.

2. Not subject to or obeying any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular; capricious.

The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre. *Shelley.*

unmechanize (un-mek′a-nīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mechanize.*] To undo or destroy the mechanism of; unmake; destroy; throw out of gear. [Rare.]

Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 167.

unmeddle (un-med′l), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *meddle.*] To undo or repair the effects of meddling. [Rare.]

Lord Granville *unmeddles* and unmuddles.
Higginson, English Statesmen (1875), p. 167.

unmeddling (un-med′ling), *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*

unmeddlingness (un-med′ling-nes), *n.* Forbearance of interposition, or of busying one's self with something. [Rare.]

If then we be but sojourners, . . . here must be an . . . *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concernments.
Bp. Hall.

unmedicinable (un-mē-dis′in-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Powerless to cure.

Away with his *vnmedcinable* balme
Of worded breath: forbear, friends, let me rest.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. That cannot be cured.

But these, much-med'cine-knowing men, physicians, may recure,
Thou yet *unmed'cinable* still.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 24. (*Davies.*)

unmeditated (un-med′i-tā-ted), *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated. [Rare.]

Fit strains pronounced, or sung
unmeditated. *Milton*, P. L., v. 149.

unmeek† (un-mēk′), *a.* [< ME. *unmeke, unmek, unmeoc*; < *un-*[1] + *meek.*] **1.** Not meek or gentle; fierce; cruel; harsh; severe.

An *unmeke* lord. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

2. Not kind; disdainful.

She to me was nought *unmeke*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 590.

unmeet (un-mēt′), *a.* [< ME. *unmet*, < AS. *ungemet*, immoderate, immense, mixed with *unmete, unmaite*, < AS. *unmǣte* (= OHG. *unmāzi*, MHG. *unmāze, unmæze*, immoderate), < *un-*, not, + *mǣte*, moderate: see *meet*[2].] **1.** Not meet or fit; improper; not suitable; unbecoming.

The Ladie, hearkning to his sensefull speach,
Found nothing that he said *unmeet* nor geason.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

White Angel of the Lord! *unmeet*
That soil accursed for thy pure feet.
Whittier, The Peace of Europe.

2†. Unseemly; coarse; rustic.

Hir voice ful clere was ful and swete,
She was nought rude ne *unmete*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 752.

3. Not suited or fitted; not adapted.

Ah Maud, you milk-white fawn, you are all *unmeet* for a wife. *Tennyson*, Maud.

unmeetly (un-mēt′li), *adv.* Not fitly; improperly; unsuitably; unworthily.

A faire mayden . . . upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 16.

unmeetness (un-mēt′nes), *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; unbecomingness.

Vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 13.

unmellowed (un-mel′ōd), *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness or length of years.

His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgement ripe.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 70.

unmelodious (un-me-lō′di-us), *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.

The *unmelodious* noise of the braying mules.
Sir T. Herbert.

unmelodiousness (un-me-lō′di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being unmelodious.

unmentionable (un-men′shon-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unworthy of or unfit for being mentioned, named, or noticed.

Whenever he did anything which appeared to her to savour of an *unmentionable* place.
W. S. Gilbert, Lost Mr. Blake.

unmentionableness (un-men′shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmentionable.

unmentionables (un-men′shon-a-blz), *n. pl.* Trousers or breeches, as an article of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles; inexpressibles. [Colloq. and humorous.]

unmercenary (un-mėr′se-nā-ri), *a.* Not mercenary; not sordid.

A generous and *unmercenary* principle.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

unmerchantable (un-mėr′chan-ta-bl), *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market; unsalable. *R. Carew.*

No lot of Meats shall be considered suitable for delivery on contract if twenty (20) per cent. of it is *unmerchantable*.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 167.

unmercied† (un-mėr′sid), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *mercy* + *-ed*[2].] Unmerciful; merciless. *Drayton*, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

unmerciful (un-mėr′si-fûl), *a.* **1.** Not merciful; not influenced by mercy; unkind; cruel; inhuman; merciless: of persons or things.

God never can hear the prayers of an *unmerciful* man.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, I. iv.

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Unmerciful demands. *Pope.*

Unmerciful Parliament. Same as *merciless Parliament* (which see, under *Parliament*).

unmercifully (un-mėr′si-fûl-i), *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; without mercy or tenderness; cruelly; often, especially in colloquial use, extremely; very: as, *unmercifully* cold weather.

Full fiercely layde the Amazon about,
And dealt her blowes *unmercifully* sore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 31.

unmercifulness (un-mėr′si-fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unmerciful; cruelty; inhumanity.

unmeritable† (un-mer′i-ta-bl), *a.* Having no merit or desert; worthless.

This is a slight *unmeritable* man,
Meet to be sent on errands.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1. 12.

unmerited (un-mer′i-ted), *a.* **1.** Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent: as, *unmerited* promotion. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 278.—**2.** Not deserved because of wrong-doing; cruel; unjust: as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries; an *unmerited* disgrace.

unmeritedness (un-mer′i-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unmerited.

The freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace.
Boyle, Works, I. 278.

unmeriting (un-mer′i-ting), *a.* Not meriting; not meritorious or deserving.

A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 47.

unmerry (un-mer′i), *a.* [< ME. *unmerie, unmurie*; < *un-*[1] + *merry.*] Not merry; not disposed to mirth.

Ther slepeth ay this god *unmerie*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 74.

unmeted (un-mē′ted), *a.* Not meted or measured. [Rare.]

Some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxix. (*Davies.*)

unmethodical (un-me-thod′i-kal), *a.* Not methodical.

unmethodized (un-meth′od-īzd), *a.* Not methodized or regulated by method, system, or plan; not systematized. *J. Harington*, Oceana, p. 12.

unmetrical (un-met′ri-kal), *a.* Not metrical; irregular in meter.

unmevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unmovable*.

unmew (un-mū′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mew*[4].] To set free as from a mew; emancipate; release. [Rare.]

But let a portion of etherial dew
Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*
My soul; that I may dare, in wayfaring,
To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing.
Keats, Endymion, i.

unmighty† (un-mī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *unmighty, unmyghty, unmizty*, < AS. *unmihtig, unmehtig* (= OHG. *unmahtig*), < *un-*, not, + *mihtig*, mighty.] Powerless; incapable of success.

He . . . is *unmyghty* for his shrewednesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 858.

unmild† (un-mīld′), *a.* [< ME. *unmilde*, < AS. *unmilde* (= OHG. *unmilt*), < *un-*, not, + *milde*, mild.] Not mild; harsh; severe. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unmildness† (un-mīld′nes), *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 7.

unmilitary (un-mil′i-tā-ri), *a.* Not according to military rules or customs; not of a military character.

unminded (un-mīn′ded), *a.* Not minded; not heeded; not kept in mind. [Rare.]

A poor, *unminded* outlaw sneaking home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

Where was your gratitude, who in your coffers
Hoarded the rusty treasure which was due
To my *unminded* father?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

unmindful (un-mīnd′fûl), *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; heedless; careless: as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty.

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives.
Milton, Comus, l. 9.

For not *unmindful* of thee are the Gods; . . .
Even here they seek thee out, in Hela's realm.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=**Syn.** Careless, inattentive (to), heedless, unobservant, negligent, forgetful, unheedful.

unmindfully (un-mīnd′fûl-i), *adv.* In an unmindful manner; carelessly; heedlessly.

unmindfulness (un-mīnd′fûl-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.

unmingle (un-ming′gl), *v. t.* To separate, as things mixed. [Rare.]

It will *unmingle* wine from the water, the wine ascending and the water descending. *Bacon.*

unmingleable (un-ming′gl-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be mingled or mixed. [Rare.]

The property of oil being *unmingleable* with water.
Boyle, Works, I. 536.

unmingled (un-ming′gld), *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; unmixed; unalloyed; pure: as, to view some event with *unmingled* dread.

Springs on the tops of high hills are . . . pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 396.

unmiraculous (un-mi-rak′ū-lus), *a.* Not miraculous. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

unmiraculously (un-mi-rak′ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unmiraculous manner; without a miracle.

unmiry (un-mīr′i), *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. [Rare.]

With safe *unmiry* feet. *Gay*, Trivia, iii.

unmistakable (un-mis-tā′ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident. Also *unmistakeable*.

Not the Scripture, but *unmistakeable* and indefectible oral tradition, was the rule of faith. *Tillotson.*

=**Syn.** Palpable, manifest, obvious, patent, unequivocal, unambiguous, decided.

unmistakably (un-mis-tā′ka-bli), *adv.* In an unmistakable manner; so as not to be mistaken. Also *unmistakeably*.

She went first to the best adviser, God—
Whose finger *unmistakably* was felt
In all this retribution of the past.
Browning, Ring and Book, i. 116.

unmiter, unmitre (un-mī′tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a miter; degrade or depose from the rank and dignity of a bishop. *Milton.* [Rare.]

unmitigable (un-mit′i-gạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened.

Her most *unmitigable* rage. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 276.

unmitigated (un-mit′i-gā-ted), *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened or toned down; unassuaged; often, especially in colloquial use, unconscionable: as, an *unmitigated* scoundrel; an *unmitigated* lie.

With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 308.

The *unmitigated* blaze of vindicatory law.
J. W. Alexander, Discourses, p. 62.

unmitigatedly (un-mit′i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* Without mitigation; in an unmitigated degree; utterly.

"Lady Delmar" is neither realistic nor idealistic; it is altogether improbable and *unmitigatedly* melodramatic.
The Academy, April 11, 1891, p. 342.

unmixed, unmixt (un-mikst′), *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure; simple; unadulterated; unmingled; unalloyed.

Thy commandment all alone shall live, . . .
Unmix'd with baser matter.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 104.

God is an *unmixed* good. *T. Brooks*, Works, I. 187.

unmixedly (un-mik′sed-li), *adv.* Entirely; purely; without mixture of other qualities; utterly. [Rare.]

That superstition cannot be regarded as *unmixedly* noxious which compels the hereditary master to kneel before the spiritual tribunal of the hereditary bondman.
Macaulay.

unmoaned (un-mōnd′), *a.* Not bemoaned or lamented.

Our fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 64.

unmodernize (un-mod′ėr-nīz), *v. t.* To alter from a modern fashion or style; give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

Unmodernize a poem rather than give it an antique air.
Lamb, Essays.

unmodifiable (un-mod′i-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

unmodifiableness (un-mod′i-fī-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unmodifiable.

A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lviii. (*Davies.*)

unmodified (un-mod′i-fīd), *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

An universal, *unmodified* capacity to which the fanatics pretend. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

unmodish (un-mō′dish), *a.* Not modish; not according to custom or fashion; unfashionable; not stylish.

Your Eloquence would be needless—'tis so *unmodish* to need Persuasion. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

Who there frequents at these *unmodish* hours,
But ancient matrons with their frizzled towers,
And gray religious maids?
Gay, Eclogues, The Toilette.

unmoistened (un-moi′snd), *a.* Not made moist or humid; not wetted; dry.

And mayst thou die with an *unmoisten'd* eye,
And no tear follow thee!
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

unmold, unmould (un-mōld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mold*[3].] To change the form of; reduce from any form.

Unmoulding reason's mintage,
Charactered in the face.
Milton, Comus, l. 529.

unmolested (un-mọ-les′ted), *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.

Meanwhile the swains
Shall *unmolested* reap what plenty sows.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

unmomentary (un-mō′men-tạ-ri), *a.* At the same time, or without a moment's intervention. [Rare.]

From heav'n to earth He can descend, and bee
Aboue and here in space *vnmomentarie*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 439.

unmoneyed (un-mun′id), *a.* Not having money; not possessed of wealth: as, the *unmoneyed* classes. Also *unmonied*.

The *unmoneyed* wight. *Shenstone*, The School-mistress.

unmonopolize (un-mọ-nop′ọ-līz), *v. t.* To free from monopoly; deprive of the character of a monopoly. Also *unmonopolise*. [Rare.]

The unappropriating and *unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry from the greasie clutch of ignorance and high feeding.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unmonopolizing (un-mọ-nop′ọ-lī-zing), *a.* Not monopolizing; not including in a monopoly; not obtaining the whole of anything. Also *unmonopolising*. [Rare.]

This is an important point, as suggesting the disinterested and *unmonopolising* side of æsthetic pleasure.
J. Sully, Encyc. Brit., I. 216.

unmoor (un-mör′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *moor*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.—2. To loose from anchorage or from moorings, literally or figuratively.

Thy skiff *unmoor*,
And waft us from the silent shore.
Byron, Giaour.

II. *intrans.* To loose from moorings; weigh anchor.

Look, where beneath the castle grey
His fleet *unmoor* from Aros bay!
Scott, Lord of the Isles, i. 12.

unmoral (un-mor′al), *a.* Not moral; non-moral; not a subject of moral attributes; neither moral nor immoral.

unmorality (un-mọ-ral′i-ti), *n.* Absence of morality; unmoral character.

The picture is very highly, a trifle too highly, wrought: but what pathos for those who can see behind it! The need of counsel, the lack of previous education, the absolute *unmorality*. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 94.

unmoralized (un-mor′al-īzd), *a.* 1. Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. [Rare.]

A dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

2. Not subjected to moralizing consideration: as, an *unmoralized* thought.

There are no cabinets of *unmoralised* or half-moralised conceptions, serving as illustrations of the evolution hypothesis. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 180.

Also *unmoralised*.

unmoralizing (un-mor′al-ī-zing), *a.* 1. Demoralizing.—2. Not given to or consisting in moral reflections.

He was primarily the artist, impersonal, *unmoralizing*, an eye and a vocabulary. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 701.

unmorrised (un-mor′ist), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *morris* + *-ed*[2].] Not dressed as a morris-dancer; not disguised by such a dress. [Rare.]

What ails this fellow,
Thus to appear before me *unmorrised*?
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

unmortise (un-môr′tis), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mortise*.] To loosen or undo as a mortise; loosen the mortises or joints of.

In a dark nook stood an old broken-bottomed cane-couch, without a squab or cover-lid, sunk at one corner, and *unmortised* by the failing of one of its worm-eaten legs.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 304.

The wrist is parted from the hand that waved,
The feet *unmortised* from their ankle-bones.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

un-Mosaic (un-mọ-zā′ik), *a.* The reverse of Mosaic; contrary to Moses or his law.

By this reckoning Moses should be most *un-Mosaic*.
Milton.

unmothered (un-muᵀᴴ′ėrd), *a.* 1. Not having a mother; deprived of a mother. [Rare.]—2†. Not having the feelings of a mother.

I e'en quake to proceede. My spirit turnes edge.
I feare me she's *unmother'd*, yet I'll venture.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

unmotherly (un-muᵀᴴ′ėr-li), *a.* Not resembling or not befitting a mother.

Unmotherly mother and unwomanly
Woman, that near turns motherhood to shame,
Womanliness to loathing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 195.

unmould, *v. t.* See *unmold*.

unmounted (un-moun′ted), *a.* 1. Not mounted; not performing regular duties on horseback: as, *unmounted* police.—2. Not furnished or set with appropriate or necessary appurtenances: as, an *unmounted* jewel; not affixed to a mount or backing, as of stiff paper or cardboard, as a drawing or a photograph; not provided with a mat of appropriate size and covered with a protecting glass, as a lantern-slide or transparency.

unmourned (un-mōrnd′), *a.* Not mourned; not grieved for or lamented.

But still he goes *unmourn'd*, returns unsought,
And oft, when present, absent from my thought.
Byron, Corsair, ii. 14.

unmovability† (un-mö-vạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [ME. *unmoevablete*; as *unmovable* + *-ity*.] Immovability. Also *unmoveability*.

It is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn, into *unmoevablete*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

unmovable (un-mö′vạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unmoevable, unmevable*; < *un-*[1] + *movable*.] Immovable. Also *unmoveable*.

It is clept the dede See, for it rennethe nought, but is evere *unmevable*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 100.

The Duke hath all his goods moueable and *unmoueable*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 242.

unmovably† (un-mö′vạ-bli), *adv.* Immovably. Also *unmoveably*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 16.

unmoved (un-mövd′), *a.* 1. Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.*—2. Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm.

Unmoved, unshaken, unseduced. *Milton*, P. L., i. 554.

3. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; not altered by passion or emotion; calm; apathetic: as, an *unmoved* heart; an *unmoved* look.

Who, moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow.
Shak., Sonnets, xciv.

Can you stand *unmov'd*
When an earthquake of rebellion shakes the city,
And the court trembles?
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

Who could dwell
Unmoved upon the fate of one so young.
Southey, The Tale of Paraguay.

unmovedly† (un-mö′ved-li), *adv.* In an unmoved manner; without being moved.

If you entreat, I will *unmovedly* hear.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 2.

unmoving (un-mö′ving), *a.* 1. Having no motion.

Unmoving heaps of matter. *Cheyne*, Philos. Principles.

Alone, in thy cold skies,
Thou keep'st thy old *unmoving* station yet.
Bryant, Hymn to the North Star.

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting; not touching or impressive.

unmowed, unmown (un-mōd′, un-mōn′), *a.* Not mowed or cut down. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

unmuddle (un-mud′l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *muddle*.] To free from muddle. See the quotation under *unmeddle*. [Rare.]

unmuffle (un-muf′l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *muffle*.] **I.** *trans.* To take a muffler from, as the face; remove a muffler or wrapping from, as a person.

II. *intrans.* To throw off coverings or concealments.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison.
Milton, Comus, l. 331.

unmultiply (un-mul′ti-plī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *multiply*.] To reverse the process of multiplication in; separate into factors. [Rare.]

As two factors multiplied together formed a product, it ought to be possible to *unmultiply* or split up (as "C. W. M." expresses it) that product into its factors again.
Nature, XXXIX. 413.

unmunitioned (un-mū-nish′ọnd), *a.* Unfurnished with munitions of war.

Cadiz, I told them, was held poor, unmanned, and *unmunitioned*.
Peeke, Three to One, 1625 (Eng. Garner, i. 634). (*Davies.*)

unmurmured (un-mėr′mėrd), *a.* Not murmured at. [Rare.]

If my anger chance let fall a stroke,
As we are all subject to impetuous passions,
Yet it may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

unmurmuring (un-mėr′mėr-ing), *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining: as, *unmurmuring* patience. *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

unmurmuringly (un-mėr′mėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unmurmuring manner; uncomplainingly.

unmuscled (un-mus′ld), *a.* Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid: as, *unmuscled* cheeks. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 362. (*Davies.*)

unmuscular (un-mus′kū-lär), *a.* Not muscular; physically weak. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lii. (*Davies.*)

unmusical (un-mū′zi-kạl), *a.* 1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; not pleasing to the ear.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, secret friendship to grieve.
B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.

Milton could not have intended to close, not only a period, but a paragraph also, with an *unmusical* verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 296.

2. Not skilled in or fond of music: as, *unmusical* people.

unmusicality (un-mū-zi-kal′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being unmusical.

The idea of *unmusicality* is a relative one.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 356.

unmusically (un-mū′zi-kạl-i), *adv.* In an unmusical manner; inharmoniously.

[Landor's] voice was sweet, and he could not speak *unmusically*, though in a rage. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 65.

unmutable† (un-mū′ta-bl), *a.* Immutable.

unmutilated (un-mū′ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.

unmuzzle (un-muz′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *muzzle.*] To loose from a muzzle; remove a muzzle from; hence, figuratively, to free from restraint.

Ay, marry, now *unmuzzle* your wisdom.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 74.

unmystery (un-mis′te-ri), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *mystery*[1].] To divest of mystery; make clear or plain. *Fuller*, Worthies, Hereford, i. 453. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unnail (un-nāl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nail.*] To remove or take out the nails from; unfasten or loosen by removing nails.

Whiles Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus *unnail* our Lord. *Evelyn*, Perfection of Painting.

unnamable (un-nā′ma-bl), *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable. Also *unnameable.*

A cloud of *unnameable* feeling.
Poe, Imp of the Perverse.

unnamed (un-nāmd′), *a.* 1. Not named; not having received a name; hence, not known by name; anonymous.

Unnamed accusers in the dark.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, iv.

2. Not named; not mentioned.

Be glad thou art *unnamed.*
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

unnapkined (un-nap′kind), *a.* Having no napkin or handkerchief. [Rare.]

No pandar's wither'd paw,
Nor an *unnapkin'd* lawyer's greasy fist,
Hath once slubber'd thee.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

unnapped (un-napt′), *a.* Not having a nap; made without a nap, as cloth; deprived of nap.

unnative (un-nā′tiv), *a.* Not native; foreign; not natural; not naturalized, as a word.

Whence . . . this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before?
Thomson, Britannia.

unnatural (un-nat′ū-ral), *a.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature; monstrous; especially, contrary to the natural feelings: as, *unnatural* offenses.

Unnatural deeds
Do breed *unnatural* troubles.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 80.

It is well known that the mystery which overhangs what is distant, either in space or time, frequently prevents us from censuring as *unnatural* what we perceive to be impossible. *Macaulay*, History.

2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; not having the feelings natural to humanity; being without natural instincts: as, an *unnatural* parent.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserved children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 293.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real character of persons or things; not representing nature; forced; strained; affected; artificial: as, *unnatural* images or descriptions.

All violences and extravagances of a religious fancy are . . . *unnatural*; . . . I am not sure that they ever consist with humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. 72.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is *unnatural* in a beneficed clergyman.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i. 6.

=Syn. 1-3. *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural.*—3. *Artificial*, etc. See *factitious.*

unnaturalism (un-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* The character or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness. [Rare.]

The expression of French life will change when French life changes: and French naturalism is better at its worst than French *unnaturalism* at its best.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 963.

unnaturality (un-nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnatural; unnaturalness; unconformity to nature or to reality. [Rare.]

What unkindnes and *unnaturalitie* may we impute to you. *Foxe*, Actes and Monuments (ed. 1583), II. 1086.

unnaturalize (un-nat′ū-ral-īz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *naturalize.*] To make unnatural; divest of natural character.

Such usurpations by Rulers are the *unnaturalizings* of nature, disfranchisements of Freedome.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

unnaturalized (un-nat′ū-ral-īzd), *a.* 1. Not naturalized; not made natural; unnatural.

Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments.
Brathwayt, Natures Embassie, Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; alien.

unnaturally (un-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 193.

unnaturalness (un-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnatural; contrariety to nature.

unnature[1] (un-nā′tūr), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *nature.*] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

So as to be rather *unnature*, after all, than nature.
H. Bushnell.

unnature[2]† (un-nā′tūr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nature.*] To change or take away the nature of; endow with a different nature. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unnavigability (un-nav″i-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unnavigable. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXI. 88.

unnavigable (un-nav′i-ga-bl), *a.* Not navigable; incapable of being navigated; that may not be sailed on.

That *unnavigable* stream. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 12.

unnavigated (un-nav′i-gā-ted), *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels; not sailed on or over. *Cook*, Third Voyage.

unneart (un-nēr′), *prep.* Not near; not close to; at a distance from.

Now Cities stand *vneere* the Ocean's brim.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

unnecessarily (un-nes′e-sā-ri-li), *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly; superfluously. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 264.

unnecessariness (un-nes′e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness. *Dr. H. More.*

unnecessary (un-nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unnecessarie*; < *un-*[1] + *necessary.*] I. *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless: as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor.

Unnecessarie
Is him to plaunte yf he be wel ysowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. *n.*; pl. *unnecessaries* (-riz). That which is unnecessary or dispensable.

It contains nothing
But rubbish from the other rooms, and *unnecessaries.*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

unnecessity† (un-nē-ses′i-ti), *n.* The contrary of necessity; something unnecessary. *Sir T. Browne.*

unneedful (un-nēd′fûl), *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless; unnecessary.

Speake not everye truth, for that is *vnneedfull.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 360.

unneedfully (un-nēd′fûl-i), *adv.* Needlessly; unnecessarily. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unneighbored, unneighboured (un-nā′bord), *a.* Having no neighbors.

Scheria, . . . an *unneighbour'd* isle,
And far from all resort of busy man.
Cowper, Odyssey, vi.

unneighborliness, unneighbourliness (un-nā′bor-li-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unneighborly. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 380.

unneighborly, unneighbourly (un-nā′bor-li), *a.* Not neighborly; not in accordance with the duties or obligations of a neighbor; distant; reserved; hence, unkind: as, an *unneighborly* act.

On the West it is separated and secure from *vnneighbourly* neighbours by a sandie wildernesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

unneighborly†, **unneighbourly**† (un-nā′bor-li), *adv.* In an unneighborly manner; distantly; with reserve; hence, unkindly.

The French . . . have dealt . . . very unfriendly and *unneighbourly* to us.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1549.

unnervate† (un-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **nervate*, < *nerve* + *-ate*[1] (cf. *enervate*).] Not strong; feeble; enervated. *W. Broome.*

unnerve (un-nėrv′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nerve.*] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; enfeeble; hence, to deprive of power or authority, as a government.

With the whiff and wind of his fell sword
The *unnerved* father falls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 496.

Such situations bewilder and *unnerve* the weak, but call forth all the strength of the strong.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

But that beloved name *unnerved* my arm.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

unnest (un-nest′), *v.* [< ME. *unnesten*; < *un-*[2] + *nest.*] I. *trans.* To turn out of a nest; dislodge.

The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 258.

The earth on its softly-spinning axle never jars enough to *unnest* a bird or wake a child.
H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 58.

II.† *intrans.* To leave or depart from a nest or abiding-place (?).

O soule! lurking in this wo *unneste*,
Fle forth out of myn herte and let it breste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 305.

unnestle† (un-nes′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nestle.* Cf. *unnest.*] To deprive of or eject from a nest; dislodge; eject.

Lucifer . . . will go about to *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

unneth†, *adv.* Same as *uneath.*

unnetted (un-net′ed), *a.* Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets. *Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

unniggard (un-nig′ärd), *a.* Not niggard or miserly; liberal. *Sylvester.*

unniggardly (un-nig′ärd-li), *a.* Not niggardly or miserly; unniggard; generous. *Tucker.*

unnimbed (un-nimd′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *nimb* + *-ed*[2].] Not having a nimbus; represented as without a nimbus. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., II. 1400.

unnoble[1] (un-nō′bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *noble.*] Not noble; ignoble; mean.

Can there be any nature so *unnoble*,
Or anger so inhuman, to pursue this?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

unnoble[2] (un-nō′bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *noble.*] To deprive of nobility. *Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 236).

unnobleness (un-nō′bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unnoble; meanness.

Whose *unnobleness*,
Indeed forgetfulness of good—
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

unnobly (un-nō′bli), *adv.* Not nobly; ignobly.

Why do you deal thus with him? 'tis *unnobly.*
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

unnooked (un-nůkt′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *nook* + *-ed*[2].] Without nooks or crannies; hence, figuratively, without guile; open; simple.

With innocent upreared armes to Heaven,
With my *unnookt* simplicitie.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

unnoted (un-nō′ted), *a.* 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded; unmarked. *Byron*, Corsair, i.—2. Not marked or shown outwardly. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 21. [Rare.]

unnoticed (un-nō′tisd), *a.* 1. Not observed; not regarded; not noted; unmarked.

How superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the *unnoticed*, unhonored saints and heroes of domestic and humble life.
Channing, in Kidd's Rhetorical Reader, p. 217.

2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not entertained with due attentions; neglected.

unnotify (un-nō′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *notify.*] To negative, as something previously made known, declared, or notified. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, iii. 231. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unnumberable (un-num′bėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unnombirable*; < *un-*[1] + *numberable.*] Innumerable.

unnumbered (un-num′bėrd), *a.* Not numbered; hence, innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

unnumerable† (un-nū′me-ra-bl), *a.* Innumerable. [Rare.]

unnun (un-nun′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *nun.*] To release or depose from the condition of a nun; cause to cease to be a nun. [Rare.]

Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves.
Fuller.

unnurtured (un-nėr′tūrd), *a.* Not nurtured; not educated; untrained; rough.

"*Unnurtured* Blount!—thy brawling cease;
He opes his eyes," said Eustace; "peace!"
Scott, Marmion, vi. 28.

unobedience† (un-ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *unobedience*; < *un-*[1] + *obedience.*] Disobedience. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. x.

unobedient† (un-ō-bē′di-ent), *a.* Disobedient.

Pepin, not *unobedient* to the Popes call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unobjectionable (un-ọb-jek'shọn-a-bl), *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Paley*, Evidences, iii. 6.

unobjectionably (un-ọb-jek'shọn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unobjectionable manner.

unobnoxious (un-ọb-nok'shus), *a.* 1. Not liable; not subject; not exposed.

Guardians of Alcinous' gate
Forever, *unobnoxious* to decay.
Cowper, Odyssey, vii.

2. Not obnoxious; not offensive or hateful.

unobsequiousness (un-ọb-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being incompliant; want of compliance.

All *unobsequiousness* to the incogitancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unobservable (un-ọb-zėr'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being observed; not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 702.

unobservance (un-ọb-zėr'vans), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unobservant; want of observation; inattention. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 419.—2. Lack of compliance with the requirements of some law, rule, or ceremony: as, the *unobservance* of the prescribed forms of old law.

unobservant (un-ọb-zėr'vant), *a.* 1. Not observant; not attentive; heedless: as, an *unobservant* traveler or reader.

An unexperienced and *unobservant* man.
V. Knox, Essays, xc.

2. Not careful to comply with what is prescribed or required: as, one *unobservant* of etiquette.—3. Not obsequious. *Imp. Dict.*

unobserved (un-ọb-zėrvd'), *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not regarded; not heeded.

Unobserved the glaring orb declines.
Pope, Moral Essays, Epil. ii.

unobservedly (un-ọb-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In an unobserved manner; without being observed.

unobserving (un-ọb-zėr'ving), *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 176.

unobstructed (un-ọb-struk'ted), *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered or stopped; clear: as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, iv.

unobstructive (un-ọb-struk'tiv), *a.* Not presenting any obstacle; not obstructive, in any sense. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, ii.

unobtrusive (un-ọb-trö'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; inconspicuous.

We possess within our own city an instance of merit, as eminent as it is *unobtrusive*.
E. Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 324.

unobtrusively (un-ọb-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an unobtrusive manner; not forwardly.

unobtrusiveness (un-ọb-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unobtrusive.

unobvious (un-ob'vi-us), *a.* Not obvious, evident, or manifest. *Boyle*, Works, II. 177.

unoccupied (un-ok'ū-pīd), *a.* 1. Not occupied; not possessed: as, *unoccupied* land. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.—2†. Not used; not made use of; unfrequented.

This way of late had been much *unoccupied*, and was almost all grown over with grass.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise: as, *unoccupied* time.

unode (ū'nōd), *n.* A conical point of a surface in which the tangent cone has degenerated to two coincident planes, so that infinitely near that point the surface has the form of a thin sheet cut off at an edge, both sides of the sheet being continuous with one side of the surface generally. Also called *uniplanar node*.

unoffending (un-ọ-fen'ding), *a.* Not offending; not giving offense; not sinning; free from sin or fault; harmless; innocent; blameless.

My prayers pull daily blessings on thy head,
My *unoffending* child.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii.

unoffensive (un-ọ-fen'siv), *a.* Not offensive; harmless; inoffensive. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, i.

unofficious (un-ọ-fish'us), *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unoften (un-ô'fn), *adv.* Not often; rarely. [Rare.]

The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris*, Three Treatises, ii.

We have good reasons for believing that not *unoften* it [the archiepiscopal cross] bore on each of its two sides a figure of our Lord hanging nailed to the rood.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 233.

Unogata† (ū-nō-gā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775).] In the Fabrician classification, a division of insects having only maxillary palpi, including the dragon-flies, centipeds, and spiders.

unoil (un-oil'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *oil*.] To free from oil. *Dryden*.

unoiled (un-oild'), *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.

Unoiled hinges. *Young*, Love of Fame, vi.

unold† (un-ōld'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *old*.] To make young; rejuvenate.

Minde-gladding fruit that can *unolde* a man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Unona (ū-nō'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781); altered from NL. *Anona*, the name of a related genus.] A genus of plants, of the family *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Unoneæ*. It differs from *Asimina*, the papaw of the United States, in its commonly moniliform fruit, and from others of its tribe in its corolla with flat open petals, and in having numerous ovules in a single series. The 50 species are natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are trees or shrubby climbers, usually with large flowers solitary in or near the axils, their petals often 2 or 3 inches long, reaching 6 inches in *U. longiflora*, a shrub of Assam. Their young branches are often silky or velvety, with brown, gray, golden, or reddish hairs, or, in *U. Desmos* and *U. discolor*, are covered with white dots or tubercles. Many species yield an aromatic bark and fruit, used as a stimulant and febrifuge. *U. discolor*, cultivated in India, and native also in China and the Malay archipelago, is a small tree or shrub with polymorphous leaves, odorous yellow flowers with silky petals in several varieties, and purple moniliform fruit with fleshy joints, resembling small grapes; from the unripe fruit the Chinese make a purple dye. *U. viridiflora*, a gigantic climber of Indian forests, is remarkable for the bright-green color of its large flowers. See *Uvaria* and *Xylopia*, with which the species have been much confused.

Unoneæ (ū-nō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Unona* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Anonaceæ*, typified by the genus *Unona*. In Engler's latest revisions it is made a subtribe (*Unoninæ*) of the tribe *Uvarieæ*, though in the system of Engler and Prantl it is given tribal rank. It includes 19 genera, of which *Asimina* and *Trigynæa* are American, the others being natives mostly of tropical Asia or Africa.

unoperative (un-op'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* Inoperative.

If the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his Scepter *unoperative* but in spirituall things.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unoperculate, unoperculated (un-ọ-pėr'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Inoperculate.

unopposed (un-ọ-pōzd'), *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with obstruction.

For what end was that bill to linger beyond the usual period of an *unopposed* measure?
Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1789.

Unopposed blow. See *blow*[3].

unoppressive (un-ọ-pres'iv), *a.* Not oppressive. *Burke*, French Rev.

uno-rail (ū'nō-rāl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *unus*, one, + E. *rail*[1].] Characterized by a single rail: noting a traction system for ordinary wagons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which grasps it by means of paired driving-wheels set almost horizontally. *E. H. Knight*.

unordained (un-ôr-dānd'), *a.* 1. Not ordained.—2†. Inordinate.

The delyte that has noghte of *unordaynde* styrrynge, and mekely has styrrynge in Criste.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 196. (*Halliwell.*)

unorder (un-ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *order*.] To counterorder; countermand an order for. [Rare.]

I think I must *unorder* the tea.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, viii. 3. (*Davies.*)

★ **unordered** (un-ôr'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *unordred* (def. 2); < *un-*[1] + *ordered*.] 1. Not in or arranged in order; disordered.—2. Not ordered or commanded.—3. Not belonging to a religious order. [Rare.]

Thow shalt considere . . . wheither thou be . . . wedded or sengle, ordered or *unordred*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

unorderly (un-ôr'dėr-li), *a.* Not orderly; irregular; disorderly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

unordinary (un-ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* Not ordinary; not common; unusual.

unordinate†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *ordinate*.] Inordinate. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlv. 9.

unordinately†, *adv.* [ME., < *unordinate* + *-ly*[2].] Inordinately. *Wyclif*, 2 Thess. iii. 6.

unorganized (un-ôr'gạn-īzd), *a.* Not organized; inorganized; inorganic: as, metals are *unorganized* bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 30.

unoriginal (un-ọ-rij'i-nạl), *a.* 1. Not original; derived; adventitious; accidental.—2. Having no origin or birth; ungenerated.

Unoriginal night and chaos wild. *Milton*, P. L., x. 477.

unoriginate (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **originate*, a., < ML. *originatus*, pp.: see *originate*, *v.*] Not originated.

Arius denied of Christ that He was *unoriginate*, or part of the *Unoriginate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 537.

unoriginated (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted), *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

The Father alone is self-existent, underived, *unoriginated*. *Waterland*, Works, II. 348.

unoriginatedness (un-ọ-rij'i-nā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

Self-existence or *unoriginatedness*.
Waterland, Works, III. 120.

unoriginately (un-ọ-rij'i-nāt-li), *adv.* Without birth or origin.

He is so emphatically or *unoriginately*.
Waterland, Works, II. 29.

unornt, unornet, *a.* [ME., also *unourne*, < AS. **unorne* (in *unornlic*), old.] Old; worn out; feeble.

I waxe feble and *vnourne*;
To flee to God is my beste way.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

unornamental (un-ôr-na-men'tạl), *a.* Not ornamental. *West*, On the Resurrection, p. 335.

unornamented (un-ôr'na-men-ted), *a.* Not ornamented; unadorned; not decorated; plain. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hyde, v.

unorthodox (un-ôr'thọ-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

unorthodoxy (un-ôr'thọ-dok-si), *n.* The state or quality of being unorthodox; unsoundness in faith; heterodoxy; heresy. [Rare.]

Calvin made roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 104. (*Davies.*)

unossified (un-os'i-fīd), *a.* Not ossified; not bony: specifically noting structures which usually become bone in the course of time, or in other cases.

unostentatious (un-os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. *West*, On the Resurrection.—2. Not glaring; not showy: as, *unostentatious* coloring.

unostentatiously (un-os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an unostentatious manner; without show, parade, or ostentation. *V. Knox*.

unostentatiousness (un-os-ten-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unostentatious, or free from ostentation.

unowed (un-ōd'), *a.* 1. Not owed; not due.—2†. Not owned; having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scamble, and to part by the teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud-swelling state.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 147.

unowned[1] (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *owned*, pp. of *own*[1].] Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 407.

unowned[2] (un-ōnd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *owned*, pp. of *own*[2].] Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self; unconfessed: as, *unowned* faults. *Gay*, Trivia, ii.

unpack (un-pak'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pack*.] 1. To open, as things packed: as, to *unpack* goods.—2. To relieve of a pack or burden; unload; disburden.

unpacker (un-pak'ėr), *n.* One who unpacks. *Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, iii. (*Davies.*)

unpaid (un-pād'), *a.* 1. Not paid; not discharged, as a debt. *Milton*, P. L., v. 782.—2. Not having received what is due: as, *unpaid* workmen.

If her armies are three years *unpaid*, she is the less exhausted by expense. *Burke*, State of the Nation.

3. Serving without pay; unsalaried: as, *unpaid* justices.—**Unpaid-for**, not paid for.

Prouder than rustling in *unpaid-for* silk.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

unpained (un-pānd'), *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

unpainful (un-pān'fụl), *a.* Not painful; giving no pain.

An easy and *unpainful* touch.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 4.

unpaint (un-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *paint*.] To efface the painting or color of. *Parnell*.

unpaired (un-pārd'), *a.* Not paired, in any sense.—**Unpaired fins**, of fishes the vertical fins—namely, the dorsal, anal, and caudal.

unpalatable (un-pal'ā-ta-bl), *a.* Not palatable, in any sense; disagreeable.

unpalatably (un-pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unpalatable manner; disagreeably.

unpalped (un-palpt'), *a.* Having no palpi. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 470. [Rare.]

unpanel (un-pan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpaneled, unpanelled*, ppr. *unpaneling, unpanelling*. [< *un-*[2] + *panel*.] To take off a panel from; unsaddle. Also spelled *unpannel*.

God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 11. (*Davies.*)

unpanged (un-pangd'), *a.* Not afflicted with pangs; not pained. [Rare.]

We come unseasonably; but when could Grief
Cull forth, as *unpang'd* Judgment can, fitt'st time
For best solicitation?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

unparadise (un-par'a-dīs), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *paradise*.] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; render unhappy. [Rare.]

Ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light.
Young, Night Thoughts, i.

unparagoned (un-par'a-gond), *a.* Unequaled; unmatched; matchless; peerless.

Your *unparagoned* mistress. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 87.

unparallelable (un-par'a-lel-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paralleled.

My *unparallelable* love to mankind.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, vi.

unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched.

The elder Cretans flourish'd many years,
In war, in peace *unparallel'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

unparasitized (un-par'a-sī-tīzd), *a.* Not infested, or unaffected, by a parasite.

unpardonable (un-pär'don-a-bl), *a.* Not to be forgiven; incapable of being pardoned or remitted: as, an *unpardonable* insult.

'Tis a fault too too *unpardonable*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 106.

Unpardonable sin, the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost (Mat. xii. 31). See *blasphemy*.

unpardonableness (un-pär'don-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpardonable.

unpardonably (un-pär'don-a-bli), *adv.* Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

unparegal†, *a.* [Also *unperegal*; < ME. *unparegal, unparygal*; < *un-*[1] + *paregal*.] Unequal.

I trowe nat now that I be *unparygal* to the strokes of fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 1.

My knaverie growes *unperegall*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 5.

unparfit†, *a.* A Middle English form of *unperfect*.

unparliamentarily (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In an unparliamentary manner.

unparliamentariness (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unparliamentary.

unparliamentary (un-pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament or in any legislative (or by extension deliberative) body; not such as can be used or uttered in Parliament or any legislative body: as, *unparliamentary* language.

Having failed, too, in getting supplies by *unparliamentary* methods, Charles "consulted with Sir Robert Cotton what was to be done."
Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, Int., iv.

unparroted (un-par'ot-ed), *a.* Not repeated by rote as if by a parrot. [Rare.]

Her sentiments were *unparroted* and unstudied.
Mandeville, Travels, i. 207. (*Davies.*)

unpartial† (un-pär'shal), *a.* Not partial; impartial.

I weighed the matter which you committed into my hands with my most *unpartial* and farthest reach of reason. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

unpartially (un-pär'shal-i), *adv.* Impartially.

Deal *unpartially* with thine own heart.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, § 12.

unpassable (un-pas'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not admitting passage; impassable.

But seeing these North-easterne Seas are so frozen and *unpassable*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

2. Not current; not received in common payments; uncurrent: as, *unpassable* notes or coins.

Making a new standard for money must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable*.
Locke.

unpassableness (un-pas'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpassable.

Grave authors, who speak of the *unpassibleness* of the ocean, mention the worlds that lay beyond it.
Evelyn, Navigation and Commerce.

unpassionate (un-pash'on-āt), *a.* 1. Free from bias; impartial; dispassionate.

This coole *unpassionate* mildnesse of positive wisdome is not enough to damp and astonish the proud resistance of carnal and false Doctors.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Not exhibiting passion or strong emotion; especially, not angry.

Sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words.
Locke, Thoughts on Education.

unpassionated† (un-pash'on-ā-ted), *a.* Dispassionate. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

unpassionately (un-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* Dispassionately; impartially; calmly. *Eikon Basilike*.

unpassioned (un-pash'ond), *a.* Free from passion; dispassionate. *Sir J. Davies*, Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 48.

unpastor† (un-pas'tor), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pastor*.] To deprive of the office of a pastor; cause to be no longer a pastor. *Fuller*.

unpathed (un-pāthd'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *path* + *-ed*[2].] Having no paths; pathless; trackless. [Rare.]

A wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 578.

unpathwayed (un-päth'wād), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *pathway* + *-ed*[2].] Having no pathway; pathless; unpathed. [Rare.]

She roves through St. John's Vale
Along the smooth *unpathwayed* plain.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, iv. 24.

unpatience† (un-pā'shens), *n.* [< ME. *unpacience*; < *un-*[1] + *patience*.] Impatience.

Unpacience
Causede me to don offence.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4575.

unpatient† (un-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *unpacient*; < *un-*[1] + *patient*.] Impatient.

Vnpacient in alle penaunces and pleyned, as hit were,
On god, whenne me greued ouht and grucched of hus sonde. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 110.

unpatriotic (un-pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* Not patriotic. *Quarterly Rev.*

unpatronized (un-pā'tron-īzd), *a.* 1. Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 120.—2. Not traded with customarily; not frequented by customers: as, an *unpatronized* dealer or shop. [Commercial cant.]

unpatterned (un-pat'ėrnd), *a.* Having no pattern; unequaled; peerless.

Should I prize you less, *unpattern'd* Sir.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

unpaved (un-pāvd'), *a.* 1. Not paved; not covered with stone.

Streets, which were for the most part *unpaved*.
The American, VI. 281.

2†. Castrated; gelded. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 34. [Ludicrous.]

unpay† (un-pā'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pay*[1].] To undo; annul by payment. [Humorous.]

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 130.

unpayable (un-pā'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being paid. *South*, Sermons, X. ix.

unpeace† (un-pēs'), *n.* [< ME. *unpece*; < *un-*[1] + *peace*.] Absence of peace; dispeace.

unpeaceable (un-pē'sa-bl), *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome.

Away, *unpeaceable* dog, or I'll spurn thee hence!
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 280.

unpeaceableness (un-pē'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unpeaceable; unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Mountagu*.

unpeaceful (un-pēs'fûl), *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet; disturbed. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, xviii.

unpedigreed (un-ped'i-grēd), *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *R. Pollok*.

unpeerable (un-pēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *peer*[2] + *-able*.] Such that no peer can be found; incomparable.

unpeered (un-pērd'), *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequaled.

Such an *unpeer'd* excellence.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

unpeg (un-peg'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *peg*.] To pull out the peg or pegs from; open by removing a peg or pegs.

Unpeg the basket on the house's top,
Let the birds fly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 193.

unpen[1] (un-pen'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pen*[1].] To let out or release from being penned or dammed up; set free from a pen or confinement.

If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone.*

unpen[2]† (un-pen'), *v. t.* To deprive of feathers.

A new convert is like a bird newly entered into a net; . . . when, by busy and disturbed flutterings, she discomposes the order of it, she is entangled and *unpenned*, and made a prey to her treacherous enemy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

unpenetrable (un-pen'ē-tra-bl), *a.* Impenetrable. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25. [Rare.]

unpenitent (un-pen'i-tent), *a.* Impenitent. *Sandys*, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52. [Rare.]

unpensioned (un-pen'shond), *a.* 1. Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension: as, an *unpensioned* soldier.—2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

unpeople (un-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *people*.] To deprive of people; deprive of inhabitants; depopulate; dispeople.

I'll *unpeople* Egypt. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 78.

Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 69.

They have *unpeopl'd* the Kingdome by expulsion of so many thousands. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unpeppered (un-pep'ėrd), *a.* Unseasoned; not piquant. [Rare.]

Ye Novel-Readers, such as relish most
Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203. (*Davies.*)

unperceivable (un-pėr-sē'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible. *South*, Sermons, IV. ix.

unperceivably (un-pėr-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In an unperceived manner; imperceptibly.

unperceived (un-pėr-sēvd'), *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed.

An invigorating and purifying emanation, which, unseen and *unperceived*, elevates the debased affections.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 68.

unperceivedly (un-pėr-sē'ved-li), *adv.* So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly. *Boyle*, Works, V. 260.

unperceptible† (un-pėr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Imperceptible. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 888.

unperch (un-pėrch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *perch*.] To drive from a perch. [Rare.]

Either rowse the Deere, or *vnpearch* the Phesant.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

unperegal†, *a.* Same as *unparegal*.

unperfect (un-pėr'fekt), *a.* [< ME. *unperfit, unparfit, unperfight*; < *un-*[1] + *perfect*.] Not perfect. (*a*) Not consummated, finished, or completed; undeveloped.

Recharde hermyte reherces a dredfull tale of *vn-perfitte* contrecyone that a haly mane Cesarius tellys in ensample.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Thine eyes did see mine *unperfect* substance.
Ps. cxxxix. 16 [R. V.].

Then is there monarchy
Unperfect yet. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, Ind.

'Tis finished what *unperfect* was before.
Ford, Ben Jonson.

(*b*) Deficient; imperfect; faulty; lacking in something.

The Pope asso[i]led hym ther benyngly,
When declared hade hys dedes *vnperfight*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5225.

An *unperfect* actor. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiii.

unperfect† (un-pėr'fekt), *v. t.* To leave unfinished. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unperfection† (un-pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [ME. *unperfeccioun*; < *un-*[1] + *perfection*.] Imperfection. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xxxviii. 31.

unperfectly† (un-pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* Imperfectly. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 207.

unperfectness (un-pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* Imperfection.

Being of my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unperformed (un-pėr-fôrmd'), *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; not fulfilled; hence, not represented on the stage; unacted: as, the business remains *unperformed*; an *unperformed* promise; the play remained *unperformed*.

This voyage, *unperform'd* by living man.
Cowper, Odyssey, x.

unperishable† (un-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* Not perishable; imperishable. *Spectator*, No. 537.

unperishably† (un-per'ish-a-bli), *adv.* Imperishably.

unperishing (un-per'ish-ing), *a.* Not perishing; lasting; durable.

Her great sire's *unperishing* abode. *Cowper*, Iliad, xix.

unperjured (un-pėr'jȯrd), *a.* Free from the crime of perjury; not forsworn. *Dryden.*

unperplex (un-pėr-pleks'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *perplex.*] 1. To free from complication; separate.

Of sciential brain
To *unperplex* bliss from its neighbor pain.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2. To free or relieve from perplexity. *Donne*, The Ecstasy. [Rare in both uses.]

unperplexed (un-pėr-plekst'), *a.* 1. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.

Simple, *unperplexed* proposition.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 39.

2. Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.

unpersecuted (un-pėr'sē-kū-ted), *a.* Free from persecution.

I dare not wish to passe this life *unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues, for God hath told us that to be generally prais'd is wofull. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

unpersonable (un-pėr'sọn-ạ-bl), *a.* Not personable; not handsome or of good appearance. *Holland.*

unpersonal (un-pėr'sọn-ạl), *a.* Not personal; not intended to apply to the person addressed, as a remark.

unpersonality (un-pėr-sọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* The absence of personality; the state of being impersonal; absence of reference to a person or persons. *Sidney Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 91. [Rare.]

unpersuadable (un-pėr-swā'dạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being persuaded or influenced by motives urged.

Finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy . . . [he] had for a time left her court. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unpersuadableness (un-pėr-swā'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 64.

unpersuasibleness (un-pėr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* Unpersuadableness. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. [Rare.]

unpersuasion (un-pėr-swā'zhọn), *n.* The state of being unpersuaded. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii. [Rare.]

unpersuasive (un-pėr-swā'siv), *a.* Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

I bit my *unpersuasive* lips.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 215. (*Davies.*)

unperturbed (un-pėr-tėrbd'), *a.* Not perturbed; not affected by or exhibiting perturbation, in any sense.

These perturbations would be so combined with the *unperturbed* motion as to produce a new motion not less regular than the other. *Whewell.*

unperturbedness (un-pėr-tėr'bed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unperturbed. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 172.

unpervert (un-pėr-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pervert.*] To reconvert; recover from being a pervert. [Rare.]

His wife could never be *unperverted* again, but perished in her Judaism. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 64. (*Davies.*)

I had the credit all over Paris of *unperverting* Madame de V——. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Paris.

unperverted (un-pėr-vėr'ted), *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.

unpetrified (un-pet'ri-fīd), *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.

unphilosophic (un-fil-ọ-sof'ik), *a.* Same as *unphilosophical.*

unphilosophical (un-fil-ọ-sof'i-kal), *a.* Not philosophical; the reverse of philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy: as, an *unphilosophical* argument; not capable of or not accustomed to philosophizing; not expert in general reasoning: as, an *unphilosophical* mind.

The more to credit and uphold his cause, he would seeme to have Philosophie on his side; straining her wise dictates to *un-philosophicall* purposes.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

God's *unphilosophical* children often anticipate His ways more accurately than their philosophizing brethren.
E. N. Kirk, Lects. on Revivals, p. 287.

unphilosophically (un-fil-ọ-sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unphilosophical manner; irrationally; not calmly.

unphilosophicalness (un-fil-ọ-sof'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unphilosophical.

unphilosophize (un-fi-los'ọ-fīz), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *philosophize.*] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

Our passions and our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

unpick (un-pik'), *v.* [< ME. *unpicken*; < *un-*[2] + *pick*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To pick; open with a pick or other instrument.

With his craft the dore *unpicketh*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To pick out; undo by picking: as, to *unpick* stitches.

It was she herself who, with very great care, and after a long examination of the silk threads, *unpicked* the stitches on one side of the letter and sewed them back by means of a hair.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, III. 377.

3. To pick out the stitches of; rip.

A robe, half-made, and half *unpicked* again.
W. Collins.

II. *intrans.* To pick out stitches.

While we boys *unpicked*, the bigger girls would sew the patchwork covers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 12.

unpickable (un-pik'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *pickable.*] Incapable of being picked, in any sense.

How wary they are grown! not a door open now,
But double-barred; not a window,
But up with a case of wood, like a spice-box;
And their locks *unpickable*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

unpicked (un-pikt'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *picked.*] 1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

Whatsoever time, or the heedlesse hand of blind chance, hath drawne down from of old to this present, in her huge dragnet, whether Fish, or Sea-weed. Shells, or Shrubbs, *unpickt*, unchosen, those are the Fathers.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Unplucked; ungathered, as fruit.

Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence and leave it *unpicked*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 397.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

unpierceable (un-pēr'sạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced. *Bp. Hall*, Saul in David's Care.

unpierced (un-pērst'), *a.* Not pierced; not penetrated. *Byron*, Mazeppa.

unpillared (un-pil'ạrd), *a.* Deprived of pillars; not having or supported by pillars. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

unpilled† (un-pild'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *pilled*, pp. of *pill*[1].] Unpillaged. *Dr. Dee*, Petty Navy Royal (1576). (*Davies.*)

unpillowed (un-pil'ōd), *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton*, Comus, l. 353.

unpiloted (un-pī'lot-ed), *a.* Unguided through dangers or difficulties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

unpin (un-pin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unpinned*, ppr. *unpinning*. [< ME. *unpynnen*; < *un-*[2] + *pin*[1].] To remove the pin or pins that fasten. (*a*) To unbolt.

He . . . gan the stewe dore al soft *unpynne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 698.

(*b*) To unfasten or unloose by taking out the pins: as, to *unpin* a ribbon or a gown; hence, to loosen the garments of; undress.

Emil. Shall I go fetch your night-gown?
Des. No, *unpin* me here. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 35.

The peremptory Analysis that you will call it, I beleeve will be so hardy as once more to *unpinne* your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins though she wince, and fling never so Peevishly.
Milton, Animadversions.

unpinion (un-pin'yọn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pinion*[1].] To loose from pinions or manacles; free from restraint. *Clarke.*

unpinked† (un-pingkt'), *a.* Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 136.

unpiteous (un-pit'ē-us), *a.* [< ME. *unpitous, unpietous*; < *un-*[1] + *piteous.*] 1†. Impious; wicked.—2. Pitiless; cruel.

Myn *unpietous* lyf draweth a long unagreable dwellynges in me. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

unpiteously (un-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unpitously*; < *unpiteous* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Impiously; wickedly. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. xlvi. 23.—2. In an unpiteous manner; cruelly.

Oxford, in her senility, has proved no Alma Mater in thus so *unpiteously* cramming her alumni with the shells alone. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

unpiteousness (un-pit'ē-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unpitousnesse*; < *unpiteous* + *-ness.*] 1†. Impiety; wickedness. *Wyclif*, Lev. xix. 7.—2. The character or state of being unpiteous or cruel.

unpitied (un-pit'id), *a.* 1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Go, and weep as I did,
And be *unpitied*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Stumbling across the market to his death
Unpitied. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2†. Unmerciful; pitiless.

You shall have your full time of imprisonment and your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 13.

unpitiful (un-pit'i-fụl), *a.* 1. Having no pity; not merciful.—2. Not exciting pity.

Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove.
Sir J. Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage.

unpitifully (un-pit'i-fụl-i), *adv.* In an unpitiful manner; unmercifully; without mercy.

Beat him most *unpitifully*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 215.

unpitifulness (un-pit'i-fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpitiful. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unpitous†, etc. See *unpiteous*, etc.

unpity†, *n* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *pity.*] Impiety. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 18.

unpitying (un-pit'i-ing), *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

Hurrying from his castle, with a cry
He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

unpityingly (un-pit'i-ing-li), *adv.* In an unpitying manner; without compassion.

unplace (un-plās'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *place.*] To displace.

The papists do place in pre-eminence over the whole church the pope, thereby *unplacing* Christ, which is the Head of the church.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 142.

unplaced (un-plāst'), *a.* 1. Not arranged or distributed in proper places; undetermined in regard to place; confused; jumbled.

It is a thousand times more credible that four mutable elements and one immutable fifth essence, duly and eternally placed, need no God, than that an army of infinite small portions, or seeds *unplaced*, should have produced this order and beauty without a divine marshal.
Bacon, Atheism (ed. 1887).

2. Having no place, office, or employment under government.

Unplaced, unpension'd. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1.

unplagued (un-plāgd'), *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented; not afflicted. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 19.

unplain† (un-plān'), *a.* [ME. *unplain*; < *un-*[1] + *plain*[1].] Not plain; not simple; not open; insincere. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., i.

unplained† (un-plānd'), *a.* Not deplored; not bewailed or lamented.

To die alone, unpitied, *unplained*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda.

unplait (un-plāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpleiten*; < *un-*[2] + *plait.* Cf. *unplight*[2].] 1†. To unfold; explain.

Unnete may I *unpleyten* my sentence with wordes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2. To undo the plaits of; unbraid: as, to *unplait* hair.

One day she even went the length of *unplaiting* with swift warm fingers all the wavy coils of that rippling hair.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely but Too Well, xxiii.

unplant (un-plant'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plant*[1].] To remove, as that which is planted; uproot; deprive of plants; hence, to depopulate.

Being inioyned by our Commission not to *vnplant* nor wrong the Saluages, because the channell was so neere the shore where now is Iames Towne, then a thicke grone of trees, wee cut them downe.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 99.

unplanted (un-plan'ted), *a.* 1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller*, Battle of the Islands, i.—2. Not cultivated; unimproved.

Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted*. The farms have neither dwelling-houses nor good offices, nor are the lands anywhere provided with fences and communications.
Burke, On Popery Laws, iv.

unplastic (un-plas'tik), *a.* 1. Not plastic; not readily molded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 637.—2. Not suitable for plastic representation; unsculptural.

Thoroughly *unplastic* in action and conception.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 244.

unplausible (un-plâ'zi-bl), *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair or specious appearance.

Such *unplausible* propositions.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.

unplausibly (un-plâ'zi-bli), *adv.* In an unplausible manner; not plausibly.

Public suspicions which unjustly (but not altogether *unplausibly*) taxed them with Popish leanings.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

unplausive† (un-plâ'siv), *a.* Not approving; not applauding; displeased; disapproving.

'Tis like he'll question me
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 43.

unpleadable (un-plē′da-bl), *a.* Unfit to be pleaded or urged as a plea. *South*, Sermons, IX. vi.

unpleaded (un-plē′ded), *a.* 1. Not pleaded; not urged.—2. Undefended by an advocate. *Otway.*

unpleasable (un-plē′za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pleased. [Rare.]

My *unpleasable* daughter. *Burgoyne*, The Heiress, ii. 2.

unpleasance (un-plez′ans), *n.* Lack of pleasance; displeasure.

unpleasant (un-plez′ant), *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.

The *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 254.

We have also here and there remarked a little of that *unpleasant* trick . . . of telling a story by implication and allusion. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men of worldly minds, finding the true way of life *unpleasant* to walk in, have attempted to find out other and easier roads. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 99.

unpleasantly (un-plez′ant-li), *adv.* In an unpleasant manner; in a manner not pleasing; disagreeably.

unpleasantness (un-plez′ant-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.—2. A slight disagreement or falling out; a petty quarrel; an unimportant misunderstanding. [Colloq.] —**The late unpleasantness**, the civil war. [Humorous, U. S.]

The weather-boarding in many places is riddled with bullets—cards left by passing visitors during *the late unpleasantness*. *The Century*, XLI. 326.

unpleasantry (un-plez′an-tri), *n.* 1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, humor, or gaiety; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

It would have been well for a man of so many peculiarities as Dr. Gower if this were all the *unpleasantry* to which he subjected himself.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xli.

2. An unpleasant occurrence; especially, a slight quarrel or falling out. [Rare.]

Now, on the other hand, the goddess and her establishment of hoaxers, at Eleusis, did a vast "stroke of business" for more than six centuries, without any *unpleasantries* occurring. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, I.

If . . . there are two such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise from their contentions. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xxxiii.

3. A discomfort. [Rare.]

The minor *unpleasantries* attending a hasty toilet.
Chambers's Journal, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unpleased (un-plēzd′), *a.* Not pleased; displeased.

My *unpleased* eye. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 193.

unpleasing (un-plē′zing), *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disgusting; disagreeable; distasteful.

Despiteful tidings! O *unpleasing* news!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 37.

A patch of sand is *unpleasing*; a desert has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

unpleasingly (un-plē′zing-li), *adv.* In an unpleasing manner. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Absalom.

unpleasingness (un-plē′zing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unpleasing. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 21.

unpleasive† (un-plē′ziv), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **pleasive*, < *please* + *-ive.*] Not pleasing; unpleasant.

Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 108.

unpleasurable (un-plezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* Not pleasurable; not giving pleasure. *Coleridge.*

unpleasurably (un-plezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* So as not to give pleasure; without pleasure.

So, as Lady Jackson rewrites the old story once more, one reads it, if but for its subject, not altogether unprofitably or *unpleasurably*. *The Academy*, May, 1890.

unpliable (un-plī′a-bl), *a.* Not pliable. *Holland.*

unpliably (un-plī′a-bli), *adv.* In an unpliable manner; without yielding.

unpliant (un-plī′ant), *a.* 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff.

The *unpliant* bow. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xxi.

2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.

A stubborn, *unpliant* morality. *Tatler*, No. 114.

unpliantly (un-plī′ant-li), *adv.* In an unpliant manner; uncompliantly.

unplight[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unpligt*; < *un-*[1] (intensive) + *plight*[1].] Peril.

unplight[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *unplighten*, prop. *unpliten*, var. of *unpleiten*, mod. E. *unplait*, as *plight*[3] is of *plait*: see *plait*, *plight*[3].] To open; unfold.

And rose to rede, and there was delyuerd to hym ye booke of Isaie ye prophete, and as he *vnplyght* the booke he founde the place in the whiche was wryten, etc.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 50.

unplitable†, *a.* [ME., < *unplite* + *-able.*] Intricate; complicated.

Ther was establissed or cryed grevous and *unplitable* coempcion. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

unplucked (un-plukt′), *a.* Not plucked; not pulled or torn away. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

unplug (un-plug′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plug.*] To remove a plug from. See *unplugged.*

First, the resistance is measured in the usual manner with the other end of the cable earthed and with no plug in A, and balance is obtained by *unplugging* a resistance, R. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 550.

unplugged (un-plugd′), *a.* Having the plug removed; also, not plugged: in electrical testing, said of a resistance when the plug which short-circuits the coils of wire forming the resistance in the box of resistance-coils is taken out.

unplumb[1] (un-plum′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *plumb*[2], *a.*] Not plumb; not vertical. *Clarke.*

unplumb[2] (un-plum′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plumb*[2].] To deprive of lead; remove the lead from. [Rare.]

Their turpitude purveys to their malice; and they *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

unplumbed (un-plumd′), *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

The *unplumb'd*, salt, estranging sea.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, To Marguerite.

unplume (un-plōm′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *plume.*] To strip of plumes or feathers; degrade. *Glanville.*

un poco (ōn pō′kō). In *music*, a little; slightly; somewhat: as, *un poco staccato*, somewhat staccato; *un poco ritardando*, retarding a little.

unpoetic (un-pō-et′ik), *a.* Not poetic; unpoetical.

unpoetical (un-pō-et′i-kal), *a.* 1. Not poetical; not having or possessing poetical character; prosaic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 444.—2. Not proper to or becoming a poet. *Bp. Corbet*, On the Death of Queen Anne.

unpoetically (un-pō-et′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unpoetical manner; prosaically.

unpoeticalness (un-pō-et′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being unpoetical.

unpointed (un-poin′ted), *a.* 1. Not having a point; not sharp.—2†. Having the points unfastened, as a doublet.

His doublet loose and *unpoynted*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

3. Having no point or sting; wanting point or definite aim or purpose.

The conclusion . . . here would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

4. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses; unpunctuated: as, *unpointed* writing.—5. Not having the vowel points or marks: as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic.

The reader of *unpointed* Hebrew . . . supplies for himself the vowels, by means of which alone the consonants can be raised into expressive sound.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 203.

unpoised (un-poizd′), *a.* 1. Not poised; not balanced.

Oft on the brink
Of ruin . . .
Totter'd the rash democracy; *unpois'd*,
And by the rage devour'd. *Thomson*, Liberty.

2†. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.

Seize on revenge, grasp the stern-bended front
Of frowning vengeance with *unpaiz'd* clutch.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 1.

unpoison (un-poi′zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *poison.*] To remove or expel poison from; free from poison. [Rare.]

Such a course could not but in a short time have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

unpolicied (un-pol′i-sid), *a.* 1. Destitute of civil polity or a regular form of government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, i. § 5.—2. Void of policy; impolitic; imprudent; stupid.

That I might hear thee call great Cæsar ass
Unpolicied! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 311.

unpolish (un-pol′ish), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *polish.*] 1. To remove polish or gloss from, as varnished wood or blackened boots. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.—2. To deprive of politeness or elegance; render rough or inelegant.

How anger *unpolishes* the most polite!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 286. (*Davies.*)

unpolished (un-pol′isht), *a.* 1. Not polished; not brought to a polish: noting surfaces of marble, wood, metal, etc.

Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow.
Pope, On his Grotto.

2. Deprived of polish.—3. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain.

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 12.

unpolite (un-pō-līt′), *a.* Not polite; not refined in manners; uncivil; rude; impolite. *Tatler*, No. 140.

unpolitely (un-pō-līt′li), *adv.* Impolitely.

Rather conscious and confused, Arthur asked his pardon if he had stared at him *unpolitely*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxiii.

unpoliteness (un-pō-līt′nes), *n.* 1. Lack of polish; want of refinement; coarseness, as of a style of writing.

Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style.
Blackwall, Sacred Classics Defended.

2. Impoliteness.

unpolitic (un-pol′i-tik), *a.* Impolitic.

unpolled (un-pōld′), *a.* 1. Not polled; not registered or counted: as, a large *unpolled* vote.

The opposite party bribed the bar-maid at the Town Arms to hocus the brandy and water of fourteen *unpolled* electors. *Dickens.*

2†. Unplundered; not stripped.

Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth and Indian gold.
Fanshawe, Poems (1673), p. 314.

unpolluted (un-pō-lū′ted), *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted; pure; unspotted.

Her fair and *unpolluted* flesh. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 262.

unpope (un-pōp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pope*[1].] 1. To divest or deprive of the office, authority, and dignities of pope. [Rare.]

So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt!
He is *unpoped*, and all he did I damn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 170.

2. To deprive of a pope. [Rare.]

Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy. *Fuller.*

unpopular (un-pop′ū-lär), *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor: as, an *unpopular* magistrate; an *unpopular* law.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so *unpopular* in conversation, should be so popular in writing. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

unpopularity (un-pop-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* The state of being unpopular. *Burke*, Speech on Econ. Reform.

unpopularly (un-pop′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an unpopular manner; not popularly.

unportable† (un-pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *unportable*; < *un-*[1] + *portable.*] 1. Not portable or capable of being carried. *Raleigh.*—2. Not bearable, as a trouble; insupportable.

Wherfore the seyd William, nothyr hese frendes . . . durst not, ne yet ne dar not rydyn ne goo abowte swyche occupacion as he arn used and disposed, to here [their] grete and *unportable* drede and vexacion.
Paston Letters, I. 17.

unportioned (un-pōr′shond), *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.

Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair,
But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

unportuous (un-pōr′tū-us), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **portuous*, < L. *portuosus*, full of ports, < *portus*, port: see *port*[1].] Having no ports. [Rare.]

An *unportuous* coast. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

unpositive (un-poz′i-tiv), *a.* Not positive; not assertive.

A dumb, *unpositive* life, under the power of the world.
H. Bushnell, Sermons for the New Life, xvii.

unpossessed (un-pō-zest′), *a.* 1. Not possessed; not owned; not held; not occupied.

Such vast room in nature *unpossessed*
By living soul. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 153

2. Not in possession: used with *of.*

The mind, *unpossessed of* virtue.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 23.

The head is entirely *unpossessed of* ciliated lobes.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., p. 453.

unpossessing† (un-pō-zes′ing), *a.* Having no possessions.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 69.

unpossibility (un-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* Impossibility. [Rare.]

It would be a matter of utter *unpossibility*.
Poe, King Pest.

unpossible (un-pos'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unpossible;* < *un-*[1] + *possible.*] Impossible. [Obsolete or rare.]

It is hard with ientlenesse, but *vnpossible* with seuere crueltie, to call them backe to good frame againe.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

For us to levy power . . .
Is all *unpossible.* *Shak.,* Rich. II., ii. 2. 126.

A thing *unpossible* to us
This story seems to be.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

unposted (un-pōs'ted), *a.* 1. Not having a fixed post or situation.

There were also some Queen's officers going out to join their regiments, a few younger men, *unposted,* who expected to be attached to Queen's regiments, as their own corps were fighting . . . against us. *W. H. Russell.*

2. Not posted or informed. [Colloq.]

unpower (un-pou'ėr), *n.* Lack of power; weakness. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

unpowerful (un-pou'ėr-fụl), *a.* Not powerful; impotent. *Cowley,* Davideis, i.

unpracticable (un-prak'ti-ka̤-bl), *a.* Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being performed; impracticable. *Barrow,* Sermons, III. xiii.

unpractical (un-prak'ti-kal), *a.* Not practical. (*a*) Inclined to give time and attention to matters of speculation and theory rather than to those of practice, action, or utility; careless about things merely profitable; hence, unfitted to deal with realities.

For my own part, I am quite willing to confess that I like him [Spenser] none the worse for being *unpractical,* and that my reading has convinced me that being too poetical is the rarest fault of poets.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

(*b*) Not dictated by or in harmony with experience in actual work: as, an *unpractical* scheme. =Syn. See *impracticable.*

unpracticality (un-prak-ti-kal'i̤-ti), *n.* The character of being unpractical.

unpractically (un-prak'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In an unpractical manner; not practically.

unpractised, unpracticed (un-prak'tist), *a.* 1. Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskilful.

The French soldiers, which from their youth have been practised and inured in feats of arms, do not crack or advance themselves to have very often got the upper hand and mastery of your new made and *unpractised* soldiers.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

2†. Not known; not familiar through use or association.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray
Wounded, and flying from *unpractised* day. *Prior.*

3. Not practised; not put into operation or use.

Waragna ordered all his Galla . . . to leave their horses and charge the enemy on foot. This confident step, unknown and *unpractised* by Galla before, had the desired effect. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 627.

unpractisedness (un-prak'tist-nes), *n.* [< *unpractised* + *-ness.*] The character or state of being unpractised; want of practice.

unpraise† (un-prāz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *praise.*] To deprive of praise; strip of commendation. *Young.*

unpray (un-prā'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pray*[1].] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer having a tendency or effect contrary to that of a former one. [Rare.]

The freedom and purity of his obedience . . . made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed.
Sir M. Hale, Christ Crucified.

unprayed (un-prād'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *unpraied,* < ME. *unpreyed;* < *un-*[1] + *prayed.*] 1. Not prayed for; not solicited reverently: with *for.*

For yf they leue nothing *vnpraied for* that mai perteine to the pacificacion of this diuisio, then must they peradventure putte into theyr seruice both matins, masse, and euen song. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 894.

2†. Unsolicited; unasked.

Thow [Death] slest so fele in sondry wyse
Agens hire wil, *unpreyed* day and nyghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 513.

unpreach (un-prēch'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *preach.*] To preach the contrary of; recant in preaching. [Rare.]

The clergy their own principles denied,
Unpreach'd their non-resisting cant.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, ii.

unpreaching† (un-prē'ching), *a.* Not in the habit of preaching.

He is no *unpreaching* prelate.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

unprecedented (un-pres'ē-den-ted), *a.* Having no precedent or example; unexampled.

The necessity under which I found myself placed by a most strange and *unprecedented* manner of legislation.
D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

unprecedentedly (un-pres'ē-den-ted-li), *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.

unpredict† (un-prē-dikt'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *predict.*] To revoke or retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict,* and fail me of the throne.
Milton, P. R., iii. 395.

unpregnant (un-preg'nant), *a.* 1. Not pregnant; not quickened: with *of.*

Like John-a-dreams, *unpregnant of* my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 595.

2. Not quick of wit; dull.

This deed . . . makes me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

unprejudicate† (un-prē-jö'di-kāt), *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom and deliberation, . . . sincere principles and *unprejudicate* understanding. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, ii. 3.

unprejudicateness (un-prē-jö'di-kāt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unprejudicate. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

unprejudice (un-prej'ụ̈-dis), *n.* Freedom from prejudice.

Mr. Carlyle is an author who has now been so long before the world that we may feel towards him something of the *unprejudice* of posterity.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 121.

unprejudiced (un-prej'ụ̈-dist), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unprejudizd;* < *un-*[1] + *prejudiced.*] 1. Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial: as, an *unprejudiced* mind.

The meaning of them may be so plain that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them.
Tillotson.

2. Not warped by or proceeding from prejudice: as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.—3. Not hurt; unimpaired; undamaged.

A pair of most dissembling hypocrites
Is he and this base Earle, on whom I vowe,
Leauing King Lewis *vnpreiudizd* in peace,
To spend the whole measure of my kindled rage.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 102).

unprejudicedly (un-prej'ụ̈-dist-li), *adv.* In an unprejudiced manner; impartially. [Rare.]

Let us consider this evidence as *unprejudicedly* and carefully as we can. *Amer. Nat.,* XXIII. 897.

unprejudicedness (un-prej'ụ̈-dist-nes), *n.* The state of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*

unprelate (un-prel'āt), *v. t.* To depose from the dignity of prelate; depose from the episcopate. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, ii. 120. (*Davies.*)

unprelatical (un-prē-lat'i-ka̤l), *a.* Unlike or unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon,* Civil War, I. 257.

unpremeditable (un-prē-med'i-ta̤-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + **premeditable,* < *premedit(ate)* + *-able.*] 1. Not capable of being premeditated or previously thought of. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Unforeseen; unlooked for; unexpected.

A capful of wind . . . comes against you . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Fragment.

unpremeditate† (un-prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* Unpremeditated.

In sudden and *unpremeditate* prayer I am not always I; and, when I am not myself, my prayer is not my prayer.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *a.* 1. Not previously meditated or thought over.

My celestial patroness who deigns
Her nightly visitation unimplored,
And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 24.

Profuse strains of *unpremeditated* art.
Shelley, The Skylark.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design: as, an *unpremeditated* offense. =Syn. 1. Unstudied, impromptu, offhand, spontaneous. See *extemporaneous.*

unpremeditatedly (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an unpremeditated manner; without premeditation; undesignedly.

unpremeditation (un-prē-med-i-tā'shọn), *n.* Absence of premeditation; undesignedness.

The Anecdotes of Sierra seem to us to fail in that lark-like *unpremeditation* which belongs to the lyric.
The Atlantic, LXV. 563.

unpreparation (un-prep-a̤-rā'shọn), *n.* The state of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness. *Sir M. Hale,* Afflictions.

unprepared (un-prē-pārd'), *a.* 1. Not prepared. (*a*) Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for future use: as, *unprepared* provisions. (*b*) Not brought into a right, safe, or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, accident, attack, danger, or the like; not put in order; specifically, not made ready or fit for death or eternity.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 31.

(*c*) Not planned; not worked out in advance; extemporaneous: as, an *unprepared* speech; *unprepared* speaking. (*d*) Not brought into a particular mental state; not trained: as, an *unprepared* student.

2. In *music,* specifically of a dissonant tone, not held over from a preceding chord or otherwise prepared; reached by a skip.

unpreparedly (un-prē-pā'red-li), *adv.* In an unprepared manner or condition; without due preparation.

unpreparedness (un-prē-pā'red-nes), *n.* The state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

unprepossessed (un-prē-pọ-zest'), *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced.

unprepossessing (un-prē-pọ-zes'ing), *a.* Not prepossessing; not attractive or engaging; unpleasing: as, a person of *unprepossessing* appearance.

unprescribed (un-prē-skrībd'), *a.* Not prescribed; not authoritatively laid down; not appointed: as, *unprescribed* ceremony. *Bp. Hall,* Letter from the Tower.

unpresentable (un-prē-zen'ta̤-bl), *a.* Not presentable; not fit for being presented or introduced to company or society; not in proper trim; unfit to be seen.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than with a sloven and *unpresentable* person. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, p. 184.

unpressed (un-prest'), *a.* 1. Not pressed.

My pillow left *unpress'd.* *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 13. 106.

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

unpresuming (un-prē-zū'ming), *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble; unpretentious.

Modest, *unpresuming* men.
V. Knox, To a Young Nobleman.

unpresumptuous (un-prē-zump'tụ̄-us), *a.* Not presumptuous or arrogant; humble; submissive; modest.

Lift to Heav'n an *unpresumptuous* eye.
Cowper, Task, v. 746.

unpretending (un-prē-ten'ding), *a.* Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or superiority; unassuming; modest.

To undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind. *Pope.*

unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus), *a.* Not pretentious; making no claim to distinction; modest.

unpretentiousness (un-prē-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpretentious; unassumingness; modesty.

The journal is . . . none the less pleasant for its simplicity and *unpretentiousness.*
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 322.

unprettiness (un-prit'i-nes), *n.* The state of being unpretty; want of prettiness.

She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 51.

unpretty (un-prit'i), *a.* Not pretty; lacking prettiness, attractiveness, elegance, or charm.

His English is blundering but not *unpretty.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 155. (*Davies.*)

unprevailing (un-prē-vā'ling), *a.* Of no force; unavailing; vain.

Throw to earth
This *unprevailing* woe.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 107.

unpreventable (un-prē-ven'ta̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be prevented.

unpreventableness (un-prē-ven'ta̤-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unpreventable; inevitableness. *Mind,* No. 35, 1884.

unprevented (un-prē-ven'ted), *a.* 1. Not prevented; not hindered.—2†. Not preceded by anything.

Grace . . .
Comes *unprevented,* unimplored, unsought.
Milton, P. L., iii. 231.

unpriced (un-prīst'), *a.* 1. Having no price set or indicated.

The books offered for sale are *unpriced,* and customers are invited to make their offers.
Athenæum, No. 3177, p. 355.

2. Priceless; above or beyond price.

Thine ageless walls are bonded
With amethyst *unpriced.*
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

unpride† (un-prīd'), *v. t.* To strip or divest of pride or self-esteem.

Be content to be *unprided.* *Feltham,* Resolves, i. 33.

unpriest (un-prēst'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *priest.*] To deprive of the orders or authority of a priest; unfrock.

Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him.
Milton, Judgment of M. Bucer, xxiv.

unpriestly (un-prēst'li), *a.* Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

unprince (un-prins'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prince.*] To strip of the character or authority of a prince; deprive of principality or sovereignty. [Rare.]

Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwick.

unprincely (un-prins'li), *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

unprinciple (un-prin'si-pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *principle.*] To destroy the moral principles of; corrupt. [Rare.]

They have been principled, or rather *unprincipled*, by such tutors. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 111.

unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *principled.*] 1. Not having settled principles; not grounded in principle. [Rare.]

So *unprincipled* in Virtue's book.
Milton, Comus, l. 367.

2. Having no sound moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate; immoral.

My poor simple, guileless Baynes was trustee to Mrs. Dr. Firmin before she married that most *unprincipled* man. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

3. Not resulting from good principles; iniquitous; wicked.

I disclaim all such *unprincipled* liberties—let me but have truth and the law on my side.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

unprincipledness (un-prin'si-pld-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprincipled; immorality; wickedness.

unprison (un-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prison.*] To release or deliver from prison; set free. *Donne*, Letter to the Countess of Huntington. [Rare.]

unprivileged (un-priv'i-lejd), *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

Where even the children of the peer were *unprivileged*, no lower class could assert any exclusive claim.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

unprizable† (un-prī'za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being prized or having its value estimated, as being either below valuation or above or beyond valuation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 58.

Your ring may be stolen too; so of your brace of *unprizable* estimations; the one is but frail and the other casual. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 99.

unprized (un-prīzd'), *a.* Not valued, as being either below or beyond valuation.

Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy
Can buy this *unprized* precious maid of me.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 262.

But seemingly a thing despised;
Even by the sun and air *unprized*.
Wordsworth, Italian Itinerant.

unprobably† (un-prob'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

To diminish by the authority of wise and knowing men, things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in.
Strype, Eccles. Mem.

2. Improbably. *Imp. Dict.*

unproclaimed (un-prō-klāmd'), *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration.

Assassin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaimed*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 220.

unproductive (un-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Not productive; barren; more especially, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor: as, *unproductive* land; in classical *polit. econ.*, not increasing the quantity or exchangeable value of articles of consumption: as, *unproductive* labor.

This nobleman . . ., desiring that no part of his property or capital should lie *unproductive* during his absence, made the best arrangement.
Arnot, The Parables of Our Lord, p. 524.

I call the man in trade an *unproductive* laborer who seeks to grow rich suddenly by speculation, instead of by faithful, legitimate business.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, xii.

2. Not producing some specified effect or result: with *of*: as, acts *unproductive of* good.

unproductively (un-prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an unproductive manner.

unproductiveness (un-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, etc.

unproductivity (un-prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unproductive; unproductiveness. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

unprofaned (un-prō-fānd'), *a.* Not profaned or desecrated; not polluted or violated. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

unprofessional (un-prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* 1. Not pertaining to one's profession.—2. Not belonging to a profession: as, an *unprofessional* man.—3. Not befitting a certain profession or a member of a profession; not in keeping with the rules of a certain profession: as, *unprofessional* conduct.

unprofessionally (un-prō-fesh'on-al-i), *adv.* In an unprofessional manner.

unproficiency (un-prō-fish'en-si), *n.* Want of proficiency. *Bp. Hall.*

unprofit† (un-prof'it), *n.* Want of profit; unprofitableness; uselessness.

unprofitable (un-prof'i-ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *unprofitable*; < *un-*[1] + *profitable.*] 1. Not profitable; bringing no profit; producing no gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful or desired end; useless; profitless: as, an *unprofitable* business; an *unprofitable* servant.

Not with grief, for that is *unprofitable*. Heb. xiii. 17.

Any beast *unprofitable* for service they kill.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 35.

2†. Unimproved; unlearned.

Any uncunnynge and *unprofitable* man, as men ben wont to fynde comunly amonges the poeple.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

=Syn. Bootless, unremunerative, fruitless, futile.

unprofitableness (un-prof'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

unprofitably (un-prof'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without profit, gain, benefit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose or effect.

Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns,
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 357.

unprofited (un-prof'i-ted), *a.* Not having profit or gain; profitless. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 22.

unprofiting† (un-prof'i-ting), *a.* Unprofitable. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xc.

unprogressive (un-prō-gres'iv), *a.* Not progressive; conservative.

unprogressiveness (un-prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unprogressive; stagnation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 772.

unprohibited (un-prō-hib'i-ted), *a.* Not prohibited; not forbidden; lawful. *Milton.*

unprojected (un-prō-jek'ted), *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

unprolific (un-prō-lif'ik), *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit; not fertile or fruitful. *Sir M. Hale.*

unpromise (un-prom'is), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *promise.*] To revoke, retract, or recall, as a promise.

Promises are no fetters; with that tongue
Thy promise past, *unpromise* it again.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

unpromised (un-prom'ist), *a.* Not promised or engaged; uncovenanted.

Leave nought *unpromist*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 49.

unpromising (un-prom'i-sing), *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, of interest, etc.; not looking as if likely to turn out well: as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

Even the most heavy, lumpish, and *unpromising* infants appear to be much improved by it.
Bp. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

=Syn. Inauspicious, unpropitious, unfavorable, untoward.

unprompted (un-promp'ted), *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

My Tongue talks, *unprompted* by my Heart.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

unpronounceable (un-prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Not pronounceable; incapable of being pronounced; difficult to pronounce: as, a harsh, *unpronounceable* word.

But two, a youth and maiden,
Were left to brave the storm,
With *unpronounceable* Dutch names,
And hearts with true love warm.
Halleck, Epistles.

2. Unfit for being pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable as being offensive to chaste ears.

unpronounced (un-prō-nounst'), *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton*, Vacation Exercises, iii.

unprop (un-prop'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *prop.*] To remove a prop or props from; deprive of support.

unproper† (un-prop'ėr), *a.* 1. Not proper or confined to one person; not peculiar.

There 's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds
Which they dare swear peculiar.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 69.

2. Not fit or proper; not suited; improper. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, x.

unproperly† (un-prop'ėr-li), *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.

Vnproperly ascribed to Caucasus.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

unprophetic, unprophetical (un-prō-fet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Not prophetic; not foreseeing or not predicting future events.

Wretch . . . of *unprophetic* soul. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii.

unpropitiable (un-prō-pish'i-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be propitiated.

A noble race is perishing at the hand of that *unpropitiable* avenger who waits on secular misconduct.
The Academy, March 28, 1891, p. 296.

unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; inauspicious.

Now flamed the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray,
Smote every brain, and wither'd every bay.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 9.

unpropitiously (un-prō-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unpropitious manner; inauspiciously.

unpropitiousness (un-prō-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unpropitious; unfavorableness; inauspiciousness.

unproportionable (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* Wanting due proportion; disproportionable.

Besides, the roofe is not to be thought *vnproportionable*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

unproportionableness (un-prō-pōr'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 586. (*Davies.*)

unproportionate (un-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* Not proportionate; disproportionate; unfit. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unproportioned (un-prō-pōr'shond), *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable.

To melt this *unproportion'd* frame of nature.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

unproposed (un-prō-pōzd'), *a.* Not proposed; not offered for acceptance, adoption, or the like: as, the motion or candidate is as yet *unproposed*. *Dryden.*

unpropped (un-propt'), *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

unpropriety (un-prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* Lack of propriety; error; incorrectness; unsuitableness; impropriety. [Rare.]

The interest of a respectable Englishman may be said, without any *unpropriety*, to be identical with that of his wife. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

unproselyte (un-pros'ē-līt), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *proselyte.*] To prevent being made a proselyte or convert; win back from proselytism. [Rare.]

This text . . . happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 8. (*Davies.*)

unprosperous (un-pros'pėr-us), *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

A soldier must not think himself *unprosperous* if he be not successful as the son of Philip.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

unprosperously (un-pros'pėr-us-li), *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.

Careticus, flying, secured himself among the Mountains of Wales, where he died after he had *unprosperously* reigned three Years. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

unprosperousness (un-pros'pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being unprosperous; want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 493.

unprotected (un-prō-tek'ted), *a.* Not protected; not defended; not supported. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unprotectedness (un-prō-tek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unprotected; defenselessness. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 353.

unprotestantize (un-prot'es-tan-tīz), *v. t.* To cause to change from the Protestant religion to some other; render other than Protestant; divest of Protestant characteristics or features. [Rare.]

To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To *unprotestantize* is not to reform it. *Kingsley*, Life (1851), ix.

unprovable (un-prō'va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or es-

tablished. Also spelled *unproveable*. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

unproved (un-prövd′), *a.* [< ME. **unproved*; < *un-*[1] + *proved*.] 1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tested.

A fresh *unproved* knight. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved*. *Boyle.*

unprovedness (un-prövd′nes), *n.* [ME. *unprovedness*; < *unproved* + *-ness*.] Inexperience. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

unprovide (un-prō-vīd′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *provide*.] To unfurnish; divest or strip of qualifications; in the following quotation, to divest of resolution.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest her body and beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 218.

unprovided (un-prō-vī′ded), *a.* 1. Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied: with *with*, formerly *of*: as, *unprovided with* money.

Utterly *unprovided of* all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Bp. Sprat.*

I shall make the public a present of these curious pieces at such time as I shall find myself *unprovided with* other subjects. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. Having made no preparation; not suitably prepared; unprepared.

Tears for a stroke unseen afford relief;
But, *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, v.

3†. Unforeseen. *Spenser.*

unprovidedly (un-prō-vī′ded-li), *adv.* In an unprovided manner; without provision; unpreparedly.

unprovident† (un-prov′i-dent), *a.* Improvident. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

unprovoked (un-prō-vōkt′), *a.* 1. Not provoked; not incited.

When all on the sudden, the Smectymnuans, a strange generation of men, *unprovoked*, unthought of, cry out of hard measure, and fly in my face, as men wrongfully accused. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vindication of Smectymnuus.

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause: as, an *unprovoked* attack.

A rebellion so destructive and so *unprovoked*. *Dryden.*

unprovokedly (un-prō-vō′ked-li), *adv.* In an unprovoked manner; without provocation.

unprudence† (un-prö′dens), *n.* [ME.; < *un-*[1] + *prudence*.] Want of prudence; imprudence; improvidence.

The *vnprudence* of foolis [is] erring. *Wyclif*, Prov. xiv. 18.

unprudent† (un-prö′dent), *a.* Imprudent.

unprudential (un-prō-den′shal), *a.* Imprudent.

The most unwise and *unprudential* act. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

unpruned (un-prönd′), *a.* Not pruned; not lopped or trimmed.

Fruit-trees all *unpruned*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 45.

unpublic (un-pub′lik), *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. [Rare.]

Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

unpublished (un-pub′lisht), *a.* 1. Not made public; secret; private.

Unpublish'd virtues. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 16.

2. Not published; still in manuscript, as a book.

The finest Turner etching is of an aqueduct with a stork standing in a mountain stream, not in the published series; and next to it are the *unpublished* etchings of the Via Mala and Crowhurst. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, 1872.

unpucker (un-puk′ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *pucker*.] To smooth away the puckers of; relax.

Let but Teufelsdröckh open his mouth, Heuschrecke's also *unpuckered* itself into a free doorway. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

unpuff† (un-puf′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *puff*.] To take away the vanity of; humble.

We might *vnpuff* our heart, and bend our knee,
T' appease with sighs God's wrathfull Maiestie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

unpunctual (un-pungk′tū-al), *a.* Not punctual; not exact, especially with reference to time. *Pope.*

unpunctuality (un-pungk-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* The state or character of being unpunctual. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 285.

unpunctually (un-pungk′tū-al-i), *adv.* In an unpunctual manner; not punctually.

unpunishable (un-pun′ish-a-bl), *a.* Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished: applied to persons or things. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, v. 157.

Where all offend, the crime's *unpunishable*. *May*, tr. of Lucan, v.

unpunishably (un-pun′ish-a-bli), *adv.* Without being or becoming liable to punishment. *Milton*, Answer to Eikon Basilike, § 28.

unpunished (un-pun′isht), *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

Shall innocence
In her be branded, and my guilt escape
Unpunish'd?
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

unpure (un-pūr′), *a.* Not pure; impure. *Donne.* [Rare.]

unpurely (un-pūr′li), *adv.* Impurely. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii. [Rare.]

unpureness (un-pūr′nes), *n.* Impurity. *J. Udall*, On Luke ii. [Rare.]

unpurged (un-pėrjd′), *a.* Not purged. (*a*) Unpurified.

The rheumy and *unpurged* air. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Not cleared from moral defilement or guilt.

I feare it would but harme the truth for me to reason in her behalfe, so long as I should suffer my honest estimation to lye *unpurg'd* from these insolent suspicions. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

unpurposed (un-pėr′post), *a.* Not intended; not designed.

Accidents *unpurposed*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 84.

unpurse (un-pėrs′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unpursen*; < *un-*[2] + *purse*.] 1. To take out of a purse; expend. [Rare.]

Ever was the gold *unpursed*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To rob of a purse or money. *Pollok.* [Rare.]

unpurveyed† (un-pėr-vād′), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *purveyed*.] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Hem that she [Fortune] hath left in dyspeyre, *unpurveyed*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

unqualified (un-kwol′i-fīd), *a.* 1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments.

The learned are held *unqualified* to serve their country as counsellors merely from a defect of opulence. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Not qualified legally; not having the legal qualifications; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license: as, an *unqualified* practitioner of medicine.

By the statutes for preserving the game, a penalty is denounced against every *unqualified* person that kills a hare. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § ii.

In the course of time, through relaxation of bardic discipline, the profession was assumed by *unqualified* persons, to the great detriment of the regular bards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 791.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute: as, *unqualified* praise.

That women and children taken in war, and such men as have not been slain, naturally fall into *unqualified* servitude, is manifest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 456.

unqualifiedly (un-kwol′i-fīd-li), *adv.* In an unqualified manner; without qualification; absolutely.

Him of Cyprus, to whom the Syriac versions *unqualifiedly* attribute them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 91.

unqualifiedness (un-kwol′i-fīd-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unqualified.

The advertency and *unqualifiedness* of copiers. *Bibliotheca Biblica*, I. 65. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unqualify (un-kwol′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *qualify*.] To divest of qualifications; disqualify. [Rare.]

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

unqualitied† (un-kwol′i-tid), *a.* Deprived of the usual qualities or faculties.

He is *unqualitied* with very shame. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 44.

unquantified (un-kwon′ti-fīd), *a.* Not quantified.—**Unquantified proposition.** See *proposition*.

unquarrelable† (un-kwor′el-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quarrel*[1] + *-able*.] Incapable of being quarreled with, objected to, or impugned.

Such satisfactory and *unquarrelable* reasons. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

★ **unqueen** (un-kwēn′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *queen*.] To divest of the dignity of queen. [Rare.]

Although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 171.

unquenchable (un-kwen′cha-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not quenchable; incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like: as, *unquenchable* fire, thirst, etc.

Such an extinction of originality in what would be evolutional closure will always be prevented by the feverish activity of the *unquenchable* passions of human nature. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 168.

II. *n.* That which cannot be quenched; figuratively, one whose zeal cannot be quenched. [Colloq.]

unquenchableness (un-kwen′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being unquenchable. *Hakewill*, Apology, iv. 4.

unquenchably (un-kwen′cha-bli), *adv.* In an unquenchable manner; so as to be unquenchable.

That lamp shall burn *unquenchably*. *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii.

unquestionability (un-kwes″chon-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; also, that which cannot be questioned or doubted; a certainty.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *Unquestionability*. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 6.

unquestionable (un-kwes′chon-a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain: as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage.

King Henry the Seventh being deceased, his only Son Prince Henry . . . by *unquestionable* Right succeeded in the Crown, at the Age of eighteen Years. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 254.

2. Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation.

An *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

unquestionableness (un-kwes′chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unquestionable; unquestionability.

unquestionably (un-kwes′chon-a-bli), *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.

At fit howr [Anacktus] setts on alone toward the Camp; is mett, examin'd, and at last *unquestionably* known. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

unquestioned (un-kwes′chond), *a.* 1. Not called in question; not doubted.

It is the sober truth of history, *unquestioned*, because unquestionable. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined; not examined into.

It prefers itself and leaves *unquestion'd*
Matters of needful value. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 55.

3. Not to be opposed or disputed.

Their *unquestioned* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*

unquestioningness (un-kwes′chon-ing-nes), *n.* The character of being unquestioning; unquestioning action. [Rare.]

The new men . . . have come to be accepted . . . with . . . cordial *unquestioningness*. *The Century*, XX. 3.

unquick (un-kwik′), *a.* 1. Not quick; slow. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Not alive or lively. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

unquiescence (un-kwī-es′ens), *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.

unquiet[1] (un-kwī′et), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quiet*.] Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed; also, causing disturbance.

For almost all the world their service bend
To Phœbus, and in vain my light I lend,
Gaz'd on unto my setting from my rise
Almost of none but of *unquiet* eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i.

A tumbrell or cucking-stool, set up . . . for the correction of *unquiet* women. *J. Collins*, Hist. of Somersetshire (ed. 1791), III. 460.

unquiet[2]† (un-kwī′et), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *quiet*.] To disquiet.

Here has fallen a business
Between your cousin and Master Manly has
Unquieted us all. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

unquietly (un-kwī′et-li), *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state; without rest; in an agitated state; uneasily.

One minded like the weather, most *unquietly*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 2.

unquietness (un-kwī′et-nes), *n.* The state of being unquiet; agitation; excitement; uneasiness; restlessness.

Iago. Is my lord angry?
Emilia. He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 133.

unquietude† (un-kwī′e-tūd), *n.* Inquietude.

A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment. *Sir H. Wotton*, Education of Children.

unquit† (un-kwit′), *a.* [< ME. *unquit*; < *un-*[1] + *quit*.] 1. Not discharged; not freed from obligation.

Gracinus, we must pray you, hold your guards
Unquit when morning comes.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 5.

2. Unpaid.

The dai Is past, the dette *vn-quit.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

unquizzable (un-kwiz'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *quiz* + *-able.*] Not capable of being quizzed; not open to ridicule.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and *unquizzable* uniform.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

unraced†, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *raced*, pp. of *race*[5].] Unbroken; undestroyed.

Tho thinges . . . ben kept hoole and *unraced.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

unracked (un-rakt'), *a.* Not racked; not having the contents freed from the lees: as, an *unracked* vessel. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 306.

unraised (un-rāzd'), *a.* Not raised. (*a*) Not elevated.

The flat *unraised* spirits. *Shak.,* Hen. V., Prol., l. 9.

(*b*) Not abandoned, as a siege.

The siege shulde nat be *unreysed.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxxviii.

unraked (un-rākt'), *a.* **1.** Not raked: as, land *unraked.*—**2.** Not raked together; not raked up.

Where fires thou find'st *unraked.*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 48.

3†. Not sought or acquired by effort, as by raking.

He doubtless will command the People to make good his Promises of Maintenance more honourably unask'd, *unrak'd* for. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

unransacked (un-ran'sakt), *a.* **1.** Not ransacked; not searched.—**2.** Not pillaged. *Knolles,* Hist. of the Turks.

unraptured (un-rap'tūrd), *a.* Not enraptured, enchanted, charmed, or transported.

Man *unraptured,* uninflamed.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

unravel (un-rav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *unraveled, unravelled,* ppr. *unraveling, unravelling.* [< *un-*[2] + *ravel.* The prefix is either reversive or intensive, according as *ravel* is taken to mean 'tangle' or 'untangle.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disentangle or separate, as threads; especially, to take out the threads of (textile material). See *ravel.*

I have talked with my own heart,
And have *unravelled* my entangled will.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

By means of a prism Sir Isaac Newton *unravelled* the texture of solar light. *Tyndall,* Radiation, § 1.

2. To clear from complication or difficulty; unriddle; unfold.

These, with fifty other points left *unravelled,* you may endeavor to solve, if you have time.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

At the first glimpse we see that here there is a mystery to be *unravelled.* *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 74.

3†. To separate the connected or united parts of; throw into disorder.

Unravelling all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson,* Sermons, I. i.

4. To unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To be unfolded; be disentangled.

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

unraveler, unraveller (un-rav'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which unravels.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty *unravellers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.
T. Brown, Works, III. 279. (*Davies.*)

unravelment (un-rav'el-ment), *n.* The act or process of unraveling; disentanglement; unfolding.

In the course of the *unravelment* of the conspiracy against Belle Carlisle we come across many clever touches of character. *The Academy,* Nov. 15, 1890, p. 447.

unrazored (un-rā'zȯrd), *a.* Unshaved.

Their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton,* Comus, l. 290.

unreached (un-rēcht'), *a.* Not reached; not attained to.

That lofty hill *unreached.* *Dryden.*

unread[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unred, unræd,* < AS. *unræd* (= Icel. *úráðr* = Dan. *uraad*), bad counsel, < *un-*, not (here 'bad'), + *ræd*, counsel: see *read, n.*] Bad advice or counsel.

unread[2] (un-red'), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *read*, pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] **1.** Not read; not perused.

These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

2. Untaught; not learned in books.

The clown *unread,* and half-read gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 408.

unreadable (un-rē'da-bl), *a.* Not readable. (*a*) Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible: as, *unreadable* manuscript or writing. (*b*) Not suitable or fit for reading; not worth reading: as, a dull, *unreadable* book or poem.

Goethe . . . wasted his time and thwarted his creative energy on the mechanical mock-antique of an *unreadable* "Achilleis." *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 217.

Books almost *unreadable* to delicate minds.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 75.

unreadableness (un-rē'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreadable; illegibility. *Athenæum,* No. 3300, p. 113.

unreadily (un-red'i-li), *adv.* In an unready manner. (*a*) Unpreparedly. (*b*) Not promptly; not quickly. (*c*†) Awkwardly.

Men being first inforced to write their actes and monuments in beasts skinnes dried, in barkes of trees, or otherwise perchance as *vnreadily.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 171.

unreadiness (un-red'i-nes), *n.* The character of being unready, in any sense.

unready (un-red'i), *a.* [< ME. *unredy;* < *un-*[1] + *ready.*] **1.** Not ready; not prepared; not fit.

A dismal picture of the general doom;
Where souls distracted, when the trumpet blows,
And half *unready* with their bodies come.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 254.

2. Not prompt; not quick.—**3**†. Awkward; ungainly.

An *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn.
Bacon, Youth and Age.

4†. Not dressed; undressed.

How now, my lords! what, all *unready* so?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Enter James, *unready,* in his night-cap, garterless.
Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack. (*Nares.*)

To make unready†, to undress or unharness.

Come, where have you been, wench? *Make* me *unready.*
I slept but ill last night. *Fletcher,* Island Princess, iii.

Make unready the horses; thou knowest how.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

unready† (un-red'i), *v. t.* [< *unready, a.*] To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 379. (*Nares.*)

unreal (un-rē'al), *a.* **1.** Not real; not substantial; having appearance only; illusive; ideal.

Hence, horrible shadow!
Unreal mockery, hence!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.

2. Unpractical; visionary.

Those who have most loudly advertised their passion for seclusion and their intimacy with nature, from Petrarch down, have been mostly sentimentalists, *unreal* men. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 205.

Fallacy of unreal middle. See *fallacy.*—**Unreal quantity,** an imaginary quantity.

unrealism (un-rē'al-izm), *n.* The opposite of realism.

unreality (un-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* **1.** Lack of reality or real existence.—**2.** That which has no reality or real existence.

He (Julius Cæsar) was too sincere to stoop to *unreality.* He held to the facts of this life and to his own convictions. *Froude,* Cæsar, p. 549.

3. Unpractical character; visionariness.

The *unreality* of the optimistic religions of the day was what he attacked unceasingly from youth to age, with an energy as honest in its way as Carlyle's.
The Critic, XIV. 243.

unrealize (un-rē'al-īz), *v. t.* [< *unreal* + *-ize.*] To take away the reality of; make or consider unreal; divest of reality; present or treat in an ideal form. [Rare.]

The men, the women, . . . the lounger, the beggar, the boys, the dogs, are *unrealized* at once.
Emerson, Miscellanies, p. 47.

unreason (un-rē'zn), *n.* Lack of reason; unreasonableness; irrationality; nonsense; folly; absurdity.—**Abbot of unreason.** See *abbot.*

unreason† (un-rē'zn), *v. t.* [< *unreason, n.*] To prove to be unreasonable; disprove by argument. [Rare.]

To *unreason* the equity of God's proceedings. *South.*

unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not reasonable or agreeable to reason; irrational.

For it is an *vnresonable* religioun that hath rigte nougte of certeyne. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 153.

If he [Henry VIII.] seems to act upon pure self-will, he is able to give a reason for his acts, and that such a reason as we cannot on mere prejudice determine to be *unreasonable.* *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; beyond what is reasonable or moderate; exorbitant; immoderate: as, an *unreasonable* price.

The pretence was infinitely *unreasonable,* and therefore had the fate of senseless allegations, it disbanded presently. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 77.

An alarmist by nature, an aristocrat by party, he [Xenophon] carried to an *unreasonable* excess his horror of popular turbulence. *Macaulay,* History.

3†. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

The nature of creatures *unreasonable.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

Unreasonable creatures feed their young.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 26.

4. Not listening to or acting according to reason; not guided by reason; not influenced by reason.

I must be most *unreasonable* to be dissatisfied at any thing that he chooses to put in a book which I never shall read. *Trevelyan,* in Life of Macaulay, I. 204.

5†. Inconvenient.

We departed to our lodging, desiring to know whether our coming the next day might not be uneasy or *unreasonable* to her. *Penn,* Travels in Holland, etc.

=**Syn.** *Absurd, Silly, Foolish,* etc. (see *absurd*), obstinate, wrong-headed, extravagant, unfair, unjust, extortionate.

unreasonableness (un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unreasonable, in any sense.

unreasonably (un-rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; contrary to reason; foolishly; excessively; immoderately.

unreasoned (un-rē'znd), *a.* Not reasoned or argued; not due to reason or reasoning; not founded on reason; not thought out.

Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *unreasoned* denial of a fact is quite as illogical as its blind acceptance. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 586.

unreasoning (un-rē'zn-ing), *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason.

To these rational considerations there is superadded, in extreme cases, a panic as *unreasoning* as the previous over-confidence. *J. S. Mill.*

unreasoningly (un-rē'zn-ing-li), *adv.* In an unreasoning manner; without reasoning or reflection. *N. A. Rev.,* CXL. 194.

unreave† (un-rēv'), *v. t.* To take to pieces; disentangle; loose.

The worke that she all day did make,
The same at night she did againe *unreave.*
Spenser, Sonnets, xxiii.

unreaved† (un-rēvd'), *a.* Not taken or pulled to pieces.

Could'st thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold tight and *unreaved?*
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

unrebated (un-rē-bā'ted), *a.* Same as *unbated.*

A number of fencers tried it, with *unrebated* swords.
Blakewill, Apology.

unrebukable (un-rē-bū'ka-bl), *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 Tim. vi. 14. Also spelled *unrebukeable.*

unrecallable (un-rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* Not recallable; incapable of being called back, revoked, annulled, or recalled.

That which is done is *unrecallable.*
Feltham, Resolves, i. 89.

unrecalling† (un-rē-kâl'ing), *a.* Not to be recalled. [Rare.]

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail th' abusing of his time.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 993.

unreceived (un-rē-sēvd'), *a.* Not received; not taken; not come into possession; not embraced or adopted. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. § 54.

unreckonable (un-rek'n-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable; immense. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, ii.

unreckoned (un-rek'nd), *a.* Not reckoned, computed, counted, or summed up. *Dryden,* Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

unreclaimable (un-rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* Irreclaimable. *Bp. Hall,* Sermons, 2 Pet. i. 10.

unreclaimably (un-rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* Irreclaimably. *Bp. Hall,* Peace-Maker, § 8.

unreclaimed (un-rē-klāmd'), *a.* Not reclaimed. (*a*) Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed.

A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 34.

Bullocks *unreclaimed* to bear the yoke.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

(*b*) Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue: as, a sinner *unreclaimed.* (*c*) Not brought into a state of cultivation, as desert or wild land.

unrecognizable (un-rek'og-nī-za-bl), *a.* Not recognizable; incapable of being recognized; irrecognizable. *Coleridge.*

unrecognizably (un-rek'og-nī-za-bli), *adv.* In an unrecognizable manner; without or beyond recognition.

The opening through which we had come had closed *unrecognizably* behind us. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 499.

unrecognized (un-rek′o̤g-nīzd), *a.* Not recognized, in any sense.

As dear Sam Johnson sits behind the screen, . . . there is no want of dignity in him, in that homely image of labour ill-rewarded, genius as yet *unrecognised*, independence sturdy and uncomplaining. *Thackeray*, On Screens in Dining-Rooms.

unrecommended (un-rek-o̤-men′ded), *a.* Not recommended; not favorably mentioned. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 113.

unrecompensed (un-rek′o̤m-penst), *a.* Not recompensed, rewarded, or requited.

Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompens'd*. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

unreconcilable† (un-rek′o̤n-sī-la̤-bl), *a.* Irreconcilable. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome.

unreconcilably† (un-rek′o̤n-sī-la̤-bli), *adv.* Irreconcilably. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, ii. 381.

unreconciled (un-rek′o̤n-sīld), *a.* Not reconciled. (*a*) Not made consistent: as, *unreconciled* statements. (*b*) Not restored to friendship or favor; still at enmity or opposition: as, a sinner *unreconciled* to God. (*c*†) Not atoned for.

Any crime
Unreconciled as yet to heaven and grace.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 27.

(*d*†) Irreconcilable; implacable.

I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

unreconciliable† (un-rek-o̤n-sil′i-a̤-bl), *a.* Unreconcilable. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 47.

unreconstructed (un-rē-kon-struk′ted), *a.* Not reconstructed; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, not yet reorganized as a State of the Union: applied to seceded States after the civil war; also, loosely, to citizens of the South not reconciled to the results of that war.

On Thursday, Mr. Butler's Committee on Reconstruction reported in favor of extending for a month the time during which an *unreconstructed* Southerner may retain his Government employment. *The Nation*, VIII. 221.

unrecorded (un-rē-kôr′ded), *a.* 1. Not recorded; not registered; not made part of any record: as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.

The *unrecorded* English words actually in use among the people. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 290.

2. Not kept in remembrance by writing or by public monuments.

Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

unrecounted (un-rē-koun′ted), *a.* Not recounted, not related or recited. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 48.

unrecoverable (un-rē-kuv′ėr-a̤-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being recovered, found, restored, or obtained again; not obtainable from a debtor; irrecoverable: as, an *unrecoverable* article of property; an *unrecoverable* debt.

I have a great many debts due to me in America, and I had rather they should remain *unrecoverable* by any law than submit to the Stamp Act. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 369.

2. Not capable of recovering; incurable; irremediable.

'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 14.

Loss of memory is so commonly associated with *unrecoverable* cases. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 333.

unrecoverably (un-rē-kuv′ėr-a̤-bli), *adv.* In an unrecoverable manner; irrecoverably; incurably.

Long sick, and *unrecoverably*. *Bp. Hall*, Meditations and Vows, ii.

unrecovered (un-rē-kuv′ėrd), *a.* 1. Not recovered; not found or restored.—2†. Irrecoverable. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 247. (*Davies.*)

unrecruitable (un-rē-krö′ta̤-bl), *a.* Not capable of being recruited, in any sense. *Milton*, On Education.

unrecumbent (un-rē-kum′be̤nt), *a.* Not reclining or reposing. *Cowper*, Morning Walk.

unrecuring† (un-rē-kūr′ing), *a.* Incapable of being cured; incurable. [Rare.]

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath received some *unrecuring* wound.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 90.

unredeemed (un-rē-dēmd′), *a.* 1. Not redeemed; not ransomed: as, an *unredeemed* captive; an *unredeemed* sinner. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. ii.—2. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money: as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.—3. Not fulfilled, as a promise or pledge.

No one takes the trouble to recollect his contrary opinions or his *unredeemed* pledges. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4. Not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality; unmitigated.

The *unredeemed* ugliness . . . of a slothful people. *Carlyle.*

5. Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on *unredeemed* goods. *The Echo*, Jan. 14, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unreduct† (un-rē-dukt′), *a.* Not reduced.

Thought *unreduct* to act
Is but an embryon in the truest sense.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 1.

unreel (un-rēl′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *reel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To unwind from a reel, as a line or thread.

A measured mile course was laid off, *unreeling* from an anchored stake buoy one mile of fine wire. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 413.

II. *intrans.* To become unwound from a reel.

The line will *unreel* faster than it is needed, and get into a snarl. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 163.

unreeve (un-rēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unreeved*, *unrove*, ppr. *unreeving*. [< *un-*[2] + *reeve*[3].] *Naut.*, to withdraw or take out (a rope) from a block, thimble, etc.

unrefined (un-rē-find′), *a.* 1. Not refined; not purified: as, *unrefined* sugar.—2. Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like.

These early and *unrefined* ages. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

unreformable (un-rē-fôr′ma̤-bl), *a.* Not reformable; not capable of being reformed or amended. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24.

unreformation (un-ref-ôr-mā′sho̤n), *n.* The state of being unreformed; want of reformation. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Eccles. iii. 4. [Rare.]

unreformedness (un-rē-fôr′med-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreformed. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 345. [Rare.]

unregarded (un-rē-gär′ded), *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted.

Since whose decease, learning lies *unregarded*.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 440.

The rifts where *unregarded* mosses be.
Lowell, Sea-Weed.

unregeneracy (un-rē-jen′e̤-ra̤-si), *n.* The state of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *South*, Sermons.

unregenerate (un-rē-jen′e̤-rāt), *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God; in a general sense, wicked; bad.

Unregenerate carnal man. *Bp. Horsley*, Sermons, II. xx.

unregenerated (un-rē-jen′e̤-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *unregenerate*.

unregeneration† (un-rē-jen-e̤-rā′sho̤n), *n.* The character or state of being unregenerate. *Bp. Hall*, Repentance, viii. § 4.

unregistered (un-rej′is-tėrd), *a.* Not registered; not recorded.

Hours
Unregister'd in vulgar fame.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 119.

unregretfulness (un-rē-gret′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unregretful; content.

unreigned†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *unreined*.

unrein (un-rān′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rein*[1].] To loosen the rein of; give the rein to; allow to have free course.

How negligently graceful he *unreins*
His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains!
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

unreined (un-rānd′), *a.* [Formerly also *unreigned*; < *un-*[1] + *reined*, pp. of *rein*[1], *v.*] 1. Not restrained by the reins or bridle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 17.—2. Not held in proper sway or subjection; unchecked.

This wild *unreigned* multitude. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi.

unrejoicing (un-rē-joi′sing), *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad.

Here winter holds his *unrejoicing* court.
Thomson, Winter.

unrelated (un-rē-lā′ted), *a.* Not related, in any sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 3.

unrelative (un-rel′a̤-tiv), *a.* Not relative, in any sense.

If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it. *Clarendon.*

unrelaxed (un-rē-lakst′), *a.* Not relaxed; strained; determined.

And even in his best passages, the strained expression, the *unrelaxed* determination to be vigorous, grows wearisome. *The Academy*, April 4, 1891, p. 320.

unrelenting (un-rē-len′ting), *a.* That does not or will not relent; not being or becoming lenient, mild, gentle, or merciful; continuing to be hard, severe, pitiless, hostile, or cold; inexorable; unyielding.

The ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 58.

=Syn. *Relentless*, *Implacable*, etc. (see *inexorable*), merciless, hard-hearted, unsparing, unpitying, rigorous, cruel.

unrelentingly (un-rē-len′ting-li), *adv.* In an unrelenting manner; harshly; inexorably. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 688.

unrelentingness (un-rē-len′ting-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unrelenting; severity; inexorableness.

unreliability (un-rē-lī-a̤-bil′i-ti), *n.* Unreliableness; untrustworthiness.

unreliable (un-rē-lī′a̤-bl), *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Alcibiades, who might (chronologically speaking) have been the son of Pericles, was too unsteady, and (according to Mr. Coleridge's coinage) *unreliable*; or, perhaps, in more correct English, too "unrelyuponable." *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

unreliableness (un-rē-lī′a̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unreliable. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

unrelievable (un-rē-lē′va̤-bl), *a.* Admitting of no relief or succor.

No degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power. *Boyle*, Works, I. 258.

unrelieved (un-rē-lēvd′), *a.* Not relieved, in any sense. *Boyle.*

unrelievedly (un-rē-lē′ved-li), *adv.* Without relief or mitigation.

The interest, intense as it is, is from first to last *unrelievedly* painful. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 347.

unremediable (un-rē-mē′di-a̤-bl), *a.* Irremediable. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unremembered (un-rē-mem′bėrd), *a.* Not remembered; forgotten.

Nor must their [Nobles and People of Scotland] sincere and moderate proceedings hitherto be *unremember'd*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unremembering (un-rē-mem′bėr-ing), *a.* Having no memory or recollection.

Unrememb'ring of its former pain. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi.

unremembrance (un-rē-mem′bra̤ns), *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [Rare.]

Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because their negation is unknown: as, amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts*, Logic, i. 4.

unremitted (un-rē-mit′ed), *a.* 1. Not remitted; not forgiven: as, punishment *unremitted*.—2. Not having a temporary relaxation: as, pain *unremitted*.

It is the strongest motive that we can suggest for *unremitted* diligence in the acquisition of useful knowledge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 268.

unremittedly (un-rē-mit′ed-li), *adv.* In an unremitted manner; incessantly; continuously.

Newport has an advantage which Swansea has been striving for *unremittedly*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 408.

unremitting (un-rē-mit′ing), *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued: as, *unremitting* exertions.

How many a rustic Milton has passed by,
Stifling the speechless longings of his heart
In *unremitting* drudgery and care!
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

unremittingly (un-rē-mit′ing-li), *adv.* In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

unremittingness (un-rē-mit′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unremitting; continuousness.

unremorseful (un-rē-môrs′fûl), *a.* Feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless.

Unremorseful fate
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.
Niccols, Sir T. Overbury's Vision, 1616. (*Davies.*)

unremorsefully (un-rē-môrs′fûl-i), *adv.* Without remorse; unpityingly. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 314.

unremorseless (un-rē-môrs′les), *a.* [< *un-*[1] (here intensive) + *remorseless*.] Showing or feeling no remorse; unpitying; remorseless. [Rare.]

His mellifluous breath
Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death.
Cowley, Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

unremovable (un-rē-mö′va̤-bl), *a.* That cannot be removed; fixed; irremovable. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

unremovableness (un-rē-mö′va̤-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unremovable, irremovable, or immovable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

unremovably (un-rē-mö′va̤-bli), *adv.* In an unremovable manner; irremovably. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2. 227.

unremoved (un-rē-mövd′), *a.* Not removed; not taken away; hence, firm; unshaken.

Like Teneriff or Atlas, *unremov'd.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 987.

unrenewed (un-rē-nūd'), *a.* **1.** Not made anew: as, an *unrenewed* lease.—**2.** Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit: as, an *unrenewed* heart. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.—**3.** Not renovated; not restored to freshness.

unrent (un-rent'), *a.* Not rent; not torn asunder. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 40.

unrepaid (un-rē-pād'), *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; not requited: as, a kindness *unrepaid*. *Byron*, Corsair, iii.

unrepair (un-rē-pār'), *n.* An unsound state, as of a building; dilapidation.

Allowed to fall into neglect and *unrepair*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 15.

unrepairable (un-rē-pār'a-bl), *a.* Irreparable. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 48. [Rare.]

unrepealable (un-rē-pē'la-bl), *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

Ancient and *unrepealable* Statute.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unrepealed (un-rē-pēld'), *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force. *Dryden*.

I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand *unrepealed*, than to violate any of them. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 114.

unrepentance (un-rē-pen'tans), *n.* The state of being unrepentant or impenitent; impenitence. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

unrepentant (un-rē-pen'tant), *a.* Not repentant; not penitent; not contrite for sin.

Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd.
Milton, P. R., iii. 429.

unrepented (un-rē-pen'ted), *a.* Not repented of: as, "*unrepented* sin," *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 168.

unrepining (un-rē-pī'ning), *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

unrepiningly (un-rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* Without peevish complaints. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 322.

unreplenished (un-rē-plen'isht), *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle*.

unrepliable† (un-rē-plī'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being replied to; unanswerable. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 329. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unreposing (un-rē-pō'sing), *a.* Unquiet; never resting. [Rare.]

The murmur of the *unreposing* brooks.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ii. 1.

unrepresented (un-rep-rē-zen'ted), *a.* Not represented, in any sense.

unreprievable (un-rē-prē'va-bl), *a.* Not capable of being reprieved or respited from death.

O, thou *unrepreivable*, beyond all
Measure of grace dambd immediatlie!
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

unreprieved (un-rē-prēvd'), *a.* Not reprieved; not respited. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

unreproachable (un-rē-prō'cha-bl), *a.* Irreproachable.

Innocency *unreproachable*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 210.

unreproachableness (un-rē-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unreproachable; irreproachableness.

unreproachably (un-rē-prō'cha-bli), *adv.* Irreproachably.

unreprovable (un-rē-prö'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unreprovable*; < *un-*[1] + *reprovable*.] Not reprovable; not deserving reproof; without reproach; not liable to be justly censured. Also spelled *unreproveable*.

Unreprovable unto my wyfhood ay.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 691.

My presumption of coming in print in this kind hath hitherto been *unreprovable*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, Ded.

unreproved (un-rē-prövd'), *a.* **1.** Not reproved; not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys*, Travailes.

2. Not liable to reproof or blame.

The gentlewoman has been ever held
Of *unreproved* name.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her and live with thee
In *unreproved* pleasures free.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 40.

3†. Not disproved.

The *unreproved* witnesse of those men's actions.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 684. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unrepulsable (un-rē-pul'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being repulsed. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxiii.

unreputable (un-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* Not reputable; disreputable.

Piety is no *unreputable* qualification. *J. Rogers.*

unrequested (un-rē-kwes'ted), *a.* Not requested; not asked.

An *unrequested* star did gently slide
Before the wise men to a greater light.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

unrequisite† (un-rek'wi-zit), *a.* Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

unrequitable (un-rē-kwī'ta-bl), *a.* Not requitable; not capable of being requited, recompensed, repaid, or the like. *Boyle*, Works, I. 274.

unrequited (un-rē-kwī'ted), *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.

It is thought a disgrace to love *unrequited*. But the great will see that true love cannot be *unrequited*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 198.

unrequitedly (un-rē-kwī'ted-li), *adv.* Without reciprocation.

She was fast falling in love violently, and as it now appeared *unrequitedly*, with a man her superior in station.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely, but Too Well, vi.

unreserve (un-rē-zėrv'), *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *T. Warton*, Life of Bathurst, p. 86.

unreserved (un-rē-zėrvd'), *a.* **1.** Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; not withheld in part; without reservation; full; entire: as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands.

A complete and *unreserved* oblation.
J. A. Alexander, On Ps. li. 21.

2. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free: as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.

Mr. Bright was more *unreserved* in his language.
The American, VIII. 277.

When they met, they were as *unreserved* as boys.
A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xl.

unreservedly (un-rē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In an unreserved manner. (*a*) Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.* (*b*) With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope.*

unreservedness (un-rē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being unreserved; frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Pope.*

unresistance (un-rē-zis'tans), *n.* Non-resistance.

A trembling *unresistance*. *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, § 66.

unresisted (un-rē-zis'ted), *a.* **1.** Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*—**2**†. Resistless; irresistible; such as cannot be successfully opposed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 282.

unresistedly† (un-rē-zis'ted-li), *adv.* Without resistance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 685.

unresistible (un-rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* Irresistible.

He will win you,
By *unresistible* luck, within this fortnight,
Enough to buy a barony.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

unresisting (un-rē-zis'ting), *a.* Not making resistance; not opposing; submissive; humble. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Pythagorean Philosophy.

unresistingly (un-rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* In an unresisting manner; without resistance; submissively.

unresolvable (un-rē-zol'va-bl), *a.* Incapable of being resolved, in any sense. *South*, Sermons, V. ix.

unresolve (un-rē-zolv'), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *resolve*.] To give up or change a resolution. [Rare.]

Tost by contrary thoughts, the man
Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again.
Ward, England's Reformation, iv. 387. (*Davies.*)

unresolved (un-rē-zolvd'), *a.* **1.** Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 436.—**2.** Not solved; not cleared: as, doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*—**3.** Not separated, to the eye or other sense, into its constituent parts: as, an *unresolved* nebula; also, not reduced to a state of solution.

unresolvedness (un-rē-zol'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution; indecision.

Many grow old in an *unresolvedness* whether to embrace Christianity or not; and many continue unresolved as long as they live. *J. Edwards*, Works, IV. 339.

unresolving (un-rē-zol'ving), *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden.*

unrespect† (un-rē-spekt'), *n.* Disrespect; want of respect or reverence; disesteem. *Bp. Hall.*

unrespectable (un-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* Not respectable; disreputable; dishonorable.

He makes no distinction of respectable and *unrespectable*. *H. Bushnell*, Sermons for the New Life, p. 341.

unrespective† (un-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* **1.** Not regarding circumstances or conditions; devoid of respect or consideration; regardless; unthinking.

I will converse with iron-witted fools
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look unto me with considerate eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 29.

O too, too rude hand
Of *unrespective* death!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

2. Not respected; used at random; unheeded; common.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
Because we now are full.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 71.

unrespited (un-res'pi-ted), *a.* **1.** Not respited.—**2**†. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 185.

unresponsal† (un-rē-spon'sal), *a.* Irresponsible.

A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by *unresponsal* men.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 106. (*Davies.*)

unresponsible (un-rē-spon'si-bl), *a.* Irresponsible.

His *unresponsable* memory can make us no satisfaction.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex, i. 370. (*Davies.*)

unresponsibleness (un-rē-spon'si-bl-nes), *n.* Irresponsibility. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 349.

unresponsive (un-rē-spon'siv), *a.* Not responsive.

unresponsiveness (un-rē-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unresponsive.

unrest (un-rest'), *n.* [< ME. *unreste* (= MLG. *unreste, unraste* = G. dial. *unrast*); < *un-* + *rest*[1].] Lack of rest or quietude, physical or mental.

"Is this," quod she, "the cause of youre *unreste?*"
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 248.

That *unrest* which men miscall delight
Can touch him not and torture not again.
Shelley, Adonais, xl.

unrest† (un-rest'), *v. t.* [ME. *unresten*; < *unrest*, *n.*] To disturb; deprive of rest.

Goode is hem to slee,
For thai the swarme *unresteth*, so thai crie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

unrestful (un-rest'fûl), *a.* **1.** Not restful or at rest; restless. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 961.—**2.** Not affording rest or promotive of rest.

unrestfulness (un-rest'fûl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestful; restlessness; disquietude.

Whiche put the said Vortiger to great *unrestfulnesse*.
Fabyan, Chronicle, lxxxii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unresting (un-res'ting), *a.* Not resting; continually in motion or action; restless. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

unrestingly (un-res'ting-li), *adv.* In an unresting manner; continuously; without rest.

unrestingness (un-res'ting-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unresting; absence of repose or quiet. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals.

unrestored (un-rē-stōrd'), *a.* **1.** Not restored; not given back.

Then does he say he lent me
Some shipping *unrestored*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 27.

2. Not restored to a former, and especially a better, state: as, *unrestored* health; *unrestored* to favor.

If *unrestor'd* by this, despair your cure.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 637.

3. In the *fine arts*, remaining, as a work of art, in the condition in which its author left it, save for damage of time, from the elements, etc. Compare *restoration*, 2.

The Bucentaur lies rotting *unrestored*,
Neglected garment of her widowhood!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

unrestrained (un-rē-strānd'), *a.* **1.** Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered; not limited.

The banquet that followed was generous; . . . mirth *unrestrained*, except by propriety.
Lord Cockburn, Life of Jeffrey.

2. Licentious; loose.

They say he daily doth frequent
With *unrestrained* loose companions.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 7.

unrestrainedly (un-rē-strā'ned-li), *adv.* In an unrestrained manner; without restraint or limitation.

She . . . wept *unrestrainedly*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 541.

unrestrainedness (un-rē-strā′ned-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrestrained.

No men on earth ever have had liberty in the sense of *unrestrainedness* of action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 296.

unrestraint (un-rē-strānt′), *n.* Freedom from restraint. *Carlyle.*

unrestricted (un-rē-strik′ted), *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Watts.*

unrestrictedly (un-rē-strik′ted-li), *adv.* In an unrestricted manner; without limitation.

unresty† (un-res′ti), *a.* [ME. *unresty, unristy;* < *unrest* + *-y*[1].] Uneasy; unquiet; troublesome.

Yow write I myn *unresty* sorowes sore.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1355.

unretarded (un-rē-tär′ded), *a.* Not retarded; not delayed, hindered, or impeded. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

unretentive (un-rē-ten′tiv), *a.* Not retentive. *Coleridge.*

unreturnable (un-rē-tėr′na-bl), *a.* Incapable of being returned; impossible to be repaid.

unreturning (un-rē-tėr′ning), *a.* Not returning.

The *unreturning* brave. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii.

Do I hear thee mourn
Thy childhood's *unreturning* hours?
Bryant, Earth.

unrevealedness (un-rē-vē′led-nes), *n.* The state of being unrevealed; concealment.

unrevenged (un-rē-venjd′), *a.* Not revenged: as, an injury *unrevenged.*

unrevengeful (un-rē-venj′fûl), *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 191.

unreverence (un-rev′e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *unreverence;* < *un-*[1] + *reverence.*] Want of reverence; irreverence. *Wyclif.*

unreverend (un-rev′e-rend), *a.* **1.** Not reverend. —**2**†. Disrespectful; irreverent. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6. 14.

unreverent (un-rev′e-rent), *a.* [< ME. *unreverent;* < *un-*[1] + *reverent.*] Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

unreverently (un-rev′e-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unreverently;* < *unreverent* + *-ly*[2].] Without reverence; irreverently.

They treten *unreverently* the sacrament of the auter.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I did *unreverently* to blame the gods.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

unreversed (un-rē-vėrst′), *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter-decision; not revoked; unrepealed: as, a judgment or decree *unreversed.* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 223.

unreverted (un-rē-vėr′ted), *a.* Not reverted. *Wordsworth.*

unrevoked (un-rē-vōkt′), *a.* [< ME. *unrevokid;* < *un-*[1] + *revoked.*] Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled.

Also I shall holde, kepe, and meyntene all laudable ordinaunces which hath be made and used afore this tyme be my predecessours, Maires, Aldermen, Sherifs, and the commen counseille of this toune, *unreuokid* and vnrepelid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 417.

unrewarded (un-rē-wâr′ded), *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 242.

unrewardedly (un-rē-wâr′ded-li), *adv.* Without reward or compensation.

He had transfused two months of her life with such a delicate sweetness, so *unrewardedly.*
Scribner's Mag., IV. 757.

unrewarding (un-rē-wâr′ding), *a.* Not rewarding; not affording a reward; uncompensating. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. xix.

unrhythmical (un-rith′mi-kal), *a.* Not rhythmical; irregular in rhythm.

unriddle (un-rid′l), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *riddle*[1].] **1.** To explain or tell something to.

I pray *unriddle* us, and teach us that
Which we desire to know; where is the English prisoner?
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (ed. Pearson, II. 381).

2. To read the riddle of; solve or explain; interpret: as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.

There 's somewhat in this world amiss
Shall be *unriddled* by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

unriddleable (un-rid′l-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *riddle*[1] + *-able.*] Not capable of solution; not understandable or explainable.

Difficulties in Scripture are *unriddleable* riddles.
Lightfoot, Biblical Museum, p. 139, margin.

unriddler (un-rid′lėr), *n.* One who unriddles anything; one who explains an enigma. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

unridiculous (un-ri-dik′ū-lus), *a.* Not ridiculous. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

unrifled (un-rī′fld), *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped.

They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains *unrifled*, and descends upon their heir.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 717.

unrig (un-rig′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rig*[2].] *Naut.*, to strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, etc. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv., note 24.

unrigged (un-rigd′), *a.* Without rigging; not rigged.

Still *unrigg'd* his shatter'd vessels lie.
Pitt, Æneid, iv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unright (un-rīt′), *a.* [ME. *unright, unriht, unrigt, unrigt,* < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = D. *onregt* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Icel. *ūréttr* = Norw. *urett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, not right, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right: see *un-*[1] and *right, a.*] Not right; unrighteous; unjust; wrong.

Late hem neuer ther to haue myȝt,
For sikirli hit were *vnrygt.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

A rightful Prince by *unright* deeds a Tyrant groweth.
Sir P. Sidney, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 566.

unright (un-rīt′), *n.* [ME. *unright,* < AS. *unriht* (= OS. *unreht* = OFries. *unriucht, onriucht* = MLG. *unrecht* = OHG. MHG. *unreht*, G. *unrecht* = Norw. *urett, orett* = Sw. *orätt* = Dan. *uret*), wrong, injustice, sin, < *un-*, not, + *riht*, right, justice: see *un-*[1] and *right, n.*] That which is unright or not right; wrong; injustice. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Certes, I dide yow nevere *unright.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 237.

That particular form of unlaw and *unright* which consisted in abusing the King's authority to wring money out of all classes. *E. A. Freeman*, Norm. Conq., V. 108.

unright† (un-rīt′), *adv.* [ME. *unright,* < AS. *unrihte* (= D. *onregt* = OS. OHG. *unrehto*, MHG. *unrehte*), wrongly, crookedly, unjustly, < *un-*, not, + *rihte*, straight, right: see *un-*[1] and *right, adv.*] Wrongly.

The sonne wente his course *unright.*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 661.

unright† (un-rīt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unrighten;* < *unright, a.*] To make wrong. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

unrighteous (un-rī′tyus), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtwis, unrigtwis,* < AS. *unrihtwis* (= Icel. *ūréttvíss*), not righteous, < *un-*, not, + *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *un-*[1] and *righteous.*] Not righteous; unjust; not equitable; evil; wicked; not honest or upright: of persons or things.

Deliver me out of the hand of the *unrighteous.*
Ps. lxxi. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ungodly, Impious*, etc. (see *irreligious*); wrong, unjust, unfair, iniquitous, sinful.

unrighteously (un-rī′tyus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **unrightwisely;* < *unrighteous* + *-ly*[2].] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

You gods, I see that who *unrighteously*
Holds wealth or state from others shall be curs'd
In that which meaner men are blest withal.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

unrighteousness (un-rī′tyus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unrighteous; injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.

unrightful (un-rīt′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unrihtful, onrigtvolle;* < *un-*[1] + *rightful.*] **1.** Not rightful; unjust; not consonant with justice.

Victorie of *unryghtful* deth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

2. Not having right; not legitimate.

And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again.
Shak., Rich. II., v. i. 63.

unrightfully (un-rīt′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unryghtfully;* < *unrightful* + *-ly*[2].] Unjustly; unrighteously.

Anoyinge foolk treden, and that *unryghtfully*, on the nekkes of hooly men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

unrightfulness (un-rīt′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unrihtfulnesse;* < *unrightful* + *-ness.*] The character or state of being unrightful. [Rare.]

We must beware of seeking to extenuate his [the unjust Judge's] *unrightfulness.*
Trench, On the Parables, p. 372.

unring (un-ring′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *ring*[1].] To deprive of a ring; remove a ring from.

unringed (un-ringd′), *a.* Not having a ring, as in the nose.

Pigs *unringed.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. 2.

unrioted† (un-rī′ot-ed), *a.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot. [Rare.]

A chaste, *unrioted* house.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

unrip (un-rip′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rip*[1].] To undo by ripping; rip; tear or cut open.

You should have seen me *unrip* their noses now, and have sent them to the next barber's to stitching.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

O what a virgin longing I feel on me
To *unrip* the seal, and read it!
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 1.

unripe (un-rīp′), *a.* [< ME. *unripe,* < AS. *unripe* (= D. *onrijp* = OHG. *unrīfi*, MHG. *unreife*, G. *unreif*), not ripe, < *un-*, not, + *rīpe*, ripe: see *un-*[1] and *ripe*[1].] **1.** Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection or maturity: as, *unripe* fruit; an *unripe* girl. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.—**2.** Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable. [Rare.]

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 254.

3. Not fully prepared; not completed: as, an *unripe* scheme.—**4**†. Too early; premature: as, an *unripe* death. *Sir P. Sidney.*—**Unripe honey.** See *honey.*

unripened (un-rī′pnd), *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison*, Cato, i. 4.

unripeness (un-rīp′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being unripe; want of ripeness; immaturity. *Bacon*, Delays.

unrivalable (un-rī′val-a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *rival* + *-able.*] Inimitable; not to be rivaled. *Southey*, The Doctor, i. A. i. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unrivaled, unrivalled (un-rī′vald), *a.* **1.** Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 105.—**2.** Having no equal; peerless. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 144.

unrivet (un-riv′et), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rivet.*] To take out the rivets of; loosen, as anything held by rivets or pins. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

unrobe (un-rōb′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *robe.*] **I.** *trans.* To strip of a robe; undress; disrobe.

II. *intrans.* To undress; especially, to take off robes of state or ceremony.

unroll (un-rōl′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *roll.*] **I.** *trans.* To open, as something rolled or folded: as, to *unroll* cloth.—**2.** To display; lay open. *Dryden; Tennyson*, Dream of Fair Women.—**3.** To strike off from a roll or register. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 130.

II. *intrans.* To become straight or loose, as in passing from a rolled condition. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 35.

unrollment (un-rōl′ment), *n.* [< *unroll* + *-ment.*] The act of unrolling. *Boardman*, Creative Week (1878), p. 124. [Rare.]

unromanized (un-rō′man-īzd), *a.* **1.** Not subjected to Roman arms or customs.—**2.** Freed from subjection to the authority, principles, or usages of the Roman Catholic Church.

unromantic (un-rō-man′tik), *a.* Not romantic; contrary to romance. *Swift.*

unromantically (un-rō-man′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an unromantic manner.

unroof (un-röf′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *roof.*] To strip off the roof or roofs of. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 222.

unroofed[1] (un-röft′), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *roofed.*] Not provided with a roof.

A larger smoke plume ascends from an *unroofed* oven of stone. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 107.

unroofed[2] (un-röft′), *a.* [< *unroof* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived or stripped of a roof.

The walls of the old church are still standing, *unroofed*, and crumbling daily. *The Century*, XXVI. 211.

unroost (un-röst′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *roost*[1].] To drive from a roost. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

unroot (un-röt′), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *root*[2] (confused with *root*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To tear up by the roots; extirpate; eradicate: as, to *unroot* an oak. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 1. 6.

II. *intrans.* To be torn up by the roots. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

unrope (un-rōp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rope*[1].] To take a rope or ropes from; hence, in some parts of the United States, to unharness: as, to *unrope* a horse, or loosen or remove the ropes which serve for a harness.

The horse was *unroped* from the wagon and turned loose. *Philadelphia Times*, July 30, 1883.

unrough (un-ruf′), *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 10.

unroyal (un-roi′al), *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sir P. Sidney.*

unroyalist (un-roi′al-ist), *n.* One not of the royal family. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 56. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unroyally (un-roi′al-i), *adv.* In an unroyal manner.

unrude (un-röd′), *a.* [< ME. *unrude, unruide, unride, ounride;* < *un-*[1] (in defs. 2 and 3 intensive) + *rude.*] 1. Not rude; polished; cultivated. *Herrick,* Hesperides, p. 156.—2†. Excessively rude. [Rare.]

See how the *unrude* rascal backbites him!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

3†. Cruel; monstrous.

unruffle (un-ruf′l), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *ruffle*[1].] To cease from being ruffled or agitated; subside to smoothness. *Dryden,* Æneid, i. 210.

unruffled (un-ruf′ld), *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated, not disturbed: as, an *unruffled* temper.

The *unruffled* bosom of the stream. *Hawthorne.*

unruinable (un-rö′in-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being ruined or destroyed. *Watts,* Remnants of Time, ix. [Rare.]

unruinate† (un-rö′i-nāt), *a.* Not brought to ruin; not in ruins. *Bp. Hall,* Apol. against Brownists, § 30. [Rare.]

unruined (un-rö′ind), *a.* Not ruined; not destroyed. *Bp. Hall,* Balm of Gilead, § 10. [Rare.]

unruled (un-röld′), *a.* Not ruled. (*a*) Not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser,* State of Ireland. (*b*†) Unruly. *Fabyan.* (*c*) Not marked, by means of a rule or other contrivance, with lines: as, *unruled* paper.

unrulily (un-rö′li-li), *adv.* In an unruly manner; lawlessly. *Sir J. Cheke,* Hurt of Sedition.

unrulimentt (un-rö′li-ment), *n.* [< *unruly* + *-ment.*] Unruliness. *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. ix. 23.

unruliness (un-rö′li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; turbulence: as, the *unruliness* of men or of their passions. *South,* Sermons.

unruly (un-rö′li), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *ruly*[2]. Cf. *disruly.*] Disposed to resist rule or lawful restraint, or to violate laws laid down; lawless; turbulent; ungovernable; refractory; disorderly; tumultuous: as, an *unruly* child.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.
Jas. iii. 8.

An out-law was this Robin Hood,
His life free and *unruly.*
In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, [V. 434).

unrulyt (un-rö′li), *adv.* [< *unruly, a.*] Not according to rule; irregularly.

unrumple (un-rum′pl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *rumple.*] To free from rumples; spread or lay even. *Addison,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

unsacrament (un-sak′ra-ment), *v. t.* To deprive of sacramental character. [Rare.]

The profaneness of a bad man administering it doth *unsacrament* baptism itself.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, v. 11.

unsadt (un-sad′), *a.* [< ME. *unsad;* < *un-*[1] + *sad.*] Lacking in seriousness; unsettled; unsteady.

O stormy peple! *unsad* and ever untrewe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 939.

unsaddent (un-sad′n), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *sadden.*] To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock,* Manners of Eng. People, p. 483.

unsaddle (un-sad′l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *saddle.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strip of a saddle; take the saddle from: as, to *unsaddle* a horse.—2. To cause to dismount or fall from a saddle; unhorse.

If I believe a fair speaker, I have comfort a little while, though he deceive me, but a froward and peremptory refuser *unsaddles* me at first. *Donne,* Sermons, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To take the saddle from a horse: as, we *unsaddled* for an hour's rest.

unsadness (un-sad′nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsadnesse;* < *unsad* + *-ness.*] Infirmity; lack of steadiness; weakness. *Wyclif.*

unsafe (un-sāf′), *a.* Not safe, in any sense.

No incredulous or *unsafe* circumstance.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 88.

unsafely (un-sāf′li), *adv.* Not safely. *Dryden,* Eleonora.

unsafeness (un-sāf′nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsafe.

unsafety (un-sāf′ti), *n.* The state of being unsafe; exposure to danger; insecurity; risk. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iv. 7.

unsaget (un-sāj′), *a.* Not sage or wise; foolish. *Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 305. (*Davies.*)

unsaid (un-sed′), *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered: as, *unsaid* words. *Dryden,* Cock and Fox, l. 467.

unsailable (un-sā′la-bl), *a.* Not sailable; not navigable. *May,* tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

unsaint† (un-sānt′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *saint*[1].] To deprive of saintship; divest of saintly character; deny sanctity to. *South,* Sermons.

unsaintly (un-sānt′li), *a.* Not like a saint; unholy. *Bp. Gauden,* Tears of the Church.

unsalability (un-sā-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* Unsalableness. *Athenæum,* No. 3281, p. 352. Also spelled *unsaleability.*

unsalable (un-sā′la-bl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: as, *unsalable* goods.

II. *n.* That which is unsalable or cannot be sold.

Also spelled *unsaleable.*

unsalableness (un-sā′la-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsalable. Also spelled *unsaleableness.*

unsalaried (un-sal′a-rid), *a.* Not provided with or paid a fixed salary: as, an *unsalaried* office or official; hence, depending solely on fees.

unsalted (un-sâl′ted), *a.* 1. Not salted; not pickled; fresh; unseasoned: as, *unsalted* meat.

O, your *unsalted* fresh foole is your onely man.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

2. Not salt; having fresh waters, as a river.

And through the green meadow runs, or rather lounges, a gentle, *unsalted* stream, like an English river, licking its grassy margin with a sort of bovine placidity and contentment. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, p. 70.

unsaluted (un-sa-lū′ted), *a.* Not saluted; not greeted. *Shak.,* Cor., v. 3. 50.

unsalvable (un-sal′va-bl), *a.* Without capacity of being saved; not savable.

However, I hope there is still a church in England alive; or else we were all in a sad, yea, in an *unsalvable* condition. *Fuller,* Appeal of Injured Innocence, ii. 102. (*Hall.*)

unsanctification (un-sangk″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* The state or character of being unsanctified. *Coleridge.*

unsanctified (un-sangk′ti-fīd), *a.* 1. Not sanctified; unholy; profane. *V. Knox,* Winter Evenings, xxviii.—2. Not consecrated. *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 252.

unsanguine (un-sang′gwin), *a.* Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. *Young,* The Ocean.

unsanitary (un-san′i-tā-ri), *a.* Not sanitary; unhealthy; not designed or fitted to secure health. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xxiii.

unsaponifiable (un-sa-pon′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* Not capable of saponification.

unsapped (un-sapt′), *a.* Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked. *Sterne.*

unsatiability† (un-sā″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* Unsatiableness.

unsatiable (un-sā′shia-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satiated or appeased; insatiable. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

unsatiableness (un-sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being insatiable; insatiability; insatiableness.

unsatiably (un-sā′shia-bli), *adv.* Insatiably. [Rare.]

unsatiate† (un-sā′shiāt), *a.* Insatiate. *Dr. H. More,* Sleep of the Soul, iii. 11.

unsatisfaction† (un-sat-is-fak′shon), *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Bp. Hall,* Of Contentation.

unsatisfactorily (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an unsatisfactory manner. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.,* VI. 516.

unsatisfactoriness (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle,* Works, III. Pref.

unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak′tō-ri), *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. *Sir T. Browne,* Letter to a Friend.

unsatisfiable (un-sat′is-fī-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being satisfied: as, *unsatisfiable* passions. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

unsatisfied (un-sat′is-fīd), *a.* 1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full: as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 55.—2. Not content; not pleased; dissatisfied. [Now rare.]

Divers of the magistrates being *unsatisfied* with this verdict, . . . the defendants at the next court brought a review. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 299.

3. Not fully informed; not convinced or fully persuaded.

Whatsoever the Bishops were, it seems they themselves were *unsatisfi'd* in matters of Religion.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Not paid; unpaid; undischarged: as, an *unsatisfied* bill or account. *Shak.,* L. L. L., ii. 1. 139.

unsatisfiedness (un-sat′is-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being dissatisfied or discontented. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, II. 31.

unsatisfying (un-sat′is-fī-ing), *a.* Not satisfying or affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

unsatisfyingness (un-sat′is-fī-ing-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsatisfying or not gratifying to the full. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 859.

unsaturated (un-saṭ′ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not saturated.

The majority of "alloisomerides" are compounds containing *unsaturated* carbon. *Nature,* XXXIX. 119.

unsaturation (un-saṭ-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The state of being unsaturated.

unsavorily, unsavourily (un-sā′vor-i-li), *adv.* In an unsavory manner. *Milton,* Animadversions.

unsavoriness, unsavouriness (un-sā′vor-i-nes), *n.* The character of being unsavory.

unsavory, unsavoury (un-sā′vor-i), *a.* 1. Not savory; tasteless; insipid. Job vi. 6.—2. Disagreeable to the taste or smell. *Shak.,* Pericles, ii. 3. 31.—3. Unpleasing; offensive, intellectually or morally; disagreeable. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Thou hast the most *unsavoury* similes.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 89.

=Syn. 2. Unpalatable, ill-flavored, stale.—3. Disgusting, nauseous.

unsay (un-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsaid,* ppr. *unsaying.* [< *un-*[2] + *say*[1].] To recant or recall after having been said; retract; take back: as, to *unsay* one's words.

Scorns to *unsay* what once it hath delivered.
Shak., Rich. II. iv. 1. 9.

Retire a while,
Whilst I *unsay* myself unto the Duke,
And cast out that ill spirit I have possess'd him with.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

unscalable (un-skā′la-bl), *a.* Not to be scaled; incapable of being climbed or mounted. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 1. 20. Also *unscaleable.*

Far below, out of sight over the edge, lay the torrent; *unscalable* the cliff rose above. *The Atlantic,* LXVII. 376.

unscale (un-skāl′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *scale*[1].] To remove scales from; divest of scales.

Unscaling her long-abused sight. *Milton,* Areopagitica.

unscaly (un-skā′li), *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay,* Trivia, ii. 416.

unscanned (un-skand′), *a.* Not scanned; not measured; not computed. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1. 313.

unscapablet (un-skā′pa-bl), *a.* Not to be escaped.

unscarred (un-skärd′), *a.* Not marked with scars; hence, unwounded; unhurt: as, an *unscarred* veteran. *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 4. 209.

unscathed (un-skāᵺd′), *a.* Uninjured. *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.

unsceptered, unsceptred (un-sep′tèrd), *a.* 1. Having no scepter or royal authority.—2. Deprived of a scepter; unkinged: as, the *unsceptered* Lear. *Poetry of Antijacobin,* p. 138. (*Davies.*)

unscholar† (un-skol′ăr), *n.* One who is not a scholar; an illiterate person. *Ascham,* Toxophilus, p. 38. (*Davies.*)

unschooled (un-sköld′), *a.* Not schooled; not taught; not educated; illiterate; not developed by study. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 2. 97.

unsciencet (un-sī′ens), *n.* [< ME. *unscience;* < *un-*[1] + *science.*] Lack of knowledge; ignorance.

If that any wyht weene a thing to ben oother weyes thanne it is, it is nat oonly *unscience* but it is deceyvable opynyon. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, v. prose 3.

unscissored (un-siz′ord), *a.* Not cut with scissors; not sheared. *Shak.,* Pericles, iii. 3. 29.

unscottify (un-skot′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unscottified,* ppr. *unscottifying.* [< *un-*[2] + *Scottify.*] To deprive of Scotch characteristics. [Rare.]

Examples of great power in Scottish phraseology, . . . which lose their charm altogether when *unscottified.*
E. B. Ramsey, Scottish Life and Character, p. 91.

unscoured (un-skourd′), *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing: as, *unscoured* armor; *unscoured* wool. *Shak.,* M. for M., i. 2. 171.

unscratched (un-skracht′), *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1. 225.

unscreened (un-skrēnd′), *a.* 1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected. *Boyle.*—2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted: as, *unscreened* coal.

unscrew (un-skrö′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *screw*[1].] To draw the screws from; unfasten by taking out screws; also, to loosen (a screw) by turning it so as to withdraw it: often used figuratively.

I should curse my fortune,
Even at the highest, to be made the gin
To *unscrew* a mother's love unto her son.
Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

unscriptural (un-skrip'tū-ral), *a.* Not warranted by the authority of the Scriptures; not in accordance with Scripture: as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

Prelacy was abhorred by the great body of Scottish Protestants, both as an *unscriptural* and as a foreign institution. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

unscripturally (un-skrip'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In an unscriptural manner; in a manner not founded on or warranted by the Scriptures. *Clarke.*

unscrupulous (un-skrö'pū-lus), *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; regardless of principle; unprincipled. *Godwin.*

unscrupulously (un-skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

unscrupulousness (un-skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unscrupulous; want of scrupulousness.

unscrutable (un-skrö'ta-bl), *a.* Inscrutable.

unsculptured (un-skulp'tūrd), *a.* Not sculptured; not covered with sculpture or markings; specifically, in *zoöl.*, smooth; without elevated or impressed marks on the surface.

unscutcheoned (un-skuch'ond), *a.* **1.** Not having, or not being entitled to, an escutcheon, as being of humble birth.—**2.** Not adorned with an escutcheon or armorial bearings, as a tomb or a doorway.

unseal (un-sēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unselen*; < *un-*[2] + *seal*[2].] **1.** To open (a thing) after it has been sealed; free from a seal; hence, to open, in a general sense. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 275.—**2.** To disclose. [Rare.]

My fears forgetting manners, to *unseal*
Their grand commission. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 17.

unsealed (un-sēld'), *a.* Not sealed or stamped with a seal; not ratified; not confirmed; not sanctioned. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2. 30.

unseam (un-sēm'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seam.*] To rip, as a piece of sewing; hence, to split or cleave. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

unsearchable (un-sėr'cha-bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; not to be traced or searched out; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. Rom. xi. 33; *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

II. *n.* That which is unsearchable or inscrutable. *Watts*, Logic, i. 6, § 1.

unsearchableness (un-sėr'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways.
Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

unsearchably (un-sėr'cha-bli), *adv.* In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

unsearched (un-sėrcht'), *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 22.

unseason (un-sē'zn), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *season.*] **1.** To deprive of seasoning.—**2†.** To strike or affect unseasonably or disagreeably. *Spenser.*

unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not seasonable: as, an *unseasonable* hour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 2. 16.—**2.** Not suited to the time or occasion; acting at an unsuitable time; unfit; untimely; ill-timed: as, *unseasonable* advisers or advice.

I would not have let fallen an *unseasonable* pleasantry in the venerable presence of Misery.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Not agreeable to the time of the year; out of season: as, an *unseasonable* frost. *Shak.*, Rich. II, iii. 2. 106.—**4.** Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of season, and therefore unfit for food: as, *unseasonable* salmon. *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1888.

unseasonableness (un-sē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unseasonable. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

unseasonably (un-sē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not at the most suitable time. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 258.

unseasoned (un-sē'znd), *a.* **1.** Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use: as, *unseasoned* wood, etc.—**2.** Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure something by use or habit: as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates.—**3.** Not qualified by use or experience; unripe; imperfect.

An *unseason'd* courtier. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 80.

4. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or what gives relish: as, *unseasoned* meat.—**5†.** Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed.

Sir, 'tis a sign you make no stranger of me,
To bring these renegadoes to my chamber
At these *unseason'd* hours.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Like a thicke Coate of *vnseason'd* frieze
Forc'd on your backe in summer.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6†. Irregular; intemperate; inordinate.

Whilst gods and angels
Make but a rule as we do, though a stricter—
Like desperate and *unseason'd* fools, let fly
Our killing angers, and forsake our honours.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

Your *unseasoned*, quarrelling, rude fashion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

unseat (un-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seat.*] To remove from a seat or base: as, to *unseat* a boiler; to *unseat* a valve. Specifically—(*a*) To throw from one's seat on horseback. (*b*) To depose from a seat in a representative body: as, to be *unseated* for bribery.

unseaworthiness (un-sē'wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The state of being unseaworthy.

unseaworthy (un-sē'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Not fit for a voyage: applied to a ship not in a fit state, as to repairs, equipments, crew, and all respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.

unseconded (un-sek'un-ded), *a.* **1.** Not seconded; not supported; not assisted: as, the motion was *unseconded;* the attempt was *unseconded. Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 34.—**2†.** Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded.
Sir T. Browne.

unsecret[1] (un-sē'kret), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *secret.*] Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

unsecret[2]† (un-sē'kret), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *secret.*] To disclose; divulge. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

unsectarian (un-sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect; not characterized by any of the peculiarities or prejudices of a sect.

unsectarianism (un-sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *unsectarian* + *-ism.*] The character of being unsectarian; freedom from sectarianism; unprejudiced attitude in religious matters.

unsecular (un-sek'ū-lar), *a.* Not secular or worldly. *Eclectic Rev.*

unsecularize (un-sek'ū-lar-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsecular* + *-ize.*] To cause to become unsecular; detach from secular things; alienate from the world; devote to sacred uses.

unsecure (un-sē-kūr'), *a.* Insecure. *Denham.*

unseduced (un-sē-dūst'), *a.* Not seduced. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 173.

unseeded (un-sē'ded), *a.* **1.** Not seeded; not sown. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.—**2.** Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

unseeing (un-sē'ing), *a.* Not seeing; blind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 209.

unseel[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *unseele, unsele, unsel, unsæl*, < AS. **unsǣl* (= Icel. *ūsæll*) = Dan. *ussel* (= Goth. *unsēls*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēl, sǣl*, good, happy: see *seel*[1], *a.*] Unhappy.

unseel[1]†, *n.* [ME. *unseele, hounsele* (= Icel. *ūsæla*); < *un-*[1] + *seel*[1], *n.*] Unhappiness; misfortune.

What right is nowe to repente [it],
Thou schapist thi selfe *vn-seele.*
York Plays, p. 313.

With muchel *hounsele* ich lede mi lif,
And that is for on suete wif.
MS. Digby 86. (*Halliwell.*)

unseel[2]† (un-sēl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seel*[2].] To open, as the eyes of a hawk which have been seeled; restore the sight of; enlighten.

Are your eyes yet *unseeled?* dare they look day
In the dull face? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

unseeliness† (un-sē'li-nes), *n.* Wretchedness; unblessedness.

I desire gretly that shrewes losten sone thilke *unselynysses.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

unseely† (un-sē'li), *a.* [< ME. *unsely, unselig, unceli, unsælig*, < AS. *unsēlig, unsælig* (= OHG. *unsālig*, MHG. *unsælic, unsælec* = Icel. *ūsæligr* = Dan. *usalig*), unhappy, < *un-*, not, + *sēlig*, happy: see *seely.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; unsuccessful.

"Unhardy is *unseely*," thus men sayth.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 290.

unseem† (un-sēm'), *v. i.* [< *un-*[1] + *seem*[1].] Not to seem. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 156.

unseemliness (un-sēm'li-nes), *n.* The character of being unseemly; uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

unseemly (un-sēm'li), *a.* [< ME. *unsemly* (= Icel. *ūsæmiligr*); < *un-*[1] + *seemly.*] Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent; improper.

We have endeavoured to be as far from *unseemly* speeches, to make your ears glow, as we hope you will be free from unkind reports.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Prol.

=**Syn.** Unmeet, unfit, indecorous.

unseemly (un-sēm'li), *adv.* In an unseemly manner; indecently; unbecomingly; improperly. 1 Cor. xiii. 4, 5.

unseen (un-sēn'), *a.* [< ME. *unsene, unseien, unsehen, unseie*, etc.; < *un-*[1] + *seen*[1].] **1.** Not seen; not discovered.—**2.** Invisible; not discoverable: as, the *unseen* God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 49.—**3†.** Unskilled; inexperienced.

Not *unseen* in the affections of the court.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

The unseen, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.—**Unsight, unseen**†. See *unsight.*

unseize† (un-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *seize.*] To release; let go of. *Quarles*, Emblems, I. xii. 2.

unseized (un-sēzd'), *a.* **1.** Not seized; not apprehended; not taken. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 256.—**2.** In *law*, not possessed; not put in possession: as, *unseized* of land.

unseldom (un-sel'dum), *adv.* Not seldom; sometimes; frequently.

unselfconsciousness (un-self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* Absence of self-consciousness. *The Academy*, April 19, 1890, p. 259. [Rare.]

unselfish (un-sel'fish), *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest; generous; regardful of others.

unselfishly (un-sel'fish-li), *adv.* In an unselfish manner; generously.

unselfishness (un-sel'fish-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unselfish; generosity; thoughtfulness for others.

unselfness (un-self'nes), *n.* Unselfishness. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xx. [Rare.]

unseminared† (un-sem'i-nārd), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *seminar*(*y*) + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of virility; made a eunuch. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 11.

unsensed (un-senst'), *a.* [< *un-*[2] + *sense*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wanting a distinct sense or meaning; without a certain signification. [Rare.]

A parcel of *unsensed* characters.
J. Lewis, Bp. Pecock, p. 292.

unsensible† (un-sen'si-bl), *a.* **1.** Insensible.

[Christ] died not to purchase such honour unto *unsensible* things, that man to his dishonour should do them honourable service.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 77.

2. Not sensible; nonsensical.

They barbarously thinking *unsensible* wonders of me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

3. Imperceptible.

The lodge . . . being set upon such an *unsensible* rising of the ground as you are come to a pretty height before almost you perceive that you ascend, it gives the eye lordship over a good large circuit.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

unsensibleness† (un-sen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being unsensible.

unsensualize (un-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.* To elevate from the dominion of the senses. *Coleridge*, The Destiny of Nations.

unsent (un-sent'), *a.* **1.** Not sent; not despatched; not transmitted: as, an *unsent* letter.—**2.** Not solicited by means of a message: with *for:* as, *unsent for* guests.

unsentenced (un-sen'tenst), *a.* **1.** Not having received sentence.—**2†.** Not definitely pronounced, as judgment; undecreed. *Heylin*, Reformation, ii. 61. (*Davies.*)

unsentimental (un-sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* Not sentimental; not apt to be swayed by sentiment; matter-of-fact.

Never man had a more *unsentimental* mother than mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

unseparable† (un-sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* Inseparable.

Life and sorrow are *unseparable.*
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

unseparably† (un-sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* Inseparably. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 9.

unsepulchered, unsepulchred (un-sep'ul-kėrd), *a.* Having no grave; unburied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii.

unsequestered (un-sē-kwes'tėrd), *a.* Not sequestered; unreserved; open; frank; free. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

unservice (un-sėr'vis), *n.* Want of service; neglect of duty; idleness. [Rare.]

You tax us for *unservice*, lady.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

unserviceable (un-sėr'vi-sa-bl), *a.* Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless: as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 152.

unserviceableness (un-sėr'vi-sa-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unserviceable; uselessness. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

unserviceably (un-sėr'vi-sa-bli), *adv.* Not in a serviceable manner; not serviceably. *Woodward*, Natural History.

unset (un-set'), *a.* [< ME. *unset;* < *un-*[1] + *set*[1].] 1. Not set; not placed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.—2. Unplanted.

Item, j. *unsette* poke. *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 477.

3. Not sunk below the horizon, as the sun.—4†. Not fixed; unappointed. See *steven.*

Al day meteth men at *unset* stevene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

5. Not placed in a setting; unmounted: as, *unset* gems.—6. Not set, as a broken limb. *Fuller*, Worthies.

unsettle (un-set'l), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *settle*[1] mixed with *settle*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change from a settled state; make to be no longer fixed, steady, or established; unhinge; make uncertain or fluctuating: as, to *unsettle* doctrines or opinions.

His [John Brown's] ultimate expectation seems to have been to so *unsettle* and disturb slave property that the institution would not be worth maintaining and would collapse. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 249.

2. To move from a place; remove. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*—3. To disorder; derange; make mad: as, to *unsettle* a person's intellect. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 165.

II. *intrans.* To become unfixed; give way; be disordered.

Let not my sense *unsettle*,
Lest I should drown, or stab, or hang myself!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

unsettled (un-set'ld), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *settled*[1] mixed with *settled*[2].] 1. Not settled; not fixed in resolution; not determined; unsteady or wavering; fickle; fluctuating; of the mind, disturbed; deranged.

An *unsettled* fancy. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 59.

Accounts perplex'd, my interest yet unpaid,
My mind *unsettled*, and my will unmade.
Crabbe, Parish Register (Works, I. 104).

2. Not determined, as something in doubt; not freed from uncertainty: as, an *unsettled* question.—3. Having no fixed place of abode; not established. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 6; *Dryden.*—4. Unequal; not regular; changeable: as, *unsettled* weather. *Bentley*, Sermons.—5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; turbid; roily: as, an *unsettled* liquid. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 325.—6. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid: as, an *unsettled* dispute; an *unsettled* bill. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1.—7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants: as, *unsettled* lands.—8. Disturbed; lawless.

In early *unsettled* times the carrying of weapons by each freeman was needful for personal safety; especially when a place of meeting far from his home had to be reached. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

unsettledly (un-set'ld-li), *adv.* In an unsettled manner; uncertainly; irresolutely. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 72.

unsettledness (un-set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being unsettled, in any sense. *Milton.*

unsettlement (un-set'l-ment), *n.* 1. The act of unsettling. *Imp. Dict.*—2. The state of being unsettled; unsettledness; confusion; disturbance. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xv.

unseven† (un-sev'n), *v. t.* To make to be no longer seven. [Rare.]

To *unseven* the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 9. (*Davies.*)

unsevered (un-sev'ėrd), *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided; inseparable. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 42.

unsew (un-sō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsewen, unsowen;* < *un-*[2] + *sew*[1].] To rip. [Rare.]

Chidynge and reproche . . . *unsowen* the semes of freendshipe in mannes herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

unsex (un-seks'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *sex.*] To deprive of sex or of sexual characters; make otherwise than the sex commonly is; transform in respect to sex; usually, with reference to a woman, to deprive of the qualities of a woman; make masculine.

Come, you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 42.

unshackle (un-shak'l), *v. t.* To unfetter; loose from bonds; set free from restraint. *Addison.*

unshaded (un-shā'ded), *a.* 1. Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Sir W. Davenant*, To the Queen.—2. Not having shades or gradations of light or color, as a picture.

unshadowed (un-shad'ōd), *a.* Not clouded; not darkened; hence, free from gloom: as, an *unshadowed* path; *unshadowed* enjoyment.

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the *unshadowed* main.
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

unshakable (un-shā'ka-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shaken. Also spelled *unshakeable.*

Unshakeable beliefs. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 317.

unshaked† (un-shākt'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken; firm; steady. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 70.

unshaken (un-shā'kn), *a.* 1. Not shaken; not agitated. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 201.—2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 199.

unshakenly (un-shā'kn-li), *adv.* In an unshaken manner; steadily; firmly.

unshale (un-shāl'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *shale*[1]. Cf. *unshell.*] To strip the shale or husk from; unshell; expose or disclose. [Rare.]

I wil not *unshale* the jest before it be ripe.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

unshamed (un-shāmd'), *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii.

unshamefaced (un-shām'fāst), *a.* Same as *unshamefast. Bp. Bale.*

unshamefast† (un-shām'fāst), *a.* [< ME. *unschamefast, onschamefest,* < AS. *unsceamfæst*, not modest, < *un-*, not, + *sceamfæst*, modest: see *shamefast.*] Not shamefast or modest; immodest.

unshamefastly† (un-shām'fāst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unschamefastly;* < *unshamefast* + *-ly*[2].] Without shame; boldly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxi. 29.

unshamefastness† (un-shām'fāst-nes), *n.* The state of being unshamefast; impudence.

We haue not wanted this Lent fishe to eate, and also sinnes ynow to confesse; for the case is come to suche dissolution and *unshamefastnesse* that the gentlemen hold it for an estate and aduancement of honour to eate flesh in Lent. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 85.

unshape (un-shāp'), *v. t.* To deprive of shape; throw out of form or into disorder; confound; derange. [Rare.]

This deed *unshapes* me quite. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 23.

unshapen (un-shā'pn), *a.* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed; ugly.

Thou wild *unshapen* antic.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 3.

unshapely (un-shāp'li), *a.* Not shapely; not well-formed; ill-formed.

Metaphysics reared many an apparently-solid edifice, which fell into *unshapely* ruin at the first rude blast of criticism. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

unshared (un-shārd'), *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common: as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 880.

unshave† (un-shāv'), *a.* Unshaven. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

unshaven (un-shā'vn), *a.* Not shaven; untrimmed.

unsheathe (un-shēᵀᴴ'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 123.—**To unsheathe the sword**, figuratively, to make war.

II. *intrans.* To come out from a sheath.

unshed (un-shed'), *a.* 1. Not divided; unparted, as the hair. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.—2. Not shed; not spilled: as, blood *unshed. Milton*, P. L., xii. 176.

unshell (un-shel'), *v. t.* To divest of the shell; take out of a shell; hatch; hence, to give birth to; also, to release.

Of him and none but him . . . have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., vi. 157). (*Davies.*)

There [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] I remained till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me. *Dickens*, Sketches, Watkins Tottle.

unshelve (un-shelv'), *v. t.* To remove from, or as from, a shelf.

unshent (un-shent'), *a.* Not shent; not spoiled; not disgraced; unblamed. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

unsheriff† (un-sher'if), *v. t.* To remove from or deprive of the office of sheriff. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

unshiftable (un-shif'ta-bl), *a.* Not shiftable; shiftless; helpless. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 67. [Rare.]

unshiftiness (un-shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being unshifty; shiftlessness. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World.

unship (un-ship'), *v. t.* 1. To take out of a ship or other water-craft: as, to *unship* goods or passengers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.—2. To remove from its place; specifically (*naut.*), to remove from a place where it is fixed or fitted: as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan-bars; to *unship* the tiller.

unshipment (un-ship'ment), *n.* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped; displacement.

unshod (un-shod'), *a.* [< ME. *unschod;* < *un-*[1] + *shod.*] 1. Not wearing shoes; barefoot: noting a human being. Jer. ii. 25.—2. Not having shoes, as a horse: noting a young horse never shod, or one from which the shoes have been taken or dropped.

unshoe (un-shō'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *unshooe;* < *un-*[2] + *shoe.*] To deprive of a shoe or shoes, as a horse. *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

unshook† (un-shuk'), *a.* Not shaken; unshaken. *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 88.

unshorn (un-shōrn'), *a.* 1. Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped: as, *unshorn* locks; *unshorn* velvet. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.—2. Not shaven: as, *unshorn* lips. *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

unshot (un-shot'), *a.* 1. Not hit by shot. *Waller.*—2. Not shot; not discharged; not fired.

The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them *unshot. Expedition into Scotland*, 1544 (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 125).

unshot (un-shot'), *v. t.* To take or draw the shot or ball out of: as, to *unshot* a gun.

unshout (un-shout'), *v. t.* To recall or revoke (what is done by shouting). *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5. 4. [Rare.]

unshowered (un-shou'ėrd), *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers: as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 215.

unshown (un-shōn'), *a.* Not shown; not exhibited. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

unshrined (un-shrīnd'), *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

unshrinking (un-shring'king), *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling or hesitating through reluctance or fear: as, *unshrinking* firmness. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 42.

unshrinkingly (un-shring'king-li), *adv.* In an unshrinking manner; firmly.

unshriven (un-shriv'n), *a.* Not shriven. *Clarke.*

unshroud (un-shroud'), *v. t.* To remove the shroud from; discover; uncover; unveil; disclose. *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii.

unshrubbed (un-shrubd'), *a.* Bare of shrubs; not set with shrubs. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 81.

unshunnable† (un-shun'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being shunned; inevitable. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 275.

unshunned (un-shund'), *a.* Not shunned; not avoided; unshunnable. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 63.

unshut† (un-shut'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unschutten, unschetten;* < *un-*[2] + *shut.*] To open. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 803.

unshutter (un-shut'ėr), *v. t.* To take down or open the shutters of. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xvii.

unshy (un-shī'), *a.* Not shy; familiar; confident. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 50. (*Davies.*)

unsick† (un-sik'), *a.* Not sick; well. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1205.

unsicker† (un-sik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *unsiker* (= G. *unsicher*); < *un-*[1] + *sicker.*] Not safe; not secure.

unsickerness† (un-sik'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unsikernes;* < *unsicker* + *-ness.*] The state of being insecure.

unsifted (un-sif'ted), *a.* 1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May*, tr. of Virgil.—2. Not critically examined; untried. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 102.

unsight† (un-sīt'), *a.* [Contr. of *unsighted.*] Not seen.—**Unsight, unseen**, without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything *unsight, unseen* is to buy it without seeing it: now often abbreviated to *sight unseen.* [Colloq.]

For to subscribe *unsight, unseen*
T' an unknown church's discipline.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 637.

There was a great confluence of chapmen, that resorted from every part, with a design to purchase, which they were to do *unsight, unseen. Addison*, Spectator, No. 511.

unsightable (un-sī'ta-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *sight* + *-able.*] Invisible. *Wyclif.*

unsighted (un-sī'ted), *a.* 1. Not seen; invisible: as, an *unsighted* vessel. *Suckling.*—2. Not furnished with a sight or sights: as, an *unsighted* gun.

unsightliness (un-sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being unsightly; disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

unsightly (un-sīt'li). *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed; repulsive. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 159.

unsignificant (un-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* Having no significance or signification.

An empty, formal, *unsignificant* name.
Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

unsignificantly† (un-sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* Without significance.

The temple of Janus, with his two controversal faces, might now not *unsignificantly* be set open.
Milton, Areopagitica.

unsimple (un-sim'pl), *a.* Not simple, in any sense.

Such profusion of *unsimple* words. *J. Baillie.*

unsimplicity (un-sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* Lack of simplicity; artfulness. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vi.

unsin† (un-sin'), *v. t.* To deprive of sinful character or quality. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 89.

unsincere (un-sin-sēr'), *a.* 1†. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*—2. Mixed; alloyed, as a feeling. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 209.—3. Insincere. *Shenstone.*

unsincereness (un-sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Insincerity. [Rare.]

unsincerity† (un-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* Want of genuineness; adulteration. *Boyle*, Works, I. 350.

unsinew (un-sin'ū), *v. t.* To deprive of strength, might, firmness, vigor, or energy. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 10. [Rare.]

unsing (un-sing'), *v. t.* To recant, recall, or retract (what has been sung). *Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, ii. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unsingled (un-sing'gld), *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. [Rare.]

unsinning (un-sin'ing), *a.* Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin: as, *unsinning* obedience. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.

unsister (un-sis'tėr), *v. t.* To deprive of a sister; separate, as sisters. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 1. [Rare.]

unsistered (un-sis'tėrd), *a.* Sisterless; having no sister. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, p. 286. [Rare.]

unsisterliness (un-sis'tėr-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsisterly.

unsisterly (un-sis'tėr-li), *a.* Not like a sister; unbecoming a sister. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 412.

unsitting† (un-sit'ing), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *sitting.*] Unbecoming; improper. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 307.

unsizable (un-sī'za-bl), *a.* Not of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Tatler.*

unsized (un-sīzd'), *a.* Not sized or stiffened: as, *unsized* camlet. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv.

unskilful (un-skil'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unskilful*; < *un-*[1] + *skilful.*] 1. Not skilful; wanting, or not evincing, the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; bungling: said of persons or their acts.

Scorner and *vnskilful* to hem that skil shewede,
In alle manere maners. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 26.

2†. Destitute of discernment; ignorant.

Though it make the *unskilful* laugh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

3†. Unreasonable.

I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so *unskilful* an opynyon
That of thy wo is no curacion.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 790.

unskilfully (un-skil'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *unskilfully*; < *unskilful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an unskilful manner; without skill.—2†. Indiscreetly.

Qwo-so be rebel or vn-buxum ageyng ye aldirman, in tima of drynck or of morwespeche, *vnskylfulleche*, he xal paye to ye lyht iiij. li. of wax.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

3†. Unreasonably; unwisely. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4; *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 156.

unskilfulness (un-skil'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being unskilful. *Jer. Taylor.*

unskill† (un-skil'), *n.* [< ME. *unskil, unskile* (= Icel. *ūskil*); < *un-*[1] + *skill.*] 1. Lack of discernment or discretion; indiscretion. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3506.—2. Unskilfulness. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. (*Davies.*)

unskilled (un-skild'), *a.* 1. Lacking skill; destitute of or not characterized by special skill or trained dexterity.

Unionism hitherto has been presented to the *unskilled* in far too costly and elaborate a form.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 728.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge; unacquainted; unfamiliar: as, *unskilled* in chemistry.—3. Produced without skill or dexterity; showing no evidence of skill in production.

If their *unskilled* verses were preserved at all, they must have been preserved by those who repeated them from memory. *G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 107.

Unskilled labor, labor that does not exhibit or does not require special skill or training: usually confined to the simpler forms of manual labor, as the labor of hod-carriers, etc.

Unskilled labor, requiring only brawny muscle, cannot equitably claim the wages of skilled labor, which taxes the brain, and requires the drill of a long apprenticeship.
R. D. Hitchcock, Add. on the 48th Anniversary, Union [Theol. Seminary.

unslain (un-slān'), *a.* [< ME. *unslaine, unslagen*; < *un-*[1] + *slain*[1].] Not slain. *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2475.

unslaked (un-slākt'), *a.* [< ME. **unslaked*, also *unslekked*; < *un-*[1] + *slaked*, pp. of *slake*[1].] Not slaked, in any sense.

Unslekked lym, chalk, and gleyre of an ey.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

unsleeping (un-slē'ping), *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

The *unsleeping* eyes of God. *Milton*, P. L., v. 647.

unslept† (un-slept'), *a.* Having been without sleep.

Pale as man longe *unslept*. *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1836.

unsling (un-sling'), *v. t.* To remove from a position in which it has been slung; specifically (*naut.*), to take off the slings of, as a yard, a cask, etc.; release from slings.

unslipping (un-slip'ing), *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 129.

unsluice (un-slös'), *v. t.* To open the sluice of; open; let flow. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

unslumbering (un-slum'bėr-ing), *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering; always watching or vigilant. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 275.

unslumbrous (un-slum'brus), *a.* Not slumbrous; not inviting or causing sleep. *Keats*, Endymion, i. [Rare.]

unsly†, *a.* [< ME. *unsleiȝ, unsleie, unslegh* (= Icel. *ūsloegr*); < *un-*[1] + *sly.*] Not sly. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 28.

unsmirched (un-smėrcht'), *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked; clean: as, an *unsmirched* character. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 119.

unsmooth (un-smöŦH'), *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

unsmote (un-smōt'), *a.* Not smitten. *Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib. [Rare.]

unsmotherable (un-smuŦH'ėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii.

unsnare (un-snār'), *v. t.* To release from a snare.

unsnarl (un-snärl'), *v. t.* To disentangle.

unsneck (un-snek'), *v. t.* To draw the sneck, latch, or bolt of (a door).

Tip-toe she tripped it o'er the floor;
She drew the bar, *unsnecked* the door.
Jamieson's Popular Ballads.

unsoaped (un-sōpt'), *a.* Not soaped; unwashed. [Rare.]

The *unsoaped* of Ipswich brought up the rear.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

There was a wild-haired *unsoaped* boy.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 59.

unsociability (un-sō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsociable; unsociableness.

unsociable (un-sō'shia-bl), *a.* Not sociable, in any sense.

Whom, when Time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 139).

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

unsociableness (un-sō'shia-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsociable; unsociability.

unsociably (un-sō'shia-bli), *adv.* In an unsocial manner; with reserve. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

unsocial (un-sō'shal), *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not tending to sociability; reserved; unsociable. *Shenstone.*

unsocialism (un-sō'shal-izm), *n.* [< *unsocial* + *-ism.*] The state of being unsocial; reserve; unsociability. *Congregationalist*, Jan. 27, 1887. [Rare.]

unsociality (un-sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* The state of being unsocial; unsociability. *W. Hazlitt*, in Personal Traits of Brit. Authors (Wordsworth), p. 181.

unsocket (un-sok'et), *v. t.* To take from a socket.

unsoft† (un-sôft'), *a.* [ME. *unsofte*, < AS. *unsōfte*, hard, severe, < *un-*, not, + *sōfte*, soft, mild: see *un-*[1] and *soft.*] Hard; harsh.

Thilke brustles of his berd *unsofte*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 580.

unsoft† (un-sôft'), *adv.* Not with softness; not softly. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

unsolder (un-sod'ėr), *v. t.* To separate, as what is joined by solder; disunite; dissolve; break up. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

unsoldiered† (un-sōl'jėrd), *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier; not having the qualifications or appearance of trained soldiers. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

unsolemn (un-sol'em), *a.* [< ME. *unsolempne*; < *un-*[1] + *solemn.*] Not solemn. (*a*) Not sacred, serious, or grave. (*b*) Not accompanied by the due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal: as, an *unsolemn* testament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 525. (*c*†) Uncelebrated; unknown to fame.

The renon nis neyther over-old ne *unsolempne*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

unsolemnize (un-sol'em-nīz), *v. t.* [< *unsolemn* + *-ize.*] To divest of solemnity; render unsolemn.

unsolicited (un-sō-lis'i-ted), *a.* Not solicited. (*a*) Not applied to or petitioned.

Not a god left *unsolicited*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 60.

(*b*) Not asked for; not requested: as, *unsolicited* interference. *Lord Halifax.*

unsolicitous (un-sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* Not solicitous. (*a*) Not deeply concerned or anxious. *A. Tucker.* (*b*) Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude: as, *unsolicitous* hours. *Johnson.*

unsolid (un-sol'id), *a.* Not solid. (*a*) Not having the properties of a solid; liquid or gaseous. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 4. (*b*) Not sound, substantial, or firm; empty; weak; vain; ill-founded.

unsolidity (un-sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsolid, in any sense. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 655.

unsolved (un-solvd'), *a.* Not solved, explained, or cleared up: as, an *unsolved* riddle. *Dryden*, Virgil, Ded.

unsonsy, unsoncy (un-son'si), *a.* 1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or good-looking. [Scotch.]—2. Bringing or boding ill luck; unlucky; ill-omened; unpropitious. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *unsonsie, unsoncie.*

unsoot†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *unsweet.*

And cast hem out as rotten and *unsoote*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

unsophisticate (un-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* Unsophisticated.

Nature, *unsophisticate* by man,
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 451.

unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *a.* Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; unmixed; pure; genuine; not artificial; simple; artless.

It is the only place in England where these stuffs are made *unsophisticated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Sidney had the good sense to feel that it was *unsophisticated* sentiment rather than rusticity of phrase that befitted such themes.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 135.

unsophisticatedness (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness; artlessness.

unsophistication (un-sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* Simplicity; artlessness; unsophisticatedness.

unsorrowed (un-sor'ōd), *a.* Not sorrowed, grieved, or mourned (for); not lamented or regretted: sometimes followed by *for.*

Transgressions . . . *unsorrowed for* and repented of.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Die, like a fool, *unsorrowed*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

unsorted (un-sôr'ted), *a.* 1. Not sorted; not arranged or put in order; not assorted or classified. *Watts*, On the Mind, xix.—2†. Ill-sorted; ill-chosen. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

unsought (un-sât'), *a.* [< ME. *unsouht*; < *un-*[1] + *sought.*] Not sought. (*a*) Not searched for; not sought after.

Hopeless to find, yet loath to leave *unsought*.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 136.

My friends have come to me *unsought*. The great God gave them to me. *Emerson*, Friendship.

(*b*) Unasked for; unsolicited.

Love sought is good, but given *unsought* is better.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 168.

unsoul† (un-sōl′), *v. t.* To deprive of mind, soul, or understanding; deprive of spirit.

Your sad appearance, should they thus behold you,
Would half *unsoul* your army.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

Thus bodies walk *unsoul'd!* *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

unsound (un-sound′), *a.* [< ME. *unsownd.*] Not sound. (*a*) Not healthy; diseased; morbid; corrupt; rotten; decayed: as, an *unsound* body or mind; *unsound* teeth; *unsound* timber; *unsound* fruit. (*b*) Not solid, firm, strong, compact, or the like; not whole or entire: as, *unsound* ice. (*c*) Not founded on truth or correct principles; ill-founded; not valid; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; not orthodox: as, *unsound* reasoning or arguments; *unsound* doctrine or opinions. (*d*) Not sincere; not genuine or true; faithless; deceitful. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 36. (*e*†) Not safe; injured.

Than assembles fulle sone sevene score knyghtes,
In sighte to thaire soverayne, that was *unsownde* levede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4295.

Of unsound mind, insane. =**Syn.** Defective, imperfect, impaired, infirm.

unsoundable (un-soun′dạ-bl), *a.* Not soundable; deep; profound; unfathomable. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. ii.

unsoundly† (un-sound′li), *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Discipline *unsoundly* taught.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., § 8.

unsoundness (un-sound′nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsound, in any sense.

The *unsoundness* of his own judgment.
Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 7.

unspar (un-spär′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unsperren, unsperen;* < *un-*[2] + *spar*[1].] To withdraw or remove the spars or bars of; unbolt; unfasten; open.

Loke if the gate be *unspered.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2656.

Forty yeomen tall . . .
The lofty palisade *unsparred,*
And let the drawbridge fall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

unspared (un-spârd′), *a.* 1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not treated with mildness; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like. *Milton*, P. L., x. 606.—2†. Indispensable; not to be spared.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth. The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be *unspared* instruments to their several purposes.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 381.

unsparely† (un-spâr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unsparely, unsparliche* (= Icel. *ūsparliga*); < *un-*[1] + *sparely.*] Not sparely; unsparingly.

Chefly thay asken
Spycez, that *vn-sparely* men speded hom to bryng,
& the wynne-lych wyne ther-with vche tyme.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 979.

unsparing (un-spâr′ing), *a.* 1. Not sparing; liberal; profuse; abundant: as, the *unsparing* use of money.

Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 344.

2. Not merciful; unmerciful: as, *unsparing* publicity.

The *unsparing* sword of justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

unsparingly (un-spâr′ing-li), *adv.* In an unsparing manner; profusely; also, mercilessly.

The birch rod had to be *unsparingly* applied before he could be induced to enter the school-room.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 481.

unsparingness (un-spâr′ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsparing.

unspatial (un-spā′shạl), *a.* Not spatial; not occupying space; having no extension. Also *unspacial.*

unspatiality (un-spā-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* The character of being unspatial. Also *unspaciality.*

unspeak (un-spēk′), *v. t.* To recant; retract, as what has been spoken; unsay. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 123.

unspeakable (un-spē′kạ-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable; inexpressible.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory. 1 Pet. i. 8.

The day *unspeakable* draws nigh,
When bathed in unknown flame all things shall lie.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 217.

2. Extreme; extremely bad: as, an *unspeakable* fool; an *unspeakable* play. [Colloq.]

unspeakably (un-spē′kạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.

unspeaking (un-spē′king), *a.* Without the power or gift of speech or utterance. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 178.

unspecified (un-spes′i-fīd), *a.* Not specified; not specifically mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

unsped† (un-sped′), *a.* Not performed; not despatched. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

unspeed†, *n.* [ME. *unsped,* < AS. *unspēd,* unsuccess, misfortune, poverty, < *un-*, not, + *spēd,* success, prosperity: see *un-*[1] and *speed.*] Ill success; lack of prosperity.

unspeedful† (un-spēd′fụl), *a.* [< ME. *unspedful;* < *un-*[1] + *speedful.*] Unsuccessful; ineffective.

Preyeres that ne mowen ne ben *unspedful* ne withoute effect. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

unspeedy (un-spē′di), *a.* Not speedy; slow. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 92.

unspell (un-spel′), *v. t.* To release from the power of a spell or enchantment; disenchant. *Dryden.*

unspent (un-spent′), *a.* 1. Not spent: as, money *unspent;* not used or wasted: as, water in a cistern *unspent.*—2. Not exhausted: as, strength or force *unspent.*—3. Not having lost its force of motion: as, an *unspent* ball.

unsphere (un-sfēr′), *v. t.* To remove from a sphere.

To *unsphere* the stars. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 48.

unspied (un-spīd′), *a.* 1. Not spied or narrowly searched; not explored. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 529.—2. Not espied or seen; not discovered.

unspike (un-spīk′), *v. t.* To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

unspilled, unspilt (un-spild′, -spilt′), *a.* 1†. Not spoiled; not marred. *Tusser*, September's Husbandry.—2. Not spilled; not shed: as, blood *unspilt.* *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

unspin (un-spin′), *v. t.* To undo, as something that has been spun.

Oh, cruell fates! the which so soone
His vitall thred *unsponne.*
Quoted in *Holinshed's Chron.* (Hist. Scot.).

unspirit† (un-spir′it), *v. t.* To depress in spirits; dispirit; dishearten. *Norris.*

unspiritual (un-spir′i-tụ̄-ạl), *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 1. =**Syn.** See *worldly.*

unspiritualize (un-spir′i-tụ̄-ạl-īz), *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South*, Sermons, VI. 262.

unspiritually (un-spir′i-tụ̄-ạl-i), *adv.* In an unspiritual manner; without spirituality.

unspleened (un-splēnd′), *a.* Devoid of spleen.

Vouchsafe one *unspleen'd* chiding to my riot.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

unspoil (un-spoil′), *v. t.* To undo or destroy the effect of spoiling or over-indulgence in; cure of being spoiled or over-indulged. [Rare.]

"I am quite spoiled, I believe," said Helen; "you must *unspoil* me, Esther." *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xliii.

unspoiled (un-spoild′), *a.* 1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not having lost its naturalness and simplicity: as, an *unspoiled* character.

Bathurst! yet *unspoil'd* by wealth.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 226.

2. Not despoiled or plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden*, Æneid, x.

unspoken (un-spō′kn), *a.* Not spoken or uttered; hence, unconfessed.

What to speak, . . . what to leave *unspoken.* *Bacon.*

These black weeds have sprung up out of a buried heart, to make manifest an *unspoken* crime.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 160.

unspontaneous (un-spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced; artificial: as, *unspontaneous* laughter. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xx.

unsportful (un-spōrt′fụl), *a.* Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad; uncheerful; melancholy. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

unspotted (un-spot′ed), *a.* 1. Not spotted or stained; free from spots. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 41.—2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; immaculate. Jas. i. 27.—3. Free from ceremonial uncleanness.

By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lambe.
J. Udall, On Mark ix.

4. Unblemished; faultless; pure; perfect.

Cæsar's Commentaries, . . . wherein is seene the *unspotted* proprietie of the Latin tongue.
Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 263. (*Latham.*)

unspottedness (un-spot′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being unspotted. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

unsquared (un-skwârd′), *a.* 1. Not made square: as, *unsquared* timber.—2. Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular.

When he speaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms *unsquared.*
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 159.

I should feare my form,
Lest ought I offer'd were *unsquard* or warp'd.
Marston, What you Will, Ind.

unsquire (un-skwīr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *squire*[1].] To divest of the title or privileges of an esquire; degrade from the rank of squire. *Swift*, Letters to the King-at-arms. [Rare.]

unstability (un-stạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* Instability. [Rare.]

The *unstability* of such an association is, however, beginning to be understood. *Science*, VIII. 401.

unstable[1] (un-stā′bl), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *stable*[1].] To make no longer a stable or filthy abode. [Rare.]

Our hearts be *unstabled* of these bestial lusts.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 326.

unstable[2] (un-stā′bl), *a.* [ME. *unstable;* < *un-*[1] + *stable*[2].] 1. Not stable; not fixed.

It is true of a social aggregate, as of every other aggregate, that the state of homogeneity is an *unstable* state; and that, where there is already some heterogeneity, the tendency is towards greater heterogeneity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 454.

2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel [have the excellency, R. V.]. Gen. xlix. 4.

Unstable equilibrium. See *equilibrium*, 1.

unstabled (un-stā′bld), *a.* Not put up in a stable.

Behold the branchless tree, the *unstabled* Rosinante!
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxix.

unstableness (un-stā′bl-nes), *n.* Instability. *Sir M. Hale*, On Eccles. xii. 1.

unstack (un-stak′), *v. t.* To remove from a stack; undo from a stacked position: as, to *unstack* hay; to *unstack* guns.

unstaid (un-stād′), *a.* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle: as, *unstaid* youth. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 57.

unstaidness (un-stād′nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unstaid.—2†. Uncertainty of motion; unsteadiness.

A kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

unstained (un-stānd′), *a.* 1. Not stained; not dyed.—2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored: as, an *unstained* character; *unstained* religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

unstamped (un-stampt′), *a.* Not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp impressed or affixed: as, an *unstamped* deed, receipt, or letter.

unstanch, unstaunch (un-stânch′, -stänch′), *a.* Not stanch; not strong and tight. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 465.

unstanchable, unstaunchable (un-stân′cha-bl, -stän′cha-bl), *a.* [ME. *unstaunchable;* < *un-*[1] + *stanch*[1] + *-able.*] 1†. Inexhaustible; illimitable.

Eternite that is *unstaunchable* and infynyt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Not capable of being stanched, as a bleeding wound.

unstanched, unstaunched (un-stânchtʹ, -stänchtʹ), *a.* [< ME. *unstaunched;* < *un-*[1] + *stanched, staunched.*] 1. Not stanched; not stopped, as blood.—2. Unsatisfied; unsated.

Rychesse may nat restreyne avarice *unstaunched.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 83.

3. Not made stanch or tight.

The elements . . . came pouring from *unstanched* roofs. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 378. (*Davies.*)

unstarch (un-stärch′), *v. t.* To take the starch or stiffening from; hence, to free from stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, haughtiness, or the like; relax.

One that weighs
His breath between his teeth, and dares not smile
Beyond a point, for fear t' *unstarch* his look.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

unstate (un-stāt′), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of state or dignity. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 108.—2. To deprive of statehood; cause to cease to be a state. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

unstatutable (un-staṭ′ū-tạ-bl), *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift*, On the Power of the Bishops.

unstatutably (un-staṭ′ū-tạ-bli), *adv.* In an unstatutable manner; without warrant of statute. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 228.

unsteadfast, unstedfast (un-sted′fȧst), *a.* [< ME. *unstedfast, unstedefast;* < *un-*[1] + *steadfast.*] 1. Not steadfast; not firmly fixed or established.

A fooles displeasure to a wyse man is found profytable;
For his good will is *vnstedfast.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose; inconstant; irresolute.—3. Insecure; unsafe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 193.

unsteadfastly, unstedfastly (un-sted'fȧst-li), *adv.* In an unsteadfast manner; unsteadily.

unsteadfastness, unstedfastness (un-sted'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *unstedefastnesse*; < *unsteadfast* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being unsteadfast; inconstancy; fickleness. *Bp. Hall*, An Humble Remonstrance.

unsteadily (un-sted'i-li), *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness.

> *Unsteadily* they rove,
> And, never fix'd, are Fugitives in Love.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

unsteadiness (un-sted'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsteady.

★**unsteady** (un-sted'i), *a.* Not steady. (*a*) Not firmly established or settled. (*b*) Not firm; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; trembling; fluctuating: as, an *unsteady* hand; an *unsteady* flame. (*c*) Not constant in mind or purpose; fickle; changeable; unstable; unsettled; wavering: as, an *unsteady* mind. (*d*) Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying in force, direction, etc.: as, *unsteady* winds. (*e*) Irregular in habits; dissipated.

unsteady (un-sted'i), *v. t.* [< *unsteady, a.*] To make unsteady; cause to be fluctuating. *The Engineer*, LXX. 506.

unsteel (un-stēl'), *v. t.* To make unlike steel; disarm; soften. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 310. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

unstep (un-step'), *v. t.* To remove, as a mast, from its place.

unstercorated (un-stėr'kō-rā-ted), *a.* Not stercorated or manured. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

unstick (un-stik'), *v. t.* To free, as one thing stuck to another; loose. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 380. (*Davies.*)

unsting (un-sting'), *v. t.* To disarm of a sting; deprive of the power of giving acute pain. *South.* [Rare.]

unstitch (un-stich'), *v. t.* To undo by picking out stitches; rip.

unstock (un-stok'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of stock. —2. To remove from the stock, as the barrel of a gun.—3†. To remove from the stocks, as a ship; launch.

> The Troyans fast
> Fell to their work, from the shore to *unstock*
> High rigged ships. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

unstockinged (un-stok'ingd), *a.* Not wearing stockings. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii. [Rare.]

unstooping (un-stö'ping), *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding.

> *Unstooping* firmness. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 121.

unstop (un-stop'), *v. t.* 1. To unstopper.—2. To free from any obstruction; open. Isa. xxxv. 5.—3. To draw or pull out the stops of (an organ). *Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

unstopper (un-stop'ėr), *v. t.* To open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper.

unstopple (un-stop'l), *v. t.* To remove a stopple from.

unstowed (un-stōd'), *a.* Not stowed. (*a*) Not compactly placed or arranged: as, *unstowed* cargo or cables. (*b*) Not filled by close packing; also, emptied of goods or cargo.

> When they found my hold *unstowed*, they went all hands to shooling and begging.
> *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies.*)

unstrain (un-strān'), *v. t.* To relieve from a strain; relax; loose. *B. Jonson*, Love Freed from Folly.

unstrained (un-strānd'), *a.* 1. Not strained; not purified by straining: as, *unstrained* oil.—2. Not subjected to a strain.—3. Easy; not forced; natural.

unstrange† (un-strānj'), *a.* [ME. *unstrange*; < *un-*[1] + *strange.*] Not strange; well known. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

unstratified (un-strat'i-fīd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not stratified; not arranged in clearly definable layers or strata: applied to the thalli of certain lichens.—2. In *geol.*, not stratified.—**Unstratified rocks**, rocks which have not been deposited from water; massive rocks; rocks which have been formed by the action of heat, or were originally part of the earth's crust.

unstrength† (un-strength'), *n.* [< ME. *unstrengthe, unstrencthe*; < *un-*[1] + *strength.*] Lack of strength; weakness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 232. [Rare.]

unstressed (un-strest'), *a.* Not pronounced with stress, as a vowel; unaccented.

> The a, it should be added, is not French à, but an *unstressed* form of the Old English preposition on.
> *The Academy*, March 14, 1891, p. 260.

unstretch (un-strech'), *v. i.* To become unstretched; relax tension. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 109.

unstriated (un-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striated; unstriped: as, *unstriated* muscular fiber.

★**unstring** (un-string'), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of strings; also, to relax or untune the strings of: as, to *unstring* a harp. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 728. —2. To loose; untie. *Dryden*, Eclogues, vi. 28.—3. To take from a string: as, to *unstring* beads.—4. To relax the tension of; loosen; weaken: as, to *unstring* the nerves.

unstringed (un-stringd'), *a.* Not stringed: as, an *unstringed* viol. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 162.

unstrong† (un-strông'), *a.* [ME. *unstrong*, < AS. *unstrang, unstrong*, < *un-*, not, + *strang*, strong: see *un-*[1] and *strong.*] Not strong; infirm; weak. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 561.

unstruck (un-struk'), *a.* Not struck; not greatly impressed. *J. Philips*, Blenheim. [Rare.]

unstudied (un-stud'id), *a.* 1. Not studied; not premeditated.

> Ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

2. Not labored; easy; natural: as, an *unstudied* style; *unstudied* grace.—3. Not having studied; unacquainted; unskilled; unversed.

> Not so *unstudied* in the nature of councils as not to know, etc. *Bp. Jewell*, Life (1635), p. 30.

4. Not devoted to or occupied by study; not passed in study.

> The defects of their *unstudied* years.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unstuff† (un-stuf'), *v. t.* [< ME. *unstuffen.*] To empty; hence, to depopulate.

> He seide he wolde not lete the reame be *vnstuffed* of peple, but thei myght hem well deffende yef eny enmyes entred in to the lounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

unstuffed (un-stuft'), *a.* Not stuffed; not crowded. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 37.

unsubduable (un-sub-dū'ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being subdued or conquered; unconquerable; invincible. *Southey*, Kehama, xviii. 5.

unsubdued (un-sub-dūd'), *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered: as, nations or passions *unsubdued.*

> *Unsubdued* pride and enmity against David.
> *J. Edwards*, Works, III. 48.

unsubject (un-sub'jekt), *a.* [< ME. **unsubget, unsuget*; < *un-*[1] + *subject.*] Not subject; not liable.

> By fix'd decrees, *unsubject* to her will. *J. Baillie.*

unsubmission (un-sub-mish'ọn), *n.* Unsubmissiveness; disobedience. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 24. [Rare.]

unsubmissive (un-sub-mis'iv), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

unsubmissively (un-sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an unsubmissive manner.

unsubmissiveness (un-sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsubmissive; disobedience.

unsubmitting (un-sub-mit'ing), *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson*, Seasons, Summer.

unsubordinate (un-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* Not subordinate; not of inferior rank, dignity, class, or order.

> A certaine unquestionable Patriarchat, independent and *unsubordinate* to the Crowne?
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

unsubstantial (un-sub-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Not substantial; not solid: as, *unsubstantial* air. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 7.—2. Not real; not having substance; imaginary; illusive: as, *unsubstantial* forms. *Rowe*, Lady Jane Grey, iv.—3. Not having good substance; not strong or stout: as, an *unsubstantial* building; *unsubstantial* cloth. —4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

> Like them [cocoanuts] probably they yield a nutriment that is watery and *unsubstantial.*
> *Cook*, First Voyage, III. ix.

unsubstantiality (un-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state or character of being unsubstantial, in any sense.

> Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. An unsubstantial or illusive thing.

> A thing of witchcraft, a sort of fungus-growth out of the grave, an *unsubstantiality* altogether.
> *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton.

unsubstantialize (un-sub-stan'shal-īz), *v. t.* [< *unsubstantial* + *-ize.*] To render unsubstantial. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

unsubstantiation (un-sub-stan-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* A depriving of substantiality.

> He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient *unsubstantiation* of matter. *A. C. Fraser*, Berkeley, p. 201.

unsucceedable† (un-suk-sē'dȧ-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *succeed* + *-able.*] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not able or likely to succeed. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

unsucceeded (un-suk-sē'ded), *a.* Not succeeded or followed. *Milton*, P. L., v. 821.

unsuccess (un-suk-ses'), *n.* Lack of success; failure. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 144.

unsuccessful (un-suk-ses'fûl), *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Milton*, P. L., x. 35.

unsuccessfully (un-suk-ses'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unsuccessful manner; without success; unfortunately. *South.*

unsuccessfulness (un-suk-ses'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuccessful. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 18.

unsuccessive (un-suk-ses'iv), *a.* Without succession.

> While God to his dimsighted, doubtful thought
> Duration boundless, *unsuccessive* taught.
> *Bp. Ken*, The Monk and the Bird.

unsuccorable, unsuccourable (un-suk'or-ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being succored or remedied. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

unsucked (un-sukt'), *a.* Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

> The teats, . . . *unsuck'd* of lamb or kid.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 583.

unsufferable† (un-suf'ėr-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *unsuffrabil*; < *un-*[1] + *sufferable.*] Insufferable; intolerable.

> Tormented with the *unsufferable* load of his Father's wrath. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 295.

unsufferably† (un-suf'ėr-ȧ-bli), *adv.* Insufferably; intolerably. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, i.

unsufficience† (un-su-fish'ens), *n.* Insufficience.

unsufficiency† (un-su-fish'en-si), *n.* Insufficiency. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

unsufficient† (un-su-fish'ent), *a.* Insufficient. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 301.

unsufficiently† (un-su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* Insufficiently. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi.

unsufficingness (un-su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* Insufficiency. *Coleridge.*

unsuit (un-sūt'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[1] + *suit.*] To be unsuitable for; be out of accordance with.

> The sprightly twang of the melodious lute
> Agrees not with my voice; and both *unsuit*
> My untun'd fortunes. *Quarles*, Emblems, IV. xv.

unsuitability (un-sū-tȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The character or state of being unsuitable; unsuitableness.

> The title rôle was taken by ———, a capable artist, whose earnestness compensated to some extent for her natural *unsuitability* for the part. *Athenæum*, No. 3181, p. 490.

unsuitable (un-sū'tȧ-bl), *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; incapable of suiting; unfit; incongruous; improper. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 132.

unsuitableness (un-sū'tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unsuitable; unfitness; incongruity; impropriety. *South.*

unsuitably (un-sū'tȧ-bli), *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; unfitly; inadequately; improperly; incongruously. *Tillotson.*

unsuited (un-sū'ted), *a.* Not suited. (*a*) Not suitable or adapted; unfit. (*b*) Not accommodated or fitted; unsupplied with what is wanted. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

unsuiting (un-sū'ting), *a.* Not suiting; not suitable.

> Joys *unsuiting* to thy age. *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii.

unsullied (un-sul'id), *a.* Not sullied. (*a*) Not stained; not tarnished.

> Maiden honour . . . pure
> As the *unsullied* lily. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 352.

(*b*) Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 158.

unsung (un-sung'), *a.* 1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song: as, "half yet remains *unsung*," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 21.—2. Not celebrated in verse or song. *Whittier*, Dedication.

unsunned (un-sund'), *a.* Not exposed to the sun; not lighted by the sun; dark; hence, figuratively, not cheered; gloomy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 5. 13.

unsunny (un-sun'i), *a.* Not sunny; not bright, dazzling, or radiant, as with pleasure or joy; gloomy.

> We marvel at thee much,
> O damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face
> To him who won thee glory.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

unsuppliable (un-su-plī'ȧ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being supplied. *Chillingworth.*

unsupportable (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bl), *a.* Insupportable. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Gal. v. 1.

unsupportableness (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* Insupportableness. *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

unsupportably (un-su-pōr'tȧ-bli), *adv.* Insupportably. *South*, Sermons, II. 5.

unsupported (un-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not maintained; not countenanced; not aided.

unsupportedly (un-su-pōr'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsupported manner; without support.

unsuppressed (un-su-prest'), *a.* Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued; not quelled; not put down: as, *unsuppressed* laughter or applause; *unsuppressed* rebellion.

unsure (un-shör'), *a.* [< ME. *unsure, unsewer;* < *un-*[1] + *sure.*] Not sure; not fixed; not certain. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 50.

unsured (un-shörd'), *a.* Not made sure; not securely established.

By this knot thou shalt so surely tie
Thy now *unsured* assurance to the crown.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 471.

unsurely (un-shör'li), *adv.* In an unsure manner; unsafely; uncertainly. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, ii.

unsurety† (un-shör'ti), *n.* Uncertainty; doubt. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 319.

unsurmountable (un-sėr-moun'tạ-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iv. § 2.

unsurpassable (un-sėr-pàs'ạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. *Thackeray.*

unsurpassably (un-sėr-pàs'ạ-bli), *adv.* In an unsurpassable manner or degree; so as not to be surpassed. *Athenæum*, No. 3263, p. 599.

unsurpassed (un-sėr-pàst'), *a.* Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

unsurrendered (un-su-ren'dėrd), *a.* Not surrendered; not given up or delivered: as, an *unsurrendered* prize. *Cowper*, Iliad, vii.

unsusceptibility (un-su-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsusceptible.

unsusceptible (un-su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not susceptible; insusceptible: as, *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

unsuspect† (un-sus-pekt'), *a.* Unsuspected. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 771.

unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted), *a.* Not suspected. (*a*) Not considered as likely to have done an evil act or to have a disposition to evil: as, a person *unsuspected* of evil. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii., note. (*b*) Not imagined to exist; not surmised; not mistrusted: as, an *unsuspected* evil.

unsuspectedly (un-sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an unsuspected manner; without suspicion. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

unsuspectedness (un-sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspected. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

unsuspecting (un-sus-pek'ting), *a.* Not suspecting; unsuspicious; not imagining that any ill is designed.

To circumvent an *unsuspecting* wight.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

unsuspectingly (un-sus-pek'ting-li), *adv.* In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

unsuspectingness (un-sus-pek'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being unsuspecting; freedom from suspicion.

Her quiet-eyed *unsuspectingness* only makes her the more a part of his delicate entertainment.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 253.

unsuspicion (un-sus-pish'ọn), *n.* Lack of suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

Old men may come here, through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion.* *Dickens.*

unsuspicious (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* Not suspicious. (*a*) Not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting.

When a wagon-load of valuable merchandise had been smuggled ashore, at noonday, perhaps, and directly beneath their *unsuspicious* noses.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 31.

(*b*) Not raising, or tending to raise, suspicion: as, *unsuspicious* conduct. (*c*) Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion. [Rare.]

But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights.
Cowper, Task, iv. 565.

unsuspiciously (un-sus-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an unsuspicious manner; unsuspectingly; without suspicion.

unsuspiciousness (un-sus-pish'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unsuspicious.

unsustainable (un-sus-tā'nạ-bl), *a.* Not capable of being sustained, maintained, or supported. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xviii.

unsustained (un-sus-tānd'), *a.* Not sustained; not maintained, upheld, or supported. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

unswaddle (un-swod'l), *v. t.* To remove swaddling-bands from, as a young child; by extension, to unswathe; release from bandages, or the like.

Clay. Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet.
Turfe. What, wisps on your wedding-day?
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

unswathe (un-swāŦʜ'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *swathe*[1].] To take a swathe from; relieve from a bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me.
Addison, Spectator, No. 90.

unswayable (un-swā'a-bl), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *sway* + *-able.*] Incapable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 26.

unswayed (un-swād'), *a.* Not swayed. (*a*) Not wielded. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 470. (*b*) Not biased, controlled, or influenced: as, *unswayed* by passion or ambition. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 120.

unswayedness (un-swād'nes), *n.* The state of being unswayed; steadiness. *Hales*, Remains, p. 246.

unswear (un-swãr'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To recant, revoke, or recall by a subsequent oath; retract by a second oath; abjure.

No more than he'll *unswear.* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 31.

II. *intrans.* To recant or recall on oath.

For who would not oft sweare,
And oft *unsweare*, a Diademe to beare?
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

unsweat† (un-swet'), *v. t.* To remove or reduce the sweating of; ease or cool after exercise or toil.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves . . . may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn music.
Milton, On Education.

unsweating (un-swet'ing), *a.* Not sweating or perspiring: as, an *unsweating* brow. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, iii. 117.

unsweet (un-swēt'), *a.* [Formerly also in var. *unsoot*, q. v.; < ME. *unswete*, < AS. *unswēte*, not sweet, < *un-*, not, + *swēte*, sweet: see *un-*[1] and *sweet.*] Not sweet, in any sense.

Lete,
That is a flood of helle *unswete.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 72.

With voice *unsweet.* *J. Baillie.*

unsweeten (un-swē'tn), *v. t.* To deprive of sweetness; make unsweet.

Were all my joys essential, and so mighty
As the affected world believes I taste,
This object were enough to *unsweeten* all.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, v.

unswell† (un-swel'), *v. i.* [< ME. *unswellen;* < *un-*[2] + *swell.*] To cease from swelling.

Ebben gan the welle
Of hire teres and the herte *unswelle.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1146.

unswept (un-swept'), *a.* Not swept. (*a*) Not cleaned by passing or rubbing a brush, broom, or besom over. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 43. (*b*) Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping, as dust. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 126. (*c*) Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

Foam *unswept* by wandering gusts. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi.

unswerving (un-swėr'ving), *a.* Not deviating from any rule, standard, or course; undeviating; unwavering; firm.

unswervingly (un-swėr'ving-li), *adv.* Without swerving; undeviatingly; firmly.

unsworn (un-swōrn'), *a.* Not sworn. (*a*) Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath: as, an *unsworn* witness. (*b*) Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

Her solemn oath remained *unsworn.*
Cowper, Odyssey, x.

unsyllabled (un-sil'ạ-bld), *a.* Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced; not divided into syllables.

unsymmetric (un-si-met'rik), *a.* Same as *unsymmetrical.*

unsymmetrical (un-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Lacking symmetry; asymmetrical: specifically, in botany, said of such flowers as lack numerical symmetry—that is, have the parts in the different cycles of unequal number. See *symmetrical*, 5.

unsymmetrically (un-si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsymmetrical manner; without symmetry.

unsymmetry (un-sim'e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; disproportion; asymmetry.

Each member of a plant will display . . . *unsymmetry* or asymmetry where there is partial or entire departure from a balance of surrounding actions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed. 1872), § 220.

unsympathizability (un-sim″pạ-thī-zạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being unsympathizable.

unsympathizable (un-sim'pạ-thī-zạ-bl), *a.* Incapable of awakening sympathy.

unsympathy (un-sim'pạ-thi), *n.* Lack of sympathy.

How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature. *Wilberforce*, in Life by R. G. Wilberforce, II. 305. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

unsystematic (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* Not systematic; not founded upon or in accord with a system; not having a defined system or plan; lacking regular order, distribution, or arrangement.

Desultory *unsystematic* endeavours.
Burke, On the Present Discontents (1771).

=**Syn.** See *irregular.*

unsystematical (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *unsystematic.*

unsystematically (un-sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an unsystematic manner; irregularly.

untache†, *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*[2] + *tache*[1].] To carve.

Vntache that curlewe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

untack (un-tak'), *v. t.* To separate (that which is tacked); disjoin; loosen; release.

Sir, the little adoe which me thinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant Sophismes puts mee into the mood to tell you a tale ere I proceed further.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

untackle (un-tak'l), *v. t.* [< late ME. *untacklen;* < *un-*[2] + *tackle.*] To unhitch; unharness.

But vse to *vntackle* them once in a day.
Palladius, Husbondrie, p. 62.

untainted[1] (un-tān'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*[1], *v.*] **1.** Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter: as, *untainted* air.

Narcissus pining o'er the *untainted* stream.
Keats, To Leigh Hunt.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished.

What stronger breastplate than a heart *untainted?*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 232.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence: as, *untainted* meat.

untainted[2]† (un-tān'ted), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *tainted*, pp. of *taint*[3], *v.*] Not attainted; not charged with a crime; not accused.

Within these five hours lived Lord Hastings,
Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberty.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6. 9.

untaintedly (un-tān'ted-li), *adv.* In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish. *South*, Sermons, V. i.

untaintedness (un-tān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on 1 John i. 5.

untaken (un-tā'kn), *a.* Not taken, in any sense.

It cannot stand with the love and wisdom of God to leave such order *untaken* as is necessary for the due government of his Church. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

untalented (un-tal'ẹn-ted), *a.* Not talented; not gifted; not accomplished or clever.

This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, vii. 6. (*Davies.*)

untalked (un-tâkt'), *a.* Not talked or spoken. —**Untalked of**, not talked or spoken about; not made the subject of talk. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 7.

untamable (un-tā'ma-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tamed, domesticated, subjugated, or subdued; not to be rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought from a wild, savage, barbarous, rude, or violent state: as, an *untamable* tiger; an *untamable* savage; *untamable* passions. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. iii. Also *untameable.*

untamableness (un-tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being untamed. Also *untameableness.*

untame (un-tām'), *a.* Not tame; wild.

Ida, . . . nurse of beasts *untame.*
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 41.

untamed (un-tāmd'), *a.* [< ME. *untamed, untemid, untemed;* as *un-*[1] + *tamed.*] Not tamed. (*a*) Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man: as, an *untamed* beast. *Locke.*

And her eye has a glance more sternly wild
Than even that of a forest child
In its fearless and *untamed* freedom should be.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

(*b*) Not subdued; not brought under control: as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind.

A people very stubborn and *untamed.*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

untamedness (un-tāmd'nes), *n.* The character or state of being untamed. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Peter v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

untangibly (un-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* Intangibly.

untangle (un-tang'gl), *v. t.* To loose from tangles or intricacy; disentangle; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, or uncertainty; resolve; clear up; explain.

Untangle but this cruel chain. *Prior*, False Friend, iii.

If Leonora's innocent, she may *untangle* all.
Vanbrugh, Love Disarmed.

untappice† (un-tap'is), *v.* [< *un-*[2] + *tappice, tappish.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come out of concealment.

Now I'll *untappice.*
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To drive out of concealment, as game.

untarnished (un-tär'nisht), *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished: as, *untarnished* silk; an *untarnished* reputation.

untaste† (un-tāst'), *v. t.* To take away a taste from; cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

Could not by all means might be devis'd
Untaste them of this great disgust.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii.

untasted (un-tās'ted), *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue; hence, not experienced or enjoyed.

untaught (un-tât'), *a.* [< ME. *untaught, untaght;* < *un-*[1] + *taught*[1].] Not taught. (*a*) Not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate.

Better unfedde then *vn-taughte.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

(*b*) Unskilled; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
. . . *untaught* to plead for favour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 122.

(*c*) Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

With *untaught* Joy Pharaoh the News does hear,
And little thinks their Fate attends on him, and his so near. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 12.

(*d*) Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven; and, by success *untaught*,
His proud imaginations thus displayed.
Milton, P. L., ii. 9.

Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue.
Wordsworth, Female Vagrant.

untax (un-taks'), *v. t.* To remove a tax from.

Untax the clothing of sixty million people.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. lvii.

untaxed (un-takst'), *a.* Not taxed. (*a*) Not charged with or liable to pay taxes. *T. Warton.* (*b*) Not charged with any fault, offense, etc.; not accused.

Common speech, which leaves no virtue *untaxed.*
Bacon, Learning, i.

unteach (un-tēch'), *v. t.* **1.** To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what has been taught.—**2.** To make forgotten; make to cease from being acquired by instruction.

If they chanc't to be taught any thing good, or of their own accord had learn't it, they might see that presently *untaught* them by the custome and ill example of their elders. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, i. 1.

unteachable (un-tē'cha-bl), *a.* Not teachable or docile; indocile. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unteachableness (un-tē'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unteachable; absence of docility.

unteam (un-tēm'), *v. t.* To unyoke a team from; take a team, as of horses or oxen, from.

Justice and authority laid by the rods and axes as soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot.
Jer. Taylor (ed. 1835), Works, I. 212.

untell (un-tel'), *v. t.* To recall, as what has been told; make as if not told or enumerated.

That time could turne up his swift sandy glasse
To *untell* the dayes, and to redeeme these hours.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

untemper (un-tem'pėr), *v. t.* To remove the temper from, as metal; hence, to soften; mollify.

I dare not swear thou lovest me; yet my blood begins to flatter me that thou dost, notwithstanding the poor and *untempering* effect of my visage.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 241.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortifie and incite them. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xix. (*Davies.*)

untemperate† (un-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* Intemperate. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

untemperately† (un-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* Intemperately.

untempered (un-tem'pėrd), *a.* Not tempered. (*a*) Not duly mixed for use: as, *untempered* lime.

So it was not long that this *vntempered* mortar would hold together these buildings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

(*b*) Not brought to the desired state of hardness: as, *untempered* steel. (*c*) Not brought to a fit or proper state generally; not regulated, moderated, or controlled; not mollified: as, *untempered* severity. *Johnson*, Life of Waller.

The *untempered* spirit of madness.
Burke, Appeal from Old to New Whigs.

untempter† (un-temp'tėr), *n.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *tempter.*] One who does not tempt.

Sothely God is *untempter* of euyl thingis.
Wyclif, Jas. i. 13.

untemptible (un-tempt'i-bl), *a.* Not capable of being tempted.

Absolute purity is *untemptible*, as in God.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, xiv.

untemptibly (un-tempt'i-bli), *adv.* So as not to be tempted. *Bushnell.*

untenability (un-ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being untenable; indefensibleness.

untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *a.* **1.** Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession: as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Clarendon.*—**2.** That cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible: as, an *untenable* doctrine.

All others give up such false opinions as *untenable.*
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

untenableness (un-ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untenable; untenability.

untenant (un-ten'ant), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tenant*[1].] To deprive of a tenant or tenants; expel or remove a dweller from; eviet; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 202. (*Davies.*)

untenantable (un-ten'an-ta-bl), *a.* Not fit to be tenanted or occupied as a dwelling; uninhabitable.

Frozen and *untenantable* regions. *Whewell.*

untenanted (un-ten'an-ted), *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Sir W. Temple.*

untender (un-ten'dėr), *a.* **1.** Not tender; not soft.—**2.** Wanting sensibility or affection.

Lear. So young, and so *untender?*
Cor. So young, my lord, and true.
Shak., King Lear, i. 1. 108.

untendered (un-ten'dėrd), *a.* Not tendered; not offered: as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 10.

untenderly (un-ten'dėr-li), *adv.* In an untender manner; without affection.

untent (un-tent'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tent*[1].] To bring out of a tent. [Rare.]

Why will he not upon our fair request
Untent his person, and share the air with us?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 178.

untented (un-ten'ted), *a.* **1.** Not inclosed in or provided with a tent or tents: as, an *untented* army.—**2.** Having no tents erected upon it: as, an *untented* field.—**3.** Not having a medical tent applied; hence, not having the pain lessened. [Rare.]

The *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee!
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 322.

untenty (un-ten'ti), *a.* Incautious; careless. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

unterminated (un-tėr'mi-nā-ted), *a.* Without end; having no termination.

Any *unterminated* straight line extending in the same direction as this last one which intersects one of the two former, shall also intersect the other. *Nature*, XLIII. 554.

untetche†, *n.* [ME., < *un-* + *tetche, tache.*] An evil habit; a disgraceful act.

Seththe forsothe til this time · non *vn-tetche* he ne wrouȝt,
But hath him bore so buxumly · that ich burn him preyseth.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 509.

untether (un-teTH'ėr), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *tether.*] To release from a tether; set free, as an animal confined to a certain range by a rope or chain. *Athenæum*, No. 3277, p. 226.

unthank[1]† (un-thangk'), *n.* [< ME. *unthank, unthonk, unthonc,* < AS. *unthanc* (= OHG. *undanc, undanch*, MHG. G. *undank*), ingratitude, < *un-*, not, + *thanc*, thank, gratitude: see *un-*[1] and *thank.*] **1.** No thanks; ingratitude; ill will.

Thus shal Ich have *unthonke* on every syde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 699.

2. Harm; injury; misfortune.

Unthank come on his hand that boond hym so.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 162.

unthank[2]† (un-thangk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *thank.*] To recant or recall, as one's thanks; unsay, as what has been said by way of acknowledgment.

Duke. We are not pleas'd she should depart.
Seb. Then I'll *unthank* your goodness.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iii. 3.

unthanked (un-thangkt'), *a.* **1.** Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments.—**2.** Not received with thankfulness. [Rare.]

Unwelcome freedom, and *unthanked* reprieve.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 387.

unthankes†. [ME., also *unthonkes*, gen. of *unthank*, used adverbially with the possessive pronouns, 'not of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *unthank*, and cf. *thankes.*] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy*, etc., *unthankes*, not of his, thy, etc., accord; involuntarily.

unthankful (un-thangk'fûl), *a.* **1.** Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received. Luke vi. 35.—**2.** Not repaid with thanks; unacceptable.

One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.

3. Giving no return; unproductive.

The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plough. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

unthankfully (un-thangk'fûl-i), *adv.* In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks; ungratefully. *Boyle.*

unthankfulness (un-thangk'fûl-nes), *n.* Ungratefulness; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Sir J. Hayward.*

unthink (un-thingk'), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *think.*] To retract in thought; remove from the mind or thought; think differently about.

To *unthink* your speaking,
And to say so no more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 104.

That the same thing is not thought and *unthought*, resolved and unresolved, a thousand times in a day.
J. Howe, Works, I. 71.

unthinkability (un-thing-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *unthinkable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being unthinkable.

But genuine determinism occupies a totally different ground; not the impotence but the *unthinkability* of free-will is what it affirms.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 574.

unthinkable (un-thing'ka-bl), *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; that cannot be thought; incogitable.

What is contradictory is *unthinkable.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph. and Logic, III. v.

unthinker (un-thing'kėr), *n.* One who does not think, or who is not given to thinking; a thoughtless person. [Rare.]

Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

unthinking (un-thing'king), *a.* **1.** Not thinking; heedless; without thought or care; thoughtless; inconsiderate: as, *unthinking* youth.

It is not so easy a thing to be a brave man as the *unthinking* part of mankind imagine.
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; thoughtless.

She has such a pretty *unthinking* Air, while she saunters round a Room, and prattles Sentences.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

unthinkingly (un-thing'king-li), *adv.* In an unthinking manner; without reflection; thoughtlessly. *Pope.*

unthinkingness (un-thing'king-nes), *n.* The character of being unthinking or thoughtless.

This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness.*
Lord Halifax.

unthorny (un-thôr'ni), *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

unthought (un-thôt'), *a.* Not thought; not imagined or conceived; not considered: often followed by *of*, formerly by *on.*

The *unthought-on* accident is guilty.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 549.

This secure chapelry,
That had been offered to his doubtful choice
By an *unthought-of* patron.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

To hold one unthought long†, to hold one's attention so as to keep one from wearying.

And I will go to jail-house door,
And *hold the prisoner unthought lang.*
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

And ay as he harpit to the king,
To *haud him unthought lang.*
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 8).

unthoughtfulness (un-thôt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thoughtless; thoughtlessness.

A constant æquable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward accidents. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, § 2.

unthread (un-thred'), *v. t.* **1.** To draw or take out a thread from: as, to *unthread* a needle.—**2.** To relax the ligaments of; loosen. [Rare.]

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

3. To find one's way through.

They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 16.

unthrift (un-thrift′), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *unthrift;* < *un-*[1] + *thrift.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Lack of thrift; thriftlessness; prodigality.

For youthe set man in alle folye,
In *unthrift* and in ribaudie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4926.

A hater of folly, idleness, and *unthrift.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 805.

2†. Folly.

He roghte noght what *unthrift* that he seyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 431.

3. A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance; one without thrift.

Hauing his sonne and heire a notable *vnthrift*, & delighting in nothing but in haukes and hounds, and gay apparrell. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 235.

To behold my door
Beset with *unthrifts*, and myself abroad?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 1.

II.† *a.* 1. Profuse; prodigal.

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift* that was beloved after his means? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 311.

2. Poor; unthrifty.

[He] hath much adoo (poore penniefather) to keepe his *unthrift* elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

unthriftihead† (un-thrif′ti-hed), *n.* [< *unthrifty* + *-head.*] Unthriftiness.

Unquiet Care and fond *Unthriftyhead.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 25.

unthriftily (un-thrif′ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unthriftily;* < *unthrifty* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Poorly.

They been clothed so *unthriftily.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 340.

2. In an unthrifty manner; wastefully; lavishly; prodigally.

Why will you part with them [names] here *unthriftily?*
B. Jonson, Epigrams, vii.

unthriftiness (un-thrif′ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unthrifty; prodigality.

Staggering, non-proficiency, and *unthriftiness* of profession is the fruit of self. *Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian.

unthrifty (un-thrif′ti), *a.* [< ME. *unthrifty;* < *un-*[1] + *thrifty.*] 1. Profitless; foolish; wretched.

Swich *unthrifty* wayes newe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1530.

2. Not thrifty; not careful of one's means; prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

T' inrich your selues, and your *vnthrifty* Sons
To Gentilize with proud possessions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

An *unthrifty* knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 177.

3. Not thriving: not in good condition; not vigorous in growth.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

At the base and in the rear of the row of buildings, the track of many languid years is seen in a border of *unthrifty* grass. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 3.

4. Preventing thrift or thriving; mischievous; wicked. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

unthrive† (un-thrīv′), *v. i.* [< ME. *unthriven, unthryven, onthryven;* < *un-*[2] + *thrive.*] 1. To fail of success.

For lovers be the folke that ben on lyve,
That most disese han and most *unthrive,*
And most enduren sorowe, wo, and care.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 142.

For upon trust of Calles promise, we may soon *onthryve.*
Paston Letters, II. 237.

2. To fail to thrive or grow vigorously.

Quyk lime, lite of that, lest it *unthryve.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

unthrone (un-thrōn′), *v. t.* To remove from a throne or from supreme authority; dethrone.

[The Pope] Thrones and *Unthrones* Kings.
Milton, True Religion, Heresy, Schism.

untidiness (un-tī′di-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untidy; lack of neatness; slovenliness.

The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and *untidiness.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 330.

untidy (un-tī′di), *a.* [< ME. *untidy, untydy, untydi;* < *un-*[1] + *tidy*[1].] 1†. Untimely; unseasonable.—2†. Improper; dishonest.—3. Not tidy; not neat; not orderly or clean.

[She shall] haue mo solempne cites and semliche casteles
Than ȝe treuly han smale tounes o[r] *vntydi* houses.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1455.

She omits the sweeping, and her house and furniture become *untidy* and unattractive.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 368.

untie (un-tī′), *v.* [< ME. *unteizen, untizen,* < AS. *untīgan, untigean,* untie, < *un-*, back, + *tigan*, etc., tie: see *un-*[2] and *tie*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undo, as a knot.

Bruted it was amongst the Phrygians, that he which could *vntie* it should be Lord of all Asia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 326.

2. To undo the fastenings, bands, cords, or wrappings of; loosen and remove the tyings from: as, to *untie* a bundle; hence, to let or set loose; dissolve the bonds of; liberate.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 52.

Most haply too, as they *untied* him,
He saw his hat and wig beside him.
W. Combe, Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, i. 3.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes, *untied*, sulphureous waters drink.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

4. To resolve; unfold; clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie.* *Drayton.*

II. *intrans.* To come untied; become loose.

Their promises are but fair language, . . . and disband and *untie* like the air that beat upon their teeth when they spake the delicious and hopeful words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 887.

untied (un-tīd′), *a.* 1. Not tied; free from any fastening or band.—2†. Figuratively, morally unrestrained; dissolute.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so *vntied* as this was. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 114. (*Davies.*)

until (un-til′), *prep.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *untill;* < ME. *until, untill, untyl, ontil, ontill;* < *un-*, as in *unto*, + *till*[2]: see *till*[2] and *unto.*] **I.** *prep.* 1†. To; unto: of place.

Hire wommen soon *untyl* hire bed hire broughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 914.

Also zit gert he mak tharin
Propirtese by preué gyn,
That it was like *untill* a heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

He rousd himselfe full blyth, and hastned them *untill.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. To; unto; up to: of time.

From where the day out of the sea doth spring,
Untill the closure of the Evening.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 27.

II. *conj.* Up to the time that; till the point or degree that: preceding a clause.

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd fallacy.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 187.

See ye dinna change your cheer,
Untill ye see my body bleed.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

'Tis held a great part of Incivility for Maidens to drink Wine *until* they are married. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Until that day comes, I shall never believe this boasted point to be anything more than a conventional fiction.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

We sat and talked *until* the night,
Descending, filled the little room.
Longfellow, The Fire of Drift-Wood.

The English *until* with the subjunctive often has a distinctly final sense, and in fact the subjunctive holds its own at that point better than at any other in English.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., No. 16, p. 422.

untile (un-tīl′), *v. t.* To take the tiles from; uncover by removing tiles; strip of tiles. *Beau. and Fl.*, Women's Prize, i. 3.

untillable (un-til′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; barren. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.

untilled (un-tild′), *a.* [< ME. *untiled;* < *un-*[1] + *tilled.*] Not tilled; not cultivated, literally or figuratively.

There lies the Sea-Oak in a little shel;
There growes *vntill'd* the ruddy Cochenel.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, Eden.

His beastly nature, and desert and *untilled* manners.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 4.

untimbered (un-tim′bèrd), *a.* 1. Not furnished with timber; not strongly or well timbered.

Where 's then the saucy boat
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness? *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 43.

2. Not covered with timber-trees.

untimet† (un-tīm′), *n.* [ME. *untime, untyme, ontyme;* < AS. *untīma, untīme;* as *un-*[1] + *time*[1].] Unseasonable time.

A man shal nat ete in *untyme.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

untimeliness (un-tīm′li-nes), *n.* The character of being untimely; unseasonableness.

The *untimeliness* of temporal death.
Jer. Taylor, To Bishop of Rochester.

untimely (un-tīm′li), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *timely, a.*] Not timely. (*a*) Not done or happening seasonably.

Death lies on her like an *untimely* frost
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 28.

It [Brook Farm] was *untimely*, and whatever is *untimely* is already doomed to perish.
O. B. Frothingham, Reply, p. 188.

(*b*) Ill-timed; inopportune; unsuitable; unfitting; improper.

Some *untimely* thought did instigate
His all-too-timeless speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 43.

He kindles anger by *untimely* jokes.
Crabbe, Tales, Works, IV. 8.

(*c*) Happening before the natural time; premature: as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate.

The *untimely* fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 4.

untimely (un-tīm′li), *adv.* [< ME. *untimeliche;* < *un-*[1] + *timely, adv.*] In other than the natural time; unseasonably.

Can she be dead? Can virtue fall *untimely?*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

untimeous, untimeously, *adv.* See *untimous*, etc.

untimous (un-tī′mus), *a.* [Also *untimeous;* < *un-*[1] + *timous.*] Untimely; unseasonable: as, *untimous* hours.

Of *untymous* persons: He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship. He is as welcome as snaw in harvest.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 377.

His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity.
Scott, Quentin Durward, I. 304.

[The knock] was repeated thrice ere . . . [he] had presence of mind sufficient to inquire who sought admittance at that *untimeous* hour.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

untimously (un-tī′mus-li), *adv.* [Also *untimeously;* < *untimous* + *-ly*[2].] In an untimous manner; untimely. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv.

untin (un-tin′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *untinned*, ppr. *untinning.* To remove tin from: as, to *untin* waste tin-plates. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 42.

untinctured (un-tingk′tūrd), *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected; unimbued.

Many thousands of armed men, abounding in natural courage, and not absolutely *untinctured* with military discipline. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

untinged (un-tinjd′), *a.* 1. Not tinged; not stained; not discolored: as, water *untinged;* *untinged* beams of light.—2. Not infected; unimbued. *Swift*, To Gay, July 10, 1732.

untirable (un-tīr′a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being tired; unwearied. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 11.

untired (un-tīrd′), *a.* Not tired; not exhausted. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 44.

untiring (un-tīr′ing), *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied: as, *untiring* patience.

untithed (un-tīᵺd′), *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *R. Pollok.*

untitled (un-tī′tld), *a.* Having no title. (*a*) Having no claim or right: as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 104.

False Duessa, now *untitled* queene.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 42.

(*b*) Having no title of honor or office.

The king had already dubbed half London, and Bacon found himself the only *untitled* person in his mess at Gray's Inn. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

unto (un′tö), *prep.* and *conj.* [< ME. *unto* (not found in AS.), < OS. *untō, untuo, unte* = OFries. *ont ti*, until, = OHG. *unze, unzi, unza*, MHG. *unze, untze* = Goth. *unte*, up to, until; AS. *ōth*, up to, until, < OS. *und, unt* = OFries. *und, ont* = OHG. MHG. *unz* = Icel. *unz, unuz, unst* = Goth. *und*, up to, as far as, until; prob. another form of the prep. which appears as the prefix *and-, an-*[2], and with a reversive or negative force as *un-*[2]. The same first element appears in *until*, q. v.] **I.** *prep.* To: now somewhat antiquated, but much used in formal or elevated style.

Thare men gon *un to* the See, that schal goon *un to* Cypre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

A semely man to be a kyng,
A graciose face to loke *vnto.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 151.

Lawes ought to be fashioned *unto* the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are ment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

God made flowers sweet and beautiful, that being seen and smelt *unto* they might so delight.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 5.

Come *unto* me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Mat. xi. 28.

I'll follow you *unto* the death.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 154.

They also brought a full intelligence in reference *unto* the particulars they were sent about.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 69.

Let the North *unto* the South
Speak the word befitting both.
Whittier, Texas.

To go in unto†. See *go.*—**To look unto.** See *look.*

II.† *conj.* Up to the time or degree that; until; till.

Almighty quene, *unto* this yer be gon.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 647.

In thys place abide *vnto* that ye see
Ho bering hym best and ho better haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4131.

untoiling (un-toi'ling), *a.* Without toil or labor. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 19.

untold (un-tōld'), *a.* [< ME. *untold;* < *un-*[1] + *told.*] 1. Not told; not related; not revealed. *Dryden.*—2. Not numbered; uncounted; that cannot be reckoned: as, money *untold.*

In the number let me pass *untold.*
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Anility and Puerility after all are forces, and might do *untold* mischief if they were needlessly provoked.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 129.

untolerable† (un-tol'e-ra-bl), *a.* Intolerable. *Bp. Jewell*, Defence of the Apologie, p. 618.

untomb (un-töm'), *v. t.* To take from the tomb; disinter. *Fuller.*

untonality (un-tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* The state of being without definite tonality. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 91. [Rare.]

untongue† (un-tung'), *v. t.* To deprive of a tongue or of a voice; silence.

Such who commend him in making condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so dangerous days. Especially he ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ix. 77.

untoomly† (un-töm'li), *adv.* Hastily.

Antenor *vntomly* turnet his way
Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1822.

untooth (un-töth'), *v. t.* To deprive of teeth. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xviii.

untoothsome (un-töth'sum), *a.* Not toothsome; unpalatable. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

untoothsomeness (un-töth'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being untoothsome or unpalatable. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 287.

untormented (un-tôr-men'ted), *a.* Not tormented; not subjected to torture.

Of his wo, as who seyth, *untormented.*
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1011.

untorn (un-tōrn'), *a.* Not torn; not rent or forced asunder. *Cowper.*

untouchable (un-tuch'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being touched; intangible; unassailable.

Untouchable as to prejudice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

untouched (un-tucht'), *a.* 1. Not touched, in any physical sense; left intact.

Depart *untouched.* *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 142.

The fresh leaves, *untouched* as yet
By summer and its vain regret.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 124.

The mineral resources [of Texas] are *untouched.*
Warren, Common School Geography, p. 44.

2. Not mentioned; not treated; not examined.

Untouched, or slightly handled, in discourse.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 19.

We are carried forward to explore new regions of our souls as yet *untouched* and untrodden.
H. S. Holland, Logic and Life, p. 50.

3. Not affected mentally; not moved; not excited emotionally.

Wholly *untouched* with his agonies. *Sir P. Sidney.*

His heart 's *untouch'd* and whole yet.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

Time, which matures the intellectual part,
Hath tinged my hairs with grey, but left *untouched* my heart. *Southey* (Reid's Brit. Poets, II. 158).

I, *untouched* by one adverse circumstance,
Adopted virtue as my rule of life.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 219.

untoward[1] (un-tō'ärd), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *toward.*] 1. Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.

This *untoward* generation. Acts ii. 40.

What means this scorn, thou most *untoward* knave?
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 243.

Nay, look, what a rascally *untoward* thing this poetry is.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

2. Inconvenient; troublesome; vexatious; unfortunate; unlucky: as, an *untoward* event; an *untoward* vow.

An *untoward* accident drew me into a quarrel.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Wilful, Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*). intractable.

untoward[2]†, *prep.* [ME., < *unto* + *-ward.*] Toward.

Whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke *untowarde* hir drawe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

untowardliness (un-tō'ärd-li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being untowardly.

untowardly (un-tō'ärd-li), *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

Untowardly tricks and vices. *Locke*, Education.

untowardly (un-tō'ärd-li), *adv.* In an untoward, froward, or perverse manner; perversely.

Matters go *untowardly* on our Side in Germany, but the King of Denmark will shortly be in the Field in Person.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

untowardness (un-tō'ärd-nes), *n.* The state or character of being untoward; awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*

untowent, untownt, *a.* [ME., also *untohen, untohe,* < AS. *ungetogen* (= MLG. *untogen,* MHG. *ungezogen*), uninstructed, untaught, < *un-*, not, + *togen*, pp. of *teón*, draw, educate, instruct: see *un-* and *tee*[1], and cf. *wanton*, earlier *wantowen.*] Untaught; untrained; rude.

untowered (un-tou'ėrd), *a.* Not having towers; not defended by towers. *Wordsworth.*

untrace (un-trās'), *v. t.* To loose from the traces or drawing-straps: as, to *untrace* a horse.

And now the fiery horses of the Sun
Were from their golden-flaming car *untrac'd.*
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

untraceable (un-trā'sa-bl), *a.* Incapable of being traced or followed. *South.*

untraced (un-trāst'), *a.* 1. Not traced; not followed.—2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham*, Cooper's Hill.—3. Not marked out.

untracked (un-trakt'), *a.* 1. Not tracked; not marked by footsteps; pathless: as, *untracked* woods. *Sandys*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.—2. Not followed by tracking.

untractability (un-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Intractableness.

untractable (un-trak'ta-bl), *a.* 1. Not tractable; intractable.

To speak with libertie, and to say you the truth, they say al in this Court that you are a verie good christian, and a verie *untractable* bishop.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 224.

The high-spirited and *untractable* Agrippina.
Gifford, note on Jonson's Sejanus.

There was room among these hitherto *untractable* irregularities for the additional results of the theory. *Whewell.*

2†. Difficult; rough.

I
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forced to ride
The *untractable* abyss. *Milton*, P. L., x. 476.

untractableness (un-trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Intractableness.

untraded† (un-trā'ded), *a.* 1. Not resorted to or frequented for the sake of trading: as, an *untraded* place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 682.—2. Unpractised; inexperienced.

A people not utterly *untraded* . . . in his discipline.
J. Udall, On Luke i.

3. Unhackneyed; unusual; not used commonly.

That I affect the *untraded* oath.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 178.

untrading (un-trā'ding), *a.* Not engaged in commerce; not accustomed; inexperienced.

Untrading and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

untragic (un-traj'ik), *a.* Not tragic; hence, comic; ludicrous.

Emblems not a few of the tragic and the *untragic* sort.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 12. (*Davies.*)

untrained (un-trānd'), *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; uneducated; uninstructed.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 73.

I cannot say that I am utterly *untrain'd* in those rules which best Rhetoricians have giv'n.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Not only is the multitude fickle, but the best men, unless urged, tutored, disciplined to their work, give way; *untrained* nature has no principles.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

untrammeled, untrammelled (un-tram'eld), *a.* Not trammeled, hampered, or impeded.

untrampled (un-tram'pld), *a.* Not trampled; not trod upon. *Shelley.*

untransferable (un-tråns-fėr'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another: as, power or right *untransferable. Howell*, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

untransformed (un-tråns-fôrmd'), *a.* Not transformed; unmetamorphosed.

untranslatability (un-tråns-lā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being untranslatable. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

untranslatable (un-tråns-lā'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable of being translated; also, not fit to be translated. *Gray*, To West, April, 1742.

untranslatableness (un-tråns-lā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being untranslatable. *Coleridge.*

untranslatably (un-tråns-lā'ta-bli), *adv.* In an untranslatable manner; so as not to be capable of translation. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 671.

untransmutable (un-tråns-mū'ta-bl), *a.* Incapable of being transmuted.

Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and *untransmutable.* *Hume.*

untransparent (un-tråns-pâr'ent), *a.* Not transparent; opaque: literally or figuratively. *Boyle*, Works, I. 735.

untraveled, untravelled (un-trav'eld), *a.* 1. Not traveled; not trodden by passengers: as, an *untraveled* forest.

Untravelled parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Not having traveled; not having gained experience by travel; hence, provincial; narrow.

An *untravelled* Englishman. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 407

untread (un-tred'), *v. t.* To tread back; go back through in the same steps; retrace.

Untreading a good part of the aforesaid alley.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 131.

untreasure (un-trezh'ūr), *v. t.* 1. To deprive of a treasure.

They found the bed *untreasured* of their mistress.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 7.

2. To bring forth, as treasure; set forth; display. [Rare in both uses.]

The quaintness with which he *untreasured* . . . the stores of his memory. *J. Mitford.*

untreatable (un-trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *untretable;* < *un-*[1] + *treatable.*] 1†. Unmanageable; inexorable; implacable.

Thow shalt nat wenen, quod she, that I bere *untretable* batayle ayenis fortune. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 8.

2†. Not practicable. *Dr. H. More.*—3. Incapable of being treated, in any sense.

untrembling (un-trem'bling), *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

untremblingly (un-trem'bling-li), *adv.* In an untrembling manner; firmly.

untrespassing (un-tres'pas-ing), *a.* Not trespassing; not transgressing.

Others were sent more cheerefull, free, and still as it were at large, in the midst of an *untrespassing* honesty.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

untressed† (un-trest'), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *tressed*, pp. of *tress*[1].] With hair unarranged; not done up in tresses, as hair.

Hir gilte heres with a golden threde
Ybounden were, *untressed* as she lay.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 268.

untried (un-trīd'), *a.* 1. Not tried; not attempted.

By subtil Stratagems they act their Game,
And leave *untry'd* no Avenue to Fame.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

The generous past, when all was possible,
For all was then *untried.*
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Not yet felt or experienced: as, *untried* sufferings.

Remains there yet a plague *untried* for me?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

3. Not subjected to trial; not tested or put to the test.

By its perfect shape, its vigor, and its natural dexterity in the use of all its *untried* limbs, the infant was worthy to have been brought forth in Eden.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 114.

4†. Unnoticed; unexamined.

I slide
O'er sixteen years and leave the growth *untried.*
Shak., W. T., iv. 1. 6.

5. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law: as, the cause remains *untried.*

untrifling (un-trī'fling), *a.* Not trifling; not indulging in levities. *Savage.*

untrim (un-trim'), *v. t.* To deprive of trimming; strip; disorder.

By chance or nature's changing course *untrimm'd.*
Shak., Sonnets, xviii.

untrimmed (un-trimd'), *a.* 1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped or cut; not put in order: as, an *untrimmed* wick; *untrimmed* leaves of a book.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii. 221. (*Nares.*)

2†. Virgin.

The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 209.

3. Not furnished with trimmings.

untrimmedness (un-trimd'nes), *n.* The state of being untrimmed. [Rare.]

It [an old castle] is not particularly "kept up," but its quiet rustiness and *untrimmedness* only help it to be familiar. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 167.

untriste†, *a.* See *untrust.*

untriumphable† (un-trī'um-fa-bl), *a.* Admitting no triumph; not an object of triumph. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

untrodden, untrod (un-trod'n, un-trod'), *a.* Not having been trod; not passed over; unfrequented. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 136.

What path *untrod*
Shall I seek out to 'scape the flaming rod
Of my offended, of my angry God?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

The path from me to you that led,
Untrodden long, with grass is grown.
Lowell, Estrangement.

untroth† (un-trôth'), *n.* [A var. of *untruth*, as *troth* is of *truth*.] 1. Untruth; falsehood.

If you find my words to be *untroth*,
Then let me die to recompense the wrong.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

2. An untruth; a falsehood.

There will be a yard of dissimulation at least, city-measure, and cut upon an *untroth* or two.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 1.

untrouble† (un-trub'l), *v. t.* To free from trouble; disabuse. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. v.

untroubled (un-trub'ld), *a.* 1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated; unmoved; unruffled; not confused; free from passion: as, an *untroubled* mind.

Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 149.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples: as, an *untroubled* sea.—3. Not foul; not turbid: as, an *untroubled* stream.

Bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

untroubledness (un-trub'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble; unconcern. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 479.

untrowable† (un-trō'a-bl), *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *trow* + *-able*.] Not to be credited; incredible. *Wyclif*.

untruced† (un-tröst'), *a.* Not interrupted by a truce; truceless.

All those four [elements]
Maintain a natural opposition
And *untruc'd* war the one against the other.
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, iii. 1.

untrue (un-trö'), *a.* [< ME. *untrewe*, *ontrewe* (= MLG. *untrūwe* = G. *untreu* = Icel. *ūtryggr*); < *un-*[1] + *true*.] 1. Not true to the fact; contrary to the fact; false.

And he shewed him trewe tidynges and *vntrewe*, for he made him beleue howe all the countre of Wales wolde gladlye haue hym to be their lorde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 332.

By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. Not true to one's duty; not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, friend, etc.; not to be trusted; false; disloyal.

Lete vs take hede to saue the peple and the londe fro these *vn-trewe* and misbelevynge Sarazins that thus sodenly be entred vpon vs. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

For further I could say this man's *untrue*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 169.

3. Not true to a standard or rule; varying from a correct form, pattern, intonation, alinement, or the like; incorrect.

Henry chastysed the olde *untrewe* mesure, and made a yerde of the length of his owne arme.
Fabyan, Chronycle, ccxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The millboards must be squared truly, or the volume will stand unevenly and the finisher's design be *untrue*.
W. Mathews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 35.

In the case of crank-pins wearing *untrue*, there is nothing for it but filing to caliper.
The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

untrue† (un-trö'), *adv.* [< ME. *untrewe*; < *untrue*, *a.*] Untruly.

Elles he moot telle his tale *untrewe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 735.

untrueness (un-trö'nes), *n.* [< ME. *untrewenesse*; < *untrue* + *-ness*.] The character of being untrue.

untruism (un-trö'izm), *n.* [< *untrue* + *-ism*.] Something obviously untrue; the opposite of a truism. [A nonce-word.]

Platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, vi.

untruly (un-trö'li), *adv.* In an untrue manner; not truly; falsely.

Master More *untruly* reporteth of me in his dialogue.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

untruss (un-trus'), *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; loose from a truss, or as from a truss; let out; specifically, to loose, as to let down the breeches by untying the points by which they were held up; undress.

Give me my nightcap, so!
Quick, quick, *untruss* me.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

Our Muse is in mind for th' *untrussing* a poet.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The Clerk of Chatham was *untrussing* his points preparatory to seeking his truckle-bed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 71.

untruss† (un-trus'), *n.* Same as *untrusser*.

Thou grand scourge, or second *untruss* of the time.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

untrussed (un-trust'), *a.* Not trussed; not tied up; not bundled up. *Fairfax*, Godfrey of Boulogne, xviii.

Behold the sacred Pales, where with haire
Untrust she sitts, in shade of yonder hill.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

untrusser† (un-trus'ėr), *n.* One who untrusses; hence, one who unmasks and scourges folly; one who prepares others for punishment by untrussing them.

Neither shall you at any time, ambitiously affecting the title of the *untrussers* or whippers of the age, suffer the itch of writing to over-run your performance in libel.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

untrust† (un-trust'), *n.* [< ME. *untrust*, *untrist* (= Icel. *ūtraust*); < *un-*[1] + *trust*[1].] Lack of trust; distrust.

Ye have noon oother countenance I leeve,
But speke to us of *untrust* and repreeve.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 962.

untrust†, *a.* [ME., also *untriste* (= Icel. *utraustr*), faithless: see *untrust*, *n.*] Faithless; distrustful.

Why hastow made Troylus to me *untriste* [var. *untruste*]?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 839.

untrustful (un-trust'fûl), *a.* 1. Not trustful or trusting.—2. Not to be trusted; not trustworthy; not trusty. *Scott.* [Rare.]

untrustiness (un-trus'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being untrusty; unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust. *Sir T. Hayward.*

untrustworthiness (un-trust'wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* The character of being untrustworthy.

Much has been said about *untrustworthiness* of historical evidence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 75.

untrustworthy (un-trust'wėr″ŦHi), *a.* Not trustworthy, in any sense: as, an *untrustworthy* servant; an *untrustworthy* boat.

It wants it [sifting] all the more because it is so closely connected with the early Venetian history, than which no history is more utterly *untrustworthy*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 228.

untrusty (un-trus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *untrusty*, *ontrusty*, *ontristy*; < *un-*[1] + *trusty*.] Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful. *Thomas Lodge* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 14).

untruth (un-tröth'), *n.* [Also *untroth*, q. v.; < ME. *ontreuthe*, *untrouthe*, *untrowthe*, < AS. *untreówth*, untruth; as *un-*[1] + *truth*.] 1. The character of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity.

He who is perfect and abhors *untruth*. *Sandys.*

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness; disloyalty.

Untruth has made thee subtle in thy trade.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

3. A false assertion; a falsehood; a lie.

Moreover, they have spoken *untruths*; . . . and, to conclude, they are lying knaves. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 220.

untruthful (un-tröth'fûl), *a.* Not truthful; wanting in veracity; contrary to the truth. *Clarke.*

untruthfully (un-tröth'fûl-i), *adv.* In an untruthful manner; falsely; faithlessly.

untruthfulness (un-tröth'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The character or state of being untruthful; falseness; unveracity.—2. Inaccuracy; incorrectness: as, the *untruthfulness* of a drawing.

untuck (un-tuk'), *v. t.* To unfold or undo; release from being tucked up or fastened.

For some, *untuck'd*, descended her sheaved hat.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

untuckered (un-tuk'ėrd), *a.* Wearing no tucker: said of a woman.

untufted (un-tuf'ted), *a.* Without tufts or projecting bunches, as of scales or hairs: specifically noting certain moths.

untunable (un-tū'na-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.—2. Not harmonious; discordant; not musical.

Then in dumb silence will I bury mine [news],
For they are harsh, *untuneable*, and bad.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 208.

Also *untuneable*.

untunableness (un-tū'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discord. *T. Warton.*

untunably (un-tū'na-bli), *adv.* In an untunable manner; discordantly. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 586.

untune (un-tūn'), *v. t.* 1. To put out of tune; make incapable of consonance or harmony.

Untune that string. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 109.

Naught *untunes* that Infant's voice; no trace
Of fretful temper sullies her pure cheek.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 16.

2. To disorder; confuse.

Untuned and jarring senses. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

untuned (un-tūnd'), *a.* Not tuned; unmusical; unharmonious.

With boisterous *untuned* drums.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 134.

unturf (un-tėrf'), *v. t.* To remove turf from; deprive of turf. *Nature*, XLIII. 80.

unturn (un-tėrn'), *v. t.* To turn in the reverse way, as in a manner to open something. [Rare.]

Think you he nought but prison walls did see,
Till, so unwilling, thou *unturn'dst* the key?
Keats, The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison

unturned (un-tėrnd'), *a.* Not turned.—**To leave no stone unturned.** See *stone*.

untutored (un-tū'tord), *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; rude; raw.

Some *untutor'd* youth. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxxviii.

untwine (un-twīn'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To untwist; open or separate after having been twisted; untie; disentangle; hence, figuratively, to explain; solve.

This knot might be *untwined* with more facilitie thus.
Holinshed, Sundrie Invasions of Ireland. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

On his sad brow nor mirth nor wine
Could e'er one wrinkled knot *untwine*.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 22.

2. To unwind, as a vine or anything that has been twined around something else: literally or figuratively.

It requires a long and powerful counter-sympathy in a nation to *untwine* the ties of custom which bind a people to the established and the old. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *intrans.* To become untwined.

His silken braids *untwine*, and slip their knots.
Milton, Divorce, i. 6.

untwist (un-twist'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; turn back from being twisted. *Swift.*—2. Figuratively, to disentangle; solve: as, to *untwist* a riddle. *Fletcher*, A Woman Pleased, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become separate and loose or straight from having been twisted.

untwist (un-twist'), *n.* [< *untwist*, *v.*] A twist in the opposite direction.

Each coil of the cable in the tank as it comes out receives a twist in the opposite direction, or *untwist*.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 467.

ununderstandable (un-un-dėr-stan'da-bl), *a.* Not to be understood; incomprehensible. *Piazzi Smyth.* [Rare.]

ununderstood (un-un-dėr-stůd'), *a.* Not understood; not comprehended. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 50. [Rare.]

ununiform (un-ū'ni-fôrm), *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [Rare.]

An *ununiform* piety. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

ununiformness (un-ū'ni-fôrm-nes), *n.* The character or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity. [Rare.]

A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*.
Clarke, Answer to Sixth Letter.

unurged (un-ėrjd'), *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited; voluntary; of one's own accord. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 10.

unusage† (un-ū'zāj), *n.* [< *un-*[1] + *usage*.] 1. Unusualness; infrequency.

Defawte of *unusage* and entrecomunynge of marchaundise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

2. Want of use. *Halliwell.*

unused (un-ūzd'), *a.* 1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.—2. That has never been used.—3. Not accustomed; not habituated: as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.

Unused to the melting mood. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 349.

Her gaoler's torches fill with light
The dreary place, blinding her *unused* eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

4. Unusual; unwonted.

Bitter pain his vexed heart wrought for him,
And filled with *unused* tears his hard wise eyes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 145.

unusedness (un-ū'zed-nes), *n.* Unwontedness; unusualness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, vii. [Rare.]

unuseful (un-ūs'fûl), *a.* Useless; serving no purpose. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 292.

Those hands that gave the casket may the palsy
For ever make *unuseful*, even to feed thee!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

unusefully (un-ūs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a useless manner. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 236.

unusefulness (un-ūs′fūl-nes), *n.* The character of being unuseful. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 304.

unusual (un-ū′zhǒ-al), *a.* Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange: as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* erudition.

Some comet or *unusual* prodigy.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 98.

The territory to whose free population Roman citizenship was now extended was of very *unusual* size according to the measure of ancient cities.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=Syn. Uncommon, unwonted, singular, remarkable, odd.

unusuality (un-ū-zhǒ-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *unusual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being unusual; unwontedness; rarity.

It is to be said of Sallust, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his *unusuality* of expression, and his Laconism . . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.
E. A. Poe, Marginalia, lvi.

unusually (un-ū′zhǒ-al-i), *adv.* In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely; unwontedly. *Paley.*

unusualness (un-ū′zhǒ-al-nes), *n.* The state of being unusual; uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence; rarity.

unutterability (un-ut″ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* 1. The character of being unutterable; unspeakableness.—2. Pl. *unutterabilities* (-tiz). That which cannot be uttered or spoken.

They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 3.

unutterable (un-ut′ėr-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; unspeakable: as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.

He is, sir,
The most *unutterable* coward that e'er nature
Bless'd with hard shoulders.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

He with sighs *unutterable* by any words, much less by a stinted Liturgie, dwelling in us makes intercession for us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

unutterably (un-ut′ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an unutterable manner; unspeakably; beyond expression.

There would have been something sad, *unutterably* sad, in all this. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 43.

unvaccinated (un-vak′si-nā-ted), *a.* Not vaccinated; specifically, having never been successfully vaccinated.

unvaluable (un-val′ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. Being above price; invaluable; priceless.

I cannot cry his caract up enough;
He is *unvaluable*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. Valueless; worthless.

If nature . . . deny health, how *unvaluable* are their riches! *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

unvalued (un-val′ūd), *a.* 1. Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 19.—2†. Inestimable; not to be valued.

Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took.
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspere.

Art or nature never yet could set
A valued price to her *unvalued* worth.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. Not estimated; not having the value set; not appraised: as, an estate *unvalued*.

unvanquishable (un-vang′kwish-a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being conquered. *J. Udall*, On John xvii.

unvanquished (un-vang′kwisht), *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 141.

unvariable (un-vā′ri-a-bl), *a.* Not variable; invariable; constant. *Norris.*

unvaried (un-vā′rid), *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; unchanged.

The same *unvary'd* chimes.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 348.

So far as its [Salem's] physical aspect is concerned, with its flat *unvaried* surface, covered chiefly with wooden houses. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 231.

unvariegated (un-vā′ri-e-gā-ted), *a.* Not variegated; not diversified; not marked with different colors. *Edinburgh Rev.*

unvarnished (un-vär′nisht), *a.* 1. Not overlaid with varnish.—2. Not artfully embellished; plain.

A round *unvarnish'd* tale. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 90.

unvarying (un-vā′ri-ing), *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform; unchanging. *Locke.*

unvaryingly (un-vā′ri-ing-li), *adv.* In an unvarying manner; uniformly. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xvii.

unvascular (un-vas′kū-lär), *a.* Non-vascular; containing no blood-vessels.

unvassal (un-vas′al), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *vassal*.] To cause to be no longer a vassal; release from vassalage. [Rare.]

unveil (un-vāl′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *unvail*; < *un-*[2] + *veil*.] I. *trans.* To remove a veil from; uncover; disclose to view; reveal: as, to *unveil* a statue. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 200.

II. *intrans.* To become unveiled; be disclosed to view; remove a veil; reveal one's self.

Unveil, O Lord, and on us shine
In glory and in grace.
J. H. Newman, The Two Worlds.

Also *unvail*.

unveiledly (un-vā′led-li), *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18. [Rare.]

unveiler (un-vā′lėr), *n.* One who unveils; hence, one who expounds. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 18.

unvenerable (un-ven′e-ra-bl), *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 77.

unvenomed (un-ven′umd), *a.* Having no venom; not poisonous: as, a toad *unvenomed*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, Postscript.

unvenomous (un-ven′um-us), *a.* Same as *unvenomed*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 297. (*Davies.*)

unvented (un-ven′ted), *a.* Not vented; not uttered; not opened for utterance or emission. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. [Rare.]

unventilated (un-ven′ti-lā-ted), *a.* Not ventilated. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

unveracious (un-vē-rā′shus), *a.* Not veracious; not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest; false.

unveracity (un-vē-ras′i-ti), *n.* Want of veracity; untruth; falsehood.

A certain very considerable finite quantity of *Unveracity* and Phantasm. *Carlyle.*

unverdant (un-vėr′dant), *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

unveritable† (un-ver′i-ta-bl), *a.* Not veritable; not true. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

unversed (un-vėrst′), *a.* 1. Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted.

A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Not put in verse: as, thoughts *unversed*.

unvessel† (un-ves′el), *v. t.* To empty. [Rare.]

unvexed (un-vekst′), *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed; not agitated or disquieted. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i. Also *unvext*.

In the noon now woodland creatures all
Were resting 'neath the shadow of the trees,
Patient, *unvexed* by any memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 174.

unvicar (un-vik′ar), *v. t.* To deprive of the office or position of vicar.

If I had your authority, I would be so bold to *unvicar* him. *Strype*, Cranmer, II. vii. (*Davies.*)

unviolable (un-vī′ō-la-bl), *a.* Not to be violated or broken. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 1. 27. [Rare.]

unviolated (un-vī′ō-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Not violated; not injured.

Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 88.

2. Not broken; not transgressed: as, an *unviolated* vow. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1144.

unvirtue (un-vėr′tū), *n.* Absence of virtue; vice. [Rare.]

They think their children never do unvirtuous things; and yet they reek with *unvirtue*.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, March 3, 1887.

unvirtuous (un-vėr′tū-us), *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 232.

unvirtuously (un-vėr′tū-us-li), *adv.* In an unvirtuous manner; viciously.

unvisible† (un-viz′i-bl), *a.* Invisible. *Chaucer.*

unvisibly† (un-viz′i-bli), *adv.* Invisibly. *Bp. Gardiner.*

unvital (un-vī′tal), *a.* Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal. [Rare.]

Lavoisier showed that the atmospheric air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote. *Whewell.*

unvitiated (un-vish′i-ā-ted), *a.* Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 3.

unvizard (un-viz′ärd), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *vizard*.] To divest of a vizard or mask; unmask.

O what a death it is to the Prelates to be thus *un-vizarded*, thus uncas'd. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

unvoiced (un-voist′), *a.* 1. Not spoken; unuttered; not articulated or pronounced. *Emerson.*—2. In *phonetics*, not uttered with voice as distinct from breath; unintonated; surd.

unvoidable (un-voi′da-bl), *a.* Incapable of being made void; irreversible.

He will from on high pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 172. (*Davies.*)

unvoluntary† (un-vol′un-tā-ri), *a.* Involuntary. *Fuller.*

unvoluptuous (un-vō-lup′tū-us), *a.* Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

unvote (un-vōt′), *v. t.* To retract, annul, or undo by vote.

This was so sacred a rule that many of those who voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of parliament, if things might be thus voted and *unvoted* again from day to day. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

unvowed (un-voud′), *a.* Not vowed; not consecrated by solemn promise.

If *vnuowed* to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 229. (*Davies.*)

unvoyageable (un-voi′āj-a-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of being navigated; innavigable. *De Quincey.*—2. Not to be crossed or passed over; impassable.

This *unvoyageable* gulf obscure.
Milton, P. L., x. 366.

unvulgar (un-vul′gär), *a.* Not vulgar or common.

Heat my brain
With Delphic fire,
That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xliv.

unvulgarize (un-vul′gär-īz), *v. t.* To divest of vulgarity; make not vulgar or common. *Lamb.*

unwaited (un-wā′ted), *a.* Not attended: with *on*.

To wander up and down *unwaited on*.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii.

unwakeful (un-wāk′fūl), *a.* Sleeping easily and soundly; characterized by sound sleep.

unwakefulness (un-wāk′fūl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being unwakeful; sound sleep.

unwakened (un-wā′knd), *a.* Not wakened; not roused from sleep or as from sleep. *Milton*, P. L., v. 9.

unwallet (un-wol′et), *v. t.* To take from a wallet.

The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and *unwalleted* his cheese.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 14. (*Davies.*)

unwandering (un-won′dėr-ing), *a.* Not wandering; not moving or going from place to place. *Cowper*, Iliad, xiii.

unwappered† (un-wop′ėrd), *a.* Not caused or not having reason to tremble; not made tremulous; unpalsied; hence, fearless and strong through innocence.

We come towards the gods,
Young and *unwapper'd*, not halting under crimes
Many and stale.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

unwarded† (un-wâr′ded), *a.* Unwatched; unguarded. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 81.

unware† (un-wār′), *a.* [< ME. *unwar*, *onwar*, < AS. *unwær*, unheeding, unheeded, unexpected, < *un-*, not, + *wær*, heedful: see *un-*[1] and *ware*[1].] Unexpected; unforeseen.

Upon thy glade day have in thy mynde
The *unwar* wo or harm that comth bihynde.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 329.

unware† (un-wār′), *adv.* [ME. *unwar*; prop. predicate use of *unware*, *a.*] Unawares; unexpectedly.

On thee, Fortune, I pleyne,
That *unwar* wrapped hast me in thy cheyne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 628.

He put vp his goode swerde for doute leste he slough eny man *vn-war*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

unwarely† (un-wār′li), *adv.* [< *unwarely*, *unwarly*, *unwarliche*, < AS. *unwærlice*, unexpectedly, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware*, *a.*] Unawares; unforeseen; unexpectedly.

Elde is comen *unwarly* upon me.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

unwareness† (un-wār′nes), *n.* [< *unware* + *-ness*.] The condition of being unexpected. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 201.

unwares† (un-wārz′), *adv.* [< ME. **unwares*, < AS. *unwæres*, < *unwær*, unexpected: see *unware*.] Unawares; by surprise.

A great sort of Turks entred into the bulwarke of Spaine, . . . and droue our men out, I can not tell how, *vnwares* or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 84.

unwarily (un-wā′ri-li), *adv.* In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly; unexpectedly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 63.

unwariness (un-wā′ri-nes), *n.* The character of being unwary; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness; recklessness.

unwarlike (un-wâr′līk), *a.* Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

The *unwarlike* disposition of Ethelwolf gave encouragement, no doubt, and easier entrance to the Danes.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

unwarm (un-wârm′), *v. i.* [< *un-*[2] + *warm.*] To lose warmth; become cold. [Rare.]

With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms.* *Hood.*

unwarned (un-wârnd′), *a.* Not warned; not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*

unwarnedly (un-wâr′ned-li), *adv.* Without warning or notice. [Rare.]

They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 88.

unwarp (un-wârp′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *warp.*] To reduce from the state of being warped. *Evelyn.*

unwarped (un-wârpt′), *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial; unbiased. *Thomson*, Spring.

unwarrantability (un-wor″an-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* The character of being unwarrantable; unwarrantableness.

unwarrantable (un-wor′an-ta-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South*, Sermons.

unwarrantableness (un-wor′an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unwarrantable. *Bp. Hall*, Ans. to Vind. of Smectymnuus, § 3.

unwarrantably (un-wor′an-ta-bli), *adv.* In an unwarrantable manner; in a manner that cannot be justified. *Bp. Hall.*

unwarranted (un-wor′an-ted), *a.* **1.** Not warranted; not authorized; unjustifiable: as, an *unwarranted* interference.

What do we weaklings so far presume upon our abilities or success as that we dare thrust ourselves upon temptations unbidden, *unwarranted.*
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 221.

2. Not guaranteed; not assured or certain.

Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest. *Bacon.*

3. Not guaranteed to be good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an *unwarranted* horse.

unwarrantedly (un-wor′an-ted-li), *adv.* In an unwarranted manner; without warrant; unjustifiably.

unwarrent†, *v. t.* [< ME. *unwareynen;* < *un-*[2] + *warren.*] To deprive of the character of a warren.

That alle the wareyn of Stanes wyth the apertinaunce be *vnwareyned* and vnforested for euermore, so that alle the forsayd citezens of London her eyers and successours haue alle the fraunc heses of the wareyn and forest vnblemysshyd. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 19.

unwary (un-wā′ri), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *wary.* Cf. *unware*, the earlier form.] **1.** Not wary; not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate; heedless; careless. *Milton*, P. L., v. 695.—**2**†. Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

unwashed (un-wosht′), *a.* Not washed. (*a*) Not cleansed by water; filthy; unclean: as, *unwashed* wool; hence, vulgar.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 201.

Such foul and *unwashed* bawdry as is now made the food of the scene. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

(*b*) Not overflowed by water: as, a rock *unwashed* by the waves.—**The unwashed, the great unwashed,** the lower class of people. The latter phrase was first applied to the artisan class, but is now used to designate the lower classes generally—the mob, the rabble.

unwashen† (un-wosh′n), *a.* [< ME. *unwaschen, unweaschen,* < AS. *unwæscen,* not washed; as *un-*[1] + *washen.*] Not washed; unwashed. Mat. xv. 20.

Whan thei han eten, thei putten hire Dissches *unwasschen* in to the Pot or Cawdroun, with remenant of the Flessche and of the Brothe, til thei wole eten azen.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 250.

unwasted (un-wās′ted), *a.* **1.** Not wasted or lost by extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.—**2.** Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, or other means. *Sir R. Blackmore.*—**3.** Not devastated; not laid waste.

The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces.
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

4. Not emaciated, as by illness.

unwatchful (un-woch′fûl), *a.* Not vigilant. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. 20.

unwatchfulness (un-woch′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwatchful; want of vigilance. *Leighton*, Com. on 1 Pet. iii.

unwater (un-wâ′tėr), *v. t.* In *mining*, to free, as a mine, of its water by draining, pumping, or in any other way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 457.

unwatered (un-wâ′tėrd), *a.* **1.** Freed from water; drained, as a mine.—**2.** Not watered; undiluted; unmoistened.—**3.** Not supplied with water; not given water to drink.

unwatering (un-wâ′tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *unwater, v.*] The act or process of taking water from anything; draining; drainage. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

unwavering (un-wā′vėr-ing), *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; not fluctuating; fixed; constant; steadfast. *Strype*, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1551.

unwaveringly (un-wā′vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an unwavering manner; steadfastly.

unwayed† (un-wād′), *a.* [< ME. *unwaied;* < *un-*[1] + *wayed.*] **1.** Not used to the road; unaccustomed to the road.

Colts *unwayed* and not used to travel. *Suckling.*

2. Having no roads; pathless.

It [the land] shal be *vnwaied* or wayles.
Wyclif, Ezek. xiv. 15.

unweakened (un-wē′knd), *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*

unweaned (un-wēnd′), *a.* Not weaned; hence, not withdrawn or disengaged.

The heathen Angle and Saxon, still *unweaned* from his fierce Teutonic creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

unweariable (un-wē′ri-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out or wearied. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

unweariably (un-wē′ri-a-bli), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably. *Bp. Hall*, Christian Assurance of Heaven.

unwearied (un-wē′rid), *a.* **1.** Not wearied; not fatigued.

The *unwearied* sun from day to day
Does his creator's power display.
Addison, Ode.

2. Indefatigable; assiduous: as, *unwearied* perseverance: of persons.

Would you leave me
Without a farewell, Hubert? fly a friend
Unwearied in his study to advance you?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 2.

unweariedly (un-wē′rid-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner; indefatigably; assiduously. *Chesterfield.*

unweariedness (un-wē′rid-nes), *n.* The state of being unwearied. *Baxter.*

unweary[1] (un-wē′ri), *a.* [< ME. *unwery,* < AS. *unwērig,* not weary; as *un-*[1] + *weary.*] Not weary.

I noot ne why, *unwery,* that I feynte.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 410.

unweary[2] (un-wē′ri), *v. t.* To relieve of weariness; refresh after fatigue. [Rare.]

To *unweary* myself after my studies.
Dryden, Letters (ed. Malone), p. 23.

unweave (un-wēv′), *v. t.* **1.** To undo or take to pieces (that which has been woven, as a textile fabric).

Unweave the web of fate. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion, p. 4.

2. To separate; take apart, as the threads which compose a textile fabric.

unwebbed (un-webd′), *a.* Not webbed; not web-footed. *Pennant.*

unwed (un-wed′), *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 26.

unwedgeable (un-wej′a-bl), *a.* Not to be split with wedges; in general, not easily split; not fissile, as pepperidge. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 116.

unweeded (un-wē′ded), *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 135.

unweened† (un-wēnd′), *a.* [< ME. *unwened,* < AS. *unwēned,* unhoped; as *un-*[1] + *weened.*] Unthought of; unexpected.

Unhoped or *unwened.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

unweeping (un-wē′ping), *a.* Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears: as, *unweeping* eyes. *Drayton*, Duke Humphrey to Elenor Cobham. [Rare.]

unweeting† (un-wē′ting), *a.* A variant of *unwitting.* *Spenser.*

The *unweeting* Child
Shall by his beauty win his grandsire's heart.
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

unweetingly† (un-wē′ting-li), *adv.* A variant of *unwittingly.* *Milton*, S. A., l. 1680.

unweighed (un-wād′), *a.* **1.** Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed.* 1 Ki. vii. 47.

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not pondered; not considered; negligent; unguarded: as, words *unweighed.* [Rare.]

What an *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard picked . . . out of my conversation?
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 23.

unweighing (un-wā′ing), *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 147.

unwelcome (un-wel′kum), *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing; not well received; producing sadness: as, an *unwelcome* guest.

I fear
We shall be much *unwelcome.*
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 35.

The *unwelcome* news of his grandson's dangerous state . . . induced him to set out forthwith for Holland.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 203.

unwelcome (un-wel′kum), *v. t.* To treat as being unwelcome; be displeased with. [Rare.]

She can soften the occasional expression of half-concealed ridicule with which the poor old fellow's sallies are liable to be welcomed—or *unwelcomed.*
The Atlantic, LXV. 550.

unwelcomely (un-wel′kum-li), *adv.* In an unwelcome manner; without welcome.

Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her. *J. Baillie.*

unwelcomeness (un-wel′kum-nes), *n.* The state of being unwelcome. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 43.

unwell (un-wel′), *a.* **1.** Not well; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.

Whilst they were on this discourse and pleasant tattle of drinking, Gargamelle began to be a little *unwell.*
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

The mistress, they told us, was sick, which in America signifies what we should call being *unwell.*
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, I. 46.

2. As a euphemism, menstruant; having courses. Compare *sick*[1], *a.*, 6.—**Syn. 1.** *Ailing*, etc. See *sick*[1].

unwellness (un-wel′nes), *n.* The state of being unwell or indisposed. *Chesterfield*, Letter, 1755. [Rare.]

unwemmed†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwemmed;* as *un-*[1] + *wemmed.*] Unspotted; unstained.

Thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constaunce.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 826.

unwept (un-wept′), *a.* **1.** Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 1.

2. Not shed; not wept: as, *unwept* tears.

unwet (un-wet′), *a.* Not wet; not moist or humid; not moistened; dry.

Though once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmoved and eyes *unwet.*
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 673.

unwhipped (un-hwipt′), *a.* Not whipped; not punished. Also *unwhipt.*

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 53.

unwhole† (un-hōl′), *a.* [< ME. *unhol, unhal,* < AS. *unhāl* (= OHG. *unhail* = Icel. *ūheill* = Goth. *unhaels*), not whole, not sound, < *un-*, not, + *hāl*, whole: see *whole.*] Not whole; not sound; infirm; unsound. *Todd.*

unwholesome (un-hōl′sum), *a.* [< ME. **unholsum, onholsom* (= Icel. *ūheilsamr*); < *un-*[1] + *wholesome.*] **1.** Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; unhealthful: as, *unwholesome* air; *unwholesome* food.

A certaine Well . . . had once very foule water, and *unwholesome* to drink. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 138.

2. Not sound; diseased; tainted; impaired; defective.

Prithee bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so *unwholesome.* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 125.

3. Indicating unsound health; characteristic of or suggesting an unsound condition, physical or mental; hence, repulsive.

One from whom the heart recoiled, who was offensive to every sense, with those white, *unwholesome,* greasy hands, the powder, the scent, the masses of false hair, the still falser and more dreadful smile.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

unwholesomely (un-hōl′sum-li), *adv.* In an unwholesome manner; unhealthfully. *The Academy*, April 12, 1890, p. 249.

unwholesomeness (un-hōl′sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being unwholesome, in any sense; insalubrity; unhealthfulness: as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

Apulia, part of Italy, near the Adriatick gulf, where land, it seems, was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged heighth of the mountains or for the *unwholesomeness* of the air, and the wind Atabulus.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iv., note 4.

unwield† (un-wēld′), *a.* [< ME. *unweelde, unwelde,* < *un-*[1] + *welde,* < AS. *wylde,* powerful, < *wealdan,* wield: see *wield.*] Weak; impotent.

> The more he preyseth Eelde,
> Though he be croked and *unweelde.*
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4886.

unwieldily (un-wēl′di-li), *adv.* In an unwieldy manner; cumbrously. *Dryden.*

unwieldiness (un-wēl′di-nes), *n.* The state of being unwieldy; heaviness; difficulty of being moved: as, the *unwieldiness* of a person having a corpulent body. *Donne,* Love's Diet.

unwieldsome† (un-wēld′sum), *a.* [< *un-*[1] + *wieldsome.*] Unwieldy. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 582.

unwieldy (un-wēl′di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *unweldie;* < *un-*[1] + *wieldy.*] Movable or moving with difficulty; unmanageable from size, shape, or weight; lacking pliability: as, an *unwieldy* hulk; an *unwieldy* rock.

> Bestow on him some more heart, for that grosse and so *vnweldie* a body.
> *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 340.

> Public business, in its whole *unwieldy* compass, must always form the subject of these daily chronicles.
> *De Quincey,* Style, i.

unwild† (un-wīld′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wild*[1].] To tame. *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Handie-Crafts. [Rare.]

unwilful (un-wil′fụl), *a.* Not wilful; not characterized by or done through wilfulness: as, an *unwilful* slight. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, I. 8. (*Davies.*)

unwill (un-wil′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *will*[1].] To will the reverse of; reverse one's will in regard to.

> He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed. *Longfellow.*

unwilled (un-wild′), *a.* **1.** Deprived of the faculty of will; bereft of the power of volition. [Rare.]

> Now, your will is all *unwilled.*
> *Mrs. Browning,* Duchess May.

2. Not willed; not purposed; involuntary; unintentional; spontaneous. *Clarke.*

unwilling (un-wil′ing), *a.* **1.** Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant: as, an *unwilling* servant.

> If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race. *Dryden.*

> The next came Nedham in on lusty horse,
> That, angry with delay, at trumpet's sound,
> Would snort, and stamp, and stand upon no ground,
> *Unwilling* of his master's tarriance. *Peele,* Polyhymnia.

2†. Undesigned; involuntary.

> Patience, I pray you; 'twas a fault *unwilling.*
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 1. 159.

=Syn. Opposed, averse, indisposed, backward.

unwillingly (un-wil′ing-li), *adv.* In an unwilling manner; against one's will; not with good will; reluctantly. *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 2. 368.

unwillingness (un-wil′ing-nes), *n.* The state of being unwilling; loathness; disinclination; reluctance. *Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

unwily (un-wī′li), *a.* Not wily; free from cunning. *Eclectic Rev.*

unwind (un-wīnd′), *v.* [< ME. *unwinden, onwinden,* < AS. *unwindan,* unwind, < *un-,* back, + *windan,* wind: see *un-*[2] and *wind*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wind off; loose or separate, as what is wound or convolved; set free or loose: as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.—**2.** To disentangle; free from entanglement.

> In regard of them who desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glossing speech do lie to entangle them. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To admit of being unwound; become unwound: as, a skein that *unwinds* easily. *Mortimer.*

unwink† (un-wingk′), *v. i.* [ME. *unwynken;* < *un-*[2] + *wink.*] To open; unclose.

> When that thaire een gynneth forto *unwynk*
> And thai to brannche, into the lande let synk
> A reede right by.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

unwinking (un-wing′king), *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

> *Unwinking* vigilance. *V. Knox,* Essays, No. 17.

unwinning (un-win′ing), *a.* Not winning; not adapted to win or gain favor; unconciliatory. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., II. ii. 7.

unwiped (un-wīpt′), *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 3. 108.

unwire (un-wīr′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wire.*] To remove the wire of; take out the wire from. [Rare.]

> I must *unwire* that cage and liberate the captive.
> *Walter Colton,* Ship and Shore, p. 88.

unwisdom (un-wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *unwisdom, onwisdom;* < *un-*[1] + *wisdom.*] Lack of wisdom; ignorance; foolishness; folly; unwise conduct or speech.

> Let us not commit the *unwisdom,* rebuked ages ago by the highest voice, of disputing among ourselves which should be the greatest.
> *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 98.

unwise (un-wīz′), *a.* [< ME. *unwis,* < AS. *unwīs* (= OS. *unwis* = OHG. MHG. *unwīs* = Goth. *unveis*), unwise, foolish, ignorant, < *un-,* not, + *wis,* wise: see *un-*[1] and *wise*[1].] **1.** Not wise; Lacking wisdom or judgment; foolish; indiscreet: as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings. *Shak.,* Cor., iii. 1. 91.—**2.** Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the desired end; injudicious; imprudent: as, *unwise* measures; *unwise* delay *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

unwisely (un-wīz′li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwisely, unwysely, unwisliche,* < AS. *unwislīce,* unwisely; as *unwise* + *-ly*[2].] In an unwise manner; injudiciously; indiscreetly; not wisely; not prudently: as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.

> Saue thes fonnet folke, the frigies of troy,
> That *vnwysely* has wroght with wyttis full febill,
> And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom seluyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4207.

unwish† (un-wish′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *wish.*] To wish not to be; make away with by wishing *Shak.,* Hen. V., iv. 3. 76.

unwished (un-wisht′), *a.* Not wished for; not sought; not desired; unwelcome. *Shak.,* M. N. D., i. 1. 81.

unwist† (un-wist′), *a.* [ME. *unwist, unwyst;* < *un-*[1] + *wist.*] **1.** Unknown; without being known.

> *Unwist* of every wyght but of Pandare.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 603.

2. Unknowing; ignorant.

> He shal the ese, *unwyst* of it hymselve.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 1400.

unwit† (un-wit′), *v. t.* [< ME. *unwiten;* < *un-*[1] + *wit, v.*] To be ignorant.

> Whan that God knoweth anything to be, he ne *unwot* nat that thilke wantith necessite to be.
> *Chaucer,* Boëthius, v. prose 6.

unwit† (un-wit′), *n.* [< ME. *unwit, unwitt, onwit,* < AS. *ungewit,* unwisdom, folly; as *un-*[1] + *wit, n.*] Lack of wit; folly.

> Hym wyte I that I dye,
> And myn *unwit,* that ever I clomb so hye.
> *Chaucer,* Complaint of Mars, l. 271.

unwitch (un-wich′), *v. t.* [< *un-*[2] + *witch.*] To free from the effects of witchcraft; disenchant. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7. [Rare.]

unwithdrawing (un-wiтн-drâ′ing), *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

> Such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 711.

unwithered (un-wiтн′ėrd), *a.* Not withered or faded.

> The yet *unwither'd* blush.
> *Shirley* (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, v.

unwithering (un-wiтн′ėr-ing), *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper,* Task, iii. 570.

unwithheld (un-wiтн-held′), *a.* Not withheld; not kept or held back; not hindered. *Thomson,* To Sir Isaac Newton.

unwithstood (un-wiтн-stụd′), *a.* Not opposed or resisted. *J. Philips,* Cider, i.

unwitnessed (un-wit′nest), *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony. *Hooker.*

unwittily (un-wit′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwittili;* < *unwitty* + *-ly*[2].] Without wit; not wittily. *Cowley.*

unwitting† (un-wit′ing), *n.* [< ME. *unwittinge;* < *un-*[1] + *witting, n.*] Ignorance.

> And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwiting* ȝee diden.
> *Wyclif,* Acts iii. 17.

unwitting (un-wit′ing), *a.* [Formerly also *unweeting;* < ME. *unwittyng, unwityng, unwetyng, onwitinde,* < AS. *unwitend* (= OHG. *unwizzende* = Icel. *ūvitandi*); as *un-*[1] + *witting, a.*] Not knowing; ignorant.

> *Unwittyng* of this Dorigen at al.
> *Chaucer,* Franklin's Tale, l. 208.

> Children that, *unwitting* why,
> Lent the gay shout their shrilly cry.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., iii. 20.

unwittingly (un-wit′ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *unwittyngly, unwetandli;* < *unwitting* + *-ly*[2].] Without knowing; ignorantly. *Chaucer.*

> They run from my pen *unwittingly,* if they be verse.
> *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

unwitty (un-wit′i), *a.* [< ME. *unwitti* (= OHG. *unwizzig* = Icel. *ūvitugr*); < *un-*[1] + *witty.*] **1**†. Not knowing; not wise; foolish. *Wyclif,* Wisdom iii. 12.—**2.** Not witty; destitute of wit: as, *unwitty* jokes. *Shenstone,* A Simile.

unwived† (un-wīvd′), *a.* Having no wife. *Selden.*

unwoman (un-wụm′an), *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman; unsex. *Sandys,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

unwomanly (un-wụm′an-li), *a.* Not womanly; unbecoming a woman; unfeminine.

> A woman sat, in *unwomanly* rags,
> Plying her needle and thread.
> *Hood,* Song of the Shirt.

unwomanly (un-wụm′an-li), *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a woman.

> For your poor children's sake, do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

unwonder† (un-wun′dėr), *v. t.* To deprive of wonder; explain so as to make no longer a wonder or marvel.

> Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible continency, others easily *unwonder* the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmitie, partly to the distaste of his wife.
> *Fuller,* Church Hist., II. vi. 17. (*Davies.*)

unwondering (un-wun′dėr-ing), *a.* Not wondering; incurious.

> But, wiser now, the *unwondering* world, alas!
> Gives all poor Herschel's glory to his glass.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), p. 236.

unwont† (un-wunt′), *a.* Unwonted; unaccustomed.

> *Unwont* with heards to watch, or pasture sheepe.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., VI. xi. 40.

unwonted (un-wun′ted), *a.* **1.** Not wonted; not common; uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare: as, an *unwonted* sight; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*

> And joy *unwonted,* and surprise,
> Gave their strange wildness to his eyes.
> *Scott,* Marmion, vi. 5.

2. Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice: as, a child *unwonted* to strangers. *Milton.*

unwontedly (un-wun′ted-li), *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.

unwontedness (un-wun′ted-nes), *n.* The state of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 121.

unwooed (un-wöd′), *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.,* Sonnets, liv.

unwoof (un-wöf′), *v. t.* To remove the woof of. [Rare.]

unworded (un-wėr′ded), *a.* Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned; also, not speaking; silent.

> You should have found my thanks paid in a smile
> If I had fell *unworded.*
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, ii. 1.

> So, still *unworded,* save in memory mute,
> Rest thou, sweet hour of viol and of lute.
> *R. W. Gilder,* Lyrics, Music and Words.

unwork (un-wėrk′), *v. t.* To undo.

> If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them. *C. Butler,* Fem. Mon., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

unworkable (un-wėr′ka-bl), *a.* **1.** Not workable; not capable of being wrought into shape. —**2.** Hard to manage or to induce to work; indocile.

> I think it would be difficult to find a body more *unworkable,* or more difficult to bring together or to manage.
> *Lancet,* No. 3522, p. 505.

unworking (un-wėr′king), *a.* Living without labor: as, the *unworking* classes. *J. S. Mill.*

unworkmanlike (un-wėrk′man-lik), *a.* Not workmanlike; unlike what a good workman would make or do.

> Some of the most inartistic and *unworkmanlike* of the products have proudly been pointed to by school commissioners as proofs of the success of the manual-training course. *New York Evening Post,* April 25, 1891.

unworld (un-wėrld′), *v. t.* To cause not to be worldly or to belong to the world. [Rare.]

> Take away the least vericulum out of the world, and it *unworlds* all. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 21.

unworldliness (un-wėrld′li-nes), *n.* The state of being unworldly.

unworldly (un-wėrld′li), *a.* Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives; spiritual.

unwormed (un-wėrmd′), *a.* Not wormed; not having the worm-like lytta cut from under the tongue: said of a dog.

> She is mad with love,
> As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman Pleased, iv. 3.

unworn (un-wôrn′), *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Burke.*

unworship† (un-wėr'ship), *v. t.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *worship*.] To dishonor; treat with dishonor. *Wyclif*, Rom. ii. 23.

unworshiped, unworshipped (un-wėr'shipt), *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton*, P. L., v. 670.

unworshipful (un-wėr'ship-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *unworshipful*; < *un-*[1] + *worshipful*.] Not entitled to respect; dishonorable.

The *unworshipful* setes of dignitees.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 4.

unworth† (un-wėrth'), *a.* [< ME. *unworth*, *unwurth*, *onworth*, < AS. *unweorth*, not worth, unworthy; as *un-*[1] + *worth*[2].] Unworthy; little worth. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

unworth (un-wėrth'), *n.* Unworthiness. [Rare.]

Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth*.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 9.

unworthily (un-wėr'ᵺi-li), *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert; either above or below merit: as, to treat a man *unworthily*; to advance a person *unworthily*.

Lest my jealous aim might err
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 29.

unworthiness (un-wėr'ᵺi-nes), *n.* The character of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

If thy *unworthiness* raised love in me,
More worthy I to be beloved of thee.
Shak., Sonnets, cl.

unworthy (un-wėr'ᵺi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *unworthy*, *unwurthy*, *onwurthy*; < *un-*[1] + *worthy*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Not deserving; not worthy; undeserving: usually followed by *of*.

The most *unworthy of* her you call Rosalind.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 197.

None but those who are *unworthy* protection condescend to solicit it. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. Wanting merit; worthless; vile; base.

Look you, now, how *unworthy* a thing you make of me!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 379.

3. Unbecoming; shameful; discreditable.

The brutal action roused his manly mind.
Moved with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarmed, resolved to give her aid.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 127.

4. Not having suitable qualities or value; unsuitable; unbecoming; beneath the character of: with *of*.

Something *unworthy of* the author. *Swift*.

I will take care to suppress things *unworthy of* him.
Pope, Letter to Swift.

5†. Not deserved; not justified.

Worthy vengeance on thyself,
Which didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 88.

II. *n.* One who is unworthy. [Rare.]

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647–1680), born in Oxfordshire in 1647, was one of the *unworthies* of the reign of the "merry monarch, scandalous and poor."
Encyc. Brit., XX. 614.

unwot†. See *unwit*.

unwounded (un-wön'ded), *a.* **1.** Not wounded; not hurt; not injured by external violence.

His right arm 's only shot,
And that compell'd him to forsake his sword;
He 's else *unwounded*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Not hurt; not offended: as, *unwounded* ears.

She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 260.

unwrap (un-rap'), *v.* [< ME. *unwrappen*; < *un-*[2] + *wrap*.] **I.** *trans.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded; disclose; reveal.

Verray need *unwrappeth* al thy wounde hid.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5.

II. *intrans.* To become opened or undone. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvii. 14.

unwrast†, **unwrest**†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *unwrǣst*, infirm, weak, bad, < *un-*, not, + *wrǣst*, strong, firm.] Infirm; unreliable.

He were *vnwrast* of hus worde that witnesse is of trewthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 313.

unwray†, *v. t.* A variant of *unwry*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 25. (*Nares*.)

unwreaked (un-rēkt'), *a.* Not wreaked; unavenged; unrevenged. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 9.

unwreath, unwreathe (un-rēth', un-rēᵺ'), *v. t.* To undo, as anything wreathed; untwine; untwist. *Boyle*.

unwrecked (un-rekt'), *a.* Not wrecked; not ruined; not destroyed. *Drayton*, Upon Lady Aston's Departure for Spain.

unwrest†, *a.* See *unwrast*.

unwrinkle (un-ring'kl), *v. t.* To reduce from a wrinkled state; smooth.

unwrinkled (un-ring'kld), *a.* Not wrinkled; not having wrinkles or furrows; smooth; hence, flowing; even. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv.

unwrite (un-rīt'), *v. t.* To cancel, as that which is written; erase. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and *unwrite* them in your Courts. *Milton*, Animadversions.

unwriting (un-rī'ting), *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author. [Rare.]

The honest *unwriting* subject. *Arbuthnot*.

unwritten (un-rit'n), *a.* **1.** Not written; not reduced to writing; oral; traditional: as, *unwritten* laws; *unwritten* customs.

Predestinat thei prechen prechours that this shewen,
Or prechen inparfit ypult out of grace,
Vnwryten for som wikkednesse as holy writ sheweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 209.

The proverbs themselves are no doubt often taken from that *unwritten* wisdom of the common people for which . . . Spain has always been more famous than any other country. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 340.

2. Not written upon; blank; containing no writing.

A rude, *unwritten* blank. *South*, Sermons.

3. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding: as, an *unwritten* rule; an *unwritten* constitution.—**Unwritten law**, law which, although it may be reduced to writing, rests for its authority on custom or judicial decision, etc., as distinguished from law originating in written command, statute, or decree. See *common law*, under *common*.

unwrought (un-rât'), *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not worked up.

They [of Smyrna] export also a great deal of *unwrought* cotton. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 33.

unwrung (un-rung'), *a.* Not pinched; not galled.

Let the galled jade wince, our withers are *unwrung*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

unwry†, *v. t.* To reveal; disclose. Also *unwrie*, *unwray*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 858.

unyielded (un-yēl'ded), *a.* Not having yielded; unyielding. [Rare.]

O'erpowered at length they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 651.

unyielding (un-yēl'ding), *a.* Not yielding to force, persuasion, or treatment; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

With fearless courage and *unyielding* resolution.
Edwards, Works, III. 412.

unyieldingly (un-yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In an unyielding manner; firmly.

unyieldingness (un-yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The character or state of being unyielding; obstinacy; firmness. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 47.

unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To loose from a yoke; free from a yoke.

The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 596.

Her purple Swans, *unyoak'd*, the Chariot leave,
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2†. To part; disjoin.

Shall these hands . . .
Unyoke this seizure and this kind regret?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 241.

II. *intrans.* To become loosed from, or as if from, a yoke; give over work; hence, to cease.

Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 59.

It is . . . but reason such an anger should *unyoke*, and go to bed with the sun.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

unyoked (un-yōkt'), *a.* **1.** Not having worn a yoke.—**2**†. Licentious; unrestrained.

The *unyoked* humour of your idleness.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 220.

unyoldent, *a.* [ME., < *un-*[1] + *yolden*, pp. of *yield*.] Same as *unyielded*.

By the force of twenty is he take
Unyolden. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1784.

unzealous (un-zel'us), *a.* Not zealous; destitute of fervor, ardor, or zeal. *Milton*, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 9.

unzoned (un-zōnd'), *a.* Having no zone, belt, or girdle; ungirded; uncinctured.

Full, though *unzoned*, her bosom rose.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

★ **up** (up), *adv.* and *prep.* [< (*a*) ME. *up*, *upp*, rarely *op*, adv. and prep., < AS. *up*, *upp*, adv., = OS. *up*, *upp* = OFries. *up*, *op* = D. *op* = MLG. LG. *up* = OHG. MHG. *ūf*, G. *auf*, adv. and prep., = Icel. Sw. *upp* = Dan. *op* = Goth. *iup*, adv., up; (*b*) ME. *uppe*, *oppe*, *ope*, < AS. *uppe* = MLG. *uppe* = Icel. *uppi*, adv., up; Teut. **up*, **ūp*, perhaps connected with Goth. *uf*, under, *ufar*, over, = AS. *ofer* = E. *over*: see *over*. Cf. *open*.]

I. *adv.* **1.** Of position or direction: In, toward, or to a more elevated position; higher, whether vertically, or in or by gradual ascent; aloft: as, to climb *up* to the top of a ladder; *up* in a tree.

They presumed to go *up* unto the hill top.
Num. xiv. 44.

True prayers
That shall be *up* at heaven and enter there
Ere sun-rise. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 152.

On the east and north side, at the top of the second story, there is a Greek inscription, but I had no conveniency of getting *up* to read it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

He heard a laugh full musical aloft;
When, looking *up*, he saw her features bright.
Keats, Isabella.

And the souls mounting *up* to God
Went by her like thin flames.
D. G. Rossetti, Blessed Damozel.

Specifically—(*a*) In or to an erect position or posture; upright: as, to sit or stand *up*; to set chessmen *up* on the board; a stand-*up* collar; in a specific use, on one's feet: as, the member from A—— was *up*—that is, was addressing the House.

Pelleas, leaping *up*,
Ran thro' the doors and vaulted on his horse.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) Above the horizon: as, the moon will be *up* by ten o'clock.

And when the sun was *up* they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.
Mat. xiii. 6.

2. At or to a source, head, center, or point of importance: as, to follow a stream *up* to its source; to run the eye *up* toward the top of a page; to go *up* to London from Cornwall; often, in the direction of the north pole: as, *up* north: sometimes noting mere approach to or arrival at any point, and in colloquial or provincial use often redundant.

When thai assent with syn of pride,
vp for to trine my trone vnto.
York Plays, p. 8.

Send for him *up*; take no excuse.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 36.

In his seventeenth year Oliver went *up* to Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

I was posting *up* to Paris from Bruxelles, following, I presume, the route that the allied army had pursued but a few weeks before. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

I'm Captain Joe Bell, out of a job. Seein' your advertisement, I called *up*. Where is the work, and what is it?
The Century, XXXIX. 225.

3. At, toward, or to a higher point or degree in an ascending scale, as of rank, quantity, or value: in many idiomatic and colloquial phrases. Noting specifically—(*a*) Rank, superiority, or importance: as, from a pauper *up* to a prince; to be *up* at the head of one's class; to feel set *up* by success. (*b*) Extent, amount, or size: as, to swell *up*; the death rate mounted *up* to fifty. (*c*) Price: as, stocks have gone *up* 3 per cent.; sugar has been *up*. (*d*) Pitch, as of sound: as, this song goes *up* to A; to run *up* through the chromatic scale.

4. At, of, or to a height specified; of a particular measurement upward; as high as: usually with *to* or *at*.

I could tell you an excellent long history of my brother Ned's envy, which was always *up at* high-water-mark.
Walpole, Letters, II. 150.

The girls and women, too, that come to fetch water in jars, stand *up to* their knees in the water for a considerable time. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 106.

5. At or to a point of equal advance, extent, or scope; abreast (of); so as not to fall short (of) or behind; not below, behind, or inferior (to): as, to catch *up* in a race; to keep *up* with the times; to live *up* to one's income.

We'll draw all our arrows of revenge *up* to the head but we'll hit her for her villany.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 2.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up* to the religion of their country. *Addison*.

They are determined to live *up* to the holy rule.
Bp. Atterbury.

We must therefore, if we take account of the child-mind at all, interpret it *up* to the revelations of the man-mind.
Science, XVI. 351.

Hence—**6.** In a condition to understand, encounter, utilize, or do something; well equipped with experience, skill, or ability; equal (to): as, to be well *up* in mathematics; to be *up* to the needs of an emergency. [Colloq.]

The Saint made a pause
As uncertain, because
He knew Nick is pretty well *up* in the laws.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

It was not so well for a lawyer to be over-honest, else he might not be *up* to other people's tricks.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

"Come, Mercy, you are *up* to a climb, I am sure." "I ought to be, after such a long rest." "You may have forgotten how to climb," said Alister.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 283.

If an astronomer, observing the sun, were to record the fact that at the moment when a sun-spot began to shrink

there was a rap at his front door, we should know that he was not *up* to his work.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 137.

7. In or into activity, motion, operation, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Out of bed; risen from sleep.

Fair day, my lords. You are all larkes this morning,
Vp with the sun: you are stirring earely.
Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was *up*, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

It was late, it is true, but on a May evening even country people keep *up* till eight or nine o'clock.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

(*b*) In commotion, tumult, or revolt; roused: as, to have one's temper *up;* to be *up* in arms.

'Tis treason to be *up* against the King.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

[*Within.*] Liberty, liberty!
Duke. What, is the city *up?*
Boats. They are *up* and glorious,
And rolling like a storm they come.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Now my anger's *up*,
Ten thousand virgins kneeling at my feet,
And with one general cry howling for mercy,
Shall not redeem thee.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

Till *up* in Arms my Passions rose,
And cast away her Yoke.
Cowley, The Chronicle, st. 3.

(*c*) In process of occurrence or performance; in progress: as, what is *up?*

The hunt is *up*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 1.

The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were *up*.
Bryant, Song of Marion's Men.

I'll finish my cigar in the betting-room, and hear what's *up*. *Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxiv.

(*d*) In or into activity, operation, or use; at work; on; going.

Loud is the vale, the voice is *up*
With which she speaks when storms are gone.
Wordsworth, At Grasmere after a Storm.

It will suffice just to name the meteorologic processes eventually set *up* in the Earth's atmosphere.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 151.

The Harriet Lane, not having steam *up*, could not draw near the scene of action, and confined herself to firing in the direction of the bridge.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 639.

(*e*) In or into prominence or consideration; into or to the light: as, a missing article turns *up;* a question comes *up* for discussion; to bring *up* a new topic of conversation.

How dangerous it was to bring *up* an ill report upon this good land, which God had found out and given to his people. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 400.

His name was *up* through all the adjoining Provinces, eev'n to Italy and Rome. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Whether it be possible for him, from his own imagination, to . . . raise *up* to himself the idea of that particular shade [previously unknown].
Hume, Human Understanding, ii.

8. Onward to or from a specified time: as, an account *up* to date.

We were tried friends: I from childhood *up*
Had known him. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

All men knew what the conduct of James had been *up* to that very time. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

9. To complete existence, maturity, or age: as, to spring or grow *up;* to bring *up* a child properly.

And so he dide, and put his owne sone, whiche was not fully of half yere age, to be norisshed *vp* with a-nother woman. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 112.

Train *up* a child in the way he should go. Prov. xxii. 6.

10. In or into a place of storage, retirement, concealment, etc., as for safe-keeping or as not being used or required at the time; aside; by: as, to put *up* one's work for an hour or two; to put *up* medicine in a bottle.

Lay not *up* for yourselves treasures upon earth.
Mat. vi. 19.

Keep *up* your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 59.

Those highly-compounded nitrogenous molecules in which so much motion is locked *up*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 104.

11. In or into a state of union, contraction, closeness of parts, etc.; together; close: as, to fold *up* a letter; to shrivel *up;* to draw *up* cloth upon a gathering-thread; to shut *up* an umbrella; to add *up* a column of figures.

She starts, like one that spies an adder
Wreathed *up* in fatal folds just in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 878.

To sum *up* the matter, a study of the statistics reveals the fact that no absolute participle occurs in Anglo-Saxon without having a prototype in Latin, either directly or indirectly. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 344.

12. To the required, desired, or uttermost point; to completion or fulfilment; wholly; thoroughly; quite: as, to pay *up* one's debts; to burn *up* the fuel; to build *up* one's constitution; to use *up* one's patience.

With marble greet ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Polisshe alle *uppe* thy werke in goodly time.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

He'll win *up* all the money in the town.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

The Indians killed *up* all their own swine, so as Capt. Lovell had none. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

13. To or at an end; over: specifically, in Great Britain, noting adjournment or dissolution: as, Parliament is *up*.

When the tyme was ourtyrnyt, and the tru *vp*,
Agamynon the grekys gedrit in the fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7207.

That shall be according as you are in the Mind after your Month is *up*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 446.

The court is *up*—i. e., it does not now sit.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 11.

14†. Open.

His door is *uppe*.
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales (F), l. 615 (ed. Skeat).

[*Up* is often used elliptically for *go up, come up, rise up, stand up, speak up*, and similar phrases in which the verb is omitted; and with *with* following, it has the effect of a transitive verb. In provincial or vulgar speech the adverb so used is sometimes inflected as a verb.

I will *up*, saith the Lord. Ps. xii. 6 (Psalter).

Up with my tent there! here will I lie to-night!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 7.

The true-bred gamester *ups* afresh, and then
Falls to't again. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

She *up* with her pattens, and beat out their brains.
The Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

So saying, she *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a douse on the side of her head as left her fast asleep for an hour and upward. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 134.]

All up with. See *all.*

I saw that it was *all up with* our animals. Weak as I was myself, I was obliged to walk, as my ox could not carry me up the steep inclination.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 259.

Hard up. See *hard, adv.*—**To back, ball, bear up.** See the verbs.—**To bear up** or **put up the helm,** to move the tiller toward the upper or windward side of a vessel.

Captaine Ratliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to *beare vp the helme* to returne for England then make further search.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 150.

To beat, blow, bring, come, cut, do, draw, fire, flush, get, give, etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To have up,** to bring before a magistrate or court of justice.

I'll *have* you *up* for assault. *Farrar.*

To hitch, hold, hush up. See the verbs.—**To look up,** to improve in health, value, etc.: as, the property seems to be *looking up.* See also *look*[1], *v. t.* [Colloq.]—**To make, pull, put, tear,** etc., **up.** See the verbs.—**To up stick,** to pack up; make ready to go away. [Slang.]

I followed the cattle-tracks till I came to the great Billebong where they were fishing; and I made them *up stick* and take me home.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

Up and down. (*a*) In a vertical position or direction; upright: in nautical use said of the chain when the ship is directly over the anchor. (*b*) Here and there; to and fro; back and forth; one way and another.

But hit was kept alway with a dragoun,
And many other merveils, *up and doun.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1431.

And the Lord said unto Satan: From whence comest thou? And Satan . . . said: From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking *up and down* in it. Job ii. 2.

There are some Sycophants here that idolize him [the Cardinal], and I blush to hear what profane Hyperboles are printed *up and down* of him. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 44.

Mem. Lloyd had, about the beginning of the civill warres, a MS. of this Saint's concerning Chymistrey, and sayes that there are severall MSS. of his *up and downe* in England. *Aubrey*, Lives (Saint Dunstan).

(*c*†) In every particular; completely; wholly; exactly; just.

He [Phocion] was euen Socrates *vp and downe* in this pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 324. (*Davies.*)

The mother's mouth *up and down, up and down.*
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

(*d*) Downright; bluntly; without mincing matters; "without gloves": as, to handle a matter *up and down;* to talk *up and down:* sometimes used adjectively: as, to be *up and down* with a person. [Colloq.]

Talk about coddling! it's little we get o' that, the way the Lord fixes things in this world, dear knows. He's pretty *up and down* with us, by all they tell us. You must take things right off, when they're goin'. Ef you don't, so much the worse for you; they won't wait for you.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 240.

Up to. (*a*) As high as; as far advanced as; equal to. See defs. 4, 5, 6. (*b*) On the point of doing; about to do; planning; engaged in. [Colloq.]

"Wot are you *up to*, old feller?" asked Mr. Bailey, with . . . graceful rakishness. He was quite the man-about-town of the conversation.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvi.

"Here you are, you little minx," said Miss Asphyxia. "What are you *up to* now? Come, the waggin's waiting."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 124.

Then he [King James II.] signified me to kneel, which I did, . . . and then he gave me a little tap very nicely upon my shoulder before I knew what he was *up to*, and said, "Arise, Sir John Ridd!"
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

Up to snuff, to the ears, to the elbows, to the hilt. See *snuff*[1], *ear*[1], etc.—**Up to the knocker, up to the door,** reaching the desired standard; good; excellent. [Slang.]

II. *prep.* **1.** Upward or aloft in or on; to, toward, near, or at the top of: as, to climb *up* a tree.

The wedercoc thet is *ope* the steple.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

As you go *up* the stairs into the lobby.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 39.

A voice replied, far *up* the height,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber *up* a tower to the east
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To, toward, or at the source, head, center, or important part of: as, to walk *up* town; often, toward the interior of (a region): as, the explorers went *up* country.

Up Fish Street! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

The author put off at dawn, from a French ship of war, in a small boat with a handful of men, to row *up* a river on the coast of Anam. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 656.

The man who abandoned a farm *up* the Hudson, which had been in the family for generations, and came to New York without having any particular vocation in view, . . . was a type of a large class. *The Century*, XL. 634.

3†. Upon or on (in many senses).

A glose *ope* the sautere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Helpes hastily hende men i hote, *vp* 3our liues!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2378.

I yow forbede *up* peyne of deeth.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 753.

Up a stump, up a tree. See *stump, tree.*—**Up hill and down dale.** See *hill*[1].

up (up), *a.* and *n.* [< *up, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Inclining or tending up; going up; upward: as, an *up* grade; an *up* train; an *up* beat in music; an *up* bow in violin-playing.

No sooner were we on *up*-grades than I exhausted myself by my vigorous back-pedalling.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Up-bow mark, in music for the violin, a sign, v, indicating that a note or phrase is to be played with an up bow.

II. *n.* Used in the phrase *ups and downs*, rises and falls; alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

A mixture of a town-hall and an hospital; not to mention the bad choice of the situation in such a country; it is all *ups* that should be *downs.* *Walpole*, Letters, II. 464.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his *ups and downs* in life, . . . must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

Life is chequer'd; a patchwork of smiles and of frowns;
We value its *ups*, let us muse on its *downs.*
F. Locker, Piccadilly.

★ **U. P.** An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian.*

up-and-down (up'and-down'), *a.* Plain; direct; unceremonious; downright; positive. Compare *up and down*, under *up, adv.* [Colloq.]

Miss Debby was a well-preserved, *up-and-down*, positive, cheery, sprightly maiden lady of an age lying somewhere in the indeterminate region between forty and sixty. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 291.

upanishad (ö-pan'i-shad), *n.* [Skt., a sitting down beside; esoteric doctrine.] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a name given to a series of treatises of theosophic and philosophic contents. They are of different dates. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence.

An *upanishad* is a passage of more philosophic or theosophic character, an excursus into a higher and freer region of thought, away from the details of the ceremonial and their exposition. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 1.

upas (ū'pas), *n.* [= F. *upas*, < Malay (Java) *ūpas*, poison. In Borneo, Celebes, and other places *īpoh, īpo.*] **1.** The poisonous sap of different trees of the Malayan and Philippine Islands, more or less used for arrow-poison. The *upas-antiar* is yielded by the antiar or upas-tree. (See def. 2 and *antiar.*) The *upas tieuté*, or *upas radja*, is from the chettik or tjettek, *Strychnos Tieute*, one of the strychnine-trees.

2. The tree *Ipo toxicaria*, one of the largest Javanese trees, having a cylindrical stem 60 or 70 feet high below the branches. Upon incision a poisonous milky juice flows from the trunk, concreting into a gum, which is mixed with the seed of *Capsicum frutescens* and various aromatic substances to form one kind of arrow-poison. The action of the poison is first purgative and emetic, then narcotic, destroying life by tetanic convulsions. Fable invests this tree with a deadly influence upon whatever comes under its branches. It is true that when the tree is felled or the bark extensively wounded it exhales an effluvium producing cutaneous eruptions; otherwise the upas may be approached and ascended like other trees. See *Antiaris* and *sack-tree.*

Fierce in dread silence, on the blasted heath,
Fell *upas* sits, the hydra-tree of death.
Erasmus Darwin.

3. Figuratively, something baneful or pernicious from a moral point of view: as, the *upas* of drunkenness.

upas-tree (ū'pas-trē), *n.* See *upas*, 2.

upaventure†, *adv.* [< *up*, *prep.*, + *aventure*. Cf. *peradventure*.] In case that; if.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventure* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 66. (*Davies.*)

upbear (up-bâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To bear, carry, or raise aloft; lift; elevate; sustain aloft.

One short sigh of human breath, *upborne*
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 147.

Swift as on wings of winds *upborn* they fly.
Pope, Odyssey, viii. 127.

2. To support; sustain.

His resolve
Upbore him, and firm faith.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Language . . . *upborne* by . . . thought.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 325.

3†. To hold up; commend.

Ne him for his desire no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and *upborn*
Of alle lovers, wel more than beforn.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 375.

upbind (up-bīnd'), *v. t.* To bind up.

Thy injur'd robes *up-bind!* *Collins*, Ode to Peace, st. 3.

upblaze (up-blāz'), *v. i.* To blaze up; shoot up, as a flame. *Southey*, Thalaba, vi. 8.

upblow† (up-blō'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To blow up; inflate.

His belly was *upblowne* with luxury.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 21.

II. *intrans.* To blow up from a given quarter or point.

The watry Southwinde, from the seabord coste
Upblowing. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 13.

upbraid (up-brād'), *v.* [< ME. *upbraiden*, *upbrayden*, *upbreiden*, *upbreyden*, *oupbreiden*, reproach, lit. 'seize upon, attack'; < *up* + *braid*[1], scold: see *braid*[1] and *abraid*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reproach for some fault or offense; charge reproachfully; reproach: regularly followed by *with* or *for* (rarely *of*) before the thing imputed.

If you refuse your aid, . . . yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 35.

It were a thing monstrously absurd and contradictory to give the parliament a legislative power, and then to *upbraid* them *for* transgressing old establishments.
Milton, Ans. to Eikon Basilike, § 19. (*Richardson.*)

2†. To offer as an accusation or charge against some person or thing: with *to* before the person or thing blamed.

You shall be very good friends hereafter, and this never to be remembered or *upbraided.*
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

It hath been *upbraided to* men of my trade
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

May they not justly *to* our Climes *upbraid*
Shortness of Night? *Prior*, Solomon, i.

3. Specifically, to reprove with severity; chide.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

4. To bring reproach on; be a reproach to.

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness!
Sir P. Sidney.

Will not the sobriety of the very Turks *upbraid* our excesses and debaucheries? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

5†. To make a subject of reproach or chiding.

I would not boast my actions, yet 'tis lawful
To *upbraid* my benefits to unthankful men.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

He who hath done a good turn should so forget it as not to speak of it; but he that boasts it, or *upbraids* it, hath paid himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mock*, *Flout*, etc. See *taunt*[1].

II. *intrans.* To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

Have we not known thee slave! of all our host
The man who acts the least *upbraids* the most.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 312.

In vain the envious tongue *upbraids;*
His name a nation's heart shall keep
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!
O. W. Holmes, Birthday of D. Webster.

upbraid†, *n.* [< ME. *upbræid*, *upbraide*, *upbreid*, *oupbreid;* from the verb.] The act of upbraiding; reproach; contumely; abuse. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 389.

upbraider (up-brā'dėr), *n.* [< *upbraid* + *-er*[1].] One who upbraids or reproves.

upbraiding (up-brā'ding), *n.* **1.** The act or language of one who upbraids; severe reproof or reproach.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraidings.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 104.

2. Nausea; vomiting. [Prov. Eng.]

Remors de l'estomac, The *vpbraiding* of the stomacke.
Cotgrave.

upbraiding (up-brā'ding), *p. a.* Reproachful; chiding.

The pouting lip
And sad, *upbraiding* eye of the poor girl . . .
Must now be disregarded. *Halleck*, Fanny.

upbraidingly (up-brā'ding-li), *adv.* In an upbraiding manner. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

upbray† (up-brā'), *v.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. i. 42.

upbray† (up-brā'), *n.* A false form of *upbraid*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 50.

upbreak (up-brāk'), *v. i.* To break or force a way upward; come to the surface; appear. [Rare.]

When from the gloom of the dark earth *upbreaks* the tender bloom. *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 66.

upbreak (up'brāk), *n.* A breaking or bursting up; an upburst. *Imp. Dict.*

upbreaking (up-brā'king), *a.* Breaking up; dissolving.

An *upbreaking* and disparting storm.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 104.

upbreathe† (up-brēᴛʜ'), *v. t.* To breathe up or out; exhale. *Marston.*

upbreed† (up-brēd'), *v. t.* To breed up; nurse; train up. *Holinshed*, Hist. of Scotland.

upbring†, *v. t.* To bring up; nourish; educate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 38.

upbringing (up'bring-ing), *n.* The process of bringing up, nourishing, or maintaining; training; education. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 68.

upbuild (up-bild'), *v. t.* To build up; edify; establish. [Rare.]

Plainly the science of zoölogy could not have been *upbuilt* without it. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 149.

upbuilding (up-bil'ding), *n.* The act or process of building up, in any sense; edification; establishment.

upbuoyance (up-boi'ans), *n.* The act of buoying up or uplifting. [Rare.]

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance.
Coleridge, Visit of the Gods.

upburst (up'bėrst), *n.* A bursting up; a breaking a way up and through; an uprush: as, an *upburst* of lava. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 232.

upby (up'bī), *adv.* [< *up* + *by*[1].] A little way further on; up the way. [Scotch.]

upcast (up'kȧst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *upcasten;* < *up* + *cast*.] To cast or throw up.

Custance and eek hir child the see *upcaste.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 808.

upcast (up'kȧst), *a.* **1.** Cast up: a term used in bowling.—**2.** Thrown or turned upward; directed up: as, *upcast* eyes. *Addison*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 61.

upcast (up'kȧst), *n.* [< *upcast*, *v.*] **1.** The act of casting or hurling upward, or the state of being cast upward; also, that which is cast upward; an upthrow.

Thus fall to the ground the views of those who have sought for the cause of these movements in the different specific gravities of the air in cyclones and anticyclones, in the *upcast* to which the air must be subject in a cyclone. *Nature*, XLIII. 16.

2. In *bowling*, a cast; a throw.

Was there ever man had such luck! When I kiss'd the jack upon an *up-cast* to be hit away!
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 1. 2.

3. In *mining*, the shaft or passage of any kind through which the air is taken out of a mine; the out-take: the opposite of *downcast* (which see) and *downtake*. *Intake* and *out-take* are terms more generally applied to drifts, levels, or horizontal passages; *downcast* and *upcast* to vertical or inclined shafts. **4.** An upward current of air passing through a shaft or the like.—**5.** The state of being overturned; an upset. [Scotch.]

What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, . . . my head is sair eneugh. *Scott.*

6. A taunt; a reproach. [Scotch.]

upcaught (up-kât'), *a.* Caught or seized up.

She bears *upcaught* a mariner away.
Cowper, Odyssey, xii. 118.

upchance†, *adv.* [< ME. *upchaunce;* < *up*, *prep.*, + *chance*. Cf. *perchance*.] Perchance; perhaps.

Up-chaunce ye may them mete.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

upcheer† (up-chēr'), *v. t.* To cheer up; enliven. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 44.

Upchurch pottery. See *pottery*.

upclimb (up-klīm'), *v. t.* and *i.* To climb up; ascend. [Rare.]

Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

upcoil (up-koil'), *v. t.* and *i.* To wind up into a coil; coil.

upcoming (up'kum-ing), *n.* The act or process of coming up; uprising. *Athenæum*, No. 3218, p. 831.

up-country (up'kun″tri), *adv.* Toward the interior; away from the seaboard. [Colloq.]

up-country (up'kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The interior of the country. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Being or living away from the seaboard; interior: as, an *up-country* village. [Colloq.]

upcurl (up-kėrl'), *v. t.* To curl or wreathe upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv., 36.

up-curved (up'kėrvd), *a.* Curved upward; recurved: as, in entomology, an *up-curved* margin.

updelve† (up-delv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updelven;* < *up* + *delve*.] To dig up. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

updive (up-dīv'), *v. i.* To rise to the surface. [Rare.]

Thence make thy fame *updive.*
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 81.

updraw (up-drâ'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updrawen;* < *up* + *draw*.] **1.** To draw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, i.—**2.** Figuratively, to train or bring up.

A knight, whom from childhode
He had *updrawe* into manhode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

updress† (up-dres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *updressen;* < *up* + *dress*.] To set up; prepare.

He wolde *updresse*
Engyns, bothe more and lesse,
To cast at us, by every side.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7067.

★**upend** (up-end'), *v. t.* To set on end, as a barrel.

An approaching heavy sea may carry the boat away on its front, and turn it broadside on, or *up-end* it.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 611.

Upending-tongs, heavy tongs with a swinging support, used in iron-works to turn the bloom, that the hammer may strike upon the end and shorten the bloom.

upfill (up-fil'), *v. t.* To fill up; make full. [Rare.]

A cup . . . to the brim *upfild.* *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 42.

upflow (up-flō'), *v. i.* To ascend; stream up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

upflow (up'flō), *n.* A flowing up; rise: as, an *upflow* of air. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXX. 501.

upfling (up-fling'), *v. t.* To fling or throw up. [Rare.]

upfolded (up-fōl'ded), *a.* Folded up. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. [Rare.]

upgather (up-gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v. t.* To gather up or together; contract. *Spenser.* [Rare.]

upgaze (up-gāz'), *v. i.* To gaze upward; look steadily upward. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. [Rare.]

upgirt (up-gėrt'), *a.* Girded up. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 35. [Rare.]

upgive† (up-giv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *upgiven;* < *up* + *give*[1].] To give up or out; yield. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1569.

upgoing (up'gō-ing), *a.* Going up; moving upward. *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 955.

upgrow (up-grō'), *v. i.* To grow up. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 677. [Rare.]

upgrowth (up'grōth), *n.* **1.** The process of growing up; development; rise and progress; upspringing. *J. R. Green.*

The prelate still keeping some shreds of civil power notwithstanding the *upgrowth* of the plebeian layman's power. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

2. That which grows up or out: as, cartilaginous *upgrowths*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., i. 22.

upgush (up-gush'), *v. i.* To gush upward. [Rare.]

upgush (up'gush), *n.* A gushing upward: as, an *upgush* of feeling. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 155. [Rare.]

uphand (up'hand), *a.* Lifted by the hand or hands: as, an *uphand* sledge (a large hammer lifted with both hands).

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

uphang (up-hang'), *v. t.* To hang up; suspend or affix aloft. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, vi. [Rare.]

Uphantænia (ū-fan-tē'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] A generic name given by Vanuxem to a fossil from the Chemung group in New York, which

has been shown by Hale and Clarke to be a silicious sponge related to the *Hexactinellida*. It is a broad circular or umbrella-shaped organism supported by radial ligulate strands which are crossed by a series of concentric circular bands. It was originally described as an alga and was generally so regarded until it was suggested by the botanist Schimper that it had affinities with the sponges. Currently *Hyphantænia*.

uphasp (up-hâsp'), *v. t.* To hasp or fasten up. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 254. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

uphaud (up-hâd'), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *uphold*.

upheap (up-hēp'), *v. t.* To pile or heap up; accumulate. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

upheaping† (up-hē'ping), *n.* [ME. *upheping*; < *up* + *heaping*.] Accession; addition to full measure.

The syngler *uphepynge* of thi welfulnesse.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

upheaval (up-hē'val), *n.* The act of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved; a heaving or lifting up; specifically, in *geol.*, a disturbance of a part of the earth's crust, having as one of its results that certain areas occupy a higher position with reference to adjacent areas than they did before the disturbance took place. Upheaval is a part of the process by which mountain-chains have been formed; it is the opposite of subsidence. The subsidence of one region may cause the apparent upheaval of another adjacent to it.—**Doctrine of violent upheavals.** Same as *theory of cataclysms* (which see, under *cataclysm*).

upheave (up-hēv'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To heave or lift up; raise up or aloft.

Arcita anon his hand *uphaf*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1570.

Continents are *upheaved* at the rate of a foot or two in a century. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 378.

II. *intrans.* To be lifted up; rise.

The pavement bursts, the earth *upheaves*
Beneath the staggering town!
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

upheaving (up-hē'ving), *n.* The act or process of lifting up or being lifted up; an upheaval.

All waves save those coming from submarine *upheavings* are caused by the wind. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 82.

upheld (up-held'). Preterit and past participle of *uphold*.

uphelm (up-helm'), *v. i.* To put the helm to windward. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 284.

upher (ū'fėr), *n.* In *building*, a fir pole of from 4 to 7 inches diameter, and 20 to 40 feet long, sometimes roughly hewn, used in scaffoldings and sometimes in slight and common roofs, for which use it is split. *Gwilt.* [Eng.]

uphild† (up-hild'). An obsolete form of *upheld*, preterit and past participle of *uphold*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 21.

uphill (up'hil'), *adv.* Upward; up, or as if up, an ascent: as, to walk *uphill*.

uphill (up'hil), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Leading or going up a rising ground; sloping upward: as, an *uphill* road.—2. Attended with labor, fatigue, or exertion; difficult; severe; fatiguing; burdensome: as, *uphill* work; hence, not having free course; hampered: as, an *uphill* acquaintance.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

These will be *uphill* intimacies, without charm or freedom to the end; and freedom is the chief ingredient in confidence. *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, IV.

II.† *n.* Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

A man can have no even way, but continually high *uphils* and steepe down-hils. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 56.

uphilt† (up-hilt'), *v. t.* To plunge in up to the hilt. [Rare.]

His blayd he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 577.

uphoard (up-hōrd'), *v. t.* To hoard up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 136. [Rare.]

uphold (up-hōld'), *v. t.* [< ME. **upholden*; < *up* + *hold*1.] 1. To hold up; raise or lift on high; keep raised or elevated; elevate.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To keep erect; keep from sinking or falling; hence, to support; sustain; maintain; keep up; keep from declining or being lost or ruined: as, to *uphold* a person, a decision, or a verdict.

Of whom Judas Maccabeus did *uphold* their State from a further declination. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 112.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 106.

3. To countenance; give aid to: as, to *uphold* a lawbreaker.—4. To warrant; vouch for. *Seventeenth Century Words.*

upholder (up-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *upholdere*, a dealer; < *up* + *holder*. Cf. *upholdster*.] 1†. One who undertakes or carries on a business; a tradesman; a broker; a dealer, especially a dealer in small wares.

Vpholderes on the hul [Cornhill] shullen haue hit to selle.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 218.

Vpholdere, that sellythe smal thyngys. Velaber, velabra.
Prompt. Parv., p. 512.

2†. An undertaker; one who has charge of funerals.

Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
Gay, Trivia.

3†. An upholsterer.

Birchover, otherwise Birchin, Lane, in the reign of Henry VI., "had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or *Upholders*, that sold old apparel and household stuff" (Stow, "Annals," p. 75, ed. 1876).
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 328.

4. One who upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer: as, an *upholder* of religious freedom.

An earnest and zealous *upholder* of his country.
Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1546.

upholdster†, **upholster**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *upholstar*; < late ME. *upholdster*, *upholster*; < *uphold* + *-ster*.] An upholder or upholsterer.

Upholdsters—vieswariers.—Euerard the *vpholster* can well stoppe a mantel hooled, full agayn, carde agayn, skowre agayn a goune, and alle old cloth.
Caxton, Booke for Travellers (quoted in Prompt. Parv., [p. 512, note).

These are they that pay the Ioyner, the rope-maker, the *upholster*, the Laundrer, the Glazier.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 49).

Upholdster or upholsterer, a tradesman that deals in all sorts of chamber furniture. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

upholster (up-hōl'stėr), *v. t.* [< *upholster*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with hangings, curtains, carpets, and the like, and, by extension, with furniture of different kinds.

Farewell, thou old Château with thy *upholstered* rooms!
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 97.

2. To provide with textile coverings, together with cushions, stuffing, springs, etc., as a chair or sofa.

The [Assyrian] seats were cushioned or *upholstered* with rich materials. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 847.

Hence—3. To provide with any covering.

The whole thorax hollow is now laid bare and *upholstered* with the skin-muscle flap. *Lancet*, No. 3517, p. 218.

upholsterer (up-hōl'stėr-ėr), *n.* [< *upholster*, *upholster*, + *-er*1 (with needless repetition of *-er*, as in *poult-er-er*).] 1. One who upholsters, or provides and puts in place curtains, carpets, textile coverings for furniture, and the like.—2. An upholsterer-bee; a leaf-cutter.

upholsterer-bee (up-hōl'stėr-ėr-bē), *n.* A bee of one of certain genera of the family *Apidæ*, such as *Megachile* or *Anthocopa*, which upholsters its cell with regularly cut bits of leaves or petals of flowers. Also called *leaf-cutter*. See *Megachile*, *leaf-cutter*, and *poppy-bee*.


Cell of Upholsterer-bee.

upholstering (up-hōl'stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *upholster*, *v.*] 1. The occupation of an upholsterer.—2. Upholstery.

upholstery (up-hōl'stėr-i), *n.* [< *upholster* + *-y*3 (see *-ery*).] 1. Furniture covered with textile material, and hangings, curtains, and the like: a general term for all such interior decorations and fittings as are made with textiles.—2. The art or trade of using textiles, leather, and the like in making furniture, decorating an interior, etc.

uphroe (ū'frō), *n.* [Also *euphroe*, *uvrou*; < D. *juffrouw*, a young lady, also reduced *juffer*, a young lady, in naut. use applied to "pulleys without truckles put up only for ornaments sake" (Sewel), also to spars, beams, joists, etc.: a contracted form of *jonkvrouw*, *jongvrouw* (= G. *jungfrau*, *junfer*), a young lady, < *jong*, young, + *vrouw*, woman, lady: see *young* and *frow*1, and cf. *younker*, *junker*.] *Naut.*, an oblong or oval piece of wood with holes in it through which small lines are rove, forming a crowfoot, from which an awning is suspended.

uphurl (up-hėrl'), *v. t.* To hurl or cast up. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 633. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

upland (up'land), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *upland*; < *up*, *prep.*, upon, on, + *land*1. Cf. *inland*, *outland*. In the later use the *up* is used in its adverbial sense.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The region in the interior; inland districts; country as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts.—2. The higher grounds of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, etc.

Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

3. *pl.* A grade of cotton. See *cotton*1.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the inland districts, or the country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns.

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 92.

Hence—2†. Rustic; countrified; rude; savage; uncivilized. Compare *inland*, 4. *Chapman.*—3. Of or pertaining to uplands, or higher grounds: as, *upland* pasturage; also, frequenting uplands: as, the *upland* plover.

I stood upon the *upland* slope, and cast
Mine eyes upon a broad and beauteous scene.
Bryant, After a Tempest.

Upland boneset, a tall branching thoroughwort, *Eupatorium sessilifolium*, found from Massachusetts to Illinois and southward along the mountains.—**Upland cotton.** See *cotton*1.—**Upland flake.** See *flake*2.—**Upland goose**, *Chloëphaga magellanica*, of South America.—**Upland Mennonite.** See *Mennonite.*—**Upland moccasin**, a local name for the common moccasin, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*, a venomous snake of the southern United States. It was described by Hallowell as a distinct species and named by him *Trigonocephalus atrofuscus.*—**Upland plover** or **sandpiper**, the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*; the uplander. See *plover*, 3, and cut under *Bartramia*. Also called *Bartram's tattler*, *field-plover*, *grass-plover*, and *prairie-pigeon* (Coues). [New Eng.]

uplander (up'lan-dėr), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the uplands.

But fifty knew the shipman's gear,
The rest were *uplanders*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 10.

2. The upland plover or sandpiper. [Local, Massachusetts.]

uplandish† (up'lan-dish), *a.* [< ME. *uplondish*; < *upland* + *-ish*.] 1. Of or pertaining to uplands; pertaining to or situated in country districts: as, *uplandish* towns.

The duke elector of Saxony came from the war of those *uplandish* people . . . into Wittenberg.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

2. Hence, rustic; rude; boorish; countrified; uncultured; unrefined.

The rude and *uplandish* ploughmen of the country are not supposed to be greatly afraid of your gentlemen's idle serving-men.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

3. Upland.

Fifteen miles space of *uplandish* ground.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii.

uplay (up-lā'), *v. t.* To lay up; hoard. *Donne*, Annunciation and Passion. [Rare.]

uplead (up-lēd'), *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 12.

uplean (up-lēn'), *v. i.* To lean upon anything. [Rare.]

This shepheard drives, *vpleaning* on his batt.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 154.

upleap (up-lēp'), *v. i.* [< ME. *uplepen*; < *up* + *leap*1.] To leap up; spring up. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3283. [Rare.]

uplift (up-lift'), *v. t.* To lift or raise up; raise; elevate: literally or figuratively: as, to *uplift* the arm; *uplifted* eyes.

Earth
Uplifts a general cry for guilt and wrong,
And heaven is listening. *Bryant*, Earth.

And shall not joy *uplift* me when I lead
The flocks of Christ by the still streams to feed?
Jones Very, Poems, p. 100.

uplift (up-lift'), *a.* Uplifted. [Rare.]

With head *uplift* above the wave. *Milton*, P. L., i. 193.

We humbly screen
With *uplift* hands our foreheads.
Keats, Endymion, i.

★ **uplift** (up'lift), *n.* 1. An upheaval. See *upheaval*.

A geologically sudden, high *uplift* of the northeastern part of the continent. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 40.

2. Raising; elevation; mental, moral, or physical exaltation.

The rapidity of the *uplift* in health in many of the cases.
Lancet, No. 3448, p. 861.

There has been a wonderful *uplift* in the enthusiasm and faith of Christians.
The Congregationalist, Nov. 19, 1879.

uplock† (up-lok′), *v. t.* To lock up.

His sweet *up-locked* treasure. *Shak.*, Sonnets, liii.

uplook (up-lůk′), *v. i.* To look up.

uplooking (up′lůk″ing), *a.* Looking up; aspiring.

It takes stalwart and *uplooking* faith to make history [such as the Puritans made]. *Phelps*, My Study, p. 294.

uplying (up′lī″ing), *a.* Elevated; of land, upland.

In *up-lying* situations, where the drift consists of raw material, fluxion-structures are seldom detected.
Nature, XXX. 530.

upmaking (up′mā″king), *n.* In *ship-building*, pieces of plank or timber piled one on another as a filling up, especially those placed between the bilgeways and a ship's bottom preparatory to launching. *Smyth.*

upmost (up′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *up* + *-most.* Cf. *uppermost.*] Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Wherto the climber-upward turns his face;
But when he once attains the *upmost* round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

★ **upon** (u-pon′), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *upon, uppon, upone, opon, oppon, apon, appone, uppen,* < AS. *uppon, uppan* (= Icel. *up á, upp á* = Sw. *på* (< *uppå*) = Dan. *paa*, upon), upon, up on, < *up, upp*, up, + *an, on*, on: see *up* and *on*[1]. Cf. AS. *uppan* (= OS. *uppan* = OFries. *uppa, oppa* = OHG. *ūfen, uffen*), up, < *up, upp* + adv. suffix *-an:* see *up, adv.*] **I.** *prep.* **1.** Up and on: in many cases scarcely more than a synonym of *on*, the force of *up* being almost or entirely lost. See *on*[1], *prep.* Specifically—(*a*) Aloft on; in an elevated position on; on a high or the highest part of: noting rest or location.

The hyȝe trone ther mogt ȝe hede . . .
The hyȝe godez self hit set *vpone*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1053.

Two theues also tholed deth that tyme,
Vppon a crosse bisydes Cryst, so was the comune lawe.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 71.

We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted *upon* a pole, and underwrit,
"Here may you see the tyrant."
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 26.

O Angels, clap your wings *upon* the skyes,
And giue this Virgin Christall plaudities.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Four brave Southron foragers
Stood hie *upon* the gait.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 238).

Three years I lived *upon* a pillar, high
Six cubits, and three years on one of twelve.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) Upward so as to get or be on: involving motion toward a higher point.

The nihtegale i-h[e]rde this,
And hupte [hopped] *uppon* on blowe ris [branch].
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1636.

And he xal make hym to wryte, and than gon *upon* a leddere, and settyn the tabyl abovyn Crystes hed.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 324.

They shall climb up *upon* the houses. Joel ii. 9.

Four nimble gnats the horses were, . . .
Fly Cranion the charioteer
Upon the coach-box getting.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Lucan vaulted *upon* Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

To lift the woman's fall'n divinity
Upon an even pedestal with man.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. On, in any sense: conveying no notion of height, elevation, rise, or ascent. See *on*[1]. Aside from the uses noted in the foregoing definition, *upon* is strictly synonymous with *on*, and is preferred in certain cases only for euphonic or metrical reasons. For parallel uses of the two words, see the following quotations.

Dere dyn *vp-on* day, daunsyng *on* nygtes,
Al watz hap *vpon* heȝe in halles & chambrez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Swyerez [squires] that swyftly swyed *on* blonkez [horses], & also fele *vpon* fote, of fre & of bonde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 88.

The flode with a felle cours flowet *on* hepis,
Rose *vppon* rockes [*i. e.*, in towering masses] as any ranke hylles. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1991.

Also, that euery brother and suster schul be boxom, and come whan they be warned, . . . *vpon* the oth tht they haue maad, and *on* the peyne of xl. d. to paie to the box; . . . *Vpon* the peyne afore-seid, but he haue a verrey enchesoun wherfore tht they mowe be excused.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

That Peter's heirs should tread *on* Emperors,
And walk *upon* the dreadful adder's back.
Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 1.

Upon whom doth not his light arise? [Compare Mat. v. 45: He maketh his sun to rise *on* the evil and *on* the good.]
Job xxv. 3.

Val. And *on* a love-book pray for my success.
Pro. Upon some book I love I'll pray for thee.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 20.

My saucy bark, inferior far to his,
On your broad main doth wilfully appear:
Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
Whilst he *upon* your soundless deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

Upon the head of all who sat beneath . . .
Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction *on* himself.
Milton, S. A., l. 1652.

The tide is full, the moon lies fair
Upon the straits;—*on* the French coast the light
Gleams and is gone. *M. Arnold*, Dover Beach.

To beat†, **blow, fall, pass,** etc., **upon.** See the verbs. —**Upon an average, a thought, occasion, one's hands, one's oath,** etc. See the nouns.

II.† *adv.* Hereupon; thereupon; onward; on.

Til May it wol suffice *uppon* to fede,
But lenger not thenne Marche if it shal sede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

It is great morning, and the hour prefix'd
Of her delivery to this valiant Greek
Comes fast *upon*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 3. 3.

uponon†, **uponone**†, *adv.* At once; anon. See *anon* (the same word without the element *up*).

When mercury hade menyt this mater to ende,
And graunt me thise gyftis hit gladit my hert.
I onswaret hym esely euyn *vponon*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2418.

up-peak (up-pēk′), *v. i.* To rise in or to a peak.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 209. [Rare.]

upper (up′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upper* (= D. *opper* = MLG. *uppere*), compar. of *up:* see *up*, and cf. *over.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Higher in place: opposed to *nether:* as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing; an *upper* story; the *upper* deck.

And such a yell was there,
Of sudden and portentous birth,
As if men fought upon the earth,
And fiends in *upper* air.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

2. Superior in rank or dignity: as, the *upper* house of a legislature; an *upper* servant.

Few of the *upper* Planters drinke any water: but the better sort are well furnished with Sacke, Aquavitæ, and good English Beere.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 258.

Betting proper was not so much diffused through all ranks and classes [in 1845], but was more confined to the *upper* circles of society. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 842.

To have or **get the upper hand.** See *hand.*—**To have the upper fortune**†, to have the upper hand.

You *have the upper fortune* of him.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 2.

To hold the upper hand†. Same as *to have the upper hand.*—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip.*—**Upper Bench,** in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to the Court of King's Bench during the exile of Charles II.—**Upper case.** See *case*[2], 6.—**Upper coverts,** in *ornith.*, the coverts on the upper side of the wings and tail; superior tectrices. See *covert, n.*, 6.—**Upper crust,** the higher circles of society; the aristocracy; the upper ten. [Slang.]—**Upper culmination.** See *culmination.*—**Upper house.** See *house*[1].—**Upper keyboard.** See *keyboard.*—**Upper leather.** (*a*) Leather used in making the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes. (*b*) Vamps and quarters of boots and shoes collectively. Also called simply *uppers.*

Their Tables were so very Neat, and Shin'd with Rubbing, like the *Upper Leathers* of an Alderman's shoes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 227.

Upper story, a story above the ground floor; the top story; hence, colloquially, the head; the brain.

It knocked everything topsy-turvy in my *upper story*, and there is some folks as says I hain't never got right up thar sence. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 348.

Upper ten thousand, or elliptically **upper ten,** the wealthier or more aristocratic persons of a large community; the higher circles or leading classes in society.

At present there is no distinction among the *upper ten thousand* of the city. *N. P. Willis*, Ephemera.

Here in the afternoon hours of spring and autumn is the favorite promenade of the *upper ten.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 568.

Upper works (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works.*

II. *n.* **1.** The upper part of a shoe or boot, comprising the vamp and quarters.

Ladies' straight top button *upper* with straight toe cap.
Ure, Dict., IV. 109.

2. *pl.* Separate cloth gaiters to button above the shoes over the ankle.—**To be on one's uppers,** to be poor or in hard luck: referring to a worn-out condition of one's shoes. [Slang.]

upper† (up′ėr), *adv. compar.* [< ME. *upper;* compar. of *up, adv.*] Higher.

And with this word *upper* to sore
He gan. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 884.

upperest† (up′ėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *uppereste;* < *upper* + *-est.*] Highest.

By whiche degrees men myhten clymben fro the nethereste lettre to the *uppereste. Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

upper-growth (up′ėr-grōth), *n.* That part of a plant or shrub which is above the ground.

Here, too, was planted that strange and interesting denizen of the wilderness, the Saxaous, . . . which with a scanty and often ragged *upper-growth* strikes its sturdy roots deep down into the sand. *Nature*, XXXIX. 470.

upper-machine (up′ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoemaking*, any one of the various machines used in cutting out or shaping the uppers of boots and shoes, including *crimping-, trimming-,* and *seaming-machines.*

uppermost (up′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *upper* + *most;* cf. *upmost.*] **1.** Highest in place; first in precedence: as, the *uppermost* seats.

Euen vpon the *uppermost* pinnacle of the temple.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

2. Highest in power; predominant; most powerful; first in force or strength.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost. Swift.*

As in perfumes composed with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost.*
Dryden, Eleanora, l. 154.

uppermost (up′ėr-mōst), *adv. superl.* **1.** In the highest position or place; also, first in a series or in order of time.

They [the primitive Quakers] committed to writing whatever words came *uppermost*, as fast as the pen could put them down, and subjected to no after-revision what had been produced with no forethought.
Southey, Life of Bunyan, p. 41.

2†. First in order of precedence.

All Dukes daughters shall goe all-one with a nother, soe that alwayes the Eldest Dukes Daughter go *vpermost.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 14.

upper-stocks† (up′ėr-stoks), *n. pl.* Breeches. Also *overstocks.* Compare *nether-stock.*

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stuft with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.
J. Heywood, Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

uppertendom (up-ėr-ten′dum), *n.* [< *upper ten* + *-dom.*] Same as *upper ten thousand* (which see, under *upper*).

up-pile (up-pīl′), *v. t.* To pile up; heap up. *Southey*, Thalaba, ii. [Rare.]

upping (up′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **up, v.*, < *up, adv.*] The act of marking a swan on the upper mandible. See *swan-upping.*

uppish (up′ish), *a.* [< *up* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Proud; arrogant; airy; self-assertive; assuming. [Colloq.]

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not *uppish* enough, but his Lordship must rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppish* upon the death of the King of Spain.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 154. (*Davies.*)

Americans are too *uppish;* but when you get hold of a man that is accustomed to being downtrodden, it 's easy to keep him so. *F. R. Stockton*, Merry Chanter, xvii.

2. Tipsy. [Slang.]

Lady Head. Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us?
Serv. Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he 's a little *upish. Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

uppishly (up′ish-li), *adv.* In an uppish manner.

uppishness (up′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being uppish; arrogance; airiness; pretentiousness; self-assertion.

I sometimes question whether that quality in him [Landor] which we cannot but recognize and admire, his loftiness of mind, should not sometimes rather be called *uppishness*, so often is the one caricatured into the other by a blusterous self-confidence and self-assertion.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 512.

up-plight†, *v. t.* [ME., < *up* + *plight*[3].] To fold up; carry off.

The gates of the toun he hath *upplyght.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 59.

up-plow (up-plou′), *v. t.* To plow up; tear up as by plowing. *G. Fletcher.* [Rare.]

up-pluck (up-pluk′), *v. t.* To pluck up; pull up. [Rare.]

And you, sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, . . .
Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

up-pricked (up-prikt′), *a.* Set up sharply or pointedly; erected; pricked up. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 271. [Rare.]

up-prop (up-prop′), *v. t.* To prop up; sustain by a prop. *Donne*, Progress of the Soul, i.

up-putting (up′půt″ing), *n.* Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

upraise (up-rāz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *upreysen;* < *up* + *raise*[1].] To raise; lift up.

Upon a night
Whan that the mone *upreysed* had her light.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1163.

The man
His spear had reached in strong arms he *upraised.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 323.

upraising (up′rā″zing), *n.* Rearing; nurture. [Scotch.]

There was nothing of the Corydon about Hunt or his *upraising*, as the Scotch call it.
The Portfolio, N. S., No. 13, p. 10.

uprear (up-rēr′), *v. t.* To rear up; raise.

She doth *vprear*
Her selfe vpon her feet.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

The distant mountains, that *uprear*
Their solid bastions to the skies.
Longfellow, The Ladder of St. Augustine.

upridge (up-rij′), *v. t.* To raise up in ridges or extended lines. *Cowper*, Odyssey, xix. [Rare.]

upright (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *upriht, uprigt, oprizt*, < AS. *upriht* (= D. *opregt* = MLG. *uprecht, upricht* = OHG. MHG. *ufreht*, G. *aufrecht* = Icel. *upprēttr* = Sw. *upprätt* = Dan. *opret*), straight up, erect, < *up-*, up, + *riht*, straight, right: see *right*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Erect; vertical.

And sodeynly he was yslayn to-nyght,
Fordronke, as he sat on his bench *upryght*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 212.

Upright as the palm-tree. Jer. x. 5.

2. Erect on one's feet; hence, erect as a human being; in general, having the longest axis vertical: as, an *upright* boiler.

And there ben othere that han Crestes upon hire Hedes; and thei gon upon hire Feet *upright*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 290.

Whoever tasted lost his *upright* shape.
Milton, Comus, l. 52.

3. Erected; pricked up; standing out straight from the body.

Their ears *upright*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 145.

4. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; of inflexible honesty.

That man was perfect and *upright*, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil. Job i. 1.

I shall be found as *upright* in my dealings as any woman in Smithfield. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

5. In accord with what is right; honest; just.

It is very meet
The Lord Bassanio live an *upright* life.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 79.

6†. Well adjusted or disposed; in good condition; right.

If it should please God ye one should faile (as God forbid), yet ye other would keepe both recconings, and things *uprighte*.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 270.

Bolt upright, straight upright.

Then she sat *bolt upright*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

Upright man, a chief rogue; a leader among thieves. [Thieves' cant.]

An *Vpright man* is one that goeth wyth the trunchion of a staffe, which staffe they cal a Filtchman. This man is of so much authority that, meeting with any of his profession, he may cal them to accompt, & commaund a share or snap vnto him selfe of al that they haue gained by their trade in one moneth. *Fraternity of Vacabonds* (1561).

Upright piano. See *pianoforte*.—**Upright steam-engine.** Same as *vertical steam-engine*. See *steam-engine*. =Syn. 1. Plumb.—4 and 5. *Just, Rightful*, etc. (see *righteous*), honorable, conscientious, straightforward, true.

II. *n.* 1. Something standing erect or vertical. Specifically, in *building*—(*a*) A principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters. (*b*) The newel of a staircase.

2. In *arch.*, the elevation or orthography of a building. *Gwilt.* [Rare.]—3. A molding-machine of which the mandrel is perpendicular. *E. H. Knight.*—4. An upright pianoforte.

upright (up′rīt, formerly also up-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *upright*, < AS. *uprihte*, upright, < *upriht*, upright: see *upright*, *a.*] 1. Vertically.

Ye wonderful growing and swelling of the water *vpright* . . . is to ye height of a huge mountaine.
Webbe, Travels, p. 22.

You are now within a foot
Of th' extreme verge. For all beneath the moon
Would I not leap *upright*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 27.

2†. Flat on the back; horizontally and with the face upward.

The corps lay in the floor *upright*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 768.

He fill to the erthe *vp-right*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

I throwe a man on his backe or *upright*, so that his face is upwarde. Je renuerse. *Palsgrave*.

And Mab, his merry Queen, by night
Bestrides young folks that lie *upright* . . .
(In elder times the mare that hight),
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

uprighteously† (up-rī′tyus-li), *adv.* [< *upright* + *-eous*, after *righteous*.] Righteously; justly; uprightly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 205.

uprightly (up′rīt-li), *adv.* In an upright manner. (*a*) Vertically. (*b*) With strict observance of rectitude; honestly and justly: as, to live *uprightly*.

I deal not *uprightly* in buying and selling.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

uprightness (up′rīt-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being upright. (*a*) Erectness; verticalness. *Waller.*

Guards walked their post with a stiffness and *uprightness* that was astonishing. *The Century*, XXIX. 109.

(*b*) Moral integrity; honesty and equity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*.
Bp. Atterbury.

=Syn. (*b*) *Integrity, Honor*, etc. (see *honesty*), fairness, principle, trustworthiness, worth.

uprise (up-rīz′), *v. i.*; pret. *uprose*, pp. *uprisen*, ppr. *uprising*. [< ME. *uprisen*; < *up-* + *rise*: see *rise*[1].] 1. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; get up; rise.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

2. To ascend, as above the horizon: literally or figuratively.

Floures fresshe, honouren ye this day;
For, when the sonne *uprist*, then wol ye sprede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 4.

Nor dim, nor red, like God's own head
The glorious sun *uprist*. *Coleridge.*

With what an awful power
I saw the buried past *up-rise*,
And gather in a single hour
Its ghost-like memories!
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

3. To ascend, as a hill; slope upward. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, v.—4. To swell; well up; rise in waves.

At thy call
Uprises the great deep.
Bryant, A Forest Hymn.

5. To spring up; come into being or perception; be made or caused.

Uprose a great shout from King Olaf's men.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

uprise (up′rīz or up-rīz′), *n.* [< *uprise*, *v.*] 1†. Uprising.

The sun's *uprise*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 159.

2. An increase in size; a swelling; a protuberance.

Successive stages may be seen from the first gentle *uprise* to an unsightly swelling of the whole stone.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, viii.

3. Rise; development; advance; augmentation, as of price or value. [Colloq.]

uprising (up-rī′zing), *n.* [< ME. *uprisinge, oprisinge* (= MLG. *oprisinge*); verbal n. of *uprise*, *v.*] 1. The act of rising up, as from below the horizon, from a bed or seat, or from the grave.

The whiche Ston the 3 Maries sawen turnen upward, whan thei comen to the Sepulcre, the Day of his Resurrexioun; and there founden an Aungelle, that tolde hem of oure Lordes *uprysynge* from Dethe to Lyve.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 91.

Thou knowest my downsitting and mine *uprising*.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

2. Ascent; acclivity; rising.

Was that the king, that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 2.

3. A riot; an emeute; a rebellion; insurrection; popular revolt.

Such tumults and *uprisings*.
Holinshed, Chronicles of England, Hen. I., an. 1115.

4. The ceremonies connected with the recovery and reappearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child. Compare *lying-down*.

uprist†, *n.* [< ME. *uprist, opriste*; < *uprise*, *v.*] 1. Uprising.

In the gardin, at the sonne *upriste*,
She walketh up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 193.

2. The resurrection.

Jhesus seide, I am *upriste* and lif.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 88. (*Halliwell.*)

uproar (up-rōr′), *v.* [< D. **oproeren* (= G. *aufrühren* = Sw. *uppröra* = Dan. *opröre*), stir up, < *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir: see *up* and *rear*[4]. No connection with *roar*. Cf. *uproar*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To stir up to tumult; throw into confusion; disturb. [Rare.]

Uproar the universal peace. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 99.

II. *intrans.* To make an uproar; cause a disturbance. [Rare.]

The man Danton was not prone to show himself, to act or *uproar* for his own safety.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 2.

uproar (up′rōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *uprore*; < D. *oproer* (= MLG. *uprōr*, G. *aufruhr* = Sw. *uppror* = Dan. *oprör*), tumult, sedition, revolt, < *oproeren*, stir up: see *uproar*, *v.*] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor; confusion; excitement.

To haue all the worlde in an *vprore*, and vnquieted with warres. *J. Udall*, On Mark, Pref.

The Jews who believed not . . . set all the city on an *uproar*. Acts xvii. 5.

There was a greate *uprore* in London that the rebell armie quartering at Whitehall would plundre the Citty.
Evelyn, Diary, April 26, 1648.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but excited no *uproar*. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 39.

uproarious (up-rōr′i-us), *a.* [< *uproar* + *-i-ous*.] Making or accompanied by a great uproar, noise, or tumult; tumultuous; noisy; loud. *Moore.*

uproariously (up-rōr′i-us-li), *adv.* In an uproarious manner; with great noise and tumult; clamorously.

uproariousness (up-rōr′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uproarious, or noisy and riotous.

uproll (up-rōl′), *v. t.* To roll up. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 291.

uproot (up-röt′), *v. t.* To root up; tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; remove utterly; eradicate; extirpate.

uprootal (up-rō′tal), *n.* [< *uproot* + *-al*.] The act of uprooting, or the state of being uprooted. [Rare.]

His mind had got confused altogether with trouble and weakness and the shock of *uprootal*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Curate in Charge, xviii.

uprouse (up-rouz′), *v. t.* To rouse up; rouse from sleep; awake; arouse. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 40.

uprun (up-run′), *v. t.* [< ME. *uprinnen*; < *up* + *run*[1].] To run up; ascend. [Rare.]

The yonge sonne,
That in the ram is four degrees *upronne*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 376.

He gave me to bring forth and rear a son
Of matchless might, who like a thriving plant
Upran to manhood, while his lusty growth
I nourish'd as the husbandman his vine.
Cowper, Iliad, xviii.

uprush (up-rush′), *v. i.* To rush upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

uprush (up′rush), *n.* [< *uprush*, *v.*] A rush upward.

These *uprushes* of most intensely heated gas from the prominences which are traceable round the edge of the sun. *Stokes*, Lects. on Light, p. 237.

The ideas of M. Faye were, on two fundamental points, contradicted by the Kew investigators. He held spots to be regions of *uprush* and of heightened temperature.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 201.

upsee-Dutch† (up′sē-duch′), *adv.* [Also *upsie Dutch, upsey Dutch, upse-Dutch*; < D. *op zijn Duitsch*, in the Dutch, i. e. German, fashion: *op*, upon, in; *zijn* = G. *sein*, his, its; *Duitsch*, Dutch, i. e. German: see *Dutch*. Cf. *upsee-English, upsee-Freese*. *Upsee* in this and the following words has been conjectured to mean 'a kind of heady beer,' qualified by the name of the place where it was brewed. For the allusion to German drinking, cf. *carouse*, ult. < G. *gar aus*, 'all out.'] In the Dutch fashion or manner: as, to drink *upsee-Dutch* (to drink in the Dutch manner—that is, to drink deeply so as to be drunk).

I do not like the dulness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

upsee-English† (up′sē-ing′glish), *adv.* [Found as *upsey-English*; < D. *op zijn Engelsch*, in the English fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the English manner.

Prig. Thou and Ferret,
And Ginks, to sing the song; I for the structure,
Which is the bowl.
Hig. Which must be *upsey-English*,
Strong, lusty London beer.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 4.

upsee-Freese† (up′sē-frēs′), *adv.* [Also *upse-Freeze*; < D. *op zijn Friesch*, in the Friesian fashion; cf. *upsee-Dutch*.] In the Friesian manner.

This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,
Has drunk a thousand pottles *upse-Freeze*.
John Taylor.

upsee-freesy† (up′sē-frē″zi), *a.* Drunk; tipsy.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, *upsy-freesy* tipplers, and super-naculum topers. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

upseek (up-sēk′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *upsought*, ppr. *upseeking*. To seek or strain upward. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

upsees† (up′sēz), *adv.* [< *upsee-Dutch, upsee-Freese*, etc., misunderstood: see *upsee-Dutch*.] Same as *upsee-Dutch*.

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 5.

upsend (up-send′), *v. t.* To send, cast, or throw up. *Cowper*, Iliad, xviii. [Rare.]

upset (up-set′), *v.* [< ME. *upsetten*, set up (= MD. *opsetten*, set up, propose or fix, as the price of goods, D. *ozzetten*, set up, raise, raise the price of, venture, = G. *aufsetzen*, set up, compose); < *up* + *set*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set or place up.

Now is he in the see with saile on mast *upsette*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To overturn; overthrow; overset, as a boat or a carriage; hence, figuratively, to throw into confusion; interfere with; spoil: as, to *upset* one's plans.

I have observed, however, that your passionate little men, like small boats with large sails, are easily *upset* or blown out of their course. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 244.

She had sallied forth determined somehow to *upset* the situation, just as one gives a shake purposely to a bundle of spillikins on the chance of more favorable openings.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. ix.

3. To put out of the normal state; put in disorder; of persons, to discompose completely; make nervous or irritable; overcome.

Eleanor answered only by a sort of spasmodic gurgle in her throat. She was a good deal *upset*, as people say.
Trollope.

You needn't mind if your house is *upset*, for none of us is comin' in, havin' only intended to see you to your door.
The Century, XXXV. 624.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a heated piece of metal set up endwise: said also of the shortening and resetting of the tire of a wheel. Wire ropes are upset by doubling up the ends of the wires after they have been passed through the small end of a conical collar. After upsetting they are welded into a solid mass or soldered together.

II. *intrans.* To be overturned or upset.—★**Upsetting thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

upset (up-set′), *n.* [< *upset*, *v.*] The act of upsetting, overturning, or severely discomposing, or the state of being upset; an overturn: as, the carriage had an *upset;* the news gave me quite an *upset*.

Him his sermon ballasts from utter *upset*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 20.

If the Constitution is to be experimentally upset to see how the *upset* works, the thing upset will never be set up again. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1134.

upset (up′set), *p. a.* [Pp. of *upset*, *v.*, prob. after D. use.] Set up; fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, or goods, is exposed to sale by auction; a price set by the exposer below which the thing is not to be sold.—**Upset rate, valuation**, etc. Same as *upset price*.

upsetment (up-set′ment), *n.* [< *upset* + *-ment*.] Upsetting; overturn. [Rare.]

upsetter (up-set′ėr), *n.* One who or that which upsets; also, one who or that which sets up; specifically, a tool used in upsetting a tire.

upsetting (up-set′ing), *a.* Assuming; conceited; uppish. [Scotch.]

upshoot (up-shöt′), *v. i.* To shoot upward.

Trees *upshooting* high. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 58.

★**upshoot** (up′shöt), *n.* That which shoots up or separates from a main stem; an offshoot. *Nature*, XLI. 228. [Rare.]

upshot (up′shot), *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end; consummation: as, the *upshot* of the matter. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 76.

upside (up′sīd), *n.* The upper side; the upper part.

This glass is in such a horrid light! I don't seem to have but half a face, and I can't tell which is the *up-side* of that! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

To be upsides with, to be even with; be quits with. *Scott.* [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Upside down.** [Historically, an accom. form, as if *up* + *side*[1] + *down*[2], of *upsedown*, *upsodown:* see *upsodown*. Cf. *topsideturvy*.] With the upper part undermost, literally or figuratively; hence, in complete disorder.

A burning torch that 's turned *upside down*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 2. 32.

upside (up′sīd), *adv.* On the upper side. [Prov. Eng.]

People whose ages are *up-side* of forty.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 73.

upsiloid (ū′psi-loid), *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

The early condition of the paroccipital fissure as an *upsiloid* depressed line with lateral branches.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, p. 156.

upsilon (ūp′si-lon), *n.* The Greek letter Υ, *v*, corresponding to the English *u* (and *y*).

upsitting† (up′sit″ing), *n.* The sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; also, the feast held on such an occasion.

The jest shall be a stock to maintain us and our pewfellows in laughing at christenings, cryings out, and *upsittings* this twelve month.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

upskip† (up′skip), *n.* An upstart.

Put it not to the hearing of these velvet coats, these *upskips*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

upsnatch (up-snach′), *v. t.* To seize or snatch up. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. [Rare.]

upsoar (up-sōr′), *v. i.* To soar aloft; mount up. *Pope*, Odyssey, xv. 556. [Rare.]

upsodown†, *adv.* [< ME. *up so down, up so doun, up soo doune, up se doun, up swa doune*, lit. 'up as down,' < *up* + *so*[1] + *down*[2]. Hence the later accom. form *upside down*.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

Shortly turned was al *up-so-doun*,
Bothe habit and eek disposicioun
Of him, this woful lovere, daun Arcite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 519.

To Turne *vp so down;* Euertere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 397.

upsolve† (up-solv′), *v. t.* To solve; explain.

You are a scholar; *upsolve* me that, now.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

upspear† (up-spēr′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To shoot upward like a spear. [Rare.]

The bents
And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.
Cowper, Winter Morning Walk, l. 23.

II. *trans.* To root up; destroy. [Dubious.]

Adam by hys pryde ded Paradyse *vpspeare*.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538). (*Davies.*)

upspring (up-spring′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upspringen;* < *up* + *spring*.] To spring up; shoot up; rise.

Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I singe
Upon thy day, er sonne gan *upspringe*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 14.

On his feet *upspringing* in a hurry.
Hood, The Dead Robbery.

The lemon-grove
In closest coverture *upsprung*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

upspring† (up′spring), *n.* [< *upspring*, *v.*] **1.** A vertical spring; a leap in the air.

We Germans have no changes in our dances;
An almain and an *upspring*, that is all. *Chapman.*

2. An upstart; one suddenly exalted. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

upspurner† (up-spėr′nėr), *n.* A spurner; a scorner; a despiser.

Pompeius, that *upspurner* of the erth.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

up-stairs (up′stārz′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* In or to an upper story: as, to go *up-stairs*.

up-stairs (up′stārz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat; being above stairs: as, an *up-stairs* room.

II. *n.* An upper story; that part of a building which is above the ground floor. [Rare.]

I was also present on the day when Mr. Coulomb gave the charge of the *upstairs* to our party and when he exposed himself audaciously.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 329.

upstanch†, upstaunch† (up-stänch′, up-stänch′), *v. t.* [ME. *upstaunchen;* < *up* + *stanch*[1].] To stanch; stop the flow of. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

upstand† (up-stand′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upstanden;* < *up* + *stand*.] To stand up; be erect; rise.

A dight vyne in provinciale manere,
That like a bosshe *upstonte*, IIII armes make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

The kings of the earth *upstand*
With power. *Milton*, Ps. ii.

upstare (up-stār′), *v. i.* To stare or stand on end; be erect or conspicuous; bristle. [Rare.]

The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair *up-staring*, . . .
Was the first man that leap'd.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 213.

upstart (up-stärt′), *v. i.* [< ME. *upsterten, upstirten;* < *up* + *start*[1].] To start or spring up suddenly.

With that word *upstirte* the olde wyf.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 190.

Her father's fiddler he came by, . . .
Upstarted her ghaist before his eye.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

upstart (up′stärt), *n.* and *a.* [< *upstart*, *v.* Cf. *upskip*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who or that which starts or springs up suddenly; specifically, a person who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

I think this *upstart* is old Talbot's ghost.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 87.

A mere *upstart*,
That has no pedigree, no house, no coat,
No ensigns of a family! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

If it seeme strange that the Turkish Religion (a newer *vpstart*) be declared before those former of the Pagans, etc.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.—**3.** A puddle made by the hoofs of horses in clayey ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, whose flowers spring up suddenly without leaves.

II. *a.* **1†.** Starting up suddenly; quickly rising.

With *upstart* haire and staring eyes dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 54.

2. Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence; parvenu: as, "a race of *upstart* creatures," *Milton*, P. L., ii. 834.

New, *vp-start* Gods, of yester-dayes device.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

An *upstart* institution so totally unassisted by secular power and interest. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 128.

3. Characteristic of a parvenu; new and pretentious.

Think you that we can brook this *upstart* pride?
Marlowe, Edward the Second, i. 4.

The wronged landscape coldly stands aloof,
Refusing friendship with the *upstart* roof.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

upstaunch†, *v. t.* See *upstanch*.

upstay (up-stā′), *v. t.* To sustain; support. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 430.

upstep† (up-step′), *v. i.* To step up; move upward. *Hynd Horn* (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

upstir† (up′stėr), *n.* Commotion; tumult; insurrection. *Sir J. Cheke*, The Hurt of Sedition.

upstream (up-strēm′), *v. i.* To stream, flow, or flame up: as, *upstreaming* flames.

up-stream (up′strēm′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Toward the higher part of a stream; against the current: as, to row *up-stream*.

up-stream (up′strēm), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *up-stream, adv.*] Of or pertaining to the upper part of a stream; moving against the current.

An *up-stream* wind increases the surface resistance.
Gov. Report on Miss. River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 270.

up-street (up′strēt′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* At or toward the higher part or upper end of a street.

upsun† (up′sun), *n.* The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset. *Fountainhall.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

upsurge (up-sėrj′), *v. i.* To surge up. *The Century*, XXVI. 130. [Rare.]

upswarm† (up-swârm′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise in swarms; swarm up.

Upswarming show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears.
Cowper, Iliad, xii.

II. *trans.* To cause to rise in a swarm or swarms; raise in a swarm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 30.

upsway (up-swā′), *v. t.* To sway or swing up; brandish. [Rare.]

That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway*.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 16.

up-sweep (up′swēp), *n.* A sweeping upward: as, the *up-sweep* of a curve; the *up-sweep* of an arch. [Rare.]

upswell (up-swel′), *v. i.* To swell up; rise up. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1814.

upsyturvy† (up-si-ter′vi), *adv.* [A variation of *topsyturvy*, substituting *up* for *top*.] Upside down; topsyturvy. [Rare.]

There found I all was *upsy turvy* turn'd.
Greene, James IV., iii. 3.

uptails-all† (up′tālz-âl), *n.* Confusion; riot; hence, revelers. (*Davies.*)

uptake (up-tāk′), *v. t.* **1.** To take up; take into the hand. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 11.—**2†.** To succor; help.

The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee.
Wyclif, Isa. xli. 10.

★**uptake** (up′tāk), *n.* [< *uptake*, *v.*] **1.** The act of taking up; lifting.

To this ascensional movement [in cyclones] undoubtedly must be attributed the rain and cloud which we find there—rain near the centre, where the ascensional impulse is strongest; cloud round the outside, where the *uptake* is less strong. *Science*, XI. 215.

2. Perceptive power; apprehension; conception: as, he is quick in the *uptake*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler, leading to the chimney.—**Gleg at the uptake.** See *gleg*[1].

uptaker† (up-tā′kėr), *n.* [ME., < *uptake* + *-er*[1].] A helper; a supporter. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxxviii.

uptear (up-tār′), *v. t.* To tear up. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

upthrow (up-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw up; elevate.

upthrow (up′thrō), *n.* [< *upthrow*, *v.*] An upheaval; an uplift: in *mining*, the opposite of *downthrow*. Where a fault has occurred which has been attended by an up-and-down movement of the rock on each side, the displacement in the upward direction is called the *upthrow*, and that in the downward direction the *downthrow*. As a result of this motion, under great pressure,

of the two adjacent rock-faces, it is sometimes observed that the bedding of the formation has been influenced in its position along the line of the fault, and to a greater or less distance from it, the dip being downward on the downthrow side and upward on the upthrow side of the fault. This is called by the miner "dipping to the downthrow" and "rising to the upthrow." Also used attributively.

We rarely meet with a fissure which has been made a true fault with an *upthrow* and downthrow side.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xi.

upthrust (up'thrust), *n.* A thrust in an upward direction; in *geol.*, an upheaval; an uplift. A term rarely used, and then generally as meaning a thrusting or lifting upward of a mass of rock more violent in its motion and more local in character than is generally understood to be the case when the term *upheaval* or *uplift* is used. Thus, the *uplift* of a continent; the *upthrust* of a mass of eruptive or intrusive rock. Also used attributively.

To this mass, which I have no doubt is an *upthrust* portion of the old crystalline floor, succeeds another mass of "spotted rock." *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 216.

upthunder (up-thun'dėr), *v. i.* To send up a loud thunder-like noise. [Rare.]

Central fires through nether seas *upthundering*.
Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

uptie† (up-tī'), *v. t.* To tie or twist up; wind up.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

uptill† (up-til'), *prep.* [< *up* + *till*[2].] On; against; up to.

She [the nightingale] . . . as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast *up-till* a thorn,
And then sang the dolefull'st ditty; . . .
"Fie, fie, fie," now would she cry;
"Tereu, tereu," by and by!
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi. 10.

uptilt (up-tilt'), *v. t.* To tilt up: chiefly in the past participle.

He finds that he has crossed the *uptilted* formations, and has reached the ancient granitic and crystalline rocks.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ix.

up-to-date (up'tȯ-dāt'), *a.* Extending to the present time; inclusive of or making use of the latest facts: as, an *up-to-date* account. [Colloq.]

A good *up-to-date* English work on the islands.
The Academy, No. 822, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 73.

uptoss (up-tos'), *v. t.* To toss or throw up, as the head, with a sudden motion. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 866. [Rare.]

uptossed, uptost (up-tost'), *a.* 1. Tossed upward.—2. Agitated; harassed.

Uptost by mad'ning passion and strife.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 124.

up-town (up'toun), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* To or in the upper part of a town. [U. S.]

up-town (up'toun'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Situated in or belonging to the upper part of a town: as, an *up-town* residence. [Colloq., U. S.]

uptrace (up-trās'), *v. t.* To trace up; investigate; follow out. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1746.

uptrain† (up-trān'), *v. t.* To train up; educate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 27.

uptrill (up-tril'), *v. t.* To sing or trill in a high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's *uptrilled* strain
Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment.
Coleridge, In a Concert-Room. (*Davies.*)

upturn (up-tėrn'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To turn up: as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing.

With lusty strokes *up-turn'd* the flashing waves.
Cowper, Odyssey, xiii.

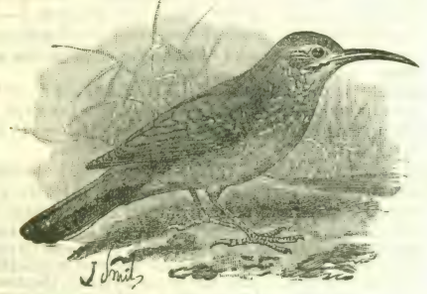
II. *intrans.* To turn up.

The leaden eye of the sidelong shark
Upturned patiently. *Lowell*, The Sirens.

upturning (up-tėr'ning), *n.* The act of turning or throwing up, or the state of being upturned.

There was at this time (as the mammalian age draws to a close) no chaotic *upturning*, but only the opening of creation to its fullest expansion.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 235.

Upucerthia (ū-pū-sėr'thi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832; also *Uppucerthia*, the same, 1838), also *Huppucerthia*, in full form *Upupicerthia* (Agassiz, 1846), < NL. *Upu(pa)* + *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*. There are 6 or 8 species, of moderate size and general brownish plumage, varying much in the size and shape of the bill, which is as long as the head or longer, and nearly straight or much curved. The type is *U. dumetoria* of Chili, Patagonia, and parts of the Argentine Republic. *Coprotretis* (Cabanis and Heine, 1859) is a strict synonym; and the species with the nearly straight bill (*U. ruficauda*) has been the type of a genus *Ochetorhynchus* (Meyer, 1832).



Upucerthia dumetoria.

Upucerthidæ (ū-pū-sėr'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (first as *Uppucerthidæ*, D'Orbigny), < *Upucerthia* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds: same as *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*[1].

Upupa (ū'pū-pą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *upupa* = Gr. ἔποψ, the hoopoe: see *hoop*[3], *hoopoe*.] The only extant genus of *Upupidæ*. There are several species, as the common hoopoe of Africa and Europe, *U. epops*. See cut under *hoopoe*.

Upupidæ (ū-pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of tenuirostral picarian or non-passerine birds, of which the genus *Upupa* is the type. The family was founded by Bonaparte in 1838, but its limits vary with different authors. Gray makes it cover 3 subfamilies, *Upupinæ*, *Irrisorinæ*, and *Epimachinæ;* but it is now restricted to the first of these. 2. A family of upupoid picarian birds, of which *Upupa* is the only living genus, of terrestrial habits, with non-metallic plumage, short square tail, and large erectile compressed circular crest; the true hoopoes, as distinguished from the wood-hoopoes or *Irrisoridæ*.

upupoid (ū'pū-poid), *a.* [< *Upupa* + *-oid*.] Resembling a hoopoe; of or pertaining to the *Upupoideæ*.

Upupoideæ (ū-pū-poi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Upupa* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of tenuirostral picarian birds, approaching the passerines in many respects, but most nearly related to the hornbills, containing both the terrestrial and the arboricole hoopoes (not the plumebirds: see *Epimachinæ*). The group is peculiar to the Old World, and is chiefly African. There are 2 families, *Upupidæ* and *Irrisoridæ*.

upwafted (up-wâf'ted), *a.* Borne up; carried aloft with a waving or undulatory motion.
Cowper, Iliad, viii.

upwall (up-wâl'), *v. t.* [ME. *upwallen;* < *up* + *wall*[1].] To wall up; inclose with a wall.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

upward (up'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **upward*, < AS. *upweard*, upward, upright, < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place; having an ascending direction, literally or figuratively.

Thus far our fortune keeps an *upward* course.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 1.

About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with *upward* eyes the motions of their queen.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1254.

Upward irrigation. See *irrigation*.

II. *n.* The top; the height. [Rare.]

The extremest *upward* of thy head.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 136.

upward, upwards (up'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *upward*, *uppard*, also *upwardes*, < AS. **upweard*, *upweardes* (= D. *opwaarts* = MLG. *upwart*, *upwort*, also *upwordes* = G. *aufwärts*), < *up*, up, + *-weard* = E. *-ward*. Cf. *upward*, *a.*] 1. Toward a higher place; in an ascending course: opposed to *downward*.

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon,
And ever gaped *upward* into the eir.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

I felt to his knees, and they were as cold as any stone; and so *upward* and *upward*, and all was as cold as any stone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 27.

2. Toward heaven and God.

Crizinge *vpward* to Crist and to his clene moder.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 262.

Whose mind should always, as the fire, aspire *upwards* to heavenly things.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxvii.).

3. With respect to the higher part; in the upper parts.

Upward man, and downward fish. *Milton.*

4. Toward the source or origin: as, trace the stream *upward*.

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

5. More: used indefinitely.

Children of th[e] age of .xii. or .xiii. yeares or *vppewarde* are diuided into two companyes, whereof the one breake the stones into smaule pieces, and the other cary furth that which is broken.
R. Eden, tr. of Diodorus Siculus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 369).

I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 61.

6. On; onward.

From the age of xiiii. yeres *uppewarde*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 16.

Upward of, more than; above: as, *upward of* ten years have elapsed; *upward of* a hundred men were present.

I have been your wife . . .
Upward of twenty years.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 36.

upwardly (up'wärd-li), *adv.* In an upward manner or direction; upward.

A filament was fixed to a young *upwardly* inclined leaf.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, iv.

upwards, *adv.* See *upward*.

upways (up'wāz), *adv.* [< *up* + *ways* for *-wise*.] Upward. [Colloq.]

Distance measured *upways* from O A indicates roughly the degree of hardness. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 653.

upwell (up-wel'), *v. i.* To upspring; issue forth, as water from a fountain. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 435.

upwhirl (up-hwėrl'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To rise upward in a whirl; whirl upward.

II. *trans.* To raise upward in a whirling course. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 493.

upwind (up-wīnd'), *v. t.* To wind up; roll up; convolve. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 15.

up-wind (up'wind'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Against or in the face of the wind. [Colloq.]

Snipe nearly always rise against and go away *up-wind*, as closely as possible.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 256.

upwreathe (up-rēŦH'), *v. i.* To rise with a curling motion; curl upward. *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship. [Rare.]

upyaft. An obsolete preterit of *upgive*.

ur (ėr), *interj.* [Intended to represent a meaningless utterance also denoted by *uh*, *er*, etc.] Used substantively in the quotation.

And when you stick on conversation's burrs
Don't strew your pathway with those dreadful *urs*.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

uracano†, *n.* [Another form of *hurricano*, with an Italian-seeming plural *uracani:* see *hurricano*, *hurricane*.] A hurricane.

Iamaica is almost as large as Boriquen. It is extremely subiect to the *uracani*, which are such terrible gusts of Winde that nothing can resist them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 903.

urachus (ū'ra-kus), *n.*; pl. *urachi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. οὐραχός, the urinary canal of a fetus, < οὖρον, urine: see *urine*.] In *anat.*, a fibrous cord extending from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilicus. It represents in the adult a part of the sac of the allantois and associate allantoic vessels of the fetus, whose cavities have become obliterated. It is that intra-abdominal section of the navel-string which is constituted by so much of the allantoic sac and the hypogastric arteries as becomes impervious, the section remaining pervious being the bladder and superior vesical arteries. It sometimes remains pervious, as a malformation, when a child may urinate by the navel. See also *ureter*.

uræa, *n.* Plural of *uræum*.

uræmia, uræmic. See *uremia*, *uremic*.

uræum (ū-rē'um), *n.*; pl. *uræa* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. οὐραῖον, the hinder part, the tail; neut. of οὐραῖος, of the tail, < οὐρά, tail.] In *ornith.*, the entire posterior half of a bird: opposed to *stethiæum*. [Rare.]

uræus (ū-rē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὐραῖος, of the tail: see *uræum*.] The sacred serpent, either the head and neck, or sometimes the entire form, of a serpent, represented by the ancient Egyptians upon the head-dresses of divinities



Uræus.—Head of Statue of Menephtah (the supposed "Pharaoh of the Exodus") from Memphis, now in the Berlin Museum.

and royal personages, as an emblem of supreme power. It also occurs frequently on either side of a winged solar disk, emblematic of the supremacy of the sun, of good over evil, or of Horus over Set. The actual basis of the symbol is supposed to be the Egyptian asp or cobra, *Naja haje*. See also cut under *asp*.

ural (ū′ral), *n.* A hypnotic remedy, formed by the combination of chloral hydrate with urethane.

Ural-Altaic (ū′ral-al-tā″ik), *a.* See *Altaic*.

Uralian (ū-rā′li-an), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) (Russ. *Uralŭ*) + *-i-an*.] Relating to the river Ural, or to the Ural Mountains, in Russia and Siberia.

Uralic (ū-ral′ik), *a.* [< *Ural* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Ural Mountains or river Ural.

uralite (ū′ral-īt), *n.* [< *Ural* + *-ite*2.] The name given by G. Rose to a mineral which has the crystalline form of augite, but the physical properties and especially the cleavage and specific gravity of hornblende. Uralite is generally called a paramorph of hornblende, but this paramorphism is frequently accompanied by some chemical change, especially the elimination of more or less lime, which appears intermingled with the hornblende in the form of calcite or epidote. See *uralitization*.—**Uralite-syenite**, a name sometimes applied in petrography to a variety of syenite in which the green fibrous amphibole, known as uralite, replaces common hornblende. The rock was first described by Jeremejeff (1872) from Turgojak in the Ural Mountains.

uralitic (ū-ra-lit′ik), *a.* [< *uralite* + *-ic*.] In *petrog.*, having the characters of uralite in a greater or less degree; containing, or consisting wholly or in part of, uralite. See *uralitization*.

uralitization (ū-ra-lit-i-zā′shon), *n.* The paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. See *uralite*. This form of metamorphism is of very common occurrence, especially among the diabases, some varieties of which rock are, for this reason, called *uralite-diabase*; the same is true also of the porphyries and porphyrites, giving rise to the name *uralite-porphyry* and *uralite-porphyrite*.

uralitize (ū′ral-i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *uralitized*, ppr. *uralitizing*. [< *uralite* + *-ize*.] In *petrog.*, to convert into uralite.

uran (ū′ran), *n.* Same as *varan*.

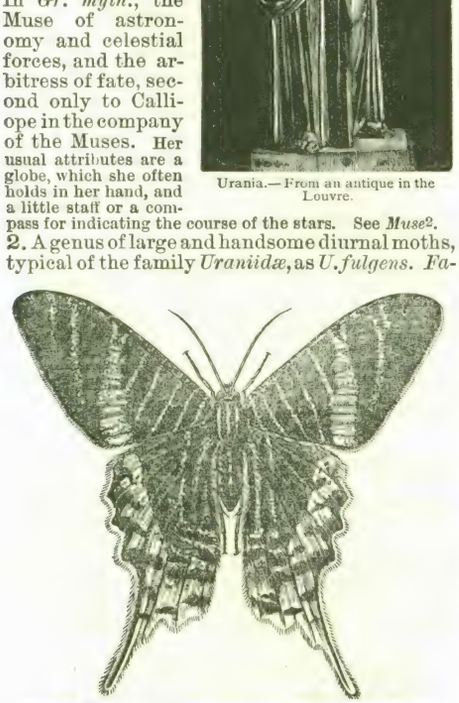
uranate (ū′ra-nāt), *n.* [< *uran(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of uranic oxid with a basic metallic oxid.



Urania.—From an antique in the Louvre.

uran-glimmer (ū′ran-glim″ėr), *n.* Same as *uranite*.

Urania (ū-rā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Urania*, < Gr. *Οὐρανία*, one of the Muses, lit. 'the Heavenly One,' fem. of *οὐράνιος*, heavenly, < *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky: see *Uranus*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the Muse of astronomy and celestial forces, and the arbitress of fate, second only to Calliope in the company of the Muses. Her usual attributes are a globe, which she often holds in her hand, and a little staff or a compass for indicating the course of the stars. See *Muse*2. **2.** A genus of large and handsome diurnal moths, typical of the family *Uraniidæ*, as *U. fulgens*. *Fabricius*, 1808. They have a short but stout body, anterior wings with a very oblique external margin, and dentate hind wings with long tails. They greatly resemble butterflies of the genus *Papilio*, and are sometimes called *butterfly hawk-moths*. They occur most commonly in tropical and subtropical America. A few species, however, have been found in Madagascar and on the east coast of Africa. The larva is cylindrical with long delicate setæ, and the pupa is inclosed within a thin cocoon. **3.** In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Fitzinger*, 1863.



Butterfly Hawk moth (*Urania fulgens*), two thirds natural size.

Uranian (ū-rā′ni-an), *a.* [< *Uranus* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus.

> The most singular circumstance attending the whole *Uranian* system.
> *Ball*, Story of the Heavens, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

uranic1 (ū-ran′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, the sky (see *Uranus*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial; astronomical.

> On I know not what telluric or *uranic* principles.
> *Carlyle.*

uranic2 (ū-ran′ik), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing uranium: noting salts in which the uranium is present as uranyl, UO_2, or in which uranium oxid acts as an acid.

uraniferous (ū-ra-nif′e-rus), *a.* Containing or characterized by the presence of uranium.

Uraniidæ (ū-ra-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Urania* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths, much resembling butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, belonging between the *Sesiidæ* and *Zygænidæ*. In Westwood's system it included the forms now separated in the family *Castniidæ*. The species are all tropical. The principal genera are *Urania* and *Nyctalæmon*.

uraninite (ū-ran′i-nīt), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *-in*1 + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a pitch-black color and very heavy, having when unaltered a specific gravity of 9.5. It usually occurs massive, rarely in regular octahedrons, and is commonly met with in granitic rocks. Its exact chemical composition is uncertain, but it consists essentially of the oxids of uranium (UO_3,UO_2), also thorium, lead, and other elements in small amount, with, further, from 1 to 2.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It is the chief source of uranium; and it is also the only mineral in the primitive crust of the earth in which the element nitrogen is known to exist. Also called *pitch-blende*.

uranion (ū-rā′ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented in 1810 by Buschmann. It consisted of a graduated set of pieces of wood which could be sounded by pressure against a revolving wheel. It was played from a keyboard.

uranisci, *n.* Plural of *uraniscus*.

uranisconitis (ū-ra-nis-kō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth (see *uraniscus*), + *-nitis*.] Inflammation of the uraniscus or palate.

uraniscoplasty (ū-ra-nis′kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Plastic surgery of the palate. Also *uranoplasty*.

uraniscorraphy (ū″ra-nis-kor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Suture of the palate.

uraniscus (ū-ra-nis′kus), *n.*; pl. *uranisci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth, lit. 'a little vault,' dim. of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven: see *Uranus*.] In *anat.*, the roof, vault, or canopy of the mouth—that is, the palate. See cut under *palate*.

uranite (ū′ra-nīt), *n.* [< *uranium* + *-ite*2.] An ore of uranium, of an emerald-green, grass-green, leek-green, or yellow color, transparent or subtranslucent. Mineralogically it includes two species—autunite, a phosphate of uranium and calcium (lime uranite), and torbernite, a phosphate of uranium and copper (copper uranite). Also called *uran-glimmer* and *uran-mica*.

uranitic (ū-ra-nit′ik), *a.* [< *uranite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

uranium (ū-rā′ni-um), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to the planet Uranus, and in compliment to Sir W. Herschel, its discoverer; < *Uranus*, q. v.] Chemical symbol, U; atomic weight, 238.5. A metal discovered by Klaproth, in 1789, in a mineral which had been long known, and called *pitch-blende*, but which was supposed to be an ore of either zinc or iron. The metal itself was first isolated by Péligot, that which Klaproth had supposed to be a metal proving, on further examination, to be an oxid. Metallic uranium as obtained by the reduction of the chlorid has a specific gravity of 18.7, and resembles nickel in color. Uranium is far from being a widely distributed element; its combinations are few in number, and most of them rare. Pitch-blende is the most abundant and important of them, consisting chiefly of uranoso-uranic oxid, with usually a considerable percentage of impurities of various kinds, especially sulphuret of lead, arsenic, etc. Uranium belongs to the chromium group of elementary bodies. Sodium diuranate, or uranium-yellow, is quite an important yellow pigment, which is used on glass and porcelain, and in making yellow glass. The radio-activity of uranium, its compounds, and associated substances, has of late attracted great interest.

uran-mica (ū′ran-mī″kä), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *mica*.] Same as *uranite*.

uran-ocher (ū′ran-ō″kėr), *n.* [< *uran(ium)* + *ocher*.] A yellow earthy oxid of uranium. It occurs in soft friable masses, disseminated or incrusting, along with pitch-blende or uraninite, in the granites of Saxony and France.

uranographic (ū″ra-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uranography. Also *ouranographic*.

uranographical (ū″ra-nō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *uranographic* + *-al*.] Same as *uranographic*. Also *ouranographical*.

uranographist (ū-ra-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *uranograph-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in uranography. Also *ouranographist*.

uranography (ū-ra-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That branch of astronomy which consists in the description of the fixed stars, their positions, magnitudes, colors, etc.; uranology. Also *ouranography*.

uranolite† (ū-ran′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *λίθος*, stone.] A meteorite. At an early period in the history of the study of meteorites they were sometimes called *uranolites*, more generally *aërolites*; in later years the name *meteorite* has become generally adopted wherever English is spoken, and the same is true for most of the other European languages.

uranology (ū-ra-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The knowledge of the heavens.

uranometry (ū-ra-nom′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *uranometries* (-triz). [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** The measurement of stellar distances.—**2.** A description of the principal fixed stars arranged in constellations, with their designations, positions, and magnitudes.

> The *uranometries* of Bayer [1603], Flamsteed, Argelander, Heis, and Gould give the lucid stars of one or both hemispheres laid down on maps.
> *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 435.

uranoplasty (ū′ra-nō-plas-ti), *n.* Same as *uraniscoplasty*.

uranoscope (ū′ra-nō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Uranoscopus*.] A fish of the genus *Uranoscopus*; a star-gazer. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopidæ (ū″ra-nō-skop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Uranoscopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose type genus is *Uranoscopus*; the star-gazers. The family has been variously limited. By American ichthyologists it is restricted to those species, chiefly inhabiting warm temperate seas of both hemispheres, which have an oblong body, cuboid head with nearly vertical eyes and mouth, oblong anal fin, complete jugular ventral fins, and the lateral line running near the dorsal fin. See cut under *star-gazer*.

Uranoscopus (ū-ra-nos′kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *uranoscopus*, < Gr. *οὐρανοσκόπος*, a fish called otherwise *καλλιώνυμος* (see *Callionymus*), lit. 'observing the heavens,' < *οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, view.] The typical genus of *Uranoscopidæ*. *U. scaber* is a Mediterranean fish, known to the ancients.

uranoscopy (ū′ra-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. **οὐρανοσκοπία*, < *οὐρανοσκόπος*, observing the heavens, < *οὐρανός*, the heavens, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

uranostomatoscopy (ū″ra-nō-stom′a-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the roof of the mouth, + *στόμα*(*τ*-), the mouth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the roof of the mouth or palate: as, "phrenopathic *uranostomatoscopy*," *Medical News*, XLIX. 559. [Rare.]

uranothorite (ū″ra-nō-thō′rīt), *n.* A variety of the thorium silicate; thorite containing a small percentage of oxid of uranium.

uranous (ū′ra-nus), *a.* [< *uranium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the metal uranium: noting salts of which the base is uranium protoxid.

Uranus (ū′ra-nus), *n.* [< L. *Urănus*, < Gr. *Οὐρανός*, Uranus, a personification of *οὐρανός*, the vault of heaven, the sky, heaven, the heavens, = Skt. *Varuna*, a deity of highest rank in the Veda, later a god of the waters, < √ *var*, cover, encompass.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the son of Ge or Gaia (the Earth), and by her the father of the Titans, Cyclopes, etc. He hated his children, and confined them in Tartarus; but on the instigation of Gaia, Kronos, the youngest of the Titans, overthrew and dethroned him. Also written *Ouranos*. **2.** In *astron.*, the outermost but one of the planets, appearing to the naked eye as a faint star. It was discovered as a moving body with a disk, March 13th, 1781, by Sir W. Herschel, but had previously been observed twenty times as a star by different observers. These are called the ancient observations of Uranus. The planet, seen with a telescope of the first class, appears as a small bluish disk with two bands. The diameter perpendicular to these is less than that parallel to them by $\frac{1}{14}$. It is a little smaller than Neptune, its diameter being 31,000 miles; its mass is $\frac{1}{22800}$ of the sun, or 14.7 times

that of the earth; its density is therefore about 1.4, being a little more than that of Jupiter. It is about 19.2 times as far from the sun as the earth is; and its period of revolution is about eighty-four years and one week. It has four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon—of which the first two are extremely difficult telescopic objects. They revolve in one plane nearly perpendicular to that of the orbit of the planet.

urao (ö-rä′ō), *n.* [= F. *urao;* S. Amer. Span.] A native name for natron found in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of South America: same as the trona of the Egyptian lakes. See *natron, trona.*

Urapterygidæ (ū-rap-te-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1857), ‹ *Urapteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Urapteryx*, having the fore wings always acuminate and the hind wings usually caudate. The species are mainly tropical, but the family is represented in all parts of the world. The larvæ are much elongated, and are furnished with protuberances, especially on the eighth segment. The pupæ are inclosed in loose net-like cocoons suspended from leaves. Fourteen genera and more than 100 species have been described. *Chærodes* and *Oxydia* are the other principal genera. Also *Urapterydæ, Ourapteridæ, Ourapterygidæ,* etc.

Urapteryx (ū-rap′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), ‹ Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *πτέρυξ,* wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the family *Urapterygidæ*, having the body moderately slender, the third joint of the palpi indistinct, the fore wings acute and triangular, and the hind wings with a caudiform angle on the exterior border. The species are found in tropical America, Asia, and Europe. *U. sambucaria* is the only European one.

urari (ö-rä′ri), *n.* [Tupi *urari.*] Curari.

urarize (ö-rä′rīz), *a.* Same as *curarized.*

urate (ū′rāt), *n.* [‹ *ur-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of uric acid. See *uric.*

uratic (ū-rat′ik), *a.* [‹ *urate* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urates.—**Uratic diathesis,** in *med.*, a condition in which there is a tendency to the deposition of urates from the blood in the joints and other parts of the body; a predisposition to gout.

uratoma (ū-rā-tō′mä), *n.* A deposit of urates in the tissues; tophus.

uratosis (ū-rā-tō′sis), *n.* In *med.*, the condition in which a deposition of crystalline urates takes place in the tissues.

Urauges (ū-râ′jēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), ‹ Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *αὐγή,* light, sheen, pl. the eyes. Cf. *Lipaugus.*] A genus of African glossy starlings, having the tail in the typical species greatly lengthened. It is based upon the glossy thrush of Latham (1783), which is the same bird that served as type of the genera *Lamprotornis* (Temminck) and *Juida* (Lesson). *U. caudatus* inhabits western and



Urauges caudatus.

northeastern Africa; the male is 18 inches long, of which the tail makes two thirds; the plumage is glossy oil-green, with steel-blue, purple, violet, and bronze tints, in some parts marked with velvety black. Several other species of this genus are described.

urban (ėr′ban), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urbain* = Sp. Pg. It. *urbano,* ‹ L. *urbanus,* of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence polite, refined, urbane; as a noun, a dweller in a city; ‹ *urbs,* city. Cf. *suburb, suburban.* Cf. also *urbane.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; resembling a city; characteristic of a city; situated or living in towns or cities: as, an *urban* population; *urban* districts.

And, however advanced the *urban* society may be, . . . the spirit of progress does not spread very far in the country. *G. P. Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 183.

2† Civil; courteous in manners; polite. [In this sense *urbane* is now used.]—**Urban servitudes,** in *law.* See *predial servitude,* under *servitude.*

II. *n.* One who belongs to or lives in a town or city.

urbane (ėr-bān′), *a.* [‹ L. *urbanus,* of or pertaining to a city or city life, hence refined, polished, urbane: see *urban. Urbane* is to *urban* as *humane* is to *human.*] **1.** Of or belonging to a city or town; urban. [Rare.]

Though in no sense national, he [Horace] was, more truly than any has ever been since, till the same combination of circumstances produced Béranger, an *urbane* or city poet. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 239.

2. Civil; courteous; polite; usually, in a stronger sense, very polite; suave; elegant or refined: as, a man of *urbane* manners.

A more civil and *urbane* kind of life.
World of Wonders (1608).

So I the world abused—in fact, to me
Urbane and civil as a world could be.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 159.

=**Syn. 2.** *Civil, Courteous,* etc. See *polite.*

urbanely (ėr-bān′li), *adv.* In an urbane manner; courteously; politely; suavely.

Urbanist (ėr′ban-ist), *n.* [‹ *Urban* (L. *Urbanus*) (see def.) + *-ist.*] **1.** An adherent of Pope Urban VI., in opposition to whom a faction set up Clement VII. in 1378, thus beginning the great schism.—**2.** A member of a branch of the Clarisses following a mitigated rule. See *Clarisse.*

urbanity (ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* [‹ F. *urbanité* = Sp. *urbanidad* = Pg. *urbanidade* = It. *urbanità,* ‹ L. *urbanita(t-)s,* politeness, ‹ *urbanus,* polite, urbane: see *urbane, urban.*] **1.** The character of being urbane; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; suavity; courtesy.

So will they keep their measures true,
And make still their proportions new,
Till all become one harmony,
Of honour, and of courtesy,
True valour and *urbanity.*
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Do you find all the *urbanity* in the French which the world gives us the honour of?
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 87.

2. A polished humor or facetiousness.

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity,* or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If in this respect [the wrong use of pleasantry and humor] we strain the just measure of what we call *urbanity,* and are apt sometimes to take a buffooning rustick air, we may thank the ridiculous solemnity and sour humour of our pedagogues.
Shaftesbury, Wit and Humour, I. v.

=**Syn. 1.** Complaisance, amenity. See *polite.*

urbanize (ėr′ban-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *urbanized,* ppr. *urbanizing.* [‹ *urban* + *-ize.*] To render urbane. *Howell,* Forraine Travell, p. 9.

Urbicolæ† (ėr-bik′ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *urbicola:* see *urbicolous.*] A group of butterflies including forms now placed in the *Hesperidæ;* the skippers.

urbicolous (ėr-bik′ō-lus), *a.* [‹ NL. *urbicola,* dwelling in a city, ‹ L. *urbs* (*urbis*), city, + *colere,* dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city; urban. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

urbi et orbi (ėr′bī et ôr′bī). [L.: *urbi,* dat. of *urbs,* city (see *urban*); *et,* and; *orbi,* dat. of *orbis,* the world (see *orb*).] To the city (that is, Rome) and the world. The phrase is used in the publication of papal bulls, and (according to Larousse) by the Pope in pronouncing his blessing in the church of the Lateran on Maundy Thursday, Easter, and Ascension day.

Urceola (ėr-sē′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher or urn: see *urceolus.*] **1.** [Roxburgh, 1794: so called with ref. to the form of the corolla.] An untenable name for *Chavannesia,* a genus of plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ.* It is characterized by an urceolate or globose corolla with somewhat induplicately valvate lobes (in its order a very rare arrangement). It includes 7 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are shrubby climbers with opposite feather-veined leaves, and dense cymes of small flowers corymbosely panicled at the ends of the branches. *Chavannesia elastica* (*Urceola elastica* of Roxburgh) is the caoutchouc-vine of Sumatra and Borneo, a large climber, often with a trunk as thick as a man's body, covered with soft, thick, rugged bark. The milky juice which oozes from incisions separates, on standing in the open air, into a watery fluid and an elastic mass which has been used as a substitute for india-rubber. The greenish flowers are followed by twin roundish fruits with rough leathery skin, resembling oranges, and containing a tawny pulp which is eaten both by Europeans and by natives.

2. [*l. c.*] *Eccles.,* same as *cruet,* 2.

urceolar (ėr-sē′ō-lär), *a.* [‹ *urceolus* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *urceolate.*

urceolareine, *a.* See *urceolariine.*

Urceolaria (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1798), ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher (see *urceolus*), + *-aria.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a small genus of gymnocarpous lichens, having a uniform crustaceous thallus and urceolate apothecia (whence the name). *U. scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are used for dyeing.—**2.** [Lamarck, 1801.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Urceolariidæ,* having the posterior circlet of cilia inclosing an adhesive disk. *U. mitra* is found in fresh water as a parasite of planarian worms.

urceolarian (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Urceolariidæ* or having their characters.

II. *n.* An infusorian of this family.

Urceolariidæ (ėr″sē-ō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [‹ *Urceolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of commensal or parasitic peritrichous infusorians, containing *Urceolaria* and a few other genera of fresh and salt water.

urceolariiform (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Urceolaria* + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.*, having the form of lichens of the genus *Urceolaria.*

urceolariine (ėr″sē-ō-lā′ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Urceolaria.* Also spelled *urceolareine.*

urceolate (ėr-sē′ō-lāt), *a.* [‹ *urceolus* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice, as a calyx or corolla.—**2.** Provided with or contained in an urceolus, as a rotifer.

urceole (ėr′sē-ōl), *n.* [‹ L. *urceolus:* see *urceolus, urceola.*] Same as *cruet,* 2.

urceoli, *n.* Plural of *urceolus.*

Urceolina (ėr″sē-ō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., from the shape of the flowers; dim. of L. *urceolus,* an urn: see *urceolus.*] A name given by Reichenbach in 1828 to *Leperiza,* a genus of plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ.* It is characterized by broadly tubular or urn-shaped flowers with short lobes, an ovary with numerous ovules, and stamens more or less winged at the base, but not united into a cup as in the related genera. The 3 species are natives of the Andes, and are bulbous plants with flat-petioled leaves, ovate-oblong or narrower, and umbels of numerous showy flowers, usually yellow and green. *Leperiza urceolata* and *L. latifolia* are border plants from Peru, known in cultivation as *urn-flower,* and by the name *Urceolina. L. miniata,* often called *Pentlandia,* is a very showy greenhouse plant, producing a solitary leaf and afterward an umbel of drooping vermilion flowers.

urceolus (ėr-sē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *urceoli* (-lī). [NL., ‹ L. *urceolus,* a little pitcher, dim. of *urceus,* a pitcher: see *urceus.*] **1.** A little pitcher or ewer.—**2.** In *bot.*, any pitcher- or urn-shaped body.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the external tubular casing or sheathing of a wheel-animalcule; the zoöthecium of a rotifer, corresponding to the lorica of an infusorian. It may be gelatinous and hyaline, or mixed with hard foreign particles; in rare cases, as that of *Melicerta,* the urceolus is not organic, but fabricated from extrinsic matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 5.

urceus (ėr′sē-us), *n.*; pl. *urcei* (-ī). [‹ L. *urceus,* a pitcher; cf. *orca,* a large vessel, Gr. *ὑρχα,* a pickle-jar.] *Eccles.*, a ewer, usually of metal, to hold water for washing.

urchin (ėr′chin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *urchon, urchone, urchyn;* ‹ ME. *urchin, urchon, urchone, urchoun, urchun, irchon, irchoun, hircheoune,* ‹ OF. *ireçon, ereçon, heriçon, herisson, herysson,* F. *hérisson* = Pr. *erisson* = Sp. *erizo* = Pg. *ericio, ouriço* = It. *riccio,* ‹ L. **ericio(n-),* ‹ *ericius,* a hedgehog, ‹ *ēr,* orig. **hēr,* = Gr. *χήρ,* a hedgehog: see *ericius.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hedgehog. See *hedgehog* and *Erinaceus.*

Like sharp *urchouns* his here was growe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3135.

The common hedgehog or *urchin.* *Ray.*

2. A sea-urchin.

The *urchins* of the sea called echini.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 31.

3†. An elf; a fairy: from the supposition that it sometimes took the form of a hedgehog.

Urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 326.

4. A roguish child; a mischievous boy.

I trowe the *vrchyn* will clyme
To some promocion hastely.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott Wrothe (ed. Arber, [p. 43).

Pleased Cupid heard, and checked his mother's pride,
"And who's blind now, mamma?" the *urchin* cried.
Prior, Venus Mistaken.

5. One of a pair of small cylinders covered with card-clothing, used in connection with the card-drum in a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* **1.** Elfish; mischievous. [Rare.]

Oft at eve [she]
Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,
Helping all *urchin* blasts and ill-luck signs
That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make.
Milton, Comus, l. 845.

2†. Trifling; foolish.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easie it was to stride over such *urchin* articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 91. (*Davies.*)

urchin-fish (ėr'chin-fish), *n.* A prickly globefish or sea-porcupine, *Diodon hystrix*, or a similar species. See cut under *Diodon*.

urchin-form (ėr'chin-fôrm), *n.* The form or type of form of a sea-urchin. *Gegenbaur.*

-urchon†, urchoun†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *urchin*.

urdé (ėr-dā'), *a.* [AF. *urdee, ordé*, pointed, < OHG. MHG. *ort*, a point, end, angle, edge, place, = AS. ME. *ord*, point of a sword, point: see *ord*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Having one or more extremities pointed bluntly, as by the lines bounding it making an angle of 90 degrees. (*b*) Having a single blunt-pointed projection from some part: as, a bend *urdé*, which has usually in the middle of the upper side a prominence ending in a blunt point. (*c*) Same as *varriated*. Also *urdy, mately*.

Urdu (ùr'dö), *n.* [Also *Oordoo;* = F. *urdu, ourdou;* < Hind. *urdū*, Hindustani, so named because it grew up since the eleventh century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India as a means of communication between them and the subject population of central Hindustan; prop. *zabān-i-urdū*, 'camp-language,' < *urdū* = Turk. *ordū, ordī, ordā*, a camp, < Pers. *urdū*, a court, camp, horde of Tatars, also *ōrdū*, whence ult. E. *horde*.] A native name for the present Hindustani tongue. See *Hindustani*. Also used adjectively.

urdy (ėr'di), *a.* In *her.*, same as *urdé*.

ure1† (ūr), *n.* [< ME. *ure*, < OF. *eure, uevre, ovre*, F. *œuvre*, work, action, operation, = Sp. Pg. *obra* = It. *opera*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera, operate*, and cf. *inure, manure, manœuver*.] Operation; use; practice.

And sure it is taken by custome and *vre*,
Whyle yonge you be there is helpe and cure.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

His Majesty could wish the ancient statutes were in *ure* of holding a parliament every year.
Bacon, Draft of King's Speech, 1614.

We will never from henceforth enact, put in *ure*, promulge, or execute any new canons, etc.
Act of Submission of Clergy to Henry VIII., in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note.

ure1† (ūr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *ure1*, *n.*] To work; practise; inure; exercise. *More.*

ure2†, *n.* [< ME. *ure*, < OF. *eur, eür, aür*, F. *heur* (in *bon-heur, mal-heur*), fate, luck, fortune, F. also *augure* = Pr. *agur* = Sp. *agüero* = Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, augury: see *augury*. Doublet of *augury*.] Fortune; destiny.

Myne hole affiaunce, and my lady free,
My goddesse bright, my fortune and my *ure*.
Court of Love, l. 634.

ure3† (ūr), *n.* [< L. *urus*, a kind of wild bull: see *urus*.] The urus.

The third kind is of them that are named *ures*. Theis are of bignes somwhat lesse than elephantes, in kind and color and shape like a bull. *Golding*, Cæsar, fol. 163.

ure4†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *our1*.

ure5†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hour*.

ure6†, *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *uir*, mold, earth. Cf. *urry*.] Soil: as, an ill *ure* (a bad soil). [Scotch.]

ure7, *n.* See *ewer3*.

-ure. [F. *-ure* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ura*, < L. *-ura*, a term. of fem. nouns denoting employment or result. It is usually attached to the pp. stem of verbs, and the noun has the same form as the fem. of the future participle: examples are *apertura*, an opening, *armatura*, equipment, *junctura*, a joining, *scriptura*, a writing, *textura*, web, etc. In some E. words the termination *-ure* represents L. *-atura* (> OF. *-eüre*, > E. *-ure*), as in *armure*, now *armour, armor*, ult. identical with *armature*.] A termination of Latin origin, appearing in the formation of many nouns, as in *aperture, armature, juncture, scripture, texture, fissure, pressure*, etc. It is sometimes used as an English formative, as in *wafture*.

★**urea** (ū'rē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] Carbamide, $CO.(NH_2)_2$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water, and forming crystalline compounds with both acids and bases. It is the final product of the proteid decomposition in the body, and forms the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. It appears also in the urine of birds.

ureal (ū'rē-ąl), *a.* [< *urea* + *-al*.] Of, relating to, or containing urea: as, a *ureal* solution.

ureameter (ū-rē-am'e-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for determining the amount of urea in the urine.

ureametry (ū-rē-am'e-tri), *n.* The quantitative test for urea in the urine.

ured†, *a.* [< *ure2* + *-ed2*.] Fortunate.

In my selfe I me assured
That in my body I was wel *ured*.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 144.

Uredinales (ū-red-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1824), < *Uredo* (*-din-*) + *-ales*.] An order of minute fungi, parasitic chiefly upon living flowering plants and ferns, and frequently very injurious to them. It includes the forms known chiefly as *rusts*. The order is remarkable for the peculiar alternation of forms undergone by many of the species, which are known as the æcidium form, uredoform, and teleutoform, and which were long considered as independent genera. *Puccinia graminis*, the so-called corn-mildew of England, may be taken as the type of the course of development followed by most *Uredinales*, the three form-genera *Æcidium, Uredo*, and *Puccinia* being different stages of it. The first or æcidium stage is the cluster-cup of the barberry; the second or uredoform is the red-rust of grain; and the third or *Puccinia* is the mature form. See *Fungi, Puccinia, rust1*, 3, *mildew, Micropuccinia, Coniomycetes, heteræcism*.—**Tremelloid Uredinales**, a group of *Uredinales* which do not possess æcidium or uredo forms, but consist of a teleutospore-bearing generation with usually softer and more gelatinous membranes. Also *Uredineæ*.

uredineous (ū-rē-din'ē-us), *a.* [< *Uredineæ* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredinales*. —2. Affected by uredo.

Uredines (ū-red'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Uredo*.] In *bot.*, the *Uredinales*.

uredinoid (ū-red'i-noid), *a.* In *bot.*, resembling the *Uredinales*, or having their characters.

uredinous (ū-red'i-nus), *a.* Same as *uredineous*.

Uredo (ū-rē'dō), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1795), < L. *uredo*, a blight, a blast, < *urere* (√ *us*), kindle, burn: see *ustion*.] 1. A form-genus or stage in the development of fungi of the order *Uredinales*. It is the stage next preceding the final or *Puccinia* stage, until recently considered a distinct genus, and many forms whose complete life-history is unknown are for convenience still retained under this name. Compare cuts under *Puccinia* and *spermogonium*. 2. [*l. c.*] A receptacle or hymenium in which uredospores are produced.

uredoform (ū-rē'dō-fôrm), *n.* In *bot.*, the form assumed by a uredineous fungus in the uredo condition—that is, that stage in which the uredospores are produced.

uredo-fruit (ū-rē'dō-früt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredospore*.

uredo-gonidium (ū-rē'dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *uredospore*. [Little used.]

uredospore (ū-rē'dō-spōr), *n.* In *bot.*, in *Uredinales*, the peculiar spore produced during the uredoform stage of the fungus. It is formed by acrogenous separation from a sterigma, and on germination produces a mycelium which bears uredospores or both uredospores and teleutospores. It is produced during the summer, and serves to reproduce and extend the fungus rapidly. See *Puccinia*, 1 (*a*) (with cut), *heteræcism*, and *spore2*.

uredosporic (ū-rē-dō-spor'ik), *a.* [< *uredospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a uredospore.

ureide (ū'rē-id or -īd), *n.* [< *urea* + *-ide1*.] A compound of urea with an acid radical. The ureides include a large number of urea-derivatives of very complex structure.

★**uremia, uræmia** (ū-rē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *uræmia*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition resulting from the retention in the blood of waste products, chiefly urea, that should normally be eliminated by the kidneys. Its symptoms are mainly those of a nervous character, such as headache, nausea, delirium, and convulsions or somnolence followed by coma.

uremic, uræmic (ū-rē'mik), *a.* [< *uremia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to uremia; causing uremia; affected with uremia: as, *uremic* convulsions.

Urena (ū-rē'ną), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), < *uren*, its name in Malabar.] A genus of plants, of the family *Malvaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ureneæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five connate bractlets, and fruit everywhere roughened by minute hooks. There are about 6 species, known as *Indian mallow*, natives of tropical Asia or Africa, with one or two also widely dispersed through warm parts of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually angled or lobed leaves, and small yellowish flowers, commonly in sessile clusters. They are employed medicinally for their mucilaginous properties in India and elsewhere. In Brazil the flowers of *U. lobata* furnish an expectorant, and the roots and stems a decoction used for colic. *U. lobata* and *U. sinuata*, both common throughout the tropics, yield from their inner bark a useful fiber; that of the former, the *guaxima* of Brazil, makes a strong cordage and a good paper. At Penang the scentless leaves of *U. lobata*—there an abundant weed, known as *perpulut*—are collected, dried, and sold for mixing with patchouli, which they resemble.

Ureneæ (ū-rē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1841), < *Urena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Malvaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with ten styles, by the stamen-column being truncate or five-toothed at the top and externally anther-bearing below, and by five carpels, which separate at maturity. It includes 5 genera, mainly tropical herbs or shrubs. See *Pavonia* and *Urena* (the type).

ure-ox (ūr'oks), *n.* [< *ure3* + *ox*.] The urus. *J. T. White*, Dict.

Urera (ū-rē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Gaudichaud, 1826), so called with ref. to the stinging hairs usually present; irreg. < L. *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of plants, type of the subtribe *Ureræ*, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Urtica* by its baccate fruiting calyx. The 22 species are natives of tropical America, Africa, and islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are shrubs or small trees. A few are climbers, as *U. elata* of Jamaica, which is said to reach a height of 30 feet. They constitute, together with species of *Pilea*, the plants known as *nettle* in the West Indies, replacing there the genus *Urtica*. *U. glabra* (*U. Sandwicensis*), the opuhe of the Hawaiians, a small tree free from stinging hairs, yields a valuable fiber highly esteemed there for making fishing-nets. Several other species furnish fiber for ropes, as *U. baccifera*, a small prickly tree frequent from Cuba to Brazil, used medicinally in the West Indies as an aperient. *U. tenax*, a recently described South African species, yields a fiber resembling ramie.

uresis (ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρησις*, urination, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] Urination; micturition.

uretal (ū-rē'tąl), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

ureter (ū-rē'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, the urethra, also one of the urinary ducts of the kidneys, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] The excretory duct of the kidney; a tube conveying the renal excretion (urine) to the bladder, when that structure exists, as in mammals, or into the cloaca, in case no bladder exists—in any case, into the lower part of the allantoic cavity of the fetus, however modified in adult life. See cut under *kidney*. In man the ureter is a very slender tube, from 15 to 18 inches long, running from the pelvis of the kidney to the base of the bladder, at the posterior angle of the trigonum. It rests chiefly upon the psoas muscle, behind the peritoneum. Its structure includes a fibrous coat, longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, and a lining of mucous membrane, with vessels and nerves from various sources. The ureter pierces the wall of the bladder very obliquely, running for nearly an inch between the muscular and mucous coats of that viscus.

ureteral (ū-rē'tę-ral), *a.* Same as *ureteric*.

ureteric (ū-rē-tėr'ik), *a.* [< *ureter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ureter.

ureteritis (ū-rē-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ureter.

ureterolith (ū-rē'tėr-ō-lith), *n.* A urinary concretion formed or lodged in the ureter.

urethane, urethan (ū'rē-thān, -than), *n.* [< *ur(ea)* + *eth(er)* + *-ane*.] In *chem.*, any ester of carbamic acid.—**Ethyl urethane,** $CO.NH_2.O.C_2H_5$, a white crystalline solid, somewhat used in medicine as a hypnotic.

★**urethra** (ū-rē'thrą), *n.*; pl. *urethræ* (-thrē). [= F. *urèthre* = Sp. *uretra* = Pg. *urethra* = It. *uretra*, < L. *urethra*, < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, the passage for urine, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] A modification of a part of a urogenital sinus into a tube or a groove for the discharge of the secretion of the genital or urinary organs, or both; in most mammals, including man, a complete tube from the bladder to the exterior, conveying urine and semen in the male sex, urine only in the female; in some birds, a penial groove for the conveyance of semen only. The urethra of the male is always a part of the penis, or a penial urethra, continuous usually with the urethral part of the urogenital sinus; that of the female is only exceptionally a part of the clitoris. In man the urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the end of the penis, usually a distance of 8 or 9 inches. It is divided into three sections. The *prostatic* is that first section of the urethra which is embraced by the prostatic gland, 1¼ inches long, somewhat fusiform; upon its floor is a longitudinal ridge, the *veru montanum* or *caput gallinaginis*, on each side of which is a depression, the *prostatic sinus*, perforated by openings of the prostatic ducts. In advance of the veru is a median depression or cul-de-sac, variously known as the *vesicula prostatica, vagina masculina, sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus*, etc.; and the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts of the seminal vesicles open here. The *membranous* is that second section of the urethra, about ¾ inch long, which extends from the prostatic gland to the corpus spongiosum; it is contracted in caliber, perforates the deep perineal fascia, and is embraced by layers reflected from this fascia and by the specialized compressor urethræ muscle. The *spongy* section of the urethra extends from the membranous section to the end of the penis, being all that part of the urethra which is embraced by the penial corpus spongiosum. It is dilated at its beginning—this dilatation being sometimes specified as the *bulbous* section of the urethra, and further marked by the opening of the ducts of Cowper's glands—and at its end, within the glans penis, this terminal enlargement being the *fossa navicularis*. The urethra ends in a narrow vertical slit, the *meatus urinarius*. Numerous submucous follicles, the *glands of Littré*, open into the spongy section of the urethra; one of these openings forms a recess of considerable size, the *lacuna magna*. The substance of the urethra includes mucous, muscular, and erectile tissue. In the female the urethra is very short, about 1½ inches in length, and much more simple in structure and relations than that of the male.—**Bulb of the urethra.** See *bulb*.—**Bulbous urethra,** that part of the extent of the urethra which corresponds to its bulb. See *bulb*.—**Crista urethræ.** See *crista*.—**Membranous urethra,** the membranous section of the urethra. See def.—**Penial urethra,** a urethral groove or tube which forms part of

the penis of any animal; in man, the spongy urethra.—**Prostatic urethra**, the prostatic section of the urethra. See def.—**Spongy urethra**, the spongy section of the urethra. See def.—**Triangular ligament of the urethra.** See *triangular*. Also called *Camper's ligament* and *Carcassonne's ligament*.

urethral (ū-rē′thral), *a.* [< *urethra* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the urethra.—**Urethral crest.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).—**Urethral fever.** See *fever*[1].

urethritic (ū-rē-thrit′ik), *a.* [< *urethritis* + *-ic*.] Affected with urethritis.

urethritis (ū-rē-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *urethra* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the urethra.

urethrocele (ū-rē′thrō-sēl), *n.* Protrusion of a part of the urethral wall through the meatus urinarius.

urethrometer (ū-rē-throm′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra, and for locating and determining the degree of contraction of a stricture.

urethroplastic (ū-rē-thrō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *urethroplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethroplasty.

urethroplasty (ū-rē′thrō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form, shape, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

urethroscope (ū-rē′thrō-skōp), *n.* An instrument, somewhat resembling a catheter, through which, by means of a projected light, it is possible to see the mucous membrane lining the wall of the urethra.

urethroscopy (ū-rē′thrō-skō-pi), *n.* Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane by means of the urethroscope.

urethrotome (ū-rē′thrō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for performing internal urethrotomy.

urethrotomic (ū-rē-thrō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *urethrotom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to urethrotomy.

urethrotomy (ū-rē-throt′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, cutting of the urethra, usually for the relief of stricture. *External urethrotomy* is division of the deep parts of the urethra by a knife passed through the perineum; *internal urethrotomy* is division of any part of the urethra by a cutting-instrument introduced through the meatus.

uretic (ū-ret′ik), *a.* [Also *ouretic*; < L. *ureticus*, < Gr. *οὐρητικός*, of or pertaining to urine, < *οὐρεῖν*, urinate, < *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] In *med.*, of or relating to or promoting the flow of urine.

urf (ėrf), *n.* A stunted, ill-grown child. [Scotch.]

Ye useless, weasel-like *urf* that ye are.
Hogg, The Brownie o' Bodsbeck.

urge (ėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urged*, ppr. *urging*. [< L. *urgere*, press, push, force, drive, urge; perhaps akin to *vergere*, bend, turn, and Gr. *εἴργειν* (* *ϝεεργειν*), repress, constrain, *εἰργύνναι*, shut in, Skt. √ *varj*, wrench. Cf. *verge*[2] and *wrick*, *wreak*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; impel; force onward.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 253.

Evening must usher night, night *urge* the morrow.
Shelley, Adonais, xxi.

2. To hasten laboriously; quicken with effort.

And there will want at no time who are good at circumstances; but men who set their minds on main matters, and sufficiently *urge* them in these most difficult times, I find not many. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urg'd* his flight.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

3. To press the mind or will of; serve as a motive or impelling cause; impel; constrain; spur.

My tongue,
Urg'd by my heart, shall utter all the thoughts
My youth hath known. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; request with earnestness; importune; solicit earnestly.

And when they *urged* him till he was ashamed, he said, Send. 2 Ki. ii. 17.

Urge the king
To do me this last right.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 157.

5. To press upon attention; present in an earnest manner; press by way of argument or in opposition; insist on; allege in extenuation, justification, or defense: as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge *urged* more modestly.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 53.

For God's sake, *urge* your faults no more, but mend!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

6. To ply hard in a contest or an argument; attack briskly.

Every man has a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion with all its absurd consequences. *Tillotson.*

7†. To provoke; incite; exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3. 27.

The Britans, *urg'd* and oppress'd with many unsufferable injuries, had all banded themselves to a generall revolt. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To press on or forward.

He strives to *urge* upward. *Donne.*

2. To incite; stimulate; impel.

The combat *urges*, and my soul 's on fire.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; insist; persist.

One of his men . . . *urged* extremely for 't, and showed what necessity belonged to 't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 14.

4. To produce arguments or proofs; make allegations; declare.

I do beseech your lordships
That, in this case of justice, my accusers,
Be what they will, may stand forth face to face,
And freely *urge* against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 48.

urge (ėrj), *n.* [< *urge*, *v.*] The act of urging; impulse. [Rare.]

Creation dumb, unconscious, yet alive
With some deep inward passion unexpressed,
And swift, concentric, never-ceasing *urge*.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Recognition.

urgence (ėr′jens), *n.* [< F. *urgence* = Sp. Pg. *urgencia* = It. *urgenza*; as *urgen(t)* + *-ce*.] Urgency. *Heywood*, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 356).

urgency (ėr′jen-si), *n.* [As *urgence* (see *-cy*).] The state or character of being urgent. Specifically—(*a*) Importunity; insistence; earnest solicitation: as, to yield to a person's *urgency*. (*b*) Pressure of necessity; imperativeness: as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion. (*c*) In the British Parliament, a formal declaration that a measure is urgent, in the interest of the state, and ought to receive prompt and early action, taking precedence of all other measures. Urgency may be declared by a vote of three to one in a house of not less than 300 members.

urgent (ėr′jent), *a.* [< F. *urgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *urgente*, < L. *urgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *urgere*, push, urge: see *urge*.] Having the character of urging, pressing, or constraining. Specifically—(*a*) Of things: Pressing; demanding immediate action; forcing itself upon notice; cogent; vehement: as, an *urgent* case or occasion. See *urgency* (*c*).

Please your highness
To take the *urgent* hour. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 465.

Which Jesus seeing, He upon him threw
The *urgent* yoak of an express Injunction.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 147.

He evaded the *urgent* demands of the Castilians for a convocation of cortes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

In ten minutes he had a second telegraphic message on its way, . . . one so direct and *urgent* that I should be sure of an answer to it.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 63.

(*b*) Of persons: Pressing with importunity. Ex. xii. 33.

However, Oedipus is almost out of his wits about the Matter, and is *urgent* for an account of Particulars.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 107.

urgently (ėr′jent-li), *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; insistently; pressingly; vehemently; forcibly.

urger (ėr′jėr), *n.* [< *urge* + *-er*[1].] One who urges or importunes. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

urgewonder† (ėrj′wun″dėr), *n.* A variety of barley.

This barley is called by some *urgewonder*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Urginea (ėr-jin′ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Steinheil, 1834): said to be from the name of an Arab tribe of Algeria, where it was found.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Scilleæ*, including the officinal squill. It is distinguished from the type genus *Scilla*, in which it was formerly included, by its deciduous perianth, a three-angled capsule, and much-flattened seeds. It includes about 24 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and India, especially of the Mediterranean region. They are bulbous plants with linear or thong-like radical leaves, and an unbranched leafless scape bearing in a terminal raceme many small whitish flowers, rarely yellowish or pink, usually with a median band of deeper color along each segment. *U. maritima*, the officinal squill (see *scilla*, 2) or sea-onion, produces large bulbs inclosing many fleshy whitish layers, very acrid when fresh, but less so on drying: they are imported from the Mediterranean for medicinal use. *U. altissima* is similarly used in South Africa.

Urgonian (ėr-gō′ni-ąn), *n.* [< L. *Urgo(n-)*, F. *Orgon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A division of the Lower Cretaceous, according to the systematic nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists. The typical Urgonian from Orgon, near Avignon (whence the name), is a massive limestone, in places developed to a thickness of over 1,000 feet, and containing an abundance of hippuritids and various other fossils.

Uria (ū′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752; Brisson, 1760), < L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive: see *urinant*, *urinator*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*; the guillemots and murres: used with various restrictions for any of the slender-billed birds of the auk family, as *U. troile*, the common foolish murre or guillemot, and *U. grylle*, the black guillemot. Since the genus *Lomvia* was instituted for the former, *Uria* has usually been restricted to the latter, in which sense it is otherwise called *Cephus* or *Cepphus*. See cuts under *guillemot* and *murre*.

uric (ū′rik), *a.* [= F. *urique* = Sp. Pg. *urico*, < NL. **uricus*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from urine.—**Uric acid**, an acid, $C_5N_4H_4O_3$, characteristic of urine. It crystallizes in scales of various shapes of a brilliant white color and silky luster when pure, but in the urine the crystals are of a reddish-yellow color. It is inodorous and insipid, heavier than water, nearly insoluble in it when cold, and only to a slight extent dissolved by it when hot. The solution reddens litmus-paper, but feebly. When it is dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution is evaporated and treated with ammonia, a fine purple color is produced; by this reaction uric acid may be detected. It occurs in small quantity in the healthy urine of man and quadrupeds, but is the chief constituent in the urine of birds and reptiles; hence it is often found abundantly in Peruvian guano. It is normally present in small amount in the blood as urate, and it constitutes the principal proportion of some urinary calculi and of the concretions causing the complaint known as the gravel. Sometimes called *lithic acid*.

uricemia, uricæmia (ū-ri-sē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *uricæmia*, irreg. < *uricus*, uric, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *lithemia*.

Uriconian (ū-ri-kō′ni-ąn), *n.* [< *Uriconium* (see def.) + *-ian*.] The name given by some English geologists to a series of volcanic rocks, of which the Wrekin, in Shropshire, England, is chiefly made up, and which is supposed to occupy a position very near the bottom of the fossiliferous series. The name is from the Roman station Uriconium, the site of the present village of Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

uridrosis (ū-ri-drō′sis), *n.* The excretion of certain urinary constituents, notably urea, in the sweat.

Uriinæ (ū-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uria* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, named from the genus *Uria*; the murres and guillemots. Also *Urinæ*.

urile (ū′ril), *n.* A kind of cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* of Gmelin, or *P. bicristatus* of Pallas.

The fowl *urile*, of which there is great plenty in Kamtschatka. *Kraschenninikoff*, Kamtschatka (trans.), p. 157.

urim (ū′rim), *n. pl.* [< Heb. *ūrīm*, pl. of *ūr*, light, < *ūr*, shine.] Certain objects mentioned in the Old Testament, with the thummim (Ex. xxviii. 30, etc.) or alone (Num. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6), as connected with the rational, or breastplate of the Jewish high priest, and with oracular responses given by him. The true nature of the urim and thummim (literally 'lights and perfections') is not known. They seem to have been small objects kept inside the hoshen, or "breastplate," which was folded double, and many authorities believe them to have been precious stones or figures, used as lots or otherwise. There is no indication of their use after the time of David, and after the captivity they are alluded to as lost.

urinaccelerator (ū″ri-nak-sel′e-rā-tor), *n.*; pl. *urinaccelerators* (-sel″e-rā-tō′rēz). [< L. *urina*, urine, + NL. *accelerator*.] A muscle which facilitates urination; the accelerator urinæ. *Coues*, 1887.

urinæmia, *n.* See *urinemia*.

urinal (ū′ri-nal), *n.* [< ME. *urinal*, *urynal*, *orynal*, < OF. *urinal*, *orinal*, F. *urinal* = Pr. *urinal* = Sp. *orinal* = Pg. *ourinol* = It. *orinale*, < ML. *urinal*, a urinal, orig. neut. of L. *urinalis*, of or pertaining to urine, < *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] 1. A vessel for containing urine, or a bottle in which it is kept for inspection.

These follies are within you and shine through you like the water in an *urinal*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 41.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.

urinalist† (ū′ri-nal-ist), *n.* [< *urinal* + *-ist*.] One who by inspection of a patient's urine professed to determine the disease.

My *urinalist* . . . left no artery
Unstretcht upon the tenters.
Dekker, Match me in London, iii.

urinalysis (ū-ri-nal′i-sis), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *λύσις*, loosing (cf. *analysis*).] Chemical examination of urine.

urinant (ū′ri-nant), *a.* [< L. *urinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *urinari*, dive, plunge under water, < *urina*, in the orig. sense 'water': see *urine*.] In *her.*, being in the attitude of diving or plunging: noting a dolphin or fish when represented with the head down.

urinary (ū′ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *urinaire* = Sp. Pg. *urinario* = It. *orinario*, < ML. **urinarius* (in neut. *urinarium*, a urinal), < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to urine or the organs connected with the secretion and discharge of urine.—**Urinary canal**, a primitive urinary passage.—**Urinary cast.** Same as

renal cast (which see, under *cast*[1]).—**Urinary organs,** the kidneys, bladder, ureters, and urethra of any higher vertebrate, as a reptile, bird, or mammal; the Wolffian bodies and ducts of any embryo vertebrate and of the adult of any of the lower vertebrates, as a fish; the organs, of whatever nature, concerned in the secretion and excretion of urine, or of any substance the removal of which from the system corresponds physiologically to the elimination of urea. Such are the organ of Bojanus of a mollusk, the segmental organs of worms, and the water-vascular system of a turbellarian. See *urogenital* and *uropoietic*.

II. *n.*; pl. *urinaries* (-riz). 1. In *agri.*, a reservoir or place for the reception of urine, etc., for manure.—2. Same as *urinal*, 2.

urinate (ū′ri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *urinated*, ppr. *urinating*. [< ML. *urinatus*, pp. of *urinare*, urinate: see *urine*, *v.*] To discharge urine; micturate; make water.

urination (ū-ri-nā′shon), *n.* [< *urinate* + *-ion.*] The act of passing urine; micturition.—**Precipitant urination,** urination where the desire to pass urine is very sudden and imperative.

urinative (ū′ri-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *urinate* + *-ive.*] Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

urinator (ū′ri-nā-tor), *n.* [< L. *urinator*, a diver, < *urinari*, dive, plunge under water: see *urine*, *v.*] 1. A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water, as in search of pearls. [Rare.]

Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are only rocky. *Ray.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1800; Lacépède, 1801).] A genus of diving birds, giving name to the *Urinatoridæ:* variously applied. Quite recently the name was revived, and definitely restricted to the loons, whose usual generic name, *Colymbus*, was thereupon transferred to certain grebes. See *Colymbus*, and cuts under *loon* and *tibia*.

urinatorial (ū″ri-nā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [See *urinator.*] Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridæ;* being or resembling one of the *Urinatoridæ*.

Urinatoridæ (ū″ri-nā-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Urinator* + *-idæ.*] A family of diving birds; the loons: same as *Colymbidæ* (*b*). When the loons are called *Urinatoridæ*, the grebes become ★*Colymbidæ*.

urine (ū′rin), *n.* [< ME. *urine*, < OF. *urine, orine*, F. *urine* = Pr. *urina* = Sp. *orina* = Pg. *ourina* = It. *orina*, *urina* = D. *urine* = G. Sw. Dan. *urin*, < L. *urina*, urine, in form as if fem. of **urinus*, of water, < **urum*, water, urine, = Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, orig. water, = Skt. *vāri*, *vār*, water, = Zend *vāra*, rain, = Icel. *úr* = Sw. *ur-* in *ur-väder*, drizzle, drizzling rain, = AS. *wer*, the sea.] An excrementitious fluid excreted by the kidneys, holding in solution most of the nitrogenous and other soluble products of tissue-change. Normal urine is of a clear amber or citron-yellow color, a brackish taste, a peculiar odor, a faintly acid reaction, and a specific gravity ranging from 1.015 to 1.025. Within the limits of health, however, it varies greatly in color, reaction, and density, according to the age, occupation, and diet of the individual, the time of day, and the season of the year. That passed in the morning upon rising is usually chosen for analysis, as presenting the average characteristics of the entire quantity excreted during the twenty-four hours. The average amount passed during this period is estimated at between three and four pints. The proportion of solid matters contained in every hundred parts of urine varies from three to seven parts or more, from 45 to 55 per cent. of which is urea, the rest being chlorid of sodium, phosphates, sulphates, ammonia, extractive matters, and uric acid. The chemical analysis of the urine and the microscopical examination of its sediment are important aids in the diagnosis and prognosis of many diseases. After its excretion in the cortical part of the kidney the urine passes at once through the ureters to the bladder, where it is held for a period and voided through the urethra at the will of the individual.

The Kyng of the Contree hathe alle wey an Ox with him; and he that kepethe him hathe every day grete fees, and kepethe every day his Dong and his *Uryne* in 2 Vesselles of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

Retention of urine. See *retention.*—**Smoky urine.** See *smoky.*—**Urine indican.** Same as *uroxanthin.*

urine† (ū′rin), *v. i.* [< F. *uriner* = Sp. *orinar* = Pg. *ourinar* = It. *orinare*, < ML. *urinare*, make water, urine (in L. *urinari*, plunge under water, dive), < L. *urina*, urine (orig. water): see *urine*, *n.*] To discharge urine; urinate.

No oviparous animals which spawn or lay eggs do *urine*, except the tortoise. *Sir T. Browne.*

urinemia, urinæmia (ū-ri-nē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *urinæmia*, < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The contamination of the blood with urinary constituents.

uriniferous (ū-ri-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying urine: as, *uriniferous* tubes or ducts.

urinific (ū-ri-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Secreting urine; uriniparous; uropoietic; urogenous.

uriniparous (ū-ri-nip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *parere*, produce.] In *physiol.*, producing or preparing urine: specifically applied to certain tubes with this function in the cortical part of the kidney.

urinogenital (ū″ri-nō-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + *genitalis*, genital.] Same as *urogenital.*

urinogenitary (ū″ri-nō-jen′i-tā-ri), *a.* [As *urinogenit(al)* + *-ary.*] Same as *urogenital.*

These plexuses are distributed on the enteric tube, and on all the organs derived from it, as also on the vascular system and *urino-genitary* organs.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 523.

urinology (ū-ri-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific study of the constitution of the urine, with special reference to the diagnostic significance of changes in its composition and appearance.

urinometer (ū-ri-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed upon the principle of the common hydrometer.

urinometric (ū″ri-nō-met′rik), *a.* [As *urinometry* + *-ic.*] Determining the specific gravity of urine by means of the urinometer; of or pertaining to urinometry.

urinometry (ū-ri-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< L. *urina*, urine, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The determination of the specific gravity of urine; the scientific use of the urinometer.

urinoscopic (ū″ri-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *urinoscop-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the inspection of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopic.*

urinoscopy (ū′ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or examination of urine in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Also *uroscopy.*

urinose (ū′ri-nōs), *a.* [< NL. **urinosus*, urinous: see *urinous.*] Same as *urinous.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

urinous (ū′ri-nus), *a.* [< F. *urineux*, < NL. **urinosus*, < L. *urina*, urine: see *urine.*] Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its properties.

urion (ū′ri-on), *n.* [Mex.] One of sundry burrowing quadrupeds, as the marmot-squirrel of Mexico, *Spermophilus mexicanus.*

urite (ū′rit), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *-ite*[2].] The sternite, or sternal sclerite, of any abdominal or postabdominal segment of an insect; the ventral section of any uromere; originally, the whole of any primary abdominal segment; a uromere. *Lacaze-Duthiers.*

urjoon (ėr′jön), *n.* An Indian plant, *Terminalia Arjuna.* See *Terminalia*[2].

urlar (ėr′lär), *n.* See *pibroch.*

urle (ėrl), *n.* In *her.*, same as *orle.* [Rare.]

urman (ėr′man), *n.* In parts of Siberia, an extensive tract of coniferous forest, especially a swampy forest: a Tatar word closely allied in meaning to the word *cedar-swamp* as used in parts of the (United States) Upper Lake region.

Impenetrable forests and quivering marshes—the dreadful *urmans*, which are penetrated by man only for some 20 to 50 miles around the widely separated settlements.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 429.

★**urn** (ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *urne*, < OF. (and F.) *urne* = Sp. Pg. It. *urna*, < L. *urna*, a jar, vase; prob. not from *urere*, burn, but cognate with *urceus*, Gr. *ὑρχα*, etc.: see *urceus.*] 1. A kind of vase having an oviform or rounded body with a foot; by extension (since the ashes of the dead were formerly put into such vessels), any receptacle for the dead body or its remains.

A vessell that men clepeth an *urne*,
Of gold. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 311.

Two *urns* by Jove's high throne have ever stood,
The source of evil one, and one of good.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 663.

Storied *urn* and animated bust. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A place of burial; a grave. [Rare.]

The most noble corse that ever herald
Did follow to his *urn*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 146.

3. A Roman measure for liquids, containing one half the amphora.—4. A tea-urn.—5. In *bot.*, the hollow vessel in which the spores of mosses are produced; the sporogonium or sporecase; the theca. See cut under *moss.*—6. In the *Dicyemida*, specifically, a cup-like part of the infusoriform embryo of a rhombogenous dicyemid, consisting of a capsule, a lid, and contents. See *Dicyemida*, and cut under *Dicyema.*—**Cinerary urn.** See *cinerary.*

urn (ėrn), *v. t.* [< *urn*, *n.*] To inclose in an urn, or as in an urn; inurn.

When horror universal shall descend,
And heaven's dark concave *urn* all human race.
Young.

urnal (ėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *urnalis*, of or pertaining to an urn, < *urna*, an urn: see *urn.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an urn.

Urnal interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

urn-flower (ėrn′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Urceolina.*

urnful (ėrn′fůl), *a.* [< *urn* + *-ful.*] As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

urn-shaped (ėrn′shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

Uroaëtus (ū-rō-ā′e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1844, and *Uraëtus*, 1845), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of Australian and Tasmanian eagles, with one species, *U. audax*, the so-



Uroaëtus audax.

called bald vulture of Latham (1801) and the mountain-eagle of Collins (1804). This eagle is 38 inches long, with the wing 24 inches. When adult it is of a general black color, varied on the nape with chestnut and on the wings and tail with whitish. The bill is 3 inches long, of a horn-color blackening at the tip, the cere and lores are yellowish, the feet are light-yellow, and the irides are hazel.

urobilin (ū-rō-bil′in), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] A coloring matter found usually in small quantities in normal urine, but often present in large amount in this fluid in cases of fever. It is derived from the bile-pigments.

urobilinuria (ū-rō-bil-i-nū′ri-ạ), *n.* [< *urobilin* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] A condition in which a large percentage of urobilin, formed from the bile-pigments, is present in the urine.

urocardiac (ū-rō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *καρδία*, the heart: see *cardiac.*] Noting certain calcifications of the posterior or prepyloric part of the cardiac division of the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish: correlated with *uropyloric.* See cut under *Astacidæ.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 319.—**Urocardiac process,** a strong calcified process which extends backward and downward from the cardiac plate of the stomach of the crawfish, and which articulates with the prepyloric ossicle.—**Urocardiac tooth,** a strong bifid process which extends downward from the lower end of the prepyloric ossicle of the crawfish's stomach.

Urocerata (ū-rō-ser′a-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A division of securiferous terebrant *Hymenoptera*, contrasted with *Tenthredinidæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Urocerida* (or *Siricidæ*). See *Urocerida.*

Uroceridæ (ū-rō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Urocerus* + *-idæ.*] A family of phytophagous hymenopterous insects; the horntails, auger-flies, or *Siricidæ*, named from the genus *Urocerus.* They are distinguished from the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*), which they most nearly resemble, by the fact that the female abdomen is furnished at the tip with a borer, and not with a pair of saws. The males may be distinguished by the single apical fore-tibial spur (the *Tenthredinidæ* having two-spurred front tibiæ). The family is not rich in genera and species, but is of wide distribution, and contains many striking forms. Four genera and 12 species occur in Europe, and the same number of genera and 40 species in North America. The pigeon-tremex, *Tremex columba*, is an example. Also *Urocerata*, *Uroceratæ*, and *Urocerides.* The family is called *Siricidæ* in Europe, *Uroceridæ* being held by American hymenopterists.

Urocerus (ū-ros′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of horntails, typical of the family *Uroceridæ*, and distinguished by the exserted ovipositor, short neck, and fore wings with two marginal and three submarginal cells. They are some-

times called *tailed wasps*. *Sirex* (Linnæus, 1767) is a synonym.

urochord (ū′rō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χορδή*, a chord.] 1. The caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate, likened to the notochord, chorda dorsalis, or dorsal chord of a vertebrate; the central axis of the appendage of certain adult tunicates, as an appendicularian, and the corresponding structure of embryonic or larval tunicates in general. It is considered to represent the primordial spinal column of a vertebrate, and to indicate the affinity of the *Tunicata* with the *Vertebrata*. See *Chordata*, *Urochorda*, *Vertebrata*, and cut under *Appendicularia*. Also *urocord*.

2. Any member of the *Urochorda*. *Bell*, Comp. Anat., p. 313.

Urochorda (ū-rō-kôr′dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *urochord*.] The tunicates or ascidians regarded as a branch of *Chordata*, correlated with *Hemichorda*, *Cephalochorda*, and *Craniata*: same as *Ascidia*, 1: so called from the possession, permanently or transiently, of a urochord. The *Urochorda* have been divided into *Larvalia* and *Saccata*, the latter including the true ascidians, salps, and doliolids, the former the *Appendiculariidæ*. The same divisions are also named *Perennichordata* and *Caducichordata*. See cuts under *Ascidia*, *Appendicularia*, *Doliolidæ*, *Salpa*, and *Tunicata*.

urochordal (ū-rō-kôr′dạl), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-al*.] Provided with a urochord; urochordate; of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda*. Compare *notochordal*, *parachordal*.

urochordate (ū-rō-kôr′dāt), *a.* [< *urochord* + *-ate*[1].] Having a urochord, as an ascidian; belonging to the *Urochorda*.

Urochroa (ū-rok′rō-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1856), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of humming-birds, with one species, *U. bougueri* of Ecuador, having a straight bill much longer than the head, and wings reaching almost to the end of the nearly square tail, whose feathers are pointed. It is a large hummer, 5¼ inches long, the bill 1¼ inches, the wing 2¾, the tail 2. The upper parts are grass-green, bronzed on the rump; the throat and breast are dark metallic-blue and the flanks shining-green; the



Whitetail (*Urochroa bougueri*).

wings are purplish; the middle tail-feathers are dark-green, but the others are white, edged with blackish, and hence of conspicuous coloration (whence the name).

urochrome (ū′rō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A yellow pigment of the urine.

urochs (ū′roks), *n.* Same as *aurochs*.

Urocichla (ū-rō-sik′lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Sharpe, 1881), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] A genus of wrens or wren-like birds, with one species, *U. longicaudata*, of the Khasia Hills and other hills of India. It is 4½ inches long, the wing and tail each about 2 inches, and of dark-olive and rusty-brown coloration, varied in some parts with whitish streaks.



Red-billed Tree-jay (*Urocissa erythrorhyncha*).

Urocissa (ū-rō-sis′ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κίσσα*, the magpie.] A genus of Asiatic *Corvidæ*, with very long and much-graduated tail, like a magpie's, the central feathers long-exserted, the wings short, the head crestless and without wattles, and the bill stout. Four species range from the Himalayan region into Burma, Siam, and China: *U. occipitalis*, *U. magnirostris*, *U. erythrorhyncha* (the red-billed jay and black-headed roller of Latham, with a coralline beak), and *U. flavirostris* (yellow-billed); a fifth, *U. cærulea*, inhabits Formosa. They are large handsome jays, 20 to 24 inches long, of which the tail is a foot or more. Blue is the leading color. See cut in preceding column.

Urocyon (ū-ros′i-on), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*.] A genus of canine quadrupeds, of which the common gray fox of the United States, *Urocyon virginianus*, is the type, closely related in most respects to *Canis* and *Vulpes*. The name is derived from a peculiarity of the hairs of the tail; but more important characters subsist in certain cranial bones, par-



Gray Fox (*Urocyon virginianus*).

ticularly the shape of the angle of the lower jaw-bone. The genus includes the coast-fox of California, *U. littoralis*. See also cut under *Canidæ*.

urocyst (ū′rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *urocystis*, < Gr. *οὐρον*, urine, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] The permanently pervious part of the cavity of the allantois of a mammal, for the reception and detention of urine; the urinary bladder; the cystic vesicle.

urocystic (ū-rō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *urocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the urinary bladder; cystic; vesical.

urocystis (ū-rō-sis′tis), *n.*; pl. *urocystes* (-tēz). [NL.: see *urocyst*.] 1. Same as *urocyst*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of ustilagineous fungi, containing several very destructive species, as *U. Cepulæ*, the smut of onions, *U. anemones* on *Ranunculaceæ*, etc. See *onion-smut*.

Urodela (ū-rō-dē′lạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. F. pl. *urodèles*, Duméril), neut. pl. of **urodelus*: see *urodele*.] An order of *Amphibia*; the tailed amphibians; the ichthyomorphic amphibians, which retain the tail throughout life, as distinguished from the *Anura*, or tailless batrachians. They have a naked skin, and may or may not retain gills as well as tail, being thus either perennibranchiate or caducibranchiate. The salamanders, sirens, efts, newts, tritons, etc., are urodele. Equivalent names are *Caudata*, *Ichthyomorpha*, *Saurobatrachia*. See cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, *Proteus*, *salamander*, *Salamandra*, and *Spelerpes*.

urodelan (ū-rō-dē′lạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *urodele* + *-an*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodele (ū′rō-dēl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **urodelus*, < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *δῆλος*, manifest.] **I.** *a.* Tailed, as an amphibian; not anurous, as a batrachian; retaining the tail throughout life, as a salamander, newt, or eft; belonging to the *Urodela*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Urodela*.

urodelian (ū-rō-dē′li-ạn), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ian*.] Same as *urodèle*.

urodelous (ū-rō-dē′lus), *a.* [< *urodele* + *-ous*.] Same as *urodele*.

urodialysis (ū″rō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* A partial suppression of urine.

uroërythrin (ū-rō-er′i-thrin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + E. *erythrin*.] A pigment which imparts the salmon-red color to urinary sediments composed of urates. It is seen especially in fevers.

Urogalba (ū-rō-gal′bạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *Galb(ul)a*.] The paradise or swallow-tailed jacamars, a genus of birds of the family *Galbulidæ*. They have the characters of *Galbula* proper, but the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. *U. paradisea* is the best-known species. It is 11½ inches long, purplish-black bronzed on the wings and tail, with white throat and brown cap. It inhabits tropical America. See cut in next column.



Paradise Jacamar (*Urogalba paradisea*).

Urogallus (ū-rō-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < *urus*, bull, + *gallus*, a cock.] A genus of grouse: a synonym of *Tetrao*, and now the specific name of the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. See cut under *capercaillie*.

urogaster (ū-rō-gas′tèr), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] The urinary intestine, or urinary passages collectively, which are developed from the original cavity of the allantois in connection with the primitive intestinal tract. It is that part of the allantoic cavity which continues pervious, with the passages connected with it (if there are any) subsequently developed. Compare *peptogaster*.

urogastric (ū-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< *urogaster* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the urogaster.—2. Of or pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crab. *Huxley*.

urogenital (ū-rō-jen′i-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs; urinogenital. Also *urinogenital*, *urinogenitary*, *genito-urinary*.—**Urogenital canal**, the urethra.—**Urogenital sinus**. See *sinus*.

II. *n.* A urogenital organ.

urogenous (ū-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen*.] Secreting or producing urine; uropoietic; uriniparous.

uroglaucin (ū-rō-glâ′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *γλαυκός*, bluish-green.] A blue pigment demonstrable in urine by treating with a mineral acid and an oxidizing agent; indigo-blue.

★**urohyal** (ū-rō-hī′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + E. *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urohyal.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone; the median azygous backward-projecting element of that bone, borne upon the basihyal; the basibranchial element, or base of the first branchial arch.

Urolestes (ū-rō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] A monotypic genus of African shrikes,



Urolestes melanoleucus.

of the family *Laniidæ*, related to the fiscal shrikes. All the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate, and the tail is long and much graduated, with the median rectrices long-exserted and more than twice as long as the wing. *U. melanoleucus* of southern and east-

ern Africa is glossy black and white, and 19 inches long, of which the tail is 13 inches; the wing is only 5½. The resemblance of this shrike to a magpie is striking.

urolithiasis (ū″rō-li-thī′ā-sis), *n.* Same as *lithiasis* (*a*).

urological (ū-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *urolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to urology.

urologist (ū-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *urolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in urology. *Lancet*, No. 3433, p. 1216.

urology (ū-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *urinology.*

uromancy (ū′rō-man-si), *n.* Diagnosis and prognosis of disease by inspection of the urine.

Uromastix (ū-rō-mas′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μάστιξ, whip, scourge.] A genus of agamoid lizards; the thorn-tailed agamas, having the tail ringed with spinose scales. Several species inhabit Europe, Asia, and Africa. Also *Mastigurus.*

uromelanin (ū-rō-mel′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + μέλας (μελαν-), black.] A black pigment found in the urine especially in cases of melanotic sarcoma.

uromelus (ū-rom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *uromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μέλος, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster having the lower limbs united and terminating in a single foot; sympus.

uromere (ū′rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + μέρος, part.] A caudal or posterior segment of the body; a urosomite; any abdominal segment of an arthropod. See *urosome. A. S. Packard.*

uromeric (ū-rō-mer′ik), *a.* [< *uromere* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to a uromere.

urometer (ū-rom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *urinometer.*

Uromyces (ū-rom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1816), < Gr. οὐρά, a tail, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A genus of uredineous fungi, having the teleutospores separate, unicellular, pedunculate, and produced in flat sori. About 250 species have been described.

Uropeltidæ (ū-rō-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uropeltis* + *-idæ.*] A family of cylinder-snakes or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Uropeltis*, having no rudiments of hind limbs, and the tail of variable character according to the genus; the roughtails. The family is also called *Rhinophidæ.* There are 7 genera.

Uropeltis (ū-rō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + πέλτη, a shield.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Uropeltidæ.*

urophaëin (ū-rō-fā′ē-in), *n.* A pigment-body contained in the urine, to the presence of which the characteristic odor of this fluid has been attributed.

urophthisis (ū-rō-thī′sis), *n.* Diabetes mellitus. [Rare.]

uroplania (ū-rō-plā′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὖρον, urine, + πλανᾶν, wander: see *planet.*] The occurrence or presence of urine anywhere in the body where it does not belong. Compare *uremia, uridrosis.*

uroplatoid (ū-rō-plā′toid), *a.* [< NL. *Uroplates* + *-oid.*] Of or pertaining to the *Uroplatoidea.*

Uroplatoidea (ū″rō-plā-toi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uroplates* (the type genus) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by a family *Uroplatidæ* alone, having biconcave vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

uropod (ū′rō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] Any abdominal limb of an arthropod; an appendage of the urosome. *A. S. Packard.*

Uropoda (ū-rop′ō-dą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806): see *uropod.*] A genus of parasitic mites, of the family *Gamasidæ*, having an excremental cord of varying length which attaches each individual to its host. They are parasitic upon various beetles. *U. americana* is commonly found clustering upon the Colorado potato-beetle, *Doryphora decemlineata.*

uropodal (ū-rop′ō-dal), *a.* [< *uropod* + *-al.*] Of the character of a uropod; pertaining to uropods: as, *uropodal* appendages.

uropoësis, uropoïesis (ū-rō-pō-ē′sis, -poi-ē′sis), *n.* 1. The formation of urine; the excretion of urine or of its constituents from the blood, and its elimination from the body: noting the function of the uropoietic organs and its result. —2. The act of voiding urine; micturition; urination.

uropoietic (ū″rō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + ποιητικός, doing, < ποιεῖν, make, do. Cf. *chylopoietic.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, secreting or excreting urine; urinific; uriniparous; urogenous: noting urinary or uriniparous organs or their function: as, the *uropoietic* system; the *uropoietic* viscera. The epithet is applicable not only to the kidneys, but to associated structures, as the renportal venous system, and also to the representative urinary organs, often very different, of those animals which have no true kidneys, as the Wolffian bodies of the lower invertebrates, and the water-vascular system of various invertebrates.

uropsammus (ū-rop-sam′us), *n.* Urinary gravel.

uropsile (ū-rop′sil), *n.* [< *Uropsilus.*] A shrew-like animal of the genus *Uropsilus.*

Uropsilus (ū-rop′si-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Milne-Edwards, 1872), < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ψιλός, bare, smooth.] A genus of terrestrial shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Myogalinæ.* The fore feet are neither fossorial nor natatorial; there are 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. The type, *U. soricipes* of Tibet, combines the external form of a shrew with cranial characters of a mole.

Uropygi (ū-rō-pī′jī), *n. pl.* A suborder of pedipalp arachnidans, characterized by a long tail-like postabdomen, and including the true whip-scorpions, as the *Thelyphonidæ:* contrasted with *Amblypygi.* See cut under *Pedipalpi*, and compare that under *Phrynida.*

uropygial (ū-rō-pij′i-ąl), *a.* [< *uropygium* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the uropygium or rump: as, *uropygial* feathers.—**Uropygial gland.** See *gland*, and cut under *elæodochon.*

uropygium (ū-rō-pij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *uropygia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. οὐροπύγιον, another reading of ὀρροπύγιον, the rump of birds, < ὄρρος, rump (οὐρά, tail), + πυγή, rump, buttocks.] In *ornith.*, the rump; the terminal section of the body, represented by the caudal vertebræ, into which the tail-feathers are inserted; also, the upper surface of this part, or terminal section of the notæum, with limits not defined. See cuts under *bird*[1] and *elæodochon.*

uropyloric (ū″rō-pī-lor′ik), *a.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. *pylorus:* see *pyloric.*] Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crawfish: as, a *uropyloric* ossicle: correlated with *urocardiac. Huxley.*

urorrhagia (ū-rō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* Excessive micturition; diabetes.

urorrhea, urorrhœa (ū-rō-rē′ą), *n.* Involuntary passage of urine; enuresis.

urosacral (ū-rō-sā′kral), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. *sacrum:* see *sacral.*] **I.** *a.* Situated between the sacrum and the coccyx; of or pertaining both to the sacrum and to the coccyx: as, the *urosacral* region. The term is specifically applied to the numerous equivocal vertebræ of the sacrarium of a bird, which are situated between the sacral vertebræ proper and the free caudal or coccygeal vertebræ, and are ankylosed with one another, with the last true sacral vertebra, and to a greater or less extent with the ilia or ischia, or both.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, any vertebra of the urosacral region; any vertebra between the last true sacral and the first free caudal. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum.*

urosacrum (ū-rō-sā′krum), *n.*; pl. *urosacra* (-krą). [NL., < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + NL. *sacrum*, q. v.] That posterior part of a bird's compound sacrarium which is formed of urosacral or false coccygeal bones ankylosed together and with the sacrum proper. See cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum.*

Urosalpinx (ū-rō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL. (W. Stimpson, 1865), < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.] A genus of gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*, having a fusiform shell with radiating undulations or folds. *U. cinerea*, known as the *drill* or *borer*, is very destructive to oysters, whose shell it perforates, making a small round hole by means of its tongue. See *drill*[1], 5.



Drill or borer (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), enlarged one half.

uroscopic (ū-rō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *uroscop-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *urinoscopic.*

uroscopist (ū′rō-skō-pist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of urinary examinations; one who practises uromancy.

Actuarius, the *Uroscopist* of the Byzantine court, described in the minutest detail the visible changes of urine in health and in disease.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 403.

uroscopy (ū′rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *urinoscopy.*

urosis (ū-rō′sis), *n.* A disease of the urinary organs.

urosomatic (ū″rō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *urosome* (*-somat-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the urosome; consisting of urosomites, as the segments of a lobster's abdomen.

urosome (ū′rō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σῶμα, body.] In *biol.*: (*a*) The last morphological segment of the tail; the terminal somatome of a vertebrate. See *gephyrocercal.* (*b*) The post-thoracic region of the body of arthropods; the abdomen or postabdomen as distinguished from the cephalothorax, and as composed of a series of urosomites or uromeres.

urosomite (ū-rō-sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. *somite.*] One of the somites, segments, or rings of the urosome; a uromere.

urosomitic (ū″rō-sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *urosomite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a urosomite; uromeric.

Urospermum (ū-rō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), so called from the appendaged achenes; < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of composite plants, of the family *Cichoriaceæ* and tribe *Scorzovereæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Scorzonera* by an involucre of a single row of bracts and by achenes with a dilated and hollow beak. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region; one, *U. picroides*, also occurs, perhaps introduced, in South Africa. They are annuals or biennials, hairy or bristly, with radical or alternate deeply cut leaves, and yellow flowers sometimes with a spiny involucre. The flower-heads become greatly enlarged in fruit, terminating long swollen hollow branches; the achenes are long and often incurved, with a long hollow appendage or stalk below in addition to the elongated beak, which bears a soft plumose pappus. See *sheep's-beard.*

urostealith (ū-rō-stē′a-lith), *n.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + στέαρ, fat, tallow, + λίθος, stone.] A fatty matter occasionally found in urinary concretions, but very rarely composing the entire calculus. It is saponifiable in caustic potash, and soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns with a yellow flame, evolving an odor of shellac and benzoin, and when unmixed with other matters leaves no residue.

urostegal (ū′rō-stē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *urostege* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urosteges; being one of the urosteges.

II. *n.* A urostege or urostegite.

urostege (ū′rō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στέγη, a roof.] In *herpet.*, one of the large special scales or scutes, generally alternating or two-rowed, which cover the under side of the tail of a snake, as the gastrosteges cover the abdomen. The number and disposition of the urosteges furnish zoölogical characters in many cases. Compare *gastrostege.*

urostegite (ū′rō-stē-jīt), *n.* [< *urostege* + *-ite*[2].] One of the urosteges, or urostegal scales.

urosteon (ū-ros′tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. οὐρά, tail, + ὀστέον, bone.] A median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds, as *Dicholophus cristatus*, arising from an independent ossific center. *W. K. Parker.*

urosternite (ū-rō-stėr′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + E. *sternite.*] The sternite, or ventral median sclerite, of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod. Compare *urite. A. S. Packard.*

urosthene (ū′ros-thēn), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + σθένος, strength.] In *zoöl.*, an animal whose greatest strength is in the tail; an animal whose organization is comparatively large and strong in the caudal region of the body, as a cetacean or a sirenian.

urosthenic (ū-ros-then′ik), *a.* [< *urosthene* + *-ic.*] Strong in the tail, or caudal region of the body: said of an animal whose organization preponderates in size and strength in the hinder part of the body: opposed to *prosthenic.*

Urosticte (ū-rō-stik′tē), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1853).] A genus of humming-birds, with 2 Ecuadorian species, *E. benjamini* and *E. ruficrissa*, of small size, 3¼ inches long, the bill ⅞ to ¾ of an inch, the tail emarginate, and the gorget luminous green with or without a violet spot, the general plumage green. They are known as *white-tips.*

urostylar (ū-rō-stī′lär), *a.* [< *urostyle* + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to a urostyle. as, a *urostylar* bone or process.

urostyle (ū′rō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. οὐρά, tail, + στῦλος, column: see *style*[2].] A prolongation backward of the spinal column, especially of the last vertebra, in certain fishes and amphibians: in some *Amphibia* forming the greater part of the so-called sacrum, or a long bone in the axis of the spinal column behind the sacrum proper, and approximately coextensive with the length of the ilia.

urotoxic (ū-rō-tok′sik), *a.* [< Gr. οὖρον, urine, + τοξικόν, poison.] Of or pertaining to poisonous substances eliminated in the urine.

Urotrichus (ū-rot'ri-kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1838), < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] A genus of fossorial shrew-moles, of the subfamily *Myogalinæ* and family *Talpidæ*. They have 2 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 1 incisor, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw. *Urotrichus talpoides* is a small Japanese species. This genus formerly contained the United States species *U. gibbsi*, now placed in *Neürotrichus*.

uroxanthin (ū-rok-san'thin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2.] Urine indican: a derivative of indol, present in minute quantities in normal urine.

uroxin (ū-rok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-in*2.] Same as *alloxantin*.

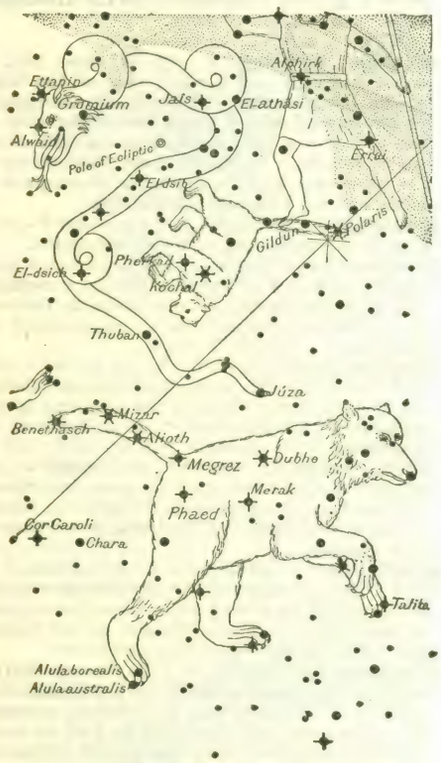
Uroxiphus (ū-rok'si-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus of hemipterous insects; the swordtails. The walnut swordtail, *U. caryæ*, is an example.

urrhodin (ū'rō-din), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ῥόδινος*, made of or from roses, < *ῥόδον*, the rose.] A red coloring matter occasionally found in alkaline urine in cases of inflammation of the bladder.

urry (ur'i), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *uireach*, equiv. to *uirlach*, soil, dust, < *uir*, mold, earth: see *ure*6.] A sort of blue or black clay lying near a bed of coal. [Local.]

> In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Ursa (ėr'sä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursa*, a she-bear, fem. of *ursus*, bear: see *Ursus*.] A name of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the Great and the Little Bear.—**Ursa Major**, the most prominent constellation of the northern heavens, representing a bear with an enormous tail. There is a rival figure for the same constellation—a wagon. (See *wain*.) Both figures are mentioned by Homer. The name of the bear is translated from some original Aryan language, since the constellation in Sanskrit is called *riksha*—a word which means in different genders a 'bear' and a 'star.' As the seven stars of the Great Bear are in many languages



The Constellations Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Draco.

called the Septentrions, it is probable the figure of the bear, which by its tail would seem to have originated among some people not familiar with bears, may have been the result of a confusion of sound. Draco appears to have had formerly a longer tail, twisting down in front of Ursa Major.—**Ursa Minor**, a constellation near the north pole, the figure of which imitates that of Ursa Major, which its configuration resembles. It also has a rival figure of a wagon, and is sometimes called the Cynosure, which seems to mean 'dog's tail.' At the time of the formation of these constellations the pole must have been near α Draconis; and during the greater part of history sailors have steered by Ursa Minor as a whole. See cut above.

ursal (ėr'sal), *n.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *-al*.] An ursine seal, or sea-bear. [Rare.]

urset, *a.* An obsolete variant of *worse*.

> Uds blood, and hang him for *urse* than a rogue that will slash and cut for an oman, if she be a whore. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

ursid (ėr'sid), *n.* A bear as a member of the *Ursidæ*.

Ursidæ (ėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, outwardly characterized by large size, heavy, stout, and clumsy form, a pig-like snout, rudimentary tail, and shaggy hair. The family belongs to the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and is the type of the arctoid series of the latter. (See *Arctoidea*.) The bears are less exclusively carnivorous than most other representatives of the order, being frugivorous as well, and almost omnivorous; the dentition is correspondingly modified, the grinders being more or less tubercular, not sectorial. There are two true molars on each side of the upper jaw, and three on each side of the lower jaw, all tubercular, as is the last upper premolar; there are also special cranial characters. The family was formerly of greater extent, including the racoon, badger, glutton, and other plantigrade *Carnivora*; it is now limited to the genus *Ursus* and its immediate relatives, or the bears proper, inhabiting chiefly the northern hemisphere. There are about 6 genera, of which *Melursus* or *Prochilus* is the most distinct from *Ursus* proper. See *Ursus* and *bear*2 (with cuts), and cuts under *aswail*, *bruang*, *Plantigrada*, *scapholunar*, and *spectacled*.

ursiform (ėr'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ursus*, bear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a bear; related to the bears in structure; arctoid.

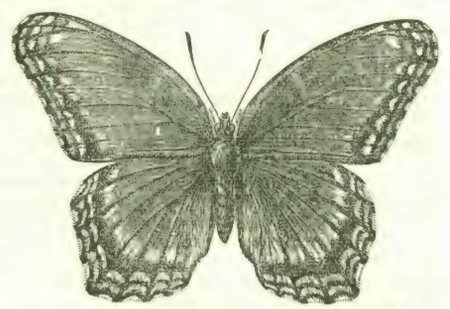
Ursinæ (ėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ursus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the bears proper; the *Ursidæ* in a strict sense.—2. In *entom.*, the bears: noting all hairy or woolly lepidopterous larvæ. See *bear*2, 6, and *ursine*, *a.*, 2. *Burmeister*.

ursine (ėr'sin), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *ursin* = It. *orsino*, < L. *ursinus*, of, pertaining to, or resembling a bear, < *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος*, a bear (see *arctic*).] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bear or bears: as, an *ursine* genus; related to the bear; arctoid: as, the *ursine* series of *Carnivora*; resembling a bear or what relates to a bear: as, an *ursine* walk.—2. In *entom.*, thickly clothed with long, bristle-like, erect hairs: applied especially to certain lepidopterous larvæ.—**Ursine dasyure, howler, sloth.** See the nouns.—**Ursine otary, ursine seal**, the northern sea-bear, an eared seal of the North Pacific, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal*.

II. *n.* A bear; any member of the family *Ursidæ*.

urson (ėr'son), *n.* [< F. *ourson*, a bear's cub, < *ours*, bear, < L. *ursus*, a bear: see *ursine*.] The Canada porcupine, or tree-porcupine of eastern North America, sometimes called *bear-porcupine*, as by Harlan. The name was given or applied by Buffon. See *Erethizon* and *cawquaw*, and second cut under *porcupine*.

ursula (ėr'sū-lä), *n.* [< NL. *ursula*, specific name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursuline*.] A North American butterfly, *Basilarchia* or *Limenitis astyanax* (formerly *L. ursula*). It is purple-black with slight blue and red



Ursula (*Limenitis astyanax*), about two thirds natural size.

blotches, and hence is called *red-spotted purple*. Its larva feeds on many plants, as willow, oak, blackberry, cherry, and species of *Vaccinium*.

Ursuline (ėr'sū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ursulinus*, < LL. *Ursula* (see def.), a woman's name, < L. **ursula*, dim. of *ursa*, a she-bear: see *Ursa*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic order or company of Ursulines.

II. *n.* One of an order or company of Roman Catholic women founded by St. Angela Merici at Brescia in 1537, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls. The Ursulines took their name from St. Ursula, whose protection they invoked. At first they neither took regular vows nor adopted conventual rules, but in 1612 they were divided into the *congregated Ursulines*, who still adhere to the original organization, and the *religious Ursulines*, who take solemn vows, observe inclosure, and follow the rule of St. Augustine. The order was introduced into Canada in 1639, and into the present territory of the United States in 1727.

Ursus (ėr'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ursus* = Gr. *ἄρκτος* = Ir. *art* = Skt. *riksha*, a bear.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, the bears, of the family *Ursidæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, and was even applied to some animals not now included in *Ursidæ*. It is now restricted to such species as the brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos*, and the grizzly and black bears of North America, *U. horribilis* and



American Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

U. americanus; for the polar bear, spectacled bear, sunbear, and honey-bear (or sloth-bear) have been detached under the names of *Thalassarctos*, *Tremarctos*, *Helarctos*, and *Melursus* (or *Prochilus*) respectively. See *bear*2 (with cuts), and cuts under *scapholunar* and *Plantigrada*.

Urtica (ėr-ti'kä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; Brunfels, 1530), < L. *urtica*, a nettle, so called from the stinging hairs, < *urere*, burn: see *ustion*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the nettles, type of the family *Urticaceæ* in the subtribe *Ureræ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves furnished with stinging hairs and free or united stipules; by the fruit, a straight achene; and by its unisexual flowers, the pistillate with four unequal segments. There are about 30 species, widely scattered over most temperate and subtemperate regions. They are annuals or perennials, in a few species woody at the base. They bear petioled toothed or lobed leaves, usually with from five to seven nerves. The small and inconspicuous greenish twin flowers are borne in small clusters or panicles. For the species in general, see *nettle*1; for *U. ferox*, see *ongaonga*. Nearly 400 former species are now classed elsewhere, especially under *Urticastrum*, *Urera*, *Pilea*, and *Bœhmeria*. England has 3 species, 2 of which, *U. dioica* and *U. urens*, occur occasionally in the United States; 6 others are natives of the United States, 5 in the west and southwest, and 1, *U. gracilis*, a tall wand-like nettle of fence-rows and springy places, ranging eastward and northward from Colorado to the Atlantic.

Urticaceæ (ėr-ti-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Urtica* + *-aceæ*.] A family of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticales*, unlike all the other families of the order in the frequently herbaceous habit and in the presence of a distinct free perianth. It bears cymose staminate flowers, the perianth free from the accompanying bract, with one stamen opposite each lobe, or rarely fewer. The one-celled ovary contains a single ovule, the style at first terminal, but usually soon left at one side by the oblique growth of the indehiscent fruit, which is commonly a small achene or drupe, or by consolidation a syncarp. The family includes about 475 species, belonging to 42 genera, widely dispersed through warm and temperate regions, and classed in 5 tribes, of which the types are *Urera*, *Elatostema*, *Bœhmeria*, *Parietaria*, and *Forskohlea*. They are mostly herbaceous plants, numerous both in the tropics and in temperate regions, occasionally, as in *Urera* and *Urticastrum*, becoming trees. They are remarkable, in the typical subtribe, the *Ureræ*, for their stinging hairs, and more or less in all for the presence of abundant cystoliths or masses of crystals embedded in the tissues, and usually of a definite aspect, as radiating, fusiform, linear, etc., which is characteristic of each genus. Until recently the families *Ulmaceæ* (elm family) and *Moraceæ* (mulberry family) were included in the *Urticaceæ*, thus making it equivalent to the present order *Urticales*.

urticaceous (ėr-ti-kā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Urticaceæ*.

urtical (ėr'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Urtica* + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to the nettles; typified by the genus *Urtica*: as, the *urtical* alliance. *Lindley*.—2. Stinging; capable of urticating; serving for urtication, as the trichocysts of infusorians. See *trichocyst*.

Urticales (ėr-ti-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Urtica* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (apetalous) plants embracing the families *Urticaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, and *Ulmaceæ*. Originally (Lindley's urtical alliance) it also included the *Platenaceæ*, *Ceratophyllaceæ*, and part of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. As now restricted the *Urticaceæ* only contain herbaceous plants. The rest are chiefly trees, some of them of great economic importance, as the elms, mulberries, fig-trees, breadfruit trees, etc. Generally speaking, their leaves are alternate, in outline entire, toothed, lobed, or palmately parted, and with deciduous stipules which often inclose the terminal bud. The inflorescence is primarily centripetal, but ultimately centrifugal, often in few-flowered clusters, sometimes forming a dense spike, raceme, or panicle, or with all the flowers closely massed on a fleshy receptacle. The order yields a number of edible fruits—as the fig, breadfruit, jackfruit, mulberry, and hackberry—in which the edible part may be either the ripened ovary, as the hackberry, or a fleshy calyx, as the mulberry, or the fleshy receptacle, as

the fig, forming a syconium, or the thickened seed, as in species of *Artocarpus*. The order also included several important dyewoods, as fustic; several ornamental as well as timber trees planted for shade or for hedges, as the elm, mulberry, and Osage orange; and many valuable fibers, as hemp and ramie. Species of some genera produce a narcotic resin, as hops and also hemp. (See *hashish*.) Several of the most notable trees belong here, as the banian, the bo-tree or sacred fig, the sycamore-fig, and the famed upas-tree of Java. (See *Ficus* and *Antiaris*.) In the *Moreæ* and *Artocarpeæ*, and especially in the genus *Ficus*, an acrid emetic or poisonous milky juice abounds, either white or yellowish, in many furnishing india-rubber, in others becoming resinous, and yielding a gum. In a few, ★the cow-trees, it is innocuous, and is used as a beverage.

urticaria (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ą), *n.* [= F. *urticaire*, < NL. *urticaria*, nettle-rash, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica*.] Nettle-rash; uredo; hives. The disease is an eruption of wheals, occurring as an idiosyncrasy in some persons after eating shell-fish, certain fruits, or other food, and almost always dependent upon some gastric derangement. The wheals are indurated elevations of the skin, of varying size, whitish on the top (the swelling having forced the blood out of the capillaries of the skin), and surrounded by a reddened zone. They give rise to intense itching, especially when on the covered parts of the body. They appear suddenly and pass away with equal rapidity, one or more crops often coming and going in the course of a single day.

urticarial (ėr-ti-kā′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with urticaria. *Medical News*, LII. 546.

urticarious (ėr-ti-kā′ri-us), *a.* [< *urticaria* + *-ous*.] Same as *urticarial*. *Medical News*, ★LII. 720.

urticate (ėr′ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *urticated*, ppr. *urticating*. [< ML. *urticatus*, pp. of *urticare* (> OF. *ortier*; cf. It. *orticheggiare*), sting like a nettle, < L. *urtica*, a nettle: see *Urtica*.] **I.** *trans.* To sting like a nettle; nettle with stinging hairs; produce urtication in or of.

II. *intrans.* To have or exercise the faculty of urticating; effect urtication; sting.—**Urticating batteries, capsule, filament.** See *battery*, etc.—**Urticating larva,** a larva covered with spiny hairs, which have a stinging or nettling effect upon the skin of one handling it. See *stinging caterpillar* (with cut), under *stinging*.

urtication (ėr-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *urtication*; as *urticate* + *-ion*.] The action or result of urticating or stinging; a stinging or nettling operation or effect; specifically, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

Urticeæ (ėr-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Urtica* + *-eæ*.] The name employed for the plant family *Urticaceæ* by those botanists who treated it as a tribe and made the family equivalent to the order *Urticales*. See *Urticaceæ* and *Urticales*.

urubitinga (ö″rö-bi-ting′gą), *n.* [Tupi *urubú*, a vulture, + *-tinga*, white, bright, beautiful.] The native name of some hawk or other bird of prey of South America. It is adopted in ornithology (*a*) as the specific name of an alleged species of *Cathartes*, related to the turkey-buzzard of North America, and (*b*) [*cap.*] as the generic name of a number of black-and-white hawks of the buteonine division of the family *Falconidæ*. *U. zonura* of Brazil, etc., is the leading species; the anthracite hawk, *U. anthracina*, ranges from Central America northward into the United States. The genus was named as such by Lesson in 1836.

urubu (ö″rö-bö′), *n.* [Tupi.] One of the American vultures; a bird of the genus *Cathartes* or *Catharista*. The name is commonly applied, in ornithology, to the black vulture, or zopilote, the iribu of Azara, *Catharista urubu* of Vieillot, *Vultur iota* or *Cathartes iota* of some writers, now usually known as *Catharista atrata*. This resembles the common turkey-buzzard of the United States, but differs in the mode of feathering of the neck, proportions of wings and tail, shape of bill, etc. It inhabits the warmer parts of America, from latitude 40° S. to nearly 40° N., and is common in the southern United States as far north as the Carolinas. It is very voracious, and acts as an efficient scavenger in the towns, where it becomes semi-domesticated. See also cut under *Cathartes*.



Urubu (*Catharista atrata*).

urucuri (ö-rö-kö′ri), *n.* [Tupi *urucuri*.] A Brazilian palm, *Attalea excelsa*. Its large oily nuts are burned for their smoke in curing Para india-rubber. *Urucuri-iba* is the name of *Cocos coronata*.

Uruguayan (ö′rö-gwā-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Uruguay* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Uruguay, a republic of South America, situated south of Brazil.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Uruguay.

urus (ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *urus* = Gr. οὖρος, wild ox, from the Teut. name represented by OHG. *ūr* = AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ūrr*, also in comp. OHG. *urohso*, etc.: see *ure*[3] and *aurochs*.] 1. A kind of wild bull described by Cæsar; the mountain-bull, which ran wild in Gaul at the period of the Roman invasion, but has long been extinct. This is the *Bos urus*, or *B. primigenius*, of naturalists, and is also called *reem*, *tur*, *ur*, *ure*, and *ure-ox*. The urus had long spreading horns, unlike the European bison (*Bison bonasus*) or aurochs, and more like ordinary cattle, of which *B. primigenius* is a presumed ancestral form; but by some misunderstanding the name *urus* has also attached to the aurochs, a few individuals of which still linger wild, but under protection, in the forests of Lithuania. It has been thought, erroneously, that the "Chillingham cattle," such as exist in confinement at Chillingham in Northumberland, England, and Hamilton in Lanarkshire, Scotland, are descendants of the animal described by Cæsar. See cut under *aurochs*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs and extinct bisons: therefore equivalent to *Bison* as now employed. *Bojanus*, 1827; *Owen*, 1843.—3. A kind of fossil ox from Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. *Buckland*, 1831.

urva (ėr′vą), *n.* [NL. *urva*, from an E. Ind. name.] 1. The crab-eating ichneumon of India, *Herpestes urva*, of a black color, the hairs annulated with white, and with a white stripe on the side of the head.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of such ichneumons, of which there are 3 Asiatic species, as *U. cancrivora*. *B. R. Hodgson*.

urvant (ėr′vant), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curvant*.] In *her.*, same as *urved*.

urved (ėrvd), *a.* [Appar. an error for *curved*.] In *her.*, turned or bowed upward. *Berry*.

us[1] (us), *pron.* The objective case of *we*.

us[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *use*[1].

U. S. An abbreviation of *United States* (of ★America).

U. S. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States of America*, and (*b*) of *United States Army*.

usable (ū′zą-bl), *a.* [Also *useable*; < *use* + *-able*.] Capable of being used.

> A lame carriage-horse threw everything into sad uncertainty. It might be weeks, it might be only a few days, before the horse was *useable*. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.

usableness (ū′zą-bl-nes), *n.* The character of ★being usable. Also spelled *useableness*.

usage (ū′zāj), *n.* [< ME. *usage*, < OF. (and F.) *usage* = Pr. *usatge* = Sp. *usaje* = It. *usaggio*, < ML. *usaticum*, usage, < L. *usus*, use: see *use*.] 1†. Use; enjoyment.

> Kept her to his *usage* and his store.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2337.

2. The act of using.

> Nor be thou rageful, like a handled bee,
> And lose thy life by *usage* of thy sting.
> *Tennyson*, The Ancient Sage.

3. Mode of using or treating; treatment.

> Deliver what you are, and how you came
> To this sad cave, and what your *usage* was?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

> As I promis'd
> On your arrival, you have met no *usage*
> Deserves repentance in your being here.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

> Base was his *usage*, vile his whole employ,
> And all despised and fed the pliant boy.
> *Crabbe*, The Parish Register (Works, I. 64).

4. Long-continued use or practice; customary way of acting; habitual use; custom; practice: as, the ancient *usage* of Parliament. Technically, in English law, *usage* has a different signification from *custom*, in not implying immemorial existence or general prevalence. In earlier times *custom* was defined as a law created or evidenced by immemorial usage. Some American writers use the terms as practically equivalent, except in regarding *usage* as the facts by which the existence of *custom* is proved; others treat *usage* as the habit of individuals or classes, such as those engaged in a particular trade or business, and *custom* as the habit of communities or localities.

> Afterward, as is the right *usage*,
> The lordys all to hir dede homage.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 251.

> *Usage* confirm'd what Fancy had begun.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

The custom of making their own Ordinances—like the *Usages* of a Corporation, the "Customary" of a Manor, . . . or the "Bye-laws" of a Parish—is but another illustration of the old common law of England.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

5. Established or customary mode of employing a particular word, phrase, or construction; current locution.

> The more closely one looks into *usage*, the firmer must be one's conviction that its adjudications have greatly more of freedom and elasticity than find countenance with mere word-fanciers. *F. Hall*, Modern English, Pref.

6†. Manners; behavior; conduct. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 45.

> He is able with his tongue and *usage* to deceive and abuse the wisest man that is.
> *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 51.

By usage, customarily; regularly.

> They helde hem payed of fruites that they ete,
> Which that the feldes gave hem *by usage*.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 4.

Law and usage of Parliament. See *parliamentary law*, under *parliamentary*.—**The usages,** certain forms and rites in the celebration of the eucharist maintained by some of the nonjuring clergy in England and Scotland—namely, the mixed chalice, the invocation and oblation in the prayer of consecration, and distinct and separate prayer for the departed. Those who supported the usages were called *usagers*, and their opponents *non-usagers*. All the usages were enjoined in the nonjurors' communion office of 1718. The liturgical forms were authorized in the Scottish communion office of 1764, and the mixed chalice became an established custom. See *nonjuror*.—**Usages of war.** See *war*[1].=**Syn. 4.** *Habit*, *Manner*, etc. See *custom*.

usager (ū′zā-jėr), *n.* [< F. *usager*, < *usage*, usage: see *usage*.] 1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. *Daniel*.—2. One of a party which maintained the usages (see phrase under *usage*) among the English nonjurors and in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

usance (ū′ząns), *n.* [< ME. *usaunce*, < OF. *usance*, < *usant*, using: see *usant*.] 1†. Using; use; employment.

> By this discriminative *usance* or sanctification of things sacred the name of God is honoured and sanctified.
> *Joseph Mede*, Diatribe, p. 60.

> But why do you call this benefit made of our money usury and madness? It is but *usance*, and husbanding of our stock. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 281.

2†. Usage; custom.

> As was her *usaunce*
> To forthren every wight, and doon plesaunce
> Of veray bounte and of courtesye.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1476.

3†. Premium paid for the use of money loaned; interest.

> He lends out money gratis and brings down
> The rate of *usance*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 46.

4. The time which is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on a distant country. The length of the usance varies in different places from fourteen days to six months after the date of the bill, and the bill may be drawn at usance, half usance, double usance, etc. In recent years a four months' usance has been established for India, China, Japan, etc.

usant† (ū′zant), *a.* [< ME. *usaunt*, < OF. *usant*, ppr. of *user*, use: see *use*.] Using; accustomed.

> A theef he was of corn and eek of mele,
> And that a sly and *usaunt* [var. *usyng*] for to stele.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 20.

usaunce†, **usaunt**†. Old spellings of *usance*, *usant*.

Usbeg, *n.* See *Uzbeg*.

usher†, *n.* An old spelling of *usher*.

Uscock (us′kok), *n.* [= G. pl. *Uskoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives.] One of the dwellers in Servia and Bosnia who about the beginning of the sixteenth century settled in Dalmatia and neighboring regions, on account of the Turkish ★invasions.

use[1] (ūs), *n.* [< ME. *use*, *uce*, *us*, < OF. *us*, *uz* = Pr. *us* = Sp. Pg. It. *uso*, < L. *usus*, use, experience, discipline, skill, habit, custom, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, OL. *oeti*, pp. *oesus*, use, employ, exercise, perform, enjoy, etc.; cf. Skt. *ūta*, pp. of √ *av*, favor. Hence ult. *use*, *v.*, *usage*, *usual*, *usurp*, *usury*, *utensil*, *utilize*, *utility*; *abuse*, *peruse*; *disuse*, *misuse*, etc.] 1. The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; application; conversion to a purpose, especially a profitable purpose.

> This word habbeth muchel on *vs*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

> The fat of the beast that dieth of itself . . . may be used in any other *use*. Lev. vii. 24.

> I know not what *use* to put her to.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 97.

> *Sub.* Why, this is covetise!
> *Mam.* No, I assure you,
> I shall employ it all in pious *uses*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

If this citizen had not . . . proffered her her diet and lodging under the name of my sister, I could not have told what shift to have made, for the greatest part of my money is revolted; we'll make more *use* of him.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Constant *Use* ev'n Flint and Steel impairs.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. That property of a thing (or character of a person) which renders it suitable for a purpose; adaptability to the attainment of an end; usefulness; availability; utility; serviceableness; service; convenience; help; profit: as, a thing of no *use*.

God made two great lights, great for their *use*
To man. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 346.

We have no doubt that the ancient controversies were of *use*, in so far as they served to exercise the faculties of the disputants. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

It [a sitting] might as well last to Sunday morning, as there is no *use* in making more than two bites at a cherry.
Punch, No. 2066, p. 64.

3. Need for employing; occasion to employ; necessity; exigency; need.

Be not acknown on 't [handkerchief]; I have *use* for it.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 319.

Heaven has begun the work,
And blest us all; let our endeavours follow,
To preserve this blessing to our timely *uses*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

4. Continued or repeated practice or employment; custom; wont; usage; habit.

Long *use* and experience hath found out many things commodious for man's life.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

How *use* doth breed a habit in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 1.

Use makes a better soldier than the most urgent considerations of duty — familiarity with danger enabling him to estimate the danger. *Emerson*, Courage.

5. Common occurrence; ordinary experience. [Rare.]

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 25.

6. Interest for money; usury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

D. Pedro. You have lost the heart of Signior Benedick.
Beat. Indeed, my lord, he lent it me awhile; and I gave him *use* for it, a double heart for his single one.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 288.

Human life
Is but a loan to be repaid with *use*,
When He shall call his debtors to account.
Cowper, Task, iii.

7†. That part of a sermon devoted to a practical application of the doctrine expounded.

The parson has an edifying stomach, . . .
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

8. In *liturgics*, the distinctive ritual and liturgical forms and observances, collectively and singly, of a particular church, diocese, group of dioceses, or community: as, Sarum *use;* Aberdeen *use;* Anglican *use;* Roman *use*. The term is most frequently applied to the varieties of ritual and liturgical usage in England before the Reformation and to monastic and Roman usage as differing from these, and also to the different local varieties of the ancient Gallican offices. In England the several uses were those of Sarum, York, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, etc. These had a common family likeness, and differed considerably from Roman use. The most important of them was Sarum or Salisbury use, which was the form of service compiled about 1085 from various diocesan uses, English and Norman, by St. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of England. The use of Sarum prevailed throughout the greater part of England, and in 1542 it was ordered to be observed throughout the whole province of Canterbury. The Book of Common Prayer, first issued in 1549, and founded mainly on Salisbury use, established a uniform liturgy for the whole Church of England, but, except by implication of certain rubrics, left the exact mode of ritual observance in many respects unprovided for. See *liturgy*, 3 (4). — **Sarum use.** See def. 8. — **To have no use for.** (*a*) To have no occasion or need for; be unable to convert to a profitable end; not to want. (*b*) To have no liking for. [U. S.]

"I *have no use for* him"—don't like him.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

To have no use of†. Same as *to have no use for* (*a*).

Our author calls them "figures to be let," because the picture *has no use of* them.
Dryden, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

To make use of, to put in use; employ. — **Use and wont, use and custom,** the common or customary practice.

use[1] (ūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *used*, ppr. *using*. [< ME. *usen*, < OF. (and F.) *user* = Sp. Pg. *usar* = It. *usare* = ML. *usare*, use, employ, practise, etc., freq. of L. *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*[1], *n.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To employ for the attainment of some purpose or end; avail one's self of. (*a*) To make use of: as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a book.

Alwaies in your hands *vse* eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium, or a sweet Pommander, or some like precious stone, to be worne in a ring vpon the little finger of the left hand. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Lancelot Gobbo, *use* your legs. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 5.

We need not *use* long circumstance of words.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I am not at my own dispose; I am *using* his talents, and all the gain must be his. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 2.

Since the winds were pleased this waif to blow
Unto my door, a fool I were indeed
If I should fail to *use* her for my need.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 266.

(*b*) To employ; expend; consume: as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* water for irrigation.

Instant occasion to *use* fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 19.

(*c*) To practise or employ, in a general way; do, exercise, etc.

He setteth out the cruelness of the emperor's soldiers, which they *used* at Rome.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 188.

They
Will not, nor cannot, *use* such vigilance.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 16.

We have *us'd* all means
To find the cause of her disease, yet cannot.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Deeds and language such as men do *use*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

In prosperity he gratefully admires the bounty of the Almighty giver, and *useth*, not abuseth plenty.
Habington, Castara, iii.

He was questioned about some speeches he had *used* in the ship lately, in his return out of England.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 324.

(*d*) To practise customarily; make a practice of.

To dampne a man without answere of word;
And, for a lord, that is ful foul to *use*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 402.

O what falsehood is *used* in England — yea, in the whole world! *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

As for Drunkenness, 'tis True, it may be *us'd* without Scandal. *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

Prodigall in their expence, *vsing* dicing, dauncing, dronkennes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 147.

Use hospitality one to another. 1 Pet. iv. 9.

2. To act or behave toward; treat: as, to *use* one well or ill.

In government it is good to *use* men of one rank equally.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

Oh, brave lady, thou art worthy to have servants,
To be commandress of a family,
Thou knowest how to *use* and govern it!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

When Pompey liv'd,
He *us'd* you nobly; now he is dead, *use* him so.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

'Sdeath! what a brute am I to *use* her thus!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. To accustom; habituate; render familiar by practice; inure: common in the past participle: as, soldiers *used* to hardships.

About eighteene yeers agone, hauing pupils at Cambridge studious of the Latine tongue, I *vsed* them often to write Epistles and Theames together, and dailie to translate some peece of English into Latine.
Baret, Alvearie (1580), To the Reader.

It will next behoove us to consider the inconvenience we fall into by *using* our selves to bee guided by these kind of Testimonies. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

If it be one of the baser consolations, it is also one of the most disheartening concomitants of long life, that we get *used* to everything. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

4. To frequent; visit often or habitually.

And zif the Merchauntes *useden* als moche that Contre as thei don Cathay, it wolde ben better than Cathay in a schort while. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 307.

It goes against my conscience to tarry so long in honest company; but my comfort is, I do not *use* it.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

These many years, even from my youth, have I *used* the seas; in which time the Lord God hath delivered me from a multitude of dangers.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 351).

"I was better off once, sir," he did not fail to tell everybody who *used* the room. *Thackeray.*

5†. To comport; behave; demean: used reflexively.

Now will I declare how the citizens *use* themselves one to another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii. 5.

6†. To have sexual intercourse with. *Chaucer.*

— **To use up.** (*a*) To consume entirely by using; use the whole of.

There is only a certain amount of energy in the present constitution of the sun; and, when that has been *used up*, the sun cannot go on giving out any more heat.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 222.

(*b*) To exhaust, as one's means or strength; wear out; leave no force or capacity in: as, the man is completely *used up*. [Colloq.]

Before we saw the Spanish Main, half were "gastados," *used up*, as the Dons say, with the scurvy.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

But what is coffee but a noxious berry,
Born to keep *used-up* Londoners awake?
C. S. Calverley, Beer.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be accustomed; practise customarily; be in the habit: as, he *used* to go there regularly.

Also there, faste by, be .ij. stones; vpon one of them our Sauyoure Criste *vsed* to sytte and preche to his disciples.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Sir, if you come to rail, pray quit my house;
I do not *use* to have such language given
Within my doors to me.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

As thou *usest* to do unto those that love thy name.
Ps. cxix. 132.

So when they came to the door they went in, not knocking; for folks *use* not to knock at the door of an inn.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. To be wont; be customary; customarily be, do, or effect something specified.

Of Court, it seemes, men Courtesie doe call,
For that it there most *useth* to abound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 1.

Madam, your beauty *uses* to command,
And not to beg! what is your suit to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

How alter'd is each pleasant nook;—
And *used* the dumpy church to look
So dumpy in the spire?
Locker, Bramble-rise.

3. To be accustomed to go; linger or stay habitually; dwell. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This fellow *useth* to the fencing-school, this to the dancing school. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 154.

I will give thee for thy food
No fish that *useth* in the mud.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Ders er ole gray rat wat *uses* 'bout yer, en time atter time he comes out w'en you all done gond ter bed, . . . en me en him talks by de 'our.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

4†. To communicate; receive the eucharist.

And the to torches, eueri day in the ger, scullen ben light and brennynge at the heye messe at selue auter, from the leuacioun of cristis body sacrid, in til that the priest haue *vsed*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

When the preste hath don his masse,
Vsed, & his hondes wasche,
A-nothur oryson he moste say.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 91.

use[2] (ūs), *n.* [< ME. **ues*, **oes*, *oyss*, < OF. *ues*, *oes*, *uoes*, *eus*, *os*, *oeps*, *obs* = Pr. *obs* = OSp. *huevos* = It. *uopo*, profit, advantage, use, need, < L. *opus*, work, labor, need, AL. use, in legal sense: see *opus*. The word *use*[2] has been confused with *use*[1], with which it is now practically identical.] In *law*, the benefit or profit (with power to direct disposal) of property — technically of lands and tenements — in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary; the equitable ownership of lands the legal title to which is in another. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the use of profits, and is called *cestui que use*. Since the Statute of Uses, the gift or grant of real property to the use of a person transfers to him directly the legal title; and the term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use*, so far as the law now permits it to exist. (See *trust*[1], 5.) *Uses* apply only to lands of inheritance; no use can subsist of leaseholds.

And *use* is a trust or confidence reposed in some other.
Sir E. Coke, Com. on Littleton, 272 b.

Use seems to be an older word than trust. Its first occurrence in statute law is in 7 Ric. II. c. 12, in the form *æps*. In Littleton "confidence" is the word employed. The Statute of Uses seems to regard *use*, trust, and confidence as synonymous. According to Bacon, it was its permanency that distinguished the *use* from the trust.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 596.

Charitable uses, Charitable Uses Act. See *charitable.* — **Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant.* — **Domain of use.** See *domain.* — **Executed use.** See *executed.* — **Executory uses,** springing uses. — **Feoffee to uses.** See *feoffee.* — **Ferial use, Festal use.** See *ferial.* — **Future** or **contingent use,** a use limited to a person not ascertained, or depending on an uncertain event, but without derogation of a use previously limited. — **In use.** (*a*) In employment. (*b*) In customary practice or observance.

When abjurations were *in use* in this land, the state and law were satisfied if the abjuror came to the sea-side, and waded into the sea when winds and tides resisted.
Donne, Letters, vii.

Pious uses, religious uses; more specifically, that class of religious uses which was not condemned by the law as superstitious. — **Public use.** See *public.* — **Religious uses,** uses or trusts for the propagation of religion, the support of religious institutions, or the performance of religious rites. — **Resulting use.** See *result, v. i.* — **Secondary use.** Same as *shifting use.* — **Shifting use,** a use or trust properly created for the benefit of one person, but so as to pass from him upon a specified contingency and vest wholly or in part in another. Thus, if A enfeoffed B to the use of C and his heirs, but if C should die or should inherit another estate in the lifetime of A, then to D and his heirs, the occurrence of the contingency would cause the *use* (and therefore, under the Statute of Uses, the legal title) to *shift* from C to D. — **Springing use,** the creation of an estate so as to arise (spring into effect) on a future event, after an estate enjoyed by the grantor, by means of a feoffment or conveyance under the Statute of Uses. — **Statute of charitable uses.** See *statute.* — **Statute of Uses,** an English statute of 1536 (27 Hen. VIII., c. 10) against uses and against devising lands by will (a practice which tended to defeat feudal dues), and intended to give the legal estate or absolute ownership to those who are entitled to the beneficial enjoyment of land. The principal clause enacted that thereafter whoever should have

a use, confidence, or trust in any hereditaments should be deemed and adjudged in lawful seizin, estate, and possession of the same estate that he had in use—that is, that he, instead of the nominal grantee or trustee, should become the full legal owner. This principle has been adopted by provisions, known by the same title, in the legislation of most of the United States.—**Superstitious uses,** such religious uses as were condemned by English law at or after the Reformation as maintaining superstition, in which were included the providing of masses for the dead, etc. In the United States, generally, no restriction is placed upon uses for these purposes as such, all religious tenets not involving any contravention of the criminal law being on an equal footing; but trusts for such purposes are required to conform to the same rules as trusts for charitable or other secular uses, in respect to the existence of a competent corporate trustee and a defined or ascertainable object.—**Use and occupation,** the enjoyment of possession or the holding of real property belonging to another without a written lease, but under circumstances implying a liability to make compensation in the nature of rent.—**Use plaintiff,** a person beneficially interested in a claim, and for whose use or benefit an action is brought thereon in the name of another, as in the name of an apparent owner, or in the name of the state.

useable, useableness. See *usable, usableness.*

usee (ū-zē′), *n.* [< *use*[2] + *-ee.*] A person for whose use a suit is brought in the name of another. [Rare.]

useful (ūs′fụl), *a.* [< *use*[1] + *-ful.*] Being of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; suited or adapted to a purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; serviceable.

The Scot, because he hath always been an *useful* Confederate to France against England, hath (among other Privileges) Right of Pre-emption or first choice of Wines in Bourdeaux. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 54.

Now blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be *useful?* *Milton,* S. A., l. 564.

The *useful* arts are reproductions or new combinations, by the wit of man, of the same natural benefactors.
Emerson, Nature.

Useful invention. See *invention.* = **Syn.** Advantageous, serviceable, helpful, available, salutary.

usefully (ūs′fụl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably; beneficially; in such a manner as to effect or advance some end.

usefulness (ūs′fụl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useful; conduciveness to some end; utility; serviceableness; advantage.

useless (ūs′les), *a.* [< *use* + *-less.*] Having no use; being of no use; unserviceable; usable to no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; unprofitable; ineffectual.

Where none admire, 'tis *useless* to excel.
Lord Lyttelton.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As *useless* if it goes as when it stands.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 682.

=**Syn.** *Useless, Fruitless, Ineffectual, Unavailing,* bootless, profitless, unprofitable, valueless, worthless, futile, abortive. *Useless* often implies that the cause of failure lies in the situation: as, it is *useless* to try to mend that clock. *Useless* is the only one of these words that may thus be applied by anticipation to what might be attempted. That which is *fruitless, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* actually fails, and from hindrances external to itself. *Unavailing* is more likely to be used than *fruitless* or *ineffectual* where the failure is through some one's unwillingness: as, *unavailing* prayers or petitions, *ineffectual* efforts, *fruitless* labors. *Fruitless* is stronger and more final than *ineffectual* or *unavailing.*

uselessly (ūs′les-li), *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

uselessness (ūs′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being useless; unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended.

user[1] (ū′zėr), *n.* [< ME. *user;* < *use*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which uses.

Yf ther be eny wyndowes, dorres, or holes of newe made in to the yeld walle, wherthorough eny persone may se, here, or have knowlech what ys done in the seid halle, that it be so stopped by the doers or *vsers* therof, uppon peyne of xiii. s. iiij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

Beauty's waste hath in the world an end,
And, kept unused, the *user* so destroys it.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

user[2] (ū′zėr), *n.* [< OF. *user,* inf. as noun: see *use, v.*] In *law,* the using or exercise, as of a right; continued use or enjoyment; the acting in a manner which implies a claim of right so to do. See *non-user.*—**Adverse user,** such a use of property as the owner himself would exercise, disregarding the claims of others entirely, asking permission from no one, and using the property under a claim of right. *Mitchell,* J., 120 Jud. Rep., p. 598.—**Right of user.** (*a*) The right to use, as distinguished from ownership. (*b*) The presumptive right arising from continued user.

ush (ush), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *usher.*] To usher. [Obsolete or colloq.]

If he winna fee to me
Three valets or four,
To beir my tail up frae the dirt
And *ush* me throw the town.
The Vain Gudewife, st. 3.

usher (ush′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *usher, uscher, usshere, uschere,* < OF. *ussher, usser, ussier, uissier,* F. *huissier* = OSp. *uxier,* Sp. *ujier* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario* = It. *usciere,* also *ostiario,* < L. *ostiarius,* a doorkeeper, < *ostium* (> OF. *uis, huis*), a door, entrance, < *os* (*oris*), a mouth: see *ostium, os*[2].] **1.** An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; a doorkeeper; hence, one who meets people at the door of a public hall, church, or theater, and escorts them to seats; also, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank. In the royal household of Great Britain there are four gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, together with gentlemen ushers daily waiters, gentlemen ushers quarterly waiters, etc.

That dore can noon *ussher* shette.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

The sable Night dis-lodged; and now began
Aurora's *Vsher* with his windy Fan
Gently to shake the Woods on every side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

P. jun. Art thou her grace's steward?
Bro. No, her *usher,* sir.
P. jun. What, of the hall? thou hast a sweeping face;
Thy beard is like a broom.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.

2. An under-teacher, or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher.

Further yt was agred that, yf Ryc' Marlow which ys now Scholemaster will not tary here as *hussher* and teache wrytinge and helpe to teache the petytes, then the sayd Ocland to have the hole wages, and to fynd his *hussher* him selfe and to teache gramer, wrytinge, and petytes according to the erection of our sayd Schole.
Christopher Ocland, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 65.

I have been an *usher* at a boarding-school myself; and may I die by an anodyne necklace, but I had rather be an under-turnkey in Newgate! *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xx.

3. One of certain British geometrid moths. *Hybernia leucophearia* is the spring usher.—**Gentleman usher of the black rod.** See *black-rod.*—**Gentleman ushers of the privy chamber.** See *privy.*—**Usher of the green rod,** an officer of the order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the order of St. Patrick, the order of the Bath, etc.

usher (ush′ėr), *v. t.* [< *usher, n.*] To act as an usher to; attend on in the manner of an usher; introduce as forerunner or harbinger; forerun; precede; announce: generally followed by *in, forth,* etc.

No sun shall ever *usher forth* mine honours.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 410.

And *ushers in* his talk with cunning sighs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 38.

When he comes home, poor snail, he'll not dare to peep forth of doors lest his horns *usher* him.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, v. 1.

He . . . carefully *ushered* resistance with a preamble of infringed right. *Lowell,* Fireside Travels, p. 78.

usherance† (ush′ėr-ạns), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ance.*] The act of ushering, or the state of being ushered in; introduction. *Shaftesbury,* Characteristics, iii.

usherdom (ush′ėr-dum), *n.* [< *usher* + *-dom.*] The functions or power of ushers; ushership; also, ushers collectively. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

usherian (u-shē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *usher* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to, or performed or directed by, an usher. [Rare.]

Certain powers were . . . delegated to . . . beings called Ushers. The *usherian* rule had . . . always been comparatively light. *Disraeli,* Vivian Grey, I. iv.

usherless (ush′ėr-les), *a.* [< *usher* + *-less.*] Destitute of an usher or ushers.

Where *usherless,* both day and night, the North,
South, East, and West windes enter and goe forth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

ushership (ush′ėr-ship), *n.* [< *usher* + *-ship.*] The office of an usher.

usitate (ū′zi-tāt), *a.* [< L. *usitatus,* used, usual, pp. of *usitari,* use often, freq. of *uti,* pp. *usus,* use: see *use*[1].] Used; usual; customary.

He [Hooper] borrowed from Laski, or from Zurich, the new or revived title of superintendent, and with this he decorated certain of his clergy, whom he set above the rest, despising, it would seem, the *usitate* dignities of rural deans and archdeacons.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

usitative (ū′zi-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *usitate* + *-ive.*] Noting customary action: as, "the *usitative* aorist," *Alford.*

U. S. M. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States mail,* and (*b*) of *United States marine.*

U. S. N. An abbreviation of *United States navy.*

Usnea (us′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffmann, 1789).] A small genus of gymnocarpous parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Usneaceæ.* They are fruticulose or more commonly pendulous lichens, having the thallus terete, usually straw-colored or grayish, with subterminal peltate apothecia. They are found in temperate or cool climates, growing on rocks, or more commonly on trunks or limbs of trees, whence they are called *tree-mosses,* resembling in their growth the southern tree-moss, *Dendropogon usneoides. U. barbata* is the



Beard-moss (*Usnea barbata*).

beard-moss, necklace-moss, or hanging-moss. See also cut under *apothecium.*

Usneaceæ (us-nē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Usnea* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, typified by the genus *Usnea.*

usquebaugh (us′kwē-bâ), *n.* [Sc. also *usquebae, iskiebae;* formerly *usquebath,* < Gael. Ir. *uisge-beatha,* whisky, lit. 'water of life,' < *uisge,* water, + *beatha,* life, allied to L. *vita,* Gr. *βίος,* life: see *vital, quick*[1]. Cf. F. *eau de vie,* NL. *aqua vitæ,* brandy, lit. 'water of life.' Cf. *whisky*[1], another form of the same word without the second element.] Distilled spirit made by the Celtic people of the British Islands, originally from barley. In this sense the term is still used in Scotland for malt whisky.

The Irishman for *usquebath.*
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, v. 1.

In case of sickness, such bottles of *usquebaugh,* black-cherry brandy, . . . and strong-beer as made the old coach crack again. *Vanbrugh,* Journey to London, i. 1.

Inspirin' bauld John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
Wi' tippeny we fear nae evil;
Wi' *usquebae,* we'll face the devil.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

U. S. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United States Senate,* and (*b*) of *United States ship.*

usselvent† *pron. pl.* [ME. *usselfe, usselven;* < *us* + *self, selve,* pl. of *self.*] Ourselves. *Wyclif,* Cor. xi.

We fille accorded by *us selven* two.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 812.

ussuk, *n.* [Also *oozook, ursuk;* Eskimo.] The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus.* See cut under *Erignathus.*

Ustilaginaceæ (us″ti-laj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-aceæ.*] An extensive family of fungi, the smuts, parasitic in the tissues of living plants, especially flowering plants, causing much damage, particularly to the grasses. The mycelium is widely spreading, but soon vanishes. The spores are produced in the interior of mycelial branches, which often become gelatinized. The life-history begins with the production from the resting-spore of a promycelium which bears promycelial spores. These spores frequently conjugate in pairs, and directly, or by means of sporids, produce a new mycelium, which in turn bears the resting-spores in another plant. *Ustilago, Urocystis,* and *Tilletia* are the most important genera. See *Coniomycetes, smut,* 3, *Fungi.* Also *Ustilagineæ.*

ustilagineous (us″ti-lā-jin′ē-us), *a.* In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the *Ustilaginaceæ.*

ustilaginous (us-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *Ustilago* (*-gin-*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Affected with ustilago; smutty.—**2.** Belonging to the *Ustilaginaceæ.*

Ustilago (us-ti-lā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1801), < LL. *ustilago* (*-gin-*), a plant of the thistle kind; prob., like *urtica,* < *urere* (√ *us*), burn: see *ustion.* The name is applied to smut as looking 'burnt' or blackened by fire.] **1.** A genus of parasitic fungi, the type of the family *Ustilaginaceæ,* causing, under the name of *smut,* some of the most destructive of the fungus-diseases of plants. The spores are simple, produced in the interior of much-gelatinized swollen hyphæ, and when mature forming pulverulent, sometimes ill-smelling masses. See *smut,* 3, *maize-smut, bunt*[4], *colly-brand, collarbags, coal-brand.*

2. [*l. c.*] Smut. See *smut,* 3.

ustion (us′chọn), *n.* [= F. *ustion* = Sp. *ustión* = Pg. *ustão* = It. *ustione,* < L. *ustio*(*n-*), a burning, < *urere* (√ *us*), burn, sear. Cf. *adust*[2], *combust,* etc.] The act of burning, or the state of being burned. *Johnson.*

ustorious (us-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *ustor,* a burner (of dead bodies), < *urere,* burn.] Having the property of burning.

The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

ustulate (us'ṭū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ustulatus*, pp. of *ustulare*, scorch, dim. of *urere*, burn.] Colored, or blackened, as if scorched or singed.

ustulation (us-ṭū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *ustulate* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of burning or searing.

Sindging and *ustulation* such as rapid affrictions do cause. *Sir W. Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Society, p. 297.

[In the following quotation the word is used in a secondary sense, with special reference to 1 Cor. vii. 9.

It is not certain that they took the better part when they chose *ustulation* before marriage, expressly against the apostle. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.]

2†. In *metal.*, the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores in a muffle. *Imp. Dict.*— 3. In *phar.*: (*a*) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing. (*b*) The burning of wine.

usual (ū'zhọ̈-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *usuel* = Sp. Pg. *usual* = It. *usuale*, < L. *usualis*, for use, fit for use, also of common use, customary, common, ordinary, usual, < *usus*, use, habit, custom: see *use*[1].] **I.** *a.* In common use; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the general course of events; customary; habitual; common; frequent; ordinary.

Necessity
Taught us those arts not *usual* to our sex.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

Albeit it be not *usual* with me, chiefly in the absence of a husband, to admit any entrance to strangers.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

I was told that it was not *usual* to pay a kaphar in caravans. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 138.

As usual, in such manner as is usual or common; as often happens; after the customary fashion.

Want of money had, *as usual*, induced the King to convoke his Parliament. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Usual predication. See *predication.* = **Syn.** *Customary*, etc. (see *habitual*), general, wonted, prevalent, prevailing, accustomed.

II.† *n.* That which is usual.

The staffe of seuen verses hath seuen proportions, whereof one onely is the *vsuall* of our vulgar.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

usually (ū'zhọ̈-ạl-i), *adv.* According to what is usual or customary; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

usualness (ū'zhọ̈-ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being usual; commonness; frequency; customariness.

usucapient (ū-zū-kā'pi-ẹnt), *n.* One who has acquired, or claims to have acquired, by usucaption.

The burden of debts must in like manner have fallen on the *usucapient* or *usucapients* in proportion to the shares they had taken of the deceased's property.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 692.

usucapt (ū'zū-kapt), *v.* To acquire by prescription or usucaption.

Under the jus civile, on failure of agnates (and of the gens where there was one), the succession was vacant and fell to the fisc, unless perchance it was *usucapted* by a stranger possessing pro herede. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 702.

usucaptible (ū-zū-kap'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *usucaptus*, pp. of *usucapere*, acquire by prescription: see *usucaption.*] Capable of being acquired by possession, prescription, or usucaption.

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were *usucaptible* and he had not taken them theftuously, acquired a quiritary right in two years or one as the case might be, simply on the strength of his possession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

usucaption (ū-zū-kap'shọn), *n.* [Cf. F. *usucapion*, < L. *usucapio(n-)*, an acquisition by possession or prescription, < *usucapere*, pp. *usucaptus*, prop. two words, *usu capere*, acquire by prescription: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *use* and *caption.*] In *civil law*, the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law. It is nearly equivalent or correlative to the common-law prescription, but differs in that possession in good faith was required to constitute usucaption, but need not be in good faith to constitute prescription.

As the title here depends on possession, which is a mere fact, it is plainly reasonable that the law where the fact occurs should be applied in questions of *usucaption* or prescription, which is right growing out of a continued fact.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, ¶ 71.

usudurian (ū'zū-dū'ri-ạn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. < L. *usus*, use, + *durus*, hard, + *-ian.*] A packing-material prepared from unvulcanized rubber combined with other materials. It is a non-conductor, and when exposed to the action of steam it becomes vulcanized, and is very durable. By the application of naphtha to two pieces of this packing, they are made to unite homogeneously under pressure, and a mass of any size or thickness is thus readily built up. ★*E. H. Knight.*

usufruct (ū'zū-frukt), *n.* [= F. *usufruit* = Pr. *usufrug* = Sp. Pg. *usufructo* = It. *usufrutto*, *usofrutto*, < L. *ususfructus* (abl. *usufructu*), also, and orig., two words, *usus fructus, usus et fructus*, the use and enjoyment: *usus*, use; *fructus*, enjoyment, fruit: see *use*[1] and *fruit.*] In *law*, the right of enjoying all the advantages derivable from the use of something which belongs to another so far as is compatible with the substance of the thing not being destroyed or injured. *Quasi-usufruct* was admitted in the civil law in the case of certain perishable things. In these cases an equivalent in kind and quantity was admitted to represent the things destroyed or injured by use. (*Amos.*) *Usufruct* is often used as implying that the right is held for life, as distinguished from more limited and from permanent rights.

In the rich man's houses and pictures, his parks and gardens, I have a temporary *usufruct* at least.
Lamb, Bachelor's Complaint.

usufruct (ū'zū-frukt), *v. t.* [< *usufruct, n.*] To hold in usufruct; subject to a right of enjoyment of its advantages by one while owned by another.

The cautio usufructuaria that property *usufructed* should revert unimpaired to the owner on the expiry of the usufructuary's life interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 709.

usufructuary (ū-zū-fruk'ṭū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *usufruitier* = Sp. Pg. *usufructuario* = It. *usufruttuario*, < LL. *usufructuarius*, one who has the use and profit of, but not the title to (a thing), < L. *ususfructus*, use and enjoyment: see *usufruct.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *usufructuaries* (-riz). A person who has the usufruct or use and enjoyment of property for a time without having the title. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

I have been ever your man, and counted myself but an *usufructuary* of myself, the property being yours.
Bacon, Letter, March 25, 1621.

usurarious† (ū-zụ̄-rā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *usurarius*, of usury: see *usurary.*] Usurious. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 5.

usurary† (ū'zụ̄-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *usuraire* = Pr. *usurari* = Sp. Pg. It. *usurario*, < L. *usurarius*, of or pertaining to interest or usury, < *usura*, usury: see *usure*, *usury.*] Usurious. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 373.

usure† (ū'zụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *usure*, < OF. (and F.) *usure* = Sp. Pg. It. *usura*, < L. *usura*, use, employment, interest, < *uti*, pp. *usus*, use: see *use*[1].] Interest; usury. *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 9.

What is *vsure*, but venyme of patrymonye, and a lawfulle thefe that tellyth ys entent?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

usure† (ū'zụ̄r), *v. i.* [< *usure, n.*] To practise usury.

I turn no monies in the public bank,
Nor *usure* private. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

usurer (ū'zụ̄-rėr), *n.* [< ME. *usurer*, < OF. (also F.) *usurier* = Sp. *usurero* = Pg. *usureiro* = It. *usuriere*, < ML. *usurarius*, a usurer, < L. *usurarius*, pertaining to use or interest, < *usura*, use, interest: see *usure*, *usury.*] 1†. One who lent money and took interest for it.

The seconde buffet be-tokeneth the riche *vserer* that deliteth in his richesse and goth s[c]ornynge his pore nyghebours that be nedy whan thei come to hym ought for to borough. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

Henry, duke of Guise, . . . was the greatest *usurer* in France, because he had turned all his estate into obligations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 87.

2. One who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest; a money-lender who exacts excessive or inordinate interest. See *usury.*

usuring† (ū'zụ̄-ring), *a.* [< *usure* + *-ing*[2].] Practising usury; usurious.

I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

usurious (ū-zū'ri-us), *a.* [< *usury* + *-ous.*] 1. Practising usury; specifically, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

Plead not: *usurious* nature will have all,
As well the int'rest as the principal.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of usury; acquired by usury.

Enemies to interest, . . . holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 30.

usuriously (ū-zū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

usuriousness (ū-zū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being usurious.

usurous†, *a.* Same as *usurious*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 4.

usurp (ū-zėrp'), *v.* [< F. *usurper* = Sp. Pg. *usurpar* = It. *usurpare*, < L. *usurpare*, make use of, use, assume, take possession of, usurp, perhaps orig. *usu rapere*, seize to (one's own) use: *usu*, abl. of *usus*, use; *rapere*, seize: see *use*[1] and *rap*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; seize, appropriate, or assume illegally or wrongfully: as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power.

That hellish monster, damnd hypocrisie, . . .
Vsurps my place & titles soveraigntie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Thou dost here *usurp*
The name thou owest not.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 453.

White is there *usurped* for her brow.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 64.

2. To assume, in a wider sense; put on; sometimes, to counterfeit.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns that painting and *usurping* hair
Should ravish doters with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 259.

II. *intrans.* To be or act as a usurper; hence, to commit illegal seizure; encroach: with *on* or *upon.*

Ye Pequents . . . *usurped upon* them, and drive them from thence. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

This tendency in political journals to *usurp upon* the practice of books, and to mould the style of writers.
De Quincey, Style, i.

usurpant† (ū-zėr'pạnt), *a.* [< L. *usurpan(t-)s*, ppr. of *usurpare*, usurp: see *usurp.*] Inclined or apt to usurp; guilty of usurping; encroaching. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 473.

usurpation (ū-zėr-pā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *usurpation* = Sp. *usurpación* = Pg. *usurpação* = It. *usurpazione*, < L. *usurpatio(n-)*, a using, an appropriation, < *usurpare*, use, usurp: see *usurp.*] 1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the place, power, functions, or property of another without right; especially, the wrongful occupation of a throne: as, the *usurpation* of supreme power.

The *usurpation*
Of thy unnatural uncle, English John.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The Parlament therefore without any *usurpation* hath had it alwaies in thir power to limit and confine the exorbitancie of Kings. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Intrusion into an office or assumption of a franchise, whether on account of vacancy or by ousting the incumbent, without any color of title. (*b*) Such intrusion or assumption without lawful title. (*c*) The absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted; intrusion.—3†. Use; usage. [A Latinism.]

There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission.
Bp. Pearson, Exposition of the Creed, ii.

usurpatory (ū-zėr'pạ-ṭọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *usurpatorius*, of or pertaining to a usurper, < *usurpator*, a usurper, < L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp: see *usurp.*] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

usurpatrix (ū'zėr-pā-triks), *n.* [= F. *usurpatrice*, < LL. *usurpatrix*, fem. of *usurpator*, a usurper: see *usurpatory.*] A woman who usurps. *Cotgrave.*

usurpature (ū-zėr'pạ-ṭụ̄r), *n.* [< L. *usurpare*, pp. *usurpatus*, usurp, + *-ure.*] The act of usurping; usurpation. [Rare.]

Thus, lit and launched, up and up roared and soared
A rocket, till the key o' the vault was reached,
And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space,
In brilliant *usurpature*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 306.

usurpedly (ū-zėr'ped-li), *adv.* By an act or acts of usurpation; in a manner characterized by usurpation. [Rare.]

They temerariously and *usurpedly* take on themselves to be parcel of the body. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III.

usurper (ū-zėr'pėr), *n.* [< *usurp* + *-er*[1].] One who usurps; one who seizes power or property without right: as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron.

Thou false *vsurper* of Gods regal throne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Sole heir to the *usurper* Capet. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 78.

usurping (ū-zėr'ping), *p. a.* Characterized by usurpation.

The worst of tyrants an *usurping* crowd. *Pope.*

usurpingly (ū-zėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a usurping manner; by usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 13.

usurpress† (ū-zėr'pres), *n.* [< *usurper* + *-ess.*] A female usurper. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 19.

usury (ū'zhǫ-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *usery*; < ME. *usurie, usurye*, < OF. **usurie*, a collateral form of OF. *usure*, interest, usury: see *usure*.] **1.** Originally, any premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money; interest. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then, at my coming, I should have received mine own with *usury*. Mat. xxv. 27.

2. An excessive or inordinate premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed; any such premium in excess of the rate established or permitted by law, which varies locally.

I send you herwith the pylyon for the male, and Xs. for the hyer, whyche is *usery*, I tak God to rekord. *Paston Letters*, III. 110.

3. The practice of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money lent; specifically, and now almost exclusively, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest; the taking of extortionate interest from the needy or extravagant.

Their [the Jews'] only studies are Divinity and Physick: their occupations, brokage and *usury*. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 115.

The root of the condemnation of *usury* was simply an error in political economy. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 94.

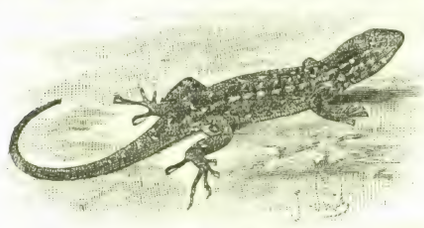
usus (ū'sus), *n.* [L.] Use; specifically, in *Rom. law*, the right to enjoy the use, fruits, and products of a thing personally, without transferring them to others. It usually implied actual possession — that is, the right to detain the thing; but the legal possession was in the owner who held subject to usus. More specifically, usus was the lower form of civil marriage, in which the wife was regarded as coming into the possession or under the hand of the husband, as if a daughter. — **Usus loquendi**, usage in speaking; the established usage of a certain language or class of speakers.

U. S. V. An abbreviation of *United States Volunteers*.

usward (us'wärd), *adv.* [< *us* + *-ward*.] Toward us. [Rare.]

ut (öt), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable once generally used for the first tone or key-note of the scale. It is now commonly superseded, except in France, by *do*. See *solmization* and *do*[4].

Uta (ū'tä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1852), < *Utah*, one of the Territories of the United States.] A genus of very small American lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, nearly related both to *Holbrookia* and to *Sceloporus*. There are several



Uta elegans.

species, as *U. elegans, U. stansburiana, U. ornata*, etc., inhabiting western regions of the United States, as from Utah southward.

Utamania (ū-tạ-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), also *Utumania*.] A genus of *Alcidæ*, whose type is the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, chiefly differing from *Alca* proper in having the wings sufficiently developed for flight. See cut under *razorbill*.

utast, utis† (ū'tas, ū'tis), *n.* [Also *utass, utast*; < ME. *utas*, < OF. *utes, utas, utus, utaves, oitieves, oitauves, octaves*, F. *octaves*, the octave of a festival, pl. of *octave*, octave, = Sp. Pg. *octava* = It. *ottava*, an octave; < L. *octavas* (*dies*): see *octave*.] **1.** The octave of a festival, a legal term, or other particular occasion — that is, the space of eight days after it, or the last day of that space of time: as, the *utas* of Saint Hilary.

Quod Gawein, . . . "let vs sette the day of spousaile;" and than toke thei day to-geder the *vtas* after, and com thus spekynge in to the halle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 449.

Utas of a feest, octaves. *Palsgrave.*

Hence — **2.** Bustle; stir; unrestrained jollity or festivity, as during the octave of a festival.

By the mass, here will be old *Utis*; it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 22.

Ute (ūt), *n.* [Native name.] A member of a tribe of American Indians who belong to the Shoshone family, and dwell in Utah, Colorado, and neighboring regions.

utensil (ū-ten'sil, formerly also ū'ten-sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *utensile*; ME. *utensyl*; < OF. *utensile*, F. *ustensile* (with *s* erroneously inserted in imitation of OF. *ustil, ostil*, F. *outil*, implement (see *hustlement*), or *us*, use) = Sp. *utensilio* = Pg. *utensilio* = It. *utensile*, < L. *utensile*, usually in pl. *utensilia*, a thing fit for use, a utensil, neut. of *utensilis*, fit for use, useful, < *uti*, use: see *use*[1]. Cf. *utile*.] An instrument or implement: as, *utensils* of war; now, more especially, an instrument or vessel in common use in a kitchen, dairy, or the like, as distinguished from agricultural *implements* and mechanical *tools*.

The Crucifixes and other *Utensils* were dispos'd in order for beginning the procession. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

I earnestly intreat you to get the *utensils* for observing the Quantities of Rain which fall at York, which will be an experiment exceedingly acceptable to every curious person. *W. Derham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 316.

=Syn. *Implement, Instrument*, etc. See *tool*.

uteri, *n.* Plural of *uterus*.

uterine (ū'tẹ-rin), *a.* [= F. *utérin* = Sp. Pg. ★It. *uterino*, < LL. *uterinus*, born of the same mother, lit. of the (same) womb, < L. *uterus*, womb: see *uterus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the uterus or womb: as, *uterine* complaints. — **2.** Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

He [Francis Bacon] had a *uterine* brother, Anthony Bacon, who was a very great statesman, and much beyond his brother Francis for the Politiques. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Bacon).

Uterine artery, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery, very tortuous in its course along the side of the uterus between the layers of the broad ligament, giving off numerous branches, which ramify on the anterior and posterior surfaces and in the substance of the uterus. — **Uterine cake.** See *placenta*, 1 (*a*). — **Uterine gestation, plexus, sinus.** See the nouns. — **Uterine sac**, in ascidians, the shortened and widened oviduct, containing the ovarian follicle and ovum. Its oviducal part is applied to the wall of the ovicyst, or incubatory pouch, while the other or inner half contains the ovum. — **Uterine souffle.** Same as *placental souffle* (which see, under *placental*). — **Uterine tubes, tympanites, vellum.** See the nouns.

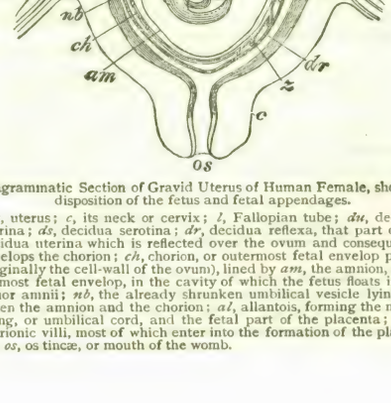
uterocopulatory (ū″tẹ-rǫ-kop'ū-lā-tǫ-ri), *a.* Vaginal or copulatory, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterodeferent*.

uterodeferent (ū″tẹ-rǫ-def'ėr-ẹnt), *a.* Oviducal or deferent, as certain sexual passages of hermaphrodite gastropods: correlated with *uterocopulatory*.

uterogestation (ū″tẹ-rǫ-jes-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *uterus*, uterus, + *gestatio*(*n*-), gestation.] Gestation in the womb from conception to birth.

uteromania (ū″tẹ-rǫ-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* Nymphomania. ★

uterus (ū'tẹ-rus), *n.*; pl. *uteri* (-rī). [= F. *utérus* = Sp. *útero* = Pg. It. *utero*, < L. *uterus*, also *uter* and *uterum*, the womb, belly; cf. Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb: see *hysteria*.] **1.** The womb; that part of the female sexual passage to which a ripe ovum is conveyed from the ovary, and in which it is detained in gestation until the fetus is matured and expelled in parturition. It is a section of an oviduct, originally a Müllerian duct, enlarged, thickened, united with its fellow of the opposite side, or otherwise modified, to serve as a resting-place for the ovum while this is developed to or toward maturity as an embryo or a fetus, whence it is then discharged through a cloaca or a vagina. The *uterus* is single in most *Monodelphia*, and double in *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*. When united,



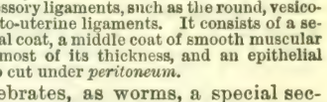
Diagrammatic Section of Gravid Uterus of Human Female, showing disposition of the fetus and fetal appendages.

u, uterus; *c*, its neck or cervix; *l*, Fallopian tube; *du*, decidua uterina; *ds*, decidua serotina; *dr*, decidua reflexa, that part of the decidua uterina which is reflected over the ovum and consequently envelops the chorion; *ch*, chorion, or outermost fetal envelop proper (originally the cell-wall of the ovum), lined by *am*, the amnion, or innermost fetal envelop, in the cavity of which the fetus floats in the liquor amnii; *nb*, the already shrunken umbilical vesicle lying between the amnion and the chorion; *al*, allantois, forming the navel-string, or umbilical cord, and the fetal part of the placenta; *z*, *z*, chorionic villi, most of which enter into the formation of the placenta; *os*, os tincæ, or mouth of the womb.

but incompletely, it constitutes a *uterus bicornis*, or two-horned womb. In birds the name *uterus* is given to that terminal part of the oviduct where the egg is detained to receive its shell. The non-pregnant human uterus is a pear-shaped organ about 3 inches long, with a broad, flattened part above (the body), and a narrow, more cylindrical part below (the cervix). Within is a cavity which passes out into the Fallopian tube on each side above, and below opens into the vagina. The cavity narrows as it passes into the cervix at the internal os, and continues downward as the cervical canal, to terminate at the external os uteri or os tincæ. The uterus is supported by the broad ligament, a transverse fold of peritoneum which embraces it on each side, and by accessory ligaments, such as the round, vesico-uterine, and recto-uterine ligaments. It consists of a serous or peritoneal coat, a middle coat of smooth muscular fibers, forming most of its thickness, and an epithelial lining. See also cut under *peritoneum*.

2. In invertebrates, as worms, a special section of the oviduct, or sundry appendages of the oviduct, which subserve a uterine function. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 182. See cuts under *germarium, Rhabdocœla, Cestoidea*, and *Nematoidea*. — **3.** In *Fungi*. See *peridium*. — **Anteflection of the uterus.** See *anteflection*. — **Anteversion of the uterus.** See *anteversion*. — **Arbor-vitæ of the uterus**, pinnate folds of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri. — **Bifid uterus**, a uterus having two bodies instead of one: same as *uterus bicornis*. — **Bilocular uterus.** See *uterus bilocularis*. — **Body of the uterus.** Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*). — **Cervix uteri.** See *cervix*. — **Corpus uteri.** See *corpus*. — **Defectus uteri**, complete congenital absence of the uterus. — **Double-mouthed uterus.** Same as *uterus biforis*. — **Double uterus, uterus duplex.** Same as *uterus didelphys*. — **Fundus of the uterus, fundus uteri.** See *fundus*. — **Gravid uterus**, the womb during pregnancy, containing the product of conception. — **Heart-shaped uterus, uterus cordiformis**, an imperfect uterus bicornis, the fundus being slightly depressed in the middle, so as to give the organ a heart-shaped appearance. — **Hernia of the uterus**, a very rare condition in which the womb is forced through the middle line of the abdominal wall or through the inguinal or femoral ring; hysterocele. — **Hour-glass contraction of the uterus**, a circular contraction of the internal os, occurring in rare instances immediately after childbirth, thus dividing the womb into two cavities, in the upper of which the placenta may be retained. — **Inertia of the uterus**, weak and ineffective contractions of the uterus during childbirth. — **Infantile uterus**, an undeveloped uterus. — **In utero**, in the womb. — **Inversion of the uterus**, an accident that sometimes, though rarely, occurs after delivery, in which the flabby uterus turns inside out. — **Involution of the uterus**, the process of restoration of the uterus to its original size after childbirth. This occurs through fatty degeneration of the hypertrophied uterine muscle. — **Isthmus of the uterus**, a slight circular depression on the external surface of the womb, corresponding to the location of the internal os. — **Neck of the uterus.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*). — **One-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus unicornis*. — **Os uteri**, the mouth of the womb. — **Os uteri externum**, the external os or mouth of the womb, forming the opening into the vagina. — **Os uteri internum**, the internal os, at the junction of the cervix with the corpus of the womb. — **Pregnant uterus.** Same as *gravid uterus*. — **Procidentia of the uterus**, an exaggerated condition of prolapse, in which the organ passes through the vulvar orifice. — **Prolapse of the uterus**, a descent of the womb from its proper position, owing to relaxation of the parts normally sustaining it. — **Puerperal uterus**, the uterus after childbirth and before the completion of involution. — **Retractores uteri.** See *retractor*. — **Retroflection of the uterus.** See *retroflection*. — **Retroversion of the uterus.** See *retroversion*. — **Rupture of the uterus.** (*a*) A tear in the wall of the womb, taking place during labor when there is an impediment to the descent of the child: a rare and usually fatal accident. (*b*) Same as *hernia of the uterus*. — **Septate uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Subinvolution of the uterus**, delayed or incomplete involution of the uterus. — **Two-chambered uterus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*. — **Two-horned uterus.** Same as *uterus bicornis*. — **Uterus bicornis**, a two-horned womb, resulting from incomplete union of right and left oviducts. It is normal in various animals, abnormal in woman. — **Uterus biforis**, a septate uterus in which the septum exists only at the external os, the cavity above being single. — **Uterus bilocularis**, a uterus the cavity of which is divided into two by a septum. It is distinguished from uterus bicornis by there being no traces of a division on the surface of the organ. — **Uterus cordiformis.** See *heart-shaped uterus*. — **Uterus didelphys**, or **uterus diadelphys**, a condition in which two separate organs, distinct in all their parts, exist. Also *double uterus*. — **Uterus masculinus.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). Also called *utriculus masculinus, utriculus hominis, utriculus urethræ, vagina masculina, sinus prostaticus, sinus pocularis*, and *vesicula prostatica*. — **Uterus unicornis**, a defective uterus resulting from absence or arrested development of one Müllerian duct, in consequence of which but one lateral half of the uterus has been formed.

Utetheisa (ū-te-thī'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycoid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing a few beautifully colored species of moderate size,



Utetheisa bella.

having the antennæ simple in both sexes. The genus is represented in all quarters of the globe, *U. pul-*

chella alone occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *U.* (*Deiopeia*) *bella* is a common North American species of a crimson color with white and black spots, whose larva feeds upon plants of the genera *Myrica*, *Lespedeza*, *Crotalaria*, and *Prunus*.

Utgard (út'gärd), *n.* [< Icel. *útgarthar*, the outer building, the abode of the giant *Utgartha Loki*; < *út*, out, + *garthr*, a yard: see *garth*[1] and *yard*. Cf. *Midgard*.] In *Scand. myth.*, the abode of the giants; the realm of Utgard-Loki.

utia (ö'ti-ä), *n.* [Taino (W. Ind.) *utia*, etc.] A West Indian rodent of the genus *Capromys*.

utile† (ū'til), *a.* [< F. *utile* = Sp. Pg. *util* = It. *utile*, < L. *utilis*, serviceable, useful, < *uti*, use: see *use*[1].] Useful; profitable; beneficial.

The boke of Nurture for men, seruauntes, and chyldren, with Stans puer ad mensam, newly corrected, very *vtyle* and necessary vnto all youth.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxvii.

utilisable, utilisation, etc. See *utilizable*, etc.

utilitarian (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *utility* + *-arian*. Cf. F. *utilitaire*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; having regard to utility rather than beauty and the like; specifically, making the greatest good of the greatest number the prime consideration. See the quotations.

It was in the winter of 1822–23 that I formed the plan of a little society, to be composed of young men agreeing in fundamental principles — acknowledging Utility as their standard in ethics and politics. . . . The fact would hardly be worth mentioning, but for the circumstance that the name I gave to the society I had planned was the *Utilitarian* Society. It was the first time that any one had taken the title of *utilitarian*, and the term made its way into the language from this humble source. I did not invent the word, but found it in one of Galt's novels, "The Annals of the Parish." *J. S. Mill.*

The pursuit of such happiness is taught by the *utilitarian* philosophy, a phrase used by Bentham himself in 1802, and therefore not invented by Mr. J. S. Mill, as he supposed, in 1823. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 576.

II. *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

I told my people that I thought they had more sense than to secede from Christianity to become *Utilitarians*; for that it would be a confession of ignorance of the faith they deserted, seeing that it was the main duty inculcated by our religion to do all in morals and manners to which the newfangled doctrine of utility pretended.
Galt, Annals of the Parish (1821), xxxv.

utilitarianism (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *utilitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole aim of all public action, together with the hedonistic theory of ethics, upon which this doctrine rests. Utilitarianism originated with the marquis Cesare Bonesana Beccaria (1735–93), but its great master was Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832). He held that the sole possible rational motive is the expectation of pleasure, as measured by the intensity, propinquity, and duration of the pleasure, and the strength of the expectation. Utilitarian ethics, however, does not insist that such considerations need or ought to determine action in special cases, but only that the rules of morals should be founded upon them. These views greatly, and advantageously, influenced ethical thought and legislation in France, England, and the United States.

utilitarianize (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilitarianized*, ppr. *utilitarianizing*. [< *utilitarian* + *-ize*.] To act as a utilitarian toward; cause to serve a utilitarian purpose. [Rare.]

Matter-of-fact people, . . . who *utilitarianize* everything. *Mrs. C. Meredith*, My Home in Tasmania.

★**utility** (ū-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *utilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *utilitee*, *utylite*, < OF. *utilite*, F. *utilité* = Sp. *utilidad* = Pg. *utilidade* = It. *utilità*, < L. *utilita(t-)s*, usefulness, serviceableness, profit, < *utilis*, useful: see *utile*.] 1. The character of being useful; usefulness; profitableness; the state of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable or valuable end.

Rootes smale of noon *utilitee*
Cutte of for lettyng of fertilitee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

By *utility* is meant that property in any object whereby it tends to produce benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 42.

An undertaking of enormous labour, and yet of only very partial *utility*.
Fitzedward Hall, Modern English, p. 36.

2. Use; profit.

That money growyng of suche talagis be in the kepyng of iiii. sad men and trewe, and that to be chosen, and out of their kepyng for necessites and *vtylites* of the same cite, and not odur wyse to be spent.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. 6.

3. A useful thing.

What we produce, or desire to produce, is always, as M. Say rightly terms it, an *utility*. Labour is not creative of objects, but of *utilities*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 1.

Particular utility†. See *particular*. — **Responsible utility**. See *responsible*. = **Syn. 1.** *Advantage*, *Benefit*, etc. See *advantage* and *benefit*.

utility-man (ū-til'i-ti-man), *n.* In *theat. lang.*, an actor of the smallest parts in a play. A supernumerary is called a *utility-man*, or is said to have gone into the "utility," when he has a part with words given him.

utilizable (ū'ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *utilize* + *-able*.] Capable of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisable*.

utilization (ū"ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-ation*.] The act of utilizing or turning to account, or the state of being utilized. Also spelled *utilisation*.

A man of genius, but of genius that evaded *utilization*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 63.

utilize (ū'ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *utilized*, ppr. *utilizing*. [= F. *utiliser* = Sp. Pg. *utilizar* = It. *utilizzare*; as *utile* + *-ize*.] To turn to profitable account or use; make useful; make use of: as, to *utilize* a stream for driving machinery. Also spelled *utilise*.

A variety of new compounds and combinations of words [are contained in Barlow's "Columbiad"] . . . as, to *utilise*; to vagrate, &c. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XV. 28.

In the Edinburgh Review for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . *utilize*. . . . *Utilize*, a word both useful and readily intelligible, was very slow in becoming naturalized. *Fitzedward Hall*, Modern English, p. 128.

utilizer (ū'ti-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *utilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which utilizes. Also spelled *utiliser*.

ut infra (ut in'frä). [L.: *ut*, as; *infra*, below: see *infra-*.] As below.

uti possidetis (ū'ti pos-i-dē'tis). [L.: *uti* = *ut*, as; *possidetis*, 2d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] 1. An interdict of the civil law by which a person who was in possession of an immovable was protected against any disturbance of his possession. It could also be used where there was a suit pending about the title, in order to determine with whom the possession should remain during the suit. Only the *possessor animo domini* was protected, except in a few cases where the protection of the interdict was extended to certain persons who had the mere physical possession. The question of good faith was as a rule unimportant, except that if the possession had been acquired by force, or by stealth, or as a mere *precarium* from the defendant, the interdict could not be used against him, but the defendant could not object that the possession had been acquired in this way from a third person. This interdict and the corresponding one for movables were called *retinendæ possessionis* (for retaining possession), as they were granted (except in some cases, about which the commentators differ) only to persons who had not lost their possession, but had merely been disturbed in it.

2. In *international law*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

utist†, *n.* See *utas*.

utlagare†, *n.* [< ML. *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry.

And anon as the seide *utlagare* was certyfyed, my Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norffolk, for the arrerag of hys sowde qeyl he was in Scotland.
Paston Letters, I. 41.

utland†, *n.* and *a.* Same as *outland*.

utlary†, **utlaury**†, *n.* [< ML. **utlaria*, *utlagaria*, outlawry: see *outlawry*.] Outlawry. *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

utlegation† (ut-lē-gā'shon), *n.* [For **utlagation*, < ML. *utlagatio(n-)*, < *utlagare*, outlaw: see *outlaw*, *v.*] The act of outlawing; outlawry. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 205.

utmost (ut'mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utmest*, *utemest*, *utemæste*, *outemeste*, < AS. *utemest*, *ytmest*, *ytemest*, < *út*, out, + double superl. suffix *-m-est*: see *out* and *-most*. Cf. *outmost*, a doublet of *utmost*; cf. also *uttermost*.] **I.** *a. superl.* 1. Being at the furthest point or extremity or bound; furthest; extreme; last.

Take you off his *vtmost* weed, and beholde the comelinesse, beautie, and riches which lie hid within his inward sense and sentence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Many wise men have miscarried in praising great designes before the *utmost* event.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

A white gull flew
Straight toward the *utmost* boundary of the East.
R. W. Gilder, New Day, Prelude.

2. Of the greatest or highest degree, number, quantity, or the like: as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness.

I'll . . . undertake to bring him
Where he shall answer, by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 326.

Many haue done their *utmost* best, sincerely and truly, according to their conceit, opinion, and vnderstanding.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 108.

He showed the *utmost* aversion to business.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

II. *n.* The extreme limit or extent.

This night I'll know the *utmost* of my fate.
Webster, White Devil, v. 4.

Hints and glimpses, germs and crude essays at a system, is the *utmost* they pretend to.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

To do one's utmost, to do all one can.

Bigoted and intolerant Protestant legislators *did their* little *utmost* to oppress their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, even in Ireland.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 132.

Utopia (ū-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [= F. *Utopie*; < NL. *Utopia* (see def.), lit. 'Nowhere,' < Gr. *οὐ*, no, not, + *τόπος*, place, spot.] 1. An imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in a work entitled "Utopia," published in 1516, as enjoying the utmost perfection in law, politics, etc. Hence — 2. [*l. c.*] A place or state of ideal perfection.

Unionists charged Socialism with incoherent raving about impossible *utopias*, whilst doing nothing practical to protect any single trade.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

3. Any imaginary region.

Some say it [the Phœnix] liveth in Aethiopia, others in Arabia, some in Aegypt, others in India, and some I thinke in *Utopia*, for such must that be which is described by Lactantius — that is, which neither was singed in the combustion of Phaeton, or overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

4. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1864.

Utopian (ū-tō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Utopia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia. — 2. [*l. c.*] Founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection; chimerical.

Utopian parity is a kind of government to be wished for, rather than effected.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 64.

3. [*l. c.*] Belonging to no locality: as, "titular and *utopian* bishops," *Bingham*, Antiquities, iv. 6.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

Such subtile opinions as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into we in this climate do not greatly fear.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. [*l. c.*] One who forms or favors schemes supposed to lead to a state of perfect happiness, justice, virtue, etc.; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer; an optimist.

utopianism (ū-tō'pi-an-izm), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-ism*.] The characteristic views or bent of mind of a utopian; ideas founded on or relating to ideal social perfectibility; optimism.

Utopianism: that is another of the devil's pet words. I believe the quiet admission which we are all of us so ready to make, that because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime.
Ruskin, Architecture and Painting, ii.

utopianizer (ū-tō'pi-an-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *utopian* + *-iz-er*.] Same as *utopian*, *n.*, 2. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxli. Also spelled *utopianiser*. [Rare.]

utopiast (ū-tō'pi-ast), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ast*.] A utopian. [Rare.]

But it is the weakness of *Utopiasts* of every class to place themselves outside the pale of their own system.
Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 130.

utopical† (ū-top'i-kal), *a.* [< *utopia* (see *Utopia*) + *-ic-al*.] Utopian. *Ep. Hall*, Works, II. 368.

utopism (ū'tō-pizm), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ism*.] Utopianism. [Rare.]

It is *utopism* to believe that the state will have more unity, more harmony, more patriotism, because you have suppressed the family and property. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, III. 258.

utopist (ū'tō-pist), *n.* [< *utopia* + *-ist*.] A utopian; an optimist.

Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an a priori theory of what the State should be.
G. H. Lewes, History of Philosophy (ed. 1880), I. 273.

Utraquism (ū'tra-kwizm), *n.* [< L. *utraque*, neut. pl. of *uterque*, both, one and the other, also each, either (< *uter*, each, either (see *whether*[1]), + *-que*, and), + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Utraquists or Calixtines, whose chief tenet was that communicants should partake in both kinds (that is, of the cup as well as of the bread) in the Lord's Supper. See *Calixtine*[1].

Utraquist (ū'tra-kwist), *n.* [< *Utraqu(ism)* + *-ist*.] One of the Calixtines, or conservative Hussites. See *Calixtine*[1].

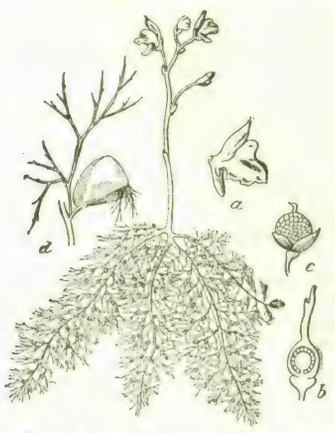
Utrecht velvet. See *velvet*.

utricle (ū'tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *utricule*, < L. *utriculus*, a little leather bag or bottle, also (only in Pliny) a hull or husk of grain, a bud or calycle of a flower, the abdomen of bees, a little uterus (confused with *ŭterus*, womb), dim. of *ūter*, a leather bag or bottle.] 1. A small sac, cyst, bag, or reservoir of the body; an ordinary histological cell. — 2. The common sinus of the inner ear; the larger of two sacs in the vesti-

bule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear (the smaller one being the saccule), lodged in the fovea hemielliptica, of oval and laterally compressed shape, communicating with the openings of the membranous semicircular canals, and indirectly also with the saccule. Also called *sacculus communis*, *sacculus hemiellipticus*, *sacculus semiovalis*, *utriculus vestibuli*.—3. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel consisting of a very thin loose pericarp, inclosing a single seed; any thin bottle-like or bladder-like body, as the perigynium of *Carex*. See cuts under *Sarcobatus* and *perigynium*. Also *utriculus* in all senses.—**Internal or primordial utricle.** See *primordial*.—**Utricle of the urethra.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*). For other names, see *uterus masculinus*, under *uterus*.—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See ★def. 2.

utricular (ū-trik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *utriculaire* = Sp. Pg. *utricular*; cf. L. *utricularius*, a bagpiper, a ferryman, lit. pertaining to a bag, < L. *utriculus*, a leather bag: see *utricle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a utricle, in any sense; resembling a utricle; forming a utricle, or having utricles.—2. Resembling a utricle or bag: specifically applied in chemistry to the condition of certain substances, as sulphur, the vapor of which, on coming in contact with cold bodies, condenses in the form of globules, composed of a soft external pellicle filled with liquid.

Utricularia (ū-trik-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *utriculus*, a bag: see *utricle*.] A remarkable genus of sympetalous plants, the bladderworts, of the family *Pinguiculaceæ*, the type of the tribe *Utricularieæ*. They are characterized by having a two-parted calyx with entire segments. The genus comprises about 150 species, or nearly the entire family, principally tropical, and American or Australian, some of them widely distributed over the world. Their characteristic habit is that of elongated floating rootless stems, clothed with close whorls of capillary and repeatedly forking green leaves, by some considered as branches, in most cases elegantly dissected and fringe-like. These become massed together at the apex into a small, bright-green roundish ball or winter-bud. The flowers are solitary or racemed, two-lipped, strongly personate and spurred, usually yellow, and borne on mostly naked scapes projecting from the water; they resemble otherwise those of the other personate families, but have a globose free central placenta, like the *Primulaceæ*. Most species produce great numbers of small, obliquely ovoid bladders, formed of a thin, delicate membrane, opening at the smaller end by a very elastic valvular lid, and covered within by projecting quadrifid processes, serving as absorbent organs, and each composed of four divergent arms mounted on a short pedicel. The bladders serve, like various appendages in other insectivorous plants, for the absorption of soft animal matter, forming traps for minute water-insects, larvæ, entomostracans, and tardigrades. Other species are terrestrial, growing upon moist earth, and often bearing a rosette of linear or spatulate leaves, or sometimes covered with bladders, as the aquatic species. A few species are epiphytes, and produce bladders on multifid rhizomes, as in *U. montana* of tropical America. In this and several other species the plant also forms numerous tubers, which serve as reservoirs of water, and enable these, unlike all other species, to grow in dry



Flowering Plant of Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*).
a, corolla; *b*, pistil, longitudinal section; *c*, fruit; *d*, part of the leaf with a bladder.

places. There are 18 species in the United States, of which *U. vulgaris* is the most widely distributed. *U. clandestina*, a common coast species, bears numerous globose whitish clistogamous flowers, besides the normal ones, which are broadly personate and yellow. Two species, chiefly of the Atlantic coast, *U. purpurea* and *U. resupinata*, are exceptional in their purple flowers. *U. nelumbifolia* of Brazil is singular in its growing only in water lodged in the dilated leaf-bases of a large *Tillandsia*, and propagating not only by seeds, but also by runners, which grow from one host plant to the next.

utriculate (ū-trik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *utriculatus*, < L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricle*.] Having a utricle; formed into a utricle; utricular.

utriculi, *n.* Plural of *utriculus*.

utriculiferous (ū-trik-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing utricles or bladders.

utriculiform (ū-trik′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag (see *utricle*), + *forma*, form: see *form*.] In *bot.*, having the form of a utricle; utricular.

utriculoid (ū-trik′ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *utriculiform*.

utriculose (ū-trik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *utriculus*, a little bag: see *utricle*.] In *bot.*, same as ★*utricular*.

utriculus (ū-trik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *utriculi* (-lī). [NL.: see *utricle*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *utricle*.

The differences which are seen in it are partly due to the way in which the two cavities of the vestibule, the *utriculus* and sacculus, are connected together, and to the course taken by the semicircular canals which spring from the former. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 535.

Utriculus hominis, utriculus masculinus. Same as *uterus masculinus*. See *prostatic vesicle*, under *prostatic*.—**Utriculus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Utriculus urethræ**, the prostatic vesicle.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle*, 2.

utriform (ū′tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *uter*, a leather bottle, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a leather bottle.

They may be leathern-bottle-shaped (*utriform*).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. iii. 566.

utter (ut′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *utter*, *uttur*, *uttre*, < AS. *ūtera*, *ūtterra*, *ūttra*, *ȳtra* = OFries. *ūtere* = OHG. *ūzero*, *ūzzero* = Icel. *ytri* = Sw. *yttre* = Dan. *ydre*, adj.; cf. early ME. *utter*, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttor* = OS. *ūtar* = OHG. *ūzar*, *ūzer*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*, adv. and prep.; compar. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *outer*[1], of which *utter* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* 1†. That is or lies on the exterior or outside; outer.

Somon [yeoman] vsshер be-fore the dore,
In *vttur* chambur lies on the flore.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

Then he brought me forth into the *utter* court.
Ezek. xlvi. 21.

He compassed the inner Citty with three walls, & the *vtter* Citty with as many. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

2†. Situated at or beyond the limits of something; remote from some center; outward; outside of any place or space.

Ther lakketh nothing to thyn *utter* eyen
That thou nart blind.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 498.

Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne.
Milton, P. L., iii. 16.

3. Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute.

Thy foul disgrace
And *utter* ruin of the house of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Gentlemen, ye be *utter* strangers to me; I know you not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 184.

A low despairing cry
Of *utter* misery: "Let me die!"
Whittier, The Witch's Daughter.

4. Peremptory; absolute; unconditional; unqualified; final.

Utter refusal. *Clarendon.*

Utter barrister. See *outer bar*, under *outer*[1].

II. *n.* The extreme; the utmost.

I take my leave readie to countervaile all your courtesies to the *utter* of my power.
Aubrey, Lives, Walter Raleigh.

[Excessive pressure] produces an irregular indented surface, which by workmen is said to be full of *utters*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 335.

utter (ut′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *uttren*, *outren* (= LG. *ütern* = MHG. *ūzern*, *inzern*, G. *äussern* = Sw. *yttra* = Dan. *ytre*), put out, utter, < AS. *ūtor*, *ūttor*, out, outside: see *utter*, *a.* Cf. *out*, *v.*] 1. To put out or forth; expel; emit.

Who, having this inward overthrow in himself, was the more vexed that he could not *utter* the rage thereof upon his outward enemies. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

He looked in vain for the sage Nicholas Vedder, with his broad face, double chin, and fair long pipe, *uttering* clouds of tobacco-smoke instead of idle speeches.
Irving, Rip van Winkle.

2. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; specifically, to put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, etc.: now used only in the latter specific sense.

With danger *uttren* we al our chaffare;
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 521.

Marchauntes do *utter* . . . wares and commodities.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 30.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 67.

The coinage of 1723 (which was never *uttered* in Ireland). *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

3. To give public expression to; disclose; publish; pronounce; speak: reflexively, to give utterance to, as one's thoughts; express one's self.

But noght-for-that so moche of drede had,
That vnne thes myght *outre* wurde ne say.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2816.

These very words
I've heard him *utter* to his son-in-law.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 136.

Stay, sister, I would *utter* to you a business,
But I am very loath.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And *utter* forth a glorious voice.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

4. In *law*, to deliver, or offer to deliver, as an unlawful thing for an unlawful purpose.—**Syn. 3.** *Utter*, *Enunciate*, *Pronounce*, *Deliver*, express, broach. *Utter* is the most general of the italicized words; it applies to any audible voice: as, to *utter* a sigh, a shriek, an exclamation. The rest apply to words. *Enunciate* expresses careful utterance, meaning that each sound or word is made completely audible: as, *enunciate* your words distinctly. *Pronounce* applies to units of speech: as, he cannot *pronounce* the letter "r"; he *pronounces* his words indistinctly; he *pronounced* an oration at the grave; he *pronounced* the sentence of death: the last two of these imply a solemn and formal utterance. *Deliver* refers to the whole speech, including not only utterance, but whatever there may be of help from skilful management of the voice, gesture, etc.: as, "a poor speech well *delivered* is generally more effective than a good speech badly *delivered*." *Deliver* still has, however, sometimes its old sense of simply uttering or making known in any way.

utter† (ut′ėr), *adv.* [< *utter*, *a.*] 1. Outside; on the outside; out.

The portir with his pikis tho put him *vttere*,
And warned him the wickett while the wacche durid.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 232.

2. Utterly.

So *utter* empty of those excellencies
That tame authority.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

It *utter* excludes his former excuse of an allegory.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 47.

utterable (ut′ėr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *utter* + *-able*.] Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

He hath changed the ineffable name into a name *utterable* by man, and desirable by all the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

utterableness (ut′ėr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being utterable.

utterance[1] (ut′ėr-ạns), *n.* [< *utter* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of uttering. (*a*) A putting forth; disposal by sale or otherwise; circulation.

What of our comodities haue most *vtterance* there, and what prices will be giuen for them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 300.

But the English have so ill *utterance* for their warm clothes in these hot countries. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 95.

(*b*) The act of sounding or expressing with the voice; vocal expression; also, power of speaking; speech.

Where so euer knowledge doth accompanie the witte, there best *vtterance* doth alwaies awaite vpon the tonge.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

They . . . began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them *utterance*. Acts ii. 4.

Even as a man that in some trance hath seen
More than his wondering *utterance* can unfold.
Drayton, Idea, lvii.

Her Charms are dumb, they want *Utterance*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

2. That which is uttered or conveyed by the voice; a word or words: as, the *utterances* of the pulpit.

I hear a sound of many languages,
The *utterance* of nations now no more.
Bryant, Earth.

Their emotional *utterances* [those of the lower animals] are rich and various, and, when we once get the right clue to their interpretation, reveal a vast life of pleasure and pain, want and satisfaction.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 15.

Barrel-organ utterance, the involuntary repetition of a word or phrase just uttered by the speaker or another; echolalia. See also *recurring utterances*.—**Recurring utterances.** See *recurring*.—**Scanning utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Staccato utterance.** Same as *syllabic utterance*.—**Syllabic utterance**, a defect in speech consisting in an inability to enunciate as a whole a word of more than one syllable, in consequence of which each syllable must be sounded independently as a separate word.

utterance[2]† (ut′ėr-ạns), *n.* [An expanded form, due to confusion with *utter*, *uttermost*, of **utrance*, *uttraunce*, earlier *outrance*: see *outrance*.] The last or utmost extremity; the bitter end; death.

Come fate into the list,
And champion me to the *utterance!*
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 72.

utterer (ut′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *utter*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who utters. Specifically—(*a*) One who disposes of, by sale or otherwise.

Utterers of fish, maintained chiefly by fishing.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

(*b*) One who puts into circulation: as, an *utterer* of base coin. (*c*) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

Things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the *utterer*, or by the manifest likelihood of truth which they have in themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

utterest† (ut'ėr-est), *a. superl.* [< ME. *uttereste* (= OFries. *ūtersta* = OHG. *ūzarōsto*, G. *äusserst*), superl. of AS. *ūt*, etc., out: see *out*, and cf. *utter*, and *outerest*, of which *utterest* is a doublet.] Outermost; extremest; utmost.

The *uttereste* bark [of trees] is put ayenis destemperaunce of the hevene. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

uttering (ut'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *uttring* (= G. *äusserung* = Sw. Dan. *yttring*); verbal n. of *utter*, *v.*] 1. Publishing; circulation.

I was minded for a while to have intermitted the *uttering* of my writings.
Spenser, Works, App. ii., Letter to G. H.

2. Utterance.

utterless (ut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *utter* + *-less.*] That cannot be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable; inexpressible. [Rare.]

He means to load
His tongue with the full weight of *utterless* thought.
Keats.

utterly (ut'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *utterly, utrely, utterli, utterliche, utterlike* (= MLG. *ūterlīk* = MHG. *ūzerlich*, G. *äusserlich*); < *utter* + *-ly*2. Cf. *outerly*, of which *utterly* is a doublet.] In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; altogether.

Yet most ye knowe a thynge that is be hynd,
Touchyng the quene, whiche is to yow vnkynd
And *vtterly* ontrew in euery thyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

Sendyth me *utterly* word, for I wolle not melle of it ellys thus avysed. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

May all the wrongs that you have done to me
Be *utterly* forgotten in my death.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

uttermore† (ut'ėr-mōr), *a.* [< *utter* + *-more.*] Outer; further; utter.

And cast yee out the vnprofitable seruaunt, and send yee hym in to *vttermore* derknessis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 30.

uttermost (ut'ėr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *uttermest, uttermaste, uttirmest*, < *utter* + double superl. suffix *-m-est:* see *utter* and *-most*, and cf. *utmost.*] **I.** *a. superl.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost.

The *vttiremeste* ende of all the kynne.
York Plays, p. 386.

It [Rome] should be extended to the *uttermost* confines of the habitable world. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 147.

His accounts lie all ready, correct in black-on-white, to the *uttermost* farthing. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. ii. 8.

II. *n.* The extreme limit; the utmost; the highest, greatest, or furthest; the utmost power or extent.

In the powers and faculties of our souls God requireth the *uttermost* which our unfeigned affection towards him is able to yield. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

He is able also to save them to the *uttermost* that come unto God by him. Heb. vii. 25.

utterness (ut'ėr-nes), *n.* The character of being utter or extreme; extremity.

uttren†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *utter*. *Chaucer.*

U-tube (ū'tūb), *n.* A glass tube in the shape of the letter U, employed in the laboratory chiefly for washing or desiccating gases.

utum (ū'tum), *n.* [Cingalese name.] A small brown owl, *Ketupa ceylonensis.*

utwith†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith.*

uva (ū'vą), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, also a cluster of grapes, a bunch, also the soft palate, the uvula.] In *bot.*, a name given to such succulent indehiscent fruits as have a central placenta.

Uvaria (ū-vā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the berries, < L. *uva*, a grape.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Uvarieæ* in the family *Anonaceæ*. They are characterized by having flowers with valvate sepals, numerous appendaged stamens, many carpels, and many ovules; the receptacle and sometimes the stamens are truncate. The genus includes about 93 species, natives of tropical Asia, tropical and South Africa, and Australia. They are climbing or sarmentose shrubs, with hairy stems and leaves, and bisexual flowers, usually opposite the leaves. The corolla is frequently brown, greenish, or purple, and often densely velvety. The flowers of several species of India are very fragrant and somewhat showy, reaching in *U. dulcis* two inches and in *U. purpurea* three inches in diameter. The aromatic roots of *U. Narum*, a large woody climber with shining leaves and scarlet fruit, are used in India as a febrifuge, and by distillation yield a fragrant greenish oil. Some produce an edible fruit, as *U. Zeylanica* and *U. macrophylla* of India. *U. Caffra*, with laurel-like leaves, and fleshy berries resembling cherries, occurs in Natal, and two other extra-limital species are Australian. *Oxandra virgata*, a West Indian tree known as *lancewood*, was formerly referred to this genus by some authors; and many other former American species are now assigned to *Cananga*. Compare also *Unona* and *Asimina.*

Uvarieæ (ū-vą-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < *Uvaria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the family *Anonaceæ*. It includes 19 genera, all tropical, of which *Uvaria* is the type. The only other large genera, *Cananga* and *Aberemoa*, are American; the others are principally East Indian, with 4 monotypic genera in Borneo. In Engler's latest revisions he makes this a subtribe, the *Uvariinæ*, and includes the *Unoneæ* (*Unoninæ*) with it in a large tribe which takes the name *Uvarieæ*. See *Unoneæ.*

uvarovite (ö-var'ō-vīt), *n.* [Named after S. S. *Uvarov*, a Russian statesman and author (1785–1855).] Chrome-garnet, an emerald-green variety of garnet containing chromium sesquioxid. Also written *uwarowite, ouvarovite.*

uvate (ū'vāt), *n.* [< *uva* + *-ate*1.] A conserve made of grapes. *Simmonds.*

uva-ursi (ū'vą-ėr″sī), *n.* See *bearberry*, 1.

uvea (ū'vē-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva.*] 1. The vascular tunic of the eye; the iris, ciliary body, and choroid taken collectively. Also called *tunica uvea* and *uveal tract.*—2. The dark choroid coat of the eye. See cut under *eye*1.

uveal (ū'vē-ąl), *a.* [< *uvea* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the uvea.—**Uveal tract.** Same as *uvea*, 1.

We may regard the iris as the anterior termination of the ciliary body and choroid, the whole forming, in reality, one tissue, the *uveal tract.* *Wells*, Diseases of Eye, p. 144.

uveous (ū'vē-us), *a.* [< L. *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes (see *uva*), + *-e-ous.*] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *anat.*, same as *uveal.*

The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

uvrou, *n.* See *uphroe.*

uvula (ū'vū-lą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *uva*, the uvula, a particular use of *uva*, a grape, a cluster of grapes: see *uva.*] 1. A small free conical body, projecting downward and backward from the middle of the pendulous margin of the soft palate, composed of the uvular muscles covered by mucous membrane. See cuts under *tonsil* and *mouth.*—2. A prominent section of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, in advance of the pyramid, between the two lateral lobes known as the *amygdalæ* or *tonsils:* so called from being likened to the uvula of the palate.—3. A slight projection of mucous membrane from the bladder into the cystic orifice of the urethra; the uvula vesicæ, luette vésicale, or uvula of the bladder.—**Azygos uvulæ.** Same as *musculus uvulæ.*—**Musculus uvulæ,** the muscle that forms, with its fellow, the fleshy part of the uvula. It arises from the posterior nasal spine. Also called *uvularis.*—**Uvula-spoon,** a surgical instrument like a spoon, designed to be held just under the uvula, for the purpose of conveying any substance into the cavity behind.—**Vesical uvula,** the uvula vesicæ. See def. 3.

uvular (ū'vū-lär), *a.* [< *uvula* + *-ar*3.] 1. Of or pertaining to the uvula: as, *uvular* mucous membrane; *uvular* movements.—2. Made with the uvula: said of *r* when produced by vibration of the uvula instead of by that of the tongue-tip, as commonly in parts of France and Germany and elsewhere.

E must be regarded here as a partial assimilation of the i to the following *uvular* r.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 285.

Uvular muscle. Same as *musculus uvulæ.* See *uvula.*

uvulares, *n.* Plural of *uvularis.*

Uvularia (ū-vū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737); used earlier, by Brunfels, 1530, for the related *Ruscus Hypoglossum*, and by Bock, 1552, for a *Campanula*); so called from the pendulous flower, < NL. *uvula*, the soft palate: see *uvula.*] A genus of melanthiaceous plants, of the tribe *Uvularieæ.* They are characterized by having a slightly branched stem, and terminal pendulous flowers with erect and connivent or finally spreading segments. The 6 species are all natives of the eastern and central United States, 2 of them southern, the others extending into Canada. They are delicate plants growing from a thick or creeping rootstock, with erect stems, at first wrapped below in a few dry sheaths, above bearing alternate sessile or perfoliate ovate and lanceolate leaves. The solitary or twin flowers hang from recurving pedicels, and are followed by triangular-ovoid capsules. They are known as *bellwort*, especially the perfoliate species, *U. perfoliata* and *U. grandiflora*, which are widely distributed. The sessile-leaved species, *U. sessilifolia, U. puberula*, and *U. Floridana*, are now by some separated as a genus, *Oakesiella.* See figures under *sessile, perfoliate*, and *stoma.*



Flowering Plant of Bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*).
a, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, pistil; *d*, fruit.

Uvularieæ (ū-vū-lā-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1841), < *Uvularia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by bulbless, leafy, herbaceous or climbing stems with alternate sessile or clasping leaves, extrorsely dehiscent anthers, and usually a loculicidal capsule. It includes 7 genera, of which *Uvularia* is the type. They are natives of Asia, Africa, and Australia, except *Uvularia*, which see.

uvularis (ū-vū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *uvulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *uvula*, uvula: see *uvula.*] The azygous muscle of the uvula; the azygos uvulæ.

uvularly (ū'vū-lär-li), *adv.* With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long. [Rare.]

Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*), and the skirmishers followed suit. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, iii.

uvulatome (ū'vū-lą-tōm), *n.* [< L. *uvula*, uvula, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for cutting off the lower part of the uvula.

uwarowite, *n.* Same as *uvarovite.*

uxorial (uk-sō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-i-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman; peculiar to or befitting a wife.

Favorinus . . . calls this said stata forma the beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv.

2. Same as *uxorious.*

Riccabocca . . . melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress.
Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 12.

[Rare in both uses.]

uxoricidal (uk-sō'ri-sī-dąl), *a.* [< *uxoricide*2 + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to uxoricide; tending to uxoricide. *Cornhill Mag.*

uxoricide1 (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who slays his wife.

uxoricide2 (uk-sō'ri-sīd), *n.* [< L. *uxor*, a wife, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, slay.] The killing of a wife by her husband.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *uxorius*, of or pertaining to a wife, < *uxor*, a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent. *Bacon*, Hist. Henry VII.

uxoriously (uk-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner; with foolish or doting fondness for a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 292.

uxoriousness (uk-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being uxorious; connubial dotage, foolish fondness for a wife.

Uzbeg, Usbeg (uz'-, us'beg), *n.* [Tatar.] A member of a Turkish race, of mixed origin, resident in central Asia.

uzzard (uz'ärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *izzard*1. *Halliwell.*

uzzle (uz'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *ouzel.*





★ **1.** This character, the twenty-second in our alphabet, is (see *U*) the older form of the character U, having been long used equivalently with the latter, and only recently strictly distinguished from it as the representative of a different sound. The words beginning respectively with U and V, like those beginning with I and J, were, till not many years ago, mingled together in dictionaries. In our present practice, V represents always and in all situations a fricative sound, corresponding as sonant or voiced utterance to *f* as surd or breathed; it is the rustling made by forcing the intonated breath out between the surface of the lower lip and the edges of the upper front teeth, laid closely upon it. A purely labial *v* (as *f*: see *F*), made without aid from the teeth, is found in some languages. This sound is also almost the exclusive property of the *v*-sign; the number of words, as *Stephen, nephew*, in which it is written otherwise is extremely small, and in these words the *ph* is an etymological "restoration" (the old and normal English forms being *Steven, nevew*). It is a frequent element in our utterance, making on an average over two and a third per cent. of it (the *f*-sound only two per cent.). As initial, it is almost solely of Romanic (French-Latin) origin, altered in pronunciation from the semi-vowel or *w*-sound, which belonged to the same sign in Roman use (see *W*). At the end of a word (where, however, it is never written without a following *e*), it is found in many words of Germanic origin, often alternating with its surd counterpart *f*, as in *wife, wives, half, halve*, etc.

2. As a Roman numeral, V stands for 5; with a dash over it (V̄), 5,000.—**3.** [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *velocity* (in physics); *verb; verse; versus* (in law); *vert* (in heraldry); *vision* (in medicine); of *verte, violino, voce*, and *volta* (in music); of *ventral* (fin), etc.—**4.** The chemical symbol of *vanadium*.

V² (vē). *n.* [From the letter *V*.] A five-dollar bill: so called from the character V which is conspicuous upon it. [Colloq., U. S.]

va (vä). [< It. *va* (= F. *va*), go, go on, also *vada* (< L. *vadere*, go), used as impv. 2d pers. sing. of *andare* = F. *aller*, go: see *wade*.] In *music*, go on; continue: as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing the strength of tone; *va rallentando*, continue dragging the time.

vaagmar (väg′mär), *n.* [< Icel. *vāg-meri*, a kind of flounder, 'wave-mare,' < *vāg*, wave (see *waw*¹), + *meri*, mare: see *mare*¹.] The dealfish.

vaalite (vä′līt), *n.* [< *Vaal*, a river in South Africa, + *-ite*².] A kind of vermiculite occasionally found associated with the diamond at the diggings in South Africa. It is probably an altered form of a mica (biotite) belonging to the original peridotite.

vacancet (vā′kạns), *n.* [< F. *vacance* = Sp. Pg. *vacancia* = It. *vacanzia, vacanza*, < ML. *vacantia*, empty place, vacancy, vacation, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant: see *vacant*.] Vacation. [Obsolete Scotch.]

> The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but had little to do.
> *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, i. 331. (*Jamieson.*)

vacancy (vā′kạn-si), *n.*; pl. *vacancies* (-siz). [As *vacance* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied.

> The inquisitive, in my opinion, are such merely from a *vacancy* in their own imaginations.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

2. Specifically, emptiness of mind; idleness; listlessness.

> All dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they grow habits, are dangerous.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 85.
>
> At chesse they will play all the day long, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary *vacancy*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

3. That which is vacant or unoccupied. Specifically— (*a*) Empty space.

> Alas, how is 't with you,
> That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 117.

(*b*) An intermediate space; a gap; a chasm.

> In the *vacancy*
> 'Twixt the wall and me.
> *Browning*, Mesmerism.

(*c*) An interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; unoccupied, unemployed, or leisure time; holiday time; vacation; relaxation.

> No interim, not a minute's *vacancy*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 98.
>
> In his youth he had no Teachers, in his middle Age so little *vacancy* from the Wars and the cares of his Kingdome. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*d*) An unoccupied or unfilled post, position, or office: as, a *vacancy* in the judicial bench.

> We went to see the Conclave, where, during *vacancy*, the Cardinals are shut up till they are agreed upon a new election. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

vacant (vā′kạnt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vacaunt*; < ME. *vacaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vacant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacante*, < L. *vacan(t-)s*, empty, vacant, ppr. of *vacare*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] **1.** Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; devoid; destitute: as, a *vacant* space; a *vacant* room.

> Being of those virtues *vacant*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.
>
> A man could not perceive any *vacant* or wast place under the Alpes, but all beset with vines.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 81.

2. Not occupied or filled with an incumbent or tenant; unoccupied.

> Special dignities, which *vacant* lie
> For thy best use and wearing.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 145.
>
> By . . . [Pelham's] death, the highest post to which an English subject can aspire was left *vacant*.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

3. Not engaged or filled with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied; free; disengaged; idle: as, *vacant* hours.

> Alexander, in tymes *vacaunt* from bataile, delyted in that maner huntinge. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 18.
>
> The loud laugh that spoke the *vacant* mind.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 122.
>
> Absence of occupation is not rest;
> A mind quite *vacant* is a mind distress'd.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 624.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from idleness or absence of mental occupation.

> Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil; but the evening repaid it with *vacant* hilarity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

5. Free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; thoughtless.

> You, who used to be so gay, so open, so *vacant!*
> *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

6. Lacking, or appearing to lack, intelligence; stupid; inane.

> Rip stared in *vacant* stupidity.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 59.

7. In *law:* (*a*) Not filled; unoccupied: as, a *vacant* office. (*b*) Empty: as, a *vacant* house. In the law of fire-insurance a house may be unoccupied, and yet not be deemed vacant. (*c*) Abandoned; having no heir: as, *vacant* effects or goods.—**Vacant cylinder, lot, possession.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 1-4.** *Vacant, Empty, Void, Devoid.* *Void* and *devoid* are now used in a physical sense only in poetic or elevated diction; *void* is often used of laws, legal instruments, and the like: as, the will or deed or law was pronounced null and *void*. *Devoid* is now always followed by *of*: as, *devoid of* reason; a mind *devoid of* ideas. *Vacant* and *empty* are primarily physical: as, an *empty* box; a *vacant* lot. *Empty* is much the more general: it applies to that which contains nothing, whether previously filled or not: as, an *empty* bottle, drawer, nest, head. *Vacant* applies to that which has been filled or occupied, or is intended or is ready or needs to be filled or occupied: as, a *vacant* throne, chair, space, office, mind: an *empty* room has no furniture in it a *vacant* room is one that is free for occupation. *Vacant* is a word of some dignity, and is therefore not used of the plainest things: we do not speak of a *vacant* box or bottle.

vacantly (vā′kạnt-li), *adv.* In a vacant manner; idly.

vacate (vā′kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vacated*, ppr. *vacating*. [< L. *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty or vacant. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *vacant, vacuous, vacuum*, etc. Cf. *vain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make vacant; cause to be empty; quit the occupancy or possession of; leave empty or unoccupied: as, James II. *vacated* the throne.—**2.** To annul; make void; make of no authority or validity.

> That after-Act, *vacateing* the autoritie of the precedent.
> *Eikon Basilike*, p. 10.
>
> If a man insures his life, this killing himself *vacates* the bargain. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 418.

3. To defeat the purpose of; make void of meaning; make useless.

> He *vacates* my revenge. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To quit; leave.

> I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to *vacate* at five to-morrow morning.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 48.

★ **vacation** (vā-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *vacacion, vacacioun*, < OF. *vacacion, vacation*, F. *vacation* = Pr. *vaccatio* = Sp. *vacación* = Pg. *vacação* = It. *vacazione*, < L. *vacatio(n-)*, leisure, < *vacare*, pp. *vacatus*, be empty, free, or unoccupied: see *vacate*.] **1.** The act of vacating. Specifically— (*a*) The act of leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (*b*) The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity: as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. A space of time, or a condition, in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; a stated interval in a round of duties; a holiday.

> To raise Recruits, and draw new Forces down,
> Thus, in the dead *Vacation* of the Town.
> *Congreve*, Pyrrhus, Prol.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term of court and the beginning of the next; the period during which a court holds no sessions; recess; non-term. In England the vacations are—Christmas vacation, commencing on December 24th and ending January 6th; Easter vacation, commencing on Good Friday and ending on Easter Tuesday; Whitsun vacation, commencing on the Saturday before and ending on the Tuesday after Whitsunday; and the long vacation, commencing on August 13th and ending on October 23d.

> Why should not conscience have *vacation*
> As well as other courts o' th' nation?
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 317.

(*b*) The intermission of the regular studies of an educational institution of any kind, when the students have a recess; holidays: as, the summer *vacation*.

3. The act of becoming vacant; avoidance: said especially of a see or other spiritual dignity.—**4†.** Freedom from duty; leisure time.

> Whan he hadde leyser and *vacacioun*
> From oother worldly occupacioun.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 683.

vacationist (vā-kā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *vacation* + *-ist*.] One who is taking a vacation; especially, one who is journeying for pleasure; an excursionist. [Colloq.]

vacationless (vā-kā′shọn-les), *a.* [< *vacation* + *-less*.] Without a vacation; deprived of a vacation.

vacatur (vā-kā′tėr), *n.* [< ML. *vacatur*, 3d pers. pres. ind. pass. of *vacare*, make void, trans. use of L. *vacare*, be empty or void: see *vacate*.] In *law*, the act of annulling or setting aside.

vaccary (vak′ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *vaccaries* (-riz). [< ML. *vaccaria*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*. Cf. *vachery*, a doublet of *vaccary*.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. See *vachery*. [Prov. Eng.]

> At this time there were eleven *vaccaries* (places of pasture for cows) in Pendle Forest, and the herbage and agistments of each *vaccary* were valued to the lord at 10*s.*, or in all 110*s.* yearly. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

vaccigenous (vak-sij′e-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < *vaccine* + L. *-gerere*, carry.] Producing vaccine: applied to methods of cultivating vaccine virus, or to farms and institutions where the virus is produced in quantity.

vaccin (vak′sin), *n.* Same as *vaccine*.

vaccina (vak-sī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or from cows: see *vaccine*.] Same as *vaccinia*. *Dunglison*.

vaccinal (vak′si-nạl), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-al*.] Of or relating to vaccine; caused by vaccination. *Med. News*, LII. 546.—**Vaccinal erythema,**

a bright-red coloration of the skin occurring sometimes in connection with vaccinia.—**Vaccinal fever,** vaccinia, especially in its severer forms.—**Vaccinal scar.** Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinate (vak′si-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vaccinated*, ppr. *vaccinating*. [< *vaccine* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. F. *vacciner* = Sp. *vacunar* = Pg. *vaccinar* = It. *vaccinare*, vaccinate.] 1. To inoculate with the cowpox, by means of vaccine matter or lymph taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from smallpox or of mitigating its attack.—2. In a general sense, to inoculate with the modified virus of any specific disease, in order to produce that disease in a mild form or to prevent its attack.

vaccination (vak-si-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *vaccination* = Sp. *vacunación* = Pg. *vaccinação* = It. *vaccinazione;* as *vaccinate* + *-ion.*] In *med.*, inoculation with vaccine, or the virus of cowpox, as a preventive of smallpox; in an extended sense, inoculation with the virus of any specific disease. The utility of vaccination with the virus of cowpox was discovered by Edward Jenner, an English surgeon, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the first vaccination upon the human subject having been made in 1796. It consists in the introduction under the skin, or application to an abraded surface, usually on the upper arm or thigh, of a minute quantity of vaccine. This is followed, in a typical case, in about two days, by slight redness and swelling at the point of inoculation, and on the third or fourth day by the appearance of a vesicle filled with clear fluid, and umbilicated or depressed in the center. About the end of the eighth day a ring of inflammation, called the *areola*, begins to form around the base of the vesicle; it is usually hard, swollen, and painful. On the eleventh or twelfth day the inflammation begins to subside; the vesicle turns yellow, and then dries up and forms a crust or scab, which usually falls off about the end of the third week, leaving a permanent scar. The appearance of the areola is sometimes attended with rather severe constitutional disturbance, such as fever, headache, loss of appetite, swelling of the glands above the part, and a general feeling of malaise. The appearance of this eruption, more or less modified from rubbing of the clothes or from scratching, is the only certain evidence that vaccination has been successful, or has taken. See also *vaccine* and *vaccinia.*—**Auto-vaccination,** reinoculation of a person with virus taken from himself. This not infrequently occurs accidentally, the lymph from a ruptured vesicle being carried on the finger-nails and introduced at some other point.

vaccinationist (vak-si-nā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *vaccination* + *-ist.*] One who favors the practice of vaccination. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1084.

vaccination-scar (vak-si-nā′shọn-skär), *n.* Same as *vaccine cicatrix* (which see, under *vaccine*).

vaccinator (vak′si-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *vaccinateur* = Sp. *vacunador* = Pg. *vaccinador* = It. *vaccinatore;* as *vaccinate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who vaccinates. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 287. —2. A lancet or a scarificator employed in vaccination. See cut under *lancet*.

vaccine (vak′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vaccin* = Sp. *vacuno* = It. *vaccino*, vaccine (as a noun, F. *vaccine* = Sp. *vacuna* = Pg. *vaccina* = It. *vaccina*, < NL. *vaccina*), < L. *vaccinus*, of a cow, < *vacca*, a cow; prob. akin to Skt. √ *vāç*, cry, howl, low; cf. *voice*. Hence *vaccinate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to cows; derived from cows: as, the *vaccine* disease, or cowpox.—2. Of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination.—**Vaccine agent,** in certain of the United States, a State officer whose duty it is to procure and distribute a supply of pure vaccine matter.—**Vaccine cicatrix,** the scar remaining after a successful vaccination. It is usually silvery-white, of an irregularly circular outline, slightly depressed below the level of the surrounding skin, and foveated, or having numerous shallow pits on its surface.—**Vaccine lymph, matter, virus.** Same as II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. The virus of cowpox or vaccinia, used in the process of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. Two varieties of vaccine are in use: namely, the *bovine*, that which is obtained directly from the heifer, and the *humanized*, or that which is obtained from vesicles on the human subject. The vaccinia following inoculation with bovine virus is usually attended with more pronounced local inflammation and constitutional symptoms than is that produced by the humanized lymph. Vaccine, as employed for vaccination, is prepared in the shape of dried lymph on quills or small flat pieces of bone or ivory, of fluid lymph in closed capillary glass tubes, and of crusts. Also called *vaccine lymph, matter,* or *virus.*

2. In a general sense, the modified virus of any specific disease introduced into the body by inoculation, with a view to prevent or mitigate a threatened attack of that disease or to confer immunity against subsequent attacks.

Also *vaccin*.

vaccine-farm (vak′sin-färm), *n.* A place where vaccine virus is cultivated by the systematic inoculation of heifers.

vaccinella (vak-si-nel′ạ), *n.* Spurious vaccinia; an eruption which occasionally follows vaccination, but which is not true vaccinal eruption.

vaccine-point (vak′sin-point), *n.* A thin piece of bone or ivory, or a quill, sharpened at one end and coated with dried vaccine lymph. The inoculation may be made by abrading the skin with the sharp point, thus avoiding the use of a lancet.

vaccinia (vak-sin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaccinus*, of or pertaining to a cow: see *vaccine*.] A specific eruptive disease occurring in cattle, especially in milch cows. It is characterized by an eruption, at first papular, then changing to vesicular, situated usually at the junction of the teats with the udder. The vesicle is umbilicated, the margin being more elevated than the center, and contains a clear yellowish fluid. The skin surrounding it is somewhat inflamed, reddish in color, and indurated. The vesicle increases in size up to about the tenth day, when the contents become more opaque, and a crust begins to form. This crust increases in size for a few days, and then dries up and falls off at about the end of the third week. During the height of the disease there may be a little fever and loss of appetite, and the yield of milk may be somewhat diminished; but in general the constitutional disturbance is slight. It is by inoculation with lymph taken from the vesicles in this disease as it occurs in the cow or in the human subject that immunity against smallpox is conferred upon man. See *vaccination* and *vaccine*. Also *vaccina* and *cowpox*.

Vacciniaceæ (vak-sin-i-ā′shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Vaccinium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ericales*. It is distinguished from the related order *Ericaceæ* by the fact that the inferior ovary forms a fleshy fruit. It includes about 348 species, belonging to 27 genera (classed in two tribes, the *Thibaudieæ* and *Euvaccinieæ*), natives of moist mountain woods in temperate and cold regions, also numerous in tropical Asia and America, with 8 genera in islands of the Pacific. They are erect or prostrate shrubs or trees, often epiphytes, sometimes with tuberous or thickened stems, and frequently climbing over trees. The leaves are alternate or scattered, generally evergreen, and the flowers are usually in bracted racemes. Four genera occur in the United States, of which *Vaccinium* (the type), *Gaylussacia*, and *Oxycoccus* are the most important, producing the blueberries, huckleberries, and cranberries of the market; the other genus, *Chiogenes*, the snowberry, is transitional to the *Ericaceæ*, or heath family. See cuts under *cranberry*, *huckleberry*, and *Vaccinium*.

vacciniaceous (vak-sin-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Vacciniaceæ*.

vaccinic (vak-sin′ik), *a.* [< *vaccine* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to vaccine.

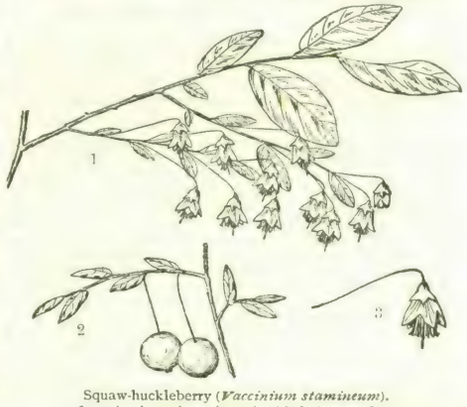
Vaccinieæ (vak-si-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Vaccinium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*, also known as *Euvaccinieæ*. The flowers are usually small, their substance delicate, and the filaments distinct. It includes 9 or 10 genera, of which *Vaccinium* is the type.

vaccinifer (vak-sin′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *vaccina*, vaccine, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The source, either a person or an animal, of the vaccine virus.—2. An instrument used in vaccination. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1724.

vacciniola (vak-si-nī′ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *vaccinia*, q. v.] A secondary eruption, resembling that at the site of inoculation, sometimes seen after vaccination.

vaccinist (vak′si-nist), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ist.*] 1. One who performs vaccination.—2. One who favors the practice of vaccination.

Vaccinium (vak-sin′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *vaccinium*, blueberry, whortleberry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and of the tribe *Euvaccinieæ;* the blueberries. It is distinguished from *Gaylussacia*, the huckleberry genus, by the numerous ovules in each cell of the ovary and by sometimes having only eight stamens,



Squaw-huckleberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).
1, flowering branch; 2, branch with fruit; 3, a flower.

and from *Oxycoccus*, the cranberry genus, by usually having the anthers awned on the back. (See cut 7 under *stamen*, 4.) It includes about 110 species, inhabiting the temperate and frigid regions of the northern hemisphere and the mountains of the tropics. They are usually branching shrubs, rarely trees, a few epiphytic. The leaves are generally small, coriaceous, and evergreen, but sometimes membranaceous and deciduous; the flowers small, white, pink, or red, disposed in axillary or terminal racemes or axillary fascicles, rarely solitary, usually with bracts. Many of the species yield edible berries. (See *whortleberry* and *blueberry*, and compare *huckleberry*, *cranberry*, *hurt*[2], and *hurtberry*.) The 3 well-known circumpolar species, *V. Myrtillus*, *V. uliginosum*, and *V. Vitis-Idæa*, are the only species in Europe, the most important being *V. Myrtillus*, the whortleberry. *V. uliginosum*, the blueberry or bog-bilberry, a smaller shrub with terete branches and usually four-parted flowers, is common in northern Britain and in Canada. *V. Vitis-Idæa*, the cowberry or mountain-cranberry, with evergreen leaves and prostrate stems, yields an acid red berry, edible when cooked, and sometimes substituted for the cranberry; it ranges in America from New England to Point Barrow, 71° 19′ north. There are 10 or more species in Alaska, and 22 in the United States proper, classed in 4 distinct groups, of which the smaller are *Vitis-Idæa*, with ovate or globular corolla, and *Batodendron*, with open bell-shaped flowers, and berries little edible. (See *farkleberry* and *squaw-huckleberry*.) The blueberries, common species of the eastern United States and northward, forming the subgenus *Cyanococcus*, are replaced in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific States by the bilberries, species of *Vaccinium* proper, the typical section, which are themselves few and rare westward, but range more extensively in Canada. About 12 species occur in the northwestern United States, 3 of these and 10 others in the Southern States, 4 in the Rocky Mountain region, and 6 or more in Oregon or Nevada. Most species are low bushes; but *V. arboreum*, the farkleberry, sometimes reaches 25 feet in height, and *V. corymbosum*, the widely distributed blue huckleberry of the later summer market, is often 10 feet in height. The American cranberry, *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, was formerly, and by some authors is still, referred to this genus.

vaccinization (vak-si-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] A very thorough method of vaccination, in which repeated inoculations are made until the vaccinal susceptibility is completely destroyed.

vaccinosyphilis (vak″si-nọ-sif′i-lis), *n.* [< *vaccine* + *syphilis.*] Syphilis transmitted by impure humanized vaccine or by infected instruments used in vaccination.

vachet, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vache* = Sp. *vaca* = Pg. It. *vacca*, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vaccine*.] A cow; hence, a beast.

Therfore, thou *vache*, leve thyn old wrecchednesse.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 22.

vacher (va-shā′), *n.* [< F. *vacher*, OF. *vachier*, *vaquier* = Pr. *vaquier* = Sp. *vaquero* = Pg. *vaqueiro* = It. *vaccaro*, < ML. *vaccarius*, cowherd, < L. *vacca*, a cow: see *vache* and *vaccine*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] Same as *vaquero*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 108. [Rare.]

vachery (vash′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *vacherye*, < OF. (and F.) *vacherie*, < ML. *vaccaria*, a cow-house, fem. of **vaccarius*, pertaining to a cow: see *vaccary*, *vacher*.] A pen or inclosure for cows; also, a dairy. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Vacherye, or dayre. Vacaria. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 507.

Vaccary, alias *Vachary* (vaccaria), is a house or ground to keep Cows in, a Cow-pasture. . . . A word of common use in Lancashire. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

Vachery (the *ch* with its French sound) is the name of several farms in different parts of England.
Latham. (*Imp. Dict.*)

vacillancy (vas′i-lạn-si), *n.* [< *vacillan(t)* + *-cy.*] A state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation; inconstancy; fluctuation. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues. [Rare.]

vacillant (vas′i-lant), *a.* [< L. *vacillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vacillare*, vacillate: see *vacillate*.] Vacillating; wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

vacillate (vas′i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vacillated*, ppr. *vacillating*. [< L. *vacillatus*, pp. of *vacillare* (> It. *vacillare* = Pg. *vacillar* = Sp. *vacilar* = F. *vaciller*), sway to and fro, vacillate; a dim. or freq. form, prob. akin to Skt. √ *vank*, go tortuously, be crooked, *vakra*, bent: see *wag*.] 1. To waver; move one way and the other; reel; stagger.

But whilst it [a spheroid] turns upon an axis which is not permanent, . . . it is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xxii.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; waver; be irresolute or inconstant.

A self-tormentor he continued still to be, *vacillating* between hope and fear. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 30.

He could not rest,
Nor firmly fix the *vacillating* mind,
That, ever working, could no centre find.
Crabbe, Works, V. 10.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Waver*, *Oscillate*, etc. (see *fluctuate*), sway.—2. To hesitate.

vacillatingly (vas′i-lā-ting-li), *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily; fluctuatingly.

vacillation (vas-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *vacilation;* < OF. (and F.) *vacillation* = Sp. *vacilación* = Pg. *vacillação* = It. *vacillazione*, < L. *vacillatio(n-)*, a reeling, wavering, < *vacillare*, pp. *vacillatus*, sway to and fro: see *vacillate*.] 1. The act of vacillating; a wavering; a mov-

ing one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

They [the bones of the feet] are put in action by every slip or *vacillation* of the body. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

2. Vacillating conduct; fluctuation of resolution; inconstancy; changeableness.

No remainders of doubt, no *vacillation*.
Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, ii. § 4.

By your variety and *vacillation* you lost the acceptable time of the first grace.
Bacon, Charge in Star Chamber against W. Talbot.

vacillatory (vas′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vacillate* + *-ory*.] Inclined to vacillate; wavering; vacillating; uncertain; irresolute. [Rare.]

Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state.
Roger North, Examen, p. 25.

vacoa (vak′ō-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A general name in Mauritius for the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), which there abound in numerous species, forming trees 20 or 30 feet high or more. *P. utilis*, introduced from Madagascar, growing, if permitted, 30 feet or more high, is commonly planted for its leaves, which are fabricated into sugar-sacks or vacoa bags. See cut under *Pandanus*.

vacua, *n.* An occasional plural of *vacuum*.

vacuate (vak′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vacuated*, ppr. *vacuating*. [< L. *vacuatus*, pp. of *vacuare*, make empty or void, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] To make empty or void; evacuate. [Rare.]

Mistaken zeal, . . . like the Pharisee's Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man.
Secular Priest Exposed (1703), p. 27. (*Latham*.)

vacuation (vak-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *vacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of emptying; evacuation.
Bailey, 1731. [Rare.]

vacuist (vak′ū-ist), *n.* [< *vacuum* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of the reality of empty spaces in nature: opposed to *plenist*.

And the *vacuists* will have this advantage, that if Mr. Hobbes shall say that it is as lawful for him to assume a plenum as for others to assume a vacuum, not only it may be answered it is also as lawful for them to assume the contrary, and he but barely assuming, not proving, a plenum, his doctrine will still remain questionable.
Boyle, Examen of Hobbes, ii.

★**vacuity** (vā-kū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vacuities* (-tiz). [< OF. (and F.) *vacuité* = Pr. *vacuitat* = Sp. *vacuidad* = Pg. *vacuidade* = It. *vacuità*, < L. *vacuita(t-)s*, emptiness, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] 1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness; vacancy; the state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

Men . . . are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuity* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves are. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

Leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind,
Content with darkness and *vacuity*.
Browning, Development.

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or apparently unoccupied; a vacant space; also, a vacuum.

The sides of the *vacuity* are set with columns.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

The world, so far as it is a negation, is a negation of infinite *vacuity* in time and space.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxii.

But yesterday I saw a dreary *vacuity* in this direction in which now I see so much.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. Want of reality; inanity; nihility.

If they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville*.

4. Freedom from mental exertion; thoughtlessness; listlessness; idleness.

A patient people, much given to slumber and *vacuity*, and but little troubled with the disease of thinking.
Irving, Knickerbocker, ii. 1.

5. Lack of intelligence; stupidity.

He was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed *vacuity* of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

Vacuna (vā-kū′nä), *n.* [< L. *vacuna*, < *vacare*, be at leisure: see *vacant*, *vacate*.] In *Latin myth.*, the goddess of rural leisure, to whom husbandmen sacrificed at the close of harvest. She was especially a deity of the Sabines.

vacuolar (vak′ū-ō-lär), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to a vacuole; resembling a vacuole: as, *vacuolar* spaces. See cut under *hydranth*. *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 895.

vacuolate (vak′ū-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *vacuole* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *vacuolated*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 6.

vacuolated (vak′ū-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ed*.] Provided with vacuoles; minutely vesicular, as a protozoan.

vacuolation (vak″ū-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *vacuolate* + *-ion*.] The formation of vacuoles; the state of being vacuolated; a system of vacuoles.
★*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 848.

vacuole (vak′ū-ōl), *n.* [< F. *vacuole*, < NL. **vacuolum*, dim. of L. *vacuum*, an empty space, vacuum: see *vacuum*.] 1. A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms.—2. In *anat.*, a minute space, vacuity, or interstice of tissue in which lymphatic vessels are supposed to originate.—3. In *zoöl.*, any minute vesicle or vacuity in the tissue of a protozoan, as an amœba. Vacuoles are sometimes divided into *permanent*, *contractile* or *pulsating*, and *gastric*. The first are sometimes so numerous as to give the organism a vesicular or bubble-like appearance. The second kind exhibit regular contraction and dilatation, or pulsate. Gastric vacuoles, or food-vacuoles, occur in connection with the ingestion and digestion of food; these are formed by a globule of water which has been taken in with a particle of food, and are not permanent. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *sun-animalcule*, and *Cestoidea*.

4. In *bot.*, a cavity of greater or less size within the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, which is filled with water, or cell-sap as it is called. Active protoplasm possesses the power of imbibing water into its substance and, as a consequence, of increasing in size. When the amount of water is so great that the protoplasm may be said to be more than saturated with it, the excess is separated within the protoplasmic mass in the form of rounded drops called *vacuoles*. In closed cells these may become so large and abundant as to be separated only by thin plates of protoplasm. As such vacuoles become larger the plates are broken through, and eventually there may be but one large vacuole surrounded by a thin layer of protoplasm, which lines the interior of the cell-wall. *Bessey*.

vacuolization (vak-ū-ol-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *vacuole* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *histology*, same as *vacuolation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 634.

vacuolize (vak′ū-ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret and pp. *vacuolized*, ppr. *vacuolizing*. To supply or furnish with vacuoles. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 533. [Rare.]

vacuous (vak′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *vacuo* (cf. Sp. *vacío* = Pg. *vazio*, < L. *vacivus*), < L. *vacuus*, empty.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.

Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space.
Milton, P. L., vii. 169.

These pulpits were filled, or rather made *vacuous*, by men whose privileged education in the ancient centres of instruction issued in twenty minutes' formal reading of tepid exhortation or probably infirm deductions from premises based on rotten scaffolding.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xv.

2. Without intelligence or intelligent expression; unexpressive; showing no intelligence: as, a *vacuous* look.

Up the marble stairs came the most noble Farintosh, with that *vacuous* leer which distinguishes his lordship.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xli.

vacuousness (vak′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being vacuous, in either sense; vacuity.

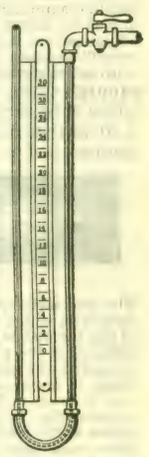
★**vacuum** (vak′ū-um), *n.*; pl. *vacuums* (-umz), sometimes *vacua* (-ä). [= F. *vacuum* = Sp. Pg. It. *vacuo*, < L. *vacuum*, an empty space, a void, neut. of *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] Empty space; space void of matter: opposed to *plenum*; in practical use, an inclosed space from which the air (or other gas) has been very nearly removed, as by an air-pump. The metaphysicians of Elea, Parmenides and Melissus, started the notion that a vacuum was impossible, and this became a favorite doctrine with Aristotle. All the scholastics upheld the maxim that "nature abhors a vacuum." This is the doctrine of the plenists. Atomism, on the other hand, carried out in a thoroughgoing manner, supposes empty space between the atoms. That gases do not fill space homogeneously is now demonstrated by the phenomena of transfusion and by the impulsion of Crookes's radiometer; while the other observed facts about gases, taken in connection with these, render some form of the kinetical theory of gases almost certain. This supposes the molecules of gases to be at great distances from one another as compared with their spheres of sensible action. This, however, does not exclude, but rather favors, Boscovich's theory of atoms—namely, that atoms are mere movable centers of potential energy endowed with inertia; and this theory makes each atom extend throughout all space in a certain sense. But this does not constitute a plenum, for a plenum is the exclusive occupation of each part of space by a portion of matter. It may be said that the spaces between the atoms are filled by the luminiferous ether; but the dispersion of light by refraction seems to show that the ether itself has a molecular structure. A vacuum, in the sense of a space devoid of ordinary ponderable matter, is produced (more or less perfectly) when the air is removed from an inclosed space, such as the receiver of an air-pump, a part of a barometric tube, etc. In the receiver of the ordinary air-pump the vacuum can only be partial, since with each stroke of the piston only a certain fraction of the air is removed (depending upon the relative size of the cylinder and the receiver), and hence, theoretically, an infinite number of strokes would be necessary. Practically, the degree of exhaustion obtained falls short of that demanded by theory, owing to the imperfections of the machine; thus, in the common form, the exhaustion is limited to the point where the remaining air has not sufficient elasticity to raise the valves. By the mercury air-pump or by mechanical pumps in which oil is used a higher degree of exhaustion is attainable than with the older forms. (See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.) The most perfect vacuum is obtained when chemical means are employed to absorb the last traces of gas left in the receiver exhausted by the mercury air-pump. The Torricellian vacuum—that is, the space above the mercury in a carefully manipulated barometer-tube—is nearly perfect in this respect, but the space contains a small amount of the vapor of mercury. See *Torricellian*.

Vacuum . . . signifies space without body.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 22.

A *vacuum*, or space in which there is absolutely no body, is repugnant to reason.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 16.

Guerickian vacuum. See *Guerickian*.

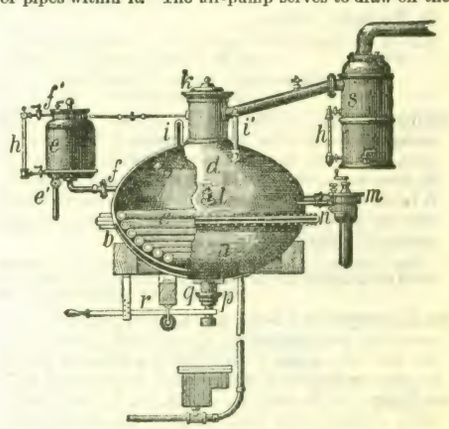
vacuum-brake (vak′ū-um-brāk), *n.* A form of continuous brake formerly used on railroads, employing a steam-jet directly, and the pressure of the atmosphere indirectly, as a means of controlling the pressure on the brake-shoes. A steam-jet on the engine is allowed to escape through an ejector, in such a way as to create a partial vacuum in a continuous pipe extending under all the cars of a train. Collapsing bellows under each car are connected with the pipes, and, when exhausted of the air contained in them, close and draw the brake-rods. See *continuous brake*, under *brake*[3].


Vacuum-gage.

vacuum-filter (vak′ū-um-fil″tėr), *n.* A form of filter in which the air beneath the filtering material is exhausted to hasten the process.

vacuum-gage (vak′ū-um-gāj), *n.* A form of pressure-gage for indicating the internal pressure or the amount of vacuum in a steam-condenser, a boiler in which the steam has condensed, the receiver of an air-pump, etc. An old form consists of an inverted graduated siphon of glass, open at one end, and connected at the other with the condenser or vessel to be tested, and containing a quantity of mercury. When not in use, the mercury rises equally in both legs of the siphon; on connecting the instrument with a vacuum, the mercury rises in the leg next the condenser or other vessel, and sinks in the other leg, the difference between them indicating the amount of the vacuum. The common modern form closely resembles the aneroid barometer in principle.

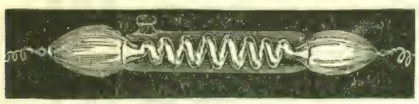
vacuum-pan (vak′ū-um-pan), *n.* In the processes of sugar-making, condensed-milk manufacture, etc., a large steam-jacketed vessel of copper or iron, used in boiling and concentrating syrup, milk, etc. Two forms are used, one consisting of two parts bolted together to form a spheroidal vessel, and the other of a drum shape with a domed top. The syrup or milk is placed in the pan, the vessel is closed air-tight, and connections are made by means of pipes with a condenser and air-pump. Steam is admitted to the jacket round the lower part of the pan, and to coils of pipes within it. The air-pump serves to draw off the vapor from the boiling contents, and to create a vacuum within the pan. The advantages of thus boiling in a vacuum are found in the lower temperature at which boiling takes place, and, as a result, in the greater rapidity of the process and purity of the product. Vacuum-pans are sometimes placed in pairs, the steam from one pan serving to heat the fluid in the second pan. Such an arrangement is called a *double-effect* system. Occasionally three pans are used together, one large pan supplying steam for two smaller pans. This is called a *triple-effect* system. See *sugar*.


Vacuum-pan.

a, copper pan; *b*, iron steam-jacket; *c*, copper steam-coil; *d*, flanged dome; *e*, measuring vessel used in charging the pan; *e′*, pipe which connects *e* with the juice-vat; *f*, pipe which connects *e* with the pan; *f′*, cock which admits air into *e*; *h*, *h*, gages which indicate height of liquid in *e* and *s*; *i*, mercurial vacuum-gage; *k*, man-hole by which pan may be entered; *l*, thermometer, showing interior temperature of the pan; *j*, proof-stick for sampling the contents of the pan; *m*, valve for admitting steam to the coil; *n*, valve for admitting steam to interior of pan for cleaning; *o*, window (of which there are two) by which interior of pan may be inspected; *p*, saucer-shaped valve, closing or opening the outlet *q* according as it is operated by the lever *r*; *s*, overflow vessel, to retain any fluid that may boil over.

vacuum-pump (vak′ū-um-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a chamber or barrel, a suction-pipe with a valve to prevent return flow, a discharge-pipe which has a valve that is closed when the chamber is emptied, and a steam induction-pipe provided with a valve that is opened when the chamber is filled with water, and closed when the chamber is filled with steam. The chamber is placed at such a height above the water to be raised that the exterior atmospheric pressure will cause the water to rise through the suction-pipe, and fill the partial vacuum caused by condensation of steam in the chamber. Steam being admitted to the chamber forces out the air or water. The induction-valve is then closed. The loss of heat from the surface of the cylinder, or the sudden injection of a water-spray, condenses the steam. Water then rises, and fills the chamber. Steam is then again admitted, forcing out the water through the discharge-pipe. As soon as the water is discharged and the chamber refilled with steam, the cycle of operations recommences, and it is repeated continuously as long as steam is supplied to the chamber. The opening and closing of the valves have been made automatic in this class of pumps, but they are so wasteful of power that they are very little used. See cuts under *monte-jus* and *pulsometer*. Also called *steam vacuum-pump*.

vacuum-tube (vak′ū-um-tūb), *n.* A sealed glass tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or other gas rarefied or exhausted to the required degree.



Vacuum-tube.

The most striking phenomenon is the magnificent colored light with which the tube is filled and the stratification of the light about the tube, the color of the light being different at the positive and negative electrodes, and varying with the gas through which the discharge is passed. Thus, in common air it is purple or red at the positive end, blue or violet at the negative; in hydrogen, it is greenish-blue; in carbonic oxid, bright-green, turning to yellow at the positive, and to blue at the negative. These tubes were first made by Geissler of Bonn, and hence have been called *Geissler's tubes*. A Crookes's tube is a form of vacuum-tube used by Sir William Crookes in his investigation of what he has called *radiant matter* (which see, under *radiant*). The exhaustion of these tubes is carried to about one millionth of an atmosphere.

vacuum-valve (vak′ū-um-valv), *n.* A safety-valve which opens inward, so connected with a boiler or other vessel that when there is a vacuum it will be forced open by atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-valve*.

vade† (vād), *v. i.* [A form of *fade*[1] (after MD. *vadden*, fade, or L. *vadere*, go?).] 1. To become pale or weak, as a color; hence, to pass away; vanish; depart.

Color evanidus, fugax. . . . A *vading:* a decaying, or a dead colour.
Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares.*)

Life doth *vade*, and young men must be old.
Greene, Palmer's Verses.

2. To fade; wither.

Mine is the heart which *vades* away as doth the flower or grass. *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Fair flower, untimely plucked, soon *vaded*.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 131.

vade-mecum (vā′dē-mē′kum), *n.* [= F. Sp. *vade-mecum*, < NL. *vade-mecum*, < L. *vade mecum*, 'go with me,' < *vade*, impv. of *vadere* (= E. *wade*), go, + *me*, abl. of *ego*, I, + *cum*, with.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a pocket-companion; a manual; a handbook.

One boracho or leathern bottle of Tours . . . Panurge filled for himself, for he called that his *vademecum*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.

vadimony† (vad′i-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *vadimonium*, security, recognizance, < *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In *old law*, a bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a fixed day; bail.

vadium (vā′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *vas* (*vad-*), bail, surety: see *wed*, *wage*.] In *Scots law*, a wad; a pledge or surety.—**Vadium mortuum**, a mortgage.—**Vadium vivum**, a living pledge.

Væjovis, *n.* See *Vejovis*.

vafrity†, *n.* Craft. *Bailey*.

vafrous (vā′frus), *a.* [< L. *vafer* (*vafr-*), cunning, subtle, + *-ous*.] Crafty; cunning.

He that deals with a Fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 42.

vag (vag), *n.* Turf for fuel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

He may turn many an honest penny by the sale of *vags*, i. e. dried peat. *The Portfolio*, No. 229, p. 11.

vagabond (vag′a-bond), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vagabunde*, *vacabonde*, *vacabund*, < ME. *vagabunde*, < OF. *vagabond*, *vacabond*, F. *vagabond* = Pr. *vagabon* = Sp. Pg. *vagabundo* = It. *vagabondo*, *vagabundo* = G. *vagabund* = D. *vagebond* = Sw. Dan. *vagabond*, < LL. *vagabundus*, wandering, strolling about, < L. *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*. Cf. *vagrant*.] I. *a.* 1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; nomadic.

Owre men suppose them to bee a *vagabunde* and wanderinge nacion lyke vnto the Scythians, withowte houses or certeyne dwellinge places.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 97).

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, . . . I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 89.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4. 45.

3. Of or pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller; vagrant.—4. Not sedentary, as a spider; belonging to the *Vagabundæ*.

II. *n.* 1. One who is without a settled home; one who goes from place to place; a wanderer; a vagrant: not necessarily in a bad sense.

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down,
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 4.

He who goes from country to country, guided by the blind impulse of curiosity, is only a *vagabond*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vii.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; in *law*, an idle, worthless vagrant. See *vagrant*.

Wee haue had amongst vs *Vagabonds*, which call themselues Egyptians, the dregs of mankinde.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 590.

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal. [Colloq.]—4. One of the *Vagabundæ*.—5. A pyralid moth, *Crambus vulgivagellus*. See cut under *Crambidæ*.—**Rogues and vagabonds.** See *rogue*.

vagabond (vag′a-bond), *v. i.* [< *vagabond*, *n.*] To wander about in an idle manner; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Vagabonding in those untrodden places, they were guided by the everlasting justice, using themselves to be punishers of their faults. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

vagabondage (vag′a-bon-dāj), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-age*.] The state, condition, or habits of a vagabond; idle wandering, with or without fraudulent intent: as, to live in *vagabondage*.

It reëstablished the severest penalties on *vagabondage*, even to death without benefit of clergy.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 103.

vagabondise, *v. i.* See *vagabondize*.

vagabondish (vag′a-bon-dish), *a.* [< *vagabond* + *-ish*[1].] Like a vagabond; wandering.

vagabondism (vag′a-bon-dizm), *n.* [< *vagabond* + *-ism*.] The ways or habits of a vagabond; vagabondage.

As encouraging *vagabondism* and barbarism.
The Century, XXX. 813.

vagabondize (vag′a-bon-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vagabondized*, ppr. *vagabondizing*. [< *vagabond* + *-ize*.] To wander like a vagabond; play the vagabond: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. Also spelled *vagabondise*.

Vagabondizing it all over Holland.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, liii. (*Davies.*)

vagabondry† (vag′a-bon-dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vagabundrye*; < *vagabond* + *-ry*.] Vagabondage.

Idlenes and *Vagabundrye* is the mother and roote of all theftes, robberyes, and all evill actes and other mischiefs.
Laws of Edw. VI. (1547), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 89.

vagabone, *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *vagabond*.

Vagabundæ (vag-a-bun′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *vagabundus*, wandering: see *vagabond*.] A division of true spiders, consisting of those dipneumonous forms which are not sedentary. They spin no web, and do not lie in wait for their prey, but prowl in search of it.

vagal (vā′gal), *a.* [< *vag*(*us*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the vagus, or par vagum; pneumogastric. See *vagus*.

vagancy† (vā′gan-si), *n.* [< *vagan*(*t*) + *-cy*.] 1. Vagrancy; wandering.

Springlove. Here are the Keys of all my Charge, Sir.
My humble suit is that you will be pleas'd
To let me walk upon my known occasions this Sommer.
Lawyer. Fie! Canst not yet leave off those *Vagancies?*
Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

2. Extravagance.

Our happiness may orbe itselfe into a thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

vagans (vā′ganz), *n.* In *music*, same as *quintus*.

vagant† (vā′gant), *a.* [< ME. *vagaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vagant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vagante*, < L. *vagan*(*t-*)*s*, wandering, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering, vague: see *vague*, *v.* Hence *vagrant*.] Wandering; vagrant.

Fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagaunt*.
Wyclif, Gen. iv. 14.

vagarian (vā-gā′ri-an), *n.* [< *vagary* + *-an*.] One given to vagaries; a "crank." [Colloq. or rare.]

vagarious (vā-gā′ri-us), *a.* [< *vagary* + *-ous*.] Having vagaries; whimsical; capricious; irregular. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 153.

vagarish (vā-gā′rish), *a.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ish*[1].] Wandering; given to vagaries.

His eyes were oft *vagarish*.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 305. (*Davies.*)

vagarity (vā-gar′i-ti), *n.* [< *vagar-y* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being vagarious; capriciousness; irregularity.

Instances of *vagarity* are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored, or rather not enjoyed, the title [Duke of Cornwall], although probably they did the revenues. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 89.

vagary† (vā-gā′ri), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *vagarie;* appar. < L. *vagari* (> It. *vagare* = Sp. *vagar* = Pg. *vaguear* = F. *vaguer*), wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *a.*, and *vague*, *v.* Cf. *vagary*, *n.* The L. (or perhaps the It.) inf. appears to have been adopted as a whole, and accommodated to E. nouns in *-ary;* but this can hardly be explained except as an orig. university use. There is no L. or ML. adj. **vagarius* or noun **vagaria*.] To gad; range.

Vaguer, to wander, *vagarie*, stray, gad, roame, raunge, flit, remoue often from place to place. *Cotgrave.*

vagary (vā-gā′ri), *n.*; pl. *vagaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *vagarie*, *vagare*, corruptly *fagary*, *figary;* appar. < *vagary*, *v.*] 1†. A wandering or strolling.

The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea.
Barnaby Rich, tr. of Herodotus.

I laid the weight
Of mine Estate in Stewardship upon thee;
Which kept thee in that year, after so many
Sommer *vagaries* thou hadst made before.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

She 's gone; and now, sir Hugh, let me tell you you have not dealt well with me, to put this *fagary* into her foolish fancy. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell.
Milton, P. L., vi. 614.

vagas, *n.* Same as *vakass*.

vagation† (vā-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *vagatio*(*n-*), a wandering, < *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] A wandering; a roving about.

Whene the mynde es stablede sadely with-owttene changynge and *vagacyone* in Godd.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Vagatores (vag-a-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vagari*, pp. *vagatus*, wander: see *vagant*.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, constituting the fourth order in Macgillivray's classification, and consisting of the crows and their allies. The word has no standing in science, as it designates an artificial group recognized by no other authors of note.

vagi, *n.* Plural of *vagus*.

vagient† (vā′ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *vagien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vagire*, cry, squall, bleat.] Crying like a child. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iv. 42.

vagina (vā-jī′nā), *n.*; pl. *vaginæ* (-nē). [= F. *vagin*, < NL. *vagina*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath, covering, sheath of a scabbard, ear of grain, etc., hull, husk, vagina.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheath formed by the basal part of certain leaves where they embrace the stem; a sheath.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a sheathing or covering part or organ; a case: specifically applied to various structures. (*a*) The sexual passage of the female from the vulva to the uterus. In all the higher *Mammalia* it is the terminal section of a Müllerian duct or oviduct united with its fellow; in the lower it is double, wholly or in part, there being two more or less complete vaginæ, right and left. In some oviparous animals, as birds, the termination of the oviduct, beyond the uterine part, receives the name of *vagina*. See *uterus*, and cut under *peritoneum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a sheath-like plate or part inclosing an organ. In some cases also called *valve*. Specifically—(1) The long channeled labrum of the mosquito and other blood-sucking flies, in which the lancet-like mandibles and maxillæ are concealed. (2) The jointed sheath of the promuscis of hemipterous insects, homologous with the labium of a typical insect. (3) The parts supporting and covering the tongue of a bee, corresponding to the mentum, maxillæ, and palpi. (4) The tubular sheath of the sting of a bee or wasp. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, the indurated lorica of some infusorians, as the vaginicolous vorticellids. (*d*) In *Vermes*, a terminal section of the oviduct, differentiated into a special canal. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*.

3. In *arch.*, the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise; a sheath or gaine. [Rare or obsolete.] —**Columns of the vagina.** Same as *columnæ rugarum* (which see, under *columna*). —**Rugæ of the vagina.** See *ruga*. —**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis.** See *tensor*. —**Tensor vaginæ femoris.** See *tensor*. —**Vagina cellulosa.** Same as *epineurium* and *perimysium*. —**Vagina femoris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. See *fascia* and *tensor*. —**Vagina masculina,** the prostatic vesicle of the male urethra. See *urethra*. Also called *sinus pocularis, uterus masculinus,* etc. —**Vagina portæ,** the sheath of the portal vein, or capsule of Glisson, a sort of membrane surrounding the branches of the portal vein in the liver. —**Vagina tendinis,** the synovial sheath of a tendon; a vaginal synovial membrane (which see, under *synovial*). —**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).

vaginal (vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< NL. *vaginalis*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. Pertaining to a sheath; sheathing; resembling a sheath: as, a *vaginal* membrane. —2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the vagina of the female: as, *vaginal* mucous membrane; a *vaginal* syringe. —**Vaginal arteries.** (*a*) A branch of the internal iliac artery, on either side, passing to the vagina and base of the bladder, corresponding to the inferior vesical artery in the male. (*b*) The branches of the hepatic artery which supply the walls of the ducts and blood-vessels and Glisson's capsule in the liver, more commonly called the vaginal branches of the hepatic artery. —**Vaginal hernia,** a hernia through the posterior or upper wall of the vagina. —**Vaginal plexus.** (*a*) The nerves supplied to the vagina, coming from the pelvic plexus. (*b*) Radicles of the portal vein in the capsule of Glisson. (*c*) A venous anastomosis in the wall of the vagina. —**Vaginal process.** See *process*, and cut 3 under *temporal*. —**Vaginal synovial membrane.** See *synovial*. —**Vaginal tunic.** (*a*) See *eye*[1], 1. (*b*) The tunica vaginalis testis. See *tunica*. —**Vaginal veins.** Same as *vaginal plexus*, (*b*) and (*c*).

Vaginalis (vaj-i-nā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1788), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] Same as *Chionis*. See cut under *sheathbill*.

vaginalitis (vaj″i-nā-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vaginalis* (see def.) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

vaginant† (vaj′i-nant), *a.* [< NL. **vaginan(t-)s*, ppr. of **vaginare*, sheath: see *vaginate*, *v.*] Sheathing; vaginal: as, a *vaginant* leaf (a leaf investing the stem by a tubular base).

Vaginata (vaj-i-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginatus*, sheathed: see *vaginate*.] A group of actinozoans, comprising those which are sheathed in a calcareous or corneous polypary; the sheathed polyps, as the sclerodermic and sclerobasic corals. See *Zoantharia*.

vaginate (vaj′i-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *vaginatus*, sheathed, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sheathed; invaginated; furnished with or contained in a vagina; vaginated. —2. Forming or formed into a sheath; vaginal, as a leaf.

II. *n.* A vaginate or sheathed polyp.

vaginate (vaj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vaginated*, ppr. *vaginating*. [< NL. **vaginatus*, pp. of **vaginare*, sheath, < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To sheathe; invaginate.

vaginervose (vaj-i-nėr′vōs), *a.* [< L. *vagus*, wandering, + *nervus*, nerve.] In *bot.*, irregularly nerved; having the nerves placed with no apparent order.

Vaginicola (vaj-i-nik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *colere*, inhabit.] The typical genus of *Vaginicolinæ*, having an erect sessile lorica without an inner valve. The genus was instituted by Lamarck, and contains many species, chiefly of fresh water, as *V. crystallina*.

Vaginicolinæ (vaj-i-nik-ō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vaginicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Vorticellidæ*, containing those vorticellid peritrichous infusorians which are sheathed in an erect or procumbent indurated lorica which they secrete. There are numerous modern genera, as *Vaginicola, Thuricola, Cothurnia, Pyxicola, Pachytrocha, Stylocola, Platycola*, and *Lagenophrys*. Also *Vaginicolina*.

vaginicoline (vaj-i-nik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ine*[1].] Living in a vagina, sheath, or lorica, as an animalcule; belonging to the *Vaginicolinæ*; vaginiferous.

vaginicolous (vaj-i-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [As *Vaginicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginicoline*.

Vaginifera (vaj-i-nif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vaginifer*: see *vaginiferous*.] In Perty's system (1852), a family of spastic infusorians, represented by the genera *Vaginicola* and *Cothurnia*: corresponding to the *Vaginicolinæ*.

vaginiferous (vaj-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vaginifer*, < L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing a vagina, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Vaginifera*; vaginicoline.

vaginiglutæus, vaginigluteus (vaj″i-ni-glō-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *vaginiglutæi, vaginiglutei* (-ī). [NL., < *vagina* + *glutæus, gluteus*, q. v.] Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris* (which see, under *tensor*). *Coues*, 1887.

vaginigluteal (vaj″i-ni-glō-tē′al), *a.* [< *vaginiglutæus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the vaginiglutæus. *Coues*, 1887.

vaginipennate (vaj″i-ni-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] Sheath-winged or sharded, as a beetle; coleopterous. Also *vaginopennous*.

vaginismus (vaj-i-nis′mus), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-ismus* = E. *-ism*.] A spasmodic narrowing of the orifice of the vagina. Also called *vulvismus*.

vaginitis (vaj-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vagina.

vaginodynia (vaj″i-nō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina*, vagina, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Neuralgia of the vagina.

vaginopennous (vaj″i-nō-pen′us), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, a sheath, + *penna*, a feather, + *-ous*.] Same as *vaginipennate*.

vaginotomy (vaj-i-not′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vagina*, vagina, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] Cutting of the vagina.

vaginovesical (vaj″i-nō-ves′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *vagina*, vagina, + *vesica*, bladder.] Same as *vesicovaginal*.

vaginula (vā-jin′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *vaginulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive vagina or sheath; specifically, in mosses, the sheath round the base of the seta where it springs from the stem. Also *vaginule*. —2. In *zoöl.*, a little sheath; a small vagina.

vaginulate (vā-jin′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vaginula* + *-ate*[1].] Having a vaginula; sheathed.

vaginule (vaj′i-nūl), *n.* [< NL. *vaginula*.] In *bot.*, same as *vaginula*.

vagissate†, *v. i.* To caper; frolic. *Campbell.* (*Worcester.*)

vagitus (vā-jī′tus), *n.* [L., < *vagire*, cry, squall.] The cry of a new-born child.

vagous (vā′gus), *a.* [< L. *vagus*, wandering, strolling: see *vague*.] 1†. Wandering; unsettled. *Ayliffe*. —2. In *anat.*, wandering, as a nerve. See *vagus*. [Rare.]

vagrance, *n.* Same as *vagrancy*. *Johnson*.

vagrancy (vā′grạn-si), *n.* [< *vagran(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. A state of wandering without a settled home: not necessarily in a bad sense.

> Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxxvi.

2. The life and condition of a vagrant; in *law*, the name given to a very miscellaneous class of offenses against public police and order. See *vagrant*.

vagrant (vā′grant), *a.* and *n.* [In an earlier form *vagarant*; prob. ME. **vacrant*, < OF. *vacrant, vaucrant*, altered form of AF. *wakerant, wakeraunt*, OF. *wacrant, waucrant*, wandering, ppr. of *wacrer, wakrer, waucrer, walcrer*, wander about, prob. from an OHG. form. Connected with E. *walk*, *v.* The change of OF. *wacrant* to *vacrant* and the later change to E. *vagrant* was prob. due to confusion with ME. *vagaunt*, OF. *vagant*, L. *vagans*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagant* and cf. *stravaig*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wandering from place to place; roving, with uncertain direction or destination; moving hither and thither; having no certain course.

> *Vagrant* through all the world, hopelesse of all,
> He seekes with what lands ruine hee may fall.
> *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, viii.
>
> His house was known to all the *vagrant* train;
> He chid their wand'rings, but relieved their pain.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 149.
>
> The soft murmur of the *vagrant* Bee.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode, iv.

2. Uncertain; erratic.

> The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

3. Of or pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; vagabond.

> Titus Oates . . . had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> Well pleased to pitch a *vagrant* tent among
> The unfenced regions of society.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

4. In *med.*, wandering: as, *vagrant* cells (wandering white corpuscles of the blood).

II. *n.* 1. A wanderer; a rover; a rambler.

> Historie without Geographie moueth, but in mouing wandreth as a *vagrant*, without certain habitation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.
>
> A *vagrant* and a servant in vile employment, in a strange countrey. *Barrow*, Sermons, xlvii.

2. An idle stroller; a vagabond; a loafer; a tramp: now the ordinary meaning.

> *Vagrants* and Out-laws shall offend thy View;
> For such must be my Friends.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

> The fugitive, with the brand of Cain on him, was a *vagrant* of necessity, hunted to death like a wolf.
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 5.

In law the word *vagrant* has a much more extended meaning than that assigned to it in ordinary language, and in its application the notion of wandering is almost lost, the object of the statutes being to subject to police control various ill-defined classes of persons whose habits of life are inconsistent with the good order of society. In the English statutes vagrants are divided into three grades: (*a*) idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so, unlicensed peddlers or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, etc.; (*b*) rogues and vagabonds, notoriously idle and disorderly persons, fortune-tellers and other like impostors, public gamblers and sharpers, persons having no visible means of living and unable to give a good account of themselves, etc.; (*c*) incorrigible rogues—that is, such as have been repeatedly convicted as rogues and vagabonds, jail-breakers, and persons escaping from legal durance, etc. In the United States the statutes are diverse, but in their general features include to a greater or less extent beggars, drunken parents who refuse or fail to support their children, paupers when dissolute and sick, prostitutes, public masqueraders, tramps, truants, etc.

vagrantly (vā′grant-li), *adv.* [< *vagrant* + *-ly*[2].] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner.

vagrantness (vā′grant-nes), *n.* The state of being vagrant; vagrancy. [Rare.]

vagrom† (vā′grom), *a.* A perverted spelling and pronunciation of *vagrant*, ascribed as a blunder to Dogberry in "Much Ado about Nothing," and with allusion to this occasionally used by modern writers.

> This is your charge: you shall comprehend all *vagrom* men; you are to bid any man stand, in the prince's name.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 26.
>
> You took my *vagrom* essays in;
> You found them shelter over sea.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 114.

vague (vāg), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vague* = Sp. Pg. It. *vago*, < L. *vagus*, wandering, rambling, strolling, fig. uncertain, vague. From the same L. source are E. *vague, v., vagabond, vagant, vagrant, vagary, extravagant, extravagate, stravagant, stravaig*, etc., also Sc. *vaig*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Wandering; roving; vagrant.

> Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably nor to fight.
> *Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Uncertain as to characters and specific designation, yet limited in scope and application; restricted in logical breadth, without any corresponding fullness of logical depth; said to be determinate, but without precise expression of the determination. Thus, if anything is described as most extraordinary without saying in what respect, the description is *vague;* if a word is understood to have a full import but what that is is doubtful, it is *vague;* if an emotion is strong but unaccompanied by a definite imagination of its object, it is *vague;* if a pictorial figure represents that something exists but fails to show its shape, situation, etc., it is *vague*. This meaning of the word (which occurs seldom before the eighteenth century without an explanatory accompaniment) seems to be derived from the logical phrase *individuum vagum*, meaning a single person or thing, designated as one in number, but without its proper name or any adequate description: as, "a certain man."

> A *vague* apprehension of I knew not what occupied my mind. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 193.
>
> "Conscience!" said the Chancellor; "conscience is a *vague* word, which signifies any thing or nothing."
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or derivation: as, a *vague* report.

> I have read, in some old, marvellous tale,
> Some legend strange and *vague*,
> That a midnight host of spectres pale
> Beleaguered the walls of Prague.
> *Longfellow*, The Beleaguered City.

4. Having unclear perception or thought; not thinking clearly.

> Random cares and truant joys,
> That shield from mischief and preserve from stains
> *Vague* minds, while men are growing out of boys.
> *Wordsworth*, River Duddon, xxvi.

Vague individual, sense, term. See the nouns. = **Syn.** 2. Dim, obscure, indistinct, ambiguous.

II. *n.* 1. A wandering; a journey; a voyage. *Halliwell.* —2†. A vagary; a whim.

> Here this fylthy synke of rebels, thus conspired, played their *vages*, and lyued with loose brydels in al kyndes of myschefe. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 86).

3. An undefined expanse; indefinite space.

> The star-sown *vague* of space. *Lowell*, After the Burial.

vague† (vāg), *v. i.* [Sc. also *vaig*; < F. *vaguer*, wander, = Sp. Pg. *vagar, vaguear* = It. *vagare*, < L. *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *a.* Cf. *vagary*, *v.*] To wander; **rove;** roam; play the vagrant.

The strange and idill beggaris . . . are sufferit to *vaig* and wander throughout the haill cuntrey.
Scotch Laws, 1600, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 350.

These small bodies, being hudled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to *vague* and range abroad.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 630.

vaguely (vāg'li), *adv.* In a vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner; without definiteness or distinctness.

vagueness (vāg'nes), *n.* The state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; ambiguousness; indistinctness.

Common language has, in most cases, a certain degree of looseness and ambiguity; as common knowledge has usually something of *vagueness* and indistinctness.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. xlviii.

There is a degree of *vagueness* about the use of the terms person and personality.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 170.

vagus (vā'gus), *n.*; pl. *vagi* (-jī). [NL. (sc. *nervus*, nerve), < L. *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*.] 1. The tenth cranial nerve, or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely distributed of the nerves of the brain, extending through the neck and thorax to the upper part of the abdomen. It supplies the organs of voice and respiration with motor and sensory fibers, and the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and heart with motor influence. Its superficial origin is from the medulla, immediately in front of the restiform body and below that of the glossopharyngeal. It passes out of the cranial cavity through the jugular foramen, and accompanies the carotid artery in the neck to the thorax, where the nerves of the two sides differ in their course, that of the right side reaching the posterior surface of the esophagus and stomach, while that of the left goes to the anterior. It gives off very numerous branches, as the meningeal, auricular, pharyngeal, laryngeal, pulmonary, cardiac, gastric, etc., and forms intricate connections with other nerves of the cerebrospinal system, and with nerves of the sympathetic system. Also called *pneumogastric*, *par vagum*, and formerly *second division of the eighth nerve of Willis*.

The *vagus* nerve, which connects the brain with the viscera.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 273.

2. In insects, the principal visceral or stomatogastric nerve, which originates in two parts in the head, beneath the bases of the antennæ, uniting in a ganglion below the cerebrum, and passing backward along the upper surface of the intestinal canal. In the thorax it divides into two parts, which give off numerous smaller nerves to all the viscera.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Vagus ganglion.** See *ganglion*.

Vahea (vä'hē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1792), from the name of the tree in Madagascar.] A proposed genus of apocynaceous plants, comprising a few (perhaps two) species included by recent authors in the genus *Pacouria*. The name *Vahea* was formerly used by some in place of *Pacouria* for several other species which are important rubber-plants, as *P. Heudelotii* (*Vahea Heudelotii* of Mueller) of Senegal, *P. florida* of West Africa, remarkable for the beauty of its abundant fragrant white flowers, and *P. Owariensis* (*Vahea Owariensis* of Mueller) of Angola, which bears an edible, sweet and acidulous pulpy fruit of the size of an orange.

vaich, *v. i.* See *vake*.

Vaidic, Vaidik (vā'dik), *a.* [< Skt. *vāidika*, relating to the Vedas.] Same as *Vedic*. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 61.

vaigh, *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *vague*.

vaik, *v. i.* See *vake*.

vail[1], *n.* and *v.* See *veil*.

vail[2] (vāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *vailen*, *vaylen*; by aphæresis from *avail*: see *avail*[1].] To profit; benefit; avail: a poetical use.

To hym not *vaileth* his preching,
Al helpe he other with his teching.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5765.

Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 4.

vail[2] (vāl), *n.* [By aphæresis from *avail*[1], *n.*] 1†. Profit; gain; produce.

My house is as 'twere the cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

His commings in are like a Taylors, from the shreds of bread, the chippings, and remnants of the broken crust: excepting his *vailes* from the barrell, which poore folkes buy for their hogs, but drinke themselues.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An old Colledge Butler.

2†. An unlooked-for or casual acquisition; a windfall. *Tooke*.—3. Money given to servants by a visitor; a tip: usually in the plural. Also *vale*.

Why should he, like a Servant, seek *Vails* over and above his Wages?
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

"Avails" is good old English, and the *vails* of Sir Joshua Reynolds's porter are famous.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

On the smallest provocation, or at the hope of the smallest increase of wages, or still more of *vales*, the servant threw up his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

vail[3]† (vāl), *v.* [Also *vale*; by aphæresis from obs. *avale*: see *avale*.] I. *trans.* To let or cast down; let fall; lower; doff, especially in token of submission.

Then may'st thou think that Mars himself came down,
To *vail* thy plumes, and heave thee from thy pomp.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

None that beheld him but . . .
Did *vail* their crowns to his supremacy.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 42.

Now *vail* your pride, you captive Christians,
And kneel for mercy to your conquering foe.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To yield; give place; express respect or submission by yielding, uncovering, or otherwise; bow.

Because we *vailed* not to the Turkish fleet,
Their creeping galleys had us in the chase.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every one that does not know cries, "What nobleman is that?" all the gallants on the stage risé, *vail* to me, kiss their hand, offer me their places.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

2. To drop; move down; take a lower position; slope downward.

The same ships in good order *valed* downe the Riuer of Thames.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 288.

With all speed I *vailed* down that night ten miles, to take the tide in the morning.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 53).

vail[3]† (vāl), *n.* [< *vail*[3], *v.*] Submission; descent; decline.

Even with the *vail* and darking of the sun,
To close the day up, Hector's life is done.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 7.

vailable† (vā'la-bl), *a.* [By aphæresis from *available*.] Profitable; advantageous. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 4. (*Richardson*.)

vailer[1], **vailing,** etc. See *veiler*, etc.

vailer[2]† (vā'lėr), *n.* [< *vail*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who vails; one who yields or gives place in submission or deference.

He is high in his owne imagination; . . . when hee goes, hee looks who looks; if hee finds not good store of *vailers* he comes home stiffe.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Golden Asse.

vaimure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

vain (vān), *a.* [< ME. *vain*, *vayn*, *vein*, *veyn*, < OF. (and F.) *vain* = Pr. *van*, *va* = Cat. *va* = Sp. *vano* = Pg. *vão* = It. *vano*, < L. *vanus*, empty, void, fig. idle, fruitless; of persons, idle, deceptive, ostentatious, vain; perhaps orig. **vacnus*, and so akin to L. *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*, *vacant*. Some suggest a connection with E. *wane*, *want*, *wan-*; but this is improbable. Hence (from L. *vanus*) also E. *vanish*, *vanity*, *vaunt*, *evanish*, *evanesce*, etc.] 1. Having no real value or importance; worthless; unsubstantial; empty; trivial; idle.

But, O *vain* boast!
Who can control his fate?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 264.

Vain matter is worse than *vain* words.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She . . . had never proved
How *vain* a thing is mortal love.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, vi., Isolation.

2. Producing no good result; destitute of force or efficacy; fruitless; ineffectual; useless; futile; unavailing.

It should be but a *vaine* thing, and counted but as lost laboure.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 2.

Give us help from trouble; for *vain* is the help of man.
Ps. lx. 11.

Let no man speak again
To alter this, for counsel is but *vain*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 214.

3. Light-minded; foolish; silly.

As school-maids change their names
By *vain* though apt affection.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 48.

For it is a *vain* thing to expect, in so open a condition as we live in here, that no cross Winds should blow upon us.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

4. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments or accomplishments; elated with a high opinion of one's personal appearance, manners, or the like; courting the admiration or applause of others; conceited; self-complacent; also, proceeding from or marked by such pride or conceit: as, to be *vain* of one's figure or one's dress.

For to be conscious of what all admire,
And not be *vain*, advances virtue higher.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 101.

Mr. Holloway was a grave, conscientious clergyman, not *vain* of telling anecdotes, very learned, particularly a good orientalist.
T. Warton, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 320.

I never heard or saw the introductory words "Without vanity I may say," etc., but some *vain* thing immediately followed.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 3.

5. Showy; ostentatious; pretentious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 29.

For vain†. Same as *in vain*.

Yea, my gravity,
Wherein—let no man hear me—I take pride,
Could I with boot exchange for an idle plume,
Which the air beats *for vain*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 12.

In vain, to no purpose; without success or advantage; ineffectually.

Butt all that euer he spak it was *in vayn*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3062.

In vain they combated, *in vain* they writ.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

To take a name in vain. See *name*[1].=**Syn. 1.** Unreal, shadowy, dreamy, delusive, false, deceitful.—2. Bootless, abortive.—4. See *egotism*.

vainfult (vān'fūl), *a.* [< *vain* + *-ful*.] Vain; empty. *Tusser*, Husbandry, Author's Epistle, ii.

vainglorious (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* [< *vainglory* + *-ous*.] 1. Filled with vainglory; glorying in excess of one's own achievements; extravagantly elated; boastful; vaunting.

Vaine-glorious man, when fluttering Wind does blow,
In his light winges is lifted up to skye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 10.

The philosophers of his time, the flustring *vain-glorious* Greeks, who pretended so much to magnify and even adore the wisdom they professed.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

2. Indicating or proceeding from vainglory; founded on excessive vanity; boastful.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression.
Sir M. Hale.

A *vainglorious* confidence prevailed, about this time, among the Spanish cavaliers.
Irving, Granada, p. 66.

He discourses, in rather a *vainglorious* way, of himself as a poet.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 249.

vaingloriously (vān-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* With vainglory or inflated arrogance; boastfully.

vaingloriousness (vān-glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vainglorious.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *n.* [< ME. *vaine glorie*, *veinglorie*, < OF. *vaine gloire*, F. *vaine gloire*, < L. *vana gloria*, empty boasting: see *vain* and *glory*.] Extravagant pride or boastfulness; tendency to exalt one's self or one's own performances unduly; inflated and pretentious vanity; vain pomp or show.

Vaine-glorie is for to have pompe and delit in his temporal highnesse, and glorie him in his worldly estate.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

But for the fear of incurring the suspicion of *vainglory*, he would have sung a psalm with as firm and cheerful a voice as if he had been worshipping God in the congregation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

vainglory (vān-glō'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vainglored*, ppr. *vainglorying*. [< *vainglory*, *n.*] To indulge in vain boasting. [Rare.]

It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of *vain-glorying* during the Jubilee year.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 485.

vainly (vān'li), *adv.* In a vain manner. Especially—(*a*) Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath.
Dryden.

(*b*) In an inflated or conceited manner; proudly; arrogantly: as, to strut about *vainly*.

A stranger to superior strength,
Man *vainly* trusts his own.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

(*c*) Idly; foolishly; unreasonably; hence, erroneously; falsely.

Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 239.

We haue sufficient to content our selues, though not in such abundance as is *vainly* reported in England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

vainness (vān'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being vain; ineffectualness; fruitlessness: as, the *vainness* of effort.—2. Empty pride; vanity.

Vainness, a meagre friend to gratefulness, brought him . . . to despise Erona.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol.

3†. Foolishness; folly.

O! how great *vainnesse* is it then to scorne
The weake!
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 83.

I hate ingratitude more in a man
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling, drunkenness.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 389.

vair (vãr), *n.* [Formerly also *were*; < ME. *vair*, *vayre*, *veir*, *feir*, < OF. *vair*, F. *vair* = Pr. *vair*, *var*, *vaire*, fur of the ermine, < ML. *varius*, also *varis*, the ermine, < L. *varius*, spotted, variegated: see *various*. Hence *vairy*, and the second element of *miniver*.] 1. A kind of fur in use in the middle ages. It is generally assumed to have been the skin of a small animal, such as the gray squirrel, of which the back is gray and the belly white. Compare *miniver*.

And sythene to bedd he es broghte als it ware a prynce, and happed with ryche robes appone hyme ynewe, wele furrede with *vayre* and the gryse.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 248. (*Halliwell.*)

Tho I was strong ant wis,
Ant werede *feir* and grys.
Rel. Antiq. (ed. Wright and Halliwell, 1841), I. 121.

Pall and *vair* no more I wear,
Nor thou the crimson sheen.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. In *her.*, one of the furs. See *tincture*, 2. It is represented as in the illustration, except that the number of rows is not positively fixed. Compare *vairé*.


Vair.

vairé (vā-rā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *vair*, vair: see *vair*.] In *her.*, composed of divisions like those of vair, but of other tinctures than of azure and argent: as, *vairé* or and gules. According to some writers, there must be more than two tinctures — for instance, four. The tinctures must be mentioned in the blazon: as, *vairé sable, argent, gules*, and *or*. Also *vairy, verré, verry, verrey*.

vaire (vār), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vairy (vār′i), *a.* Same as *vairé*.

vaisellet†, *n.* An old spelling of *vessel*. *Pitscottie*.

Vaishnava (vīsh′nạ-vä̤), *n.* [Skt. *Vaishnava*, < *Vishnu*, Vishnu: see *Vishnu*.] Literally, a worshiper of Vishnu. The Vaishnavas form one of the great divisions into which the adherents of Brahmanism are divided, characterized by belief in the supremacy of Vishnu over other gods. This division is again broken up into many subordinate sects.

Vaisya (vīs′yä̤), *n.* [< Skt. *vaiçya*, < *viç*, settler, clansman.] A member of the third caste among the Hindus—that is to say of the main body of the Aryan people, as distinguished on the one hand from the priestly and noble classes, the Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and on the other hand from the subjugated aborigines, the Sudras and others, and from degraded outcasts. In modern times they are divided into many sub-castes.

vaivode, vaivodeship, *n.* See *voivode*, etc.

vakass, *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Church*, a eucharistic vestment, semicircular in shape and usually of metal, having a breastplate attached to it, on which are the names, heads, or figures of the twelve apostles. It is put on after the miter, sticharion, stole (*urar*), girdle, and epimanikia, and before the chasuble (*churchar*). It is put on over the head, afterward let down on the neck and shoulders, and fastened with a gold chain. It is also known as the *ephod*, and is supposed to be an inheritance from the Jewish ephod. Some authorities identify it with the Western amice. Also *vagas*.

vake (vāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vaked*, ppr. *vaking*. [Also *vaik, vaich*; < OF. *vaquer* = Sp. Pg. *vacar* = It. *vacare*, < L. *vacare*, be empty or vacant: see *vacant, vacate*.] To be vacant or unoccupied; become vacant. [Scotch.]

vakeel, vakil (va-kēl′), *n.* [< Hind. *vakīl*, < Ar. *vakīl*, an advocate.] In the East Indies, an ambassador or special commissioner residing at a court; a native attorney or deputy.

Viziers, *vakeels*, sirdars, zemindars, generals, captains, potentates, and powers followed in succession, each with his nuzzur and his salaam, whilst the master of the ceremonies recited their titles in a loud, even-toned voice.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 247.

Valaisan (va-lā′sạn), *a.* [< *Valais* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Valais, a canton in the southern part of Switzerland.

valance, valence[1] (val′ạns, -ẹns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallance, valens*; < ME. *valance, valence*, prob. < *Valence*, in France, still famous for silks (cf. *Valenciennes* lace, so called from *Valenciennes*, in France), < L. *Valentia*, lit. 'strength', < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valentia*.] **1.** A kind of damask used for furniture-coverings, made of silk, or silk and wool. Also *valentia, valencia*.

One covering for a fielde bedde of green and *valens*.
Unton Inventories (ed. Nichols), p. 4.

2. A short curtain used upon a bedstead, or in some similar way, either around the frame upon which the mattress rests (a *base-valance*), or around the head of the canopy (a *tester-valance*).

A doubble *valance* aboute the herce, both aboue and byneith, with his worde and his devise written therine.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Now is Albanos marriage-bed new hung
With fresh rich curtaines! Now are my *valence* up,
Imbost with orient pearle.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

[The sense in the following passage is uncertain.

Cylenius, ryding in his chevauche,
Fro Venus *valance* mighte his paleys se.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 145.]

valance, valence[1] (val′ạns, -ẹns), *v. t.* [< *valance, n.*] To furnish or decorate with a valance: figuratively used in the quotation for 'to decorate with a beard.'

Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 442.

valanche† (va-lanch′), *n.* [Also *vollenge*; a dial. aphetic form of *avalanche*.] An avalanche.

The *vollenge* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 456. (*Davies.*)

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*.
Smollett, France and Italy, xxxviii.

Valdenses, Valdensian. Same as *Waldenses, Waldensian*.

vale[1] (vāl), *n.* [< ME. *vale, val*, < OF. (and F.) *val* = Pr. *val, valh* = Cat. *vall* = Sp. Pg. It. *valle*, < L. *vallis*, a vale; connections uncertain. Hence ult. *valley, avale, avalanche, vail*[3].] **1.** A tract of low ground between hills; a valley: little used except in poetry. See *valley*.

And when thaire fase war thus for-done,
To the *vale* of ebron come thai sone.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Along the cool sequestered *vale* of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

I pity people who weren't born in a *vale*. I don't mean a flat country, but a *vale*; that is, a flat country bounded by hills. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

2. A little trough or canal: as, a pump-*vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump. = **Syn. 1.** *Dale*, etc. See *valley*.

vale[2]†, *n.* See *vail*[3].

vale[3] (vā′lē), *interj.* [< L. *vale*, impv. of *valere*, be strong, be well: see *valid, valiant*.] Farewell; adieu. Also used substantively.

I remember that once heretofore I wrote unto you a *vale* or a farewell upon conjecture.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 185.

valediction (val-ẹ̄-dik′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **valedictio(n-)*, < L. *valedicere*, pp. *valedictus*, say farewell, < *vale*, farewell (impv. of *valere*, be well, be strong: see *vale*[3]), + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Cf. *benediction, malediction*.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

When he went forth of his colledge . . . he alwayes took this solemn *valediction* of the fellowes.
Fuller, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 66.

Their last *valediction*, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

valedictorian (val″ẹ̄-dik-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *valedictory* + *-an*.] In American colleges and some academies and high schools, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement or graduating exercises of his class: usually chosen as the scholar bearing the highest rank in the graduating class, as the best representative, for various reasons, of the whole class, or as otherwise worthy of special distinction.

valedictory (val-ẹ̄-dik′tọ̄-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **valedictorius*, < L. *valedictus*, pp. of *valedicere*, say farewell: see *valediction*.] **I.** *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a leave-taking or bidding adieu; farewell: as, a *valedictory* speech.

II. *n.*; pl. *valedictories* (-riz). A farewell oration or address (sometimes in Latin), spoken at graduation in American colleges and other institutions by one of the graduating class, usually by the one who has the highest rank. Compare *valedictorian*.

The *valedictory*, of course, came last, and I felt rather awkward in rising to declaim my stilted Latin phrases before an audience which had been stirred by such vigorous English. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 56.

valence[1], *n.* and *v.* See *valance*.

valence[2] (vā′lẹns), *n.* [< LL. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*.] **1.** In *chem.*, the relative saturating or combining capacity of an atom compared with the standard hydrogen atom; the quality or force which determines the number of atoms with which any single atom will chemically unite. The original statement of the law of valence was that each atom could combine with a certain definite number of hydrogen atoms, or with an equivalent number of atoms of any other element, and that this number was fixed and unalterable. This number expressed the valence, which was a constant, an invariable property of the element. For example, one atom of phosphorus combines with three atoms of chlorin, forming phosphorus trichlorid. As the chlorin atom is univalent, phosphorus appears to be trivalent. But in phosphorus pentachlorid one atom of phosphorus combines with five of chlorin, and therefore phosphorus in this case appears quinquivalent. In view of facts like these it is held by some authorities that the valence of an element is a varying quality depending on the nature of the other combining atoms, temperature, etc. By others valence is assumed to be invariable, but the total valence is not always exhibited or in force. Also called *valency, equivalence*, and, less properly, *atomicity*.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Form value; morphological value or equivalency. See *morphic*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, taxonomic value or equivalency; classificatory grade or rank of a zoölogical group.

valencia (vā-len′shi-ä̤), *n.* [See *valance*.] **1.** Same as *valance*, 1.—**2.** A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc.

valencianite (vā-len′shi-ạn-īt), *n.* [< *Valenciana* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of orthoclase feldspar, very similar to the adularia of the Alps, found at the silver-mine of Valenciana, Mexico.

Valencia raisins. Raisins prepared by dipping the ripe bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood-ashes, oil, and salt, and then drying them in the sun. Raisins of the best quality, known as Malaga or Muscatel, are dried by the sun on the vine. Also called briefly *Valencias*. See *raisin*, 2.

Valenciennes (va-loṅ-si-enz′), *n.* [< *Valenciennes*, in France.] **1.** A rich variety of lace made at Valenciennes, France. See *lace*.—**2.** A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary.—**False Valenciennes lace.** See *lace*.

valency (vā′lẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *valencies* (-siz). [As *valence*[2] (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *valence*[2], 1.—**2.** A single unit of combining capacity. Thus, carbon is said to have four *valencies*.

Valenginian (val-en-jin′i-ạn), *n.* [< *Valengin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the French and Belgian geologists, the name of the lower division of the Neocomian: so called from Valengin, near Neuchâtel.

valentia[1] (vạ-len′shi-ä̤), *n.* Same as *valencia, valance*, 1.

Valentia[2] (vạ-len′shi-ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.

valentine (val′en-tīn), *n.* [< ME. **valentine, volontyn*, < OF. *valantin*, m., *valantine*, f., a young man or woman betrothed, according to a rural custom, on the first Sunday in Lent, the promise being annulled if the young man failed to give the young woman a present or an entertainment before Mid-Lent (Roquefort); perhaps < **valant*, a var. of *galant*, gallant (see *gallant*), but popularly identified with the name of St. *Valentine* (< ME. *Valentyne*, < OF. *Valentin* = Sp. *Valentin* = Pg. *Valentim* = It. *Valentino* = G. Sw. Dan. *Valentin* = D. *Velten, Valentijn*, < L. *Valentinus*, a man's name, < *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant, valid*), on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made (see def.).] **1.** A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day. This name is derived from St. Valentine, to whom February 14th is sacred. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspere, that on this day birds begin to mate: "For this was on seynt Valentines day, Whan every brid cometh ther to chese his make." *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 310.

Thow it be ale other wyn
Godys blescyng have he and myn
My none [mine own] gentyl *Volontyn*
Good Tomas the frere.
MS. Harl. 1735, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 51.

Tell me
What man would satisfy thy present fancy
Had thy ambition leave to choose a *Valentine*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

I am also this year my wife's *Valentine*, and it will cost me *5l.*; but that I must have laid out if we had not been *Valentines*. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 14, 1666.

2. A letter or missive sent by one person to another of the opposite sex on St. Valentine's day; a written or printed or painted missive of an amatory or a satirical kind, generally sent anonymously. The sentimental class are often highly ornamental and expensive productions, usually bearing pretty pictures on the subject of courtship or matrimony; the comic class are generally coarse and vulgar productions, usually with caricatures of the human form depicted on them, and are often meant to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, etc., of the recipient.

Valentinian (val-en-tin′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Valentinianus*, < L. *Valentinus* (see def., and cf. *valentine*) + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Valentinus or the Valentinians.

II. *n.* A follower of Valentinus, of the second century, the founder of the most influential and best-known of the Gnostic systems. Valentinus was said to have received his doctrines from a pupil of the apostle Paul, and also by direct revelation. He asserted that from the First Great Cause successively emanated thirty eons, male and female, from the last of which, Wisdom, proceeded a being who was the creator of the world. Christ and the Holy Spirit were two eons later created, and Jesus emanated from all the eons; and the

redemption wrought upon earth followed and repeated a redemption wrought in the spiritual world. The Valentinians sought support for their system in an allegorical method of exposition of Scripture, especially of Paul's epistles and the prologue of John's gospel. See *Gnostic, eon, 2, demiurge.*

Valentinianism (val-en-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Valentinian* + *-ism.*] The system of doctrines maintained by the Valentinians.

valentinite (val'en-tin-īt), *n.* [After Basil *Valentine*, an alchemist of the 15th century, who discovered the properties of antimony.] Native oxid of antimony (Sb_2O_3), occurring in orthorhombic crystals and massive, of a white to brown or pink color and adamantine luster. It has the same composition as senarmontite, but differs in crystalline form. Also called *antimony-bloom.*

Valentin's corpuscles. Small roundish bodies found in nerve-tissue; amyloid bodies.

valeraldehyde (val-ę-ral'dē-hīd), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *aldehyde.*] A mobile liquid having an irritating odor ($C_4H_9.CHO$). It is produced by the oxidation of amyl alcohol. Formerly called *valeral.* An isomeric valeraldehyde with a fruit-like odor is also known.

valerate (val'ę-rāt), *n.* [< F. *valérate;* as *valer(ian)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of valeric acid.

valerian[1] (vā-lē'ri-an), *n.* [Early mod. E. *valeryan;* < ME. *valerian,* < OF. *valeriane,* F. *valériane* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *valeriana* = D. *valeriaan* = Dan. *valeriana,* < ML. *valeriana,* valerian, prob. < L. *Valerianus* or *Valerius,* a personal name, < *valere,* be strong: see *valiant.*]

1. A plant of the genus *Valeriana.* The common, officinal, or great wild valerian is *V. officinalis,* native through Europe and Asiatic Russia, cultivated for its medicinal root and somewhat for ornament. It is a herbaceous plant with a perennial rootstock; the stem is erect, from 2 to 4 feet high, and furrowed; the leaves are opposite and pinnate; and the flowers are small, white or pinkish,



1, Flowering plant of Valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*); 2, the inflorescence; *a*, flower with bract; *b*, section of ovary; *c*, fruit with pappus.

in terminal corymbs. The root is an officinal drug having the property of a gentle stimulant, with an especial direction to the nerves, applied in hysteria, epilepsy, etc. Its virtue resides chiefly in a volatile oil — the *oil of valerian.* It is of a pungent disagreeable odor, which is attractive to cats, and also, it is said, to rats; it is therefore used as a bait. In England in the sixteenth century, valerian, under the name of *setwall,* was regarded as a panacea; but the species appears to have been *V. Pyrenaica,* a plant there cultivated, and naturalized from Spain. *V. Phu* from western Asia, called *garden valerian,* is also cultivated, and affords a root of weaker property. *V. Dioscoridis* is believed to be the true valerian or phu (φοῦ) of the ancient Greeks. There are three species of valerian in North America, the most notable being *V. edulis,* edible valerian, whose thickened roots, after prolonged cooking in the ground, formerly formed a staple food of the Digger Indians.

> Herbes coude I telle eek many oon,
> As egremoin, *valerian,* and lunarie.
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 247.

2. The rootstocks of the officinal valerian, or some preparation from them.

> *Valerian,* calmer of hysteric squirms.
> *O. W. Holmes,* Rip Van Winkle, M. D., i.

Cats' valerian, the common valerian.—**Garden valerian.** See def. 1.—**Greek valerian,** primarily *Polemonium cæruleum,* the Jacob's-ladder: called by the old herbalists *Valeriana Græca,* having been mistaken for the valerian of the ancient Greeks. The name is extended to the genus, including the American *P. reptans,* sometimes named *creeping Greek valerian* by translation of the (inapt) specific name. It is a much lower plant than the Jacob's-ladder, with weak stems, flowers light-blue, nodding in small corymbs, delicate, and pretty.—**Oil of valerian.** See def. 1.—**Red valerian,** *Centranthus ruber,* native in the Mediterranean region, long cultivated for its handsome oblong panicle of red flowers, which have given it the provincial name of *scarlet lightning.*—**Spur** or **spurred valerian,** the red valerian: thus named from its spurred **corolla-tube.** See *Centranthus.*—**Valerian-pug,** *Eupithecia valerianata,* a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on valerian.—**Wild valerian,** the common valerian.

Valerian[2] (vā-lē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Valerius* (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Valerius.—**Valerian law,** the law proposed and carried by Valerius Publicola when consul (508 B. C.?), granting to every Roman citizen the right of appeal from the summary jurisdiction of consuls.

Valeriana (vā-lē-ri-ā'na), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Lobel, 1576): see *valerian*[1].] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the family *Valerianaceæ,* the source of valerian. It is characterized by triandrous flowers with a spurless corolla, and fruit crowned with the pappose limb of the calyx. It contains about 185 species, chiefly perennial herbs with entire, toothed, or dissected leaves, and white or pink flowers, usually in terminal cymes. They inhabit the temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres, and mountains farther south, a few occurring in India and in Brazil. For the species, see *valerian*[1], also *setwall, nard,* 4, and *Celtic* and *Cretan spikenard* (under *spikenard*). There are about 12 species in the United States, mostly western, with one, *V. scandens,* in southern Florida, and another, *V. pauciflora,* peculiar to the middle of the eastern and central region. *V. uliginosa* occurs from New York, and *V. edulis* from Ohio, northward and westward. See cut under *valerian*[1].

Valerianaceæ (vā-lē-ri-ą-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), < *Valeriana* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Valerianales,* by some included in the *Rubiales.* It is characterized by a 3-celled ovary with two of the cells empty. There are about 275 species, belonging to 9 genera, of which *Valeriana* (the type), *Mitrophora, Nardostachys, Centranthus,* and *Valerianella* are the most important. They are natives of cold north temperate regions of the old world, more abundant in America, especially in the west and the Andes. They are annual or perennial herbs, occasionally somewhat shrubby, usually with a peculiar odor, sometimes a source of perfumes, as in spikenard and some valerians. They bear opposite leaves, often mostly radical, and flowers usually sessile in dichotomous cymes, either white, red, or bluish, or, in the genus *Fedia,* yellow. Although the family is closely related to the *Asteraceæ,* the inflorescence is seldom at all capitate or involucellate. The fruit is an achene crowned with the persistent border of the calyx. Many of the species are highly esteemed in medicine for tonic, anti-spasmodic, or stimulating properties.

valerianaceous (vā-lē-ri-ą-nā'shius), *a.* Of, or characteristic of, the plant-family *Valerianaceæ.*

valerianate (vā-lē'ri-an-āt), *n.* [< *valerian*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of valeric acid.

Valerianella (vā-lē-ri-ą-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *Valeriana* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Valerianaceæ,* chiefly distinguished from *Valeriana* by its toothed, lobed, awned, or horned, but never pappous calyx. There are about 50 species, annual herbs, dichotomously branched, with entire, dentate, or pinnatifid leaves, and cymes of white, pale-blue, or pink flowers. The genus is chiefly confined to the Mediterranean region, extending into central Europe, but occurs in North America, and a few species are widely naturalized. Several species produce tender foliage, eaten as lettuce. *V. olitoria,* a species with pale-green leaves and small slate-colored flowers, widely diffused in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, formerly known as *white potherb* and *lamb's-lettuce,* and latterly as *corn-salad,* is now often cultivated under glass as an early salad under the name of *fetticus.* (See cut under *dichotomy.*) Fourteen species, formerly classed under the related monotypic genus *Mitrophora,* are natives of the United States; four species of Oregon are peculiar in their spurred corollas. *V. Woodsiana,* with roundish, and *V. chenopodifolia,* with somewhat triangular fruit, extend from the south into New York.

valerianic (vā-lē-ri-an'ik), *a.* [< *valerian*[1] + *-ic.*] Same as *valeric.*

valeric (val'ę-rik), *a.* [< F. *valérique;* as *valer(ian)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or related to valerian.—**Valeric acid,** an acid having three metameric forms and the general formula $C_5H_{10}O_2$. The common acid distilled from valerian-root is optically inactive, a mobile liquid with caustic acid taste and the pungent smell of old cheese. Its salts have been somewhat used in medicine.

valeryl (val'ę-ril), *n.* [< *valer(ian)* + *-yl.*] The hypothetical univalent radical C_5H_9O.

Valesian (vā-lē'shian), *n.* [< LGr. Οὐαλήσιοι, < Οὐάλης, L. *Valens,* their founder.] One of an ancient Arabian Christian sect accused of practising self-mutilation as a religious rite.

valet (val'et or val'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *valett;* < OF. *valet, vallet,* < *vaslet,* later also *varlet,* with intrusive *r* (> E. *varlet,* q. v.), F. *valet,* a man-servant, valet de chambre, F. dial. *vâlet,* a farm-hand, = Pr. *vaslet, vaylet, vallet* = Wall. *valet,* a bachelor, *varlet,* servant, < ML. *vassalettus,* dim. of *vassalis,* a vassal: see *vassal.* Doublet of *varlet.*] 1. A man-servant who attends on a man's person. Also called *valet de chambre.* Valets, or varlets, were originally the sons of knights, and later sons of the nobility before they attained the age of chivalry, who served as pages.

> The King made him [W. de La Pole] his *valet.*
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 439.

> On that very morning had . . . [the boots] come for the first time under the *valet's* depurating hand.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 23.

2. In the *manège,* a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.—**Valet de place** (va-lā'dę-plās'), in French cities, and hence outside of France also, a man who offers his personal services to the public, especially to strangers, for hire, as in the capacity of guide, and for doing errands and commissions.

> I was yawning back to the hotel through the palace-garden, a *valet-de-place* at my side, when I saw a young lady seated under a tree.
> *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

valet (val'et or val'ā), *v. t.* [< *valet, n.*] To attend on as valet; act the valet to.

> He wore an old full-bottomed wig, the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had *valeted* in the middle of last century. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

valetudinaria, *n.* Plural of *valetudinarium.*

valetudinarian (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *valetudinary* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Being in a poor state of health; weak; infirm; invalid; delicate; seeking to recover health.

> This kind of *valetudinarian* effeminacy, this habit of coddling himself, appears in all parts of his conduct.
> *Macaulay,* Sir W. Temple.

> My feeble health and *valetudinarian* stomach.
> *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health; an invalid.

> I would cry out to all the *valetudinarians* upon earth — Drink tar-water.
> *Bp. Berkeley,* To T. Prior on Virtues of Tar-water, i. § 11.

Also *valetudinary.*

valetudinarianism (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *valetudinarian* + *-ism.*] A state of feeble health; infirmity.

valetudinariness (val-ę-tū'di-nā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being valetudinary.

valetudinarious (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *valetudinarius:* see *valetudinary.*] Valetudinary.

> About the beginning of January he began to be very *valetudinarious,* labouring under pains that seem'd Ischiatick. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

valetudinarium (val-ę-tū-di-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *valetudinaria* (-ą). [L., neut. of *valetudinarius:* see *valetudinary.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* an infirmary or hospital. Services of this class were attached to camps and other military centers. In ancient Greece from a very early time regularly organized hospitals were connected with the cult of Æsculapius.

> The *valetudinarium* which appears to have existed in a Roman camp. *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 301.

valetudinary (val-ę-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *valétudinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *valetudinario,* < L. *valetudinarius,* sickly, in bad health, as a noun, a sick or infirm person, < *valetudo* (*-din-*), sickness, infirmity, a bad state of health, a particular use of *valetudo,* state of health, < *valere,* be strong: see *valid.*] Same as *valetudinarian.*

> I had much discourse with his lordship, whom I found to be a person of extraordinary parts, but a *valetudinarie.*
> *Evelyn,* Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

valetudinous† (val-ę-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *valetudo* (*-din-*), sickness, + *-ous.*] Valetudinarian.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge Univ., vii. 35.

valew†, *n.* An old spelling of *value.*

valgus (val'gus), *n.*; pl. *valgi* (-jī). [L., bow-legged.] 1. A bow-legged man. The term *genu valgum* is incorrectly employed for knock-knee, bow-legs being designated by *genu varum.*—2. A form of clubfoot characterized by eversion of the foot: more fully called *talipes valgus.*—**Hallux valgus,** a deformity of the foot characterized by adduction or outward displacement of the great toe, which often lies across the other toes. It is a frequent cause of painful bunion.—**Talipes valgus.** Same as *valgus,* 2.

Valhalla (val-hal'ą), *n.* [Also *Walhalla;* = F. *Valhalla, Walhalla* = Sp. *Valhala,* < NL. *Valhalla,* < Icel. *valhöll* (gen. *valhallar*) (= G. *Walhalla, Walhall,* after Icel.), lit. 'hall of the slain,' < *valr,* the slain, slaughter (= Dan. *val,* in comp. *valplads,* battle-field, = G. *wahl-, wal-* (in comp. *wahl-statt, wal-statt,* battle-field) = AS. *wæl,* slaughter, the slain, a corpse, also in comp. *wælstow,* battle-field), + *höll* (*hall-*) = E. *hall.* Cf. *Valkyr.*] 1. In *Scand. myth.,* the Hall of the Slain; the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, who spent much of their time in drinking and feasting. Hence—2. A name figuratively applied to any edifice or place which is the final resting-place of the heroes or great men of a nation or of many such, and specifically to the Temple of Fame built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donau-

stauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to renowned Germans.

The true *Valhalla* of Mediocrity.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 348.

valiance (val'yans), *n.* [< OF. *vaillance, valance*, F. *vaillance* = Pr. *valensa, valentia* = Sp. *valentía* = Pg. *valentia* = It. *valenza, valenzia*, < L. *valentia*, strength, < *valen(t-)s*, strong: see *valiant*. Cf. *valance, valence*[1], *valence*[2].] Valiant character; bravery; valor. [Obsolete or rare.]

One of more resolute *valiance*
Treads not, I think, upon the English ground.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

This knightly *valiance* . . . which fellows him rather with Milton. *The Century*, XXVII. 820.

valiancy (val'yan-si), *n.* [As *valiant* (see *-cy*).] Same as *valiance*.

Men for their *valiancy* greatly renowmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 33.

valiant (val'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *valiant, valyant, valliant, vailaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *vaillant, valant* = Sp. *valiente* = Pg. It. *valente*, < L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, be worth. Cf. Lith. *wala*, strength, Skt. *bala*, strength. From the same L. verb are ult. *valiance, valance, valence*[1], *valence*[2], *valency, vale*[3], *valediction, valetudinary, valid, invalid, valor, value, avail*[1], *countervail, prevail, convalesce, equivalent, prevalent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Strong; vigorous in body; sturdy; also, strong or powerful in a more general sense.

You shall have special regard that all sturdy vagabonds and *valiant* beggars may be punished according to the statute. Quoted in *Sir T. Elyot's* Governour, ii. 7, note.

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat *valiant*.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 206.

2†. Of a certain worth or value. Compare *strong*[1].

A rich country widow, four hundred a-year *valiant*, in woods, in bullocks, in barns, and in rye-stacks.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

3. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant.

And lepe to horse many a *vailaunt* knyght and squyer of pris, and serched and sought thourgh many contrees, but all was for nought. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles.
1 Sam. xviii. 17.

He is not *valiant* that dares die,
But he that boldly bears calamity.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 3.

4. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic: as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat.

Thou bearest
The highest name for *valiant* acts.
Milton, S. A., l. 1101.

Hence—**5†.** Brave; splendid.

A *valiant* buff doublet stuffed with points.
Middleton, Black Book.

6. Of or pertaining to a brave or valiant man or valiant men.

The vesere, the aventaile, his vesturis ryche,
With the *valyant* blode was verrede alle over!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2573.

=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Gallant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*), valorous, daring, dauntless, stout.

II.† *n.* A valiant person.

Four battles, . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. Heading to 2 Sam. xxi.

valiantise†, *n.* [ME., also *vaillauntise*, < OF. *vaillantise*, < *vaillant*, valiant: see *valiant*.] Valor.

valiantly (val'yant-li), *adv.* In a valiant manner; stoutly; courageously; bravely; heroically.

valiantness (val'yant-nes), *n.* The state or character of being valiant; valor; bravery; courage; intrepidity in danger.

Thy *valiantness* was mine, thou suck'dst it from me.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 129.

valid (val'id), *a.* [Early mod. E. *valide*, < OF. (and F.) *valide* = Sp. *válido* = Pg. It. *valido*, < L. *validus*, strong, < *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] **1.** Strong; powerful; efficient. [Obsolete or rare.]

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 438.

With . . . the hugely clustered architecture of the Vatican rising from them, as from a terrace, they [the walls of Rome] seem indeed the *valid* bulwark of an ecclesiastical city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

2. Sufficiently supported by fact; well-grounded; sound; just; good; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective: as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* objection.

I perceived, when the said Italian was to receive an extraordinary great sum for the Spanish ambassador's use, the whole face of affairs was presently changed, insomuch that neither my reasons, nor the ambassador's above-mentioned, how *valid* soever, could prevail.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 135.

When one's Proofs are aptly chosen,
Four are as *valid* as four Dozen. *Prior*, Alma, i.

3. Good or sufficient in point of law; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; incapable of being rightfully overthrown or set aside; sustainable and effective in law, as distinguished from that which exists or took place in fact or appearance, but has not the requisites to entitle it to be recognized and enforced by law: as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a *valid* claim or title; a *valid* marriage; a *valid* ordination.—**4.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having sufficient classificatory strength or force; scientifically founded or well-grounded; securely established: as, a *valid* family, genus, or species; a *valid* classification.—**5.** In *logic*, having, as an argument, that degree of formal strength and truth that it professes to have.—**6.** In *chem.*, having valence: chiefly used in composition, as in *univalid* for *univalent*, etc.

=**Syn. 2.** Solid, weighty, sufficient.

validate (val'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *validated*, ppr. *validating*. [< ML. *validatus*, pp. of *validare* (> It. *validare* = Sp. Pg. *validar* = F. *valider*), make strong, make valid, < L. *validus*, strong, valid: see *valid*.] **1.** To make valid; confirm; give legal force to.

The right remaining
For Philip to succeed in course of years,
If years should *validate* the acknowledged claim
Of birthright. *Southey*.

2. To test the validity of.

The assembly occupied itself with the work of *validating* the votes. *The Scotsman*.

validation (val-i-dā'shon), *n.* [< F. *validation* = Sp. *validación*, < ML. **validatio(n-)*, < *validare*, validate: see *validate*.] The act of giving validity; a strengthening, inforcement, or confirming; an establishing or ratifying. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

validirostral (val"i-di-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *validus*, strong, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Having a stout beak or strong bill. See cut under *Saltator*.

validity (vā-lid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *validities* (-tiz). [< F. *validité* = Sp. *validad* = Pg. *validade* = It. *validità*, < LL. *validita(t-)s*, strength of body, ML. also validness, < L. *validus*, strong: see *valid*.] **1.** Strength or power in general.

Purpose is but the slave to memory,
Of violent birth, but poor *validity*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 199.

With his [the lunatic's] cure from disease and the restored *validity* of this condition [of sensitive conscience], responsibility returns. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 119.

2. The state or character of being valid. Specifically—(*a*) Strength or force from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; efficacy: as, the *validity* of an argument or a proof; the *validity* of an objection.

The question raised is that of the comparative *validities* of beliefs reached through complex intellectual processes and beliefs reached through simple intellectual processes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 391.

It is proved that the objective *validity* of mathematics presupposes that time and space are the forms of sense.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 242.

(*b*) Legal efficacy or force; sufficiency in point of law.

The *validity* of these new charters must turn upon the acceptance of them. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

(*c*) Scientific strength or force: as, the *validity* of a genus.

3†. Value.

Nought enters there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 12.

Objective validity. See *objective*.—**Particular validity,** validity for certain minds only.—**Subjective validity,** truth to sensibility, as the truth of the proposition "sugar is sweet."—**Universal validity,** validity for all minds.

validly (val'id-li), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

validness (val'id-nes), *n.* The character of being valid; validity.

valise (vā-lēs'), *n.* [Also *vallise*, earlier *vallies*, Sc. also *walise, wallees*; < F. *valise*, OF. *valise*, also *varise*, F. dial. *vailise* (> MHG. *velis*, G. *felleisen* = D. *valies*) = Sp. *balija* = It. *valigia* (Florio), ML. reflex *valisia*, a valise; origin unknown.] **1.** A receptacle for travelers' use for clothes and articles of toilet. The name is generally given to a leather case of moderate size, opening wide on a hinge or like a portfolio, as distinguished from a bag on the one hand and a portmanteau on the other.

My *valise* is empty; and, to some ears, an empty *valise* is louder and more discordant than a bagpipe.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. *Milit.*, a cylindrical portmanteau of leather, about 18 inches long, placed on the saddle of each off horse of an artillery-carriage, and containing the smaller articles of the driver's personal equipment.

valise-saddle (vā-lēs'sad'l), *n.* A form of saddle used for each off horse of an artillery-carriage. It serves to carry the valise of the driver, and also affords a seat for a rider, in case of need. *E. H. Knight*.

valkyr (val'kir), *n.* [Also *valkyria* (also *walkyr, walkyria*); < Icel. *valkyrja* (= AS. *wælcyrie* = G. *walküre*, after Icel.), lit. 'chooser of the slain,' < *valr*, the slain, + **kyrja*, < *kjósa*, choose, = E. *choose*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the company of handmaidens of Odin, usually said to number nine, though the number varies. They serve at the banquets in Valhalla, but are best known as "the choosers of the slain," being sent forth by Odin to every battle. They ride through the air and with their spears designate the heroes who shall fall, whom they afterward conduct to Valhalla. In the Norse versions of the Nibelungen Lied, Brunhild, the daughter of Odin, appears as a valkyr, as also in Wagner's music-drama "Die Walküre." See *swan-maiden*.

valkyria (val-kir'i-ä), *n.* Same as *valkyr*.

valkyrian (val-kir'i-an), *a.* [Also *walkyrian*; < *valkyria* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the valkyrs.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

valla, *n.* Plural of *vallum*.

vallancy† (val'an-si), *n.* [Cf. *valance* (?).] A kind of peruke worn in the seventeenth century.

Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig.
Dryden, Epil. at Opening of New House (Theater Royal), [1674.

vallar (val'är), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vallaris*, < *vallum*, a mound, rampart, < *vallus*, a stake, palisade: see *wall*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a rampart or palisade.—**Vallar crown, vallar garland,** in *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent the Roman corona castrensis, and represented as of gold with pointed uprights as if intended to represent the tops of stakes or palisades.

II. *n.* A vallar crown.

Garlandes, *vallares*, and muralles whiche (as touchyng honour) were farre aboue the other thynges.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 284.

vallary (val'a-ri), *a.* Same as *vallar*.

vallate (val'āt), *a.* [< L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart, < *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] **1.** In *anat.*, surrounded with a walled depression; circumvallate. [Rare.]—**2.** In *zoöl.*, cupped; cup-shaped. [Rare.]

The sponge is goblet-shaped in general form, and not simply *vallate*, like T. prolifera.
Micros. Science, N. S., XXXII. 3.

vallated (val'ā-ted), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ed*[2].] Surrounded with or as with a rampart. [Rare.]

The favorite but not *vallated* domain of literature is æsthetics in its true meaning. *Science*, XII. 305.

vallation† (va-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *vallatio(n-)*, a rampart or intrenchment, < L. *vallare*, surround with a rampart: see *vallate*.] A rampart or intrenchment. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 70.

vallatory† (val'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vallate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to a rampart or vallum.

Mention is made in Ezekiel of "a measuring reed of six cubits"; . . . and with such differences of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., i. § 47.

vallecula (va-lek'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *valleculæ* (-lē). [LL., also *vallicula*, dim. of *vallis, valles*, vale: see *vale*[1].] **1.** In *anat.*, a depression or furrow.—**2.** In *bot.*, a groove or furrow, as on the stems of *Equisetum* or between the ribs of an umbelliferous fruit; a stria.—**Vallecula cerebelli** (valley of the cerebellum), a depression on the under surface of the cerebellum, in which lies the medulla oblongata. See cut under *brain*.—**Vallecula Sylvii,** the depression at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius, the bottom of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Vallecula unguis,** the recess, formed by a duplication of the skin, in which the root of a nail lies.

vallecular (va-lek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove. Also *vallicular*.—**Vallecular canal,** in *bot.*, in *Equisetaceæ*, an intercellular canal lying within the cortical parenchyma, opposite a groove on the surface of the stem.

valleculate (va-lek'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vallecula* + *-ate*[1].] Having a vallecula or valleculæ. Also *valliculate*.

Valleix's points. Tender spots found by pressure along the course of a nerve in certain cases of neuralgia.

Vallet's pills. Pills of carbonate of iron.

valley (val'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vallie*; < ★ME. *valey, valeye, valaye, vale* = MD. *valleye, valey*, D. *vallei*, < OF. *valee*, F. *vallée* (= It.

vallata), a valley, vale, ‹ *val*, a vale, ‹ L. *vallis*, *valles*, a vale: see *vale*[1]. The Rom. forms were prob. confused with ML. *vallata*, f., also *vallatum*, n., a ditch, a place surrounded by a ditch, ‹ L. *vallatus*, pp. of *vallare*, surround with a rampart or intrenchment: see *vallate*.] **1.** A depression, or a relatively low and somewhat level area, more or less completely inclosed by uplands, hills, or mountains; the part of a river basin which lies near the river and is not much raised above its level. The 'valley of California' is for the most part a great plain, between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast range, drained by many rivers. The 'Mississippi valley' is often used in a general sense to include much of the lower land between the highlands on the east and west. In *phys. geog.*, *valley* is more specifically used to name the depression formed by the erosive action of a river or stream, aided by the weathering and washing of the slopes that lead down to it. Thus it results that the surface of the continents is nearly everywhere characterized by valley systems as well as by river systems; as Playfair wrote in 1802, the valleys are proportioned to the rivers and have so nice an adjustment of their declivities that no side valley joins the main valley either on too high or too low a level; "a circumstance which would be infinitely improbable if each of these valleys were not the work of the streams that flow through them." The depth to which a valley may be eroded depends chiefly on the altitude to which the original land surface was uplifted; the form of the valley depends partly on the rock structure of the land mass, partly on the stage of valley development. Valleys in a young stage of development are narrow; in a mature stage, open; while in an old stage, the sides are worn to so gentle a slope that the valley is merely a shallow depression in the peneplain to which the region has by that time been reduced. Valleys are further classified, according to their relation to rock structures, as *anticlinal*, *cataclinal*, *monoclinal*, *synclinal*, etc. They are also named according to the kind of rivers that have eroded them, as *consequent*, *subsequent*, etc. See *river*. A *drowned valley* is the lower part of a valley which has been transformed into a bay or estuary by a depression of the region; a *hanging valley* is one which opens in the side wall and above the floor of a main valley, this exceptional relation being usually best explained as the result of glacial erosion, whereby the main valley has been over-deepened. Many hanging valleys occur in Alaska, the Alps, Norway, and other glaciated regions. A *longitudinal valley* is parallel to the trend of the ridges that inclose it; a *transverse valley* runs square across the structure of the district in which it is eroded; a *through-going valley* (equivalent of the German "Durchbruchsthal") is eroded through an upland or highland that rises between lowlands; a gap or water-gap is a valley of this kind in which the upland is narrowed to a ridge. In popular language, and especially in local dialects, valleys have their forms characterized by terms suited to express the great variety of features which they exhibit: thus, in English, *dale*, *dell*, *dingle*, *cove*, *comb*, *gully*, *ravine*, *gorge*, *defile*, *chasm*, and many others; in French, *combe*, *cluse*, *cirque*, etc.; in Spanish, *cañada* (changed to *cañon* or *canyon* in the western United States), *barranca*, *quebrada*, etc.; and so through all the various languages and countries.

For he chased a saisne that he hath ouertake in this derke *valey*, and hath hym smetyn down.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Through these fore-named *vallies* glide Simois and divine Scamander. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

From the top of a high hill, or of a mountain beneath the snow-line, one may sometimes look down upon a wide region and mark, as in a vast map or model, how the little gullies on the sides of the slopes widen out into larger channels, how these run together into *valleys*, and how the whole landscape seems thus to be trenched with water-courses. *A. Geikie*, Phys. Geog., p. 344.

2. Hence, any similar depression of any size. —**3.** Specifically, in *arch.*, the internal angle formed by the meeting of two inclined sides of a roof. The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley-rafter* or *valley-piece*, and the board fixed upon it for the metallic gutter to lie upon is termed the *valley-board*.—**Cream of the valley.** See *cream*[1].—**Synclinal valley.** See *synclinal*.—**Valley of the cerebellum.** Same as *vallecula cerebelli* (which see, under *vallecula*).
=**Syn. 1.** *Valley*, *Vale*, *Dale*, *Glen*, *Ravine*, *Defile*, *Gorge*, *Cañon*. These words differ a good deal, according to locality. *Valley* is the general word (see def.), but may represent a region much larger than any of the others: as, the *valleys* of the Amazon and the Mississippi. *Vale* is a poetic or elevated word for a small valley. *Dale* belongs chiefly to the north of England, and is used of a small valley, especially if cultivated or cultivable. The popular notion of a *glen* is that it is secluded and shady. A *ravine* is narrow and relatively long. A *defile* is a narrow passageway, especially among hills—a pass so narrow that troops can go through only by a narrow front, as by files. A *gorge* is presumably deep, with sides somewhat if not quite precipitous. *Cañon* is a local word (see def.), without figurative extension as yet.

valley-board (val′i-bōrd), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valleylet (val′i-let), *n.* [‹ *valley* + *-let*.] A little valley. [Rare.]

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and *valleylet*.
Greenwood, Rain and Rivers (1866), p. 188. (*Davies.*)

valley-piece (val′i-pēs), *n.* See *valley*, 3.

valley-rafter (val′i-rȧf″tėr), *n.* See *valley*, 3. By old writers valley-rafters were termed *sleepers*.

vallicula (va-lik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *valliculæ* (-lē). Same as *vallecula*.

vallicular (va-lik′ū-lär), *a.* Same as *vallecular*.

valliculate (va-lik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *vallecular*.

Vallisneria (val-is-nē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio *Vallisnieri* (1661–1730), an Italian naturalist.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to, and type of, the family *Vallisneriaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other two genera of the tribe by its simple perianth, few stamens (one to three), and the absence of a beak to the fruit. There is but one species, *V. spiralis*, the tape-grass or eel-grass, an aquatic plant common in fresh water, especially slow-flowing rivers, throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is a submerged herb with a very short stem, sometimes stoloniferous; very long and narrowly linear leaves crowded together at the base within a short sheath; and dioecious flowers on scapes, the male scapes very short, bearing clusters of buds within a spathe. These buds break from their short pedicels, and rise to the surface, where they open, and shed their pollen among the fertile flowers, which are raised to the surface on long filiform scapes. These latter subsequently coil up spirally, drawing the fertilized flowers under water to mature their fruit, which is berry-like, cylindrical, and elongated, and filled with numerous oblong seeds. The plant is common in cultivation in aquariums, its rapid growth aiding to aërate the water. In streams flowing into Chesapeake Bay, where it grows in great masses, it is known as *water-celery* or *wild celery*, and is said to be a favorite food of the canvasback duck and of the terrapin, and to impart to them their peculiar flavor. In Australia it is locally known as *spring-plant*. The square or oblong cells of its delicate flat leaves often exhibit to a remarkable degree the phenomenon of cyclosis, or active movement of protoplasm, the current of protoplasm carrying all the cell-contents, including the chlorophyl-grains and nucleus, in continual rotation around the cell, close to the inside of its wall. It is therefore much used for laboratory demonstration. See cut under *dioecious*.

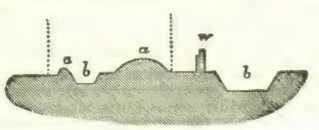
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vallisneriaceæ (val-is-nē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), ‹ *Vallisneria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales*, equivalent to the *Hydrocharidaceæ* (which see) of certain authors.

Vallisnieæ (val″is-nē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1837), ‹ *Vallisneria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*. It originally consisted of the two genera *Vallisneria*, the type, and *Saivala*. In Engler's system the latter is placed in another tribe.

Vallota (va-lō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), probably named after J. N. *Vallot*, a French botanist (beginning of 19th century).] A genus of plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylldeæ*. It is characterized by a broadly funnel-shaped perianth with short tube usually involucrate with three bracts, furnished with a small callus between contiguous lobes, and by numerous ovules in two vertical rows in each cell, ripening into winged seeds. The only species, *V. purpurea*, is a native of South Africa. It is a bulbous plant with thong-like leaves and a stout scape bearing an umbel of numerous large scarlet flowers, erect and nearly or quite sessile. It is cultivated under the ★name of *Scarborough lily*.

vallum (val′um), *n.*; pl. *valla* (-ä). [L., a rampart: see *wall*[1].] **1.** A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of intrenchment; specifically,



Vallum.
Part of the Roman Wall near Carrow, in the north of England. *a a*, ramparts; *b b*, ditches or fosses; *w*, wall.

the rampart with which the Romans inclosed their camps. It consisted essentially of two parts, the *agger*, or mound of earth, and the *sudes*, or palisades, that were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it. **2.** In *anat.*, the supercilium or eyebrow.

Valois head-dress. A style of dressing women's hair in fashion about 1850, the hair being drawn back from the forehead, and forming a roll on the crown of the head.

valonia (vȧ-lō′ni-ä), *n.* [‹ It. *vallonia*, ‹ Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, an oak.] The commercial name for the acorn-cups of the valonia-oak, which are imported into Great Britain in large quantities from Asia Minor and Greece for use in tanning, dyeing, and making ink. They are of large size, and yield from 25 to 40 per cent. of tannin. Leather tanned with this material has a rich bloom, and is little permeable by water.

valonia-oak (vȧ-lō′ni-ä-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, of Greece and the Levant. It is a handsome tree, 30 or 40 feet high, nearly evergreen, with large prickly cupped acorns. The cups form valonia, and the immature acorns camata. The wood is useful, particularly for cabinet-making.

valor, valour (val′ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valure*; ‹ ME. *valour*, ‹ OF. *valour*, *valur*, later *valeur*, strength, valor, value. F. *valeur* = Sp. Pg. *valor* = It. *valore*, ‹ ML. *valor*, strength, valor, LL. value, worth, ‹ L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*.] **1.** Strength of mind in resisting fear and braving danger; bravery; especially, courage and skill in fighting.

I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche *valoure*, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

Discretion, the best part of *valour*.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 3.

Some men's *valours* are in the eyes of them that look on.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2†. Value; worth.

For goode dede done thurgh praiere
Is sold and bought to deere iwys,
To herte that of grete *valour* [var. *valure*, 16th cent. edd.] is.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5236.

And a Coppe ys inestymable, ffor they be full sett with precious stunys of grett *valour* that may be.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Of small *valure*, O lady fair, alas, my name it is!
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Valure wins applause
That dares but to maintain the weaker cause.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

3. A man of courage; a brave man. [Rare.]

Leading young *valours*—reckless as myself.
Bulwer, Richelieu, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Courage, gallantry. See *brave*.

valorous (val′ọr-us), *a.* [‹ F. *valeureux* = It. *valoroso*, ‹ ML. *valorosus*, valorous, ‹ L. *valor*, strength, valor: see *valor*.] **1.** Having or displaying valor; brave; courageous; valiant; intrepid: as, a *valorous* knight.

The knight, yet wrothfull for his late disgrace,
Fiercely advaunst his *valorous* right arme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most *valorous* Hector. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 275.

2. Characteristic of or pertaining to valor.

Full well they know the *valorous* heat that runs
In every pulse-beat of their loyal sons.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

3†. Having value; valuable.

Thy garments shall be made of Median silk,
Enchased with precious jewels of mine own,
More rich and *valurous* than Zenocrate's.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** See *brave*.

valorously (val′ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a valorous or brave manner; valiantly.

Hold to the track on which thou enteredst in thy early youth, which thou pursuedst as consul so *valorously* and bravely. *Cicero* to Atticus, tr. in Froude's Cæsar, xii.

Valparaiso oak. See *live-oak*.

Valsa (val′sä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] According to the interpretation of recent authors, a genus of sphæriaceous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in the cortex of the host, and eight-spored or rarely four-spored asci, which are sessile without paraphyses.

Valsalvan (val-sal′vạn), *a.* [‹ *Valsalva* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Italian anatomist Valsalva (1666–1723).—**Valsalvan experiment**, the forcing of air into the middle ear by a forcible expiration while the mouth and nose are closed.—**Valsalvan ligament**, a fibrous band running from the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone.—**Valsalvan method**, an attempt to obtain coagulation in an aneurism by reducing the force of the circulation by blood-letting, purgation, and a low diet.—**Valsalvan sinus.** See *sinus of Valsalva*, under *sinus*.

valuable (val′ū-ȧ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valiable;* altered, to suit *value* (as if directly ‹ *value* + *-able*), ‹ OF. *valable*, of force or value, valuable, ‹ *valoir*, be of force or value: see *value*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of being valued; capable of having the value measured or estimated.

Commodities are moveables, *valuable* by money, the common measure.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the Value of Money.

I never value people as they value me, but as they are *valuable*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey, Nov. 1, 1821.

2. Of great value or price; having financial worth; representing a large market value: as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.—**3.** Of great moral worth, utility, or importance; precious; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem: as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

One example is more *valiable*, both to good and ill, than xx. preceptes written in bookes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

He ought to think no man *valuable* but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

Alumn is esteemed a very *valuable* charm against the evil eye. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 323.

Valuable consideration. See *consideration*.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Valuable*, *Costly*, *Precious*, useful, serviceable. That is *valuable* which has value, however small, and whether pecuniary or otherwise. That is *costly* which has cost or would cost a large sum of money: figuratively, we may sometimes call that *costly* which has cost work, sacrifice, or the like, or inflicted loss: as, a *costly* mistake or victory; but such use is not common. That is *precious* which has a

very high intrinsic value; hence the term "*precious* metals"; a *precious* stone is also called a jewel; figuratively, a *precious* child is one very dear for his own sake. A *costly* stone is one that has been made expensive by carving, polishing, transportation from a great distance, or the like, as the sarcophagus of Napoleon I.; in 1 Cor. iii. 12 the revised version corrects "*precious* stones" to "*costly* stones." A *valuable* stone is one that can be made useful in some way, and therefore must not be thrown away. That which we value for its associations would be called more or less *precious* or *dear*, rather than *valuable*.

II. *n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; any piece of precious merchandise, usually of small bulk: generally in the plural.

Inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George [the Fourth.

valuableness (val′ū-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being valuable; preciousness; worth.

valuation (val-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *valuación*; as *value* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of valuing. Specifically—(*a*) The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of setting a price; appraisement: as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation. (*b*) The act of duly valuing; estimation; appreciation: as, the just *valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth; value; worth.

The mines lie vnlaboured, and of no *valuation*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 466.

So slight a *valuation*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 49.

Home valuation, valuation or appraisement of imported merchandise according to the market prices at the port of import: in contradistinction to *foreign valuation*, the method commonly in use by appraising according to the valuation of the foreign port or country of export. The principle of home valuation was introduced in the United States by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1833, which provided for a gradual reduction of duties, to be followed in 1842 by the principle of home valuation according to regulations to be prescribed, which, however, were never introduced.

valuational (val-ū-ā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *valuation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to valuation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 285. [Rare.]

valuator (val′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *value* + *-at-or*.] One who sets a value; an appraiser. *Swift*, Considerations upon Two Bills.

value (val′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *valew*; < ME. *valew*, *value*, < OF. *value* (= It. *valuta*), worth, value, < *value*, fem. of *valu*, pp. of *valoir*, < L. *valere*, be strong, be worth: see *valiant*, *valor*.] 1. Worth; the property or properties of a thing in virtue of which it is useful or estimable, or the degree in which such a character is possessed; utility; importance; excellence: applied to both persons and things.

Ye are all physicians of no *value*. Job xiii. 4.

Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. Mat. x. 31.

We had our Water measured out to us, 2 Pints a Man per day, till we came into our Channel. This was the first time that I began to know the *value* of fresh Water.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

To loyal hearts the *value* of all gifts
Must vary as the giver's.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Always we are daunted by the appearances, not seeing that their whole *value* lies at bottom in the state of mind.
Emerson, War.

The only *value* of universal characters is that they help us, by reasoning, to know new truths about individual things. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 479.

2. Estimated or attributed worth; appreciation; valuation; esteem; regard.

Neither the pomp and grandeur of the World, nor the smiles and flatteries of it, no, nor its frowns and severities, could abate anything of that mighty esteem and *value* which he [Paul] had for the Christian Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserved the *value* of so illustrious a line.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

I have a very great *Value* for Mr. Bevil, but have absolutely put an End to his Pretensions.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

3. The importance of a commodity measured by the amount of other commodities (commonly represented by money) for which it can be exchanged in open market; the ratio in which one thing exchanges against others; the command which one commodity has over others in traffic; in a restricted (and the popular) sense, the amount of money for which a thing can be sold; price. In political economy *value* is distinguished from *price*, which is worth estimated in money, while value is worth estimated in commodities in general.

So thei departed to pore knyghtes and squeres that neuer after were pore, in so moche that thei kepte not to hem-self the *valew* of a peny. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

They [the Switzers] found there great spoyles that the Duke left behind, to the *valew* of three Millions.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.

By the price of a thing, therefore, we shall henceforth understand its *value* in money; by the *value*, or exchange *value* of a thing, its general power of purchasing, the command which its possession gives over purchaseable commodities in general. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The word *value*, so far as it can be correctly used, merely expresses the circumstance of its [a commodity's] exchanging in a certain ratio for some other substance.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.

He could not manage finance; he knew *values* well, but he had no keenness of imagination for monetary results in the shape of profit and loss.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiv.

The sense proper to *value* in economic discussion may, I think, be said to be universally agreed upon by economists, and I may, therefore, at once define it as expressing the ratio in which commodities in open market are exchanged against each other.
J. E. Cairnes, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 1.

4. Price equal to the intrinsic worth of a thing; real equivalent.

His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

Worn gold coin received at its bullion *value*.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 329.

5. Import; precise signification: as, the *value* of a word or phrase.—**6.** In *music*, the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note: as, a half-note has the *value* of two quarter-notes, or four sixteenth-notes; to give a note its full *value*.—**7.** In *painting* and the allied arts, relation of one object, part, or atmospheric plane of a picture to the others, with reference to light and shade, the idea of hue being abstracted. Thus, a picture in which the *values* are correct is one in which the distribution and interdependence of the light and dark parts correspond to nature, and particularly preserve the correct rendering of different distances from the observer; while a detail in a picture which is *out of value* is one which is too light or too dark in tone for the atmospheric plane which it should occupy, or for the proper rendering of its relations to other objects in the same plane.

It strikes us that the figure of the young preacher standing erect in the lofty pulpit has less *value* and atmospheric envelopment than it should possess in relation to the rest of the composition. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

With all our knowledge of to-day, the *values* of this landscape could not be better expressed; the composition is most natural and original, and were it not for the lack of truth in the *values* of the figures, and for the intense piety of the sentiment, it might have been painted yesterday.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 717.

8. In *math.*, the special determination of a quantity. Quantities in mathematics are identified by their general definitions, as satisfying certain conditions, and are variable, or otherwise indeterminate. A completely determinate quantity, or, more precisely, the quantity of a completely determinate quantum, is a value. *Value* is distinguished from *magnitude* in that the latter refers only to a modulus, or numerical measure, neglecting in some measure distinctions of kind, while two quantities which are not equal have not the same value, though they may have the same magnitude.

9. In *biol.*, grade or rank in classification; valence: as, a group having the *value* of a family.—**Annual value.** See *annual*.—**Form value**, in *biol.*, morphic valence; that grade of structural simplicity or complexity which any organism presents, or represents as compared with another: as, an ovum and an amœba have alike the *form value* of the simple cell; any sea-urchin has the *form value* of echinoderms.—**Good value**, full value or worth in exchange: as, to get *good value* for one's money.—**Local, market, minimum, multiple, par, principal value.** See the qualifying words.—**Surplus value.** See the quotation.

The fundamental principle of the Marx school and of the whole cognate socialism is the theory of *surplus value*,—the doctrine, namely, that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 211.

Surrender value. See *surrender*, 2.—**Terminal value.** See *terminal*.—**Value in exchange, exchange value**, and **exchangeable value**, phrases often used to distinguish value in the economic sense (see def. 3) from its more general meaning of 'utility.'

The things which have the greatest value in use have frequently little or no *value in exchange*; and, on the contrary, those which have the greatest *value in exchange* have frequently little or no value in use.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 4.

Value of money. See *money*.—**Value received**, a phrase used especially to indicate that a promissory note has been made, or a bill of exchange has been accepted, for a valuable consideration, and not by way of accommodation.=**Syn. 1-4.** *Worth*, *Cost*, etc. (see *price*), *Income*, *Revenue*, *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

value (val′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valued*, ppr. *valuing*. [< *value*, *n.*] 1. To estimate the value or worth of; specifically, to rate at a certain price; appraise: as, to *value* lands or goods.

This is the brief of money, plate, and jewels
I am possess'd of; 'tis exactly *valued*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 138.

I thank God, the School of Affliction hath brought me to such a Habit of Patience, it has caused in me such Symptoms of Mortification, that I can *value* this World as it is. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 39.

There was in London a renowned chain of pearls which was *valued* at ten thousand pounds.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To consider with respect to value, worth, or importance; rate, whether high or low; regard.

The king must take it ill,
That he 's so slightly *valu'd* in his messenger.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 153.

So little knows
Any, but God alone, to *value* right
The good before him. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 202.

After the initial investigation comes the criticism; first we have to identify, then we have to *value*, our historical inventory. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

3. Specifically, to rate high; have in high esteem; set much by; prize; appreciate; regard; hold in respect or estimation; reflexively, to pride (one's self).

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy pre-existimation.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

These gentlemen . . . *value themselves* upon being critics in rust, and will undertake to tell you the different ages of it by its colour. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

I *valued myself* upon being a strict monogamist.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

A man *valuing himself* as the organ of this or that dogma is a dull companion enough. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power; compute; compare (with another person or thing) with respect to price or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir.
Job xxviii. 16.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 14.

5. To take account of; take into account; hence, to care for; consider as important.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock, . . . for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, v.

I want 'em [maps], and I don't *value* the price, but I would have the most exact.
John Tipper, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 315.

6†. To raise to estimation; cause to have value, either real or apparent.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. To give out or represent as wealthy, or financially sound.

The scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

8†. To be worth; be equal in worth to; be an equivalent of.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 88.

Valued policy. See *policy*[2].=**Syn. 3.** *Prize*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

valueless (val′ū-les), *a.* [< *value* + *-less*.] Destitute of value; having no worth; worthless. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 101.

valuelessness (val′ū-les-nes), *n.* The character of being valueless; worthlessness.

valuer (val′ū-ėr), *n.* [< *value* + *-er*[1].] One who values, in any sense.

Experienced *valuers* promptly sent.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X., Adv.

valuret, *n.* An old form of *valor*.

valurous†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *valorous*.

valva (val′vä), *n.*; pl. *valvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *valva*, the leaf of a door.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a valve or valvula.—2. In *entom.*, the maxilla of a bee, which in repose folds against the tongue. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. *Kirby.*—**Valva bicuspis**, the bicuspid valve of the heart, now called *mitral valve*. See *valve*.—**Valva tricuspis**, the tricuspid valve of the heart. See *tricuspid*.

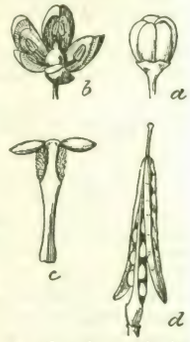
valval (val′vạl), *a.* [< *valva* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a valve: specifically noting that view or position of a diatom in which one of the valves of the frustule is next the observer, as opposed to *zonal*, in which the line of union of the two valves is nearest. The position is also spoken of as *valve-view*.

valvar (val′vär), *a.* [< *valva* + *-ar*[3].] Valve-like; of or pertaining to a valve or valves; valvular.

valvasor (val′vā-sôr), *n.* See *vavasor*.

valvate (val′vāt), *a.* [< L. *valvatus*, having folding doors, < *valva*, the leaf of a door: see *valve*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Like a valve in form or function; resembling or serving for a valve; forming a valve; valvular; valviform: as, a *valvate* fold of membrane. (*b*) Having a valve;

provided with valves; valviferous; valvated: as, *valvate* vessels; a *valvate* orifice.—2. In *bot.*, united by the margins only, and opening as if by doors or valves, as the capsules of regularly dehiscent fruits, the anthers of certain *Ericaceæ*, and the parts of a perianth which in the bud meet without overlapping: said also of an estivation thus characterized.



a, the valvate estivation of the corolla of *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*; *b*, the flower of the same, open; *c*, stamen of *Berberis vulgaris*, with the anther dehiscing with valves; *d*, pod of *Campe Barbarea* with valvate dehiscence.

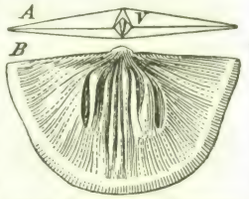
★**valve** (valv), *n.* [< F. *valve* = Sp. Pg. It. *valva*, < L. *valva*, the leaf of a double door, pl. *valvæ*, folding doors, NL. a valve.] **1.** One of the leaves of a folding door; in the plural, a folding door.

> Swift thro' the *valves* the visionary fair
> Repass'd.
>
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 1093.

> Heavily closed, with a jarring sound, the *valves* of the barn-doors.
>
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

2. Any device or appliance used to control the flow of a liquid, vapor, or gas, or loose material in bulk, through a pipe, passageway, outlet, or inlet, in any form of containing vessel. In this wide and general sense, the term includes air-, gas-, steam-, and water-cocks of any kind, water-gates, air-gates, and keys to musical wind-instruments. *Rotary valves* are valves in which the leaf, disk, plug, or other device used to close the passage is made to revolve for opening or closing (the common stop-cock being an illustration); *lifting-valves* are those in which the ball, cone, or other stopper is lifted or raised clear of the valve-seat by pressure (usually that of the gas, steam, or liquid in the pipe) from below, the *poppet-*, *ball-*, and *safety-valves* being examples; *hinged valves* constitute a large class used in both air- and water-pipes, as the *butterfly-valves*, *clack-valves*, and other forms in which the leaf or plate of the valve is fastened on one side to the valve-seat or opening. Springs are sometimes used to keep such valves closed. *Sliding valves* are those in which the gate or leaf slides aside to open the valve-way, the *D-valve* and some forms of water- and gas-main valves being examples. The long-hinged valves of a pipe-organ, and the round stoppers operated by keys, as in the flute and other instruments, are called *key-valves*. The names by which valves are distinguished are often descriptive of the shape or motion of the valves, of their use, or of the method by which they are operated, as *globe-valve*, *screw-valve*, *blow-through valve*, *relief-valve*, *throttle-valve*. In a trade sense, *valves* appear to be distinguished from *cocks*. A cock is a small plug-valve operated by hand. Other valves moved by screws or levers, or operated by power through some machinery, all self-acting appliances, and all large or complicated gates, stoppers, or cocks, are called *valves*. The universal use of steam, gas, and water has led to the invention of a great variety of valves. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the valve is a device for changing the direction and length of the air-column so as to alter the pitch of the tone. The two forms most in use are the piston and the rotary valve—the former being a perforated plunger working in a cylindrical case, and the latter a four-way cock, both being operated by the fingers of the player's right hand. The result of using a valve is to add to the main tube of the instrument a supplementary tube or crook of such length that the proper tone of the whole is lowered by some definite interval. The number of valves is commonly three, the first lowering the fundamental tone a whole step (and all its harmonics proportionally), the second lowering it a half-step, and the third a step and a half. A fourth valve is sometimes added on large instruments, lowering the pitch two steps and a half; and five and six valves have occasionally been tried. Two or more valves are used simultaneously with combined effect. Valves are more or less demanded to compensate for the incompleteness of the scale of all instruments of this family, and to provide for rapid changes of tonality. They are also useful in particular cases to remedy the inaccuracy for concerted music of certain of the regular harmonic series of tones. Their extended application has greatly developed the capacity of all kinds of brass instruments for rapid and unrestricted execution. But on the other hand valves and supplementary crooks cannot always give exactly accurate intonation, and the angles which they more or less necessitate in the air-column tend to injure the purity of the tones. Various compensations for these drawbacks have been attempted, with some success; but valve-instruments are still seldom used in the orchestra, while they are numerous in military bands. See *piston*, 2, and compare *key*[1], 4 (*a*). See cuts under *back-pressure*, *ball-cock*, *conical organ*, *reed-organ*, *twin-valve*, *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, *safety-valve*.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membranous part, fold, or thin layer which resembles a valve, or actually serves as a valve in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid; a valva or valvula: as, the *valve* of Vieussens in the brain; the connivent *valves* of Kerkring in the intestine; *valves* of the heart, of the veins, etc. See cuts under *bulb*, *Crinoidea*, *heart*, *lymphatic*, and *vein*.—**4.** In *bot.*, in flowering plants, one of the segments into which a capsule dehisces, or which opens like a lid in the dehiscence of certain anthers. In *Diatomaceæ* each half of the silicified membrane or shell is called a *valve*. See cuts under *Marsilea*, *septicidal*, and *silicle*.—**5.** In *conch.*, one of the two or more separable pieces of which the shell may consist, or the whole shell when it is in one piece; each shell, right and left, of ordinary bivalves, and each shell, dorsal and ventral, of brachiopods. See *bivalve*, *multivalve*, *univalve*, *equivalve*, *inequivalve*, and cuts under *Caprotinidæ*, *Chamidæ*, *integropalliate*, and *sinupalliate*.—**6.** In *entom.*, a covering plate or sheath of any organ, generally one of a pair of plates which unite to form a tube or vagina, as those covering the external sexual organs, ovipositor, etc.—**Accessory, aortic, back-pressure, basal valve.** See the qualifying words.—**Auriculoventricular valves,** valves guarding either auriculoventricular orifice of the heart: on the right side the tricuspid, on the left the mitral. See cuts under *heart*.—**Bauhinian valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Bicuspid valve.** Same as *mitral valve*.—**Blow-through, brake-shoe, conical valve.** See *blow-through*, etc.—**Connivent valves.** See *valvulæ conniventes*, under *valvula*.—**Coronary valve.** See *coronary*.—**Cylindrical valve.** See *cylindric*.—**Delivery-valve.** See *delivery*.—**Eustachian valve.** See *Eustachian*.—**Gridiron valve.** See *gridiron*.—**Hasner's valve,** an imperfect valve formed by the mucous membrane at the meatal end of the nasal duct.—**Heister's valve,** folds of mucous membrane at the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Hydraulic, hypopygial, ileocæcal, inferior valve.** See the adjectives.—**Ileocolic valve.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Kingston valve,** a valve with connections through the skin or sheathing of a vessel through which the water from without may be admitted to condensers and the like, or through which water from within the hull may be expelled.—**Long valve,** in a steam-engine, same as *long slide* (which see, under *slide*).—**Mitral valve,** a valve formed by two triangular folds of the endocardium, or inner lining of the heart, situated at the opening between the left ventricle and the auricle, and serving to prevent regurgitation of blood into the latter cavity. Also *bicuspid valve*. See cut under *heart*.—**Oral valves.** See *oral*.—**Oscillating valve,** a cylindrical or conical steam-valve which revolves through less than a complete revolution in opening and closing. It is frequently used with oscillating steam-engines.—**Overpressure-valve.** See *overpressure*.—**Pocketed valve,** a valve fitting into a depression or pocket.—**Pot-lid valve.** (*a*) A cap-formed valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe. (*b*) The cover of the air-pump of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pulmonary, pulmonic valves.** See *heart*.—**Pyloric valve.** (*a*) A small tubercle situated at the anterior angle of the trigonum of the bladder. (*b*) Any formation serving to obstruct or close the pyloric orifice of the stomach. A pylorus may have a valvular construction, or a muscular sphincter may surround the orifice. See *pylorus*, 2 (*b*).—**Regulator-valve,** a throttle-valve.—**Reverse valve,** in boilers, a valve opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a pressure in the boiler less than that which prevails outside.—**Rotary valve.** See *rotary*.—**Semilunar aortic valve, semilunar pulmonary valve.** See *semilunar*, and cut under *heart*.—**Semilunar valve of the brain.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Sigmoid valve.** See *sigmoid*.—**Spiral valve.** See *spiral*.—**Steam-thrown valve,** in a steam-engine or steam-pump, a valve moved by direct steam-pressure, without the intervention of an eccentric, crank, cam, or valve-stem. See cut under *rock-drill*.—**Thebesian valve.** See *Thebesian*.—**Tricuspid valve.** See *tricuspid*.—**Twin valve.** See *twin*[1].—**Undershut valve,** a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other mechanism, as distinguished from one placed above the plate, and closed by a force acting from below upward. *E. H. Knight*.—**Valve of Amussat.** Same as *Heister's valve*.—**Valve of Bauhin.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Hasner.** See *Hasner's valve*.—**Valve of Tarinus.** Same as *valve of Vieussens*.—**Valve of Thebesius.** See *Thebesian valve*.—**Valve of Tulpius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Varolius.** Same as *ileocæcal valve*.—**Valve of Vieussens** the delicate transparent roof of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle, continuous anteriorly with the postoptici, posteriorly with the cerebellum; the superior medullary velum.—**Valves of Kerkring,** the valvulæ conniventes of the intestine (which see, under *valvula*).—**Valves of the heart.** See *coronary*, *mitral*, *semilunar (aortic, pulmonary)*, *Thebesian*, and *tricuspid valve*; also cut under *heart*.—**Valves of the lymphatics.** See *lymphatic*, *n.* (with cut).—**Valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins, most numerous in those of the lower extremities, which serve to impede or prevent the backward flow of blood in those vessels.



Valves of a Brachiopod (*Leptæna*). *A*, both valves, seen edgewise, showing hinge-area (*V*, ventral valve); *B*, dorsal valve, interior.

valve-bucket (valv′buk″et), *n.* A bucket fitted with a valve; specifically, a pump-bucket or sucker.

valve-chamber (valv′chām″bėr), *n.* The chamber in which a pump-valve or a steam-valve operates. See cuts under *rock-drill*, *slide-valve*, and *steam-hammer*.

valve-cock (valv′kok), *n.* A form of cock or faucet which is closed by the dropping of a valve on its seat. *E. H. Knight*.

valve-coupling (valv′kup″ling), *n.* A pipe-coupling containing a valve.

valved (valvd), *a.* [< *valve* + *-ed*[2].] Having a valve or valves, in any sense; valvate; valvular.

valve-file (valv′fīl), *n.* A machinists' file having two acute and two obtuse angles, used in finishing valves, splines, feathers, key-ways, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

★**valve-gear** (valv′gēr), *n.* Mechanism employed in operating a valve or valves.

valveless (valv′les), *a.* [< *valve* + *-less*.] Having no valve.

valvelet (valv′let), *n.* [< *valve* + *-let*.] A little valve; a valvule.

valve-motion (valv′mō″shọn), *n.* Same as *valve-gear*.

valve-pallet (valv′pal″et), *n.* Same as *pallet*[2], 5.

valve-seat (valv′sēt), *n.* In *mach.*, the surface upon which a valve rests.

★**valve-stem** (valv′stem), *n.* A rod like a piston-rod by which a valve is moved. See cuts under *slide-valve*, *steam-engine*, and *passenger-engine*.

valve-tailed (valv′tāld), *a.* Noting a Brazilian bat, *Diclidurus albus*, the end of whose tail occupies a valve-like formation of the interfemoral membrane.

valve-view (valv′vū), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the valval aspect of a diatom. Also called *side-view*. See *valval*.

II. *a.* Noting a position in which a valve-view is presented; valval.

valviferous (val-vif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *valva*, valve, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a valve; provided with a valve or valvular parts.

valviform (val′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *valva*, the leaf of a door (see *valve*), + *forma*, form.] Forming or acting as a valve; valvular; valvate. Also ★*valvæform*.

★**valvula** (val′vū-lą), *n.*; pl. *valvulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *valvule*.] In *anat.*, same as *valve*.—**Valvula Bauhini,** the ileocæcal valve.—**Valvulæ conniventes,** transverse folds of the mucous membrane and underlying tissues found throughout a large extent of the small intestine. Their use is probably to retard somewhat the passage of the alimentary mass, and at the same time to offer a greater surface for absorption.—**Valvula Heisteri,** folds of the mucous membrane, in the neck of the gall-bladder and in the cystic duct, which present the appearance of a spiral valve. See cut under *stomach*.—**Valvula Vieussensii,** the valve of Vieussens (which see, under *valve*).

valvular (val′vū-lär), *a.* [< *valvule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a valve or valvula; also, having the character of a valve; valviform.—**Valvular disease,** disease of one or more of the valves of the heart.—**Valvular sinus.** See *sinus*.

valvule (val′vūl), *n.* [< F. *valvule;* < L. *valvola*, *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, the leaf of a door, etc.: see *valve*.] **1.** A little valve. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The valvula or valve of Vieussens. (2) One of the valvulæ conniventes. (*b*) In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the inner or flowering glumes of grasses. (*c*) In *entom.*, a corneous piece at the base of the haustellum of sucking insects, corresponding to the labrum in the mandibulate mouth. *Kirby and Spence*.—**Interventricular valvules.** See *interventricular*.

valvulitis (val-vū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *valvula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tissues forming a valve, usually one of the valves of the heart.

vambrace (vam′brās), *n.* [Also *vantbrace*, *vantbras*, *vauntbrace;* abbr. < F. *avant-bras*, < *avant*, before, in front, + *bras*, arm: see *van*[2], *avant*, and *brace*[1].] The piece of armor which protects the forearm from the elbow-joint to the wrist, whether covering the outer part of the arm only and worn over the sleeve of mail (compare *garde-bras* and *brassart*), or inclosing the whole forearm in a cylinder of iron. See cut under *rerebrace*.

vambraced (vam′brāst), *a.* [< *vambrace* + *-ed*[2].] Incased in armor: said of an arm, especially when used in heraldry as a bearing. Also *umbraced*.

vamose (va-mōs′), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *vamosed*, ppr. *vamosing*. [< Sp. *vamos*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. (acting as 1st and 2d pl. impv.), used with inf. *ir*, go; < L. *vadimus*, 1st pers. pl. ind. of *vadere*, go, = E. *wade:* see *wade*.] To be off; be gone; decamp from. [Slang.]

> Paul had no such visions; he did not see human lives as pictures, as tableaux-vivants. He was sincerely sorry that Hollis had *vamosed* in that way.
>
> *C. F. Woolson*, Jupiter Lights, xxxi.

The inclination to adopt Spanish or Mexican terms, or terms derived from them, is shown also in *vamosing*, disappearing or running away. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 428.

To vamose the ranch, to clear out; decamp. [Slang, U. S.]

> My precious partners had *vamosed the ranch*.
>
> *The Century*, XVII. 82.

vamp[1] (vamp), *n.* [< ME. *vampe, vaumpe, *vampay, vampies* (also *wampe, wampay*), earlier *vampett, vaumpet* (in pl. *vaumpez*), *vauntpe,* < OF. *vantpie,* aphetic form of *avant-pied,* F. *avant-pied,* the forepart of the foot, < *avant,* before, + *pied,* foot: see *van*[2] and *foot.*] **1.** That part of the upper leather of a boot or shoe which is in front of the seam at the ankle. See cut under *boot.*

As a cobbler sews a *vamp* up.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

2. Any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance' sake. See the verb.—**3**†. A protection formerly worn for the ankle and leg, and perhaps for the foot also. It seems to have been in most cases a sort of gaiter or spatterdash.—**4.** In *music,* an improvised accompaniment.

vamp[1] (vamp), *v.* [ME. *vampayen;* < *vamp*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a new vamp or upper leather, as a shoe or boot.

Item, j. payre of blake hosyn, *vampayed* with lether.
Paston Letters, I. 476.

What a time did we endure
In two-penny commons, and in boots twice *vamp'd!*
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, ii. 1.

2. To repair; furbish up; give an appearance of newness to.

I'le drill you how to giue the lie, stab in the punto, if you dare not fight, then how to *vamp* a rotten quarrel without ado. *Dekker and Ford,* Sun's Darling, ii.

A new play, or an old one new *vamped,* by Shadwell, called "The Royall Shepherdesse"; but the silliest for words and design, and everything, that ever I saw in my whole life. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 109.

A pert *vamping* chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if monsieur would have his chaise refitted. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

3. In *music,* to improvise an accompaniment to. [Colloq.]

As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little, I went at it too.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 191.

To vamp up, to hatch up; make up or put together out of odds and ends, or out of nothing.

I sat myself down and *vamped up* a fine flaunting poetical panegyric. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, xxx.

The "Half-Pay Officer," a *vamped-up* farce, by Molloy.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. xvii.

II. *intrans.* To improvise musical accompaniments. [Colloq.]

vamp[2]† (vamp), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To travel; proceed; move forward.

How much of my life has been trifled away in beaten tracks, where I *vamped* on with others, only to follow those that went before us. *Locke,* To A. Collins, Oct. 29, 1703.

vampay†, *n.* Same as *vamp*[1], *n.*, 3.

vamper[1] (vam'pėr), *n.* [< *vamp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who vamps; a cobbler; one who pieces an old thing with something new.—**2.** One who improvises musical accompaniments. [Colloq.] *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 180.

vamper[2] (vam'pėr), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. or corruption of *vapor.*] To make an ostentatious appearance. *Jamieson.* [Local, Scotch.]

vamper-up (vam'pėr-up'), *n.* A vamper.

But so also was Shakespeare a *vamper-up* of old stories.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 452.

vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vampyre;* < F. *vampire* = Sp. Pg. *vampiro* = D. *vampier* = G. *vampyr* = Sw. Dan. *vampyr* (NL. *vampyrus*), < Serv. *vampir* = Bulg. *vampir, vapir, vepir, vupir* = Pol. *wampir,* also *upior* = Little Russ. *vampyr, vepyr, vopyr, opyr, upyr, opir, uper* = White Russ. *upir* = Russ. *vampirŭ,* also *upirĭ, upyrĭ, obyrĭ* (the Pol. *wampir,* Russ. *vampirŭ,* appar. < Serv.), a vampire; cf. North Turk. *uber,* a witch.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, which, according to a superstition existing among the Slavic and other races on the lower Danube, leaves the grave during the night, and maintains a semblance of life by sucking the warm blood of living men and women while they are asleep. Dead wizards, werwolves, heretics, and other outcasts become vampires, as do also the illegitimate offspring of parents themselves illegitimate, and any one killed by a vampire. On the discovery of a vampire's grave, the body, which, it is supposed, will be found all fresh and ruddy, must be disinterred, thrust through with a whitethorn stake, and burned in order to render it harmless.

2. Hence, a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker.—**3.** Same as *vampire-bat.*—**4.** *Theat.,* a small trap made of two flaps held together by a spring, used for sudden appearances and disappearances of one person.—**False vampire,** a leaf-nosed bat of South America, erroneously supposed to suck blood. See *vampire-bat* (*b*) (1), and cut under *Vampyri.*—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm* (which see, under *stenoderm*).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; blood-sucking; extortionate; vampiric.

The strong but disinterested wish to co-operate in restoring this noble University to its natural pre-eminence by relieving it from the *vampire* oppression under which it has pined so long in almost lifeless exhaustion.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 446.

vampire-bat (vam'pīr-bat), *n.* One of several different species of bats. (*a*) One of various large frugivorous bats of Africa, Asia, and the Malay archipelago, commonly called *flying-foxes,* such as the species of *Pteropus, Harpyia,* etc. The name appears to be due to some superstition, or to a fancied resemblance of these creatures to the spectral beings denominated vampires. (*b*) One of various bats of South America, of the insectivorous division of the order *Chiroptera,* only a few of which are noted for sucking blood. (1) There are numerous species of several genera of the family *Phyllostomatidæ,* among them the *Phyllostoma spectrum,* popularly known as the vampire-bat, some two feet in expanse of wing. But this species, like most others of the family, is perfectly harmless. (2) The bats which actually suck blood belong to the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla,* for which a special group named *Hæmatophilina* or *Desmodontes* has been formed, and which are also sometimes separated as a family, *Desmodidæ.* These have a small bifid foliaceous appendage on the nose; the tail and interfemoral membrane are little developed. Their peculiar characteristics are two large projecting upper incisors and two lancet-shaped superior canine teeth, all sharp-pointed, and so arranged as to make a triple puncture like that of the leech; a tongue capable of considerable extension, and furnished at its extremity with a number of papillæ arranged so as to form an organ of suction; and an intestine relatively shorter than in any other mammal. Altogether their structure points them out as designed to live on blood alone. They attack horses and cattle, and sometimes even man in his sleep. Also *vampire* and *vampyre.* See cuts under *Desmodontes.*

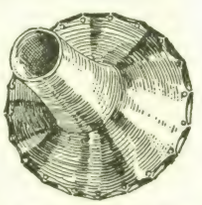
vampiric (vam-pir'ik), *a.* [< *vampire* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a vampire; pertaining to vampires or the belief in them: as, *vampiric* habits, literature, or superstition.

vampirism (vam'pīr-izm), *n.* [= F. *vampirisme;* as *vampire* + *-ism.*] **1.** Belief in the existence of vampires. See *vampire,* 1.

Vampirism prevails all over Russia, Persia, Greece, Bohemia, and Poland, but especially in the Danubian Principalities. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXII. 754.

2. The action of a vampire-bat; the act or practice of blood-sucking.—**3.** Figuratively, the practice of extortion or preying on others. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. iii. 2.

vamplate (vam'plāt), *n.* [Formerly also *vamplet;* < F. *avant-plat,* 'fore-plate,' < *avant,* before, in front, + *plat,* plate: see *plate.*] **1.** The plate of iron carried upon the lance, the lance passing through it. It served as a protection for the hand when the lance was couched. It was originally a roundel, but in the armor of the just attained very large dimensions. Also *avantplat, lance-plate.*



Vamplate of Lance of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Amphialus was run through the *vamplate,* and under the arm, so as, the staff appearing behind him, it seemed to the beholders he had been in danger.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

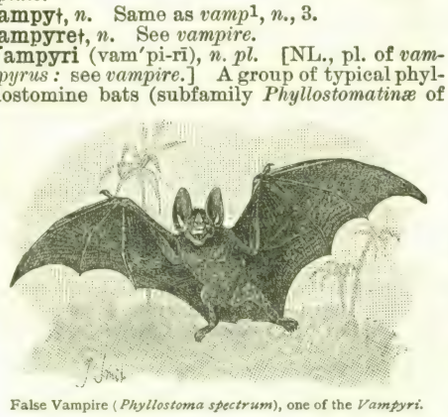
2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a gauntlet. *Berry.* The name *vamplate,* applied to this bearing, is a mistake arising at a time when medieval armor was not understood.

vamplet† (vam'plet), *n.* An old form of *vamplate.*

vampy†, *n.* Same as *vamp*[1], *n.*, 3.

vampyre†, *n.* See *vampire.*

Vampyri (vam'pi-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *vampyrus:* see *vampire.*] A group of typical phyllostomine bats (subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ* of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*) confined to the New World. They have a well-developed nose-leaf, more or less horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind, large interfemoral membrane, long narrow snout, incisors $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{4}{2}$, and premolars $\frac{2}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$. Though called vampires, these bats are not the true blood-suckers, but include numerous insectivorous and frugivorous species, referable to several genera. See *vampire-bat* (*b*), and compare *Desmodontes.*



False Vampire (*Phyllostoma spectrum*), one of the *Vampyri.*

Vampyridæ† (vam-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < *Vampyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bats supposed to be vampires; the *Vampyri.*

Vampyrus (vam'pi-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leach): see *vampire.*] The name-giving genus of phyllostomine bats of the group *Vampyri* (where see cut): inexactly synonymous with *Phyllostoma.*

vamure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure.*

van[1] (van), *n.* [< OF. *van,* F. *van,* a fan, OF. *vanne,* a bird's wing, < L. *vannus,* a fan: see *fan.*] **1.** A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

Van. . . . A *Vanne,* or winnowing Siue. *Cotgrave.*

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was that they should not know an oar, but call it a corn-*van.*
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, xi. 152.

2. [< *van*[1], *v.*] In *mining,* a test of the value of an ore, made by washing (vanning) a small quantity, after powdering it, on the point of a shovel. Vanning is to a Cornish miner what washing in the horn spoon is to the Mexican. See *van*[1], *v.*, 2.

"If you could only get that motion into a machine," said a gentleman, as he watched the process of making a *van* on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point, "it would beat the world for slime-dressing."
F. G. Coggin, Trans. Am. Inst. Min. Eng., XII. 64.

3. A vane, as of a feather; hence, a wing.

His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 750.

As bats at the wired windows of a dairy,
They beat their *vans.*
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

★**van**[1] (van), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vanned,* ppr. *vanning.* [< F. *vanner,* < L. *vannere,* fan, winnow, < *vannus,* a fan: see *van*[1], *n.*, and cf. *fan, v.*] **1**†. To winnow; fan.

Vanner. To *vanne* or winnow. *Cotgrave.*

The winnowing, *vanning,* and laying . . . up of corne.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

2. In *mining,* to separate, as ore from veinstone, by washing it on the point of a shovel. See *van,* *n.*, 2, and *vanner.*

van[2] (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *vanguard* (due to association of *vanguard* and *rearguard,* whence *van,* supposed to be related to *vanguard* as *rear* to *rearguard*).] **1.** The foremost division of an army on the march, or of a fleet when sailing; hence, by extension, the front of an army when in line of battle: opposed to *rear.*

The foe he had surveyed,
Ranged, as to him they did appear,
With *van,* main-battle, wings, and rear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 104.

We too can boast of no ignoble spoils;
But those my ship contains; whence distant far,
I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 350.

2. The leaders of any movement in which many are engaged; the foremost individuals of any moving body; the front of any advancing body; the front generally: literally or figuratively.

Sir Roger, you shall have the *van* and lead the way.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

Come, firm Resolve, take thou the *van.*
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

Doc. Meggar, too, leading the *van,* sends back over his shoulder the Parthian arrow of a single oath.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

★**van**[3] (van), *n.* [Abbr. of *caravan,* regarded perhaps as **carry-van* (cf. *cariole,* taken as *carryall*): see *caravan.*] **1.** Any large covered carriage; specifically, a large covered wagon used in moving furniture and household effects.—**2.** A kind of vehicle, sometimes covered and sometimes open, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, etc.—**3.** A close carriage attached to a railway-train, for carrying passengers' luggage, for the accommodation of the guard, etc. [Great Britain.]

van[3] (van), *v. t.* [< *van*[3], *n.*] To carry or transport in a van.

van-. A shortened form of *avant-.*

vanadate (van'a-dāt), *n.* [< *vanad(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of vanadic acid.

vanadiate (vā-nā'di-āt), *n.* [< *vanadium* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *vanadate.*

vanadic (vā-nad'ik), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ic.*] **1.** Related to or containing vanadium.—**2.** Containing vanadium with its maximum valence.—**Vanadic acid,** H_3VO_4, a vanadium acid, analogous to phosphoric acid, not known in the free state, but forming well-defined salts.

vanadiferous (van-a-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *vanadium,* q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *chem.,* containing or yielding vanadium.

vanadinite (van'a-din-īt), *n.* [< *vanad(ate)* + *-in-ite*.] A mineral consisting of lead vanadate with lead chlorid. It occurs in hexagonal crystals of yellow, brown, or red color; it is isomorphous with apatite (calcium phosphate), pyromorphite (lead phosphate), and mimetite (lead arseniate).

★**vanadious** (vā-nā'di-us), *a.* [< *vanadium* + *-ous*.] Containing vanadium with a lower apparent valence than it exhibits in vanadic compounds.

vanadite (van'a-dīt), *n.* [< *vanad(ous)* + *-ite*[2].] ★A salt of vanadous acid (but it does not exist).

vanadium (vā-nā'di-um), *n.* [See def.] Chemical symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2. A metal first discovered by Del Rio, in 1801, in a lead ore from Mexico, and called by him *erythronium*, because its salts became red when heated with acids. This supposed new metal was not accepted by chemists, and Del Rio's name was dropped. Later, in 1830, Sefström described a new metal from Taberg, in Sweden, for which he proposed the name of *vanadium* (from *Vanadis*, one of the goddesses of the Scandinavian mythology); and immediately after it was shown by Wöhler that Del Rio's ore was, in fact, a vanadate of lead. But the name *vanadium* has been maintained, and that of *erythronium* has never been received. Metallic vanadium, as prepared by reducing the chlorid in hydrogen gas, is a light-gray powder, which under the microscope has a brilliant silvery luster: it has a specific gravity of 5.5; it is very little acted on by air or moisture at the ordinary temperature; it is easily dissolved in nitric acid, but is not at all acted on by hydrochloric acid, and is affected by strong sulphuric acid only when heated. Vanadium belongs to the antimony group, and, like the other members of this group, is in its chemical relations closely connected with the elements of the nitrogen group. Vanadium is an element whose combinations seem to be quite widely distributed, although occurring only in small quantity. The most abundant vanadium mineral is vanadinite, which is a vanadate of lead with chlorid of lead, and has been found in numerous widely separated localities. Vanadium resembles titanium in that it has been detected in various clays and igneous rocks. It is obtained in some quantity from the cupriferous Triassic beds of the vicinity of Mottram, Cheshire, England, in the form of the so-called mottramite, a hydrous vanadate of copper and lead.—**Vanadium bronze**, a fine yellow pigment employed in the place of gold bronze. It is meta-vanadic acid, HVO_3.

vanadous (van'a-dus), *a.* [< *vanad(ium)* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to vanadium: as, *vanadous* oxid: specifically noting compounds in which vanadium has a lower valence than in the vanadic compounds.

van-courier† (van'kö͝r'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vant-courier;* abbr. of *avant-courier*.] An avant-courier; one sent before; a precursor; a forerunner. *Bailey*, 1731.

I'll send then my *vant-courier* presently; in the mean time march after the captain, scoundrels!
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Vancouveria (van-kö͝-vē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Morren and Decaisne, 1834), named after Captain *Vancouver*, an English navigator, who visited the western coast of America 1792–4.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Berberidaceæ*. It is characterized by twelve to fifteen sepals, six shorter nectary-like petals and as many stamens, and a capsule opening into two valves. The original species, *V. hexandra*, is a perennial herb growing from a creeping rootstock, native of shady woodlands near the Pacific coast from northern California to Vancouver Island. It bears dissected radical leaves, and a panicled raceme of white flowers on a leafless scape. It has been called *American barrenwort*, from its close resemblance to the European *Epimedium alpinum*, which has the repute of possessing sterilizing powers. (See *barrenwort*.) A second species occurs in California from Santa Cruz northward.

Vanda (van'dä), *n.* [NL. (Jones, 1795), said to be < Skt. *vandana*, a parasite.] 1. A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcantheæ*. It is characterized by unbranched loose racemes of rather large flowers with very flat and spreading fleshy sepals and petals, all usually nearly alike and contracted below; a lip with a saccate base; broad pollen-stalks; and an unappendaged column. There are about 20 species, natives of India and the Malayan archipelago, with one, *V. Hindsii*, in tropical Australia. They bear spreading, flat, two-ranked leaves, commonly fleshy or coriaceous, and often notched at the apex—in one species, *V. teres*, cylindrical, and resembling a goose-quill. The handsome short-pedicelled flowers are borne on a lateral peduncle. Many species are in cultivation under glass, and from their size, fragrance, beautiful colors, and ornamental markings, are among the most highly prized of orchids, a single plant of a rare species having brought $2,000. They are grown on suspended blocks of wood or cork, and produce several, sometimes forty, flowers on a plant at once. *V. teres*, the cylinder-leafed vanda, a native of Sylhet, in India, bears blood-red white-bordered flowers 4 inches broad. *V. cærulea*, which has equally large bright-blue flowers, grows on the oak and banian in India; this and *V. cærulescens*, with numerous smaller pale-blue flowers, are unusual in color among orchids. *V. insignis* and *V. suavis* are favorites in cultivation for their fragrance; *V. tricolor*, for its violet, white, and yellow flowers. *V. furva*, sometimes called the *cowslip-scented orchid*, bears brownish, rose, and copper-colored flowers; and several species are cinnamon-colored.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Vandal (van'dal), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Vandale* = Sp. *Vándalo* = Pg. *Vandalo* = G. *Vandale* = D. *Wandel* = Sw. Dan. *Vandal*, < LL. *Vandali*, also *Vinduli*, *Vindili*, Vandals, *Vandalus*, adj., Vandal; from the Teut. name seen in D. *Wenden* = Icel. *Vindir*, the Wends: see *Wend*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. One of a Germanic race who first appeared in middle and southern Germany, and in the first half of the fifth century ravaged Gaul, Spain, northern Africa, etc., and in 455 Rome itself, with enormous damage to accumulated treasures of art and literature. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like; one who is hostile to or wantonly attacks anything that is beautiful or venerable.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to a vandal or vandalism.

Bestrewn with *vandal* initials cut in the soft material.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

Vandalic (van-dal'ik), *a.* [< *Vandal* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Ferocious; rude; barbarous; specifically, hostile to art; destructive of what is beautiful or admirable.

Rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man . . . with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning.
Warburton, Doctrine of Grace, iii. 2.

Barbarians of the *Vandalic* race.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

Vandalism (van'dal-izm), *n.* [= F. *vandalisme;* < *Vandal* + *-ism*.] 1. The conduct of Vandals. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Wilful or ignorant destruction of artistic or literary treasures; hostility to or irreverence or contempt for what is beautiful or venerable.

Vandeæ (van'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Vanda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of orchids, characterized by a single posterior opercular anther, its cells almost always confluent at maturity, and closely incumbent above a horizontal rostellum, to which the waxy pollen-masses are affixed by a small thick or scale-like gland, which is often prolonged into a distinct caudicle or stalk. It includes about 140 genera, classed in 8 subtribes, the types of which are the genera *Eulophia*, *Cymbidium*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Stanhopea*, *Maxillaria*, *Oncidium*, *Sarcanthus*, and *Notylia*. These genera alone include over 530 tropical species, and are all, except perhaps the first and last, highly prized in cultivation. The *Notylieæ* (or *Podochileæ*) are aberrant in their erect rostellum, and are thus transitional to the tribe *Neotticeæ*. The two globose or oblong pollen-masses, each sometimes bisected, are very readily removed by insect or artificial aid, and insure cross-fertilization. The genera are nearly all epiphytic. They often produce pseudo-bulbs, but not tubers; their stems are erect, or reduced to a creeping rootstock adhering to trees or stones; their inflorescence is usually lateral, very rarely, as in *Cyrtopodium*, a terminal raceme. The flowers are commonly large and handsome, many of the most valuable among orchids belonging here, as *Aërides*, *Gynizodon*, *Saccolabium*, *Odontoglossum*, *Phalænopsis*, *Zygopetalum*, *Lycaste*, *Catasetum*, and *Peristeria*. See cut under *Phalænopsis*.

Vandellia (van-del'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the Italian *Vandelli*, who wrote in 1788 on Portuguese and Brazilian plants.] A name given by Linnæus in 1767 to *Lindernia*, a genus of plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Ilysanthes* by its four perfect stamens. There are about twenty-six species, natives of warm parts of the old world, two species, *Lindernia crustacea* and *L. diffusa*, occurring in tropical America. They are usually much-branched annuals, with opposite leaves, and small flowers which are solitary in the axils, or form a terminal raceme or umbel. See *bitter-blain*.

vandoo (van'dö), *n.* A dialectal variant of *vendue*.

Vandyke (van-dīk'), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Vandyke collar*, so called from *Vandyke* (Anthony *Van Dyck*, 1599–1641), a Flemish painter.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of a series of relatively large points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, cloth, etc.

An immense straw bonnet, tied down with satin ribbons, exhibiting two bows, the edges of which were cut in *vandykes*.
J. Moore, The Post-Captain, xiv.

In a cairn which had previously been disturbed was a drinking cup ornamented with *vandykes*.
Athenæum, No. 3288, p. 590.

2. A Vandyke cape or collar. See II.—3. A painting by Vandyke.—4. A small cape resembling a very broad collar, worn by women and girls in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

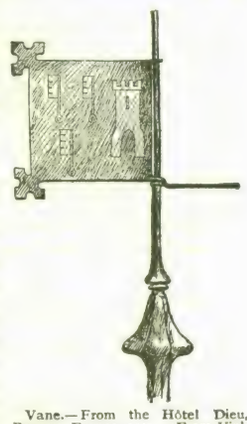
II. *a.* Pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke; especially, ornamented with relatively large points forming a border: noting a broad collar or cape, as of linen.

It is to such considerations as these, together with his *Vandyke* dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard, that he [Charles I.] owes, we verily believe, most of his popularity with the present generation.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vandyke beard, a pointed beard.—**Vandyke brown.** See *brown*.

vandyke (van-dīk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vandyked*, ppr. *vandyking*. [< *Vandyke*, *n.*] To cut the edge of, as a piece of dress, in points, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

vane (vān), *n.* [< ME. *vane*, a var. of *fane*, < AS. *fana*, a flag, banner: see *fane*[1].] 1†. A flag or pennon.—2. A weathercock; a device which is moved by the wind in such a manner as to show the wind's direction; a weather-vane.



Vane.—From the Hôtel Dieu, Beaune, France, 1441. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.")

O stormy peple! vnsad and euer vntrewe!
Ay vndiscreet and chaunging as a *vane*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 940.

A *vane* blown with all winds. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 66.

3. A device used on shipboard to answer the purpose of a weathercock: generally called *dog-vane*. It is usually a long slender cone of bunting, which is hoisted at the masthead and blows in the wind, pointing away from the quarter from which the wind comes.

4. A device similar to a weather-vane, attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current, as in an anemometer or a water-meter.—5. In *ornith.*, the web of a feather on either side of the shaft; the pogonium; the vexillum. Also used of an arrow. See *feather*, and cuts under *aftershaft* and *penciling*.

The arrows having the broader *vanes* will fall shorter than those having the narrower ones.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 33.

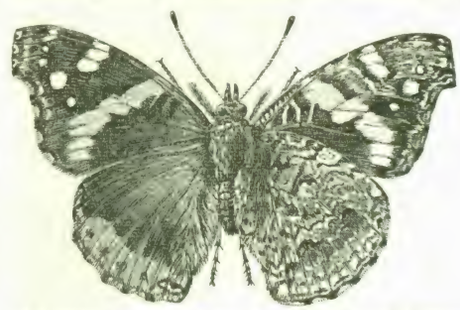
6. One of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller, and the like. See cuts under *screw propeller* (under *screw*), and *smoke-jack*.—7. In surveying-instruments: (*a*) A horizontal piece of wood or metal slipping on a leveling-staff. It is raised or lowered to any point of the staff to indicate the plane of apparent level at which it is cut by the axis of the telescope. See *leveling-staff*. Also called *target*. (*b*) The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles, marking the direction from the eye to the object.

vaned (vānd), *a.* [< *vane* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a vane or vanes.

vaneless (vān'les), *a.* Having no vane: as, a *vaneless* windmill.

Vanellus (vä-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), after F. *vanneau*, lapwing, so called with ref. to the sound made by its wings; < ML. *vanellus*, *vannellus*, dim. of L. *vannus*, a fan: see *van*[1].] A genus of plover-like grallatorial birds, of the family *Charadriidæ*, having four toes, a long recurved occipital crest, lustrous plumage, and no spur on the wing; the true lapwings. It includes the well-known pewit or lapwing of Europe, *V. cristatus*, and a few similar species. See cuts under *lapwing*, *plover* (egg), and *Pressirostres*.

Vanessa (vä-nes'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), said to be intended for **Phanessa*, < Gr. Φάνης, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system.] 1. A notable genus of butterflies, used variously by



Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), right wings reversed: female, natural size.

different authors, but now generally restricted to a few forms, of which the cosmopolitan *V. atalanta* is the type. Of the few known in England, *V. atalanta* is the red admiral; *V. io* is the peacock; *V. cardui* is the painted-lady or thistle-butterfly. *V.*

huntera is a common species in the northern United States, having a transcontinental range. The comma-butterfly is sometimes placed in this genus. See also cut under *painted-lady*.

2. [*l. c.*] A butterfly of this genus.

Vanessinæ (van-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Vanessa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, named from the genus *Vanessa*. It includes also the genera *Cynthia* and *Grapta*. All the species are sometimes called *anglewings*.

vanessoid (vā-nes'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or related to a butterfly of the genus *Vanessa;* belonging to the *Vanessinæ*.

II. *n.* A butterfly of this group.

van-foss (van'fos), *n.* [⟨ F. *avant-fosse*, ⟨ *avant*, before, + *fosse*, ditch, trench: see *foss*².] In *fort.*, a ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

vang (vang), *n.* [⟨ D. *vang*, a catch, a curb (⟨ *vangen*, catch), = E. *fang:* see *fang*.] A guy extending from the end of a gaff to the ship's rail on each side, and serving to steady the gaff.

Vanga (vang'gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ L. *vanga*, a mattock.] 1. A genus of shrike-like birds of Madagascar. The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to the African shrikes often called *Malaconotus*, and by Swainson in 1837 to certain shrike-like birds of Australia. It has lately been adopted by G. R. Gray in its original acceptation. As originally or very early used by Buffon, and as generically retained by Cuvier, it applied especially to *Lanius curvirostris* (Gmelin) of Madagascar.

2. [*l. c.*] A shrike of the genus *Vanga;* the hook-billed shrike, *V. curvirostris*, or the rufous shrike, *V. rufa*—both of Madagascar.

vanga-shrike (vang'gä-shrīk), *n.* A vanga.

vangee (van'jē), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-brakes.

vanglo, vangloe (vang'glō), *n.* [W. Ind.] Sesame or til. [West Indies.]

vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* [Formerly *vantgard;* by apheresis from *avantgarde*, ⟨ F. *avant-garde*, ⟨ *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *guard*.] A detachment of an army whose duty it is to guard against surprise from the front and to clear the way; the van. Compare *van*².

The Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, with the Earl of Lincoln, led his [Edward I.'s] *Van-guard* at the famous Battle of Fonkirk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 97.

I see (as vice-Roy of their brutish Band)
The Elephant the *Vant-gard* doth command.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

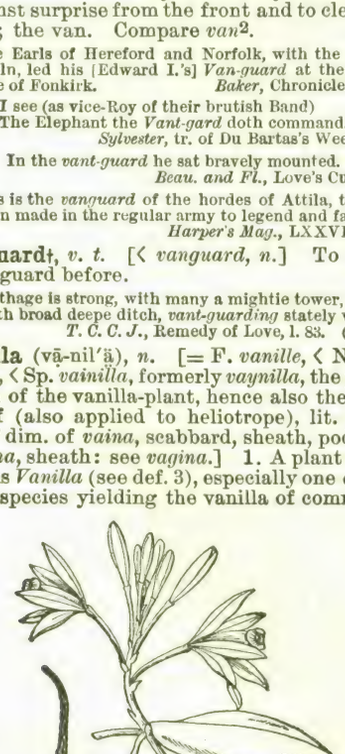
In the *vant-guard* he sat bravely mounted.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, i. 1.

This is the *vanguard* of the hordes of Attila, the concession made in the regular army to legend and fancy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 844.

vanguard†, *v. t.* [⟨ *vanguard*, *n.*] To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.
T. C. C. J., Remedy of Love, l. 83. (*Nares.*)

vanilla (vā-nil'ä), *n.* [= F. *vanille*, ⟨ NL. *vanilla*, ⟨ Sp. *vainilla*, formerly *vaynilla*, the pod or bean of the vanilla-plant, hence also the plant itself (also applied to heliotrope), lit. 'little pod,' dim. of *vaina*, scabbard, sheath, pod, ⟨ L. *vagina*, sheath: see *vagina*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Vanilla* (see def. 3), especially one of several species yielding the vanilla of commerce.



Flowering Branch of *Vanilla planifolia*.
a, the fruit.

V. planifolia is by far the largest source; but other species, as *V. aromatica* and *V. Pompona*, are also grown for use. Vanilla is most largely produced in Mexico, the product being obtained to a great extent from the wild plant; but the plant is also found, either wild or in cultivation, in various parts of Central and South America, and is more or less grown in many warm countries, notably in Mauritius and the Seychelles, Java, and Tahiti. On the isthmus of Panama the fruit of *Selenipedium Chica*, and perhaps of some other orchids, there known as *vanilla chica*, or little vanilla, is used like that of true vanilla. The vanilla-plant is a climber easily propagated by cuttings, beginning to bear when three years old, and continuing thirty or forty years. The flowers need to be artificially fertilized, except in the plant's natural habitat, where fertilization is effected by insects. The fruit is a long fleshy pod, known as *vanilla-bean*, from its form, not from its seeds, which are minute.

2. The vanilla-bean or its economic extract. The valuable property of the bean, which resides in a volatile oil (see *vanillin*), is developed by a slow process of curing involving fermentation. The extract has a peculiar agreeable odor and aromatic taste. It has the medicinal property of an aromatic stimulant, with some effect upon the nervous system. Its chief use, however, is in the preparation of liquors, in perfumery, and as a flavoring of chocolate, confectionery, creams, etc.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Plumier, 1703).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Vanilleæ*. It is characterized by having tall climbing and branching leafy stems, and large flowers with a broad concave stalked lip, at the base rolled about the column, to which the stalk is adnate. There are about 60 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are robust climbers, sending out adventitious roots, by which they cling to trees, and bearing thick fleshy or coriaceous leaves. The flowers are usually large, often abundant, and of delicious fragrance, chiefly white and red, in several economic species green. The dark-brown pods are 6 to 9 inches long, and are filled with a dark oily odorous pulp. (See def. 1 and *vanilloes*.) The Jamaican species are there known as *greenwithe* and *purplelip*. *V. planifolia* occurs also in Florida along the everglades, where its green flowers reach about 2 inches in diameter. *V. Pompona* and *V. Phalænopsis* are cultivated under glass for their flowers, which are large and handsome, yellowish, white, or orange.—**Frosted vanilla** (F. *vanille givrée*), vanilla-beans upon the surface of which vanillin appears in frost-like crystals: the best quality. *A. W. Harrison.*—**Wild vanilla**, a composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, found from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. It is a rather tall erect plant with numerous small rose-purple heads in a cymose panicle. The leaves have a persistent vanilla-like fragrance, and are considerably used to improve the odor of tobacco. The root-leaves are much larger than the others, and gain for the plant the name also of *deer's-tongue* or *hound's-tongue*.

vanilla-bean (vā-nil'ä-bēn), *n.* The fruit of the plant vanilla. See *vanilla*, 1 and 2.

vanilla-grass (vā-nil'ä-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Savastana*, chiefly *S. odorata;* holy-grass. The large-leafed vanilla-grass is *S. macrophylla* of California. See *Hierochloë*.

vanilla-plant (vā-nil'ä-plant), *n.* 1. See *vanilla*, 1 and 3.—2. Same as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*).

vanillic (vā-nil'ik), *a.* [⟨ *vanill(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from vanilla.—**Vanillic acid**, a monobasic crystalline acid obtained by the oxidation of its aldehyde vanillin.

vanillin (vā-nil'in), *n.* [⟨ *vanilla* + *-in*².] The neutral odoriferous principle ($C_8H_8O_3$) of vanilla. It forms crystalline needles having a hot, biting taste, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is now prepared artificially from coniferin and from oil of cloves, and used as a flavoring extract.

vanillism (vā-nil'izm), *n.* [⟨ *vanilla* + *-ism*.] An affection observed among workers in vanilla, characterized by an itching papular eruption of the skin, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, headache, vertigo, pains in the muscles, and great prostration. It is supposed to be due to a poisonous action of the vanilla or of the oil of cashew with which the pods are coated.

vanilloes (vā-nil'ōz), *n.* An inferior kind of vanilla obtained from *Vanilla Pompona*.

vaniloquence† (vā-nil'ō-kwens), *n.* [⟨ L. *vaniloquentia*, ⟨ **vaniloquen(t-)s*, vaniloquent: see *vaniloquent*.] Idle talk; vain babbling. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).

vaniloquent† (vā-nil'ō-kwent), *a.* [⟨ L. **vaniloquen(t-)s*, vaniloquent, ⟨ *vanus*, empty, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Talking idly or vainly. *Bailey*, 1727.

vanish (van'ish), *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *vanisshen*, *vanischen*, *vaneschen*, *vanschen*, ⟨ OF. *vaniss-* (stem of certain parts of **vanir* = It. *vanire*, pres. *vanisco*), ⟨ L. *vanescere*, disappear, be in vain, ⟨ *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. To disappear quickly; pass from a visible to an invisible state; become imperceptible.

The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke. Isa. li. 6.

Of the *vanished* dream
No image was there left to him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 96.

2. To pass out of view; pass beyond the limit of vision; disappear gradually; fade away.

Now when she [the queen] could no longer detain the Empire from her son, not enduring to survive her glory, she *vanisht* out of sight. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 118.

3. To pass away; be annihilated or lost; be no more.

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-*vanish'd* days.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 86.

Before Atrides' rage so sinks the foe,
Whole squadrons *vanish*, and proud heads lie low.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 206.

All must feel that by his [Shelley's] subtle sense of beauty he caught many a *vanishing* hue of earth and sky which no poet before him had noticed.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 151.

4. To rise or be given off, as breath; exhale. [Rare.]

A gentler judgment *vanish'd* from his lips.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 10.

5. In *math.*, to become zero.—**Vanishing circle.** See *circle*.—**Vanishing fraction**, in *alg.* See *fraction*.—**Vanishing line**, in *persp.*, the line which represents the line at infinity in which any given plane cuts all parallel planes.—**Vanishing plane**, in *relief persp.*, the plane which represents the plane at infinity, and thus contains all vanishing points and vanishing lines.—**Vanishing point**, in *persp.*, the point which represents the point at infinity in which an imaginary line passing through the eye of the observer parallel to any straight line of an object to be drawn cuts that line produced and all parallel lines; hence, colloquially and in confusion with sense 5, the point or condition of disappearance of anything.

The margin of profit has been reduced to *vanishing-point*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 72.

Vanishing stress. See *stress*1.

vanish (van'ish), *n.* [⟨ *vanish*, *v.*] In *phonetics*, a sound with which another principal sound vanishes or ends, as the *ē*-sound of *ā* (the *i* in *ei* as pronounced in *veil*), or the *ō*-sound of *ō* (the *u* in *ou* as pronounced in *soul*).

vanisher (van'ish-ėr), *n.* [⟨ *vanish* + *-er*¹.] One who disappears or vanishes. *Whittier.*

vanishingly (van'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a vanishing manner; so as to vanish; imperceptibly: as, a certain probability is *vanishingly* small.

vanishment (van'ish-ment), *n.* [⟨ *vanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing.

Vanist (vā'nist), *n.* [⟨ *Vane* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of the New England Antinomians, about 1637: so called from Sir Henry Vane, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636.

vanitied (van'i-tid), *a.* [⟨ *vanity* + *-ed*².] Affected with vanity. [Rare.]

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanitied* Lovelace.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 86. (*Davies.*)

vanity (van'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vanities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *vanitye*, *vanitie;* ⟨ ME. *vanitee*, *vanite*, ⟨ OF. *vanite*, *vanitet*, F. *vanité* = Pr. *vanitat*, *vanetat* = Sp. *vanidad* = Pg. *vaidade* = It. *vanità*, ⟨ L. *vanita(t-)s*, emptiness, vanity, ⟨ *vanus*, empty, vain: see *vain*.] 1. The character or state of being vain. (*a*) Worthlessness; futility; falsity; unsubstantialness; unrealness; illusion; deception; emptiness; folly; want of substance to satisfy desire; hollowness.

Nothing, God wot, but *vanitee* in sweven is.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 102.

Vanity of *vanities*, saith the preacher, all is *vanity*.
Eccles. i. 2.

All was *vanity*, feeding the wind, and folly.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

(*b*) The desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight ground; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or adornments, and making its possessor anxious for the notice and applause of others.

To be fair,
And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye
Of gaudy youth and swelling *vanity*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

They were faine to let him goe on till all men saw his *vanity*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

Vanity is the cordial drop which makes the bitter cup of life go down.
J. Adams, in Josiah Quincy's Figures of the Past, p. 78.

(*c*) Ostentation; ambitious display; pompous vaunting; pride; vainglory.

They . . . through their owne *vanitye* . . . doe thereupon build and enlarge many forged historyes of theyr owne antiquitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

When the superior acts out of a principle of *vanity*, the dependant will be sure to allow it him.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

2. That which is vain; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial. (*a*) Empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

The pomps and *vanity* of this wicked world.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

They are gilded and adulterate *vanities*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 52.

(*b*) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

It is a *vanity* to waste our days in the blind pursuit of knowledge. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

There, far in the apse, is seen the sad Madonna standing in her folded robe, lifting her hands in *vanity* of blessing.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iii. § 39.

(*c*) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 41.

In Holy-Oke's edition of Rider's Latin Dictionary, ed. 1633, the word phaeton is not given. May we conclude from this that the phaeton was a *vanity* started in Puritan times? *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 476.

(*d*) In the Bible, a heathen deity, as having no proper existence.

Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause rain? Jer. xiv. 22.

3†. One of the personified vices in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 39.

Vanity Fair, the world as a scene of vanity or of ostentatious folly; hence, the world of fashion: so called from the fair described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" as established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion for the sale of all sorts of vanities. The name was adopted by Thackeray as the title of a satirical novel. =**Syn. 1.** (*b*) *Pride, Egotism, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

vanmure†, *n.* Same as *vantmure*.

vanner (van'ėr), *n.* [< *van*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, a machine for dressing ore; an ore-separator; a vanning-machine. The name is given to various contrivances patented and attempted to be brought into use for dressing ore, in which the peculiar motions of the shovel in the miner's hands in the operation of "making a van" are, or are supposed to be, more or less successfully imitated. "Berdan's machine" is one of these contrivances, and has been used to some extent in California and elsewhere. The most satisfactory machine of this kind is the so-called "Frue vanner," which is now widely known and somewhat extensively used. In this machine various well-tried methods are combined with a satisfactory result; but it cannot be said to be as close an imitation of the "vanning motion" as Berdan's is. It is, in fact, a combination of the principle of giving side-blows, adopted in Rittinger's "side-blow percussion-table," with that of feeding the ore on an endless traveling belt, slightly inclined in position, on which the ore is subjected to the action of a stream of water. "It has the defect of being able to treat a binary ore only, or at least to furnish only two products." (*Callon.*)

vanner-hawk (van'ėr-hâk), *n.* The hover-hawk, windhover, or kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. Also called *windfanner*.

vannet (van'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vannet*, a scallop-shell, dim. of *van*, a fan: see *van*[1].] In *her.*, a bearing representing a scallop without the little pointed plates which form the hinge.

vanning-machine (van'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for concentrating or cleaning ore, in which the motion of the shovel in vanning is attempted to be imitated; a vanner.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *venquishen, venkisen, vencusen*, < OF. *veinquis-*, stem of certain parts of *venquir, veinquir* (> ME. *venken, fenken*), also *veincre, vaincre*, F. *vaincre* = Pr. *vencer, venser* = Sp. Pg. *vencer* = It. *vincere*, < L. *vincere*, conquer, vanquish. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *victor, victory, convict, convince, evict, evince, vincible, invincible*, etc.] 1. To conquer; overcome; especially, to subdue in battle, as an enemy.

For thus sayth Tullius, that ther is a maner garneson that no man may *vanquish* ne discomfite, and that is a Lord to be beloved of his citizeins, and of his peple. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Then [while he hung on the cross] was he *vanquishing* death by his death, and opening for us a gate to life and immortality. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xviii.

2. To defeat in any contest, as in argument; get the better of.

He [Garrick] struggled with Quin for mastery—*vanquished* him, became his friend, and hung up over his grave a glowing testimony to his talent and his virtues. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 403.

3. To confute; show to be erroneous or unfounded; overturn.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Bp. Atterbury.*

4. To overpower; prostrate; be too much for.

Sorrow and grief have *vanquish'd* all my powers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 183.

Love of himself ne'er *vanquish'd* me,
But through your Eyes the Conquest made.
Congreve, Song to Amynta.

5†. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; destroy or render inert; neutralize.

If the dry of fire be *vanquished* by the moist of water, air will result; if the hot of air be *vanquished* by the cold of earth, water will result; and if the moist of water be *vanquished* by the dry of fire, earth will result. *H. E. Roscoe.*

=**Syn.** *Overcome, Subdue*, etc. (see *conquer*), surmount, overthrow; rout, crush.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *n.* [Appar. < *vanquish, v.*] A disease of sheep in which they pine away. Also *vinquish*. [Prov. Eng.]

vanquishable (vang'kwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *vanquish* + *-able*.] Capable of being vanquished; conquerable; subduable.

That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

vanquisher (vang'kwish-ėr), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-er*[1].] A conqueror; a victor.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 17.

vanquishment (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *vanquish* + *-ment*.] The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead.

vansire (van'sīr), *n.* [Also *vondsira*; = F. *vansire*; from a native name.] A large, stout ichneumon of southern and western Africa, *Herpestes galera*, the marsh ichneumon.

Van Swieten's solution. See *solution*.

vant†, *v.* An old spelling of *vaunt*[1].

vant-. A shortened form of *avant-*.

vantage (vân'tāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vauntage*; < ME. *vantage, vauntage*; by apheresis from *avantage*, advantage: see *advantage*.] 1†. Advantage; gain; profit.

By-syde hys *vantage* that may be-falle,
Of skynnes and other thynges with-alle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Paulus, . . . with more prosperous iorneys then great *vantage*, had from his youth trauayled a greate parte of the world. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

2. Advantage; the state in which one has better means of action or defense than another; vantage-ground.

Petrius . . . cowde well fle and returne at a *vauntage*, and well fight with his enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

A base spirit has this *vantage* of a brave one: it keeps always at a stay; nothing brings it down, not beating. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

I pawned my limbs to bullets, those merciless brokers, that will take the *vantage* of a minute. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

3†. Opportunity; convenience.

Be assured, madam, [you will hear from him] . . .
With his next *vantage*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 3. 24.

4†. Surplus; excess; addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage* as would store the world. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3. 86.

5. In *lawn-tennis*, same as *advantage*, 6.—**Coign of vantage.** See *coign*.

vantage† (vân'tāj), *v. t.* [< *vantage, n.* Cf. *advantage, v.*] To profit; aid.

Needlesse feare did never *vantage* none. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 49.

vantage-ground (vân'tāj-ground), *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favorable position.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the *vantage ground* of truth (a hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene), and to see the errors, and wanderings, and mists, and tempests in the vale below. *Bacon*, Truth (ed. 1887).

vantage-loaf (vân'tāj-lōf), *n.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. *Brewer.*

vantage-point (vân'tāj-point), *n.* A favorable position; vantage-ground.

An additional *vantage-point* for coercing the country. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 266.

vantage-post (vân'tāj-pōst), *n.* A vantage-point.

Father Salvierderra had already entered the chapel before . . . Allessandro stirred from his *vantage-post* of observation. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, v.

vantbrace†, **vantbrast**, *n.* See *vambrace*.

vant-courier† (vant'kö″ri-ėr), *n.* Same as *vancourier*.

vant-guard†, *n.* and *v.* See *vanguard*.

Van Thol tulip. See *tulip*[1].

vantmure† (vant'mūr), *n.* [Also *vauntmure, vanmure, vamure, vaimure*; by apheresis from F. *avant-mur*, < *avant*, front, before, + *mur*, wall: see *mure*[1].] In *medieval fort.*, the walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet. [Rare.]

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 64.

Giambelat Bey tooke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder a most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same that he threw downe more then halfe thereof, breaking also one part of the *vaimure*, made before to vpholde the assault. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 124.

vantour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vaunter*.

vanward[1] (van'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *vanwarde, vantwarde*, short for **avantward*, as *vanguard* for *avant-guard*.] The advance-guard of an army when on the march. Compare *rearward*[1].

Elde the hore was in the *vaunt-warde*,
And bar the baner by-fore Deth by right he hit claymede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 95.

And her *vantwarde* was to-broke. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 362.

The [they] berded hym att an onsett place, and hathe dystrussyd hym, and hathe slayne the moste parte off hys *vanwarde*. *Paston Letters*, III. 162.

vanward[2] (van'wärd), *a.* [< *van*[2] + *-ward*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front. [Rare.]

April . . . sometimes cares little for racing across both frontiers of May—the rearward frontier, and the *vanward* frontier. *De Quincey*, Autobiog., p. 53.

van-winged (van'wingd), *a.* Having wings that fan the air like vanes: specifically noting the hobby, *Falco subbuteo*, called *van-winged hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

vap† (vap), *n.* [< L. *vappa*, wine that has lost its flavor, < *vap-* in *vapidus*, that has lost its flavor, vapid: see *vapid*.] Wine which has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

Wine . . . when it did come was almost vinegar or *vappe*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 11.

vapid (vap'id), *a.* [< L. *vapidus*, that has exhaled its vapor, hence, flat, insipid; akin to *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] 1. That has lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat.

A *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

This fermenting sourness will presently turn *vapid*, and people will cast it out. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble.

2. Dull; spiritless; destitute of animation; insipid.

A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I sing of News, and all those *vapid* sheets
The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets.
Crabbe, Works, I. 171.

vapidity (vā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< *vapid* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being vapid, dull, or insipid; vapidness.

The violent ferment which had been stirred in the nation by the affairs of Wilkes and the Middlesex election was followed, as Burke said, by as remarkable a deadness and *vapidity*. *J. Morley*, Burke (1879), p. 60.

She talked more and more, with a rambling, earnest *vapidity*, about her circumstances. *H. James, Jr.*, A Passionate Pilgrim, p. 56.

vapidly (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a vapid manner; without animation; insipidly.

vapidness (vap'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being vapid; deadness; flatness; insipidity: as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider that has become stale.—2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

It is impossible to save it [the class meeting] from degenerating into routine generally, and *vapidness* and cant in many cases. *E. N. Kirk*, Lectures on Revivals, xi.

★**vapor, vapour** (vā'pọr), *n.* [< ME. *vapour*, < OF. *vapour*, F. *vapeur* = Sp. Pg. *vapor* = It. *vapore*, < L. *vapor*, OL. *vapos*, exhalation, steam, vapor, in particular a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, hence ardor; akin to *vapidus*, that has exhaled its flavor, vapid, *vappa*, wine that has exhaled its flavor; prob. orig. **cvapor*, akin to Gr. *καπνός* (**κϝαπνός*), smoke (L. **cvapor* being related to Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, as L. *sopor* (**svapor*), sleep, is to Gr. *ὕπνος* (= L. *somnus*), sleep), *καπνεῖν*, breathe forth, Lith. *kwapas*, breath, fragrance, evaporation, *kwepti*, breathe, smell, *kwepalas*, perfume, Russ. *kopotŭ*, fine soot.] 1. An exhalation of moisture; any visible diffused substance, as fog, mist, steam, or smoke, floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency; in *meteor.*, the invisible aqueous moisture which pervades the air and adds its weight and pressure to that of the dry air as a part of the total atmospheric pressure. See def. 2.

It may nat be . . . that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som *vapour* of warmnesse. *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

From the damp earth impervious *vapours* rise. *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i. 486.

2. In *physics*, the gaseous form which a solid or liquid substance assumes when sufficiently heated. Vapor is essentially gas, and, since all known gases are unquestionably capable of liquefaction, no physical difference can be said really to exist between an ordinary gas, such as oxygen, and a vapor, such as steam. In common language, however, a difference is usually recognized: a *gas* is a substance which at ordinary temperatures and pressures exists in the gaseous state, while a *vapor* is the gaseous form of a substance which normally exists in a solid or liquid form. An important distinction exists between a saturated vapor (one which is on the point of condensation) and a non-saturated vapor (one which can be compressed or cooled to a certain extent without condensation). The latter obeys Boyle's and Gay-Lussac's laws of gases; in the former, however, increased compression produces condensation, but does not change the pressure of the vapor, which is a function of the temperature alone. Superheated steam is a non-satu-

rated vapor. Aqueous vapor is always present as a minor constituent of the atmosphere, and its amount, which is very variable both at different places on the earth's surface and in the same locality at different times, forms an important element of climate. By a reduction of temperature the aqueous vapor in the air is brought to the so-called state of saturation, and then condensed into cloud, mist, and rain. See *rain*[1].

It would be an error to confound clouds or fog or any visible mist with the *vapour* of water; this *vapour* is a perfectly impalpable gas, diffused, even on the clearest days, throughout the atmosphere.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 12.

3†. Effluence; influence.

Man, bryd, best, fissh, herbe, and grene tre,
They fele in tymes, with *vapour* eterne,
God loveth, and to love wol noght werne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 11.

4†. Wind; flatulence.

For that that causeth gaping . . . or stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy, by any *vapour* or the like.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 296.

5. In *med.*, a class of remedies, officinal in the British pharmacopœia, which are to be applied by inhalation: such as *vapor creasoti*, a mixture of 12 minims of creosote in 8 fluidounces of boiling water, the vapor of which is to be inhaled.—**6.** Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; vain imagination; fantastic notion.

Gentlemen, these are very strange *vapours*, and very idle *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

7†. *pl.* A hectoring or bullying style of language or conduct, adopted by ranters and swaggerers with the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel.

They are at it [quarrelling] still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

8. *pl.* A disease of nervous debility in which strange images seem to float hazily before the eyes, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirit; dejection; spleen; "the blues": a term much affected in the eighteenth century, but now rarely used.

Some call it the fever on the spirits, some a nervous fever, some the *vapours*, and some the hysterics.
Fielding, Amelia, iii. 7.

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the *vapours*
Distress our fair ones—let them read the papers.
Garrick, Prol. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

But really these thick walls are enough to inspire the *vapours* if one never had them before.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, vi. 2.

Aqueous vapor. See *aqueous*.

vapor, vapour (vā′por), *v.* [< ME. *vapouren*, < OF. **vaporer* = Sp. Pg. *vaporar* = It. *vaporare*, < L. *vaporare*, intr. steam, reek, tr. steam, smoke, heat, warm, < *vapor*, exhalation, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To pass off in the form of vapor; dissolve, as into vapor or thin air; be exhaled; evaporate.

Sette it to a litil fier so that it *vapoure* not.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

2. To give out vapor, steam, or gas; emit vapors or exhalations; exhale; steam.

Swift-running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 767.

In the rear of the place stood a cooking-stove, upon which usually fizzed and *vapored* a fragrant mess of something which looked like sausages, and smelled like onions.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX., Literary Notes.

3. To boast or vaunt; bully; hector; brag; swagger; bounce.

Pierce. He's Burst's protection.
Fly. Fights and *vapours* for him.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

He *vapours* like a tinker, and struts like a juggler.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass into the state of vapor; cause to dissolve or disappear in or as in vapor, gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing.

Vapour it [quicksilver] away in a styllatorie of glasse: And thus shal yowe fynde the golde in the bottome of the vessell in maner pure without quickesyluer.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

He now is dead, and all his glorie gone,
And all his greatnes *vapoured* to nought.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 219.

He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another, sighing, *vapour* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

2. To afflict or infect with vapors; dispirit; depress.

He [Dr. Broxholme] always was nervous and *vapoured*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 120.

Her have I seen, pale, *vapour'd* through the day
With crowded parties at the midnight play.
Crabbe, Works, II. 144.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, v. 6. (*Davies.*)

3. To bully; hector.

His designe was, if he could not refute them, yet at least with quips and snapping adagies to *vapour* them out.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

vaporability (vā″por-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vaporable* + *-ity.*] The property or state of being vaporable.

vaporable (vā′por-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *vaporable* = It. *vaporabile;* as *vapor* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

The goodnes of the mine may be the cause . . . as eyther it is not of *vaporable* nature or to be of smaule quantitie.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

vaporarium (vā-pō-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vaporariums*, *vaporaria* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < L. *vaporarium*, a steam-pipe in a hot bath, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor.*] A Russian bath.

vaporate† (vā′por-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *vaporatus*, pp. of *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *v.*] To emit vapor; evaporate.

vaporation† (vā-pō-rā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vaporación* = Pg. *vaporação* = It. *vaporazione*, < L. *vaporatio*(*n-*), < *vaporare*, emit vapor: see *vapor*, *vaporate.*] The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

vapor-bath (vā′por-bȧth), *n.* **1.** The application of the vapor of water to the body in a close apartment.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to effeminacy. He lives in a constant *vapour bath*. His pursuits are sedentary, . . . his movements languid.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The apartment or bath for such application; an apparatus for bathing the body in vapor.

vapor-burner (vā′por-bėr″nėr), *n.* A device or apparatus for burning a hydrocarbon in the form of vapor: used for lamps, for heating- and cooking-stoves, etc. In a usual form the hydrocarbon is caused to pass through a metallic part which is so heated by the flame as to vaporize the liquid as it passes through. *E. H. Knight.*

vapor-douche (vā′por-dösh), *n.* A topical vapor-bath which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

vapored, vapoured (vā′pord), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Full of vapors; dim or hazy, as if with vapors.

But I . . . kisse the ground wheras the corse doth rest,
With *vapour'd* eyes, from whence such streames availe
As Pyramus did on Thisbee's brest bewail.
Surrey, Death of Wyatt.

2. Affected with the vapors; dejected; splenetic.

I was become so *vapoured* and timorous at home that I was ready to faint away if I did but go a few stones cast from our own house. *Whiston*, Memoirs (1749), p. 18.

★ **vapor-engine** (vā′por-en″jin), *n.* A generic term for motors driven by elastic combustible fluids, as steam, vapors of ammonia, etc.

vaporer, vapourer (vā′por-ėr), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who vapors, swaggers, or bullies; one who makes a blustering display of his prowess; a braggart; a blusterer.

A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable *vapourer*.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1570.

My Lord Barkeley hath all along been a fortunate, though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, . . . and one that is the greatest *vapourer* in the world.
Pepys, Diary, II. 331.

2. A vaporer-moth.

vaporer-moth (vā′por-ėr-môth), *n.* A common brown moth, *Orgyia antiqua*, the female of which cannot fly; hence, any member of this group; a tussock. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orgyia.*

vaporiferous (vā-po-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vaporifer*, emitting vapor, < *vapor*, vapor, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing vapor.

vaporific (vā-po-rif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] That converts or is capable of converting into steam or other vapor; exhaling in a volatile form, as fluids.

The statement by Dr. Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely, the *vaporific* combination of heat. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi., note.

vaporiform (vā′por-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + *forma*, form.] Existing in the form of vapor.

Steam is water in its *vaporiform* state.
Ure, Dict., III. 888.

vaporimeter (vā-po-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vapor*, vapor, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapor, especially one by which the amount of alcohol in a wine or liquor is determined from the height of the column of mercury which its vapor will support.

This last distillate is diluted with water to a 10 per cent. strength, and the alcohol determined . . . by Geissler's *vaporimeter*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 565.

vaporing, vapouring (vā′por-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vapor*, *v.*] The act of bragging or blustering; ostentatious or windy talk.

Here, take thy satin pincushion, with thy curious half hundred of pins in 't, thou madest such a *vapouring* about yesterday. *Vanbrugh*, The Mistake, iv. 1.

All these valorous *vapourings* had a considerable effect.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 355.

The warnings were not less numerous; the *vaporings* of village bullies, the extravagances of excited secessionist politicians, even the drolling of practical jokers, were faithfully reported to him by zealous or nervous friends.
The Century, XXXIX. 431.

vaporing (vā′por-ing), *p. a.* Vaunting; swaggering; blustering; given to brag or bluster: as, *vaporing* talk; a *vaporing* debater.

vaporingly, vapouringly (vā′por-ing-li), *adv.* In a vaporing or blustering manner; boastfully.

The Corporal . . . gave a slight flourish with his stick—but not *vapouringly*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 3.

vapor-inhaler (vā′por-in-hā″lėr), *n.* An apparatus for administering medicinal or anesthetic vapors.

vaporisable, vaporisation, etc. See *vaporizable*, etc.

vaporish, vapourish (vā′por-ish), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Abounding in vapors; vaporous in a physical sense: as, a *vaporish* cave.

It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place.
Sandys.

2. Affected by vapors; hypochondriac; dejected; splenetic; whimsical; hysterical.

A man had better be plagued with all the curses of Egypt than with a *vapourish* wife. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 7.

Nor to be fretful, *vapourish*, or give way
To spleen and anger, as the wealthy may.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 63.

vaporishness, vapourishness (vā′por-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporish or melancholy; hypochondria; spleen; the vapors.

You will not wonder that the *vapourishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. xcvii.

vaporizable (vā′por-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *vaporize* + *-able.*] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor. Also spelled *vaporisable.*

vaporization (vā″por-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vaporisation* = Sp. *vaporización;* as *vaporize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of vaporizing; the formation of vapor, or the state of being converted into vapor; treatment with vapor. Also spelled *vaporisation.*

All matter, even the most solid, he [Zöllner] says, must slowly suffer volatilization if its temperature is above the absolute null point. This he illustrates by the *vaporization* of ice and the smell of metals and minerals.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 131.

vaporize (vā′por-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaporized*, ppr. *vaporizing.* [= F. *vaporiser:* as *vapor* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To convert into vapor by the application of heat, reduction of pressure, or other means; cause to evaporate.

The energy of our rivers and streams comes from the sun, too—for its heat *vaporizes* the water of the ocean, and makes the winds which carry it over the land, where it falls as rain, and, flowing to the ocean again, runs our mills and factories. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXX. 89.

The World lay still, suffused with a jewel-light, as of *vaporized* sapphire. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 757.

2. To affect with the vapors; render splenetic or hypochondriacal.

As *vaporized* ladies . . . run from spa to spa.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 358.

II. *intrans.* To pass off in vapor: as, sulphur or mercury *vaporizes* under certain conditions.

Iodine, allowed to *vaporize* at the temperature of boiling sulphur in presence of a large excess of air, showed no sign of dissociation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 323.

★ Also spelled *vaporise.*

vaporizer (vā′por-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vaporize* + *-er*[1].] One or that which converts into vapor; a form of atomizer. Also spelled *vaporiser.*

Take a *vaporiser*, and let the same be kept well at work with Mentholised Water night and day.
Lancet, No. 3463, p. 25 of adv'ts.

vaporizing-stove (vā′por-ī-zing-stōv), *n.* A form of heater for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse. It consists, usually, of a pan for water placed over a lamp.

★ **vapor-lamp** (vā′por-lamp), *n.* A vapor-burner, or a lamp constructed on the principle of the vapor-burner.

vaporole (vā′pō-rōl), *n.* [< *vapor* + *-ole.* An arbitrary word invented as a trade-mark.] A small thin glass capsule, containing a definite

amount of a volatile drug, covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool and inclosed in a silk bag: used for vaporization, the glass being crushed in the fingers; also, a medicament intended for hypodermic injection, inclosed in a glass container.

vaporose (vā′pọr-ōs), *a.* [< LL. *vaporosus*, full of vapor: see *vaporous*.] Vaporous.

vaporosity (vā-pọ-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *vaporose* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being vaporose or vaporous; vaporousness; blustering. *Carlyle.*

vaporous (vā′pọr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *vaprous*; = F. *vaporeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vaporoso*, < LL. *vaporosus*, full of steam or vapor, < L. *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*.] 1. In the form or having the nature of vapor.

The statements in Genesis respecting the expanse suppose a previous condition of the earth in which it was encompassed with a cloudy, *vaporous* mantle, stretching continuously upward from the ocean.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

2. Full of vapors or exhalations.

The *vaporous* night approaches.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 58.

Over the waters in the *vaporous* West
The sun goes down as in a sphere of gold.
Browning, Paracelsus.

3. Promotive of exhalation or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy; flatulent.

If the mother eat much beans, . . . or such *vaporous* food, . . . it endangereth the child to become lunatic.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 977.

4. Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative; whimsical; extravagant; soaring.

Let him but read the fables of Ixion, and it will hold him from being *vaporous* or imaginative.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

A boy-dreamer [Shelley], . . . whose chief thoughts and hopes were centred in a *vaporous* millennium of equality and freedom. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 245.

vaporously (vā′pọr-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a vaporous manner; with vapors.—2. Boastingly; ostentatiously.

Talking largely and *vaporously* of old-time experiences on the river.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 495.

vaporousness (vā′pọr-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vaporous; mistiness.

The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air.
T. Birch, Hist. Roy. Soc., III. 416.

vapor-pan (vā′pọr-pan), *n.* A pan for evaporating water.

A *vapor-pan* is placed at each side of the fire-box for moistening the air. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 398.

vapor-plane (vā′pọr-plān), *n.* In *meteor.*, the level of condensation; the altitude at which an ascending current of moist air is cooled to the dew-point and begins to condense. [Rare.]

vaporspout (vā′pọr-spout), *n.* A central column of condensed vapor appearing within a so-called waterspout or in its artificial imitation.

If it were necessary to change the name, which, as in many other things, was given before the thing was understood, it would be more appropriate to call them *vapor-spouts*, since they are evidently composed of condensed vapor. *Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds, p. 419.

vapor-tension (vā′pọr-ten″shọn), *n.* Vapor-pressure; the elastic pressure of vapor, especially that of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere: usually measured, like the pressure of the atmosphere, by the height of a column of mercury producing an equal pressure.

That most misleading of terms, *vapour-tension*.
Nature, XXX. 51.

vapory, vapoury (vā′pọr-i), *a.* [< *vapor* + *-y*[1].] 1. Vaporous; producing vapors; composed of or characterized by vapors: as, a *vapory* redness in the sky.

The waxen taper which I burn by night,
With the dull *vap'ry* dimness, mocks my sight.
Drayton, Rosamond to Hen. II.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft *vapory* air.
Bryant, November.

2. Affected with the vapors; hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish: as, *vapory* humors.

vapour, vapoured, etc. See *vapor*, etc.

vapulation (vap-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *vapulare*, be flogged or whipped, + *-ation*.] The act of beating or whipping; a flogging. [Rare.]

The coaches were numbered, although I can only find one notice of it: "So that, rather than to stand a *Vapulation*, one of them took Notice of his Number;" and the coachmen were noted for their incivility.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 171.

vapulatory (vap′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *vapulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to vapulation. [Rare.]

I am not, of course, arguing in favor of a return to those *vapulatory* methods; but the birch, like many other things that have passed out of the region of the practical, may have another term of usefulness as a symbol after it has ceased to be a reality. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

vaqueria (vak-e-rē′ä), *n.* [Sp., < *vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*, and cf. *vaccary*, *vachery*.] A farm for grazing cattle; a stock-farm.


A Vaquero.

vaquero (va-kā′rō), *n.* [Sp., = F. *vacher*, a cowherd: see *vacher*.] A herdsman.

The American cowboys of a certain range, after a brisk fight, drove out the Mexican *vaqueros* from among them.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, [XXXVI. 836.

var. An abbreviation (*a*) of *variety* (frequent in botany and zoölogy); (*b*) of *variant* (so used in this work).

vara (vä′rä), *n.* [< Chilian *vara*, a measure of length, lit. 'a pole,' < Sp. Pg. *vara*, rod, pole, cross-beam, yardstick: see *vare*[1].] A Spanish-American linear measure. In Spain, it equals 33.38 English inches; in Colombia, 31.5 inches; in British Honduras, 32.75 inches; in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru, 32.9 inches; in California, Honduras, Paraguay, and Mexico, 33.0 inches; in Texas, 33.33 inches; in Cuba, Curaçao, and Venezuela, 33.4 inches; in the Argentine Republic, 34.1 inches; in Portugal and Brazil, 43.3 inches.

varan (var′an), *n.* [Also *uran*, *ouran*, *uaran*; = F. *varan* (Algerian *ouran*) (NL. *Varanus*), < Ar. *waran*, *warel* (Devic), *warn*, *warl* (Newman), a lizard.] A varanoid lizard; a monitor.

Varangian (vā-ran′ji-an), *n.* [< ML. **Varangus*, *Varingus* (E. *Waring*), MGr. Βάραγγος, < Icel. *Væringi*, a Varangian, lit. 'a confederate,' < *várar*, pl. of **vár*, oath, troth, plight, = AS. *wǣr*, covenant, oath, < *wǣr*, true, = L. *verus*, true: see *warlock*[1], *very*.] One of the Norse warriors who ravaged the coasts of the Baltic about the ninth century, and who (according to common account) overran part of Russia and formed an important element in the early Russian people.—**Varangian Guard**, a body-guard of the Byzantine emperors about the eleventh century, formed upon a nucleus of Varangians.

varanian (vā-rā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Varanus* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Belonging or related to the *Varanidæ*; resembling a varan.

II. *n.* One of the monitor-lizards.

Varanidæ (vā-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Varanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, representing alone the superfamily *Varanoidea*, having confluent nasal bones, and the tongue insheathed at the base and deeply bifid anteriorly. The species inhabit Africa (excepting Madagascar), the Oriental region, and Australia. Also called *Monitoridæ*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

varanoid (var′a-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling a varan or monitor; of or pertaining to the *Varanoidea*.

II. *n.* A varan or monitor.

Varanoidæ (var-a-nō′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of lizards, in which the monitors, living and extinct, and the extinct mosasaurians, are together contrasted with the heloderms (as *Helodermatoidea*), both being assigned to the old group *Platynota*.

Varanoidea (var-a-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1885), < *Varanus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, the monitors or varanoids, represented by the single living family *Varanidæ*. See cuts under *Hydrosaurus* and *acrodont*.

Varanus (var′a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Ar. *waran*, lizard: see *varan*.] The typical genus of *Varanidæ*: synonymous with *Monitor*. Some of the fossil monitors reached a length of 30 feet, as *V.* (*Megalania*) *priscus* from the Pleistocene of Queensland. See cut under *acrodont*.

vardet (vär′det), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *verdict*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

vardingale† (vär′ding-gāl), *n.* An old spelling of *farthingale*.

Or, if they [stiff pickadils] would not bend, whipping your rebellious *vardingales* with my [Cupid's] bow string, and made them run up into your waists (they have lain so flat) for fear of my indignation.
B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

vare[1]† (vār), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *vara*, a rod, pole, yardstick, < L. *vara*, wooden horse or trestle for spreading nets, also a forked stick, < *varus*, bent, crooked: see *varus*.] A wand or staff of authority.

His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold;
His neck was loaded with a chain of gold.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 595.

vare[2] (vār), *n.* [Prob. a form of *vair*.] A weasel.

varec (var′ek), *n.* [< F. *varech*, OF. *werecq*, ★*werech* = Pr. *varec* (ML. *warescum*, *wreckum*), in one view < Icel. *vágrek*, lit. 'wave rack,' goods or objects thrown up by the sea, < *vágr*, a wave, + *rek*, drift, motion (see *waw*[1] and *rack*[3]); but prob. < AS. *wræc*, ME. *wrak* = D. *wrak*, etc., wreck, wrack: see *wreck*, *wrack*.] An impure sodium carbonate made in Brittany by burning seaweed: it corresponds to the English *kelp*.

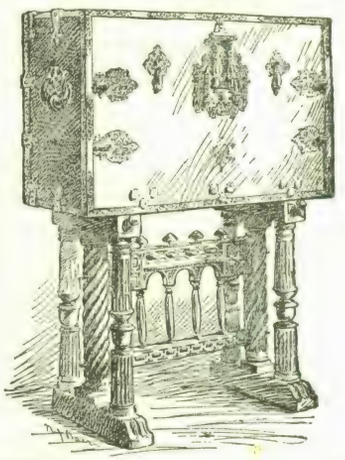
vare-headed (vār′hed″ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a weasel; weasel-headed: as, the *vare-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. See under *weasel-coot*. [Local, British.]

vareuse (va-rèz′), *n.* [F.] A kind of loose jacket.

Cottonade pantaloons, stuffed into a pair of dirty boots, and a *vareuse* of the same stuff, made up his dress. His *vareuse*, unbuttoned, showed his breast brown and hairy.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, Françoise, i.

vare-widgeon (vār′wij″ọn), *n.* The weasel-duck; the female or young male of the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu.* [North Devon, Eng.]

vargueno (vär-gā′nō), *n.* [Named from the village of *Vargas*, near Toledo in Spain.] A cabinet of peculiar form, consisting of a box-shaped body without architectural ornaments, opening by means of a front hinged at the bottom edge, and the whole mounted on columns


Spanish Vargueno, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

or a stand at a height convenient for writing on the opened cover used as a desk. The decoration is of geometrical character, and makes especial use of thin ironwork in pierced patterns, sometimes gilded and mounted on pieces of red cloth, leather, or the like, which form a background.

vari[1] (var′i), *n.* [= F. *vari* (Buffon), the ring-tailed lemur; prob. from a native name.] The macaco, or ruffed lemur, *Lemur varius*.

vari[2], *n.* Plural of *varus*.

variability (vā″ri-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *variabilité* = Pg. *variabilidade* = It. *variabilità*; as *variable* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being variable; variableness.

A very few nebulæ have been suspected of *variability*, but in almost every instance the supposed change has been traced to errors of observation, impurity of the atmosphere, or other causes.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 56.

2. In *biol.*, ability to vary; capability of variation; susceptibility to modification under conditions of environment, whether inherited or acquired; that plasticity or modifiability of any organism in virtue of which an animal or a plant may change in form, structure, function, size, color, or other character, lose some character or acquire another, and thus deviate from its parent-form; also, the kind or rate of variation in a given instance; the fact or act of varying. See *variation*, 8, *variety*, 6. Variability or mutability of some kind and to some extent is inherent in all organisms, and is transmissible like any other natural attribute or quality; it is therefore scarcely the antithesis of *heredity* (though the latter term often indicates or implies such fixity of type as an organism may derive from its parent-form, and which causes it to retain that form instead of acquiring a different form); yet *variability* has somewhat explicit reference to the tendency of organisms to become unlike their parents under external influences, and so to adapt themselves to their surroundings. Hence variabil-

ity, though intrinsic, is called into play by the extrinsic conditions under which organisms vary, and in this way is counteractive of heredity, or the tendency to breed true. (See *atavism* and *selection*, 3.) The old notion of species as special creations, and as among the "constants of nature," subject to variation within very narrow limits which are themselves fixed in every case, finds no place in modern biological conceptions. (See *species*, 5.) The actual extent of variation which results from variability has been realized in all its significance only within the past thirty years, during which observations in every branch of natural history have demonstrated the universality of the fact, and shown the average rate or degree of variability to be much greater than had before been suspected. The cases of domestic animals and plants, first systematically studied by Darwin with special reference to variability, proved to be much less exceptional than they had been assumed to be; and the results of extending the same researches to the variability of organisms in a state of nature may be said to have entirely remodeled biology. See *Darwinism* and *evolution*, 2 (*a*), (*b*).

We see indefinite *variability* in the endless slight peculiarities which distinguish the individuals of the same species, and which cannot be accounted for by inheritance from either parent or from some more remote ancestor. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 23.

3. In *astron.*, the fact that a star or nebula changes its brightness in a more or less regular manner.—**Generative variability**, in *biol.*, inherited variability; inherent tendency to vary away from ancestral characters, and thus not to revert or exhibit atavism. See the quotation.

It is only in those cases in which the modification has been comparatively recent and extraordinarily great that we ought to find the *generative variability*, as it may be called, still present in a high degree. For in this case the variability will seldom as yet have been fixed by the continued selection of the individuals varying in the required manner and degree, and by the continued rejection of those tending to revert to a former or less-modified condition. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 154.

★**variable** (vā′ri-ạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *variable* = Sp. *variable* = Pg. *variavel* = It. *variabile*, < LL. *variabilis*, changeable, < L. *variare*, change: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Apt to change; changing or altering in a physical sense; liable to change; changeable.

Certeyne carpettes, coouerlettes, table clothes and hanginges made of gossamoine silke fynelye wrought after a straunge diuise with plesante and *variable* colours.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 129).

Species are more or less *variable* under the influence of external conditions, and the varieties so formed may or may not be true species. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, embracing many individuals and groups (varieties, subspecies, forms, states) which depart somewhat from the strict type: said of a species or, in a similar sense, of some particular character.—**3.** Liable to vary or change, in a moral sense; mutable; fickle; inconstant: as, *variable* moods.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 111.

Lydington was sent to Leith, where he died, and was suspected to be poisoned; a Man of the greatest Understanding in the Scottish Nation, and of an excellent Wit, but very *variable;* for which George Buchanan called him the Chamælion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 349.

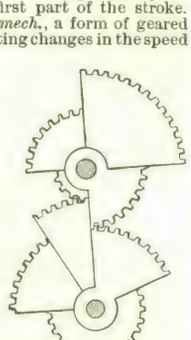
4. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; liable to change; alterable; in *gram.*, capable of inflection.

I am sure he [Milton] would have stared if told that the "number of accents" in a pentameter verse was *variable*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 297.

5. In *math.*, quantitatively indeterminate, and considered with reference to the various determinations of quantity that are possible in the case. See II.

A quantity is said to be unrestrictedly *variable* in a region when it can assume all numerical values in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 70.

6. In *astron.*, changing in brightness.—**Variable cut-off**, in engines, valve-gear so arranged as to cut off the steam or other elastic fluid from its cylinder at any determined point in the stroke of the piston, thus allowing the remaining effort to be accomplished by expansion of that supplied at the first part of the stroke. See *cut-off*.—**Variable gear**, in *mech.*, a form of geared wheels designed to impart alternating changes in the speed of any machine, as a slow advance and quick return in reciprocating movements. Such gears are made in the form of sectors of different radius, which are brought into action alternately as the gears revolve. Another form of variable-speed mechanism employs geared wheels of different diameters, with a broad drum for a belt, the drum being divided into different sections, and each section connected by a separate shaft or sleeve with one of the gears. By shifting the belt to different sections of the drum, variations in the speed are obtained. In other forms of variable-speed mechanism, cones and disks are used in frictional contact, the variations being obtained by changing the point of contact of the two cones or disks; the common case-pulley is also a form of variable-speed mechanism. See *pulley*.—**Variable motion**, in *mech.*, motion which is produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.—**Variable screw.** See *screw*1.—**Variable species**, in *biol.*, any species whose variations are notably numerous or marked, or whose rate of variability is decidedly above the average. (See def. 2.) All species are variable, and incessantly varying; but some show less fixity of characters than others, or are just now undergoing much modification, or happen to be among those of which we possess many specimens illustrating marked departures from the assumed type-form, as subspecies, varieties, etc.; and such are the *variable species* of the naturalists' every-day language, so called by way of emphasis, not of strict definition. See, for example, *strawberry*.—**Variable-speed pulleys**, an arrangement of pulleys and gears to produce changing speeds; variable-speed wheels.—**Variable-speed wheels**, wheels combined to transmit variable motion; variable-speed pulleys.—**Variable star**, in *astron.*, a star which undergoes changes of brightness whether periodic or irregular.


Variable Gear.

= **Syn. 1** and **3.** Wavering, unstable, vacillating, fluctuating, fitful.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is variable; that which varies, or is subject or liable to vary or change.

There are many *variables* among the conditions which conspire for the production of a good photograph.
J. N. Lockyer.

2. In *math.*, a quantity which is indeterminate, and is considered with reference to its different possible values; originally, a quantity capable of values continuously connected in one dimension, so that it could be conceived as running through them all in the course of time. This meaning still remains; but we now speak of the position of a point as *variable* in two or three dimensions, and we also speak of the arguments of functions in the calculus of finite differences, where there is no approach to continuity, as variables. The difference between an indeterminate constant and a variable is frequently a mere difference of designation; but constants, though indeterminate, are not usually considered with reference to the different values which they may take. Mathematically there is very little (and no precise) difference between a variable and an unknown.

3. A shifting wind, as opposed to a trade-wind; hence, the region or belt of *the variables* intermediate between the northeast and the southeast trade-winds. The region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls, the laws of which are not so readily understood as are those of the trade-winds. Other parts of the ocean where variable winds may be expected are also called regions of *variables*.

We find uniform trade-winds on each side the equator, almost uniting near it, and without a space of continuous "rains"—a limited interval only of *variables* and calms being found, during about ten months of the year.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 125.

Complex variable. See *complex*.—**Dependent variable**, any variable not the independent one.—**Independent variable**, in the calculus, the variable with reference to which the differentiations are performed; the variable to which the differentiations refer; also, the variable which is considered first, or as the parameter for the others. In any problem which may be proposed, it is a mere matter of convenience what variable shall be taken as the independent one; but after the equation is constructed the matter is in many cases determinate. In partial differential equations, equations of surfaces, etc., there are two or more independent variables.

variableness (vā′ri-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being variable. (*a*) In a physical sense, susceptibility of change; liableness or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness; variability: as, the *variableness* of the weather. (*b*) In a moral sense, mutability; inconstancy; unsteadiness; fickleness; levity: as, the *variableness* of human emotions.

The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning [with whom can be no variation, neither shadow that is cast by turning, R. V.] Jas. i. 17.

variably (vā′ri-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably; inconstantly; unsteadily.

variance (vā′ri-ạns), *n.* [< ME. *variance, variaunce*, < OF. **variance* = It. *varianza*, < L. *varian(t-)s*, variant: see *variant*.] **1.** The state of being or the act of becoming variant; alteration; variation; change; difference.

Withoute chaunge or *variaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5438.

2. In *law*, a discrepancy: (*a*) Between pleadings and proof, as where a complaint mentions a wrong date, or the facts prove to be different from what was alleged. (*b*) Between the form of the writ or process by which the action was commenced and the form of the declaration or complaint. Formerly, when variances were deemed more important than now, *variance* was often defined as a fatal discrepancy or disagreement, etc.; but in civil cases such variances between pleading and proof as do not actually mislead the adverse party are now disregarded as immaterial, and many others are amendable. Under what is known in the United States as the Code Practice, *variance* is used to designate a discrepancy in some particulars only, and is amendable if it has not misled, while a failure of proof as to the entire scope and meaning of an allegation is not regarded as a mere variance, but fatal.

3. Difference that produces disagreement or controversy; dispute; dissension; discord.

A sort of poor souls met, God's fools, good master,
Have had some little *variance* amongst ourselves.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 1.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.
Madison, Federalist, No. 38.

4†. Variableness; inconstancy.

She is Fortune verely,
In whom no man shulde affye,
Nor in hir yeftis have flaunce,
She is so fulle of *variaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5482.

At variance. (*a*) In a state of difference or disagreement.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen,
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies.
How much *at variance* are her feet and eyes!
Pope, Spring, l. 60.

In proportion as men are habituated to maintain their own claims while respecting the claims of others . . . is produced a mental attitude *at variance* with that which accompanies subjection. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

(*b*) In a state of controversy or dissension; in a state of opposition or enmity.

I am come to set a man *at variance* against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

The Spaniards set York and Stanley *at variance;* they poyson York, and seize upon his Goods.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 373.

★= **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Disagreement*, etc. See *difference*.

★**variant** (vā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *variaunt, varyaunt*, < OF. *variant*, F. *variant* = Sp. Pg. It. *variante*, < L. *varian(t-)s*, ppr. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Different; diverse; having a different form or character: as, a *variant* form or spelling of a word.

He [Hooper] adopted them [Forty-two Articles] so far as he liked, in his own visitation Articles, anticipating their publication by two years; and this diocesan *variant* edition, so to call it, is of value as giving the mind of the father of Nonconformity, or at least the most eminent puritan contemporary, on several important points.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx., note.

2. Variable; varying; changing; inconstant.

So *variaunt* of diversitee
That men in everiche myghte se
Bothe gret anoy and ek swetnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1917.

While above in the *variant* breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

3†. Unsettled; restless.

He is heer and ther;
He is so *variaunt*, he abit nowher.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 164.

II. *n.* Something that is substantially the same, though in a different form; in *etym.*, a variant form or spelling of the same original word; in *lit.*, a different reading or spelling.

These stories [French Folk-lore] are . . . interesting *variants* of those common to the rest of Europe.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 519.

It may be objected that some of these [local circumstances] are the characteristics of a *variant* rather than of a "version." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 70.

variate (vā′ri-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *variated*, ppr. *variating*. [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **I.** *trans.* To make different; vary; diversify.

What was the cause of their multiplied, *variated* complotments against her?
Dean King, Sermon on the Fifth of November, 1608, p. 33. [(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To alter; vary; change.

That which we touch with times doth *variate*,
Now hot, now cold, and sometimes temperate.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 43. (*Latham.*)

★**variate** (vā′ri-āt), *a.* [< ME. *variate*, < L. *variatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Varied; variegated; diverse.

Olyve is pulde of coloure *variate*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

variated[1] (vā′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *variatus*, pp. of *variare*, vary: see *variate*.] Varied; diversified; variate.

variated[2], *a.* Same as *varriated*.

Smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful. (*Richardson.*)

★**variation** (vā-ri-ā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *variacyon*, < ME. *variacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *variation* = Sp. *variación* = Pg. *variação* = It. *variazione*, < L. *variatio(n-)*, a difference, variation, < *variare*, pp. *variatus*, change, vary: see *vary*.] **1.** The act or process of varying; partial change in form, position, state, or qualities; alteration; mutation; diversity; variance; modification: as, *variations* of color; the slow *variation* of language.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner at the bar was acquit of treason.
Sir J. Hayward, Life and Reign of Edw. VI., p. 322.

It is well known that in some instances of insidious shock, and in the earlier stages of purulent infection, the pulse will sometimes beat without abnormal *variation*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 120.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a former condition, position, or relation; amount or rate of change: as, a *variation* of two degrees; a *variation* of twopence in the pound.

The *variations* due to fatigue, fluctuation of the attention, and the like, were largely balanced.
W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 591.

3†. Difference.

There is great *variation* between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favour of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

4†. Variance; dissension; discord.

Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches in great dyfference.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., cccxliv.

5. In *gram.*, change of form of words, as in declension, conjugation, etc.; inflection.

The regular declensions and *variations* of nouns and verbs should be early and thoroughly learnt.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, I. vii. § 1.

6. In *astron.*, any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body. When these deviations are compensated in comparatively short periods of time they are called *periodic variations*, but when the compensation requires an immense period of time for its consummation the variation is called a *secular variation*.

7. In *physics* and *nav.*, the deviation of a magnetic needle from the true north, denoted by the angle which the vertical plane passing through the poles of the needle freely suspended, and undisturbed by local attraction, makes with the geographical meridian of the place: generally and more properly called *declination*. The variation of the compass does not remain constantly the same in the same place, but undergoes certain diurnal, secular, and accidental changes. Of these the diurnal changes amount to only a small fraction of a degree; the secular change, however, may amount to 20° or 30° or more, and goes through a long cycle requiring for its completion some three or four centuries. Thus, in the year 1576, in London, the variation was 11° 15′ east; in 1652 the needle pointed due north, after which time it traveled about 24½° to the westward (the maximum being in 1815); the variation is now considerably less, and is continually decreasing. It is very different, however, in different parts of the globe. In the eastern part of the United States the variation is now westerly, and has been increasing since the last decade of the eighteenth century; but the annual change is now less than it was fifty years ago. In the western United States the variation is easterly, and has been in general diminishing; for a region in the extreme southwest, however, the needle is now stationary. The accidental variations are such as accompany magnetic storms, and are most frequent and violent at periods of about eleven and a half years, corresponding to the sun-spot period. See *declination*, *agonic*, *isogonic*[1].

The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or, by nautical men, its *variation*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 10.

8. In *biol.*, the act, process, or result of deviation from a given type of form or structure in a plastic vegetable or animal organization, by means of natural selection; or the sum of the phenomena resulting from the influence of conditions of environment, as opposed to those which would have been exhibited had the law of heredity alone been operative. See *variability*, 2, and *variety*, 6. Variation in the biological sense is the accomplishment of that which variability permits, environment requires, and selection directs; it covers the whole range of deviation from a given type, stock, or parent-form. Individual variation may be teratological, resulting in malformations or monstrosities, which are quite aside from the normal course of evolution, and probably never in perpetuity, though some freaks of nature, not decidedly pathological or morbid, are sometimes transmitted, as polydactylism in man, and the like. Another series of variations, less decidedly at variance with an ordinary development, and if not useless at least not hurtful to the organism, result in numberless sports, especially of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, which tend to perpetuation or may be perpetuated artificially. (See *selection*, 3 (artificial and methodical), *sport*, *n.*, 8, and *strain*[2], 1.) The usual course of variation on a grand scale is believed to be by the natural selection of useful characters to be preserved and increased, with such decrease or extinction of their opposites as tends to their further improvement. The first decided steps in this direction are seen in the (mainly geographical or climatic) varieties, races, subspecies, and conspecies of ordinary descriptive zoology and botany; a step further brings us to the species; and most biologists hold that such increments of differences by insensible degrees have in fact resulted in the genus, the family, and all other distinctions which can be predicated among animals and plants. *Variation* is used in a more abstract sense, as nearly synonymous with *variability:* as, a theory of *variation;* and in a more concrete sense, like *variety:* as, this specimen is a *variation* of that one.

Some authors use the term *variation* in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and *variations* in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 25.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with Heredity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 85.

9. In *music*, a tune or theme repeated with changes, elaborations, or embellishments, especially when made one of a series of movements aiming to develop the capacities of a given subject. The impulse to compose sets of variations of a melody was one of the early fruits of the desire for extended works in which an artistic unity should be manifest. In the beginning of this century this impulse was doubtless indulged to excess, ingenuity of mechanical invention and the desire for executive display being unduly prominent. But essentially the idea of the repetition of a given theme with decoration and transformation is involved in the whole theory of thematic development. The particular devices used to produce variations —such as melodic figuration, alteration of harmonic structure, change of mode or tonality, change of rhythm, etc. — are too many to be enumerated. Variations were formerly called *doubles*.

10. In the calculus, an infinitesimal increment of a function, due to changes in the values of the constants, and affecting it, therefore, in different amounts for different values of the variables.—**11.** In *alg.*: (*a*) The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs. (*b*) A linear arrangement of some of a given set of objects or of all. Thus, there are fifteen variations of the letters A, B, C, as follows: A, B, C, AB, BA, BC, CB, CA, AC, ABC, BCA, CAB, CBA, BAC, ACB.—**Analogous variation,** in *biol.*, a variation occurring in a species or variety which resembles a normal character in another and distinct species or variety; a parallel variation. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants. —**Correlated variation,** in *biol.*, a variation in any part of one organism which is correlated with and consequent upon the variation of another part of the same organism. The idea is that the whole organization of any individual is so bound together during its growth and development that when slight variations in any one part occur, and are accumulated through natural selection, other parts become modified. *Darwin*, Orig. of Species, p. 146.—**Function of limited variation.** See *function*.—**Method of concomitant variations.** See *method*.—**Method** or **calculus of variations,** a branch of the differential calculus established by the Bernoullis, Euler, and Lagrange, the object of which is to solve certain problems, called *problems of isoperimetry*, in which one curve, surface, etc., is compared with another in regard to certain conditions. For example, the earliest problem of the calculus of variations was that of the brachistochrone—Given two points A and B, to find the curve along which a particle will fall in least time from A to B. A variation is denoted by a lower-case Greek delta.—**Movements of variation,** in *physiol.*, movements exhibited by mobile organs in plants, generally occurring in response to an external stimulation, as in the sensitive plant.—**Parallel variation,** in *biol.*, same as *analogous variation*. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants.—**Right of variation,** in *canon law*, the right of a lay patron during an established period to suggest, for confirmation by the proper ecclesiastical authority, the diversion of a benefice already presented to a different candidate. A right of variation by which the ecclesiastic having the appointing power is obliged to appoint the second candidate presented is called *privative;* and the right of presentation by which he may appoint at his own discretion either of the candidates presented is called *cumulative*. *McClintock and Strong.*—**Variation of parameters,** a change in an equation by which some of its constants are made functions of the variables. The application of this device to the solution of differential equations is called the *method of the variation of parameters.*—**Variation of the elements,** a method for the solution of a dynamical problem which differs only slightly from another whose solution is known.—**Variation of the moon,** an inequality in the moon's rate of motion, occasioned by the attraction of the sun, and depending as to its degree on the moon's position in her orbit, consisting in an acceleration in longitude from the quadratures to the syzygies, and a retardation from the syzygies to the quadratures. It was discovered by Tycho Brahe (1546–1601).—**Variation-permanence.** See *Newton's rule*, under *rule*[1].—**Variations of state,** in *engraving*, the results of all changes made on a plate by cutting, retouching, erasing inscriptions and substituting others, altering publisher's address, methods of printing, etc., according to which, in important engravings, the impressions are classified.

variational (vā-ri-ā′shon-al), *a.* [< *variation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to variation, especially in its biological senses: as, a *variational* fact or doctrine; *variational* characters: in the latter instance, synonymous with *varietal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

variation-chart (vā-ri-ā′shon-chärt), *n.* A chart on which lines, called *isogonic lines*, are drawn passing through places having the same magnetic variation. See cut under *isogonic*.

variation-compass (vā-ri-ā′shon-kum″pas), *n.* A declination-compass.

★**variator** (vā′ri-ā-tor), *n.* A joint used in underground electrical mains to allow for the expansion or contraction of the metal with changes of temperature.

varicated (var′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*), a varix, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *conch.*, having varices; marked by varicose formations.

varication (var-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< NL. *varix* (*varic-*) + *-ation*.] In *conch.*, formation of a varix; a set or system of varices.

★**varicella** (var-i-sel′ä), *n.* [= F. *varicelle*, < NL. *varicella*, < *vari*(*ola*) + dim. *-c-ella*.] A specific contagious disease, usually of childhood, characterized by an eruption of vesicles of moderate size, filled with a clear, slightly yellowish fluid; chicken-pox; swine-pox. There is usually but little if any fever or other constitutional disturbance. Rarely one or more of the vesicles will leave a slight pit in the skin resembling a smallpox-scar. The disease is very mild, and is seldom or never fatal.—**Varicella gangrenosa,** a rare form of chicken-pox in which the eruption terminates in gangrenous ulceration.

varicellar (var-i-sel′är), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to varicella.—**Varicellar fever.** (*a*) The initial fever of chicken-pox. (*b*) Modified smallpox: varioloid. [Rare and erroneous.]

varicellate (var-i-sel′āt), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, having small varices.

varicelloid (var-i-sel′oid), *a.* [< *varicella* + *-oid*.] Resembling varicella.—**Varicelloid smallpox,** modified smallpox; varioloid.

varices, *n.* Plural of *varix*.

variciform (var′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Resembling a varix; varicose; knotty.

varicoblepharon (var″i-kō-blef′a-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, + Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

varicocele (var′i-kō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *varicocèle*, < L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor in the scrotum, composed of the varicosed veins of the spermatic cord. The term was employed by the older medical writers to designate also a varicose condition of the scrotal veins.

varicoid (var′i-koid), *a.* [< L. *varix*, a dilated vein, + *-oid*.] Same as *variciform*.

varicolored, varicoloured (vā′ri-kul-ord), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ed*[2].] Diversified in color; variegated; motley.

Vary-colour'd shells. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

The right wing of Schleiermacher's *varicolored* following. *The American*, VII. 278.

varicolorous (vā-ri-kul′or-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *color*, color, + *-ous*.] Variously colored; variegated in color.

varicorn (vā′ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having diversiform or variously shaped antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Varicornes*.

II. *n.* A varicorn beetle.

Varicornes (vā-ri-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *varius*, various, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In some systems, a legion of *Coleoptera*, including the clavicorns, lamellicorns, and serricorns. [Rare.]

varicose (var′i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins, < *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] **1.** Of or relating to varix; affected with varix.

I observed that nearly all of them [bearers] had large *varicose* veins in their legs, owing to the severity of their avocation. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 91.

The skin covering the morbid growth was rough, and showed large blue *varicose* veins ramifying over the surface. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 79.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins: applied to elastic fabrics made into stockings, bandages, etc., used for this purpose.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, prominent and tortuous, as formations upon a shell; resembling or having varices; varicated.—**Varicose aneurism,** an aneurismal sac having communication with both an artery and a vein. See *aneurismal varix*, under *aneurismal*.—**Varicose angioma,** dilatation of the minute veins or venous radicles.—**Varicose lymphatics,** dilated lymphatic vessels.—**Varicose ulcer,** an ulcer of the leg caused by the presence of varicose veins.—**Varicose veins,** a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the lower extremity, are dilated, the valves giving them a beaded appearance.

varicosed (var′i-kōst), *a.* [< *varicose* + *-ed*[2].] In a condition of varix: noting veins.

varicosity (var-i-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *varicosities* (-tiz). [< *varicose* + *-ity*.] A varix.

varicous (var′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *varicosus*, varicose: see *varicose*.] Same as *varicose*.

varicula (vā-rik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *variculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *varicula*, dim. of *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein: see *varix*.] A varix of the conjunctiva.

varied (vā′rid), *p. a.* **1.** Altered; partially changed; changed.

These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the *varied* God. *Thomson*, Hymn.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various kinds or sorts: as, a *varied* assortment of goods.—**3.** Differing from one another; diverse; various: as, commerce with its *varied* interests.—**4.** Variegated in color: as, the *varied* thrush.—**Varied pickerel, shrike, thrush.** See the nouns.

variedly (vā′rid-li), *adv.* Diversely.

Variegatæ (vā″ri-e-gā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), fem. pl. of LL. *variegatus:* see *variegate.*] An important group of noctuid moths, belonging to the division *Quadrifidæ*, and including eight of Guenée's families, the most important being the *Plusiidæ*. They have the body small or of moderate size, the proboscis long or moderate, palpi well developed, the fore wings metallic or with a silky luster, or with the inner border angular or denticulate, and the hind wings of one color, occasionally pale or yellow with a dark border. See cut under *Plusia.*

variegate (vā′ri-e-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variegated*, ppr. *variegating.* [= Sp. Pg. *variegado*, < LL. *variegatus*, pp. of *variegare*, make of various sorts or colors, < L. *varius*, various (see *various*), + *agere*, make, do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues; mark with different colors in irregular patches; spot, streak, dapple, etc.: as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

Each particular thing is *variegated*, or wears a mottled coat. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

variegated (vā′ri-e-gā-ted), *p. a.* Varied in color; irregularly marked with different colors.—**Variegated copper.** Same as *bornite.*—**Variegated monkey,** the douc, *Semnopithecus nemæus.*—**Variegated pebbleware.** See *pebbleware.*—**Variegated sandstone.** Same as *New Red Sandstone* (which see, under *sandstone*).—**Variegated sheldrake,** *Tadorna variegata.*—**Variegated sole.** See *sole*[2].—**Variegated spider-monkey,** *Ateles variegatus.*—**Variegated tanager, thrush,** etc. See the nouns.

variegation (vā″ri-e-gā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *variegação;* as *variegate* + *-ion.*] **1.** Varied coloration; the conjunction of various colors or color-marks; party-coloration.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The conjunction of two or more colors in the petals, leaves, and other parts of plants. (*b*) A condition of plants in which the leaves become partially white or of a very light color, from suppression or modification of the chlorophyl. Plants showing this unnatural condition may be otherwise quite healthy, and are often prized on account of their peculiar appearance. The cause is not well known. It sometimes occurs in a single branch of a tree, and may be thence propagated by grafting. As a permanent and often congenital peculiarity it is to be distinguished from *chlorosis* (which compare).

variegator (vā′ri-e-gā-tọr), *n.* [< *variegate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which variegates.

varier (vā′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *vary* + *-er*[1].] One who varies; one who deviates.

Pious *variers* from the church. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

★**varietal** (vạ-rī′e-tạl), *a.* [< *variet-y* + *-al.*] In *biol.*, having the character of a zoölogical or botanical variety; subspecific, or of the character of a subspecies; racial, with reference to geographical variation; of or pertaining to varieties; variational: as, *varietal* characters; *varietal* differences or distinctions. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.

varietally (vạ-rī′e-tạl-i), *adv.* In *biol.*, in a varietal manner or relation; as a variety; to a varietal extent only; subspecifically. *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 174. ★

variety (vạ-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *varieties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *varietie, variete;* < OF. *variete*, F. *variété* = Sp. *variedad* = Pg. *variedade* = It. *varietà*, < L. *varieta(t-)s*, difference, diversity, < *varius*, different, various: see *various.*] **1.** The state or character of being varied or various; intermixture of different things, or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity; multifariousness; absence of monotony or uniformity; dissimilitude.

Their Oathes (especially of their Emperors) are of many cuts, and *varietie* of fashion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

Variety I ask not; give me One
To live perpetually upon.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, i.

Variety 's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.
Cowper, Task, ii. 606.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness; versatility.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite *variety;* other women cloy
The appetites they feed. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 241.

3†. Variation; deviation; change.

Hee also declared certeyne thynges as concerninge the *variete* of the northe pole.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

Immouable, no way obnoxious to *varietie* or change.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 95.

4. A collection of different things; a varied assortment.

Two Crucifixes of inestimable worth, beset with wonderful *variety* of precious stones, as Carbuncles, Rubies, Diamonds. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features; a sort; a kind: as, *varieties* of rock, of wood, of land, of soil; to prefer one *variety* of cloth to another.—**6.** In *biol.*, with special reference to classification: (*a*) A subspecies; a subdivision of a species; an individual animal or plant which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, from the rest of its or their species, in certain recognizable particulars which are transmissible, and constant to a degree, yet which are not specifically distinctive, since they intergrade with the characters of other members of the same species; a race, especially a climatic or geographical race which arises without man's interference. See *species*, 5. As the biological conception of species excludes the notion of special creation, or of any original fixation of specific distinctions, so the same conception regards varieties as simply nascent species which may or may not be established; if established, varieties have become species in the process, as soon as the steps of that process are obliterated. A variety has in itself the making of a species, and all species are supposed to have thus been made. The distinction being always in degree only, and never in kind, the actual recognition of both varieties and species for the purposes of classification, nomenclature, and description is largely a matter of tact and experience. See *trinomialism.* (*b*) A race, as of cultivated plants or domestic animals; a stock; a strain; a sport; a breed: a general term, covering all the modifications which may be impressed upon animals and plants by artificial selection. See the more distinctive words, especially *race*, *n.*, 5 (*b*). Varieties of this grade seldom reach the permanence of those attributed to natural selection, and tend to revert if left to themselves, though the actual differences may be greater than those marking natural varieties. (See *Dysodus.*) In like manner the term *variety* is applied to inorganic substances of the same kind which are susceptible of classification, to note differences in color, structure, crystallization, and the like, all the varieties being referable to some one species which is assumed as the typically perfect standard: as, *varieties* of quartz or of diamond. See *subspecies.*—**Climatic variety,** a natural variety of any species produced by climatic influences, or specially affected by such influences, or regarded with particular reference to climate. As climate itself is largely a matter of geography, a climatic variety is almost necessarily a geographical variety, and the terms are interchangeable. See below.—**Geographical variety,** a natural variety of any species whose range of distribution is coincident with a given geographical region, and whose varietal peculiarities have been caused by, or are dependent for their perpetuity upon, local influences, especially climate; a climatic variety; a local race. Animals and plants which have a wide geographical distribution are almost always found to run into geographical races, which may be so strongly marked that there is great difference of opinion among naturalists respecting their full specific or only varietal valuation. The principal exceptions are in those forms whose individuals may be wide-ranging, through unusual powers of locomotion, as those birds which perform extensive annual migrations, and are therefore not continually subjected to modifying local influences. Geographical variation, under any given degree of climatic difference, is strongly favored by insulation, or anything which tends to a sort of natural in-and-in breeding of comparatively few individuals, as is well illustrated in the fauna and flora of islands, where geographical varieties tend to develop speedily into species distinct from those of neighboring islands. Mountain-ranges and desert areas always develop a fauna and flora of a facies peculiar to themselves. The main climatic factors in the evolution of geographical varieties are relative temperature and relative humidity.—**Variety hybrid,** a mongrel resulting from crossing individuals of opposite sexes of different varieties of the same species. They are much more numerous than hybrids between different species, and are usually very easy to bring about with proper selection of the stocks from which to breed. They are also usually fertile, which as a rule is not the case with the progeny of thoroughly distinct species.

variety-planer (vạ-rī′e-ti-plā″nėr), *n.* See *molding-machine*, 1.

variety-show (vạ-rī′e-ti-shō), *n.* An entertainment consisting of dances, songs, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastics, or specialties of any kind, sometimes including farces or short sketches written to exhibit the accomplishments of the company.

variety-theater (vạ-rī′e-ti-thē″ạ-tėr), *n.* A theater devoted to variety-shows.

variform (vā′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= It. *variforme*, < L. *varius*, various, + *forma*, form.] Varied in form; having different shapes; diversiform.

variformed (vā′ri-fôrmd), *a.* [< *variform* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *variform.*

varify (vā′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *varified*, ppr. *varifying.* [< L. *varius*, various, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To diversify; variegate; color variously. [Rare.]

May is seen,
Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride
Of liuely Colours, louely *varified*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

★**variola** (vạ-rī′ọ-lạ), *n.* [= F. *variole* = Sp. *viruela*, < ML. *variola*, also *variolus*, smallpox, < L. *varius*, various, spotted: see *various.*] **1.** Smallpox; a specific contagious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, becoming vesicular and then pustular, and attended by high fever, racking pains in the head and spine, and severe constitutional disturbance. The eruption in its vesicular stage is umbilicated, and it is apt to leave a number of roundish depressed scars, the pits or pockmarks. See *smallpox.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Swainson, 1839).] A genus of fishes.—**Variola confluens, discreta, hæmorrhagica.** Same as *confluent, discrete, hemorrhagic smallpox.* See *smallpox.*—**Variola inserta,** a smallpox produced by inoculation.—**Variola ovina,** sheep-pox.

variolar (vạ-rī′ọ-lạr), *a.* [< *variola* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *variolous.*

Variolaria (vạ-rī″ri-ọ-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1780); < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, the type of which is *V. melogramma.* The later genus *Melogramma* of Fries was based upon this species.

variolarine (vạ-rī″ri-ọ-lā′rin), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria;* pustulate.

variolarioid (vạ-rī″ri-ọ-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Variolaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or pertaining to the genus *Variolaria.*

★**variolate** (vā′ri-ọ-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *variola* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a scar of smallpox: noting impressions or foveæ when they have a central prominence.—**2.** In *bot.*, thickly marked with pustules or pits, as in smallpox.

variolated (vā′ri-ọ-lā ted), *a.* [< *variolate* + *-ed*[2].] Inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

variolation (vạ-rī″ri-ọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ation.*] Inoculation with the virus of smallpox. See *inoculation*, 2. Also *variolization.*—**Bovine variolation,** inoculation of a cow with the virus of smallpox, for the purpose of obtaining vaccine virus from the eruption resulting.

variole (vā′ri-ōl), *n.* [< F. *variole*, < ML. *variola*, smallpox: see *variola.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a shallow pit, or slightly pitted marking, like the pitting of a smallpox-pustule; a foveole.—**2.** In *lithol.*, a spherulite of the rock called variolite.

The spherulites or *varioles* [of the variolite-diabase from the Durance) are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface, being in some places almost microscopic, in others 5 centim. in diameter.
Cole and Gregory, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 312.

variolic (vạ-ri-ol′ik), *a.* [= F. *variolique;* as *variola* + *-ic.*] Variolous.

variolite (vā′ri-ọ-līt), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ite*[2].] A rock in which there is a more or less distinctly concretionary arrangement, giving rise to pustular or pea-like forms which are disseminated through a finely crystalline ground-mass, and which, from their resemblance as seen on weathered surfaces to smallpox-pustules, have for hundreds of years made this rock an object of curiosity. In India variolite has been held in high respect as a preventive of or cure for smallpox, being worn as an amulet suspended from the neck, or used in other similar ways. The name by which it has been known there is *gamaïcu.* From the time of Aldrovandi till now, variolite has occupied the attention of geologists and lithologists. The best-known locality, by far, of this curious rock is the region of the river Durance, near the border of France and Italy. A rock very similar in character to the variolite of the Durance is found in the district of Olonetz in Russia. Variolite is now most generally regarded as a product of contact-metamorphism. The varioles or spherulites of this rock seem rather variable in composition, but chiefly made up of a triclinic feldspar. The Durance variolite is defined by its latest investigators (Messrs. Cole and Gregory) as being "a devitrified spherulitic tachylyte, typically coarse in structure."

variolitic (vā″ri-ọ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *variolite* + *-ic.*] In *lithol.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing variolite.

variolitism (vā′ri-ọ-līt-izm), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ism.*] A less correct form of *variolitization.*

Lœwinson-Lessing seems inclined to abandon variolite as the name of a rock-species in favor of spherulitic augite-porphyrite, retaining it, however, in the form of *variolitism* for that of a process.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 330.

variolitization (vā″ri-ọ-lit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *variolite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *lithol.*, conversion into variolite; change in a rock of such a character as to give rise to the peculiar structure denominated *variolitic. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 330.

variolization (vā-ri-ol-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *variola* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] Same as *variolation.*

varioloid (vā′ri-ọ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *varioloide;* < ML. *variola*, smallpox, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Resembling variola or smallpox.—2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles, as the skin of diseased pigs.

II. *n.* Modified smallpox; a mild form of smallpox which may abort at the vesicular stage, occurring usually in those who are partially protected by vaccination. The disease is seldom fatal, yet it is true smallpox, may be followed by pitting, and is capable of communicating by contagion the most virulent form of the disease.

variolous (vā-rī′ō-lus), *a.* [= F. *varioleux*, < ML. *variolosus*, pitted with smallpox, < *variola*, smallpox: see *variola*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or designating smallpox; variolar; variolic.—2. In *entom.*, having somewhat scattered and irregular varioles.

Also *variolar*.

variolo-vaccine (vā-rī″ō-lō-vak′sin), *n.* Lymph or crusts obtained from a heifer with variolo-vaccinia.

variolo-vaccinia (vā-rī″ō-lō-vak-sin′i-ä), *n.* Vaccinia resulting from inoculation with small-pox-virus.

variometer (vā-ri-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *varius*, various, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in comparing the intensity of magnetic forces, especially the magnetic force of the earth at different points—for example, as varied by local causes. One form consists of four stationary magnets in whose field is suspended a delicate magnetic needle; the change in the position of this needle as the instrument is placed at different points gives a means of comparing the corresponding external forces.

variorum (vā-ri-ō′rum), *a.* [In the phrase *variorum edition*, a half-translation of L. *editio cum notis variorum*, edition with notes of various persons, *variorum*, gen. pl. of *varius*, various: see *various*.] Noting an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted: as, a *variorum* edition of Shakspere.

various (vā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *varius*, diverse, various, party-colored, variegated, also changing, changeable, fickle, etc. Hence ult. *variety*, *vary*, *variant*, *variegate*, etc.] 1. Differing from one another; different, diverse; manifold: as, men of *various* occupations.

So many and so *various* laws are given.
Milton, P. L., xii. 282.

How *various*, how tormenting,
Are my Miseries! *Congreve*, Semele, i. 1.

2. Divers; several.

Dukes of the most modern Austria . . . have all of them at *various* times borne rule over the whole or part of the older Austria of Lombardy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 5.

3. Changeable; uncertain; inconstant; variable; unfixed.

My comfort is that their [men's] judgment is too weak to endanger you, since by this it confesses that it mistakes you, in thinking you irresolved or *various*.
Donne, Letters, xc.

The servile suitors watch her *various* face,
She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Epil.

4. Exhibiting different characters; variform; diversiform; multiform.

A man so *various* that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 545.

5. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

My grandfather was of a *various* life, beginning first at court, where, after he had spent most part of his means, he became a soldier, and made his fortune with his sword at the siege of St. Quintens in France and other wars.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 24.

A happy rural seat of *various* view.
Milton, P. L., iv. 247.

A *various* host they came — whose ranks display
Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 57.

It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a *various* reader; and I think it is true.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 235.

variously (vā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In various or different ways; diversely; multifariously.

variousness (vā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being various; variety; multifariousness.

variscite (var′i-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Variscia*, Voigtland (now part of Saxony), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in crystalline or reniform crusts of a bright-green color.

varix (vā′riks), *n.*; pl. *varices* (var′i-sēz). [= F. *varice* = Sp. *variz*, *varice* = Pg. *varix* = It. *varice*, < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, < *varus*, bent, stretched: see *varus*.] 1. Abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein or other vessel of the body; also, a vein, artery, or lymphatic thus dilated or tortuous; a varicose vessel.—2. [NL.] In *conch.*, a mark or scar on the surface of a shell denoting a former position of the lip of the aperture, which has passed on with the periodical growth of the shell. Varices are conspicuous in some univalves. See cuts under *murex* and *triton*.

—**Aneurismal varix.** See *aneurismal*.—**Lymphatic varix**, dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

varlet (vär′let), *n.* [< ME. *varlet*, *verlet*, < OF. *varlet*, also *vaslet*, *vallet*, *vadlet*, *valet*, F. *valet*, a groom, younker, squire, stripling, youth, servant, for **vassalet*, < ML. **vassaletus*, dim. of *vassallus*, a servant, vassal: see *vassal*. Doublet of *valet*.] 1. Originally, a very young man of noble or knightly birth, serving an apprenticeship in knightly exercises and accomplishments while awaiting elevation to the rank of knight; hence (because such youths served as pages or personal servants to the knights who had charge of them), a body-servant or attendant. (See *valet*.) The name was also given to the city bailiffs or serjeants.

One of these laws [of Richard II.] enacts "that no *varlets* called yeomen" should wear liveries; the other, "that no livery should be given under colour of a Gild or fraternity, or of any other association, whether of gentry or servants, or of commonalty."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlviii.

Call here my *varlet*; I'll unarm again.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 1.

Why, you were best get one o' the *varlets* of the city, a serjeant. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

Three *varlets* that the king had hir'd
Did likely him betray.
Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

2. Hence, one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal; a rogue: a term of contempt or reproach.

Was not this a seditious *varlet*, to tell them this to their beards? *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Ana. My name is Ananias.
Sub. Out, the *varlet*
That cozened the apostles!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Well, I am glad you are not the dull, insensible *varlet* you pretended to be. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. The coat-card now called the *knave* or *jack* (in French, *valet*).

varletess† (vär′let-es), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ess*.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xxxi.

varletry (vär′let-ri), *n.* [< *varlet* + *-ry*: see *-ery*.] The rabble; the crowd; the mob.

The shouting *varletry*
Of censuring Rome. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 56.

varmin, varmint (vär′min, vär′mint), *n.* Dialectal variants of *vermin*. Also *varment*.

Among the topmost leaves . . . a dark looking savage was nestled, partly concealed by the trunk of the tree, and partly exposed, as though looking down . . . to ascertain the effect produced by his treacherous aim. . . . "This must be looked to!" said the scout. . . . "Uncas, . . . we have need of all our we'pons to bring the cunning *varment* from his roost."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, viii.

The low public-house . . . was the rendezvous of the press-gang, . . . who were one and all regarded in the light of mean kidnappers and spies — *varmint*, as the common people esteemed them.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

★**varnish** (vär′nish), *n.* [< ME. *vernysh*, *vernisch*, *vernysche* = D. *vernis* = MHG. *firnis*, G. *firniss* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernis*, < OF. (and F.) *vernis*, varnish (cf. *vernis*, adj., polished), = Pr. *vernitz* = Sp. *berniz*, *barniz* = Pg. *verniz* = It. *vernice* (> NGr. *βερνίκι*), (ML. *vernicium*, *fernisium*), varnish: see *varnish*, *v.*] 1. A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid capable of hardening without losing its transparency: used by painters, gilders, cabinet-makers, and others for coating over the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting in a greater or less degree the influences of air and moisture. The resinous substances most commonly employed for varnishes are amber, anime, copal, mastic, rosin, sandarac, and shellac, which may be colored with arnotto, asphalt, gamboge, saffron, turmeric, or dragon's-blood. The solvents are (*a*) fixed or volatile oils or mixtures of them (as linseed-oil or spirits of turpentine), and (*b*) concentrated alcohol or methylated spirits; hence the varnishes are divided into two classes, *oil-varnishes* and *spirit-varnishes*.

Varnish, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last.
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

To Greatorex's, and there he showed me his *varnish*, which he hath invented, which appears every whit as good, upon a stick which he hath done, as the Indian.
Pepys, Diary, I. 424.

2. That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance.

So doe I more the sacred Tongue esteem
(Though plaine and rurall it do rather seem,
Then schoold Athenian; and Diuinitie,
For onely *varnish*, haue but Verity).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The *varnish* of the holly and ivy. *Macaulay*.

3. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation; "whitewash."

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame
The Frenchman gave you. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 133.

Count Orloff, whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze with jewels, and in whose demeanour the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discerned through a thin *varnish* of French politeness. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

4. In *ceram.*, the thin gloss or glaze of pottery.

—**Amalgam, amber, antiseptic, asphalt varnish.** See the qualifying words.—**Black varnish**, a natural varnish or lacquer, the product of several trees (see *varnish-tree*), chiefly the Burmese or Martaban varnish, consisting of the sap of *Melanorrhœa usitata*. This is a thick, viscid, grayish, terebinthinous substance, soon turning black on exposure, and drying very slowly. Nearly every vessel in Burma, whether for holding liquids or solids, is lacquered with this substance, as well as furniture, idols, temples, etc.—**French varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving white shellac in alcohol. Sometimes a little gum sandarac is added.—**Lac varnish.** Same as *lacquer*.—**Lac water-varnish.** See *lac*[2].—**Lithographic varnish.** See *lithographic*.—**Piny varnish.** Same as *piny resin*. See *piny*[1] and *Vateria*.—**Printers' varnish.** See *printer*.—**Sealing-wax varnish.** See *sealing-wax*.—**Shellac varnish.** See *shellac*.—**Varnish colors.** See *color*.—**Varnish sumac.** See *sumac*.

varnish (vär′nish), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vernish*; < ME. *vernysshen*, *vernischen* = D. *vernissen* = G. *firnissen* = Sw. *fernissa* = Dan. *fernisse*, < OF. (and F.) *vernisser*, varnish, sleek, glaze over with varnish, = Sp. *barnizar* = Pg. *(en)vernizar* = It. *verniciare*, also *vernicare* (cf. NGr. *βερνικιάζειν*, varnish); from the noun, but perhaps in part from the orig. verb, OF. *vernir* (*verniss-*), varnish, perhaps < ML. as if **vitrinire*, lit. 'glaze,' < ML. *vitrinus* (> Pr. *veirin*), of glass, glassy, < *vitrum*, glass: see *vitrine*. The Rom. forms of the noun are somewhat irregular; the Sp. Pg. It. are prob. due in part to the OF.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay varnish on for the purpose of decorating or protecting the surface. See *varnish*, *n.*, 1.

Wel hath this millere *vernysshed* his heed;
Ful pale he was fordronken, and nat reed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 229.

The iron parts are *varnished*, either with a fat varnish or the residuum of some turpentine varnish.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 234.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance; give an improved appearance to.

A wither'd hermit, five-score winters worn,
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye:
Beauty doth *varnish* age, as if new-born,
And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 244.

Close ambition, *varnish'd* o'er with zeal.
Milton, P. L., ii. 485.

3. To give an attractive external appearance to by rhetoric; give a fair coloring to; gloss over; palliate: as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

The Church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross and neither less nor other than is due unto Christ himself, howsoever they *varnish* and qualify their sentence.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 65.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

Varnished glaze. See *glaze*.

II. *intrans.* To apply varnish, in a general sense.

varnisher (vär′nish-ėr), *n.* [< *varnish* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.—2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance (to); one who glosses over.

Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise.
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Rochester, On Silence.

varnishing-day (vär′nish-ing-dā), *n.* A day before the opening of a picture exhibition on which exhibitors have the privilege of retouching or varnishing their pictures after they have been placed on the walls.

varnish-polish (vär′nish-pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

varnish-tree (vär′nish-trē), *n.* Any one of several trees of which the sap or some secretion serves as a lacquer or varnish. The most important of these is the Japan varnish- or lacquer-tree (see *lacquer-tree*); also of high importance is the black, Burmese, or Martaban varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*, the theetsee of the Burmese, a tree of 50 or 60 feet, yielding on incision a sap of an extremely blistering property which forms a lacquer of very extensive local use (see *black varnish*, under *varnish*). In India the marking-nut, or Sylhet varnish-tree, *Semecarpus Anacardium*, with one or two allied species, yields in its fruit an excellent black varnish, as does *Hadestaphylum causticum* in its bark. These all belong to the *Anacardiaceæ*. See *Hymenæa*.—**False varnish-tree**, the tree-of-heaven, *Ailanthus glandulosa*.—**Moreton Bay varnish-tree.** See *Pentaceras*.—**New**

Granada varnish-tree, a rubiaceous tree of the Andes, in Peru and the United States of Colombia (formerly New Granada), *Elæagia utilis*, which secretes in the axils of the stipules a resinous substance employed by the natives as a useful and ornamental varnish.

varnish-wattle (vär'nish-wot'l), *n.* See *wattle*.

varrey, *n.* See *varry*.

varriated (var'i-ā-ted), *a.* [Also *variated*; < *varry* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, stepped or battlemented with the merlons or solid projections pointed bluntly, and the crenelles or openings also pointed in the same way, but reversed: from the resemblance of the shapes produced to vair. Also *variated*, *urdé*.

Varronian (va-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Varronianus*, < *Varro*(*n*-), Varro (see def.).] Pertaining to any one of the name of Varro, especially to the Roman scholar Marcus Terentius Varro (116 to about 27 B. C.).

The "*Varronian* plays" were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 93.

varry, varrey (var'i), *n.*; pl. *varries*, *varreys* (-iz). [See *vairy*, *vair*.] In *her.*, one of the separate compartments of the fur vair: a rare bearing.

varsal (vär'sal), *a.* A reduction of *univarsal* for *universal*. [Colloq.]

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world.
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

Every *varsal* soul in the library were gone to bed.
Scott.

varsity (vär'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *varsities* (-tiz). A reduction of *univarsity* for *university*: used in English universities, and affected to some extent in American colleges.

'E [Parson] coom'd to the parish wi' lots o' *Varsity* debt.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

Varsovienne (vär-sō-vi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Varsovien*, of or pertaining to Warsaw, < *Varsovie* (G. *Warschau*, Pol. *Warszawa*), Warsaw.] 1. A dance which apparently originated in France about 1853, in imitation of the Polish mazurka, polka, and redowa.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and rather slow, with strong accent on the first beat of every second measure.

vartabed, vartabet (vär'ta-bed, -bet), *n.* [Armenian.] In the *Armenian Ch.*, one of an order of clergy, superior to the ordinary priests, whose special function is teaching. The title means 'doctor' or 'teacher.'

Armenia has always been honourably distinguished for the interest the church has taken in education. A distinct order of the hierarchy has indeed been set apart for that purpose; its members are known by the name of *Vartabeds*. They rank between a Bishop and a Priest.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 69.

Varuna (var'ö-nä), *n.* [< Skt. *varuna*, a deity (see def.); cf. Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, Uranus: see *Uranus*.] In *Hind. myth.*, a deity represented in the Vedic hymns as of very great and manifold powers—the guardian of immortality, cherisher of truth, the seizer and punisher of ill-doers, the forgiver of sins, protector of the good, and the like. Latterly he became the god of waters. He is represented later as a white-skinned man, four-armed, riding on a water-monster, generally with a noose in one of his hands and a club in another, with which he seizes and punishes the wicked.

varus[1] (vā'rus), *n.*; pl. *vari* (-rī). [NL., < L. *vārus*, bent, stretched, or grown inward, awry, knock-kneed.] 1. A deformity characterized by inversion of the foot. See *talipes varus*.—2. A knock-kneed man. The phrase *genu varum* is employed by medical writers as synonymous with *bow-legs*, *knock-knee* being expressed by *genu valgum*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Stål, 1865).] A genus of hemipterous insects.—**Talipes varus.** See *talipes*.

varus[2] (vā'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vārus*, a pimple, blotch.] Acne.—**Varus comedo**, a pimple resulting from retention of the secretion within the sebaceous duct; comedo; blackhead; face-worm.

varveled, varvelled (vär'veld), *a.* [< *varvel-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the rings called *varvels* attached: said of the leg of a hawk when used as a bearing. Compare *belled*, and see cut under *à la cuisse*. Also *verveled*.

varvels (vär'velz), *n. pl.* [Also *vervels*; < OF. *vervelles*, F. *vervelles*, varvels for a hawk, prob. same as *vervelles*, *vertevelles*, the hinges of a gate, < ML. *vertibella*, a hinge, dim. of LL. *vertibulum*, a joint, ML. also a pair of tongs; cf. It. *bertovello*, a fish-net, also It. dial. *bertavel*, *bertavelle*, *bertarel*, a fish-net, bird-net, = OF. *verveil*, *verveul*, *verzeul*, *verveux*, F. *verveux* (ML. *vervilium*), a fish-net, hoop-net; < L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1], *vertebra*.] In *falconry*, rings, usually of silver, placed on the legs of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See cut under *à la cuisse*.

vary (vā'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *varied*, ppr. *varying*. [< ME. *varien*, *varyen*, < OF. (and F.) *varier* = Sp. Pg. *variar* = It. *variare*, < L. *variare*, tr. change, alter, make different, intr. change, be different, vary, < *varius*, different, various: see *various*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change; alter: as, to *vary* the conditions of an experiment.

It hath diuerse times also happened that the appellation of some of these people haue come to be *varied* and changed.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 17.

2. To diversify; modify; relieve from uniformity or monotony.

Once more I'll mark how love can *vary* wit.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 100.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights.
Milton, P. L., v. 431.

3. To change to something else; transmute.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate.
Waller, To Phyllis.

We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and the country where the scene of action lies.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

4. To make of different kinds; make diverse or different one from another.—**5†.** To express variously; diversify in terms or forms of expression.

The man hath no wit that cannot, from the rising of the lark to the lodging of the lamb, *vary* deserved praise on my palfry. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 35.

6. In *music*, to embellish or alter (a melody or theme) without really changing its identity. See *variation*, 9.

II. *intrans.* 1. To alter or be altered in any manner; suffer a partial change; appear in different or various forms; be modified; be changeable.

Fortune's mood
Varies again. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii., Prol.

Who can believe what *varies* every day,
Nor ever was nor will be at a stay?
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 36.

2. To differ or be different; be unlike or diverse: as, the laws of different countries *vary*.

Zif alle it so be, that Men of Grece ben Cristene, zit they *varien* from oure Feithe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

She that *varies* from me in belief
Gives great presumption that she loves me not.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

I have not been curious as to the spelling of the Names of Places, Plants, Fruits, Animals, &c., which in many of the remoter parts are given at the pleasure of Travellers, and *vary* according to their different Humours.
Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

3. To become unlike one's self; undergo variation, as in purpose or opinion.

He would *vary*, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

4. To deviate; depart; swerve.

Varying from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To alter or change in succession; follow alternately; alternate.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.
Addison, Cato, iii. 7.

6. To disagree; be at variance.

In judgement of her substance thus they *vary*,
And thus they *vary* in judgement of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some thrust it down into the stomach's heat.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

7†. To turn out otherwise.

Anhonged be swich oon, were he my brother!
And so he shal, for it ne may noght *varyen*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1621.

8. In *math. analysis*, to be subject to continual increase or decrease: as, a quantity conceived to *vary*, or have different values in the same equation. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another when if the one is increased or diminished the other increases or diminishes in some definite proportion. Quantities *vary inversely* when if one is increased or diminished the other is proportionally diminished or increased.

9. In *biol.*, to be diversified or subject to variation, as by natural or artificial selection; exhibit variation. See *variability*, 2, *variation*, 8, and *variety*, 6.—**Varying hare.** See *hare*[1], 1.

vary† (vā'ri), *n.* [< *vary*, *v.*] Alteration; change; variation.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 85.

vary-colored (vā'ri-kul'ord), *a.* An erroneous ★spelling of *varicolored*.

vas (vas), *n.*; pl. *vasa* (vā'sä). [< L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase*, *vessel*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a vasculum or vessel, as a tube, duct, or conduit conveying blood, lymph, or other fluid.—**Vasa aberrantia.** (*a*) Long slender arteries which occasionally connect the brachial or the axillary artery with one of the arteries of the forearm, usually the radial. (*b*) The aberrant ducts of the testis. See *aberrant*. (*c*) Bile-ducts running an unusual course in the liver.—**Vasa afferentia**, the afferent vessels of a lymphatic gland; the small branches into which a lymphatic or lacteal vessel divides before entering a gland.—**Vasa ambulacralia cava**, hollow ambulacral vessels; certain diverticula or cæcal prolongations of the Polian vesicles and ambulacral ring in echinoderms.—**Vasa brevia.** (*a*) The gastric branches of the splenic artery: five to seven small branches distributed to the fundus and greater curvature of the stomach. (*b*) Tributaries to the splenic vein, corresponding to the arterial vasa brevia.—**Vasa centralia**, the central vessels (artery and vein) of the optic nerve.—**Vasa chylifera.** Same as *vasa lactea*.—**Vasa efferentia.** (*a*) The efferent tubules of the testis: from twelve to twenty ducts which receive the seminal fluid from the vessels of the rete testis, and transmit it to the epididymis, forming in their course convoluted conical masses, the coni vasculosi, which together constitute the globus major. (*b*) The efferent lymphatic vessels: usually small ones, that soon unite into a larger one.—**Vasa Graafiana.** Same as *vasa efferentia* (*a*).—**Vasa inferentia.** Same as *vasa afferentia*.—**Vasa intestinæ tenuis**, from twelve to fifteen slender branches of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the jejunum and ileum.—**Vasa lactea**, the lacteals; the small chyliferous vessels of the intestine.—**Vasa lymphatica**, lymphatic vessels. See cuts under *lymphatic*.—**Vasa recta**, the straight tubules of the testis: from twenty to thirty short ducts formed by the union of the seminiferous tubules, and discharging into the vessels of the rete testis.—**Vasa vasorum**, small blood-vessels supplying the walls of other larger vessels.—**Vasa vorticosa**, the veins of the outer part of the choroid coat of the eye, which converge from all directions to form four or five principal trunks.—**Vas deferens**, the excretory duct of the testis, or its equivalent. In man it is a continuation of the epididymis, beginning at the lower part of the globus minor, and ascending with the spermatic cord through the inguinal ring to the base of the bladder, where it becomes enlarged and sacculated, and finally unites with the duct of the vesicula seminalis to form the ejaculatory duct. It is about two feet in length, being greatly convoluted, and an eighth of an inch in diameter. The duct which receives this name in various animals differs greatly in anatomical character. See cuts under *Trematoda*, *Astacidæ*, and *germarium*.—**Vas deferens mulieris**, a Fallopian tube.—**Vas prominens**, the spirally running vessel in the accessory spiral ligament of the cochlea.—**Vas spirale**, a small blood-vessel of the cochlea, situated opposite the outer rods of Corti, on the under surface of the basilar membrane.

Vasa (vā'sä), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Vaza*.

vasal (vā'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a vas or vessel; especially, pertaining to the blood-vessels.

vasalium (vā-sā'li-um), *n.*; pl. *vasalia* (-ä). [NL.: see *vas*.] Vascular tissue proper; endothelium; cœlarium; the epithelium-like layer of cells or vascular carpet which lines the closed cavities of the body, such as the serous surfaces of the thorax, abdomen, and pericardium, and the interior of the heart, arteries, veins, and other vessels.

vascula, *n.* Plural of *vasculum*.

vascular (vas'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vasculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vascular* = It. *vasculare*, *vascolare*, < NL. **vascularis*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to vessels which convey fluids; of or pertaining to the conveyance or circulation of fluids, especially blood, lymph, and chyle; circulatory: as, the *vascular* system; a *vascular* function or action. Some vascular systems are specified as *blood-vascular*, *lymph-vascular*, and *water-vascular*. See also *chylaqueous*.

Remotely dependent, however, as the genesis of motion is on digestive, *vascular*, respiratory, and other structures, and immediately dependent as it is on contractile structures, its most important dependence remains to be named: . . . the initiator or primary generator of motion is the Nervous System. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

The machinery of circulation is two sets of vessels—the hæmatic, or *vascular* system proper, consisting of the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries for the blood-circulation; and the lymphatic, consisting of lymph-hearts and vessels, for the flow of lymph. . . . Those tissues whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of all the constituents of the blood are said to be *vascular*; those which only feed by sucking up certain constituents of the blood, and have no demonstrable capillaries, are called non-vascular. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

(*b*) Containing vessels for the circulation of fluids; especially, well provided with small blood-vessels: as, muscle and bone are very *vascular* tissues; cartilage and cuticle are non-*vascular*; a *vascular* tumor.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of, relating to, or furnished with vessels or ducts: applied to the tissues of plants that are composed of or furnished with elongated cells or vessels for the circulation of sap. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the higher or phanerogamous plants, these uniformly containing more or less clearly defined vessels or ducts.—**Vascular arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Vascular cake**, the placenta. [Rare.]—**Vascular centers**, the centers in the medulla and spinal cord which are supposed to control dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels.—**Vascular cryptogams**, cryptogams in which the tissues consist more or less of true vascular tissue. These are coextensive with the *Pteridophyta*, or so-called higher cryptogams.—**Vascular ganglions or glands.** See *gland*.—**Vascular glomerulus.** See *glomerulus*.—**Vascular plants**, plants in which the structure is made

up in part of vascular tissue or vessels. They compose the *Spermatophyta*, or ordinary flowering plants, and the *Pteridophyta*, or vascular cryptogams (see above): sometimes technically called *Vasculares* (which see).—**Vascular stimulant**, a remedy which accelerates the flow of blood through the vessels.—**Vascular system.** See def. 1 and *system*.—**Vascular tissue.** (*a*) Any tissue permeated with blood-vessels, or other vessels large enough to convey blood-disks or lymph-corpuscles. (*b*) See *vasalium*. (*c*) In *bot.*, tissue composed of vessels or ducts; the fibrovascular system.—**Vascular tonic**, a remedy which causes contraction of the finer blood-vessels.—**Vascular tumor.** (*a*) An aneurism. (*b*) A tumor composed chiefly of an agglomeration of dilated terminal blood-vessels. (*c*) A tumor which contains an abnormally large number of blood-vessels, bleeding profusely on the slightest injury. (*d*†) Bleeding internal hemorrhoids.—**Water-vascular system.** See *water-vascular*.

Vasculares (vas-kū-lā′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vascularis*, vascular: see *vascular*.] In De Candolle's system of classification (1818), a name given to that division of the vegetable kingdom more usually called *Phanerogamia* or *Phænogamia* (*Spermatophyta*), including also the *Pteridophyta*, or ferns and their allies, and so named from the presence of vascular tissue, which is wanting in all lower cryptogams.

vascularity (vas-kū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *vascular* + *-ity*.] The character or condition of being vascular.

vascularization (vas″kū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *vascularize* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming vascular, as by the formation of new blood-vessels.

vascularize (vas′kū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vascularized*, ppr. *vascularizing*. [< *vascular* + *-ize*.] To render vascular. *Micros. Science*, XXXI. 168.

vascularly (vas′kū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to be vascular; by means of vessels; as regards the vascular system.

> The conclusion is drawn that "multiple buds, one springing from another and being *vascularly* connected therewith, ought to be considered as normal ramifications." *Nature*, XLII. 216.

vasculiform (vas′kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a vessel like a flower-pot.

vasculomotor (vas′kū-lō-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *motor*, mover.] Same as *vasomotor*.

vasculose (vas′kū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vasculeux* = Sp. *vasculoso* = It. *vascoloso*, < NL. **vasculosus*, < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vasculum*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *vascular*.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, the substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants.

vasculum (vas′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vascula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, the seed-capsule of certain plants, LL. also a small bee-hive, dim. of L. *vas*, a vessel: see *vase, vessel*.] **1.** A botanist's case or box for carrying specimens as he collects them. It is usually made of tin, and is about 18 inches long, oval-cylindrical in cross-section, being 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, with a simple cover opening for nearly the whole length.

2. In *bot.*, same as *ascidium*, 2.—**3.** In *anat.*: ★(*a*) A small vessel; a vas. (*b*) The penis.

vase (vās or väz), *n.* [Formerly also *vause*, earlier as L., in the pl. *vasa*, used with added E. pl., *vasa's*; = D. *vaas* = G. *vase* = Dan. *vase* = Sw. *vas*, < F. *vase*, OF. *vase*, *vaze* = Sp. Pg. *vaso* = It. *vase*, *vaso*, < L. *vas*, also *vasum* (rarely *vasus*), pl. *vasa*, neut., a vessel, also an implement or utensil, pl. equipments, baggage; cf. Skt. *vasana*, a receptacle, box, basket, jar, *vāsas*, a garment, < √ *vas*, put on, clothe (cover): see *vest* and *wear*[1]. Hence ult. *vessel*, *extravasate*. According to the F. pron. (väz), and to the time when the word *vase* appears to have been taken into E. (between 1660 and 1700), the reg. E. pron. would be vāz, with a tendency to make it conform to the apparent analogy of *base*, *case*, etc.—that is, to pronounce it vās. At the same time, the recency of the word, and its association with art, have tended to encourage the attempts to pronounce it as F., namely väz, in the 18th century absurdly rendered also as vâz, the word being found accordingly in the spelling *vause*. In the latter part of the 18th century the word was pronounced vās by Sheridan, Scott, Kenrick, Perry, Buchanan, vāz by Walker (who says he has "uniformly heard it pronounced" so), Smith, Johnston, and vâz by Elphinston, the last pronunciation, vâz, being used, according to Walker, "sometimes by people of refinement; but this, being too refined for the general ear, is now but seldom heard" (though Ellis says (in 1874) that it is the most familiar to him). The pron. väz, now affected by many, is a more successful attempt to imitate the present F. pronunciation. In the 18th century the sound ä in foreign words, except before *r*, was almost always rendered â by English speakers (cf. *spa*, often written *spaw*, pron. spâ, G. *ja*, written *yaw* (yâ), etc.).] **1.** A hollow vessel, generally high in proportion to its horizontal diameter, and decorative in character and purpose. The term is sometimes restricted to such vessels when made without covers and without handles, or with two equal and symmetrical handles; but in the widest sense, as in speaking of Greek and other ancient vases, vessels of any form whatever are included. As a branch of art development, by far the most important production of vases was that of the ancient Greeks during the creative period of their art history, for many centuries previous to 200 B. C. The greater part of the Greek vases are in fine pottery, unglazed, and decorated with monochrome and outline designs in simple pigments. They are notable not only for the great beauty and appropriateness of much of the decoration, but for the supreme elegance, unattained among other peoples, of a large proportion of the forms. These Greek vases were in actual use in antiquity, not only as ornaments, but as utensils for the various purposes in every-day life. See *Greek art* (under *Greek*) and *vase-painting*, and the cuts under the names of the different forms of vases, as *amphora*, *crater*, *hydria*, *oxybaphon*, *prochoös*, *stamnos*.





Vase.—Greek Apodal Dinos, with its stand, of late black-figured style. Found at Orvieto. Total height, in stand, 22¼ inches. In Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

> Here were large Iron *Vasa's* upon Pedestals, the first I had seen of the Kind, painted over of a Copper colour.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 188.

> His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Busts, curious inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Leaden Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 49.

> And, as he fill'd the reeking *vase*,
> Let fly a rouser in her face.
> *Swift*, Strephon and Chloe, p. 10.

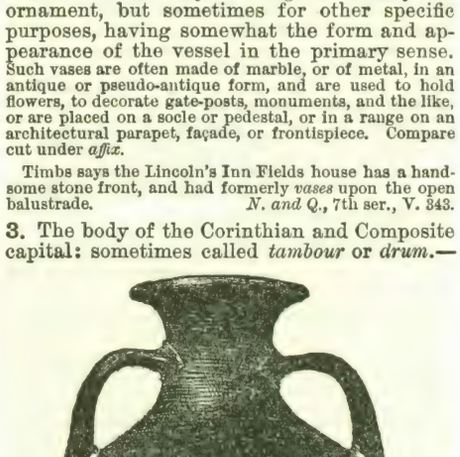
> There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous *vases*,
> And beaux' in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 254.

> A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
> Like to a lighted alabaster *vase*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 96.

Hence—**2.** An object designed usually for ornament, but sometimes for other specific purposes, having somewhat the form and appearance of the vessel in the primary sense. Such vases are often made of marble, or of metal, in an antique or pseudo-antique form, and are used to hold flowers, to decorate gate-posts, monuments, and the like, or are placed on a socle or pedestal, or in a range on an architectural parapet, façade, or frontispiece. Compare cut under *affix*.

> Timbs says the Lincoln's Inn Fields house has a handsome stone front, and had formerly *vases* upon the open balustrade. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 343.

3. The body of the Corinthian and Composite capital: sometimes called *tambour* or *drum*.—**Acoustic vase.** See *acoustic*.—**Alhambra vase**, a large vase at the Alhambra near Granada, belonging to the fourteenth century, and the finest specimen known of the ware of Malaga.—**Bacchic vase.** See *Bacchic*.—**Barberini vase.** Same as *Portland vase*.—**Borghese vase**, a large Greco-Roman vase of white marble with bas-reliefs representing the thiasus of Bacchus, preserved in the Louvre Museum.—**Canopic vases.** See *Canopic*.—**Dionysiac vase.** Same as *Bacchic vase*.—**Encaustic vase.** See *encaustic*.—**Etruscan vases**, a former mistaken name for Greek decorated pottery, due to the discovery in Etrurian tombs, in the seventeenth century and later, of the first examples of these vases to attract attention in modern times.—**Mandarin vases.** See *mandarin*.—**Peg-top vase.** See *peg-top*.—**Pilgrim's vase.** See *pilgrim*.—**Portland vase**, a remarkable example of Greco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass upon a ground of dark blue, of somewhat doubtful subject, but interpreted as having reference to the myth of Peleus and Thetis. This vase, which is 9¾ inches high, is preserved in the British Museum. Also called *Barberini vase*. See cut in preceding column.—**Profumiera vase**, a vase for perfumes, arranged with openings in the cover through which the fragrance can issue.—**Temple vase.** See *temple*[1].—**Triple vase**, a group of three vases, united by bands of the same material, or by being in contact at the lips or otherwise. Such vases are often sharply pointed, so that one could not stand alone.—**Tripod vase.** See *tripod*.—**Unguentary vase.** See *unguentary*.—**Vase à jacinthe**, an ornamental vase to which are attached upon its sides or cover receptacles for bulbs of a flowering plant, as the hyacinth, the spikes of the flowers seeming to form part of the design of the vase.—**Vase of a theater**, in *anc. arch.*, same as *acoustic vase*.—**Vase of Mithridates, of Ptolemy,** or **of St. Denis**, a vase of agate with carved ornament of Bacchic character, preserved in the treasury of the Abbey of St. Denis, to which it was presented by Carloman. It was brought from Italy by Charlemagne, and according to tradition belonged to Ptolemy XI., the father of Cleopatra, and to Mithridates, king of Pontus.



The Portland Vase.—From photograph of the replica by Wedgwood.

vase-clock (vās′klok), *n.* A timepiece having the general form of a vase. In the eighteenth century some clocks were made which told the time by means of two rings, set one upon another and revolving at different rates of speed, the one for the hours, the other for the minutes. Such rings were combined with the body of a vase, so as to form part of its decoration.

vaseful (vās′fûl), *n.* [< *vase* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a vase will contain.

> This [prostration] was followed by a cup of holy water and a present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who for the consideration distributed a large earthen *vaseful* in my name to poor pilgrims. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 391.

vaseline (vas′e-lin), *n.* [So named by the proprietor of the article; irreg. < G. *was(ser)*, water, + Gr. ἔλ(αιον), oil, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *petrolatum*. It is a semi-fluid, viscid, nearly colorless, bland, and neutral material, and is used in medicine and surgery as a vehicle.

vase-painting (vās′pān″ting), *n.* The decoration of vases with pigments of any kind, especially the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks, which, unless exceptionally, was executed in monochrome tints and outlines in unvitrifiable pigments. It is the most important of the minor arts of ancient Greece. From the variety and domesticity of the subjects treated, Greek vase-painting is of the greatest importance for the light shed by it upon every phase of ancient life; and from the art side it is equally valuable, not only from the fine decorative and creative quality which it frequently shows, but from the information which it supplies regarding the great art of Greek painting, which has perished. The work bears something the relation to the great art that is borne by the comic and other illustrated prints to the painting of the present day. Historically, after the very ancient kindred styles of Asia Minor, the Ægean Islands, and the mainland of Greece (as at Mycenæ and Sparta), in which the rude ornament is geometric, or based on plants and animals, usually marine, with occasional admission of human figures, Greek vase-painting may be subdivided into four styles. (1) The *Dipylon* or *early Attic style*, so called because the first examples recognized were found near the Dipylon gate in Athens. The ornament is largely geometric, with bands of slim and grotesque men and animals, the design becoming freer with the advance of time. (2) The *Corinthian style*, in which the characteristic feature is the superposition of bands of animals and monsters, with rosettes and elaborate flowered and fringed borders, the whole following very closely the Assyrian and Phrygian embroideries, which were abundantly imported into Greece at this early time. (See cut under *Corinthian*.) The earliest distinctively Cypriote vases blend the characteristics of the Dipylon and Corinthian styles. (3) The *black-figured style*, which, though archaic and often rude, has become thoroughly Hellenic. The ornament is in general black on a ground of the natural color of the pottery, which is most often dull red, sometimes yellow or gray. Some details of dress, etc., are put in purplish red; the flesh of female figures is commonly painted in white; occasionally bright red, dull green, and yellow are introduced. (4) The *red-figured* or *final style*, which was developed



Example of Black-figured Style of Greek Vase-painting.—Hercules seizing the tripod of Apollo; from an archaic hydria.

early in the fifth century B. C., and continued until vase-painting was practically abandoned, about 200 B. C. It embraces the period of transition from the archaic, to which belong some of the first masters among vase-painters, and is by far the most important for study. In this style a tendency toward polychromy appears occasionally, but was not consistently worked out, except in the small but admirable class of Attic funeral lecythi. In some elaborate pieces of the fourth and third centuries, chiefly Attic, gilding is sparingly introduced. The style implies the presence of figures and of ornamental designs of every kind, very commonly in bands or zones running around the vase, in which the design appears in the natural red of the clay, details being indicated in simple black lines, and the ground being covered with solid glossy black. For examples of the red-figured decoration, see cuts under *Greek* and *Poseidon*.

Vasidæ (vas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Vasum:* same as *Turbinellidæ*.

vasifactive (vas-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make (see *fact*), + *-ive*.] Causing a new formation of blood-vessels; angioplastic. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 313.

vasiform (vas'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a duct or other vessel; of the nature of a vas or vasculum; tubular.—**Vasiform elements**, in plants, the elements, such as vessels, ducts, etc., which make up the vascular tissue.—**Vasiform tissue**, tissue made up wholly or in part of vessels or ducts.

Vasinæ, Vasina (vā-sī'nē, -nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vasum* + *-inæ*, *-ina*.] A subfamily of gastropods: same as *Cynodontinæ*.

vasoconstrictive (vas″ō-kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictive*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 97.

vasoconstrictor (vas″ō-kon-strik'tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *constrictor*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to constrict vessels when stimulated, as certain nerves: opposed to *vasodilator*. Both are included under *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes contraction of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and to certain drugs.

vasodentinal (vas-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *vasodentine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of vasodentine.

vasodentine (vas-ō-den'tin), *n.* [< L. *vas*, a vessel, + *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-ine*2.] A vascular form of dentine in which blood circulates; dentine whose capillaries are large enough for the passage of red blood-disks. Compare *osteodentine* and *vitriodentine*.

vasodilator (vas″ō-di-lā'tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *dilator*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to dilate or relax blood-vessels when stimulated, as a nerve. See *vasomotor*.

II. *n.* That which causes dilatation of the blood-vessels: applied to nerves and certain drugs.

vasoformative (vas-ō-fôr'ma-tiv), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *formative*.] Forming or building up vessels, usually blood-vessels; vasifactive.

vasoganglion (vas-ō-gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *vasoganglia* (-ä). [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *ganglion*.] A network or knot of vessels; a vascular rete.

vaso-inhibitory (vas″ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *inhibitory*.] Relating to the nerve-force causing dilatation of the blood-vessels. See *inhibitory*.

vasomotion (vas-ō-mō'shon), *n.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motion*.] Increase or diminution of the caliber of a vessel, usually a blood-vessel.

vasomotor (vas-ō-mō'tor), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *motor*.] Serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as nerves; vasomotorial, whether vasoconstrictor or vasodilator. Compare *inhibition*, 3. Also *vasculomotor*.—**Vasomotor center.** Same as *vascular center*. See *vascular*.—**Vasomotor coryza**, a name given, in accordance with a theoretical pathology, to autumnal catarrh, or hay-fever. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 3, 1887.—**Vasomotor nerves**, the nerves supplied to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.—**Vasomotor spasm**, spasm of the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

vasomotorial (vas″ō-mō-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *vasomotory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the vasomotor function; vasomotor.

vasomotoric (vas″ō-mō-tor'ik), *a.* [< *vasomotor* + *-ic*.] Same as *vasomotorial*.

vasomotory (vas-ō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *vasomotor* + *-y*1.] Same as *vasomotorial*. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 370.

vasoperitoneal (vas-ō-per″i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *peritoneal*.] In echinoderms, noting the shut sac which results from the cutting off from the archenteron of a cæcal diverticulum to which the anterior part of that cavity gives rise. The vesicle subsequently opens on the exterior by a pore, through a diverticulum from itself, and divides later into two sections—an ambulacral sac, which lays the foundation for the whole ambulacral system of vessels, and a peritoneal sac, which gives rise to the peritoneum (whence the name).

vasosensory (vas-ō-sen'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *sensory*.] Supplying sensation to the vessels: applied to sensory nerves corresponding to the vasomotor nerves.

vasquine (vas-kēn'), *n.* Same as *basquine*. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 151.

vassal (vas'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vassall*, rarely *vassaile*; < ME. *vassal*, < OF. *vassal*, F. *vassal* = Pr. *vassal*, *vassau* = Cat. *vassal* = Sp. *vasallo* = Pg. It. *vassallo* = D. *vassaal* = G. Sw. *vasall* = Dan. *vasal*, < ML. *vassallus*, extended from *vassus*, *vasus*, a servant, < Bret. *gwaz*, a servant, vassal, man, male, = W. *gwas* = Corn. *gwas*, a youth, servant; cf. Ir. *fas*, growing, growth, and E. *wax*1. Hence ult. *varlet*, *valet*, *vassalage*, *vavasor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A feudatory tenant; one holding lands by the obligation to render military service or its equivalent to his superior, especially in contradistinction to *rear vassal* and *vavasor;* a vassal of the first order—that is, one holding directly from the king. Compare *great vassal*, below.

The two earls . . . complained of the misrepresentations of their enemies and the oppression of their *vassals*, and alleged that the cause of their flight was not dread of those enemies, but fear of God and the king.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

A *Vassal* or Vasseur was the holder or grantee of a feud under a prince or sovereign lord.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxxvi.

2. A subject; a dependent; a retainer; a servant; one who attends on or does the will of another.

Passions ought to be her [the mind's] *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

I am his fortune's *vassal*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 29.

I desire not to live longer than I may be thought to be what I am, and shall ever be your faithful and obedient *Vassal*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 164.

3. A bondman; a slave.

Let such vile *vassals*, borne to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living droyle,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 156.

Not *vassals* to be beat, nor pretty babes
To be dandled—no, but living wills.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Men's thoughts and opinions are in a great degree *vassals* of him who invents a new phrase or reapplies an old epithet. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

4. A low wretch.

Obdurate *vassals* fell exploits effecting.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 429.

Great vassal, under the feudal system, one who held lands directly from the sovereign without intermediary. —**Rear vassal**, under the feudal system, a vassal of the second degree—that is, one who held land from a great vassal.

II. *a.* Servile; subservient.

Silver golde in price doth follow,
Because from him, as Cynthia from Apollo,
She takes her light, & other mettals all
Are but his *vassaile* starres.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Thy proud heart's slave and *vassal* wretch to be.
Shak., Sonnets, cxli.

vassal (vas'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassaled*, *vassalled*, ppr. *vassaling*, *vassalling*. [< *vassal*, *n.*] **1.** To subject to vassalage; enslave; treat as a vassal.

How am I *vassal'd* then?
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

2. To command; rise over or above; dominate.

Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitfull vale's circumference.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

vassalage (vas'al-āj), *n.* [Formerly also *vassallage*, *vassellage;* < ME. *vassalage*, *vasselage*, < OF. *vasselage*, *vasalage*, *vasselaige*, the service of a vassal, prowess, valor, also vassalage, F. *vasselage* = Pr. *vassalatge*, *vasselatge* = Sp. *vasallaje* = Pg. *vassallagem* = It. *vassallaggio*, vassalage; as *vassal* + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being a vassal or feudatory; hence, the obligations of that state; the service required of a vassal.

I protest I shall be proud to do you most obsequious *vassalage*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2. Servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery.

Do you think that all they who live under a Kingly Government were so strangely in love with Slavery as, when they might be free, to chuse *Vassalage?*
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, vii.

But, slave to love, I must not disobey;
His service is the hardest *vassalage*.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 1.

3. A territory held in vassalage; a fee or fief.

And, which makes the more for Bellarmine, the French King was again ejected when our King submitted to the church, and the crown received under the sordid condition of a *vassalage*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

The countship of Foix, with six territorial *vassalages*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

4. Vassals or subjects collectively. [Rare.]

Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
The eye of majesty. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 40.

5†. Preëminence, as of one having vassals; hence, valor; prowess; courage.

Al forgeten is his *vasselage*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2196.

Nor for thare plesand parsonage,
Nor for thare strenth nor *vassalage*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Catoun seyth, is none so gret encrese
Of worldly tresowre as for to lyve in pease
Which among vertues hath the *vasselage*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

To do one vassalage, to fulfil for one the duties of a vassal; render one the service of a vassal. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 477.

vassalate† (vas'al-āt), *v. t.* [< *vassal* + *-ate*2.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence; subordinate. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 496. (*Davies.*)

vassalation† (vas-a-lā'shon), *n.* [< *vassalate* + *-ion*.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things upon our attempt to design of our own heads the forms of good and evil.
Montague, Devoute Essays, xv. 2.

vassaless† (vas'al-es), *n.* [< *vassal* + *-ess*.] A female vassal or dependent.

And be the vassall of his *vassalesse*.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 181.

vassalry (vas'al-ri), *n.* [< *vassal* + *-(e)ry*.] The whole body of vassals; vassals collectively.

vast (vàst), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vaste;* < OF. *vaste*, F. *vaste* = Sp. Pg. It. *vasto*, < L. *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, desert, waste, desolate; hence, with ref. to extent as implied in emptiness, immense, enormous, huge, vast; akin to AS. *wēste*, waste: see *waste*1. Hence *vastate*, *devastate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Wide and vacant or unoccupied; waste; desolate; lonely.

Of antres *vast* and deserts idle . . .
It was my hint to speak. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 140.

2. Being of great extent or size; very spacious or large; enormous; massive; immense.

More devils than *vast* hell can hold.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 9.

Time with his *vast* Scythe mows down all Things, and Death sweeps away those Mowings. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 44.

The mighty Rain
Holds the *vast* empire of the sky alone.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Black, thick, and *vast* arose that cloud.
Whittier, The Exiles.

Swells in the north *vast* Katahdin.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. Very great in quantity, number, or amount.

The King's Plate that is gathered in this Kingdom [Mexico], together with what belongs to the Merchants, amounts to a *vast* Summ. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 125.

A *vast* number of chapels dressed out in all their finery of altar-pieces, embroidery, gilding, and marble.
Gray, Letters, I. 18.

An army of phantoms *vast* and wan
Beleaguer the human soul.
Longfellow, The Beleaguered City.

4. Very great as to degree, intensity, difficulty of accomplishment, importance, etc.; mighty: used also in exaggerated colloquial speech, being much affected in the eighteenth century.

'Tis a *vast* honour that is done me, gentlemen.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, v. i.

Lady Stafford and Mrs. Pitt were in *vast* beauty.
Walpole, Letters, II. 153.

The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are *vast* and various and complicated.
D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

=**Syn. 2.** Spacious.—**3** and **4.** Colossal, gigantic, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous.

II. *n.* **1.** A boundless waste or space; immensity.

They have seemed to be together, though absent, shook hands, as over a *vast*, and embraced, as it were from the ends of opposed winds. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 33.

The *vast* of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 203.

Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly,
Flame thro' the *vast* of air, and reach the sky.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 544.

2. A great deal; a large quantity or number. [Local, Eng.]

It were a *vast* o' people went past th' entry end.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

3. The darkness of night, in which the prospect is not bounded in by distinct objects: only in the following passage.

The dead *vast* and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

vastate† (vas'tāt), *a.* [< L. *vastatus*, pp. of *vastare*, make empty or desert, ruin, desolate, < *vastus*, empty, unoccupied, waste: see *vast*, *a.*] Devastated; laid waste.

The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 19.

vastation (vas-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vastatio*(*n*-), a laying waste or ravaging, < *vastare*, pp. *vastatus*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] A laying waste; waste; devastation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 85.

vastator†, *n.* [< L. *vastator*, a ravager, < *vastare*, lay waste: see *vastate*.] One who devastates or lays waste. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

vasti, *n.* Plural of *vastus*.

vastidity† (vas-tid'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *vast* + *-id*[1] + *-ity*.] Wasteness; desolation; vastness; immensity. [Rare.]

Perpetual durance, a restraint,
Though all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determined scope. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 69.

vastitude (vas'ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *vastitudo*, ruin, destruction, < *vastus*, desert, waste: see *vast*.] **1**†. Destruction; vastation.—**2.** Vastness; immense extent. [Rare.]

vastity (vas'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *vastita*(*t*-)*s*, a waste, desert, vast size, < *vastus*, waste, vast: see *vast*.] **1.** Wasteness; desolation.

Nothing but emptinesse and *vastitie*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 16.

2. Vastness; immensity.

The huge *vastity* of the world.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 951.

Th' vnbounded Sea, and *vastitie* of Shore.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

vastly (vast'li), *adv.* **1**†. Like a waste; desolately.

Like a late-sack'd island, *vastly* stood
Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1740.

2. Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree: also in exaggerated colloquial use (see *vast*, *a.*, 4).

In the swamps and sunken grounds grow trees as *vastly* big as I believe the world affords.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 3.

I will be so honest as to own that the obliging things you say to me please me *vastly*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 37.

vastness (vast'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vast; greatness; immensity.

The unity reigning through a work upon which so many generations labored [the Bible] gives it a *vastness* beyond comparison, so that the greatest work of individual literary genius shows by the side of it like some building of human hands beside the Peak of Teneriffe.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 168.

vasture† (vas'tūr), *n.* [< *vast* + *-ure*.] Immensity; vastness.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?
Edward III. (quarto, 1596), D 1 b. (*Nares.*)

vastus (vas'tus), *n.*; pl. *vasti* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *vast*.] One of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh, the vastus externus and internus, a portion of the latter being also termed the *cruræus*. The two together are also known as the *cruræus*, in which case they are distinguished as *extracruræus* and *intracruræus*. The vasti, together with the rectus femoris, constitute the extensor muscle of the leg, called *triceps* (or *quadriceps*) *extensor cruris*, and *triceps femoralis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

vasty (vas'ti), *a.* [< *vast* + *-y*[1].] Vast; boundless; being of great extent; very spacious; immense. [Rare.]

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 52.

Vasum (vā'zum), *n.* [NL. (Bolten, 1798).] A genus of gastropods: same as *Cynodonta*. See cut under *Turbinellidæ*.

vat (vat), *n.* [< ME. *vat*, *vet*, a var. of *fat*, *fet*, < AS. *fæt*, a vat, vessel, cask: see *fat*[2].] **1.** A large tub, vessel, or cistern, especially one for holding liquors in an immature state, as chemical preparations for dyeing or for tanning leather.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards.
Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the hectoliter—about 22 imperial gallons.—**3.** In *metal.*: (*a*) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores. (*b*) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining-furnace, in which tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.—**Dripping-vat**, a tank or receiver under a boiler or hanging frame to receive the drip or overflow.—**Fermenting-vat.** See *ferment*.—**Holy-water vat**†. Same as *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*[1]).

vat (vat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vatted*, ppr. *vatting*. [< *vat*, *n.*] To put in a vat; treat in a vat.

The *vatting* of the unhaired skins is more important in the manufacture of morocco than any other kind of leather. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 375.

Rum *vatted* [on the docks], coloured, and reduced to standard strength. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 486.

vat-blue (vat'blö), *n.* Same as *indigo blue* (which see, under *indigo*).

Vateria (vā-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Abraham *Vater*, a German botanist (18th century).] A genus of choripetalous plants, of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, characterized by flowers with about 15 stamens, and calyx-lobes reflexed, but not enlarged in fruit. The 3 species are natives of India, Ceylon, and the Seychelles. They are resin-bearing trees, with entire coriaceous veiny leaves, and white or pale-yellow flowers on short lateral peduncles, or forming terminal panicles. *V. Seychellarum* of the Seychelles, a tall tree reaching 100 feet high, is exceptional in its calyx, which is not reflexed in fruit. *V. Indica* and *V. acuminata* are exceptional in their stamens, which reach fifty in each flower. The latter is a large handsome tree of Ceylon, its twigs reddened with dense hairs; its green resin is valued by the Cingalese for ceremonial uses. *V. Indica*, the pinne of the Tamul races, known as *piny varnish-*, *copal-*, or *tallow-tree*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar, is the chief source of the white dammar of the bazars of southern India, which issues from notches cut in its bark as a white, pellucid, fragrant, acid, and bitter resin, later becoming brittle and yellow or greenish; it is known as *Malabar copal*, *gum anime*, etc. (see *piny*), and is there used as a varnish for carriages and pictures, is cut into ornaments under the name of *amber*, is made into ointments, and is used for incense, burning with a clear white light with pleasant fragrance and little smoke. The tree bears oblong petioled leaves, and erect white flowers nearly an inch broad arranged in a single row on the spreading branches of large terminal panicles, followed by small oblong three-valved fleshy fruits, valued in the manufacture of candles (see *piny tallow*, under *piny*); the seeds are eaten to allay nausea; the gray heart-wood is employed in making canoes and masts.

Vater's ampulla. See *ampulla of Vater*, under *ampulla*.

Vater's corpuscles. Same as *Pacinian corpuscles*. See *corpuscle*.

Vater's diverticulum. Same as *Vater's ampulla*.

Vater's fold. A fold in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, just above the ampulla or opening of the pancreatic duct and biliary ducts; the plica transversalis of the duodenum. Compare cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach*.

vatful (vat'fûl), *n.* [< *vat* + *-ful*.] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

vatic (vat'ik), *a.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, poet (from an old Celtic form, appearing in Gr. οὐάτης (Strabo), priest, OIr. *fāith*, prophet), + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet or seer; prophetic; oracular; inspired. *Mrs. Browning.*

vatical† (vat'i-kal), *a.* [< *vatic* + *-al*.] Same as *vatic*.

Vatical predictions.
Bp. Hall, Christ's Procession to the Temple.

Vatican (vat'i-kan), *n.* [= F. *Vatican* = Sp. Pg. It. *Vaticano*, < L. *Vaticanus*, sc. *mons* or *collis*, the Vatican hill in Rome (see def.).] The palace of the Popes, a mass of buildings of vast extent, built upon the Vatican hill, immediately to the north of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. Since the close of the papal schism (about 1418) the Vatican has been the principal residence of the Popes, and since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy (1870) officially their only residence. As such, and as the storehouse of priceless literary and artistic collections, it is one of the chief treasuries of Rome and of the world. Hence, *the Vatican* is used as equivalent to the papal power or government: as in the phrase the *thunders of the Vatican*, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope. *The Vatican* is also in familiar use as a designation for the museums of sculpture and painting which are there aggregated.—**Vatican Codex.** See *codex*, 2.—**Vatican Council**, the Twentieth Ecumenical Council according to the reckoning of the Church of Rome, which met in the Vatican December 8th, 1869, and declared belief in the infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra to be a dogma of the church. It was closed October 20th, 1870, owing to the occupation of Rome by the civil power of Italy. See *infallibility*, and *Old Catholic* (under *catholic*).—**Vatican Fragments**, parts of a compendium of law taken from the writings of jurisconsults and from several imperial constitutions. They were discovered by the librarian of the Vatican, and first published in Rome in 1823.

Vaticanism (vat'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ism*.] The theological and ecclesiastical system based on the doctrine of absolute papal supremacy; ultramontanism.

Vaticanism . . . had disinterred and brought into action the extravagant claims of Papal authority.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875. Supp., p. 248.

Vaticanist (vat'i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vatican* + *-ist*.] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontane; especially, an adherent of the Vatican Council and believer in the infallibility of the Pope.

vaticide[1] (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a prophet.

vaticide[2] (vat'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vates*, a seer, prophet, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a prophet.

vaticinal (vā-tis'i-nal), *a.* [< *vaticine* + *-al*.] Relating to or containing predictions; prophetic; vatic. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 77.

vaticinate (vā-tis'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vaticinated*, ppr. *vaticinating*. [< L. *vaticinatus*, pp. of *vaticinari*, foretell, predict, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] **I.** *intrans.* To prophesy; foretell; practise prediction.

The most admired of all prophane Prophets, whose predictions have been so much scann'd and cryed up, . . . did *vaticinate* here. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

II. *trans.* To prophesy; utter prophetically or as a prophet; foretell.

Instinct, intuition, . . . embosom and express whatsoever the Spirit *vaticinates*.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 133.

vatication (vā-tis-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vaticinatio*(*n*-), < *vaticinari*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] The act of prophesying; prediction; prophecy.

For this so clear *vaticination* they have no less than twenty-six answers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 333.

vaticinator (vā-tis'i-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *vaticinator*, a soothsayer, < *vaticinare*, foretell: see *vaticinate*.] One who vaticinates or predicts; a prophet.

Pythagoras, who travelled far to visit the memphitical *vaticinators*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 18.

vaticinatress (vā-tis'i-nā-tres), *n.* [< *vaticinator* + *-ess*.] A prophetess.

Their voyage was six days journeying. On the seventh whereof was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17.

vaticine† (vat'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *vaticinium*, a prophecy, *vaticinus*, prophetical, < *vates*, a seer, prophet: see *vatic*.] A prediction; a vaticination.

Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland, ii. 34 [(Holinshed's Chron., I.)].

★**vat-net** (vat'net), *n.* A net placed over a vat or tub, to strain a liquid as it is poured through.

vatting (vat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vat*, *v.*] The act or process of putting into a vat or vats, or of treating in a vat. Also used adjectively: as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

Vaucheria (vâ-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1803), named after Prof. Jean Pierre Étienne *Vaucher*, of Geneva, author of works on the *Confervæ*, etc.] A genus of multinucleate fresh-water algæ, belonging to the order *Siphonales*. The plant consists, when in a non-fruiting state, of a single elongated cell of a pale-green color, branching in various ways, and increasing by apical growth. Non-sexual reproduction is of two kinds, by means of motionless resting-spores and motile zoöspores, while the sexual reproduction is by means of oögonia and antheridia, both oögonia and antheridia being lateral and sessile. About twenty-five species are recognized. See *Siphoneæ*.

vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* [< F. *vaudeville*, < OF. *vaudeville*, *vauldeville*, a vaudeville, roundelay, country saying, so called from *vau-de-vire*, *val-de-vire*, the valley of the river Vire, in Normandy: see *vale*[1], *de*[2].] **1.** The name given by Oliver Basselin, a French poet of the fifteenth century, to his convivial songs composed in the valley of the Vire, which became very popular throughout France.

Vaudeville, a countrey ballade, or song; a Roundelay or Virelay: so tearmed of Vaudevire, a Norman towne wherin Olivier Bassel, the first inuēter of them, liued: also a vulgar proverb, a countrey or common saying. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—**2.** In *modern French poetry*, a light, gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets with a refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a song popular with the common people, and sung about the streets; a ballad; a topical song. Hence—**3.** A light kind of dramatic entertainment, combining pantomime with dialogue and songs, which obtained great popularity about the middle of the eighteenth century. At present any short, light piece, usually comic, with songs and dances intermingled with the dialogue, is called a *vaudeville*.

vaudevillist (vōd'vil-ist), *n.* [< *vaudeville* + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of vaudevilles. *The Academy*, March 22, 1890, p. 208.

Vaudois[1] (vō-dwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *Vaud* (see def.).] **I.** *n.* **1.** The dialect spoken in the canton of Vaud in Switzerland.—**2.** An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the canton of Vaud.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the canton of Vaud or to its inhabitants.

Vaudois[2] (vō-dwo′), *n.* and *a.* [F.: see *Waldenses.*] **I.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* A member or the members of the religious body generally known as Waldenses. See *Waldensian.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Vaudois or Waldenses.

vaudoo, vaudou, vaudoux. See *voodoo.*

vault[1] (vâlt), *n.* [With inserted *l* (as also in ★*fault*), in imitation of the orig. form; early mod. E. *vaut, vaute, vawte,* also *vout,* ‹ ME. *vawte, voute, vowte, vowt,* ‹ OF. *voute, volte,* later *voulte,* F. *voûte* (= Pr. *volta, vouta, vota* = It. *volta*), a vault, arch, vaulted roof, ‹ *volt, vout,* bowed, arched, ‹ L. *volūtus* (> **volūtus,* > **voltus*), pp. of *volvere,* turn around, roll: see *volve, volute.*]

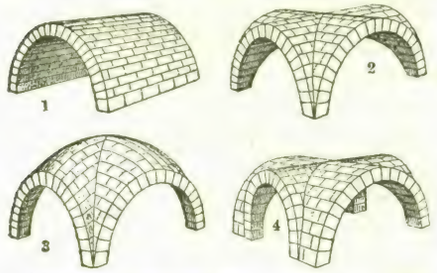
1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering; the canopy of heaven.

O, you are men of stones:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 259.

A very lofty *vault* . . . is made over his [Antenor's] monument. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 154.

Nor bird would sing, nor lamb would bleat,
Nor any cloud would cross the *vault.*
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. In *arch.*, a continuous arch, or an arched roof, so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other materials of which it is composed mutually sustain themselves in their places upon their abutments, and that their joints radiate from some central point or line (or points or lines). Vaults are of various kinds, cylindrical, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, pointed, etc. When a vault of which the curve is an arc of a circle is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be *surmounted,* and when of less height, *surbased.* A *rampant vault* is a vault which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon. One vault placed above or inclosing another constitutes a *double vault.* A *conical vault* is formed as it were upon part of the surface of a cone, and a *spherical vault* upon part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is *simple* when it is formed



1, barrel-vault; 2, intersecting vault; 3, domed vault; 4, stilted vault.

upon the surface of some regular solid, around one axis, and *compound* when compounded of two or more simple vaults or parts of such vaults. (Compare *Roman* and *medieval architecture,* under *Roman* and *medieval.*) A *groined vault* is a compound vault formed by the intersection of two or more vaults crossing each other. See *groin*[1], *groined,* and cuts under *aisle, crypt,* and *nave.*

The Citie standeth vpon great arches or *vawtes,* like vnto Churches. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 284.

3. An arched apartment or compartment; also, a chamber or compartment, even if not arched or vaulted; especially, a subterranean chamber used for certain specific purposes. (*a*) A place of interment.

Ther is a *Vowt* undre the Chirche, where that Cristene men duellen also; and thei han many gode Vynes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

The deep, damp *vault,* the darkness, and the worm.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 11.

(*b*) A place of confinement; a prison.

There are certaine *vauts* or dungeons, which goe downe verie deepe vnder those Pyramides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 281.

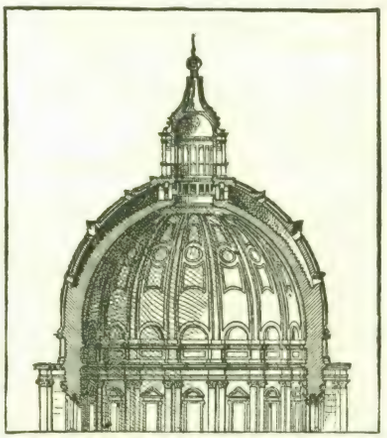
(*c*) A place for storing articles; a cellar: as, wine-*vaults;* the name is hence frequently given, in the plural, to a place where beer and wine are sold, whether subterranean or not.

When our *vaults* have wept
With drunken spilth of wine.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

They have *vaults* or cellars under most of their houses.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

(*d*) A privy.

4. In *anat.*, a part forming a dome-like roof to a cavity.—**Annular vault.** See *annular.*—**Back of a vault.** See *back of an arch,* under *back*[1].—**Counter-vault,** an inverted vault; a vault of which the crown is constructed downward, to resist pressure from below.—**Double vault,** in *arch.*, a superposition of two complete vaults, built one over the other with such an interval between as may be necessary to conform to the requirements of proportion of the interior and the exterior: a device employed in the construction of a dome or domical roof when it is desired that the appearance of a dome should be preserved both externally and internally, but the general proportions of the building require the dome to be of greater



Double Vault.—Section of dome of St. Peter's, Rome.

exterior altitude than would be harmonious for the interior.—**Groined vault,** as distinguished from *barrel-* or *cradle-vault,* a vault formed by two or more intersecting vaults, every two of which form a groin at the intersection. If the crowns of the intersecting vaults are on the same level, all the groins will meet in a common point, which is called the apex or summit, and in ribbed vaulting is usually decorated with a boss. See cuts under *crypt* and *groin.*—**Lierne vault.** See *lierne.*—**Palatal or palatine vault,** the roof of the mouth. See cut under *palate.*—**Rampant vault.** See def. 2.—**Rear vault.** See *rear*[3].—**Reins of a vault.** See *reins.*—**Vault of the cranium,** the calvaria or skullcap; that part of a skull above the orbits, auditory canals, and superior curved line of the occipital bone.

vault[1] (vâlt), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *vouten,* ‹ OF. *vouter;* from the noun.] **1.** To form with a vault or arched roof; give the shape or character of an arch or a vault to; arch: as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

Some few stony bridges I saw also pretily *vaulted* with an arch or two. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 88.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault.

Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 214.

vault[2] (vâlt), *n.* [‹ F. *volte,* ‹ It. *volta,* a turn, leap, vault, ‹ L. *volūta* (> **volūta,* > **volta*), fem. of *volutus,* pp. of *volvere,* turn: see *volve.* Cf. *vault*[1].] A leap or spring. Especially—(*a*) A leap made by means of a pole, or by resting the hand or hands on something. (*b*) The leap of a horse; a curvet.

vault[2] (vâlt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vaute;* ‹ *vault*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap; bound; spring, especially by having something to rest the hands on, as in mounting a horse or clearing a fence.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 134.

Vaults every warrior to his steed.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

For he could play, and daunce, and *vaute,* and spring.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 693.

3. In the *manège,* to curvet.=**Syn.** *Leap, Jump,* etc. See *skip*[1].

II. *trans.* To leap over; especially, to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole: as, to *vault* a fence.

vaultage† (vâl′tāj), *n.* [‹ *vault*[1] + *-age.*] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

Womby *vaultages* of France. *Shak.,* Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

D. Now. What is this *vaultage* for, is fashion'd here?
Gresh. Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, 1874, I. 290).

vaulted (vâl′ted), *a.* [‹ *vault*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Arched; concave: as, a *vaulted* roof.

Vauted all within, like to the Skye
In which the Gods doe dwell eternally.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 43.

A present deity, they shout around;
A present deity, the *vaulted* roofs rebound.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 36.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

Vndre theise Stages ben Stables wel y *vowted* for the Emperours Hors; and alle the Pileres ben of Marbelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

First a loggia, then a plain *vaulted* building.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 65.

3. Provided with vaults or underground passages.

The said citie of Alexandria is an old thing decayed or ruinated, . . . being all *vauted* vnderneath for prouision of fresh water. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 281.

4. In *bot.*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers.—**5.** In *zoöl.*, notably arched or convex, as a shell, or the beak of a bird; fornicated.

vaulter (vâl′tėr), *n.* [‹ *vault*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which vaults; a leaper; a tumbler; a dancer.

The most celebrated Master, Mr. Simpson the famous *Vaulter.* Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 255.

Green little *vaulter* in the sunny grass.
Leigh Hunt, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

vaulting[1] (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*, vaulted work; vaults collectively.



Vaulting.—Perspective of Vaulting as applied in a double curved apsidal aisle, Church of Notre Dame, Paris.

—**Cylindrical or semi-cylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindric.*—**Fan-tracery vaulting.** See *fan-tracery.*—**Groined vaulting.** See *vault*[1].

vaulting[2] (vâl′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vault*[2], *v.*] The art or practice of a vaulter.

Vaulting on the High Rope, and Tumbling on the Stage. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 251.

Stilt-*vaulting* is dying out.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 151

vaulting-capital (vâl′ting-kap″i-tal), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, the capital of a shaft, usually an engaged shaft, which receives a rib of a vault. See *vaulting-shaft.*

vaulting-horse (vâl′ting-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium for practice in vaulting.

vaulting-house† (vâl′ting-hous), *n.* A brothel. *Massinger,* Unnatural Combat, iv. 2. [Low.]

vaulting-pillar (vâl′ting-pil″ăr), *n.* Same as *vaulting-shaft.*

vaulting-shaft (vâl′ting-shâft), *n.* In *arch.*, a shaft, almost invariably engaged, rising from a floor or from the capital of a pier below, to receive the spring of a rib of a roof-vault; also, a shorter shaft engaged in the wall and rising from a corbel, from the top of which shaft the rib of the vault springs. The second form is lacking in architectural logic and propriety, which demand that if the rib is not frankly acknowledged to spring from the wall, and be supported by it, its support should be carried visibly down to the ground.



Vaulting-shaft, from the nave of Notre Dame, Paris.

vaulting-tile (vâl′ting-tīl), *n.* A special type of brick or tile, shaped according to the work in hand and made hollow in various forms, often perforated in compartments: used in vaulting, etc., to

lessen the weight of the upper parts of large masses of masonry.

vault-light (vâlt'līt), *n.* A cover of a vault set with glass so that it can serve for the admission of light.

vault-shell (vâlt'shel), *n.* The masonry or "skin" of a vault; especially, the filling of a ribbed vault—that is, the comparatively thin structure which forms a compartment between adjacent ribs. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

vaulture (vâl'tūr), *n.* [< *vault*[1] + *-ure.*] Arch-like shape; vaulted work. [Rare.]

The strength and firmness of their *vaulture* and pillars. *Ray*, Works of Creation, iii. (*Latham.*)

vault-work (vâlt'wėrk), *n.* Vaulting.

This Temple was borne vp with *Vault-worke*, with great lights and secret passages, the space of an hundred steps. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 584.

vaulty† (vâl'ti), *a.* [Also *vauty*; < *vault*[1] + *-y*[1].] Vaulted; arched; concave.

The *vaulty* top of heaven. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 52.

One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares.*)

vaunce†, *v. t.* [ME. *vauncen*, by apheresis for *avauncen*, E. *advance.*] To advance.

Voide vices; vertues shall *vaunce* vs all.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 66.

vaunt[1] (vänt or vânt), *v.* [Formerly also *vant*; < ME. *vaunten*, *vanten*, also erroneously *avaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *vanter*, < ML. *vanitare*, boast, be vainglorious, < L. *vanita(t-)s*, vanity, vainglory, < *vanus*, empty: see *vain*, *vanity.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or powers; talk with vain ostentation; boast; brag.

Vanting in wordes true valour oft doth seeme,
Yet by his actions we him coward deem.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Some misbegotten thing, that, having pluckt the gay feathers of her obsolet bravery to hide her own deformed barenesse, now *vaunts* and glories in her stolne plumes. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 3.

2. To glory; exult; triumph.

The foe *vaunts* in the field. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 288.

II. *trans.* 1. To magnify or glorify with vanity; boast of; brag of.

Charity *vaunteth* not itself. 1 Cor. xiii. 4.

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil.
Milton, P. L., iii. 251.

Though at the expense of their *vaunted* purity of blood. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

2. To display or put forward boastfully; exhibit vaingloriously.

What shape, what shield, what armes, what steed, what stedd,
And what so else his person most may *vaunt.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

vaunt[1] (vänt or vânt), *n.* [< *vaunt*[1], *v.*] A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity; a boast; a brag.

Such high *vaunts* of his nobility.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 50.

vaunt[2]† (vänt), *n.* [< F. *avant*, before: see *van*[2].] The first part; the beginning.

The *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., l. 27.

vauntbrace†, *n.* See *vambrace.*

vauntcourier†, *n.* [See *van-courier.*] An old form of *van-courier*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 5.

vaunter (vän'tėr or vân'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *vauntour*, *vantour*, < OF. **vanteor*, *vanteur*, boaster, < *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt*[1].] One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation.

Wele I wote, a *vauntour* am I none, certeynly I love better silence. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

Alas, you know I am no *vaunter*, I;
My scars can witness, dumb although they are,
That my report is just and full of truth.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 113.

vauntery (vän'- or vân'tėr-i), *n.* [< *vaunt*[1] + *-ery.*] The act of vaunting; bravado. Also *vantery*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 249. [Rare.]

For she had led
The infatuate Moor, in dangerous *vauntery*,
To these aspiring forms.
Southey, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xxii.

vauntful (vänt'fûl or vânt'fûl), *a.* [< *vaunt*[1] + *-ful.*] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 52.

vauntguard†, *n.* Same as *vanguard*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

vaunting (vän'ting or vân'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vaunt*[1], *v.*] Ostentatious setting forth of what one is or has; boasting; bragging.

You say you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 52.

vauntingly (vän'- or vân'ting-li), *adv.* In a vaunting manner; boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 36.

vauntmure†, *n.* See *vantmure.*

vauntward†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vanward*[1].

vauqueline (vōk'lin), *n.* [< F. *vauqueline*, so called after L. N. *Vauquelin* (1763–1829), a French chemist.] 1. A name originally given by Pelletier and Caventou to strychnine.—2. A name given by Pallas to a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the olive-tree.

vauquelinite (vōk'lin-īt), *n.* [< *Vauquelin* (see *vauqueline*) + *-ite*[2].] Native chromate of lead and copper, a mineral which occurs in small green or brown crystals on quartz accompanying crocoite. Also called *laxmannite.*

vaut†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vault*[2]. *Spenser.*

vauter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vaulter.*

vauty†, *a.* A variant of *vaulty.*

vavasor, vavasour (vav'a-sọr, -sör), *n.* [Also *vavassor*, *valvasor*; ME. *vavasour*, < OF. *vavassour*, F. *vavasseur*, < ML. *vassus vassorum*, vassal of vassals: *vassus*, vassal; *vassorum*, gen. pl. of *vassus*, vassal.] In *feudal law*, a principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals holding of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank. In the class of vavasors were comprehended *châtelains* (castellans), who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice. In England the title was rarely used, though Camden defines it as next to *baron*, while Chaucer applies it to his *Frankeleyn.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

A Frankeleyn was in his compaignye; . . .
Was nowher such a worthy *vavasour.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 360.

Lord, liegeman, *valvassor*, and suzerain,
Ere he could choose, surrounded him.
Browning, Sordello.

vavasory (vav'a-sọ-ri), *n.* [ME. **vavasorie* (?), < *vavasor:* see *vavasor.*] 1. The tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.—2. Lands held by a vavasor.

vaward†, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *vaward*, a reduction of *vantwarde*, *vauntwarde*, etc.: see *vanward*[1].] **I.** *n.* Same as *vanward*[1].

My Lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward.*
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 130.

II. *a.* Being in the van or the front; foremost; front.

My sons command the *vaward* post,
With Brian Tunstall, stainless knight.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

Vayu (vä'yö), *n.* [< Skt. *vāyu*, < √ *vā*, blow, = Goth. *waian*, blow: see *wind*[2], *vent*[1].] In *Hind. myth.*, the wind or wind-god.

Vaza (vā'zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855, after *les vazas* of Lesson, 1831), also *Vasa.*] A genus of parrots, also called *Coracopsis.* There are several species, of Madagascar, Réunion, the Seychelles, and Mozambique, one of which was originally called *Psittacus vaza* by Shaw. Others are *V. obscura* (*Coracopsis madascariensis*), *V. nigra*, *V. comorensis*, and *V. barkleyi.*

vaza-parrot (vā'zä-par″ọt), *n.* A parrot of the genus *Coracopsis* (or *Vaza*).

V-bob (vē'bob), *n.* In *mach.*, a V-shaped form of bell-crank used to change the direction of motion, as the horizontal motion of a cross-head to the inclined motion of a pump-rod. *E.*

★ *H. Knight.* See *bob*[8].

V. C. An abbreviation of *Victoria cross.*

V-croze (vē'krōz), *n.* A coopers' croze used to cut angular heading-grooves.

v. d. An abbreviation, in book-catalogues, of *various dates.*

Veadar (vē'a-där), *n.* [Heb.] The thirteenth or intercalary month which is added to the Jewish year about every third year, after Adar (the last month of the sacred or ecclesiastical year).

veal (vēl), *n.* [< ME. *veel*, *veil*, < OF. *veël*, *vedels*, *veau*, F. *veau* = Pr. *vedel*, *vedelh* = It. *vitello* (cf. Pg. *vitella*, f.), a calf, < L. *vitellus*, a little calf, < *vitulus*, a calf, = Gr. ἰταλός, a calf, = Skt. *vatsa*, a calf, perhaps lit. a 'yearling,' < *vatsa* = Gr. ἔτος, year, allied to L. *vetus*, aged, *vetulus*, a little old man: see *veteran.* Cf. *vellum*, ult. from the same source as *veal.*] 1†. A calf.

Intruding into other King's territories (especially these fruitful ones of ours), to eat up our fat beefs, *veals*, muttons, and capons. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 604).

2. The flesh of the calf used for food.

Bet than olde boef is the tendre *veel.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 176.

Bob veal. (*a*) The flesh of a calf taken before birth from a slaughtered cow; also, the flesh of a new-born calf. (*b*) Same as *deaconed veal.*—**Deaconed veal.** See *deacon.*—★**Veal cutlet.** See *cutlet.*

veal-skin (vēl'skin), *n.* A cutaneous disease distinguished by smooth white tubercles of a glistening character, found on the ears, neck, face, and sometimes covering the whole body.

vealy (vē'li), *a.* [< *veal* + *-y*[1].] Like veal; young; immature; having the qualities of a calf: as, a *vealy* youth; *vealy* opinions. [Colloq.]

Their *vealy* faces mezzotinted with soot.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

Veatchia (vē'chi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1884), named after Dr. John A. *Veatch*, who discovered the Cerros Island trees.] An untenable name for *Pachycormus*, a genus of trees, of the family *Anacardiaceæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Rhus* (the sumac) by its valvate sepals, accrescent petals, and thin-walled fruit. The only species, *Pachycormus discolor* (*Schinus discolor* of Bentham), a native of Lower California, both on the mainland and on Cerros Island, is known as *elephant-tree*, from the thick heavy trunk and branches (often 2 feet thick and not more than the same height, sending out ponderous bent and tortuous horizontal branches often 20 feet long, and ending suddenly in short twigs loaded with bright-pink or yellowish-gray flowers). The trees usually grow close together, often forming low and impenetrable mats. On the mainland the species becomes erect and sometimes 25 feet high, and is locally known as *copal-quien.* Its bark is there used in tanning leather. The outer bark is a brown skin, peeling annually, and increasing the resemblance to the elephant. The flowers appear after the fall of the minute leaves, and where the trees are grouped in masses form a blaze of color visible for several miles.

veck† (vek), *n.* [ME. *vecke*, *vekke;* origin obscure.] An old woman.

A rympled *vekke*, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4495.

vection† (vek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vectio(n-)*, a carrying, conveyance, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, bear, convey: see *vehicle.*] The act of carrying, or the state of being carried; vectitation; "a carrying or portage," *Blount* (1670).

vectis (vek'tis), *n.* [L., a pole, bar, bolt, spike.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bolt.—2. [NL.] In *obstet.*, a curved fenestrated instrument similar to one of the blades of the obstetrical forceps, used in certain cases to aid delivery. Commonly called *lever.*

vectitation (vek-ti-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. **vectitare*, pp. *vectitatus*, bear or carry about, freq. of *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, convey: see *vection.*] A carrying, or the state of being carried. [Rare.]

Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the ancients except by old men). *Martinus Scriblerus.*

★**vector** (vek'tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *vecteur*, < L. *vector*, one who carries or conveys, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry, convey: see *vection.*] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) In quaternions, a quantity which, being added to any point of space, gives as the sum that point which is at a certain distance in a certain direction from the first. Vectors are said to be equal when their directions and magnitudes are the same. Unit vectors in quaternions are considered as equivalent to quadrantal versors having their axes in the directions of vectors; the word *vector* has accordingly sometimes, but incorrectly, been used in the sense of a quadrantal versor. Every quaternion can be resolved in one way, and one way only, into a sum of a scalar and a vector; and this vector is called the *vector of the quaternion*, and is denoted by writing V before the sign of the quaternion. Thus, Vq denotes the vector of the quaternion q. Hence—(*b*) A directive quantity; a quantity determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—2. Same as *radius vector.* See *radius.*—**Addition of vectors.** See *addition.*—**Origin of a vector.** See *origin.*

II. *a.* Of the nature of or concerned with vectors.—**Vector analysis**, the algebra of vectors.—**Vector equation**, an equation between vectors.—**Vector function.** See *function.*—**Vector potential**, a vector quantity so distributed throughout space that the result of operating upon it by the Hamiltonian operator ★represents some natural quantity.

vectorial (vek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *vector* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a vector or vectors.—**Vectorial coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

vecture† (vek'tūr), *n.* [= F. *voiture* = It. *vettura*, a carriage, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, transportation, < *vehere*, pp. *vectus*, carry: see *vection.*] A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Veda (vā'dä), *n.* [= F. *véda* = G. *Veda*, < Skt. *veda*, lit. knowledge, understanding, esp. sacred knowledge, the Hindu scripture, < √ *vid*, know,

= E. *wit:* see *wit*[1].] The sacred scripture of the ancient Hindus, written in an older form or dialect of Sanskrit. It is divided into *mantra*, or sacred utterance (chiefly metrical), *brāhmana*, or inspired exposition, and *sūtra*, or sacrificial rules. It is also divided into four bodies of writings: *Rig-Veda* or hymns, *Sāma-Veda* or chants, *Yajur-Veda* or sacred formulas, and *Atharva-Veda*, a collection of later and more superstitious hymns—each with its brāhmanas and sūtras. It is of unknown and very uncertain chronology, the oldest of the hymns being possibly from near 2000 B. C. Sometimes abbreviated *Ved.*

Vedalia (vē-dā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851).] 1. A genus of *Coccinellidæ*, containing about 6 species of ladybird beetles of predaceous habits, natives of subtropical regions. *V. cardinalis*, an Australian form, was imported by the United States Department of Agriculture from Australia and New Zealand into California in the winter of 1888–9 to destroy the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*), which result it accomplished in less than nine months, through its rapacity and remarkable fecundity.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus: as, the cardinal *vedalia* (the species above mentioned).

Vedanga (vā-däng'gạ), *n.* [Skt. *vedanga*, < *veda*, Veda, + *anga*, limb.] In *lit.*, a limb of the Veda. This name is given to certain Sanskrit works auxiliary to the Vedas, and aiding to the understanding of them and their application to specific purposes. The Vedangas are elaborate treatises on (1) pronunciation, (2) meter, (3) grammar, (4) explanation of difficult terms, (5) astronomy, (6) ceremonial. They are composed in the sūtra or aphoristic style.

Vedanta (vā-dän'tạ), *n.* [< Skt. *Veda*, knowledge, + *anta*, end: see *Veda.*] A system of philosophy among the Hindus, founded on the Vedas. It is chiefly concerned in the investigation of the Supreme Spirit and the relation in which the universe, and especially the human soul, stands to it.

Vedantic (vā-dän'tik), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ic.*] Relating to the Vedanta.

Vedantin (vā-dän'tin), *a.* [< *Vedanta* + *-in.*] Same as *Vedantic.*

Vedantist (vā-dän'tist), *n.* [< *Vedanta* + *-ist.*] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedanta.

vedette (vē-det'), *n.* [Also *vidette;* < F. *vedette*, < It. *vedetta*, < *vedere*, see, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision.*] A sentinel on horseback stationed at some outpost or on an elevation to watch an ★enemy and give notice of danger.

Vedic (vā'dik), *a.* [= F. *védique;* < *Veda* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas: as, the *Vedic* hymns.

veelet, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *feel*[1].

veer (vēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vere;* < F. *virer* = Pr. *virar*, < ML. *virare*, turn, sheer off, < L. *viriæ*, armlets, bracelets. Cf. *ferrule*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn; specifically, to alter the course of a ship, by turning her head round away from the wind; wear.

> Also, as long as Heav'ns swift Orb shall *veer*,
> A sacred Trophee shall be shining heer.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

> And, as he leads, the following navy *veers*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 1088.

> Fickle and false, they *veer* with every gale.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 174.

2. To shift or change direction: as, the wind *veers* to the north; specifically, in *meteor.*, with respect to the wind, to shift in the same direction as the course of the sun—as, in the northern hemisphere, from east by way of south to west.

> As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought
> . . . where the wind
> *Veers* oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 515.

3. To turn round; vary; be otherwise minded: said of persons, feelings, intentions, etc. See also *veering.*

> Buckingham . . . soon . . . *veered* round from anger to fondness, and gave Wycherley a commission in his own regiment. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; shift.

> *Vere* the maine shete and beare up with the land.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., xii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to change the course of by turning the stern to windward; lay on a different tack by turning the vessel's head away from the wind; wear: as, to *veer* ship.—**To veer and haul**, to pull tight and slacken alternately.—**To veer away**, to let out; slacken and let run: as, to *veer away* the cable.—**To veer out**, to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length: as, to *veer out* a rope.

veerablet (vēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *veer* + *-able.*] Changeable; shifting: said of winds. *Dampier.*

veering (vēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veer*, *v.*] The act of turning or changing: as, the *veering* of the wind; especially, a fickle or capricious change.

> It is a double misfortune to a nation which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign at the head of them that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison*, Freeholder.

veering (vēr'ing), *p. a.* Turning; changing; shifting.

> The *veering* golden weathercocks, that were swimming in the moonlight, like golden fishes in a glass vase.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 10.

> A subtle, sudden flame,
> By *veering* passion fann'd,
> About thee breaks and dances.
> *Tennyson*, Madeline.

veeringly (vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a veering manner; changingly; shiftingly.

veery (vēr'i), *n.*; pl. *veeries* (-iz). Wilson's or the tawny thrush of North America, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*, one of the five song-



Veery (*Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *fuscescens*).

thrushes common in the eastern parts of the United States. It is 7½ inches long, 12 in extent, above uniform tawny-brown, below whitish, the throat buff with a few small spots. It is migratory, nests on the ground or very near it, and lays four or five greenish-blue eggs without spots. It is of shy and retiring habits, frequenting thick woods and swamps, and is an exquisite songster.

> The place flows with birds: . . . olive-backs, *veeries*, [and] ovenbirds. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

vega[1] (vā'gạ), *n.* [< Sp. *vega* = Cat. *vega* = Pg. *veiga*, a meadow, a tract of flat land; origin uncertain.] A tract of ground, low, flat, and moist. This word is confined chiefly to Spain and Cuba; in the latter it often denotes a 'tobacco-field.'

> The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south-west part of the island [of Cuba].
> *S. Hazard*, Cuba with Pen and Pencil (London, 1873), [p. 329.

> Sometimes the water of entire rivers or vast artificial reservoirs . . . is used in feeding a dense network of canals distributed over plains many square miles in extent. Such plains in Valencia and Murcia are known by the Spanish name of huertas (gardens), in Andalusia by the Arabic name of *vegas*, which has the same meaning.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 299.

Vega[2] (vē'gạ), *n.* [= F. *véga*, < Ar. *waqī'*, falling, i. e. the falling bird, with ref. to *Altair*, the flying eagle, situated not far from Vega.] A star of the first magnitude in the northern constellation Lyra; *a* Lyræ.

Vegetabilia (vej″ē-ta-bil'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable: see *vegetable.*] Plants as a grand division of nature. Compare *Primalia.*

vegetability (vej″ē-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *végétabilité* = Sp. *vegetabilidad* = It. *vegetabilità;* as *vegetable* + *-ity.*] Vegetable quality, character, or nature.

> Boëtius, . . . not ascribing its [the coral's] concretion unto the air, but the . . . lapidifical juyce of the sea, which, entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

★**vegetable** (vej'ē-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetable*, living, fit to live, vegetable, as a noun, a vegetable, F. *végétable*, vegetable, = Sp. *vegetable* = Pg. *vegetavel* = It. *vegetabile*, apt to vegetate, < LL. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, animating, < L. *vegetare*, quicken, animate: see *vegetate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having life such as a plant has.

> *Vegetable* [F.], vegetable, fit or able to liue: hauing, or likelie to haue, such life, or increase in groweth, as plants, &c. *Cotgrave.*

2. Of or pertaining to plants; characteristic of plants; also, having the characteristics of a plant or of plants; resembling a plant or what belongs to plants; occupied or concerned with plants.

> And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
> High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
> Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 220.

Vegetable acids, such acids as are obtained from plants, as malic, citric, gallic, and tartaric acids.—**Vegetable æthiops**, a remedy formerly used in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, prepared by incinerating *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack.—**Vegetable alkali.** (*a*) Potash. (*b*) An alkaloid.—**Vegetable anatomy**, that branch of botany which treats of the form, disposition, and structure of the organs of plants.—**Vegetable antimony**, the thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*—**Vegetable bezoar.** Same as *calapitte.*—**Vegetable brimstone.** See *brimstone* and *lycopode.*—**Vegetable bristles**, the fibers of gomuti.—**Vegetable butters.** See *butter*[1].—**Vegetable calomel**, *Podophyllum peltatum*, the May-apple or mandrake.—**Vegetable casein.** Same as *legumin.*—**Vegetable colic**, intestinal pain caused by the use of green fruit.—**Vegetable earth.** Same as *vegetable mold.*—**Vegetable egg**, the egg-plant; also, the marmalade-fruit, *Achras zapota.*—**Vegetable fibers.** See *fiber*[1].—**Vegetable fibrin.** See *fibrin.*—**Vegetable flannel**, a fabric made from pine-needle wool (which see, under *pine-needle*).—**Vegetable fountain.** See *Phytocrene.*—**Vegetable gelatin.** See *gelatin.*—**Vegetable glue.** See *glue.*—**Vegetable horsehair**, a fiber extracted from the leaves of the European palm, *Chamærops humilis:* used like horsehair for stuffing; also, the Spanish moss, *Dendropogon usneoides*, similarly used.—**Vegetable ivory.** See *ivory-nut.*—**Vegetable jelly**, a gelatinous substance found in plants; pectin.—**Vegetable kingdom**, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants; the *regnum vegetabile; Vegetabilia.*—**Vegetable lamb**, the agnus Scythicus or Tatarian lamb. See *agnus.*

> Eyes with mute tenderness her distant dam,
> Or seems to bleat, a *vegetable lamb.*
> *Erasmus Darwin*, Loves of Plants. (*Dyer.*)

Vegetable leather, marrow, mercury. See the nouns.—**Vegetable mold**, mold or soil containing a considerable proportion of vegetable constituents; mold consisting wholly or chiefly of humus.—**Vegetable naphtha.** Same as *wood-naphtha.*—**Vegetable oyster.** Same as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).—**Vegetable physiology**, that branch of botany which treats of the vital actions of plants, or of the offices which their various organs perform.—**Vegetable serpent.** Same as *snake-cucumber.* See *cucumber.*—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant.* See *Raoulia.*—**Vegetable silk**, a fine and glossy fiber, kindred to silk-cotton, borne on the seeds of *Chorisia speciosa* in Brazil. The name is applicable to various similar substances. Compare *silk-cotton*, under *cotton*[1].—**Vegetable sponge.** See *sponge-gourd.*—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode.*—**Vegetable tallow, tissue, wax**, etc. See the nouns.—**Vegetable towel**, the sponge-gourd.—**Vegetable turpeth.** See *turpeth*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A plant. See *plant*[1].—2. In a more limited sense, a herbaceous plant used wholly or in part for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, spinach, peas, and beans. The whole plant may be so used, or its tops or leaves, or its roots, tubers, etc., or its fruit or seed.

> Sowthistle, dandelion, and lettuce are their favourite *vegetables*, especially the last.
> *Cowper*, Account of his Hares, May 28, 1784.

Chattel vegetable. See *chattel.*—**Leather vegetable**, a shrubby West Indian plant, *Euphorbia punicea:* so named from its coriaceous leaves. The flower-cluster has long scarlet bracts.=**Syn.** *Vegetable, Plant, Herb, Tree, Shrub, Bush, Undershrub, Vine.* *Vegetable* and *plant* in scientific use alike denote any member whatever of the vegetable kingdom. In popular use a *vegetable* is a culinary herb, and a *plant* is comparatively small, either an herb, or a shrub or tree when quite young, particularly a cultivated herb. An *herb* is a plant without a woody stem, hence dying to the root, or throughout, each year. A *tree* is a plant having a woody aërial stem, typically single below and branching above, the whole with a height of not less than four or five times the human stature. A *shrub* is a woody plant, typically lower than a tree and branching near or below the ground. A *bush* is a shrub of medium size, forming a clump of stems, or at least of a branching habit. An *undershrub* is a very small shrub. A *vine* is an herb, shrub, or even tree, with a long and slender stem which is not self-supporting. See the several words.

vegetablize (vej'ē-ta-blīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vegetablized*, ppr. *vegetablizing.* [< *vegetable* + *-ize.*] To render vegetable in character or appearance.

> Silk is to be *vegetablized* . . . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide.
> *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 36.

vegetal (vej'ē-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vegetal*, F. *végétal* = Sp. Pg. *vegetal* = It. *vegetale*, < L. *vegetus*, living, lively: see *vegetate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to a plant or plants; having the characteristics or nature of a vegetable; vegetable.

> On the whole it appears to me to be the most convenient to adhere to the old plan of calling such of those low forms as are more animal in habit Protozoa, and such as are more *vegetal* Protophyta.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 281.

2. Of or pertaining to the series of vital phenomena common to plants and animals—namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

> The first are called the *vegetal* functions, the second the animal functions; and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed respectively the *vegetal* life and the animal life.
> *Brande and Cox*, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 930.

II. *n.* A plant; a vegetable.

> I saw *vegetals* too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

vegetaline (vej'ē-tal-in), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ine*[2].] A material consisting of woody fiber treated with sulphuric acid, dried and converted into a

fine powder, then mixed with resin soap, and treated with aluminium sulphate to remove the soda of the soap, again dried, and pressed into cakes. The substance may be made transparent by the addition of castor-oil or glycerin before pressing, and can be colored as desired. It is used as a substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchouc, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vegetality (vej-ē-tal′i-ti), *n.* [< *vegetal* + *-ity.*] 1. Vegetable character or quality; vegetability.—2. The aggregate of physiological functions, nutritive, developmental, and reproductive, which are common to both animals and vegetables, but which constitute the sole vital processes of the latter. See *vegetal, a.*, 2.

vegetarian (vej-ē-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *vegetable*) + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those who on principle abstain from animal food.—2. Consisting entirely of vegetables.

The polyprotodont type [of dentition] prevails in the American genera; the diprotodont obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated usually with *vegetarian* or promiscuous diet.
Owen, Anat. Vert., § 220, B.

II. *n.* 1. One who maintains that vegetables and farinaceous substances constitute the only proper food for man.—2. One who abstains from animal food, and lives exclusively on vegetables, together with, usually, eggs, milk, etc. Strict vegetarians eat vegetable and farinaceous food only, and will not eat butter, eggs, or even milk.

vegetarianism (vej-ē-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *vegetarian* + *-ism.*] The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables. The doctrines and practice of vegetarianism are as old as the time of Pythagoras, and have for ages been strictly observed by many of the Hindus, as well as by Buddhists and others.

★**vegetate** (vej′ē-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vegetated*, ppr. *vegetating.* [< LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* (> It. *vegetare* = Sp. Pg. *vegetar* = F. *végéter*, grow), enliven, < *vegetus*, lively, < *vegere*, move, excite, quicken, intr. be active or lively; akin to *vigere*, flourish. The E. sense is imported from the related *vegetable.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in the manner of plants; fulfil vegetable functions.

A weed that has to twenty summers ran
Shoots up in stalk, and *vegetates* to man.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, Prol.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 16.

Hence—2. To live an idle, unthinking, useless life; have a mere inactive physical existence; live on without material or intellectual achievement.

The vast empire of China, though teeming with population and imbibing and concentrating the wealth of nations, has *vegetated* through a succession of drowsy ages.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

II. *trans.* To cause to vegetate or grow. [Rare.]

Druina is tax'd abroad of a solecisme in her government, that she should suffer to run into one Grove that sap which should go to *vegetate* the whole Forrest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 29.

★**vegetation** (vej-ē-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *vegetation*, F. *végétation* = Sp. *vegetación* = Pg. *vegetação* = It. *vegetazione*, < LL. *vegetatio(n-)*, a quickening, < *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] 1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing exhibited by plants.—2. Plants collectively: as, luxuriant *vegetation.*

Deep to the root
Of *vegetation* parch'd, the cleaving fields
And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose.
Thomson, Summer, l. 440.

3. In *pathol.*, an excrescence or growth on any surface of the body.—**Vegetation of salts**, or **saline vegetation**, a crystalline concretion formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel, and often assume branching forms so as to resemble plants.

vegetative (vej′ē-tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *vegetatife*; < OF. *vegetatif*, F. *végétatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vegetativo*, vegetative, < LL. *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare*, quicken: see *vegetate.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Descriptive of the various life processes of a plant, other than the reproductive functions, and including the phenomena of nutrition, respiration, growth, and irritability. Also *vegetal.*

We must look at the curious and complex laws governing the facility with which trees can be grafted on each other as incidental on unknown differences in their *vegetative* systems. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 245.

2. In *animal physiol.*, noting those functions or organs of the body which, being performed or acting unconsciously or involuntarily, are likened to the processes of vegetable growth, as digestion, circulation, secretion, and excretion, which are particularly concerned in the nutrition or in the growth, waste, and repair of the organism: opposed to the specially animal functions, as locomotion, cerebration, etc.—3. Hence, characterized by such physical processes only; lacking intellectual activity; stagnant; unprogressive.

The indolent man descends from the dignity of his nature, and makes that being which was rational merely *vegetative.* *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

From the inertness, or what we may term the *vegetative* character, of his ordinary mood, Clifford would perhaps have been content to spend one day after another, interminably, . . . in just the kind of life described in the preceding pages. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

4. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants: as, the *vegetative* properties of soil.—**Vegetative reproduction**, a form of reproduction in plants by means of cells which are not specially modified for the purpose, but which form a part of the body of the individual. Propagation by cuttings, by means of buds, soredia, gemmæ, bulbils, etc., are familiar examples. See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*).

II.† *n.* A vegetable.

Shall I make myself more miserable than the *vegetatives* and brutes? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

vegetatively (vej′ē-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vegetative manner.

vegetativeness (vej′ē-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being vegetative, in any sense.

vegete (vej′ēt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *vegeto*, < L. *vegetus*, vigorous, brisk: see *vegetable*, *vegetate.*] Vigorous; active. [Rare.]

He [Lucius Cornelius] had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 1.

But would my picture be complete if I forgot that ample and *vegete* countenance of Mr. R—— of W.?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

vegetive† (vej′ē-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *vegete* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Vegetative.

Force *vegetiue* and sensatiue in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

II. *n.* A vegetable.

Make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

vegeto-alkali (vej″ē-tō-al′ka-li), *n.* An alkaloid.

vegeto-animal (vej″ē-tō-an′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partaking of the nature of both vegetable and animal matter.—**Vegeto-animal matter**, a name formerly applied to vegetable gluten and albumen.

II. *n.* An organism of equivocal character between a plant and an animal; a protist.

vegetous† (vej′ē-tus), *a.* [< L. *vegetus*, vigorous: see *vegete.*] Same as *vegete.*

If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

vehemence (vē′hē-mens), *n.* [< OF. *vehemence*, F. *véhémence* = Sp. Pg. *vehemencia* = It. *veemenza*, *veemenzia*, < L. *vehementia*, eagerness, strength, < *vehemen(t-)s*, eager: see *vehement.*] The character or state of being vehement; the energy exhibited by one who or that which is vehement. Specifically—(*a*) Violent ardor; fervor; impetuosity; fire: as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

Nay, I prithee now with most petitionary *vehemence*, tell me who it is. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 200.

(*b*) Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity; boisterousness; violence; fury: as, the *vehemence* of wind; to speak with *vehemence.*

A universal hubbub wild
Of stunning sounds and voices all confused,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 954.

=**Syn.** Force, might, intensity, passion.

vehemency (vē′hē-men-si), *n.* [As *vehemence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *vehemence.*

The *vehemency* of this passion's such,
Many have died by joying overmuch.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

vehement (vē′hē-ment), *a.* [< OF. *vehement*, F. *véhément* = Sp. Pg. *vehemente* = It. *veemente*, < L. *vehemen(t-)s*, also, often, *veemen(t-)s*, *vēmen(t-)s*, very eager, impetuous, ardent, furious, prob. *vē-* (expanded to *vee-*, *vehe-*), orig. neg., as in *vēcors*, + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *vehicle* and *mental*[1].] 1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate.

Note, if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or *vehement* importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 251.

I fell into some *vehement* argumentations with him in defence of Christ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

2. Acting with great force or energy; energetic; violent; furious; very forcible.

Swell not into *vehement* actions which embroil and confound the earth. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time.
N. Grew.

=**Syn.** Impetuous, fiery, burning, hot, fervid, forcible, vigorous, boisterous.

★**vehemently** (vē′hē-ment-li), *adv.* In a vehement manner; with great force or violence; urgently; forcibly; ardently; passionately.

vehicle (vē′hi-kl), *n.* [< OF. *vehicule*, F. *véhicule* = Sp. *vehículo* = Pg. *vehiculo* = It. *veicolo*, *veiculo* = G. *vehikel* (def. 2.), < L. *vehiculum*, a carriage, conveyance, < *vehere*, carry, = AS. *wegan*, move: see *weigh*[1], and cf. *way*, *wagon*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Any carriage moving on land, either on wheels or on runners; a conveyance.—2. That which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

We consider poetry . . . as a delightful *vehicle* for conveying the noblest sentiments.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere *vehicle* of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

Specifically—(*a*) In *phar.*, a substance, usually fluid, possessing little or no medicinal action, used as a medium for the administration of active remedies; an excipient. (*b*) In *painting*, any liquid, whether water, as in water-color painting, or oil, as in oil-color painting, which is used to render colors, varnishes, etc., manageable and fit for use. (*c*) One of two enduements, the one more spiritual than the other, with which the soul is clothed, according to the Platonists. One corresponds to vital power, the other to spirit.

The *vehicles* of the genii and souls deceased are much-what of the very nature of the aire.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 12.

Great or **greater vehicle**, and **little** or **lesser vehicle** (translations of Sanskrit *mahāyāna* and *hīnayāna*), names applied to two phases or styles of exposition of Buddhist doctrine—a more modern and an older, a more expanded and pretentious and a simpler—and to the treatises in which these are respectively recorded.

vehicle (vē′hi-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vehicled*, ppr. *vehicling.* [< *vehicle*, *n.*] To convey in or apply or impart by means of a vehicle.

Guard us through polemic life
From poison *vehicled* in praise.
M. Green, The Grotto.

vehicular (vē-hik′ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *vehicularis*, < L. *vehiculum*, a vehicle: see *vehicle.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles; also, serving as a vehicle: as, *vehicular* traffic.

It is on such occasions that the Insides and Outsides, to use the appropriate *vehicular* phrases, have reason to rue the exchange of the slow and safe motion of the ancient Fly-coaches, which, compared with the chariots of Mr. Palmer, so ill deserve the name.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

Vehicular state, the state of a ghost or disembodied spirit.

vehiculate (vē-hik′ū-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *vehiculated*, ppr. *vehiculating.* [< L. *vehiculum*, vehicle, + *-ate*[2].] To convey by means of a vehicle; ride or drive in a vehicle. [Rare.]

My travelling friends, *vehiculating* in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London road.
Carlyle, Oliver Cromwell, II. 191.

vehiculation (vē-hik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *vehiculate* + *-ion.*] Movement of or in vehicles. [Rare.]

The New Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level.
Carlyle, Reminiscences (ed. 1881), II. 168.

vehiculatory (vē-hik′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *vehiculate* + *-or-y.*] Pertaining or relating to a vehicle; vehicular. [Rare.]

Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, i. 8.

vehme (fā′me), *n.* [= F. *vehme*, < G. *vehme*, *fehme*, prop. *feme*, MHG. *veme*, punishment. In E. rather an abbr. of *vehmgericht.*] Same as *vehmgericht.*

vehmgericht (fām′ge-richt″), *n.*; pl. *vehmgerichte* (-richt″tā). [< G. *vehmgericht*, better *fehmgericht*, < *fehme*, *fehm*, a criminal tribunal so called (see def.), + *gericht*, judgment, tribunal, law; see *vehme* and *right.*] One of the mediæval tribunals which flourished in Germany, chiefly in Westphalia, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were apparently descended from the cantonal courts, and at first afforded some protection, as the regular machinery of justice had been demoralized. Later they misused their power, and practically disappeared with the increasing strength of the regular governments. The president of the court was called *freigraf*, the justices *freischöffen*, and the place of meeting *freistuhl*. The sessions were open, at which civil matters were adjudicated, or secret, to which were summoned persons accused of murder, robbery, heresy, witchcraft, etc. Those convicted of serious crimes, or

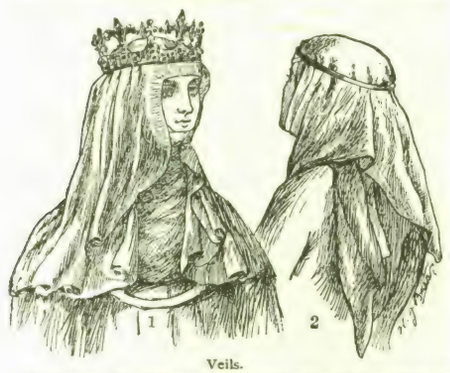
those who refused to appear before the tribunal, were put to death. Also *freigerichte, Westphalian gerichte,* etc.

vehmic (fā′mik), *a.* [< *vehme* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the vehme or vehmgeircht. Also *fehmic.*

veil (vāl), *n.* [Formerly also *vail, vayle;* < ME. *veile, veyle, vayle, fayle,* < OF. *veile,* F. *voile,* a veil, also a sail, = Pr. *vel* = Sp. It. *velo* = Pg. *veo,* a veil, *vela,* a sail, = Icel. *vil,* < L. *vēlum,* a sail, cloth, covering, < *vehere,* carry, bear along: see *vehicle.* Hence *veil, v., reveal, revelation,* etc.] 1. A cloth or other fabric or material intended to conceal something from the eye; a curtain.

> The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain.
> Mat. xxvii. 51.

2. A piece of stuff, usually very light and more or less transparent, as lawn or lace, intended to conceal, wholly or in part, the features from close observation, while not materially obstructing the vision of the wearer; hence, such a piece of stuff forming a head-dress or part of a head-dress, especially for women. In the early middle ages the veil was commonly circular or semicircular in shape, and was worn in many ways. At a later time it was attached to the high and heavy head-dresses,



Veils.
1, from statue, in the Abbey of St Denis, of Isabeau of Bavaria, Queen of France, wife of Charles VI.: the statue probably dates from 1425. 2, as worn in France at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

such as the *escoffion* and the *hennin,* and was a mere ornamental appendage, not admitting of being drawn over the face. The veil, when small, is indistinguishable from the kerchief. In modern use the veil is a piece of gauze, grenadine, lace, crape, or similar fabric used to cover the face, either for concealment or as a screen against sunlight, dust, insects, etc. In this capacity it usually forms no necessary part of the head-dress, but is attached to the bonnet or hat.

> Wering a *vayle* [var. *fayle*] instide of wymple.
> *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 3864.

> Bonnet nor *veil* henceforth no creature wear!
> Nor sun nor wind will ever strive to kiss you.
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 1081.

> Your *veil,* forsooth! what, do you dread being gazed at? or are you afraid of your complexion?
> *Sheridan,* The Duenna, i. 3.

3. Hence, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, or disguise; also, a pretense.

> I will . . . pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page.
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 2. 42.

> His most objectionable enterprises, even, were covered with a *veil* of religion. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

4. A scarf tied to or hanging from a pastoral staff. See *orarium*[1], 3, *sudarium* (*a*), *vexillum,* and *banderole,* 1 (*b*).—5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* a velum.—6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes,* same as *velum,* 2 (*a*). (*b*) In *Discomycetes,* a membrane stretching over the mouth of the cup: rare in this sense. (*c*) In *mosses,* same as *calyptra,* 1 (*a*).—7. In *phonation,* an obscuration of the clearness of the tones, either from a natural conformation of the larynx or from some accidental condition, as fatigue or a cold. The natural veil in some gifted and highly trained singers is often a beauty, while a huskiness due to imperfect use or accidental interference is a decided blemish. A voice in which a veil is present is called *veiled,* or *voce velata* or *voix sombr'e.*—**Demi-veil,** a short veil worn by women, which superseded about 1555 the long veil previously worn.—**Egyptian veil,** in modern costume for women, a veil worn around the head and neck and tied under the chin.—**Eucharistic veils, sacramental veils,** the veils or cloths of linen, silk, etc., used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements or species during the celebration of mass or holy communion. Those ordinarily used in the Western Church are the pall, the chalice-veil, which covers both chalice and paten before, after, and during part of celebration, and, in the Anglican Church, the post-communion veil. To these may be added the corporal (partly used to cover the bread), the humeral veil, and formerly the offertory veil. In the Greek Church there are separate veils for the paten and chalice, and a third veil, of thinner material, the air or aër, covering both.—**Humeral, Lenten, offertory veil.** See the qualifying words.—**Marginal veil.** See *velum,* 2 (*a*).—**To take the veil,** to assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; hence, to retire to a nunnery. On first entering the nunnery the applicant takes the white veil; if after her novitiate she desires to become a nun, in certain convents she takes the black veil, when she pronounces the irrevocable vows.—**Veil of the palate.** See *palate.*

★**veil** (vāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vail, vayle;* < ME. *veilen, veyllen,* < OF. *veiler, voiler,* F. *voiler* = Sp. Pg. *velar* = It. *velare,* < L. *velare,* cover, wrap, envelop, veil, < *vēlum,* a veil: see *veil, n.*] 1. To cover with a veil, as the face, or face and head; cover the face of with a veil.

> Take thou no mete (be welle wer off itte)
> Vnto grace be seyd, and ther-to *veylle* thi hode.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

> Her face was *veil'd,* yet to my fancied sight
> Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined.
> *Milton,* Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest; enshroud; envelop; hide.

> I *veil* bright Julia underneath that name.
> *B. Jonson,* Poetaster, i. 1.

> No fog-cloud *veiled* the deep. *Whittier,* The Exiles.

> She bow'd as if to *veil* a noble tear.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

3. Figuratively, to conceal; mask; disguise.

> To keep your great pretences *veil'd* till when
> They needs must show themselves.
> *Shak.,* Cor., i. 2. 20.

> Half to show, half *veil* the deep intent.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 4.

Veiled calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Histioteuthis,* with six arms webbed together, the other arms loose, and the coloration gorgeous.—**Veiled plate,** in *photog.,* a negative or other plate of which the parts that should be clear are obscured by a slight fog.—**Veiled voice.** See *veil, n.,* 7.

veiler (vā′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vailer;* < *veil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which veils.

> Swell'd windes
> And fearefull thunder, *vailer* of earth's pride.
> *Tourneur,* Trans. Metamorphosis, st. 3.

veiling (vā′ling), *n.* [Formerly also *vailing;* verbal n. of *veil, v.*] 1. The act of concealing with a veil.—2. A veil; a thin covering.—3. Material for making veils: as, nun's-*veiling;* silk *veiling.*

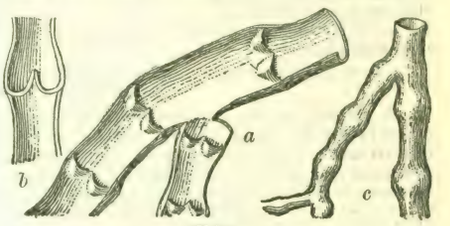
veilless (vāl′-les), *a.* [< *veil* + *-less.*] Destitute of a veil. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

veilleuse (vā-lyėz′), *n.* [F., a night-light, a float-light, < *veille,* watch, vigil: see *vigil.*] In *decorative art,* a shaded night-lamp. The shade or screen in such lamps was frequently the medium for rich decoration.



Veilleuse of gilded bronze, 16th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

★**vein** (vān), *n.* [< ME. *veine, veyne, vayne,* < OF. (and F.) *veine* = Sp. It. *vena* = Pg. *veia,* < L. *vēna,* a blood-vessel, vein, artery, also a watercourse, a vein of metal, a vein or streak of wood or stone, a row of trees, strength, a person's natural bent, etc.; prob. orig. a pipe or channel for conveying a fluid, < *vehere,* carry, convey: see *vehicle,* and cf. *veil,* from the same source.] 1. In *anat.,* one of a set of blood-vessels conveying blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the circulation; one of a set of membranous canals or tubes distributed in nearly all the tissues and organs of the body, for the purpose of carrying blood from these parts to the heart. The walls of the veins are thinner, as a rule, and more flaccid, than those of the arteries; they are composed of three layers or coats—the outer or fibrous; the middle, made up chiefly of sparse muscular fibers; and the inner or serous. The inner or lining membrane, especially in the veins of the lower extremities, presents numerous crescentic folds, usually in man occurring in pairs, known as the *valves* of the veins, which serve to prevent a backward flow of the blood. The nutrition of the walls is provided for by the *vasa vasorum.* The nerves supplying the walls of the veins are few in number. There are two systems of veins—the systemic, or those carrying venous blood from the tissues of the body to the right auricle of the heart; and the pulmonary, or those carrying the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart. The portal system is a subdivision of the systemic, in which blood coming from the digestive organs is conducted to the liver by the portal vein, circulates throughout this organ, is again collected in the hepatic veins, and is thence carried to the right auricle of the heart. The veins of the portal system have no valves. The blood in the systemic veins is dark-red in color, and flows in a continuous stream. The umbilical veins of the fetus, like the pulmonary veins, convey oxygenated or arterial blood. As a general rule, the corresponding veins and arteries run side by side, and are called by the same names. In fishes and other low vertebrates which breathe by gills, the veins from these organs correspond in function, but not morphologically, with pulmonary veins. There is a reniportal system of veins in some animals, as *Amphibia* and reptiles, by which the kidneys receive blood from veins as well as by renal arteries. See phrases below, and *vena.* See also cuts under *circulation, heart, liver, lung, median*[1], and *thorax.*



Veins.
a, vein laid open, showing the valves arranged in pairs; *b*, section, showing action of the valves; *c*, external view of vein, showing the moniliform appearance caused by the valves when distended.

> [He] hurlet thurghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore;
> The gret *vayne* of his gorge gird vne ysondur,
> That the freike, with the frusshe, fell of his horse.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5829.

2. Loosely, any blood-vessel. Many of the veins being superficial or subcutaneous, liable to ordinary observation, and when swollen or congested very conspicuous, the name is popularized, and extended to the arteries, while *artery* remains chiefly a technical term.

> Flesch and *veines* nou fleo a-twinne,
> Wherfore I rede of routhe.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

> Let me have
> A dram of poison, such soon-speeding gear
> As will disperse itself through all the *veins.*
> *Shak.,* R. and J., v. 1. 61.

3. In *entom.,* one of the ribs or horny tubes which form the framework of the wings of an insect, and between which the thin membrane of the wings is spread and supported; a nervure. Veins result from certain thickenings of the upper and under surfaces of the sac which primarily composes the wing, these thickenings being exactly coapted, and often hollowed or channeled for the reception of air-tubes—which enables the wings to subserve to some extent the functions of lungs. The primary veins give out veinlets or nervules. The venation of the wings differs much in different insects, but is sufficiently constant in each case to afford valuable classificatory characters. See cuts under *Chrysopa, Cirrophanus, nervure,* and *venation.*

4. In *bot.,* a fibrovascular bundle at or near the surface of a leaf, sepal, petal, etc.: same as *nerve,* 7. See *nervation.*—5. In *mining,* an occurrence of ore, usually disseminated through a gangue or veinstone, and having a more or less regular development in length, width, and depth. A *fissure-vein,* or *true vein,* is a vein in which the ore and veinstone occupy a preëxisting fissure or crack in the rocks, which has been formed by some deep-seated cause or crust-movement, and may therefore be presumed to extend downward indefinitely, and for the same reason is likely to have considerable development in length. True veins usually have well-defined walls, on which there is more or less flucan or gouge, and which are often striated or polished, giving rise to what miners call *slickensides.* True veins often have the ore and veinstone arranged in parallel plates or layers, called *combs.* Experience shows that true veins are more to be depended on for permanence in depth than other more irregular deposits, although the latter are often highly productive for a time. A vein and a lode are, in common usage, essentially the same thing, the former being rather the scientific, the latter the miner's, name for it. The term *deposit,* when used by itself, means an irregular occurrence of ore, such as a flat-mass, stock, contact deposit, carbona, and the like; but when to *deposits* the term *ore* or *metalliferous* is prefixed (*ore-deposits, metalliferous deposits*), the designation becomes the most general one possible, including every form of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, and having the same meaning as the French *gîtes métallifères* and the German *Erzlagerstätten.* A bed of rock forming a member of a stratified formation, with which it was synchronously deposited, cannot properly be called a vein or lode, even if it has metalliferous matter generally disseminated through it in quantity sufficient to be worth working, as is the case with the cupriferous slate (*Kupferschiefer*) of Mansfeld in Prussia, or when it is concentrated in pipes or pipe-like masses, occurring here and there in the stratum, as in the silver-lead mines of Eureka in Nevada. (See *ore-deposit.*) Further—(*a*) for forms of ore-deposits which are not true veins, but which are designated by the name *vein,* see *gash-vein, segregated vein* (also *segregation*), *pipe-vein;* (*b*) for forms qualified, according to general usage, by the name *deposit* (which also see), and which are still further removed from the class of true veins than those previously noted, see *contact deposit* (under *contact*), *blanket-deposit;* (*c*) for other still more irregular forms of ore-deposit, which have special names, and which, while not themselves properly designated as veins, are frequently more or less closely connected with true veins, occurring in close proximity, and forming a kind of appendage, to them, see *flat*[1], 10, *pipe*[1], 16, *carbona, impregnation,* 4; and (*d*) for German mining terms applied to various irregular forms of ore-deposit, not true veins, which terms are often used by scientific writers in English in describing

mining regions or in discussing the general mode of occurrence of the metalliferous ores, see *stock*[1], 32, *stockwork*, *fahlband*. See also *lode*[1], 3, *leader*, 5 (*a*); also *rake-vein*, a term applied in Derbyshire, England, to true veins to distinguish them from the flats and pipe-veins with which they are closely connected.

6. A cavity, fissure, or cleft, as in the earth or other substance.

To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 255.

7. A streak, stripe, or marking, of different color or shade, as in natural marble or wood cut so as to show the grain, or glass in which different colors have been melted irregularly. The term is applied either to a long and nearly regular stripe, or to a much broken and contorted one, returning upon itself. Also called *veining*.

8. A streak; a part of anything marked off from the rest by some distinctive character; hence, a distinct property or characteristic considered as running through or being intermingled with others; a continued strain.

I saw in divers places very fat and fruitfull *veines* of ground, as goodly meadows. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 50.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

There was likewise, at times, a *vein* of something like poetry in him; it was the moss or wall-flower of his mind in its small dilapidation. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

9. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

I knowe not if my iudgement shall haue so delicate a *veine*, and my pen so good a grace, in giuing counsel as in reprehending.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

This is Ercles' *vein*, a tyrant's *vein*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 42.

I have heard before of your lordship's merry *vein* in jesting against our sex. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

10. Particular mood, temper, humor, or disposition for the time being.

I am not in the giving *vein* to-day.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 119.

I continued, for I was in the talking *vein*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

Accessory portal veins. See *portal*[1].—**Alar artery and vein.** See *alar*.—**Alveolar vein.** See *alveolar*.—**Anal veins,** veins about the anus and lower end of the rectum; the hemorrhoidal veins, whose congestion or varication constitutes piles.—**Anastomotic vein,** a cerebral vein, derived from the outer surface of the parietal lobe, which passes along the posterior fork of the Sylvian fissure, and then backward to join the superior petrosal sinus. Also called *great anastomotic vein*.—**Angular vein.** See *angular*.—**Anterior auricular veins.** See *auricular*.—**Anterior cardiac veins,** two or three small veins which run upward on the front of the right ventricle, and empty into the auricle immediately above the auriculoventricular groove.—**Anterior facial vein.** Same as *facial vein*.—**Anterior internal maxillary vein.** Same as *deep facial vein*.—**Anterior ulnar vein,** a small superficial vein of the anterior ulnar aspect of the forearm, uniting with the posterior ulnar vein to form the common ulnar vein. See cut under *median*[1].—**Anterior vertebral vein,** a vein receiving blood from the plexus over the cervical artery, and discharging into the lower end of the vertebral vein.—**Ascending lumbar vein.** See *lumbar veins*, below.—**Auricular veins,** veins collecting blood from the external ear and its vicinity. See *anterior* and *posterior auricular veins*, under *auricular*.—**Axillary, azygous, basilar vein.** See the adjectives.—**Basilic veins.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Basispinal veins,** the venæ basis vertebrarum (which see, under *vena*). See also *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Bedded vein.** See *blanket-deposit*.—**Brachial, bronchial, buccal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Capsular vein,** the suprarenal vein.—**Cardinal veins,** the venous trunks which in the embryo run forward, one on each side, beneath the axial skeleton, to meet the primitive jugular veins, and turn with them into the heart through the ductus Cuvieri. They are permanent in fishes, but in man and higher vertebrates form the azygous veins.—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central*.—**Cephalic vein.** See *cephalic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Cerebral veins,** the veins of the cerebrum, divided into the *superficial*, those ramifying upon its surface, and the *deep*, those within the ventricles.—**Choroid vein.** See *choroid*.—**Ciliary veins,** tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding in general with the arteries of the same name.—**Colic veins,** venæ comites of the colic arteries, discharging into the mesenteric veins.—**Common iliac vein,** a vein formed on each side by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava near the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ.—**Common temporal vein.** Same as *temporal vein*.—**Common ulnar vein,** a short inconstant trunk formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar veins, and uniting with the median basilic to form the basilic vein.—**Companion veins,** venæ comites of arteries; veins, usually a pair, which run in the course of arteries and lie close to the latter: when paired along the course of any artery, they are usually connected with each other at short intervals by cross veins.—**Contracted vein,** in *hydraul.* See *contracted*.—**Coronary vein.** See *coronary*, and *great cardiac vein*, below.—**Coronary vein of the stomach,** a vein of considerable size accompanying the coronary artery, and discharging into the portal vein.—**Costal, cross, crural vein.** See the adjectives.—**Deep cervical vein,** a vein of large size beginning in the suboccipital region and descending the neck, between the complexus and semispinalis muscles, to the lower part, where it turns forward to join the vertebral vein.—**Deep circumflex iliac vein,** the vena comes of the artery of the same name.—**Deep facial vein,** a vein of considerable size coming from the pterygoid plexus to open into the facial vein below the malar bone.—**Deep median vein,** a short, wide tributary of the median near its bifurcation, communicating with the deep veins.—**Dental veins,** companion veins, superior and inferior, of the arteries of the same name, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Diploic veins.** See *diploic*.—**Dorsal vein of the penis,** a large vein, formed by the union of branches from the glans, lying in the median dorsal groove of the penis, and receiving tributaries from the corpus spongiosum, corpora cavernosa, and skin, and terminating in the prostatic plexus.—**Dorsispinal veins.** See *dorsispinal*, and *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Dural veins,** numerous small veins anastomosing freely between the inner and outer layers of the dura mater of the brain, communicating also with the diploic veins.—**Emissary vein.** See *emissary*.—**Emulgent vein.** Same as *renal vein*.—**Epigastric vein.** See *epigastric*.—**Esophageal veins,** several veins carrying blood from the esophagus to the azygous veins.—**Ethmoidal veins,** tributaries of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the ethmoidal arteries.—**External iliac vein,** the continuation of the femoral vein above Poupart's ligament, accompanying the external iliac artery, and uniting with the internal iliac to form the common iliac vein.—**Externomedian vein.** See *externomedian*.—**Facial, femoral, free vein.** See the adjectives.—**Falciform vein,** the inferior longitudinal sinus of the falx cerebri. See *sinus*.—**Frontal vein,** a vein receiving the blood from the forehead, uniting with the supra-orbital at the inner end of the eyebrow to form the angular vein.—**Gastro-epiploic vein,** the companion vein of the gastro-epiploic artery, discharging into the splenic vein.—**Gluteal vein.** See *gluteal*.—**Great anastomotic vein.** See *anastomotic vein*, above.—**Great cardiac vein,** the coronary vein. It begins at the apex of the heart, passes up along the anterior ventricular groove to the base, winds around to the left, and terminates in the coronary sinus.—**Great jugular vein.** Same as *internal jugular vein*. See *jugular*.—**Hepatic veins.** See *hepatic*.—**Hypogastric vein,** the internal iliac vein. See *iliac*[1].—**Iliac vein.** See *iliac*[1].—**Iliolumbar vein,** a vein, corresponding to the iliolumbar artery, opening into the common iliac vein.—**Inferior longitudinal vein,** the inferior longitudinal sinus. See *longitudinal sinus*, under *sinus*.—**Inferior palatine vein,** a tributary of the facial, receiving blood from the plexus surrounding the tonsil and from the soft palate.—**Inferior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Inferior phrenic veins,** companion veins of the arteries of the same name, opening on the right into the vena cava, on the left often into the suprarenal vein.—**Inferior thyroid veins,** veins of large size formed by branches from the thyroid body, descending on the front of the trachea, where they form a plexus, and emptying into the innominate veins.—**Infra-orbital vein,** the companion vein of the infra-orbital artery, discharging into the pterygoid plexus.—**Innominate vein.** Same as *innominata*[1] (*b*).—**Insulate, intercostal, interlobular, internal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Internal mammary veins,** a pair of companion veins of each artery of the same name, discharging by a single trunk on each side into the innominate vein.—**Internal maxillary vein,** a short vessel, often double, which passes back from the pterygoid plexus to join the temporal. It receives tributaries which are mostly companion veins of the branches of the artery of the same name.—**Internomedian vein.** See *internomedian*.—**Jugular veins.** See *jugular*.—**Jugulocephalic vein.** See *jugulocephalic*.—**Lacrymal vein,** a tributary of the ophthalmic vein, corresponding to the lacrymal artery.—**Left cardiac vein.** Same as *great cardiac vein*.—**Lingual, longitudinal, marginal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Lumbar veins,** veins corresponding to the several lumbar arteries, discharging into the inferior vena cava. They are connected with one another, on each side of the body, in front of the transverse processes, by branches which thus form a continuous longitudinal vessel called the *ascending lumbar vein*.—**Median basilic vein.** See *basilic*, and cut under *median*[1].—**Median cephalic vein.** See *median*[1] (with cut).—**Median vein.** See *median*[1] (with cut).—**Medullispinal veins,** the proper veins of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Meningorachidian veins,** spinal veins in the interior of the spinal column, between the vertebræ and the sheath of the spinal cord. See *venæ spinales* (under *vena*).—**Mental veins,** veins of the chin, tributaries of the facial.—**Mesenteric vein.** See *mesenteric*.—**Middle cardiac vein,** the vein which, beginning at the apex of the heart, passes up along the posterior interventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Middle cerebral vein,** one of the inferior superficial cerebral veins, of large size, from the under surface of the frontal and temporosphenoidal lobes, discharging into the cavernous sinus.—**Middle sacral veins,** two companion veins of the middle sacral artery, discharging by a single trunk into the left common iliac vein.—**Middle temporal vein.** See *temporal*[2].—**Nasal veins,** small branches from the sides and bridge of the nose, tributary to the angular vein.—**Oblique vein of the heart.** See *oblique*.—**Obturator, occipital, ophthalmic, orbital, ovarian, palatine, palpebral, pancreatic vein.** See the qualifying words.—**Parietal emissary vein.** See *parietal*.—**Parotid, parumbilical, pericardial, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, portal, postcostal vein.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular vein.** See *auricular*.—**Posterior cardiac veins,** three or four veins that ascend on the posterior surface of the left ventricle, to open into the coronary sinus.—**Posterior ulnar vein,** a superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the dorsal plexus of the hand, and passing up the posterior ulnar aspect of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar or median basilic. See cut under *median*[1].—**Posterior vertebral vein.** Same as *deep cervical vein*.—**Pubic, pudic, pulmonary, pyloric vein.** See the adjectives.—**Radial vein.** (*a*) A superficial vein of the forearm, arising from the plexus on the back of the hand, and ascending along the outer part of the forearm to form the cephalic vein by union with the median cephalic. See cut under *median*[1]. (*b*) In *entom.* See *marginal vein*.—**Radiant vein.** See *radiant*.—**Ranine vein,** one of the lingual veins conspicuously seen beneath the tongue, on either side of the frenum, emptying into the internal jugular or facial vein.—**Renal veins.** See *renal*.—**Right coronary vein,** a small vein that collects blood from the posterior parts of the right auricular and ventricular walls, and passes in the right auriculoventricular groove to empty into the coronary sinus.—**Sacral, saphenous, scapular veins.** See the adjectives.—**Satellite vein.** See *satellite-vein*.—**Sciatic vein,** the vena comes of the sciatic artery.—**Segregated vein,** an ore-deposit having some of the characteristics of a true vein, but differing from it in not exhibiting evidences of the existence of a fissure prior to the deposition of the ore. Segregated veins usually run parallel with the lamination of the rocks in which they are inclosed, and do not have well-defined walls and selvages.—**Sinuses of veins.** See *sinus*.—**Small coronary vein.** Same as *right coronary vein*.—**Smallest cardiac veins,** minute veinlets of variable number coming from the substance of the heart, and emptying into the right and left auricles. Also called *venæ cordis minimæ*.—**Spermatic plexus of veins.** See *spermatic*.—**Sphenopalatine, spinal, splenic, spurious, stellate, stylomastoid, subclavian, subcostal, submarginal, submaxillary, submental vein.** See the adjectives.—**Superior intercostal vein,** a short vessel which receives the veins from two or three intercostal spaces below the first, that of the right side joining the large azygous, that of the left emptying into the left innominate vein.—**Superior labial vein,** a vein forming a close plexus in the substance of the upper lip, and emptying into the facial opposite the nostril.—**Superior palatine vein.** See *palatine vein*.—**Superior palpebral veins.** See *palpebral vein*.—**Supra-orbital, suprarenal, suprascapular vein.** See the adjectives.—**Sylvian vein,** a vein running along the bottom of the Sylvian fissure.—**Systemic veins,** the veins of the general circulation, as distinguished from those of the portal or pulmonic system.—**Temporal, temporomaxillary, Thebesian veins.** See the adjectives.—**Thyroid vein.** (*a*) *Middle*, a vein from the lateral lobe of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular. (*b*) *Superior*, a vein from the upper part of the thyroid body, emptying into the internal jugular, or frequently into the facial vein.—**To bar a vein.** See *bar*[1].—**Transverse** cervical vein, the companion vein of the transverse cervical artery, tributary to the posterior external jugular vein. Also called *transversalis colli vein*.—**Transverse facial vein,** one of two veins from the surface of the masseter muscle, tributary to the temporal.—**Transverse vein,** the left innominate vein, which in man traverses the root of the neck nearly horizontally, and is thus quite different in its course from the vein of the same name on the right side, than which it is also much longer.—**True vein.** See def. 5.—**Umbilical, vaginal, varicose veins.** See the adjectives.—**Vein of the corpus striatum,** the vein which passes forward in the groove between the corpus striatum and the optic thalami to unite with the choroid vein.—**Vein of Trolars.** Same as *anastomotic vein*.—**Veins of Breschet,** the diploic veins.—**Veins of Galen.** See *venæ Galeni*, under *vena*.—**Vertebral vein,** a vein formed by the union of branches from the back part of the scalp and the deep muscles of the nape, behind the foramen magnum, and descending with the vertebral artery in the vertebrarterial canal to empty into the innominate vein.—**Vesical veins.** See *vesical*.

vein (vān), *v. t.* [< *vein*, *n.*] To fill or furnish with veins; cover with veins; streak or variegate with or as with veins.

Through delicate embrodered Meadows, often *veined* with gentle gliding Brooks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, Pref.

Not tho' all the gold
That *veins* the world were pack'd to make your crown.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

veinage (vā'nāj), *n.* [< *vein* + *-age*.] Veining; veins collectively; markings in the form of veins. *R. D. Blackmore*, Alice Lorraine, xlviii.

veinal† (vā'nal), *a.* [< *vein* + *-al*. Cf. *venal*[2].] Same as *venous*. *Boyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

vein-blood† (vān'blud), *n.* [< ME. *veyne-blood*; < *vein* + *blood*.] Bleeding of the veins.

Nother *veyne-blood*, ne ventusinge,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1889.

veined (vānd), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Full of veins; veiny.—**2.** Characterized by or exhibiting venation, as insects' wings; in *bot.*, having veins, as a leaf; traversed by fibrovascular strands or bundles.—**3.** Marked as if with veins; streaked; variegated, as marble.—**4.** Running in the blood; ingrained. [Rare.]

In thy prayers reckon up
The sum in gross of all thy *veined* follies.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

veining (vā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vein*, *v.*] **1.** The formation or disposition of veins; venation; a venous network.—**2.** Streaking. (*a*) A streak or stripe of color, as in a piece of marble. Compare *vein*, *n.*, 7. (*b*) The variegated surface produced by a number of such streaks or stripes.

3. In *weaving*, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.—**4.** A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

veinless (vān'les), *a.* [< *vein* + *-less*.] Having no veins; not venous; not veined, in any sense.

veinlet (vān'let), *n.* [< *vein* + *-let*.] **1.** A small vein; a venous radicle uniting with another to form a vein; a venule.—**2.** In *entom.*, one of the secondary or lesser veins of the wings: same as *nervule*. See *vein*, *n.*, 3.—**3.** In *bot.*, a small vein; one of the ultimate or smaller ramifications of a vein or rib; a nerville.—**Internomedian veinlet.** See *internomedian*.

vein-like (vān'lik), *a.* Resembling a vein.

veinous (vā'nus), *a.* [< *vein* + *-ous*. Cf. *venous*.] **1.** Same as *venous* or *veiny*. [Rare.]

He . . . covered his forehead with his large brown *veinous* hands. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxix.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, veined; provided with veins or nerves.

veinstone (vān'stōn), *n.* 1. The earthy or non-metalliferous part of a lode, vein, or ore-deposit. See *gangue*.—2. A concretion formed within a vein; a phlebolite. Also *venous calculus*.

vein-stuff (vān'stuf), *n.* Same as *lodestuff*.

veinule (vā'nūl), *n.* [< F. *veinule*, < L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, vein: see *vein*.] A minute vein.

veiny (vā'ni), *a.* [< *vein* + *-y*[1].] Full of veins; veined, in any sense.

Hence the *veiny* Marble shines;
Hence Labour draws his tools.
Thomson, Summer, l. 135.

Vejovis (vē-jō'vis), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1836), also *Væjovis*, < L. *Vejovis*, *Væjovis*, *Vediovis*, an Etruscan divinity regarded as opposed to Jupiter, < *ve-*, not, + *Jovis*, Jupiter, Jove: see *Jove*.] A notable genus of scorpions, having ten eyes and a pentagonal sternum. It is regarded by some authors as the type of a family *Vejovidæ*.

vekket, *n.* Same as *veck*.

vela, *n.* Plural of *velum*.

velamen (vē-lā'men), *n.*; pl. *velamina* (-mi-nä). [NL., < L. *velamen*, a covering, veil, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Same as *velamentum*.—**Velamen nativum**, the integument or skin.—**Velamen vulvæ**, the pudendal apron; an enormous hypertrophy of the labia minora, which sometimes hang down in long flaps on the thighs. It is commonly called *Hottentot apron*, from the fact that it is often seen in women of this race.

velamentous (vel-a-men'tus), *a.* [< *velamentum* + *-ous*.] 1. In the form of a thin membranous sheet; veil-like.—2. Resembling or serving as a sail: as, the *velamentous* arms of the nautilus.

velamentum (vel-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *velamenta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *velamentum*, a cover, covering, < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a membrane or membranous envelop; a covering, as a veil or velum.—**Velamenta bombycina**, villous membranes.—**Velamenta cerebralia** or **cerebri**, the meninges of the brain.—**Velamenta infantis**, the enveloping membranes of the fetus.—**Velamentum abdominale**, the peritoneum.—**Velamentum linguæ**, the glosso-epiglottic folds or ligament: three folds of mucous membrane passing from the root of the tongue to the epiglottis.

velar (vē'lär), *a.* [< L. *velaris*, < *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] Of or pertaining to a veil or velum; forming or formed into a velum; specifically, in *philol.*, noting certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw*, *kw*, *qu*, produced by the aid of the veil of the palate, or soft palate.

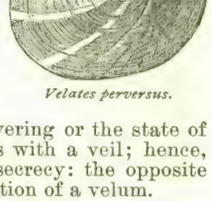
They [the Semitic alphabets] have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the *velar* gutturals, which are found in other languages.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 160.

velarium (vē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *velaria* (-ä). [L., < *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. An awning which was often drawn over the roofless Roman theaters and amphitheaters to protect the spectators from rain or the sun. Also *velum*.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans; the velum. See *velum*, 4.

velary (vē'lär-i), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ary*[2].] Pertaining to a ship's sail.

velate (vē'lāt), *a.* [< L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] Veiled; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a velum.

Velates (vē-lā'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), irreg. < L. *velatus*, pp. of *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*.] A genus of fossil gastropods, of the family *Neritidæ*, which lived during the Eocene age, as *V. perversus*.


Velates perversus.

velation (vē-lā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *velatio*(*n-*), a veiling, < L. *velare*, pp. *velatus*, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] 1. A veiling; the act of covering or the state of being covered with or as with a veil; hence, concealment; mystery; secrecy: the opposite of *revelation*.—2. Formation of a velum.

velatura (vel-a-tö'rä), *n.* [It., < *velare*, cover, veil: see *veil*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, the art or process of glazing a picture by rubbing on a thin covering of color with the hand. It was a device much practised by early Italian painters.

veldt (velt), *n.* [Also *veld*; < D. *veld*, field, ground, land: see *field*.] In South Africa, an unforested or thinly forested tract of land or region; grass country. The higher tracts of this character, entirely destitute of timber, are sometimes called the *high veldt*; areas thinly covered with undergrowth, scrub, or bush are known as *bush-veldt*.

The pastoral lands or *velds*, which extend chiefly around the outer slopes and in the east, are distinguished, according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce, as "sweet" or "sour." *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 42.

velet, *n.* An old spelling of *veil*.

Velella (vē-lel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck; Oken, 1815), dim. of L. *velum*, veil: see *veil*.] 1. The typical genus of *Velellidæ*. The best-known member of the genus is *V. vulgaris*, the sallee-man, an inch or two in length, semi-transparent, of a beautiful blue color, floating on the surface of the sea, with a vertical crest like a sail (whence the name). Another is *V. mutica*.


A Velella (*Velella mutica*).

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Velellidæ (vē-lel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Velella* + *-idæ*.] A family of discoidal oceanic hydrozoans, represented by the genera *Velella* and *Porpita*, belonging to the order *Physophora* and suborder *Discoideæ*. The stem is converted into a disk with a system of canalicular cavities, above which rests a pneumatocyst or float of dense tough texture. From the disk hang the hydriform persons (see *person*, 8), usually a gastrozooïd surrounded by smaller persons which give rise to generative medusiforms, and by marginal dactylozooïds. The medusiforms mature before their liberation from the stock; when free, these formed the pseudogenus *Chrysomitra*. The *Velellidæ* are nearly related to the well-known Portuguese man-of-war.

Velia (vē'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), perhaps < *Velia*, a Greek colony in southern Italy.] A genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs, typical of the family *Veliidæ*. It is represented by a few species only, in South America, Mexico, and Europe. *V. rivulorum* of Europe is the largest and best-known species. It is found in England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, upon clear rivers and creeks, from early spring until cold weather in autumn.

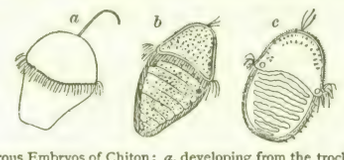
velic (vē'lik), *a.* [< L. *velum*, a sail, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a ship's sail.—**Velic point.** Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*[1]).

veliferous (vē-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *velifer*, sail-bearing, < *velum*, a veil, sail (see *veil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Bearing or carrying sails: as, "*veliferous* chariots," *Evelyn*, Navigation and Commerce, § 25. [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.*, having a velum; velate; veligerous; velamentous.

veliform (vel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *velum*, veil, + *forma*, form.] Forming a velum; resembling or serving as a veil or velum; velamentous.

veliger (vel'i-jėr), *n.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing: see *veligerous*.] One who or that which bears a velum; in *Mollusca*, specifically, the veligerous stage of the embryo, or the embryo in that stage, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or velum (see *velum*, 3, and *typembryo*). The veliger develops directly from the mere trochosphere with its circlet of cilia, and continues through the period of persistence of the ciliated formation, which assumes various shapes in the different groups of mollusks.

veligerous (vē-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *veliger*, sail-bearing, < L. *velum*, sail, veil, + *gerere*, bear.] In *zoöl.*, bearing a velum; veliferous: specifically noting an embryonic stage of mollusks. See *velum*, 3, and cut under *veliger*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 416.


Veligerous Embryos of Chiton: *a*, developing from the trochosphere, with a simple circlet of cilia, into *b*, *c*, successive veliger stages.

Veliidæ (vē-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843, in form *Velides*), < *Velia* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the section *Aurocorisa*, closely related to the *Hydrobatidæ* or water-striders. The body is usually stout, oval, and broadest across the prothorax. The rostrum is three-jointed, and the legs are not very long. They live mainly upon the surface of the water, always near the banks, but also move with great freedom on land. About 12 species, of 6 genera, occur in the United States.

velitation†, (vel-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *velitatio*(*n-*), a bickering, a dispute, < *velitari*, skirmish, < *veles* (*velit-*), a light-armed soldier; cf. *velex*, swift, unimpeded: see *velocity*.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. *Blount*, 1670.

velite (vē'līt), *n.* [< L. *velites*, pl. of *veles*, a kind of light-armed soldier.] A light-armed Roman soldier. Soldiers of this class were first formed into a corps at the siege of Capua, 211 B. C., and disappeared about a century later.

velivolant (vē-liv'ō-lant), *a.* [< L. *velivolan*(*t-*)*s*, flying with sails, < *velum*, sail, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] Passing under sail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vell[1] (vel), *n.* [A dial. form of *fell*, skin: see *fell*[3], etc.] 1. A skin; membrane.—2. The rennet of the calf. [Prov. Eng.]

vell[2] (vel), *v. t.* [< *vell*[1], *n.*] To cut off the turf or sward of land. [Prov. Eng.]

Vella (vel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *vela*, given as the Gallic name of the plant called *erysimum* or *irio*: see *Erysimum*.] A genus of plants, of the family *Brassicaceæ* and tribe *Sinapeæ*. It is characterized by a short, turgid, gibbous silique with a broad tongue-like beak, and only one or two seeds in each cell. The 3 species are natives of Spain and Algeria; they are much-branched and diminutive shrubs with erect, rigid, woody, and sometimes spiny stems. They bear entire leaves and rather large yellow flowers somewhat spicately disposed, the lower flowers bracteate. Known as *Spanish cress* and *cress-rocket*.

vellarin (vel'a-rin), *n.* An oleaginous substance extracted from *Centella Asiatica*.

velleity (ve-lē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *velléité* = Sp. *veleidad* = Pg. *velleidade* = It. *velleità*, < ML. *velleita*(*t-*)*s*, irreg. < L. *velle*, will, wish: see *will*[1].] Volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, which leads to no energetic effort to obtain it: chiefly a scholastic term.

Though even in nature there may be many good inclinations to many instances of the Divine commandments, yet it can go no further than this *velleity*, this desiring to do good, but is not able.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Velleity—the term used to signify the lowest degree of desire, and that which is next to none at all, when there is so little uneasiness in the absence of any thing that it carries a man no farther than some faint wishes for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 6.

vellenage†, *n.* A obsolete irregular form of *villeinage*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 1.

vellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *velvet*.

velli, *n.* Plural of *vellus*.

vellicate (vel'i-kāt), *v.* [< L. *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pluck, twitch, < *vellere*, pluck, tear out.] I. *trans.* To twitch; cause to twitch convulsively, as the muscles and nerves of animals.

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve.
Arbuthnot.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move spasmodically; twitch, as a nerve.—2†. To carp or detract. *Blount*.

vellication (vel-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vellicatio*(*n-*), a plucking, twitching, < *vellicare*, pluck, twitch: see *vellicate*.] 1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.—2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber. Compare *subsultus*.

There must be a particular sort of motion and *vellication* imprest upon my nerves, . . . else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, xix.

vellicative (vel'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *vellicate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

vellon (ve-lyōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *vellón* = Pg. *billião*, *bilhão*, a copper coin of Castile: see *billon*, *billion*[2].] A Spanish money of account. The term is also used like the English word *sterling*. The *reale de vellon* is worth about 4½ cents.

velloped (vel'opt), *a.* [Appar. a corruption of *jelloped*, ult. of *dewlapped*.] In *her.*, having pendent gills or wattles like those of a cock: a term used only when the gills are borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.

Vellozia (ve-lō'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1788), named after a Brazilian scientist *Vellozo*, who collected the plants.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Velloziaceæ*, distinguished from *Barbacenia*, the other genus of the family, by a perianth-tube not prolonged above the ovary. There are about 40 species, natives of Brazil. They are erect perennials, with a fibrous and usually dichotomous stem densely clothed with the projecting or imbricating bases of fallen leaves, and commonly arborescent. The rigid linear leaves are crowded at the ends of the branches; they are short and strict, or elongated and often pungent-pointed. The flowers are commonly handsome, white, sulphur-yellow, violet, or blue, and are solitary or two or three together within a cluster of leaves; the perianth is bell-shaped or funnel-form, with equal ovate-oblong or long-stalked distinct segments. The fruit is a globose-oblong or three-angled capsule, sometimes roughened or echinate. The plant is known as *tree-lily*, the flowers resembling lilies. The heavy branching trunk, from 2 to 10 feet high, is often as thick as a man's body; its leaves, tufted at the top, suggest those of the yucca. They impart the characteristic aspect to some of the mountainous districts of Brazil.

Velloziaceæ (ve-lō-zi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1886), < *Vellozia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants. It is characterized by a

woody and usually branching stem, and by one-flowered peduncles, solitary or few together within a fascicle of leaves, usually with a persistent perianth, and with six to eighteen stamens. It includes about seventy species, classed in the 2 genera *Vellozia* and *Barbacenia*, the former confined to Brazil, the latter occurring there and also in Africa, Madagascar, and the Mascarene Islands.

vellum (vel'um), *n.* [Formerly also *vellam, velame*, early mod. E. *velym;* < ME. *velim, velym, velyme*, < OF. *velin*, F. *vélin*, < ML. **vitulinum*, also *vitulinium*, also *pellis vitulina* (cf. It. *vitellina*), calfskin, vellum, neut. (or fem.) of *vitulinus*, of a calf, < L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. *Vellum* thus represents the adj. of *veal*, 'calf.' For the terminal form *vellum*, < *vitulinum*, cf. *venom*, < *venenum*.] The skin of calves prepared for writing, printing, or painting by long exposure in a bath of lime and by repeated rubbings with a burnisher; also, the skin of goats or kids similarly prepared.

By common consent the name of parchment has in modern times given place to that of *vellum*, a term properly applicable only to calf-skin, but now generally used to describe a mediæval skin-book of any kind.
Encyc. Dict., XVIII. 144.

Abortive or uterine vellum, a vellum made from the very thin skins of still-born or unborn animals.—**Vellum paper.** See *paper*.—**Vellum point.** See *point*[1].—**Vellum post,** a post paper having a smooth finished surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.—**Vellum wove paper,** a wove writing-paper with a smooth surface in imitation of the surface of vellum.

vellum-form (vel'um-fôrm), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of fine brass wirework used to give a delicate even surface to vellum paper.

vellus (vel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vellus*, a fleece; cf. *velvet, villous*.] In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

vellutet†, *n.* Same as *velvet*.

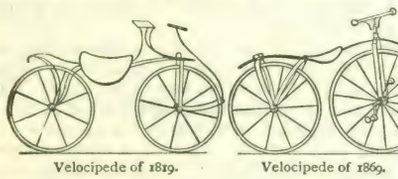
veloce (ve-lō'che), *adv.* [It., quick; < L. *velox*, swift: see *velocity*.] In *music*, with great rapidity; presto. The word is generally appended to a particular passage that is to be performed in bravura style, without regard to the fixed tempo of the piece.

velociman (vē-los'i-man), *n.* [< L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3]. Cf. *velocipede*.] A vehicle of the nature of a velocipede, driven by hand.

velocimeter (vel-ō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *vélocimètre*, < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for measuring velocity or speed. The name is applied to a large number of instruments, ranging from a ship's log to an electro-ballistic apparatus, and including the speed-gage and speed-recorder for machinery.

2. Specifically, an instrument for measuring the initial velocity of a projectile.

velocipede (vē-los'i-pēd), *n.* [= F. *vélocipède;* < L. *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] A light vehicle or carriage, with two wheels or three, impelled by the rider. One of the older forms of this carriage consisted of two wheels of nearly equal size, placed one before the other, and connected by a beam on which the driver's seat was fixed. The rider, sitting astride the machine, propelled it by the alternate thrust



Velocipede of 1819.



Velocipede of 1869.

of each foot on the ground. This form dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. Later, treadles operating cranks on the axle of the front wheel came into use, and many modified and improved kinds have become popular under the name of *bicycle*. (See also *tricycle*.) Light boats driven by a paddle-wheel or wheels operated by cranks and treadles, and known as *water-velocipedes*, have also been brought into use. See also cuts under *bicycle* and *tricycle*.

velocipedean, *n.* A velocipedist.

velocipedist (vē-los'i-pē-dist), *n.* [< *velocipede* + *-ist*.] One who uses a velocipede.

velocity (vē-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *velocities* (-tiz). [< OF. *velocite*, F. *vélocité* = Sp. *velocidad* = Pg. *velocidade* = It. *velocità*, < L. *velocita*(*t-*)*s*, swiftness, speed, < *velox* (*veloc-*), swift.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed in movement; swiftness; rapidity; celerity: used only (or chiefly) of inanimate objects. See def. 2.—2. In *physics*, rate of motion in which direction as well as speed is considered; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the change of position of a point per unit of time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times, and it is *variable* when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. The velocity of a body is *accelerated* when it passes constantly through a greater space in equal successive portions of time, as is the case with falling bodies under the action of gravity, and it is *retarded* when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. When the motion of a body is uniform its velocity is measured by the space described by it in a unit of time, as one second. If the motion of the body is not uniform its velocity is measured by the space which it would describe uniformly in a given time if the motion became and continued uniform from that instant of time.

The cool and heavy water of the polar basin, coming out in under currents, would flow equatorially with equal (almost mill-tail) *velocity*.
M. F. Maury, Phys. Geography of the Sea, § 437.

3. In *music*, decided rapidity of tempo or pace, particularly in a bravura passage.—**Absolute, aggregate, angular velocity.** See the adjectives.—**Angular velocity of rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Composition of velocities.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Initial velocity,** the rate of movement of a body at starting: especially used of the velocity of a projectile as it issues from a firearm, more properly *muzzle-velocity*.—**Remaining velocity,** the velocity of a projectile at any point of its flight after leaving the muzzle of the piece.—**Resolution of velocities.** See *resolution*.—**Terminal velocity.** See *terminal*.—**Velocity diagram, function, potential.** See *diagram*, etc.—**Virtual velocity.** See *virtual*.=**Syn. 1.** *Celerity, Swiftness*, etc. See *quickness*.

velonia (vē-lō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *valonia*.

velouett, velouettet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *velvet*. *Chaucer*.

velours (ve-lör'), *n.* [Also *velour;* < OF. *velours*, velvet: see *velure*.] Same as *velure:* the more common form in trade use.—**Jute velours,** a sort of velvet made of jute, used in upholstery.

veloutine (vel-ö-tēn'), *n.* [F., < *velouté*, velvet, + *-ine*[3].] A French corded fabric of merino and fancy wool.

veltfare, veltiver, *n.* Dialectal forms of *fieldfare*.

A *veltfare* or a snipe. *Swift.*

velum (vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *vela* (-lä). [NL., < L. *velum*, a veil, sail: see *veil*.] 1. Same as *velarium*, 1.

I have crossed the town and entered the primitive theatre, installed in the court-yard of a house covered with a *velum*, the galleries of the first floor constituting the boxes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 758.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Hymenomycetes*, a special membranous envelop which incloses for a time the whole or a part of the sporophore. When it extends as a horizontal membrane from the margin of the pileus to the stipe, it is called a *velum partiale* or *marginal veil*. It is ruptured by the expanding pileus, when it forms the annulus or ring on the stipe. When the velum is a sac which incloses the whole of the sporophore, it is called a *velum universale*, or *volva*. It is ultimately ruptured at the apex by the expansion of the cap. (*b*) In *Isoëtes*, the outgrown membranous margin of the fovea. Also called *involucrum*.—3. In *Mollusca*, the highly characteristic ciliated formation of the embryo, which serves as an organ of locomotion in that stage when the embryo is called a *veliger*. It is usually soon lost, but in some cases is permanently retained in a modified form. See cuts under *veliger*.—4. In *Hydrozoa*, a kind of flap or circular free edge which projects inward around the margin of the disk of many hydrozoans, as those which are bell-shaped or conical, and which from its presence are called *craspedote;* a velarium. The velum is present in all well-developed hydromedusans, but seldom in scyphomedusans, in which latter it is known as the *pseudovelum*. See cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *medusiform*.

5. In *Infusoria*, a delicate veil-like membrane bordering the mouth in such forms as *Cyclidium* and *Pleuronema*.—6. In sponges, one of the transverse diaphragms or partitions which constrict the lumen of an incurrent or excurrent canal.—7. In *Rotifera*, the trochal disk. See cuts under *trochal, Rotifer*, and *Rotifera*.—8. In *entom.*, a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in certain bees. *Kirby and Spence*.—9. In *anat.*, a veil, or a part likened to a veil.—**Inferior or posterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare posterius*), a thin white lamella of a semilunar form, continuous by its superior border with the central white substance of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, and having its concave border free or continuous with the epithelial covering of the hind part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. Sometimes called *metatela*.—**Superior or anterior medullary velum** (*velum medullare anterius*). Same as *valve of Vieussens*. See *valve*.—**Velum interpositum,** the prolongation of the pia mater over the third ventricle and optic thalami, its highly vascular margins, projecting into the lateral ventricles, forming the choroid plexuses of those cavities. Also called *tela choroidea superior* and *velum triangulare*.—**Velum pendulum, velum palati, velum palatinum,** the veil or curtain of the palate; the soft or pendulous palate, especially its posterior part, in many animals prolonged into a pendent teat-like process, the uvula. (See cut under *tonsil*.) In cetaceans the velum forms a muscular canal which prolongs the posterior nares to the larynx, which it embraces, an arrangement bearing relation to the spouting of a whale.—**Velum terminale,** the terminal lamina of the brain; the anterior boundary of the general ventricular cavity of the brain, or front wall of the third ventricle, from the pituitary to the pineal body. In the embryo, before the cerebral and olfactory lobes extend forward, it is the front of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and therefore the anterior termination of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *terma*, and *lamina terminalis*.—**Velum triangulare.** Same as *velum interpositum*.

velumen (vē-lū'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *velumen*, a fleece; cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] 1. In *bot.*, the velvety coating formed over some leaves by short soft hairs.—2. In *zoöl.*, velvet; a velvety or velutinous surface or covering.

velure (vel'ūr), *n.* [< OF. *velours* (with unorig. *r*), *velous, velou, velouz*, F. *velours*, velvet, < ML. *villosus*, velvet, lit. 'shaggy' (sc. *pannus*, cloth), < L. *villosus*, shaggy: see *villous*. Cf. *velvet*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A textile fabric having a thick soft nap; velvet or velveteen.

An old hat
Lin'd with *velure*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v.

The bragging *velure*-canioned hobby-horses prance up and down, as if some o' the tilters had ridden 'em.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

2. A pad of silk or plush used by hatters for smoothing and giving a luster to the surface of hats. Also called *looer, lure*.

velure (vel'ūr), *v. t.* [< *velure*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to smooth off or dress with a velure, as the nap of a silk hat.

The hat is *velured* in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 520.

Velutina (vel-ū-tī'nä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825, or earlier), < ML. *velutum*, velvet.] The typical genus of *Velutinidæ*.

velutine (vē-lū'tin), *a.* [< ML. *velutum*, velvet, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *velutinous*.

Velutinidæ (vel-ū-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Velutina* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Velutina*, inhabiting northern seas, having a fragile, ear-shaped, and mostly external shell, the median radular tooth squarish and multicuspid, and the marginal teeth narrow.

velutinous (vē-lū'ti-nus), *a.* [< *velutine* + *-ous*.] Resembling velvet; velvety; soft. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a hairy surface which in texture resembles that of velvet, as in *Kalosanthes coccinea*. (*b*) In *entom.*, covered with very close-set short upright hairs, like the pile of velvet.

velveret (vel'vėr-et), *n.* [Irreg. dim. of *velvet*.] An inferior sort of velvet, the web of which is of cotton and the pile of silk. It is stiff, and keeps its color badly.

velvet (vel'vet), *n.* and *a.* [Also *vellet* (also *vellute*, < It.); < ME. *velvet, velwet, felvet, velouet, velouette*, < OF. *velvet* (Roquefort), velvet (cf. *vellueau*, velvet, *velu*, shaggy, *velouté*, velveted, velvety, *veluette*, mouse-ear), = Sp. Pg. *velludo*, shag, velvet, = OIt. *veluto*, It. *velluto*, velvet, < ML. **villutus*, found only in forms reflecting the Rom., namely, *vellutus, velutum, velluetum, velluellum*, etc., velvet, lit. (like *villosus*, velvet, > OF. *velous*, F. *velours*, > E. *velure*) 'shaggy' cloth, < L. *villus*, shaggy hair, wool, nap of cloth, a tuft of hair, akin to *vellus*, a fleece; cf. Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, E. *wool:* see *wool*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A closely woven silk stuff having a very thick and short pile on one side, which is formed by carrying part of the warp-thread over a needle, and cutting the loops afterward. Inferior kinds are made with a cotton back (see *velveret*), and are commonly called *cot on-backed velvets*. Cotton velvets are also made. (See *cotton*[1], and also *velveteen*.) These imitations and inferior qualities are so common that real velvet is commonly called *silk velvet* or *Lyons velvet* to distinguish it from them.

By hir beddes heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with *velouettes* blewe.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 636.

Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk,
Her mantle o' the *velvet* fyne.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

Velvet (from It. velluto, "shaggy") had a silk weft woven so as to form a raised pile, the ends of which were cut or shaved off to one even level: hence it is also called in Italy raso. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 210.

2. The covering of a growing antler, consisting of the modified periosteum peculiar to antlers, with cuticle and fur. It bears the same relation to the nutrition of the antler that periosteum does to that of bone. Its sloughing or exuviation follows the constriction and final obliteration of its vessels—a process which is accomplished or favored by the growth of the bur about the base of the antler, which cuts off or obstructs the circulation of blood. The antler subsequently receives no nourishment, and is itself shortly afterward exuviated or cast as a foreign body.

Good antlers "in the *velvet*" will sell readily for four dollars a pound in any part of Siberia.
The Century, XXXVII. 646.

3. Money gained through gambling: as, to play on *velvet* (that is, to gamble with money previously won). [Slang.]—**Embossed-velvet work,** a kind of needlework done by outlining the raised

pattern of embossed velvet with gold thread or similar brilliant material.—**Genoese** or **Genoa velvet.** See *Genoese.*—**Raised velvet,** velvet in which there is a pattern in relief. Also called *embossed velvet.*—**Stamped velvet.** See *stamp.*—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet.** See *tapestry.*—**Tartan velvet.** See *tartan*[1].—**Terry velvet.** See *terry.*—**To stand on velvet,** to have made one's bets so that one cannot lose. [Racing slang.]—**Uncut velvet,** velvet in which the loops are not cut: same as *terry.*—**Utrecht velvet,** a plush used in velvet upholstery, made of mohair, or, in inferior qualities, of mohair and cotton.—**Velvet upon velvet,** velvet of which a part of the pile is higher or deeper than the rest, the raised part forming a pattern. Compare *pile upon pile,* under *pile*[4].

II. *a.* 1. Made of velvet.

This morning was brought home my new *velvet* cloak—that is, lined with velvet, a good cloth the outside—the first that I ever had in my life. *Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

2. Soft and smooth to the touch; resembling velvet in this respect.

The cowslip's *velvet* head. *Milton,* Comus, l. 898.

3. Very soft and smooth to the taste: as, old *velvet* Bourbon.—**Velvet ant,** a solitary ant, of the family *Mutillidæ;* a spider-ant: so called from the soft hairy covering. Also sometimes *cow-ant.*—**Velvet chiton,** a polyplacophorous mollusk, *Cryptochiton stelleri,* found from Alaska to California.—**Velvet cork.** See *cork*[1].—**Velvet dock.** See *dock*[1], 2.—**Velvet duck, velvet coot.** Same as *velvet scoter.*

Man, that was a fine *velvet duck* you sent me—as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes on.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxi.

Velvet fiddler, a kind of crab, *Portunus puber.*—**Velvet osier, runner.** See the nouns.—**Velvet scoter,** a kind of black duck with a large white speculum on the wing, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* family *Anatidæ;* the *Œdemia*



Velvet Scoter (*Melanetta velvetina*), male.

fusca, a bird of Europe, the American variety of which is sometimes called *Œdemia* or *Melanetta velvetina, white-winged scoter,* etc. See *scoter.*—**Velvet sponge, tamarind.** See the nouns.

velvet (vel'vet), *v.* [< *velvet, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To produce velvet-painting.

Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham,* Drawing.

II. *trans.* To cover with velvet; cause to resemble velvet. [Rare.]

velvetbreast (vel'vet-brest), *n.* The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus.* [Connecticut.]

velvet-bur (vel'vet-bèr), *n.* See *Priva.*

velvet-cloth (vel'vet-klôth), *n.* A plain smooth cloth with a gloss, used in embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*

velvet-ear (vel'vet-ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Velutinidæ.*

velveteen (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-een.*] 1. A kind of fustian made of twilled cotton, with a pile of the same material.—2. A kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout the fabric. This material has been greatly improved, and almost equals silk velvet in beauty.—**Ribbed velveteen,** a strong material of the nature of fustian, having ribs or ridges of velvety pile alternating with depressed lines which are smooth and without pile.

velvet-flower (vel'vet-flou″ėr), *n.* The love-lies-bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus:* so named from its soft velvety flower-spikes. In one old work applied to the French marigold, *Tagetes patula.*

velvet-grass (vel'vet-gràs), *n.* See *Holcus.*

velvet-guards† (vel'vet-gärdz), *n. pl.* Velvet trimmings; hence, persons having their garments trimmed with velvet. See *guard, n.,* 5 (*c*), and *guard, v. t.,* 3.

To *velvet-guards* and Sunday citizens.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 261.

These *velvet-guards,* and black-laced sleeves. *Prynne.*

velveting (vel'vet-ing), *n.* [< *velvet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The fine nap or shag of velvet.—2. *pl.* Velvet goods collectively; also, a piece of velvet goods: as, a stock of *velvetings.*

velvet-jacket† (vel'vet-jak″et), *n.* Part of the distinctive dress of a steward in a noble family; hence, the man wearing it (in the quotation it refers to the mayor of a city); hence, one in the service of the king.

Spoken like a man, and true *velvet-jacket,*
And we will enter, or strike by the way.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 17).

velvetleaf (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* 1. A downy-leafed tropical vine, *Cissampelos Pareira,* furnishing a medicinal root. See *pareira.*—2. See *Lavatera.*—3. In the United States, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon Abutilon,* an annual plant with downy heart-shaped leaves. Sometimes called *American jute.* See *jute*[2].—**East Indian velvetleaf.** See *Tournefortia.*

velvet-loom (vel'vet-löm), *n.* A loom for making pile-fabrics. *E. H. Knight.*

velvet-moss (vel'vet-môs), *n.* A lichen, *Umbilicaria murina,* used in dyeing, found in the Dovre Fjeld Mountains of Norway.

velvet-painting (vel'vet-pān″ting), *n.* The art or practice of coloring or painting on velvet.

velvet-paper (vel'vet-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *flock-paper.*

velvet-peet (vel'vet-pē), *n.* [< *velvet* + **pee,* **pea,* in *pea*-jacket: see *pea-jacket.*] A velvet jacket.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

velvet-pile (vel'vet-pīl), *n.* 1. The pile of velvet; also, a pile or nap like that of velvet.—2. A material other than velvet, so called from its having a long soft nap, as a carpet.

velvet-satin (vel'vet-sat″in), *n.* A silk material of which the ground is satin with the pattern in velvet-pile.

velvetseed (vel'vet-sēd), *n.* A small rubiaceous tree, *Guettarda elliptica,* of the West Indies and Florida. [West Indies.]

velvet-work (vel'vet-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery upon velvet.

velvety (vel'vet-i), *a.* [< *velvet* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling velvet; having a nap like that of velvet; also, soft and smooth to the eye or to the touch, somewhat like velvet: as, *velvety* texture among minerals.

Textures are principally of three kinds:—(1) Lustrous, as of water and glass. (2) Bloomy, or *velvety,* as of a rose-leaf or peach. (3) Linear, produced by filaments or threads, as in feathers, fur, hair, and woven or reticulated tissues.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 135.

2. Having a peculiar soft or smooth taste.

The rum is *velvety,* sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVII. 216.

3. Having a contact like that of velvet; touching softly: as, a *velvety* touch on the piano.

vena (vē'nä), *n.*; pl. *venæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *vena,* a blood-vessel, a vein: see *vein.*] In *anat.,* a vein. See *vein.*—**Fossa of the vena cava.** See *fossa*[1].—**Vena azygos,** an azygous vein. See *azygous.*—**Vena cava,** either of the two main trunks of the systemic venous system, discharging into the right cardiac auricle. (*a*) The *inferior* or *ascending vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and abdomen, beginning at the junction of the two common iliac veins in front of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and thence ascending on the right side of the aorta to and through the tendon of the diaphragm to empty into the lower part of the right cardiac auricle. It receives the lumbar, spermatic, renal, capsular, hepatic, and inferior phrenic veins. (*b*) The *superior* or *descending vena cava* returns the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the whole of the thorax. It is formed by the junction of the right and left innominate veins, behind the junction of the first costal cartilage of the right side with the sternum, and descends nearly vertically to empty into the right auricle of the heart. It receives the pericardial and mediastinal veins and the large azygous vein. In vertebrates at large the two venæ cavæ are distinguished as *postcaval* and *precaval veins.* See cuts under *circulation, diaphragm, embryo, heart, lung, pancreas,* and *thorax.*—**Vena comes** (pl. *venæ comites*), a companion vein; a satellite-vein; a vein, often one of a pair, which closely accompanies an artery in its course. The larger arteries have usually one, the smaller arteries two.—**Vena contracta,** in *hydraul.* See *contracted vein,* under *contracted.*—**Venæ basis vertebrarum,** the basispinal veins; the veins of the body of each of the vertebræ. See *venæ spinales,* below.—**Venæ comites,** See *vena comes,* above.—**Venæ cordis minimæ,** the smallest cardiac veins (which see, under *vein*).—**Venæ externæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* peculiar white veins observed on a section of the sporophore, produced by the dense tissue containing air, which fills the asciferous chambers. *De Bary.*—**Venæ Galeni,** the veins of Galen; the veins of the cerebral ventricles, and especially one of the main trunks by which these veins empty into a venous sinus.—**Venæ internæ,** in *Tuberaceæ,* dark-colored veins seen on a section of the sporophore, indicating the walls of the asciferous chambers, which are composed of tissue containing no air. *De Bary.*—**Venæ lymphaticæ.** Same as *venæ internæ.*—**Venæ spinales,** the spinal veins; the many veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, draining blood from the vertebral bones and spinal cord and its membranes. In man these veins are arranged and named in four sets—the *basispinal, dorsispinal, medullispinal,* and *meningorachidian.* All these veins are valveless, and form extensive and intricate anastomoses with one another.—**Venæ vorticosæ,** ciliary veins: same as *vasa vorticosa.* See *vas.*—**Vena lienalis,** the splenic vein.—**Vena porta, vena portæ,** the portal vein. See *portal*[1], and cuts under *circulation, liver, embryo,* and *pancreas.*—**Vena salvatella,** the vein of the little finger, emptying into the superficial ulnar.

venada (ve-nä'dä), *n.* [Sp. *venado,* a deer, < L. *venatus,* hunting, the chase, game: see *venatic,* and cf. *venison.*] A small deer of Chili, *Pudua humilis,* the pudu.

venal[1] (vē'nal), *a.* [< OF. *venal,* F. *vénal* = Sp. Pg. *venal* = It. *venale,* < L. *venalis,* of or pertaining to selling, purchasable, < *venus,* also *venum,* sale, = Gr. *ὠνος,* price; cf. *ὠνή,* purchase, = Skt. *vasna,* price, wages, wealth; perhaps < √ *vas,* dwell, exist: see *was.* From L. *venus* are ult. E. *vend*[1], etc.] 1. Ready to sell one's services or influence for money or other valuable consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; bought or to be bought basely or meanly for personal gain; mercenary; hireling: used of persons: as, a *venal* politician.

Venal and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talents to clothe the thoughts of a pandar in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the Sovereign and the public. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. Characterized by or springing from venality; also, made a matter of sordid bargaining and selling: used of things.

Beasts are brought into the temple, and the temple itself is exposed to sale, and the holy rites, as well as the beasts of sacrifice, are made *venal.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

All my professions . . . might be ascribed to *venal* insincerity. *Goldsmith,* To Mrs. Lawder.

=**Syn.** *Venal, Mercenary, Hireling.* These words represent a person or thing as ready to be dishonorably employed for pay. Each is strongest in one sense. *Venal* is strongest in expressing the idea of complete sale to a purchaser—character, honor, principle, and even individuality being surrendered for value received, the *venal* man doing whatever his purchaser directs, a *venal* press advocating whatever it is told to advocate. *Mercenary* is strongest in expressing rapacity, or greed for gain, and activity. *Hireling* is strongest in expressing servility and consequent contempt, *hire* having become an ignoble word for pay: as, a *hireling* soldiery; a *hireling* defamer. A *venal* man sells his political or other support; a *mercenary* man sells his work, being chiefly anxious to get as much pay as possible; a *hireling* will do mean or base work as long as he is sure of his pay. *Venal* means a being ready to sell one's principles, whether he makes out to sell them or not; *mercenary* and *hireling* suggest more of actual employment.

venal[2] (vē'nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *venal,* < NL. *venalis,* < L. *vena,* vein: see *vein.* Cf. *veinal.*] Of or pertaining to the veins; venous: as, *venal* blood or circulation. [Obsolescent.]

venality (vē-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *venalite,* F. *vénalité* = Sp. *venalidad* = Pg. *venalidade* = It. *venalità,* < LL. *venalita(t-)s,* capability of being bought, < L. *venalis,* purchasable: see *venal*[1].] The state or character of being venal, or sordidly influenced by money or financial considerations; prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

He preserved his independence in an age of *venality.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xliii.

Infamous *Venality,* grown bold,
Writes on his bosom to be let or sold.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 416.

venall†, *n.* See *vennel.*

venally (vē'nal-i), *adv.* In a venal manner; mercenarily.

Venantes† (vē-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *venan(t-)s,* ppr. of *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] The hunting-spiders, a group of spiders so called because, instead of weaving webs in which to lie in wait, they run or leap about to chase and catch their prey. See *Mygalidæ, Lycosidæ,* and cuts under *bird-spider, Mygale, tarantula,* and *wolf-spider.*

venary[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *venery.*

venary[2]† (ven'a-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1]. Cf. *venery*[1].] Of or pertaining to hunting. *Howell.*

venasquite (ve-nas'kīt), *n.* [< *Venasque* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* a variety of ottrelite, found at Venasque in the Spanish Pyrenees.

venatic (vē-nat'ik), *a.* [< L. *venaticus,* of or pertaining to hunting, < *venatus,* hunting, the chase, < *venari,* hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

Newton's guess that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind; he did it by a sort of *venatic* sense.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

venatica† (vē-nat'i-kä), *n.* Same as *vinatico.*

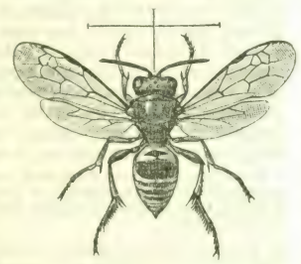
venatical (vē-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< *venatic* + *-al.*] Same as *venatic.*

There be three for Venary or *Venatical* Pleasure in England: viz., A Forest, a Chase, and a Park.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

venatically (vē-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a venatic manner; in the chase.

venation[1]† (vē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venatio(n-)*, hunting, a hunt, < *venari*, hunt. Cf. *venison*, a doublet of *venation*[1]; cf. also *venery*[1].] 1. The art or practice of hunting; pursuit of game. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. The state of being hunted. *Imp. Dict.*

venation[2] (vē-nā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. *venatio(n-)*, < L. *vena*, a vein: see *venal*[2], *vein*.] 1. In *bot.*, the manner in which veins or nerves are distributed in the blade of a leaf or other expanded organ. See *nervation*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The mode or system of distribution of the veins of the wings. (*b*) These veins or nervures, collectively considered as to their arrangement. See *vein*, 3, and cut under *nervure*.



Venation of a Hymenopterous Insect (*Epeolus mercatus*), a parasitic bee. (Cross shows natural size.)

venational (vē-nā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *venation*[2] + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to venation: as, *venational* characters of insects' wings; *venational* differences or description.

venatorial (ven-ạ-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *venator*, a hunter (< *venari*, hunt: see *venation*[1]), + *-i-al*.] Relating to the chase; pertaining to hunting; venatic. [Rare.]

Oh! that some sylvan deity, patron of the chase, would now inspire Brown with *venatorial* craft.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 94.

vencuset, *v.* A Middle English form of *vanquish*.

vend[1] (vend), *v. t.* [< F. *vendre* = Sp. Pg. *vender* = It. *vendere*, < L. *vendere* (pret. *vendidi*, pp. *venditus*), sell, cry up for sale, praise, contr. of *venundare*, *venumdare*, also, as orig., two words, *venum dare*, sell, < *venum*, sale, price, + *dare*, give: see *venal*[1] and *date*[1].] To transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; sell: as, to *vend* goods.

Amongst other comodities, they *vended* much tobaco for linen cloath, stuffs, &c., which was a good benefite to ye people. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 234.

The Greeks . . . tell you that Zebedee, being a Fisherman, was wont to bring Fish from Joppa hither, and to *vend* it at this place.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 98.

The other nut-sellers in the streets *vend* the almond-nuts. . . . The materials are the same as those of the gingerbread. . . . A split almond is placed in the centre of each of these nuts.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 213.

vend[1]† (vend), *n.* [< *vend*[1], *v.*] Sale; market.

She . . . has a great *vend* for them (and for other curiosities which she imports).
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 165. (*Davies.*)

Vend[2] (vend), *n.* Same as *Wend*[2].

vendable† (ven′dạ-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *vendable* (= Pg. *vendavel*), < *vendre*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *vendible*.] Same as *vendible*.

For love is over al *vendable*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5804.

vendace (ven′dās), *n.* [Also *vendis*; < OF. *vendese*, *vendoise*, *vandoise*, F. *vandoise*, F. dial. *vaudoise*, *ventoise*, dace; origin unknown.] A variety of the whitefish, *Argyrosomus willughbyi* or *A. vandesius*. It is noted for its restricted distribution, being found in Great Britain only in Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, and in two or three of the English lakes, and on the Continent in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden. The body is deep and compressed, the back brown, the sides tinged with yellow, the belly silvery, the tail broadly forked, and the pectoral and ventral fins yellow. The average length is from 6 to 7 inches. The fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is taken with the sweep-net about August.

vendage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *vintage*.

Vendean (ven-dē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Vendéen*; as *Vendée* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Vendée, a department of western France, or the Vendeans.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Vendée; specifically, a partizan of the royalist insurrection against the republic and the Revolution which was begun in western France in 1793, and whose chief seat was in Vendée.

vendee (ven-dē′), *n.* [< *vend*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a thing is sold: opposed to *vendor*.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Vendémiaire (von-dā-mi-ãr′), *n.* [F., < L. *vindemia*, grape-gathering, vintage, wine: see *vindemial*.] The first month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793) September 22d, and ending October 21st.

vender (ven′dėr), *n.* [Also *vendor*; < OF. **vendour*, *vendeur*, F. *vendeur* = Sp. Pg. *vendedor* = It. *venditore*, < L. *venditor*, seller, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *venditor*.] One who vends or sells; a seller: as, a news-*vender*.

vendetta (ven-det′ạ), *n.* [< It. *vendetta*, a feud, < L. *vindicta*, vengeance, revenge, < *vindicare*, claim, arrogate, defend one's self: see *vindicate*, *venge*.] A condition of private war in which the nearest of kin execute vengeance on the slayer of a relative; a blood-feud. In Corsica the vendetta is regarded as a duty incumbent on the family of the murdered man, and, failing to reach the real murderer, they take vengeance on his relatives. The practice exists, although to a more limited extent, in Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Afghanistan, etc., and in certain rude and remote districts of the United States.

The various forms of private vengeance which have become common in this country are in many respects allied to Italian *vendetta* as it existed and may to some extent still exist in Corsica and Calabria, and with modifications in Naples, where, as has been said, "it is reduced to rule and recognized by public opinion."
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 73.

vendibility (ven-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vendible* + *-it-y*; cf. L. *vendibiliter*, salably.] The state of being vendible or salable.

The *vendibility* of commodities.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

vendible (ven′di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vendible* = Sp. *vendible* = Pg. *vendivel* = It. *vendibile*, < L. *vendibilis*, that may be sold, salable, < *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1].] **I.** *a.* Capable of being or fit to be vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; salable; marketable.

Foxe skins, white, blacke, and russet, will be *vendible* here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 309.

Silence is only commendable
In a neat's tongue dried and a maid not *vendible*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 112.

II. *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale: as, butter, fowls, cheese, and other *vendibles*.

vendibleness (ven′di-bl-nes), *n.* Vendibility.

vendibly (ven′di-bli), *adv.* In a vendible or salable manner.

vendicate†, *v.* See *vindicate*.

vendis (ven′dis), *n.* See *vendace*.

venditate† (ven′di-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venditatus*, pp. of *venditare*, offer again and again for sale, freq. of *vendere*, sell: see *vend*[1].] To set out, as for sale; hence, to display ostentatiously; make a show of.

This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, . . . as if they would *venditat* them for the very wonders of natures worke. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 12.

venditation† (ven-di-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *venditatio(n-)*, an offering for sale, a boasting, < *venditare*, try to sell, freq. of *vendere*, sell, cry up for sale, boast: see *vend*[1].] An ostentatious display.

Some [plagiarists], by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The *venditation* of our owne worth or parts or merits argues a miserable indigence in them all.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 30.

vendition (ven-dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *venditio(n-)*, a sale, < *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*[1].] The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up.
Langley, Sermons (1644), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

vendor (ven′dọr), *n.* Same as *vender*, but more common in legal use. In the law of conveyancing the word is commonly used in reference to the preliminary or executory contract of sale, usually made in writing before the execution of a deed to transfer the title, and designates him who agrees to sell, and who after he has actually conveyed is commonly called the *grantor*. So if A contracts, not as agent but on his own account, to sell and convey property belonging to B, and procures B to convey accordingly, A is the vendor and B the grantor.

Our earliest printers were the *vendors* and the binders of their own books. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 425.

In sales of lands the party selling is almost always spoken of as "the *vendor*"; but in sales of goods he is quite as frequently spoken of as "the seller."
Mozley and Whiteley.

Vendor and Purchaser Act, a British statute of 1874 (37 and 38 Vict., c. 78) which enacts that forty years (instead of sixty) be the period of commencement of title to land sold, unless otherwise stipulated, and further affects the relations of vendor and purchaser of lands.—**Vendor's liens.** See *lien*[2].

vendue (ven-dū′), *n.* [< OF. *vendue*, a sale, < *vendu*, pp. of *vendre*, sell: see *vend*[1].] A public auction.

I went ashore, and, having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxvi. (*Davies.*)

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop,
An' put off our stock by a *vendoo* or swop.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

vendue-master† (ven-dū′màs″tėr), *n.* An auctioneer. *Wharton.*

venet, *n.* A Middle English form of *vein*.

veneer (vē-nėr′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *fineer*; corrupted (prob. in factory use) from **furneer*. < G. *furniren*, *fourniren* = D. *fornieren*, *furniren* (cf. Dan. *finere*, < E. ?), inlay, veneer, furnish, < OF. *fornir*, F. *fournir* = Pr. *fornir*, *formir*, *fromir* = Sp. Pg. *fornir* = It. *fornire*, furnish: see *furnish*[1].] 1. To overlay or face, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more beautiful kind, so as to give the whole the appearance of being made of the more valuable material; cover with veneers: as, to *veneer* a wardrobe or other article of furniture.

The Italians call it [marquetry] pietre commesse, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the *fineering* of cabinets in wood. *Smollett*, Travels, xxviii.

The bottom and sides of the frame seem to be *fineered*, and inlaid, probably with ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-of-pearl. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 130.

2. To cover with a thin coating of substance similar to the body, in other materials than wood, as in ceramics.

It [Oiron (or Henri Deux) ware] is strictly a *veneered* pottery. . . . The object was formed in clay, and then covered with a thin skin of the same material.
Art Jour., VIII. 155.

Hence—3. To impart a more agreeable appearance to, as to something vicious, worthless, or forbidding; disguise with a superficial attraction; gild.

A rogue in grain,
Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Thoughtfulness for others, generosity, modesty, and self-respect are the qualities which make a real gentleman or lady, as distinguished from the *veneered* article which commonly goes by that name.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 8.

veneer (vē-nėr′), *n.* [< *veneer*, *v.*] 1. A thin piece of wood of a choice kind laid upon another of a more common sort, so as to give a superior and more valuable appearance to the article so treated, as a piece of furniture. Choice and beautiful kinds of hard woods, as mahogany or rosewood, are used for veneers, the wood to which they are attached by gluing being usually deal or pine. Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and other ornamental substances are sometimes used as veneers for small articles, as cabinets or caskets.

2. A thin coating covering the body of anything, especially for decorative purposes: used when the material of the outer coating is similar to that of the body, as in ceramics or in paper-manufacturing. [Rare.]—3. Show; superficial ornament; meretricious disguise.

It is still often possible to hush up scandals, to play fast and loose with inconvenient facts, to smooth over fundamental differences with a *veneer* of external uniformity.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 143.

The knowing world's people from Lenox said, when they returned from their visit, that they doubted whether the Shaker neatness were more than a summer *veneer*, and were quite sure that in winter the houses were no tidier than other houses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 479.

4. In *entom.*, a veneer-moth.—**Veneer-bending machine**, a machine used in putting on veneers, to apply a uniform pressure to every part of a curved or uneven surface. It operates by hydraulic pressure transmitted through caoutchouc or other flexible material. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-planing machine**, a shaving-tool for smoothing veneered and similar surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*—**Veneer-polishing machine**, a machine for rubbing and polishing veneered or other wooden surfaces.—**Veneer-straightening machine**, a machine for flattening out veneers which have been cut in the form of a scroll from a circular log bolt. Such machines employ a flexible pressure with adjustable tension, and are designed with a view to avoid splitting the material.

veneer-cutter (vē-nėr′kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting veneers from the log or block of wood; a veneer-cutting machine. Two systems are used in these machines: in one the log of wood is rotated before a long, thin knife fixed in the machine, the revolution shaving off a thin veneer of the entire length of the log, the log being gradually advanced to the knife until completely cut up; in the other system the knife-blade moves as a slicer over the block of wood or ivory. Still another method is to use a fixed knife, and to draw a square block of wood over the edge of the knife. Both circular and reciprocating saws are also used to make wood veneers. See *veneer-saw*.

veneering (vē-nėr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *veneer*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of laying on veneers.—2. Same as *veneer*, in senses 1–3.

veneering-hammer (vē-nėr′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool with a thin and wide peen or face, used to press out the glue from under a veneer in securing it to an object.

veneer-mill (vē-nėr′mil), *n.* A sawmill designed especially for cutting veneers.

veneer-moth (vē-nėr′môth), *n.* Any one of several pyralid moths of the family *Crambidæ*:

an old English collectors' name, given from the coloration, which suggests veneering. *Crambus hortuellus* is the garden veneer; *C. pinellus*, the pearl veneer; and *C. petrificellus*, the common veneer. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

veneer-press (vē-nēr′pres), *n.* A special form of press used to hold veneers in position while being glued to woodwork or furniture. Various complicated forms of screw-clamps and screw-presses are used, some being fitted with steam-pipes to keep the glue soft until the veneer has adapted itself to the irregular surface to which it is to be attached.

veneer-saw (vē-nēr′sâ), *n.* A circular saw for cutting veneers from the solid wood, ivory, etc. It has a thin edge, and is thicker toward the center. *E. H. Knight.*

veneer-scraper (vē-nēr′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool with an adjustable blade for dressing veneers. *E. H. Knight.*

venefical (vē-nef′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *veneficus*, poisonous (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] Same as *veneficial*.

All with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments, making a confused noise.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

veneficet (ven′ē-fis), *n.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning, < *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Sorcery, or the art of poisoning. *Bailey*, 1727.

veneficial (ven-ē-fish′al), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-al*.] 1. Acting by poison; sorcerous. [Rare.]

As for the magical virtues in this plant [the mistletoe], and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, it seemeth a pagan relick derived from the ancient druids.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

veneficious (ven-ē-fish′us), *a.* [< L. *veneficium*, a poisoning (see *venefice*), + *-ous*.] Same as *veneficial*.

To sit cross-legged . . . was an old *veneficious* practice; and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmæna. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneficiously (ven-ē-fish′us-li), *adv.* By poison or witchcraft.

The intent hereof [breaking an egg-shell] was to prevent witchcraft; for, lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell, as Delecampius hath observed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

veneisunt, *n.* An old spelling of *venison*.

venemoust, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *venomous*.

venenate (ven′ē-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp. of *venenare*, poison, < *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] To poison; charge or infect with poison. [Rare.]

Poisoned jaws and *venenated* stings.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvi.

These miasms . . . are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood. *Harvey.* (*Johnson.*)

venenate (ven′ē-nāt), *a.* [< L. *venenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Infected with poison; poisoned.

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

venenation (ven-ē-nā′shon), *n.* [< *venenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of poisoning.—2. Poison or venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

venenet (vē-nēn′), *a.* [Irreg. (as adj.) < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom*.] Poisonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to evacate them.
Harvey, On the Plague.

venenifluous (ven-ē-nif′lö-us), *a.* [< L. *venenum*, poison, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, flowing with poisonous juice or venom: as, the *venenifluous* fang of a rattlesnake. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper*.

Venenosa (ven-ē-nō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *venenosus*, full of poison: see *venenose*.] One of three sections into which serpents (*Ophidia*) have been divided, according as they are venomous or otherwise, the other sections being *Innocua* and *Suspecta*. The definition of the group as having grooved fangs in the upper jaw, followed by smaller solid, hooked teeth, would make *Venenosa* nearly equivalent to the *Proteroglypha;* but if applied to poisonous snakes at large it would be equivalent to *Proteroglypha* and *Solenoglypha* together. It is disused now, except as a convenient descriptive term, like *Thanatophidia*. Also called *Nocua*.

venenoset (ven′ē-nōs), *a.* [< L. *venenosus*, poisonous: see *venenous*.] Full of venom; poisonous, as a serpent; belonging to the *Venenosa;* nocuous; thanatophidian.

Malpighi . . . demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenose* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

venenosityt (ven-ē-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *vénénosité* = Sp. *venenosidad* = Pg. *venenosidade* = It. *venenosità;* < *venenose* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being venenose or poisonous.

venenous (ven′ē-nus), *a.* [< OF. *veneneux*, F. *vénéneux* = Pr. *venenos* = Sp. Pg. It. *venenoso*, < LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, < L. *venenum*, poison: see *venom*. Cf. *venenose* and *venomous*, doublets of *venenous*.] Poisonous; toxic.—**Venenous anthelmintic**, a remedy for intestinal worms, which acts by destroying the parasite, and not by simply expelling it: a vermicide as distinguished from a vermifuge.

venerabilityt (ven″ę-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *venerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being venerable.

The excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii.

venerable (ven′ę-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *venerable*, F. *vénérable* = Sp. *venerable* = Pg. *veneravel* = It. *venerabile*, < L. *venerabilis*, worthy of veneration or reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving honor and respect, particularly with a suggestion of age or dignity: as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* scholar. In the Anglican Church, specifically applied to archdeacons.

Venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 65.

See how the *venerable* infant lies
In early pomp.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 110.

The world — that gray-bearded and wrinkled profligate, decrepit without being *venerable*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

2. Hallowed by religious, historic, or other lofty associations; to be regarded with reverence: as, the *venerable* precincts of a temple.

The place is *venerable* by her presence.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

We went about to survey the generall decays of that ancient and *venerable* church.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 27, 1666.

All along the shores of the *venerable* stream [the Ganges] lay great fleets of vessels laden with rich merchandise.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

venerableness (ven′ę-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venerable.

The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* and impotence of old age. *South*, Sermons, XI. iv.

venerably (ven′ę-ra-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner; so as to excite reverence.

At the moment I was walking down this aisle I met a clean-shaven old canonico, with red legs and red-tasseled hat, and with a book under his arm, and a meditative look, whom I here thank for being so *venerably* picturesque.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Veneracea (ven-ę-rā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-acea*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A family of bivalves: same as *Veneridæ*. (*b*) A superfamily or suborder of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, represented by the *Veneridæ* and related families.

Veneraceæ (ven-ę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Veneridæ*.

veneracean (ven-ę-rā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Veneracea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Veneracea*.

veneraceous (ven-ę-rā′shius), *a.* Same as *veneracean*.

venerant (ven′ę-rant), *a.* [< L. *venerant(t-)s*, ppr. of *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] Reverent. [Rare.]

When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. i., 1, note.

venerate (ven′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venerated*, ppr. *venerating*. [< L. *veneratus*, pp. of *venerari* (> It. *venerare* = Sp. Pg. *venerar* = F. *vénérer*), worship, venerate, revere; from the same source as *Venus*, love: see *Venus*.] To regard with respect and reverence; treat as hallowed; revere; reverence.

While beings form'd in coarser mould will hate
The helping hand they ought to *venerate*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 214.

The Venetian merchants, compelled to seek safety in Alexandria, visited the church in which the bones of St. Mark were preserved and *venerated*.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 47.

=**Syn.** *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*.

veneration (ven-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *veneration*, F. *vénération* = Sp. *veneración* = Pg. *veneração* = It. *venerazione*, < L. *veneratio(n-)*, veneration, reverence, < *venerari*, venerate, revere: see *venerate*.] 1. The feeling of one who venerates; a high degree of respect and reverence; an exalted feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to a place, by the sacred or historic associations that hallow it.

Places consecrated to a more than ordinary *veneration*, by being reputed to have some particular actions done in them relating to the Death and Resurrection of Christ.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 69.

Veneration is the name given to the state of mind comprehending both religious regard and a sentiment drawn out by the more commanding and august of our fellow-beings. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 92.

2. The outward expression of reverent feeling; worship.

"They fell down and worshipped him," after the manner of the Easterlings when they do *veneration* to their kings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 45.

3. In *phren.*, the organ of adoration, reverence, or respect for what is great and good. See cut under *phrenology*.=**Syn.** 1. *Reverence*, *Veneration*, *Awe*, etc. See *reverence*.

venerative (ven′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *venerate* + *-ive*.] Feeling veneration; reverent. [Rare.]

I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to . . . by some distinguished personage. *All the Year Round*, VIII. 61.

venerator (ven′ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *vénérateur* = Sp. Pg. *venerador* = It. *veneratore*, < L. *venerator*, one who venerates, < *venerari*, venerate: see *venerate*.] One who venerates or reverences.

Not a scorner of your sex,
But *venerator*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

venereal (vē-nē′rē-al), *a.* [As *venere-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to venery, or sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* desire.

No, madam, these are no *venereal* signs.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 37.

Then, swollen with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton, S. A., l. 533.

2. Arising from or connected with sexual intercourse: as, *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.—3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases: as, *venereal* medicines.—4. Fitted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.—5†. Of or pertaining to copper, which was formerly called by chemists *Venus*.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* . . . soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour.
Boyle.

Venereal carnosity. Same as *venereal warts*.—**Venereal disease**, a collective term for gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis.—**Venereal sore** or **ulcer**, chancre or chancroid: more often the latter.—**Venereal warts**, acuminate condylomata, or warts situated on the mucous surfaces of the genitals. They were formerly supposed to be caused by a venereal poison, but are not now generally so regarded.

venereant (vē-nē′rē-an), *a.* [< ME. *venerien*, < OF. *venerien* = F. *vénérien;* as *venere-ous* + *-an*.] 1. Inclined to the service of Venus, or to sexual desire and intercourse.

For certes I am al *Venerien*
In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 609.

2. Amorous; wanton.

Others fall in love with light Wives—I do not mean *Venerean* Lightness, but in reference to Portion.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

venereate (vē-nē′rē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venereated*, ppr. *venereating*. [< *venere-ous* + *-ate*[1].] To render amorous or lascivious.

To *venereate* the unbridled spirits.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 26.

venereous (vē-nē′rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *venéreo* = Pg. It. *venereo*, < L. *venereus*, *venerius*, of or pertaining to Venus or sexual intercourse, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *Venus*.] 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; wanton.

Lust is the fire that doth maintaine the life
Of the *venereous* man (but sets at strife
The soule & body).
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

The male . . . is lesser than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 15, note s.

2. Giving vigor for or inclination to sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac: as, *venereous* drugs.

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a *venereous* parjetory for a stewes.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

venerer (ven′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *venery*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who watches game; a gamekeeper; a hunter.

Our *Venerers*, Prickers, and Verderers.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess, x.

Veneridæ (vē-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Venus* (*Vener-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate or sinupalliate bivalve mollusks, whose typical genus is *Venus:* used with various restrictions. It is now generally restricted to forms with siphons or siphonal orifices distinct and fringed, linguiform foot, the outer pair of branchiæ short and appendiculate, an equivalve shell whose hinge has generally three cardinal teeth, and a slightly sinuate pallial line. The species are mostly of moderate size, and include the quahog, or hard clam of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, and numerous other species found in temperate and tropical seas, many of whose shells are highly ornate. See also cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, *dimyarian*, and *quahog*. Also called *Veneracea*, *Venusidæ*, and *Conchacea*.



Venus paphia, one of the Veneridæ.

veneriet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *venery*[1], *venery*[2].

venerite (ven'ẹ-rīt), *n.* [< L. *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, ML. copper, + *-ite*[2].] 1. A copper ore from Pennsylvania, consisting of an earthy chloritic mineral impregnated with copper.—2. Same as *venulite*.

venerous† (ven'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, + *-ous*. Cf. *venereous*.] Same as *venereous*.

> Consum'd with loathed lust,
> Which thy *venerous* mind hath basely nurs'd!
> *Lust's Dominion*, v. 3.
>
> A remedy for *venerous* passions.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 563.

Venerupis (ven-ẹ-rō'pis), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1818), later *Venerupes* (Swainson, 1840), < *Venus* (*Vener-*), 5, + L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. A genus of boring bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, as *V. perforans* or *V. irus* and *V. exotica*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *venerupes* (-pēz).] A member of this genus; a Venus of the rock.



Venerupis exotica.

venerupite (ven-ẹ-rō'-pīt), *n.* [< *Venerupis* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil *Venerupis*.

venery[1] (ven'ẹ-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *venerie*; < ME. *venerye*, *venorye*, < OF. *venerie*, F. *vénerie* (ML. *venaria*, beasts of the chase, game), hunting, a hunting-train, a kennel, < *vener*, < L. *venari*, hunt, chase: see *venation*[1].] 1. The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase; hunting.

> An outrydere that loved *venerye*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 166.
>
> We'll make this hunting of the witch as famous
> As any other blast of *venery*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.
>
> The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary* . . . was . . . held to belong to the king.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxvii.

2†. Beasts of the chase; game.

> Bukkes and beris and other bestes wilde,
> Of alle fair *venorye* that falles to metes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1685.

3†. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

> The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds were kept.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55. (*Davies.*)

venery[2] (ven'ẹ-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *venerie*, < L. *Veneria* (sc. *res*), sexual intercourse, fem. of *Venerius*, of Venus, < *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus, sexual intercourse: see *venereous*, *Venus*.] Gratification of the sexual desire.

> Having discoursd of sensuall gluttonie,
> It followes now I speake of *venerie;*
> For these companions as inseperable
> Are linckt together with sinnes ougly cable.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.
>
> They are luxurious, incontinent, and prone to *Venerie*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 201.

venesect (vē-nē-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *vena*, vein, + *secare*, cut: see *vein* and *secant*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut or open a vein of; phlebotomize.

II. *intrans.* To practise venesection: as, it was common to *venesect* for many diseases.

venesection (vē-nē-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vena*, vein, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Bloodletting from a vein; phlebotomy. The operation may be performed on any of the superficial veins; but either the median cephalic or the basilic in the bend of the elbow is usually selected for this purpose. (See cut under *median*[1].) A band is tied around the arm just above the elbow, so as to cause a turgescence of the veins below, and then the vein selected is opened with a sharp lancet. When the desired amount of blood has been taken away, the band is removed, and further bleeding arrested by the application of a small compress and bandage.

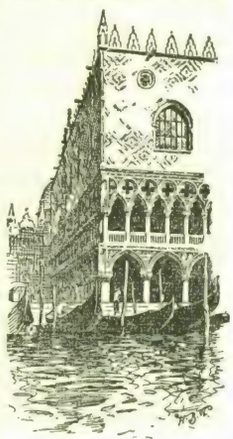
> In a Quinsey he [Aretæus] used *Venesection*, and allow'd the Blood to flow till the Patient was ready to faint away.
> *Med. Dict.* (1745), quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXX. 440.
>
> It is now well understood that spoliative *venesection* would be the sure forerunner of disaster to the patient.
> *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 88.

Venesection bandage, a simple figure-of-eight bandage applied about the elbow after venesection at this point.

Venetian (vē-nē'shạn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Venitian*, as a noun (def. 2) *venytyons;* < OF. *Venitian*, F. *Vénitien* = It. *Veneziano*, < ML. **Venetianus*, < *Venetia*, Venice, L. *Venetia*, the country of the Veneti, in the territory later held by Venice.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city, province, or former republic of Venice, in northern Italy, on the edge of the Adriatic.

> The land of the old Veneti bore the *Venetian* name ages before the city of Venice was in being.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.
>
> A composition neither Byzantine nor Romanesque, unexampled hitherto, only to be called *Venetian*.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 53.

Venetian architecture, Venetian Gothic, the style of medieval architecture elaborated in Venice between the twelfth and the early part of the sixteenth century. It combines in many respects the qualities of the arts of Byzantium, of the Italian mainland, and of transalpine Europe, but blends all these into a new style of high decorative quality and originality. The principal characteristics of this style are as follows: each story is usually graced with its own arcaded range of columns or pilasters, forming an open balcony or loggia, and separated from the other stories by conspicuous friezes or belts, often in the form of graceful balustrades; the arched windows are ornamented with small shafts at the sides, and their spandrels are often filled with rich carving; ornamental parapets are common; and the window-heads frequently show plain or pierced cusps of bold yet delicate outline and curves of great refinement. The most splendid example of the style is the famous Ducal Palace. Like all Italian Pointed architecture—the so-called *Italian Gothic*—the merits of the style lie chiefly in external design; the Italians never sought to master the admirable theory of arched and vaulted construction securing stability by balance of opposed pressures, which was elaborated by northern medieval architects, and raises their architecture to the highest place in the history of the art. Venetian architecture is noteworthy for its lavish use of color derived from inlaid marbles, porphyries, and other stones of rich hue, as well as of gilding and brilliant mosaic and painted decoration. It bears witness in many subtile details to the close intercourse of the Venetians with the Orient.—**Venetian ball.** See *ball*[1].—**Venetian bar**, needlework in imitation of heavy lace by buttonhole-stitches around a thread, producing a series of bars or bands across an open space. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian blind**, a blind made of slats of wood so connected as to overlap one another when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when opened. The term is applied especially to a hanging blind of which the slats are held together by strips of webbing or other flexible material. The pulling of a cord lifts the whole blind, the slats coming in contact with one another as they rise until all are packed closely together above the window. The pulling of another cord when the blind is down turns the slats to open or close them. In the British islands outside slatted shutters are also so called.—**Venetian carpet.** See *carpet.*—**Venetian chalk.** Same as *French chalk* (which see, under *chalk*).—**Venetian embroidery**, embroidery upon linen and similar materials, done by cutting away a great deal of the background so as to produce an open design like coarse lace, the edges of the stuff forming the pattern being stitched, and bars or brides sometimes used to steady and support the smaller leaves, etc.—**Venetian enamel**, an enamel used for clock- and watch-dials.—**Venetian glass.** See *glass* (with cut).—**Venetian lace.** See *rose-point*, under *point*[1].—**Venetian long-stitch embroidery**, a simple kind of worsted-work done upon open canvas. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Venetian mosaic.** See *mosaic*[1], 1.—**Venetian pearl**, the trade-name for solid artificial pearls. See *imitation pearl*, under *pearl*.—**Venetian red.** See *red*[1].—**Venetian sallet**, a form of sallet in which the neck and cheeks are protected by a long broad side-piece forged in one with the skull-piece, similar to the Greek helm with cheek-pieces and without crest.—**Venetian school**, in *painting*, the school of Italian painting which arose to prominence in Venice in the fifteenth century, with the Bellinis and Carpaccio, and was preëminent through a great part of the sixteenth century, when its chief masters were Titian, Paul Veronese, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Palma Vecchio, and Lorenzo Lotto. It was above all a school of colorists; in the magnificence of its use of pigments and in technical perfection it has never been surpassed; and in every artistic quality its chief masters will always rank with the first painters of the world.—**Venetian sumac.** See *sumac.*—**Venetian swell**, in *organ-building*, a swell, or set of blinds, made after the pattern of Venetian blinds. See *swell.*—**Venetian turpentine.** See *turpentine* and *larch.*—**Venetian window.** See *window.*



Venetian Architecture.
An angle of the Ducal Palace.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Venice.—2†. [*l. c.*] *pl.* A particular fashion of hose or breeches reaching below the knee, originally brought from Venice: same as *galligaskins*, 1.

> Item for a ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and *venytyons*. 12 Sh. *Wardship of Rich. Fermor* (1586).

3. A Venetian blind. [Colloq.]

> There is not a single pane of glass in the town, badly closing *venetians* being the only means of shutting up the windows. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 102.

4. *pl.* A heavy kind of tape or braid made for Venetian blinds, to hold the slats in place.—5. Same as *domino*, 2.

> I then put off my sword, and put on my *Venetian* or domino, and entered the bal masqué. *The Century*, XLII. 283.

Venetianed (vē-nē'shạnd), *a.* [< *Venetian* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with Venetian blinds: as, a *Venetianed* window.

> The bookcase stood immediately in front of a double *venetianed* door.
> *R. Hodgson*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 256.

veneur (ve-nėr'), *n.* [< OF. *veneor*, F. *veneur* (= Pr. *venaire*), < L. *venator*, a hunter, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*[1].] A person charged with the care of the chase, especially with the hounds used in the chase. There were mounted veneurs, and those of inferior class on foot.—**Grand veneur**, an officer of the French court charged with the arrangements for the king's hunting: in later times, a great dignity of the royal household.

venewt, veneyt, *n.* Same as *venue*[1].

Venezuelan (ven-e-zwē'lạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Venezuela* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Venezuela, a republic of South America, on the northern coast.

> Guzman Blanco could not procure an audience with Lord Salisbury to protest against British seizures of *Venezuelan* territory at the north of the Orinoco.
> *Amer. Economist*, III. 169.

Venezuelan ipecacuanha, a climbing plant of Venezuela, *Philibertia* (*Sarcostemma*) *glauca*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Venezuela.

venget (venj), *v. t.* [< ME. *vengen*, < OF. (and F.) *venger* = Sp. *vengar*, < L. *vindicare*, avenge, vindicate: see *vindicate*. Cf. *avenge*, *revenge*, *vengeance*.] 1. To avenge; take vengeance in behalf of (a person).

> Right as they han *venged* hem on me, right so shal I *venge* me upon hem. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.
>
> I am coming on
> To *venge* me as I may. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 292.

2. To revenge; take vengeance because of (an offense).

> Would none but I might *venge* my cousin's death!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 87.

vengeable† (ven'jạ-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vengible;* < OF. **vengeable* (= Sp. *vengable*); as *venge* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being or deserving to be revenged.

> I sought
> Upon myselfe that *vengeable* despight
> To punish. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 30.

2. Characterized by revengefulness; entertaining or displaying a desire for revenge; vengeful.

> In mallyce be not *vengeable*,
> As S. Mathewe doth speake.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.
>
> Alexander . . . dyd put to *vengeable* deth his dere frende Clitus. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 6.

3. Terrible; dreadful; awful; extraordinary: a hyperbolical use.

> Paulus . . . was a *vengible* fellow in linking matters together. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 78. (*Davies.*)

vengeably† (ven'jạ-bli), *adv.* Revengefully; in revenge.

> Charitably, lovingly, not of malice, not *vengeably*, not covetously. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1594.

vengeance (ven'jans), *n.* [< ME. *vengeance*, *vengeaunce*, *venjaunce*, *vengeans*, *vengance*, *vengaunce*, < OF. *vengeance*, *venjance*, F. *vengeance* (= Sp. *venganza* = It. *vengianza*), < *venger*, avenge: see *venge*.] 1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense. Vengeance generally implies indignation on the part of the punisher, and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment; it may also be inflicted for wrong done to others, as well as to the punisher, in which respects it is usually distinguished from revenge.

> *Veniaunce*, *veniaunce* forgine be it neuere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 288.
>
> *Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord.
> Rom. xii. 19.

2†. Harm, mischief, or evil generally: formerly often used as an imprecation, especially in the phrase *what a* (*the*) *vengeance!*

> Whiles the eye of man did woo me,
> That could do no *vengeance* to me.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 48.

What the vengeance!
Could he not speak 'em fair?
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 262.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 213.

With a vengeance, vehemently, violently; also, extremely. [Colloq.]

The fishy fume
That drove him [Asmodeus], though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and *with a vengeance* sent
From Media post to Egypt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 170.

Manly. However, try her; put it to her.
Vernish. Ay, ay, I'll try her; put it to her home, *with a Vengeance.* *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge*.

vengeance† (ven'jans), *adv.* [Elliptical use of *vengeance, n.*] Extremely; very.

He's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 6.

I am *vengeance* cold, I tell thee.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

vengeancely† (ven'jans-li), *adv.* [< *vengeance* + *-ly*2.] With a vengeance; extremely; excessively.

I could poison him in a pot of perry;
He loves that *vengeancely.*
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

vengeful (venj'fûl), *a.* [< *venge* + *-ful.*] Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

I pray
His *vengeful* sword may fall upon thy head.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

vengefully (venj'fûl-i), *adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

vengefulness (venj'fûl-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness; revengefulness.

The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness* were removed to the London Hospital.
Daily Telegraph, June 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vengement† (venj'ment), *n.* [< *venge* + *-ment.*] Avengement; retribution.

He shew'd his head ther left,
And wretched life forlorne for *vengement* of his theft.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 18.

venger† (ven'jèr), *n.* [< F. *vengeur* = Sp. *vengador*, < LL. *vindicator*, avenger, < L. *vindicare*, avenge: see *venge*. Cf. *vindicator*.] An avenger.

God is a *vengere* of synne. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 76.

His bleeding heart is in the *vengers* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 20.

vengeress† (ven'jèr-es), *n.* [< ME. *vengeresse*, < OF. *vengeresse*, fem. of *vengeur*, an avenger: see *venger.*] A female avenger.

This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the spere *vengeresse* . . . for he was wounded thourgh bothe thyghes with that spere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

The thre goddesses, furiis and *vengeressis* of felonies.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 12.

veniable† (vē'ni-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *veniable*, < LL. *veniabilis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, pardon: see *venial.*] Venial; pardonable.

In things of this nature silence commendeth history; 'tis the *veniable* part of things lost.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

veniably† (vē'ni-a-bli), *adv.* Pardonably; excusably.

venial (vē'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *venial*, < OF. *venial*, F. *véniel* = Sp. Pg. *venial* = It. *veniale*, < LL. *venialis*, pardonable, < L. *venia*, indulgence, remission, pardon.] **I.** *a.* 1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; not very sinful or wrong: as, a *venial* sin or transgression. See *sin*1, 1.

There contricioun doth but dryueth it doun in-to a *venial* synne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 92.

In our own country, a woman forfeits her place in society by what in a man is too commonly considered as an honourable distinction, and at worst as a *venial* error.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. Excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without severe censure.

They are things indifferent, whether kept or broken; Mere *venial* slips, that grow not near the conscience.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

This is a mistake, though a very *venial* one; the apophthegm is attributed . . . to Agasicles, not to Agesilaus.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9, note.

3†. Permissible; harmless; unobjectionable.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed.
Milton, P. L., ix. 5.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Venial, Excusable, Pardonable. Excusable* and *pardonable* are applied to things small and great, but *pardonable* primarily applies to greater offenses, as pardoning is a more serious act than excusing. *Excusable* may be applied where the offense is only in seeming. *Venial* applies to things actually done; the others may apply to infirmities and the like. *Venial*, by theological use, is often opposed, more or less clearly, to *mortal.*

II.† *n.* A venial sin or offense.

It . . . gently blanches over the breaches of God's Law with the name of *venials* and favourable titles of diminution. *Bp. Hall*, Dissuasive from Popery.

veniality (vē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *venialidad* = Pg. *venialidade*; as *venial* + *-ity.*] The property of being venial.

They palliate wickedness, with the fair pretence of *veniality.* *Bp. Hall*, Sermon at Westminster, April 5, 1628.

venially (vē'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

venialness (vē'ni-al-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable or pardonable.

Venice crown. In *her.*, a bearing representing the cornu or peaked cap of the Doge of Venice, decorated with a rim of gold like a coronet, surrounding the brow of the wearer.

Venice glass, mallow, point, soap, sumac, turpentine, white, etc. See *glass*, etc.

Venice treacle. See *theriac.*

Veni Creator (vē'nī krē-ā'tor). [So called from the first words, "Veni Creator Spiritus," 'Come, Creator Spirit.' L.: *veni*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *venire*, come; *creator*, creator.] A hymn to the Holy Ghost, used in the Roman Catholic Church in the daily office on Whitsunday and during the octave, also at coronations, synods, ordination of priests, consecration of bishops, creation of popes, and translation of relics. In Sarum use it also formed part of the priest's preparation before mass. In the Anglican Prayer-book two free versions of it are given ("Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God"), to be used at the ordination of priests and consecration of bishops, and it is also used at synods, etc. Its authorship is commonly attributed to Charlemagne, but it is certainly older, and may be referred with more probability to St. Gregory the Great. Also, more fully, *Veni Creator Spiritus.*

venim†, **venime**†, *n.* Old spellings of *venom.*

venimous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *venomous.*

veniplex (vē'ni-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *vena*, vein, + *plexus*, a network: see *plexus.*] A venous plexus, or plexiform arrangement of veins forming an anastomotic network. *Coues.*

veniplexed (vē'ni-plekst), *a.* [< *veniplex* + *-ed*2.] Formed into a venous plexus or network. *Coues.*

venire facias (vē-nī'rē fā'si-as). [So called from these words in the writ, lit. 'cause to come.' L.: *venire*, come; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (as impv.) of *facere*, make, do, cause.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to cause a jury or a number of jurors to come or appear in court, for the trial of causes. Also, in common legal parlance, *venire.*—**Venire facias de novo**, or **venire de novo**, in *law*, a new writ for summoning a jury anew; the process used at common law when, by reason of some irregularity or defect apparent on the record, a party was entitled to a new trial as matter of right. The motion for a new trial in modern practice may be made on the same grounds, and also on other grounds, including some that rest in judicial discretion.

venire-man (vē-nī'rē-man), *n.* A man summoned under a venire facias for jury service.

venison (ven'zn or ven'i-zn), *n.* [Formerly also *ven'son*; < ME. *venison, venysoun, veneson, venèisun*, < OF. **veneisun, venaison, venoison*, F. *venaison*, venison, the flesh of the deer and boar, the principal objects of the chase, < L. *venatio(n-)*, hunting, also the product of the chase, game, < *venari*, hunt: see *venation*1, of which *venison* is thus a doublet. For the form and the dissyllabic pronunciation, cf. *menison, menson*, ult. < L. *manatio(n-).*] 1†. A beast or beasts of the chase, as deer and other large game.

A theef of *venysoun*, that hath forlaft
His likerousnesse and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 83.

"Come, kill [me] a *ven'son*," said bold Robin Hood,
"Come, kill me a good fat deer."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 294).

2. The flesh of such game used as food; specifically, the flesh of animals of the deer tribe: now the common use of the word.

Shall we go and kill us *venison?*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 21.

A fair *ven'son* pastye brought she out presentlye.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Thanks, my Lord, for your *venison*, for finer or fatter
Never rang'd in a forest or smok'd in a platter.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Fallow venison, the flesh of the fallow deer.—**Red venison**, the flesh of the red deer.

Venison both *red* and fallow.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. v. § 2.

Venite (vē-nī'tē), *n.* [So called from the first words, "Venite exultemus," 'O come, let us sing unto the Lord.' L. *venite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *venire*, come.] 1. In *liturgics*, the 95th Psalm. In the Roman and other Western arrangements of the daily office this psalm is said at matins, accompanied by the invitatory and followed, after a hymn, by the appointed psalms of the hour. In the Anglican Prayer-book it is also said daily at matins or morning prayer before the psalms of the Psalter, except on the nineteenth day of the month, when it begins the portion for the day in the Psalter, and at Easter, when it is replaced by a special anthem. Also, more fully, *Venite exultemus.*

2. A musical setting, usually in chant form, of the above canticle.

venivel, venivela (ven'i-vel, ven-i-vē'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The velvetleaf, or spurious pareira brava, *Cissampelos Pareira.*

venjet†, *v.* An old spelling of *venge.*

vennel (ven'el), *n.* [Formerly also *venall*; < F. *venelle*, a small street.] An alley, or narrow street. [Scotch.]

Some ruins remain in the *vennel* of the Maison Dieu or hospitium, founded by William of Brechin in 1256.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 242.

venom (ven'um), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venome, venim, venime, venym*; < ME. *venim, venym, venyme, fenim*, < OF. *venim, venin*, also *velin*, F. *venin* = Pr. *vere, veri* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = It. *veleno, veneno*, < L. *venenum*, poison.] **I.** *n.* 1. Poison in general: now an archaic use.

Zif *Venym* or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

Full from the fount of Joy's delicious springs
Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling *venom* flings.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 82.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by some animals in a state of health, as a means of offense and defense, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of many serpents, or stinging, as in the case of scorpions, etc. In vertebrates venom is usually a modified saliva secreted by glands morphologically identical with ordinary salivary glands: and the normal saliva of various animals acquires at times, or under some circumstances, an extremely venomous quality, as in the rabies of various beasts. Venom is normal to few vertebrates, notably all thanatophidian serpents, and one or two lizards, as the Gila monster. Venom-glands are connected with the spines of the head or fins of a few fishes. Venom of extreme virulence is injected with the bite of a few spiders (see *Latrodectus*, and cut under *spider*), and the punctures made by the claws or telson of centipeds and scorpions are envenomed. An acrid or irritating fluid, classable as venom, is injected with the sting of many insects (see cases cited under *sting*1).

Of alle fretynge *venymes* the vilest is the scorpion;
May no medecyne amende the place ther he styngeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 158.

Or what the cross dire-looking planet smites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd *venom* bites.
Milton, Arcades, l. 53.

3. Something that blights, cankers, or embitters; injurious influence; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulency.

What with Venus, and other oppressioun
Of houses, Mars his *Venim* is adoun,
That Ypermistra dar nat handle a knyf.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2593.

The *venom* of such looks, we fairly hope,
Have lost their quality. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 18.

4†. Coloring material; dye.

They cowde nat medle the bryhte fleeses of the contre of Seryens with the *venym* of Tyrie.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 5.

II.† *a.* Envenomed; venomous; poisonous.

In our lande growith pepper in forestis full of snakes and other *venym* beestes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiv.).

Thou art . . .
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As *venom* toads, or lizard's dreadful stings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 138.

My *venom* eyes
Strike innocency dead at such a distance.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 2.

venom (ven'um), *v.* [Early mod. E. *venome, venime*; < ME. *venymen, venynen*, by apheresis from *envenimen*, < OF. *envenimer*, poison (see *envenom*); in part directly from the noun *venom.*] **I.** *trans.* To envenom; infect with poison.

The *venomed* vengeance ride upon our swords.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 47.

Here boldly spread thy hands, no *venom'd* weed
Dares blister them.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Since I must
Through Brothers' periuric dye, O let me *venome*
Their Soules with curses!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 4.

Its bite [that of *Conus aulicus*] produces a *venomed* wound accompanied by acute pain.
A. Adams, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 336.

II.† *intrans.* To become as if infected with venom.

Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium. (*Latham.*)

venom-albumin (ven'um-al-bū'min), *n.* The albumin of snake-poison.

venom-duct (ven'um-dukt), *n.* The duct which conveys venom from the sac or gland where it

is secreted to the tooth or fang whence it is discharged.

venomer (ven'um-ėr), *n.* [< *venom* + *-er*[1].] A poisoner. [Rare.]

People of noble family would have found a sensitive goblet of this sort [Murano glass] as sovereign against the arts of *venomers* as an exclusive diet of boiled eggs.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

venom-fang (ven'um-fang), *n.* One of the long, sharp, conical teeth of the upper jaw of a venomous serpent, by means of which a poisonous fluid is injected into a punctured wound. Such a fang is firmly attached to the maxillary bone, and may be thrown forward or laid flat by a peculiar mechanism by which the bones of the upper jaw change their relative position. Such a tooth is either grooved (as in *Proteroglypha*) or so folded upon itself as to form a tube (as in *Solenoglypha*) for the conveyance of venom, being also connected with the duct of the receptacle which contains the fluid. The mechanism of the bones is such that opening the mouth widely causes erection of the venom-fang, while the forcible closure of the mouth upon the object bitten causes the injection of the venom into the wound by muscular pressure upon the venom-sac. Venom-fangs are a single pair or several pairs. Also called *poison-tooth*. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *viper*.

venom-gland (ven'um-gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes venom, mostly a modified salivary gland.

venom-globulin (ven'um-glob″ū-lin), *n.* The globulin of snake-poison.—**Water venom-globulin.** See *water*.

venom-mouthed (ven'um-moutht), *a.* Having a venomous or envenomed mouth or bite; speaking as if venomously; slanderous; scandalous.

This butcher's cur is *venom-mouth'd*, and I
Have not the power to muzzle him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 120.

venomosalivary (ven″ō-mō-sal'i-vā-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *venom* + *salivary*.] Venomous, as saliva; of or pertaining to venomous saliva.

I find that it is even easy to see the *venomosalivary* duct [of the mosquito] from the outside, shining through the skin at the base of the head and neck in the undissected specimen. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 886.

venomous (ven'um-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *venimous*, *venemous*; < ME. *venimous*, *venymous*, < OF. **venimous*, *venimeux*, *venemouse*, F. *venimeux*, also (after L.) *vénéneux* = Pr. *verenos*, *verinos*, also *venenos* = Sp. Pg. *venenoso* = It. *velenoso*, *venenoso*, < LL. *venenosus*, poisonous, venomous, < L. *venenum*, poison, venom: see *venom*. Cf. *venenous*, *venenose*.] 1. Full of venom; noxious or hurtful by means or reason of venom; venenose; poisonous: as, a *venomous* reptile or insect; a *venomous* bite.

It is alle deserte and fulle of Dragouns and grete Serpentes, and fulle of dyverse *venymouse* Bestes alle abouten.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

The biting of a Pike is *venomous*, and hard to be cured.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 132.

2. Hence, noxious; virulent; extremely hurtful or injurious; poisonous in any way.

I ne telle of laxatyves no store,
For they ben *venimous*, I wot it wel;
I hem defye, I love hem nevere a del.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 335.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thine eyes. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 23.

Venemous thorns, that are so sharp and keen,
Bear flowers, we see, full fresh and fair of hue.
Wyatt, That Pleasure is mixed with every Pain.

3. Very spiteful or hateful; virulent; malignant; intended or intending to do harm: as, *venomous* eyes or looks; a *venomous* attack; *venomous* enemies.—**Venomous serpents or snakes.** See *Ophidia*, *Nocua*, *Proteroglypha*, *serpent*, *snake*, *Solenoglypha*, *Venenosa*, *thanatophidia*, and the family names cited under *serpent*.—**Venomous spiders.** See *katipo*, *Latrodectus*, *malmignatte*, and cut under *spider*.=**Syn. 3.** Malignant, spiteful.

venomously (ven'um-us-li), *adv.* With venom or poison; in a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 48.

venomousness (ven'um-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being venomous, in any sense; poisonousness; malignity; spitefulness.

venom-peptone (ven'um-pep″tōn), *n.* The peptone of snake-poison.

venom-sac (ven'um-sak), *n.* The structure on each side of the head of a venomous serpent, near the articulation of the lower jaw, which secretes and contains the poisonous fluid, and from which the fluid is conveyed by a duct to the venom-fang.

venosal (vē-nō'sạl), *a.* Of the nature of a vein; venous.

Its office [that of the lung] is to cool the heart, by sending ayre unto it by the *Venosal* Artery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 19.

venose (vē'nōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *venoso*, < L. *venosus*, full of veins, < *vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having numerous veins or branching network; veiny: as, a *venose* or reticulated leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *venous*.

venose-costate (vē'nōs-kos″tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between ribbed and veined; having raised veins approaching ribs.

venosity (vē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *venose* + *-ity*.] 1. Venose state, quality, or character.—2. A condition in which the arterial blood is imperfectly oxygenated, and partakes of some of the characteristics of venous blood.

A rapid increase in the *venosity* of the blood.
Science, VII. 533.

3. A disturbance of equilibrium between the two circulatory systems, the veins being unduly filled at the expense of the arteries; general venous congestion.

★**venous** (vē'nus), *a.* [< L. *venosus*, full of veins, < *vena*, vein: see *vein*. Cf. *venose*, *veinous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to veins; full of veins; contained in veins; veined; venose: as, the *venous* system; *venous* blood or circulation; a *venous* plexus, sinus, or radicle.—2. In *entom.*, having veins or nervures; venose or veined, as an insect's wing.—**Venous blood**, the blood contained in the veins and right side of the heart. It is of a dark-red color, and contains carbonic acid and other waste and nutritive products, which vary in kind and amount in different regions of the body. The venous blood is driven from the right auricle into the right ventricle of the heart, thence through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it is oxygenated and purified, and returned through the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart. In the fetus venous blood passes from the hypogastric arteries along the umbilical arteries, and so on to the placenta, where it is arterialized and returned by the umbilical vein or veins; and there is a direct communication between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Venous calculus.** Same as *veinstone*, 2.—**Venous canal** (*ductus venosus*), a fetal vein passing from the point of bifurcation of the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava. It becomes obliterated soon after birth, and then remains as a fibrous cord.—**Venous circulation**, the flow of blood through the veins. See *circulation of the blood*, under *circulation*.—**Venous congestion or hyperemia**, engorgement of the veins of a part, due to obstruction of the venous circulation. Venous hyperemia is more strictly the engorgement of the subcutaneous veins, or superficial venous congestion.—**Venous duct.** See *ductus venosus*, under *ductus*.—**Venous hemorrhage**, bleeding from a vein. It is distinguished from arterial hemorrhage by the darker color of the blood and by the fact that it occurs in a steady stream, and not in forcible jets, as when an artery is opened.—**Venous hum.** See *hum*[1].—**Venous plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Venous pulse**, a pulsation occurring in a vein, especially that which exists normally in the jugular veins.—**Venous radicles**, the finest beginnings of the venous system, continuous with the capillaries. Sometimes erroneously written *venous radicals*.—**Venous sinus.** (*a*) One of the various large veins formed in the substance of the dura mater. See the distinctive names under *sinus*. (*b*) A natural dilatation of a vein, or a cavity into which two or more veins empty in common. In different cases such a sinus may correspond to the auricle of a heart, to a cavity communicating with a heart, as a caval vein, or to a cavity inclosing a heart, as the so-called pericardium of some invertebrates.

venously (vē'nus-li), *adv.* In a venous manner; as respects the veins or venous circulation.

The membranes of the brain were *venously* congested.
Lancet, 1890, I. 751.

★**vent**[1] (vent), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vente*; an altered form of *fent*, < ME. *fente*, < OF. *fente*, a slit, cleft, chink: see *fent*. The alteration of *fent* to *vent* was not due to the dial. change shown in *vat* for *fat*, *vixen* for *fixen*, etc., but to confusion with F. *vent*. wind (see *vent*[2]), as if orig. 'an air-hole.' A similar confusion appears in the history of *vent*[2] and *vent*[3], which have been more or less mixed with each other and with *vent*[1].] 1. A small aperture leading out of or into some inclosed space; any small hole or opening made for passage.

Through little *vents* and crannies of the place
The wind wars with his torch. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 310.

Now he flings about his burning heat,
As in a furnace an ambitious fire
Whose *vent* is stopt. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

Great Builder of mankind, why hast thou sent
Such swelling floods, and made so small a *vent*?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

Between the jaw and ear the jav'lin went;
The soul, exhaling, issu'd at the *vent*.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 738.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The small opening into the barrel of a gun, by which the priming comes in contact with the charge, or by which fire is communicated to the charge; a touch-hole. (*b*) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out; also, the vent-peg with which the opening is stopped.

If you are sent down in haste to draw any drink, and find it will not run, do not be at the trouble of opening a *vent*, but blow strongly into the fosset.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Butler).

(*c*) A hollow gimlet used to make an opening in a cork or barrel, in order to draw out a small quantity of liquid for sampling; a liquid-vent or vent-faucet. (*d*) In *molding*, one of the channels or passages by which the gases escape from the mold. (*e*) The flue or funnel of a chimney. (*f*) A crenelle or loophole in an embattled wall. *Oxford Glossary*. (*g*) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same passage in feet. *Webster*. (*h*) In musical instruments of the wood wind group, a finger-hole. (*i*) The end of the intestine, especially in animals below mammals, in which the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal discharges the products of the urogenital organs as well as the refuse of digestion, as the anus of a bird or reptile; also, the anal pore of a fish, which, when distinct from the termination of the intestine, discharges only the milt or roe. See cut under *Terebratulidæ*.—3. A slit or opening in a garment.

Item, j. jakket of red felwet, the *ventis* bounde with red lether. *Paston Letters*, I. 476.

The coller and the *vente*. *Assembly of Ladies*, lxxvi.

4. An escape from confinement, as for something pent up; an outlet.

My tears, like ruffling winds lock'd up in caves,
Do bustle for a *vent*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

This is mischief without remedy, a stifling and obstructing evil that hath no *vent*, no outlet, no passage through.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

5. Utterance; expression; voice.

Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 334.

Madam, you seem to stifle your Resentment: You had better give it *Vent*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

The poor little Jackdaw,
When the monks he saw,
Feebly gave *vent* to the ghost of a caw.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

6†. A discharge; an emission.

Here on her breast
There is a *vent* of blood.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 352.

To give vent to, to suffer to escape or break out; keep no longer pent up: as, *to give vent to* anger.—**To serve the vent.** See *serve*[1].—**To take vent** to become known; get abroad.

Whereby the particular design *took vent* beforehand.
Sir H. Wotton.

vent[1] (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*[1], *n.*] 1. To let out at a vent; make an opening or outlet for; give passage to; emit; let pass.

How camest thou to be the siege of this moon-calf? can he *vent* Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 111.

He *vented* a sigh e'en now, I thought he would have blown up the church.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

2. To furnish with a vent; make a vent in.

The gun is then *vented*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 82.

It is usually necessary to *vent* the punch by a small hole.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 331.

3. To give utterance, expression, or publicity to; especially, to report; publish; promulgate; hence, to circulate.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he *vents*
In mangled forms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

Let rash report run on; the breath that *vents* it
Will, like a bubble, break itself at last.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

After many speeches to and fro, at last she was so full as she could not contain, but *vented* her revelations.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 294.

And when mens discontents grow ripe there seldom wants a plausible occasion to *vent* them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

As children of weak age
Lend life to the dumb stones
Whereon to *vent* their rage.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i.

4. Reflexively, to free one's self; relieve one's self by giving vent to something.

Adams frequently *vented himself* in ejaculations during their journey. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 10.

vent[2]† (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vent*, wind, air, breath, scent, smell, vapor, puff, = Sp. *viento* = Pg. It. *vento*, < L. *ventus*, wind, = E. *wind*: see *wind*[2], and cf. *vent*[2], *v.*, and *vent*[1], *n.*] 1. Scent; the odor left on the ground by which the track of game is followed in the chase.

When my hound doth straine upon good *vent*.
Turberville.

Let me have war, say I; it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of *vent*.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 238.

Vent is a technical term in hunting to express the scenting of the game by the hounds employed in the chase.
Edinburgh Rev., CXXXVI. 176.

2. In *hunting*, the act of taking breath or air.

The Otter . . . you may now see above water at *vent*, and the dogs close with him.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 59.

vent[2] (vent), *v.* [< F. *venter*, blow, puff (as the wind), < *vent*, the wind: see *vent*[2], *n.*, and cf. *vent*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To scent, as a hound; smell; snuff up; wind.

I have seen the houndes passe by such a hart within a yard of him and never *vent* him. . . . When he smelleth or *venteth* anything we say he hath this or that in the wind.
Turberville.

Bearing his nostrils up into the wind,
A sweet fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

To vent up, to lift so as to give air.

But the brave Mayd would not disarmed bee,
But onely *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 42.

II. *intrans.* 1. To open or expand the nostrils to the air; sniff; snuff; snort.

After the manner of a drunkarde, that *venteth* for the best wine. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 344.

See how he *venteth* into the wynd.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

2. In *hunting*, to take breath or air.

Now have at him [an otter] with Kilbuck, for he *vents* again. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 59.

When the otter *vents* or comes to the surface to breathe.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 396.

3. To draw, as a chimney, or a house, room, etc., by means of a chimney.

Forbye the ghaist, the Green Room disna *vent* weel in a high wind. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

vent[3] (vent), *n.* [< OF. *vente*, F. *vente*, sale, place of sale, market, = Sp. *venta*, a sale, a market, also an inn (*hacer venta*, put up at an inn), = Pg. *venda* = It. *vendita*, a sale, < ML. *vendita*, a sale, < L. *vendere*, pp. *venditus*, sell: see *vend*[1]. Cf. *vent*[4].] 1. The act of selling; sale. [Rare.]

An order was taken that from henceforth no printer shall print or put to *vent* any English book but such as shall first be examined by Mr. Secretary Petre, Mr. Secretary Smith, and Mr. Cecil, or the one of them, and allowed by the same. . . . 13th August, 1549.
MS. Privy Council Book, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvi., note.

The *vent* of ten millions of pounds of this commodity, now locked up by the operation of an injudicious tax, and rotting in the warehouses of the company, would have prevented all this distress. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

2. Opportunity to sell; market.

We be vncertaine what *vent* or sale you shall finde in Persia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 342.

Pepper . . . grows here very well, and might be had in great plenty, if it had any *vent*.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 336).

There is in a manner no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Sir W. Temple*, Miscellanies, p. 11.

vent[3]† (vent), *v. t.* [< *vent*[3], *n.* Cf. *vend*[1], *v.*] To vend; sell.

Whereas other English Marchants in one small Towne of Germania *vent* 60 or 80 thowsand clothes yearlie.
G. Fletcher, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 83.

Familiar with the prices
Of oil and corn, with when and where to *vent* them.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

vent[4]† (vent), *n.* [< Sp. *venta*, an inn, prop. a market or place of sale: see *vent*[3].] An inn.

Our house
Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns,
As they come late.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

venta (ven'tä), *n.* [Sp. *venta*, an inn: see *vent*[4].] Same as *vent*[4]. *Scott.*

ventage (ven'tāj), *n.* [< *vent*[1] + *-age*.] A small hole; specifically, in musical instruments of the wood wind group, a vent or finger-hole.

Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 373.

I would have their bodies
Burnt in a coal-pit with the *ventage* stopped.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 5.

ventail†, **ventaille**† (ven'tāl), *n.* [ME. *ventaile*, *ventayle*, < OF. *ventaille*, the breathing part of a helmet, < *vent*, wind, air, breath: see *vent*[2]. Cf. *aventaile*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Galashin helde his felowe at the grounde, and with that oon hande hilde hym by the *ventaile*, and his swerde in the tother hande redy to smyten of his heed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

Eftsoones they gan their wrothfull hands to hold,
And *Ventailes* reare each other to behold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 12.

ventanna† (ven-tan'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *ventana*, window, window-shutter, nostril, orig. opening for wind (cf. *window*, lit. 'wind-eye'), < L. *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[1].] A window. [Rare.]

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna* where I sate.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

ventaylett†, *n.* [ME., dim. of *ventail*.] Same as *aventaile*.

Item, v *ventaylettes* of bassenets. Item, vj. peces of mayle. *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

vent-bit (vent'bit), *n.* A bit for boring or for enlarging the vent of a gun.

vent-bushing (vent'bůsh″ing), *n.* A cylindrical piece of metal, generally of copper, which is inserted through the walls of a cannon over or in rear of the seat of the charge. A hole driven through its axis forms the vent through which the charge is ignited. The vent-bushing prevents the destruction of the metal (especially in bronze cannon) in the vicinity of the vent from the heat and erosion of the escaping gases. Also called *vent-piece*.

vent-cock (vent'kok), *n.* A device for admitting air to a vessel when liquid is to be drawn out, or for allowing gases to escape. It usually has the form of a valve or faucet, and is designed to be screwed or driven into the cask, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-cover (vent'kuv″ėr), *n.* A piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to keep the bore dry. It is secured in place by straps and buckles, and has in the middle a copper spike which enters the vent of the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

vented (ven'ted), *a.* [< *vent*[1] + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having the crissum or vent-feathers as specified by a qualifying word: as, red-*vented*; yellow-*vented*.

venter[1] (ven'tėr), *n.* [< *vent*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who vents or gives vent (to); one who utters, reports, or publishes.

What do these superfluities signifie but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech?
Barrow, Sermons, I. xv.

★**venter**[2] (ven'tėr), *n.* [In def. 1 < OF. *ventre*, F. *ventre* = It. *ventre*; in defs. 2 and 3 directly < L. *venter*, the belly, womb.] 1. The womb; and hence, in legal language, mother: as, A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the belly; the abdomen. Hence—(*a*) The whole ventral aspect or surface of the body, opposite the back: opposed to *dorsum*. (*b*†) One of the three large, as if bellying, cavities of the body containing viscera: as, the *venter* of the head, of the thorax, and of the abdomen: collectively called *the three venters*. (*c*) Some swelling or protuberant part; specifically, the fleshy belly of a muscle. See *biventer*, *digastric*, *n.* (*d*) The belly or concavity of a bone, as opposed to its *dorsum* or convexity. [Little used, except in two of the phrases below.]
3. In *ornith.*, the lower belly or abdomen, considered as to its surface.

Abdomen . . . has been unnecessarily divided into epigastrium or pit of the stomach, and *venter* or lower belly; but these terms are rarely used.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 961.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) The lower part of the abdomen. (*b*) The under surface: as, the *venter* of the caterpillar.—5. In *bot.*, the enlarged basal part of an archegonium, which contains the oösphere.—**In ventre sa mere.** See *in ventre*.—**Venter of the ilium**, the iliac fossa.—**Venter of the scapula**, the scapular fossa.—**Venter propendens**, anteversion of the uterus.—**Venter renum**, the pelvis of the kidney.

vent-faucet (vent'fâ″set), *n.* A hollow gimlet or boring-instrument used to make a vent-hole in a cask or other wooden vessel, and to give vent to the liquid. Sometimes a corkscrew and brush are combined with it, and it may be used to open ordinary bottles. Also *vent-peg*. *E. H. Knight.*

vent-feather (vent'feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under tail-coverts; a crissal feather lying under the tail, behind the anus. See *crissum*, *tectrices*.

vent-field (vent'fēld), *n.* In *ordnance*, a raised plate or tablet through which the vent is bored. When the percussion-lock is used, the vent-field serves to support it.

vent-gage (vent'gāj), *n.* A wire of prescribed size for measuring the diameter of a vent.

vent-gimlet (vent'gim″let), *n.* In *ordnance*, an implement or tool, similar to a priming-wire, made of steel wire, and tempered. It has a gimlet-point, and is used for boring out ordinary obstructions in the vent of a gun.

vent-hole (vent'hōl), *n.* 1. A vent.—2. A buttonhole at the wrist of a shirt. [Prov. Eng.]

venticular (ven-tik'ū-lăr), *a.* Consisting of small holes or vents. [Erroneous.]

Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called "*venticular* perforations of the mezail," or breathing holes.
Athenæum, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 502.

ventiduct (ven'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L. *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, channel: see *duct*.] In *arch.*, a passage for wind or air; a subterraneous passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

At the foot of the hill there are divers vents, out of which exceeding cold winds doe continually issue, such as by *venteducts* from the vast caves above Padua they let into their rooms at their pleasure, to qualifie the heat of the summer. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 103.

ventil (ven'til), *n.* [< L. *ventulus*, a breeze (*ventilare*, ventilate): see *ventilate*.] In musical wind-instruments, a valve, either (*a*) such as is described under *valve*, or (*b*) specifically, in *organ-building*, a shutter in a wind-trunk, whereby the wind may be admitted to or cut off from two or more stops at once. In some organs the use of many sections of the instruments may be thus controlled by a single motion of a stop-knob or pedal.

ventilable (ven'ti-la-bl), *a.* [< *ventil-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being ventilated.

The sleeping room is rarely *ventilable*, and still more rarely ventilated. *Philadelphia Times*, Feb. 28, 1886.

ventilabrum (ven-ti-lā'brum), *n.* [L., a winnowing-fan, < *ventilare*, winnow: see *ventilate*.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ventilated*, ppr. *ventilating*. [< L. *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilare* (> It. *ventilare* = Sp. Pg. *ventilar* = F. *ventiler*), toss in the air, esp. toss grain in the air in order to cleanse it from chaff, fan, winnow, < *ventulus*, a breeze, dim. of *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[2].] 1. To winnow; fan.

Again I tell you, it is required of us, not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we *ventilate* and sift it; that we separate the full from the empty, the faulty from the sound.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Aristoteles and Callisthenes.

2. To admit air to; expose to the free passage of air or wind; supply with fresh air; purify by expulsion of foul air: as, to *ventilate* a room.

In close, low, and dirty alleys the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

3. To purify by supplies of fresh air; provide air for in respiration by means of lungs or gills; aërate; oxygenate: as, the lungs *ventilate* the blood.—4. To expose to common consideration or criticism; submit to free examination and discussion; make public.

I *ventylate*, I blowe tydynges or a mater abrode. . . . He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that *ventylateth* the maters abrode. *Palsgrave*, p. 765.

On Saturday (yesterday sennight) Sir Richard Weston's case concerning certain lands and manors he sues for, which his ancestors sold, was *ventilated* in the Star Chamber. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 98.

My object in this lecture is not to *ventilate* dogmas, to impress any principle, moral or political, or to justify any foregone conclusion.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 157.

Ventilated bucket. See *bucket*.

ventilating-brick (ven'ti-lā-ting-brik), *n.* A large brick perforated so as with others to form a passage or channel which can serve for purposes of heating, ventilation, etc.

ventilating-heater (ven'ti-lā-ting-hē″tėr), *n.* A stove or heater so arranged that its draft draws in outside air, which is heated and discharged into the interior of a building.

ventilating-millstone (ven'ti-lā-ting-mil″stōn), *n.* A millstone connected with a suction or air-blast which passes a current of air through its grooves.

ventilating-saw (ven'ti-lā-ting-sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is perforated, so that the circulation of air may prevent excessive heating of the blade. The perforation also facilitates the discharge of sawdust.

★**ventilation** (ven-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *ventilation* = Sp. *ventilación* = Pg. *ventilação* = It. *ventilazione*, < L. *ventilatio*(*n*-), an airing, < *ventilare*, air, ventilate: see *ventilate*.] 1†. The act of fanning or blowing.

The soil, . . . worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow for a while, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

2. The act or process of replacing foul or vitiated air, in any confined space, with pure air; the theory, method, or practice of supplying buildings, ships, mines, chimneys, air-shafts, etc., with pure air.

Insuring for the labouring man better *ventilation*.
F. W. Robertson.

3. Aëration of the blood or the body by means of respiratory organs; admission of air in respiration.

Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation*, and transpiration. *Harvey.*

4. The act of bringing to notice and discussion; public exposition; free discussion: as, the *ventilation* of abuses or grievances.

The *ventilation* of these points diffused them to the knowledge of the world. *Bp. Hall*, Old Religion, ii.

5†. Utterance; expression; vent.

To his . . . Secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he [Buckingham] laid in Pallet near him, for natural *Ventilation* of his thoughts, he would . . . break out into bitter and passionate Eruptions. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 227.

Plenum method of ventilation. See *plenum*.

ventilative (ven'ti-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *ventilate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to ventilation; adapted to secure ventilation; ventilating: as, *ventilative* appliances.

ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [< F. *ventilateur* = Sp. Pg. *ventilador* = It. *ventilatore*, < L. *ventilator*, a winnower, < *ventilare*, winnow, ventilate: see *ventilate*.] One who or that which ventilates. (*a*) Any device for replacing foul by pure air. (*b*) One who or that which brings some matter to public notice, as a speaker or a newspaper.

ventilator-deflector (ven'ti-lā-tor-dē-flek#tor), *n.* A plate so placed in a railroad-car as to deflect the air into or out of the car, under the impulse of the motion of the train.

ventilator-hood (ven'ti-lā-tor-hůd), *n.* A shield above a ventilator on the outside of a railroad-car, to protect it from sparks, cinders, or rain: sometimes serving also as a deflector.

venting-hole† (ven'ting-hōl), *n.* A vent-hole.

Certaine out-casts, tunnels, or *venting-holes*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 3.

ventless (vent'les), *a.* [< *vent*[1] + *-less*.] Having no vent or outlet.

Like to a restlesse, *ventlesse* flame of fire,
That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 61.

ventose[1]† (ven'tōs), *a.* [= F. *venteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ventoso*, < L. *ventosus*, full of wind, windy, < *ventus*, wind: see *vent*[2].] Windy; flatulent. *Bailey*, 1731.

ventose[1]† (ven'tōs), *n.* [< OF. *ventose*, *ventouse*, < ML. *ventosa*, a cupping-glass, fem. of L. *ventosus*, full of wind: see *ventose*[1], *a.*] A cupping-glass.

Hollow concavities, . . . like to *ventoses* or cupping glasses. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 29.

Ventose[2] (von-tōz'), *n.* [F., < L. *ventosus:* see *ventose*[1], *a.*] The sixth month of the year, according to the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1794) February 19th, and ending March 20th.

ventosity† (ven-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ventosité* = Pr. *ventositat* = Sp. *ventosidad* = Pg. *ventosidade* = It. *ventosità*, < LL. *ventosita(t-)s*, windiness, < L. *ventosus*, windy: see *vent*[1].] 1. Windiness; flatulence.

If there be any danger of *ventosity*, . . . then you shall use decoctions.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy.

2. Empty pride; vainglory; inflated vanity.

The quality of knowledge . . . hath in it some nature of venom or malignity, and some effects of that venom, which is *ventosity* or swelling.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

ventouse†, *v.* [ME. *ventousen*, *ventusen*, < OF. *ventouser*, cup, < *ventouse*, *ventose*, a cupping-glass: see *ventose*[1], *n.*] To cup.

Nother veyne-blood, ne *ventusinge*,
Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helpinge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1889.

ventoy†, *n.* [< OF. *ventau*, a fan, < *vent*, wind, air: see *vent*[2].] A fan.

One of you open the casements, t'other take a *ventoy* and gently cool my face.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

vent-peg (vent'peg), *n.* 1. A plug, as of wood, for stopping the vent of a barrel.

Pulling out the *vent-peg* of the table-beer, and trying to peep down into the barrel through the hole.
Dickens, Chimes, iv.

2. Same as *vent-faucet*.

vent-piece (vent'pēs), *n.* In *ordnance*, a piece of copper containing the vent, screwed into the wall of a cannon at the proper place.

vent-pin (vent'pin), *n.* Same as *vent-peg*, 1.

vent-pipe (vent'pīp), *n.* An escape-pipe, as for air or steam.

vent-plug (vent'plug), *n.* 1. Same as *vent-peg*, 1.—2. Anything used to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged, the object being to insure the complete extinction of any sparks that remain from the last cartridge fired. The vent-plug is pressed into place by the thumb of one of the artillerists, while another pushes home the sponge.

vent-punch (vent'punch), *n.* An instrument for removing obstructions from the vent of a gun.

ventrad (ven'trad), *adv.* [< L. *venter*, the belly, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the belly or ventral surface or aspect of the body: noting direction or relative situation: opposed to *dorsad* or *neurad*, and equivalent to *hemad* or *sternad:* as, the heart is situated *ventrad* of the spinal column; the cœliac axis branches *ventrad* of the aorta.

★**ventral** (ven'tral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ventral* = Sp. Pg. *ventral* = It. *ventrale*, < L. *ventralis*, of or pertaining to the belly or stomach, < *venter*, belly, stomach: see *venter*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the venter, in any sense; forming a venter; contained in a venter; having a venter; hollowed out like a venter; bellying; abdominal; uterine: as, *ventral* walls or cavities; *ventral* viscera; the *ventral* surface of the ilium or scapula; *ventral* fins. (*b*) Placed ventrad in the body; situated on the side or aspect of the body opposite the dorsal or back aspect; anterior or inferior; hemal.—2. In *bot.*, belonging to the anterior surface of anything: as, a *ventral* suture, which is the line running down the front of a carpel on the side next the axis: the opposite of *dorsal*.—**Ventral chord**, in *entom.*, the ventral nervous chord with its ganglia.—**Ventral fin**, in *ichth.*, a ventral. See II., 1.—**Ventral folds**, in *Tunicata*, upstanding margins of the sides of the ventral groove.—**Ventral groove**, in *Tunicata*, the hypobranchial groove, lying in the ventral median line of the branchial chamber; the endostyle.—**Ventral hernia**, a hernia traversing the abdominal wall at any point other than the groin or umbilicus.—**Ventral laminæ**, in *embryol.* See *lamina*.—**Ventral medulla**, the ventral ganglionic chain of the sympathetic system. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 150.—**Ventral oars**. See *oar*[1].—**Ventral ossifications**, bones developed in the walls of the belly of some mammals (as marsupials) and many reptiles. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosaurus*.—**Ventral segment**, in *acoustics*, same as *loop*[1], 3.

II. *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a ventral fin; one of the posterior or pelvic pair of fins, corresponding to the hind limbs of higher vertebrates, and distinguished from the *pectorals:* so called irrespective of their actual position: as, *ventrals* thoracic or jugular. Abbreviated *V.* or *v.*—2. In *entom.*, one of the segments of the abdomen as seen from beneath, especially in *Coleoptera*. They are distinguished as first, second, etc., counting backward. See *urite*, *uromere*.

ventralis (ven-trā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ventrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *ventral*.] In *ichth.*, a ventral fin.

ventrally (ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a ventral situation or direction; on or toward the belly; with respect to the venter.

ventralmost (ven'tral-mōst), *a.* Nearest to the ventral aspect of the body.

ventralward, ventralwards (ven'tral-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *ventral* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *ventrad*.

The first fold . . . sends off in the course of the third day a branch or bud-like process from its anterior edge. This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs *ventralwards* and forwards.
Foster and Balfour, Embryol., p. 164.

ventric (ven'trik), *a.* [< L. *venter*, belly, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach. [Rare.]

"Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius, the art of accurate timekeeping is *ventric*.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 41.

★**ventricle** (ven'tri-kl), *n.* [< F. *ventricule* = Sp. *ventrículo* = Pg. *ventriculo* = It. *ventricolo*, < L. *ventriculus*, belly, stomach, ventricle (sc. *cordis*, of the heart), dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *venter*[2].] 1†. The belly; the stomach.

My *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. The womb; the productive organ, literally or figuratively.

Begot in the *ventricle* of memory.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 70.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some small cavity of the body; a hollow part or organ; a ventriculus: variously applied.—**Chylific ventricle.** See *chylific*.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain.** See *cornu*.—**Hypoarian ventricle.** See *hypoarian*.—**Olfactory ventricle**, a cavity in the olfactory lobe of the brain, continuous with the lateral ventricle. It exists normally in the fetus, but is only occasionally found in the adult.—**Pineal ventricle.** See *pineal*.—**Sylvian ventricle.** See *Sylvian*[2].—**Ventricle of Arantius**, that part of the fourth ventricle of the brain which extends down into the spinal cord and forms the upper part of the central canal.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle of the brain; the metepicœlia.—**Ventricle of the corpus callosum**, a furrow between the upper surface of the great transverse commissure of the brain and the gyrus fornicatus, or lip of each hemisphere, which rests upon the corpus callosum.—**Ventricle of the larynx**, a fossa on either side, between the false and true vocal cords of that side, which leads up by a narrow opening into the laryngeal pouch, or sacculus laryngis.—**Ventricles of the brain**, a series of connecting cavities, containing fluid, within the brain, continuous with the central cavity of the spinal cord. They are the remains of the original neural canal, formed by a folding over of the epiblast. The lateral ventricles are found one in each hemisphere; they communicate with each other and with the third ventricle through the foramen of Monro. The third ventricle lies between the optic thalami. It communicates with the fourth ventricle through the aqueduct of Sylvius. The fourth ventricle lies between the cerebellum and the pons and medulla. The so-called fifth ventricle, or pseudocœle, has no connection with the other cerebral ventricles, being of a different nature and simply a small interval between the right and left layers of the septum lucidum. The cerebral ventricles or cœliæ have lately been systematically named in a morphological vocabulary which is irrespective of the peculiarities of the human brain, and based on the encephalomeres of vertebrates. See *aula*, 2, *cœlia*, *diacœlia*, *encephalocœle*, *epicœlia*, *mesocœlia*, *metacœlia*, *metepicœlia*, *procœlia*, *rhinocœlia*, and cuts under *encephalon*, *Rana*, and *Petromyzontidæ*.—**Ventricles of the heart**, the two chambers in the heart which receive the blood from the auricles and propel it into the arteries. The right ventricle forces the venous blood coming from the right auricle into the pulmonary artery, and thence through the lungs. The left ventricle receives the arterial blood from the left auricle and propels it through the aorta and the rest of the systemic arterial system. See cuts under *heart*, *lung*, *Polyplacophora*, and *Lamellibranchiata*.

ventricornu (ven-tri-kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *ventricornua* (-nū-ä). [NL., < L. *venter*, belly, + *cornu*, horn.] The ventral or anterior horn or curved extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord. See second cut under *spinal*.

ventricornual (ven-tri-kôr'nū-al), *a.* [< *ventricornu* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ventricornu. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 528.

ventricose (ven'tri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ose*.] 1. Having a large abdomen; corpulent.—2. In *bot.*, swelling out in the middle; swelling unequally, or inflated on one side; distended; inflated; bellied: as, a *ventricose* corolla or perianth.—3. In *conch.*, ventricous. See *ventricous*, 1 (*b*).

ventricous (ven'tri-kus), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ic* + *-ous*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Bellying; resembling a belly; swelled up or out; distended; ventricose. (*b*) In *conch.*, having the whorls or the valves of the shell swollen or strongly convex. See cuts under *Dolium*, *Turbo*, *bivalve*, and *Pectinidæ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ventricose*.

ventricular (ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *ventriculaire* = Sp. *ventricular* = It. *ventricolare*, < NL. **ventricularis*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a ventricle, in any sense; ventriculous: as, a *ventricular* cavity of the brain or heart; *ventricular* walls, lining, orifice; *ventricular* systole or diastole.—2. Bellied or bellying; distended; ventricous. [Rare.]—**Ventricular aqueduct.** Same as *aquæductus Sylvii* (which see, under *aquæductus*).—**Ventricular bands of the larynx**, the false vocal cords.—**Ventricular septum.** (*a*) Same as *septum lucidum* (which see, under *septum*). (*b*) The muscular wall separating the two ventricles of the heart.—**Ventricular space**, the system of central communicating cavities, containing fluid, in the cerebrospinal axis. It comprises the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain and the channels connecting them, and the primitive central canal of the spinal cord—the neurocœle—usually obliterated in the spinal cord, where, however, a part of it may persist as the rhombocœlia.

ventriculi, *n.* Plural of *ventriculus*.

ventriculite (ven-trik'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *ventriculites*, < L. *ventriculus*, ventricle: see *ventricle*.] A fossil sponge of the family *Ventriculitidæ;* a so-called "petrified mushroom." They are of various shapes—fungiform, cup-like, tubular, or funnel-shaped—and abound in the Cretaceous.

Ventriculites (ven-trik-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Mantell): see *ventriculite*.] A genus of fossil silicious sponges, typical of the family *Ventriculitidæ*.

ventriculitic (ven-trik-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ventriculite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ventriculites.

Ventriculitidæ (ven-trik-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ventriculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Ventriculites*.

ventriculobulbous (ven-trik#ū-lō-bul'bus), *a.* [< L. *ventriculus*, ventricle, + *bulbus*, bulb.] In *ichth.*, pertaining to the cardiac ventricle and the aortic bulb, as the orifice between them.

ventriculose (ven-trik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *ventriculosus*, of the belly, < L. *ventriculus*, belly.] In *bot.*, minutely ventricose.

ventriculous (ven-trik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *ventricular*.

ventriculus (ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ventriculi* (-lī). [L.: see *ventricle*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a ventricle, in any sense; a loculus. Specifically—(*a*) The true stomach or proper digestive cavity of some animals, as birds and insects. See *proventriculus*. (*b*) In sponges, the general interior space or body-cavity, as in *Ascetta*. See cut under *sponge*.—**Ventriculus bulbosus**, the muscular gizzard of a bird; the gigerium.—**Ventriculus callosus**, the gizzard.—**Ventriculus communis**, the common cavity of the brain; the aula.—**Ventriculus conarii.** Same as *recessus infrapinealis*.—**Ventriculus dexter**, the right ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus Galeni**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus glandulosus.** Same as *proventriculus*, 1.—**Ven-**

triculus lateralis, the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum; the lativentriculus or procœlia.—**Ventriculus Morgagnii**, the ventricle of the larynx.—**Ventriculus olfactorius**, the olfactory ventricle; the rhinocœlia.—**Ventriculus opticus**, the optic ventricle; the mesocœlia.—**Ventriculus quartus**, the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum; the metacœlia (metepicœlia).—**Ventriculus quintus**, the fifth ventricle of the brain; the cavity of the septum lucidum; the pseudocœlia.—**Ventriculus sinister**, the left ventricle of the heart.—**Ventriculus succenturiatus**, the duodenum.—**Ventriculus tertius**, the third ventricle of the brain; the diacœlia.—**Ventriculus tricornis**, the three-horned ventricle; the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. Also called *ventriculus lateralis* and, more properly, *procœlia*.

ventricumbent (ven-tri-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + **cumben(t-)s*, ppr. of **cumbere*, lie down: see *cumbent*.] Lying upon the belly; prone: opposed to *dorsicumbent*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 36. [Rare.]

ventriduct (ven'tri-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead, conduct.] To bring or carry (the head of an animal) to or toward the belly: opposed to *dorsiduct*. *Wilder and Gage*. [Rare.]

ventrilocution (ven″tri-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *locutio(n-)*, < *loqui*, speak. Cf. *ventriloquy*.] Ventriloquism.

ventriloque (ven'tri-lōk), *a.* [< F. *ventriloque*, a ventriloquist: see *ventriloquous*.] Ventriloquial. *Hood*, Irish Schoolmaster.

ventriloquial (ven-tri-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or using, ventriloquism.

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping. . . . "Sing out!" shouted one gentleman. . . . "I can't," replied Miss Amelia. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, viii.

Ventriloquial monkey, a South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.

ventriloquially (ven-tri-lō'kwi-al-i), *adv.* In a ventriloquial manner. *Medical News*, LII. 278.

ventriloquism (ven-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ism*.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person speaking, but from a distance, as from the opposite side of the room or from the cellar. Ventriloquism differs from ordinary speaking mainly in the mode of respiration. A very full inspiration is taken, which is breathed out slowly and gradually, the sound of the voice being dexterously modified and diminished by the muscles of the larynx and the palate. At the same time the lips of the performer are scarcely moved, and the deception is still further facilitated by the attention of the auditors being directed to the pretended source of the voice. Ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks as well as to the Romans.

What is called *ventriloquism*, . . . and is not uncommonly ascribed to a mysterious power of producing voice somewhere else than in the larynx, depends entirely upon the accuracy with which the performer can simulate sounds of a particular character, and upon the skill with which he can suggest a belief in the existence of the causes of these sounds. Thus, if the ventriloquist desire to create the belief that a voice issues from the bowels of the earth, he imitates, with great accuracy, the tones of such a half-stifled voice, and suggests the existence of some one uttering it by directing his answers and gestures towards the ground. The gestures and tones are such as would be produced by a given cause; and, no other cause being apparent, the mind of the bystander insensibly judges the suggested cause to exist. *Huxley*.

ventriloquist (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [As *ventriloqu-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism; one who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place or other quarter.

I regard truth as a divine *ventriloquist*: I care not from whose mouth the sounds are supposed to proceed, if only the words are audible and intelligible. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., ix.

ventriloquistic (ven-tril-ō-kwis'tik), *a.* [< *ventriloquist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 72.

ventriloquize (ven-tril'ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ventriloquized*, ppr. *ventriloquizing*. [< *ventriloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To practise ventriloquism; speak like a ventriloquist. Also spelled *ventriloquise*.

ventriloquous (ven-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [= F. *ventriloque*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from his belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquial*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 719.

ventriloquy (ven-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [= F. *ventriloquie*, < LL. *ventriloquus*, one who apparently speaks from the belly, < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *ventriloquism*.

ventrimesal (ven-tri-mes'al), *a.* [< *ventrimes(on)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ventrimeson; situated at or upon the ventrimeson. Also *ventromesal*.

ventrimeson (ven-tri-mes'on), *n.* [NL. (Wilder and Gage, 1882), < L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + NL. *meson*, q. v.] The ventral border of the meson, opposite the dorsimeson. See *meson*.

ventripotent (ven-trip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *potent(t-)s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able, have power.] Of great gastronomic capacity. [Rare and humorous.]

The *ventripotent* mulatto [Dumas], the great eater, worker, earner, and waster, the man of much and witty laughter, the man of the great heart and alas! of the doubtful honesty, is a figure not yet clearly set before the world; he still awaits a sober and yet genial portrait. *R. L. Stevenson*, Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

ventripyramid (ven-tri-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *pyramis*, pyramid.] Same as *pyramid*, 4.

ventrocystorrhaphy (ven″trō-sis-tor'a-fi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + ῥαφή, seam, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] An operation for the opening of an intra-abdominal cyst and providing for the free discharge of its contents, by previously attaching its wall to that of the abdomen, thus practically converting it into a surface-tumor.

ventrodorsally (ven-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a dorsal direction; from belly to back; dorsad.

ventrofixation (ven″trō-fik-sā'shon), *n.* In *surg.*, the attachment by operation of any of the viscera, especially the uterus (for correction of displacement), to the abdominal wall.

ventro-inguinal (ven-trō-ing'gwi-nal), *a.* Common to the belly and groin; pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal: as, the spermatic cord becomes *ventro-inguinal* during the descent of the testis.—**Ventro-inguinal hernia**, direct inguinal hernia.

ventrolateral (ven-trō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ventral and lateral sides of the body: as, the *ventrolateral* muscles.

ventrolaterally (ven-trō-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a ventrolateral position or direction; to, at, or on the side of the belly. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 95.

ventromesal (ven-trō-mes'al), *a.* Same as *ventrimesal*.

ventrosity (ven-tros'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *ventrosus*, *ventriosus*, having a large belly, + *-ity*.] Corpulence.

ventrotomy (ven-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, abdominal section; laparotomy.

vent-searcher (vent'sèr″chèr), *n.* A small wire having a curved or hooked point, designed to detect cavities in the vent of a gun.

vent-stopper (vent'stop″èr), *n.* In *ordnance*, a plug or cap used to close a vent-hole. *E. H. Knight*.

vent-tube (vent'tūb), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a ventilating tube of some culture-tubes; a slender straight or curved tube attached to the upper part of the main tube, and containing the plug of raw cotton. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 62.

venture (ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *venture*, *ventur*; by apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*: see *adventure*.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be foreseen with certainty; the staking of something; a hazard.

I shall yow telle of a *ventur* certeyn,
And that a strange, if it please yow to here.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

To desperate *ventures* and assured destruction.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 319.

2. Specifically, a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you.
Dryden.

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake; a risk; particularly, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 42.

May every merchant here see safe his *ventures!*
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Certainly Aristophanes had no *Venture* at Sea, or else must think the Trident signified but very little.
J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 39.

4. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or cannot be foreseen.

Yef thow haddest do alle the gode dedes of the worlde, and thyn ende were euell, thow were in a *venture* all for to lese. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Venture hath place in love.
Earl of Oxford (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 599).

At a venture, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue; at random.

So fourth she went and left all other thing,
At a venture your welefare for to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1238.

A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hazard*, etc. See *risk*[1].

venture (ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ventured*, ppr. *venturing*. [By apheresis from *aventure*, *adventure*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dare; have courage or presumption, as to do, undertake, or say.

To whom alone I *venture* to complain.
Congreve, To a Candle.

2. To run a hazard or risk; try the chance; make a venture; expose one's life, fortune, etc.

There is also a Rope stretched cross the Street brest high, and no man may pass this place till he is examin'd, unless he will *venture* to be soundly bang'd by the Watch.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 77.

Shal. Break their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself.
Slen. I'll make a shaft or a bolt on 't: 'slid, 'tis but *venturing*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 25.

Let him *venture*
In some decay'd crare of his own.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2.

You have greatly *ventured*; but all must do so who would greatly win. *Byron*.

To venture at, to venture on or upon, to dare to engage in; attempt without any certainty of success.

II. *trans.* 1. To expose to hazard; risk; stake.

We all are soldiers, and all *venture* lives.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

If every hair of my head were a man, in this quarrel I would *venture* them all.
Quoted in *Macaulay's* Hist. Eng., v.

2. To run the hazard of; expose one's self to.

I should *venture* purgatory for 't.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 77.

No, no, I'll walk late no more; I ought less to *venture* it than other people, and so I was told.
Swift, Journal to Stella, June 30, 1711.

3. To put or send on a venture or commercial speculation.

The catle were ye best goods, for ye other, being *ventured* ware, were neither at ye best (some of them) nor at ye best prises. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 201.

4. To confide in; rely on; trust. [Rare.]

A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse.
Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

venturer (ven'tūr-èr), *n.* [< *venture* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who ventures or adventures; one who risks life, property, etc.; one who causes risk; one who puts to hazard.

A merchant *venturer* of daintie meate.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 48.

The *venturers* with the sword were sixty thousand in number, . . . because Mustafa had dispersed a rumour . . . that Famagusta was much more wealthy and rich then the citie of Nicosia was.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Webster*.—**Merchant Venturers†**. Same as *Merchant Adventurers*. See *adventurer*.

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [< *venture* + *-some*. Cf. *adventuresome*.] Inclined to venture; venturous; bold; daring; adventurous; intrepid; hazardous.

That bold and *venturesome* act of his.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Henry VIII., an. 1546.

But for the chance preservation of the word in Latin, it might seem *venturesome* to make Spanish explain Umbrian. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 244.

venturesomely (ven'tūr-sum-li), *adv.* In a venturesome or bold or daring manner.

venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The property of being venturesome. *Jeffrey*.

venturine (ven'tūr-in), *n.* Same as *aventurin*.

venturous (ven'tūr-us), *a.* [By apheresis from *aventurous*, *adventurous*.] Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous.

I have a *venturous* fairy that shall seek the squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 39.

Pray you, demand him why he is so *venturous*,
To press thus to my chamber, being forbidden.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

venturously (ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a venturous manner; daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Captain Standish and Isaac Alderton went *venturously*, who were welcomed of him after their manner.
Mourt's Journal, quoted in N. Morton's New England's [Memorial, App., p. 355.

venturousness (ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being venturous; boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. *Boyle*.

ventusing†, *n.* Cupping. See *ventouse*.

vent-wire (vent'wīr), *n.* In *founding*, a long steel wire used to make vent-holes in green and dry sand-molds, to provide an escape for the gases evolved in the process of casting. It is made with an eye at one end, and a sharp point at the other.

venue[1]† (ven′ū), *n.* [Also *venew*, *veney*, *venny*, *venie;* < ME. **venue*, *venyw*, < OF. *venue*, a coming, = Sp. *venida*, arrival, attack in fencing, = It. *venuta*, arrival, < L. *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *venue*[2].] **1.** A coming.

Eche of these vyve at her *venyw*
Brought zyx thousand as har retenyw.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 307.

2. In *old fencing*, a hit; attack; bout; a match or bout in cudgel-play; especially, a contest of regulated length, or of a fixed number of thrusts or blows; hence (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful), a thrust; a lunge.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 296.

A quick *venue* of wit. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 62.

And on his head he laies him on such load
With two quick *vennies* of his knotty Goad.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Y' have given it me,
And yet I feel life for another *veney*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

I've breath enough . . .
To give your perfumed worship three *venues*.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

venue[2] (ven′ū), *n.* [A particular use of *venue*[1] (< OF. *venue*, arrival, resort), appar. confused with OF. *visne* (cf. ML. *visnetum*, *vicinitus*), neighborhood, venue, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood, vicinage, *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine*, *vicinity*.] In *law:* (*a*) The place or neighborhood of a crime or cause of action; in modern times, the county or corresponding division within which in consequence the jury must be gathered and the cause tried. (*b*) The statement, usually at the top or in the margin, of an indictment or declaration of complaint, indicating the county for trial. (*c*) A similar statement in an affidavit indicating the place where it was taken and the oath was administered.—**Change of venue**, change of place of trial.—**Local venue**, a venue in a case where the facts show that the action must be local, as an action to recover real property.—**To lay the venue.** See *lay*[1].—**Transitory venue**, a venue that is changeable or optional because the cause of action is not local.

venula (ven′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *venulæ* (-lē). [L.: see *venule*.] A small vein; a veinlet or veinule.

venule (ven′ūl), *n.* [< L. *venula*, dim. of *vena*, a vein: see *vein*.] A small vein; a veinlet; in *entom.*, same as *nervule*.

venulite (ven′ū-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < NL. *Venus*, a genus of bivalves, + *-lite:* see *-lite*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Venus*, or some similar shell. Properly *venerite*.

venulose (ven′ū-lōs), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, having veinlets, as a leaf.

venulous (ven′ū-lus), *a.* [< *venule* + *-ous*.] Full of veinlets; minutely venous.

Venus (vē′nus), *n.* [= F. *Vénus* = Sp. *Venus* = Pg. *Venus* = It. *Venere*, < L. *Venus* (*-eris*), Venus, orig. the goddess of beauty and love, esp. of sensual love, also applied to sexual intercourse, venery; orig. a personification of *venus*, love, desire (but appar. used in Latin literature only as an application of the proper name); akin to *venerari*, worship, revere, venerate (see *venerate*), from a root seen in Skt. *van*, win, = Goth. *winnan*, suffer, = Icel. *vinna* = OHG. AS. *winnan*, strive for: see *win*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love, more especially sensual love. Venus was of little importance as a Roman goddess until, at a comparatively late period, she was identified with the Greek Aphrodite. She is represented as the highest ideal of female beauty, and was naturally a favorite subject with poets and artists, some of her statues being among the noblest remains of classical sculpture. The following are some of the more important of the innumerable surviving antique statues of this goddess. The *Venus of Arles*, a fine Greek statue found in 1651 in the ancient theater at Arles, and now in the Louvre Museum. The figure is undraped to below the waist. The hands and forearms are modern restorations. The statue probably belonged to the Victrix type (for this and other types, see the phrases). The *Venus of Capua*, a very noteworthy antique in the Museum of Naples, discovered in the amphitheater at Capua. The figure is undraped to the hips, and is of the Victrix type. It bears a strong resemblance to the Venus of Melos, but is distinctly inferior to that masterpiece. The head is encircled by a stephane. The *Venus of Medici*, one of the best-known works of ancient sculpture, treasured in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. The figure is of Parian marble, wholly undraped, the face turned to one side, one of the arms extended with the hand held before the body, and the other arm bent before the breast. It is shown by the dolphin on the base to belong to the type of the Venus Anadyomene. While the pose is not identical with that of the Venus of Cnidus, it is generally held to be a free rendering of that conception. The figure is somewhat under natural size, being about 5 feet 3 inches in height, but is commonly taken as the exemplar of perfect proportions in a woman. It was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, about 1680. The *Venus of Melos* (by corruption from the native Greek pronunciation, *Venus of Milo*), one of the most splendid surviving works of ancient art, discovered by a farmer in the island of Melos in 1820, and now the chief treasure of the Louvre Museum. The statue dates from about the middle of the fourth century B. C. It is undraped to the hips;



1 2

1. The Venus of Medici, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.
2. The Venus of Melos, in the Louvre Museum.

the arms are broken off; the figure and face are at once graceful and beautiful, and highly imposing. The type is that of the Victrix. The *Venus of the Capitol*, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, undraped, and in attitude and motive very similar to the Venus of Medici, though the Capitoline statue displays a more personal element, and comes closer to the living model. Of the modern statues representing Venus, there may be mentioned the *Venus Borghese*, a celebrated statue by Canova, in the Villa Borghese at Rome. The statue represents the Princess Pauline (Bonaparte) Borghese in the character of Venus Genetrix. The figure is shown reclining, extending the apple in one hand, the head being a close portrait. See *Aphrodite*.

2. The most brilliant of the planets, being frequently visible to the naked eye by daylight. It is the second from the sun and next within the earth's orbit, performing its sidereal revolution in 224.7008 days; its distance from the sun is 0.723332 that of the earth. The synodical revolution is made in 584 days. Its orbit is the most nearly circular of those of the major planets, the greatest equation of the center being only 47′ 3″. The inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic is 3° 23′.5; and the earth passes through the ascending node on December 7th. The mass of Venus (which is not very closely ascertained) is about $\frac{1}{410000}$ that of the sun, or $\frac{1}{1.4}$ that of the earth. Its diameter is a little smaller than that of our planet, which subtends an angle of 2 × 8″.827 at the sun's center, while Venus at the same distance has a semidiameter of 8″.68 by the mean of the best night measures, or 8″.40 according to the observations at its transit over the sun. Taking the mean of these (which are affected in opposite ways by irradiation), or 8″.54, we find the diameter of Venus about $\frac{23}{24}$ that of the earth. Its volume is about $\frac{9}{10}$, its density about $\frac{7}{8}$, and gravity at its surface about $\frac{8}{9}$ the same quantities for the earth. It receives 1.9 as much light and heat from the sun as we, and the tidal action of the latter is about 5.3 times as great as upon the earth. The period of rotation of Venus is set down in many books as 23 hours and 50 minutes; but recent observations have led some astronomers to the confident conclusion that the true period falls short but a little of 225 days, and is identical with the orbital period. The old figure was deduced chiefly from the observation that a spot appeared nearly in the same place night after night, so that it seemed as if Venus had made one complete revolution; whereas it now appears that there is in one day no sensible motion. Tidal evolution would explain the coincidence of the periods of rotation and revolution. Formerly the atmosphere of Venus was supposed to be much denser than our own; but the later observations of Russell on the luminous ring which surrounds the planet's disk when very near the sun at inferior conjunction indicate that the density must be less. The spectroscope gives rather uncertain evidence of the presence of water-vapor, and the high albedo of the planet suggests a covering of clouds. Unlike Mars, Venus presents (to most observers) no distinct surface-markings, only faint, indefinite spots, which may be simply atmospheric, and certain irregularities upon the terminator, which have been interpreted by some as lofty mountains. Mr. Lowell, however, claims to see distinct markings on the disk, and has mapped and named them. The night side of Venus, which must be intensely cold, shows a faint coppery-red light which is probably of the nature of an intense aurora. No satellite of Venus has ever been seen. Numerous observations of one were reported in the eighteenth century; but all these have been fairly shown to be fixed stars, except one, which was probably an asteroid. The symbol for Venus is ♀, supposed to represent the goddess's mirror.

3†. Sexual intercourse; venery. *Bacon.*—**4**†. In *old chem.*, copper.—**5.** In *her.*, green: the name given to that color when blazoning is done by means of the planets. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**6.** In *conch.*: (*a*) The typical genus of bivalve shells of the family *Veneridæ:* so called by Linnæus with allusion to the shape of the lunule of the closed valves. See cuts under *Veneridæ*, *quahog*, and *dimyarian*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Venus;* any venerid.

The *Venuses* and Cockles.
A. Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 147.

Celestial Venus. See *Venus Urania.*—**Corona Veneris**, or **crown of Venus**, a syphilitic eruption of reddish papules, occurring chiefly on the forehead and temples.—**Crystals of Venus.** See *crystal.*—**Fresh-water venuses**, the *Corbiculidæ.*—**Mark of Venus**, in *palmistry.* See *mark*[1].—**Mount of Venus**, in *palmistry.* See *mount*[1], 5 (*g*).—**Ring of Venus**, in *palmistry.* See *ring*[1].—**Venus accroupie** (crouching), in *art*, a type in which the goddess is represented as undraped, and crouching close down to the ground, as if in the bath. The most admired example is in the Museo Pio Clementino in the Vatican.—**Venus Anadyomene** (marine Venus, or Venus of the Sea), Venus represented as born or rising from the foam of the sea. In art the type has marine attributes, as the dolphin, and is represented undraped. The Venus of Medici is an example.—**Venus Callipyge** or **Kallipygos**, a type wrongly attributed to Venus, the subject represented being essentially mortal. One of the best-known statues of this type is in the Museum at Naples.—**Venus Genetrix**, in *art*, etc., Venus as the goddess of fecundity. The type presents the goddess undraped, partially draped, or clad in a diaphanous Ionic tunic, with one hand raising the drapery toward her face from the shoulder according to the conventional Greek gesture of marriage, and with the other extending an apple.—**Venus of Cnidus**, the undraped type of Venus created by Praxiteles, and dedicated in the temple in Cnidus, paralleled with the draped type of the same master, that of Cos. According to tradition, the beautiful Phryne was the model for this statue. The most instructive copies accessible are one in the Vatican (as exhibited, partly masked by painted drapery of tin), and one in the Glyptothek at Munich. The Venus of Medici is generally held to be a free copy of this type. See cut under *Aphrodite.*—**Venus of the rock**, in *conch.*, a boring bivalve mollusk of the genus *Venerupis.* See cut under *Venerupis.*—**Venus omnibus**, the Greek Aphrodite Pandemos, Venus as the patroness of unlawful love.—**Venus's basin** or **bath**, a name given to common teazel, the leaves of which collect water.—**Venus's basket**, Venus's flower-basket.—**Venus's ear.** See *ear*[1], and cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear.*—**Venus's fan**, a kind of fan-coral or sea-fan; a large, flat, flabellate alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum.* See cuts under *Alcyonaria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia.*—**Venus's flower-basket**, a beautiful glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, as *E. aspergillum* or a similar species. See cut under *Euplectella.*—**Venus's fly-trap.** See *Dionæa.*—**Venus's girdle**, *Cestum veneris*, a ctenophoran. See *Cestum* and *Tæniata.*—**Venus's golden apple**, a rutaceous shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla*, of India. It bears a golden-yellow fruit of the size of a nutmeg, resembling a lime.—**Venus's hair**, a delicate little fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris:* so called from the blackish, shining capillary branches of the rachis. It has ovate-lanceolate bipinnate fronds, or the upper part simply pinnate, with pinnules and upper pinnæ wedge-shaped or rhomboid, long-stalked, the upper margin rounded, and more or less incised or crenate. It is cosmopolitan in distribution.—**Venus's hair-stones**, **Venus's pencils**, fanciful names applied to rock-crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxid of iron, rutile, oxid of manganese, etc.—**Venus's looking-glass**, a plant of the genus *Specularia*, primarily *S. Speculum.*—**Venus's pencils.** See *Venus's hair-stones.*—**Venus's-shell.** (*a*) One of many different bivalve mollusks which suggest the vulva, of the family *Veneridæ*, as *Cytherea dione*, and various others. Numerous genera of such lamellibranchs are named from the same appearance. See cuts under *Cytherea*, *Venerupis*, and *Venus.* (*b*) One of various *Cypræidæ* or cowries. (*c*) Venus's-comb; a murex. (*d*) Venus's-slipper. (1) A heteropod, the glass-nautilus. See cut under *Carinaria.* (2) A pteropod of the family *Cymbuliidæ.* See cut under *Cymbulum.*—**Venus's sumac.** See *sumac*, and cut under *smoke-tree.*—**Venus Urania**, or **Celestial Venus**, Venus as the goddess of divine love, or of love in its abstract and spiritual phase. She is a goddess of noble and majestic type, akin to that of Venus Victrix, and approaching the conception of Juno.—**Venus Victrix**, Venus victorious, or in the character of a goddess of victory. This type appears associated with the war-god Mars, and is illustrated notably on Roman imperial coins. The goddess is represented with arms and other attributes of war.—**Venus with the Apple.** See *Venus Genetrix.*—**Warty venus**, a bivalve mollusk, *Venus verrucosa.* The valves have concentric ridges opening backward, and toward the sides or ends becoming coarser and forming knots or tubercles (whence the name). These are diversified by fine ribs or furrows radiating from the beaks. The mollusk is common along the European coasts, and chiefly affects rocky bottoms about low-water mark, but is also found on sand-banks. It is extensively used as food, and has been made the object of a special culture in France.

Venusidæ (vē-nū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Venus* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Veneridæ.*

Venus's-comb (vē′nus-ez-kōm), *n.* **1.** The plant *Scandix Pecten-Veneris.* Also *lady's-comb*, *shepherd's-needle*, and *needle chervil.*—**2.** The thorny woodcock, *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*, a beautiful and delicate shell with long slender spines, found in the Indian Ocean. See cut under *murex.*

Venus's-navelwort (vē′nus-ez-nā″vel-wėrt), *n.* See *navelwort.*

Venus's-needle† (vē′nus-ez-nē″dl), *n.* Same as *Venus's-comb*, 1.

Venus's-pride (vē′nus-ez-prīd), *n.* The bluet, *Houstonia cærulea*, otherwise called *innocence*, *Quaker ladies*, *Quaker bonnets*, etc.

Venus's-shoe (vē′nus-ez-shö), *n.* Same as *Venus's-slipper*, 2.

Venus's-slipper (vē'nus-ez-slip''ėr), *n.* **1.** See *Venus's-shell* (*d*) (under *Venus*) and *slipper*[2].— **2.** Any plant of the genus *Cypripedium*.

venust† (vē-nust'), *a.* [< L. *venustus*, charming, agreeable, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] Beautiful; amiable.

As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood nobly strenuous.
Waterhouse, Com. on Fortescue, p. 187. (*Latham.*)

ver†, *n.* [< ME. *ver*, *veer*, *vere*, < OF. *ver*, < L. *ver*, spring, Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, spring. Cf. *vernal*.] The spring.

Averil, whan clothed is the mede
With new grene, of lusty *Veer* the prime.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 157.

veracious (vē-rā'shus), *a.* [< L. *verax* (*verac-*), speaking truly, truthful, < *verus*, true, real: see *very*.] **1.** Truthful; habitually disposed to speak truth; observant of truth.

The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxiv. (*Latham.*)

2. Characterized by truth; true; not false: as, a *veracious* account or narrative.

The young ardent soul that enters on this world with heroic purpose, with *veracious* insight, . . . will find [it] a very mad one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

veraciously (vē-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a veracious manner; truthfully.

veracity (vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *veracitie*, F. *véracité* = Sp. *veracidad* = Pg. *veracidade* = It. *veracità*, < ML. *veracita(t-)s*, truthfulness, < L. *verax* (*verac-*), truthful: see *veracious*.] **1.** The fact or character of being veracious or true. Specifically—(*a*) Habitual regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth: as, a man of *veracity*.

Let *veracity* be thy virtue, in words, manners, and actions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

Another form of virtue which usually increases with civilisation is *veracity*, a term which must be regarded as including something more than the simple avoidance of direct falsehood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 143.

(*b*) Consistency with truth; agreement with actual fact: as, the *veracity* of the senses.

In narratives, where historical *veracity* has no place, I cannot discover why there should not be exhibited the most perfect idea of virtue. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 4.

That enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of *veracity*, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge.
Huxley, Universities.

2. That which is true; that in which truth inheres; also, abstract truth.—**Principle of veracity.** (*a*) The proposition that man has a natural inclination or propensity toward speaking the truth. (*b*) The proposition that God's veracity requires us to accept without doubt a given wide-spread belief. This was urged by the English Platonists and others. (*c*) The proposition that innate beliefs must be accepted on account of the veracity of consciousness.—**Veracity of consciousness**, the conformity of natural beliefs to the truth.

veranda (vē-ran'dä), *n.* [Also *verandah*, formerly also *varanda*, *voranda*, *feranda*, *feerandah*; cf. F. *véranda* = Sw. Dan. *veranda* (< E.); < Hind. *varandā*, Beng. *bārāndā*, Malay *baranda*, late Skt. *varanda*, a veranda, portico; supposed by some to be derived from Pers. *barāmadah*, a porch, terrace, balcony (< *barāmadan*, ascend, < *bar*, up, + *āmadan*, come, arrive), but perhaps from the similar OPg. and OSp. terms (which are found too early to be derived from the Hind. word), namely OPg. *varanda* (1498), OSp. *varanda* (1505), a balcony, railing (Yule), "rails to leane the brest on" (Percival; so Minsheu), < *vara*, a rod, < L. *vara*, a rod, stick: see *vare*[1].] An open portico, or a light gallery attached to the exterior of a building, with a roof supported on pillars, and a balustrade or railing, and sometimes partly inclosed in front with latticework. By a popular but erroneous usage, often called *piazza* in the United States.

veratralbine (ver-ā-tral'bin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *alb(um)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album*.

veratrate (vē-rā'trāt), *n.* [< *veratr(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of veratric acid.

Veratreæ (vē-rā'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < *Veratrum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of melanthiaceous, sometimes bulbous, plants, characterized by a tall leafy stem, or with most of the leaves radical, and by panicled or racemed and chiefly polygamous flowers with confluent and finally orbicular-peltate anther-cells. The 32 species are classed in 6 genera, of which *Schœnocaulon*, *Chrosperma*, *Stenanthium*, and *Melanthium* are confined to America; the others, *Zigadenus* and *Veratrum* (the type), occur also in the north of the old world. They bear purple, greenish, or white flowers.

veratric (vē-rā'trik), *a.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to veratrine or the genus *Veratrum*.—**Veratric acid**, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, the acid with which veratrine exists combined in *Schœnocaulon officinale*. It crystallizes in short white transparent prisms, which are soluble in water and alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with the alkalis, which are called *veratrates*. It has sometimes been called *cevadic*, *cevadillic*, or *sabadillic acid*.

veratrine (vē-rā'trin), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, or a mixture of alkaloids, derived from several species of *Veratrum* and from cevadilla. It is an exceedingly poisonous substance, used chiefly in medicine, in the form of ointment, as an application for the relief of neuralgia.—**Oleate of veratrine.** See *oleate*.

veratrize (vē-rā'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *veratrized*, ppr. *veratrizing*. [< *veratr(ine)* + *-ize*.] To give veratrine to in sufficient dose to produce its physiological effects; poison with veratrine: a procedure employed sometimes in physiological experiments upon animals.

veratroidine (ver-ā-troi'din), *n.* [< *Veratr(um)* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid of doubtful identity obtained from *Veratrum lobelianum*.

Veratrum (vē-rā'trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *veratrum*, hellebore.] A genus of plants of the family *Melanthiaceæ*. It is characterized by stems clad with numerous broad plicate leaves contracted into a sheathing base. There are about 10 species, four of which are natives of Europe and Siberia, the others of North America. They are tall, erect, robust perennials, growing from a thick rootstock with somewhat fleshy fascicled root-fibers. The flowers are purplish, green, or white, very abundant, in a terminal panicle, and followed by erect or reflexed capsules separated into three carpels. The species are known in general as *white hellebore*, especially *V. album* and *V. nigrum* of Europe, and *V. viride* of North America, species respectively with whitish, blackish, and green flowers; their rootstocks are powerfully emetic and cathartic, and are collected in quantities for medicinal use —*V. album* in Germany, and *V. viride* in North Carolina. Both are very acrid, occasioning excessive irritation of the digestive tract. *V. album* has also been known as *lingwort*, and, from its effect as an errhine, as *sneezewort*; it is chiefly subalpine, and occurs from Europe to Japan; its roots furnish the alkaloids veratrine, jervine, rubijervine, and others, also cevadic acid. A poisonous gray powder prepared from it is used to destroy caterpillars; the fresh leaves are, however, freely eaten by slugs and snails. *V. viride*, the principal American species, known also as *Indian poke*, and locally as *itchweed*, *bugbane*, and *earth-gall*, widely distributed in and near mountain regions from Georgia into Canada and from Oregon to Sitka, is a coarse herb from 3 to 7 feet high, with numerous conspicuously ribbed and plaited ample leaves, which are ovate, pointed, and clasping. The whole plant is a nearly uniform deep green, including the conspicuous flowers, which form a pyramidal inflorescence sometimes over a foot long. Its thick, fleshy rootstock is sharp and bitter in taste, was used as an emetic by the Indians, and is also now in local use as a cardiac, and in fevers as a sedative. Many other species have conspicuous and peculiar flowers: they are green in *V. parviflorum*, greenish-purple in *V. Woodii* (the Indiana pokeweed), green and white in *V. Californicum*, dark-brown with the outside hoary in *V. intermedium* of Florida; in *V. fimbriatum*, of the Mendocino plains, they are fringed and spotted.



Flowering Plant of American White Hellebore, or Indian Poke (*Veratrum viride*).
a, male flower; *b*, perfect flower; *c*, capsule.

veray†. A Middle English form of *very*.

verb (vėrb), *n.* [< F. *verbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbo*, < L. *verbum*, a word, language, a verb, = E. *word*, q. v.] **1**†. A word; a vocable.

That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit, promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*. *South*, Sermons, IX. v.

2. In *gram.*, a word that asserts or declares; that part of speech of which the office is predication, and which, either alone or with various modifiers or adjuncts, combines with a subject to make a sentence. Predication is the essential function of a verb, and this function is all that makes a verb; that distinctions of tense and mode and person should be involved in a verb-form, as is the case in the languages of our family and in some other languages, is unessential, and those distinctions may be and are sometimes wanting. Infinitives and participles are not verbs, but only verbal nouns and adjectives, sharing in the constructions that belong to a verb. In languages like ours, the most important classification of verbs is into transitive and intransitive; and even that is not definite, nor founded on any essential distinction. Abbreviated *v.*—**Auxiliary, contract, deponent verb.** See the adjectives.—**Irregular verb**, a verb not regular: in English including not only cases like *sing*, *sang*, *sung* (usually called *strong verbs*), but such as *lead*, *led*; *put*, *put*; *work*, *wrought*.—**Liquid, personal, reflexive verb.** See the adjectives.—**Regular verb**, a verb inflected after the most usual model: in English, by addition of *-ed* or *-d* in preterit and past participle: as, *seat*, *seated*; *pile*, *piled*.—**Strong, weak verb.** See the adjectives.

verbal (vėr'bal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *verbal* = Sp. Pg. *verbal* = It. *verbale*, < LL. *verbalis*, consisting of words, < L. *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in words.

Cicero the orator complained of Socrates and his school that he was the first that separated philosophy and rhetoric; whereupon rhetoric became an empty and *verbal* art. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

It is obvious enough that, unless the lower animals have some substitute for *verbal* symbols, as yet undiscovered by us, they are incapable of general ideas and of any mental processes involving these.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 16.

The future progress of our speech, it may be hoped, will bring back to us many a *verbal* Rip Van Winkle.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

2. Relating to or concerned with words only.

If slight and *verbal* differences in copies be a good argument against the genuineness of a writing, we have no genuine writing of any ancient author at this day.
Abp. Sharp, Works, II. iii.

Of those scholars who have disdained to confine themselves to *verbal* criticism few have been successful.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

A *verbal* dispute. *Whately*.

3. Expressed in spoken words; spoken; not written; oral: as, a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

Made she no *verbal* question? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 26.

4. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only; insistent about words.

I am much sorry, Sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 111.

He's grown too *verbal*; this learning 's a great witch.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 261.

5. Literal; having word answering to word; word for word: as, a *verbal* translation.

All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled,
Make *verbal* repetition of her moans.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

6. Of or pertaining to a verb; derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions: as, a *verbal* noun.

A person is the special difference of a *verbal* number.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i. 16.

In its attributive use, finally, the participle throws off its *verbal* power and approximates an adjective, as in Vernante silva caremus. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 317.

Verbal amnesia, the loss of all knowledge of the relation between words and things; complete aphasia.—**Verbal contract.** See *contract*.—**Verbal definition**, a definition intended to state the precise meaning of a word or phrase according to usage, but not to state the essential characters of a form according to the nature of things.—**Verbal degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Verbal inspiration.** See *inspiration*, 3.—**Verbal note**, in *diplomacy*, an unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Verbal noun.** See II.=**Syn. 1-5.** *Verbal*, *Oral*, *Literal*. *Verbal* is much used for *oral*: as, a *verbal* message; and sometimes for *literal*: as, a *verbal* translation. It is an old and proper rule of rhetoric (Campbell, bk. 2, ch. ii., § 1, canon 1) that, when of two words or phrases one is susceptible of two significations and the other of only one, the latter, for the sake of avoiding obscurity, should be preferred; by this rule we should say an *oral* message, *oral* tradition, a *literal* translation. *Verbal* nicety or criticism is nicety or criticism about words.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb and sharing in its senses and constructions; a verbal noun.

verbalism (vėr'bal-izm), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ism*.] Something expressed orally; a verbal remark or expression.

verbalist (vėr'bal-ist), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ist*.] One who deals in words merely; one skilled in words; a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words; a literalist; a verbarian.

verbality (vėr-bal'i-ti), *n.* [< *verbal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verbal; bare literal expression. *Sir T. Browne.*

verbalization (vėr''bal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *verbalize* + *-ation*.] The act of verbalizing, or the state of being verbalized. Also spelled *verbalisation*.

The *verbalization*, if I may so express it, of a noun is now a difficult matter, and we shrink from the employment even of well-authorized old nominal verbs.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

verbalize (vėr'bal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *verbalized*, ppr. *verbalizing*. [= F. *verbaliser*; as *verbal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into a verb. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *intrans.* To use many words; be verbose or diffuse.

Also spelled *verbalise*.

verbally (vėr'bal-i), *adv.* In a verbal manner. (*a*) In words spoken; by words uttered; orally.

Verbally to deny it. *South.*

(*b*) Word for word: as, to translate *verbally*. (*c*) Like a verb; as or in the manner of a verb.

The *verbally* used [Scythian] forms are rather but one step removed from nouns used predicatively, with subjective or possessive pronominal elements appended.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 233.

verbarian (vėr-bā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *verbum*, word, + *-arian*.] **I.** *n.* A word-coiner; a verbalist.

In "The Doctor" Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*, much after the way of Rabelais, Thomas Nash, Taylor the Water-poet, or Feltham.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 21, note 2.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to words; verbal.

verbarium (vėr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] A game played with the letters of the alphabet. (*a*) A game in which the player strives to make out a word when all the letters that compose it are given to him indiscriminately. (*b*) A game in which the player tries to form from the letters that compose a long word as many other words as possible.

Verbasceæ (vėr-bas'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Verbascum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in terminal spikes or racemes, having a wheel-shaped or rarely concave corolla with five broad lobes, of which the two upper are exterior. It includes 6 genera, of which *Verbascum* is the type.

Verbascum (vėr-bas'kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbascum*, mullen.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Verbasceæ* in the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genera of its tribe by its five perfect stamens. About 200 species have been described, many of them hybrids or varieties. They are natives of Europe, North Africa, and western and central Asia. They are herbs, usually biennial, more or less clad in floccose wool, commonly tall and erect, rarely low and branching or spiny. The soft alternate leaves vary from entire to pinnatifid. The flowers are yellow, purplish, red, or rarely white, solitary or clustered in the axils of bracts, and disposed in terminal spikes or racemes, less often in panicles. The fruit is a two-valved capsule, globular, egg-shaped, or flattened. The stem-leaves are sessile and often decurrent, the radical leaves (frequently very large) coarse and conspicuous. The leaves of *V. Thapsus*, the common mullen, are mucilaginous and somewhat bitter, are used as emollient applications to tumors, and are the source of several popular remedies. (See *mullen*, with cut.) Five species are naturalized in the United States; 6 are natives of Great Britain, and about 50 others of continental Europe. *V. Lychnitis* and *V. pulverulentum*, the white mullens of England and other parts of Europe, produce stiff branching panicles of yellow flowers with white-bearded filaments; they are covered with a white powdery down which readily rubs off. About a dozen yellow-flowered species are thought worthy of cultivation for ornament, among which *V. Chaixi* is remarkable for its tall stem, 10 feet high, with large green leaves, and enormous branching panicles of yellow flowers with purplish filaments. *V. phœniceum*, from southern Europe, is peculiar in its large spike of showy violet flowers.

verbatim (vėr-bā'tim), *adv.* [< ML. *verbatim*, word for word, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] 1. Word for word; in exactly the same words: sometimes extended into the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point, as in the most exact transcription, in bibliography, etc.

Antonius, in a letter which is recited *verbatim* in one of Cicero's Philippics, called him [Decimus Brutus] "venefica," witch — as if he had enchanted Cæsar.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

And this I have set downe almost *verbatim* from the report of the aforesaid Ambrose Earle of Warwicke that now is, who was present at that action, and had his horse also wounded under him with two or three arrowes.
Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 56.

2†. By word of mouth; orally; verbally.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forged, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 13.

Verbena (vėr-bē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *verbena*, usu. in pl. *verbenæ*, foliage, leaves, branches used in sacred rites, also plants used as cooling remedies: see *vervain*.] 1. A genus of plants, type of the family *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by flowers sessile in an elongated or flattened spike, and by a dry fruit with four one-seeded nutlets or cells included within an unchanged tubular calyx. There are about 100 species, mostly American. One, *V. officinalis*, is widely dispersed over warm and temperate parts of the Old World; another, *V. Bonariensis*, is naturalized in Africa and Asia; one only, *V. supina*, is peculiar to the Old World, and occurs in the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to western Asia; another, *V. macrostachya*, is confined to Australia. They are diffuse decumbent or erect summer-flowering herbs (shrubby in a few South American species), commonly villous with unbranched hairs. Their leaves are usually opposite, and incised or dissected; their flowers are sessile, and solitary in the axils of the narrow bracts of a terminal spike. The spikes are compact and thick, or long and slender, sometimes corymbed or panicled. About 23 species are found in the United States, mostly weedy and small-flowered; 8 of these occur within the northeastern States, of which the principal are *V. hastata*, the blue, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white vervain, tall plants with long panicled or clustered spikes. For *V. officinalis*, the chief introduced species, see *vervain, herb of the cross* (under *herb*), *pigeon's-grass, simpler's-joy*, and cut under *laciniate*. Four southwestern species produce large showy pink or purplish flower-clusters, which elongate into spikes in fruit; among these *V. bipinnatifida* and *V. Canadensis* are sometimes cultivated. The latter is a creeping and spreading perennial with incised leaves, parent of many garden hybrids; it occurs in open places from Florida to Illinois, Arkansas, and Mexico, in nature with rose-colored, purple, or lilac flowers. The numerous cultivated verbenas, very popular in the United States from their brilliant and continuous bloom and from their growth in masses, are largely derived from the South American species *V. chamædrifolia, V. phlogiflora, V. teucrioides*, and *V. erinoides*, in nature respectively scarlet, rose-colored, white, and lilac-purple. In cultivation they include all colors except yellow and pure blue; many are striped; and the best have a distinct eye, or bright central spot. Several species are also very fragrant, especially *V. teucrioides*. *V. venosa* is more often cultivated in England.


Verbena Canadensis.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Lemon-scented verbena.** Same as *lemon-verbena*.

Verbenaceæ (vėr-bē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1804), < *Verbena* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the order *Polemoniales*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, usually opposite leaves, and irregular bisexual flowers, and is particularly distinguished from the nearly related family *Menthaceæ* by an entire ovary and a fruit with either two or four nutlets. It includes about 1200 species, belonging to 72 genera, classed in 7 subfamilies, of which the types are: *Stilbe, Verbena, Chloanthes, Vitex, Barbula, Symphorema*, and *Avicennia*. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees. Their leaves are usually opposite or whorled, entire, toothed, or incised, and without stipules. The inflorescence is a spike, raceme, panicle, or cyme, either simple or compound. The corolla is usually small, commonly with a distinct tube which is often incurved, five or frequently four imbricate flat-spreading lobes, and four didynamous stamens; some genera produce only two stamens or a two-lipped corolla with one or more lobes enlarged or erect. The ovary contains at first one, soon two, and at length commonly four cells, each cell usually with one ovule; in fruit it becomes more or less drupaceous, with a juicy, fleshy, or dry exocarp, and an indurated endocarp, which is indehiscent, or breaks into two or four nutlets, or rarely more. They are rare in the north temperate zone, common in the tropics and in temperate parts of South America. They are herbaceous in colder regions, becoming shrubby in the tropics, or even very large trees, as the teak. The fruit is sometimes edible, as in species of *Lantana* and *Premna*, but is more often acrid. Their properties are sometimes aromatic. Many are of medicinal repute, as species of *Callicarpa, Congea*, and *Clerodendrum*. (See *Stachytarpheta* and *Vitex*.) Many genera are cultivated for ornament, as *Verbena, Lantana*, and *Clerodendrum*, or for the colored fruit, as *Callicarpa*. Thirteen genera are native within the United States.

verbenaceous (vėr-bē-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Verbenaceæ*.

verbena-oil (vėr-bē'nä-oil), *n.* Same as *Indian melissa-oil* (which see, under *melissa-oil*).

verbenate† (vėr'bē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbenated*, ppr. *verbenating*. [< L. *verbenatus*, crowned with a garland of sacred boughs, < *verbenæ*, sacred boughs: see *Verbena*.] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs, according to a custom of the ancients.

verbene (vėr'bēn), *n.* [< NL. *Verbena*, q. v.] A plant of the family *Verbenaceæ*. *Lindley.*

Verbeneæ (vėr-bē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1828), < *Verbena* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Verbenaceæ*. It includes 25 genera, of which *Verbena* is the type. This classification is retained in Engler's Syllabus, but in the compendium of his system by Dalle Torre and Harms it is made a subfamily (*Verbenoideæ*).

verberate† (vėr'bėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *verberatus*, pp. of *verberare* (> It. *verberare* = Pg. Sp. *verberar*), lash, scourge, whip, beat, < *verber*, a whip, rod. Cf. *reverberate*.] To beat; strike.

Bub. I have a great desire to be taught some of your . . . brave words. . . .
Gorg. You shall be *verberated*, and reverberated.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul.
Abp. Sancroft, Modern Policies, § 1.

verberation (vėr-bė-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *verbération* = Sp. *verberación* = Pg. *verberação*, < L. *verberatio*(*n*-), a beating, chastisement, < *verberare*, lash, whip, beat: see *verberate*.] 1. The act of beating or striking; a percussion.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*.
Arbuthnot, On Air.

Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

Verbesina (vėr-bē-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from *Verbena* on account of a resemblance in the leaves of the original species.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheæ*, type of the subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by small or middle-sized corymbose flower-heads (sometimes large, solitary, and long-peduncled) with the rays fertile or rarely lacking, and by achenes laterally compressed, distinctly two-winged, sometimes ciliate, and usually awned by a pappus of two rigid or slender bristles. There are about 70 species, natives of warm parts of America, occurring from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, and with 8 species in the southern United States, one yellow-flowered species, *V. occidentalis*, and perhaps also the white-flowered *V. Virginica*, extending north into Pennsylvania. A few species are naturalized in the old world. They are herbs or sometimes shrubby, a few becoming small trees of about 20 feet in height, and are known as *crown-beard*. Their leaves are usually toothed and opposite, and the petioles decurrent. The flower-heads are usually yellow; after blossoming, they are apt to become ovoid or globose by the elevation of a conical receptacle. *Ximenesia encelioides* of Texas, Arizona, and Mexico, referred to this genus by some authors, now widely dispersed through warm regions, is cultivated for its yellow flowers.

verbiage (vėr'bi-āj), *n.* [< F. *verbiage*, wordiness, < L. *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

He evinced a constitutional determination to *verbiage* unsurpassed, . . . and only those who knew him could possibly appreciate his affluence of rigmarole.
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 98.

=Syn. *Verbosity*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

verbicide[1] (vėr'bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a word, in a figurative sense; perversion of a word from its proper meaning, as in punning. [Rare and humorous.]

Homicide and *verbicide* — that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life — are alike forbidden.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, i.

verbicide[2] (vėr'bi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills a word or words. [Rare and humorous.]

These clownish *verbicides* have carried their antics to the point of disgust.
M. C. Tyler, The Independent (New York), May 2, 1867.

verbiculture (vėr'bi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *verbum*, a word, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation or production of words. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . brought forth fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *verbiculture*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 289.

verbification (vėr″bi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *verbificatio*(*n*-), a talking, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *facere*, do, make.] The act or process of verbifying. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 32, App. [Rare.]

verbify (vėr'bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verbified*, ppr. *verbifying*. [< *verb* + *-i-fy*.] To make into a verb; use as a verb; verbalize.

Nouns become *verbified* by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 27, App.

verbigeration (vėr″bi-jē-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *verbigere*, talk, chat, dispute, < L. *verbum*, a word, + *gerere*, bear about, carry.] In *pathol.*, the continual utterance of certain words or phrases, repeated at short intervals, without any reference to their meaning.

verbose (vėr-bōs'), *a.* [= F. *verbeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verboso*, < L. *verbosus*, full of words, prolix, wordy, < *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words; wordy: as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

=Syn. Wordy, diffuse. See *pleonasm*.

verbosely (vėr-bōs'li), *adv.* In a verbose manner; wordily; prolixly.

I hate long arguments *verbosely* spun.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

verboseness (vėr-bōs'nes), *n.* Verbosity.

verbosity (vėr-bos'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *verbosité* = Sp. *verbosidad* = Pg. *verbosidade* = It. *verbosità*, <

LL. *verbosita(t-)s*, wordiness, < L. *verbosus*, wordy: see *verbose*.] The state or character of being verbose; employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; wordiness; prolixity: said either of a speaker or writer, or of what is said or written.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity* finer than the staple of his argument. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 18.

=Syn. *Verbiage*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

verd† (vėrd), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *vert;* < OF. *verd*, *vert*, F. *vert* = Sp. Pg. It. *verde*, green, greenness, verdure, < L. *viride*, green, greenness, verdure, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, or trees, neut. of *viridis* (> It. Sp. Pg. *verde* = OF. *verd*, *vert*), green, < *virere*, be green, be fresh or vigorous, bloom. From the L. *viridis* are also ult. E. *vert*[1] (in part identical with *verd*), *verdant*, *verderer*, *verdure*, *verdugo*, *virid*, *farthingale*, etc., and the first element of *verdigris*, *verditer*, *verjuice*, etc.] **1.** Green; green color; greenness.

Then is there an old kinde of Rithme called Vish layes, deriued (as I haue redde) of this worde *Verd* whiche betokeneth Greene, and Laye which betokeneth a Song, as if you would say greene Songes.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 14 (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber).

2. The green trees and underwood of a forest: same as *vert*.

verdancy (vėr'dan-si), *n.* [< *verdan(t)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The state or quality of being verdant; greenness. Hence — **2.** Rawness; inexperience; liability to be deceived: as, the *verdancy* of youth.

verdant (vėr'dant), *a.* [< OF. *verdant* (?), F. *verdoyant*, becoming green, < L. *viridan(t-)s*, ppr. of *viridare*, grow green, make green, < *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green: see *verd*.] **1.** Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass: as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

The *verdant* gras my couch did goodly dight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

2. Green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience; inexperienced; unsophisticated; raw; green.

verd-antique (vėrd-an-tēk'), *n.* [< OF. *verd antique*, F. *vert antique*, 'ancient green,' = It. *verde antico*, see *vert* and *antique*.] An ornamental stone which has long been used and highly prized, having been well known to the ancient Romans. It consists of serpentine, forming a kind of breccia, mingled or interveined with a much lighter material, usually calcite, but sometimes magnesite or steatite, and sometimes a lighter-colored serpentine, the whole forming, when polished, an extremely beautiful material for constructive purposes or for interior decoration. Serpentines of various kinds and of different shades of color were obtained from Italian quarries, and also from those of Greece and Egypt, and were called by various names, according to the region from which they came: thus, verde di Prato, verde di Genova, verde di Pegli, etc. The verde di Prato, quarried near Florence, has been extensively used in various important buildings in that city, as in the cathedral and the campanile of Giotto, as well as in the church of Sta. Maria Novella. Serpentine of the verd-antique type has also been quarried and used in various other regions, as in Cornwall; in the counties of Galway, Donegal, and Sligo in Ireland; in Banffshire, Scotland; and in Vermont and Connecticut in the United States. The objections to its use in outdoor construction are that, as a general rule, it does not stand the weather well, and that it is not easily obtained in large blocks sufficiently free from flaws to justify their use. Also called *ophicalcite*.

The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like *verd antique*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 193.

verdantly (vėr'dant-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner. (*a*) Freshly; flourishingly. (*b*) After the manner of a person green or simple through inexperience. [Colloq.]

verdantness (vėr'dant-nes), *n.* The character or state of being verdant, in any sense.

verdea (ver-dā'ä), *n.* [< It. *verdea* (F. *verdée*), name of a variety of grape and of wine made from it, < *verde*, green: see *verd*, *vert*[1].] **1.** A white grape from which wine is made in Italy. — **2.** A wine made from this grape, or in part from it, produced in the neighborhood of Arcetri, near Florence.

verde antico. Same as *verd-antique*.

verde di Corsica. See *gabbro*.

verdée (ver-dā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *verdoy*.

verderer† (vėr'dėr), *n.* Same as *verdure*, 3.

verderer, verderor (vėr'dėr-ėr, -or), *n.* [Formerly also *verdour* (the second *-er* being superfluous, as in *poulterer*, *fruiterer*, etc.), < OF. *verdier*, < ML. *viridarius*, one in charge of the trees and underwood of the forest, < LL. *viride*, greenness, pl. green plants: see *verd*[1], *vert*.] In *Eng. forest law*, a judicial officer in the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the vert — that is, the trees and underwood of the forest — and to keep the assizes, as well as to view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

They [the freeholders] were the men who served on juries, who chose the coroner and the *verderer*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 480.

★**verdict** (vėr'dikt), *n.* [Formerly also *verdit;* < ME. *verdit*, *verdite*, *verdoit*, *voirdit*, < OF. *verdit*, *verdict*, < ML. *veredictum*, a verdict, lit. 'a true saying or report'; orig. two words, *vere dictum: vere*, truly; *dictum*, neut. of *dictus*, pp. of *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] **1.** In *law*, the answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes the usual verdict is "guilty" or "not guilty"; in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil causes it is a verdict for the plaintiff or for the defendant, according to the fact. These are called *general verdicts*. In some civil causes, when there is a doubt as to how the law ought to be applied to the facts, a *special verdict* is given finding and stating specific facts, and leaving the court to draw the proper conclusion. See *jury*.

He tolde me that he seide to the jurores whiche have sealed her *verdite:* "Seris, I wot well this *verdite* after my makyng is not effectuel in lawe, and therefore may happe it shall be makid newe at London." *Paston Letters*, I. 54.

My soul, . . . thy doubt-depending cause
Can ne'er expect one *verdict* 'twixt two laws.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. Epig. 1.

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced: as, the *verdict* of the public.

Bad him seye his *verdit* as him leste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 787.

Nor caring how slightly they put off the *verdit* of holy Text unsalv'd. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

We will review the deeds of our fathers, and pass that just *verdict* on them we expect from posterity on our own.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Open verdict, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed, but does not specify the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not find the cause proved. — **Partial verdict.** See *partial*. — **Privy verdict.** See *privy*. — **Sealed verdict**, a verdict reduced to writing and sealed up for delivery to the court: a method sometimes allowed, to avoid detaining the jury, after they have reached an agreement, until the next session of the court. — **Special verdict**, a verdict in which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the conclusion to be drawn from the facts to be determined by the court according as the law applicable thereto may require.

=Syn. **1.** *Decree*, *Judgment*, etc. See *decision*.

verdigris (vėr'di-grēs), *n.* [Formerly also *verdigrease* (prob. often associated with E. *grease*, as also with *ambergris*); < ME. *verdegrese*, *verdegrece*, *verdegrees*, *verdgrese*, *verte grece*, *verte grez*, < OF. *verd de gris*, "verdigrease, a Spanish greene" (Cotgrave), also *vert de gris*, F. *vert-de-gris* (the ME. form *verte grece* glossed by ML. *viride Grecum*, lit. 'Greek green'): OF. *verd*, *vert* (< ML. *viride*), green; *de*, of; *Gris*, Greeks, pl. of *Gri*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek* and *Grew*[3]. For the name 'Greek green,' cf. MHG. *grüenspan*, *spangrüen*, G. *grünspan*, Sw. *spanskgröna*, *spanskgrönt*, Dan. *spanskgrönt*, D. *spaansch-groen*, verdigris, < ML. *viride Hispanum* (also *viride Hispanicum*), 'Spanish green.' The F. *vert de gris* has been erroneously explained as 'green of gray' (*gris*, gray: see *grise*[4]); the form *verte grez* as possibly for *vert aigret*, green produced by acid (vinegar: see *eager*[1] and *vinegar*); also as 'green grit' (*grez*, grit: see *grit*[2]); or as substituted for another term for *verdigris*, namely OF. *verderis*, < ML. *viride æris*, verdigris, lit. 'green of copper' (*æris*, gen. of *æs*, copper or bronze). Cf. OF. *verdet*, verdigris, dim. of *verd*, green.] A substance obtained by exposing plates of copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, and much used as a pigment, as a mordant in dyeing wool black, in calico-printing, and in gilding, in several processes in the chemical arts, and in medicine. Verdigris, like all the compounds into which copper enters, is poisonous; and it is very apt to form on the surface of copper utensils, owing to the action of vegetable juices. It is, chemically, a crystalline salt known as the basic acetate of copper. It ranges in hue from green to greenish-blue, according to the proportions of acetic acid and copper contained. As a pigment it is fairly permanent, but has little body, and is generally used only as a glazing color.

Bole armoniak, *verdegrees*, boras.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 237.

Distilled verdigris, a neutral acetate of copper, obtained by dissolving common verdigris in hot acetic acid, and allowing the salt to crystallize out of the cooled solution. It forms dark-green crystals.

verdigris (vėr'di-grēs), *v. t.* [< *verdigris*, *n.*] To cause to be coated with verdigris; cover or ★coat with verdigris. *Hawthorne*.

verdigris-green (vėr'di-grēs-grēn), *n.* A bright, very bluish green.

verdin (vėr'din), *n.* [< F. *verdin*, yellowhammer (= Sp. *verdino*, bright-green), < *verd*, *vert*, green: see *verd*.] The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps*, inhabiting parts of Arizona, California, and southward. It is 4½ inches long, of a grayish color with bright-yellow head. See *tit*[2] and *titmouse*.

verdingale†, **verdingal**†, *n.* Same as *farthingale*.

verdit†, **verdite**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *verdict*.

verditer (vėr'di-tėr), *n.* [< OF. *verd de terre*, earth-green: *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.] A name applied to two pigments, one green, the other blue, prepared by decomposing copper nitrate with chalk or quicklime. See *green*[1] and *blue*.

verditure†, *n.* An erroneous form of *verditer*. *Peacham*.

verdjuice†, *n.* An old spelling of *verjuice*.

verdoy (vėr'doi), *a.* [< OF. *verdoyer*, become green, put out leaves, < *verd*, green: see *verd*.] In *her.*, charged with leaves, branches, or other vegetable forms: especially noting a border. Also *verdée*.

verdun (vėr-dun'), *n.* [< *Verdun*, a town in France.] A long straight sword with a narrow blade, used in the sixteenth century: a variety of the rapier of that period, carried rather in civil life than in war. The blade was 3 feet 6 inches or more in length. This weapon was considered as especially suitable for the duel.

verdure (vėr'dūr), *n.* [< ME. *verdure*, < OF. *verdure*, F. *verdure* (= Sp. Pg. It. *verdura*), < *verd*, *vert*, < L. *viridis*, green: see *verd*.] **1.** Greenness; specifically, the fresh green of vegetation; also, green vegetation itself: as, the *verdure* of spring.

Alle his vesture uerayly watȝ clene *verdure*,
Bothe the barres of his belt & other blythe stones,
That were richely rayled in his aray clene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

Innepee she lepte the fenestre vppon.
Aboue beheld she *uerdures* flouresshing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3823.

Plants of eternal *verdure* only grew
Upon that virgin soil.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 196.

Bleak winter flies, new *verdure* clothes the plain.
Cowper, tr. of Milton's Latin Elegies, v.

Hence — **2.** Freshness in general.

Whatsoever I should write now, of any passages of these days, would lose the *verdure* before the letter came to you.
Donne, Letters, lix.

3. In *decorative art*, tapestry of which foliage or leafage on a large scale, scenery with trees, or the like, is the chief subject. Also *tapis de verdure*.

A counterpaynt of *verder*. . . . iije gret kerpettes for tables ii . . . of fyne arres and the other of *verder*.
Dame Agnes Hungerford's Inventory, temp. Henry VIII. [(Archæologia, XXXVIII. 364).

verdure (vėr'dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verdured*, ppr. *verduring*. [< *verdure*, *n.*] To cover with or as with verdure: as, "*verdured* bank," *Parnell*.

One small circular island, profusely *verdured*, reposed upon the bosom of the stream. *Poe*, Tales, I. 363.

verdureless (vėr'dūr-les), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-less*.] Destitute of verdure; barren.

verdurous (vėr'dūr-us), *a.* [< *verdure* + *-ous*.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant: as, *verdurous* pastures.

Yet higher than their tops
The *verdurous* wall of Paradise up sprung.
Milton, P. L., iv. 143.

Through *verdurous* glooms and winding mossy ways.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

verecund† (ver'ē-kund), *a.* [= Pg. *verecundo* = It. *verecondo*, < L. *verecundus*, modest, bashful, < *vereri*, reverence, respect: see *revere*[1].] Bashful; modest.

verecundious† (ver-ē-kun'di-us), *a.* [< L. *verecundia*, modesty, bashfulness, < *verecundus*, modest: see *verecund*.] Modest; bashful; verecund. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 156.

verecundity† (ver-ē-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< *verecund* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being verecund; bashfulness; modesty.

veretilleous (ver-ē-til'ius), *a.* [< LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis: see *Veretillum*.] Rod-like; virgate; of or pertaining to the *Veretillidæ:* as, a *veretilleous* pennatuloid polyp.

Veretillidæ (ver-e-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Veretillum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pennatuloid alcyonarian polyps, whose type genus is *Veretillum*.

veretilliform (ver-ē-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *veretillum* (see *veretilleous*) + L. *forma*, form.] Rod-like; veretilleous: specifically noting ordinary holothurians having a long, soft, sub-

cylindrical body covered throughout with tentaculiform suckers. See cut under *trepang*.

Veretillum (ver-e-til'um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *veretillum*, dim. of L. *veretrum*, the penis.] The typical genus of *Veretillidæ*, having the upper portion of the colony short and club-shaped, with the polypites clustered around the circumference. *V. cynomorium* is an example.

vergaloo, vergalieu (vėr'ga-lö, -lū), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

verge[1] (vėrj), *n.* [Formerly also *virge;* < F. *verge* = Sp. Pg. It. *verga*, a rod, wand, mace, ring, hoop, rood of land, < L. *virga*, a slender branch, a twig, rod. From the L. *virga* are also ult. E. *verger*[1], *virgate*[1], *virgate*[2], etc.] 1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

> He has his whistle of command, seat of authority, and *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, v. 3.
>
> The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
> Stuck underneath his cushion side.
> *Swift*, To the Earl of Oxford, 1713.

2. A stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account such tenants are called *tenants by the verge*.—3. In *arch.*: (*a*†) The shaft of a column; a small ornamental shaft. (*b*) The edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal part being called *eaves*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 475.—4. The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch, especially that of the old vertical movement.—5†. An accent-mark.

> The names . . . are pronounced with th[e] accent, as yowe may know by the *verge* sette ouer the heddes of the vowels, as in the name of the Ilande Matininò, where the accente is in the last vowell.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 166).

6. A quantity of land, from 15 to 30 acres; a yard-land; a virgate. *Wharton.*—7. The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

> Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
> Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.
>
> I'll . . . ding his spirit to the *verge* of Hell, that dares divulge a lady's prejudice.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 11.
>
> Item, ij. galon pottes of silver wrethyn, the *verges* gilt, enameled in the lyddes with iij. floures. Item. ij. flagons of silver, with gilt *verges*, etc. *Paston Letters*, II. 468.
>
> The monopoly of the most lucrative trades and the possession of imperial revenues had brought you to the *verge* of beggary and ruin. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

8. The horizon.

> Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail
> That brings our friends up from the underworld,
> Sad as the last which reddens over one
> That sinks with all we love below the *verge*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

9. A boundary; a limit; hence, anything that incloses or bounds, as a ring or circlet.

> The inclusive *verge*
> Of golden metal that must round my brow.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 59.

10. The space within a boundary or limit; hence, room; scope; place; opportunity.

> Come, come, be friends, and keep these women-matters
> Smock-secrets to ourselves in our own *verge*.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.
>
> There 's nothing in the *verge* of my command
> That should not serve your lordship.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 1.
>
> I have a soul that, like an ample shield,
> Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.
> *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

11. In *Eng. law*, the compass of the jurisdiction of the Court of Marshalsea, or palace-court. It was an area of about twelve miles in circumference, embracing the royal palace, in which special provisions were made for peace and order.

12. In a stocking-frame, a small piece of iron placed in front of the needle-bar to regulate the position of the needles.—13. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the penis, especially that of various invertebrates.—14. In *hort.*, the grass edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.—15. The main beam of the trebuchet, a missile engine used in medieval warfare.—**Tenant by the verge.** See def. 2.—**Syn. 7.** See *rim*[1].

verge[1] (vėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< *verge*[1], *n.*] To border.

> The land is most rich, trending all along on both sides in an equall plaine, neither rocky nor mountainous, but *verged* with a greene border of grasse.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 111.

verge[2] (vėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verged*, ppr. *verging*. [< L. *vergere*, bend, turn, incline, allied to *valgus*, bent, wry, Skt. *vrijana*, crooked, √ *varj*, turn, turn aside; cf. *urge* and *wrick*. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *converge*, *diverge*, with their derivatives *convergent*, *divergent*, etc.] 1. To bend; slope: as, a hill that *verges* to the north. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To tend; incline; approach; border.

> I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. *Swift.*

verge-board (vėrj'bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

vergée (ver-zhā'), *n.* [< F. *terre vergée*, measured land.] A unit of superficies in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, equal to 40 of the perches there used, or four ninths of an English acre.

verge-escapement (vėrj'es-kāp″ment), *n.* See *escapement*, 2.

verge-file (vėrj'fīl), *n.* A watchmakers' fine file with one safe side. It was used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement. *E. H. Knight.*

vergency (vėr'jen-si), *n.* [< *vergen(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.—2. In *optics*, the reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.

vergent (vėr'jent), *a.* [< L. *vergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*[2].] Literally, drawing to a close; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, naming one of the divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature of H. D. Rogers. As defined by him, the Vergent series consisted of the Vergent flags, the equivalent of the Portage flags of the New York Survey, and the Vergent shales, the equivalent of the Chemung group of New York. These rocks are not thus divided at the present time, and the name *Vergent*, as well as most of the others belonging to this fanciful nomenclature, has become entirely obsolete.

verger[1] (vėr'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *vergere*, < OF. *vergier*, *verger*, < ML. *virgarius*, one who bears a rod, < L. *virga*, a rod: see *verge*[1].] One who carries a verge, or staff of office. Especially—(*a*) An officer who bears the verge, or staff of office, before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic. An officer of a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor on special occasions in the English universities. (*b*) One who has charge of the details of any company or procession.

> Mynstrells 14; whereof one is *verger*, that directeth them all in festivall daies to their stations, to blowings, pipings, to such officers as must be warned to prepare for the King and his household att meate and supper.
> *Harl. MSS.*, No. 610, quoted in Collier's Eng. Dram. [Poetry, I. 31.

(*c*) An official who takes care of the interior of a church, exhibits it to visitors, and assigns seats to worshipers.

> I was loitering about the old gray cloisters of Westminster Abbey, . . . and applied to one of the *vergers* for admission to the library. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

verger[2]† (vėr'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *verger*, *vergere*, < OF. *verger*, F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a plantation of trees, < *viride*, green, pl. *viridia*, green plants, herbs, and trees: see *verd*, *vert*[1].] An inclosure; specifically, an orchard.

> This *verger* heere left in thy warde.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3831.
>
> And for that the launde was so grete, Merlin lete rere a *vergier*, where-ynne was all maner of fruyt and alle maner of flowres, that yaf . . . grete swetnesse of flavour.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 310.

vergerism (vėr'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *verger*[1] + *-ism*.] The office, characteristics, etc., of a verger.

> There is always some discordant civility or jarring *vergerism* about them [English cathedrals].
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

vergership (vėr'jėr-ship), *n.* [< *verger*[1] + *-ship*.] The position, charge, or office of a verger. *Swift*, Works.

vergescue† (vėr-jes-kū'), *n.* [< OF. *vierge escu*, F. *vierge écu*, a virgin (i. e. clear) shield: see *virgin* and *écu*.] A plain shield—that is, one having no device upon it to indicate the name or family of the bearer.

vergette (vėr-jet'), *n.* [< OF. *vergette* (F. *vergette* = Pr. Sp. *vergueta*), a small twig, a small rod or wand, dim. of *verge*, a twig, rod: see *verge*[1].] In *her.*, same as *pallet*[3], 3.

vergetté (ver-zhe-tā'), *a.* [F., < *vergette*, a small rod: see *vergette*.] In *her.*, same as *paly*[1]: used when there are many vertical divisions or pallets.

Vergilian, *a.* See *Virgilian*.

vergouleuse (vėr'gö-lūs), *n.* Same as *virgouleuse*.

veridical (vē-rid'i-kal), *a.* [< *veridic(ous)* + *-al*.] 1. Truth-telling; veracious; truthful.

> This so *veridical* history. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 28.
>
> For our own part, we say, Would that every Johnson had his *veridical* Boswell, or leash of Boswells!
> *Carlyle*, Voltaire.

2. True; being what it purports to be.

> The difficulty in dealing with all these hallucinations . . . is to determine whether they are *veridical*, or truth-telling—whether, that is, they do in fact correspond to some action which is going on in some other place or on some other plane of being.
> *F. W. H. Myers*, Phantasms of the Living, Int., p. lxiii.

veridically (vē-rid'i-kal-i), *adv.* Truthfully; veraciously; really.

veridicous (vē-rid'i-kus), *a.* [= F. *véridique* = Sp. *verídico* = Pg. It. *veridico*, < L. *veridicus*, truth-telling, < *verus*, true (see *very*), + *dicere*, say, tell.] Veridical.

> Our Thalia is too *veridicous* to permit this distortion of facts. *Peacock*, Melincourt, xix.

verifiability (ver″i-fī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *verifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being verifiable.

verifiable (ver'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *verify* + *-able*.] Capable of being verified; capable of being proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence; confirmable.

> Classification, which should be based on *verifiable* data. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

verification (ver″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *verification*, F. *vérification* = Sp. *verificación* = Pg. *verificação* = It. *verificazione*, < ML. **verificatio(n-)*, < *verificare*, make true, verify: see *verify*.] 1. The act of verifying, or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authentication; confirmation.

> Exceptional phenomena solicit our belief in vain until such time as we chance to conceive them as of kinds already admitted to exist. What science means by *verification* is no more than this. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 301.

2. In *law:* (*a*) A short affidavit appended to a pleading or petition to the effect that the statements in it are true. (*b*) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify."

verificative (ver'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *verificatus*, pp. of *verificare*, verify, + *-ive*.] Serving to verify; verifying.

verifier (ver'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *verify* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which verifies, or proves or makes appear to be true.—2. A device for estimating the richness of gas. It consists of a gas-burner so arranged that the amount of gas consumed by a flame of standard length in a given time can be measured and compared as to volume with a gas of known value. It is used for testing gas independently of the photometric value of the gas, and as a verifier of this.

verify (ver'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verified*, ppr. *verifying*. [< OF. *verifier*, F. *vérifier* = Sp. Pg. *verificar* = It. *verificare*, < ML. *verificare*, make true, < L. *verus*, true, + *facere*, do: see *-fy*.] 1. To prove to be true; confirm; establish the proof of.

> This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*
>
> What this learned gentleman supposes in speculation I have known actually *verified* in practice.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 367.

2. To give the appearance of truth to. [Rare.]

> Zopirus . . . fayned himselfe in extreame disgrace of his King: for *verifying* of which, he caused his own nose and eares to be cut off. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. To fulfil, as a promise; confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

> And now, O God of Israel, let thy word, I pray thee, be *verified*, which thou spakest unto thy servant David my father. 1 Ki. viii. 26.

4. To confirm the truthfulness of; prove to have spoken truth.

> So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
> The prophets old. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 177.

5. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence.

> To *verify* our title with our lives.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 277.

6. To ascertain to be correct, or to correct if found erroneous: as, to *verify* a statement, quotation, reference, account, or reckoning of any kind; to *verify* the items of a bill, or the total amount.—7†. To maintain; affirm.

> They have *verified* unjust things.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 222.

8†. To second or strengthen by aid; back; support the credit of.

> For I have ever *verified* my friends,
> Of whom he's chief. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 17.

9. In *law:* (*a*) To make an affidavit regarding (a pleading or petition), and appended to it,

that the statements in it are true. (*b*) To support by proof or by argument. = **Syn. 1, 3,** and **4.** To authenticate, substantiate, corroborate, attest.

veriloquent† (vē-ril′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *verus,* true, + *loquen(t-)s,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak.] Speaking truth; truthful; truth-telling; veracious.

verily (ver′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *verili, verrili, verraily, verraly, verreliche;* < *very* + *-ly*2.] **1.** In truth; in very truth or deed; beyond doubt or question; certainly.

Thi loue is to us euerelastynge
Fro that tyme that we may it *verrili* fele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

But the centurien . . . seide, *Verili,* this man was Goddis sone. *Wyclif,* Mark xv. 39.

Verily some such matter it was as want of a fat Dioces that kept our Britain Bishops so poore in the primitive times. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Really; truly; in sincere earnestness; with conviction and confidence: as, he *verily* believes the woman's story.

It was *verily* thought that, had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

verimentt, *adv.* [ME., also *verrayment, veraiment,* < OF. *veraiement,* F. *vraiment,* truly, < *verai, vrai,* true: see *very.*] Truly; verily.

I wol telle *verrayment*
Of mirthe and of solas.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 2.

verimentt, *n.* [Also *verament;* an erroneous use, as a noun, of *veriment, adv.*] Truth; verity.

Tell unto you
What is *verinent* and true.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

In *verament* and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162). (*Davies.*)

veriscope (ver′i-skōp), *n.* See *vitascope.*

verisimilar (ver-i-sim′i-lär), *a.* [After *similar* (cf. Sp. *verisímil* = Pg. *verisímil* = It. *verisimile*), < L. *verisimilis,* prop. *veri similis,* having the appearance of truth: *veri,* gen. of *verum,* truth (neut. of *verus,* true); *similis,* like: see *very* and *similar.*] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, . . . none of them *verisimilar.* *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

verisimilarly (ver-i-sim′i-lär-li), *adv.* In a verisimilar manner; probably.

Wordsworth [was] talked of . . . [and] represented *verisimilarly* enough as a man full of English prejudices. *Carlyle,* in Froude (First Forty Years), II. xiv.

verisimilitude (ver″i-si-mil′i-tūd), *n.* [= Sp. *verisimilitud* = Pg. *verisimilitude* = It. *verisimilitudine,* < L. *verisimilitudo,* prop. *veri similitudo,* likeness to truth: *veri,* gen. of *verum,* truth; *similitudo,* likeness: see *similitude,* and cf. *verisimilar.*] **1.** The quality or state of being verisimilar; the appearance of truth; probability; likelihood: as, the *verisimilitude* of a story.

The story is as authentic as many histories, and the reader need only give such an amount of credence to it as he may judge that its *verisimilitude* warrants.
Thackeray, Philip, iii.

These devices were adopted to heighten the *verisimilitude* of the scene. *Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 119.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of a verity or fact.

Shadows of fact,—*verisimilitudes,* not verities.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

verisimilityt (ver″i-si-mil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **veri similita(t-)s,* equiv. to *veri similitudo,* likeness to truth: see *verisimilitude.*] Verisimilitude.

The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth or at least *verisimility.* *Dryden,* Essay on Dram. Poesy.

verisimilous (ver-i-sim′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *verisimilis:* see *verisimilar.*] Probable; verisimilar.

A fresh and more appalling, because more self-assertive and *verisimilous,* invasion of the commonplace.
Geo. MacDonald, Thomas Wingfold, Curate, xli.

veritable (ver′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *veritable,* F. *véritable* = It. *veritevole,* true, < L. *verita(t-)s,* truth: see *verity.*] **1.** Agreeable to truth or fact; true; real; actual; genuine.

Notwithstanding that their writings [those of the seventy-two Biblical interpreters] be *veritable,* also it is in some matter obscure, and in other some diminished.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 381.

The inward work and worth
Of any mind what other mind may judge
Save God, who only knows the thing He made,
The *veritable* service He exacts?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 218.

2. Truthful; veracious.

In verities he was very *veritable.* *Golden Book,* xiv.

veritably (ver′i-ta-bli), *adv.* In a veritable or true manner; verily; truly; genuinely.

When two augurs cannot meet each other with grave faces, their craft is *veritably* in danger.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 379.

veritas (ver′i-tas), *n.* [F. *véritas* (also *bureau véritas*), < L. *veritas,* truth: see *verity.*] A name given to a register of shipping in France on the principle of Lloyd's. The name has also been used for the same purpose in Norway and in ★Austria.

verity (ver′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *verities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *veritie, verytee;* < ME. *verite,* < OF. *verite,* F. *vérité* = Sp. *verdad* = Pg. *verdade* = It. *verità,* < L. *verita(t-)s,* truth, truthfulness, < *verus,* true: see *very.*] **1.** The quality of being true or real; true or real nature or principle; reality; truth; fact.

Ffeire frende, now telle me what ye be, and of youre felowes telle me the *verite,* ffor longe me thinketh it to wite.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

So he gan do in trouth and *uerite,*
As for to see hym gret pite it was,
His mornyng, his wailyng, his loking bas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

The Prelates thought the plaine and homespun *verity* of Christs Gospel unfit any longer to hold their Lordships acquaintance. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth; a reality; a fact.

Mark what I say, which you shall find
By every syllable a faithful *verity.*
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 131.

That which seems faintly possible, it is so refined, is often faint and dim because it is deeply seated in the mind among the eternal *verities.* *Emerson,* Nature, viii.

3†. Honesty; faith; trustworthiness.

Justice, *verity,* temperance. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 92.

And fair Marg'ret, and rare Marg'ret,
And Marg'ret o' *veritie.*
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 52).

Of a verity, in very truth or deed; certainly.

Of a verity his position denoted no excess of ease or enjoyment. *Lever,* Davenport Dunn, ii.

verjuice (vėr′jös), *n.* [Formerly also *verjuyce, verdjuice;* < ME. **verjus, verjous, vergeous,* < OF. *verjus,* verjuice, juice of green fruits, < *verd,* green, + *jus,* juice: see *verd* and *juice.*] **1.** An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, etc., used for culinary and other purposes.

ȝit Moyses this resoun rad,
"Ete ȝoure lambe with soure *vergeous.*"
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less *verjuice* with her mutton.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

Many leave roses and gather thistles, loathe honey and love *verjuice.* *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

I pray . . . get a good ship and forty hogsheads of meal, . . . a hogshead of wine vinegar, and another of *verjuice,* both in good casks and iron-bound.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

2. Sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression; tartness.

verjuice (vėr′jös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *verjuiced,* ppr. *verjuicing.* [< *verjuice, n.*] To make sour or acid.

His sermons with satire are plenteously *verjuiced.*
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Vermale's operation. See *operation.*

vermayle†, **vermeile**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vermeil.*

For such another, as I gesse,
Aforne ne was, ne more *vermayle.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3645.

[Early editions have the spelling *vermeile.* The French has *vermeille.*]

vermeil (vėr′mil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vermil, vermell* (the mod. spelling being a reversion to the F. spelling); < ME. *vermeile, vermayle,* < OF. *vermeil* (= It. *vermiglio*), bright red, vermilion, < L. *vermiculus,* a little worm, LL. (in Vulgate) used for the kermes-insect, from which the color crimson or carmine was obtained, dim. of L. *vermis,* a worm, = E. *worm:* see *vermicle, vermicule,* and *worm,* and cf. *crimson* and *carmine,* which are ult. connected with *worm.* Hence *vermilion.*] **1.** A bright red; vermilion; the color of vermilion. Also used adjectively, and frequently as the first element of a compound. [Now only poetical.]

How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see
The greene shield dyde in dolorous *vermell?*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 24.

A *vermeil*-tinctured lip. *Milton,* Comus, l. 752.

Daisies, *vermeil*-rimm'd and white.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Silver gilt.

The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished *vermeil,* with five superposed rows of figures framed in richly ornamented cases of embossed metal.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 334.

3. In *gilding,* a liquid composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's-blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water and applied to a surface that is to be gilded, to give luster to the gold. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** A crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange: a jewelers' name.

vermeiledt, *a.* [Also *vermiled;* < *vermeil* + *-ed*2.] Gilded.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.
Ph. de Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde. *Ibid.* (*Nares.*)

vermelett, *n.* [< OF. *vermeillet,* somewhat red, dim. of *vermeil,* red: see *vermeil.*] Vermilion.

O bright Regina, who made the so faire?
Who made thy colour *vermelet* and white?
Court of Love, l. 142.

vermeologist (vėr-mē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *vermeolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in vermeology; a helminthologist.

vermeology (vėr-mē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *vermis,* a worm (> NL. *Vermes,* the worms), + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The knowledge or description of worms; that branch of zoölogy which treats of the *Vermes;* helminthology.

Vermes (vėr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *vermis,* a worm, = E. *worm.*] **1.** Worms: formerly including animals resembling the common earthworm, but having no exact classificatory sense, and hence no standing in zoölogy.—**2**†. The sixth and last division of animals in the Linnean "Systema Naturæ" (1766), defined as consisting of those animals which have tentacles, cold white blood, and an inauriculate unilocular heart, and comprising all animals which Linnæus did not dispose under the five other classes *Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, Pisces,* and *Insecta* (or vertebrates and insects). This class *Vermes* was divided into five orders, *Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta,* and *Zoöphyta,* comprising all invertebrates except insects, and was thus the waste-basket of Linnæus (as *Radiata* was of Cuvier).

3. One of the eight primary divisions of the animal kingdom; a subkingdom or phylum, one of the leading types of animal life, comprising all those animals which have a body-cavity (*Metazoa*), no backbone (*Invertebrata*), normally an intestinal canal (which *Cœlentera* have not), not a radiate structure (which *Echinodermata* have), legs if any not jointed (they are always jointed in *Arthropoda*), and body vermiform if there are no legs. In this acceptation *Vermes* form a most comprehensive group, of great diversity of form, but agreeing in certain fundamental structural characters, being generally soft vermiform animals, oftenest segmented and bilaterally symmetrical, without limbs or with unjointed limbs. *Vermes* thus defined are approximately equivalent—(*a*) in Lamarck's system (1801–1812), to a class of animals divided into the four orders *Molles, Rigiduli, Hispiduli,* and *Epizoariæ* (the last including lernæan crustaceans); (*b*) in the Cuvierian classification (1817), to the whole of Cuvier's first class of *Articulata* (the annelids of Lamarck, or red-blooded worms with unjointed legs) plus his second and third classes of *Radiata* (*Apoda* and *Entozoa*), plus some of his fourth class of *Radiata* (some *Polypi*), plus his first order (*Rotifera*) of his fifth class of *Radiata;* (*c*) in Huxley's classification (1869), to the classes *Polyzoa, Scolecida, Annelida, Chætognatha,* and therefore to his two subkingdoms, *Annuloida* and *Annulosa,* without the *Echinodermata* of the former, and without the *Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda,* and *Insecta* of the latter; or, in other terms, to his *Annuloida* minus *Echinodermata* and plus the whole of the anarthropodous *Annulosa.* *Vermes* as here defined have been divided into seven classes: (1) *Platyelmintha,* with three orders, respectively the turbellarian, trematoid, and cestoid worms; (2) *Nematelmintha,* with two orders, the nematoid and acanthocephalous worms—most of these two classes, excepting the *Turbellaria,* being entozoic or ectozoic parasites, as tapeworms, threadworms, etc.; (3) *Chætognatha,* based on the single exceptional form *Sagitta;* (4) *Gephyrea* (being Cuvier's second order of *Echinodermata*); (5) *Annelida,* or ordinary segmented worms, with four orders —*Hirudinea* (leeches), *Oligochæta* (earthworms, etc.), *Polychæta* (lobworms, sea-mice, etc.), and *Cephalobranchia* (tubicolous worms, etc.); (6) *Rotifera,* the wheel-animalcules; (7) *Polyzoa* (by most naturalists now dissociated from *Vermes*). Present systems raise nearly or quite all of the above classes to the rank of phyla bearing much the same names, and discard the word *Vermes* as the name of a phylum.

4. [*l. c.*] Plural of *vermis.*

Vermetacea (vėr-mē-tā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-acea.*] Same as *Vermetidæ.*

Vermetidæ (vėr-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vermetus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Vermetus;* the worm-shells. The animal has a reduced foot, a single elongated gill, short tentacles, and the eyes at the external sides of the tentacles. The operculum is corneous and circular. The young shells are regularly conic and spiral, like those of *Turritella;* but as they grow the whorls separate, and often become crooked or contorted.

Vermetus (vėr-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson), < L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] The typical genus of *Vermetidæ*, having the later whorls of the shell separated and crooked or tortuous. The shell strikingly resembles the case or tube of some of the tubicolous worms, as the serpulas, and is affixed to shells, corals, and other substances. *V. lumbricalis* is a characteristic example.



Worm-shell (*Vermetus lumbricalis*).

vermian (vėr'mi-an), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, a worm, + *-an*.] Worm-like; of the nature of a worm; related to worms; of or pertaining to *Vermes*, in any sense: as, the supposed *vermian* ancestors of vertebrates.

In this point also we can make out an affinity with *Vermian* larvæ (Actinotrocha). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 307.

Vermicella (vėr-mi-sel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1858): cf. *vermicelli*.] A genus of colubriform serpents. *V. annulata* is the black and white ringed snake.

vermicelli (vėr-mi-sel'i or ver-mi-chel'li), *n.* [It., rolled paste, pl. of *vermicello*, a little worm, < ML. **vermicellus*, dim. of L. *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] An Italian paste prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender threads, and so named on account of its worm-like appearance. Vermicelli is the same substance as macaroni, the only difference being that the latter is made larger, and is hollow while vermicelli is solid. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, where they form a principal item in the food of the population, and are a favorite dish among all classes. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, etc. See also *spaghetti*.

vermiceous (vėr-mish'ius), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-ceous*.] Worm-like; wormy; pertaining to worms. Also *vermicious*. [Rare.]

vermicidal (vėr'mi-sī-dal), *a.* [< *vermicide* + *-al*.] Destroying worms; having the quality or effect of a vermicide; anthelmintic.

vermicide (vėr'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] A worm-killer; that which destroys worms: applied to those anthelmintic drugs which act by killing, and not simply expelling, parasitic worms, such as entozoans.

Some [anthelmintics] act obnoxiously on intestinal worms — destroying or injuring them. . . . These are . . . the *vermicides* of some authors. *Pereira*, Mat. Med. and Therap., p. 230.

vermicious (vėr-mish'us), *a.* See *vermiceous*.

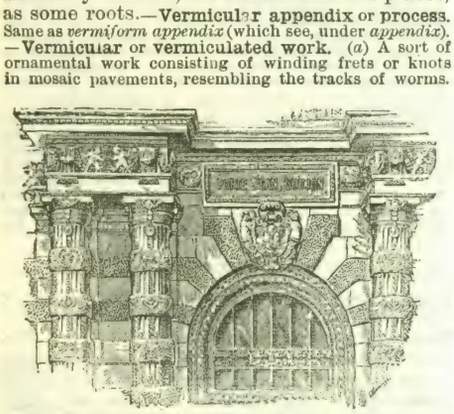
vermicle (vėr'mi-kl), *n.* Same as *vermicule*. [Rare.]

We see many *vermicles* towards the outside of many of the oak-apples, which I guess were not what the primitive insects laid up in the germ from which the oak-apple had its rise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6, note.

vermicular (vėr-mik'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *vermiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vermicular* = It. *vermicolare*, < ML. *vermicularis*, < L. *vermiculus*, a worm: see *vermicule*.] **1.** Like a worm in form or movement; vermiform; tortuous or sinuous; also, writhing or wriggling.

In the jar containing the leeches had been introduced, by accident, one of the venomous *vermicular* sangsues which are now and then found in the neighbouring ponds. *Poe*, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

2. Like the track or trace of a worm; appearing as if worm-eaten; vermiculate: as, *vermicular* erosions. — **3.** Marked with fine, close-set, wavy or tortuous lines of color; vermiculated. — **4.** In *bot.*, shaped like a worm; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as some roots. — **Vermicular appendix or process.** Same as *vermiform appendix* (which see, under *appendix*). — **Vermicular or vermiculated work.** (*a*) A sort of ornamental work consisting of winding frets or knots in mosaic pavements, resembling the tracks of worms.



Vermicular Masonry. — Palace of the Louvre, Paris.

(*b*) A form of rusticated masonry which is so wrought as to appear thickly indented with worm-tracks. See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.

vermiculate (vėr-mik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vermiculated*, ppr. *vermiculating*. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten, < *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become full of worms; be eaten by worms.

Speak, doth his body there *vermiculate*,
Crumble to dust, and feel the laws of fate?
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

II. *trans.* To ornament with winding and waving lines, as if caused by the movement of worms.

Set up [certain pillars] originally with the bark on, the worms worked underneath it in secret, at a novel sort of decoration, until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully *vermiculated*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 157.

Finely *vermiculated* with dusky waves. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 338.

Vermiculated mosaic, an ancient Roman mosaic of the most delicate and elaborate character; the Roman opus vermiculatum. The name has reference to the arrangement of the small tesseræ in curved and waving lines as required by the shading of the design. — **Vermiculated work.** See *vermicular work*, under *vermicular*.

vermiculate (vėr-mik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp. of *vermiculari*, be full of worms, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming a vermiculation; fine, close-set, and wavy or tortuous, as color-marks; vermicular: as, *vermiculate* color-markings. (*b*) In entomology: (1) Marked with tortuous impressions, as if worm-eaten, as the elytra of certain beetles; vermiculated. (2) Having thick-set tufts of parallel hairs. — **2.** Full of worms; infested with worms; worm-eaten.

It is the property of good and sound knowledge to putrify and dissolve into a number of subtle, idle, unwholesome, and . . . *vermiculate* questions. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

vermiculation (vėr-mik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vermiculación*, < L. *vermiculatio(n-)*, a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculari*, be worm-eaten: see *vermiculate*, *v.*] **1.** The action or movement of a worm; hence, a continuous or progressive motion along the bowels, which is strikingly like the action of successive joints of a worm in crawling; peristaltic action.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my blood by motion of circulation, excretion, perspiration; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. Formation of worm-like figures or tracery; vermicular ornamentation, whether of form or of color; a set or system of vermiculate lines. See cuts under *rustic* and *vermicular*.

The dusky *vermiculation* of the under parts [of a shrike]. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 337.

3. The act or art of producing vermiculated ornament. — **4.** Worminess; the state of being wormy or worm-eaten, literally or figuratively.

This huge olive, which flourished so long, . . . fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 70.

vermicule (vėr'mi-kūl), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*. Cf. *vermicle*, *vermeil*.] A little worm or grub; a small worm-like body or object. Also, rarely, *vermicle*.

vermiculi (vėr-mik'ū-lī), *n.* Plural of *vermiculus*.

vermiculite (vėr-mik'ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *vermiculus*, a worm, + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, one of a group of hydrous silicates having a micaceous structure, and in most cases derived from the common micas by alteration. When heated nearly to redness they exfoliate largely, and some kinds project out with a vermicular motion, as if they were a mass of small worms (whence the name).

vermiculose (vėr-mik'ū-lōs), *a* [< LL. *vermiculosus*, full of worms, wormy, < L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] **1.** Full of worms; wormy; worm-eaten. — **2.** Worm-like; vermiform; vermicular.

vermiculous (vėr-mik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *vermiculose*.

vermiculus (vėr-mik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vermiculi* (-lī). [< L. *vermiculus*, a little worm: see *vermicule*.] **1.** A little worm or grub. — **2†.** Specifically, the kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, its product, known as *worm-dye*. See *vermilion*, 1. Also *vermiculum*.

vermiform (vėr'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *vermiformis*, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *forma*, form.] Worm-like in form: shaped like a worm; vermicular. (*a*) Long and slender; of small caliber in proportion to length; cylindrical: as, the *vermiform* body of a weasel; the *vermiform* tongue of the ant-eater. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*.

This [a fibrinous clot in the heart], when drawn from its position, revealed a kind of *vermiform* prolongation that extended along the tube of the artery. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 167.

(*b*) Related to a worm in structure; allied or belonging to the *Vermes*; vermian; helminthic; annuloid or annulose. (*c*) Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Noting any maggot or maggot-like larva, as those of most *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. (2) Noting certain worm-like polyphagous larvæ, with only rudimentary antennæ, and apodous or with very short legs like tubercles, as those of most weevils and longicorns. — **Vermiform appendix.** See *appendix*. — **Vermiform echinoderms**, the gephyreans or spoonworms. See *Vermigrada*. — **Vermiform embryos**, in *Dicyemida*, embryos produced by a nematogenous dicyema. See *Dicyema* (with cut) and *Nematogena*. — **Vermiform holothurians**, the *Synaptidæ*. See cuts under *echinopædium* and *Synaptidæ*. — **Vermiform process.** (*a*) Same as *vermiform appendix*. (*b*) The vermis of the cerebellum.

Vermiformia (vėr-mi-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vermiformis*: see *vermiform*.] In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the first section of the third class of *Podaxonia*, containing only the genus *Phoronis*.

vermifugal (vėr-mif'ū-gal), *a.* [< *vermifuge* + *-al*.] Having the character, quality, or effect of a vermifuge; tending to expel parasitic worms; anthelmintic; vermicidal.

vermifuge (vėr'mi-fūj), *n.* [< F. *vermifuge* = Sp. *vermífugo* = Pg. It. *vermifugo*, expelling worms, < L. *vermis*, worm, + *fugare*, put to flight, expel, < *fugire*, flee.] A remedy employed to effect the dislodgment and expulsion of intestinal worms.

To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicines. *Edinburgh Rev.*, XL. 48.

vermiglia (vėr-mil'ią), *n.* [< It. *vermiglia*, a sort of precious stone, < *vermiglio*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] A scorpænoid fish, the rock-cod, *Sebastichthys chlorostictus*. [Monterey, California.]

Vermigrada (vėr-mig'rā-dą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes), neut. pl. of *vermigradus*: see *vermigrade*.] The so-called vermiform echinoderms; the gephyreans or spoonworms and their allies, formerly regarded as an order of *Echinodermata*. See cut under *Sipunculus*.

vermigrade (vėr'mi-grād), *a.* [< NL. *vermigradus*, < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *gradi*, step.] Moving like a worm; wriggling along: noting the *Vermigrada*.

vermilt, *n.* An obsolete form of *vermeil*.

Vermileo (vėr-mil'ē-ō), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1834), < It. *vermiglio* = F. *vermeil*.] A genus of snipe-flies, of the family *Leptidæ*. The larvæ form pitfalls like the ant-lions.

vermilingual (vėr-mi-ling'gwal), *a.* Same as *vermilinguial*.

Vermilingues (vėr-mi-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Vermilinguia*, 2.

Vermilinguia (vėr-mi-ling'gwi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *lingua*, tongue.] **1.** In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of edentates composed of the ant-eaters, aardvarks, and pangolins, as distinguished from the armadillos (*Cingulata*), both these being families of his ninth order, *Effodientia*: now restricted to the American ant-eaters, as a subordinal group. See cuts under *ant-bear* and *tamandua*. — **2.** In *herpet.*, a superfamily of lizards, including only the chameleons; the *Dendrosaura* or *Rhiptoglossa*. Also *Vermilingues*. See cut under *chameleon*.

vermilinguial (vėr-mi-ling'gwi-al), *a.* [As *Vermilinguia* + *-al*.] **1.** Having a vermiform tongue, as an ant-eater or a chameleon; belonging to the *Vermilinguia*. See cut under *tamandua*. — **2.** In *ornith.*, same as *sagittilingual*. See cut under *sagittilingual*.

vermilion (vėr-mil'yon), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vermillion*, *virmilion*; OF. *vermillon*, a bright red, also the kermes-insect, also a little word, F. *vermillon*, vermilion (= Sp. *bermellón* = Pg. *vermelhão* = It. *vermiglione*, vermilion), < *vermeil*, bright-red: see *vermeil*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The kermes- or cochineal-insect; also, the product of cochineal; worm-dye. — **2.** The red sulphid of mercury, or the mineral cinnabar, occurring in nature of a red-brown to a carmine-red color; also, a pigment formerly made by grinding selected pieces of native cinnabar, but now made artificially. The pigment is produced in two ways. (*a*) In the wet way mercury, sulphur, potash, and water are mixed together in proper proportions, put into horizontal iron cylinders containing agitators, and stirred constantly for about an hour. The mass first turns black, then brick-red, and finally acquires the desired vermilion-red color. The potash is simply a carrier, and does not enter into the composition of the finished product. (*b*) In the dry way mercury and sulphur are mixed and heated in a kind of retort, the vermilion red subliming over. By slight variations in the process the color may be made pale or deep in shade, and may even be made at will to incline toward scarlet, crimson, or orange. As a pigment it is permanent, becoming dark rather than light on exposure. It possesses great body, and is a very brilliant and vivid red, toning toward orange. It is used extensively in painting and decorating, for making red sealing-

wax, and for other purposes. The name *artificial vermilion* is also applied to a vermilion red made by precipitating the coal-tar color eosin on orange mineral. It is quite equal in color, brilliancy, and body to that made from quicksilver; but it is not very permanent under the direct action of the sun, unless protected by a coat of varnish.

3. A color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful brilliant red color.

> The armes, that earst so bright did show,
> Into a pure *vermillion* now are dyde.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 9.

4. A cotton cloth dyed with vermilion.

> They buy Cotton Wooll in London, that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home worke the same, and perfit into Fustians, *Vermilions*, Dymities, and other such Stuffes, and then returne it to London.
> *L. Roberts*, Treasure of Traffikke, quoted in A. Barlow's [Weaving, p. 26.

5. Same as *vermeil*, 4.

> Several Gold Rings set with Turky and *Vermillions*.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 181.

Antimony vermilion. See *antimony*.—**Orange vermilion.** See *orange*[1].

II. *a.* Of the color of vermilion; of the brilliant pure-red color common in the bloom of the single scarlet geranium: as, a *vermilion* dye.

> The land of tears gave forth a blast of wind,
> And fulminated a *vermilion* light,
> Which overmastered in me every sense,
> And as a man whom sleep hath seized I fell.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 134.

Vermilion border, the red part of the human lips, where the skin passes over into mucous membrane.—**Vermilion flycatcher,** a small tyrant-bird of the genus *Pyrocephalus*, as *P. rubineus*, about 6 inches long, the male of which is dark-brown with all the under parts and a full globular crest vermilion-red or crimson. A bird of this kind inhabits Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and the regions southward; and several others are found in the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Pyrocephalus*.—**Vermilion lacquer.** Same as *coral lacquer* (which see, under *coral*).

vermilion (vėr-mil'yon), *v. t.* [< *vermilion*, *n.*] To color with or as with vermilion; dye red; cover or suffuse with a bright red.

> A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face.
> *Granville*, A Receipt for Vapours.

vermily† (vėr'mi-li), *n.* [Irreg. extended from *vermil*, *vermeil*.] Same as *vermilion*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

vermin (vėr'min), *n.* [Formerly also *vermine* (also dial. *varmin*, *varmint*, *varment*); < ME. *vermine*, *vermyne*, < OF. (and F.) *vermine* = Pr. *vermena* = It. *vermine*, vermin, noxious insects, etc., as if < L. **vermineus* or **verminus*, < *vermis*, a worm: see *worm*.] 1. Any noxious or troublesome animal: mostly used in a collective sense.

> Your woful moder wende stedfastly
> That cruel houndes or som foul *vermyne*
> Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1039.

(*a*) A worm; a reptile.

> No heart have you, or such
> As fancies, like the *vermin* in a nut,
> Have fretted all to dust and bitterness.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) A noxious or disgusting insect, especially a parasite; particularly, a louse, a bedbug, or a flea. (*c*) A mammal or bird injurious to game, and mischievous or troublesome in game-preserves: chiefly an English usage. Such quadrupeds as badgers, otters, weasels, polecats, rats, and mice, and such birds as hawks and owls, are all called *vermin*.

> Inhuman devill! think some fatall hower
> Will bring huge troupes of *vermine* to devoure
> Thy graine & thee.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

> They [of Java Major] feede on Cats, Rats, and other *vermine*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 540.

> Like a *vermin* or a wolf, when their time comes they die and perish, and in the mean time do no good.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

> It is not so much to me and my fraternity as those base *vermin* the Otters. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 21.

Hence—2. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively.

> You are my prisoners, base *vermine*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 1072.

> Sir, this *vermin* of court reporters, when they are forced into day upon one point, are sure to burrow in another.
> *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

vermin† (vėr'min), *v. t.* [< *vermin*, *n.*] To rid or clear of vermin.

> Get warrener bound
> To *vermine* thy ground.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, January's Abstract.

verminate (vėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verminated*, ppr. *verminating*. [< L. *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains (cf. *vermina*, gripes, belly-ache), < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] To breed vermin; become infested with worms, lice, or other parasites.

vermination (vėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vermination*(*n*-), worms (as a disease), also crawling pains, < *verminare*, have worms, have crawling pains: see *verminate*.] The generation or breeding of worms or other parasites; parasitic infestation, as by intestinal worms; helminthiasis; phthiriasis; the lousy disease.

verminer† (vėr'mi-nėr), *n.* A terrier.

> The beagles, the lurchers, and lastly, the *verminers*, or, as we should call them, the terriers.
> *Ainsworth*, Lancashire Witches, iii. 1.

vermin-killer (vėr'min-kil″ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills vermin.

verminly† (vėr'min-li), *a.* [< *vermin* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of vermin.

> They have nothing in them but a *verminly* nimbleness and subtlety, being bred out of the putrefactions of men's brains. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 379. (*Latham.*)

verminous (vėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *vermineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *verminoso*, < L. *verminosus*, full of worms, < *vermis*, worm: see *vermin*.] 1. Tending to verminate, or breed vermin; affected with vermination; infested with parasitic vermin: as, *verminous* carrion.

> *Verminous* and polluted rags dropt over-worn from the toyling shoulders of Time. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

> Or how long he had held *verminous* occupation of his blanket and skewer. *Dickens*, Tom Tiddler's Ground, i.

2. Due to the presence of vermin; caused by vermin: as, *verminous* ulcers. See *phthiriasis*. —3. Of the nature of or consisting of vermin; like vermin.

> Do you place me in the rank of *verminous* fellows,
> To destroy things for wages?
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iii. 4.

> That soft class of devotees who feel
> Reverence for life so deeply that they spare
> The *verminous* brood.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, ii.

Verminous and murderous muckworm of the Parisian Commune. *Swinburne*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 176.

Verminous crasis†, a diseased condition supposed to be due to the presence of intestinal worms.—**Verminous fever,** a fever due to the presence of intestinal worms.

verminously (vėr'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a verminous manner, or to a verminous degree; so as to breed worms; as if infested by worms: as, *verminously* unclean.

vermiparous (vėr-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *parere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or breeding worms.

> A generation of eggs, or some *vermiparous* separation.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 20.

vermis (vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *vermes* (-mēz). [L., a worm: see *worm*.] In *anat.*, the median lobe or division of the cerebellum; the vermiform process of the cerebellum, divided into *prevermis* and *postvermis*.

Vermivora (vėr-miv'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < L. *vermis*, a worm, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of birds, the American worm-eating warblers: now divided into several other genera, including *Helmintherus* (*Helinaia* or *Helonæa*) and *Helminthophaga* (or *Helminthophila*). (See *warbler*, *swamp-warbler*, and cut under *Helminthophaga*.) The name was applied by Lesson in 1831 to a different genus (of the family *Tyrannidæ*), and had been used by Meyer in 1822 in another sense.

vermivorous (vėr-miv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *vermis*, worm, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Worm-eating; feeding on worms; devouring grubs; erucivorous; campophagous.

Vermonter (vėr-mon'tėr), *n.* [< *Vermont* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Vermont, one of the New England States of the United States of America.

> In 1776 the *Vermonters* sought admission to the provincial Congress. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 168.

vermuth, vermouth (vėr'mōth), *n.* [= F. *vermout*, *wermouth*, < G. *wermuth*, wormwood, = AS. *wermōd*, wormwood: see *wormwood*.] A sort of mild cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood and other ingredients. It is prepared chiefly in France and Italy, that of Turin being the most esteemed, and its special use is to stimulate the appetite by its bitterness.

vernacle[1] (vėr'ną-kl), *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, vernacular: see *vernacular*.] A vernacular word, term, or expression. [Rare.]

> *Vernacles* or vernacular terms.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518.

vernacle[2]† (vėr'ną-kl), *n.* A Middle English form of *vernicle*.

vernacular (vėr-nak'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, indigenous, of or pertaining to home-born slaves, < *verna*, a native, a home-born slave (one born in his master's house), lit. 'dweller,' < √ *vas* = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell: see *was*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Native; indigenous; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the speech that one naturally acquires: as, English is our *vernacular* language. The word is always, or almost always, used of the native language or ordinary idiom of a place.

> This [Welsh] is one of the fourteen *vernacular* and independent Tongues of Europe, and she hath divers Dialects. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

> The tongues which now are called learned were indeed *vernacular* when first the Scriptures were written in them.
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 367.

> An ancient father of his valley, one who is thoroughly *vernacular* in his talk. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

2. Hence, specifically, characteristic of a locality: as, *vernacular* architecture.—**Vernacular disease,** a disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an epidemic, or more accurately an endemic, disease.

II. *n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place; by extension, the language of a particular calling.

> He made a version of Aristotle's Ethics into the *vernacular*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

> The English Church . . . had obtained the Bible in English, and the use of the chief forms of prayer in the *vernacular*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 261.

> On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the *vernacular* of mining, and to pride themselves on being "old miners." *The Century*, XLII. 128.

vernacularism (vėr-nak'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *vernacular* + *-ism*.] 1. A vernacular word or expression. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. The use of the vernacular: the opposite of *classicalism*.

vernacularity (vėr-nak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vernacularities* (-tiz). [< *vernacular* + *-ity*.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

> Rustic Annandale, . . . with its homely honesties, rough *vernacularities*.
> *Carlyle*, Reminiscences (Edward Irving), p. 264

vernacularization (vėr-nak″ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vernacularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

> Thousands of words and uses of words, on their first appearance or revival as candidates for *vernacularization*, must have met with repugnance, expressed or unexpressed. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 105.

vernacularize (vėr-nak'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vernacularized*, ppr. *vernacularizing*. [< *vernacular* + *-ize*.] To make vernacular; vernaculate.

vernacularly (vėr-nak'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In accordance with the vernacular manner; in the vernacular.

vernaculate (vėr-nak'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp *vernaculated*, ppr. *vernaculating*. [< L. *vernaculus*, native, + *-ate*[2].] To express in a vernacular idiom; give a local name to. [Rare.]

> Very large Antwerp [red raspberry] "patches," as they are *vernaculated* by the average fruit-grower.
> *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, July 15, 1887.

vernaculous† (vėr-nak'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *vernáculo* = Pg. It. *vernaculo*, < L. *vernaculus*, native, domestic, of or pertaining to home-born slaves: see *vernacular*.] 1. Vernacular.

> Their *vernaculous* and mother tongues.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, viii.

2. Of or belonging to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous; insolent; scoffing. [A Latinism.]

> The petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

vernage† (vėr'nāj), *n.* [< ME. *vernage*, < OF. *vernage*, < It. *vernaccia*, "a kind of strong wine like malmesie or mukadine or bastard wine" (Florio, 1598) (ML. *vernachia*), lit. 'winter wine,' < *vernaccio*, a severe winter, < *verno*, winter, = It. Pg. *inverno* = Sp. *invierno* = F. *hiver*, winter, < L. *hibernus*, pertaining to winter: see *hibernate*.] A kind of white wine.

> He drynketh ypocras, clarree, and *vernage*,
> Of spices hoote, to encressen his corage.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 563.

> Sche brougthe hem *Vernage* and Crete.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111, Index.

vernal (vėr'nal), *a.* [< F. *vernal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vernal* = It. *vernale*, < LL. *vernalis*, of the spring, vernal, < L. *ver*, spring: see *ver*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the spring; belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: as, *vernal* bloom.

> In those *vernal* seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches.
> *Milton*, Education.

> The *vernal* breeze that drives the fogs before it, . . . if augmented to a tempest, will . . . desolate the garden.
> *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

> And beg an alms of spring-time, ne'er denied
> Indoors by *vernal* Chaucer.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. Of or belonging to youth, the springtime of life.

The *vernal* fancies and sensations of your time of life.
Choate, Addresses, p. 134.

3. In *bot.*, appearing in spring: as, *vernal* flowers.—**4.** Done or accomplished in spring: as, the *vernal* migration or molt of birds.—**Vernal equinox.** See *equinox*, and *equinoctial points* (under *equinoctial*).—**Vernal fever**, malarial fever.—**Vernal grass**, a grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, native in the northern Old World, introduced in North America. It is a slender plant a foot or two high, with a loose cylindrical spike. From the presence of coumarin it exhales an agreeable odor, especially at flowering time, and though not specially nutritious is prized as an admixture in hay for the sake of its flavor. Often called *sweet vernal grass*, *spring grass*, sometimes *sweet-scented grass*.—**Vernal signs**, the signs in which the sun appears in spring.—**Vernal whitlow-grass.** See *whitlow-grass*.

vernally (vėr'nal-i), *adv.* In a vernal manner.

vernant (vėr'nant), *a.* [< L. *vernan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom: see *vernate*.] Flourishing as in spring; vernal.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smiled on earth with *vernant* flowers.
Milton, P. L., x. 679.

vernate (vėr'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vernated*, ppr. *vernating*. [< L. *vernatus*, pp. of *vernare*, flourish, bloom, < *vernus*, of the spring: see *vernal*.] To be vernant; flourish.

vernation (vėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vernatio(n-)*, found only in the particular sense the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes, the slough itself, lit. 'renewing of youth,' < *vernare*, be like spring, bloom, flourish, renew itself, of a snake, to shed its skin, slough: see *vernate*.] In *bot.*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud, not with reference to their insertion, but with regard to their folding, coiling, etc., taken singly or together. It is also called *prefoliation*, and the word corresponds to the terms *estivation* and *prefloration*, which indicate the manner in which the parts of the flower are arranged in the flower-bud. For the particular forms of vernation, see the terms *plicate*, *conduplicate*, *inflexed*, *convolute*, *involute*, *revolute*, and *circinate*.

vernicle (vėr'ni-kl), *n.* [< ME. *vernicle*, *vernacle*, *vernakylle*, < ML. *veronicula*, dim. of *veronica*: see *veronica*.] A handkerchief impressed with the face of Christ: same as *veronica*, 1.

A *vernicle* hadde he sowed on his cappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 685.

The *vernicle*, as worn by pilgrims, was a copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, which was miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), II. 101, notes.

vernier (vėr'ni-ėr), *n.* [< F. *vernier*, named after Pierre *Vernier* (1580–1637), who invented the instrument in 1631.] A small movable scale, running parallel with the fixed scale of a sextant, theodolite, barometer, or other graduated instrument, and used for measuring a fractional part of one of the equal divisions on the graduated fixed scale or arc. It consists, in its simplest form, of a small sliding scale, the divisions of which differ from those of the primary scale. A space is taken equal to an exact number of parts of the primary scale, and is divided into a number of equal parts either greater by 1 or less by 1 than the number that it covers on the primary scale. Fig. 1 represents the vernier of the common barometer for measuring to the hundredth of an inch.



Fig. 1.

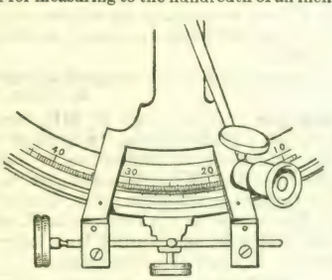


Fig. 2.

Verniers.

The scale is divided into inches and tenths of inches; the small movable scale is the vernier, which consists of a length of eleven parts of the main scale divided into ten equal parts—each part being therefore equal to eleven tenths of a division on the main scale, and the difference between a scale-division and a vernier-division being one hundredth of an inch. To use the vernier, the zero or top line of it is set to coincide with the top of the barometric column, which in the figure stands between 30.1 and 30.2 inches. If the zero of the vernier were set to coincide with 30.1 inches on the scale, the first division would be one hundredth of an inch below 30 on the scale, division 2 two hundredths below 29.9, and so on, division 10 coinciding with 29 inches. Hence, as the vernier is raised its divisions coincide successively with scale-divisions, and the numbers on the vernier correspond to the hundredths it has been raised. In the figure the coincidence is at the seventh vernier-division—that is, the vernier stands seven hundredths of an inch above 30.1, and the height of the mercury is therefore 30.17 inches. Fig. 2 represents part of the limb of a sextant with a vernier. Also called *nonius*. See also cuts under *caliper*, *square*, and *transit*.—**Vernier-scale sight.** See *sight*[1].

vernile (vėr'nil), *a.* [< L. *vernilis*, servile, < *verna*, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*.] Suiting a slave; servile; slavish. [Rare.]

Vernile scurrility. *De Quincey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

vernility (vėr-nil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *vernilita(t-)s*, servility; < *vernilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The character or state of being vernile; servility. *Blount*, 1670. [Rare.]

vernisht, *v.* An obsolete form of *varnish*.

vernix (vėr'niks), *n.* [NL., varnish: see *varnish*.] In *med.*, used in the phrase *vernix caseosa*, a fatty matter covering the skin of the fetus.

Vernonia (vėr-nō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1791), named after William *Vernon*, an English botanist, who collected plants in Maryland near the end of the 17th century.] A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Vernonieæ* and subtribe *Euvernonieæ*. It is characterized by a polymorphous inflorescence, usually with a naked receptacle, ten-ribbed achenes, and a pappus of two or three series, the inner slender, copious, and elongated, the outer much shorter, often more chaffy, sometimes absent. There are about 475 species. They are chiefly tropical, abundant in America, numerous in Africa, and frequent in Asia. A few occur beyond the tropics, in North and South America and South Africa. One Asiatic species, *V. cinerea*, is very common also in Australia, and is naturalized in the West Indies. None occurs in Europe. They are shrubs or herbs, usually with straight, crisped, woolly or tangled hairs, rarely stellate or scurfy. The leaves are alternate, entire or toothed, feather-veined, petioled or sessile, but not decurrent; in *V. oppositifolia* and *V. eupatorifolia* of Brazil they are opposite. The fruit consists of smooth or hirsute achenes, commonly glandular between the ribs. The flowers are purple, red, bluish, or rarely white; they form terminal flower-heads, which are usually cymose and panicled, or corymbose, sometimes solitary or glomerate. The large section *Lepidoploa* includes over 200 American species, chiefly with many-flowered subspherical corymbed heads; to this belong the 10 or more species of the United States, which are known as *ironweed*, perhaps from the hardness of their stems, and are peculiar in their usually crimson flowers, brown or rusty-colored pappus, and resinous dotted achenes. They are polymorphous, and disposed to hybridize. *V. Noveboracensis*, also known as *flattop*, extends north to New England; *V. glauca*, to Pennsylvania; and *V. fasciculata*, to Ohio and the Dakotas; the others are chiefly southwestern. *V. arborescens* is the fleabane of Jamaica. A decoction of *V. cinerea* is used in India as a febrifuge. The small black seeds of *V. anthelmintica*, a common annual of India, yield by pressure a solid green oil known as *khatzum-* or *kinka-oil*, esteemed of value in the arts.

vernoniaceous (vėr-nō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to the tribe *Vernonieæ*; resembling or related to the genus *Vernonia*.

Vernonieæ (vėr-nō-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Vernonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by flower-heads with all the flowers similar and tubular, and usually by setose or chaffy pappus and alternate leaves. From the *Eupatorieæ*, the other similar tribe of uniformly tubular-flowered *Asteraceæ*, it is further distinguished by its sagittate anthers and its subulate style-branches, which are usually much elongated, stigmatose along the inner side, and minutely hispid externally. It includes 41 genera, classed in 5 groups or series—one of these series, the subtribe *Lychnophorinæ*, peculiar in its densely glomerate small flower-heads, the others composing the subtribe *Vernoninæ*, with the flower-heads separate, and usually panicled or solitary. They are herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Their leaves are alternate (except in 3 species), not opposite, as commonly in the *Eupatorieæ*, and are entire or toothed, not dissected, as often in other composite tribes. Their flowers are purple, violet, or white, never yellow, frequent as that color is in the order. One genus, *Stokesia*, is blue-flowered. Two genera, *Elephantopus* and *Vernonia* (the type), extend into the middle United States. The tribe abounds in monotypic genera, chiefly Brazilian, with two confined to the West Indies, one to Australia, and three or four to tropical Africa.

Verona brown. See *brown*.

Veronese (ver-ō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Verona* (see def.) + *-ese*. Cf. L. *Veronensis*.] **I.** *a.* In *geog.*, of or pertaining to Verona, a city and province of northern Italy.—**Veronese green.** See *green*[1].

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Verona.

veronica (vē-ron'i-ką), *n.* [In ME. *veronike* and *verony*, < OF. *veronique*, F. *véronique* = Sp. *verónica* = Pg. It. *veronica*; < ML. *veronica*, a napkin supposed to be impressed with the face of Christ (popularly connected with L. *vera*, true, + LGr. *εἰκών*, image: see *very*, *icon*), < *Veronica*, the traditional name of the woman who wiped the Saviour's face, ult. identical with *Berenice*, *Bernice*, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood, L. *Berenīce*, also *Beronīce*, and contr. *Bernīce*, < Gr. Βερενίκη, the name of the daughter of King Agrippa and of other women, Macedonian form of Gr. *φερενίκη*, lit. 'bearer of victory,' < *φέρειν*, = E. *bear*[1], + *νίκη*, victory (see *Nike*). Hence ult. *vernicle*.] **1.** A napkin or piece of cloth impressed with the face of Christ: from the legend that a woman named Veronica wiped the face of Christ with her handkerchief when he was on his way to Calvary, and that the likeness of the face was miraculously impressed upon the cloth. Also *vernicle*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier, about 1554, by Mattioli).] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*. It is characterized by opposite lower leaves, a wheel-shaped corolla with a very short tube and spreading lobes, and by two stamens with their anther-cells confluent at the apex. About 200 species are recognized by recent authors. They are widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, and are usually low herbs, their stem-leaves almost always plainly opposite, but the floral leaves always alternate, and commonly diminished into bracts. The flowers are blue, often penciled with violet, and varying to purple, pink, or white, but never yellow; they form terminal or axillary racemes, or are solitary and sessile in the axils. The fruit is a loculicidal or four-valved capsule, often obtuse or notched, rarely acute. The species are known as *speedwell*, especially *V. Chamædrys*, also called *forget-me-not* (see *speedwell*). A few are of medicinal repute. *Leptandra Virginica*, known as *black-root*



Thyme-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica serpyllifolia*).
a, an entire plant; *b*, a flower; *c*, fruit.

and *Culver's-root* or *Culver's-physic*, a tall perennial with wand-like stem from 2 to 6 feet high, and a white spike from 6 to 10 inches long, occurring in Canada, and in the eastern and central United States, is sometimes referred to this genus. The leaves of *V. officinalis* have been used as a medicinal tea; the so-called Mont Cenis tea is from *V. Allionii*. Twelve species are natives of England, 75 of Europe, 6 of Alaska, and 14 of the United States proper, three or four of which are confined to North America: of these *V. Cusickii* is a large-flowered alpine plant of Oregon and California, and *V. Americana* is known as *brooklime*, a petiolate aquatic with purple-striped pale-blue flowers, distributed from Pennsylvania and New Mexico to Alaska. The similar *V. Beccabunga* of the old world is the original brooklime. Five other species are now naturalized in the United States; of these, *V. peregrina* and *V. serpyllifolia* are almost cosmopolitan. (See *neckweed*, 1, and *betony*.) For *V. hederæfolia*, see *henbit*; and for *V. officinalis*, see *speedwell* (with cut) and *fluellen*. Many foreign species (at least fifty) are valued for cultivation in gardens, as *V. elatior*, or for rockeries, as *V. repens*, a creeper forming a mat of pale-blue flowers. Many are of variegated colors, as *V. fruticans*, an alpine plant with blue violet-striped flowers, narrowly ringed with crimson around the white center. Numerous species occur in high southern latitudes, 15 in Australia, and 40 in New Zealand, one of which, *V. elliptica*, extends to Cape Horn, and sometimes becomes a small tree 20 feet high. The genus reaches its greatest development in New Zealand, where it is present in remarkable beauty and abundance. Nearly all the species are shrubby, usually from 2 to 6 feet high, and are cultivated under glass, especially *V. salicifolia* and *V. speciosa*, with wine-colored flowers, the largest-leafed species, as also *V. formosa* of Tasmania. *V. buxifolia*, with purple-veined white flowers, is sometimes known as *New Zealand box*; and *V. perfoliata*, of southern Australia, as *digger's-speedwell*. *V. tetragona* of New Zealand, from its hard imbricated decussate connate leaves, has been mistaken for a conifer.

verrayt, verrayliche†. Middle English forms of *very*, *verily*.

verret, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *verre*, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*. The same word is contained in *sandiver* and ult. in *varnish*.] Glass.

Forthy, who that hath an hede of *verre*
Fro caste of stones war hym in the werre.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 867.

verré, verrey (ve-rā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

verrelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

verriculate (ve-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *verricule* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, covered with verricules.

verricule (ver'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *verriculum*, a drag-net, < *verrere*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a thick-set tuft of upright parallel hairs.

★**verruca** (ve-rö′kä), *n.*; pl. *verrucæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *verruca*, a wart, a steep place, a height.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a wart.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) a wart or gland; (*b*) a sessile apothecium; (*c*) a perithecium of certain fungi. [Rarely used.]—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a small, flattish, wart-like prominence; a verruciform tubercle.—**4.** [*cap.*] A genus of cirripeds, typical of the *Verrucidæ*.

verrucano (ver-ö-kä′nō), *n.* [< It. *verrucana*, a hard stone used in crushing-mills, < *verruca*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] The name given by Alpine geologists to a conglomerate of more or less imperfectly rounded fragments of white or pale-red quartz, varying in size from that of a grain of sand up to that of an egg, held together by a cement of reddish, greenish, or violet-colored silicious or talcose material. It occurs in numerous localities both north and south of the Alps, and in northern Italy, sometimes in masses of great thickness, which often take on a gneissoid or schistose structure. In certain localities the verrucano overlies a slaty rock which contains plants of Carboniferous age: hence some geologists have considered it as belonging to that formation, while others have regarded it as the equivalent of the Rothliegende, the lower division of the Permian.

Verrucaria (ver-ö-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < L. *verrucaria*, a plant that drives away warts, < *verruca*, a wart.] A genus of angiocarpous lichens, typical of the family *Verrucariaceæ*.

Verrucariaceæ (ver-ö-kā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verrucaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of angiocarpous lichens, having globular apothecia which open only by a pore at the summit, and a proper exciple covering a similarly shaped hymenium, which is in turn included in a more or less distinguishable envelop. Also, less properly, *Verrucariacei*, *Verrucariæi*.

verrucariaceous (ver-ö-kā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of or belonging to the genus *Verrucaria* or the family *Verrucariaceæ*.

verrucariine (ver-ö-kā′ri-in), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, resembling the genus *Verrucaria* or the family *Verrucariaceæ*, or having their characters.

verrucarioid (ver-ö-kā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Verrucaria* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *verrucariine*.

Verrucidæ (ve-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verruca*, 4, + *-idæ*.] A family of sessile thoracic *Cirripedia*, characterized by the absence of a peduncle and the lack of symmetry of the shell, the scuta and terga being deprived of depressor muscles, movable on one side only, on the other united with the rostrum and carina. *Verruca* is the only genus, with few recent species, but others are found fossil down to the Chalk formation.

verruciform (ve-rö′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *verruca*, a wart, + *forma*, form.] Warty; resembling a wart in appearance. Also *verrucæform*.

verrucose (ver′ö-kōs), *a.* [< L. *verrucosus:* see *verrucous*.] Same as *verrucous*.

verrucous (ver′ö-kus), *a.* [= F. *verruqueux*, < L. *verrucosus*, full of warts, < *verruca*, a wart: see *verruca*.] Warty; studded with verruciform elevations or tubercles.

verruculose (ve-rö′kū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *verrucula*, a little eminence, a little wart (dim. of *verruca*, a wart), + *-ose*.] Minutely verrucose; covered with small warts or wart-like elevations.

verrugas (ve-rö′gäs), *n. pl.* [< Sp. *verrugas*, pl. of *verruga*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A specific disease, often fatal, occurring in Peru; frambœsia. A prominent characteristic is the appearance of warty growths on the skin. Also used in the singular. See *yaws*.

verrulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ferrule*[2].

verry (ver′i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *vairé*.

versability (vėr-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *versable* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

Now the use of the Auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a-going by herself upon the materials, as they are brought her, and, by the *versability* of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of inquiry, and make every idea engender millions.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

versable (vėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< L. *versabilis*, movable, changeable, < *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *versant*.] Capable of being turned. *Blount*, 1670.

versableness (vėr′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being versable; versability.

versal† (vėr′sal), *a.* [Abbr. of *universal*. Cf. *varsal*.] Universal; whole.

She looks as pale as any clout in the *versal* world.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 219.

Some, for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 930.

versant (vėr′sant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *versant*, < L. *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *versare*, turn or whirl about: see *verse*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Familiar; conversant; versed.

I, with great pains and difficulty, got the whole book of the Canticles translated into each of these languages, by priests esteemed the most *versant* in the language of each nation. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 404.

The Bishop of London is . . . thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law.
Sydney Smith, First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton. [(*Davies.*)

2. In *her.*, carrying the wings erect and open. It is generally held to be the same as *elevated and pursuant*, but seems to refer especially to a display of the under surface of the wings.

II. *n.* All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of surface; aspect.

★**versatile** (vėr′sa-til), *a.* [< F. *versatile* = Sp. *versátil* = Pg. *versatil* = It. *versatile*, < L. *versatilis*, revolving, movable, versatile, < *versare*, turn: see *verse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Capable of being moved or turned round: as, a *versatile* spindle.

At ye Royall Society Sr Wm Petty propos'd divers things for the improvement of shipping: a *versatile* keele that should be on hinges. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1661.

He had a *versatile* timber house built in Mr. Hart's garden (opposite to St. James's parke) to try the experiment. He would turne it to the sun, and sit towards it.
Aubrey, Lives (James Harrington).

Versatile and sharp-piercing, like a screw.
W. Harte, Eulogies.

2. Changeable; variable; unsteady; inconstant.

Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove.
Glanville.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task, or to various subjects; many-sided: as, a *versatile* writer; a *versatile* actor.

An adventurer of *versatile* parts, sharper, coiner, false witness, sham bail, dancing-master, buffoon, poet, comedian. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Conspicuous among the youths of high promise . . . was the quick and *versatile* Montague.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

The *versatile* mind, ever ready to turn its attention in a new and unexplored quarter.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 97.

4. In *bot.*, swinging or turning freely on a support: especially noting an anther fixed by the middle on the apex of the filament, and swinging freely to and fro. See cuts under *anther* and *lily*.—**5.** In *ornith.*, specifically, reversible: noting any toe of a bird which may be turned either forward or backward.

It is advantageous to a bird of prey to be able to spread the toes as widely as possible, that the talons may seize the prey like a set of grappling irons; and accordingly the toes are widely divergent from each other, the outer one in the owls and a few hawks being quite *versatile*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 130.

6. In *entom.*, moving freely up and down or laterally: as, *versatile* antennæ.—**Versatile dementia**, a form of dementia in which the patient is talkative and restless, often with a tendency to destroy, without reason, any objects within his reach.—**Versatile head**, in *entom.*, a head that can be freely moved in every direction.

versatilely (vėr′sa-til-li), *adv.* In a versatile manner.

versatileness (vėr′sa-til-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; versatility.

versatility (vėr-sa-til′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *versatilité* = Sp. *versatilidad* = Pg. *versatilidade* = It. *versatilità;* as *versatile* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state or character of being changeable or fickle; variableness.

The evils of inconstancy and *versatility*, ten thousand times worse than those of obstinacy and the blindest prejudice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various pursuits or lines of thought or action; versatileness: as, the *versatility* of genius.

I do not mean the force alone,
The grace and *versatility* of the man.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Specifically, in *ornith.*, capability of turning either backward or forward, as a toe; the versatile movement of such a digit.

versation (vėr-sā′shon), *n.* A turning or winding. *Blount*, 1670.

Verschoorist (ver′skör-ist), *n.* [< *Verschoor* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a minor sect in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, followers of one Verschoor. They are also called *Hebraists*, because of their application to the study of Hebrew.

vers de société (vers dė sō-sē-ā-tā′). [F.] Same as *society verse* (which see, under *society*).

verse[1]† (vėrs), *v. t.* [< OF. *verser*, F. *verser* = Sp. Pg. *versar* = It. *versare*, < L. *versare*, OL. *vorsare*, turn, wind, twist, or whirl about, turn over in the mind, meditate; in middle voice, *versari*, move about, dwell, live, be occupied or engaged or concerned; freq. of *vertere*, *vortere*, pp. *versus*, *vorsus*, turn, turn about, overturn, change, alter, transform, translate; in middle voice, be occupied or engaged, be in a place or condition, = AS. *weorthan*, E. *worth*, be: see *worth*[1].] To turn; revolve, as in meditation.

Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 344.

★**verse**[2] (vėrs), *n.* [< ME. *vers*, partly, and in the early form *fers* wholly, < AS. *fers*, partly < OF. (and F.) *vers* = Sp. Pg. It. *verso* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *vers*, < L. *versus* (pl. *versus*), also *vorsus*, a furrow, a line, row, in particular a line of writing, and in poetry a verse, lit. a turning, turn (hence a turn at the end of a furrow, etc.), < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*[1]. Hence *verse*[2], *v.*, *versicle*, *versify*, etc.] **1.** In *pros.*: (*a*) A succession of feet (colon or period) written or printed in one line; a line: as, a poem of three hundred *verses;* hence, a type of metrical composition, as represented by a metrical line; a meter. A verse may be catalectic, dimeter, trimeter, iambic, dactylic, rimed, unrimed, alliterative, etc.

He made of ryme ten *vers* or twelve.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 463.

They . . . thought themselues no small fooles, when they could make their *verses* goe all in ryme as did the schooles of Salerne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 9.

It does not follow that, because a man is hanged for his faith, he is able to write good *verses*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 295.

(*b*) A type of metrical composition, represented by a group of lines; a kind of stanza: as, Spencerian *verse;* hence, a stanza: as, the first *verse* of a (rimed) hymn.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song . . .
Come, but one *verse*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 7.

A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four *verses*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

A stanza—often called a *verse* in the common speech of the present day—may be a group of two, three, or any number of lines. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 239.

(*c*) A specimen of metrical composition; a piece of poetry; a poem. [Rare.]

This *verse* be thine, my friend. *Pope*, Epistle to Jervas.

(*d*) Metrical composition in general; versification; hence, poetical composition; poetry, especially as involving metrical form: opposed to *prose*.

To write, to th' honour of my Maker dread,
Verse that a Virgine without blush may read.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Who says in *verse* what others say in prose.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 202.

Poets, like painters, their machinery claim,
And *verse* bestows the varnish and the frame.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. (*a*) A succession of words written in one line; hence, a sentence, or part of a sentence, written, or fitted to be written, as one line; a stich or stichos. It was a custom in ancient times to write prosaic as well as metrical books in lines of average length. (See *colometry, stichometry.*) This custom was continued especially in writing the poetical books of the Bible, which, though not metrical in form, are composed in balanced clauses, and in liturgical forms taken from or similar to these. Hence—(*b*) In *liturgics*, a sentence, or part of a sentence, usually from the Scriptures, especially from the Book of Psalms, said alternately by an officiant or leader and the choir or people; specifically, the sentence, clause, or phrase said by the officiant or leader, as distinguished from the response of the choir or congregation; a versicle. In the hour-offices a verse is especially a sentence following the responsory after a lesson. In the gradual the second sentence is called a *verse*, and also that following the alleluia. Also *versus*. (*c*) In *church music*, a passage or movement for a single voice or for soloists, as contrasted with *chorus;* also, a soloist who sings such a passage. (*d*) A short division of a chapter in any book of Scripture, usually forming one sentence, or part of a long sentence or period. The present division of verses in the Old Testament is inherited, with modifications, from the masoretic division of verses (pesūqīm), and has been used in Latin and other versions since 1528. The present division of verses in the New Testament was made by Robert Stephanus, on a horseback journey from Paris to Lyons, in an edition published in 1551. In English versions the verses were first marked in the Geneva Bible of 1560. (*e*) A similar division in any book.—**Adonic, Alcaic, Alcmanian verse.** See the adjectives.—**Blank verse**, unrimed verse; particularly, that form of unrimed heroic verse which is commonly employed in English dramatic and epic poetry. It was introduced by

the Earl of Surrey (d. 1547), in his translation of the second and fourth books of the Æneid. It was first employed in the drama in Sackville and Norton's tragedy of "Ferrex and Porrex," which was printed in 1565; but it was not till Marlowe adopted it in his play of "Tamburlaine the Great" that it became the form regularly employed in the metrical drama, which it has since with only occasional intervals remained. After Milton's use of it in "Paradise Lost" it was widely extended to many other classes of composition.—**Elegiac verse.** See *elegiac*, 1.—**Fescennine verses.** See *Fescennine*.—**Heroic, Hipponactean, long, Saturnian, serpentine, society, etc., verse.** See the qualifying words.—**To cap verses.** See *cap*[1].—**Verse Lyon**†. See the quotation.

Another of their pretie inuentions was to make a verse of such wordes as by their nature and manner of construction and situation might be turned backward word by word, and make another perfit verse, but of quite contrary sence, as the gibing monks that wrote of Pope Alexander these two verses.

Laus tua non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,
Scandere te faciunt hoc decus eximium.

Which if ye will turne backward they make two other good verses, but of contrary sence; thus,

Eximium decus hoc faciunt te scandere, rerum
Copia, non virtus, fraus tua non tua laus.

And they called it *Verse Lyon*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

verse[2] (vėrs), *v.* [< *verse*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To relate or express in verse; turn into verse or rime.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 67.

He fringed its sober grey with poet-bays,
And *versed* the Psalms of David to the air
Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving-days.
Halleck.

II. *intrans.* To make verses.

It is not riming and *versing* that maketh a Poet, no more then a long gowne maketh an Aduocate.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 29.

versé (ver-sā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *verser*, turn: see *verse*[1].] In *her.*, reversed or turned in a direction unusual to the bearing in question. Also *renverse*.

verse-anthem (vėrs′an″them), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, an anthem for soloists as contrasted with a full anthem, which is for a chorus. The term is also applied to an anthem that begins with a passage for solo voices.

verse-colored (vėrs′kul″ord), *a.* Same as *versicolor*.

versed (vėrst), *a.* [< *verse*[1] + *-ed*[2], after F. *versé*. Cf. *versant, conversant.*] 1. Conversant or acquainted; practised; skilled: with *in*.

They were . . . very well *versed in* the politer parts of learning, and had travelled into the most refined nations of Europe. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

He is admirably well *versed in* screws, springs, and hinges, and deeply read in knives, combs, or scissors, buttons, or buckles. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

He seemed to be a man more than ordinarily *versed in* the use of astronomical instruments.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 255.

Versed in all the arts which win the confidence and affection of youth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Turned; turned over.—**Versed sine, supplemental versed sine.** See *sine*[2].

verselet (vėrs′let), *n.* [< *verse*[2] + *-let.*] A little verse: used in contempt.

Moreover, he wrote weak little *verselets*, like very-much-diluted Wordsworth, abounding in passages quotable for Academy pictures of bread-and-butter children.
E. Yates, Broken to Harness, xxi.

verse-maker (vėrs′mā″kėr), *n.* One who writes verses; a rimer. *Boswell.*

verse-making (vėrs′mā″king), *n.* The act or process of making verses; riming.

He had considerable readiness, too, in *verse-making*.
Athenæum, No. 3245, p. 17.

verseman (vėrs′man), *n.*; pl. *versemen* (-men). [< *verse*[2] + *man.*] A writer of verses: used humorously or in contempt.

The God of us *Verse-men* (you know, Child), the sun.
Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous.

I'll join St. Blaise (a *verseman* fit,
More fit than I, once did it).
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

verse-monger (vėrs′mung″gėr), *n.* A maker of verses; a rimer; a poetaster.

verse-mongering (vėrs′mung″gėr-ing), *n.* Verse-writing; especially, the making of poor verses.

The contemporary *verse-mongering* south of the Tweed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.

verser[1]† (vėr′sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *verse*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tricks or cheats at cards; a sharper.

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a stander for the padder [the stander was the sentinel to the padder or footpad], sometimes a *verser* for the conycacher [the coney or rabbit was the dupe, the coney-catcher the sharper who enticed the coney to be fleeced by the *verser* or card-sharper].
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 583.

verser[2] (vėr′sėr), *n.* [< *verse*[2] + *-er*[1].] A maker of verses; a versifier; a poet or a poetaster.

Though she have a better *verser* got
(Or Poet in the court-account) than I.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

He [Ben Jonson] thought not Bartas a Poet, but a *Verser*, because he wrote not Fiction.
Drummond, Conv. of Ben Jonson (Works, ed. 1711, p. 224).

verse-service (vėrs′sėr″vis), *n.* In *Eng. church music*, a choral service for solo voices. Compare *verse-anthem*.

verset (vėr′set), *n.* [< F. *verset*, dim. of *vers*, verse: see *verse*[2].] 1†. A verse, as of Scripture; a versicle.

They beare an equall part with Priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*, a short piece of organ-music suitable for use as an interlude or short prelude in a church service.

verse-tale (vėrs′tāl), *n.* A tale written or told in verse.

Many of the *verse-tales* are bright and spirited, and even pathos and melancholy are tempered by a certain quiet—sometimes satirical—humour.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 232.

versicle (vėr′si-kl), *n.* [< L. *versiculus*, a little verse, dim. of *versus*, a verse: see *verse*[2].] A little verse; specifically, in *liturgics*, one of a succession of short verses said or sung alternately by the officiant and choir or people; especially, the verse said by the officiant or leader as distinguished from the response (℟) of the choir or congregation. See *verse*, 2 (*b*). The name of *the versicles* is sometimes given distinctively to the versicles and responses (*preces*) after the creed at morning and evening prayer in the Anglican Church. The liturgical sign of the versicle, used in prayer-books, is ℣.

Doe it for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, for thy couenant, thy law, thy glory, &c., in seuerall *versicles*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

The Gloria Patri was composed by the Nicene Council, the latter *versicle* by St. Jerome.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

versicolor, versicolour (vėr′si-kul-or), *a.* [< L. *versicolor, versicolorus*, that changes its color, < *versare*, change (see *verse*[1]), + *color:* see *color.*] 1. Having several different colors; party-colored; variegated in color.

Chains, girdles, rings, *versicolour* ribands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 478.

2. Changeable in color, as the chameleon; glancing different hues or tints in different lights; iridescent; sheeny. Also *versicolorate*. Also *verse-colored, versicolored, versicolorous*.

versicolorate (vėr-si-kul′or-āt), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *versicolor*, 2.

versicolored (vėr′si-kul-ord), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *versicolor:* as, *versicolored* plumage; "a *versicolored* cloak," *Landor*.

versicolorous (vėr-si-kul′or-us), *a.* [< *versicolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *versicolor*.

versicular (vėr-sik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, verse (see *versicle*).] Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing: as, a *versicular* division.

versification (vėr″si-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *versification* = Sp. *versificación* = Pg. *versificação* = It. *versificazione*, < L. *versificatio*(*n-*), < *versificare*, versify: see *versify.*] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse; the construction or measure of verse or poetry; metrical composition.

Donne alone . . . had your talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your *versification*.
Dryden, Essay on Satire.

Bad *versification* alone will certainly degrade and render disgustful the sublimest sentiments.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

The theory that *versification* is not an indispensable requisite of a poem seems to have become nearly obsolete in our time. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 259.

versificator (vėr′si-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< F. *versificateur* = Sp. Pg. *versificador* = It. *versificatore*, < L. *versificator*, < *versificare*, versify: see *versify.*] A versifier. [Rare.]

I must farther add that Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil, knew not how to design after him, though he had the model in his eye. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

Alliteration and epithets, which with mechanical *versificators* are a mere artifice, . . . charm by their consonance when they rise out of the emotions of the true poet. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 128.

versificatrix (vėr′si-fi-kā-triks), *n.* [< L. as if **versificatrix*, fem. of *versificator:* see *versificator.*] A woman who makes verses. [Rare.]

In 1784 Beattie, writing of Hannah More, says that Johnson "told me, with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful *versificatrix*' in the English language."
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 894.

versifier (vėr′si-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *versify* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who versifies; one who makes verses; a poet.

Ther is a *versifiour* seith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter bycause of the grete coold and in somer by enchesoun of the heete. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

There haue beene many most excellent Poets that neuer versified, and now swarme many *versifiers* that neede neuer aunswere to the name of Poets.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 28.

2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another; one who turns prose into verse; a maker of a metrical paraphrase: as, a *versifier* of the Psalms.

versiform (vėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *versiformis*, changeable, < L. *versus*, in lit. sense 'turning,' + *forma*, form.] Varied or varying in form.

versify (vėr′si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *versified*, ppr. *versifying.* [< F. *versifier* = Sp. Pg. *versificar* = It. *versificare*, < L. *versificare*, put into verse, versify, < *versus*, verse, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn into verse; make a metrical paraphrase of: as, to *versify* the Psalms.

The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther *versified;* then the 12th, 46th, 14th, 53rd, 67th, 124th, and 128th, which last Huss had done before, and it was only modernised by Luther. *Burney*, Hist. Music, III. 35, note.

Our fair one . . . bade us *versify*
The legend. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To relate or describe in verse; treat as the subject of verse.

I *versify* the truth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i.

A lady loses her muff, her fan, or her lap-dog, and so the silly poet runs home to *versify* the disaster.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

II. *intrans.* To make verses.

I receyved your letter, sente me laste weeke; whereby I perceive you otherwhiles continue your old exercise of *Versifying* in Englishe. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

In *versifying* he was attempting an art which he had never learned, and for which he had no aptitude.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

versing (vėr′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *verse*[2], *v.*] The act of writing verse.

version (vėr′shon), *n.* [< F. *version* = Sp. *versión* = Pg. *versão* = It. *versione*, < ML. *versio*(*n-*), a turning, translation, < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn, translate: see *verse*[1].] 1†. A turning round or about; change of direction.

The first was called the strophe, from the *version* or circular motion of the singers in that stanza from the right hand to the left. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode.

What kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, placing in the region of heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effects.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

2. A change or transformation; conversion.

The *version* of air into water. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 27.

3. The act of translating, or rendering from one language into another. [Rare.]—4. A translation; that which is rendered from another language. A list of versions of the Bible will be found under the word *Bible*.

I received the Manuscript you sent me, and, being a little curious to compare it with the Original, I find the *Version* to be very exact and faithful.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 27.

Better a dinner of herbs and a pure conscience than the stalled ox and infamy is my *version*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

5. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view: as, the other party's *version* of the affair.—6. A school exercise consisting of a translation from one language, generally one's own, into another.—7. In *obstet.*, a manipulation whereby a malposition of the child is rectified, during delivery, by bringing the head or the feet into the line of the axis of the parturient canal; turning. According as the feet or the head may be brought down, the operation is called *podalic* or *cephalic version*. *Pelvic* version is that which converts a malpresentation into a breech-presentation. Version is called *external* when it is effected by external manipulation only, *internal* when it is performed by the hand within the parturient canal, and *bimanual* or *bipolar* when one hand acting directly upon the child in the uterus is aided by the other placed upon the abdominal wall.

8. In *mathematical physics*, the measure of the direction and magnitude of the rotation about a neighboring point produced by any vector function distributed through space. Thus, if the vector function is the velocity of a fluid at the different points of space, its curl or version is the rotation of that fluid at any point where its motion is rotational. The advantage of the word *version* over *rotation* is that it is applicable to cases where there is no motion: as, for example, to a stress.—**Italic version of the Bible.** See *Italic.*—**Revised version** (sometimes called *the revision of the authorized version*, or *the new revision*, or *the revision* simply), a revision of the authorized or King James version of the Bible, executed by two companies of scholars, one working on the Old Testament, the other on the New Testament, 1870–84. The work was originated by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England, in 1870; subsequently the coöperation of American scholars

of different Protestant evangelical denominations was invited; and the work was accomplished by the two international committees, on the basis of the King James version, the resolutions of the Convocation specifically providing that "we do not contemplate any new translation of the Bible, or any alteration of the language, except where, in the judgment of the most competent scholars, such change is necessary." The work of revising the New Testament was completed in November, 1880; that of the Old Testament in July, 1884. Abbreviated *R. V.*, *Rev. Ver.*—**Spontaneous version**, in *obstet.*, the rectification of a malpresentation by the action of the uterine muscles alone, without the interference of the accoucheur.—**Syn. 4.** See *translation*.

versional (vėr'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *version* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a version or translation.

All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or *versional*.
The Independent (New York), March 23, 1871.

versionist (vėr'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *version* + *-ist.*] One who makes a version; a translator; also, one who favors a certain version or translation. *Gent. Mag.*

verso (vėr'sō), *n.* [< L. *verso*, abl. of *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] The reverse, back, or other side of some object. Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin or medal, the reverse: opposed to *obverse*. (*b*) Of a manuscript or print, the second or any succeeding left-hand page; a page of even number: opposed to *recto*, or one of uneven number: as, *verso* of title, ★the back of the title-page of a book.

versor (vėr'sọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*[1].] A particular kind of quaternion; an operator which, applied to a vector lying in a plane related in a certain way to the versor, turns the vector through an angle without altering its modulus, tensor, or length. Every quaternion is a product, in one way only, of a tensor and a versor, and that versor is called the versor of the quaternion, and is represented by a capital U written before the symbol of the quaternion.

versorium (vėr-sō'ri-um), *n.* A magnetic needle delicately mounted so as to move freely in a horizontal plane: so called by Gilbert. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 220.

verst (verst), *n.* [Also sometimes *werst* (after G.); = F. *verste*, < Russ. *versta*, a verst, also a verst-post, equality, age; perhaps orig. 'turn,' hence a distance, a space, for **vertta*, < Russ. *vertiti* (Slav. √ *vert*), turn, = L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] A Russian measure of length, containing 3,500 English feet, or very nearly two thirds of an English mile, and somewhat more than a kilometer.

versual (vėr'sụ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *versus*, a verse, + *-al.*] Of the character of a verse; pertaining to verses or short paragraphs, generally of one sentence or clause: as, the *versual* divisions of the Bible: correlated with *capital*, *sectional*, *pausal*, *parenthetical*, *punctual*, *literal*, etc. *W. Smith's Bible Dict.*

versus (vėr'sus), *prep.* [< L. *versus*, toward, against, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe. Abbreviated *v.*, *vs.*

versute (vėr-sūt'), *a.* [< L. *versutus*, adroit, versatile, < *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*[1], and cf. *versant.*] Crafty; wily.

A person . . . of *versute* and vertigenous policy.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 132. (*Davies.*)

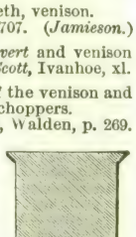
★**vert**[1] (vėrt), *n.* [< F. *vert*, green, < OF. *verd*, < L. *viride*, green, green color: see *verd.*] **1.** In *Eng. forest law*, everything within a forest bearing a green leaf which may serve as a cover for deer, but especially great and thick coverts; also, a power to cut green trees or wood.

Cum furca, fossa, sock, . . . *vert*, veth, venison.
Charter, Q. Anne, 1707. (*Jamieson.*)

The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of *vert* and venison in my woods of Warncliffe. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xl.

I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the *vert* more than the hunters or wood-choppers.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 269.

2. In *her.*, the tincture green. It is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Abbreviated *v.*—**Netter vert**, underwoods.—**Over vert** or **overt vert**, trees serving for browse, shelter, and defense; the great forest as distinguished from underwoods.—**Special vert**, in *old Eng. forest law*, trees and plants capable of serving as covert for deer, and bearing fruit on which they feed: so called because its destruction was a more serious offense than the destruction of other vert.


Vert.

vert[2] (vėrt), *n.* [Taken for *convert* and *pervert*, with the distinguishing prefix omitted.] One who leaves one church for another; a convert or pervert, according as the action is viewed by members of the church joined or members of the church abandoned: said especially of persons who go from the Church of England to ★the Church of Rome. [Colloq., Eng.]

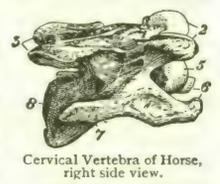
vert[2] (vėrt), *v. i.* [< *vert*[2], *n.*] To become a "vert"; leave the Church of England for the Roman communion, or vice versa. [Eng.]

vertant (vėr'tant), *a.* [< L. *vertere*, turn, turn about, + *-ant.*] In *her.*, bent in a curved form; flexed or bowed.

verte (vėr'tē), *v.* [L.; *verte*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*[1].] In *music*, same as *volti*.—**Verte subito.** Same as *volti subito*. Abbreviated *v. s.*

verteber† (vėr'tē-bėr), *n.* A vertebra.

vertebra (vėr'tē-brạ), *n.*; pl. *vertebræ* (-brē). ★[Formerly in E. form *verteber*, q. v.; = F. *vertèbre* = Sp. *vértebra* = Pg. It. *vertebra*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, a bone of the spine, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1].] **1.** In *Vertebrata*, any bone of the spine; any segment of the backbone. See *backbone* and *spine*. Specifically—(*a*) Broadly, any axial metamere of a vertebrate, whether osseous, cartilaginous, or merely fibrous, including the segments of the skull as well as those of the trunk. (*b*) Narrowly, one of the usually separate and distinct bones or cartilages of which the spinal column consists, in most cases composed of a centrum or body, with or without ankylosed ribs, and with a neural arch and various other processes. The centrum is the most solid and the axial part of the bone, with which a pair of neurapophyses are sutured (see cuts under *cervical* and *neurocentral*), these apophyses forming the pedicels and laminæ of human anatomy, united in a neural spine or spinous process. Each neurapophysis bears a diapophysis, the transverse process of human anatomy, and a prezygapophysis and a postzygapophysis, called in man the *superior* and *inferior oblique* or *articular processes*, by means of which the successive arches are jointed; together with, in many cases, additional processes connected with these (the anapophyses, metapophyses, and parapophyses), the trace of one of which in the lumbar vertebræ of man is known as the *mammillary tubercle*. (See cuts under *atlas*, *endoskeleton*, *dorsal*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar*.) Certain other formations on the neurapophyses provide in some cases for the additional interlocking of these arches. (See *zygosphene*, *zygantrum*.) The above-named processes are either autogenous or endogenous, or else exogenous, in different cases and in different animals; they are all that ordinary vertebræ present; and all of them may abort, especially in the caudal region, or be disguised, as by ankylosis, in the sacral region. (See cuts under *epipleura*, *sacrarium*, and *sacrum*.) The centrum of certain vertebræ of some animals bears a single median inferior process. (See *hypapophysis*.) Vertebral centra do not always correspond exactly to neural arches, owing to intercalation of additional bodies (perhaps corresponding to ordinary intervertebral disks), so that a given arch, like most ribs, may articulate with two centra. (See *intercentrum*, *embolomerous*, *rachitomous*.) Bodies of free vertebræ articulate with one another by their faces, usually with the intervention of a pulpy fibrocartilage. According to the shapes of these faces, they are described as *amphicœlian*, *procœlian*, *opisthocœlian* (see these words), and *heterocœlian*, and also called *biconcave*, *concavo-convex*, *convexo-concave*, and *saddle-shaped*. Arches of vertebræ are often connected, as in many fishes, with dermal bones. (See *interhemal*, *interneural*.) Ordinary vertebræ are conveniently grouped, according to the region they occupy, as *cervical*, *dorsal* or *thoracic*, *lumbar*, *sacral*, and *caudal* or *coccygeal*, respectively indicated in vertebral formulæ by the letters *C*, *D*, *L*, *S*, *Cd*. In man and most mammals this grouping is well marked by the developed or undeveloped condition of the ribs in the three former regions, and by extensive ankyloses in the two latter, as well as by the size, shape, and other characters of the individual bones; but such distinctions fail of application to some vertebrates. Cetaceans and sirenians have no sacrum to separate lumbar from caudal vertebræ; some cetaceans have consolidated cervicals (see cut under *ankylosis*); birds have extensively ankylosed dorsals and a remarkably complex sacrum (see cuts under *sacrarium* and *sacrum*); snakes have vertebræ gently graded in character from head to tail; in fishes the vertebræ are ordinarily grouped as *abdominal*, which extend from the head as far as the cavity of the belly extends, and *caudal*, all the rest of the bones, including some special elements (see *heterocercal*, *homocercal*, *epural*, *hypural*). Such regional variations in the characters of vertebræ also give rise to the terms *cervicodorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbosacral*, *urosacral*, etc. Certain vertebræ have individual names, as *atlas*, *axis*, *odontoid*; see also phrases given below. The number of vertebræ varies widely; it is greatest in some reptiles (over 300). Seven cervicals is the rule in mammals, with rare exceptions (see *sloth*[1]); but there is no constancy, as regards number, in any of the other regions of the spinal column. See *skeleton* and the cuts there cited, also cuts under *atlas*, *axis*, *chevron-bone*, and *zenarthral*.


Cervical Vertebra of Horse, right side view.

1, rudimentary spinous process; 2, prezygapophyses, or anterior articular processes; 3, postzygapophyses, or posterior articular processes; 5, convex anterior face of centrum or body of the vertebra; 8, its concave posterior surface; 6, 7, transverse processes and rudimentary ribs, or diapophyses and pleurapophyses.

2. In echinoderms, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes. See *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Cranial vertebra**, any one of the segments of the skull which has been theoretically assumed to be homologous with a vertebra proper, as by Goethe, Carus, Oken, Owen, and others. Three or four such vertebræ have been recognized in the composition of the skull, named as follows, from behind forward: (1) the *occipital* or *epencephalic*, nearly or quite coincident with the compound occipital bone, of which the basioccipital is the centrum, the exoccipitals are the **neurapophyses**, and the supra-occipital is the neural spine (see cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, and *skull*[1]); (2) the *parietal*, *mesencephalic*, or *otic*, represented mainly by the basisphenoid as centrum, the alisphenoids as neurapophyses, and the parietals as a pair of expansive neural spines, but also including parts of the skull of the ear (see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *parietal*, *sphenoid*, and *tympanic*); (3) the *frontal*, *prosencephalic*, or *ophthalmic*, represented mainly by the presphenoid as centrum, the orbitosphenoids as neurapophyses, and the frontal or frontals as a single or bifid neural spine (see cuts under *craniofacial*, *Gallinæ*, and *sphenoid*); (4) the *nasal*, *rhinencephalic*, or *olfactory*, based mainly upon the vomer, ethmoid, and nasal bones. Hemal arches of each of these theoretical vertebræ are sought in the facial, hyoidean, and branchial arches. Three of these supposed vertebræ are distinctly recognizable in most skulls as cranial segments; but these segments are exclusive of the capsules of the special senses, and are not regarded as vertebral, since their cartilaginous basis is not metamerically segmented. See *skull*[1], *parachordal*, and cuts under *chondrocranium*, *orbit*, *skull*[1], and *parasphenoid*.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ.** See *dorsocervical*.—**Epencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**False vertebra**, an ankylosed vertebra, as of the sacrum and coccyx of man: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Frontal vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**Laminæ of a vertebra.** See *lamina*.—**Mesencephalic, nasal, occipital, olfactory, ophthalmic, otic, parietal, prosencephalic, rhinencephalic vertebra.** See *cranial vertebra*.—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Spinous process of a vertebra.** See *spinous*.—**Toothed vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**True vertebra**, a free vertebra: an antiquated phrase in human anatomy.—**Vertebra dentata.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Vertebra prominens**, the prominent vertebra; that vertebra whose spinous process is most prominent. In man this is the seventh cervical. See also *vertebra* in ★the supplement.

vertebral (vėr'tē-brạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébral* = Sp. Pg. *vertebral* = It. *vertebrale*, < NL. *vertebralis*, < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a vertebra; characteristic of or peculiar to vertebræ: as, *vertebral* elements or processes; *vertebral* segmentation.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to a vertebra or to vertebræ; spinal: as, *vertebral* arteries, nerves, muscles; a *vertebral* theory or formula.—**3.** Composed of vertebræ; axial, as the backbone of any vertebrate; spinal; rachidian: as, the *vertebral* column.—**4.** Having vertebræ; backboned; vertebrate: as, a *vertebral* animal. [Rare.]—**5.** In *Echinodermata*, axial: noting the median ossicles of the ray of any starfish, a series of which forms a solid internal axis of any ray or arm, each ossicle consisting of two lateral halves united by a longitudinal suture, and articulated by tenon-and-mortise joints upon their terminal surfaces. See *Ophiuridæ*, and cuts under *Asteriidæ* and *Astrophyton*.

Each of these ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates—one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and superambulacral. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 482.

6. In *entom.*, situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface.—**Anterior vertebral vein.** See *vein*.—**Vertebral aponeurosis**, a fascia separating the muscles belonging to the shoulder and arm from those which support the head and spine, stretched from the spinous processes of the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs, beneath the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nuchæ. Also called *vertebral fascia*.—**Vertebral artery**, a branch of the subclavian which passes through the vertebrarterial canal to enter the foramen magnum and form with its fellow the basilar artery. It gives off in man posterior meningeal, anterior and posterior spinal, and inferior cerebellar arteries.—**Vertebral arthropathy**, a form of spinal or tabetic arthropathy accompanied by changes in shape of the vertebræ.—**Vertebral border of the scapula**, in *human anat.*, that border of the scapula which lies nearest the spinal column. It is morphologically the distal end of the bone. See *scapula* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Vertebral canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Vertebral caries**, a tuberculous disease of one or more of the bodies of the vertebræ; Pott's disease of the spine: the cause of angular curvature of the spine.—**Vertebral chain, vertebral column.** Same as *spinal column* (which see, under *spinal*).—**Vertebral fascia.** Same as *vertebral aponeurosis*.—**Vertebral foramen.** See *foramen* and *vertebrarterial*.—**Vertebral formula**, the abbreviated expression of the number of vertebræ in each of the recognized regions of the spinal column. The formula normal to man is C. 7, D. 12, L. 5, S. 5, Cd. 4 = 33.—**Vertebral muscles**, axial (epaxial, paraxial, or hypaxial) muscles which lie along the trunk in relation with vertebræ or vertebral segments. In the lower vertebrates, whose axial musculature is segmented into numerous myocommata (the flakes of the flesh of fish, for example), such muscles are coincident, to some extent, with vertebræ. In the higher, most of the vertebral muscles extend undivided along several vertebræ, though their segmentation may be traced in their deeper layers or fascicles, as in the so-called fourth and fifth layers of the muscles of the back of man. Those hypaxial muscles which lie under (in man, in front of) the vertebræ are grouped as *prevertebral*, as the scaleni of the neck and psoas of the loins.—**Vertebral ossicle.** Same as *ambulacral ossicle* (which see, under *ambulacral*). See also *vertebra*, 2, and *vertebral*, *a.*, 5.—**Vertebral plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Vertebral ribs**, in man, the two lowest ribs on each side, connected with the vertebræ only; the floating ribs: distinguished from *vertebrochondral* and from *vertebrosternal ribs*.—**Vertebral vein.** See *vein*.

II. *n.* **1.** A vertebrate. [Rare.]—**2.** A vertebral artery.

vertebralis (vėr-tē-brā'lis), *n.*; pl. *vertebrales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *vertebral.*] The vertebral artery of any animal.

vertebrally (vėr'tē-bral-i), *adv.* 1. By, with, or as regards vertebræ: as, segmented *vertebrally; vertebrally* articulated ribs.—2. At or in a vertebra, and not between two vertebræ: correlated with *intervertebrally:* as, *vertebrally* adjusted neural arches.

vertebrarium (vėr-tē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vertebraria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] The vertebræ collectively; the whole spinal column.

vertebrarterial (vėr″tē-brär-tē'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a vertebra and an artery: specifically noting a foramen in the side of a cervical vertebra transmitting the vertebral artery. A vertebrarterial foramen is formed by the partial confluence of a rudimentary cervical rib, or pleurapophysis, with the transverse process proper, or diapophysis, of a cervical vertebra; the series of such foramina constitutes the vertebrarterial canal. This structure is one of the distinguishing characters of a cervical vertebra in man and many other animals. Also *vertebro-arterial.* See cut under *cervical.*

Vertebrata (vėr-tē-brā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vertebratus*, jointed, articulated: see *vertebrate.*] A phylum or prime division of the animal kingdom, containing all those animals which have a backbone or its equivalent; the vertebrates, formerly contrasted with all other animals (*Invertebrata*), now ranked as one of seven or eight phyla which are severally contrasted with one another. This division was formally recognized in 1788 by Batsch, who united the four Linnean classes then current (*Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia,* and *Pisces*) under the German name *Knochenthiere;* and next in 1797 by Lamarck, who called the same group in French *animaux à vertèbres,* and contrasted it with his *animaux sans vertèbres,* whence the New Latin terms *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata.* But this identical classification, with Greek names, is actually as old as Aristotle, whose Ἔναιμα (*Enæma*), or 'blooded' animals, were the vertebrates, divided, moreover, into four classes exactly corresponding to the modern mammals, birds, reptiles with amphibians, and fishes, and contrasted with his Ἄναιμα (*Anæma*), or 'bloodless' animals, these being all invertebrates. Vertebrates are the most highly organized metazoans, with permanent distinction of sex, and consequent gamic reproduction without exception. Their essential structural character is the presence of an axon from head to tail, dividing the trunk into an upper neural canal or tube containing the main nervous cord, and an under hemal cavity or cavities containing the principal viscera of digestion, respiration, circulation, and reproduction, together with a sympathetic nervous system. Except in the lowest class of vertebrates (*Acrania*), the head has a skull and brain (*Craniota*). The alimentary canal is completely shut off from the body-cavity, and open to the exterior at both ends. Special organs of respiration are confined to this canal, and form in the higher vertebrates lungs and in the lower gills, the latter structures being developed in connection with certain visceral clefts (see *slit*[1], 5) and arches which are present in embryos of all vertebrates, but which for the most part disappear in those above amphibians. Organs of circulation are present in two main systems—the blood-vascular, consisting of a heart or its equivalent, arteries, veins, and capillaries, and the lymph-vascular, consisting of lymphatic bodies and vessels. These two systems communicate with each other, and the lymphatic with both the mucous and the serous cavities of the body; the blood-vascular system is otherwise closed. The main nervous system is primitively tubular; except in *Acrania,* it becomes differentiated into a brain and spinal cord, from both of which pairs of nerves ramify in nearly all parts of the body, and effect intricate anastomoses with the sympathetic system. Organs of the special senses are present, with sporadic exceptions, especially of the eye. The organs of reproduction in both sexes are connected with the alimentary canal, except in a few fishes and in all mammals above marsupials. Ova are matured either within or without the body of the female. The embryo or fetus develops from a four-layered germ, whose epiblast is the origin of the cuticle and main nervous axis, whose hypoblast lines the alimentary canal, and whose mesoblast, splitting into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, forms a body-cavity and most of the substance of the body. All vertebrates have an endoskeleton and an exoskeleton, the former constituting the main framework of the body, and the latter inclosing it in space. The *Vertebrata* have been variously classified: (*a*) Upon physiological considerations, into (1) oviparous, ovoviviparous, and viviparous; (2) cold-blooded and warm-blooded, or *Hæmatocrya* and *Hæmatotherma;* (3) those with nucleated and those with non-nucleated blood-cells, or *Pyrenæmata* and *Apyrenæmata.* (*b*) Upon mixed physiological and anatomical grounds, into (1) those with gills and those without them, or *Branchiata* and *Abranchiata;* (2) those without amnion and allantois in the embryo, and those with these embryonic organs, respectively the *Anamnionata* or *Anallantoidea,* and the *Amnionata* or *Allantoidea.* (*c*) Upon the most general considerations, mainly structural, *Vertebrata* have been determined to fall most naturally into three subphyla or superclasses, defined alike by various authors under different names. These are (1) fishes and amphibians together; (2) reptiles proper and birds together; (3) mammals alone. These three brigades have become best known under Huxley's names—(1) *Ichthyopsida,* (2) *Sauropsida,* (3) *Mammalia.* They are also called (1) *Lyrifera,* (2) *Quadratifera,* (3) *Malleifera.* The classes into which vertebrates were long directly divided without brigading were originally four: *Pisces,* fishes; *Amphibia,* amphibians and reptiles; *Aves,* birds; *Mammalia,* beasts. Next there were five, by separation of the second of these divisions into the classes *Amphibia* and *Reptilia* proper. Finally, the original class *Pisces* was dismembered into four classes: *Leptocardia* or *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates alone; *Marsipobranchii* or *Cyclostomi,* the monorhine vertebrates, or lampreys and hags; *Selachii* or *Elasmobranchii,* the sharks and rays; and *Pisces* proper, or ordinary fishes. (See *fish*[1].) None of the divisions of *Amphibia, Reptilia,* or *Mammalia* are usually accorded the rank of classes; so that the phylum *Vertebrata* is now usually taken to consist of the eight classes above noted. After the discovery by Kowalevsky, in 1866, of the possession of a notochord by the embryos of ascidians and by some adults of that group (see *urochord,* and cut under *Appendicularia*), the *Tunicata,* under the name of *Urochorda,* were added to the *Vertebrata,* and the larger group thus composed was called *Chordata* by Balfour. Later the worm-like organisms of the genus *Balanoglossus* were admitted to the same association, and it has been supposed that some others (as *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura*) may require to be considered in the same connection. With such extension of the scope of *Vertebrata,* or rather the merging of that group in a higher one comprising all the chordate animals which agree in possessing a (temporary or permanent) notochord, a dorsal neural axis, and pharyngeal slits, the arrangement of *Chordata* becomes (1) *Hemichorda,* the acorn-worms; (2) *Urochorda,* the tunicates; (3) *Cephalochorda,* the lancelets or acranial vertebrates; and (4) *Vertebrata* proper, or ordinary skulled vertebrates.

vertebrate (vėr'tē-brāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vertébré* = Sp. Pg. *vertebrado* = It. *vertebrato,* < L. *vertebratus,* jointed, articulated, vertebrated, < *vertebra,* joint, vertebra: see *vertebra.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having vertebræ; characterized by the possession of a spinal column; backboned; in a wider sense, having a notochord, or chorda dorsalis; chordate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata.* Also *vertebrated,* and (rarely) *vertebral.*—2. Same as *vertebral:* as, a *vertebrate* theory of the skull. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.,* contracted at intervals, like the vertebral column of animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

II. *n.* A vertebrated animal; any member of the *Vertebrata,* or, more broadly, of the *Chordata:* as, ascidians are supposed to be *vertebrates.*

vertebrate (vėr'tē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vertebrated,* ppr. *vertebrating.* [< *vertebrate, a.*] To make a vertebrate of; give a backbone to; hence, figuratively, to give firmness or resolution to. [Rare.]

vertebrated (vėr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Same as *vertebrate,* 1.—2. Jointed, as the arms of starfishes, by means of vertebræ. See *vertebra,* 2, *vertebral, a.,* 5, and *ambulacral ossicles* (under *ambulacral*).

vertebration (vėr-tē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *vertebrate* + *-ion.*] The formation of vertebræ; division into segments resembling those of the vertebral column.

vertebre† (vėr'tē-bėr), *n.* A vertebra.

vertebro-arterial (vėr″tē-brō-är-tē'ri-al), *a.* Same as *vertebrarterial.*

vertebrochondral (vėr″tē-brō-kon'dral), *a.* Connected, as a rib, with vertebræ at one end and at the other with costal cartilages of other ribs; vertebrocostal, but not vertebrosternal.—**Vertebrochondral ribs,** the uppermost three of the false ribs of each side of man, which are connected in front with one another by their costal cartilages.

vertebrocostal (vėr″tē-brō-kos'tal), *a.* 1. Same as *costovertebral:* as, the *vertebrocostal* articulation of the head of a rib with the body or centrum of a vertebra. Compare *costotransverse.*—2. Same as *vertebrochondral:* as, man has three pairs of *vertebrocostal* ribs.

vertebro-iliac (vėr″tē-brō-il'i-ak), *a.* Common to vertebræ and to the ilium; specifically, iliolumbar: applied to the connection or relation of the ilium to lumbar vertebræ.

Vertebrosa (vėr-tē-brō'sä), *n. pl.* Same as *Vertebrata.*

vertebrosacral (vėr″tē-brō-sā'kral), *a.* Of or pertaining to sacral and antecedent vertebræ; lumbosacral; sacrolumbar.—**Vertebrosacral angle,** in *human anat.,* the lumbosacral eminence; the promontory of the sacrum.

vertebrosternal (vėr″tē-brō-stėr'nal), *a.* Extending, as a rib, from the backbone to the breast-bone; connecting a vertebra or vertebræ with a sterneber or sternebers.—**Vertebrosternal ribs,** the true ribs; those ribs which are severally connected with the sternum through the intervention of their respective costal cartilages.

★**vertex** (vėr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vertexes* or *vertices* (-tek-sez, -ti-sēz). [= F. *vertex* (in zoöl.) = Sp. Pg. It. *vertice,* < L. *vertex, vortex* (*-tic-*), a whirl, whirlpool, eddy, vortex, the top or crown of the head, the head, the pole of the heavens, the highest point, peak, summit, lit. 'turn' or 'turning-point,' < *vertere, vortere,* turn, turn about: see *verse*[1], and cf. *vertebra,* etc. The L. *vertex* and *vortex* are diff. forms of the same word, though ancient grammarians attempted to distinguish them; from the form *vortex* is E. *vortex,* q. v.] 1. The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* the crown or top of the head; of man, the dome, vault, or arch of the head or skull, between the forehead and hindhead. See *calvarium, sinciput,* and cuts under *bird*[1], *brain, cranium,* and *skull*[1]. (*b*) The summit or top of a hill, or the like. *Derham.* (*c*) The point of the heavens directly overhead; the zenith.

2. In *math.,* a point of a figure most distant from the center.—**Principal vertex of a conic section,** a point where the transverse axis meets the curve.—**Vertex of an angle,** the point whence the two rays proceed which form the angle.—**Vertex presentation, vertex delivery.** See *presentation*[1], 6.

★**vertical** (vėr'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vertical* = Sp. Pg. *vertical* = It. *verticale,* < ML. **verticalis,* < L. *vertex* (*-tic-*), the highest point, vertex: see *vertex.* Cf. *vortical.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith, or point in the heavens directly overhead; figuratively, occupying the highest place.

> I behold him [Essex] in his high-noon, when he . . . was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery.
> *Fuller,* Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 77.

> If zeal . . . be short, sudden, and transient, . . . it is to be suspected for passion and frowardness, rather than the *vertical* point of love. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iv. 3.

> 'Tis raging noon; and, *vertical,* the sun
> Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
> *Thomson,* Summer, l. 432.

2. Specifically, being in a position or direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb. A vertical line or plane is one in which, if produced, the vertex or zenith lies. The word is applied to a number of tools and machines, to indicate the position in which they are placed or used: as, the *vertical* mill; a *vertical* planer.

3. In *med.,* of or relating to the vertex, or crown of the head.—4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or placed on the vertex, or crown of the head; sincipital; coronal: as, *vertical* stemmata of an insect; *vertical* eyes of a fish; the *vertical* crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected. (*b*) Placed or directed upward or downward; upright or downright; being at right angles with an (actual or assumed) horizon. *Vertical* in this sense is either (1) *intrinsic,* with reference to an actual or assumed horizontal plane of the body itself, as to the dorsal or ventral surface of most animals, or (2) *extrinsic,* with reference to the earth's horizon; in the latter case it is the same as def. 2.—**Median vertical plane,** in any vertebrate, the meson.—**Vertical angles,** in *geom.,* the opposite angles made by two lines which intersect one another. Thus, if the straight lines AB and CD intersect one another in the point E, the opposite angles AEC and DEB are vertical angles, as are also AED and CEB.—**Vertical anthers,** anthers attached by the base and as erect as the filaments.—**Vertical axis of a crystal,** that axis which stands erect when the crystal is placed in its proper position: in the orthometric systems it is at right angles to the basal plane.—**Vertical circle.** (*a*) Same as *azimuth circle* (which see, under *azimuth*). (*b*) See *circle.*—**Vertical composition,** musical composition in which the chief attention is put on the harmonic structure of the successive chords, as contrasted with *horizontal composition,* in which it is put on the melodic structure of the several voice-parts.—**Vertical dial, drill, engine.** See the nouns.—**Vertical escapement,** an old escapement in watches, in which the plane of revolution of the scape-wheel was vertical.—**Vertical fins,** in *ichth.,* the median unpaired fins, extended in the plane of the meson. They are the dorsal, anal, and caudal, as distinguished from the lateral and paired pectorals and ventrals. In most fishes, in ordinary attitudes, these fins are actually perpendicular to the horizon; in the flatfishes they are usually horizontal.—**Vertical fire.** See *fire,* 13.—**Vertical fissure,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).—**Vertical force at any point of the earth's surface,** in *magnetism,* the vertical component of the total magnetic attraction of the earth.—**Vertical index,** in *craniom.,* the ratio of the greatest height of the skull to its greatest length. See *craniometry.*—**Vertical leaves,** in *bot.,* leaves with the blade in a perpendicular plane, so that neither of the surfaces can be called upper or under, as in the eucalypts of Australia, the compass-plants, etc.—**Vertical line,** any line perpendicular or at right angles to the plane of the horizon. In conics, a vertical line is a straight line drawn on the vertical plane which passes through the vertex of the cone.—**Vertical margin,** in *entom.,* the posterior boundary of the vertex, where it adjoins the occiput, forming with it either a sharp or a rounded edge.—**Vertical orbit,** in *entom.,* that part of the orbit or border of the compound eye which adjoins the vertex.—**Vertical plane.** (*a*) A plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. (*b*) In *conic sections,* a plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis. (*c*) In *persp.,* a plane perpendicular to the geometrical plane, passing through the eye, and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph.*—**Vertical slur,** in *musical notation,* a name sometimes loosely given to the curved or wavy sign for the arpeggio rendering of a chord.—**Vertical steam-boiler, steam-engine, triangle,** etc. See the nouns.—**Vertical sulcus,** in *anat.,* same as *precentral sulcus* (which see, under *precentral*).

II. *n.* A vertical circle, plane, or line.—**Prime vertical,** in *astron.* See *prime.*—**Seismic vertical.** See *seismic.*

verticality (vėr-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *verticalité;* as *vertical* + *-ity.*] The state of being verti-

cal; verticalness. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

vertically (vėr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position, or direction; in a line or plane passing through the zenith; also, upward toward or downward from the zenith.

Butterflies, when they alight, close their wings *vertically*, moths expand them horizontally.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. 144.

The flakes fell softly and *vertically* through the motionless air, and all the senses were full of languor and repose.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

verticalness (vėr'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being vertical; verticality.

verticel (vėr'ti-sel), *n.* Same as *verticil*.

vertices, *n.* Latin plural of *vertex*.

verticil (vėr'ti-sil), *n.* [Also *verticel;* = F. *verticille* = Sp. Pg. It. *verticillo*, < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle, dim. of *vertex*, a whirl: see *vertex*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a whorl: applied to organs, as leaves or flowers, that are disposed in a circle or ring around an axis.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a whorl, or circular set of parts radiating from an axis: as, a *verticil* of hairs, tentacles, or processes.

verticillaster (vėr″ti-si-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle (see *verticil*), + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged in a seeming whorl, consisting in fact of a pair of opposite axillary, usually sessile, cymes or clusters, as in many of the *Menthaceæ*.

verticillastrate (vėr'ti-si-las″trāt), *a.* [< *verticillaster* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or arranged in verticillasters.

verticillate (vėr-ti-sil'āt), *a.* [= F. *verticillé* = Sp. *verticilado* = Pg. *verticillado* = It. *verticillato*, < NL. **verticillatus*, < L. *verticillus*, a whirl: see *verticil*.] Whorled; disposed in a verticil, as leaves or flowers; having organs so disposed. —**Verticillate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are whorled with verticils of hairs.—**Verticillate leaves**, in *bot.*, same as *stellate leaves* (which see, under *stellate*).

verticillated (vėr'ti-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *verticillate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *verticillate*.

verticillately (vėr'ti-si-lāt-li), *adv.* In a verticillate manner.

verticillate-pilose (vėr-ti-sil'āt-pī″lōs), *a.* Pilose or hairy in whorls, as the antennæ of some insects.

verticillation (vėr″ti-si-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *verticillate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a verticil; the presence or existence of verticils; a set of verticils, or one of them; annulation.

In the Diadematidæ the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or *verticillations*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 167.

verticillus (vėr-ti-sil'us), *n.*; pl. *verticilli* (-ī). [NL.: see *verticil*.] A verticil.

verticity† (vėr-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *verticité* = Sp. *verticidad* = Pg. *verticidade;* as *vertex* (*vertic-*) + *-ity*.] A tendency to turn; specifically, the directive force of magnetism.

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether then they be globules, or no; or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 12.

Pole of verticity. See *pole*[2].

verticle† (vėr'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *verticula*, *verticulum*, a joint, dim. (cf. *vertex*, a whirl), < *vertere*, turn about: see *verse*[1], and cf. *vertebra*.] An axis; a hinge. *Waterhouse.*

Verticordia (vėr-ti-kôr'di-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Verticordia*, a name of Venus, < *vertere*, turn, + *cor* (*cord-*), heart.] **1.** [De Candolle, 1826, so named because closely akin to the myrtle, sacred to Venus.] A genus of plants, family *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Chamælaucieæ*. It is characterized by five or ten calyx-lobes deeply divided into subulate plumose or hair-like segments, and by ten stamens alternate with as many staminodes. The 40 species are all Australian. They are smooth heath-like shrubs with small entire opposite leaves. The white, pink, or yellow flowers are solitary in the upper axils, sometimes forming broad leafy corymbs, or terminal spikes. Some of the species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *juniper-myrtle*.

2. [S. Wood, 1844.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Verticordiidæ*.

Verticordiidæ (vėr″ti-kôr-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Verticordia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Verticordia*. The animal has the mantle-margins mostly connected, the siphons sessile, and surrounded by a circular fringe and one pair of small branchiæ. The shell is cordiform, nacreous inside, and the ligament is lodged in a subinternal groove, and has an ossicle.

vertiginate (vėr-tij'i-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *vertiginatus*, pp. of *vertiginare*, whirl around, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling: see *vertigo*.] Turned round; giddy. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Vertiginidæ (vėr-ti-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vertigo* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vertigo*, generally united with *Pupidæ* or *Helicidæ*.

vertiginous (vėr-tij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *vertigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vertiginoso*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a whirling in the head: see *vertigo*.] **1.** Turning round; whirling; rotary: as, a *vertiginous* motion.

The love of money is a *vertiginous* pool, sucking all into it to destroy it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

2. Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, iii. § 3.—**3.** Apt to turn or change; unstable.

"He that robs a church shall be like a wheel," of a *vertiginous* and unstable estate.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 124.

4. Apt to make one giddy; inducing giddiness: as, a *vertiginous* height.

The *vertiginous* disease is not so strong with them that are on the ground as with them that stand on the top of a steeple. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

vertiginously (vėr-tij'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

vertiginousness (vėr-tij'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vertiginous; giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; dizziness.

vertigo (vėr-tī'gō, now usually vėr'ti-gō), *n.* [= F. *vertige* = Sp. *vértigo* = Pg. *vertigem* = It. *vertigine*, < L. *vertigo* (*-gin-*), a turning or whirling round, dizziness, giddiness, < *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1]. Cf. *tiego*.] **1.** Dizziness; giddiness; a condition in which the individual or the objects around him appear to be whirling about. It is called *subjective vertigo* when the patient seems to himself to be turning, and *objective vertigo* when it is the surrounding objects that appear to move.

Our drink shall be prepared gold and amber,
Which we will take until my roof whirl round
With the *vertigo*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonates, typical of the family *Vertiginidæ*.—**Auditory** or **aural vertigo**, Ménière's disease: an affection in which the prominent symptoms are vertigo, deafness, and ringing in the ears: supposed to be a disease of the labyrinth of the ear.—**Essential vertigo**, vertigo for which no cause can be discovered.—**Ocular vertigo**. See *ocular*.—**Paralyzing vertigo**, a disease observed in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland, manifesting itself in diurnal paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, paresis of various parts, and severe rachialgia, lasting seldom more than two minutes. It occurs mostly in summer, and affects mainly males who work on farms. Also called *Gerlier's disease*.

vertu[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *virtue*.

vertu[2], *n.* See *virtu*.

vertuet, vertulest. Old spellings of *virtue, virtueless*.

vertumnal†, *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ver*, spring, with term. as in *autumnal*.] Vernal.

Her [mystical city of peace] breath is sweeter than the new-blown rose; millions of souls lie sucking their life from it; and the smell of her garments is like the smell of Lebanon. Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 333.

Vertumnus (vėr-tum'nus), *n.* [L., the god of the changing year, he who turns or changes himself, < *vertere*, turn, change, + *-umnus*, a formative (= Gr. *-όμενος*) of the ppr. mid. of verbs. Cf. *alumnus*.] **1.** An ancient Roman deity who presided over gardens and orchards, and was worshiped as the god of spring or of the seasons in general.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously applied to certain worms, beetles, and amphipods.

vertuous†, *a.* An old spelling of *virtuous*.

veru (ver'ö), *n.* [L.] A spit.—**Veru montanum**, an oblong rounded projection on the floor of the prostatic section of the urethra: same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

verucous†, *a.* A bad spelling of *verrucous*.

Verulamian (ver-ö-lā'mi-an), *a.* [< *Verulam* (ML. *Verulamium*, *Verolamium*), an ancient British city near the site of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or Francis Bacon (1561–1626), Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans.

A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

veruled (ver'öld), *a.* [< *verule-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, ringed: noting a hunting-horn or similar bearing when the rings around it are of a different tincture from the rest. Also *virolé, viroled*.

verules (ver'ölz), *n.* [Pl. of *verule*, var. of *virole, ferule*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of several small rings one within another concentrically. Also called *vires*.

vervain (vėr'vān), *n.* [Formerly also *vervaine, verveine, vervine, vervin;* < OF. *verveine* = Sp. Pg. It. *verbena*, vervain, < L. *verbena*, a green bough, etc., one of a class of plants used as cooling remedies, hence later verbena, vervain: see *verbena*.] One of several weedy plants of the genus *Verbena*, primarily *V. officinalis*, widely dispersed in warm and temperate regions in both hemispheres. It is a plant a foot or two high, with spreading wiry branches, and very small flowers in slender racemes. It had sacred associations with the Druids, as indeed among the Romans; it has been worn as an amulet, held to be serviceable to witches and against them, used in love-philters, and credited with virtue against a variety of diseases. In Christian times it became associated with the cross, whence much of its repute. It is also called *Juno's-tears, holy-herb, herb-of-grace* or *herb of the cross*, and *pigeon's-grass*. (See *pigeon's-grass*.) The plant has a bitterish and astringent taste, and perhaps some slight febrifugal and other virtue, but is replaced by better remedies. In America several other verbenas receive the name, as *V. hastata*, the blue vervain, a tallish slender plant with small blue flowers, *V. stricta*, the hoary vervain, a hairy plant with larger purple flowers, and *V. urticæfolia*, the white or nettle-leafed vervain, with small white flowers.

With reverence place
The *vervin* on the altar.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

And thou, light *vervain* too, thou must go after,
Provoking easy souls to mirth and laughter.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Bastard or **false vervain.** See *Stachytarpheta*.—**Stinking vervain.** See *stink*.

vervain-mallow (vėr'vān-mal″ō), *n.* A species of mallow, *Malva Alcea*.

verve (vėrv), *n.* [< F. *verve*, rapture, animation, spirit, caprice, whim.] Enthusiasm, especially in what pertains to art and literature; spirit; energy.

If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve* (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him, Who teaches himself has a fool for his master.
Dryden, Ded. of the Æneid.

verveinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *vervain*.

verveled (vėr'veld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varveled*.

vervelle (ver-vel'), *n.* [F.: see *varvels*.] In *medieval armor*, a small staple or loop, especially one of those attached to the steel head-piece, through which the lace was passed for attaching the camail.

vervels (vėr'velz), *n. pl.* Same as *varvels*.

vervet (vėr'vet), *n.* A South African monkey, *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, or *C. lalandi*. It is one of the so-called green monkeys, closely allied to the grivet. Vervets are among the monkeys carried about by organ-grinders.

very (ver'i), *a.* [< ME. *very, verri, verray, verrai, veray, verry, verrey, verrei, verre,* < OF. *verrai, verai, vrai, vray*, F. *vrai* = Pr. *verai*, true, < LL. as if **verācus*, for L. *verax* (*verāc-*), truthful, true, < *verus* (> It. Pg. *vero* = OF. *ver, veir, voir*), true, = OIr. *fīr* = OS. *wār* = OFries. *wer* = MD. *waer*, D. *waar* = MLG. *wār* = OHG. MHG. *wār* (also OHG. *wāri*, MHG. *wære*), G. *wahr*, true, = Goth. *wērs*, in *tuz-wērs*, doubtful; cf. OBulg. *viera* = Russ. *viera*, faith, belief; prob. ult. connected with L. *velle*, will, choose, E. *will:* see *will*[1], *wale*[2]. From the L. *verus* are also ult. E. *verily* (the adv. of *very*), *veracious, veracity* (the abstract noun of *veracious*, and of *very* as representing L. *verax*), *verity, aver*, and the first element in *verify, verisimilar, verdict*, etc.] True; real; actual; veritable: now used chiefly in an intensive sense, or to emphasize the identity of a thing mentioned with that which was in mind: as, to destroy his *very* life; that is the *very* thing that was lost: in the latter use, often with *same:* as, the *very same* fault.

That was the *verray* Croys assayed; for thei founden 3 Crosses, on of oure Lord and 2 of the 2 Theves.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 78.

This is *verry* gold of the myn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The *very* Greekes and Latines themselues tooke pleasure in Riming verses, and vsed it as a rare and gallant thing.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not.
Gen. xxvii. 21.

When all else left my cause,
My *very* adversary took my part.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . *very* God of *very* God.
Nicene Creed, Book of Common Prayer.

We have as *very* a knave in our company [By-ends] as dwelleth in all these parts. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was *very* Heaven!
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

[*Very* is occasionally used in the comparative degree, and more frequently in the superlative.

Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 64.

Is there a *verier* child than I am now?
Donne, Devotions (Works, III. 505).]

In very deed. See *deed* and *indeed*.

very (ver'i), *adv.* [< *very*, *a.* The older adv. form of *very* is *verily*, now somewhat archaic.] **1.** Truly; actually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These sothely [ben] the mesures of the auter in a cubit most *verre*. *Wyclif*, Ezek. xliii. 13.

2. In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly. *Very* does not qualify a verb directly, and hence also, properly and usually, not a past participle: thus, *very much frightened*, because it *frightened him very much;* and so in other cases. This rule, however, is not seldom violated, especially in England: thus, *very pleased*, instead of *very much pleased*.

We can call him no great Author, yet he writes *very* much, and with the infamy of the Court is maintain'd in his libels. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Ye lied, ye lied, my *very* bonny may.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 49).

Your meat sall be of the *very very* best.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 17).

Verzenay (ver-ze-nā'), *n.* [< *Verzenay* (see def.).] Wine produced in the ancient province of Champagne, near Verzenay, a locality southeast of Rheims. (*a*) A white still wine. Compare *Sillery*. (*b*) One of several brands of champagne, excellent drinking-wine, but not considered of the highest class.

Vesalian (vē-sā'li-an), *a.* [< *Vesalius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Associated with the anatomist Vesalius (1514–64): as, the *Vesalian* foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening).

vesania (vē-sā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *vesania*, *væsania*, madness, < *vesanus*, *væsanus*, not of sound mind, < *ve-*, not, + *sanus*, sound, sane: see *sane*[1].] Disease of the mind; insanity.

vese†, *n.* [< ME. *vese*, a rush of wind; cf. *vesen*, *fesen*, drive away: see *feeze*.] A blast of wind; a storm; commotion.

Therout came a rage, and such a *vese*
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

vesi (vā'si), *n.* [Fiji Islands.] A leguminous tree, *Intsia bijuga*, found in tropical Asia, the Seychelles, the Malayan islands, and Polynesia. It is an erect tree 50 feet in height, with something of the aspect of the European beech. In the Fiji Islands this and the tamanu are the best timber-trees, its wood seeming almost indestructible, and being there used for canoes, pillows, kava-bowls, etc. The tree was held sacred by the natives.

vesica (vē-sī'kä), *n.*; pl. *vesicæ* (-sē). [L., the bladder, a blister, a bag, purse, etc.] **1.** In *anat.*, a bladder; a cyst; a sac; especially, the urinary bladder, or urocyst, the permanently pervious part of the allantoic sac.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *vesicle*.—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See *trigonum*.—**Vesica fellea**, the gall-bladder or cholecyst; the hepatic cyst.—**Vesica piscis** (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, a figure of a pointed oval form, made properly by the intersection of two equal circles each of which passes through the center of the other. The actual figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of the early Christians was replaced later by this figure, which was a common emblem in the middle ages, with reference to the Greek ἰχθύς (= fish), a word containing the initial letters of Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς, Σωτήρ (Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Saviour). It is met with sculptured, painted on glass, in ecclesiastical seals, etc. The aureola in representations of the members of the Trinity, of the Virgin, etc., is generally of this form. See cuts under *aureola* and *glory*.—**Vesica prostatica.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (see *prostatic*).—**Vesica urinæ, vesica urinaria**, the urinary bladder.

vesical (ves'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *vésical;* as *vesica* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vesica; cystic; especially, pertaining to the urinary bladder: as, *vesical* arteries, veins, or nerves; *vesical* distention.—**Vesical arteries**, branches of the anterior division of the internal iliac artery distributed to the bladder. The *inferior* is distributed to the lower part of the bladder, to the prostate, and to the vesiculæ seminales, and is also called *vesicoprostatic artery*. The *middle*, a small branch of the superior, is distributed to the base of the bladder and the vesiculæ seminales. The *superior*, that part of the hypogastric artery of the fetus which is not obliterated, supplies the fundus and body of the bladder.—**Vesical calculus**, stone in the bladder.—**Vesical ligaments**, the ligaments of the bladder, the anterior and lateral true ligaments.—**Vesical plexus, sacculus, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Vesical synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane*. See *synovial*.—**Vesical trigone.** Same as *trigonum vesicæ*. See *trigonum*.—**Vesical uvula**, the uvula vesicæ, or uvula of the bladder, a prominence situated at the inferior angle of the trigonum.—**Vesical veins**, the veins collecting the blood that has passed through the capillaries of the bladder. They are more numerous than the corresponding arteries.

vesicant (ves'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicant;* as *vesica* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Producing a bleb or blister; blistering; epispastic; vesicatory.

II. *n.* A vesicating agent; an epispastic or vesicatory, as cantharides; a blister.

Vesicaria (ves-i-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), from the bladdery pod; < L. *vesicaria*, a plant reputed to be efficacious in diseases of the bladder, < *vesica*, bladder: see *vesica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Hesperideæ*. It is characterized by a much-branched stem, stellate pubescence, and flowers which are usually yellow, and are followed by a globose many-seeded silicle with a slender style. There are two species, natives of central Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are herbs with entire sinuate or pinnatifid leaves, hoary with short forking or branching hairs. The North American species formerly referred to this genus belong to *Lesquerella* and *Physaria* and differ from *Vesicaria* in having smaller flowers and pods, the latter with a more or less nerved septum. *V. utriculata* of the south of Europe produces conspicuous fruit-pouches of the size of a large pea. The species of *Lesquerella* are particularly abundant in Texas, but extend north to the Saskatchewan, Labrador, and Greenland, and one, *L. arctica*, becomes, at latitude 81°44′, in Grinnell Land, one of the most persistent of arctic plants, and forms a dome-like tuft about 4 inches high, sending down very long deep roots.

vesicate (ves'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vesicated*, ppr. *vesicating*. [< *vesica* + *-ate*[2].] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; inflame and separate the cuticle of; blister.

Celsus proposes that in all these internal wounds the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Vesicating collodion, collodion containing cantharides in solution, used as an external application to produce a blister.—**Vesicating plaster.** See *plaster*.

vesication (ves-i-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *vésication;* as *vesicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of blisters; a blister.

vesicatory (ves'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vésicatoire;* as *vesicate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Vesicant; epispastic: as, a *vesicatory* beetle.

II. *n.*; pl. *vesicatories* (-riz). An irritating substance applied to the skin for the purpose of causing a blister.

vesicle (ves'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *vésicule*, < L. *vesicula*, a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of *vesica*, bladder, blister: see *vesica*.] **1.** Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like, in a body; a membranous or vesicular vessel or cavity; a little sac or cyst. Also *vesicule*. (*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small bladder or sac: a generic term of wide application to various hollow structures, otherwise of very different character and requiring specification by a qualifying word. Many such formations are embryonic and so transitory, and have other distinctive names when matured. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serous fluid. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small bladder, or bladder-like air-cavity. Also *vesica*.

2. A minute hollow sphere or bubble of water or other liquid.—**Acoustic vesicle.** Same as *auditory vesicle*.—**Allantoic** or **allantoid vesicle.** Same as *allantois*.—**Auditory vesicle.** See *auditory*, and cut under *Synaptidæ*.—**Blastodermic vesicle.** See *blastodermic*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior*, the three membranous vesicular expansions of which the brain primitively consists, corresponding to the fore-brain, mid-brain, and hind-brain, the various thickenings and foldings of the walls of the vesicles giving rise to the substance of the brain, and the modified communicating cavities of the vesicles becoming the ventricles of the brain. These vesicles appear (unlettered) in the cut under *embryo*. The three commonly become five by subdivision of two of them, corresponding to the five main encephalic segments which are recognized in most vertebrates, and may be specified by the name of the segment to which they respectively give rise, as the *prosencephalic*, etc., *vesicle* (see cut under *vi. cerebral*). Certain other vesicular protrusions of the embryonic encephalon provide for the formation of so much of the organs of the special senses of smell and sight as is derived from the brain, one being the *rhinencephalic vesicle*, the other the *ocular*, *ophthalmic*, or *optic vesicle;* both of these are paired. See cuts under *amnion* and *cerebral* (cut 4).—**Embryonal vesicle**, in *bot.* See *embryonal*.—**Germinal vesicle.** See *germinal*.—**Graafian vesicle**, a cavity in the ovary which contains an ovum; the capsule or calyx of an ovum, which, when the ovum is ripe, is ruptured to discharge the ovum into the peritoneal cavity, or the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Also called *Graafian follicle*.—**Malignant vesicle**, anthrax.—**Marginal, ocular, optic vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Ophthalmic vesicle.** Same as *ocular vesicle*.—**Ovarian, polar, Polian, prostatic**, etc., **vesicle.** See the adjectives.—**Purkinjean vesicle**, or **vesicle of Purkinje**, the germinal vesicle.—**Rhinencephalic vesicle**, the vesicular protrusion of a part of the prosencephalon of the embryo to form the rhinencephalon. Its hollow is primitively continuous with that of a lateral cerebral ventricle, and may persist as a rhinocœlia, but it is usually obliterated.—**Seminal vesicles**, two membranous receptacles for the semen, situated one on each side of the base of the bladder, between it and the rectum. In man each consists of a tube of about the size of a quill, of from 4 to 6 inches in length when unrolled, somewhat coiled, and repeatedly doubled upon itself, ending opposite the base of the prostate by uniting with a vas deferens to form an ejaculatory duct. Seminal vesicles exist in the males of many animals, being in general hollow offsets from or diverticula of the deferent duct of the testis or its equivalent, but also existing under many different modifications, especially in invertebrates. The more comprehensive name of such formations is *spermatocyst*. The corresponding structure in the female of some invertebrates, for the reception and detention of the male secretion, is a *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Nematoidea*, *Proteolepas*, and *Rhabdocœla*.—**Serous vesicle**, the false amnion (which see, under *amnion*).—**Umbilical vesicle**, the yolk-cavity of any vertebrate, when it has formed a sac or cyst hanging from the umbilicus, its cavity being continuous with the intestinal cavity of the embryo. It is the seat of the earliest blood-circulation, and the organ of nutrition for the whole period of fetal life in anallantoic animals; but in those animals which develop an allantois and amnion, and especially a placenta, its function is temporary, being soon superseded by that of the allantois. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.—**Vasoperitoneal vesicle.** See *vasoperitoneal*.

vesicocele (ves'i-kō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Cystocele; hernia of the bladder.

vesicoprostatic (ves″i-kō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the prostate gland.—**Vesicoprostatic artery.** Same as *inferior vesical artery*. See *vesical arteries*, under *vesical*.

vesicopubic (ves″i-kō-pū'bik), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the pubes: as, a *vesicopubic* ligament.

vesicotomy (ves-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *vesica*, the bladder, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of incising a bladder, usually the urinary bladder.

vesico-umbilical (ves″i-kō-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the umbilicus.—**Vesico-umbilical ligament**, the urachus.

vesico-uterine (ves″i-kō-ū'tėr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the urinary bladder and to the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine ligaments**, two semilunar folds which pass from the posterior surface of the bladder to the neck of the uterus.—**Vesico-uterine pouch.** See *pouch*.

vesicovaginal (ves″i-kō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the bladder and to the vagina: as, the *vesicovaginal* septum. Also *vaginovesical*.—**Vesicovaginal fistula**, an abnormal communication between the bladder and the vagina, generally resulting from sloughing of the parts consequent upon prolonged pressure of the head of the child in difficult labor. See *Simon's* and *Sims's operations*, under *operation*.—**Vesicovaginal plexus.** See *plexus*.

vesicula (vē-sik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *vesiculæ* (-lē). [L.] A vesicle.—**Vesiculæ seminales**, the seminal vesicles (which see, under *vesicle*).—**Vesicula fellea**, the gall-bladder.—**Vesicula prostatica**, the prostatic vesicle (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Vesicula serosa.** Same as *false amnion* (which see, under *amnion*).

vesicular (vē-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *vésiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *vesicular*, < L. *vesicula*, vesicle: see *vesicle*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a vesicle; of the form or nature of a vesicle; cystic; bladdery. (*b*) Having a vesicle; vesiculate; full of or consisting of vesicles, especially when they are small and numerous; areolar; cellular: as, the *vesicular* tissue of the lungs; a *vesicular* polyp.—**2.** In *bot.*, pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; appearing as if composed of small bladders; bladdery.

The terms Parenchymatous, Areolar, Utricular, and *Vesicular*, when applied to vegetable tissues, may be considered as synonymous. *Balfour*.

3. In *geol.*, the epithet applied to rocks having a cellular structure, the cavities being rather large and well rounded, but not very abundant. A vesicular structure is intermediate in character between those denominated *cellular* and *slaggy;* but these distinctions are not usually very distinctly marked or very carefully maintained.—**Normal vesicular murmur.** See *murmur*.—**Posterior vesicular column**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular ascidian polypst**, the *Vesiculariidæ*.—**Vesicular column of the spinal cord**, the ganglionic column, composed of a series of nerve-cells.—**Vesicular columns of Clarke.** See *columns of Clarke*, under *column*.—**Vesicular cylinder**, Clarke's column. See *column*, and cut of *spinal cord* (under *spinal*).—**Vesicular eczema.** See *eczema*.—**Vesicular emphysema.** See *emphysema*.—**Vesicular erysipelas**, erysipelas associated with the formation of vesicles.—**Vesicular fever**, pemphigus.—**Vesicular flies.** See *Vesiculosa*.—**Vesicular glands**, in *bot.*, glands containing a volatile oil, placed just beneath the epidermis of the leaf, as in St.-John's-wort and myrtle, or of the bark, as in the orange.—**Vesicular quality**, the quality of sound in vesicular respiratory murmur.—**Vesicular râle.** See *râle*.—**Vesicular resonance.** See *resonance*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.—**Vesicular stomatitis.** Same as *aphthous stomatitis* (which see, under *stomatitis*).—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** See *synovial*.—**Vesicular theory**, the theory (now abandoned) that the minute drops of mist, cloud, and fog are hollow vesicles or bubbles.—**Vesicular worms†**, the cystic worms, or cysticerci and hydatids. They were formerly regarded as adult organisms, several genera of different families of which were named.

Vesicularia (ves″i-kū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. V. Thompson): see *vesicular*.] The typical genus of *Vesicularriidæ*. *V. spinosa* is an example.

Vesicularriidæ (ves-i-kū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vesicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, whose typical genus is *Vesicularia*, having the cells, of delicate structure and tubular form, clustered on slender flexible stems.

vesicularly (vē-sik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a vesicular manner; as respects vesicles.

Vesiculata, Vesiculatæ (vē-sik-ū-lā'tä, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **vesiculatus:* see *vesiculate*.] **1.** The campanularian polyps, or calyptoblastic hydromedusans. See *Calyptoblastea* and *Campanulariæ*.—**2.** A division of radiolarians.

vesiculate (vē-sik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **vesiculatus*, < L. *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle*.] Having a vesicle or vesicles; formed into or forming vesicular tissue; vesicular.

vesiculate (vē-sik′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesiculated*, ppr. *vesiculating*. [< *vesiculate*, *a.*] To become vesicular.

vesiculation (vē-sik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *vesiculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of vesicles; vesication; a number of vesicles or blebs, as of the skin in some diseases; also, a vesicular or bladdery condition; inflation.

vesicule (ves′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *vésicule*: see *vesicle*.] Same as *vesicle*.

vesiculi, *n.* Plural of *vesiculus*.

Vesiculiferi (vē-sik-ū-lif′e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **vesiculifer*: see *vesiculous* and *-fer*.] Same as *Physomycetes*.

vesiculiferous (vē-sik-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or bearing vesicles; vesiculate; physophorous.

vesiculiform (vē-sik′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vesicula*, a vesicle, + *forma*, form.] Like a vesicle; vesicular; bladdery.

vesiculobronchial (vē-sik″ū-lō-brong′ki-al), *a.* Combining vesicular and bronchial qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory*.

vesiculocavernous (vē-sik″ū-lō-kav′ėr-nus), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration.** See *respiration*.

Vesiculosa, Vesiculosæ (vē-sik-ū-lō′sä, -sē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), neut. or fem. pl. of L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters: see *vesiculous*.] In *entom.*, a family of dipterous insects, the vesicular flies, having a bladdery abdomen; the *Cyrtidæ* or *Acroceridæ*.

vesiculose (vē-sik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders: see *vesiculous*.] Full of vesicles; vesiculate; vesicular.

vesiculotubular (vē-sik″ū-lō-tū′bū-lär), *a.* Combining vesicular and tubular qualities: applied to a respiratory sound.—**Vesiculotubular respiration**, a respiratory sound in which the normal vesicular murmur is heard, but with an added tubular or blowing quality.

vesiculotympanitic (vē-sik″ū-lō-tim-pa-nit′-ik), *a.* Partaking of both vesicular and tympanitic qualities: applied to a percussion note.—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance.** See *resonance*.

vesiculous (vē-sik′ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *vésiculeux*, < L. *vesiculosus*, full of bladders or blisters, < *vesicula*, a little bladder or blister: see *vesicle*.] Same as *vesiculose*.

vesiculus (vē-sik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *vesiculi* (-lī). Same as *vesicle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 551. [Rare.]

Vespa (ves′pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *vespa*, a wasp, = E. *wasp*, q. v.] A Linnean genus of aculeate hymenopterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted to certain social wasps and hornets of the modern family *Vespidæ*, as the common wasp, *V. vulgaris*, and the common hornet, *V. crabro*. See cuts under *hornet* and *wasp*. It at first corresponded to Latreille's family *Diploptera*, but is now restricted to forms having the abdomen sessile, broad and truncate at the base, metathorax very short and truncate, and the basal nervure of the fore wings joining the subcostal at some distance before the stigma. They are short-bodied wasps with folded wings, and are commonly known in the United States as *yellow-jackets* or *hornets*. Their nests consist of a series of combs arranged one below another, and enveloped in a papery covering. In tropical regions these nests reach an immense size, those of a Ceylonese species often measuring 6 feet in length. Twenty species occur in the United States and 14 in Europe. *V. maculata* of North America is the so-called *white-faced hornet*, and is isotypical with the European *V. crabro*. The latter has been introduced into the United States, and occurs in New York and New England.

vesper (ves′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *vesper*, the evening star, < OF. *vespre*, evening, the evening star, *vespres*, even-song, vespers, F. *vêpre*, evening, *vêpres*, vespers, = Sp. *véspero*, the evening star, = Pg. *vespero*, the evening star, = It. *vespero*, evening, the evening star, vespers, *vespro*, vespers, < L. *vesper*, evening, even, eventide, the evening star, poet. the west, the inhabitants of the west, also, and more frequently, fem. *vespera*, the evening, eventide, = Gr. ἑσπερος, evening, the evening star, Hesper, of the evening, ἑσπέρα, evening, = OBulg. *večerŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *večer* = Pol. *wieczor* = Russ. *večerŭ*, evening, = Lith. *vakaras* = Lett. *vakars*, evening; akin to Skt. *vasati*, night, and to E. *west*. Cf. *Hesper*.] **1.** The evening star, a name given to the planet Venus when she is east of the sun and appears after sunset; hence, the evening.

> Black *vesper's* pageants. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 8.

2. *pl.* [< LL. *vespera*. ML. *vesperæ*, < *vespera*, evening.] In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the sixth or next to the last of the canonical hours. The observance of this hour is mentioned in the third century by St. Cyprian. The chief features of the Western vespers, besides the psalms and varying hymn, are the Magnificat and the collect for the day. The chief features of the Greek vespers (ἑσπερινός) are the psalms, the ancient hymn "Joyful Light," the prokeimenon, and the Nunc Dimittis. The old English name for vespers is *even-song*. The Anglican public evening prayer, also called *even-song*, is mainly a combination and condensation of the Sarum vespers and complin, the part of the office from the first Lord's Prayer to the Magnificat inclusive representing vespers. [Occasionally used in the singular.]

> They [the priests] concluded that dayes ceremonies with their *Vespers*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.
>
> The far bell of *vesper*, . . .
> Seeming to weep the dying day's decay.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 108.

Sicilian Vespers. See *Sicilian*.—**Vesper mouse.** See *vesper-mouse*.

vesperal (ves′pėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *vesperalis*, of the evening, < L. *vesper*, *vespera*, evening: see *vesper*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That part of the antiphonarium which contains the chants for vespers. *Lee's Glossary*.

vesper-bell (ves′pėr-bel), *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.

> Hark the little *vesper-bell*,
> Which biddeth me to prayer!
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vii.

vesper-bird (ves′pėr-bėrd), *n.* The common bay-winged bunting of the United States, *Poœcetes gramineus*: so called from its song, often heard as the shades of night fall. See *Poœcetes*, and cut under *grassfinch*. *J. Burroughs*.

Vesperimus (ves-pėr′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), < L. *vesper*, the evening, hence the west, + *mus*, mouse.] The leading genus of American vesper-mice, having as type the common white-footed deer-mouse of North America, usually called *Hesperomys leucopus*. The name was originally proposed as a subgenus, but *Hesperomys* has lately (1891) been shown to be untenable in any sense, and by the rules of nomenclature the species above mentioned must be called *Peromyscus leucopus* (Rafinesque). See cut under *deer-mouse*.

vesper-mouse (ves′pėr-mous), *n.*; pl. *vesper-mice* (-mīs). A mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Peromyscus*, or a related form; in the plural, native American mice and murine rodents collectively; the *Sigmodontes*, as distinguished from the *Mures*, indigenous to the old world. See the technical words. *S. F. Baird*, 1857.

vesper-sparrow (ves′pėr-spar″ō), *n.* The vesper-bird. *Coues*.

Vespertilio (ves-pėr-til′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vespertilio*(*n*-), a bat, so called from its flying about in the evening, prob. for **vespertinio*(*n*-), < *vespertinus*, of the evening: see *vespertine*.] A Linnean genus of mammals, the fourth and last genus of the Linnean order *Primates*, containing 6 species, and coextensive with the modern order *Chiroptera*. Most of the longer-known bats have been placed in *Vespertilio*. By successive eliminations, the genus has been restricted to about 40 small species, of both hemispheres, as Natter's bat of Europe, *V. natteri*, and the little brown bat of the United States, *V. fuscus*, and is regarded as the type of a family *Vespertilionidæ*. The genus includes many of the smallest and most delicately formed bats, like those just named, having ample wings, the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, no leafy appendage to the nose, no special development of the ears, six grinding teeth in each half of each jaw, and four upper and six lower incisors. See *bat*[2] and *Vespertilionidæ*.

Vespertilionidæ (ves-pėr-til-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of chiropterous mammals, of which the genus *Vespertilio* is the type, belonging to the naked-nosed section (*Gymnorhina*) of insectivorous or microchiropterous bats. It is distinguished, like other *Gymnorhina*, from the *Histiophora*, or leaf-nosed section, by the absence of any nasal appendage, and from the true blood-sucking bats by the character of the dentition and digestive organs, and from other *Gymnorhina* by having the tail inclosed in an ample interfemoral membrane, and special characters of the teeth and skull. The nearest relationships are with the molossoid bats (*Molossidæ* and *Noctilionidæ*). The family contains numerous genera, as *Vespertilio*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, *Atalapha*, *Antrozous*, *Nycticejus*, *Lasiurus*, etc., and about 150 species (or more than one third of the whole order *Chiroptera*) of small bats of most parts of the world. Some of these are also very rich in individuals, and among the best-known representatives of the whole order. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies, *Vespertilioninæ* and *Nyctitejinæ*. See cut under *Synotus*.

Vespertilioninæ (ves-pėr-til″i-ō-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, containing about nine tenths of the family, and represented by *Vespertilio* and about 6 other genera.

vespertilionine (ves-pėr-til′i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Vespertilio*(*n*-) + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling a bat of the restricted genus *Vespertilio*; of or pertaining to the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*.—**Vespertilionine alliance**, one of two series of microchiropteran bats, having the tail inclosed in the interfemoral membrane and a diastema between the middle upper incisors, containing the families *Rhinolophidæ*, *Nycteridæ*, and *Vespertilionidæ*. The tribe is contrasted with the *emballonurine alliance*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Vespertilioninæ* or of the vespertilionine alliance.

vespertinal (ves′pėr-tin-al), *a.* [< *vespertine* + *-al*.] Same as *vespertine*. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 73.

vespertine (ves′pėr-tin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *vespertino*, < L. *vespertinus*, of or belonging to the evening, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening. *Sir T. Herbert*.—**2.** In *bot.*, opening in the evening, as a flower.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting one of Prof. H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It corresponds to No. X. of the numbered series of the Pennsylvania Survey, and includes the Pocono sandstone and Conglomerate, forming the base of the Carboniferous, and lying immediately beneath the Mauch Chunk Red Shale (the "Umbral" of Rogers's nomenclature). See *Pocono sandstone*, under *sandstone*.

4. In *zoöl.*, crepuscular; flying or otherwise specially active in the twilight of evening, as an insect, a bat, or a bird: as, the *vespertine* or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*.—**5.** In *astron.*, descending from the meridian to the horizon at the time of sunset.

Vesperugo (ves-pe-rō′gō), *n.* [NL. (Keyserling and Blasius), < L. *vesperugo*, a bat, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*, and cf. *Vespertilio*.] The most extensive genus of bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Vespertilioninæ*, typified by the European *V. serotinus*. They have the incisors $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, the premolars $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{2}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{3}$, and a well-developed post-calcaneal lobule of the interfemoral membrane. They are divided into several subgenera, as *Vesperus*, *Scotozous*, *Rhogeëssa*, and *Lasionycteris*. The genus is remarkable for its wide distribution in both hemispheres, extending from near the arctic circle to the Strait of Magellan.

vespiary (ves′pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vespiaries* (-riz). [Prop. **vespary* (the form *vespiary* being irreg. conformed to *apiary*), < L. *vespa*, a wasp: see *wasp*.] A hornets' nest; the habitation of social wasps; also, the colony or aggregate of wasps in such a nest. See *Vespa*, and cut under *wasp*, and compare *apiary* and *formicary*.

Vespidæ (ves′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Vespa* + *-idæ*.] A family of diplopterous aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Vespa*; the social wasps and hornets. They are characterized by their two-spurred middle tibiæ and simple tarsal claws. Every species exists in the three forms of male, female or queen, and worker. The males and workers die in the fall, and the impregnated queen alone hibernates. She forms a new colony in the spring, giving birth at first only to workers, and later to males and females. The nests are made of paper, and the young are fed by the workers with nectar and animal and vegetable juices. The principal genera besides *Vespa* are *Polistes* and *Polybia*. See *Vespa*, and cuts under *wasp*, *hornet*, and *Polistes*.

vespiform (ves′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *forma*, form.] Wasp-like; resembling a wasp or hornet to some extent or in some respects: noting certain moths. See *hornet-moth*.

vespillo† (ves-pil′ō), *n.* [L., also *vespulla*, also, according to Festus, *vespa*, one of the bearers who carried out the bodies of dead poor at night, < *vesper*, evening: see *vesper*.] Among the Romans, one who carried out the dead in the evening for burial. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 38.

vespine (ves′pin), *a.* [< L. *vespa*, wasp, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to wasps; wasp-like. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, IV. 176.

vessel (ves′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vessell*; < ME. *vessel*, *vesselle*, *fessel*, < OF. *vessel*, *veissel*, *vaissel*, F. *vaisseau* = Sp. *vasillo* = Pg. *vasilha* = It. *vascello*, a vessel, < L. *vascellum* (in an inscription), a small vase or urn, dim. of *vas*, a vase, urn: see *vase*. In def. 6 the word is orig. collective, ME. *vessel*, *vessell*, < OF. **vesselle*, *vaisselle*, F. *vaisselle*, vessels or plate collectively; < *vessel*, *vaissel*, a vessel: see above.] **1.** A utensil for holding liquors and other things, as a cask, a barrel, a bottle, a kettle, a pot, a cup, or a dish.

> The Arm and the Hond (that he putte in oure Lordes syde, whan he appered to him, aftre his Resurrexioun . . .) is zit lyggynge in a *Vesselle* with outen the Tombe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 172.
>
> Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's *vessel*. Ps. ii. 9.
>
> The empty *vessel* makes the greatest sound. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4. 73.

Specifically, in *metal.*, the converter in which Bessemer steel is made. See *steel*[1].

As far as my observation goes, metallurgical writers almost invariably use the word converter, while in the steel works the word *vessel* is almost always used.
H. M. Howe, Metal. of Steel, p. 339.

2. A ship; a craft of any kind: usually a larger craft than a boat, but in law often construed to mean any floating structure.

Let 's to the seaside, ho!
As well to see the *vessel* that 's come in
As to throw out our eyes for brave Othello.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 37.

He sent it with a small *vessel*
That there was quickly gaun to sea.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 353).

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any duct or canal in which a fluid, as blood or lymph, is secreted, contained, or conveyed, as an artery, vein, capillary, lymphatic, or spermatic; especially, a blood-vessel. A part or organ pervaded or well provided with vessels is said to be *vascular*. —**4.** In *bot.*, same as *duct*—that is, a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, and consequently form a long continuous canal. The walls of the vessel or duct may be variously marked by pits, or by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings.

5. Figuratively, something conceived as formed to receive or contain; hence, especially in Scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a recipient.

He is a chosen *vessel* unto me, to bear my name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.
Acts ix. 15.

What if God, willing to shew his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much long-suffering the *vessels* of wrath fitted to destruction? Rom. ix. 22.

6†. Vessels collectively; plate.

The *vessel* of the temple he with him ladde.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 158.

'Goth, bringeth forth the *vessealx*," quod he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 204.

Of gold ther is a borde, & tretels ther bi,
Of siluer other *vesselle* gilte fulle richeli.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 152.

Acoustic, ambulacral, annular, ascending, blind, capillary, cardiac, coronary, dorsal, gluteal, intercostal vessel. See the adjectives.—**Lacteal vessels,** lymphatics which absorb chyle from the intestinal canal. See *lacteal, n.*—**Laticiferous, lymphatic, Malpighian, merchant vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Milk vessel.** See *milk-vessel.*—**Obliterated vessel.** See *obliterate.*—**Scalariform, spiral, umbilical,** etc., **vessel.** See the adjectives.—**Squeezed-in vessel.** See *squeeze.*—**The weaker vessel,** a phrase applied, now often jocularly, to a woman, in allusion to 1 Pet. iii. 7: "Giving honour unto the wife as unto *the weaker vessel.*"

I must comfort *the weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 6.

vessel† (ves'el), *v. t.* [< ME. *vesselen*; < *vessel*, *n.*] To put into a vessel.

Aloes tweyne unces epatike;
Let *vessel* it, and set it uppe in smyke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

Take that earth and . . . *vessel* it, and in that . . . set the seed. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 529.

vesselful (ves'el-fûl), *n.* [< *vessel* + *-ful.*] As much as a vessel will hold.

vesselingt, *n.* [ME. *vessellinge*; < *vessel* + *-ing*[1].] Vessels collectively.

Whenne thai beth colde in pitched *vessellinge*
And cleyed close hem up.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

vesselmentt, *n.* [< ME. *vesselment, vesselement*, < OF. *vaissellement*, vessels, plate, furniture, < *vaisselle*, vessels, plate: see *vessel.*] Plate; furniture. *Halliwell.*

Curteynes or outher vestyment,
Or any outher *vesselement.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 62.

Deuised he the *vesselment*, the vestures clene,
Wyth slyȝt of his ciences, his souerayn to loue.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1288.

vesses (ves'ez), *n.* [Also *vessets*; prob. connected with ME. *fasel*, a fringe, AS. *fæs*, thread, fiber.] A sort of worsted. *Halliwell.*

vessignon (ves'i-nyon), *n.* [< F. *vessignon*, a wind-gall (on a horse), < L. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister: see *vesica.*] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a wind-gall.

vest (vest), *n.* [< F. *veste*, a vest, jacket, = Sp. Pg. *veste* = It. *veste, vesta*, < L. *vestis*, a garment, gown, robe, vestment, clothing, vesture, = Goth. *wasti*, clothes; cf. Gr. *ἑσθής*, dress, clothing; < √ *ves* = Gr. *ἕννυναι* (√ *Fεσ*), clothe, = Skt. √ *vas*, put on (clothes), = Goth. *wasjan* = AS. *werian*, put on (clothes), wear: see *wear*[1]. From the L. *vestis* are also ult. E. *vest, v., vestment, vestry, vesture, divest, invest, travesty*, etc.] **1.** An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment; a vestment. [Archaic.]

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 241.

The rivets of the *vest*
Which girds in steel his ample breast.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

2. Figuratively, garment; dress; array; vesture.

Not seldom, clad in radiant *vest*,
Deceitfully goes forth the morn.
Wordsworth, Near the Spring of the Hermitage.

Wherever he be flown, whatever *vest*
The being hath put on which lately here
So many-friended was. *Lowell*, Agassiz, vi. 2.

3. A body-garment for men's wear, at different times of distinct types. (*a*) Originally, a garment like a cassock, said by Pepys to have been adopted by Charles II. as the fashion for his court, and ridiculed by Louis XIV. of France, who put his servants into such vests.

You are not to learn,
At these Years, how absolutely necessary a rich *Vest*
And a Perruque are to a Man that aims at their [ladies']
Favours. *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

The *vest* is gathered up before them [figures on medals] like an apron, which you must suppose filled with fruits as well as the cornu-copiæ. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Under his doublet Charles appeared in a *vest*, "being a long cassock," as Pepys explains, "close to the body, of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

(*b*) A body-garment of later times; especially, the waistcoat in the ordinary modern sense—that is, a short garment without sleeves, buttoning down the front, and having the back concealed by the coat.

Numerous pegs with coats and "pants" and "*vests*"—as he was in the habit of calling waistcoats and pantaloons or trousers—hanging up as if the owner had melted out of them. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

If tailors would only print upon waistcoats, I would give double price for a *vest* bearing this inscription.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxvi.

4. An outer garment, or part of such a garment, for women. Especially—(*a*) A sort of jacket with or without sleeves, and known by many different names according to changing fashion: as, Breton *vest*, Oriental *vest*, etc. (*b*) A trimming or facing of the front of the bodice, sometimes with a different material, and following more or less closely the form of a man's vest: a fashion often reappearing. Over the vest of this form a coat is generally worn.

5. An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. *Vest* and *undervest* are more common in England; *undershirt* in the United States.

vest (vest), *v.* [< OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir* = Sp. Pg. *vestir* = It. *vestire*, < L. *vestire*, clothe, dress, < *vestis*, a garment, clothing: see *vest, n.* Cf. *wear*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clothe with or as with a garment, vest, or vestment; robe; dress; cover, surround, or encompass closely.

Vested all in white, pure as her mind.
Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

2. To invest or clothe, as with authority; put in possession (of); endow; put more or less formally in occupation (of): followed by *with*.

To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the Monarch's Pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky Youth, in vain.
Prior, To Mr. Howard.

3. To place or put in possession or at the disposal of; give or confer formally or legally an immediate fixed right of present or future possession, occupancy, or enjoyment of; commit to: followed by *in*.

So, instead of getting licenses in mortmain to enable him to *vest* his lands *in* the Gild of the Holy Cross, he made a deed of feoffment, *vesting* them *in* persons therein named. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

I will not trust executive power, *vested in* the hands of a single magistrate, to keep the vigils of liberty.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

4. To lay out, as money or capital; invest: as, to *vest* money in land. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To put on clothing or vestments.

Even in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was the common custom for priests, at least in England, to *vest* in the sanctuary. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 888.

2. To come or descend; devolve; take effect, as a title or right: with *in*.

The supreme power could not be said to *vest in* them exclusively. *Brougham.*

It is already the usage to speak of a trust as a thing that *vests*, and as a thing that may be divested.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 27, note.

To vest in interest, to pass or devolve as matter of right or title irrespective of any immediate right of possession. —**To vest in possession,** to pass in possession or immediate right of possession. See *vested.*

Vesta (ves'tä), *n.* [L., = Gr. Ἑστία, the goddess of the hearth, √ *vas*, Skt. √ *ush*, burn: see *ustion, Aurora, Easter.*] **1.** One of the chief divinities of the ancient Romans, equivalent to the Greek Hestia, one of the twelve great Olympians, the virgin goddess of the hearth, presiding over both the private family altar and the central altar of the city, the tribe, or the race. She was worshiped along with the Penates at every meal, when the family assembled round the altar or hearth, which was in the center of the house. Æneas was said to have carried the sacred fire (which was her symbol) from Troy, and brought it to Italy, and it was preserved at Rome by the state in the sanctuary of the goddess, which stood in the Forum. To guard this fire from becoming extinguished, it was watched and tended by six stainless virgins, called *vestals*. The Roman temples of Vesta were circular, preserving the form of the primitive huts of the Latin race, because it was in such a hut that the sacred fire was first tended by the young girls while their parents and brothers were absent in the chase or pasture-ground. See also cuts under *hut-urn* and *monopteron*.


The Giustiniani Statue of Vesta (Hestia).—Torlonia Museum, Rome.

2. The fourth and brightest planetoid, discovered by Olbers in 1807.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A wax match which may be ignited by friction.

The door of a small closet here attracted the young man's attention; and, striking a *vesta*, he opened it and entered. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 178.

vestal (ves'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestale*, n., = Sp. Pg. *vestal* = It. *vestale*, < L. *Vestalis*, of Vesta, as a noun (sc. *virgo*) a vestal virgin, < *Vesta*, Vesta: see *Vesta.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Vesta, the classical goddess of the sacred fire and of the household and the state.

When thou shouldst come,
Then my cot with light should shine
Purer than the *vestal* fire.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a vestal virgin or a nun.

Vestal modesty. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 38.

My *vestal* habit me contenting more
Than all the robes adorning me before.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

II. *n.* **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was kept perpetually burning upon her altar. The vestals were at first four in number, afterward six. They entered the service of the goddess at from six to ten years of age, their term of service lasting thirty years. They were then permitted to retire and to marry, but few did so, for, as vestals, they were treated with great honor, and had important public privileges. Their persons were inviolable, any offense against them being punished with death, and they were treated in all their relations with the highest distinction and reverence. A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was immured alive in an underground vault amid public mourning. There were very few such instances; in one of them, under Domitian, the chief of the vestals was put to death under a false charge trumped up by the emperor.

Hence—**2.** A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; sometimes, a virgin who devotes her life entirely to the service of religion; a nun; a religieuse.

Shall 's go hear the *vestals* sing?
Shak., Pericles, iv. 5. 7.

She would a dedicated *vestal* prove,
And give her virgin vows to heaven and love.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 94.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The geometrid moth *Sterrha sacraria*: popularly so called in England. (*b*) A gossamer-winged butterfly; any member of the *Vestales*.

Vestalest (ves-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *vestal.*] A group of butterflies; the vestals, virgins, or gossamer-winged butterflies.

vestamentt, *n.* Same as *vestment.*

His *vestaments* sit as if they grew upon him.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

vested (ves'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Clothed; especially, wearing, or having assumed, state robes or some ceremonial costume: as, a *vested* choir.

A troop of yellow-*vested* white-haired Jews,
Bound for their own land, where redemption dawns.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. In *her.*, clothed; draped: used especially when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing. This blazon is more

usual when only a part of the body is represented. Also *clothed*.—**3.** Not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed. In *law*: (*a*) Already acquired; existing, in contemplation of law, in a certain person as owner: as, a law is not to be construed so as to impair *vested* rights without compensation. See *right*. (*b*) Noting the quality of a present absolute right or interest, as distinguished from that which is defeasible. Thus, a legacy is said to be *vested* when given in such terms that the legatee has a present right to its future payment which is not defeasible, and he can therefore extinguish it by release. (*c*) Noting the quality of a present estate even though defeasible, as distinguished from that the very existence of which is contingent. Thus, a devise of land is said to be *vested* when the circumstances are such that the legatee is existing and known, and would be immediately entitled to possession were the precedent estate to terminate, although the time may not have come when he is entitled to receive it, and although it is possible that before that time comes another person may come into being who will take in preference to him. Meanwhile it is said to be *vested in interest*, but not *vested in possession*.—**Vested remainder.** See *remainder*, 3.

vester (ves'tėr), *n.* One who invests money or other property; an investor. [Rare.]

But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vesters* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods. *Southey*, To W. S. Landor, Aug. 22, 1829.

vestiarian (ves-ti-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *vestiary* + *-an*.] Same as *vestiary*.

vestiary (ves'ti-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vestiaire*, a., = Sp. *vestuario* = Pg. *vestiario*, *vestuario*, n., = It. *vestiario*, a. and n., < L. *vestiarius*, of or pertaining to clothes, neut. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, ML. a robing-room, vestry, < *vestis*, clothing: see *vest*. Cf. *vestry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to costume or dress. *Bp. Hall*, Select Thoughts, § 93.

II. *n.*; pl. *vestiaries* (-riz). **1.** A room or place for the keeping of vestments, garments, or clothes; a wardrobe. *Fuller*. [Rare.]—**2.** Garb; clothing.

If I throw my cloak over a fugitive slave to steal him, it is so short and straight, so threadbare and chinky, that he would be recognized by the idlest observer who had seen him seven years ago in the market-place; but if thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicolored and cloudlike *vestiary*, puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling, nobody could guess well what animal was under it, much less what man. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

3†. A vestibule; a place of entrance; a court.

Thei wenten . . . in the hows of a manner man in Bahurym, that had a pit in his *vestiary*.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [Sam.] xvii. 18.

vestibula, *n.* Plural of *vestibulum*.

vestibular (ves-tib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *vestibule* + ★*-ar*[3].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vestibule, in any sense.—**Vestibular artery**, a branch of the internal auditory artery distributed, in the form of a minute capillary network, in the substance of the membranous labyrinth.—**Vestibular membrane.** Same as *membrane of Reissner* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Vestibular nerve**, the branch of the auditory nerve distributed to the vestibule.—**Vestibular passage.** Same as *scala vestibuli* (which see, under *scala*).—**Vestibular saccule** or **sacculus.** See *saccule*.—**Vestibular seta**, the bristle that projects from the vestibule of the *Vorticellidæ*: originally called in French *soie de Lachmann*. *W. S. Kent*.

vestibulate (ves-tib'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *vestibule* + *-ate*[1].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having a vestibule, in any sense; formed into a vestibule; vestibular.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *n.* [< F. *vestibule* = Sp. *vestíbulo* = Pg. It. *vestibulo*, < L. *vestibulum*, a forecourt, entrance-court, an entrance; variously explained: (*a*) 'a place separated from the (main) abode,' < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*, abode (see *stable*[1]); (*b*) 'abode,' < √ *ves*, Skt. √ *vas*, dwell (see *was*); (*c*) possibly 'the place where the outer clothing is put on or off as one goes out or comes in,' i. e. the place corresponding to that assigned to the modern hat-rack (cf. *vestry*), < *vestis*, garment, clothing.] **1.** A passage, hall, or antechamber next the outer door of a house, from which doors open into the various inner rooms; a porch; a lobby; a hall; a narthex. See cuts under *opisthodomus*, *porch*, and *pronaos*.

In the intention of the early builders of the church, the *vestibule*, or atrium, was regarded as that portion of the sacred building which was appropriated to those who had not been received into the full standing of members of the Church of Christ.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 186.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A part of the labyrinth of the ear, the common or central cavity, between the semicircular canals and the cochlea, communicating permanently with the former, and temporarily or permanently with the latter, from the proper membranous cavity of which it is generally shut off subsequently, opening into the tympanum or middle ear by the fenestra ovalis, which, however, is closed in life by a membrane. See cuts under *ear*[1] and *temporal*. (*b*) A triangular space between the nymphæ or labia minora of the human female and some anthropoid apes, containing the orifice of the urethra, or meatus urinarius. More fully called *vestibule of the vulva* and *vestibulum vaginæ*. (*c*) A part of the left ventricular cavity of the heart, adjoining the root of the aorta.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A depression of the body-wall of sundry infusorians, as *Paramecium* and *Noctiluca*, leading to the oral and sometimes also to the anal aperture, and thus connected, by means of an esophageal canal, with the endosarc. See *Vorticella*, *Noctiluca*, and cut under *Paramecium*. (*b*) In polyzoans, an outer chamber of a cell of the polyzoary, which opens on the surface, and into which, in some forms, the pharynx and anus both open.—**Aortic vestibule.** See *aortic*.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Membranous vestibule**, the membranous sac contained within the osseous vestibule, in some animals, as in man, divided into a larger section, the utricle or utriculus, and a lesser, the saccule or sacculus.—**Osseous vestibule**, the bony cavity in the petrosal bone, in nearly all vertebrates inclosed by the proötic, epiotic, and opisthotic bones, and inclosing the membranous vestibule.—**Pyramid of the vestibule.** See *pyramid*.—**Utricle of the vestibule.** See *utricle*.—**Vestibule of the larynx**, that part of the laryngeal cavity which lies above the false vocal cords.—**Vestibule of the mouth**, the cavity of the mouth outside of the teeth, technically called *vestibulum oris*.—**Vestibule of the pharynx**, the fauces; the passage from the mouth to the pharynx, bounded laterally by the pillars of the fauces.—**Vestibule of the vulva.** See def. 2 (*b*).—**Vestibule train.** See *vestibule*, *v. t.* = **Syn. 1.** See definitions of *porch*, *portico*, *hall*, *lobby*, *passage*.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestibuled*, ppr. *vestibuling*. [< *vestibule*, *n.*] To provide with a vestibule.—**Vestibuled train**, a train of passenger-cars each of which is provided with a "vestibule" at each end—that is, a part of the platform is so inclosed at the sides that when the cars are connected together a continuous passage from car to car is formed. [U. S.]

vestibulum (ves-tib'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vestibula* (-lą). [NL.: see *vestibule*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a vestibule.—**Aquæductus vestibuli.** See *aquæductus*.—**Pyramis vestibuli.** See *pyramis*.—**Scala vestibuli.** See *scala*.—**Utriculus vestibuli.** Same as *utricle*, 2.—**Vestibulum oris**, the vestibule of the mouth (which see, under *vestibule*).—**Vestibulum vaginæ.** Same as *vestibule*, 2 (*b*).

vestigate† (ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vestigatus*, pp. of *vestigare*, track, trace out, < *vestigium*, a footprint, track: see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To investigate.

★**vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* [< F. *vestige* = Sp. Pg. It. *vestigio*, < L. *vestigium*, footstep, footprint, track, the sole of the foot, a trace, mark.] **1.** A footprint; a footstep; a track; a trace; hence, a mark, impression, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; a sensible evidence or visible sign of something absent, lost, or perished; remains of something passed away.

Scarce any trace remaining, *vestige* gray,
Or nodding column on the desert shore,
To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.
Thomson, Liberty, ii.

I could discover no *vestiges* of common houses in Dendera more than in any other of the great towns in Egypt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

What *vestiges* of liberty or property have they left?
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. In *biol.*, any vestigial organ or tissue, having little or no utility, but corresponding to a useful part existing in some lower animal. See *vestigial* and *rudiment*, 3.—**Syn.** See *trace*[1].

vestigia, *n.* Plural of *vestigium*.

vestigial (ves-tij'i-al), *a.* [< L. *vestigium*, footprint (see *vestige*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vestige; like a mere trace of what has been; also, rudimentary. In biology *vestigial* has a specific application to those organs or structures which are commonly called *rudimentary*, and are rudimentary in fact, but which are properly regarded, not as beginnings or incipient states, but as remains of parts or structures which have been better developed in an earlier stage of existence of the same organism, or in lower preceding organisms, and have aborted or atrophied, or become otherwise reduced or rudimental in the evolution of the individual or of the species. Thus, the parovaria, the canals of Gärtner, the male womb, the urachus, and the round ligament of the liver are vestigial structures with reference to the Wolffian bodies and allantois of the fetus; the thymus of the adult is vestigial with reference to that structure in the infant; the vermiform appendix of the colon is vestigial with reference to the very large cæcum of a ruminant; the stunted coracoid process of the scapula of a mammal is a vestigial structure with reference to the large articulated coracoid bone of a bird. Vestigial structures of any kind, or the remains of what has been, are to be carefully distinguished from rudimentary structures, or the beginning of what is to be (as fully explained under *rudimentary*). They are very significant biological facts, of which much use has been made by Darwin and other modern evolutionists in tracing lines of descent with modification and determining probable ancestry.—**Vestigial fold**, a projection of the pericardium over the root of the left lung, caused by a cord which is the remains of the nearly obliterated ductus Cuvieri, or sinus of Cuvier, of the fetus.—**Vestigial muscle**, a muscle, like those of the external ear, which is of use in the lower animals, but poorly developed and scarcely functional in man.—**Syn.** *Abortive*, etc. See *rudimentary*.

vestigiary (ves-tij'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vestigium*, footprint, + *-ary*.] Vestigial.

vestigium (ves-tij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *vestigia* (-ą). [L.: see *vestige*.] In *anat.*, a vestige; a vestigial structure of any kind; a trace, as the pit which marks the closed foramen ovale between the right and left auricles of the heart.—**Vestigium foraminis ovalis**, the fovea or fossa ovalis.—**Vestigia rerum**, traces of things. See the quotation.

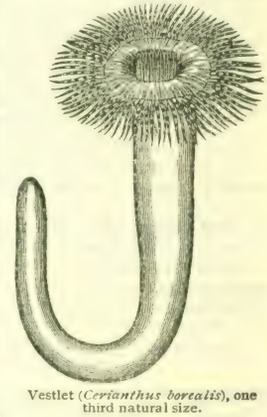
It is not to be doubted that those motions which give rise to sensation leave in the brain changes of its substance which answer to what Haller called "*vestigia rerum*," and to what that great thinker, David Hartley, termed "Vibratiuncules."
Huxley, Address before the British Association at Belfast, 1874.

vestiment†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *vestment*.

vesting (ves'ting), *n.* [< *vest* + *-ing*[1].] Cloth especially made for men's waistcoats: most commonly in the plural.

vestiture (ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vestire*, pp. *vestitus*, dress, clothe (see *vest*), + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*, *investiture*.] **1†.** The manufacture or preparation of cloth. *R. Parke*.—**2†.** Investiture.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the hairs, scales, etc., covering a surface: as, the *vestiture* of the thorax of an insect.

vestlet (vest'let), *n.* [< *vest* + *-let*.] A tubicolous sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus*, as *C. borealis*. It is not fixed to any support, and remarkably resembles a cephalobranchiate worm, having a long, smooth, slender body or stalk tapering to a free base, and surmounted by a large double wreath of tentacles. The stem is a tube secreted by the polyp and investing it (whence the name). It is 6 or 8 inches long, and the wreath expands an inch or more. See *Cerianthus*, and compare cut under *Edwardsia*.



Vestlet (*Cerianthus borealis*), one third natural size.

vestment (vest'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *vestiment*, *vestament*; < ME. *vestement*, < OF. *vestement*, F. *vêtement* = Sp. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., = Pg. *vestimenta* = It. *vestimento*, m., *vestimenta*, f., < L. *vestimentum*, clothing, covering, < *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] **1.** A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; an article of clothing; especially, some part of outer clothing; specifically, a ceremonial or official robe or garment.

Hir *vestiments* which that they were.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2090.

The judges in their *vestments* of state attended to give advice on points of law. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) One of the garments worn, in addition to the cassock and ordinary dress, by the clergy and their assistants, choristers, etc., during divine service and the administration of the sacraments; especially, one of the garments so worn by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon during the celebration of the eucharist; specifically, the chasuble, or the chasuble with the other eucharistic garments and ornaments, especially the amice, stole, and maniple. From monumental and other evidence it appears that the type of the principal ecclesiastical vestments has always been nearly the same; that this agreed on the whole with the general style of dress among Greeks, Romans, and Orientals; and that in certain respects it agreed with official rather than common civil dress and with Syrian rather than Greek or Roman costume. (*b*) One of the cloths or coverings of the altar.

vestral (ves'tral), *a.* [< *vestr-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vestry.

vestrify (ves'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestrified*, ppr. *vestrifying*. [< *vestry* + *-fy*.] To make a vestry of, or make like a vestry; turn into a vestry. [Rare.]

In the debate in the House of Commons on the Redistribution of Seats Bill, Dec. 4, 1884, Mr. Chaplin said it would "tend to *vestrify* the House of Commons."
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 6.

★**vestry** (ves'tri), *n.*; pl. *vestries* (-triz). [< ME. *vestrye*, < OF. **vestairie* (?), *vestiaire*, F. *vestiaire*, < L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe: see *vestiary*. For the terminal form, cf. *sextry*.] **1.** A room, or sometimes a separate building, attached to a church, where the vestments of the clergy,

and sometimes the sacred vessels and other treasures of the church, are kept. Such an apartment is also called *sacristy* or *vestry-room*. It is now, in Anglican churches, generally under the same roof with the church, and is usually placed at one side of the chancel.

A *vestry* or sanctuary, on the Gospel side of the altar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 426.

2. In *non-liturgical churches*, a room or building attached to a church, and used for the Sabbath-school, the weekly prayer-meetings, religious services, etc.; a chapel.—3. In *Eng. eccles. law*, and in *Amer. colonial law*: (*a*) A meeting of the inhabitants or ratepayers of a parish for the despatch of the official business of the parish. (*b*) A meeting or a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers at large, all of whom are entitled to vote in their election. It is not essential to the validity of the meeting that it be held in the vestry, or even in connection with the church-building. The general charge of the church property is intrusted to the vestry, together with certain administrative duties respecting the parish, such as the care of the poor, and sometimes the paving and lighting of the streets, etc.

The farmers whom he met at *vestry*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

4. In the *Prot. Epis. Ch.* in the United States of America, a committee (chosen annually by the members of the congregation) who, in conjunction with the churchwardens, manage its temporal affairs. The time and manner of electing the vestrymen, and their rights and duties, are different in different dioceses, being determined by diocesan regulations. The vestry has a general charge of the temporalities of the church, and, in the case of a vacancy in the pastorate, is the official representative of the parish; but it exercises no ecclesiastical control over the rector, either in his administration of the spiritual affairs of the church or in the conduct of its services. It nominates the rector of the parish, subject to the approval of the bishop.—**Common vestry,** an assembly of the ratepayers at large.—**Select vestry,** a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers: sometimes called *select vestry* only when renewed by filling its own vacancies, and *general vestry* when filled by election by the ratepayers at large.

vestry-board (ves'tri-bōrd), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 3, 4.

vestry-clerk (ves'tri-klėrk), *n.* An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books.

vestrydom (ves'tri-dum), *n.* [< *vestry* + *-dom.*] The system of the government of parishes by vestries.

Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent *vestrydom*.
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vestryman (ves'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *vestrymen* (-men). A member of a vestry.

vestry-room (ves'tri-röm), *n.* Same as *vestry*, 1.

vestu (ves'tū), *a.* [F., pp. of *vestir*, clothe: see *vest, v.*] In *her.*, same as *revestu*.

vestural (ves'tūr-al), *a.* [< *vesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to vesture or dress.

The *vestural* Tissue . . . of woollen or other cloth which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and over-all. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 1.

vesture (ves'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *vesture*, < OF. *vesture, vesteure*, < ML. **vestitura*, < L. *vestire*, clothe: see *vest.*] 1. Garments in general; especially, the dress or costume worn at one time by any person.

I am a maid, and as by my nature
And by my semblant and by *vesture*
Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyf.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2691.

As a *vesture* shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed. Heb. i. 12.

Madam, with your pardon.
I kiss your *vesture*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That which invests or covers; covering generally; envelop; integument.

The napless *vesture* of humility. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 250.

3. In *old law*: (*a*) All, except trees, that grows on or forms the covering of land: as, the *vesture* of an acre.

The profits and advantages of the *vesture* and herbage of the garden called the Halgarth.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 126.

But the best ground is knowne by the *vesture* it beareth, as by the greatnesse of trees, or abundance of weeds.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

(*b*) Investiture; seizin; possession.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *raiment.*

vesture (ves'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vestured*, ppr. *vesturing*. [< *vesture, n.*] To put vesture or clothing on; clothe; robe; vest.

Wyllynge furthermore that he shuld bee honourably receaued and *vestured* with silke.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).

We never tired of the graceful women walking through the streets *vestured* in garments of barbaric tint.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 67.

vesturer (ves'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *vesture* + *-er*[1].] 1. *Eccles.*, a subordinate officer who has charge of the ecclesiastical vestments.—2. A subtreasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral. *Lee.*

Vesuvian (vē-sū'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Vésuvien*, < L. *Vesuvius* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples; resembling Vesuvius; volcanic.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.—2. A kind of match, used for lighting cigars, etc.; a fusee. Also *vesuvius*.

Lord Steepleton Kildare, in the act of lighting a cheroot, dropped the *Vesuvian* incontinently, and stood staring at Isaacs, . . . while the match sputtered and smouldered and died away in the grass by the door.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xi.

vesuvianite (vē-sū'vi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Vesuvian* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a brown to green color, rarely yellow or blue. It is a silicate of aluminium, calcium, and iron, and was first found on Mount Vesuvius (whence the name). Also called *idocrase* and *egeran*. Xanthite, cyprine, and wiluite are varieties.

vesuviate (vē-sū'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vesuviated*, ppr. *vesuviating*. To burst forth as a volcanic eruption. [Rare.]

It *vesuviates*. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 166.

vesuvin, vesuvine (vē-sū'vin), *n.* Phenylene brown. It is used as a stain in histological examinations. Also *Bismarck brown*.

vesuvius (vē-sū'vi-us), *n.* Same as *vesuvian*, 2.

Vesuvius-salt (vē-sū'vi-us-sâlt), *n.* Same as *aphthitalite*.

vet (vet), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *veterinary* (*surgeon*).

Great pains are taken with the shoeing, which is under the direct charge of the accomplished *vet* employed by that department. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 114.

veta (vē'tä), *n.* A condition characterized by nausea, throbbing headache, and vertigo, often experienced by unacclimatized persons in the punas or elevated table-lands of Peru and Bolivia. Also called *puna*.

vetanda (vē-tan'dä), *n. pl.* [Neut. pl. gerundive of *vetare*, forbid: see *veto.*] Things to be forbidden or prohibited.

In general design as well as in details this work [Winstanley's Eddystone Light] must be placed among the *vetanda* of maritime engineering. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 615.

vetch (vech), *n.* [Also *fitch, fetch* (?) (see *fitch*[1]); < ME. *veche*, also *feche, ficche*, < OF. *veche, vesse*, later *vesce*, F. *vesce* = Sp. *veza* = It. *vezza, veccia* = OHG. *wiccha*, MHG. G. *wicke* = D. *wikke* = Sw. *vicker* = Dan. *vikke*, < L. *vicia*, vetch, = Gr. *βικίον*, vetch; akin to *vincia, vinca, pervinca* (see *periwinkle*[1]), < *vincire* (√ *vic*), bind; cf. *bind* = L. *vitis*, a vine, *vimen*, a pliant twig, < *vi*, bind: see *vitis, vine, withy.*] A plant of the genus *Vicia;* the tare. The species are mostly climbing herbs of moderate height; many of them are useful as wild or cultivated forage-plants. The common vetch, the species most largely cultivated, is *V. sativa*. (See *tare*[2].) *V. peregrina* is an annual grown in Italy; and *V. Ervilia* of the Mediterranean region, known as *black bitter-vetch*, is grown as a forage-plant on calcareous soils. *V. tetrasperma*, the lentil tare, is said to be better than the common vetch for sandy ground, and *V. hirsuta*, the tare-vetch, and *V. calcarata* approach it in value. The wood-vetch, *V. sylvatica*, the bush-vetch, *V. sepium*, and the tufted vetch, *V. Cracca*, are perennials useful in pastures. The common bean of Europe is of the vetch genus, *V. Faba*. (See *bean*[1].) The name is extended to some kindred plants of other genera.—**Bastard hatchet-vetch,** *Biserrula Pelecinus*, a diffuse leguminous herb, the only species of its genus, having linear pods, which are extremely flattened contrary to the valves, thus bearing two false keels which are sinuate-dentate.—**Bastard vetch,** a plant of the genus *Phaca*, sometimes included in *Astragalus*.—**Bitter vetch.** See *bitter-vetch*.—**Bladder-vetch.** Same as *bastard vetch*: the name referring to the inflated pods.—**Bush vetch.** See def.—**Chickling vetch,** an annual herb, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively grown in southern Europe as a forage-plant and for its seeds, which are used like those of the chick-pea. Its cultivation has sometimes been prohibited, as its continuous use is said to induce paralysis of the legs in man and animals.—**Grass vetch.** See *grass-vetch*.—**Hairy vetch.** Same as *tare-vetch*.—**Hatchet vetch.** See *hatchet-vetch*.—**Horse** or **horseshoe vetch,** *Hippocrepis comosa*: so named from its curved pods, which were credited with drawing the shoes of horses that tread upon it: hence also called *unshoe-the-horse*. See *Hippocrepis*.—**Kidney vetch.** See *kidney-vetch*.—**Licorice-vetch,** a milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, having a sweet root.—**Milk vetch.** See *milk-vetch*.—**Sensitive joint-vetch,** a plant of the genus *Æschynomene*. The pod is jointed, and the leaves in some species are sensitive.—**Tare-vetch,** the hairy vetch or tare, *Vicia hirsuta*.—**Tufted vetch,** *Vicia Cracca*, a species found in the northern Old World and eastern North America, climbing 2 or 3 feet high, and bearing clusters of blue flowers, turning purple. See def.—**Wood-vetch.** See def.


a

The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers and Leaves of Vetch (*Vicia sativa*).
a, flower.

vetchling (vech'ling), *n.* [< *vetch* + *-ling*[1].] In *bot.*, a name given loosely to plants of the genus *Lathyrus*. The meadow-vetchling is *L. pratensis*, a plant difficult to eradicate, but useful for forage.

vetchy (vech'i), *a.* [< *vetch* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; abounding with vetches.

A *vetchy* bed. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

veteran (vet'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétéran*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *veterano*, a. and n., < L. *veteranus*, old, aged, that has been long in use (in rural language, of cattle, slaves, vines, etc.), esp., of soldiers, old, experienced, < *vetus* (*veter-*), also *veter*, old, aged, that has existed a long time, lit. 'advanced in years,' akin to *veterina*, f., *veterinum* (usually in pl.), a beast of burden, prob. orig. 'a beast a year old' or more, and to *vitulus*, a calf, lit. 'a yearling' (> ult. E. *veal*), < **vetus* (**veter-*), a year, = Gr. *ἔτος* (*ἐτε-*), orig. **Fέτος* (*Fετεσ-*), a year; cf. Skt. *vatsa*, a year. From the same L. source are ult. *inveterate, veterinary*, and (< L. *vitulus*) E. *veal, vellum.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Grown old in service.—2. Hence—(*a*) Practised and skilful. (*b*) Entitled to consideration and allowance on account of long service. (*c*) In *milit. matters*, practised and accustomed to war, as distinguished from *raw, newly enlisted*, etc. A veteran soldier is one who has been through one or more campaigns, and has gained the steadiness and confidence which make him a trustworthy soldier.

The *veteran* warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and animation of youth at the prospect of a foray. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

3. Long-continued; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a veteran or veterans.

Great and *veteran* service to the state. *Longfellow.*

II. *n.* One long practised, and therefore skilled and trustworthy, or entitled to consideration on account of past services; especially (*milit.*), a veteran soldier. See I., 2 (*c*).

Superfluous lags the *vet'ran* on the stage.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 308.

The long-trained *veteran* scarcely wincing hears
The infallible strategy of volunteers
Making through Nature's walls its easy breach.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 3.

veteran (vet'e-ran), *v. i.* [< *veteran, a.*] Same as *veteranize*. [Colloq., U. S.]

veteranize (vet'e-ran-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *veteranized*, ppr. *veteranizing*. [< *veteran* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make veteran.

During the civil war in the U. S. the proportion was at first a little over three pieces for one thousand infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized* this was reduced.
Johnson's Cyc. (revised ed.), I. 266.

II. *intrans.* To reënlist for service as a soldier: often abbreviated to *veteran*. [Colloq., U. S.]

veterinarian (vet″e-ri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *veterinary* + *-an.*] One who practises the art of treating disease and injuries in domestic animals, surgically or medically.

The second assertion, that an horse hath no gall, is very general, not only swallowed by the people and common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

To the *veterinarian* a knowledge of the comparative anatomy of the domestic animals is essential to the study of their diseases. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 225.

veterinary (vet'e-ri-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vétérinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *veterinario*, < L. *veterinarius*, of or belonging to beasts of burden, hence a cattle-doctor, < *veterina* (sc. *bestia*), *veterinum* (sc. *animal* or *jumentum*?), beast of burden: see *veteran.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to domestic animals; specifically, pertaining to the surgical or medical treatment of domestic animals, especially of horses and cattle: as, a

veterinary surgeon; *veterinary* medicine; a *veterinary* college or school.

II. *n.*; pl. *veterinaries* (-riz). A veterinarian.

vetiver (vet'i-vėr), *n.* [= F. *vétiver, vétyver* (NL. *vetiveria*), < E. Ind. *vitivayr* (Littré), a name given to the roots of the plant.] The cuscus-grass, *Andropogon squarrosus* (*A. muricatus*), of India, the fibrous roots of which are made into tatties (see *tatty*[2]). The rootstock and rootlets have a strong persistent odor compared to myrrh, and yield vetiver-oil, of modern use in European perfumery. In India an infusion is used as a cooling medicine.

veto (vē'tō), *n.* [= F. *veto*, < L. *veto*, I forbid (see def.), 1st pers. pres. ind. act. of *vetare*, forbid, prohibit, oppose, hinder.] 1. In a constitutional government, the right vested in one branch of it to negative the determinations of another branch; specifically, the right, under constitutional restrictions, of the executive, as a king, a president, or a governor, to reject a bill passed by the legislature; also, the act of exercising this right. This power is often traced to the privilege enjoyed by the Roman tribunes of annulling or suspending any measures of the senate, decree of a magistrate, etc., the word *veto* (I forbid) having been at least occasionally used by the tribune in such a case. This power of the tribunes was properly called *intercessio*. The attempt on the part of Louis XVI. of France to exercise the veto assured to him by the Constitution of 1791 was one of the causes of the revolutionary movements of 1792, which at once dethroned the king and overturned the Constitution. In Great Britain the power of the crown is confined to a veto, a right of rejecting and not resolving, and even this right has become practically obsolete, the last occasion of its exercise being in the reign of William III. The Constitution of the United States provides that "every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. . . . If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law." (Article I. Sec. 7.) Most of the State Constitutions have a similar provision.

A man who might be afraid to defeat a law by his single *veto* might not scruple to return it for re-consideration.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 73.

Afterwards the *veto* message of President Jackson put an end to legislation upon local routes.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 26.

Veto. By this expression (Lat. veto, 'I forbid') is understood in public law the constitutional right of the competent authority, or in republics of the whole people in their primary assembly, to protest against a legislative or administrative act, and to prevent wholly, or for the time being, the validation or execution of the same.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 206.

2. Any right or power of authoritatively forbidding or effectively negativing, or the exercise of such right or power; prohibition; interdict.

On George's intercourse with Amelia he put an instant *veto*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.

The rector had beforehand put a *veto* on any Dissenting chairman.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Absolute veto, a veto without restrictions.—**Liberum veto**, in the former kingdom of Poland, the privilege enjoyed by a single member of the diet of invalidating any measure.—**Pocket veto.** See *pocket*.—**Suspensory veto**, a veto to which certain conditions are attached.—**Veto Act**, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1834, decreeing that no one should be admitted a minister of any vacant church if a majority of the male heads of families in full communion with the church should dissent from his appointment. The Court of Session, and subsequently the House of Lords (in 1839), declared this act of the assembly to be illegal; and the dissensions that consequently arose within the church culminated in the disruption of 1843.

veto (vē'tō), *v. t.* [< *veto*, *n.*] To forbid authoritatively; specifically, to negative by exercising the constitutional right of veto: as, to *veto* a bill.

vetoer (vē'tō-ėr), *n.* One who vetoes. *New York Weekly Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1888, p. 1.

vetoist (vē'tō-ist), *n.* [< *veto* + *-ist.*] One who exercises the right of veto; a vetoer.

Vetterlin gun. See *gun*[1].

Vetterlin repeating rifle. See *rifle*[2].

vettura (vet-tö'rȧ), *n.* [It., = F. *voiture*, < L. *vectura*, a carrying, carriage: see *vecture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vetturino (vet-tö-rē'nō), *n.*; pl. *vetturini* (-ni). [It., < *vettura*, a carriage: see *vettura*.] In Italy, one who lends for hire a vettura or carriage, or who drives such a vehicle.

vetust (vē-tust'), *a.* [< L. *vetustus*, aged, old, < *vetus*, old: see *veteran*.] Old; ancient. [Rare.]

veuglaire†, *n.* [OF., < Flem. *vogheleer*, fowling-piece, < *voghel*, a bird: see *fowl*[1].] A small cannon, loaded by a movable chamber fitted into the breech, used in Europe in the sixteenth century: same as *fowler*, 2. Also *vogler*.

veuve (vėv), *n.* [F.] Any bird of the genus *Vidua*, in a broad sense, or of the subfamily *Viduinæ*; a whidah-bird. See *Vidua*.

vew (vū), *n.* [Also *view* and *vewe* (Halliwell).] The yew, *Taxus baccata*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

vex (veks), *v.* [< F. *vexer* = Sp. Pg. *vexar*, < L. *vexare*, shake, jolt, hence distress, orig. shake in carrying, freq. of *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make angry by little provocations; excite slight anger or displeasure in; trouble by petty or light annoyances; irritate; tease; fret; plague; annoy; harass.

They that *vex* and unquiet themselves with cares and study.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 1.

Such an injury would *vex* a very saint.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 28.

O, I shall burst if I cut not my lace, I'm so *vext!*
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

There! you stumble on the stair, and are *vexed* at your own awkwardness.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 10.

2. To make sorrowful; grieve; afflict; distress.

As all offences use to seduce by pleasing, so all punishments endeavour by *vexing* to reform transgressions.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Yet sold they not his Coat; With this, said they,
As Jacob *vexed* us, We'll *vex* Him again.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 135.

3. To agitate; disturb; overturn or throw into commotion; hence, to dispute; contest; cause to be discussed: in this sense chiefly used in the past participle: as, a *vexed* (much discussed but unsettled) question.

He was met even now
As mad as the *vex'd* sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 2.

How are endless fields *vexed* with ploughshares!
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 157.

Not *vexing* a question (settled forever without our votes).
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xli.

No thought of storm the morning *vexes* yet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 291.

=**Syn. 1.** *Annoy, Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), provoke, gall, chafe.—3. To disquiet.

II.† *intrans.* To fret; be teased or irritated; feel annoyed, angry, or distressed.

I do command thee be my slave forever,
And *vex* while I laugh at thee.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Prithee, sweet Mistress Dorothy, *vex* not; how much is it [a debt]?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

vex (veks), *n.* [< *vex*, *v.*] A trouble; a vexation. [Scotch.]

My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great *vex*.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

A sair *vex* to mony a . . . body.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xliii.

vexation (vek-sā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *vexation* = Sp. *vejación* = Pg. *vexação* = It. *vessazione*, < L. *vexatio*(*n-*), agitation, annoyance, < *vexare*, agitate, vex: see *vex*.] 1. The act of vexing, annoying, troubling, grieving, or distressing; specifically, a harassing under forms of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing by legal process, as by a malicious suit.

Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*.
Bacon.

No noise, no pulling, no *vexation* wakes thee,
Thy lethargy is such.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

2. The state of being vexed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; irritation; sorrow; grief; annoyance.

All thy *vexations*
Were but my trials of thy love.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 5.

There 's nothing of so infinite *vexation*
As man's own thoughts.
Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels *vexation* at his own inability—a *vexation* arising quite apart from any importance of the end missed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. A cause of irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, or grief; affliction.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 305.

=**Syn. 2.** *Anger, Vexation, Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]), *Chagrin*, etc. (see *mortification*); trouble, exasperation, chagrin, petulance.

vexatious (vek-sā'shus), *a.* [< *vexati*(*on*) + *-ous.*] 1. Causing vexation, annoyance, trouble, or the like; teasing; annoying; troublesome: as, a *vexatious* neighbor; a *vexatious* circumstance.

Did they convert a legal claim into a *vexatious* extortion?
Burke, Rev. in France.

Continual *vexatious* wars.
South.

2. Full of trouble or disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another.
Sir K. Digby.

An administration all new and all *vexatious* was introduced.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 54.

Vexatious suit, in *law*, a suit begun without probable cause, or, by reason of other pending proceedings, superfluous and serving only to vex or annoy.=**Syn. 1.** Irritating, provoking.

vexatiously (vek-sā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner; so as to give annoyance.

vexatiousness (vek-sā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vexatious.

vexedly (vek'sed-li), *adv.* With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. lxix.

vexedness (vek'sed-nes), *n.* Vexation; annoyance. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xc.

vexer (vek'sėr), *n.* [< *vex* + *-er*[1].] One who vexes; one who irritates or troubles.

vexil (vek'sil), *n.* [< L. *vexillum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *vexillum*.

vexilla, *n.* Plural of *vexillum*.

vexillar (vek'si-lȧr), *a.* [= F. *vexillaire* = Pg. *vexillario*, < L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer, also one of the senior class of veterans, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] 1. Pertaining to an ensign or standard.—2. In *bot.*, same as *vexillary*, 2.—3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the vane, web, or vexillum of a feather.

vexillary (vek'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vexillarius*, a standard-bearer: see *vexillar*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *vexillar*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the vexillum or standard.—**Vexillary estivation**, a mode of estivation in which the exterior petal, as in the case of the vexillum, is largest, and incloses and folds over the other petals.

II. *n.* One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

Letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

vexillate (vek'si-lāt), *a.* [< *vexill*(*um*) + *-ate*[1].] Having vexilla or pogonia; webbed or pogoniate, as a feather.

vexillation (vek-si-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vexillatio*(*n-*), a body of soldiers under one standard, a battalion, < *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

vexillator (vek'si-lā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < L. *vexillum*, a standard: see *vexillum*.] A standard-bearer. See the quotations.

In manner of representation there was no essential difference between the performance of a morality and that of a miracle; the pageants used for one were used for the other; *vexillators* proclaimed the intended performance, and the performers went from place to place, in both cases.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 58.

The prologue to this curious drama ["Corpus Christi"] is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called *vexillators*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.

vexillum (vek-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *vexilla* (-ȧ). [L., a military ensign, a standard, banner, flag, also a company, < *vehere*, carry: see *vex*, *vehicle*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Strictly, the standard of a maniple; hence, any military standard, whatever its character, except the eagle of the legion. (*b*) The troops collected under a vexillum; a company; a troop; any body of soldiers serving under an ensign separate from that of the legion; hence, under the empire, the body of veteran soldiers connected with a legion who, having served sixteen years in the legion, were detached under a vexillum of their own, with special privileges, for their remaining four years of service. These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength.—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A processional banner; also, a processional cross. (*b*) A kind of flag or pennon attached by a cord to the upper part of a bishop's pastoral staff. It is folded round the staff, to prevent the metal of which the staff is made, or with which it is mounted, from being tarnished by the moisture of the hand. Also *orarium, sudarium, veil.*

3. In *her.*, same as *banderole*, 1 (*b*).—4. In *bot.*, the standard, or large posterior petal, of a papilionaceous flower. It is external, and wrapped around the others in the bud. Also *vexil*. See cut under *papilionaceous*.—5. In *ornith.*, a pogonium, web, or vane of a feather; also, both webs together with the rachis upon which they are borne. Also called *standard*.

vexingly (vek'sing-li), *adv.* In a vexing manner; so as to vex, tease, or irritate.

vexingness (vek'sing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vexing.

veyn†, *a.* An obsolete form of *vain*.

vezir (ve-zēr′), *n.* Same as *vizir*.

V-gage (vē′gāj), *n.* See *gage*[2].

V-gear (vē′gēr), *n.* A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth has the form of the letter V. *E. H. Knight.*

V-hook (vē′hůk), *n.* In steam-engines, a hook at the end of an eccentric-rod, with long divergent jaws shaped like the letter V.

vi, vi-apple (vē, vē′ap′l), *n.* [Tahitian *vi* (Vitian *wi*) + E. *apple*.] The Tahiti apple, *Spondias dulcis*.

v. i. An abbreviation of *verb intransitive*.

via[1] (vī′ä or vē′ä), *n.* [< L. *via* (> It. Sp. Pg. *via*), a way, road, passage, channel, also a journey, voyage, in rustic speech *vea*, prop. orig. **veha* = Skt. *vaha* = Goth. *wigs* = AS. *weg* = E. *way*: see *way*[1]. From L. *via* are also ult. E. *viaticum, voyage, convey, convoy, envoy, invoice, devious, deviate, pervious, impervious, obvious, previous, obviate, bivious, trivial, trivium, quadrivium*, the first element in *viaduct*, etc.] **1.** A highway; a road; a way or passage. The word is often used adverbially in the ablative case, with the meaning 'by way' (*of* being understood with the following noun): as, to send a letter *via* London (that is, by way of London); to go to Washington *via* Philadelphia.

2. In *anat.* and *med.*, a natural passage of the body.—**Per vias naturales**, through the natural passages; in *obstet.*, a phrase expressing the delivery of the fetus in the natural way.—**Primæ viæ**, the first or principal passages—that is, the alimentary canal; the bowels.—**Via Lactea**, in *astron.*, the Milky Way, or Galaxy. See *Galaxy*.—**Via media**, the middle way; the mean between two extremes. The phrase has often been applied to a view of the position of the Anglican Church, which regards it as half-way between Romanism and Protestantism.

via[2] (vē′ä), *interj.* [It. *via*, come, come on, away, enough, etc., an exclamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of *via*, way: see *via*[1].] Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc.

> *"Via!"* says the fiend; "away!" says the fiend; "for the heavens, rouse up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 11.

> *Via* for fate! fortune, lo, this is all;
> At grief's rebound I'll mount, although I fall!
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 1.

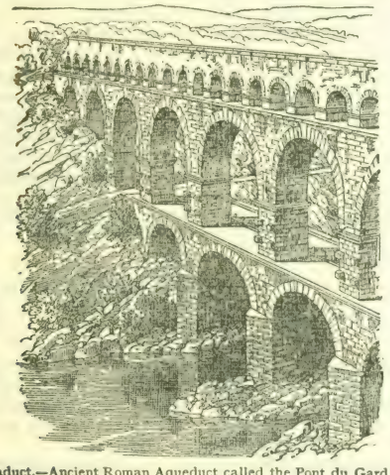
viability (vī-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *viabilité*; as *viable* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being viable; capability of living; specifically, capability in the fetus of continued existence after removal from the womb. The necessary condition of viability is that the vital organs shall be sufficiently well formed to be able to perform their functions, a state reached when the fetus has attained the age of about seven months.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the ability to live in certain conditions of environment, climatic, geographical, etc.: as, the *viability* of fish in the water; the *viability* of an imported plant or animal in a country.

viable (vī′ạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *viable*, < ML. **vitabilis*, capable of life, < L. *vita* (> F. *vie*), life: see *vital*.] Capable of living; likely to live; specifically, capable of continued existence outside of the womb: noting a fetus. See *viability*, 1.

> Thanks to the couveuse and gavage, the time when the fœtus becomes *viable* may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

viaduct (vī′a-dukt), *n.* [= F. *viaduc* = Sp. Pg. *viaducto*, < ML. *viaductus*, a viaduct, < L. *via*, road, way, + *ductus*, a leading: see *via*[1] and *duct*, and cf. *aqueduct* (L. *aquæ ductus*), with which *viaduct* seems to have been confused in form.] An extensive bridge, consisting strictly of a series of arches of masonry, erected for the purpose of conducting a road or a railway over a valley or a district of low level, or over existing channels of communication, where an embankment would be impracticable or inexpedient; more widely, any elevated roadway for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established. Compare *aqueduct*.



Viaduct.—Ancient Roman Aqueduct called the Pont du Gard, near Nimes, France; adapted as a viaduct for the modern highway.

viage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *voyage*.

vial (vī′al), *n.* [Formerly also *viall, viol, violl*, altered terminally to accord with the L. spelling and with *phial*; < ME. *viole, fiole, fyole*, < OF. *viole*, an irreg. variant of *fiole, phiole* (F. *fiole*), prop. **fiale* = It. *fiala*, < L. *phiala*, ML. *fiala*, < Gr. *φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or a bowl for libations, a patera, a cinerary urn. Cf. *phial*, a later form, after the L. spelling.] A vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquids, and particularly liquid medicines. Also *phial*.

> The gobelotes of golde grauen aboute,
> & *fyoles* fretted with flores & fleez of golde,
> Vpon that avter watz al aliche dresset.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1476.

> Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
> With juice of cursed hebenon in a *vial*,
> And in the porches of my ears did pour
> The leperous distilment. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 62.

> I never valued this ampulla, or *vial*, at less than eight crowns. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

> To give me a proof of his art, he took a glass of fair water, and, by the infusion of three drops out of one of his *phials*, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

Anaclastic vial. See *anaclastic*.—**Leyden vial.** Same as *Leyden jar* (which see, under *jar*[3]).—**To pour out vials of wrath**, to take vengeance; inflict judgment (Rev. xvi. 1); hence, colloquially, to become very angry; storm; rage.

> Wal, Miss S. doos hev cuttins-up and *pourins-out o' vials*,
> But then she hez her widder's thirds, an' all on us hez trials. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

vial (vī′al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vialed, vialled*, ppr. *vialing, vialling*. [< *vial*, *n.*] **1.** To put or keep in a vial, or as in a vial.

> She with precious *viall'd* liquours heals.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 847.

2. To store up for punishment or vengeance: with reference to Rev. xvi. 1.

> Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath
> My fate exhaust. *Shenstone*, Love and Honour.

Also *phial*.

vialful (vī′al-fůl), *n.* [< *vial* + *-ful*.] As much as a vial will hold.

viameter (vī-am′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *via*, way, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a carriage by registering the revolutions made by a wheel connected with it; an odometer. *Imp. Dict.*

viand (vī′and), *n.* [< ME. **viande, vyaunde*, < OF. *viandé*, F. *viande*, < ML. *vivenda*, also, after Rom., *vivanda*, (things) to be lived upon, neut. pl. gerundive of *vivere*, live: see *vivid*.] Food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

> As grete Wormes that men fynden there in Wodes, men maken *Vyaunde* Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 193.

> Upon his board, once frugal, press'd a load
> Of *viands* rich, the appetite to goad.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 93.

viander† (vī′an-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *viaundour*, < OF. **viandour*, < *viande*, viands: see *viand*.] **1.** One who provides viands; a host.

> One that, to purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*, would bid diuerse ghests to a costlie and daintie dinner.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iv. (Holinshed's [Chron., I.).

2. A feeder or eater. *Cranmer*.

viandry† (vī′and-ri), *n.* [< *viand* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Food; victuals; provisions; viands. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

vi-apple, *n.* See *vi*.

viary† (vī′a-ri), *a.* [< L. *viarius*, of or pertaining to roads or ways, < *via*, road, way: see *via*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or happening in roads or ways.

> In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 96.

viatecture (vī′a-tek-tụ̈r), *n.* [< L. *via*, road, way, + *-tecture* as in *architecture*.] The art of constructing roads, bridges, railways, canals, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viatic (vī-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *viaticus*, of or pertaining to a journey, < *via*, way, road: see *via*[1].] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

viaticals (vī-at′i-kalz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **viatical*, < *viatic* + *-al*.] Things carried or taken along in traveling; baggage, especially military baggage; impedimenta. [Rare.]

> His [Cicero's] language, so admirable in everything else, was unfit for it; his back would have been bent, bowed down, and broken under the weight of armor and *viaticals* which Titus carried with him easily and far.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

viaticum (vī-at′i-kum), *n.* [= F. *viatique* = Sp. *viático* = Pg. It. *viatico*, < L. *viaticum*, provision or money for a journey, money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money, LL. also money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad, also the eucharist given to a dying person; neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey: see *viatic*. Cf. *voyage*, a doublet of *viaticum*.] **1.** Provision for a journey.

> A poor *viaticum*; very good gold, sir;
> But holy men affect a better treasure.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

> The smallness of their *viaticum* and accommodation for their voyage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. In *Rom. antiq.*, an allowance for the expenses of the journey, made to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service. Under the republic it had the form of transportation and supplies furnished by state contractors; under the empire it was a fixed payment of money.

3. The eucharist: in old usage generally, in modern usage exclusively, employed to designate it as given to a person in danger of death. According to Roman Catholic, Greek, etc., ecclesiastical law, such persons are allowed to receive the communion, even if they are not fasting, and they may do so again and again in the same illness if circumstances render it expedient. The viaticum is given by the parish priest, or by another priest deputed by him.

> She received the heavenly *viaticum* but the Sunday before, after a most solemn recollection.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

> Shall extreme unction, or other ghostly *viaticum* (to Louis, not to France), be administered?
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. i. 3.

4. A portable altar: so called because often taken to the bedside of the dying.

viator (vī-ā′tọr), *n.*; pl. *viatores* (vī-ạ-tō′rēz). [L. *viator*, a traveler, < *viare*, go, journey, < *via*, way: see *way*[1].] **1.** A traveler; a wayfaring person.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

viatorially (vī-ạ-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* [< *viator* + *-ial* + *-ly*[2].] As regards traveling. [Rare.]

> They are too far apart, *viatorially* speaking.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

viatorian† (vī-ạ-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* Belonging to the way or to traveling. *Blount*.

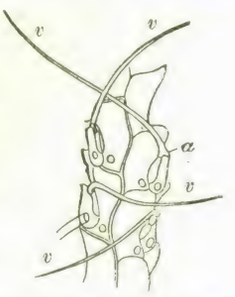
vibex (vī′beks), *n.*; pl. *vibices* (vi-bī′sēz). [NL., < L. *vibex* (*vibic-*), the mark of a blow, a wale.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a large purple spot appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers. They are also called *molopes*.—**2.** A hemorrhage beneath or into the skin, having the form of a line or long stripe.

vibracula, *n.* Plural of *vibraculum*.

vibracular (vī-brak′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *vibracul*(*um*) + *-ar*[3].] Of the nature of or pertaining to the vibracula of a polyzoan.

vibracularium (vī-brak-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vibraculania* (-ạ). [NL., < *vibracul*(*um*) + *-arium* after *avicularium*, q. v.] In *Polyzoa*, same as *vibraculum*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 132.

vibraculum (vī-brak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vibracula* (-lạ). [NL., < L. *vibrare*, shake, agitate: see *vibrate*.] One of the long filamentous or flagelliform appendages of the cells or ectocysts of many polyzoans, usually articulated with short dilated processes of the ectocyst, and executing constant lashing movements by the contraction of muscles contained in their dilated bases; a flabellarium. These lashing organs are highly characteristic, like the snapping or beak-like organs with which some polyzoans are also provided. See *avicularium*.



v, four Vibracula of the Polyzoarium of a Polyzoan (*Scrupocellaria ferox*); *a*, articulation of the base of one of them. (Magnified.)

vibrant (vī′brant), *a.* [< F. *vibrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vibrante*, < L. *vibran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] **1.** Vibrating; agitated; specifically, vibrating so as to produce sound: as, a *vibrant* string.

> Each man has his private barometer of hope, the mercury in which is more or less sensitive, and the opinion *vibrant* with its rise or fall. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 119.

So stirring and *vibrant* with commerce and speculation. *The Century*, XXVI. 828.

2. Of sounds, resonant; sonorous; characterized by a perceptible vibration; sometimes, tremulous.

Gaily the old man sang to the *vibrant* sound of his fiddle. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

Her eyes were brilliant, her glance was tender, . . . her voice was *vibrant* with feeling. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 8.

vibrate (vī′brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vibrated*, ppr. *vibrating*. [< L. *vibratus*, pp. of *vibrare* (> It. *vibrare* = Sp. Pg. *vibrar* = F. *vibrer*), set in tremulous motion, move to and fro, brandish, shake; cf. Skt. √ *vip*, tremble.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swing; oscillate; move one way and the other; play to and fro, as the pendulum.

The government would *vibrate* between the two factions (for such will parties have become) at each successive election. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 42.

2. To have a periodic oscillatory motion under forces of restitution, commonly simply harmonic or compounded of simple harmonic motions.—3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; thrill; quiver: as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear.

Stephen had the fibre of nobleness in him that *vibrated* to her appeal. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 11.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or wave to and fro; cause to swing or oscillate; hence, to throw with a vibratory motion; hurl.

That orator [Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that *vibrated* thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; cause to quiver: as, *vibrated* breath.—3. To measure or indicate by vibrating or oscillating: as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

vibratile (vī′brā-til), *a.* [= F. *vibratile;* as *vibrate* + *-ile*.] Capable of vibrating; susceptible of being vibrated; vibratory: as, a *vibratile* organ; *vibratile* action or motion.—**Vibratile antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are slender and constantly quivering or vibrating as the insect moves, as in the *Ichneumonidæ* and some other *Hymenoptera*.—**Vibratile cell**, a ciliated cell.—**Vibratile epithelium**, epithelium composed of ciliated cells.—**Vibratile membrane**. See *membrane*.

vibratility (vī-brā-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *vibratile* + *-ity*.] The property or state of being vibratile; ★disposition to vibration or oscillation.

vibration (vī-brā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *vibration* = Sp. *vibración* = Pg. *vibração* = It. *vibrazione*, < L. *vibratio(n-)*, a shaking or brandishing, < *vibrare*, shake, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. The act of vibrating; a movement to and fro; oscillation; hence, fluctuation in general: as, a *vibration* of opinion.

The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive *vibration* in our favor. *Jefferson*, To James Madison, Correspondence, I. 300.

Like the great cords of a harp, in loud and solemn *vibrations*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

In Virginia there had been a great *vibration* of opinion. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. In *physics*, an oscillating, reciprocating, or any kind of stationary motion made by a body, as a pendulum, musical cord, elastic plate, or mass of air, when forced from the position, figure, or volume of equilibrium, under the influence of forces of restitution. When the reciprocating movement is comparatively slow, as that of a pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body, the term *oscillation* is commonly used, while the term *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with rapid reciprocations or revolutions, as that of a sonorous body, which proceeds from the attractions (with perhaps some repulsions) of the molecules of the body on each other when a disturbance takes place in their state of equilibrium. In the case of a vibrating string or rod, the vibrations are distinguished as *transverse* or *longitudinal*, according to the direction of the oscillating movement relatively to the length of the sonorous body. The term *vibration* is also applied to the motion (generally an elliptical revolution) which is produced among the particles of a fluid or ethereal medium when their equilibrium is disturbed by any impulse, by which means waves or undulations are caused. In all cases one complete vibration means the double movement of the particle or vibrating body to and fro about the position of equilibrium, while the movement forward and backward on one side only is a half-vibration. The laws of vibratory motion form the foundation of the theories devised by modern science to account for the phenomena of acoustics and optics. See *sound*[5], and *undulatory theory of light* (under *light*[1], 1), also cuts under *nodal* and *sonometer*.

The phenomena of polarisation demonstrated . . . that the *vibrations* of light take place at right angles to the direction of the rays. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 351.

3. In *med.*, same as *fremitus*.—4. In *nat. hist.*, movement to and fro, especially when quick, continuous, regular, and of little amplitude; a quivering or shivering motion; tremulousness; tremor: as, the *vibration* of aspen-leaves on their compressed petioles in the breeze; the *vibration* of the ear-drum under sound-waves; the *vibration* of a fly's wings in flight. The word is also somewhat specifically applied to ciliary action, or the motion of microscopic bodies, as cilia, flagella, vibracula, vibrios, spermatic filaments, and the like, vibration being the most obvious activity of such objects, and a usual means of locomotion, of ingestion of food, etc.—**Amplitude of a simple vibration**. See *amplitude*.—**Amplitude of vibration**, the maximum excursion or displacement of a vibrating body or particle from a position of rest.—**Free vibration**, a vibration whose period depends only upon the nature and form of the vibrating body: used in contradistinction to *forced vibration*, when the period is more or less modified by some outside influence, as the vibrations of a neighboring body of slightly different pitch.—**Funipendulous vibration**. See *funipendulous*.—**Harmonic vibration**. Same as *simple harmonic motion* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Lateral vibration**. See *lateral*.—**Period of vibration**, the time between instants at which the displacement and velocity of the vibrating body are the same both in amount and in direction.—**Phase of vibrations**, the time elapsed at an assumed zero of time since the passage of the vibrating body through equilibrium divided by the complete period of vibration, this quotient being multiplied by 360°.

vibrational (vī-brā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *vibration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of vibration.

The *vibrational* impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 242, note 1.

vibratiuncle (vī-brā′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula*, dim. of L. *vibratio(n-)*, vibration: see *vibration*.] A small vibration. Also *vibratiuncule*. See the quotation under *vestigium*.

The brain, not the spinal marrow or nerves, is the seat of the soul, as far as it presides over the voluntary motions. For the efficacy of the motory *vibratiuncles* depends chiefly on that part of them which is excited within the brain. *Hartley*, Theory of the Human Mind, i. § 3.

Hartley supposes that the vibrations excited by a sensory or other impression do not die away, but are represented by smaller vibrations, or *vibratiuncles*, the permanency and intensity of which are in relation with the frequency of repetition of the primary vibrations. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

vibratiunculation (vī-brā-ti-ung-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< NL. **vibratiuncula* + *-ation*.] A little thrill, throb, or throe; a slight shudder; a vibratiuncle. *Coues*, Dæmon of Darwin (1885), p. 58. [Rare.]

vibrative (vī′brā-tiv), *a.* [< *vibrate* + *-ive*.] Vibrating; vibratory; causing vibration.

A *vibrative* motion. *Newton*.

vibrato (vē-brä′tō), *n.* [It., pp. of *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] A pulsating effect in vocal music produced by the rapid reiteration of emphasis on a tone, as if under the impulse of great emotion. Strictly, the *vibrato* is distinct from the *tremolo*, in that the latter involves a perceptible variation in pitch; but in common usage the terms are made ★synonymous.

vibrator (vī′brā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *vibrator*, < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. In *elect.* or *teleg.*, a reed the vibrations of which are made to open and close the electric circuit and hence transmit pulsatory currents; also, a reed acted on by pulsatory currents by means of an electromagnet, and hence made to respond to the vibrations of a corresponding reed sending these currents from a distance. See *harmonic telegraph*, under *telegraph*.—2. In the reed-organ, one of the reeds by which the tone is produced.—3. In *printing*, an inking-roller that has a vibrating as well as a rotary movement, which aids the distribution of ink on the inking-table of a cylinder-press.

vibratory (vī′brā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *vibratoire* = Sp. Pg. *vibratorio;* as *vibrate* + *-ory*.] 1. Vibrating; consisting in or belonging to vibration or oscillation; vibrative.

Vibratory motion of solids, which is really a molecular disturbance, is absorbed by being transformed into other kinds of molecular motion, and so may finally be transferred to the ether. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 246.

2. Causing vibration.

The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

★**Vibrio** (vib′ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cohn), < L. *vibrare*, vibrate: see *vibrate*.] 1. A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, by some authorities regarded as the same as *Spirillum*. They have cylindrical, curved, or spirally wound rigid cells, provided at each end with a cilium. They occur in infusions, on teeth, in sea-water, etc. (See *Spirillum*, *Schizomycetes*.) The genus is a very old one, having been characterized by O. F. Müller in 1786 as "elongate infusorians without external organs," and has included at times various minute animals which have nothing to do with it. See def. 3.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *vibrios* or *vibriones* (vib′ri-ōz, vib-ri-ō′nēz).] A member of this genus; a vibrion; a motile bacterium.—3†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule like or mistaken for a bacterium, and misplaced in the genus *Vibrio:* an old name of some minute nematoids, as those species of *Tylenchus* which infest wheat and cause ear-cockles.

vibrion (vib′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *vibriones* (vib-ri-ō′-nēz). [< F. *vibrion*, < NL. *vibrio(n-)*: see *Vibrio*.] One of the microscopic motile filaments which may be developed in organic infusions; a vibrio; a motile bacterium. See *Vibrio*, 1.

Vibrionidæ (vib-ri-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vibrio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of microscopic organisms, named from the genus *Vibrio*, and including some minute nematoid worms which were confounded with certain microbes. See *Vibrio*, 3. Also called *Vibrionia* and *Vibrionina*, and referred to the *Infusoria*, as by Ehrenberg and by Dujardin.

vibrionine (vib′ri-ọ-nin), *a.* [< *vibrion* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling vibrios.

vibrissa (vī-bris′ạ), *n.*; pl. *vibrissæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vibrissa*, usually in pl. *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] 1. In *mammal.*, one of the long, stiff bristles which grow upon the upper lip and elsewhere upon the head of most mammals; a whisker, as of a cat. They are tactile organs, or feelers, and are sometimes called *tactile hairs* (*pili tactiles*). There is a popular notion that the whiskers reach out just far enough on each side to enable the animal to judge whether a hole or other close passage is large enough for it to pass through, and very probably this is true in many cases. See cuts under *mouse*, *ocelot*, *panther*, *serval*, *tiger*, and *tiger-cat*.

2. In *ornith.*, a rictal bristle; one of the special set of long, slender, bristle-like or bristly feathers, devoid of vexilla proper, which grow in a series along each side of the rictus or gape of the mouth of many birds, as flycatchers, goatsuckers, and others. When very long, as in the goatsucker, they are sometimes called *vibrissæ pectinatæ*, and may have lateral filaments, as in the chuck-will's-widow. The use of the vibrissæ is supposed to be to entangle the legs and wings of insects, and thus diminish or prevent their struggling when caught, as the bristles are observed to be specially well developed in insectivorous birds which take their prey on the wing. See cuts under *Platyrhynchus*, *flycatcher*, *goatsucker*, and *whippoorwill*.

3. In *human anat.*, one of the hairs which grow in the nostrils.—4. In *entom.*, one of the projecting lateral bristles on the upper border of the peristomium or mouth-cavity of certain *Diptera*.

vibroscope (vī′brọ-skōp), *n.* [< L. *vibrare*, vibrate, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing, or for registering, vibrations.

Viburnum (vī-bėr′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *viburnum*, the wayfaring-tree.] 1. A genus of plants, of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viburneæ*. It resembles the related genus *Sambucus*, the elder, in its corymbose or thyrsoid inflorescence, but is distinguished by the absence of any pinnately parted leaves. There are about 100 species, natives of the northern hemisphere and of the Andes, with a few species elsewhere in the southern hemisphere and in Madagascar. They are shrubs or small trees, usually with opposite branchlets and large naked buds. The leaves are petioled and opposite, or rarely whorled in threes; they are entire, serrate or dentate, rarely lobed. The white or pinkish corymbs of flowers are somewhat umbelled or panicled, and are axillary or terminal; the flowers are usually wheel-shaped, with five equal lobes, and a one- to three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a dry or fleshy ovoid or globose drupe usually one-celled and containing a single compressed and deeply furrowed seed. The fruit is edible but insipid in *V. Lentago*, acid in *V. Opulus*, astringent in others, in which it is said, however, to be edible after fermentation, and to have been made into cakes by the North American Indians. In several species, forming the section *Opulus* (also peculiar in its scaly buds), the marginal flowers, of a broad flat inflorescence, are enlarged and sterile. (See cuts under *hobble-bush* and *neutral*, and compare *guelder-rose* and *snowball*.) In the five other sections the flowers are all alike, and the winter buds, unlike most plants of temperate regions, are without scales. In a few Himalayan and Chinese species (the section *Solenotinus*) the flowers are tubular, elongated, and panicled, and in a few others funnelform. Three species occur in Europe,



Flowering Branch of Arrow-wood (*Viburnum acentatum*). *a*, flowers; *b*, fruits.

of which *V. Tinus* is the laurustinus, a winter-flowering shrub of southern Europe, in Corsica forming large forests, often cultivated for its ornamental evergreen leaves, white blossoms, and dark-blue berries. *V. Opulus*, the cranberry-tree or high cranberry, in England also known as *white dogwood, marsh-* or *water-elder*, and *gaiter-tree*, is widely diffused through the north of both continents; in Norway it is used for the manufacture of small wooden articles, of spirits, and of a yellow dye. For the other European species, *V. Lantana*, see *wayfaring-tree*. About 20 species occur within the United States: 12 in the northeast; the others in the southern and western States. *V. ellipticum* occurs near the Pacific, *V. densiflorum* and *V. obovatum* near the South Atlantic coast; *V. pauciflorum* in Alaska and southward. Two American species, *V. Lentago* and *V. prunifolium*, become small trees. The bark of several species is used in the United States as a domestic remedy, and the inner bark of *V. Lantana* is esteemed a vesicant in England. A beverage known as Appalachian tea is sometimes made from the leaves of *V. cassinoides*, an early-flowering, thick-leafed species of American swamps. Several species are known as *arrow-wood*, chiefly *V. dentatum* in the north, *V. molle* in the south, *V. ellipticum* in California. The species are somewhat widely known by the generic name, especially *V. acerifolium*, the maple-leafed viburnum, or dockmackie. The sweet viburnum is *V. Lentago* (for which see *sheepberry*). *V. cassinoides* is known as *withe-rod*, *V. prunifolium* as *black haw* or *stag-bush*, and *V. alnifolium* as *hobble-bush* or *American wayfaring-tree*. The preceding are among the most ornamental of native American shrubs, admired for their white flowers, usually compact habit, and handsome foliage, also for their fruit, a bright blue-black in *V. prunifolium*, *V. pubescens*, and *V. acerifolium*, blue in *V. dentatum* and *V. molle*, and bright-red in *V. Opulus*; that of *V. Lantana* is an orange-red turning dull-black. Garden varieties produced by cultivation from *V. Opulus* are the snowball, or guelder-rose, and the rose-elder. *V. rigidum* of the Canaries, *V. plicatum* of northern China, and *V. cotinifolium* of Nepal, are also ornamental shrubs.

★**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

vicar (vik'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vicker*; < ME. *vicar*, *viker*, *vicair*, *vicaire* (also *vicary*, q. v.), < OF. (and F.) *vicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vicario*, < L. *vicarius*, substituted, delegated, as a noun a substitute, a deputy, vicegerent, vicar, proxy, < **vix* (*vic-*), found only in oblique cases (gen. *vicis*, etc.) and pl. *vices*, change, interchange: see *vice*[4].] **1.** A person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office: as, the Pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth.

> He hath thee [the Virgin] maked *vicaire* and maistresse
> Of al the world. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 140.

> Consider also the presence of the king's majesty, God's high *vicar* in earth.
> *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> Antichrist wee know is but the Devil's *Vicar*.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the priest of a parish the tithes of which belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, and who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. The title is also now given to incumbents who would formerly have been known as perpetual curates (see *curate*).

> Ye persons and *vickers* that haue cure and charge,
> Take hede to the same, and roue not at large.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 354.

> All Rectors and *Vickers* of the same deanery (Bristol).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 287.

The distinction therefore of a parson and *vicar* is this: the parson has for the most part the whole right to all the ecclesiastical dues in his parish; but a *vicar* has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in effect perpetual curate, with a standing salary. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic assisting a bishop and exercising jurisdiction in his name. He cannot perform acts properly belonging to the episcopate nor collate to benefices without special authority.—**Cardinal vicar**, an ecclesiastical dignitary in Rome who, as delegate of the Pope, performs his functions as local bishop of the diocese of Rome.—**Lay vicar, clerk vicar, secular vicar.** See *lay*[4].—**Vicar apostolic**, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, formerly, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic to whom the Roman pontiff delegated a portion of his jurisdiction; now, a missionary or titular bishop stationed either in a country where episcopal sees have not yet been established or in one where the succession of Roman Catholic bishops has been interrupted.—**Vicar choral**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant of the canons or prebendaries in such parts of public worship as are performed in the chancel or choir, especially in connection with the music. They may be either clergymen or laymen.

> In all cathedrals of the old foundation in England, in St. David's, and in twelve Irish cathedrals, the *Vicars Choral* form a distinct corporation, the members of which vary in number from twelve to three: these corporations are distinct from the chapter as regards property, but in subjection to it as to the performance of the services.
> *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 260.

Vicar forane, in *Rom. Cath. usage*, an ecclesiastical dignitary appointed by the bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The office is analogous to that of rural dean.—**Vicar-general**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, an ecclesiastical officer who assists a bishop or archbishop in the discharge of his office. The vicar-general of a bishop is his chancellor.

> For He that is the Formere principal
> Hath maked me [Nature] his *vicaire-general*
> To forme and peynten erthely creaturis.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 20.

> And I also find that the following *Vicars General* or Chancellors to the Bishops of Norwich exercised this power of Instituting without special powers in their patents so to do. *Rev. T. Tanner* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 331).

> The very first act of the new supreme Head of the Church of England was to appoint a layman as his *Vicar-general*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 829.

Vicar of (Jesus) Christ, a title assumed by the Pope with reference to his claim to stand in the place of Jesus Christ and possess his authority in the church.—**Vicar pensionary**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman appointed at a fixed stipend to serve a church the tithes of which belong to a collegiate foundation.

vicarage (vik'ăr-āj), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-age*.] **1.** The benefice of a vicar.

> Mr. Farebrother's . . . was the oldest church in Middlemarch; the living, however, was but a *vicarage* worth barely four hundred a year.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

2. The house or residence of a vicar.—**3.** The office, position, duties, or functions of a vicar.

> My *vicarage* is to speak of his [Christ's] compassion and his tears. *Donne*, Sermons, xiii.

Vicarage tithes. See *tithe*[1], 2.

vicarate (vik'ăr-āt), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. *vicariate*[2].] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of vicar; the territory presided over by a vicar; a vicariate.—**2.** A number of convents united together under the supervision of a custos or vicar, but too few to constitute a province. *Encyc. Brit.*

vicaress (vik'ăr-es), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ess*.] A female vicar; the wife of a vicar.

> Mother Austin was afterwards *Vicaress* several years.
> *Archæologia*, XXVIII. 198.

vicarial (vī-kā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, substituted, vicarious (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-al*.] **1.** Vicarious; delegated; substituted.

> All deriv'd and *vicarial* power.
> *Blackwall*, Sacred Classics, II., Pref., p. xxix.

> It has occurred to me, when weary and vexed I have myself gone to bed like a heathen, that another has asked forgiveness for my day, and safety for my night. I don't suppose such *vicarial* piety will avail much.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

2. Pertaining to a vicar.

> The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial*, tithes.
> *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

3. Holding the office of, or acting as, a vicar.

> A resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute. *V. Knox*, Sermons, VI. xxvi.

vicarian (vī-kā'ri-an), *n.* [< LL. *vicarianus*, of or pertaining to a deputy, < L. *vicarius*, a deputy: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

> Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian,
> Dream of the death of next *vicarian*?
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, iii. 134.

vicariate[1] (vī-kā'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, delegated (see *vicar*, *vicarious*), + *-ate*[1].] Having delegated power; pertaining to such authority and privilege as a vicar has.

> The *vicariat* authority of our see.
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 10.

vicariate[2] (vī-kā'ri-āt), *n.* [< ML. *vicariatus*, the office of a vicar, < L. *vicarius*, a vicar: see *vicar* and *-ate*[3].] The office or authority of a vicar; office or power delegated by, or assumed in place of, another; vicarship; specifically, the jurisdiction of a vicar apostolic.

> That pretended spiritual dignity, . . . or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ. *Lord North.* (*Latham.*)

> The further pretensions of the Popes to the *vicariate* of the Empire during interregna the Germans never admitted. *Bryce*, Holy Rom. Empire, xiii.

vicarii, *n.* Plural of *vicarius*.

vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *vicarius*, that ★supplies the place of person or thing, substituted, delegated, vicarious: see *vicar*.] **1.** Of or belonging to a vicar or substitute; deputed; delegated: as, *vicarious* power or authority.—**2.** Acting for or officially representing another: as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.—**3.** Performed or suffered for another.

> The *vicarious* work of the Great Deliverer. *I. Taylor.*

> All trouble and all piety are *vicarious*. They send missionaries, at the cost of others, into foreign lands, to teach observances which they supersede at home.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

4. In *physiol.*, substitutive: noting the performance by one organ of the functions normally belonging to another; compensatory.—**Vicarious menstruation**, a discharge of blood from the nose, bowels, or other part of the body at the menstrual period, normal menstruation being absent.—**Vicarious sacrifice**, in *theol.*, the sacrifice of Christ on behalf and in the place of the sinner, in such a way that God accepts his suffering in lieu of the punishment which otherwise must have been inflicted on guilty man. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge. See *atonement*, 3.

vicariously (vī-kā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution or delegation. *Burke.*

> But such punishment, inflicted not directly upon the chief offender but *vicariously* upon his agents, can come only after all the harm has been done.
> *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., i.

vicariousness (vī-kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicarious.

> Dr. Creighton puts forward another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination—the *vicariousness* of zymotic mortality. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 175.

vicarius (vī-kā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *vicarii* (-ī). [L.: see *vicar*.] A substitute; a vicar.

> A new bye-law empowering the President, in his unavoidable absence, to appoint a Fellow of the College who has been a Censor to act as his *vicarius* was passed for the first time. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 274.

vicarship (vik'ăr-ship), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-ship*.] The office or ministry of a vicar. *Swift.*

vicary[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *vicary*, *vikary*, *vikery*, *vicari*, < OF. *vicaire*, etc.: see *vicar*.] A vicar.

> The *vykary* of welles, that thyder had sought
> On the tenth day, that many men dyd se,
> Where .iiii. yere afore he stande nor go mought,
> Released he was of part of his infyrmyte.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

> "Sir preest," quod he, "artow a *vicary*,
> Or art a person? sey sooth, by my fey!"
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 22.

vicary[2] (vik'a-ri), *n.* [< *vicar* + *-y*[3].] A vicarage: the quotation refers to the once common practice of the patron's pocketing the best part of the vicar's income.

> Pale Maurus paid huge simonies
> For his half dozen gelded *vicaries*.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villainy, v. 65.

vice[1] (vīs), *n.* [< ME. *vice*, *vyce*, < OF. *vice*, F. *vice* = Sp. Pg. *vicio* = It. *vizio*, < L. *vitium*, ML. also *vicium*, a vice, fault; root uncertain. Hence ult. *vicious*, *vitiate*.] **1.** Fault; mistake; error: as, a *vice* of method.

> He with a manly voys seith his message, . . .
> Withouten *vice* of sillable or of lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 93.

2. An imperfection; a defect; a blemish: as, a *vice* of conformation; a *vice* of literary style.

> Myda hadde under his longe heres,
> Growynge upon his heed, two asses eres,
> The which *vice* he hidde as he best myghte.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 99.

> Euen so parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater *vices* in a Prince than in a priuate person.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

> To be wanting therefore in those principal affections which respect the good of the whole constitution must be a *vice* and imperfection. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

> Ferocity and insolence were not among the *vices* of the national character. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; evil conduct in which a person indulges; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; immorality; specifically, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions: as, the *vice* of drunkenness; hence, also, a fault or bad trick in a lower animal, as a horse.

> This Baron was right wise, and full of euell *vyces*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

> Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this *vice* of lying! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 325.

> When *vices* become so notorious that they are a reproach and a by-word to Neighbour Nations.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

> *Vices* so splendid and alluring as to resemble virtues.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

> Him as had no *vice*, and was so free from temper that a infant might ha' drove him.
> *Dickens*, Master Humphrey's Clock, Conclusion.

> Reared under an open shed, and early habituated to the sight of men, to the sound and glitter of weapons, and to all the accessories of human life, the colt grows up free from *vice* or timidity. *W. G. Palgrave.*

4. Depravity; corruption of morals or manners: in a collective sense and without a plural: as, an age of *vice*.

> Be dilligent for to detecte a seruaunt gyven to *vyce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

> *Vice* is the foulest Prison, and in this
> Not John, but Herod the close Pris'ner is.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 167.

> Virtue is the Good and *Vice* the Ill of every one.
> *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii. § 1.

> When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
> The post of honour is a private station.
> *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

> Civilisation has on the whole been more successful in repressing crime than in repressing *vice*.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

5. Depravity or corruption of the physical organization; some morbid state of the system: as, he inherited a constitutional *vice* which resulted in consumption.—**6.** Viciousness; ugliness; mischievousness.

> Half the *vice* of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely for fear of exposing his sides.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

7. [*cap.*] The stock buffoon in the old English moralities, or moral plays, sometimes having the name of one specific vice, as *Fraud, Envy, Covetousness,* sometimes of *Vice* in general. See *Iniquity,* 4.

> Like to the old *Vice,* . . .
> Who, with dagger of lath,
> In his rage and his wrath
> Cries, ah, ha! to the devil.
> *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 2. 134.

> Now issued in from the reareward madam *Vice,* or old Iniquitie, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of old *Vice* in a comedy.
> *Owle's Almanacke* (1618), p. 12. (*Nares.*)

> When every great man had his *Vice* stand by him
> In his long coat, shaking his wooden dagger.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

=**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Iniquity,* etc. See *crime.*

vice[2], *n.* and *v.* See *vise*[1].

vice[3] (vīs), *n.* [< *vice-,* prefix, in the words concerned.] A vice-chairman, vice-president, or other substitute or deputy, the principal or primary officer being indicated by the context.

> The governor . . . was a more imposing personage than his *Vice,* and was robed in character with his greater pretensions. *R. Tomes,* Americans in Japan, p. 157.

> The company . . . within a quarter of an hour were all seated in the great room of the Blue Lion Inn, Muggleton — Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice.* *Dickens,* Pickwick, vii.

vice[4] (vī'sē), *prep.* [< L. *vice,* in the place (of), instead (of) (followed by a genitive), abl. of **vix,* gen. *vicis,* etc., change, alternation, akin to Gr. εἴκειν, yield, AS. *wican,* etc., yield: see *weak, wick*[1], *wicker.*] In the place of; instead of: a Latin noun used in a position which gives it, as transferred to English, the effect of a preposition governing the following noun: as, Lieutenant A is gazetted as captain, *vice* Captain B promoted.

vice- (vīs). [< *vice*[4]. Hence *vice*[3]. This prefix appears as *vis-,* formerly also *vi-,* in *viscount.*] A prefix denoting, in the word compounded with it, one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank: as, *vice*-president, *vice*-chancellor. It is sometimes used alone as a noun, the word for which it stands being indicated by the context. *Vice-* in some cases indicates a deputy appointed by the principal officer or authority, and receiving his power by delegation, as in the case of a viceroy or vicegerent; and in other cases it indicates an alternative officer, alternate, or substitute appointed or elected by the same power as the primary officer, and receiving his power not by delegation, but directly in the same manner as the primary officer, and having no power to act in place of the primary officer except in case of a vacancy or, it may be, absence or disability, in which case he acts not under the direction of the primary officer, but independently as a substitute. This is the nature of the office of vice-president or vice-chairman.

vice-admiral (vīs-ad'mi-ral), *n.* A degree of the rank of admiral. See *admiral,* 2.

> The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly.
> *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

vice-admiralty (vīs-ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court. — **Vice-admiralty courts,** tribunals established in British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prize.

vice-agent (vīs-ā'jent), *n.* One who acts for another; especially, a subordinate agent; the agent of an agent.

> She cannot content the Lord with performance of his discipline that hath at her side a vassal whom Satan hath made his *vice-agent* to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Tertullian,* quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

vice-bitten (vīs'bit'n), *a.* Corrupted with vice; given over to evil courses.

> A man *vice-bitten.*
> *Richardson,* Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 181. (*Davies.*)

vice-chairman (vīs-chār'man), *n.* An alternate chairman. See *vice-.*

vice-chairmanship (vīs-chār'man-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chairman* + *-ship.*] The office or duties of a vice-chairman.

vice-chamberlain (vīs-chām'bėr-lān), *n.* The deputy of a chamberlain; in the royal household of England, the deputy of the lord chamberlain.

> The chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected, at the same time as the mayor and aldermen. . . . Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a *Vice-chamberlain,* is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.
> *Municip. Corp. Reports,* 1835, p. 154.

vice-chancellor (vīs-chan'sel-or), *n.* The deputy or substitute of a chancellor. Specifically — (*a*) One of three judges in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court, whose decisions are subject to appeal to the lords justices of appeal and to the House of Lords, of which the lord chancellor is head. There is, besides, a vice-chancellor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland; the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is also styled *vice-chancellor.* (*b*) An officer of a university who in the older institutions is generally empowered to discharge the duties of the chancellor, and is in fact the administrative officer.

> I . . . tarried out the whole Act in St. Marie's, the long speeches of the Proctors, the *Vice-Chancellor,* the severall Professors. *Evelyn,* Diary, July 10, 1654.

> I have received your Letter, with the enclosed from the *Vice-Chancellour* and Heads of your famous University, myself an unfit object in such manner to be saluted by such reverend persons.
> *Thomas Adams,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147.

(*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the cardinal at the head of the department of the Roman chancery which drafts and expedites the bulls and briefs by which the mind of the Pope is made known to Christendom, or to particular suitors. *Rom. Cath. Dict.,* p. 241. — **Assessor of the vice-chancellor.** See *assessor.*

vice-chancellorship (vīs-chan'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *vice-chancellor* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

> They have great expectations from your *Vice-Chancellorship* [at Oxford], which I hope is not far off.
> *E. Gibson,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 235.

> He [the German chancellor] is thus, in effect, ultimately responsible in every case — even for the non-exercise of his office. The *vice-chancellorship* is only a convenience.
> *W. Wilson,* State, § 426.

vicecomes† (vī'sē-kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *vicecomites* (-kom'i-tēz). [ML.: see *viscount.*] A viscount or sheriff.

> These Portgraves are also in divers Records called *Vicecomites,* Vicounties, or Sheriffes, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the Sheriffes of London doe till this day.
> *Stow,* Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 536.

> Even before his recognition as mayor, his signature, when he signs a document, comes first on the roll after that of the *vicecomes.*
> Quoted in *The Academy,* March 14, 1891, p. 260.

vice-constable (vīs-kun'sta-bl), *n.* A deputy constable.

> Sir Ralph Ashton was accordingly appointed *Vice-Constable* hac vice, to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency.
> *J. Gairdner,* Richard III., iv.

vice-consul (vīs-kon'sul), *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom special consular functions are delegated in a district already under the general supervision of a consul, or to whom consular functions are assigned in a district not of sufficient importance to require the presence of a consul.

> The Europeans have their *vice-consuls* and factors here to transact their business, and letters are brought regularly from Alexandria by land, to be sent by boats to Cairo.
> *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 14.

vice-consulship (vīs-kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *vice-consul* + *-ship.*] The office or duties of a vice-consul.

> The *vice-consulship* was soon after filled.
> *E. H. Yates,* Fifty Years of London Life.

vice-dean (vīs-dēn'), *n.* **1.** In British cathedrals, a canon annually chosen to represent the dean in his absence. — **2.** A subdean.

vicegerency (vīs-jē'ren-si), *n.* [< *vicegeren(t)* + *-cy.*] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

> To the great *vicegerency* I grew,
> Being a title as supreme as new.
> *Drayton,* Legend of Thomas Cromwell, st. 64.

> *Vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

> Pope poisoned pope, contending for God's *vicegerency.*
> *Landor,* Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Landor.

> Is yonder squalid peasant all
> That this proud nursery could breed
> For God's *vicegerency* and stead?
> *Emerson,* Monadnoc.

vicegerent (vīs-jē'rent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *vicegerent,* F. *vicegérent,* < ML. *vicegeren(t-)s,* vicegerent; as *vice-* + *gerent.*] **I.** *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting in the place of another, as by substitution or deputation.

> Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide
> United, as one individual soul.
> *Milton,* P. L., v. 609.

II. *n.* An officer deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of the higher authority; one having a delegated power; a deputy; a vicar.

> All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no *Vicegerent* of his Power; but himself without Deputy is the only Head therof, governing it from Heaven.
> *Milton,* Free Commonwealth.

> Distant nations looked on the Pope as the *vicegerent* of the Almighty, the oracle of the All-wise.
> *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

> The temporal sword came too often into collision with the spiritual — the divine *vicegerent* at Westminster with the divine *vicegerent* at Rome. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 461.

vice-governor (vīs-guv'ėr-nor), *n.* A deputy governor; a lieutenant-governor.

> The *vice-governor* of the islands was invited on one occasion to dine on board the "Marchesa."
> *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXVI. 322.

vice-king (vīs-king'), *n.* One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

> I shall most sojourn in Normandy;
> And thou be my *vice-king* in England.
> *Tennyson,* Harold, ii. 2.

> About that time, Tamasese, the *vice-king,* became prominent as a rebel. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 24.

vice-legate (vīs-leg'āt), *n.* A subordinate or deputy legate. *Smollett.*

viceman, *n.* See *viseman.*

vicenary (vis'e-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicenarius,* of or pertaining to the number twenty, < *viceni,* rarely *vigeni,* twenty each, distributive of *viginti,* twenty: see *twenty.*] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

vicennial (vī-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *vicennal* = Sp. *vicenal* = Pg. *vicennal* = It. *vicennale,* < LL. *vicennalis,* of twenty years, < L. *vicennium,* a period of twenty years, < *vicies,* twenty times (< *viginti,* twenty), + *annus,* year.] **1.** Lasting or continuing twenty years: as, a *vicennial* charter or license. — **2.** Happening once in twenty years: as, a *vicennial* commemoration. — **Vicennial prescription,** in *Scots law,* a prescription of twenty years: one of the lesser prescriptions, pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

vice-presidency (vīs-prez'i-den-si), *n.* [< *vice-presiden(t)* + *-cy.*] The office or term of vice-president.

> Each party holds during that summer a great convention composed of party delegates from all parts of the Union, and nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and *vice-presidency.*
> *W. Wilson,* The State, § 1099.

vice-president (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* An officer who is selected in advance to fill the presidential office in case of the death, disability, or absence of the president. The Vice-President of the United States is chosen by the electors at the same time with the President; on the resignation, removal, death, or disability of the latter he succeeds to the office of President. He is, unless he has succeeded to the Presidency as above, the presiding officer of the Senate.

vice-presidentship (vīs-prez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *vice-president* + *-ship.*] The office of vice-president; vice-presidency.

> The *vice-presidentship* being a sinecure, a second-rate man agreeable to the wire-pullers is always smuggled in. The chance of succession to the presidentship is too distant to be thought of. *Bagehot,* Eng. Const., p. 76.

vice-principal (vīs-prin'si-pal), *n.* A deputy or assistant principal: as, the *vice-principal* of an academy.

vice-queen (vīs-kwēn'), *n.* A woman who rules as the substitute or deputy of a king or of a queen; a viceroy's wife. See *vice-king.* [Rare.]

> [It was] their [the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne's] common wish that they should proceed to India as Viceroy and *Vicequeen;* . . . but there were political objections to the step. *T. H. S. Escott,* Society in London, I. 11.

vice-rector (vīs-rek'tor), *n.* [ML. *vicerector;* as *vice-* + *rector.*] A deputy or assistant rector.

> Wesel was one of the professors at Erfurt between 1445 and 1456, and was *vice-rector* in 1458.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 503.

viceregal (vīs-rē'gal), *a.* Of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty: as, *viceregal* power.

> In Manitoba there are separate Roman Catholic schools, and these might be protected under the same statute [British North America Act] by the *Viceregal* veto.
> *Sir C. W. Dilke,* Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

vice-regent (vīs-rē'jent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or occupying the position of, a vice-regent.

> The [German] Emperor's own will or that of the *vice-regent* Chancellor is the real centre and source of all policy; the heads of department are ministers of that will.
> *W. Wilson,* The State, § 1149.

II. *n.* A deputy regent; one who acts in the place of a ruler, governor, or sovereign.

> The five Ephors (or Overseers, for such is the meaning of the title) were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to assist them in the performance of their judicial duties, to act as *vice-regents* in the absence of their royal principals: . . . in short, to serve in all things as the assistants of the kings. *W. Wilson,* The State, § 104.

viceroy (vīs'roi), *n.* [< OF. *viceroy,* F. *viceroi* = Pg. *vicerei* = It. *vicerè,* < ML. *vicerex,* viceroy; as *vice-* + *roy.*] **1.** A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or colony, who rules in the name of the king (or queen), as the deputy of the sovereign: as, the *viceroy* of India or of Ireland.

> This Cittie [Caer, Cairo] standeth in the land of Egipt, and is vnder the gouernment of the great Turke. And there is a king ouer the saide Cittie, who is called the king of the great Caer, and ye *Wize Roy* or Lieftenant to the great Turke. *E. Webbe,* Travels (ed. Arber), p. 21.

> We are so far from having a king that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

2. The archippus, a handsomely colored American butterfly, *Basilarchia archippus,* formerly known as *Limenitis disippus.* It is orange-red with

black markings. Its larva feeds on willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernates in leaf-rolls. It mimics in the adult state (supposably for protection) the large cosmopolitan *Anosia plexippus*. See cut under *disippus*. *S. H. Scudder.*

viceroyal (vīs-roi'al), *a.* [< *viceroy* + *-al*, after *royal*.] Pertaining to a viceroy or to viceroyalty.

A *viceroyal* government was expressly created for it [Buenos Ayres, in 1777].
Mrs. Horace Mann, Life in the Argentine Repub., p. 122.

viceroyalty (vīs-roi'al-ti), *n.* [= F. *viceroyauté*; as *viceroyal* + *-ty*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy. *Addison.*

Upon the question of the *Viceroyalty* there might be a difference of opinion. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 38.

viceroyship (vīs'roi-ship), *n.* [< *viceroy* + *-ship*.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; viceroyalty. *Fuller.*

vice-sheriff (vīs-sher'if), *n.* A deputy sheriff.

Sir William Martyn, who had been elected . . . knight of the shire for Devon, petitioned the council against the undue return made by the *vice-sheriff*, who had substituted another name. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

vice-treasurer (vīs-trezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* A deputy or assistant treasurer.

vice-treasurership (vīs-trezh'ūr-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *vice-treasurer* + *-ship*.] The office or duties of a vice-treasurer.

So many things are vacant and no acceptors: Treasury, Navy vacant; *Vice-Treasurership* of Ireland, with several other things that is amazing, goes begging.
Quoted in *The Academy*, March 7, 1891, p. 225.

vicety† (vī'se-ti), *n.* [< *vice*[1] + *-ty* (after *nicety*, etc.).] Fault; defect; imperfection.

Old Sherewood's *vicety*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

vice versa (vī'sē vėr'sä). [L.: *vice*, abl. of **vix*, change, alternation, alternate order (see *vice*[4]); *versā*, abl. fem. of *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, turn about: see *verse*[1].] The order being changed. The phrase has the complete force of a proposition, being as much as to say that upon a transposition of antecedents the consequents are also transposed.

This very important paper is an investigation of the simple illusion which makes a light weight lifted after a heavy one seem disproportionately light, and *vice versa*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 650.

vice-warden (vīs-wâr'dn), *n.* A deputy warden.

Scawen, a Cornish writer and *Vice-Warden* of the Stannaries. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 690.

Vicia (vis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L. *vicia*, a vetch: see *vetch*.] A genus of leguminous plants, the vetches, of the family *Fabaceæ*, type of the tribe *Vicieæ*. It is characterized by a stamen-tube oblique at the apex, an ovary with many (rarely with two) ovules, and a style which is mostly filiform and more or less beaked, usually with a terminal dorsal tuft. About 200 species have been described, of which probably not over 120 are well defined. They are widely distributed through north temperate regions and South America; one species, *V. sativa*, long cultivated, is now naturalized within the southern hemisphere in the old world. They are chiefly tendril-climbers, rarely spreading herbs, or somewhat erect. The flowers are usually blue, violet, or yellowish. The fruit is a compressed two-valved pod with globose seeds. The species are known in general as *vetch*. *V. sativa* is cultivated in the old world as a fodder-crop, also under the names of *fitches*, *tares*, and *lints*; 16 or more other species are also useful for forage. (See *tare*[2].) Several species are valued for their seeds, especially *V. Faba*, the horse-bean of old world cultivation (for which see *Faba*, *bean*[1], *Mazagan*). *V. gigantea*, a tall, robust purple-flowered climber growing from San Francisco to Sitka, produces seeds which when young resemble green peas in size and taste. Nine species are natives of England, 72 of Europe, about 10 in the United States, besides a few in Mexico; 3 species (mentioned under *tare*) are locally naturalized in the United States; 3 only are native to the Central States, of which *V. Americana* (see *pea-vine*, 2 (*b*)) extends west, *V. Cracca* north, and *V. Caroliniana* east; the last, the Carolina vetch, is a delicate plant with graceful secund racemes of small lavender flowers; *V. Cracca*, the tufted vetch, or cow-vetch, is also native in the old world, and is much admired for its densely flowered racemes, which are first blue, and turn purple. See cuts under *Faba*, *mucronulate*, *plumule*, 3, *pod*, and *vetch*.

viciate†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *vitiate*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 636.

Vicieæ (vi-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Vicia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the family *Fabaceæ*; the vetch tribe. It is characterized by a herbaceous stem, leaves abruptly pinnate, continued into a simple or branching tendril or bristle, and with their leaflets commonly minutely toothed at the apex. Their stipules are usually foliaceous, oblique, or half-sagittate; their flowers axillary and few, solitary or racemed; their seeds with a funiculus expanded above, the cotyledons thick and fleshy and not appearing above the ground in germination. The 6 genera include most of the plants known as *pea* and *vetch*—the genera *Cicer*, *Lentula*, and *Pisum* belonging to the old world, *Vicia* (the type), *Lathyrus*, and *Abrus* also to the new.

vicinage (vis'i-nāj), *n.* [Formerly also *voisinage* (the form *vicinage* being made to agree with *vicinity*, etc.); < OF. *voisinage*, *veisinage*, F. *voisinage*, neighborhood, < *veisin*, F. *voisin*, near, neighboring, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*, and cf. *vicinity*.] 1. The place or places adjoining or near; neighborhood; vicinity.

That soul that makes itself an object to sin, and invites an enemy to view its possessions, and live in the *vicinage*, loves the sin itself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 109.

The Protestant gentry of the *vicinage*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

I live in a *vicinage* beloved by nightingales, and where they often keep me awake at night.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 104.

2. The condition of being a neighbor or of being neighborly.

Civil war had broken up all the usual ties of *vicinage* and good neighbourhood. *Scott.*

★**Common because of vicinage.** See *common*, 4.

vicinal (vis'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *vicinal* = It. *vicinale*, < L. *vicinalis*, neighboring, < *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicine*.] Near; neighboring; near by.—**Vicinal planes**, in *mineral.*, planes whose position varies very little from certain prominent fundamental planes: for example, the planes of the cube in fluor-spar are sometimes replaced by the vicinal planes of a tetrahexahedron, which are very nearly coincident with those of the cube, and hence are called *vicinal*.—**Vicinal surface.** See *surface*.

vicine† (vis'in), *a.* [= OF. *veisin*, F. *voisin* = Sp. *vecino* = Pg. *vizinho* = It. *vicino*, < L. *vicinus*, near, neighboring (as a noun *vicinus*, m., *vicina*, f., a neighbor), lit. 'of the (same) village, quarter, or street,' < *vicus*, a village, quarter of a city, street: see *wick*.] Same as *vicinal*.

For duetie and conscience sake towards God, vnder whose mercifull hand nauigants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and *vicine*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

Pride and envy are too uncivil for a peaceable city; the one cannot endure a *vicine* prosperity, nor the other a superior eminency. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 321.

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *vicinité* = It. *vicinità*, < L. *vicinita(t-)s*, < *vicinus*, near, neighboring: see *vicine*.] 1. The quality of being near; nearness in place; propinquity; proximity.

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighborhood; surrounding or adjoining space, district, or country.

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun.
Bentley, Sermon vii., A Confutation of Atheism.

Communipaw . . . is one of the numerous little villages in the *vicinity* of this most beautiful of cities [New York].
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

3. Nearness in intercourse; close relationship.

Their [the bishops'] *vicinity* and relation to our blessed Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 40.

=**Syn.** *Proximity*, etc. See *neighborhood*.

viciosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *vicisositee*; < L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, < *vitiosus*, vicious: see *vicious*.] Depravity; viciousness; vice; lack of purity, as of language or style. Also spelled *vitiosity*.

In which respect it may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a *viciositee* in speach may become a vertue and no vice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

vicious (vish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *vitious*; < ME. *vicious*, < OF. *vicious*, *vitious*, *vicieus*, F. *vicieux* = Pr. *vicios* = Sp. Pg. *vicioso* = It. *vizioso*, < L. *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, < *vitium*, fault, vice: see *vice*[1].] 1. Characterized by vice or imperfection; faulty; defective.

Some *vicious* mole of nature. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 24.

Their [the logicians'] form of induction . . . is utterly *vicious* and incompetent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If a creature be self-neglectful, and insensible of danger, or if he want such a degree of passion in any kind as is useful to preserve, sustain, or defend himself, this must certainly be esteem'd *vitious*, in regard of the design and end of Nature. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. i. § 3.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though *vicious*, is natural.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Addicted to vice; habitually transgressing moral law; depraved; profligate; wicked.

Happy the Roman state, where it was lawful,
If our own sons were *vicious*, to choose one
Out of a virtuous stock, though of poor parents,
And make him noble. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

Wycherley . . . appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town.
Macaulay, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

"I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendennis," the elder man said. "I don't think they are *vicious* so much as low." *Thackeray*, Philip, v.

3. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; perverse; pernicious; evil; bad.

For which cause Richard Iohnson caused the English, by his *vicious* liuing, to bee worse accounted of then the Russes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 391.

Every *vicious* action must be self-injurious and ill.
Shaftesbury, Inquiry, II. ii., Conclusion.

When *vicious* passions and impulses are very strong, it is idle to tell the sufferer that he would be more happy if his nature were radically different from what it is.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 63.

4. Impure; foul; vitiated: as, *vicious* humors. —5. Faulty; incorrect; not pure; corrupt: as, a *vicious* style.

Whatsoeuer transgressed those lymits, they counted it for *vitious*; and thereupon did set downe a manner of regiment in all speech generally to be obserued, consisting in sixe pointes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

It is a *vicious* use of speech to take out a substantive kernel from its content and call that its object.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 275.

6. Not well broken or trained; given to objectionable tricks: said of an animal.

He was, in fact, noted for preferring *vicious* animals, given to all kinds of tricks, which kept the rider in constant risk of his neck. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

7. Characterized by severity; virulent; malignant; spiteful: as, a *vicious* attack. [Colloq.] —**Vicious circle.** See *circle*.—**Vicious intromission.** See *intromission*, 3.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.—**Vicious union**, the knitting of the two fragments of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity of the limb or marked interference with its function.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Wicked*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), unprincipled, licentious, profligate.—**6.** Refractory, ugly.

viciously (vish'us-li), *adv.* In a vicious manner. Specifically—(*a*) In a manner contrary to rectitude, virtue, or purity: as, a *viciously* inclined person. (*b*) Faultily; incorrectly: as, a picture *viciously* painted. (*c*) Spitefully; malignantly: as, to attack one *viciously*.

viciousness (vish'us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being vicious. (*a*) The quality or state of being imperfect; faultiness; imperfection; defectiveness: as, the *viciousness* of a system or method. (*b*) Corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law or disregard of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

When we in our *viciousness* grow hard.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 111.

The best and most excellent of the old law-givers and philosophers among the Greeks had an allay of *viciousness*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

(*c*) Unruliness; trickiness; bad training, as of a shying or bolting horse.

A broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost everything but his *viciousness*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

(*d*) Spitefulness; malignancy.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *vicissitude* = Sp. *vicisitud* = Pg. *vicissitude*, < L. *vicissitudo*, change, < *vicissim*, by turns, < **vix* (*vic-*), change: see *vice*[4].] 1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; alternation.

God created them equall, but by this it came to passe that the *vicissitude* or intercourse of day and night was vncertaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 260.

Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.
Milton, P. L., vi. 8.

2. A passing from one state or condition to another; irregular change; revolution; mutation: as, the *vicissitudes* of fortune.

But it is not good to look too long upon these turning wheels of *vicissitude*, lest we become giddy.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

His whole life rings the changes—hot and cold, in and out, off and on, to and fro: he is peremptory in nothing but in *vicissitudes*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

As long as there are Men, there must be malignant Humours, there must be Vices, and *vicissitudes* of Things.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 45.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short *vicissitude*, and fit of poverty.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 23.

But *vicissitudes* so extraordinary as those which marked the reign of Charles the Second can only be explained by supposing an utter want of principle in the political world.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The whirlpool of political *vicissitude*, which makes the tenure of office generally so fragile.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

vicissitudinary (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ary*.] Subject to vicissitudes; exhibiting or characterized by a succession of changes; vicissitudinous.

We say . . . the days of man [are] *vicissitudinary*, as though he had as many good days as ill.
Donne, Devotions, p. 313.

vicissitudinous (vi-sis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), vicissitude, + *-ous*.] Characterized by or subject to a succession of changes; vicissitudinary.

Vicissy duck. [< *Vicissy*, a local name (cf. Sp. *vicicilin*, a humming-bird), + E. *duck*[2].] The widow-duck. *Simmonds.*

Vicksburg group. In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, of importance in the Gulf States from Florida west to Mississippi. The name *Vicksburg* was given by Conrad, who referred this group to the Oligocene, a reference which has been confirmed by Heilprin, who, however, prefers the name *Orbitoidal*, given with reference to the great abundance of *Orbitoides Mantelli*, the most distinctive fossil of these beds.

vicontiel† (vī-kon′ti-el), *a.* [Also *vicountiel*; < OF. (AF.) **vicontiel*, < *viconte*, sheriff, viscount: see *viscount*.] In *old Eng. law*, pertaining to the sheriff or viscount.—**Vicontiel rents**, certain farm-rents paid by the sheriff to the king. By 3 and 4 William IV., c. 99, such farms were placed under the management of the commissioners of the woods and forests.—**Vicontiel writs**, writs triable in the county or sheriff court.

vicount†, *n.* A former spelling of *viscount*.

vicountiel†, *a.* See *vicontiel*.

victim (vik′tim), *n.* [< F. *victime* = Sp. *víctima* = Pg. *victima* = It. *vittima*, < L. *victima*, a beast for sacrifice, prob. so called as being adorned with a fillet or band, < *vincire* (√ *vinc*, *vic*), bind, bind around, wind: see *vinculum*. Cf. *vicia*, vetch, prob. from the same root, also prob. *vitta*, a band, fillet, usually derived (as *victima* is also by some derived) from *viere*, pp. *vietus*, bend or twist together, plait, weave, a root prob. ult. connected with that above mentioned.] **1.** A living being sacrificed to a deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice: but the sacrifice of human beings has been practised by many peoples with the object of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity, or in the ceremonies connected with the making of vows and covenants.

> When the dull ox [shall know] why . . . he . . .
> Is now a *victim* and now Egypt's God.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 64.
>
> Swift was the course; no vulgar prize they play;
> No vulgar *victim* must reward the day
> (Such as in races crown the speedy strife);
> The prize contended was great Hector's life.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 208.

2. A person sacrificed; a person killed or ruined, or greatly injured, or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster: as, many have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to ambition; a *victim* to rheumatism; the *victims* of a railroad accident.

> He had seen the lovely learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a *victim* to her beauty and blueism.
> *T. Hook*, Man of Many Friends, p. 4.
>
> The planters [of Jamaica] had been ruined in consequence of the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, and their case was allowed to present certain features of injustice of which they were the *victims*.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 225.
>
> Across the extensive acreage allotted to the *victims* of the sad cholera years the Prince of Zanzibar has ruthlessly cut his way to form a garden . . .
> *H. M. Stanley*, Through the Dark Continent, I. 45.

3. One who is cheated or duped; a dupe; a gull: as, the *victim* of a confidence man.

> He went off to the coach without further ceremony, and left his respected *victim* to settle the bill.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xx.
>
> Women are, indeed, the easy *victims* both of priestcraft and self-delusion.
> *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

victimate† (vik′tim-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *victimatus*, pp. of *victimare* (> F. *victimer*), sacrifice as a victim, < L. *victima*, a victim: see *victim*.] To sacrifice; immolate; victimize. *Bullokar*.

victimization (vik″tim-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *victimize* + *-ation*.] The act of victimizing, or the state of being victimized. Also spelled *victimisation*.

> The general *victimization* of good people by bad, which is the leading "motif" of the story.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 365.

victimize (vik′tim-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *victimized*, ppr. *victimizing*. [< *victim* + *-ize*.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindling transaction; dupe; cheat. Also spelled *victimise*. [Colloq.]

> Mrs. Boldero's noble nephew, the present Strongitharm, . . . was *victimized* by his own uncle, and a most painful affair occurred between them at a game at "blind hookey."
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.
>
> A fascinating married man, *victimized* by a crazy wife, and ready to throw himself on the sympathies of womanhood in this affliction. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 512.
>
> By submitting in turn to be *victimized*, a party of children can secure, at a moderate cost to each, the zest of the malevolent feeling; and this I take to be the quintessence of play. *A. Bain*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 311.

victimizer (vik′tim-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *victimize* + *-er*1.] One who victimizes; a swindler. Also spelled *victimiser*.

> The invalid had a great hatred and secret terror of her *victimizer*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

victor (vik′tor), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *victor*, *vitor* = It. *vittore*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer. From the same L. verb are also ult. *victory*, *victorious*, etc., *convict*, *evict*, *convince*, *evince*, *vincible*, *invincible*, *vanquish*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who wins in a contest of any kind; one who vanquishes another in any struggle, especially in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; a conqueror.

> Pericles was a famous man of warre,
> And *victor* eke, in nine great foughten fields.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 64.
>
> If your father had been *victor* there.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 134.
>
> In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
> They fly that wound, and they pursue that die.
> *Waller*, To a Friend, on the Different Success of [their Loves.

2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer. [Rare or poetical.]

> There, *victor* of his health, of fortune, friends,
> And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 313.

=**Syn. 1.** *Victor*, *Conqueror*. A *victor* differs from a *conqueror* inasmuch as the latter achieves a complete success and conquers his opponent perhaps after a series of victories, while the *victor* is so called because of his success in a single or a particular contest, which may be otherwise barren of result to him. *Victor* is also applied to one who gains the day in a personal contest or competition, as in a race.

II. *a.* Victorious.

> Despite thy *victor* sword and fire-new fortune,
> Thy valour and thy heart, thou art a traitor.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 132.
>
> Where 's now their *victor* vaward wing,
> Where Huntly, and where Home?
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 33.

victor (vik′tor), *v. i.* [< *victor*, *n.*] To play the victor; exult.

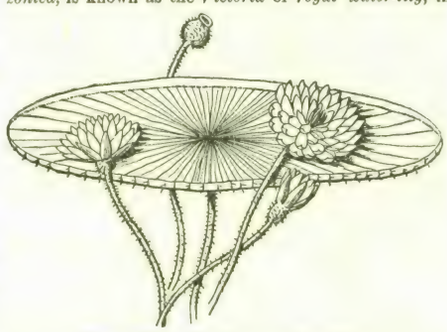
> To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes
> Which I haue seene in hands of *Victoring* Boyes.
> *A. Holland* (Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 80). (*Davies.*)

victorer (vik′tor-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *victourer*; < *victor* + *-er*1.] One who gains victories; a victor. [Rare.]

> The Spaniardes as the mynisters of grace and libertie browght vnto these newe gentyles the victorie of Chrystes death, whereby they . . . are nowe made free from the bondage of Sathans tyrannie, by the myghty poure of this triumphante *victourer*.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 50).

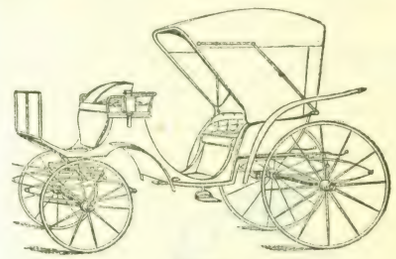
victoress (vik′tor-es), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess*.] A female who is victorious; a victress.

Victoria (vik-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [< L. *victoria*: see *victory*.] **1.** The twelfth planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1850.—**2.** [NL. (Lindley, 1837), named after Queen Victoria of England, to whom the first flower which blossomed in cultivation was presented in 1849.] A genus of water-lilies, belonging to the family *Nymphæaceæ* and to the subfamily *Nymphæeæ*. It is characterized by an inferior ovary, upon which all the parts of the flower are inserted, and by sterile inner stamens. The only species, *V. Amazonica*, is known as the *Victoria* or *royal water-lily*, in



Victoria Water-lily (*Victoria Amazonica*).

Guiana (from the leaves) as *irupe* or *water-platter*, and sometimes as *water-maize*, from the use of the roasted seeds. The plant is an inhabitant of still waters from Paraguay to Venezuela, growing chiefly in secondary tributaries of the Amazon system. It produces a thick rootstock from which radiate long-petioled circular leaves, each often 6 feet across (sometimes 12), with an upturned rim about 3 inches high. Each leaf resembles a shallow circular floating tray, and is conspicuously marked with a network of depressed veins, between which the surface is swollen into slight quadrangular elevations resembling alligator-skin, which gradually disappear with age. The leaves are deep-green above, the under surface pink, and are set with strong, sharp, conical spines, which also clothe the petioles, peduncles, and ovary. The leaves are very strong; a single one has borne the weight of two men. A plant may produce as many as twelve leaves at once, filling a tank 20 to 40 feet across. The solitary floating flower is from 12 to 14 inches in diameter (sometimes 24), expanding at night white and fragrant, closing by day, and expanding for the last time the second evening. In one variety it is rose-color at the second expansion, but with the odor unpleasant, and partially expands a third time, then still deeper red, afterward withdrawing beneath the surface; in a third variety there is a sharp and beautiful contrast between outer white and central deep rose-red petals. Some have considered these distinct species. The flower consists of four sepals, numerous petals in many rows, the outer larger than the sepals, the inner gradually passing into the numerous stamens which follow in many circles, at first petaloid and broad with small anthers, the innermost differently formed and sterile. The numerous carpels are sunk within a dilated torus, and produce albuminous edible seeds resembling peas. The plant was first discovered in Bolivia by Hænke, 1801; it first flowered in England in November, 1849, and in the United States in 1853. Compared with other water-lilies, the flowers most resemble those of *Castalia*, and the leaves those of *Euryale*. **3.** [*l. c.*] A form of low, light, four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top, with seats for two



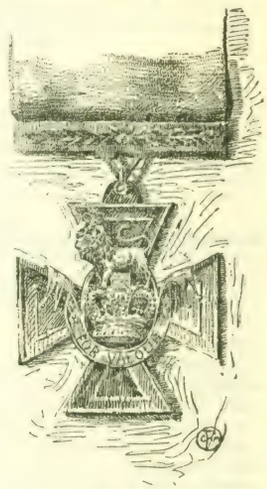
Victoria.

persons, and an elevated driver's seat in front. —**4.** [*l. c.*] A breed of domestic pigeons, nearly the same as the hyacinth.—**Victoria water-lily.** See def. 2.

Victoria blue. (*a*) A stain used in histological examinations. (*b*) See *blue*.

Victoria crape. See *crape*.

Victoria cross. A decoration founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery. It is a bronze cross patté, having a circular disk in the middle, on which are the royal crown and crest. This is suspended from a ribbon, blue for the navy and red for the army, and a bar is attached to the ribbon for any such additional act of gallantry as would have won the cross. Abbreviated *V. C.*



Victoria Cross.

Victoria crown-pigeon. Same as *queen's-pigeon*. See *Goura* (with cut).

Victoria green. See *green*1.

victorial† (vik-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< OF. *victorial*, < LL. *victorialis*, of or belonging to victory, < L. *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] Of or pertaining to victory; victorious.

> The howce of Mars *victoriall*.
> *MS. Lansd.* 762 fol. 7 vº, temp. Hen. V. (*Rel. Antiq.*, I. 206.)

Victoria lawn. A kind of muslin used for fittings, and sometimes for women's dresses.

Victorian (vik-tō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Victoria* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reign of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, which began in 1837: as, the *Victorian* literature; the *Victorian* crown (see first cut under *crown*).

> We can't do anything better than go back to Queen Anne for our furniture. But in respect to women it's quite different. We've got a *Victorian* type in that.
> *Mrs. Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, II. xii.
>
> In things specifically poetic he [Matthew Arnold] touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank. *Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 501.
>
> The *Victorian* age has produced a plentiful crop of parodists in prose and in verse. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 319.
>
> Macaulay, the historian of the first *Victorian* period.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 842.

2. Pertaining to Victoria in Australia.—**Victorian bird-cherry.** See *Pimelea*.—**Victorian bottle-tree.** See *Sterculia*.—**Victorian bower-spinach.** See *Australian spinach* (under *spinach*).—**Victorian cabbage-tree.** See *Livistona*.—**Victorian cheesewood.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian dogwood.** See *Prostanthera*.—**Victorian hedge-hyssop, hemp-bush.** See the nouns.—**Victorian laurel.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian lilac.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Victorian myall, parsnip**, etc. See the nouns.—**Victorian swamp-oak.** See *Viminaria*.—**Victorian swampweed.** See *swamp-weed*.—**Victorian whitewood.** See *Pittosporum*.—**Victorian whortleberry.** See *whortleberry*.

II. *n.* One living in the reign of Queen Victoria, especially an author.

> In the use of the pentameter couplet especially there is more than ordinary skill—something of the music that the earlier poets of this century were able to extort from its reluctant syllables with more success than falls to the *Victorians*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 404.

victoriatus (vik-tō-ri-ā′tus), *n.* [L., < *Victoria*, Victory, a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, forming the reverse type of the coin.] A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 228 B. C., and in value three fourths of the denarius. Compare *quinarius*.



Obverse. Reverse.
Victoriatus — British Museum. (Size of the original.)

victorine (vik-tō-rēn′), *n.* [Said to be so called from F. *Victorine*, a woman's name, a fem. form of *Victor*, < L. *victor*, a conqueror: see *victor*.] 1. A fur tippet having long narrow ends, worn by women.—2. A kind of peach.

victorious (vik-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< F. *victorieux* = Sp. Pg. *victorioso* = It. *vittorioso*, < L. *victoriosus*, full of victories (prop. applied, according to etym., to one frequently successful), < *victoria*, victory: see *victory*.] 1. Conquering; triumphant; having conquered in any conquest or in battle; having overcome an antagonist or enemy.

The great Son return'd
Victorious with his saints. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 136.

The Baharnagash, though *victorious*, saw with some concern that he could not avoid the king, whose courage and capacity, both as a soldier and a general, left him everything to fear for his success.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 208.

Victorious, wreath on head and spoils in hand.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 120.

A body of *victorious* invaders may raise some, or the whole, of its supplies from the conquered country.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 517.

2. Of or pertaining to victory; characterized or signalized by victory.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And cursed forever this *victorious* day.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 104.

3. Emblematic of conquest; denoting victory.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 5.

victoriously (vik-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly.

Grace will carry us . . . *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

victoriousness (vik-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being victorious.

victory (vik′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *victories* (-riz). [< ME. *victorie*, < OF. *victorie*, *victoire*, F. *victoire* = Sp. Pg. *victoria* = It. *vittoria*, < L. *victoria*, victory, < *victor*, a conqueror, < *vincere*, pp. *victus*, conquer: see *victor*.] 1. The defeat or overcoming of an antagonist in a contest or an enemy in battle; triumph.

We also . . . [shall] assemble alle oure peple and ride vpon the saisnes, and yeve hem bataile in the name of god, that he graunte vs the *victorie*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 235.

David Deans believed this, and many other such ghostly encounters and *victories*, on the faith of the ansars, or auxiliaries of the prophets. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xv.

Knowing that they led unconquered veterans against a rude militia, they have broken every rule of warfare, and plucked *victory* out of extreme peril.
F. Harrison, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

The alloy
Of blood but makes the bliss of *victory* brighter.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Cost.

2. The advantage or superiority gained in any contest, as over passions, or over temptations, or in any moral or spiritual struggle.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the *victory* through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. xv. 57.

Peace hath her *victories*
No less renown'd than War. *Milton*, Sonnets, xi.

3. A female deity of the Greeks and Romans, the personification of success in battle or in any active struggle. She is represented as a winged woman, often bearing as attributes a palm-branch and laurel crown, or a trumpet. The subject is a very frequent one in ancient art, from some of the noblest of antique sculpture down to vase-paintings and figurines. Among the most notable examples are the reliefs from the balustrade of the temple of Wingless Victory at Athens, one of which is the well-known figure entitled "Victory Loosing her Sandal," and the magnificent statue called the "Victory of Samothrace," a Greek original of the fourth century B. C., attributed to the school of Scopas, found in the island of Samothrace, where it stood on a pedestal representing the prow of a trireme, and now one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre Museum. See *Nike*, cut in next column, and cut under *Peloponnesian*.

I observed some ancient reliefs at this village [Ertesy], particularly three *victories*, holding three festoons under three heads, on a marble coffin, with imperfect Greek inscriptions under them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 170.

Cadmean, moral, Pyrrhic victory. See the adjectives.



The Victory of Samothrace, in the Louvre Museum.

victress (vik′tres), *n.* [< *victor* + *-ess*. Cf. *victrice*.] A woman who conquers; a victrix.

She shall be sole *victress*, Cæsar's Cæsar.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 336.

victrice† (vik′tris), *n.* [< OF. *victrice* = It. *vittrice*, < L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress.

He knew certes,
That you, *victrice*
Of all ladies,
Should have the prize
Of worthiness.
Udall (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 59).

With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

victrix (vik′triks), *n.* [< L. *victrix*, fem. of *victor*, victor: see *victor*.] A victress. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxii. [Rare.]

victual (vit′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vittle*, earlier *vytaylle* (the spelling with *c*, *victual*, as in F. *victuaille*, being a modern sophistication imitating the L. original, the pronunciation remaining that of *vittle*); < ME. *vitaille*, *vitayle*, *vitaile*, also *vitailes*, *vytaylles*, < OF. *vitaille*, *vytaile*, later (with inserted *c*) *victuaille*, *victuailles*, *vytailles* = Sp. *vitualla* = Pg. *vitualha* = It. *vettovaglia*, < LL. *victualia*, provisions, nourishment, neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, < *victus*, food, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live: see *vivid*.] 1. Provision of food; meat; provisions: generally used in the plural, and signifying (commonly) food for human beings, prepared for eating.

But alleweyes Men fynden gode Innes, and alle that hem nedethe of *Vytaylle*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

Ther as bagges ben and fat *vitaile*,
Ther wol they gon. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 38.

Physicions ben of opynyon that one ought to begyn the meate of *vitayle* (uiandes liquides) to thende that by that means to gyve direction to the remenant.
G. du Guez, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 107, (Index.

Look to those eating rogues that bawl for *victuals*,
And stop their throats a day or two.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Why then we will to the greenwood gang,
For we have no *vittles* to dine.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

My pig likes a dinner as well as a breakfast. No mealtime, and no sort of *victuals*, ever seems to come amiss to my pig. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

There came a fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand
Bare *victual* for the mowers.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

2. Any sort of grain or corn. [Scotch.]—**Broken victuals.** See *broken meat*, under *broken*.

victual (vit′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *victualed*, *victualled*, ppr. *victualing*, *victualling*. [With spelling altered as in the noun; < ME. *vitailen*, *vitaillen*, < *vitaille*, food: see *victual*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply or store with victuals or provisions for subsistence; provide with stores of food.

Thy loving voyage
Is but for two months *victual'd*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 198.

They resolued to *victuall* the ships for eighteene moneths.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 243.

II. *intrans.* To feed; obtain stores or provisions; provision; obtain or eat victuals.

And, *victualling* again, with brave and man-like minds
To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 427.

And soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, . . . and *victualling* where the grass was good.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

victualage (vit′l-āj), *n.* [< *victual* + *-age*.] Food; provisions; victuals. [Rare.]

I could not proceed to the school-room without passing some of their doors, and running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of *victualage*; so I stood still at this end, which, being windowless, was dark.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

victualer, victualler (vit′l-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *vitler*; < ME. *vitteller*, *vitailler* (see *victual*) + *-er*[1].] 1. One who furnishes victuals or provisions.

That no maner *vitteller* pay eny thynge for the occupacion of the kynges Borde, to eny maner offices, for ther vytelle ther to be sold, that ys to seye withyn the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

But pray, what connection have you with the suttlers? You are no *victualler* here, are you?
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment; a tavern-keeper.

Fal. Marry, there is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. . . .
Host. All *victuallers* do so; what's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 375.

He scornes to walke in Paules without his bootes,
And scores his diet on the *vitlers* post.
Letting of Humours Blood in the Head-Vaine (1600). [(*Halliwell.*)

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance; a store-ship. *Admiral Smyth.*—4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Licensed victualler,** in Great Britain, an innkeeper or keeper of a public house who is licensed to sell spirits, wine, beer, etc.

victualing, victualling (vit′l-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *victual*, *v.*] The furnishing of victuals or provisions.

Our *victualling* arrangements have now been satisfactorily settled, and everybody has been put on an allowance of water. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

victualing-bill (vit′l-ing-bil), *n.* A custom-house document warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

victualing-house (vit′l-ing-hous), *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

They chose that the region of Pocchorrosa to inhabyte . . . that they myght bee baytinge places and *vytailynge houses* for suche as shulde iorney towarde the southe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 148).

victualing-note (vit′l-ing-nōt), *n.* An order given to a seaman in the British navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualing the man. *Simmonds.*

victualing-office (vit′l-ing-of″is), *n.* In the British navy, an office for supplying provisions and stores to the navy. Now called the *victualing department*.

We laugh at the ridiculous management of the Navy-Board, pry into the Rogueries of the *Victualling-Office*, and tell the Names of those Clerks who were ten years ago bare-foot, and are now Twenty-Thousand-Pound Men.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

victualing-ship (vit′l-ing-ship), *n.* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy; a victualer. [British.]

victualing-yard (vit′l-ing-yärd), *n.* In the British navy, a yard, generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines where provisions and other like stores for the navy are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned.

victualless (vit′l-les), *a.* [< *victual* + *-less*.] Destitute of food. *Carlyle*, in Froude, First Forty Years, II.

vicugna, vicuña (vi-kö′nyą), *n.* [Also *vigonia* and *viguna*; = F. *vigogne*, formerly *vicugne*, < Sp. *vicuña*, *vicugna*, < Peruv. (Quichua) *vicuña*, prop. *uicuña*, the vicugna.] A South American mammal of the camel tribe, *Auchenia vicugna* or *vicuna*, related to the llama, guanaco, and alpaca. It is found wild in elevated regions of Bolivia, Peru, and Chile, and is much hunted for its wool and flesh. It is one of the smaller kinds, standing about 30 inches at the withers. It has as yet resisted all attempts to reduce it to domestication. The short soft

wool is very valuable, and was formerly much used for making fine tissues and delicate fabrics. It is less used



Vicugna (*Auchenia vicuna*).

now, what is known in the trade as *vicugna* (or *viguna*) *wool* being a mixture of wool and cotton.

vicugna-cloth (vi-kö′nyä-klôth), *n.* Woolen cloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft, and is especially employed for women's clothes.

vid (vid), *n.* In *math.*, a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebras.

vida-finch (vī′dä-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-bird*. See *Vidua*.

vidame (vē-däm′), *n.* [F., < ML. *vice-dominus*, as *vice-* + *dominus*.] In French feudal jurisprudence, the lieutenant or deputy of a bishop in temporal matters; also, a minor title of French feudal nobility.

A *Vidame* was originally the Judge of a Bishops Temporal Jurisdiction, or such an Officer to him as the Vicount was to the Count or Earl, but in process of time, of an Officer, he became a Lord, by altering his Office into a Fief, held of the Bishoprick he belonged to.
Blount, Glossographia (1670).

vide (vī′dē). [L., impv. 2d pers. sing. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere: as, *vide ante*, 'see before'; *vide supra*, 'see above' (that is, in a previous place in the same book); *vide post*, 'see after'; *vide infra*, 'see below' (that is, in a subsequent place); *quod vide*, which see (usually abbreviated *q. v.*).

vidée (vē-dā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

videlicet (vi-del′i-set), *adv.* [L., for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see: *videre*, see; *licet*, it is permitted: see *vision* and *license*. Cf. *scilicet*.] To wit; that is; namely: abbreviated to *viz.*, which is usually read 'namely.'

Numberless are the Changes she'll dance thro', before she'll answer this plain Question; *videlicet*, Have you deliver'd my Master's Letter to your Lady?
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

Videlicet is used in law pleadings to point out in connection with a clause immediately preceding a specification which, if material, goes to sustain the pleading generally, and, if immaterial, may be rejected as surplusage. . . . It is the office of a *videlicet* to restrain or limit the generality of the preceding words, and in some instances to explain them. *F. Wharton.*



King Whidah-bird (*Videstrelda regia*), male.

videndum (vī-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *videnda* (-dä). [L., neut. gerundive of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] A thing to be seen.

In my list, therefore, of *videnda* at Lyons, this, tho' last, was not, you see, least.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 31.

vide-poche (vēd′posh), *n.* [F.] A receptacle for the contents of the pockets when the dress is changed or removed for the night. (*a*) A bag attached to the bed-curtains. Compare *watch-pocket*. (*b*) A vase or bowl, usually of decorative character, and sometimes having a cover.

vide-ruff†, *n.* An old card-game.

Faith, let it be *Vide-ruffe*, and let's make honours.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, 1874, II. [122).

Videstrelda (vid-es-trel′dä), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1850), < *Vid(ua)* + *Estrelda*.] A genus of *Viduinæ*, detached from *Vidua* for the wire-tailed veuves or whidah-birds, which have in the male the four middle tail-feathers wire-shafted with a racket at the end: later called *Tetrænura* (Reichenbach, 1861). The type and only species is *V. regia*, of South Africa, through the Transvaal to the Zambesi, and in the west to Damaraland. This is the *veuve de la côte d'Afrique* and *veuve à quatre brins* of early French ornithologists, the *shaft-tailed bunting* of Latham (1783), the *Vidua regia* of most writers. The male is 12 inches long, of which length the middle tail-feathers form three fourths or more; the color is black, varied with white, gray, brown, and buff; the bill and feet are coral-red. See cut in preceding column.

vidette (vi-det′), *n.* Same as *vedette*.

Vidian (vid′i-an), *a.* [< *Vidius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Relating or dedicated to the Italian anatomist Guido Guidi, Latinized Vidius (16th century): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Vidian artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery which traverses the Vidian canal to be distributed to the Eustachian tube and the top of the larynx.—**Vidian canal, nerve, plexus**. See the nouns.—**Vidian foramen**. Same as *Vidian canal*.

vidimus (vid′i-mus), *n.* [So called from this word indorsed on the papers: L. *vidimus*, 'we have seen,' 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] 1. An examination or inspection: as, a *vidimus* of accounts or documents.—2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

vidonia (vi-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [Cf. Pg. *vidonho*, a vine-branch (cf. *videira*, a vine), < *vide*, a vine-branch, = Sp. *vid*, a vine, = It. *vite*, a vine, < L. *vitis*, a vine.] A dry wine from the Canary Islands, formerly much in fashion in England.

Vidua (vid′ū-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), as if < L. *vidua*, a widow, tr. F. *veuve*, widow, widow-bird; Pg. *viuva*. The E. *widow-bird*, taken as the original, has been supposed to be a corruption of *whidah-bird;* but the reverse may be true.] An African genus of the family *Ploceidæ*, giving name to the



Principal Whidah-bird (*Vidua principalis*), male.

Viduinæ; the veuves, widow-birds, or whidah-birds. No type having been originally indicated, the name is practically conterminous with *Viduinæ* in a narrow sense, and has been variously restricted by different writers, notably to *V. principalis* and *V.* (*Videstrelda*) *regia*. The former of these has in the male the four middle tail-feathers immensely lengthened and wide throughout their length (not wire-shafted). It was originally described (and figured) by Edwards in 1760 as the *long-tailed sparrow*, by Brisson in the same year as *la veuve d'Angola*, by Linnæus in 1766 as *Emberiza vidua*, *E. principalis*, and *E. serena*, by Latham in 1783 as the *long-tailed, variegated*, and *Dominican bunting*, and by Cuvier in 1817 as *Vidua principalis*. The male is 10 inches long, of which length the ample middle tail-feathers make two thirds or more, the rest of the tail being scarcely 2 inches, and the wing being only 3; the color is black and white, chiefly massed in large areas, and varied with some buff and gray. The female lacks the extraordinary development of the tail, being scarcely 5 inches long, and is also quite different in color from the male. This bird is widely distributed in Africa. A second species is *V. hypocherina* (or *splendens*) of the Zanzibar district. For *V. regia*, see *Videstrelda;* and for other forms, see *Viduinæ*.

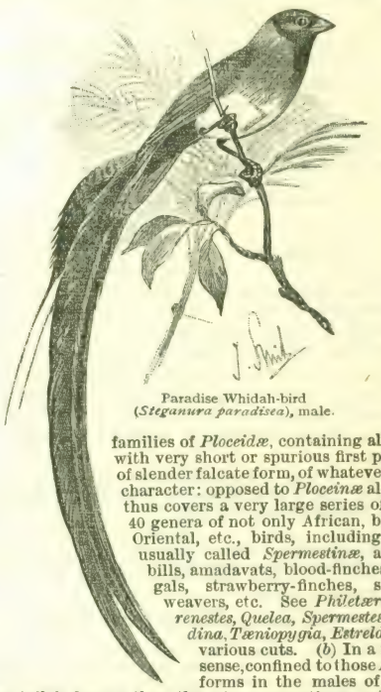
viduage (vid′ū-āj), *n.* [< L. *vidua*, a widow (see *widow*), + *-age*.] The condition of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

vidual† (vid′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *vidualis*, of or pertaining to a widow, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

viduate (vid′ū-āt), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, widow: see *viduation*.] *Eccles.*, the office or position of one of the order of widows; the order itself.

viduation (vid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *viduatus*, pp. of *viduare*, bereave, widow, < *vidua*, a widow, *viduus*, widowed: see *widow*.] The state of being widowed; bereavement.

Viduinæ (vid-ū-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vidua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Vidua;* the whidahs and related forms: variously restricted. (*a*) In a broad sense, lately adopted by some monographers, one of two sub-



Paradise Whidah-bird (*Steganura paradisea*), male.

families of *Ploceidæ*, containing all those with very short or spurious first primary of slender falcate form, of whatever other character: opposed to *Ploceinæ* alone. It thus covers a very large series of about 40 genera of not only African, but also Oriental, etc., birds, including those usually called *Spermestinæ*, as waxbills, amadavats, blood-finches, senegals, strawberry-finches, sociable weavers, etc. See *Philetærus, Pyrenestes, Quelea, Spermestes, Amadina, Tæniopygia, Estrelda*, with various cuts. (*b*) In a narrow sense, confined to those African forms in the males of which the tail is longer than the wings, sometimes extraordinarily lengthened into an arched train or of other special figure; the whidahs proper. Two of these remarkable birds are described under *Vidua* and *Videstrelda* respectively. A third is the widow of paradise, *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*. This was first described and figured by Edwards in 1747 as the *red-breasted long-tailed finch;* by the early French ornithologists as *grande veuve d'Angola* and *veuve à collier d'or;* and is the original *whidah-bird* of Latham, 1783. In the male the four middle tail-feathers are broad and flattened, and two of them taper to mere filaments; the length is 11 inches, of which the tail makes 8½; the wing is 3 inches; the color is chiefly black, varied with white, brown, and buff, and especially marked with a collar of orange-rufous. The female is quite different in color, and 6 inches long, of which the tail is only 2½. This whidah is widely distributed in Africa, and is the one oftenest seen in cages. A fourth is *Vidua* (*Linura*) *fischeri*, of East Africa, 10 inches long, with all four of the middle tail-feathers wired throughout. The foregoing are all the species in which the four middle tail-feathers are peculiar and the rest plain. But in other whidahs all the rectrices share more or less elongation. Such belong to the three genera *Chera, Coliuspasser* (or *Penthetria*), and *Penthetriopsis*. *Chera procne* of South Africa is the epaulet-whidah, of which the male is glossy-black above and below, with scarlet shoulders, and 19 inches long, with a tail of 15 inches. This is the only member of its genus. The species of *Coliuspasser* are several, of which the best-known is *C. ardens* (with nearly twenty other New Latin names). The male of this is black above and below with a scarlet collar across the fore neck; it inhabits South Africa. *C. laticaudus, C. hartlaubi, C. albonotata*, and *C. eques* are the other species of this genus. The three members of the genus *Penthetriopsis* furnish the remaining type of whidahs, in which the males are black, varied with bright-yellow, as *P. macrura* of western and equatorial Africa, and *P. macrocerca* of northeastern Africa.

viduity (vi-dū′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viduita(t-)s*, widowhood, < *vidua*, a widow: see *widow*.] Widowhood. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 6.

viduous (vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *viduus*, widowed, bereft: see *widow*.] Widowed. [Rare.]

She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxvi.

vie[1] (vī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vied*, ppr. *vying*. [Formerly also *vye;* < ME. *vien;* by apheresis from *envy*[2], ult. < L. *invitare*, invite: see *envy*[2], *invite*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. In the old games of gleek, primero, etc., to wager on the value of one's hand against an opponent.

He cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at post, and should win all by *vying*.
Bp. Jewell, Controversy with M. Harding, iv.

To *vie* was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To strive for superiority; endeavor to be equal or superior (to); contend; rival: followed by *with*, and said of persons or things.

Fortune did *vie with* nature, to bestow,
When I was born, her bounty equally.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

Albion in Verse *with* antient Greece had *vy'd*,
And gain'd alone a Fame.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

Gold furze *with* broom in blossom *vies*.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To offer as a stake, as in card-playing; play as for a wager with.

She hung upon my neck, and kiss on kiss
She *vied* so fast. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 311.

Here's a trick *vied* and revied!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To put or bring into competition; bandy; try to outdo in; contend with respect to. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 98.

Now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

The roguish eye of J—ll . . . almost invites a stranger to *vie* a repartee with it. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

vie[1] (vī), *n.* [Formerly also *vye*; < *vie*[1], *v.* Cf. *envy*[2].] A contest for superiority, especially a close or keen contest; a contention in the way of rivalry; hence, sometimes, a state where it would be difficult to decide as to which party had the advantage; also, a challenge; a wager.

At this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a *vie*, and I think he were a very critical judge that should determine between them.
Government of the Tongue.

vie[2]**†**, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *vie* = Sp. Pg. *vida* = It. *vita*, < L. *vita*, life, < *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*.] Life.

We biseche thee for alle that hereth this *vie*
Off oure ladi seynt Marie,
That Ihesu schelde hem fram grame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

vielle (vi-el′), *n.* [F.: akin to *viol*: see *viol*.] **1.** One of the large early forms of the medieval viol.

Afterwards the latter name [viole] was exclusively used, and ultimately passed into the modern form Violin, while the name *Vielle* was given to a totally different instrument, the Organistrum or Symphonia, whence the French Chifonié. This is the modern Viol, in which the music is produced by the rotation of a wheel.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dxxiv.

2. Same as *hurdy-gurdy*, 1.

Vienna basin. In *geol.*, the name given to an orographically not very well defined area, having Vienna near its southwestern extremity and extending to the Bohemian mountains on the northwest and the Carpathians on the northeast, and underlain by a series of Tertiary rocks remarkable for their extent, size, and complicated development. This Tertiary belongs chiefly to the Neogene of the Austrian geologists (see *Neogene*), and is divided into several subgroups, beginning with the Aquitanian, followed (in ascending order) by the Sarmatian and Mediterranean subdivisions—these all being of Miocene age—and then by the Congerian or Pliocene. The Vienna basin opened out to the east into a broad Miocene inland sea, slightly brackish, and is believed to have been connected, in former times, with the Aralo-Caspian basin, and perhaps even with the Arctic Ocean. It also communicated with the basin of the upper Danube, and with an area lying north of the Carpathians—in both cases, however, by narrow channels. Some writers limit the name *Vienna basin* to a smaller area lying pretty closely adjacent to the northern flanks of the eastern Alps, and partly included within their spurs.

Vienna caustic. A mixture of caustic potash and quicklime. See *caustic*.

Vienna draught. Compound infusion of senna; black-draught.

Vienna lake. A somewhat indefinite product, but usually a dark-red lake with little strength obtained from the liquors remaining from the making of carmine. Also called *Florence lake* and *Paris lake*.

Vienna opening, in *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

Vienna paste. Same as *Vienna caustic*.

Vienna powder, work. See *powder*, *work*[1].

Viennese (vi-e-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Viennois*; < *Vienna* (F. *Vienne* = G. *Wien*) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, situated on the Danube, or pertaining to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Vienna.

vi et armis (vī et är′mis). [L.: *vi*, abl. sing. of *vis*, force, violence; *et*, and; *armis*, abl. of *arma*, a weapon, defensive armor: see *vis*[1] and *arm*[2].] In *law*, with force and arms: words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show that the trespass or crime was forcible or committed with a display of force; hence, with force or violence generally.

view (vū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < OF. *veue*, F. *vue*, a view, sight, < *veu*, F. *vu* (= It. *veduta*, < ML. as if **vidutus*), pp. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] **1.** The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; examination by the eye; survey; inspection; look; sight.

She made good *view* of me. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 20.

She looked out at her father's window,
To take a *view* of the countrie.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 142).

2. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey; intellectual inspection or examination; observation; consideration.

My last *View* shall be of the first Language of the Earth, the antient Language of Paradise, the Language wherein God Almighty himself pleased to pronounce and publish the Tables of the Law. *Howell*, Letters, II. 60.

For though, in demonstration, the mind does at last perceive the agreement or disagreement of the ideas it considers, . . . there must be more than one transient *view* to find it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. ii. 4.

3. Power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect.

These growing feathers pluck'd from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch,
Who else would soar above the *view* of men,
And keep us all in servile fearfulness.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 79.

Stand in her *view*, make your addresses to her.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 856.

Keeping the idea which is brought into it [the mind] for some time actually in *view* . . . is called contemplation. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 1.

Who keeps one end in *view* makes all things serve.
Browning, In a Balcony.

4. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; something which is looked upon; sight or spectacle presented to the eye or to the mind; scene; prospect.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the *view*.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

The country was wild and broken, with occasional superb *views* over frozen arms of the Gulf, and the deep rich valleys stretching inland.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

5. A scene as represented by painting, drawing, or photography; a picture or sketch, especially a landscape.—**6.** Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment; opinion; conception; notion; way of thinking; theory.

There is a great difference of *view* as to the way in which perfection shall be sought.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 19.

One Hester Prynne, who appeared to have been rather a noteworthy personage in the *view* of our ancestors.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 36.

They have all my *views*, and I believe they will carry them out unless overruled by a higher Power.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 258.

Persons who take what is called a high *view* of life and of human nature are never weary of telling us that money-getting is not man's noblest occupation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 193.

7. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention; design; purpose; aim.

The allegory has another *view*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I write without any *view* to profit or praise.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

8†. Appearance; show; aspect.

So, at his bloody *view*, her eyes are fled
Into the deep dark cabins of her head.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1037.

New graces find,
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled before, we ever knew.
Waller, The Night-Piece.

9. In *law*, an inspection by the jury of property or a place the appearance or condition of which is involved in the case, or useful to enable the jury to understand the testimony, as of a place where a crime has been committed.—**10.** Specifically, inspection of a dead body; an autopsy.—**11†.** The footing of a beast. *Halliwell*.—**Bird's-eye view.** See *bird's-eye*.—**Dissolving views,** a name given to pictures thrown on a screen by a lantern in such manner that they appear to dissolve every one into that following, without any interval of blank between them. To cause the pictures to "dissolve," two lanterns are required, each of which projects its picture upon the same field on the screen, both being in the same focus. One picture being projected, to cause it to disappear gradually and the next to take its place, a sliding cap or hood is mechanically withdrawn from the front of the second lantern and placed before the first lantern. Another method is to turn on the gas of one lantern while shutting off the gas of the other. The result is the same by either method, the first picture disappearing as the second appears, the two melting one into the other till one is lost and the other becomes clear. By a recent improved method only one lantern is used, and by appropriate mechanism a picture is substituted for that preceding it so quickly that there is no appreciation of any interval between them.—**Field of view.** See *field*.—**In view of,** in consideration of; having regard to.—**On view,** open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to the public: as, pictures placed *on view*.—**Point of view.** See *point*[1].—**Side view.** See *side*[1] and *side-view*.—**To the view,** so as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us *to the view*. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 211.

View of frank-pledge, in *Eng. law*: (*a*) A court of record, now fallen into almost total desuetude, held once in the year within a particular hundred, township, or manor, by the steward of the leet. *Wharton*. (*b*) In Anglo-Saxon law, the office of a sheriff in seeing all the frank-pledges of a hundred, and that all youths above fourteen belonged to some tithing: a function of the court-leet. *Stimson*.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *View*, *Prospect*, *Scene*, *Landscape*. *View* is the most general of these words; *prospect* most suggests the idea that the beholder is at a place somewhat elevated, so as to be able to see far; *scene* most suggests the idea of resemblance to a picture; *landscape* most suggests the idea of diversity in unity.

view (vū), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vewe*; < *view*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To see; look on; behold.

When most I wink, then do mine eyes best see,
For all the day I *view* things unrespected.
Shak., Sonnets, xliii.

The people *view'd* them wi' surprise,
As they danc'd on the green.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 177).

2. To examine with the eye; look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; survey; explore; peruse.

Go up and *view* the country. Josh. vii. 2.

Lords, *view* these letters full of bad mischance.
France is revolted from the English quite.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 89.

I had not the opportunity to *view* it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

For he *viewed* the fashions of that land;
Their way of worship *viewed* he.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 2).

3. To survey intellectually; examine with the mental eye; consider; regard.

As Princes be more high and also mightier than the rest, euen so are they more behelde & also more *viewed* than others.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 10.

And though, oft looking backward, well she *vewede*
Her selfe freed from that foster insolent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 50.

When we *view* an object as a concrete whole we apprehend it. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

=**Syn. 1.** To witness.—**2.** To scan.—**3.** To contemplate.

II. *intrans.* To look; take a view. [Rare.]

Mr. Harley is sagacious to *view* into the remotest consequences of things. *The Examiner*, No. 6.

viewer (vū′ėr), *n.* [< *view* + *-er*[1].] One who views, surveys, or examines.

For if I will bee a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a *viewer* of my life.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 225.

Specifically—(*a*) An official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; in *coal-mining*, the general manager, both above and below ground, of a coal-mine. This word, not at all in use in the United States, is almost obsolete in England, having become replaced by the terms *mining-engineer* and *agent*. The terms used in the United States are *manager* and *superintendent*.

The Colliery *Viewer* [Newcastle-upon-Tyne] superintends the collieries. He has a salary of 60*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1646.

(*b*) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by a court to view or inspect the property in controversy or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two persons called *showers* point out the subjects to be viewed.

view-halloo (vū′ha-lö′), *n.* In *fox-hunting*, the shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover. Also *view-hallo*, *view-hollo*, *view-hollow*, etc.

But pray, what is become of the lady all this while? why, lady Freelove, you told me she was not here, and, i' faith, I was just drawing off another way, if I had not heard the *view-hollow*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

viewiness (vū′i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being viewy or speculative. [Colloq.]

We have opinions which were then considered to affix to those who uttered them the stigma of *viewiness* endorsed to a great extent by a Conservative Lord Chancellor.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 14.

viewless (vū'les), *a.* [< *view* + *-less.*] Not capable of being viewed or seen; not perceived by the eye; invisible.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 124.

O'er the sheep-track's maze
The *viewless* snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze.
Coleridge, Constancy to an Ideal Object.

viewlessly (vū'les-li), *adv.* In a viewless manner.

viewly (vū'li), *a.* [< *view* + *-ly*[1].] Pleasing to the view; sightly; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

viewpoint (vū'point), *n.* Point of view. [Colloq.]

The manner in which the details of a history are presented should be judged from the standpoint of the writer, from the general *viewpoint* of the time.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 499.

viewsome (vū'sum), *a.* [< *view* + *-some.*] Viewly. [Prov. Eng.]

view-telescope (vū'tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope.*

viewy (vū'i), *a.* [< *view* + *-y*[1].] 1. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical; holding the notions of a doctrinaire; visionary. [Colloq.]

Sheffield, on the other hand, without possessing any real view of things more than Charles, was at this time fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones — that is, he was *viewy*, in a bad sense of the word. *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, i. 3.

A man's identification with the movement was taken as proof that he was *viewy* and unfit for leadership.
The American, VI. 278.

2. Showy. [Colloq.]

They [chests of drawers] would hold together for a time, . . . and that was all; but the slaughterers cared only to have them *viewy* and cheap.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 230.

vifda, vivda (vif'dä, viv'dä), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *veifat*, pp. of *veifa*, wave, vibrate; cf. Sw. *vefta*, Dan. *vifte*, fan, winnow: see *waft.*] In Orkney and Shetland, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt. *Scott*, Pirate, xxix.

vigesimal (vī-jes'i-mal), *a.* [< L. *vigesimus*, *vicesimus*, twentieth, < *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty.*] Twentieth.

vigesimation (vī-jes-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, + *-ation*; formed in imitation of *decimation.*] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [Rare.]

vigia (vi-jē'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *vigia*, a lookout, < *vigiar*, look out, < *vigilia*, a watching: see *vigil.*] A hydrographical warning on a chart, to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout. *Hamersly.*

vigil (vij'il), *n.* [Formerly also *vigile*; < ME. *vigil*, *vigile*, *vigilie*, < OF. *vigile*, *vigilie*, F. *vigile* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilia*, a watching, vigil, < L. *vigilia*, a waking or watching, < *vigil*, waking, watchful (cf. AS. *wacol*, watchful), < *vigere*, be lively: see *wake*[1]. Hence (from L. *vigil*) *vigilant*, etc.] 1. The act of keeping awake; abstinence or forbearance from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; the state of being awake during the natural time for sleep; sleeplessness; wakefulness; watch: commonly in the plural.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 120.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, services, praise, prayer, or the like performed during the customary hours of sleep; nocturnal devotions: commonly in the plural.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned.
Milton, P. R., i. 182.

At Mary's Tomb (sad, sacred Place!)
The Virtues shall their *Vigils* keep.
Prior, Ode Presented to the King, st. 1.

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, in the *early church*, the watch kept in a church or cemetery on the night before a feast, the time being occupied in prayer. The assembly on such occasions often leading to disorders, the custom of holding such vigils came to be abandoned in the eleventh or twelfth century. A trace of the old custom remains in the matins, lauds, and midnight mass before Christmas day. Hence — (*b*) The day and night preceding a festival; the eve or day before a festival; strictly, an eve which is a fast. Special offices or the use of the collect of the festival mark the vigil. If the day before such a festival is Sunday, the fast is transferred to the previous Saturday. Vigils are observed in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, the Anglican, and other churches.

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, "To-morrow is St. Crispian."
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 45.

4†. A wake.

Of the feste and pleyes palestral
At my *vigil*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 305.

Coma vigil. See *coma*[1].— **Vigils or watchings of flowers,** a term applied by Linnæus to the opening and shutting of certain flowers at regular hours of the day. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

vigilance (vij'i-lans), *n.* [< F. *vigilance* = Sp. *vigilancia* = It. *vigilanza*, *vigilanzia*, < L. *vigilantia*, watchfulness, < *vigilan(t-)s*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigilant.*] 1†. Wakefulness.

Mr. Baxter seems to have thought that the connexion between the soul and the body subsisted only during a state of *vigilance*. *Priestley*, Disquisitions.

2. The state or character of being vigilant; watchfulness in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; circumspection; caution.

To teach them *Vigilence* by false Alarms.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 33.

His face is unruffled, his speech is courteous, till *vigilance* is laid asleep. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. Specifically, watchfulness during the hours of night.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably [to sleep], and the strong passion and love for his country that so fully possess'd his soul should have given him . . . *vigilance*.
Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, xiii. 142.

4. In *med.*, a form of insomnia.— **5.** A guard or watch. [Rare and obsolete.]

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 580.

Order of Vigilance. See *Order of the White Falcon*, under *falcon.*— **Vigilance committee,** an unauthorized organization of citizens who, in the absence of regular courts, or when such courts are inefficient, administer summary justice in cases of heinous crime. [U. S.]

The first man hung by the San Francisco *Vigilance Committee* was dead before he was swung up, and the second was alive after he was cut down.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 73.

vigilancy† (vij'i-lan-si), *n.* [As *vigilance* (see *-cy*).] Vigilance.

Trusting to the *vigilancy* of her sentinel.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 191.

vigilant (vij'i-lant), *a.* [< F. *vigilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigilante*, < L. *vigilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vigilare*, watch, wake, keep watch, < *vigil*, wakeful, watchful: see *vigil.*] 1. Watchful, as one who watches during the hours for sleep; ever awake and on the alert; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Be sober, be *vigilant*. 1 Pet. v. 8.

Take your places and be *vigilant*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 1.

Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;
Mercy is *vigilant* when Justice sleeps.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 244.

2. Indicating vigilance.

There's Zanze's *vigilant* taper; safe are we!
Browning, In a Gondola.

=Syn. 1. *Wakeful*, etc. See *watchful.*

vigilante (vij-i-lan'te), *n.* [< Sp. *vigilante*, vigilant: see *vigilant, a.*] A member of a vigilance committee. [U. S.]

A little over a year ago one committee of *vigilantes* in eastern Montana shot or hung nearly sixty [horse-thieves] — not, however, with the best judgment in all cases.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

vigilantly (vij'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully; circumspectly; alertly.

vigily†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *vigil.*

It is ful fair to been yclept madame,
And goon to *vigilies* al bifore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 377.

vigintivirate (vī-jin-tiv'i-rāt), *n.* [< L. *viginti*, twenty, + *vir*, man, + *-ate*[3].] A body of officers of government consisting of twenty men. [Rare.]

Vigna (vig'nä), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1824), named after Dominico *Vigna*, professor of botany at Pisa in 1628.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Phaseolinæ*. It is distinguished from the type genus (*Phaseolus*) by the absence of a beak upon the keel-petals, or by the failure of the beak, if developed, to form a perfect spiral. There are about 30 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are usually twining or prostrate herbs, with pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and yellowish or rarely purplish flowers in a short cluster upon an axillary peduncle, followed by cylindrical pods which become greatly elongated — sometimes, it is said, a yard long. For *V. Sinensis*, universally cultivated in the tropics, and now also in southern parts of Europe and the United States, see *chowlee*, and *cow-pea* (under *pea*[1]); its stems are trailing or climbing and often branched. *V. lanceolata* of Australia, also edible, produces, besides the ordinary cylindrical pods, others from buried flowers fruiting under ground, and resembling the peanut. *V. luteola* is known as *seaside bean*, and *V. Sinensis* as *red bean*, in the West Indies. One species occurs in the United States, *V. luteola*, a yellow-flowered hirsute twiner of brackish marshes from Georgia to Florida and Texas.

vignette (vin-yet' or vin'yet), *n.* [Formerly also *vignett*; < F. *vignette*, dim. of *vigne*, vineyard, vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine.*] 1. A running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, as in architecture.— **2.** The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, etc., with which capital letters in manuscripts are sometimes surrounded.— **3.** In *printing*, the engraved illustration or decoration that precedes a title-page or the beginning of a chapter: so called because many of the cuts first made for books in France were inclosed with a border of the general character of trailing vines.— **4.** Hence, any image or picture; a cut or illustration.

Her imagination was full of pictures, . . . divine *vignettes* of mild spring or mellow autumn moments.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a *vignette* out of some brown old missal.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

In bright *vignettes*, and each complete,
Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet,
Or palace, how the city glittered!
Tennyson, The Daisy.

5. A photographic portrait showing only the head, or the head and shoulders, and so printed that the ground shades off insensibly around the subject into an even color, which may be that of the untreated paper, or a more or less dark shade produced by a separate operation; hence, any picture, not a portrait, treated in the same way.

vignette (vin-yet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vignetted*, ppr. *vignetting.* [< *vignette*, *n.*] In *photog.*, to treat or produce, as a portrait, in the style of a vignette.

vignetter (vin-yet'ėr), *n.* In *photog.*, any device for causing the edges of a printed part of a negative to fade away evenly and gradually into the background. A form of vignetter may be interposed between the camera and the subject, so that the portrait will be vignetted directly on the negative. See *vignetting-glass* and *vignetting-paper.*

vignetting-glass (vin-yet'ing-glàs), *n.* In *photog.*, a glass frame for the same use and made on the same principles as the vignetting-paper. A usual form has an aperture of clear glass in the middle, around which are carried thin layers of tissue-paper, every layer projecting a little beyond that placed upon it. Another form is of deep-orange glass, with a center of white glass, the gradation being effected by grinding away the edge of the encircling orange part. Also called *vignetter.*

vignetting-mask (vin-yet'ing-màsk), *n.* Same as *vignetting-paper.*

vignetting-paper (vin-yet'ing-pā″pėr), *n.* In *photog.*, a mask used in printing vignette pictures. It is a sheet of thin paper with a piece of the desired size left clear and semi-transparent in the middle, proceeding from which shading is carried in an opaque color so as gradually to attain complete opacity, and thus cause the strongly printed part of the negative in the middle to fade by even gradation around its edge to the color of the unprinted paper. Also called *vignetter* and *vignetting-mask.*

vignettist (vin-yet'ist), *n.* [< *vignette* + *-ist.*] A maker of vignettes; an artist who devotes his attention to vignettes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 260.

vignite (vig'nīt), *n.* A magnetic iron ore.

vignoble† (vē-nyō'bl), *n.* [F., a vineyard, < *vigne*, vine: see *vine.*] A vineyard.

That excellent *vignoble* of Pontaq and Obrien, from whence comes the choicest of our Bordeaux wines.
Evelyn, Diary, July 13, 1683.

vigonia (vi-gō'ni-ä), *n.* Same as *vicugna.*

A herd of thirty-six, including the kinds called llamas, alpacas, and vicunas or *vigonias*, were sent from Lima.
Ure, Dict., III. 136.

Vigo plaster. See *plaster.*

vigor, vigour (vig'ọr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *vigueur* = Sp. Pg. *vigor* = It. *vigore*, < L. *vigor*, activity, force, < *vigere*, flourish, thrive, be lively. Cf. *vigil*, *wake.* Hence *vigor*, *v.*, *invigorate.*] 1. Active strength or force of body; physical force; a flourishing physical condition; also, strength of mind; mental health and power; by extension, force of healthy growth in plants.

The sinewy *vigour* of the traveller.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

He who runs or dances begs
The equal *Vigour* of two Legs. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

And strangely spoke
The faith, the *vigour*, bold to dwell
On doubts that drive the coward back.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Strength or force in general; powerful or energetic action; energy; efficacy; potency.

> And with a sudden *vigour* it doth posset
> And curd . . .
> The thin and wholesome blood.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

> The *vigour* of the Parliament had begun to humble the pride of the bishops. *Milton*, Second Defence.

=Syn. 1. Health, haleness, soundness, robustness, bloom, thriftiness. — 2. Might, power.

vigor†, **vigour**† (vig'ọr), *v. t.* [< LL. *vigorare*, make strong, < L. *vigor*, vigor, strength: see *vigor*, *n.*] To invigorate.

vigorless (vig'ọr-les), *a.* [< *vigor* + *-less.*] Without vigor; feeble. *Princeton Rev.*, Sept., 1879, p. 318.

vigoroso (vig-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [It., = E. *vigorous.*] In *music*, with energy.

vigorous (vig'ọr-us), *a.* [< F. *vigoureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vigoroso*, < ML. **vigorosus* (in adv. *vigorose*), < L. *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*.] **1.** Possessing vigor of body or mind; full of strength or active force; strong; lusty; robust; powerful; having strong vitality or power of growth, as a plant; also, having or exerting force of any kind.

> Fam'd for his valour young;
> At sea successful, *vigorous*, and strong. *Waller.*

> A score of years after the energies of even *vigorous* men are declining or spent, his [Josiah Quincy's] mind and character made themselves felt as in their prime.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

> *Vigorous* trees are great disinfectants.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, vi.

2. Exhibiting or resulting from vigor, energy, or strength, either physical or mental; powerful; forcible; energetic; strong.

> His *vigorous* understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> *Vigorous* activity is not the only condition of a strong will. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 646.

=Syn. 1. Hale, sound, sturdy, hearty, thrifty, flourishing. — 1 and 2. Nervous, spirited.

vigorously (vig'ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a vigorous manner; with vigor; forcibly; with active exertions.

> These ronne vpon hym with axes, and billes, and swerdes right *vigerously*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

> Money to enable him to push on the war *vigorously*.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 7.

vigorousness (vig'ọr-us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being vigorous or possessed of active strength; force; energy; strength. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2.

Vigors's warbler or **vireo.** See *warbler.*

Vigo's powder. See *powder.*

vigour, *n.* and *v.* See *vigor.*

viguna, *n.* See *vicugna.*

vihara (vi-hä'rä), *n.* [Skt., lit. expatiation, recreation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, a monastery. See *Buddhist architecture*, under *Buddhist.*

> Six successive kings had built as many *viharas* on this spot (near Patna), when one of them surrounded the whole with a high wall, which can still be traced, measuring 1600 ft. north and south, by 400 ft., and enclosing eight separate courts. Externally to this enclosure were numerous stupas or towerlike *viharas*, ten or twelve of which are easily recognised. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 136.

vihuela (vi-hwā'lä), *n.* [OSp.: see *viol.*] An early and simple form of the Spanish guitar.

viking (vī'king), *n.* [Not found in ME., but first in mod. historical use; = G. *viking*, < Icel. *vikingr* (= Sw. Dan. *viking*), a pirate, freebooter, rover, lit. (as indicated by the AS. *wicing*, mod. E. artificially *wicking*) '*wick-man,' i. e. '*bayman, *creeker,' one who frequented the bays, fords, or creeks and issued thence for plunder; < Icel. *vīkr* = Sw. *vik* = Dan. *vig*, a bay, creek, inlet, + *-ingr* = E. *-ing*[3]: see *wick*[3] and *-ing*[3]. The word has often been confused with *sea-king*, as if *viking* contained the word *king.*] A rover or sea-robber belonging to one of the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries and made various settlements in the British Islands, France, etc. *Viking* has been frequently identified with *sea-king*, but the latter was a man connected with a royal race, who took by right the title of king when he assumed the command of men, although only of a ship's crew, whereas the former name is applicable to any member of the rover bands.

> She was a Prince's child,
> I but a *Viking* wild.
> *Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

vikingism (vī'king-izm), *n.* [< *viking* + *-ism.*] The characteristics, plans, or acts of vikings.

> The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond of Tarentum, a sanctified experiment of *vikingism*.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

vilt, *n.* Same as *vill.*

vilayet (vi-lä'yet), *n.* [Turk. *vilāyet*, < Ar. *wilāya*, province, government, sovereignty.] An administrative territory of the first class; a province of the Turkish empire. Each Turkish vilayet is ruled by a vali, or governor-general. The division into vilayets has replaced the old system of eyalets.

vildt, *a.* [A corrupt form of *vile.* In some cases the word appears to have been confused with *wild.*] Same as *vile.*

> Be thy life ne're so *vilde*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> What *vild* prisons
> Make we our bodies to our immortal souls!
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

> My act, though *vild*, the world shall crown as just.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 2.

vildly†, *adv.* Same as *vilely.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 43.

vile (vīl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle* (also *vild*, q. v.); < ME. *vile*, *vil*, < OF. (and F.) *vil*, fem. *vile* = Sp. Pg. *vil* = It. *vile*, < L. *vilis*, of small price or value, poor, paltry, base, vile.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of small value; held in little esteem; low; base; mean; worthless; despicable.

> And the tre was *vil* and old.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

> Running, leaping, and quoiting be too *vile* for scholars, and so not fit by Aristotle's judgment.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 34.

> A poor man in *vile* raiment. Jas. ii. 2.

> I never knew man hold *vile* stuff so dear.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 276.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved; bad; wicked; abject; villainous; shameful: frequently used as an epithet of opprobrium, contempt, disgust, or odium generally.

> Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 38.

> What can his censure hurt me whom the world
> Hath censured *vile* before me!
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> It were too *vile* to say, and scarce to be beleeued, what we endured. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 2.

> Rendering those who receive the allowance *vile*, and of no estimation in the eyes of mankind.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep!
> *Burns*, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

=Syn. 1. Contemptible, beggarly, pitiful, scurvy, shabby. — 2. Groveling, ignoble, foul, knavish.

II.† *n.* A vile thing.

> Which soeuer of them I touche es a *vyle*.
> *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (ed. Arber), p. 25.

vilet, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vyle*; < *vile*, *v.*] To make vile.

> I *vyle*, I make vyle. Jauille, . . . Thou oughtest to be a shamed to *vyle* thy selfe with thyn yvell tonge.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 765.

vilehead†, *n.* [ME. *vilehed*; < *vile* + *-head.*] Vileness.

> Huanne the man thength . . . and knauth his pourehede, the *vilhede*, the brotelhede of his beringe [birth].
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

vileint, **vileinie**†. Obsolete spellings of *villain*, *villainy.*

vilely (vīl'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *vildly*; < ME. *villiche*; < *vile* + *-ly*[2].] In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully; abjectly; opprobriously; odiously; badly; wretchedly; worthlessly; sorrily.

> He speaks most *vilely* of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 122.

vileness (vīl'nes), *n.* The state or character of being vile. (*a*) Baseness; despicableness; meanness; contemptibleness; worthlessness.

> Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I have sometimes wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?
> *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

(*b*) Moral or intellectual deficiency; imperfection; depravity; degradation; impurity; wickedness; sinfulness; extreme badness.

> We, sensible of our corruption and *vileness*, may be fearful and shy of coming near unto him.
> *Barrow*, Sermons, I. vii.

vileynst, *a.* See *villain.*

viliaco† (vil-i-ä'kō), *n.* [< It. *vigliacco*, cowardly (= Sp. *bellaco* = Pg. *velhaco*, low, bad), prob. < L. *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] A villain; a scoundrel; a coward.

> Now out, base *viliaco!*
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

vilicate† (vil'i-kāt), *v. t.* [Apparently an error for **vilificate* (see *vilify*).] To defame; vilify.

> Baseness what it cannot attaine will *vilicate* and deprave. *R. Junius*, Cure of Misprision.

vilification (vil″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **vilificatio(n-)*, < *vilificare*, pp. *vilificatus*, make or esteem of little value: see *vilify.*] The act of vilifying or defaming. *Dr. H. More.*

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *vilify* + *-er*[1].] One who defames or traduces; a calumniator.

vilify (vil'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vilified*, ppr. *vilifying.* [< LL. *vilificare*, < L. *vilis*, vile, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make vile; debase; degrade.

> Their Maker's image . . . then
> Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
> To serve ungoverned appetite.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 516.

> The wealth and pride of individuals at every moment makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and *vilifies* his condition.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To attempt to degrade by slander; defame; traduce; calumniate.

> This Tomalin could not abide
> To hear his sovereign *vilified*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

3†. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

> You shall not finde our Saviour . . . so bent to contemn and *vilifie* a poor suitor.
> *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Luke xviii. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Asperse*, *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. (see *asperse*), revile, abuse.

II. *intrans.* To utter slander; be guilty of defamation. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 153.

vilifying (vil'i-fī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vilify*, *v.*] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation; slander.

> In the midst of all the storms and reproaches and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Preparation against Afflictions.

vilipend (vil'i-pend), *v.* [< F. *vilipender* = It. *vilipendere* (cf. Sp. *vilipendiar*, < *vilipendio*, n.), < L. *vilipendere*, hold of slight value, deprecate, deprive, < *vilis*, of small price, + *pendere*, weigh, weigh out: see *vile* and *pendent.*] **I.** *trans.* To express a disparaging or mean opinion of; slander; vilify; treat slightingly or contemptuously.

> It is wicked to sell heavenly things at a great rate of worldly; but it is most wretched to *vilipend* them.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 6.

> Though I would by no means *vilipend* the study of the classicks. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

II. *intrans.* To express disparaging opinions of a person; use vilification.

> It is profane and foolish to deify public opinion, or indeed anything; but it is not right, it is not safe to err on the other side, to ignore and *vilipend*.
> *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 154.

vilipendency† (vil-i-pen'dẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *vilipendẹn(t-)s*, ppr. of *vilipendere*: see *vilipend* and *-cy.*] Disesteem; slight; disparagement. *Bp. Hacket.*

vility† (vil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *vilte*, *vylte*, < OF. *vilite*, *viliteit* = It. *viltà*, < L. *vilita(t-)s*, lowness of price, cheapness, worthlessness, < *vilis*, cheap, worthless, vile: see *vile.*] Vileness; baseness.

> In all his myghte purge he the *vilte* of syn in hyme and other. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

vill (vil), *n.* [Also *vil*; < ME. **ville* (only in legal use or in comp. in local names?), < OF. *ville*, *vile*, F. *ville*, a village, town, city, = Sp. *villa*, a town, a country house, = Pg. *villa*, a village, town, = It. *villa*, a country house, a farm, a village, also (after the F. and Sp.) a town, city, < L. *villa*, a country house, a country-seat, a farm, villa; prob. a reduction of **vicla*, dim. of *vicus*, a village, etc., = Gr. *οἶκος*, a house: see *wick*[2], and cf. *vicine*, *vicinity*, etc. Hence ult. (< L. *villa*) E. *villa* (a doublet of *vill*), *village*, *villatic*, *villain*, *villainy*, etc. The word *vill* exists, chiefly in the form *-ville*, as in French, in many names of towns, taken from or imitated from the French *ville*, being practically an English formative applicable as freely as *-burg*, *-town*, or *-ton*, in the United States, to the formation of local names from any surname, topographical name, or other term, as *Brownsville*, *Pottsville*, *Jacksonville*, *Yorkville*, *Brookville*, *Rockville*, *Troutville*, *Greenville*, *Blackville*, *Whiteville*, etc.] A hamlet or village; also, a manor; a parish; the outpart of a parish. (See *village*, 2.) In old writings mention is made of *entire vills*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets.*

> Hence they were called villeins or villani — inhabitants of the *vill* or district. *Brougham*, Polit. Philos., I. 291.

> For a long time the rectors of Whalley and of Blaghorn were for the most part married men, and the lords of *vills*.
> *De Statu Blaghornshire*, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II. 1.

> The tenantry of thorpe and *vill*,
> Or straggling burgh.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

Constable of vills. See *constable*, 2.

villa (vil'ä), *n.* [= F. *villa*, < It. *villa*, a country house, < L. *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill.*] A country-seat; a rural or suburban mansion; a country residence, properly one of

some size and pretension, though the name is commonly misapplied, especially in Great Britain, to a cottage, or to one of the class of cheap houses built on speculation in the suburbs of a city; in *old Eng. law*, a manor.

A certaine Gentleman called Bassano . . . lived at a *Villa* that he had in the country.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 170.

villadom (vil'ạ-dum), *n.* [< *villa* + *-dom.*] Villas collectively; hence, the persons living in them. [Rare.]

Villadom of the suburbs votes for the internal divisions of London, and again in the suburban boroughs.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 254.

village (vil'āj), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *village*, < OF. (and F.) *village* = Sp. *villaje* = Pg. *villagem* = It. *villaggio*, a village, hamlet, < L. *villaticus*, belonging to a villa or farm-house, < *villa*, a country house, a farm: see *vill*. Cf. *villatic.*]

I. *n.* 1. A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet. In many of the United States the incorporated village exists as the least populous kind of corporate municipality. Its boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.

The same daye we passyd Pauya, and lay yt nyght at Seint Jacobo, a *vyllage*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

A walled town is more worthier than a *village*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 60.

I resolved to go forward until I could discover some house or *village*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, sometimes a manor; sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest.—**Prairie-dog village.** See *prairie-dog.* =**Syn. 1.** *Hamlet*, etc. See *town.*

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic; countrified.

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 209.

Some *village* Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood. *Gray*, Elegy.

Village cart. See *cart.*—**Village community.** See *community.* See also *manor, villeinage.* For the village community in Russia, see *mir.*—**Village mark.** See *mark*[1], 14.

village-moot (vil'āj-möt), *n.* In *early Eng. hist.*, the assembly of the men of a village. See *moot*[1].

villager (vil'āj-ėr), *n.* [< *village* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of a village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 172.

villagery† (vil'āj-ri), *n.* [< *village* + *-(e)ry.*] A group of villages.

The maidens of the *villagery*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 35.

villain (vil'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Also archaically, in legal and historical use, *villein;* formerly sometimes *villan*, early mod. E. *vilayn*, etc.; < ME. *vilain, vilein, vileyn*, also sometimes *vilains, vilans, vileyns*, < OF. *vilein, vilain, villain, villein*, nom. also *vilains, vilainz*, F. *vilain*, a farm-servant, serf, peasant, clown, scoundrel, also adj. base, mean, wicked, = Pr. *vilan, vila* = Sp. *villano* = Pg. *villão* = It. *villano*, < ML. *villanus*, a farm-servant, serf, clown, < L. *villa*, a farm: see *vill.* The forms *villain, villein*, etc., are historically one, and the attempt to differentiate them in meaning is idle.]

I. *n.* 1. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons during the prevalence of the feudal system; a feudal serf. In respect to their lords or owners the villains had no rights, except that the lord might not kill or maim them, or ravish the females; they could acquire or hold no property against their lord's will; they were obliged to perform all the menial services he demanded; and the cottages and plots of land they occupied were held merely at his will. In respect, however, of other persons besides their lord they had the rights and privileges of freemen. Villains were either *regardant* (which see) or *in gross.* They were in view of the law annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscriptitii glebæ*), belonging to a manor as fixtures, passing with it when it was conveyed or inherited, and they could not be sold or transferred as persons separate from the land. The latter belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at will.

Villain? by my blood,
I am as free-born as your Venice duke!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

The *villeins* owe to the lord all sorts of dues and services, personal labour, among others, on the lands which form his domain; they may not leave the Manor without his permission; no one of them can succeed to the land of another without his assent; and the legal theory even is that the movable property of the *villein* belongs to the lord. Yet it may confidently be laid down that, in the light of modern research, none of these disadvantages prove an absolutely servile status, and that all may be explained without reference to it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 305.

The *villain* was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 320.

Hence—2. An ignoble or base-born person generally; a boor, peasant, or clown.

Pour the blood of the *villain* in one basin, and the blood of the gentleman in another, what difference shall here be proved? *Bacon.*

May. Where is your mistress, *villain?* when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir! why, as soon as she was up, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

3. A man of ignoble or base character; especially, one who is guilty or capable of gross wickedness; a scoundrel; a knave; a rascal; a rogue: often used humorously in affectionate or jocose reproach.

One may smile, and smile, and be a *villain*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 108.

This ring is mine; he was a *villain*
That stole it from my hand; he was a *villain*
That put it into yours.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, villains or serfs.

The *villein* class, notwithstanding legal and canonical hindrances, aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a villain or slave; servile; base; villainous.

For thou art the moste *vileyn* knyght that euer I mette in my lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 690.

Ille happe haue he, that *vylenis* [read *vyleins?*] knyght, that asketh eny tribute of eny trauellynge knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Vileyns sinful dedes make a cherl.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 302.

Villain bonds and despot sway. *Byron*, Giaour.

Villein services, in *feudal law*, base or menial services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

The records of *villein services* will be jealously scanned in the present state of the controversy on the question of the village community. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 11.

Villein socage. See *socage.*

villain† (vil'ān), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *vilayn;* < *villain, n.*] To debase; degrade; villainize.

When they haue once *vilayned* the sacrament of matrimonye. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 344.

villainage (vil'ān-āj), *n.* [< *villain* + *-age.* Cf. *villeinage.*] The condition of a villain or peasant.

While the churl sank to the state of *villainage*, the slave rose to it. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 322.

villainize† (vil'ān-īz), *v. t.* [Also *villanize;* < *villain* + *-ize.*] To debase; degrade; defame; revile; calumniate.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

villainizer† (vil'ān-ī-zėr), *n.* [Also *villanizer;* < *villainize* + *-er*[1].] One who villainizes.

villainly†, *adv.* [ME. *vileynsly;* < *villain* + *-ly*[2].] Wretchedly; wickedly; villainously.

And there was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and *vileynsly* entreted in many places.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

villainous (vil'ān-us), *a.* [Also *villanous*, and archaically *villenous;* < *villain* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to, befitting, or having the character of a villain, in any sense; especially, very wicked or depraved; extremely vile.

One that hath spoke most *villanous* speeches of the duke.
Shak., M. for M., v. i. 265.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity: as, a *villainous* action.—3. Of things, very bad; dreadful; mean; vile; wretched.

This *villanous* salt-petre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 60.

A many of these fears
Would put me into some *villainous* disease,
Should they come thick upon me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Villanous, spiteful luck! I'll hold my life some of these saucy drawers betrayed him.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Villainous judgment, in *old Eng. law*, a judgment which deprived one of his lex libera, which discredited and disabled him as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. *Wharton.* =**Syn.** *Execrable, Abominable*, etc. See *nefarious.*

villainous† (vil'ān-us), *adv.* [< *villainous, a.*] In a vile manner or way; villainously.

With foreheads *villainous* low.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 250.

villainously (vil'ān-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner, in any sense. Also *villanously.*

The streets are so *villainously* narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 17.

villainousness (vil'ān-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being villainous; baseness; extreme depravity; vileness.

villainy (vil'ān-i), *n.*; pl. *villainies* (-iz). [Also *villany;* < ME. **villainie, villanie, villeinie, villainee, vileinie, vileynye, vilanye, vilonye, vylany, vylney, velany,* < OF. *vilainie, vilanie, vilenie, vilonie*, of a farm-servant, = Sp. *villanía* = Pg. It. *villania*, < ML. *villania*, the condition of a farm-servant, villainy, < *villanus*, a farm-servant, villain: see *villain.* The proper etymological spelling is *villany*, the form *villainy*, with the corresponding forms in ME. and OF. (with diphthong *ai* or *ei*), being erroneously conformed to the noun *villain*, in which the diphthong has a historical basis.] 1†. The condition of a villain or serf; rusticity.

The entertainment we have had of him
Is far from *villany* or servitude.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 2.

2. The character of being villainous; the qualities characteristic of a villain; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

Corsed worth cowarddyse & couetyse bothe!
In yow is *vylany* & vyse, that vertue disstryez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2375.

Fear not the frowne of grim authority,
Or stab of truth-abhorring *villanie*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

3†. Discourteous or abusive language; opprobrious terms.

He nevere yet no *vileinye* ne sayde
In al his lyf unto no maner wight.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 70.

Therfore he wolde not that thei sholde speke eny euell of hym ne *vilonye*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 643.

4. A villainous act; a crime.

For, God it woot, men may wel often fynde
A lordes sone do shame and *vileynye*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 295.

If I wer ther without I had the mor sadder or wurchepfull persones abought me, and ther comyn a meny of knavys, and prevaylled in ther entent, it shuld be to me but a *vylney*. *Paston Letters*, II. 308.

Cæsar's splendid *villany* achieved its most signal triumph. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

A private stage
For training infant *villanies*. *Browning*, Strafford.

5†. Disgraceful conduct; conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

If we hennes hye
Thus sodeynly, I holde it *vilenye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 490.

Agravain, brother, where be ye, now lete se what ye do, ffor I peyne me for these ladyes sake for curtesie, and ye peyne yow for theire *vilonyes*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 530.

=**Syn. 2.** Baseness, turpitude, atrocity, infamy. See *nefarious.*

villakin (vil'ạ-kin), *n.* [< *villa* + *-kin.*] 1. A little villa.

I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles. *Gay*, To Swift, March 31, 1730. (*Latham.*)

2. A little village.

villan†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *villain.*

villanage, *n.* See *villeinage.*

villancico (vē-lyan-thē'kō), *n.* [Sp., a rustic song, < *villano*, of the country, rustic: see *villain.*] A kind of song, akin to the madrigal, popular in Spain in the fifteenth century, consisting of seven-lined stanzas. The melodies to which such songs were sung were often taken as the themes of contrapuntal music, and hence certain motets are still called *villancicos.*

villanella (vil-ạ-nel'ạ), *n.* [It. *villanella*, < *villano*, rustic: see *villain.*] An Italian rustic part-song without accompaniment, the precursor of the more refined and artistic canzonetta and madrigal. It was not supposed to be amenable to the strict rules of composition. Also *villotte.*

villanelle (vil-ạ-nel'), *n.* [F., < It. *villanella:* see *villanella.*] A poem in a fixed form borrowed from the French, and allied to the *virelay.* It consists of nineteen lines on two rimes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five of three lines, the last of four. The first and third line of the first stanza are repeated alternately as last lines from the second to the fifth stanza, and they conclude the sixth stanza. Great skill is required to introduce them naturally. The typical example of the villanelle is one by Jean Passerat (1534–1602), beginning "J'ai perdu ma tourtourelle."

Who ever heard true Grief relate
Its heartfelt Woes in "six" and "eight"?
Or felt his manly Bosom swell
Within a French-made *Villanelle?* *A. Dobson.*

villanette (vil-ạ-net'), *n.* [< *villa* + *-n-* + *-ette.*] A small villa or residence.

villanize†, *v. t.* See *villainize.*

villanizer†, *n.* See *villainizer.*

villanous, villanously, etc. See *villainous,* etc.

Villarsia (vi-lär'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), named after the French botanist Dominique *Villars* (1745–1814).] An untenable name for *Villarsiella,* a genus of plants of the family *Menyanthaceæ.* It differs from *Menyanthes* (the type) in its usually four-valved capsule, and its entire or irregularly sinuate leaves. There are about 10 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They are herbs with long-stalked radical leaves, numerous yellow or white flowers in cymes which are loosely panicled, or crowded into corymbs, or condensed into an involucrate head. Several species, as *Villarsiella calthifolia* (*Villarsia calthifolia* of Mueller) and *V. reniformis* (*Villarsia reniformis* of Robert Brown), are called *marsh-buttercups.*

villatic (vi-lat'ik), *a.* [< L. *villaticus,* of or pertaining to a villa or farm, < *villa,* a country house, a farm: see *vill, village.*] Of or pertaining to a farm.

> Assailant on the perched roosts
> And nests in order ranged
> Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton,* S. A., l. 1695.

villeggiatura (vi-lej-ạ-tö'rạ), *n.* [It., < *villeggiare,* stay at a country-seat, < *villa,* a country-seat: see *villa.*] The period spent at a country-seat; retirement in the country.

> Beginning with the warm days of early May, and continuing till the *villeggiatura* interrupts it late in September, all Venice goes by a single impulse of dolce far niente. *Howells,* Venetian Life, iv.
>
> Being just now in *villeggiatura,* I hear many wise remarks from my bucolic friends about the weather. *Mortimer Collins,* Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

villein, *n.* and *a.* See *villain.*

villeinage, villenage (vil'en-ạj), *n.* [Also *villanage;* < OF. *villenage, vilenage, vilonage* (= Sp. *villanaje,* ML. *villenagium*), servile tenure, < *villein, vilain,* etc., a farm-servant, villain: see *villain.* Cf. *villainage.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base—that is, menial—services. It was originally founded on the servile state of the occupiers of the soil, who were allowed to hold portions of land at the will of their lord, on condition of performing base or menial services. Where the service was base in its nature, and undefined as to time and amount, the tenant being bound to do whatever was commanded, the tenure received the name of *pure villeinage;* but where the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined, it was called *privileged villeinage,* and sometimes *villein socage.* The tenants in villeinage were divided into two distinct classes. First, there were the *villani proper,* whose holdings, the hides, half-hides, virgates, and bovates (see *hide*[3], *holding*), were correlative with the number of oxen allotted to them or contributed by them to the manorial plow-team of eight oxen. Below the villani proper were the numerous smaller tenants of what may be termed the *cottier class,* sometimes called in "Liber Niger" *bordarii* (probably from the Saxon *bord,* a cottage), and these cottagers, possessing generally no oxen, and therefore taking no part in the common plowing, still in some manors seem to have ranked as a lower grade of villani, having small allotments in the open fields, in some manors five-acre strips apiece, in other manors more or less. Lastly, below the villains and cottiers were, in some districts, remains, hardly to be noticed in the later cartularies, of a class of *servi,* or slaves, fast becoming merged in the cottier class above them, or losing themselves among the household servants or laborers upon the lord's demesne. (*Seebohm.*) (See *manor, yard-land, heriot.*) It frequently happened that lands held in villeinage descended in uninterrupted succession from father to son, until at length the occupiers or villains became entitled, by prescription or custom, to hold their lands against the lord so long as they performed the required services. And although the villains themselves acquired freedom, or their land came into the possession of freemen, the villein services were still the condition of the tenure, according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced by the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered, or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. And as such tenants had nothing to show for their estates but the entries in those rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the steward, they at last came to be called *tenants by copy of court-roll,* and their tenure a *copyhold.*

> The burden of *villeinage* in England had not been heavy even under the Norman rule, when the ceorl had under the shadow of his master's contempt retained many of the material benefits of his earlier freedom. But the English ceorl had had slaves of his own, and the Norman lawyer steadily depressed the ceorl himself to the same level. The ceorl had his right in the common land of his township; his Latin name villanus had been a symbol of freedom; but his privileges were bound to the land, and when the Norman lord took the land he took the villein with it. Still the villein retained his customary rights, his house and land and rights of wood and hay; his lord's demesne depended for cultivation on his services, and he had in his lord's sense of self-interest the sort of protection that was shared by the horse and the ox. Law and custom, too, protected him in practice more than in theory. So *villeinage* grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 264.

Pure villeinage, in *feudal law,* a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him: opposed to *privileged villeinage.*

villenous†, *a.* See *villainous.*

villi, *n.* Plural of *villus.*

villiform (vil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *villus,* shaggy hair, + *forma,* form.] Villous in form; like villi in appearance or to the touch; resembling the plush or pile of velvet; having the character of a set of villi.

villiplacental (vil[ɨ]i-plā-sen'tạl), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *placenta:* see *placental.*] Having a tufted or villous placenta of the kind peculiar to indeciduate mammals, as the hoofed quadrupeds, sirenians, and cetaceans.

Villiplacentalia (vil-i-plas-en-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *villiplacental.*] A series of indeciduate mammals having a tufted or villous placenta. It consists of the *Ungulata, Sirenia,* and *Cetacea.*

villitis (vi-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., appar. < *villus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the coronary cushion or secreting substance of the hoof-wall of the horse, leading to the formation of imperfect horn. Also called *coronitis.*

villoid (vil'oid), *a.* [< NL. *villus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* pertaining to or resembling villi or fine hairs; villiform.

villose (vil'ōs), *a.* Same as *villous.* *Bailey.*

villosity (vi-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *villosities* (-tiz). [= F. *villosité,* < L. *villosus,* shaggy: see *villous.*] 1. A number of villi together; a roughness or shagginess resulting from villiform processes; a nap or pile, as of an organic membrane; fine or short hispidity; pilosity.

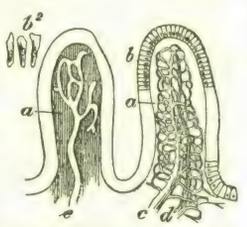
> The *villosities* may also be peopled with numerous bacilli. *Sanitarian,* XVI. 529.

2. In *bot.,* the state of being villous, or covered with long, soft hairs; such hairs collectively.

villotte (vi-lot'), *n.* Same as *villanella.*

villous (vil'us), *a.* [= F. *villeux* = It. *villoso,* < L. *villosus,* hairy, shaggy, < *villus,* shaggy hair: see *villus.*] 1. Having villi; abounding in villiform processes; covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy; shaggy; finely hirsute or hispid: as, a *villous* membrane.—2. In *bot.,* pubescent with long and soft hairs which are not interwoven.—**Villous cancer,** papilloma.

villus (vil'us), *n.*; pl. *villi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *villus,* shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.] 1. In *anat.:* (*a*) One of numerous minute vascular projections from the mucous membrane of the intestine, of a conical, cylindric, clubbed, or filiform shape, consisting essentially of a lacteal vessel as a central axis, with an arteriole and a veinlet, inclosed in a layer of epithelium, with the basement membrane and muscular tissue of the mucous membrane, and cellular or reticular tissue. The villi occur chiefly in the small intestine, and especially in the upper part of that tube; there are estimated to be several millions in man; they collectively constitute the beginnings of the absorbent or lacteal vessels of the intestine. See also cut under *lymphatic.* (*b*) One of the little vascular tufts or processes of the shaggy chorion of an ovum or embryo, in later stages of development entering into the formation of the fetal part of the placenta. See cut under *uterus.* (*c*) Some villiform part or process of various animals. See cut under *hydranth.*—2. In *bot.,* one of the long, straight, and soft hairs which sometimes cover the fruit, flowers, and other parts of plants.—**Arachnoidal villi,** the Pacchionian bodies or glands.—**Intestinal villi.** See def. 1.



Two Villi of the Small Intestine, magnified about fifty diameters.

a, lymphatic tissue of the villus; *b,* its columnar epithelium, three detached cells of which are seen at b^2; *c,* the artery, and *d,* the vein, with their connecting capillary network enveloping and hiding *e,* the lacteal radicle, which occupies the center of the villus and opens into a network of lacteal vessels at its base.

Vilmorinia (vil-mō-rin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), named after P. V. L. de *Vilmorin* (1746–1804), a noted French gardener.] A proposed genus of leguminous plants, now made a section of the genus *Poitea.* It is characterized by odd-pinnate leaves, an elongated tubular calyx, oblong petals, the wings shorter than the keel, and by a wingless acuminate stalked pod. The only species of the section, *Poitea multiflora,* is an erect shrub, native in Hayti, with downy leaves of five or six pairs of leaflets. It bears axillary racemes of purple flowers, and is cultivated under glass under the name of *Vilmorin's pea-flower.*

vim (vim), *n.* [< L. *vim,* acc. of *vis,* strength, force, power, energy, in particular hostile force, violence, = Gr. ἰς (*Fις), strength. The acc. form seems to have been taken up in school or college, from the frequent L. phrases *per vim,* by force, *vim facere,* use force, etc.] Vigor; energy; activity. [Colloq.]

> The men I find at the head of the great enterprises of this Coast [California] have great business power—a wide practical reach, a boldness, a sagacity, a *vim,* that I do not believe can be matched anywhere in the world. *S. Bowles,* in Merriam, II. 7.

vimen (vī'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *vimen* (*-in-*), a pliant twig, a withe, < *viere,* twist together, plait: see *vine, withe*[2].] In *bot.,* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.

viminal (vim'i-nạl), *a.* [< L. *viminalis,* of or pertaining to twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig: see *vimen.*] Of or pertaining to twigs or shoots; consisting of twigs; producing twigs. *Blount.*

Viminaria (vim-i-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1804), so called from its rush-like twiggy branches and petioles; < L. *vimen,* a twig: see *vimen.*] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Podalyrieæ.* It is characterized by a slightly five-toothed calyx, ample banner-petal, connate keel-petals, an ovoid indehiscent pod, and commonly a solitary seed with a small strophiole. It is peculiar in the absence of leaves, which are represented only by filiform elongated petioles (rarely bearing from one to three small leaflets), and adding to the broom-like effect of the elongated slender branches. The only species, *V. denudata,* is a native of Australia, there known as *swamp-oak* and as *swamp-* or *rush-broom;* its flowers are small, orange-yellow, borne in terminal racemes.

vimineous (vi-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *vimineus,* made of twigs or osiers, < *vimen* (*-in-*), a twig, a withe: see *vimen.*] 1. Made of twigs or shoots. [Rare.]

> In a Hive's *vimineous* Dome
> Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home.
> *Prior,* Alma, iii.

2. In *bot.,* made up of or bearing long, flexible twigs; viminal.

vina (vē'nạ), *n.* [Also *veena;* Skt. *vīnā.*] A Hindu musical instrument of the guitar family, having seven strings stretched over a long finger-board of bamboo which rests on two gourds and has about twenty frets, the position of which may be varied at the pleasure of the performer. In playing the instrument, one gourd is placed on the shoulder and one on the hip. Also *bina.*

vinaceous (vī-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *vinaceus,* pertaining to wine or to the grape, < *vinum,* wine: see *wine.*] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes.—2. Wine-colored; claret-colored; red, like wine.

vinage (vī'nāj), *n.* [< *vine* + *-age.*] The addition of spirit to wine to preserve it or enable it to withstand transportation.

Vinago (vī-nā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), earlier in Willughby and Ray, equiv. to *œnas,* so called with ref. to the vinaceous color of the neck; < L. *vinum,* wine, grapes: see *wine.*] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons, variously applied in some restricted senses: exactly synonymous with *Treron* (which see).—2. [*l. c.*] Any pigeon of this genus; formerly, some other pigeon.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* [< F. *vinaigrette,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.* Cf. *vinegarette.*] 1. A small bottle or box used for carrying about the person some drug having a strong and pungent odor, commonly aromatic vinegar. It is usually fitted with a double cover, the inner one made of openwork or pierced, the drug being either in solid form or held by a fragment of sponge.



Vinaigrette of French workmanship.

2. A vinegar sauce. [Rare.]—3. A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn like a Bath chair by a boy or a man. *Simmonds.* [Rare.]

vinaigrier (vi-nā'gri-ėr), *n.* [= F. *vinaigrier,* < *vinaigre,* vinegar: see *vinegar.*] The whip-scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* same as *grampus,* 6. See *vinegerone.*

vinaigrous (vi-nā'grus), *a.* [< F. *vinaigre,* vinegar, + *-ous.*] Sour like vinegar; hence, crabbed, peevish, or ill-tempered.

> The fair Palace Dames publicly declare that this Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once. Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 9.

Vinalia (vī-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *vinalis,* of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum,* wine: see *vine.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* a double festival, celebrated on April 22d and on August 19th, at which an offering of wine from the vintage of the preceding autumn was made to Jupiter.

vinarian (vī-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *vinarius*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] Having to do with wine.—**Vinarian cup**, a large and ornamental drinking-cup, especially of Italian origin.

vinarious (vī-nā'ri-us), *a.* Same as *vinarian*.

vinasse (vi-nas'), *n.* [< F. *vinasse* = Pr. *vinaci* = Sp. *vinácea* = It. *vinaccia*, dregs of pressed grapes, < L. *vinacea*, a grape-skin, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] The residue of the distillation of wines or of the fermented molasses from beet-roots.

The spirit is then distilled off, leaving a liquor, usually called *vinasse*, which contains all the original potash salts. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 258.

The corresponding potassium compounds are almost exclusively made in Germany, from Stassfurt salts, and in France, from the "*vinasse*" of beet-root manufactures. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 46.

Calcined vinasse, the result of evaporating to dryness and calcining the vinasse remaining from the distillation of fermented beet-root. From it are obtained various potash salts. It is technically called *salin*.

vinatico (vi-nat'i-kō), *n.* [< Pg. *vinhatico*, wine-colored, < *vinho*, wine: see *wine*.] A lauraceous tree, *Phœbe Indica*, or its wood. It is a noble tree, native in Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. The wood is hard and beautiful, like a coarse mahogany, sought for fine furniture and turning.

Vinca (ving'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), earlier as *Pervinca* (Tournefort, 1700), and *Vincapervinca* (Brunfels, 1530), < L. *vinca*, *vincapervinca*, and *vinca pervinca*, periwinkle: see *periwinkle*.] A genus of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ*, and tribe *Plumerieæ*. It is characterized by solitary axillary flowers, a stigma densely and plumosely tufted with hairs, a disk consisting of two scales, biseriate ovules, and a fruit of terete follicles. There are about 12 species, of two sections: *Lochnera*, containing 3 tropical species with numerous ovules and normal lanceolate anthers; and *Pervinca*, species chiefly of the Mediterranean region, with usually six to eight ovules in each carpel, and with peculiar short anther-cells borne on the margin of a broad connective. They are erect or procumbent herbs or undershrubs, with opposite leaves, and usually attractive flowers of moderate size. The species are known as *periwinkle* (see *periwinkle*, and cuts under *peduncle* and *opposite*). *V. major* is locally known in England as *band-plant* and *cut-finger*, and *V. rosea* in Jamaica as *old-maid*.

Vincentian (vin-sen'shian), *a.* [< *Vincent* (St. *Vincent* de Paul) + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to Saint Vincent de Paul (1576–1660): specifically applied to certain religious associations of which he was the founder or patron.—**Vincentian Congregation**, an association of secular priests, devoted to hearing confession, relieving the poor, and directing the education of the clergy.

vincetoxicum (vin-sē-tok'si-kum), *n.* [NL., < L. *vincere*, conquer, + *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*.] The officinal name of the swallowwort or tamepoison, *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, the root of which was formerly esteemed as a counter-poison. Both root and leaves have emetic properties.

vincibility (vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *vincible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being vincible; capability of being conquered.

The *vincibility* of such a love. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 49. (*Davies.*)

vincible (vin'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *vincibilis*, that can be easily gained or overcome, < *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*.] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

The man cannot . . . be concluded a heretic unless his opinion be an open recession from plain demonstrative Divine authority (which must needs be notorious, voluntary, *vincible*, and criminal). *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 373.

Nor is any prejudice deeper, or less *vincible*, than that of profane minds against religion. *J. Howe*, The Living Temple, Works, i. 1.

vincibleness (vin'si-bl-nes), *n.* Vincibility.

vincture† (vingk'tūr), *n.* [< L. *vinctura*, a bandage, a ligature, < *vincere*, bind.] A binding. *Blount*, 1670.

vincula, *n.* Plural of *vinculum*.

Vincul© aria (vin-kū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Defrance), < L. *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] The typical genus of *Vinculariidæ*, whose members are found fossil from the Cretaceous onward and living at the present time.

Vinculariidæ (vin'kū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vincularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous bryozoans, whose typical genus is *Vincularia*, having no epistome or circular lophophore, and a movable lip of the mouth of the cells. Also called *Microporidæ*.

vinculate (ving'kū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vinculated*, ppr. *vinculating*. [< L. *vinculatus*, pp. of *vinculare* (> It. *vincolare* = Sp. Pg. *vincular*), bind, < *vinculum*, a band: see *vinculum*.] To tie; bind. [Rare.]

Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham — the man whom Dr. Cox described as "angel *vinculated* between two apostles." *The Congregationalist*, July 7, 1887.

★**vinculum** (ving'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *vincula* (-lạ). [NL., < L. *vinculum*, contr. *vinclum*, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie, < *vincere*, bind.] 1. A bond of union; a bond; a tie.—2. In *alg.*, a character in the form of a stroke or brace drawn over a quantity when it consists of several terms, in order to connect them together as one quantity and show that they are to be multiplied or divided, etc., together: thus, $\overline{a+b} \times c$, indicates that the sum of a and b is to be multiplied by c; whereas the expression without this character would indicate simply that b is to be multiplied by c, and the product added to a.—3. In *printing*, a brace.—4. In *anat.*, a tendinous or ligamentous band uniting certain parts; a frenum. The reason why we cannot stretch out the middle or ring finger very well without the other fingers is because of vincula which connect the several extensor tendons of the fingers so that they do not work separately.—**Divorce a vinculo matrimonii**, in *law*, an entire release from the bond of matrimony, with freedom to marry again.—**Vincula accessoria tendinum**, small folds of synovial membrane between the flexor tendons and bones of the fingers. They are of two sets—the ligamenta brevia, passing between the tendons near their insertions and the lower part of the phalanx immediately above, and the ligamenta longa, joining the tendons at a higher level.—**Vinculum subflavum**, a small band of yellow elastic tissue in the ligamentum breve of the deep flexor tendons of the hand, stretching from the tendon to the head of the second phalanx. See *vincula accessoria tendinum*.

vin-de-fimes (F. pron. vaṅ'dē-fēm'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The juice of elderberries boiled with cream of tartar and filtered: used by wine-makers to give a rose tint to white wine. *Simmonds*.

vindemial (vin-dē'mi-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *vindemialis*, pertaining to the vintage, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage, < *vinum*, wine, + *demere*, take off, remove, < *de*, away, + *emere*, take: see *emption*. Cf. *vintage*.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest. *Blount*, 1670.

vindemiate (vin-dē'mi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vindemiated*, ppr. *vindemiating*. [< L. *vindemiatus*, pp. of *vindemiare*, gather the vintage, < *vindemia*, gathering grapes, vintage: see *vindemial*.] To gather the vintage. [Rare.]

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, August.

vindemiation (vin-dē-mi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *vindemiate* + *-ion*.] The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey*, 1727.

Vindemiatrix (vin-dē-mi-ā'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *vindemiator*, also *provindemiator* (tr. Gr. τρυγητήρ or προτρυγητήρ), a star which rises just before the vintage, lit. 'grape-gatherer, vintager,' < *vindemiare*, gather grapes: see *vindemiate*.] A star of the constellation Virgo, ε Virginis (which see).

vindicability (vin'di-kạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *vindicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being vindicable, or the capability of support or justification. *Clarke*.

vindicable (vin'di-kạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **vindicabilis*, < *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate*.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported; justifiable. [Rare.]

vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vindicated*, ppr. *vindicating*. [Formerly also *vendicate*; < L. *vindicatus*, pp. of *vindicare*, archaically also *vindicere* (sometimes written *vendicare*), assert a right to, lay claim to, claim, appropriate, defend; cf. *vindex* (*vindic-*), a claimant, vindicator, < *vin-*, perhaps meaning 'desire,' the base of *venia*, favor, permission, or else *vim*, acc. of *vis*, force (as if *vim dicare*, 'assert authority,' a phrase not found: see *vim*), + *dicare*, proclaim, *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Hence ult. (< L. *vindicare*) E. *venge*, *avenge*, *revenge*, etc.] 1. To assert a right to; lay claim to; claim. [Rare.]

His body so perteyneth vnto hym that none other, without his consent, maye *vendicate* therin any propretie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?
The birds of heaven shall *vindicate* their grain.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 38.

2. To defend or support against an enemy; maintain the cause or rights of; deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; clear from censure, or the like: as, to *vindicate* an official.

He deserves much more
That *vindicates* his country from a tyrant
Than he that saves a citizen. *Massinger*.

Atheists may fancy what they please, but God will Arise and Maintain his own Cause, and *Vindicate* his Honour in due time. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 96.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a reliance on the courts to protect and *vindicate* them. *D. Webster*, Remarks in Convention to Revise Const., 1821.

3. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; defend; justify.

Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 16.

We can only *vindicate* the fidelity of Sallust at the expense of his skill. *Macaulay*, History.

4†. To avenge; punish; retaliate.

The senate
And people of Rome, of their accustomed greatness,
Will sharply and severely *vindicate*,
Not only any fact, but any practice
Or purpose 'gainst the state. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Assert*, *Defend*, *Maintain*, etc. See *assert*.

vindicate† (vin'di-kāt), *a.* Vindicated.

He makes Velleius highly *vindicate* from this imputation. *J. Howe*, Works, i. 2.

vindication (vin-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *vindicatio(n-)*, a claiming, a defense, < *vindicare*, claim: see *vindicate*.] The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated. (*a*) A justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. *Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey, iv. 375.

It was now far too late in Clifford's life for the good opinion of society to be worth the trouble and anguish of a formal *vindication*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xxi.

(*b*) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be true or just: as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right. (*c*) Defense from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise; maintenance of a cause against an assailant or enemy: as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of liberties.

If one proud man injure or oppress an humble man, it is a thousand to one another undertakes his patronage, defence, and *vindication*. *Sir M. Hale*, Humility.

vindicative (vin'di-kā-tiv or vin-dik'ạ-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vindicatif*; < ML. **vindicativus*, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate: see *vindicate*. Cf. *vindictive*.] 1. Tending to vindicate.—2†. Punitory.

God is angry without either perturbation or sin. His anger is in his nature, not by anthropopathy, but properly being his corrective justice, or his *vindicative* justice. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 267.

3†. Vindictive; revengeful.

He in heat of action
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 107.

Not to appear *vindicative*,
Or mindful of contempts, which I contemned,
As done of impotence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

vindicativeness† (vin'di-kā- or vin-dik'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* Vindictiveness.

vindicator (vin'di-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *vindicator*, an avenger, < L. *vindicare*, vindicate, avenge: see *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, or defends.

A zealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

vindicatory (vin'di-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *vindicate* + *-ory*.] 1. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.—2. Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *vindicatory* than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments than in actual particular rewards. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., ii.

vindicatress (vin'di-kā-tres), *n.* [< *vindicator* + *-ess*.] A female vindicator.

vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* [Shortened from *vindicative*, after L. *vindicta*, vengeance, < *vindicare* (*vindicere*), vindicate: see *vindicate*.] 1. Revengeful; given to revenge; indicating a revengeful spirit.

Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon*, Revenge (ed. 1887).

2. Punitive; pertaining to or serving as punishment.

This doctrine of a death-bed repentance is inconsistent . . . with all the *vindictive* and punitive parts of repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 188.

Vindictive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*). =**Syn. 1**. *Vindictive* is stronger than *spiteful* or *resentful*, and weaker than *revengeful*.

vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner; by way of revenge; revengefully.

vindictiveness (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

★**vine** (vīn), *n.* [< ME. *vine*, *vyne*, *vinyhe*, *vigne*, < OF. *vine*, *vigne*, F. *vigne*, a vine, = Sp. *viña* = Pg. *vinha*, a vineyard, = It. *vigna*, a vine, < L. *vinea*, a vine (a grape-vine), also a vineyard, in milit. use a kind of pentice or mantlet, fem. of *vineus*, of or pertaining to wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] 1. A climbing plant with a woody stem, the fruit of which is known as the grape; a grape-vine: often called specifically

the vine. It is of the genus *Vitis*, and of numerous species and varieties, the primary species being the *V. vinifera* of the Old World. See *grape*[1] and *Vitis*.

I have seen great trees covered with single *vines*, and those *vines* almost hid with the grapes.
Beverley, Virginia. iv. ¶ 15.

2. Any plant with a long slender stem that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers: as, the hop-*vine;* the *vines* of melons.

The mock-cranberry's red-berried creeping *vine*.
The Century, XXVI. 643.

Alleghany vine, climbing fumitory, *Adlumia fungosa*. —**Harvey's vine**. See *Sarcopetalum*.—**India-rubber vine**. See *india-rubber*.—**Isle-of-Wight vine**. See *Tamus*.—**Mexican vine**. Same as *Madeira-vine*.—**Milk vine**. (*a*) See *Periploca*. (*b*) A plant of Jamaica, *Forsteronia floribunda* of the *Apocynaceæ*, yielding an excellent caoutchouc.—**Red-bead vine**, *Abrus Abrus*. See *Abrus*.—**Scrub vine**, an Australian plant of the genus *Cassytha*, especially *C. melantha*. The species are leafless parasites with filiform or wiry twining stems resembling dodder. Though anomalous in habit, the genus is classed in the *Lauraceæ* on account of the structure of the flowers. —**Seven-year vine**, a plant of the morning-glory kind, *Operculina tuberosa*, widely diffused through the tropics. It has a very large tuber, and climbs to the top of high trees; the flowers are 2 inches long, bright-yellow. Also *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Sorrel vine**. See *sorrel-vine*.—**Spanish arbor-vine**. Same as *seven-year vine*.—**To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree**. See *dwell*.—**Vine bark-louse**. (*a*) *Pulvinaria vitis*, a large coccid with large white egg-sac, common on the vine in Europe. (*b*) *Aspidiotus uvæ*, a small, round, inconspicuous scale occurring on grape-canes in the United States; also, *A. vitis*, a closely allied species occurring in Europe.—**Vine cidaria**. Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine colaspis**, a leaf-beetle, *Colaspis brunnea*, which feeds upon the foliage of the vine, and passes its larval state at the roots of the strawberry. Compare cut under *Colaspis*.—**Vine fidia**, a small brown leaf-beetle, *Fidia longipes* (*viticida* of Walsh), which feeds on the leaves of the vine, and is an especial pest in Missouri and Kentucky. See *Fidia*.—**Vine flea-beetle**, one of the jumping leaf-beetles, *Haltica chalybea*, which infests the vine. See *flea-beetle*.—**Vine gall-louse**, the above-ground form (*gallicola*) of the grape-vine phylloxera.—**Vine inch-worm**, the larva of *Eustroma diversilineata*, a geometrid moth. The larva is reddish in color, and 1¼ inches in length when full-grown; it feeds upon the leaves of the grape. Also called *grape web-worm*, *vine cidaria*, and *vine measuring-worm*. See cut under *Cidaria*.—**Vine leaf-folder**. See *Desmia*.—**Vine leaf-gall**, any gall formed upon the leaves of the vine. Especially—(*a*) The trumpet grape-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-viticola*, a small, elongate, conical reddish gall, ¼ of an inch long. (*b*) The grape-vine filbert-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-coryloides*, a rounded mass of galls 1½ or 2 inches in diameter, springing from a common center, and composed of from ten to forty woolly greenish galls, the larger ones the size and shape of a filbert. (*c*) The grape-vine tomato-gall of *Lasioptera vitis*, a mass of irregular succulent swellings on the leaf-stalks of the vine, yellowish-green with rosy cheeks, or sometimes entirely red. (*d*) The grape-vine apple-gall of *Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*, a globular, fleshy, greenish gall, nearly an inch in diameter, attached by a rough base to the stem of the vine. (*e*) The leaf-gall of the above-ground form of *Phylloxera vastatrix*.—**Vine leaf-hopper**. See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.—**Vine leaf-roller**. Same as *vine leaf-folder*.—**Vine measuring-worm**. Same as *vine inch-worm*.—**Vine of Sodom**, a plant referred to in Deut. xxxii. 32, thought to have been the colocynth, which may also have been the "wild gourd" of 2 Ki. iv. 39.—**Vine procris**, *Harrisina americana*. See *Procris*.—**Vine root-borer**, any insect which bores into the roots of the vine. (*a*) The broad-necked *Prionus laticollis*, or the tile-horned *P. imbricornis*. See *Prionus*, and cut under *Phytophaga*. (*b*) *Memthyrus polistiformis*, a small hornet-moth whose larva bores in the roots of the vine.—**Vine saw-fly**, a saw-fly common in the United States, *Blennocampa pygmæa* (formerly known as *Selandria vitis*), whose larvæ feed in company on the leaves of the vine, like those of the vine procris.—**White vine**, the bryony, *Bryonia dioica;* also, the traveler's joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. [Old or prov. Eng.]—**Wild vine**. (*a*) Same as *white vine;* also, the black bryony, *Tamus communis*. (*b*) *Vitis Labrusca*, the northern fox-grape of America. See *Vitis*.—**Wonga-wonga vine**. See *wonga-wonga*.—**Wood-vine**, the bryony. (See *cross-vine*, *cypress-vine*, *quarter-vine*, *silk-vine*, *silver-vine*, *squaw-vine*, *strainer-vine*, etc.)

vinea (vin′ē-ạ), *n*. [L.: see *vine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shed or gallery movable on wheels, serving to protect besiegers and to connect their works.

vineal† (vin′ē-ạl), *a*. [< L. *vinealis*, of or pertaining to the vine, < *vinea*, vine: see *vine*.] Relating to or consisting of vines: as, *vineal* plantations. *Sir T. Browne.*

vine-black (vīn′blak), *n*. Same as *blue-black*, 2.

vine-borer (vīn′bōr″ėr), *n*. 1. One of the vine ★root-borers.—2. The red-shouldered sinoxylon, *Sinoxylon basilare*.—3. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*, 1.

vine-bower (vīn′bou″ėr), *n*. A species of *Clematis* or virgin's-bower, *C. Viticella*, of southern Europe, a handsome cultivated vine.

vine-clad (vīn′klad), *a*. Clad or covered with vines.

All in an oriel on the summer side,
Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream,
They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

vine-culture (vīn′kul″tūr), *n*. Same as *viticulture*.

vine-curculio (vīn′kėr-kū″li-ō), *n*. 1. *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.—2. *Craponius inæqualis*, a small weevil which infests grapes. Also *vine-weevil*.

vined (vīnd), *a*. [< *vine* + *-ed*[2].] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine-leaves.

Wreathed and *Vined* and Figured Columnes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 21.

vine-disease (vīn′di-zēz″), *n*. Disease of the grape-vine, especially that due to the phylloxera. See *grape-mildew*, *grape-rot*, and cut under *Phylloxera*.

vine-dresser (vīn′dres″ėr), *n*. 1. One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.—2. The larva of a sphingid moth, *Ampelophaga* (*Darapsa* or *Everyx*) *myron*. It cuts off the leaves of the vine in the United States, and also sometimes severs half-grown bunches of grapes.

vine-feeder (vīn′fē″dėr), *n*. Any insect which feeds upon the grape-vine. See the more distinctive names preceding and following this entry, and phrases under *vine*.

vine-forester (vīn′for″es-tėr), *n*. Same as *forester*, 5.

vine-fretter (vīn′fret″ėr), *n*. Any aphid or plant-louse which feeds on the grape-vine.

vine-gall (vīn′gâl), *n*. 1. The wound-gall, an elongated knot or swelling on the stem of the vine, made by the larva of *Ampeloglypter sesostris*, a curculio one eighth of an inch long, of a reddish-brown color, with a stout head half as long as its body. See cut under *Ampeloglypter*.—2. Any one of the vine leaf-galls. See *vine leaf-gall*, under *vine*.

★**vinegar** (vin′ē-gạr), *n*. [Early mod. E. also *vineger;* < ME. *vinegre*, < OF. *vinaigre*, *vinegre*, F. *vinaigre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *vinagre* = It. *vinagro*), lit. 'eager (i. e. sour) wine,' < *vin*, wine, + *aigre*, sour, acid: see *wine* and *eager*[1].] 1. Dilute and impure acetic acid, obtained by the acetous fermentation. In wine-countries it is obtained from the acetous fermentation of inferior wines, but elsewhere it is procured from an infusion of malt which has previously undergone the vinous fermentation, or from apple cider. Common and distilled vinegars are used in pharmacy for preparing many remedies, and externally in medicine, in the form of lotions. The use of vinegar as a condiment is universal. It is likewise the antiseptic ingredient in pickles.

I'll spend more in mustard and *vinegar* in a year than both you in beef. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper. Also used attributively to signify sour or crabbed.

And other of such *vinegar* aspect
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 54.

3. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in acetic acid, or vinegar; acetum.—**Aromatic vinegar**. See *aromatic*.—**Beer vinegar**. See *beer*[1].—**Beet-root vinegar**. See *beet-root*.—**Flowers of vinegar**. See *flower*, *fermentation*, 2, and *vinegar-plant*.—**Mother of vinegar**. See *mother*[2], 2, *fermentation*, 2, *vinegar-plant*.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.—**Radical vinegar**. Same as *glacial acetic acid*. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Raspberry vinegar**. See *raspberry*.—**Thieves' vinegar**. See *thief*[1].—**Toilet vinegar**. Same as *aromatic vinegar*.—**Vinegar Bible**. See *Bible*.—**Vinegar of lead**, a liquor formed by digesting ceruse or litharge with a sufficient quantity of vinegar to dissolve it.—**Vinegar of opium**. Same as *black-drop*.—**Vinegar of the four thieves**. See *thieves' vinegar*.—**Wood-vinegar**, an impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. Also called *pyroligneous acid* or *vinegar*.

vinegar (vin′ē-gạr), *v. t.* [< *vinegar*, *n*.] 1. To make into vinegar, or make sour like vinegar.

Hoping that he hath *vinegared* his senses
As he was bid. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To apply vinegar to; pour vinegar over; also, to mix with vinegar.

The landlady . . . proceeded to *vinegar* the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt.
Dickens, Pickwick, x.



Vinegar-eel (*Leptodera oxyphila*), enlarged about 40 times.
m, mouth; *o*, ovaries.

vinegar-cruet (vin′ē-gär-krö″et), *n*. A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.

vinegar-eel (vin′ē-gär-ēl), *n*. A free-living nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, as *Anguillula aceti-glutinis* (or *Leptodera oxyphila*), and other species found commonly in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *Anguillulidæ*, and cut under *Nematoidea*.

vinegarette (vin″ē-ga-ret′), *n*. [< *vinegar* + *-ette*, after *vinaigrette*.] A vinaigrette.

And at parting I gave my dear Harry
A beautiful *vinegarette!*
Thackeray, The Almack's Adieu.

vinegar-fly (vin′ē-gär-flī), *n*. One of several dipterous insects of the family *Drosophilidæ*, which are attracted by fermentation, and develop in pickles, jam, and preserved fruit. They belong mainly to the genus *Drosophila*.

vinegarish (vin′ē-gär-ish), *a*. [< *vinegar* + *-ish*[1].] Like vinegar; hence, sour; sharp.

Her temper may be *vinegarish*.
The Rover, New York, 1844.

vinegar-maker (vin′ē-gär-mā″kėr), *n*. The whip-tailed scorpion: translating its West Indian name *vinaigrier*. See *Thelyphonus*, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

vinegar-plant (vin′ē-gär-plant), *n*. The microscopic schizomycetous fungus *Bacterium* (*Mycoderma*) *aceti*, and closely related species, which produce acetous fermentation. It oxidizes the alcohol in alcoholic liquids, and acetic acid or vinegar is the result. These bacteria, several species of which are usually associated, produce a mucilaginous mass known as *mother of vinegar*. See *fermentation*, 2.

vinegar-tree (vin′ē-gär-trē), *n*. The stag-horn sumac, *Rhus hirta*, the acid fruit of which has been used to add sourness to vinegar.

★**vinegary** (vin′ē-gär-i), *a*. Having the character of vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed.

Altogether, the honeymoon which follows the opening of a new administration has a *vinegary* flavor.
The American, III. 99.

vinegar-yard (vin′ē-gär-yärd), *n*. A yard where vinegar is made and kept. *Simmonds.*

vinegert†, *n*. An obsolete spelling of *vinegar*.

vinegerone (vin″ē-ge-rō′ne), *n*. [A corrupt form, < *vinegar*.] The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus:* so called on account of the strong vinegar-like odor of an acid secretion noticeable when the creature is alarmed. Also called *vinaigrier* and *vinegar-maker*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*. [West Indies and Florida.]

vine-grub (vīn′grub), *n*. Any grub infesting the vine.

vine-hopper (vīn′hop″ėr), *n*. See *leaf-hopper* and *Erythroneura*.

vine-land (vīn′land), *n*. Land on which vines are cultivated.

There are in Hungary upwards of 1,000,000 acres of *vine-land*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

vine-leek (vīn′lēk), *n*. See *leek*.

vine-louse (vīn′lous), *n*. 1. The grape-phylloxera. See *Phylloxera*.—2. *Siphonophora viticola*, a brown plant-louse found commonly on grape-vines in the United States, preferably clustering on the young shoots and on the under sides of young leaves, sometimes infesting the young fruit-clusters.

vine-maple (vīn′mā″pl), *n*. See *maple*[1].

vine-mildew (vīn′mil″dū), *n*. Same as *grape-mildew*, which see, also *Oïdium* and *grape-rot*.

vine-pest (vīn′pest), *n*. Same as *phylloxera*, 2. See cuts under *oak-pest* and *Phylloxera*.

vine-plume (vīn′plōm), *n*. A handsome plume-moth, *Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*. Its larva fastens together the young terminal leaves of grape-shoots, and feeds upon the parenchyma and the young bunches of blossom. The moth is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster. See cut under *plume-moth*.

vine-puller (vīn′pul″ėr), *n*. A machine for pulling up vines, etc. It consists of a truck-frame on which is mounted a double-pivoted lever with a chain from which is suspended a pair of double-grip pincers. *E. H. Knight.*

viner[1]† (vī′nėr), *n*. [< OF. *vingnier* = Sp. *viñero* = Pg. *vinhero*, one who takes care of a vineyard, = It. *vignajo*, < ML. *venearius*, a vine-dresser, < LL. *vinearius*, of or belonging to vines, < L. *vinea*, a vine: see *vine*. Cf. *vintner*.] 1. A trimmer of vines.—2. A member of the Vintners' Company. *Marvell.*

viner[2]†, *n*. [ME., also *vynere*, < OF. **vinere*, *vinerie*, a place where wine is made or sold, < *vin*, wine: see *wine*, and cf. *vine*, *vinery*.] A vineyard.

And alle aboute theise Dyches and *Vyneres* is the grete Gardyn, fulle of wylde Bestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 216.

vine-rake (vīn′rāk), *n*. In *agri.*, a horse-hoe or -rake having a plow-beam and two curved forks or narrow shares. It is used for cultivating sweet potatoes and other vines, and for gathering the vines together preparatory to digging. It is practically a two-share horse-hoe. *E. H. Knight.*

vinery (vī′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *vineries* (-iz). [< *vine* + *-ery*.] 1†. A vineyard.—2. A greenhouse

for the cultivation of grapes.—**3.** Vines collectively.

Overgrown with masses of *vinery*.
The Century, XXVI. 729.

vine-slug (vīn'slug), *n.* The larva of the vine saw-fly (which see, under *vine*).

vine-tie (vīn'tī), *n.* A stout grass, *Ampelodesma tenax* of the Mediterranean region.

vinetta (vi-net'ä), *n.* [It.] A diminutive of *vinata*.

vinette (vi-net'), *n.* Wine of barberries, used in finishing some kinds of leather. *Heyl*, Import Duties.

vinew† (vin'ū), *n.* [< *vinewed*.] Moldiness. *Holland*.

vinewed† (vin'ūd), *a.* See *finewed*.

vinewedness† (vin'ūd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vinewed or moldy; mustiness; moldiness. *Bailey*.

vine-weevil (vīn'wē″vl), *n.* Same as *vine-curculio*, 2.

vinewort (vīn'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the family *Vitaceæ*. *Lindley*.

vineyard (vin'yärd), *n.* [Formerly also *vinyard*; < ME. *vynegerde*; < *vine* + *yard*[2]; substituted for the earlier *wineyard*, q. v.] A plantation of grape-vines; literally, an inclosure or yard for vines.

Wherein euery man had his *Vineyard* and Garden according to his degree, wherewith to maintain his family in time of siege. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

vineyarding (vin'yärd-ing), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ing*[1].] The care or cultivation of a vineyard. [Rare.]

Profits of *vineyarding* in California.
The Congregationalist, May 19, 1870.

vineyardist (vin'yärd-ist), *n.* [< *vineyard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates grapes.

Vineyardists began to ask themselves why they should be satisfied with this Mission grape.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 257.

vingt-et-un (vaṅt'ā-uṅ'), *n.* [F., twenty-one: *vingt*, < L. *viginti*, twenty; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *un*, < L. *unus*, one.] A popular game at cards, played by any number of persons with the full pack. The cards are reckoned according to the number of the pips on them, coat-cards being considered as ten, and the ace as either one or eleven, as the holder may elect. The object is to get as near as possible to the number twenty-one without exceeding it. Also *vingt-un*.

vinic (vī'nik), *a.* [< L. *vinum*, wine (see *wine*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to wine; found in wine; extracted from wine.

viniculture (vin'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of the vine, with especial reference to wine-making; viticulture.

viniculturist (vin-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *viniculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises viniculture.

The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the *viniculturist*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 327.

vinifacteur (vin'i-fak-tėr), *n.* [F., < L. *vinum*, wine, + *factor*, a maker: see *wine* and *factor*.] Any apparatus, or piece of apparatus, for making wine.

viniferous (vī-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *vinifer*, wine-bearing, < *vinum*, wine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding or producing wine, as a country.

vinification (vin″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *vinificación*, < L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make, do.] The conversion of a saccharine solution into an alcoholic or vinous one by fermentation. [Rare.]

Why do we add yeast to our wort? This practice is unknown in the art of *vinification*.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 3.

vinificator (vin'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ficator*, < *facere*, make, do.] A French apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors which escape from liquids during vinous fermentation. It is a conical cap surrounded by a reservoir of cold water. The vapors from the tun are condensed and run back down the sides of the cap into the fermenting-tun. *E. H. Knight*.

vinipote†, *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A wine-bibber. *Blount*, 1670.

vinny† (vin'i), *a.* [See *vinewed*, *finewed*, *fenny*[1].] Moldy; musty. *Malone*.

vinolence†, *n.* Same as *vinolency*. *Bailey*.

vinolency† (vin'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *vinolen(t)* + *-cy*.] Drunkenness; wine-bibbing. *Bailey*.

vinolent† (vin'ō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *vinolent*, < OF. *vinolent* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinolento*, < L. *vinolentus*, drunk, full of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] **1.** Full of wine.

Al *vinolent* as botel in the spence.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

2. Intoxicated.

In wommen *vinolent* is no defence.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 467.

vinometer (vī-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (vaṅ ôr-dē-nār'). [F.: *vin*, wine; *ordinaire*, ordinary, common: see *wine* and *ordinary*.] Common wine; low-priced wine such as is almost universally drunk mixed with water throughout the larger part of France, and to a less extent in other countries of southern Europe. It is usually understood to be a red wine. In France it is very commonly supplied without extra charge at table d'hôte meals.

vino santo (vē'nō sän'tō). [It.: *vino*, wine; *santo*, holy: see *wine* and *saint*[1].] A sweet wine of northern Italy.

vinose (vī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *vinosus*: see *vinous*.] Same as *vinous*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

vinosity (vī-nos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *vinosité* = Sp. *vinosidad* = Pg. *vinosidade* = It. *vinosità*, < L. *vinosita(t-)s*, the flavor of wine, < *vinosus*, full of wine: see *vinous*.] The state or property of being vinous. *Blount*, 1670.

vinous (vī'nus), *a.* [< F. *vineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *vinoso*, < L. *vinosus*, full of wine, having the flavor of wine, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] **1.** Having the qualities of wine: as, a *vinous* flavor; pertaining to wine or its manufacture.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, wine-colored; vinaceous.—**3.** Caused by wine.

And softly thro' a *vinous* mist
My college friendships glimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

Vinous fermentation, the fermentation by which must becomes wine, as distinguished from *acetic fermentation*. —**Vinous hydromel, liquor**, etc. See the nouns.

vint (vint), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, assumed to be formed from a verb **vint* + *-age*.] To make or prepare, as wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted* after it had lain here a couple of years.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* [Altered, by association with *vintner*, from ME. *vindage*, *vendage*, < OF. *vendange*, *vindange*, F. *vendange*, < L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes, vintage: see *vindemial*.] **1.** The gathering of the grapes; the season of grape-gathering; the grape-harvest. *Blount*.

The *vintage* time . . . is in September.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

2. The annual product of the grape-harvest, with especial reference to the wine obtained.

The antient mythology seems to us like a *vintage* ill pressed and trod. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Int.

A sound wine, Colonel, and I should think of a genuine *vintage*. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

The so-called *vintage* class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that particular year. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

3. Wine in general. [Rare.]

Whom they with meats and *vintage* of the best
And milk and minstrel melody entertain'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

vintage† (vin'tāj), *v. t.* [< *vintage*, *n.*] To crop or gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

I humbly beseech his majesty that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be *vintaged* or cropped by private suitors. *Bacon*.

vintager (vin'tāj-ėr), *n.* [< *vintage* + *-er*[1].] One concerned in the vintage, especially a person gathering the grape-harvest.

Turn ye as a *vintager* to his basket.
Jer. vi. 9. (tr. of Septuagint version).

At this season of the year the *vintagers* are joyous and negligent. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

vintiner (vin'ti-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *vintenier*, *vingtenier*, < *vingt*, twenty, < L. *viginti*, twenty: see *twenty*.] The commander of a twenty. See *twenty*, *n.*, 3.

vintner (vint'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *vyntner*, *vintener*, *vyntenere*, *vyntyner*, corrupted from the earlier *vineter*, *viniter*, < OF. *vinetier*, *vinotier*, F. *vinetier* = Sp. *vinatero* = Pg. *vinhateiro*, < ML. *vinetarius*, *vinitarius*, a wine-dealer, < L. *vinetum*, a vineyard, < *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] One who deals in wine, spirits, etc., especially at wholesale, or on a large scale.

Men of experience deale
To their best proffit; & it were as good
That he should be a gainer as the brood
Of cut-throat *vintners*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

The *Vintners* drink Carouses of Joy that he [the Attorney-General] is gone. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

vintnery (vint'nėr-i), *n.* [< *vintner* + *-y*[3] (cf. *vintry*).] The trade or occupation of a vintner. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 2.

vintry (vin'tri), *n.*; pl. *vintries* (-triz). [< ME. *viniterie*, < OF. **vineterie*, < *vinetier*, vintner: see *vintner*.] A storehouse for wine. [Apparently a term applied in the quotation to one especial establishment of the sort.]

In this neighbourhood was the great house called the *Vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath.
Pennant, London, II. 466.

vinum (vī'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *vinum*, wine: see *wine*.] In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine; also, wine.

viny (vī'ni), *a.* [< *vine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to vines; producing vines; abounding in vines.

Baiæ's *viny* coast. *Thomson*, Liberty, i.

The pastures fair
High-hung of *viny* Neufchâtel.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 2.

2†. Vine-like; clasping or clinging like vines.

These unfortunate lovers . . . were then possessed with mutual sleep, yet not forgetting with *viny* embracements to give any eye a perfect model of affection.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

vinyl (vī'nil), *n.* [< L. *vinum*, wine, + *-yl*.] The compound univalent radical CH_2CH, which appears characteristic of many ethylene derivatives.—**Vinyl bromide.** Same as *ethylene bromide*, a potent cardiac poison.

★**viol**[1] (vī'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *violl*, *viall*, *voyall*, *voyol*; = D. *viool* = G. *viol* (also *viola*, < It.) = Sw. Dan. *fiol*, < OF. *viole*, *violle* = Pr. *viola*, *viula* = Sp. Pg. It. *viola*, a viol; prob. = OHG. *fidula* = AS. **fithele*, E. *fiddle* (see *fiddle*), < ML. *vitula*, *vidula*, a viol, appar. so called from its liveliness (cf. *vitula jocosa*, 'the merry viol'), being prob. < L. *vitulari*, celebrate a festival, keep holiday, prob. orig. sacrifice a calf, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*. Cf. *fiddle*, prob. a doublet of *viol*. Hence *violin*[1], *violoncello*, etc.] **1.** A musical instrument with strings, essentially not greatly different from the lute and the guitar, except that the strings are sounded by means of a bow drawn across them, not by plucking them with the fingers. The viol is the typical representative of a very large, varied, and widely distributed class of instruments, of which in modern music the violin is the chief member. The type includes the following characteristics: a hollow resonance-box or *body*, made up of a front or *belly* (which is pierced with one or two *sound-holes* of varying shape), a *back* (both front and back being flat or only slightly arched), and *sides* of various contour according to the particular variety and the period; within the body an internal system of braces, including a *sound-post*, to withstand the strain of the strings and to give the tone greater sonority; a more or less elongated *neck*, often with a special *finger-board* in front, and surmounted by a *head*, part of which serves as a *peg-box*; several *strings*, mostly of gut, fastened at the bottom either to the body directly or to a *tail-piece*, stretched thence over a *bridge* and over the finger-board and neck, and fastened at the top to *pegs* by which their tension and tune can be adjusted; and a *bow* for sounding the strings, consisting of a stick or back of wood and a large number of horse-hairs whose friction is augmented by the application of rosin. The differences between different instruments of the family in shape, size, number and tuning of strings, and method of manipulation are very numerous and apparently important; but the essential similarity between all the varieties is greater than is commonly thought. The historic genesis of the typical idea of the viol is disputed. By some its origin is asserted to be found in the gradual development, with the addition of sounding by means of a bow, of the ancient lyre into the monochord and the vielle, with various incidental modifications in shape and adjustment. By some its precursor is thought to be the Oriental rebab, or some similar instrument, transplanted into southern Europe, and modified by contact with the traditions of the lyre and monochord. By others great historic importance is attached to the Celtic crowd of western Europe. The problem is greatly complicated by the confusing use of terms in the middle ages, the same name being given to quite distinct instruments, and the same instrument being known by two or three different names. Apparently, also, somewhat distinct lines of development went on simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, and in western Europe. Probably the medieval viol, which reached its most distinctive development in the fifteenth century, was the joint result of several more or less distinct tendencies. It was characterized by a flat back, from five to seven strings tuned in fourths and thirds, a broad, thin neck, and a close amalgamation of the neck with the body. This viol was made in several sizes. The smallest (*treble* or *descant viol*) passed over later into the modern *violin*; the next larger (*tenor*), into the *viola da braccio* and *viola d'amore* and the modern *viola*; the next (*bass*), into the *viola da gamba* and the modern *violoncello*; and the largest (*double-bass*), into the *violone* and the modern *double-bass viol*.

What did he doe with her brest bone? . . .
He made him a *viall* to play thereupon.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. [358]).

The worst can sing or play his part o' th' *Violls*,
And act his part too in a comedy.
Brome, Antipodes, i. 5.

2†. A large rope formerly used in purchasing an anchor: same as *messenger*, 4. It was made to lead through one or more blocks before it was brought to the capstan, thus giving additional power.—**Bass viol**, either one of the larger of the medieval viols (see def. 1), or the modern violoncello.—**Chest** or **consort of viols.** See *chest*[1].—**Division viol.** Same as *viola da gamba*.—**Viol d'amore.** See *viola d'amore*, under *viola*[1].

Above all for its sweetnesse and novelty, the *viol d'amore* of 5 wyre-strings plaid on with a bow, being but an ordinary violin, play'd on lyre way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 20, 1679.

viol[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *vial*.

viola[1] (vē-ō′lä or vī′ō-lä), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol: see *viol.*] **1.** Same as *viol.*—**2.** Specifically, in modern usage, the large violin, properly the alto violin, though generally called the *tenor*, in size about one seventh larger than the violin. It is provided with four strings tuned in fifths, thus: A, D, G, and C (next below middle C), the two lower strings being wound with silver wire. The viola was probably the first member of the modern string quartet to be developed. Its tone is not so brilliant or varied as that of the violin, though susceptible of a peculiar pathetic quality under the hand of a good player, while in concerted music it is highly effective. Music for the viola is usually written in the alto clef. Also called *alto*, *tenor*, *bratsche*, *quint*, and *taille*.—**Viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or viola da gamba, mounted with sympathetic strings like a viola d'amore; a barytone. See *barytone*, *n.*, 1 (*b*).

The original viola da gamba when so strung came to be called the *viola bastarda*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 244.

Viola da braccio, a tenor or "arm" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *bass viol*, or *viola da gamba*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: G, D, A, F, C, and G (the second below middle C), but the lowest string was omitted in the eighteenth century. It has been superseded by the modern viola. Also *viola da spalla*.—**Viola da gamba**. (*a*) A bass or "leg" viol: so called to distinguish it from the *viola da braccio*. It had properly six strings, tuned thus: D, A, E, C, G, and D (the second below middle C). It has been superseded by the modern violoncello.



Viola da Gamba. (From Harl. MS.)

The division or solo bass viol, usually known by its Italian name of *viola da gamba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 243.

(*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop with metal pipes of narrow scale and ears on the sides of the mouths, giving tones of a penetrating, string-like quality.—**Viola d'amore**, a kind of bass viol, common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having usually seven ordinary gut strings, with from seven to fourteen (or even twenty-four) supplementary strings of metal under the finger-board which sound sympathetically. The gut strings were usually tuned thus: D, A, F♯, D, A, F♯, D (next below middle C). The sympathetic strings, if few, were tuned diatonically in the scale of D, or, if many, chromatically. The tone of the instrument was highly attractive, but the practical difficulties entailed by the numerous sympathetic tones were great, and prevented its use in the orchestra. Also called *violet*, and sometimes *English violet*.

Instruments which show these innovations are the quinton, the lyre, and the *viola d'amore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 243.

Viola da spalla. Same as *viola da braccio*.—**Viola di bordone.** Same as *barytone*, 1 (*b*).—**Viola di fagotto.** Same as *viola bastarda*.—**Viola pomposa**, a species of viola da gamba, invented by J. S. Bach, having five strings, tuned thus: E, A, D, G, C (the second below middle C).

Viola[2] (vī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699, earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *viola*, violet: see *violet.*] A genus of plants, type of the family *Violaceæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, including the pansies and violets. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, these and the lower petal both prolonged at the base, the latter into a spur or sac, and by an ovoid or globose three-valved capsule with roundish seeds. About 300 species have been enumerated, perhaps to be reduced to 200. They are herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, persistent stipules, and axillary peduncles. The north temperate species are typically, as in *V. odorata*, delicate plants of moist shady banks, with rounded crenate leaves on long angular stalks, solitary nodding violet-colored flowers, five orange-yellow anthers forming a central cone, and ovate capsules which open elastically into three boat-like persistent horizontal valves. The stipules are usually conspicuous, often large and leaf-like, in *V. tricolor*, the pansy, deeply pinnatifid and often larger than the leaves. (See first cut under *leaf*.) The leaves are of various forms, as cordate, arrow-shaped, lanceolate, rotundate, pedate, etc. The peduncles often bear two flowers, as in *V. biflora*, the twin-flowered violet, a saxicole species with brilliant golden-yellow flowers, found from the Alps to Cashmere and in the Rocky Mountains. The petals are colored, most often in shades of bluish-purple, white, or yellow, frequently penciled with dark-blue or purple lines. In some species they are of several colors, as in a form of *V. pedata*, the pansy-violet, or velvet violet, and in *V. tricolor*, which in its wild state, the heart's-ease, combines purple, yellow, and blue. Many species are dimorphous in their flowers, producing through summer minute apetalous ones which are more fertile and are self-fertilized, a fact first observed by Linnæus in the small mountain species *V. mirabilis*. In some, as *V. Chamissoniana*, the common Hawaiian violet, the later flowers, though minute, are well developed and petal-bearing. There are over 80 species in North America, of which about 43, besides 3 introduced, occur in the Northeastern States, and 36 in the Southern, where they diminish southward, only 7 extending into Texas. The native American species are divided into two groups, the stemless violets, chiefly eastern or central, as *V. palmata*, in which the long-stalked leaves are clustered at the top of a thick fleshy rhizome, which also bears the numerous distinct leafless scapes; and the leafy-stemmed species, as *V. canina* and *V. striata*, with spreading or somewhat erect stems bearing numerous leaves, usually on shorter petioles (see cut under *violet*). Several species produce long runners, as *V. blanda*, the sweet white violet; *V. Canadensis*, the largest, reaches sometimes 2 feet high; and *V. pedata*, the largest-flowered, has the flowers sometimes nearly 2 inches across. The Californian species are chiefly leafy-stemmed, showy, quite local, and peculiar in their yellow flowers with purple veins and brown backs: *V. pedunculata*, the common species, grows in clustered colonies, with flowers often an inch and a half across; *V. ocellata* of the Mendocino forests is remarkable for its purple spots. *V. Langsdorffii* is abundant on the Aleutian Islands, and the genus extends north to Kotzebue Sound. The British species are about 6, of which *V. odorata*, also occurring from central Europe to Sweden, Siberia, and Cashmere, is the sweet or English violet, often doubled, and called *tea-violet* in cultivation; and *V. canina* is the dog- or hedge-violet, without odor, but graceful in form, imparting much of the beauty of spring to English mountain districts. There are 56 species in Europe, over 20 in China, of which *V. Patrinii* is the most common, and 11 in the mountains of India. In the southern hemisphere, where the species are usually shrubby, there are over 30 in the mountains of South America, elsewhere few, 4 in Australia, of which the chief is *V. hederacea*, 2 in New Zealand, and 2 in Cape Colony. Five peculiar species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, of which *V. robusta* produces a woody stem sometimes 5 feet high, and *V. helioscopia* a large snow-white waxy flower sometimes 2 inches across. A few somewhat shrubby species occur northward, as *V. arborescens*, the tree-violet. *V. scandens* of Mexico is a climbing and *V. arguta* a twining shrub; *V. decumbens* of Cape Colony, a much-branched procumbent shrub; *V. filicaulis* of New Zealand, a smooth, slender mountain-creeper. The pansy and other species are of some medicinal use. For *V. tricolor*, see *pansy* and *heart's-ease* (its small form is known in the United States as *Johnny-jump-up* and *lady's-delight*). For other species, see *violet*.

violable (vī′ō-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *violable* = Sp. *violable* = Pg. *violavel* = It. *violabile*, < L. *violabilis*, that may be violated, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured. *Bailey*.

violably (vī′ō-la-bli), *adv.* In a violable manner.

Violaceæ (vī-ō-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (de Candolle, 1805), fem. pl. of L. *violaceus*, of a violet, of a violet color: see *violaceous*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by flowers usually with five petals, five sepals, and as many perfect stamens; by anthers nearly or quite connate around the pistil, introrsely dehiscent, and commonly with an appendaged connective; and by a one-celled ovary, commonly with three placentæ and a medium-sized embryo in fleshy albumen. There are about 325 species, belonging to 17 genera, classed in three tribes, of which the types are *Viola*, *Paypayrola*, and *Rinorea*. With the exception of the genus *Viola*, they consist chiefly of tropical shrubs with deciduous stipules, sometimes small trees, and mostly with but few species in each genus. They usually bear alternate simple entire or toothed leaves, and axillary flowers which are solitary, or form racemose or panicled cymes, followed by capsules which are commonly loculicidal. Their roots often have emetic properties, and in South America many species, especially of *Calceolaria*, are used as substitutes for ipecacuanha. The family is largely American: two genera, *Viola* and *Calceolaria*, occur within the United States. Called *Violarieæ* by de Candolle.

violaceous (vī-ō-lā′shius), *a.* [< L. *violaceus*, of a violet color, < *viola*, a violet: see *violet.*] **1.** Of a violet color; purple or purplish; blue with a tinge of red.

Red, sometimes *violaceous*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 77.

2. Of, resembling, or pertaining to the plant family *Violaceæ*.—**Violaceous plantain-eater**, *Musophaga violacea*, a turakoo of West Africa from the Cameroons to Senegambia, 17½ inches long, having the general plumage violet-blue, washed with a greenish gloss on some parts; the quills and crown crimson; a bare scarlet patch about the eye, below this a white stripe; the bill orange-red, fading to yellow on the frontal half; the eyes brown; the feet black; and the head not crested. The only other species of the genus, *M. rossæ*, is rather larger, crested, without any white stripe, and has the bare circumorbital area edged with violet-blue. It inhabits equatorial Africa. *M. violacea* was so named by Isert in 1789, when the genus was instituted, and is the *touraco violet ou masqué* of Levaillant, 1806; *M. rossæ* was named by Gould in 1851.



Violaceous Plantain-eater (*Musophaga violacea*).

violaceously (vī-ō-lā′shius-li), *adv.* With a violet color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 336.

violaniline (vī-ō-lan′i-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, violet, + E. *aniline*.] Same as *nigrosine*.

Violarieæ (vī″ō-lā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Violaria*, for *Viola*, + *-eæ*.] See *Violaceæ*.

violascent (vī-ō-las′ent), *a.* A variant of *violescent*.

violaster† (vī-ō-las′tėr), *n.* [ME. *violastre*, < OF. *violastre*, F. *violâtre*, of a violet color, purplish, < *viole*, violet: see *violet*.] See the quotation.

There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept *Violastres* (for here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes), that ben fulle harde and fulle precyous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

violate (vī′ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *violated*, ppr. *violating*. [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violare* (> It. *violare* = Sp. Pg. *violar* = F. *violer*), treat with violence, whether bodily or mental, < *vis*, strength, power, force, violence: see *vim*, *violent*.] **1.** To treat roughly or injuriously; handle so as to harm or hurt; do violence to; outrage.

An impious crew
Of men conspiring to uphold their state
By worse than hostile deeds; *violating* the ends
For which our country is a name so dear.
Milton, S. A., l. 893.

2. To break in upon; interrupt; disturb.

The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been *violated* by the savage hand of cultivation.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

3. To desecrate; dishonor; treat with irreverence; profane, or meddle with profanely.

Experience, manhood, honour, ne'er before
Did *violate* so itself. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 24.

Oft have they *violated*
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 160.

4. To infringe; transgress, as a contract, law, promise, or the like, either by a positive act contrary to the promise, etc., or by neglect or non-fulfilment: as, to *violate* confidence.

Thou makest the vestal *violate* her oath.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 883.

The condition was *violated*, and she again precipitated to Pluto's regions. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

Those Danes who were settl'd among the East-Angles, erected with new hopes, *violated* the peace which they had sworn to Alfred. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

5. To ravish; deflower by force; commit rape on.

The Sabins *violated* Charms
Obscur'd the Glory of his rising Arms.
Prior, Carmen Seculare.

violation (vī-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *violation* = Sp. *violación* = Pg. *violação* = It. *violazione*, < L. *violatio(n-)*, an injury, a profanation, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] **1.** The act of violating, treating with violence, or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred or venerable things: as, the *violation* of a church; infringement; transgression; non-observance: as, a *violation* of law.

We are knit together as a body in a most stricte & sacred bond and covenant of the Lord, of the *violation* wherof we make great consciences.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 33.

They (the Spartans) commenced the Peloponnesian war in *violation* of their engagements with Athens; they abandoned it in *violation* of their engagements with their allies. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Ravishment; rape.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 21.

violative (vī′ō-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *violate* + *-ive*.] Violating; tending to or causing violation.

Violative of a vested legal right.
Andrews, Manual of the Constitution, p. 211.

violator (vī′ō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *violateur* = Pr. *violair*, *violador* = Sp. Pg. *violador* = It. *violatore*, < L. *violator*, one who does violence, < *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] **1.** One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs: as, a *violator* of repose.—**2.** One who infringes or transgresses: as, a *violator* of law.—**3.** One who profanes or treats with irreverence: as, a *violator* of sacred things.—**4.** A ravisher.

An hypocrite, a virgin-*violator*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 41.

Me the sport of ribald Veterans, mine of ruffian *violators!*
Tennyson, Boädicea.

viol-block (vī′o̤l-blok), *n.* A single block or snatch-block, large enough to reeve a small hawser; any large snatch-block.

violet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *violer*, < L. *violare*, violate: see *violate*.] To violate.

Violeæ (vī-ō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Viola*[2] + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Violaceæ*, characterized by an irregular corolla with the lower petal unlike the others. It includes 7 genera, of which *Calceolaria* and *Viola* (the type) are large and widely distributed; of the others, *Anchietea* includes 4, *Corynostylis* 1 climbing and *Noisettia* 1 shrubby species, all of tropical America; 1 other is American and 1 Polynesian.

violence (vī′ō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *violence*, < OF. *violence*, F. *violence* = Sp. Pg. *violencia* = It. *violenza*, < L. *violentia*, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity, < *violentus*, vehement, forcible: see *violent*.] **1.** The state or character of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity.

To be imprisoned in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless *violence* round about.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 125.

The *violence* of the lake is so great that it will carry away both man and beast that commeth within it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 89.

Disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict.
Milton, P. L., iv. 995.

2. Highly excited feeling or action; impetuosity; vehemence; eagerness.

Mark me with what *violence* she first loved the Moor, but for bragging and telling her fantastical lies.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 224.

3. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; profanation; infringement; violation. See the phrases below. —**4.** Unjust or unwarranted exertion of power; unjust force; force employed against rights, laws, liberty, or the like; outrage; injury; hurt; attack; assault.

To prevent the tyrant's *violence*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 29.

Fie, Master Morose, that you will use this *violence* to a man of the church! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

5. Ravishment; rape.—**6.** In *law*: (*a*) Any wrongful act of one person, whereby either he or his instrument of wrong-doing is brought into contact with the limbs or body of another person. *Robinson.* (*b*) The overcoming or preventing of resistance by exciting fear through display of force. (*c*) The unlawful use of physical force.—**To do violence on**†, to attack; murder.

But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 264.

To do violence to or **unto**, to outrage; force; injure.

He said unto them, *Do violence to* no man. Luke iii. 14.

They have *done violence unto* her tomb,
Not granting rest unto her in the grave.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Passion, fury, fierceness, wildness, rage, boisterousness.

violence† (vī′ō-lens), *v. t.* [< *violence*, *v.*] **1.** To do violence to; assault; injure.

Mrs. Fitz. It may beget some favour like excuse,
Though none like reason.
Wit. No, my tuneful mistress?
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any;
Nor nature, *violenced* in both of these.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; compel.

Like our late misnam'd high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenc'd* by ambition and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 64.

violency (vī′ō-len-si), *n.* [As *violence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *violence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, III. ii. 3.

violent (vī′ō-lent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *violent*, *vyolent*, < OF. *violent*, F. *violent* = Sp. Pg. It. *violento*, < L. *violentus*, vehement, forcible, < *vis*, strength, power, force: see *vim*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by strong and sudden physical force; impetuous; furious.

Our fortunes lie a bleeding by your rash
And *violent* onset. *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 2.

Violent fires soon burn out themselves.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 34.

2. Produced, effected, or continued by force; accompanied by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

No *violent* state can be perpetual. *T. Burnet.*

Truly I don't Care to discourage a young Man—he has a *violent* Death in his Face; but I hope no Danger of Hanging. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

3. Acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; characterized by force or violence unlawfully exercised; rough; outrageous; not authorized.

Then laid they *violent* hands upon him; next Himself imprisoned, and his goods asseized. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., i. 2.

We would give much to use *violent* thefts.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 21.

When with a *violent* hand you made me yours,
I curs'd the doer.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

4. Vehement mentally, or springing from such vehemence; fierce; passionate; furious.

Let down your anger! Is not this our sovereign?
The head of mercy and of law? who dares, then,
But rebels scorning law, appear thus *violent?*
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

His Love, however *violent* it might appear, was still founded in Reason. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

Indeed, my Dear, you'll tear another Fan, if you don't mitigate those *violent* Airs.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 11.

5. In general, intense in any respect; extreme: as, a *violent* contrast; especially, of pain, acute.

Discreet maistris seyn that the feuere agu comounly is causid of a *uyolent* reed coler adust, and of blood adust, and of blak coler adust.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

It was the *violentest* Fit of Contagion that ever was for the Time in this Island. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

The king's whole army, encamped along the sides of this river, were taken with *violent* sickness after eating the fish caught in it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 235.

Rouge, if too *violent*, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the other and whiter portions of the face, thus producing a look of age and of gauntness. *The Century*, XXXV. 539.

6. Compelled; compulsory; not voluntary.

All *violent* marriages engender hatred betwixt the married. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 297.

Ease would recant
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void.
Milton, P. L., iv. 97.

Violent motion†. See *motion*.—**Violent power.** See *power*[1].—**Violent profits**, in *Scots law*, the penalty due on a tenant's forcibly or unwarrantably retaining possession after he ought to have removed. =**Syn. 1.** Turbulent, boisterous.—**5.** Poignant, exquisite.

II.† *n.* One acting with violence.

Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

violent† (vī′ō-lent), *v.* [< *violent*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To urge with violence.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen.
Fuller, Worthies, III. 510.

II. *intrans.* To act or work with violence; be violent.

This grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 4.

violently (vī′ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a violent manner; by violence; by force; forcibly; vehemently; outrageously.

They must not deny that there is to be found in nature another agent able to analyse compound bodies less *violently*, and both more genuinely and more universally, than the fire. *Boyle*, Works, I. 486.

The king, at the head of the cavalry, fell so suddenly and so *violently* upon them that he broke through the van-guard commanded by Melca Christos, and put them to flight before his foot could come up.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 393.

During the siege of Valenciennes by the allied armies in June, 1793, the weather, which had been remarkably hot and dry, became *violently* rainy after the cannonading commenced. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 385.

violer† (vī′o̤l-ėr), *n.* [< *viol* + *-er*[1].] One skilled in playing on the viol; also, a violinist.

To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
Prince Henry's Book of Payments (1609). (*Nares.*)

One . . . stabs a *violer* . . . because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle.
Fountainhall, Decisions of the Lords of Council and [Session, I. 364. (*Jamieson.*)

violescent (vī-ō-les′ent), *a.* [< L. *viola*, a violet, a purple color (see *violet*[1]), + *-escent*.] Tending to a violet color.

violet[1] (vī′ō-let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *violette*; < ME. *violet*, *vyolet*, *vialet*, *vyalett*, *violette*, < OF. *violette*, f., *violet*, m., F. *violette* = Sp. Pg. *violeta* = It. *violetta*, dim. of L. *viola* (It. Sp. Pg. *viola*, OF. *viole*), a violet, a dim. form, akin to Gr. *ἰον* (**Fίον*), a violet.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Viola*, or one of its flowers; also, one of a few plants of other genera. See *Viola*, compound names below, and cut in next column.

Daisies pied and *violets* blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 904.

2. A general class of colors, of which the violet-flower is a highly chromatic example. In the spectrum the violet extends from *h* to H, covering all the upper part of the spectrum ordinarily visible. This color can be produced by a slight admixture of red to blue; and colors somewhat more red than the upper part of the spectrum are called violet. But the sensation of violet is produced by a pure blue whose chroma has been diminished while its luminosity has been increased. Thus, blue and violet are the same color, though the sensations are different. A mere increase of illumination may cause a violet blue to appear violet, with a diminution of apparent chroma. This color, called violet or blue according to the quality of the sensation it excites, is one of the three fundamental colors of Young's theory. It is nearly complementary to the color of brightness, so that deep shades generally appear by contrast of a violet tinge; and the light of a rainy day, and still more of a sudden tempest, has a violet appearance. Even the pure yellow of the spectrum, so reduced as to be barely visible, looks violet beside the same light in great intensity.



1, Stemmed Violet (*Viola tricolor*, var. *arvensis*): *St*, stem.
2, Stemless Violet (*Viola cucullata*): *s*, scape.

3. Any one of the many different small blue or violet butterflies of *Lycæna*, *Polyommatus*, and allied genera.—**Acid violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of di-methyl-rosaniline trisulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Aniline violet.** Same as *mauve*.—**Arrow-leafed violet**, *Viola sagittata* of the eastern half of the United States, much resembling the common blue violet, except in the form of its leaves.—**Bird's-foot violet**, a low stemless species, *Viola pedata*, of the same region, having pedately divided leaves, and fine large light-blue or whitish flowers, yellow-eyed with the stamens. A variety is the pansy violet.—**Calathian violet**, the marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. According to Gerard, the true plant was a *Campanula*. *Britten and Holland.*—**Canada violet**, *Viola Canadensis*, a species common northward and in the mountains of eastern North America, having an upright stem a foot or two high, and white petals purplish beneath.—**Common** or **early blue violet**, *Viola palmata*, very common in moist ground in North America. The leaves are more or less palmately lobed. The size and shape of the leaves are variable, as also the color of the petals, which are deep- or pale-blue, or purple, or sometimes white or variegated.—**Corn-violet.** See *Specularia*.—**Crystal violet.** See *crystal*.—**Damask violet.** Same as *dame's-violet*.—**Dog-tooth violet**, a plant of the genus *Erythronium*. The yellow dog-tooth violet is *E. Americanum*.—**Dog-violet**, *Viola canina* of the northern old world, and *Viola Labradorica* of North America. It is a stemmed violet a few inches high, with light-violet petals and a short cylindrical spur.—**English violet.** See *sweet violet*, below.—**Fringe** or **fringed violet**, *Arthropodium paniculatum* and *Chlamysporum tuberosum*, liliaceous plants of Australia with rather small panicled blue flowers, those of the former with crisped inner segments.—**Green violet.** See *Ionidium*.—**Hoffmann's violet.** Same as *dahlia*, 3.—**Hooded violet**, a plant of the tropical American genus *Calyptrion*, related to the violets.—**Horned violet** (or **pansy**), *Viola cornuta* of southern Europe, having pale-blue or mauve-colored sweet-scented spurred flowers, produced abundantly and continuously, long cultivated in Europe, and forming an excellent border- or bedding-plant.—**Lance-leafed violet**, the American *Viola lanceolata*, with small white flowers.—**Long-spurred violet**, *Viola rostrata* of the eastern and central United States, having a low stem and pale-violet flowers with a slender spur.—**Manganese violet**, in *ceram.*, the purple color obtained by the use of manganese.—**March violet**, the sweet violet. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Eng.]—**Marian's violet.** Same as *mariet*.—**Marsh-violet.** (*a*) *Viola palustris*, a species with small blue flowers marked with purple: found northward in both hemispheres. (*b*) Locally, same as *bog-violet*.—**Mars violet**, an artificially prepared oxid of iron, used as a pigment by artists. It resembles Indian red, but is darker in color. Also called *mineral purple*.—**Mercury's violet.** Same as *Marian's violet*, above.—**Naphthalene violet.** Same as *naphthameïn*.—**Neapolitan violet.** See *sweet violet*, below.—**New fast violet.** Same as *gallocyanine*.—**New Holland violet.** Same as *spurless violet*, below.—**Pale violet**, *Viola striata* of central and eastern North America, a stemmed species having white petals lined with purple.—**Pansy violet**, a local name for a form of the bird's-foot violet, *Viola pedata*. The two upper petals are of a deep-violet color and as if velvety. Also *velvet violet*.—**Paris violet.** Same as *methyl-violet*.—**Perkin's violet.** Same as *indisin*.—**Primrose-leafed violet**, *Viola primulæfolia* of the eastern United States, with small white flowers.—**Rosaniline violet** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorids of mono- and di-phenyl-rosaniline. They produce a dull but moderately fast violet color on cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *phenyl violet*, *spirit violet*, *Parma violet*, *imperial violet*, etc.—**Round-leafed violet**, *Viola rotundifolia* of cold woods in eastern North America, a species with small yellow flowers, the leaves at first erect, roundish-ovate, an inch broad, in summer 3 or 4 inches long, lying flat on the ground, shining above.—**Sand violet** *Viola arenaria*, a small tufted stemless species with pale-blue flowers, found in the northern Old World.—**Spurless violet**, specifically, *Viola hederacea* of Australasia, once classed as a distinct genus *Erpetion*, a tufted or widely creeping plant with rather small blue flowers.—**Spurred violet**, a pretty South

European species, *Viola calcarata*, allied to the horned violet, and having large purple flowers, which in the Alps sometimes form sheets of color.—**Stemless violets**, that class of violets in which the stem does not rise above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes. See cut above.—**Stemmed violets**, that class of violets which have a leafy stem and usually large stipules. See cut above.—**Sweet violet**, a favorite sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia: in America often called *English violet*. It is a stemless species with bluish-purple or white flowers, cultivated in many varieties, single and double, and produced in large quantities for the market, yielding also a perfumers' oil. A continuously blooming variety is much grown about Paris. The Neapolitan is a well-known variety with double light-blue flowers, now surpassed by the "Marie Louise." The flowers of the "czar" are very large and sweet; those of the "queen-of-violets," white and very large; etc.—**Tongue-violet.** See *Schweiggeria*.—**Tooth-violet.** Same as *coral-wort*, 1.—**Tree-violet**, *Viola arborescens*, a shrubby species with erect branching stems, growing from crevices of rocks in the western Mediterranean region.—**Tri-colored violet**, the pansy, *Viola tricolor*.—**Trinity violet**, the spiderwort, *Tradescantia Virginiana*, from its blue flowers and time of blooming. *Britten and Holland.* [Local, Eng.]—**Twin-flowered violet.** See *Viola*.—**Velvet violet.** See *pansy violet*, above.—**Violet family**, the plant-family *Violaceæ*.—**Violet-powder**, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-powder or other perfume: used for nursery and other purposes. (See also *bog-violet, hedge-violet, horse-violet, methyl-violet, water-violet, wood-violet.*)

II. *a.* Having the color of violet, a deep blue tinged with red.—**Violet bee**, a European carpenter-bee, *Xylocopa violacea*. See cut under *carpenter-bee*.—**Violet carmine**, a brilliant bluish-purple pigment obtained from the roots of the alkanet, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is little used, as it changes color rapidly on exposure.—**Violet land-crab**, the West Indian crab *Gecarcinus ruricola*.—**Violet quartz**, amethyst.—**Violet sapphire**, **schorl**, etc. See the nouns.—**Violet tanager**, *Euphonia violacea*, partly of the color said.

violet[2] (vī′ō-let), *n.* [< It. *viola*, a viol.] A viola d'amore. Sometimes called *English violet*.

violet-blindness (vī′ō-let-blīnd″nes), *n.* A form of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish violet.

violet-blue (vī′ō-let-blö), *n.* See *blue*.

violet-cress (vī′ō-let-kres), *n.* A Spanish cruciferous plant, *Ionopsidium acaule*.

violet-ear, violet-ears (vī′ō-let-ēr, -ērz), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Petasophora*. Six species are described, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia, as *P. anaïs* and *P. cyanotis*. They are rather large hummers, 4¼ to 5¼ inches long, with metallic-blue ear-coverts (whence the name).

violet-shell (vī′ō-let-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ianthinidæ*. See cut under *Ianthina*.

violet-snail (vī′ō-let-snāl), *n.* Same as *violet-shell*.

violet-tip (vī′ō-let-tip), *n.* A handsome American butterfly, *Polygonia interrogationis*, whose

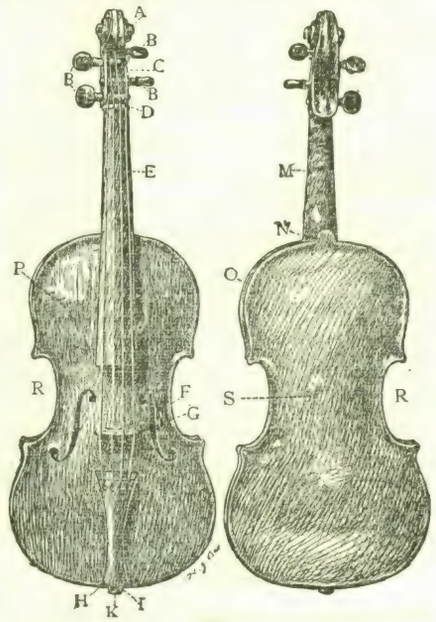


Violet-tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*), right wings reversed. (Female, about natural size.)

wings are reddish with brown mottlings and violet tips. Its larva feeds on hop, elm, and nettle. *S. H. Scudder.*

violet-wood (vī′ō-let-wůd), *n.* **1.** Same as *king-wood*.—**2.** See *myall*.—**3.** The wood of a leguminous tree of Guiana, *Copaiva bracteata*.

violin[1] (vī-ō-lin′), *n.* [= Sp. *violín* = Pg. *violino* = G. *violine* = Sw. Dan. *violin*, < It. *violino*, dim. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*[1]. Cf. F. *violon*, a violin.] **1.** The modern form of the smaller medieval viola da braccio. The violin group of instruments is distinguished from the true viols especially by having the back slightly arched like the belly, and by the number and tuning of the strings. It is probable that the change from the viol model was first made in the tenor viol, or *viola*, and thence transferred to the smaller size, or *violino*. The true violin, both large and small, began to be made about the middle of the sixteenth century, particularly in the North Italian towns of Cremona and Brescia. The greatest refinement of shape and construction was attained about 1700 by Stradivari, and has never since been surpassed. In its most approved form, the violin is further distinguished from the viol by a comparative thinness between belly and back, by sides or ribs of a peculiar shape, by bouts (indentations in the sides to facilitate the use of the bow) between double corners, by a finely adjusted correlation of position between the bridge, the sound-post, and the *f*-shaped sound-holes, by the complete independence of the neck from the body, by a peg-box with transverse pegs, and by a daintily carved scroll for a head. Four strings are used, tuned thus: E, A, D, and G (next below middle C), of which the lowest is wound with silver wire, while the others are of gut. The first string is often called the *chanterelle*. In



Violin.

A, scroll; *B*, pegs; *C*, peg-box; *D*, upper saddle; *E*, finger-board; *F*, sound-hole; *G*, bridge; *H*, tail-piece; *I*, tail-piece ring; *K*, tail-piece button; *M*, neck; *N*, neck-plate; *O*, back; *P*, front or belly; *R*, *R*, bouts; *S*, waist. Inside the violin has six blocks (namely, neck-block, end-pin block, and four corner-blocks), twelve hoop-linings, a bass-bar, and a sound-post.

the construction of the instrument maple and pine, very carefully selected, are the chief components. The minutest details of wood, model, jointing, varnish, etc., are important, so that a really fine instrument is an elaborate work of art. The bow by which the violin is sounded has also been gradually refined in shape, so as to present the utmost strength, elasticity, and lightness (see *bow*[2], 3 (*a*)). In actual use the violin is held nearly horizontally by the player's extended left arm, the lower part of the body being supported on his left collar-bone. The *first position* of his left hand is so close to the nut that the pressure of the first finger on any one of the strings will raise its pitch a half-step, that of the second finger will raise it a whole step, etc. The *second position*, or *half shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the first position. The *third position*, or *whole shift*, is one in which the first finger falls where the second did in the second position. (See *position*, 4 (*c*), and *shift*, 2.) Eleven different positions are recognized, so that the compass of the instrument, which in the first position extends only to two octaves and a major third, reaches by means of other positions to nearly four octaves. Harmonics are producible by lightly touching a string at one of its nodes, so that the available compass is still longer. The tone of the violin is more capable of expression than that of any other instrument: hence it holds the leading position in the modern orchestra, the central section of which is made up of the first and second violins, the violas, and the violoncellos, all of which are essentially violins in model. It is also a favorite instrument for solos, both with and without accompaniment. While the pitch of the tones used is determined by the stopping of the strings with the left hand, their force and quality—that is, their expressiveness—depends on the method of bowing. To a certain extent, two or even three strings may be sounded together, so as to produce harmonic effects: such playing is called *double-stopping*. *Pizzicato* tones are produced by plucking the strings with the finger, after the manner of the guitar. A peculiar veiled tone is obtained by attaching a weight called a *mute* or *sordino* to the bridge so as to check its vibrations. The violin is often colloquially called a *fiddle*.

Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs and desperation.
Dryden, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, st. 5.

2. A player on the violin; a violinist: as, the first *violin* of an orchestra.—**Key-stop violin.** See *key-stop*.—**Keyed violin.** See *keyed*.—**Nail-violin.** Same as *nail-fiddle*.—**Tenor violin.** See *viola*.—**Three-quarter violin.** Same as *violino piccolo*.—**Violin clef**, in *musical notation*, a G clef on the second line of the staff; the treble clef. See figure.—**Violin diapason**, in *organ-building*, a diapason of unusually narrow scale and string-like tone.—**Violin-players' cramp** or **palsy**, an occupation-neurosis of violin-players, similar to writers' cramp (which see, under *writer*).

violin[2] (vī′ō-lin), *n.* [< *Viola*[2] + *-in*[2].] An emetic substance contained in all parts of the sweet-scented violet, *Viola odorata*. It may be identical with emetin. Boiled with dilute acids, it yields quercetin and glucose.

violina (vē-ō-lē′nä), *n.* [< *violin*[1].] In *organ-building*, a stop having narrow metal pipes, and thin, incisive, string-like quality. It is usually of four-feet tone.

violin-bow (vī-ō-lin′bō), *n.* A bow for sounding a violin.

violine (vī′ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *viola*, a violet color, + *-ine*[2].] A blue precipitate obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and peroxid of lead: same as *mauve*.

violinette (vī″ō-li-net′), *n.* [< *violin* + *-ette*.] Same either as *violino piccolo* or as *kit*[5].

violinist (vī-ō-lin′ist), *n.* [= G. Sw. Dan. *violinist* = Sp. Pg. It. *violinista*; as *violin* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *violoniste*.] A performer on the violin.

violino (vē-ō-lē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *violin*[1].] Same as *violin*.—**Violino piccolo**, a small or miniature violin, differing from the kit in being of the same proportions as the violin; a three-quarter fiddle. Such violins were once used for children's practice. They were usually tuned a third higher than the violin.

violin-piano (vī-ō-lin′pi-an″ō), *n.* Same as *harmonichord*.

violist (vī′ō-list), *n.* [= D. *violist*; as *viol* + *-ist*.] **1.** A performer on the viol.

He [Kenelm Digby] was a violinist, and the two former *violists*. *Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658–9.

2. A performer on the viola.

violoncellist (vē″ō-lon-chel′ist or vī″ō-lon-sel′-ist), *n.* [= It. *violoncellista*; as *violoncello* + *-ist*.] A performer on the violoncello. Often abbreviated to *cellist*, *'cellist*.

violoncello (vē″ō-lon-chel′ō or vī″ō-lon-sel′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, q. v.] **1.** The modern form of the medieval viola da gamba. It is properly a bass violin rather than a small violone, as its name suggests, since its form is that of the violin rather than of the true viol. Its size is about double that of the violin. It began to be popular for concerted music early in the seventeenth century, and for solo use about a century later. Its four strings are tuned thus: A, D, G, C (the second below middle C), the third and fourth being silver strings. In playing, the violoncello is rested vertically by means of a wooden peg or standard on the floor between the player's knees. The method of playing is otherwise very similar to that of the violin, including the same special effects. The tone is very sonorous and expressive, combining the advantages of the violin tone with the breadth of a tenor compass. The bow used is similar to that for the violin, but larger. In modern music the violoncello stands next in importance, among the stringed instruments, to the violin, both as a member of the orchestra and as a solo instrument. Commonly abbreviated *cello*, *'cello*.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of eight-feet tone, having metal pipes of narrow scale and a very string-like quality.—**Violoncello piccolo**, a small or miniature violoncello, having the same proportions and tuning. It was used especially for solos.

violone (vē-ō-lō′ne), *n.* [= F. *violon* (dim.), a violin, < It. *violone*, aug. of *viola*, a viol: see *viol*.] **1.** The largest of the medieval viols; a double-bass viol. It was originally a very large viola da gamba, sometimes provided with six strings, but usually with only three or four. The three-stringed form was tuned thus: G, D, A (the third below middle C), which is the tuning of the modern three-stringed double-bass, with which the violone is nearly identical.

2. In *organ-building*, a pedal stop of sixteen-feet tone, resembling the violoncello.

violous† (vī′ō-lus), *a.* [< *viol(ent)* + *-ous*.] Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Gil. Where's your son?
Fra. He shall be hang'd in flots;
The dogs shall eat him in Lent; there's cats' meat
And dogs' meat enough about him. . . .
Gil. You are so *violous!*
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

viparious (vī-pā′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *vita*, life, or *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *viper* and *viviparous*.] Life-producing or life-renewing. [Rare.]

A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xii. 2.

★**viper** (vī′pėr), *n.* [< OF. *vipere*, F. *vipère* (also OF. *wivre*, F. *givre*) = Sp. *víbora* = Pg. *vibora* = It. *vipera*, < L. *vipera*, a viper, adder, serpent, contr. for **vivipara*, fem. of an adj. found in LL. as *viviparus*, bringing forth alive (applied to some fish, as distinguished from oviparous fish), < *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth. Cf *vire*[1] and *wiver*, *wivern*, from the same source. See *weever*.] **1.** A venomous snake of the family *Viperidæ*: originally and especially applied to the only serpent of this kind occurring in the greater part of Europe, *Vipera communis* or *Pelias berus*. This



Head and Tail of Common Viper (*Pelias berus*), with erect fangs.

is the only poisonous reptile which is found in Great Britain, and there it is neither very common nor very dangerous. There are several genera and many species of vipers properly so called, all Old World, chiefly of warm countries, all poisonous, and most of them very dangerous if not fatal; they are known indifferently as *vipers*, *asps*, or *adders*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder*, *Cerastes*, and *daboya*.

2. Any venomous serpent except a rattlesnake; a viperine; a cobriform and not crotali-

form serpent, as a cobra, asp, or adder; also, loosely, any serpent that is venomous, or supposed to be so; a dangerous, repulsive, or ugly snake. In the United States the name is commonly but erroneously applied to various spotted snakes, especially to some supposed to be venomous, but in fact innocuous: as, the water-*viper*, *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, the water-moccasin, poisonous; the blowing-*viper* and black *viper*, *Heterodon platyrhinos* and *H. niger*, both harmless, though of formidable and repulsive aspect. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, *copperhead*, *moccasin*, and *pit-viper*.

3. In *her.*, a serpent used as a bearing. Some writers avoid the word *serpent* and use *viper* instead, there being no difference in the representations.

4. One who or that which is mischievous or malignant.

> Where is that *viper?* bring the villain forth.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 285.
>
> Thou painted *viper!*
> Beast that thou art!
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 3.

Black viper. See def. 2.—**Blowing-viper.** Same as *hognose-snake*. [U. S.]—**Horned viper,** any serpent of the genus *Cerastes*.—**Indian viper,** the Russellian snake. See cut under *daboya*.—**Pit viper.** See *pit-viper*.—**Plumed viper,** a puff-adder. See *Clotho*.—**Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1.—**Viper's dance,** St. Vitus's dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Water-viper.** See def. 2.—**Yellow viper.** See *yellow*.

Vipera (vī'pe-rä), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the *Viperidæ*. Formerly it was applied with little discrimination to a great number of venomous viviparous species and others. It is now restricted to a small genus of the family *Viperidæ*, of which the common viper of Europe (*V. aspis*, *V. communis* or *Pelias berus*) is the type, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril between two plates. Also called *Pelias*. See *Viperidæ*, and cuts under *adder* and *viper*.

viperess (vī'pėr-es), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ess*.] A female viper.

> Would we fain'd, but hear Pontia confess,
> My Sons I would have poyson'd: *Viperess!*
> *Stapylton*, tr. of Juvenal (ed. 1660), vi. 670.

viper-fish (vī'pėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ* and genus *Chauliodus*, specifically *C. sloani*. This is a deep-sea fish of Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, a foot long, greenish above, blackish below, silvery on the sides, with about thirty phosphorescent spots in a row from the chin to the ventral fins.

viper-gourd (vī'pėr-gōrd), *n.* Same as *snake-gourd*. See *gourd*.

Viperidæ (vī-per'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vipera* + *-idæ*.] The vipers; one of four families into which the suborder *Viperina* or *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*, is divided, distinguished from the *Crotalidæ* by the absence of a pit between the eye and the nostrils, and from the *Atractaspididæ* and *Causidæ* by the presence of a postfrontal bone in connection with ungrooved fangs. All the *Viperidæ* are venomous, and nearly all inhabit the Old World only. According to the latest view of the family, it includes 7 genera: *Vipera*, of which *Pelias* is a synonym; *Daboia* (see *daboya*); *Cerastes*, the horned vipers; *Bitis* (with which *Echidna* is synonymous); *Clotho*, the plumed vipers, or puff-adders, as *C. arietans* of Africa; *Echis* of Merrem, called *Toxicoa* by Gray; and *Atheris* of Cope, also called *Pœcilostolus*. In the two latter the urosteges are single-rowed; in the rest, two-rowed. The generic distinctions of the first five are slight, chiefly resting upon the formation of the plates about the nostrils. See also cuts cited under *viper*, 1.



Plumed Viper, or Puff-adder (*Clotho arietans*), one of the *Viperidæ*.

viperiform (vī'pe-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vipera*, a viper, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a viper; allied or belonging to the vipers: correlated with *cobriform* and *crotaliform*.

Viperina (vī-pe-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vipera*, a viper, + *-ina*[2].] I†. A general name of venomous serpents: distinguished from *Colubrina*. Also called *Nocua*, *Thanatophidia*, *Venenosa*.—2. More exactly, one of two suborders of *Ophidia*, containing venomous serpents related to the viper. It corresponds to the modern suborder *Solenoglypha*, as distinguished from *Proteroglypha*, though of less exact definition than either of these. See cut under *rattlesnake*, and cuts cited under *viper*, 2.

viperine (vī'pe-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *viperinus*, of or like a viper, < *vipera*, a viper, serpent: see *viper*.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the viper; of or pertaining to the *Viperina*, especially in the narrower sense: broadly distinguished from *colubrine*, more strictly contrasted with *crotaline*.—**Viperine snake.** (*a*) Any member of the *Viperina*. (*b*) A harmless colubrine serpent of Europe, *Tropidonotus viperina*, colored much like the true viper. See cut under *snake*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viperina;* a viper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 198.

viperish (vī'pėr-ish), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ish*[1].] Like a viper; somewhat viperous; malignant; ugly: as, a *viperish* old woman.

viperling (vī'pėr-ling), *n.* [< *viper* + *-ling*[1].] A young or small viper.

viperoid (vī'pe-roid), *a.* [< *viper* + *-oid*.] Viperine in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Viperoidea*.

Viperoidea, Viperoides (vī-pe-roi'dē-ä, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *viperoid*.] Same as *Viperina*, 1.

viperous (vī'pėr-us), *a.* [< *viper* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a viper; viperish; venomous; malignant; spiteful: chiefly said of mental qualities, or used figuratively.

> Which, though it repeopled the world, yet is it least beholding to her *viperous* offspring.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.
>
> Mr. Chubb cast a suspicious and *viperous* glance at Felix, who felt that he had been a simpleton for his pains.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

viperously (vī'pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a viperous manner; like a viper.

> Hauing spoken as maliciouslie & *viperouslie* as he might . . . of Wikliffes life. *Holinshed*, Richard II., an. 1377.

viper's-bugloss (vī'pėrz-bū"glos), *n.* See *Echium*.

viper's-grass (vī'pėrz-gräs), *n.* See *Scorzonera*.

viper-wine (vī'pėr-wīn), *n.* See the quotation.

> When his [Sir Robert Cotton's] abilities decayed, he drank sack in which snakes were dissolved, being commonly called *viper-wine*, to restore nature.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 112, note.

viraginian (vir-ā-jin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ian*.] Having the qualities of a virago; termagant.

> The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

viraginity (vir-ā-jin'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ity*.] The qualities of a virago. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

viraginous (vi-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *virago* (*-gin-*), a bold woman, + *-ous*.] Same as *viraginian*.

> A man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described [riding the stang], so that he may be supposed to represent . . . his henpecked friend. . . . He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the *viraginous* lady.
> *Brockett*, Gloss. of North Country Words, p. 206.

virago (vi- or vī-rā'gō), *n.* [< L. *virago*, a bold woman, a man-like woman, an Amazon, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

> She . . . procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnte, castinge her selfe into the same fyre.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 24).
>
> "To arms, to arms!" the fierce *virago* cries,
> And swift as lightning to the combat flies.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 37.

Hence—2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant: now the usual meaning.

> When I distress her so again, may I lose her forever! and be linked instead to some antique *virago*, whose gnawing passions, and long hoarded spleen, shall make me curse my folly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

3. [*cap.*] [NL. (A. Newton, 1871).] A genus of *Anatinæ:* so called because the female has a peculiarity of the windpipe usually found only in male ducks. The species is *V. punctata* (or *castanea*) of Australia.

virago-sleeve† (vi-rā'gō-slēv), *n.* A full sleeve worn by women about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Virchow-Robin lymph-spaces. The spaces between the adventitia and the inner coats of the cerebral vessels.

vire[1]† (vēr), *n.* [< ME. *vyre*, < OF. *vire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *vira*, a crossbow-bolt; cf. dim. Sp. *virote*, It. *verretta*, *veretta*, a spear; prob. a contraction of Sp. *víbora* = Pg. *vibora*, a viper, = OF. **vivre*, also *wivre* (> E. *wiver*), F. *givre*, a serpent, viper, also an arrow, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper* and *wiver*. The supposed contraction may have been due to association with OF. *virer*, turn.] 1. A bolt for a crossbow, feathered spirally so as to rotate in its flight. Also *vireton*.

> The head of a *vire* or veron, a heavy arrow which was discharged from a large cross-bow.
> *H. S. Cuming*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XI. 143.

2. In *her.*, same as *annulet*. *Cussans.*

vire[2]† (vēr), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *veer*.

virelay (vir'e-lā), *n.* [< F. *virelai*, < *virer*, turn, change direction (see *veer*), + *lai*, a song, lay: see *lay*[3].] An old French form of poem, in short lines, running on two rimes; also, a succession of stanzas on two rimes, and of indeterminate length, the rime of the last line of each becoming the rime of the first couplet in the next, thus: *a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b; b, b, c, b, b, c, b, b, c; c, c, d, c, c, d, c, c, d;* etc. In a nine-line lay the rime-order is as follows: *a, a, b, a, a, b, a, a, b.* The *virelai nouveau* is written on two rimes throughout; and the lines of the first couplet reappear alternately at irregular intervals throughout the poem, concluding it in reverse order. No rime should be repeated. [This form has been written in English but sparingly. Except by example, it is difficult to explain it. Here is the beginning of one:

> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
>
> In the street the flower-girls cry;
> In the street the water-carts ply;
> And a fluter, with features a-wry,
> Plays fitfully, "Scots, wha hae"—
> And the throat of that fluter is dry;
> Good-bye to the Town!—good-bye!
>
> And over the roof-tops nigh
> Come a waft like a dream of the May,—etc.

The next paragraph closing with:

> Hurrah! for the sea and the sky!
> *A. Dobson*, July.]

> Of swich matere made he many layes,
> Songes, compleintes, roundels, *virelayes*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.
>
> *Virelay.* Round, Freeman's Song. *Cotgrave*, 1611.
>
> *Virelay*, a roundelay, Country-ballad, or Freemans song.
> *Blount*, 1670.
>
> And then the band of flutes began to play,
> To which a lady sung a *virelay*.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

virent (vī'rent), *a.* [< L. *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green, fresh, or vigorous. Cf. *virid*, *verd*, *verdant*, etc.] Green; verdant; fresh.

> In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

★**Vireo** (vir'ē-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *vireo*, a kind of bird, a greenfinch.] 1. A genus of small greenish oscine or singing passerine birds of America, the type of the family *Vireonidæ*, and including most of the species of that family; the greenlets. See *Vireonidæ*, and cuts under *greenlet* and *solitary*.—2. [*l. c.*] A greenlet; any bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, especially of the genus *Vireo*.—**Arizona vireo,** the gray vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Bell's vireo,** *V. belli*, a very small greenlet of the United States from Illinois westward, and south into Mexico, discovered by Audubon on the upper Missouri, and named by him in 1844 after John Bell, a New York taxidermist.—**Black-capped** or **black-headed vireo,** *V. atricapillus*, a rare and remarkable greenlet found from Texas to Mazatlan and southward, first described by Dr. S. W. Woodhouse in 1852 from specimens he procured on the San Pedro river. It has the cap jet-black, unlike any other vireo.—**Black-whiskered vireo,** one of the mustached greenlets, *V. barbatulus*, of Florida and the West Indies. See *whip-tom-kelly*.—**Blue-headed vireo,** the solitary vireo, whose cap is somewhat bluish, in contrast with the greenish of the other upper parts.—**Cassin's vireo,** the western variety of the solitary vireo. *Xantus*, 1859.—**Gray vireo,** *V. vicinior*, an isolated species discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Hutton's vireo,** *V. huttoni*, a relative of the white-eye, found in California and Mexico. *Cassin*, 1851.—**Lead-colored vireo,** the plumbeous vireo. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway*, 1874.—**Least vireo,** *V. pusillus*, a very small greenlet discovered by Coues in 1864 in Arizona, and related to the gray and Bell's vireos.—**Mustached vireo,** one of several of the larger species which have maxillary streaks, especially the black-whiskered, or whip-tom-kelly.—**Philadelphia vireo,** the brotherly-love greenlet, discovered by John Cassin near the city of that name, and originally described by him in 1851 as *Vireosylvia philadelphica*. It belongs with the redeye in the slender-billed section of the large vireos, but in coloration is almost identical with the warbling vireo. It inhabits eastern parts of North America, north to Hudson's Bay, and extends to Guatemala in winter. It is more abundant in the Mississippi watershed than where originally found.—**Plumbeous vireo,** *V. plumbeus*, of the southern Rocky Mountain region and southward, discovered by Coues in Arizona in 1864. It resembles the solitary greenlet, but is much duller in color; the length is 6 inches.—**Red-eyed vireo,** the redeye (see cut under *greenlet*). Also called *red-eyed flycatcher* (after Catesby, 1771, Latham, Pennant, etc.), and formerly *olive-colored flycatcher* (Edwards).—**Solitary vireo.** See *solitary*.—**Vigors's vireo**†. Same as *Vigors's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Warbling vireo,** *V. gilvus*, of all temperate eastern North America and southward. It is one of the smaller species, about 5 inches long and 8½ in extent, and very plainly colored; it inhabits high woodland, and has an exquisitely melodious warble, often heard from the shade and ornamental trees of parks and cities.—**White-eyed vireo,** *V. noveboracensis* (formerly *Muscicapa noveboracensis*, *V. cantatrix*, *V. musicus*, etc.), a small stout-bodied greenlet notable for the brightness of the olive parts, the richness of the yellow about the face and eyes and along the sides, and especially the white iris. It is scarcely 5 inches long and 8 in extent; it inhabits the

eastern United States, west regularly to the great plains and sometimes beyond, breeds in all its United States range, and winters from the Southern States to the West Indies and Guatemala. It abounds in shrubbery and tangle, is vivacious and sprightly, has a medley of voluble



White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*).

notes, and hangs its nest in a low bush. Scraps of newspaper usually enter into this fabric, whence the white-eye was nicknamed "the politician" by Wilson. This is one of the longest- and best-known of its family, and was known to the earlier ornithologists as the *green flycatcher* (Pennant), *hanging flycatcher* (Latham), *green wren* (Bartram), etc. White-eyed vireos, like Maryland yellowthroats and summer yellowbirds, are among the most frequent foster-parents of the cowbird. Also called *white-eyed greenlet.*—**Yellow-green vireo,** *V. flavoviridis,* a near relative of the redeye and whip-tom-kelly, but yellower, of Mexico and over the United States border.—**Yellow-throated vireo.** See *yellow-throated.*

Vireonidæ (vir-ē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of small dentirostral oscine passerine birds, related to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes; the vireos or greenlets. They have a hooked bill, rictal bristles, ten primaries, scutellate tarsi, and toes coherent at the base. They are all small birds, under 7 inches long, of simple and mostly greenish coloration, and are confined to America, where they are migratory in the northern parts. The genera are *Vireo,* specially characteristic of North America, containing some 30 species in its several sections, with *Laletes, Cyclarhis, Hylophilus, Vireolanius,* and *Neochloe,* and probably *Dulus* and *Phœnicomanes. N. brevipennis* is a Mexican type; *L. osburni* is peculiar to Jamaica. The *Vireonidæ* are remarkable in possessing either ten, or apparently only nine, primaries in closely related forms, owing to the variable development of the spurious first primary, which is sometimes quite rudimentary. The species of *Vireo* are insectivorous, and inhabit woodland and shrubbery, have an earnest and voluble, often highly melodious song, weave pensile nests, and lay spotted eggs. See the phrase-names under *Vireo,* and cuts under *Dulus, Hylophilus, redeye, solitary, Vireo,* and *whip-tom-kelly.*

Vireoninæ (vir″ē-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vireo(n-)* + *-inæ.*] The *Vireonidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Laniidæ.*

vireonine (vir'ē-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vireonidæ;* resembling or related to a vireo.

The usual *Vireonine* style of architecture . . . a closely-matted cup swung pensile from a forked twig, nearly hemispherical in contour, and rather large for the size of the bird. *Coues,* Birds of Colorado Valley, I. 523.

Vireosylvia (vir″ē-ō-sil'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Vireo* + *Sylvia,* q. v.] A genus of vireos, or section of *Vireo,* including the larger greenlets with comparatively slender bill, as the common red-eyed vireo, the black-whiskered vireo, the whip-tom-kelly, and others. See cut under *greenlet.*

virescence (vī-res'ens), *n.* [< *virescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. Greenness; viridescence.—2. In *bot.,* the abnormal assumption of a green color by organs normally bright-colored, as when the petals of a flower retain their characteristic form, but become green.

virescent (vī-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *virescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *virescere,* grow green, inceptive of *virere,* be green: see *virent.*] Greenish; slightly green; turning or becoming green.

viretont (vir'e-ton), *n.* [OF. *vireton,* dim. of *vire,* a crossbow-bolt: see *vire*[1], 1.] Same as *vire*[1], 1.

virga (vėr'gä), *n.*; pl. *virgæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *virga,* a rod.] The penis.

virgal (vėr'gal), *a.* [< L. *virga,* a rod, twig, + *-al.*] Made of twigs.

virgaloo, *n.* Same as *virgouleuse.*

virgarius (vėr-gā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *virgarii* (-ī). [ML., < L. *virga,* a rod: see *verge*[1], *virgate*[2].] A holder of a virgate or yard-land. See *yard-land.*

virgate[1] (vėr'gāt), *a.* [< L. *virgatus,* made of twigs, striped, resembling a rod, < *virga,* a rod, twig: see *verge*[1].] Having the shape of a wand or rod; slender, straight, and erect: as, a *virgate* stem; a *virgate* polyp.

virgate[2] (vėr'gāt), *n.* [< L. *virga,* a rod, in LL. a measure of land (like E. *rod, pole,* or *perch*): see *verge*[1]. Cf. *virgate*[1].] A measure of surface (corresponding to the ML. *terra virgata,* measured land). Different areas have been so called, without much uniformity. Compare quotation under *holding,* 3 (*a*).

The half-*virgate* or bovate [corresponds] with the possession of a single ox. *Seebohm,* Eng. Vil. Community, p. 65.

virgated (vėr'gā-ted), *a.* Same as *virgate*[1].

virget, virgert. Old spellings of *verge*[1], *verger*[1].

Virgilia (vėr-jil'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), so called in honor of Virgil (Publius *Virgilius* Maro), the Roman poet, with ref. to the botanical interest of his "Georgics."] An untenable name for *Andrastis,* a genus of leguminous trees. It is characterized by papilionaceous rose-purple flowers with a broad banner-petal, falcate wings, and connate keel-petals, and by a sessile ovary which becomes a coriaceous, wingless, flattened two-valved pod. The only species, *Andrastis Capensis* (*Virgilia Capensis* of Lamarck), is an evergreen tree of Cape Colony, from 15 to 30 feet high, cultivated under the name *Cape Virgilia;* it bears pinnate leaves with small leaflets, and handsome flowers in short terminal racemes.

Virgilian (vėr-jil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Vergilian;* < L. *Virgilius* (prop. *Vergilius*) (see def.) + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Virgil (Publius Virgilius Maro), the greatest Roman epic poet (70–19 B. C.): as, the *Virgilian* poems.—2. Resembling the style of Virgil.

The young candidate for academical honours was no longer required to write Ovidian epistles or *Virgilian* pastorals. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., iii.

★**virgin** (vėr'jin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *virgine, vergine,* < OF. *virgine,* vernacularly *vierge,* F. *vierge* = Sp. *virgen* = Pg. *virgem* = It. *vergine,* < L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a maid, virgin, girl or woman (in eccl. writers also of males), as adj. unwedded, fresh, unused; root uncertain.] **I.** *n.* 1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a pure maid. Gen. xxiv. 16.

Sure there is a power
In that great name of *virgin* that binds fast
All rude uncivil bloods, all appetites
That break their confines.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The decencies to which women are obliged made these *virgins* stifle their resentment so far as not to break into open violences. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 80.

2. A man who has preserved his chastity.

These are they which were not defiled with women; for they are *virgins.* Rev. xiv. 4.

Before the sepulcher of Christ there is masse said euerie day, and none may say the masse there but a man that is a pure *virgin.* *E. Webbe,* Travels (ed. Arber), p. 26.

The Saints are *virgins;*
They love the white rose of virginity; . . .
I have been myself a *virgin.*
Tennyson, Harold, iii. 1.

3. One who professes perpetual virginity; especially, in the *early church,* one of a class or order of women who were vowed to lifelong continence.—4†. The state of virginity.

St. Jerom affirms that to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder than to keep our *virgin* pure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

5. A parthenogenetic insect, as an aphid; a female insect which lays eggs which hatch, though there has been no fecundation for some generations by the male.—6. Any female animal which has not had young, or has not copulated.—7. [*cap.*] The zodiacal sign or the constellation Virgo. See *Virgo.*

When the bright *Virgin* gives the beauteous days.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 23.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary. See *dolor.*—**English virgins.** See *Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary.*—**Espousals of the Blessed Virgin.** See *espousal.*—**Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*[1].—**Institute of the Blessed Virgin.** See *institute.*—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin.** See *office.*—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.** See *nativity.*—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary.** See *presentation*[1].—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.** See *purification.*—**Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite.*—**The Virgin,** or **the Blessed Virgin,** the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ.

This image [that we have conceived] of a beautiful figure with a pleasant expression cannot but have the tendency of afterwards leading us to think of *the Virgin* as present when she is not actually present, or as pleased with us when she is not actually pleased.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 50.

Virgin Mary's cowslip, honeysuckle, milkdrops, popular names of the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis.* It has spotted leaves, owing, according to a wide-spread tradition, to drops of the Virgin Mary's milk. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Virgin Mary's nut,** the nickernut or Molucca bean, cast ashore on the western coasts of the British Isles, and popularly considered an amulet against the evil eye. *Dyer,* Folklore of Plants. Also called *snake's-egg.*—**Virgin Mary's thistle,** properly, the milk-thistle, *Mariana Mariana;* referred by Halliwell to the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus. Britten and Holland.*

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a maid or virgin; being a virgin; befitting a virgin; chaste; pure; maidenly; indicating modesty.

Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

The Day shall come that Men shall see the King of all living Things, and a *Virgin* Lady of the World shall hold him in her Lap. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 43.

The *virgin* captives, with disorder'd charms
(Won by his own, or by Patroclus's arms),
Rush'd from the tents with cries; and, gath'ring round,
Beat their white breasts, and fainted on the ground.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 33.

2. Unsullied; undefiled: as, *virgin* snow; *virgin* minds.

The *virgin* Lillie, and the Primrose trew.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 32.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 13.

As Phœbus steals his subtil Ray
Through *virgin* Crystal. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 110.

Sweet flower, I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the *virgin* air.
Bryant, Yellow Violet.

3. Untouched; not meddled with; unused; untried; fresh; new; unalloyed: as, *virgin* soil.

Tell him the valour that he shew'd against me
This day, the *virgin* valour, and true fire,
Deserves even from an enemy this courtesy.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Vierge escu, a *virgin* shield, or a white shield, without any devices, such as was borne by the tyros in chivalry who had not performed any memorable action.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 14, note.

Convictions existed in him by divine right; they were *virgin,* unwrought, the brute metal of decision.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

It is impossible to produce, and at the same time to obtain an account of, what may be called a *virgin* sensation, such as may be conceived to be the impression of an infant mind, if indeed even this may be supposed to exist pure from all accretions of transmitted association.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 38.

The Sierra Madres in Mexico are still *virgin* of sportsmen and skin-hunters. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 878.

4. In *zoöl.,* parthenogenetic, as an insect; of or pertaining to parthenogenesis: as, *virgin* reproduction. See *agamogenesis.*—**Virgin birth** or **generation,** parthenogenesis.—**Virgin clay,** in *industrial arts,* as glass-making and pottery, clay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it.—**Virgin honey.** See *honey.*—**Virgin mercury,** native mercury. See *mercury.*—**Virgin oil.** See *olive-oil.*—**Virgin parchment.** See *parchment.*—**Virgin scammony.** See *scammony,* 2.—**Virgin steel,** a deceptive name given to articles made merely of good cast-iron.—**Virgin stock.** See *stock*[1], 26 (*b*).—**Virgin swarm,** a swarm of bees from a swarm of the same season. *Halliwell.*

virgin (vėr'jin), *v. i.* [< *virgin, n.*] To play the virgin; be or continue chaste: sometimes with indefinite *it.*

My true lip
Hath *virgin'd it* e'er since. *Shak.,* Cor., v. 3. 42.

virginal[1] (vėr'jin-al), *a.* [< OF. *virginal, virgeal,* F. *virginal* = Sp. Pg. *virginal* = It. *verginale,* < L. *virginalis,* maidenly, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), a maiden: see *virgin.*] 1. Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly: as, *virginal* reserve.

With mildnesse *virginall.* *Spenser,* F. Q., II. ix. 20.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 45.

"Bertha in the Lane" is treasured by the poet's admirers for its *virginal* pathos—the sacred revelation of a dying maiden's heart. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 129.

2. In *zoöl.,* virgin; parthenogenetic: as, the *virginal* reproduction of plant-lice.

virginal[2] (vėr'jin-al), *n.* [Early mod. E. *virginall;* said to be so called because "commonly played by young ladies or virgins"; < *virginal*[1], *a.*] A spinet, or small harpsichord (which



Virginal used by Queen Elizabeth, now in South Kensington Museum, London.

see), usually quadrangular in shape and without legs, very popular in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The word is much used in the plural, and also in the phrase *a pair of virginals* (see *pair*[1], 5).

Have you played over all your old lessons o' the *virginals?* *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Prudence took them into a dining-room, where stood *a pair of* excellent *virginals;* so she played upon them, and turned what she had showed them into this excellent song. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

I observed that hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in but there was *a pair of Virginall's* in it. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 442.

He sent me to the boarding school; there I learned to dance and sing, to play on the bass viol, *virginals*, spinet, and guitar. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23.

virginal[2] (vėr'jin-al), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *virginaled, virginalled*, ppr. *virginaling, virginalling*. [< *virginal*[2], *n.*] To finger, as on a virginal; pat or tap with the fingers.

Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 125.

Virginale (vėr-ji-nā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *virginalis*, virginal: see *virginal*[1].] A book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary.

virginally (vėr'jin-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a virgin.

Young ladies, dancing *virginally* by themselves. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, p. 101.

virgin-born (vėr'jin-bôrn), *a.* 1. Born of the Virgin: an epithet applied to Jesus Christ by Milton.—2. In *zoöl.*, born from an unfecundated female by a process of internal gemmation, as a plant-louse.

virginhead† (vėr'jin-hed), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-head.*] Virginhood; virginity.

Vnlike it is
Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss
Of *Virgin-head.* *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

virginhood (vėr'jin-hůd), *n.* [< *virgin* + *-hood.*] Virginity; maidenhood.

Virginia (vėr-jin'i-ą), *n.* [Short for *Virginia tobacco*, tobacco from the State of *Virginia*, earlier a colony, and a general name for the region of the New World between New England and New York and the Spanish possessions: so named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, called "the Virgin queen," the name *Virginia* being supposed to be derived from L. *virgo* (*virgin-*), a virgin, but being prop. < L. *Virginia*, a fem. name, fem. of *Virginius*, prop. *Verginius*, the name of a Roman gens.] A favorite commercial brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

Rolls of the best *Virginia*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. See *resolution.*

Virginia coupon cases. See *case*[1].

Virginia creeper. An American vine, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. Also known as *woodbine* and *American ivy*, and as *five-leafed ivy*, in view of the five leaflets of its palmately compound leaf, distinguishing it from the poison-ivy, which has three leaflets. See cut under *creeper.*

Virginia fence. See *snake fence*, under *fence.*

Virginian (vėr-jin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Virginia* (see *Virginia*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Virginia, a colony, and after 1776 one of the Southern States of the United States, lying south of Maryland.

On their heads high sprig'd feathers, compast in Coronets, like the *Virginian* Princes they presented. *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Virginian cedar, the red or pencil cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*. See *juniper.*—**Virginian colin, partridge,** or **quail,** the common bob-white of North America, *Ortyx* or *Colinus virginianus*. See cut under *quail.*—**Virginian cowslip.** See *cowslip.*—**Virginian creeper.** Same as *Virginia creeper.*—**Virginian date-plum,** the common persimmon, *Diospyros Virginiana.*—**Virginian deer,** the common deer of North America, *Odocoileus virginianus*. See *whitetail*, and cut under *Cariacus.*—**Virginian goat's-rue,** the hoary pea, *Cracca Virginiana.*—**Virginian hemp.** See *hemp.*—**Virginian juniper.** Same as *Virginian cedar.*—**Virginian mallow.** See *Sida*, 1.—**Virginian nightingale.** Same as *cardinal-bird.*—**Virginian pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Virginian poke,** the common pokeweed.—**Virginian rail,** *Rallus virginianus*. See *Rallus.*—**Virginian raspberry.** See *raspberry.*—**Virginian redbird,** the Virginian nightingale. See *Cardinalis.*—**Virginian sarsaparilla,** wild sarsaparilla. See *sarsaparilla.*—**Virginian silk,** the common milkweed or silkweed, *Asclepias Syriaca*. The silk borne on its seed is too smooth and brittle for textile use. The bast of the stem may perhaps be utilized for similar purposes as hemp. Compare *Virginia silk*, under *silk.*—**Virginian snakeroot.** See *Virginia snakeroot*, under *snakeroot.*—**Virginian sumac, tobacco, trumpet-flower.** See the nouns.—**Virginian thorn.** Same as *Washington thorn* (which see, under *thorn*[1]).—**Virginian thyme.** See *Pycnanthemum.*—**Virginian wake-robin.** See *wake-robin.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Virginia.

Virginia nightingale. Same as *cardinal-bird.*

Virginia reel, silk, snakeroot, etc. See *reel*[3], etc.

Virginia's warbler. See *warbler.*

Virginia titmouse. Same as *yellow-rumped warbler* (*a*) (which see, under *warbler*).

Virginia willow. See *willow*[1].

virginity (vėr-jin'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *virginite, verginite, verginte,* < ÖF. *virginite, verginite,* F. *virginité* = Sp. *virginidad* = Pg. *virginidade* = It. *verginità,* < L. *virginita*(*t-*)*s*, maidenhood, < *virgo* (*virgin-*), maiden: see *virgin.*] The state of being a virgin; virginhood; chastity; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man; the unmarried life; celibacy.

Whanne saugh ye evere in any manere age
That hye God defended mariage
By expres word? I pray you telleth me;
Or where comanded he *virginitee?*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 62.

In Christianity scarcely any other single circumstance has contributed so much to the attraction of the faith as the ascription of *virginity* to its female ideal. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 111.

virgin-knot (vėr'jin-not), *n.* Maidenly chastity: in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman marriageable virgins, which, upon marriage, was unloosed.

If thou dost break her *virgin-knot* before
All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be minister'd.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 15.

virginly (vėr'jin-li), *a.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*[1].] Pure; unspotted; chaste.

To bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

virginly (vėr'jin-li), *adv.* [< *virgin* + *-ly*[2].] In a manner becoming a virgin; chastely; modestly.

A violet vision; there to stay — fair fate
Forever *virginly* inviolate.
The Atlantic, LXVII. 497.

virgin's-bower (vėr'jinz-bou″ėr), *n.* A name of several species of *Clematis*, primarily the European *C. Vitalba*, the traveler's-joy, also called *old-man's-beard*, and sometimes *hedge-vine, maiden's-honesty, smokewood.* The common American virgin's-bower is *C. Virginiana*, like the last a finely



Flowering Branch of Virgin's-bower (*Clematis Virginiana*). *a*, the fruit.

climbing and festooning plant, but with the flowers less white. The native virgin's-bower of Australia is *C. microphylla.*

She had hops and *virgin's bower* trained up the side of the house. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

Sweet or **sweet-scented virgin's-bower,** *Clematis Flammula*, of southern Europe, having very fragrant flowers. It is an acrid plant; the leaves are sometimes used as a rubefacient in rheumatism.—**Upright virgin's-bower,** *Clematis recta* (*C. erecta*), of southern Europe, a very acrid plant acting as a diuretic and diaphoretic, sometimes applied internally, and externally for ulcers.

Virgin-worship (vėr'jin-wėr″ship), *n.* Adoration of the Virgin Mary. See *Mariolatry.*

Virgo (vėr'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgo*, maiden: see *virgin.*] An ancient constellation and sign of the zodiac. The figure represents a winged woman in a robe holding a spike of grain in her left hand. One of the stars was called *Vindemiatrix*, or by the Greeks *Protrygeter*—that is, precursor of the vintage. At the time when the zodiac seems to have been formed, 2100 B. C., this star would first be seen at Babylon before sunrise about August 20th, or, since there is some evidence it was then brighter than it is now, perhaps a week earlier. This would seem too late for the vintage, so that perhaps this tradition is older than the zodiac. Virgo appears in the Egyptian zodiacs without wings, yet there seems no room to doubt that the figure was first meant for the winged Assyrian Astarte, especially as the sixth month in Accadian is called the "Errand of Istar." The symbol of the zodiacal sign is ♍, where a resemblance to a wing may be seen. The constellation contains the white first-magnitude star Spica. See cut in next column.



The Constellation Virgo.

virgouleuse, virgoleuse (vėr-gō-lėz'), *n.* [F., < *Virgoulée*, a village near Limoges, in France.] A kind of pear. Also called *white doyenné*, and by other names.

Virgularia (vėr-gū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *virgula*, a little rod (see *virgule*), + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Virgulariidæ*, having the pinnæ very short, as *V. mirabilis.*

Virgulariidæ (vėr″gū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Virgularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Virgularia;* the sea-rods. They are related to the sea-pens, but are of long, slender, virgulate form. The rachis includes a slender axial rod, and the polypites are set in transverse rows or clusters on each side of nearly the whole length of the polypidom.



Virgularia mirabilis.
a, terminal portion of polypidom (two thirds natural size), bearing the polypites; *b*, section (twice natural size), showing three clusters of polypites alternating on opposite sides of the rachis.

virgulate (vėr'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *virgula*, a little rod, + *-ate*[1].] Rod-shaped.

virgule (vėr'gūl), *n.* [< F. *virgule*, a comma, a little rod, < L. *virgula*, a little rod, dim. of *virga*, a rod: see *verge*[1].] 1. A little rod; a twig.—2. A comma. *Hallam*, Lit. Hist. of Europe, i. 8. [Rare.]

Virgulian (vėr-gū'li-an), *n.* [So named from the abundance of *Exogyra virgula* which it contains; < *virgula* (see *virgule*) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is the highest of the substages recognized in the Kimmeridgian of central France.

virgultum (vėr-gul'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *virgultum*, a bush, contr. < **virguletum*, < *virgula*, a little twig: see *virgule.*] A small twig; a sprout.

virial (vir'i-al), *n.* [After G. *virial* (Clausius, 1870), < L. *vis* (*vir-*), force: see *vim, vis*[3].] The sum of the attractions between all the pairs of particles of a system, each multiplied by the distance between the pair.—**Theorem of the virial,** the proposition that when a system of particles is in stationary motion its mean kinetic energy is equal to its virial.

virid (vir'id), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, < *virere*, be green. Cf. *verd, vert, verdant*, etc., from the same source.] Green; verdant. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xii. 94. (*Nares.*) [Rare.]

viridescence (vir-i-des'ens), *n.* [< *viridescen*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The state or property of being viridescent or greenish.

viridescent (vir-i-des'ent), *a.* [< LL. *viridescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *viridescere*, be green, < L. *viridis*, green: see *virid.* Cf. *virescent.*] Slightly green; greenish.

viridian (vi-rid'i-an), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-an.*] Same as *Veronese green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

viridigenous (vir-i-dij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing viridity; in *zoöl.*, specifying certain microscopic vegetable organisms which, when swallowed as food by such mollusks as the oyster and clam, impart a green tinge to the flesh.

viridine (vir'i-din), *n.* [< *viride* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A base, $C_{12}H_{19}N$, obtained from coal-tar.

viridite (vir'i-dīt), *n.* [< L. *viridis*, green, + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, the name given by Vogelsang to certain minute greenish-colored scaly, filamentary, or granular bodies frequently seen in microscopic sections of more or less altered rocks, especially such as contain hornblende, augite, and olivin. They are too small to have their exact nature distinctly made out, but probably generally belong to the chlorite or serpentine families.

viridity (vi-rid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *viridita(t-)s*, greenness, verdure, < *viridis*, green: see *virid*, *verd.*] 1. Greenness; verdure; the state of having the color of fresh vegetation.

This deification of their trees amongst other things, besides their age and perennial *viridity* . . .
Evelyn, Sylva, iv. § 13.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically, the greenness acquired by certain mollusks after feeding on viridigenous organisms; greening, as of the oyster.

viridness (vir'id-nes), *n.* Greenness; viridity.

virile (vir'il or vī'ril), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *viril* = Sp. Pg. *viril* = It. *virile*, < L. *virilis*, of a man, manly, < *vir*, a man, a hero, = Gr. ἥρως (for *Fήρως*), a hero (see *hero*), = Skt. *vīra*, a hero, heroic, = Zend *vira*, a hero, = Lith. *wyra*, a man, = Ir. *fear* = Goth. *wair* = OS. OHG. *wer*, a man (see *wer*[1], *wergild*, *werwolf*, etc.); root unknown. From L. *vir* are also ult. E. *virility*, *virago*, *virtue*, etc., and the second element in *duumvir*, *triumvir*, *decemvir*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex; hence, pertaining to procreation: as, the *virile* power.

Little Rawdon . . . was grown almost too big for black velvet now, and was of a size and age befitting him for the assumption of the *virile* jacket and pantaloons.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

2. Masculine; not feminine or puerile; hence, masterful; strong; forceful.

Nor was his fabrique raised by soft and limber stud, but sturdy and *virile*.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 92.

Only the *virile* and heroic can fully satisfy her own nature, and master it for good or evil.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

The men [of Greece] were essentially *virile*, yet not rude; the women as essentially feminine, yet not weak.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 714.

Virile member (*membrum virile*), the penis. = **Syn.** *Manly*, etc. See *masculine*.

virilescence (vir-i-les'ens), *n.* [< *virilescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of the aged female in which she assumes some of the characteristics of the male. (*Dunglison.*) It is no uncommon condition of fowls which are sterile, or those which have ceased to lay.

virilescent (vir-i-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *virilis*, virile, + *-escent.*] Assuming some characteristics of the male, as a female: as when a hen past laying acquires a plumage like that of the cock, and tries to crow.

virilia (vī-ril'i-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *virilis*, virile: see *virile.*] The male organs of generation.

virility (vi- or vī-ril'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *virilité* = Sp. *virilidad* = Pg. *virilidade* = It. *virilità*, < L. *virilita(t-)s*, manhood, < *virilis*, manly: see *virile.*] 1. Manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man, and acquired the power of procreation. — 2. The power of procreation.

We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection *virility* increases.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1890, p. 1030.

3. Character or conduct of man, or befitting a man; masculine action or aspect; hence, strength; vigor.

Yet could they never observe and keep the *virility* of visage and lyonlike look of his [Alexander's].
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1038.

A country gentlewoman pretty much famed for this *virility* of behaviour in party disputes.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 26.

The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil *virility*.
W. Wilson, State, § 1195.

viripotent† (vī-rip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *viripoten(t-)s*, fit for a husband, marriageable, < *vir*, man, husband, + *potens*, able, having power: see *potent.*] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

Which was the cause wherefore he would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor *viripotent* or mariable. *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1177.

viritoot†, *n.* An unexplained word found in the following passage:

What eyleth yow? Som gay gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought yow thus upon the *viritoot*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

[The word is variously spelled *viritoot*, *vyritote*, *veritote*, *verytrot*, *merytot*. Compare it with the word *viritrate.*]

viritrate†, *n.* An opprobrious term, as yet not satisfactorily explained, found in the following passage:

This somonour clappeth at the wydowes gate:
"Com out," quod he, "thou olde *virytrate*."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 284.

[The MSS. read *virytrate*, *viritrate*, *veritrate*, *verye crate*, *viritate*, *veritate*, *very trate*. Tyrwhitt has the reading *thou olde very trate*, based upon two MSS., and regards *trate* as used for 'trot,' a common term for an old woman. The explanation is not satisfactory.]

virmilion†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *vermilion.*

virolai†, *n.* Same as *virelay.*

virola-tallow (vir'ō-lä-tal'ō), *n.* A concrete fat from the seeds of *Virola sebifera.*

virole (vi-rōl'), *n.* [< OF. *virol*, *virole*, also *virelle*, *viroele*, F. *virole*, a ring, ferrule, < ML. *virola*, a ring, bracelet, equiv. to L. *viriola*, a bracelet, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet, armlet: see *ferrule*[2], which is a doublet of *virole.*] A circlet or little hoop of iron put round the end of a cane, a knife-handle, and the like; a ferrule; hence, in *her.*, a hoop or ring; one of the rings surrounding a trumpet or horn. Some writers apply it especially to the funnel-shaped opening at the larger end.

virolé (vir-ō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *veruled.*

viroled (vi-rōld'), *a.* [< *virole* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *veruled.*

viron†, *n.* [ME. *viroun*, also contr. *vyrne*, later *verne*, early mod. E. *fearne* (Cotgrave), < OF. *viron*, for *environ*, around, about, *vironner*, surround: see *environ.*] A circuit. *Halliwell.*

Vyrne or sercle (cerkyll, P). Girus, ambitus, circulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 510.

vironry†, *n.* [< *viron* + *-ry.*] Environment.

Her streaming rayes have pierced the cloudie skies,
And made heau'ns traitors blush to see their shame;
Cleared the world of her black *vironries*,
And with pale feare doth all their treason tame.
C. Tourneur, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 85.

virose (vī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous, foul, < *virus*: see *virus.*] 1. Full of virus; virulent; poisonous: as, the *virose* bite of some spiders. — 2. In *bot.*, emitting a fetid odor.

virous (vī'rus), *a.* [< L. *virosus*, poisonous: see *virose.*] Possessing poisonous properties; charged with virus.

virtu (vir-tō'), *n.* [Also *vertu*; = It. *virtù*, *vertù*, virtue, excellence, a love of the fine arts: see *virtue.*] A word used chiefly in the phrase *article of virtu*, an object interesting for its precious material, fine or curious workmanship, antiquity, rarity, or the like, such as gems, medals, enamels, etc.: usually an object of some quality of art which appeals to fancy or to a curious taste.

I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view,
To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtù*.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

His shop was a perfect infirmary for decayed *articles of virtu* from all the houses for miles around. Cracked china, lame tea-pots, broken shoe-buckles, rickety tongs, and decrepit fire-irons, all stood in melancholy proximity, awaiting Sam's happy hours of inspiration.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

★**virtual** (vėr'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *virtuel* = Sp. Pg. *virtual* = It. *virtuale*, < ML. *virtualis* (Duns Scotus), < L. *virtus*, strength, virtue: see *virtue.*] 1. Existing in effect, power, or virtue, but not actually: opposed to *real*, *actual*, *formal*, *immediate*, *literal.*

Shall this distinction be called real? I answer, it is not properly real actual in the sense in which that is commonly called real actual which is a difference between things and in act, for in one person there is no difference of things on account of the divine simplicity. And as it is not real actual, so it is not real potential, for nothing is there in power which is not in act. But it can be called . . . a *virtual* difference, because that which has such a distinction in itself has not thing and thing, but is one thing having virtually or eminently, as it were, two realities, for to either reality, as it is in that thing, belongs the property which is in such reality as though it were a distinct thing: for so this reality distinguishes and that does not distinguish, as though this were one thing and that another.
Duns Scotus, Opus Oxoniense (trans.), I. ii. 7.

[This passage is given as affording perhaps the earliest example of the word in Latin.]

Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love
Express they? by looks only? or do they mix
Irradiance, *virtual* or immediate touch?
Milton, P. L., viii. 617.

But America is virtually represented. What? does the electrick force of *virtual* representation more easily pass over the Atlantick than pervade Wales, which lies in your immediate neighbourhood, or than Chester and Durham, surrounded by abundance of representation that is actual and palpable? *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

Attributes a few chapters to the *virtual* compiler of the whole. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 73.

2. Pertaining to a real force or virtue; potential.

Fomented by his *virtual* power. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 339.

We have no nitre of our own *virtual* enough to whiten us. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 398.

The resurrection of the just is attributed to his resurrection as the *virtual* and immediate cause thereof.
Sir M. Hale, Knowledge of Christ Crucified.

3. In *mech.*, as usually understood, possible and infinitesimal: but this meaning seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the original phrase *virtual velocity*, first used by John Bernoulli, January 26th, 1717, which was not clearly defined as a velocity at all, but rather as an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force resolved in the direction of that force. The principle of virtual velocities is that, if a body is in equilibrium, the sum of all the forces each multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application is, for every possible infinitesimal displacement of the body, equal to zero. The epithet appears to have been derived from an older statement that when, by means of any machine, two weights are brought into equilibrium, the velocities are inversely as the weights; so that *virtual* would here mean practical, as in def. 1. — **Virtual coefficient.** See *coefficient.* — **Virtual cognition** (*notitia virtualis*), the implicit existence in the mind of a concept as part of another, without special attention to this secondary concept. The term is due to Duns Scotus. — **Virtual difference.** See *difference.* — **Virtual displacement**, an infinitesimal arbitrary displacement, essentially the same as a virtual velocity. — **Virtual focus**, in *optics*, a point at which the lines of a pencil of rays would meet if sufficiently produced, although the rays themselves do not actually reach it. See *focus*, 1. — **Virtual head.** See *head.* — **Virtual image**, in *optics*, an apparent image; an image which has no real existence. See under *lens*, *mirror.* — **Virtual moment of a force.** See *moment.* — **Virtual monopoly.** See *monopoly.* — **Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity* (which see, under *intensive*). — **Virtual resistance.** See *resistance*, 3. — **Virtual velocity.** See def. 3.

virtuality (vėr-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *virtualità*; as *virtual* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being virtual or not actual. — 2†. Potentiality; potential existence.

In one grain of corn . . . there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed above an hundred ears. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

virtually (vėr'tū-al-i), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in principle, or in effect, if not in actuality.

They *virtually* deprived the church of every power and privilege which, as a simple society, she had a claim to.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Ded.

The Lords of Articles . . . were *virtually* nominated by himself; yet even the Lords of Articles proved refractory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Weight, mobility, inertia, cohesion are universally recognized — are *virtually*, if not scientifically, understood to be essential attributes of matter.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Though it was obvious that the war north of the Alps was *virtually* over, yet Prussia was still pouring troops into Austrian territory.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 292.

virtuate† (vėr'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< *virtue* + *-ate*[2].] To make efficacious.

Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat and radical moisture, or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

virtue (vėr'tū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertue*; < ME. *vertu* (pl. *vertues*, *vertus*, *vertuz*, *vertous*, *vertuis*), < OF. *vertu*, F. *vertu* = Sp. *virtud* = Pg. *virtude* = It. *vertù*, *virtù*, < L. *virtus* (*virtut-*), the qualities of a man, strength, courage, bravery, capacity, worth, manliness, applied to physical and intellectual excellence; also of moral excellence, virtue, morality; < *vir*, man: see *virile.*] 1†. Manly spirit; bravery; valor; daring; courage.

And so much *vertu* was in Leodogan and his men that thei made hem remove and forsake place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 335.

Pindar many times prayseth highly victories of small moment, matters rather of sport than *vertue*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

You are brave captains.
Most valiant men; go up yourselves; use *virtue*;
See what will come on't. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

2. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness; rectitude; morality: the opposite of *vice.*

In euerie degree and sort of men *vertue* is commendable, but not egally: not onely because mens estates are vnegall, but for that also *vertue* it selfe is not in euery respect of egall value and estimation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

He daub'd his vice with show of *virtue*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 29.

If *Virtue* be to itself no small Reward, and Vice in a great measure its own Punishment, we have a solid ground to go upon. *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, ii. § 3.

To do good for its own sake is *virtue*, to do it for some ulterior end or object, not itself good, is never *virtue*; and never to act but for the sake of an end, other than doing well and right, is the mark of vice.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 56.

Hutcheson, who is the very founder in modern times of the doctrine of "a moral sense," and who has defended the disinterested character of *virtue* more powerfully than perhaps any other moralist, resolved all *virtue* into benevolence, or the pursuit of the happiness of others; but he maintained that the excellence and obligation of benevolence are revealed to us by "a moral sense."
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 4.

3. A particular moral excellence: as, the *virtue* of temperance or of charity.

For, if our *virtues*
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 34.

Being a Prince so full of *Virtues*, . . . he [the Black Prince] left no Place for any Vice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 127.

The *virtues* of a private Christian are patience, obedience, submission, and the like; but those of a magistrate, or general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity as well as justice.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Great faults, therefore, may grow out of great *virtues* in excess. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an essay of her *virtue*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 164.

Hast. I believe the girl has *virtue*.
Mar. And if she has, I should be the last man in the world that would attempt to corrupt it.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

5. Any good quality, merit, or admirable faculty.

The times which followed the Restoration peculiarly require that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguishing *virtue*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *virtue* of books is to be readable, and of orators to be interesting. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

6. An inherent power; a property capable of producing certain effects; strength; force; potency; efficacy; influence, especially active influence, and often medicinal efficacy.

Zif zou lyke to knowe the *Vertues* of the Dyamand (as men may fynde in the Lipidarye, that many men knowen noght), I schalle telle zou. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 159.

This Salomon was wise and knew the *vertues* of stones and trees, and so hee knew the course of the starres.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. lxxxvi.

I see there 's *virtue* in my heavenly words.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 3.

Jesus, immediately knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? Mark v. 30.

Your If is the only peace-maker; much *virtue* in If.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 108.

These I can cure, such secret *virtue* lies
In herbs applied by a virgin's hand.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

7. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. The virtues are often represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers!
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 601.

8†. A mighty work; a miracle.

Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye repreef to citees in whiche ful manye *vertues* of him weren doon. *Wyclif*, Mat. xi. 20.

By virtue of, in virtue of, by or through the power, force, efficacy, or authority of.

By vertu of the auctorite that he hath of the chirche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

The king then assumed the power *in virtue of* his prerogative. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Cardinal virtues. See *cardinal.*—**Material virtue†.** See *material.*—**Moral virtue.** See *moral.*—**Theological virtues,** the three virtues faith, hope, and charity.—**The seven chief or principal virtues.** See *seven.*—**To make a virtue of necessity,** to do as if from inclination or sense of duty what has to be done by compulsion.

However, we were forced to *make a virtue of necessity*, and humour him, for it was neither time nor place to be angry with the Indians, all our lives lying in their hand.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 13.

=**Syn. 2.** *Morals, Ethics,* etc. (see *morality*); probity, integrity, rectitude, worth.

virtued (vėr'tūd), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-ed*2.] Endued with power or virtue; efficacious.

But hath the *virtu'd* steel a pow'r to move?
Or can the untouch'd needle point alike?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

virtuefy (vėr'tū-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virtuefied*, ppr. *virtuefying*. [< *virtue* + *-fy.*] To give virtue to; impart the quality of virtue to. [Rare.]

It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary.
Chalmers, Constitution of Man, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

virtueless (vėr'tū-les), *a.* [< *virtue* + *-less.*] Destitute of virtue, potency, or efficacy; worthless.

And these digressive things
Are such as you may well endure, since (being deriv'd from kings,
And kings not poor nor *virtueless*) you cannot hold me base,
Nor scorn my words, which oft, though true, in mean men meet disgrace. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 107.

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms.
Fairfax.

On the right hand of one of the marines of Salvator, in the Pitti palace, there is a passage of sea reflecting the sunrise, which is thoroughly good, and very like Turner; the rest of the picture, as the one opposite to it, utterly *virtueless*. *Ruskin*, Mod. Painters, II. v. 1.

virtue-proof† (vėr'tū-prōf), *a.* Irresistible in virtue.

No veil
She needed, *virtue-proof*; no thought infirm
Alter'd her cheek. *Milton*, P. L., v. 384.

virtuosa (vir-tō-ō'sä), *n.*; pl. *virtuose* (-se). [It.: see *virtuoso.*] The feminine of *virtuoso*.

A fine concert, in which La Diamantina, a famous *virtuosa*, played on the violin divinely, and sung angelically.
Gray, Letters, I. 76.

virtuose (vir-tō-ōs'), *a.* [< It. *virtuoso:* see *virtuoso.*] Same as *virtuosic*.

Mme. Carreno is essentially a *virtuose* player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience.
The Academy, May 17, 1890, p. 346.

virtuosi, *n.* Italian plural of *virtuoso*.

virtuosic (vir-tō-ō'sik), *a.* [< *virtuose* + *-ic.*] Exhibiting the artistic qualities and skill of a virtuoso. [Rare.]

Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even *virtuosic*, schools.
The Academy, April 13, 1889, p. 261.

virtuosity (vir-tō-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ity.*] **1.** Lovers of the elegant arts collectively; the virtuosi.

It was Zum Grünen Ganse, . . . where all the *Virtuosity* and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 3.

2. In the *fine arts*, exceptional skill; highly cultivated dexterity; thorough control of technic. Virtuosity is really a condition to the highest artistic success, since it means a complete mastery of the materials and processes at the artist's disposal; but, inasmuch as the ready use of materials and processes is often in itself wonderful to the percipient, virtuosity is often erroneously cultivated and applauded for its own sake. The term is especially applied to music.

In this [inlaid work], as in the later work of most styles of art, mechanical *virtuosity* . . . was beginning to usurp the place of originality and purity of design.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 44.

This gave to both performers a legitimate opportunity of displaying their *virtuosity*.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

Brilliancy of technique is now the property of nearly every public performer, and instrumental music is being threatened by that decadence which all art history proves is the constant companion of *virtuosity*.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

virtuoso (vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *virtuosos, virtuosi* (-sōz, -si). [= F. *virtuose*, < It. *virtuoso*, a virtuoso, lit. one who is excellent, i. e. excels in taste; see *virtuous.*] **1†.** An experimental philosopher; a student of things by direct observation. *Boyle.*—**2.** One who has an instructed appreciation of artistic excellence; a person skilled in or having a critical taste for any of the elegant arts, as painting, sculpture, etc.; one having special knowledge or skill in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

The Italians call a man a *virtuoso* who loves the noble arts and is a critic in them.
Dryden, On Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

Our host . . . had been a Colonel in France; . . . was a true old blade, and had been a very curious *virtuoso*, as we found by a handsome collection of books, medals, . . . and other antiquities. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Nothing can be pleasanter than to see a circle of these *virtuosos* about a cabinet of medals, descanting upon the value, rarity, and authenticalness of the several pieces that lie before them. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

If this *virtuoso* excels in one thing more than another, it is in canes. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

His house, indeed, would not much attract the admiration of the *virtuoso*. He built it himself, and it is remarkable only for its plainness. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3. One who is a master of the mechanical part of a fine art, especially music, and who makes display of his dexterity. See *virtuosity*, 2.

The *virtuoso* afterwards exhibited his marvellous execution in solos by Paganini and Wieniawski.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 386.

virtuososhiip (vir-tō-ō'sō-ship), *n.* [< *virtuoso* + *-ship.*] The occupation or pursuits of a virtuoso. *Bp. Hurd.*

virtuous (vėr'tū-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuous*; < ME. *vertuous*, < OF. *vertuous, vertueux*, F. *vertueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *virtuoso*, virtuous, excellent, effective, efficacious, < LL. *virtuosus*, good, virtuous, < L. *virtus*, excellence, virtue: see *virtue.*] **1†.** Having or exhibiting manly strength and courage; valorous; brave; gallant.

Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the Saisnes so *vertouse*, he ascride the kynge Ban: "Sir, what do ye now? ye myght haue hem putte oute of the place longe seth, ffor ye be moo peple be that oon half than thi be."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 595.

Must all men that are *virtuous*
Think suddenly to match themselves with me?
I conquer'd him, and bravely; did I not?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

2. Possessed of or exhibiting virtue; morally good; acting in conformity with right; discharging moral duties and obligations, and abstaining from immoral practices: as, a *virtuous* man.

A Man of excellent Parts of Body, and of no less Endowments of Mind; valiant and witty; to which if we might add *vertuous*, he had been compleat.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 107.

It is the interest of the world that *virtuous* men should attain to greatness, because it gives them the power of doing good. *Dryden*, Amboyna, Ded.

A *virtuous* mind cannot long esteem a base one.
Hamilton, To Miss Schuyler (Works, I. 187).

Indeed, as Aristotle says, our idea of a *virtuous* man includes the characteristic that he takes pleasure in doing virtuous actions. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 32.

3. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law: as, a *virtuous* deed; a *virtuous* life.

If what we call virtue be only *virtuous* because it is useful, it can only be *virtuous* when it is useful.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 45.

The beauty of a *virtuous* action may be explained as consisting in its relation to the *virtuous* character in which it has its source, or to the other acts of a *virtuous* life, or to the general condition of a *virtuous* state of society.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 67.

If there is any *virtuous* action performed at any time, that in it which constitutes it *virtuous* is the motive of universal love which is its impelling force.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 570.

4. Chaste; pure; modest.

Mistress Ford, . . . the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 136.

Her beauty was beyond compare,
She was both *virtuous* and fair.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

5†. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular or eminent properties or powers; potent; effective.

Ther nas no man nowhere so *vertuous*;
He was the beste beggere in his hous.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 251.

This priuytee is so *vertuous* that the vertu therof may not al be declarid.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Culling from every flower
The *virtuous* sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 76.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice and cooling ointment made.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 418.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Upright, exemplary, worthy, righteous. See *morality.*

virtuously (vėr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; chastely; honorably.

The gods are my witnesses I desire to do *virtuously*.
Sir P. Sidney.

I knew you lov'd her, *virtuously* you lov'd her.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 2.

And I'll be your true servant,
Ever from this hour *virtuously* to love you,
Chastely and modestly to look upon you.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

virtuousness (vėr'tū-us-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vertuousnes*; < *virtuous* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being virtuous.

Polemon . . . from thensforthe becam a Phi'er [philosopher] of singular gravitee, of incomparable sobrenes, of moste constante *vertuousnes*, and so contynued all his lif aftir. *Udall* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 6).

The love of Britomart, . . . the *vertuousnes* of Belphœbe.
Spenser, To Raleigh. Prefix to F. Q.

virulence (vir'ō-lens), *n.* [< F. *virulence* = Sp. Pg. *virulencia* = It. *virulenza*, < LL. *virulentia*, an offensive odor, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison: see *virulent.*] The quality of being virulent, or charged with virus. (*a*) The quality or property of being extremely acrimonious or poisonous: as, the *viru-*

lence of the cobra's venom. (*b*) Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; rancor.

Among all sets of authors there are none who draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters—which indeed is very often too justly incurred, considering that spirit of rancour and *virulence* with which works of this nature generally abound.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

The *virulence* theologians will display towards those who differ from them will depend chiefly on the degree in which the dogmatic side of their system is developed.
Lecky, Rationalism, II. 39.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Poisonousness, venom, deadliness. (*b*) *Asperity, Harshness.* See *acrimony.*

virulency (vir′ō-len-si), *n.* [< *virulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *virulence.*

The *virulency* of their calumnies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

virulent (vir′ō-lent), *a.* [< F. *virulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *virulento*, < L. *virulentus*, full of poison, < *virus*, poison: see *virus.*] 1. Full of virus; extremely poisonous or venomous.

A contagious disorder, rendered more *virulent* by uncleanness. *Scott.*

Her elfin blood in madness ran,
Her mouth foamed, and the grass, therewith besprent,
Withered at dew so sweet and *virulent.* *Keats*, Lamia, i.

2. Due to the action of a virus: as, a *virulent* inoculation.—3. Very bitter or spiteful; malignant: as, a *virulent* invective; a *virulent* libel.

Bp. Fell, . . . in the Latin translation of Wood's "History of the University of Oxford," had converted eulogium into the most *virulent* abuse.
I. D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 294.

He had a *virulent* feeling against the respectable shopkeeping class, and . . . nothing was likely to be more congenial to him than the gutting of retailers' shops.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Virulent bubo, a suppurating bubo accompanying chancroid. =**Syn. 3.** Acrimonious, bitter. See *acrimony.*

virulented† (vir′ō-len-ted), *a.* [< *virulent* + *-ed*².] Filled with poison.

For, they say, certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

virulently (vir′ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a virulent manner; with malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

viruliferous (vir-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *virul(entus)*, virulent, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing a specific virus.

virus (vī′rus), *n.* [= F. *virus* = Sp. *virus* = Pg. *virus*, < L. *virus*, a slime, poison, slimy liquid, venom, an offensive odor, a sharp taste, = Gr. *ἰός* (for **Fισός*), poison, = Skt. *visha*, poison, = Ir. *fi*, poison.] 1. The contagium of an infectious disease; a poison produced in the body of one suffering from a contagious disease, and capable of exciting the same disease when introduced into another person by inoculation.

Virus differs from venom in the latter being a secretion natural to certain animals, whilst the former is always the result of a morbid process—a morbid poison.
Dunglison, Med. Dict.

Hence—2. Figuratively, that which causes a degraded mental or moral state; moral or intellectual poison: as, the *virus* of sensuality.

Whilst the *virus* of depravity exists in one part of the body politic, no other part can remain healthy.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

3. Figuratively, virulence; extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.—**Attenuated virus,** virus which has been reduced in potency by means of successive inoculations in animals or by culture.—**Humanized virus,** vaccine virus modified by passage through a human being.—**Vaccine virus.** Same as *vaccine.*

vis¹†, *n.* [ME. also *vise*, < OF. *vis*, F. *vis*, look, face, < L. *visus*, a look, vision: see *visage.*] Vision; sight; appearance.

Thare-fore we may noghte hafe the *vis* of His lufe here in fulfilling. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

vis²†, *n.* An old spelling of *vise*¹.

vis³ (vis), *n.* [L., pl. *vires*, strength, force, energy, might, hostile force, violence, = Gr. *ἰς* (orig. **Fις*), sinew, force. From this source are ult. E. *vim, violate, violent,* etc.] Force. The term has been used in dynamics, but generally without definite meaning, embodying vague ideas dating from the seventeenth century.—**The principle of vis viva,** the principle that, when only positional forces are considered, any changes in the vis viva of a system depend only on the initial and final situations of the particles.—**Vis conservatrix.** Same as *vis medicatrix naturæ.*—**Vis formativa,** plastic force.—**Vis inertiæ.** (*a*) In *mech.*, same as *inertia*, 2. Hence—(*b*) Moral indisposition to commit one's self to an energetic line of action; mental sluggishness.—**Vis medicatrix naturæ,** in *med.*, the remedial power of nature; the natural tendency of a patient to get well without medicine.—**Vis mortua,** dead force; a striving toward motion.—**Vis motiva,** moving force; the power of a moving body to produce mechanical effect.—**Vis nervosa,** nervous force; the peculiar power or property of nerves of conveying either motor or sensory impressions.—**Vis primitiva,** a certain original power which constitutes a body, and makes it something more than a mere movable place.—**Vis vitæ** or **vis vitalis,** vital force.—**Vis viva,** in older writers, the mass into the square of the velocity, or the measure of the mass multiplied by the square of that of the velocity: but recent writers frequently use the phrase to denote one half of the above quantity. The term was invented by Leibnitz. Also called *active* or *living force.*

visage (viz′āj), *n.* [< ME. *visage*, < OF. (and F.) *visage* = Sp. *visaje* = Pg. *visagem* = OIt. *visaggio*, < ML. as if **visaticum*, < L. *visus*, a look, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*, and cf. *vis*¹.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or an animal: chiefly applied to human beings; hence, in general, appearance; aspect.

Thei lyen alle in the Watre, saf the *visage*, for the gret hete that there is. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 163.

Of his *visage* children were aferd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 628.

His *visage* was so marred, more than any man.
Isa. lii. 14.

As he draws back from the door, an all-comprehensive benignity blazes from his *visage.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

=**Syn.** *Countenance,* etc. See *face*¹.

visage† (viz′āj), *v. t.* [< ME. *visagen;* < *visage*, *n.*] 1. To face; confront; brave.

Al hadde man seyn a thyng with both hise eyen,
Yit shul we wommen *visage* it hardily.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1029.

2. To put a (certain) face upon; make (a thing) appear in a (certain) fashion.

But, Sir, my Lord was with the Kynge, and he *vesaged* so the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is aferd ryght sore. *Paston Letters*, I. 150.

visaged (viz′ājd), *a.* [< *visage* + *-ed*².] Having a visage or countenance of a kind specified.

Arcite is gently *visag'd.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

visard†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *vizor.*

vis-à-vis (vēz′ä-vē′), *adv.* and *a.* [F.: *vis*, face, visage (< L. *visus*, look); *à*, to; *vis*, visage, face.] In a position facing one another; standing or sitting face to face.—**Vis-à-vis harpsichord.** See *harpsichord.*

vis-à-vis (vēz′ä-vē′), *n.* [< *vis-à-vis, adv.*] 1. One who or that which is opposite to, or face to face with, another: used especially of one person who faces another in certain dances.

Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, . . . and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxvi.

2. A light carriage for two or four persons, who are seated facing each other; in general, any vehicle in which the seats are arranged so that the occupants sit face to face; specifically, same as *sociable*, 1.—3. A kind of couch: same as *sociable*, 3.

Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis,*
Reserved for the polished and great,
Where each happy lover might see
The nymph he adores tête-à-tête.
H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, xl.

viscacha (vis-kä′chä), *n.* [Also *biscacha, bizcacha, vizchacha, vishatcha,* etc.; = F. *viscaque*, < Sp. *vizcacha, bizcacha,* < Quichua *viscacha,* prop. *uiscacha.*] A South American rodent mammal, of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagostomus, L. trichodactylus,* inhabiting the



Viscacha (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*).

pampas, and playing there the same part in the fauna that is taken in North America by the prairie-dogs and other spermophiles. It is of stout form, and about 2 feet long; the colors are varied, especially on the face, giving a harlequin visage. Its burrows are so numerous as to constitute a danger to travel, especially at night, the holes being so deep that a horse is almost certain to fall if he steps in one.—**Alpine viscacha,** *Lagidium cuvieri.* See *Lagidium,* and cut under *rabbit-squirrel.*

viscachera (vis-kä-chā′rä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < *viscacha*, q. v.] A village or settlement of viscachas, resembling a prairie-dog town.

Viscæ (vis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Viscum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the family *Loranthaceæ.* It includes 13 genera, of which *Viscum,* the mistletoe, is the type; two of the others, *Razoumofskya* and *Phoradendron,* include the American mistletoes. It is practically equivalent to the subfamily *Viscoideæ* of Engler, of which his tribe *Viscæ* includes only the genus *Viscum* and one other.

viscera, *n.* Plural of *viscus.*

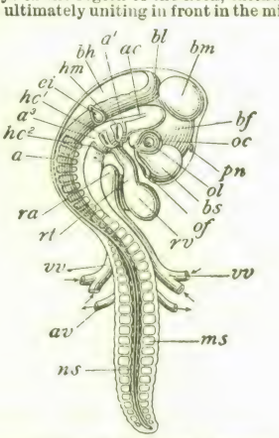
viscerad (vis′e-rad), *adv.* [< *viscera* + *-ad*³.] Toward the viscera; hemad; ventrad.

visceral (vis′e-ral), *a.* [= F. *viscéral;* as *viscera* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the viscera; having the character of a viscus; forming or containing viscera; interior or intestinal, as a part or organ of the body; splanchnic: as, *visceral* anatomy; a *visceral* cavity; *visceral* disease; the *visceral* loop of the nerves of a mollusk; the *visceral* as distinguished from the reflected or parietal layer of a serous membrane.

Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle "Bowels of Love." *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xi.

To begin with, every sensation of the skin and every *visceral* sensation seems to derive from its topographic seat a peculiar shade of feeling, which it would not have in another place. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 155.

2. Belonging to or situated on that side of the body of a vertebrate which contains the viscera of the thorax; abdominal; ventral or hemal, as distinguished from *dorsal* or *neural.*—**Visceral anatomy.** Same as *splanchnotomy.*—**Visceral arches,** certain folds or thickenings of the walls of the embryo in the region of the neck, extending transversely, and ultimately uniting in front in the middle line;



Chick Embryo at the end of third day of incubation. *a*, dorsal aorta; *a′*, first or mandibular aortic arch; *a*³, third aortic arch, in the first branchial arch; *ac*, carotid artery; *av*, vitelline artery; *bf*, thalamencephalon or fore-brain; *bh*, medulla oblongata; *bl*, cerebellum; *bm*, mid-brain; *bs*, cerebral hemisphere; *ci*, auditory vesicle; *hc′*, first visceral or branchial cleft; *hc*², second visceral or branchial cleft; *hm*, hyomandibular cleft; *ms*, mesoblastic somite or protovertebra; *ns*, spinal cord; *oc*, optic cup; *of*, olfactory pit; *ol*, lens; *pn*, pineal body; *ra*, auricle of heart; *rt*, truncus arteriosus; *rv*, ventricle of heart; *vv*, vitelline veins.

branchial, hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary arches, the last three persistent and modified into hyoidean, mandibular, and maxillary parts, the first persistent only in branchiate vertebrates, where they become the gill-arches. Only a small part of the first branchial arch persists in higher vertebrates. In man it is found in the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See *thyrohyoid,* and cuts under *cerebral* and *frontonasal.*—**Visceral aura,** premonitory symptoms of an epileptic attack, consisting in sensations of various kinds referred to the abdominal region.—**Visceral cavity,** that cavity of the body which contains the viscera; the subvertebral or splanchnic cavity; the body-cavity, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast between the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure; the cœloma.—**Visceral clefts,** pharyngeal slits (see *pharyngeal*). See *slit, n.,* 5.—**Visceral crisis,** violent spasmodic pain in one of the abdominal organs, occurring in locomotor ataxia.—**Visceral hump, visceral dome,** in mollusks, the heap of viscera which makes a prominence of the dorsal region; the cupola.—**Visceral inversion.** Same as *transposition of the viscera.* See *transposition.*—**Visceral laminæ.** See *lamina.*—**Visceral loop,** in mollusks, the loop, twist, or turn of the viscera or of their nerves. See cut under *Pulmonata.*—**Visceral nervous system,** the subvertebral or sympathetic system of nerves.—**Visceral pleura.** See *pleura*¹.—**Visceral skeleton,** the skeleton of the visceral arches.—**Visceral slit.** Same as *visceral cleft.*—**Visceral tube,** the visceral cavity, especially when tubular, or, in an early state of the embryo, when it is comparable to the neural tube that contains the spinal cord.

visceralgia (vis-e-ral′ji-ä), *n.* [< NL. *viscera* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of one of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestine; enteralgia.

viscerate (vis′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *viscerated,* ppr. *viscerating.* [< *viscera* + *-ate*².] Cf. L. *visceratio(n-)*, a public distribution of flesh or meat.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

viscericardiac (vis″e-ri-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *viscericardium* + *-ac.*] Of or pertaining to the viscericardium; sciscripericardial.

viscericardium (vis″e-ri-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *viscericardia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *viscera*, viscera, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart.] The visceripericardial sac, or peculiar pericardium of a cephalopod.

viscerimotor (vis′e-ri-mō″tor), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + LL. *motor*, mover.] Innervating viscera, as a motor nerve; conveying motor influence to any viscus, as either a cerebrospinal or a sympathetic nerve. Also *visceromotor.*

visceripericardial (vis″ẹ-ri-per-i-kär′di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + *pericardium*, pericardium.] Common to the pericardium and other viscera: as, the peculiar *visceripericardial* sac of cephalopods. Also *visceropericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

visceromotor (vis′ẹ-rō-mō″tọr), *a.* Same as *viscerimotor*.

Viscero-motor nerves: seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbo-sacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 108.

visceropericardial (vis″ẹ-rō-per-i-kär′di-ạl), *a.* Same as *visceripericardial*.

The *viscero-pericardial* sac of the Dibranchs is very large also, and extends into the dorsal region.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 677.

visceropleural (vis″ẹ-rō-plō′rạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *pleura*.] Same as *pleurovisceral*.

visceroskeletal (vis″ẹ-rō-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [< L. *viscera*, viscera, + NL. *skeleton*.] Pertaining to the visceral skeleton, or, more generally, to the framework of the body on the visceral side; hypaxial or subvertebral, as a part of the skeleton; splanchnoskeletal.

viscid (vis′id), *a.* [< LL. *viscidus*, clammy, sticky, < L. *viscum*, bird-lime, anything sticky: see *viscum*.] Sticky; having a sticky or glutinous consistency; produced by or covered by a tenacious coating or secretion. *Blount*, 1670.

viscidity (vi-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *viscidité*; as *viscid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.—2. A glutinous concretion. [Rare.]

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.* (*Johnson.*)

viscin (vis′in), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + *-in*[2].] A sticky substance, one of the components of bird-lime, derived from mistletoe.

viscometer (vis-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, bird-lime, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *viscosimeter*.

viscometry (vis-kom′e-tri), *n.* [As *viscometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of the viscosity of liquids.

viscosimeter (vis-kō-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < LL. *viscosus*, viscous, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, as oils. Also *viscometer*.

viscosimetric (vis″kō-si-met′rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a viscosimeter.

viscosimetrical (vis″kō-si-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *viscosimetric*.

viscosity (vis-kos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscosities* (-tiz). [< F. *viscosité* = Sp. *viscosidad* = Pg. *viscosidade* = It. *viscosità*, < LL. as if **viscosita(t-)s*, < *viscosus*, viscous: see *viscous*.] 1. The state or property of being viscous; the quality of flowing slowly, as pitch or castor-oil. Such liquids are commonly sticky, but this is no part of the viscosity.

Sub. And what 's your mercury?
Face. A very fugitive; he will be gone, sir.
Sub. How know you him?
Face. By his *viscosity*,
His oleosity, and his suscitability.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. In *physics*, internal friction, a resistance to the motion of the molecules of a fluid body among themselves: opposed to *mobility*. Thus, the viscosity of such liquids as pitch and syrup is very great as compared with that of a mobile liquid like alcohol. A slow continuous change of the shape of solids or semisolids under the action of gravity or external force is also, by extension of the name, called *viscosity*: as, the *viscosity* of ice. Viscosity is proportional to the relative velocity of strata at a unit distance. The viscosity of gases and vapors is due to the molecules shooting from one stratum to another carrying their vis viva with them. The viscosity of liquids arises from an entirely different cause, namely, from the mutual attractions of the molecules, and is diminished by the effect of the wandering of the molecules. Consequently, the viscosity of gases increases while that of liquids diminishes as the temperature is raised.

Hence, if we attempt to cause one stratum of gas to pass over another in parallel planes, we experience a resistance due to the interchange of molecules between the portions of gas separated by the plane. This is in some respects analogous to sliding friction between solid bodies, and is called by German writers the "friction" (Reibung), by Maxwell and others the "*viscosity*" of the gas.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 619.

The *viscosity* of liquids presents a certain analogy with the malleability of solids.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 45.

3. A glutinous or viscous body.

Drops of syrups, oil, and seminal *viscosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity, kinetic coefficient of viscosity, also **dynamic viscosity.** See *coefficient*.—**Magnetic viscosity,** that property of a magnetic medium which causes changes of magnetization to lag behind the change of effective magnetomotive force.

viscount (vī′kount), *n.* [Formerly *vicount* (the *s* being a later insertion in imitation of the F.); < ME. *vicounte*, *viconte*, < OF. *viconte*, *visconte*, F. *vicomte*, < ML. *vicecomes* (*-comit-*), < L. *vice*, in place of (see *vice-*), + *comes*, a companion: see *count*[2].] 1. Formerly, an officer who acted as deputy of a count or earl in the management of the affairs of the county; the sheriff of a county.

Vicount, alias *Viscount* (vice-comes) cometh of the French, . . . and signifieth with us as much as sheriffe. Betweene which two words I find no difference, but that the one cometh from our conquerours the Normans, and the other from our anncestors the Saxons. *Cowell*, 1637.

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below that of earl, and immediately above that of baron. It is the most recently established English title, having been first conferred by letters patent on John, sixth Baron Beaumont, by Henry VI., in 1440. In Great Britain the title is frequently attached to an earldom as a second title, and is by courtesy held by the eldest son during the lifetime of the father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold. See cut under *coronet*.

A *viscounts* Eldest sonn is no Lord, nor no other of his sonns, nor none of his daughter[s] ladyes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

viscountcy (vī′kount-si), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-cy*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

The Barony of Dacre (not Dacres) and the *Viscountcy* of Howard of Morpeth were conferred by Oliver Cromwell on Charles Howard. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 446.

viscountess (vī′koun-tes), *n.* [< OF. *vicomtesse*; as *viscount* + *-ess*.] 1. A peeress in rank next after a countess and before a baroness. The title is usually held by the wife of a viscount, but in Great Britain it may be inherited by a woman in her own right.

2. A size of slate. See the quotation.

Viscountesses (18 × 9). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 128.

viscountship (vī′kount-ship), *n.* [< *viscount* + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a viscount.

viscounty (vī′koun-ti), *n.*; pl. *viscounties* (-tiz). [< F. *vicomté*, < ML. *vicecomitatus*, < *vicecomes*, viscount: see *viscount*.] Same as *viscountship*.

The house of lords, for so the baronage may be now called, underwent under the Lancastrian kings none but personal changes, and such formal modifications as the institution of marquessates and *viscounties*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

viscous (vis′kus), *a.* [= F. *visqueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *viscoso*, < LL. *viscosus*, sticky, < L. *viscum*, *viscus*, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] 1. Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

In some [men] it is nature to be somewhat *viscous* and inwrapped, and not easy to turn.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

My honeysuckles . . . being enveloped in a *viscous* substance, and loaded with black aphides.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, lxiv.

2. In *physics*, having the property of viscosity. See *viscosity*, 2.

When the very smallest stress, if continued long enough, will cause a constantly increasing change of form, the body must be regarded as a *viscous* fluid, however hard it may be. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 276.

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a *viscous* substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

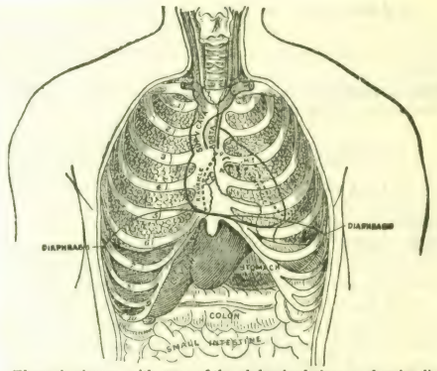
Viscous fermentation. See *fermentation*, 2.

viscousness (vis′kus-nes), *n.* The state of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscum (vis′kum), *n.* [< L. *viscum*, rarely *viscus*, mistletoe, bird-lime, = Gr. *ἰξός* (*Ἰξός*), mistletoe.] 1. A genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe, type of the tribe *Visceæ* in the family *Loranthaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually clustered at the axils or summits of branches, and by anthers which are broad and adnate, opening by many pores on the inner face. There are about 60 species, widely dispersed throughout warm and temperate regions of the old world. They are shrubs with opposite or dichotomous branches, parasitic on trees. The leaves are conspicuous, opposite, flat, and thickish, or are reduced to scales or minute teeth. The flowers are small, usually three to five together, sessile, and surrounded by two to three small bracts. Some of the species are distributed over a very wide area, especially *V. orientale* and *V. album*, the latter the well-known mistletoe.

2. [*l. c.*] Bird-lime.

viscus (vis′kus), *n.*; pl. *viscera* (vis′ẹ-rạ). [NL., < L. *viscus*, pl. *viscera*, any internal organ of the body.] Any one of the interior organs of the body, contained in one of the four great cavities of the head, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, as the brain, heart, lung, liver, stomach, intestine, kidney, bladder, womb, etc.; especially, an abdominal viscus, as the intestine: in ordinary language generally in the plural, meaning the bowels or entrails; the vitals.



Thoracic viscera, with some of the abdominal viscera, showing line of the diaphragm which separates them, and outline of heart, aorta, and superior caval vein, with reference to the surface of the thorax; 1–10, first to tenth ribs; A, M, P, T, indicate position of aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid valves of the heart, respectively.

Mental states occasion also changes in the calibre of blood-vessels, or alteration in the heart-beats, or processes more subtle still, in glands and *viscera*.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 5.

Thoracic viscera. See *thoracic*.—**Transposition of the viscera.** See *transposition*.

vise[1], **vice**[2] (vis), *n.* [< ME. *vyse*, *vyce*, *vis*, < OF. *vis*, *viz*, a screw, vise, winding stair, = It. *vite*, a vine, vise, < L. *vitis*, vine, bryony, lit. 'that which winds,' < √ *vi*, wind: see *with*[2], *withy*.] 1†. A screw.

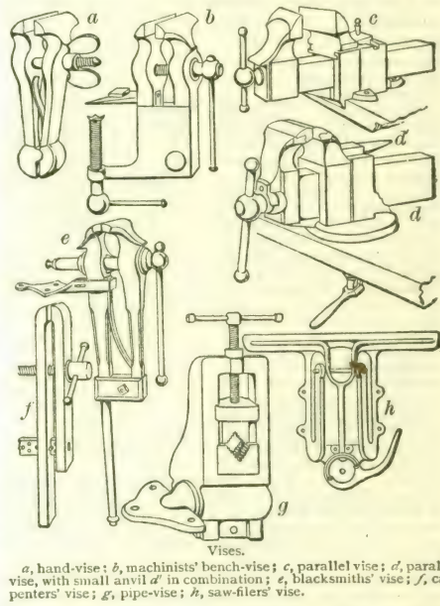
His desk with a *vice* turning in it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 164.

2†. The newel, or central shaft, of a winding staircase.

I ris and walkt, sought pace and pace,
Till I a winding staire found
And held the *vice* aye in my hond.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 1312.

The Standard, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the Standard a *vice* with a chime.
Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in [Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 49.

3. A gripping or holding tool or appliance, fixed or portable, used to hold an object firmly in position while work is performed upon it. The vise is closely allied to the clamp; both have movable jaws that may be brought together to hold any object placed in position between the jaws. Vises are made in two parts,



Vises.

a, hand-vise; *b*, machinists' bench-vise; *c*, parallel vise; *c′*, parallel vise, with small anvil *a″* in combination; *e*, blacksmiths' vise; *f*, carpenters' vise; *g*, pipe-vise; *h*, saw-filers' vise.

forming jaws either joined together by a spring or a hinge-joint or arranged to move upon slides or guides. The jaws are moved by screws, levers, toggles, or ratchet and pawls, one jaw being usually fixed firmly to the bench or other support to which the vise is attached. Some forms are made adjustable at any angle; others have parallel motions, and are provided with swivels to adjust the jaws to the shape of the objects to be held in them. Vises are made of wood or metal, of many shapes, and supplied with many convenient attachments. They receive various names, descriptive of their use or method of construction, as *bench-vise*, *saw-vise*, *sudden-grasp vise*, *parallel vise*, *pipe-vise*.

4. A tool for drawing rods of lead into the grooved rods called *cames* used for setting glass, especially in stained-glass windows.—**5†.** A grip or grasp.

An I but fist him once; an a' come but within my *vice*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 24.

6. The cock or tap of a vessel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

vise[1], **vice**[2] (vīs), *v. t.* [< *vise*[1], *n.*] 1†. To screw; force, as by a screw.

He swears . . .
As he had seen 't or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 416.

2. To press or squeeze with a vise, or as if with a vise; hold as if in a vise. *De Quincey.*

vise[2]†, *n.* Same as *vese*.

visé (vē-zā'), *n.* [< F. *visé*, pp. of *viser*, view, examine, inspect, < ML. **visare*, freq. of L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] An indorsement made upon a passport or the like by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, denoting that it has been examined and found correct. Also *visa*.

Particular rules follow in regard to *visé* of the commander giving the notice, which is to be put on the ship's register, and for which the captain of the vessel overhauled and visited shall give a receipt.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 463, App. iii.

The European door is closed, and remains closed until the native authorities may think proper to affix to the passport other *visas* and stamps, at sight of which frontier gendarmes will open the bars and set the captive free.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

visé (vē-zā'), *v. t.* [< *visé*, *n.*] To put a visé on; examine and indorse, as a passport. Also *visa*.

Before he and his baggage can pass the guarded door that leads into the restaurant . . . he must satisfy the suave inspector that his passport is duly *visaed*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 188.

vise-bench (vīs'bench), *n.* In *carp.*, etc., a work-bench to which a vise is attached.

vise-cap (vīs'kap), *n.* A cap of metal or leather placed over the jaws of a vise to prevent injury of the surface of the work by its teeth.

vise-clamp (vīs'klamp), *n.* 1. A supplemental vise-jaw of such form as to hold work of unusual shape or material without injury.—2. A clamp by which a vise can be temporarily secured to a bench or other object.

viseman, viceman (vīs'man), *n.*; pl. *visemen, vicemen* (-men). A man who works at a vise.

vise-press (vīs'pres), *n.* A former name in Great Britain for the screw-press.

viser†, **visere**†, **visern**†, *n.* Old forms of *vizor*.

Vishnu (vish'nö), *n.* [< Skt. *Vishnu*.] In *later Hind. myth.*, the god who with the other two great gods, Brahma and Siva, forms the trimurti, or trinity; the Preserver, considered by his worshipers to be the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon. In the Vedas he appears only as a manifestation of the sun. The myths relating to Vishnu are chiefly characterized by the idea that whenever a great disorder affected the world Vishnu descended to set it right. Such descents are called *avatāras* or *avatars*, and consist in Vishnu's assuming the form of some wonderful animal or superhuman being, or as being born in human form of human parents, and always endowed with miraculous power. These avatars are generally given as ten, nine of which are already past, the tenth, the *Kalki-avatāra*, being yet to come, "when the practices taught by the Vedas and the institutes of the law shall have ceased, and the close of the *Kali* or present age shall be nigh." Vishnu is sometimes represented as riding on Garuda, a being half bird and half man; as holding in one of his four hands a conch-shell blown in battle, in another a disk as emblem of supreme power, in the third a mace as the emblem of punishment, and in the fourth a lotus as a type of creative power.



Vishnu. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *visibilité* = Sp. *visibilidad* = Pg. *visibilidade* = It. *visibilità*, < LL. *visibilita(t-)s*, the property or condition of being seen, < *visibilis*, visible: see *visible*.] 1. The state or property of being visible, or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility; the state of being exposed to view; conspicuousness.

Sir Richard Browne [during nineteen years' exile] . . . kept up in his chapel the liturgy and offices of the Church of England, to his no small honour, and in a time when it was so low, and as many thought utterly lost, that in various controversies, both with Papists and Sectaries, our divines us'd to argue for the *visibility* of the Church from his chapel and congregation. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1660.

2†. A thing which is visible.

The *visibility* [of the Holy Ghost] being on an effulgency of visible light. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 28.

visible (viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *visible*, < OF. (and F.) *visible* = Sp. *visible* = Pg. *visivel* = It. *visibile*, < LL. *visibilis*, that may be seen, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; open to sight.

Then the eighteth sone borne of Melusin,
Thre eyes hauyng on in front *visible;*
Moche peple meruellyd and wonderd ther-in.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1269.

Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is *visible* in our horizon, we never should have been without them. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Apparent; open; conspicuous: as, a man with no *visible* means of support.

Though his actions were not *visible*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 152.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible*, than before. *Clarendon.*

3. In *entom.*, noting parts which are not concealed by other parts, as the spiracles when they are not concealed under the hard parts of the integument: opposed to *covered*.—**Visible church**, in *theol.*, the church of Christ on the earth; the whole body of professed believers in Christ.—**Visible horizon**, the line that bounds the sight. See *horizon*.—**Visible means**, means or resources which are apparent or ascertainable by others, so that the court or a creditor can ascertain that the person is responsible or reach his property.—**Visible spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3.—**Visible speech**, a name applied by Prof. A. Melville Bell, its inventor, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech. The system is based on a penetrating analysis of the possible actions of the speech-organs, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate symbol.=**Syn.** Discernible, in sight, obvious, manifest, clear, distinct, evident, plain, patent, unmistakable.

II. *n.* That which is seen by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 263.

Go into thy room and enter into that spiritual communion which is beyond all *visibles*.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

visibleness (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being visible; visibility.

visibly (viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a visible manner; perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously; clearly.

visie, vizie (viz'i), *n.* [Also *vizy;* < F. *visée*, aim, < *viser*, aim, sight at: see *visé*.] 1. A scrutinizing view or look.

Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate. *Scott.*

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot.

Logan took a *vizy* and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan. *Galt*, Steam-Boat, p. 143. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken. [Scotch in all uses.]

visiert, *n.* See *vizir*.

Visigoth (viz'i-goth), *n.* [< LL. **Visigothi*, *Visegothæ*, West Goths, < *visi-*, *vise-*, repr. Teut. *west*, + *Gothi*, *Gothæ*, Goths.] An individual of the more westerly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths. See *Goth*. The Visigoths founded a monarchy which continued in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. Also called *West Goth*.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik), *a.* [< *Visigoth* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

vision (vizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *vision, visioun, visiun*, < OF. *vision*, F. *vision* = Sp. *visión* = Pg. *visão* = It. *visione*, < L. *visio(n-)*, the act or sense of seeing, vision, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see, = Gr. *ἰδεῖν* (**Fιδεῖν*), Skt. √ *vid*, know, = E. *wit:* see *wit*[1]. From the L. *videre* are also ult. E. *visible, visage, vis*[1], *visit, visive, visual, advice, advise, device, devise, pervise, revise, supervise, provide, provision, revision, supervision*, etc., *evident, provident, evidence, providence*, etc., *purvey, survey*, etc., *invidious, envy*[1], etc.] 1. The act of seeing external objects; sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there.
Hammond, Practical Catechism, i. § 3.

2. The faculty that perceives the luminosity, color, form, position, size, etc., of objects; that sense whose organ is the eye; by extension, an analogous mental power. As noting one of the five special senses of the body, *vision* is correlated with *olfaction, audition, gustation*, and *taction*. See *sight*[1].—3. That which is seen; an object of sight; specifically, a supernatural or prophetic appearance; something seen in a dream, ecstasy, trance, or the like; also, an imaginary appearance; an apparition; a phantom.

There duelled the Holy Prophete Daniel; and there he saughe *Visionnes* of Hevene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see *visions*. Joel ii. 28.

Departing Year! 'twas on no earthly shore
My soul beheld thy *vision!*
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, lv.

Far in the North, like a *vision* of sorrow,
Rise the white snow-drifts to topple and fall.
R. T. Cooke, September.

4. Anything unreal or imaginary; a mere creation of fancy; a fanciful view.

Visions of dominion and glory rose before him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Arc of vision, in *astron.*, the arc measuring the sun's distance below the horizon when a star or planet previously concealed by his light becomes visible.—**Axis of vision.** See *axis*[1].—**Beatific vision**, in *theol.* See *beatific*.—**Binocular vision**, vision effected by the coöperation of both eyes in such a way that the two impressions made upon the retinæ are perceived as one; stereoscopic vision. It is by means chiefly of binocular vision that we are enabled to judge of the relative positions of objects.—**Center of vision.** Same as *point of vision*.—**Chromatic vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to have a color they do not possess, or to have an iridescent border; chromatopsia.—**Day-vision**, a condition of sight in which vision is weakened or lost at night; night-blindness; hemeralopia.—**Dichromic vision**, a form of color-blindness in which there is perception of but two of the primary colors; dichromism. In this condition the perception of red is usually wanting.—**Direct** or **central vision**, the formation of the sight-image at the macula lutea.—**Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope*.—**Double vision**, the perception of two images of one and the same object; diplopia.—**Erect vision.** See *erect*.—**Field of vision.** See *field*.—**Indirect** or **peripheral vision**, formation of the sight-image at some part of the retina other than the macula lutea.—**Intuitive vision.** Same as *beatific vision*.—**Iridescent vision**, a condition of sight in which objects appear to be bordered with alternating colors like those of the rainbow: a form of chromatopsia.—**Limit of distinct vision.** See *limit*.—**Night-vision**, a condition of vision in which objects are perceived more clearly at night; day-blindness; nyctalopia.—**Persistence of vision.** See *persistence*.—**Point of vision.** See *point*[1].—**Reflected vision, reflex vision.** See *reflex*.—**Refracted vision**, vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

vision (vizh'ọn), *v. t.* [< *vision*, *n.*] 1. To see as in a vision; perceive by the eye of the intellect or imagination.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields
Vision'd before. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. To present in or as in a vision.

It [truth] may be *visioned* objectively by representatives and symbols, when the prophet becomes a seer, . . . *visioned* as out of the mind, . . . now as actual water *visioned* and flowing clear.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, The Heart of Christ, pp. [72, 80.

visional (vizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *vision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a vision; seen in a vision; hence, not real. *Waterland.*

visionally (vizh'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a visional manner; in vision.

Visionally past, not eventually.
Trapp, On Rev. xi. 14, quoted in Biblical Museum, V.

visionariness (vizh'ọn-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being visionary.

Dulness from absolute monotony, and *visionariness* from the aërial texture of the speculations.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

visionary (vizh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *visionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *visionario;* as *vision* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Apt to behold visions; of powerful and foreseeing imagination; imaginative; in a bad sense, apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims as if they were realities; given to indulging in day-dreams, reveries, fanciful theories, or the like.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 162.

The Sonnet glittered a gay myrtle-leaf
Amid the cypress with which Dante crowned
His *visionary* brow.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to visions; of the nature of a vision or a product of the imagination; imaginary; in a bad sense, having no real basis; not founded on fact or possibility; impracticable; impossible: as, a *visionary* scheme.

Some things like *visionary* flights appear;
The spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 656.

O Sleep, why dost thou leave me?
Why thy *visionary* Joys remove?
Congreve, Semele, ii. 2.

Men come into business at first with *visionary* principles. *Jefferson*, To Madison (Correspondence, II. 325).

That the project of peace should appear *visionary* to great numbers of sensible men . . . is very natural.
Emerson, War.

3. Appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

The *visionary* hour
When musing midnight reigns.
Thomson, Summer, l. 556.

=**Syn. 1.** Imaginative, romantic.—**2.** Unreal, fancied, ideal, illusory, utopian, chimerical.

II. *n.*; pl. *visionaries* (-riz). **1.** One who sees visions; one who lives in the imagination.

To the *Visionary* seem
Her day-dreams truth, and truth a dream.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 30.

Aristophanes, so much of a scoffer and so little of a *visionary*. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is given to idle and fanciful projects.

Some celebrated writers of our country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were *visionaries* on the subject of education. *V. Knox*, Grammar Schools.

=**Syn.** Dreamer, enthusiast.

visioned (vizh'ond), *a.* [< *vision* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired. [Rare.]

Oh! not the *visioned* poet in his dreams . . .
So bright, so fair, so wild a shape
Hath yet beheld. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

2. Seen in a vision; formed by the fancy, or in a dream, trance, or the like; produced by a vision; spectral.

My *vision'd* sight might yet prove true.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

The dream
Of dark magician in his *visioned* cave.
Shelley, Alastor.

She moves through fancy's *visioned* space.
Lowell, Fact or Fancy?

visionist (vizh'on-ist), *n.* [< *vision* + *-ist*.] One who sees, or believes that he sees, visions; a believer in visions; a visionary person.

We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of incorporeal beings (of an acquaintance with which these *visionists* so much boast) that we are not able to know anything of corporeal substances as abstract from their accidents. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 66.

The *visionist* has deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 215.

visionless (vizh'on-les), *a.* [< *vision* + *-less*.] Destitute of vision; sightless; blind.

visit (viz'it), *v.* [< ME. *visiten*, < OF. (and F.) *visiter* = Sp. Pg. *visitar* = It. *visitare*, < L. *visitare*, see, go to see, visit, punish, freq. of *visere*, look at attentively, behold, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go or come to see (a person or thing) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, or duty; call upon; proceed to in order to view or look on.

And by the waye we *vysyted* some holy places.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

At lyons I *visityd* the Reliques at the yle wher Sent Anne lyes and longious.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

I was sick, and ye *visited* me. Mat. xxv. 36.

We will *visit* you at supper-time.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 215.

His wife was the rich china-woman that the courtiers *visited* so often. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

2. To come or go to, in general; appear in or at; enter.

Amana is more familiar, and entreth the Citie—yea, by help of art, in Conduits *visiteth* their priuate houses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

For me, in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring
Visits the valley. *Emerson*, Musketaquid.

3. To go or come to see for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; examine; inspect.

I may excite your princely cogitations to *visit* the excellent treasure of your own mind.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Achmet would not suffer the bales intended for the king of Abyssinia to be opened or *visited*, but left them in the hands of the ambassador.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 506.

4. To afflict; overtake or come upon: said especially of diseases or calamities.

Ere he by sickness had been *visited*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 26.

Page. The house, sir, has been *visited*.
Love. What, with the plague?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

'Tis a house here
Where people of all sorts, that have been *visited*
With lunacies and follies, wait their cures.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

5. In Scriptural phraseology: (*a*) To send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of chastising or afflicting, or of comforting or consoling; judge.

Oh *visit* me with thy salvation. Ps. cvi. 4.

Therefore hast thou *visited* and destroyed them.
Isa. xxvi. 14.

(*b*) To inflict punishment for (guilt) or upon (a person).

I am persuaded that God has *visited* you with this punishment for my ungodliness.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 354.

Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.
Ex. xxxiv. 7.

Now will he remember their iniquity, and *visit* their sins. Hos. viii. 13.

II. *intrans.* To practise going to see others; keep up friendly intercourse by going to the houses of friends; make calls; stay with (another) as a guest.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, . . . and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law*, Serious Call, viii.

visit (viz'it), *n.* [< F. *visite* = Sp. Pg. It. *visita*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of visiting or going to see a person, place, or thing; a temporary residence in a locality or with some one as a guest; a call on a person or at a place.

I'm come to take my last farewell,
And pay my last *visit* to thee.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 295).

I'd sooner be visited by the Plague; for that only wou'd keep a man from *Visits*, and his Doors shut.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

Visits
Like those of angels, short and far between.
Blair, The Grave, ii. 589.

2. A formal or official call; a visitation.

Periodical *visits* were made by vassals to their suzerains, and by these to their higher suzerains—the kings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 379.

Domiciliary visit. See *domiciliary*.—**Right of visit.** Same as *right of visitation*. See *visitation*, 5.—**Visit to the Blessed Sacrament,** in *Rom. Cath. usage*, a daily visit to a church in order to engage in silent prayer before the sacrament: a practice common in religious houses.

visitable (viz'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *visit* + *-able*.] Liable or subject to be visited or inspected; admitting of visitation or inspection.

The next morning we set out again, in order to see the Sanctuaries and other *visitable* places upon Mount Olivet.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 104.

All hospitals built since the reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

visitant (viz'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *visitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *visitare*, see: see *visit*.] **I.** *a.* Acting the part of a visitor; paying visits; visiting.

He knew the rocks which Angels haunt
Upon the mountains *visitant*.
Wordsworth, Song at Feast of Brougham Castle.

II. *n.* **1.** One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend; a visitor.

You have private *visitants*, my noble lady,
That in sweet numbers court your goodly virtues.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

He has a rich wrought waistcoat to entertain his *visitants* in. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The intellectual character of her extreme beauty, . . . and her unbounded benevolence, gave more the idea of an angelic *visitant* than of a being belonging to this nether world. *Scott*, L. of L. M. (ed. 1830), Int.

His heart,
Where Fear sat thus, a cherished *visitant*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

2. In *ornith.*, a migratory bird which comes to and stays in a place or region during a part of the year: opposed to *resident*: as, the snowy owl is a winter *visitant* from the north in the United States. Rare or irregular visitants are termed *stragglers*. See *straggler*, 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns, founded at Annecy in Savoy by Francis de Sales and Mme. de Chantal in 1610. The order spread in various countries, and has been efficient in the education of young girls. The Visitants are also called *Salesians*, *Order of the Visitation*, *Nuns of the Visitation*, etc.

visitation (viz-i-ta'shon), *n.* [< ME. *visitacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *visitation* = Sp. *visitación* = Pg. *visitação* = It. *visitazione*, < LL. *visitatio(n-)*, a sight, appearance, visitation, punishment, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] **1.** The act of visiting, or paying a visit; a visit.

Therfore I made my *visitacioun*s
To vigilies and to processioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 555.

The king of Sicilia means to pay Bohemia the *visitation* which he justly owes him. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 7.

When a woman is deliuered of a child, the man lyeth in, and keepeth his bed, with *visitation* of Gossips, the space of fortie dayes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 429.

2. The object of a visit. [Rare.]

O flowers, . . .
My early *visitation*, and my last.
Milton, P. L., xi. 275.

3. A formal or judicial visit paid periodically by a superior, superintending officer, or other competent authority, to a corporation, college, church, or other house, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the body is conducted, and its laws and regulations are observed and executed, or the like; specifically (*eccles.*), such examination by a bishop of the churches in his diocese, with the added purpose of administering confirmation. The right of visitation attaches to metropolitans in their provinces, to bishops in their dioceses, and to archdeacons in certain cases.

The magistrates shall be more familiar and open each to other, and more frequent in *visitations*, and shall, in tenderness and love, admonish one another.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 218.

4. A special dispensation from heaven, sometimes of divine favor, more usually of divine retribution; divine retributive affliction; hence, a similar incident of less importance, whether joyful or grievous.

We see that the most comfortable *visitations* which God hath sent men from above have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*, and in the desolation which shall come from far? Isa. x. 3.

These were bright *visitations* in a scholar's and a clerk's life. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

5. In *international law*, the act of a naval commander who visits or boards a vessel belonging to another state for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object. It does not include the claim or exercise of the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the *right of visit* or *of visitation*. **6.** [*cap.*] A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to her cousin Elizabeth (Luke i. 39), celebrated on July 2d in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, an extensive, irregular, or otherwise notable migration into a place or country; an irruption, incursion, or invasion: as, a *visitation* of lemmings, of the Bohemian waxwing southward, or of the sand-grouse from Asia into France or England.—**8.** In *her.*, an investigation by a high heraldic officer, usually one of the kings-at-arms, into the pedigrees, intermarriages, etc., of a family or the families of a district, with a view of ascertaining whether the arms borne by any person or persons living in that district are incorrect or unwarrantably assumed. The king-at-arms was accompanied on such occasions by secretaries, draftsmen, etc. The latest visitation on record in England seems to have been between the years 1686 and 1700; but before that time they had ceased to be regularly held.—**Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation.** See *visitant*, 3.—**Visitation of the sick,** an office of the Anglican Church, appointed to be used for the spiritual benefit of sick persons. Provision is made in the English Prayer-book for special confession and absolution of the sick person, while the American Prayer-book merely provides that the minister shall examine whether he repent him truly of his sins.

visitatorial (viz"i-ta-to'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *visitator*, a visitor (< L. *visitare*, see), + *-ial*.] Belonging or pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation: as, *visitatorial* power; hence, pertaining to any authorized inspector or examination: as, a health officer's *visitatorial* work or authority. Also *visitorial*.

The enactment by which Elizabeth and her successors had been empowered to appoint commissioners with *visitatorial* authority over the Church was not only not revived, but was declared, with the utmost strength of language, to be completely abrogated.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

visit-day (viz'it-da), *n.* A day on which callers are received.

On *visit-days* she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

visite (vi-zēt'), *n.* [F., visit: see *visit*.] An outer garment worn by women in the first half of the nineteenth century, thin, made of silk or like material, and shaped to the person.

visiter (viz'i-ter), *n.* [< *visit* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *visitor*.] Same as *visitor*.

His *visiter* observed the look, and proceeded. *Dickens*.

visiting (viz'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *visit*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of paying visits or making calls. Also used adjectively.

The business of her life was to get her daughters married: its solace was *visiting* and news.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, i.

Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a *visiting* acquaintance with. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. Prompting; influence.

No compunctious *visitings* of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

visiting (viz'i-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *visit*, *v.*] That visits; often, of persons, authorized to visit and inspect: as, a *visiting* committee.

visiting-ant (viz'i-ting-ant), *n.* The driver-ant.

visiting-book (viz'i-ting-buk), *n.* A book containing a list of names of persons who are to be called upon or who have called.

The Bishop went and wrote his name down in the *visiting-book* at Gaunt House that very day.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lv.

visiting-card (viz′i-ting-kärd), *n.* A small card, bearing one's name, and sometimes an address, an official title, or the like, to be left in making calls or paying visits, or, upon occasion, to be sent as an act of courtesy or in acknowledgment of an attention.

visiting-day (viz′i-ting-dā), *n.* A day on which one is at home to visitors.

He keeps a *Visiting Day;* you and I'll wait on him.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, i. 1.

visitor (viz′i-tor), *n.* [Also *visiter;* < F. *visiteur* = Sp. Pg. *visitador* = It. *visitatore*, < LL. *visitator*, a visitor, protector, < L. *visitare*, visit: see *visit*.] 1. One who visits. Specifically—(*a*) One who comes or goes to see or stay with another, as in civility or friendship.

She hated having *visitors* in the house while her health was so indifferent.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxiii.

(*b*) A superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed or executed.

I heare saie the *Visitors* have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick; and, in remembring thus well England abrode, thei have in myn opinion forgotten Cambrig it self. *Ascham*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16.

2. In *zoöl.*, a visitant.=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Visitor, Caller, Guest. Caller* regards a person as coming to see another for a short interview of civility, formality, or friendship: as, she devoted the afternoon to receiving *callers*. *Visitor* regards the person as coming to see another, but making a longer stay than a *caller* and enjoying more of social intercourse. *Guest* regards the person as admitted to hospitality, and hence generally as welcome. (*b*) Inspector, examiner.

visitorial (viz-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *visitor* + *-i-al.*] Same as *visitatorial*.

visitress (viz′it-res), *n.* [< *visitor* + *-ess.*] A female visitor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxiii.

visive (vī′siv), *a.* [< F. *visif* = Sp. Pg. It. *visivo*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] Of or pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

The object of the church's faith is, in order of nature, before the church, . . . and therefore cannot be enlarged by the church, any more than the act of the *visive* faculty can add visibility to the object.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 309.

Vismia (vis′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Vandelli, 1788), named from one *Visme*, a botanist of Lisbon.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Vismieæ* in the family *Hypericaceæ*. It is characterized by a five-celled ovary, with numerous ovules in each cell. There are about 40 species, natives of tropical America, with 4 species in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, bearing entire leaves which are commonly large, closely woolly or hoary, and glandular-dotted. The flowers are yellow or whitish, in terminal and usually abundant and panicled cymes. The five petals are often downy; the stamens are in five united clusters opposite the petals; the fruit is a berry. Most of the species have a copious yellow juice, of energetic properties. *V. Brasiliensis*, of Brazil, and *V. Guianensis*, widely dispersed in Guiana and Brazil, are known as *wax-tree*, a name extended to the genus; the latter also as *gutta-gum tree;* it is a small tree, the source of a drastic gum-resin analogous to gamboge, known as *gummi-gutta* or *American gamboge*, also obtained from other species, as *V. micrantha*.


Vismia Guianensis.

Vismieæ (vis-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1821), < *Vismia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Hypericaceæ*. It is characterized by a fleshy indehiscent fruit with wingless seeds. It includes 3 genera, of which *Vismia* is the type, chiefly tropical American trees or shrubs; the others are mostly shrubs of tropical Africa.

visnet†, *n.* [AF. *visne*, < OF. *visne*, < L. *vicinia*, neighborhood: see *vicinage*.] Neighborhood. See *venue*[1], 2 (*a*).

visnomy† (viz′nō-mi), *n.* [A corruption < *physiognomy.*] Face; countenance; visage.

I think it safer to sit closer, and so to cloud the sun of my *visnomy* that no eye discern it.
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 3.

vison (vī′son), *n.* [NL. (Brisson); origin unknown.] The name specifically given to the American mink by Brisson in 1756, and subsequently so used by most authors. The name was used absolutely by Buffon in 1765, and generically by J. E. Gray in 1843. As a generic name it is equivalent to *Lutreola*, and includes semi-aquatic species of *Putorius*, of which the European and American minks are the best-known. As a specific term it is applicable only to the latter, *Putorius* (*Lutreola*) *vison*. See cut under *mink*.

vison-weasel (vī′son-wē″zl), *n.* Same as *vison*.

visor, visored, etc. See *vizor*, etc.

visory† (vī′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *visor* (a doubtful word), a scout, lit. 'seer,' < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] Visual; having the power of vision.

But even the optic nerves and the *visory* spirits are corrupted. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 379.

viss (vis), *n.* [< Tamil *vīsai*, Telugu *vīse*.] In India and Burma, a weight of 3 pounds 5 ounces; in Malacca, nearly 6 pounds.

vista (vis′tạ), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *visto;* < It. *vista*, sight, view, < *visto*, pp. of *vedere*, < L. *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. A view or prospect, especially through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The tents are all ranged in a straight line: . . . and is there not a horrid uniformity in their infinite *vista* of canvas? *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

Terminal figures, columns of marble or granite porticoes, arches, are seen in the *vistas* of the wood paths.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a vision; a view presented to the mind in prospect or in retrospect by the imagination: as, a *vista* of pleasure to come; dim *vistas* of the past.

There is something exceedingly delusive in thus looking back through the long *vista* of departed years, and catching a glimpse of the fairy realms of antiquity.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 138.

Prima vista. See *prima*.

vistaed (vis′tạd), *a.* [< *vista* + *-ed*[2].] Possessing or forming a vista or vistas.

visto (vis′tō), *n.* Same as *vista*. [Erroneous.]

Then all beside each glade and *visto*
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto.
Gay, To a Young Lady.

★**visual** (viz′ū-ạl), *a.* [< OF. *visual, visuel*, F. *visuel* = Sp. Pg. *visual* = It. *visuale*, < LL. *visualis*, of sight, < L. *visus*, sight, < *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vis*[1], *visage*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sight; relating to vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; optic: as, the *visual* nerve.

The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray.
Milton, P. L., iii. 620.

Visual perception sees a superficies, but it does not see a superficies as distinguished from a solid.
Hodgson, Time and Space, § 12.

2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on *visual* objects, . . . the first time the boy saw a black object, it gave him great uneasiness. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, § 115.

3. Resulting from the eye; produced by a look: as, *visual* influences.—**Primary visual centers,** the lateral corpus geniculatum; the pulvinar and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, in cells of which the fibers of the optic tract originate.—**Visual angle,** the angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye.—**Visual axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Visual field,** the extent of external world which is visible in any position of an eye.—**Visual line.** Same as *visual axis*.—**Visual plane,** the plane including the visual lines of the two eyes.—**Visual point,** in *persp.*, a point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.—**Visual purple,** a pigment found in the retina: same as *rhodopsin*.—**Visual rays,** lines of light imagined to come from the object to the eye.—**Visual white,** the final product of the photochemical changes undergone by visual purple when exposed to the action of light.—**Visual yellow,** an intermediate stage of the passage of visual purple to visual white under the action of light.

visualisation, visualise, etc. See *visualization*, etc.

visuality (viz-ū-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *visualities* (-tiz). [< LL. *visualita(t-)s*, the faculty of sight, < *visualis*, of the sight: see *visual*.] 1. The state or property of being visual.—2. A sight; a glimpse; a mental picture.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago.
Carlyle, Cromwell, i. 98.

visualization (viz″ū-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of visualizing; the state of being visualized, as an optical image. Also spelled *visualisation*.

We have a problem of *visualization*—the mind is called upon to supply an optical image.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 311.

★**visualize** (viz′ū-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *visualized*, ppr. *visualizing*. [< *visual* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make visual or visible; represent or apprehend in visual terms; view with the mind's eye.

What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualized* Idea in the Eternal Mind?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

Whatever may be the fate of these attempts to *visualize* the physics of the process, it will still remain true that to account for the phenomena of radiation and absorption we must take into consideration the shape, size, and complexity of the molecules by which the ether is disturbed. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 15.

Most persons . . . are less able to *visualise* the features of intimate friends than those of persons of whom they have caught only a single glance.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To call up a mental image or picture in visual terms with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

I find that a few persons can, by what they often describe as a kind of touch-sight, *visualise* at the same moment all round the image of a solid body.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 98.

It is among uncivilised races that natural differences in the *visualising* faculty are most conspicuous. Many of them make carvings and rude illustrations, but only a few have the gift of carrying a picture in their mind's eye, judging by the completeness and firmness of their designs, which show no trace of having been elaborated in that step-by-step manner which is characteristic of draughtsmen who are not natural artists.
F. Galton, Inquiries into Human Faculty, p. 101.

Also spelled *visualise*.

★**visualizer** (viz′ū-ạl-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *visualize* + *-er*[1].] One who visualizes. Also spelled *visualiser*.

Abnormally sensitive *visualizers*.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 295.

visually (viz′ū-ạl-i), *adv.* In a visual manner; by sight; with reference to vision.

These spectral images have only a subjective existence, though *visually* they have all the vividness of presentment which belongs to realities. *Nature*, XLI. 417.

Vitaceæ (vī-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Vitis* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales*, the vine family, characterized by a small calyx with imbricated lobes, and valvate caducous petals with the stamens opposite them. There are about 450 species, of which 45, principally of Asia and Africa, forming the genus *Leea*, are erect tropical shrubs or small trees, with pinnate leaves without tendrils. The others, classed in 10 genera, and forming the subfamily *Vitoideæ*, are shrubby tendril-bearing climbers or vines, with a copious watery juice, round, angled, or irregular stems thickened at the nodes (rarely herbaceous or subterranean), their wood abounding in large dotted ducts. They bear alternate or petioled leaves, which are simple, lobed, or digitately divided into three to five leaflets. The inflorescence is paniculately cymose or racemose, rarely spicate, and is developed opposite the leaves; the peduncles end in simple or divided tendrils. The small flowers are commonly greenish or inconspicuous. The fruit is a roundish juicy berry, commonly one-celled by obliteration of the two to five partitions, and containing two to five seeds. It is often large, sweet, and edible in *Vitis* and *Cissus*, or sometimes acrid, astringent, or intensely acid. Four genera extend into the United States, *Vitis, Cissus, Parthenocissus*, and *Ampelopsis*. *Ampelocissus* also occurs in tropical America; the others are small genera of the Old World. Their leaves are astringent, and sometimes furnish domestic remedies, especially those of tropical species of *Cissus;* another furnishes a blue dye; but the principal importance of the family is the production of grapes and wine. *Pterisanthes*, a small aberrant genus, is one of the most singular of plants in its inflorescence, bearing its innumerable small flowers on a thin, flattened wing-like or leaf-like receptacle forming the expanded end of a slender tendril.

vitaile†, **vitaille**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *victual*.

★**vital** (vī′tạl), *a.* [< ME. *vital*, < OF. (and F.) *vital* = Sp. Pg. *vital* = It. *vitale*, < L. *vitalis*, of or belonging to life, < *vita*, life, < *vivere*, pp. *victus*, live, = Skt. √ *jīv*, live; cf. Gr. *βίος*, life. From the same root are ult. E. *vie*[2], *vivid, revive*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable: as, *vital* energies.

A raven's note,
Whose dismal tune bereft my *vital* powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 41.

As for living creatures, it is certain their *vital* spirits are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 30.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life: as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.—3. Containing life; living.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 345.

His *vital* presence? his corporeal mould?
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

She is very haughty,
For all her fragile air of gentleness;
With something *vital* in her, like those flowers
That on our desolate steppes outlast the year.
T. B. Aldrich, Pauline Pavlovna.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; hence, essential to existence; indispensable.

He spoke, and rising hurl'd his forceful Dart,
Which, driv'n by Pallas, pierc'd a *vital* Part.
Pope, Iliad, v. 352.

A competence is *vital* to content.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 506.

A knowledge of the law and a devotion to its principles are *vital* to a republic, and lie at the very foundation of its strength. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 512.

5†. Capable of living; viable.

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, . . . and others . . . affirming the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Vital air†, an old name for oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.—**Vital capacity of the lungs.** See *capacity*.—**Vital center.** Same as *center of respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Vital Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*c*).—**Vital congruity†**, the mode of union of body and soul according to the English Platonists.—**Vital contractility**, the power of contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.—**Vital fluid**, the name given by Schultze to a fluid in plants, found in certain vessels called by him *vital vessels*. It is also termed *latex*.—**Vital force**, the animating force in animals and plants. See the first quotation under *vitality*, 1.—**Vital functions.** See *function*.—**Vital-germ theory of contagion**, the theory that contagious diseases are due to the presence of perverted bioplasts which are descended from others originally healthy.—**Vital power**, the ability to live, or continue alive; vitality.

The movement of the bioplasm is vital, occurs only during life, and is due to *vital power*—which *vital power* of this, the highest form of bioplasm in nature, is in fact the living I. *Beale*, Bioplasm, p. 209.

Vital principle, that principle upon which, when united with organized matter, the phenomena of life are supposed to depend. See *vitality*.—**Vital sense**, cœnesthesis.—**Vital tripod.** See *tripod*.

vitalisation, vitalise, etc. See *vitalization*, etc.

vitalism (vī'tal-izm), *n.* [< *vital* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine that ascribes all the functions of an organism to a vital principle distinct from chemical and other physical forces.

vitalist (vī'tal-ist), *n.* [= F. *vitaliste*; < *vital* + *-ist*.] A believer in the existence of vital force as distinguished from the other forces operative upon animal and vegetable organisms.

vitalistic (vī-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *vitalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or involving the theory of vitalism. *Helmholtz*, Popular Sci. Lectures (trans.), p. 383.—2. Noting the vital-germ theory of contagion (which see, under *vital*).

It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the *vitalistic* or germ theory. *Nature*, XLIII. 482.

vitality (vī-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *vitalité* = Sp. *vitalidad* = Pg. *vitalidade* = It. *vitalità*, < L. *vitalita(t-)s*, vital force, life, < *vitalis*, vital: see *vital*.] 1. The exhibiting of vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life; vital force. See *life*.

Undoubtedly a man of genius can out of his own superabundant *vitality* compel life into the most decrepit vocabulary. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. Manifestation of a capacity for enduring and performing certain functions: as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

No incredulity or neglect can destroy the innate *vitality* of truth. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

vitalization (vī″tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of infusing the vital principle. Also spelled *vitalisation*.

vitalize (vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitalized*, ppr. *vitalizing*. [< *vital* + *-ize*.] To give life to; render living; give an organic or vital character to. Also spelled *vitalise*.

It appears that it [organic assimilation] is a force which not only produces motion and chemical change, but also *vitalizes* the matter on which it acts.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, iv. § 3.

vitalizer (vī'tal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vitalize* + *-er*1.] One who or that which vitalizes. Also spelled *vitaliser*.

vitally (vī'tal-li), *adv.* 1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley*. (*Johnson.*)

2. In a manner or degree essential to continued existence; essentially: as, *vitally* important.

His attainment to a knowledge of God and this instant resistance of Sin are most intimately and *vitally* related. Neither can advance beyond the other.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 95.

3. In the vitals; as affecting vital parts; mortally; fatally: as, the animal was *vitally* hit or hurt.

vitals (vī'talz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *vital*; short for *vital parts*.] 1. The viscera necessary for vital processes; those interior parts or organs which are essential to life, as the brain, heart, lungs, and stomach: a vague general term.

A slight wound;
Though it pierc'd his body, it hath miss'd the *vitals*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2. The part of any complex whole that is essential to its life or existence, or to a sound state: as, corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

A mortal disease was upon her *vitals* before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

vitascope (vī'ta-skōp), *n.* [< L. *vita*, life, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus, based on the principle of the zoëtrope, for projecting a great number of pictures of the same object in rapid succession upon a screen, thus producing the appearance of motion. *Cinematograph*, *electroscope*, *kinographoscope*, and *veriscope* are names applied to various machines essentially like the vitascope.

The *vitascope*, a far more complicated and powerful structure [than the kinetoscope], takes this same ribbon which has been prepared by the kinetoscope, and coils it up on a disc at the top of the machine, from which it is passed over a system of wheels and through a narrow, upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens, behind which there is an electric burner of high capacity. The light from this carbon burner blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the images on the negatives there, blended, to a distant screen, with great clearness, for the benefit of the audience.
North Amer. Rev., CLXIII. 377.

vitativeness (vī-tā'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the love of life—a faculty assigned to a protuberance under the ear; also, the organ which is supposed to indicate the presence of this faculty.

vitellarian (vit-e-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *vitellarium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the vitellarium: as, the *vitellarian* ducts. See cuts under *germarium*, *Trematoda*, and *Cestoidea*. *Huxley*.

vitellarium (vit-e-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vitellaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A special gland of the female generative apparatus of some worms, additional to the germarium, in which gland an accessory vitelline substance is formed. See *germarium*, and cuts under *Trematoda* and *Rhabdocœla*.

vitellary (vit'e-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] **I.†** *n.* The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

The *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

II. *a.* Same as *vitelline*.

The *vitellary* sac of the embryo. *Huxley*.

vitellicle (vī-tel'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **vitelliculus*, dim. of *vitellus*, yolk: see *vitellus*.] A yolk-sac; the vitelline or vitellary vesicle; the bag which hangs out of the belly of an embryo, in the higher animals called the *umbilical vesicle*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

vitelligenous (vit-e-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing yolk or vitellus: specifying those cells secreted by the ovarioles of certain insects, which are supposed to supply nutriment to the ova. Also *vitellogenous*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

vitellin (vī-tel'in), *n.* [< *vitell(us)* + *-in*2.] The chief proteid constituent of the yolk of eggs. It is a white granular body insoluble in water, soluble in dilute salt solutions, and not precipitated by saturation with salt. It is associated with lecithin, and probably combined with it in the yolk of the egg.

vitelline (vī-tel'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *vitellus* + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or yolk of an egg; forming a vitellus, as protoplasm: said especially of the large mass of food-yolk or deutoplasm of a meroblastic egg, or of the vitellicle.—2. In *entom.* and *bot.*, colored like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red.

Also *vitellary*.

Vitelline duct. See *ductus vitellinus*, under *ductus*, and cut under *embryo*.—**Vitelline membrane.** See *membrane*.—**Vitelline sac**, the vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle.

II. *n.* Yolk; the vitellus; the vitellary substance. See I., 1. [Rare.]

vitellogene (vī-tel'ō-jēn), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *-genus*, producing.] The vitellarium.

vitellogenous (vit-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *vitelligenous*.

vitellolutein (vī-tel-ō-lū'tē-in), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *luteus*, golden-yellow, + *-in*2.] A yellow coloring matter found in the eggs of the spider-crab, *Maia squinado*.

vitellorubin (vī-tel-ō-rō'bin), *n.* [< L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *rub(er)*, red, + *-in*2.] A reddish-brown coloring matter found in the eggs of *Maia squinado*.

vitellus (vī-tel'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *vitellus*, a yolk, a transferred use of *vitellus*, a little calf, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal*.] The yolk of an egg; in the broadest sense, the protoplasm of an ovum; the germinative or formative protoplasmic contents of an ovum-cell, which is transformed into the body of the embryo, plus that substance, if any, which nourishes the embryo during its germination and subsequent growth. Hence, in meroblastic ova, two kinds of vitellus are distinguished, the germ-yolk, or germinative vitellus proper, and the food-yolk, the former forming and the latter nourishing the embryo.—**Segmentation of the vitellus.** See *segmentation*.—**Vitellus formativus**, formative or true yolk. See *morpholecithus*.—**Vitellus nutritivus**, food-yolk. See *tropholecithus*.

Vitex (vī'teks), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *vitex*, agnus castus.] A genus of plants, of the family *Verbenaceæ*, type of the tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by medium-sized flowers, the corolla with a short tube and very oblique five-cleft or two-lipped limb (its forward lobe larger), by four usually exserted stamens, and by a drupaceous fruit with a single four-celled nutlet. There are about 100 species, widely dispersed throughout warm regions, a few extending into temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe. They are trees or shrubs bearing opposite leaves, which are commonly composed of three to seven digitate entire or toothed thin or coriaceous leaflets. The flowers are white, blue, violet, or yellowish, and form cymes which are loose and widely forking, or short, dense, and sometimes almost contracted into a head. The genus is somewhat aromatic; several species are tender shrubs cultivated under glass. *V. Agnus castus*, a deciduous shrub from Sicily and the Mediterranean, is cultivated in many forms, as with variegated leaves, etc., under the names *chaste-tree*, *Abraham's-balm*, *hemp-tree*, *monk's pepper-tree*, and especially *agnus castus* (which see, under *agnus*). *V. trifolia* is known in India as *wild pepper*. *V. pubescens* (*V. arborea*) of the East Indies is an evergreen reaching 50 feet in height, known as *tree-vitex*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *V. Lignum-vitæ*, the lignum-vitæ of Queensland, and *V. capitata*, the bois lézard of Trinidad, Guiana, and Brazil, or a durable building-timber, especially *V. littoralis*, the New Zealand teak or puriri, which is considered indestructible in water. The last is a large tree sometimes 5 feet in diameter, bearing spreading branches of dull-red hairy flowers an inch long. (See *puriri*, and *New Zealand teak* (under *teak*).) *V. umbrosa* of the West Indies is one of the trees known as *boxwood* or *fiddlewood*.


Flowering Plant of *Vitex Agnus-castus*.
a, a flower.

vitial† (vish'i-al), *a.* [< L. *vitium*, a fault, vice, + *-al*.] Faulty; corrupt; vicious.

There is nothing on it [the earth] that is of it which is not become more *vitial* than vital.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 337.

vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitiated*, ppr. *vitiating*. [Formerly also *viciate*; < L. *vitiatus*, pp. of *vitiare* (> It. *viziare* = Sp. Pg. *viciar* = F. *vicier*), make faulty, injure, spoil, corrupt, < *vitium*, a fault, imperfection: see *vice*1.] 1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; injure the quality or substance of; cause to be defective; impair; spoil; corrupt: as, a *vitiated* taste.

This beauteous Maid [Venice] hath been often attempted to be *viciated*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 30.

Wholesome meats to a *vitiated* stomack differ little or nothing from unwholesome. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. To cause to fail of effect, either in whole or in part; render invalid or of no effect; destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument or a transaction; divest of legal value or authority; invalidate: as, any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict; fraud *vitiates* a contract; a court is *vitiated* by the presence of unqualified persons sitting as members of it.

The least defect of self-possession *vitiates*, in my judgment, the entire relation [friendship].
Emerson, Friendship.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pollute*, *Corrupt*, etc. (see *taint*1), debase, deprave.

vitiation (vish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *vitiatio(n-)*, violation, corruption, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] The act of vitiating. Specifically—(*a*) Impairment; corruption: as, *vitiation* of the blood.

The strong *vitiation* of the German idiom with English words and expressions. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 315.

(*b*) A rendering invalid or illegal: as, the *vitiation* of a contract or a court.

vitiator (vish'i-ā-tor), *n.* [< L. *vitiator*, < *vitiare*, corrupt, vitiate: see *vitiate*.] One who or that which vitiates.

You cannot say in your profession Plus non vitiat; plus is the worst *vitiator* and violator of the Muses.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

Viticeæ (vī-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schauer, 1847), ‹ *Vitex* (*-ic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Verbenaceæ*. It is characterized by an ultimately centrifugal cymose inflorescence composed of opposite dichotomous cymes aggregated into a trichotomous, thyrsoid, pyramidal, or corymbose panicle, and by an ovary with the ovules laterally affixed, commonly at first imperfectly but soon perfectly four-celled, drupaceous, and entire or four-lobed in fruit, usually pulpy or fleshy, the endocarp of four nutlets, or forming a single four-celled nutlet. It includes 6 genera, of which *Vitex* (the type) and *Premna* are the chief. In the system of Bentham and Hooker it was made practically equivalent to the family *Viticoideæ* of Engler, and included 18 genera.

viticide (vit'i-sīd), *n.* [‹ L. *vitis*, vine, + *-cīda*, ‹ *cædere*, kill.] That which injures or destroys the grape or vine; a vine-pest, as the phylloxera.

viticolous (vī-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [‹ L. *vitis*, the vine, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, inhabiting or produced upon the vine, as very many parasitic and saprophytic fungi and various insects.

viticula (vī-tik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *viticulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *vitis*, vine: see *Vitis*.] In *bot.*, a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticulose (vī-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [‹ *viticula* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, producing long, trailing, vine-like twigs or stems; sarmentaceous.

viticultural (vit-i-kul'tūr-ạl), *a.* [‹ *viticulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to viticulture: as, *viticultural* implements or treatises.

Of the Austrian-Hungarian empire Hungary, from a *viticultural* point of view, forms by far the most important part. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

viticulturalist (vit-i-kul'tūr-ạl-ist), *n.* [‹ *viticultural* + *-ist*.] A viticulturist. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xviii. 4. [Rare.]

viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [‹ F. *viticulture*, ‹ L. *vitis*, vine, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

viticulturist (vit-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [‹ *viticulture* + *-ist*.] One whose business is viticulture; a grape-grower.

To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and *viticulturists*.
Nature, XLIII. 38.

Vitiflora (vit-i-flō'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), ‹ L. *vitis*, vine, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] A genus of chats: a strict synonym of *Saxicola*. Also called *Œnanthe*.

Vitiflorinæ (vit″i-flō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Vitiflora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds: synonymous with *Saxicolinæ*.

vitiligo (vit-i-lī'gō), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *vitiligo*, tetter.] A loss of pigment in one or more circumscribed parts of the skin, with increase of pigment in the skin immediately about such patches. Also called *acquired leucodermia* or *leucopathia*.

vitiligoidea (vit″i-li-goi'dē-ạ), *n.* [‹ L. *vitiligo*, tetter, + *-oidea*.] A skin-disease characterized by yellowish patches or tubercles, situated usually on the eyelids; xanthoma.

vitilitigate (vit-i-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *vitilitigated*, ppr. *vitilitigating*. [‹ L. *vitilitigatus*, pp. of *vitilitigare*, quarrel disgracefully, calumniate, ‹ *vitium*, a fault, vice (see *vice*[1]), + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate*.] To contend in law litigiously, captiously, or vexatiously. *Bailey*, 1731.

vitilitigation (vit-i-lit-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [‹ *vitilitigate* + *-ion*.] Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

It is a most toylsome taske to run the wild goose chase after a well-breath'd Opinionist; they delight in *vitilitigation*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

I'll force you by right ratiocination
To leave your *vitilitigation*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1262.

vitiosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vitiosities* (-tiz). [‹ L. *vitiosita(t-)s*, corruption, vice, ‹ *vitiosus*, corrupt, vicious: see *vicious*.] The state of being vicious or vitiated; a corrupted state; depravation; a vicious property.

My untamed affections and confirmed *vitiosity* makes me daily do worse. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Vitiosities whose newness and monstrosity of nature admits no name. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

vitioust, vitiouslyt, etc. Obsolete spellings of *vicious*, etc.

Vitis (vī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier by Brunfels, 1530), ‹ L. *vitis*, a vine, ‹ *viere* (√ *vi*), twist, wind: see *withe*, *withy*. Hence (‹ L. *vitis*) ult. E. *vise*[1].] A genus of plants, including the grape, type of the family *Vitaceæ*. It is characterized by polygamodiœcious flowers, each with a cap of 5 coherent caducous petals. From *Cissus*, its tropical representative, it is further distinguished by its conical or thickened (not subulate) style; and from the other genera, as *Parthenocissus*, the common Virginia creeper or American ivy, by its pyriform seeds. There are about 40 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly within temperate regions. They are shrubby climbers with simple or lobed leaves (rarely digitate, like *Parthenocissus*), and long branching tendrils produced opposite the leaves, and also from the flower-stalk. The inflorescence is a thyrsus of inconspicuous flowers, often very fragrant, usually greenish, and peculiar in the fall of the unopened petals without expansion. The fruit, a pulpy berry, is normally two-celled and with two to four seeds, to which the pulp adheres in the American, but does not in the one or two European species. By Planchon (1872) the genus is divided into two sections—*Euvitis*, with a peculiar thin brown fibrous bark which soon separates and hangs in shreddy plates; and *Muscadinia*, consisting of *V. rotundifolia*, the muscadine, and *V. Munsoniana*, the bird-grape of Georgia and Florida, peculiar in their closely adherent punctate bark, nearly elliptical seeds, somewhat cymose inflorescence, and unbranched tendrils. The most important species, *V. vinifera*, is the vine of southern and central Europe, known in America as the *European*, *hot-house*, or *California grape*, native in Turkey, Persia, and Tatary, probably also in Greece and in the Himalayas, and now cultivated in the Old World from nearly 55° north to about 40° south latitude, sometimes up to the altitude of 3,000 feet. In England its fruit ripens in the open air only in favorable seasons, although in the eleventh and twelfth centuries an inferior wine was there made from it. It grows in all soils, but best in those which are light and gravelly. Some individuals in warm climates have attained in centuries a trunk 3 feet in diameter. In the United States the climate is not favorable to it, except in California. It is the source of thousands of varieties, obtained by propagation from seed. To continue the original variety in cultivation, propagation by layers, cuttings, grafting, or inoculation is practised. (See *vine* and *grape*, also *wine*, *raisin*, and *currant*.) The species are most abundant in the United States, there estimated by Munson at 23; they are especially numerous in Texas, which has 14 species, or 8 as recognized by Coulter. The eastern United States is thought richer in useful species than any other part of the world, 4 of the 8 Atlantic species having given rise to valuable cultivated varieties. Of these *V. Labrusca*, the common wild grape of the New England coast, extends from Canada through the Atlantic States to Tennessee, and from Japan to the Himalayas; it is the source of the Concord, Isabella, Catawba, Iona, Diana, and other grapes, and some claim that an Asiatic hybrid between it and *V. vulpina* was the original of *V. vinifera*. *V. bicolor* (formerly included with *V. æstivalis*), the blue or winter grape, occurs from New York to Michigan and southward; and *V. æstivalis*, the summer grape, from New England to Louisiana. From these come the Delaware and the most promising native American red-wine grapes, as the Cynthiana and Norton's Virginia. *V. vulpina*, the river-grape, is widely distributed through all the Northern States and Canada to Colorado, and is the only Rocky Mountain species; in cultivation it is extensively used in France to supply phylloxera-proof stock for fine wine-producing varieties of *V. vinifera*. Many other valuable varieties have been formed from the American grapes by hybridizing with one another or with *V. vinifera;* these hybrids are in general proof against the phylloxera, and include by far the best American table-grapes. Another North Atlantic species, *V. cordifolia*, the frost-, chicken-, or possum-grape, ranges from New England to Nebraska and the Gulf of Mexico, and is the most common of the 3 species of Canada. It produces small blackish or amber-colored fruit, sometimes used, after it has been touched by frost, for preserves. Among these species, *V. vulpina* is readily distinguished by its leaves with the lobes and sinuses acute and its growing tips enveloped with young undeveloped leaves, and *V. cordifolia* by leaves with both sides smooth and shining. Some others have the upper surface dark-green and more or less rugose; the lower in *V. bicolor* bluish with a bloom, in *V. æstivalis* dusty-flocculent, with short broad stipules, and in *V. Labrusca* densely white or rusty with close tomentum, with long cordate stipules. Their berries are mostly small—in *V. bicolor* and *V. æstivalis* apt to be astringent and white-dotted; those of *V. Labrusca* and *V. rotundifolia*, the fox-grapes, have a musky or foxy taste or odor (see *fox-grape*). The latter, the muscadine or bullace grape, the source of the scuppernong (which see), is the largest-fruited American species, and extends from Maryland to Texas, and from Japan to the Himalayas. Many other American species are quite local; 3 are confined to Florida, 6 mainly to Texas, as *V. candicans*, the mustang or cutthroat grape, and *V. monticola*, the sweet mountain grape; several others are nearly restricted to the Mississippi valley, as *V. cinerea*, the sweet winter grape, and *V. palmata*, an ornamental species. *V. Arizonica*, the cañon-grape of Arizona, and *V. Girdiana*, of southern California, are small-fruited species; *V. Californica*, the vaumee of the Indians, bears large clusters of purple fruit of rather pleasant flavor. *V. Caribæa* is the Jamaica grape or water-withe of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. The only other American species not found in the United States is *V. Blancoii* of the Sierra Madre. A few species are peculiar to Asia, 5 to Japan, China, and India, *V. Amurensis* to Siberia. The numerous tropical and south temperate species formerly ascribed to *Vitis* are now referred to *Cissus*, including about 10 in Australia. Several in mountains of India and Java produce edible fruit; 3 extend within the southern United States, 1 in Texas, the ornamental vine known as *yerba del buey*, *Cissus incisa*, 2 in Florida, *Cissus sicyoides*, for which see *china-root* and *bastard bryony* (under *bryony*), and *C. acida*, the sorrel-vine.


Vitis Labrusca.
a, inflorescence; *b*, apex of branch with leaves and tendrils; *c*, leaf.

vitlert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victualer*.

vitoe, *n.* [Tupi.] A South American nocturnal monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*, as *N. felinus*, the eia. See *dourocouli*.

vitrea[1], *n.* Plural of *vitreum*.

vitrea[2] (vit'rē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous*.] A term used for antique glass vessels or fragments of the same. *H. S. Cuming*, J. A. A., X. 192.

vitrella (vī-trel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *vitrellæ* (-ē). [NL., ‹ *vitreum* + dim. *-ella*.] Same as *retinophora*.

Ommatidium consists of two corneagen cells, four *vitrellæ*, and seven retinular cells. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 356.

vitremitet, *n.* An unexplained word which occurs in the following lines:

She that helmed was in starke stoures,
And wan by force tounes stronge and toures,
Shal on hir heed now were a *vitremyte*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 382.

[The early editions read *autremite*, the Six Texts and Tyrwhitt read as here, and the Harleian MS. has *wyntermyte*. Skeat conjectures that it means a 'glass head-dress,' as contrasted with a helmet. Nothing as yet really satisfactory has been proposed.]

vitreodentinal (vit″rē-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [‹ *vitreodentine* + *-al*.] Of the character of vitreodentine; pertaining to vitreodentine.

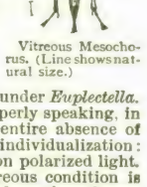
vitreodentine (vit″rē-ō-den'tin), *n.* [‹ L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *dentine*.] A variety of dentine of particularly hard texture, as distinguished from *osteodentine* and *vasodentine*.

vitreo-electric (vit″rē-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [‹ L. *vitreus*, of glass, + E. *electric*.] Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or electricity similar to that which is excited by rubbing glass.

vitreosity (vit-rē-os'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *vitreous* + *-ity*.] Vitreousness.

The pages bristle with "hard words," some of which are new to science. *Vitreosity* has an uncanny sound. *Nature*, XLI. 49.

vitreous (vit'rē-us), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *vitreux* and Sp. *vítreo* = Pg. It. *vitreo;* ‹ L. *vitreus*, of glass, ‹ *vitrum*, glass, orig. **vidtrum*, a transparent substance, ‹ *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *vitrine*, *verre*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from glass; resembling glass.—**2.** Consisting of glass: as, a *vitreous* substance.—**3.** Resembling glass in some respects; glassy: thus, an object may be *vitreous* in its hardness, in its gloss, in its structure, etc. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.* vitriform; glassy; like glass—(*a*) in transparency, as a clear jelly may resemble glass; hyaloid: as, the *vitreous* body or humor of the eye; (*b*) in translucency, thinness, or smoothness; hyaline: as, a *vitreous* shell; (*c*) in hardness and brittleness: as, the *vitreous* tablets of the skull; (*d*) in mode of cleavage; clean-cut: as, a *vitreous* fracture; (*e*) in chemical composition; silicious: as, a *vitreous* sponge.—**Vitreous body of the eye,** the pellucid gelatinous substance which fills about four fifths of the ball of the eye, behind the crystalline lens; the vitreous humor or lens. See cut under *eye*[1].—**Vitreous degeneration.** Same as *hyaline degeneration* (which see, under *hyaline*).—**Vitreous electricity,** electricity produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity*. See *electricity*.—**Vitreous humor of the ear,** the fluid filling the membranous labyrinth of the ear: same as *endolymph*.—**Vitreous humor of the eye,** the vitreum.—**Vitreous lens,** the vitreous body of the eye: correlated with *crystalline lens*.—**Vitreous mesochorus,** *Mesochorus vitreus*, a hymenopterous hyperparasite which was supposed to destroy the army-worm.—**Vitreous mosaic,** mosaic the tesseræ of which are of glass, especially in jewelry for personal adornment, where it differs from enamel-work in that the pieces of glass are cut out cold and inlaid like gems.—**Vitreous silver.** See *silver*.—**Vitreous sponge,** a silicious sponge; a glass-sponge: correlated with *gelatinous*, *fibrous*, and *calcareous sponge*. See cut under *Euplectella*.—**Vitreous structure,** in *lithol.* Properly speaking, in a perfectly vitreous rock there is an entire absence of structure, and of any appearance of individualization: such glassy material has no influence on polarized light. Inasmuch, however, as a perfectly vitreous condition is very rare, devitrification having almost always been begun at least, lithologists sometimes for convenience use the term *structure* in designating a rock as vitreous, or speak of a "vitreous structure."—**Vitreous table** (or **tablet**) **of the skull.** See *table*, *n.*, 1 (*c*).—**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane,** minute roundish transparent bodies frequently found near the border of Descemet's membrane, on the posterior surface of the cornea.


Vitreous Mesochorus. (Line shows natural size.)

II. *n.* The vitreous body of the eye.

vitreousness (vit'rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being vitreous; vitreosity.

vitrescence (vi-tres′ens), *n.* [< *vitrescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of becoming glassy, or of growing to resemble glass.

vitrescent (vi-tres′ent), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-escent.*] Turning into glass; tending to become glass.

vitrescible (vi-tres′i-bl), *a.* [= F. *vitrescible;* as *vitresc(ent)* + *-ible.*] Capable of becoming glassy, or of being turned into glass.

vitreum (vit′rē-um), *n.*; pl. *vitrea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *vitreus*, glassy: see *vitreous.*] The corpus vitreum, vitreous body, or vitreous humor of the eye. See cut under *eye*[1].

vitric (vit′rik), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, glass or any vitreous material.

vitrics (vit′riks), *n.* [Pl. of *vitric:* see *-ics.*] 1. Glass and glassy materials in general.—2. The study or history of glass and glass-manufacture. Compare *ceramics.*

vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *facere*, pp. *factus*, make, do: see *faction.*] 1. The art or operation of turning into glass.—2. The act or process of becoming glass.

vitrifacture (vit-ri-fak′tūr), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *factura*, a making: see *facture.*] The manufacture of glass.

vitrifiability (vit-ri-fī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vitrifiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being vitrifiable.

vitrifiable (vit′ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *vitrifiable;* as *vitrify* + *-able.*] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion: as, flint and alkalis are *vitrifiable.*—**Vitrifiable colors.** See *color.*

vitrificable (vit-rif′i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *vitrific(ate)* + *-able.*] Same as *vitrifiable.* [Rare.]

vitrificate (vit′ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitrificated*, ppr. *vitrificating.* [< NL. **vitrificatus*, pp. of **vitrificare*, vitrify: see *vitrify.*] To vitrify. [Rare.]

vitrification (vit″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vitrification* = Sp. *vitrificación* = Pg. *vitrificação* = It. *vitrificazione;* as *vitrificate* + *-ion.*] Conversion into glass, or in general into a material having a glassy or vitreous structure. Some minerals and most rocks, when fused, are converted into a more or less perfect glass, or become vitrified. This is the case when the melted material cools rapidly; but if cooled slowly more or less complete devitrification takes place, and a lithoid structure is the result. See *devitrification.*

vitrified (vit′ri-fīd), *p. a.* Converted into glass; hence, by extension, partially converted into glass, as having the exterior converted into a glaze, or having the substance hard and glassy from exposure to heat: as, *vitrified* tiles.—**Vitrified fort** or **wall**, one of a type of early native defensive structures found in Scotland, France, etc., in which heavy walls of silicious stone have been exposed to fire, with the result that they have become to some extent vitrified. There has been much discussion as to whether this is an accidental result of the burning of wooden superstructures or of later structures built against the walls, or whether it is an effect sought purposely by the builders with the view of making the walls more solid. See *vitrification.*

vitriform (vit′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; vitreous in appearance.

vitrify (vit′ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vitrified*, ppr. *vitrifying.* [< F. *vitrifier* = Sp. Pg. *vitrificar* = It. *vitrificare*, < NL. **vitrificare*, < L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To convert into glass by the action of heat. See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* To become glass; be converted into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcin'd, which will not *vitrify* in the fire.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, iv. § 1.

Vitrina (vi-trī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez, 1801), < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous.*] 1. The typical genus of *Vitrinidæ*, having a very thin, delicate, and transparent shell; glass-snails, as *V. pellucida*, *V. limpida*, etc.—2. [*l. c.*] A glass-snail of this genus.

vitrine (vit′rin), *n.* [< F. *vitrine*, < *vitre*, window-glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass.] A show-case; a case or inclosure of glass for the display of delicate articles, whether in a museum, a private house, or a shop.

Many caskets and vases are in upright *vitrines* standing on the floor, while numerous larger works are in wall cases.
Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 480.

Vitrinidæ (vī-trin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vitrina* + *-idæ.*] A family of monotrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Vitrina;* the glass-snails. They have the shell heliciform, very thin, too small to contain the animal, and of a few rapidly enlarging whorls; the jaw ribless and smooth or striate, the teeth differentiated into a median tricuspid one, lateral ones bicuspid or tricuspid, and marginal ones aculeate, unicuspid, or bicuspid. The species are numerous. Also *Vitrininæ*, as a subfamily of *Limacidæ* or of *Helicidæ.*

vitrinoid (vit′ri-noid), *a.* [< *Vitrina* + *-oid.*] Like a glass-snail; resembling the *Vitrinidæ*, or related to them.

Helicarion has a *vitrinoid* shell.
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

★**vitriol** (vit′ri-ol), *n.* [Formerly also *vitrioll;* < ME. *vitriol, vitriole*, < OF. (and F.) *vitriol* = Sp. Pg. It. *vitriolo* = D. *vitriool* = G. Sw. Dan. *vitriol*, < ML. *vitriolum*, vitriol, neut. of *vitriolus*, var. of LL. *vitreolus*, of glass, glass, dim. of L. *vitreus*, of glass: see *vitreous.*] Sulphuric acid, or one of many of its compounds, which in certain states have a glassy appearance.

Cered pokets, sal peter, *vitriole.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

Blue vitriol, copper vitriol, hydrous copper sulphate. When found in nature, it is called *chalcanthite* or *cyanosite.*—**Elixir of vitriol.** See *elixir.*—**Green vitriol.** Same as *copperas;* in *mineral.*, the species melanterite.—**Lead vitriol.** Same as *anglesite.*—**Nickel vitriol,** hydrated nickel sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species morenosite.—**Oil of vitriol,** concentrated sulphuric acid.—**Red iron vitriol,** in *mineral.*, same as *botryogen.*—**Red vitriol,** a sulphate of cobalt; in *mineral.*, the species bieberite. Also called *cobalt-vitriol.*—**Roman vitriol,** copper sulphate, or blue vitriol.—**Salt of vitriol,** zinc sulphate.—**Vitriol of Mars,** iron sulphate.—**White** or **zinc vitriol,** hydrated zinc sulphate; in *mineral.*, the species goslarite.

vitriolate (vit′ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolated*, ppr. *vitriolating.* [< *vitriol* + *-ate*[2].] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxid, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphid of iron when vitriolated becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. Also *vitriolize.*

vitriolate (vit′ri-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *vitriolate, v.*] Converted into a vitriol or a sulphate.

vitriolation (vit″ri-ō-lā′shon), *n.* [< *vitriolate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of converting into a vitriol or a sulphate. Also *vitriolization.*

vitriolic (vit-ri-ol′ik), *a.* [= F. *vitriolique* = Sp. *vitriólico* = Pg. It. *vitriolico;* as *vitriol* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to vitriol; having the properties of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

We were fain to have recourse to the rum, a horrid, *vitriolic* beverage, which burned our throats and stomachs like melted lead. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 166.

2. Biting; caustic; very severe or censorious.

Sensitive to his *vitriolic* criticism.
O. W. Holmes, Account of the Composition of "The Last [Leaf."

Vitriolic acid†, an obsolete name for oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid.—**Vitriolic ether,** sulphuric ether.

vitrioline (vit′ri-ō-lin), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

A spring of a *vitrioline* taste and odour.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 396.

The Air and Weather dissolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them carries away with it the *Vitrioline* Juice or Salt dissolved. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 198.

vitriolizable (vit′ri-ol-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *vitriolize* + *-able.*] Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

vitriolization (vit″ri-ol-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vitriolisation* = Sp. *vitriolización;* as *vitriolize* + *-ation.*] Same as *vitriolation.*

vitriolize (vit′ri-ol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitriolized*, ppr. *vitriolizing.* [= Sp. *vitriolizar;* as *vitriol* + *-ize.*] 1. Same as *vitriolate.*—2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive *vitriolized* himself.
Daily News (London), March 15, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vitriolous† (vit′ri-ol-us), *a.* [< *vitriol* + *-ous.*] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

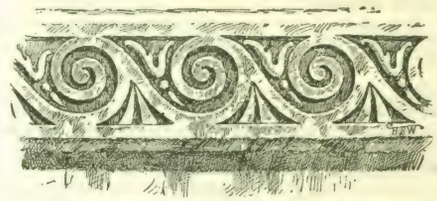
vitro-di-trina (vit′rō-di-trē′nä), *n.* [It.: *vitro*, glass; *di*, of; *trina*, lace, galloon.] Lacework glass, especially that in which the white threads are crossed at an angle forming lozenge-shaped compartments, every one of which, in some specimens, contains a small air-bubble. Compare *reticulated glass*, under *glass.*

vitrophyre (vit′rō-fīr), *n.* [< L. *vitrum*, glass, + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] The name given by Vogelsang to a subdivision of the porphyritic rocks in which the ground-mass consists essentially of a glassy matter. See *granophyre.*

vitrophyric (vit-rō-fir′ik), *a.* [< *vitrophyre* + *-ic.*] Consisting of, or having the characters of, vitrophyre.

Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-andesites, the pyroxene-andesites —of which both "trachytoid" and "*vitrophyric*" forms occur. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 288.

Vitruvian (vi-trō′vi-an), *a.* [< L. *Vitruvius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a Roman architect of the latter part of the first century B. C., the author of an important treatise on architecture, which, although its statements can be accepted only after careful criticism, preserves much that is valuable regarding Greek and Roman art.—**Vitruvian scroll,** an architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls, of

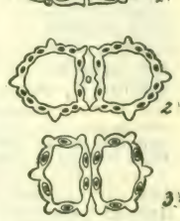


Vitruvian Scroll.—From Palazzo Pesaro, Venice.

fanciful and varied effect. It frequently occurs in friezes of the Composite order.

vitry (vit′ri), *n.* A fine kind of canvas, for making paulins and powder-cloths. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 361.

vitta (vit′ä), *n.*; pl. *vittæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *vitta*, a band, a fillet, < *viere*, bend or twist together, plait.] 1. A headband, fillet, or garland; specifically, among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a band or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, statues, and altars.—2. One of the infulæ or lappets of a miter.—3. In *bot.*, an oil-tube, or receptacle for oil, found in the fruits of most *Umbelliferæ.* They are longitudinal canals or tubes filled with an aromatic or peculiar secretion. Their usual position is in the intervals between the ridges of the fruit, where they occur singly or in groups. Their number, size, position, etc., are of great systematic value. See *oil-tube.*



Vittæ of the fruits of (1) spotted cowbane, (2) celery, and (3) parsley. The black spots indicate the vittæ in the transverse sections of these fruits.

4. In *zoöl.*, a band; a streak or stripe, as of color or texture; a fascia.

vittate (vit′āt), *a.* [< L. *vittatus*, bound with a fillet, < *vitta*, a fillet: see *vitta.*] Provided with or having a vitta or vittæ; in *bot.*, also, striped longitudinally.

vittlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *victual.*

vitular (vit′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] Of or pertaining to, or connected with, calves.—**Vitular** or **vitulary apoplexy,** apoplexy occurring in cows during parturition.—**Vitular** or **vitulary fever.** Same as *vitular apoplexy.*

vitulary (vit′ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *vitular.*

vituline (vit′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *vitulinus*, of or pertaining to a calf or veal, < *vitulus*, a calf: see *veal.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a calf or veal.

If a double allowance of *vituline* brains deserve such honor [to be exhibited as a wonder as a double-headed calf], there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 167.

2. Like a calf in some respect: as, the *vituline* seal, the common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina.*

vituperable (vī-tū′pe-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *vituperable*, < OF. *vituperable* = Sp. *vituperable* = Pg. *vituperavel* = It. *vituperabile*, < L. *vituperabilis*, blamable, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vituperate.*] Deserving of or liable to vituperation; censurable; blameworthy. *Caxton.*

vituperate (vī-tū′pe-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vituperated*, ppr. *vituperating.* [< L. *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare* (> It. *vituperare* = Pg. Sp. *vituperar* = F. *vitupérer*), blame, censure, < *vilium*, fault, defect, + *parare*, furnish, provide, contrive.] To address abusive language to; find fault with abusively; abuse verbally; rate; objurgate.

The incensed priests . . . continued to raise their voices, *vituperating* each other in bad Latin.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxiii.

The Earl [Leicester] hated Norris more bitterly than before, and was perpetually *vituperating* him.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 514.

=Syn. To revile, vilify, berate, upbraid, rail at. The person or creature *vituperated* is directly addressed.

vituperation (vī-tū-pe-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. F. *vituperation* = Sp. *vituperación* = Pg. *vituperação* = It. *vituperazione*, < L. *vituperatio(n-)*, blame, censure, < *vituperare*, blame: see *vitu-*

perate.] The act of vituperating; censure with abusive terms; abuse; railing.

When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honour follows him.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 155.

=Syn. Objurgation, scolding, reviling, upbraiding.

vituperative (vī-tū′pe-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *vituperativo;* as *vituperate* + *-ive.*] Serving to vituperate; containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.

As these Cleopatra barges floated along with their soft burden, torrents of *vituperative* epithet were poured upon them by the rough children of Neptune.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 3.

=Syn. Opprobrious, scurrilous.

vituperatively (vī-tū′pe-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a vituperative manner; with vituperation; abusively.

vituperator (vī-tū′pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *vituperador* = It. *vituperatore,* < L. *vituperator,* a blamer, a censurer, < *vituperare,* blame: see *vituperate.*] One who vituperates; one who censures abusively; a reprehender; a reviler.

The election of Luttrell, one of the fiercest *vituperators* of the City democrats. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

vituperious† (vī-tū-pē′ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *vituper(ate)* + *-i-ous.*] Constituting or conveying vituperation; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A *vituperious* and vile name.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6. (*Latham.*)

viure (vē′ūr), *n.* [OF. *viure.*] In *her.*, a very slender band or ribbon which may cross the field in any direction, and as to the width and character of which much liberty is allowed. Thus, a *viure nebuly in bend* may be a ribbon curved like the line nebuly, and having a general direction bendwise. Also *wiure* and *viurie.*

viuva (vyö′vä), *n.* [Pg., widow.] A fish, *Sebastodes ovalis,* one of the rockfishes of the coast of California, where it is found in deep water, and is not common. The body is deep, with almost oval profile; the color is olivaceous tinged with light red, especially on the under parts, and variously spotted with black both on the body and on the fins; the length attained is a foot or more.

viva (vē′vä), *interj.* [It. (= F. *vive*), (long) live, 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivere,* < L. *vivere,* live.] An Italian exclamation corresponding to the French *vive,* 'long live.' Often used substantively: as, the *vivas* of the crowd.

Whereat the popular exultation drunk
With indrawn *vivas* the whole sunny air,
While through the murmuring windows rose and sunk
A cloud of kerchiefed hands.
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

vivace (vē-vä′che), *a.* [It., = E. *vivacious.*] In *music,* lively: noting passages to be rendered with rapidity of pace and brilliancy of style. The term is used either absolutely or to qualify indications of pace, as *allegro vivace.*

vivacious (vī- or vi-vā′shus), *a.* [= F. *vivace* = Sp. Pg. *vivaz* = It. *vivace,* < L. *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, quick, eager, also tenacious of life, long-lived, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] 1. Having vigorous powers of life; long-lived; tenacious of life.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

'Tis in the Seventh Æneid — what, the Eighth?
Right — thanks, Abate — though the Christian 's dumb,
The Latinist 's *vivacious* in you yet!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 290.

2. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.

People of a more *vivacious* temper . . . [than] mere Hollanders. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Here, if the poet had not been *vivacious.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 43.

=Syn. 2. Animated, brisk, gay, merry, jocund, light-hearted, sportive, frolicsome. See *animation.*

vivaciously (vī- or vi-vā′shus-li), *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity, life, or spirit.

vivaciousness (vī- or vi-vā′shus-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being long-lived; longevity.

Such their . . . *vivaciousness* they outlive most men.
Fuller, Worthies, Devonshire, I. 399.

2. The state or character of being vivacious; vivacity; liveliness. *Bailey*, 1727.

vivacissimo (vē-vä-chis′i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *vivace:* see *vivace.*] In *music,* very lively: noting passages to be rendered with great rapidity and brilliancy.

vivacity (vī- or vi-vas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *vivacité* = Sp. *vivacidad* = Pg. *vivacidade* = It. *vivacità,* < L. *vivacita(t-)s,* vital force, tenacity or vigor of life, < *vivax* (*vivac-*), lively, tenacious of life: see *vivacious.*] 1†. Vital force; vigor.

Aire, . . . of all the Elements the most noble, and fullest of *vivacitie* and liuelyhood.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 156.

2†. Tenacity of life; hence, length of life; longevity.

James Sands of Horborn . . . in this county is most remarkable for his *vivacity;* for he lived . . . 140 years.
Fuller, Worthies, Staffordshire, III. 140.

3. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behavior; animation; life; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

Heat and *vivacity* in age is an excellent composition for business. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

It is remarkable that those who want any one sense possess the others with greater force and *vivacity.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

Memory even in early childhood never functions alone; . . . it is or appears to be essentially connected with the *vivacity* of the perceptions and the exactitude of the judgments. *B. Perez*, quoted in Mind, XII. 284.

4. That which is vivacious; a vivacious act or saying. [Rare.]

"Jacques Damour," . . . in spite of a few *vivacities* of speech, is a play with which the censure, to escape which is a principal object of the Théâtre Libre, would not dream of meddling. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 189.

=Syn. 3. *Life, Liveliness,* etc. See *animation.*

vivandière (vē-von-di-ãr′), *n.* [F., fem. of *vivandier* = Sp. *vivandero* = Pg. *vivandeiro,* < It. *vivandiere,* a sutler, < *vivanda,* food: see *viand.*] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Vivandières still exist in the French army, but the uniform, which was generally a modified form of that of the regiment, has been abandoned by order.

vivarium (vī-vā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivariums, vivaria* (-umz, -ä). [< L. *vivarium,* an inclosure in which game, fish, etc., are kept alive, < *vivus,* living, alive, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] A place where animals of any kind are kept alive in their natural state as far as possible; a vivary; a zoölogical park. A vivarium may be adapted to all kinds of animals; one for special purposes may be called by a particular name. A place for fish, etc., is an *aquarium* (of which the generic opposite is *terrarium*); for birds, an *aviary;* for frogs, a *ranarium;* for mollusks, a *snailery,* etc. A vivarium in popular language takes its name from the animals kept in it, as *piggery, hennery,* etc.

There is also adjoining to it a *vivarium* for estriges, peacocks, swanns, cranes, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

vivary (vī′va-ri), *n.*; pl. *vivaries* (-riz). [< L. *vivarium:* see *vivarium.*] A vivarium. [Rare.]

The garden has every variety, hills, dales, rocks, grooves, aviaries, *vivaries,* fountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, iii.

vivat (vī′vat), *n.* [= F. *vivat* (as L.), also *vive* = It. Sp. Pg. *viva;* < L. *vivat,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere,* live: see *vivid.* Cf. *viva, vive*[2].] An exclamation of applause or joy; a viva.

Twenty-seven millions travelling on such courses, with gold jingling in every pocket, with *vivats* heaven high, are incessantly advancing . . . to the firm land's end.
Carlyle.

viva voce (vī′vä vō′sē). [L., by or with the living voice: *vivā,* abl. sing. fem. of *vivus,* living; *voce,* abl. sing. of *vox,* voice: see *voice.*] By word of mouth; orally. It is sometimes used attributively: as, a *viva voce* vote.

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers witnesses; which the duke desired
To have brought *vivâ voce* to his face.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 18.

Nothing can equal a *viva-voce* examination for trying a candidate's knowledge in the contents of a long history or philosophical treatise. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 306.

vivda, *n.* See *vifda.*

vive[1] (vīv), *a.* [< F. *vif,* fem. *vive,* lively, quick, < L. *vivus,* alive, < *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] 1†. Lively; vivid; vivacious; forcible. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness.
Wilson's James I. (*Nares.*)

2. Bright; clear; distinct. [Scotch.]

vive[2] (vēv), *interj.* [F. (= It. *viva*), 3d pers. sing. impv. of *vivre,* live: see *viva, vivat.*] Long live: as, *vive le roi,* long live the king; *vive la bagatelle,* success to trifles or sport.

vively† (vīv′li), *adv.* [< *vive*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a vivid or lively manner.

Where statues and Joves acts were *vively* limn'd.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

A thing *vively* presented on the stage.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

vivency† (vī′ven-si), *n.* [< L. *viven(t-)s,* ppr. of *vivere,* live, + *-cy.*] Manner of living.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

viveret†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *vivier,* < L. *vivarium,* a vivarium: see *vivarium.*] A vivarium.

And before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a *Vyvere,* in maner of a gret Lake fulle of Watre: and there in Pilgrymes casten Gold and Sylver, Perles and precyous Stones, with outen nombre, in stede of Offrynges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

Viverra (vī-ver′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *viverra,* a ferret.] A Linnean genus of carnivorous quadrupeds which contained 6 species (now placed in different modern families), and which has by successive restrictions been confined to the true civets as the type of the family *Viverridæ.* See cuts under *civet-cat* and *tangalung.*

Viverridæ (vī-ver′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-idæ.*] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the æluroid or feline series of the fissiped *Feræ,* typified by the genus *Viverra.* The family has been made to cover a miscellaneous assortment of animals, such as the coatis and bassarids of the New World, some of the *Mustelidæ,* the kinkajou (*Cercoleptes*), the *Cryptoproctidæ,* etc. Excluding all these, the *Viverridæ* constitute a natural and very extensive and diversified family of small cat-like or weasel-like carnivorous quadrupeds, digitigrade, or almost plantigrade, generally with long, low body, short legs, long and sometimes prehensile or curly tail, and long, sharp snout, and for the most part provided with peculiar anal glands secreting the substance called *civet* or a similar product. All the *Viverridæ* belong to the Old World, in the warmer parts of which their genera, species, and individuals abound. Their nearest relatives are the hyenas. In the æluroid series (see *Æluroidea*) the *Viverridæ* are distinguished by the number of their teeth, which are thirty-four to forty, there being on each side of the upper jaw two molars (exceptionally one), four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; and on each side of the under jaw two molars, four premolars (exceptionally three), one canine, and three incisors; the upper molars and the back lower molar are tuberculate. The *Viverridæ* fall naturally into two main divisions, based primarily upon certain cranial characters, and distinguished outwardly by the arched toes and sharp retractile claws of the one section, as contrasted with the straight toes and blunt claws of the other: these are respectively styled *æluropod* or cat-footed, and *cynopod* or dog-footed. The former is the viverrine section in strictness, the latter the herpestine section; each has several subfamilies. (*a*) To the viverrine section belong the typical civets and genets, forming the subfamily *Viverrinæ;* the prionodons, *Prionodontinæ;* the galidians, *Galidiinæ;* the palm-cats or paradoxures, with curly tails, *Paradoxurinæ;* the binturongs, *Arctictidinæ;* the hemigales, *Hemigalinæ;* and the cynogales, *Cynogalinæ.* (See cuts under *civet-cat, Cynogale, Galidictis, genet, musang, nandine,* and *tangalung.*) (*b*) To the herpestine section belong the numerous ichneumons, mongooses, etc., forming the restricted *Herpestinæ,* of which upward of 12 genera and many species are known; the cynictis, *Cynictidinæ;* the *Rhinogalinæ;* and the suricates, *Crossarchinæ.* (See cuts under *Cynictis, ichneumon,* and *Suricata.*) In all, there are some 30 genera of *Viverridæ,* of 11 subfamilies of 2 sections. Besides furnishing the civet of commerce, the *Viverridæ* take the place of ordinary cats and weasels in destroying smaller vermin, and some of them are of the greatest service, owing to their destruction of venomous reptiles, crocodiles' eggs, etc.

viverriform (vī-ver′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *viverra,* ferret, + *forma,* form.] Viverrine in form and structure: noting the large series of Old World quadrupeds of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ.*

Viverrinæ (viv-e-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Viverra* + *-inæ.*] A division of *Viverridæ.* (*a*) Broadly, one of two subfamilies of *Viverridæ,* the other being *Herpestinæ,* distinguishing the civets, genets, etc., from the ichneumons, etc.; the cat-footed *Viverridæ,* as distinguished from the dog-footed series of the same. (*b*) Narrowly, one of 11 subfamilies of *Viverridæ,* including only the civets and genets proper, of the genera *Viverra, Viverricula, Genetta,* having the body comparatively robust and cat-like, and the molars 2 above and 1 below on each side. See also cuts under *civet-cat, genet,* and *tangalung.*



Rasse (*Viverricula malaccensis*).

viverrine (vī-ver′in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *viverrinus,* < L. *viverra,* a ferret: see *viverra.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ;* viverriform in a proper sense; more particularly, belonging to the *Viverrinæ;* not herpestine.—**Viverrine cat,** the wagati, *Felis viverrina* of India, a true cat.—**Viverrine dasyure,** a variety of *Dasyurus maugei* of South Australia and Tasmania.

II. *n.* A member of the *Viverridæ,* and especially of the *Viverrinæ.*

Also *viverrin.*

vivers (vē′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< F. *vivres*, provisions, < *vivre*, live, < L. *vivere*, live. Cf. *viand.*] Food; eatables; victuals. [Scotch.]

I could never away with raw oatmeal, slockened with water, in all my life. Call it drammock or crowdie, or just what ye list, my *vivers* must thole fire and water.
Scott, Pirate, v.

vives (vīvz), *n. pl.* [Also corruptly *fives;* shortened from *avives*, < OF. *avives*, also *vives*, a disease of horses, < Sp. *avivas, adivas* = Pg. *adibe* (cf. It. *vivole*, ML. *vivolæ*), a disease of animals, < Ar. *addhība*, < *al*, the, + *dhība*, she-wolf.] A disease of animals, particularly of horses, and more especially of young horses at grass, located in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration.

Vives, "Certaine kirnels growing under the horsses eare." *Topsell*, 1607, p. 360. (*Halliwell.*)

Viviani's problem. See *problem.*

vivianite (viv′i-an-īt), *n.* [Named after J. H. *Vivian*, an English metallurgist.] In *mineral.*, a hydrous phosphate of iron protoxid, occurring crystallized, also cleavable, massive, fibrous, and earthy, nearly colorless when altered, but on exposure becoming blue or green. The earthy variety, called *blue iron earth* or *native Prussian blue*, is sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid (viv′id), *a.* [< L. *vividus*, animated, spirited, < *vivere*, live, akin to *vita*, life, Gr. *βίος*, life, Skt. √ *jīv*, live: see *vital* and *quick.*] **1.** Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated; bright; clear; lively; fresh; strong; intense: as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

The fullest and most *vivid* colours.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 10.

Vivid was the light
Which flashed at this from out the other's eye.
Wordsworth.

All yielding is attended with a less *vivid* consciousness than resistance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

A good style is the *vivid* expression of clear thinking.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 461.

2. Producing a distinct and strong impression on the mind; presented to the mind with exceptional clearness and force; of a mental faculty, having a clear and vigorous action.

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may be too much neglected and lose its improvement. *Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

Pope, whose *vivid* genius almost persuaded wit to renounce its proper nature and become poetic.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 159.

Somewhere in the list of our imaginations of absent feelings there must be found the *vividest* of all. These optical reproductions of real form are the *vividest* of all.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 260.

=**Syn. 1.** Lucid, striking, lustrous, luminous, vigorous.

vividity (vi-vid′i-ti), *n.* [< *vivid* + *-ity.*] **1.** The character or state of being vivid; vividness. [Rare.]

Strength of attention, clearness of discernment, amplitude of comprehension, *vividity* and rapidity of imagination. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 12.

2†. Vitality.

The withdrawing of competent meat and drink from the body . . . makes way for dryness, whence the kindly heat (which, like other fire, might be a good servant, must needs be an ill master), getting more than due and wonted strength, . . . turns on that substantial *vividity*, exsiccating and consuming it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 430.

vividly (viv′id-li), *adv.* In a vivid manner; so as to be vivid, in any sense.

vividness (viv′id-nes), *n.* The property of being vivid, in any sense; vividity.

All great steps in science require a peculiar distinctness and *vividness* of thought in the discoverer. *Whewell.*

vivific (vī-vif′ik), *a.* [= F. *vivifique* = Sp. *vivifico* = Pg. It. *vivifico*, < LL. *vivificus*, making alive, quickening: see *vivify.*] Giving life; reviving; enlivening; vivifying. [Rare.]

Without whose [the sun's] salutary and *vivific* beams all motion . . . would speedily cease, and nothing be left here below but darkness and death.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

vivifical (vī-vif′i-kal), *a.* [< *vivific* + *-al.*] Same as *vivific.*

vivificant (vī-vif′i-kant), *a.* [= OF. *vivifiant* = Sp. Pg. *vivificante*, < LL. *vivifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] Vivific; vivifying. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685.

vivificate (vī-vif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vivificated*, ppr. *vivificating.* [< LL. *vivificatus*, pp. of *vivificare*, make alive: see *vivify.*] **1.** To give life to; animate; vivify. [Rare.]

With his understanding free to think of other things, even as God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world, being yet wholly free to contemplate himself.
Dr. H. More, Philosophic Cabbala, i.

2. In *old chem.*, to restore or reduce to the natural state or to the metallic state, as a substance from a solution or a metal from an oxid; revive.

vivification (viv″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vivification* = Sp. *vivificación* = Pg. *vivificação* = It. *vivificazione*, < LL. *vivificatio(n-)*, a making alive, a quickening, < *vivificare*, pp. *vivificatus*, make alive: see *vivify.*] **1.** The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified; the act of giving life; revival. [Rare.]

The nature of *vivification* is best inquired in creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 695.

Sub. And when comes *vivification?*
Face. After mortification.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

It [the heart] is the member that hath first life in man, and it is the last that dies in man, and to all the other members gives *vivification.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, the transformation of proteid matter into living tissue, occurring as the final stage of assimilation.

vivificative (viv′i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *vivificate* + *-ive.*] Capable of vivifying. [Rare.]

That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow . . . strong, and did . . . vigorously, and with . . . exultant sympathy and joy, actuate his vehicle.
Dr. H. More, Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

vivifier (viv′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who vivifies; a quickener.

He [man] has need of a *Vivifier*, because he is dead.
St. Augustine, On Nature and Grace (trans.), xxv.

vivify (viv′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vivified*, ppr. *vivifying.* [< F. *vivifier* = Sp. Pg. *vivificar* = It. *vivificare*, < LL. *vivificare*, make alive, restore to life, quicken (cf. *vivificus*, making alive), < *vivus*, alive, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* To make to be living; endue with life; animate; enliven; inspire as if with life. *Harvey.*

Winds of hostility . . . rather irritated and *vivified* the sense of security. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

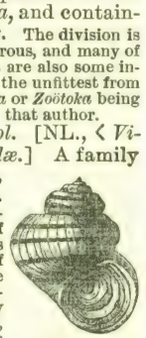
Her childish features were *vivified* and enlightened by an expression of innocent intelligence charming to behold. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 213.

II. *intrans.* To impart life or animation.

The second Adam, sleeping in a *vivifying* death, onely for the saluation of Mankinde, should sanctifie his Spouse the Church by those Sacraments which were deriued out of his side. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 374.

Viviparæ† (vī-vip′a-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *viviparus*, viviparous: see *viviparous.*] Those vertebrates which are viviparous: an old division, contrasted with *Ovipara*, and containing the mammals. *De Blainville.* The division is worthless, as some mammals are oviparous, and many of the lower vertebrates are viviparous, as are also some invertebrates. The name is a survival of the unfittest from the time of Aristotle, the later *Vivipara* or *Zoötoka* being the *ζωοτοκοῦντα ἐν αὐτοῖς* (mammals) of that author.

Viviparidæ (vīv-i-par′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vivipara* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Vivipara.* They have a flat foot, moderate rostrum, elongate tentacles, with one of which the male organ is adnate, eyes on prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles, radular teeth 3, 1, 3, the median broad, the lateral obliquely oblong, and the marginal with narrow bases or unguiform; the shell spiral, with a continuous peritreme, and a more or less concentric operculum. It is a cosmopolitan group of fresh-water shells. Representatives of four genera occur in the United States, but of one only in Europe. They have often been called *Paludinidæ.*


Vivipara contecta, one of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparity (vīv-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *vivipar(ous)* + *-ity.*] The state, character, or condition of being viviparous; the act, process, or result of bringing forth alive.

viviparoid (vī-vip′a-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Viviparidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparous (vī-vip′a-rus), *a.* [= F. *vivipare* = Sp. *vivíparo* = Pg. It. *viviparo*, < LL. *viviparus*, that brings forth young alive, < L. *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] **1.** Bringing forth alive; having young which maintain vascular vital connection with the body of the parent until they are born in a comparatively advanced stage of development; reproducing by birth, not by hatching from an egg which is laid and afterward incubated: correlated with *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous.* See these words, and *egg*[1]. In strictness, all metazoic animals and some protozoans are oviparous, since they produce ova; but the distinction subsists in the duration of the period in which the product of conception remains in the body of the parent. If the egg is quickly extruded, the animal is *oviparous;* if it is separated from the mother, but hatches inside the body, *ovoviviparous;* if it comes to term in a womb, *viviparous.* Among vertebrates, all mammals excepting monotremes, no birds, many reptiles, and some fishes are viviparous. Invertebrates are mostly oviparous, in some cases ovoviviparous, in a few viviparous.

2. In *bot.*, germinating or sprouting from a seed or bud which is still on the parent plant. The term is also sometimes equivalent to *proliferous* as applied to grasses, rushes, sedges, etc. See *prolification*, 2.

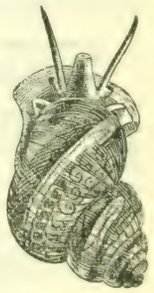
From an examination of the structure of *viviparous* grasses. *Masters*, Teratol., p. 169.

Viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus* (formerly *Blennius viviparus*), a fish of the family *Zoarcidæ.* See *Zoarces.* — **Viviparous fish,** a fish which brings forth alive, especially a viviparous perch. Numerous other fishes, belonging to different families, are of this character, as nearly if not all of the *Zoarcidæ*, including the so-called viviparous blenny, certain scorpænoids, cyprinodonts, blind-fishes, and most sharks and rays. — **Viviparous knotweed,** the serpent-grass, *Polygonum viviparum.* — **Viviparous lizard,** the British *Zoötoca vivipara.* See *Zoötoca.* — **Viviparous perch.** See *perch*[1], *surf-fish*, and *Embiotocidæ.* — **Viviparous shell,** any member of the *Viviparidæ.*

viviparously (vī-vip′a-rus-li), *adv.* In a viviparous manner; by viviparity.

viviparousness (vī-vip′a-rus-nes), *n.* Same as *viviparity.*

Viviparus (vī-vip′a-rus), *n.* [NL.: properly *Vivipara* (Lamarck, 1809), < LL. *viviparus:* see *viviparous.*] The typical genus of *Viviparidæ*, to which different limits have been ascribed, but always including such species as *V. vulgaris* and *V. contecta* of Europe. Several species inhabit the United States, as *V. georgiana* and *V. contectoides.*


Vivipara vulgaris: the branchiæ and embryos seen through the shell.

viviperception (viv″i-per-sep′shon), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *perceptio(n-)*, perception.] The observation of physiological functions or vital processes in their natural action without dissection of the living body: distinguished from observation by means of vivisection. *J. J. G. Wilkinson.* [Rare.]

vivisect (viv-i-sekt′), *v.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] **I.** *trans.* To dissect the living body of; practise vivisection upon; anatomize, as a living animal. *Athenæum*, No. 3200, p. 252. [Recent.]

II. *intrans.* To practise vivisection; dissect a living animal. [Recent.]

vivisection (viv-i-sek′shon), *n.* [< F. *vivisection* = Sp. *vivisección*, < L. *vivus*, living, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section.*] Dissection of a living body; the practice of anatomizing alive, or of experimenting upon living animals, for the purpose of investigating some physiological function or pathological process which cannot well be otherwise determined. Vivisection strictly includes only cutting operations; but the term is extended to any physiological experimentation upon living animals, as compression of parts by ligatures, subjection of the creature to special conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and food, exhibition of poisons or other drugs, inoculation of disease, etc. Vivisection in competent and humane hands, under proper and reasonable restrictions, is fruitful of good results to the sciences of physiology and pathology.

The *Vivisection* Act of 1876 . . . is intended for the protection of vertebrate animals liable to be employed alive in physiological experiments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 799.

Painless vivisection, callisection.

vivisectional (viv-i-sek′shon-al), *a.* [< *vivisection* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to vivisection.

The best way to enter the subject will be to take a lower creature, like a frog, and study by the *vivisectional* method the functions of his different nerve-centres.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 111.

vivisectionist (viv-i-sek′shon-ist), *n.* [< *vivisection* + *-ist.*] A vivisector; also, one who favors or defends the practice of vivisection.

Physiology, it is said, can scarcely be called a science as yet, and the contributions of *vivisectionists* to the understanding and amelioration of human suffering have been almost nothing. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisector (viv-i-sek′tor), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] One who practises vivisection.

A judge or jury might have opinions as to the comparative value of the results obtained which would differ widely from those of the *vivisector* himself.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VII. 682.

vivisectorium (viv″i-sek-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *vivisectoria* (-ä). [NL.: see *vivisect.*] A place where vivisections are made.

Students have turned away sickened not only from the *vivisectorium* but from the study of medicine.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 20.

vivisepulture (viv-i-sep′ul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *vivus*, living, + *sepultura*, burial: see *sepulture.*] The burial of a person alive. [Rare.]

Pliny . . . speaks of the practice of *vivisepulture* as continued to his own time.
Dean Liddell, Archæologia, XL. 243. (*Davies.*)

vivo (vē′vō), *a.* [It., < L. *vivus*, living: see *vive.*] Same as *vivace.*

vivré (vē-vrā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *vivre*, F. *givre*, a serpent: see *viper.*] In *her.*, gliding: applied to a serpent used as a bearing.

vixen (vik′sn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vixon;* var. of *fixen*, < ME. *fixen*, < AS. **fyxen*, *fixen*, a she-fox: see *fixen.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A she-fox.

Fixen. This is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently foxin. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the shee-fox.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 334.

They is Plumstead foxes, too; and a *vixen* was trapped just across the field yonder . . . no later than yesterday morning. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxiii.

The destruction of a *vixen* in April is a distinct blow to sport in the following season.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 412.

Hence—2. A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant: formerly used occasionally of a man.

I think this be the curstest quean in the world; you see what she is, a little fair, but as proud as the devil, and the veriest *vixen* that lives upon God's earth.
Peele, Old Wives Tale.

O, when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd!
She was a *vixen* when she went to school;
And, though she be but little, she is fierce.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 324.

Those fiery *vixons*, who (in pursuance of their base designs, or gratification of their wild passions) really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

I hate a *Vixon*, that her Maid assails,
And scratches with her Bodkin, or her Nails.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *a.* Vixenish.

Better [health] than he deserves, for disturbing us with his *vixen* brawls, and breaking God's peace and the King's.
Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

vixenish (vik′sn-ish), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; cross; ill-tempered; snarling.

The shrill biting talk of a *vixenish* wife.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

vixenly (vik′sn-li), *a.* [< *vixen* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered.

A *vixenly* pope. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

Nevertheless, *vixenly* as she looks, many people are seeking, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 4.

viz. An abbreviation of *videlicet*, usually read 'namely.' The *z* here, as in *oz.*, represents a medieval symbol of contraction (a symbol also represented by a semicolon), originally a ligature for the Latin *et*, and (and so equivalent to the symbol &), extended to represent the termination *-et* and the enclitic conjunction *-que*, and finally used as a mere mark of abbreviation, equivalent in use to the period as now so used, *viz* being equivalent to *vi.*, and not originally requiring the period after it.

Vizagapatam work. See *work.*

vizament† (vī′za-ment), *n.* [A varied form of **visement*, for *avisement*, *advisement.*] Advisement. [An intentionally erroneous form.]

The council, look you, shall desire to hear the fear of Got, and not to hear a riot; take your *vizaments* in that.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 39.

vizard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *visor.*

vizard-mask†, *n.* 1. A vizor; a mask.

That no Woman be Allow'd or presume to wear a *Vizard Mask* in either of the Theatres.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 11.

2. One who wears a mask or vizor.

There is Sir Charles Sedley looking on, smiling with or at the actors of these scenes, among the audience, . . . or flirting with *vizard-masks* in the pit.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, I. 172.

vizcacha, *n.* See *viscacha.*

vizie, *n.* See *visie.*

vizir, vizier (vi-zēr′, often erroneously viz′iėr), *n.* [Also *visier*, *vezir*, *wizier;* = F. *visir*, *vizir* = Sp. *visir* = Pg. *vizir* = It. *visire* = G. *vezir* = D. *vizier* = Sw. Dan. *visir*, < Turk. *vezīr*, < Ar. *wazīr*, a counselor, orig. a porter, bearer of the burdens of state, < *wazara*, bear a burden, sustain. Cf. *alguazil*, ult. the same word with the Ar. article.] The title of various high officials in Mohammedan countries, especially of the chief ministers of state.

Thus utter'd Coumourgi, the dauntless *vizier;*
The reply was the brandish of sabre and spear.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

His subjects, headed by a set of hereditary ministers called *viziers*, have risen to oppose certain reforms proposed by Purrus Ram.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 165.

Grand vizir, the highest officer of state in certain Mohammedan countries; in the Turkish empire, the prime minister and formerly also commander of the army.

vizirate, vizierate (vi-zēr′āt), *n.* [< *vizir, vizier*, + *-ate*[3].] The office, state, or authority of a vizir.

vizirial, vizierial (vi-zē′ri-al), *a.* [< *vizir, vizier*, + *-ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizir.

I appealed . . . to firmans and *vizirial* letters, in which force, as a means of proselytism, was strictly forbidden.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 181.

vizirship, viziership (vi-zēr′ship), *n.* [< *vizir, vizier*, + *-ship.*] The office or authority of a vizir.

Over the whole realm of song arose the Oriental dynasty under the prime *viziership* of Byron.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 105.

vizor, visor (viz′ọr), *n.* [Formerly also *visour*, and more correctly *viser*, also *visar*, and, with excrescent *-d*, *visard*, *vizard;* < ME. *viser*, *visere*, *vysere*, < OF. *visiere*, F. *visière*, a vizor, < *vis*, face, countenance: see *vis*[1], *visage.*] 1. Formerly, a mask concealing the face; hence, in general, any disguise or means of concealment.

Under the *viser* of envie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Lately within this realm divers persons have disguised and apparelled them, and covered their faces with *visours* and other things in such manner that they should not be known. *Laws of Henry VIII.* (1511), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 70.

This lewd woman,
That wants no artificial looks or tears
To help the *vizor* she has now put on.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. In more modern usage, the movable front of the helmet in general; more accurately, the upper movable part. Where there are two it is also called *nasal.* See cuts under *armet* and *helmet.*

Yet did a splinter of his lance
Through Alexander's *visor* glance.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 24.

And the knight
Had *visor* up, and show'd a youthful face.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3†. The countenance; visage.

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *vizar.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. The fore piece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

vizor, visor (viz′ọr), *v. t.* [< *vizor, n.*] To cover with a vizor, in any sense.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 698.

vizorless, visorless (viz′ọr-les), *a.* [< *vizor, visor*, + *-less.*] Having no vizor.

Vlach (vlak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Wallachian.*

vlack-vark (vlak′värk), *n.* [< D. *vlek*, formerly also *vlak*, *vlack*, spot (= E. *fleck*), + *vark*, < *varken*, hog, pig: see *farrow*[1] and *pork*, and cf. *aardvark.*] The wart-hog of South Africa, *Phacochœrus æthiopicus*, very similar to the species figured under *Phacochœrus* (which see).

vlaie, *n.* Same as *vly.*

Vlemingkx's solution. See *solution.*

vly (vlī or flī), *n.* [Also *vley*, *vlei*, rarely *vlaie*, erroneously *fly;* in local use in New York and New Jersey and in South Africa, in regions first settled by the Dutch. No D. form *vley* appears in the D. dictionaries; it is prob. a local contraction, in a slightly deflected use, of D. *valey* (Sewel, 1766), now *vallei*, orig. *valleye* (Kilian, 1598), a valley, vale, dale: see *valley.*] A swamp or morass; a shallow pond; a depression with water in it in the rainy season, but dry at other times.

Up over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the *vly*, and down the slope which led to the gate, the children came bounding pell-mell. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 581.

I have seen numbers of these tall nests in the shallow pans of water—or *vleys*, as they are locally called—in Bushmanland. *Nature*, XXXVII. 465.

To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of kill for stream, clove for gorge, and *vly* or *vlaie* for swamp, so frequently met with in the Catskills.
A. Guyot, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XIX. 432.

The large *vlei*, that was dry when he had previously crossed it, but was now gemmed by little rain-pools, affording baths for little groups of ducks, amid the green herbage of its bed. *Baines*, Ex. in S. W. Africa, p. 293.

V-moth (vē′môth), *n.* A European geometrid moth, *Halia vauaria:* so called from a dark-brown V-shaped mark on the fore wing: a British collectors' name.

vo (vō), *n.* [Suggested by *volt*[2]: see *voltaic.*] In *elect.*, a name proposed for the unit of self-induction, equal to the thousandth of a secohm. See *secohm.*

Voandzeia (vō-and-zē′iạ), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), from the name in Madagascar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ.* It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Vigna* by a one-seeded roundish legume, which ripens beneath the ground. The only species, *V. subterranea*, is a native of tropical Africa. It is a creeping herb with long-stalked leaves of three pinnate leaflets, and short axillary few-flowered peduncles recurved after flowering. The flowers are of two kinds—one bisexual, small, and pale; the other fertile and apetalous, lengthening, and pushing the young pod into the earth, in which it ripens like a peanut. It is cultivated from Bambarra and Guinea to Natal in Africa, and is now naturalized in Brazil and Surinam. Both pods and seeds are edible; they are known as the *Bambarra ground-nut, earth-pea, underground bean*, or *Madagascar peanut*, and are exported into India under the name of *Mozambique grain.* See *gobbe*, the name in Surinam, and compare *goober.*

voc. An abbreviation of *vocative.*

vocable (vō′kạ-bl), *n.* [< F. *vocable* = Sp. *vocablo* = Pg. *vocabulo* = It. *vocabolo* = G. *vocabel*, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, a designation, name, ML. a word, < *vocare*, call: see *vocation.*] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered without regard to meaning, but merely as composed of certain sounds or letters.

We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable* or term tyrannus (that is, a tyrant or an evil king) cast upon Richard. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., v. 569.

A word or two may be spared to the formidable-looking *vocable* Conciossiacosachè, which so excited Alfieri's bile.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 68, note.

vocabulary (vō-kab′ū-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *vocabularies* (-riz). [= F. *vocabulaire* = Sp. Pg. *vocabulario* = It. *vocabolario* = G. *vocabularium*, < NL. *vocabularium*, neut., ML. NL. *vocabularius* (sc. *liber*), a list of words, a vocabulary, < L. *vocabulum*, an appellation, name, ML. word: see *vocable.*] 1. A list or collection of the words of a language, a dialect, a single work or author, a nomenclature, or the like, arranged usually in alphabetical order and briefly defined and explained; a glossary; a word-book; a dictionary or lexicon: as, a *vocabulary* of Anglo-Indian words; a *vocabulary* of technical terms; a *vocabulary* of Virgil.

I should long ere this have sent you a Transcript of the Saxon *Vocabularie* you had once of mee.
W. Boswell (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 152).

A concise *Vocabulary* of the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 263.

2. The words of a language; the sum or stock of words employed in a language, or by a particular person; range of language.

His *vocabulary* seems to have been no larger than was necessary for the transaction of business.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

P. From whence are those casual winds called flaws?
T. In the Cornish *vocabulary* that term signifies to cut.
Theoph. Botanista, On Cornwall, p. 5. (*Nares*, I. 313).

Ingenious men have tried to show that in the present English *vocabulary* there are more Romance words than Teutonic. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

The orator treads in a beaten round; . . . language is ready-shaped to his purpose; he speaks out of a cut and dry *vocabulary.* *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

=**Syn.** 1. *Vocabulary, Dictionary, Glossary, Lexicon, Nomenclature.* A *vocabulary*, in the present use, is a list of words occurring in a specific work or author, generally arranged alphabetically, concisely defined, and appended to the text; whereas we generally apply the term *dictionary* to a word-book of all the words in a language or in any department of art or science, without reference to any particular work: thus, we speak of a *vocabulary* to Cæsar, but of a *dictionary* of the Latin language, or of architecture, chemistry, etc. An exception to this may be where the words of an author are so fully treated, by derivation, illustration, etc., as to seem to amount to more than a *vocabulary:* as, a Homeric *dictionary.* A *glossary* is yet more restricted than a *vocabulary*, being a list and explanation of such terms in a work or author as are peculiar, as by being technical, dialectal, or antiquated: as, a *glossary* to Chaucer, Burns, etc.; a *glossary* of terms of art, philosophy, etc. *Lexicon* was originally and is often still confined to *dictionaries* of the Greek or Hebrew tongues, but it is also freely applied to a *dictionary* of any dead or merely foreign language: as, a German-English *lexicon.* A *nomenclature* is a complete list of the names or technical terms belonging to any one division or subdivision of science.—2. *Idiom, Diction*, etc. See *language.*

vocabulist (vō-kab′ū-list), *n.* [< F. *vocabuliste;* as L. *vocabulum*, a word, + *-ist.*] 1. The writer or compiler of a vocabulary; a lexicographer.—2†. A vocabulary; a lexicon.

The lernar can, . . . with the frenche *vocabulyst*, . . . understande any authour that writeth in the sayd tong, by his owne study. *Palsgrave*, p. 151.

vocal (vō′kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocal* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, < L. *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, as a noun, *vocalis*, a vowel, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.* Cf. *vowel*, a doublet of *vocal.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the voice, to speech, or to song; uttered or modulated by the voice; oral.

Forth came the human pair,
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the quire.
Milton, P. L., ix. 198.

Some years hence, for all we know, we may be able to transmit the *vocal* message itself, with the very inflection, tone, and accent of the speaker.
J. Baille (1871), quoted in Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 47.

A tin pipe ascends through the ceiling, and forms a medium of *vocal* communication with other parts of the edifice. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Having a voice; endowed, or as if endowed, with a voice; possessed of utterance or audible expression.

The stream, the wood, the gale,
Is *vocal* with the plaintive wail.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

The roving bee proclaims aloud
Her flight by *vocal* wings.
Wordsworth, Gold and Silver Fishes in a Vase.

The tide flows down, the wave again
Is *vocal* in its wooded walls.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xix.

3. In *phonetics:* (*a*) Voiced; uttered with voice as distinct from breath; sonant: said of certain alphabetic sounds or letters, as *z* or *v* or *b* as distinguished from *s* or *f* or *p* respectively. (*b*) Having a vowel character or function; vowel.

The *vocal* (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VIII. 7.

4. In *zoöl.*, voiced; uttered by the mouth; formed in the vocal organs: distinguished from *sonorific:* noting the cries of animals, as distinguished from the mechanical noises they may make, as the stridulation of an insect.—**Vocal auscultation,** examination by the sound of the voice as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall.—**Vocal cords.** See *cord*[1].—**Vocal fremitus,** a vibration felt on palpation of the wall of the chest when the subject speaks in an audible tone. Also called *voice-thrill, pectoral fremitus,* and *pectoral thrill.*—**Vocal glottis.** Same as *rima vocalis* (which see, under *rima*).—**Vocal music,** music prepared for or produced by the human voice alone or accompanied by instruments, in distinction from *instrumental music,* which is prepared for or produced by instruments alone.—**Vocal process,** the prolonged inner basal angle of the arytenoid cartilage, to which the true vocal cord is attached.—**Vocal resonance.** See *resonance.*—**Vocal score.** See *score*[1], 9.—**Vocal spiracle,** in *entom.*, a thoracic spiracle or breathing-pore having a peculiar interior apparatus supposed to produce sounds, as in the bees and many flies.—**Vocal tone,** an instrumental tone similar in quality to the singing-tone of the human voice.—**Vocal tube,** in *anat.*, the space which the sound of the voice has to traverse after it is produced in the glottis, including the passages through the nose and mouth.

II. *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocalic (vō-kal′ik), *a.* [< *vocal* + *-ic.*] Relating to, consisting of, or resembling vowel sounds; containing many vowels.

The Gaelic language, being uncommonly *vocalic,* is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry.
Scott, Waverley, xxii.

The vowels become more consonantal; the consonants become more *vocalic.*
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

vocalisation, vocalise. See *vocalization, vocalize.*

vocalism (vō′kal-izm), *n.* [< F. *vocalisme;* as *vocal* + *-ism.*] 1. The exercise of the vocal organs in speech or song; vocalization.

We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of *vocalism* by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 19.

2. A vocalic sound.

To utter such thick-lipped *vocalisms* as Mosos.
Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, i. § 126.

3. See *nominalism.*

vocalist (vō′kal-ist), *n.* [< F. *vocaliste;* as *vocal* + *-ist.*] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

She was a good *vocalist;* and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 4.

vocality (vō-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vocalities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *vocalidad,* < L. *vocalita(t-)s* (tr. Gr. *εὐφωνία*), open sound, euphony, < *vocalis,* sounding, sonorous: see *vocal.*] The quality of being vocal. (*a*) The quality of being utterable or capable of being expressed by the voice in speech or song.

I did hear Mrs. Manuel and one of the Italians, her gallant, sing well. But yet I confess I am not delighted so much with it as to admire it; for not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the *vocalitys* of the musick, and it proves only instrumental. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 334.

L and R being in extreams, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of *Vocality,* are not easie, in tract of Vocal speech, to be pronounced spiritally.
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 58.

(*b*) The quality of being a vowel; vowel character: as, the *vocality* of a sound.

vocalization (vō″kal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vocalisation* = Sp. *vocalización;* as *vocalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of vocalizing or uttering with the voice, the state of being so uttered, or the manner of such utterance, whether in speech or in song: as, the deceptive *vocalizations* of a ventriloquist.

Knowing what one discontented woman can do in the way of *vocalization,* it is possible to imagine the clamor multiplied by hundreds. *The Century*, XXXVII. 585.

2. The formation and utterance of vowel sounds.

Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.
Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 7.

Also spelled *vocalisation.*

vocalize (vō′kal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vocalized,* ppr. *vocalizing.* [< F. *vocaliser* = Sp. *vocalizar* = It. *vocalizzare;* as *vocal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into voice; make vocal.

It is one thing to breath, or give impulse to breath alone, and another thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e., in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of humane voyce. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 30.

2. To utter with voice and not merely with breath; make sonant: as, *f vocalized* is equivalent to *v.*—3. To write with vowel points; insert the vowels in, as in the writing of the Semitic languages.

The question "Should Turkish poetry be *vocalized?*" is answered in the affirmative by R. Dvorak. Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are *vocalized* in the East as well as in the West. Turkish books to some extent, and this should be done throughout. D. advocates the use of Arabic vowel-signs, which would prove a great help to the student. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 232.

II. *intrans.* To use the voice; speak; sing; hum.

The young lady who was still strolling along in front of them, softly *vocalizing.* *H. James, Jr.*, Daisy Miller, i. 45.

Also spelled *vocalise.*

vocally (vō′kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice.—2. In words; verbally; orally.

To express . . . desires *vocally.*
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. In song; by means of singing: opposed to *instrumentally.*—4. In respect of vowels or vocalic sounds.

Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration.
Earle, Philology of Eng. Tongue, xii. § 647.

vocalness (vō′kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being vocal; vocality.

vocation (vō-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vocation* = Sp. *vocación* = Pg. *vocação* = It. *vocazione,* < L. *vocatio(n-),* a summons, a calling, < *vocare,* pp. *vocatus,* call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] 1. A calling or designation to a particular activity, office, or duty; a summons; a call; in *theol.*, a call, under God's guidance, to the Christian life or some special state, service, or ministry.

Follow thou thy *vocation,* and serve the king when he calleth thee. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Heaven is his *vocation,* and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, IV. ix. 10.

The golden chain of *vocation,* election, and justification.
Jer. Taylor.

Where there is the perception of an ideal, we may expect to find the sense of a *vocation.*
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

2. Employment; occupation; avocation; calling; business; trade: including professions as well as mechanical occupations. See *avocation,* 5.

Why, Hal, 'tis my *vocation,* Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labour in his *vocation.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 116.

The respective or special duty of every man, in his profession, *vocation,* and place.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

If wit or wisdom be the head, if honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every *vocation.*
Barrow, Sermons, III. xiv.

=Syn. 2. *Calling, Business,* etc. See *occupation.*

vocational (vō-kā′shon-al), *a.* [< *vocation* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

Sailors are a class apart, but only in a *vocational* sense
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vocationally (vō-kā′shon-al-i), *adv.* As respects a vocation, occupation, or trade.

But the seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, the expedients, are no longer of the least value *vocationally.* *Athenæum*, No. 3266, p. 697.

vocative (vok′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *vocatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vocativo* = G. *vocativ,* < L. *vocativus,* of or pertaining to calling, as a noun (sc. *casus*) the vocative case, < *vocare,* pp. *vocatus,* call: see *vocation.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to the act of calling or addressing by name; compellative: applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed: as, the *vocative* case.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the case employed in calling to or addressing a person or thing: as, *Domine,* 'O Lord,' is the *vocative* of the Latin *dominus.*

Vochy (vō′ki), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), the name among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Vochyaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with three (or fewer) petals, a single fertile stamen, and a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 54 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, eastern Peru, and the United States of Colombia. They are tall trees, or sometimes shrubs, often resinous, and with very handsomely netted-veined coriaceous leaves. The flowers are large, bright-orange or yellow, and odorous, forming elongated compound racemes or panicles; the leaves are decussate and opposite, or whorled. The wood is a valuable compact but not durable timber; that of *V. Guianensis* is known as *itaballi-wood* and *copaiyé-wood.* The flowers are singularly irregular: the posterior sepal is much larger than the other four, and usually spurred, and the petals are linear and spatulate, the anterior being much the larger. The fruit is a coriaceous and woody three-celled and three-valved capsule, containing three erect winged or cottony seeds.

Vochyaceæ (vō-ki-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1820), < *Vochy* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the order *Geraniales.* It is characterized by irregular flowers, a three-celled ovary, and a straight embryo, usually without albumen. It includes about 100 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which the type *Vochy* with 54, *Qualea* with 30, and *Erisma* with 7 species are the chief; all occur mostly in Brazil and Guiana. They are trees, often of immense size and with a copious resinous juice, fetid in the genus *Callisthene;* a few are shrubs. The flowers are bisexual, irregular, variously colored, often large, handsome, and odorous, and commonly racemose or panicled. They are remarkable in some of the genera for producing but a single petal, or but a single fertile stamen. The fruit is usually an oblong terete or three-angled capsule, with three coriaceous valves, often with winged pilose or cottony seeds, and large leaf-like corrugated cotyledons; in *Erisma,* a genus of trees of great size, the fruit is a very peculiar samara with long coriaceous falcate reticulated wings developed from calyx-segments.

vociferance (vō-sif′e-rans), *n.* [< *vociferan(t)* + *-ce.*] Vociferation; clamor; noise.

All now is wrangle, abuse, and *vociferance.*
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

vociferant (vō-sif′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vociferan(t-)s,* ppr. of *vociferari,* cry out: see *vociferate.*] **I.** *a.* Clamorous; noisy; vociferous.

The most *vociferant* vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 114. (*Davies.*)

That placid flock, that pastor *vociferant.*
Browning, Christmas Eve.

II. *n.* One who is clamorous; one given to vociferation.

Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided *vociferants,* there has been no statutory change in the tenure of the great majority of inferior officers in the civil branch of the executive department. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 675.

vociferate (vō-sif′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vociferated,* ppr. *vociferating.* [< L. *vociferatus,* pp. of *vociferari* (> It. *vociferare* = Sp. Pg. *vociferar* = F. *vociférer*), cry out, scream, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out noisily; make an outcry.

So saying, he lash'd the shoulders of his steeds,
And, through the ranks *vociferating,* call'd
His Trojans on. *Cowper*, Iliad, xv. 434.

=Syn. To shout, bellow, roar, bawl.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud voice; assert or proclaim clamorously; shout.

Vociferated logic kills me quite;
A noisy man is always in the right.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 113.

Clamouring all the time against our unfairness, like one who, while changing the cards, diverts the attention of the table from his sleight of hand by *vociferating* charges of foul play against other people.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

vociferation (vō-sif-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< F. *vociférations,* pl., = Sp. *vociferación* = Pg. *vociferação* = It. *vociferazione,* < L. *vociferatio(n-),* clamor, outcry, < *vociferari,* cry out: see *vociferate.*] The act of vociferating; noisy exclamation; violent outcry; clamor.

His excuses were over-ruled by a great majority, and with much *vociferation.* *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

Distinguished by his violent *vociferation,* and repeated imprecations upon the king and the conquerors.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 333.

vociferator (vō-sif′e-rā-tor), *n.* One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

He defied the *vociferators* to do their worst.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

vociferize (vō-sif′ėr-īz), *v.* Same as *vociferate.* [Rare.]

Let the singing singers
With vocal voices, most vociferous
In sweet vociferation, out-*vociferize*
Even sound itself.
Carey, Chrononhotonthologos, i. 1.

vociferosity (vō-sif-e-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *vociferous* + *-ty.*] The character of being vociferous; vociferation; clamorousness. [Rare.]

Shall we give poor Buffière's testimonial in mess-room dialect, in its native twanging *vociferosity?*
Carlyle, Mirabeau.

vociferous (vō-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *vocifer(ate)* + *-ous.*] Making an outcry; clamorous; noisy: as, a *vociferous* partizan.

Thrice-three *vocif'rous* heralds rose, to check the rout, and get
Ear to their Jove-kept governors. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 83.

Flocks of *vociferous* geese cackled about the fields.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

Every mouth in the Netherlands became *vociferous* to denounce the hypocrisy by which a new act of condemnation had been promulgated under the name of a pardon.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 299.

vociferously (vō-sif′ẹ-rus-li), *adv.* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling or shouting.

vociferousness (vō-sif′ẹ-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being vociferous; clamorousness.

vocular (vok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice (see *vocule*), + *-ar*[3].] Vocal. [Rare.]

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favor him with something which would render the series of *vocular* exclamations so designated an involuntary process.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, vii.

vocule (vok′ūl), *n.* [< L. *vocula*, a small or feeble voice, dim. of *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice.*] A faint or slight sound of the voice, as that made by separating the organs in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*. [Rare.]

vodka (vōd′kă), *n.* [Russ. *vodka*, brandy, dim. of *voda*, water.] A sort of whisky or brandy generally drunk in Russia, properly distilled from rye, but sometimes from potatoes.

The captain shared with us his not very luxurious meal of dried Caspian carp and almost equally dry sausage, washed down by the never-failing glass of *vodka*, and then we again started on our forward journey.
O'Donovan, Merv, iii.

Vodki is the chief means of intoxication.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, i.

vodu, *a.* and *n.* Same as *voodoo.*

voe (vō), *n.* [Also *vo*, Sc. *vae*; < Icel. *vāgr*, also written *vogr*, a creek, bay: common in local names.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Shetland.]

Voëtian (vō-ē′shian), *n.* [< *Voëtius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A follower of Voëtius of the Reformed Church in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who held, in opposition to Cocceius, to the literal sense in interpreting both the Old and the New Testament.

vogie (vō′gi), *a.* [Also *voky*, *vokie*; origin obscure.] Vain; proud; also, merry; cheery. [Scotch.]

We took a spring, and danced a fling.
And wow but we were *vogie!*
Jacobite Relics, p. 81. (*Jamieson.*)

voglite (vōg′līt), *n.* [Named after J. F. *Vogl*, a German mineralogist.] A hydrated carbonate of uranium, calcium, and copper, of an emerald-green color and pearly luster, occurring near Joachimsthal in Bohemia.

Vogt's angle. In *craniom.*, the angle formed by the junction of the nasobasilar and alveolonasal lines.

vogue (vōg), *n.* [< F. *vogue*, fashion, vogue (= Sp. *boga*, fashion, reputation, = Pg. It. *voga*, a rowing), orig. sway, the swaying motion of a ship, the stroke of an oar, < *voguer* = Pr. Pg. *vogar* = Sp. *bogar* = It. *vogare*, row or sail, proceed under sail, < OHG. *wagōn*, MHG. *wagen*, G. *wogen*, fluctuate, float, < *waga*, a waving, akin to *wāg*, MHG. *wāc*, a wave (> F. *vague*), G. *woge*, a wave: see *waw*[1].] 1. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute, or estimation; common currency: now generally used in the phrase *in vogue:* as, a particular style of dress was then *in vogue;* a writer who was *in vogue* fifty years ago; such opinions are now *in vogue.*

The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest *Vogue* now at Court, but many great ones have clashed with him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 31.

Though Christianity were directly contrary to the Religions then *in vogue* in the world, yet they [men] knew of no other way of promoting it but by patience, humility, meekness, prayers for their persecutors, and tears when they saw them obstinate. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

The Wits of the Age, the great Beauties, and short-liv'd People of *Vogue*, were always her Discourse and Imitation.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The *vogue* of operas holds up wonderfully, though we have had them a year. *Swift*, Letter, March 22, 1708–9.

I demanded who were the present theatrical writers *in vogue.* *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

2. General drift of ideas; rumor; report.

The *vogue* of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel.
Swift, To Gay, Nov. 19, 1730.

Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk . . . goes general of the fleet; but most opinions give it to my Lord Denbigh. . . . Captain Pennington hath the *vogue* to go his vice-admiral.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 131.

★**voice** (vois), *n.* [Formerly also *voyce*; < ME. *voice*, *woice*, earlier *vois*, *voys*, *voiz*, *voce*, < OF. *vois*, *voiz*, *vuiz*, F. *voix* = Pr. *votz*, *voutz* = Sp. Pg. *voz* = It. *voce*, < L. *vox*, a voice, utterance, cry, call, a speech, saying, sentence, maxim, word, language, = Gr. ἔπος (*Fέπος), a word (see *epos*, *epic*), = Skt. *vachas*, speech. From the L. *vox*, or the verb *vocare*, call, are ult. E. *vocal*, *vowel*, *vocable*, *advocate*, *advowson*, *avocation*, *vouch*, *avouch*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*, *equivocal*, *univocal*, *vocation*, *vociferate*, etc.] 1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, crying, shouting, etc.; the sound made by a person in speaking, singing, crying, etc.; the character, quality, or expression of the sounds so uttered: as, to hear a *voice;* to recognize a *voice;* a loud *voice;* a low *voice.*

Thei gon before him with processioun, with Cros and Holy Watre; and thei syngen Veni Creator Spiritus with an highe *Voys*, and gon towardes him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 244.

Ther sat a faucon over hire hed ful hye,
That with a pitous *voys* so gan to cry.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 404.

Her *voice* was ever soft,
Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 273.

Voice as a scientific term may mean either the faculty of uttering audible sounds, or the body of audible sounds produced by the organs of respiration, especially the larynx of man and other animals: contradistinguished from *speech* or *articulate language.* Voice is produced when air is driven by the muscles of expiration from the lungs through the trachea and strikes against the two vocal cords (see *cord*[1]), the vibrations of which produce sounds varying in different animals according to the structure of the organs and the power which the animal possesses over them. Voice can, therefore, be found only in animals in which this system of respiration is developed, and the lungs and larynx (or syrinx) actually exist. Fishes, having no lungs, are dumb, as far as true vocal utterance is concerned, though various noises may issue from their throats (see *croaker*, *grunt*, and *drum*). In man the superior organization and mobility of the tongue and lips, as well as the perfection of the larynx, enable him to modify his vocal sounds to an almost infinite extent. In ordinary speaking the tones of the voice have nearly all the same pitch, and the variety of the sounds is due rather to the action of the mouth-organs than to definite movements of the glottis and vocal cords. In singing the successive sounds correspond more or less closely to the ideal tones of the musical scale. The male voice admits of division into tenor and bass, and the female into soprano and contralto. The lowest female tone is an octave or so higher than the lowest tone of the male voice; and the female's highest tone is about an octave above that of the male. The compass of both voices taken together is four octaves or more, the chief differences residing in the pitch and also in the timbre. In medicine, *voice* is the sound of utterance as transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall in auscultation. In zoölogy, *voice* is ordinarily restricted to respiratory sounds or vocal utterance, as above explained, and as distinguished from any mechanical noise, like stridulation, etc. The more usual word for the voice of any animal is *cry;* and the various cries, distinctive or characteristic of certain animals, take many distinctive terms, according to their vocal quality, as *bark*, *bay*, *bellow*, *bleat*, *bray*, *cackle*, *call*, *caw*, *chatter*, *chirp*, *chirrup*, *cluck*, *coo*, *croak*, *crow*, *gabble*, *gobble*, *growl*, *grunt*, *hiss*, *honk*, *hoot*, *howl*, *low*, *mew*, *neigh*, *peep*, *pipe*, *purr*, *quack*, *roar*, *scream*, *screech*, *snarl*, *snort*, *song*, *squall*, *squawk*, *squeak*, *squeal*, *trumpet*, *twitter*, *warble*, *waul*, *whine*, *whinny*, *whistle*, *whoop*, *yawp*, *yell*, *yelp*, and many others. The voices of some animals, as certain monkeys and large carnivores and ruminants, may be heard a mile or more. The voice reaches its highest development, in animals other than human, in the distinctively musical class of birds, some of which, notably parrots and certain corvine and sturnoid birds, can be taught to talk intelligible speech.

2. The faculty of speaking; speech; utterance.

It [emancipation] shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a *voice*,
It shall belt with joy the earth!
Whittier, Laus Deo!

3. A sound produced by an inanimate object and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being: as, the *voice* of the winds.

The floods have lifted up their *voice.* Ps. xciii. 3.

The twilight *voice* of distant bells.
Whittier, The Merrimack.

Rain was in the wind's *voice* as it swept
Along the hedges where the lone quail crept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. Anything analogous to human speech which conveys impressions to any of the senses or to the mind.

I, now the *voice* of the recorded law,
Pronounce a sentence on your brother's life.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 61.

E'en from the tomb the *voice* of Nature cries.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Opinion or choice expressed; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage: as, you have no *voice* in the matter.

Sic. How now, my masters! have you chose this man?
First Cit. He has our *voices*, sir. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 164.

Matters of moment were to be examined by a Iury, but determined by the maior part of the Councell, in which the President had two *voyces.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

They who seek nothing but thir own just Liberty have always right to win it, and keep it, whenever they have Power, be the *Voices* never so numerous that oppose it.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of the church. *Bp. Fell.*

My *voice* is still for war.
Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

He possibly thought that in the position I was holding I might have some *voice* in whatever decision was arrived at. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 861.

6. One who speaks; a speaker.

A potent *voice* of parliament,
A pillar steadfast in the storm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiii.

This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the *voice* of emotions common to all mankind. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 173.

7. Wish or admonition made known in any way; command; injunction.

Ye would not be obedient unto the *voice* of the Lord your God. Deut. viii. 20.

He is dull of hearing who understands not the *voice* of God, unless it be clamorous in an express and a loud commandment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

8†. That which is said; report; rumor; hence, reputation; fame.

The common *voice*, I see, is verified
Of thee. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3. 176.

I fear you wrong him;
He has the *voice* to be an honest Roman.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Philenzo's dead already; . . .
The *voice* is, he is poison'd.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

The Lord of Andover is to have £20,000 in lieu of his mastership of the Horse, besides being to be made an earl and a privy counsellor, as the *voice* goes.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 19.

9†. A word; a term; a vocable. *Udall.*—10. In *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal cords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.—11. In *gram.*, that form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In Latin there are two voices, active and passive, having different endings throughout. In Greek and Sanskrit the voices are active and middle, certain forms, mostly middle, being used in a passive sense. In English, again, there is no distinction of voices; every verb is active, and a passive meaning belongs only to certain verb-phrases, made with help of an auxiliary: thus, *he is praised*, *we have been loved.*—**Equal voices,** in *music.* See *equal.*—**In my voice†,** in my name.

Implore her, *in my voice*, that she make friends
To the strict deputy. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 185.

Inner voice. See *inner part*, under *inner.*—**In voice,** in a condition of vocal readiness for effective speaking or singing.—**Mean voice.** See *mean*[3].—**Middle voice,** in *music.* See *middle part*, under *middle.*—**Veiled voice.** See *veil*, *n.*, 7.—**Voice of the silence,** intelligible words which some persons seem to themselves to hear in certain hypnotic states, as the clairaudient, and also in some cerebral disorders; an auditory hallucination.—**With one voice,** unanimously.

The Greekish heads, which *with one voice*
Call Agamemnon head and general.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 221.

voice (vois), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voiced*, ppr. *voicing.* [< *voice*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give utterance to; assert; proclaim; declare; announce; rumor; report.

Rather assume thy right in silence . . . than *voice* it with claims and challenges. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is *voiced* by all to be exceeding great.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 148.

We are, in fact, *voicing* a general and deepening discontent with the present state of society among the working classes. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; regulate the tone of: as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. See *voicing.*—3. To write the voice-parts of. *Hill*, Dict. Mus. Terms.—4†. To nominate; adjudge by acclamation; declare.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To *voice* him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 242.

Like the drunken priests
In Bacchus' sacrifices, without reason
Voicing the leader-on a demi-god.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Rumour will *voice* me the contempt of manhood,
Should I run on thus. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

5. In *phonetics*, to utter with voice or tone or sonancy, as distinguished from breath.

II.† *intrans.* To speak; vote; give opinion.

I remember, also, that this place [Acts xvi.] is pretended for the people's power of *voicing* in councils.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 41.

voiced (voist), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a voice: usually in composition: as, *sweet-voiced.*

That 's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

voiceful (vois'fûl), *a.* [< *voice* + *-ful.*] Having a voice; vocal; sounding.

The seniors then did bear
The *voiceful* heralds' sceptres, sat within a sacred sphere,
On polish'd stones, and gave by turns their sentence.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 459.

The swelling of the *voiceful* sea.
Coleridge, Fancy in Nubibus.

voicefulness (vois'fûl-nes), *n.* The property or state of being voiceful; vocality.

In the wilds of these isles one drinks in the spirit of the sea, and its deep *voicefulness* fills the air.
Portfolio, N. S., IX. 187.

voiceless (vois'les), *a.* [< *voice* + *-less.*] 1. Having no voice, utterance, or vote; mute; dumb.

The proctors of the clergy were *voiceless* assistants.
Coke. (*Latham.*)

Childless and crownless, in her *voiceless* woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

2. In *phonetics*, not voiced or sonant; surd.

voicelessness (vois'les-nes), *n.* The state of being voiceless; silence.

voice-part (vois'pärt), *n.* See *part*, 5, and *part-writing.*

voicer (voi'sėr), *n.* One who voices or regulates the tone of organ-pipes.

voice-thrill (vois'thril), *n.* Same as *vocal fremitus* (which see, under *vocal*).

voicing (voi'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voice*, *v.*] The act, process, or result of regulating the tone of organ-pipes, so that they shall sound with the proper power, pitch, and quality. Voicing is the most delicate and important branch of organ-building, since success in it depends on attention to the minutest details.

void (void), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *void*, *voyd*, *voide*, < OF. *voide*, *vuide*, m. and f., also *void*, *vuid*, *vuit*, m., empty, waste, vast, wide, hollow, also deprived, destitute, devoid; as a noun, a void, waste; F. *vide*, empty, devoid; according to the usual derivation, < L. *viduus*, bereft of husband or wife, bereft, deprived; but this derivation is difficult phonetically and in view of the existing F. *veuf*, m., *veuve*, f., widowed, deprived (as a noun, a widower, widow), from the same L. *viduus*. The F. *vide* for *vuide*, however, has been influenced by association with the L. *viduus*. Another derivation, < LL. as if **vocitus* for **vacitus*, akin to *vacare*, be empty, *vacuus*, empty, *vacivus*, *vocivus* (see *vacuous*, vacant), rests on assumption. Cf. *avoid*, *devoid.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Empty, or not containing matter; vacant; not occupied; unfilled: as, a *void* space or place.

And he that shall a-complysshe that sete must also complysshe the *voyde* place at the table that Ioseph made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

The earth was without form, and *void* [was waste and *void*, R. V.], and darkness was upon the face of the deep.
Gen. i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.
Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 37.

In the *void* offices around
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

2. Having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; without incumbent.

The Bishoprick of Winchester falling *void*, the king sends presently to the Monks of the Cathedral Church to elect his Brother Athelmar. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 83.

A plantation should be begun at Agawam (being the best place in the land for tillage and cattle), least an enemy, finding it *void*, should possess and take it from us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 118.

3†. Not taken up with business; leisure.

All the *void* time that is between the hours of work, sleep, and meat, that they be suffered to bestow every man as he liketh best himself.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

I chain him in my study, that, at *void* hours,
I may run over the story of his country. *Massinger.*

4. Being without; devoid; destitute; lacking; without; free from: usually with *of*: as, *void of* learning; *void of* common sense.

The moste parte of noble men and gentlemen within this Realme haue bene brought vp ignorantly and *voide of* good educac[i]ons.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 10.

Ye must be *void* from that desperate solicitude.
Traves, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 3.

He that is *void of* wisdom despiseth his neighbour.
Prov. xi. 12.

5. Not producing any effect; ineffectual; useless; vain; superfluous.

Voide leves puld to be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Wyth bones & *voyd* morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

My word . . . shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. Isa. lv. 11.

The game [rocks of Scilly] is reckoned in the same manner as at mississipi, and the cast is *void* if the ball does not enter any of the holes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 398.

6. Specifically, in *law*, without legal efficacy; incapable of being enforced by law; having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void;* a promise without consideration is *void.* In strictness the word is appropriate only of that which is so utterly without effect that a person may act as if it did not exist; but a thing may be void as to some persons and not as to others. *Void* is, however, often used in place of *voidable*. *Voidable* is appropriate for that which a person has the right to make of no effect by application to court to have it adjudged *void*, or in some cases by notice or declaration, as a conveyance in fraud of creditors which is effectual between the parties, but may be avoided by a creditor, or a contract of an infant, which may be effectual until he has disaffirmed it. That which is void is generally held incapable of confirmation; that which is simply voidable may be confirmed.

7†. Devoid of wealth; poor.

Yif thow haddyst entred in the path of this lyf a *voyde* wayferinge man, than woldest thow synge byforn the thef.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

To make void, to render useless or of no effect.

For if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is *made void*, and the promise made of none effect. Rom. iv. 14.

It was thy device
By this alliance to *make void* my suit.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 142.

Void for uncertainty, said of a legal instrument the language of which is so vague or ambiguous that it cannot take effect.—**Void space**, in *physics*, a vacuum.=**Syn.** 1, 2, and 4. *Devoid*, etc. See *vacant.*—6. Invalid.

II. *n.* 1. An empty or unoccupied space; a vacuum.

The *Void* of Heav'n a gloomy Horror fills.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The illimitable *Void*. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 34.

I do not like to see anything destroyed, any *void* produced in society. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching *void*
The world can never fill.
Cowper, Oh, for a closer walk with God!

2. An opening; a solution of continuity in an inclosure of any kind; a space unfilled or not built up, as contrasted with closed or occupied areas.

The clerestory window [of Notre Dame, Paris], . . . although larger than such openings had been in Romanesque design, . . . nevertheless is simply an opening in a wall, the area of the solid still being greater than that of the *void*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 86.

3†. The last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine.
Coronation of Anne Boleyn (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 50).

void (void), *v.* [< ME. *voiden*, < OF. *voider*, *voidier*, *vuidier*, *vuider*, F. *vider* = Pr. *voiar*, *voyar*, *vueiar*, *voidar* = Cat. *vuydar*, make void; from the adj. Cf. *avoid.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make or leave vacant; quit; vacate; depart from; leave; hence, to clear; free; empty.

They *voidede* the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assigned. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Now this feest is done, *voyde* ye the table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

Good Frederick, see the rooms be *voided* straight.
Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 4.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 62.

The princes would be private. *Void* the presence.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

2. To emit, throw, or send out; empty out; specifically, to evacuate from the intestine or bladder: as, to *void* excrementitious matter.

The place of the Welles and of the Walles and of many other thinges ben zit apertly sene; but the richesse is *voyded* clene. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 279.

Whan the water was all *voided*, thei saugh the two stones that were vpon the two dragons.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

You that did *void* your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 118.

3†. To lay aside; cease to use; divest one's self of.

He was glad of the gome, & o goode chere
Voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7092.

His locks, as blacke as pitchy night,
Were bound about and *voyded* from before.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

4. To invalidate; annul; nullify; render of no validity or effect.

It was become a practice . . . to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

5†. To avoid; shun.

I *voyde* companye, I fle gladnesse.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 295.

This was the meane to *voyde* theyre stryves
And alle olde gruchchyng, and her hartis to glade.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

6†. To dismiss; send away.

He leet *voyden* out of his Chambre alle maner of men, Lordes and othere: for he wolde speke with me in Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 137.

So when it liked hire to gon to reste,
And *voyded* weren they that *voyden* oughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 912.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To go; depart.

With grete indygnacyon charged hym shortely without delaye to *voyde* out of his londe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Hit vanist veraly & *voyded* of syȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1547.

Let all that sweet is *void!* In me no mirth may dwell.
F. Greville (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

2. (*a*†) To have an evacuation.

Here, for example, is "the memorable and prodigious history of a girl who for many years neither ate nor slept nor *voided.*" *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 544.

(*b*) To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]—3†. To become empty or vacant.

Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice *voydeth* of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yᵗ of.
Henry V. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, I. 71).

voidable (voi'da-bl), *a.* [< *void* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.—2. In *law*, such that some person has a right to have it annulled. See *void*, *v. t.*, 6.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Voidable contract. See *contract.*

voidance (voi'dans), *n.* [< ME. *voidaunce*, < OF. *voidance*, < *voider*, make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of voiding or emptying.

Voydaunce (or voydynge), vacacio, evacuacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 511.

2. The act of casting away or getting rid.

What pains they require in the *voidance* of fond conceits.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xviii.

3. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.—4. The state of being void; vacancy, as of a benefice.—5†. Evasion; subterfuge.

And therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the Lords) by cavillations or *voidances*, but to speak them the language that my heart speaketh to me, in excusing, extenuating, or ingenuously confessing.
Bacon, Letters, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

voided (voi'ded), *a.* [< *void*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Having a void or opening; pierced through; specifically, in *her.*, pierced through so as to show the field. When the word is used alone it generally denotes that only a narrow rim is left of the bearing described as voided. See *voided per cross*, below. Also *coursie*, *viudé.*



Azure a Saltier Voided Argent.

All [spangles] are *voided:* that is, hollow in the middle, with the circumference not flat but convex. . . . Our present spangles, in the flat shape, are quite modern.
S. K. Handbook of Textile Fabrics, p. 93.

Voided of the field. See *castle*, 2.—**Voided per cross**, in *her.*, having an opening of the shape of a plain cross cut through it, so as to show the field. See cut under *clechᵉ.*—**Voided per pale**, in *her.*, having an opening extending palewise, so as to show the field.

voider (voi'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *voyder*, < ME. *voider;* < OF. *vuideur*, a voider, emptier, < *vuidier*, etc., make void: see *void*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which voids or annuls; one who vacates or empties.—2. Formerly, a tray or basket for carrying away utensils, dishes, etc., no longer required; especially, a tray or basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

See ye haue *Voyders* ready for to auoyd the Morsels that they doe leaue on their Trenchours.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The fool carries them away in a *voider*.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 3.

Enter . . . servingmen . . . with a *Voyder* and a woodden Knife to take away all.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. A clothes-basket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A means of avoiding; in the following

quotation, a screen from the heat of the sun; an arbor.

With *voiders* vnder vines for violent sonnes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

5. In *her.*, same as *flasque.*—6. In *medieval armor*, a contrivance for covering any part of the body which the plate-armor left exposed, as at the joints. It was commonly of chain-mail. The name was also given to the rondels. Compare *gusset.*


Argent two Voiders Gules.

voiding (voi'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *void*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which voids.—2. That which is voided; a remnant; a fragment.

Oh! bestow
Some poor remain, the *voiding* of thy table,
A morsel to support my famish'd soul.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v.

voiding-knife† (voi'ding-nīf), *n.* A knife or scraper used for clearing off crumbs and other remnants of food from the table into the voider.

voidly (void'li), *adv.* [< ME. *voidly*; < *void* + *-ly*[2].] In a void manner; emptily; vainly; idly.

At Vaxor the vayn pepull *voidly* honourit
Bachian, a bale fynde, as a blist god.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4384.

voidness (void'nes), *n.* The state or character of being void. (*a*) Emptiness; vacuity; destitution. (*b*) Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force. (*c*) Want of substantiality. (*d*†) A void; a vacuum.

The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a *voidnesse* without the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 671.

voigtite (voig'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. K. W. *Voigt* (1752–1821), a German mining official.] An altered and hydrated variety of the mica biotite, allied to the vermiculites.

voin†, *v.* Same as *foin*[1].

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly.
Sir J. Harington, Ajax, Prol. (*Nares.*)

voir dire (vwor dēr). [OF. *voir dire*, to say the truth: see *verdict.*] In *law*. See *examination on the voir dire*, under *examination.*

voisinage† (voi'zi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *voisinage*: see *vicinage.*] Vicinage; neighborhood.

That indeed was spoken to all the presbyters that came from Ephesus and the *voisinage.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

★**voiture** (voi'tūr), *n.* [F., = It. *vettura*, < L. *vectura*, transportation, conveyance: see *vecture*, *vettura.*] A carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

voivode, vaivode (voi'-, vā'vōd), *n.* [Also *vayvode*, and, after the G. or Pol. spelling with *w*, *waiwode*, *waywode*, also *waivode*; = F. *vayvode* = G. *vayvode*, *woiwode*, *wojewode*, < Russ. *voevoda* = Serv. *vojvoda* = Bohem. *vojevoda* = Pol. *wojewoda* = OBulg. *vojevoda* (> Lith. *vaivada* = Hung. *vajvoda*, *vajda* = NGr. *βοεβόδας*), a commander, general, etc.] The leader of an army; the title of certain rulers, particularly in Slavic countries; later, often in various countries, as in Poland, the head of an administrative division, as a province; in Moldavia and Wallachia, the former title of the princes; in Turkey, an inferior administrative official.

The governor here [at Antioch] has the title of *waiwode*, and is under the pasha of Aleppo, but is appointed from Constantinople.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 192.

Two chiefs, Ladislaus of Gara, palatine of the kingdom, and Nicholas of Wilac, *waivode* of Transylvania, . . . both aspired to the throne [of Hungary].
W. Coxe, House of Austria, xvii.

voivodeship, vaivodeship (voi'-, vā'vōd-ship), *n.* [< *voivode*, *vaivode*, + *-ship.*] The office or authority of a voivode.

John was to retain the title of king, together with Transylvania, and all that part of Hungary which was in his possession; and, on his death, his male issue was only to inherit his paternal dominions, and to hold the *waivodeship* of Transylvania. *W. Coxe*, House of Austria, xxxiii.

vol (vol), *n.* [F. *vol*, flight, in her. lure, < *voler*, fly: see *volant.*] In *her.*, two wings expanded and joined together where they would spring from the body of the bird, so as to make one figure. When the term is used alone the wings are understood to be raised with their points upward. See *vol abaissé*, below. Also called *wings conjoined in base.*—**Vol abaissé**, two wings joined together as in the vol, but with the points downward so that the joined part comes at the top of the escutcheon. Also called *wings conjoined in lure.* (See also *demi-vol.*)

vola (vō'lä), *n.*; pl. *volæ* (-lē). [L.] The hollow of the hand or foot.—**Superficialis volæ**, the volar artery, a branch of the radial in the ball of the thumb, which often connects with the continuation of the ulnar artery to complete the superficial palmar arch. See cut under *palmar.*

volable (vol'ạ-bl), *a.* [Appar. intended to be formed < L. *volare*, fly, + *-able.*] Nimble-witted: a word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Armado.

A most acute juvenal; *volable* and free of grace!
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 67.

volacious (vō-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *volare*, fly, + ★*-acious.*] Apt or fit to fly. *Encyc. Dict.*

voladora (vol-ạ-dō'rä), *n.* [< Sp. *voladora*, fem. of *volador*, flier.] In *mining*, one of the stones which are attached to the cross-arms of the arrastre, and are dragged round upon its floor, for the purpose of finely pulverizing the ore. See *arrastre.*

volæ, *n.* Plural of *vola.*

volage†, *a.* [< ME. *volage*, < OF. (and F.) *volage* = Pr. *volatge* = It. *volatico*, < L. *volaticus*, flying, winged, < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] Giddy.

With herte wylde and thought *volage.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1284.

Anon they wroughten al hire lust *volage.*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 135.

Volans (vō'lanz), *n.* [L., ppr. of *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The constellation Piscis Volans.

volant (vō'lạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *volant* = Sp. Pg. It. *volante*, < L. *volan(t-)s*, ppr. of *volare* (> It. *volare* = Sp. Pg. *volar* = F. *voler*), fly. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *volage*, *volatile*, *volery*, *volet*, *volley*, *avolate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Passing through the air; flying.

A star *volant* in the air. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 525.

His *volant* Spirit will, he trusts, ascend
To bliss unbounded, glory without end.
Wordsworth, In Lombardy.

2. Able to fly; capable of flight; volitant: correlated with *reptant*, *natant*, *gradient*, etc.—3†. Freely passing from place to place; current.

The English silver was now current, and our gold *volant* in the pope's court. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Light and quick; nimble; rapid; active.

His *volant* touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, P. L., xi. 561.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) Represented as flying: noting a bird. (*b*) Represented as if in the air, not supported by anything, or creeping: noting insects or other flying creatures: as, a hive surrounded by bees *volant.*—**Volant en arrière.** See *arrière.*—**Volant overture**, in *her.*, flying with the wings spread out. Compare *overt*, 3, that epithet being abandoned for *overture* for the sake of euphony.


Volant.

II.† *n.* 1. A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

The Dutch had acted the *volant*, and done enough on the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.
Roger North, Examen, p. 474. (*Davies.*)

2. A flounce, whether of a woman's skirt, or of a cover or curtain, or the like, especially when rich and decorative: as, a *volant* of point lace.

volante (vō-län'te), *n.* [Sp., lit. 'flying': see *volant.*] A two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Spanish-American countries, having a chaise-body hung forward of the axle, and driven by a postilion.

The black driver of a *volante* reins up the horse he bestrides, and the animal himself swerves and stops.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 440.

volant-piece (vō'lant-pēs), *n.* A part of the helmet which could be removed at will. It often formed one piece of armor, with an additional gorgerin or grande garde covering the throat from below the collar-bone, and reaching to the top plate or skull of the helmet, protecting especially the left side. This was adjusted at the moment of taking places for the tilt, and was secured with screws or the like. Compare *demi-mentonnière.*

Volapük (vō-lä-pük'), *n.* [< Volapük *Volapük*, lit. 'world-speech,' < *vol*, world, reduced and altered from E. *world*, + *-a-*, connecting vowel of compounds, + *pük*, speech or language, reduced and altered from E. *speak.*] An artificial language for international use, invented about 1879 by Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden. The vocabulary consists of English, Latin, German, and other words cut down and variously manipulated, and the inflections and formatives are regular, admitting no exceptions.

Volapük is designed to serve as a means of communication between persons whose native languages are not the same.
Charles E. Sprague, Hand-Book of Volapük, p. v.

Music will be the universal language, the *Volapük* of spiritual being. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, p. 99.

Volapükist (vō-lä-pük'ist), *n.* [< *Volapük* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in Volapük; an advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

The *Volapükists* have thirteen newspapers in different parts of the world, printed in the new idiom.
Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 23, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

volar (vō'lär), *a.* [< *vola* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to the palm, especially the ball of the thumb; thenar: as, the *volar* artery (the superficialis volæ).—2. Palmar; not dorsal, as a side or aspect of the hand: as, the *volar* surface of the fingers.

In many Mammals the limbs themselves, owing to the rich supply of nerves on their *volar* and plantar surfaces, and to the power of movement possessed by their terminal joints, have similar functions.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

volary† (vol'a-ri), *n.* See *volery.*

volata (vō-lä'tä), *n.* In *music*, a run, roulade, ★or division.

volatile (vol'a-til), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *volatil*, n., < OF. (and F.) *volatil* = Sp. *volátil* = Pg. *volatil* = It. *volatile*, < L. *volatilis*, flying, winged (LL. neut. *volatile*, a winged creature, a fowl), < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Flying, or able to fly; having the power of flight; volant; volitant.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 728.

2. Having the quality of taking flight or passing off by spontaneous evaporation; evaporating rapidly; becoming diffused more or less freely in the atmosphere.

It is anything but agreeable to be haunted by a suspicion that one's intellect is . . . exhaling, without your consciousness, like ether out of a phial; so that, at every glance, you find a smaller and less *volatile* residuum.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 43.

There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and *volatile.* *Emerson*, Circles.

3. Lively; brisk; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change: as, a *volatile* disposition.

You are as giddy and as *volatile* as ever.
Swift, To Gay, May 4, 1732.

What do you care about a handsome youth?
They are so *volatile*, and tease their wives!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 24.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

Volatile and fugitive instances of repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 6.

Volatile alkali, ammonia.—**Volatile flycatcher.** Same as *volatile thrush.*—**Volatile liniment**, liniment of ammonia.—**Volatile oil**, an odorous vegetable principle having a strong pungent smell and taste, easily distilled with boiling water. The volatile oils contain no true fats, but are largely hydrocarbons. Also called *essential oil.*—**Volatile salts.** See *salt*[1].—**Volatile thrush.** See *Seisura.* = **Syn. 3.** Changeable, giddy, flighty, inconstant. See *volatility.*

II.† *n.* 1. A winged creature, as a bird or butterfly.

Make we man to oure ymage and likenesse, and be he sovereyn to the fischis of the see, and to the *volatils* of hevene, and to unresonable bestis of erthe.
MS. Bodl. 277. (*Halliwell.*)

The flight of *volatiles.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

2. Wild fowl collectively.

With him broghte he a jubbe of malvesye,
And eek another, ful of fyn vernage,
And *volatyl*, as ay was his usage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 73.

volatileness (vol'a-til-nes), *n.* Volatility.

Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had by oversight, or the *volatileness* of his genius, suffered to creep into his works. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 48.

volatilisable, volatilisation, etc. See *volatilizable*, etc.

volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *volatilité* = Sp. *volatilidad* = Pg. *volatilidade* = It. *volatilità*; as *volatile* + *-ity.*] 1. The character of being volatile or of having the power of flight. [Rare.]

The *volatility* of the butterfly.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state or property of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; that property of a substance which disposes it to become more or less freely or rapidly diffused and wasted in the atmosphere; capability of evaporating, or being dissipated at ordinary atmospheric temperatures: as, the *volatility* of ether, alcohol, ammonia, or the essential oils.

By the spirit of a plant we understand that pure elaborated oil which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odour or smell consists.
Arbuthnot.

3. The character of being volatile; frivolous, flighty, or giddy behavior; mutability of mind; levity; flightiness; fickleness: as, the *volatility* of youth.

A *volatility* of temperament in the young lady.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, vi.

= **Syn. 3.** *Lightness*, *Frivolity*, etc. (see *levity*), instability, giddiness.

volatilizable (vol'a-ti-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *volatilize* + *-able.*] Capable of being volatilized. Also spelled *volatilisable.*

volatilization (vol-a-til-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *volatilisation* = Sp. *volatilización* = Pg. *volatilisação* = It. *volatilizzazione;* as *volatilize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of volatilizing, etherealizing, or diffusing; the act or process of rendering volatile. *Boyle.* Also spelled *volatilisation.*

> Modern Sociology juts out into the sea of Time two opposite promontories: the promontory of *Volatilization,* or the dispersion of the individual into the community, and the promontory of Solidification, or the concentration of the community into the individual.
> *Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 112.

> The residue thus left by *volatilization* of the alcohol was neutralized with milk of lime. *Science,* XIII. 361.

volatilize (vol'a-til-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *volatilized,* ppr. *volatilizing.* [< F. *volatiliser* = Sp. *volatilizar* = Pg. *volatilisar* = It. *volatilizzare;* as *volatile* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to exhale or evaporate; cause to pass off or be diffused in vapor.

> In temperature as well as brightness, the voltaic arc exceeds all other artificial sources of heat; by its means the most refractory substances are fused and *volatilized.*
> *G. B. Prescott,* Elect. Invent., p. 401.

> Emerson, on his part, has *volatilized* the essence of New England thought into wreaths of spiritual beauty.
> *Stedman,* Poets of America, p. 98.

II. *intrans.* To become volatile; pass off or be diffused in the form of vapor.

> It [mercury] also *volatilises* entirely by heat.
> *G. Gore,* Electro-Metal., p. 358.

> As the temperature increases we find . . . metals which *volatilize* at a low temperature.
> *J. N. Lockyer,* Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 77.

Also spelled *volatilise.*

volation (vō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *volare,* pp. *volatus,* fly: see *volant.*] Flight, as of a bird; the faculty or power of flight; volitation: as, "the muscles of *volation,*" *Coues.*

volational (vō-lā'shon-al), *a.* [< *volation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to volation, or the faculty of flight.

volator (vō-lā'tor), *n.* [< NL. *volator,* < L. *volare,* fly: see *volant.*] That which flies; specifically, a flying-fish.

vol-au-vent (vol-ō-voṅ'), *n.* [F., lit. 'flight in the wind': *vol,* flight (see *vol*); *au,* in the, to the; *vent,* wind (see *vent*[2]).] A preparation consisting of oysters, chicken, or meat in a cream sauce inclosed in a crust of rich light puff-paste.

volborthite (vol'bôr-thīt), *n.* [So called after Alexander von *Volborth,* a Russian physician and scientist, by whom the species was described in 1838.] A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals of a green or yellow color and pearly luster. It is a hydrous copper vanadate.

volcanian (vol-kā'ni-an), *a.* [< *volcano* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to a volcano; characteristic of or resembling a volcano; volcanic. [Rare.]

> A deep *volcanian* yellow took the place
> Of all her milder-mooned body's grace.
> *Keats,* **Lamia, i.**

★ **volcanic** (vol-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *volcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico;* as *volcano* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by volcanoes or volcanic action: as, *volcanic* heat, *volcanic* rock, *volcanic* phenomena, etc.—**Volcanic bombs,** masses of lava, varying greatly in shape and size, but usually roughly rounded and occasionally hollow. Blocks of this kind, of immense size, have been thrown out by some South American volcanoes.—**Volcanic focus,** the supposed seat or center of activity in a volcanic region or beneath a volcano.—**Volcanic glass,** vitreous lava; obsidian.—**Volcanic mud,** the mixture of ashes and water either discharged from the crater of a volcano or formed on its flanks by the downward rush of water: called *lava d'acqua* in Italy, and *moya* in South America. It was by mud-lava that Herculaneum was overwhelmed, and mud has been poured out on an immense scale by the volcanoes of Java and South America.—**Volcanic rock,** rock which has been formed by volcanic agency; lava.

volcanically (vol-kan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a volcano; eruptively; figuratively, in a fiery or explosive manner.

> The accumulation of offences is . . . too literally exploded, blasted asunder *volcanically.* *Carlyle,* Heroes, iv.

volcanicity (vol-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *volcanic* + *-ity.*] Same as *volcanism:* rarely used. It is an imitation of the French term *volcanicité* formerly in use, but later French writers prefer *volcanisme.*

> The term volcanic action (volcanism or *volcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Geikie,* Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 178.

volcanism (vol'ka-nizm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism.*] The phenomena connected with volcanoes and volcanic activity. As used by Humboldt and some others, it includes also earthquakes, hot springs, and every form of geological dynamics directly connected with the "reaction of the interior of our planet against its crust and surface" (*Humboldt*). Also *vulcanism.*

> To throw some light on the nature and connection of the chief causes which have been concerned in carrying on that complicated series of geological dynamics which we include under the comprehensive term of *volcanism,* and of which the earthquake and volcano are two of the most striking manifestations.
> *J. D. Whitney,* Earthquakes, Volcanoes, and Mountain-Building, p. 69.

volcanist (vol'ka-nist), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or occupied with the scientific study of the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

volcanity (vol-kan'i-ti), *n.* [< *volcan(ic)* + *-ity.*] The state of being volcanic or of volcanic origin. [Rare.]

★ **volcano** (vol-kā'nō), *n.*; pl. *volcanoes, volcanos* (-nōz). [Formerly also *vulcano;* = F. *volcan* (> Sp. *volcán* = Pg. *volcão, vulcão*), < It. *volcano,* also *vulcano,* a burning mountain, prop. first applied to Mt. Etna, which was especially feigned to be the seat of Hephæstus (Vulcan), < L. *Volcanus,* later *Vulcanus,* Vulcan, the god of fire, also fig. fire: see *Vulcan.*] **1.** A mountain or other elevation having at or near its apex an opening in the earth's crust from which heated materials are expelled either continuously or at regular or irregular intervals. These materials are molten rock (lava), ashes, cinders, large fragments of solid rock, mud, water, steam, and various gases. Such openings are ordinarily surrounded by more or less conical accumulations of the erupted materials, and it is to such cones that the term *volcano* is usually applied. The opening through which the lava rises is called the *vent* or *chimney,* and the cup-shaped enlargement of it, in its upper parts, the *crater;* there may be one such opening at the summit or on the flanks of the cone, or there may be a considerable number of them. In many volcanoes a central cone has upon its flanks a considerable number of minor cones (parasitic cones, as they are sometimes called). Etna has more than two hundred quite conspicuous cones within a radius of ten miles from the center of the main crater. The size and elevation of volcanoes vary greatly. The very high ones, like Cotopaxi and Popocatepetl and many others, are built up on high plateaus; others, like the extinct or dormant volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada of California, are chiefly made up of other than volcanic material, masked by the flow of eruptive matter down the slopes of a preëxisting older mass. Volcanoes and volcanic regions vary greatly in the degree of their activity and in the length and frequency of their periods of repose; those volcanoes which during the historic period have shown no signs of activity are said to be extinct, or dormant if a long interval has elapsed since the last eruption. Nothing definite was known of the volcanic forces pent up within the area covered by Vesuvius prior to A. D. 79, when the great catastrophe took place by which Pompeii was overwhelmed, and which was briefly described by Pliny the Younger in his narrative of the death of his uncle, Pliny the Elder. Volcanoes and volcanic areas are very irregularly distributed over the earth, but are chiefly in the neighborhood of the ocean. The Asiatic and the American shores of the Pacific — not continuously, but in many places — are dotted with volcanoes, from Japan to the islands of the Indian Ocean, and from Patagonia to Alaska. The most active volcanic center in the world is the island of Java and its vicinity. This island, having about the area of England, contains forty-nine great volcanic cones, some of which are 12,000 feet in height. The eruption of Krakatoa, an island in the Sunda Strait, which took place in the closing days of August, 1883, was the most violent and destructive event of the kind of which history has any record. Nearly forty thousand persons were drowned along the coast adjacent to the Strait of Sunda by waves set in motion by the inrush of water to fill the cavity caused by the expulsion of material from the crater.

2. A kind of firework. See *fizgig*[1], 2.—**Submarine volcano.** See *submarine.*—**Volcano-ship,** a vessel loaded with combustibles and missiles for explosion against another ship or against a stationary structure.

> The burning *volcano-ship* at the siege of Antwerp.
> *Motley,* Hist. Netherlands, II. 157.

volcanoism (vol-kā'nō-izm), *n.* [< *volcano* + *-ism.*] Violent and destructive eruptiveness. [Rare.]

> Not blaze out, . . . as wasteful *volcanoism,* to scorch and consume! *Carlyle,* Past and Present, ii. 10.

volcanological (vol-kā-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *volcanolog-y* + *-ical.*] Relating to or in the manner of volcanology; in a scientific manner, from the point of view of the investigator of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanological.*

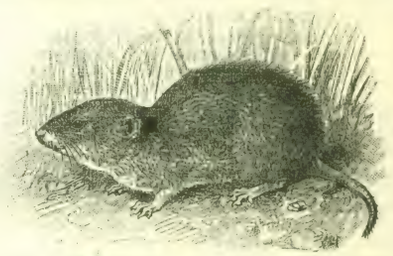
volcanology (vol-kā-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *volcano* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific study of volcanic phenomena. Also *vulcanology.*

> His annual account of the progress in *volcanology* and seismology for 1885. *Athenæum,* No. 3068, p. 210.

vole[1] (vōl), *n.* [< F. *vole,* < *voler,* fly, < L. *volare,* fly: see *volant.*] In *card-playing,* a winning of all the tricks played in one deal.

vole[1] (vōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *voled,* ppr. *voling.* [< *vole*[1], *n.*] In *card-playing,* to win all the tricks played in one deal.

vole[2] (vōl), *n.* [Short for *vole-mouse.*] A short-tailed field-mouse or meadow-mouse; a campagnol or arvicoline; any member of the genus *Arvicola* in a broad sense. All the *Microtinæ* are voles, though some of them, as the lemming and muskrat, are usually called by other names. They are mostly terrestrial, tending to be aquatic, abound in the sphagnous swamps and low moist ground of nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere, and are on the whole among the most mischievous of mammals. The common vole, meadow-mouse, or short-tailed field-mouse of Europe is *M. agrestis.*



Common European Meadow-vole (*Microtus agrestis*).

The water-vole or water-rat is a larger species, *M. amphibius,* almost as aquatic as a muskrat. Some voles are widely distributed, though none are common to the northerly parts of both hemispheres; a few species extend into the tropics. The commonest representatives in the United States are *M. pennsylvanicus, M. austerus,* and *M. pinetorum.* A very large species of British America is *M. xanthognatha.* The name *vole* is purely British, being seldom heard in the United States, or used in books treating of the American species, which are called *field-mice* and *meadow-mice.* See also cuts under *Arvicola, Evotomys, Synaptomys,* and *water-rat.* *Microtus* (Schrank) antedates *Arvicola.*

volently† (vō'lent-li), *adv.* Willingly. [Rare.]

> Into the pit they run against their will that ran so *volently,* so violently, to the brink of it.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 237.

volery† (vol'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *voleries* (-riz). [Also *volary, vollary;* < OF. *voliere,* a cage, coop, dovecote, F. *volière,* an aviary, also OF. *volier,* a large cage or aviary; cf. *volerie,* "a place over the stage which we called the heaven" (Cotgrave), i. e. 'place of flying'; < *voler,* fly, < L. *volare,* fly: see *volant.*] **1.** A large bird-cage or inclosure in which the birds have room to fly.

> I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try,
> Like him, to make the air one *volary.*
> *B. Jonson,* Underwoods, xvi.

> Sitting moping like three or four melancholy Birds in a spacious *Vollary.* *Etherege,* Man of Mode, v.

> Having seene the roomes, we went to ye *volary,* wch has a cupola in the middle of it, greate trees and bushes, it being full of birds, who drank at two fountaines.
> *Evelyn,* Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. The birds confined in such an inclosure; a flight or flock of birds.

> An old boy, at his first appearance, . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery,* amongst which there will not be wanting some birds of prey. *Locke,* Education, § 94.

volet (vol'ā), *n.* [OF. *volet,* a cloth spread on the ground to hold grain, a shutter, etc., < *voler,* fly, < L. *volare,* fly: see *volant.*] **1.** A veil, especially one worn by women, and forming a part of the outdoor dress in the middle ages.—**2.** In *painting,* one of the wings or shutters of a picture formed as a triptych, as in Rubens's "Descent from the Cross" in Antwerp Cathedral, the volets of which are painted on both sides.

> Small triptychs with folding-doors or *volets* in boxwood. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.* 1862, No. 1042.

3. A door, or one leaf of a door, in ornamental furniture and similar decorative objects.

volget, *n.* [< L. *volgus, vulgus,* the common people: see *vulgar.*] The vulgar; the rabble.

> One had as good be dumb as not speak with the *volge.*
> *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., XI. viii. 32. (*Davies.*)

volitable† (vol'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *volitare,* fly to and fro: see *volitant.*] Capable of being volatilized; volatilizable.

volitant (vol'i-tant), *a.* [< L. *volitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *volitare,* fly to and fro, freq. of *volare,* fly: see *volant.*] Flying; having the power of flight; volant: as, the bat is a *volitant* quadruped.

Volitantia† (vol-i-tan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *volitan(t-)s,* flying: see *volitant.*] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the eleventh order, containing flying quadrupeds in two families, *Dermoptera* and *Chiroptera,* or

the so-called flying-lemurs and the bats—thus an artificial group, now abolished.

volitation (vol-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly to and fro: see *volitant*.] The act of flying; the power of flight, or its habitual exercise; flight; volation.

volitational (vol-i-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *volitation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to volitation or flight.

Volitatores† (vol″i-tā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volitare*, fly: see *volitant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system, an order of birds, the skimmers, composed of such species as swallows, bee-eaters, and goatsuckers: an artificial group.

volitatory (vol′i-tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *volitare*, pp. *volitatus*, fly, + *-ory*.] Same as *volitorial*.

volitient (vō-lish′ent), *a.* [Irreg. < *voliti*(*on*) + *-ent*.] Having freedom of will; exercising the will; willing. [Rare.]

> I [Lucifer] chose this ruin; I elected it
> Of my will, not of service. What I do
> I do *volitient*, not obedient.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

volition (vō-lish′on), *n.* [< F. *volition* = Sp. *volición* = Pg. *volição* = It. *volizione*, < ML. *volitio*(*n-*), will, volition, < L. *velle*, ind. pres. *volo*, will: see *will*¹.] 1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will; voluntary consciousness. Regarded as conscious content, a volition is a complex process, nearly akin to emotion, but differing from this in the fact of its direction upon an end.

> The actual exercise of that power [the will], by directing any particular action or its forbearance, is . . . *volition*.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 5.

Will is indeed an ambiguous word, being sometimes put for the faculty of willing, sometimes for the act of that faculty, besides other meanings. But *volition* always signifies the act of willing, and nothing else. Willingness, I think, is opposed to unwillingness or aversion. A man is willing to do what he has no aversion to do, or what he has some desire to do, though perhaps he has not the opportunity; and I think this is never called *volition*.
Reid, Letter to Dr. J. Gregory (Works, ed. Hamilton, p. 79).

An artist's brain receives and stores images often without distinct *volition*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

When a man's arm is raised in sequence to that state of consciousness we call a *volition*, the *volition* is not the immediate cause of the elevation of the arm.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. The power of willing; will.

> In that young bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, . . . a *volition* not less supreme. *D'Israeli*.

The play of the features, the vocal exclamations, the gesticulations of the arms, &c., come under the domain of our *volition*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 362.

volitional (vō-lish′on-al), *a.* [< *volition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to volition.

> The *volitional* impulse. *Bacon*.

What is termed self-control, prudential restraint, moral strength, consists in the intellectual permanency of the *volitional* element of our feelings.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 21.

There is no more miserable human being than one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision, and for whom the lighting of every cigar, the drinking of every cup, the time of rising and going to bed every day, and the beginning of every bit of work, are subjects of express *volitional* deliberation. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 122.

Volitional insanity, a form of mental disease in which the most striking phenomena are those relating to perverted or impaired will-power.

volitionally (vō-lish′on-al-i), *adv.* In a volitional manner; as respects volition; by the act of willing.

> It was able to move its right leg *volitionally* in all directions. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 1415.

volitionary (vō-lish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *volition* + *-ary*.] Volitional.

Dr. Berry Haycraft gave an account of some experiments which extend our knowledge of *volitionary* movement and explain the production of the muscle and heart sounds. *Nature*, XLI. 358.

volitionless (vō-lish′on-les), *a.* [< *volition* + *-less*.] Without volition.

> The *volitionless* will.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 415.

volitive (vol′i-tiv), *a.* [< *volit*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.

> It is, therefore, an unreasonable conceit to think that God will continue an active, vital, intellective, *volitive* nature, form, power, force, inclination, in a noble substance, which shall use none of these for many hundred or thousand years, and so continue them in vain.
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

2. Originating in the will.

> Wundt regards apperception as a particular process, inserted between perception and *volitive* excitement.
> *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VI. 519.

3. In *rhet.*, expressing a wish or permission: as, a *volitive* proposition.

Volitores (vol-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Volatores*, pl. of *volator*, a flier: see *volator*.] In Owen's classification, those birds which move solely or chiefly by flight, or are preëminent in ability to fly. It is the fifth order of the system, embracing 11 families, as the swifts, humming-birds, goatsuckers, kingfishers, hornbills, etc., intervening between his *Cantores* or singers and *Scansores* or climbers. It is an artificial group, practically equivalent to those *Picariæ* which are not yoke-toed, or to *Picariæ* with the old group *Scansores* eliminated. [Not in use.]

volitorial (vol-i-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *Volitores* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Volitores*.

Volkameria (vol-ka-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of *Volkamer*, a German botanist.] 1. A Linnean genus of verbenaceous shrubs, by most authors included as a section in *Clerodendrum*. It includes 2 or 3 species, natives of the warmer parts of America. *Volkameria aculeata* is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses and in tropical gardens.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Volkameria*.

Volkmannia (volk-man′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Volkmann* (see def.).] The generic name given by Sternberg (1825) to a group of verticillately stalked calamarian strobili whose real generic characters are uncertain, though some species described as *Volkmannia* are now referred, as cones, to *Asterophyllites*, *Palæostachya*, and *Sphenophyllum*. The plant was named in honor of G. A. Volkmann, author of "Silesia Subterranea" (1720), in which work some of the Carboniferous fossil plants of that part of Germany were described.

vollenget, *n.* See *valanche*.

volley (vol′i), *n.* [Formerly also *vollie*, *voley*; < ★OF. *volee*, F. *volée* = Sp. *volada* = It. *volata*, a flight, < ML. as if **volata*, < L. *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] 1. The flight of a number of missile weapons together; hence, the discharge simultaneously, or nearly so, of a number of missile weapons.

> When with a *volley* of our needless shot.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 5. 5.

2. Hence, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

> A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 33.

> What were those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouthes let fly Oaths and Curses by the *voley?* *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

> We heard a *volley* of oaths and curses.
> *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, a return of the ball by the racket before it touches the ground, especially a swift return.—**At volley, on the volley** [F. *à la volée*], on the fly; in passing; at random.

> What we spake *on the voley* begins to work.
> *Massinger*, Picture, iii. 6.

> *P. jun.* Call you this jeering! I can play at this;
> 'Tis like a ball at tennis.
> *Alm.* It is indeed, sir,
> When we do speak *at volley* all the ill
> We can one of another. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv.

★**volley** (vol′i), *v.* [< *volley*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discharge in a volley, or as if in a volley: often with *out*. Compare *volleyed*.

> Another [hound]
> Against the welkin *volleys out* his voice.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 921.

2. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return on the fly: said of the ball; drive (the ball) with the racket before it strikes the ground.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fly together, as missiles; hence, to issue or be discharged in large number or quantity.

> The *volleying* rain and tossing breeze.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

> Nothing good comes of brass, from whose embrasures there *vollies* forth but impudence, insolence, defiance.
> *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 72.

2. To sound together, or in continuous or repeated explosions, as firearms.

> And there the *volleying* thunders pour,
> Till waves grow smoother to the roar.
> *Byron*, Siege of Corinth, ii.

> Cannon in front of them
> *Volley'd* and thunder'd.
> *Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. In *lawn-tennis* and *tennis*, to return the ball before it touches the ground, especially by a swift stroke: as, he *volleys* well.

volley-gun (vol′i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

volowt (vol′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *folewen*, *folwen*, *fulwen*, *fullen*, < AS. *fulwian*, *fullian*, baptize: see *full*³. The word is usually derived from L. *volo*, I will, that being the first word of the response used in the service.] To baptize: applied contemptuously by the Reformers.

> They brought them to confirmation straight from baptism, so that now oft-times they be *volowed* and bishopped both in one day.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 72.

volower† (vol′ō-ėr), *n.* One who baptizes.

Volscian (vol′sian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Volsci*, the Volscians: see II., 1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Volscians.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an ancient Italic people who dwelt southeast of Rome.—2. The language of the Volscians, related to Umbrian.

volsella (vol-sel′ä), *n.* 1. Same as *vulsella*.—2†. Same as *acanthobolus*.

volt¹ (vōlt), *n.* [< F. *volte*, a turn or wheel, < It. *volta*, a turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn about or round: see *vault*², *volute*.] 1. In the *manège*, a round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward.—2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to reach ★the enemy or to avoid a thrust.

volt² (vōlt), *n.* [= F. *volte*; < It. *Volta*, the name of the inventor of the voltaic battery.] The practical unit of electromotive force. It is 10^8 absolute units of E. M. F. on the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units, and is a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell. It is defined by the International Electrical Congress (1893) and by United States statute (1894) as the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, will produce a current of one ampere, and which is practically equal to $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E. M. F. between the poles of what is known as the standard Clark voltaic cell, at a temperature of 15° C.

volta (vōl′tä), *n.*; pl. *volte* (-te). [It., a turn: see *volt*¹.] 1. An old dance. See *lavolta*.—2. In *music*, turn or time: as, *una volta*, once; *due volte*, twice; *prima volta*, first time. Abbreviated *v.*

volta-electric (vol″tä-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Pertaining to voltaic electricity or galvanism: as, *volta-electric* induction.

volta-electricity (vol″tä-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* Same as *voltaic electricity*, or *galvanic electricity*. See *electricity*. See *voltaic current*, under *voltaic*.

volta-electrometer (vol″tä-ē-lek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents; a voltameter.

volta-electromotive (vol″tä-ē-lek-trō-mō′tiv), *a.* Producing, or produced by, voltaic electromotion.—**Volta-electromotive force**, electromotive force produced in a manner analogous to that of the voltaic battery.

voltage¹ (vōl′tāj), *n.* [< *volt*¹ + *-age*.] In the *manège*, the act of making a horse work upon ★volts. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

voltage² (vōl′tāj), *n.* [< *volt*² + *-age*.] Electromotive force reckoned in volts. The voltage of a dynamo under any particular working conditions is the number of volts of electromotive force between its terminals under these conditions.

voltagraphy (vol-tag′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta*(*ic*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of copying in metals deposited by electrolytic action any form or pattern which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit; copying by electrotypy.

voltaic (vol-tā′ik), *a.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist (1745–1827), who shares with Galvani the honor of having discovered the means of producing an electric current at the expense of chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals. Of the two, however, the higher credit is due to Volta; consequently, *voltaic* is more commonly used than *galvanic*.—**Poles of a voltaic pile.** See *pole*².—**Voltaic arc.** See *arc*¹, and *electric light* (under *electric*).—**Voltaic arch.** Same as *voltaic arc*.—**Voltaic battery, cell.** See *battery*, 8 (*b*), and *cell*, 8 (with cuts).—**Voltaic current**, an electric current produced by a voltaic battery: sometimes applied to electric currents generally.—**Voltaic field**, the space surrounding the electrodes or plates in an electrolytic cell during the process of electrolysis.—**Voltaic induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Voltaic pencil**, a pencil by which etchings are executed by the action of a voltaic arc at its point.—**Voltaic pile**, a column formed by successive pairs of plates of two dissimilar metals, as zinc and copper, alternating with moistened flannel or pasteboard, in regular order of succession: an early form of chemical battery devised by Volta. See cuts under *battery*, 8.

Voltairean (vol-tār′ē-an), *a.* Same as *Voltairian*.

Voltairian (vol-tār′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Voltaire* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Voltaire (François Marie Arouet, who when about 25 years old took the name of Voltaire, said to be an anagram of "Arouet, l. j." (that is, F. *le jeune*, the younger)), a famous French poet, dramatist, and historian (1694–1778); resembling Voltaire.

> "Say they're levanting, Buchan," said Miller, who liked his joke, and would not have objected to be called *Voltairian*.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

II. *n.* One who advocates the principles of Voltaire.

Voltairianism (vol-tār′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Voltairian* + *-ism*.] The Voltairian spirit; the doctrines or philosophy of Voltaire; specifically, the incredulity or skepticism, especially in regard to revealed Christianity, often attributed to Voltaire.

Voltairism (vol-tār'izm), *n.* [< *Voltaire* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The principles or practice of Voltaire; skepticism; infidelity.

In Luther's own country Protestantism soon dwindled into a rather barren affair, . . . the essence of it sceptical contention: which indeed has jangled more and more down to *Voltaireism.* *Carlyle*, Heroes, iv.

voltaism (vol'tā-izm), *n.* [< *Volta* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That branch of electrical science which discusses the production of an electric current by the chemical action between dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid. It is so named from the Italian physicist Volta, whose experiments contributed greatly to the establishment of this branch of science. See *voltaic.*

voltaite (vol'tā-īt), *n.* [< *Volta* (see *voltaic*) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in isometric crystals of a green to black color: first found at the solfatara near Naples.

★**voltameter** (vol-tam'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *volta(ic)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An electrolytic cell arranged for quantitative measurement of the amount of decomposition produced by the passage through it of an electric current, and hence used as an indirect means of measuring the strength of the current.

voltametric (vol-ta-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to or involving the use of a voltameter: as, *voltametric* measurement.

volt-ammeter (vōlt'am″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument which can be used for measuring either volts or amperes. [Obsolete.]

★**volt-ampere** (vōlt'am-pār″), *n.* The product of one volt and one ampere, hence, with continuous currents, one watt or the measure of the activity in an electric circuit. With alternating currents one volt-ampere is less than one watt, if the current and the voltage do not alternate simultaneously, but successively.

voltaplast (vol'tā-plāst), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold.] A kind of voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

Volta's pile. See *battery*, 8 (*b*).

voltatype (vol'tā-tīp), *n.* [< *volta(ic)* + Gr. *τύπος*, type: see *type.*] Same as *electrotype.*

volt-coulomb (vōlt'kö-lom″), *n.* One volt into one coulomb: equal to one joule with direct current; but it may be less with alternating current. See *volt-ampere.*

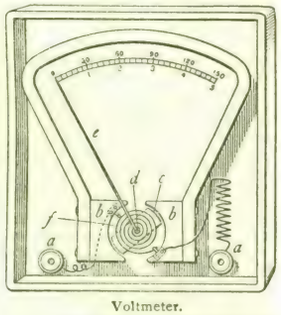
volte, *n.* Plural of *volta.*

volti (vōl'ti), *v.* [It., impv. of *voltare*, turn, < L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn: see *volt*[1], *volve.*] In *music*, same as *verte.*—**Volti subito.** See *verte subito.*

voltiger† (vol'ti-jėr), *n.* [< F. *voltigeur*, a leaper: see *voltigeur.*] Same as *voltigeur.*

voltigeur (vol-ti-zhėr'), *n.* [F., < *voltiger*, < It. *volteggiare*, vault, < *volta*, a turn, volt: see *volt*[1].] 1. A leaper; a vaulter.—2. Formerly, in France, a member of a light-armed picked company, placed on the left of a battalion; under the second empire, a member of one of several special infantry regiments.

voltite (vol'tīt), *n.* In *elect.*, an insulating material consisting of a mixture of a specially prepared gelatin with resin-oil, oxidized linseed-oil, resin, and paraffin.



Voltmeter.

a, *a*, connecting-points from which current passes to electromagnets *b*, *b*; *c*, permanent magnet, pivoted at *d*, connected with pointer *e*, and held in position at zero by a delicate coiled spring *f*. When electricity is passed through the electromagnets, the permanent magnet is attracted and drawn around between the poles of the electromagnet a distance which differs according to the strength of the current acting against the resistance of the coiled spring, the pointer indicating on the scale the voltage, or strength, of the current.

★**voltmeter** (vōlt'-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the electromotive force or voltage of a circuit. It may be either an electrostatic voltmeter or electrometer (see *electrometer*) or a high resistance ampere-meter, that is, an ampere-meter containing very many turns of fine wire, so as to measure very small currents, and calibrated so as to read on its scale volts (which by Ohm's law are proportional to the amperes). See *voltmeter* in the supplement.

volto†, *n.* [It.: see *vault*[1].] A vault.

Entring the church, admirable is the bredth of the *volto* or roofe. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 19, 1644.

Voltolini's disease. A disease of childhood, characterized by cerebral symptoms, and followed by permanent deafness.

Voltzia (volt'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after P. L. *Voltz* (1785–1840), a French mining engineer.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to a fossil plant which first appeared in the Permian, and found also, in several localities, in the various divisions of the European Trias, and in rocks of the same age in India. *Voltzia* belongs to the *Pinaceæ*, and probably to the *Taxodieæ.* It is a tree of considerable height, resembling *Araucaria* in general appearance, but having a fructification analogous to that of the *Taxodieæ.* *V. Liebeana* occurs in the Permian, *V. heterophylla* in the Buntersandstein, *V. Recubariensis* in the Muschelkalk, and *V. Coburgensis* in the Keuper.

voltzine (volt'sin), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ine*[2].] A rose-red, yellowish, or brownish opaque or subtranslucent mineral, occurring in implanted spherical globules with thin lamellar structure. It is an oxysulphid of zinc.

voltzite (volt'sīt), *n.* [< *Voltz* (see *Voltzia*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *voltzine.*

volubilate (vol'ū-bi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *volubilis*, turning (see *voluble*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, twining; voluble.

volubile (vol'ū-bil), *a.* [Formerly also *volubil*; < L. *volubilis*, whirling, that is turned round: see *voluble.*] 1†. Same as *voluble*, 1.

This less *volubil* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton, P. L., iv. 594.

2. In *bot.*, same as *voluble*, 4. *Encyc. Brit.*, ★IV. 95.

volubility (vol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *volubilité*, < L. *volubilita(t-)s*, a rapid whirling motion, fluency (of speech), < *volubilis*, whirling, voluble: see *voluble.*] 1. The state or character of being voluble in speech; excessive fluency or readiness in speaking; unchecked flow of talk.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him, and can whisper a light message to a loose wench with some round *volubility.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

He [the emperor] first attacked Cardinal Fesch, and, singularly enough, launched forth with uncommon *volubility* into a discussion on ecclesiastical principles and usages, without possessing the slightest notion, either historical or theological, of the subject.
Memoirs of Talleyrand, in The Century, XLI. 701.

2. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll; revolution; hence, mutability.

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

Volubility of human affairs. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

voluble (vol'ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *voluble* = Sp. *voluble* = Pg. *voluvel* = It. *volubile*, < L. *volubilis*, that turns around, whirling, fluent (of speech), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about: see *volve.*] 1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily turned or set in motion; apt to roll; rolling; rotating; revolving.

The most excellent of all the figures Geometrical is the round for his many perfections. First because he is euen and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most *voluble* and apt to turne, and to continue motion, which is the author of life. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

Yeares, like a ball, are *voluble*, and run;
Houres, like false Vowes, no sooner spoke than done.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally *voluble?* *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

2. Characterized by a great flow of words or by glibness of utterance; speaking with plausible fluency: as, a *voluble* politician.

Cassio, . . . a knave very *voluble.*
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 242.

A man's tongue is *voluble*, and pours
Words out of all sorts ev'ry way. Such as you speak you hear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 228.

If a man hath a *voluble* Tongue, we say, He hath the gift of Prayer. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

[Formerly it might be used of readiness and ease in speaking without the notion of excess.

It [speech] ought to be *voluble* vpon the tongue, and tunable to the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 168.

He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and *voluble* eloquence.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 65. (*Trench.*)]

3†. Changeable; mutable.

He . . . almost puts
Faith in a fever, and deifies alone
Voluble chance.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

4. In *bot.*, of a twining habit; rising spirally around a support, as the hop.

volubleness (vol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being voluble; volubility.

volubly (vol'ū-bli), *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

"O Gods," said he, "how *volubly* doth talk
This eating gulf!" *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 41.

Fallacies which, when set down on paper, are at once detected, pass for unanswerable arguments when dexterously and *volubly* urged in Parliament, at the bar, or in private conversation. *Macaulay*, History.

Volucella (vol-ū-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < L. *volucris*, fitted for flight: see *Volucres.*] A notable genus of syrphid flies, some of them mimicking bumblebees in general appearance, and scavengers, in the larval state, in the nests of these bees and in the nests of wasps. Forty-five species are known in North America, and seven in Europe.

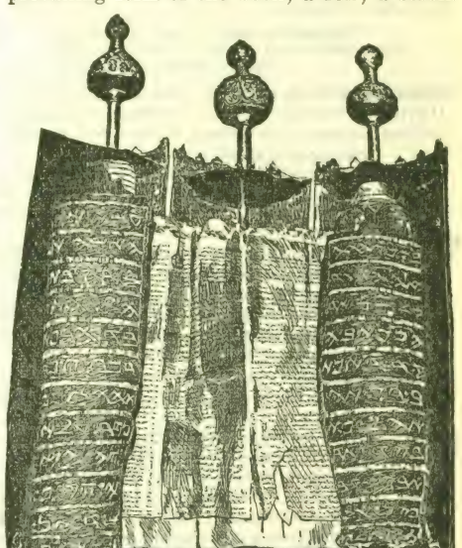
Volucres (vol'ū-krēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *volucer* or *volucris*, fitted for flight, winged, volitorial; as a noun, a bird; < *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] 1. In C. L. Bonaparte's classification of birds (1850), the first tribe of the third order of *Passeres*, embracing those lower *Passeres* which form Sundevall's scutelliplantar division of that order, together with all the picarian birds. It is an artificial group, insusceptible of definition, and corresponds exactly with no recognized group or groups; on the whole it agrees best with *Picariæ* as commonly accepted.

2. In C. J. Sundevall's classification, the second order of birds, agreeing in the main with the *Picariæ* as commonly understood, but including the parrots and pigeons. It is most nearly a synonym of the old *Picæ* of Linnæus. [Rare in both senses.]

volucrine (vol'ū-krin), *a.* [< L. *volucris*, a bird, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to birds; bird-like.

The *volucrine* clamor continued unabated, and when I came downstairs I was not surprised at the sight that awaited me. The passage was filled with bird-cages.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 349.

★**volume** (vol'ūm), *n.* [< F. *volume* = Sp. *volumen* = Pg. It. *volume*, < L. *volumen* (*volumin-*), a roll (as of a manuscript), < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll round or about: see *voluble.*] 1. A written document (as of parchment, papyrus, or strips of bark) rolled up in a convenient form for keeping or use, such being anciently the prevailing form of the book; a roll; a scroll.



Volume of the ancient type.
Pentateuch of the Samaritans, used in their Synagogue at Shechem.

The written sheets were usually wound around a stick, termed an *umbilicus*, the extremities of which were called the *cornua*, to which a label containing the name of the author was tied. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and frequently anointed with oil of cedarwood as a preservative against insects.

In the *volume* [roll, R. V.] of the book it is written.
Heb. x. 7.

In history a great *volume* is unrolled for our instruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Hence—2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, a part of a work, or more than one separate work; a book; a tome: as, a large *volume;* a work in six *volumes.*

He furnish'd me
From mine own library with *volumes.*
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 167.

They [men] cannot extinguish those lively characters of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God which are every where to be seen in the large *volume* of the Creation.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

Luther's works were published at Wittemberg in Latin and German, in nineteen *volumes*, large folio, and at Jena in twelve. *Burney*, Hist. Music, III. 39, note.

3. Something of a roll-like, rounded, or swelling form; a rounded mass; a coil; a convolution; a wreath; a fold: as, *volumes* of smoke.

Hid in the spiry *Volumes* of the Snake,
I lurk'd within the Covert of a Brake.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

Thames's fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play.
Fenton, Ode to John, Lord Gower, st. 3.

4. An amount or measure of tridimensional space; solid contents; hence, an amount or aggregated quantity of any kind.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast *volume* of light and heat.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 246.

The judge's *volume* of muscle could hardly be the same as the colonel's; there was undoubtedly less beef in him.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

Railroad men have found out . . . that so small a matter apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors, or the scarcity or abundance of towels on sleeping-cars, will sensibly influence the *volume* of travel.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 112.

Very probably these recent climatic changes, both marine and terrestrial, in the North Atlantic region, have been due in large measure to variations in the *volume* of the Gulf Stream. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XLI. 42.

5. In *music*, quantity, fullness, or roundness of tone or sound.—**Atomic volume.** See *atomic.*—**Specific steam-volume.** See *steam.*—**Specific volume,** the quotient of the molecular weight of a compound body by its specific gravity. In the case of a liquid the specific gravity is taken at the boiling-point.—**To speak or tell volumes,** to be full of meaning; be very significant.

The epithet, so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of "poor Goldsmith" *speaks volumes.*
Irving, Oliver Goldsmith, xlv.

Volume-integral. See *integral.*=Syn. 4. *Bulk, Magnitude*, etc. See *size*[1].

volume (vol'ūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *volumed*, ppr. *voluming*. [< *volume*, *n.*] To swell; rise in bulk or volume.

The mighty stream which *volumes* high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

volumed (vol'ūmd), *a.* [< *volume* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a rounded form; forming volumes or rolling masses; consisting of rounded masses.

With *volumed* smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. Having volume or volumes (of a specified amount or number).

★**volumenometer** (vol″ū-me-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volumen*, a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity.

volumenometry (vol″ū-me-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *volumenometer* + *-y*[3].] The art of determining by displacement the volumes of solid bodies, or the spaces occupied by them; stereometry.

★**volumeter** (vol'ū-mē-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volu(men)*, a volume, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, broadly, any instrument for measuring the volumes of gases, as a graduated glass tube in which a gas may be collected over water or mercury, the gas displacing the liquid as it enters the vessel, and the volume displaced being indicated by the graduations. Lunge's volumeter comprises a tube called a *reduction tube*, in which a volume of one hundred cubic centimeters of air as measured under connected pressure of barometer and temperature is confined. By an ingenious arrangement this confined air is then made to bring to a similar condition of pressure the gas to be measured in a measuring-tube, which also forms part of the apparatus. Thus a connection of pressure and temperature need be made only once for a series of volumetric measurements.

volumetric (vol-ū-met'rik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *volu(men)*, volume, + Gr. *μετρικός*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] In *chem.* and *physics*, pertaining to or noting measurements by volume, as of gases or liquids: opposed to *gravimetric.*

It is possible in this way to determine quickly by a *volumetric* process even so little as one-fourth per cent. of alcohol in a mixture. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 39.

Mosso's *volumetric* measurements indicated that in hypnotic catalepsy there was slightly more blood in the left arm. *Mind*, IX. 96.

Volumetric analysis. Same as *titration.*

volumetrical (vol-ū-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *volumetric* + *-al.*] Same as *volumetric.*

The amount of metallic iron and its condition of oxidation in the ore were determined by Margueritte's *volumetrical* method. *Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 397.

volumetrically (vol-ū-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* [< *volumetrical* + *-ly*[2].] By volumetric analysis.

voluminal (vō-lū'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *volumen* (*-min-*), volume, + *-al.*] Pertaining to volume or cubical contents: as, *voluminal* expansion.

voluminosity (vō-lū-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *voluminous* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of being voluminous; copiousness; prolixity.

The later writings [of H. Müller-Stübing] have gone on with bewildering *voluminosity.*
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 117.

voluminous (vō-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [< F. *volumineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluminoso*, < LL. *voluminosus*, full of windings, bendings, or folds, < L. *volumen*, a roll, fold: see *volume.*] 1†. Consisting of coils or convolutions.

Woman to the waist, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 652.

2. Of great volume or bulk; large; swelling: literally or figuratively.

Why, though I seem of a prodigious waist,
I am not so *voluminous* and vast
But there are lines wherewith I might be embraced.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxi.

It was essential that a gentleman's chin should be well propped, that his collar should have a *voluminous* roll.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvi.

We call the reverberations of a thunder-storm more *voluminous* than the squeaking of a slate pencil.
W. James, Mind, XII. 1.

3. Having written much; producing many or bulky books; also, copious; diffuse; prolix: as, a *voluminous* writer.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

4. Being in many volumes; hence, copious enough to make numerous volumes: used of the published writings of an author: as, the *voluminous* works of Sir Walter Scott.

voluminously (vō-lū'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in large quantity; copiously; diffusely.

The doctor *voluminously* rejoined.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

voluminousness (vō-lū'mi-nus-nes), *n.* 1†. The state of being in coils or convolutions.

Solid bones crushed by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine *voluminousness.*
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

His [Aquinas's] works mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions.
Dodwell, Letters of Advice, ii.

3. The state of being voluminous or bulky.

The reader will have noticed, in this enumeration of facts, that *voluminousness* of the feeling seems to bear very little relation to the size of the organ that yields it.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 140.

volumist† (vol'ū-mist), *n.* [< *volume* + *-ist.*] One who writes a volume; an author. [Rare.]

Yee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your Courts, hot *Volumists* and cold Bishops.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

voluntarily (vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *voluntarily*; < *voluntary* + *-ly*[2].] In a voluntary manner; of one's own motion; without being moved, influenced, or impelled by others; spontaneously; freely.

When that Gaffray had all thes thynges said,
Raymounde hertly glade reioyng that braide,
That Gaffray gan hire *voluntarily.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5055.

At last died, not by his enemies command, but *voluntarily* in his olde age. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

And the faculty of *voluntarily* bringing back a wandering attention over and over again is the very root of judgment, character, and will.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 424.

voluntariness (vol'un-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being voluntary, or endowed with the power of willing, choosing, or determining; the state or character of being produced voluntarily.

The *voluntariness* of an action.
Hammond, Works, I. 234.

voluntarious† (vol-un-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary.*] Voluntary; free.

Men of *voluntarious* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth.
Testament of Love, ii.

voluntariously† (vol-un-tā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Voluntarily; willingly.

Most pleasantly and *voluntariously* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Edw. VI., an. 1550.

voluntary (vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **voluntarie*, < OF. (and F.) *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, willing, of free will, < *volunta(t-)s*, will, choice, desire, < *volun(t-)s*, *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will: see *volition*, *will.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Proceeding from the will; done of or due to one's own accord or free choice; unconstrained by external interference, force, or influence; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; spontaneous; of one's or its own accord; free.

The third sort of ignorance is the worst; it is that which is vincible and *voluntary.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 6.

Voluntary works be called all manner of offering in the church, except your offering days and your tithes.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* choosing.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 16.

The true Charity of Christians is a free and *voluntary* thing, not what men are forced to do by the Laws.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

I have made myself the *voluntary* slave of all.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Very little time was allowed between the accusation, condemnation, and death of a suspected witch; and if a *voluntary* confession was wanting, they never failed extorting a forced one by tormenting the suspected person.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxiv.

2. Subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will: as, the movement of a limb is *voluntary*, the action of the heart involuntary.

We always explain the *voluntary* action of all men except ourselves on the principle of causation by character and circumstances. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 48.

It follows from this that *voluntary* movements must be secondary, not primary functions of our organism.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 487.

We see here that atrophy begins in the most *voluntary* limb, the arm. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 174.

3. Done by design or intention; intentional; purposed; not accidental.

Giving myself a *voluntary* wound.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 300.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, . . . and kills another passing by, here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murther.
Perkins. (*Johnson.*)

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's judgment.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent, intending beforehand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. iii. 2.

5. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries: as, the *voluntary* theory or controversy.—6. In *law:* (*a*) Proceeding from the free and unconstrained will of the person: as, a *voluntary* confession. (*b*) Not supported by a substantial pecuniary or valuable consideration. See *voluntary conveyance*, below.—**Voluntary affidavit** or **oath.** (*a*) An affidavit or oath made in a case in which the law has not sanctioned the administration of an oath or affirmation. (*b*) An affidavit offered spontaneously or made freely, without the compulsion of subpœna or other process.—**Voluntary agent.** See *agent.*—**Voluntary appearance,** the spontaneous appearance of a defendant for the purpose of resisting an action or other proceeding without having been served with process, or without requiring the plaintiff to rely upon service of process to compel appearance.—**Voluntary association.** See *association.*—**Voluntary bankruptcy.** See *bankruptcy.*—**Voluntary conveyance,** a conveyance made without valuable consideration; a conveyance in the nature of a gift. The importance of the distinction between this and a conveyance for value is that the former may be voidable by creditors in some cases where the latter may not.—**Voluntary escape.** See *escape*, 3.—**Voluntary grantee,** the grantee in a voluntary conveyance.—**Voluntary jurisdiction,** a jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any of the court judges, and in any place and on any lawful day.—**Voluntary manslaughter.** See *manslaughter*, 2.—**Voluntary motion.** See *motion.*—**Voluntary muscle, voluntary muscular fiber,** striated red muscular fiber (except that of the heart), as distinguished from smooth pale muscular fiber: so called as being under the control of the will. See cut under *muscular.*—**Voluntary partition,** a partition accomplished by mutual agreement, as distinguished from one had by the judgment of a court.—**Voluntary school,** in England, one of a class of elementary schools formerly supported by voluntary subscriptions, many of them in part maintained and regulated by religious bodies. The number of those schools has been greatly reduced since 1870, when education was made compulsory by the Education Act and board schools were established, but they register over 2,000,000 scholars. Council and voluntary schools are now equally controlled by the education committees and (except in regard to the erection and maintenance of premises) share equally in the public funds.—**Voluntary waste,** waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property, as where, without the consent of the proprietor, he cuts down timber, or pulls down a wall.=Syn. *Voluntary, Spontaneous, Willing.* *Voluntary* supposes volition, and therefore intention, and presumably reflection. *Spontaneous* views the act as though there were immediate connection between it and the cause, without intervention of the reason and the will: *spontaneous* applause seems to start of itself. *Willing* has in the authorized version of the Bible a range of meaning up to desirous or anxious, as in Mat. i. 19, xxvi. 41, Luke x. 29, but now is strictly confined to the

negative sense of consenting, or not refusing or objecting, in regard to the wish of another.

Some of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood are connected with the *voluntary* study of an ancient Bible which belonged to my grandmother.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 54.

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 255.

He lent a *willing* ear to the artful propositions of Sforza.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *voluntaries* (-riz). 1. One who engages in any affair of his own choice or free will; a volunteer.

Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies' faces and fierce dragons' spleens.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 67.

Specifically— 2. *Eccles.*, in Great Britain, one who maintains the doctrine of the mutual independence of the church and the state, and holds that the church should be supported by the voluntary contributions of its members and should be left entirely free to regulate its affairs.— 3. Any work or performance not imposed by another.

At school he [Wordsworth] wrote some task-verses on subjects imposed by the master, and also some *voluntaries* of his own, equally undistinguished by any peculiar merit. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

4. In *church music*, an organ prelude to a service; sometimes, by extension, an interlude or postlude; also, an anthem or other piece of choir-music, especially at the opening of a service. These uses of the word seem to have originated in the fact that such musical exercises are not rubrically prescribed.

The rich may indulge in superfluities. The Ionian muse is somewhat too fond of playing *voluntaries*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Virgilius and Horatius.

My dear Herr Capellmeister, they say you play the most exquisite *voluntaries!* Now do play us one.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 4.

At voluntary†, voluntarily; by an effort of will.

Cyrces cuppes were too strong for all antidotes, and womens flatteries too forceable to resist *at voluntarie*.
Greene, Never Too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).

voluntary† (vol'un-tā-ri), *adv.* [< *voluntary, a.*] Voluntarily.

Gold, amber, yvorie, perles, owches, rings,
And all that els was pretious and deare,
The sea unto him *voluntary* brings.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 23.

I serve here *voluntary*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 103.

voluntaryism (vol'un-tā-ri-izm), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ism.*] Voluntary principle or action; the system or principle of supporting anything by voluntary contribution or assistance; especially, the principle of unrestricted personal liberty in matters of religion—this involving on the one hand the obligation of church-members to support and maintain religious ordinances, and on the other the church's entire freedom from state patronage, support, and control.

Esther . . . was unable at present to give her mind to the original functions of a bishop, or the comparative merits of Endowments and *Voluntaryism*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xli.

The transatlantic friend of Vane, at the very nick of time, was the central champion in England of absolute *voluntaryism*, against the Independents and the famous fifteen proposals for a State Church on their sort of "Christian Fundamentals." *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 541.

In education, *voluntaryism* has been most prominent and most beneficent from early times.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 148.

voluntaryist (vol'un-tā-ri-ist), *n.* [< *voluntary* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or advocates voluntaryism, especially in religion. [Rare.]

We commend this tribute to the Church of England to our friends on the other side of the water, as proof that an American and a *Voluntaryist* can yet do full justice to that ancient and historical church.
New York Evangelist, Oct. 19, 1876.

voluntative (vol'un-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *volunta(t-)s*, will, + *-ive.*] Voluntary.

The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute *voluntative* power.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425

voluntet†, *n.* See *volunty*.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *volontaire*, now *volontaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluntario*, < L. *voluntarius*, voluntary: see *voluntary.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A person who enters into any service of his own free will.

He has had Compassion upon Lovers, and generously engag'd a *Volunteer* in this Action, for our Service.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 14.

2. A person who enters military service of his own free will, and not by constraint or compulsion; one who offers to serve, and generally receives some consideration or privileges on that account; in the United States, especially during the civil war, a soldier of a body other than the regular army, but practically governed by the same laws when in service. In Great Britain the first large force was organized in the 18th century. By the Volunteer Act (1863) they could be called out in case of apprehended invasion, and in 1871 were placed under the War Office. After the South African War, when many thousands served with the regular army, the force was organized (1907–8) with the yeomanry into the new territorial force. In the United States the army of volunteers comprises, to all intents and purposes—(1) the regular unpaid forces of State militia which, when called into the actual service of the United States, receive pay from the government, and are subject to the rules and articles of war, and (2) that class of troops which may from time to time be raised by Congress on occasions of national emergency. Such troops are properly United States troops, and the method of officering them is designated by Congress.

At the very outset of the campaign, the inexperience of the Federal *volunteers* was made evident, even more on the march than on the battle-field.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 193.

Volunteers often complain that they are not taken seriously enough. . . . Nor must they ever cease complaining until they have been thoroughly organized for whatever their duties are to be, and until those duties are perfectly clear to themselves and the country at large.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 615.

3. In *law*, one who claims the benefit of a contract or conveyance although no consideration proceeded from him nor from any one in whose place he stands.— 4. A tree which grows spontaneously: as, that pear-tree in my garden is a *volunteer*. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Entering into military service by free will and choice: as, a *volunteer* soldier.— 2. Composed of volunteers: as, a *volunteer* corps.

The *volunteer* artillery, furnished by the several States, was only organized into batteries, having no officer above the rank of captain.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 275.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *v.* [< *volunteer, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To offer, contribute, or bestow voluntarily, or without constraint or compulsion.

The chief agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Poetaster, iii. 1.

Bit by bit, the full and true
Particulars of the tale were *volunteered*
With all the breathless zeal of friendship.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without constraint or compulsion: as, to *volunteer* for a campaign.

volunteerly† (vol-un-tēr'li), *adv.* Voluntarily; as a volunteer.

Volunteerly to ramble with Lord Loudon Campbell,
Brave Ilay did suffer for a'.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

voluntomotory (vol"un-tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* [< *volunt(ary)* + *motory.*] Having or pertaining to motor influence or effect which is voluntary, or subject to the will: with Remak specifying the somatopleural division of the body, including the muscular system of ordinary language, as distinguished from the splanchnopleural or *involuntomotory* (which see).

The *volunto-motory*, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 167.

volunty†, *n.* [< ME. *volunte*, also *volente, voulente*, < OF. *volente, volunte*, F. *volonté* = Sp. *voluntad* = It. *voluntà*, will, < L. *volunta(t-)s*, will, desire: see *voluntary.*] Will; wish; will and pleasure.

For that he
May not fulfille his *volunte*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5276.

For of free choice and hertely *volente*,
She hathe to God avowed chastité.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 339, f. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

After me made by thy will and *volente*
To take this woman of the fayry,
This here diffamed serpent vnto se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3473.

"Sir," quod thei, "yef it be not thus, doth with vs youre *volente*" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

And the seid Tuddenham and Heydon wold after theyr *voulente* have it hald yn meen of the maner of Hetersete, vhych sufficient evidenses that ye have specifyeth no thyng soo. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

voluperet†, *n.* [ME., also *volupeer, voleper.*] A cap or head-dress worn in the fourteenth century by either sex.

The tapes of hir white *voluper*
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

voluptiet†, *n.* See *volupty*.

voluptuary (vō-lup'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *voluptuaire* = It. *voluttuario*, < L. *voluptuarius*, for earlier *voluptarius*, of or pertaining to pleasure, < *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight: see *voluptuous.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or contributing to luxury and sensual pleasure; promoting sensual indulgence.

The arts which flourish in times while virtue is in growth are military, and while virtue is in state are liberal, and while virtue is in declination are *voluptuary*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The works of the *voluptuary* arts are properly attributed to Vulcan, the God of Fire.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Given to sensual indulgence; voluptuous: as, *voluptuary* habits.

II. *n.*; pl. *voluptuaries* (-riz). A man given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual indulgences; a sensualist.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries* of that time, . . . men who, notwithstanding they professed themselves Jews, lived like Heathens.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

We have the *Voluptuary*, when first pleasant feelings, and secondly the pleasantness of pleasant feelings, are made the end to which all else is means, and the abstraction of pleasure's sake is pursued.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 253, note.

voluptuatet† (vō-lup'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *voluptu(ous)* + *-ate*2.] To make luxurious or delightful.

'Tis watching and labour that *voluptuates* repose and sleep. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 44.

voluptuosity† (vō-lup-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *voluptuous* + *-ity.*] Voluptuousness.

In some children nature is more prone to vice than to vertue, and in the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuositie*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 6.

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *voluptuous*, < OF. **voluptuous*, F. *voluptueux* = Sp. Pg. *voluptuoso* = It. *voluttuoso*, < L. *voluptuosus*, full of gratification, delightful, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure; see *volupty.*] 1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or inclined to sensual gratification: as, *voluptuous* tastes or habits.— 2. Passed or spent in luxury or sensuality.

Soften'd with pleasure and *voluptuous* life.
Milton, S. A., l. 534.

3. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires and indulgence; sensual.

He that is temperate fleeth pleasures *voluptuous*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 20.

Voluptuous idleness. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

Ah, Vice! how soft are thy *voluptuous* ways!
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 65.

Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and *voluptuous* loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

The face *voluptuous*, yet pure; funeste, but innocent.
J. S. Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, i.

Low *voluptuous* music winding.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, ii.

4. Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging in sensual gratifications.

Thou wilt bring me soon
. . . where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, as beseems
Thy daughter and thy darling, without end.
Milton, P. L., ii. 869.

Jolly and *voluptuous* livers.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, IV. iv.

=**Syn.** *Carnal, Sensuous*, etc. See *sensual.*

voluptuously (vō-lup'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously; sensually: as, to live *voluptuously*.

Voluptuously surfeit out of action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 27.

voluptuousness (vō-lup'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voluptuous, or addicted to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual gratification; luxuriousness.

But there 's no bottom, none,
In my *voluptuousness;* your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 61.

The *voluptuousness* of holding a human being in his [the slave-owner's] absolute control.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

To the north-east, in places, the backs and sides of the mountains have a green, pastoral *voluptuousness*, so smooth and full are they with thick turf.
The Century, XXIV. 421.

volupty†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voluptie;* < OF. *volupte*, F. *volupté* = Pr. *voluptat* = It. *voluptà, voluttà*, < L. *volupta(t-)s*, enjoyment, delight.] Voluptuousness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Voluspa (vol-us-pä'), *n.* [< Icel. *Völuspá*, the song of the sibyl, < *völu*, gen. of *völva*, also *völfa* (pl. *völur*), a prophetess, sibyl, wise woman, + *spá*, prophesy, also pry, look, > Sc. *spae:* see

spae, and cf. *spaewife*.] 1. The name (literally, 'the Prophecy of the Sibyl') of a poem of the Elder Edda.—2. [*l. c.*] Erroneously, a Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

Here seated, the *voluspa* or sibyl was to listen to the rhymical inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer. *Scott*, Pirate, xxi.

Voluta (vō-lū′tä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *voluta*, a spiral, volute: see *volute*.] 1. The typical genus of *Volutidæ*, used with various restrictions, now containing oviparous volutes with a short spire, large aperture, and long first columellar fold, as *V. imperialis*. See *volute*, 2, and *Volutidæ* (with cuts).—2. In *arch.*, same as *volute*. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.



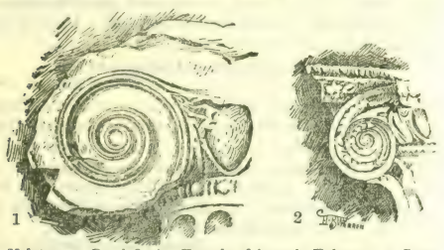
Imperial Volute (*Voluta imperialis*).

Volutacea (vol-ū-tā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-acea*.] A group of gastropods; the volutes. See *Volutidæ*.

volutation† (vol-ū-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *volutatio(n-)*, a rolling about, a wallowing, < *volutare*, freq. of *volvere*, roll: see *volute*.] 1. A wallowing; a rolling, as of the body on the earth.—2. A compound circular motion consisting of a rotation of a body about an axis through its center combined with a revolution about a distant axis.

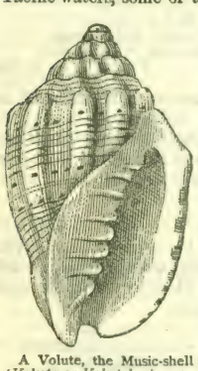
In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxi.

volute (vō-lūt′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *volute* = Sp. Pg. It. *voluta*, < L. *voluta*, a spiral scroll, a volute, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, turn round or about, roll, = E. *wallow*[1].] I. *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a spiral scroll forming an essential part of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a characteristic ornament. The number of volutes in the Greek Ionic capital is four, two each on opposite faces. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former order being sixteen in number. See *helix*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *Acanthus*, *Corinthian*, *Ionic*, and *composite*. Also *voluta*.



Volutes.—1. Greek Ionic: Temple of Artemis, Ephesus. 2. Composite (Roman): Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) The member of the *Volutidæ*. The volutes are chiefly tropical shells, especially of Indo-Pacific waters, some of them of great rarity and beauty, and highly prized by collectors, as *V. imperialis*, the imperial volute, which shows beautiful sculpture and tracery, and has a circlet of spines like a diadem crowning the very large body-whorl (see cut under *Voluta*). The peacock-tail volute, *Voluta* (or *Scaphella*) *junonia*, of quite another form, is white with orange spots, and was long considered one of the rarest of shells, bringing a very high price. Many of the volutes being well known, they take more distinctive names. Such is the West Indian music-shell, *Voluta musica*, so called because the markings resemble written music. This species, unlike most volutes, is operculate, and is placed by some authors in another genus, *Volutolyria* or *Musica*. Some volutes are known as *bat-shells*, as *V. vespertilio*; others as *yets* or *boat-shells* and *melon-shells* (see cuts under *Cymbium* and *Melo*); and some forms, as *Cymbium*, are oviparous. See also cut under *Volutidæ*. (*b*) A volution or whorl of a spiral shell.—**Canal of a volute**, a channel inclosed by a list or fillet, in the face of the circumvolutions of the Ionic capital.—**False volutes**, the *Turbinellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*



A Volute, the Music-shell (*Voluta* or *Volutolyria musica*).

II. *a.* In *bot.*, rolled up in any direction.

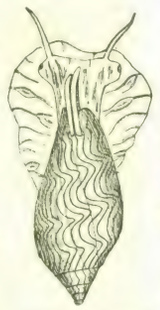
volute-compass (vō-lūt′kum″pas), *n.* A form of compass used, in drafting, to trace a spiral by means of the gradual mechanical expansion of the legs.

voluted (vō-lū′ted), *a.* [< *volute* + *-ed*[2].] Having a coil, whorl, or volute, as a shell.

volute-spring (vō-lūt′spring), *n.* A spring consisting of a flat bar or ribbon, usually of steel, coiled in a helix somewhat in the form of a volute. It is commonly made in a conical form, so that the spring can be compressed in the direction of the axis about which it is coiled.

volute-wheel (vō-lūt′hwēl), *n.* 1. A water-wheel with a volute-shaped casing about it to guide the water to its vanes and buckets.—2. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is an unusual but effective form of blower.

Volutidæ (vō-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Voluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Voluta*; the volutes. They have a large undivided foot, widely separate tentacles, eyes external to the tentacles, and a single (or triple) row of radular teeth, each median tooth generally having a trifurcate or simple apex. The operculum is generally absent; when present, as in *Volutolyria*, it is corneous and unguiculate, with apical nucleus in the adult. The animals are retractile in a shell generally of a more or less obconic shape, with a plicated columella. They are mostly ovoviviparous, but in the genus *Voluta* eggs are laid in a very large thin horny capsule. The species are numerous, especially in tropical seas, and many have shells of remarkable beauty, highly esteemed by conchologists. See *Voluta* (with cut) and *volute*, 2 (*a*) (with cut, and other cuts there cited).



Voluta or *Amoria undulata*, of Australia, one of the *Volutidæ*, crawling with extended foot and tentacles.

volution (vō-lū′shon), *n.* [< L. *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] 1. A rolling or winding; a twist; especially, a spiral turn; a convolution.

The foaming base an angry whirlwind sweeps
Where curling billows rouse the fearful deeps. . . .
The swift *volution* and the enormous train
Let sages versed in nature's lore explain.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii. 43.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) A whorl; one turn of a spiral shell. (*b*) A set of whorls; the spire of a shell; the spiral turning or twisting of a shell. See cuts under *spire*[2], *n.*, and *univalve*.—3. In *anat.*, a convolution or gyration; a gyrus: as, the *volutions* of the brain.

volutite (vol′ū-tīt), *n.* [< *volute* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil volute, or a similar shell, as a species of *Volvaria* (which see).



A Volutite (*Volvaria bulloides*).

volutoid (vol′ū-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *volute* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a volute; of or relating to the *Volutidæ*.

II. *n.* A volute.

volva (vol′vä), *n.*; pl. *volvæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *volva*, *vulva*, a wrapper, covering, < *volvere*, roll: see *volute*. Cf. *vulva*.] In *bot.*, a wrapper or external covering of some sort; specifically, in *Hymenomycetes*, same as *velum universale*. Compare *exoperidium*. See ★*velum*, 2, and cut under *Fungi*.

Volvaria (vol-vā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *volva*, a wrapper, cover: see *volva*, *vulva*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Actæonidæ*, represented by extinct Tertiary shells, as *V. bulloïdes:* formerly including certain smooth shells of the family *Marginellidæ*. See cut under *volutite*.

volvate (vol′vāt), *a.* [< *volva* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, producing, furnished with, or characteristic of a volva.

volvet† (volv), *v. t.* [< L. *volvere*, turn, roll round or about, roll. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*, *revolve*, etc., *volute*, *volt*[1], *vault*[1], *vault*[2], etc.] To turn over; revolve, especially in the mind; consider; think over.

I *volued*, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteyning famouse histories. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., Pref.

I have been *volving* and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or facete contrivance I might . . . modulate them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 109. (*Davies.*)

volvelle (vol-vel′), *n.* [F.] A small and generally circular movable plate affixed to an engraving containing a dial or lottery, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer; any movable engraving superimposed on another for the purpose of showing variations. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 217.

volvocinaceous (vol″vō-si-nā′shius), *a.* [As *Volvocin-eæ* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or characterizing the *Volvocineæ*.

A peculiar condition of the *Volvocinaceous* Algæ (Stephanosphæra pluvialis, etc.). *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 235.

Volvocineæ (vol-vō-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *Volvox* (*-oc-*) + *-ineæ*.] A suborder of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Protococcales*, characterized by being motile during the vegetative stage.

volvocinian (vol-vō-sin′i-an), *a.* [As *Volvocin-eæ* + *-ian*.] Resembling a volvox, as an infusorian; volvocinaceous.

I have cited the two *volvocinian* genera Pandorina and Volvox as examples of the differentiation of homoplastids into the lowest heteroplastids. *Nature*, XLI. 318.

Volvox (vol′voks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *volvere*, roll, turn about: see *volve*.] 1. A small genus of fresh-water algæ, of the family *Volvocaceæ* and class *Chlorophyceæ*. It has a spherical cœnobium of a pale-green color, which in its vegetative stage is constantly rotating and changing place, looking like a hollow globe, composed of numerous cells (sometimes as many as twenty-two thousand) arranged on the periphery at regular distances, united by protoplasmic threads, and embedded in a common mucilaginous wall. It is furnished with a red lateral spot, contractile vacuoles, and two long-exserted cilia. Propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. *V. globator*, the best-known species, is not uncommon in clear pools, ponds, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of the above genus.

volvulus (vol′vū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *volvere*, turn, roll: see *volve*.] Occlusion of the intestine, caused by a sharp bend or twist of the tube.

volyer (vol′yėr), *n.* The lurcher. [Prov. Eng.]

vomet†, *v.* [< ME. *vomen*, < OF. *vomir*, < L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit.

He shal hurtle the hond of Moab in his *vomyng*. *Wyclif*, Jer. xlviii. 26.

vomet†, *n.* [ME., < *vome*, *v.*] Vomit.

Alle forsothe boordis ben fulfild with the *vome* and filthis. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 8.

vomela, vormela, *n.* The Sarmatian polecat, ★*Putorius sarmaticus*. See *sarmatier*.

vomer (vō′mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *vomer*, a plowshare.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the skull of most vertebrates; a membrane-bone or splint-bone developed in the median line of the skull, beneath the basicranial axis, primitively consisting of paired halves, which sometimes remain separate, one on each side of the middle line. Its special shapes and connections are extremely variable in the vertebrate series; in general, it is situated below or in advance of the basisphenoid, below or behind the mesethmoid, and between the maxillary, palatine, or pterygoid bones of opposite sides, serving thus as a septum between right and left nasal or naso-palatine passages. In man the vomer is plowshare-shaped, articulating with the sphenoid behind, the mesethmoid above, the palatal plates of the maxillary and palatal bones below, and the triangular median cartilage of the nose in front; it thus forms much of the nasal septum, or partition between right and left nasal cavities, its posterior free border definitely separating the posterior nares. In birds its extremely variable shapes and connections furnish valuable zoölogical characters. (See *ægithognathous*, and cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *saurognathous*, and *schizognathous*.) The vomer is by Owen regarded as the centrum of the fourth or rhinencephalic



Section of Skull of Elephant, greatly reduced, showing *Me*, mesethmoid; *Vo*, vomer; *an*, *pn*, anterior and posterior nares.

cranial vertebra—a view now entertained by few, if any. In batrachians there are usually two vomers, often widely separated. The so-called vomer of fishes is not homologically the bone of that name in higher vertebrates, but is identified by some with the presphenoid; while others name the ichthyic vomer the *anteal bone*. It often bears teeth. See cuts under *Chelonidæ*, *craniofacial*, *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Ophidia*, *parasphenoid*, *Physeter*, *Pythonidæ*, *Rana*, *teleost*, and *Thinocoridæ*.

The bones in Fish and Amphibians usually denominated *vomers* must part with their claims to that title and yield it to the so-called parasphenoid. *Sutton*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., 1884, p. 570.

2. In *ornith.*, the pygostyle or rump-post; the large, peculiarly shaped terminal bone of the tail of most birds, consisting of several ankylosed vertebræ. In this sense rarely used.—**Wings of the vomer.** See *alæ vomeris*, under *ala*.

vomerine (vō′mėr-in), *a.* [< *vomer* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the vomer.

vomic (vom′ik), *a.* [< L. *vomicus*, ulcerous, < *vomica*, a sore, boil, abscess, < *vomere*, vomit,

discharge: see *vomit.*] Purulent; ulcerous. [Rare.]

vomica (vom'i-kä), *n.*; pl. *vomicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of L. *vomicus*, ulcerous: see *vomic.*] In *med.*, a cavity in the lung, resulting from a pathological process, and containing pus.

vomicene (vom'i-sēn), *n.* [< *vomica* in *nux vomica* + *-ene.*] In *chem.*, same as *brucine.*

vomic-nut (vom'ik-nut), *n.* [An E. rendering of NL. *nux vomica:* see *nux vomica.*] Same as *vomit-nut.*

vomit (vom'it), *v.* [< L. *vomitus*, pp. of *vomere* (> It. *vomire* = F. *vomir:* see *vomé*), vomit, discharge, = Gr. *ἐμεῖν* = Skt. √ *vam*, vomit. Cf. *emetic.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw up or eject from the stomach; discharge from the stomach through the mouth: often followed by *forth*, *up*, or *out.*

The morsel which thou hast eaten shalt thou *vomit up.*
Prov. xxiii. 8.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place; belch forth; emit.

During the night the volcano . . . *vomited up* vast quantities of fire and smoke. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; puke; spew.—2. To be emitted; come out with force or violence.

vomit (vom'it), *n.* [= Sp. *vómito* = Pg. It. *vomito*, < L. *vomitus*, a throwing up, vomiting, vomit, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit, v.*] 1. That which is vomited; specifically, matter ejected from the stomach in the act of vomiting; an attack of vomiting.

So, so, thou common dog, didst thou disgorge, . . .
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead *vomit* up.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given must be judged by the circumstances. *Arbuthnot.*

Black vomit, a blackish substance, consisting chiefly of disorganized blood, vomited in certain cases of yellow fever; also, the disease yellow fever.

vomiting (vom'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *vomit, v.*] 1. The ejection of matter from the stomach through the mouth. It is effected mainly by a spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, occurring at the same time with dilatation of the cardiac orifice, assisted also by contraction of the muscular coats of the stomach itself.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

Hold the chalice to beastly *vomitings.*
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 2.

Fecal or stercoraceous vomiting, ejection by the mouth of fecal matter which has been regurgitated into the stomach from the intestine; copremesis.

vomitingly (vom'i-ting-li), *adv.* As in vomiting; like vomit.

Take occasion, pulling out your gloves, to have some epigram, or satire, or sonnet fastened in one of them, that may, as it were *vomitingly* to you, offer itself to the gentlemen. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 116.

vomition (vō-mish'ọn), *n.* [= It. *vomizione*, < L. *vomitio(n-)*, a vomiting, < *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] The act or power of vomiting. [Rare.]

How many have saved their lives by spewing up their debauch! whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

vomitive (vom'i-tiv), *a.* [< F. *vomitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitivo;* as *vomit* + *-ive.*] Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

It will become him also to know not only the ingredients but doses of certain cathartic or purging, emetic or *vomitive* medicines, specific or choleric, melancholic or phlegmatic constitutions, phlebotomy being only necessary for those who abound in blood.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

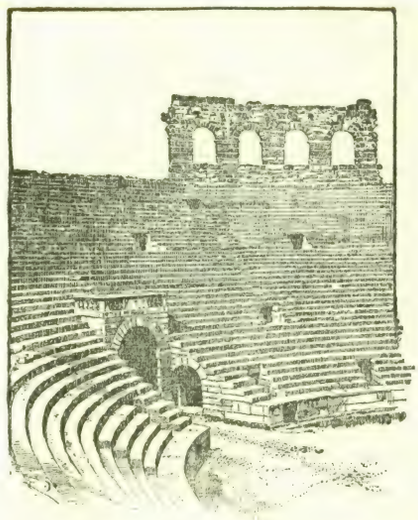
vomit-nut (vom'it-nut), *n.* The seeds of the nux vomica tree, *Strychnos Nux-vomica;* quaker-buttons or poison-nut. See *nux vomica.* Also *vomic-nut.*

vomito (vom'i-tō), *n.* [Sp. *vómito* = E. *vomit.*] The yellow fever, in its worst form, in which it is usually attended with the black vomit.

The low, marshy regions are to be avoided . . . on account of the *vomito*—the scourge of those regions.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 18.

vomitory (vom'i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vomitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vomitorio*, < L. *vomitorius*, vomiting (neut. pl. *vomitoria*, the passages in an amphitheater), < *vomere*, vomit, discharge: see *vomit.*] **I.** *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing ejection from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

II. *n.*; pl. *vomitories* (-riz). 1. An emetic.—2. In *arch.*, an opening or passage, usually one of a regularly disposed series, in an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater, which gave direct ingress or egress to the people in some part of the auditorium.



Amphitheater at Verona, showing Vomitories.
The large archway is one of the main entrances to the arena; the smaller one to the right of the first is an opening of the first vaulted passage beneath the seats of the auditorium; the square openings are vomitories.

vomiturition (vom″i-tū-rish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **vomiturire*, desire to vomit, desiderative of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] 1. Ineffectual attempts to vomit; retching.—2. The vomiting of but little matter, or vomiting with little effort.

vomitus (vom'i-tus), *n.* [L., prop. pp. of *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit.*] Vomiting; vomited matter.—**Vomitus niger**, black vomit; yellow fever.

vondsira†, *n.* Same as *vansire. Flacourt*, 1661.

Von Graefe's operation for cataract. See *operation.*

Von Patera process. See *process.*

voodoo (vö-dö'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *voudou;* < creole F. *vaudoux*, a negro sorcerer, prob. < Dahoman *vodu;* poss. a dial. form of F. *Vaudois*, a Waldensian (the Waldenses, as heretics, being accused of sorcery). Cf. *hoodoo.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A common name among creoles and in many of the southern United States for any practicer of malicious, defensive, amatory, healing, or soothsaying enchantments, charms, witchcrafts, or secret rites, especially when they are tinctured with African superstitions and customs; especially, one who makes such practices a business.

The unprotected little widow should have had a very serious errand to bring her to the *voudou's* house.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 90.

Every one has read of the noisy antics employed by the medicine-men among the Indians, and by the fetich-doctors and *voodoos* among the negroes, for driving diseases out of their patients. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 803.

2. The power which makes a person a voodoo; the object of worship of the voodoos.

But for the small leaven of more intelligent whites, the black people would soon be victims of *voudoo.* Indeed, it is hard to find a rural community in the South where that dreadful bugbear is not more or less believed in and feared.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 44.

3. *pl.* The practicers of voodoo rites as a collective body.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or associated with the superstitions and peculiar practices of the voodoos: as, a *voodoo* dance (a violent indecent dance belonging to the secret nocturnal ceremonies of the voodoos); a *voodoo* doctor, or *voodoo* priest (the terms most commonly used in creole countries for any professional voodoo); *voodoo* king or queen (the person who, by a certain vague election and tenure, holds for life a local preëminence and some slight authority over all voodoos of the surrounding country).

voodoo (vö-dö'), *v. t.* [Also *voudou;* < *voodoo*, *n.* Cf. *hoodoo, v.*] To affect by voodoo conjuration or charms.

What was the matter with her head, anyhow? She must be *voudoued.* *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 106.

The negroes [of Louisiana] took a dislike to the overseer, and sent to the city for a conjuror to come down and *voodoo* him. The conjuror undertook to rid them of the overseer for $30, but finally came down in his demand to $2.50. *The Century*, XXXV. 112.

voodooism (vö-dö'izm), *n.* [Also *voudouism;* < *voodoo* + *-ism.*] The voodoo superstitions and practices.

The real or inner nature of *Voodooism* is as yet almost unknown, even to the learned . . . Unlike the Aryan and Red Indian magic based on fasting, contemplation, and "prayer," it relies on daring that which is horrible and repulsive, and, above all, in a perfectly subjective iron will.
M. A. Owen, Voodoo Tales, introd., vi.

vooga-hole (vö'ga-hōl), *n.* Same as *vug.*

voracious (vō-rā'shus), *a.* [= F. *vorace* = Sp. Pg. *voraz* = It. *vorace*, < L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), swallowing greedily, ravenous, < *vorare*, swallow, devour; cf. Gr. √ *βορ* in *βορά*, food, *βρῶμα*, food (see *broma*), *βιβρώσκειν*, eat, Skt. √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *vorant, devour.*] 1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; marked by voracity; ravenous: as, a *voracious* man.

I have seen of the king carrion crows. . . . They are very *voracious*, and will despatch a carcass in a trice.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

They are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste.
Addison, Spectator, No. 452.

2. Rapacious.

I would have removed this defect, and formed no *voracious* or destructive animals, which only prey on the other parts of the creation. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

Confess to me, as the first proof of it [confidence], didst thou never shrink back from so *voracious* and intractable a monster as that accursed snake?
Landor, Imag. Conv., Alexander and the Priest of [Hammon.

3. Ready to swallow up: as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.=**Syn. 1.** *Ravenous*, etc. See *rapacious.*

voraciously (vō-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously; rapaciously.

voraciousness (vō-rā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; voracity.

This necessarily puts the good man upon making great ravages on all the dishes . . . near him, and distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite, as knowing that his time is short. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 255.

voracity (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *voracité* = Sp. *voracidad* = Pg. *voracidade* = It. *voracità*, < L. *voracita(t-)s*, ravenousness, < *vorax* (*vorac-*), devouring: see *voracious.*] The character of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

He ate food with what might almost be termed *voracity.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

=**Syn.** Avidity, ravenousness. See *rapacious.*

voraginous (vō-raj'i-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *voraginoso*, < LL. *voraginosus*, full of chasms or abysses, < L. *vorago*, a chasm, abyss: see *vorago.*] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring; swallowing. [Rare.]

A cavern's jaws *voraginous* and vast.
Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora, i.

vorago (vō-rā'gō), *n.* [L., a gulf, abyss, < *vorare*, swallow, swallow up. Cf. E. *swallow*[1], a gulf, abyss; cf. also *gorge* in similar sense.] A gulf; an abyss. [Rare.]

From hence we passed by the place into wch Curtius precipitated himself for the love of his country, now without any signe of a lake or *vorago.*
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

vorant (vō'rant), *a.* [< L. *voran(t-)s*, ppr. of *vorare*, swallow: see *voracious.*] In *her.*, devouring or swallowing: noting a serpent or other creature of prey. The epithet is followed by the name of the object which is being swallowed: as, the arms of Visconti of Milan were a serpent *vorant* a child.

vormela, *n.* See *vomela.*

-vorous. [L. *-vorus*, < *vorare*, devour: see *voracious, vorant.*] The terminal element, meaning 'eating,' of various compound adjectives, as *carnivorous, herbivorous, insectivorous, omnivorous, piscivorous*, etc.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *vortices* or *vortexes* (vôr'ti-sēz, vôr'tek-sez). [= Sp. *vórtice* = Pg. It. *vortice*, < L. *vortex*, var. *vertex*, a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: see *vertex*, another form of the word.] 1. A whirl of fluid. An intuitive geometrical idea of the motion is not easily attained. If the motion of a fluid varies continuously both in time and in space, it may be described as such that each spherical particle is at each instant receiving three compressions or elongations at right angles to one another, and has, besides, a motion of translation and a motion of rotation about an axis through it. When this motion of rotation is present, the fluid is said to have a rotational motion; but this must not be confounded with a rotation of the whole mass. Thus, if all the parts of the fluid move in one direction but with unequal velocities in different parallel planes, though there be no rotation of the whole mass, yet the motion is rotational; and if a spherical particle were suddenly congealed, its inertia would make it rotate. On the other hand, one or more radial paddles turning about the axis of a cylindrical vessel filled with a perfect fluid, though making the latter revolve as a whole, could yet impart no rotational motion, which the fluid would evade by slipping round between the paddles. The motion being perfectly continuous, the axis of rotation of a particle must join the axis of rotation of a neighboring particle, so that a curve, called a *vortex-line*, may be described whose tangents are the axes of rotation of the particles at their points of tangency; and

such a curve must evidently return into itself or reach both extremities to the boundaries of the fluid. A vortex is a portion of fluid in rotational motion inclosed in an annular surface which is a locus of vortex-lines; and an infinitesimal vortex is called a *vortex-filament*. If at any part of a vortex-filament the angular velocity is greater than at another part a little removed along the vortex-line, then (considering a particle a little removed from the central vortex-line) it is plain that of two opposite parts of this particle having the same velocity in magnitude and direction and consequently on its axis of rotation, that one which is in the more rapidly moving stratum must be nearer the central vortex-line, so that the annular boundary of the vortex must present a constriction where the angular velocity is great; and thus it can be shown that the product of the mean angular velocity in any cross-section perpendicular to the vortex-lines multiplied by the area of that section is constant at all parts of the vortex. In a perfect fluid, which can sustain no distorting stress even for an instant, the velocity of a rotating particle cannot be retarded any more than if it were a frictionless sphere; and, in like manner, no such velocity can be increased. Consequently, a vortex, unlike a wave, continues to be composed of the same identical matter. When the motion is continuous throughout the fluid, two vortices exercise a singular action upon one another, each ring in turn contracting and passing through the aperture of the other, which stretches, with other singular motions.

2. Any whirling or gyratory motion; also, a whirlpool.

He soon found himself absorbed in the same *vortex* of worldly passions and interests from which he had been so anxious to escape. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

3. In the Cartesian philosophy, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis, and filling all space, by which Descartes accounted for the motions of the universe. This theory attracted much attention at one time, but is now entirely discredited.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Vorticidæ*, containing such species as *V. viridis*.—**Electrolytic vortices,** currents supposed to circulate round closed paths in the liquid or liquid and plate, but not passing through the external circuit, in an electrolytic cell.—**Vortex of the heart,** the peculiar spiral concentration of the fibers at the apex, produced by the twisting of the external fibers as they pass back to join those of the inner layer.—**Vortex-ring,** in *physics*, a vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke-rings which are sometimes produced when a cannon is fired, or when a smoker skilfully emits a puff of tobacco-smoke. Recent labors in the theoretical investigation of the motion of vortices, more particularly the theorems relating to vortex-filaments rotating round a central axis in a frictionless or perfect fluid (vortex-atoms), have suggested the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory.—**Vortex theory,** the theory that atoms of ordinary matter are vortices in a perfect fluid. Such vortices have been shown by Helmholtz to possess the necessary properties of atoms such as indestructibility, impenetrability, perfect elasticity, etc.—**Vortices lentis,** star-like figures seen on the surface of the lens of the eye.

vortex-filament (vôr'teks-fil″a-ment), *n.* In *hydrodynamics*, the portion of fluid included within a vortex-tube.

vortex-motion (vôr'teks-mō″shon), *n.* A rotational motion of a fluid in which there is circulation about certain vortex-filaments, and no circulation except about them.

vortex-tube (vôr'teks-tūb), *n.* An imaginary tube within a fluid whose surface is the locus of vortex-lines through a small closed curve drawn arbitrarily.

vortex-wheel (vôr'teks-hwēl), *n.* A turbine.

vortical (vôr'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *vortex* (*vortic-*), vortex, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Causing a vortex, as an infusorian.

II. *n.* Any ciliate infusorian which makes a vortex.

vortically (vôr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vortical manner; whirlingly.

vortricel, vortricell (vôr'ti-sel), *n.* [< NL. *Vorticella.*] An infusorian animalcule of the family *Vorticellidæ;* a bell-animalcule.



Vorticella nebulifera, highly magnified.

a, circlet of cilia borne upon the disk *b*; *c*, peristome; *e*, esophagus; *f*, contractile vacuole; *g*, one of several food-vacuoles; *h*, nucleus; *i*, endosarc; *k*, ectosarc; *l*, infundibuliform beginning of the muscular stem, most of the length of which is omitted.

Vorticella (vôr-ti-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773 or 1786, but existent in form for more than a century before), dim. of L. *vortex*, a whirl: see *vortex*.] The typical genus of *Vorticellidæ*, having a retractile pedicel; the bell-animalcules. Many species are inhabitants of both salt and fresh water; they are very numerous, and among the most elegant animalcules, looking like tiny transparent wine-glasses or bells borne on fine elastic stems, and continually waving about in the most graceful manner, "as if they were ringing chimes for Undines to dance." *V. convallaria* was described by Leeuwenhoek in 1675 as an "animalcule of the first size," and called by Linnæus *Hydra convallaria* in 1758. It occurs in stagnant water and in infusions. See also cut under *Infusoria*.

Vorticellidæ (vôr-ti-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-idæ.*] Vorticels or bell-animalcules, a family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians which are sedentary or attached by a sucking disk, or a contractile stalk. These animalcules are campanulate, ovate, or subcylindrical, with eccentric terminal mouth having a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the mouth, while the left wreathes about a movable ciliate disk; they rarely if ever have trichocysts, but usually a long, slender vestibular seta. The family is one of the largest and most easily recognizable among infusorians, the oral structures being very characteristic. The little creatures inhabit both salt and fresh water. Some are naked, constituting the *Vorticellinæ;* others live in hard (*Vaginicolinæ*) or soft (*Ophrydiinæ*) loricæ or investing sheaths. There are several genera and numerous species. See *Carchesium*, and cuts under *Epistylis*, *Infusoria*, and *Vorticella*.

vorticellidan (vôr-ti-sel'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellidæ;* vorticelline in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A bell-animalcule; any vorticel.

Vorticellinæ (vôr″ti-se-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vorticella* + *-inæ.*] In a strict sense, a subfamily of *Vorticellidæ*, containing only the naked vorticels, solitary or social, and sessile or pedicellate. This definition excludes the *Vaginicolinæ* and *Ophrydiinæ*, which are not naked.

vorticelline (vôr-ti-sel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Vorticellinæ*.

vortices, *n.* Latin plural of *vortex*.

vorticial (vôr-tish'al), *a.* An erroneous form of *vortical*.

Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or *vorticial* movements. *Poe*, Eureka.

Vorticidæ (vôr-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vortex* (*-tic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Vortex*, containing both fresh-water and marine forms, some of which are parasitic on gastropods and holothurians.

vorticose (vôr'ti-kōs), *a.* [< L. *vortex* (*vortic-*), a whirl, vortex, + *-ose.*] 1. Whirling; vortical.

Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of *vorticose* motion. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 173.

2. In *anat.*, specifying the veins of the external layer of the choroid coat of the eyeball, the venæ vorticosæ, which are regularly arranged in drooping branches converging to a few equidistant trunks which perforate the sclerotic coat and empty into the ophthalmic vein.

vorticular (vôr-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Same as *vorticose*.

They [storms] possess truly *vorticular* motion. *The Atlantic*, LXVIII. 68.

vortiginous (vôr-tij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. **vortiginosus*, assumed var. of *vertiginosus*, < *vertigo*, a whirling: see *vertiginous*.] Having a motion round a center or axis; vortical.

The fix'd and rooted earth,
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with *vortiginous* and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable.
Cowper, Task, ii. 102.

votable (vō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *vote* + *-able.*] Capable of voting; having a right to vote. [Rare.]

When "the *votable* inhabitance convened in His Majesties name September 24, 1754."
Town Records of Wareham, Mass., quoted in New Princeton Rev., IV. 253.

votal (vō'tal), *a.* [< L. *votum*, a vow, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a vow or promise; consisting in or involving a promise. [Rare.]

Debt is not deadly sin when a man hath no means, but when he hath no meaning to pay. There must be *votal* restitution, if there cannot be actual.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

votaress (vō'ta-res), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ess.*] A female votary.

His woeful queen we leave at Ephesus,
Unto Diana there a *votaress*.
Shak., Pericles, Prol., iv.

votarist (vō'ta-rist), *n.* [< *votar-y* + *-ist.*] A votary.

The *votarists* of Saint Clare. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 5.
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed.
Milton, Comus, l. 189.

votary (vō'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **votarius*, < L. *votum*, a vow: see *vote, vow.*] **I.** *a.* Consecrated by a vow or promise; also, consequent on a vow; devoted; votive.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887), p. 397.

II. *n.*; pl. *votaries* (-riz). One who is devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one who is devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Already Love's firm *votary*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 58.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
Cowper, Verses from Valediction.

He deemed that a faith which taught that Jupiter of the Capitol was a thing of naught was a faith which it became his *votary* to root out from all the lands that bowed to Jove and to Jovius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 139.

Music and painting and sculpture could also boast of distinguished *votaries* under the Regency.
The Academy, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 360.

vote (vōt), *n.* [< F. *vote*, a vote, = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, wish, vote, < L. *votum*, a promise, wish, an engagement, < *vovere*, pp. *votus*, promise, dedicate, vow, wish: see *vow.*] 1†. An ardent wish or desire; a prayer; a vow.

All the heavens consent
With harmony to tune their notes,
In answer to the public *votes*,
That for it up were sent.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Iol. The end of my
Devotions is that one and the same hour
May make us fit for heaven.
Sev. I join with you
In my *votes* that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, v. 1.

Those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, . . . "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears, &c."
Prideaux, Euchologia, p. 226.

2. A suffrage; the formal expression of a will, preference, wish, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a person to fill a certain situation or office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, etc. This vote or choice may be expressed by holding up the hand, by standing up, by the voice (*viva voce*), by ballot, or otherwise.

Each party gaped, and looked alternately for their *vote* almost to the end of their speeches.
Burke, American Taxation.

He . . . was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a *vote* for the county.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

Hence—3. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections; a ballot, a ticket, etc.: as, a written *vote*.

The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The *vote* that shakes the turrets of the land.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry, A Metrical Essay.

4. That which is allowed, conveyed, or bestowed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred by vote; a grant: as, the ministry received a *vote* of confidence; the *vote* for the civil service amounted to $24,000,000.—5. Expression of will by a majority; decision by some expression of the minds of a number; result of voting: as, the *vote* was unanimous; the *vote* was close.—6. Votes collectively: as, a movement to capture the labor *vote*.—**Casting vote.** See *casting-vote*.—**Cumulative vote.** See *cumulative system of voting*, under *cumulative*.—**Limited vote,** a form of voting by which the elector is restricted to a less number of votes than there are vacancies, as in the case of a three-cornered constituency (which see, under *three-cornered*).—**Straw vote.** See *straw*[1].—**The floating vote.** See *floating*.—**To split one's votes.** See *split*.

vote (vōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voted*, ppr. *voting*. [< F. *voter*, vote, < *vote*, vote: see *vote, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To give a vote; formally to express or signify the mind, will, or choice in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, and the like, or in deciding as to any measure in which one has an interest in common with others.

They *voted* then to do a deed
As kirkmen to devise.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 221).

For their want of intimate knowledge of affairs, I do not think this ought to disqualify them [women] from *voting* at any town-meeting which I ever attended.
Emerson, Woman.

Cumulative system of voting. See *cumulative*.—**To vote straight,** to vote the entire ticket, as of a political party, without scratching. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To enact or establish by vote, as a resolution or an amendment.—2. To grant by vote, as an appropriation.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds.
Swift.

3. To declare by general consent; characterize by expression of opinion: as, they *voted* the trip a failure. [Colloq.]

It has come to be *voted* rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all.
Daily Telegraph, March 20, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To vote down, to defeat (a proposition), as in a legislative body; give public judgment against; hence, to put an end to.

Old truths *voted down* begin to resume their places.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

It is of no use to *vote down* gravitation or morals.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

To vote in, to choose by suffrage; elect, as to an appointment or office, by expression of will or preference: as, he was *voted in* by a handsome majority.

voteless (vōt'les), *a.* [< *vote* + *-less.*] Having no vote; not entitled to a vote.

He was not enlightened enough to know that there was a way of using *voteless* miners and navvies at Nominations and Elections. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

voter (vō'tėr), *n.* [< *vote* + *-er*[1].] One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.

Of late years, . . . when it has been considered necessary by politicians to cultivate the foreign-born *voters*, there has been a great tendency to appoint naturalized citizens as consuls. *Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 81.

Registration of voters. See *registration*.

vote-recorder (vōt'rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An electrical device which records the yea or nay of a voter when the corresponding knob or button is pressed.

voting-paper (vō'ting-pā″pėr), *n.* A balloting-paper; particularly, according to the British Ballot Act of 1872, a paper used in voting by ballot in the election of members of Parliament, of municipal corporations, etc. Such papers are used only in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates, and the voter is required to put a mark opposite the name of each candidate he selects.

votist† (vō'tist), *n.* [< L. *votum*, vow, + *-ist.*] One who makes a vow; a vower; a votarist.

Try
If a poor woman, *votist* of revenge,
Would not perform it.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

votive (vō'tiv), *a.* [< F. *votif* = Sp. Pg. It. *votivo*, < L. *votivus*, of or pertaining to a vow, conformable to one's wish, < *votum*, vow: see *vote*, *vow*.] 1. Offered, contributed, or consecrated in accordance with a vow: as, a *votive* picture.

Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,
But *votive* tears and symbol flowers.
Shelley, Hellas.

We set to-day a *votive* stone,
That memory may their dead redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are gone.
Emerson, Concord Monument.

Votive tablets commemorative of cures and deliverance were hung around.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 232.

2. Observed, practised, or done in consequence of a vow. [Rare.]

Votive abstinence some cold constitutions may endure.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 85.

Diversions of this kind have a practical value, even though they seem to be those of a knight tilting at a wayside tournament as he rides on his *votive* quest.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 399.

Votive mass. See *mass*[1].—**Votive offering**, a tablet, picture, or the like dedicated in fulfilment of the vow (Latin *ex voto*) of a worshiper. Among the Greeks and Romans such offerings were dedicated to deities or heroes, and were affixed to the walls of temples, or set up in consecrated places, often in niches cut in the rock in a locality reputed sacred. Among Roman Catholics they are usually set up in chapels dedicated to the Virgin or to a saint.

votively (vō'tiv-li), *adv.* In a votive manner; by vow.

votiveness (vō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being votive.

votress† (vō'tres), *n.* Same as *votaress*.

vouch (vouch), *v.* [< ME. *vouchen*, *vowchen*, < OF. *voucher*, *vocher*, < L. *vocare*, call, call upon, summon: see *vocation*, *voice*. Cf. *vouchsafe*, *avouch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To call to witness.

And *vouch* the silent stars, and conscious moon.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 22.

2. To declare; assert; affirm; attest; avouch.

Praised therefore be his name, which *voucheth* us worthy this honour.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 176.

What can you *vouch* against him, Signior Lucio?
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 326.

What we have done
None shall dare *vouch*, though it be truly known.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ix. 31.

3. To warrant; be surety for; answer for; make good; confirm.

Go tell the lords o' the city I am here;
Deliver them this paper; having read it,
Bid them repair to the market-place, where I,
Even in theirs and in the commons' ears,
Will *vouch* the truth of it. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 5.

When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to *vouch* the property of him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 126.

4. To support; back; second; follow up. [Rare.]

Bold words *vouch'd* with a deed so bold.
Milton, P. L., v. 66.

5. In *law*: (*a*) To produce vouchers for, in support of a charge in account. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, to call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxi.

=**Syn.** 2. To asseverate, aver, protest.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; give testimony or attestation; more specifically, in *old Eng. law*, to call in some one to make good his alleged warranty of title; be surety or guaranty.

Vouch with me, heaven. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 262.

The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and *vouching* for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 215.

A very clear account, upon my word; and I dare swear the lady will *vouch* for every article of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To vouch to warranty, in *old Eng. law*, to call in a third person as a substituted defendant, to defend the title acquired from him. =**Syn.** Of *vouch for*, warrant, assure, guarantee.

vouch (vouch), *n.* [< *vouch*, *v.*] Approving or supporting warrant; confirmation; attestation.

Why in this woolvish toge should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless *vouches?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 124.

vouchee (vou-chē'), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person who is vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

All trouble on this score was avoided by choosing as *vouchee* some one who notoriously had no lands to make recompense withal, and therefore was, as we now say, not worth powder and shot. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 31.

voucher (vou'chėr), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who vouches, or gives attestation or confirmation; one who is surety for another.

He knows his own strength so well that he never dares praise anything in which he has not a French author for his *voucher*. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 165.

Some banks will not take the accounts of persons introduced only by their own clerks, for fear they might be confederates in some scheme of fraud or plunder. Other and responsible *vouchers* are required.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 468.

2. A book, paper, document, or stamp which serves to prove the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specifically, a receipt or other written evidence of the payment of money.

The stamp is a mark, . . . and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Raising the [Value of Money.

He caused the accounts to be examined by the proper officer, who, after comparing every article with its *voucher*, certified them to be right. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 260.

3. In *old Eng. law*: (*a*) The tenant in a writ of right; one who called in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there might be a single voucher or double vouchers. [Also written *vouchor*.] (*b*) The calling in of a person to vouch.—**Double voucher**, an incident in the alienation of land by the fiction of common recovery, where the owner was allowed to convey to a third person who, being sued, alleged that the former warranted the title, and he, being called to vouch for it, was allowed to allege that still another warranted it to him, the object being to bar contingent interests, etc.

vouchment (vouch'ment), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-ment.*] A declaration or affirmation; a solemn assertion.

Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 77. (*Davies.*)

vouchor (vou'chor), *n.* [< *vouch* + *-or*[1].] See *voucher*, 3 (*a*).

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vouchsafed*, ppr. *vouchsafing*. [< ME. *vouchen safe*, *saf*, *sauf*, prop. two words, lit. 'guarantee (as) safe'; < *vouch* + *safe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To guarantee as safe; secure; assure.

That the quen be of-sent, *sauf* wol i *fouche*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4152.

So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take
As ge haf mad present, the kyng *vouches* it *saue*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 260. (*Richardson.*)

2. To permit, grant, or bestow: sometimes with implied condescension: as, not to *vouchsafe* an answer.

I have assailed her with music, but she *vouchsafes* no notice. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 45.

In your pardon, and the kiss *vouchsafed* me,
You did but point me out a fore-right way
To lead to certain happiness.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iii. 3.

Sir, I must thank you for the Visit you *vouchsafed* me in this simple Cell. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 69.

3†. To receive or accept by way of condescension.

There she sate, *vouchsafing* my cloak (then most gorgeous) under her. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Upon which better part our prayers come in,
If thou *vouchsafe* them. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 294.

II. *intrans.* To permit; grant; condescend; deign; stoop.

Than he preyede devoutly to God, that he wolde *vouche saf* to suffre him gon up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 149.

God *vouched sauf* thurgh thee with us to acorde.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 27.

Vouchsafe, noble Lady, to accept this simple remembrance. *Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, Ded.

vouchsafement (vouch-sāf'ment), *n.* [< *vouchsafe* + *-ment.*] The act of vouchsafing, or that which is vouchsafed; a gift or grant in condescension. [Rare.]

Peculiar experiences being such *vouchsafements* to them, which God communicated to none but his chosen people.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

voudou, voudouism. See *voodoo*, *voodooism*.

vouge (vözh), *n.* Same as *voulge*.

vough, *n.* Same as *vug*.

voulge (vözh), *n.* [< OF. *voulge*, *vouge*, *voouge*, F. *vouge* (ML. *vanga*), a hunting-spear, a lance; origin unknown.] A weapon consisting of a blade fitted on a long handle or staff, used by the foot-soldiers of the fourteenth century and later. It varied in form, resembling sometimes the fauchard, sometimes the war-scythe, sometimes the halberd, and was frequently like an ax the blade of which, with but slight projection, has great length in the direction of the staff, and is finished at the end in a sharp point.



Voulge of the end of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

voundt, *a.* An unexplained word, perhaps a mistake for *round*, occurring in the following passage:

Though it were of no *vounde* stone,
Wrought with squyre and scantilone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7063.

vourt†, *v. t.* [ME. *vourer*, < OF. **vourer*, *vorer*, < L. *vorare*, devour, eat; cf. *voracious*, *devour*.] To devour.

Thei whom the swerd deuowrede [var. *vowrede*].
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xviii. 8.

vourert, *n.* A devourer.

Lo! a man deuourere, ether glotoun [var. *vourer* or glotoun]. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 34.

voussoir (vö-swor'), *n.* [F.; cf. *voussure*, the curvature of a vault, prop. < **vousser*, < LL. as if **volutiare*, make round, < L. *volutus*, a rolling, < *volvere*, pp. *volutus*, roll: see *volute*.] In *arch.*, a stone in the shape of a truncated wedge, which forms part of an arch. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is often termed the *keystone*. See *arch*[1], 2.

voussoir (vö-swor'), *v. t.* [< *voussoir*, *n.*] To form with voussoirs; construct by means of voussoirs. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.

voutet, *n.* An obsolete form of *vault*[1].

voutret, voutert, *n.* Obsolete forms of *vulture*.

vow (vou), *n.* [< ME. *vow*, < OF. *vou*, *vo*, *veu*, F. *vœu* = Sp. Pg. It. *voto*, a vow, < L. *votum*, a promise, dedication, vow, < *vovere*, promise, vow: see *vote*, *n.*, of which *vow* is a doublet.] 1. A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act or dedicate to the deity something of value, often in the event of receiving something specially desired, such as success in an enterprise, deliverance from danger, or recovery from sickness: as, a *vow* to build an altar.

Would I were even the saint they make their *vows* to!
How easily I would grant! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Forc'd Consecrations out of another mans Estate are no better than forc'd *Vows*, hateful to God who loves a chearful giver. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

A *vow* is a deliberate promise made to God in regard to something possessing superior goodness. To be valid, it must proceed from the free, deliberate will of one who, by age and social position, is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is to God alone that a *vow* is taken, and . . . it is an act of religion, or of divine worship. To vow to a saint means, in the minds of Catholics, to vow to God in honour of a saint. *Ronn. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) A promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self wholly or in part for a longer or shorter time to some act or service; a pledge of fidelity or constancy: as, a marriage *vow*.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by *vowes* devize,
Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever women spoke.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 175.

But, for performance of your *vow*, I entreat
Some gage from you.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

2†. A solemn asseveration or declaration; a positive assertion.

What instance gives Lord Warwick for his *vow*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 159.

3†. A votive offering; an ex-voto.

Belonging to this church is a world of plate, some whole statues of it, and lamps innumerable, besides the costly *vowes* hung up, some of gold, and a cabinet of precious stones. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Baptismal vows. See *baptismal*.—**Monastic vows.** See *monastic*.

vow (vou), *v.* [< ME. *vowen*, < OF. *vouer*, *vower*, F. *vouer* = Sp. Pg. *votar* = It. *votare*, promise, vow, vote, < ML. *votare*, promise, vow, < L. *votum*, promise, vow: see *vow*, *n.* Cf. *vote*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To promise solemnly; undertake, by a solemn promise, as to God or a deity, to do, perform, or give; devote.

And Jacob *vowed* a vow, saying, If God will be with me, and will keep me in this way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, . . . then shall the Lord be my God: . . . and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee. Gen. xxviii. 20–22.

Mine own good maister Harvey, to whom I have, both in respect of your worthinesse generally and otherwyse upon some particular and special considerations, *voued* this my labour. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

By Mahomet
The Turk there *vows*, on his blest Alcoran,
Marriage unto her.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

I *vow* and I swear, by the fan in my hand,
That my lord shall nae mair come near me.
The Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 117).

2. To threaten solemnly or upon oath.

Weeping, cursing, *vowing* vengeance.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 31.

3. To assert or maintain solemnly; asseverate; swear.

He heard him swear and *vow* to God
He came but to be duke of Lancaster.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 60.

Brisk. I *vow* it is a pleasureable Morning; the Waters taste so finely after being fuddled last Night. Neighbour Fribbler, here 's a Pint to you.
Frib. I'll pledge you, Mrs. Brisket; I have drunk eight already. *Shadwell*, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

Sir Peter *vows* he has not his equal in England; and, above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was my first experience with camels, and I *vowed* that it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen. *The Century*, XLI. 351.

II. *intrans.* To make vows or solemn promises; protest solemnly; asseverate; declare emphatically.

Better is it that thou shouldest not *vow*, than that thou shouldest *vow* and not pay. Eccl. v. 5.

vow-breach (vou'brēch), *n.* The breaking of a vow.

He that vows . . . never to commit an error hath taken a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes, and certainly be imputed, by changing his unavoidable infirmity into *vow-breach*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

vow-break (vou'brāk), *n.* Same as *vow-breach*.

vow-breaker (vou'brā″kėr), *n.* One who breaks his vow or vows.

And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whom these euangelical *vow-breakers* pretend to be their proctor for theire unlauful marriages.
M. Harding, quoted in Bp. Jewell's Works [(Parker Soc.), III. 386.

★**vowel** (vou'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *vowell*; < F. *voyelle* = Sp. Pg. *vocal* = It. *vocale*, a vowel, < L. *vocalis*, a vowel, fem. (sc. *littera*, letter) of *vocalis*, sounding, sonorous, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound: see *voice*, *vocal*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the openest, most resonant, and continuable sounds uttered by the voice in the process of speaking; a sound in which the element of tone, though modified and differentiated by positions of the mouth-organs, is predominant; a tone-sound, as distinguished from a fricative (in which a rustling between closely approximated organs is the predominant element), from a mute (in which the explosion of a closure is characteristic), and so on. *Vowel* and *consonant* are relative terms, distinguishing respectively the opener and closer utterances; but there is no absolute division between them. Certain sounds are so open as to be only vowels; certain others so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants. Thus, *l* and *n* have frequently vowel-value in English, as in *apple*, *token*; and *r* is in various languages a much-used vowel. Also, the semivowels *y* and *w* are not appreciably different from the *i*-vowel (of *pique*) and the *u*-vowel (of *rule*) respectively. A sound, namely, is a vowel if it forms the central or open element of a syllable, being a syllable either alone or in conjunction with the closer sounds (consonants) that accompany it. (See *syllable*.) The openest of the vowels is *a* (as in *far*, *father*); the closest are *i* and *u* (in *pique*, *rule*); and these three, with *e* and *o* (as in *they*, *tone*), intermediate respectively between *a* and *i* and *a* and *u*, are hardly wanting in any known human language. But many others are found in various languages, and their number is theoretically unlimited.

2. The letter or character which represents such a sound.—**Neutral vowel.** See *neutral*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.—**Vowel points.** See *point*[1].

★**vowel** (vou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *voweled*, *vowelled*, ppr. *voweling*, *vowelling*. [< *vowel*, *n.*] To provide or complete with vowels; insert vowels in (a word or syllable).

With pauses, cadence, and well-*vowelled* words.
Dryden, To Roscommon.

The *vowelling* of Greek and Latin proper names shews that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 797.

vowelish† (vou'el-ish), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ish*[1].] Of the nature of a vowel. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 3.

vowelism (vou'el-izm), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ism*.] The use of vowels.

vowelist (vou'el-ist), *n.* [< *vowel* + *-ist*.] One who is addicted to vowelism.

As a repetitionary *vowelist*, Mr. —— is virtuous compared with Milton. *Athenæum*, No. 3280, p. 334.

vowelize (vou'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vowelized*, ppr. *vowelizing*. [< *vowel* + *-ize*.] To insert vowel-signs in, as in Semitic words or shorthand forms written primarily with consonants only.

"Tom Brown's School-Days" will be immediately issued in the easy reporting style [of shorthand], fully *vowelized*.
The American, VI. 314.

vowelless (vou'el-les), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-less*.] Without a vowel or vowels.

Hebrew, with its *vowel-less* roots, which require vocalisation before they can attain any meaning.
Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 395.

vowelly (vou'el-i), *a.* [< *vowel* + *-ly*[1].] Abounding in vowels; characterized by vowel-sounds.

The mellifluence and flexibility of the *vowelly* language [Italian] were favorable to unrhymed verse.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 349.

vower (vou'ėr), *n.* [< *vow* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a vow.

These prycke eared prynces myghte truste those *vowers*, as hawkes made to theyr handes, yet wolde I counsell the christen prynces in no wyse to trust them.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 142.

vowess (vou'es), *n.* [< *vow* + *-ess*.] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun. [Rare.]

In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the habit of a *vowesse*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

vow-fellow (vou'fel″ō), *n.* One who is bound by the same vow. [Rare.]

Vow-fellows with this virtuous duke.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 38.

vowless (vou'les), *a.* [< *vow* + *-less*.] Without a vow; not bound by a vow.

He hath done with their own vows, and now descends to us, whom he confesses *vowless*.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 17.

vowson†, *n.* Same as *advowson*.

The seyd William was with the prior of Norwiche of counseille in hese trewe defence ageyn the entent of the seyd Walter in a sute that he made ageyn the seyd priour of a *voweson* of the chyrche of Sprouston in the counte of Norffolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 18.

★**vox** (voks), *n.* [L.: see *voice*.] Voice; in *music*, a voice or voice-part.—**Vox angelica**, in *organ-building*, a stop having two pipes to each digital, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, so that by their dissonance a wavy effect is produced. The pipes are of narrow scale, and the tone is delicate. Also *vox cælestis*, *unda maris*, etc.—**Vox antecedens**, the theme or antecedent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox barbara**, a barbarous or outlandish word or phrase: commonly used, in zoölogy and botany, of those terms which are ostensibly New Latin, but which are neither Latin nor Greek, nor of classic derivation and formation, or are hybrids between Latin and Greek. Some thousands of such words are current, though rejected by some purists; and their use is far less objectionable than the unending confusion in nomenclature which attends the attempt to discard them. (See *synonym*, 2 (*b*).) Usually abbreviated *vox barb.*—**Vox cælestis.** Same as *vox angelica*.—**Vox consequens**, the answer or consequent of a canon or fugue.—**Vox humana**, in *organ-building*, a reed-stop having short capped pipes, so constructed as to reinforce the higher harmonics of the fundamental tones, and thus to produce tones more or less resembling those of the human voice. The imitation is not close, but under suitable conditions the illusion of a distant singer or choir is possible. The tremulant is usually combined with the vox humana. A stop of the same name, but of much less effectiveness, is often placed in reed-organs.—**Vox quinta.** Same as *quintus*.

voyage (voi'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *voiage*; < ME. *voyage*, *voiage*, *veiage*, *veage*, *viage*, *vyage*, < OF. *voiage*, *veiage*, *viage*, F. *voyage* = Sp. *viaje* = Pg. *viagem* = It. *viaggio*, travel, journey, voyage, < L. *viaticum*, provision for a journey, LL. a journey, neut. of *viaticus*, pertaining to travel, < *via*, a way, road, journey, travel: see *viaticum*, of which *voyage* is a doublet.] **1.** Formerly, a passage or journey by land or by sea; now only a journey or passage by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country: as, a *voyage* to India.

It is longe tyme passed that ther was no generalle Passage ne *Vyage* over the See; and many Men desiren for to here speke of the holy Lond, and han thereof gret Solace and Comfort. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

Now to this lady lete vs turne ageyn,
Whiche to Surry hath take hir *viage*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 226.

When I was determined to enter into my fourth *voyage*, I cast into the ship, in the stead of merchandise, a pretty fardle of books.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Provyded also that no person or persons havinge chardge of any *Viage*, in passinge from the Realme of Ireland or from the Isle of Manne into this Realme of England, do from the laste daye of June next comynge wittingly or wyllingly transporte . . . any Vacabond Roge or Beggar.
Laws of 14 *Eliz.* (1572), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 109.

The pasha was lately returned from his *voyage* towards Mecca, it being his office always to set out with provisions to meet the caravan in its return: they go about half way to Mecca, setting out the same day that the caravan usually leaves Mecca.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

All being embarked, they bade farewell to the gazing throng upon the beach, who continued shouting after them, . . . wishing them a happy *voyage*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 110.

2. *pl.* A book of voyages: used like *travels*.—**3†.** The practice of traveling.

Nations have interknowledge of one another by *voyage* into foreign parts. *Bacon*.

4†. A way or course taken; an attempt or undertaking; an enterprise; an expedition.

And ek Diane! I the biseke
That this *viage* be noght to the loth.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 732.

If you make your *voyage* upon her and give me directly to understand you have prevailed, I am no further your enemy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 170.

He ran away from me, . . . and pretended he would go the Island *voyage* [that against Hispaniola]; since, I ne'er heard of him till within this fortnight.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

So great a dignitie in time past was not obteined to the maisters ther of by rebellion, . . . but by fighting valiauntly with the Moores in the *voiage* of Granado.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 261.

Broken voyage. See *broken*.—**Continued or continuous voyage.** See *continued*.—**Dance voyage**, an unsuccessful fishing-voyage. [Local, New Eng.]—**Mixed voyage.** See *mixed*.—**To do voyage†**, to make a journey; set out on an enterprise.

Pandare . . . caste, and knew in good plyte was the moone
To *doon viage*. *Chaucer* Troilus, ii. 75.

=**Syn. 1.** *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. (see *journey*), cruise, sail.

voyage (voi'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *voyaged*, ppr. *voyaging*. [< OF. *voyager*, travel, < *voyage*, travel: see *voyage*.] **I.** *intrans.* To take a journey or voyage; especially, to sail or pass by water.

Beautiful bird! thou *voyagest* to thine home.
Shelley, Alastor.

A mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought alone.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

II. *trans.* To travel; pass over; traverse.

Long were to tell
What I have done, what suffer'd; with what pain
Voyaged the unreal, vast, unbounded deep.
Milton, P. L., x. 471.

The Rhone of to-day must be something like the Rhine of fifty years ago, though much less *voyaged* now than that was then. *The Century*, XL. 636.

voyageable (voi'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *voyage* + *-able*.] Capable of being sailed or traveled over; navigable.

voyager (voi'āj-ėr), *n.* [< *voyage* + *-er*[1].] One who voyages; one who sails or passes by sea or water.

You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that of a *Voyager* at Sea. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 39.

In a few short moments I retrace
(As in a map the *voyager* his course)
The windings of my way through many years.
Cowper, Task, vi. 17.

voyageur (vwo-yä-zhėr'), *n.* [F., < *voyager*, travel; as *voyager*.] The Canadian name of one of a class of men employed by the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies in transporting men and supplies, and, in general, in keeping up communication between their various stations, which was done exclusively in bark canoes, the whole region formerly under the exclusive control of these companies being almost everywhere accessible by water, with few and short portages. These men were nearly always French Canadians or half-breeds.

Such was the routine of our journey, the day, generally speaking, being divided into six hours of rest and eighteen of labour. This almost incredible toil the *voyageurs* bore without a murmur, and generally with such a hilarity of spirit as few other men could sustain for a single forenoon.

Gov. Simpson, Journey Round the World, I. 22.

voyaging (voi'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *voyage*, *v.*] The act or process of taking a voyage; a journey by water.

It is, in fact, a diary of the *voyagings* and residences of the ambassadors of Henry the Third.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 184.

voyal†, *n.* Same as *viol*[1], 2.

V. P. An abbreviation of *vice-president*.

V-point (vē'point), *n.* The vertex of two or more diverging lines: as, the *V-point* of cirrus stripes.

vraisemblance (vrā-soṅ-bloṅs'), *n.* [F., < *vrai*, true, + *semblance*, appearance: see *very* and *semblance*, and cf. *verisimilitude*.] The appearance of truth; verisimilitude.

v. s. In *music*, an abbreviation of *volti subito*.

V. S. An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

vs. An abbreviation of *versus*.

V-shaped (vē'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the letter V; like the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle; lambdoid.—**V-shaped barometric depression**, a region of low barometer inclosed by one or more V-shaped isobars, the point of the V, in the northern hemisphere, being usually directed toward the south. V-shaped depressions are often accompanied by characteristic squalls, technically called *line-squalls*.

v. t. The abbreviation, used in this work, of *verb transitive*.

V-threaded screw. See *screw*[1].

V-tool (vē'tōl), *n.* In *joinery* and *carving*, a cutting-tool having the cutting edge in two branches, making an impression like a letter V, a sort of angular gouge.

vue (vū), *n.* [OF., sight, view: see *view*.] The sight-opening of a helmet: same as *œillère*.

vug (vug), *n.* [Also *vugh*, *vough*, *vooga*; < Corn. *vug*, *vugh*, *vugga*, *vooga*, etc., a cave, cavern; cf. Corn. *fogo*, *fogou*, *fou*, a cave (= W. *ffau*, a cave, den), Corn. *hugo*, *googoo*, *ogoo*, *ogo* (Jago), a cave, W. *ogof*, *gogof*, a cave.] In *mining*, a cavity; a hollow in a rock or in a lode, usually lined with crystals. *Vug* is the miners' name for that which geologists more generally call a *geode*.

Quartz is very generally found lining the hollow spaces (*vughs*) in lodes. *R. Hunt*, British Mining, p. 486.

vuggy (vug'i), *a.* [< *vug* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a vug; containing vugs.

vuider, *n.* Same as *voider*.

Vulcan (vul'kan), *n.* [= F. *Vulcain* = Sp. Pg. *Vulcano* = It. *Volcano*, *Vulcano*, < L. *Vulcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire; cf. Skt. *ulkā*, a firebrand. Cf. *volcano*.] **1.** In *Rom. myth.*, the god of fire and the working of metals, and the patron of all handicraftsmen. Originally an independent deity, he became with the advance of time completely identified with the Greek Hephæstus. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, or of Juno alone, and was born with deformed feet, though according to late myths his lameness came from his having been hurled down from heaven by Jupiter in a fit of anger. He was the divine artist, the creator of all that was beautiful as well as of all that was mechanically wonderful in the abodes of the gods. On earth various volcanoes, as Lemnos and Etna, were held to be his workshops, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. He had the power of conferring life upon his creations, and was thus the author of Pandora and of the golden dogs of Alcinoüs. In art he was represented as a bearded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (exomis) of the workman, with a conical cap, holding hammer and tongs or other attributes of the smith, and sometimes with indication of his lameness. When Jupiter conceived Minerva in his head, the goddess was delivered full-armed, upon the stroke of an ax in the hands of Vulcan.

2. A hypothetical planet between the sun and the planet Mercury. An object supposed to be a planet was seen crossing the sun's disk on March 26th, 1859. The period of revolution assigned to it was something over 19 days, and its distance from the sun was estimated at about 13,000,000 miles. The existence of Vulcan, however, has not been confirmed (may, indeed, be said to have been practically disproved) by subsequent careful observations.

3†. A volcano.

Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gybelle; and the *Wlcanes*, that ben everemore brennynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

Of those [remarkable things] which are in the *Vulcans* and mouths of fire at the Indies, worthy doubtlesse to be observed, I will speake in their order.

Acosta, Hist. Indies (tr. by E. Grimston, 1604), iii. 2 [(Hakluyt Soc., I. 105).

Vulcan powder, an explosive consisting of nitroglycerin, sodium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

Vulcanalia (vul-kā-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L.: see *Vulcan*.] An ancient Roman festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23d with games in the Flaminian circus near the temple of the god, and with sacrifices of fishes. As part of the observance on this day, work was begun by lamplight, in honor of the fire-god.

Vulcanian (vul-kā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Volcanius*, *Vulcanius*, < *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, + *-an*.] **1.** Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, etc., and occasionally (but not so used by geologists) to volcanoes or volcanic action.

A region of *vulcanian* activity.

R. A. Proctor, Poetry of Astronomy, p. 228.

2. In *geol.*, pertaining to or designating the system or theory of the Vulcanists, or opponents of Werner.

Vulcanic (vul-kan'ik), *a.* [= F. *vulcanique* = Sp. *volcánico* = Pg. *volcanico* = It. *vulcanico*; as *Vulcan* + *-ic*. Cf. *volcano*.] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan or to volcanoes.

Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a *vulcanic* rarity (so long as he was of another parish), could not tickle his outworn palate. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 120.

vulcanicity (vul-ka-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *vulcanic* + *-ity*.] Same as *volcanicity*.

This [heat-producing] power, inadequate though it may be to explain the phenomena of *vulcanicity*.

J. Prestwich, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 425.

The term volcanic action (vulcanism or *vulcanicity*) embraces all the phenomena connected with the expulsion of heated materials from the interior of the earth to the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

vulcanisable, vulcanisation, etc. See *vulcanizable*, etc.

vulcanism (vul'kan-izm), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ism*.] In *geol.*, same as *volcanism*. The words *volcano* and *volcanic* are firmly fixed in English, and the former is in universal and exclusive use among those who speak that language. Hence all the derivatives should be spelled correspondingly: thus, *volcanism*, *volcanicity*, *volcanology*, and not *vulcanism*, etc.

In the lapse of ages . . . the very roots of former volcanoes have been laid bare, displaying subterranean phases of *vulcanism* which could not be studied in any modern volcano. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 240.

Vulcanist (vul'kan-ist), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ist*.] In the early history of geological science, one who supported the Huttonian theory, or who was in opposition to the views of Werner. See *Huttonian*.

It is sufficient to remark that these systems are usually reduced to two classes, according as they refer the origin of terrestrial bodies to fire or water; and that, conformably to this division, their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of *Vulcanists* and Neptunists. To the former of these Dr. Hutton belongs much more than to the latter; though, as he employs the agency both of fire and water in his system, he cannot, in strict propriety, be arranged with either.

Playfair, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory [(Coll. Works, I. 21).

vulcanite (vul'kan-īt), *n.* [< *Vulcan* + *-ite*[2].] **1.** The harder of the two forms of vulcanized india-rubber, the other form being known as *soft rubber*. Vulcanite differs from soft rubber in that it contains more sulphur, and is cured or vulcanized at a higher temperature. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, and takes a good polish; it is largely used for making into combs, brooches, bracelets, and many other ornaments. It is not affected by water or by any of the other caoutchouc solvents. As it is especially distinguished by the large quantity of electricity which it evolves when rubbed, it is much used in the construction of electric machines. Also called *ebonite*.

2. A name sometimes given to pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanite flask**, an iron box closed by screw-bolts, for holding an artificial denture while being vulcanized, to fix the artificial teeth in the vulcanite plate. The flask is heated in a vulcanizing furnace.

vulcanizable (vul'kan-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *vulcanize* + *-able*.] Capable of being vulcanized; admitting of vulcanization. Also spelled *vulcanisable*.

vulcanization (vul"kan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-ation*.] A method of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (vulcanized india-rubber) or a hard (vulcanite) product. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed, probably the best of which for general purposes consists in mechanically mixing the rubber at a moderate heat with flowers of sulphur, and subsequently "curing" it in superheated steam at from 250° to 300° Fahr. The process was invented by Charles Goodyear, who obtained his first patent for it in 1844. Other ingredients, as litharge, white lead, zinc-white, whiting, etc., are added to the sulphur to give color, softness, etc., to the rubber. The substance thus formed possesses the following properties: it remains elastic at all temperatures; it cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, neither is it affected by heat within a considerable range of temperature; finally, it acquires extraordinary powers of resisting compression, with a great increase of strength and elasticity. Vulcanized india-rubber is employed with great success for very many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, etc. Hard vulcanized rubber is known as *ebonite* or *vulcanite*. See *vulcanite*. Also spelled *vulcanisation*.

vulcanize (vul'kan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulcanized*, ppr. *vulcanizing*. [= F. *vulcaniser*; as *Vulcan* (with allusion to the melted sulphur of volcanoes) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to the process of vulcanization, as caoutchouc.—**Vulcanized fiber.** See *fiber*[1].—**Vulcanized glass**, glass cooled by plunging into a bath having a comparatively high temperature. The nature of the bath depends upon the effect desired to be produced.—**Vulcanized rubber**, caoutchouc incorporated with sulphur and subjected to heat, whereby it combines chemically with the sulphur, and assumes, when cold, a hard consistency resembling that of horn.

II. *intrans.* To admit of vulcanization.

Rubber *vulcanises* at 276° Fah.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Also spelled *vulcanise*.

vulcanizer (vul'kan-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *vulcanize* + *-er*[1].] Apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber. Also spelled *vulcaniser*.

vulcano†, *n.* An old form of *volcano*.

vulcanological (vul"ka-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *volcanological*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 410.

vulcanology (vul-ka-nol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *volcanology*.

vulg. An abbreviation of *vulgar* or *vulgarly*.

Vulg. An abbreviation of *Vulgate*.

vulgar (vul'gär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *vulgare*; < F. *vulgaire* = Sp. Pg. *vulgar* = It. *volgare*, < L. *vulgaris*, *volgaris*, of or pertaining to the multitude or common people, common, vulgar, < *vulgus*, *volgus*, a multitude, throng, crowd, the mass of people, the common people, the multitude; cf. Skt. *vraja*, a flock, herd, multitude, *varga*, a group, troop, < √ *varj*, turn, twist, set aside, = L. *vergere*, bend, turn: see *verge*[2]. From L. *vulgus* are also E. *vulgate*, etc., *divulge*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people; suited to or practised among the multitude; plebeian: as, *vulgar* life; *vulgar* sports.

A fewe of them went a lande for fresshe water, and fownd a greate and high howse after the maner of their buylding, hauinge xii. other of their *vulgare* cotages placed abowte the same.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 70).

An habitation giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the *vulgar* heart.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 90.

"Follow my white plume," said the chivalrous monarch of France, as he plunged into the thickest of the *vulgar* fight. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 188.

2. Common; in general use; customary; usual; ordinary.

Our intent is to make this Art [Poesie] *vulgar* for all English mens vse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

As naked as the *vulgar* air. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 387.

They have applied the sense of the parables to certain general and *vulgar* matters, without reaching to their real purport. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, p. 8.

I shall much rejoice to see and serve you, whom I honour with no *vulgar* Affection. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 24.

Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a *vulgar* and illustrative way.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 45.

If Wordsworth sometimes puts the trumpet to his lips, yet he lays it aside soon and willingly for his appropriate instrument, the pastoral reed. And it is not one that grew by any *vulgar* stream, but that which Apollo breathed through, tending the flocks of Admetus.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

3. Hence, national; vernacular: as, the *vulgar* tongue; the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, vernacular or trivial, as opposed to *scientific* or *technical*, in the names or naming of plants and animals. See *pseudonym*, 2.

If againe Art be but a certaine order of rules prescribed by reason, and gathered by experience, why should not Poesie be a *vulgar* Art with vs as well as with the Greeks and Latines? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

We will in this present chapter & by our own idle obseruations shew how one may easily and commodiously lead all those feete of the auncients into our *vulgar* langage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Of the Egyptian letters, or manner of writing, one was *vulgar*, which all people learnt; others were call'd sacred, which the priests only knew among the Egyptians.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

4. Pertaining or belonging to the lower or less refined class of people; unrefined; hence, coarse; offensive to good taste; rude; boorish; low; mean; base: as, *vulgar* men, language, minds, or manners.

Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 41.

I staid to hear the trumpets and kettle-drums, and then the other drums, which are much cried up, though I think it dull, *vulgar* musick. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 150.

Gold;
Before whose image bow the *vulgar* great.

Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Vulgar prejudices of every kind, and particularly *vulgar* superstitions, he treats with a cold and sober disdain peculiar to himself. *Macaulay*, History.

We can easily overpraise the *vulgar* hero. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

I go a good deal to places of amusement. I find no difficulty whatever in going to such places alone. . . . But, at the theatre, every one talks so fast that I can scarcely make out what they say; and besides, there are a great many *vulgar* expressions. *H. James, Jr.*, A Bundle of Letters, ii.

Vulgar era. See *era.*—**Vulgar fraction,** in *arith.* See *fraction.*—**Vulgar purgation.** See *purgation*, 2.—**Vulgar substitution.** See *substitution*, 4.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *common.*—**4.** Rustic, low-bred.

II. *n.* **1†.** A vulgar person; one of the common people: used only in the plural.

Rude mechanicals, that rare and late
Work in the market-place; and those are they
Whose bitter tongues I shun, . . .
(For those vile *vulgars* are extremely proud,
And foully-languag'd). *Chapman*, Odyssey, vi. 425.

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

In our olde *vulgare*, profite is called weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

Therefore, you clown, abandon — which is in the *vulgar* leave — the society — which in the boorish is company — of this female — which in the common is woman. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 53.

The vulgar, the common people collectively; the uneducated, uncultured class.

Therefore *the vulgar* did about him flocke, . . .
Like foolish flies about an hony-crocke. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

A mere invention to keep *the vulgar* in obedience. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

vulgarian (vul-gā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *vulgaris*, vulgar, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Vulgar. [Rare.]

With a fat *vulgarian* sloven,
Little Admiral John
To Boulogne is gone. *Sir J. Denham*, to Sir J. Mennis. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* A vulgar person; especially, a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

There's Dipley, in the tallow trade— . . . Curse the whole pack of money-grubbing *vulgarians!* *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

Even the heir of a hundred sovereigns may be born a brute and a *vulgarian.* *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., III. 635.

vulgarisation, vulgarise. See *vulgarization, vulgarize.*

vulgarism (vul′gär-izm), *n.* [< *vulgar* + *-ism.*] **1.** Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners; vulgarity; commonness.

Degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life. *Bp. Reynolds.*

Shall I gulp wine? No, that is *vulgarism.* *Keats*, To ——.

2. A phrase or expression used only in common colloquial, especially in coarse, speech.

All violations of grammar, and all *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms in the conversations of boys, and also in their most familiar letters, must be noticed and corrected. *V. Knox*, Liberal Education, § 14.

Such *vulgarisms* are common [as]—the Greeks fell to their old trade of one tribe expelling another—the scene is always at Athens, and all the pother is some little jilting story—the haughty Roman snuffed at the suppleness. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 380.

Vulgarisms and low words. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

vulgarity (vul-gar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *vulgarities* (-tiz). [< F. *vulgarité* = Sp. *vulgaridad* = Pg. *vulgaridade* = It. *volgarità*, < LL. *vulgarita(t-)s*, *volgarita(t-)s*, the multitude, lit. the quality of being common or of the multitude, < L. *vulgaris*, common, vulgar: see *vulgar.*] **1.** The state or character of being vulgar; mean condition in life; meanness; commonness.

The necessities of public business, its vast extent, complexity, fulness of details, and consequent *vulgarity*, as compared with that of the ancients. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; also, that which is vulgar; a vulgar act or expression: as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language.

Making believe be what you are not is the essence of *vulgarity.* *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

To learn his negative merits, let us begin with the enumeration of the ignoble *vulgarities*, farcical business, and other evils happily sifted out and thrown away as not comporting with the high seriousness of this grand style, this new gospel of comedy, of which Aristophanes is the evangelist. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 274.

3†. The commonalty; the mob; the vulgar.

The meere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidnesse of sin. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 3. (*Davies.*)

★**vulgarization** (vul″gär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *vulgarize* + *-ation.*] **1.** Wide dissemination; the process of rendering commonly known or familiar.

The inclusion of anthropology in the general exhibition of liberal arts is of great value in respect of that *vulgarization* which is the aim of the French anthropologists. *Athenæum*, No. 3225, p. 229.

Within the last few years competent authorities of different countries have been preoccupied with the inconveniences and injury that may result to public health and morality by the *vulgarisation* of hypnotic phenomena. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 861.

2. A making coarse or gross; the impairing of refinement or elegance.

Persia has thus fairly well escaped *vulgarization* and misrepresentation at the hands of the globe-trotter, with his worthless "impressions." *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 454.

Also spelled *vulgarisation.*

vulgarize (vul′gär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *vulgarized*, ppr. *vulgarizing.* [< F. *vulgariser* = Sp. Pg. *vulgarizar* = It. *vulgarizzare*; as *vulgar* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make vulgar or common.

The care of Augustus Cæsar, ne nomen suum obsolefieret, that the majesty of his name should not be *vulgarized* by bad poets, is more seriously needed in our days on behalf of great poets, to protect them from trivial or too parrot-like a citation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

His marriage to that woman has hopelessly *vulgarized* him. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxv.

The image is, therefore, out of all imaginative keeping, and *vulgarizes* the chief personage in a grand historical tragedy, who, if not a great, was at least a decorous actor. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce vulgarity.

Nothing refines like affection. Family jarring *vulgarizes*; family union elevates. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2†. To act in a vulgar manner.

Nor ever may descend to *vulgarize*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode. *Daniel*, To Lady Anne Clifford.

Also spelled *vulgarise.*

vulgarly (vul′gär-li), *adv.* **1.** In a vulgar manner; commonly; popularly; in the manner usual among the common people.

The cleere gaines of those metals, the Kings part defraied, to the Aduenturers is but small, and nothing neere so much as *vulgarly* is imagined. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 74.

It is *vulgarly* believed that this boat represents a magnificent vessel. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 262.

2†. By or before the people; publicly.

To justify this worthy nobleman,
So *vulgarly* and personally accused. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 160.

3. Coarsely; rudely; clownishly.

vulgarness (vul′gär-nes), *n.* The state or character of being vulgar; vulgarity.

vulgate (vul′gāt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Sp. *vulgado* = OIt. *vulgato*, < L. *vulgatus*, common, general, ordinary, pp. of *vulgare*, make common, spread abroad, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.* II. *n.* = F. *vulgate* = It. *vulgata*, < ML. *vulgata*, sc. *editio*, the common edition, fem. of L. *vulgatus*, common: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Common; general; popular.

In this, the *vulgate* text [of "Perse" of Æschylus], the word ἐκαψ̓ζοίατο might not itself arouse suspicion. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or old Latin version of the Scriptures.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** The Latin version of the Scriptures accepted as the authorized version of the Roman Catholic Church. It was prepared by Jerome about the close of the fourth century, partly by translation from the original, partly by revision of prior Latin versions. The Vulgate gradually came into general use between the sixth and the ninth century. The Anglo-Saxon translations were made from it and Wyclif's English version, while other English versions from Tyndale's onward have been much influenced by it. The Vulgate was the first book printed (about 1455). The Council of Trent ordered that the "old and vulgate edition," approved by the "usage of so many ages," should be the only Latin version used in "public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions." Authorized editions were afterward published under Sixtus V. in 1590 and Clement VIII. in 1592–3. The latter, or Clementine edition, is the present accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church, and is the basis of the Douay Bible. The religious terminology of the languages of western Europe has been in great part derived from or influenced by the Vulgate.

2. The vulgar or popular tongue; the vernacular. [Rare.]

"Here's a pretty mess," returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the *vulgate*; "you threaten me, forsooth!" *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xiii.

vulgus (vul′gus), *n.* [L. *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar.*] See the quotation.

Now be it known unto all you boys who are at schools which do not rejoice in the time-honoured institution of the *Vulgus* (commonly supposed to have been established by William of Wykeham at Winchester, and imported to Rugby by Arnold, more for the sake of the lines which were learnt by heart with it than for its own intrinsic value, as I've always understood), that it is a short exercise, in Greek or Latin verse, on a given subject, the minimum number of lines being fixed for each form. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

vuln (vuln), *v. t.* [< OF. **vulnerer*, < L. *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate.*] To wound: in heraldry, especially said of the pelican, which is blazoned as vulning herself when represented as tearing her breast to feed her young. Compare *pelican in her piety*, under *pelican.*

When in the profile she [the pelican in heraldry] is usually *vulning* herself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

vulned (vulnd), *a.* [< *vuln* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, wounded: noting any animal used as a bearing, the weapon which inflicts the wound being generally mentioned. Frequently, however, *vulned* refers to the bleeding of the wound: thus, the blazon may be *pierced by an arrow and vulned.*

A Pelican with wings expanded argent, *Vulned* Proper. *Guillim*, Heraldry (1724), p. 224.

vulnera, *n.* Plural of *vulnus.*

vulnerability (vul″ne-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *vulnerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being vulnerable; vulnerableness.

vulnerable (vul′ne-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *vulnérable* = Sp. *vulnerable* = Pg. *vulneravel* = It. *vulnerabile*, < LL. *vulnerabilis*, wounding, injurious, < L. *vulnerare*, wound, hurt: see *vulnerate.*] **1†.** Capable of wounding; dangerous. [Rare.]

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte. *Ambassy of Sir R. Sherley* (1609). (*Davies.*)

2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injuries, literally or figuratively.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 11.

It is the middle compound character which alone is *vulnerable:* the man who, without firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it. *Junius*, to Sir W. Draper, March 3, 1769.

The hat is the *vulnerable* part of the artificial integument. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

vulnerableness (vul′ne-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Vulnerability.

vulnerary (vul′ne-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *vulnéraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *vulnerario*, < L. *vulnerarius*, of or pertaining to wounds, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound: see *vulnerate.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Causing wounds. [Rare.]

The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

2. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries: as, *vulnerary* plants or potions.

Her aunt sought in their baggage for some *vulnerary* remedy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

The plant [henna] is further credited with the possession of *vulnerary* and astringent properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 654.

II. *n.*; pl. *vulneraries* (-riz). A remedy applied to wounds to favor their healing.

Like a balsamic *vulnerary.* *V. Knox*, Christian Philosophy, § 38.

vulnerate† (vul′ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *vulneratus*, pp. of *vulnerare* (> It. *vulnerare* = Sp. Pg. *vulnerar* = OF. **vulnerer*), wound, injure, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound; cf. Skt. *vrana*, a wound, fracture; prob. from the root of *vellere*, perf. *vulsi*, pluck, tear: see *vulture.*] To wound; hurt; injure.

Rather murder me than *vulnerate* still your creature, unless you mean to medicine where you have hurt. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

vulneration† (vul-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *vulnération* = Sp. *vulneración* = Pg. *vulneração*, < L. *vulneratio(n-)*, a wounding, an injury, < *vulnerare*, wound: see *vulnerate.*] The act of wounding, or the state of being wounded.

He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration.* *Bp. Pearson*, On the Creed, iv.

vulnerose (vul′ne-rōs), *a.* [= It. *vulneroso*, < L. *vulnus* (*vulner-*), a wound, + *-ose.*] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

vulnific (vul-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *vulnificus*, wound-making, < *vulnus*, a wound, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

vulnifical (vul-nif′i-kal), *a.* [< *vulnific* + *-al.*] Same as *vulnific.*

vulnus (vul′nus), *n.*; pl. *vulnera* (-ne-rä). [L.] A wound.—**Vitis vulnus,** the wound-gall of the grape. See *vine-gall.*—**Vulnus sclopeticum,** a gunshot-wound: technical in military and naval surgery.

Vulpecula cum Ansere (vul-pek′ū-lä kum an′se-rē). [L.: *vulpecula*, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox;

cum, with; *anser*, abl. of *anser*, goose.] A constellation, the Fox with the Goose, first appearing in the "Prodromus Astronomiæ" of Hevelius, 1690. It lies between the Eagle and the Swan, and is generally called *Vulpecula*. It has one star of the fourth magnitude.

vulpecular (vul-pek′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *vulpecula*, a little fox, dim. of *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Of the nature of a fox; vulpine; of or pertaining to a fox's whelp.

Vulpes (vul′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < L. *vulpes*, *volpes*, also *vulpis*, a fox; cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ, a fox.] A genus of foxes, giving name to the *Vulpinæ*, whose type species is the common red fox, *Canis vulpes* of earlier naturalists, now *Vulpes vulgaris*, of Europe. All the vulpine quadrupeds have been placed in this genus, which, however, is now restricted by the exclusion of such forms as *Urocyon* (the gray foxes of America), *Otocyon* or *Megalotis* of Africa, and *Nyctereutes* of Japan. Even with these restrictions there are numerous species, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America (none in South America), closely related to the common fox; as well as the more different types represented by the African fennec (*Vulpes* (*Fennecus*) *zerda*), the Asiatic corsac (*V. corsac*), the North American kit (*V. velox*), and the circumpolar isatis, or arctic fox (*V. lagopus*). See cuts under *arctic*, *cross-fox*, *fennec*, *fox*, and *kit-fox*.

vulpicide[1] (vul′pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill.] A fox-killer.

vulpicide[2] (vul′pi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *vulpes*, a fox, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a fox or of foxes.

Vulpicide, committed in defence of property, and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen, excites an anger that cries aloud for positive penalties.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 245.

Vulpinæ (vul-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vulpes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Vulpes* in a broad sense, containing the foxes as distinguished from the dogs, wolves, and jackals; the alopecoid canines. The frontal region of the skull is comparatively low from lack of frontal sinuses, and the pupil of the eye usually contracts to a vertical elliptical figure. But the group is not sharply delimited from *Caninæ*, as the South American fox-wolves (see *Pseudalopex*) and some African forms (see *Thous*) connect the two. See *Urocyon* (with cut), *Vulpes* (with cuts there cited), and compare *Megalotinæ*.

vulpinate†, *v. i.* "To play the fox"; deceive with crafty wiles or deceits. *Blount*, 1670.

vulpine (vul′pin), *a.* [= F. *vulpin* = Sp. *vulpino* = It. *volpino*, *volpigno*, < L. *vulpinus*, of or pertaining to a fox, < *vulpes*, a fox: see *Vulpes*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a fox; technically, resembling the fox as a member of the *Vulpinæ*; related to the foxes; alopecoid: distinguished from *lupine* or *thooïd*.

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust, in moonlight nights. . . . Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a *vulpine* curse at me, and then retreated.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 293.

2. Resembling a fox in traits or disposition; also, characteristic of the fox; foxy; cunning; crafty.

The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 12.

Smooth *vulpine* determination. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xiv.

Vulpine opossum, phalanger, or **phalangist,** *Phalangista* (now *Trichosurus*) *vulpinus*, also called *brush-tailed*



Vulpine Phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpinus*).

opossum, somewhat resembling a fox, native of Australia, about 2 feet long, with long, hairy, and prehensile tail, and of arboreal habits like other phalangers.—**Vulpine series,** the alopecoid series of canines.

vulpinism (vul′pi-nizm), *n.* [< *vulpine* + *-ism*.] The property of being vulpine; craft; artfulness; cunning. *Carlyle*.

vulpinite (vul′pi-nīt), *n.* [< *Vulpino* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A scaly granular variety of the mineral anhydrite. It occurs at Vulpino in Italy, and is sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work under the name of *marino bardiglio*.

vulsella (vul-sel′ä), *n.* [Also *volsella*; < L. *vulsella*, *volsella*, *vulsilla*, pincers, < *vellere*, pp. *vulsus*, pluck: cf. *vulture*.] 1. Pl. *vulsellæ* (-ē). A forceps; specifically, a forceps, usually with toothed or claw-like blades, used for grasping and holding any of the tissues, and also for removing foreign bodies lodged in the throat or other passages. Also *vulsella forceps*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] A genus of monomyarian bivalves, containing such as *V. lingulata* of East Indian seas.



Vulsella lingulata.

vulsellum (vul-sel′um), *n.*; pl. *vulsella* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *vulsella*, 1.

The greater part of the growth was severed by working the écraseur, and removed through the mouth with a *vulsellum*.

Lancet, 1889, I. 1032.

vultern†, *n.* An old spelling of *vulturn*.

Vultur (vul′tėr), *n.* [NL.: see *vulture*.] A Linnean genus of *Falconidæ*, variously defined. (*a*†) Including all the vultures of both hemispheres. (*b*) Restricted to certain Old World vultures, as *V. monachus*.

vulture (vul′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *vultur*, *voltur*, *voutur*, *voutre*, < OF. *voutour*, *voltour*, *vouteur*, F. *vautour* = Pr. *voltor*, *voutor* = Sp. *buitre* = Pg. *abutre* = OIt. *voltore*, It. *avoltore*, *avoltojo* = W. *ffwltur*, < L. *vultur*, *voltur*, OL. also *vulturus*, *volturus*, also *vulturius*, *volturius*, a vulture, a bird of prey, lit. 'plucker,' < *vellere* (perf. *vulsi*), pluck: see *vellicate*, and cf. *vulnerate*.] 1. One of sundry large birds, of the order *Raptores*, which have the head and neck more or less bare of feathers, the beak and claws less powerful than in most birds of prey, and which feed largely or wholly upon carrion. They for the most part inhabit warm countries. Birds of this description are found both in the Old World and in the New; and, misled by superficial appearances and general habits, naturalists have applied the name to members of different suborders. (*a*) The Old World vultures, which, in spite of their peculiar outward aspect, are so little different from ordinary hawks and eagles that they can at most be considered as a subfamily *Vulturinæ* of the family *Falconidæ*. Of these there are several genera and numerous species, inhabiting the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where they act as efficient scavengers to clear the earth of offal and carcasses, which would otherwise become offensive. The cinereous or brown vulture, *Vultur monachus* or *V. cinereus*, is a typical example; it inhabits all countries bordering the Mediterranean, and extends thence to India and China. The griffin-vultures are species of *Gyps*. The Bengal vulture, inhabiting India, is *Pseudogyps bengalensis*. Related species are the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis* (see cut under *Gypohierax*), the immense *Otogyps auricularis*, of Africa (see *Otogyps*), and *Lophogyps occipitalis*. The Egyptian vulture, quite unlike any of the foregoing, is *Neophron percnopterus*, often called *Pharaoh's hen* (see cut under *Neophron*). The bearded vulture of the Alps, etc., or the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, has the head feathered, and does not hesitate to attack living animals; this is the connecting-link between vultures and hawks or eagles, being sometimes placed in *Vulturinæ*, sometimes in *Falconinæ*. (See cut under *Gypaëtus*.) (*b*) The American vultures of the suborder *Cathartides*. The species of this group with which the name *vulture* is specifically connected are the urubu, or black vulture, *Catharista atrata*; the turkey-buzzard or turkey-vulture, *Cathartes aura*; and the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*: the condor usually keeps its own distinctive name. See *Cathartidæ*, and cuts under *condor*, *king-vulture*, *turkey-buzzard*, and *urubu*.



Brown Vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

Whos stomak fowles tyren everemo,
That hyghten *volturis*, as bookes telle.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 788.

2. Figuratively, one who or that which resembles a vulture, especially in rapacity or in the thirst for prey.

Ye dregs of baseness, *vultures* amongst men,
That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits!

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

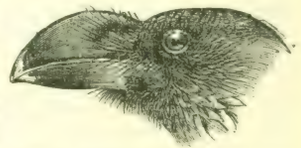
Here am I, bound upon this pillared rock,
Prey to the *vulture* of a vast desire
That feeds upon my life. *O. W. Holmes*, Regrets.

Let Austria's *vulture* have food for her beak.

Whittier, From Perugia.

Abyssinian vulture, the *Lophogyps occipitalis*, in which the head is not bare, the bill is red, with black tip and blue base, the feet are flesh-color, the eyes brown, and the length is nearly 3 feet. It inhabits much of Africa, and was first described by Latham in 1821.—**Arabian vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Ash-colored vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Bearded vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Bengal vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Black vulture.** (*a*) See def. 1 (*b*). (*b*) The *Vultur monachus*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Brown vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Californian vulture,** the Californian condor. See cut under *condor*.—**Changoun vulture,** the Bengal vulture: so called by Latham, 1801, after *le changoun* of Levaillant, 1799.—**Cinereous vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*). *Latham*, 1781.—**Crane-vulture.** See *secretary-bird*.—**Crested** or **coped black vulture,** the brown or cinereous vulture, *Vultur monachus*. *Edwards*, 1760.—**Eagle-vulture,** the West African *Gypohierax angolensis*. Also called *vulturine sea-eagle*. See cut under *Gypohierax*.—**Eared vulture,** a vulture of the genus *Otogyps*, specifically *O. auricularis*.—**Egyptian vulture.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Fulvous vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps fulvus*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Gingi vulture,** *Neophron gingianus*, the Indian representative of the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1787 and 1821.—**Indian vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps indicus*, of the Indian and Malayan peninsulas, Burma, and Siam.—**King of the vultures,** the king-vulture. See def. 1 (*b*). *Edwards*, 1743.—**Maltese vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Latham*, 1781.—**Nubian vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps auricularis*.—**Pileated vulture,** *Neophron pileatus*, the South African representative of the Egyptian vulture, first described as *Vultur pileatus* by Burchell in 1824.—**Pondicherry vulture,** one of the eared vultures, *Otogyps calvus*.—**Rachamah vulture,** the Egyptian vulture. *Bruce*, 1790.—**Rüppell's vulture,** one of the griffin-vultures, *Gyps rueppelli*.—**Sacred vulture,** a bird described by William Bartram in 1791, under the name of *Vultur sacra*, as inhabiting Florida. It has not been identified, but is supposed to be the king-vulture, *Sarcorhamphus papa*.—**The vulture**†, the fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus*. *Albin*, 1740.—**Turkey-vulture.** See *turkey-buzzard*, and cut under *Cathartes*.—**White vulture,** the Egyptian vulture.

vulture-raven (vul′tūr-rā″vn), *n.* A book-name of the thick-billed African ravens, of the genus *Corvultur*, *C. albicollis* and *C. crassirostris*. They are noted for the stoutness and especially the depth of the bill, resulting from the strong convexity of the high-arched culmen, like that of a bird of prey. *C. albicollis* is 18 inches long, with the bill 3 inches along the culmen; the plumage is glossy-black, with concealed white on the neck; the beak is dark-brown, with the tips of the mandibles whitish; the feet are brownish-black, the irides hazel-brown. This species is South African. *C. crassirostris*, of northeastern Africa, is larger, being 2 feet long, with the beak nearly 4 inches. The former species was originally described by Latham as the *South Sea raven*, and later by Levaillant as the *corbivau* (whence the generic name *Corvultur* imposed by Lesson in 1831); another synonym is *Corvus vulturinus*.



Head of Vulture-raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), reduced.

Vulturidæ (vul-tū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *vultur*, a vulture (see *vulture*), + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, artificially composed of the birds popularly called *vultures* in both hemispheres. There are no good characters to distinguish the Old World vultures from the family *Falconidæ*, of which they may at most form a subfamily *Vulturinæ*, while, on the other hand, there are strong characters separating the American vultures from all others. The family has in consequence been nearly abandoned by ornithologists, or at least restricted to the Old World vultures. See *vulture*.

Vulturinæ (vul-tū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Vultur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, confined to the Old World, and consisting of the vultures of Europe, Asia, and Africa, characterized chiefly by their naked heads and carrion-feeding habits. See *vulture*.

vulturine (vul′tūr-in), *a.* [< L. *vulturinus*, of or pertaining to a vulture, < *vultur*, a vulture: see *vulture*.] 1. Resembling a vulture; of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ*.—2. Characteristic of a vulture, as in scenting carrion. Also *vulturish*.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Vulturine eagle, *Aquila verreauxi*, of Lesson, described also the same year (1830) as *Aquila vulturina* by Sir A. Smith. This is an African eagle, 3 feet long, with the feet feathered to the toes, and otherwise congeneric with the golden eagle. When adult it is black, more or less extensively white on the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts.

the cere and toes are yellow, the eyes are umber-brown, and the beak is horn-color.—**Vulturine guinea-fowl**, the naked-necked guinea-fowl, *Acryllium vulturinum*. This is a remarkable form, with the head and upper part of the neck nearly bare, like a vulture's, the lower neck, the



Vulturine Guinea-fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*).

breast, and fore back plumaged with very long discrete lance-linear feathers of black, white, and blue color; the narrow acuminate middle tail-feathers long-exserted; the general plumage black, spotted with white; the lower breast light-blue; and the flanks purple, ocellated with black and white. This guinea-fowl inhabits Madagascar as well as various parts of continental Africa.—**Vulturine raven**, the vulture-raven.—**Vulturine sea-eagle**, an occasional erroneous name of the Angola vulture of West Africa. See cut under *Gypohierax*.

vulturish (vul'tūr-ish), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *vulturine*, 2.

> Hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 245. (*Davies.*)

vulturism (vul'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *vulture* + *-ism*.] Vulturine character or quality; rapacity. *Carlyle.*

vulturn (vul'tėrn), *n.* [Arbitrary var. of *vulture*, appar. through *vulturine*.] The brush-turkey of Australia, *Talegallus lathami:* so named from the nakedness of the head suggesting a vulture. See cut under *Talegallus*.

vulturous (vul'tūr-us), *a.* [< *vulture* + *-ous*.] Like or characteristic of a vulture.

> Such gawks (Gecken) are they, and foolish peacocks, and yet with such a *vulturous* hunger for self-indulgence.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

★ **vulva** (vul'vä), *n.* [= F. *vulve* = Sp. Pg. *vulva* = It. *volva*, < L. *vulva*, *volva*, a covering, integument, womb, < *volvere*, roll around or about: see *volve*, *volute*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the external organs of generation of the female; especially, the orifice of these parts, the external termination of the vagina—of an elliptical contour in the human female.—**2.** In *entom.*, the orifice of the oviduct.—**3.** In *conch.*, the oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells when the right and left valves are in apposition. See *Veneridæ*.—**Velamen vulvæ.** See *velamen*.—**Vestibule of the vulva.** See *vestibule*.

vulvar (vul'vär), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the vulva; vulviform.—**Vulvar canal.** Same as *vulva*, 2.—**Vulvar enterocele.** (*a*) A vaginal hernia protruding through the vulva. (*b*) A hernia which has descended between the ramus of the ischium and the vagina into one of the labia majora; pudendal enterocele or hernia.—**Vulvar hernia.** Same as *vulvar enterocele*.

vulvate (vul'vāt), *a.* [< *vulva* + *-ate*[1].] Shaped like or formed into a vulva; vulvar; vulviform.

vulviform (vul'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *vulva*, womb, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, shaped like the vulva of the human female; oval, with raised lips and a median cleft.—**2.** In *bot.*, like a cleft with projecting edges.

vulvismus (vul-vis'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva*, vulva.] Same as *vaginismus*.

vulvitis (vul-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vulva* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the vulva.

vulvo-uterine (vul-vō-ū'tę-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus: as, the *vulvo-uterine* canal (the vagina).

vulvovaginal (vul-vō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.—**Vulvovaginal canal.** Same as *vagina*.—**Vulvovaginal glands**, the glands of Bartholin or odoriferous glands in the female, corresponding to Cowper's glands in the male. See *gland*.

vulvovaginitis (vul-vō-vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *vulva* + *vagina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

vum (vum), *v. i.* A corruption or equivalent of *vow*, used in the expression "I *vum*," a mild expletive or oath. Compare *swan*[2]. [New Eng.]

> The Deacon swore (as Deacons do,
> With an "I dew *vum*," or an "I tell yeou").
> *O. W. Holmes*, Deacon's Masterpiece.

V-vat (vē'vat), *n.* In *mining*, a pointed or V-shaped box in which crushed or pulverized ores are sized or classified by the aid of water. The earthy particles mingled with the ore entering above fall against a current of water rising from beneath, the velocity of which is regulated so that a more or less complete separation of the ore from the gangue is effected. These boxes are generally arranged in a series of four or more, and there are many varieties of the apparatus, of which the general principle was the invention of Von Rittinger, an Austrian metallurgist. This method has proved to be of great value in ore-dressing. Also called *pointed box*, *pyramidal box*, and *spitzkasten*.

v. y. An abbreviation in book-catalogues of *various years*.

vyce†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vise*[1].

vying (vī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *vie*[1], *v.*] Competing; emulating.

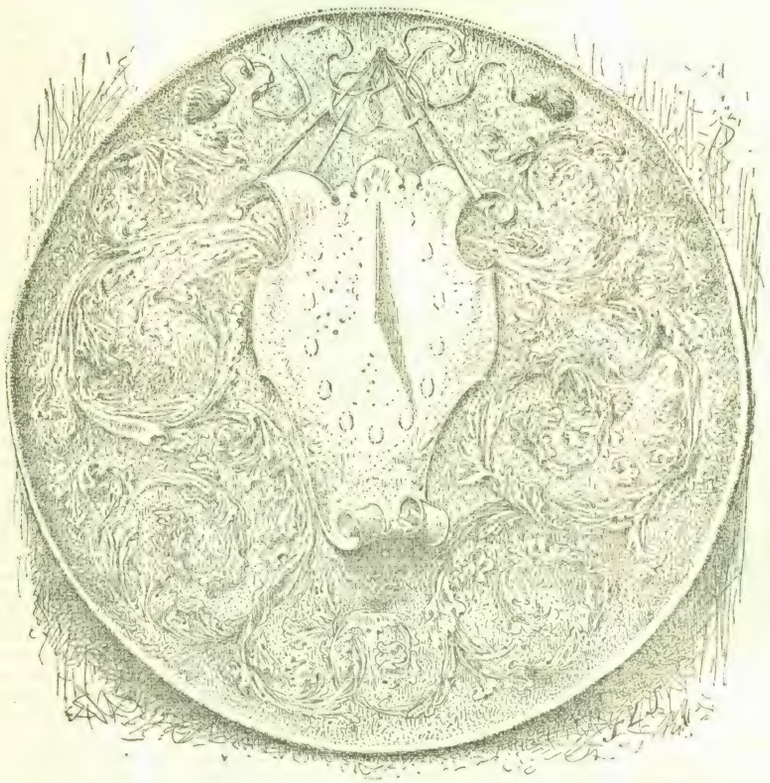
vyingly (vī'ing-li), *adv.* Emulously. *Encyc. Dict.*

vyne†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vine*.

vyner†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *viner*[1], *viner*[2].

vyre†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vire*[1].

vysar†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *vizor*.





★ **W**, 1. The twenty-third letter and eighteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. It has a double value, as consonant and as vowel. As an alphabetic character it is of very modern date, being one of the four that have sprung from the *Y* or *V* added by the Greeks to the older Phenician alphabet, and one of the three (*U*, *V*, *W*) that have grown out of the Roman form of that character (see *U*). It was made (as pointed out under *U*) by doubling the *U*- or *V*-sign (hence called *double U*), in order to distinguish properly the semivowel sound *w* from the spirant *v* and the vowel *u*. It was formerly often printed as two V's, *VV*, *vv*. It began to be used in the eleventh century, and gradually crowded out the special sign for the same sound which the Anglo-Saxon alphabet had possessed. The alphabetic sound distinctively represented by *w* is the labial semivowel, which stands in precisely the same relation to *oo* (ō) in which consonantal *y* stands to *ee* (ē). Each of these semivowels, if not of precisely the same mode of production with the corresponding vowel, is at any rate only very slightly different from it; *w* is virtually an *oo* which is abbreviated into a mere prefix to another vowel, a close position from which the organs by opening reach another vowel-sound; and a prolonged *w* is an *oo*. On the other hand, the semivowel *w* (like the semivowel *y*) can be only very imperfectly and indistinctly uttered after a vowel, and our *w* in that position is but another way of writing *u*; it is found only in the combinations *aw*, *ew*, *ow*, which are equivalent to *au*, *eu*, *ou*; and as so used it could disappear from the language without any loss, but rather with profit. The semivowel sound *w* (including *wh* and *qu*, which is a way of writing *kw*: see under *Q*) is a not uncommon element of English utterance, being about 2½ per cent. of it (a little less than the spirant *v*). In many languages — for example, in all those that are descended from the Latin — the semivowel *w* tends to pass over into the spirant *v*-sound, and hence the spirant value of our *v*, which was the representative in Latin of the *w*-sound. In Anglo-Saxon a *w* stood and was pronounced also before *r* (and in a few words before *l*); in such words as *write*, *wring*, the character is retained, though the sound is lost. In Anglo-Saxon, also, the *w* was in many words pronounced with a preceding aspiration, the relic of an original prefixed guttural mute, and it was consistently and properly so written: for example, *hwīt*, white, *hwǣr*, where. In modern English the *h* has by an odd and unaccountable caprice had its place in writing changed to after the *w* (perhaps by analogy with the similar blunder shown in writing *rh* in Latin for the Greek aspirated *r*, or *hr*, or by a blind conformity with the frequent initial digraphs *th*, *ph*, *sh*). There is dispute among phonetists at present as to the true character of this *wh*-sound, some maintaining that it is not a *w* with preceding aspiration, but a surd counterpart to *w*, standing related to it as, for example, an *f* to a *v*, or an *s* to a *z*. This view rests in part, probably, on some actual difference of utterance, but in part also on unfamiliarity with the real *wh*; for in England the aspiration is now very generally omitted, and *when*, *white*, etc., are pronounced as *wen*, *wite*, etc. It admits of no question, however, that *when*, for example, is related to *hoo-en* precisely as *wen* to *oo-en*, the difference in each case consisting in an aspiration prefixed respectively to the vowel and semivowel — just as, correspondingly, *hew* (which shows an *h* prefixed to the English "long u" sound, or *yoo*) is related to *hē-oo* precisely as *ewe* to *ē-oo*: the *h* being here, as everywhere else (see *H*), uttered through the same position of the mouth-organs as the following sound. *W* is sometimes silent, not only as initial before *r* (see above), but elsewhere, as in *two*, *sword*, *answer*, etc. It is never doubled. The assimilating influence of a *w* (whether written with *w* or with *u* in the combination *qu*) in a following *a*-sound is very marked, giving the *a* in many words the short sound of *o* (o), as in *what*, *squad*, etc., or the broad sound of *a* (à), as in *war*, *quart*, *thwart*, etc.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *tungsten* (NL. *wolframium*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In *hydrodynamics*, the symbol for the component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z. — 3. As an abbreviation: (*a*) of *west*; (*b*) of *western*; (*c*) of *William*; (*d*) of *Wednesday*; (*e*) of *Welsh*; (*f*) of *warden*; (*g*) [*l. c.*] of *week*.

wa' (wä or wâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *wall*[1].

waa†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe*.

waag (wäg), *n.* [Native Abyssinian name.] The grivet, a monkey.

wabber (wob'ėr), *n.* Same as *cony*, 2.

wabble[1], wobble (wob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wabbled*, *wobbled*, ppr. *wabbling*, *wobbling*. [< LG. *wabbeln*, wabble, = MHG. *wabelen*, *webelen*, be in motion, fluctuate, move hither and thither; a freq. form, parallel to MHG. *waberen*, etc., E. *waver*[1], of the orig. verb represented by *wave*[1]: see *wave*[1]. In part prob. a var. of **wapple*, a var. of *wapper*, freq. of *wap*[1]: see *wap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced; move in the manner of a rotating disk when its plane vibrates from side to side; rock; vacillate.

> To *wabble* . . . [a low barbarous word]. *Johnson*, Dict.
>
> When . . . the top falls on to the table, . . . it falls into a certain oscillation, described by the expressive though inelegant word — *wabbling*.
> *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 170.
>
> It [a pendulum] should be symmetrical on each side of the middle plane of its vibration, or it will *wobble*.
> *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 42.

Hence — 2. To vacillate, vibrate, tremble, or exhibit unevenness, in senses other than mechanical. [Colloq.]

> Ferri . . . made use of the tremolo upon every note, to such an extent that his whole singing was a bad *wobbling* trill.
> *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 509.

II. *trans.* To cause to wabble: as, to *wabble* one's head. [Colloq.]

wabble[1], wobble (wob'l), *n.* [< *wabble*[1], *v.*] A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

> The wind had raised a middling stiff *wobble* on the water, and the boat jumped and tumbled in a very lively manner.
> *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

wabble[2] (wob'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *warble*[3], *n.*] The larva of the emasculating bot-fly, *Cutiterebra emasculator*, which infests squirrels in the United States; also, the injury or affection resulting from its presence. See *warble*[3], and cut under *Cutiterebra*. Also *worble*.

> A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks] . . . were infested with *wabbles*.
> *Rep. of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture* (1889), I. 215.

wabble[3]† (wob'l), *n.* An old name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*. *Josselyn*, New England ★Rarities Discovered.

wabbler (wob'lėr), *n.* [< *wabble*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wabbles. Specifically — (*a*) Same as *drunken cutter* (which see, under *cutter*[1]). (*b*) A boiled leg of mutton. [Prov. Eng.]

wabble-saw (wob'l-sâ), *n.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor, used to cut dovetail slots, mortises, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

wabbly, wobbly (wob'li), *a.* [< *wabble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; vibrant; tremulous.

> Dismal sounds may express dismal emotions, and soft sounds soft emotions, and *wabbly* sounds uncertain emotions.
> *E. Gurney*, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 446.

wabron-leaf, wabran-leaf (wā'brọn-, wā'brạn-lēf), *n.* [< *wabron*, *wabran*, perhaps a corruption of *waybread* (q. v.), + *leaf*.] The great plantain, *Plantago major*. See *plantain*[1] (with cut). [Scotch.]

wabster (wab'stėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *webster*.

> Willie was a *wabster* gude,
> Could stown a clew wi' ony body.
> *Burns*, Willie Wastle.

wacapou (wak'a-pö), *n.* [Galibi *ouacapou*.] A leguminous tree, probably *Vouacapoua Americana*, of French Guiana. It furnishes a brownish straight-grained wood, suitable for many domestic uses. A similar but inferior wood is called *wacapou gris*. Also *vacapou*.

waccheț, waccheret. Old spellings of *watch*, *watcher*.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* [< G. *wacke*, MHG. *wacke*, a rock projecting from the surface of the ground, a large flint or stone; origin unknown.] A soft homogeneous clay arising from the decomposition of some form of volcanic or eruptive rock. It is of a greenish or brownish color. Compare *graywacke*.

wacken[1] (wak'n), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *waken*.

wacken[2] (wak'n), *a.* [< ME. *waken*, < AS. *wacen*, pp. of *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] 1†. Watchful. — 2. Lively; sharp; wanton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wad[1] (wod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wadde*; cf. D. *watte* = G. *watte*, wad, wadding, = OSw. *wad*, clothing, cloth, stuff, Sw. *vadd*, wadding, = Dan. *vat*, wadding, = Icel. **vaðhr*, in comp. *vaðmāl*, a woolen stuff, wadmal (see *wadmal*); akin to MD. *waede*, *waeye* = MLG. *wade*, G. *watte*, a large fishing-net, = Icel. *vaðhr*, a fishing-net, and to AS. *wǣd*, etc., clothing, weed: see *weed*[2]. Hence (< G. *watte*) F. *ouate* (> Sp. *huata*) = It. *ovata* (ML. *wadda*) = Russ. *vata*, wad, wadding. The relations of the forms are involved; E. *wad* is perhaps in part short for the obs. *wadmal*.] 1. A small bunch or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material, used for stuffing, for lessening the shock of hard bodies against each other, or for packing.

> A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land,
> Or any *wadde* of hay that 's next to hand,
> They'l steale. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)
>
> Know you yonder lumpe of melancholy,
> Yonder bundle of sighes, yonder *wad* of groanes?
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 17).

2. Specifically, something, as a piece of cloth, paper, or leather, used to hold the powder or bullet, or both, in place in a gun or cartridge. For ordinary double- or single-barreled shot-guns, wads are disks of felt, leather, or pasteboard cut by machinery or by a hand-tool, often indented to allow passage of air in ramming home, and sometimes specially treated with a composition which helps to keep the barrels from fouling. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.

> *Wads* are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 300.

3. In *ceram.*, a roll of plastic clay placed between the top rim of one saggar and the bottom of the next above, to protect the contents from smoke and gas in the kiln. — **Junk wad.** See *junk-wad*. — **Selvagee-wad.** Same as *gromet-wad*.

wad[1] (wod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wadded*, ppr. *wadding*. [= G. *watten* (cf. freq. G. *wattiren* = D. *watteren* = Dan. *vattere*), wad; from the noun.] 1. To form into a wad or into wadding; press together into a mass, as fibrous material. — 2. To line with wadding, as a garment, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, keep out the cold, render soft, or protect in any way.

> A parcel of Superannuated Debauchees, huddled up in Cloaks, Frize Coats and *Wadded* Gowns.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 300.
>
> The quickest of us walk about well *wadded* with stupidity.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx.

3. To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

> His skin with sugar being *wadded*,
> With liquid fires his entrails burn'd.
> *J. G. Cooper*, tr. of Ver-Vert, iv. (an. 1759).

4. To put a wad into, as the barrel of a gun; also, to hold in place by a wad, as a bullet.

wad[2] (wod), *v.* A Scotch form of *wed*.

wad[3] (wod). A Scotch form of *would*.

wad[4] (wod), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wad[5] (wod), *n.* [Also *wadd*; origin obscure.] 1. An impure earthy ore of manganese, which consists of manganese dioxid associated with the oxid of iron, cobalt, or copper. When mixed with linseed-oil for a paint it is apt to take fire. Also called *bog-manganese*, *earthy manganese*. — 2. Same as *plumbago*. [Prov. Eng.]

wadable (wā'da-bl), *a.* [< *wade* + *-able*.] That may be waded; fordable. *Coles*; *Halliwell*.

wad-cutter (wod'kut″ėr), *n.* A device for cutting wads. There are many kinds. The simplest is a circular chisel or gouge struck with a hammer or mallet.

wadd, *n.* See *wad*[5].

wadder (wod'ėr), *n.* [< *wad*[4] + *-er*[1].] A grower of wad or woad. *Halliwell*.

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wad*[1], *v.*] 1. Wads collectively; stuffing; specifically, carded cotton or wool used to line or stuff

articles of dress. the surface of the spongy web of carded material being covered with tissue-paper or with a coat of size.

The seat, with plenteous *wadding* stuff'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 31.

Aristoteles, and all the rest of you, must have the *wadding* of straw and saw-dust shaken out, and then we shall know pretty nearly your real weight and magnitude.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2. Material for gun-wads.

wadding-sizer (wod'ing-sī″zėr), *n.* A machine for applying a coating of size to the surface of a bat of cotton, to make wadding. *E. H. Knight.*

waddle[1] (wod'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waddled*, ppr. *waddling*. [A dim. and freq. of *wade*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sway or rock from side to side in walking; move with short, quick steps, throwing the body from one side to the other; walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; toddle.

Then she could stand alone; nay, by the rood,
She could have run and *waddled* all about.
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 37.

Every member *waddled* home as fast as his short legs could carry him, wheezing as he went with corpulency and terror. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

=Syn. *Waddle, Toddle. Waddling* is a kind of ungainly walking produced by the great weight or natural clumsiness of the walker; *toddling* is the movement of a child in learning to walk.

II. *trans.* To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass. [Rare.]

They tread and *waddle* all the goodly grass.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

waddle[1] (wod'l), *n.* [< *waddle*[1], *v.*] The act of walking with a swaying or rocking motion from side to side; a clumsy, rocking gait, with short steps; a toddle.

waddle[2] (wod'l), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *wattle*.

waddle[3] (wod'l), *n.* [Perhaps a perverted form of **wannel*, < *wane*[1], *v.*] The wane of the moon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waddler (wod'lėr), *n.* [< *waddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which waddles.

waddling (wod'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waddle*[2].] A wattled fence. [Prov. Eng.]

To arbor begun and quicksetted about,
No poling nor *wadling* till set be far out.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 83. (*Davies.*)

waddlingly (wod'ling-li), *adv.* With a waddling gait.

waddy (wad'i), *n.*; pl. *waddies* (-iz). [Prob. native Australian: by some thought to be a corruption of E. *wood*.] **1.** A war-club of heavy wood, grooved in such a way that the edges of the grooves serve as cutting edges to increase the efficacy of the blow: Australian.

In battle, a blow from a *waddy* lays low a companion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 78.

Hence—**2.** A walking-stick. [Australia.]

wade (wād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waded*, ppr. *wading*. [< ME. *waden* (pret. *waded*, earlier *wod*, pp. **waden*), < AS. *wadan* (pret. *wōd*, pl. *wōdon*, pp. *waden*), go, move, advance, trudge, also wade, = OFries. *wada* = D. *waden* = OHG. *watan*, MHG. *waten*, G. *waten*, wade, ford, = Icel. *vadha* = Dan. *vade* = Sw. *vada*, wade, = L. *vadere*, go. Hence ult. *waddle*[1]. From the L. *vadere* come E. *evade, invade, pervade*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; move by stepping through a fluid or other semi-resisting medium: as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 80.

2†. To enter in; penetrate.

Whan myght is joyned unto crueltee,
Allas, to depe wol the venym *wade*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 504.

3. To move or pass with difficulty or labor, real or apparent; make way against hindrances or embarrassments, as depth, obscurity, or resistance, material or mental.

Of this and that they playde and gonnen *wade*
In many an unkouth, glad, and deepe matere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 150.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brain of man to *wade* far into the doings of the Most High.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

I lament what he [Mr. Fox] must *wade* through to real power, if ever he should arrive there.
Walpole, Letters, II. 494.

Wading birds, the waders; *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*.

II. *trans.* To pass or cross by wading; ford: as, to *wade* a stream.

Then the three Gods *waded* the river.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

wade (wād), *n.* [< *wade*, *v.*; in def. 2 = *wadde* = Icel. *vad*, a ford.] **1.** The act of wading: as, a *wade* in a brook.—**2.** A place where wading is done; a ford. [Colloq.]

It was a *wade* of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the ponies' bellies.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A road. See the quotation.

The word *wade*, properly a ford, is used here to signify a road, and not merely the crossing of water. It is, I believe, extinct as a noun, though it survives as a verb.
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 271.

wader (wā'dėr), *n.* [< *wade* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which wades.

I saw where James
Made toward us, like a *wader* in the surf,
Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In *ornith.*, any bird belonging to the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*, comprising a great number of long-legged wading birds, as distinguished from those water-birds which have short legs and webbed feet and habitually swim. The order has been broken up, or much modified; but *wader* is conveniently applied to such birds as cranes, herons, storks, ibises, plovers, snipes, sandpipers, and rails.

3. High water-proof boots worn by fishermen or sportsmen in general for wading through water.

An ardent votary of fly and bank-fishing, with *waders* and a two-handed rod.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

wadge (waj), *v.* A dialectal form of *wage*. *Halliwell.*

wad-hook (wod'hůk), *n.* A ramrod fitted with a wormer, for extracting wads from a gun; also, the wormer of such a rod.

Wadhurst clay. In *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Wealden.

wadi, wady (wod'i), *n.* [< Ar. *wādī*, a ravine, hence, a river-channel, river. This word appears in several Spanish river-names—namely, *Guadalquivir* (*Wādī-'l-kebīr*, 'the great river'), *Guadalaxara*, *Guadalupe*, *Guadiana*, etc.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream: a term used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern countries.

The real *wady* is, generally speaking, a rocky valley, bisected by the bed of a mountain torrent, dry during the hot season. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 100.

wadmal† (wod'mal), *n.* [Also *wadmoll*, *wadmolle*, and irreg. *wadmeal*, *woadmel*, and (representing Icel.) *wadmaal*; < Icel. *vadhmāl* (= Dan. *vadmel* = Sw. *vadmal*), a woolen stuff, < **vadhr*, cloth (see *wad*[1]), + *māl*, a measure.] A thick woolen cloth.

Yron, Wooll, *Wadmolle*, Gotefell, Ridfell also.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

Woadmel. A coarse hairy stuff, made of Iceland wool, and brought from thence by our seamen to Norfolk and Suffolk. *Grose*, Prov. Gloss.

Her upper garment . . . was of a coarse dark-colored stuff called *wadmaal*, then [early in the eighteenth century] much used in the Zetland islands. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

wadmiltilt (wod'mil-tilt), *n.* [< **wadmil*, *wadmal*, + *tilt*[2].] A strong rough woolen cloth employed to cover powder-barrels and to protect ammunition.

wadna (wod'nä). A Scotch form (properly two words) of *would no*—that is, would not.

wad-punch (wod'punch), *n.* A kind of wad-cutter.

wadset (wod'set), *n.* [Also *wadsett*; < *wad*[2] + *set*[1], stake.] In *Scots law*, a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security.

And the rental book, Jeanie—clear three hunder sterling—deil a *wadset*, heritable band, or burden.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

wadsetter (wod'set-ėr), *n.* [< *wadset* + *-er*[1].] In *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset; a mortgagee.

wady, *n.* See *wadi*.

wae[1] (wā), *n.* and *a.* [An obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *woe*.] **I.** *n.* Woe.

My sheep beene wasted (*wae* is me therefore!).
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

He aft has wrought me meikle *wae*.
Burns, Oh lay thy loof in mine.

II. *a.* Woeful; sorrowful.

And *wae* and sad fair Annie sat,
And drearie was her sang.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

That year I was the *waest* man
O' ony man alive.
Burns, Election Ballads.

wae[2]†, *n.* Same as *waw*[1].

waeful (wā'fůl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woeful*.

With *waefo* wae I hear zour plaint.
Gil Morrice (Child's Ballads, II. 38).

waeness (wā'nes), *n.* [< *wae*[1] + *-ness*.] Sadness. [Scotch.]

A feeling of thankfulness, of *waeness* and great gladness. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, iv.

waesome (wā'sum), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *woesome*.

She kend her lot would be a *waesome* ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliv.

waesucks, *interj.* [< *wae*[1] + **sucks*, perhaps a vague variation of *sakes* as used in exclamation.] Alas! [Scotch.]

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass.
Burns, Holy Fair.

waf[1], *a.* See *waff*[2].

waf[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *weave*[1].

wafer (wā'fėr), *n.* [< ME. *wafre*, *wafoure* = ★OF. *waufre*, *gaufre*, *goffre* (ML. *guafra*), F. *gaufre* (Walloon *wafe*, *waufe*), < MD. *waefel*, D. *wafel* (> E. *waffle*) = LG. *wafel* = G. *wabe*, a honeycomb, cake of wax; cf. Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *våffla*, wafer (< LG.?): see *waffle*, and cf. *gauffer*, *goffer*, and *gopher*, from the mod. F.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disk-shaped. Specifically—(*a*†) A cake, apparently corresponding to the modern waffle, and, like it, served hot.

For ar [ere] I haue bred of mele, ofte mote I swete.
And ar the comune haue corne ynough, many a colde mornynge;
So, ar my *wafres* ben ywrouȝt, moche wo I tholye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 263.

Wafres pipyng hot out of the gleede [fire].
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 193.

(*b*) A small and delicate cake or biscuit, usually sweetened, variously flavored, and sometimes rolled up.

Thy lips, with age, as any *wafer* thin.
Drayton, Idea, viii.

She should say grace to every bit of meat,
And gape no wider than a *wafer's* thickness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

(*c*) A thin circular disk of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in many Anglican churches. The wafer derives its form from the fact that the Passover bread of the Jews was ordinarily in this shape; and both the ancient pictured representations and the references in the early patristic literature confirm the opinion that this was the form in use in the church from the apostolic days. Wafers are usually stamped with the form of a cross, crucifix, or Agnus Dei, with the initials I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*), or sometimes with a monogram representing the name of Christ. See *altar-bread*, and *oblate*, *n.*, 2.

The usuall bread and *wafer*, hitherto named singing cakes, which served for the use of the private Masse.
Abp. Parker, Injunctions (1559), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 211.

(*d*) A thin disk of dried paste, used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and similar purposes, usually made of flour mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy transparent wafers are made of gelatin and isinglass in a variety of forms.

Perhaps the folds [of a letter] were lovingly connected by a *wafer*, pricked with a pin, and the direction written in a vile scrawl, and not a word spelt as it should be.
Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

(*e*) In *artillery*, a kind of primer. See *primer*[2].

Fortunately, the *wafers* by which the guns are discharged had been removed from the vents.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 471.

(*f*) In *med.*, a thin circular sheet of dry paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders. The sheet is moistened, and folded over the powder placed in its center. Sometimes wafers have the form of two watchglass-shaped disks of pasty material, which are made to adhere by moistening their edges, the powder being placed in the hollow between the two.—**Medallion wafer**, a wafer bearing some design on a ground of a different color.

wafer (wā'fėr), *v. t.* [< *wafer*, *n.*] **1.** To attach by means of a wafer or wafers.

This little bill is to be *wafered* on the shop-door.
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

2. To seal or close by means of a wafer.

He . . . *wafered* his letter, and rushed with it to the neighboring post-office. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

wafer-ash (wā'fėr-ash), *n.* The hop-tree, *Ptelea trifoliata:* so called from its ash-like leaves and flat key-fruit suggesting a wafer. The bark of the root is considerably used as a tonic. See *hop-tree*.

wafer-bread (wā'fėr-bred), *n.* Altar-bread made in the form of a wafer or wafers.

To communicate kneeling in *wafer-bread*.
Abp. Parker, To Sir W. Cecil, April 30, 1565, in Corres. [Abp. Parker (Parker Soc.), p. 240.

wafer-cake (wā'fėr-kāk), *n.* **1**†. Same as *wafer* (*a*).

Oaths are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 53.

2. Same as *wafer* (*c*).

The Pope's Merchants also chaffered here [Lombard Street] for their Commodities, and had good markets for their *Wafer Cakes*, sanctified at Rome, their Pardons, &c.
Stow, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. Lloyd's, p. 30.

waferer† (wā′fėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *waferer, wafrere;* < *wafer* + *-er*[1].] A maker or seller of wafers, either for the table or for eucharistic use. See *wafer*. Waferers (of both sexes, compare *wafer-woman*) appear to have been employed as go-betweens in intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Syngeres with harpes, baudes, *wafereres*
Whiche been the verray develes officeres
To kindle and blowe the fyr of [lecherye].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 17.

wafer-iron (wā′fėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< *wafer* + *iron*. Cf. *waffle-iron*.] A contrivance in which wafers are baked. Its chief part is a pair of thin blades between which the paste is held while it is exposed to heat.

waferstert, *n.* [ME. *wafrestre, waufrestre;* < *wafer* + *-ster*.] A woman who makes or sells wafers; a female waferer.

"Wyte god," quath a *wafrestre*, "wist ich the sothe,
Ich wolde no forther a fot for no freres prechinge."
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 285.

wafer-tongs (wā′fėr-tôngz), *n.* Same as *wafer-iron*.

Make the *wafer-tongs* hot over the hole of a stove or clear fire. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 156.

wafer-woman† (wā′fėr-wu̇m″an), *n.* A woman who sold wafers. Compare *waferer*.

'Twas no set meeting certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her these three days, on my knowledge.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

wafery[1] (wā′fėr-i), *a.* [< *wafer* + *-y*[1].] Like a wafer: as, a *wafery* thinness.

wafery[2]† (wā′fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wafrie;* < *wafer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Wafers collectively; pastry; cakes.

The tartes, *wafrie*, and iounkettes, that wer to be serued and to com in after the meat.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

waff[1] (wȧf), *v.* [A var. of *wave*[1], affected by *waft, v.*] An obsolete form of *wave*[1].

waff[1] (wȧf), *n.* [< *waff*[1], *v.* Cf. *waft, n.*] **1.** The act of waving. *Jamieson.*—**2.** A hasty motion. *Jamieson.*—**3.** A slight stroke from any soft body. *Jamieson.*—**4.** A sudden or slight ailment: as, a *waff* o' cauld. *Jamieson.*—**5.** A spirit or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

waff[2] (wȧf), *v. i.* [Also *waugh;* a var. of *wap*[3].] To bark. [Prov. Eng.]

The elder folke and well growne . . . barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones *waughed* as small whelpes. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 188. (*Davies.*)

waff[3], **waf** (wȧf), *a.* [See *waif, a.*] Worthless; low-born; inferior; paltry. [Scotch.]

Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

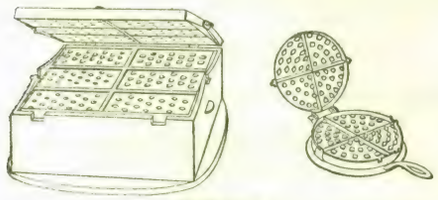
waffle[1] (wof′l), *n.* [= G. *waffel* = Dan. *vaffel* = Sw. *våffla*, < D. and LG. *wafel*, wafer: see *wafer*.] A particular kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

We sat at tea in Armstrong's family dining-room; . . . the waitress passed out and in, bringing plates of *waffles*.
The Century, XXVI. 283.

waffle[2] (wof′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waffled*, ppr. *waffling*. [Freq. of *waff*[1].] To wave; fluctuate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle[3] (wof′l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waff*[2].] To bark incessantly. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

waffle-iron (wof′l-ī″ėrn), *n.* [= D. *wafel-ijzer* = G. *waffel-eisen;* as *waffle* + *iron*. Cf. *wafer-iron*.] An iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to contain the batter, the other to cover it.



Waffle-irons.

The iron has handles or projections by which it is readily turned, bringing each side near the fire alternately. The batter is quickly cooked, as the large heating-surface is increased by projections which stud the irons and indent the waffle.

She took down the long-handled *waffle-irons*, and made a plate of those delicious cates.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxi.

wafouret, *n.* An old spelling of *wafer*.

waft (wȧft), *v.* [A secondary form of *wave*, through the pp. *waved*, > *waft*, pp.: see *wave*[1]. Cf. *waff*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; float.

The face of the waters *wafting* in a storm so wrinkles itself that it makes upon its forehead furrows.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 81.

High on the summit of this dubious cliff
Deucalion *wafting* moor'd his little skiff.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 432.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; convey through or as through water or air.

Neither was it thought that they should get any passage at all [to Dordract] till the ships at Middleborough were returned into our kingdome, by the force whereof they might be the more strongly *wafted* ouer.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 175.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the Pole.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 58.

2†. To buoy up; cause to float; keep from sinking.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being abler to *waft* up their bodies, . . . we have not made experiment.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

3†. To give notice by something in motion; signal to, as by waving the hand; beckon.

One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune with her ivory hand *wafts* to her.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 70.

4†. To cast lightly and quickly; turn.

I met him
With customary compliment; when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 372.

waft (wȧft), *n.* [< *waft, v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a beckoning. Also spelled *weft*.

There have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return. *Scott*, Abbot, xxix.

And the lonely seabird crosses
With one *waft* of the wing.
Tennyson, The Captain.

2. That which is blown; a breath; a blast; a puff.

D' ye hear, trumpets, when the bride appears, salute her with a melancholy *waft*. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, v. 1.

A *waft* of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxv.

3. A transient odor or effluvium. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The vestal fires were perpetual, and the fire of the altar never went out. Spices and *wefts* of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 75.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 3.

4. *Naut.*, a signal displayed from a ship by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthwise with one or more stops. Before the establishment of a universal system of signals, a waft at the flagstaff signified a man overboard, at the peak it indicated a wish to speak, and at a masthead it was used to recall boats. Also dialectally *weft* and erroneously *wheft*.

waftage (wȧf′tāj), *n.* [< *waft* + *-age*.] The act of wafting, or the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through or over a buoyant medium, as air or water; especially, passage by water.

A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 95.

Not leaving him so much as a poor halfpenny to pay for his *waftage*. *Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, iv. 4.

wafter (wȧf′tėr), *n.* [< *waft* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which wafts.

Charon, oh, Charon,
Thou *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

2†. A boat for passage or transport.

There went before the lord-mayor's barge a foyste for a *wafter* full of ordinance.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 479.

3†. The master of a passage-boat or transport.

The . . . great master . . . sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the *wafters* of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne, the which at the first sending came and presented their persons and ships. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

4. A sword having the flat part placed in the usual direction of the edge, blunted for exercises. *Meyrick.* (*Halliwell.*)

wafture (wȧf′tu̇r), *n.* [< *waft* + *-ure*.] The act of wafting or waving; a beckoning or gesture.

But, with an angry *wafture* of your hand,
Gave sign for me to leave you.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 246.

Where least expected, the Platonic seed seems blown by the continual *wafture* of the winds of destiny.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 51.

wag[1] (wag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wagged*, ppr. *wagging*. [< ME. *waggen*, < OSw. *wagga*, wag, fluctuate, rock (a cradle), Sw. *vagga*, rock (a cradle) (cf. Icel. *vagga* = OSw. *wagga*, Sw. *vagga*, a cradle, = Dan. *vugge*, a cradle, *vugge*, rock a cradle); a secondary form (parallel with AS. *wagian*, wag, > ME. *wawen* (see *waw*[2]) = OHG. *wagōn*, *wecken*, cause to move, = Goth. *wagjan*, *gawagjan*, make wag, stir, shake) of AS. *wegan* = OHG. *wegan*, move, = Goth. *gawigan*, shake up, cause to move: see *weigh*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side, alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to, or connected with, a larger one; cause to move one way or another, as on a pivot or joint, or on or from something by which the body moved is supported; cause to shake, oscillate, or vibrate slightly. From the quick, jerky, or abrupt motion indicated by the word, an idea of playful, sportive, mocking, scornful, or derisive motion is associated with it in certain phrases: as, to *wag the head* or *the finger*.

And thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye
With alle the wyles that he can, and *waggeth* the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 41.

He found him selfe vnwist so ill bestad
That him he could not *wag*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 22.

And they that passed by reviled him, *wagging* their heads. Mat. xxvii. 39.

Let ditch-bred wealth henceforth forget to *wag*
Her base, though golden tail.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

Let me see the proudest
. . . but *wag* his finger at thee.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 131.

He would plant himself straight before me, and stand *wagging* that bud of a tail. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 12.

2†. To nudge.

Ich wondrede what that was, and *waggede* Conscience; . . .
Quath Conscience, . . . "this is Cristes messager."
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 204.

To wag one's chin or **jaw**. See *chin*.—**To wag one's tongue**. See *tongue*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side, alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible or loose attachment; oscillate; sway or swing; vibrate: an arrow is said to *wag* when it vibrates in the air.

Yet saugh I nevere, by my fader kyn,
How that the hopur [hopper] *wagges* til and fra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 119.

Old men are the truest lovers; young men are inconstant, and *wag* with every wind. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

The dreary black sea-weed lolls and *wags*.
Lowell, Appledore, i.

2. To be in motion or action; make progress; continue a course or career; stir. [Now colloq.]

"Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world *wags*."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 23.

They made a pretty good shift to *wag* along.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. To move on or away; be off; depart; pack off; be gone. [Now colloq.]

It is said by maner of a prouerbiall speach that he who findes himselfe well should not *wagge*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 194.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, neighbours, we must *wag*."
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

wag[1] (wag), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *v.*] The act of wagging; a shake; an oscillation.

He . . . introduced himself with a *wag* of his tail, intimating a general willingness to be happy.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., p. 87.

wag[2] (wag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wagge;* perhaps short for *waghalter*, formerly used humorously for 'a rogue' (cf. 'a mad *wag*' with 'a mad *waghalter*'), < *wag*[1], with ref. to moving the head playfully or derisively: see *wag*[1].] **1.** One who is given to joking or jesting; a witty or humorous person; one full of sport and humor; a droll fellow. The word seems formerly to have been applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor, or buffoonery, as a practical joker.

Sir Fran. A prodigious civil gentleman, uncle; and yet as bold as Alexander upon occasion.
Unc. Rich. Upon a lady's occasion.
Sir Fran. Ha, ha, you are a *wag*, uncle.
Vanbrugh, Journey to London, iii. 1.

A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour. He has generally his mind prepared to receive some occasion of merriment, but is of himself too empty to draw out any of his own set of thoughts; and therefore laughs at the next thing he meets, not because it is ridiculous, but because he is under a necessity of laughing. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 184.

2. A fellow: used with a shade of meaning sometimes slurring, sometimes affectionate, but without any attribution of humor or pleasantry. [Colloq. and archaic.]

But mildly and calmly shew how discredit reboundeth upon the authors, as dust flieth back into the *wag's* eyes that will needs be puffing it up.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, Pref.

And, with the Nymphs that haunt the silver streames,
Learne to entice the affable young *wagge*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 66).

My master shall . . . make thee, instead of handling false dice, finger nothing but gold and silver, *wag*. . . . Wilt be secret?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Let us see what the learned *wag* maintains
With such a prodigal waste of brains.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

★**wage** (wāj), *n.* [< ME. *wage*, < OF. *wage*, *guage*, *gage* = Pr. *gatge*, *gatghe*, *gaji* = Sp. *gage* = It. *gaggio*, a gage, pledge, guaranty: see *gage*[1], *n.*] 1†. A gage; a pledge; a stake.

But th' Elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. That which is paid for a service rendered; what is paid for labor; hire: now usually in the plural. Sometimes the plural form is used as a singular. In common use the word *wages* is applied specifically to the payment made for manual labor or other labor of a menial or mechanical kind: distinguished (but somewhat vaguely) from *salary* (which see), and from *fee*, which denotes compensation paid to professional men, as lawyers and physicians.

I am worthy noon odyr *wage*,
But for to dwelle in eendeles woo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

The *wages* of sin is death. Rom. vi. 23.

Since thou complainest of thy service and *wages*, be content to go back, and what our country will afford I do here promise to give thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

With a *wage* usually from twenty to twenty-five shillings a week. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 491.

One of the last matters transacted was the issue of the writs to the sheriffs and borough magistrates for the payment of the *wages* of the representatives in the house of commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 447.

Real wages, in *polit. econ.*, wages estimated not in money but in their purchasing power over commodities in general; the articles or services which the money wages will purchase. =Syn. 2. *Pay*, *Hire*, etc. See *salary*[1].

wage (wāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waged*, ppr. *waging*. [< ME. *wagen*, < OF. *wager*, *waigier*, *guager*, *gager*, *gagier*, F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar*, *gatjar*, < ML. *wadiare*, pledge: see *gage*[1], *v.*, and cf. *wed*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To pledge; bet; stake on a chance; lay; wager.

A certeine friende of yours . . . had *waged* with your honour a certeine wager.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 136.

I dare *wage*
A thousand ducats, not a man in France
Outrides Roseilli. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

A new truth! Nay, an old newly come to light; for error cannot *wage* antiquity with truth.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 472.

The tenant in the first place must produce his champion, who by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge thus *wages* or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxii.

2†. To venture on; hazard; attempt; encounter.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 30.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; carry on, as a war; undertake.

The second battell was *waged* a little after Vespasian was chosen Emperour. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 139.

What need I *wage*
Other contentious arguments, when I
By this alone can proue noe Dietie?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

I am not able to *wage* law with him.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

4†. To let out for pay.

Thou that doest live in later times must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 18.

5. To hire for pay; engage or employ for wages. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And yf thei *wage* men to werre thei wryten hem in numbre;
Wol no treserour take hem wages, trauayle thei neuere so sore,
Bote [unless] hij beon nempned in the numbre of hem that ben *ywaged*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 259.

Alexander in the meane season, hauing sent Cleander to *wage* menne of warre out of Peloponese, . . . remoued his army to the Citie of Celenas.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

The cutler prefers to vegetate on his small earnings than to go as a *waged* labourer in a "house."
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 516.

6†. To pay wages to.

I would have them well *waged* for their labour.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

At the last
I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *waged* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 40.

7. In *ceram.*, to knead, work, or temper, as potters' clay.—**To wage one's law**, in *old Eng. law*, to come forward as a defendant, with others, on oath that he (the defendant) owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he has declared. See *wager*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contend; battle. [Rare.]

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To *wage* against the enmity o' the air,
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 212.

2. To serve as a pledge or stake for something else; be opposed as equal stakes in a wager; be equal in value: followed by *with*. [Rare.]

The commodity *wages* not *with* the danger.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 34.

wagedom (wāj'dum), *n.* [< *wage* + *-dom.*] The method of paying wages for work done. [Rare.]

The employer of labour pockets the whole of the increment of value, leaving to the labourers only what they had to start with—viz., their own bodies, plus the cost of their maintenance during the process, and a small allowance for wear and tear. . . . Such is the modern system of *wagedom*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 136.

wage-earner (wāj'ėr″nėr), *n.* One who receives stated wages for labor.

Radical manufacturers and traders . . . have no more thought for the condition of the *wage-earners* who produce this profit than a Southern planter had for the religious welfare of his gang of slaves.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 738.

wage-fund, wages-fund (wāj'fund, wā'jez-fund), *n.* In *polit. econ.*, that part of the total productive capital of a country or community which is employed in paying the wages of labor, as distinguished from the part invested in buildings, machinery, raw materials, etc. See the quotations. In modern economics wages are not regarded as paid out of capital, but as the specific product of current labor. Hence the term 'wages-fund' is of historical importance only.

Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labour, or, as it is often expressed, on the proportion between population and capital. By population is here meant the number only of the labouring class, or rather of those who work for hire; and by capital only circulating capital, and not even the whole of that, but the part which is expended in the direct purchase of labour. To this, however, must be added all funds which, without forming a part of capital, are paid in exchange for labour, such as the wages of soldiers, domestic servants, and all other unproductive labourers. There is unfortunately no mode of expressing by one familiar term the aggregate of what may be called the *wages-fund* of a country; and, as the wages of productive labour form nearly the whole of that fund, it is usual to overlook the smaller and less important part, and to say that wages depend on population and capital. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., II. xi. 1.

As I understand this passage [from Mill's "Pol. Econ."], it embraces the following statements: 1st, *Wages-fund* is a general term, used, in the absence of any other more familiar, to express the aggregate of all wages at any given time in possession of the laboring population; 2nd, on the proportion of this fund to the number of the laboring population depends at any given time the average rate of wages; 3rd, the amount of the fund is determined by the amount of the general wealth which is applied to the direct purchase of labor, whether with a view to productive or to unproductive employment. If the reader will carefully consider these several propositions, I think he will perceive that they do not contain matter which can be properly regarded as open to dispute. The first is little more than a definition. . . . The second merely amounts to saying that the quotient will be such as the dividend and divisor determine. The third equally contains an indisputable assertion; since, whatever be the remote causes on which the wages of hired labor depend, . . . the proximate act determining their aggregate amount must in all cases be a direct purchase of its services. In truth, the demand for labor, thus understood, as measured by the amount of wealth applied to the direct purchase of labor, might more correctly be said to be, than to determine, the *Wages-fund*. It is the *Wages-fund* in its inchoate stage, differing from it only as wealth just about to pass into the hands of laborers differs from the same wealth when it has got into their hands.
J. E. Cairns, Some Leading Principles of Political [Economy Newly Expounded, II. i. § 5.

wageling†, *n.* [< *wage* + *-ling*[1].] A hireling.

These are the very false prophets, the instruments of Satan, the deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases, dreamers, liars. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 439. (*Davies.*)

wagen-boom, *n.* [D., < *wagen*, wagon, + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] Same as *wagon-tree*.

wageour†, *n.* [< ME. *wagen*, wage: see *wage*.] A hired soldier. *Barbour*, Bruce, xi. 48. (*Stratmann.*)

wageoure†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wager*.

wager (wā'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *wageoure*, *wajour*, < OF. **wageure*, *gageure*, a wager, < *wager*, pledge, wager: see *wage*, *v.*] 1. A pledge; a gage; a guaranty.

A *wajour* he made, so hit wes ytold,
Ys heved of to smhyte, yef me him brohte in hold.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 279).

2. Something hazarded on an uncertain event; a stake. By statutes of England, Scotland, and most if not all of the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether by parole or in writing, involving wagers are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in any court of law. A wager is therefore merely a debt of honor, and if paid it is in the eye of the law the same thing as giving a gratuity, except perhaps as to the liability of a principal to reimburse his agent when the latter has paid it because in honor bound.

Ne *waiour* non with hym thou lay,
Ne at the dyces with hym to play.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 306.

Hor. Content. What is the *wager*?
Luc. Twenty crowns.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 69.

A *wager* is a promise to pay money, or transfer property, upon the determination or ascertainment of an uncertain event; the consideration for such a promise is either a present payment or transfer by the other party, or a promise to pay or transfer upon the event determining in a particular way. *Anson*, Contr., 166.

3. The act of betting; a bet.

We'll make a solemn *wager* on your cunnings.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 156.

4. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet. [Rare.]

The sea strave with the winds which should bee louder, and the shrouds of the ship, with a gastful nois to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

5. In *old Eng. law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; also, the act of making such oath, the oaths of eleven compurgators being conjoined as fortifying the defendant's oath.—**Wager of battle** or **battel**. See *battle*[1].—**Wager of law**, an old English mode of trial, whereby in an action of debt brought upon a simple contract between the parties, without any deed or record, the defendant might discharge himself by taking an oath that he did not owe the plaintiff anything. He was required, however, to bring with him eleven of his neighbors, called *compurgators*, who were to avow upon their oath that they believed in their consciences that he declared the truth.—**Wager policy**. See *policy*[2].

wager (wā'jėr), *v.* [< *wager*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; bet; lay; stake.

I . . . *wager'd* with him
Pieces of gold. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 182.

"What will you *wager*, Wise William?"
"My lands I'll wad with thee."
Reedisdale and Wise William (Child's Ballads, VIII. 88).

2. To make a wager on; bet on: followed by a clause as object: as, I *wager* you are wrong.

We have a maid in Mytilene, I durst *wager*,
Would win some words of him.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 43.

II. *intrans.* To make a bet; offer a wager.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
. . . bring you in fine together,
And *wager* on your heads. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 135.

But one to *wager* with, I would lay odds now,
He tells me instantly. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

wager-cup (wā'jėr-kup), *n.* An ornamental piece of plate used as a prize for a race or similar contest.

wagerer† (wā'jėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wager* + *-er*[1].] One who wagers or lays a bet.

Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him.
Swift.

wagering (wā'jėr-ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to wagers; betting.—**Wagering policy**. See *policy*[2].

wages-fund, *n.* See *wage-fund*.

wages-man (wā'jez-man), *n.* One who works for wages. [Rare.]

If we don't make a rise before that time we shall have to become *wages-men*.
Rolf Boldrewood, The Miner's Claim, p. 60.

waget†, *n.* See *watchet*.

wage-work (wāj'wėrk), *n.* Work done for wages or hire.

Their fires,
For comfort after their *wage-work* is done.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

wage-worker (wāj'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works for wages.

A civilisation which overtasks or underpays *wage-workers*, . . . this, truly, is not a civilisation for any conscientious thinking man to be proud of. *Lancet*, 1891, I. 454.

waggert, *v. i.* [< ME. *wageren*, *wagren* (= Icel. *vagra*, *vaggra*—Haldorsen), reel, stumble; freq. of *wag*[1]. Cf. *waggle*.] To reel; stumble; stagger. *Wyclif*, Eccl. xii. 3.

waggery (wag'ėr-i), *n.* [< *wag*[2] + *-er*[1] + *-y*[3].] The acts and words of a wag; mischievous merriment; waggishness.

He did by the Parliament as an Ape when he hath done some *waggery*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 97.

It left Brom no alternative but to draw upon the funds of rustic *waggery* in his disposition.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 434.

WAGES, PRICES, AND TARIFFS IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION OF THE FOLLOWING CHARTS.

THE graphic charts on the following pages show the course of prices of leading commodities and the course of wages paid in the principal industries in the United States during the period 1840–1908 as expressed in index numbers. There is also presented a chart showing the course of prices in England. In connection with these charts there is given a statement of the principal changes that have taken place in tariff legislation in the United States during the period 1890–1910.

Index numbers. In tracing the movement of the prices of a number of commodities taken collectively, or of the wages of employees, the method of index numbers is generally used. These index numbers, for commodities, are computed as follows: A certain number of commodities (for which the course of prices is to be ascertained) is chosen, and the aggregate price of specified quantities of these articles, at a certain fixed time, or the average of the aggregate prices for a fixed period, is taken as a base and is designated as 100. The aggregate prices of the same or similar commodities at other times are then calculated as percentages of the one aggregate which constitutes the base. This base varies in the different series of index numbers which have been presented by statisticians. In the United States Senate Finance Committee's report (see Chart I.) the prices and the wages for the year 1860 are each taken as the base, and the prices and wages in each of the other years are percentages of this, the aggregate prices and wages being higher or lower than in 1860 as the figures are above or below 100 respectively. In Sauerbeck's index numbers of prices in England (see Chart II.) the average of the aggregate prices for the eleven years 1867–1877 is taken as the base, *i. e.*, 100. In the United States Bureau of Labor index numbers of prices and wages (see Charts III. and IV.) the average of the aggregates for the period 1890–1899 is taken as the base.

Weighted numbers. Frequently, in grouping the commodities, some articles which are ordinarily consumed in larger quantities are given more weight than others whose consumption is less. Thus if the ordinary consumption of a certain article is five times as great as that of a certain other, the price of the former would be multiplied by 5 before being added to the latter; and so, in computing the aggregate, the price of each article has a coefficient corresponding to the estimated quantity of its consumption. This method of computing index numbers is known as "weighting." (See below.)

Description of charts: Chart I. This chart shows the relative wholesale prices from 1840 to 1909, and the relative average wages, on a gold basis, in the United States from 1840 to 1907. The data used for the years 1840–1890 inclusive are those given in Tables 29 and 45, Part I., of Senate Report No. 1394, 52d Congress, 2d session. The index numbers are based upon the simple averages of the prices of food products, raw materials, and manufactured articles. While the quotations upon which they are based cover prices of over 400 articles, the prices of only 90 of these articles are used for the whole period of 51 years, and of 223 articles for the period from 1860 to 1890. The prices of the remaining articles could only be ascertained for shorter periods. Taken altogether, however, the compilation was the most exhaustive that had ever been made up to the latter year. The prices used in computing the index numbers are, as a rule, actual prices in January of each year, except for those articles for which the January prices are not the distinctive prices for the year, as for fresh vegetables, etc. In a few cases the average prices for the year were taken. The price and wage figures for the years 1862–1878 were converted to a gold basis before being reduced to index numbers. The price data for the years 1891–1909 inclusive used in this chart were obtained from Bulletin 87 of the United States Bureau of Labor, and are based upon the average yearly prices of 251 to 261 food and other commodities in common use. While the Bureau of Labor presents both simple and weighted averages, in this chart the simple averages were used in order to make them more nearly comparable with those for the preceding years. The data upon which the hourly wages for the period from 1891 to 1907 were based were obtained from Bulletin 77 of the United States Bureau of Labor. The index numbers are based upon the wages paid in the principal distinctively wage-working occupations in the leading manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States. All the index numbers used in Chart I. were reduced to a common basis; that is, the prices and wages in the year 1860 were taken as the standard and are represented by 100. Since the figures for the period 1840–1890 were obtained from an entirely different source than those for the period 1891–1909, they are not strictly comparable with the latter. They are sufficiently so, however, to indicate the general trend of prices and wages, and are therefore presented as a single series in this chart. The figures shown under the caption "purchasing power" consist simply of the quotient obtained by dividing the index number of prices into that of wages for each year. While these figures do not strictly represent the purchasing power of the wages, since the prices used are wholesale prices, since they are not weighted according to consumption, and since they therefore do not accurately measure the living cost, they give a better idea of the relation between prices and wages than could be given in any other way. Thus when prices are high as compared with wages, the "purchasing power" is low and the line on the chart descends, and vice versa, in exact proportion to the difference between these two sets of index numbers.

Chart II. In order that the course of prices in England may be compared with that in the United States, this chart is presented, which shows the course of wholesale prices in England during the same period as that above, namely, 1840–1909. The price quotations upon which they are based were collected by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, of London, and published from time to time in the Journal of the Statistical Society of England. The quotations were collected from the most trustworthy trade journals and from reports of leading firms in England. The yearly prices are the averages of twelve monthly or fifty-two weekly quotations and embrace forty-five articles. In his index numbers the average for the period 1867–1877 is represented by 100.

Chart III. This chart shows the relative retail prices of food only, weighted according to family consumption, and the relative full-time weekly earnings of employees. The relative figures which show "purchasing power" therefore more nearly represent the actual relation between the earnings of the average workingman and the cost of the food which he consumes than does Chart I. The retail prices are those of 30 staple food commodities sold in 68 localities in the United States by 1,014 dealers. In 1901 an investigation was made by the United States Bureau of Labor of the cost of living of 2,567 families. The aggregate amount of consumption of each of the food items, as ascertained by this investigation, was computed, and this aggregate was multiplied by the relative price of the article in each case. The products were then reduced to index numbers and constitute the "weighted" figures used in this table. For the purpose of the present chart, the wages per hour were multiplied by the ascertained working hours per week, the product constituting the full-time weekly earnings. In these index numbers as well as in those used in Chart IV. the average for the period 1890–1899 is taken as the base or standard, *i. e.*, 100.

Chart IV. This chart shows the trend of wholesale prices, during the period 1890–1909, of each of the six leading groups of commodities, as expressed in index numbers in Bulletin 87 of the United States Bureau of Labor.

CHART I RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES, WAGES AND TARIFF CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840 TO 1909

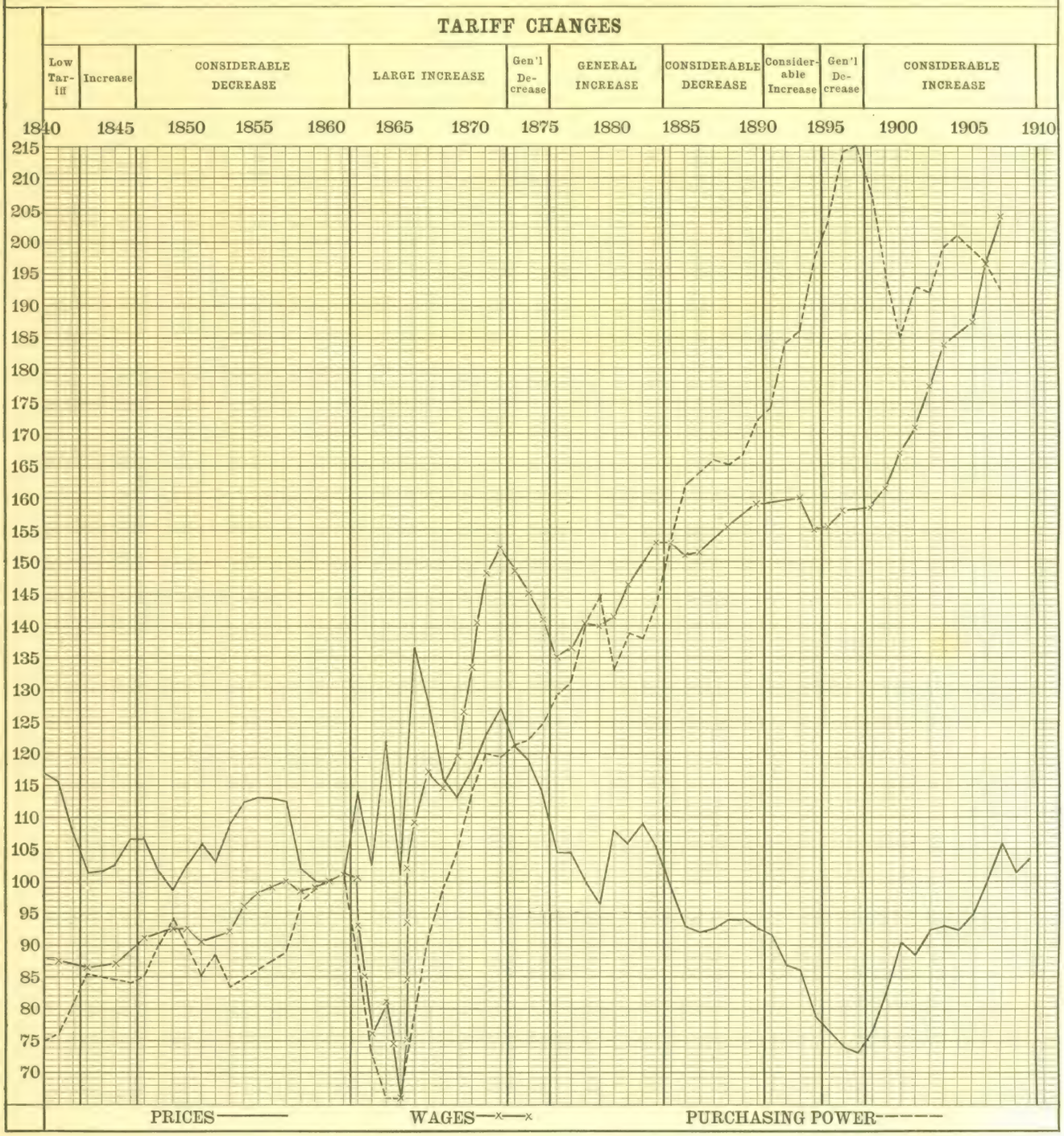


CHART II RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES IN ENGLAND, 1840 TO 1909

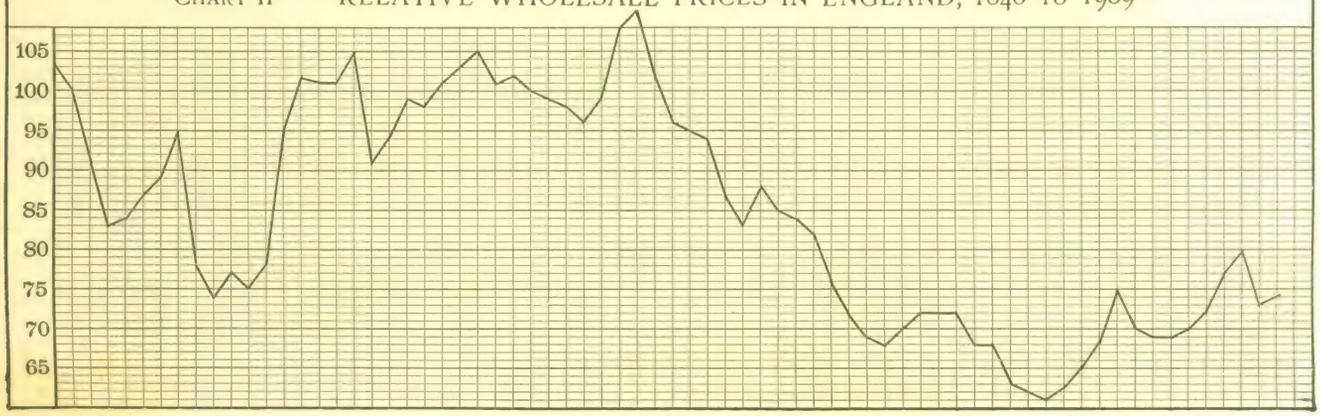


CHART III RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WAGE-WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1907

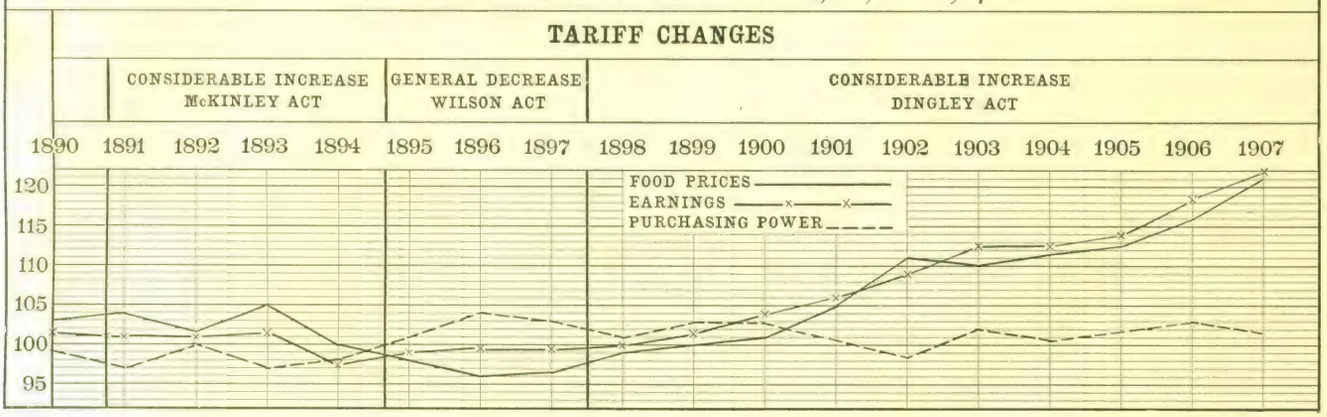
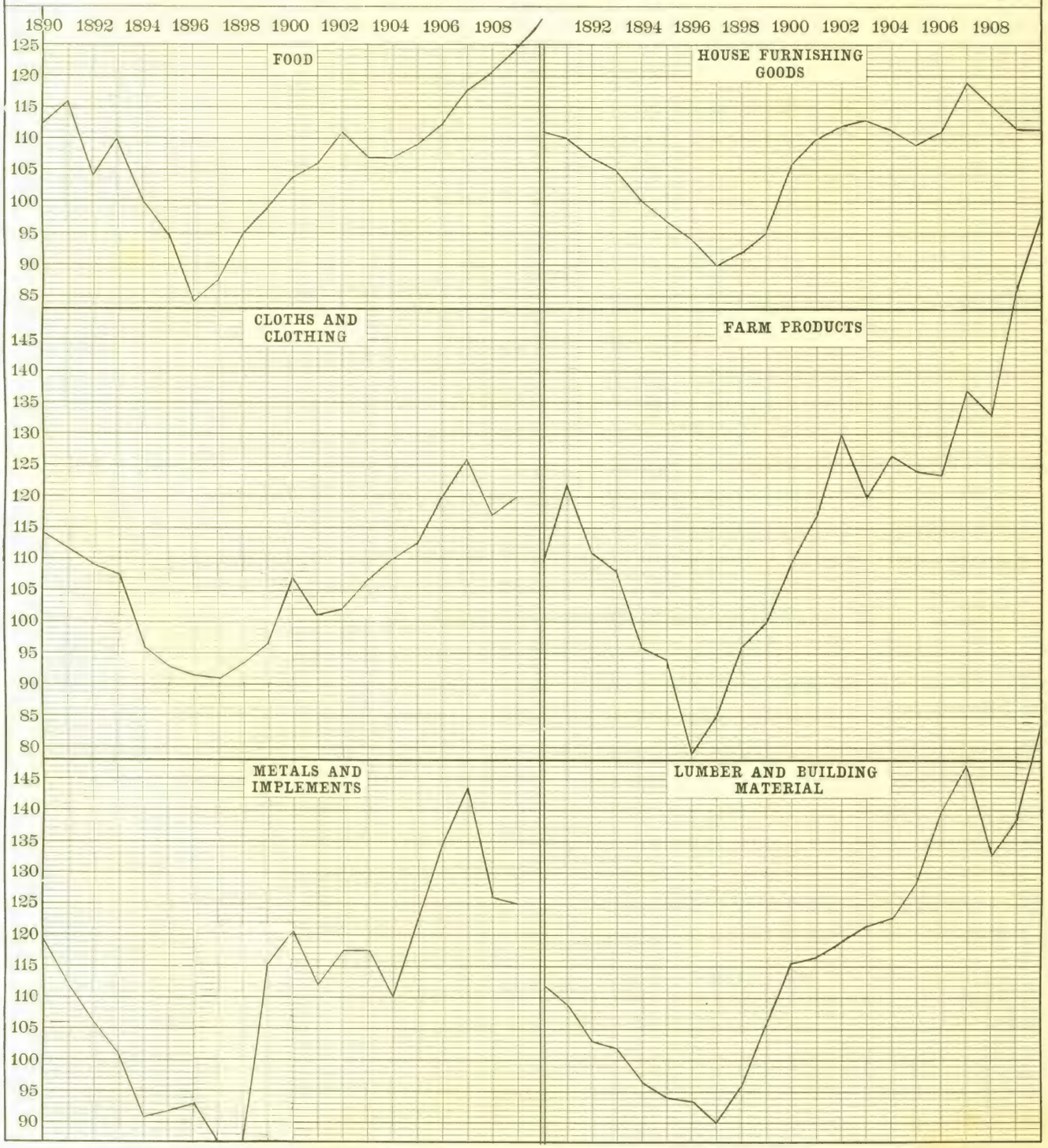


CHART IV RELATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF LEADING COMMODITIES IN U. S., 1890 TO 1909



AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1910.

Year.	FARM PRODUCTS.						FOOD.										
	Cattle: steers, choice to extra.	Corn: cash.	Cotton: upland, middling.	Hogs: Heavy.	Oats: Cash.	Wheat: Cash.	Butter: Creamery (Elgin Market).	Coffee: Rio No. 7	Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.	Flour: wheat, spring patents.	Potatoes: fresh, white.	Lard: prime contract.	Bacon: short rib sides.	Hams: smoked.	Beef: fresh, native sides. (N. Y. market.)	Milk: fresh.	Sugar: granulated.
	Average price per 100 pounds.	Average price per bushel.	Average price per pound.	Average price per 100 pounds.	Average price per bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Average price per pound.	Average price per pound.	Average price per dozen.	Average price per barrel.	Average price per bushel.	Average price per pound.	Average price per pound.	Average price per pound.	Average price per pound.	Average price per quart.	Average price per pound.
1890	$4.87	$0.39	$0.11	$3.95	$0.31	$0.89	$0.22	$0.18	$0.19	$5.19	$0.60	$0.06	$0.06	$0.10	$0.07	$0.03	$0.06
1891	5.89	.57	.09	4.42	.39	.93	.25	.17	.22	5.31	.77	.07	.07	.10	.08	.03	.05
1892	5.09	.45	.08	5.15	.30	.79	.25	.14	.22	4.35	.45	.08	.08	.11	.08	.03	.04
1893	5.52	.40	.08	6.55	.28	.68	.26	.17	.22	4.01	.67	.10	.10	.12	.08	.03	.05
1894	5.16	.43	.07	4.97	.31	.56	.22	.17	.18	3.59	.61	.08	.07	.10	.07	.03	.04
1895	5.48	.40	.07	4.28	.24	.60	.21	.16	.20	3.64	.43	.07	.06	.09	.08	.03	.04
1896	4.60	.26	.08	3.36	.18	.64	.18	.12	.17	3.80	.20	.05	.05	.09	.07	.02	.05
1897	5.23	.25	.07	3.59	.18	.79	.18	.08	.17	4.59	.33	.04	.05	.09	.08	.02	.05
1898	5.38	.31	.06	3.81	.25	.88	.19	.06	.18	4.73	.51	.06	.06	.08	.08	.02	.05
1899	5.99	.33	.07	4.04	.25	.71	.21	.06	.20	3.77	.42	.06	.06	.09	.08	.03	.05
1900	5.78	.38	.10	5.08	.23	.70	.22	.08	.20	3.84	.37	.07	.07	.10	.08	.03	.05
1901	6.12	.50	.09	5.96	.32	.72	.21	.06	.21	3.81	.56	.09	.09	.11	.08	.03	.05
1902	7.47	.60	.09	6.97	.40	.74	.24	.06	.24	3.81	.60	.11	.10	.12	.10	.03	.04
1903	5.57	.46	.11	6.06	.35	.79	.23	.06	.24	4.33	.52	.09	.09	.13	.08	.03	.05
1904	5.96	.50	.12	5.15	.36	1.04	.22	.08	.26	5.38	.73	.07	.08	.11	.08	.03	.05
1905	5.97	.50	.10	5.29	.30	1.01	.24	.08	.27	5.42	.40	.07	.08	.10	.08	.03	.05
1906	6.13	.46	.11	6.24	.33	.79	.25	.08	.26	4.28	.55	.09	.09	.12	.08	.03	.05
1907	6.54	.53	.12	6.08	.45	.91	.28	.06	.28	4.88	.49	.09	.09	.13	.09	.03	.05
1908	6.82	.68	.10	5.80	.51	.99	.27	.06	.28	5.42	.71	.09	.09	.11	.09	.03	.05
1909	7.34	.67	.12	7.57	.48	1.20	.29	.08	.31	5.76	.69	.12	.11	.13	.09	.03	.05
Mar. 1910	8.19	.62	.15	10.61	.45	1.19	.31	.09	.26	5.59	.32	.14	.14	.17	.11	.04	.05

AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1910 (continued).

Year.	CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.											FUEL AND LIGHT.			BUILDING MATERIAL.		
	Boots, shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goody'r welt.	Calico: Cocheco prints, American standard prints, 64x64.	Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Cotton flannels: 2¾ yards to the pound.	Cotton-thread: 6-cord, 200 yard spools, J. & P. Coates.	Denims: Amoskeag.	Drillings brown, Pepperell.	Ginghams: Amoskeag.	Print cloths. 64x64.	Sheetings: bleached 10-4 Pepperell.	Shirtings: bleached 4-4, Fruit of the loom.	Coal: anthracite, stove.	Coal: bituminous, Pitts'gh (Youghiogheny).	Petrol'm refined, 150° fire test, water-white.	Brick: common domestic	Oak: white, plain.	Pine: yellow, siding.
	Average price per pair.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price 100 spools.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per yard.	Average price per ton.	Average price per bushel.	Average price per gallon.	Average price per M.	Average price per M. feet.	Average price per M. feet.
1890	$2.50	$0.06	$0.52	$0.09	$3.15	$0.12	$0.07	$0.06	$0.03	$0.22	$0.08	$3.71	$0.07	$0.10	$6.56	$37.87	$20.75
1891	2.50	.06	.55	.09	3.12	.11	.07	.06	.03	.20	.08	3.85	.08	.09	5.71	38.00	19.96
1892	2.50	.06	.50	.08	3.12	.11	.06	.06	.03	.19	.08	4.15	.07	.08	5.77	38.46	18.50
1893	2.50	.06	.53	.07	3.12	.12	.06	.06	.03	.19	.08	4.19	.08	.07	5.83	38.75	18.50
1894	2.50	.05	.47	.07	3.12	.11	.06	.05	.03	.17	.07	3.60	.06	.07	5.00	37.25	18.50
1895	2.25	.05	.42	.06	3.12	.10	.05	.05	.03	.18	.07	3.13	.06	.09	5.31	36.25	16.92
1896	2.25	.05	.41	.06	3.09	.10	.06	.05	.03	.18	.07	3.79	.06	.10	5.06	36.25	16.42
1897	2.00	.05	.43	.06	3.05	.09	.05	.04	.02	.17	.06	4.01	.06	.09	4.94	36.25	16.44
1898	2.00	.04	.47	.06	3.05	.09	.05	.04	.02	.17	.06	3.80	.06	.09	5.75	36.25	18.62
1899	2.00	.05	.46	.06	3.05	.09	.05	.05	.03	.20	.06	3.70	.05	.10	5.69	38.96	20.04
1900	2.00	.05	.49	.07	3.72	.11	.06	.05	.03	.23	.08	3.95	.08	.12	5.25	40.83	20.71
1901	2.00	.05	.48	.06	3.72	.10	.06	.05	.03	.21	.07	4.32	.08	.11	5.77	36.77	19.67
1902	2.00	.05	.48	.06	3.72	.10	.06	.05	.03	.21	.08	4.46	.08	.11	5.39	40.87	21.00
1903	2.00	.05	.51	.07	3.72	.11	.06	.05	.03	.23	.08	4.82	.09	.14	5.91	44.83	21.00
1904	2.00	.05	.52	.09	3.72	.12	.07	.05	.03	.24	.08	4.82	.09	.14	7.49	46.50	21.42
1905	2.20	.05	.55	.09	3.72	.11	.07	.05	.03	.23	.07	4.82	.08	.13	8.10	47.33	24.92
1906	2.38	.05	.55	.09	3.72	.12	.08	.06	.04	.25	.08	4.86	.08	.13	8.55	50.42	29.33
1907	2.50	.06	.58	.10	4.18	.14	.08	.07	.05	.29	.11	4.82	.08	.13	6.16	55.21	30.50
1908	2.50	.05	.55	.08	4.08	.12	.07	.05	.03	.24	.09	4.82	.09	.13	5.10	49.29	30.50
1909	2.60	.05	.53	.08	3.92	.13	.07	.06	.04	.25	.09	4.82	.08	.12	6.39	48.42	33.04
Mar. 1910	2.60	.06	.53	.09	3.92	.15	.08	.07	.04	.28	.10	4.95	.08	.12	6.00	55.00	31.00

AVERAGE WAGES PER HOUR.

Year.	Blacksmiths.	Boilermakers.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters.	Compositors.	Hod Carriers.	Iron Molders.	Laborers.	Machinists.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers	Stone Cutters: granite.	Stone Masons.	Structural Iron Workers.
1890	$0.27	$0.25	$0.43	$0.27	$0.40	$0.23	$0.25	$0.15	$0.24	$0.27	$0.36	$0.35	$0.37	$0.37	$0.25
1891	.27	.26	.44	.27	.40	.22	.26	.15	.24	.27	.40	.35	.38	.37	.26
1892	.27	.26	.44	.28	.40	.23	.25	.15	.25	.27	.41	.35	.37	.37	.27
1893	.27	.26	.44	.27	.39	.23	.26	.15	.24	.28	.40	.36	.36	.36	.27
1894	.26	.26	.43	.27	.38	.23	.25	.14	.23	.27	.39	.35	.36	.34	.25
1895	.26	.26	.44	.27	.38	.23	.25	.14	.23	.27	.39	.35	.36	.35	.26
1896	.26	.26	.43	.27	.39	.23	.25	.14	.24	.27	.40	.35	.36	.35	.26
1897	.26	.26	.44	.27	.39	.23	.25	.14	.24	.28	.39	.36	.35	.36	.28
1898	.26	.26	.43	.28	.39	.23	.25	.15	.24	.28	.40	.36	.35	.36	.28
1899	.26	.27	.46	.28	.41	.25	.26	.15	.24	.29	.43	.37	.36	.37	.29
1900	.27	.28	.47	.30	.41	.25	.27	.15	.25	.31	.44	.38	.39	.38	.32
1901	.28	.28	.49	.32	.43	.25	.27	.16	.26	.32	.46	.39	.39	.40	.37
1902	.28	.28	.53	.34	.44	.27	.29	.16	.26	.33	.49	.41	.39	.43	.41
1903	.30	.28	.55	.36	.45	.29	.30	.17	.27	.34	.53	.44	.42	.45	.41
1904	.30	.29	.56	.36	.49	.29	.31	.18	.27	.35	.54	.47	.42	.47	.43
1905	.30	.30	.59	.38	.51	.29	.31	.19	.28	.36	.56	.49	.41	.50	.44
1906	.31	.31	.62	.40	.51	.32	.32	.20	.29	.38	.60	.54	.43	.52	.47
1907	.32	.33	.63	.43	.53	.32	.33	.20	.31	.40	.62	.56	.44	.53	.48

OUTLINE OF THE PRINCIPAL TARIFF ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910.

Date of Act.	Character of Act.	Nature of Change.
1890, Oct. 1.	In effect October 6, 1890. "McKinley Act." Increased duties. Changes from ad valorem to specific rates. Reciprocity.	Considerable increase.
1894, Aug. 27.	Gorman-Wilson Act. General reduction of duties. Wool on free list.	General decrease.
1897, July 24.	Dingley Act. Closely modeled after McKinley Act, with duties on some important articles even higher.	Large increase.
1909, Aug. 5.	Payne-Aldrich Act. Probably a net reduction from the tariff of July 24, 1897.	Probably net decrease.

waggie (wag'i), *n.* [< *wag*[1] + *-ie*, -y[2].] The wagtail, a bird. [Prov. Eng.]

wagging (wag'ing), *n.* [< ME. *waggynge;* verbal n. of *wag*[1], *v.*] A stirring; moving; waving; oscillation; vibration.

The folk devyne at *waggynge* of a stre.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1745.

A wanton *wagging* of your head, thus (a feather will teach you). *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

waggish (wag'ish), *a.* [< *wag*[2] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a wag; abounding in sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, etc.; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome.

Jack, thou think'st thyself in the Forecastle, thou'rt so *waggish*. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. Done, concocted, or manifested in waggery or sport: as, a *waggish* trick; "*waggish* good humor," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431.=Syn. Jocular, jocose, humorous, sportive, facetious, droll.

waggishly (wag'ish-li), *adv.* [< *waggish* + *-ly*[2].] In a waggish manner; in sport.

Let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*,
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

waggishness (wag'ish-nes), *n.* [< *waggish* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being waggish; mischievous sport; wanton merriment; jocularity; also, a joke or trick.

Busbechius reporteth a Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging in a *waggishness* a long-billed fowl.
Bacon, Goodness, and Goodness of Nature (ed. 1887).

waggle (wag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waggled*, ppr. *waggling.* [= D. *waggelen*, totter, waver, = Dan. *vakle*, shake, vacillate, = MHG. *wackeln*, totter; freq. of *wag*[1]. Another freq. form appears in *wagger.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side; wag.

I know you by the *waggling* of your head.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 119.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to wag frequently and with short motions; move first one way and then the other.

She [Mrs. Botibol] smiles, . . . and if she 's very glad to see you, *waggles* her little hand before her face as if to blow you a kiss, as the phrase is.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.

2. To whip; beat; overcome; get the better of. [Slang.]

waggle (wag'l), *n.* [< *waggle, v.*] A sudden, short movement first to one side and then to the other; a wagging.

A curious *waggle* of the focussed image.
Nature, XXXVIII. 224.

waggon, waggonage, etc. See *wagon*, etc.

wag-halter† (wag'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *halter*[2]. Cf. *wag*[2].] One who wags (or wags in) a halter; one likely to come to the gallows; a rascal; a thief: chiefly humorous.

I can tell you I am a mad *wag-halter*.
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, i.

waging-board (wā'jing-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which potters' clay is waged. See *wage, v. t.*, 7.

wagmoire†, *n.* [A form of *quagmire*, accom. to *wag*[1].] A quagmire.

For they bene like foule *wagmoires* overgrast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wagnak, *n.* Same as *baag-nouk.*

Wagnerian (väg-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Wagner* (see def.) + *-ian.* The G. surname *Wagner* is from the noun *wagner*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, = E. *wagoner.*] Of or pertaining to any one named Wagner. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to Rudolph Wagner (1805–64), a German anatomist and physiologist. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to Richard Wagner (1813–83), a celebrated German musical composer, or to his music-dramas; characterized by the ideas or the style of Wagner. See *Wagnerism.*—**Wagnerian corpuscles,** the tactile corpuscles of Wagner. See *corpuscle.*—**Wagnerian spot,** the germinal spot. See *nucleolus*, 1.

Wagnerianism (väg-nē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wagnerian* + *-ism.*] Wagnerism. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 448.

Wagnerism (väg'nėr-izm), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ism.*] 1. The art theory of Richard Wagner, especially as concerns the musical drama, including the general style of composition based on that theory. Among the many characteristics of the theory are these: the choice of a general subject in which the mythical and heroic elements are prominent; the amalgamation of poetry, music, action, and scenic effect into the most intimate union as equally important coöperating elements; the desertion of the conventionalities of the common Italian opera, especially of its sharply defined and contrasted movements and its tendency to the display of mere virtuosity; the abundant use of leading motives as a means to continuous and reiterated emotional effect; the immense elaboration of the orchestral parts, so that in them is furnished an unbroken presentation of or commentary on the entire plot; and the free use of new and remarkable means of effect, both scenic and instrumental. The Wagnerian ideal is often called (sometimes derisively) "the music of the future," from the title of one of Wagner's essays. While Wagnerism is best exemplified in the great dramas of Wagner himself, its qualities may be seen more or less in almost all the dramatic music of the last half of this century.

2. The study or imitation of the music of Richard Wagner.

Wagnerist (väg'nėr-ist), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Richard Wagner's musical methods; an admirer of his works. Also *Wagnerite.*

wagnerite[1] (wag'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after F. M. von *Wagner* (1768–1851), head of the Bavarian mining department.] A transparent mineral having a vitreoresinous luster, wine-yellow or honey-yellow in color. It is a fluophosphate of magnesium.

Wagnerite[2] (väg'nėr-īt), *n.* [< *Wagner* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Wagnerist. The American*, XVII. 110.

Wagner's corpuscles. See *Wagnerian* and *corpuscle.*

wagon, waggon (wag'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in pl. *waganes;* < D. *wagen*, a wagon or wain, = AS. *wægn*, E. *wain:* see *wain*[1]. Hence F. *wagon*, a railroad-car.] 1. A four-wheeled vehicle; a wain; specifically, a four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy loads, or (of lighter build) for various purposes of business, as the delivery of goods purchased at a shop, or of express packages; loosely, such a vehicle, similar to the lighter business wagons, used for pleasure. The typical heavy wagon is a strong vehicle drawn by two or three horses yoked abreast, the fore wheels much smaller than the hind pair, and their axle swiveled to the body of the wagon to facilitate turning.

They trussed all their harnes in *waganes*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lxii.

Reeling with grapes, red *waggons* choke the way.
Byron, Beppo, st. 42.

Some of the inland traffic was still done by means of pack-horses. . . . But there were also *waggons*, which, by the divine permission, started for every town of note in England.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 166.

2. An open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways. [Great Britain.]

—3†. A chariot.

Then to her yron *wagon* she betakes,
And with her beares the fowle welfavourd witch.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now, that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon!* *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 118.

4. A tool for trimming the edges of gold-leaf to size for a book. It consists of a frame carrying four edges of cane for cutting the gold-leaf, which does not adhere to cane as it would to metal. *E. H. Knight.*

5. In *mining*, a car; a mine-car.—**Conestoga wagon,** a type of broad-wheeled wagon for the transportation of merchandise, made at Conestoga in Pennsylvania, originally for freighting goods over the deep soil of southern and western Pennsylvania: afterward it became the common vehicle of settlers going out on the prairies.

The road seemed actually lined with *Conestoga wagons*, each drawn by six stalwart horses and laden with farm produce. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 206.

Gipsy wagon. See *Gipsy.*—**Skeleton wagon.** See *skeleton.*

wagon (wag'on), *v. t.* [< *wagon, n.*] To transport, convey, or carry in a wagon: as, to *wagon* goods. [Colloq.]

Burnside having answered for the safety of the road, it had been determined to *wagon* a portion of the [bridge] equipages to Fredericksburg.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 563.

wagonage, waggonage (wag'on-āj), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-age.*] 1. Money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon.

Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economizing.
Jefferson, To Patrick Henry (Correspondence, I. 158).

2. A collection of wagons.

wagon-bed (wag'on-bed), *n.* Same as *wagon-box.*

In the grassy piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their *wagon-beds*.
Howells, The Century, XXX. 672.

wagon-boiler (wag'on-boi″lėr), *n.* A kind of steam-boiler having originally a semicylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with an arched tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inward.

wagon-bow (wag'on-bō), *n.* A bent slat of wood used, generally in combination with others, to support the top or cover of a wagon.

wagon-box (wag'on-boks), *n.* The part of a wagon mounted upon the wheels and axles, and used to contain the freight or passengers. Also *wagon-bed.*

wagon-brake (wag'on-brāk), *n.* A brake used on a wagon.

wagon-breast (wag'on-brest), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a breast in which the wagons or mine-cars are taken up to the working-face. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.*

wagon-ceiling (wag'on-sē″ling), *n.* A semicircular or wagon-headed ceiling; a wagon-vault. See *wagon-headed.*

wagon-coupling (wag'on-kup″ling), *n.* A coupling for connecting the fore and hind axles of a wagon. In a carriage it is also called *reach* or *perch.* *E. H. Knight.*

wagon-drag (wag'on-drag), *n.* Same as *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagoner[1], **waggoner** (wag'on-ėr), *n.* [= D. *wagenaar*, a wagoner, = OHG. *waganari*, a wagon-maker, MHG. *wagener*, G. *wagner*, wagon-maker, cartwright, driver; as *wagon* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who conducts or drives a wagon; a wagon-driver.

The *waggoner* . . . cracked his whip, re-awakened his music [bells], and went melodiously away.
Dickens, Bleak House, vi.

2†. One who drives a chariot; a charioteer.

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Towards Phœbus' lodging; such a *waggoner*
As Phaëthon would whip you to the west.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 2.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga. See *Auriga.*

By this the Northerne *wagoner* had set
His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre
That was in Ocean waves yet never wet.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 1.

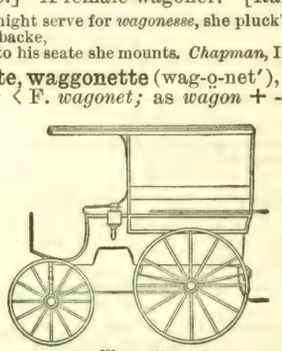
wagoner[2]† (wag'on-ėr), *n.* An atlas of charts: a name formerly in use, derived from a work of this nature published at Leyden in 1584–5 by Wagenaar.

wagoner-book† (wag'on-ėr-bùk), *n.* Same as *wagoner*[2].

wagoness†, **waggoness**† (wag'on-es), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ess.*] A female wagoner. [Rare.]

That she might serve for *wagonesse*, she pluck'd the waggoner backe,
And up into his seate she mounts. *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 888.

wagonette, waggonette (wag-o-net'), *n.* [Also *wagonet;* < F. *wagonet;* as *wagon* + *-ette.*] A



Wagonette.

pleasure-vehicle, either with or without a top, holding four or more persons. It has at the back two seats facing each other, running lengthwise, and one in front, running crosswise.

wagon-hammer (wag'on-ham″ėr), *n.* An upright bolt connecting the tongue and the doubletree of a vehicle. Upon it the doubletree swings. *E. H. Knight.*

wagon-headed (wag'on-hed″ed), *a.* Having a round-arched or semicylindrical top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched: as, a *wagon-headed* roof or vault.—**Wagon-headed ceiling,** cylindrical or barrel vaulting, or a ceiling imitating the form of such vaulting.

wagon-hoist (wag'on-hoist), *n.* An elevator or lift used in livery-stables, carriage-factories, etc., to convey vehicles up or down.

wagon-jack (wag'on-jak), *n.* A lifting-jack for raising the wheels of a vehicle off the ground, so that they can be taken off for greasing, repairing, etc.

wagon-load (wag'on-lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wagon: as, a *wagon-load* of coal; hence, figuratively, a large amount: as, a very little text serves for a *wagon-load* of comment.

wagon-lock (wag'on-lok), *n.* In a vehicle, a device for retarding motion in going downhill. It operates as a brake by bringing a shoe to bear against the face of one rear wheel, or both. It differs essentially from a wagon-drag or wheel-drag used for the same purpose, the drag being a shoe placed under one of the wheels. A chain used to prevent a wheel from turning in descending a hill, by locking the wheel to the body of the wagon, is essentially a wagon-locking device, but the term in the United States always implies some form of friction handbrake. Wagon-locks are used on stages and other vehicles in mountainous districts, and are preferred to the wheel-

drag, as being easily managed from the driver's seat, without stopping the vehicle. See *drag*, 1 (*h*).

wagon-master (wag′ǫn-mäs″tėr), *n.* A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, one in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roof (wag′ǫn-rōf), *n.* A plain semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

wagon-roofed (wag′ǫn-rōft), *a.* Having a semicylindrical or wagon-headed roof or vault. See *wagon-headed*.

wagonryt, waggonryt (wag′ǫn-ri), *n.* [< *wagon* + *-ry:* see *-ery*.] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively; wagonage. [Rare.]

He that sets to his hand though with a good intent to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawfull *waggonry* wherein it rides, let him beware it be not fatall to him as it was to Uzza. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

wagon-top (wag′ǫn-top), *n.* A part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is larger in diameter than the rest of the shell. Designed to provide greater steam-room and disengagement area.

wagon-train (wag′ǫn-trān), *n.* A train, service, or collection of wagons, draft-animals, etc., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, etc., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick and wounded, etc.

wagon-tree (wag′ǫn-trē), *n.* [< *wagon* + *tree;* tr. D. *wagen-boom*.] A South African shrub, *Leucadendron laurifolium* (*Protea laurifolia* of Buck), growing 6 or 8 feet high. The trunk is as many inches thick. Its wood is of a reddish-brown color, beautifully marked with a cross or netted grain. Used at the Cape of Good Hope for the fellies of wheels, plows, etc.

wagon-vault (wag′ǫn-vâlt), *n.* A semicylindrical vault, or barrel-vault. See *vault*[1] and *barrel-vault*.

wagon-way (wag′ǫn-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground horse-road. [North. Eng.]

wagonwright (wag′ǫn-rīt), *n.* [< *wagon* + *wright*. Cf. *wainwright*.] A mechanic who makes wagons.

wagpastiet, *n.* [Appar. lit. 'a pie-stealer,' < *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pastie, pasty*, pie.] A rogue.

A little *wagpastie,*
A deceiuer of folkes by subtill craft and guile.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

wagshipt (wag′ship), *n.* [< *wag*[2] + *-ship*.] 1. Waggery; waggishness.

Let 's pierce the rundlets of our running heads, and give 'em a neat cup of *wagship*.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 3.

2. The state or dignity of being a wag. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 3. [Humorous.]

wagsome (wag′sum), *a.* [< *wag*[2] + *-some*.] Waggish. [Rare.]

Still humoured he his *wagsome* turn.
W. S. Gilbert, Peter the Wag.

wagtail (wag′tāl), *n.* [< *wag*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Motacillidæ* (which see): so called from the continual wagging motion of the tail. The species are very numerous, and chiefly confined to the Old World. Those of the subfamily *Anthinæ* are commonly called *pipits* or *titlarks*. (See cut under *Anthus*.) (*a*) The white, black, gray, and pied wagtails belong to the genus *Motacilla*, as *M. alba* and *M. lugubris* or



Quaketail, or Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla yarrelli*).

yarrelli. (See *Motacilla*.) (*b*) The closely related genus *Budytes* comprises among others the common blue-headed yellow wagtail, *B. flava*, of very wide distribution in the Old World and found in Alaska.

2. Some similar bird. In the United States the name is frequently given to two birds of the genus *Seiurus*, the common water-thrush and the large-billed water-thrush, *S. nævius* and *S. motacilla*, members of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or American warblers. See cut under *Seiurus*.

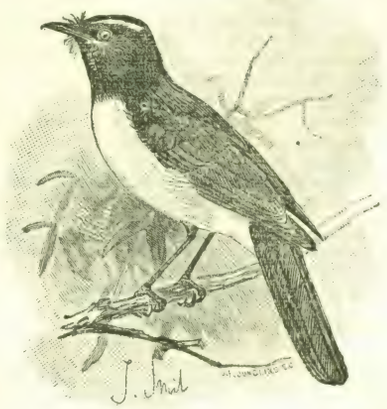
3†. A term of familiarity or contempt.

Wagtail, salute them all; they are friends.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

4. A pert person.

Osw. This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life
I have spared at suit of his gray beard ——
Kent. . . . Spare my gray beard, you *wagtail?*
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 73.

African wagtail, *Motacilla capensis* of South Africa.—**Blue-headed yellow wagtail,** the true *Budytes flava*.—**Cape wagtail,** the African wagtail.—**Collared wagtail,** a bird so named by Latham in 1783 from a bird described by Sonnini in 1766 from Luzon: not well identified, but supposed to be the wagtail distributed over most of Asia, with a host of synonyms, from which *M. leucopsis* is selected as the onym by late authority.—**Common wagtail** of England, the pied wagtail.—**Field-wagtail,** a yellow wagtail.—**Garden-wagtail,** the Indian wagtail.—**Gray-headed yellow wagtail,** *Budytes viridis*.—**Gray wagtail,** *Motacilla melanope*, or *boarula*, or *sulphurea:* more fully called *gray water-wagtail* (after Edwards, 1758), and also *yellow water-wagtail* by Albin (1738–40).—**Green wagtail,** a bird so described by Brown in 1775, and since commonly called *Budytes viridis* or *B. cinereocapillus*, ranging from Scandinavia to South Africa and the Malay countries.—**Hudsonian wagtail** (of Latham, 1801), the common titlark of North America, *Anthus pennsylvanicus* or *ludovicianus*, originally described and figured by Edwards in 1760 as the "lark from Pensilvania."—**Indian wagtail,** *Nemoricola* or *Nemorivaga indica*, now *Limonidromus indicus*, a true wagtail, but of a separate genus, wide-ranging in Asia and most of the islands zoölogically related to that continent.—**Pied wagtail,** *Motacilla lugubris* or *yarrelli*, the commonest wagtail of Great Britain.—**Tschutschi wagtail†,** the gray wagtail. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Wagtail fantail, wagtail flycatcher,** a true flycatcher of Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, etc., with fifteen different New Latin names, among which *Rhipidura or*



Wagtail Flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*).

Sauloprocta tricolor or *motacilloides* is most used. It is 7¾ inches long, and chiefly black and white in coloration, thus resembling one of the pied wagtails. Also called *black fantail.*—**Water wagtail.** See *water-wagtail.*—**White wagtail,** *Motacilla alba*, or another of this type.—**Wood-wagtail,** the common gray wagtail: sometimes mistaken for something else, and put in a genus *Calobates*, as *C. sulphurea*. *Webster*, 1890.—**Yellow wagtail,** *Budytes rayi*, or another of this type.

wagtail (wag′tāl), *v. i.* [< *wagtail, n.*] To flutter; move the wings and tail like a wagtail. [Rare.]

A payr of busie chattering Pies, . . .
From bush to bush *wag-tayling* here and there.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

wagwant (wag′wônt), *n.* Same as *wag-wanton*.

wag-wanton (wag′wôn-tǫn), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]

wag-wit (wag′wit), *n.* A wag; a would-be wit.

All the *wag-wits* in the highway are grinning in applause of the ingenious rogue. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

wah (wä), *n.* [Native name.] The panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the Himalayan region. See cut under *panda*.

Wahabi, Wahabee (wä-hä′bē), *n.* [< Ar. *Wahhabi*, < *Wahhab* (see def.).] One of the followers of Abd-el-Wahhab (1691–1787), a Mohammedan reformer, who opposed all practices not sanctioned by the Koran. His successors formed a powerful dominion, whose chief seat was in Nejd in central Arabia. They were overthrown by Ibrahim Pasha in 1818, but afterward regained much of their former power in central Arabia. Also *Wahabite*.

A sect of Muhammadan puritans, known as *Wahabis*, who affect a strict and ascetic way of life, such as prevailed in the time of the Prophet, and denounce all commentaries on the Koran, and all such modern innovations as the worship of relics.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 668.

Wahabiism (wä-hä′bē-izm), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Wahabis. *W. G. Palgrave*.

Wahabite (wä-hä′bīt), *n.* [< *Wahabi* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Wahabi*. *Laboulaye*.

wahahe (wä′hä-hā), *n.* [Maori.] A tree, *Epicharis spectabile* (*Dysoxylum spectabile* of Hooker), found in New Zealand. It has a height of 40 or 50 feet, and bears panicles of pale-colored flowers from 8 to 12 inches long, pendulous from the trunk and main branches. Its leaves are said to be used by the natives like hops, and an infusion of them as a stomachic.

Waha Lake trout. See *trout*[1].

wahoo (wä-hō′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A North ★American shrub, the burning-bush, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, ornamental in autumn for its pendulous capsules, revealing in dehiscence the bright-scarlet arils of its seeds. Its bark is the officinal euonymus, credited with cholagogic and laxative properties.—2. The bearberry of the Pacific United States, *Rhamnus Purshiana*, the source of cascara sagrada, perhaps so called from its medicinal affinity to the former.—3. The winged elm, *Ulmus alata*, a small tree with corky winged branches, found southward in the United States. The wood is unwedgeable, and is largely used for hubs, blocks, etc. The name has also been applied to *Tilia heterophylla* (see *Tilia*) and to the Japanese quince (which see, under *quince*[1]).

Also written *waahoo* (this form being sometimes used distinctively in sense 1) and *whahoo*.

waidt, waidet. Obsolete spellings of the preterit and past participle of *weigh*[1].

waif (wāf), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *waive* (from the plural), also *waift* (see *waive, n., waift*); < ME. *waif, weif, weife* (pl. *wayves, weyves*), < OF. *waif, wef, gueyf, gaif*, fem. *waive, gaive* (pl. *waives, gaives*), a waif (*choses gaives*, things lost and not claimed), < Icel. *veif*, anything waving or flapping about, *veifan*, a moving about uncertainly, *veifa*, vibrate, waver: see *waive*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing tossed abroad and abandoned; a stray or odd piece or article.

Weifes, things forsaken, miscarried, or lost.
Cotgrave, 1611.

Rolling in his mind
Old *waifs* of rhyme. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

2. In *law:* (*a*) Goods found of which the owner is not known.

Of wardes and of wardemotes, *wayues* and strayues.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 92.

(*b*) Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended.

Waifs . . . are goods stolen, and waved or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

3. A wanderer; one who is lost; a neglected, homeless wretch: applied also to beasts.

Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time; . . .
'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a *waif,*
Desirous to return, and not receiv'd.
Cowper, Task, iii. 80.

Oh a' ye pious, godly flocks, . . .
Wha now will keep ye frae the fox, . . .
Or wha will tent the *waifs* and crocks
About the dykes! *Burns*, The Twa Herds.

4. Same as *weft* or *waft*.

The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a *waif* (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 25.

Masthead waif, a light pole, six or eight feet long, with a hoop covered with canvas at the end: used by whalemen in signaling boats. Compare *waft, n.*, 4.

II. *a.* Vagabond; worthless; ignoble; inferior. Also *waff*. [Scotch.]

And the Lord King forbids that any *waif* (i. e. vagabond) or unknown ("uncuth") man be entertained anywhere except in a borough, and there only for one night, unless he or his horse be detained there by sickness so that an essoign [valid excuse by reason of sickness or infirmity] can be shown. *Laws of Hen. II.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 26.

And wull and *waif* for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

waif-pole (wāf′pōl), *n.* The pole to which the masthead waif is made fast.

waift, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *weft;* a var. of *waif*, with excrescent *t:* see *waif*.] Same as *waif*.

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wail[1] (wāl), *v.* [< ME. *wailen, waillen, weilen, weylen*, < Icel. *væla, vala*, mod. *vola*, wail, < *væ! vei!* interj., woe! see *woe*. Cf. *bewail*.] **I.** *intrans.* To express sorrow by a mournful inarticulate vocal sound; lament; moan; cry plaintively.

I mot wepe and *weyle* whyl I live.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 437.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of *wailing* winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

II. *trans.* To grieve over; lament; bemoan; bewail.

Thou holy chirche, thou maist be *wailed.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6271.

Tell these sad women
'Tis fond to *wail* inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 26.

wail[1] (wāl), *n.* [< *wail*[1], *v.*] The act of lamenting aloud; wailing; a moan; a plaintive cry or sound.

From its rocky caverns the deep-voiced neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the *wail* of the forest. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

The dead, whose dying eyes
Were closed with *wail.* *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

wail[2], *v. t.* See *wale*[2].

wailer[1] (wā′lėr), *n.* [< *wail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who wails or laments; a professional mourner.

wailer[2] (wā′lėr), *n.* [< *wail*[2], *wale*[2], + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a boy who picks out from the coal in the cars the bits of slate and any other rubbish which may have got mixed with it. [North. Eng.]

waileress† (wā′lėr-es), *n.* [ME. *weileresse*; < *wailer*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman who wails or mourns: used in the quotation with reference to professional mourners.

Beholde ȝe, and clepe ȝe wymmen that weilen [var. *weileressis, wailsteris*, tr. L. *lamentatrices*].
Wyclif, Jer. ix. 17.

wailful (wāl′fụl), *a.* [< *wail*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** Sorrowful; mournful; making a plaintive sound.

Thus did she watch, and weare the weary night
In *waylfull* plaints that none was to appease.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 26.

While thro' the braes the cushat croods
With *wailfu'* cry! *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

2†. Lamentable; worthy of wailing.

Bloody hands, whose cruelty . . . frame
The *wailful* works that scourge the poor, without regard of blame. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

wailing (wā′ling), *n.* [< ME. *waylyng*; verbal n. of *wail*[1], *v.*] The act of expressing sorrow, grief, or the like audibly; loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Myche weping & wo, *waylyng* of teris,
And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7155.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. xiii. 42.

wailingly (wā′ling-li), *adv.* [< *wailing* + *-ly*[2].] In a wailing manner; with wailing.

Shrilly, *wailingly* sounded a cry of mortal agony.
The Century, XXIX. 60.

wailment† (wāl′ment), *n.* [< *wail*[1] + *-ment.*] Lamentation.

O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn!
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 224. (*Latham.*)

wailster† (wāl′stėr), *n.* [ME., < *wail*[1] + *-ster.*] Same as *waileress*. *Wyclif*, Jer. ix. (in MS. I.).

waiment†, **wayment**† (wā-ment′), *v. i.* [< ME. *waymenten, weymenten*, < OF. *waimenter, weymenter, guaimenter, gamanter*, etc., lament; perhaps a variation, in imitation of OF. *wai, guai* (Sp. Pg. It. *guai* = Goth. *wai*, woe: see *woe*, and cf. *wail*[1]), of *lamenter*, < L. *lamentari*, lament: see *lament.*] To lament; sorrow; wail.

"Sir," seide Agravain, "ne *weymente* ye not so, ffor yef god will he ne hath noon harme."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 513.

Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustin, maketh a man to *waymenten* in his herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

waimentation† (wā-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *waymentacion, wamentacioun*, < OF. **waimentacion*, < *waimenter*, lament: see *waiment.*] Lamentation.

Made swiche *wamentacioun*
That pite was to heare the soun.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 1855.

waimenting†, **waymenting**†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *waiment, v.*] Lamentation; bewailing.

The sacred teres, and the *waymenting*,
The firy strokes of the desiring
That loves servaunts in this lyf enduren.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1063.

wain[1] (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wain, wayn, wein* (pl. *waines, weines*), < AS. *wægen, wægn, wǣn* = OS. *wagan* = OFries. *wain, wein* = D. *wagen* = MLG. *wagen* = OHG. MHG. G. *wagen* = Icel. *vagn* = Sw. *vagn* = Dan. *vogn*, a wain, wagon, vehicle; < AS. *wegan*, etc., carry, = L. *vehere*, carry: see *weigh.* From the same ult. root are L. *vehiculum* (> E. *vehicle*), Gr. ὄχος = Skt. *vaha*, a vehicle, car. Cf. *wagon*, a doublet of *wain*[1].] **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, or for carrying corn, hay, etc.; a wagon or cart. [Obsolete, provincial, or archaic.]

And the Women . . . dryven Cartes, Plowes, and *Waynes*, and Chariottes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded *wain*.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

The shynynge Juge of thinges, stable in hymself, governeth the swifte cart or *wayn*—that is to seyn, the circuler moevynge of the sonne.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 1.

2. Same as *Charles's Wain.*

My bankrupt *wain* can beg nor borrow light;
Alas! my darkness is perpetual night.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

Arthur's Wain. Same as *Charles's Wain.*

Arthur's slow *wain* his course doth roll
In utter darkness round the pole.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 17.

Charles's Wain, in *astron.*, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear, which has been called a wagon since the time of Homer. Two of the stars are known as the *pointers*, because, being nearly in a right line with the pole-star, they direct an observer to it. Also called the *Plow*, the *Great Dipper*, the *Northern Car*, and sometimes the *Butcher's Cleaver*. [< Late AS. *Carles wæn*, the wain of Charles, that is, Charlemagne. In the 17th century the name was associated with that of Charles I. and Charles II.]

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 2.

. . . Those bright stars
Which English shepherds *Charles's Wain* do name,
But more this isle is Charles's wain
Since Charles her royal wagoner became.
John Taylor (1630).

The Lesser Wain, Ursa Minor.

When *the lesser wain*
Is twisting round the polar star.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

wain[2] (wān), *v. t.* [Perhaps < Icel. *vegna*, go on one's way, proceed: see *way*[1]. Cf. *wain*[1], from the same ult. source. The ME. "*waynen*," move, etc., found in various texts, is a misreading of *wayuen*, i. e. *wayven*: see *waive.*] To carry; convey; fetch.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
Good seruant for dairie house, *waine* her to mee.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 107. · (*Davies.*)

So swift they *wained* her through the light,
'Twas like the motion of sound or sight.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

wain[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gain*[1].

wainable† (wā′na-bl), *a.* [< *wain*[3], = *gain*[1], + *-able.*] Capable of being tilled; tillable: as, *wainable* land.

wainage (wā′nāj), *n.* A variant of *gainage.*

The stock of the merchant and the *wainage* of the villein are preserved from undue severity of amercement as well as the settled estate of the earldom or barony.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 155.

wain-bote† (wān′bōt), *n.* [< *wain*[1] + *bote*[1].] An allowance of timber for wagons or carts.

wain-house (wān′hous), *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [Prov. Eng.]

After supper they adjourned to the *wain-house*, where the master pledged the first ox with a customary toast.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 408.

wain-load (wān′lōd), *n.* A wagon-load.

Then you shall returne,
And of your best prouision sende to vs
Thirty *waine-load*, beside twelue tun of wine.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 104).

wainman† (wān′man), *n.*; pl. *wainmen* (-men). **1.** A driver of a wain or wagon; a wagoner. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. i. 64. (*Davies.*)—**2.** A charioteer; specifically [*cap.*], the constellation Auriga. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

wain-rope (wān′rōp), *n.* A rope for pulling a wain or binding a load on a wain or wagon; a cart-rope. [Rare.]

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2. 64.

wainscot (wān′skọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wainscott, waynskot, waynskote* (also, as mere D., *waghenscot*); < D. *wagenschot* (= LG. *wagenschot*), the best kind of oak-wood, well grained and without knots (cf. LG. *bokenschot*, the best kind of beech-wood, without knots), < *wagen*, wagon, wain, chariot, carriage, + *schot* (= E. *shot*[1]), partition, wainscot. The orig. sense was prob. 'wood used for a board or partition in a coach or wagon'; thence 'boards for panel-work, paneling for walls, esp. oak-wood for paneling.'] **1**†. A fine kind of foreign oak-timber, not so liable to cast or warp as English oak, easily worked with tools, and used at first for any kind of paneled work, and afterward in other ways.

A tabyll of *waynskott* with to trestellis.
Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 115.

He was not tall, but of the lowest stature, round faced, olivaster (like *wainscott*) complexion.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

2. A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels; paneled boards on the walls of rooms. Originally this lining or paneling was made of wainscot-oak.

With their fair *wainscots*,
Their presses and bedsteads,
Their joint-stools and tables,
A fire we made.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 128).

Boords called *Waghenscot*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good *wainscot* in the House of Sincerity. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.

We sat down to dinner in a fine long room, the *wainscot* of which is rich with gilded coronets, roses, and portcullises. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 191.

3. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. The American wainscot is *Heliophila extranea*; the scarce wainscot is *Caradrina exigua.* —**Smoky wainscot.** See *smoky.*

wainscot (wān′skọt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wainscoted, wainscotted*, ppr. *wainscoting, wainscotting.* [Formerly also *wenscot*; < *wainscot, n.*] **1.** To line or panel with wainscot: as, to *wainscot* a hall.

A Chappel whose Roof was covered with Leafe-Gold, *wenscotted*, and decked with great store of Pearls and Precious Stones. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 267.

Music is better in chambers *wainscotted* than hanged.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 144.

The roomes are *wainscotted*, and some of them richly parquetted with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

2. To line or panel in the manner of wainscoting, with material other than oak, or, more generally, than wood.

The east side of it [the church] within is *wainscotted* with jasper and beautiful marbles.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 5.

wainscot-chair (wān′skọt-chār), *n.* A chair the lower part of which below the seat is filled in with solid paneling, or the like, so as to form a box.

wainscot-clock (wān′skọt-klok), *n.* A tall standard clock with long pendulum and high closed case: so called because such clocks stood against the wainscoting in old houses. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 198.

wainscoting, wainscotting (wān′skọt-ing), *n.* [< *wainscot* + *-ing*[1].] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

wainscot-oak (wān′skọt-ōk), *n.* The Turkey oak, *Quercus Cerris.* See *oak.*

wainscot-panel (wān′skọt-pan″el), *n.* In an American railroad-car, a board forming a panel between the two wainscot-rails formerly placed beneath the windows.

wain-shilling (wān′shil″ing), *n.* A market toll or tax formerly levied on wagons at markets in English towns. See the quotation under *load-penny.*

wainwright (wān′rīt), *n.* A wagon-maker: same as *wagonwright.*

wair[1]†, *v.* An old spelling of *wear*[1].

wair[2] (wār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber 6 feet long and 1 foot broad. *Bailey*, 1731.

waische†. An obsolete past participle of *wash.*

waise (wāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waised*, ppr. ★*waising.* A Scotch form of *wiss.*

waist (wāst), *n.* [Formerly *waste, wast*; < ME. *wast, waste*, < AS. **wæst, wǣxt*, lit. 'growth,' 'size' (= Icel. *vöxtr*, stature, = Sw. *växt* = Dan. *væxt*, growth, size, = Goth. *wahstus*, growth, increase, stature; cf. AS. *wæstm*, rarely *westm*, earlier *wǣstm*, growth, fruit, produce, = G. *wachsthum*, growth), < *weaxan*, grow: see *wax*[1].] **1.** The part of the human body between the chest and the hips; the smaller or more compressible section of the trunk below the ribs and above the haunch-bones, including most of the abdomen and the loins. A woman's waist, if untampered with, which under the exigencies of modern costume is seldom the case, is naturally less contracted than a man's. The sculptures of the ancients furnish ample evidence of this.

Waste, of a mannys myddyl. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

The women go straiter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their *waistes* girded. *Hakluyt.*

Indeed I am in the *waist* two yards about.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 46.

Her ringlets are in taste;
What an arm!—what a *waist*
For an arm!
F. Locker, To my Grandmother.

2. Something worn around the waist or body, as a belt or girdle.

I might have giv'n thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekles and a golden *waist.*
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

3. A garment covering the waist or trunk. (*a*) An undergarment worn especially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned. (*b*) The body or bodice of a dress, whether separate from the skirt or joined to it; a corsage; a basque; a blouse.

Doll. What fashion will make a woman have the bes body, tailor?
Tailor. A short Dutch *waist*, with a round Catherine wheel fardingale.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

4. Figuratively, that which surrounds like a girdle.

Spur to the rescue of the noble Talbot,
Who now is girdled with a *waist* of iron,
And hemm'd about with grim destruction.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

5. That part of any object which bears some analogy to the human waist, somewhere near the middle of its height or length.

A pepper box . . . painted in blue on a white ground, . . . and the name Richard Chaffers, 1796, round the *waist.*
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, II. 34.

There is a small knop at the small part or *waist* [of an hour-glass shaped salt-cellar].
South Kensington Handbook, College Corp. Plate.

The date of refounding this bell (1576) is cast upon its *waist*.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 133.

Especially —(*a*) The narrowest part of the body of musical instruments of the violin kind, formed by the bouts, or inward curves of the ribs near the middle of the body. (*b*) *Naut.*, the central part of a ship.

Quarter your selves in order, some abaft;
Some in the Ships *waste*, all in martial order.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [416).

(*c*) The middle part of a period of time.

In the dead *waist* [var. *vast*] and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 198.

'Tis now about the immodest *waist* of night.
Marston, Malcontent, ii. 3.

This was about the *waste* of day.
Loves of Hero and Leander, p. 114.

Peasant waist. See *peasant*.

waist-anchor (wāst'ang″kor), *n.* An anchor stowed in the waist; a sheet-anchor.

waistband (wāst'band), *n.* 1. A band meant to encircle the waist, especially such a band forming part of a garment and serving to stiffen or maintain it: as, the *waistband* of a skirt.

A pair of dreadnought pilot-trousers, whereof the *waistband* was so very broad and high that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

2. A separate or outer girdle or belt. [Rare.]

waist-belt (wāst'belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist.

She wore a tight-fitting bodice of cream-white flannel and petticoats of gray flannel, while she had a *waistbelt* and pouch of brilliant blue.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, vii.

waist-boat (wāst'bōt), *n.* A boat carried in the waist of a vessel; specifically, in *whaling*, the second mate's boat, carried in the waist on the port side.

waist-boater (wāst'bō″tėr), *n.* The officer of the boat carried in the waist of a whaler; the second mate.

waist-cloth (wāst'klôth), *n.* 1. A piece of cloth worn by the natives in India around the waist and hanging below it, and, as often worn, passed between the thighs. Compare *dhotee*.— 2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Hammock-cloths of the waist nettings. *Hamersly.* (*b*†) *pl.* Cloths hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Nares.*

The rest of the day we spent in accommodating our Boat; in stead of thoules wee made stickes like Bedstaues, to which we fastened so many of our Massawomek Targets that invironed her as *wast clothes*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

My Lord did give me orders to write for flags and scarlett *waistcloathes*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 7, 1660.

waistcoat (wāst'kōt, colloq. wes'kot or -kōt), *n.* [Formerly also *wastcote*, *wascote*, also dial. *weskit*; < *waist* + *coat*².] A name of various garments. (*a*) A body-garment for men, formerly worn under the doublet, and apparently intended to show through its slashes, or where it was left unbuttoned.

Ruffes for your hands, *wast-cotes* wrought with silke.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 42).

This morning my brother's man brought me a new black baize *waiste-coate*, faced with silk, which I put on, from this day laying by half-shirts for this winter.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 1, 1663.

(*b*) A garment without sleeves worn under a coat. They were formerly long, reaching sometimes to the thighs, and were made of rich and bright-colored material; now they are worn much shorter. They are generally single-breasted, but double-breasted waistcoats have been in fashion at different times.

He had on a blue silk *waistcoat* with an extremely broad gold lace. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 359.

The dangerous *waistcoat*, called by cockneys "vest."
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

(*c*) A garment worn by women in imitation of a man's waistcoat. Compare (*a*).

In a stuffe *Wascote* and a Peticote
Like to a chambermayd.
T. Cranley, Reformed Whore (1635). (*Fairholt*, I. 300.)

The queen, who looked in this dress—a white laced *waist-coate* and a crimson short pettycoate— . . . myghty pretty. *Pepys*, Diary, July 13, 1663.

The dress bodice is fitted with two *waistcoats*, one of pale écru corded silk overlaid with green and gold soutache braid, the other of silk striped white and green alternately. *New York Evening Post*, March 8, 1890.

Sleeved waistcoat. See *sleeved*.

waistcoateer† (wāst-kō-tēr', colloq. wes-kō-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *wastcoateer*, *wast-couteer*, *wastcoatier*; < *waistcoat* + *-eer*.] One who wears a waistcoat as a principal garment, without a coat or upper gown; in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in London, a prostitute (probably from being so dressed).

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling! You *waistcoateer*, you must go back.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

waistcoating (wāst'kōt-ing, colloq. wes'kot-ing), *n.* A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. These stuffs usually contain silk, and are of a fancy pattern.

Mrs. Carver bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoating*. *Miss Edgeworth*, The Dun, p. 315. (*Davies.*)

waist-deep (wāst'dēp), *a.* and *adv.* So deep as to reach or be covered from the feet up to the waist: as, the ford was *waist-deep*.

The eager Knight leap'd in the sea
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he.
Scott, Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

★

waisted (wās'ted), *a.* [Formerly also *wasted*; < *waist* + *-ed*².] Having a waist (of some specified shape or type).

Med. I never saw a Coat better cut.
Sir Fop. It makes me show long-*wasted*.
Etherege, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

waister (wās'tėr), *n.* [< *waist* + *-er*¹.] 1. A green hand on board a whaler, usually placed in the waist of the vessel until qualified for more responsible duties.— 2. On a naval vessel, formerly, one of a class of old men who have been disabled or grown gray without rising in the service.

waist-high (wāst'hī), *a.* [Formerly also *wast-high*; < *waist* + *high*.] As high as the waist.

Contemptible villages, . . . the grasse *wast-high*, unmoved, uneaten. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 117.

waist-panel (wāst'pan″el), *n.* The panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-piece (wāst'pēs), *n.* The steel skirt, or great braguette, of the armor of the fourteenth century. Compare cut under *tasset*.

waist-rail (wāst'rāl), *n.* A horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

waist-torque (wāst'tôrk), *n.* A girdle, properly one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern nations in the early middle ages. Compare cut under *torque*.

waist-tree (wāst'trē), *n.* A spare spar formerly placed along the waist of a ship where there were no bulwarks. Also called *rough-tree*.

wait (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *waight*; < ME. *waite*, *wayte*, a watchman, spy, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel, watchman, spy, later, *guet*, watch, ward, heed, also the watch or company appointed to watch (= Pr. *gach*, *gayt*), < OHG. *wahta*, MHG. *wahte*, G. *wacht*, a watchman; cf. Goth. *wahtwo*, a watch, < AS. *wacan* = Goth. *wakan*, etc., wake, watch: see *wake*¹, *watch*. In senses 4, 5, 6, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1†. A watchman; a guard; also, a spy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 513.

And wysly bes ware [beware] *waytys* to the towne,
On yche half forto hede, that no harme fall.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6265.

2. One of a body of musicians, especially in the seventeenth century in England. Originally the waits seem to have been watchmen who sounded horns, or in some other noisy way announced their being on watch. Bands of musicians seem to have borne the name generally at a later time, and it is still preserved in England, as applied to persons who sing out of doors at Christmas time, and seek gratuities from house to house.

A *wayte*, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes. . . . Also this yeoman *waight*, at the makinge of Knyghtes of the Bath, for his attendance upon them by nyghte-time, in watchinge in the chappelle, hath he to his fee all the watchinge clothing that the knyght shall wear upon him.
Rymer, quoted in Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

We will have the city *waites* down with us, and a noise of trumpets. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow to play but one winter under the window of a lady.
Tatler, No. 222.

A strain of music seemed to break forth in the air just below the window. I listened, and found it proceeded from a band, which I concluded to be the *waits* from some neighboring village. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 253.

3†. An old variety of hautboy or shawm: so called because much used by the waits.

Grete lordys were at the assent,
Waytys blewe, to mete they wente.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69. (*Halliwell.*)

The *waits* or hoboys.
Butler, Principles of Musick (1636), quoted in [Chambers's Book of Days, II. 743.

4†. The act of watching; watchfulness.

The nimbleness & *wayt* of the dog too take hiz auauntage, and the fors & experiens of the bear agayn to auoid the assauts.
Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575).

5†. An ambush; a trap; a plot: obsolete except in the phrase *to lie in wait*.

Fals semblance hath a visage ful demure,
Lightly to catche the ladies in a *waite*;
Where-fore we must, if that we wil endure,
Make right good watche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

6. The act of waiting: as, a *wait* for the train at a station.— 7. Time occupied in waiting; delay; an interval of waiting; specifically, in theatrical language, the time between two acts. Compare *stage-wait*.

It was thought I had suffered enough in my long *wait* for the trial. *Mrs. Oliphant*, The Ladies Lindores, p. 98.

During the *wait* between the first and second parts the Prince sent for Herr Schoenberger, a pianist who had pleased him very much, and personally complimented him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 141.

To lay wait. See *lay*¹.— **To lie in wait.** See *lie*¹.— **Waits' badge**, a badge formerly worn by town musicians, usually an escutcheon with the arms of the borough. Such badges exist in the treasuries of English towns and corporations.

wait (wāt), *v.* [< ME. *waiten*, *wayten*, < OF. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier*, *guetter*, F. *guetter* (Walloon *weitier*) = Pr. *gaitar*, *gachar* = It. *guatare*, watch, ward, mark, heed, note, lie in wait for, < OF. *waite*, *gaite*, a guard, sentinel: see *wait*, *n.* Cf. *await*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To watch; be on the watch; lie in wait; look out.

He *wayted* after no pompe and reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 525.

William ful wigtly *wayted* out at an hole,
& seie breme burnes busi in ful brigt armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2320.

2. To look forward to something; be in expectation: often with *for*.

She *wayteth* whan hir herte wolde breste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 852.

Sil. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have o'er night
That *wait for* execution in the morn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 134.

Both *waited* patiently, and yet both prayed for the accelerating of that which they *waited for*: Daniel for the deliverance, Simeon for the Epiphany.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

3. To stay or rest in patience or expectation; remain in a state of quiescence or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or event, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action: often with *for*.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited for*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 119.

Do but *wait* till I despatch my tailor, and I'll discover my device to you.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

They also serve who only stand and *wait*.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

The dinner *waits*, and we are tir'd.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Wait till we give you a dictionary, Sir! It takes Boston to do that thing, Sir! *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

A tide of fierce
Invective seem'd to *wait* behind her lips,
As *waits* a river level with the dam,
Ready to burst and flood the world with foam.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. To remain in readiness to execute orders; be ready to serve; be in waiting; perform the duties of an attendant or a servant; hence, to serve; supply the wants of persons at table.

Thou [a page] art fitter to be worn in my cap than to *wait* at my heels. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 18.

How one of the Serving-men, untrain'd to *wait*, spilt the White-broth! *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

Three large men, like doctors of divinity, *wait* behind the table, and furnish everything that appetite can ask for. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

To wait on or **upon.** [*On*, prep.] (*a*†) To watch; guard.

Loke that ye *waite* well *vpon* me, and yef it be myster cometh me to helpe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 647.

(*b*†) To look at; look toward.

The eyes of all *wait upon* thee; and thou givest them their meat in due season. Ps. cxlv. 15.

It is a point of cunning to *wait upon* him with whom you speak, with your eye. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

(*c*†) To lie in wait for.

This somnour evere *waitynge on* his prey.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 76.

(*d*†) To expect; look for.

I wot the in witte to *waite on* myn end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7943.

(*e*†) To attend to; perform, as a duty.

According to the grace that is given unto us, whether prophecy, let us prophesy, . . . or ministry, let us *wait on* our ministering. Rom. xii. 7.

(*f*†) To be ready to serve; do the bidding of.

Yea, let none that *wait on* thee be ashamed. Ps. xxv. 3.

Therefore turn thou to thy God: keep mercy and judgment, and *wait on* thy God continually. Hos. xii. 6.

(*g*) To attend upon as a servant; act as attendant to; be in the service of.

The Syrians had brought away . . . a little maid: and she *waited on* Naaman's wife. 2 Ki. v. 2.

How now, Simple! where have you been? I must *wait on* myself, must I? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 208.

(*h*) To go to see; call upon; visit; attend.

I . . . have been twice to *wait upon* Dr. Brady; but was both times disappointed.
Edmond Gibson (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 229).

I suppose he will be here to *wait on* Mrs. Malaprop as soon as he is dress'd. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(*i*) To escort; accompany; attend; specifically, to attend as bridesmaid or groomsman. [Colloq.]

Gentlemen, I beg pardon — I must *wait on* you down stairs; here is a person come on particular business.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

I used to be *waitin' on* her to singin' school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown Stories, p. 123.

(*j*) To attend or follow as a consequence; be associated with; accompany.

Now, good digestion *wait on* appetite,
And health on both! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 38.

Such silence *waits on* Philomela's strains.
Pope, Winter, l. 78.

Yet a rich guerdon *waits on* minds that dare,
If aught be in them of immortal seed.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 4.

To wait on. [*On*, adv.] In *falconry*, to fly or hover aloft, waiting for game to be sprung: said of a hawk.

When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons in this way, and mounts immediately in expectation — in short, begins to *wait on* — she should . . . be tried at game.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 9.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To observe; examine; take notice of; expect; watch for; look out for.

Nyght and day he spedde him that he can,
To *wayten* a tyme of his conclusioun.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 535.

Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne,
And what y seide to thomas of ynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 165.

2†. To plan; scheme; contrive.

& [he] thouȝt or he went a-way he wold ȝif he miȝt *wayte* hire sum wicked torn what bi-tidde after.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 148.

3†. To seek.

Than farde Nectanabus forthe fro that place;
Hee wendes too a wildernes & *waites* him erbes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 808.

4. To stay for; attend; await; expect.

Go *wait* me in the gallery.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

They all
Complain aloud of Cato's discipline,
And *wait* but the command to change their master.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Then let him receive the new knowledge and *wait* us,
Pardoned in Heaven. *Browning*, Lost Leader.

5. To defer; put off; keep waiting: said of a meal. [Colloq.]

I shall go for a walk; don't you and Herbert *wait* supper for me. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

6†. To attend upon; accompany; escort.

Most noble consul! let us *wait* him home.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

Proffering the Hind to *wait* her half the way;
That, since the sky was clear, an hour of talk
Might help her to beguile the tedious walk.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 557.

7†. To follow as a consequence of something; attend upon.

Such doom
Waits luxury and lawless care of gain!
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Defend me from the Woes which Mortals *wait*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

To wait attendance†, to remain in attendance; be on hand or within call.

Wait attendance
Till you hear further from me.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 161.

wait-a-bit thorn. See under *thorn*.

waiter (wā′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *waitere*, *wayter*, *weyter*, later *watare*, < OF. *waitier*, *guetteur*, etc., *guetter*, F. *guetter*, wait: see *wait*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wahtære*, *wehter*, G. *wächter*, a watchman.] **1**†. A watcher.

And the childe *weyter* heuede vp his eyen, and bihelde.
Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xiii. 34.

2†. A watchman; a guard or keeper.

During this parley the insurgents had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the *Waiters* (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, vi.

3. One who waits; one who abides in expectation of the happening of some event, the arrival of some appointed time, some opportunity, or the like.

Waiters on Providence. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

4. A domestic servant. Specifically — (*a*†) A man-servant for rough work about a house.

Dayly iiii other of these gromes, called *wayters*, to make fyres, to sett up tressyls and bourdes, with yomen of chambre, and to help dresse the beddes of sylke and arras.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

(*b*†) A waiting-woman.

Enter . . . two waiting-women.
. . . Bid your *waiters*
Stand further off, and I'll come nearer to you.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

(*c*) A man-servant who waits at table: applied more commonly to those who serve in hotels or restaurants.

Enter *waiter*.
Wait. Here is a gentleman desires to speak with Mr. Vincent.
Vin. I come. [Exit Vincent with *Waiter*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 2.

Head-*waiter* of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. An officer in the employ of the British custom-house. See *coast-waiter*, *tide-waiter*. — **6.** A tray; a salver.

Just then a servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a *waiter*, which is a ceremony always used to her ladyship.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

Ezra came quietly into the room again, and took up the *waiter* with the jelly-glass and the napkin.
The Century, XLI. 584.

Minority waiter, a waiter out of employment: in humorous allusion to a political minority, as being out of office. Compare def. 3.

I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven *minority waiters*, and thirteen billiard-markers. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Quarterly waiter. Same as *quarter-waiter*. — **Waiters' cramp**, an occupation neurosis of public waiters, consisting in pain and muscular spasm, excited by the attempt to carry dishes in the customary manner.

waiterage (wā′tėr-āj), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-age*.] Attendance by a waiter; service.

Imperial-Hotel people . . . had brightened up; . . . all was done for me then that human *waiterage* in the circumstances could do. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

waitering (wā′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *waiter* + *-ing*[1].] The employment or duties of a waiter.

Nor yet can you lay down the gentleman's-service . . . and take up *Waitering*. *Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage, i.

wait-fee (wāt′fē), *n.* In *feudal law*, a periodical payment by way of commutation for relief from the duty of maintaining a tower and performing guard on the wall of a royal castle.

waiting (wā′ting), *n.* [< ME. *waitynge*, *waytynge*; verbal n. of *wait*, *v.*] **1**†. Watching; hence, an ogling.

Al the lordshep of lecherye in lengthe and in brede,
As in workes and in wordes and *waitynges* of eyes.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 94.

2. The act of staying or remaining in expectation.

In all ages, men have fought over words, without *waiting* to know what the words really signified.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

There was an awful *waiting* in the earth,
As if a mystery greatened to its birth.
R. W. Gilder, Interlude.

3. Attendance; service.

Green glasses for hock, and excellent *waiting* at table.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvi.

Lords or grooms in waiting, officers of the British royal household who hold the same position under a queen regnant as lords or grooms of the bedchamber under a king. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 37.

waitingly (wā′ting-li), *adv.* By waiting; as if waiting.

waiting-maid (wā′ting-mād), *n.* A maid-servant; a waiting-woman.

Tokens for a *waiting-maid*
To trim the butler with.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

waiting-room (wā′ting-röm), *n.* A room for the use of persons waiting, as at a railway-station or a public office.

A motley crowd filled the restaurant and *waiting-rooms*.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 670.

waiting-vassal† (wā′ting-vas″al), *n.* An attendant.

Your carters or your *waiting-vassals*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 121.

waiting-woman (wā′ting-wụm″an), *n.* A woman who attends or waits in service; a waiting-maid.

Chambermaids and *waiting-women*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 65.

waitress (wā′tres), *n.* [< *wait(e)r* + *-ess*.] A woman who waits at table: originally used only of one who served in a place of public entertainment.

The curtain drew up, and we beheld, seated at a long table, a company of monkeys! . . . the waiter and *waitress* were monkeys.
Anna Mary Howitt, Art Student in Munich, xviii.

wait-service (wāt′sėr″vis), *n.* The act of serving as wait or ward of a castle. — **Tenure of wait-service**, the holding a virgate or yard-land in consideration of serving as castle-wait or watch.

wait-treble (wāt′treb″l), *n.* A sort of bagpipe. *Halliwell.*

waive (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waived*, ppr. *waiving*. [Also *wave*; < ME. *waiven*, *wayven*, *weiven*, *weyven*, < OF. **waiver*, **weiver*, *weyver*, *guesver*, *guever* (ML. *waviare*), waive, refuse, abandon, give over, surrender, give back, resign, perhaps < Icel. *veifa*, vibrate swing about, move to and fro, = Norw. *veiva*, swing about, = OHG. *weibōn*, MHG. *weiben*, *waiben*, fluctuate, waver, = Goth. *bi-waibjan*, waver; cf. L. *vibrare*, vibrate. Cf. *waif*, *n.* The verb *waive* is distinct from *wave*[1], with which it is often confounded.]

I. *trans.* **1**†. To refuse; forsake; decline; shun.

Anon he *weyveth* milk and flessh and al,
And every deyntee that is in that hous.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 159.

Within two daies after wee were hailed by two West-Indies men; but when they saw vs *waife* them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sides.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 211.

He lent you imprest money, and upbraids it;
Furnished you for the wooing, and now *waives* you.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

2†. To move; remove; push aside.

Biddeth Amende-ȝow meke him til his maistre ones,
To *wayue* vp the wiket that the womman shette,
Tho [when] Adam and Eue eten apples vnrosted.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 611.

Thou, by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose *weived*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

3. To relinquish; forsake; forbear to insist on or claim; defer for the present; forgo: as, to *waive* a subject; to *waive* a claim or privilege.

Whereas it hath pleased the Heads of the University to understand it for three years absolutely, I purpose not to *wave* that construction.
Thomas Adams (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 147).

You may safely *wave* the nobility of your birth, and rely on your actions for your fame.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

I have so great a love for you that I can *waive* opportunities of gain to help you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 456.

I have *waived* his visit till I am in town.
Walpole, Letters, II. 184.

4. In *law*: (*a*) To relinquish intentionally (a known right), or intentionally to do an act inconsistent with claiming (it). See *waiver*. (*b*) To throw away, as a thief stolen goods in his flight. (*c*) In *old Eng. law*, to put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

If the defendant be a woman, the proceeding is called a waver; for, as women were not sworn to the law, . . . they could not properly be outlawed, but were said to be *waived*, i. e., derelicta, left out, or not regarded. *Wharton.*

II. *intrans.* To depart; deviate.

Yow ne liketh, for youre heighe prudence,
To *weyven* fro the word of Salomon.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 239.

waive† (wāv), *n.* [See *waif*.] **1.** A waif; a poor homeless wretch; a castaway.

O Lord! what a *waive* and stray is that man that hath not thy marks on him! *Donne.*

2. In *law*, a woman put out of the protection of the law.

Waive, a Woman that is Out-law'd; she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is. *Glossographia Anglicana* (1707).

waiver (wā′vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *waver*; < OF. **waiver*, *weyver*, waive, refuse, renounce, inf. as noun: see *waive*.] In *law*: (*a*) The act of waiving; the intentional relinquishment of a known right; the passing by or declining to accept a thing.

Waiver, in a general way, may be said to occur wherever one, in possession of a right conferred either by law or by contract, and knowing the attendant facts, does or forbears to do something inconsistent with the existence of the right or of his intention to rely upon it; in which case he is said to have waived it, and he is estopped from claiming anything by reason of it afterward. *Bishop.*

The earliest conception . . . of public justice was a solemn *waiver* on the part of the community of its right and duty of protection in the case of one who had wronged his fellow-member of the folk.
J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 23.

(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the legal process by which a woman was waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

waivode, waiwode (wā′vōd, wā′wōd), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

waiwodeship (wā′wōd-ship), *n.* Same as *voivodeship*.

Wakasa lacquer. See *lacquer*.

wake[1] (wāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waked* or *woke*, ppr. *waking*. [Under this form are merged two

verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) < ME. *waken* (pret. *wok, wook, woc;* pl. *woken;* pp. *waken, wakin*), < AS. **wacan* (pret. *wōc*, pp. **wacen*), arise, come to life, originate, be born, = Goth. *wakan* (pret. *wōk*), wake. (*b*) < ME. *waken, wakien* (pret. *waked*, pp. *waked*), < AS. *wacian* (pret. *wacode*, pp. *wacod*) = OS. *wakōn* = OFries. *waka* = D. MLG. *waken* = OHG. *wachēn, wahhēn*, MHG. G. *wachen* = Icel. *vaka* = Sw. *vaka* = Dan. *vaage*, wake; cf. AS. *weccan, weccean* (pret. *wehte*) = OS. *wekkian* = D. *wekken* = OHG. *weccken*, MHG. G. *wecken* = Goth. **wakjan*, in comp. *uswakjan*, arouse, awake; akin to L. *vigil*, wakeful, watchful, *vigere*, flourish, etc.: see *vigil*. Cf. *watch, wait*, from the same ult. source; cf. also *waken, awake, awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be awake; continue awake; refrain from sleeping.

John the clerk, that *waked* hadde al nyght.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 364.

And, for my soul, I can not sleep a wink:
I nod in company, I *wake* at night.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

I could *wake* a winter night,
For the sake of somebody.
Burns, My Heart is Sair.

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; cease to sleep; awake; be awakened: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

Look you, my lady 's asleep: she'll *wake* presently.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

3. To keep watch; watch while others sleep; keep vigil; especially, to watch a night with a corpse. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

And they *woke* ther al that nyȝt,
With many torches & candle lyȝt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

The people assembled on the vigil, or evening preceding the saint's-day, and came, says an old author, "to churche with candellys burnyng, and would *wake*, and come toward night to the church in their devocion," agreeable to the requisition contained in one of the canons established by king Edgar, whereby those who came to the wake were ordered to pray devoutly.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 469.

4. To be active; not to be quiescent.

I sleep, but my heart *waketh*. Cant. v. 2.

To keep thy sharp woes *waking*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1136.

5. To be excited from a torpid or inactive state, either physical or mental; be put in motion or action.

Gentle airs, due at their hour,
To fan the earth now *waked*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 94.

Breathed in fitful whispers, as the wind
Sighs and then slumbers, *wakes* and sighs again.
O. W. Holmes, Sympathies.

6†. To hold a late revel; carouse late at night.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 8.

7. To return to life; be aroused from the sleep of death; live.

That, whether we *wake* or sleep, we should live together with him. 1 Thess. v. 10.

II. *trans.* **1.** To rouse from sleep; awake; awaken: often followed by a redundant or intensive *up*.

She hath often dreamed of unhappiness and *waked* herself with laughing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 361.

She 's asleep with her eyes open; pretty little rogue; I'll *wake* her and make her ashamed of it.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

2. To watch by night; keep vigil with or over; especially, to hold a wake over, as a corpse. See *wake*[1], *n.*, 3.

And who that wil *wake* that Sparhauk 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes, and, as sume men seyn, 3 dayes and 3 nyghtes, with outen Companye and with outen Sleep, that faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first Wyssche that he wil wyssche of erthely thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You were right, dear, from first to last, concerning the poor cratur's dead child; she did not want to have it *waked* at all, for she is not that way — not an Irishwoman at all.
Miss Edgeworth, Garry Owen.

3. To arouse; excite; put in motion or action: often with *up*.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. Joel iii. 9.

Thou hadst been better have been born a dog
Than answer my *waked* wrath!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 363.

He felt as one who, *waked up* suddenly
To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

4. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death; revive; reanimate.

To second life
Wak'd in the renovation of the just.
Milton, P. L., xi. 65.

The willows, *waked* from winter's death,
Give out a fragrance like thy breath.
Bryant, The Arctic Lover.

5. To disturb; break.

No murmur *waked* the solemn still,
Save tinkling of a fountain rill.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

wake[1] (wāk), *n.* [< ME. *wake*, < AS. **wacu*, wake or watch, in comp. *niht-wacu*, a night-wake (= Icel. *vaka* = MLG. *wake*, watch), < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1], *v.* Hence, in comp., *likewake, lichwake*.] **1**†. The act of waking, or the state of being awake; the state of not sleeping.

Making such difference 'twixt *wake* and sleep
As is the difference betwixt day and night.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 219.

I have my desire, sir, to behold
That youth and shape which in my dreams and *wakes*
I have so oft contemplated.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

2. The act of watching or keeping vigil, especially for a solemn or festive purpose; a vigil; specifically, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church; hence, a merrymaking; a festive gathering. The wake was kept by an all-night watch in the church. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday. Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterized by merrymaking and often disgraced by indulgence and riot. In popular usage this word has the same meaning as *vigil*. The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated; afterward, the day of the year. In 1536 an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in October; but it was disregarded. Wakes are expressly mentioned in the "Book of Sports" of Charles I. among the feasts which should be observed. The wake appears to have been also held on the Sunday after the day of dedication; or, more usually, on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Ireland it is called the *patron day*. *Brand*, Popular Antiquities.

He is wit's pedler, and retails his wares
At *wakes* and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. ii. 318.

Didsbury *Wakes* will be celebrated on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of August [1825]. . . . The enjoyments consist chiefly of ass-races, for purses of gold; prison-bar playing, and grinning through collars, for ale; . . . and balls each evening. Quoted in *Hone's Year Book*, col. 958.

3. An all-night watch by the body of the dead, before burial. This custom seems to be of Celtic origin, and is now characteristic of Ireland, or of the Irish in other countries; but it was formerly observed in Scotland and Wales. It probably originated from a superstition that the body might be carried off by invisible spirits, or from a more rational fear of injury to it from wild beasts. In early literature it has the name of *likewake, lichwake*. The wake was originally a combination of mourning for the dead and rejoicing in his memory and for his deliverance, but in later times has often degenerated into a scene of wild grief and gross orgies. See *likewake*.

How that the *liche-wake* was y-holde
Al thilke night. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2100.

The *late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by a bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting, i. e. crying violently, at the same time; and this continues till daylight, but with such gambols and frolics among the younger part of the company that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night. If the corpse remain unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland, p. 112.

wake[2] (wāk), *n.* [= D. *wak*, an opening in ice, < Icel. *vök* (*vak-*), a hole, opening in the ice, = Sw. *vak* = Norw. *vok* = Dan. *vaage*, an opening in ice; allied to Icel. *vökr*, moist, *vökva*, moisten, water, > Sc. *wak*, moist, watery, = D. *wak*, moist; < Teut. √ *wak*, wet, = Indo-Eur. √ *wag*, L. *umere*, be moist, Gr. *ἰγρός*, moist: see *humid, humor, hygro-*, etc. Cf. OF. *ouage*, F. *ouaiche, houache*, wake, < E.] **1.** The track left by a ship or other moving object in the water. A ship is said to *follow in the wake* of another when she follows in the same track, and to *cross the wake* of another when she crosses the course in which the other has passed.

In the *wake* of the ship (as 'tis call'd), or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea.
Dampier, Voyages (an. 1699). (*Richardson.*)

2. Hence, a track of any kind; a course of any nature that has already been followed by another thing or person.

Twice or thrice . . . a water-cart went along by the Pyncheon-house, leaving a broad *wake* of moistened earth.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Thence we may go on, in the *wake* of so many travellers and conquerors, to those lands beyond the sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 294.

A torpedo could be sent so closely in the *wake* of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting.
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A row of damp green grass. *Encyc. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

wakeful (wāk'fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wakefull;* < *wake*[1] + *-ful;* a late ME. form substituted for AS. *wacol, wacul* (= L. *vigil*), vigilant, wakeful.] **1.** Indisposed or unable to sleep; affected by insomnia.

Two swains whom love kept *wakeful* and the Muse.
Pope, Spring, l. 18.

And her clear trump sings succor everywhere
By lonely bivouacs to the *wakeful* mind.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ix.

2. Watchful; vigilant.

Nor hundred eyes,
Nor brasen walls, nor many *wakefull* spyes.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

Intermit no watch
Against a *wakeful* Foe. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 463.

3. Rousing from, or as from, sleep.

The *wakeful* trump of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 156.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *watchful*.

wakefully (wāk'fûl-i), *adv.* [< *wakeful* + *-ly*[2].] In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

wakefulness (wāk'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *wakeful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being wakeful; especially, indisposition or inability to sleep.

A state of mental *wakefulness* is favourable to attention generally. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

waken (wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *waknen, wacknen, wakenen*, < AS. *wæcnan*, arise, be aroused, be born (= Icel. *vakna*, become awake, = Sw. *vakna* = Dan. *vaagne* = Goth. *ga-waknan*, awake), with pass. formative *-n*, < **wacan*, etc., wake: see *wake*[1], and cf. *awaken*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To wake; cease to sleep; be awakened: literally or figuratively.

So that he bigan to *wakne*. *Havelok* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

'Tis sweet in the green spring
To gaze upon the *wakening* fields around.
Bryant, Spring-Time.

2. To keep awake; refrain from sleeping; watch.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v.

Now sleeps the crimson petal, now the white; . . .
The fire-fly *wakens; waken* thou with me.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To excite or rouse from sleep; awaken.

May the winds blow till they have *waken'd* death.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 188.

Go, *waken* Eve;
Her also I with gentle dreams have calm'd.
Milton, P. L., xii. 594.

2. To excite to action or motion; rouse; stir up.

Yff we *wackon* vp werre with weghes so fele.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2274.

I'll shape his sins like Furies, till I *waken*
His evil angel, his sick conscience.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

3. To excite; produce; call forth.

Venus now wakes, and *wakens* love.
Milton, Comus, l. 124.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 369.

waken† (wā'kn), *a.* [Also dial. *wacken;* < ME. *waken*, < AS. **wacen* (= Icel. *vakinn* = Sw. *vaken* = Dan. *vaagen*), pp. of **wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] Awake; not sleeping.

But that grief keeps me *waken*, I should sleep.
Marlowe. (*Imp. Dict.*)

wakener (wāk'nėr), *n.* [< *waken* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wakens or rouses from sleep, or as from sleep. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 36.

wakening (wāk'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waken, v.*] The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing from sleep.

Sound and safely may he sleep,
Sweetly blythe his *waukening* be!
Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

Wakening of a process, in *Scots law*, the reviving of a process in which, after calling a summons, no judicial proceeding takes place for a year and day, the process being thus said to *fall asleep*.

wake-pintle† (wāk'pin″tl), *n.* An old name of the wake-robin.

wake-play† (wāk'plā), *n.* [< ME. *wake-pleye;* < *wake*[1] + *play*[1].] A funeral game.

Ne how that liche-wake was yholde
Al thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye
The *wake-pleyes*, ne kepe I nat to seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2102.

waker[1] (wā'kėr), *n.* [< *wake*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wakes or rouses from sleep.

Late watchers are no early *wakers*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

2. One who watches; a watcher.—3. One who attends a wake.

I'll have such men, like Irish *wakers*, hired
To sing old "Habeas Corpus." *Moore*, Corruption.

waker[2]†, *a.* [< ME. *wakyr*, wakeful, < AS. *wacor* = Icel. *vakr* = Sw. *wacker*, wakeful, watchful.] Watchful; vigilant.

Waker howndes been profitable.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

The *waker* goos, the cukkow ever unkynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 358.

In every plume that on her [a monster's] body sticks . . .
As many *waker* eyes lurk underneath,
So many mouths to speak, and listening ears.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

wakerife (wāk′rīf), *a.* [Also *waukrife*; < *wake*[1] + *rife*[1].] Wakeful. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Be wer, tharefor, with *walkryfe* Ee,
And mend, geue ony myster be.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 489.

Wail thro' the dreary midnight hour
Till *waukrife* morn!
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

wake-robin (wāk′rob″in), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. The name is extended also to the whole genus.—2. In the United States, a plant of the genus *Trillium*; birth-root, or three-leaved nightshade.—**Virginian wake-robin**, the arrow-arum, *Peltandra Virginica*. See *tuckahoe*, 1.—**West Indian wake-robin**, a plant of either of the genera *Anthurium* and *Baursea*. See *Anthurium*.



Flowering Plant of Wake-robin (*Trillium erectum*).
a, a flower, laid open; *b*, the fruit, with the persistent sepals.

wake-time (wāk′tīm), *n.* Time during which one is awake. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ii.

wakiki (wä′kē-kē), *n.* A variety of shell-money used in New Caledonia and other islands of the Pacific. Compare *wampum*.

waking (wā′king), *p. a.* 1. Being awake; not sleeping.

If you're *waking* call me early.
Tennyson, May Queen, New Year's Eve.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.—3. Passed in the waking state; experienced while awake: as, *waking* hours.

Such sober certainty of *waking* bliss.
Milton, Comus, l. 263.

Waking numbness, a numbness and tingling lasting for a short time, sometimes experienced upon first waking from sleep, but soon disappearing.

waking (wā′king), *n.* [< ME. *wakinge, wakynge, wacunge*; verbal n. of *wake*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of passing from sleep to wakefulness, or of causing another so to pass.

They sleep secure from *waking*.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 123.

2. The state or period of being awake.

His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same that he knows not how to distinguish them.
S. Butler, Characters.

3†. Watch.

Aboute the fourth *waking* of the night.
Wyclif, Mark vi. 48.

4. A vigil; especially, the act of holding a wake, or of watching the dead.

To speken of bodily peyne, it stant in preyeres, in *wakynges*, in fastynges, in vertuouse techinges of orisouns.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wakon-bird (wā′kon-bėrd), *n.* A fabulous bird among the American Indians, or some actual bird regarded with superstition or used in religious ceremonial. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to identify it. The quetzal of Central America has been sometimes so called, or regarded as one of the wakons. Compare *sunbird* (*c*), and *thunder-bird*, 2.

Walachian, *a.* and *n.* See *Wallachian*.

walawa†, *interj.* Same as *wellaway*.

Walcheren fever. A severe form of malarial fever: so called from Walcheren, an island of the Netherlands, where it at one time prevailed. During the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, the English lost thousands of troops by a fever caused (as was believed) by the badness of the water, this loss leading to the entire failure of the expedition.

Walchia (wal′ki-ä), *n.* A generic name given by Sternberg (in 1825) to a fossil plant very abundant in, and characteristic of, the Permian series. This plant belongs to the order *Pinaceæ*, and, on the characters of its wood, branches, and leaves, has been referred to the *Araucarieæ*, though the structure of its cones is not yet fully understood. It is in certain respects allied to *Brachyphyllum* and *Pagiophyllum*, conifers found in the Triassic and Jurassic. Schenk (1884) makes a separate division (the *Walchieæ*) of certain conifers, in which he includes the genera *Walchia*, *Ullmannia*, and *Pagiophyllum* of Heer (*Pachyphyllum* of Saporta). *Ullmannia* is also a characteristic plant of the Permian, being found in numerous localities in the Kupferschiefer; while *Pagiophyllum* occurs in the Trias of the United States, in various places in Europe in the Triassic and Jurassic, and in India in the Gondwana series.

walchowite (wal′kō-īt), *n.* [< *Walchow* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A yellow translucent mineral resin, occurring in the brown coal of Walchow in Moravia; retinite.

wald†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wold*[1].

waldemar (wol′de-mär), *n.* A variety of velveteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian.

Waldenburg's apparatus. An apparatus constructed on the principle of a gasometer, used for compressing or rarefying air which is inhaled, or into which the patient exhales.

Waldenses (wol-den′sēz), *n. pl.* [Also *Valdenses*. Cf. F. *Vaudois* = Sp. Pg. It. *Valdense*; < ML. *Valdenses*, pl., so called from Peter *Valdo* or *Waldo* of Lyons, the founder of the sect.] The Waldensians.

Waldensian (wol-den′sian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Valdensian* (see def.); < *Waldenses* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Waldensians or Waldenses.

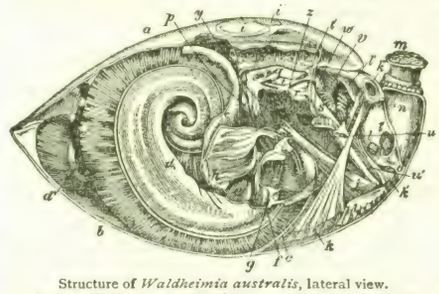
The important point of the origin of the *Waldensian* Church is clearly established, being referred to Waldo, in opposition to the fanciful theories which tried to carry it back through mysterious paths to the primitive Christian times. *The Academy*, No. 888, p. 320.

II. *n.* A member of a reforming body of Christians, followers of Peter Waldo (Valdo) of Lyons, formed about 1170. Its chief seats were in the alpine valleys of Piedmont, Dauphiné, and Provence (hence the French name *Vaudois des Alpes*, or *Vaudois*). The Waldenses joined the Reformation movement, and were often severely persecuted, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Waldensian church in Italy now numbers about 20,000 members.

waldflute (wold′flōt), *n.* [< G. *waldflöte*, < *wald*, forest, + *flöte*, flute.] In *organ-building*, a flute-stop giving soft but very resonant tones.

waldgrave (wold′grāv), *n.* [< G. *waldgraf*, < *wald*, forest, + *graf*, grave: see *wold*[1] and *grave*[5], *graf*.] In the old German empire, a head forest-ranger; also, a German title of nobility.

Waldheimia (wold-hī′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Fischer von *Waldheim*, a German naturalist.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1846.—2. A genus of brachiopods, such as *W. australis*, containing a few living as well



Structure of *Waldheimia australis*, lateral view.
a, dorsal surface; *b*, ventral surface; *c*, anterior wall of perivisceral cavity; *d*, brachial appendages; *d′*, right lateral portion of the same; *e*, great brachial canal; *f*, small brachial canal; *g*, brachial grooved ridge; *h*, sheath of transverse portion of calcareous loop; *i*, *j*, posterior and anterior occlusors or adductors; *k*, divaricators; *k′*, accessory divaricators; *k″*, ends of divaricators attached to cardinal process; *l*, *l′*, ventral and dorsal adjustors; *m*, peduncle; *n*, peduncular sheath; *o*, peduncular muscle; *p*, esophagus; *q*, stomach; *r*, right hepatic mass; *s*, cæcal intestine; *t*, *t′*, gastroparietal band; *u*, ventral mesentery; *u′*, its upper part; *v*, pseudo-heart; *w*, genital pavilion; *y*, blood-sinus in mesenteric membrane; *z*, esophageal ganglia.

as many extinct species, and forming the type of the family *Waldheimiidæ*. Also called *Magellania*. See also cut under *deltidium*. *King*, 1849.

Waldheimiidæ (wold-hī-mi′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Waldheimia* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, closely related to *Terebratulidæ*, and by most naturalists combined with that family, but characterized by the elongated brachial appendages.

waldhorn (wold′hôrn), *n.* [G., < *wald*, forest, + *horn*, horn: see *wold*[1] and *horn*.] The old hunting-horn, without valves, from which the modern orchestral or French horn was derived; the corno di caccia. See *horn*.

Waldsteinia (wold-stī′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1799): for Count Franz A. von *Waldstein* (1759–1823), an Austrian botanist.] A genus of rosaceous plants, of the tribe *Potentilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous triseriate rigid persistent stamens, and two to six carpels, their styles not elongated. The 5 species are natives of central and eastern Europe, Siberia, and North America. They are herbs with creeping or stoloniferous stems, suggesting the strawberry-plant, bearing alternate long-petioled leaves, which are entire, cleft, or compound, sometimes with three to five crenate or incised leaflets, and large membranous stipules. The yellow flowers are borne, two to five together, on a bracted scape, often with curving pedicels. *W. fragarioides* is the barren strawberry of the United States, widely diffused through northern and mountainous parts of the Eastern and Central States.

wale[1] (wāl), *n.* [Also *weal*, improp. *wheal*; < ME. *wale*, < AS. *walu* (pl. *wala*), a weal, mark of a blow; found also in comp. *wyrt-wala*, root, prop. stump of a root (orig. 'rod'), = OFries. *walu*, a rod, staff (as in *walu-bera*, *walebera*, staff-bearer, pilgrim), = North Fries. *waal*, staff, = MLG. *wol* (in *wolbroder*, pilgrim) = Icel. *völr* (*val-*), a round stick, staff, = Sw. dial. *val*, a stick, flail-handle, = Goth. *walus*, staff.] 1. A rod. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A ridge or plank along the edge of a ship. Compare *gunwale*.

Wyghtly one the *wale* thay wye up thaire ankers.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 740.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position; a wale-piece.—4†. A wale-knot. *Holland.*—5. A ridge in cloth, formed by a thread or a group of threads; hence, a stripe or strain implying quality.

Thou art rougher far
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

6. A streak or stripe produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip.

The *wales* or marks of stripes and lashes were all red.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 547.

7. A tumor, or large swelling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8. One of the strakes of thick outside planking on the sides of a wooden ship. The main-wales extend from the gun-deck port-sills to the diminishing-stuff above the bottom plank. Channel-wales are those in line with the channels.

wale[1] (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Also improp. *whale*; < *wale*[1], *n.*] 1. To mark with wales or stripes.

A wycked wound hath me *walled*,
And traveyld me from topp to too.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 216.

2. To weave or make the web of, as a gabion, with more than two rods at a time.

wale[2] (wāl), *n.* [< ME. *wale*, < Icel. *val* = OHG. *wala*, MHG. *wal*, G. *wahl*, choice; from the root of *will*[1].] A picking or choosing; the choice; the pick or pink of anything; the best. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You got your *wale* o' se'en sisters,
And I got mine o' five.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

To wale, at choice; in abundance.

Wilde bestes *to wale* was there enow.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 332.

★**wale**[2] (wāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waled*, ppr. *waling*. [Sc. also *wail*; < ME. *walen, welen* = OHG. *wellen*, MHG. *weln, wellen*, G. *wählen* = Icel. *velja* = Sw. *välja* = Dan. *vælge* = Goth. *waljan*, choose; from the noun: see *wale*[2], *n.*] To seek; choose; select; court; woo. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

"Where schulde I *wale* the?" quoth Gauan; "where is thy place?
I wot neuer where thou wonyes."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 398.

A noble man for the nonest [is] namet Pelleus.
That worthy hade a wyfe *walit* hym-seluon,
The truthe for to telle, Tetyda she heght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

Of choys men syne, *walit* by cut (lot), thai tuke
A gret numbyr, and hyd in bylgis dern.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 208.
[(G. Douglas, I. 72.)

He *wales* a portion with judicious care.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

wale[2] (wāl), *a.* [< ME. *wale;* from the same source as *wale*[2], *n.*] Choice; good; excellent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Myche woo hade the wegh for the *wale* knight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1288.

wale[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weal*.

wale-knot† (wāl′not), *n.* Same as *wall-knot*.

wale-piece (wāl′pēs), *n.* [< *wale*[1] + *piece*.] A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight.*

Waler (wā'lėr), *n.* [< *Wales* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A horse imported from Australia, particularly from New South Wales. [Anglo-Indian.]

For sale, a brown *Waler* gelding.
Madras Mail, June 25, 1873. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

My *Waler* was cautiously feeling his way over the loose shale. *Rudyard Kipling*, Phantom Rickshaw.

wale-wight†, *a.* [Also *wall-wight*, *wa'-wight*; also *waled wight*; < *wale*[2], *a.*, + *wight*[2], *a.*] Choice and active; chosen and brave.

If fifteen hundred *waled wight* men
You'll grant to ride with me.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 220).

Walhalla, *n.* See *Valhalla*.

walie, *a.* and *n.* See *waly*[1].

waling (wā'ling), *n.* [< *wale*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The weaving of the web of a gabion with more than two rods at a time.

walise (wa-lēz'), *n.* A Scotch form of *valise*.

walk (wâk), *v.* [Under this form are merged ★two verbs, one strong, the other weak: (*a*) < ME. *walken* (pret. *welk*, pl. *weolken*, *welken*, pp. *walke*, *iwalken*), < AS. *wealcan* (pret. *weolc*, pp. *wealcen*), move, roll, turn, revolve, = MD. *walcken*, cause to move, press, squeeze, strain, D. *walken*, felt (hats), = OHG. *walchan*, full (cloth), roll oneself, wallow, MHG. *walken* (> It. *gualcare*, prepare by stamping) = G. *walken*, full (cloth), felt (hats). (*b*) < ME. *walkien* (pret. *walkede*, *walkide*, pp. *walked*) = Icel. *vālka*, *volka*, roll, stamp, roll oneself, wallow, = Sw. *valka*, roll, full (cloth), = Dan. *valke*, full (cloth); prob. akin to L. *valgus*, bent, *vergere*, bend, turn, incline: see *verge*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be in action or motion; act; move; go; be current.

ȝe ar knyȝt comlokest kyd of your elde,
Your worde & your worchip *walkez* ay quere [everywhere].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1520.

And ever as she went her toung did *walke*
In fowle reproch. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 5.

2. To be stirring; be abroad; move about.

Jesus *walked* in Galilee; for he would not *walk* in Jewry, because the Jews sought to kill him. John vii. 1.

She *walks* in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies.
Byron, She Walks in Beauty.

3. To go restlessly about; move about, as an unquiet spirit or specter, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

When I am dead,
For certain I shall *walk* to visit him,
If he break promise with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

4. To move off; depart. [Colloq.]

When he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and garrans to *walke*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Browborough has sat for the place now for three Parliaments. . . . I am told that he must *walk* if any body would go down who could talk to the colliers every night for a week or so. *Trollope*, Phineas Redux, i.

5. To live and act or behave in any particular manner; conduct one's self; pursue a particular course of life.

Fadres and Modres that *walken* in won
Schul loue heore children.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Walk humbly with thy God. Micah vi. 8.

6. To move with the gait called a walk. See *walk*, *n.*, 5.

O, let me see thee *walk*; thou dost not halt.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 258.

He *walks*, he leaps, he runs — is wing'd with joy.
Cowper, Task, i. 443.

7. To go or travel on foot: often followed by an accusative of distance: as, to *walk* five miles.

In his slepe hym thoghte
That in a forest faste he *welk* to wepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1235.

But, look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 167.

I was constrained to *walke* a foote for the space of seven miles. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

I'll *walk* aside,
And come again anon.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

8. To move, after a manner somewhat analogous to walking, as an effect of repeated oscillations and twistings produced by expansion and contraction or by the action of winds. Chimneys have been known to move in this manner. — **To walk the ghost.** See *ghost*. — **To walk against time.** See *time*[1]. — **To walk awry.** See *awry*. — **To walk into**, to attack. (*a*) To assault; give a beating or drubbing to. (*b*) To fall foul of verbally; give a scolding to. (*c*) To eat heartily of. [Vulgar in all senses.]

There is little Jacob, *walking*, as the popular phrase is, *into* a home-made plum-cake, at a most surprising pace.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lxviii.

To walk over the course, in *sporting*, to go over a course at a walking or slow pace: said of a horse, runner, etc., coming alone to the scratch, and having to go over the course to win; hence, figuratively, to gain an easy victory; attain one's object without opposition. Also *to walk over*. Compare *walk-over*. — **To walk Spanish.** See *Spanish*. — **To walk tall.** See *tall*[2]. — **Walk about**, a military phrase used by British officers to sentinels, to waive the ceremony of being saluted.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To full, as cloth.

Payment vj d., for the *walkin* of ilke eln [ell] of the said xix eln & a half.
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To proceed or move through, over, or upon by walking, or as if by walking; traverse at a walk.

If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus
Should with his lion gait *walk* the whole world.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 122.

Yes — she is ours — a home-returning bark; . . .
She *walks* the waters like a thing of life.
Byron, Corsair, i. 3.

3. To cause to walk; lead, drive, or ride at a walk.

I will rather trust . . . a thief to *walk* my ambling gelding. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 319.

I am much indebted to you
For dancing me off my legs, and then for *walking* me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

4. To escort in a walk; take to walk.

I feel the dew in my great toe; but I would put on a cut shoe, that I might be able to *walk* you about; I may be laid up to-morrow.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

Old Pendennis . . . *walked* the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the carte du pays.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lvi.

5. To move, as a box or trunk, in a manner having some analogy to walking, partly by a rocking motion, and partly by turning the object on its resting-point in such manner that at each rocking movement an alternate point of support is employed, the last one used being always in advance of the previous one in the direction toward which the object is to be moved. — **6.** To send to or keep in a walk. See *walk*, *n.*, 8 (*b*).

It is customary to send puppies out at three or four months of age to be kept by cottagers, butchers, small farmers, etc., at a weekly sum for each, which is called *walking* them. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 197.

To walk one's chalks. See *chalk*. — **To walk the chalk, to walk the chalk-mark**, to keep straight in morals or manners: a figurative phrase, from the difficulty a drunken man has in walking upon a straight line chalked upon the floor by his comrades to test his degree of sobriety. Compare I., 5. — **To walk the hospitals**, to attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such a hospital. ★— **Walking the plank.** See *plank*.

walk (wâk), *n.* [< ME. *walc*, *walk*, < AS. *gewealc*, a rolling, moving, = MHG. *walc* = Icel. *vālk*, a tossing; from the verb.] **1.** Manner of action; course, as of life; way of living: as, a person's *walk* and conversation.

This is the melancholy *walk* he lives in,
And chooses ever to increase his sadness.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Oh for a closer *walk* with God!
Cowper, Olney Hymns, i.

2. Range or sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

There are strong minds in every *walk* of life, that will rise superior to the disadvantages of situation.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, XXXVI.

She [Mrs. Cibber] made some attempts latterly in comedy, which were not, however, in any degree equal to her excellence in the opposite *walk*.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 40.

3. The act of walking for air or exercise; a stroll: as, a morning *walk*.

Make an early and long *walk* in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

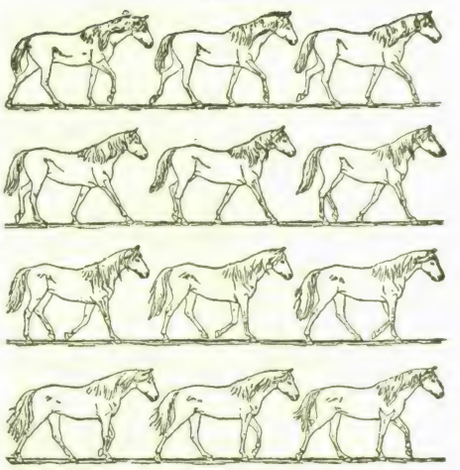
Nor *walk* by moon,
Or glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 655.

To vent thy bosom's swelling rise
In pensive *walk*.
Burns, The Vision, ii.

4. Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage.

Catherine . . . watched Miss Thorpe's progress down the street from the drawing-room window; admired the graceful spirit of her *walk*, the fashionable air of her figure and dress. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iv.

5. The slowest gait of land-animals. In the walk of bipeds there is always one foot on the ground; in that of quadrupeds there are always two, and a part of the time three, feet on the ground. When very slow, or with heavy draft-animals when hauling, all four feet touch the ground at once for brief intervals. In the walk of ordinary quadrupeds the limbs move in diagonal pairs, the movement of the pair not being so nearly simultaneous as in



Consecutive Positions of a Horse in Walking.
(After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

the trot, and varying much in this respect with the different degrees of speed and with the individual habits of the animal. Compare cut under *run*.

Why dost thou not go to church in a galliard and come home in a coranto? My very *walk* should be a jig.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 138.

He stands erect; his slouch becomes a *walk*;
He steps right onward, martial in his air.
Cowper, Task, iv. 639.

6. A piece of ground fit to walk in; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; a haunt.

His *walk*
The fiery serpent fled and noxious worm.
Milton, P. R., i. 311.

We intend to lay ambushment in the Indian's *walks*, to cut off their men.
N. Thomas (Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 430).

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue; a promenade.

I saw a very goodly *walke* in Mantua roofed over and supported with thirty nine faire pillars.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 148.

Specifically — (*a*) An avenue set with trees or laid out in a grove or wood.

Get ye all three into the box-tree: Malvolio's coming down this *walk*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 19.

Up that long *walk* of limes I past.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

(*b*†) *pl.* Grounds; a park.

He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours and new-planted orchards,
On this side Tiber. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 252.

(*c*) A path in or as in a garden or street; a sidewalk: as, a flagged *walk*; a plank *walk*.

He strayed down a *walk* edged with box; with apple-trees, pear-trees, and cherry-trees on one side, and a border on the other, full of all sorts of old-fashioned flowers.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

(*d*) In public parks and the like, a place or way for retirement: as, gentlemen's *walk*.

8. A piece of ground on which domestic animals feed or have exercise.

He eats the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for dinner, goes in for fancy breeds, and runs up an ornamental *walk* for them. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk. See *sheep-run*.

He had *walk* for a hundred sheep.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) A place where puppies are kept and trained for sporting purposes.

Preference should be given to the home rearing if properly carried out, because it has all the advantages of the *walk* without those disadvantages attending upon it.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 197.

(*c*) A pen in which a gamecock is kept with a certain amount of liberty, but separated from other cocks, to get him in condition and disposition for fighting.

9. A district habitually served by a hawker or itinerant vender of any commodity.

One man told me . . . that he had thoughts at one time of trying to establish himself in a cats'-meat *walk*, and made inquiries into the nature of the calling.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 10.

10. In the London Royal Exchange, any part of the ambulatory that is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. *Simmonds.* — **11**†. A district in a royal forest or park marked out for hunting purposes.

I will keep . . . my shoulders for the fellow of this *walk* [*i. e.*, Herne, the hunter, in Windsor Park].
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 29.

They like better to hunt by stealth in another man's *walk*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 571.

12. A ropewalk. — **13**†. In *falconry*, a flock or wisp of snipe. — **Cock of the walk.** See *cock*[1]. — **Heel-and-toe walk**, a walk in which the heel of one foot is

placed upon the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it.

walkable (wâ'ka-bl), *a.* [< *walk* + *-able.*] Fit for walking; capable of being walked on. [Rare.]

Your now *walkable* roads.
Swift, Letter to Sheridan, May 15, 1736.

walk-around (wâk'a-round″), *n.* A comic dance in which the performer describes a large circle.

walker (wâ'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *walker,* < AS. **wealcere* (= OHG. *walkari,* MHG. *walker, welker* = Sw. *valkare* = Dan. *valker*), a fuller, < *wealcan,* roll, full: see *walk.* Hence the surname *Walker,* which has the same meaning as *Fuller.*] 1†. One who fulls cloth; a fuller.

And his clothis ben maad schynynge and white ful moche as snow, and which maner clothis a fullere, or *walkere* of cloth, may not make white on erthe.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 2.

2. One who deports himself in a defined manner.

There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us.
Bp. Compton, Episcopalia, p. 66. (*Latham.*)

3. One who walks; a pedestrian: as, a fast *walker.*

Where the low Penthouse bows the *Walker's* head,
And the rough Pavement wounds the yielding Tread.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 158.

4. In *Eng. forest law,* an officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.—5†. A prowler; one who goes about to do evil.

Wepyng, y warne gow of *walkers* aboute;
It beth enemyes of the cros that crist opon tholede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

Walkers by nyght, with gret murderers,
Overthwarte with gyle, and joly carders.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 429.

6. One who trains or walks young hounds. See *walk, v. t.,* 6, and *n.,* 8 (*b*).

The toast, "Success to fox-hunting, and the puppy *walkers* of England." *Field,* Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of terrestrial but not aquatic habits; especially, one of the *Gallinæ:* correlated with *percher, wader,* and *swimmer.* (*b*) A bird which belongs to the perching group, but which, when on the ground, advances by moving one foot after the other, instead of both together; a gradient or gressorial as distinguished from a saltatorial bird.—8. *pl.* In *entom.,* the ambulatory orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ;* the phasmids or walking-sticks. See *Gressoria.*—9†. That with which one walks; a foot; a leg.

And with them halted down
(Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown,
But made him tread exceeding sure.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36.

Double walker, a fanciful name for an amphisbænian.—**Walker!** or **Hookey Walker!** a slang ejaculation of incredulity uttered when a person tells a story which one believes to be false or "gammon." Various problematical explanations have been offered. [Slang, Eng.]

"Go and buy it [a prize turkey]." "*Walk-er!*" exclaimed the boy. "No, no," said Scrooge; "I am in earnest."
Dickens, Christmas Carol, v.

Walkers' clay, fullers' earth.—**Walkers' earth,** fullers' earth. The use of the word *walker* for *fuller* has now become obsolete in England, but a certain unctuous variety of fullers' earth found in the Lower Ludlow beds, in Wales, appears to be sometimes provincially designated both as *walkers' earth* and as *dye-earth.*

Walker cell. See *cell,* 8.

Walker tariff. See *tariff.*

walking (wâ'king), *n.* [< ME. *walkynge;* verbal n. of *walk, v.*] 1†. The act or process of fulling cloth.—2†. A mode or manner of behaving or living.

He confessed his faulte, and promised better *walking.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 292.

3. The act of one who or that which walks.

I will find a remedy for this *walking* [*i. e.,* in sleep], if all the docters in town can sell it.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

walking (wâ'king), *p. a.* Proceeding at a walk; proceeding on foot; not standing still.

Alas, I am nothing but a multitude
Of *walking* griefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Walking crane. See *crane*[2], 1.—**Walking delegate,** a member of a trade-union or body of organized laborers who visits other organizations and employers in the interests of his order, voices demands of organized laborers in strikes, etc.—**Walking funeral,** a funeral procession in which the corpse is carried by men on foot and the mourners follow also on foot. [Colloq.]—**Walking gentleman,** an actor who plays youthful well-dressed parts of small importance.

The *walking gentleman,* who wears a blue surtout, clean collar, and white trousers for half an hour, and then shrinks into his worn-out scanty clothes.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, xi.

Walking lady, an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking gentleman.—**Walking stationer.** See *stationer.*—**Walking toad.** Same as *natterjack.*

walking-beam (wâ'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam,* 2 (*i*).

walking-cane (wâ'king-kān), *n.* Originally, a walking-stick made of some variety of cane; hence, in common use, a walking-stick of any sort. See *cane*[1].

walking-dress (wâ'king-dres), *n.* A dress for the street; especially, at the present time, such a dress for women, as distinguished from a dinner-dress, an evening-dress, etc.

walking-fan (wâ'king-fan), *n.* A fan of great size, with a handle about 18 inches long, carried out of doors to screen the face from the rays of the sun. Compare the quotation.

Nurse. My fan, Peter.
Mercutio. Good Peter, to hide her face; for her fan's the fairer face—
Nurse. Peter, take my *fan,* and go before, and apace.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 112, 232.

walking-fern (wâ'king-fėrn), *n.* A small tufted evergreen fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus,* native of eastern North America, having the fronds



Walking-fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*). *a,* frond.

heart-shaped or hastate at the base, and tapering above into a slender prolongation, which frequently takes root at the apex (whence the name). Also *walking-leaf.*

walking-fish (wâ'king-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ.*—2. A fish of the genus *Antennarius.*—3. Same as *silverfish,* 6.

walking-foot (wâ'king-fůt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for walking; an ambulatory leg: in *Crustacea,* correlated with *jaw-foot* and *swimming-foot.* See cuts under *Astacus* and *endopodite.*

walking-leaf (wâ'king-lēf), *n.* 1. Same as *walking-fern.*—2. An orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ,* belonging to *Phyllium* or some closely allied genus. The body is flat, the antennæ are short, the legs have broad leaf-like expansions; the female wing-covers are large, and veined like leaves, which they closely resemble. The females are usually wingless, while the males generally possess large wings, but lack wing-covers or tegmina. Also called *leaf-insect.* See cut under *Phyllium,* and compare *walking-stick,* 2.

walking-papers (wâ'king-pā″pėrz), *n. pl.* A dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-staff (wâ'king-stȧf), *n.* A staff used for assistance in walking, especially such a staff longer than the ordinary walking-stick or -cane.

walking-stick (wâ'king-stik), *n.* 1. A stick prepared for use as an assistance in walking, differing from the staff (compare *pilgrim's staff,* under *pilgrim,* and *bourdon*[1]) in being generally shorter and lighter. Walking-sticks were especially in fashion as part of the costume of a man of elegance toward the close of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. The length of 3 feet or somewhat less has generally been maintained, but temporary fashion has favored much longer ones, and at times has required them to be carried by women. They are sometimes carried so light and limber as to be rather for amusement and occupation of the hands than for support. Compare *cane*[1], 4.



Walking-stick (*Diapheromera femorata*).

2. Any one of the slender-bodied species of the gressorial orthopterous family *Phasmidæ;* a stick-bug; a specter. The common walking-stick of the eastern United States is *Diapheromera femorata.* See also cut under *Phasma,* and compare *walking-leaf,* 2.—**Walking-stick palm.** See *palm*[2].

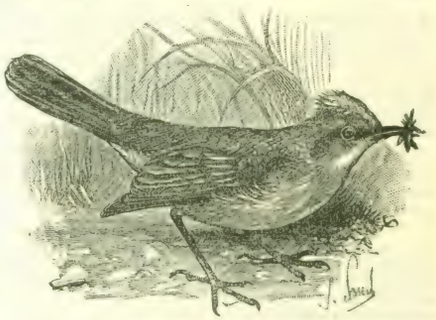
walking-straw (wâ'king-strâ), *n.* A kind of walking-stick, the large *Diura* or *Cyphocrana titan,* 6 or 8 inches long, a native of New South Wales.

walking-sword (wâ'king-sōrd), *n.* Same as *city sword* (which see, under *city*).

walking-ticket (wâ'king-tik″et), *n.* An order to leave; dismissal. [Colloq.]

walking-twig (wâ'king-twig), *n.* Same as *walking-stick,* 2. See *stick-bug,* 1, and *walking-straw.*

walking-tyrant (wâ'king-tī″rant), *n.* A South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa* (formerly *Chrysolophus ambulans,* whence the book-name). It is a strong form, with long bill and stout legs, apparently belonging to the tæniopterine sec-



Walking-tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*).

tion of the family. It is of a brownish-olive color, beneath bright-yellow, the wings and tail brown, the latter with yellowish tip, and a crown with a median scarlet crest. It is 7¼ inches long, and inhabits the plains of Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Venezuela.

walking-wheel (wâ'king-hwēl), *n.* 1. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its external or its internal periphery, being employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. See *treadwheel.*—2. A pedometer. *E. H. Knight.*

walk-mill† (wâk'mil), *n.* [< ME. *walk-mylne;* < *walk* + *mill*[1].] A fulling-mill.

Hys luddokkys [loins] thay lowke like *walk-mylne* clogges.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.

The Clothiers in Flanders, by the flatnesse of their riuers, cannot make *Walkmilles* for their clothes [cloths].
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 163.

walk-out (wâk'out), *n.* A laborer's strike. [Colloq., U. S.]

walk-over (wâk'ō″vėr), *n.* In *sporting,* a race in which but one contestant appears, who, being obliged to go over the course, may walk instead of running; also, the winning of such a race; hence, figuratively, an easy victory; success gained without serious opposition. [Colloq.]

"That's the bay stallion there," said one man to me, as he pointed to a racer, "and he's never been beaten. It's his *walk-over.*" *The Century,* XXXVIII. 403.

walkyr (wol'kir), *n.* Same as *valkyr.*

walkyrian (wol-kir'i-an), *a.* [< *walkyrie* + *-an.*] Same as *valkyrian.*

walkyrie (wol-kir'i), *n.* [ME., < AS. *wælcyrie* = Icel. *valkyrja:* see *valkyr.*] 1. Same as *valkyr.*—2†. A wise woman; a fate-reader.

As the sage sathrapas that sorsory couthe;
Wychez & *walkyries* wonnen to that sale [hall].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1577.

★**wall**[1] (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *wal, walle,* < AS. *weal, weall,* a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, = OS. *wal* = OFries. *wal* = D. *wal* = MHG. *wal,* G. *wall* = Sw. *vall* = Dan. *vold,* wall, = W. *gwal,* rampart, < L. *vallum,* an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a row or line of stakes, a wall, rampart, fortification, < *vallus,* stake, pale, palisade, circumvallation. From the same L. source are ult. E. *vallate, vallation, circumvallation,* etc. The native AS. word for 'wall' is *wah:* see *waw*[2]. The L. word for a defensive stone wall is *murus:* see *mure*[1].] 1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weight, or afford a defense, shelter, or security. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright inclosing sides of a building or a room.

And the Helynge of here Houses, and the *Wowes* and the Dores ben alle of Wode. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 247.

If the *walls* of their [Assyrian palaces'] apartments had not been wainscoted with alabaster slabs, we should never have been able to trace their form with anything like certainty. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 161.

(*b*) A solid and permanent inclosing fence of masonry, as around a field, a garden, a park, or a town.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: often in the plural. See cuts under *chemin-de-ronde, fortification,* and *retaining wall.*

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the *wall* up with our English dead.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 2.

3. Something which resembles or suggests a wall: as, a *wall* of armed men; a *wall* of fire.

Within this *wall* of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3. 20.

Compass'd round by the blind *wall* of night.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. A defense; means of security or protection.

They were a *wall* unto us both by night and day, all the while we were with them keeping the sheep.
1 Sam. xxv. 16.

5. In *mining*, one of the surfaces of rock between which the vein or lode is inclosed; the country, or country rock, adjacent to the vein. See *vein*. If the vein is, as is usually the case, inclined at an angle, the wall which is over the miner's head, or overhangs him, is called the *hanging wall;* that which is under him, the *foot-wall*. In coal-mining the rock adjacent to the bed of coal which is being worked is called the *roof* or the *floor*, according as it is above or beneath, and this is the case whether the strata be horizontal or inclined at an angle. The walls of a vein are called in some parts of England the *cheeks*.

6. In *her.*, a bearing having some resemblance to a wall, usually embattled. It generally covers a large part of the escutcheon, and the line of division between it and the field may be bendwise, or bendwise sinister. It is, therefore, a division of the field by an embattled or crenelle line, the lower part being masoned, and having usually an arched doorway represented in it.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a paries; an extended investing or containing structure or part of the body: as, a cell-*wall;* the *walls* of the chest or abdomen: generally in the plural.—8. In corals, the proper outer investment of the visceral chamber, whether of a single corallum or of a single corallite of a compound corallum. Hard structures upon the inside of the wall are the endotheca; upon the outside, the exotheca. The condition of the wall varies greatly: it is pervious, as in the *Perforata*, or impervious, as in the *Aporosa;* smooth, or variously costate, striate, etc.; and it may be indistinguishably united with the cœnenchyme, or replaced more or less completely by the epitheca.

9. Same as *wall-knot*.—**Bridge wall.** Same as *bridge*[1], *n.*, 4.—**Counterscarp, dwarf, grout wall.** See the qualifying words.—**Hanging wall,** in *mining*, that wall of the vein or lode which is over the miner's head while he is working, the vein being supposed to have a decided underlay. The opposite wall is the *foot-wall*. If the vein is perfectly vertical, there is neither hanging wall nor foot-wall, and the two walls are then distinguished by reference to the points of the compass. Also called *hanging side.*—**Head wall.** See *head.*—**Hollow wall,** a double wall with a vacant space between the two faces.—**Mask-wall.** See *mask*[3].—**Median, partition, perpend wall.** See the qualifying words.—**Plinth of a wall.** See *plinth.*—**Retaining wall.** See *retaining.*—**Straight ends and walls.** See *straight*[1].—**The wall,** the right or privilege of passing next the wall when encountering another person or persons in the street: a right valued in old-fashioned streets with narrow sidewalks or no footpath, as giving a safer or more cleanly passage: used also in the phrase to *give* or *take the wall*.

Spa. Signor Cavalero Danglatero, I must haue *the wall*.
Eng. I doe protest, hadst thou not enforst it, I had not regarded it; but since you will needs haue *the wall*, Ile take the pains to thrust you into the kennel.
Heywood, If you Know not me, i.

To drive to the wall. See *drive.*—**To go to the wall,** to be pushed to one side; succumb to rivals or to the pressure of circumstances.—**To hang by the wall,** to hang up neglected; hence, to remain unused.

All the enrolled penalties
Which have, like unscour'd armour, *hung by the wall*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 171.

To push or thrust to the wall, to force to give place; crush by superior power.

Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever *thrust to the wall*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 20.

To take the wall of. See *the wall* (above) and *take.*—**Trapezoidal wall,** a retaining wall, upright where it comes against the bank, but with a sloping face.—**Vitrified wall.** See *vitrified.*—**Wall-barley.** Same as *squirreltail.*—**Wall-teeth.** Same as *molar teeth* (which see, under *tooth*). (See also *party-wall, training-wall.*)

wall[1] (wâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *walle, wallen*, wall, surround with walls.] 1. To inclose with a wall or as with a wall; furnish with walls: as, to *wall* a city.

Certes the Kyng of Thebes, Amphioun,
That with his syngyng *walled* that citee.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 13.

This flesh which *walls* about our life.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 167.

2. To defend by walls; fortify.

The terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

3. To obstruct or hinder as by a wall.

On either hand thee there are squadrons pitch'd,
To *wall* thee from the liberty of flight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 24.

4. To fill up with a wall.

The ascent [to the mosque of Sultan Hassan] was by several steps, which are broken down, and the door *wall'd* up.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 31.

5. In *Eng. university slang*, same as *gate*.

To gate or *wall* a refractory student.
Macmillan's Mag., II. 222.

To wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope.

wall[2] (wâl), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallen*, < AS. *weallan* (pret. *weól*, pp. *weallen*), boil, well, = OS. *wallan* = OFries. *walla* = D. *wallen* = OHG. *wallan* = MHG. G. *wallen* = Icel. *vella* (pret. *val*) = Goth. **wallan* (not recorded), boil, well. Hence ult. *well*[1] (a secondary form of *wall*[2]), *wall*[1], *n.*, *well*[1], *n.*, *wallop*[1], etc.] 1. To boil. *Ray.*—2. To well, as water; spring. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), i. 365.

wall[2] (wâl), *n.* [< ME. *walle*, < AS. **weall* (= OFries. *walla*), a well, < *weallan*, boil, well: see *wall*[2], *v.*, and cf. *well*[1], *n.*] A spring of water. [Prov. Eng.]

Amyd the toure a *walle* dede sprynge,
That never is drye but ernynge.
Religious Poems, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

wall[3]† (wâl), *n.* [Also *waule;* also erroneously *whall, whal, whale, whaul* (chiefly in comp.); < Icel. *vagl* = Sw. *vagel*, a wall in the eye, a sty on the eye; prob. a particular use of Icel. *vagl*, a beam, = Sw. *vagel* = Norw. *vagl*, a roost, perch. Hence, in comp., *walleye.*] A disease of the eyes: same as *walleye*.

Oeil de chevre, a *whall*, or ouer-white eye; an eye full of white spots, or whose apple seems diuided by a streake of white. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

walla, wallah (wol'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A doer; a worker; a dealer; an agent; a keeper; a master; an owner; hence, an inhabitant; a man; a fellow: as, a punka-*walla;* a Hooghly *walla*. It is sometimes applied to things.

An inferior type of vessel, both as regards coal-stowage, speed, endurance, and seaworthiness, has been built. These "canal *wallahs*," as they are sometimes called, are quite unfitted for the voyage round the Cape, and, should the [Suez] canal be blocked by war or accident, they would be practically useless in carrying on our Eastern trade. *Science*, XII. 157.

Chicken-walla. See *chicken*[2].—**Competition walla,** a member of the civil service who has received his appointment under the competitive system introduced in 1856, as opposed to one appointed under the older system of influence and interest; a colloquial and hybrid term.

wallaba (wol'a-bä), *n.* [Arawak.] See *Eperua*.

wallaby (wol'a-bi), *n.* [Also *wallabee, whallabee;* < native Australian *wolaba*.] A general native name of the smaller kangaroos of Australia, especially those of the genera *Halmaturus* and *Petrogale;* a rock-kangaroo.

"What does your lordship suppose a *wallaby* to be?" "Why, a half-caste, of course." "A *wallaby*, my lord, is a dwarf kangaroo." *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 3.

On the wallaby, on the wallaby track, out of work; in search of a job: the wallaby being proverbially shy and elusive. [Slang, Australia.]—**Wallaby acacia or wattle,** an Australian shrub, *Acacia rigens*, having in place of leaves linear phyllodia 2 or 3 inches long.—**Wallaby-bush,** an Australian evergreen shrub, *Beyeria viscosa*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ;* also, other species of the genus.—**Wallaby-grass,** *Danthonia penicillata* of Australia.

Wallace's line. See *line*[2].

Wallach, Wallack (wol'ak), *n.* [< G. *Wallach*, from a Slav. term represented by Pol. *Wloch*, an Italian, *Woloch*, a Wallach, Serv. *Vlah*, a Wallach, = Bohem. *Vlach*, an Italian, = OBulg. *Vlahŭ*, a Wallach, also a shepherd; ult. < OHG. *walh* (= AS. *wealh*), a foreigner, a Teut. term applied on one side to the Slavic neighbors of the Germans, and on the other to the Celtic neighbors of the Saxons: see further under *Welsh.*] 1. A member of a race in southeastern Europe: see *Rumanian.*—2. The language of the Wallachs; Rumanian.

Also *Walach*.

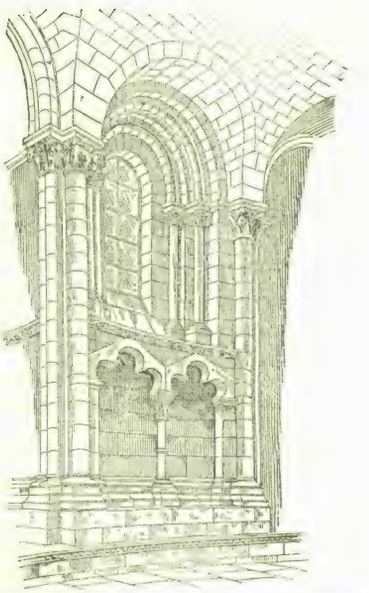
Wallachian (wo-lā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wallachia* (< *Wallach*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Wallachia, formerly one of the Danubian principalities, and now a part of the kingdom of Rumania; of or pertaining to the Wallachs.—**Wallachian rye.** See *rye*[1], 1.—**Wallachian sheep,** a variety of the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, having monstrously long twisted horns, found in parts of western Asia and eastern and southern Europe, whence also called *Cretan sheep*.

II. *n.* Same as *Wallach*. Also called *Romanese*.

Also *Walachian, Vlach*.

Wallack, *n.* See *Wallach*.

wall-arcade (wâl'är-kād″), *n.* An arcade used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. See cut in next column.



Wall-arcade, end of the 12th century, St. Julien de Brioude, Department of Haute-Loire (Auvergne), France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wallaroo (wol-a-rö'), *n.* [< Nat. Australian *walla*, to jump.] A native name of some of the great kangaroos, as *Macropus robustus*.

wall-bearing (wâl'bār″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which receives a shaft as it enters or passes through a wall. It has a casing of cast-iron built into the wall to protect the bearing and support the masonry above it, while the bottom forms a bedplate for the plumber-block. Also called *wall-box*. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-bird (wâl'bėrd), *n.* The beam-bird, or spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*. Also *wall-plat*. [Local, British.]

wall-box (wâl'boks), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bearing.*—2. A box set into a wall for the reception of letters for the post. *Encyc. Dict.*

wall-clamp (wâl'klamp), *n.* A brace or tie to hold together two walls, or the two parts of a double wall. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-clock (wâl'klok), *n.* A clock made to be hung upon the wall.

wall-crane (wâl'krān), *n.* A crane fixed upon a wall or column so as to command a sweep over a given area, the nearer points being reached by an overhead traveler: used in foundries, forges, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wall-creeper (wâl'krē″pėr), *n.* Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ* and subfamily *Tichodrominæ*, of which there are several species. The best-known is *Tichodroma muraria* of Europe, also called *spider-catcher*. See cut under *Tichodroma*.

wall-cress (wâl'kres), *n.* A plant of the genus *Arabis*, particularly those outside of the section *Turritella*, the tower-mustard; rock-cress. A white-flowered species, *A. albida*, a dwarf hardy plant, has been much cultivated; also the allied *A. alpina*, and, with little merit, *A procurrens*. *A. blepharophylla* of California is desirable for its rose-purple flowers. The species when ornamental are suited to rock-work, but many are of a weedy character.

wall-desk (wâl'desk), *n.* A form of folding desk attached to a wall at a convenient height above the floor.

wall-drill (wâl'dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

walled[1] (wâld), *p. a.* [< ME. *walled;* < *wall*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with a wall; fortified.

We are bigger in batell, haue a burghe stronge,
Wele *wallit* for the werre, watris aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2121.

The approach to Traü is a speaking commentary on the state of things in days when no one but the lord of a private fortress could be safe anywhere within a *walled* town.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 177.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Accompanied by the appearance of stone masonry. Thus, a *pale walled* is flanked on each side with the representation of quoins, as if at the corner of a building. The blazon should state how many of these quoins there are on each side. (*b*) Covered with lines representing or indicating stone masonry: noting the field or an ordinary.—**Walled plain.** Same as *ring-plain*.

walled[2] (wâld), *a.* [< *wall*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having a defect in color or form: said of the eye. [Colloq. or provincial.]

A man with a red goatee, . . . rather undersized, and with one eye a little *walled*.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 845.

wall-engine (wâl'en″jin), *n.* An engine fastened to a wall. It is generally a vertical engine, and is used for driving shafting or furnishing a supply of feed-water to a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

waller[1] (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< late ME. *wallare;* < *wall*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who builds walls.

waller[2] (wâ'lėr), *n.* [< *wall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who boils salt, takes it out of the leads, etc.

Wallerian (wo-lē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Waller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or associated with A. Waller (died 1865), an English physiologist.—**Wallerian degeneration.** See *degeneration.*—**Wallerian law,** a law in regard to degeneration in nerves, whereby the degeneration follows the course of the impulses in the affected fibers toward either the center or the periphery.—**Wallerian method,** the method of identifying nerve-fibers by their degeneration at one point following section at another.

wallet (wol′et), *n.* [< ME. *walet, walette,* possibly a transposition or corruption of *watel,* a bag: see *wattle.* For a similar transposition, cf. *neeld* for *needle.*] 1. A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends: a form familiar in silk knitted purses, and revived for larger bags for women's use.

His *walet* lay biforn him on his lappe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

A *Wallet,* . . . G. Bisác, i. bis saccus, a double sacke or bagge. *Minsheu,* 1617.

As an instance of another form of the *wallet*—and that a very old one—may I mention the little triangular piece of stuff, something like a bag, that is suspended from behind the left shoulder of a junior barrister's gown as now worn? . . . about eight or nine inches in length, and divided by a slit at the bottom into two compartments, one of which is open and the other enclosed and capable of holding small articles. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 78.

2†. Anything protuberant and swagging. Compare *wattle.*

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew-lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 3. 46.

3. A flat bag of leather, with a flap, or a hinged opening with a clasp, at the top: used for tools, etc., or in a small size for carrying coin on the person.

The *wallet,* or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine [bicycle or tricycle].
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 432.

4. A pocketbook, especially a large one for containing papers, bank-notes laid flat and not folded, and the like.—5. A small kit carried by anglers. A wallet generally includes thread and needles, awl, waxed ends, shoemakers' wax, a few hobnails, coarse and fine twine, a pair of small pliers, a file, a spring-balance to weigh fish, court-plaster, shellac varnish, prepared glue, boiled linseed-oil, etc. 6. In *her.,* a bearing representing a scrip. See *scrip*[1].—**Wallet open,** in *her.,* a bearing representing a scrip with the mouth open, usually having a sort of flap or cover turned back.

walleteer† (wol-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *wallet* + *-eer.*] One who bears a wallet; hence, a traveler on foot; a pilgrim. *Tollet.* (*Jodrell.*)

walletful (wol′et-fūl), *n.* As much as a wallet contains; a purseful.

Wedden hure for hure welthe and wisshen on the morwe
That hus wyf were wex, other a *watel-ful* of nobles.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 269.

walleye (wâl′ī), *n.* [Early mod. E. *waule eye;* a back-formation from *wall-eyed.*] 1. An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no color, the iris being light-colored or white, or opacity of the cornea being present; also, this condition itself.

Glauciolus, An horse with a *waule eye.*
Cooper's Thesaurus.

2. Divergent strabismus, in which the white of the eye is conspicuous.—3. A large staring eye, as of some fishes.—4. A wall-eyed fish. Especially—(*a*) A pike-perch (which see). (*b*) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring. (*c*) A surf-fish, *Holconotus argenteus.* [California.]

wall-eyed (wâl′īd), *a.* [Formerly *waule-eyed, whalle-, whaule-, whall-eyed* (also *whall,* etc., separately), prob. < Icel. *vald-eygthr,* a corruption of *vagl-eygr,* wall-eyed, said of a horse, < *vagl,* a disease of the eye, + *eygthr,* eyed, < *auga,* eye: see *wall*[3] and *eye*[1].] 1. Having a walleye or walleyes, as a horse.

Walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was *wall-eyed,* and the colt wanted a tail. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, x.

2. Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye: as, the *wall-eyed* pike. See *pike*[2], and cut under *pike-perch.*—3. See the quotation. [Provincial.]

Any work irregularly or ill done is called a *wall-eyed* job. It is applied also to any very irregular action.
Halliwell.

4. Glaring; fierce; threatening.

This is . . . the vilest stroke
That ever *wall-eyed* wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 49.

Wall-eyed herring, the alewife or walleye.

wall-fern (wâl′fėrn), *n.* A small evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare,* which grows on cliffs or walls. See *polypody.*

wallflower (wâl′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. An old favorite garden flower and pot-plant, *Cheiranthus Cheiri,* native in southern Europe, where it grows on old walls, cliffs, and the sides of quarries. The flowers have four petals, with a spreading limb on long claws, colored a deep-orange, or in cultivation varying from pale-yellow to deep-red, are clustered in short racemes, and are sweet-scented. It is grown in many varieties, classed as single and double biennials and double perennials. It grows by preference upon walls, forming there an enduring bush, but may be planted on rocky banks, and is also one of the finest of border-plants. It formerly shared the name of *heart's-ease;* and in western England a dark-red variety is called *bleeding-heart.* A common name also is *gilly-flower,* or, for distinction, *wall-gillyflower.* The name is extended to other species of the genus and to some species of *Erysimum.*


Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).

2. A man or woman who, at a ball or party, sits by the wall, or looks on without dancing, either from choice or from being unable to dance or to obtain a partner. [Colloq.]

I believe there are men who have shown as much self-devotion in carrying a lone *wall-flower* down to the supper-table as ever saint or martyr in the act that has canonized his name. *O. W. Holmes,* Professor, vi.

Native **wallflower** of Australia, *Pultenæa daphnoides,* of the *Fabaceæ.*—**Western wallflower** of the United States, *Erysimum asperum,* a plant found in Minnesota, and more commonly westward, with orange-yellow flowers of the size of and like those of the wallflower.

wall-fruit (wâl′frōt), *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

wall-gecko (wâl′gek″ō), *n.* A gecko, especially *Platydactylus muralis* of southern Europe.

wall-germander (wâl′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* See *Teucrium.*

wall-gillyflower (wâl′jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* See *wallflower.*

wall-grenade (wâl′grē-nād″), *n.* A bombshell somewhat larger than the hand-grenade. It was thrown by hand from the rampart of a fortification, or from a small mortar called a *hand-mortar.*

wall-hawkweed (wâl′hâk″wēd), *n.* A European hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum,* often growing on walls. Also *French* or *golden lungwort.*

wallhick (wâl′hik), *n.* The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor. Montagu.* See *hickwall.* [Local, British.]

walling[1] (wâ′ling), *n.* [< *wall*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Walls collectively; materials for walls.

The general character of the Roman *walling* is described in Hartshorn's essay "Porchester Castle."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 323.

2. In *mining,* the brick or stone lining of a shaft; steining.—**Dry walling,** walling without the use of mortar or cement.

walling[2] (wâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wall*[2], *v.*] The act of boiling; a boiling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

The *walling* or making of salt, &c.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 114.

wall-ink (wâl′ingk), *n.* The brook-lime, *Veronica Beccabunga,* a creeping plant of wet places in the northern Old World. [Scotland and Ireland: in the latter sometimes *well-ink.*]

Wallis's theorem. See *theorem.*

wall-knot (wâl′not), *n.* [Formerly also *wale-knot.*] *Naut.,* a large knot made on the end of a rope by interweaving the strands in a particular manner.

wall-less (wâl′les), *a.* [< *wall*[1] + *-less.*] Having no wall.

The blood was poured into *wall-less* lacunæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 283.

wall-lettuce (wâl′let″is), *n.* A European lettuce, *Lactuca muralis.*

wall-light (wâl′līt), *n.* A bracket or girandole for candles or lamps.

wall-lizard (wâl′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A gecko; any lizard of the family *Gecconidæ.* See *Gecconidæ,* and cuts under *gecko* and *Platydactylus.*—2. A common European lizard, *Lacerta muralis.*

wall-louse (wâl′lous), *n.* The bedbug, *Cimex lectularius* (*Acanthia lectularia*). See cut under *bug.*

wall-moss (wâl′môs), *n.* 1. The yellow wall-lichen, *Parmelia parietaria.*—2. The stonecrop or wall-pepper, *Sedum acre. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-net (wâl′net), *n.* A vertical net forming the wall of an inclosed space, as of a pound-net. See cut under *pound-net.*

wall-newt (wâl′nūt), *n.* Same as *wall-lizard.*

The toad, the tadpole, the *wall-newt.*
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 135.

★**Walloon** (wo-lön′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Wallon,* < OF. *Wallon, Walon, Gualon* (also *Wallin*), < ML. *Wallus,* L. *Gallus,* a Gaul, Celt; cf. *Gaul*[1], *Welsh.*] I. *n.* 1. A member of a people found chiefly in southern and southeastern Belgium, also in the neighboring parts of France, and in a few places in Rhenish Prussia near Malmedy. They are descended from the ancient Belgæ, mixed with Germanic and Roman elements.—2. In America, especially colonial New York, one of the Huguenot settlers from Artois, in northern France, etc.—3. A French dialect, spoken by the Walloons of Belgium, France, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Walloons: as, the *Walloon* language.

wallop[1] (wol′ọp), *v. i.* [< ME. *walopen,* < OF. *waloper,* also *galoper* (see *gallop, v.*), < OFl. *walopen,* gallop, WFl. *waloppen,* gurgle, as water, < OFl. *walop* (> OF. *walop*), a gallop, < ON. **wallhopp,* represented by Norw. *vallhopp,* a gallop (whence the verb *vallhoppa,* gallop), meaning orig. a free bounding in an open field (as a loose horse in a pasture), < *vall,* later *voll,* an open field (word which appears in E. *vole-mouse* and *vole*), + *hopp,* a bound, spring, hop: see *hop*[1], *n.* Compare Dan. dial. *hop-rende,* gallop, lit. 'hop-run.' The similarity of this verb to the verb *wall,* to boil, and the natural comparison of the 'clopping' of a galloping horse's hoofs to the gurgling of boiling water, has led to some confusion of the words.] 1. To move quickly with great bounds, as a horse (or, by extension, other animals); gallop. See *gallop.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And he anon to hym com *waloping.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

She [a seal] *wallopped* away with all the grace of triumph. *Scott,* Antiquary, xxx.

2. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, accompanied with noise. [Prov. Eng.]

wallop[1] (wol′ọp), *n.* [< ME. *wallop, walop:* see the verb.] A quick motion with much agitation or effort; a gallop. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Or he wiste, he was war of the white beres,
Thei went a-wai a *wallop* as thei wod [mad] semed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1770.

wallop[2] (wol′ọp), *v. t.* [A slang term, arising in a particular use of *wallop*[1]. It is appar. confused with *wale*[1], *whale*[2]. There is an absurd notion that the verb is derived from the name of Sir John *Wallop,* an ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth, Knight of the Garter, who in Henry VIII.'s time distinguished himself by *walloping* the French.] 1. To castigate; beat soundly; drub; thrash. [Slang.]

My father is an engineer's labourer, and the first cause of my thieving was that he kept me without grub, and *walloped* me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

2. To tumble over; dash down. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wallop[2] (wol′ọp), *n.* [< *wallop*[2], *v.*] A severe blow. [Slang.]

walloper[1] (wol′ọp-ėr), *n.* [< *wallop*[1] + *-er*[1].] A pot-walloper.

walloper[2] (wol′ọp-ėr), *n.* [Also *wolloper;* < *wallop*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wallops. [Slang.]—**Cod-walloper,** a cod-fishing vessel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

walloping (wol′ọp-ing), *a.* Great; bouncing. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

wallow[1] (wol′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *walow;* < ME. *walowen, walewen, walwen, welwen,* wallow, < AS. *wealwian,* roll round, = Goth. *walwjan,* wallow, roll, = L. *volvere,* roll (whence ult. E. *volute, volve, devolve,* etc.).] I. *intrans.* 1. To roll; tumble about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Or *wallow* naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 298.

He *walweth* and he turneth to and fro.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

There saw I our great galliasses tost
Upon the *wallowing* waves.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide
Wallows the Yule-log's roaring tide.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prol.

2. To roll the body in sand, mire, water, or other yielding substance.

The fysshe . . . foloweth them with equal pase although they make neuer such haste wyth full wynd and sailes, and *waloweth* on euery syde and about the shyppe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 231).

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 411.

The name of the slough was Despond. Here, therefore, they *wallowed* for a time, being grievously bedaubed with the dirt. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. To plunge into some course or condition; dwell with satisfaction in, addict one's self to, or remain in some way of life or habit, especially a sensual or vicious one.

Pale death oft spares the wretched wight:
And woundeth you, who *wallow* in delight.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

II.† *trans.* To roll.

He *walewide* a greet stoon to the dore of the biriel, and wente awei. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 60.

These swine, that will not leave *wallowing* themselves in every mire and puddle.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 276.

wallow[1] (wol'ō), *n.* [< *wallow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of rolling or tumbling, as in sand or mire.

Wrothely thei wrythyne and wrystille to-gederz
With welters and *walowes* over with-in thase buskez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1142.

2†. A rolling gait.

One taught the toss, and one the new French *wallow;*
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed.
Dryden, Epil. to Etherege's Man of Mode.

3. A place to which an animal, as a buffalo, resorts to wallow; also, the traces of its wallowing left in the mire. Some localities called by this name (notably the "hog-wallows" of the San Joaquin Valley, in California) are on too large a scale to have been formed in this way. Their origin has not been satisfactorily explained.

They had come to an alkali mud-hole, an old buffalo-*wallow*, which had filled up and was covered with a sun-baked crust, that let them through as if they had stepped on a trap-door. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 658.

4. The alder-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wallow[2] (wol'ō), *v. i.* [< ME. *wallowen, welewen, welhen, weolewen,* < AS. *wealwian, wealowian, wealuwian,* fade, wither; perhaps ult. connected with *welken,* wither: see *welk.*] To fade away; wither; droop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The grond stud barrant, widderit dosk or gray,
Herbis, flowris, and gersis *wallowyt* away.
Gavin Douglas.

She had na read a word but twa,
Till she *wallow't* like a lily.
Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

wallow[3] (wol'ō), *a.* [Also Sc. *wauch, waugh;* < ME. *walow, walwhe, walh,* < Icel. *vālgr,* lukewarm, insipid. Cf. D. *walg,* disgust, aversion (> *walgen,* loathe, turn the stomach).] Insipid; tasteless. [Prov. Eng.]

wallower (wol'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *wallow*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which wallows.

Lo, huge heaps of gold,
And to and fro amidst them a mighty Serpent rolled:
. . . I knew that the Worm was Fafnir, the *Wallower* on the Gold. *William Morris*, Sigurd, ii.

2. In *mech.*, same as *lantern-wheel.*

wallowing (wol'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *welwynge, welowynge;* verbal n. of *wallow*[1], *v.*] The act of rolling, as in mire.

wallowish (wol'ō-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *walowish,* also contr. *walsh;* < *wallow*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Insipid; flat; nauseous. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Persia are kine; . . . their milke is *walowish* sweet.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 400.

Poncille [F.], the Assyrian citron, a fruit as big as two leymons, and of a verie good smell, but of a faint-sweet or *wallowish* taste. *Cotgrave.*

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomack.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Dunce.

wall-painting (wâl'pān″ting), *n.* 1. The painting of the surface of a wall, or of kindred surfaces, with ornamental designs or figure-subjects, as a decoration. Such painting is usually classified as *encaustic* or as *fresco* or *tempera* painting.—2. An example or work of painting of this kind.

wall-paper (wâl'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper, usually decorated in color, used for pasting on walls or ceilings of rooms; paper-hangings. Modern wall-papers are printed from blocks by hand or in color-printing machines. A great variety of styles are now used, including plain papers in single colors, striped patterns, geometrical patterns, and arabesque, flower, pictorial and conventional, and even comic designs. Large pictorial papers, with life-sized figures, were popular fifty years ago, and are still made in limited quantities. The styles also include a variety of surface-effects, as satin-finish, flock-papers, and watered, embossed, and stamped patterns. Gilding and bronzing are also largely used. Cartridge-papers are thick, heavy papers in single colors. Japanese papers include imitations of crape and leather, either plain, gilded, or in patterns. Veneers of wood pasted on paper also are used.

wall-pellitory (wâl'pel″i-tō-ri), *n.* A plant, *Parietaria officinalis,* with a diuretic and refrigerant property, considerably used in continental Europe, especially in domestic practice. See *pellitory.*

wall-pennywort (wâl'pen″i-wėrt), *n.* See *pennywort* (*a*).

wall-pepper (wâl'pep″ėr), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre,* an intensely acrid plant formerly used as a remedy in scorbutic diseases. See *stonecrop.*

wall-pie (wâl'pī), *n.* Same as *wall-rue.*

wall-piece (wâl'pēs), *n.* A piece of artillery prepared for mounting on the wall of a fortress, as distinguished from one intended for transportation from place to place; especially, of ancient firearms, a light gun, a long musket, or the like, mounted on a swivel.

As muzzle-loaders, *wall-pieces,* on account of the length of their barrels, were most difficult to load, so that we find more breech-loading wall-pieces than early breech-loading small-arms. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 91.

wall-plat (wâl'plat), *n.* 1. Same as *wall-bird.* —2. Same as *wall-plate,* 1. *Halliwell.*

wall-plate (wâl'plāt), *n.* 1. In *building,* a timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers. Its function is to insure even distribution of pressures, and to bind the wall together. The wall-plate of a roof of circular or elliptical plan is called a *curb-plate.* See cuts under *plate,* 7, and *roof.*

2. In *mining,* one of the two long pieces of timber which with two short ones (end pieces) make up a set in the timbering of a shaft. The sets are usually from 5 to 6 feet apart, and are themselves supported by the studdles in the corners of the shaft.

3. In *mach.,* a vertical plate at the back of a plumber-block bracket, for attaching it to a wall or post. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A plaque, like that of a sconce; especially, a mirror from the face of which projects the bracket or arm supporting a candle.

wall-pocket (wâl'pok″et), *n.* A flat pouch or receptacle for newspapers or other articles, designed to be hung upon the wall of a room.

wall-rib (wâl'rib), *n.* In *medieval vaulting,* a common English name for the longitudinal rib at one end of a vaulting-compartment; an arc formeret. In the fully developed style there is no wall at the ends of the compartments, but a window filling the whole space; one of the other names is therefore to be preferred to that of *wall-rib.*

wall-rock (wâl'rok), *n.* In *mining,* the rock forming the walls of a vein; the country-rock.

wall-rocket (wâl'rok″et), *n.* See *rocket*[2].

wall-rue (wâl'rö), *n.* A small delicate fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria,* growing on walls and cliffs. Also called *rue-fern, wall-pie, tentwort,* and *wall-rue spleenwort.*

wall-saltpeter (wâl'sâlt-pē″tėr), *n.* Nitrocalcite.

wall-scraper (wâl'skrā″pėr), *n.* A chisel-edged tool for scraping down walls preparatory to papering.

Wallsend (wâlz'end), *n.* A variety of English coal extensively used in London: so called because originally dug at Wallsend on the Tyne, close to the spot where the Roman Wall ended.

It is of very superior quality for household use, and is mined in the district extending from the Tyne to the Wear, and from the Wear to Castle Eden, and in another area about Bishop Auckland. The most important coal in the Newcastle district is the "High main" or "*Wallsend*" Seam. It is the highest workable coal, and varies from 5 to 6 feet in thickness.
Hull, Coal-Fields of Gt. Brit., 4th ed., p. 274.

wall-sided (wâl'sī″ded), *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship: opposed to *tumble-home.*

wall-space (wâl'spās), *n.* In *arch.,* an expanse of wall unbroken by architectural features or ornaments; especially, such an expanse considered as a feature of design, or as a field for decoration in painting, or of any other nature.

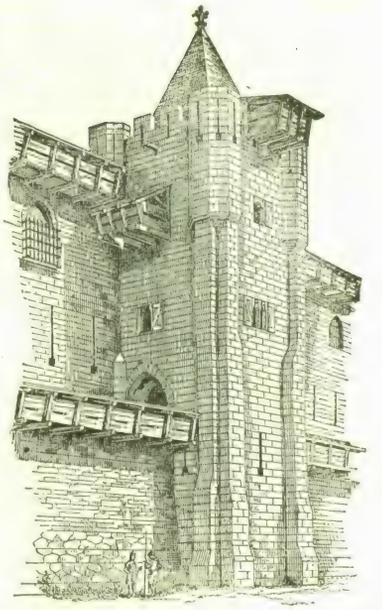
wall-spleenwort (wâl'splēn″wėrt), *n.* Same as *wall-rue.*

wall-spring (wâl'spring), *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent (wâl'tent), *n.* See *tent*[1].

wall-tooth (wâl'töth), *n.* A large double tooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wall-tower (wâl'tou″ėr), *n.* A tower built in connection with or forming an essential part of a wall; especially one of the series of towers which strengthened the mural fortifications of former times, from remote antiquity until the advance of artillery compelled the modification of military engineering. See also cut under *castle.*



Wall-tower, 13th century.—Fortifications of Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

wall-tree (wâl'trē), *n.* In *hort.,* a fruit-tree trained upon a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for utilizing the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-vase (wâl'vās), *n.* In *Oriental decorative art,* a small vase, having one side flat, and with a hole near the top by which it can be hung upon the wall. In some cases the form is that of half an ordinary vase having a surface of revolution; but sometimes the form is specially fitted to its purpose, irregular, or even fantastic, and may be suggested by a draped figure.

wall-washer (wâl'wosh″ėr), *n.* A plate on the end of a tie-rod or tension-rod, and in contact with the face of the wall strengthened or supported by the rod. These washers are named from their shape: as, bonnet-*washer,* S-*washer,* star-*washer.* *E. H. Knight.*

wall-wasp (wâl'wosp), *n.* A wasp that makes its nest in walls; specifically, *Odynerus muraria.*

wall-wight†, *a.* Same as *wale-wight.*

Turn four-and-twenty *wall-wight* men,
Like storks, in feathers gray.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

wallwort (wâl'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *walworte, walwurt,* wallwort, < AS. *wealwyrt,* < *weall,* wall, + *wyrt,* wort.] The dwarf elder, or danewort, *Sambucus Ebulus;* sometimes, also, the wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis;* the stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* and the navelwort, *Umbilicus Umbilicus.*

wally[1] (wol'i), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To cocker; indulge. [Prov. Eng.]

wally[2] (wol'i), *interj.* Same as *waly*[2]. [Provincial.]—**Wally fa' you!** ill luck befall you!

Wally fa' you, Willie,
That ye could nae prove a man.
Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 262).

wallydraigle, wallydraggle (wol'i-drā-gl, -drag-l), *n.* The youngest of a family; a bird in the nest; hence, any feeble, ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

walm†, *n.* [ME. *walm,* < AS. **wealm, wælm* (= OHG. *walm*), lit. a boiling up, < *weallan,* boil, gush forth, as water: see *wall*[2], *well*[1].] A bubble in boiling.

Wyth vij. *walmes* that are so felle,
Hote spryngyng out of helle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

walm†, *v. i.* [< ME. *walmen, welmen,* boil; < *walm, n.*] To rise; boil up; bubble.

The wikkid werchinge that *walmed* in her daies,
And 3it woll here-after but wisdome it lette.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 114.

walnote†, *n.* A Middle English form of *walnut.*

walnut (wâl'nut), *n.* [Formerly also *wallnut,* ★*wallnutte;* < ME. *walnot, walnote,* < AS. **wealhhnutu, walhhnutu* (= MD. *walnote,* D. *walnoot* = G. *walnuss* = Icel. *valhnot* = Sw. *valnöt* = Dan. *valnöd*), lit. 'foreign nut' (so called with ref. to Italy and France, whence the nut was first brought to the Germans and English), < *wealh,* foreign (see *Welsh*), + *hnutu,* nut. Cf.

welshnut.] **1.** The fruit of the nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia;* also, the tree itself, or its wood. The walnut-tree is native from the Caucasus and Armenia to the mountains of northern India, and is extensively cultivated, and in some places naturalized, in temperate Europe. It grows from 40 to 60 or even 100 feet high, with a massive trunk and broad spreading top, and bears pinnate leaves with few smooth leaflets. It produces the well-known sweet-seeded nuts of this name, in America distinguished as *English walnuts.* These are surrounded with a thin, brittle, and easily separated husk. The shell is thin in different degrees, or in the wild state thicker. The kernel yields some 50 per cent. of oil, which is largely expressed in France and other parts of Europe, as also in Asia. That of the first pressing is used for food, like olive-oil, though ranked less highly; that of the second pressing, called *fire-drawn,* the cake having been submitted to boiling water, is more siccative even than linseed-oil, and hence is by some artists the most highly esteemed of all oils; it is a good lamp-oil, and is available for making soft-soap, etc. The whole fruit when quite young makes a good pickle. The shell of a large variety, called *double walnut,* is used in France for making purses, cases for jewelry, etc. The leaves and the hull of the fruit are used in Europe for various medicinal purposes. Walnut-wood is light, tough, and handsome, plain or with a bur; before the introduction of mahogany it was the leading cabinet-wood of Europe, and is still preferred to all other wood for gunstocks.



Walnut-tree (*Juglans regia*).

> As on a *walnot* with-oute is a bitter barke.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 251.
>
> I observed . . . many goodly rowes of *wall nutte* trees.
> *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 25.

2. In the United States, frequently, same as *black walnut* and *rock-walnut* (the fruit, the tree, or its wood). See below.—**3.** In parts of New York, New England, and some other localities, same as *hickory-nut* or *hickory.* This is sometimes distinguished as *shagbark* or *shellbark walnut.*—**Ash-leafed walnut.** Same as *Caucasian walnut.*—**Belgaum walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Black walnut,** a North American tree, *Juglans nigra,* or its timber. The tree ranges, in rich bottom-lands and on hillsides, through a large part of the eastern half of the United States, but is becoming scarce. It grows from 90 to 140 feet high, with a trunk from 6 to 9 feet in diameter. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong, easily worked, and susceptible of a beautiful polish; it is purplish-brown when first cut, but becomes darker with age. It is more generally used for cabinet-making, inside finish, and gunstocks than any other North American tree. (*Sargent.*) The nuts are edible, but not very choice; the shell is hard, the husk thick and difficult to remove. The tree grows rapidly, and is more or less planted on the prairies.

> They have a sort of walnut they call *black walnuts,* which are as big again as any I ever saw in England, but are very rank and oily, having a thick, hard, foul shell, and come not clear of the husk as the walnut in France doth; but the inside of the nut, and leaves, and growing of the tree declare it to be of the walnut kind.
> *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 14.

Caucasian walnut, the tree *Pterocarya fraxinifolia,* marked by its two-winged fruit.—**Country walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Double walnut.** See def. 1.—**English walnut, European walnut.** See def. 1.—**Highflier walnut,** a variety of the common walnut, said to be the best in England.—**Indian walnut,** the candleberry, *Aleurites Moluccana.* Also called *Belgaum, country,* and *Otaheite walnut.*—**Jamaica walnut,** a low West Indian tree, *Picrodendron baccatum,* bearing a small ovoid-globose orange-yellow fruit.—**Lemon walnut.** See *lemon-walnut.*—**Otaheite walnut.** Same as *Indian walnut.*—**Rock-walnut,** a moderate or small tree, *Juglans rupestris,* found from Texas—where it is generally reduced to a low much-branching shrub—to Arizona and Mexico, growing along streams and in mountain cañons. Its wood is of a dark-brown color, susceptible of polish. Its nuts are small, sweet, and edible.—**Shagbark** or **shellbark walnut.** See def. 3.—**Titmouse walnut,** a variety of the common walnut with a shell so thin as to be broken by the titmouse and other birds.—**Walnut case-bearer,** an American phycitid moth, *Mineola juglandis,* whose small green larva constructs a black case between the leaves of the walnut.—**Walnut catchup.** See *catchup.*—**Walnut leaf-roller,** either of two tortricid moths, *Archips rileyana* and *Eulia juglandana,* whose larvæ roll the leaves of walnut and hickory in the United States. See cut under *Tortrix.*—**Walnut sword-tail,** a dull-brown tree-hopper, *Uroxiphus caryæ,* occurring on the foliage of walnut and hickory in the United States.—**White walnut,** the butternut, *Juglans cinerea,* sometimes called *oil-nut* and *lemon-walnut.*

walnut-moth (wâl′nut-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva feeds on walnut, as the regal walnut-moth, *Citheronia regalis,* whose larva is known as the *hickory horned devil.* See cut under *royal.*

walnut-oil (wâl′nut-oil), *n.* See *walnut,* 1.

walnut-scale (wâl′nut-skāl), *n.* *Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ,* a flat gray scale-insect found on the bark of the larger limbs of walnut in the United States.

walnut-sphinx (wâl′nut-sfingks), *n.* See *sphinx.*

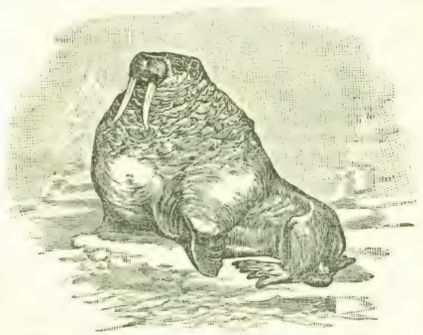
walnut-tree (wâl′nut-trē), *n.* Seo *walnut.*

walpurgine (wol-pėr′jin), *n.* Same as *walpurgite.*

Walpurgis night (väl-pör′gis nīt). [G. *Walpurgis nacht,* so called with ref. to the day of St. *Walpurgis, Walburgis,* or *Walpurga,* the name of an abbess who emigrated from England to Germany in the 8th century.] The night before the first day of May, on which, according to German popular superstition, witches are said to ride on broomsticks, he-goats, etc., to some appointed rendezvous, especially the Brocken in the Harz Mountains, where they hold high festival with their master the devil.

walpurgite (wol-pėr′jīt), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of uranium and bismuth, occurring in thin scale-like crystals of a yellow color. It is found with other uranium minerals at Neustädtel in Saxony. Also *walpurgine.*

walrus (wol′rus), *n.* [= D. *walrus* = G. *walross,* < Sw. *hvalross* = Dan. *hvalros,* lit. 'whale-horse,' equiv. to Icel. *hross-hvalr* = AS. *horshwæl,* lit. 'horse-whale,' a name prob. alluding to the noise made by the animal, somewhat resembling a neigh, = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk:* see *whale*[1] and *horse*[1]. Cf. *whalefish* and *narwhal.*] Any member of the family *Trichechidæ* (or *Odobænidæ*); a very large pinniped carnivorous mammal, related to the seals, having in the male enormous canine teeth protruding like tusks from the upper jaw. The common walrus, *Odobænus rosmarus,* the morse, or sea-horse, attains a total length of 10 to 12 feet in the full-grown male; individuals are reported to exceed 14 feet; a more nearly average length is 8 to 10 feet, with a girth of about as much. A weight of 2,500 to 3,000 pounds is acquired by old bulls, with a yield of 500 pounds of blubber. The whole length of the canines is about 2 feet, when they are full-grown, with a projection of 15 inches or more. These teeth are used in digging for the clams which form the principal food of the animal, and in climbing over uneven surfaces of rock or ice. A walrus 12 feet long has the fore flippers 2 feet long by about 1 foot broad; the hind each about this length, but 2½ feet in extreme breadth when pressed out flat. The mammæ of the female are two pairs, respectively abdominal and inguinal. Young and middle-aged individuals of both sexes are covered with a short coarse hair of a yellowish-brown color, deepening into dark reddish-brown on the belly and at the bases of the limbs. Old animals, especially the bulls, become almost naked, and the skin grows heavily wrinkled and plaited, especially on the fore quarters. In the glacial period the walrus ranged in North America southward on the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. There is no evidence of its existence in New England since about 1550; from this date to 1600 it lived south to Nova Scotia. It now inhabits some parts of Labrador, shores of Hudson's Bay, Greenland, and arctic regions as far north as Eskimos live or explorers have gone. It has been practically exterminated on the arctic coast of Europe as well as on the islands of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. It is readily captured, and the systematic destruction to which it has long been subjected has materially diminished its numbers in many different places. The blubber yields a valuable oil; from the hide a very tough and durable leather is made; and the tusks yield a superior ivory. The walrus of the North Pacific is now generally thought to be specifically distinct, and is known as *T.* or *O. obesus,* and *Cook's walrus.* It attains even greater size and weight than the common morse, and the hide is extremely rough. See also cuts under *tusk* and *rosmarine.*



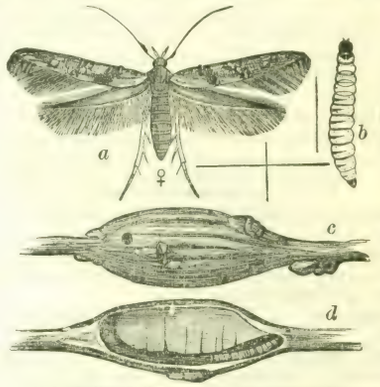
Pacific or Cook's Walrus (*Trichechus* or *Odobænus obesus*).

walrus-bird (wol′rus-bėrd), *n.* [Translation of the Eskimo name.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata:* so called from its puffing out its breast like a walrus during the breeding-season. See cut under *sandpiper.* [Recent.]

walsh[1] (wolsh), *a.* Same as *wallowish.*

Walsh[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh.* It survives in the surname *Walsh.*

Walshia (wol′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1864), named after B. D. *Walsh* (1808–69), an American entomologist.] A curious genus of moths, of the family *Tineidæ,* having the fore wings with large thick tufts of scales, and the submedian and internal nervures obsolete. Only one species, *W. amorphella,* is known. Its larva makes a gall on the stems of the false indigo, *Amorpha fruticosa,* and the moth has also been reared from similar galls at the base of the stem of one of the so-called loco-weeds or crazy-weeds of the western United States.



False Indigo Gall-moth (*Walshia amorphella*).
a, moth; *b,* larva; *c,* gall; *d,* section of same. (Cross and line show natural sizes of *a* and *b;* *c* and *d,* natural size.)

walt† (wolt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *vault;* < ME. *walten,* < AS. *wealten,* roll, = OHG. *walzan,* MHG. G. *walzen,* roll, = Icel. *velta,* roll. Hence ult. *wait, a., waltz, walter, welter,* and (from G.) *waltz.*] **I.** *intrans.* To roll; tumble.

> As the welkyn shold *walt,* a wonderfull noyse
> Skremyt vp to the skrow with a skryke ffelle.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 909.

II. *trans.* To turn; cast; overturn.

Verser vn chariot. To *wault,* ouerturne, or ouerthrow a chariot; whence the Prouerbe, *Il n'est si bon chartier qui ne verse,* the best that driues will sometimes *wault* a Cart. *Cotgrave.*

walt† (wolt), *a.* [< ME. **walt,* < AS. *wealt,* unsteady, in comp. *unwealt,* steady, < *wealtan,* roll: see *walt, v.*] *Naut.,* unsteady; crank.

> For covetousnes sake [they] did so over lade her, not only filling her hould, but so stufed her betweene decks, as she was *walte,* and could not bear sayle, and they had like to have been cast away at sea.
> *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 291.

walter (wol′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *walteren, waltren* (= MLG. *walteren, wolteren*), freq. of *walt,* roll: see *walt, v.* Cf. *welter,* a var. form of *walter.*]

1†. To roll; welter.

> The same Thursdaye there fell suche a calme at after noone yt we lay *walterynge* and walowynge in the see byfore Modona. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 68.
>
> The weary wandering wights whom *waltering* waves environ. *Peele,* Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

2. To waver; totter; be unsteady; hence, to fall, or be overturned. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Thou *waltres* al in a weih (that is, you tremble in the balance). *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 947.

walterot†, *n.* [ME., prob. orig. a proper name. Cf. *trotevale* (?).] A term found only in the phrase "a tale of walterot," applied to some absurdity.

> "That that thou tellest," quath Treuthe, "is bote a tale of *Walterot!*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 146.

walth (walth), *n.* A Scotch form of *wealth.*

Walton crag. In *geol.,* a division of the Red Crag, or Newer Pliocene. See *crag*[1], 2.

waltron† (wol′trọn), *n.* [Appar. connected with *walrus,* perhaps by some confusion with D. *waltraan,* whale-oil (?): see *train-oil.*] A walrus. *Woodward.*

walty (wol′ti), *a.* [< *walt* + *-y*[1].] Unsteady; crank: noting a vessel. [Rare.]

> A new ship, . . . of about 150 tuns, but so *walty* that the master (Lamberton) often said she would prove their grave. *J. Pierpont,* in C. Mather's Mag. Chris., I. vi.

waltz (wâlts), *n.* [= F. *valse* (> E. *valse*), < G. *walzer,* a round dance, waltz, < *walzen,* roll: see *walt, v.*] **1.** A round dance, probably of Bohemian origin, which has been extraordinarily popular since the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is danced by couples, the partners in each couple moving together in a series of whirling steps—either advancing continuously in the same direction, or varying this with "reversing" or turning the opposite way. The regular form of the waltz is known as the *trois-temps*—the more rapid form *deux-temps* containing six steps to every two of the other. The derivation of the waltz is disputed, the French often claiming its descent from the volta, and the Germans from the allemande; but it is probably a development of the slow and simple ländler. Its popularity has decidedly overshadowed that of all other fashionable dances.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and moderately quick. Waltzes

are usually made up of sections of eight or sixteen measures. Several such sections are often written to be performed in succession, and are then provided with an introduction and a coda.—**Deux-temps waltz.** See *deux-temps.*

waltz (wâlts), *v. i.* [< *waltz, n.*] 1. To dance a waltz, or in the movement or step of a waltz.

Some *waltz*, some draw, some fathom the abyss
Of metaphysics. *Byron*, Don Juan, xii. 52.

2. To move lightly or trippingly or swiftly as in a waltz: as, the young people *waltzed* into the room. [Slang.]

waltzer (wâlt'sėr), *n.* [< *waltz* + *-er*[1].] A person who waltzes; also a waltzing mouse.

It may be said, without vanity, that I was an apt pupil, and . . . in a single week I became an expert *waltzer.* *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

waluewite (wal'ū-īt), *n.* [Named from P. A. von *Waluew*, a Russian.] A variety of xanthophyllite, occurring in tabular crystals of a dull-green color. It is found in the Zlatoust mining region in the Urals.

walwe†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*[1].

waly[1], **walie** (wâ'li), *a.* and *n.* [An extension of *wale*[2], *a.*, perhaps mixed with ME. *wely, weli,* < AS. *welig*, rich, wealthy, < *wel*, well: see *well*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Beautiful; excellent.

I think them a' sae braw and *walie.* *Hamilton.*

But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winsome wench and *walie.*
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Large; ample; strong; robust.

This *waly* boy will be na coof.
Burns, There was a Lad.

II. *n.*; pl. *walies* (-liz). Something pretty; an ornament; a toy; a gewgaw.

Baith lads and lasses busked brawly
To glowr at ilka bonny *waly.*
Ramsay, Poems, II. 533. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all senses.]

waly[2] (wā'li), *interj.* [An abbr. var. of *wellaway.*] An interjection expressive of lamentation; alas! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

O *waly, waly* up the bank,
And *waly, waly* down the brae,
And *waly, waly* yon burn side,
Where I and my love wont to gae.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 133).

wamara (wä'ma-rä), *n.* [Native name.] The brown ebony of British Guiana. See *ebony.*

wamble (wom'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wambled*, ppr. *wambling.* [Also dial. *wammel, wammle;* < ME. *wamlen*, < Dan. *vamle*, feel nausea (cf. *vammel*, mawkish); freq. of the verb seen in Icel. *væma* = Sw. *vämjas*, refl., loathe, nauseate.] 1. To rumble, heave, or be disturbed with nausea: said of the stomach.

What availeth to haue good meate, when onely the sight thereof moueth belkes, and makes the stomach *wamble?* *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.

Some sighing elegie must ring his knell,
Unlesse bright sunshine of thy grace revive
His *wambling* stomack.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, viii.

2. To rumble; ferment, and make a disturbance.

And your cold sallads, without salt or vinegar,
Lie *wambling* in your stomachs.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

wamble (wom'bl), *n.* [< *wamble, v.*] A rumbling, heaving, or similar disturbance in the stomach; a feeling of nausea. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Our meat going down into the stomach merrily, and with pleasure dissolveth incontinently all *wambles.* *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 575.

wamble-cropped (wom'bl-kropt), *a.* Sick at the stomach; figuratively, wretched; humiliated. [Vulgar.]

wambles (wom'blz), *n.* Milk-sickness.

wamblingly† (wom'bling-li), *adv.* With wambling, or a nauseating effect.

If we should make good their resemblances, how then should we please the stomach of God? who hath indeed brooked and borne us a long time. I doubt but *wamblingly.* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons and Treatises, p. 90.

wame (wām), *n.* A dialectal form of *womb.*

wametow (wām'tō), *n.* [< *wame* + *tow*[1].] A belly-band or girth: as, a mule with a pad secured on its back with a *wametow.* [Prov. Eng.]

wammel†, **wammle**†, *v. i.* Dialectal variants of *wamble.*

wammus (wam'us), *n.* [Also *wamus;* < G. *wamms, wams*, a doublet, waistcoat, jerkin, < MHG. *wambes, wambeis*, < OF. *gambais*, a leathern doublet: see *gambeson.*] A warm knitted jacket resembling a cardigan. [Southern and western U. S.]

This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his *wamus*, or hunting-jacket—the part above the belt into which he had often thrust prairie-chickens when he had no game-bag. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxviii.

wamp (womp), *n.* [Supposed to be < Massachusetts Ind. *wompi*, white: see *wampum.*] The American eider-duck: so called from the appearance of the drake. [Massachusetts.]

wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* [Also *whampee;* Chinese, < *hwang*, yellow, + *pi*, skin.] 1. The fruit of a tree, *Claucena Wampi*, of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Aurantieæ*, thus allied to the orange. The native country of the tree is unknown, but it is cultivated in China, the Philippines, and Malaya for the fruit, which is borne in clusters, and is of the size and somewhat the taste of a grape, with an additional pleasant flavor of its own. The tree is of a sweet terebinthine odor, its leaves pinnate with five to nine smooth and shining leaflets.

2. See *Pontederia.*

wampish (wom'pish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To toss about in a threatening, boasting, or frantic manner; wave violently; brandish; flourish. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

wampum (wom'pum), *n.* [Formerly also *wampom, wampame, wompam;* probably a reduction of Narraganset *wampumpeag*, white string of beads.] Small shell beads



White and Purple Wampum. (From specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York City.)

pierced and strung, used as money and for ornament by the North American Indians. The shell was cut away, leaving only a cylinder like a European bugle. Wampum was of two kinds, white and black or dark-purple. An imitation of wampum consisting of white porcelain beads of the same shape has been made by Europeans for sale to the Indians. See the second quotation under *wampumpeag.*

Ye said Narigansets . . . should pay . . . 2000 fathome of good white *wampame.* *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 437.

Sachems of Long Island came voluntarily, and brought a tribute to us of twenty fathom of *wampom*, each of them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 283.

The Indians are ignorant of Europes Coyne; yet they have given a name to ours, and call it monèash from the English money. Their owne is of two sorts: one white, which they make of the stem or stocke of the Periwincle, which they call Meteaûhock, when all the shell is broken off: and of this sort six of their small Beads (which they make with holes to string the bracelets) are currant with the English for a Peny. The second is black, inclining to blew, which is made of the shell of a fish, which some English call Hens, Poquaûhock, and of this sort three make an English peny. . . . This one fathom of this their stringed money, now worth of the English but five shillings (sometimes more), some few yeeres since was worth nine, and sometimes ten shillings per Fathome. . . . Obs: Their white they call *Wompam* (which signifies white): their black Suckanhock (Sácki signifying blacke). Both amongst themselves, as also the English and Dutch, the blacke peny is two pence white. *Roger Williams*, Key to Amer. Lang., xxiv.

Striped wampum, a kind of wampum-snake, *Abastor erythrogrammus* of North America.

wampumpeag (wom'pum-pēg), *n.* [Narraganset, < *wompi*, white, + *peag*, strung beads.] Strings of (originally white) wampum formerly used as tokens of value by the American Indians, and by the whites, especially in trade with the Indians.

He gave to the governour a good quantity of *wampompeague.* *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 143.

There was no currency, before this time, . . . unless we choose to give the name of currency to the *wampum*, or *wampumpeage* (as it is more properly called), of the Indians. . . . Peage was the name of the substance, which was of two kinds—black and white. *Wampum*, or *wompum*, is the Indian word for white, and as the white kind was the most common, *wampumpeage* got to be the common name of this substance, which was usually abbreviated into *wampum.* The black peage consisted of the small round spot in the inside of the shell, which is still usually called in this neighborhood by its Indian name of quahog. These round pieces were broken away from the rest of the shell, brought to a smooth and regular shape, drilled through the center, and strung on threads. The white peage was the twisted end of several small shells, broken off from the main part. These portions of shell, thus strung, were worn as bracelets and necklaces, and wrought into belts of curious workmanship. They thus possessed an intrinsic value with the natives, for the purposes of ornament; and they were readily taken by them in exchange for their furs. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

wampum-snake (wom'pum-snāk), *n.* The red-bellied snake, *Farancia abacura*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the United States. See cut under *Farancia.*

wamsutta (wom-sut'ä), *n.* Cotton cloth made at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

wamus (wam'us), *n.* Same as *wammus.*

wan[1] (won), *a.* [< ME. *wan, wanne*, < AS. *wann, wonn*, dark, black, lurid (as an epithet of the raven, the sea, flame, night, also of shadows, ornaments, clothes, etc.): connections uncertain. According to some, orig. 'deficient,' sc. in color, and so connected with AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-* and *wane*[1], *wane*[2]. But cf. W. *gwan*, Bret. *gwan* = Ir. Gael. *fann*, faint, feeble. According to others (a view highly improbable), orig. 'worn out with toil, tired out,' < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan, won*), strive, fight: see *win.*] 1. Dark; black; gloomy: applied to the weather, to water, streams, pools, etc.

There leuit thay laike, and the laund past:
Ffor the wedur so wete, and the *wan* showres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9658.

And they hae had him to the *wan* water,
For a' men call it Clyde.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 5).

2. Colorless; pallid; pale; sickly of hue.

As pale and *wan* as ashes were his looke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 22.

3†. Sorrowful; sad.

In maters that meuys the with might for to stir,
There is no worship in weping, ne in *wan* teres;
But desyre thi redresse all with derfe strokis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3602.

4†. Frightful; awful; great.

Then come thai to Calcas the cause forto wete,
Of the wedur so wikkid, and the *wan* stormys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12070.

=Syn. 2. *Pallid*, etc. (see *pale*[2]), ashy, cadaverous.

wan[1] (won), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wanned*, ppr. *wanning.* [< *wan*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To render wan.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become wan.

All his visage *wann'd.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 580.

A vast speculation had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever *wann'd* with despair. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 3.

[Rare in both uses.]

wan[2]† (wan). An old preterit of *win*[1].

wan-. [< ME. *wan-*, < AS. *wan-* = MD. D. *wan-* = OHG. MHG. *wan-*, G. *wahn-* = Icel. *van-* = Sw. Dan. *van-*, a negative prefix, being the adj. AS. *wan* = OFries. *wan, won* = MLG. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr:* see *wane*[1], *wane*[2], *want*[1], *wanse.* AS. compounds with *wan-* were numerous: *wanhælth*, want of health, *wanhāl*, unhealthy, *wanhygd*, heedlessness, etc.: see *wanbelief, wanhope, wanspeed, wanton, wantrust, wanwit*, etc.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, frequent in Middle English, meaning 'wanting, deficient, lacking,' and used as a negative, like *un-*[1], with which it often interchanged. It differs from *un-*[1] in denoting more emphatically the fact of privation. It still exists as a recognized prefix in provincial use, and in literary use, unrecognized as a prefix, in *wanton.*

wanbelief†, *n.* [ME. *wanbeleve;* < *wan-* + *belief.*] Lack of faith. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanbelievert, *n.* One who disbelieves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 515.

wanchancy (won-chän'si), *a.* [< *wan-* + *chancy.* Cf. *unchancy.*] Unlucky; unchancy; wicked. [Scotch.]

wand (wond), *n.* [< ME. *wand, wond*, < Icel. *vöndr* (*vand-*), a wand, a switch, = OSw. *wand* = Dan. *vaand* = Goth. *wandus*, a rod; so called from its pliancy, < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), etc., wind: see *wind*[1].] 1. A slender stick; a rod.

A toppe of it to sette other a *wonde*
Ys holdon best right in Apriles ende,
When grene, and juce upon hem dothe ascende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast
Of some great ammiral, were but a *wand.*
Milton, P. L., i. 294.

2†. A twig; a bough.

O sweetly sang the nightingale,
As she sat on the *wand.*
The Clerk's twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 65).

3. A rod, or staff having some special use or character. Specifically—(*a*) A staff of authority.

Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty than instruments of punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

(*b*) A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Nay, Lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster.
Milton, Comus, l. 659.

(*c*) A small baton which forms part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before executing a caption: called more fully *wand of peace.* (*d*) The baton used by a musical conductor.—**Electric wand**, an electrophorus in the form of a baton. See *electrophorus.*—**Runic wand.** See *runic*[1].

wander (won'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wanderen, wandren, wondrien*, < AS. *wandrian*, wander, = OS.

wandlōn = D. *wandelen* = OHG. *wantalōn*, MHG. G. *wandern*, *wandeln* = Sw. *vandra* = Dan. *vandre*, wander, travel, walk; a freq. form, associated with *wend* (AS. *wendan*, etc.), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand*), wind, turn, twist: see *wind*[1], *wend*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ramble without, or as if without, any certain course or object in view; travel or move from place to place; range about; roam; rove; stroll; stray.

He *wandereth* abroad for bread. Job xv. 23.

Wandering, each his several way
Pursues, as inclination or sad choice
Leads him perplexed. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 523.

2. To leave home or a settled place of abode; depart; migrate.

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house. Gen. xx. 13.

3. To depart from any settled course; go astray, as from the paths of duty; stray; deviate; err.

You *wander* from the good we aim at.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 138.

4. To lose one's way; be lost. [Colloq.]—**5.** To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

Litill he sleppit,
But *wandrit* & woke for woo of his buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10097.

Tom Bendibow seemed to have something on his mind, but I think he *wanders* a little. He may speak more explicitly to you. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 222.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. (see *ramble*), straggle.—**3.** Swerve, digress.

II. *trans.* **1.** To travel over without a certain course; stroll through; traverse.

Wand'ring many a famous realm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 234.

2. To lead astray; cause to lose the way or become lost. [Colloq.]

wandered (won'dėrd), *p. a.* That has strayed or become lost: as, the *wandered* scolex of the dog's tapeworm.

wanderer (won'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wanderare* (= G. *wanderer*); < *wander* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which wanders; one who roams about, having no home or certain place of abode; also, one who strays from the path of duty.

And here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement gives his baneful cup.
Milton, Comus, l. 524.

2. *pl.* In *Arachnida*, specifically, the wandering as distinguished from the sedentary spiders; the vagabonds. See *Vagabundæ*.

wandering (won'dėr-ing), *p. a.* Roving; roaming; pursuing no fixed course, plan, or object; unsettled: as, a *wandering* spirit; *wandering* habits; a *wandering* minstrel.

Pray ye, do not trouble him;
You see he 's weak, and has a *wandering* fancy.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

If a man's wits be *wandering*, let him study the mathematics, for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. *Bacon*, Studies.

Wandering abscess, a chronic abscess which burrows through the tissues, usually in obedience to the law of gravity, and appears on the surface at some distance from its point of origin.—**Wandering cells**, the leucocytes; cells resembling, and probably identical with, the white blood-corpuscles, found in the tissues outside of the blood-vessels.—**Wandering Jew.** (*a*) A legendary character who, according to one version (that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century), was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when he passed his house on the way to Golgotha. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse, he has since wandered from land to land without being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists. (*b*) A plant-name: (1) The beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; locally, the Kenilworth ivy, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*. [Great Britain.] (2) One of two or three house-plants, as *Zebrina pendula*, which are planted in baskets or vessels of water, from which they spread in a straggling fashion. *Z. pendula* has lance-ovate or oblong leaves which are crimson beneath and green or purplish above, with two broad silvery stripes. Another sort has bright green leaves.—**Wandering shearwater**, the greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*, a bird of the family *Procellariidæ*. See cut under *hagden*.—**Wandering spiders.** See *wanderer*, 2.—**Wandering tattler**, *Heteroscelus incanus*, a bird of the snipe family (*Scolopacidæ*), widely distributed on the coasts and islands of the Pacific. See cut under *tattler*.—**Wandering tumor**, one of the solid abdominal viscera which has become movable through relaxation of its attachments, as a floating kidney.

wandering (won'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wanderynge*, *wandringe* (= MHG. *wanderinge*, G. *wanderung*), verbal n. of *wander*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wanders; a ramble or peregrination; a journeying hither and thither.

And many a tree and bush my *wanderings* know,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of heaven.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 85.

2. A straying away, as from one's home or the right way; a deviation or digression in any way or from any course: as, the *wandering* of the thoughts; a *wandering* from duty.

Let him now recover his *wanderings*.
Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Incoherence of speech; raving; delirium.

wanderingly (won'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner.

When was Lancelot *wanderingly* lewd?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

wandering-sailor (won'dėr-ing-sā″lor), *n.* The moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, and the Kenilworth ivy or wandering Jew, *Cymbalaria Cymbalaria*, from their creeping habit.

wanderment† (won'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wander* + *-ment*.] The act of roaming or roving. [Rare.]

Barefoot went
Upon their ten toes in wild *wanderment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. iii. 20.

wanderoo (won-dė-rö'), *n.* [Also *wanderow*, *wanderu*; = F. *ouanderou* (Buffon), < Cingalese *wanderu*, a monkey; cf. Hind. *bandar*, a monkey: see *bunder*.] A large catarrhine monkey of Malabar, India, *Macacus silenus*. It is about 3 feet long to the tip of the tail (which is tufted), of a blackish color with pink buttocks, and has an extravagant mane of long hair surrounding the face, of a light or whitish



Wanderoo (*Macacus silenus*).

color. Notwithstanding the name, the wanderoo is not found in Ceylon, where that native name applies more properly to species of *Semnopithecus*, as the great wanderoo or maha, *S. ursinus*. The misapplication originated with Buffon. Also called *Malabar monkey*, *lion-tailed monkey*, *baboon*, or *macaque*, *neel-chunder*, *silenus*, and by other names.

wandle (won'dl), *a.* [Appar. for **wandly*, < *wand* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *wandy*.] Wand-like; wandy; supple; pliant; nimble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wandoo (won'dö), *n.* [Native Australian.] A eucalypt, *Eucalyptus redunca*, the white-gum of western Australia. It is a large tree, the trunk sometimes 17 feet in diameter, in one variety suddenly swelling out near the ground. It furnishes a very pale heavy, hard, tough, and durable wood, greatly prized for wheelwork, especially for fellies.

wandreth† (won'dreth), *n.* [< ME. *wandreth*, *wandrethe*, *wondrethe*, < Icel. *vandræthi*, difficulty, trouble, genit. as adj., difficult, troublesome, < *vandr*, difficult, requiring pains and care, hence also select, choice, picked, also zealous, + *rāthr*, advice, counsel, management, = E. *read*: see *read*[1], *n.*, and cf. *-reth*, *-red*, in *hundreth*, *hundred*, *kindred*, *hatred*, etc.] Difficulty; peril; distress.

Bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes
Than in *wandreth* & woo to wepe all his lyue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11514.

wands (wondz), *n. pl.* [Prob. < Dan. *vand*, water, = Norw. *vand*, water, a lake, tarn: see *water*.] Roads; a roadstead.

The 21 day the Primerose remaining at an anker in the *wands*, the other three shippes bare into Orwel hauen.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

wandsomdly†, *adv.* [ME., for **wansomely*, < *wan* + *-some* + *-ly*[2], or **wantsomely*, < *wantsome* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully.

The waye unto Wynchestre thay wente at the gayneste,
Wery and *wandsomdly*, with wondide knyghtes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4013.

wandy (won'di), *a.* [< *wand* + *-y*[1].] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wane[1] (wān), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waned*, ppr. *waning*. [< ME. *wanen*, *wanien*, *wonien*, < AS. *wanian*, *wonian*, *gewanian* = OFries. *wania*, *wonia* = OHG. *wanōn*, *wanen* = Icel. *vana*, decrease, wane; from the adj., AS. *wan* = OHG. *wan* = Icel. *vanr* = Goth. *wans*, wanting, deficient (an adj. also appearing as a negative prefix: see *wan-*), = Skt. *ūna*, lacking, deficient, inferior; perhaps an orig. pp. of a root *u*, be empty, Zend √ *u*, be lacking, existing also in Gr. *εὐνίς*, bereaved, G. *öde*, desolate, etc. Cf. *wan*[1], *want*[1]. Hence prob. *waniand*, *wanion*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To decrease; be diminished: applied particularly to the periodical lessening of the illuminated part of the moon: opposed to *wax*.

Undernethe hir feet she hadde a mone,
Wexing it was, and sholde *wanie* sone.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1220.

How slow
This old moon *wanes!*
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 4.

2. To decline; fail; sink; approach an end.

Wealth and ease in *waning* age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 142.

Daylight *waned*, and night came on.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

II.† *trans.* To cause to decrease; lessen.

That he [Christ] takes the name of the son of a woman, and *wanes* the glorious name of the God.
Donne, Sermons, iii.

wane[1] (wān), *n.* [< ME. *wane*, < AS. *wana* = Icel. *vani*, decrease, wane: see *wane*[1], *v.*] **1.** Periodic decrease of the illuminated part of the moon; period of decreasing illumination.

How many a time hath Phœbe from her *wane*
With Phœbus' fires filled up her horns again.
Drayton, On his Lady's not Coming to London.

2. Decline; failure; declension.

Men, families, cities, have their falls and *wanes*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

3. A beveled edge of a board or plank as sawn from an unsquared log, the bevel being caused by curvature of the log.

All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the *wanes*. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 75.

wane[2]† (wān), *a.* [ME., < AS. *wan*, deficient: see *wan-*, *wan*[1], and *wane*[1], *v.*] Wanting; lacking; deficient.

And qwo-so be *wane* schal paye a pound of wax.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

wane[3]†, *n.* Same as *wone*. *York Plays*, p. 106.

wane-cloud (wān'kloud), *n.* A cirro-stratus cloud.

Modern meteorologists have corroborated the speculative notions of the ancients, and have observed the prevalence of the *wane-cloud* to be usually followed by bad weather. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena.

waney (wā'ni), *a.* and *n.* [< *wane*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a natural bevel (compare *wane*[1], *n.*, 3); hence, making poor lumber from irregularities of the surface, as a log.

II. *n.* The thin edge or feather-edge of slab cut from a round log without previous squaring. *E. H. Knight.*

wang[1] (wang), *n.* [< ME. *wange*, *wonge*, < AS. *wange*, *wonge*, cheek, jaw (*wang-beard*, cheek-beard, *wang-tōth*, wang-tooth, jaw-tooth, grinder, *thunwange*, temple: see *thunwange*), = OS. *wanga* = LG. *wang* = OHG. *wanga*, MHG. G. *wange*, cheek, jaw (Goth. **waggo* not recorded); by some supposed to have been orig. 'an extended surface' (the expanse of the face), and thus connected with AS. *wang*, *wong* = Icel. *vangr* = Goth. *waggs*, a plain, field, meadow, though most names for parts of the body have no such origin.] **1.** The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Thy wordis makis me my *wangges* to wete,
And chaunges, childe, ful often my cheere.
York Plays, p. 64.

2†. [Short for *wang-tooth*.] A cheek-tooth or grinder. *Chaucer.*

wang[2]† (wang), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whang*[1].

wangala (wang'ga-lä), *n.* Same as *vanglo*.

wanger†, *n.* [Also *wonger*; < ME. *wangere*, *wonger*, *wongere*, < AS. *wangere* (= OHG. *wangari* = Goth. *waggari*), a pillow, < *wange*, *wonge*, etc., cheek: see *wang*[1].] A rest for the cheek; a pillow.

His bryght helm was his *wonger*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 201.

wang-tooth† (wang'tōth), *n.* [< ME. *wangtoothe*, < AS. *wangtōth*, < *wang*, cheek, + *tōth*, tooth: see *wang*[1] and *tooth*.] A cheek-tooth; a grinder or molar.

He boffatede me a-boute the mouthe and bete oute my *wang-teth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 191.

Of this asses cheke, that was dreye,
Out of a *wang-tooth* sprang anon a welle.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 54.

wangun (won'gun), *n.* [A variant of ★*wangan*.] **1.** A place for keeping small supplies or a reserve stock; especially, the chest in a lumber-camp containing clothing, tobacco, etc., which are sold to the men.—**2.** See ★*wangan*.

wanhope† (won'hōp), *n.* [< ME. *wanhope* (= MD. *wanhoop*); < *wan-* + *hope*[1].] **1.** Lack of hope; hopelessness; despair.

Thanne wex that shrewe in *wanhope* and walde haue hanged him-self. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 286.

Wel oughte I sterve in *wanhope* and distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 391.

Alle hise disciplis weren in *wanhope*;
For to coumforte them ihesu thougte.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. Vain hope; delusion.

The foolyshe *wanhope* . . . of some usurer.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, H 3 b. (*Nares*.)

waniand†, *n.* [ME. *waniand*, *wanyand*, *wenyande*; appar. a noun use of ME. *waniand*, ppr. (< AS. *waniende*) of *wanien*, *wanen*, wane: see *wane*[1]. Cf. *wanion*.] Waning; specifically, the waning of the moon, regarded as implying ill luck.

Be they kyngis or knyghtis, in care ȝe thaim cast;
ȝaa, and welde tham in woo to wonne, in the *wanyand*.
York Plays, p. 124.

He would of lykelyhood bynde them to cartes and beate them, and make theym wed in the *waniand*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 306.

wanion† (wan'iọn), *n.* [Also *wannion*, *wenion*; prob. a later form of *waniand*, used in imprecations with a vague implication of ill luck or misfortune.] A word found only in the phrases *with a wanion*, *in the wanion*, and *wanions on you*, generally interpreted to denote some kind of imprecation.—**With a wanion.** (*a*) Bad luck to you; the mischief take you, or the like.

Marry, hang you!
Westward *with a wanion* t' ye!
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

"Bide down, with a mischief to you—bide down *with a wanion*," cried the king. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel.

(*b*) "With a vengeance"; energetically; vehemently; emphatically; hence, in short order; summarily.

He should have been at home preaching in his diocese *with a wannion*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

"Marry gep *with a wenion!*" quod Arthur-a-Bland.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

Yet considering with himself that wares would be welcome where money wanteth, he went *with a wanion* to his mother's chamber, and there, seeking about for odd ends, at length found a little whistle of silver that his mother did use customarily to wear on.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 76.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wanion*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 17.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in 's ear shall fetch him again *with a wanion*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

I sent him out of my company *with a wanion*—I would rather have a rifler on my perch than a false knave at my elbow. *Scott*, Abbot.

wankapin (wong'ka-pin), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The water-chinkapin. Also *yoncopin*.

wankle (wan'kl), *a.* [< ME. *wankel*, < AS. *wancol*, *woncol* (= OS. *wancal* = OHG. *wanchal*, MHG. *wankel*), unsteady, unstable; cf. OHG. MHG. *wanc*, unsteady movement, doubt, G. *wank*, remove, change; OHG. *wanchōn*, MHG. *wanken*, be unsteady, vacillate, = Icel. *vakka* = Sw. *vanka*, wander about; connected with AS. *wincian*, etc., wink: see *wink*, *wince*, and cf. *wench*.] Weak; unstable; not to be depended on. [North. Eng.]

wanly (won'li), *adv.* [< *wan* + *-ly*[1].] In a wan or pale manner; palely.

wanness (won'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wannesse*; < *wan*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or appearance of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color: as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

wannish (won'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wanish*; < *wan*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

The *wanish* moon, which sheens by night.
Surrey, Ps. viii.

Upon her crest she wore a *wannish* fire,
Sprinkled with stars, like Ariadne's tiar.
Keats, Lamia, i.

Morning arises stormy and pale,
No sun, but a *wannish* glare
In fold upon fold of hueless cloud.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 1.

wanrestful (won-rest'fụl), *a.* [< *wan-* + *restful*.] Restless. [Scotch.]

An' may they never learn the gaets
Of ither vile *wanrestfu'* pets.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

wanrufe†, *n.* [< *wan-* + Sc. *rufe*, *ruff*, *roif*, rest; cf. *roo*[1].] Disquietude.

Bot I haif mervell in certaine
Quhat makis thé this *wanruſe*.
Robene and Makyne (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

wanse† (wons), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *wanze*; < ME. *wansen*, diminish, decrease, < AS. *wansian*, diminish; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *minsian*, decrease (see *mince*), and *clænsian*, cleanse (see *cleanse*), < *wan*, deficient: see *wane*[2].] To wane; waste; pine; wither.

His lively hue of white and red, his cheerfulness and strength,
And all the things that liked him did *wanze* away at length.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii. (*Trench*.)

wanspeed†, *n.* [ME. *wanspede*; < AS. *wanspēd*; as *wan-* + *speed*.] Ill fortune.

What whylenes, or *wanspede*, wryxles our mynd?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

want[1]† (wont), *a.* [ME., also *wont*, < Icel. *vant*, neut. (with reg. Scand. neut. suffix *-t*, as seen also in *thwart*, another word of Scand. origin) of *vanr*, lacking: see *wan-*, *wane*[1].] Lacking; deficient.

And fyue *wont* of fyfty, quoth God, I schal forgete alle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 740.

want[1] (wônt), *n.* [< ME. *want*, *wonte*, lack, deficiency, indigence, < Icel. *vant*, want, < *vant*, lacking: see *want*[1], *a.*] **1.** Lack; deficiency; scarcity; dearth, or absence of what is needed or desired: as, *want* of thought; *want* of money.

'Prentices in Paul's Church-yard, that scented
Your *want* of Breton's books.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

He came the first Night to Mangera, but, for *want* of a Pilot, did not know where to look for the Town.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

2. A vacant part, place, or space; a vacancy.

The *wants* in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nucks or solid parts.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 10.

3. That which is lacking, but needed; the vacancy caused by the absence of some needful, important, or desirable thing.

Yet, to supply the ripe *wants* of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 64.

4. The state of being without means; poverty; penury; indigence.

An endless Spring of Age the Good enjoy,
Where neither *Want* does pinch, nor Plenty cloy.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 7.

Ring out the *want*, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5†. A time of need.

He wept and shed many tears, blessing God that had brought him to see their faces, and admiring the things they had done in their *wants*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 112.

6. That which cannot be dispensed with; a necessity.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*.
Paley, Mor. Phil., vi. 11.

7. In *coal-mining*, same as *nip*[1], 8.—**Want of consideration.** See *consideration*.=**Syn. 1.** Insufficiency, scantiness, dearth, default, failure.—**3.** Requirement, desideratum.—**4.** *Need*, *Indigence*, etc. (see *poverty*), distress, straits.

want[1] (wônt), *v.* [< ME. *wanten*, *wonten*, < Icel. *vanta*, want, lack, < *vanr*, neut. *vant*, lacking: see *want*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be without; be destitute of; lack: as, to *want* knowledge or judgment; to *want* food, clothing, or money.

Many a mayde, of which the name I *want*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 287.

The Lord our God *wants* neither Diligence,
Nor Love, nor Care, nor Powr, nor Providence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

As a barren Coxcomb, that *wants* Discourse, is ever entertaining Company out of the last Book He read in. *Etherege*, She Would if she Could, iv. 2.

They *want* many bad qualities which abound in the others. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

2. To be deficient in; fall short in; be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of.

Another will say it [the English language] *wanteth* Grammer. Nay, truly, it hath that praise, that it wanteth not Grammer: for Grammer it might have, but it needs it not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 70.

We *want* nothing now but one Dispatch more from Rome, and then the Marriage will be solemnized.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 26.

Trust me, Sir, I thought we had *wanted* three miles of this house, till you showed it to me.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 56.

3. To do without; dispense with; spare.

For law, physick, and divinitie need so the help of tonges and sciences as thei can not *want* them.
Ascham (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 16).

Which they by this attempt were like to loose, and therefore were willing to *want* his presence.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

The dragoons will be crying for ale, and they wunna *want* it, and maunna *want* it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

4. To have occasion for, as something requisite, useful, or proper; require; need.

Man *wants* but little here below,
Nor *wants* that little long.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Not what we wish, but what we *want*,
Oh! let thy grace supply. *Merrick*, Hymn.

5. To feel a desire for; feel the need of; wish or long for; desire; crave.

I *want* more uncles here to welcome me.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 6.

The good pope . . . said, with scorn and indignation which well became him, that he *wanted* no such proselytes. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

If he *want* me, let him come to me.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. To desire to see, speak to, or do business with; desire the presence or assistance of; desire or require to do something: as, you are the very man we *want*; call me if I am *wanted*; the general *wanted* him to capture the battery.=**Syn.** *Need*, etc. See *lack*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be lacking, deficient, or absent.

If ye *wanten* in thees tweyne,
The world is lore.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 76.

There shall *want*
Nothing to express our shares in your delight, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 208.

2. To fail; give out; fall short.

They of the citie fought valiantly with Engines, Darts, Arrowes: and when Stones *wanted*, they threw Siluer, especially molten Siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 402.

The front looking to the river, tho' of rare worke for ye carving, yet *wants* of that magnificence which a plainer and truer designe would have contributed to it.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1644.

3. To be in need; suffer from lack of something.

He cannot *want* for money. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2. 10.

want[2]† (wont), *n.* [Also *wont*; for *wand*, < ME. *wand*, < AS. *wand*, a mole, also in comp. *wandwyrp*, a mole (cf. *moldwarp*), = G. dial. *wond*, *wonne* = Sw. dial. *vand* = Norw. *vand*, *vaand*, *vönd*, *vond*, a mole.] The mole or moldwarp.

They found heards of deere feeding by thousands, and the Countrie full of strange Conies, headed like ours, vvith the feet of a *Want*, and taile of a Cat, hauing vnder their chins a bagge, into which they gather their meat when they haue filled their bodie abroad.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 779.

want[3]†, *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *vöttr* (*vatt-*, orig. *vant-*) = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Sw. Dan. *vante* = D. *want*, a mitten; cf. OSw. *winda*, wind, involve, wrap, = E. *wind*, turn. Cf. OF. *want* (?), *guant*, *gant*, F. *gant* = Pr. *gan*, *guan* = Sp. *guante* = Pg. *guantes* (pl.) = It. *guanto*, prob. < ML. *wantus*, a glove; < Teut. Hence (from the F. *gant*) E. *gantlet*[2], *gauntlet*[2].] A glove. *Imp. Dict.*

wa'n't (wânt). A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not*.

wantage (won'tāj), *n.* [< *want*[1] + *-age*.] Deficiency; that which is wanting.

Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return (in duplicate) of each lot inspected, showing the serial number of each stamp affixed thereto, the gauge, *wantage*, proof, and number of proof gallons.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 256.

wanter (wôn'tėr), *n.* [< *want*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wants; one who is in need.

The *wanters* are despised of God and men.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 21. (*Davies*.)

2. An unmarried person who wants a mate. *Halliwell*. [Colloq.]

want-grace† (wônt'grās), *n.* [< *want*[1], *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] A reprobate.

Want a *want-grace* to performe the deede.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57. (*Davies*.)

want-hill (wont'hil), *n.* [< *want*[2] + *hill*[1].] A mole-hill.

Walter Eyres, digging *want-hills*, 8s.
Darrell Papers (in H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age).

wan-thriven (won-thriv'n), *a.* [< *wan-* + *thriven*.] Stunted; decayed; in a state of decline. [Scotch.]

wanting (wôn'ting), *p. a.* [< *want*[1] + *-ing*[2].] **1.** Deficient or lacking.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found *wanting*. Dan. v. 27.

Each, with streaming Eyes, supplies his *wanting* Urn.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

The young people of our time are said to be *wanting* in reverence. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 255.

2†. Needy; poor.

You forget yourself:
I have not seen a gentleman so backward,
A *wanting* gentleman.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

The *wanting* orphans saw with watery eyes
Their founders' charity in dust laid low.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 274.

wanting (wôn'ting), *prep.* Except; less; minus.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 727.

wantless (wônt'les), *a.* [< *want*[1] + *-less.*] Having no want; abundant; fruitful. [Rare.]

The *want-less* counties, Essex, Kent,
Surrie. *Warner*, Albion's England, iii. 7.

wanto (wan'tō), *n.* A reed-buck of western Africa: same as *nagor*, 1.

wanton (won'tọn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wantoun, wantown, wantowen, wantogen*, also, with loss of pp. suffix *-n, wantowe*, orig. 'uneducated, unrestrained,' hence 'licentious, sportive, playful,' < *wan-*, not, + *towen* (also *i-towen*), < AS. *togen* (also *getogen*), pp. of *teón* (pret. *teah*, pl. *tugon*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, etc., = L. *ducere*, draw: see *wan-* and *tee*[1] (of which *-ton* is the pp. reduced). Cf. ME. *untowen*, perverse, G. *ungezogen*, ill-bred, rude, uncivil. Cf. the opposite ME. *wel i-towen*, well-taught, modest.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ill brought up; undisciplined; unrestrained; hence, free from moral control.

He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn *wanton* persones, & bete his mayster. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxxvii.

2. Characterized by extreme recklessness, foolhardiness, or heartlessness; malicious; recklessly disregardful of right or of consequences: applied both to persons and to their acts.

The *wanton* troopers riding by
Have shot my fawn, and it will dye.
Marvell, Nymph Complaining for Death of her Fawn.

3. Wild; unruly; loose; unrestrained.

And take good hede bi wisdom & resoun
That bi no *wantowne* laughinge thou do noon offence
To-fore thi souereyne while he is in presence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

She, as a veil, down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 304.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise!
Addison, Cato, i. 5.

4. Playful; sportive; frolicsome.

All *wanton* as a child, skipping and vain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 771.

Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers rise
Of shades, and *wanton* winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 136.

5. Rank; luxuriant.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 99.

Every ungovernable passion grows *wanton* and luxuriant in corrupt religions. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

6. Characterized by unrestrained indulgence of the natural impulses or appetites; dissolute; licentious.

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too *wanton* and too full of gawds.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3. 36.

Men, grown *wanton* by prosperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and ease.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Wanton professor and damnable apostate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

7. Particularly, unchaste; lascivious; libidinous; lustful; lewd.

Thou art . . . froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 19.

A *wanton* mistress is a common sewer.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A pampered, petted creature; one spoiled by fondness or indulgence; also, a frolicsome, roving, sportive creature; a trifler: used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Thy parents made thee a *wanton* with too much cockering. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 36.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd silken *wanton*, brave our fields?
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 70.

2. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

If ye be set on pleasure, or disposed to *wantons*, ye shall have ministers enough to be furtherers and instruments of it. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

wanton (won'tọn), *v.* [< *wanton, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To revel; frolic unrestrainedly; sport.

When, like some childish wench, she loosely *wantoning*
With tricks and giddy turns seems to inisle the shore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 174.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime. *Milton*, P. L., v. 294.

Her cap-strings *wantoned* in front of her in the rising wind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, May, iii.

2. To sport or dally in lewdness; sport lasciviously.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To make wanton.

If he does win, it *wantons* him with over-plus, and enters him into new ways of expence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

Hee *wantons* away his life foolishly that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick.
Bp. Hall, Defeat of Cruelty.

wantonhead†, **wantonhood**† (won'tọn-hed, -hụd), *n.* [< ME. *wantounhede*; < *wanton* + *-head, -hood.*] Wantonness.

wantoning[1] (won'tọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wanton, v.*] The act of playing the wanton.

wantoning[2] (won'tọn-ing), *n.* [< *wanton* + *-ing*[3].] A wanton; a dallier.

But, since, I saw it painted on fame's wings
The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ii. 34.

wantonize† (won'tọn-īz), *v. i.* [< *wanton* + *-ize.*] To frolic; sport; dally; wanton.

That broad and glaring way wherein
Wild sinners find full space to *wantonize*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 72.

wantonly (won'tọn-li), *adv.* [< *wanton* + *-ly*[2].] In a wanton manner. Specifically—(*a*) Recklessly; unadvisedly; thoughtlessly; without regard for right or consequences.

A plague so little to be fear'd
As to be *wantonly* incurr'd.
Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

No nation will *wantonly* go to war with another if it has nothing to gain thereby. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 289.

(*b*) Frolicsomely; sportfully; gaily; playfully; carelessly.

How sweet these solitary places are! how *wantonly*
The wind blows through the leaves, and courts and plays with 'em! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(*c*) Lewdly; lasciviously.

wantonness (won'tọn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wantownesse*; < *wanton* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or character of being wanton, in any sense.

Somwhat he lipsed for his *wantownesse*,
To make his English swete upon his tonge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 264.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with *wantonness*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 8.

Wantonness and luxury, the wonted companions of plenty, grow up as fast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A wanton or outrageous act.

It were a *wantonness*, and would demand
Severe reproof. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

wantrust†, *n.* [< ME. *wantrust* (= MD. *wantroost*); < *wan-* + *trust*[1], q. v.] Distrust.

O *wantrust!* ful of fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 177.

wantsome† (wônt'sum), *a.* [< ME. *wantsum*; < *want*[1] + *-some.*] Poor; needy. *Ormulum*, l. 14824.

wantwit† (wônt'wit), *n.* [< *want*[1], *v.*, + obj. *wit.*] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me
That I have much ado to know myself.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 6.

wanty[1] (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Origin uncertain.] A leather tie or rope; a short wagon-rope; a rope used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [Local, Eng.]

wanty[2]† (won'ti), *n.*; pl. *wanties* (-tiz). [Dim. of *want*[2].] A mole; a moldwarp.

Some creatures, albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warpes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 7. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wanwit†, *n.* [ME. *wanwit* (= G. *wahnwitz* = Sw. *vanvett* = Dan. *vanvid*); < *wan-* + *wit.*] Lack of sense; foolishness.

Schild me from pein of helle pit,
That I haue deseruud thorow *uan-wite*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

wany†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wane*[2].

wanyand†, *n.* Same as *waniand.*

wanze†, *v. i.* See *wanse.*

wap[1] (wop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wapped*, ppr. *wapping.* [< ME. *wappen*; cf. *whap, whop*, and *quap*[1], *quop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; knock; beat; wallop; drub. [Colloq.]

Why, either of my boys could *wap* him with one hand.
Thackeray.

2. To flap; flutter. [Scotch.]

There's nae a cock in a' the land
But has *wappit* its wings and crawn.
Glasgerian (Allingham's Ballad-book), p. 361.

3. To toss or throw quickly. [Scotch.]

Tak a halter in thy hose,
And o' thy purpose dinna fail;
But *wap* it o'er the Wanton's nose.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 4).

II. *intrans.* To flutter; flap the wings; move violently. [Obsolete or provincial.]

wap[1] (wop), *n.* [< ME. *wappe*; < *wap*[1], *v.*] A smart stroke; a blow. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The werld wannes at a *wappe*, and the wedire gloumes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 209.

When he strake ane upon the back,
The swiftest gae his head a *wap*.
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 343).

wap[2]† (wop), *v. t.* [< ME. *wappen* (also comp. *atwappen, biwappen*), lap or wrap, wrap up (perhaps confused with *wrappen, wlappen*, wrap, lap): see *wrap, lap*[3].] To wrap; tie; bind. *Halliwell.*

wap[2] (wop), *n.* [Also *wapp, wop*; < *wap*[2], *v.*] **1.** A bale or bundle, as of hay or straw. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—**2.** A shroud-stopper.—**3.** A pendant with a thimble in one end through which running rigging is led.

wap[3]† (wop), *v. i.* [< ME. *wappen*, bark; cf. *waff*[2] and *yap.*] To bark; yelp.

Wappynge or baffyng as howndys. *Prompt. Parv.*

'Tis the little *wapping* of small dogs that stirs up the cruel mastives.
C. Mather, Discourse on Witchcraft (ed. 1689), p. 24.

wapacut (wop'a-kut), *n.* [NL. as specific name *wapacuthu*; < Amer. Ind. (Cree) *wapacuthu, wapow-keetho* (also *wapohoo*), a white owl: a name applied by Pennant and Latham to a kind of owl described in the manuscript notes of Mr. Hutchins, who resided on Severn river, near Hudson's Bay.] A large white spotted owl, about 2 feet long and without ear-tufts, believed to be the common snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca.* See cut under *snow-owl.*

wapen, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weapon.*

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *n.* [Sc., also *wappenshaw, wapinschaw*, etc., lit. 'weapon-show,' < *wapen* (a form of *weapon*) + *shaw.*] A show or review of persons under arms, formerly made at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only to show that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters in Great Britain, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, etc. [Scotch.]

We went to the field of war,
And to the *weapon-shaw*.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

wapenshaw (wop'n-shâ), *v. i.* To hold or attend a wapenshaw. [Scotch.]

wapenshawing (wop'n-shâ-ing), *n.* [= D. *wapenschouwing*; as *wapenshaw* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *wapenshaw.*

But thir ridings and *wappenshawings*, my leddy, I hae nae no broo o' them ava. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

wapentake (wop'n-tāk), *n.* [< ME. *wapentake, wepentake*, < AS. *wæpengetæc, wæpentac*, a district, a wapentake (AL. *wapentac* or *wapentagium*), adapted from Icel. *vapnatak*, < *vapna*, gen. pl. of *vapin*, a weapon (= AS. *wæpen* = E. *weapon*), + *-tak*, a taking hold, a grasping, esp. a grasp in wrestling (used of the contact of weapons), < *taka*, take, grasp, seize, touch: see *weapon* and *take*, and cf. *wapenshaw.*] Formerly, in certain counties of northern, eastern, and midland England, a division or subdivision of a shire, generally corresponding to a hundred in other counties. The term seems to have been originally applied to the armed assemblies of freemen; and there is possibly an allusion to a practice of taking up or "touching" the arms. *Wapentake* is still a territorial division in Yorkshire.

It is written that King Allured, or Alfred, who then raigned, did devide the realme into shires, and the shires into hundrethes, and the hundrethes into rapes or *wapentakes*, and the *wapentakes* into tithinges, Soe that tenn tithinges made an hundrethe, and five made a lathe or *wapentake*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *wapentake* is found only in the Anglian districts. . . . To the north of these districts the shires are divided into wards, and to the south into hundreds. Hence the *wapentake* may be a relic of Scandinavian occupation.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* [Also *wappiti, wapite, wappite*; < American Indian (Cree) *wapitew*, dirty white, grayish, in allusion to the animal's color; used as E., and also in the NL. form *Cervus wapiti*, by B. S. Barton, in 1809, for the animal defined.] The North American stag or elk, *Cervus canadensis*, which is the North American representative of the stag or red deer of Europe, and resembles the latter, though it is much larger and of a stronger make, being one of the largest living representatives of the family *Cervidæ*. *Wapiti* is chiefly a book-name of this deer, which has generally been known since about 1809 as the *elk*—a name applied in Europe to a very different animal, corresponding to that called *moose* in North America. (See *elk*[1] (with cut), *moose, stag.*) The full-grown male wapiti may exceed a height of 16 hands at the withers, and acquire a weight of more than 1,000 pounds, though not averaging over 600; the form is short for its stature. The coat is some shade of yellowish-gray or brownish-gray, darkening to chestnut-brown on the head,

neck, and limbs, even blackening on the belly; on the rump is a white patch bordered with black and extending into the groin; the tail is extremely short. The antlers are very long, with comparatively slender, cylindric, and regularly curved beam, giving off in front the brow- and bez-antlers close together, the royal at end of first third



Wapiti, or American Elk (*Cervus canadensis*).

of the beam, a large sur-royal at end of second third, and then forking dichotomously (only exceptionally acquiring any palmation like the crown of the European stag). A pair of good-sized antlers may weigh, with the skull, 50 or 60 pounds, measure 4 or 5 feet along the curve of the beam, and spread 3 or 4 feet apart. The venison is well flavored and highly nutritious. The wapiti has inhabited North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to about 57° in the interior; but it has been hunted out of nearly all its range, and is now found chiefly in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, especially of the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. It is gregarious, goes in herds or droves sometimes of many hundreds, is slaughtered with little difficulty, and would soon become extinct were no measures taken for its preservation.

wappato (wop'a-tō), *n.* [Ojibwa *wapato*, Cree *wāpatow*, a white mushroom.] The tubers of *Sagittaria latifolia*. The Indians of Oregon use them as food.

wappe†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wap*[1].

wappen†, *n.* Same as *wapen*.

wappened†, *a.* A spurious (or perhaps obscene) word occurring only in the following passage. It has been conjectured to be a misprint for *weeping*.

> This yellow slave [gold]
> Will knit and break religions. . . . This is it
> That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 38.

wappenshaw, *n.* See *wapenshaw*.

wapper† (wap'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *wap*[1]: see *wap*[1], *waver*[1].] To move tremulously; totter: blink.

> But still he stode his face to set awrye,
> And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.
> *Mir. for Mags.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wapper-eyed† (wap'ėr-īd), *a.* [< *wapper* + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Blear-eyed; blinking.

> A little *wapper-eyed* constable, to wink and blink at small faults. *Middleton*, Black Book, p. 528.

wapper-jaw (wap'ėr-jâ), *n.* 1. A wry mouth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A projecting under-jaw. [Colloq., U. S.]

wappet (wap'et), *n.* [Cf. *wap*[3].] A cur-dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Wappineer† (wop-i-nēr'), *n.* [Var. of **Wappingeer* for *Wappinger*, q. v.] A man of Wapping, a district of London along the Thames, near the Tower.

> In kennel sowc'd o'er head and ears
> Amongst the crowding *Wappineers*.
> *D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, ii. (*Davies.*)

Wappineer tar, a waterman from Wapping Old Stairs; hence, a fresh-water sailor; a landlubber.

> Flip, The Commadore, a most illiterate *Wappineer-Tar*, hates the Gentlemen of the Navy, gets drunk with his Boates-Crew, and values himself upon the Brutish Management of the Navy.
> *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Navy, Dramatis Personæ.

Wappinger† (wop'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *Wapping* + *-er*[1].] A man of Wapping, London.

> He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked upon to be paymaster of the mob; a *Wappinger*, and good at mustering seamen. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 585. (*Davies.*)

wapplerite (wop'lėr-īt), *n.* A hydrated arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found at Joachimsthal in minute white crystals.

waps (wops), *n.* A dialectal variant of *wasp*.

wapyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weapon*.

war[1] (wâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warre;* < ME. **wer, werr, were, werre, weorre, wyrre,* < late AS. *werre* (also cited in AL. as **war*, in comp. *warscot*), < OF. *werre, guerre*, F. *guerre* = Pr. *guerra, gerra* = Sp. Pg. It. *guerra*, war, < ML. *werra*, war, < OHG. *werra*, vexation, strife, controversy, confusion, broil (= MD. *werre* = MLG. *werre*, strife, war, hostility), < *werran* (*fir-werran*), MHG. *werren* (*ver-werren*), G. *wirren* (*verwirren*), confuse, entangle, embroil, = MD. *werren* (*ver-werren*), embroil, entangle; akin to E. *worse:* see *worse*, and cf. *war*[2], ult. a var. of *worse*. The F. *guerre* appears in the phrase *nom de guerre*, and the Sp. in the dim. *guerrilla*. Hence *war*[1], *v.*, *warray*, *warrior*, etc.] 1. A contest beween nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms. International or public war is always understood to be authorized by the sovereign powers of the nations engaged in it; when it is carried into the territories of the antagonist it is called an *aggressive* or *offensive war*, and when carried on to resist such aggression it is called *defensive*. Certain *usages* or *rights of war* have come to be generally recognized and defined under the name of the *Laws of War*, which in general (but subject to some humane restrictions which in recent times have been greatly increased) permit the destruction or capture of armed enemies, the destruction of property likely to be serviceable to them, the stoppage of all their channels of traffic, and the appropriation of everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support and subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may be starved into surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation are contrary to the usages of war, as are also bombarding an unprotected town, the use of poison in any way, and torture to extort information from an enemy: but it is admitted that an enemy may be put to death for certain acts which are in themselves not criminal, and it may be even highly patriotic and praiseworthy, but are injurious to the invaders, such as firing on the invaders although not regularly enrolled in an organized military force, or seeking to impair the invaders' lines of communication.

> "After this *werr*," quod she, "God send vs pece."
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

Learning and art, and especially religion, weave ties that make *war* look like fratricide, as it is.
Emerson, War.

2. A state of active opposition, hostility, or contest: as, to be at *war* (that is, engaged in active hostilities).

> Mine eye and heart are at a mortal *war*.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xlvi.
>
> A wounded thing with a rancorous cry,
> At *war* with myself and a wretched race.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, x. 2.

3. Any kind of contest or conflict; contention; strife: as, a wordy *war*.—4. The profession of arms; the art of war.

> Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn *war* any more. Isa. ii. 4.
>
> *War* is our bus'ness, but to whom is giv'n
> To die, or triumph, that determine heav'n!
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 171.

5. Forces; army. Compare *battle*. [Poetical.]

> O'er the embattled ranks the waves return
> And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 214.
>
> In this array the *war* of either side
> Through Athens passed with military pride.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 101.

6. Warlike outfit.

> His Complement of Stores, and total *War*.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

[War is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

> I'll to the Tuscan *wars*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 290.]

Articles of war. See *article*.—**Austro-Prussian war**, the war waged by Prussia, Italy, and some minor German states against Austria, the states of South Germany, Saxony, Hanover, etc., in 1866. It resulted in the victory of the former, the dissolution of the Germanic confederation, the replacing of Austria by Prussia in the hegemony of Germany, large additions to Prussian territory, and the cession to Italy of Venetia by Austria.—**Broad-seal war.** See *broad-seal*.—**Buck-shot war.** See *buck-shot*.—**Civil war**, a war between different factions of a people or between different sections of a country. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. hist.*, the war between Sulla and Marius (commencing 88 B. C.) or that between Pompey and Cæsar (commencing 49 B. C.). (*b*) In *Eng. hist.*, the war of the great rebellion. See *rebellion*. (*c*) In *U. S. hist.*, the war of secession. See *secession*.—**Contraband of war.** See *contraband goods*, under *contraband*.—**Council of war.** See *council*.—**Crimean war.** See *Crimean*.—**Custom of war, declaration of war, Department of War, effeir of war.** See *custom, declaration*, etc.—**Eighty years' war**, the contest between Spain and the Netherlands, extending with intermissions from about 1568 to the recognition by Spain of Dutch independence in 1648.—**Franco-German war**, or **Franco-Prussian war**, the war between France and Germany in 1870–1, ending in the defeat of the former, the cession to Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, and the formation of the modern German empire.—**French and Indian war**, a war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, 1754–63, ending in the acquisition of Canada and the Mississippi region by Great Britain: it was a part of the "Seven Years' War."—**Holy war**, a war waged with a religious purpose: as, the *holy wars* of the Crusaders; a Mohammedan *holy war* against the infidels.—**Honors of war.** See *honor*.—**Hundred years' war**, the series of wars between England and France, about 1338–1453. The English, generally victors in these wars down to about 1430 (Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, etc.), and rulers of a great part of France, were finally expelled entirely, except from Calais, which they retained for about a century longer.—**Inexpiable war.** See *inexpiable*.—**Italian war**, the war of 1859 waged by France and Sardinia against Austria. It resulted in the defeat of the latter, its cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and eventually in the constitution of the kingdom of Italy.—**Jugurthine war.** See *Jugurthine*.—**King George's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its American colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Austrian Succession (1741–8).—**King Philip's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the confederated Indians under the lead of Philip (1675–6).—**King William's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the contest between various European powers against Louis XIV. of France (1689–97).—**Latin war**, in *Rom. hist.*, the war between Rome and the Latin League, 340–338 B. C., ending in the subjection of the latter.—**Man of war.** See *man*.—**Marsic war.** See *social war*.—**Mexican war**, the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–8, ending in the defeat of the latter, and its cession of California and other large territories to the United States.—**Mithridatic wars**, the wars between Rome and Mithridates the Great of Pontus in the first half of the first century B. C., terminating in the overthrow of Mithridates by Pompey about 65 B. C.—**Napoleonic wars**, a general name for the wars waged by France with various nations, dating from Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 to his final overthrow in 1815.—**Peasants' war.** See *peasant*.—**Peloponnesian war.** See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peninsular war.** See *peninsular*.—**Pequot war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war between the New England colonists and the Pequot Indians of Connecticut in 1637.—**Persian wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, the wars between Persia and Greece in the first half of the fifth century B. C., of which the chief episodes were Marathon (490 B. C.) and the unsuccessful invasion of Greece by Xerxes (Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa).—**Private war.** See *private*.—**Punic wars.** See *Punic*.—**Queen Anne's war**, in *Amer. hist.*, the war waged by Great Britain and its colonies against France and Indian allies, being the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–13).—**Revolutionary war**, in *U. S. hist.*, same as *War of the American Revolution*.—**Russo-Turkish wars**, wars between Russia and Turkey. The principal in modern times were those (*a*) of 1828–9, ending in the defeat of Turkey; (*b*) of 1853–6 (see *Crimean*); (*c*) of 1877–8, between Russia and its allies (Rumania, etc.) and Turkey, resulting in the defeat of Turkey and the reconstruction of southeastern Europe.—**Sacred wars**, in *Gr. hist.*, wars against certain Greek states which had been adjudged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council: as, the *sacred war* against Phocis (ending 346 B. C.).—**Saltpeter war.** See *saltpeter*.—**Samnite wars**, three wars waged by Rome against the Samnites and other Italians, (*a*) 343–341 B. C., (*b*) 326–304 B. C., (*c*) 298–290 B. C., ending in the triumph of Rome.—**Schleswig-Holstein wars**, wars between Denmark and the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein (with allies). They commenced in 1848 and ended in 1864, when Prussia and Austria defeated the Danes and occupied the duchies, which were eventually annexed by Prussia.—**Secretary at War, Secretary of War.** See *secretary*.—**Seven weeks' war, or seven days' war**, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866.—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars*.—**Silesian wars.** See *Silesian*.—**Sinews of war.** See *sinew*.—**Sloop of war.** See *sloop*[1].—**Smalkaldic war.** See *Smalkaldic*.—**Social war.** See *social*. The name is also given to the war between Athens and her former allies about 358–355 B. C.—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty*.—**To declare war.** See *declare*.—**To make war.** See *make*[1].—**Trojan war.** See *Trojan*.—**Tug of war.** See *tug*.—**War measures**, a general title for acts passed by the United States Congress and orders made by the President during the civil war, 1861–5, which became necessary to its prosecution, though not expressly authorized by the Constitution, as the Confiscation Acts, the Legal Tender Acts, the ordering of drafts for the military service, the emancipation of slaves, etc.—**War of 1812**, the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812–15.—**War of Liberation**, specifically, the war undertaken by Germany in 1813, with the aid of Russia, Great Britain, and other allies, to free Germany and other parts of Europe from the rule or influence of Napoleon and the French.—**War of secession.** See *secession*.—**War of the American Revolution.** See *revolution*.—**War of the rebellion.** Same as *war of secession*.—**War powers**, powers exercised during or because of war; specifically, the powers exercised in time of war by the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service.—**Wars of succession.** See *succession*.—**Wars of the French Revolution**, the wars growing out of the French Revolution, waged by Austria, Prussia, etc., against France, and commencing in 1792.—**Wars of the Roses.** See *rose*[1].—**War to the knife.** See *knife*.

war[1] (wâr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warred*, ppr. *warring*. [< ME. *werren, weorren, werrien* (= MD. MLG. *werren*), war; from the noun. Cf. *warray*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make or carry on war; carry on hostilities; fight.

> And the hethen peple that *werreden* on the kynge Moyne often sithes foughten withe the crystene.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.
>
> Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 2.

2. To contend; strive violently; be in a state of opposition.

> Lusts which *war* against the soul. 1 Pet. ii. 11.
>
> Let us alone. What pleasure can we have
> To *war* with evil?
> *Tennyson*, The Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To make war upon; oppose, as in war; contend against.

Lykwayes we sould keep the vouales of the original, quherin the north *warres* the south; from retineo, the north retine, the south retain.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Love and Ambition in their glory sat . . .
Warring each other. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii.

2. To carry on, as a contest.

That thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare.
1 Tim. i. 18.

war[2] (wâr), *a.* [Sc. also *waur;* < ME. *warre, werre, wer,* a later form, after OFries. *werra, wirra,* worse, of Icel. *verri,* a. (*verr,* adv.) = Dan. *værre* = Sw. *värre,* of ME. *werse,* E. *worse:* see *worse.*] Same as *worse.* [Now only Scotch, commonly misspelled *waur.*]

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Murder and *waur* than murder. *Scott.*

war[2] (wâr), *v. t.* [Sc. also *waur;* < *war*[2], *a.*] To defeat; worst. [Scotch.]

It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *waured* for want o't. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

war[3]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ware*[1].

war[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *were.*

waratah (wä′ra-tä), *n.* [Native Australian.] 1. A stout erect Australian shrub, *Hylogyne spathulata,* also *H. oreades,* of the *Proteaceæ,* bearing dense heads, some 3 inches broad, of brilliant crimson flowers. It is sometimes grown in greenhouses, but is not easily cultivated. — 2. A variety of the common camellia, with flowers resembling those of *Anemone;* the anemone-flowered camellia.

war-ax (wâr′aks), *n.* Same as *battle-ax.*

warbeetle (wâr′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *warble*[3], 3.

warble[1] (wâr′bl), *v.;* pret. and pp. *warbled,* ppr. *warbling.* [< ME. *werblen,* < OF. *werbler,* quaver with the voice, speak in a high tone, < MHG. **werbelen,* G. *wirbeln,* warble, lit. turn, whirl, freq. of MHG. *werben* (*werven*) = OHG. *werban* (*werfan*), turn, twist, move, be busy about, perform, = OS. *hwerbhan,* move hither and thither, = AS. *hweorfan,* turn, move: see *wherve, wharf,* and cf. *whirl, wharl, whorl.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sing with trills and quavering, or melodious turns, as a bird; carol or sing with sweetly trilling notes.

Warble, child; make passionate my sense of hearing.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 1.

Birds on the branches *warbling.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 264.

2. To sound vibratingly, or with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch; quaver.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 3.

The stream of life *warbled* through her heart as a brook sometimes *warbles* through a pleasant little dell.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

3. To yodel. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sing or utter with quavering trills or turns: as, to *warble* a song.

She gan againe in melodie to melt,
And many a note she *warbled* wondrous wel.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 89).

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 854.

2. To describe or celebrate in song.

O Father, grant I sweetly *warble* forth
Vnto our seed the World's renowned Birth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Or would you have me turn a sonnetteer,
And *warble* those brief-sighted eyes of hers?
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

warble[1] (wâr′bl), *n.* [< ME. *werble,* < OF. *werble,* a warble, warbling; from the verb.] A strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song; any soft sweet flow of melodious sounds.

The well-tuned *warble* of her nightly sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1080.

Wild bird, whose *warble,* liquid sweet,
Rings Eden through the budded quicks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Quiet as any water-sodden log
Stay'd in the wandering *warble* of a brook.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

warble[2] (wâr′bl), *v. t.* and *i.;* pret. and pp. *warbled,* ppr. *warbling.* [Sc. also *warple;* < ME. **werblen,* turn, whirl (?), ult. same as *warble*[1], q. v.] In *falconry,* to cross the wings upon the back.

warble[3] (wâr′bl), *n.* [Also *wormil, wormul, warnle, wornil, wornal,* also assimilated *wabble,* and dim. *warblet;* cf. equiv. *warbeetle,* and the adj. *worbitten,* said of timber pierced by the larvæ of insects; orig. form uncertain, no early instances appearing; perhaps connected with ME. *war,* pus, humor. Some of the forms indicate simulation of *worm.*] 1. A small, hard swelling on the back of a horse, produced by the galling of the saddle. — 2. A tumor on the back of cattle or deer, produced by the larva of a bot-fly or gadfly. — 3. An insect or its larva which produces warbles. Also *warbeetle.* Compare *wabble*[2].

warble-fly (wâr′bl-flī), *n.* A fly whose larva produces warbles. Thus, *Hypoderma lineata* is the warble-fly of the ox. Synonymous in part with *bot-fly.* The latter word, however, is applied to all *Œstridæ.*

warbler (wâr′blėr), *n.* [< *warble*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster.

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo.
Tickell, On Hunting.

Dan Chaucer, the first *warbler.* *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, any one of a great number of small oscine passerine birds, or dentirostral insessorial birds, of different families and many different genera, of both the Old World and the New. Especially — (*a*) A bird of the group composing the family *Sylviidæ,* or Old World warblers, with scarcely any representatives in America. This is one of the most extensive and varied groups of its grade in ornithology, now generally rated as only a subfamily (*Sylviinæ*) of *Turdidæ.* These warblers are all small, active, sprightly birds, and many are remarkable for the clearness, sweetness, and flexibility of their song. Among typical warblers of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* may be noted the species of *Sylvia,* the leading genus, as the blackcap and whitethroat; of *Melizophilus,* as the Dartford warbler; of *Regulus,* as the goldcrest; of *Phylloscopus,* as the willow-warbler; of *Aëdon,* as the rufous warbler; of *Hypolais,* as the icterine warbler; of *Acrocephalus,* as the reed- or sedge-warbler; of *Locustella,* as the grasshopper-warbler; of *Cettia,* as Cetti's warbler. Besides these, the accentor or hedge-sparrow, the nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*), the redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*), the bluethroat, redstart, whinchat, stonechat, etc., have been brought under the definition of *warbler,* as members of the sylviine group. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of a different family, the American warblers, *Dendrœcidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* a smaller and more compact group than the *Sylviidæ,* though the species are still very numerous and diversified. Few of them are noted for musical ability. The leading representatives of the American warblers are the numerous wood-warblers of the genus *Dendrœca;* the worm-eating warblers, *Helmitherus* and *Helminthophaga;* the creeping warblers, *Mniotilta* and *Parula;* the ground-warblers, as *Geothlypis;* the chat, *Icteria;* the water-thrushes, *Seiurus;* the fly-catching warblers, *Myiodioctes, Setophaga,* and many others. The commonly accepted form of *Dendrœca* is *Dendroica.*

3. In *bagpipe music,* an appoggiatura, or similar melodic embellishment.

In the music performed upon this instrument [the bagpipe] the players introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term *warblers.* *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 235.

Adelaide's warbler, *Dendrœca adelaidæ* (Baird, 1865), the representative in Porto Rico of Grace's and of the yellow-throated warbler. — **African warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the type species of the genus *Sphenœacus, S. africanus.* Also called *spotted yellow flycatcher* by Latham, formerly *Muscicapa afra, Motacilla* or *Sylvia africana,* etc., and also placed in the genus *Drymœca* by some authors. — **Alpine warbler**† (Latham, 1783), a kind of hedge-warbler, *Accentor alpinus,* of central and southern Europe, occasionally found in Great Britain. This bird was also called *collared stare* by Latham the same year, having been described by Scopoli in 1769 as *Sturnus collaris.* — **Aquatic warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the reed-warblers, probably *Acrocephalus aquaticus:* formerly called *Sylvia* or *Salicaria* or *Calamodyta aquatica.* — **Audubon's warbler,** *Dendrœca auduboni,* the western representative of the yellowrump or myrtle-bird, and equally abundant. It differs chiefly in having the throat yellow instead of white. Also called *western yellowrump.* — **Autumnal warbler,** the young of the bay-breasted warbler, mistaken for a distinct species. *A. Wilson*, 1811. — **Azure warbler,** the cerulean warbler. — **Babbling warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the lesser whitethroat, *Sylvia curruca.* See *whitethroat,* 1. — **Bachman's warbler** [named after the American naturalist John *Bachman* (1790–1874)], *Helminthophaga bachmani* of the southern United States and some of the West Indies. (*Audubon*, 1834.) It is one of the swamp-warblers, and still very rare, though it has been quite recently found to be common in some localities. — **Barred warbler,** *Sylvia nisoria* of Europe, Asia, and Africa. — **Bay-breasted warbler,** *Dendrœca castanea* of eastern parts of North America. The adult male has the whole breast chestnut. — **Belted warbler**†, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. — **Black-and-white warbler,** the creeping warbler, *Mniotilta varia:* more fully called *black-and-white creeping warbler* or *creeper,* also *white-poll warbler.* See cut under *Mniotilta.* — **Black-and-yellow warbler,** *Dendrœca maculosa.* See cut under *spotted.* — **Blackburnian warbler,** *Dendrœca blackburniæ,* the prometheus warbler, in adult plumage extensively black varied with white, the breast and some parts about the head of a flaming orange. It is the most richly colored of the warblers, and is common in many parts of North America. It was named by Latham in 1783 after a Mrs. Blackburn of London. — **Black-capped warbler,** the blackcap, *Sylvia* (oftener *Curruca*) *atricapilla,* of nearly all Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa. — **Black-headed warbler**†, the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla.* See cut under *redstart.* *Latham*, 1793; *Pennant*, 1785. — **Black-poll warbler,** *Dendrœca striata,* when adult having the whole crown black, the upper parts olivaceous streaked with black, and the under parts white streaked with black along the sides. In young plumage it is hardly to be distinguished from the bay-breasted warbler. It is very wide-ranging, from Greenland and Alaska through most of America (probably to Chili). It was originally described in 1772 by J. R. Forster from Hudson's Bay as the *striped flycatcher.* — **Black-throated blue warbler,** *Dendrœca cærulescens,* of eastern North America, remarkable for the unusual difference of the sexes in plumage. The male is blue, white below, with black throat and a peculiar white space on the wing; the female is chiefly greenish above and yellowish below, with traces of the characteristic wing-mark. — **Black-throated gray warbler,** *Dendrœca nigrescens,* of western parts of the United States and Mexico. The adult male is bluish-ash above with a few black streaks, below white streaked on the sides with black, the head black with white stripes and a small bright-yellow spot before the eye. — **Black-throated green warbler,** *Dendrœca virens,* one of the most abundant wood-warblers of eastern North America. The adult male is olivaceous-green above, below extensively black, with much golden yellow on the sides of the head, and white on the wings and tail. The length is 5 inches. It is one of a group of warblers having several representatives in western North America. See cut under *Dendrœca.* — **Black-throated warbler,** the black-throated blue warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. — **Blanford's warbler,** *Sylvia blanfordi,* of which only one specimen is known, from Abyssinia. *Seebohm.* — **Bloody-side** or **bloody-sided warbler**†. (*a*) The chestnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) One of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca ruficapilla,* of the West Indies. *Latham*, 1783. — **Blue-eyed yellow warbler,** the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva.* — **Blue golden-winged warbler,** *Helminthophaga chrysoptera,* a common swamp-warbler of the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *Helminthophaga.* — **Blue-green warbler,** the cerulean warbler in immature plumage, or the female of that species. — **Blue Mountain warbler,** an American warbler so named by A. Wilson in 1812, and never since identified. It was found in the Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania. — **Blue-throated warbler** (Latham, 1783), the bluethroat, originally described by Edwards in 1743 as the *bluethroat redstart,* later variously called *Motacilla suecica, Sylvia suecica, Sylvia cyanecula, Cyanecula suecica,* etc., all of which names are shared by a related species or variety. See cut under *bluethroat.* — **Blue-winged yellow warbler,** *Helminthophaga pinus,* a common swamp-warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, originally described by Edwards (before Linnæus) as the *pine-creeper.* — **Blue yellow-backed warbler,** *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*) *americana.* See *Parula.* — **Bonaparte's fly-catching warbler,** the young of the Canadian fly-catching warbler, mistaken by Audubon for a different species in 1831, and dedicated to Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803–57). — **Booted warbler,** a tree-warbler, *Hypolais caligata.* — **Bourbon warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the yellow-rumped creeper (Latham, 1781); a white-eye or silver-eye, *Zosterops borbonica,* peculiar to the Island of Réunion. — **Bowman's warbler,** *Sylvia mystacea* of Persia, Palestine, and Abyssinia. — **Bush-warblers,** the members of the genus *Cettia,* having only ten rectrices. There are about 12 species, with one exception confined to Asia. The exception is Cetti's warbler, *C. cetti,* which extends throughout the Mediterranean region, and was originally described in 1776, by the naturalist whose name it bears, as *usignuolo di fiume,* which became the *buscarle* of Buffon and Daubenton. See cut under *Cettia.* — **Caffrarian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the so-called red-tailed thrush of Latham (1783), formerly *Motacilla* or *Sylvia caffra,* now known as *Cossypha caffra* (and *Bessonornis phœnicurus*). — **Canadian fly-catching warbler,** *Myiodioctes canadensis,* abundant in eastern parts of North America. Also called *Canada* and *spotted flycatcher.* The upper parts are bluish-ash varied with black, and the under parts are yellow with black streaks on the breast. — **Canadian warbler.** (*a*) The black-throated blue warbler. (*b*) The Canadian fly-catching warbler. — **Cape May warbler,** *Dendrœca tigrina,* formerly *Sylvia maritima:* so named by A. Wilson, in 1812, from a locality in New Jersey where he found it. In full plumage it is one of the handsomest of the wood-warblers, and has peculiarities which have caused a genus (*Perissoglossa*) to be based upon it. — **Carbonated warbler,** an American warbler so named by Audubon in 1831, and never since identified. More fully called *carbonated swamp-warbler,* also *dusky warbler.* — **Cerulean warbler.** See *cerulean.* — **Cetti's warbler,** one of the bush-warblers. — **Chestnut-bellied warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an Asiatic redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *erythrogastra.* — **Chestnut-sided warbler,** *Dendrœca pennsylvanica* of the eastern United States and Canada, having, when adult, the under parts pure-white with a chain of chestnut streaks along each side, and the crown rich-yellow. — **Chiff-chaff warbler,** *Phylloscopus rufus.* See cut under *chiff-chaff.* — **Children's warbler**†, the female or young summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva.* *Audubon*, 1831. — **Cingalese warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the green warbler of Brown (1776) and yellow-bellied creeper of Latham (1787), one of the *Nectariniidæ, Anthothreptes phœnicotis,* extending from Bhutan to Malacca and the Sunda Islands, but not known in Ceylon. — **Cisticoline warbler,** a grass-warbler; one of a very large and loose group of Old World warbler-like birds, of which the leading genera, in numbers of species, are *Cisticola* or *Drymœca,* with twelve rectrices, and *Prinia* with ten (as in the genus *Cettia*). The group is badly defined, and is now generally thrown into the so-called ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). Most of the species of the three genera named have been placed in each of the others, and *Drymœca* has practically included the members of both. Among notable members of the group are the tailor-warblers or tailor-birds (see *Orthotomus, Sutoria,* and *tailor-bird,* with cuts), with twelve rectrices, and the species of *Suya* (which see), with ten rectrices. The group is best developed in Africa and Asia. *Cisticola cursitans* (with thirty technical synonyms) extends from southern Europe, throughout Africa and through the warmer parts of Asia, to the Indo-Malayan islands; *C. subruficapilla* (with more than thirty synonyms) inhabits most of Africa. — **Citrine warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Acanthisitta chloris.* See *Xenicidæ.* — **Citron warbler,** the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva.* *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. — **Connecticut warbler,** *Oporornis agilis,* a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1812, common in eastern parts of the United States, especially in the fall. — **Creeping warblers,** the American warblers of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula.* See cut under *Mniotilta.* — **Dartford warbler** (Latham, 1783), the *Motacilla undata* of Boddaert, 1783 (based on the *pittechou* of Daubenton, Planches Enluminées, 665,

fig. 1, 1788), also called *Sylvia provincialis, S. undata, S. dartfordiensis, S. ferruginea*, etc., and type of the genus *Melizophilus* (which see, with cut), a warbler found from England and France to northern Africa and Palestine.—**Daurian warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the Daurian redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *aurorea*, inhabiting most of Asia and some of the adjacent islands.—**Desert-warbler**, *Sylvia nana*, characteristic of arid wastes from Algeria to Persia and other parts of Asia.—**Dusky warbler**†. (*a*) A bird so named by Latham in 1783, but never identified. It is supposed to be a species of *Prinia* or of *Drymœca*. (*b*) The yellow-rumped warbler. *Pennant*, 1785. Also *umbrose warbler*. (*c*) The carbonated warbler. *Nuttall*, 1832.—**Dwarf warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Acanthiza pusilla*, a warbler-like bird of Australia.—**Equinoctial warbler**† (Latham, 1783), *Tatare æquinoctialis*, of Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean. This is closely related to the bird figured under *Tatare*.—**Fat warbler**†. Same as *grasset warbler*.—**Flaxen warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently *Prinia mystacea*.—**Fly-catching warblers**, the American warblers of the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, as the redstart, the species of *Myiodioctes, Cardellina, Basileuterus*, etc., chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions. See cuts under *Myiodioctes* and *redstart*.—**Garden warbler**, the common European and African *Sylvia hortensis*, the greater pettichaps. See cut under *pettichaps*.—**Golden-cheeked warbler**, *Dendrœca chrysoparia*, a relative of the black-throated green warbler, found from Texas to Guatemala. *Sclater and Salvin*, 1860.—**Golden-crowned warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. Also *golden-crowned flycatcher* (the original name, bestowed by Edwards).—**Golden swamp-warbler**, the prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*.—**Golden warblers**. See *golden*.—**Gold-wing, gold-winged**, or **golden-winged warbler**, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Grace's warbler**, *Dendrœca graciæ* [named by S. F. Baird in 1865 after *Grace* D. Coues], a wood-warbler resembling *D. dominica*, discovered in Arizona by Coues in 1864.—**Grasset warbler**, the yellow-rumped warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Grass-warbler**. (*a*) A cisticoline warbler, especially one of the genus *Drymœca* in a broad sense. (*b*) Any member of the genus *Lusciniola*, a small group of about 12 species, chiefly Asiatic, and especially Himalayan, with one species extending into the Mediterranean region, and another in South Africa. There are twelve tail-feathers, the tarsus is scutellate, the wings are short with spurious first primary, and the prevailing colors are russet and olive-brown. The type is *L. aëdon* (of Pallas). This genus has six other New Latin names.—**Great-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), one of the South African grass-warblers, formerly *Sylvia macroura*, now known as *Prinia* (or *Drymœca*) *maculosa*.—**Green black-capped warbler**, Wilson's fly-catching warbler. *Nuttall*.—**Green warbler**. (*a*†) The Cingalese warbler. *Brown*, 1776. (*b*) The black-throated green warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Ground-warblers**, the American warblers of the genera *Geothlypis* and related forms, as the Maryland yellowthroat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Guira warbler**† (Latham), a South American tanager, *Nemosia guira*.—**Hedge-warbler**, the hedge-sparrow (of Albin, 1738), *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Hemlock-warbler**, the yõung Blackburnian warbler, *Sylvia parus* of Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon.—**Hooded warbler**, the hooded fly-catching warbler, *Myiodioctes mitratus*, of the eastern parts of the United States. The adult male is of an olivaceous color above, rich-yellow below, the head mostly black with a mask of rich yellow. Also called *mitered warbler, Selby's sylvan flycatcher*, and *hooded titmouse*.—**Icterine warbler**, a tree-warbler, *Hypolais icterina*.—**Jamaica warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Kentucky warbler**, *Oporornis formosa*, a ground-warbler so named by Wilson in 1811. It is entirely rich-yellow underneath, olivaceous above, with a black bar on each side of the head, and a yellow mark about the eye. It is common in eastern parts of the United States. More fully called by Audubon *Kentucky fly-catching warbler*.—**Kirtland's warbler**, *Dendrœca kirtlandi*, a rare wood-warbler named in 1852 by S. F. Baird after Dr. Jared P. Kirtland of Ohio, where the bird was discovered, at Cleveland, May, 1851.—**Lawrence's warbler** [named after George N. *Lawrence* of New York], *Helminthophaga lawrencei*. *Herrick*, 1874.—**Long-legged warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the remarkable New Zealand *Xenicus longipes*. See *Xenicus*.—**Long-tailed warbler** (Latham, 1783), the tailor-warbler or tailor-bird. See *Sutoria*.—**Louisiana warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Lucy's warbler** [named after the daughter of S. F. Baird], *Helminthophaga luciæ*, of Arizona. *J. G. Cooper*, 1862. It is clear-ashy, white below, with chestnut crown-patch and upper tail-coverts.—**Macgillivray's warbler**, *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*, the western representative of the mourning warbler, more fully called *Macgillivray's ground-warbler*: originally described by Audubon in 1839, and dedicated to William Macgillivray, a Scotch ornithologist, who wrote most of the technical parts of Audubon's "Ornithological Biography" and "Birds of America."—**Magellanic warbler**† (Latham, 1783), a South American rock-wren, *Scytalopus magellanicus*, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.—**Magnolia warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler, described as *Sylvia magnolia* by A. Wilson in 1811.—**Marmora's warbler**, *Sylvia sarda* or *Melizophilus sardus*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Marsh-warbler**, one of the reed-warblers, *Acrocephalus palustris*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Maryland warbler**, the Maryland yellow-throat. See cut under *Geothlypis*.—**Maurice warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye or silvereye of Mauritius, *Zosterops mauritiana*.—**Mitered warbler**, the hooded warbler. Also called *mitered sylvan flycatcher*.—**Moor warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *maura*, a whinchat widely distributed in Asia.—**Mourning warbler**, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, so named by A. Wilson in 1810 from the black veiled with gray on the breast, as if the bird were wearing crape. It is a common ground-warbler of many parts of North America.—**Nashville warbler**, *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, a common swamp-warbler or worm-eating warbler of most parts of North America, discovered by A. Wilson in 1811, and named after a city in Tennessee.—**New York warbler**, the New York water-thrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*. See cut under *Seiurus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Olive warbler**. (*a*) A monotypic American warbler named *Sylvia olivacea* by J. P. Giraud in 1841; *Peucedramus olivaceus* of Coues, inhabiting Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and southward, chiefly of an olivaceous color with orange-brown or deep saffron-yellow head and neck, and a black transocular bar. It is 4¾ inches long. Also *olive-backed* and *orange-breasted warbler*. (*b*) The female of the black-throated blue warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.] (*c*†) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some obscure plumage. *Pennant*, 1785; *Stephens*, 1817.—**Orange-breasted warbler**. Same as *olive warbler* (*a*).—**Orange-crowned warbler**, *Helminthophaga celata*, named by Thomas Say (1823). It inhabits all of North America, and several varieties are described. The crown has a concealed patch of orange.—**Orange-thighed warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, which in some autumnal and other plumages has the flanks tinged with orange-brown. The adult male is figured under *Geothlypis*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Orange-throated warbler**. (*a*) The prothonotary warbler. See cut under *prothonotary*. *Latham*, 1783. (*b*) The Blackburnian warbler.—**Orphean warbler**, *Sylvia orpheus*, which, including its variety *S. jerdoni*, inhabits most of Europe and much of Asia and Africa.—**Palestine warbler**, *Sylvia melanothorax*, of Palestine and Cyprus.—**Party-colored warbler**. (*a*) The blue yellow-backed warbler. (*b*) The prairie-warbler. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Pensile warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, formerly *Sylvia pensilis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Pine-creeping warbler**, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*, one of the commonest wood-warblers of the United States, of an olivaceous color above and yellowish below.—**Pine-swamp warbler**, the black-throated blue warbler.—**Pine-warbler**, one of two different American warblers: (*a*†) The pine-creeper of Edwards, and not of Catesby; the blue-winged yellow warbler, *Helminthophaga pinus*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. (*b*) The pine-creeper of Catesby, 1771; the pine-creeping warbler, *Dendrœca pinus* or *vigorsi*. See cut under *pine-warbler*.—**Prothonotary warbler**. See *prothonotary*.—**Provincial warbler**, the Dartford warbler.—**Quebec warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Rathbone's warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, in some immature plumage. *Audubon*.—**Red-backed warbler**, the prairie-warbler. *P. H. Gosse*. [Jamaica.]—**Red-faced** or **red-fronted warbler**, *Cardellina rubrifrons*, a fly-catching warbler of the southern border of the United States and southward. See *Cardellina*.—**Redstart warbler**†, the European redstart, *Ruticilla* (formerly *Sylvia*) *phœnicura*. See cut under *redstart*.—**Red-throated warbler**†, the chestnut-sided warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Rocky Mountain warbler**, Virginia's warbler.—**Roscoe's warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, in some variant plumage. *Audubon*, 1832.—**Ruddy warbler**†, the rock-warbler. *Latham*, 1801.—**Rufous-vented warbler**† (Latham, 1801), an Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala rufiventris*, earlier called by Latham *rufous-vented honey-eater*, and later by Lewin *orange-breasted thrush*.—**Rufous warbler**, *Sylvia* (or *Aëdon*) *galactodes*, of southern Europe and northern Africa.—**Rüppell's warbler**, *Sylvia rueppelli*, of southern Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and some parts of Africa.—**Rush-warbler**† (Latham, 1783), an unidentified sparrow of the United States, supposed to be the field-sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*.—**Rusty-sided warbler**† (Latham, 1801), the cerulean creeper of the same author and date, *Zosterops cerulescens*, a white-eye of Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands.—**St. Domingo warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, the yellow-throated warbler. *Turton*, 1806.—**Sardinian warbler**, *Sylvia melanocephala*, of the Mediterranean region.—**Sennett's warbler** [named after George B. *Sennett* of New York], one of the creeping warblers, *Parula nigrilora*, of Texas and southward. *Coues*, 1877.—**Siberian warbler** (Latham, 1783), the Asiatic *Accentor montanellus*, occasional in Europe, related to the common hedge-accentor.—**Spectacled warbler**, *Sylvia conspicillata*, of the Mediterranean region, extending from Palestine to the Canaries.—**Spotted warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*. See *spotted* (with cut).—**Spotted yellow warbler**. (*a*) The Cape May warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. These two accounts are the bases of *Motacilla tigrina* (Gmelin, 1788). (*b*) *Dendrœca maculosa*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Streaked warbler** (Latham, 1801), an Australian warbler-like bird, formerly *Sylvia sagittata*, now known as *Chthonicola sagittata*.—**Subalpine warbler**, *Sylvia subalpina*, of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia.—**Summer warbler**, the summer yellow-bird of North America; one of the golden warblers, *Dendrœca æstiva*, among the most abundant and



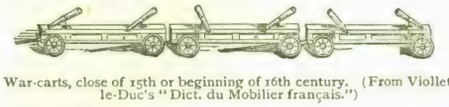
Yellow Warbler, or Summer Yellow-bird (*Dendrœca æstiva*), male.

familiar warblers of the United States. The adult male is golden-yellow more or less obscured with olivaceous on the back, and has the whole under part streaked with brownish-red. Also called, in various plumages, *yellow-poll warbler, olive warbler, citron warbler, yellow warbler, Children's warbler, Rathbone's warbler*, etc.—**Superb warbler**†, either one of two different malurine birds of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus* and *M. lamberti*, formerly placed in the genus *Sylvia*. *Latham; Shaw*. Also called *blue wren*.—**Swainson's warbler** [named after William *Swainson*, an English quinarian naturalist], *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*) *swainsoni*, described by Audubon in 1834, and long considered one of the rarest of the American warblers, but lately found abundant in South Carolina.—**Sybil warbler**†, *Pratincola* (formerly *Sylvia*) *sybilla*, peculiar to Madagascar.—**Sylvan warblers**, the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Myiodioctes*: so called as pertaining to Nuttall's genus *Sylvania* (1840). See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Tennessee warbler**, *Helminthophaga peregrina*, a common swamp-warbler of chiefly eastern parts of North America: named after the State where found by A. Wilson in 1811.—**Tolmie's warbler**, Macgillivray's warbler. *J. K. Townsend*, 1839.—**Townsend's warbler**, *Dendrœca townsendi*, the western representative of the black-throated green warbler, discovered by Townsend and Nuttall on the Columbia river in 1835, and named after the former by Audubon. It ranges from Alaska to Guatemala, and has been taken near Philadelphia.—**Tristram's warbler** [named after Canon H. B. *Tristram* of England], *Sylvia deserticola*, of the Algerian Sahara.—**Umbrose warbler**†. Same as *dusky warbler* (*b*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Undated warbler**†, a bird so named by Latham in 1783, apparently a species of *Cisticola*.—**Vigors's warbler** [named after N. A. *Vigors*, an English quinarian naturalist], the pine-creeping warbler as mistaken for another species. *Audubon*, 1832. Also called *Vigors's vireo* (Nuttall, 1832).—**Virginia's warbler**, *Helminthophaga virginiæ*: so named by Baird in 1860 after the wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson; the Rocky Mountain warbler.—**Western warbler**, the hermit-warbler, discovered by J. K. Townsend at Fort Vancouver, May 28th, 1835, and by Thomas Nuttall at about the same time.—**White-eyed warbler**† (Latham, 1783), the white-eye of Madagascar, *Zosterops madagascariensis*.—**White-poll warbler**, the black-and-white warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**White-throated blue warbler**, the cerulean warbler.—**White-throated warbler**, *Helminthophaga leucobronchialis*. *W. Brewster*, 1874.—**Wilson's fly-catching warbler** [named after Alexander *Wilson* (1766–1813), the American ornithologist], *Myiodioctes pusillus*, inhabiting all parts of North America: more fully called *Wilson's green black-capped fly-catching warbler*, and formerly *Sylvia wilsonii* (Bonaparte, 1824). It is olivaceous and yellow, having in the adult male a square patch of glossy black on the crown. See cut under *Myiodioctes*.—**Worm-eating warbler**. See *worm-eating*.—**Yellow-backed warbler**, the blue yellow-backed warbler. *Latham*, 1783.—**Yellow-breast** or **yellow-breasted warbler**, the Maryland yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-browed warbler** (Latham, 1783), *Phylloscopus superciliosus* (formerly *Sylvia superciliosa*), a common warbler throughout the greater part of Asia, and a straggler in Europe. Called in full the *yellow-browed barred willow-warbler*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler**, the chestnut-sided warbler, one of whose early names was *Sylvia icterocephala*. *Stephens*, 1817.—**Yellow-fronted warbler**, the blue golden-winged warbler. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785. See cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Yellow-poll warbler**, cut under *Helminthophaga*.—**Yellow-poll warbler**, the summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. *Latham*, 1783; *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow red-polled warbler**. Same as *palm-warbler*.—**Yellow-rumped warbler**. (*a*) *Dendrœca coronata*, the myrtle-bird (which see) or yellowrump, which abounds in most parts of North America, and has a host of names. It may be recognized by the distinct yellow marks in four places—on the crown, rump, and each side of the breast—the plumage being otherwise chiefly black, white, and bluish-gray when adult, but dingy in the young birds. Also *golden-crowned, belted, dusky, umbrose, grasset*, etc., *warbler, Virginia titmouse*, etc. (*b*) The black-and-yellow warbler, *Dendrœca maculosa*, which has yellow upper tail-coverts like the preceding, but is otherwise quite different. *Latham*, 1783. Also called *yellow-rumped flycatcher*. See cut under *spotted*.—**Yellowtail-warbler**, the female or young male of the American redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See second cut under *redstart*. *Pennant*, 1785.—**Yellow-throated warbler**, *Dendrœca dominica*, an abundant and beautiful wood-warbler of rather southerly regions of the United States and some of the West India islands and Central America. The throat is rich-yellow. Also *yellow-throated gray warbler*.—**Yellow warbler**. (*a*) The summer yellow-bird, *Dendrœca æstiva*. See cut under *summer warbler*. (*b*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (See also *grasshopper-warbler, hermit-warbler, palm-warbler, prairie-warbler, reed-warbler, rock-warbler, sedge-warbler, swamp-warbler, tailor-warbler, tree-warbler, willow-warbler, wood-warbler*.)

warblet (wâr'blet), *n.* Same as *warble*[3], 3.

warblingly (wârb'ling-li), *adv.* In a warbling manner; with warbling.

war-cart (wâr'kärt), *n.* A military engine of the fifteenth century, described as a wagon upon



War-carts, close of 15th or beginning of 16th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

which two or more of the light cannon of the time were mounted.

warchet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *work*.

warchondt†, *a.* See *werkand*.

warcraft (wâr'kräft), *n.* The science or art of war.

> He had officers who did ken the *war-craft*.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Lancashire, i. 558. (*Davies*.)

war-cry (wâr'krī), *n.* A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition or encouragement; a short pithy expression used in common by a body of troops in charging an enemy: as, "Saint

George!" was the *war-cry* of England, "Montjoie Saint Denis!" the *war-cry* of France.

Faithful to his noble vow, his *war-cry* filled the air; "Be honour'd aye the bravest knight, beloved the fairest fair." *Scott*, Romance of Dunois (trans.).

ward[1] (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, < AS. *weard*, m., a keeper, watchman, guard, guardian, = OS. *ward* = OHG. MHG. G. *wart* (in comp.) = Icel. *vörthr* (*varth-*), m., a watchman, a watch, = Goth. **wards*, in comp. *daura-wards*, m., doorkeeper; also OHG. *warto*, MHG. *warte* = Goth. *wardja*, m., keeper, watchman; also OHG. *warta* = Goth. *wardō*, f., in comp. *daura-wardō*, a keeper; with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2]. Cf. *ward*[2], and see *ward*[1], *v.*, which is derived from both *ward*[1], *n.*, and *ward*[2], *n.* Hence, in comp., *bearward*, *gateward*, *hayward*, *steward* (*styward*), *woodward*, etc.] A keeper; watchman; warden. [Archaic.]

And with that breth helle brake with alle Beliales barres; For eny wye other *warde* wyde openede the gates. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 368.

City ward†. See *city*.

ward[1] (wârd), *v.* [< ME. *warden*, *wardien*, < AS. *weardian*, keep, watch, hold, possess (= OS. *wardōn* = OFries. *wardia* = MLG. *warden* = OHG. MHG. G. *warten*, watch, = Icel. *vartha*, warrant, etc.), < *weard*, m., keeper, *weard*, f., keeping: see *ward*[1], *n.*, *ward*[2], *n.* Hence (from MHG. *warten*) OF. *warder*, *guarder*, *garder* = Pr. *gardar*, *guardar* = Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*, watch, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take care of; keep in safety; watch; guard; defend; protect.

God me *ward* and kepe fro werk diabolike, And stedfaste me hold in feith Catholike! *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3499.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him From thousand dangers. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 195.

Coueting to draw nigh your ships, which if they shal finde not wel watched, or *warded*, they wil assault. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 229.

2. To put under guard; imprison.

Into which prison were these Christians put, and fast *warded* all the winter season. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

3. To fend off; repel; turn aside: commonly followed by *off*.

When all is done, there is no *warding* the Blows of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 152.

To *ward off* the gripe of poverty, you must pretend to be a stranger to her. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To keep guard; watch.

The valiant Captaine Francesco Bagone *warded* at the Keepe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 123.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; guard one's self.

Zelmane, redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Halfe their times and labours are spent in watching and *warding*, onely to defend, but altogether vnable to suppresse the Saluages. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 79.

3†. To take care: followed by a clause beginning with *that*.

I now of all good here schal fynd by grace; But *warde that* ye be a Monday in thys place. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 805.

★**ward**[2] (wârd), *n.* [< ME. *ward*, *warde*, < AS. *weard*, f., keeping, watch, guard, district, ward, = MLG. *warde* = OHG. *warta*, MHG. *warte*, *wart*, f., keeping, watch, guard; an abstract fem. noun, with formative *-d*, from the root **war* in *ware*, *wary*, etc.: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2]. From the Teut. are ult., through OF., E. *guard*, *n.* and *v.*, *regard*, *reward*, *guardian*, *warden*[1], etc. Cf. *ward*[1], *n.*, and *ward*[1], *v.*, which involves both nouns.] **1.** The act of keeping guard; a position or state of watchfulness against surprise, danger, or harm; guard; watch: as, to keep watch and *ward*. See *watch*.

But I which spend the darke and dreadful night In watch and *ward*. *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 87).

2†. A body of persons whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; the watch; a defensive force; garrison.

Th' assieged Castles *ward* Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

Was frequent heard the changing guard, And watchword from the sleepless *ward*. *Scott*, L. of L. M. iii. 30.

3. Means of guarding; defense; protection; preservation.

The best *ward* of mine honour is rewarding my dependents. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 133.

I think I have a close *ward*, and a sure one — An honest mind. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

4†. The outworks of a castle.

And alle the towres of crystalle schene, And the *wardes* enamelde and overgylt clene. *Hampole*. (*Halliwell.*)

5. A guarded or defensive motion or position in fencing, or the like; a turning aside or intercepting of a blow, thrust, etc.

1 *Scholler.* Ah, well thrust! 2 *Scholler.* But mark the *ward*. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Thou knowest my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 215.

6. The state of being under a guard; confinement under a guard, warder, or keeper; custody; confinement; jail.

He would be punished and committed to *ward*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He put them in *ward* in the house of the captain of the guard. Gen. xl. 3.

7. Guardianship; control or care of a minor.

Item, my Lord of Hungerford has writen to me for to have the *warde* of Robert Monpyns[on]is sone, wher of I am agreed that he schal (have) hit like as I has wretyn to hym in a letter, of the whech I send zow a cope closed here in. *Paston Letters*, I. 94.

It is inconvenient in Ireland that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

8. The state of being under the care, control, or protection of a guardian; the condition of being under guardianship.

I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 5.

The decay of estates in *ward* by the abuse of the powers of wardship. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

9. One who or that which is guarded; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship. (*a*) In *feudal law*, the heir of the king's tenant in capite, during his nonage. (*b*) In *British law*, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery, generally called a *ward in Chancery*, or a *ward of court*. To marry a ward of court without consent of the court is a contempt. The court has power, if the ward has property, to appoint a guardian, if there is none, and to supervise his administration, and remove him.

My lord, he 's a great *ward*, wealthy, but simple; His parts consist in acres. *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 2.

(*c*) In *U. S. law*, a minor for whom a guardian is appointed.

10. A division. (*a*) A band or company.

Habshabiah, Sherebiah, and Jeshua the son of Kadmiel, with their brethren over against them, to praise and to give thanks, according to the commandment of David the man of God, *ward* over against *ward*. Neh. xii. 24.

(*b*†) A division of an army; a brigade, battalion, or regiment.

The kyng of Lybie, callid Lamadone, The ix[te] *warde* hadde att his leding. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2172.

The thirde *warde* lede the kynge Boors of Gannes, that full wele cowde hem guyde, and were in his company iiij[m] men wele horsed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 151.

Somerset, expecting to have been followed by Lord Wenlock, who commanded what was called "the middle *ward*" of that army, allowed himself to be lured into a pursuit. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., i.

(*c*) A certain division, section, or quarter of a town or city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business through committees appointed by the inhabitants, or merely for the purposes of elections.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard, Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden*.

(*d*) A territorial division of some counties in Great Britain, as Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire in Scotland, and Northumberland and Cumberland in the north of England. (*e*) The division of a forest. (*f*) One of the apartments into which a hospital is divided: as, a fever *ward*; a convalescent *ward*.

11. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock, forming an obstacle to the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; also, the notch or slot in the web or bit of a key into which such a ridge fits when the key is applied. The wards of a lock are often named according to their shapes: as, L-*ward*; T-*ward*. The wards are usually made of sheet-metal bent into a round form, and hence are sometimes termed *wheels*. See cut under *pick*[1], 4.

A key That winds through secret *wards*. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

Casual, casualty, condemned ward. See the qualifying words. — **Casualty of wards.** See *casualty*. — **Isolating ward**, a room in a hospital set apart for the reception of patients suffering with contagious disease, or who must for any cause be kept from contact with others in the hospital. — **Police-jury ward**, in Louisiana, the chief subdivision of the parish. — **Watch and ward.** See *watch*.

ward[3]†, *adv.* [< ME. *ward*, a quasi-adverb, being the suffix *-ward* separated from its base, as in *to* me *ward*. See *-ward* and *toward*.] The suffix *-ward* separated as a distinct word.

-ward (wärd). [< ME. *-ward*, < AS. *-weard* = OS. *-ward* = OFries. *-ward* = D. *-waart* = MLG. LG. *-ward* = OHG. MHG. *-wert* (G. *-wärts*) = Icel. *-verthr* = Goth. *-wairths*; akin to L. *versus* (**vert-tus*), which is postposed in the same way, < *vertere*, turn, become, = AS. *weorthan*, become: see *worth*[1] and *verse*[1]. Cf. *-wards*.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, indicating direction or tendency to or from a point. It is affixed to many adverbs and prepositions, as *fore* (*for-*), *forth*, *from* (*fro-*), *to*, *after*, *back*, *hind*, *in*, *out*, *hither*, *thither*, *whither*, *up*, *nether*, *thence*, etc.; to words indicating points of the compass (*east*, *west*, etc.); to nouns indicating a goal, center, end, direction, etc., as *home*, *way*, *wind*, *down*, *heaven*, *God*, etc. With some of these it was used pleonastically, as *abackward*, *adownward*. Most of the forms have a collateral form with adverbial genitive *-s*, as *forwards*, *afterwards*, *inwards*, *outwards*, etc. In *toward*, the elements were formerly often separated, as in the Bible: *to* us-*ward* (Ps. xl. 5; 2 Pet. iii. 9); *to* thee-*ward* (1 Sam. xix. 4); *to* you-*ward* (2 Cor. xiii. 3); *to* the mercy seat*ward* (Ex. xxxvii. 9); etc.

Such a newe herte and lusty corage *vnto* the lawe *warde* canst thou neuer come by of thyne owne strength and enforcement. *J. Udall*, Prol. to Romans.

wardage† (wâr′dāj), *n.* [< *ward*[2] + *-age*.] Money paid or contributed to watch and ward. Also called *ward-penny*.

war-dance (wâr′dâns), *n.* **1.** A dance engaged in preceding or following a warlike excursion. — **2.** A dance simulating a battle.

ward-corn† (wârd′kôrn), *n.* [< OF. **wardecorne* (?), < *warder*, keep, + *corne*, < L. *cornu*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, with the duty of blowing a horn on the approach of a foe.

ward-corset†, *n.* [ME. *wardecors*, *wardecorce*, < OF. *wardecors*, *guardecorps*, *gardecors*, < *warder*, *guarder*, ward, guard, + *cors*, *corps*, body: see *ward*[1] and *corse*[1], *corpse*.] **1.** A body-guard.

Though thow preye Argus with his hundred eyen To be my *wardecors*, as he kan best, In feith he shal nat kepe me but me lest. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 359.

2. A cloak. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 516.

wardein†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *warden*[1].

★**warden**[1] (wâr′dn), *n.* [< ME. *wardein*, *wardeyn*, Sc. *wardane*, *wardan*, a warden, guardian, keeper, < OF. **wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*, *guardain*, F. *gardien* (ML. *gardianus*), a keeper, warden, guardian, cf. *gardien*, a., keeping, watching, < *warde*, *garde*, ward, guard, keeping: see *ward*[2], and cf. *guardian*, a doublet of *warden*[1]. Cf. *warden*[2].] **1.** A guard or watchman; a guardian.

Filthe and elde, also moot I thee, Been grete *wardeyns* upon chastitee. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 360.

He called to the *wardens* on the outside battlements. *Scott*.

2. A chief or principal keeper; an officer who keeps or guards: as, the *warden* of the Fleet (or Fleet prison).

The *wardeyn* of the gates gan to calle The folk which that without the gates were, And bad hem dryven in hire bestes alle, Or al the night they moste bleven there. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1177.

The Countess asked to be shown some of the prisoners' soup. The *warden* brought some to her in a clean fresh plate. *The Century*, XXXVII. 509.

3. The title given to the head of some colleges and schools, and to the superior of some conventual churches.

Our corn is stoln, men wil us fooles calle, Bathe the *wardeyn* and oure felawes alle. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 192.

And all way the *Wardeyne* of the seyd ffrers or sum of hys Brothern by hys assignment Daly accompanyd with vs Informyng And shewing vnto vs the holy places with in the holy lande. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

4. In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive officer of the municipal government; in a few Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. — **5.** Used from colonial times as an abbreviation of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*. — **Port warden**, an officer invested with the chief authority in a port. — **Warden of a church.** See *churchwarden*. — **Warden of a university**, the master or president of a university. — **Warden of the Cinque Ports**, the governor of the havens called the Cinque Ports, and their dependencies, who has the authority of an admiral, and has power to hold a court of admiralty and courts of law and equity. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*. — **Warden of the marches.** See *march*[1]. — **Warden of the mint.** See *mint*[1]. — **Warden of the stews**, a town officer, one of several mentioned in the fifteenth century: apparently one who had charge of pens for cattle, hogs, etc., perhaps a pound. Compare *hog-mace*.

warden[2] (wâr′dn), *n.* [< ME. *wardun*, *wardone*; usually associated with *warden*[1], and taken to mean a pear that may be kept long (cf. OF. *poire de garde*, "a warden, or winter peare, a peare which may be kept verie long," Cotgrave):

see *warden*[1]. But the sense of *warden* is active, 'one who keeps,' and it does not seem to apply to a pear; and the ME. forms of *warden*[1] are different from those of *warden*[2]. Perhaps the origin is in OF. **wardon*, a var. of *gardon* (Godefroy), a var. of *gardin*, garden: see *garden*.] A kind of pear, used chiefly for roasting or baking.

Wardone, peere, volemum. *Wardone* tree, volemus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 516.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 3.

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry;
But 'tis with an intention men should buy.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 541.

Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed without crust.

I must have saffron to colour the *warden pies*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 48.

wardenry (wâr'dn-ri), *n.* [< *warden*[1] + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] 1. The district in charge of a warden.

But yet they may not tamely see,
All through the Western *Wardenry*,
Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
And burn and spoil the Border-side.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

2. The office of warden.

wardenship (wâr'dn-ship), *n.* [< *warden*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of warden.

His Maj. K. Cha. I. gave him the *Wardenship* of Merton Colledge as a reward for his service, but the times suffered him not to receive or enjoy any benefitt by it.
Aubrey, Lives (William Harvey).

warder[1] (wâr'dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *wardour*, < OF. **wardour*, *gardour*, *gardeor*, a keeper, warder, < *warder*, ward: see *ward*[1], *v.*, and *-er*[1], *-or*[1].] One who keeps watch and ward; a keeper; a guard.

Memory, the *warder* of the brain.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 65.

The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 451.

Warder butcher-bird†, the great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*. *Sir John Sebright.*

warder[2] (wâr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *warder*, *wardrere*, *warderere*; appar. < *ward*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary. Signals seem to have been given by means of it, as by casting it down (a signal to stop proceedings) or throwing it up (a signal to charge).

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 118.

Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
[He] cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 181.

warderere†. A doubtful word occurring only in the following passage describing the pursuit of a horse that had run away.

Thise sely clerkes rennen up and doun
With "Keepe! Keepe! stand! stand! Jossa *warderere!*"
[var. *ware the rere*, Camb. MS., *warederere*, Harl. MS., *warth there*, 16th cent. ed.] *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 181.

ward-holding (wârd'hōl″ding), *n.* The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve the superior in war as often as his occasions called for it.

Wardian (wâr'di-an), *a.* [< *Ward* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Invented by, or otherwise relating to, a person named Ward.—**Wardian case**, a portable inclosure with a wooden base and glass sides and top, invented by Nathaniel B. Ward, an Englishman, and serving for the transportation of delicate living plants, or for their maintenance as an indoor ornament. The base is lined with zinc, or supplied with an earthen tray. The confined air preserves its moisture, and ferns, mosses, and other shade-loving plants develop in it with great beauty.

warding-file (wâr'ding-fīl), *n.* A flat file of uniform thickness, cut only at the edges: used to file the ward-notches in keys. *E. H. Knight.*

wardless (wârd'les), *a.* [< *ward*[1] + *-less*.] That cannot be warded off or avoided. [Rare.]

He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow.
Stephen Harvey, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, ix. 174.

★**wardman**† (wârd'man), *n.* [< *ward*[2] + *man*.] A town officer in England.

The common *wardman* . . . carries the largest of the silver maces and in processions immediately precedes the mayor. *Jewitt*, Art Journal, 1881, p. 105.

ward-mote (wârd'mōt), *n.* A meeting of a ward; also, a court formerly held in every ward in the city of London. Also called *wardmote-court* or *inquest*.

wardone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *warden*[2].

wardour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warder*[1].

ward-penny (wârd'pen″i), *n.* Same as *wardage*.

wardrobe (wârd'rōb), *n.* [Formerly also *wardrope*, *wardroppe*; < ME. *warderobe*, *wardrope*, *wardedrope*, < OF. *warderobe*, *garderobe*, *garderobbe*, a wardrobe, also a privy, < *warder*, ward, keep, + *robe*, *robbe*, garment: see *ward*[1] and *robe*[1].] 1. Originally, a room or large closet in which clothes were kept, and in which the making of clothes, repairing, etc., were carried on.

But who that departed, Gyomar ne departed neuer, but a-bode spekynge with Morgain, the sustur of kynge Arthur, in a *wardrope* vnder the paleys, where she wrought with silke and golde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

The last day of Octobre, the . . . yere of the reyne of King Henri the Sixt, Sir John Fastolf, Knyght, hath lefte in his *warde-drope* at Castre this stuffe of clothys, and othir harnays that followith. *Paston Letters*, I. 475.

When first he spies
His Prince's *Wardrobe* ope, quite through is shot
With wondring fear. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 75.

God clothed us; . . . he hath opened his *wardrobe* unto us. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

2. A piece of furniture for the keeping of clothes, especially a large press closed by means of a door or doors, in which clothes can be hung up, and sometimes having shelves and drawers as well.

There! Carter has done with you, or nearly so; I'll make you decent in a trice. Jane, . . . open the top drawer of the *wardrobe*, and take out a clean shirt and neck-handkerchief: bring them here; and be nimble.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

A ponderous mahogany *wardrobe*, looking like nothing so much as a grim wooden mausoleum, occupied nearly all of one wall. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 192.

3. The clothes belonging to one person at one time.

Hot. The king hath many marching in his coats.
Doug. Now, by my sword, I will kill all his coats;
I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 27.

The most important article of all in a gentleman's *wardrobe* was still wanting. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 14.

4†. A privy.

I seye that in a *wardrobe* they him threwe.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 120.

wardrober (wârd'rō″bėr), *n.* [< ME. *warderopere*; < *wardrobe* + *-er*[2].] The keeper of a wardrobe.

An indenture . . . in which Peter Curteys, the king's *wardrober*, undertakes to furnish, etc.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

ward-room (wârd'röm), *n.* The apartment assigned to the commissioned officers of a man-of-war other than the commanding officer. Line-officers formerly, as a rule, occupied staterooms on the starboard side and staff-officers on the port side.—**Ward-room officers**, commissioned officers messing in the ward-room.—**Ward-room steward**. See *steward*, 2 (*b*).

wardrope†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wardrobe*.

Wardrop's disease. A malignant form of inflammation occurring at the root, or on one side, of a nail.

Wardrop's operation for aneurism. See *operation*.

Ward's electuary. A confection of black pepper.

wardship[1] (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *ward*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; hence, the feudal tenure by which the lord claimed the custody of the body and custody and profits of the lands of the infant heir of his deceased tenant.

And we . . . come in the court, and Bertylmeu havynge this termys to Bernard, seying, "Sir, forasmych as the Kyng hathe grauntyd be hese lettres patent the *wardship* with the profites of the londes of T. Fastolf durying hese nun age to you and T. H., wherfor I am comyn as ther styward, be ther comaundement." *Paston Letters*, I. 306.

Ecclesiastical persons were by ancient order forbidden to be executors of any man's testament, or to undertake the *wardship* of children. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 15.

Thou grand impostor! how hast thou obtained
The *wardship* of the world? *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

wardship[2] (wârd'ship), *n.* [< *ward*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or condition of a ward; pupilage.

In certain nations, women, whether married or not, have been placed in a state of perpetual *wardship*.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 44, note.

wardsman (wârdz'man), *n.*; pl. *wardsmen* (-men). One who keeps watch and ward; a guard. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

Ward's paste. Same as *Ward's electuary*.

wardstaff† (wârd'staf), *n.* Same as *warder*[2].

wardwit (wârd'wit), *n.* The being quit of giving money for the keeping of ward in a town.

ware[1] (wār), *a.* [< ME. *ware*, *war*, < AS. *wær*, also *gewær* (> E. *aware*), watchful, heedful, cautious, = OS. *war*, also *giwar* = D. *gewaar* = OHG. *giwar*, MHG. *gewar*, G. *gewahr*, aware, = Icel. *varr* = Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *wars*, watchful; from a Teut. √ *war*, watch, take heed, = L. *vereri*, regard, respect, esteem, dread (see *revere*[1]), = Gr. ὁρᾶν, perceive, look out for, observe (> οὐ-ρος, watchman, guard), = Skt. √ *var*, cover, surround. From the same source are ult. *aware* (of which *ware*[1] in mod. use is prob. in part an aphetic form), *ward*[1], *ward*[2], *guard*, *regard*, *reward*, etc., *revere*[1], etc. *Ware* preceded by *be* has become merged with it, *beware* (as *gone* with *be* in *begone*): see *beware*. Hence the later adj. *wary*[1].] 1†. Watchful; cautious; prudent; wary.

Of me the worthy was *war*, & my wille knew.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13235.

The Erle to truste was noo daunger in,
ffor he was *ware* and wise, I yow ensure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1084.

Howe *ware* and circumspecte they aught to be.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. On guard; on the watch (against something). See *beware*.

Reason he made right,
But bid her well be *ware*, and still erect;
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will.
Milton, P. L., ix. 353.

3. Aware; conscious; assured. [Archaic.]

Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was *war*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 157.

And Geaunt reised his axe to recouer a-nothor stroke, but Arthur was ther-of *ware*, and smote the horse with the spores and passed forth, and than returned with his swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Then was I *ware* of one that on me moved
In golden armor with a crown of gold.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

ware[1] (wār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared*, ppr. *waring*. [< ME. *waren*, *warien*, *ware*, < AS. *warian*, be on one's guard, heed, look out (= OFries. *waria* = OS. *warōn* = OHG. *bewarōn*, heed, = Icel. *vara*, heed; hence ult. OF. *garer* = Pr. *garar*, *guarar*, be on one's guard, heed), < *wær*, watchful, heedful: see *ware*[1], *a.* Cf. *wear*[2], *v.*] To take care of; take precautions against; take heed to; look out for and guard against; beware of: as, *ware* the dog. Except in a few phrases, as in *ware* hawk, *ware* hounds, *beware* is now used instead of *ware*.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun
Ne fynde yow nat repleet of humours hote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 136.

But *warre* the fox, as while thai sitte on brode
To sette in an Ilande were ful goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

★**ware**[2] (wār), *n.* [< ME. *ware*, merchandise, goods, < AS. **ware*, pl. *waru*, wares (= D. *waar*, a ware, commodity, pl. *waren*, wares; cf. MD. *waren* = G. *waare*, pl. *waaren* = Icel. *vara*, pl. *vörur*, wares, = Dan. *vare*, pl. *varer* (cf. *vare*, care), = Sw. *vara*, pl. *varor*, ware, wares); prob. akin to AS. *waru*, guard, protection, care, custody, = G. *wahre* = Dan. *vare* = Sw. *vara*, care; < Teut. √ *war*, guard: see *ware*[1], *a.*, and cf. *worth*[2].] 1. Articles of manufacture or merchandise: now usually in the plural.

No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandish *ware*.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 22.

This is the *ware* wherein consists my wealth.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

They shall not . . . sell or buy any maner of *wares*, goods, or marchandises, secretely nor openly, by way of fraude, barat, or deceite. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 210.

You pretend buying of *wares* or selling of lands.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

Who but a fool would have faith in a tradesman's *ware* or his word? *Tennyson*, Maud, vii.

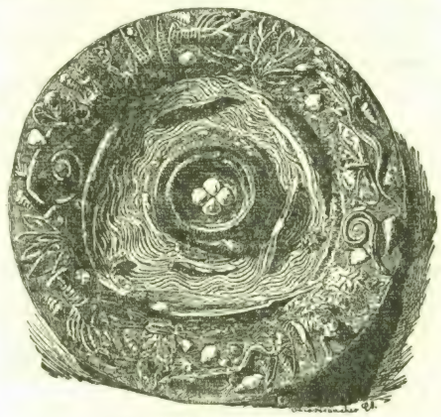
2. A collective noun used generally in composition with the name of the material, or a term relating to the characters of the articles or the use to which they are put: as, *china-ware*, *tinware*, *hardware*, *tableware*.—**Adams's ware**, in *ceram.*, a fine English pottery made at Tunstall, at the end of the eighteenth century, by William Adams, a pupil of Wedgwood. The pieces are often close imitations of the Wedgwood ware.—**Agen ware**. (*a*) An inferior kind of Roman pottery, softer and coarser than Samian ware: so called from Agen in the department of Lot-et-Garonne, France, where much of this ware was found with the furnaces. (*b*) A decorative pottery made in the seventeenth century, many of the pieces having the forms of animals. *Erongniart.*—**Apulian ware**. See *Apulian pottery* (under *Apulian*), and cut under *stamnos*.—**Aretine ware**. See *Arretine*.—**Awata ware**, pottery and porcelain made at Awata, near Kioto, Japan. The greater number of the pieces known to be of this manufacture are of yellowish hard paste, with a crackled glaze as if in imitation of Satsuma ware; but a curious and beautiful imitation of old Delft and a thin porcelain of a peculiar grayish white are known.—**Bamboo ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware: so named from its color, and otherwise known as *cane-colored ware*.—**Basalt ware**. See *basalt*.—**Benares ware**, a name given to a kind of ornamental metal-work made in India, in which a pattern is produced by chasing or in other ways depressing the surface of the metal.—**Black ware**. Same as *basalt ware*.—**Blue jasper ware**, a name given to a blue-glazed pottery of modern manufacture, especially that made at Ferrybridge, England.—**Böttcher ware**. (*a*) A fine stoneware varying

from red to dark brown, and approaching black, invented by the chemist J. F. Böttcher about 1708–9 in the course of his experiments in the search for porcelain. (*b*) The first real or kaolinic porcelain produced in Europe: it was first made by Böttcher about 1710.—**Bristol Delft ware,** an enameled pottery made at Bristol throughout the eighteenth century, especially a highly decorated ware in which landscapes, figure-subjects, etc., covering the whole dish, bottom and marly alike, and plates or dishes closely imitated from Chinese enameled porcelain, are included. This decorative Delft has not been manufactured since 1788. *Jewitt.*—**Bristol ware.** Same as *double-glazed ware.*—**Caffagiolo ware,** a variety of the Italian enameled and painted earthenware known as majolica. It was made in the sixteenth century at a factory belonging to the family of the Medici in the village of Caffagiolo, on the road between Florence and Bologna. The name is also spelled, according to the irregular orthography of the time, *Cafagiol, Caffagiulo, Caffaggilolo, Cafagizotto.* The marks of this factory are much varied, but generally include the words *in Caffagiolo* variously spelled. A characteristic mark of these wares is the free use of a dark but extremely brilliant blue often in large masses, also a brilliant but opaque orange, and an opaque Indian red. Metallic luster was early used at Caffagiolo.—**Canton lacquer-ware.** See *lacquer-ware.*—**Cashan ware.** Same as *Kashi ware. R. M. Smith,* S. K. Handbook, Persian Art.—**Castelli ware,** pottery made at Castelli, in eastern Italy; specifically, an enameled and richly decorated pottery made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This magnificent ware preserves some of the characteristics of majolica, but is more pictorial in its decoration, being painted with landscapes, mythological scenes, etc. The colors are often heightened with gold.—**Cologne ware,** a name commonly given to the hard stoneware of which ornamental jugs, tankards, etc., were made, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and formerly called *grès de Flandres.* The city of Cologne was the chief seat of this manufacture. Compare *grès de Flandres* (under *grès*) and *stoneware.*—**Combed ware.** See *combed.*—**Coralline ware.** See *coralline.*—**Crackled ware.** See *crackled.*—**Cream-colored ware,** pottery having a cream-colored paste; specifically, a variety of the fine table-ware made by Wedgwood in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This ware was afterward called *queen's-ware,* from the supposed preference of Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The term is also applied to Liverpool pottery with transfer printed decorations, made about 1790–1810.—**Crystalline ware.** See *crystalline.*—**Cullen ware†,** Cologne ware.—**Delft ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in and near the town of Delft in Holland; specifically, tin enameled ware for use and for



Delft Ware, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

decorative purposes. Pottery has been made in this place from ancient times, and dated pieces exist as old as the beginning of the sixteenth century; but the importation from China and Japan of Oriental porcelain stimulated the decorators of later times, so that the richest pieces are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. (*b*) A name given in England to vessels of pottery for domestic use, especially for table service. (*c*) Also a stanniferous faience made formerly in England in imitation of the Delft ware of Holland.—**Della Robbia ware.** (*a*) A name given to a class of pottery used for works of art in relief: generally asserted to have been invented by Luca della Robbia of Florence in the fifteenth century. It has a hard and well-baked body of brown terra-cotta, upon which a white stanniferous enamel is applied. This is in some cases left white, or white with a background of blue; in others, all parts of the composition are richly decorated with color, especially green, yellow, and purple or maroon. The largest and most elaborate works in Della Robbia ware were made after Luca's death, the most important of all being, perhaps, the frieze on the hospital at Pistoia. Central Italy abounds in the productions of this school of artists, including tabernacles or shrines decorated with sacred subjects, altar-pieces in bas-relief and alto-relief, architectural ornaments, and fountains or lavabos in sacristies of churches and convents. (*b*) A fine terra-cotta, enameled in colors, made in England for architectural decorations, flower-vases, garden-seats, etc., especially that made at Tamworth at works founded in 1847.—**Double-glazed ware,** stoneware to which a glaze is applied in liquid form, both inside and outside, before it is fired. Also called *Bristol ware.*—**Egyptian black ware, Egyptian ware.** See *Egyptian.*—**Etruscan ware.** See *Etruscan.*—**Faenza ware,** a name formerly given to Italian majolica. *J. C. Robinson,* in Cat. of Soulages Coll., 1856. Compare *faience.*—**Glass-glazed ware.** See *glass-glazed.*—**Graffito ware.** See *graffito.*—**Green-jasper ware,** a variety of Wedgwood. The name includes six distinct tints, from pale sea-green to deep olive.—**Hollow ware,** vessels deeper than flat ware, and especially such as are made in outside molds, which give the external surface—the clay being forced into the mold from within, and worked over with a sponge so as to give it the required thickness and a smooth inner surface.—**Incised ware,** pottery decorated by scratches upon the surface. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse earthenware covered with an outer coat of a different color, which, being deeply scratched, shows the body of the ware. (*b*) A kind of pottery in which the body is scratched or scored, the whole being then covered with a transparent glaze, which shows a deeper color where it fills these incisions than elsewhere.—**India ware,** a name inaccurately given in England to the more common varieties of Chinese and Japanese porcelains imported into Europe by the East India Company or otherwise.—**Kashi ware,** pottery made in Persia, and decorated in blue on white in a manner closely resembling Chinese porcelain. So called from Kashan, the chief seat of manufacture. Earthenware is still called "Kashi Kari" in Persia. Also called *Kashan, Cashan,* and *Kachy ware.*—**Kioto ware,** ceramic ware made in or near the city of Kioto in Japan. Immense quantities of pottery and porcelain are made there, and many characteristic varieties are imitated with great success; but the name is given especially to a yellow pottery with crackled glaze peculiar to Japan.—**Lapis-lazuli ware.** See *lapis.*—**Lava ware.** See *lava.*—**Old Fulham ware,** a name given to the English imitations of German grès cérame or hard stoneware made at Fulham from about 1670.—**Palissy ware,** a peculiar kind of pot-



Dish of Palissy Ware.

tery, remarkable for its beautiful glaze, the ornamentation being in very high relief, and consisting frequently of models of fish, reptiles, shells, or leaves. Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the sixteenth century, was the designer of this ware. It has been successfully imitated by Barbizet of Paris since 1850, and by others.—**Pebble ware.** See *pebbleware.*—**Persian ware.** See *Persian.*—**Plated ware.** See *plated.*—**Plumbeous ware,** lead-glazed pottery.—**Porphyry ware,** a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled red and black.—**Raphael ware,** an old name for Italian majolica, taken from the occasional appearance of designs by Raphael, or ascribed to him, painted on majolica plates and other pieces, or perhaps, in some cases, from the use of arabesques similar to those painted under Raphael's direction in the Loggie of the Vatican and elsewhere.—**Red porphyry ware,** a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to pieces which are speckled red and white.—**Robbia ware.** Same as *Della Robbia ware.*—**Roman red ware.** Same as *Samian ware.*—**Rustic, Salopian, Samian, sanitary ware.** See the adjectives.—**Satsuma ware.** (*a*) Pottery made in the province of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, Japan. It has an extremely hard paste, is pale-yellow or brownish-yellow in color, and is covered with a very minute crackle. (*b*) A pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in England, imitated in the main from the Japanese Satsuma.—**Serpentine, Sevillan, sigillated, silicon ware.** See the qualifying words.—**Sinceny ware,** an enameled pottery made in Sinceny, France, in the eighteenth century, decorated with great taste and delicacy, in partial imitation of Rouen ware and later of Chinese ceramic painting, and also in various fantastic styles.—**Small ware** or **wares,** textile articles of the tape kind, as narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, etc.; also, buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress-trimmings; hence, trifles.

Every one knows Grub street is a market for *small ware* in wit. *Swift,* To a Young Poet.

Stamped ware. Same as *sigillated ware.*—**Stanniferous ware,** earthenware coated with an enamel of which tin is a principal ingredient. This enamel is used for pottery such as Delft.—**Tinned, tortoise-shell, Umbrian ware.** See the adjectives.—**Tunbridge ware,** a species of inlaid or mosaic work in wood. It derives its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge in England.—**Verd antique ware,** a variety of pebbleware, generally veined with dark-green, gray, and black.—**Wedgwood ware** [named after Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730–95), the inventor, of Staffordshire, England], a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, and capable of taking the most brilliant and delicate colors produced by fused metallic oxids and ochers. This term was applied to *useful* ware, as distinguished from *Wedgwood,* the name given to strictly *ornamental* objects, as vases, medallions, busts, and fancy articles.—**Welsh ware,** a pottery made at Isleworth, near London in England, from about 1825; a strong and solid earthenware of yellowish-brown color with a transparent glaze.= **Syn.** *Merchandise,* etc. See *property.*

ware[2] (wâr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wared,* ppr. *waring.* [Also *wair;* < ME. *waren* (also *bewaren*), sell; cf. *ware*[2], *n.*] To use; employ; lay out; expend; spend. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I schal *ware* my whyle wel, quyl hit lastez, with tale.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1235.

He would not *ware* the spark of a flint for him, if they came with the law. *Scott,* Waverley, xviii.

ware[3] (wâr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wore, waur, ore;* < ME. **war,* < AS. *war, waar,* seaweed (= MD. D. *wier,* seaweed).] Seaweed of various species of *Fucus, Laminaria, Himanthalia, Chorda,* etc. They are employed as a manure and in the manufacture of kelp, etc. See *seaware.*

ware[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *wear*[1].

ware[5]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *wear*[1], 10.

wareful† (wâr'fûl), *a.* [< *ware*[1] + *-ful.*] Wary; watchful; cautious.

warefulness† (wâr'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *wareful* + *-ness.*] Wariness; cautiousness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

warega-fly (wa-rā'gä-flī), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *warega* + E. *fly.*] An undetermined muscid fly occurring in Brazil, which is said to lay its eggs in the skin of man and animals, causing large swellings inhabited by the larva. *F. Smith,* Trans. Entom. Soc., London, 1868.

ware-goose (wâr'gös), *n.* [< *ware*[3] + *goose.*] The brent-goose: so called from feeding on ware or seaweed. [Local, Eng.]

warehouse (wâr'hous), *n.* [< *ware*[2] + *house.*] A house in which wares or goods are kept; a storehouse.

Th' vnsettled kingdom of swift Aeolus,
Great *Ware-house* of the Windes, whose traffick giues
Motion of life to ev'ry thing that liues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A store in which goods are placed for safe-keeping; a building for the temporary deposit of goods for a compensation. (*b*) A building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid. (*c*) A store for the sale of goods at wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.—**Bonded, Italian,** etc., **warehouse.** See the adjectives.

warehouse (wâr'hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warehoused,* ppr. *warehousing.* [< *warehouse, n.*] To deposit or secure in a warehouse; specifically, to place in the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

Only half the duty was to be paid at once, on *warehousing* the pepper in a warehouse approved by the customs.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 76.

warehouseman (wâr'hous-man), *n.*; pl. *warehousemen* (-men). 1. One who keeps a warehouse.—2. One who is employed in or has charge of a warehouse.—**Italian-warehouseman.** See *Italian.*—**Warehousemen's itch,** a form of eczema of the hands, supposed to be caused by the irritation of sugar; grocers' itch.

warehousing (wâr'hou″sing), *n.* 1. The act of placing goods in a warehouse.—2. The business of receiving goods for storage.—**Warehousing system,** a customs regulation by which imported articles may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation until they are withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties which otherwise would bear heavily on the merchant and cripple his purchasing power. If they are reëxported no duty is charged. This system affords valuable facilities to trade, and is beneficial to the consumer and ultimately to the public revenue.

wareinet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *warren.*

wareless† (wâr'les), *a.* [< *ware*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Unwary; incautious; heedless.

A bait the *wareless* to beguile.
Mir. for Mags. (*Latham.*)

2. Unaware; regardless.

Both they unwise, and *warelesse* of the evill.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

3. Unperceived.

When he wak't out of his *wareless* paine, . . .
That lim he could not wag. *Spenser,* F. Q., V. i. 22.

warely† (wâr'li), *a.* [< ME. *warly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīc,* cautious, < *wær,* cautious, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] Cautious; prudent; wary.

The Petyuins tham bare as *warly* men fre;
For ther good vitail and wines plente.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1362.

warely† (wâr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *warly, werly, warliche,* < AS. *wærlīce,* < *wær,* cautious, + *-līce* = E. *-ly*[2]. Cf. *warily.*] Cautiously; warily.

Full *warly* in this nede. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 454.

Pi hys huge prowesse went it to assaill
In ryght *werly* wyse, for manly was in breste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1591.

A good lesson to use our tongue *warely,* that our wordes and matter maie . . . agree together.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (ed. 1584), p. 168.

wareroom (wâr'röm), *n.* A room in which goods are stored or laid out for sale.

Philip was still in the *wareroom,* arranging goods and taking stock. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

war-fain (wâr'fān), *a.* Eager to fight. [Poetical.]

Guttorn the young and the *war-fain*.
William Morris, Sigurd, iii.

warfare (wâr'fãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warrefare;* < *war*[1] + *fare*[1].] 1. A warlike or military expedition; military operations; hostilities; war; armed contest.

What iniurie doth the Prince to the Capteine that sendes him a *warrefare*, if he makes him sure to haue the victorie? *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 88.

The Philistines gathered their armies together for *warfare*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 1.

2. Figuratively, any contest, struggle, or strife.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

warfare (wâr'fãr), *v. i.* [< *warfare*, *n.*] To carry on warfare or engage in war; contend; struggle.

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true *warfaring* Christian. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

warfarer (wâr'fãr-ėr), *n.* One engaged in war, or in a contest or struggle of any sort.

warfaring (wâr'fãr-ing), *n.* The act of carrying on war. [Rare.]

The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their *warfaring*. *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

war-flail (wâr'flāl), *n.* A weapon used in the middle ages, resembling the agricultural flail in its general character. Sometimes it was a pole to the end of which a strong bag of leather was secured by a thong, or by rings of metal. The bag seems to have been stuffed with sand. Compare *sand-bag*, *sand-club*, and see Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI., iv. 3. See also cut under *morning-star*.

war-flame (wâr'flām), *n.* A bale-fire used as a signal in time of war, as of the approach of an enemy. See *bale-fire* and *bale*[2].

war-fork (wâr'fôrk), *n.* A weapon, used in Europe in the middle ages, consisting of a metal fork with several prongs made fast to the end of a long pole.

warfull†, *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ful*.] Warlike.

Warfull, batailleux. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

wargul (wär'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian otter, *Lutra* (*Barangia*) *leptonyx*.

wargus† (wär'gus), *n.* [AL. reflex of AS. *wearg*, outlaw: see *warriangle*, *warry*.] An outlaw.

And if any wicked person shall presume contumeliously to dig up or despoil any body placed in the earth, or in a wooden coffin, or in a rock, or under any obelisk or other structure, let him be accounted a *wargus*.
Laws of Hen. I., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 22.

war-hable† (wâr'hā″bl), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *hable* for *able*.] Fit for war; of an age that fits one for soldiering. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 62.

war-hammer (wâr'ham″ėr), *n.* A weapon having a blunt, hammer-like head on one side of the handle or shaft, and usually a beak or point on the opposite side. It was used for breaking the armor of an antagonist, and was generally a weapon for one hand only.

war-head (wâr'hed), *n.* The explosive head of a locomotive torpedo. It is packed with guncotton or other high explosive and provided with a denoting primer. The war-head is placed on the torpedo only when it is to be exploded, as in time of war.

war-horse (wâr'hôrs), *n.* 1. A horse used by a mounted soldier or officer in battle; especially, in a somewhat poetical sense, the horse of a knight or commander. Compare cuts under *caparisoned* and *muzzle*.

Waiting by the doors the *war-horse* neigh'd,
As at a friend's voice. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. A veteran, as a veteran soldier or politician. [Colloq.]

wariangle†, *n.* See *warriangle*.

wariated (wā'ri-ā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *varrated:* especially noting an ordinary, which is sometimes wariated on one side, sometimes on both.

warice†, *v.* Same as *warish*.

warily (wā'ri-li), *adv.* [< *wary*[1] + *-ly*[2]; but perhaps orig. an error for *warely*.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with prudence or wise foresight or care.

wariment† (wā'ri-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *wary*[1] + *-ment*.] Wariness; caution; heed. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wariness (wā'ri-nes), *n.* [< *wary*[1] + *-ness*.] The character or habit of being wary; caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

To make sure work, Young Hoyden is lock'd up at the first approach of the Enemy. Here you have prudence and *wariness* to the excess of Fable, and Frensy.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 216.

They were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn.** See *wary*.

Waring cable. [Named after Richard S. *Waring*, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.] In *elect.*, a cable in which the separate conductors are insulated with cotton or other fiber saturated with a heavy oil derived from petroleum and mixed with an absorbent material. The wires are sheathed with lead, sometimes a tube surrounding a cable of wires, and sometimes a multiple tube surrounding a series of parallel wires.

Waring's method. [Named after the inventor, Edward *Waring* (1736–98).] A method for the separation of the roots of an equation by means of the equation of the squared differences of the roots.

waringtonite (wor'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after *Warington* W. Smith (1817–90), an English geologist.] A variety of the copper sulphate brochantite, found in Cornwall.

warish[1]† (wär'ish), *v.* [< ME. *warisshen, warischen, waricen, warissen, garissen*, cure, heal, < OF. *warir, garir*, F. *guérir*, keep, guard, protect, heal, < OHG. *werjan*, MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, restrain (cf. AS. *warian*), = MD. *varen*, keep, guard, = Goth. *warjan*, bid beware, forbid, ward off, protect: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2], and cf. *warison*.] **I.** *trans.* To heal; cure.

Thanne were my brother *warisshed* of his wo.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 434.

Thai ware alle *warisht* of thaire stange.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Thow hast *warsched* me wel with thi mede wordes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 604.

II. *intrans.* To be healed or cured; recover.

Youre doughter . . . shal *warisshe* and escape.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

warish[2]†, *a.* See *wearish*.

warison† (war'i-sǫn), *n.* [< ME. *warison, warisoun, wareson*, < OF. *warison, guarison, garison*, guard, protection, < *warir*, guard: see *warish*.] 1. Healing.—2. Protection.

War thoru hym & ys men in fair *wareson* he broghte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 114.

3. Reward; guerdon; requital.

And thus his *warisoun* he took
For the lady that he forsook.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1538.

Ho wol winne his *wareson* now wigtly him spede
Forto saue my sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2379.

He made a crye thoroowt al the tow[n],
Whedur he be zoman or knave,
That cowthe brynge hym Robyn Hode,
His *warisone* he shuld haue.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

4. Erroneously, in the following passage, a note of assault.

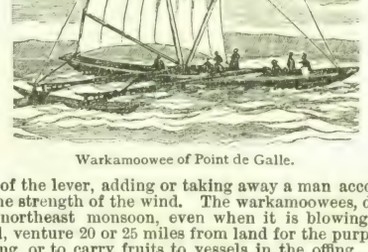
Either receive within thy towers
Two hundred of my master's powers,
Or straight they sound the *warrison*,
And storm and spoil thy garrison.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 24.

wark[1] (wärk), *n.* [< ME. *werk, warch*, < AS. *wærc* (= Icel. *verkr*), pain.] Pain; ache. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

wark[1] (wärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *werken, warchen*, < AS. *wærcian* (= Icel. *verkja, virkja*), pain: see *wark*[1], *n.*] To be in pain; ache.

wark[2] (wärk), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *work*.

warkamoowee (wär-ka-mö'wē), *n.* [Cingalese.] A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, island of Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five lascars, who sit grouped together at the end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. The warkamoowees, during the northeast monsoon, even when it is blowing very hard, venture 20 or 25 miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruits to vessels in the offing. They often sail 10 miles an hour.



Warkamoowee of Point de Galle.

warkand†, *a.* [ME. also *warchond;* pp. of *wark*, *v.*] Painful.

warkloom (wärk'lüm), *n.* A tool; an instrument. [Scotch.]

war-knife (wâr'nīf), *n.* A large knife used in war: especially applied to weapons of primitive times and in a general sense: as, the *war-knife* of the Anglo-Saxons; the *war-knife* of the New Zealanders.

warlaw†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

warld (wärld), *n.* A Scotch form of *world*.

warlike (wâr'līk), *a.* 1. Fond of war; easily provoked to war; ready to engage in war; fit or prepared for war; martial: as, a *warlike* nation.

She . . . made her people by peace *warlike*.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Of or pertaining to war; martial; military.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce,
And famous far abroad for *warlike* gest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

The great archangel from his *warlike* toil
Surceased. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 257.

3. Betokening or threatening war; hostile.

The *warlike* tone again he took. *Scott*, Rokeby, v. 19.

4. Having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier; befitting a soldier.

By the buried hand of *warlike* Gaunt.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 109.

=**Syn.** 1. Bellicose, hostile.—**1–4.** *Military*, etc. See *martial*.

warlikeness (wâr'līk-nes), *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [Rare.]

Braveness of mind and *warlikeness*.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, cap. i. b. (*Latham.*)

warling†, *n.* [Appar. a word coined to rime with *darling* (see def.), either < *war*[1] + *-ling*[1], meaning 'one often *warred*, contended, or quarreled with,' or perhaps < *warry*, curse, + *-ling*[1].] A word occurring only in the proverb "Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*," *Camden*, Remains.

warlock[1] (wâr'lok), *n.* [Also *warluck;* a Sc. form, preserving the orig. guttural (the reg. mod. E. form would be **warlow*), < ME. *warloghe, warlaghe, werlaghe, warlow, warlowe, warlaw, warlawe*, < AS. *wǣrloga* (= OHG. *wārlogo*), a traitor, deceiver, liar, truce-breaker, < *wǣr*, a covenant, truce, compact, the truth (cf. *wǣrleás*, truthless, false), + **loga*, a liar, < *leógan* (pp. *logen*), lie: see *very* and *lie*[2].] 1†. A deceiver; a truce-breaker; a traitor.

Quen fundin was this hali crois,
the *warlaghe* saide on-loft with vois
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. A person in league with the devil; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Where is this *warlowe* with his wande,
That wolde thus wynne oure folke away?
York Plays, p. 81.

Ye're but some witch or wil *warlock*,
Or mermaid o' the flood.
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

It seems he [Æneas] was no *Warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who, they say, are iron-free, or lead-free. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

3†. A monster.

Loke of lyuyaton [leviathan] in the lyffe of saynt Brandon,
There this *warloghe*, I wis, a water eddur is cald,
That this saint there seghe in the se occiane.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4439.

warlock[2]† (wâr'lok), *n.* [ME. *warlok, warloc;* < *war-* (uncertain) + *lock*[1].] A fetterlock.

Warlok, a fetyr lok (*warloc* of feterloc, P.), Sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis (compedalis, S. P.).
Prompt. Parv., p. 517.

I com wyth those tythynges, thay tame bylyue,
Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes,
Wrythe me in a *warlok*, wrast out myn ygen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 80.

warlockry (wâr'lok-ri), *n.* [< *warlock*[1] + *-ry:* see *-ery*.] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness. [Rare.]

The true mark of *warlockry*. *J. Baillie*.

warlow†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

warluck, *n.* Same as *warlock*[1].

warly[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* See *warely*.

warly[2] (wâr'li), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Warlike.

Warly feats. *Chaloner*, in Nugæ Antiquæ, II. 388.

warly[3] (wär'li), *a.* A Scotch form of *worldly*.

Awa', ye selfish *warly* race.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

warm (wârm), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *warm*, < AS. *wearm* = OS. OFries. D. *warm* = OHG. MHG. G. *warm* = Icel. *varmr* = Dan. Sw. *varm* = Goth. **warms* (in verb *warmjan*), warm; with formative *-m*, < √ *war*, be hot, seen in OBulg. *varŭ*, heat, *vrieti*, be hot, boil, *vrŭlŭ*, hot, Russ. *varitĭ*, boil, brew, scorch, Lith. *wirti*, cook, seethe, boil. In another view, the word is connected with L. *formus*, Gr. θερμός, hot, Skt. *gharma*, heat.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold: as, *warm* water; *warm* milk; *warm* blood; a *warm* bath.

He stretched himself on the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 Ki. iv. 34.

2. Heated; having the sensation of heat; exhibiting the effects of being heated to a moderate degree; hence, flushed.

'Twas well, indeed, when *warm* with wine,
To pledge them with a kindly tear.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

3. Communicating a sensation of warmth, or a moderate degree of heat: as, a *warm* fire; *warm* weather.—4. Subject to or characterized by the prevalence of a comparatively high temperature, or of moderate heat: as, a *warm* climate; *warm* countries.—5. Intimate; close; fast: as, *warm* friends.—6. Hearty; earnest: as, a *warm* welcome; *warm* thanks.

The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the ship-money met with the *warm* approbation of every respectable Royalist in England.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

7. Fresh: said of a scent or trail.—8. Close to something that is sought, as in games involving search or guessing; on the right track; on the way to success, as in searching or hunting for something. [Colloq.]

He's *warm*—he's getting cold—he's getting colder and colder—he's freezing.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 6.

9. Comfortable; well-off; moderately rich; in easy circumstances. [Colloq.]

Water-Camlet. Believe it, I am a poor commoner.
Sir F. Cres. Come, you are *warm*, and blest with a fair wife. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

We have been thinking of marrying her to one of your tenants, . . . a *warm* man, . . . able to give her good bread. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

10. Comfortably fixed or placed; at home; acquainted; well adjusted. [Colloq.]

A gentleman newly *warm* in his land, sir.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Scarcely had the worthy Mynheer Beekman got *warm* in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 409.

11. Undesirable; unpleasant, as on account of unpopularity or obnoxiousness to law, etc.

Their small Stock of Credit gone,
Lest Rome should grow too *warm*, from thence they run.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

12. Ardent; earnest; full of zeal, ardor, or affection; enthusiastic; zealous.

I'me half in a mind to transcribe it, and let it go abroad in the Catalogue; but I'me sensible the *warm* people of two opposite parties will be ready to blame my forwardness. *Humphrey Wanley* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 288).

When she saw any of the company very *warm* in a wrong opinion, she was more inclined to confirm them in it than oppose them. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

Now *warm* in love, now with'ring in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 37.

Till a *warm* preacher found a way t' impart
Awakening feelings to his torpid heart.
Crabbe, Works, V. 74.

13. Animated; brisk; keen; heated; hot: as, a *warm* engagement.

We shall have *warm* work on't.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

He argued with perfect temper in society, or, if he saw the argument becoming long or *warm*, in a moment he dashed over his opponent's trenches, and was laughingly attacking him on some fresh point.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

14. Stirred up; somewhat excited; hot; nettled: as, to become *warm* when contradicted.

A fine boggle-de-botch I have made of it. . . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are *warm* they cannot stand picking terms.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxvi.

15. Having the ardor of affection or passion.

Mirth and youth and *warm* desire.
Milton, May Morning.

The enactments of human laws are vain to restrain the *warm* tides of the heart. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 239.

16. Having too much ardor; coarse; indelicate. [Colloq.]

I do not know the play; but, as Maria says, if there is any thing a little too *warm* (and it is so with most of them) it can be easily left out. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xv.

Warm bath, in *med.*, a bath in water of a temperature from 92° to 98° F.—**Warm colors**, in *painting*, such colors as have yellow or red for their basis: opposed to *cold colors*, as blue and its compounds: the term, however, is a relative one.—**Warm plaster.** See *plaster*.—**Warm register**, a heated register-plate used in the manufacture of tarred ropes.—**Warm sepia.** See *sepia*.—**Warm wave.** See *wave*[1].—**Warm with**, an abbreviation for "warm with sugar," as in the order given for a beverage of that sort, in contrast with *cold without*. [Slang.]

Two glasses of rum-and-water *warm with*.
Dickens, Sketches.

= **Syn. 4.** Sunny, mild, close, oppressive.—**6.** Earnest, hearty, enthusiastic, eager.—**1-6.** *Warm* is distinctly weaker than *hot*, *fervent*, *fervid*, *fiery*, *vehement*, *passionate*.

II. *n.* **1**†. Warmth; heat.

The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm*;
The parched green restored is with shade.
Surrey.

2. An act or process of warming; a heating. [Colloq.]

Boil it [barley-malt] in a kettle; one or two *warms* is enough. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 151.

warm (wârm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *warmed*, ppr. *warming*. [< ME. *warmen*, < AS. *wearmian* (= D. *warmen* = MHG. *warmen*, G. *wärmen* = Icel. *verma* = Dan. *varme* = Sw. *värma* = Goth. *warmjan*), become warm, < *wearm*, warm: see *warm*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become warm or moderately heated; communicate warmth.

Wyndis wastid away, *warmyt* the ayre;
The rede beames aboue blusshet with hete.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4036.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole, . . .
That, changed through all, and yet in all the same, . . .
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 271.

2. To warm one's self.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at. Isa. xlvii. 14.

3. To become ardent, animated, or enthusiastic.

I know the full value of the snood; and MacCallummore's heart will be as cold as death can make it when it does not *warm* to the tartan.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

As the minister *warms* to his sermon there come through these cracks frequent exclamations.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 73.

II. *trans.* To make warm. (*a*) To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; impart warmth to.

And there, withoute the dore, in ye courte on the left hand, is a tree with many stones aboute it, where the mynysters of the Jewes, and seynt Peter with theym, *warmed* theym by the fyre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 19.

Either the hostess or one of her maids *warms* his bed, pulls on his night cap, cuts his corns, puts out the candle.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

The room is *warmed*, when necessary, by burning charcoal in a chafingdish.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

(*b*) To heat up; excite ardor or zeal in; interest; animate; enliven; inspirit; give life and color to; flush; cause to glow.

It would *warm* his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 69.

With those hopes Socrates *warmed* his doubtful spirits against that cold potion. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning, nor men that cannot well bear it to repent the money they spend when they be *warmed* with drink. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 87.

How could I, to the dearest theme
That ever *warm'd* a minstrel's dream,
So foul, so false a recreant prove!
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 1.

All beauty *warms* the heart, is a sign of health, prosperity, and the favor of God. *Emerson*, Success.

(*c*) To administer castigation to: as, I'll *warm* him for that piece of mischief. [Colloq.] (*d*†) Figuratively, to occupy.

His brother . . . had a while *warmed* the Throne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

To warm one's jacket, to castigate one. [Colloq.]—**Warming plaster.** See *plaster*.

war-man (wâr'man), *n.* A warrior. [Rare.]

Thir lordis keipt on at afternoone,
With all thair *warrmen* wight.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 666.

war-marked† (wâr'märkt), *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; experienced in war; veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist
Of *war-mark'd* footmen. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7. 45.

warm-blooded (wârm'blud″ed), *a.* **1.** Having warm blood; hematothermal: in zoölogy and physiology noting mammals and birds whose blood ranges in temperature from 98° to 112° F., in consequence of the complete double blood-circulation, and the oxygenation or combustion which goes on in the lungs: opposed to *cold-blooded* or *hematocryal*.—**2.** Figuratively, characterized by high temper and generous impulses; warm-hearted; also, passionate.—**Warm-blooded fish.** See *fish*[1].

warmer (wâr'mėr), *n.* [< *warm* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which warms.

warmful† (wârm'fûl), *a.* [< *warm* + *-ful*.] Giving warmth; warm. [Rare.]

About him a mandilion, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curl'd with a *warmful* nap. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 121.

warm-headed (wârm'hed″ed), *a.* Easily excited; enthusiastic; fanciful.

The advantage will be on the *warm-headed* man's side, as having the more ideas and the more lively. *Locke.*

warm-hearted (wârm'här″ted), *a.* Having warmth of heart; having a disposition such as readily shows friendship, affection, or interest; proceeding from such a disposition; cordial; sincere; hearty: as, a *warm-hearted* man; *warm-hearted* support.

warm-heartedness (wârm'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being warm-hearted; affectionate disposition; cordiality.

He was looking from Arabella to Winkle with as much delight depicted in his countenance as *warm-heartedness* and kindly feeling can communicate to the human face.
Dickens, Pickwick.

warming (wâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *warm*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who warms; specifically, in silver-plating, the heating of the object to be plated until it causes a slight hissing when immersed in water. The object is then dipped in dilute nitric acid, to cause a slight roughening of the surface in order to afford a better hold to the silvering.

2. A castigation; a thrashing. [Colloq.]

warming-pan (wâr'ming-pan), *n.* **1.** A large covered long-handled flat vessel (usually of brass) into which live coals are put: used to warm the inside of a bed.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to bee heated with a *warming panne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

A dagger with a hilt like a *warming-pan*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 33.

2. A person put into a situation, post, or office temporarily, to hold it for another till the latter becomes qualified for it. [Slang.]

warming-stone (wâr'ming-stōn), *n.* A foot-warmer; a slab of soapstone, cut to a convenient size: when used it is first heated in the fire or on a stove, and afterward placed under the feet: it is chiefly made use of in driving in very cold weather. Soapstone is selected for this purpose because it stands the heat better than any other stone, not cracking or crumbling when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

warmly (wârm'li), *adv.* In a warm manner. (*a*) With warmth or heat. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 244. (*b*) With warmth of feeling; eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave.
Prior, Alma, ii. 111.

warmness (wârm'nes), *n.* [< ME. *warmness*; < *warm* + *-ness*.] Warmth.

Phebus hath of gold his stremes doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his *warmness*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 977.

war-monger† (wâr'mung″gėr), *n.* One who fights for hire; a mercenary soldier, or bravo. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 29.

warmouth (wâr'mouth), *n.* A centrarchoid fish: same as *bigmouth*.

warm-sided (wârm'sī″ded), *a.* *Naut.*, mounting heavy guns: said of a ship or a fort. [Colloq.]

warmth (wârmth), *n.* [< ME. *wermthe* (= LG. *wermde*); < *warm* + *-th*[1].] **1.** The state of being warm; gentle heat: as, the *warmth* of the sun or of the blood; also, the sensation of moderate heat.

No *warmth*, no breath, shall testify thou livest.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 98.

The mirth of its December,
And the *warmth* of its July.
Praed, I remember, I remember.

2. Cordiality; geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling.

I took leave of Colonel Cubbon, who told me, with a *warmth* which I was vain enough to think sincere, that he had not passed three such pleasant days for thirty years.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 325.

3. A state of lively and excited feeling; ardor; zeal; fervor; earnestness, often approaching anger; intensity; enthusiasm.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 36.

The sisters fell into a little *warmth* and contradiction.
Steele, Tatler, No. 172.

The monarch spoke; the words, with *warmth* addrest,
To rigid justice steel'd his brother's breast.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 78.

4. In *painting*, a glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (which see, under *warm*), and also from the use of transparent colors in the process of glazing.

warn† (wârn), *n.* [< ME. *warne*, < AS. *wearn*, a denial, refusal, obstacle, impediment, a guarding of oneself, a defense of a person on trial, = OHG. *warna* (in comp.), MHG. *warne*, *werne*, preparation, = Icel. *vörn* = Sw. *värn* = Dan. *værn*, a defense; with formative *-n*, < Teut. √*war*, defend, guard: see *ware*[1], *ward*.] A denial; refusal.

Withouten more *warne*. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 11333.

warn (wârn), *v. t.* [Under this word are merged two orig. diff. but related verbs: (*a*) < ME. *warnen*, *warnien*, warn, admonish, < AS. *wear-*

nian, warnian, take heed, warn, = OHG. *warnōn*, warn, *warnēn* (*wernēn*), MHG. *warnen*, provide, take heed, protect, warn, G. *warnen*, warn, = Icel. *varna* = Sw. *varna*, warn (cf. OF. *warnir, guarnir, garnir*, provide, garnish, preserve, > ult. E. *garnish, garniture*, etc.); (*b*) < ME. *wernen*, < AS. *wyrnan*, refuse, deny, = OS. *wernian* = OHG. *warnen* = OFries. *warna, werna* = Icel. *varna*, refuse, deny; from the noun: see *warn, n.*] **1.** To put on guard by timely notice; wake, ware, or give notice to beforehand, as of approaching danger or of something to be avoided or guarded against; caution; admonish; tell or command admonishingly; advise.

The doubt of future foes exiles my present joy,
And wit me *warnes* to shun such snares as threaten mine annoy.
Queen Elizabeth, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. [Poesie, Int., p. xii.

Being *warned* by God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. Mat. ii. 12.

And then I fear'd
Lest the gray navy there would splinter on it,
And fearing waved my arm to *warn* them off.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To admonish, as to any duty; advise; expostulate with.

Warn them that are unruly. 1 Thes. v. 14.

3. To apprise; give notice to; make ware or aware; inform previously; notify; direct; bid; summon.

William & hise wiges were *warned* of here come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4288.

Er the sun vp soght with his softe beames,
Pelleus full prestly the peopull did *warne*
To appere in his presens, princes and dukys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1092.

Who is it that hath *warn'd* us to the walls?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 201.

The Bishop of Ross is *warn'd* by the Lords of the Council, that he shall no longer be esteem'd an Ambassador, but be punish'd as his Fault shall deserve.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 345.

4†. To deny; refuse; forbid.

Thou canst not *warne* him that with good entente
Axeth thyn help. *Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 11.

The kynges hed, when hyt ys brogt,
A kysse wyll y *warne* the noght,
For lefe to me hyt were!
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 821.

5†. To defend; keep or ward off. *Spenser.*

warner (wâr'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which warns; an admonisher.—**2.** See the quotation.

Sotiltees . . . were nothing more than devices in sugar and paste, which, in general, . . . had some allusion to the circumstances of the entertainment, and closed the service of the dishes. The *warners* were ornaments of the same nature, which preceded them.
R. Warner, Antiquitates Culinariæ (ed. 1791), p. 136, note.

warnesture†, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *warnesture, garnesture, garnisture, garniture*, provision, stores, furniture, garniture: see *garniture.*] To furnish; store.

Wel thei were *warnestured* of vitayles i-now,
plentiuosly for al peple to passe where thei wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1121.

I shal *warnestoore* myn hous with toures, swiche as han castelles and other manere edifices, and armure and artelries. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

warning (wâr'ning), *n.* [< ME. *warninge*, a warning, admonition, < AS. *wearnung* (= OHG. *warnunge*, G. *warnung*, a warning), verbal n. of *wearnian, warnian*, warn: see *warn, v.*] **1.** Notice beforehand of the consequences that will probably follow continuance in some particular course; admonitory advice to do or to abstain from doing something, as in reference to approaching a probable danger.

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. Ezek. iii. 17.

2. That which warns, or serves to warn or admonish.

Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the battles that he met with in this place, be a *warning* to those that come after. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. Heed; the lesson taught by or to be learned from a caution given.

I think it is well that they stand so near the highway, that others may see and take *warning*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

4. Previous notice: as, a short *warning*.

Somewhat too sudden, sirs, the *warning* is.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

5. A summons; a call; a bidding.

It [sherris] illumineth the face, which as a beacon gives *warning* . . . to arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 117.

6. A notice given to terminate a business relation, as that of master and servant, employer and employee, landlord and tenant; a notice to quit.

Servants in husbandry [23 Hen. VI., c. 12] are required to give their masters *warning*, and to engage with some other master before quitting their present service.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 66.

warning (wâr'ning), *p. a.* In *biol.*, serving as a menace to enemies; of threatening aspect: somewhat specially used of a strikingly conspicuous coloration. See the quotation.

A never-failing interest attaches to the subject of *Warning* Colors. The history of the discovery of *warning* colors in caterpillars is quoted with many examples, showing that the education of enemies is assisted by the fact that *warning* colors and patterns often resemble each other, and there is abundant evidence to show that insect-eating animals learn by experience. *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1890, p. 929.

warningly (wâr'ning-li), *adv.* In a warning manner; so as to warn; by way of notice or admonition.

warning-piece (wâr'ning-pēs), *n.* Something that warns. (*a*) A warning-gun; a signal-gun; the discharge of a cannon intended as a notification. Compare *piece*, 4 (*b*).

Hark! upon my life, the knight! 'tis your friend;
This was the *warning-piece* of his approach.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

The treason of Watson and Cleark, two English seminaries, is sufficiently known; it was as a "præludium" or *warning-piece* to the great "fougade," the discharge of the powder-treason. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 97.

(*b*) In *horol.*, a part of the striking-mechanism of a clock that, by the movement of the lower wheel, throws the striking-system periodically into action. It is also operated by the strike-or-silent mechanism, so that the striking-mechanism may be thrown out of gear at will. When in position to work, it causes a slight noise at the instant of starting the striking-parts, and thus gives warning that the clock is about to strike.

warning-wheel (wâr'ning-hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a warning-piece in the form of a wheel.

warnisht, warniset, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *garnish.*

He wigtly hem of-sent,
& het hem alle hige thider as harde as thei migt,
Wel *warnished* for the werre with clene hors & armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1083.

war-office (wâr'of"is), *n.* A public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered. (*a*) The department or bureau of the British government presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a parliamentary, a permanent, and a financial under secretary. It is subdivided into various departments, as the military, ordnance, and financial. (*b*) In the United States, the War Department.

warp (wârp), *v.* [(*a*) Trans., cast, throw, < ME. *werpen, weorpen, worpen* (pret. *warp*, pp. *worpen*), < AS. *weorpan* (pret. *wearp*), cast, throw, = OS. *werpan* = D. MLG. *werpen* = OHG. *werfan*, MHG. G. *werfen*, throw, cast, = Icel. *verpa* = Goth. *wairpan*, throw; cf. Lith. *werpti*, spin, Gr. *ῥέπειν*, incline downward, *ῥίπτειν*, throw. (*b*) < ME. *warpen* (pret. *warped*), < Icel. *varpa*, throw, cast, also cast or lay out a net, = Sw. *varpa* = Dan. *varpe*, warp (a ship), < *varp*, a casting, also a cast with a net, also a warping, = Sw. *varp*, the draft of a net, = Dan. *varp*, a warp; from the strong verb above.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cast; throw; hurl.

Wente to hys wardrope, and *warpe* of hys wedez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

Ful sone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he *warp* the ston
Ouer the londes euerichon. *Havelok*, l. 1061.

2†. To utter; ejaculate; enunciate; give utterance to.

Hit fyrst mynged,
Wylde wordez hym *warp* wyth a wrast noyce.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1423.

A note ful nwe I herde hem *warpe*,
To lysten that watz ful lufly dere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 878.

3. To bring forth (young) prematurely: said of cattle, sheep, horses, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *rope-making*, to run (the yarn of the winches) into hauls to be tarred. See *haul of yarn*, under *haul*.—**5.** To weave; hence, in a figurative sense, to fabricate; plot.

But now; How, Where, of What shall I begin
This Gold-grownd Web to weave, to *warp*, to spin?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a *warping* against them.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 409.

6. To give a cast or twist to; turn or twist out of shape or out of straightness, as by unequal contraction, etc.; contort.

Oh, state of Nature, fail together in me,
Since thy best props are *warp'd!*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

Confess, or I will *warp*
Your limbs with such keen tortures ——.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 3.

The cracked door, ill-fitting and *warped* from its original shape, guided us by a score of glittering crevices to the room we sought.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

7. To turn aside from the true direction; cause to bend or incline; pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 402.

By the present mode of education we are forcibly *warped* from the bias of nature. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

His heart was form'd for softness—*warp'd* to wrong.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 23.

Men's perceptions are *warped* by their passions.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 182.

8. *Naut.*, to move into some desired place or position by hauling on a rope or warp which has been fastened to something fixed, as a buoy, anchor, or other ship at or near that place or position: as, to *warp* a ship into harbor or to her berth.

They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.
Mir. for Mags., p. 881.

Seeing them *warp* themselues to windward, we thought it not good to be boorded on both sides at an anchor.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 41.

9. In *agri.*, to fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (see *warp, n.*, 4), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can be carried out only on flat low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practised in Great Britain on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty into the estuary of the Humber.

10. To change. [Rare.]

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 187.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of straightness or the proper shape.

After the manner of wood that curbeth and *warpeth* with the fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 561.

It 's better to shoot in a bow that has been shot in before, and will never start, than to draw a fair new one, that for every arrow will be *warping*.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

Ye are green wood, see ye *warp* not.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; deviate; swerve.

There is our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 15.

Now, by something I had lately observed of Mr. Treasurer's conversation on occasion, I suspected him a little *warping* to Rome. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 17, 1671.

By and by, as soon as the shadow of Sir Francis hath left him, he fals off again *warping* and *warping* till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter; and denies flatly that it is either variable or arbitrary, being once settl'd.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Whatever these *warping* Christians might pretend as to zeal for the Law and their ancient Religion, the bottom of all was a principle of infidelity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To change for the worse; turn in a wrong direction.

Methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 365.

4†. To weave; hence, to plot.

Who like a fleering slavish parasite,
In *warping* profit or a traitorous sleight,
Hoops round his rotten body with devotes.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, vi.

5. To fly with a twisting or bending to this side and that; deflect the course of flight; turn about in flying, as birds or insects.

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Wav'd round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts *warping* on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 341.

6. To wind yarn off bobbins, to form the warp of a web. See the quotation.

Warping, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 68.

7. To slink; cast the young prematurely, as cows.—**8.** *Naut.*, to work forward by means of a rope fastened to something fixed, as in moving from one berth to another in a harbor, or in making one's way out of a harbor in a calm, or against a contrary wind.

I gat out of the Mole of Chio into the sea by *warping* foorth, with the helpe of Genoueses botes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 101.

warp (wârp), *n.* [< ME. *warp*; < *warp, v.*] **1†.** A throw; a cast.—**2.** Hence, a cast of herrings, haddocks, or other fish; four, as a tale of count-

ing fish. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A cast lamb, kid, calf, foal, or the like; the young of an animal when brought forth prematurely. [Prov. Eng.] —**4.** The sediment which subsides from turbid water; the alluvial deposit of muddy water artificially introduced into low lands in order to enrich or fertilize them. The term *warp* is sometimes applied to tidal alluvium. "The Humber warp is a marine and estuarine silt and clay, which occurs above the Peat beds." (*Woodward.*) As the word is used by J. Trimmer, it has nearly the same meaning as *surface-soil*. The word is rarely, if ever, used in the United States as meaning a sedimentary deposit.

5. A cast or twist; the twist or bending which occurs in wood in drying; the state of having a cast, or of being warped or twisted.

Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of *warps* than his. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 337.

6. The threads which are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

The ground of the future stuff was formed by a number of parallel strings called the *warp*, having their upper ends attached to a horizontal beam, and drawn taut by weights hung from their lower ends.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 206.

Weaving through all the poor details
And homespun *warp* of circumstance.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

7. *Naut.*, a rope, smaller than a cable, used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to something fixed; a towing-line.

We furled now for the last time together, and came down and took the *warp* ashore.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 430.

A warp of weeks, four weeks; a month. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not *a warp of weeks* forerunning. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

To part a warp. Same as *to part a line* (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Warp-dyeing machine**, an apparatus for drawing warp-threads, laid out in sets, through a dye-beck. Each warp is separated from the next by a pin, and the set is passed through the dye between rollers, and delivered from between squeezing-cylinders, which press out the superfluous dye. *E. H. Knight.*

warpage (wâr'pāj), *n.* [< *warp* + *-age.*] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

war-paint (wâr'pānt), *n.* **1.** Among some savage tribes, paint applied to the face and other parts of the person, according to a recognized and traditional system, as a sign that the wearer is about to engage in war. Its origin may have been an attempt to strike terror to the mind of the enemy.

The *war-paint* on the Sachem's face,
Unwet with tears, shone fierce and red.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. Hence, full dress and adornment; official costume. [Slang.]

war-path (wâr'pȧth), *n.* The path or route followed by a warlike expedition; also, the military undertaking itself. Used with reference to the American Indians.—**To go on the war-path**, to go to war.

"The warrior whose eye is open can see his enemy," said Magua. . . . "I have brought gifts to my brother. His nation would not *go on the warpath*, because they did not think it well." *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxviii.

warp-beam (wârp'bēm), *n.* In a loom, the roller on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. It is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished fabric. *E. H. Knight.*

warp-dresser (wârp'dres″ėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding them on the yarn-beam of a loom. It is superseded in some mills by the larger machine called a *slasher*. *E. H. Knight.*

warper (wâr'pėr), *n.* [< *warp* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A weaver.—**2.** One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, to form the warp of a web.—**3.** A warping-machine.

warp-frame (wârp'frām), *n.* In *lace-manuf.*, a machine employing a thread for each needle, the threads being wound on a beam like the warp-beam of a loom (whence the name). Also called *warp-net frame.*

warping-bank (wâr'ping-bangk), *n.* A bank or mound of earth raised around a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-block (wâr'ping-blok), *n.* A block used in a rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

warping-chock (wâr'ping-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large chock of timber secured in a port, with a notch in it to lead hawsers through in warping. See *chock*[4], 3.

warping-hook (wâr'ping-hůk), *n.* **1.** In *rope-making*, a brace for twisting yarn.—**2.** A hook to which yarn is hung as it is prepared for the warp of a textile material.

warping-jack (wâr'ping-jak), *n.* In a warping-machine, a contrivance hung between the traverse and the revolving warp-frame, and serving to separate the warp-threads into the two alternate sets called *leas:* same as *heck-box*. *E. H. Knight.*

warping-machine (wâr'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a textile material.

warping-mill (wâr'ping-mil), *n.* In *weaving*, an apparatus for winding the warp-yarns from the bobbins to a large cylindrical reel, and arranging them in two leas or sets, ready for the heddles in the loom.

warping-penny (wâr'ping-pen″i), *n.* Money paid by the spinner to the weaver on laying the warp. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

warp-lace (wârp'lās), *n.* Any lace having warp-threads, or threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric.

warp-land (wârp'land), *n.* Low-lying land that has been or can be fertilized by warping. See *warp*, *v. t.*, 9. [Eng.]

The *warpland*, as it is called, over which the waters of the Ouse and the Aire are permitted to flow by means of sluices which absorb and retain the water till the sediment is deposited, is peculiarly rich and luxuriant.
T. Allen, Hist. County of York, II. 307.

warple (wâr'pl), *v.* See *warble*[2].

war-plume (wâr'plöm), *n.* A plume worn in war.

The tomahawk . . . cut the *war-plume* from the scalping-tuft of Uncas, and passed through the frail wall of the lodge as though it were hurled from some formidable engine. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxiv.

war-proof (wâr'prōf), *n.* The qualities of a soldier; proved fitness for military life. [Rare.]

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *war-proof!*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 18.

warp-stitch (wârp'stich), *n.* A kind of embroidery in which the threads of the weft are pulled out in places, leaving the warp-threads exposed, which are then held together by ornamental stitches.

warp-thread (wârp'thred), *n.* One of the threads which form the warp of a web.

★**warragal, warrigal** (war'ą-gąl, i-gąl), *n.* [Australian.] **1.** The Australian dingo, *Canis dingo*.—**2.** A wild horse.

warrandice (wor'an-dis), *n.* [Also *warrandise*; var. of *warrantise*.] In *Scots law*, the obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right in case of eviction, or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance; warranty. Warrandice is either *personal* or *real*. Personal warrandice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrandice is that by which certain lands, called *warrandice lands*, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

★**warrant** (wor'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *warrand*; < ME. *warant*, < OF. *warant, guarant, garant, garent*, a warrant, also a warranter, supporter, defender, protector, = Pr. *garen, guaren* = Sp. Pg. *garente* = OIt. *guarento* (ML. reflex *warantum, warrantum, waranda*), a warrant; perhaps orig. a ppr. of OF. *warir, warer*, defend, keep, < OHG. *warjan, werjan*, MHG. *wern, weren*, G. *wehren*, protect: see *ware*[1], *wear*[2]. Hence *warrantise, warranty, guaranty*, etc. Cf. *warren*.] **1**†. Protector; protection; defense; safeguard.

He griped his suerde in bothe hondes, and whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noon armure was his *warante* fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

Thy safe *warrand* we will be.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

2. Security; guaranty; assurance; voucher; attestation; evidence; pledge; that which attests or proves.

His promise is our plain *warrant* that in his name what we ask we shall receive.
St. Cyprian, in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

Before Emilia here
I give thee *warrant* of thy place.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 20.

Any bill, *warrant*, quittance, or obligation.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

His books are by themselves the *warrant* of the fame which he so widely gained.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 376.

3. Authority; authorization; sanction; justification.

May we, with the *warrant* of womanhood and the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 220.

Nay, you are rude; pray you, forbear; you offer now
More than the breeding of a gentleman
Can give you *warrant* for.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, iv. 4.

4. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or with authority, and thus securing him from blame, loss, or damage; hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; a license.

A pattern, precedent, and lively *warrant*,
For me, most wretched, to perform the like.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 44.

It was your own command to bar none from him;
Beside, the princess sent her ring, sir, for my *warrant*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

I have got a *Warrant* from the Lords of the Council to travel for three Years any where, Rome and St. Omers excepted. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things: as, a dividend *warrant*. See *dock-warrant*. (*b*) In *law*, an instrument authorizing the officer to whom it is issued to seize or detain a person or property, or carry a judgment into execution. Some instruments used for such a purpose are, however, called *writs, executions*, etc., rather than *warrants*.

The justice keeps such a stir yonder with his charges,
And such a coil with *warrants!*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Did give *warrants* for the seizing of a complice of his, one Blinkinsopp. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 263.

(*c*) In the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission. See *warrant-officer*.

5. In *coal-mining*, underclay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**Clerk of the warrants.** See *clerk*.—**Dispossess, distress, dividend warrant.** See the qualifying words.—**General warrant**, a warrant directed against no particular individual, but against suspected persons generally.

Nor is the case at all parallel to that of *general warrants*, or any similar irregularity into which an honest government may inadvertently be led. *Hallam.*

Jedge and warrant. See *jedge*[1].—**Justice's warrant**, a warrant, usually of arrest on a criminal charge, issued by a justice of the peace. Compare *bench-warrant*.—**To back a warrant.** See *back*[1].—**Treasury warrant.** See *treasury*.—**Warrant of arrest, warrant of attachment**, a written mandate or precept directing an officer to arrest a person or to seize property.—**Warrant of attorney.** See *attorney*[2].—**Warrant of commitment**, a written mandate directing that a person be committed to prison. (See also *bench-warrant, death-warrant, search-warrant.*)

warrant (wor'ant), *v. t.* [< ME. *waranten, warenten, warranden*, < OF. *warantir*, later *guarantir, garantir*, warrant, F. *garantir* = Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire, guarantire*, warrant; from the noun.] **1**†. To protect; defend; safeguard; secure.

Our lige lordes seel on my patente,
That shewe I first my body to *warente*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 52.

Thei hem diffended to *warante* theire lyves.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

2. To guarantee or assure against harm; give assurance or surety to; give authority or power to do or forbear anything by which the person thus authorized or empowered is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage which may result from such act or forbearance.

By the vow of mine order I *warrant* you, if my instructions may be your guide. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 180.

3. To give guaranty or assurance for, as the truth or the due performance of something; give one's word for or concerning.

A noble fellow, I *warrant* him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 115.

I . . . *warranted* him, if he would follow my directions, to Cure him in a short time. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.

May. Is my wife acquainted with this?
Bell. She's perfect, and will come out upon her cue, I *warrant* you. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To declare with assurance or without fear of contradiction or failure; assert as undoubted; pledge one's word: used in asseverations and governing a clause.

Yond is Moyses, I dar *warand.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

I *warrant* 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not; and looked fightingly? *Brome*, Northern Lass.

I han't seen him these three Years—I *warrant* he 's grown. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 4.

5. To make certain or secure; assure by warrant or guaranty.

He had great authority ouer all Congregations of Israelites, *warranted* to him with the Amirs seale.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 163.

6. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; guarantee (something) to be safe, sound,

genuine, or as represented: as, to *warrant* a horse; *warranted* goods.

New titles *warrant* not a play for new,
The subject being old.
Fletcher (and another), False One, Prol.

What hope can we have of this whole Councell to *warrant* us a matter 400. years at least above their time?
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

7. To support by authority or proof; afford ground for; authorize; justify; sanction; support; allow.

How far I have proceeded,
Or how far further shall, is *warranted*
By a commission from the consistory.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 91.

Warrant not so much ill by your example
To those that live beneath you.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

If the sky
Warrant thee not to go for Italy.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

There are no truths which a sound judgment can be *warranted* in despising.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

warrantable (wor'an-ta-bl), *a.* [< *warrant* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being warranted, in any sense; justifiable; defensible; lawful.

In ancient times all women which had not husbands nor fathers to govern them had their tuto.3, without whose authority there was no act which they did *warrantable.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

It is not a *warrantable* curiosity to examine the verity of Scripture by the concordance of human history.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 29.

He can not be fairly blamed, and not a pound should be deducted from his *warrantable* value, simply because he now did what any other young horse in the world would have felt to be his proper course.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, liii.

Specifically—**2.** Of sufficient age to be hunted: as, a *warrantable* stag (that is, one in its sixth year).

It will be either by great good luck or by great perseverance on the huntsman's part that a *warrantable* deer will be found at all while there is light to hunt him by.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 509.

warrantableness (wor'an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being warrantable. *Barrow.*

warrantably (wor'an-ta-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner; in a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Thomas Adams*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 150.

warrantee (wor-an-tē'), *n.* [< *warrant* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a warranty is given.

warranter (wor'an-tėr), *n.* [< *warrant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *warrantor.*] One who warrants. Specifically—(*a*) One who gives authority or legally empowers. (*b*) One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality: as, the *warranter* of a horse.

warrantise†, **warrantize**† (wor'an-tiz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warrandise, warrandice* (see *warrandice*); < ME. *warantyse*, < OF. **warantise, warentise, warandise, garantise, garantize* (ML. reflex *warandisia*), < *warantir*, warrant: see *warrant.*] **1.** Warrant; security; warranty.

There 's none protector of the realm but I.
Break up the gates, I 'll be your *warrantize.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 13.

2. Guaranty; pledge; promise. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cl.

warrantise† (wor'an-tiz), *v. t.* [Also *warrantize*; < ME. *warrantisen*; < *warrantise, n.*] **1.** To save; defend.

"Ye," quod Orienx, "but yef I may haue bailly ouer his body, he shall be so deffouled that ther ne shall nothinge in the worlde hym *warrantise.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

2. To warrant; pledge; guarantee.

You wil undertake to *warrantize* and make good unto vs those penalties and forfaitures which shal unto vs appertaine. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

warrant-officer (wor'ant-of''i-sėr), *n.* An officer who acts under a warrant from a department of the government, and not from the sovereign or head of the state as in the case of commissioned officers. In the U. S. navy the following warrant-officers are appointed by the President: boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, warrant-machinists. Pharmacists are appointed by the secretary of the navy. After six years' service and passing an examination, warrant-officers are given a commission with the rank of ensign and are called *chief warrant-officers*, as chief boatswain, etc. No corresponding grade of officer exists in the army, but non-commissioned officers, such as sergeants, corporals, etc., receive appointments from regimental or battalion commanders called 'warrants.' They correspond in rank to petty officers in the navy.

warrantor (wor'an-tor), *n.* [< OF. **waranteor, wairenteor*, also **garanteor, garantor, garanteur*, etc. (cf. *guarantor*), < *warrantir*, warrant: see *warrant, v.*] One who warrants: correlative of *warrantee:* a form chiefly used in legal phraseology.

warranty (wor'an-ti), *n.*; pl. *warranties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *warrantie*; < OF. *warantie*, later *garantie* (> E. *guaranty, guarantee*) (= Pr. *garentia, guarentia, guerentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*, ML. reflex *warantia*), < *warantir*, warrant: see *warrant.* Cf. *guaranty, guarantee.*] **1.** Authority; justificatory mandate or precept; warrant.

From your love I have a *warranty*
To unburden all my plots and purposes.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 132.

Nor farther notice, Arete, we crave
Than thine approval's sovereign *warranty.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

There is no scientific *warranty* for saying that Matter is absolutely indestructible, and more than one consideration indicates that the structure of Matter may be such as to denote that in its present form it has had a beginning and may have an end.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 7.

2†. Security; assurance; guaranty; warrant.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, a statement, express or implied, of something which the party making it undertakes shall be part of the contract and in confirmation or assurance of a direct object of the contract, but which is yet only collateral to that object. More specifically—(*a*) In the law of real property: (1) Formerly, a covenant in a grant of freehold, binding the grantor and his heirs to supply other lands of equal value, should the grantee be evicted from those granted by any paramount title. (2) In modern practice, an assurance in a deed that the premises are conveyed in fee simple absolute except as otherwise specified, the effect being that, if the title fail, the grantee is exonerated from paying any purchase-money remaining unpaid, or may recover damages, the grantor's heirs and devisees being liable to the extent only that they may have received assets from the grantor. (*b*) In the law of insurance, a statement on the part of the insured or the applicant for insurance, forming a part of the contract, and on the actual truth of which, irrespective of its materiality, the validity of the policy depends. (*c*) In the law of sales, an assurance or engagement by the seller, express or implied, that he will be answerable for the truth of some supposed quality of the thing sold, as its soundness, or its fitness for the buyer's purpose, or its title.—**Collateral warranty,** in *old Eng. law*, a warranty which did not come from the same ancestor from whom the lands would have descended, but descended in a line collateral to that of the land: distinguished from *lineal warranty*, where the land and the warranty were descended from the same ancestor.—**General warranty,** a warranty against the acts and claims of all persons whomsoever, as distinguished from a warranty against claims of specified persons, called *special warranty.*—**Implied warranty,** a warranty not expressed in the contract, but resulting by operation of law from the making of the contract: as, where one sells a thing in his possession, there is an implied warranty on his part that he has ownership.—**Lineal warranty.** See *collateral warranty.*—**To vouch to warranty.** See *vouch.*

warranty (wor'an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *warrantied*, ppr. *warrantying.* [< *warranty, n.*] To warrant; guarantee.

warray† (wor'ā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *warrey*; < ME. *werreien, werreyen*, < OF. **werreier, guerreier*, F. *guerroyer* = Pr. *guerreiar* = Sp. *guerrear* = It. *guerreggiare*, make war, < *werre, guerre*, war: see *war*[1]. Hence ult. *warrior.*] To wage war upon; invade in arms; ravage or harry, as a country or district.

At Sarray, in the londe of Tartarye,
Ther dwelte a king, that *werreyed* Russye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 2.

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warray'd* the Eastern lands.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 6.

warre†. An obsolete spelling of *war*[1], *war*[2].

warree[1], *n.* [Native name in Guiana.] The tagnicati, or white-lipped peccary.

warree[2], *n.* The common millet, *Panicum miliaceum:* same as *kadi-kane.*

warren (wor'en), *n.* [< ME. *warrayne, wareine* (= D. *warande*, a park), < OF. *warenne, varenne, varene, garenne* (ML. *warenna*), a warren or preserve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc., < *warir*, keep, defend: see *ware*[1], *warrant.*] **1.** A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits or other game; a place where rabbits abound.

A town gentleman has lamed a rabbit in my *warren.*
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. In *Eng. law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown, for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a freewarren.

Vncoupled thei wenden
Bothe in *wareine* and in waste where hem leue lyketh.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 168.

3. A preserve for fish in a river.

warrener (wor'en-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *warriner*; < ME. **wareiner, *warener, warner*; < *warren* + *-er*[1]. Hence the surnames *Warner, Warrener*, and *Warrender.*] The keeper of a warren.

He hath fought with a *warrener.*
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 28.

warrenite (wor'en-īt), *n.* [Named after E. R. *Warren*, of Crested Butte, Colorado.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in wool-like aggregates of grayish-black acicular crystals. It is found at the Domingo mine, Gunnison county, Colorado.

warrer (wâr'ėr), *n.* [< *war*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who wars or makes war.

Female *warrers* against modesty.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 168.

warriangle (wor'i-ang''gl), *n.* [Also *wariangle*; < ME. *waryangle, weryangle* (Sc. *wairingle, weirangle*), < AS. **weargincel* (Stratmann) = MLG. *wargingel* = OHG. *warchengil* (G. *würgengel*), the butcher-bird, shrike; < AS. *wearg, wearh*, accursed, as a noun, a man accursed, an outlaw, wretch (see *warry*), + *-incel*, a dim. suffix, confused in MLG. and G. with *engel*, angel, so that G. *würgengel*, a butcher-bird, is identical in form with *würgengel*, a destroying angel (*würgen*, destroy, = E. *worry:* cf. *warry* and *worry*). Cf. MLG. *worgel*, a butcher-bird, from the same source.] A shrike or butcher-bird. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This somonour that was as ful of jangles
As ful of venym been thise *waryangles* [var. *weryangles*].
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 110.

Warriangles be a kind of birdes, full of noyse and very ravenous, preying upon others, which, when they have taken, they use to hang upon a thorne or pricke, and teare them in pieces and devoure them. And the common opinion is, that the thorn whereupon they thus fasten them and eate them is afterward poysonsome.
Speght, note.

warrick (wor'ik), *v. t.* [ME.: cf. *warrok.*] **1**†. To fasten with a girth; gird.

Sette my sadel vppon Soffre-til-I-seo-my-tyme,
And loke thou *warroke* him wel with swithe feole gurthhes.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 19.

2. To twitch (a cord) tight by crossing it with another. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

warrigal, *n.* Same as *warragal.*

warrin (wor'in), *n.* [From a nat. Australian word.] The blue-bellied brush-tongued parrot, *Trichoglossus multicolor*, a lory or lorikeet of Australia, of notably brilliant colors.

warring (wâr'ing), *a.* Adverse; conflicting; contradictory; antagonistic; hostile: as, *warring* opinions.

warrior (wor'i-ėr or wâr'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *warriour*; < ME. *werriour, werryour, werreyour, werraiour, werreour, weorreur*, < OF. **werreior, guerroieor, guerroyeur, guerriur, guerreor*, etc., a warrior, one who wars, < **werreier, guerreier*, make war: see *warray.*] **1.** A soldier; a man engaged in warfare; specifically, one devoted to a military life; in an especially honorable sense, a brave or veteran soldier.

This ilke senatour
Was a ful worthi gentil *werreyour.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 597.

Kind kinsman, *warriors* all, adieu!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 10.

And the stern joy which *warriors* feel
In foemen worthy of their steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon.* Also called *helmet-crest.*

warrior-ant (wor'i-ėr-ant), *n.* An ant, *Formica sanguinea*, of Europe and North America; one of the slave-making ants which keep workers of other species in their nest. See *soldier*, 6.

warrioress (wor'i-ėr-es or wâr'yėr-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. *warriouresse*; < *warrior* + *-ess.*] A female warrior. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 27. [Rare.]

warriour†, *n.* An old spelling of *warrior.*

warrish (wâr'ish), *a.* [< *war*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Militant; warlike. [Rare.]

I know the rascals have a sin in petto,
To rob the holy lady of Loretto;
Attack her temple with their guns so *warrish.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Epistle to the Pope.

warri-warri (wor'i-wor''i), *n.* [A native name in Guiana.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru-palm, *Astrocaryum aculeatum.*

warrok†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A saddle-girth; a surcingle.

warrok†, *v. t.* [ME. *warroken*; < *warrok, n.*] Same as *warrick*, 1.

warry†, *v. t.* [< ME. *warrien, warien, waryen, werien, werzen,* curse, execrate, revile, < AS. *wergian, wergean, wyrgian,* curse, revile, execrate (= OHG. *for-wergen* = Goth. *gawargjan,* condemn), < *wearg, weark,* accursed, as a noun, an accursed person, an outlaw, felon, wretch, = AS. *warag* = OHG. *warg,* a felon, = Icel. *vargr,* an outlaw, felon, an ill-tempered person, = Goth. **wargs,* an evil-doer, in comp. *launawargs,* ungrateful; in AS. and Icel. applied also to a wolf. Hence also (from AS. *wearg*) E. *warriangle,* and *worry,* a parallel form to *warry.*] To curse; execrate; abuse; speak evil of.

Answerde of this ech werse of hem than other,
And Poliphete they gonnen thus to *waryen.*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1619.

Thurgh the craft of that cursed, knighthode may shame
And *wary* all oure workes to the worldes end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12212.

war-saddle (wâr'sad″l), *n.* See *saddle.*

warsaw (wâr'sâ), *n.* [A corruption of *guasa.*] A serranoid fish, *Promicrops itaiara.* See cut under *jewfish.*

warscht, *v.* Same as *warish.*

warscot† (wâr'skot), *n.* [< AS. (cited in a Latin text) *warscot,* prop. **werscot,* burden of war, contribution toward war; as *war*[1] + *scot*[2].] A payment made by the retainer to his lord, usually as a kind of commutation of military services.

war-scythe (wâr'sīᵺ), *n.* A weapon consisting of a blade set on a long handle or staff, and having the edge on the concave side of the blade, which is curved like that of a scythe, differing in that respect from the halberd, partizan, fauchard, guisarm, etc.

warse (wârs), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worse.*

warsen (wâr'sn), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *worsen.*

war-ship (wâr'ship), *n.* A ship built or armed for use in war; a vessel for war.

war-song (wâr'sông), *n.* **1.** A song or chant raised by warriors about to engage in warfare, or at a dance or ceremony which represents actual warfare, especially among savage tribes. —**2.** A song in which military deeds are narrated or praised.

warst (wârst), *a.* and *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *worst.*

warstle (wär'sl), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of ★*wrastle* for *wrestle.*

wart (wârt), *n.* [Also dial. *wrat, wrot;* < ME. *wert, werte,* sometimes *wrete,* < AS. *wearte* (pl. *weartan*) = MD. *warte, wratte,* D. *wrat* = OHG. *warza,* MHG. G. *warze* = Icel. *varta* = Dan. *vorte* = Sw. *vårta,* a wart, excrescence on the skin; cf. OBulg. *vrědŭ,* eruption; perhaps connected with AS. *wearre* (and L. *verruca*), a wart.] **1.** A small circumscribed elevation on the skin, usually with an uneven papillary surface and a broad base, caused by a localized overgrowth of the papillæ and epidermis; verruca; hence, a similar natural excrescence of the skin. Any part of the skin of mammals, parts about the head and beak of birds, the skins of various reptiles, batrachians, fishes, and numberless invertebrates, may be studded with such formations, to which the name *wart* commonly and not improperly applies. The toad is a good example.

Upon the cop right of his nose he hade
A *werte,* and theron stood a tuft of heres.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 555.

We Mountains to the land like *warts* or wens to be,
By which fair'st living things disfigur'd oft they see.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 73.

2. In *farriery,* a spongy excrescence on the pastern of the horse. —**3.** In *bot.,* a firm glandular or gland-like excrescence on the surface of a plant. —**4.** In *entom.,* a small obtuse, rounded, or flattened elevation of a surface, often of a distinct color from the rest of the part: used principally in describing larvæ. —**Fig-wart.** Same as *ficus,* 3. —**Peruvian warts.** Same as *verrugas.* —**Venereal warts.** See *venereal.* —**Vitreous warts of Descemet's membrane.** See *vitreous.* —**Wart-like cancer,** papillary epithelioma.

war-tax (wâr'taks), *n.* A tax imposed for the purpose of providing funds for the prosecution of a war.

wart-cress (wârt'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera.*

warte†. An old form of *ware*[4], preterit of *wear*[1].

warted (wâr'ted), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *bot.,* having little knobs on the surface; verrucose: as, a *warted* capsule. —**2.** In *zoöl.,* verrucose; warty; having a wart or warts; studded with warts. —**Warted gourds,** varieties of winter squash with a warted rind. —**Warted grass,** an Australian grass, *Chloris ventricosa,* with other species of its genus useful for grazing.

wart-grass (wârt'grȧs), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia,* and sometimes *E. Peplis.* Also *wartweed* and *wartwort:* so named from the popular notion that its juice removes warts. [Prov. Eng.]

warth (wärth), *n.* [< ME. *warth, waruth,* < AS. *wearth, wearoth* (= OHG. *warid*), shore; prob. from the root of *werian,* protect, defend: see *wear*[2], *ward*[1], *ward*[2], etc.] A ford. [Prov. Eng.]

At vche *warthe* other water ther the wyze passed,
He fonde a foo hym byfore, bot ferly hit were,
& that so foule & so felle, that fegt hym by-hode.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 715.

wart-herb (wârt'ėrb), *n.* See *Rhynchosia.*

wart-hog (wârt'hog), *n.* A swine of the genus ★*Phacochœrus,* of which there are several species, the best-known being the halluf of North Africa, *P. æliani,* and the vlack-vark of South Africa, *P. æthiopicus.* The wart-hogs are so named from the warty excrescences of the face. They are without exception the ugliest of mammals. The canine teeth project outward from both jaws, the head is large and unshapely, and the whole form ungainly. See cut under *Phacochœrus.*

war-thought (wâr'thât), *n.* A thought of war; martial reflection, consideration, or deliberation. [Rare.]

Now . . . that *war-thoughts*
Have left their places vacant.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 303.

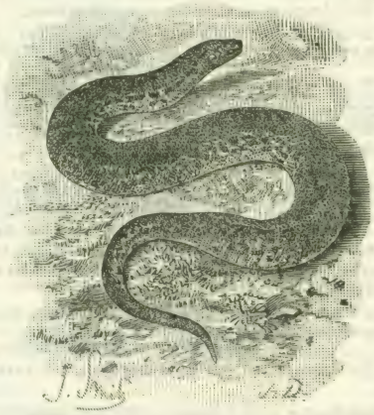
wartless (wârt'les), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-less.*] Having no warts; not warted or warty.

wartlet (wârt'let), *n.* [< *wart* + *-let.*] **1.** In *bot.,* a little wart. —**2.** One of several different sea-anemones, as the warty sea-rose. *Gosse,* Actinologia Britannica, p. 206.

wart-pock (wârt'pok), *n.* The eruption of varicella or chicken-pox, when it occurs in the form of acuminate vesicles containing a clear fluid.

wart-shaped (wârt'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.,* of the form of a wart; verrucæform.

wart-snake (wârt'snāk), *n.* A harmless coluberiform viviparous serpent, of the family *Acrochordidæ,* having the scales warty or verrucose.



Wart-snake (*Acrochordus javanicus*).

The leading species is *Acrochordus javanicus.* Another, *Chersydrus granulatus,* is aquatic. These snakes belong to the Oriental or Indian region; they were formerly grouped with the *Hydrophidæ,* and erroneously supposed to be venomous.

wart-spurge (wârt'spėrj), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* See *wartweed.*

wartweed (wârt'wēd), *n.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia,* the acrid milky juice of which is used to cure warts. Also *cat's-milk, wart-grass,* and *wartwort.* The name is given rarely to *E. Peplis,* and to the celandine, *Chelidonium majus.* [Prov. Eng.]

wartwort (wârt'wėrt), *n.* **1.** A name sometimes applied to certain verrucariaceous lichens, so called from the warty appearance of the thallus. —**2.** Same as *wartweed.* The name is occasionally applied also to the wartcress or swine-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus,* and the cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

warty (wâr'ti), *a.* [< *wart*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a wart; of or relating to a wart or warts; covered with warts or wart-like excrescences; verrucous. —**Warty cicatricial tumor,** a new growth, appearing in the form of nearly parallel rows of wart-like tumors, coming on occasionally in old scars. It usually ulcerates, forming the warty ulcer. —**Warty sea-rose,** the sea-anemone *Urticina nodosa.* —**Warty ulcer,** Marjolin's ulcer; an ulcer resulting from the breaking down of a warty cicatricial tumor. —**Warty venus.** See *Venus.*

warty-faced (wâr'ti-fāst), *a.* Noting a certain honey-eater, the wattle-bird, of the family *Meliphagidæ.* See *wattle-bird.*

war-wasted (wâr-wās″ted), *a.* Wasted or devastated by war. *Coleridge.*

war-wearied (wâr'wēr″id), *a.* Wearied by war; fatigued by fighting.

The honourable captain there
Drops bloody sweat from his *war-wearied* limbs.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 18.

war-whip (wâr'hwip), *n.* Same as *scorpion,* 5.

war-whoop (wâr'höp), *n.* A whoop or yell of a particular intonation, raised as a signal for attack, and to strike terror into the enemy: used generally with reference to the American Indians.

Well-known and terrific *war-whoop.*
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxx.

They never raise the *war-whoop* here,
And never twang the bow.
Bryant, White-Footed Deer.

warwickite (wâr'wik-īt), *n.* [< *Warwick* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron, occurring in dark-brown to black acicular crystals embedded in granular limestone. Named from the locality of its occurrence, near Warwick, New York.

warwolf[1]†, *n.* Same as *werwolf.*

warwolf[2] (wâr'wůlf), *n.* [< *war*[1] + *wolf,* or perhaps a particular use of *warwolf*[1], *werwolf.*] A military engine used in the early middle ages in the defense of fortresses.

He [Edward I.], with another engine named the *warwolf,* pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures. *Camden,* Remains, Artillery, p. 206.

The *war-wolfs* there
Hurl'd their huge stones.
Southey, Joan of Arc, viii.

war-worn (wâr'wôrn), *a.* Worn with military service: especially applied to a veteran soldier, or one grown old in arms.

The stout old general whose battles and campaigns are over, who has come home to rest his *war-worn* limbs, . . . what must be his feelings? *Thackeray,* Philip, xvi.

wary[1] (wā'ri), *a.* [An extended form of *ware*[1] (< *ware*[1] + *-y*[1]), perhaps orig. due to misreading the adv. *warely* as a trisyllable.] **1.** Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; watchful; on the alert against surprise or danger; ever on one's guard.

Be *wary* then; best safety lies in fear.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 43.

Are there none here?
Let me look round; we cannot be too *wary.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

All things work for good, and tend to make you more *wary.* *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something; chary.

Yet this I can say, I was very *wary* of giving them occasion, by any unseemly action, to make them averse to going on pilgrimage. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, i.

3. Characterized by caution; guarded.

And in
Wary hypocrisy lets slip her hand
Much farther than she seemed to understand.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 156.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder;
And that craves *wary* walking. *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1. 15.

4. Prudent; circumspect; wise.

Neither is it safe, or *warie,* or indeed Christianly, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=**Syn.** Careful, circumspect, etc. See list under *cautious.*

wary[2]†, *v. t.* Same as *warry.*

warysone†, *n.* Same as *warison.*

was (woz), *v.* [< ME. **1** *was, wes, wæs,* 2 *were,* 3 *was, wes, wæs,* pl. 1, 2, 3 *were, ware, wore, weren, waren, woren, weoren,* < AS. 1 *wæs,* 2 *wǣre, wēre,* 3 *wæs,* pl. *wǣron, wēron* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was, wes* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. G. *war* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *var* = Goth. *was,* pl. *wēsum* (subj. AS. *wǣre,* pl. *wǣren* = D. *waar,* etc., = Goth. *wēsjau*); pret. of a verb otherwise used in AS. only in the present imperative *wes,* and the inf. *wesan* (pp. *gewesen*), = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wezen* = MLG. LG. *wesen* = OHG. *wesan,* MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen,* n.) = Icel. *vesa, vera* = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være,* be, = Goth. *wisan,* dwell, remain, be; = L. √ *ves* (in *verna* for **vesna,* one dwelling in the house, a home-born slave: see *vernacular*) = Gr. √ *Fασ* (in *ἄστυ,* city, orig. dwelling-place) = Skt. √ *vas,* dwell. The impv. of the verb of which *was* is the pret. is contained, unrecognized, in the word *wassail.* The verb has no connection with *is,* which is a form of the verb represented by the

theme *am*, nor with *be;* but it has come to be used to supply the preterit of the verb *be*. See *be*[1].] A verb-form used to supply the past tense of the verb *be:* as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was;* we, you, or they *were*. In the subjunctive, I *were*, thou *wert*, he *were;* we, you, they *were*, etc.

In war *was* never lion raged more fierce,
In peace *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 173.

A scene which I should see
With double joy *wert* thou with me.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55 (song).

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou *wert* nobly born
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

The forms *wast* and *wert* in the second person singular of the indicative (cf. Icel. *vert*), and *wert* in the second person singular of the subjunctive, are modern, being conformed to the model of *art*. The older form of the second person singular in both moods is *were*. The ungrammatical combination *you was* became common in the eighteenth century, but is now condemned.

I was sorry *you was* disappointed of going to Vallombrosa. *H. Walpole*, To the Misses Berry, Sept. 25th, 1791.

As I told you when *you was* here.
Cowper, To Rev. W. Unwin, June 8, 1780.

wase[1] (wāz), *n.* [< ME. *wase*, < MD. *wase* = MLG. *wase*, a bundle, torch, = Icel. *vasi* = Sw. Dan. *vase*, a bundle, sheaf.] **1.** A wisp; a bundle of hay, straw, etc. Also *waese*, *weese*. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A cushion or pad of straw, etc., worn on the head in order to soften the pressure of a load. *Withals.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3†.** A torch.

wase[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *woose*.

wasel†, *v. i.* [ME., < *wase*[2], later *woose*.] To bemire one's self; sink in the mire.

This whit *waselede* in the [fen] almost to the ancle.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

★**wash** (wosh), *v.* [< ME. *washen*, *waschen*, *weschen*, *wasshen*, *wascen*, *wassen*, *wesse* (pret. *wesh*, *wesch*, *wessch*, *wessh*, *wosh*, pl. *weshen*, *wesshen*, *wessen*, *woschen*, pp. *waschen*, *iwaschen*, *iwasche*), < AS. *wascan*, also *waxan* (pret. **wōsc* or *wōx*, pp. *wascen*, *wæscen*) = D. *wasschen* = OHG. *wascan*, MHG. *waschen*, *weschen*, G. *waschen* = Icel. Sw. *vaska* = Dan. *vaske* (cf. OF. *gascher*, F. *gâcher* = It. *guazzare*, steep in water, < Teut.); Teut. **waskan* or **waksan*, wash (cf. Skt. √ *uksh*, sprinkle, wet), perhaps with formative *-s* from the √ *wak*, *wag*, moisten, or with formative *-sk*, < √ *wat*, water, wet (see *water*, *wet*[1]). Cf. Olr. *usce*, Ir. *uisce*, water (see *whisky*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To apply a liquid, especially water, to for the purpose of cleansing; scrub, scour, or cleanse in or with water or other liquid; free from impurities by ablution: as, to *wash* the hands and face; to *wash* linen; to *wash* the floor; to *wash* dishes.

They *wesshen* hym and wyped hym and wonden hym in cloutes. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 220.

Hir foreheed shoon as bright as any day,
So was it *wasshen* whan she leet hir werk.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 125.

The maiden her-silf *wosh* his visage and his nekke, and dried it full softely with a towaile, and than after to the tother twey kynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 225.

He took water, and *washed* his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person. Mat. xxvii. 24.

2. Hence, to free from ceremonial defilement, or from the stains of guilt, sin, or corruption; purify.

And thei suffre not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres: And zif thei done, be ony Aventure, anon thei *wasschen* the Awteer with holy Watre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

3. To wet copiously, as with water or other liquid; moisten; cover with moisture.

The pride of Italy, that did bestow
On Earth a beauty, *washt* by silver Po.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 2.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly *washed* with dew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.

4. To lap; lave, as by surrounding water; surround; overflow or dash over or against; sweep, as with flowing water.

Galatia . . . on the North is *washed* with the Euxine Sea the space of two hundred and fiftie miles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

5. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water; dispel by or as by washing: either literally or figuratively: used with *away*, *off*, *out*, etc.

Go get some water,
And *wash* this filthy witness *from* your hand.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 47.

Be baptized and *wash away* thy sins. Acts xxii. 16.

Wash the black *from* the Ethiop's face,
Wash the past *out* of man or race!
Lowell, Villa Franca.

6. To overwhelm and carry along (in some specified direction) by or as by a rush of water: as, a man *washed* overboard; debris *washed* up by the storm; roast beef *washed* down with ale.

These dainties must be *washd* downe well with wine,
With sacke & sugar, egges & muskadine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

I don't want my wreck to be *washed* up on one of the beaches in company with devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes, &c. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vii.

7. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; tint lightly, thinly, or evenly, in water-color, with a pigment so mixed as to be very fluid and rapidly and smoothly applied.—**8.** To overlay with a thin coat or deposit of metal: as, to *wash* copper or brass with gold.

Those who were cunning in "the Art of making Black Dogs, which are Shillings, or other pieces of Money made only of Pewter, double *Wash'd*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 225.

9. In *mining*, *metal.*, etc., to separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, to *wash* gold; to *wash* ores. *Washing* is a common expression used in the most general way, as nearly an equivalent for *ore-dressing*, or the separation of ore from the gangue with which it is generally mixed. The term *washing* is, however, more especially used to designate the separation of gold from the detrital formation in which it so frequently occurs. The same term is also commonly employed to designate the process of separating coal from various impurities which frequently occur intermingled with it, such as shale, pyrites, argillaceous iron ore, gypsum, etc. The machines by which this is done are called *coal-washers*, as machines for washing gold are called *gold-washers*. *Washing* is also the term in general use for designating the operation of cleansing the ore when, as is frequently the case, it comes from the mine mixed with clay or dirt (material which cannot properly be called *gangue*). This is a coarse operation, which is sometimes a necessary preliminary to the operations of sizing and dressing, or concentrating, as sometimes called.—**To wash one's hands of.** See *hand*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act of ablution on one's own person.

I will go *wash;*
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 69.

2. To cleanse clothes in or with water.

I keep his house; and I *wash*, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 101.

3. To stand the operation of washing without being destroyed, spoiled, or injured: said both of fabrics and of dyes: as, a dress that will not *wash;* colors that do not *wash* well.

I had no idea your mousseline-de-laine would have *washed* so well. Why, it looks just out of the shop.
C. Reade, Love me Little, x.

4. Hence, to stand being put to the proof; stand the test; prove genuine, reliable, trustworthy, capable, or fit, when submitted to trial. [Colloq.]

He's got pluck somewhere in him. That's the only thing after all that 'll *wash*, ain't it?
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

5. To be eroded, as by a stream, by rainfall, etc.

What kind of grass is best on a hill that *washes?*
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 203.

6. To use washes or cosmetics.

Young Ladies who notoriously *Wash* and Paint, though they have naturally good Complexions.
Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 1.

7. To make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water: as. the shad are *washing*. See *shad-wash*.

★**wash** (wosh), *n.* [< *wash*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of cleansing by the application of water; a cleansing with water or other liquid: as, to give one's face a *wash*.

Though she may have done a hard day's *wash*, there's not a child ill within the street but Alice goes to offer to sit up. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, l.

A tub and a clothes-horse at the other end of the kitchen indicated an intermittent *wash* of small things also going on. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii. 24.

2. Articles in the course of being cleansed by washing, or the quantity of clothes or other articles washed on one occasion.

Military *washes* flapped and fluttered on the fences.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 23.

3. The flow or sweep of a body of water; the onward rush of water as its billows break upon the shore; the dash or break of waves upon a shore.

Katie walks
By the long *wash* of Australasian seas.
Tennyson, The Brook.

4. The rough or broken water left behind by a vessel as it moves along: as, the *wash* of the steamer nearly filled the boat; also, in *aëronautics*, the eddying air-currents left in the wake of a flying-machine.—**5.** The licking or lapping noise made by rippling water as it comes in contact with a boat, a pier, the strand, or the like; the swish-swash of water disturbed as by wind or by ebb or flow.—

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a morass or marsh; a bog; a fen; a quagmire.

Half my power this night,
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln *Washes* have devoured them.
Shak., K. John, v. 6. 41.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The debris-piles which stretch along the lower slopes of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known as *washes*. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 125.

8. Waste liquor containing the refuse of food, collected from the cleansed dishes, etc., of a kitchen, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like *wash*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Wrinkles like troughs, where swine-deformity swills
The tears of perjury, that lie there like *wash*
Fallen from the slimy and dishonest eye.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

9. In *distilling:* (*a*) The fermented wort, from which the spirit is extracted. The grain ground and infused is called the *mash*, the decanted liquor is called the *wort*, and the wort when fermented becomes the *wash*. (*b*) A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water, used in the West Indies for distillation. *Bryan Edwards.*—**10.** A liquid used for application to a surface or a body to cleanse it, color it, or the like—especially a thin and watery liquid, as distinguished from one that is glutinous or oily. Specifically—(*a*) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, or a hair-wash.

My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last new *wash* of mercury-water.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 2.

It [modesty] renders the face delightfully handsome; is not subject to be rubbed off, and cannot be paralleled by either *wash*, powder, cosmetic, etc.
Addison, Spectator, No. 547.

(*b*) In *med.*, a lotion. (*c*) A thin even coating of color spread over a surface, as of a painting. See def. 11.

There is no handsomeness
But has a *wash* of pride and luxury.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 3.

By this is seene who lives by faith and certain knowledge, and who by credulity and the prevailing opinion of the age; whose vertue is an unchangeable graine, and whose of a slight *wash*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

(*d*) In *zoöl.*, a light or slight surface-coloration, as if laid over a ground-color; a superficial tone or tinge: as, a frosty *wash* over black. (*e*) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

11. In *water-color painting*, the application of a pigment so mixed as to be in a very fluid condition, or a coat so applied. It is usually a very thin and transparent coat, applied quickly with a large brush, flat and often gradated so as to be darker at one edge than at the opposite edge, or to shade off without mark of separation from one tint into another.

12. The blade of an oar.—**13.** A measure of shell-fish; a stamped measure capable of holding 21 quarts and a pint of water.

"I buy my winks," said one, "at Billingsgate, at 3*s.* and 4*s.* the *wash*." A *wash* is about a bushel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

Each smack takes about 40 *wash* of whelks with her for the voyage. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 256.

14. A fictitious kind of sale, disallowed on the stock and other exchanges, in which a broker who has received orders from one person to buy and from another person to sell a particular amount or quantity of some particular stock or commodity simply transfers the stock or commodity from one principal to the other and pockets the difference, instead of executing both orders separately to the best advantage in each case, as is required by the rules of the different exchanges. [Stock-exchange slang.]—**Black wash.** See *black-wash*.—**Eye-wash,** collyrium.—**Rain-wash.** (*a*) A washing along or away by the force of rain; displacement effected by rainfall.

He was sceptical as to the lacustrine origin of these breccias. Why not subaerial, like those in the interior of Asia?—subangular masses, transported by *rainwash* to a distance of 10 or 12 miles.
W. L. Blanford, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 38.

(*b*) That which is moved by the force of rain; a deposit formed by rain.

Portions of the drift and of the overlying head or *rain-wash*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 116.

Red wash. (*a*) A lotion composed of corrosive sublimate, red sulphid of mercury, and creosote, in water. (*b*) Bates's camphorated water, made by adding copper sulphate, Armenian bole, and camphor to boiling water, and then straining.—**Tooth-wash,** a liquid dentifrice.—**White wash,** Goulard's lotion; lead-water.—**Yellow wash,** a lotion prepared by dissolving 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in one pint of lime-water.

wash† (wosh), *a.* [< *wash, v.* (cf. *washy*); perhaps < **warsh* for *wearish.*] Washy; weak; easily losing its qualities.

Faith, 'tis but a *wash* scent.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

Their bodies of so weak and *wash* a temper.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

'Tis a *wash* knave; he will not keep his flesh well.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

washable (wosh'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *wash* + *-able.*] Resisting or enduring washing: noting the fabric, and also the color.

Like *washable* beaver hats that improve with rain, his nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxvii.

wash-back (wosh'bak), *n.* In *distilling*, a cistern or vat in which the wort is fermented to form the wash. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-ball (wosh'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap sometimes combined with cosmetics.

We furnish'd ourselves with *wash-balls*, the best being made here, and being a considerable commodity.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

wash-basin (wosh'bā″sn), *n.* A large basin or bowl in which to wash the hands and face.

wash-basket (wosh'bȧs″ket), *n.* A circular shallow basket holding about a peck, with a bail handle, used in oystering. [Rhode Island.]

wash-bear (wosh'bâr), *n.* [= G. *waschbär.*] The racoon or washing-bear. See cut under *racoon.*

wash-beetle (wosh'bē″tl), *n.* A pounder used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing. *E. H. Knight.*

wash-board (wosh'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board or wooden frame having a ribbed or corrugated surface of sheet-metal, vulcanite, earthenware, or wood, used as a scrubber in washing clothing by hand.—2. *Naut.*, a broad thin plank sometimes fixed on the top of the gunwale of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. Also called *waste-board.*—3. A board carried around the walls of a room at the bottom. Also called *mopboard, skirting-board.*

To stand looking out of the study-window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the *wash-board* in solitude.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

wash-boiler (wosh'boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel of sheet-metal in which clothes to be washed are boiled.

wash-bottle (wosh'bot″l), *n.* 1. In *chem.*, a flask provided with a stopper and tubes so arranged that by blowing with the mouth the water or other liquid in the flask may be forced out in a small stream for washing chemical preparations and utensils.—2. A bottle partly filled with water or other washing fluid through which gases are passed to purify them.

wash-bowl (wosh'bōl), *n.* 1. A large bowl or basin used for washing the hands, face, etc.

Emerson alone took no part in this "storm in a *wash-bowl.*" *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 132.

2†. A wash-tub.

Education is not form'd upon Sounds and Syllables, but upon Circumstances and Quality. So that, if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the *Wash-Boul.* *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 222.

wash-brew (wosh'brö), *n.* The dish usually known as flummery or (as in Scotland) sowens. [Prov. Eng.]

wash-cloth (wosh'klôth), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing, as in washing dishes or the person.

wash-day (wosh'dā), *n.* The day set apart in a household for clothes-washing.

wash-dirt (wosh'dėrt), *n.* In *placer* and *hydraulic mining*, sand or gravel containing, or supposed to contain, gold enough to pay for washing. Also *wash-stuff, wash-gravel.*

washdish (wosh'dish), *n.* The dish-washer or wagtail. Also *molly* or *polly washdish.* See cut under *wagtail.* [Local, Eng.]

wash-drawing (wosh'drâ″ing), *n.* See *drawing.*

washed (wosht), *a.* 1. That has been subjected to washing, in any sense.—2. Of the nature of a "wash": applied on the exchanges to a mere transfer by a broker of the stock or commodity which one principal had instructed him to sell to another customer who had given instructions to purchase a similar quantity of the same stock or commodity. [Stock-exchange slang.]

Washed or fictitious sales are positively forbidden, and will render the parties concerned liable to suspension or expulsion from the Produce Exchange.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 265.

3. In *zoöl.*, overlaid, as a surface or a ground-color, with a wash or light tint or color: as, a fox's black pelt *washed* with silver. See *wash, n.*, 10 (*d*).—**Washed brick.** See *brick*2.

washen†. An obsolete past participle of *wash.* ★*Chaucer.*

washer (wosh'ėr), *n.* [< *wash* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which washes: as, a *washer* of clothes; a dish-*washer;* a wool-*washer.*—2. An annular piece of leather, rubber, metal, or other material placed at a joint in a water-pipe or faucet to make the joint tight and prevent leakage, or over a bolt, or a similar piece upon which a nut may be screwed. Washers serve as cushions or packing between many parts of machines, rails, vehicles, and iron structures. When used in buildings at the ends of tie-rods, they are often of large size and diverse shapes, and are called specifically *wall-washers.* Some forms are used as locks, to prevent a nut from shaking loose, as in a railroad fish-plate. Such washers are made in the shape of a spring, to allow a certain amount of vibration without disturbing the nut. See *lock-nut*, and cuts under *bolt, packing*, and *plug-cock.*

3. A similar article forming an ornament, as at the socket or pin that holds any adjustable utensil: as, the mother-of-pearl *washers* of a fan. Compare *rosette.*—4. In *paper-manuf.*, a straining-and-washing machine used in the process of cleaning rags, to bring them to a pulpy condition; a beating-engine.—5. In *plumbing*, the outlet of a cistern. It includes the pipe, the joint or union, and the plug, as for a basin.—6. A washing-machine: as, a clothes-*washer*, window-*washer*, gold-*washer.*—7. In *coal-mining* (short for *coal-washer*), any machine for washing coal. In the Pennsylvania anthracite region the coal is sometimes washed by jets of water, and separated from the slate, pyrites, and other refuse by jigging. The number of machines which have been invented in different countries for washing coal is very great, but most of them are based on some form or modification of the jig of the metal-miner.

8. The wagtail, a bird. Also *dish-washer, peggy dish-washer, moll-washer, molly* or *polly washdish, washtail, nanny washtail*, etc. See cut under *wagtail.*—9. The wash-bear.—**Beveled washer.** See *beveled.*

washer (wosh'ėr), *v. t.* [< *washer, n.*] To fit with washers.

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-*washered* wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxx.

He *washered* the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 160.

washer-cutter (wosh'ėr-kut″ėr), *n.* A rotating cutting-tool with two adjustable cutters, worked by a hand-brace or by a drill, and used for cutting out annular disks for washers. *E. H. Knight.*

washer-gage (wosh'ėr-gāj), *n.* A graduated tapering rule used for measuring the diameter of bolts, nuts, and washers, and of holes, etc., to receive them.

washer-hoop (wosh'ėr-höp), *n.* In a water-wheel, a gasket placed between the flange and the curb. *E. H. Knight.*

washerman (wosh'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *washermen* (-men). A man who washes clothes, etc.—**Washermen's itch.** Same as *dhobies' itch* (which see, under *dhobie*).

washerwoman (wosh'ėr-wụm″an), *n.*; pl. *washerwomen* (-wim″en). 1. A woman who washes clothes for others or for hire.—2. The dish-washer or washdish, a wagtail. See cut under *wagtail.*—**Washerwomen's itch** or **scall,** a variety of psoriasis occurring on the hands of washerwomen.

wash-gilding (wosh'gil″ding), *n.* Gilding by means of an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is afterward driven off by heat. Also called *mercurial gilding*, and *water-gilding*, in allusion to the semi-liquid character of the amalgam.

wash-gravel (wosh'grav″el), *n.* Same as *wash-dirt.*

wash-hand basin (wosh'hand bā″sn), *n.* Same as *wash-bowl.*

wash-hand stand (wosh'hand stand), *n.* Same as *wash-stand.*

He . . . locked the door, piled a *washhand-stand*, chest of drawers, and table against it.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxvi.

wash-house (wosh'hous), *n.* [ME. **waschhous*, < AS. *wæsc-hus*, < *wascan*, wash, + *hūs*, house; as *wash* + *house*1.] A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, etc., for washing clothes, etc.; a washing-house.

washiness (wosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being washy, watery, or worthless; want of strength.

washing (wosh'ing), *n.* [< ME. *wasshinge, waschynge, wessinge, waschunge*, < AS. *wæscing*, washing, verbal n. of *wascan*, wash: see *wash, v.*] 1. The act of cleansing with water; ablution. Ceremonial washing has been practised in ancient and modern times and among various peoples. The principal ceremonial washings in the modern Christian church are two: *washing of feet*, in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the disciples by Christ (see *foot*); and *washing of the hands*, especially in connection with the celebration of the eucharist. In the Western Church, as well as in the Greek and other Oriental churches, the priest washes his hands before celebration. In the Western Church he also washes his fingers after the offertory and at the end of the eucharistic office. See *ablution, lavabo, purification*, and *holy water* (under *water*).

John wondered why the Messias, the Lamb of God, pure and without spot, who needed not the abstersions of repentance, or the *washings* of baptism, should demand it. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

2. Clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.—3. The result of washing; that which is washed from something else, as gold dust.—**To give one's head for washing**†, to submit to insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not *give their heads for the washing*, I take it.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

washing-bear (wosh'ing-bâr), *n.* The wash-bear or racoon, *Procyon lotor:* so called from its habit of putting its food into water before eating it, as if to wash it. See *lotor*, and cut under *racoon.*

washing-crystals (wosh'ing-kris″talz), *n. pl.* See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium.*

washing-drum (wosh'ing-drum), *n.* In *mining*, same as *washing-trommel.*

washing-engine (wosh'ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the first of the series of rag-cutting and -cleaning machines used to reduce rags to pulp. It cleans the rags and cuts them to the size known as half-stuff, which is passed on to the beating-engine. See *rag-engine.* *E. H. Knight.*

washing-gourd (wosh'ing-gōrd), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd.*

washing-house (wosh'ing-hous), *n.* A wash-house.

washing-machine (wosh'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus, operated by hand or steam-power, for washing clothing, fabrics, wool, ore, dishes, or other things. Washing-machines for domestic and laundry use have been made in the form of churns, rubbing- or beating-machines, and tumbling-boxes. While a great variety of machines have been introduced, all depend essentially upon some mechanical device for stirring and beating the clothes in a vessel containing hot soapy water. Rubbing the clothes against a ribbed surface under water appears to be the most common method. For bleacheries and mills where large quantities of fabrics are to be washed, the material is made up into continuous bands, and is drawn through vats over rollers. In some machines beaters are used to assist in cleaning the fabrics. Such machines are of the nature of bucking-machines, keirs, wincing-machines, and dash-wheels. Laundry machines, called 'washers,' are fitted with steam, hot and cold water connections, and, when used for disinfecting, are steam-jacketed and the fabrics are washed under a vacuum to destroy and remove germs.

washing-powder (wosh'ing-pou″dėr), *n.* A powdered preparation (as of soda-ash and Scotch soda) used in washing clothes.

washing-rollers (wosh'ing-rō″lėrz), *n. pl.* Rollers for squeezing goods or yarn after scouring. They are of cast-iron, turned true and smooth. The requisite pressure is applied by means of compound levers or movable weights. *E. H. Knight.*

washing-shield (wosh'ing-shēld), *n.* In *washing*, a ridged or corrugated shield for the palm of the hand, or a shield at once to protect the person and supply a surface on which to rub the clothes. *E. H. Knight.*

Washington canvasback. Same as *redhead*, 2.

Washington cedar. 1. See *cedar*, 2, and cut under *Sequoia.*—2. *Thuja plicata.* See *Thuya.*

Washingtonia (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after George *Washington.*] 1. See *Osmorrhiza.*—2. The name given by Wendland in 1879 to *Neowashingtonia*, a genus of palms. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with slightly imbricated segments, and a three-lobed ovary with elongated filiform style. The albumen of the seed is uniform, like that of the related genera *Corypha* and *Sabal*, but the embryo, unlike the others, is sub-basilar. The best-known species, *Neowashingtonia filamentosa*, is a native of southern California and the adjacent border, and is called *desert-palm*, and locally *fan-palm* and *San Diego palm.* It produces a tall robust cylindrical trunk, enlarged at the base, often 40, sometimes 75, feet high, crowned by a cluster of light-green circular plicate leaves with from 40 to 60 folds about 4 feet across, cleft nearly to the middle into induplicate segments fringed with fine white pendu-

lous threads often a foot long. The stout leafstalk ends in a large appressed ligule, is about 8 feet long, and is set with strong, hooked spines along its edges. The mature tree bears in June three or four smooth elongated paniculate spadices with very many slender flexuous branchlets. The small dry flowers are white, sessile, and persistent without change, the corona salver-shaped with a fleshy tube and sharp lanceolate lobes, and the six projecting stamens have large filaments and anthers. A single spadix 8 feet long hangs pendent at ripening, in September or October, bearing about ten pounds of small black ellipsoidal one-celled fruits, each with a single shining brown bony seed surrounded by a thin sweetish pulpy pericarp. This is the only arborescent palm in the United States far from the sea; it occurs there chiefly in the desert in San Diego county, California; in Lower California it approaches the coast. It was discovered by Dr. C. C. Parry, 1849–50; it is now frequent in cultivation, especially along the Californian coast, often under the name of *Pritchardia filamentosa* or *Brahea filifera;* when very young, it is valued in America as a house-plant. Since 1875 it has been grown by thousands along the Mediterranean near Nice for outdoor decoration, where the characteristic appearance after twelve years' growth is that of a huge bulbous trunk, often 10 feet in girth and 10 feet high, bearing a crown of foliage 20 feet across, composed of from 50 to 80 white-fringed leaves. It varies greatly in habit with age. It has been known to blossom at twenty-two years; one fifty years old was 58 feet high and 11 feet in girth. At maturity, its older leaves turn down, and cover the trunk with a dry thatch, a protection from the desert heat and winds, but burning so readily that it forms a source of danger from fire. *Neowashingtonia robusta* of cultivation is peculiar in its reddish petiole-bases, and there is a third species, *N. Sonoræ* (*Washingtonia Sonoræ* of Watson), of Mexico, with crimson-brown petioles and stem.

Washingtonian (wosh-ing-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Washington* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to George Washington (1732–1799), first President of the United States, or to Washington, the capital of the United States, or to Washington, one of the United States, named after him.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Washington, the capital of the United States, or of Washington, one of the United States.

washingtonite (wosh′ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Washington* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of ilmenite found near Washington in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Washington lily, thorn. See *lily*, 1, and *thorn*1 (with cut).

washing-trommel (wosh′ing-trom″el), *n.* A trommel used for washing ores. A washing-trommel consists usually of a cylinder of sheet-iron from 5 to 10 feet long, which turns on its axis, and through which a copious stream of water flows, the stuff as it passes out being caught on one or more perforated sheet-iron screens, by which the clayey particles are separated from the ore, and this latter sometimes roughly sorted. The form and arrangement of washing-trommels vary considerably according to the character of the ore and of the impurities with which it is mixed. See *trommel.* Also *washing-drum.*

washing-up (wosh′ing-up′), *n.* In *mining*, same as *clean-up*, 2. Also *washing-off* (Australia).

washing-vessel (wosh′ing-ves″el), *n.* [< ME. *waschynge vessel;* < *washing* + *vessel.*] A vessel to wash in. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 517.

wash-leather (wosh′leᵀᴴ″ėr), *n.* A fine white or light-yellow, very soft, and flexible leather, originally made from the skins of *Rupicapra tragus*, the Alpine chamois. Leather very closely resembling it in all its properties is now made from skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and from split hides, the coarser qualities being known as *wash-leather.* The skins are limed to remove the hair, steeped in a weak solution of lactic or acetic acid to neutralize the lime, and then frizzed or rubbed with pumice-stone or a blunt knife to remove the grain. Repeated fulling by pounding or rolling in oil, washing with weak alkaline solution to remove the oil, stretching, drying, and smoothing complete the process of manufacture.

The greengrocer put on a pair of *wash-leather* gloves to hand the plates with. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvii.

washman (wosh′man), *n.*; pl. *washmen* (-men). 1. A washerman.—2†. A beggarman covered with simulated sores. [Old cant.]

A *Washman* is called a Palliard, but not of the right making. He vseth to lye in the hye way with lame or sore legs or armes to beg. These men ye right Palliards wil often times spoile, but they dare not complayn. They be bitten with Spickworts, and somtime with rats bane. *Fraternitie of Vagabonds* (1561), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

Washoe process. See *pan*1, 3.

wash-off (wosh′ôf), *a.* [< *wash off:* see under *wash, v.*] In *calico-printing*, fugitive; that will not stand washing: applied to certain colors or dyes. [Colloq.]

★**washout** (wosh′out), *n.* [< *wash out:* see under *wash, v.*] The excavation, by erosive action of water, of a part of a road-bed, the bank of a stream, a hillside, or the like; also, the hole or break resulting from such excavation.

The rains and torrents cutting away the land into channels, which at first are merely *wash-outs*, and at last grow into deep canyons. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 153.

wash-pot (wosh′pot), *n.* 1. A vessel prepared for the washing of anything. Ps. lx. 8.—2. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a pot kept filled with clean bright melted tin, in which each sheet of iron, after it has left the tin-pot and had the superfluous metal removed from it with a hempen brush, receives its final coating of tin. From the wash-pot the sheet passes to the "patent-pot," and from this to the steel rollers by which the coating of tin is made smooth and uniform. This is the modern method of manufacture, now almost universally followed in Wales.

wash-rag (wosh′rag), *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing the person.

She employed the interval while her guests were at their luncheon in plying the *wash-rag* and comb, to such good effect that Cinderella suffered no greater transformation at the hands of the fairy godmother. *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, iv.

wash-stand (wosh′stand), *n.* A piece of furniture like a table, with or without a lower shelf, drawers, and a back, arranged to hold a basin and ewer and other appurtenances for washing the person. Since the introduction of elaborate plumbing, the name is given also to the set or fixed wash-bowl, with a marble slab above, and wooden inclosure or support of the basin and pipes, with the faucets, and other conveniences.

I returned, sought the sponge on the *washstand*, the salts in my drawer, and once more retraced my steps. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

wash-stuff (wosh′ stuf), *n.* In *gold-mining*, same as *wash-dirt.*

washtail (wosh′tāl), *n.* Same as *washer*, 8. [Local, Eng.]

wash-tub (wosh′tub), *n.* A tub for washing, especially one in which clothes are washed.

The vulgar words *wash-tub*, shoe-horn, brew-house, cook-stove, . . . which are merely slovenly and uncouth abbreviations of washing-tub, shoeing-horn, brewing-house, and cooking-stove. *R. G. White*, Words and their Uses, p. 232.

washy (wosh′i), *a.* [< *wash* + *-y*1.] 1. Watery; damp; moist; soft: as, "the *washy* ooze," *Milton*, P. L., vii. 303.—2. Too much diluted; weak; thin: as, *washy* tea.

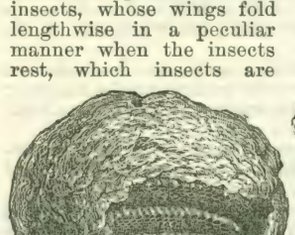
Meats of a *washy* and fluid nature, that slip through the stomach and tarry not for concoction, do no more feed a man's health than almost if he lived on air. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 432.

Hence—3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble; worthless.

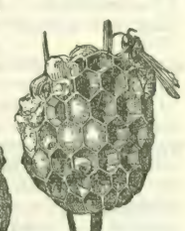
Alas! our women are but *washy* toys. *Dryden*, Epil. to the King and Queen (1682).

Washy he is, perhaps not over-sound. *Prior*, Daphne and Apollo.

★**wasp** (wosp), *n.* [Also dial. *waps, wops* (and *wop*); < ME. *waspe*, < AS. *wæsp, wæps*, found also in the form *wæfs* in an early gloss, = D. *wesp* = MLG. *wespe* = OHG. *wefsa*, MHG. *wefse*, wasp (cf. MHG. *wespe, vespe*, G. *wespe*, Dan. *vespe*, a wasp, < L.), = L. *vespa*, a wasp, = Lith. *wapsa*, a gadfly, horsefly, = Russ. *osa*, a wasp (cf. OF. *guespe*, F. *guêpe*, < MHG. *wespe*); with formative *-s*, perhaps < √ *wap*, sting (cf. E. *wap*1, strike). The word has appar. nothing to do with Gr. *σφήξ*, a wasp (with which cf. Gael. *speach*, a wasp, *speach*, bite).] 1. Any one of several families, many genera, and very numerous species of aculeate hymenopterous insects, whose wings fold lengthwise in a peculiar manner when the insects rest, which insects are



Nest of Paper-wasp (*Vespa*).



Nest of Social Wasp (*Polistes*).

hence collectively called *Diploptera.* Most wasps dig holes for themselves, whence they are also called *Fossores* (though not all are fossorial). There are 13 families of wasps: namely, *Scoliidæ, Sapygidæ, Pompilidæ, Sphecidæ* (or *Sphegidæ*), *Larridæ, Nyssonidæ, Bembecidæ, Philanthidæ, Pemphredonidæ, Crabronidæ, Masaridæ, Eumenidæ*, and *Vespidæ.* The members of the first ten of these families are indiscriminately known as *digger-wasps;* those of the last three are wasps more strictly so called. The *Masaridæ* and *Eumenidæ*, like all the digger-wasps, are of solitary habits, and are hence known as *solitary wasps* (which see, under *solitary*). The *Vespidæ* alone are *social wasps.*



Nest of Solitary Wasp (*Eumenes*).

These are also called *paper-wasps*, from the character of their nests, and include the various species of *Vespa* known as *hornets.* See, besides the family names, *Agenia, Ammophila, Odynerus, Polistes, Sphecius*, etc., *dauber* (*e*), *mud-dauber*, also *digger-wasp, potter-wasp, sand-wasp, spider-wasp, wood-wasp*, with numerous cuts.

Ther is no *waspe* in this werlde that will wilfullok[e]r stynge[n],
For stappyng on a too of a stynca[n]de frere!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

Meanwhile the troops beneath Patroclus' care
Invade the Trojans, and commence the war.
As *wasps*, provok'd by children in their play,
Pour from their mansions by the broad highway,
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 314.

2. Figuratively, a person characterized by ill nature, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

Come, come, you *wasp;* i' faith, you are too angry. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 210.

Golden wasp. Same as *goldwasp.*—**Great-tailed wasp,** *Urocerus* (or *Sirex*) *gigas.*—**Northern wasp,** *Vespa borealis.*—**Tailed wasps,** the *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ* (which see).—**Wasp's-nest boil,** a sort of carbuncle situated on the nape of the neck, usually only in people of advanced years.

wasp-bee (wosp′bē), *n.* A cuckoo-bee; any bee of the genus *Nomada.*

wasp-beetle (wosp′bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Clytus*, as the British *C. arietis*, or of a related longicorn genus, as the American *Cyllene pictus:* so called from their wasp-like maculation.

wasp-fly (wosp′flī), *n.* A British syrphid fly, *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*, spotted with yellow on a black ground, and thus somewhat resembling a hornet.

wasp-grub (wosp′grub), *n.* The larva of a wasp, used for bait by anglers. [Eng.]

waspish (wos′pish), *a.* [< *wasp* + *-ish*1.] Like a wasp in any way. (*a*) Having a very slender waist, like the petiole of a wasp's abdomen; wasp-waisted; tight-laced. (*b*) Quick to resent any trifle, injury, or affront; snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible.

In aige [they be] sone testie, very *waspishe*, and alwaies ouer miserable. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

Ah! thou knowest not
What sting this *waspish* fortune pricks me with.
Randolph, Amyntas, ii. 2.

waspish-headed† (wos′pish-hed″ed), *a.* Irritable; passionate.

Her *waspish-headed* son has broke his arrows. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 99.

waspishly (wos′pish-li), *adv.* In a waspish manner; so as to be like a wasp in any respect.

He answered rather *waspishly*—"Why should you bring me into the matter?" *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, li.

waspishness (wos′pish-nes), *n.* Waspish character or state.

wasp-kite (wosp′kīt), *n.* The honey-buzzard or bee-hawk, *Pernis apivorus.* See cut under *Pernis.*

wasp-tongued† (wosp′tungd), *a.* Petulant-tongued; shrewish.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* [var. *wasp-stung*] and impatient fool
Art thou! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 236.

wasp-waisted (wosp′wās″ted), *a.* Very slender-waisted; laced tightly.

waspy (wos′pi), *a.* [< *wasp* + *-y*1.] Waspish.

She had none of your Chinese feet, nor *waspy* unhealthy waists, which those may admire who will. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

wassail (wos′āl), *n.* [Also *wassel;* < ME. *wassayl, wasseyl, wesseil*, < AF. *wassail*, a reflex of ONorth. *wæs hǣl* or ODan. *wæs heil*, AS. *wes hāl*, 'be whole, be well' (i. e. 'here 's to your health'); also *wes thū hāl*, and in pl. *wese gē hāle*, 'be ye whole' (so ME. *hayl be thou*, etc.), a salutation used like *weorth hāl*, ME. *hail wurth thu*, Icel. *kom heill*, 'come hale,' *far heill*, 'fare hale,' *sit heill*, 'sit hale,' etc.: AS. *wes*, impv. of *wesan*, be; *hāl*, whole, hale, well, = Icel. *heill*, whence E. *hale*, and the greeting *hail:* see *was* and *hale*2, *hail*2, *whole.*] 1. The salutation, toast, or form of words in which healths were formerly pledged in drinking, equivalent to 'health,' or 'your good health,' now in use.

A kne to the Kyng heo seyde: lord Kyng, *wassayl!* *Rob. of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne), p. 117.

Hingistus hauing inuited King Vortiger to a Supper, . . . shee [Rowena] came . . . into the Kings presence, with a cup of gold filled with wine in her hand, and, making . . . a low reuerence vnto the King, sayd . . . "*waes heal* hlaford Cyning," which is, being rightly expounded according to our present speech, be of health Lord king. *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 127.

Then lift the can to bearded lip,
And smite each sounding shield;
Wassaile! to every dark-ribbed ship,
To every battle-field!
Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sigurd

We did but . . . pledge you all
In *wassail*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

2. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking-bout; a carouse.

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 9.

3. The liquor used on such occasions; specifically, ale, mixed with a smaller amount of wine, sweetened and flavored with spices, fruit, etc.

Wassail, or rather the *wassail* bowl, . . . was a bowl of spiced ale formerly carried about by young women on New-year's eve. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 466.

But let no footstep beat the floor,
Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

4†. A merry drinking-song.

Have you done your *wassail?* 'tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I'll assure you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

wassail (wos'āl), *v.* [Also *wassel;* < *wassail, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink to the health or prosperity of: as, to *wassail* the apple (an old custom on Christmas eve).

Wassaile the Trees, that they may beare
You many a Plum, and many a Peare;
For more or lesse fruits they will bring,
As you doe give them Wassailing.
Herrick, Hesperides, Ceremonies for Christmas, lv.

The ceremony of *wassailing* the apple orchard on Twelfth Night is said to be obsolete.
The Academy, April 19, 1890, p. 265.

II. *intrans.* To drink healths; carouse.

Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

wassail-bout (wos'āl-bout), *n.* Same as *wassail*, 2.

Many a *wassail-bout*
Wore the long winter out.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

★**wassail-bowl** (wos'āl-bōl), *n.* The bowl in which wassail was mixed and served.

The woods, or some near town
That is a neighbour to the bordering down,
Hath drawn them thither, 'bout some lusty sport,
Or spiced *wassail-bowl*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 1.

wassail-bread (wos'āl-bred), *n.* Bread eaten at a wassail.

wassail-candle (wos'āl-kan′dl), *n.* A candle used at a wassail.

wassail-cup (wos'āl-kup), *n.* A cup from which wassail was drunk.

wassailer (wos'āl-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a wassail or drinking-bout.

The rudeness and swilled insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 179.

wassail-horn (wos'āl-hôrn), *n.* A drinking-horn of the middle ages. The name is taken from the appearance of the word *wassail* in the silver-gilt mounting of an ancient horn preserved at Queen's College, Oxford.

wassel, *n.* and *v.* See *wassail.*

wassert (wos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < G. *wasser* = E. *water*, perhaps through some popular myth imported from Germany. Cf. *wasserman.*] A water-demon (?).

The horrible huge whales did there appeare;
The *wasser* that makes maryners to feare.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600).

wasserman† (wos'ėr-man), *n.* [< G. *wasser*, water, + *mann*, man. Cf. E. dial. *wassel-man*, a scarecrow. Cf. *waterman.*] A male sea-monster of human form; a sort of merman.

The griesly *Wasserman*, that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

washe†, *v.* An old spelling of *wash.*

wast[1] (wost). See *was.*

wast[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *waist.*

wastable (wās'tą-bl), *a.* [< *waste*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Liable to waste.

For ale that is newe is *wastable* with-owten dowt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

2†. Wasteful.

For much of this chaffare that is *wastable*
Might be forborne for dere and deceiuable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

wastage (wās'tāj), *n.* [< *waste*[1] + *-age.*] Loss by use, wear, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

The manufacture of it [shell money] was large and constant, to replace the continual *wastage* which was caused by the sacrifice of so much upon the death of wealthy men, and by the propitiatory sacrifices performed by many tribes, especially those of the Coast Range.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 301.

There is a subtlety which here in Rome
Men look for in blind *wastage* of their lives,
Not knowing where to seek it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 178.

waste[1] (wāst), *a.* [Formerly also *wast;* < ME. *wast, waast,* < OF. *wast, guast, gast, gaste*, waste (*faire wast*, make waste), < L. *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast.* The word was confused with the ult. related early ME. *weste,* < AS. *wēste* = OS. *wōsti* = OFries. *woste* = OHG. *wuosti*, MHG. *wuesti*, G. *wüst*, waste, desolate: see *waste*[1], *n.*] **1.** Desert; desolate; uninhabited.

So wide a forest and so *waste* as this,
Nor famous Ardeyn, nor fowle Arlo, is.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 95.

He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Far in the *waste* Soudan.
Tennyson, Epitaph on General Gordon.

2. In a state of desolation and decay; ruined; ruinous; blank; cheerless; dismal; dreary.

Certayne old *wast* and broken howeses.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

I will make thee [Jerusalem] *waste*, and a reproach among the nations that are round about thee.
Ezek. v. 14.

3. Unused; untilled; unproductive.

It had layne *wast* two hundred yeares.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 159.

Almost one-fourth of the cultivable land of a country which was held to be over-populated was lying *waste*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 145.

4. Rejected as unfit for use, or spoiled in the using; refuse; hence, of little or no value; useless: as, *waste* paper; *waste* materials.—**5†.** Idle; empty; vain; of no value or significance.

Where is oure semely sone?
I trowe oure wittis be *waste* as wynde.
York Plays, p. 157.

He hath maad mi covenant *wast*. *Wyclif*, Gen. xvii. 14.

His *waste* wordes retournd to him in vaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

6. Exuberant; over-abundant; hence, superfluous; useless.

Strangled with her *waste* fertility.
Milton, Comus, l. 729.

7†. Wasteful; prodigal; profuse.

My *waast* expensis y wole with-drawe;
Now, certis, *waast* weel callid thei be,
For thei were spent my boost to blowe,
My name to bere bothe on londe & see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

To lay waste. See *lay*[1].—**Waste-steam pipe,** in a steam-engine, a pipe for conveying away the steam that ★escapes through the safety-valve.

waste[1] (wāst), *n.* [< ME. *waste*, < OF. *wast*, a waste, *guast, gast, vast*, waste, devastation; cf. MHG. *waste*, a desert; forms confused with early ME. *weste*, < AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuostī*, MHG. *wueste*, G. *wüste*, a waste, desert: see *waste*[1], *a.*] **1.** A wild, uninhabited, or desolate place or region; a desert; a wilderness.

The world's great *waste*, the ocean.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

No other object breaks
The *waste* but one dwarf tree.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

A dreary *waste*, exhibiting scarcely a vestige of civilization. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i.

[The Barbary States were] bounded . . . on the south by the vast, indefinite, sandy, flinty *wastes* of Sahara.
Sumner, Orations, I. 205.

Fancy flutters over these vague *wastes* like a butterfly blown out to sea, and finds no foothold.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

2. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.

One small gate that open'd on the *waste*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *coal-mining*, gob; also, the fine coal made in mining and preparing coal for the market; culm; coal-dirt; dirt: in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, used to signify both the mine-waste (or coal left in the mine in pillars, etc.) and the breaker waste.—**4.** Gradual loss, diminution, or decay, as in bulk, substance, strength, or value, from continued use, wear, disease, etc.: as, *waste* of tissue; *waste* of energy.

Beauty's *waste* hath in the world an end.
Shak., Sonnets, ix.

Were Life uniform in its rate, . . . repair and *waste* of all organs, including nervous organs, would have to keep an approximately even pace, one with the other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 87.

5. Consumption; decline; a pining away.

There 's many a one as works in a carding-room who falls into a *waste*, coughing and spitting blood, because they're just poisoned by the fluff.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xiii.

6. Broken, spoiled, useless, or superfluous material; stuff that is left over, or that is unfitted or cannot readily be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended; overplus, useless, or rejected material; refuse, as the overflow water from a dam or reservoir, broken or spoiled castings in a foundry, paper scraps in a printing-office or bindery, or shreds of yarn in a cotton- or woolen-mill.

What is called in typographical language the *waste* of works printed at the Academy is seldom or never preserved, as it ought to be.
Rev. W. Tooke (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430).

"I don't know how it is, sir," said one *waste* collector, . . . "I can't make it out, but paper gets scarcer or else I'm out of luck. Just at this time my family and me really couldn't live on my *waste* if we had to depend entirely upon it."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 11.

7. Rubbish; trash; nonsense.

Why fader, in faith, are yo so fer troublet
At his wordys of *waste*, & his wit febill?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

8. A weir or sluice for carrying off the overflow from a dam, reservoir, or canal.—**9.** A waste-pipe, or any contrivance for allowing waste matter or surplus water, steam, etc., to escape.

If more than one basin is fixed upon the same *waste*, the size should be proportionately increased.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 47.

10. Unnecessary or useless expenditure: as, *waste* of time, labor, or money.

So to order and dispende the same that no *waste* or vnprofitable excesse be made.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.

Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great *wastes* of time. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

Had he done so, himself had borne the crown,
Which *waste* of idle hours hath quite thrown down.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 66.

11. In *law*, anything suffered by a tenant in the nature of permanent injury to the inheritance, not occasioned by the act of God or a public enemy; the result of any act or omission by the tenant of a particular estate by which the estate of the remainder-man or reversioner is rendered less valuable.—**Cotton waste.** See *cotton-waste.*—**Equitable waste,** injuries to the inheritance which fall short of waste as defined by the common law, but which a court of equity will treat as equivalent to waste.—**Impeachment of waste.** See *impeachment.*—**In waste†,** in vain.

Ich haue wrouȝt al *in wast* ac i nel na more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 718.

Thir wise wordis ware noght wroght *in waste*,
To waffe and wende away als wynde.
York Plays, p. 95.

Permissive waste, waste by omission to prevent it.—**Tanners' waste.** See *tanner*[1].—**To run to waste,** to become exhausted, useless, or spoiled, as from want of proper judgment, management, care, or skill; become lost for any useful purpose.

Alas! our young affections *run to waste*,
Or water but the desert.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

Voluntary waste. See *voluntary.*—**Waste-picking machine,** a machine for shredding waste fabric into shoddy; a rag-picker.—**Waster waste.** See the quotation under *waster*[1], *n.*, 4 (*b*).=**Syn. 6.** *Refuse, Damage*, etc. See ★*loss.*

waste[1] (wāst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting.* [< ME. *wasten, waasten,* < OF. *waster, guaster, gaster*, F. *gâter*, waste (= Pr. *gastar, guastar* = Sp. Pg. *gastar* = It. *guastare,* < MHG. *wasten*, lay waste), < L. *vastare*, waste, devastate, < *vastus*, waste, desert: see *waste*[1], *a.*, and cf. *vastate, devastate.* Cf. G. *wüsten*, lay waste.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay waste; devastate; destroy; ruin.

For-thi wiȝtli with werre i *wasted* alle hire londes,
& brouȝt hire at swiche bale that sche mercy craued.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4587.

And at the Fote of this Hille was somtyme a gode Cytee of Cristene Men, that Men cleped Cayphas, For Cayphas first founded it; but it is now alle *wasted*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 31.

Bathy sent Cadan to pursue the King into Sclauonia, still fleeing before him, who *wasted* Bosna, Seruia, and Bulgaria. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

He more *wasted* the Britains then any Saxon King before him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

2. In *law*, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, etc., to fall into decay.—**3.** To diminish or reduce in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, as by continued use, wear, loss, decay, or disease; consume or wear away; use up; spend.

Would he were *wasted*, marrow, bones, and all!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 125.

The span of time
Doth *waste* us to our graves.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

My heart is *wasted* with my woe. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

"That sorceress, my brother's wife," cried Richard, "and others with her—see how they have *wasted* my body by their sorcery and witchcraft!" And, as he spoke, he bared his left arm and showed it to the council, shrunk and withered. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

4. To expend without adequate return; spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; employ or use lavishly, prodigally, improvidently, or carelessly; squander; throw away.

Thof siche gadlynges be grevede, it greves me bot lyttille! Thay wyne no wirchipe of me, bot *wastys* theire takle!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2444.

Mary, to testify the largeness of her affection, seemed to *waste* away a gift upon him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

I *wasted* time, and now doth time waste me.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 49.

Waste the solitary day
In plucking from yon fen the reed,
And watching it float down the Tweed.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

So much fluency and self-possession should not be *wasted* entirely on private occasions.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

I that have *wasted* here health, wealth, and time,
And talents, I—you know it—I will not boast;
Dismiss me. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To waste time. See *time*1.—**Wasted off**, noting a stone of which the surfaces have been evened by the use of a pick or point. See *wasting*, 2. =**Syn. 1.** To ravage, pillage, plunder, strip.—**4.** To dissipate, fritter away.

II. *intrans.* To be consumed or grow gradually less in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; wear or pine away; decay or diminish gradually; dwindle.

Man dieth, and *wasteth* away. Job xiv. 10.

Shall I, *wasting* in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Wither, The Shepherd's Resolution.

I will not argue the matter. Time *wastes* too fast.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

waste2†, *n.* An old spelling of *waist*.

waste3 (wāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wasted*, ppr. *wasting*. [Cf. *waster*2, a cudgel.] To cudgel. [Prov. Eng.]

waste-basket (wāst'bas″ket), *n.* A basket used to receive rejected papers, useless scraps of paper, and other waste material.

waste-board (wāst'bōrd), *n.* Same as *washboard*, 2.

waste-book (wāst'bůk), *n.* A day-book. See *bookkeeping*.

waste-card (wāst'kärd), *n.* A machine for working up and carding the waste, fluff, etc., which collect on the floor of a factory. *E. H. Knight.*

waste-duster (wāst'dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing factory-waste. It consists of a series of beaters which rotate above a wire grating in which the waste is retained, while the dust and impurities fall through. *E. H. Knight.*

wasteful (wāst'fůl), *a.* [< *waste*1 + *-ful*.] **1.** Destructive; devastating; wasting.

His gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature
For ruin's *wasteful* entrance.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 120.

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance
To waste and havoc yonder world, which I
So fair and good created, and had still
Kept in that state, had not the folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton*, P. L., x. 620.

2. Producing or involving waste; occasioning serious loss or damage; ruinous.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 16.

These days of high prices and *wasteful* taxation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277.

Worn
From *wasteful* living.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

3. Extravagant or lavish; profuse to excess; prodigal; squandering: as, a *wasteful* person.

How has kind Heaven adorned the happy land,
And scattered blessings with a *wasteful* hand!
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Four summers coined their golden light in leaves,
Four *wasteful* autumns flung them to the gale.
O. W. Holmes, For the Commemoration Services, Cambridge, July 21, 1865.

4†. Uninhabited; desolate; waste.

In wildernesse and *wastfull* deserts strayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Thriftless, unthrifty.—**3.** *Lavish*, *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

wastefully (wāst'fůl-i), *adv.* In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

wastefulness (wāst'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Those by their riot and *wastefulnesse* be hurtfull to a common-weale. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 175.

waste-gate (wāst'gāt), *n.* A gate for letting the water of a dam or pond pass off.

waste-good† (wāst'gůd), *n.* [< *waste*1 + obj. *good*.] A prodigal; a spendthrift.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee haue playde the *waste-good* at the Innes of the Court, . . . falles in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 18.

wastel† (wās'tel), *n.* [< ME. *wastel*, < OF. *wastel*, *gastel*, *gasteau*, a cake, bread, pastry, F. *gâteau* (Wall. *wastiau*) (Picard *wastel* = Pr. *gastal*), a cake, < MHG. *wastel*, a cake.] **1.** A cake.

Thow hast no good grounde to gete the with a *wastel*, But if it were vith thi tonge or ellis with thi two hondes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 293.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a round cake.

wastel-bread† (wās'tel-bred), *n.* The finest quality of white bread; bread made of the finest flour.

Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh, or milk, and *wastel-breed*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 147.

Mysie was a dark-eyed laughter-loving wench, with cherry-cheeks, and a skin as white as her father's finest bolted flour, out of which was made the Abbot's own *wastel-bread*. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

wastel-cake† (wās'tel-kāk), *n.* Same as *wastel*. *Scott.*

wasteless (wāst'les), *a.* [< *waste*1 + *-less*.] That cannot be wasted, consumed, or exhausted; inexhaustible.

Those powers above, . . .
That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards.
May, The Heir, iv.

wasten† (wās'ten), *n.* [< ME. *wastine*, *wasteyn*, < OF. *wastine*, *guastine*, waste, desert (cf. AS. *wēsten* = OS. *wōstun* = OHG. *wuosti*, a desert, waste, wilderness): see *waste*1.] A waste; a desert.

A gode man and ryȝt certeyn
Dwelled besyde that *wasteyn*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

She, of nought affrayd,
Through woods and *wastnes* wide him daily sought.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 3.

wasteness (wāst'nes), *n.* The state of being waste or desolate; desolation.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. Zeph. i. 15.

waste-pallet (wāst'pal″et), *n.* See *pallet*2, 5.

waste-picker (wāst'pik″ėr), *n.* Same as *rag-picker*, 1.

waste-pipe (wāst'pīp), *n.* A pipe for conveying away waste water, etc.; an overflow-pipe. See *waste-steam pipe*, under *waste*1, *a.*

waste-preventer (wāst'prē-ven″tėr), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for controlling the supply and flow of a water-tank. It combines an outlet-valve and a ball-valve on the inlet-pipe—a single lever operated by a chain so controlling both valves that no more water enters the tank than is drawn out.

waster1 (wās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *wastour*, *wastor*, *wastoure*, *wastowre*, < OF. *wastour*, *wastur*, *gasteor*, *gastour*, *gasteur*, a waster, < *waster*, waste: see *waste*1, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly or uselessly; a prodigal; a squanderer.

A chidestere or *wastour* of thy good.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *waster*. Prov. xviii. 9.

He left a vast estate to his son, Sr Francis (I thinke ten thousand pounds per annum); he lived like a hog, but his sonne John was a great *waster*.
Aubrey, Lives (John Popham).

Ye will think I am turned *waster*, for I wear clean hose and shoon every day. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

2†. A lawless, thieving vagabond.

The statute of Edw. III. (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies done by people that be called Roberdesmen, *Wastours*, and Drawlacches." Note to *Piers Plowman* (C), i. 45.

3. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste: otherwise called a *thief*.—**4.** That which is wasted or spoiled; an article damaged or spoiled in course of making. Specifically—(*a*) In the *industrial arts*, a vessel or other object badly cast, badly fired, or in any way defective or useless, or fit only to be remelted.

Had I not taken these precautions, which some are apt to think too much trouble, I should have had many a *waster*. *G. Ede*, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 355.

(*b*) *pl.* Tin-plates (sheet-iron tinned) deficient in weight, or otherwise inferior in quality, and which are sorted out from the "primes." They are used for various purposes which do not require the best quality of stock.

Some of the sheets thus thrown out [as being defective] are called menders or returns, and are sent back for repair to the tin-house; others are called *waisters*, for which there is always a market at a reduction in price; the worst are called waster waste, and are used up for cases or sent away to Birmingham. *W. H. Flower*, Hist. of Tin, p. 173.

waster1 (wās'tėr), *v. t.* [< *waster*1, *n.*] To waste; squander. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

waster2† (wās'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *waste*3, and dial. *wastle*, a twig.] **1.** A wooden sword formerly used for practice by the common people.

As with wooden *wasters* men learn to play at the sharp, so practice in times of peace makes ready for the time of war. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 42.

2. Same as *leister*. [Scotch.]

This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident called a *waster*, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

To play at wasters†, to practise fencing; fence with cudgels or with wooden or blunt swords.

Thou'rt a craven, I warrant thee; thou would'st be loth to *play* half a dozen venies *at wasters* with a good fellow for a broken head. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.

They that *play at wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgels how to avoid an enemy's blows.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

wastern†, *n.* [ME., var. of *wasten*, after *wildern*.] A waste or desert place.

Ffore wolvez, and whilde sywnne, and wykkyde bestez,
Walkede in that *wasternne*, wathes to seche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2934.

wastery, *n.* and *a.* See *wastry*.

wastethrift† (wāst'thrift), *n.* [< *waste*1 + obj. *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master that loved thee well.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

A *wastethrift*, a common surfeiter, and, to conclude, a beggar. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 1.

waste-trap (wāst'trap), *n.* A trap so devised as to allow surplus water to escape without permitting air to pass up in the opposite direction. *E. H. Knight.*

wasteway (wāst'wā), *n.* A passage for waste water.

waste-weir (wāst'wēr), *n.* A cut made through the side of a canal, reservoir, etc., for carrying off surplus water.

waste-well (wāst'wel), *n.* See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

wasting (wās'ting), *n.* [< ME. *wastynge*; verbal n. of *waste*1, *v.*] **1.** In *med.*, atrophy.—**2.** In *stone-cutting*, the process or operation of chipping off fragments from a block of stone with a pick or point, for the purpose of reducing the faces to an approximately plane surface. Stone so worked is said to be *wasted off*. Compare *clowring*.

wasting (wās'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Laying waste; devastating; despoiling.

No time seems more likely for either than the time which followed the *wasting* expedition of Totilas which Prokopios records. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 345.

2. Gradually reducing the bodily plumpness and strength; enfeebling; emaciating: as, a *wasting* disease.—**Wasting palsy.** Same as *progressive muscular atrophy* (which see, under *progressive*).

wastingly (wās'ting-li), *adv.* Lavishly; extravagantly.

Not to cause the trouble of making breviates by writing too riotous and *wastingly*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

wastor†, **wastour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *waster*1.

wastrel (wās'trel), *n.* [Formerly also *wastorel*; < *waste*1 + *-er* + *-el* (adj. termination as in *gangrel*, etc.), or < *waster*1 + *-el*.] **1.** Anything cast away as spoiled in the making, or bad; waste; refuse.—**2.** Anything allowed to run to waste. Specifically—(*a*) Waste land; a common. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 13. (*b*) A neglected child; a street Arab.

The veriest waifs and *wastrels* of society.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

3. A profligate. [Prov. Eng.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-i), *n.* [Also *wastrie*; < *waste*1 + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Wastefulness; prodigality. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

wastry, wastery (wās'tri, wās'tėr-i), *a.* Wasteful; improvident. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The pope and his *wastrye* workers . . . were no fathers, but cruel robbers and destroyers.
Bp. Bale, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 138.

wasty (wās'ti), *a.* [< *waste*1 + *-y*1.] Resembling cotton-waste.

The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, *wasty* top.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxii. (1886), p. 470.

wat[1] (wot), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wot*. See *wit*[1].

wat[2] (wät), *a.* [A Scotch form of *wet*[1].] 1. Wet.—2. Addicted to drinking; droughty.

wat[3] (wot), *n.* [Early mod. E. *watte;* a corruption of *Walt*, abbr. of *Walter*. Cf. *Watt* and *Watts*, as surnames.] An old familiar name for a hare.

I wold my master were a *watt*
& my boke a wyld Catt,
& a brase of grehowndis in his toppe.
I wold be glade for to se that!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

Thus, once concluded, out the teazers run,
And in full cry and speed, till *Wat*'s undone.
R. Fletcher's Epigrams, p. 139. (*Nares.*)

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch. . . .
By this, poor *Wat*, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 697.

wat[4]†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *wight*[1].] A fellow.

Ffor be my thryfte I dare sweryn at this seyl,
ȝe xal fynde hym a strawnge *watt!*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 294.

wat[5], *a.* A dialectal form of *wote* for *whote*, a variant of *hot*[1].

wat[6] (wot), *adv.* [Origin obscure; prob. for *what.*] Certainly; indeed. [Prov. Eng.]

watap, watapeh (wot′ap, wot′ä-pe), *n.* [Ojibwa *watab.*] The long slender roots of the white spruce, *Picea alba*, which are used by canoe-makers in the Great Lake region for binding together the strips of birch-bark.

★**watch** (woch), *n.* [< ME. *wacche, wecche,* < AS. *wæcce*, watch, watching, < *wacan*, wake: see *wake*[1].] 1†. The state of being awake; wakefulness.

To lie in *watch* there and to think on him.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 43.

2. A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, or preserving; attendance without sleep; preservative or preventive vigilance; vigil.

Travellers always lie in the boat, and keep a *watch* to defend themselves against any attack.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 70.

We were told to keep good *watch* here all night, that there were troops of robbers on the east-side of the water who had lately plundered some boats.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 84.

3. A wake. See *wake*[1], *n.*, 2.

Oon cresset . . . to be born biforn the Baillies of the seid cite [Worcester], in the Vigille of the natiuite of Seynt John Baptiste, at the comyn *Wacche* of the seid cite; and the wardeyns of the seid crafte, and alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vppon the seid Baillies in the seid Vigille, at the seid *Wacche*, in ther best arraye harnesid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 408.

4. Close, constant observation; vigilant attention; careful, continued notice; supervision; vigilance; outlook: as, to be on the *watch*.

When I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way with more advised *watch*,
To find the other forth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 142.

There [the trout] lies at the *watch* for any fly or minnow that comes near to him.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

Nor could she otherwise account for the judge's quiescent mood than by supposing him craftily on the *watch*, while Clifford developed these symptoms of a distracted mind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. A person, or number of persons, whose duty it is to watch over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman, or body of watchmen; a sentinel; a sentry; guard.

Such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 8.

Home in a coach, round by the Wall, where we met so many stops by the *Watches* that it cost us much time and some trouble, and more money, to every *Watch*, to them to drink. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 410.

6. The period of time during which one person or body of persons watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; period of time; hour. The Jews, like the Greeks and Romans, divided the night into military watches instead of hours, each watch representing the period for which each separate body of sentinels remained on duty. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three such watches: the first (lasting from sunset till about 10 P. M.), the second or *middle watch* (10 P. M. to 2 A. M.), and the third, or *morning watch* (from 2 A. M. till sunrise). After the establishment of the Roman power they were increased to four, which were named as *first, second*, etc., or by the terms *even, midnight, cock-crowing*, and *morning*, these terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M.

7. *Naut.*: (*a*) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short watches, or *dog-watches*, in order to prevent the constant recurrence of duty to the same portion of the crew during the same hours. Thus, the period from 12 to 4 P. M. is called the *afternoon watch*, from 4 to 6 the *first dog-watch*, from 6 to 8 the *second dog-watch*, from 8 to 12 the *first night watch*, from midnight to 4 A. M. the *middle watch*, from 4 to 8 the *morning watch*, and from 8 to 12 noon the *forenoon watch*. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the 24 hours, it is termed having *watch and watch*, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches.

After 2. or 3. *watches* more we were in 24. fadoms.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 112.

(*b*) A certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time. The crew of every vessel while at sea is generally divided into two parts: the *starboard watch*, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the *port* or *larboard watch*, which in the merchant service is commanded by the chief mate. In the British and United States navies these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively. The *anchor-watch* is a small watch composed of a few men appointed to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

8. Anything by which the progress of time is perceived and measured. (*a*†) A candle marked out into sections, each of which required a certain time to burn.

Fill me a bowl of wine. Give me a *watch*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 63.

(*b*) A small portable timepiece or timekeeper that may be worn on the person, operated by power stored in a coiled spring, and capable of keeping time when held in any position. Watches were invented at Nüremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune:

I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my—some rich jewel. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 66.

The new contrivance of applying precious stones to *watches* I had the good fortune to see when Mr. Facio, the inventor, and an ingenious man, and Mr. Debaufre, the workman, presented their *watches*, to have the approbation of the Royal Society.
W. Derham (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 173).

A friend of mine had a *watch* given him when he was a boy, a "bull's eye," with a loose silver case that came off like an oyster-shell from its contents; you know them—the cases that you hang on your thumb, while the core, or the real *watch*, lies in your hand as naked as a peeled apple. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

9. *pl.* A name of the trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava*, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.—10. In *pottery*, a trial piece of clay so placed in a kiln that it can be readily withdrawn to enable the workmen to judge by its appearance of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware remaining in the saggars.—11. In *hawking*, a company or flight, as of nightingales.—**Beat of a watch.** See *beat*[1].—**Duplex watch,** a watch having two sets of teeth upon the rim of its escapement-wheel.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer.*—**Paddy's watch.** Same as *paddywhack*, 3.—**Parish watch.** See *parish.*—**The Black Watch,** a semi-military organization in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From this a regiment of the British army was afterward formed, and the name was ultimately given to the 42d and 73d regiments, which are now the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders.—**To muster the watch.** See *muster.*—**To stand a watch.** See *stand.*—**Watch and ward,** the old custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. English writers up to the seventeenth century recognize a distinction between *watch* and *ward*, the former being used to signify a watching and guarding by night, and the latter a watching, guarding, and protecting by day. Hence, when the terms were used in combination, especially in the phrase *to keep watch and ward*, they implied a continuous and uninterrupted watching and guarding, constant vigilance and protection by night and by day.

It ys the Strongest towne of walls, towers, Bulwerks, *waches and wardes* that ever I saw in all my lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

I sawe at the towne of Braxima al the artillerie brought together to ye gates of your house; I saw *watch and warde* kept round about your lodging.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 246.

★**watch** (woch), *v.* [< ME. *wacchen, wecchen,* < AS. *wæccan*, watch, wake: see *wake*[1], *v.*, and cf. *watch, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be awake; be or continue without sleep; keep vigil.

But if necessitie compell you to *watch* longer then ordinary, then be sure to augment your sleepe the next morning. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

As soon as I am dead,
Come all and *watch* one night about my hearse.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; be closely observant; notice carefully; give heed.

Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.
Mat. xxvi. 41.

Rooks, *watching* doubtfully as you pass in the distance, rise into the air if you stop.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 62.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; keep watch.

The lieutenant to-night *watches* on the court of guard.
Shak., Othello, iii. 1. 219.

4. To look forward with expectation; be expectant; seek opportunity; wait.—5. To act as attendant or nurse on the sick by night; remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like: as, to *watch* with a patient in a fever.—6. To float on the surface of the water: said of a buoy.—**To watch over,** to be cautiously observant of; inspect; superintend and guard from error and danger; keep guard over.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Jer. Taylor.*

There is abundant cause to think that every town in which the Lord Jesus Christ is worshipped hath an angel to *watch over* it. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

II. *trans.* 1. To look with close attention at or on; keep carefully and constantly in view or supervision; keep a sharp lookout on or for; observe, notice, or regard with vigilance and care; keep an eye upon.

Lie not a night from home; *watch* me like Argus.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 230.

They are singled out, and all opportunities *watched* against them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i., Expl.

When Pitt entered Parliament, the whole political world was attentively *watching* the progress of an event which soon added great strength to the Opposition.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. To have in keeping; tend; guard; take care of.

Flaming ministers to *watch* and tend
Their earthy charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

Lord Brampton. Charges? For what?
Sable. First, Twenty Guineas to my Lady's Woman for notice of your Death (a Fee I've before now known the Widow herself go halfs in), but no matter for that. In the next place, Ten Pounds for *watching* you all your long Fit of Sickness last Winter. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

Paris *watch'd* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

3. To look for; wait for.

We will stand and *watch* your pleasure.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 249.

4†. To take or detect by lying in wait; surprise.

Nay, do not fly; I think we have *watch'd* you now.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 107.

5. In *falconry*, to keep awake; keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

My lord shall never rest;
I'll *watch* him tame, and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 23.

watch-bell† (woch′bel), *n.* 1. An alarm-bell.

They [Russian travelers] report that the Land of Mugalla reaches from Boghar to the north sea, and hath many Castles built of Stone four-square, with Towers at the Corners cover'd with glazed Tiles; and on the Gates Alarum Bells, or *Watch-Bells*, twenty pound weight of Metal.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, iii.

2. The bell which is struck every half-hour on board ship to mark the time. Now called *ship's bell.*

watch-bill (woch′bil), *n.* A list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, together with the several stations to which the men respectively belong.

watch-birth† (woch′bėrth), *n.* [< *watch*, *v.*, + obj. *birth.*] A midwife. [Rare.]

Th' eternall *Watch-births* of thy sacred Wit.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

watch-box (woch′boks), *n.* A sentry-box.

watch-candle (woch′kan″dl), *n.* Same as *watching-candle.*

Were it not better for a man in a fair room to set up one great light, or branching candlestick of lights, than to go about with a small *watch candle* into every corner?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 45.

watchcase (woch′kās), *n.* 1. The outer case for a watch. Formerly it was often a hinged cover or box fitted closely over the watch proper, and having openings through which the dial appeared and the stem or ring projected. In modern watches this feature is generally absent, and the watchcase is the metal cover, usually of gold or silver, which incloses the works.

We now never see *watch-cases* made of other materials than the precious metals, or imitations thereof; but then [reign of Queen Anne] beautiful cases were made of shagreen of various colours, or tortoiseshell inlaid or studded with gold.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

2. Same as *watch-pocket.*—3†. A sentry-box. [Rare.]

O thou dull god [sleep], why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A *watch-case*, or a common 'larum-bell?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 17.

watchcase-cutter (woch′kās-kut″ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting hinge-recesses in watch-cases. *E. H. Knight.*

watch-clock (woch′klok), *n.* 1†. An alarum.

Powrfull Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper,
The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. A timepiece used as a time-detector or time-reporter for a watchman. It is made in many forms. One kind is a small portable clock that must be carried by the watchman to different stations on his rounds. At each station a special key fastened to a chain must be used to make a mark on a paper dial inside the clock, thus making a record of the performance of his duty. Another form consists of a fixed clock, having a key that must be touched to make the record, a clock being placed at each station. Another and now more common form is a clock placed at a central station, and connected by wires with the place where the watchman makes his rounds; at each station the watchman touches a push-button to close the circuit and print a mark on a dial in the clock.

watch-dog (woch'dog), *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

'Tis sweet to hear the *watch-dog's* honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

watcher (woch'ėr), *n.* One who or that which watches. Specifically—(*a*) One who sits up and continues awake; one who lies awake.

Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be *watchers*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 71.

(*b*) One who keeps awake for the purpose of guarding or attending upon something or some one; a nurse, watchman, sentry, or the like.

On the fronters . . . were set watchmen and *watchers* in dyuers manners.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

A charr'd and wrinkled piece of womanhood
Sat watching like a *watcher* by the dead.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*c*) One who observes: as, a *watcher* of the time.

Then felt I like some *watcher* of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken.
Keats, Sonnets, xi.

(*d*) A spy; one sent to watch an enemy. Jer. iv. 16.

watchet† (woch'et), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *watched;* < ME. *wachet, waget, wagett, vachet,* < OF. *wachet,* dim. of *wache,* a kind of stuff.] A light- or pale-blue color.

Yclad he was ful smal and proprely
Al in a kirtel of a lyght *waget*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 135.

[There are MS. variations *vachet, wagett,* and *wachet,* of which the last only is in print.]

Celestro, azure, *watchet*, or skie-colour. Celeste, heauenlie, celestiall. Also skie-colour or azure and *watchet*.
Florio.

Their *watchet* mantles frindgd with silver rownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 40.

The greater shippes were towed downe with boates and oares, and the mariners, being all apparelled in *watchet* or skie coloured clothe, rowed a maine, and made way with diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, quoted in R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxviii.).

His habit is antique, the stuffe
Watchet and siluer.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

watch-fire (woch'fir), *n.* A fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watching party, guard, sentinels, etc.

watchful (woch'fûl), *a.* [< *watch* + *-ful.*] 1†. Wakeful; sleepless.

What *watchful* cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 98.

2. Vigilant; careful; wary; cautious; observant; alert; on the watch: with *of* before the thing to be regulated or observed, and *against* before the thing to be avoided: as, to be *watchful of* one's behavior; to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits.

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things which remain.
Rev. iii. 2.

Watchful Servants to the Bagnio come,
They're ne'er admitted to the Bathing-room.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=Syn. 2. *Watchful, Vigilant, Wakeful,* attentive, heedful, circumspect, guarded. *Wakeful* refers to the lack of disposition to sleep, especially at times when one would ordinarily have such a disposition; *watchful* and *vigilant* refer to the mind, will, or conduct: they are of about equal vigor; *watchful* is the broader in its range of meaning.

watchfully (woch'fûl-i), *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or with attention to duty.

watchfulness (woch'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being watchful, in any sense.

watch-glass (woch'glȧs), *n.* 1. A sand-glass used to measure the time of a watch, as on shipboard: usually a half-hour glass.—2. A thin concavo-convex piece of glass used for covering the dial of a watch. Those made in recent times for watches that have not a double case, or hunting-case, are thicker, and have a peculiar flattened curve. Compare *crystal,* 2 (*c*).

watch-guard (woch'gärd), *n.* A chain, ribbon, or cord fastened to a watch, and either passed around the neck or secured to some part of the clothing.

watch-gun (woch'gun), *n.* A gun fired at the changing of the watch, as in a fortress or garrison, or on board a man-of-war.

watch-header (woch'hed″ėr), *n.* The officer in charge of a watch.

The divisions of the crew are known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first and second mates or the second and third mates, who are known as *watch-headers*.
Fisheries of the U. S., V. ii. 229.

watch-house (woch'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.—2. A house where night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour at which they enter upon their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lockup.

At the Golden Ball and 2 Green Posts (There being a Hatch with Iron spikes at the door), near the *Watch-House* in Lambeth Marsh.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 118.

watching (woch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *watch, v.*] A keeping awake; a vigil.

In *watchings* often. 2 Cor. xi. 27.

Watchings of flowers. Same as *vigils of flowers* (which see, under *vigil*).

watching-candle (woch'ing-kan″dl), *n.* The candle used at the watching or waking of a corpse.

Why should I twine my arms to cables, sit up all night like a *watching-candle*, and distil my brains through my eyelids? *Academy of Compliments* (1714).

watch-jewel (woch'jö″el), *n.* A jewel, usually a ruby, in which is drilled a hole for an arbor, used in the works of a watch, to lessen friction and wear.

watch-key (woch'kē), *n.* A small key with a square tube to fit the winding-arbor of a watch, serving to wind the watch by coiling the mainspring.

watch-light (woch'līt), *n.* A light kept burning at night, as for the use of a watcher in the sick-room.

There 's a star;
Morello 's gone, the *watch-lights* show the wall.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

watchmaker (woch'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Watchmakers' cramp,** a neurosis affecting watchmakers, in which, through irregular muscular action, it becomes impossible to hold in the eye-socket the lens with which they examine their work. Occasionally also the fingers are affected in a manner similar to what is observed in writers' cramp.—**Watchmakers' drill.** See *drill*[1].

watchmaking (woch'mā″king), *n.* The art or operation of making watches; the business or occupation of a watchmaker.

watchman (woch'mạn), *n.*; pl. *watchmen* (-men). [< ME. *waccheman;* < *watch* + *man.*] A person set to keep watch; specifically, a sentinel; a guard; one who guards the streets of a city by night; also, one set to keep guard, as over a building in the night, to protect it from fire or thieves.

They went, and made the sepulcre sure with *watche men*, and sealed the stone.
Tyndale (1526), Mat. xxvii. 66.

Watchman, what of the night? Isa. xxi. 11.

Our *watchmen* from the towers, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Who has not heard the Scowrer's Midnight Fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's Name?
Was there a *Watchman* took his hourly Rounds
Safe from their Blows or new invented Wounds?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 327.

watch-mark (woch'märk), *n.* A narrow strip of braid around the shoulder seam on the blouse of an enlisted man in the navy. Worn on the right or left arm to indicate that he belongs to the starboard or port watch respectively.

watch-meeting (woch'mē″ting), *n.* A religious meeting or religious services held on the last night of the year, and terminated on the arrival of the new year. See *watch-night.*

watchment† (woch'ment), *n.* [< *watch* + *-ment.*] A watching; vigil; observation. [Rare.]

My *watchments* are now over, by my master's direction.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 171.

watch-night (woch'nīt), *n.* The last night of the year, on which, in some churches, religious services are held till the advent of the new year.

watch-officer (woch'of″i-sėr), *n.* The officer in charge of the deck of a ship, who takes his turn with others in standing watches, during which time, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, he has charge of the ship. Also called *officer of the watch.*

watch-oil (woch'oil), *n.* A refined, very limpid and fluid lubricating-oil, used in oiling clocks and watches. Olive- or almond-oil after clarifying is much used for this purpose. Also *clock-oil.*

watch-paper (woch'pā″pėr), *n.* A small circle of paper, silk, muslin, or other material, inserted in the outer case of an old-fashioned watch, to prevent the metal from defacing the inner case. These papers were frequently cut with elaborate designs, or painted with miniatures or ciphers and devices. Those of textile fabrics were embroidered in silk, or with human hair. Commoner ones were printed with the head of some public character, or with some motto or sentiment.

watch-peel (woch'pēl), *n.* A watch-tower.

Watch-peels, castles, and towers looked out upon us as we walked. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, I.

watch-pocket (woch'pok″et), *n.* A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch on the person; also, a pocket, bag, etc., in or on the head-curtain of a bed for holding the watch at night.

watch-pole (woch'pōl), *n.* The pole or truncheon carried by a watchman.

I know a gentleman that has several wounds in the head by *watch-poles*, and has been thrice run through the body to carry on a good jest. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

watch-rate (woch'rāt), *n.* A rate authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watchspring (woch'spring), *n.* The mainspring of a watch.

watch-stand (woch'stand), *n.* A contrivance for holding the watch when it is not worn on the person, enabling the dial to be seen. The form is often that of a small clock-case, and the stands of the eighteenth century were frequently very rich, both in material and in workmanship.

watch-tackle (woch'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle consisting of a double and single block with a fall. Also called *handy-billy.*

By hauling every brace and bowline, and clapping *watch-tackles* upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 250.

watch-telescope (woch'tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope.*

watch-tower (woch'tou″ėr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, for the approach of danger, etc.

I stand continually upon the *watch-tower* in the daytime. Isa. xxi. 8.

About a mile from the towne there is a very high and strong *watch tower*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

watchword (woch'wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *waccheword;* < *watch* + *word.*] 1. A word or short phrase to be communicated on challenge to the watch or sentinels in a camp; a password or signal by which friends can be known from enemies.

Wacche wordes to wale, that weghis might know.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6056.

Hence—2. Any preconcerted indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

All have theyr eares upright, wayting when the *watchword* shall come that they should all rise generally into rebellion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action; a maxim, byword, or rallying-cry.

"Now" is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time. "Now" is the *watchword* of the wise. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent. *Parr.*

His *watchword* is honour, his pay is renown.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 20.

4†. The call of a watchman or sentry as he goes his rounds.

Since when a *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the wals to testifie their vigilancy.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

To set a watchword upon†, to make proverbial; turn into a byword.

S. Paule himselfe (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledgeth twise two Poets, . . . *setteth a watch-word vpon* Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse. So dooth Plato, vpon the abuse, not vpon Poetrie. Plato found fault that the Poet of his time filled the worlde with wrong opinions of the Gods. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

watchwork (woch'wėrk), *n.* The machinery of a watch: now usually in the plural.

wate†, *v. t.* A form of *wat*[1]. See *wit*[1].

water (wâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *water, watre, wæter,* ★*weter,* < AS. *wæter* = OS. *watar* = OFries. *weter, water* = D. *water* = MLG. *water* = OHG. *wazzar,* MHG. *wazzer,* G. *wasser,* water, with a formative *-r,* akin to Icel. *vatn* = Sw. *vatten* = Dan. *vand* = Goth. *watō* (pl. *watnō*), in which a different formative *-n* appears; cf. OBulg. Russ. *voda,* Lith. *wandů,* Gr. ὕδωρ (ὑδατ-, ὑδρ-), Skt. *udan,* water; < Teut. √ *wat,* Indo-Eur. √ *wad,* be wet. Cf. *wash,* perhaps from the same root as *water.* See *wet*[1].]

1. A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid, H_2O. Water is a powerful refractor of light and an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about one twenty-thousandth of its bulk. Although it is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes a solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F. (0° C.); and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. (100° C.), under a pressure of 29.9 inches (more exactly, 760 millimeters) of mercury, retaining that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions, therefore, water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212° F. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°.2 F. (4° C.), being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred: one cubic foot of water at 62° F. weighs about 1,000 ounces or 62.5 pounds. Water is 770 times heavier than atmospheric air at 32° F. (0° C.) and under a pressure of 760 millimeters. It has its greatest density at 39.2° F. (4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39.2° F. is cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39.2° F. is heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. Considered from a chemical point of view, water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen. It exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties. Water enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with a great number of different substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. The globe is covered on about $\frac{3}{4}$ of its surface by the ocean water, to an average depth of very nearly 12,500 feet. (See *ocean*.) This water is, however, far from pure, since it holds in solution nearly 3½ per cent. of its weight of saline matter, about three fourths of which is common salt. The ocean water is not potable, but pure water can be obtained from it by distillation, as is often done at sea—for which purpose, however, fuel and a somewhat cumbrous apparatus are required. Some towns on the South American coast have been supplied with water exclusively in this way, up to the time when works were completed for bringing it from the distant mountains. The chief source of supply for the water which falls upon the earth is the ocean, from whose surface it is raised by the heat of the sun in the form of vapor, ready to be condensed again and fall as rain or snow either on sea or land, in accordance with varying and complicated conditions of climate and topography. The precipitation of rain and snow upon different parts of the earth's surface varies greatly, both in its total amount and in its seasonal distribution. Some regions receive as much as 600 inches in a year; over other extensive areas the rainfall is so small that it is hardly possible to measure it. In some districts the rain is pretty equally distributed through the year; in others it is all, or nearly all, limited to one season, as winter or summer. These climatic conditions are matters of the utmost importance, as regards both the distribution and the welfare of the human race and of animal and vegetable life in general. The habitability and fertility of the earth depend in part on temperature and in part on the amount and character of the precipitation. In general, where there is no rainfall the region is either very sparsely or not at all inhabited, and vegetation is almost entirely wanting; of this character is a considerable part of northern Africa and central Asia: such regions are called *deserts*. Other regions, where there is some rainfall, but where the amount is small, are destitute of forests but support a more or less abundant growth of grasses. Such regions are, as a rule, thinly inhabited, and the population is pastoral and nomadic; of this character are large areas in central Asia, and in both North and South America. Regions of abundant or even of moderately large precipitation are generally forested, and can be successfully cultivated after the forests have been cut down: these, in general, are the densely inhabited parts of the world. Such are the essential facts and conditions of the distribution of population as connected with rainfall. But to these are many exceptions. Thus, the Nile flows for 2,000 miles through a rainless region, but has a somewhat dense population for a considerable distance along its banks, though only there, the river itself being the sole source of water-supply for the inhabitants of the valley. Some regions of very small rainfall are situated sufficiently near high mountain-ranges on which the precipitation is comparatively large, and from which water can be obtained in considerable quantity with a moderate expenditure of money. In this connection the fact that the precipitation at high altitudes is chiefly in the form of snow is a matter of great importance, as thereby the supply of water is made capable of lasting through, or nearly through, the summer, the snow melting gradually, while the precipitation in the form of rain would be carried away much more rapidly. Rain, if caught at a distance from human habitations and after it has been falling for some time, contains hardly a perceptible trace of foreign matter. Snow falling in the polar regions is also very nearly chemically pure. By distillation, with suitable precautions, water may be obtained which will leave no trace of residue when evaporated in a platinum vessel, and which will also be free from gaseous contents. The water of springs and rivers always contains more or less mineral matter, which it has dissolved out from the soil and rock with which it has been in contact upon the surface or underground. Next to rain-water, the purest natural water is that of mountain-lakes fed from melting snow, and resting on crystalline and impermeable rocks; and rivers in uninhabited regions, running over similar rocks, are also very nearly pure, sometimes leaving not more than two or three grains of foreign matter to the gallon when evaporated to dryness. Rivers, on the other hand, which run over calcareous and soft shaly and clayey rocks always contain a considerable amount of impurities; from fifteen to twenty grains to the gallon is not an uncommon amount under such conditions. Pure water, such as that of mountain-lakes and rivers running over crystalline rocks, is called *soft;* water containing more than 8 or 10 grains of calcareous matter to the gallon is called *hard*. The foreign matter in soft water is partly organic and partly mineral; in the latter a little silica is always present, as well as salts of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia. The impurities of hard water are varied in character, but carbonate of lime generally predominates. The mineral impurities of water are not necessarily deleterious to health, even if present in somewhat large quantities. The contamination of water by organic matter (such as sewage, and the like) is a matter of great importance and often of great danger. Dead organic matter is rapidly oxidized by exposure to the air in flowing water, and ceases to be dangerous to health. The living organisms with which water is sometimes contaminated, in receiving the sewage of towns or in other ways, are sometimes the germs of deadly disease, and appear to possess a large amount of vitality, so that they can be conveyed for long distances without becoming disorganized, as is the case with dead organic matter. See *water-supply*.

> Yit signes moo men see
> Ther *water* is, as the fertilitee
> Of withi, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne,
> That ther is *water* nygh is verrey signe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

> As cold *waters* to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

Specifically—(*a*) Rain.

> By sudden floods and fall of *waters*
> Buckingham's army is dispersed and scatter'd.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 512.

(*b*) Mineral water. See *mineral*.

> Mineral-Waters, . . . as the Sulphurous *Waters* at the Bath. *Gideon Harvey*, Vanities of Philosophy and [Physick (ed. 1702), xvi.

> Then bouses drumly German *water*,
> To mak' himsel' look fair and fatter.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

(*c*) *pl.* Waves, as of the sea; surges; a flood.

> Therefore will not we fear, . . . though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the *waters* thereof roar and be troubled. Ps. xlvi. 3.

> Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea, . . .
> And see the Children sport upon the shore,
> And hear the mighty *waters* rolling evermore.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode, Immortality.

2. A limited body of water, as an ocean, a sea, or a lake; often, in provincial English and Scotch use, a river or lake: as, Derwent *Water* (lake); Gala *Water* (stream). In law the right or title to a body of water is regarded as an incident to the right to the land which it covers, and the term *land* includes a body of water thereon.

> And many yers be for the passion of Crist, the lay over the same *watir* a tree, ffor a foote bryge, whereoff the holy Crosse was aftyr wardes made.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> Having travelled in this Valley near four hours, we came to a large *Water* called the Lake.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

> The mosses, *waters*, slaps, and stiles
> That lie between us and our hame.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

3. Any aqueous or liquid secretion, exudation, humor, etc., of an animal body. (*a*) Tears.

> For these things I weep; mine eye, mine eye runneth down with *water*, because the comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me. Lam. i. 16.

> The *water* stood in his eyes.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

(*b*) Sweat; perspiration.

> The word *water* may stand for sudor; a horse is all on a *water* [in Palsgrave]; . . . we should say, lather.
> *Oliphant*, New English, I. 455.

(*c*) Saliva; spittle.

> For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the *water* to his mouth. *W. S. Gilbert*, Etiquette.

(*d*) Urine.

> Well, I have cast thy *water*, and I see
> Th' art fall'n to wit's extremest poverty,
> Sure in consumption of the spritely part.
> *Marston*, Satires, iv. 125.

(*e*) The aqueous or vitreous humor of the eye; eye-water. (*f*) The serous effusion of dropsy, in a blister, and the like: as, *water* on the brain. (*g*) *pl.* In *obstet.*, the liquor amnii.

4. A distilled liquor, essence, extract, or the like. See *strong water*, under *strong*[1].

> But this *water*
> Hath a strange virtue in 't, beyond his art;
> It is a sacred relic, part of that
> Most powerful juice with which Medea made
> Old Æson young. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

> His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a cellar of *waters* of her own distilling.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 1, 1668.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a volatile oil, or of a volatile substance like ammonia or camphor, in water.—6. Transparency, as of water; the property of a precious stone in which its beauty chiefly consists, involving also its refracting power. In this sense the word is applied especially to diamonds, and is used loosely to express their relative excellence: as, a diamond of the first *water:* hence used figuratively to note the degree of excellence or fineness of any object of esteem: as, genius of the purest *water*. See the phrase *first water*, below.

> An excellent lapidary set these stones, sure;
> Do you mark their *waters?*
> *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

7. The waterside; the shore of a sea, lake, stream, or the like, considered with or apart from its inhabitants; specifically, a watering-place; a seaside resort. [Provincial.]

> Gar warn the *water*, braid and wide.
> *Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 110).

The *water*, in the mountainous districts of Scotland, is often used to express the banks of the river, which are the only inhabitable parts of the country. To raise the *water*, therefore, was to alarm those who lived along its side. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 110, note.

The phrase "going to the *waters*" has been familiar to me for the last forty years as used by the peasantry in the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. By it is meant a seaside place, and not an inland watering-place, such as Malvern, Bath, Leamington, or Cheltenham. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 378.

8. In *finance*, additional shares created by watering stock. See *water, v. t.*, 4.

By the much-abused word "property" he referred, of course, to the fictitious capital, or "*water*," which the gas companies had added to their real capital.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 92.

Above water, afloat; hence, figuratively, out of embarrassment or trouble.

> Being ask'd by some that were not ignorant in Sea Affairs how long he thought the Ship might be kept *above Water*, he said he could promise nothing, but that it could not be done above three Hours.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

Aërated waters. See *aërate*.—**Aix-la-Chapelle water**, a mineral water obtained from various thermal springs at Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, containing a large proportion of common salt, also other sodium salts and sulphur.—**Aix-les-Bains water**, from thermal springs of the same name in Savoy, contains chiefly sulphates and carbonates of sodium, magnesium, and calcium in small proportion, employed in the form of systematic bathing in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, skin-diseases, etc.—**Alien water.** See *alien*.—**Apollinaris water**, an agreeable sparkling water from Rhenish Prussia, containing a very minute proportion of mineral ingredients, used as a table-water.—**Bag of waters**, in *obstet.*, the bulging fetal membranes, filled with liquor amnii, which act as a hydraulic wedge to dilate the mouth of the womb.—**Ballston Spa waters**, from Ballston, New York, effervescent waters, containing a large amount of common salt with carbonates of calcium and magnesium. They possess tonic and cathartic properties.—**Baryta-water.** See *baryta*.—**Basic water.** See *basic*.—**Benediction of the waters**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the solemn public ceremony of blessing the water in the phiale, the running waters, and the sea, observed annually with a procession and other rites on the feast of the Epiphany. See *holy water*, below.—**Bethesda water**, from Waukesha, Wisconsin, an effervescent water, containing but a small proportion of mineral ingredients: used chiefly in the treatment of urinary disorders and as a table-water.—**Between wind and water.** See *wind*[2].—**Bitter water**, a purgative mineral water having a bitter taste owing to the presence of a large amount of sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts. Friedrichshall water is an example of a bitter water.—**Black water.** Same as *pyrosis*.—**Blue Lick water**, a strong sulphur water, containing also a large amount of salt, obtained from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. It possesses cathartic properties, and is used largely in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the respiratory, digestive, and urinary tracts.—**Broken water.** See *broken*.—**Buffalo lithia water**, an alkaline sulphur water, containing some lithia, from Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is diuretic and slightly laxative, and is employed in the treatment of lithemia, Bright's disease, and certain forms of dyspepsia.—**Burning water**†, alcohol. Compare *fire-water*.

> Take the beste wiyn that ȝe may fynde. . . . But firste ȝe muste distille this wiyn .7. tymes, and thanne haue ȝe good *brennynge watir*.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

Canterbury water, water tinctured with the blood of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered in 1170, and afterward canonized as a saint and martyr. See the quotation.

> To satisfy these cravings, so as to hinder an uneasy feeling at the thought of tasting human blood, a tiny drop was mingled with a chalice-full of water, and in this manner given to those who begged a sip. This was the far-famed "*Canterbury-water.*" Never had such a thing as drinking a martyr's blood been done before; never has it been done since. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 424.

Carbonated water, water charged with carbonic-acid gas: either natural spring-water like seltzer and apollinaris, or distilled water artificially charged with the gas.—**Carlsbad water**, an alkaline sulphated water, heavily charged with carbonic acid, from various thermal springs in Carlsbad, Bohemia: employed extensively in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, urinary disorders, chronic diseases of the eye and ear, intestinal catarrh, and chronic constipation.—**Chow-chow water.** See *chow-chow*.—**Clysmic water**, an agreeable sparkling table-water, containing chiefly calcium bicarbonate, from Waukesha, Wisconsin. It is used also as a diuretic in bladder troubles.—**Cologne water.** Same as *cologne*.—**Crab Orchard water**, a cathartic water, containing a rather large proportion of magnesium sulphate and a smaller amount of some other sulphates and carbonates, obtained from springs of the same name in Kentucky.—**Deep water** or **waters**, water too deep for comfort or safety; hence, figuratively, embarrassment, trial, or distress.

> Let me be delivered from them that hate me, and out of the *deep waters*. Ps. lxix. 14.

> Once he had been very nearly in *deep water* because Mrs. Proudie had taken it in dudgeon that a certain young rector, who had been left a widower, had a very pretty governess for his children. *Trollope*.

False waters, in *obstet.*, a fluid which occasionally collects between the amnion and the chorion.—**First water**, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond or other precious stone; hence, figuratively, the highest rank morally,

socially, or otherwise. The expression *first water*, when applied to a diamond, denotes that it is free from all traces of color, blemish, flaw, or other imperfection, and that its brilliancy is perfect. Often used attributively.

One comfort, folk are beginning to take an interest in us. I see nobs of the *first water* looking with a fatherly eye into our affairs. *C. Reade.* (*Dixon.*)

Franz-Josef water, a bitter water, containing a small proportion of iron, obtained at Füred, Hungary. It is used as a cathartic, and also in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and alimentary tracts.—**Friedrichshall water**, a "bitter water" from the village of this name in Germany. It is strongly aperient, containing a large proportion of sulphates and chlorids of magnesium and sodium. It is used as a cathartic and also in diseases of the heart and kidneys and in chronic bronchitis.—**Frightened water.** See *frighten.*—**Giesshübler water**, an agreeable sparkling alkaline water from Giesshübl-Puchstein, near Carlsbad in Bohemia: used as a table-water, and also in cases of uric-acid diathesis and of dyspeptic and other troubles referred thereto.—**Goulard water**, an aqueous solution containing about 25 per cent. of lead subacetate; the liquor plumbi subacetatis of the United States Pharmacopœia, used as a lotion in inflammation.—**Ground water**, surface moisture, or the water retained by the porous surface-soil. Ground water flows in accordance with the common law of hydrostatics, but its motion is impeded by friction. Compare *ground air*, under *air*[1].—**Hard water.** See def. 1.—**Harrogate waters**, chalybeate and sulphur waters from the watering-place of this name in Yorkshire, England. They are aperient, and are used chiefly in the treatment of skin-diseases and of morbid conditions of the intestinal canal.—**High water**, the greatest elevation of the water at flood-tide; also, the time when such highest point in the flow is reached.

Gaffer was away in his boat; . . . he was not, according to his usual habits at night, to be counted on before next *high water.* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

High-water mark, the mark or limit of water at high tide; hence, figuratively, the highest limit attained or attainable: as, the *high-water mark* of prosperity. Sometimes erroneously written *high water-mark.*

His [Wordsworth's] "Ode on Immortality" is the *high-water mark* which the intellect has reached in this age. *Emerson*, English Traits.

High-water shrub, a shrubby composite plant, *Iva frutescens*, a native of the United States along the sea-coast from Massachusetts to Texas. Also called *marsh-elder.*—**Holy water**, water used for ritual purification of persons and things; especially, water blessed by a Christian priest, and used to sprinkle upon persons or things, or to sign one's self with at entering church. Holy or lustral water has been used in almost all religions in purification of persons and things, especially in preparation for worship, and also to drive away the powers of evil. Under the ancient Jewish law, the priests bathed their hands and feet in a laver before entering the tabernacle or approaching the altar (Ex. xxx. 17–21, xl. 30–32), and the "water of purification" (Num. viii. 7, xix. 9, etc.) presents another analogy to Christian usage. The use of holy water in the Christian church is very ancient. In the Roman Catholic Church holy water is prepared every Sunday by exorcism and benediction of salt, and exorcism and benediction of the water, after which the salt is cast in the water, and both again blessed together. In the Greek Church the use of a holy-water stoup (colymbion) at the entrance of a church is almost obsolete. Holy water is used in the houses, and is blessed on the first of the month in the phiale, and at the Epiphany there is a general blessing of water. See cut under *stoup*[2], 3.—**Holy-water clerk, sprinkler, stick.** See *holy.*—**Homburg water**, a chalybeate saline water from springs in Homburg near the Rhine: used in the treatment of dyspepsia and disorders of the liver, especially those that have been brought on by high living.—**Hot Springs waters**, calcic sulphur waters from a number of thermal springs in Hot Springs, Arkansas. They are largely employed in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.—**House of water.** See *house*[1].—**Hungary water**, a preparation of spirits of rosemary, used, especially during the eighteenth century, as a lotion, a perfume, or an internal remedy. The name is said to have been given to it in allusion to a queen of Hungary who tested the efficacy of the water in bathing.

All these Ingredients mention'd are to be had at the Apothecaries, except the *Queen of Hungaries Water*, which is sold by Mich. Johnson, Bookseller in Leichfield. *The Happy Sinner* (1691), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 115.

Hunyadi János water, a cathartic water, containing a large percentage of sodium and magnesium sulphates, obtained from Budapest in Hungary.—**Interdiction of fire and water.** See *interdiction.*—**Jack in the water.** See *jack*[1].—**Javelle's water.** See *eau de Javelle*, under *eau.*—**Kissingen water**, a mildly laxative water obtained from several springs in the town of this name in Bavaria. It is used in affections of the liver and alimentary canal, chronic bronchitis, and other catarrhal conditions.—**La Bourboule water**, an arsenical water from La Bourboule, in Puy-de-Dôme, France. It is used in the treatment of various skin-diseases and in chronic malarial troubles.—**Lebanon Springs water**, a mineral water, containing chiefly carbonates and sulphates, obtained from Lebanon Springs, New York. It is used principally in the treatment of diseases of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Like water**, with the ready or abundant flow of water; hence, overflowingly; abundantly; freely: as, to spend money *like water.*

They came round about me daily *like water;* they compassed me about together. Ps. lxxxviii. 17.

Lock of water. See *lock*[1].—**Low water**, low tide.

Set not her Tongue
A going agen;
Sh' as made more Noise than half a dozen Paper-mills;
London-Bridge at a *low Water* is Silence to her.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, i. 2.

Low-water alarm. See *alarm.*—**Low-water indicator.** See *indicator.*—**Low-water mark**, the mark or limit of water at low tide; in a figurative sense, the lowest or a very low point or degree. Sometimes erroneously written *low water-mark.*

I'm at *low water-mark* myself — only one bob and a magpie; but, as far as it goes, I'll fork out and stump. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

Low-water slack, the time of slack water at the lowest stage of the tide, when the ebb has done and the flood has not yet made.—**Marienbad water**, a mineral water from the spa of this name in Bohemia, not far from Carlsbad. The water is used largely in gout, hemorrhoids, obesity, and liver troubles occurring as a result of high living, and also for chronic bronchitis, neuralgia, and cystitis.—**Meteoric waters, mineral waters, north water.** See the adjectives.—**Oil on troubled waters**, figuratively, anything done or used to mollify, assuage, or allay: from the smoothing effect of the pouring of oil upon breaking waves, a common resource of modern seamen. The efficacy of oil for such use was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans (see "Notes and Queries," 6th ser., III. 252), and the literal practice no doubt preceded the figurative saying.—**Orange-flower water**†. Same as *orange-water.*—**Oxygenated water.** See *oxygenate.*—**Persicot-water.** See *persicot.*—**Pilot's water.** See *pilot.*—**Poland Spring water**, a water, very weak in mineral constituents, obtained from South Poland, Maine. It is employed chiefly as a table-water and as a diuretic in the treatment of chronic disorders of the urinary tract.—**Potash-water.** See *potash.*—**Public, quick, quicksilver water.** See the qualifying words.—**Red water**, bloody urine; hematuria.—**Richfield Springs water**, a sulphur water from the village of the same name in New York State, used largely in the treatment of rheumatism, skin-diseases, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.—**Rockbridge Alum Springs water**, a tonic water, with astringent taste, obtained in the place of the same name in Virginia. It is employed in the treatment of skin-diseases and catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts.—**Rosemary water.** Same as *Hungary water.*—**Rubinat-Condal water**, an aperient water, containing chiefly sodium sulphate, obtained from a spring in the Spanish Pyrenees.—**Saratoga waters**, various mineral waters, some possessing tonic and others cathartic properties, obtained from Saratoga Springs, New York. They are used in the treatment of certain chronic skin-diseases, constipation, indigestion, and liver disorders, and in catarrhal conditions of the urinary and digestive tracts. Among the best-known of the springs are the Congress, Hathorn, High Rock, Geyser, Pavilion, Seltzer, and Vichy.—**Sedative water.** See *sedative.*—**Selters water**, a highly prized medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters, a village in the province of Hesse-Nassau in Prussia. It contains a considerable quantity of sodium chlorid (common salt), and much smaller quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also called *Seltzer water.*—**Sharon Springs water**, a sulphur water from Sharon Springs, New York. It is largely used in the treatment of diseases of the skin, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and digestive tract, gout, and rheumatism.—**Silicious, slack, strong water.** See the adjectives.—**Soden water**, saline chalybeate water from Soden in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used chiefly in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract and in the early stages of pulmonary consumption.—**Soft water.** See def. 1.—**Sweet water.** (*a*) Fresh as opposed to salt water. See *sweet, a.*, 8. (*b*) Glycerin. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 310.—**Thermal waters**, hot springs.—**To be in hot water.** See *hot*[1].—**To break water.** (*a*) To appear upon the surface of the water to blow, as a whale making its rising. (*b*) To float to the surface, as any sunken object.—**To cast oil on troubled waters.** See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**To cast** (a person's) **water.** See *cast*[1].—**To cast water into the Thames**, to perform unnecessary or useless labor (possibly involving a play on the word Thames, suggesting *temse*, a sieve).

It is to give him (quoth I) as much almes or neede
As *cast water in Tems*, or as good a deede
As it is to helpe a dogge over a stile.
J. Heywood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman), p. 69.

To hold water. See *hold*[1].—**To make foul water.** See *foul*[1].—**To make water.** See *make*[1].—**To pour water on the hands.** See *hand.*—**To take water.** (*a*) To allow one's boat to fall into the wake of another boat, as in a race. Hence—(*b*) To weaken in a contest; back out or back down. [Slang.]—**To throw cold water on.** See *cold.*—**To tread water.** See *tread.*—**Troubled waters**, a commotion; trouble; discord. See *oil on troubled waters*, above.—**Under water**, below the surface of the water.—**Vals water**, sparkling alkaline water from Vals in southern France. It is used in dyspepsia, urinary disorders, affections of the liver, obesity, gout, and diseases of the skin.—**Vichy water.** (*a*) An alkaline water, containing minute quantities of iron and arsenic, obtained from numerous thermal springs in Vichy, France, and also artificially prepared. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the intestinal and urinary tracts, gall-stones, lithemia, gout, and rheumatism. (*b*) A water of somewhat similar composition from the Vichy Spring in Saratoga. See *Saratoga waters.*—**Water bewitched**, water slightly flavored, as with liquor; any weak or greatly diluted decoction; figuratively, an insipid, tasteless compound.

Indeed, madam, your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest, the last I took was no more than *water bewitch'd.* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Water-check valve, in a steam-boiler, an automatic valve which prevents the water-supply delivered by the feed-water pipe to the boiler from returning through the pipe after it has entered the boiler. See *check-valve.*—**Water cider.** See *cider.*—**Water damaged.** Same as *water bewitched. Halliwell.*—**Water in one's shoes**†, a source of discomfort or irritation to one.

They caressed his lordship very much as a new comer, whom they were glad of the honour to meet, and talked about a time to dine with him; all which (as they say) was *water in his shoes.* *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 295. (*Davies.*)

Water-of-Ayr stone. See *Ayr stone*, under *stone.*—**Water of Cotunnius**, a fluid filling the space between the osseous and the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, technically called *liquor Cotunnii.*—**Water of crystallization.** See *crystallization.*—**Water of jealousy** (literally, 'water of bitterness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water to be drunk as directed in Num. v. 11–31 by a woman suspected by her husband of unfaithfulness, the act of drinking it serving as a test of innocence or guilt.—**Water of life.** (*a*) A liquid giving life or immortality to the drinker; specifically, in Biblical use, spiritual refreshment, strength, or salvation.

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the *water of life* freely. Rev. xxi. 6.

(*b*) Whisky, brandy, or other alcoholic liquor: a translation of the Irish and Gaelic name of whisky, and of the French name of brandy (*eau-de-vie*). Compare *aqua vitæ.*

The shepherds . . . were collected together (not without a quench of the mountain-dew, or *water of life*) in a large shed. *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

Water of purification. See *holy water.*—**Water of separation** (literally, 'water of uncleanness'), in the ancient Jewish law, water mixed with the ashes of a red heifer burned with cedar-wood, hyssop, and scarlet, used to sprinkle upon unclean persons (Num. xix.).—**Water on the brain.** See *brain.*—**Water-steam thermometer.** See *thermometer.*—**Water venom-globulin**, a poisonous principle extracted from serpent-venom.—**White Sulphur Springs water**, a strong sulphur water from the springs of the same name in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. It is used in the treatment of chronic catarrhal disorders of the digestive and urinary systems, constipation, and various skin-diseases.—**White water.** (*a*) Shoal water near the shore; breakers. (*b*) The foaming water in rapids or swiftly flowing shallows.

The continuous *white water* of the upper rapids raging round the curve of a steep red bank. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 631.

(*c*) Foam churned up by a whale.—**Wiesbaden water**, a saline water obtained from numerous thermal springs in Wiesbaden, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. It is used in the treatment of skin-diseases, gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**Wildungen water**, a mineral water, containing carbonates of calcium and magnesium and a small percentage of sulphates, from Nieder-Wildungen in Waldeck. It is employed chiefly in the treatment of diseases of the urinary tract.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water**, a mineral water from springs of the same name in Virginia. It contains a large proportion of lime salts and sulphates, and is cathartic. (See also *barley-water, fire-water, lead-water, rice-water.*)

water (wâ′tėr), *v.* [< ME. *wateren, weteren, watren, wattren, wattrenn, wettrien,* < AS. *wætrian*, water, = D. *wateren*, water, make water, = MHG. *wezzern*, G. *wässern*, irrigate, water (cf. Icel. *vatna* = Sw. *vattna* = Dan. *vande*, water); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put water into or upon; moisten, dilute, sprinkle, or soak with water; specifically, to irrigate.

All the grounde throughout the lande of Egipt is continually *watred* by the water which vppon ye 25 day of August is turned into the cuntries round about. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

Set fruit-trees round, nor e'er indulge thy sloth,
But *water* them, and urge their shady growth.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. To supply with water for drinking; feed with water: said of animals.

Aft times hae I *water'd* my steed
Wi' the water o' Wearie's well.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 199).

If the inhabitants of a parish have a customary right of *watering* their cattle at a certain pool, the custom is not destroyed though they do not use it for ten years. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., iii.

3. To produce by moistening and pressure upon (silk, or other fabric) a sort of pattern on which there is a changeable play of light. See *watered silk*, under *watered.*

These things [silk and cotton goods] are *watered*, which very much adds to their beauty; they are made also at Aleppo, but not in so great perfection. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

4. To increase (the nominal capital of a corporation) by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital. Justification for such a transaction is usually sought by claiming that the property and franchises have increased in value, so that an increase of stock is necessary in order fairly to represent existing capital. [Commercial slang.]

The stock of some of the railways has been *watered* to an alarming extent by the issue of fictitious capital, existing only on paper, though ranking equally for dividend—when money for this is forthcoming. Usually, the paper stock has been sold to unwary purchasers. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 857.

To water one's plants†, to shed tears. [Old slang.]

Neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering whether it bee best to depart or not. *Euphues to Philautus*, M. 4. (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give out, emit, discharge, or secrete water.

If they suffer the dusts of bribes to be thrown into their sight, their eyes will *water* and twinkle, and fall at last to blind connivance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 147.

His eyes would have *watered* with a true feeling over the sale of a widow's furniture.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To gather saliva as a symptom of appetite: said of the mouth or teeth, and in figurative use noting vehement desire or craving.

In theyr mindes they conceaued a hope of a daintie banquet, And, espying their enemies a farre of, beganne to swalowe theyr spettle as their mouthes *watered* for greedines of theyr pray.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 181).

Oh, my little green gooseberry, my teeth *waters* at ye!
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, v. 1.

The dog's mouth *waters* only at the sight of food, but the gourmand's mouth will also *water* at the thought of it. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. To get or take in water: as, the ship put into port to *water;* specifically, to drink water.

We *watered* at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 150.

Were I a poet, by Hippocrene I swear (which was a certain well where all the Muses *watered*), etc.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

A Mischance befel the Horse, which lamed him as he went a *watering* to the Seine. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

water-adder (wâ'tėr-ad″ėr), *n.* An aquatic serpent like, or mistaken for, an adder. (*a*) The water-moccasin, a venomous snake. See *moccasin*[2] (with cut). [U. S.] (*b*) The commonest water-snake of the United States, *Tropidonotus* (oftener *Nerodia*) *sipedon*. This is a large, stout serpent, roughened with keeled scales, and somewhat spotted or blotched, like an adder, especially when young. It bites quite hard in self-defense when attacked, but is not poisonous. [U. S.]

waterage (wâ'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *water* + *-age.*] Money paid for transportation by water.

water-agrimony (wâ'tėr-ag″ri-mō-ni), *n.* An old name of the bur-marigold, *Bidens tripartita* or *B. cernua*.

water-aloe (wâ'tėr-al″ō), *n.* Same as *water-soldier*.

water-analysis (wâ'tėr-a-nal″i-sis), *n.* In *chem.*, the analysis of natural waters, either to determine their potable quality, or fitness for use in boilers or otherwise in the arts.

water-anchor (wâ'tėr-ang″kor), *n.* A sail distended by spars and thrown overboard to hold a vessel's head to the wind and retard her drifting; a drag-anchor. Also called *sea-anchor*.

water-antelope (wâ'tėr-an″tē-lōp), *n.* One of numerous different African antelopes, as of the genera *Eleotragus*, *Kobus*, and some others, which frequent marshy or reedy places; a reedbuck; a water-buck. See cuts under *nagor* and *sing-sing*.

water-apple (wâ'tėr-ap″l), *n.* The alligator-apple, *Anona palustris*.

water-arum (wâ'tėr-ā″rum), *n.* See *Calla*, 1.

water-ash (wâ'tėr-ash), *n.* 1. A small tree, *Fraxinus Caroliniana*, without special value, found in deep river-swamps from Virginia to Texas and in the West Indies.—2. The black, hoop, or ground ash, *Fraxinus nigra*, of wet grounds in the eastern half of North America. Its tough pliable dark-brown wood is largely used for interior finish and cabinet-work, for making hoops and baskets, etc.

water-avens (wâ'tėr-av″enz), *n.* A plant, *Geum rivale*, found in wet meadows northward in both hemispheres. It grows some 2 feet high, and is noticeable for its nodding flowers (large for the genus), with purplish-orange petals, and, in fruit, for its feathery styles and persistent purple calyx. Also *purple avens*.

water-back (wâ'tėr-bak), *n.* 1. An iron chamber or reservoir or a combination of pipes, at the back of a cooking-range or other fireplace, to utilize the heat of the fire in providing a supply of hot water.—2. In *brewing*, a cistern which holds the water used for mashing.

water-bag (wâ'tėr-bag), *n.* 1. The reticulum of the stomach of the camel and other *Camelidæ*, corresponding to the honeycomb tripe of ordinary ruminants.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a vessel for holding water, usually drawn as if a leather bucket. It differs from *water-bouget*, or *bouget*, in retaining the form of the actual vessel.

water-bailage† (wâ'tėr-bā″lāj), *n.* Bailage upon goods transported by water. See *bailage*.

Water-baylage, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 20, 1668-9. (*Davies.*)

water-bailiff (wâ'tėr-bā″lif), *n.* 1. A custom-house officer in a port town whose duty is to search ships.

Out of patience with the whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boatmen, tide-waiters, and *water-bailifs*, that beset me on all sides, worse than a swarm of musquetoes, I proceeded a little too roughly to brush them away with my rattan. *Cumberland*, West Indian, i. 5.

2. A former officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and by-laws applicable to the river Thames.—3. See *water-bailiff*, under *bailiff*.

water-balance (wâ'tėr-bal″ans), *n.* An old form of water-raising apparatus, consisting of a series of troughs one above another, supported in a hanging frame, and oscillating like a pendulum. As the frame swings, the water dipped by the lowest trough runs into that next above, and in the return motion it is emptied in turn from that into the next above again, and so on. *E. H. Knight.*

water-bar (wâ'tėr-bär), *n.* A ridge crossing a hill or mountain road, and leading aside water flowing down the road.

They . . . were descending, with careful reining in and bearing back, the steep, long plunges—for these mountain roads are like cataract beds, and travellers are like the falling water—where the only break and safety were the *water-bars*, humping up across the way at frequent intervals. *Mrs. Whitney*, Odd or Even? xiii.

water-barometer (wâ'tėr-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which water is substituted for mercury. See *barometer*.

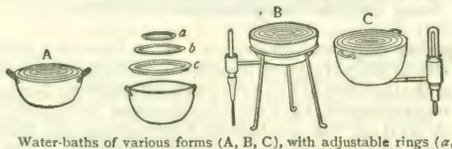
If a long pipe, closed at one end only, were emptied of air, filled with water, the open end kept in water, and the pipe held upright, the water would rise in it nearly twenty-eight feet. In this way *water barometers* have been made. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 12.

water-barrel (wâ'tėr-bar″el), *n.* 1. A water-cask.—2. In *mining*, a large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

water-barrow (wâ'tėr-bar″ō), *n.* A two-wheeled barrow carrying a tank, often swung on trunnions, used by gardeners and others; a water-barrel. *E. H. Knight.*

water-basil (wâ'tėr-baz″il), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a uniform bevel cut around the top of a stone, after the grinding of the upper flat table.

water-bath (wâ'tėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. A bath composed of water, in contradistinction to a vapor-bath.—2. In *chem.*, a vessel containing water which is heated to a certain temperature, over



Water-baths of various forms (A, B, C), with adjustable rings (*a*, *b*, *c*), to receive vessels of different sizes. B and C are arranged to have a constant water-supply.

which chemical preparations or solutions are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated, or dried at the given temperature.—3. Same as *bain-marie*.

water-battery (wâ'tėr-bat″ėr-i), *n.* 1. In *elect.* See *battery.*—2. In *fort.*, a battery nearly on a level with the water.

water-beadle† (wâ'tėr-bē″dl), *n.* A water-bailiff (?).

In the year 1700 one S. Smith, who is described as *water-beadle*, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, left a legacy to his nephew, Matthew Smith, of this parish.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 487.

water-bean (wâ'tėr-bēn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nelumbo*.

water-bear (wâ'tėr-bâr), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Macrobiotidæ*, *Arctisca*, and *Tardigrada*.

water-bearer (wâ'tėr-bâr″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *watyr berare* = Sw. *vattenbärara* = Dan. *vandbarer;* < *water* + *bearer.*] 1. One who carries water; specifically, one whose business is the conveying of water from a spring, well, river, etc., to purchasers or consumers.

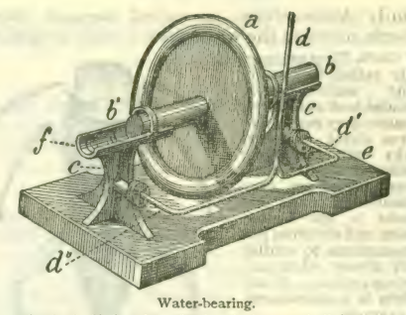
Yf there be neuer a wyse man, make a *water-bearer*, a tinker, a cobler, . . . comptroller of the mynte.
Latimer, Sermon on the Plough.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac. See *Aquarius*.

water-bearing (wâ'tėr-bâr″ing), *n.* A journal-box having in the lower part a groove communicating with a pipe through which water under heavy pressure is admitted beneath the journal, which it raises slightly from its bearings. As the journal revolves, the water flows in an exceedingly thin film or sheet between it and the bearings, forming a very efficient lubricant. See cut in next column. Also called *palier-glissant* and *hydraulic pivot*.

water-bed (wâ'tėr-bed), *n.* A large india-rubber mattress filled with water, on which a very sick person, or one who is bedridden, is sometimes placed, to avoid the production of bedsores. Also called *hydrostatic bed*.

water-beech (wâ'tėr-bēch), *n.* 1. A small tree, the American hornbeam, *Carpinus Caroliniana:* so named from its growing in wet ground, and



Water-bearing.

a, wheel; *b*, *b'*, bearings for the shaft; *c*, *c*, hollow supports for bearings; *d*, *d'*, *d''*, pipe and branches through which water is forced into the hollow supports *c*; *f*, slot through which the water passes into the bearings with sufficient force to support completely the weight of *a* and the shaft.

from its resemblance, especially in its bark, to the beech. Also called *blue-beech.*—2. Improperly, the sycamore, or American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, growing on low grounds, and having reddish wood like that of the beech.

water-beetle (wâ'tėr-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle which lives in the water. Such beetles belong mainly to the families *Amphizoidæ*, *Haliplidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, and *Gyrinidæ* of the adephagous series, and the *Hydrophilidæ* of the clavicorn series. The first four are sometimes grouped under the name *Hydradephaga*, as distinguished from the *Geadephaga*, or ground-beetles and tiger-beetles. A few other beetles are to some extent aquatic; but the term is restricted to the species of the five families named. See these family names, and cuts under *Dytiscus*, *Gyrinidæ*, *Hydrobius*, *Hydrophilidæ*, and *Ilybius*. Compare *water-bug*.

water-bellows (wâ'tėr-bel″ōz), *n.* A form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces. It consists essentially of an inverted vessel suspended in water, on raising which in the water air is drawn in through an inlet valve, while on lowering the vessel the air is forced out again through another valve. Such vessels are usually placed in pairs, and are lowered and raised alternately. The device is also used for supplying air to the pipes of a pneumatic clock-system. The central clock lifts the inverted tank, and, letting it fall once a minute, sends a puff of air through the pipes, and thus moves all the hands of the clocks connected with the system.

water-bells (wâ'tėr-belz), *n.* The European white water-lily, *Castalia alba*. *Britten and Holland.* [North Eng.]

water-betony (wâ'tėr-bet″o-ni), *n.* See *Scrophularia*.

water-bird (wâ'tėr-bėrd), *n.* In *ornith.*, an aquatic as distinguished from a terrestrial or aërial bird; in the plural, the grallatorial and natatorial or wading and swimming birds, collectively distinguished from land-birds. The term reflects an obsolete classification in which birds were divided into three main groups, called *Aves aëreæ*, *Aves terrestres*, and *Aves aquaticæ*. These divisions are abolished, but the English names of two of them, *land-bird* and *water-bird*, continue in current use because of their convenience. Compare *water-fowl*, 2.

water-biscuit (wâ'tėr-bis″kit), *n.* A biscuit or cracker made of flour and water.

water-blackbird (wâ'tėr-blak″bėrd), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. See *Cinclus* and *dipper*, 5. [Ireland and Scotland.]

water-blast (wâ'tėr-blȧst), *n.* In *mining*, a method of ventilation, in which an apparatus is employed which is the same in principle as the trompe of the Catalan forge. See *trompe*[2].

It [the *water-blast*] is not much employed nowadays, and gives only a low useful effect.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (trans.), II. 441.

water-blebs (wâ'tėr-blebz), *n.* Pemphigus.

water-blink (wâ'tėr-blingk), *n.* A spot of cloud hanging in arctic regions over open water, the presence of which it serves to indicate.

The *water-blink* consists of dark clouds or spots on the horizon, and is formed by the ascending mists which gather in clouds and hang over pools of water. It is always the herald of advance, and is eagerly looked for.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

water-blinks (wâ'tėr-blingks), *n.* Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

water-blob (wâ'tėr-blob), *n.* A local name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*, of the white water-lily, *Castalia alba*, and of the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea*. *Britten and Holland.* [Provincial English.]

water-blue (wâ'tėr-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, and similar to soluble blue. It is principally used for dyeing cotton.

water-board (wâ'tėr-bōrd), *n.* A board set up on the edge of a boat to keep off spray, etc.

water-boat (wâ'tėr-bōt), *n.* A boat carrying water in bulk for the supply of ships.

water-boatman (wâ'tėr-bōt″man), *n.* 1. The boat-fly or boat-insect, an aquatic bug of the

family *Notonectidæ:* so called because these insects move in the water like a boat propelled by oars. They are more fully called *back-swimming water-boatmen*, and also *back-swimmers*, because they row themselves about on their backs with their long feathered oar-like legs. Some species are very common in ponds and brooks in the United States, and are often put in aquariums to exhibit their silvery colors and curious actions. *N. undulata* is a characteristic example.



Back-swimming Water-boatman (*Notonecta undulata*), dorsal view, three times natural size.

2. An aquatic bug of the family *Corixidæ*. All the North American species belong to the genus *Corixa*, as *C. undulata*.

★**water-borne** (wâ′tėr-bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by water; carried in a boat or vessel; floated.

Thus merchandise might be *waterborne* from the channel to the Mediterranean.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, IV. 147.

The stone of which it [bridge from the Strand to the opposite shore of the Thames] was constructed, being *water-borne*, had to pay this tax.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 394.

Water-borne goods, goods carried on shipboard.

water-bottle (wâ′tėr-bot″l), *n.* A bottle made of glass, skin, rubber, or other material, and designed for holding water.

water-bouget (wâ′tėr-bō″jet), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2.

water-bound (wâ′tėr-bound), *a.* Impeded, hindered, or hemmed in by water, as in case of a flood, heavy rains, etc.

While *water-bound*, it [a foraging party] was attacked by guerrillas. *New York Tribune*, April 30, 1862.

water-box (wâ′tėr-boks), *n.* A bottom or side of a furnace consisting of a compartment of iron kept filled with water. It serves to prevent the burning out of the iron.

water-brain (wâ′tėr-brān), *n.* Gid or staggers of sheep, caused by the brain-worm.

water-brain fever. Meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

water-brash (wâ′tėr-brash), *n.* Same as *pyrosis*.

water-braxy (wâ′tėr-brak″sĭ), *n.* A disease of sheep in which there is hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity. See *braxy*.

water-break (wâ′tėr-brāk), *n.* A wavelet or ripple. [Rare.]

Many a silvery *water-break*
Above the golden gravel.
Tennyson, The Brook.

water-breather (wâ′tėr-brē″ŦHėr), *n.* Any branchiate which breathes water by means of gills.

water-bridge (wâ′tėr-brij), *n.* A fire-bridge which also forms part of the water-space of a boiler. If dependent from the boiler, it is called a hanging bridge; if it has flue-space above and below, it is a midfeather. Also called *water-table*.

water-brose (wâ′tėr-brōz), *n.* Brose made of meal and water only. [Scotch.]

I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be 't *water-brose* or muslin-kail,
Wi' cheerfu' face. *Burns*, To James Smith.

water-buck (wâ′tėr-buk), *n.* A water-antelope, especially a kob, as *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, which abounds in some African lowlands, as in Nyassa-land. Another water-buck is *Cervicapra redunca*. See *kob*, and cuts under *singsing* and *nagor*.

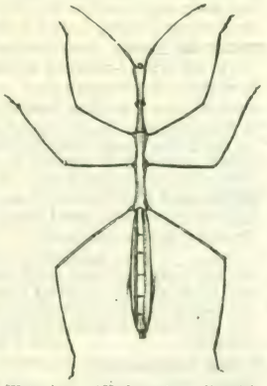
Among the ruminants is the dangerous buffalo (Bubalus caffer), the never-to-be-sufficiently-admired giraffe, . . . the gnu, the pallah, the *water-buck* (Cobus).
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 472.

water-buckler (wâ′tėr-buk″lėr), *n.* Same as *water-shield*.

water-budget (wâ′tėr-buj″et), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bouget*, 2. Also called *dosser*.

★**water-buffalo** (wâ′tėr-buf″a-lō), *n.* See *water-cow*.

water-bug (wâ′tėr-bug), *n.* 1. Any true bug of the heteropterous section *Hydrocorisæ* or *Cryptocerata*, including those which live beneath the surface of the water, and belong to the families *Corisidæ*, *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, *Belostomidæ*, and *Naucoridæ*. See these words, and cuts under *Belostoma* and *Ranatra*.—2. Any one of certain true bugs of the heteropterous section *Aurocorisa*, including those which live mainly on the surface of the water, and which belong to the families *Hydrobatidæ*, *Veliidæ*, *Limnobatidæ*, *Saldidæ*, and *Hydrometridæ*. See these words.—3. The croton-bug or German cockroach, *Blatta* (*Phyllodromia*) *germanica:* so called from its preference for water-pipes and moist places in houses. See cuts under *croton-bug* and *Blattidæ*.—**Giant water-bug**, any member of the *Belostomidæ*.



Water-bug (*Hydrometra lineata*), about three times natural size.

water-butt (wâ′tėr-but), *n.* 1. A large open-headed cask, usually set up on end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, serving as a reservoir for rain- or pipe-water.—2. A water-beetle, as *Dytiscus marginatus* and related species.

water-cabbage (wâ′tėr-kab″āj), *n.* The American white water-lily, *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*) *odorata*.

water-calamint (wâ′tėr-kal″a-mint), *n.* The corn-mint, *Mentha arvensis*.

water-caltrop (wâ′tėr-kal″trop), *n.* 1. The water-nut, *Trapa*.—2. A book-name of the pondweeds *Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*.

water-can (wâ′tėr-kan), *n.* The yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea*, or the European white water-lily, *Castalia alba:* so named from the shape of the seed-vessel. [Provincial English.]

water-cancer, water-canker (wâ′tėr-kan″sėr, -kang″kėr), *n.* Gangrenous stomatitis, or noma. See *noma*.

water-cap (wâ′tėr-kap), *n.* 1. A form of cylindrical diaphragm of copper in the time-fuse of a shell, intended to prevent the fuse from being extinguished by water in ricochet firing.—2. A bird of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*, the species and genera of which are numerous. Also *water-chat*. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

water-carpet (wâ′tėr-kär″pet), *n.* 1. A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria suffumata*.—2. An American golden-saxifrage, *Chrysoplenium Americanum*, which spreads on the surface of springs and streams. *Wood*, Class-book of Bot.

water-carriage (wâ′tėr-kar″āj), *n.* 1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

In the important matter of *water-carriage* the farmer in the Canadian Far West has unrivalled advantages.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, xiii.

2. The conducting or conveying of water from place to place.

In the *water-carriage* system each house has its own network of drain-pipes, soil-pipes, and waste-pipes, which lead from the basins, sinks, closets, and gullies within and about the house to the common sewer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 714.

3. Means of conveyance by water, collectively; vessels; boats. [Rare.]

The most brittle *water-carriage* was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware. *Arbuthnot.*

water-carrier (wâ′tėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which carries water; specifically, an arrangement of wires or the like on which a bucket of water, raised from a well, etc., may be conveyed wherever required, as to a house.—**Water-carriers' paralysis**, paralysis of the musculo-spiral nerve.

★**water-cart** (wâ′tėr-kärt), *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, etc. For the latter purpose the cart bears a large cask or tank containing water, which, by means of a tube or tubes perforated with holes, is sprinkled on roads and streets to prevent dust from rising, or in gardens to water plants.

water-cask (wâ′tėr-kask), *n.* A strong light cask used for transporting drinking-water, especially on sea-going ships. Compare *water-tank* and *breaker*.

water-caster† (wâ′tėr-kas″tėr), *n.* A physician who professed to discover the diseases of his patients by "casting" or examining their urine; commonly, a quack.

Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

water-cat (wâ′tėr-kat), *n.* The nair, or Oriental otter, *Lutra nair*, translating a Mahratta name.

water-cavy (wâ′tėr-kā″vi), *n.* The capibara.

water-celery (wâ′tėr-sel″ė-ri), *n.* 1. The cursed crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, of temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It has a thick hollow stem a foot or two high, the lower leaves stalked and three-lobed, the petals small, and the carpels very numerous. The juice is very acrid, and is used by beggars to produce sores; but the plant is in some places eaten after boiling.

2. See *Vallisneria*.

water-cell (wâ′tėr-sel), *n.* 1. One of several diverticula of the paunch of the camel, serving to store up water. See *water-bag*, 1.

These, the so-called *water-cells*, serve to strain off from the contents of the paunch, and to retain in store, a considerable quantity of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 328.

2. A voltaic cell in which the liquid is pure water.

water-centiped (wâ′tėr-sen″ti-ped), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-charger (wâ′tėr-chär″jėr), *n.* A device for filling the water-passages of a pump, so that it may act promptly when started.

water-chat (wâ′tėr-chat), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Henicuridæ*.—2. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the subfamily *Fluvicolinæ*, of which there are many genera and species; a water-cap. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

water-check (wâ′tėr-chek), *n.* A check-valve for regulating a supply of water, as in the Gifford injector. *E. H. Knight.*

water-chestnut (wâ′tėr-ches″ nut), *n.* See *Trapa*.

water-chevrotain (wâ′tėr-shev″rō-tān), *n.* An aquatic African traguline, *Hyomoschus aquaticus*, belonging to the family *Tragulidæ*, and thus related to the kanchil and napu.

water-chicken (wâ′tėr-chik″en), *n.* The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. *Ralph and Bagg*, 1886. [Oneida county, New York.]

water-chickweed (wâ′tėr-chik″wēd), *n.* 1. A small, smooth, and green tufted herb, *Montia fontana*, found throughout Europe, in northern Asia, from arctic America down the west coast to California, and in the Andes to their southern extremity. Also *blinking-chickweed* (which see).—2. A name for *Callitriche verna* and *Alsine aquatica*.

water-chinkapin (wâ′tėr-ching″ka-pin), *n.* The American nelumbo, *Nelumbo lutea*, or primarily its edible nut-like seed: so named from the resemblance of the seeds to chinkapins. They are borne immersed in pits in the large top-shaped receptacle. Also *wankapin*, *yoncopin*.

water-cicada (wâ′tėr-si-kā″dą), *n.* A water-boatman.

water-clam (wâ′tėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ;* a thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

water-clock (wâ′tėr-klok), *n.* A clepsydra.

A clepsydra, or *waterclock*, which played upon Flutes the hours of the night at a time when they could not be seen on the index. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 512.

water-closet (wâ′tėr-kloz″et), *n.* A privy having some contrivance for carrying off the discharges through a waste-pipe below by the agency of water.

water-cock (wâ′tėr-kok), *n.* The kora, *Gallicrex cristata*, a large dark gallinule of India, Ceylon, Java, and islands eastward, horned with a red caruncle on top of the head.

water-colly (wâ′tėr-kol″i), *n.* The water-ouzel, ★*Cinclus aquaticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-color (wâ′tėr-kul″or), *n.* 1. Painting, especially artistic painting, with pigments for which water and not oil is used as a solvent.—2. A pigment adapted or prepared for painting in this method.

Some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings and poor discontents; . . .
And never yet did insurrection want
Such *water-colours* to impaint his cause.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 80.

Water-cölours are sold in four forms, in cakes, pastilles, pans, and tubes. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xxii.

3. A painting executed by this method, or with pigments of this kind.

The Art Galleries opened every year, and, besides the National Gallery, there were the Society of British Artists, the Exhibition of *Water Colours*, and the British Institution in Pall Mall. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

Also used attributively in all senses.

water-colored (wâ′tėr-kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of water; like water. [Rare.]

The other [sort of cherry], which hangs on the branch like grapes, is *water colored* within, of a faintish sweet, and greedily devoured by the small birds.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

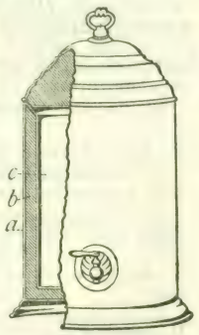
water-coloring (wâ'tėr-kul″o̤r-ing), *n.* The use of water-colors, or work executed in water-colors or pigments of similar nature. [Trade use.]

The Dutch and rose pinks are sometimes used, but they cannot be relied upon in *water-colouring*.
Paper-hanger, p. 76.

water-colorist (wâ'tėr-kul″o̤r-ist), *n.* One who paints in water-colors.

water-comparator (wâ'tėr-kom″pā-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus for comparing thermometers with a standard, consisting essentially of a reservoir containing water, with means for obtaining different temperatures and for maintaining the whole mass at the same temperature during a series of observations.

water-cooler (wâ'tėr-kö″lėr), *n.* Any device for cooling water; especially, a vessel with non-conducting walls in which water for drinking is placed with ice. Such coolers are fitted with a faucet in the lower part, for drawing off the water. The effect of other coolers is due to evaporation through their porous walls. See *olla*, 3.



Water-cooler.
a, outer shell; *b*, non-conducting filling; *c*, inner shell.

water-core (wâ'tėr-kōr), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a hollow core placed inside the mold, within which a current of cold water can be made to pass to absorb the heat and hasten the cooling of the casting: used especially to cool the bore of cast guns.—2. In some forms of car-axle, a quantity of water in a hermetically closed cavity, intended to take up heat from the journals.—3. A blemish, common in some varieties of the apple, in which the flesh about the core assumes a watery, translucent appearance.

watercourse (wâ'tėr-kōrs), *n.* 1. A stream of water; a river or brook.

The woods climb up boldly along the hillsides, overshadowing every little dingle and *watercourse*.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, iii.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water, or serving for conveyance by water.

Who hath divided a *watercourse* for the overflowing of waters. Job xxxviii. 25.

Scouring the *water-courses* thorough the cities;
A fine periphrasis of a kennel-raker.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, a stream of water, usually flowing in a definite channel having a bed and sides or banks, and usually discharging itself into some other stream or body of water. *Bigelow.* The condition of being occasionally dry does not deprive it of the character of a watercourse; but occasional flows of water caused by unusual rains, or melting of snow, and following a channel which is usually dry, do not constitute a watercourse. The owner of a watercourse has, within certain limits, a right to have it flow substantially unimpaired by the owners above and below. A *grant of a watercourse* may mean a grant of (1) the easement or the right to the running of water; (2) the channel which contains the water, the pipe, or drain; or (3) the land over which the water flows. *George Jessel*, Master of the Rolls.

water-cow (wâ'tėr-kou), *n.* The common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus buffelus;* the water-buffalo: so called by English residents in translating a Chinese name, from the habit it has of seeking the water to escape the annoyance of insects. It is not a distinct species. The same habit is strongly marked in the African or Cape buffalo, *B. caffer*, and may be observed of domestic cattle anywhere. See cuts under *buffalo*.

water-cracker (wâ'tėr-krak″ėr), *n.* 1. A water-biscuit.—2. A Prince Rupert's drop. See *detonating bulb*, under *detonating*.

A *water cracker*, as they [Prince Rupert's drops] are called in the factory. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 181.

water-craft (wâ'tėr-krâft), *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

water-crake (wâ'tėr-krāk), *n.* 1. The common spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana maruetta:* distinguished from the *land-crake, Crex pratensis.*—2. The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus. Montagu.*—3†. The water-ouzel: a misnomer. *Willughby; Ray.* [Local, Eng.]

water-crane (wâ'tėr-krān), *n.* 1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.—2. A crane operated by hydraulic power.

water-cress (wâ'tėr-kres), *n.* [< ME. *water-kresse, watyr cresse, waterkirs;* < *water* + *cress.*] A creeping herb of springs and streams, *Roripa Nasturtium*, from antiquity used as a spring salad, and now very widely cultivated. See *cress* and *Nasturtium*, 1 (with cut). The name is extended to the genus—*Roripa palustris*, a weedy species, being called *marsh* or *yellow water-cress*, or *marsh-cress*.

water-crow (wâ'tėr-krō), *n.* 1. The common European coot, *Fulica atra:* from its blackish plumage. [Local, Eng.]—2. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* [Local, Eng.]—3. The darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga.* [Southern U. S.]

water-crowfoot (wâ'tėr-krō″fůt), *n.* The name of several aquatic species of *Batrachium* and *Ranunculus*, primarily *Batrachium aquatile*, the common white water-crowfoot. It is found through the north temperate zone and in Australia. The yellow water-crowfoot is *Ranunculus delphinifolius*.

watercup (wâ'tėr-kup), *n.* 1. The pennywort, *Hydrocotyle:* by translation of the genus name.—2. The trumpetleaf, *Sarracenia flava.*

water-cure (wâ'tėr-kūr), *n.* Hydrotherapy or balneotherapy; a system of medical treatment by means of water in any form or mode of application.

water-deck (wâ'tėr-dek), *n.* A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, etc., of a dragoon's horse. [Eng.]

water-deer (wâ'tėr-dēr), *n.* 1. A small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*, of somewhat aquatic habits. It resembles the ordinary musk-deer in general, being of small size, hornless in both sexes, and


Chinese Water-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*).

with protrusive upper canines in the male; but some technical characters cause it to fall in another genus.—2. The African water-chevrotain. This is a traguloid, quite different from the foregoing.

water-deerlet (wâ'tėr-dēr″let), *n.* The African water-chevrotain.

water-devil (wâ'tėr-dev″l), *n.* 1. The larva or grub of various aquatic insects, as of the genus *Hydrophilus. H. piceus* is a common British species.—2. The dobson or hellgrammite. See *Corydalus*, and cut under *sprawler*. [U. S.]

water-dock (wâ'tėr-dok), *n.* A tall dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, of temperate Europe and Asia. Also called *horse-* or *water-sorrel. R. aquaticus* also appears under this name. The great or American water-dock is *R. Britannica*.

water-doctor (wâ'tėr-dok″tọr), *n.* 1. A hydropathist. [Colloq.]—2. One of a former school of medical practitioners the members of which pretended that all diseases could be diagnosticated by simple inspection of the urine.

water-dog (wâ'tėr-dog), *n.* 1. A dog accustomed to or delighting in the water, or trained to go into the water in pursuit of game, as a water-spaniel.—2. One of various kinds of large salamanders; a mud-puppy. See *axolotl, Menopoma*, and cut under *hellbender*. Also *water-puppy*.—3. A small, irregular, floating cloud in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Water-dogs, . . . dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with mares-tails, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.
G. L. Gower, Surrey Provincialisms (Eng. Dial. Soc.).

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; a salt; one thoroughly accustomed to life in and on the water. [Colloq.]

The Sandwich Islanders are complete *water-dogs*, and therefore very good in boating.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 94.

water-dragon (wâ'tėr-drag″on), *n.* An old name of the water-arum, *Calla palustris*, also assigned to *Caltha palustris*, perhaps by confusion of the Latin names. *Britten and Holland.*

water-drain (wâ'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain or channel through which water may run.

water-drainage (wâ'tėr-drā″nāj), *n.* The draining off of water.

water-dressing (wâ'tėr-dres″ing), *n.* The constant application of water to a wound, by immersion, irrigation, or compresses.

water-drink† (wâ'tėr-dringk), *n.* [< ME. *water-drinch;* < *water* + *drink.*] A drink of water.

Alls iff thu drunnke *waterrdrinnch*.
Ormulum (ed. White), l. 14482.

water-drinker (wâ'tėr-dring″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *water drynkare;* < *water* + *drinker.*] 1. A drinker of water.

Water drynkare. Aquebibus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

2. An advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a prohibitionist. [Colloq.]

water-drip (wâ'tėr-drip), *n.* A pan or receptacle to receive the waste water from a water-cooler. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

water-drop (wâ'tėr-drop), *n.* A drop of water; specifically, a tear.

Let not women's weapons, *water-drops*,
Stain my man's cheeks! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 280.

water-dropper (wâ'tėr-drop″ėr), *n.* A contrivance devised by Sir William Thomson, and used particularly in the measurement of the electrical potential of the atmosphere. It consists of an insulated metallic cylinder containing water, with a projecting nozle, from which the water is allowed to drop freely. Each drop carries with it a small charge, and finally the spout and connecting-rod gain the potential of the air; this may then be measured by a quadrant electrometer.

water-dropwort (wâ'tėr-drop″wėrt), *n.* The umbelliferous plant *Œnanthe fistulosa*, or any plant of that genus. The hemlock water-dropwort is the highly poisonous *Œ. crocata.*

water-dust (wâ'tėr-dust), *n.* A collective name for the extremely minute droplets or particles of water which compose clouds and haze. [Rare.]

water-eagle (wâ'tėr-ē″gl), *n.* The fish-hawk or osprey. [Rare.]

watered (wâ'tėrd), *a.* Marked with or exhibiting waved lines or bands bearing some resemblance to those which might be produced by the action of water. Also *waved.*—**Watered silk**, silk upon which a wave-like and changeable pattern has been produced by moistening and pressure. The name is sometimes restricted to material of which the pattern is confined to parallel lines, as distinguished from moire antique. See *moire* and *moiré*.

water-elder (wâ'tėr-el″dėr), *n.* The guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus.*

water-elephant (wâ'tėr-el″ē-fant), *n.* The hippopotamus or river-horse.

water-elevator (wâ'tėr-el″ē-vā-tọr), *n.* 1. Any device for raising buckets in wells, or for lifting water to a higher level for purposes of irrigation, etc.—2. A lift or elevator in which the operating force is the weight or pressure of water; a hydraulic elevator.

water-elm (wâ'tėr-elm), *n.* The common white elm, *Ulmus Americana.*

water-engine (wâ'tėr-en″jin), *n.* An engine to raise water; also, an engine propelled by water.

waterer (wâ'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who waters, in any sense of the word: as, a stock-*waterer*.

Neither the planter nor the *waterer* have any power to make it [religion] take root and grow in your hearts.
Locke, Paraphrase on 1 Cor. iii. 7.

2. That with which one waters; a vessel, utensil, or other contrivance for sprinkling water on plants, watering animals, etc.

water-eringo (wâ'tėr-ē-ring″gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, otherwise called *button-snakeroot.* See *Eryngium.*

water-ermine (wâ'tėr-ėr″min), *n.* A British tiger-moth, *Spilosoma urticæ*, chiefly white and yellow marked with black. [Eng.]

water-extractor (wâ'tėr-eks-trak″tọr), *n.* In *dyeing*, a rotatory apparatus for freeing dyed goods from water by the action of centrifugal force.

waterfall (wâ'tėr-fâl), *n.* [= D. *waterval* = G. *wasserfall* (cf. Sw. *vattenfall*, Dan. *vandfald*); as *water* + *fall.*] 1. A steep fall or flow of water from a height; a cascade; a cataract.

Down shower the gambolling *waterfalls*.
Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

2. A neck-tie or scarf with long drooping ends. [Colloq.]

He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iii.

3. A chignon. [Colloq.]

The brown silk net, which she had supposed thoroughly trustworthy, had given way all at once into a great hole under the *waterfall*, and the soft hair would fret itself through and threaten to stray untidily.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iii.

water-farming (wâ'tėr-fär'ming), *n.* The cultivation of plants growing in water.

A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian *water-farming*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 859.

water-feather, water-featherfoil (wâ'tėr-feᵀᴴ″ėr, -feᵀᴴ″ėr-foil), *n.* The featherfoil or water-violet *Hottonia*, especially the British species *H. palustris:* so named from its finely dissected immersed leaves.

water-fennel (wâ'tėr-fen″el), *n.* One of the water-dropworts, *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

water-fern (wâ'tėr-fėrn), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Osmunda;* specifically, *O. regalis.*—2. A plant of the family *Marsileaceæ.*

water-fight (wâ'tėr-fīt), *n.* A naval battle. [Rare.]

> Cæsar . . . awaits at anchor the coming of his whole fleet, mean while with his legatts and tribuns consulting, and giving order to fitt all things for what might happ'n in such a various and floating *water-fight* as was to be expected. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

water-figwort (wâ'tėr-fig″wėrt), *n.* The common European figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*

water-filter (wâ'tėr-fil″tėr), *n.* An appliance for filtering water; a filter.—**Water-filter nut.** Same as *clearing-nut.*

water-finder (wâ'tėr-fīn″dėr), *n.* One who practises rhabdomancy, or uses the divining-rod to discover water; a bletonist.

water-fire (wâ'tėr-fīr), *n.* [Tr. of a Tamil name.] A low weed, *Bergia ammannioides* of the *Elatinaceæ*, found in rice-fields and marshy grounds in the tropical Old World. The name alludes to a supposed acridity.

water-flag (wâ'tėr-flag), *n.* The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.* Also called *yellow iris* and *flower-de-luce.*

water-flannel (wâ'tėr-flan″el), *n.* A felt-like substance composed of the matted filaments of some conferva or similar alga which multiplies in submerged meadows, and is deposited by the retiring waters.

water-flaxseed (wâ'tėr-flaks″sēd), *n.* The larger duckweed, *Spirodela polyrhiza:* so called from the shape and minute size of the fronds.

water-flea (wâ'tėr-flē), *n.* One of numerous small or minute crustaceans which skip about in the water like fleas, as *Daphnia pulex;* any branchiopod. See *Daphniidæ, Cladocera, Cyclops.*

water-float (wâ'tėr-flōt), *n.* A float placed in a boiler, cistern, etc., to control a valve.

water-flood (wâ'tėr-flud), *n.* [< ME. *waterflod*, < AS. *wæterflōd;* as *water* + *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

> Let not the *waterflood* overflow me. Ps. lxix. 15.

> In the moneth of May, namely on the 2d day, came downe great *water floods*, by reason of sodaine showres of haile and raine. *Stow*, Annals, p. 768.

water-flounder (wâ'tėr-floun″dėr), *n.* The sand-flounder. [Local, U. S.]

waterflow (wâ'tėr-flō), *n.* A flow or current of water; the amount of water flowing.

> The work concludes with articles on the cost of hydraulic power, and upon meters for measuring *waterflow.* *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 247.

water-flowing (wâ'tėr-flō″ing), *a.* Flowing like water; streaming. [Rare.]

> My mercy dried their *water-flowing* tears. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 43.

water-fly (wâ'tėr-flī), *n.* 1. Some winged aquatic insect; specifically, a member of the family *Perlidæ;* a stone-fly.—2. A source of petty annoyance; an insignificant but troublesome person or thing. [Rare.]

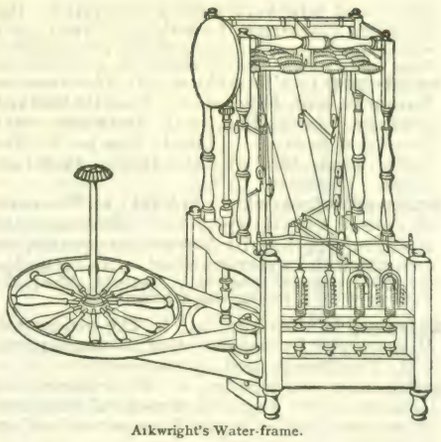
> How the poor world is pestered with such *waterflies*, diminutives of nature! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 88.

water-foot (wâ'tėr-fůt), *n.* One of the ambulacral pedicels of an echinoderm; a tube-foot.

water-fowl (wâ'tėr-foul), *n.* [< ME. *watyr foul;* < *water* + *fowl*[1].] 1. Same as *water-birds.*—2. In a restricted sense, swimming birds, especially those which, as the *Anseres*, are used for food or for any reason engage the attention of sportsmen.

water-fox† (wâ'tėr-foks), *n.* The carp, *Cyprinus carpio:* so called from its supposed cunning. *I. Walton.* Compare *water-sheep.*

water-frame (wâ'tėr-frām), *n.* The original spinning-frame invented by Arkwright, which was driven by water-power (whence the name). Otherwise called *throstle* and *throstle-frame.* See cut in next column.



Arkwright's Water-frame.

water-fright (wâ'tėr-frīt), *n.* Hydrophobia.

water-fringe (wâ'tėr-frinj), *n.* See *Limnanthemum.*

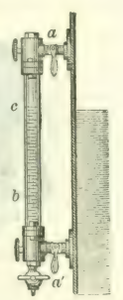
water-furrow (wâ'tėr-fur″ō), *n.* [< ME. *waterforowe, waterfoore;* < *water* + *furrow.*] In *agri.*, the open furrow between two ridges or lands serving for drainage and other purposes.

> *Waterforowe*, in londe. Elicus, sulcus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 518.

water-furrow (wâ'tėr-fur″ō), *v. t.* [< *water-furrow, n.*] To plow or open water-furrows in; drain by means of water-furrows.

> Seed husbandly sowen, *water-furrow* thy ground, That rain when it cometh may run away round. *Tusser*, October's Husbandry, st. 7.

water-gage (wâ'tėr-gāj), *n.* 1. Any device for indicating the height of water in a reservoir, tank, boiler, or other vessel. The most common form is a glass tube placed on the front of a boiler, and connected at the top with a pipe opening into the steam-space above the water and below with a pipe opening into the water in the boiler. The water and steam fill the tube and indicate the height of the water in the boiler. See *gage-cock.* Also called *water-indicator.*



Water-gage.

a, upper cock communicating with steam-space; *a'*, lower cock communicating with water-space; *b*, glass; *c*, water-line.

2. A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.

water-gall (wâ'tėr-gâl), *n.* [Also dial. *water-geal, water-gull;* = G. *wasser-galle*, a cavity in the earth made by a torrent, a bog, quagmire, < *wasser*, water, + *galle*, seen also in G. *regen-galle*, an imperfect rainbow, end or fragment of a rainbow, an oxeye, water-gall, weather-gall, appar. in orig. like Icel. *galli*, a defect, flaw, hence a barren spot: see *gall*[2].] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An appearance in the sky regarded as presaging the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow. Also called *weather-gall.*

> And round about her tear-distained eye
> Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky;
> These *water-galls* in her dim element
> Foretell new storms. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1588.

> Their reason is but a low, obscure, and imperfect shadow thereof, as the *water-gall* is of the rain-bow. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 50.

> I am told a second rainbow above the first is called in the Isle of Wight a *watergeal.* *Halliwell* (under *water-dogs*).

water-gang† (wâ'tėr-gang), *n.* A trench or course for conveying a stream of water; a mill-race. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

water-gap (wâ'tėr-gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

water-gas (wâ'tėr-gas), *n.* A gas, non-luminous in its pure form, derived in part from the decomposition of steam. The apparatus for making it consists of a furnace for anthracite coal or other fuel, connected at the top with a tower filled with loose brick and called a *regenerator.* The products of combustion pass through the regenerator, and raise it to a white heat. Steam is then admitted below the furnace, and, passing upward through the fire and through the regenerator, is decomposed. While the steam is passing the furnace, either coal reduced to dust or crude naphtha is allowed to fall through the ascending steam over the fire. Complicated chemical reactions take place, the result being the formation of quantities of fixed gas. There are also other methods closely allied to this. By one process the non-luminous gas is afterward enriched by the addition of a hydrocarbon, as petroleum or naphtha. Water-gas is commonly thus treated, and used as an illuminating gas; but it is also used, in its non-luminous form, as a heating gas for cooking and other purposes.

water-gate (wâ'tėr-gāt), *n.* [ME. *watergate;* < *water* + *gate*[1].] 1. A gateway through which water passes, or a gate by which it may be excluded or confined; a flood-gate.

> Fro heven, oute of the *watirgatis*,
> The reyny storme felle doun algatis.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii.

2. A gate by which access is gained to a river, fountain, well, or other body or supply of water.

> And at the fountain gate . . . they went up by the stairs of the city of David, at the going up of the wall, above the house of David, even unto the *water gate* eastward. Neh. xii. 37.

> As they reached the *water-gate*, the rain had ceased for a time, and a gleam of sunlight shone upon the river, and rested on the Queen's barge as it approached. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, iv.

3. A water-plug or valve. *E. H. Knight.*

water-gavel (wâ'tėr-gav″el), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from a river.

water-germander (wâ'tėr-jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A plant, *Teucrium Scordium.*

water-gilder (wâ'tėr-gil″dėr), *n.* One who practises the art of water-gilding.

water-gilding (wâ'tėr-gil″ding), *n.* Same as *wash-gilding.*

water-gillyflower (wâ'tėr-jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris.*

water-gladiole (wâ'tėr-glad″i-ōl), *n.* See *flowering rush* (under *rush*[1]).

water-glass (wâ'tėr-glâs), *n.* 1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

> Full time of defence measured by the *water-glass.* *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 72.

2. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a tube with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

> With a *water-glass* over the side, you look down on the bright array of fishes, whose every movement you can note. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 180.

3. Same as *soluble glass* (which see, under *glass*).

> *Water-glass* painting may be explained . . . very briefly. It is simply water-colour on dry plaster, fixed afterwards with a solution of flint applied to it in spray as the solution of gum-lac is applied to a charcoal drawing. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 236.

water-glue† (wâ'tėr-glō), *n.* Waterproof glue.

> The strings [of bows] being made of verie good hempe, with a kinde of *waterglewe* to resist wet and moysture. *Sir J. Smyth*, quoted in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

water-god (wâ'tėr-god), *n.* In *myth.*, a deity that presides over the waters, or over some particular body, stream, or fountain of water.

water-grampus (wâ'tėr-gram″pus), *n.* Same as *grampus*, 4.

water-grass (wâ'tėr-grâs), *n.* 1. The manna-grass, *Panicularia fluitans.* [Fishermen's name.]—2. A very succulent grass, *Paspalum læve.* [Southern U. S.]—3. The water-cress, *Roripa Nasturtium.* [Ireland.]—4. Species of *Equisetum.*—5. The velvet-grass, *Holcus. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-gruel (wâ'tėr-grö″el), *n.* Gruel made of water and meal, flour, etc., and eaten without milk; thin or weak gruel.

> I could eat *water-gruel* with thee a month for this jest, my dear rogue. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

> Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
> Upon the Strength of *Water-Gruel?*
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

water-guard (wâ'tėr-gärd), *n.* A river or harbor police; customs officers detailed to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling or other violations of law.

water-gull (wâ'tėr-gul), *n.* A dialectal form of *water-gall.*

water-gum (wâ'tėr-gum), *n.* A small tree of New South Wales, *Tristania neriifolia*, the timber of which is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building.

water-gut (wâ'tėr-gut), *n.* An alga of the genus *Enteromorpha*, of the family *Ulvaceæ.* The most general form, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, occurs occasionally in fresh as well as salt water, but this, with other species, is very common on tidal rocks. When floating in the water these plants very much resemble the intestines of an animal (whence the name).

water-hairgrass (wâ'tėr-hār″gras), *n.* A grass, *Catabrosa aquatica*, growing in shallow water, widely in the north temperate zone, having a panicle with many half-whorls of slender branches. Also *water-whorlgrass.*

water-hammer (wâ'tėr-ham″ėr), *n.* 1. The concussion which results when a moving volume of water in a pipe or passage is suddenly arrested.—2. The noise, resembling a blow of a hammer, caused by the rush of water into the vacuum produced when live or hot steam meets relatively cool water in a closed space.—3. A philosophical toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube from which the air has been exhausted and which contains some water. It is so called because the water strikes against the tube with a noise similar to that of a hammer, there being no air to impede its motion.

4. A metal hammer heated in a flame or in boiling water. Tapping the skin with this hammer for a

few seconds will cause a blister. It is used as a counter-irritant or a mild cautery.

water-hare (wâ'tėr-hâr), *n.* 1. The water-rabbit. See cut under *swamp-hare.*—2. The spotted cavy, or paca, *Cœlogenys paca.*

water-haze (wâ'tėr-hāz), *n.* Haze composed of water-particles, as distinguished from haze consisting mainly of particles of dust and organic matter. See *haze*[1].

water-heater (wâ'tėr-hē″tėr), *n.* A heating-apparatus which performs its functions by the agency of hot water.

water-hemlock (wâ'tėr-hem″lok), *n.* 1. See *Cicuta.*—2. The hemlock water-dropwort, *Œnanthe crocata*, otherwise called *dead-tongue;* also *Œ. Phellandrium*, distinguished as *fine-leafed water-hemlock.*

water-hemp (wâ'tėr-hemp), *n.* 1. See *Virginian* or *water hemp*, under *hemp.*—2. The hemp-agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

water-hen (wâ'tėr-hen), *n.* Some aquatic bird likened to a hen. (*a*) The moor-hen or gallinule of Great Britain, *Gallinula chloropus.* (*b*) The American coot, *Fulica americana.* [Massachusetts.] (*c*) An Australian bird of the rail family and genus *Tribonyx.* See cut under *Tribonyx*, and compare *water-cock.*—**Spotted water-hen.** Same as *spotted rail.* See *rail*[4]. [Local, Eng.]

water-hickory (wâ'tėr-hik″ō-ri), *n.* Same as *bitter pecan* (which see, under *pecan*).

water-hoarhound (wâ'tėr-hōr″hound), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lycopus*, chiefly *L. Europæus.*

water-hog (wâ'tėr-hog), *n.* 1. The African river-hog, *Potamochœrus penicillatus.* See cut under *Potamochœrus.*—2. The South American capibara, *Hydrochœrus capibara.* Also called *tailless hippopotamus* and *short-nosed tapir.*

water-hole (wâ'tėr-hōl), *n.* A hole or hollow where water collects. In Australia, a small natural or artificial reservoir; in South Africa, a natural pool, or water-pool. This word is chiefly used in Australia, where it means a small pond or pool of water, and especially such as are filled during the rainy season and dry up when that ceases, or soon after.

In the dry weather, as the small lagoons and *water-holes* scattered all over the country [Australia] get low and dried up, large numbers of . . . wild ducks congregate on the big lagoon in front of Mount Spencer station.
H. F. Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 88.

We have been drafting close here up at the one-eyed *waterhole.* *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 84.

waterhole (wâ'tėr-hōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *waterholed*, ppr. *waterholing.* [< *water-hole, n.*] In *coffee-cultivation.* See the quotation.

A third operation is called "trenching," or *waterholing.* The trenches are made across the slope, and . . . the holes are left open to act as catch-drains, and as receptacles for wash, weeds, prunings, and other vegetable matters. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 698.

water-horse (wâ'tėr-hôrs), *n.* Same as *horse-pile.*

water-horsetail (wâ'tėr-hôrs″tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chara.*

water-house† (wâ'tėr-hous), *n.* A house or dwelling upon the water; a ship.

The thing by her commanded is to see Dover's dreadful cliff; passing, in a poor *water-house*, the dangers of the merciless channel 'twixt that and Calais, five long hours' sail, with three poor weeks' victuals.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

water-hyssop (wâ'tėr-his″op), *n.* See *Herpestis.*

water-ice (wâ'tėr-īs), *n.* A preparation of water and sugar, flavored and frozen; a sherbet.

water-inch (wâ'tėr-inch), *n.* In *hydraul.*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure—that is, when the water is only so high as just to cover the orifice. This quantity is very nearly 500 cubic feet.

water-indicator (wâ'tėr-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A device for indicating the height of water in a boiler or a tank, or for giving an alarm by permitting steam to escape, sounding a whistle, etc., when the water falls below a certain level; a water-gage.

wateriness (wâ'tėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being watery. *Arbuthnot.*

watering (wâ'tėr-ing), *n.* [< late ME. *watrynge, watringe* (= MLG. *wateringe* = MHG. *wezzerunge*, G. *wässerung*); verbal n. of *water, v.*] 1. The act of one who waters, in any sense.

Doth not each one of you on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to *watering?*
Luke xiii. 15.

The clouds are for the *watering* of the earth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 168.

Specifically—2. The art or process of giving to the surface of anything a wave-like or veined appearance of somewhat ornamental effect; also, the marking so produced. Compare *water, v. t.*, 3, and *watered silk* (under *watered*).—3. A watering-place: as, "the *wateryng* of Seint Thomas" (better known as St. Thomas a *Waterings*), *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 826.—4. In *flax-manuf.*, same as *retting*, 1.—**Watering of the mouth**, an abundant secretion of saliva excited, through a reflex nervous influence, by the suggestion, smell, or sight of appetizing food.

watering-call (wâ'tėr-ing-kâl), *n.* *Milit.*, a call or sound of a trumpet on which cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can (wâ'tėr-ing-kan), *n.* Same as *watering-pot.*

watering-cart (wâ'tėr-ing-kärt), *n.* 1. A barrel or cistern mounted on wheels, used for watering plants. Various special forms are made, as one for watering plants in drills, the water escaping through perforated pipes set at the proper distances apart.
2. A large tank, of whatever form, mounted on a wagon-body, used for watering streets.

watering-house (wâ'tėr-ing-hous), *n.* A house or tavern where water is obtained for cab-horses, etc. Compare *waterman*, 2.

Carriages . . . roll swiftly by; watermen, . . . who have been shouting and rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their *watering-houses*, to solace themselves with the creature comforts of pipes and purl.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

watering-place (wâ'tėr-ing-plās), *n.* [< ME. *watrynge-place;* < *watering* + *place.*] 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for drinking, for watering cattle, or for supplying ships.

Watrynge Place, where beestys byñ wateryd.
Prompt. Parv., p. 518.

The force will have to trust to known *watering-places* where there are wells.
Col. Farquhar, in E. Sartorius's In the Soudan, p. 56.

2. Especially, a place of resort for a particular kind of water, as mineral water; a well, spring, town, etc., famous for its waters; in later use, a bathing-place; a seaside resort; loosely, any summer resort.

The discovery of a saline spring . . . suggested to a too constructive brain the possibility of turning Treby Magna into a fashionable *watering-place.*
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iii.

The term [*watering-places*] was naturally extended to include places resorted to for sea bathing, and sometimes, as at Scarborough, the visitors could either have the benefit of the spa or the salt water, that famous *watering-place* having both of these attractions.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 378.

watering-pot (wâ'tėr-ing-pot), *n.* 1. A vessel, usually a somewhat tall can, most often of cylindrical section, sometimes oval, with a long spout springing from near the base, used for watering plants and for other similar purposes, as sprinkling sidewalks. The spout is generally fitted with a rose, often movable, for distributing the water in a number of fine streams. It is usually made of tin-plate or galvanized sheet-iron, and is intended to be managed by hand. Also called *watering-can.*

2. In *conch.*, any species of the genus *Aspergillum* (or *Brechites*), as *A. vaginiferum.* These are true bivalves of the family *Clavagellidæ*, not distantly related to the teredos, and all bore into hard substances. The valves proper are very small in comparison with the long hard tube with which they are soldered. The species named has this tube cylindrical and clubbed or knobbed at both ends, with one end closed by a perforated plate, the whole formation suggesting the sprinkler of a watering-pot. It inhabits the Red Sea, and other species of *Aspergillum* are found in Indo-Pacific waters. Also called *watering-pot shell.*



Watering-pot (*Aspergillum vaginiferum*), one half natural size. *a*, the pair of small valves.

watering-trough (wâ'tėr-ing-trôf), *n.* A trough in which water is provided for domestic animals.

water-injector (wâ'tėr-in-jek″tor), *n.* See *injector.*

waterish (wâ'tėr-ish), *a.* [Formerly also *watrish;* < ME. **waterish,* < AS. *wæterisc;* as *water* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Abounding in or containing water; sprinkled, moistened, or diluted with water; watery; aqueous.

Frost is wheresoever is any *waterish* humour, as is in all woods, either more or less; and you know that all things frozen and icy will rather break than bend.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Not all the dukes of *waterish* Burgundy
Can buy this unprized precious maid of me.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 261.

2. Consisting mainly of water; hence, thin; weak; poor.

Such nice and *waterish* diet. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 15.

3. Juicy; succulent. [Rare.]

The Summer
Invited my then ranging eies to look on
Large fields of ripen'd corn, presenting trifles
Of *waterish* pettie dainties.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv.

4. Pertaining to water, or having something of its characters; insipid: as, a *waterish* color or feel.

Some [flowers] of a sad or darke greene, some *watrishe*, blunkette, gray, grassie, hoarie, and Leeke coloured.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 100.

Of *watrish* taste, the flesh not firme, like English beefe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

waterishness (wâ'tėr-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being waterish.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood.
Floyer.

water-jacket (wâ'tėr-jak″et), *n.* A casing containing water placed about something to keep it cool, or otherwise regulate its temperature. Compare *water-mantle* and *water-box.*

water-joint (wâ'tėr-joint), *n.* A joint through which water will not leak, as in the framework of a water-gate, the junction of two water-pipes, the gates of canal-locks, etc

water-junket (wâ'tėr-jung″ket), *n.* The common sandpiper of Great Britain, *Tringoides hypoleucus.*

water-kelpie (wâ'tėr-kel″pi), *n.* A spirit or demon supposed to dwell in water. See *kelpie.*

The bonny grey mare did sweat for fear,
For she heard the *water-kelpy* roaring.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

water-kind† (wâ'tėr-kīnd), *n.* [< ME. *water-kinde;* < *water* + *kind*[1].] Water; the elements of water.

Latin boc seȝȝth thatt Ennou Bitacneththh *waterrkinde.*
Ormulum (ed. White), l. 18087.

water-lade (wâ'tėr-lād), *n.* A channel or trench for conducting water; a drain, a gutter.

The chanels were not skoured . . . for riverets and Brookes to passe away, but the *water-lades* stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 741. (*Davies.*)

water-laid (wâ'tėr-lād), *a.* Noting three ropes laid into one: same as *cable-laid.*

Waterlander (wâ'tėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [< D. *Waterland*, a district in North Holland, + *-er*[1].] One of the liberal wing of the Mennonites of the Netherlands. Beginning with less strict views of excommunication than those of the conservative wing, they gradually moved in the direction of still greater liberality, exchanged the name of Mennonites for Doopsgezinden (Baptist persuasion), refused to condemn any one for opinions which the Bible did not expressly pronounce essential to salvation, coöperated with William the Silent, and even accepted civil office. The division between them and their opponents gradually disappeared, and the two wings are now united in Holland on substantially the liberal basis of the Waterlanders. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

Waterlandian (wâ-tėr-lan'di-an), *n.* [< *Waterland* (see *Waterlander*) + *-ian.*] Same as *Waterlander.*

water-language (wâ'tėr-lang″gwāj), *n.* Jocose abuse; chaff. [Rare.]

'Twas all *water-language* at these times, and no exceptions were to be taken. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 1.

water-laverock (wâ'tėr-lav″ėr-ok), *n.* Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).

water-leader† (wâ'tėr-lē″dėr), *n.* [< ME. *waterleder* (cf. D. *waterleiding* = G. *wasserleitung* = Sw. *vattenledning* = Dan. *vandledning*, aqueduct); < *water* + *leader*[1].] A water-carrier.

The cokis and *watir-lederes.* *York Plays*, p. 307.

waterleaf (wâ'tėr-lēf), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* (which see).—2. Paper in the first stage of manufacture, after it has been pressed between the felts: a technical use.

The structure of the *waterleaf* may be regarded as an interlacement of vegetable fibres in every direction.
Ure, Dict., III. 514.

water-leech† (wâ'tėr-lēch), *n.* [< ME. *waterleche, watereleche;* < *water* + *leech*[2].] Same as *horse-leech.*

Waterlechis two ben dogtris, seiende, Bring on, bring on.
Wyclif, Prov. xxx. 15.

water-leg (wâ'tėr-leg), *n.* In steam-boilers, a vertical water-space connected with other water-spaces, or crossing a flue-space, so that its contents are heated.

water-lemon (wâ'tėr-lem″on), *n.* A species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, native in the West Indies and tropical South America, and cultivated there and in other warm countries; also, and primarily, its fruit. The latter is lemon-colored, oval in form, of the size of a peach, having a soft skin, and a very juicy pulp of a pleasant subacid flavor. The vine has the leaves entire, the flowers white with red blotches, the crown violet with white streaks. *P. maliformis*, the sweet calabash, with a smaller fruit of similar flavor, is sometimes included under the name. The wild water-lemon is *P. fœtida*, otherwise called (West Indian)

love-in-a-mist, bearing a delicate fruit of the size of a small cherry, but having ill-smelling leaves.

water-lens (wâ'tėr-lenz), *n.* A simple kind of lens, formed by a few drops of water placed in a small brass cell with blackened sides, and having a glass bottom. The upper surface of the water is more or less curved according to the diameter of the tube, and sometimes the convexity (and hence the magnifying power) can be raised by a screw at the side.

water-lentil (wâ'tėr-len″til), *n.* See *lentil*.

waterless (wâ'tėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *waterles*, *waterlees*, < AS. *wæterleás*, without water; as *water* + *-less*.] Lacking water; unsupplied or unmoistened with water; of a fish, out of water.

A monk whan he is recchelees
Is likned til a fish that is *waterlees*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 180.

Frankincense, for which of old they went
Through plain and desert *waterless*, and faced
The lion-haunted woods that edged the waste.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

water-lettuce (wâ'tėr-let″is), *n.* See *Pistia*.

water-level (wâ'tėr-lev″el), *n.* **1.** The surface of the water in any vessel or reservoir, natural or artificial, in which water is standing, as in a well, canal, pond, lake, etc.; also, the plane of saturation beneath the surface of the ground, or the plane below which the soil or rock remains saturated with water under the ordinary conditions of rainfall, etc.

But in strata occupying such a position, as well as in the gravel, all wells must be sunk by digging, and not bored, to the natural *water-level*, there being no superincumbent impermeable stratum to keep down the water at a level below that to which it would naturally have a tendency to rise.
Prestwich, Water-Bearing Strata of London, p. 6.

2. A leveling-instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a tin tube, about 3 feet long, bent at right angles at each end, with a small short tube soldered on it at its center, by the aid of which it can be fixed upon some kind of a support or tripod. In the bent ends of the long tube are inserted two small glass vials with their bottoms cut off. Enough water is then poured in to about half fill the bottles when the instrument is level. By sighting across the surface of the water a level-line is got. The extreme cheapness and portability of this level make it serviceable sometimes, although it gives but a rough approximation to accuracy as compared with the best kind of spirit-level.

water-lily (wâ'tėr-lil″i), *n.* [< ME. *watir-lili*, *watyr-lyly*; < *water* + *lily*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Castalia*, which contains about 25 species distributed nearly throughout the world, but most freely in the northern hemisphere and the tropics. They are aquatic plants with a perennial rootstock, orbicular floating leaves, and large flowers, single on long scapes riding on the surface of the water. The flowers have numerous petals of a delicate texture, forming when expanded nearly a hemisphere — white, blue, red, or yellow. Several white water-lilies are the most familiar. The common European species is *Castalia alba*, with leaves 6 or 8 and flowers 3 or 4 inches in diameter. The ordinary American species is *C. odorata*, with very sweet-scented flowers often 5½ inches wide, and leaves 5 to 9 inches broad, varying in color to pinkish or even bright pink-red, especially at Barnstable, Massachusetts. In the interior United States is found *C. tuberosa*, with considerably larger leaves and flowers, scentless or slightly apple-scented, and always white — the rootstock bearing numerous self-detaching tubers. The golden water-lily, *C. flava*, of Florida, which long escaped the notice of botanists, is a locally abundant species of moderate dimensions, with yellow flowers. *C. Lotus*, the specific Egyptian water-lily, with white, pink, or red flowers, and *C. cærulea*, the blue water-lily, also of Egypt, are named among the lotuses. *C. thermalis* (*Nymphæa thermalis* of de Candolle) is a rare species occurring in warm springs in Hungary, and called *Hungarian lotus*. The Australian water-lily, *C. gigantea*, has the leaves in the larger specimens 18 inches broad, the flowers a foot broad with over 200 stamens, the petals blue, purple, pink, or rarely white. Another general name of the water-lilies is *water-nymph*. See *Nymphæa*.

2. The pond-lily, or yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa lutea*. See *pond-lily*. — **3.** In general, any plant of the family *Nymphæaceæ*, the water-lily family. See the phrases below. — **Blue water-lily.** See def. 1. — **Dwarf water-lily.** Same as *fringed water-lily*, below. — **Egyptian water-lily.** See def. 1. — **Fringed water-lily.** See *Limnanthemum*. — **New Zealand water-lily.** See *Ranunculus*. — **Prickly water-lily,** *Euryale ferox*, which has the calyx and the under side of the leaves spiny. It is cultivated in India and China for its farinaceous seeds. See *Euryale*, 2. — **Royal water-lily,** *Victoria Amazonica*. See *Victoria*, 2. — **Sweet-scented water-lily,** *Castalia odorata*. See def. 1. — **Victoria water-lily.** See *Victoria*, 2. — **White water-lily.** See def. 1. — **Yellow water-lily.** See def. 2.

water-lime (wâ'tėr-līm), *n.* Hydraulic lime. See *hydraulic*. — **Water-lime group,** in *geol.*, a group of strata in New York overlying the Salina group and forming the upper section of the Upper Silurian, according to the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey. This group is of great economic importance in Ulster and Erie counties, New York, as furnishing a considerable part of the hydraulic cement manufactured in the United States. It is not homogeneous paleontologically, and on the basis of its fossils is divided into the Cobleskill dolomite at the bottom followed above by the Rondout dolomite and Manlius limestone.

water-line (wâ'tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** The line in which water at its surface verges or borders upon a floating body. In a vessel the *light water-line* is the one at which it floats when light or unladen, the *load water-line* or *deep water-line* that at which it floats when fully laden. In naval architecture a water-line is one of a series of curvilinear lines on the surface of a vessel made by the intersection of imaginary water-planes parallel to the keel or to the load water-line. They show as straight horizontal lines in the body-plan and sheer-plan and in their true shape in the half-breadth plan. See cut under *forebody*.

2. Same as *water-level*, 1. [Rare.]

The [mineral] deposits are much more valuable where they are now worked . . . than they will be below *water-line*.
New York Tribune, Nov. 7, 1879.

3. A semi-transparent line or mark formed in paper during its manufacture; a water-mark. *De Morgan*, Arithmetical Books, xiii. — **Inclined water-line,** the intersection of a longitudinal water-plane when the ship is heeled over at an angle.

water-lined (wâ'tėr-līnd), *a.* Marked with water-lines: as, Irish linen *water-lined* paper.

water-liverwort (wâ'tėr-liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The water-crowfoot, *Batrachium aquatile*.

water-lizard (wâ'tėr-liz″ärd), *n.* **1.** An aquatic amphibian with four legs and a tail, as a mud-puppy, water-dog, or hellbender. See *triton*, *newt*, and cuts under *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *axolotl*, and *newt*. [United States.] — **2.** A water-monitor or varan. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

water-lobelia (wâ'tėr-lō-bē″liạ), *n.* See *Lobelia*, 2.

water-lock (wâ'tėr-lok), *n.* Same as *lock*[1], 8. *Blount*, Glossographia, 1670.

water-locust (wâ'tėr-lō″kust), *n.* A small species of honey-locust, *Gleditschia monosperma*, found in the southern United States, especially westward, in the bottom-lands, where it occupies large areas. The wood is of a rich dark-brown color, heavy, hard, and susceptible of polish. Also called *swamp-locust*.

water-logged (wâ'tėr-logd), *a.* [< *water* + **logged*, of uncertain origin. In a view commonly accepted, *logged*, lit. 'rendered *log*-like,' i. e. heavy or clumsy in consequence of being filled with water; < *log*[1] + *-ed*[2]. In another view, *logged* is lit. 'laid' or 'placed,' after Sw. *vatten-lagga*, lay in water, soak. Other explanations have been proposed; but none accurately applies to *water-logged*, except by assuming some confusion of the second element. In present use the word is undoubtedly associated with *log*[1].] Saturated or filled with water: applied specifically to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.

In the course of the summer I had discovered a raft of pitch-pine logs with the bark on. . . . Though completely *waterlogged* and almost as heavy as lead, they not only burned long, but made a very hot fire.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

The next day the Bon Homme Richard, quite *water-logged*, sank, with all the wounded on board.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 537.

water-lot (wâ'tėr-lot), *n.* A lot of ground which is under water; specifically, one of a regular system of city lots which are partly or wholly covered by the water of a bay, lake, or river, and may be filled in and converted into made ground for the erection of buildings, docks, etc.

Yesterday, he said, I bought a *water-lot*; that topsail-schooner lies at anchor there.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 244.

water-lotus (wâ'tėr-lō″tus), *n.* The nelumbo. See *lotus*, 1.

water-lung (wâ'tėr-lung), *n.* One of the respiratory trees or ramifications of the cloaca of holothurians. They are present in most of the order *Holothuroidea*, and have an excretory or depuratory function by the continual passage of water through them.

water-lute (wâ'tėr-lūt), *n* Any form of air-tight joint formed by the agency of water; a water-seal or air-trap.

water-main (wâ'tėr-mān), *n.* In *water-works*, any one of the principal pipes or conduits running under streets, to which the lateral service-pipes for supply of houses on either side of the street are connected.

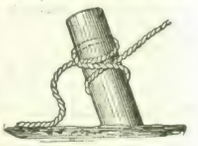
water-maize (wâ'tėr-māz), *n.* See *maize*.

waterman (wâ'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *watermen* (-men). [< *water* + *man* (= D. *waterman* = G. *wassermann*).] **1.** A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft; one who plies for hire on rivers, etc.

It does not become your gravity . . . to have offered this outrage on a *waterman*, . . . much less on a man of his civil coat. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

My great grandfather was but a *waterman*, looking one way and rowing another. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. One who carries or distributes water; specifically, a person who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when they are absent, etc. [Eng.] — **Waterman's knot** (*naut.*), a form of knot used to bend a rope about a post or bollard.


Waterman's Knot.

watermanship (wâ'tėr-man-ship), *n.* The functions, art, or skill of a waterman or oarsman; oarsmanship.

All the rowing interest of each society makes sport for itself and amusement for spectators on the banks with forms of *watermanship* which are lighter and more pleasant. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 792.

water-mantle (wâ'tėr-man″tl), *n.* [Tr. of G. *wassermantel*.] The water-jacket, or layer of water, which incloses the space in which the cultures are placed in the incubator for bacteriological investigations, and to which heat is applied, and into which is dipped the regulator that serves to keep the temperature constant. [Rare.]

Between the room . . . and the *water-mantle* . . . a Schloesing's membrane-regulator . . . is extended.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 189.

water-maple (wâ'tėr-mā″pl), *n.* Same as *red maple* (which see, under *maple*[1]).

water-marigold (wâ'tėr-mar″i-gōld), *n.* An American aquatic, *Bidens Beckii*, of which most of the leaves are submerged and very finely dissected.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-märk), *n.* **1.** The mark, line, or limit of the rise or height of water, as in a well, a river, the sea, etc.; a water-line; especially, a tide-mark.

The last tide had risen considerably above the usual *water-mark*. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

2. A faintly marked letter, figure, or design in the fabric of paper, that denotes its size or its manufacturer, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is held against strong light. It is made in the process of manufacture by the pressure of wires on the moist pulp. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as *pot*, *foolscap*, *crown*, *elephant*, and *post*, the last being so called from the device of a postman's horn as water-mark.

water-mark (wâ'tėr-märk), *v. t.* **1.** To mark or stamp with water-lines: as, to *water-mark* paper; a *water-marked* page. — **2.** To mark, inscribe, or embody in water-lines.

They are without the final refinement of the recurring title *water-marked* in the lower margins of the page.
The Century, XXXIX. 94.

water-meadow (wâ'tėr-med″ō), *n.* A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons from some adjoining stream.

The fire-flies flitted over the *water-meadows* outside.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 690.

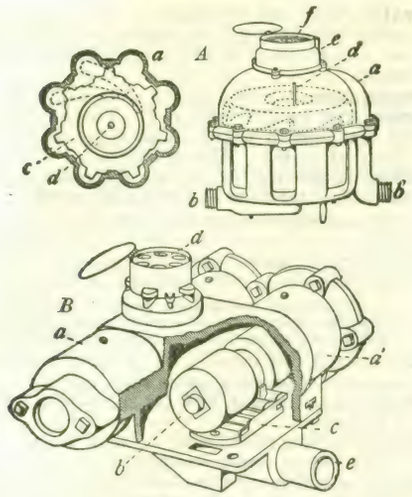
water-measure† (wâ'tėr-mezh″ūr), *n.* A unit of measure used on board ships, five pecks according to a statute of Henry VII. It was regarded as a bushel, and was similarly subdivided. A statute of 1701 declares that a water-measure is round, and 18½ inches in diameter within the hoop, and 8 inches deep, and ordains that apples and pears shall be sold by this measure heaped.

water-measurer (wâ'tėr-mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* Any water-bug of the heteropterous family *Hydrometridæ*.

watermelon (wâ'tėr-mel″on), *n.* A plant, *Citrullus Citrullus* (sometimes named *Cucumis Citrullus*), or its fruit. The plant, supposed to be of Asiatic origin, is a slender trailing vine, requiring a warm soil. The fruit (a pepo) is of a spherical or usually elongated form, 1½ or 2 feet long, smooth and green, or sometimes variegated on the outside, containing within a rose-colored or sometimes yellowish pulp, pleasantly flavored, and abounding in a refreshing sweetish watery juice. The watermelon is largely cultivated in Egypt, India, China, Japan, America, southern France, and elsewhere.

Their *Watermelons* were much more large, and of several kinds, distinguished by the color of their meat and seed. . . . They are excellently good, and very pleasant to the taste, as also to the eye; having the rind of a lively green color, streaked and watered, the meat of a carnation, and the seed black and shining while it lies in the melon. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

water-meter (wâ'tėr-mē″tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas. There are various contrivances for this purpose. See cuts on following page. — **2.** An instrument for determining the amount



Water-meters.

A. *a*, case; *b*, *b'*, inlet and outlet; *c*, hard rubber rotating piston; *d*, gyrating spindle which drives the registering mechanism *e*, by means of a connection (not shown); *f*, dial.

B. *a*, *a'*, case, composed of two cylinders cast integrally; *b*, one of the two plungers; *c*, valve actuated by *b*, controlling the flow into and out of the cylinder *a*. A similar valve in *a* controls the flow into and out of *a'*, and in this way the plunger in each cylinder governs the flow into and out of the other. The plungers are hollow, and have very nearly the specific gravity of water. Their reciprocations, through a connection (not shown), drive the registering mechanism *d*. The inlet (not shown) is opposite the outlet *e*.

of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water-milfoil (wâ'tėr-mil″foil), *n.* See *milfoil*.

water-mill (wâ'tėr-mil), *n.* A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

There are in this Citie 200. Schooles, 200. Innes, 400. *water-miles*, 600. water-Conduits, 700. Temples and Oratories.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 47.

water-mint (wâ'tėr-mint), *n.* The bergamot-mint, *Mentha aquatica*, an herb of wet places in Europe and Asiatic Russia, naturalized in other localities, growing sparingly in the eastern United States. It affords a perfumers' oil. The water-mint or brook-mint of early usage was *M. sylvestris*. See *mint*[2].

Those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three — that is, burnet, wild thyme, and *water-mints*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887), p. 444.

water-mite (wâ'tėr-mīt), *n.* Any mite of the family *Hydrachnidæ*; a water-tick. See *Hydrachnidæ*, and cut under *Hydrachna*. Also called *water-spider*.

water-moccasin (wâ'tėr-mok″a-sin), *n.* A water-adder: a name applied with little discrimination in the United States to several species of aquatic snakes; properly, the venomous *Toxicophis* or *Ancistrodon piscivorus*, with which the harmless *Tropidonotus* (or *Nerodia*) *sipedon* is sometimes confounded. See *water-snake*, and cut under *moccasin*.

water-mole (wâ'tėr-mōl), *n.* 1. A desman; a member of the genus *Myogale*. See cut under *desman*. — 2. The duck-mole, or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

water-monitor (wâ'tėr-mon″i-tor), *n.* A large water-lizard of the family *Monitoridæ* or *Varanidæ*; any aquatic monitor, or varan. One of the best-known is the Indian kabaragoya, or two-handed monitor, *Monitor* or *Varanus salvator*, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.

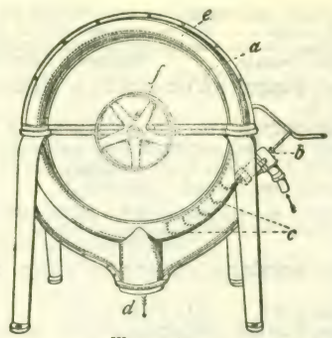
water-monkey (wâ'tėr-mung″ki), *n.* A globular vessel with a straight upright neck, commonly of earthenware, used in tropical countries for holding water.

water-moss (wâ'tėr-môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Fontinalis* (which see).

water-moth (wâ'tėr-môth), *n.* A caddis-fly: so called from its aquatic habits and resemblance to a moth. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

Every . . . lover of the "gentle art" knows the value of the . . . *water-moth* as bait. *Riley*, 5th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 16.

water-motor (wâ'tėr-mō″tor), *n.* Any form of motor-apparatus that utilizes the kinetic energy, pressure, or weight of water as a moving power; specifically, a small motor using water under pressure, and serving to drive light machinery, such as printing-presses and sewing-machines. Such motors are made in the form of overshot wheels inclosed in a casing, reciprocating pistons in cylinders, and rotary engines. Another form is a small turbine designed to be fitted to a common house supply-pipe. Small engines with oscillating cylinders are also



Water-motor.

a, case supported on legs; *b*, gate-valve for regulating flow; *c*, buckets or floats attached to the outer margin of a disk keyed to the shaft of the band-wheel *f*. The buckets *c* play in an annular enlargement *e* of the case as they receive the impact of the stream flowing through *b*. The water is discharged at *d*.

used. Another form, employing the pressure of a large body of water to raise a smaller quantity, is called a *water-pressure pump*, but is essentially a water-motor used as a pump.

water-mouse (wâ'tėr-mous), *n.* An Australian murine rodent of the genus *Hydromys* and subfamily *Hydromyinæ*. See cut under *beaver-rat*. — **White-bellied water-mouse.** See *white-bellied*. — **Yellow-bellied water-mouse.** See *yellow-bellied*.

water-murrain (wâ'tėr-mur″ān), *n.* A disease among cattle.

water-net (wâ'tėr-net), *n.* See *Hydrodictyon*.

water-newt (wâ'tėr-nūt), *n.* An aquatic newt; a triton. See cuts under *newt* and *axolotl*.

water-nixy (wâ'tėr-nik″si), *n.* [After G. *wassernixe*; < *water* + *nix*[1].] A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water.

The shallowness of a *waternixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxiv.

water-nut (wâ'tėr-nut), *n.* The large edible seed of plants of the genus *Trapa*, or the plant itself: also called *Singhara nut*. See cut under *Trapa*.

★**water-nymph** (wâ'tėr-nimf), *n.* 1. A Naiad. — 2. A plant of the genus *Naias*. — 3. The water-lily, *Castalia*.

★**water-oak** (wâ'tėr-ōk), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, an oak, *Quercus nigra*, of the southern United States, most common and best developed along streams in the eastern Gulf States. Its wood is heavy, hard, and coarse-grained, and does not appear to be used except for fuel. Also *duck-*, *possum-*, or *punk-oak*. — 2. Same as *pin-oak*.

water-oats (wâ'tėr-ōts), *n. pl.* See *Indian rice* (*a*), under *rice*[1].

water-opossum (wâ'tėr-ō-pos″um), *n.* The South American yapok. See cut under *yapok*.

water-ordeal (wâ'ter-ôr″dē-al), *n.* See *ordeal*, 1.

water-organ (wâ'tėr-ôr″gan), *n.* See *hydraulic organ*, under *organ*[1].

water-ouzel (wâ'tėr-ö″zl), *n.* See *ouzel*.

water-oven (wâ'tėr-uv″n), *n.* In *chem.*, an oven surrounded on all sides but the front or top with a chamber of boiling water or steam, used for drying chemical preparations, etc.

water-ox (wâ'tėr-oks), *n.*; pl. *water-oxen* (-oks″n). The water-cow.

Water-oxen turned up their noses at us.
Littell's Living Age, CLXI. 88.

water-padda (wâ'tėr-pad″ä), *n.* A South African toad, *Breviceps gibbosus*.

water-pang (wâ'tėr-pang), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-parsley (wâ'tėr-pärs″li), *n.* 1. One of several water-loving umbelliferous plants. [Eng.] — 2. See *Richardsonia*.

water-parsnip (wâ'tėr-pärs″nip), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sium*, especially *S. latifolium*. See cut under *skirret*.

water-parting (wâ'tėr-pär″ting), *n.* The boundary between two river-basins; a watershed.

The high land which forms the divisional line between two contiguous river-basins is called the *water-parting*. Instead of *water-parting* some writers employ the term watershed. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 18.

water-partridge (wâ'tėr-pär″trij), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Patuxent river, Maryland.]

water-passage (wâ'tėr-pas″āj), *n.* A passage for water; specifically, the urethra.

water-pennywort (wâ'tėr-pen″i-wėrt), *n.* Same as *marsh-pennywort*.

water-pepper (wâ'tėr-pep″ėr), *n.* 1. The smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. The mild water-pepper is *P. hydropiperoides*. — 2. Same as *waterwort*, 1.

water-persicaria (wâ'tėr-pėr-si-kā″ri-ä), *n.* See *persicaria*.

water-pewit (wâ'tėr-pē″wit), *n.* See *pewit* (*c*) and *Sayornis*.

water-pheasant (wâ'tėr-fez″ant), *n.* 1. The Chinese jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*. — 2. The pintail or a congeneric duck, having a long tail. See *pheasant* (*d*) (5), and cut under *Dafila*. — 3. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*; also, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*.

waterphone (wâ'tėr-fōn), *n.* [Irreg. < *water* + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound, simulating *telephone*.] An instrument for observing the flow of water in pipes and the detection of leaks, when the pipes are laid underground or in other inaccessible places. A common form consists of a metallic diaphragm arranged in an ear-trumpet after a manner analogous to a telephone receiver, and having a slender rod of steel connected with the diaphragm in such a way as not to touch the trumpet. In use the free end of the rod is placed upon the pipe to be examined, and the ear, placed at the trumpet, is thus enabled to hear distinctly sounds that, without this device, would be entirely inaudible.

water-piet (wâ'tėr-pī″et), *n.* The water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. Also *water-pyet*. See cut under *dipper*. *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-pig (wâ'tėr-pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise. — 2. The capibara (which see, with cut). — 3. A fish, the gourami.

water-pillar (wâ'tėr-pil″ar), *n.* 1†. A waterspout. — 2. On a railroad, an upright pipe with a swinging hollow arm or gooseneck, placed beside the track for supplying water to locomotives; a water-crane.

water-pimpernel (wâ'tėr-pim″pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

water-pine (wâ'tėr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

water-pipe (wâ'tėr-pīp), *n.* [< ME. *water-pipe*; ★< *water* + *pipe*.] 1. A pipe for conveying water. *Wright*, Vocabulary.

Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root
Creeps to the garden *water-pipes* beneath,
Feeding the flower. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. A waterspout. [Archaic.]

One deep calleth another, because of the noise of the *water-pipes*. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xlii. 9.

water-pipit (wâ'tėr-pip″it), *n.* One of several species of *Anthus* which are common in various parts of Europe, especially that usually called *A. aquaticus*, also *A. spinoletta*, and more correctly *A. spipoletta*. See *Anthus* and *pipit*.

waterpit†, *n.* [ME. *waterput*, < AS. *wæterpyt*; as *water* + *pit*[1].] A pit of water. *Trevisa*, III. 401.

water-pitcher (wâ'tėr-pich″ėr), *n.* 1. A pitcher for holding water. — 2. A plant of the family *Sarraceniaceæ*, including the common pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower. See cut under *pitcher-plant*.

water-plane (wâ'tėr-plān), *n.* In *naval architecture*, a plane passing through a vessel parallel to the surface of the water. When the vessel has her equipments only on board, such a plane is a *light water-plane*; when she is loaded, it is a *load water-plane*. Compare *water-line*.

water-plant (wâ'tėr-plant), *n.* A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.

water-plantain (wâ'tėr-plan″tān), *n.* A plant of the genus *Alisma*, chiefly *A. Plantago-aquatica*, the common or great water-plantain, growing in shallow water throughout the temperate northern hemisphere, reappearing in Australia. Its leaves in form and arrangement suggest those of the common plantain, but are not ridgy; the flowers are small and white-petaled, borne in an open panicle a foot or two long. The related *Echinodorus ranunculoides* and *Elisma natans* are also so named.

water-plate (wâ'tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate having a double bottom or a lining of different material, with a space left in which hot water can be put, to keep articles of food warm.

This kind of dish [sentiment], above all, requires to be served up hot or sent off in *water-plates*, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself.
Lamb, Distant Correspondents.

water-platter (wâ'tėr-plat″ėr), *n.* The royal water-lily, *Victoria Amazonica*: so named with reference to its broad floating leaves with upturned margin.

water-plow (wâ'tėr-plou), *n.* A machine formerly used for taking mud, etc., out of rivers. *Halliwell*.

water-poise (wâ'tėr-poiz), *n.* A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pore (wâ'tėr-pōr), *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, the pore or orifice by which a water-tube of any water-vascular system opens to the exterior. — 2. In *bot.*, an aperture or pore in the epidermis

of certain plants, through which water is frequently expressed. It resembles an ordinary stoma, but its guard-cells are immovable, and it is situated directly over the end of a fibrovascular bundle. These apertures are of various size and form. Also *water-stoma*.

water-post (wâ'tėr-pōst), *n.* A post (often a lamp-post) to which a pressure-gage is affixed, the gage being connected with the main and supply branches of a water-pipe, and serving to indicate the water-pressure in some part of a system of water-supply.

water-pot (wâ'tėr-pot), *n.* [< ME. *water-pot, water-pott, watir-pot;* < *water* + *pot*1.] 1. Any pot or vessel for holding, conveying, or distributing water.

Therefor the womman lefte the *watir pott* and went into the citie. *Wyclif*, John iv. 28.

2. Same as *watering-pot*, 1.

To use his eyes for garden *water-pots*,
Ay, and laying autumn's dust.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 200.

3. A chamber-pot.

water-pouke†, *n.* [< *water* + *pouke*, a pimple or blister, a little pouch or poke holding water; cf. *poke*2, *pouch*.] Same as *vesicle*, 1 (*b*).

water-power (wâ'tėr-pou″ėr), *n.* The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery; hence, a fall or descent in a stream capable of being utilized for mechanical purposes.

The *water-power* to which a riparian owner is entitled consists of the fall in the stream when in its natural state, as it passes through his land, or along the boundaries of it. Or, in other words, it consists of the difference of level between the surface where the stream first touches his land and the surface where it leaves it.
Gibson, C. J., 3 Rawle (Penn.), p. 90.

Absorbent-strata water-power. See *absorbent*.

water-pox (wâ'tėr-poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

water-press (wâ'tėr-pres), *n.* Same as *hydrostatic* or *hydraulic press*. See *hydraulic*. *E. H. Knight*.

water-prism (wâ'tėr-prizm), *n.* In a canal or river, the body of water at any part of its course as determined by the cross-section at that part, regarded as a cross-section of a prism.

The Yazoo river, by measurements, returned 129,000 cubic feet per second at the date of highest water at Vicksburg (June 27) to the *water-prism*.
Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 80.

water-privilege (wâ'tėr-priv″i-lej), *n.* 1. The right to use water; especially, the right to use running water to turn machinery. See *water-power*.—2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery. [U. S.]

waterproof (wâ'tėr-prōf), *a.* and *n.* [Also *water-proof;* < *water* + *proof*, *a.*] I. *a.* Impervious to water, or nearly so.—**Waterproof glue.** See *glue*.

II. *n.* 1. Any material which repels water; especially, a light woolen cloth made for the purpose, and subjected to some waterproofing application.—2. A garment of some material that repels water, made either of waterproof (1), or of mackintosh or a similar material made with india-rubber.

"There is going to be rain, Sheila," her father said, smelling the moisture in the keen air. "Will you hef your *waterproof?*" *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, xxvi.

Just as we reached it the mist turned to heavy rain. This is the depressing side of sight-seeing in Scotland; you must take your holidays in *water-proofs*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

waterproof (wâ'tėr-prōf), *v. t.* [< *waterproof*, *a.*] To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, etc.

Thirty yards of *waterproofed* and polished fly-line of braided silk. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

waterproofer (wâ'tėr-prō″fėr), *n.* One who renders materials waterproof.

Waterproofers and lamp-black makers.
Lancet, 1890, I. 420.

waterproofing (wâ'tėr-prō″fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *waterproof*, *v.*] 1. The process or method of rendering impervious to water, as clothing, boots and shoes, and fishing-lines.

The final combination of dubbing, whitening, *waterproofing*, etc., it is claimed, gives the leather a superior finish. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 505.

2. The material with which a substance is made waterproof, as caoutchouc, a varnish, or an oil.

As umbrellas were not used by men, as being too effeminate, and india-rubber *waterproofing* was only to be discovered more than a century later, men in Anne's reign had to put their trust in good broadcloth cloaks.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 159.

water-propeller (wâ'tėr-prō-pel″ėr), *n.* A rotary pump. *E. H. Knight*.

water-pump (wâ'tėr-pump), *n.* A pump for water: used humorously of the eyes.

"Thank you, Dobbin," he said, rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. . . . The *water-pumps* were at work again, and I am not sure that the soft-hearted Captain's eyes did not also twinkle. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

water-puppy (wâ'tėr-pup″i), *n.* Same as *water-dog*, 2.

water-purpie (wâ'tėr-pėr″pi), *n.* [< *water* + *purpie*, a Sc. corruption of *purple*.] A species of *Veronica*, *V. Beccabunga*, found in moist places; brook-lime. [Scotch.]

Cresses or *water-purpie*, and a bit ait-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

water-purslane (wâ'tėr-pėrs″lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

water-pyet, *n.* See *water-piet*.

water-quake† (wâ'tėr-kwāk), *n.* A violent disturbance of water. [Rare.]

Wittlesmere . . . doth sometimes in Calmes and faire weather sodainly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent *water-quakes*, to the danger of the poore fishermen.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 500. (*Davies.*)

water-qualm (wâ'tėr-kwäm), *n.* Pyrosis.

water-quenched (wâ'tėr-kwencht), *a.* Cooled by immersion in water: a term frequently used in speaking of tempering steel and similar operations.

water-quintain (wâ'tėr-kwin″tān), *n.* The sport of tilting at the quintain by a person standing in a boat, which was rowed rapidly past. If the tilter was not sufficiently alert, the return of the quintain threw him into the water.

water-rabbit (wâ'tėr-rab″it), *n.* The swamp-hare of the lower Mississippi valley, *Lepus aquaticus*. See cut under *swamp-hare*.

water-radish (wâ'tėr-rad″ish), *n.* A tall water-cress, *Roripa amphibia*, of wet places in the northern old world. Other species of *Roripa* are also so named. Also *radish*.

water-rail (wâ'tėr-rāl), *n.* 1. The common rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*, as distinguished from land-rail, *Crex pratensis;* any species of *Rallus*.—2. The European gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*, the water-hen or moor-hen. [Local, Eng.]

water-ram (wâ'tėr-ram), *n.* A machine for raising water: same as *hydraulic ram* (which see, under *hydraulic*).

water-ranny (wâ'tėr-ran″i), *n.* 1†. The short-tailed field-mouse. *Halliwell.*—2. Properly, the water-shrew.

water-rat (wâ'tėr-rat), *n.* One of several different rodents, of aquatic habits, belonging to the family *Muridæ*. (*a*) In Europe, the water-vole, a comparatively large blackish species, *Arvicola amphibius*, which lives in the banks of streams or lakes. See *vole*2. (*b*) In America, the musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*. See cut under *muskrat*. (*c*) In Australia and Tasmania, a water-mouse; any species of the genus *Hydromys*, as *H. chrysogaster* or *H. leucogaster:* also called *beaver-rat*. See cut under *beaver-rat*.



Water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*).

water-rate (wâ'tėr-rāt), *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water. Also *water-rent*.

water-rattler (wâ'tėr-rat″lėr), *n.* The diamond rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*, often found in moist places. Also *water-rattle*. [Local, U. S.]

water-reed (wâ'tėr-rēd), *n.* A grass of the genus *Arundo*.

water-rent (wâ'tėr-rent), *n.* Same as *water-rate*.

water-ret (wâ'tėr-ret), *v. t.* Same as *water-rot*.

water-retting (wâ'tėr-ret″ing), *n.* See *retting*, 1. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 294.

water-rice (wâ'tėr-rīs), *n.* The Indian rice, *Zizania aquatica*. See *rice*, and cut under *Zizania*.

water-robin (wâ'tėr-rob″in), *n.* An Asiatic fly-catcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*. See *robin*1, 3, and cut under *Xanthopygia*.

water-rocket (wâ'tėr-rok″et), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Roripa;* water-cress.—2. A kind of firework designed to be discharged in the water.

water-room (wâ'tėr-röm), *n.* The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from the steam-room, or the space which contains steam.

water-rose (wâ'tėr-rōz), *n.* The water-lily.

water-rot (wâ'tėr-rot), *v. t.* To cause to rot by steeping in water, as in some of the mechanical trades. Also *water-ret*.

water-route (wâ'tėr-röt), *n.* A stream or other tract of water used as a route of travel.

The competition of parallel railroad lines or *water-routes*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 586.

water-rug† (wâ'tėr-rug), *n.* [< *water* + *rug*1, equiv. here to *shock*3, *shough*.] A kind of dog.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, *water-rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

water-sail (wâ'tėr-sāl), *n.* A small sail occasionally set under a lower studdingsail.

water-salamander (wâ'tėr-sal″a-man-dėr), *n.* A water-newt.

water-sallow (wâ'tėr-sal″ō), *n.* [< *water* + *sallow*2.] Same as *water-willow*, 1.

water-sapphire (wâ'tėr-saf″īr), *n.* A precious stone of an intense blue color and transparent, found in small rolled masses in Ceylon. It is a variety of iolite.

waterscape (wâ'tėr-skāp), *n.* [< *water* + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A water- or sea-view as distinguished from a landscape; a seascape. [Rare.]

water-scorpion (wâ'tėr-skôr″pi-on), *n.* A large aquatic and carnivorous bug of the family *Nepidæ*. See *Nepa*.

water-screw (wâ'tėr-skrö), *n.* A water-elevator consisting of an application of the Archimedean screw. It has spiral vanes set on an inclined axis revolving within a cylindrical casing whose lower end is in the water.

water-seal (wâ'tėr-sēl), *n.* A body of water interposed as a bar to the passage or escape of gas. A common way of forming a water-seal is to insert the open mouth of a pipe or vessel designed to hold the gas below the surface of water in another vessel to a depth at which the hydraulic pressure opposing the escape of the gas is equal to or greater than the pneumatic pressure of the gas. Another method is to form a bend downward in a pipe, and fill the bent part with water. Compare *trap*1, 4.

water-sengreen (wâ'tėr-sen″grēn), *n.* See *sengreen*.

water-serpent (wâ'tėr-sėr″pent), *n.* Same as ★*sea-serpent*, 2.

watershed (wâ'tėr-shed), *n.* [< *water* + *shed*1.] 1. The edge of a river-basin (see *river*); the line separating the waters flowing into two different rivers or river-basins. Thus, the crest of the Sierra Nevada of California forms the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Pacific and those which lose themselves in the Great Basin. Sometimes called the *water-parting*, and in the United States more frequently and popularly the *divide*. Thus, the "Continental Divide" is the line which marks the separation of the waters flowing into the Pacific from those finding their way to the Gulf of Mexico.

Midnight! the outpost of advancing day! . . .
The *watershed* of Time, from which the streams
Of Yesterday and To-morrow take their way!
Longfellow, The Two Rivers, i.

The summit of the pass is called the divide or *watershed*. In this last word the "shed" has not the present meaning, but an obsolescent one of "part" or "divide" (Ger. Scheiden). Skeat says: "The old sense 'to part' is nearly obsolete, except in *water-shed*, the ridge which parts river-systems." . . . The *water-shed* of any river basin limits its "area of catchment," as the hydraulic engineers call it. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 141.

2. The surface drained by a river; an area of catchment. [Incorrect.]

water-sheep† (wâ'tėr-shēp), *n.* The roach, a fish: so called in antithesis to *water-fox* (the carp). See cut under *roach*. *I. Walton*.

water-shell (wâ'tėr-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell consisting of an ordinary shell with a centrally placed cylinder of guncotton, having the space between this cylinder and the walls of the shell filled with water.

water-shield (wâ'tėr-shēld), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cabomba* and *Brasenia*, which form the subfamily *Cabombeæ*, of the *Nymphæaceæ:* so called as consisting of aquatics with peltate leaves. *Brasenia Schreberi*, with floating oval leaves 1 to 4 inches across and small dull-purple flowers, is found in North America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Also *water-buckler*.

water-shoot (wâ'tėr-shöt), *n.* [< *water* + *shoot*, prob. confused also with *chute*.] 1. A pipe or trough for discharging water from a building.—2. A shoot from the root of a tree.

water-shrew (wâ'tėr-shrö), *n.* An oar-footed aquatic shrew. In Europe the best-known species is *Crossopus fodiens*. The corresponding American species is *Neosorex palustris*. See second cut under *shrew*.

water-shut† (wâ'tėr-shut), *n.* That which stops the passage of water.

Who all the morne
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals. (*Nares.*)

waterside (wâ'tėr-sīd), *n.* The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, or lake; the sea-shore: sometimes used attributively.

Come, Master Belch, I will bring you to the *water-side*, perhaps to Wapping, and there I'll leave you.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Water-side insects are well described, particularly the ephemeridæ. *The Academy*, April 25, 1891, p. 392.

water-silvering (wâ'tėr-sil″vėr-ing), *n.* A process of silvering analogous to water-gilding.

water-sink (wâ'tėr-singk), *n.* See *pot-hole*.

water-skin (wâ″tėr-skin), *n.* A vessel or bag of skin used for the storage or transportation of water.

We had water, it is true, from the Nile; but we never thought we could have too much, as long as there was room in our *water-skins* to hold more.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 177.

water-skipper (wâ'tėr-skip″ėr), *n.* One of the slender long-legged water-bugs of the genus *Hygrotrechus;* any water-strider.

water-sky (wâ'tėr-skī), *n.* A peculiar appearance of the distant sky near the horizon, common in arctic regions, indicating the presence of open water beneath as distinguished from ice or land.

Some circumstances which he reports seem to point to the existence of a north water all the year round; and the frequent *water-skies*, fogs, &c., that we have seen to the southwest during the winter go to confirm the fact.
Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 236.

water-slater (wâ'tėr-slā″tėr), *n.* Any aquatic isopod or slater of the genus *Asellus*.

water-smartweed, *n.* See *smartweed*.

water-smoke (wâ'tėr-smōk), *n.* Light clouds of mist formed over wet surfaces of glaciers, floes, warm currents, ravines, forests, mountains, lakes, or rivers, and apparently rising directly from them like smoke from a fire. A phenomenon that occurs when the temperature of water-surfaces is above the dew-point of the air, and the air is already saturated with moisture. Water-smoke is frequently observed over rivers or other bodies of water after a sudden fall of temperature, when, in popular language, it is said "the river steams," and in damp weather over water-covered surfaces which are much warmer than the air, and is also seen frequently in arctic regions. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., II. 32.

water-snail (wâ'tėr-snāl), *n.* 1. An aquatic pulmonate gastropod; a pond-snail, as a limneid, or one of many similar snails. See cuts under *Limnæa* and *Limnæidæ*.—2. The Archimedean screw. [Rare.]

water-snake (wâ'tėr-snāk), *n.* A snake which frequents the water: variously applied.

In the Friendly Islands the *water-snake* was much respected. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 179.

Especially—(*a*) Any one of the venomous sea-snakes. See *Hydrophidæ* and *sea-serpent*, 2, with cuts there or there cited. (*b*) The Indian *Fordonia unicolor*, or any member of the family *Homalopsidæ*. (*c*) A wart-snake; any member of the *Acrochordidæ*, as species of *Acrochordus* and *Chersydrus*. See cut under *wart-snake*. (*d*) The common ringed snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cuts under *snake* and *Tropidonotus*. (*e*) In the United States, one of several harmless aquatic colubrines, as the species of *Nerodia* (or *Tropidonotus*) and *Regina*, as *N. sipedon* and *R. leberis*. In the West several species of garter-snakes (*Eutænia*) are thoroughly aquatic, and would come locally under this name. See *water-adder* and *water-moccasin*.

water-soak (wâ'tėr-sōk), *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks (wâ'tėr-soks), *n. pl.* The white water-lily, *Castalia alba*. *Britten and Holland.*

water-sodden (wâ'tėr-sod″n), *a.* [< *water* + *sodden*, pp. of *seethe*.] Soaked and softened in water; water-soaked. *Tennyson.*

water-soldier (wâ'tėr-sōl″jėr), *n.* The water-sengreen, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also called *water-aloe*.

water-sorrel (wâ'tėr-sor″el), *n.* Same as *water-dock*.

water-souchy (wâ'tėr-sou″chi), *n.* Fish boiled and served in its own liquor. See *zoutch, v. t.*

water-space (wâ'tėr-spās), *n.* That part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and is designed to hold the water to be evaporated.

water-spaniel (wâ'tėr-span″yel), *n.* The name given to two varieties of the dog called spaniel, namely, the large water-spaniel and the small water-spaniel. See *spaniel*, 1.

water-sparrow (wâ'tėr-spar″ō), *n.* 1. The reed-bunting or reed-sparrow, *Emberiza schœniclus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A reed- or sedge-warbler of the genus *Acrocephalus*, as *A. streperus* or *A. phragmitis*. [Prov. Eng.]

water-speedwell (wâ'tėr-spēd″wel), *n.* See *speedwell*.

water-spider (wâ'tėr-spī″dėr), *n.* 1. A spider of the family *Drassidæ*, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which makes a bag of silk on water-plants, and lives in it under water as in a diving-bell, the opening being below, so that the air cannot escape. It is filled by the spider, which brings down bubbles of air one at a time. See *diving-spider*, and cut under *Argyroneta*.—2. Any one of certain spiders of the lycosid genus *Dolomedes*, as *D. tenebrosus*, *D. urinator*, or *D. sexpunctatus*, which build nests of leaves and twigs on overhanging rushes, just at the surface of the water in shallow streams; a raft-spider. The spiders construct their cocoons and live in these nests. They run rapidly over and dive beneath the surface of the water, where they can remain for some time.
3. A water-mite or water-tick.—4. A bug of the genus *Hydrometra;* a water-measurer. *Encyc. Dict.*

water-spike (wâ'tėr-spīk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*, which consists of aquatics with small greenish or reddish flowers in spikes or heads; pondweed.

water-spinner (wâ'tėr-spin″ėr), *n.* A water-spider; especially, the diving spider.

waterspout (wâ'tėr-spout), *n.* 1. A pipe, nozle, or orifice from which water is spouted.

The manner in which he gazed at the shops, stumbled into the gutters, ran against the porters, and stood under the *waterspouts*, marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and banterers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Every dozen or fifteen miles is a station—two or three sheds, and a *water-spout* and woodpile.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 50.

2. A spout, jet, or column of water; in *meteor.*, the appearance of a solid column of water extending from the surface to the clouds. In reality, however, the phenomenon that is seen is a slender cloud formed in the axis of a rapidly gyrating mass of ascending air. The axis may be inclined and curved, but more often is nearly vertical. The cloud consists simply of fine mist surrounding a central axis of rarefaction. At first the cloud has the form of a tapering funnel; but as the gyration is communicated to the lower air and eventually to the surface of the ocean or lake, the latter is torn into spray that is drawn up into the axis. The spout is then complete, and appears as an immense column connecting sea and cloud, light in color near the center, but dark along the sides. Like other whirlwinds, the waterspout has a progressive as well as a rotary motion, its axis sometimes being inclined forward in the direction of advance. After continuing a short time, generally less than twenty minutes, the column is disunited, the lower part descending as rain, while the upper part is drawn back into the clouds. The height of the spout depends upon the hygrometric state of the air; in general it is between 800 and 2,500 feet. It is common for a number of waterspouts to be seen simultaneously or successively. Waterspouts are most frequent in the southern quadrant of a low area or storm region and seem to require mechanically the same conditions as those that produce tornadoes on land.

Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy *waterspouts:* all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

water-sprite (wâ'tėr-sprīt), *n.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it near'd and near'd;
As if it dodged a *water-sprite*,
It plunged and tack'd and veer'd.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

water-stairs (wâ'tėr-stārz), *n. pl.* Stairs leading down to water, as on the banks of the Thames, where boats are taken for ferriage, etc.

He has but a tender weake body, but was always very temperate; ——— made him damnable drunke at Somerset-house, where, at the *water-stayres*, he fell downe, and had a cruel fall. *Aubrey*, Lives (Edmund Waller).

water-standing (wâ'tėr-stan″ding), *a.* Wet with water; perpetually filled with tears. [Rare.]

An orphan's *water-standing* eye.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 40.

water-star (wâ'tėr-stär), *n.* Same as *star-fruit*.

water-stargrass (wâ'tėr-stär″gràs), *n.* An aquatic herb, *Heteranthera dubia*, with grass-like leaves and yellow starry flowers.

water-starwort (wâ'tėr-stär″wėrt), *n.* See *Callitriche* and *star-grass*.

waterstead† (wâ'tėr-sted), *n.* The bed of a river. *Admiral Smyth.*

water-stream (wâ'tėr-strēm), *n.* [< ME. *waterstraem*, < AS. *water-streám;* as *water* + *stream*.] A stream of water; a river.

Forr all all swa se *waterrstræm* . . . fletehth forth . . . towarrd te sæ. *Ormulum* (ed. White), l. 18092.

★**water-strider** (wâ'tėr-strī″dėr), *n.* Any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family *Hydrobatidæ;* a water-skipper: so called from their long, slender, straddling legs and aquatic habits.

The *water-striders* prefer quiet waters, upon which they rest, or over which they skim rapidly.
Comstock, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 193.

water-supply (wâ'tėr-su-plī″), *n.* The obtaining of water for and its distribution to a town or city, as far as possible in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality; also, the amount of water thus provided and distributed. *Water-supply*, as this term is generally used, differs from *irrigation* in that the latter has to do with providing and distributing water for agricultural purposes—that is, it is an attempt to make up for a deficiency of, or for irregularity in, the natural rainfall. Water-supply, on the other hand, is the providing of water for domestic and manufacturing uses in sufficient quantity, and under favorable conditions, not only as to purity, but also as to pressure, so that it may be available without the necessity of carrying it by hand to the upper stories of houses or manufactories, and as to storage, so that large quantities can be used within a short period of time, as when needed for extinguishing extensive conflagrations in cities. The question of water-supply is one which has to do, and to a most important extent, with the health, comfort, and material well-being of all localities, even where there is only a moderately dense aggregation of population; and the larger and denser such aggregation the more important this question becomes. The natural source of water-supply is the rain, and this is one of great importance in regions of considerable rainfall and of thinly aggregated population, the water being caught on the roofs of the houses or barns and conveyed to cisterns where it is stored for use as wanted, and from which it has to be pumped. Almost everywhere in regions of considerable precipitation water can be had by digging shallow wells in the surface detritus, and this is an extremely common mode of supply in agricultural districts, the advantage being that the expense of digging a well is much less than that of providing storage in cisterns, while the disadvantage is that well-water is ordinarily not so pure as rain-water (and this is emphatically the case in limestone districts). Besides, it is almost impossible to provide cisterns large enough to hold the amount of rain-water required during periods of abnormally long drought, such as occasionally occur even in regions of considerable average rainfall. These sources of supply—namely, rain caught as it falls and water from shallow wells—are entirely unsuited to the conditions in towns of even moderate size. The rainfall in cities is contaminated with soot and gases thrown out from the many chimneys of houses and manufacturing establishments; neither is it large enough in quantity, nor can it be stored satisfactorily without incurring an expense far greater than would be that of providing a supply in some other way. Rivers would seem to be the natural source of supply for cities situated upon them, and there are few very large cities through which a river does not run; but rivers are the natural and almost necessary sewers of the cities drained by them, and the water, thus polluted, is not only often disagreeable to the taste, but is always a possible source of danger to health. It is true that some cities of moderate size situated on very large rivers do use their water, as, for instance, St. Louis on the Mississippi; but, in general, if a river is used, the water must be taken from a point high enough up-stream to avoid the risk of contamination from the sewage of the towns situated on or near its banks, as is done in London, which is largely supplied by water from the Thames drawn from a point far above the city. The most satisfactory source of water-supply for a city is a mountain-lake, not too far distant, where the geological and other conditions are such as to insure a high degree of purity in the water. This is emphatically the case with regard to Glasgow, which is supplied from Loch Katrine. Much oftener water satisfactory in quality and abundant in quantity can be obtained by creating one or more artificial lakes at the head of a suitably situated river by the construction of dams; these are sometimes of great height, holding back bodies of water miles in length. Of this character is the water-supply of Liverpool, of New York, of Boston, and of many other important cities. Regions underlain by thick masses of permeable rocks—as, for instance, the New Red Sandstone and Chalk districts of England—are not infrequently supplied with water by means of wells bored to considerable depths and of large dimensions, from which the water sometimes rises to the surface, but more often has to be pumped. Many large towns in the manufacturing districts of England were formerly almost exclusively, and are still to some extent, supplied in this way; but wherever it has been found possible to obtain water in some better way this system has been abandoned, neither quality nor quantity being satisfactory. Considerable water is procured in England from deep wells in the Chalk, and this method of supply is of some importance in London. Where the conditions are such that pure water cannot be had, artificial purification is sometimes resorted to, but this is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. An abundant supply of soft water, taken from some source known to be free from the possibility of contamination by sewage or otherwise, is one of the greatest of blessings, and this result has been attained in various cities, but not without large expenditure and no small amount of engineering skill. The distribution of water was once a matter of considerable difficulty, the wooden pipes first employed being subject to rot and leakage. In modern times the use of cast-iron for the mains is most common, while the service-pipes are usually of lead or galvanized iron, but sometimes of bronze or brass.

water-swallow† (wâ'tėr-swol″ō), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.*

water-system (wâ'tėr-sis″tem), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the water-vascular system.

water-tabby (wâ'tėr-tab″i), *n.* Tabby having a watered surface.

★**water-table** (wâ'tėr-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a string-course, molding, or other projecting

member so placed as to throw off water from the wall of a building.

It should not be forgotten what a noble foundation there was for the chapell, wch did runne from the Colledge along the street as far as the Blew Boare Inn; wch was about 7 foot or more high, and adorned with a very rich Gothique *water-table*.

Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Wolsey).

2. A small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Same as *water-bridge*.

water-tank (wâ'tėr-tangk), *n.* A tank, cistern, or other receiver for holding water.

The sensitizing bath, plate-holders, *water-tanks*, etc., all adjusted. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 128.

water-tap (wâ'tėr-tap), *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-target (wâ'tėr-tär″get), *n.* The water-shield, *Brasenia purpurea*.

water-tath (wâ'tėr-tath), *n.* A species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

water-telescope (wâ'tėr-tel″e-skōp), *n.* See *telescope*.

water-thermometer (wâ'tėr-thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument, in which water is substituted for mercury, for exhibiting the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39°.2 F. or 4° C., and from that point downward to the freezing-point, 32° F. or 0° C., it expands, and it also expands from the same point upward to the boiling-point, 212° F. or 100° C. See *water*.

water-thief (wâ'tėr-thēf), *n.* 1. A pirate. [Rare.]

Water-thieves and land-thieves; I mean pirates.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 24.

2. A slender cylindrical tin can, 9 or 10 inches long and from 1½ to 2 inches thick, furnished with a bail, used to draw water from a cask through the bung-hole; a bung-bucket: so called because it is sometimes used by sailors to steal water when on short allowance.

water-thistle (wâ'tėr-this-l), *n.* The marsh-thistle, *Carduus palustris*, of the northern Old World. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

water-thrush (wâ'tėr-thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Seiurus*, as *S. nævius* or *S. motacilla*, common in the United States, and belonging to the American warblers, or *Mniotiltidæ*. *S. nævius* is more fully called *New York water-thrush*, and *S. motacilla* the *large-billed* or *Louisiana water-thrush*. The name may have originally contrasted with *wood-thrush*, but this bird belongs to a different family. The nearest relative of these water-thrushes is a woodland species of the same genus, *S. auricapillus*, the golden-crowned thrush (figured under *oven-bird*), from which the two species named above differ markedly in inhabiting watery tangles and brakes. Also called *water-wagtail*. See cut under *Seiurus*.

2. Any bird of the family *Pittidæ;* an Old World ant-thrush. See cut under *Pittidæ*.—3. The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—4. Same as *water-wagtail*, 1. [Local, Eng.]

water-thyme (wâ'tėr-tīm), *n.* See *thyme*.

water-tick (wâ'tėr-tik), *n.* A water-spider of the genus *Hydrometra*.

water-tiger (wâ'tėr-tī″gėr), *n.* The larva of any water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*. See cut under *decapodiform*.

The larvæ are called *water tigers*, being long, cylindrical, with large flattened heads, armed with scissor-like jaws with which they seize other insects, or snip off the tails of tadpoles, while they are even known to attack young fishes, sucking their blood.

A. S. Packard, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 435.

water-tight (wâ'tėr-tīt), *a.* [= G. *wasserdicht;* as *water* + *tight*[1].] So tight as to resist the passage of water; impenetrable by water.—**Water-tight compartment.** See *compartment*, and compare cut under *dock*.

water-tightness (wâ'tėr-tīt″nes), *n.* The property of being water-tight. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 148.

water-torch† (wâ'tėr-tôrch), *n.* The reed-mace or cattail, *Typha latifolia:* said to be so named from its fruiting spike being soaked in oil and lighted as a torch. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

★**water-tower** (wâ'tėr-tou″ėr), *n.* Same as *standpipe*, 7.

When the flames are blazing through the upper windows of a tall building . . . the value of what is called a *water-tower* is apparent. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 56.

water-treader (wâ'tėr-tred″ėr), *n.* One who or that which treads water; hence, by poetical license, a ship.

When the *water-treader* far away
Had left the land, then plotted they the day
Of my long servitude. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 477.

★**water-tree** (wâ'tėr-trē), *n.* See *Tetracera*.—**Red water-tree,** the sassy-bark. See *Erythrophleum*.

water-trefoil (wâ'tėr-trē″foil), *n.* Same as *bog-bean, Menyanthes trifoliata*.

water-trunk (wâ'tėr-trungk), *n.* A cistern of planks lined with lead to hold water.

★**water-tube** (wâ'tėr-tūb), *n.* 1. A pipe for rain-water.—2. One of a set of tubes which open upon the exterior of various invertebrates, and into which water may enter. They are supposed to have an excretory or a depuratory office analogous to that of kidneys. See *water-pore*, 1, *water-vascular*, and compare *water-lung*.—**Water-tube boiler,** a form of boiler in which the water circulates through pipes, and the flame wraps about them.

water-tupelo (wâ'tėr-tū″pe-lō), *n.* The southern tupelo, *Nyssa biflora*, related to *Nyssa sylvatica*, the black-gum or pepperidge, having the base of the trunk greatly enlarged or swollen, found in ponds and swamps in the southern United States.

water-turkey (wâ'tėr-tėr″ki), *n.* 1. The anhinga or snake-bird, *Plotus anhinga*. See *darter*, 3 (*b*) (1), and cut under *anhinga*. [Southern U. S.]—2. The wood-ibis, *Tantalus loculator:* more fully called *Colorado water-turkey*. See *wood-ibis*, and cut under *Tantalus*. [Southwestern U. S.]

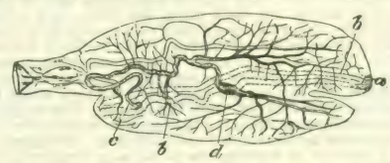
water-twist (wâ'tėr-twist), *n.* The trade-name for cotton yarn spun on a water-frame. See *water-frame*.

water-twyer (wâ'tėr-twī″ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace blast-pipe or twyer kept cool (to prevent the burning of the nozle) by means of a stream of water constantly passing through a pipe carried around or beside it.

water-vacuole (wâ'tėr-vak″ū-ōl), *n.* One of the temporary vacuoles of many protozoans, consisting of a globule of water taken in with a particle of food. The circulation of these food-vacuoles or temporary stomachs represents a water-vascular system of the most primitive kind. See *water-vascular*.

water-varnish (wâ'tėr-vär″nish), *n.* A varnish made by using water as a solvent.—**Lac water-varnish.** See *lac*[2].

water-vascular (wâ'tėr-vas″kū-lär), *a.* In *biol.*, pertaining to or providing for circulation of water in the body of an animal. The water-vascular system is seen in its utmost simplicity in infusorians, and in various degrees of complexity in higher invertebrates — in trematode worms, for example. Water-lungs and water-tubes belong to the water-vascular system. See also cuts under *Balanoglossus*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rotifera*.



Water-vascular System of a Trematode (*Aspidogaster conchicola*). *a*, terminal water-pore; *b*, lateral contractile vessels; *c*, lateral ciliated trunks, those of left side shaded; *d*, dilatation of left trunk.

water-vine (wâ'tėr-vīn), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Phytocrene*.—2. A climbing shrub, *Dolicarpus Calinea* of the *Dilleniaceæ*, found in tropical America. [West Indies.]

water-violet (wâ'tėr-vī″ō-let), *n.* (*a*) A plant of the genus *Hottonia*, primarily *H. palustris:* so called from the likeness of its flowers to those of the stock-gillyflower, once called *violet*. *Britten and Holland.* See *featherfoil*. (*b*) Sometimes, same as *lance-leafed violet* (which see, under *violet*).

water-viper (wâ'tėr-vī″pėr), *n.* See *viper*.

water-vole (wâ'tėr-vōl), *n.* The common water-rat or vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*. See cut under *water-rat*.

The sudden dive of a *water-vole*.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

water-wagtail (wâ'tėr-wag″tāl), *n.* 1. A wagtail most properly so called; any species of *Motacilla* in a strict sense, as distinguished from *Budytes*. In England the name commonly specifies the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. See cut under *wagtail*.—2. Same as *water-thrush*, 1.—**Gray water-wagtail, yellow water-wagtail**†. Same as *gray wagtail* (which see, under *wagtail*).

waterway (wâ'tėr-wā), *n.* [< ME. *water-wey*, < AS. *wæterweg;* as *water* + *way*[1].] 1. A channel or passage of water; a water-route; specifically, that part of a river, arm of the sea, or the like through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway.

Though the Thames was already a *waterway* by which London could communicate with the heart of England, no town save Oxford has as yet arisen along its course.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 419.

2. In *ship-building*, a name given to the thick planks at the outside of the deck, worked over the ends of the beams, and fitting against the inside of the top-timbers, to which, as well as to the ends of the beams, they are bolted, thus forming an important binding. Their inner edge is hollowed out to form a channel for water to run off the deck. In iron vessels the waterway assumes many different forms. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).

The spencers we bent on very carefully, . . . and, making tackles fast to the clews, bowsed them down to the *water-ways*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 258.

The *Waterway*, as its name would suggest, is a portion of the hull so situated that, in addition to its other functions, it forms a channel for carrying water to the scuppers on each side of the ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

water-weak† (wâ'tėr-wēk), *a.* Weak as water; very feeble or weak.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*.

Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

water-weed (wâ'tėr-wēd), *n.* 1. Any wild aquatic plant without special use or beauty.

The willful *water-weeds* held me thrall.

S. Lanier, The Century, XXVII. 819.

2. Specifically, the choke-pondweed or water-thyme, *Philotria Canadensis*, of the family *Vallisneriaceæ*. See *choke-pondweed*, under *pondweed*, and *Babington's-curse*.

water-weevil (wâ'tėr-wē″vl), *n.* A snout-beetle, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*, which occurs in great numbers in the Georgia and South Carolina rice-fields, the adult feeding on the leaves of the rice, and the larvæ feeding on the roots under water.



Water-weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*), eight times natural size.

This beetle has gained its common name of *water weevil* from the fact that it is found only when the fields are overflowed.

L. O. Howard, U. S. Agricultural Report, 1881–2, p. 131.

★**water-wheel** (wâ'tėr-hwēl), *n.* In *hydraul.:* (*a*) A wheel moved by water and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the *overshot wheel*, the *undershot wheel*, the *breast-wheel*, and the *turbine*. (*b*) A wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel. See *wheel*[1]. (*c*) The paddle-wheel of a steamer.—**Bottom-discharge water-wheel.** See *bottom*.—**Lift water-wheel.** (*a*) An undershot wheel. (*b*) A water-wheel the gudgeons and bearings of which may be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to various heights of water-supply. *E. H. Knight.*—**Radial-piston water-wheel,** a form of breast-wheel having movable floats which extend radially outward to the breasting on the water side of the wheel to receive the pressure of the water during its descent, and are drawn inward as they rise on the opposite side of the wheel.—**Water-wheel gate,** a water-gate for controlling the quantity of water admitted to a wheel, according to the power required. See cut under *scroll*.—**Water-wheel governor,** a mechanism employed to produce uniformity of motion in a water-wheel.

water-white (wâ'tėr-hwīt), *a.* Perfectly transparent, as water; limpid and colorless. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 646.

water-whorlgrass (wâ'tėr-hwėrl″gras), *n.* Same as *water-hairgrass*.

water-willow (wâ'tėr-wil″ō), *n.* 1. A European willow, *Salix cinerea*, sometimes considered a variety of the common sallow, *S. Caprea*.—2. An American acanthaceous plant, *Dianthera Americana*, an herb three feet high, of willow-like aspect, growing in water, having purplish flowers in axillary peduncled spikes.

water-wing (wâ'tėr-wing), *n.* A wall erected on the bank of a river adjoining a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

waterwitch (wâ'tėr-wich), *n.* 1. A witch who dwells in the water; a water-nixy.—2. A person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of a divining-rod. *Bartlett*, Americanisms, p. 741.—3. One of several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving, as a kind of duck, the buffle-headed duck, *Clangula* or *Bucephala albeola*, and especially various species of grebes or didappers, as the horned grebe, *Podicipes cornu-*

tus, or the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podicipes*. See cuts under *buffle*, *grebe*, and *Tachybaptes*.—4. The stormy petrel, or Mother Carey's chicken. See cut under *petrel*.

water-withe (wâ'tėr-with), *n.* A species of vine, *Vitis Caribæa*, which grows in the West Indies in parched districts. It is so full of clear sap or water that a piece of the stem two or three yards long is said to afford a plentiful draught.

water-wood (wâ'tėr-wůd), *n.* A large rubiaceous tree, *Chimarrhis cymosa*, of river-banks in the West Indies.

waterwork (wâ'tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. A structure, contrivance, or engine for conducting, distributing, or otherwise disposing of water: now commonly in the plural. Specifically—(*a*) An edifice with machinery constructed in London in 1594–5 for forcing up and conveying the water of the Thames to various parts of the city.

> Titus, the brave and valorous young gallant,
> Three years together in the town hath been,
> Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen,
> Nor the new *waterwork*.
> *Sir J. Davies* (?), Epigrams (1596), vi., In Titum.

> *Mam.* Shall serve the whole city with preservative Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate—
> *Sur.* As he that built the *waterwork* doth with water.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

(*b*) [In plural form, as *sing.* or *pl.*] The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or otherwise for the use of a community. (*c*) An appliance through which water is spouted out in jets, sprays, or showers; a fountain; a hydraulic toy.

> Some [gardens] are beautified with basons of water in open pavilions, or with fountains and little *water works*, in which, and their pleasant summer houses, their chief beauty consists. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

(*c*) *pl.* Same as *tear-pump*. [Humorous slang.]

> Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the *waterworks* just in the hardest place.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

2†. A marine scene or pageant.

> The first scæne is a *water-worke* presented by Oceanus, king of the sea.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 118).

[In the following quotation the word is used punningly, with reference to the freezing over of the Thames during the winter of 1607–8.

> *Coun.* Make me so much beholding to you as to receive from you the right picture of all these your *water works*. . . .
> *Cit.* The Thames began to put on his "freeze-coat," which he yet wears, about the week before Christmas; and hath kept it on till now this latter end of January.
> *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 83).]

3†. Painting with water or something soluble in water as a vehicle.—4. Hence, a textile fabric, as canvas, painted in this manner, and used instead of tapestry to decorate apartments.

> The king for himself had a house of timber, . . . and for his other lodgings he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke*, garnished with yellow and white.
> *Holinshed*, Chronicle, III. 819.

> For thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, . . . or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 158.

water-worker (wâ'tėr-wėr″kėr), *n.* One whose work has to do with water; in provincial English use, a maker of meadow-drains and wet ditches. *Halliwell.*

water-worm (wâ'tėr-wėrm), *n.* A water annelid, as a naidid.

water-worn (wâ'tėr-wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of water; especially, smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion: as, *water-worn* pebbles.

waterwort (wâ'tėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Elatine*, or more broadly of the family *Elatinaceæ*, primarily *E. Hydropiper* of the old world.—2. The plant *Philydrum lanuginosum*, or (Lindley) any plant of the family *Philydraceæ*.

water-wraith (wâ'tėr-rāth), *n.* A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

> By this the storm grew loud apace;
> The *water-wraith* was shrieking.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

watery (wâ'tėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *watery*, *wateri*, *watry*, *watri*, < AS. *wæterig* (= D. *waterig* = MHG. *wezzeric*, *wazzeric*, G. *wässerig*), < *wæter*, water: see *water*.] 1. Abounding in, moist with, or containing water; discharging water; wet; dripping; watered; specifically, of the eyes, tearful or running.

> "After sharpe shoures," quod Pees, "moste shene is the sonne;
> Is no weder warmer than after *watery* cloudes."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 410.

> This lady
> Walks discontented, with her *watery* eyes
> Bent on the earth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

2. Consisting of water.

> The queen o' the sky,
> Whose *watery* arch and messenger am I [Iris].
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 71.

> Far off from these a slow and silent stream,
> Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
> Her *watery* labyrinth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 584.

3. Resembling water; suggestive of water. (*a*) Thin, as a liquid; of slight consistency.

> Nowe this vynes, whoso taketh kepe,
> Not *wattery* but thicke humours wepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Hence—(*b*) Weak; vapid; insipid.

> The heorte, thet was *wateri*, smecchles, and ne uelede no sauur of God. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 376.

> Slight Sir Robert with his *watery* smile.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

(*c*) Liquid; soft, and more or less transparent; pale.

> The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut, . . .
> And over it a space of *watery* blue,
> Which the keen evening star is shining through.
> *Shelley*, Evening.

> Slant *watery* lights, from parting clouds, apace
> Travel along the precipice's base.
> *Wordsworth*, Evening Walk.

(*d*) Insipid and soft or flabby, as a fish or its flesh.

4. Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting water: specifically used of the moon, as governing the tide.

> Whiles winter frets the seas, and *wat'ry* Orion.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 67.

> All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
> That I, being govern'd by the *watery* moon,
> May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 69.

> The *watery* god
> Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood.
> *Dryden.*

5†. Watering in desire, as the mouth; eager.

> What will it be,
> When that the *watery* palate tastes indeed
> Love's thrice repured nectar?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 22.

6. In *her.*: (*a*) Bounded by, or ornamented by, wavy lines: a rare epithet used in blazoning fanciful modern bearings. (*b*) Same as *undé*. [Rare.]—**The watery star**†. See *star*[1].—**Watery fusion**. See *aqueous fusion*, under *fusion*.—**Watery itch**, scabies attended with the formation of vesicles.

water-yam (wâ'tėr-yam), *n.* The latticeleaf; either of the plants *Aponogeton fenestralis* and *A. Bernerianus*: so called from its aquatic growth and farinaceous rootstock. See *latticeleaf* and *Ouvirandra*.

water-yarrow (wâ'tėr-yăr″ō), *n.* The water-violet, *Hottonia palustris*: so called from its leaves being finely divided like those of yarrow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

watht, *n.* [< Icel. *vaðh* = Sw. *vad*, a ford: see *wade*, *n.*] A ford. *Halliwell.*

wathe[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe* (also, after Icel., *waith*, *wayth*), < AS. *wāth*, *wǣth*, hunting, game, = OHG. *weida*, MHG. G. *weide*, pasture, meadow, = Icel. *veiðr*, hunting, fishing. Cf. *gain*[1].] 1. The pursuit of game; hunting.

> "ȝe, we ar in wudlond," cothe the king, "and walkes on owre *wayth*,
> For to hunte atte the herd, with houunde and with horne."
> *Anturs of Arthur* (ed. Robson), xxxiv.

2. Game; prey.

> Bi-fore alle the folk on the flette, frekez he beddez
> Verayly his venysoun to fech hym byforne; . . .
> "ȝe I-wysse," quoth that other wyȝe, "here is *wayth* fayrest
> That I seȝ this seuen ȝere in sesoun of wynter."
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1381.

> God send you som *wathe!*
> Now ar thise fowles flone into seyr countre.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 33.

wathe[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *wathe*, *wothe*, < Icel. *vāðhi*, danger, injury.] Peril; harm; danger.

> Trwe mon trwe restore,
> Thenne thar [need] mon drede no *wathe*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2355.

> He vnwoundit, I-wis, out of *wothe* paste.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10696.

wathely†, *adv.* [ME., < *wathe*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Dangerously; severely.

> Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
> Achilles woundit full *wothely* in were of his lyffe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8827.

> Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, werrayande knyghtez,
> And wondes alle *wathely*, that in the waye stondez!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2090.

Watling street. [< ME. *Watlinge-strete*, < AS. *Wætlinga strǣt*, lit. the Watlings' street: *Wætlinga*, gen. pl. of *Wætling*, a descendant of Wætla (< *Wætla*, a man's name, + *-ing*[3]); *strǣt*, a road, street.] 1. A celebrated Roman road leading from London (and possibly from Dover) northwestward across Britain. Hence—2†. The Milky Way, the ordinary name of which implies that it is a road.

> Se yonder, lo, the Galaxye,
> The which men clepe the Milky Weye,
> For hit ys white; and somme, parfeye,
> Callen hyt *Watlynge strete*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 939.

★**watt** (wot), *n.* [So called from the Scottish engineer and inventor James *Watt* (1736–1819).] The practical unit of electrical activity or power. The watt is equal to 10^7 ergs per second, or the same number of absolute c. g. s. units of electrical activity; or it is the rate of working in a direct-current circuit when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere. One horse-power is equal to 746 watts.

watte†, *n.* See *wat*[3].

Watteau back. In *dressmaking*, an arrangement of the back of a woman's dress in which broad folds or plaits hang from the neck to the bottom of the skirt without interruption; by extension, any loose back to a dress, not girded at the waist. See cut under *sack*.

Watteau bodice. A bodice of a woman's dress having a square opening at the neck, and presenting some resemblance to the costumes in the paintings by the artist Watteau (beginning of the eighteenth century).

Watteau mantle. See *mantle*.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* [Also dial. *waddle*; < ME. *watel*, < AS. *watel*, *watul*, a hurdle, in pl. twigs, thatching, tiles; cf. Bav. *wadel*, twigs, fir-branches, Swiss *wedele*, a bundle of twigs; perhaps akin to *withy*, *weed*[1]. Cf. *wallet*.] 1. A framework made of interwoven rods or twigs; a hurdle. See *hurdle*.

> The walls are *wattles*, and the covering leaves.
> *Scott*, The Poacher.

> They are gallant hares, and the scent lies thick right across another meadow, . . . and then over a good *wattle* with a ditch on the other side.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. A rod; a wand; a switch; a twig.

> A *Wattle*, rod, vibex.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> Nae whip nor spur, but just a *wattle*
> O' saugh or hazel.
> *Burns*, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3†. A basket; a bag or wallet. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 269.—4. In *ornith.*, a fleshy lobe hanging from the front of the head; specifically, such a lobe of the domestic hen, or a like formation of any bird. Wattles most properly so called are paired, as in the hen, but may be single, as the dewlap of the turkey. They are very various in size, shape, and color, but are usually pendent, and of some bright tint, as red, yellow, or blue. They occur in several different orders of birds, and among species whose near relatives are devoid of such appendages. Similar lobes or flaps on the auriculars are sometimes called *ear-wattles*, though more properly *ear-lobes*. See *wattle-bird*, *wattle-crow*, phrases under *wattled*, and cuts under *Gallus* and *Rasores*.

> The combs or *wattles* [of young gamecocks] are to be cut as soon as they appear; and the cock chickens are to be separated as soon as they begin to peck each other.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

5. A flap of skin forming a sort of dewlap on each side of the neck of some domestic swine.

> Ye *Wattle* of a hog, neuus.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> Goitrons, Waddles, or *wattles*, the two little and long excrescences which hang teat-like at either side of the throat of some hogs. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

6. In *ichth.*, a fleshy excrescence about the mouth; a barbel.

> The Barbel is so called, says Gesner, by reason of his barb or *wattles* at his mouth, which are under his nose or chaps. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 166.

7. One of various Australian and Tasmanian acacias, valued to some extent for their wood and for their gum, but more for their bark, which is rich in tannin. For tanbark the most important species are *Acacia decurrens*, or a variety of that species sometimes named *A. mollissima*, the common black wattle, also called *green* or *feathered wattle*, and *A. pycnantha*, the broad-leafed or golden wattle. The silver wattle, *A. dealbata*, closely allied to the black wattle, is distinguished by the ashen color of its young foliage, and is a taller tree of moister ground. Its bark is inferior, but is used for lighter leathers. Other species yielding tan-bark are *A. saligna*, the blackwood or lightwood, *A. Melanoxylon*, the native hickory, *A. penninervis*, etc. Several wattles yield a gum resembling gum arabic, somewhat exported for use in cotton-printing as an adhesive, etc. The principal sources of this product are the black wattle, the broad-leafed wattle, and *A. homolophylla*.

8. In *her.*, a wattle or dewlap used in a bearing. Compare *wattled*.—**African wattle**, a South African tree, *Acacia Natalitia*.—**Alpine wattle**, *Acacia pravissima*, a shrub or small tree of the Victorian Alps.—**Black wattle, feathered wattle, golden wattle, green wattle.** See def. 7.—**Prickly wattle**, *Acacia juniperina*, an evergreen shrub of Australia and Tasmania.—**Raspberry-jam wattle.** Same as *raspberry-jam tree*.—**Savannah wattle**, two West Indian verbenaceous trees, *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*.—**Silver wattle.** See def. 7.—**Soap-pod wattle.** Same as *soapnut*, 2.—**Varnish-wattle**, the Australian *Acacia vernicifiua*.—**Wallaby wattle**, an Australian shrub,

Acacia rigens.—**Wattle and daub,** a rough mode of building huts, cottages, etc., of interwoven twigs plastered with mud or clay: often used attributively: as, *wattle-and-daub* construction. Also *wattle and dab.*

Melbourne in those days was a straggling village, where the fathers of the settlement were content with slab shanties, or *wattle-and-daub* huts.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 8.

wattle (wot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wattled*, ppr. *wattling*. [Early mod. E. also *watle;* < ME. *watelen, watlen;* < *wattle, n.*] **1.** To bind, wall, fence, or otherwise fit with wattles.

And ther-with Grace by-gan to make a good foundement, And *watelide* hit and wallyde hit with hus peynes and hus passion. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 328.

Smoke was seen to arise within a shed y^t^ was joynd to ye end of ye storehouse, which was *watled* up with bowes. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 152.

2. To form by interweaving twigs or branches: as, to *wattle* a fence.

The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 344.

And round them still the *wattled* hurdles hung. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead, ii.

3. To interweave; interlace; form into basket-work or network.

A night of Clouds muffled their brows about,
Their *wattled* locks gusht all in Riuers out.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The roof was a thatch composed of white-birch twigs, sweet-flag, and straw *wattled* together.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

4. To switch; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wattle-bark (wot'l-bärk), *n.* A bark used for tanning, obtained from several species of *Acacia* growing in Australia. See *wattle*, 7.

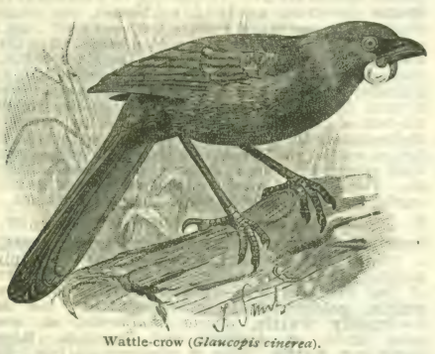
wattle-bird (wot'l-bėrd), *n.* **1.** The Australian wattled or warty-faced honey-eater, *Anthochæra carunculata:* formerly also called *wattled bee-eater* and *wattled crow* by Latham, and *pie à pendeloques* by Daudin. Among its former New Latin names are *Merops* or *Corvus carunculatus, Creadion carunculatum,* and *Corvus paradoxus.* It inhabits Australia, and has ear-wattles about half an inch long. In a related species of Tasmania, *A. inauris,* the wattles are more than an inch long. The plumage is variegated with gray, brown, and white. Several other meliphagine birds are also wattled.



Wattle-bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).

2. A wattle-crow, *Glaucopis cinerea,* the cinereous wattle-bird of Latham.—**3.** A wattle-turkey.

wattle-crow (wot'l-krō), *n.* Any bird of the group *Glaucopinæ* or *Callæatinæ;* a wattled tree-crow; originally and specifically, the cinereous wattle-bird, *Glaucopis cinerea,* of the South Island of New Zealand. The wattles are rich-orange, blue at the base; the bill and feet are black; the eyes are dark-brown; the plumage is slate-gray, black on the face and tip of the tail; the length of the male is 16½ inches, of the female 15 inches; the sexes are alike in color. A second species, *G. wilsoni,* of the North Island, has blue wattles.



Wattle-crow (*Glaucopis cinerea*).

★**wattled** (wot'ld), *a.* [< *wattle* + *-ed*[2].] Having a wattle or wattles, as a bird; specifically, in *her.*, noting a cock's head, and the like, when the wattles are of a different tincture from the rest: generally used in the expression *wattled and combed.* Also *jewlapped, jelloped,* and *barbed.*

The *wattled* cocks strut to and fro.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Wattled bee-eater†. Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham.*—**Wattled bird of paradise,** *Paradigalla carunculata* of New Guinea. This has two pairs of wattles, one on each side of the forehead, of a yellowish-green color, and another at the base of the mandible on each side, of a blue and orange color. The male is 11 inches long, and mostly of a velvety-black color with various iridescence.—**Wattled creeper**† of Latham, *Ptilotis carunculata,* a meliphagine bird of the Samoan, Friendly, and Fiji islands, chiefly of olivaceous, yellowish, and grayish coloration. See *Ptilotis.*—**Wattled crow.** (*a*) Any wattle-crow. (*b*†) Same as *wattle-bird*, 1. *Latham.*—**Wattled honey-eater.** Same as *wattle-bird*, 1.—**Wattled plover,** any



Wattled Plover (*Lobivanellus lobatus*).

spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobivanellus,* as *L. lobatus,* having the face beset with fleshy lobes and wattles. The species named has these formations highly developed, a small hind toe, and no crest; the plumage is chiefly white, varied with black on the head, neck, wings, and tail. See the case of wattles and spurs explained under *spur-winged.*—**Wattled starе**† of Latham, *Creadion carunculatum,* a corvine bird of New Zealand, 8 or 9 inches long, chiefly of a chestnut color, the head and tail black, the wings black and chestnut, the wattles yellow or vermilion.—**Wattled tree-crow,** a wattle-crow.

wattle-faced† (wot'l-fāst), *a.* Lantern-jawed; thin-faced.

Thou *wattle-fac'd* sing'd pig.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

wattle-gum (wot'l-gum), *n.* An Australian gum. See *gum arabic,* under *gum*[2].

wattle-jaws (wot'l-jâz), *n. pl.* Long, lanky jaws; lantern-jaws. *Halliwell.*

wattle-tree (wot'l-trē), *n.* Same as *wattle*, 7.

The golden blossoms of the *wattle-trees* mark the period [spring] everywhere in Australia.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 407.

wattle-turkey (wot'l-tėr″ki), *n.* The brush-turkey, *Talegallus lathami.* See cut under *Talegallus.*

wattlework (wot'l-wėrk), *n.* A wattled fabric or structure; wickerwork.

A nest of *wattle-work* formed of silver wire.
S. K. Cat. Sp. Ex., 1862.

The huts were probably more generally made of *wattle-work,* like those of the Swiss lakes.
Dawkins, Early Man in Britain, p. 271.

wattling (wot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wattle, v.*] A construction made by interweaving twigs, osiers, or flat and elastic material of any sort, with stakes or rods as a substructure.

The houses . . . have here 2 or 3 partitions on the ground floor, made with a *watling* of canes or sticks.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

★**wattmeter** (wot'mē″tėr), *n.* [< *watt* + *meter*[2].] An instrument for measuring in watts the rate of working or the activity in an electric circuit.—**Electrodynamic wattmeter,** a wattmeter or electrodynamometer the indications of which depend on the mutual forces between two coils through one of which a current flows proportional in strength to the electromotive force, while through the other there flows either the whole or a definite fraction of the whole current in the circuit.—**Electrostatic wattmeter,** an electrometer arranged so that its indications depend on the product of the electrostatic difference of potential between the poles of the electric generator and the electrostatic difference of potential between the ends of a known non-inductive resistance in the circuit through which the current is flowing.

waubeen (wâ-bēn′), *n.* Any South American characinoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininæ.* See cut under *Erythrinus.*

wauble, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wabble*[1].

wauch, waugh[2] (wâch), *a.* A Scotch form of *wallow*[3].

waucht, waught (wâcht), *n.* [Also *quaich, quaigh,* etc. (see *quaigh*); < Ir. Gael. *cuach,* a cup, bowl, milking-pail; cf. W. *cwch,* a round concavity, hive, crown of a hat, boat. Cf. *quaff.*] A large draught of any liquid. [Scotch.]

She drank it a' up at a *waught,*
Left na ae drap ahin'.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 150).

wauff, *a.* See *waff*[3].

waugh[1], *v. i.* A variant of *waff*[1] for *wane*[1].

waugh[2], *a.* See *wauch.*

waught, *n.* See *waucht.*

waukrife, *a.* See *wakerife.*

waul, wawl (wâl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *waw*[4]; cf. *caterwaul, caterwaw.*] To cry as a cat; squall.

The helpless infant, coming *wauling* and crying into the world. *Scott.*

waule, *n.* See *wall*[3].

waur (wâr), *a.* A Scotch form of *war*[2] for *worse.*

waure, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ware*[3].

wau-wau, *n.* Same as *wow-wow. H. O. Forbes,* Eastern Archipelago, p. 70.

wave[1] (wāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *waved,* ppr. *waving.* [< ME. *waven,* < AS. *wafian,* wave, fluctuate (rare), also waver in mind, wonder (cf. AS. *wæfre,* wavering, restless, *wæfer-sȳn,* wavering vision, spectacle); cf. Icel. **vafa,* indicated in the freq. *vafra, vafla,* waver, in *vafi,* doubt, *vafl,* hesitation, also in *vāfa, vōfa,* mod. *vofa,* swing, vibrate, waver, = MHG. *waben,* wave, = Bav. *waiben,* waver, totter; cf. MHG. freq. *waberen, wabelen, webelen,* fluctuate, waver. The orig. verb is rare in early use, but the freq. forms represented by *waver* and *wabble* are common: see *waver*[1], *wabble*[1]. The word has been more or less confused with *wave*[2], *waive.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move up and down or to and fro; undulate; fluctuate; bend or sway back and forth; flutter.

The discurrouris saw thame cumande
With baneris to the vynd *vafand.*
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), ix. 245.

I *wave,* as the see dothe, Je vague or je vndoye. . . .
After a storme the see *waveth.* *Palsgrave*, p. 772.

Beneath, stern Neptune shakes the solid ground;
The forests *wave,* the mountains nod around.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 78.

2. To have an undulating form or direction; curve alternately in opposite directions.

To curl their *waving* hairs. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 97.

Thrice-happy he that may caress
The ringlet's *waving* balm.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down or to and fro.

A bloody arm it is, . . . and now
It *waves* unto us!
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

She *waved* to me with her hand.
Tennyson, Maud, ix.

4†. To waver in mind; vacillate.

They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved what to think, speak, or write.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 43.

II. *trans.* **1.** To move to and fro; cause to shake, rock, or sway; brandish.

The Childe of Elle hee fought soe well,
As his weapon he *wavde* amaine.
The Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 230).

All the company fell singing an Hebrew hymn in a barbarous tone, *waving* themselves to and fro.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1645.

And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Wav'd the blue-bells on Newark heath.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi., Epil.

Specifically—**2.** To offer as a wave-offering. See *wave-offering.*

He shall *wave* the sheaf before the Lord, to be accepted for you. Lev. xxiii. 11.

3. To shape or dispose in undulations; cause to wind in and out, as a line in curves, or a surface in ridges and furrows.

Horns whelk'd and *waved* like the enridged sea.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 71.

This mud [caused by a land-slide] disported itself very much like lava flowing down inclined slopes, the terminations being escalloped, and the surface *waved* by small ridges like ropy lava. *Science*, VI. 87.

4. To decorate with a waving or winding pattern. [Rare.]

Ile giue him th' armes which late I conquer'd in Asteropæus; forg'd of brass, and *wav'd* about with tin;
'Twill be a present worthy him.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 482.

5. To signal by a wave of the hand, or of a flag, a handkerchief, or the like; direct by a waving gesture or other movement, as in beckoning.

We mistrusted some knauery, and, being *waued* by them to come a shoare, yet we would not.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 33.

Look, with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

6. To express, as a command, direction, farewell, etc., by a waving movement or gesture.

Perchance the maiden smiled to see
Yon parting lingerer *wave* adieu.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

I retained my station when he *waved* to me to go, and announced, "I can not think of leaving you, sir."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

7. To water, as silk. See *water*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 48.

★ **wave**[1] (wāv), *n.* [< ME. **wave*, *wawe*; < *wave*, *v.* The word *wave* in its most common sense has taken the place, in literary use, of the diff. noun *waw*, *wawe*, a wave. The form *wawe* could not, however, change into *wave:* see *waw*[1]. The noun *wave*, as well as the verb, has been confused with *waive*[1].] **1.** A disturbance of the surface of a body in the form of a ridge and trough, propagated by forces tending to restore the surface to its figure of equilibrium, the particles not advancing with the wave.

No ship yit karf the *wawes* grene and blewe.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 21.

When you do dance, I wish you
A *wave* o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 141.

2. Water; a stream; the sea. [Poetical.]

The laughing tides that lave
These Edens of the eastern *wave*.
Byron, The Giaour.

3. A form assumed by parts of a body or medium which are out of equilibrium, such that as fast as the particles return they are replaced by others which move into neighboring positions of stress, so that the whole disturbance is continually propagated into new parts of the medium while preserving more or less perfectly the same shape and character. In a somewhat wider sense the word is applied in cases where there is no progression through the medium; thus, the shape of a vibrating piano-string may be called a *wave*. But in its narrowest and most proper sense it is restricted to a progressive periodic motion or disturbance of a medium. Waves on the surfaces of liquids are distinguished into four orders. A wave of the first order, also called a *wave of translation*, leaves the particles, after its passage, shifted in the line of its motion. It is also called a *solitary wave*, because a single impulse produces but one elevation or depression, which has no definite length, but extends over the whole surface. The negative wave of this sort shortly breaks; it is only the positive wave, which leaves the particles in advance of their initial positions, which can be propagated far. This wave is also called *Scott Russell's great wave*, because it was first discovered by that engineer in 1834, and because, owing to its form, it cannot be seen unless it is very high. The velocity of such a wave is equal to $\sqrt{g(h+k)}$, where g is the acceleration of gravity, h the depth of the liquid in repose, and k the height of the crest of the wave above the plane of repose. This wave dies down of itself in a canal of uniform depth, independently of friction, and when it passes into shallow water it breaks as soon as h is no greater than k. A canal-boat produces such a wave, and consequently can be propelled at the rate of speed of the wave far more economically than at any other. In waves of the second order, called *oscillatory waves*, observation shows that each particle describes at a uniform rate of motion a circle in a vertical plane; but according to theory other orbits are possible. The particle at the crest of the wave is at the highest part of its path, that in the trough at the lowest. As long as the momentum of the particles is kept up, wave must succeed wave. If the water has a flow opposite to the direction of propagation of the waves and equal to it in velocity, it is plain that each particle will describe a prolate cycloid, and this is consequently the form of the waves. Waves thus brought to a standstill by the flow of the water are called *standing waves*. (See fig. 1.) They are often seen in rapidly running water.

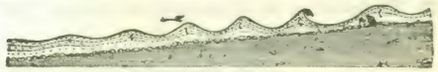


Fig. 1. Standing waves in a torrent.

If the motion of the liquid is irrotational, theory shows that the waves cannot be cycloidal. But in regard to this whole subject neither theory nor observation can be trusted implicitly to give the truth of nature. The velocity of propagation of oscillatory waves, at least in deep water, is represented by the expression $\sqrt{(g\lambda/2\pi)}$, where λ is the length of the wave from crest to crest. But the velocity of propagation of a group of waves is much slower. Oscillatory waves break on a shelving shore when their height is about equal to the depth of the water, and from each one, as it breaks, a wave of the first order is produced. (See fig. 2.) Waves of the third order, called *ripples*, are distinguished from those of the second order in the fact that the shorter they are the more rapidly they move. While an oscillatory wave 32 inches long will advance 3 feet per second, and one of 3 inches long only 1 foot per second, a ripple a quarter of an inch long will move 1 foot per second, a ripple an eighth of an inch long will



Fig. 2. Oscillatory waves rolling in and breaking upon the shore, and giving rise to a series of waves of translation.

move 1½ feet per second, and so on. The reason is that the force of restoration of the particles is here not chiefly gravity, but the surface-tension of the liquid. Ripples very rapidly die out. Liquid waves of the fourth order are similar in character to sound-waves. They are propagated in water at the rate of about 1,580 yards per second—that is, at a much greater speed than that of sound in air. In the case of sound propagated in the air, the waves are formed by the alternate forward and back motion of the air-particles in the direction in which the sound is being propagated; the waves are consequently waves of condensation and rarefaction, having in the free air a spherical form. The amplitude of vibration or excursion of each particle is very small, but the wave-length is large—for the middle C of the keyboard, about 4½ feet. A sound-wave travels in air about 1,100 feet per second. (See further under *sound*[5].) In the case of radiant energy (heat and light) propagated through the ether, the ether-particles vibrate transversely to the line of propagation; here the wave-length is very small—for violet light about 0.0004 cm., for red about twice this length, while the infra-red spectrum contains waves at least 0.05 cm. in length (see *spectrum*). A *light-wave* (or, more generally, an *ether-wave*) travels in space about 185,000 miles per second. In the case of oscillating electrical discharges, as between two knobs, a disturbance is produced in the surrounding ether which is propagated as *electric waves* with a velocity like that of light. These electric waves are reflected from the surface of a conductor, but are transmitted by a non-conductor, as pitch, and may be brought to a focus; they may be made to interfere, then forming nodal points, and by passage through a grating of parallel wires they may be polarized. These electric waves are hence in all essential respects like light-waves, but differ in their relatively enormous length and the corresponding slowness of the oscillations. These experiments which were first performed by Hertz in 1887 form a most important confirmation of the electromagnetic theory of light proposed by Maxwell (see *light*).

That which in *waves* of fluid is rest is in *waves* of sound silence, and in *waves* of light darkness.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 220.

The reason why one end of the coloured band [spectrum] . . . is red and the other blue is that in light as in sound we have a system of disturbances or *waves;* we have long *waves* and short *waves*, and what the low notes are to music the red *waves* are to light.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 34.

4. One of a series of curves in a waving line, or of ridges in a furrowed surface; an undulation; a swell.

A winning *wave* (deserving note)
In the tempestuous petticote.
Herrick, Delight in Disorder.

The ears are furnished with feather to the same extent, with a slight *wave*, but no curl.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 107.

5. Figuratively, a flood, influx, or rush of anything, marked by unusual volume, extent, uprising, etc., and thus contrasted with preceding and following periods of the opposite character; something that swells like a sea-wave at recurring intervals; often, a period of intensity, activity, or important results: as, a *wave* of religious enthusiasm; *waves* of prosperity.

A light wind blew from the gates of the sun,
And *waves* of shadow went over the wheat.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

An emotional *wave* once roused tends to continue for a certain length of time. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 32.

Specifically—**6.** In *meteor.*, an atmospheric oscillation that is not local but advances progressively over the earth like an ocean wave. When such a wave is continuously evolved anew, as by the flow of air over a mountain or ridge, it has the appearance of remaining always in place and is called a *forced* or *stationary* or *standing air wave*. A *barometric wave* is a progressive oscillation of atmospheric pressure—a wave of rarefaction and compression.

To Willy Wien, a pupil of Helmholtz, we owe the development of problems relating to vortex and *wave* motions in the earth's atmosphere.
Cleveland Abbe, in An. Rep. Smithsonian Inst., 1907, [p. 303.

7. A waved or wavy line of color or texture; an undulation; specifically, the undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.—**8.** A waving; a gesture, or a signal given by waving.

With clear-rustling *wave*
The scented pines of Switzerland
Stand dark round thy green grave.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in Memory of the Author of Obermann.

A magnificent old toddy-mixer . . . answered my question by a *wave* of one hand.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 53.

9. A book-name of certain geometrid moths. Thus, *Acidalia rubricata* is the tawny wave; *A. contiguaria* is Greening's wave; *Venusia cambraria* is the Welsh wave, etc.—**Barometric wave.** See def. 6.—**Cold wave,** a broad, comparatively shallow layer of cold, dry, clear air, advancing as a whole southward and eastward over Canada and the United States, sometimes pouring a small part of its substance westward over the Rocky Mountains into the valleys of the Pacific coast; a norther of the coast of Texas; the Nortes of the coasts of Mexico and Cuba; a blizzard when it brings exceedingly low temperatures with high winds and light snow. The term is specifically used by the United States Weather Bureau only when the temperatures are lower than 40° F. and there has been a sudden fall of 20° F. or more within 24 hours. Similar waves occur in Europe from the north and east and in China from the north and west.

When the fall of temperature in twenty-four hours is twenty degrees or more, and covers an area of at least fifty thousand square miles, and the temperature in any part of the area goes as low as 36°, it is called a *cold-wave*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 463.

Dicrotic wave. See *dicrotic.*—**Hot wave,** the advance of a mass of hot air over a broad extent of country. The hot waves that come from the south are reasonably supposed to be due to the warmth of the southern regions, but when they come from the west, as they frequently do, and, in general, from whatever direction they come, the high temperature at the earth's surface and the cloudless sky are at least partly due to the fact that the air is descending and warmed by compression faster than it can lose its heat by radiation. [U. S.]—**Length of a wave,** or **wave-length,** the distance between any two particles which are in the same phase.—**Period of a wave,** the time between the passage of successive crests, or between successive extreme displacements of a particle in the same manner.—**Predicrotic wave.** See *predicrotic.*—**Smoky wave.** See *smoky.*—**Storm-wave.** (*a*) A sea-wave raised at the center of a cyclonic storm by the low atmospheric pressure and the force of the winds. It advances with the progressive motion of the storm, and has all the properties of a true wave. When augmented by a heavy fall of rain, and blown by strong winds upon a low shore, the storm-wave causes disastrous inundations. The thickly populated low-lands at the head of the Bay of Bengal have been the scene of frequent storm-floods, occasioning enormous losses of life and property. (*b*) In general, on sea-coasts, the increased wave-motion accompanying storms.—**Subangled wave,** a British geometrid moth, *Acidalia strigilaria.*—**Tidal wave.** See *tidal.*—**Type of a wave.** See *type.*—**Warm wave.** See *hot wave*, above.—**Wave of contraction,** in *physiol.*, visible muscular contraction as propagated from a point where the muscle itself is stimulated.—**Wave of stimulation,** in *physiol.*, the motor influence of a nerve, supposed to be transmitted by molecular undulation.

I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or molecular, *wave of stimulation*.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 25.

Wave of translation. See def. 3. (See also *brain-wave*, *pulse-wave.*)=**Syn. 1.** *Wave*, *Billow*, *Surge*, *Breaker*, *Surf*, *Swell*, *Ripple*. *Wave* is the general word. A *billow* is a great round and rolling *wave*. *Surge* is only a somewhat stronger word for *billow*. A *breaker* is a wave breaking or about to break upon the shore or upon rocks. *Surf* is the collective name for *breakers:* as, to bathe in the *surf;* it is sometimes popularly used for the foam at the edge or crest of the breaker. *Swell* is the name for the fact of the rising (and falling) of water, especially after the wind has subsided, or for the water that so rises (and falls), or for any particular and occasional disturbance of water by such rising (and falling): as, the boat was swamped by the *swell* from the steamer. *Ripple* is the name for the smallest kind of *wave*.

The high watery walls came rolling in, and at their highest tumbled into *surf*. . . . Some white-headed *billows* thundered on. . . . The *breakers* rose, and, looking over one another, bore one another down, and rolled in, in interminable hosts. . . . The sea . . . carried men, spars, . . . into the boiling *surge*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

This mounting *wave* will roll us shoreward soon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Across the boundless east we drove,
Where those long *swells* of breaker sweep
The nutmeg rocks and isles of clove.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

As the shadows of sun-gilt *ripples*
On the golden bed of a brook.
Lowell, The Changeling.

wave[2]†, *v.* A former spelling of *waive*.

wave[3]†. An obsolete preterit of *weave*[1].

wave-action (wāv′ak″shon), *n.* See *action*.

wave-breast (wāv′brest), *n.* A breast offered as a wave-offering (which see).

waved (wāvd), *a.* [< *wave*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a waving outline or appearance. See *wave*[1], *v. t.* Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, marked with waves; wavy in color or texture; undulated. (*b*) In *entom.*, crenate or crenulate, as a margin; sinuous; undulated. (*c*) In *arms*, shaped in waves or undulations, as the edges of certain swords and daggers. Heavy swords of the middle ages were sometimes shaped in this way, apparently with the object of breaking plates of armor the more readily. In the Malay creese, however, the object is probably to make a more dangerous wound.



Malay Creese, with waved blade.

2. Same as *watered:* noting silk, forged steel, etc.—**3.** In *bot.*, undate.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *undé.*—**Waved sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper.*—**Waved sword,** in *her.*, a flamboyant sword used as a bearing.—**Waved wheel.** See *wheel*[1].

wave-front (wāv′frunt), *n.* The continuous surface including all the particles in the same phase. It is a spherical surface for sound, and for light in an isotropic medium.

wave-goose (wāv′gös), *n.* The brant- or brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta.* [Durham, Eng.]

wave-length (wāv′length), *n.* The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave; more generally, the distance between any particle of the disturbed medium and the next which is in the same phase with it. See *wave*[1], 3.

The *wave-length* of a ray of light in any given substance is consequently obtained by dividing the *wave-length* in air by the index of refraction of the substance itself.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 245.

No difference but that of *wave-length* is recognized between waves of radiant heat and of radiant light.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8801.

waveless (wāv′les), *a.* [< *wave*[1] + *-less.*] Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; still.

Smoother than this *waveless* spring.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The mist that sleeps on a *waveless* sea.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

Unmoved the bannered blazonry hung *waveless* as a pall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. iii.

wavelet (wāv′let), *n.* [< *wave*[1] + *-let.*] A small wave; a ripple.

Like the vague sighings of a wind at even,
That wakes the *wavelets* of the slumbering sea.
Shelley, Queen Mab, viii.

The head, with its thin *wavelets* of brown hair, indents the little pillow. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, ii.

wave-line (wāv′līn), *n.* **1.** The outline of a wave; specifically, in *physics*, the path of a wave of light, sound, etc., or the graphic representation of such a path.—**2.** *Naut.*, the general outline of the surface of sea-waves: specifically used attributively to note a method of ship-building devised by J. Scott Russell, in which the lines of the hull of a vessel are adapted scientifically to the lines of the waves, and are nearly or quite cycloidal.—**3.** One of the series of lines or furrows produced by the sea-waves upon a sandy beach.

wavellite (wā′vel-īt), *n.* [Named after William *Wavell*, an English medical practitioner (died 1829), by whom it was discovered.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, commonly found in radiated hemispherical or globular crystalline concretions from a very small size to 1 inch in diameter, and of a white to yellow-green or brown color. See cut under *radiate.*

wave-loaf (wāv′lōf), *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.

Ye shall bring out of your habitations two *wave loaves* of two tenth deals. Lev. xxiii. 17.

wave-molding (wāv′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of undulating outline, resembling more or less closely a succession of waves; particularly, a molding of Greek origin, much used in Renaissance and modern architecture, having the character of a series of breaking waves, much conventionalized.

wave-motion (wāv′mō″shon), *n.* Motion in curves like that of the waves of the sea; progressive undulatory motion by which any disturbance of equilibrium is transmitted.

While ether-waves are in course of traversing the ether, there is neither heat, light, nor chemical decomposition; merely *wave-motion*, and transference of energy by *wave-motion.* *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 434.

The essential characteristic of *wave-motion* is that a disturbance of some kind is handed on from one portion of a solid or fluid mass to another.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 603.

wave-offering (wāv′of″ėr-ing), *n.* In the ancient Jewish law, an offering presented with a horizontal movement of the hands forward and backward and toward the right and left, whereas the heave-offering was elevated and lowered.

wave-path (wāv′path), *n.* The line along which any point in any wave is propagated. [Rare.]

The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called *wave-paths.*
J. Milne, Earthquakes, p. 9.

waver[1] (wā′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *waveren, wayveren,* vacillate, < AS. as if **wafrian* (cf. *wæfre,* wavering, wandering, restless: said of flame and fire, the mind or spirit, etc.) = MHG. *waberen,* G. dial. *wabern,* waver, totter, move to and fro, = Icel. *vafra,* hover about, = Norw. *vavra,* flap about; also, with var. suffix, MHG. *wabelen, webelen,* fluctuate, waver, = Icel. *vafla,* hover about (see *wabble*[1]); freq. of the verb represented by *wave*[1], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move up and down or to and fro; wave; float; flutter; be tossed or rocked about; sway.

All in wer for to walt, *wayueronde* he sote,
But he held hym on horse, houyt o lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8266.

For an Outlawe, this is the Lawe,
That Men hym take and binde,
Without pytee, hanged to bee,
And *waver* with the Wynde.
The Nut-Brown Maid, quoted by Prior (Poems, [ed. 1756, I. 147).

The wind in his raiment *wavered.*
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. To quiver; flicker; glimmer; glance.

As when a sunbeam *wavers* warm
Within the dark and dimpled beck.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. To falter; fail; reel; totter.

Keep my wits, Heaven! I feel 'em *wavering;*
Oh God, my head! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

How many *wavering* steps can we retrace in our past lives! *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 74.

Like the day of doom it seemed to her *wavering* senses.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

4. To be undetermined or irresolute; fluctuate; vacillate.

Therefore be sure, and *waver* not of God's love and favour towards you in Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 132.

He that *wavereth* is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. Jas. i. 6.

I expect you should sollicit me as much as if I were *wavering* at the Grate of a Monastery, with one Foot over the Threshold. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

=**Syn. 1** and **4.** *Vacillate.* See *fluctuate.*—**4.** *Hesitate*, etc. See *scruple.*

II.† *trans.* **1.** To cause to wave or move to and fro; set in waving motion; brandish.

Item, if the Admirall shall happen to hull in the night, then to make a wauering light ouer his other light, *wauering* the light vpon a pole. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 147.

2. To demur or scruple about; hesitate at; shirk.

The inconstant Barons *wavering* every hour
The fierce encounter of this boist'rous tide
That easily might her livelihood devour.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 34.

waver[2] (wā′vėr), *n.* [< *wave*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which waves; specifically, in *printing*, an inking-roller; an apparatus which distributes ink on the table or on other rollers, but not on the form of types: so called from its vibratory movement.

As the carriage returns, this strip of ink is distributed on the inking table by rollers placed diagonally across the machine. The diagonal position gives them a waving motion; hence they are called *wavers.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 706.

waver[3] (wā′vėr), *n.* [Perhaps < *wave*[1] + *-er*[1] (?).] A sapling or timberling left standing in a fallen wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

As you pass along, prune and trim up all the young *wavers.* *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. i. 7.

waver-dragon (wā′vėr-drag″on), *n.* [< *waver* for *wiver* + *dragon.*] In *her.*, the wivern.

waverer (wā′vėr-ėr), *n.* [< *waver*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wavers or fluctuates; especially, a person who vacillates or is undecided in mind.

Come, young *waverer,* come, go with me.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 89.

This prospect of converting votes was a dangerous distraction to Mr. Brooke; his impression that *waverers* were likely to be allured by wavering statements . . . gave Will Ladislaw much trouble. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, li.

waveringly (wā′vėr-ing-li), *n.* In a wavering, vacillating, or irresolute manner.

Loke not *wauueringly* about you, haue no distrust, be not afrayd. *J. Udall*, On 1 Pet. v.

waveringness (wā′vėr-ing-nes), *n.* The character or state of a waverer; vacillation.

The *waveringness* of our cupidities turneth the minde into a diziness unawares to itself.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Pref.

waver-roller (wā′vėr-rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a roller made to vibrate in a diagonal direction on the inking-table of a printing-machine for the purpose of distributing the ink.

wavery (wā′vėr-i), *a.* [< *waver*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wavering; unsteady; shaky; faltering.

Old letters closely covered with a *wavery* writing.
Miss Thackeray, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

He's . . . *wavery;* . . . his love changes like the seasons. *Christian Union*, July 28, 1887.

wave-shell (wāv′shel), *n.* In earthquake-shocks, one of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, having theoretically the form of concentric shells, which are propagated in all directions through the solid materials of the earth's crust from the seismic focus to the earth's surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 610.

waveson (wāv′son), *n.* [Appar. irreg. < *wave*[2], *waive,* + *-son,* after the analogy of *flotson, jetson, jettison,* otherwise *flotsam, jetsam.*] A name given to goods which after a shipwreck appear floating on the sea.

wave-surface (wāv′sėr″fās), *n.* A surface whose equation in rectangular coördinates is

$$x^2/(1-A^2r^2)+y^2/(1-B^2r^2)+z^2/(1-C^2r^2)=0.$$

If upon every central section of a quadric surface be erected a perpendicular at the center, and points be taken on this perpendicular at distances from the center equal to the axes of the section, then the locus of these points will be the wave-surface. It is frequently called *Fresnel's wave-surface,* to distinguish it from *Huygens's wave-surface,* which is simply an ellipsoid—the latter being the form of the wave-front of a uniaxial crystal, the former that of a biaxial crystal.—**Malus's wave-surface** (discovered by E. L. *Malus* (1775–1812) in 1810), a surface of the wave-front of light emanating from a point but undergoing reflections and refractions at different surfaces.

wave-trap (wāv′trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a widening inward of the spaces between piers, to afford space to permit waves rolling in between the piers to lose force by spreading themselves.

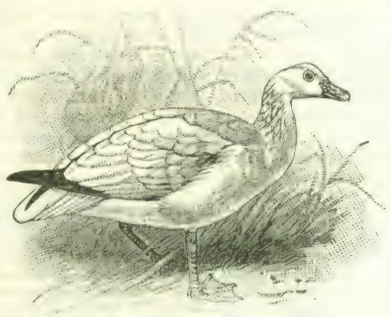
wave-worn (wāv′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bow'd.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 120.

wavey, wavy[2] (wā′vi), *n.*; pl. *waveys, wavies* -viz). [Cree *wewe.*] A goose of the genus *Chen;* a snow-goose.

Shooting *Wavies* on the little lakes with which this region [the Red River country] is dotted is said to be a favorite amusement of the sportsmen.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 192.

Blue wavey, the blue-winged goose, *Chen cærulescens.*—**Horned wavey,** the smallest snow-goose, *Chen* (*Exanthemops*) *rossi,* which has at times the base of the bill studded with tubercles. It is exactly like the snow-goose in plumage, but no larger than a mallard, and inhabits



Horned Wavey (*Chen rossi*).

arctic America, coming southward in migration. It was recognizably described under its present name by Hearne, but lost sight of for nearly a century, till brought again to notice, in 1861, by J. Cassin.—**White wavey,** the snow-goose. See cut under *Chen.*

wavily (wā′vi-li), *adv.* In a wavy manner, form, or direction.

Mr. Rappit, the hair-dresser, with his well-anointed coronal locks tending *wavily* upward.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

waviness (wā′vi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wavy or undulating.

waving-frame (wā′ving-frām), *n.* In *printing*, a frame which carries inking-rollers.

The frame which supports the inking-rollers, called the *waving-frame,* is attached by hinges to the general framework of the machine; the edge of the stereotype-plate cylinder is indented, and rubs against the *waving-frame,* causing it to vibrate to and fro, and consequently to carry the inking-rollers with it, so as to give them an unceasing traverse motion. *Ure*, Dict., III. 655.

wavy[1] (wā′vi), *a.* [< *wave*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in waves.

This said, she div'd into the *wavy* seas.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv. 569.

2. Undulating in movement or shape; waving: as, *wavy* hair.

Let her glad Vallies smile with *wavy* Corn.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 26.

The *wavy* swell of the soughing reeds.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

3. In *bot.*, undulating on the border or on the surface. See cut under *repand.*—**4.** In *her.*, same as *undé.*—**5.** In *entom.*, presenting a series of horizontal curves: noting marks or margins. It is distinct from *waved;* but the two epithets are somewhat loosely used, and are sometimes interchanged.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, undulating; sinuous; waved; having waved markings.—**Barry wavy.** See *barry*[2].—**Sword wavy.** See *sword*[1].—**Wavy respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).

wavy[2], *n.* See *wavey*.

wavy-barred (wâ′vi-bärd), *a.* Crossed with waving lines; undulated: as, the *wavy-barred* sable, a British moth. See *sable*, *n.*, 7.

waw[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe*, *waze*, *waghe*, *waugh*, a wave, < AS. *wæg* = OS. *wāg* = OFries. *weg*, *wei* = MD. *waeghe* = MLG. *wāge* = OHG. *wāg* (> F. *vague*), MHG. *wāc*, G. *woge* = Goth. *wēgs*, a wave; < AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry, move: see *weigh*, *wag*[1], and cf. *waw*[2].] A wave.

For, whiles they fly that Gulfes devouring jawes,
They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helples *wawes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

waw[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wawen*, *wazien*, < AS. *wagian*, stir, move, = OHG. *wagen*, move, = Goth. *wagjan*, move; a secondary form of AS. *wegan*, etc., bear, carry: see *weigh*, and cf. *waw*[1].] To stir; move; wave.

What wenten ye out in to desert for to se? a reed *wawid* with the wynd? *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 24.

waw[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *wawe*, *wagh*, *wag*, *wah*, *wowe*, *wough*, *wouh*, < AS. *wag*, *wah* = OFries. *wach* = MD. *weeghe* = Icel. *veggr* = Sw. *vägg* = Dan. *væg*, a wall.] A wall. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 61.

waw[4] (wâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *wawen*; imitative; cf. *waul*, *wawl*.] To cry as a cat; waul.

wawah (wä′wä), *n.* Same as *wow-wow*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 57.

wawet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *woe*.

wawl, *v. i.* See *waul*.

wawliet, *a.* An obsolete form of *waly*[1].

wawproos (wâ′prös), *n.* [Algonkian.] The American varying hare, *Lepus americanus*.

waw-waw (wä′wä), *n.* [W. Ind.] See *Rajania*.

wawy† (wâ′i), *a.* [< *waw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in waves; wavy.

I saw come over the *wawy* flood.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 697.

wax[1] (waks), *v. i.* [< ME. *waxen*, *wexen* (pret. *wex*, *weex*, *wox*, *wax*, *weax*, *wæx*, pl. *wexen*, *woxen*, pp. *waxen*, *wexen*, *woxen*), < AS. *weaxan* (pret. *weóx*, pp. *geweaxen*) = OS. *wahsan* = OFries. *waxa* = D. *wassen* = OHG. *wahsan*, MHG. *wahsen*, G. *wachsen* = Icel. *vaxa* = Sw. *växa* = Dan. *voxe* = Goth. *wahsjan* (pret. *wōhs*, pp. *wahsans*), grow, increase, wax; = Gr. *αὐξάνειν*, wax, Skt. √ *vaksh*, wax, grow; appar. an extension of the root seen in L. *augere*, increase, AS. *ēacan*, increase: see *eke*, and *augment*, *auction*, etc. Hence ult. *wax*[1], *n.*, *waist*.] **1.** To grow; increase in size; become larger or greater: as, the moon *waxes* and wanes.

So is pryde *waxen*
In religioun and in alle the rewme amonge riche and pore,
That preyeres haue no power the pestilence to lette.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 75.

Sothli the child *wax*, and was coumfortid, ful of wysdom; and the grace of God was in him. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 40.

The childe he kepte and norisshed till it was feire well *woxen*, and that he myght ride after to court.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

A *waxing* moon, thot soon would wane.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 649.

Thou shalt *wax* and he shall dwindle.
Tennyson, Boädicea.

2. To pass from one state to another; become; grow: as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* old.

And every man that ought hath in his cofre,
Lat him appere and *wexe* a philosofre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 284.

Now charity is *waxen* cold, none helpeth the scholar nor yet the poor. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

First he *wox* pale, and then *wox* red.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The commander of Fort Casimir, when he found his martial spirit *waxing* too hot within him, would sally forth into the fields and lay about him most lustily with his sabre. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 315.

Waxing kernels, enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found in the groin in children: so called because supposed to be associated with growth.

wax[1] (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax*, *wexe* (= MHG. *wahs*, increment, increase; also in comp., MD. *wasdom* = G. *wachsthum*, growth); from the verb.] **1**†. Growth; increase; prosperity.

Ful nobley wele the almes yef and do;
Aboute hym gret *wexe*, fair store, and gret light.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.

★**2.** A wood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wax[2] (waks), *n.* [< ME. *wax*, *wex*, < AS. *weax* = OS. *wahs* = OFries. *wax* = D. *was* = OHG. MHG. *wahs*, G. *wachs* = Icel. *vax* = Sw. *vax* = Dan. *vox*, wax; cf. OBulg. *voskŭ* = Bohem. *vosk* = Pol. *wosk* = Russ. *voskŭ* = Hung. *viaszk* = Lith. *waszkas*, wax (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare L. *viscum*, mistletoe, bird-lime: see *viscum*.] **1.** A thick, sticky substance secreted by bees, and used to build their cells; the material of honeycomb; beeswax. In its natural state it is of a dull-yellow color, and smells of honey. Its consistency varies with the temperature; it is ordinarily a pliable solid, readily melted. When purified and bleached, it becomes translucent white, is less tenacious, without taste or smell, and of a specific gravity a little less than that of water. It softens at 80° F., becoming extremely plastic, and retaining any form in which it may be molded, like clay or putty, and melts at 145° F. In chemical composition, wax consists of variable proportions of three substances, called *myricin*, *cerolein*, and *cerotic acid*. Wax is used for many purposes, both in its natural state and variously prepared. As bleached, and also then variously tinted, it is made into wax candles, which give a peculiarly soft light. In pharmacy it enters into the composition of various plasters, ointments, and cerates, as a vehicle for the active ingredients, and to confer upon the preparation a desired consistency. It has varied uses in the plastic arts, especially in the making of anatomical models, artificial flowers and fruits, casts and impressions of various kinds, etc.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as *wex*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 675.

I'll work her as I go; I know she's *wax*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

The Effigies of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory is curiously done in *Wax* to the Life, Richly Drest in Coronation Robes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 283.

2. One of various substances and products resembling beeswax in appearance, consistency, plasticity, and the like, or used for like purposes. (*a*) The substance worked up from the pollen of flowers by the hind legs of bees, and used to feed their larvæ; bee-bread, formerly supposed to be beeswax. (*b*) The substance secreted by various coccids or wax-scales, especially such as has commercial value. (See *wax-insect*, 1.) (*c*) The product of some other homopterous insects. (See *wax-insect*, 2.) This is more or less stringy and flocculent, and approaches in character the froth or spume of the spittle-insects, but in some cases is usable like beeswax. (*d*) The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the outer ear; cerumen; ear-wax. (*e*) A vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil, the principal varieties being Chinese wax, cow-tree wax, carnauba wax, and Japan wax. It may be obtained from the pollen of many flowers, and it forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage. It appears as a varnish upon the fruit or the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, as the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. Also called *vegetable wax*. See cut under *Myrica*. See also *wax-tree*, and compounds below. (*f*) A mineral product, one of certain fossil hydrocarbons which occur in small quantities generally in the Carboniferous formation: called more fully *mineral wax*. The most familiarly known variety is *ozocerite*. (*g*) A substance used for sealing. See *sealing-wax*.

Quomodo. He will never trust his land in *wax* and parchment, as many gentlemen have done before him.
Easy. A by-blow for me.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iv. 1.

A letter! hum! a suspicious circumstance, to be sure! What, and the seal a true-lover's knot now, ha? or an heart transfixed with darts; or possibly the *wax* bore the industrious impression of a thimble.
Colman, Jealous Wife, i.

(*h*) A thick resinous substance, consisting of pitch, resin, and tallow, used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

3. A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** Dung of cattle. [Western U. S.]—**5.** In *coal-mining*, puddled clay, used for dams and stoppings.—**Brazil wax.** Same as *carnauba wax*.—**Butter of wax.** See *butter*[1].—**Carnauba wax**, a secretion of the young leaves of the carnauba palm, *Copernicia cerifera*, of Brazil, which is used in making candles and is exported in large quantities.—**Chinese** or **China wax**, a hard white wax, the product of a scale-insect. See *pela* and *wax-insect*, 1 (*a*).—**Ear-wax.** See def. 2 (*d*) and *cerumen*.—**Grafting-wax**, a mixture made of resin, beeswax, and linseed-oil, for coating the incisions made in a tree in grafting.—**Ibota wax**, a product in Japan of the shrub *Ligustrum Ibota*.—**Japan wax**, a wax obtained in Japan from the drupes of the wax-tree *Rhus succedanea*, by crushing, steaming, and pressing. It is used chiefly for candles, and largely exported. The fruit of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, yields a still better wax.—**Mineral wax.** See def. 2 (*f*).—**Nose of wax.** See *nose*[1].—**Paraffin wax**, a white substance resembling wax, obtained chiefly from the distillation of petroleum, but also produced in the distillation of coal, wood, and other substances. It is a neutral, easily fusible substance, unaltered by acids or alkalis, and hence has a wide range of uses in the arts.—**Vegetable wax**, any wax of vegetable origin. See def. 2 (*e*). The name once denoted specifically myrtle-wax.—**Wax dam**, a dam of puddled clay.—**Wax doll.** See *wax-doll*.—**Wax impression**, in *dentistry*, a copy in wax of parts of the mouth, taken usually for the purpose of fitting the plate for artificial teeth.—**Wax opal**, a variety of common opal having a resinous wax-like luster.—**Wax wall**, a dam of puddled clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]—**White wax.** (*a*) Bleached beeswax. (*b*) Chinese wax, or pela. (See also *banking-wax*, *bottle-wax*, *myrtle-wax*, *ocuba-wax*, *sealing-wax*.)

wax[2] (waks), *v.* [< ME. *waxen*, *wexen*; < *wax*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with wax; smear or rub with wax; make waxy: as, to *wax* a thread; to *wax* the floor or a piece of furniture.

Tho tok I and *wexede* my label in maner of a peyre tables to resceyve distynctly the prikkes of my compas.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. §. 40.

He held a long string in one hand, which he drew through the other hand incessantly, as he spoke, just as a shoemaker performs the motion of *waxing* his thread.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 663.

Waxed end, in *shoemaking*, a thread the end of which has been stiffened by the use of shoemakers' wax, so as to pass easily through the holes made by the awl; also, a waxed thread terminating in a bristle, for the same purpose. Also reduced to *wax-end*.—**Waxed paper.** See *paper*.

II. *intrans.* To plaster with clay. [Leicestershire coal-field, Eng.]

wax[3] (waks), *n.* [Appar. < *wax*[2], *v.*, taken in sense of 'rub,' hence 'beat, thrash.'] A rage; a passion. [Colloq.]

She 's in a terrible *wax*, but she 'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, v.

wax-berry (waks′ber″i), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera*.

waxbill (waks′bil), *n.* One of numerous small Old World birds of the family *Ploceidæ* and subfamily *Spermestinæ*, whose bills have a certain waxen appearance, due to the translucency of the horny covering, which may be white, pink, red, etc. The name appears to have attached more particularly to the members of the genus *Estrelda* in a broad sense, but is of extensive and varied application. The Java sparrow is a good example. (See cut under *sparrow*.) The original waxbill, first so named by Edwards in 1751, the waxbill grosbeak of Latham (1783), *Loxia astrild* of Linnæus, and now *Estrelda astrilda*, or *Estrilda astrild*, or *Estrilda astrilda* (for the name thus wavers in spelling), is a South African bird, ranging as far as Matabeleland on the east and Damaraland on the west coast. It has also been introduced in various places,



Waxbill (*Estrelda astrild*).

and is a well-known cage-bird. It is scarcely over 4 inches long, the wing and tail each about 1¾ inches; the bill is bright-red; the eyes and feet are brown. The general aspect is that of a brown bird, but this ground-color is intricately varied with several other colors. The vent is black, and there is a crimson streak on each side of the head. The blue-breasted waxbill (*E. cyanogastra*), the orange-cheeked (*E. melpoda*), the red-bellied (*E. rubriventris*), the grenadier (*Uræginthus granatinus*), and various others are among the small exotic birds which form the dealer's stock of amadavats, senegals, blood-finches, strawberry-finches, paddy-birds, and the like.

wax-bush (waks′bůsh), *n.* Same as *wax-weed*.

wax-chandler (waks′chand″lėr), *n.* A maker or seller of wax candles. [Eng.]

wax-cloth (waks′klôth), *n.* A popular name for floor-cloth. [Eng.]

wax-cluster (waks′klus″tėr), *n.* A shrub, *Gaultheria hispida*, found in the mountains of Australia and Tasmania. It grows 2 or 3 feet high or more, and is conspicuous for its abundant and beautiful white waxy berry-like fruit.

wax-doll (waks′dol′), *n.* **1.** A child's doll of which the head and bust are made of beeswax combined with other ingredients to give it hardness.—**2.** *pl.* The common fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*: so called from the texture and color of its white or flesh-colored flowers. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

waxen[1] (wak′sn), *a.* [< ME. *waxen*, < AS. *weaxen*, made of wax, < *weax*, wax: see *wax*[2].] **1.** Made of wax; covered with wax: as, a *waxen* tablet.

She is fair; and so is Julia that I love—
That I did love, for now my love is thaw'd;
Which, like a *waxen* image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 201.

I beheld through a pretty crystall glasse by the light of a *waxen* candle. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

2. Resembling wax; soft as wax; waxy.

For men have marble, women *waxen*, minds.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1240.

3. Easily effaced, as if written in wax. [Rare.]

A *waxen* epitaph. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 238.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Being or consisting of wax: as, the *waxen* cells of honeycomb. (*b*) Like wax; waxy. (1) Like wax in apparent texture or consistency. Compare *waxbill*. (2) Waxy in color; of a dull-yellowish color, like raw beeswax. (*c*†) Waxed; having wax-

like appendages: as, the *waxen* chatterer (the Bohemian waxwing).

waxen[2]† (wak'sn). An obsolete or archaic past participle of *wax*[1].

waxen[3] (wak'sn). Archaic present indicative plural of *wax*[1].

wax-end (waks'end'), *n.* Same as *waxed end* (which see, under *wax*[2]).

waxer (wak'sėr), *n.* 1. One who smears or treats anything with wax, as in waxing floors or preparing waxed leather.—2. In a sewing-machine, an attachment for applying a film of wax to the thread as it passes from the spool to the needle: used only on machines for sewing leather and heavy fabrics.

waxflower (waks'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Clusia.*—2. See *Stephanotis.*—3. Same as *wax-plant.*

wax-gourd (waks'gōrd), *n.* The white gourd, *Benincasa hispida.* See *Benincasa*, 1.

waxiness (wak'si-nes), *n.* A waxy appearance or character.

waxing (wak'sing), *n.* [< ME. *waxynge;* verbal n. of *wax*[2], *v.*] 1. The coating of thread with wax previous to sewing.—2. A method of blacking, dressing, and polishing leather, to give it a finish.—3. In *calico-printing*, the process of stopping out colors.

wax-insect (waks'in″sekt), *n.* 1. One of various coccids or bark-lice which secrete wax; a wax-scale. Nearly all the *Coccidæ* secrete a kind of wax, but that of but few is abundant enough to be of commercial value. Specifically—(*a*) The Chinese wax-insect, *Ericerus pela* (formerly *Coccus sinensis* or *C. pela*), related to the cochineal bug. It furnishes most of the white wax of commerce, specified as *Chinese wax* and *pela.* This insect, a native of China, occurs upon plants of the genera *Rhus, Ligustrum, Hibiscus, Celastrus,* etc. The wax is said to be mainly secreted by the male. It is collected from the plants on which it is deposited, melted and clarified, and made into a very high class of candles used in China. It has been imported in England for the same purpose, but is too expensive for general use. (*b*) Any member of the genus *Ceroplastes.* The females secrete much wax, usually deposited on the body in regular plates. *C. ceriferus* is an Indian wax-scale; *C. myricæ* (an old Linnean species) is found at the Cape of Good Hope; *C. floridensis* is a wax-scale of Florida; *C. cirripediformis* is the barnacle-scale. (*c*) A scale of the genus *Cerococcus,* as *C. quercus,* which secretes large masses of bright-yellow wax upon the twigs of various oaks, as *Quercus undulata, Q. agrifolia,* and *Q. oblongifolia,* in Arizona and California. 2. One of various insects of the family *Fulgoridæ,* and of one of the genera *Phenax, Lystra,* and *Flata.* In the case of the species of *Lystra,* the wax is secreted in long white strings from the end of the abdomen. This wax is said to be used in the manufacture of candles in the East Indies and China.

wax-light (waks'līt), *n.* [= D. *waslicht* = G. *wachslicht* (cf. Icel. *vaxljós,* Sw. *vaxljus,* Dan. *voxlys*); as *wax*[2] + *light*[1].] A candle, taper, or night-light made of wax.

The only alternative would have been *wax-lights* at half a crown a pound. *T. A. Trollope,* What I Remember.

wax-modeling (waks'mod″el-ing), *n.* The art or process of forming figures, reliefs, ornaments, etc., in wax. See *ceroplastic.*

wax-moth (waks'môth), *n.* A bee-moth; any member of the family *Galleriidæ.* See *Galleria,* and cut under *bee-moth.*

wax-myrtle (waks'mėr″tl), *n.* The bayberry, *Myrica cerifera:* so named from its wax-bearing nuts and shining myrtle-like leaves. Sometimes *candleberry* and *tallow-shrub.* See *Myrica* (with cut). The wax-myrtle of California is chiefly *M. Californica,* a close erect evergreen shrub, or a tree even 50 feet high.

wax-painting (waks'pān″ting), *n.* Encaustic painting. See *encaustic.*

wax-palm (waks'päm), *n.* See *Ceroxylon* and *Copernicia.*

wax-paper (waks'pā″pėr), *n.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

wax-pine (waks'pīn), *n.* The general name for the species of *Dammara,* coniferous trees producing a large amount of resin.

wax-pink (waks'pingk), *n.* A name for garden species of *Portulaca:* so called from their wax-like leaves and showy flowers.

wax-plant (waks'plant), *n.* See *Hoya.*

wax-pocket (waks'pok″et), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several small openings between the ventral segments of the abdomen of a bee, from which thin plates of wax exude.

wax-polish (waks'pol″ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

wax-red (waks'red), *a.* Of a bright-red color, resembling that of sealing-wax.

Set thy seal-manual on my *wax-red* lips.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 516.

wax-scale (waks'skāl), *n.* A scale-insect which secretes wax. See *wax-insect*, 1.

wax-scot† (waks'skot), *n.* A tax or money payment made by parishioners to supply the church with wax candles.

wax-tree (waks'trē), *n.* One of several trees, of different localities, the source of some kind of vegetable or insect wax. (*a*) The Japan wax-tree, specifically *Rhus succedanea,* a small tree originally from the Loochoo Islands, now extensively planted in Japan, especially on the borders of fields, for its small clustered berries, which yield by expression an excellent candle-wax. The lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera,* yields a still better wax. (*b*) In China, one of several trees yielding the pela, or white wax (see *wax*[2]), which incrusts their twigs as the result of the puncture of an insect. One of the most important is a species of privet, *Ligustrum lucidum;* another is an ash, *Fraxinus Chinensis. Ligustrum Ibota* appears to furnish a variety of the same product. (*c*) A plant of the genus *Vismia,* which consists of trees and shrubs abounding in a yellow resinous juice. This is collected from some South American species, particularly *V. Guianensis,* and from its qualities is sometimes called *American gamboge.* (*d*) The Colombian varnish-tree, *Elæagia utilis.* (*e*) The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.* [Rare.]

A fragrant shrub, called the Anemiche by the Indians, had attracted the attention of the government. It is the *wax-tree,* or candle-berry (Myrica cerifera), of which the wax is used for making candles.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 520.

wax-weed (waks'wēd), *n.* An American herb, *Parsonsia viscosissima* (*Cuphea viscosissima* of Jacquin), sometimes designated as *clammy cuphea.* It is a branching plant with purple stems covered with extremely viscid hairs; the petals of the flowers are also purple. In full, *blue wax-weed.*

waxwing (waks'wing), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*), family *Ampelidæ:* so called because the secondary quills of the wings, and sometimes other feathers of the wings or tail, are tipped with small red horny appendages resembling sealing-wax. There are three species—the Bohemian waxwing or chatterer, *A. garrulus,* of the northern hemisphere generally,



Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*).

breeding in high latitudes, and migrating southward irregularly, sometimes in flocks of vast extent; the red-winged Japanese waxwing, *A. phœnicoptera;* and the smaller Carolina waxwing, cedar waxwing, cedar-bird, cedar-lark, cherry-bird, etc., of North America, *A. cedrorum,* the prib chatterer of Latham, 1785. The sealing-wax tips are the enlarged, hardened, and peculiarly modified prolongation of the shaft of the feather, composed of central and peripheral substances differing in the shape of the pigment cells, which contain abundance of red and yellow coloring matter. Their use is unknown.

waxwork (waks'wėrk), *n.* 1. Work in wax; especially, figures or ornaments made of wax; in ordinary usage, figures, as of real persons, usually of life-size, and more or less of deceptive resemblance, the heads, hands, etc., being in wax, and the rest of the figure so set up and clothed as to increase the imitative effect.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Goldsmith, the famous Woman for *Waxwork,* brought to Westminster Abbey the Effigies of that celebrated Beauty the late Duchess of Richmond, which is said to be the richest Figure that ever was set up in King Henry's Chapel.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 283.

2. *pl.* A place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—3. The climbing bittersweet, *Celastrus scandens:* so named on account of the waxy scarlet aril of the fruit. See *Celastrus* and *staff-tree.* Also called *Roxbury waxwork.*

waxworker (waks'wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. One who works in wax; a maker of waxwork.—2. A bee which makes wax.

wax-worm (waks'wėrm), *n.* The larva of the wax-moth.

waxy[1] (wak'si), *a.* [< *wax*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling wax or putty in appearance, softness, plasticity, adhesiveness, or other properties; waxen; hence, pliable; yielding; impressionable.

That the softer *waxy* part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application. *Hammond,* Works, III. 626.

Specifically—2. Noting certain complexions. (*a*) Pallid or blanched; of a translucent pallor, as in bloodlessness. (*b*) Of a dull, pasty, whitish color, sometimes inclining to the yellowishness of raw beeswax. This is a complexion almost diagnostic of the so-called scrofulous or cancerous diathesis, and of persons in whom the opium habit is confirmed and of long standing.
3. Made of wax; abounding in wax; waxed: as, a *waxy* dressing for leather.—**Waxy degeneration.** (*a*) Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*). (*b*) A change of parts of the muscular fibers into a peculiar hyaline substance, which differs from lardacein; it occurs in certain cases of typhoid fever, meningitis, and other acute febrile disorders.—**Waxy liver, kidney, spleen,** etc., a liver, kidney, spleen, etc., which has undergone waxy degeneration.

waxy[2] (wak'si), *a.* [< *wax*[3] + *-y*[1].] Angry; wrathy; irate. [Slang.]

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little *waxy* with me.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxiv.

★ **way**[1] (wā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *waye, waie;* < ME. *way, wai, wey, wei, weye, weie, wæi,* < AS. *weg* = OS. *weg* = OFries. *wei* = MD. *wegh,* D. *weg* = MLG. LG. *weg* = OHG. MHG. *wec,* G. *weg* = Icel. *vegr* = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vej* = Goth. *wigs,* a way, road, = L. *via,* OL. *vea,* orig. **veha* = Lith. *weza,* track of a cart, = Skt. *vaha,* a road, way; from the verb represented by AS. *wegan,* etc., bear, carry, = L. *vehere,* carry, = Skt. √*vah,* carry: see *weigh*[1]. From the same verb are ult. E. *wain*[1] and *wagon,* etc., and, from the L., *vehicle,* etc. For the E. words from L. *via,* see *via*[1]. Hence *away* (reduced to *way*[2]), and *wayward,* etc.] 1. The track or path by passing over or along which some place has been or may be reached; a course leading from one place to another; a road; a street; a passage, channel, or route; a line of march, progression, or motion: as, the *way* to market or to school; a broad or a narrow *way.*

Men seyn that the Wicanes ben *Weyes* of Helle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 55.

A grene *wey* thou schalt fynde,
That geth as euene as he may to paradys the on ende;
Ther bigonde thi Modur and ich.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

The worst *wayes* that ever I travelled in all my life in the Sommer were those betwixt Chamberie and Aiguebelle. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 83.

I fear I shall never find the *way* to church, because the bells hang so far.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

The road to resolution lies by doubt;
The next *way* home 's the farthest *way* about.
Quarles, Emblems, iv., Epig. 2.

I hope our *way* does not lie over any of these [hills], for I dread a precipice. *Cotton,* in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

If prince or peer cross Darrell's *way,*
He'll beard him in his pride.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 27.

2. A passage along some particular path or course; progress; journey; transit; coming or going.

The Lord . . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy *way.* Gen. xxiv. 40.

Shut the doors against his *way.*
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 92.

The next day we again set sail, and made the best of our *way,* till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo, a very pretty town in the Genoese dominions.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 359.

The ship (barring accidents) will touch at no other port on her *way* out. *W. Collins,* Moonstone, vi. 5.

3. Length of space; distance: as, the church is but a little *way* from here. In this sense, in colloquial use, often erroneously *ways.*

Thy servant will go a little *way* over Jordan.
2 Sam. xix. 36.

I here first saw the hills a considerable *way* off to the east, no hills appearing that way from the parts about Damascus. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 138.

I charge thee ride before,
Ever a good *way* on before. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

4. Direction as of motion or position: as, he comes this *way.*

Now sways it this *way,* like a mighty sea, . . .
Now sways it that *way,* like the selfsame sea.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

The Kingdome of Congo is about 600. miles diameter any *way.* *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 49.

Three Goddesses for this contend;
See, now they descend,
And this *Way* they bend.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

O friend! I hear some step of hostile feet,
Moving this *way,* or hast'ning to the fleet.
Pope, Iliad, x. 406.

No two windows look one *way*
O'er the small sea-water thread
Below them. *Browning,* In a Gondola.

5. Path or course in life.

The *way* of transgressors is hard. Prov. xiii. 15.

6. Pursuit; calling; line of business. [Colloq.]

Men of his *way* should be most liberal.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 61.

Thinking that this would prove a busy day in the justicing *way*, I am come, Sir Jacob, to lend you a hand.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

Is not Gus Hoskins, my brother-in-law, partner with his excellent father in the leather *way*?
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

7. Respect; point or particular: with *in* expressed or understood.

You wrong me every *way*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 55.

The office of a man
That 's truly valiant is considerable,
Three *ways*: the first is in respect of matter.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

Thus farr, and many other *waies* were his Counsels and preparations before hand with us, either to a civil Warr, if it should happ'n, or to subdue us without a Warr.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

8. Condition; state: as, he has recovered a little, but is still in a very bad *way*. [Colloq.]

When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising *way*, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 211.

You must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same *way*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

9. Course of action or procedure; means by which anything is to be reached, attained, or accomplished; scheme; device; plan; course.

Of Taxations, properly so called, there were never fewer in any King's Reign; but of *Ways* to draw Money from the Subject, never more. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and, that refused, make war.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

10. Method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; fashion; wise: as, the right or the wrong *way* of doing something.

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men.
Hooker.

I will one *way* or other make you amends.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 89.

One would imagine the Ethiopians either had two alphabets, or that they had two *ways* of writing most things.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 227.

This answerer had, in a *way* not to be pardoned, drawn his pen against a certain great man then alive.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a solemn *way*.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,
As the gallant's *way* of wooing!
W. S. Gilbert, Way of Wooing.

Way in this sense is equivalent to *wise*, and in certain colloquial phrases is confused with it, appearing in the apparent plural *ways*, which really represents *wise*: as, no *ways*, lengthways, endways, etc.

To him [God] we can not exhibit ouermuch praise, nor belye him any *wayes*, vnlesse it be in abasing his excellencie by scarsitie of praise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He could no *way* stir. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Hee at that time could be no *way* esteem'd the Father of his Countrey, but the destroyer.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

Simon Glendinning . . . bit the dust, no *way* disparaging in his death that ancient race from which he claimed his descent. *Scott*, Monastery, ii.

11. Regular or usual method or manner, as in acting or speaking; habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying things: as, that is only his *way*; an odd *way* he has; women's *ways*.

We call it only pretty Fanny's *way*.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

It is my *way* to write down all the good things I have heard in the last conversation, to furnish my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 45.

Before I departed, the good priest ask'd me my name, that they might pray in the church for my good journey, which is only a *way* they have of desiring charity.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 138.

He was imperious sometimes still; but I did not mind that; I saw it was his *way*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

All her little womanly *ways*, budding out of her like blossoms on a young fruit-tree.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

12. Resolved plan or mode of action or conduct; a course insisted upon as one's own.

If I had my *way*
He had mewed in flames at home. *B. Jonson.*

Man has his will—but woman has her *way!*
O. W. Holmes, A Prologue.

If Lord Durham had had his *way*, the Ballot would at that time [1833] have been included in the programme of the Government. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, I. 54.

13. Circuit or range of action or observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way* were generally subject to the gout.
Sir W. Temple.

14. Progress; advancement.

Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious *way*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

15. *Naut.*, progress or motion through the water; headway: as, a vessel is under *way* when she begins to move, she gathers *way* when her rate of sailing increases, and loses *way* when it diminishes.

Towards night it grew very calm and a great fog, so as our ships made no *way*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Soundings are usually taken from the vessel, and while there is some *way* on.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 206.

A ship, so long as she can keep *way* on her, and can steer, need not fear an enemy's ram.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 304.

16. *pl.* In *mach.*, etc., the line or course along which anything worked on is caused to move. See cut under *shaper*. (*a*) The timbers on which a ship is launched: as, a new ship on the *ways*. See cut under *launching-way*. (*b*) Skids on which weights, barrels, etc., are moved up or down, as on an inclined plane.—**A furlong way**†. See *furlong*.—**A lion in the way.** See *lion*.—**Appian Way.** See *Appian*.—**A way of necessity,** a way which the law allows for passage to and from land not otherwise accessible. It arises only over one of two parcels of land of both of which the grantor was the owner when he conveyed the other; and it arises in favor of the parcel conveyed when this is wholly surrounded by what had been the grantor's other land, or partly by this and partly by that of a stranger.—**By all ways**†, in all respects; in every way.

My lady gaf me al hooly
The noble gift of her mercy,
Saving her worship, *by alle weyes*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1271.

By the way. See *by*[1].—**By way of,** for the purpose of; to serve as. See also *by*[1].

The Kyng of that Contree, ones every zeer, zevethe leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, *be weye of* Alemesse, for the love of God, that made Adam. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

That this gift of perpetual youth should pass from men to serpents seems added *by way of* ornament.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

By way of being, doing, etc., in the condition of being, doing, etc.; so as to be, do, etc. [Eng.]—**Come your ways.** See *come*.—**Committee of Ways and Means.** (*a*) In the British Parliament, a committee of the whole house which considers the ways and means of raising the supplies. (*b*) One of the most important of the standing committees of the United States House of Representatives: to it are referred bills relating to the raising of the revenue.—**Common way.** See *common*.—**Covered way.** See *cover*[1].—**Direct way around, dry way, Dunstable way.** See the adjectives.—**High way.** See *highway*.—**In a small way.** See *small*.—**In the family way.** See *family*.—**In the way.** (*a*) Along the road; on the way; as one proceeds.

And as we wenten thus *in the weye* wordyng togyderes,
Thanne seye we a Samaritan sittende on a mule,
Rydynge ful rapely the riȝt weye we ȝeden.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 47.

The next morning, going to Cumæ through a very pleasant path, by the Mare Mortuum and the Elysian Fields, we saw *in our way* a great many ruins of sepulchres and other ancient edifices.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 452.

(*b*) On hand; present.

When your master or lady calls a servant by name, if that servant be not *in the way*, none of you are to answer.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

(*c*) In such a position or of such a nature as to obstruct, impede, or hinder: as, a meddler is always *in the way*; there are difficulties *in the way*.

I never seemed *in his way*; he did not take fits of chilling hauteur; when he met me unexpectedly, the encounter seemed welcome—he had always a word and sometimes a smile for me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

In the way of. (*a*) So as to meet or fall in with; in a favorable position for doing or getting: as, I can put you *in the way of* a profitable investment. (*b*) In the matter or business of; as regards; in respect of.

What my tongue can do
I' the way of flattery. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 137.

Mean way†. See *mean*[3].—**Milky Way.** See *Galaxy*, 1.—**Once in a way.** See *once*[1].—**On the way,** in going or traveling along; hence, in progress or advance toward completion or accomplishment.

My lord, I over-rode him *on the way*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 30.

Out of the way. (*a*) Out of the road or path; so as not to obstruct or hinder.

Take up the stumblingblock *out of the way* of my people.
Isa. lvii. 14.

(*b*) At a distance from; clear of: as, to keep *out of the way* of a carriage.

The embroylments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs . . . made us desirous to keep as far as possible *out of* their *way*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 56.

(*c*) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to miss one's object; away from the mark; aside; astray; hence, improper; wrong.

We are quite *out of the way* when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

He that knows but a little of them [matters of speculation or practice], and is very confident of his own strength, is more *out of the way* of true knowledge than if he knew nothing at all. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

(*d*) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, mislaid, hidden, or lost.

Is 't lost? is 't gone? speak, is it *out o' the way?*
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 80.

(*e*) Out of the beaten track; not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; hence, extraordinary; remarkable: as, her accomplishments are nothing *out of the way*: often used attributively. Compare *to put one's self out of the way*, below.

This seemed to us then to be a place *out of the way*, where we might lye snug for a while.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 389.

It is probable they formerly had some staple commodity here, and that they bestowed great expences on their public games, in order to make people resort to a place which was so much *out of the way*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

Permanent way, in *rail.*, a road-bed and track, including ballast, ties, rails, switches, bridges, etc., as distinguished from a *temporary way*, such as is used in construction, in removing the soil of cuttings, etc.—**Private way,** a right which one or more persons, as distinguished from the public generally, have of passing to and fro across land of another. It may exist by grant, by long usage, or by proceedings, sanctioned by law in some states, to acquire a necessary access and egress on making compensation.—**Right of way.** (*a*) A right to pass and repass over real property of another. (*b*) The right to pass over a path or way, to the temporary exclusion of others: as, an express-train has the *right of way* as against a freight-train. (*c*) The strip of land of which a railway-company acquires either the ownership or the use for the laying of its tracks.—**Second covered way,** in *fort.*, the way beyond the second ditch.—**The Way,** in the New Testament, the Christian religion or church; Christianity. The phrase is rendered in the authorized version (except once) "this way" or "that way"; in the revised version (except Acts xxii. 4, where it has the demonstrative "this"), "the Way." Acts ix. 2; xix. 9, 23; xxii. 4; xxiv. 14, 22.—**To break a way.** See *break*.—**To clear the way.** See *clear*.—**To devour the way.** See *devour*[1].—**To gather way.** See *gather*.—**To give way,** to grant passage; allow to pass; hence, to yield: generally with *to*.

Open your gates and *give* the victors *way*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 324.

They happen'd to meet on a long narrow bridge,
And neither of them would *give way*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 217).

We *give* too much *way to* our passions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 329.

Suetonius, though else a worthie man, overproud of his Victorie, *gave* too much *way to* his anger against the Britans. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course also to *give way to* the time.
Swift.

To go one's way or **ways.** See *go*.—**To go the way of all the earth,** to die. 1 Ki. ii. 2.—**To go the way of nature.** See *nature*.—**To have one's way.** See def. 12.—**To keep way**†, to keep pace.

When there be not stonds [stops] and restiveness in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind *keep way* with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

To labor on the way. See *labor*[1].—**To lead the way,** to be the first or most forward in a march, progress, or the like; act the part of a leader, guide, etc.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and *led the way*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

To lie in the or **one's way.** See *lie*[1].—**To look both ways for Sunday,** to squint. [Colloq.]—**To look nine ways.** See *nine*.—**To lose way.** See *lose*[1].—**To make one's way.** See *make*[1].—**To make the best of one's way.** See *best*.—**To make way.** (*a*) To give room for passing; give place; stand aside to permit another to pass.

Ther was no romayn so hardy ne so myghty but he *made* hym *wey*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Make way there for the princess.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 91.

The petty squadrons which had till now harassed the coast of Britain *made way* for hosts larger than had fallen on any country in the west.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 84.

(*b*) To open a path through obstacles; overcome resistance, hindrance, or difficulties.

With this little arm and this good sword,
I have *made* my *way* through more impediments
Than twenty times your stop.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 263.

(*c*) To advance; move forward.

We, seeing them prepare to assault vs, left our Oares and *made way* with our sayle to incounter them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 181.

To pave the way. See *pave*.—**To put one's self out of the way,** to give one's self trouble.

Don't *put yourself out of the way*, on our accounts.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxi.

To take one's way. (*a*) To set out; go.

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden *took* their solitary *way*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 649.

(*b*) To follow one's own plan, opinion, inclination, or fancy.

Doctor, your service for this time is ended;
Take your own *way*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 31.

Under way, in progress; in motion: said of a vessel that has weighed her anchor or has left her moorings and is making progress through the water; hence, generally, making progress; having started: often erroneously writ-

ten *under weigh.*—**Walsingham way**†. Same as *Milky Way.* See *Galaxy*, 1.

The commonalty believed the Galaxias, or (what is called in the sky) Milky Way, was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place and residence of the Virgin, beyond all other places, and was, on that account, generally in that age called *Walsingham Way;* and I have heard old people of this country so to call and distinguish it some years past.
Blomefield, Hist. Norfolk, ix. (in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. 287, note.

Way of the cross. (*a*) A series of stations or representations, as in relief or painting, of the successive acts or stages of Christ's progress to Calvary, arranged around the interior of a church or on the way to a cross or shrine. (*b*) A series of devotions used at these stations.—**Way of the Kami.** See *kami.*—**Way of the rounds,** in *fort.*, a space left for passage between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.—**Ways and means.** (*a*) Means and methods of accomplishing some end; resources; facilities.

Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes & meanys* howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1335.

(*b*) Specifically, in *legislation*, means for raising money; methods of procuring funds or supplies for the support of the government. See *committee of ways and means*, above.—**Wet way.** See *wet*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Way, Road, Street, Passage, Pass, Path, Track, Trail*, thoroughfare, channel, route. *Way* is the generic word for a place to pass; a *road* is a public way broad enough and good enough for vehicles; a *street* is a main *road* in a village, town, or city, as contrasted with a *lane* or *alley; passage* suggests an avenue or narrower way through, as for foot-passengers; a *pass* is a way through where the difficulties to be surmounted are on an imposing scale: as, to find or open a new *pass* through the Andes; a *path* is a way for passing on foot; a *track* is a *path* or *road* as yet but little worn or used: as, a cart-*track* through the woods. See def. of *trail.*—**9** and **10.** *Method, Mode*, etc. See *manner*[1].

way[1]† (wā), *v.* [< *way*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go in, along, or through; traverse.

And now it is plauntid ouere in desert, in loond not *wayed* (or not hauntid). *Wyclif*, Ezek. xix. 13.

2. To put in the way; teach to go in the way; break or train to the road: said of horses.

He . . . is like a horse that is not well *wayed;* he starts at every bird that flies out of a hedge.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* To go one's way; wayfare; journey.

On a time, as they together *way'd.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 12.

way[2] (wā), *adv.* [< ME. *way, wey;* by apheresis from *away.*] Same as *away:* now only colloquial or vulgar, and commonly printed with an apostrophe: as, go *'way! way* back.

Do *wey* youre handes. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 101.

way[3]†, *v.* An old spelling of *weigh*[1].

wayaka (wä-yä'kä), *n.* [Fiji Islands.] See *yam-bean.*

way-baggage (wā'bag″āj), *n.* The baggage or effects of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach. [U. S.]

way-barley† (wā'bär-li), *n.* The wall-barley or mouse-barley, *Hordeum murinum.* Also *way-bent, way-bennet.*

way-beaten (wā'bē″tn), *a.* Way-worn; tired.

The *way-beaten* couple, master and man, sat them down.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 7. (*Davies.*)

way-bennet†, **way-bent**† (wā'ben-et, -bent), *n.* See *way-barley.*

way-bill (wā'bil), *n.* A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

"It's so on the *way-bill,*" replied the guard. *Dickens.*

way-bit (wā'bit), *n.* [Also *weabit*, now *weebit;* < *way*[1] + *bit*[2].] A little bit; a bittock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ours [i. e., our miles] have but eight [furlongs], unless it be in Wales, wheye they are allowed better Measure, or in the North Parts, where there is a *Wea-bit* to every Mile.
Howell, Letters, iv. 28.

I have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a *way-bit.*
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 59. (*Davies.*)

wayboard (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*, a bed of tenacious clay formed by the decomposition of the toadstone. Also written *weigh-board.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

waybread (wā'bred), *n.* [Also *waybred;* < ME. *weybrede, weibrede,* < AS. *wegbrēde* (= MLG. *wegebrēde, wegebreide,* LG. *weegbree* = OHG. *wegabreita,* MHG. *wegebreite,* G. *wegebreit* = Sw. *vägbreda* = Dan. *vejbred*), plantain; appar. so called as spreading along roads, < *weg,* way, road, + *brēdan,* spread, < *brād,* broad: see *bread*[2].] The common plantain, *Plantago major.* See cut under *plantain.*

waybung (wā'bung), *n.* [Native name (?).] An Australian corvine bird, *Corcorax melanorhamphus,* a sort of chough, noted for the singular actions of the male in pairing-time. It is 16 inches long, sooty-black with a slight purplish gloss, and has a large white alar speculum formed by the inner webs of the primaries; the bill and feet are black, the eyes scarlet. The female is similar, but a little smaller. This bird is the Australian type or representative of the Asiatic desert-choughs (see *Podoces*), and of the European Alpine and common red-legged choughs.

way-door† (wā'dōr), *n.* A street-door.

He must needs his posts with blood embrue,
And on his *way-door* fix the horned head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. iv. 7.

wayfare (wā'fâr), *v. i.* [< ME. *weyfaren,* orig. in ppr. *weyfarand,* < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi* = Sw. *vägfarande* = Dan. *vejfarende*), < *weg,* way, + *farende,* ppr. of *faran,* go: see *way*[1] and *fare*[1]. Cf. *wayfare, n.*] To journey; travel, especially on foot: now only in the present participle or the verbal noun.

A certain Laconian, as he *way-fared,* came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 390.

Farewell, honest Antony!—Pleasant be your *wayfaring,* prosperous your return!
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 416.

wayfarer (wā'fâr″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyfarere,* a wayfarer; < *way*[1] + *farer.*] One who wayfares, journeys, or travels; a traveler, especially one who travels on foot; a passenger. *R. Carew.*

The peasant is recommended [1362] to give to the needy *wayfarer* in preference to the beggar.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 54.

The *wayfarer,* at noon reposing,
Shall bless its shadow on the grass.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inverara.

wayfaring (wā'fâr″ing), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *waifaring;* < ME. *wayferande,* also *weyverinde, wayverinde,* wayfaring, < AS. *wegfarende* (= Icel. *vegfarandi*, etc.), also *wegfērend,* wayfaring: see *wayfare, v.*] Journeying; traveling, especially on foot.

The *wayferande* frekez, on fote & on hors.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 79.

Moreover, for the refreshing of *waifaring* men, he ordained cups of yron or brasse to be fastened by such cleare wells and fountains as did runne by the waie's side. *Stow.*

wayfaring-tree (wā'fâr″ing-trē), *n.* A much-branched European shrub of large size, *Viburnum Lantana,* with dense cymes of small white flowers. The foliage and young shoots are thickly covered with soft mealy down (hence sometimes *mealy-tree*). The name was invented by Gerard, with reference to its abundance along roads. Also *triptoe.* The American wayfaring-tree is the hobble-bush, *Viburnum alnifolium.*

way-gate (wā'gāt), *n.* The tail-race of a mill.

waygoing (wā'gō″ing), *a.* Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away: as, *waygoing* baggage.—**Waygoing crop.** See *away-going crop,* under *away-going.*

waygoose (wā'gös), *n.* [A corruption of *wayzgoose* for *wase-goose.*] Same as *wayzgoose.*

way-grass (wā'gràs), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.* [Prov. Eng.]

wayke†, **wayken**†. Old forms of *weak, weaken.*

waylaway†, *interj.* See *wellaway.*

waylay (wā-lā' or wā'lā), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waylaid,* ppr. *waylaying.* [< *way*[1] + *lay*[1]; a peculiar formation, expressing a notion not derivable from *way* + *lay* taken in their proper sense, and prob. due to confusion with *lay wait, lie in wait.*] 1. To lie in wait for in the way, in order to lay hold of for some purpose; particularly, to lie in wait for with the view of accosting, seizing, assaulting, robbing, or slaying; take in ambush: as, to *waylay* a traveler.

I will *waylay* thee going home; where if it be thy chance to kill me . . . thou killest me like a rogue and a villain.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 176.

But my Lord St. Albans, and the Queen, and Ambassador Montagu did *way-lay* them at their lodgings, till the difference was made up, to my Lord's honour.
Pepys, Diary, I. 152.

Tuchin, too, who wrote a poem on the death of James II., was *waylaid,* and so frightfully beaten that he died from its effects.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 64.

On quitting the house, I was *waylaid* by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

I mind the time when men used to *waylay* Fanny Singleton in the cloak-room. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, p. xxv.

2. To beset with ambushes or ambuscades; ambuscade. [Rare.]

How think'st thou?—Is our path *way-laid?*
Or hath thy sire my trust betrayed?
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 13.

waylayer (wā-lā'ėr or wā'lā″ėr), *n.* One who waylays; one who lies in wait for another.

Wherever there are rich way-farers there also are sly and alert *way-layers.*
Landor, Imag. Conv., Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, i.

way-leave† (wā'lēv), *n.* Right of way.

Another thing that is remarkable is their *wayleaves;* for, when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 265. (*Davies.*)

wayless (wā'les), *a.* [< *way*[1] + *-less.*] Having no way or path; pathless; trackless.

As though the peopled towns had *way-less* deserts been.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 164.

way-maker (wā'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes a way; a pioneer; a pathfinder.

Those famous *way-makers* to the . . . restitution of the evangelical truth. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

way-mark (wā'märk), *n.* A finger-post, guide-post, milestone, or the like.

She was so liable to fits of absence that she was likely enough to let her *way-marks* pass unnoticed.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

wayment†, **waymenting**†. See *waiment, waimenting.*

wayne[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wain*[1]. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 41.

way-passenger (wā'pas″en-jėr), *n.* A passenger taken up or set down by the way—that is, at a way-station or at some place intermediate between the principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post (wā'pōst), *n.* A finger-post; a guide-post.

You have more roads than a *way-post.*
Colman, The Spleen, i. (*Davies.*)

An old *way-post* show'd
Where the Lavington road
Branch'd off to the left from the one to Devizes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 172.

way-shaft (wā'shaft), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the rocking-shaft for working the slide-valve from the eccentric.

wayside (wā'sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *way*[1] + *side*[1]. Earlier *way's side:* see *way*[1].] **I.** *n.* The side of the way; the border or edge of the road or highway.

They are enbuschede one blonkkes, with baners displayede,
In 3one bechene wode appone the *waye sydes.*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1713.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the wayside; growing, lying, situated, or found on, by, or near the side of the way: as, *wayside* flowers; a *wayside* spring.

Little clusters of such vehicles were gathered round the stable-yard or baiting-place of every *way-side* tavern.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

The windows of the *wayside* inn
Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

And earth, which seemed to the fathers meant
But as a pilgrim's *wayside* tent.
Whittier, The Preacher.

way-sliding (wā'slī″ding), *n.* Sliding from the right way; deviation. [Rare.]

Though I will neither exalt myself nor pull down others, I wish every man and woman in this land had kept the true testimony, and the middle and straight path, as it were, on the ridge of a hill, where wind and water shears, avoiding right-hand snares and extremes, and left-hand *way-slidings.*
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

way-station (wā'stā″shon), *n.* A station intermediate between principal stations on a railroad. [U. S.]

wayt† *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wait.*

wayth†, *n.* See *wathe*[1].

way-thistle (wā'this″l), *n.* See *thistle.*

way-thorn (wā'thôrn), *n.* See *thorn.*

way-train (wā'trān), *n.* A train which stops at all or most of the stations on the line over which it passes; an accommodation train. [U. S.]

wayward (wā'wȧrd), *a.* [< ME. *weyward, weiward,* by apheresis from **awayward,* adj., < *awayward, aweiward,* adv.: see *awayward,* and cf. *froward.*] 1. Full of caprices or whims; froward; perverse.

Bot 3if thyn eize be *weyward,* al thi body shal be derkful. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 23.

You know my father 's *wayward,* and his humour
Must not receive a check.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

In vain, to soothe his *wayward* fate,
The cloister oped her pitying gate.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 6.

2. Irregular; vacillating; unsteady, undulating, or fluctuating: as, the *wayward* flight of certain birds.

Send its rough *wayward* roots in all directions.
Smithson, Useful Book for Farmers, p. 32. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** *Wayward, Wilful, Contrary, Untoward,* headstrong, intractable, unruly. The italicized words tend toward the same meaning by different ways. *Wayward,* by derivation, applies to one who turns *away* from what he is desired or expected to be or to do; but, from its seeming derivation, it has come to apply more often to one who turns toward *ways* that suit himself, whether or not they happen to be what others desire. *Wilful* suggests that

the person is full of self-will, which asserts itself against those whose wishes ought to be deferred to or whose commands should be obeyed. *Contrary* and *untoward* express the same idea, the one in a positive, the other in a negative form. *Contrary* is an energetic word, expressing the idea that one takes, or is disposed to take, the course exactly opposite to that which he is expected or desired to take. Contrariness, when ingrained, becomes perverseness: as, a *contrary* disposition; a *contrary* fellow. This use of *contrary* is by many considered colloquial, but has the recommendation of figurative force. *Contrary* and *untoward* view the person as one to be managed; *untoward* views the person also as the object of mental or moral discipline: this perhaps through its use in Acts ii. 40. An *untoward* person is not responsive to persuasion, advice, influence, or requests; *untoward* circumstances are similarly such as do not help us in our plans. All these words imply that the only consistency in the person's conduct is in this self-willed independence of others' wishes or opposition to them, but *untoward* implies it least. See *perverse*.

way-warden (wā′wâr″dn), *n.* A keeper or surveyor of roads.

Woodcutter. Had'st best repent and mend thy ways.
Peasant. The *way-warden* may do that; I wear out no ways; I go across country.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 6.

waywardly (wā′wȧrd-li), *adv.* In a wayward manner; frowardly; perversely.

waywardness (wā′wȧrd-nes), *n.* [< ME. *weiwardnesse*, perverseness; < *wayward* + *-ness*.] The character of being wayward; frowardness; perverseness.

The unruly *waywardness* that infirm and choleric years bring with them. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 302.

waywise (wā′wīz), *a.* [< *way*[1] + *wise*[1]. Cf. *way-witty*; see also *waywiser*.] Expert in finding or keeping the way; knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

waywiser† (wā′wī″zėr), *n.* [= D. *wegwijzer*, a guide, = G. *wegweiser*, a way-mark, guide, = Sw. *vägvisare* = Dan. *vejviser*, a guide, a directory; as *way*[1] + **wiser*, shower, indicator, < *wise*[3], point out, show, + *-er*[1].] An instrument for measuring the distance which a wheel rolls over a road; an odometer or perambulator.

I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the application of the *way-wiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had three circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 6, 1657.

way-witty†, *a.* [ME. *weiwitti*; < *way*[1] + *witty*. Cf. *waywise*.] Same as *waywise*.

waywode, waywodeship. Same as *voivode, voivodeship*.

wayworn (wā′wōrn), *a.* Wearied or worn by or in traveling.

A *way-worn* traveller. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

waywort (wā′wėrt), *n.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

wayz-goose†, *n.* [An erroneous spelling of **wase-goose*, < *wase*[1] + *goose*.] 1. A stubble-goose; hence, a fat goose—that is, one ready to kill in harvest-time.—2. An entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen, of which the goose was the crowning dish; hence, in recent times, a printers' annual dinner, the funds for which are collected by stewards regularly appointed by "the chapel."

we (wē), *pron.*; pl. of *I*[2]. [Early mod. E. also *wee*; < ME. *we*, < AS. *wē* = OS. *wi* = OFries. *wi* = D. *wij* = OHG. MHG. G. *wir* = Icel. *vēr*, *vær* = Sw. Dan. *vi* = Goth. *weis*, < Teut. **wīz*, **wis*, with appar. nom. suffix *-s*, prob. = Skt. *vayam*, we. The L. and Gr. forms are different; L. *nos*, pl. (including dual), = Gr. *νώ*, dual; Gr. *ἡμεῖς*, we, appar. belonging to the stem of *ἐμέ*, etc., me (see *me*[1]). In AS. *wē* had a dual, *wit*, which disappeared in the earliest ME. period. See *I*[2], *me*[1], *our*, and *us*.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they: a personal pronoun, taking the possessive *our* or *ours* (see *our*[1]) and the objective (dative or accusative) *us*.

Go *we* now on goddes halue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2803.

How goes the day with *us*? O, tell me, Hubert.
Shak., K. John, v. 3. 1.

On the left hand left *wee* two little Islands.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 8.

It may be that the gulfs will wash *us* down;
It may be *we* shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles, whom *we* knew.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

We is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc.; but when the speaker or writer uses *we* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*: as, *we* (or *they*) say, French *on dit*, German *man sagt*.

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her [vice's] face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 220.

The instances in which *our* feelings bias *us* in spite of ourselves are of hourly recurrence.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

Many tongues have a double first person plural, one inclusive and one exclusive of the person or persons addressed: one *we* which means 'I and my party,' as opposed to you; and one that means 'my party and yours,' as opposed to all third persons.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 219.

We is frequently used by individuals, as editors and authors, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I. The plural style is used also by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England; according to others, by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

We charge you, on allegiance to *ourself*,
To hold your slaughtering hands.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 86.

We and *us* are sometimes misused for each other.

To poor *we*
Thine enmity 's most capital.
Shak., Cor., v. 3. 103.

Nay, no compliment: . . . Shall *'s* to dinner, gentlemen? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Our bodies themselves, are they simply ours, or are they *us*? *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 291.

We-uns (literally, we ones), we or us. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Grind some fur *we-uns* ter-morrer?" asked Ab. "I'll grind yer bones, ef ye'll send 'em down," said Amos.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ix.

weabit, *n.* See *way-bit*.

weak (wēk), *a.* [< ME. *weik, weyk, waik, wayk*, a northern form (< Icel. *veikr, veykr*) taking the place of the southern form *woke, woc, wake, wac*, < AS. *wac, waac*, pliant, weak, easily bent, = OS. *wēk* = D. *week* = MLG. *wēk*, LG. *week* = OHG. *weih*, MHG. G. *weich* = Icel. *veikr, veykr*, rarely *vākr* = Sw. *vek* = Dan. *veg*, pliant, weak; from the verb appearing in AS. *wīcan* (pret. *wāc*, pp. *wicen*) = OS. *wīkan* = OFries. *wīka, wiaka* = D. *wijken* = OHG. *wīkkan*, MHG. *wicken*, G. *weichen*, give way, yield, = Icel. *vīkja* (pret. *veyk*, pp. *vikinn*) = Sw. *vika* = Dan. *vige*, turn, turn aside, veer; cf. Gr. *εἴκειν* (for *Fείκειν*), yield, give way, = L. √ *vic* in *vitare* (for **vicitare*), shun, avoid, **vix, vicis*, change. To the same root are referred *wick*[1], *wicker*.] 1. Bending under pressure, weight, or force; pliant or pliable; yielding; lacking stiffness or firmness: as, the *weak* stem of a plant.

For men have marble, women waxen, minds,
And therefore are they form'd as marble will;
The *weak* oppress'd [impressed], the impression of strange kinds
Is form'd in them by force, by fraud, or skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1242.

2. Lacking strength; not strong. Specifically—(*a*) Breaking down under force or stress; liable to fall, fail, or collapse under strain; incapable of long resistance or endurance; frail, fragile, or resistless: as, a *weak* vessel, bridge, rope, etc.; a *weak* fortress.

How *weak* the barrier of mere Nature proves,
Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves!
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 169.

The gate,
Half-parted from a *weak* and scolding hinge.
Tennyson, The Brook.

(*b*) Deficient in bodily strength, vigor, or robustness; feeble, either constitutionally or from age, disease, etc.; infirm; of the organs of the body, deficient in functional energy, activity, or the like: as, a *weak* stomach; *weak* eyes.

Min wlite [face] is wan,
& min herte *woc*,
Mine dagis arren nei done.
Rel. Antiq., I. 186.

I have, God woot, a large feeld to ere;
And *wayke* been the oxen in my plough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 29.

A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despised old man.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 20.

(*c*) Lacking moral strength or firmness; liable to waver or succumb when urged or tempted; deficient in steady principle or in force of character.

Him that is *weak* in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations. Rom. xiv. 1.

Superior and unmoved; here only *weak*
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
Milton, P. L., viii. 532.

If *weak* Women went astray,
Their Stars were more in Fault than they.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

(*d*) Lacking mental power, ability, or balance; simple; silly; foolish.

It is privately whispered That King Henry was of a *weak* Capacity, and easily abused.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 190.

The tradition is that the water was conveyed from this pillar to the top of the famous temple, on which the people are so *weak* as to imagine there was a garden.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

(*e*) Unequal to a particular need or emergency; ineffectual or inefficacious; inadequate or unsatisfactory; incapable; impotent.

My ancient incantations are too *weak*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 27.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how *weak!*
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Pope, On the Hon. S. Harcourt.

One equal temper of heroic hearts,
Made *weak* by time and fate, but strong in will
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

(*f*) Incapable of support; not to be sustained or maintained; unsupported by truth, reason, or justice: as, a *weak* claim, assertion, argument, etc.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in.
Hooker.

I know not what to say; my title 's *weak*—
Tell me, may not a king adopt an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 134.

(*g*) Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness; low; feeble; small.

A voice, not softe, *weake*, piping, womannishe.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

(*h*) Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential, required, or usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength: as, *weak* tea; *weak* broth; a *weak* infusion; *weak* punch.

Sip this *weak* wine
From the thin green glass flask.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

(*i*) Deficient in pith, pregnancy, or point; lacking in vigor of expression: as, a *weak* sentence; a *weak* style.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold: . . .
The lines are *weak*, another 's pleased to say.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 5.

(*j*) Resulting from or indicating lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from want of moral courage, of self-denial, or of determination; injudicious: as, a *weak* compliance; a *weak* surrender.

If evil thence ensue,
She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1186.

(*k*) Slight; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Mine own *weak* merits. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 187.

(*l*) In *gram.*, inflected—(1) as a verb, by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the radical vowel; (2) as a noun or an adjective, with less full or original differences of case- and number-forms: opposed to *strong* (which see). (*m*) Poorly supplied; deficient: as, a hand *weak* in trumps. (*n*) Tending downward in price: as, a *weak* market; corn was *weak*.—**The weaker sex.** See *sex*[1].—**The weaker vessel.** See *vessel*.—**Weak accent, beat, or pulse,** in *music*, a comparatively unemphatic rhythmical unit: opposed to a *heavy* or *strong accent*, etc. See *rhythm*.—**Weak election.** See *election*.—**Weak side, weak point,** that side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition in which he is most easily influenced or affected.

Guard thy heart
On this *weak side* where most our nature fails.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Weak verb. See def. 2 (*l*).

weak† (wēk), *v.* [< ME. *weyken, wayken, woken, wokien, wakien*, < AS. *wācian*, become weak, languish, vacillate (= MD. *weecken*, become soft, D. *weeken*, soak, = OHG. *weichan*, MHG. G. *weichen*, become weak), *wēcan*, make weak, weaken, soften, afflict, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make weak; weaken.

It is hey tyme; he drawyt fast home ward, and is ryte lowe browt, and sore *weykid* and feblyd.
Paston Letters, I. 444.

We must toyle to make our doctrine good,
Which will empair the flesh and *weak* the knee.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 80.

2. To soften.

Ac grace groweth nat til goode wil gynne reyne,
And *wokie* thorwe good werkes wikkede hertes.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 25.

II. *intrans.* To become weak. *Chaucer.*

weak-built (wēk′bilt), *a.* Ill-founded. [Rare.]

Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though *weak-built* hopes persuade him to abstaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 130.

weaken (wē′kn), *v.* [< *weak* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become weak or weaker: as, he *weakens* from day to day.

Somewhat to *woken* [var. *wayken*] gan the peyne
By lengthe of pleynte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1144.

His notion *weakens*, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 248.

II. *trans.* To make weak or weaker; lessen or reduce the strength, power, ability, influence, or quality of: as, to *weaken* the body or the mind; to *weaken* a solution or infusion by dilution; to *weaken* the force of an argument.

So strong a Corrosive is Grief of Mind, when it meets with a Body *weakened* before with Sickness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 60.

In all these things hath the Kingdome bin of late sore *weak'nd*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, gradually
Weakening the man, till he could do no more.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

weakener (wēk′nėr), *n.* One who or that which weakens.

Fastings and mortifications, . . . rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, [and] great *weakners* of sin.
South, Sermons, VI. 11.

weak-eyed (wēk'īd), *a.* Having weak eyes or ★weak sight. *Collins.*

weakfish (wēk'fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*), as the squeteague: so called because it has a tender mouth, and cannot pull hard when hooked. The common weakfish or squeteague is *C. regalis* (see cut under *Cynoscion*); the white weakfish, *C. nothus;* the spotted weakfish, *C. nebulosus.* All three are excellent foodfishes; they inhabit the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in southerly regions are misnamed *trout* or *sea-trout.*

weak-handed (wēk'han″ded), *a.* Having weak hands; hence, powerless; dispirited.

I will come upon him while he is weary and *weak handed.* 2 Sam. xvii. 2.

weak-headed (wēk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

weak-hearted (wēk'här″ted), *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

I am able now, methinks,
Out of a fortitude of soul I feel,
To endure more miseries and greater far
Than my *weak-hearted* enemies dare offer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 390.

weak-hinged (wēk'hinjd), *a.* Ill-balanced; ill-founded. [Rare.]

Not able to produce more accusation
Than your own *weak-hinged* fancy.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 119.

weak-kneed (wēk'nēd), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, weak, especially as regards will or determination: as, a *weak-kneed* policy or effort.

weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *weak* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A feeble creature.

Weakling, Warwick takes his gift again.
Shak., 3 Henry VI., v. 1. 37.

"Jane is not such a *weakling* as you would make her," he would say; "she can bear a mountain blast, or a shower, or a few flakes of snow, as well as any of us."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

II. *a.* Feeble; weak.

This *weakling* cry of children.
Harper's Mag., LXXXVI. 570.

weakly (wēk'li), *a.* [< ME. **weikly* (cf. Icel. *veikligr*), earlier *woclic*, *waclic*, weakly, < AS. *wāclic*, weak, vain, mean, vile, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ly*[1].] Weak; feeble; not robust: as, a *weakly* woman; a man of *weakly* constitution.

Those that are *weakly*, as Hypochondriacks and Hysterics.
Gideon Harvey, Vanities of Phil. and Physick (ed. 1702), vi.

When I came at the gate that is at the head of the way, the Lord of that place did entertain me freely; neither objected he against my *weakly* looks.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

weakly (wēk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wacliche*, *wocliche*, < AS. *waclīce*, weakly, meanly, vilely, < *wāclic*, weak: see *weakly.*] In a weak manner, in any sense of the word *weak.*

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be *weakly* customed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

weak-minded (wēk'mīn″ded), *a.* Of a weak mind; of feeble intellect; also, indicating weakness of mind.

The Duke of York . . . prevailed for a time, and fruitlessly endeavoured to bind a *weak-minded* king by pledges.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

If he should go abroad, his mother might think he had some *weak-minded* view of joining Julia Dallow, and trying, with however little hope, to win her back.
H. James, Tragic Muse, xxxv.

weak-mindedness (wēk'mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being weak-minded; irresolution; indecision.

In homicidal maniacal cases there may be melancholy or *weak-mindedness* from the outset and no maniacal excitement. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 449.

weakness (wēk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *weikenes*, *weykenesse;* cf. AS. *wācnys*, weakness, < *wāc*, weak: see *weak* and *-ness.*] The state or character of being weak, in any sense; also, a weak point.

Syn *weikenes* of wemen may not wele stryve,
Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to fend.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

I think it is the *weakness* of mine eyes
That shapes this monstrous apparition.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 276.

Weakness is a negative term, and imports the absence of strength. It is, besides, a relative term, and accordingly imports the absence of such a quantity of strength as makes the share possessed by the person in question less than that of some person he is compared to.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 8, note.

It is one of the prime *weaknesses* of a democracy to be satisfied with the second-best if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary, 1886.

weak-sighted (wēk'sī″ted), *a.* Having weak sight. *A. Tucker.*

weak-spirited (wēk'spir″i-ted), *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous. *Scott.*

weaky (wē'ki), *a.* [< *weak* + *-y*[1].] Moist; watery. [Prov. Eng.]

weal[1] (wēl), *n.* [< ME. *wele*, *weole*, < AS. *wela*, *weala*, *weola*, weal, wealth, prosperity (= OS. *welo* = OHG. *wela*, *wola*, MHG. *wole*, G. *wol*, *wohl* = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel*, weal, welfare), < *wel*, well: see *well*[2]. Cf. *wealth.*] 1. Wealth; riches; hence, prosperity; success; happiness; well-being; the state of being well or prosperous: as, come *weal* or woe.

Unwise is he that can no *wele* endure.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 27.

And of this ye seide full trewe that moche *wele* and moche woo haue we suffred to-geder.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

In our olde vulgare, profite is called *weale.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

I sing the happy Rusticks *weal*,
Whose handsom house seems as a Common-weal.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Glad I submit, whoe'er, or young or old,
Ought, more conducive to our *weal*, unfold.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 119.

2†. The state: properly in the phrases *common weal*, *public weal*, *general weal*, meaning primarily 'the common or public welfare,' but used (the first now as a compound word) to designate the state (in which *weal* used alone is an abbreviation of *commonweal*).

A *publike weale* is a body lyuyng, compacte or made of sondry astates and degrees of men, whiche is disposed by the ordre of equite, and gouerned by the rule and moderation of reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 1.

The charters that you bear
I' the body of the *weal*. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 189.

The public, general, or common weal, the interest, well-being, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

weal[1]† (wēl), *v. t.* [< *weal*[1], *n.*] To promote the weal or welfare of. *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

weal[2] (wēl), *n.* and *v.* Same as *wale*[1].

weal[3]†, *n.* Same as *weel*[2].

weal[4] (wēl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To be in woe or want. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

weal-balanced, *a.* An original misprint, in the following passage, of *well-balanced*, corrected by some editors, but retained by some, and absurdly explained as "balanced with regard to the common weal or good."

By cold gradation and *well-balanced* form
We shall proceed with Angelo.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 104.

Weald (wēld), *n.* [< late ME. *weeld*, appar. an irreg. form of *wild* (formerly pron. wild), early mod. E. *wilde*, *wylde*, found in same sense, confused by later writers with ME. *wald*, *wold*, *wæld*, < AS. *weald*, a forest: see *wold*[1]. The proper E. form of AS. *weald* is *wold* (parallel with *bold*, *fold*, *hold*, *sold*, *told*, etc.). The mod. spelling *weald* represents the earlier *weeld*, and has nothing to do with AS. *weald*, unless it is due to Verstegan, who affected the "restitution" of old forms.] 1. The name given in England to an oval-shaped area, bounded by a line topographically well marked by an escarpment of the Chalk, which begins at Folkestone Hill, near the Straits of Dover, and passes through the counties of Kent, Surrey, Hants, and Sussex, meeting the sea again at Beachy Head. It embraces the southwestern part of Kent, the southern part of Surrey, the north and northeastern half of Sussex, and a small part of the eastern side of Hampshire. These are the limits of the area now known to geologists as *the Weald;* but, according to the English Geological Survey, it is probable that the area anciently designated by that name was somewhat smaller than this, having been bounded by the escarpment of the Lower Greensand, which is approximately concentric with that of the Chalk, but inside and distant from five to ten miles from it. This latter escarpment is, however, in places rather ill-defined, so that there the boundary of the ancient Weald was doubtful. The geology of the Weald is extremely interesting, hence the name has become very familiar. The formations covering the Weald proper are known as the *Wealden* (which see). The Weald was originally partly covered with forests and partly destitute of them.

The Historie of this Hogheard, presenteth to my minde an opinion, that some men mainteine touching this *Weald:* which is that it was a great while togither in manner nothing els but a desart, and waste Wildernesse, not planted with Townes, or peopled with men, as the outsides of the shyre were, but stored and stuffed with heards of Deere, and droues of Hogs only. Which conceit, though happily it may seem to many but a Paradoxe, yet in mine owne fantaisie, it wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.
Lambarde, A Perambulation of Kent (1596), p. 211.

We know that the *Weald* proper, or that part of the country below the Lower Greensand escarpment, was the part latest cultivated. Even as late as Elizabeth's time swine are said to have run wild here.
Topley, Geol. of the *Weald*, p. 398.

2. [*l. c.*] Any open country. [Rare, and mostly in poetry.]

But she to Almesbury
Fled all night long by glimmering waste and *weald.*
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Wealden (wēl'dn), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Weald* + *-en*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Weald.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the name of a formation extensively developed in the Weald of England (see *Weald*), and interesting from its position and organic remains. Its geological age is Lower Cretaceous. The deposits of the Wealden, which have a total thickness of 2,000 feet, precisely resemble those of a modern delta, and the organic remains include land-plants, fresh-water shells, and a few estuarine or marine forms, as also dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, and pterodactyls. The Wealden is separated into two divisions: the Weald Clay, at the top, about 1,000 feet thick, and the Hastings Sand group beneath, which is subdivided, in descending order, as follows: Tunbridge Wells Sand, 120 to 380 feet thick; Wadhurst Clay, 120 to 180 feet; and Ashdown Sand, 400 to 500 feet. The Wealden is overlain conformably by the Lower Greensand.

wealdish† (wēl'dish), *a.* [< *Weald*, the Weald, + *-ish*[1].] Of or belonging to a weald, especially [*cap.*] to the Weald of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

The *Wealdish* men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 111.

wealful† (wēl'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *welful*, *weoleful;* < *weal*[1] + *-ful.*] Successful; prosperous; happy; joyous; felicitous.

For thow ne wost what is the ende of thinges, forthy domesthow that felonos and wykked men ben myhty and *weleful.* *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

To tell the jerkes with joy that joy do bring
Is both a *wealefull* and a wofull thing.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

wealfulness† (wēl'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *welefulnesse;* < *wealful* + *-ness.*] Prosperity; success; happiness.

In his opinioun of felicite, that I clepe *welefulnesse.*
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 8.

weal-public† (wēl'pub″lik), *n.* The state; the commonwealth; the body politic; the public weal: properly two words, like *body politic.*

If you can find in your heart so to appoint and dispose yourself that you may apply your wit and diligence to the profit of the *weal-public.*
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What is all this, either here or there, to the temporal regiment of *Wealpublick*, whether it be Popular, Princely, or Monarchical? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

weals-man† (wēlz'man), *n.* [< *weal's*, poss. of *weal*[1], + *man.*] A statesman.

Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are—I cannot call you Lycurguses—if the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 59.

wealth (welth), *n.* [< ME. *welthe*, *weolthe* = MD. *welde*, D. *weelde* = MLG. *welde*, LG. *weelde* = OHG. *welida*, *welitha*, wealth; as *weal*[2] + *-th*[1]. Cf. *health*, *dearth*, etc.] 1†. Weal; prosperity; well-being; happiness; joy.

For I am fallen into helle
From paradys and *welthe.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4137.

I schall go to my fadir that I come froo,
And dwelle with hym wynly in *welthe* all-way.
York Plays, p. 265.

Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth* [but each his neighbour's good, R. V.]. 1 Cor. x. 24.

Grant her in health and *wealth* long to live.
Book of Common Prayer [Eng.], Prayer for the Queen.

2. Riches; valuable material possessions; that which serves, or the aggregate of those things which serve, a useful or desired purpose, and which are not available in quantities sufficient to satisfy completely all desire for them; especially, large possessions; abundance of worldly estate; affluence; opulence.

It shall then be given out that I'm a gentlewoman of such a birth, such a *wealth*, have had such a breeding, and so forth. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

Get place and *wealth*—if possible, with grace;
If not, by any means, get *wealth* and place.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 103.

Wealth, in all commercial states, is found to accumulate.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

Things for which nothing could be obtained in exchange, however useful or necessary they may be, are not *wealth* in the sense in which the term is used in Political Economy. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Senior, again, has admirably defined *wealth*, or objects possessing value, as "those things, and those things only, which are transferable, are limited in supply, and are directly or indirectly productive of pleasure or preventive of pain." *Jevons*, The Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 175.

3. Affluence; profusion; abundance.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of passing thought, the *wealth*
Of words and wit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Active wealth. See *active capital*, under *active.* = **Syn. 2.** *Affluence*, *Riches*, etc. See *opulence.*

wealthful† (welth'fûl), *a.* [< *wealth* + *-ful.*] Full of wealth or happiness; prosperous. *Sir T. More.*

wealthfully† (welth'fûl-i), *adv.* In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

To lead thy life *wealthfully.*
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, ii. 2.

wealthily (wel'thi-li), *adv.* In a wealthy manner; in the midst of wealth; richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 75.

wealthiness (wel'thi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *welthiness*; < *wealthy* + *-ness.*] The state of being wealthy; wealth.

The Fosterer vp of shoting is Labour, companion of vertue, the maynteyner of honestie, the encreaser of health and *welthinesse.* *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 52.

It is a more sound *wealthinesse* for a man to esteeme him selfe wise than to presume to be of great wealth; for with wisdom they obteine to haue, but with hauing they come to lose themselues.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 191.

wealthy (wel'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *welthy, welthie*; < *wealth* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having wealth; rich; having large possessions; opulent; affluent.

Married to a *wealthy* widow.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 37.

2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, etc.; enriched.

Thou broughtest us out into a *wealthy* place.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Her dowry *wealthy.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5. 65.

'Twas a tough Task, believe it, thus to tame
A wild and *wealthy* Language, and to frame
Grammatic Toils to curb her, so that she
Now speaks by Rules, and sings by Prosody.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Revealings deep and clear are thine
Of *wealthy* smiles. *Tennyson*, Madeline.

3. Well-fed; in good condition. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** Moneyed, well off, well to do.

weam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wem.*

wean (wēn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wain*; < ME. *wenen*, < AS. *wenian* (*ge-wenian*, accustom, also wean, *ā-wenian*, wean) = D. *wennen*, accustom (*ge-wennen*, accustom, inure, *af-wennen*, wean), = OHG. *wenjan*, *wennen*, *wenen*, MHG. *wenen*, accustom (OHG. MHG. *ge-wenen*, G. *ge-wöhnen*, accustom, OHG. *int-wennan*, MHG. *entwenen*, G. *entwöhnen*, disaccustom, wean), = Icel. *venja* = Sw. *vänja* = Dan. *vænne* = Goth. *wanjan*, accustom; connected with OHG. *giwona*, MHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani* = Sw. *vana* = Dan. *vane*, custom, from an adj. seen in OHG. *giwon*, MHG. *gewon*, G. **gewohn* (in *gewohnheit*, custom), *gewohnt* = Icel. *vanr* = Sw. *van*, *vand* = Dan. *vant*, accustomed: connected with *wone*[1], *wont*, q. v.] **1.** To accustom (a child or young animal) to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to *wean* a child.

And the child grew, and was *weaned.* Gen. xxi. 8.

For the widowes and Orphans, for the sucking and *wained.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 198.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; reconcile to the want or loss of something; disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment: as, to *wean* the heart from temporal enjoyments.

Riper years will *wean* him from such toys.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

I will restore to thee
The people's hearts, and *wean* them from themselves.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 211.

Could I, by any practice, *wean* the boy
From one vain course of study he affects.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

My Father would willingly have *weaned* me from my fondness of my too indulgent Grandmother, intending to have me placed at Eaton. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 21, 1632.

Weaning brash. See *brash*[2].

wean (wēn), *n.* [< *wean*, *v.*] **1.** An infant; a weanling. [Prov. Eng.]

What gars this din of mirk and balefull harme,
Where euery *weane* is all betaint with bloud?
Greene, James IV., i. 3.

2. A child; a boy or girl of tender age. [Scotch.]

weanell†, **weanell**† (wē'nel), *n.* [< *wean* + dim. *-el.*] A weanling; an animal newly weaned.

A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a *weanell* wast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

weanling (wēn'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *wean* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A child or young animal newly weaned.

As a *weanling* from the mother, I will bewail my woe ful state.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc.), II. 357.

II. *a.* Recently weaned.

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint-worm to the *weanling* herds.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

weapon (wep'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *wepen, weppon, wapen, wopen*, < AS. *wǣpen, wǣpn*, a weapon, shield, sword, = OS. *wāpan*, sword, = OFries. *wēpin, wēpen, wēpn* = D. *wapen* = MLG. LG. *wapen* = OHG. *waffan, wafan*, MHG. *wappen, wafen*, G. *waffen*, weapon (cf. G. *wappen*, scutcheon, coat of arms, < D. or LG.), = Icel. *vāpn* = Sw. *vapen* = Dan. *vaaben* = Goth. pl. *wēpna*, weapon.] **1.** Any instrument of offense; anything used, or designed to be used, in attacking an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a club, a rifle, or a cannon.

Ector faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.
Polexenas, a pert Duke, that the prinse met,
He dang to the dethe with his derfe *weppon.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7740.

Before they durst
Embrace, they were by several servants search'd,
As doubting conceal'd *weapons.*
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** Any object, particular, or instrumentality that may be of service in a contest or struggle, or in resisting adverse circumstances, whether for offense or defense; anything that may figuratively be classed among arms.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. 2 Cor. x. 4.

All his mind is bent to holiness; . . .
His *weapons*, holy saws of sacred writ.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 61.

3. In *zoöl.*, any part or organ of the body which is or may be used as a means of attack or defense, as horns, hoofs, claws, spurs, stings, spines, teeth, electric organs, etc.; an arm or armature.=**Syn. 1.** See *arm*[2].

weapon†(wep'ọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *wepnien*, weapon, arm with weapons, < AS. *wāpnian* = OFries. *wēpna* = OHG. *wāfenen* (cf. G. *ge-waffnet, bewaffnet*, armed with weapons) = Icel. *vāpna* = Sw. *vāpna* = Dan. *væbne*, arm; from the noun.] To arm with weapons.

weaponed (wep'ọnd), *a.* [< ME. *weppynd, wæpned*, < AS. *wǣpned*, pp. of *wæpnian*, arm with weapons: see *weapon, v.*] Armed for offense; furnished with offensive arms.

Take xii of thi wyght gemen
Well *weppynd* be thei side.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Be not afraid, though you do see me *weapon'd.*
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 266.

They . . . appointed three only, so *weaponed*, to enter into the lists. *R. Peeke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 636).

weaponless (wep'ọn-les), *a.* [< ME. *wepenles*, < AS. *wǣpenleas* (= D. *wapenloos* = MLG. *wapenlos* = G. *waffenlos* = Icel. *vāpnlauss* = Sw. *vapenlös* = Dan. *vaabenlös*), < *wǣpen*, weapon, + *-leas* = E. *-less.*] Unarmed; having no weapon.

Some High-way Theef, o' my conscience, that forgets he is *weaponless.* *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

weaponry†(wep'ọn-ri), *n.* [< *weapon* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Weapons in general. [Rare.]

weapon-salve†(wep'ọn-säv), *n.* A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. According to Sir Kenelm Digby, the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon; he cites several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet, the wound will feel cool; if held to the fire, it will feel hot," etc. This superstition is referred to in the following lines:

She has ta'en the broken lance,
And washed it from the clotted gore,
And salved the splinter o'er and o'er.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 23.

weapon-smith (wep'ọn-smith), *n.* One who makes weapons of war; an armorer. [Rare.]

It is unavoidable that the first mechanics—beyond the heroical *weapon-smith* on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without—. . . should be those who have no land.
J. M. Kemble, Saxons in England, ii. 7.

★ **wear**[1] (wār), *v.*; pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, ppr. *wearing.* [< ME. *weren, werien* (pret. *werede*, pp. *wered*), < AS. *werian* (pret. *werode*, pp. *werod*), wear, = OHG. *werjan, werjen*, clothe, = Icel. *verja*, clothe, wrap, inclose, mount, also lay out, spend, = Goth. *wasjan* (pl. *wasida*), clothe (the Goth. form showing interchange of *r* and *s*: see *rhotacism*), < √ *was*, clothe, in L. *vestis*, clothing, *vestire*, clothe, Gr. *ἑσθής*, clothing: see *vest.* The pret. *wore* (formerly also *ware*), with the pp. *worn*, is due to conformity with orig. strong preterits like *bore* < *bear*, *swore* < *swear*, *tore* < *tear*, etc. (pp. *born, sworn, torn*, etc.), the ME. pret. being weak, *wered*, mod. E. **weared.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To carry or bear on the body as a covering or an appendage for warmth, decency, ornament, or other use; put or have on: as, to *wear* fine clothes; to *wear* diamonds.

"I were nougt worthy, wote God," quod Haukyn, "to *were* any clothes,
Ne noyther sherte ne shone saue for shame one,
To keure my caroigne." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 331.

Many *wearing* rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 359.

Thy Muse is a hagler, and *weares* cloathes vpon best-be-trust. *Dekker*, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 245).

On her head a caul of gold she *ware.*
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

From that time forth he [Canute] never would *wear* a Crown. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To use, affect, or be in the habit of using in one's costume or adornment: as, to *wear* green.

She *wears* her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

3. To consume by frequent or habitual use; deteriorate or waste by wear; use up: as, boots well *worn.*

Continual Harvest *wears* the fruitful field.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

But the object that most drew my attention, in the mysterious package, was a certain affair of fine red cloth, much *worn* and faded.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 34.

4. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; lessen or diminish by continuous action upon; consume; waste; destroy by degrees.

When waterdrops have *worn* the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 194.

The youth with broomy stumps began to trace
The kennel's edge, where wheels had *worn* the place.
Swift, Description of Morning.

Hence—**5.** To exhaust; weary; fatigue.

Since you have made the days and nights as one,
To *wear* your gentle limbs in my affairs.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1. 4.

Thus were they plagued,
And *worn* with famine long. *Milton*, P. L., x. 573.

6. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; form by continual rubbing: as, a constant current of water will *wear* a channel in stone.

Much attrition has *worn* every sentence into a bullet.
Emerson, English Traits, p. 118.

7. To efface; obliterate.

Sort thy heart to patience;
These few days' wonder will be quickly *worn.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 69.

8. To have or exhibit an appearance of; bear; carry; exhibit; show.

Ne'er did poor steward *wear* a truer grief
For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 488.

I *wore* the Christian cause upon my sword,
Against his enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

Thus both with Lamentations fill'd the Place,
'Till Sorrow seem'd to *wear* one common Face.
Congreve, Iliad.

And my wife *wears* her benedictory look whenever she turns towards these young people.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxii.

9. To disaccustom to one thing and accustom to another; bring gradually; lead: often with *in* or *into* before the new thing or state.

Trials *wear* us *into* a liking of what possibly in the first essay displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for fine writing . . . receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him; besides that he naturally *wears* himself *into* the same manner of speaking and thinking. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 409.

10. *Naut.*, to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning her with her head away from the wind; veer. Also *ware.*

At three bells in the first watch the Death Ship had been *wore* to bring her starboard tacks aboard.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxxii.

11†. To lay out; expend; spend; waste; squander. Compare *ware*[2].

I saye thare leueings ar weill *waird.*
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

I haue *wared* all my mony in cowhides at Coleshill Market.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

To wear away, to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

Time and patience *wear away* pain and grief.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 531.

To wear off, to remove or diminish by attrition or use: as, to *wear off* the stiffness of new shoes.—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*—**To wear out.** (*a*) To wear till useless; render useless by wearing or using: as, to *wear out* a coat or a book. (*b*) To waste or destroy by degrees; consume tediously: as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

Tears, sighs, and groans you shall *wear out* your days with. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Hence — (*c*) To obliterate; efface.

Men that are bred in blood have no way left 'em,
No bath, no purge, no time to *wear* it *out*
Or wash it off, but penitence and prayer.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Who have almost *worn out* all the impressions of the work of the Law written in their hearts.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

(*d*) To harass; tire completely; fatigue; exhaust; waste or consume the strength of.

Stunn'd and *worn out* with endless Chat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

"Here," said I to an old soldier with one hand, who had been campaign'd, and *worn out* to death in the service, "here 's a couple of sous for thee."
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, Montriul.

To wear the breeches. See *breeches*.—**To wear the willow.** See *willow*[1], 1.—**To wear yellow hose** or **stockings†.** See *yellow*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in fashion; be in common or recognized use.

Like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which *wear* not now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 172.

2†. To become fit or suitable by use; become accustomed. [Rare.]

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself; so *wears* she to him;
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 31.

3. To last or hold out in course of use or the lapse of time: generally with *well* or *ill*.

The flattery with which he began, in telling me how *well* I *wore*, was not disagreeable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

4. To undergo gradual impairment or diminution through use, attrition, or lapse of time; waste or diminish gradually; become obliterated: often with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. Ex. xviii. 18.

Though marble *wear* with raining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 560.

The suffering plough-share or the flint may *wear*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Love, like some Stains, will *wear out* of it self.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. 1

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*.
Locke.

They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breast-plate, all-prayer, and shoes that would not *wear out*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

5. To pass or be spent; become gradually consumed or exhausted.

Away, I say; time *wears*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 8.

The day *wears;*
And those that have been offering early prayers
Are now retiring homeward.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The day *wears* away; if you think good, let us prepare to be going. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

6. To move or advance slowly; make gradual progress: as, the winter *wore* on.

Never morning *wore*
To evening but some heart did break.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

As time *wore* on and the offices were filled, the throng of eager aspirants diminished and faded away.
The Century, XLI. 33.

7. To become; grow. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The Spaniards began to *ware* weary, for winter drew on.
Berners.

8. *Naut.*, to come round with the head away from the wind: said of a ship.

The helm was hard up, the after yards shaking, and the ship in the act of *wearing*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 372.

To wear on or **upon†**, to have on; wear.

Therfore I made my visitacioun, . . .
And *wered upon* my gaye scarlet gytes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 559.

wear[1] (wãr), *n.* [< *wear*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of wearing or using, or the state of being worn or used, as garments, ornaments, etc.; use: as, a garment not for every-day *wear*.

They have a great manufacture of coarse woollen cloth in and about Salonica, which is exported to all parts of Turky for the *wear* of common people.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 151.

He had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in *wear*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

2. Stuff or material for articles of wear; material for garments, etc.

Nor. What 's in that pack there?
First Sold. 'Tis English cloth.
Nor. That 's a good *wear* indeed.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

3. An article or articles worn, or intended or fit to be worn; style of dress, adornment, or the like; hence, fashion; vogue.

Pom. I hope, sir, your good worship will be my bail.
Lucio. No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 78.

Dispatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early to know what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply his *wear* that day accordingly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The general *wear* for all sorts of people is a small Turban. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 129.

4. Use; usage received in course of being worn or used; the impairment or diminution in bulk, value, efficiency, etc., which results from use, friction, time, or the like.

This rag of scarlet cloth — for time, and *wear*, and a sacrilegious moth had reduced it to little other than a rag — on careful examination, assumed the shape of a letter.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 35.

A fibre capable of such strain and *wear* as that is used only in the making of heroic natures. *Lowell*, Garfield.

He might have seen the *wear*
Of thirty summers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by ordinary use: as, the *wear and tear* of machinery; the *wear and tear* of furniture.

wear[2]† (wēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *weren*, *werien*, *weorien* (pret. *werede*), < AS. *werian*, guard, defend, protect, = OS. *werian*, hinder, = OHG. *werjan*, *weren*, hinder, obstruct, protect, defend, MHG. *wern*, *wergen*, G. *wehren*, guard, protect, = Icel. *verja* = Sw. *värja* = Dan. *værge*, defend, = Goth. *warjan*, guard, protect; from the root of *ware*[1], *wary*[1], and so ult. connected with *ward*[1] and *guard*.] 1. To guard; watch, as a gate, etc., so that it is not entered; defend.

Fadir, that may do no dere
Goddis comaundement to fullfyll;
For fra all wathes he will vs *were*,
Whar-so we wende to wirke his wille.
York Plays, p. 61.

I set him to *wear* the fore-door wi' the speir while I kept the back-door wi' the lance.
Border Minstrelsy, i. 208. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To ward off; prevent from approaching or entering: as, to *wear* the wolf from the sheep. —3. To conduct or guide with care or caution, as into a fold or place of safety. [Scotch.]

Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion,
And *wear* in the sheep wi' me?
Old Song, in Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany.

wear[3], *n.* See *weir*.

wearable (wãr'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *wear*[1] + *able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being worn; fit for wear, as a garment or a textile fabric.

Respecting the hereafter of the *wearable* fabrics, the furniture, and the walls, we can assert thus much, that they are all in process of decay.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 93.

II. *n.* A garment; a piece of wearing-apparel.

The Celt . . . moved off with Mrs. Dutton's *wearables*, and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the boat. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a *wearable;* . . . I can, at least, understand the demand.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

weare (wēr), *n.* [A spelling of *wear*[3], *weir*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a screen or fence made of wattled twigs, or the like, and upright stakes. It is generally represented in fesse.

wearer (wãr'ėr), *n.* [< *wear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who wears, bears, or carries on the body, or as an appendage to the body: as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

By Jupiter,
Were I the *wearer* of Antonius' beard,
I would not shave 't to-day.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 7.

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* toss'd
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 490.

2. That which wears, wastes, or consumes: as, the waves are the patient *wearers* of the rocks.

weariable (wēr'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *weary*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

wearied (wēr'id), *p. a.* Tired; fatigued; exhausted with exertion.

The Samoeds know these vnknowne deserts, and can tell where the mosse groweth wherewith they refresh their *wearied* Deere. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

weariful (wēr'i-fûl), *a.* [< *weary*[1] + *-ful*.] An unnecessary extension of *weary*[1]; perhaps suggested by *wearisome*.] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome; tiresome; tedious. [Rare.]

I was reading "Polexandre," the *wearifullest* of books, I think; and I heard nothing but the rats and the mice.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, ii.

wearifully (wēr'i-fûl-i), *adv.* In a weariful manner; wearisomely. [Rare.]

The long night passed slowly and *wearifully*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

weariless (wēr'i-les), *a.* [< *weary* + *-less*.] Incessant; unwearying; unwearied: as, *weariless* wings. *Hogg.* [Rare.]

Beaten and packed
With the flashing flails of *weariless* seas.
Lowell, Appledore, iii.

warily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* In a weary manner; like one fatigued.

You look *warily*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 32.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *werynes*, *werinesse*, *werynesse*, *werinisse*, < AS. *wērignes*, *wērines*, weariness, < *wērig*, weary: see *weary* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor, or lack of sleep or rest; fatigue.

After his hunteng and his besynesse,
ffor his travell and his grete *werynes*,
He fello a slepe. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

We come to a certayne stone vpon ye which our blessyd Lady was wont to rest her *werynes* whan she most deuoutly visyted these holy place[s] after ye ascension of or Lord.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 33.

With *weariness* and wine oppress'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 763.

2. Mental depression proceeding from monotonous continuance; tedium; ennui; languor.

Till one could yield for *weariness*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. A feeling of dissatisfaction or vexation with something or with its continuance.

A man would die, though he were neither valiant nor miserable, only upon a *weariness* to do the same thing so oft over and over. *Bacon*, Death (ed. 1887).

The Thirteenth King was Osred, whose Wife Cutburga, out of a loathing *Weariness* of Wedlock, sued out a Divorce from her Husband, and built a Nunnery at Winburn in Dorsetshire, where in a Religious Habit she ended her life. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** *Lassitude*, etc. See *fatigue*.

wearing (wãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *werung*, *weriunge;* verbal n. of *wear*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who wears.—2. That which one wears; clothes; garments.

Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 16.

3. The act of wearing away or passing.

Now again in a half-month's *wearing* goes Sigrid into the wild. *William Morris*, Sigurd, i.

wearing (wãr'ing), *p. a.* Wasting; consuming; exhausting; tiring: as, *wearing* suspense or grief.

wearing-apparel (wãr'ing-a-par″el), *n.* Garments worn, or made for wearing; dress in general.

wear-iron (wãr'ī″ėrn), *n.* A friction-guard, consisting of a plate of iron or steel, set on the surface or edge of a softer material to prevent abrasion, as on the edge of the body of a wagon, to prevent the forward wheels from wearing, grinding, or scraping the body in turning. Also *wear-plate*.

wearish† (wēr'ish), *a.* [Also *weerish*, *werish*, *warish;* origin uncertain; some confusion with *weary*[1], and perhaps with *waterish*, appears to exist.] 1. Insipid; tasteless; weak; washy.

Werysshe, as meate is that is nat well tastye — . . . mal sauoré. *Palsgrave*, p. 328.

As *werishe* and as vnsauery as beetes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118. (*Davies.*)

2. Withered; wizen; shrunk.

A wretched *wearish* elfe. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

A *wearish* hand,
A bloodless lip. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

A little, *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 2.

wearishness†, *n.* Insipidity. *Udall.* (*Davies.*)

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *weary*[1] + *-some*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; monotonous: as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Alas, the way is *wearisome* and long!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 8.

God had delivered their souls of the *wearisome* burdens of sin and vanity. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Few portions of Spanish literature show anything more stiff and *wearisome* than the long declamations and discussions in this dull fiction. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 88.

=**Syn.** *Wearisome*, *Fatiguing*, *Tiresome*, *Tedious*, *Irksome*, prolix, humdrum, prosy, dull. *Wearisome* and *fatiguing* are essentially the same in meaning and strength; they are equally appropriate whether the person acts or is acted upon: as, the old man was so deaf that it was equally

wearisome (or *fatiguing*) to speak and to be spoken to. *Tiresome* is more often used where one is acted upon; in strength it is the same as *wearisome*. *Tedious* is stronger than *wearisome*, and suggests the need of constant effort of the will to do or to endure; the weariness may be physical or mental: as, a *tedious* task; a *tedious* headache; *tedious* garrulity. *Tedious* suggests commonly that one is acted upon; *irksome* suggests that one acts or is called upon to act, and implies also a peculiar reluctance. In Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 56, is an example of the rarer use of *irksome* to express a wearied shrinking from being acted upon: "How *irksome* is this music to my heart!" See *fatigue*, *n.*, and *tire*[1], *v. t.*

wearisomely (wēr'i-sum-li), *adv.* In a wearisome manner; tediously; so as to cause weariness.

Pope's epigrammatic cast of thought led him to spend his skill on bringing to a nicer adjustment the balance of the couplet, in which he succeeded only too *wearisomely* well. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 156.

wearisomeness (wēr'i-sum-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness; tediousness: as, the *wearisomeness* of waiting long and anxiously.

That the *wearisomnesse* of the Sea may bee refreshed in this pleasing part of the Countrie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 6.

Continual plodding and *wearisomeness*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

It would be difficult to realize the *wearisomeness* which reigned in the Conclave during so protracted a period.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxx.

wear-plate (wār'plāt), *n.* Same as *wear-iron*.

weary[1] (wēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *wery*, *weri*, < AS. *wērig* = OS. *wōrig* (in comp.), weary, = OHG. *wōrag*, *wuarag*, drunken. Cf. AS. *wōrian*, wander, travel, roll, < **wōr*, prob. a moor or wet place (> ME. *wor*: "*wery* so water in *wore*," 'dull as water in pool'), in comp. *wōr-hana*, a moorcock; cf. AS. *wōs*, also *was*, mire, wet, ooze: see *wase*[2], *woose*, *ooze*.] **1.** Tired; exhausted by toil or exertion; having the endurance or patience worn out by continuous striving.

There nere is the place where that oure Lord rested him, whan he was *wery* for berynge of the Cros.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 80.

Estern tewysday to Suza to Diner, and the I rest me; for I was *were*, and my hors also, ffor the grett labor that I had the same mornyng in passing over the evyll and grevows mounte Senes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. Gal. vi. 9.

When they will they work, and sleep when they are *weary*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

I see you are *weary*, and therefore I will presently wait on you to your chamber.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

The stag-hounds, *weary* with the chase,
Lay stretched upon the rushy floor.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 2.

2. Impatient of or discontented with the continuance of something painful, exacting, irksome, or distasteful, and willing to be done with it; having ceased to feel pleasure (in something).

In the exercise and study of the mind they be never *weary*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Weary of the world, away she hies,
And yokes her silver doves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1189.

I think she is *weary* of your tyranny,
And therefore gone. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

He is *weary* of the old wooden houses, the mud and dust, the dead level of site and sentiment, the chill east wind, and the chillest of social atmospheres.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 11.

3. Causing fatigue; tiresome; irksome: as, a *weary* journey; a *weary* life.

How *weary*, stale, flat, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 133.

Their dusty palfreys and array
Showed they had marched a *weary* way.
Scott, Marmion, i. 8.

Most *weary* seem'd the sea, *weary* the oar,
Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

4. Feeble; sickly; puny. *Forby; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]=**Syn.** Disgusted, wearisome. See *weary*[1], *v.*

weary[1] (wēr'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wearied*, ppr. *wearying*. [< ME. *werien*, < AS. *wērigean*, *gewērigean*, weary, fatigue, < *wērig*, weary: see *weary*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make weary; reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; fatigue; tire: as, to *weary* one's self with striving.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity.
Hab. ii. 13.

They in the practice of their religion *wearied* chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our ears and tongues.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

2. To exhaust the endurance, patience, or resistance of, as by persistence or importunity.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 94.

I have even *wearied* heaven with prayers.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

Watchful I'll guard thee, and with Midnight Pray'r
Weary the Gods to keep thee in their Care.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

To weary out. (*a*) To exhaust or subdue by something fatiguing or irksome.

Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some
Thou *weariest out* in building but a Tomb.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

She surceased not, day nor night,
To storm me over-watch'd and *wearied out*.
Milton, S. A., l. 405.

(*b*) To pass wearily. [Rare.]

The land of Italy:
There wil I waile, and *weary out* my dayes in wo.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

=**Syn. 1.** *Fatigue*, *Jade*, etc. See *tire*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become weary, tired, or fatigued.

She was nae ten miles frae the town,
When she began to *weary*.
Lizae Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 74).

2. To become impatient or surfeited, as with the continuance of something that is monotonous, irksome, or distasteful.

Sing the simple passage o'er and o'er
For all an April morning, till the ear
Wearies to hear it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To long; languish: with *for* before the object.

The pair took home schoolboy meals in paper-bags, subsisting upon buns and canned meats, and *wearying for* the taste of a hot broiled steak. *The Century*, XXXVII. 775.

weary[2] (wēr'i), *n.* [< **weary*[2], v., var. of *wary*[2], curse: see *wary*[2].] A curse: used now only in the phrases *Weary fa' you! Weary on you!* and the like. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* [Also *weazand*, and formerly *wesand*, *wezand*, also dial. *wezzen*, *wizen*, *wizzen*, and *wosen*; < ME. *wesand*, *wesande*, *waysande*, *wesaunt*, < AS. *wǣsend*, also *wāsend* (> E. dial. *wosen*) = OFries. *wāsende*, *wāsande*, weasand, windpipe, = OHG. *weisunt*, MHG. *weisant* (E. Müller), weasand; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *waisel*, *wasel*, *wasling*, the gullet of ruminating animals. The word (AS. *wāsend*) has the form of a present participle, and some have attempted to connect it with *wheeze*; this involves the assumption that the rare AS. verb *hwēsan* (pret. *hweós*), wheeze, = Icel. *hvæsa*, hiss, = Dan. *hvæse*, hiss, wheeze (not found in OHG., etc.), gave rise to a noun **hwēsend*, varying to **hwǣsend*, **hwāsend*, meaning 'the wheezing thing,' that this name was applied to all windpipes (most of which never wheeze), and that subsequently the initial consonant in *hw-* fell away, a phenomenon wholly unknown in other AS. words in *hw-*, and not recognized even in mod. English except in dialectal use.] The windpipe; the pipe or tube through which air passes to and from the lungs in respiration; the trachea. See *trachea*[1] and *larynx*.

Should I have named him? Nay, they should as soon have this *weasand* of mine.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Had his *wesand* bene a little widder.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Give me a razor there, that I may scrape his *weesand*, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it.
Dryden, The Mock Astrologer, V. i.

You may have a pot of porter, or two—but neither wine nor spirits shall wet your *wizen* this night, Tickler.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

wease-allan (wēz'al$^{\prime}$an), *n.* See *weese-allen*.

weasel (wē'zl), *n.* [Formerly also *weazel*, *weesel*; < ME. *wesel*, *wesele*, *wesile*, *wezele*, < AS. *wesle* = D. *wesel*, *wezel* (dim. *weselke*, *wezeltje*) = OHG. *wisala*, MHG. *wisel*, *wiscle*, G. *wiesel* = Icel. *vīsla* (in comp. *hreysi-vīsla*) = Sw. *vesla*, *vässla* = Dan. *væsel*, a weasel; origin uncertain.] **1.** A small carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the restricted genus *Putorius*, of the family *Mustelidæ*, related to the stoat or ermine, ferret, and polecat of the same genus, and less intimately to the marten or sable of the genus *Mustela* of the same family. The species to which the name is most frequently or especially applied is *P. vulgaris*, the common weasel of Europe and of most of the cold and temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere, distinguished by the comparative length and extreme slenderness of the body, and very small size, being only some six or eight inches long, with a tail of two inches in length, or less; the color is reddish-brown above, and white below; the tail is of the same color as the body, and not tipped with black. In northerly regions it turns white in winter, like the ermine. It feeds on rats, mice, moles, shrews, small birds and their eggs, and insects; and, though itself classed as vermin by gamekeepers, it is often serviceable as a destroyer of vermin in ricks, barns, and granaries, its small size and lithe, sinuous body enabling it to penetrate almost everywhere. Its cunning and wariness are proverbial in the expression *to catch a weasel asleep*—that is, to do an extremely difficult thing by strategy, finesse, or unexpected action. Other species of *Putorius*, properly called *weasels*, inhabit many parts of the world, and the name has loosely attached to various animals of different families, some of which applications are noted in phrases below. The common species of the United States are *P. cicognanii* and *P. noveboracensis*, but several other species occur in North America.



Common Weasel (*Putorius vulgaris*).

Fair was this yonge wyf, and therwithal
As any *wezele* hir body gent and smal.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

I can suck melancholy out of a song as a *weasel* sucks eggs: More, I prithee, more.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 13.

2†. The weasel-coot.—**3.** A lean, mean, sneaking, greedy fellow.

The *weasel* Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 170.

Four-toed weasel†, the African zenik or suricate, a viverrine, formerly *Rhyzæna tetradactyla*. See cut under *suricate*.—**Malacca weasel.** Same as *rassel*. See cut under *Viverrinæ*.—**Mexican weasel.** Same as *kinkajou* (which see, with cut).—**Pouched weasel.** See *pouched*, and cut under *Phascogale*.

weasel-cat (wē'zl-kat), *n.* The linsang, *Prionodon gracilis*. See cut under *delundung*.

weasel-coot (wē'zl-kōt), *n.* The so-called red-headed smew. This is the female or young male of *Mergellus albellus* (the adult male of which is figured under *smew*). The implication of the term *weasel* appears to be the musteline or foxy color of the head. An old name of this or a similar merganser was *Mergus mustelinus*, and one used by Sir T. Browne was *Mustela variegata*. The same adjective with the same meaning occurs in *Turdus mustelinus*, the present name of the wood-thrush of the United States, and in several other specific designations of animals, as in *Lepilemur mustelinus*, the weasel-lemur. Compare *weaser*.

weasel-duck (wē'zl-duk), *n.* Same as *weasel-coot*.

weasel-faced (wē'zl-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, sharp face like a weasel's. *Steele.*

weasel-fish (wē'zl-fish), *n.* The three-bearded rockling, or whistle-fish. See *whistle-fish*.

weasel-lemur (wē'zl-lē$^{\prime}$mėr), *n.* A small lemur, *Lepilemur mustelinus*.

weaselling†, *n.* [Also *weazelling*; < *weasel* + *ling*[1].] A kind of rockling, probably the five-bearded, *Motella mustela*.

weaselmonger† (wē'zl-mung$^{\prime}$gėr), *n.* A rat-catcher; one who hunts rats, etc., with weasels.

This *weaselmonger*, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a conygat [rabbit-burrow].
Peele, Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds, ii.

weasel-snout (wē'zl-snout), *n.* The yellow dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*: so called from the shape of the corolla. See *Galeobdolon*.

weasel-spider (wē'zl-spī$^{\prime}$dėr), *n.* A book-name of any arachnidan of the family *Galeodidæ*. See cut under *Solpugida*.

weaser (wē'zėr), *n.* [Cf. *weasel-coot*.] The American merganser or sheldrake, *Mergus americanus*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. Also *wheaser* and *tweezer*. [Long Island.]

weasiness† (wē'zi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being weasy. *Joye.*

weasy† (wē'zi), *a.* [Appar. for **weesy*, a dial. var. of *woosy*, an earlier form of *oozy* (like *weese*, *woose*, for *ooze*).] Gluttonous; sensual. ★*Joye.*

weather (weTH'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wether*; with alteration of orig. *d* to *th* (as also in *father*, *mother*, prob. under Scand. influence; cf. Icel. *vedhr*), < ME. *weder*, *wedir*, < AS. *weder*, weather, wind, = OS. *wedar*, *weder* = OFries. *weder* = D. *weder*, contracted *weer* = OHG. *wetar*, MHG. *weter*, G. *wetter* (cf. also G. *ge-witter*, a storm) = Icel. *vedhr* = Sw. *väder*, wind, air, weather, = Dan. *veir*, weather, wind, air (not found in Goth.). Cf. OBulg. *vedro*, good weather, *vedrŭ*, bright, clear; cf. also OBulg. *vietrŭ*, air, wind; akin to *wind*, from the root of

Goth. *waian*, Skt. √ *vā*, blow: see *wind*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1†. Wind; storm; tempest.

Now welcome somer, with thy sunne softe,
That hast this wintres *wedres* overshake.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 685.

Aye the wynde was in the sayle,
Over fomes they flet withowtyn fayle,
The *wethur* then forth gan swepe.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden*, Æneid, v. 19.

2†. Cold and wet.

Seynge this bysshop with his company syttyng in the *weder*, desyred hym to his howse. *Fabyan*, Chron., lxxxiii.

And, if two Boots keep out the *Weather*,
What need you have two Hides of Leather?
Prior, Alma, iii.

3†. A light rain; a shower. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxxii. 2.—4. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to its cloudiness, humidity, motions, pressure, temperature, electrical condition, or any other meteorological phenomena; the atmospheric conditions prevailing at any moment over any region of the earth: as, warm or cold *weather;* wet or dry *weather;* calm or stormy *weather;* fair or foul *weather;* cloudy or hazy *weather.* The investigation of the various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere and produce the changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition forms the subject of meteorology. The average condition of the weather for a considerable period constitutes climate, and the statistical compilation of meteorological observations forms the basis of climatology.

Men may see the Walles when it is fayr *Wedre* and cleer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

A! lorde, what the *wedir* is colde!
The fellest freese that euere I felyd.
York Plays, p. 114.

They . . . wolde ride in the cole of the mornynge that was feire and stille and a softe *weder*, and thei were yonge and tender to suffre grete trauayle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

Gentlewomen, the *weather*'s hot; whither walk you?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Horrible *weather* again to-day, snowing and raining all day. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

5. Specifically, in weather-maps and -reports, the condition of the sky as to cloudiness and the occurrence of precipitation.—6. Change of the state of the atmosphere; meteorological change; hence, figuratively, vicissitude; change of fortune or condition.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle . . . not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient noble family which hath stood against the waves and *weathers* of time! *Bacon*, Nobility.

But my Substantial Love
Of a more firm and perfect Nature is;
No *Weathers* can it move.
Cowley, The Mistress, Coldness.

7. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.—**Angle of weather.** See *angle*[3].—**Clerk of the weather.** See *clerk*.—**Merry weather**†. See *merry*[1].—**Soft weather.** (*a*) A thaw. [New Eng.] (*b*) An enervating atmosphere.—**To make fair weather**†, to conciliate or flatter, as by fair words and shows of friendship.

I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 30.

To make good or **bad weather** (*naut.*). See *make*[1].—**Under the weather,** indisposed; ill; ailing: a condition caused or influenced by the state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Since I went to Washington, and until within ten days, I have been quite *under the weather*, and I have had to neglect everything. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 49.

Weather Bureau, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, having charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm, cold-wave, frost, and flood warnings, the gaging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance of the Bureau telegraph and telephone lines, the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the taking of meteorological observations for establishing the climatic conditions of the United States, and the distribution of meteorological information for the benefit of agriculture and commerce. From 1871 to 1891 these duties were performed by the signal service of the army.

II. *a. Naut.*, toward the wind; windward: opposed to *lee:* as, *weather* bow; *weather* beam; *weather* rigging.—**Weather anchor,** the anchor, lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored.—**Weather helm, quarter, tide.** See the nouns.

weather (weᴛʜ′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *wederen*, < AS. *wederian*, *wedrian*, expose to the air, indicate the weather; cf. AS. *wedrian* = Sw. *vädra*, expose to the air, air, scent, smell, snuff the air, = Dan. *vejre*, air, scent; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To air; expose to the air; dry or otherwise affect by exposure to the open air. [Rare.]

I fear me this land is not yet ripe to be ploughed; for, as the saying is, it lacketh *weathering*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

And then he pearcheth on some braunch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moyst wings to dry.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 184.

All barleys that have been *weathered* in the field, or have got mow-burnt or musty in the stack, should be rigidly rejected. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

Hawks are *weathered* by being placed unhooded in the open air. This term is applied to passage hawks which are not sufficiently reclaimed to be left out by themselves unhooded on blocks—they are *weathered* by being put out for an hour or two under the falconer's eye.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

2. To affect injuriously by the action of weather; in *geol.*, to discolor or disintegrate: as, the atmospheric agencies that *weather* rocks.—3. In *tile-manuf.*, to expose (the clay) to a hot sun or to frost, in order to open the pores and separate the particles, that it may readily absorb water and be easily worked.—4. To slope (a surface), that it may shed water.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To sail to windward of: as, to *weather* a point or cape.

We *weathered* Pulo Pare on the 29th, and stood in for the main. *Cook*, First Voyage, iii. 13.

(*b*) To bear up against and come safely through: said of a ship in a storm, as also of a mariner; hence, used in the same sense with reference to storms on land.

Here's to the pilot that *weathered* the storm. *Canning.*

Among these hills, from first to last,
We've *weathered* many a furious blast.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, ii.

I *weathered* some weary snow-storms.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 275.

To sell the boat — and yet he loved her well;
How many a rough sea had he *weather'd* in her!
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Figuratively, to bear up against and overcome, as trouble or danger; come out of, as a trial, without permanent damage or loss.

You will *weather* the difficulties yet. *F. W. Robertson.*

The vitality and self-direction of the semi-Greek municipalities of the East in large measure *weathered* Roman rule, as did also the Greek speech and partially Hellenized life of Asia, Syria, and Egypt. *W. Wilson*, State, § 143.

To weather a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition.—**To weather out,** to hold out against to the end.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To suffer a change, such as discoloration or more or less complete disintegration, in consequence of exposure to the weather or atmosphere. See *weathering*, 2.

The lowest bed is a sandstone with ferruginous veins; it *weathers* into an extraordinary honey-combed mass.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

The granite commenced to *weather*, and *weathered* merrily on in spite of all technical and scientific commissions. *Science*, VII. 75.

2. To resist or bear exposure to the weather.

For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it *weathers* better than raw oil. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 436.

weather-beaten (weᴛʜ′ėr-bē″tn), *a.* [< *weather* + *beaten*. In some of its uses perhaps a perverted spelling of *weather-bitten*, q. v.] Beaten or marred by the weather; seasoned or hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather: as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

She enjoyes sure peace for evermore,
As *wetherbeaten* ship arryv'd on happie shore.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

Summer being ended, all things stand in appearance with a *weather-beaten* face.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 35.

The *weather-beaten* form of the scout.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxix.

weather-bitt (weᴛʜ′ėr-bit), *v. t.* To take an extra turn of (a cable) about the bitts or the end of the windlass in bad weather.

weather-bitten (weᴛʜ′ėr-bit″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-biten* = Norw. *vederbiten* = Dan. *veirbidt*, weather-bitten; as *weather* + *bitten*. Cf. Norw. *wederslitten*, weather-slit, weather-worn. Cf. *weather-beaten*.] Worn, marred, or defaced by exposure to the weather.

The old shepherd . . . stands by, like a *weather-bitten* conduit of many kings' reigns. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 60.

weather-blown (weᴛʜ′ėr-blōn), *a.* Weather-beaten; weather-stained. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 532.

weather-board (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōrd), *n.* [= Icel. *vetherbordh*, the windward side; as *weather* + *board*.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*†) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. (*b*) A piece of plank placed in a ship's port when she is laid up in ordinary, inclined so as to turn off rain without preventing the circulation of air.—2. A board used in weather-boarding.

weather-board (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōrd), *v. t.* [< *weather-board*, *n.*] To nail boards upon, as a roof or wall, lapping one over another, in order to turn off rain, snow, etc.

It was a building of four rooms, constructed of hewn logs and *weather-boarded* at the joints.
The Century, XXXVIII. 408.

weather-boarding (weᴛʜ′ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* 1. A facing of thin boards, having usually a feather-edge, and nailed lapping one over another, used as an outside covering for the walls of a wooden building. They are practically the same as clapboards, but are distinguished from those by being larger and wider.—2. The finish or woodwork at the base of a clapboarded wall.—3. The whole exterior covering of a wall or roof, whether of weather-boards, clapboards, or shingles.—**Weather-boarding clamp, gage, saw,** etc., special forms of *clamp, gage, saw,* etc., used in applying or cutting out weather-boarding.

weather-bound (weᴛʜ′ėr-bound), *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

weather-box (weᴛʜ′ėr-boks), *n.* A form of hygroscope, in the shape of a toy-house, which roughly indicates weather changes by the appearance or retirement of toy images. In a common form a man advances from his porch in wet and a woman in dry weather — the movement being produced by the varying torsion of a hygroscopic string by which the images are attached. Also called *weather-house.*

The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box*, never at home together. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

weather-breeder (weᴛʜ′ėr-brē″dėr), *n.* A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

"It's a beautiful day," said Whittaker. . . . "Yes, nice day," growled Adams, "but a *weather-breeder.*"
E. Eggleston, Roxy, xiii.

weather-cast (weᴛʜ′ėr-kâst), *n.* A forecast of the weather. [Rare.]

Admiral FitzRoy, in 1860, was enabled, aided by the electric telegraph, to inaugurate a system of storm-warnings and *weather-casts.*
R. Strachan, in Modern Meteorology, p. 84.

weather-caster (weᴛʜ′ėr-kâs″tėr), *n.* 1. One who computes the weather for almanacs.—2. ★A long-range weather-prophet.

weather-cloth (weᴛʜ′ėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A covering of painted canvas for hammocks, boats, etc. (*b*) A tarpaulin placed in the weather rigging to make a shelter for officers and men on watch.

weathercock (weᴛʜ′ėr-kok), *n.* [< ME. *wedercok*, *wedyrcokke*, *weddyrcoke*, *wedercoc*, so called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, has from a very early time been a favorite form for vanes; cf. D. *weerhaan* = Sw. *väderhane* = Dan. *veirhane*, a weathercock, etc. (D. *haan*, etc., a cock).] 1. A vane or weather-vane; a pointing device, set on the top of a spire or other elevation, and turning with the wind, thus showing its direction. See cut under *vane*.

O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a *weather-cock* on a steeple!
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 142.

They are Men whose Conditions are subject to more Revolutions than a *Weather Cock*, or the Uncertain Mind of a Fantastical Woman. *Ward*, London Spy.

His head . . . looked like a *weather-cock*, perched upon his spindle neck to tell which way the wind blew.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. Figuratively, any thing or person that is easily and frequently turned or swayed; a fickle or inconstant person.

What pretty *weathercocks* these women are!
Randolph, Amyntas, i. 1.

The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weather-cock* of state.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I., iii. 1.

weathercock (weᴛʜ′ėr-kok), *v. t.* [< *weather-cock*, *n.*] To serve as a weathercock to or on. [Rare.]

Whose blazing wyvern *weathercock'd* the spire.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

weather-contact (weᴛʜ′ėr-kon″takt), *n.* In *teleg.*, leakage to neighboring wires or to earth, due to wet insulators.

weather-cross (weᴛʜ′ėr-krôs), *n.* In telegraph- and telephone-lines, a leakage from one line to another, caused by poor insulation, and brought about by wet or stormy weather.

weather-dog (weᴛʜ′ėr-dog), *n.* A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, especially in Cornwall, to be an indication of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

weather-driven (weᴛʜ′ėr-driv″n), *a.* [= Sw. *väder-drifven*, wind-driven; as *weather* + *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

weathered (weᴛʜ′ėrd), *p. a.* 1. Discolored or disintegrated by the action of the elements:

said sometimes of surfaces of wood, but oftener of stones or rocks. Trees which show signs of having suffered from exposure to the weather, as many old ones do, are sometimes said to be *weather-beaten*, but rarely, if ever, to be *weathered*. See *weathering*, 2.

The bands of stratification . . . can be distinguished in many places, especially in Navarin Island, but only on the *weathered* surfaces of the slate.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 448.

The force of the wind is such as actually to loosen the *weathered* parts of the rock and dislodge them.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii.

2. Seasoned by exposure to the air or the weather.—3. In *arch.*, having a slope or inclination to prevent the lodgment of water: noting surfaces approximately or theoretically horizontal, as those of window-sills, the tops of cornices, and the upper surface of flat stone-work.

weather-eye (weᵺ'ėr-ī), *n.* The eye imagined to be specially used for the purpose of observing the sky in order to forecast the weather.—**To keep one's weather-eye open or awake,** to be on one's guard; have one's wits about one. [Colloq.]

Keep your *weather eye awake*, and don't make any more acquaintances, however handsome.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

weather-fend (weᵺ'ėr-fend), *v. t.* [< *weather* + *fend*[1].] To shelter; defend from the weather. [Rare.]

The line-grove which *weather-fends* your cell.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 10.

weather-fish (weᵺ'ėr-fish), *n.* The mud-fish, thunder-fish, or misgurn of Europe, *Misgurnus fossilis:* regarded as a weather-prophet because it is supposed to come out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, before a storm.

weather-gage (weᵺ'ėr-gāj), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, the advantage of the wind; the position of a ship when she is to windward of another ship: opposed to *lee-gage*.

A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another when she is at the windward of her. *Admiral Smyth.*

Hence—2. Advantage of position; the upper hand.

Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the *weather-gage* of fate!
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 24.

To dispute the weather-gage. See *dispute*.

weather-gall (weᵺ'ėr-gâl), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

weather-glass (weᵺ'ėr-glâs), *n.* [= D. *weerglas* = Sw. *väderglas* = Dan. *veirglas*, barometer; as *weather* + *glass*.] An instrument designed to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word is commonly applied to the barometer, but also to other instruments for measuring atmospheric changes and indicating the state of the weather, as the thermometer and various kinds of hygroscopes.

The King of Spain's health is the *Weather-glass* upon which all our politicians look; as that rises or falls, we look pleasant or uneasy.
Prior (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 265).

Shepherd's or poor man's weather-glass. See *shepherd*.

weather-gleam (weᵺ'ėr-glēm), *n.* A peculiar appearance of clear sky near the horizon. [Prov. Eng.]

You have marked the lightning of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it, you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears. *Trench.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

weather-hardened (weᵺ'ėr-härʺdnd), *a.* Hardened by the weather; weather-beaten.

A countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.
Southey, The Doctor, ix.

weather-head (weᵺ'ėr-hed), *n.* 1. A secondary rainbow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Stripes of cirrus cloud. [Scotch.]

weather-headed† (weᵺ'ėr-hedʺed), *a.* Same as *wether-headed*.

Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir—.
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

weather-house (weᵺ'ėr-hous), *n.* Same as ★*weather-box*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 211.

weathering (weᵺ'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wederyng;* verbal n. of *weather*, *v.*] 1†. Weather, especially favorable or fair weather.

For alle trewe shipmen, and trewe pilgrymes, yat Godd for his grace yeue hem *wederyng* and passage, yat yei mowen sauely commen and gone.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 515.

2. In *geol.*, etc., the action of the elements in changing the color, texture, or composition of rock, in rounding off its edges, or gradually disintegrating it. The first effect of the weathering of rock-surfaces is discoloration. This arises in part from dust or dirt finding its way into the fissures, and is most quickly seen in large cities where much coal is burned. Discoloration often arises from the oxidation of some sulphur compound which the rock contains, and especially of iron pyrites, which is a widely disseminated mineral. Another very perceptible effect of weathering is the loss of the luster which many rock-constituents naturally have. This is particularly conspicuous in the case of feldspar, and is the result of incipient decomposition and hydration. Rounding of the edges of angular projections of the rock, or of its constituents, is another result of weathering, the decomposed minerals being more easily removed by the action of water than they were before decomposition. Weathering is a preliminary to erosion, but the rapidity with which these operations are carried on varies greatly with the nature of the rock and the climatic and other conditions to which it is subjected.

Many of them [nodules of various kinds] are, also, externally marked in the same direction with parallel ridges and furrows, which have not been produced by *weathering*.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 78.

3. In *arch.*, a slight inclination given to an approximately horizontal surface to enable it to throw off water.

weathering-stock† (weᵺ'ėr-ing-stok), *n.* A post to which hawks are leashed in such a manner as to allow them limited exercise. See last quotation under *weather*, *v. t.*, 1.

E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
Have made a pris'ner to her *weath'ring stock*).
Quarles, Emblems, V. ix. 5.

weatherliness (weᵺ'ėr-li-nes), *n.* 1. Weatherly character or qualities: said of ships and boats.

To combine the speed of the ordinary type of American sloop with the *weatherliness* of the English cutter.
Science, VI. 168.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a vessel as to her capacity to ply speedily and quickly to windward.

weatherly (weᵺ'ėr-li), *a.* [< *weather* + *-ly*[1].] *Naut.*, making very little leeway when close-hauled, even in a stiff breeze and heavy sea: noting a ship or boat.

Notwithstanding her *weatherly* qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off bodily.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

weather-map (weᵺ'ėr-map), *n.* A map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols. Weather-maps, prepared once or twice daily, form the basis upon which every government weather-service forecasts the weather and issues storm-warnings.

weather-molding (weᵺ'ėr-mōlʺding), *n.* Same as *dripstone*, 1.

weathermost (weᵺ'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *weather* + *-most*.] Furthest to windward.

weather-notation (weᵺ'ėr-nō-tāʺshọn), *n.* A system of abbreviation for the principal meteorological phenomena. Beaufort's weather-notation, which is used in Great Britain, is as follows: *b*, blue sky, whether clear or hazy; *c*, clouds (detached); *d*, drizzling rain; *f*, fog; *g*, very gloomy; *h*, hail; *l*, lightning; *m*, mist; *o*, overcast; *p*, passing, temporary showers; *q*, squally; *r*, rain; *s*, snow; *t*, thunder; *u*, ugly, threatening weather; *w*, dew.

weather-plant (weᵺ'ėr-plant), *n.* The Indian licorice, *Abrus Abrus:* so named in view of an alleged property of indicating the weather in advance. It is a common tropical twining shrub (see *Abrus*), having pinnate leaves with from 20 to 40 small leaflets. Recent careful observations show that the pairs of leaflets fold together more or less as the light is stronger or weaker, the movement being less vigorous in a moister atmosphere; that a certain wrinkling of the surface coexists with a coloring of the margin likely to be due to the attacks of an insect; and that the movement of the rachis, supposed to be barometric, is a diurnal oscillation which varies in extent with the amount of light. The temperature also affects the freedom of those motions. These characteristics are all paralleled in other plants, especially of the *Mimosaceæ* and *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. As a means of forecasting, the plant is not likely to be of practical worth.

weather-proof (weᵺ'ėr-prōf), *a.* Proof against rough weather.

Lord, thou hast given me a cell
Wherein to dwell,
A little house, whose humble roof
Is *weather-proof*.
Herrick, A Thanksgiving to God for his House.

There were only ten persons at the conference meeting last night, and seven of them were women; he wonders how many *weather-proof* Christians there are in the parish. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

weather-prophet (weᵺ'ėr-profʺet), *n.* [= Dan. *veir-profet;* as *weather* + *prophet*.] 1. One who foretells weather; one skilled in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather. [Colloq.]

Who that has read Greek does not know the humour with which the meteorological theories of the Athenian *weather-prophets* are ridiculed by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"? *R. H. Scott*, in Modern Meteorology, p. 166.

2. Anything in nature which serves as an indicator of weather changes, as a bird whose regular periodicity of migration or suddenness of appearance may indicate meteorological changes inappreciable by man.

Swallows have long been held for *weather-prophets*, and with reason enough in the quick response of their organization to the influence of atmospheric changes.
Coues, Birds of the Colorado Valley (1878), I. 372.

3. A device for foretelling changes in the weather. In most forms materials are employed which are so affected by dampness as to move some indicator, as a pair of figures, of which one appears or advances in dry and the other in wet weather. Other forms employ materials which change color according to the state of the atmosphere. Compare *weather-box*.

weather-report (weᵺ'ėr-rē-pōrtʺ), *n.* A daily report of meteorological observations at any special station; a collection of daily reports telegraphed from many stations; a statement of forecasts of probable changes in the weather, especially one issued by a weather-service.

weather-roll (weᵺ'ėr-rōl), *n.* The roll of a ship to windward, in a heavy sea on the beam: opposed to *lee lurch*.

weather-service (weᵺ'ėr-sėrʺvis), *n.* An institution organized for taking meteorological observations in accordance with a systematic plan, and for utilizing the data thus collected by forecasting the weather, issuing warnings of storms and floods, publishing climatological tables, distributing information as to the effect of the weather on growing crops, and by allied services. The principal governments of the world now maintain weather-services, upon which a part or all of these duties are imposed. In the United States the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is charged with performing these services. It employs about 900 paid employees, 2,500 unpaid voluntary observers, and 15,000 crop-reporters, whose work is directed toward giving information upon the condition of the crops as affected by the weather, and in general toward extending knowledge of local climatology. Several States have organized special State weather-services which offer local extensions of the general climate and crop service of the Weather Bureau.

weather-shore (weᵺ'ėr-shōr), *n.* The shore from which the wind blows.

weather-sign (weᵺ'ėr-sīn), *n.* Any phenomenon or sensation indicating state or change of weather; hence, generally, any prognostic or sign.

I am not old for nothing; I can tell
The *weather-signs* of love; you love this man.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

weather-spy (weᵺ'ėr-spī), *n.* One who foretells the weather; a weather-prophet. *Donne.* [Rare.]

weather-stain (weᵺ'ėr-stān), *n.* [< *weather* + *stain*.] A stain or discoloration left or produced by the weather or by weathering.

Walls must get the *weather-stain*
Before they grow the ivy.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

He . . . felt that the shape and colour of every roof and *weather-stain* and broken hillock was good, because his growing senses had been fed on them.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 9.

With *weather-stains* upon the wall,
And stairways worn, and crazy doors.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

weather-stained (weᵺ'ėr-stānd), *a.* Stained or discolored by the weather. See *weathering*, 2.

A tomb somewhat *weather-stained*. *Longfellow.*

weather-station (weᵺ'ėr-stāʺshọn), *n.* A station where daily meteorological observations are made and reported to a central office; one of the stations of a weather-service.

weather-strip (weᵺ'ėr-strip), *n.* A slender strip of some material intended to keep out wind and cold; originally, a strip of wood covered with soft material, as list or cloth; specifically, a contrivance by which a strip of india-rubber is adjusted closely to the apertures of a door or window, or its frame or jamb, covering the crevice very tightly: it is generally a wooden molding into which a thin strip of rubber is fitted.

weather-strip (weᵺ'ėr-strip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *weather-stripped*, ppr. *weather-stripping*. To apply weather-strips to; fit or secure with weather-strips.

weather-symbol (weᵺ'ėr-simʺbọl), *n.* A conventional sign used in meteorological records, or in published meteorological observations or weather-maps, to represent graphically any designated phenomenon. The following symbols have been adopted by the International Meteorological Congress to represent the principal hydrometeors and a few other phenomena. Rain, ●; snow, ✳; thunderstorm, ⚿; lightning, ↯; hail, ▲; mist, ≡; frost, ⊥; dew, ♎; snowdrift, ∔; high wind, ⚴; solar corona, ⊕; solar halo, ◍; lunar corona, ⍦; lunar halo, ⍥; rainbow, ⌒; aurora, ⋈; haze, dust haze, ∞.

weather-tile (weᵀᴴ′ėr-tīl), *n.* A tile used as a substitute for a weather-board in frame-buildings. These tiles are overlapped like shingles, and are held in place by nails driven through holes formed in the tiles in molding.

weather-vane (weᵀᴴ′ėr-vān), *n.* A vane to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock. See cut under *vane*.

weather-waft (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wäft), *a.* Tossed or carried by the wind. [Rare.]

I cannot but feare that those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven that are *weather-waft* up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 20.

weather-wind (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wīnd), *n.* [A corruption of *withywind* for *withwind*.] Bindweed. *Halliwell.* [Provincial.]

weather-wise (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wīz), *a.* [< ME. *wederwis*; < *weather* + *wise*¹.] Skilful in prognosticating the changes of the weather.

For thorw werre and wykked werkes and wederes vnresonable,
Wederwise shipmen and witti clerkes also
Han no bilieue to the lifte ne to the lore of philosofres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 350.

weather-wiser† (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wī″zėr), *n.* [< *weather* + **wiser*, indicator; cf. *waywiser*.] Something that foretells the changes of the weather.

The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weather-wiser*.
Derham, Physico-Theol., x., note.

weather-work (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wėrk), *n.* Defense or provision against the wind, sea, etc. *Cook*, Voyages, III. i. 3. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weather-worn (weᵀᴴ′ėr-wōrn), *a.* [< *weather* + *worn*.] Worn, injured, or defaced by the action of the weather; weathered.

weather-wreck (weᵀᴴ′ėr-rek), *n.* A wreck by storms. [Rare.]

Well, well, you have built a nest
That will stand all storms; you need not mistrust
A *weather-wreck*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

weave¹ (wēv), *v.*; pret. *wove* (formerly also *weaved*), pp. *woven* (sometimes *wove* and formerly also *weaved*), ppr. *weaving*. [< ME. *weven* (pret. *waf*, *wof*, pl. *weven*, *woven*, pp. *woven*), < AS. *wefan* (pret. *wæf*, pp. *wefen*) = MD. D. *weven* = OHG. *weban*, MHG. G. *weben* = Icel. *vefa* = Sw. *väfva* = Dan. *væve*, weave (connection with Goth. *bi-waibjan*, wrap around, is doubtful), = Gr. √ *ὑφ* (orig. √ *Fαφ*), in *ὑφή*, *ὑφος*, a web, *ὑφαίνειν*, weave; cf. Skt. *ūrna-vābhi*, a spider, lit. 'wool-weaver,' Skt. √ *va*, weave, also Lith. *woras*, a spinner, spider. From the root of *weave*¹ are ult. E. *web*, *weft*¹, *woof*, *oof*, *abb*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form by interlacing flexible parts, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials. See *weaving*.

Where the women *wove* hangings for the grove.
2 Ki. xxiii. 7.

And now his *woven* girths he breaks asunder.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 266.

To wanton Dalliance negligently laid,
We *weave* the Chaplet, and we crown the Bowl.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

These purple vests were *weaved* by Dardan dames.
Dryden.

2. To form a texture from; interlace or entwine into a fabric.

When she *weaved* the sleided silk.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21.

3. To entwine; unite by intermixture or close connection; insert by or as by weaving.

She *waf* it wel, and wroot the story above.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2364.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 17.

The government of Episcopacy is now so *weav'd* into the common Law: In Gods name let weave out againe.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

These words, thus *woven* into song.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 112.

He carries off only such scraps in his memory as it is hardly possible to *weave* into a connected and consistent whole. *Prescott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To inclose by weaving something about.

The mind can *weave* itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 56.

5. To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care: as, to *weave* a plot.

For answer . . . Acesius *weaveth* out a long history of things that happened in the persecution under Decius, and of men which to save life forsook faith.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

My brain, more busy than the labouring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 340.

Wove paper. See *paper*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise weaving; work with a loom.

Proclaim that I can sing, *weave*, sew, and dance.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 194.

They that pretend to wonders must *weave* cunningly.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

2. To become woven or interwoven. [Rare.]

The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves*.
W. Browne.

3. In the *manège*, to make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side like the shuttle of a weaver: said of a horse. *Imp. Dict.*

★**weave**¹ (wēv), *n.* [< *weave*¹, *v.*] The act or a style of weaving. [Trade use.]

A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Application of *weaves* for all Textile Fabrics. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 600.

The great difference between a twill and a plain, or between a plain and a satin *weave*. *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 15.

weave²†, *v.* [Also *weve*; < ME. *weven* (pret. *wevede*, *wefde*, pp. *weved*), < AS. **wæfan* (in comp. *be-wæfan*, wrap around, clothe, = OHG. *ze-weiban* = Goth. *bi-waibjan*, wrap around, cover, mixed with the appar. cognate Icel. *veifa*), shake, vibrate, wave: see *wave*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shake; cause to waver; wave; brandish; toss; waft.

Auntrose [dangerous] is thin euel,
Ful wonderliche it the *weues*, wel I wot the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 922.

Shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemie, and *weauing* them amaine, we bad them come aboord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

2. To move; cause to move.

That comli ladi cayres to hire chaumber,
& *weued* vp a window.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2978.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wave; waver; float about.

To cold coles sche schal be brent 3it or come eue;
& the aschis of hire body with the wind *weue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4368.

2. To move; go.

Thou wylnez ouer thys water to *weue*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 319.

He saugh the stroke come and *wevyd* a-side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

weavel†, *n.* See *weevil*.

weaver (wē′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wevere*, *wevar*, < AS. ★**wefere* = MD. D. *wever* = OHG. *weberi*, MHG. *webare*, G. *weber* = Sw. *väfvare* = Dan. *væver*, a weaver; as *weave*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. *webber*.] 1. One who weaves; one whose occupation is weaving.

Wewars also of wolne and lynnyn.
Quoted in *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Weavers were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds that many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff, "I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs." *Nares.*

2. In *ornith.*, a weaver-bird.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A gyrinid beetle; a whirligig: so called from its intricate circlings and gyrations on the surface of the water. See *whirligig*, 4, and cut under *Gyrinidæ*. (*b*) A spinning-spider; a true araneid which weaves a web. Various groups of such spiders are distinguished by the form of their webs, as *line-weavers*, *orb-weavers*, *tapestry-weavers*, *tube-weavers*, *tunnel-weavers*, etc. See *spider*.

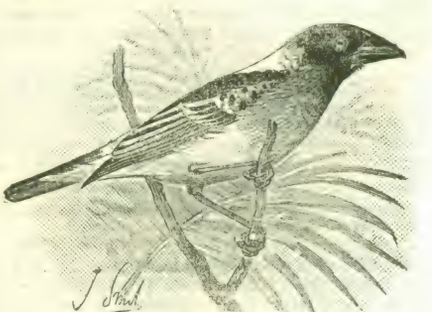
4. In *ichth.*, same as *weever*.—**Mahali weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.—**Sociable weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.—**Tapestry weaver.** See *tapestry*.—**Weavers' bottom**, a chronic inflammation of a bursa situated over the tuberosity of the ischium, occurring as a result of sitting long and constantly on a hard seat.—**Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.

weaver-bird (wē′vėr-bėrd), *n.* One of numerous Old World (chiefly African and Indian) conirostral passerine birds, noted for the dexterity and ingenuity with which they weave the materials of their nests into a textile fabric, and also for the extraordinary size and unusual shape of some of these structures. The name *weaver-bird*, in its present broad sense, is modern, and appears to have originally specified a single species (see below). In the last and early in the present century the birds of this group which were then known were classed with the finches and grosbeaks, sometimes with the orioles, mainly according to the thickness of the bill, and some of them received still more misleading names. Though there was an *Oriolus textor* in 1788, the genus *Ploceus* was not named till 1817, and the family *Ploceidæ* not till 1847. With the recognition of this large and varied group, as well marked from the *Fringillidæ* by the possession of 10 instead of 9 primaries, an English name became a desideratum; and *weavers*, *weaver-birds*, or *weaver-finches* became synonymous with *Ploceidæ*, without implying that all the birds so named build very elaborate nests. (See *Ploceus*, *Ploceidæ*.) Two remarkable types of nest may be noted. One is the hive-nest of the republican or sociable weavers, many pairs of which build in common an enormous domed structure. (See *Philetærus*, and cut under *hive-nest*.) The other, the usual type of nest, is pensile or pendulous, and very closely woven, like that of the American hang-nests, but more elaborate, and with a hole in one side instead of being open at the top, in this respect resembling the nests of various titmice (bush-tits and bottle-tits) and some wrens. These nests are generally slung at the ends of long, slender, drooping branches, often over the water of a pool or stream, where they are safest from monkeys and snakes. In some cases the males build additional nests for themselves, in which no eggs are to be laid—a habit, however, not confined to weaver-birds (see *cock-nest*). One of the largest, most characteristic, and best-known genera of weaver-birds is that African form called *Oryx* (a preoccupied name) by Lesson in 1831, and *Pyromelana* by Bonaparte in that year, though oftener called *Euplectes* (Swainson, 1837). There are 12 or 15 species, the characteristic coloration of which is black set off with scarlet or orange in large massed areas. *P. oryx*, the male of which is scarlet and black, is about 5 inches long; it was originally described by Edwards in 1751 as "the grenadier," from some fancied likeness of its plumage to a soldier's uniform. It inhabits South Africa. *P. aurea* of western Africa is the golden-backed finch and gold-backed grosbeak of the early ornithologists, being one of the yellow and black species. *P. capensis*, the Cape grosbeak of Latham, is another, from Cape Colony. *P. taha*, sometimes known as the *Mahali weaver*, and generally called *Ploceus* or *Euplectes taha*, is very small (scarcely 4½ inches long), of rich golden-yellow and velvety-black hues, and its nest is disproportionately large. It belongs to an extensive region of southeastern Africa. (See cut under *taha*.) Several other African weavers represent the genus *Ploceipasser*, as *P. mahali*. There is a large series of small birds, all technically weavers (*Ploceidæ*), which fall in the spermestine division of the family, and belong to numerous genera of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and even the Australian region, as various amadavats, waxbills, strawberry-finches, blood-finches, senegals, etc. (See *Viduinæ* (*a*), and cuts under *Ploceus*, *Senegal*, *Tæniopygia*, and *waxbill*.) The birds of an extensive Oriental and Australian genus *Munia* (with its subdivisions, as *Padda*) belong here. (See cut under *sparrow*.) Fifteen species of *Uroloncha*, characterized by exserted middle tail-feathers, range from Africa to New Guinea; one of them is *U. acuticauda*. The genus *Erythrura* is another large one, reaching from India through much of Polynesia. None of the foregoing birds falls in the subfamily *Ploceinæ* as now restricted. Among the latter may be noted the species of the African genus *Sitagra*, 6 in number, of which the best-known is *S. capensis* of Cape Colony, the olive oriole of Latham, commonly



Weaver-bird (*Sitagra capensis*).

called *yellow-crowned weaver* and *Ploceus icterocephalus*. This is 7 inches long, of an olive and golden-yellow and black color; it builds a large bottle-shaped or kidney-formed pensile nest. *Foudia* is a Madagascar type. The most extensive genus of all is the African *Hyphantornis*, with over 30 species, or the golden weavers, as *H. galbula*. These birds represent in Africa, or may be compared with, the hang-nest orioles of America. One of the longest- and best-known is *H. cucullatus* of western Africa, from Senegambia to the Gaboon; it has oftener been called *H. textor* (after *Oriolus textor* of Gmelin, 1788), and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first, if not the first, to which the name *weaver* attached, being the *weever oriole* of Latham (1782); it is 6 inches long, yellow and black. *Malimbus* is an African genus of black and crimson, scarlet, vermilion, or yellow coloration, as *M. cristatus*. The African genus *Textor* (one of the early names—Temminck, 1828) has 2 marked species, *T. albirostris* (or *alecto*), the white-billed, and *T. erythrorhynchus* (or *niger*), the red-billed. (See cut under *Textor*.) Finally, the genus *Ploceus* itself as now restricted is an Oriental type of a few species, commonly called *baya-birds*, though it used to be indiscriminately applied to any of the foregoing, and became the name-giving genus of the whole group. See cut under *Ploceus*. (For those *Ploceidæ* known as *whidah-birds*, see *Viduinæ*.)



Weaver-bird (*Hyphantornis textor*).

weaveress† (wē′vėr-es), *n.* [< *weaver* + *-ess*.] A female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work, in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*.
J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley, p. 222. (*Davies.*)

weaver-finch (wē′vėr-finch), *n.* Any weaver-bird.

The Ploceidæ, or *weaver-finches.*
A. R. Wallace, Distribution of Animals, II. 286.

weaver-fish† (wē′vėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trachinus;* a weever. See cut under *Trachinus.*

weaver-shell (wē′vėr-shel), *n.* A shuttle-shell.

weaver's-shuttle (wē′vėrz-shut″l), *n.* The shuttle-shell, *Radius volva.* See *Ovulum,* and cut under *shuttle-shell.*

weavil†, *n.* An old spelling of *weevil.*

weaving (wē′ving), *n.* [< ME. *wevynge, weffynge;* verbal n. of *weave*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which weaves; specifically, the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In weaving all kinds of fabrics, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft,* is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads, called the *warp, web,* or *chain.* The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the warp and the depression of others, so as to form a *shed* for the passage of the weft-yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lathe* or *batten.* Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms,* or by steam-power in what are called *power-looms,* but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. (See *loom*[1].) Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only the manufacture of those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also that of network, lacework, etc. See cut under *shuttle.*

2. In the *manège,* the action of a horse that weaves, or moves the body from side to side.

weazand, *n.* See *weasand.*

weazel†, *n.* See *weasel.*

weazen (wē′zn). See *wizen*[1].

web (web), *n.* [< ME. *web, webbe,* < AS. *web* (*webb-*), ★a web (= OS. *webbi* = OFries. *web, wob* = D. *web, webbe,* a web (= LG. *web, webbe* = OHG. *weppi, wappi,* MHG. *weppe, webbe, webe,* G. dial. *webb* (cf. G. *gewebe*), web, woof, = Icel. *vefr* = Sw. *väf* = Dan. *väv,* web), < *wefan,* weave: see *weave*[1].] 1. That which is woven; a woven fabric; specifically, a whole piece of cloth in course of being woven, or after it comes from the loom.

Biholde how Eleyne hath a newe cote;
I wisshe thanne it were myne and al the *webbe* after [i. e., all left after making the coat].
Piers Plowman (B), v. 111.

My dochter she 's a thrifty lass;
She span seven year to me;
An' if it war well counted up,
Full ten *wobs* it would be.
Kempy Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

At noon
To-morrow come, and ye shall pay
Each fortieth *web* of cloth to me,
As the law is, and go your way.
M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara.

2. Same as *webbing,* 1.—3. The warp in a loom. [Provincial.]—4. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specifically, a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers.

Several men or boys are placed to receive the sheets [of paper] according to the number into which the width of the *web* is divided. *Ure,* Dict., III. 403.

5. Any one of various thin and broad objects, probably so named from some similarity to the thin, broad fabric of the loom. Especially—(*a*†) A sheet or thin plate, as of lead.

There with stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 26.

(*b*†) The blade of a sword.

A sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pummel, rich stone; hilts, gold, approved by touch.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, ii. 93.

(*c*) The blade of a saw. (*d*) The plate (or its equivalent) in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat or laterally extending plates. (*e*) The corresponding part of a rail, between the head and the foot. See cut under *rail.* (*f*) The flat part of a wheel, between the hub and the rim, as in some railway-wheels—occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel. (*g*) The solid part of the bit of a key. (*h*) The part of an anvil below the head, which is of reduced size. (*i*) The thin, sharp part of the colter of a plow. See cut under *plow.* (*j*) A canvas cloth used in a saddle. (*k*) The basketwork of a gabion. See cut under *gabion.* (*l*) In a vehicle, a combination of bands or straps of a stout fabric, serving to keep the hood from opening too far. *E. H. Knight.* (*m*) The arm of a crank.

6. In *ornith.,* the blade, standard, vane, or vexillum of a feather: so called from the texture acquired through the weaving or interlocking of the barbs by the barbules with their barbicels and hooklets. That vane which is furthest from the middle line of the bird's body is the *outer web;* the other, the *inner web,* is technically distinguished as *pogonium externum* and *internum.* The two often differ from each other in size, shape, or color, or in all these respects; the difference is most pronounced on the flight-feathers (as seen in any quill pen) and lateral rudder-feathers. See cuts under *aftershaft, barb, ocellate,* and *penciling.*

They [barbules] make the vane truly a *web:* that is, they so connect the barbs together that some little force is required to pull them apart.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food; a cobweb; also, a similar substance spun and woven into a sort of fabric by many insects, usually as a covering or protection. See *bag-worm, web-worm,* and *tent-caterpillar.*

The Comissaries court 's a spiders *webbe,*
That doth entangle all the lesser flies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit
In middle of her *web,* which spreadeth wide.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

8. Figuratively, anything carefully contrived and elaborately put together or woven; a plot; a scheme.

All this is but a *web* of the wit; it can work nothing.
Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

The Fates at length the blissful *Web* have spun.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

O, what a tangled *web* we weave
When first we practise to deceive!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

It is one *web* of intricate complications between the Emperors of the East and West, the Republic of Venice, the Kings of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 229.

9. In *anat.,* a connective or other tissue; any open structure composed of fibers and membranes running into each other irregularly as if tangled, and serving to support fat or other soft substances. See *tissue* and *histology.*—10. In *zoöl.,* the membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of any animal; especially, that which connects the toes of a bird or a quadruped, making the animal palmiped, and the foot itself palmate, as occurs in nearly all aquatic birds (hence called *web-footed*), and in many aquatic mammals, as the beaver, the muskrat, and ornithorhynchus. Webs sometimes occur as a congenital defect of the human fingers or toes. The relatively largest webs are those of the bats' wings. In birds the extent and special character of the webs (technically called *palamæ*) are taken into some account in classification, and some conditions of the webs receive special names. See *web-footed,* and cuts under *bat*[2], *duckbill, flying-frog, Œdemia, otary, palmate, semipalmate,* and *totipalmate.*

Some full-breasted swan
That, fluting a wild carol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy *webs.* *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

11. In *coal-mining,* the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal. *Gresley.* [Midland coalfields, Eng.]—**Basal web,** a small web between a bird's toes, extending little if any beyond the basal joints of the digits it connects. See cuts under *Ereunetes* and *semipalmate.*—**Chain-web,** a kind of saw; a scroll-saw.—**Choroid web,** the velum interpositum.—**Emarginate web,** a full web between a bird's toes, whose free border is notably concave or emarginate. See cut under *totipalmate.*—**Geometrical spider's web.** See *geometric,* and cut under *triangle.*—**Holland web**†. Same as *holland, n.,* 1.—**Incised web,** a very deeply emarginate web of a bird's toes.—**India-rubber web,** a fabric in which a warp of rubber threads is filled with a weft of silk, linen, or cotton. The warp, rendered inelastic during the weaving, has its elasticity subsequently restored by a process in which the fabric is subjected to heat. Also called *elastic web.*—**Mill-saw web,** a thin saw carried in a vertical saw-gate, and used for resawing.—**Pin and web**†. See *pin*[3].—**Spider's web.** See *spider-web.*

web (web), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *webbed,* ppr. *webbing.* [< ME. *webben,* < AS. *webban,* weave, web; from the noun.] 1. To cover with or as with a web; envelop.—2. To connect with a web, as the toes of a bird; render palmate.—**Webbed fingers,** two or more fingers of the human hand which are united by a band of connecting tissue, either occurring congenitally or as an abnormality, or resulting from cicatrization after burns and other wounds; dactylion. See *web-fingered,* and *Didot's operation* (under *operation*).—**Webbed toes,** a condition affecting the toes of the human foot, abnormally or accidentally, similar to that of webbed fingers. See *web-footed.*

webbe[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *webbe,* a weaver, < AS. *webba,* a weaver, < *wefan,* weave: see *weave*[1], and cf. *web.* The ME. noun *webbe* survives in the proper name *Webb.*] A weaver. See *webber.*

A *webbe,* a dyere, and a tapicer.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

The *webbes* ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle,
Ant makeden huere consail in huere commune halle.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

webbe[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *web.*

webber† (web′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *webbare,* < AS. *webbere,* a weaver, < *webban,* weave: see *web, n.* The noun survives in the surname *Webber.*] A Middle English form of *weaver*[1].

★**webbing** (web′ing), *n.* [< ME. *webbynge;* verbal n. of *web, v.*] 1. A woven material, especially one woven without pile, plainly and strongly. The term is applied to material or pieces of material which are intended for strength, to bear a weight, to be drawn tight, or the like, as a belt or surcingle, and also for that which serves to protect and cover the edge of a piece of more delicate fabric: thus, Eastern rugs are often made with several inches of *webbing* projecting beyond the part that is covered with pile.

2. In *printing,* the broad tapes used to conduct webs or sheets of paper in a printing-machine, or the broad straps or girths attached to the rounce of the hand-press.—3. In *zoöl.,* the webs of the digits collectively: as, the *webbing* is extensive or complete; the webbed state of the digits, or the formation of their webs; palmation. See *web, n.,* 10.—**Elastic webbing.** See *elastic.*

webby (web′i), *a.* [< *web* + *-y*[1].] Relating to a web, or consisting of a web, in any sense; web-like; membranous.

Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move,
And feebly shriek their melancholy love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

weber (vā′bėr), *n.* [After Wilhelm *Weber* (1804–1891), a German physicist.] A name proposed by Latimer Clarke for the unit of electrical quantity which has since been named *coulomb;* it was also for some time used for the practical unit of electrical current, but has been replaced by *ampere.*

Weberian (we-bē′riạn), *a.* [< *Weber* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or named after a person named Weber (in the following phrases E. H. Weber, 1795–1833, a German anatomist and physiologist).—**Weberian apparatus,** the whole of the parts or organs by means of which the air-bladder of some fishes is connected with the ear, including the Weberian ossicles and their connections.

An air-bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a *Weberian apparatus,* formed of parts of the anterior vertebræ, modified after precisely the same plan as in the other siluroids.
Amer. Nat., May, 1889, p. 427.

Weberian ossicles. See *ossicle.*

weber-meter (vā′bėr-mē″tėr), *n.* Same as *ampere-meter* or as *coulomb-meter* (see *weber*).

Weber's chronometer. A kind of metronome invented by Gottfried Weber, consisting of a weight and a graduated and adjustable cord. See *metronome.*

Weber's corpuscle. The depression in the verumontanum situated between the openings of the ejaculatory ducts.

Weber's experiment. The experiment of closing one ear to find that a vibrating tuning-fork placed with the end resting against the vertex will be heard more distinctly in that ear.

Weber's glands. The mucous glands of the tongue.

Weber's law. See *law*[1].

Weber's paradox. The fact that a muscle, when so stretched that it cannot contract, may elongate.

web-eye (web′ī), *n.* In *pathol.,* same as *pterygium,* 2.

web-eyed (web′īd), *a.* Exhibiting or affected with the disease called *web-eye.*

web-fingered (web′fing″gėrd), *a.* Having the fingers of the hand, or any digits of the fore limb, connected by means of more or less extensive webs formed of a fold of skin: as, the bat is a completely *web-fingered* animal. The fingers of the human hand are naturally webbed a little at the base, and sometimes connected for their whole length, constituting a congenital deformity. Compare *webbed fingers* (under *web, v. t.*), and see cuts under *bat*[2], *flying-fox,* and *flying-frog.*

He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

★**web-foot** (web′fůt), *n.* A foot whose toes, or some of them, are webbed; also, the condition of being web-footed. As applied to persons, it implies an abnormal condition, corresponding to the web-fingered.—**Gillie web-foot.** See *gillie.*

★**web-footed** (web′fůt″ed), *a.* Having web-feet; being web-toed, whether as an abnormality of persons, or as the natural formation of the feet of many aquatic animals. Many mammals are web-footed, as the seal, the otter, the muskrat, the beaver, and the duck-mole. Nearly all swimming and many wading birds are web-footed, to a varying extent in different cases. The salient batrachians are mostly web-footed, especially frogs, as to their hind feet. See *web, n.,* 10, *web, v. t., webbing,* 3, *pinniped, palmiped, palmate, semipalmate, totipalmate,* with various cuts, and those under *flying-frog, duckbill,* and *otary.*

web-footedness (web′fůt″ed-nes), *n.* Web-foot; the state of being web-footed.

web-machine (web′mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as *web-press.*

web-press (web′pres), *n.* A printing-machine which is automatically supplied with its paper from a great web or roll: usually a rotary machine, but the name is given to newspaper printing-machines of different constructions, like those of Hoe, Marinoni, Walter, and others. See cut under *printing-machine*.

web-saw (web′sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

The *web-saw*, the glue-pot, the plane, and the hammer are the principal tools used. *The Century*, XXXVII. 418.

webster† (web′stėr), *n.* [= Sc. *wabster;* < ME. *webstere, webstar,* < AS. *webbestre,* a female weaver, < *webban,* weave: see *web* and *-ster*. As with other ME. forms in *-ster* (strictly fem. in themselves), the word was also often regarded as masc. (cf. *baxter* and *brewster*[1], used as masc. in ME.). The name survives in the surname *Webster*.] A weaver. *Wyclif*, Job vii. 6.

One witness says "a very good *webster* can scarcely earne fower pence a day wth weavinge."
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 53.

websterite (web′stėr-īt), *n.* [So named in honor of Thomas *Webster* (1772–1844), a Scottish geologist.] Aluminite; hydrous tribasic sulphate of aluminium, found in Sussex, England, and at Halle in Prussia, in reniform masses and botryoidal concretions of a white or yellowish-white color.

Webster's condenser. An apparatus consisting of two lenses, used in microscopy for intensifying the light thrown on the object.

web-toed (web′tōd), *a.* Web-footed.

web-wheel (web′hwēl), *n.* A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which may be either intact or perforated. It is a common form for railway car-wheels, and is also used for the wheels of watches and clocks, which are cast or stamped with webs, and then crossed out—that is, the web is perforated and filed into the form of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

web-winged (web′wingd), *a.* Winged by large webs stretched between elongated digits of the fore limbs, as bats; chiropterous. See cuts under *bat*[2] and *Furia*.

web-worm (web′wėrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed more or less gregariously, and spin large webs into which they retire at night, or within which they feed during the day until the contained foliage is entirely devoured, when the web is enlarged. The tent-caterpillars, *Malacosoma americana* and *M. distria*, are web-worms. (See cut under *tent-caterpillar*.) The fall web-worm is the larva of the arctiid *Hyphantria cunea*. The garden web-worm is the larva of *Loxostege rantalis*, a pyralid moth of the family *Botidæ*. This species is not gregarious, but the larvæ form individual webs near the roots of corn, cotton, cabbage, melon, potato, and other cultivated crops in the western United States.—**Grape web-worm.** Same as *vine inch-worm* (which see, under *vine*).—**Turf web-worm.** Same as *sod-worm*.

wecht (weċht), *n.* [Also spelled *weight, weght;* perhaps connected with ME. *weggen,* < AS. *wecgan,* move, a secondary verb, < *wegan,* carry: see *weigh*[1], and cf. *weight*[1].] An instrument in the form of a sieve, but without holes, used for lifting grain. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

wed† (wed), *n.* [= Sc. *wad;* < ME. *wed, wedde,* < AS. *wed, wedd,* a pledge, = OFries. *wed* = MD. *wedde* = OHG. *wetti, weti,* MHG. *wette, wete, wet,* G. *wette* = Icel. *veth,* a pledge, = Sw. *vad,* a bet, appeal, = Goth. *wadi,* a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a pledge; cf. Gr. *ἀεθλον,* contr. *ἀθλον* (orig. **ἀϝεθλον*), a prize, the prize of a contest (> ult. E. *athlete,* etc.); cf. Skt. *vadhū,* a bride, woman. Hence *wed, v., wadset,* etc. From the same source, L. or Teut., are ult. E. *vadimony, gage, engage, wage, wager,* etc.] A pledge; pawn; security.

He that lawith at a mynstrels worde gevith to hym a *wedde*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

Passage shalt thou pai here under the grene-wode tre,
Or els thou shalt leve a *wedde* with me.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

There 's nane that gaes by Carterhaugh
But maun leave him a *wad*,
Either gowd rings, or green mantles.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 115).

To wed, in pledge; in pawn.

A Kyng of Fraunce boughte theise Relikes somtyme of the Jewes, to whom the Emperour had leyde hem *to wedde*, for a gret summe of Sylvre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 13.

Let him be war, his nekke lith *to wedde*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 360.

My londes beth set *to wedde*, Robyn,
Untyll a certayne daye.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 54).

wed (wed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedded, wed,* ppr. *wedding.* [< ME. *wedden,* < AS. *weddian,* pledge, engage, = OS. *weddian* = MD. D. *wedden,* lay a wager, = MHG. G. *wetten,* wager, = Icel. *vethja,* wager, = Sw. *vädja,* appeal, = Dan. *vedde,* wager, = Goth. *ga-wadjōn,* pledge, betroth; from the noun. Cf. *wage, gage*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pledge; hence, to wager.

Yee be welcome, that dare I wele *wedde*.
My lorde has sente for to seke hym.
York Plays, p. 261.

The yonge man, hauinge his hart all redy *wedded* to his frende Titus, . . . refused . . . to be parswaded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

I'll *wad* a weather he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

2. To marry; take for husband or for wife.

Thei *wedden* there no Wyfes; for alle the Wommen there ben commoun, and thei forsake no man.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1030.

3. To join in marriage; give or unite in wedlock.

In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 37.

4. To unite closely in affection; attach firmly by passion or prejudice: as, to be *wedded* to one's habits or opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

I am not *wedded* to these ideas.
Jefferson, To Colonel Monroe (Correspondence, I. 236).

Faith, fanatic Faith, once *wedded* fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

5. To unite forever or inseparably.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 3.

They led the vine
To *wed* her elm. *Milton*, P. L., v. 215.

6†. To espouse; take part with.

They . . . *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

To wed with a rush ring. See *rush*[1].

II. *intrans.* To marry; contract marriage; become united as in matrimony.

With Athulf child he *wedde*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

For to been a wyf he gaf me leve
Of indulgence, so it is no repreve
To *wedde* me if that my make dye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 85.

Thought leapt out to *wed* with Thought
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Wed. An abbreviation of *Wednesday*.

wedbrek†, *n.* [ME., < *wed* + *break.*] An adulterer. *Early English Psalter*, Ps. xlix. 18. (*Stratmann.*)

wedde†, *n.* Same as *wed*.

wedded (wed′ed), *p. a.* 1. Married; united in marriage.

Let wealth, let honour, wait the *wedded* dame.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 77.

2. Of or pertaining to matrimony: as, *wedded* life; *wedded* bliss.—3. Intimately united or joined together; clasped together.

Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the *wedded* eagles of her belt.
Tennyson, Godiva.

wedde-fee, *n.* See *wed-fee*.

wedder[1] (wed′ėr), *n.* [< *wed* + *-er*[1].] One who weds.

wedder[2] (wed′ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *wether*.

wedde-sette†, *v. t.* See *wedset, wadset*.

wedding (wed′ing), *n.* [< ME. *wedding, weddynge,* < AS. *weddung* (= MD. *weddinghe*), wedding, marriage, verbal n. of *weddian,* pledge, wed: see *wed*[1].] Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony or festivities, especially the latter: also used attributively: as, *wedding* cheer.

There dide oure Lord the firste Myracle at the *Wedyng*, whan he turned Watre in to Wyn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 111.

The kyngdam of heuenes is maad lic to a man kyng that made *weddingus* to his sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxii. 2.

Simple and brief was the *wedding*, as that of Ruth and of Boaz.
Softly the youth and the maiden repeated the words of betrothal,
Taking each other for husband and wife in the Magistrate's presence. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

Penny wedding, a wedding at which the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment, and frequently toward the household outfit of the wedded pair.

Love that no golden ties can attach
. . . will fly away from an Emperor's match
To dance at a *Penny Wedding!*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon.

Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the seventy-fifth anniversaries of a wedding, at which silver, gold, and diamond presents respectively are made. *Paper, wooden, tin, crystal,* and *china* weddings are also sometimes celebrated on first, fifth, tenth, fifteenth, and twentieth anniversaries.—**Syn.** *Nuptials, Matrimony,* etc. See *marriage*.

wedding-bed (wed′ing-bed), *n.* The bed of a newly married pair.

My grave is like to be my *wedding bed*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 137.

wedding-cake (wed′ing-kāk′), *n.* A rich, decorated cake made to grace a wedding. It is cut and distributed to the guests, and portions of it are sent afterward to friends not present. Also *bride-cake*.

wedding-cards (wed′ing-kärdz′), *n. pl.* In general, an invitation or notification sent out on the occasion of a marriage; specifically, two cards, one bearing the name of the bride and the other that of the groom.

wedding-chest (wed′ing-chest), *n.* A chest or coffer, usually of ornamental character, designed to contain the clothes and ornaments of a bride. Compare *bridal chest* (under *chest*[1]), and *cassone*.

wedding-clothes (wed′ing-klōᵺz′), *n. pl.* Garments made for the occasion of a wedding, especially those of the bride or the bridegroom, and either worn at the ceremony and festivities, or prepared as necessary for the changed conditions of life.

wedding-day (wed′ing-dā), *n.* The day of marriage.

wedding-dower (wed′ing-dou″ėr), *n.* A marriage-portion.

Let her beauty be her *wedding-dower*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 78.

wedding-dress (wed′ing-dres′), *n.* The dress worn by a bride at her wedding.

weddinger (wed′ing-ėr), *n.* [< *wedding* + *-er*[1].] A guest at a wedding; one of a wedding party. [Provincial.]

wedding-favor (wed′ing-fā″vor), *n.* A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, etc., sometimes worn by men attending a wedding. *Simmonds.*

wedding-feast (wed′ing-fēst), *n.* A feast or entertainment in honor of a wedding.

wedding-flower (wed′ing-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Moræa Robinsoniana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales, having white iris-like flowers sometimes 4 inches across.—**Cape wedding-flower,** *Assonia Natalensis,* a South African shrub or small tree with showy flowers.

wedding-garment (wed′ing-gär′ment), *n.* A garment such as is worn at a wedding ceremony or entertainment.

And when the King came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a *wedding garment*.
Mat. xxii. 11.

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, . . . and every officer his *wedding-garment* on? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 51.

wedding-knife (wed′ing-nīf), *n.* One of a pair of knives contained in a sheath which is arranged to be worn at the girdle. This was a common wedding-gift in the seventeenth century.

wedding-ring (wed′ing-ring), *n.* A ring which is given by one of a married pair to the other on the occasion of their marriage, especially one given by the groom to the bride. It is usually a plain gold ring.

wedding-song (wed′ing-sông), *n.* A song sung in honor of a bride and groom; an epithalamium.

wede[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *weden,* < AS. *wēdan,* be mad, < *wōd,* mad: see *wood*[2].] To go mad; rage; rave.

He tok his leue & went home a-geine
Weping as he wold *wide* for wo & for sorwe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

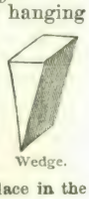
wede[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *wede, v.*] Madness.

And had therof so moche drede,
That he wende have go to *wede*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

wede[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weed*[2].

wed-fee (wed′fē), *n.* [Also *wedde-fee;* < *wed* + *fee*[1].] 1. A wager. *Robson.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—2. Wage; reward; recompense. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

wedge[1] (wej), *n.* [< ME. *wegge, wigge, wege,* < AS. *wecg,* a wedge (a mass of metal), = MD. *wegghe, wigghe,* D. *wigge, wig,* a wedge, = MLG. *wegge* = OHG. *wekki, weggi,* MHG. *wecke, wegge,* G. *wecke, weck,* a wedge-shaped loaf, = Icel. *veggr* = Sw. *vigg* = Dan. *vægge,* a wedge; prob. lit. 'a mover' (from the use and effect in splitting), ult. from the verb represented by *weigh*[1]. Cf. Lith. *wagis,* a bent wooden peg for hanging things on, a spigot for a cask, also a wedge.] 1. A simple machine consisting of a very acute-angled triangular prism of hard material, which is driven in between objects to be separated, or into anything which is to be split. The wedge is merely a special application of an inclined plane, and is nowise entitled to a distinct place in the list of mechanical powers.


Wedge.

Yf thai nyl bere, a *wegge* oute of a bronde
Ywrought dryve in the roote, or sumdel froo
Let diche and fild with asshen let it stonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel *wegge* which that is cleped the hors. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

For 'tis with Pleasure as it is with *Wedges;* one drives out another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 157.

2. A mass resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.

They gather it [gold] with great labour and melte it and caste it, fyrste into masses or *wedges*, and afterwarde into brode plates.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 29).

Open the mails, yet guard the treasure sure;
Lay out our golden *wedges* to the view.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 12.

A *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight. Josh. vii. 21.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a triangle with one very acute angle—that is, like a pile, but free in the escutcheon instead of being attached to one of its edges.—**4.** In Cambridge University, the name given to the man whose name stands lowest on the list of the classical tripos: said to be a designation suggested by the name (Wedgewood) of the man who occupied this place on the first list (1824). Compare *wooden spoon*, under *spoon*[1].

Five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and the fifth a favorite for the *Wedge*. The last man is called the *Wedge*, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 312.

Foxtail wedge. Same as *fox-wedge*.—**The thin or small end of the wedge,** figuratively, an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce or lead to an ultimate important effect.—**Wedge of least resistance,** the form in which loose earth and other substances yield to pressure.—**Wooden wedge.** Same as ★*wedge*[1], 4.

wedge[1] (wej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wedged*, ppr. *wedging*. [< late ME. *wedgen;* from the noun.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To cleave with a wedge or with wedges; rive.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain.
Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 35.

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; crowd or compress closely; jam.

Among the crowd i' the Abbey; where a finger
Could not be *wedged* in more.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 58.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 285.

The age had not so much refinement that any sense of impropriety restrained the wearers of petticoat and farthingale from stepping forth into the public ways, and *wedging* their not unsubstantial persons . . . into the throng nearest to the scaffold at an execution.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.

3. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; fix in the manner of a wedge: as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of timber.—**4.** In *ceram.*, to cut, divide, and work together (a mass of wet clay) to drive out bubbles and render it plastic, just before placing it on the wheel.—**5.** To make into the shape of a wedge; render cuneiform.—**6.** To force apart or split off with or as with a wedge.

Yawning fissures which will surely widen until they *wedge* off the projecting masses, and strip huge slices from the face of the cliff. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

II. *intrans.* To force one's way like a wedge.

Haunting
The Globes and Mermaids, *wedging* in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

wedge[2] (wej), *n.* [A dial. var. of *wadge, wage.*] A pledge; a gage. *Halliwell.*



Wedgebill (*Schistes personatus*).

wedgebill (wej'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Schistes*, having the bill of peculiar shape, rather thick for a hummer, and suddenly sharp-pointed. There are 2 species, both Ecuadorian, *S. geoffroyi* and *S. personatus*, 3½ inches long. See cut in preceding column.

wedge-bone (wej'bōn), *n.* An ossicle often found on the under surface of the spinal column at the junction of any pair of vertebræ; an **intercentrum**: also *subvertebral wedge-bone.*

Such a separate ossification, or sub-vertebral *wedge-bone*, is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid bone and the body of the second vertebra [in *Lacertilia*]. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 187.

wedge-cutter (wej'kut″ėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in dentistry to cut off the projecting part of a wedge that has been driven between two teeth.—**2.** In *wood-working*, a machine for relishing and cutting the wedges of a door-rail. See *relish*[2]. *E. H. Knight.*

wedged (wejd), *a.* [< *wedge* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a *wedged* bone; the *wedged* tail of a bird.

wedge-micrometer (wej'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* See *micrometer.*

wedge-photometer (wej'fō-tom″e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the brightness of stars. It consists of a long wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass arranged to slide before the eyepiece of a telescope, and provided with a graduated scale. The scale-reading, which corresponds to the thickness of the wedge at the point where the image of the star becomes invisible, determines the star's brightness.

wedge-press (wej'pres), *n.* A press for extracting oil from seeds, as hemp-seed, sunflower-seed, etc., by crushing. It has perforated iron cheek-plates, between which the seeds are placed in hair bags, with blocks and wedges between the bags and the plates. A tightening-wedge is then driven in by a maul, and the juice escapes through the perforations in the plates, and is collected in a cistern below.

wedge-shaped (wej'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a wedge; wedged; cuneiform; cuneate: as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf; the *wedge-shaped* tail of a bird: usually noting surfaces, without regard to solidity.—**Wedge-shaped isobar,** an isobar bounding a projecting area of high pressure moving along between two cyclones.

wedge-shell (wej'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Donacidæ.*

wedge-tailed (wej'tāld), *a.* Having the tail wedged or cuneate: noting birds whose tail-feathers are regularly graduated in length to such an extent that the tail when moderately spread appears to be beveled off obliquely at the end from the middle to the outermost feather on each side. It is a very common formation. See cuts under *Sphenocercus, Sphenura, Trichoglossus*, and *Uroaëtus.*—**Wedge-tailed eagle,** *Uroaëtus audax*, of Australia. See cut under *Uroaëtus.*—**Wedge-tailed pigeon or dove.** See *Sphenocercus* (with cut).

wedge-valve (wej'valv), *n.* A wedge-shaped valve driven into its seat by a screw: used for closing water-mains, etc.

wedge-wise (wej'wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

wedging (wej'ing), *n.* **1.** A method of joining timbers, in which the tenon is made just long enough to pass through the mortised piece, and a small wedge is driven into a saw-cut in the end of the tenon, with the effect of expanding it, and thus preventing its withdrawal.—**2.** In kneading clay for fine modeling, the process of cutting the clay to pieces, as by means of a strained wire, and then throwing the severed pieces forcibly upon the mass, the object being to expel the air.—**Foxtail wedging.** See *foxtail.*

wedging-crib (wej'ing-krib), *n.* In *mining*, in shaft-sinking in very watery ground, a curb or crib on which the tubbing is placed. It generally consists of pieces of oak carefully shaped and joined together. Between the exterior of this curb and the rock there is left a space of a few inches in width, which is made water-tight by the most careful wedging and the use of moss. The object of the whole arrangement of the wedging-curb and the tubbing which rests upon it is permanently to hold back the water which would otherwise find its way into the shaft and have to be raised to the surface by pumping. In some mining districts the wedging-crib is made of cast-iron.

Wedgwood scale. A scale used by the inventor in measuring high temperatures by his pyrometer: as, 10° *Wedgwood.* The zero corresponds to 1077° F.

Wedgwood ware. See *ware*[2].

wedgy (wej'i), *a.* [< *wedge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Formed or adapted to use as a wedge; fitted for prying into or among.

Pushed his *wedgy* snout far within the straw subjacent. *Landor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

wedhood† (wed'hud), *n.* [ME. *wedhod;* < *wed* + *-hood.*] The state of marriage.

Save in here *wedhod*
That ys feyre to-fore God.
MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 129. (*Halliwell.*)

wedlock (wed'lok), *n.* [< ME. *wedlac, wedlak, wedloke, wedlaik*, wedlock, matrimony, marriage, < AS. *wedlāc*, pledge, < *wed*, a pledge, + *lāc*, a gift, etc.: see *wed* and *lake*[2], *loke*[4]. The compound *wedlāc* is supposed to mean 'a gift given as a pledge,' hence a gift given to a bride, but the second element is perhaps to be taken in the sense of 'condition, state,' being ult. nearly identical with the suffix in *knowledge*, etc.] **1.** Marriage; matrimony; the married state; the vows and sacrament of marriage. Sometimes used attributively.

Which that men clepeth spousail or *wedlok.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

You would sooner commit your grave head to this knot than to the *wedlock* noose. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

By holy crosses . . . she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 32.

2†. A wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

To break wedlock, to commit adultery. Ezek. xvi. 38.

Howe be it, she kept but euyll the sacrament of matrimony, but *brake* her *wedloke.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Matrimony, Wedding*, etc. See *marriage.*

wedlock (wed'lok), *v. t.* [< *wedlock, n.*] To unite in marriage; marry.

Man thus *wedlocked.* *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Wednesday, Wodnesdei, Wednesdai*, < AS. *Wōdnes dæg* = D. *Woensdag* = Icel. *Othinsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Onsdag* (for **Odensdag*); lit. 'Woden's day': AS. *Wōdnes*, gen. of *Wōden* = OS. *Wōdan, Wōden* = OHG. *Wuotan, Wōtan* = Icel. *Ōthinn* (> E. *Odin*), Woden; prob. lit. 'the furious,' i. e., the mighty warrior, < AS. *wod*, etc., furious, raging, mad: see *wood*[2].] The fourth day of the week; the day next after Tuesday. Abbreviated *W., Wed.* See *week*[1].—**Pulver Wednesday**†. Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

wedsett, *v. t.* [ME. *wedsetten;* < *wed* + *set*[1]. Cf. *wadset.*] To pledge: same as *wadset.*

wee[1] (wē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *we*, in the phrase *a little we*, a little bit, a short way or space, appar. for *a little way*, the form *we* being appar. a Scand. form (Icel. *vegr*, a way, = Sw. *väg* = Dan. *vei*) of *way:* see *way*[1]. *Little* and *wee* were and are so constantly associated that they have become synonymous, and *wee* has changed to an adjective. Cf. *way-bit*, equiv. to *wee bit.* E. *wee* cannot be connected with OHG. *wenac*, G. *wenig*, little.] **I.** *n.* A bit. Specifically—(*a*) A short distance.

Behynd hir a litill *we*
It [a stone] fell.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), xvii. 677.

(*b*) A short space of time.

O hold your hand, you minister,
Hold it a little *wee.*
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

II. *a.* Small; little; tiny. [Colloq.]

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 22.

wee[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *woe.*

wee[3]†, *pron.* An old spelling of *we.*

weebit (wē'bit), *n.* Same as *way-bit.*

weechelm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *witch-elm.*

weed[1] (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *weed, wed, weod, wied*, ★a weed, < AS. *wēod, wiod* = OS. MD. *wiod*, D. *wiede*, a weed, = LG. *woden, woen*, pl., the green stalks and leaves of turnips, etc.] **1.** Any one of those herbaceous plants which are useless and without special beauty, or especially which are positively troublesome. The application of this general term is somewhat relative. Handsome but pernicious plants, as the oxeye daisy, cone-flower, and the purple cow-wheat of Europe (*Melampyrum arvense*), are weeds to the agriculturist, flowers to the esthetic. So also plants that are cultivated for use or beauty, as grasses, hemp, carrot, parsnip, morning-glory, become weeds when they spring up where they are not wanted. The exotics of cool countries are sometimes weeds in the tropics.

On fat londe and ful of donge foulest *wedes* groweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 224.

An ill *weed* grows apace. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

2. A sorry, worthless animal unfit for the breeding of stock; especially, a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a race-horse having the appearance but wanting the other qualities of a thoroughbred. [Slang.]

He bore the same relation to a man of fashion that a *weed* does to a "winner of the Derby."
Lever, Davenport Dunn, ii.

3. A cigar; with the definite article, tobacco. [Colloq.]

Sir Rufus puffed his own *weed* in solitude, strolling up and down the terrace.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Angola weed, an archil-plant, *Ramulina furfuracea*, growing in Angola, a district on the western coast of Africa. —**Asthma-weed**, *Lobelia inflata*, Indian tobacco.—**Cancer-weed**, a name given to a wild sage, *Salvia lyrata*, to the rattlesnake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, and to a species of rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*. [U. S.]—**Consumptive's-weed**. See *consumptive*.—**Cross-weed**, a plant of the cruciferous genus *Diplotaxis*.—**Emetic, French, guinea-hen weed**. See the qualifying words. —**Jamestown weed**†. See *jimson-weed* and *stramonium*.—**Joy-weed**, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera*.—**Phthisis-weed**, *Ludwigia palustris*, water-purslane.—**Salt-rheum weed**. See *salt-rheum*.—**Soldier's weed**, *Piper angustifolium*, matico.—**Turpentine-weed**, the rosin-weed, *Silphium laciniatum*.—**Yaw-weed**. See *Morinda*. (See *basil-weed, bindweed, bishop's-weed, breastweed, butterweed, carpet-weed, dyer's-weed, joepye-weed, knapweed, knotweed, lake-weed, licorice-weed, loco-weed, matweed, Mauritius-weed, mermaid-weed, milkweed, morassweed, mugweed, neckweed, oreweed, trumpetweed, tumbleweed, winterweed, yellow-weed.*)

weed[1] (wēd), *v.* [< ME. *weeden, weoden*, < AS. *weodian*, weed, = D. *wieden* = LG. *weden, ween* = G. dial. *wieten*, weed: see *weed*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To free from weeds or noxious plants.

There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously *weeded*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; extirpate.

Each word thou hast spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 108.

We'll join to *weed* them out. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the Kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 47.

II. *intrans.* To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds.

Thei coruen here copes and courtepies hem made,
And wenten as workmen to *weden* and mowen;
Al for drede of here deth, suche dyntes 3af Hunger.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 186.

There are also in the plains and rich low grounds of the freshes, abundance of hops, which yield their product without any labor of the husbandman, in *weeding*, hilling, or poling. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 17.

weed[1]†. A reduced form of *weeded*, past participle of *weed*[1].

weed[2] (wēd), *n.* [< ME. *wede, wæde*, < AS. *wǣde*, neut., *wæd*, f., a garment, = OS. *wādi* = OFries. *wēde, wēd* = MD. *wade, waede*, a garment, = OHG. MHG. *wāt*, clothing, accoutrements, armor, G. obs. *wat* (cf. G. *leinwand*, linen cloth, canvas, with interloping *n*, by false analogy with *gewand*, garment, < OHG. MHG. *līnwāt* = AS. *linwǣd*) = Icel. *vāth*, a piece of stuff or cloth, also a garment (see *wad*[1], *wadmal*); cf. Goth. *ga-widan* (pret. *gawath*), bind together; Zend √ *vadh*, clothe.] A garment of any sort, especially an outer garment; hence, garments in general, especially the whole costume worn at any one time: now commonly in the plural, and chiefly in the phrase *widows' weeds*. See *widow*[1].

He spendeth, jousteth, maketh festeynynges;
He geveth frely ofte and chaungeth *wede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1719.

The gret dispite which in hert he had
Off Fromont, that in monkes *wede* was clade.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3416.

O sir, know that vnder simple *weeds*
The gods haue maskt.
Greene, Orlando Furioso (ed. Grosart), l. 1130.

weed[3] (wēd), *n.* [Sc. also *weid*; origin obscure.] 1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, taken by women after confinement or during nursing, especially milk-fever or inflammation of the breast. [Scotch.]—2. Lymphangitis in the horse, characterized by fever and temporary swelling of the limbs. It appears usually after a period of inactivity.

weed[4] (wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a dial.var. of *weight*[1].] A heavy weight. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

weeded (wē'ded), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with weeds. [Rare.]

Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange.
Tennyson, Mariana.

★**weeder** (wē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wedare*, a weeding-hook; < *weed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious.

A *weeder*-out of his proud adversaries.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

These *weeders* thereby procuring some wages of the husbandmen to their owners. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

2. In *agri.*, any form of hand- or horse-tool for uprooting or destroying weeds. The name is given especially to one of a class of small hand-tools having a series of bent teeth, a sharp steel bow set transversely, or a modified hoe-blade, etc., the object of all being to cut off the weeds below the surface, or to drag them up by the roots.

weeder-clips (wē'dėr-klips), *n. pl.* Weeding-shears. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

weedery (wē'dėr-i), *n.* [< *weed*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. Weeds collectively. [Rare.]

The *weedery* which through
The interstices of those neglected courts
Unchecked had flourished long, and seeded there,
Was trampled then and bruised beneath the feet.
Southey.

2. A place full of weeds. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

weed-grown (wēd'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook (wēd'hůk), *n.* [= Sc. *weedock*; < ME. *weodhook, wiedhoc, wedhoc*, < AS. *weódhōc*, < *weód*, weed, + *hōc*, hook.] 1. A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser*, Husbandry.—2. An attachment to a plow for bending the weeds over in front of the share so that they may be covered by the inverted sod.

weediness (wē'di-nes), *n.* A weedy character or state: as, a garden remarkable for its *weediness*.

weeding (wē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge*; verbal n. of *weed*[1], *v.*] The act or process of removing weeds from ground.

weeding-chisel (wē'ding-chiz″el), *n.* A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds beneath the ground.

weeding-forceps (wē'ding-fôr″seps), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork (wē'ding-fôrk), *n.* A strong three-pronged fork with flat tines, used for clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hook (wē'ding-hůk), *n.* [< ME. *wedynge-hooke*; < *weeding* + *hook.*] Same as *weed-hook*, 1.

The last purgatory-fire which God uses, to burn the thistles, . . . when the gentle influence of a sun-beam will not wither them, nor the *weeding-hook* of a short affliction cut them out.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

weeding-iron (wē'ding-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *weeding-fork*.

weeding-pincers (wē'ding-pin″sėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-rim (wē'ding-rim), *n.* [Spelled erroneously *weeding-rhim*; < *weeding* + E. dial. *rim*, remove, var. of *ream*[2]: see *ream*[2].] An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, etc. [Local, Eng.]

weeding-shears (wē'ding-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs (wē'ding-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *weeding-forceps*.

weeding-tool (wē'ding-tōl), *n.* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

weedless (wēd'les), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-less.*] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

Weedless paradises. *Donne*, Anatomy of the World, i.

weedy[1] (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the character of a weed; weed-like.

Some of them are clever in a way; rooted fools by nature, who bear a *weedy* little blossom of wit, and suppose themselves to flower all over, like rhododendrons in the season. *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiv.

2. Consisting of weeds.

Her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 175.

Nettles, kix, and all the *weedy* nation.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

3. Abounding with weeds. *Irving.*

When the grain is *weedy*, we must reap high.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

4. Not of good blood; not of good strength or mettle; scraggy; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes: as, a *weedy* horse. [Slang.]

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the *weediest* old screws that ever kept out of the kennels. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 625.

weedy[2] (wē'di), *a.* [< *weed*[2] + *-y*[1].] Clad in weeds, or widows' mourning. [Rare.]

She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning.
Dickens.

A *weedy* woman came sweeping up to us.
Longfellow, Journal, Oct. 16, 1848.

weef (wēf), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *woof*.] A flexible tough sapling, or a split sapling, adapted for interweaving with others, as in the manufacture of crates. [Prov. Eng.]

★**week**[1] (wēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weke*; < ME. *weke, wike, wuke, woke, wouke* (pl. *wiken, woken, wikes, wukes, wokes*), a week, period of seven days, < AS. *wice, wicu, wuce, wucu* = OS. *wika* = OFries. *wike* = MD. *weke*, D. *week* = MLG. *weke*, LG. *weke, wek, week* = OHG. *wehha*, also *wohha* (> Finnish *viikа*), MHG. *woche, wuche*, G. *woche*, week, = Icel. *vika* = Sw. *vecka* = Dan. *uge* (for **vuge*), a week, = Goth. *wikō*, found in the phrase *wikōn kunjis seinis*, tr. Gr. *ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐφημερίας αὐτοῦ*, L. *in ordine vicis suæ*, 'in the order of his course,' Luke i. 8, but prob. to be taken, in the Goth., as 'in the week or period of his course,' *wikōn* appearing to mean 'succession,' 'change,' hence 'recurrent period,' and to be allied to Icel. *vīkja*, turn, return, etc.: see *weak*. The collocation of the Goth. *wikōn* and the L. *vicis* in this passage, and the resemblance of form, have given rise to the notion that the Teut. word is borrowed from the L.; but the L. word equiv. to *wikōn* is *ordine*, and there is no evidence that L. **vix, vicis* was ever used in the sense 'week.'] 1. A period of seven days, of which the days are numbered or named in like succession in every period—in English, Sunday (or first day, etc.), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday (or seventh day); hence, a period of seven days. The week is not dependent upon any other period, as a subdivision of that period, but cuts across the division-lines of month and year alike with its never-ending repetition. In general Jewish and Christian belief, it is founded on the creation of the world in six days (according to the account in Genesis), with a succeeding seventh day of rest, specially commemorated by the Jewish rest-day, or Sabbath, our Saturday. It has also been conjectured to represent a fourth of the lunar month of about 28 days; but no people is known as having made and maintained such a subdivision of the month. As a period and division of time, its use is limited to Jews and Christians (including also in some measure the Mohammedans, by derivation from these); but the week-day names and their succession are found more widely, and are of a wholly different origin; they rest upon an astrological principle, which assigns each day in succession to one of the planets as regent; and they further involve a division of the day into 24 hours. If the planets are arranged in the order of their distance from us as held by the ancients—namely, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon,—then, if the first hour of a day is allotted to Saturn, and each following hour to the next planet, the 25th hour, or the first of the next day, will fall to the Sun, the 49th, or the first of the following day, to the Moon, and so to Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, in succession; and, each planet being reckoned as regent of the whole day of whose first hour it is regent, the days are Sun's day, Moon's day, Mars' day, and so on to Saturn's day, where the same succession is taken up anew. These names were unknown to, or at least never used by, the Jews, nor do they appear in classical Greek, nor do the Mohammedans employ them; but they passed from Roman use to European, and not only in their Latin forms, but also as translated into Germanic languages, the names of Germanic divinities being, by a rude identification, substituted in them for those of the Roman, as Mars, etc., without any regard to the planets (see the names Tuesday, etc.); and they are found also in India, which doubtless received them, with the rest of its astronomy and astrology, from Greece and Rome. The Indian days are coincident with our days of the same name—that is, it is Sun's day there when it is our Sunday, and so on. But there is no other than an astrological significance belonging to the names there; a week as a division of time is wholly unknown to both ancient and modern India. In law, *week* is sometimes construed to mean any period of seven full days, and sometimes to mean such a period beginning with the beginning of a Sunday. Thus, a requirement of "a week's notice" may be satisfied by the lapse of any seven consecutive days, but a publication of a notice "once in each week for three weeks before the sale" is held to contemplate three weeks reckoned as from Sunday to Sunday, not merely 21 days before the sale. Abbreviated *w.*, *wk.*

By twyne the Cytee of Darke and the Cytee of Raphane ys a Ryvere, that men clepen Sabatorye. For on the Saturday hyt renneth faste; and alle the *Wooke* elles hyt stondeth stylle, and renneth nouzt or lytel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

I shal namore come here this *wyke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 430.

Nor can I go much to country-houses for the same reason. Say what they will, ladies do not like you to smoke in their bed-rooms; their silly little noses scent out the odour upon the chintz, *weeks* after you have left them.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. The six working-days of the week; the week minus Sunday: as, to be paid so much a *week*.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the *week*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 76.

A prophetic week, in *Scrip.*, a week of years, or seven years.—**A warp of weeks**. See *warp*.—**A week of Sundays**, seven Sundays; hence, seven weeks, and, more loosely, a long time. [Colloq.]—**Chaste week, Cleansing week**. See *chaste*.—**Easter, Exhortation, Expectation week**. See the qualifying words.—**Grass week, Rogation week**. *Bourne*, Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 270.—**Great Week**, in ancient times and still in the Greek Church, Holy Week. The Greek Church has retained from early usage the epithet *great* (or *holy and great*) not only for this week, but for the several days in it, as *Great Monday*, etc., Good Friday having also other special names. *Great*

Sabbath or *Great Saturday* has been a name for Easter eve since very early times in both East and West.—**Holy Week**, in the ecclesiastical year, the week immediately preceding Easter Sunday: sometimes also called *Passion Week*.—**Miserere week.** See *miserere*.—**New week.** See *new*.—**Parson's week.** See *parson*.—**Passion Week.** See *passion*.—**Procession week, Rogation week.** See *rogation*.—**The feast of weeks**, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks—that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to Pentecost or Whitsuntide. See *Pentecost*, 1.—**This (that) day week.** See *day*[1].

This day-week you will be alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

Week about. See *about*.—**Week's day**, that day of last week or of next week which corresponds to the present day.

I mene if God please to be at Salisburie the *wekesdaie* at night before Easterdaie; where for divers respectes I would gladlie speake with you.
Darrell Papers (1582) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age).

week[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wick*[1].

week[3] (wēk), *n.* [Sc. also *weik, wick;* a var. of *wike*[1].] A corner; an angle: as, the *weeks* of the mouth or the eye.

The men of the world say we will sell the truth; we will let them ken that we will hing by the *wicks* of the mouth for the least point of truth.
M. Bruce, Soul-Confirmation, p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

week-day (wēk′dā), *n.* [E. dial. *weekyday;* < ME. **wekeday*, < AS. *wicdæg, wucdæg* = Icel. *vikudagr;* as *week*[1] + *day*[1].] Any day of the week except Sunday: often used adjectively.

She loues Preaching better then Praying, and of Preachers Lecturers, and thinkes the *Weeke-dayes* Exercise farre more edifying then the Sundaies.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee precise Hypocrite.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnised the Lord's.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 345.

For dinner—which on a *weekday* is hardly ever eaten at the costermonger's abode—they buy "block ornaments," as they call the small, dark-coloured pieces of meat exposed on the cheap butchers' blocks or counters.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 52.

weekly (wēk′li), *a.* and *n.* [< *week*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or lasting for a week; reckoned by the week; produced or performed between one Sunday and the next: as, *weekly* work.—**2.** Coming, happening, or done once a week: as, a *weekly* payment; a *weekly* paper; a *weekly* allowance; the *weekly* sailings of steamers; a *weekly* mail.

When yonder broken arch was whole,
'Twas there was dealt the *weekly* dole.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *weeklies* (-liz). A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

weekly (wēk′li), *adv.* [< *weekly, a.*] Once a week; at intervals of seven days: as, a paper published *weekly;* wages paid *weekly*.

week-work (wēk′wėrk), *n.* In *old Eng. usage*, the distinctive service of a serf or villein, being a specified number of days, usually three, in each week.

weel[1]† (wēl), *n.* [E. dial. also *weil, wiel,* also *wale;* < ME. *weel, wele, wel,* < AS. *wǣl* = MD. *wael*, a whirlpool, = MLG. *wēl*, a pool.] A whirlpool.

weel[2] (wēl), *n.* [Also *weal;* cf. *willy*, a willow basket, < *willy*, a var. of *willow:* see *willow*[1].] 1. A kind of trap or snare for fish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fishing is a kind of hunting by water, be it with nets, *weeles*, baits, angling. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 310.

Diog. Laert. tells us that it was a saying of Socrates that young batchelers desirous of marriage were like to fishes who play about the *weele*, and gladly would get in, when on the contrary they that are within strive how they should get out. *Heywood*, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. [Pearson, 1874, VI. 310).

In our river Ishnia eel-pouts were caught as well as crucians and crawfish; the last tumbled of themselves in the *weels* set for them, or into ordinary baskets.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 379.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a kind of eel-pot or fish-pot, composed of strips or slats with open spaces between. Sometimes the number of these slats is mentioned in the blazon.

weel[3] (wēl), *adv.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *well*[2].

weem (wēm), *n.* [MGael. MIr. *uaim*, Gael. Ir. *uaimh*, a cave.] An earth-house; an artificial cave or subterranean building. [Scotch.]

ween† (wēn), *n.* [< ME. *wene, wen,* < AS. *wēn*, f., *wēna*, m., hope, weening, expectation, = OS. *wān* = OFries. *wēn*, hope, = D. *waan*, opinion, conjecture, = OHG. MHG. *wān*, G. *wahn*, illusion, false hope, = Icel. *vān*, expectation, = Goth. *wēns*, expectation; from the root of *win:* see *win*.] Doubt; conjecture.

I wol ben here, withouten any *wene*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1598.

For lyf and deth, withouten *wene*,
Is in his hande. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4596.

ween (wēn), *v.* [< ME. *wenen,* < AS. *wēnan* (pret. *wende*, pp. *wende, wenten*), hope, expect, imagine, = OS. *wānian* = OFries. *wēna* = D. *wanen*, think, fancy, = LG. *wanen*, fancy, = OHG. *wānan, wānnan*, MHG. *wænen*, G. *wähnen* = Icel. *vāna*, hope (cf. Sw. *vänta* = Dan. *vente*), = Goth. *wēnjan*, expect; from the noun.] To be of opinion; have the notion; think; imagine; suppose. [Archaic.]

And whan thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a plomp, that, zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not *wenen* that there be scant 10000.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

But trewely I *wende*, as in this cas,
Naught have agilt, ne doon to love trespas.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 462.

Prosperitie . . . may be discontinued by moe waies than you would afore haue *went*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 34.

Earle Robert would needes set forward, *weening* to get all the glory to himselfe before the comming of the hoste.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

Ye *ween* to hear a melting tale
Of two true lovers in a dale.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 29.

Though never a dream the roses sent
Of science or love's compliment,
I *ween* they smelt as sweet.
Mrs. Browning, Deserted Garden.

weenong-tree (wē′nong-tre), *n.* See *Tetrameles*.

weep[1] (wēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wept*, ppr. *weeping.* [< ME. *wepen, weopen* (pret. *weep, wep, weop, wiep, wip*, pl. *wepen, wepe, wopen*, later *wepte*), weep, wail, shed tears, < AS. *wēpan* (pret. *weóp*), cry aloud, wail, = OS. *wōpian*, cry aloud, = OFries. *wēpa* = OHG. *wuofan, wuofjan* (pret. *wiof*), MHG. *wuofen, wüefen* = Icel. *œpa* (pret. *œpta*), cry, shout, = Goth. *wōpjan* (pret. *wōpida*), cry out, weep; from a noun, AS. *wōp*, clamor, outcry, = OS. *wōp* = OHG. *wuof, wuaf*, outcry, lament, = Icel. *ōp*, a shout; cf. Russ. *vopite*, sob, wail, lament. Not connected with E. *whoop*, which is prop. *hoop*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry; wail; lament; in more modern usage, to shed tears.

Thei of the Contree seyn that Adam and Eve *wepten* upon that Mount an 100 Zeer, whan thei weren dryven out of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 199.

In al this world ther nis so cruwel herte . . .
That nolde have *wopen* for hire peynes smerte;
So tenderly she *wepte* both eve and morwe.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 724.

To whom he sayde, "*Wepe* ye not vpon me, ye doughters of Jherusalem, but *wepe* ye vpon your self and vpon your children." *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. Acts xx. 37.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 191 (song).

The Indian elephant is known sometimes to *weep*.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 167.

2. To drop or flow as tears.

The blood *weeps* from my heart.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 58.

3. To let fall drops; drop water; drip; hence, to rain.

When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth o'erflow?
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

4. To give out moisture; be very damp.

Clayes *wepe*
Uncertainly, whoos teres beth right swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

It is a delicious place for prospect and ye thicketts, but the soile cold and *weeping* clay.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

5. To have drooping branches; be pendent; droop: as, a *weeping* tree; the *weeping* willow.—**To weep Irish**, to express or affect sympathetic grief by wailing and shedding tears; keen.

Surely the Egyptians did not *weep-Irish* with faigned and mercenary tears.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xii. 15. (*Davies.*)

Weeping ash, the variety *pendula* of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, having the branches arching downward instead of upward.—**Weeping birch**, a variety of the white birch, *Betula alba*, of a weeping habit, common in Europe, and often cultivated for ornament. Its shoots when young are quite smooth, but when mature are of a bright chestnut-brown, covered with little white warts.—**Weeping eczema**, eczema attended with considerable exudation; moist eczema.—**Weeping grass**, a grass, *Microlæna* (*Ehrharta*) *stipoides*, of Australia and New Zealand, so called doubtless from the form of its panicle. It is a perennial grass, keeping green through the year, and valued for grazing. *Mueller*, Select Extra-trop. Plants.—**Weeping oak.** See *oak*.—**Weeping pipe**, a small pipe connected with a tank or water-closet supply-pipe, and designed to allow a little water to escape at intervals so as to preserve the seal in traps.—**Weeping poplar.** See *poplar*.—**Weeping rock**, a porous rock from which water oozes.—**Weeping sinew**, a gathering of fluid in the synovial sheath of a tendon; ganglion.—**Weeping willow.** See *willow*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To lament; bewail; bemoan.

Pensive she sat, revolving fates to come,
And *wept* her godlike son's approaching doom.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 114.

Nor is it
Wiser to *weep* a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails, and let old bygones be.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 648.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; give out in drops.

Sithen thou hast *wepen* [var. *wopen*] many a drope.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 941.

Sir Gawein that ther-of hadde grete pite hit toke with gladde chere and myri, and *wepte* right tendirly water with his iyen vndir his helme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

Weep your tears
Into the channel. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 63.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gums and balm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 248.

3. To spend or consume in weeping; exhaust in tears: usually followed by *away, out*, or the like.

Weep my life *away*. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

I could *weep*
My spirit from mine eyes. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 99.

To weep millstones†. See *millstone*.

weep[1] (wēp), *n.* [< ME. *wepe, wep*, a later form, after the verb, of *wop*, < AS. *wōp*, clamor, cry: see *weep*[1], *v.*] 1†. Weeping; a fit of weeping.

She began to breste a *wepe* anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 408.

Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and *wep*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2328.

2. Exudation; sweat, as of a gum-tree; a leak, as in the joint of a pipe. [Obsolete, colloq., or trade use.]

weep[2]†, *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *peweep* for *pewit*. Also *wype, wipe*.

weepable† (wē′pa-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *wepeable;* < *weep*[1] + *-able*.] Exciting or moving to tears; lamentable; grievous. *Bp. Pecock.*

weeper (wē′pėr), *n.* [< *weep*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; specifically, a hired mourner at a funeral.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers;* tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Laughing is easy, but the wonder lies
What store of brine supplied the *weeper's* eyes.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 46.

2. Something worn conventionally as a badge of mourning. (*a*) A strip of white linen or muslin worn on the end of the sleeve like a cuff. The term is also used for the band of crape worn as a mark of mourning.

Our . . . mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

There was not a widow in all the country who went to such an expense for black bombazine. She had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her *weepers* came over her elbows. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

(*b*) A long hatband, like a scarf, of crape or other black stuff, worn by men at a funeral.

It is a funereal street, Old Parr Street, certainly; the carriages which drive there ought to have feathers on the roof, and the butlers who open the doors should wear *weepers*. *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

(*c*) The long black crape veil worn by a widow in her weeds.

Most thankful I shall be to see you with a couple o' pounds' worth less of crape. . . . If anybody was to marry me flattering himself I should wear these hijeous *weepers* two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxx.

3. Anything resembling a weeper in senses 1 and 2 in shape or use.

The firs were hung with *weepers* of black-green moss.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 169.

The eyes with which it [the aqueduct tunnel] weeps are rightly called *weepers*, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside. *New York Tribune*, February 2, 1890.

4. The South American capuchin monkey, *Cebus capucinus*.

weepful† (wēp′fûl), *a.* [< *weep*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of weeping; mournful. *Wyclif.*

weeping (wē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *wepinge, wepynge;* verbal n. of *weep*[1], *v.*] Wailing; lamentation; shedding of tears.

With myche *wepyng* & woo thes wordes ho said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8489.

There shall be *weeping* and gnashing of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

weeping-cross (wē′ping-krôs), *n.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, at which penitential devotions were performed.

One is a kind of *weeping-cross*, Jack,
A gentle purgatory.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

For here I mourn for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping-crosse*.
Wither, Prince Henry's Obsequies.

To return or come home by weeping-cross†, to suffer defeat in some adventure; meet with repulse or failure; hence, to repent of having taken a certain course or engaged in a certain undertaking.

The judgement stands, onely this verdit too:
Had you before the law foreseen the losse,
You had not now *come home by weeping-crosse*.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 267).

But the time will come when, *comming home by Weeping-Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

weepingly (wē'ping-li), *adv.* [< *weeping* + *-ly*2.] With weeping; in tears.

She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ.

weeping-ripe† (wē'ping-rīp), *a.* Ready to weep.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 274.

weeping-spring (wē'ping-spring), *n.* A spring that very slowly discharges water.

weeping-widow (wē'ping-wid'ō), *n.* The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

weeply† (wēp'li), *a.* [< ME. *wepli*; < *weep* + *-ly*1.] Weeping; tearful.

I . . . markede my *wepli* compleynte with office of poyntel. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

weepy (wē'pi), *a.* [< *weep* + *-y*1.] Moist; springy; exuding moisture; oozy; seepy: as, *weepy* clay; *weepy* stone. [Prov. Eng.]

weerish†, *a.* Same as *wearish*.

weesand†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand*.

weese-allen (wēs'al″ən), *n.* The jäger or skua-gull. See *dirty-allen*. Also *wease-allan*, *weese-allan*, *weese-aulin*.

weesel†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weet1**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *wit*1.

weet1 (wēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wit*1.

weet2 (wēt), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A dialectal form of *wet*.

weet3 (wēt), *a.* A dialectal form of *wight*2.

weet4 (wēt), *n.* [Imitative.] The peetweet, or common sandpiper. See *Tringoides*.—**Weet-my-feet**, an imitative name for the common quail, *Coturnix communis* (or *dactylisonans*). [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

weet4 (wēt), *v. i.* [See *weet*4, *n.*] To cry as a weet or peetweet.

A sand-piper glided *weet weeting* along the shore.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

weet-bird (wēt'bėrd), *n.* [< *weet*4 + *bird*1. Cf. *peetweet*.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*: from its cry. See cut under *wryneck*.

weeting†, weetingly†. See *witting*, *wittingly*.

weetless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *witless*.

weetweet (wēt'wēt), *n.* Same as *weet*4.

weever1**†**, *n.* Same as *weaver-bird*. *Latham*, 1782.

weever2 (wē'vėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *weaver*, and appar. a particular use of *weaver*1. Zoologists now connect it with the L. specific name *vipera*, as if *weever* were a var. of the obs. *wiver*.] Either one of two British fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, the greater, *T. draco*, 10 or 12 inches long, and the lesser, *T. vipera*, of half this length; hence, any member of the *Trachinidæ* (which see). These fishes have sharp dorsal and opercular spines, with which they may inflict a painful and serious wound when incautiously handled. It does not appear that the spines convey a specific poison, but they are smeared with a slime which causes the puncture they inflict to fester, like the similar wound from the tail-spine of the sting-ray. See cut under *Trachinus*.

weever-fish (wē'vėr-fish), *n.* Same as *weever*2.

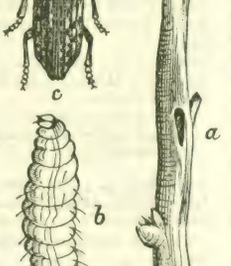
weevil (wē'vl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weavil*, ★*weavel*, *wivel*; < ME. *wevel*, *wivel*, *wevyl*, *wyvel*, < AS. *wifel*, in an early gloss *wibil*, a beetle (cf. *wibba* in *scærn-wibba*, dung-beetle), = OS. *wivil* = MLG. *wevel* = D. *wevel* = OHG. *wibil*, *wibel*, MHG. *wibel*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, a weevil, = Icel. *yfill* (in comp. *tord-yfill*, dung-beetle).] **1.** A snout-beetle; any coleopterous insect of the section *Rhynchophora* (which see). The term is more properly restricted to the long-snouted forms of the family *Curculionidæ*, but is also extended (beyond the *Rhynchophora*) to the family *Bruchidæ*. The weevils are almost exclusively plant-feeders; most of them live in nuts, grains, the stems of plants, rolled-up leaves, catkins, or fruit, while others are leaf-miners, and a few live in gall-like excrescences on the stems or roots of plants. *Brachytarsus* contains the only carnivorous forms, and these are said to live on bark-lice. Some forms are subaquatic, as the water-weevil, *Lissorhoptrus simplex*. See phrases following, and cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *bean-weevil*, *Bruchus*, *Calandra*, *clover-weevil*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *pea-weevil*, *Pissodes*, *plum-gouger*, *Rhynchophora*, and *seed-weevil*.

The wheat which is not turned is eaten with *wiuels*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 94.

About this time it chanced a pretty secret to be discouered to preserue their corne from the fly, or *weauell*, which did in a manner as much hurt as the rats.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 161.

The Thunder, which went to Bermuda the 17th October, now returned, bringing corn and goats from Virginia, (for the *weavils* had taken the corn at Bermuda before they came there). *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

2. Any insect which damages stored grain, as the fly-weevil, a local name in the southern United States for the grain-moth, *Sitotroga cerealella*. See *grain-moth*, 2.—**3.** The larva of the wheat-midge, *Diplosis tritici*. Also called *red weevil*. *C. V. Riley*. [Western U. S.]—**Apple-blossom weevil**, *Anthonomus pomorum*, which attacks the flower-buds of the apple in Europe.—**Apple-weevil**, *Anthonomus quadrigibbus*, a weevil which infests the fruit of the apple in the United States. Commonly called *apple-curculio*. See *apple-curculio*, and cut under *Anthonomus*.—**Cabbage-weevil**, *Ceuthorhynchus napi*, whose larvæ bore the crown of young cabbages in Europe, and which is supposed to have been introduced recently into the United States.—**Chestnut-weevil**, *Balaninus caryatripes*, a very long-nosed weevil whose larva is the common chestnut-grub of the United States.—**Clover-weevil**. (*a*) See *clover-weevil* (with cut). (*b*) *Phytonomus punctatus*, whose larvæ feed on the leaves of clover in Europe and the United States. (*c*) *Sitones crinitus* and *S. flavescens*, which feed upon the leaves of clover in Europe, their larvæ boring in the roots. The latter has been introduced into the United States.—**Cranberry-weevil**, *Anthonomus suturalis*.—**Grape-weevil**. (*a*) *Craponius inæqualis*, which attacks the fruit of the grape in the United States. (*b*) *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* and *O. picipes*, which feed upon the leaves and shoots of the grape in Europe. (*c*) *Rhynchites betuleti*, a formidable grape-pest in Europe, which rolls the leaves of the vine.—**Hazelnut-weevil**, *Balaninus nucum*.—**Hickory-nut weevil**, *Balaninus nasicus*, whose larva is found commonly in hickory-nuts in the United States.—**Imbricated weevil**, *Epicærus imbricatus*, of the United States. See *Epicærus* (with cut).—**Ironwood leaf-weevil**, an undetermined weevil which mines the leaves of ironwood in the United States.—**Leaf-rolling weevil**, any weevil whose larva lives in a leaf-roll, as *Attelabus bipunctulatus* of the United States, whose larva rolls the leaves of oak.—**New York weevil**, *Ithycerus noveboracensis*, the adult of which gnaws the twigs of fruit-trees in the United States, while its larva devours the interior of oak and hickory-twigs.—**Oak-bark weevil**, *Magdalis olyra*, which lives under the bark of oak in the United States.—**Palm-weevil**, *Rhynchophorus palmarum*, *R. ferrugineus*, and allied species, which bore into the trunk of palm-trees. See *palm-worm*, under *worm*.—**Pear-shaped weevil**, any weevil of the genus *Apion*, as *A. apricans*, an enemy to clover in England. See cuts under *clover-weevil* and *seed-weevil*.—**Pitch-eating weevil**, *Pachylobius picivorus*, which lives under the bark of the pitch-pine in the United States.—**Potato-stalk weevil**, *Trichobaris* (or *Baridius*) *trinotatus*, a weevil whose larva bores the stalks of the potato in the middle United States.—**Quince-weevil**, *Conotrachelus cratægi*, which bores into the fruit of the quince in the United States.—**Rhubarb-weevil**, *Lixus concavus*, which bores the stems of rhubarb in the middle United States.—**Rose-weevil**, *Aramigus fulleri*, whose larva burrows in the roots of the rose.—**Strawberry-weevil**. (*a*) The strawberry-crown borer (which see, with cut, under *strawberry*), *Tyloderma fragariæ*, whose larva bores into the root-crown of the strawberry in the United States. (*b*) *Anthonomus musculus*, the adult of which destroys the blossoms and flower-stalks of the strawberry in the eastern United States.—**White-pine weevil**. See *Pissodes* (with cut). (See also *acorn-weevil*, *bean-weevil*, *diamond-weevil*, *grain-weevil*, *nut-weevil*, *pea-weevil*, *pine-weevil*, *plum-weevil*, *rice-weevil*, *seed-weevil*, *water-weevil*, *wheat-weevil*.)



New York Weevil (*Ithycerus noveboracensis*).
a, stem punctured by larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle.



Quince-weevil (*Conotrachelus cratægi*).
a, side view; *b*, dorsal view. (Line shows natural size.)

weeviled, weevilled (wē'vld), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-ed*2.] Infested or infected with weevils, as grain.

weevily, weevilly (wē'vl-i), *a.* [< *weevil* + *-y*1.] Same as *weeviled*.

wee-wow1 (wē'wou), *a.* [Appar. a redupl. var. of **wow*, < AS. *wōh*, crooked.] Wrong. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

wee-wow2 (wē'wou), *v.* [< *wee-wow*1, *a.*] To twist about in an irregular manner. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

weezel†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasel*.

weft1 (weft), *n.* [< ME. *weft*, < AS. *weft*, *wefta* (= Icel. *veftr*, also *vipta*, *vifta*), threads woven into and crossing the warp; with formative *-t*, < *wefan*, weave: see *weave*1.] **1.** The threads, taken together, which run across the web from side to side, or from selvage to selvage. Also called *woof*.

The *weft* was so called from its being "wafted" in and out of the warp; it is also often called the woof, though more correctly the woof is the same as the web or finished stuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 206.

2. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a felt-like stratum produced in certain fungi by abundant closely interwoven hyphæ.

The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal *weft*.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 217.

weft2†. An obsolete form of the preterit and past participle of *wave*1.

Ne can thy irrevocable desteny bee *wefte*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 36.

weft3†, *n.* Same as *waif*.

weft4 (weft), *n.* A dialectal form of *waft*, 3.

The strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 833.

weftage† (wef'tāj), *n.* [< *weft*1 + *-age*.] Texture; the style or quality of the web, as of any textile fabric.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned, whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew*, Museum. (*Latham*.)

★**weft-fork** (weft'fôrk), *n.* **1.** A device employed in some looms to lay in, piece by piece, a filling of slats, whalebone, palm-leaf, or other stiffening material.—**2.** An early arrangement for stopping a loom in case of the failure of the weft-thread. It is essentially a weighted lever, which is supported by the weft-thread, and performs its action by falling in the event of the breakage or failure of the thread.

weft-hook (weft'hůk), *n.* A tool used to draw the filling through the warp in some kinds of hand-weaving, as in slat-weaving and some narrow-ware weaving or ribbon-weaving.

wegge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wedge*1.

wegh†, weigh3†, *n.* See *wie*.

weght, *n.* See *wecht*.

weghtnes†, *n.* Same as *wightness*.

weheet, *n.* See *wighie*.

wehrgeld, wehrgelt, *n.* See *wergild*.

wehrlite (wār'lit), *n.* [Named after Aloys *Wehrle*, an Austrian metallurgist and mining official (1791–1835).] A mineral obtained from Deutsch-Pilsen, in Hungary, in steel-gray folia with bright metallic luster and high specific gravity (8.4). It consists essentially of bismuth and tellurium, and some analyses show the presence of a small amount of silver. It is allied to tetradymite, but its exact composition is uncertain, and it is possible that more than one species may be included under the name.

wehr-wolf†, *n.* See *werwolf*.

wei†, *n.* An old spelling of *way*.

weibyeite, *n.* A rare fluo-carbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in minute white crystals in southern Norway.

weid (wēd), *n.* Same as *weed*3.

Weierstrassian (vī-ėr-stras'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, K. T. W. Weierstrass, a German mathematician (1816–1897).—**Weierstrassian function.** (*a*) One of the functions used in Weierstrass's method of treating elliptic functions. (*b*) The function

$$fx = \sum_{0}^{\infty} {}_n b^n \cos\!\left(a^n\right) x\pi.$$

In certain cases, as when $p = 1$, $b < 1$, $ab > 1 + \frac{3}{2}\pi$, this function, although continuous, has no differential coefficient. In fact, the curve of the function, when seen at a distance, appears like a simple curve of sines; but when it is magnified, small waves are seen upon it; under a higher magnifying power, wavelets on these waves; and so on *ad infinitum*; so that, although $f(x + h) - fx$ becomes infinitesimal with h, yet it has no limiting ratio to h.

Weigela (wī'jē-lā), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1780), named for C. E. *Weigel*, a German botanist.] See *Diervilla*. Also *Weigelia* (Persoon, 1805).

Weigert's method. The method of tracing the course of the medullated nerve-fibers by hardening and staining them.

weigh1 (wā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *way*; < ME. *weien*, *weyen*, *wegen* (pret. *wei*, *wai*, *weze*, *weie*, *wogh*, pp. *weien*, *iweze*, *iweie*, *wowin*), < AS. *wegan* (pret. *wæg*, pp. *wegen*), carry, bear, also intr. move, = OFries. *wega*, *weia* = MD. *weghen*, D. *wegen*, weigh, = OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen*, move, G. *wegen* in comp. *bewegen*, move, also in var. forms *wiegen*, rock, *wägen*, weigh, = Icel. *vega*, move, carry, lift, weigh, = Sw. *väga*, weigh, = Dan. *veie*, weigh, = Goth. *gawigan*, move, shake about, = OBulg. *vesti*, go, move, = L. *vehere*, carry, = Gr. ἔχειν, ὀχεῖσθαι = Skt.

√ *vah*, go, move. The orig. sense 'carry' passed into that of 'raise, lift,' and thence into that of 'weigh.' Hence ult. (< AS. *wegan*, etc.) *wag*[1], *wagon*, *wain*[1], *way*[1], *wight*[1], *whit*, and (< L. *vehere*) *vehicle*, *convection*, etc.: see esp. *way*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise or lift; bear up: as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* a ship that has been sunk.

And so ye same mornyng we *wayde* our ancre and made sayle, and come into the foresayd hauyn at Mylo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

[The ship] struck upon a rock, and, being forced to run ashore to save her men, could never be *weighed* since, although she lies a great height above the water.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

2. To bear up or balance in order to determine the weight of; determine the relative heaviness of (something) by comparison in a balance with some recognized standard; ascertain the number of pounds, ounces, etc., in: as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

Like stuffe haue I read in S. Francis Legend, of the ballance wherein mens deedes are *weighed*, and the Deuill lost his prey by the weight of a Chalice.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 140.

The hunter took up his rifle instinctively from the corner of the room, *weighed* it in both hands held palm upward.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 297.

3. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; compare; estimate deliberately and maturely; balance; ponder: as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

In noble corage oghte been areste,
And *weyen* every thing by equitee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 398.

Wherefore I pray you *weigh* this with yourself the better, and see whether you can espy how your doctrine is doubtful. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 130.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

Weigh oath with oath, and you will nothing *weigh*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 131.

4†. To consider as worthy of notice; make account of; care for; regard; esteem.

You *weigh* me not! O, that's you care not for me.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 27.

You are light, gentlemen,
Nothing to *weigh* your hearts.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. To overweigh or overpower; burden; oppress. See the following phrase.—**To weigh down.** (*a*†) To preponderate over.

He *weighs* King Richard *down*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 89.

(*b*) To oppress with weight or heaviness; overburden; depress.

Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* my eyelids *down*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 7.

II. *intrans.* 1. To weigh anchor; get under way or in readiness to sail.

When he was aboard his bark, he *weighed* and set sail, and shot off all his guns.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 232.

The vessel *weighs*, forsakes the shore,
And lessens to the sight.
Cowper, The Bird's Nest.

2. To have weight, literally or figuratively.

Alliances, how near soever, *weigh* but light in the Scales of State. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 117.

3. To be or amount in heaviness or weight; be of equal effect with in the balance: as, a nugget *weighing* several ounces; a load which *weighs* two tons. The terms expressing the weight are in the adverbial objective. That which a balance measures is the proportionate acceleration of masses toward the center of the earth. This is equal to their proportionate masses; and mass is the important quantity determined. The weight, or attraction of gravitation (less the centrifugal force), differs at different stations, and is not determined by the operation of weighing.

And the Frensshe kyng gaue hym a goblet of syluer *weynge* iiii. marke.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxvii.

Master Featherstone, O Master Featherstone, you may now make your fortunes *weigh* ten stone of feathers more than ever they did!
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

4. To be considered as important; have weight in the intellectual balance.

He finds . . . that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands . . . before him.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Such considerations never *weigh* with them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xci.

5. To bear heavily; press hard.

Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 45.

6. To consider; reflect.

My tongue was never oil'd with "Here, an 't like you," "There, I beseech you"; *weigh*, I am a soldier,
And truth I covet only, no fine terms, sir.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

The soldiers, less *weighing* because less knowing, clamoured to be led on against any danger.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

To weigh down, to sink by its own weight or burden.

The softness of the stalk, which maketh the bough, being over-loaden, . . . *weigh down*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 610.

To weigh in, in *sporting*, to ascertain one's weight before the contest. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiv.

★ **weigh**[1] (wā), *n.* [< *weigh*[1], *v.*] A certain quantity or measure, estimated by weight; a measure of weight (compare *wey*); in the South Wales coal-fields, a weight of ten tons.

weigh[2] (wā), *n.* A misspelling of *way*[1], in the phrase *under way*, due to confusion with the phrase *to weigh anchor*.

We lost no time in getting *under weigh* again.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 230.

weigh[3]†, *n.* See *wegh*.

weighable (wā'a-bl), *a.* [< *weigh*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being weighed.

weighage (wā'āj), *n.* [< *weigh*[1] + *-age*.] A rate or toll paid for the weighing of goods. *Imp. Dict.*

weigh-bauk (wā'bâk), *n.* The beam of a balance; hence, in the plural, a pair of scales. [Scotch.]

Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks*, now up, now down. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

weigh-beam (wā'bēm), *n.* A weighing-scale carried by a wooden or iron horse, for convenience in weighing freight at a dock or railroad-station; a portable scale used by custom-house weighers, etc.

weigh-board (wā'bōrd), *n.* In *mining*. See *way-board*.

weigh-bridge (wā'brij), *n.* A weighing-machine for weighing carts, wagons, etc., with their load.

weigh-can (wā'kan), *n.* A reservoir from which supplies are drawn, so connected with a scale that any desired weight may be conveniently drawn out.

weighed† (wād), *a.* Balanced; experienced.

A young man not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon*.

weigher (wā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *weyere* (= MLG. MHG. *weger*); < *weigh*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights.—2†. The equator.

This same cercle is cleped also the *weyere* (equator) of the day, for, whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than ben the daies and the nyhtes illike of lenghthe in the world. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. sec. 17.

Sacker and weigher. See *sacker*[1].

weighership (wā'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *weigher* + *-ship*.] The office of weigher.

weigh-house (wā'hous), *n.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

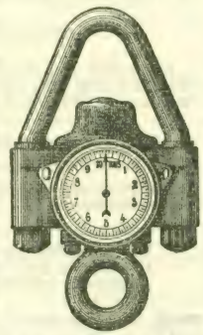
He shall, with an hour's lying in the pulpit, get enough to find thirty or forty sturdy lubbers a month long, of which the weakest shall be as strong in the belly, when he cometh unto the manger, as the mightiest porter in the *weigh-house*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 76.

weighing (wā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *weyynge*, *weynge*; verbal n. of *weigh*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of ascertaining weight.—2. As much as is weighed at once: as, a *weighing* of beef. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Same as *weighting*.

weighing-cage (wā'ing-kāj), *n.* A cage in which living animals, as pigs, sheep, and calves, may be conveniently weighed.

weighing-house (wā'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *weigh-house*.

weighing-machine (wā'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, as the common balance, spring-balance, steelyard, etc. See cuts under *balance* and *steelyard*. The term is, however, generally applied only to those contrivances which are employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies, as the machines for the purpose of determining the weights of laden vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, machines for weighing heavy goods, as large casks, bales, etc. The *hydrostatic weighing-machine* (see cut) consists essentially of a strong cylinder within which moves a tightly packed piston, the space being filled with castor-oil; the loop above is attached to the cylinder and the ring below to the piston. When the object to be weighed is hung on the ring, the piston presses on the oil, and this passes by a channel to a gage which indicates by the motion of the index on the dial the weight in pounds and tons.


Hydrostatic Weighing-machine.

weighing-scoop (wā'ing-sköp), *n.* A combined scoop and spring-balance. The spring is in the handle of the scoop, and while the scoop is being filled the spring is held in place by a stop controlled by the thumb. On raising the loaded scoop the stop is released, and the weight of the contents is indicated on the handle. *E. H. Knight*.

weigh-lock (wā'lok), *n.* A canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settled.

weighman (wā'man), *n.*; pl. *weighmen* (-men). A weigher. [Rare.]

Two weeks after the coopers' strike came the strike of the lightermen and *weighmen*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 266.

weigh-shaft (wā'shâft), *n.* In a steam-engine, a rocking-shaft or rocker-shaft.

★ **weight**[1] (wāt), *n.* [Formerly also *waight*; < ME. *weight*, *weihte*, *weigte*, *weght*, *wight*, *wigt*, < AS. *gewiht*, weight, = MLG. *wicht*, *gewicht* = D. *gewigt* = OHG. **gewiht*, MHG. *gewiht*, *gewihte*, G. *gewicht*, weight, = Icel. *vætt* = Sw. *vigt* = Dan. *vægt*, weight; with formative *-t*, < AS. *wegan*, etc., raise, lift: see *weigh*[1]. The reg. mod. form would be *wight* (parallel with *night*, *sight*, etc.); the present vowel-form is due to conformity with the verb *weigh*[1].] 1. Downward force of a body; gravity; heaviness; ponderousness; more exactly, the resultant of the force of the earth's gravitation and of the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation, considered as a property of the body affected by it. Considerable confusion has existed between weight and mass, the latter being the quantity of matter as measured by the ratio of the momentum of a body to its velocity. Weight, in this the proper sense of the word, is something which varies with the latitude of the station at which the heavy body is, being greater by $\frac{1}{185}$ of itself at the poles than at the equator; it also varies considerably with the elevation above the sea ($\frac{3}{1000}$ for every kilometer). The weights of different bodies at one and the same station were proved, by Newton's experiments with pendulums of different material, to be in the ratio of their masses, and irrespective of their chemical composition; consequently, a balance which shows the equality of weight of two bodies at one station also shows the equality of their masses. In determining the specific gravity of a body, it is hung by a fine thread to one pan of the balance, and immersed completely in water. The reduced number of pounds, ounces, etc., which is required in the other pan to balance the first, under these circumstances, is called the weight of the body in water. In like manner, we speak of the weight in air and the weight in water. These expressions forbid our conceiving of weight as synonymous with the quantity of matter; and yet, when a pound is said to be a unit of weight, although it is intended to be carried up mountains and to distant places, mass, or quantity of matter, must be understood, since there is no important quantity but the quantity of matter which a pound or a kilogram measures. The confusion is increased when the pound is defined, as it still is in the United States, by the weight of a certain standard in air, without reference to the height of the barometer and thermometer. In the older books on mechanics, a pound is taken as a force, and the quantity of matter is obtained by dividing the weight by the measure of gravity; but now both the theoretical books and the legal definitions of the standards used in weighing make the pound, kilo, etc., to be masses, or quantities of matter, whose weight is obtained by multiplying them by the acceleration of gravity at any station. Nevertheless, the older system still finds a few supporters. It was long after Galileo had firmly established the law of falling bodies before it occurred to anybody that weight was a force. Gravity, so far as common observation shows, draws bodies to the earth alone, and that in parallel lines, and Galileo had shown that it accelerates all bodies alike, whether they are great or small, so that there was nothing to suggest the idea of force, especially as that idea was then in its infancy, and had not attained its present prominence in the minds of men. Weight in those days being looked upon as a property of single bodies, and not as subsisting between pairs of bodies, was necessarily confounded with mass; and a mental inertia, or natural clinging to old conceptions, kept up the confusion after Newton had demonstrated the true law of gravitation. For the units of weight, see def. 5. Abbreviated *wt*.

Allas that I bihighte
Of pured gold a thousand pound of *wighte*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

So Belgian mounds bear on their shattered sides
The sea's whole *weight*, increased with swelling tides.
Addison, The Campaign.

Though a pound or a gramme is the same all over the world, the *weight* of a pound or a gramme is greater in high latitudes than near the equator.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xlvii.

2. Mass; relative quantity of matter.—3. A heavy mass; specifically, something used on account of its weight or its mass. Thus, the usefulness of the weights that a man holds in his hands in leaping or jumping lies in the addition they impart to his momentum, and their dragging him down is a disadvantage; but the weights of a clock are for giving a downward pull, and their momentum is practically nothing.

A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 699.

Both men and women in Cochin account it a great Gallantrie to haue wide eares, which therfore they stretch by arte, hanging *waights* on them till they reach to their shoulders. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 494.

Impartial Justice holds her equal Scales,
Till stronger Virtue does the *Weight* incline.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 10.

"When I said I would match you, I meant with even weight; you ride four stone lighter than I." "Very well, but I am content to carry *weight*." *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

4. Specifically, a body of determinate mass, intended to be used on a balance or scale for measuring the weight or mass of the body in the other pan or part of the scale (as the platform in a platform-scale).—**5.** A system of units for expressing the weight or mass of bodies. *Avoirdupois weight* is founded on the avoirdupois pound (see *pound*[1]), which is equal to 453.592 grams. It is divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 drams; 112 (in the United States and Canada 100) pounds make a hundredweight, and 20 hundredweights a ton. (See *ton*[1].) The stone is 14 pounds. *Troy weight* is founded on the troy pound, which is 373.242 grams. It is divided into 12 ounces, each ounce into 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight into 24 grains. But formerly the pennyweight was divided into 32 real grains. There was also an ideal subdivision of the grain into 20 mites, each of 24 droites, each of 20 peroits, each of 24 blanks. The goldsmiths also divided the ounce troy into 24 carats of 4 grains each for gold and silver, and into 150 carats of 4 grains each for diamonds. Troy weight, formerly employed for many purposes, is now only used for gold and silver. *Apothecaries' weight*, still used in the United States for dispensing medicine, divides the troy ounce into 8 drams, each dram into 3 scruples, and each scruple into 20 grains, which are identical with troy grains. For weight in the metric system, see *metric*[3].

6. Pressure; burden; care; responsibility.

A wise Chieftain neuer trusts the *waight*
Of th' execution of a braue Exploit
But vnto those whom he most honoureth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The *weight* of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L., ii. 307.

Why does that lovely Head, like a fair Flow'r
Oppress'd with Drops of a hard-falling Show'r,
Bend with its *Weight* of Grief? *Congreve*, To Cynthia.

7. In *coal-mining*, subsidence of the roof due to pressure from above, which takes effect as the coal is worked away. In long-wall working, the weight is usually of importance, as causing the coal, after it has been holed, to "get itself"—that is, to break down without the necessity of using powder, wedges, or something similar. Properly, "weight" is the cause and "weighting" the result, but the two words are often used with nearly the same meaning.

8. Importance; specifically, the importance of a fact as evidence tending to establish a conclusion; efficacy; power of influencing the conduct of persons and the course of events; effective influence in general. In calculations by least squares, the weight assigned to an observation is its effect upon the result, expressed by its equivalence to a certain number of concordant observations of standard accuracy.

It happens many times that, to vrge and enforce the matter we speake of, we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more *waight* one then another, & is a figure of great both efficacie & ornament. . . . We call this figure by the Greeke originall, the Auancer or figure of encrease, because euery word that is spoken is one of more *weight* then another. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 182.

For weill aneughe they understood
The matter was of *weght*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

As men are in quality and as their services are in *weight* for the public good, so likewise their rewards and encouragements . . . might somewhat declare how the state itself doth accept their pains.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

If the people of Ireland were a united nation, it is conceivable that their demand for autonomy would have *weight*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 568.

9. In *med.*, a sensation of oppression or heaviness over the whole body or over a part of it, as the head or stomach.—**Atomic weight.** See *atomic*.—**Dead weight,** the pressure produced by a heavy body supported in a state of rest by anything: used literally and figuratively.

The huge *dead weight* of stupidity and indolence is always ready to smother audacious enquiries.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

I feel so free and so clear
By the loss of that *dead weight*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 10.

Fisherman's weight. See *fisherman*.—**Gross weight,** the weight before deduction for tare, impurity, or other similar correction: in contradistinction to *net* or *suttle weight*.—**Lazy, net, tron weight.** See the qualifying words.—**Mercurial-weight thermometer.** Same as *overflowing thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Molecular weight,** the weight of a molecule, that of hydrogen being taken as the standard.—**Weight of an observation,** the number of ordinary observations to which it is considered as equivalent in the deduction of the most probable value. Compare def. 8.—**Weight of a reciprocant.** See *reciprocant*.—**Weight of metal,** the weight of iron capable of being thrown at one discharge from all the guns of a ship.—**Weight of wind,** in *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the air furnished by the bellows to a particular stop or group of stops. The usual pressure is sufficient to raise a column of water in a U-tube about 3 inches.

weight[1] (wāt), *v. t.* [< *weight*[1], *n.*] **1.** To add or attach a weight or weights to; load with additional weight; add to the heaviness of.

Some of the [balance] poles are *weighted* at both ends, but ours are not. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor.

2. In *dyeing*, to load (the threads) with minerals or other foreign matters mixed with the dyes, for the purpose of making the fabrics appear thick and heavy.

Barytes . . . is used for *weighting*, that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 74.

3. In *founding*, to bind (the parts of a flask) together by means of weights placed on the top, in order to prevent the bursting of the flask under the lifting effect of the liquid metal.

weight[2] (wāt), *n.* See *wecht*.

weightily (wā'ti-li), *adv.* In a weighty manner. (*a*) Heavily; ponderously. (*b*) With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

weightiness (wā'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness, literally or figuratively; solidity; force; importance.

The *weightiness* that was upon their spirits and countenances keeping down the lightness that would have been up in us. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 192.

The *weightiness* of any argument. *Locke.*

The *weightiness* of the adventure. *Sir J. Hayward.*

★**weighting** (wā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *weight*[1], *v.*] In *coal-mining*, subsidence or other disturbance in a coal-mine due to "weight," or pressure of the overlying mass of rock. A mine in which such subsidence is taking place is said to be "on the weight." [Eng.]

weightless (wāt'les), *a.* [< *weight*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Having no weight; imponderable; light.

That light and *weightless* down.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 33.

2. Of no importance or consideration.

And so [they] are oft-times emboldned to roule upon them as from aloft very weake and *weightlesse* discourses.
Bp. Hall, Apol. against Brownists, § 1.

weight-nail (wāt'nāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, a nail somewhat similar to a deck-nail, but not so fine, and with a square head, used for fastening cleats, etc.

weight-rest (wāt'rest), *n.* A form of lathe-tool rest which is held firmly down upon the V-shaped shears by a weight hung beneath.

weighty (wā'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *waightie, wayghty*; < *weight*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having considerable weight; heavy; ponderous.

Yorke. I pray you, Vncle, giue me this Dagger. . . .
Glo. It is too *weightie* for your Grace to weare.
Shak., Rich. III. (fol. 1623), iii. 1.

2. Burdensome; hard to bear.

He was beholding to the Romanes, that eased him of so *waightie* a burthen, and lessened his cares of gouernment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

The cares of empire are great, and the burthen which lies upon the shoulders of princes very *weighty*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

3. Important; serious; momentous; grave.

Nor for no fauour suld promoue thame
To that most gret and *wechty* cure.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

This secret is so *weighty* 'twill require
A strong faith to conceal it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 144.

My head is full of thoughts
More *weighty* than thy life or death can be.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. Adapted to affect the judgment or to convince; forcible; cogent.

Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

Skillful diplomatists were surprised to hear the *weighty* observations which at seventeen the prince made on public affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

5. Grave or serious in aspect or purport.

Things . . .
That bear a *weighty* and a serious brow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., Prol., l. 2.

She looked upon me with a *weighty* countenance, and fetched a deep sigh, crying out, "O the cumber and entanglements of this vain world!"
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. Authoritative; influential; important.

The *weightiest* men in the *weightiest* stations. *Swift.*

The grave and *weighty* men who listened to him approved his words. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 257.

†**7.** Severe; rigorous; afflictive.

We banish thee for ever. . . .
If, after two days' shine, Athens contain thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgement.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 102.

weik, *n.* See *week*[3].

weilt, *n.* Same as *weel*[1].

Weil's disease. An infectious disease, having a course of about ten days, characterized by jaundice, muscular pains, enlargement of the liver and spleen, and fever. Also called *acute infectious jaundice*.

weily, *adv.* A dialectal form of *welly*.

Well, I'm *weily* brosten, as they sayn in Lancashire.
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii. (*Davies.*)

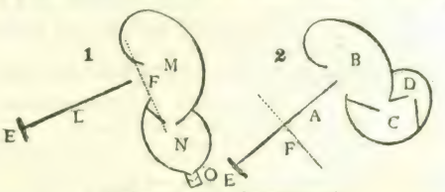
Weingarten's theorem. See *theorem*.

Weinmannia (wīn-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after J. W. *Weinmann*, a German apothecary.] A genus of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, belonging to the family *Cunoniaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with imbricated sepals, four or five petals, eight or ten long stamens inserted on the base of a free disk, and small oblong, commonly pilose seeds. There are about 70 species, principally of tropical or south temperate regions, occurring in America, Australia, New Zealand, and the Mascarene and Pacific islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite branchlets, opposite coriaceous, often glandular leaves, odd-pinnate with a winged rachis. The small white flowers are disposed in simple terminal or axillary erect racemes, followed by small coriaceous two-celled capsules splitting into two sharp boat-like valves. Some species afford a soft light wood used in carpentry and cabinet-work. A Peruvian species yields an astringent bark utilized in tanning. *W. tinctoria* is employed in the Isle of Bourbon in dyeing red. *W. pinnata*, a tree with downy branches, native from the West Indies and Mexico to Guiana, is known in Jamaica as *bastard braziletto*. *W. rubifolia*, a small tree of New South Wales, is there called *corkwood*, and one occurs in New Zealand, *W. racemosa*, a small tree with blackish bark, now cultivated in England, and known as the *tawai-bark tree*.

★**weir, wear**[3] (wēr), *n.* [The spelling *weir* is irreg. and appar. Sc.; the proper spelling is *wear;* early mod. E. *wear, weare, were,* sometimes *wire;* < ME. *wer* (dat. *were*), < AS. *wer,* a weir, dam, fence, hedge, inclosure, = G. *wehr,* a weir, dam, dike, = Icel. *vörr,* a fenced-in landing-place; from the root of AS. *werian,* protect, guard, defend, etc., also fence, dam: see *wear*[2].] **1.** A dam erected across a river to stop and raise the water, as for the purpose of taking fish, of conveying a stream to a mill, of maintaining the water at the level required for navigating it, or for purposes of irrigation.

Half the river fell over a high *weir*, with all its appendages of bucks, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool. *Kingsley*, Yeast, iii.

2. A fence, as of twigs or stakes, set in a stream for catching fish. Weirs differ from pounds principally in being constructed, in whole or in part, of brush or of narrow boards, with or without netting; and they are sometimes arranged so that at low tide a sand-bar cuts off the escape of the fish, leaving them in a basin, and allowing them to be taken at any time before a certain stage of rise of the next tide. Weirs are of two kinds, the *shoal-water weir* and the *deep-water weir*. The shoal-water weir, as illustrated in fig. 1, has a leader L, which is a row of stakes, generally woven with brush, leading out from the shore. Its extremity is at the entrance of the big



1, shoal-water weir; 2, deep-water weir.

pound M. The big pound is likewise of stakes filled with brush, and its entrance 30 feet wide. This leads by a passage 5 feet wide into the little pound N, and this into the pocket O, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting, and a board floor. The fish following the shore meet the leader, turn and follow it into the big pound; here they follow the side around until they pass into the little pound, and from that into the pocket, where they are left by the receding tide and taken out at low water. The deep-water weir (fig. 2) has a similar leader A, extending to the entrance of the big pound, or heart, B, beyond which are the small pound C and the bowl D, into which the fish finally go. The form of the inclosures in both cases leads the fish constantly forward, and they rarely or never find their way back through the passages. In both figures E represents the land or high-water mark, and F the low-water mark.

The day following we came to Chippanum, where the people were fled, but their *wires* afforded us fish.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

Deep-water weir. See def. 2.—**Dry weir,** a weir on a flat which is left bare at ebb-tide.—**Half-tide weir,** a fish-weir so placed that the fish taken can be removed at half-ebb or half-tide, without waiting for low tide, as is generally done.—**Lock-weir,** a weir having a lock-chamber and gates. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shoal-water weir.** See def. 2.—**Slat weir.** See *slat*[3].

weirangle†, *n.* Same as *warriangle*. *Willughby.*

weird (wērd), *n.* [Formerly also *wierd;* < ME. *werde, wierde, wirde, wyrde, wurde,* < AS. *wyrd, wird, wurd,* destiny, fate, also, personified, one of the Fates (= OS. *wurth* = MD. *wrd, wrth* = OHG. *wurt,* MHG. *wurth,* fate, death, = Icel. *urthr,* fate, one of the three Norns or Fates), < *weorthan* (pret. pl. *wurdon*), etc., become, happen: see *worth*[1]. The spelling *weird* is Sc.] **1.** Fate; destiny; luck.

The *wirdes* that we clepen destinee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2580.

I was youngest,
And aye my *wierd* it was the hardest!
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 155).

My *weird* maun be fulfilled.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

For the personification of *Weird* or Destiny, see Kemble, Saxons in England, i. 400: "it shall befall us as *Weird* decideth, the lord of every man."
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 386.

2. A prediction.

His mither in her *weirds*
Foretald his death at Troy.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A spell; a charm. *Scott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—4. That which comes to pass; a fact.

After word comes *weird*; fair fall them that call me Madam. *Scotch Proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

5. The Fates personified. [Rare.]

Wo worth (quoth the *Weirds*) the wights that thee wrought.
Montgomerie, in Watson's Coll. (*Jamieson.*)

To dree one's or a weird. See *dree*[1].

weird (wērd), *a.* [Not directly < *weird*, *n.*, but first in the phrase *weird sisters*, an awkward expression, lit. 'the fate sisters,' appar. meant for 'the Sister Fates'; but perhaps *weird* was thought to be an actual adjective meaning 'fatal.' No such adjective use is known in ME. The second use (def. 2) is due to an erroneous notion of the meaning of the phrase *the weird sisters*, which has been taken to mean 'the sisters who look witch-like or uncanny.'] 1. Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate.

Makbeth and Banquho . . . met be ye gait thre women clothit in elrage and uncouth weid. They wer jugit be the pepill to be *weird sisters*. *Boethius* (tr. by Bellenden).

2. Of or pertaining to witches or witchcraft; supernatural; hence, unearthly; suggestive of witches, witchery, or unearthliness; wild; uncanny.

Out of the hardened clay and marl of the lake bottoms the elements are carving some of the *weirdest* scenery on the face of the earth. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 8.

We heard the hawks at twilight play, . . .
The loon's *weird* laughter far away.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

The weird sisters, the Fates.

The remanant hereof, quhat euer be it,
The weird sisteris defendis that suld be wit.
G. Douglas, Æneid, iii.

I dreamt last night of *the* three *weird sisters*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 20.

weird (wērd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wierd*; < *weird*, *n.*] 1. To destine; doom; change by witchcraft or sorcery.

I *weird* ye to a fiery beast,
And relieved sall ye never be.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 139).

Say, what hath forged thy *wierded* link of destiny with the House of Avenel? *Scott*, Monastery, I. 231.

2. To warn solemnly; adjure.

O byde at hame, my gude Lord Weire,
I *weird* ye byde at hame.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

weirdless† (wērd'les), *a.* [< *weird* + *-less.*] Ill-fated; luckless.

Wae be to that *weirdless* wicht,
And a' his witcherie.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

weirdly (wērd'li), *adv.* In a weird manner; with a weird or unearthly effect or appearance.

weirdness (wērd'nes), *n.* The state of being weird, or of inspiring a sort of unaccountable or superstitious dread or fear; eeriness. *Contemporary Rev.*

weir-fishing (wēr'fish″ing), *n.* The method or practice of taking fish by means of a weir.

weir-table (wēr'tā″bl), *n.* A record or memorandum used to estimate the quantity of water that will flow in a given time over a weir of given width at different heights of the water.

weise (wēz), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *wise*[3].

weism (wē'izm), *n.* [< *we* + *-ism*, in imitation of *egotism.*] The frequent use of the pronoun *we*. *Antijacobin Rev.* [Cant.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

Weitbrecht's cartilage. An interarticular cartilage in the acromioclavicular joint.

Weitbrecht's ligament. A thin band of fibers passing between the radius and ulna in the forearm.

weivet, *v.* An old spelling of *waive*.

wejack, *n.* The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See *fisher* (with cut).

weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

weke[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wick*[1].

weke[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *weak*.

weke[3] (wēk), *interj.* [Cf. *wheek*, *squeak.*] An imitation of the squeaking of an infant or a pig.

Weke, weke! so cries a pig prepared to the spit.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 146.

weket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wicket*.

wekydt†, *a.* A Middle English form of *wicked*[1].

welt, *adv.* An old spelling of *well*[2].

welat, *adv.* An occasional Middle English form of *well*[2], as in *wela wylle*, very wild, *wela wynne*, very joyful, etc.

Wela-wynne is the wort that woxes ther-oute,
When the donkande dewe dropez of the leuez,
To bide a blysful blusch of the bryȝt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 518.

*Wela*wylle watz the way, ther thay bi wod schulden,
Til hit watz sone sesoun that the sunne ryses.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2084.

welawayt, welawot, *interj.* and *n.* See *well-away*.

Welcht (welch), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *Welsh*.

Welcker's sphenoidal angle. The angle formed by the junction, at the middle of the crest separating the optic grooves from the pituitary fossa, of lines drawn to this point from the basion and from the nasofrontal suture.

welcome (wel'kum), *a.* [< ME. *welcome*, *welcume*, *wilcome*, *wilcume*, *wulcume*, *wolcome*, *wilkume*, welcome, used in predicate and orig. a noun, < AS. *wilcuma*, one whose coming suits the will or wish of another, one who is received with pleasure, a welcome guest (= OHG. *willikome*, one who is received with pleasure, MHG. *willekumen*, G. *willkommen*, welcome, = MD. *willekom*, *welkom*, D. *welkom*, adj., welcome); < *wil-la*, will, wish, pleasure, + *cuma*, one who comes, a comer: see *will*[1] and *come*. In ME. the word becomes confused with a similar form of Scand. origin, namely Icel. *velkominn* (= Sw. *välkommen* = Dan. *velkommen*, welcome, lit. 'well come,' like F. *bien venu*), < *vel*, etc. (= E. *well*), + *kominn*, etc., = E. *come*, pp.; but these forms were prob. orig. identical with the AS., D., and G. The adj. use is due to the position of the noun in the predicate, and in greeting, where it could still be regarded as a noun.] 1. Gladly received for intercourse or entertainment; esteemed as one whose coming or presence is agreeable; held as doing well to come: as, a *welcome* guest or visitor; you are always *welcome* here; to make a visitor feel *welcome*. Sometimes used elliptically as a word of greeting to a comer or comers: as, *welcome* home; bid our friends *welcome*.

Welcome, ffrendis; but I wolde frayne
How fare ȝe with that faire woman?
York Plays, p. 194.

Ye 're *welcome* here, my young Redin,
For coal and candle licht.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you *welcome* and agreeable in conversation and common life. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

2. Conferring gladness on receipt or presentation; such that its perception or acquisition gives pleasure; gladly received into knowledge or possession: as, *welcome* news; a *welcome* relief.

A *welcomer* present to our master.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Although my thoughts seem sad, they are *welcome* to me.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

They were a *wellcum* sight to see.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 114).

3. Gladly or willingly permitted, privileged, or the like; free to have, enjoy, etc.: as, you are *welcome* to do as you please; he is *welcome* to the money, or to all his honors.

Lod. Madam, good-night: I humbly thank your ladyship.
Des. Your honour is most *welcome*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 3. 4.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant.

welcome (wel'kum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *welcomed*, ppr. *welcoming*. [< ME. *welcumen*, *wilcumen*, *wilcomen*, *wulcumen*, *wolcumen*, < AS. *wilcumian* (= G. *be-willkommnen*), welcome, treat as a welcome guest, < *wilcuma*, a welcome guest: see *welcome*, *a.*] To greet the coming of with pleasure; salute with a welcome; receive gladly or joyfully: as, to *welcome* a friend, or the break of day.

Thei . . . come to logres the thirde day, and ther were thei richely *welcomed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 447.

A brow unbent that seem'd to *welcome* woe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1509.

welcome (wel'kum), *n.* [< *welcome*, *v.*] 1. The act of bidding or making welcome; a kindly greeting to one coming.

The camp receiv'd him with acclamations of joy and *welcome*. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

The Guardian and Friars receiv'd us with many kind *welcomes*, and kept us with them at Supper.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2. Kind or hospitable reception of a guest or new-comer.

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest *welcome* at an inn.
Shenstone, Written on the Window of an Inn.

To bid a welcome, to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness.

To thee and thy company I *bid*
A hearty *welcome*. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 111.

welcomely† (wel'kum-li), *adv.* [< *welcome* + *-ly*[2].] In a welcome manner.

Juvenal, . . . by an handsome and metrical expression, more *welcomely* engrafts it into our junior memories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

welcomeness (wel'kum-nes), *n.* The state of being welcome; agreeableness; kind reception. [Rare.]

The poor little fellow pressed it upon them with a nod of *welcomeness*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 37.

welcomer (wel'kum-ėr), *n.* [< *welcome* + *-er*[1].] One who welcomes, or salutes or receives kindly a new-comer.

Thou woful *welcomer* of glory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 90.

weld[1], **wold**[2] (weld, wōld), *n.* [Also Sc. *wald*; < ME. *welde*, *walde*, *wolde*, weld, dyers' yellow-weed; cf. D. *wouw* = Sw. Dan. *vau* = G. *wau*, *waude*, *wied* (> F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda* = Pg. *gualde*), weld. Further connections uncertain. Some compare *woad*, and, for the root, the verb *well*[1], boil.] **The dyer's-weed, *Reseda Luteola*, a scentless species of mignonette, native in southern Europe and naturalized further north.** It was formerly much cultivated as a dye-plant, its pods affording a permanent yellow suited to both animal and vegetable fibers, later displaced, however, by quercitron, flavin, and the aniline dyes. Its seeds yield a drying-oil. Also *yellow-weed*, and sometimes *woad* or *wild woad*.

weld[2] (weld), *v.* [Ult. a variant, through the Scand. forms, of *well*, boil: see *well*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite or consolidate, as pieces of metal or a metallic sponge, by hammering or compression with or without previous softening by heat. Welding is and has long been a matter of great practical importance, chiefly in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of the various tools, utensils, and implements made of those metals. Iron has the valuable property of continuing in a kind of pasty condition through quite a wide range of temperature below its melting-point, and this is a circumstance highly favorable to the process of welding. Most metals, however, pass quickly, when sufficiently heated, from a solid to a liquid condition, and with such welding is more difficult. The term *welding* is more generally used when the junction of the pieces is effected without the actual fusing-point of the metal having been reached. Sheets of lead have sometimes been united together by fusing the metal with a blowpipe along the two edges in contact with each other, and this has been called *autogenous soldering*, or *burning* if the heating was done with a hot iron. Still, "the difference between welding and autogenous soldering is only one or degree" (*Percy*). The term *welding* is also used in speaking of the uniting of articles not metallic. Most metals when in the form of powder can be consolidated or welded into a perfectly homogeneous mass by sufficient pressure, without the aid of heat. The same is true of various non-metallic substances, such as graphite, coal, and probably many others. A method of welding invented by Elihu Thomson has been used which is employed with a variety of metals on an extensive scale. In this, which is known as *electric welding*, a current of electricity heats the abutting ends of the two objects which are to be welded, these being then pressed together by mechanical force, and so arranged with reference to the electric current that there is a great and rapid accumulation of heat at the joint, in consequence of the greater relative conductivity of the rest of the circuit. This method of welding in some cases partakes of the nature of autogenous soldering, the pieces of metal being actually fused while uniting; in other cases, as with iron, nickel, or platinum, the union may take place without fusion, as in ordinary welding. In electric welding the pressure which forces the metallic surfaces together may, in the case of a plastic metal like iron, be either quiet or percussive in character; in autogenous soldering a more delicate and quiet pressure is generally preferred. In case of large articles hydraulic pressure can be used to force their surfaces into contact with each other.

To *weld* anew the chain
On that red anvil where each blow is pain.
Whittier, A Word for the Hour.

2. Figuratively, to bring into intimate union; make a close joining of: as, to *weld* together the parts of an argument.

How he . . . slow re-wrought
That Language—*welding* words into the crude
Mass from the new speech round him.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

II. *intrans.* To undergo the welding process; be capable of being welded.

weld[2] (weld), *n.* [< *weld*[2], *v.*] A solid union of metallic pieces formed by welding; a welded junction or joint.

Sound *welds* are very difficult to make in wire, and are not to be trusted. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., § 311.

weld[3]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wield*.

weldability (wel-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *weldable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being welded.

The above-mentioned elements harden malleable iron, and probably affect its *weldability* by their ready oxidability. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 8.

weldable (wel'da-bl), *a.* [< *weld*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being welded.

weld-bore (weld'bōr), *n.* A kind of woolen cloth made at Bradford, in Yorkshire, England. *Dict. of Needlework.*

welder[1] (wel'dėr), *n.* [< *weld*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who welds, or an instrument or appliance for welding.

welder[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wielder*.

welding-heat (wel'ding-hēt), *n.* See *heat*.

welding-machine (wel'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* ★A machine by which the edges of plates previously bent are joined. The edges are made to lap inside a chamber, and are exposed to a gas-flame, whence the joint is passed beneath a gang of rolls or a hammer.

welding-powder (wel'ding-pou″dėr), *n.* A flux for use in heating metal for welding, consisting of a calcined powder formed from borax and other ingredients.

welding-swage (wel'ding-swāj), *n.* A block or a fulling-tool used in closing a welded joint. *E. H. Knight.*

weld-iron (weld'ī″ėrn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to wrought-iron. It indicates a product of varying carbon contents, which in the process of its manufacture has not been fused subsequent to a first decarburization. This name was recommended by an international committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted; indeed the institute did not accept the report of its committee in so far as this modification of the established nomenclature of iron is concerned.

weldless (weld'les), *a.* [< *weld* + *less*.] Having no welds; made without welding.

weld-steel (weld'stēl), *n.* An alloy of iron and carbon. It contains more of the latter than weld-iron (which see), but has not been fused in the process of producing its market shape after the chemical reactions of the manufacturing process have been completed. This name was suggested by a committee appointed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but has not been generally adopted.

weldy (wel'di), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wieldy*.

wele†. A Middle English form of *weal*[1], *well*[2].

welefult, *a.* Another spelling of *wealful*.

welewt, *v.* A Middle English form of *wallow*[2].

First a man growith as dooth a gras,
And anoon after *welewith* as flouris of hay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

welfare (wel'fār), *n.* [< ME. *welfare* (= MLG. *wolvare*); < *well*[2] + *fare*[1].] **1.** A state or condition of doing well; prosperous or satisfactory course or relation; exemption from evil; state with respect to well-being: as, to promote the physical or the spiritual *welfare* of society; to inquire after a friend's *welfare;* to be anxious about the *welfare* of a ship at sea.

My daughter's *welfare* I do feare.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 332).

He [James II.] seems to have determined to make some amends for neglecting the *welfare* of his own soul by taking care of the souls of others. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. A source of well-being; a blessing; a good.

Lith Troylus, byraft of eche *welfare*,
Ybounden in the blake bark of care.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 228.

welk[1], *n.* Same as *whelk*[1].

welk[2]† (welk), *v. i.* [< ME. *welken*, fade, vanish, wither, = D. *welken* = OHG. *welchen*, MHG. G. *welken*, wither; from an adj. seen in OHG. *welc*, *welch*, MHG. G. *welk*, moist, mild, soft, withered; cf. OBulg. *vlaga*, moisture, dampness, *vlŭgŭkŭ*, moist, Lith. *vilgyti*, make moist; prob. from a root **welg*, be moist. Cf. *welkin*.] **1.** To fade; decline; decrease.

But nowe sadde Winter *welked* hath the day.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

Now seven times Phœbus had his *welked* wain
Upon the top of Cancer's tropic set.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, iv. 1.

2. To wither; wrinkle; shrivel.

Ful pale and *welked* is my face.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 276.

welk[3], *n.* Same as *whelk*[2].

welked, *a.* See *whelked*.

welkin (wel'kin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *welken*, *welkine*, *welkne*, *walkyn*, *wolkne*, *wolcne*, *weolcne*, the welkin, the sky, the region of clouds, orig. 'the clouds,' < AS. *wolcnu*, clouds, pl. of *wolcen*, a cloud, = OS. *wolkan* = OFries. *wolken*, *ulken* = MD. *wolcke*, D. *wolk* = LG. *wulke* = OHG. *wolchan*, also *wolcha*, MHG. *wolken*, *wolke*, G. *wolke*, a cloud; prob. orig. 'mist, fog, moisture,' < √ **welg*, be moist: see *welk*[1]. For the transition from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *sky*[1], heaven, orig. 'cloud.'] **I.** *n.* The sky; the vault of heaven; the heavens. [Now used chiefly in poetry.]

The see may ebbe and flowen more or lesse,
The *welkne* hath might to shyne, reyne, or hayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 62.

All the heavens revolve
In the small *welkin* of a drop of dew.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Sky-blue. [Rare.]

Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin* eye: sweet villain!
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 136.

welky, *a.* See *whelky*.

well[1] (wel), *v. i.* [< ME. *wellen*, < AS. *wellan*, *wyllan*, well or spring up (= OHG. *wellōn*, MHG. G. *wellen*, well up, = Icel. *vella*, make to boil), a secondary form, associated with the noun *well*[1], from the orig. strong verb AS. *weallan* (= OFries. *walla* = OS. OHG. *wallan* = Icel. *vella* = Sw. *välla* = Dan. *vælde*), boil, well up: see *wall*[2], and cf. *well*[1], *n.* Cf. also *weld*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To issue forth, as water from the earth or from a spring; spring; flow up or out.

She no lenger myght restreyne
Hir teres, they gonne soo up to *welle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 709.

From out the sounding cells
What a gush of euphony voluminously *wells!*
Poe, The Bells, ii.

The springs that *welled*
Beneath the touch of Milton's rod.
Whittier, Rantoul.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To boil.

He made him drynke led [lead] *iweld* and In is mouth halde it there. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To pour forth from or as if from a well or spring. *Spenser.*

It was like visiting some classic fountain, that had once *welled* its pure waters in a sacred shade, but finding it dry and dusty. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

well[1] (wel), *n.* [< ME. *wel* (*well-*), also *welle*, *wulle*, *wille*, < AS. *well*, *wyll*, also *wella*, *wylla*, a well, spring (= MD. *welle*, D. *wel* = OHG. *wella*, MHG. G. *welle*, a wave, billow, surge, = Icel. *vella*, boiling, ebullition, = Dan. *væld* (for **væll*), a spring), < *weallan*, boil: see *wall*[2], and cf. *wall*[2], *n.*, and *well*[1], *v.*] **1.** A natural source of water; a place where water springs up in or issues from the ground; a spring or well-spring; a fountain. As soon as a spring begins to be utilized as a source of water-supply it is more or less thoroughly transformed into a well. (See def. 4.) This is necessary, both for rendering the access to it convenient, and for giving the water a chance to accumulate and be protected when not needed for use. Hence the word *spring* is much used by geologists in describing the natural sources of water-supply, and *well*, by those indicating the manner in which the supply has been made available. There is, however, no sharp distinction possible between the two words. Thus, Prestwich speaks of the "beautiful spring [between Cirencester and Cheltenham] known as the Seven Wells," and Phillips of a "feeble intermittent spring [issuing from Giggleswick Scar, in Yorkshire] known as the Ebbing and Flowing Well."

Ther were a fewe *welles*
Came renning fro the cliffes adoun.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 160.

Ther sprong *welles* thre, . . .
Of watyr bothe fayr & good.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

Begin then, Sisters of the sacred *well*
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 15.

He deep comfort hath
Who, thirsting, drinks cool waters from a *well*.
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, Love and Death.

Hence—**2.** The source whence any series or order of things issues or is drawn; a well-spring of origin or supply; a fount in the figurative sense.

He that is of worthinesse the *welle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 178.

Dan Chaucer, *well* of English undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

3. That which flows or springs out or up from a source; water or other fluid issuing forth.

And from his gored wound a *well* of bloud did gush.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

The water that I shall give him shall be in him a *well* of water springing up into everlasting life. John iv. 14.

4. A pit, hole, or shaft sunk in the ground, either by digging or by boring through earth and rock, to obtain a supply of water, or of other fluid, as mineral water, brine, petroleum, or natural gas, from a subterranean source, and walled or otherwise protected from caving in. Wells are generally cylindrical, and are sometimes bored to a depth of several hundreds or thousands of feet. (See *Artesian well*, under *Artesian*. See also *oil-well*, *tube-well*.) From ordinary wells for domestic use the water is raised in vessels—generally buckets hung in pairs to a windlass or singly to a well-sweep—or, as from deeper wells, by pumping.

'Tis not so deep as a *well*, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 99.

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hung in the *well*.
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

You were certain, by a sort of fate, to stop, in passing, at the *well* in the front yard for a drink.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 51.

5. A cavity, or an inclosed space, shaft, or the like, in some way comparable to or suggestive of an ordinary well, but of some other origin or use: as, an ink-*well*.

The veriest old *well* of a shivering best parlour.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, ii.

Through a most unsavory alley into a court, or rather space, serving as a *well* to light the rear range of a tenement house. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

She had gotten it in a great *well* of a cupboard.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xliv.

The *well* . . . must be a square hole, a little larger than the plate [for etching], and about an inch deep.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 166.

There must be perfect drainage insured from the bottom of the *well* [the receptacle for ice in an ice-house], so that the ice will be kept dry.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 364.

Specifically—(*a*) In a building, a compartment or shaft extending through the different floors, or from top to bottom, in which the stairs are placed, or round which they turn; or one in which an elevator or lift moves up and down; or one which serves for the admission of air or light to interior rooms, etc. The kinds of well named are distinctively called a *well-staircase* or (for the space interior to the stairs) a *well-hole*, an *elevator-shaft*, and an *air-* or *light-shaft*. (*b*) In a ship: (1) A compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps, for their protection and for ease of access to them. (2) A shaft through which to raise and lower an auxiliary screw-propeller. (3) The cockpit. (*c*) In a fishing-vessel or on a float, a compartment with a perforated bottom for the admission of water, in which fish are kept alive: distinctively called *live-well*. (*d*) In a military mine, a shaft with branches or galleries running out from it. (*e*) In a furnace, the lower part of the cavity into which the metal falls. (*f*) In an Irish jaunting-car, the hollow space for luggage between the seats. (*g*) In some breech-loading small arms, a cavity for the breech-block in the rear of the chamber. (*h*) In an English court of law, the inclosed space for the lawyers and their assistants, immediately in front of the judges' bench.

Solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted *well*, . . . between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns.
Dickens, Bleak House, i.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a well-curb, usually seen in perspective, circular, and masoned of large stones.—**7.** A whirlpool; an eddy; especially, a dangerous eddy in the sea, as about the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

The *wells* of Tuftiloe can wheel the stoutest vessel round and round, in despite of either sail or steerage.
Scott, Pirate, xxxviii.

O to us,
The fools of habit, sweeter seems
To rest beneath the clover sod . . .
Than if with thee [a ship] the roaring *wells*
Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Absorbing-well. See *absorb.*—**Artesian well.** See *Artesian* (with cut).—**Driven well**, or **drive-well.** See *tube-well.*—**Flowing well.** See *flowing.*—**Negative well.** Same as *absorbing-well.*—**The Wells**, or **Wells**, in England, wells or springs of mineral waters, or a place where such wells are situated: as, to drink of or go to *the wells* at Bath; Tunbridge *Wells*.

The New *Wells* at Epsom, with variety of Raffling Shops, will be open'd on Easter Monday next.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 113.

=**Syn. 4.** *Well*, *Spring*, *Fountain*, *Cistern*. A *well* is an artificial pit sunk to such a depth that water comes into the bottom and rises to the water-level, ready to be drawn up. A *spring* is a place where water comes naturally to the surface of the ground and flows away: a *spring* may be opened or struck in excavation, but cannot be made. A *fountain* is characterized by the leaping upward of the water: it may be natural, and thus be a kind of *spring*, or it may be artificial, as in a public square. A *cistern* is an artificial receptacle for the storage of water, as that which is conducted from roofs; figuratively, the word may be applied to similar natural subterranean reservoirs.

well[2] (wel), *adv.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [Also E. dial. *wall;* Sc. *weel*, *weil;* < ME. *wel*, *weel*, *wal*, *wol*, *welle*, *wele*, sometimes *wela*, < AS. *wel*, *well* = OS. *wel* = OFries. *wel*, *wal*, *wol* = D. *wel* = MLG. *wol*, *wal*, *wole*, LG. *wol* = OHG. *wela*, *wola*, MHG. *wol*, G. *wohl*, *wol* = Icel. *vel* (sometimes *val*) = Sw. *väl* = Dan. *vel* = Goth. *waila*, well; orig. 'as wished,' 'as desired,' from the root of *will*[1]; cf. Gr. *βέλτερος*, better, Skt. *vara*, better, *vara*, a wish, Skt. √ *var*, choose: see *will*[1]. *Well* has come to be used as the adverb of *good*.] **1.** In a good or laudable manner; not ill; worthily; rightly; properly; suitably: as, to act or reason *well;* to work or ride *well;* to be *well* disposed; a *well*-built house.

The poets did *well* to conjoin music and medicine in Apollo. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You cannot anger him worse than to doe *well*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Detractor.

'Tis as certain that the work was *well* done at first, seeing it performs it's office so *well*, at so great a distance of time. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

Men who die on a scaffold for political offences almost always die *well*. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. In a satisfactory or pleasing manner; according to desire, taste, or the like; fortunately; happily; favorably: as, to live or fare *well;* to succeed *well* in business; to be *well* situated.

The same daye the wynde fell *well* in our waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

To make a savery pere and *weel* smellinge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Mistress Ford, by my troth, you are very *well* met.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 200.

Take your fortune;
If you come off *well*, praise your wit.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

3. With satisfaction or gratification; commendably; agreeably; highly; excellently: as, to be *well* entertained or pleased.

I hear so *well* of your Proceedings that I should rather commend than encourage you. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

A man who thinks sufficiently *well* of himself is never shy. *T. A. Trollope*, What I Remember, p. 117.

4. In reality; fairly; practically; fully.

For blynd men (as I haue feill)
Can nocht decerne fair colours *weill*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 451.

Would they were both *well* out of the room!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Though winter be over in March by rights,
'Tis May perhaps ere the snow shall have withered *well* off the heights. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

It is evident that before the 13th century had *well* begun an historical compendium of great value had already been drawn up. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 314.

5. To a good or fair degree; not slightly or moderately; adequately: as, to be *well* deserving; to sleep *well;* a *well*-known author.

Whanne he was come the kyng be held hym *well*,
And liked him right *well* in euery thyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 458.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household.
Prov. xxxi. 27.

Pray thee advise thyself *well*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Look you, this ring doth fit me passing *well*.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Full *well* they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

I have heard of a military engineer who knew so *well* how a bridge should be built that he could never build one. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

6. To a large extent; greatly, either in an absolute or in a relative sense.

The kyng was *wele* in age, I yow ensur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1905.

Aton is from thens southwardes *wele* towarde Jherusalem, within the londe and not vpon the see.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

She wears her bonnet *well* back on her head.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

7. Conformably to state or circumstances; with propriety; conveniently; advantageously; justifiably: as, I cannot *well* afford it.

A little evil
May *well* be suffer'd for a general good, sir.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

To know
In measure what the mind may *well* contain.
Milton, P. L., vii. 128.

You may *well* ask "What is to know?" for the expression is an ambiguous one. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 28.

8. Conformably to requirement or obligation; with due heed or diligence; carefully; conscientiously: now only in the legal phrase *well and truly*, as part of an oath or undertaking.

Ther for to heryn, *wele* and deuowteliche, a messe solempliche soungyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Be quyke and redy, meke and seruisable,
Wele awaityng to fulfylle anone
What that thy souerayne comav[n]dithe the to be done.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

In felonies the oath administered [to jurors] is "You shall *well and truly* try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, etc." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 701.

9†. Entirely; fully; quite; in full measure.

That Castelle [Bethanye] is *wel* a Myle long fro Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The elder brother hade a sonne to clerke,
Welle of fyftene wynter of age.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 98.

Be these thre men *wele* of thi counseile?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

10. Very; much; very much: obsolete except in *well nigh* (see *well-nigh*).

With-oute presentz or pens, she pleseth *wel* fewe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 161.

Wel litel thynken ye upon my wo.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 515.

Thei tit agen turned, to telle the sothe,
& bere hem *wel* beter then thei bi-fore hade.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3330.

11. Elliptically, it is well; so be it: used as a sign of assent, either in earnest, in indifference, or in irony, or with other shades of meaning, as a prelude to a further statement, and often as a mere introductory expletive.

Well, I shall live to see your husbands beat you.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Well now, look at our villa! *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

Well—'tis well that I should bluster!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

As well, also; equally; besides: used absolutely.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, *as well* My chamber-councils. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 236.

It is not simply a house. It is a person, as it were, *as well*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 93.

As well as. See *as*[1].—**As well . . . as,** both . . . and; one equally with the other; jointly.

Stake owt all kindes of fortifica[i]ons, *as well* to prevent the mine and sappe *as* the Canon.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 4.

In polity, *as well* ecclesiastical *as* civil, there are and will be always evils which no art of man can cure, breaches and leaks more than man's wit hath hands to stop.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 9.

Just as well, improperly used by some writers for 'all the same.'

Her aged lover made her presents, but *just as well* she hated the sight of him.
Quoted in *R. G. White's* Words and their Uses, p. 184.

So well as†. See *so*[1].—**To go well.** See *go*.—**To speak well for.** See *speak*.—**Well enough,** in a moderate degree; so as to give moderate satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.—**Well heeled.** See *heeled*, 2.—**Well met.** See *meet*[1].—**Well must ye.** See *must*[1].—**Well nigh,** very nearly; almost: often compounded. See *well-nigh*.

My steps had *well nigh* slipped. Ps. lxxiii. 2.

One that is *well-nigh* worn to pieces.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 21.

Well off, in a good condition, especially as to property. See *off*, *a.*, 6.

George will have all my property, but Frank is nearly as *well off*, barring the baronetcy.
T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, i.

Well spoken. See *speak*.

[Of the proper compounds of *well* with participial adjectives, only those are given below which are in standard use, or the meaning of which is not directly obvious. In regard to the improper joining of *well* with participles in regular verbal construction, see remark under *ill*.]

★**well**[2] (wel), *a.* and *n.* [< *well*[2], *adv.*, and in most uses still strictly an adv.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Agreeable to wish or desire; satisfactory as to condition or relation; fortunate; opportune; propitious: only predicative, and most commonly used in impersonal clauses.

Is it *well* with thee? is it *well* with thy husband? is it *well* with the child? And she answered, It is *well*.
2 Ki. iv. 26.

Striving to better, oft we mar what 's *well*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 369.

All is *well* as it can be
Upon this earth where all has end.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 354.

2. Satisfactory in kind or character; suitable; proper; right; good: as, was it *well* to do this? the *well* ordering of a household.

Thei wolden awyrien that wigt for his *well* dedes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 662.

Olym. Is 't not a handsome wench?
Gent. She is *well* enough, madam.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

It is a more common then convenient saying that nine Taylors make a man; it were *well* if nineteen could make a woman to her minde. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 28.

Jeremy Bentham's logic, by which he proved that he couldn't possibly see a ghost, is all very *well* in the daytime. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

3. In a good state or condition; well off; comfortable; free from trouble: used predicatively: as, I am quite *well* where I am.

One woman is fair, yet I am *well;* another is wise, yet I am *well*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 28.

4†. In good standing; favorably situated or connected; enjoying consideration: used predicatively.

He . . . was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. In good health; not sick or ailing; in a sound condition as to body or mind: usually predicative: as, he is now *well*, or (colloquially) a *well* man.

I am now as *well*
As any living man; why not as valiant?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was *well* or sick within the bills of mortality.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

To let well alone. See *let*[1].—**Well to live†,** having a competence; in comfortable circumstances. Compare *well-to-do*.

You're a made old man: . . . you're *well to live*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 125.

Well to pass†. See *pass.* = **Syn. 5.** Hale, hearty, sound.

II.† *n.* That which is well or good; good state, health, or fortune. [Rare.]

"O! how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well?*"
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 43.

well-acquainted (wel'ą-kwān'ted), *a.* Having intimate acquaintance or personal knowledge.

As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 2.

welladay (wel'ą-dā), *interj.* An altered form of *wellaway*, simulating *day*—the present time, either as the witness or the cause of distress, being often brought into ejaculations of this kind. See *wellaway*.

O *well-a-day*, Mistress Ford! having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 106.

Ah! woe is me; woe, woe is me;
Alack and *well-a-day!*
Herrick, Hesperides (The Mad Maid's Song).

well-advised (wel'ad-vīzd'), *a.* Accordant with good advice or careful reflection; considerate; prudent: as, a *well-advised* proceeding.

well-anear† (wel'ą-nēr'), *adv.* [Also *well-anere* (given as *well-an-ere* in Halliwell) as an exclamation; < *well*[2] + *anear*. In the exclamatory use *anear* seems to supply the same vague reference to the present time as *day* in *welladay*.] Almost immediately; very soon.

The lady shrieks, and *well-a-near*
Does fall in travail with her fear.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 51.

well-appointed (wel'ą-poin'ted), *a.* **1.** Complete in appointment or equipment; furnished with all requisites; in good trim.

The gentle Archbishop of York is up,
With *well-appointed* powers.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 190.

They [defenders of the established religion] were a numerous, an intrepid, and a *well-appointed* band of combatants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Hence—**2†.** Dominant; protective; auspicious.

Or seen her *well-appointed* star
Come marching up the eastern hill afar. *Cowley.*

well-appointedness (wel'ą-poin'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being well-appointed. [Rare.]

Her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her *well-appointedness*, and her evident command of more than one manner. *H. James, Jr.*, Tragic Muse, xxvi.

wellaway (wel'ą-wā), *interj.* [< ME. *well awaye, welaway, wayleway, waylaway, walaway, weylawey, weleaway, wei la wei, wo la wo*, etc., < AS. *wā lā wā, wālā wā*, an exclamation of surprise or distress: *wā*, woe; *lā*, lo; *wā*, woe. Hence, by variation, *welladay*.] An exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to *alas*.

Thu salt, after the thridde dei,
Ben do on rode, *weila-wei!*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2088.

This is the lif of this lordis that lyuen shulde with Do-bet,
And *wel-a-wey* wers and I shulde al telle.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 215.

I have hem don dishonoure, *walaway!*
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1066.

In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye *Wel-awaye!*
Her name was Barbara Allen.
Barbara Allen's Cruelty (Child's Ballads, II. 158).

wellaway†, *n.* [< *wellaway, interj.*] Woe; misery.

For his glotonie and his grete scleuthe he hath a greuous penaunce,
That is *welawo* whan he waketh and wepeth for colde.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 235.

Wot no wight what werre is, ther as pees regneth,
Ne what is witerliche wele til *wele-a-way* hym teche.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 239.

well-balanced (wel'bal'anst), *a.* Rightly balanced; properly adjusted or regulated; not confused or disorderly.

The *well-balanced* world on hinges hung.
Milton, Nativity, l. 122.

A *well-balanced* moral nature consists of a large variety of mental forces, which do not easily group themselves under one or two general aspects.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 269.

well-behaved (wel'bē-hāvd'), *a.* Of good behavior or conduct; becoming in manner; courteous; civil.

Such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

well-being (wel'bē'ing), *n.* [< *well*[2] + *being*.] Well-conditioned existence; good mode of being; moral or physical welfare; a state of life which secures or tends toward happiness. Sometimes written *wellbeing*.

It behoves not a wise Nation to commit the sum of thir *wellbeing*, the whole state of thir Safety, to Fortune.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

No test of the physical *well-being* of society can be named so decisive as that which is furnished by bills of mortality. *Macaulay*, Southey's Colloquies.

well-beloved (wel'bē-luv'ed), *a.* Greatly beloved; very dear. Sometimes used substantively.

Myrrh is my *well-beloved* unto me. Cant. i. 13.
The *well-beloved* Brutus. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 180.

well-beseeming (wel'bē-sē'ming), *a.* Properly or duly beseeming; suitably becoming.

In a noble Prince nothing is more decent and *welbeseeming* his greatnesse than to spare foule speeches.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Rome's royal empress,
Unfurnish'd of her *well-beseeming* troop.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 56.

well-beseen† (wel'bē-sēn'), *a.* Well-looking; fine in appearance; showy.

The Briton Prince him readie did awayte,
In glistering armes right goodly *well-beseene*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 29.

well-bestrutted (wel'bē-strut'ed), *a.* [See *strut*, *v.*] Fully stretched or distended; swelled out.

And *well bestrutted* bees sweet bagge.
Herrick, Hesperides (Oberon's Feast).

well-boat (wel'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a live-well; a smack-boat or smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-borer (wel'bōr″ėr), *n.* A person engaged in or an instrument used for boring wells.

well-boring (wel'bōr″ing), *n.* A method of sinking wells by drilling or boring through rock, these wells often extending to a great depth. Percussion drilling is most used for this purpose. Compare *oil-well*, *oil-derrick*, etc.

well-born (wel'bôrn), *a.* [= G. *wohlgeboren*; as *well*[2] + *born*[1].] Of high or respectable birth; not of low origin.

The term *well-born* was a contemptuous nickname given to the Federalists.
McMaster, People of United States, I. 469.

well-breathed (wel'bretht), *a.* Long-breathed; having good wind; strong of lung.

On thy *well-breath'd* horse keep with thy hounds.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 678.

well-bred (wel'bred), *a.* 1. Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined.

For better luve I that bonnie boy
Than a' your *weel-bred* men.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

A moral, sensible, and *well-bred* man
Will not affront me, and no other can.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 193.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race, as a domestic animal. Compare *half-bred*, *thoroughbred*.

well-bucket (wel'buk″et), *n.* A vessel for drawing up water from a well: often used in pairs, one ascending while the other descends. It is usually of wood, and barrel-shaped; in some parts of Europe copper vessels are used.

The muscles are so many *well-buckets*; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey.
Dryden.

well-carriaged (wel'kar'ājd), *a.* Of good carriage or deportment; well-mannered. [Rare.]

The mistress of the house, a pretty *well-carriaged* woman. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 317.

well-carse†, *n.* [Also Sc. *well-kerse*; ME. *welle carse*, < AS. *wylle-cærse*, water-cress, < *wylle*, well, spring, + *cærse*, cress: see *well*[1] and *cress*.] Water-cress.

Ich rede no faithful frere at thy feste sytte;
gut were me leuere, by oure lord, lyue by *welle-carses*
Than haue my fode and my fyndynge of false menne wynnynges. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 292.

well-chain (wel'chān), *n.* A chain attached to a bucket or a pair of buckets, and used with a windlass, for drawing water from a well.

well-conditioned (wel'kon-dish'ond), *a.* [< ME. *well condiciond*; < *well*[2] + *conditioned*.] In good or favorable condition; in a desirable state of being: as, a *well-conditioned* mind. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 521.

well-conducted (wel'kon-duk'ted), *a.* 1. Properly led; under good conduct: as, a *well-conducted* expedition.—2. Characterized by good conduct; acting well or properly; well-behaved: as, a *well-conducted* person or community.

well-curb (wel'kėrb), *n.* A curb or inclosure around and above the top of a well. See cut under *pozzo*.

Losson . . . sat on the *well-curb*, shouting bad language down to the parrot.
R. Kipling, In the Matter of a Private.

well-deck (wel'dek), *n.* An open space on the main deck of a ship, inclosed like a well by the bulwarks and partial higher decks forward and aft.

The question of the freeboard of steamers of the *well-deck* type is again being brought before the notice of Lloyd's by the shipowners of the northeast coast.
The Engineer, LXV. 468.

well-decker (wel'dek″ėr), *n.* A ship having a well-deck.

A large proportion of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are *well-deckers*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 192.

well-deed†, *n.* [< ME. *weldede*, *weldæd*, < AS. *weldǣd* (= OHG. *wolatāt* = Goth. *wailadēds*); as *well*[2] + *deed*.] Benefit.

well-disposed (wel'dis-pōzd'), *a.* Of a good or favorable disposition; in a kindly or friendly state of feeling; well-willed.

You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 206.

Some *well-disposed* persons have taken offence at my using the word Free-thinker as a term of reproach.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

well-doer (wel'dö'ėr), *n.* One who does well; a performer of good deeds or actions: opposed to *evil-doer*.

well-doing (wel'dö'ing), *n.* [< ME. *well-doing*; < *well*[2] + *doing*.] Good conduct or action.

The cristin ne myght bet litill space endure, ne hadde be the *well doinge* of the v knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 550.

Let us not be weary in *well doing*. Gal. vi. 9.

well-doing (wel'dö'ing), *a.* Acting well; doing what is right or satisfactory.

The *well-doing* steed. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 112.

well-drain (wel'drān), *n.* 1. A drain or vent, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land.—2. A drain leading to a well or pit.

well-drain (wel'drān), *v. t.* [< *well-drain*, *n.*] To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery.

well-dressing (wel'dres″ing), *n.* The decoration of wells and springs with flowers, etc., accompanied by religious observances, practised at set times in England (especially at Tissington, in Derbyshire, on Ascension day) and elsewhere. Also called *well-flowering*.

Fetichism survives in the honours paid to wells and fountains, common in Germany and in some parts of France, and in England known under the name of *well-dressing*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 87.

well-drill (wel'dril), *n.* A tool or drill used in boring wells.

well-earned (wel'ėrnd), *a.* Thoroughly deserved; fully due on account of action or conduct: as, a *well-earned* punishment.

well-faced (wel'fāst), *a.* Of good face or aspect. [Rare.]

He that hath any *well-faced* phancy in his Crowne, and doth not vent it now, fears the pride of his owne heart will dub him dunce for ever. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

well-famed (wel'fāmd), *a.* Of great fame; famous; celebrated.

Hect. I thank thee, most imperious Agamemnon.
Agam. [To Troilus.] My *well-famed* lord of Troy, no less to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 173.

well-fard (wel'färd), *a.* [Sc., also *weel-fard*, *weilfaurt*; a dial. contraction of *well-favored*.] Well-favored.

Now hold your tongue, my *well-far'd* maid,
Lat a' your mourning be.
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 86).

wellfare†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *welfare*.

well-faring† (wel'fār'ing), *a.* [Cf. *fare*[1], *v.*, 6.] Well-seeming; fine-appearing; handsome.

Therwithal of brawnes and of bones
A *wel-faringe* persone for the nones.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 54.

well-favored (wel'fā'vord), *a.* Being of good favor or appearance; good-looking; comely.

Rachel was beautiful and *well favoured*. Gen. xxix. 17.

To be a *well-favoured* man is the gift of fortune.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 15.

well-fed (wel'fed), *a.* Showing the result of good feeding; in good condition; fat; plump.

And *well-fed* sheep and sable oxen slay.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 205.

well-flowering (wel'flou″ėr-ing), *n.* Same as *well-dressing*.

Makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in "Merrie England." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 457.

well-foughten† (wel'fâ'tn), *a.* Bravely fought.

well-found (wel'found), *a.* Found to be well or good; approved; commendable.

Gerard de Narbon was my father;
In what he did profess *well found*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 105.

Many live comparatively *well-found* lives.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 728.

well-founded (wel'foun'ded), *a.* Founded on good reasons; having strong probability; not baseless: as, *well-founded* suspicions.

well-given† (wel'giv'n), *a.* Given to what is well or good; well-meaning; well-intentioned.

Why are you a burthen to the world's conscience, and an eye-sore to *well-given* men?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

well-governor†, *n.* [ME. *wel-gouvernour* (tr. L. *qui bene præest*).] One who governs well.

The prestis that ben *wel gouernouris*.
Wyclif, 1 Tim. v. 17.

well-graced (wel'grāst), *a.* Held in good grace or esteem; viewed with favor; popular.

The eyes of men,
After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 24.

well-grass (wel'grȧs), *n.* The water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*. Also *well-girse*. Compare *well-carse*. [Scotch.]

well-grounded (wel'groun'ded), *a.* Having good grounds or reasons; well-based; well-founded.

well-head (wel'hed), *n.* The source of a natural well or spring.

To-walten [overflowed] alle thyse *welle-hedez* [of the deluge] & the water flowed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 428.

Old *well-heads* of haunted rills. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

well-hole (wel'hōl), *n.* 1. A deep, narrow, perpendicular cavity, as the space from top to bottom of a house round which stairs turn; also, an inclosure in which a balancing-weight rises and falls, etc.—2. The well-room of a boat.

well-house (wel'hous), *n.* A room or small house built round a well, for dairy and other domestic uses.

I lately had standing in my *well-house* . . . a great cauldron of copper. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 25.

well-informed (wel'in-fôrmd'), *a.* Possessed of full information on a wide variety of subjects.

welling (wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *well*[1], *v.*] An outpouring, as of liquid or gas.

Wellington boot. 1. A riding-boot with leg extending upward at the rear to the angle of the knee, and high enough in front to cover the knee. So called because the pattern is supposed to have been introduced by the Duke of Wellington, who wore such boots in his campaigns.

2. A similar boot, somewhat shorter, worn under the trousers, and fitting the leg closely.

No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but *Wellington boots*, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap.
E. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1853), named after the Duke of *Wellington*: see *Wellingtonian*.] A name much used in England for the big trees of California, which has given way to the earlier name *Sequoia* under the rule of priority. See *Sequoia* (with cut).

Wellingtonian (wel-ing-tō'ni-ȧn), *a.* [< *Wellington* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the first Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley, 1769–1852), a British general and statesman.

The *Wellingtonian* legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France.
The Academy, No. 906, p. 159.

well-intentioned (wel'in-ten'shond), *a.* Characterized by or due to good intentions; meaning well; well-meant; intended for good.

The publicity and control which the forms of free constitutions provide for guarding even *well-intentioned* rulers against honest errors. *Brougham*.

"Immortality inherent in Nature" . . . is a *well-intentioned* argument. *The American*, XI. 44.

well-judged (wel'jujd), *a.* Treated or done with good judgment; correctly estimated or calculated; judicious; wise.

The *well-judg'd* purchase, and the gift,
That grac'd his letter'd store.
Cowper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-knit (wel'nit), *a.* [< *well*[2] + *knit*, *pp.*] Firmly compacted; strongly framed or fixed.

O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 77.

His soul *well-knit*, and all his battles won,
Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.
M. Arnold, Immortality.

well-known (wel'nōn), *a.* Fully or familiarly known; clearly apprehended; generally acknowledged.

Implored for aid each *well-known* face,
And strove to seek the Dame's embrace.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 25.

well-liking† (wel'lī″king), *a.* 1. Appearing well; good-looking; well-conditioned.

Children . . . as fat and as *well-liking* as if they had been gentlemen's children. *Latimer.*

Through the great providence of the Lord, they came all safe on shore, and most of them sound and *well liking*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 244.

2. Showing off well; clever; smart.

Well-liking wits they have. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 268.

well-looked† (wel'lůkt), *a.* Well-looking; having a good appearance.

They are both little, but very like one another, and *well-looked* children. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 270.

well-looking (wel'lůk″ing), *a.* Looking well; fairly good-looking.

The horse was a bay, a *well-looking* animal enough. *Dickens.*

She was a *well-looking*, almost a handsome woman. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxx.

well-mannered (wel'man″ėrd), *a.* [< ME. *well maneryd*; < *well*[2] + *mannered*.] Having good manners; polite; well-bred; complaisant.

Sir, if you will not that men call you presumptuous, or, to speake plainly, do call you foole, haue a care to be *well manered*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 74.

well-marked (wel'märkt), *a.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, pronounced; decided; obvious; signal; easily recognized or determined: as, *well-marked* characters; a *well-marked* genus, species, or variety.—2. Specifying a South African tortoise, *Homopus signatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

well-meaner (wel'mē'nėr), *n.* One who means well, or whose intention is good.

Deluded *well-meaners* come over out of honesty, and small offenders out of common discretion or fear. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

well-meaning (wel'mē'ning), *a.* Well-intentioned: frequently used with slight contempt.

Plain *well-meaning* soul. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 128.

He was ever a timorous, chicken-spirited, though *well-meaning* man. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

well-meant (wel'ment), *a.* Rightly intended; friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Edward's *well-meant* honest love. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 67.

well-minded (wel'mīn'ded), *a.* Of good or well-disposed mind; well or favorably inclined.

For discharge of a bishop's office, to be *well-minded* is not enough. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Well-minded Clarence, be thou fortunate! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 27.

well-natured (wel'nā'tūrd), *a.* Of excellent nature or character; properly disposed; right-minded.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *well-natured*, temperate, and wise.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age.

They shou'd rather disturb than divert the *well-natur'd* and reflecting Part of an Audience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

wellness (wel'nes), *n.* [< *well*[2] + *-ness*.] The state of being well or in good health. *Hood.*

well-nigh (wel'nī'), *adv.* [< ME. *wel ny, wel nygh, wel neih*; prop. two words: see *well*[2] and *nigh*.] Very nigh; very nearly; almost wholly or entirely. Also written as a single word and (more properly) as two words.

A wegge of boone or yron putte bytwene
The bark and tree *welnygh* III fingers depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The labour of *wel-nigh* fifty pioners. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

The dreary night has *wellnigh* passed. *Whittier*, Pæan.

★ **well-ordered** (wel'ôr'dėrd), *a.* Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

There is a law in each *well-order'd* nation
To curb those raging appetites.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 180.

well-packing (wel'pak″ing), *n.* A cylindrical bag filled with flaxseed, or some similar apparatus, placed around the well-tube in deep oil-wells, to prevent the entrance of water above or below the oil in the well; a seed-bag. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *packing*.

well-pleasing (wel'plē'zing), *a.* Acceptable; pleasing.

A sacrifice acceptable, *well-pleasing* to God. Phil. iv. 18.

well-pleasing (wel'plē'zing), *n.* That which is well pleasing; also, the act of pleasing or satisfying. [Rare.]

The fruits of unity (next unto the *well-pleasing* of God, which is all in all) are two. *Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

Thou wouldst willingly walk in all *well-pleasing* unto Him. *Bp. Leighton*, Com. on 1st Peter.

well-proportioned (wel'prō-pōr'shond), *a.* Having good or correct proportions; fitting as to parts or relations; properly coördinated.

well-read (wel'red), *a.* Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of books or literature.

well-regulated (wel'reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Under proper regulation or control; in good order as to arrangement or management; well-ordered.

Things which would have distressed most *well-regulated* Belgravian damsels. *E. Yates*, Land at Last, iii. 3.

well-respected (wel'rē-spek'ted), *a.* 1. Held in high respect; highly esteemed. [Rare.]

If *well-respected* honour bid me on,
I hold as little counsel with weak fear
As you, my lord. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 10.

2†. Having respect to facts or conditions; properly viewed; carefully weighed.

well-room (wel'röm), *n.* 1. A room which contains a well; especially, a room built over a mineral spring, or into which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.—2. In a boat, a place in the bottom where leakage and rainwater are collected, to be thrown out with a scoop.

well-rounded (wel'roun'ded), *a.* Being well or properly rounded or filled out; symmetrically proportioned; complete in all parts.

Something so complete and *well-rounded* in his . . . life. *Longfellow.*

well-seen† (wel'sēn'), *a.* Highly accomplished; expert; skilful.

All sixe *well-seene* in armes, and prov'd in many a fight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 5.

As a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 134.

★ **well-set** (wel'set'), *a.* 1. Firmly set or fixed; properly placed or arranged.

Instead of a girdle, a rent; and, instead of *well set* hair, baldness. Isa. iii. 24.

2. Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together: as, a *well-set* frame or body.

well-sinker (wel'sing″kėr), *n.* One who sinks or digs wells.

Modern *well-sinkers* will go down in any strata almost to any depth. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 89.

well-sinking (wel'sing″king), *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act of boring for water.

well-smack (wel'smak), *n.* A fishing-smack furnished with a well; a smack. [Canada and New Eng.]

well-spherometer (wel'sfē-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens.

well-spoken (wel'spō″kn), *a.* 1. Spoken well or with propriety: as, a *well-spoken* recitation.—2. See *well spoken*, under *speak*.

well-spring (wel'spring), *n.* [< ME. *welle-spring, wilspring*, < AS. *wyllspring, wylspring*, a fountain, spring of water, < *wyll*, well, + *spring*, spring: see *well*[1] and *spring*.] 1. A water-source; a fountainhead; a living spring. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A litill brooke that com rennynge of two *welle sprynges* of a mountayne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 338.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a perennial source of anything; a fountainhead of supply or of emanation.

Understanding is a *wellspring* of life unto him that hath it. Prov. xvi. 22.

well-staircase (wel'stār″kās), *n.* A staircase forming or built around a well or well-hole. See *well*[1], *n.*, 5 (*a*).

well-sweep (wel'swēp), *n.* A sweep or pivoted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

Leaning *well-sweeps* creaked in the scant garden. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

well-tempered (wel'tem'pėrd), *a.* In *music*, tuned in equal temperament. The term is used specifically in the (English) title of one of J. S. Bach's most famous works, "The Well-Tempered Clavichord," a collection of forty-eight preludes and fugues, in two equal parts, one finished in 1722 and the other in 1744, which were written in all the major and minor keys (tonalities) of the keyboard for the purpose of testing the theory of tuning in equal temperament, at that time but little known. See *temperament*.

well-thewed (wel'thūd), *a.* [< ME. *wel-thewed, wel thewed*; < *well*[2] + *thewed*.] Good in manner, habit, form, or construction; well-mannered; well done.

They bene so *well-thewed*, and so wise,
What ever that good old man bespake.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

well-timbered (wel'tim'bėrd), *a.* Well furnished with timber: as, *well-timbered* land; also, made with good or abundant timber, literally or figuratively; strongly formed or built.

A *well-timbered* fellow, he would have made a good column, an he had been thought on when the house was a building. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

well-timed (wel'tīmd), *a.* 1. Done at a good or suitable time; opportune.

Methinks an angry scorn is here *well-timed*. *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

2. Keeping accurate time: as, *well-timed* oars.

well-to-do (wel'tȯ-dö'), *a.* 1. Having means to do or get along with; well off; forehanded; prosperous: as, a *well-to-do* merchant or farmer.

I am rich and *well-to-do*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Manifesting a state of being well off; indicative of prosperity.

There was a *well-to-do* aspect about the place. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Tobermory is a commonplace town, with a semicircle of *well-to-do* houses on the shores of a sheltered bay. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 498.

well-tomb (wel'töm), *n.* A deeply excavated tomb; one of a numerous class of ancient burial-pits, as in Egypt and in Phenician lands, etc., sunk in the ground or rock like wells.

The graves belong to the type of *well-tombs*, and show a curious and subtle art in their design for the purposes of concealment. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 303.

well-trap (wel'trap), *n.* Same as *stink-trap*.

well-tube (wel'tūb), *n.* A wooden or metallic tube or piping running from top to bottom of a well for the fluid to rise or be pumped through. See cut under *packing*.—**Well-tube filter**, a filter or strainer at the end of the tube of a driven well, to prevent the entrance of gravel or sand.

well-turned (wel'tėrnd), *a.* 1. Accurately turned or rounded: as, a *well-turned* column.—2. Dexterously turned or fashioned; well-rounded; aptly constructed: as, a *well-turned* sentence or compliment.

well-warranted (wel'wor'an-ted), *a.* Having good warrant or credit; well-accredited; well-trusted.

And you, my noble and *well-warranted* cousin, . . .
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 254.

well-water (wel'wâ″tėr), *n.* The water of a well or of wells; water drawn from an artificial well.

He alludes to the excellence of her freestone *well-water*, declares he must really take a third drink out of her nice gourd. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 249.

well-willed†, *a.* [< ME. *welwyllyd*; < *well*[2] + *will*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing good-will; favorable.

well-willer† (wel'wil″ėr), *n.* One who wills or wishes well; a well-wisher.

[They] scornefullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all *well willers* thereof. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Be ruled by your *well-willers*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 72.

well-willing† (wel'wil″ing), *a.* [< ME. *welewyllyng, welwillende*, < AS. *welwillende* (tr. L. *benevolus*), < *wel*, well, + *willende*, ppr. of *will*[1].] Wishing well; well-inclined; favorable; friendly; propitious.

To ther desire the kyng was *welewillyng*,
So fourth on huntyng he rode certeynly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 964.

well-willy† (wel'wil″i), *a.* [Also *wel-willy*; Sc. *weill-willie*; < ME. *wellwilly* (= Sw. *välvillig* = Dan. *velvillig*), benevolent; < *well*[2] + *will*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *well-willing*.] Kindly wishing; favorable; propitious.

Venus mene I, the *welwilly* planete. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1257.

well-wish† (wel'wish'), *n.* A good or favorable wish; a benevolent desire.

If this be true, I must confess I am charitable only in my liberal intentions, and bountiful *well-wishes*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Let it not . . . enter into the heart of any one that hath . . . a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity to think of a peace with France. *Addison*, Present State of the War.

well-wished† (wel'wisht), *a.* Held in good will; highly esteemed; well-liked.

The general, subject to a *well-wish'd* king,
Quit their own part. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 27.

well-wisher (wel'wish'ėr), *n.* One who wishes well, as to a person or a cause; a person favorably inclined; a sympathizing friend.

It heartens the Young Libertine, and confirms the *well-wishers* to Atheism.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 190.

well-won (wel'wun), *a.* Honestly gained; hardly earned.

My bargains and my *well-won* thrift.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 51.

well-worn (wel'wôrn), *a.* 1. Much affected by wear or use; hence, familiar from frequent repetition; worn threadbare.

The *well-worn* plea that unequal acquaintanceships never prosper. *Mrs. Gore*, Two Aristocracies, xv.

Down which a *well-worn* pathway courted us.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Properly or becomingly worn; suitably borne or maintained. [Rare.]

That *well-worn* reserve which proved he knew
No sympathy with that familiar crew.
Byron, Lara, i. 27.

welly (wel'i), *adv.* [An extension of *well*².] Well-nigh; very nearly; almost. [Prov. Eng.]

Our Joseph 's *welly* blind, poor lad.
Waugh's Lancashire Songs.

welm†, *v. i.* [ME. *welmen*, < *welm*, *walm*, a bubbling up, a spring: see *walm*.] To well; spring.

The watere is evere fresh and newe
That *welmeth* up with wawis brighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1561.

wels (welz), *n.* The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

Welsh¹ (welsh), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Welch*, ★early mod. E. also *Walsh*; < ME. *Welsce*, *Walshe*, *Wælsce*, *Walsche*, *Walse*, *Walisc*, *Welisc*, < AS. *welisc*, *wælisc*, foreign, esp. Celtic, in later use applied also to the French (= OHG. *walhisc*, foreign, esp. pertaining to Rome, Roman, MHG. *welsch*, *wellisch*, *walhisc*, pertaining to Rome, French, Italian, G. *wälsch*, foreign (cf. G. *Wälschland*, Italy), = Icel. *valskr*, foreign), < *wealh* (pl. *wealas*), foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen, = OHG. *walh*, MHG. *walch*, a foreigner, esp. a Roman (cf. *Wallach*); cf. LL. *Volcæ*, a reflex of a Celtic name. The AS. noun, in the pl. *Wealas*, lit. 'foreigners,' exists in the patrial names *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and in comp. in *walnut*; and the adj. appears as a surname in the forms *Welsh*, *Welch*, *Walsh*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Foreign. See *welshnut*.—2. Relating or pertaining to Wales (a titular principality and a part of the island of Great Britain, opposite the southern part of Ireland), or to its people or its indigenous Cymric language.—**Welsh clearwing**, *Trochilium scoliæforme*, a British hawk-moth whose larva feeds on the birch.—**Welsh drake**†, the gadwall or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. Also called *German duck*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [New Jersey.]—**Welsh glave**. See *glave*, 3.—**Welsh groin**, in *arch.*, a groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other. See *underpitch groining*, under *groining*.—**Welsh harp**. See *harp*.—**Welsh hook**, an old military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to a cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a *Welsh hook*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 372.

Welsh lay. See *lay*¹.—**Welsh main**, a match at cock-fighting where all must fight to death. *Scott.*—**Welsh medlar**. Same as *azarole*.—**Welsh mortgage**. See *mortgage*.—**Welsh mutton**, a choice and delicate quality of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales. *Simmonds*.—**Welsh onion**, the cibol, *Allium fistulosum*: so called from the German *Wälsch*, which merely indicates a foreign origin. See *cibol*, 2, and *leek*.—**Welsh parsley**†, a burlesque name for hemp or a hangman's halter made of it.

This is a rascal deserves . . . to dance in hemp Derrick's coranto: let 's choke him with *Welsh parsley*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Welsh poppy. See *Meconopsis* and *poppy*.—**Welsh rabbit, ware, wig**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. Collectively, as a plural word with the definite article, the people of Wales, or the members of the Cymric race indigenous to Wales. They were ruled by petty princes, and maintained their independence of the English till 1282–3.—2. The language of Wales or of the Welsh. The Welsh is a member of the Celtic family of languages, forming, with the Breton language and the now extinct Cornish branch, the Cymric group.

welsh² (welsh), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *welch*; < *Welsh*¹, either from the surname, or in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.] To cheat or practise cheating by betting or taking money as a stake on a horse-race, and running off without settling.

A late decision of the Courts has rather taken the lower class of bookmaker by surprise—*welshing* was decided to be an indictable offence. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 859.

He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk of being *welshed*.
Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

welsher (wel'shėr), *n.* [< *welsh*² + *-er*¹.] A swindling better or book-maker on a race-track; one who absconds without paying his losses, or what is due to others on account of money deposited with him for betting. Also written *welcher*.

The *welcher* properly so called takes the money offered him to back a horse, but, when he has taken money enough from his dupes, departs from the scene of his labours, and trusts to his luck, a dyed wig, or a pair of false whiskers not to be recognised. *All the Year Round.*

Welshman (welsh'man), *n.*; pl. *Welshmen* (-men). [Formerly also *Welchman*; < *Welsh* + *man*.] 1. A native of the principality of Wales, or a member of the Welsh race.—2. A local name of the black-bass and of the squirrel-fish.

welshnut† (welsh'nut), *n.* [Also *walshnut*; < ME. *welshnote*, *walshnote*, lit. 'foreign nut': see *Welsh*¹ and *nut*, and cf. *walnut*.] The nut of *Juglans regia*, the European walnut; also, the tree.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a *walsh-note* [var. *welsh-note*] shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

[Early printed editions have *walnote*.]

welsome† (wel'sum), *a.* [< ME. *welsum*; < *well*² + *-some*.] Well off; in good condition; prosperous. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxiv. 21.

welsomely† (wel'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *welsumli*; < *welsome* + *-ly*².] Prosperously; with favor or well-being.

I . . . shall be turned agen *welsumly* to the hows of my fader. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxviii. 21.

welt¹† (welt), *v. i.* [< ME. *welten*, roll, upset, overturn, < AS. *wyltan*, roll, etc., = OHG. *walzan*, MHG. *welzen*, G. *walzen*, *wälzen* = Icel. *velta*, roll: see *walt*.] To roll; revolve.

Hit walz a wenyng vnwar [foolish] that *welt* in his mynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 115.

welt² (welt), *n.* [< ME. *welte*, a narrow strip of leather round a shoe, a hem, a fringe; perhaps < W. *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwaltes*, the welt of a shoe (cf. *gwaldu*, welt, hem, *gwalteisio*, form a welt).] 1. An applied hem, selvage, bordering, or fringe; especially, a strengthening or ornamenting strip of material fastened along an edge, or over or between two joined edges, often forming a rounded ridge by the insertion of a cord or the doubling outward of the material. [Now rare, except in specific or technical uses.]

Little low hedges, round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Clap but a civil gown with a *welt* [a civilian's gown with a furred border] on the one, and a canonical cloke with sleeves on the other. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

A committee-man's clerk, or some such excellent rascal, clothing himself from top to toe in knavery, without a *welt* or gard of goodness about him.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, i. 1.

His coat was greene,
With *welts* of white seamde betweene.
Greene, Mourning Garment.

Specifically—(*a*) In a heraldic achievement, a narrow border to an ordinary or charge. (*b*) A strip of material sewed round or along an open edge, as of a glove.

He [a glove-maker] cuts pieces for the thumbs . . . and for the binding round the top and the opening just above the palm of the hand, which are called *welts*.
Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., III. 226.

(*c*) A strip of leather in a boot or shoe sewed round the edge of the conjoined upper leather and inner sole, preparatory to the attachment of the bottom or outer sole. See cut under *boot*. (*d*) In *carp.*, a strip forming an additional thickness laid over a flush seam or joint, or placed in an angle, to strengthen it, as in a carvel-built vessel. (*e*) In *sheet-iron work*, a strip riveted to two contiguous plates forming a butt-joint. (*f*) In *knitting*: (1) One of the ribs at an end of the work, intended to prevent it from rolling up, as around the opening or top of a sock. (2) A separate flap, as a heel-piece, on any piece of work made in a knitting-machine. It is made independently of the work, and afterward knitted on.

Hence—2. A low superficial ridge or linear swelling, as on the skin; a weal or wale: as, to raise *welts* on a person or an animal by blows with a whip. See *welt*², *v. t.*, 2. [Colloq.]

welt² (welt), *v. t.* [< *welt*², *n.*] 1. To fix a welt or welts to or in; furnish or ornament with anything called a welt: as, to *welt* shoes.

If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt *welted* about it, and from thenceforth no stranger entereth therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

Wit 's as suitable to guarded coats as wisdom is to *welted* gowns. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

2. To beat severely with a whip or stick, whereby welts may be raised. See *welt*², *n.*, 2. [Colloq.]—**Welted thistle**. See *thistle*.

welt³ (welt), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *wilt*.] To wilt; wither; become soft or flabby, as from decay; become ropy or stringy, as some liquors. [Prov. Eng.]

Her coodn't lave 'ouze by raison of the Christmas bakkon comin' on, and zome o' the cider *welted*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

welt⁴†. Preterit of *walt*.

welt-cutter (welt'kut″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine to cut notches in the edges of a welt, in order to admit of laying it in smoothly at the toe. The cutting-blade is triangular, and is depressed by a treadle and raised by a spring. *E. H. Knight.*

welte†. Preterit of *weld*³, *welde*, older forms of *wield*.

welter (wel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *welteren*, a var. of *walteren*, *waltren*, roll over: see *walter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll or toss; tumble about; flow or act waveringly, confusedly, or tumultuously: used chiefly of waves, or of things comparable to them.

Again the reckless and the brave
Ride lords of *weltering* seas.
Motherwell, Battle-Flag of Sigurd.

Incapable of change,
Nor touched by *welterings* of passion.
Wordsworth, Prel., vi.

The waves
Whelmed the degraded race, and *weltered* o'er their graves.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 18.

2. To roll about, as in some fluid or unstable medium; be tossed or tumbled; hence, to wallow or grovel (in something).

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and *welter* to the parching wind
Without the meed of some melodious tear.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 13.

Happier are they that *welter* in their sin,
Swine in the mud, that cannot see for slime.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To be exposed to or affected by some weltering or floating substance or medium: said of objects at rest.

When all is past, it is humbling to tread
O'er the *weltering* field of the tombless dead.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvii.

We climbed over the crest of high sand, where the rushes lay *weltering* after the wind.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, xi.

She fell from her horse, slain, and *weltering* in her blood. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 153.

II. *trans.* 1†. To roll; cause to turn or revolve.

He that *weltereth* a stone. *Bible of* 1549 (Prov. xxvi. 27).

2. To subject to or affect by weltering; accomplish by or as if by wallowing. [Rare.]

Weltering your way through chaos and the murk of Hell.
Carlyle.

welter (wel'tėr), *n.* [< *welter*, *v.*] Rolling or wallowing motion; a tossing or tumbling about; hence, turmoil; ferment; hurly-burly.

The foul *welter* of our so-called religious or other controversies. *Carlyle.*

Nothing but a confused *welter* and quiver of mingled air, and rain, and spray, as if the very atmosphere is writhing in the clutches of the gale. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

The *welter* of the waters rose up to his chin.
William Morris, Sigurd, i.

welter-race (wel'tėr-rās), *n.* A race in which the horses carry welter-weight. See *welter-weight*.

welter-stakes (wel'tėr-stāks), *n. pl.* The stakes in a welter-race.

welter-weight (wel'tėr-wāt), *n.* [Appar. < *welter*, *v.*, + *weight*; in allusion to the heavier motion. But in early racing-lists the first element is said to be *swelter*, for which then *welter* would be a substitute. *Swelter* would allude to the overheating of the heavily weighted horses.] In *horse-racing*, an unusually heavy weight, especially as carried by horses in many steeplechases and hurdle-races. These weights sometimes amount to as much as 40 pounds over weight for age.

welt-guide (welt'gīd), *n.* An attachment to a shoe-sewing machine for presenting the welt in the machine in position for sewing in.

welting (wel'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *welt*², *v.*] 1. A sewed border or edging; a thickened edging.—2. A severe beating with a whip, stick, strap, or the like. [Colloq.]

He bewhimpered his *welting*, and I scarce thought it enough for him. *G. Meredith.*

welt-leather (welt'leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather from the shoulders of tanned hides, used for making the welts of boots and shoes.

The demand for *welt leather* is greater than the supply. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 442.

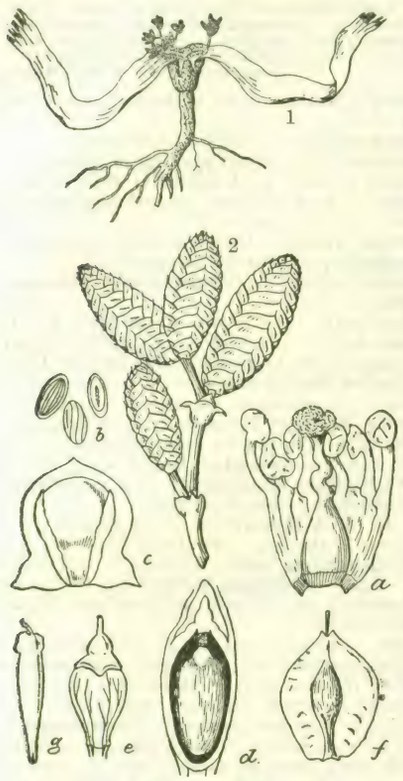
welt-machine (welt'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting leather into strips suitable for welts. The welts are afterward passed through the welt-cutter. Welts may also be cut and trimmed with hand-tools called *welt-trimmers*.

welt-shoulders (welt'shōl″dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *welt-leather*.

welt-trimmer (welt′trim″ėr), *n.* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for shoes; also, a welt-machine.

wel-willy†, *a.* See *well-willy*.

Welwitschia (wel-wich′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1862), for F. *Welwitsch* (1806–72), an Austrian botanist.] Hooker's name for *Tumboa*, a genus of gymnospermous plants, of the family *Gnetaceæ*, among the most remarkable in the vegetable kingdom, distinguished by dicœcious many-flowered imbricated cone-like spikes panicled at the margin of a short woody trunk. The only species, *Tumboa Bainesii*, is a native of sandy regions of southwestern tropical Africa, in Benguela and Damaraland, between 14° and 23° south latitude.



Tumboa Bainesii.

1. Entire plant. 2. Branch of the panicle. *a*, stamen—tube laid open, showing the inclosed ovule; *b*, pollen-grains; *c*, scale of cone with flower-bud; *d*, seed, longitudinal section, showing the calyptriform integument at its apex; *e*, ripe seed and base of pericarp; *f*, pericarp with styliform apex of the integument of the seed; *g*, embryo.

Its thick trunk bears but two leaves. The original cotyledons, which are opposite, green, spreading, and persistent, are composed of a hard fibrous substance, and become often 6 feet long and 2 or 3 wide. They finally split into long shreds, but are still retained, it is said, through over a hundred years of growth. The mature trunk forms a tabular mass only about a foot high, but 5 or 6 feet across; the top is truncate, hard, pitted, and broken by cracks, and resembles a fungus of the genus *Polyporus;* the base is deeply sunk in the soil, and produces middle-sized roots. The panicled inflorescence is composed of rigid erect dichotomously jointed stems from 6 to 12 inches high, with two opposite scales sheathing each joint, and is developed annually from the upper side of the trunk at the base of the cotyledons. The flower-spikes are composed of brilliant scarlet scales overlapping, usually in four rows—the male with spikes 1½ inches long or under, the female larger, fewer, and thicker. Each scale contains a flower, the male a small loose membranous perianth, the filaments connate into a loosely exserted tube, and six anthers, each opening by three apical and finally confluent pores. The fruit is dry, two-winged, compressed, inclosed in a fibrous utricle. The new growth is chiefly horizontal, enlarging the stem both above and below the base of the leaf, which finally projects from a deep marginal cavity.

wely†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *welig, weleg* (= OHG. *welagi*), rich, wealthy, < *wela*, weal: see *weal*¹.] In a state of weal or good health; healthy.

> The clawes drie and scabbed olde busely
> Kytte all away, and kepe up that is *wely*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

wem¹† (wem), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *weam;* < ME. *wem, wemme*, altered, after the verb, from **wam*, **wom*, < AS. *wam, wom* (*wamm-, womm-*), spot, blot, sin, = OS. *wam* = OFries. *wam* (in *wlitiwam*) = OHG. *wamm* = Icel. *vamm* = Goth. *wamm*, a spot, blemish. Cf. *wem*¹, *v.*] A spot; scar; fault; blemish; taint.

> Beren your body into every place . . .
> Withoute *wem* of yow, thurgh foul or fair.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 113.

> The shaft must be made round, nothing flat, without gall or *wem*, for this purpose.
> *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 121.

> Rubbe out the wrinckles of the minde, and be not curious about the *weams* in the face.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England (Arber's reprint, IV. 463).

wem¹† (wem), *v. t.* [< ME. *wemmen*, < AS. *wemman* (= OHG. *gi-wemman* = Goth. *ana-wammjan*), spot, blemish, etc., < *wam* (*wamm-*), a spot: see *wem*¹, *n.*] To corrupt; vitiate. *Drant.*

wem²† (wem), *n.* [A shortened form of *weam, wame*, a dial. form of *womb*.] The belly; the wame.

> He bad his gang therefore command us . . .
> To probe its [the Trojan horse's] *wem* with wedge and beetle. *Cotton*, Scarronides, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

wemless† (wem′les), *a.* [< ME. *wemles, wemmeles, wemlees*, < AS. *wamleás, womleás*, without spot or blemish, < *wam*, spot, + *-leás* = E. *-less*.] Spotless; stainless; immaculate.

> Thou Virgin *wemmeles*,
> Bar of thy body, and dweltest mayden pure.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 47.

wemmy† (wem′i), *a.* [< *wem*¹ + *-y*¹.] Faulty; unsound; blemished; tainted.

> The mustie wheate, the sowre wine, the ratt-eaten bread, the *wemmie* cheese.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 257.

wen (wen), *n.* [< ME. *wen, wenne*, < AS. *wen, wæn* (*wenn-, wænn-*) = OFries. *wen* = D. *wen* = LG. *wen, ween* = G. dial. *wenne, wehne, wähne*, a wen, wart.] A circumscribed benign tumor of moderate size, occurring on any part of the body, but especially on the scalp, consisting of a well-defined sac inclosing sebaceous matter.

wench¹ (wench), *n.* [< ME. *wenche*, shortened form of *wenchel*, orig. a child, prob. < AS. **wencel*, a child, represented by the once occurring *winclo*, pl., children, prob. for **wencelu*, neut. pl. of the adj. *wencel, wencele*, weak (found once, in dat. pl. *wencelum*, applied to widows), var. of *wancol, woncol*, unstable, > E. *wankle:* see *wankle*. The AS. *wencle*, a wench, a daughter, given by Somner, is an error based upon the above forms.] 1†. A child (of either sex).

> Were & wif & *wenchel* [man and wife and child].
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 334.

2. A female child; a girl; a maid or damsel; a young woman in general. [*Wench* had originally no depreciatory implication, and continued to be used in a respectful sense, especially as a familiar term, long after it had acquired such an implication in specific employment; and it is still commonly so used in provincial English, and sometimes archaically in literature.]

> William & his worthi *wenche* [a princess] than were blithe
> Of the help that thei hade of this wild best.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1901.

> Go ze awey, for the *wenche* is nat dead, but slepith.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. ix. 24.

> Now, how dost thou look now? O ill-starr'd *wench* [Desdemona]!
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 272.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A girl or young woman of a humble order or class; especially, a maid-servant; a working-girl.

> A *wench* [maid-servant, R. V.] went and told them.
> 2 Sam. xvii. 17.

> The *wench* in the kitchen sings and scours from morning to night. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

(*b*) A lewd or immodest woman; a mistress; a concubine; a strumpet. [This use was early developed, and is always indicated by the context. It is obsolescent.]

> I am a gentil womman, and no *wenche*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 958.

> A lodging of your providing! to be called a lieutenant's or a captain's *wench!*
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

(*c*) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. [Colloq., U. S.]

wench¹ (wench), *v. i.* [< *wench*¹, *n.*] To consort with strumpets.

> What 's become of the *wenching* rogues?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 35.

wench²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *winch*² for *wince*¹.

wencher (wen′chėr), *n.* [< *wench*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who wenches; a lewd man.

> My cozen Roger told us . . . that the Archbishop of Canterbury . . . is as very a *wencher* as can be.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 207.

wend¹ (wend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wended* (formerly also *went*), ppr. *wending*. *Went*, which is really the preterit of this verb (like *sent* from *send*), is now detached from it and used as preterit of *go*. [< ME. *wenden*, < AS. *wendan*, tr. turn, intr. turn oneself, proceed, go, = OS. *wendian, wendean* = OFries. *wenda* = D. *wenden*, turn, tack, = OHG. *wentan*, MHG. G. *wenden*, cause to turn, = Icel. *venda*, wend, turn, change, = Sw. *vända* = Dan. *vende* = Goth. *wandjan*, cause to turn; caus. of AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*¹, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To turn; change.

> To *wenden* thus here thoght.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4061.

2. To direct (one's way or course); proceed upon.

> *Wende* forthe thi course, I comaunde the.
> *York Plays*, p. 52.

> And still, her thought that she was left alone
> Uncompanied, great voyages to *wend*
> In desert land, her Tyrian folk to seek.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 616.

> Then slower *wended* back his way
> Where the poor maiden bleeding lay.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 26.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To turn; make a turn; go round; veer.

> For so is this worlde *went* with hem that han powere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 280.

> At the *wendyng* [turning of the furrow] slake
> The yoke, thyne oxen neckes forto cole.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

> The lesser [ship] will turn her broadsides twice before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

2. To take one's way or course; proceed; go.

> For every wyght which that to Rome *went* [wendeth]
> Halt nat o path or alwey o manere.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 36.

> As fer as any wight hath ever *went*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 444.

> Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*,
> But to procrastinate his lifeless end.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 158.

> Bereft of thee he *wends* astray.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim, st. 12.

3†. To pass away; disappear; depart; vanish.

> The grete tounes see we wane and *wende*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2167.

> He putte thee doun, thou mȝhtist not rise;
> Thi strengthe, thi witt, awei is *went!*
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

Wend² (wend), *n.* [G. *Wende*, pl. *Wenden* (called in Slavic *Serb, Sorab*, etc.: see *Serb, Sorb*²); a name prob. ult. connected (like *Vandal*) with *wend*¹, *wander*.] 1. A name applied in early times by the Germans to their Slavic neighbors.—2. A member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Lusatia: same as *Sorb*².

wend³†, **wende**†. Obsolete preterits of *ween*.

Wendic (wen′dik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wend*² + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendish: as, the *Wendic* tongue.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

Wendish (wen′dish), *a.* [< G. *Wendisch;* as *Wend*² + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to the Wends; Wendic.

> The original *Wendish* towns which the conquerors found already established . . . became German.
> *W. Wilson*, State, § 441.

wene†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *ween*.

weng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wing*.

Wenham prism. See *prism*.

wenion†, *n.* Same as *wanion*.

Wenlock group. See *group*¹.

wennish (wen′ish), *a.* [< *wen* + *-ish*.] Having the character or appearance of a wen; also, affected with wens or wen-like excrescences. *Sir H. Wotton.*

wenny (wen′i), *a.* [< *wen* + *-y*¹.] Same as *wennish*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

wenona (wē-nō′nạ), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] A small American serpent, *Charina plumbea*, native of California and Mexico. It is a sort of sand-snake related to and formerly placed in the family *Erycidæ*, but represents a different family, *Charinidæ*.

went¹† (went), *n.* [< ME. *wente;* < *wend*¹ (cf. *bent*¹, *n.*, < *bend*¹).] 1. A turn or change of course; a turning or veering; hence, a rolling or tossing about.

> In wo to bedde he wente,
> And made or it was day ful many a *wente*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 63.

> He knew the diverse *went* of mortall wayes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

2. A course; a passage; a path.

> Hit forth wente
> Doun by a floury grene *wente*
> Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweet.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 398.

> But here my wearie teeme, nigh over spent,
> Shall breath it selfe awhile after so long a *went*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 46.

3. A furlong of land. *Halliwell.*

went² (went). See *wend*¹ and *go*.

went³†, **wente**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ween*.

wentle (wen′tl), *v.* [Freq. of *wend*¹ (cf. *went*¹).] To turn; roll over. *Halliwell.*

wentletrap (wen′tl-trap), *n.* [< G. *wendeltreppe*, a winding staircase, cockle-stair, a shell so called, a wentletrap, < *wendel*, in comp.,

a turning (< *wenden*, turn: see *wend*[1], and cf. *windle*), + *treppe*, stair: see *trap*[2].] A shell of the genus *Scalaria* or family *Scalariidæ*; a ladder-shell. See *Scalariidæ*, and cut under *Scalaria*.

wept†. An obsolete preterit of *weep*[1].

wepelyt, *a.* See *weeply*.

wepent, wepnet, weppont, weppynt, etc., *n.* Obsolete forms of *weapon*.

wept (wept). Preterit and past participle of *weep*[1].

wer[1]†, *n.* [Also *were;* ME. *wer, were,* < AS. *wer,* a man, also a fine so called, wergild, = OS. *wer* = OHG. *wer* = Icel. *verr* = Goth. *wair* = L. *vir,* a man. Hence, in comp., *wergild, werwolf.* From the L. *vir* are ult. E. *virile, virtue,* etc., and the second element of *decemvir, duumvir, triumvir,* etc.] **1.** A man.

Me hwet is he thes *were* that tu art to iweddet?
Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Ne lipne no wif to hire *were,* ne *were* to his wyne.
Old Eng. Homilies (E. E. T. S.), 1st ser. Moral Ode, l. 32.

2. Wergild.

Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his *were.* *Bosworth,* Anglo-Saxon Dict.

Wer [in ancient English criminal law] was a species of fine, a price set upon a man according to his rank in life. *Stephen,* Hist. Crim. Law, I. 57.

wer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *weir.*

wer[3], *pron.* A dialectal form of *our*[1].

werble†, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *warble*[1].

wercht, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *work*[1].

werche, *a.* Same as *wersh.*

werdt, *n.* A Middle English form of *weird.*

were[1]†. An obsolete form of *wear*[1], *wear*[2], *weir, war*[1], *vair.*

were[2]†, *n.* See *wer*[1].

were[3]. Indicative plural and subjunctive singular and plural of *was.* See *was.*

were-angel, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *warriangle.*

weregild, *n.* See *wergild.*

werelye†, *a.* Same as *warely.*

weremod, *n.* Same as *wormwood.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

weren†. An obsolete form of *were*[3].

werena (wėr′nä). A Scotch form of *were no*—that is, were not.

werewolf, werewolfish, etc. See *werwolf*, etc.

wergild, weregild (wėr′-, wēr′gild), *n.* [Also *weregeld;* prop. *wergild,* repr. AS. *wergild, weregeld, weryld,* also erroneously *wæregild, weregild* (= OHG. MHG. *wergelt,* G. *wergeld, vehrgeld*), < *wer,* a man, + *geld, gild, gyld,* retribution, compensation: see *wer*[1] and *yield, n., geld*[2], *gild*[2].] In Anglo-Saxon and ancient Teutonic law, a kind of fine for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender freed himself from every further obligation or punishment. The fine or compensation due by the offender varied in amount according to his rank or station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of him who had been slain, or, in the case of a wound or other bodily harm, to the person who sustained the injury; but, if the cause was brought before the community the plaintiff received only part of the fine, the community, or the king when there was one, receiving the remainder.

werie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *wear*[2].

werish†, **werishness**†. Same as *wearish, wearishness.*

werkand†, *a.* See *warkand.*

werlaughe†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *warlock*[1].

Werlhop's disease. Purpura hemorrhagica.

werly†, *a.* An old form of *warely.*

wermod†, *n.* An old form of *wormwood.*

wern†, *v. t.* An old form of *warn.*

wernard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *guernart,* deceitful, prob., with suffix *-art,* E. *-ard,* < **guernir,* deny, < OS. *wernian,* etc., deny: see *warn.*] A deceiver; a liar.

Wel thow wost, *wernard,* but zif thow wolt gabbe,
Thow hast hanged on myne half elleuene tymes.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 179.

Thus saistow, *wernard,* God give the meschaunce.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 260 (in some MSS.).

Wernerian (wėr-nē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Werner* (see def.) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Partaking of or in conformity with the views of Abraham Gottlob Werner (1750–1817), a German geologist, professor in the mining-school of Freiberg, Saxony, who had much influence on the development of geology at the time when this branch of science began to be seriously studied. He was the principal expounder of the so-called Neptunian theory of the earth's formation, according to which the earth was originally covered by a chaotic ocean which held the materials of all the rocks in solution, and from which ocean the various formations were precipitated one after another.

The *Wernerian* notion of the aqueous precipitation of "Trap" has since that date never held up its head.
G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. ix.

II. *n.* In *geol.,* an advocate of the Wernerian theory.

My two friends agreed with me in the opinion that the error of the *Wernerians* in undervaluing, or rather despising altogether as of no appreciable value, the influence of volcanic forces in the production of the rocks that compose the surface of the globe formed a fatal bar to the progress of sound geological science which it was above all things desirable to remove.
G. P. Scrope, Geol. and Extinct Volcanos of Central [France, Pref., p. vi.

Neptune had failed to extinguish the torch of Pluto, and the *Wernerians* were retreating before the Huttonians. *Nature,* XLII. 218.

wernerite (wėr′nėr-īt), *n.* [< *Werner* (see *Wernerian*) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of scapolite.

Werner's map-projection. See *projection.*

Wernicke's fissure. The exoccipital fissure of the cerebrum; one of the so-called ape-fissures, found in apes as well as in man.

werowance†, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An Indian chief.

A *Werowance* is a military officer, who of course takes upon him the command of all parties, either of hunting, travelling, warring, or the like, and the word signifies a war-captain. *Beverley,* Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

The Indians were also deprived of the power of choosing their own chief or *werowance.*
E. D. Neill, Virginia Carolorum, viii.

werre†. A Middle English form of *war*[1], *war*[2].

werreie†, **werrey**†, **werry**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *warray.*

werreyour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *warrior.*

werse†, *a.* An old spelling of *worse.*

wersh (wėrsh), *a.* [Also *warsh, werche;* a reduced form of *wearish.*] Insipid; tasteless; delicate; having a pale and sickly look. [Scotch.]

Wersh parritch, neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld.
Scott, Old Mortality, ix.

werste†, *a.* An old spelling of *worst.*

wert[1] (wėrt). See *was.*

wert[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *wart*[1].

Wertherian (ver-tē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Werther,* the hero of Goethe's romance, "Die Leiden des jungen Werther" ('The Sorrows of Young Werther'), a type of the sentimental young German, + *-i-an.*] Resembling the character of Werther; characteristic of the sentiments and modes of thought exemplified by Werther.

A love-lorn swain, . . . full of imaginary sorrows and *Wertherian* grief. *Trollope,* Barchester Towers. (*Hoppe.*)

Wertherism (ver′tėr-izm), *n.* [< *Werther* (see *Wertherian*) + *-ism.*] Wertherian sentiment.

The romance of Jacobinism which thrilled in Shelley, the romance of *Wertherism* which glowed with sullen fire in Byron, are extinct as poetic impulses.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 468.

wervels†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *varvels.*

werwolf, werewolf (wėr′-, wēr′wůlf), *n.*; pl. *werwolves, werewolves* (-wůlvz). [Also *wehrwolf* and formerly *warwolf;* prop. *werwolf,* < ME. *werwolf* (pl. *werwolves*), < AS. *werwulf,* also erroneously *werewulf,* a werwolf (also used as an epithet of the devil) (= MD. *weerwolf, waerwolf, weyrwolf, wederwolf,* D. *waarwolf* = MLG. *werwulf, werwolf, warwulf* = MHG. *werwolf,* G. *werwolf,* also erroneously *währwolf* = Sw. *varulf* = Dan. *varulv,* werwolf; cf. OF. *wareul, garoul,* F. *garou* (in comp. *loup-garou*), dial. *gairou, varou,* etc., ML. *gerulphus, garulphus,* < Teut.), lit. 'man-wolf' (tr. Gr. *λυκάνθρωπος,* > ML. *lycanthropus,* > E. *lycanthrope*), < *wer,* man, + *wulf,* wolf: see *wer*[1] and *wolf.*] In old superstition, a human being turned into a wolf while retaining human intelligence. This transformation was either voluntarily assumed, through infernal aid, for the gratification of cannibalism or other beastly propensities, or inflicted by means of witchcraft; and it might be made and unmade at its subject's will in the former case, or be either temporary or permanent in the latter. A voluntary werwolf was the most dangerous of all creatures, and trials of men on charge of crimes committed while in this form took place in Europe as late as the seventeenth century. But an involuntary werwolf might retain humane feelings and sympathies, and act beneficently as the protector of persons in distress or otherwise; and many medieval legends are based upon this idea. The former belief in werwolves throughout Europe (not yet entirely extinct in regions where wolves still abound) has given the general name *lycanthropy* to belief in the metamorphosis of men into beasts of any kind (generally the most destructive or obnoxious of the locality), prevalent among nearly all savage and semi-civilized peoples.

Sir Marrocke, the good knight that was betrayed by his wife, for shee made him well a seven years a *warwolf.*
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthur, III. cxxxix.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and theirs awaited to betray.
Drayton, Man in the Moon.

In the old doctrine of *Werewolves,* not yet extinct in Europe, men who are versipelles or turnskins have the actual faculty of jumping out of their skins, to become for a time wolves. *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 77.

werwolfish, werewolfish (wėr′-, wēr′wůl″fish), *a.* [< *werwolf* + *-ish*[1].] Like a werwolf; lycanthropic; having or exhibiting the appearance or propensities attributed to werwolves.

werwolfism, werewolfism (wėr′-, wēr′wůl″-fizm), *n.* [< *werwolf* + *-ism.*] Lycanthropy; also, the body of tradition and belief on that subject.

English folk-lore is singularly barren of were-wolf stories. . . . The traditional belief in *were-wolfism* must, however, have remained long in the popular mind, . . . for the word occurs in old ballads and romances.
S. Baring-Gould, Book of Were-Wolves, viii.

weryt. An old form of *weary*[1], *warry, worry, warray.*

weryangle†, *n.* Same as *warriangle.*

wesand†, *n.* An old spelling of *weasand.*

we'se (wēz). **1.** A dialectal reduction of *we shall.*—**2.** A dialectal reduction of *we is* for *we are.* [Negro dialect, U. S.]

wesh†, **wessh**†. Obsolete preterits of *wash.*

wesheyl†, *n.* Same as *wassail.*

wesil† (wē′zil), *n.* [See *weasand.*] The weasand. *Bacon.*

Wesleyan (wes′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wesley* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the English family to which John and Charles Wesley belonged, or to any of its members: as, *Wesleyan* genealogy or characteristics; *Wesleyan* hymnology. Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to John Wesley (1703–91), or the denomination founded by him: as, the *Wesleyan* Methodists; *Wesleyan* doctrine or Methodism. See *Methodist.*

II. *n.* A follower of John Wesley; a Wesleyan Methodist. See *Methodist.*

Wesleyanism (wes′li-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wesleyan* + *-ism.*] Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west (west), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *west,* n., west (acc. *west* as adv.), < AS. *west,* adv., west, westward (cf. *westan,* from the west, *westmest,* westmost; in comp. *west-,* a quasi-adj., as in *west-dæl,* the west part, *west-ende,* the west end, etc.), = OFries. *west* = D. *west,* adv., n., and a. (cf. OF. *west, ouest,* F. *ouest* = Sp. Pg. *oeste* = It. *ovest,* n., west, < E.), = OHG. MHG. *west-* (in comp.) = Icel. *vestr,* n., the west, = Sw. Dan. *vest,* the west; orig. adv., the noun uses being developed from the older adverbial uses: (1) AS. *west,* adv., = D. *west* = LG. *west* (in comp.), to the west, in the west, west; (2) AS. *westan* = OHG. *westana,* MHG. G. *westen,* from the west, in MHG. and G. also in the west; hence the noun, MLG. *westen* = OHG. *westan,* MHG. G. *westen,* the west; (3) OS. *wester* = OFries. *wester,* D. *wester* = MLG. *wester* = OHG. *westar,* G. *wester-* (in comp.), west; (4) AS. **westrene* (in comp.), western; all from Teut. stem **west* (imperfectly reflected in the first element of the LL. *Visigothæ,* West Goths), prob. connected with Icel. *vist,* abode, esp. lodging-place, Goth. *wis,* rest, calm of the sea, L. *vesper, vespera* = Gr. *ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα,* evening (see *vesper*); Gr. *ἄστυ,* a city, Skt. *vāstu,* a house (the term *west* appar. alluding to the abiding-place of the sun at night), < √ *was,* Skt. √ *vas,* dwell: see *was.* The forms and construction of *west* agree in great part with those of *east, north,* and *south.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the east, and lying on the left hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; more generally, the place of sunset. Abbreviated *W.*

As far as the east is from the *west,* so far hath he removed our transgressions from us. Ps. ciii. 12.

When ye see a cloud rise out of the *west,* straightway ye say, There cometh a shower. Luke xii. 54.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the *west.*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 158.

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunset; the tendency or trend directly away from the east; the western part or side: with *to, at,* or *on:* as, that place lies *to* the *west* of this; to travel *to* the *west; at* or *on* the *west* were high mountains; Europe is

bounded *on* the *west* by the Atlantic.—**3.** The western part or division of a region mentioned or understood: as, the *west* of Europe or of England; the Canadian *west;* he lives in the *west* (of a town, county, etc.). Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] The western part of the world, as distinguished from the East or Orient; the Occident, either as restricted to the greater part of Europe or as including also the western hemisphere, or America. See *Occident*, 2. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the United States, formerly, the part of the country lying west of the original thirteen States along the Atlantic seaboard, and particularly the northern part of this region; now, indefinitely, the region beyond the older seaboard and central States, or more specifically that included mainly between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the northern part of this region.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The point of the compass toward which one is turned when looking from the altar or high altar toward the further end of the nave or the usual position of the main entrance of a church. See *east*, *n.*, 1. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *church hist.*, the church in the Western Empire and countries adjacent, especially on the north; the Western Church.—**By west,** westward; toward the west: as, north *by west.*

A shipman was ther, woning fer *by weste.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 388.

Empire of the West. See *Western Empire*, under *empire.*

II. *a.* **1.** Situated in, on, or to the west; being or lying westward with reference to something else; western: as, the *West* Indies; *West* Virginia; the *west* bank or the *west* fork of a river; *west* longitude.

This shall be your *west* border. Num. xxxiv. 6.

Go thou with her to the *west* end of the wood.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 3. 9.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region: as, a *west* wind.—**3.** *Eccles.*, situated in, or in the direction of, that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar; opposite the ecclesiastical east.—**West dial.** See *dial.*—**West End,** the western part of London; specifically, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter: often used attributively.

west (west), *adv.* [See *west*, *n.*] To or toward the west; westward or westerly; specifically (*eccles.*), toward or in the direction of that part of a church which is furthest from the altar or high altar.

Go *west*, young man, and grow up with the country.
Horace Greeley.

west (west), *v. i.* [< ME. *westen;* < *west*, *n.*] To move toward the west; turn or veer to the west. [Rare or obsolete.]

On a bed of gold she lay to reste
Tyl that the hote sonne gan to *weste.*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 266.

Twice hath he risen where he now doth *West,*
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 8.

west-about (west′a-bout″), *adv.* Around toward the west; in a westerly direction.

westen†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *wēsten* (= OFries. *wōstene*, *wēstene*, *wēstenie* = OS. *wōstinnea* = OHG. *wōstinna*), a waste, desert, < *wēste*, waste, desert: see *waste*[1].] A waste; a desert. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 245. (*Stratmann.*)

wester (wes′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *westren*, tend toward the west, < *west*, west: see *west*, *n.* Cf. *western*, *westerly.*] To tend or move toward the west; trend or turn westward. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sonne
Gan *westren* faste and dounward for to wrye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 906.

The winde did *Wester*, so that wee lay South southwest with a flawne sheete. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 447.

Thy fame has journeyed *westering* with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

westerling (wes′tėr-ling), *n.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *easterling.*] A person belonging to a western country or region with reference to one regarded as eastern. [Rare.]

I was set forth at the sole charge of foure Merchants of London; the Country being then reputed by your *westerlings* a most rockie, barren, desolate desart.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

westerly (wes′tėr-li), *a.* [< *wester*(*n*) + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *easterly*, etc.] **1.** Having a generally westward direction; proceeding or directed mainly toward the west: as, a *westerly* current or course; the *westerly* trend of a mountain-chain. —**2.** Situated toward the west; lying to the westward: as, the *westerly* parts of a country.

The Hugli is the most *westerly* of the network of channels by which the Ganges pours into the sea.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 41.

3. Looking toward the west: as, a *westerly* exposure.—**4.** Coming from the general direction of the west; blowing from the westward, as wind: sometimes used substantively.

The sea was crisping by a refreshing *westerly* breeze.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 206.

westerly (wes′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *westerly*, *a.*] To the westward; in a westerly direction.

From spire and barn looked *westerly* the patient weathercocks. *Whittier*, Huskers.

western (wes′tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *western*, *westren*, < AS. **westerne* (in comp. *sūthan-westerne*, southwestern) (= OS. OHG. *westrōni*), < *west*, west: see *west*, and cf. *eastern*, *northern*, *southern.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the west, or the quarter or region of sunset; being or lying on or in the direction of the west; occidental: as, the *western* horizon; the *western* part or boundary of a country.

Apollo each eve doth devise
A new apparelling for *western* skies.
Keats, Endymion, iii.

His cheery little study, where the sunshine glimmered so pleasantly through the willow branches, on the *western* side of the Old Manse.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 7.

2. Tending or directed toward the west; extending or pursued westward: as, a *western* course; a *western* voyage.—**3.** Belonging to or characteristic of some locality in the west, or some region specifically called the West (in the latter case often capitalized): as, *western* people or dialects (as in England); a *Western* city or railroad, or *Western* enterprise (as in the United States); the *Western* Empire.—**4.** Declining in the west, as the setting sun; hence, figuratively, passing toward the end; waning.

Fie! that a gentleman of your discretion,
Crown'd with such reputation in your youth,
Should, in your *western* days, lose th' good opinion
Of all your friends. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 6.

The *western* sun now shot a feeble ray,
And faintly scattered the remains of day.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Coming from the west: as, a *western* wind.—**Connecticut Western Reserve.** See *reserve.*—**Western barred owl,** *Syrnium occidentale* (or *Strix occidentalis*), discovered by J. Xantus at Fort Tejon, California. It resembles but is specifically distinct from the owl figured under *Strix.*—**Western bluebird.** See *bluebird* and *Sialia.*—**Western chickadee,** *Parus occidentalis* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western chinkapin.** Same as *chinkapin*, 2.—**Western Church.** See *church.*—**Western cricket,** the shield-backed grasshopper. See *shield-backed.*—**Western daisy,** a plant, *Bellis integrifolia*, found from Kentucky southwestward, the only species of the true daisy genus native in the United States. Differently from *B. perennis*, the garden species, it has a leafy stem; the heads, borne on slender peduncles, have pale violet-purple rays.—**Western dowitcher,** *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, a long-billed relative of *M. griseus*, forming a distinct species, found chiefly in western parts of North America.—**Western Empire.** See *empire.*—**Western grassfinch,** that variety of the vesper-bird which is found from the plains to the Pacific.—**Western grasshopper.** See *locust*[1], 1.—**Western grebe,** the largest grebe of North America. See cut under *Æchmophorus.*—**Western hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Western herring-gull,** *Larus occidentalis* of Audubon, a large thick-billed and dark-mantled gull common on the Pacific coast of North America.—**Western housewren,** Parkman's wren (which see, under *wren*).—**Western meadow-lark,** the bird figured under *Sturnella.*—**Western mudfish.** Same as *lake-lawyer*, 1.—**Western nonpareil,** the prusiano.—**Western redtail,** *Buteo borealis calurus* (*B. calurus* of Cassin), the commonest and most characteristic representative of the hen-hawk or redtail in most parts of western North America from the plains to the Pacific, where it runs into several local races. —**Western States,** formerly, the States of the American Union lying west of the Alleghanies; as the country developed, the phrase came to include all the States westward to the Pacific and north of the slave States, although certain States have been classed both as Southern and as Western States. The phrase is very indefinite: sometimes it is restricted to the States west of the Mississippi (excluding the so-called Southwest); sometimes it includes the northern part of the entire region from Ohio to California.—**Western wallflower.** See *wallflower.*—**Western warbler.** See *warbler.*—**Western yellow-rump.** Same as *Audubon's warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of a western region, or of the West or Occident; specifically, a member of a Western race as distinguished from the Eastern races.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Latin or Western Church.

westerner (wes′tėr-nėr), *n.* [< *western* + *-er*[1].] A person belonging to the west, or to a western region; specifically [*cap.*], an inhabitant of the western part of the United States.

westernism (wes′tėrn-izm), *n.* [< *western* + *-ism.*] The peculiarities or characteristics of western people; specifically, a word, an idiom, or a manner peculiar to inhabitants of the western United States—that is, of the Northern States called *Western.*

A third ear-mark of *Westernism* is a curious use of a verb for a noun. *The Independent* (New York), Dec. 30, 1869.

westernmost (wes′tėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *western* + *-most.* Cf. *westmost.*] Furthest to the west; most western. *Cook*, Second Voyage, ★i. 7.

West-Indian (west-in′di-an), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to the West Indies; a native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

westing (wes′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *west*, *v.*] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it; specifically, in *plane sailing*, the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a westerly direction; a ship's departure when sailing westward. See *departure*, 5.

westling[1] (west′ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *west* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *a.* Being in or coming from the west; western; westerly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Saft the *westlin* breezes blaw.
R. Tannahill, Gloomy Winter's now Awa'.

The fringe was red on the *westlin* hill. *Hogg*, Kilmeny.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district. [Rare.]

westling[2] (west′ling), *adv.* [< *west* + *-ling*[2].] Toward the west; westward.

westlins (west′linz), *adv.* [Also *westlines;* for **westlings*, < *westling*[2] + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *westling*[2]. *Ramsay*, Christ's Kirk, iii. 1. [Scotch.]

Westminster Assembly. See *Assembly of Divines at Westminster*, under *assembly.*

Westminster Assembly's catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

westmost (west′mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. **westmest*, < AS. *westmest*, *westemest*, < *west* + *-mest*, a double superl. suffix: see *-most.*] Furthest to the west. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Westphal balance. A form of balance used in determining the specific gravity of solutions and also of mineral fragments. In the case of fragments a "heavy solution" is first obtained, in which they just float. The balance consists of a bar supported on a fulcrum near the middle, and having one half of it, from whose extremity hangs a sinker, graduated into ten parts. The sinker is immersed in the liquid under experiment, and then riders are hung at suitable points on the bar until it is brought back into a horizontal position as indicated by the fixed scale at the other end. The position and size of the riders give the means of reading off at once the required specific gravity without calculation.

Westphal-Erb symptom. Same as *Westphal's symptom.* See *symptom.*

Westphalian (west-fā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Westphalia* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Westphalia, a province of Prussia, bordering on Hanover, the Rhenish Province, the Netherlands, etc. Westphalia was formerly a duchy, and (with larger territory) a Napoleonic kingdom from 1807 to 1813.

The *Westphalian* treaties, which terminated the thirty years' war, were finally signed on Oct. 24, 1648.
Amer. Cyc., XVI. 570.

Westphalian gericht. Same as *vehmgericht.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Westphalia.

Westphal's foot-phenomenon. A series of rhythmical contractions of the calf-muscles following a sudden pushing up of the toes and ball of the foot, thereby putting the tendo Achillis on the stretch; ankle-clonus.

Westphal's symptom. See *symptom.*

westre†, *v. i.* An old form of *wester.*

Westringia (wes-trin′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1797), named after J. P. *Westring*, a physician of Linköping, Sweden (died 1833).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ*, tribe *Prostantheræ.* It is characterized by a calyx with 5 equal teeth, a corolla with the upper lip flattish, and anther-connectives without appendage. There are about 12 species, all natives of extra-tropical Australia and Tasmania. They are shrubs with small entire leaves in whorls of three or four together, and sessile or short-pedicelled twin flowers scattered in the axils of the leaves, or rarely crowded in leafy terminal heads. *W. rosmariniformis*, the Victorian rosemary, an evergreen shrub growing about 8 feet high, is sometimes cultivated.

West-Virginian (west-vėr-jin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to West Virginia, one of the United States, set apart from Virginia during the civil war, and admitted to the Union in 1863.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of West Virginia.

westward (west′wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *westward;* < AS. *westweard*, *westeweard*, westward, < *west*, west, + *-weard*, E. *-ward.*] **1.** Toward the west; in a westerly direction: as, to ride or sail *westward.*

Westward the course of empire takes its way.
Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

2. Toward the ecclesiastical west. See *west*.

Mass is celebrated by the priest standing behind the altar with his face *westward*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 105.

Westward ho! to the west: an old cry of London watermen on the Thames in hailing passengers bound westward, taken as the title of a play by Dekker and Webster and of a novel by Charles Kingsley.

Oli. There lies your way, due west.
Vio. Then *westward-ho!*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 146.

westward (west'wärd), *a.* [< *westward, adv.*] Being toward the west; bearing or tending westward: as, a *westward* position or course; the *westward* trend of the mountains.

westwardly (west'wärd-li), *a.* [< *westward* + *-ly*[1].] Bearing toward or from the west; westerly. [Rare.]

On the 19th, the [ice-]pack was driven in by a *westwardly* wind, and . . . this open space was closed.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 259.

westwardly (west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *westwardly, a.*] In a direction bearing toward the west: as, to pass *westwardly*.

westwards (west'wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **westwardes* (= D. *westwaarts* = G. *westwärts*); as *westward* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *westward*.

westy[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *westig*, < AS. *wēstig*, desert, < *wēste*, a desert, waste: see *waste*[1].] Waste; desert. *Layamon*, l. 1120.

westy[2] (wes'ti), *a.* Dizzy; giddy. *Ray; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Whiles he lies wallowing with a *westy* head,
And palish carcass, on his brothel bed.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 158.

★**wet**[1] (wet), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet, weet, wat*, < AS. *wǣt* = OFries. *wēt, weit* = Icel. *vātr* = Sw. *våt* = Dan. *vaad*, wet, moist; akin to AS. *wæter*, etc., water, and to Goth. *wato*, etc., water: see *water*.] **1.** Covered with or permeated by a moist or fluid substance; charged with moisture: as, a *wet* sponge; *wet* land; *wet* cheeks; a *wet* painting (one on which the paint is still semi-fluid).

Ziff the Erthe were made moyst and *weet* with that Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 100.

I, forced to go to the office on foot, was almost *wet* to the skin, and spoiled my silk breeches almost.
Pepys, Diary, II. 293.

In the greenest growth of the Maytime,
I rode where the woods were *wet*.
Swinburne, An Interlude.

2. Filled with or containing a supply of water: as, a *wet* dock; a *wet* meter. See phrases below.—**3.** Consisting of water or other liquid; of a watery nature.

Be your tears *wet?* Yes, 'faith. I pray, weep not.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 71.

4. Characterized by rain; rainy; drizzly; showery: as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season (used especially with reference to tropical or semitropical countries, in which the year is divided into *wet* and *dry* seasons).

Wet October's torrent flood. *Milton*, Comus, l. 930.

As to the Seasons of the Year, I cannot distinguish them there [in the torrid zone] no other way than by *Wet* and Dry. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

5. Drenched or drunk with liquor; tipsy. [Colloq.]

When my lost Lover the tall Ship ascends,
With Music gay, and *wet* with jovial Friends.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. In *U. S. polit. slang*, opposed to prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: as, a *wet* town. Compare *dry*, 13.—**A wet blanket.** See *blanket*.—**A wet boat,** a boat that is crank and ships water readily.

"Why don't you go forward, sir? . . . she is sure to wet us abaft." . . . "Thank you, but . . . (with an heroic attempt at sea-slang) I like *a wet boat.*"
C. Reade, Love me Little, xvii.

A wet day. Same as *a rainy day* (which see, under *rainy*).

Ergo, saith the miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against *a wet day.*"
Fuller, General Worthies, xi. (*Davies.*)

Wet bargain. Same as *Dutch bargain* (which see, under *bargain*).—**Wet bob,** a boy who goes in for boating in preference to cricket, foot-ball, or other land-sports. [Eton College slang.]

Everything is enjoyable at Eton in the summer half. The *wet-bobs* on the river, in all their many trials of strength, . . . and the "dry-bobs" in the playing-fields, with all the excitement of their countless matches.
C. E. Pascoe, Every-day Life in Our Public Schools, p. 62.

Wet brain, a dropsical condition of the brain and its membranes, sometimes observed in post-mortem examinations of those who have died of delirium tremens.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer* (with cut).—**Wet cooper.** See *cooper*.—**Wet dock,** a dock or basin at a seaport furnished with gates for shutting in the tidal water, so as to float vessels berthed in it at a proper level for loading and unloading.—**Wet goods,** liquors: so called in humorous allusion to *dry goods*. [Slang, U. S.]—**Wet meter,** a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through a body of water. The wet meter regulates the flow of gas more steadily than the dry meter, but is more difficult to keep in order.—**Wet plate,** in *photog.*, a plate coated with collodion and sensitized with a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver: so called because it is necessary, in this process, to perform all the operations of making the picture, to and including the final fixing of the plate, before the coating of collodion dries. For some thirty years, from about 1850, this was by far the most important photographic process in use, but it is now almost wholly superseded by the various rapid dry-plate processes. The phrase is also used attributively to note the process or anything connected with it. See *collodion process*, under *collodion*.—**Wet port,** a seaport as a place of entry for foreign goods, in distinction from a *dry port*, or land-port, a place of entry for goods transported by land. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 729.—**Wet preparation,** a specimen of natural history immersed in alcohol or other preservative fluid.—**Wet provisions,** a class of provisions furnished to a ship, including salt beef and pork, vinegar, molasses, pickles, etc.—**Wet puddling.** See *puddling*, 2.—**Wet Quaker**†, a Quaker who does not strictly observe the rules of his society.

Socinians and Presbyterians,
Quakers, and *Wet-Quakers*, or Merry-ones.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, I. 213.

Wet Quakerism. See *Quakerism*.—**Wet steam.** See *steam* and *open*, 13.—**Wet way,** in *chem.*, the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis and assay in which the substance to be examined is first dissolved in some liquid and then treated with liquid reagents: the opposite of fire-assay, or treatment in the dry way. In the ordinary analysis of minerals, the substance is first finely pulverized and then dissolved in an acid, after which further treatment follows. If insoluble in an acid, it is fused with potassium or sodium carbonate, after which treatment the fused mass is soluble, either wholly or in part, the silica (if the mineral is a silicate) separating out and being removed by filtering, after which the process is continued the same way as when the substance is soluble without the necessity of a preliminary attack by an alkali at a high temperature. Ordinary analyses of minerals are made in the wet way, assays of ores not infrequently in the dry way.—**With a wet finger**†, with little effort or trouble; very easily or readily: probably from the practice of wetting the finger to facilitate matters, as in turning over a leaf of a book, or rubbing out writing on a slate.

Walk you here; I'll beckon; you shall see
I'll fetch her *with a wet finger.*
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

wet[1] (wet), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *weet* and *wat*; < ME. *wet, wete, wæte, wate*, < AS. *wǣta*, m., *wǣte*, f. (= Icel. Sw. *vǣta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisture, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*[1], *a.*] **1.** That which makes wet, as water and other liquids; moisture; specifically, rain.

I se wel how ye swete;
Have heer a cloth and wype awey the *wete.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

Upon whose [a river's] weeping margent she was set;
Like usury, applying *wet* to *wet.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 40.

Aft ha'e I run your errands, lady,
When blawin baith wind and *weet.*
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 83).

The gable-end of the cottage was stained with *wet.*
T. Hardy, Three Strangers.

2. The act of wetting; specifically, a wetting of the throat with drink; a drink or dram of liquor; indulgence in drinking. [Slang.]

No bargain could be completed without a *wet*, and no friendship or enmity forgotten without recourse to the bottle. *A. C. Grant*, Bush-Life in Queensland, I. 30.

3. In *U. S. polit. slang*, an opponent of prohibition; one who favors the traffic in liquor.—**Heavy wet.** See *heavy*[1].

wet[1] (wet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wetted* or *wet*, ppr. *wetting*. [< ME. *weten, wǣten* (pret. *wette, watte*, pp. *wet*), < AS. *wǣtan, wētan, ge-wētan* (= Icel. Sw. *væta* = Dan. *væde*), wet, moisten, < *wǣt*, wet: see *wet*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make wet; moisten, drench, or soak with water or other fluid; dip or soak in a liquid.

Ne *wette* hir fingres in hir sauce depe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 129.

2. To moisten with drink; hence, figuratively, to inaugurate or celebrate by a drink or a treat of liquor: as, to *wet* a new hat. [Slang.]

Down came all the company together, and away! the ale-house was immediately filled with clamour, and scoring one mug to the Marquis of such a place, oil and vinegar to such an Earl, three quarts to my new Lord for *wetting* his title. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

Then we should have commissions to *wet.*
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Navy, ii. 3.

To wet down paper, in *printing*, to dip paper in water, or sprinkle it in small portions, which are laid together and left under pressure for a time to allow the moisture to spread equally through the mass. The dampness of the paper fits it for imbibing the ink readily and evenly in the process of printing. The printing of illustrations or of delicate type is usually done upon dry and smooth paper, with ink of a suitable quality for such use.—**To wet one's line.** See *line*[2].

I have not yet *wetted my line* since we met together.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

To wet one's whistle. See *whistle*.—**Wetting-out steep.** Same as *rot's steep* (which see, under *steep*[2]).—**Wetting the block,** among English shoemakers, the act of celebrating by a convivial supper, on the first Monday in March, the cessation of work by candle-light. *Halliwell.*

wet[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *wit*[1].

wetand†. A Middle English present participle of *wit*[1].

wetandly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *wittingly.*

wet-bird (wet'bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*, whose cry is thought to foretell rain. See cut under *chaffinch*. [Local, Eng.]

wet-broke (wet'brōk), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, the moist and imperfectly felted stock or pulp as it leaves the wire cylinder, and before it has been smoothed out on the forwarding-blanket. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-cup (wet'kup), *n.* A cupping-glass when used in the operation of wet-cupping. Sometimes it is specially constructed with a lance or scarificator, which can be used to incise the skin after the cup has been applied.

wet-cupping (wet'kup″ing), *n.* The application of a cupping-glass simultaneously with incision of the skin, by means of which a small quantity of blood is withdrawn. See *cupping*, 1.

wete†. A Middle English form of *wet*[1], *wit*[1].

wether (weᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *wedder*; < ME. *wether, wethir, wedyr*, < AS. *wither*, a wether, a castrated ram, = OS. *withar, wither* = D. *wedder, weder* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *widder* = Icel. *vethr* = Sw. *vädur* = Dan. *væder, vædder*, a ram, = Goth. *withrus*, a lamb; akin to L. *vitulus*, a calf, Skt. *vatsa*, calf, young, lit. 'a yearling,' connected with Skt. *vatsara* and Gr. *ἔτος*, a year, L. *vetus*, aged, old: see *veal* and *veteran*.] A castrated ram.

And softer than the wolle is of a *wether.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 63.

wether-hog (weᴛʜ'ėr-hog), *n.* A young wether. [Prov. Eng.]

wethewynde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *withwind.*

wetly (wet'li), *adv.* [< *wet*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a wet state or condition; moistly.

"Love," she says, very sweetly, while, for the last time, her blue eyes *wetly* dwell on his.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan, ii. 11.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being wet; also, the capacity for communicating moisture or making wet: as, the *wetness* of the atmosphere or of steam.

The *wetness* of the working fluid [steam] to which the action of the walls of the cylinder gives rise is essentially superficial. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 488.

wet-nurse (wet'nėrs), *n.* A woman employed to suckle the infant of another. Compare *dry-nurse.*

wet-nurse (wet'nėrs), *v. t.* [< *wet-nurse, n.*] **1.** To act as a wet-nurse to; suckle.

Or is he a mythus—ancient word for "humbug"—
Such as Livy told about the wolf that *wet-nursed*
Romulus and Remus? *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, i.

Hence—**2.** To coddle as a wet-nurse does; treat with the tenderness shown to an infant.

The system of *wetnursing* adopted by the Post Office authorities in the case of the telegraph service has not been one of uniform success. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 205.

wet-pack (wet'pak), *n.* A means of reducing the temperature in fever by wrapping the body in cloths wet with cold water, and covering these with a blanket or other dry material.

wet-press (wet'pres), *n.* In *paper-making*, the second press in which wet hand-made paper is compacted and partially dried. *E. H. Knight.*

wet-salter† (wet'sâl″tėr), *n.* A salter who prepares or deals in wet provisions. See *wet provisions*, under *wet*[1]. Compare *dry-salter.*

The Parade . . . smelt as strong about Breakfast Times as a *Wet Salter's* Shop at Midsummer.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1708), III. 86.

wet-shod (wet'shod), *a.* [< ME. *wet-shod, wat-shod, wete-shodde;* < *wet*[1] + *shod*[1].] Wet as regards the shoes; wearing wet shoes.

There [in the battle] men were *wetschoede*
Alle of Brayn & of blode.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 469.

Unless to shame his Court Flatterers who would not else be convinc't, Canute needed not to have gone *wet-shod* home. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

So he went over at last, not much aboue *wet-shod.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

wetter (wet'ėr), *n.* One who wets, or practises wetting, for some purpose; specifically, in *printing*, a workman who wets down paper. See phrase under *wet*[1], *v. t.*

wetter-off (wet'ėr-ôf'), *n.* In *glass-making*, a workman who detaches formed bottles from the blowing-iron by applying a moistened tool to the neck.

wetting-machine (wet'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A mechanism that dampens paper and makes it suitable for printing. It is made in many forms, the simplest of which is a flexible and vibrating rose-nozle attached by a pipe to a water-tank. Paper for web-presses is usually dampened by a spray of water from a perforated pipe as the paper is automatically unwound.

wettish (wet'ish), *a.* [< *wet*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

we-uns. See under *we.*

weve[1]†, *v.* An old spelling of *weave*[1].

weve[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *waive.*

weve[3]†, *v.* See *weave*[2].

wevil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weevil.*

wex†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wax*[1].

wey[1] (wā), *n.* [< ME. *weie, waie, weihe, wæge,* < AS. *wǣg* (= OHG. *wāga* = Icel. *vāg*), a weight, < *wegan,* raise, lift: see *weigh*[1], *n.*, and cf. *weight*[1].] 1. A unit of weight, 14 stone according to the old statute *de ponderibus.* But a wey of wool is 6½ tods, or 13 stone; locally, 30, 30½, or 31 pounds. A wey of hemp was 30 pounds in Somersetshire, 32 pounds in Dorsetshire, being 8 heads of 4 pounds, twisted and tied. A statute of 1430 declares that cheese shall not be weighed by the ouncel, but by the wey of 32 cloves, each clove of 7 pounds, except in Essex, where it is 256 pounds, or 32 cloves of 7½ pounds. But locally it was 3 hundredweight, or 416 pounds.

Hence—2. A unit of measure, properly 40 bushels. So a statute of George III. makes a wey of salt one ton, which is 40 bushels. But another statute of the same monarch makes a wey of meal 48 bushels of 84 pounds each; and in Devonshire a wey of lime, coals, or culm was sometimes 48 double Winchester bushels. So in South Wales a wey of coals is 6, not 5, chaldrons.

3. An amount of window-glass—60 cases. [Eng. in all uses.]

wey[2]†, **weye**†, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *weigh*[1].

wey[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *way*[1].

weyere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weigher.*

Weymouth pine. See *pine*[1].

weyve†, *v.* An old spelling of *waive.*

wezand†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *weasand.*

w. f. In *printing,* an abbreviation of *wrong font:* a mark on the margin of a proof, calling attention to the fact that the letter or letters, etc., opposite differ from the rest in size or face.

W. G. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand,* prefixed to various titles of office among Free-masons and similar orders: as, *W. G. C.* (*Worthy Grand Chaplain* or *Conductor*).

wh-. See *W,* 1.

wha (hwä), *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *who.*

whaap, *n.* See *whaup.*

whack (hwak), *v.* [A var. of *thack*[2], appar. suggested by *whap, whop, whip,* etc., the form *thwack* being intermediate between *thack*[2] and *whack.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give a heavy or resounding blow to; thwack. [Colloq.]

A traveller, coming up, finds the missing man by *whacking* each of them over the shoulder.
W. A. Clouston, Book of Noodles, ii.

2. To divide into shares; apportion; parcel out. [Slang.]

They then, as they term it, *whack* the whole lot.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 152.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike, or continue striking, anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]—2. To make a division or settlement; square accounts; pay: often in the phrase *to whack up.* [Slang.]

The city has never *whacked up* with the gas company.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 9.

At last Long J—— and I got to quarrel about the *whacking;* there was cheatin' a goin on.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 172.

whack (hwak), *n.* [< *whack, v.*] 1. A heavy blow; a thwack.

Sometimes a chap will give me a lick with a stick just as I'm going over; sometimes a reg'lar good hard *whack.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 564.

2. A stroke; a trial or attempt: as, to take a *whack* at a job. [Slang.]—3. A piece; a share; a portion. [Slang.]

This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called "his *whack*") of pleasure.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

My word! he did more than his *whack;*
He was never a cove as would shirk.
G. Walch, A Little Tin Plate (A Century of Australian [Song, p. 509).

4. Appetite. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whacker (hwak'ėr), *n.* [< *whack* + *-er*[1].] Something strikingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii. [Slang.]

whacking (hwak'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whack, v.*; cf. *whopping,* etc.] Very large; lusty; whopping: as, a *whacking* fish or falsehood. Often used adverbially: as, a *whacking* big fish. [Colloq.]

whahoo (hwà-hö′), *n.* Same as *wahoo,* but applied specifically to the winged elm.

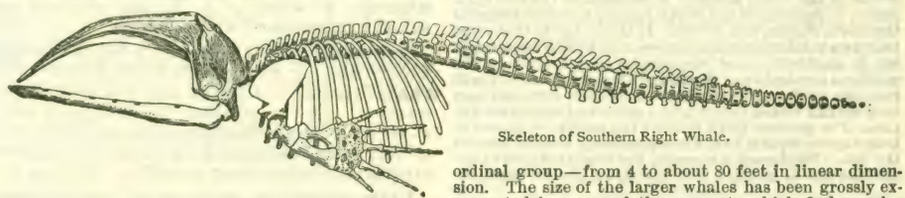
whaint†, **whaintise**†. Middle English forms of *quaint, quaintise.*

whaisle, whaizle (hwā'zl), *v. i.* [A dial. freq. of *wheeze.*] To breathe hard, as in asthma; wheeze. [Scotch.]

But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gart them *whaizle.*
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

whake, whaker. Dialectal forms of *quake, quaker.*

whale[1] (hwāl), *n.* [< ME. *hwal, whal, qwal, qual,* < AS. *hwæl* (pl. *hwalas*) = MD. *wal* = Icel. *hvalr* = Sw. Dan. *hval,* a whale, including any large fish or cetacean; also in comp. D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walfisc,* MHG. *wal-visch,* G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk,* a whale (see *whale-fish*); cf. OHG. *walirā,* MHG. *walre,* a whale; cf. also MHG. G. *wels,* shad. Hence ult. in comp. E. *walrus, narwhal, horsewhale;* ulterior origin unknown. Skeat connects *whale*[1], as lit. 'the roller,' with *wheel*[1]; others connect it with L. *balæna,* a whale. Both derivations are untenable.] Any member of the mammalian order *Cetacea* or *Cete* (which see); an ordinary cetacean, as distinguished from a sirenian, or so-called *herbivorous cetacean;* a marine mammal of fish-like form and habit, with fore limbs in the form of fin-like flippers, without external trace of hind limbs, and with a naked body tapering to a tail with flukes which are like a fish's caudal fin, but are horizontal instead of vertical; especially, a cetacean of large to the largest size, the small ones being distinctively named *dolphins, porpoises,* etc.: in popular use applied to any large marine animal. (*a*) *Whale* is not less strictly applicable than universally applied to the toothless or whalebone whales, all of which are of great size, and some of which are by far the largest of animals. They consist of the right whales, finner-whales, and humpbacks, composing the family *Balænidæ* alone, and represent five well-marked genera, namely: (1) *Balæna* proper, the right whales, without any dorsal fin and with smooth throat; (2) *Neobalæna,* based on *N. marginata,* a whalebone whale said to combine a smooth throat with presence of a dorsal fin; (3) *Rachianectes,* with one species, *R. glaucus,* the gray whale; (4) *Megaptera,* the humpbacked whales, with a dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and long flippers, of several nominal species of all seas; and (5) *Balænoptera,* the true finners, or rorquals, with dorsal fin, furrowed throat, and short flippers: it comprises at least four, and probably more, species. Various other genera have been named (as *Agaphelus* for certain so-called scragwhales), and the generic synonyms of these whales are probably more numerous than the actual species. (*b*)



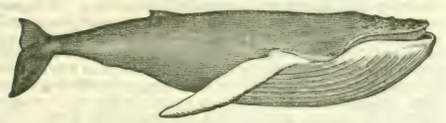
Skeleton of Southern Right Whale.

Whale is extended, nearly always with a qualifying word, to most of the odontocete or toothed cetaceans, and especially to those of great size, as the sperm-whale, but also to some of the smallest, no larger than a dolphin, as the pygmy or porpoise sperm-whales of the genus *Kogia,* and to various forms of intermediate sizes, as the pilot-whales (*Globicephalus*), the bottle-nosed or bottle-headed whales (*Hyperoödon*), the white whales (*Delphinapterus*), etc. Some of these whales also have distinctive names into which *whale* does not enter, as *blackfish, beluga, bottlehead, bottlenose, grampus, killer,* etc., or they share the qualified names *porpoise* and *dolphin* with various small cetaceans more properly so called. The genera and species of the toothed whales are much more numerous than those of the baleen whales; their synonymy is very extensive and intricate, and is in some cases in a state of confusion which can only be cleared up by future research. (*c*) In geologic time whales date back to the Eocene; and a suborder *Archæoceti* (contrasted with *Odontoceti* and *Mystacoceti*) has been named to cover certain forms still only imperfectly known from fragmentary remains. The oldest whales like any of the living forms date from the late Eocene, and are toothed whales related to the humpbacks. (See *Zeuglodon.*) Whalebone whales are not known to be older than the Pliocene. (*d*) In present geographical distribution whales are found in all seas, and some of them enter rivers. Most of the species are individually wide-ranging on the high seas, and attempts which have been made to discriminate similar forms from different waters have in most cases proved futile. Several of the larger forms have been the objects of systematic fisheries for centuries. (See *whale-fishery.*) The principal products are oil, both train and sperm, baleen or whalebone, spermaceti, and ambergris; the hide of some of the smaller whales affords a leather. Whales are exclusively carnivorous, and feed for the most part upon a great variety of small animals which float on the surface of the sea, generally known collectively as *brit* or *whale-brit.* This includes various cephalopods, as squids and cuttles, with other mollusks of different orders, as well as several different kinds of crustaceans. Brit of some kinds covers the ocean in immense areas, to which the whales resort as feeding-grounds. Some whales attack large animals, even of their own kind (see *killer, Orca*[1]), but nearly all are timid and inoffensive, seeking only to avoid their enemies, though capable of formidable resistance to attack. Whales bring forth their young alive, like all mammals above the monotremes, and suckle them; the teats are a pair, beside the vulva. They breathe only air, for which purpose they must regularly seek the surface, though capable of remaining long under water without respiring. The spouting of the whale is the act of expiration, during which the air in the lungs, loaded with watery vapor, is forcibly expelled like spray in a single stream, or in two streams, according as the blowholes are single or there are a pair of these spiracles. Some sea-water may be mixed with the breath, if the whale spouts beneath the surface, but the visible stream is chiefly condensed vapor, like that of human breath on a cold day. Whales have a naked skin, saving a few bristles about the mouth, chiefly in the young; the hide is often incrusted with barnacles, or infested with other crustacean parasites. The bodily temperature is maintained in the coldest surroundings by the heavy layer of blubber which lies under the skin of the whole body, and in the sperm-whale forms a special deposit on the skull, giving its singular shape to the head. The general form of the body is like that of a fish, in adaptation to entirely aquatic habits and means of locomotion. It tapers behind the body-cavity in a solid muscular part, the *small,* and ends in broad, short flukes lying horizontally and extending from side to side. This tail-fin is the principal organ of locomotion, like the vertical caudal fin of a fish. The fore limbs form flippers of varying length in different species. These fins are of medium length in the right whale, short in the sperm and rorqual, and extremely long in the humpback. In all cases the pectoral fin has a skeleton composed of the same joints or segments as the fore limb of ordinary mammals, and of all the usual bones except a clavicle; but the digital phalanges are more numerous. The dorsal fin, when present, is a mere excrescence, without any bony basis. There is never any outward sign of hind limbs, but the skeleton of some whales includes certain vestigial bones of a proximal segment of the pelvic limb, entirely separate from the spinal column, and apparently only serving in the male as a suspensorium for the penis. There is consequently no sacrum, nor any break in the series of vertebræ from the hindmost that bears ribs to the end of the spinal column. The cervical vertebræ offer exceptional conditions. (See cut under *ankylosis.*) The dentition of whales is sufficiently diverse to furnish characters of the main divisions of cetaceans. The entire toothlessness of the baleen whales is matched by few mammals (see *Edentata*); the presence of teeth in the lower jaw only, as in various odontocete whales, is peculiar; the dentition of the narwhal is wholly exceptional. Teeth, when present, are always homodont (like one another) and monophyodont (there being no milk-teeth). The soft palate and the larynx are specialized in adaptation to the act of spouting. The digestive organs are comparatively simple; the uterus is bicornous, the placenta diffuse and non-deciduate; the testes are abdominal; and there is no os penis nor seminal vesicle. The circulatory system is notable for its plexuses, both arterial and venous. Notwithstanding the outward resemblance to a fish, whales belong to the higher (educabilian) series of mammals, having a relatively large brain. One of the most remarkable of the many anomalies presented by this highly specialized order of mammals is the difference in size of its members, the range being far greater than that of any other ordinal group—from 4 to about 80 feet in linear dimension. The size of the larger whales has been grossly exaggerated in many of the accounts which find popular credence. Adult right whales of different species range from 20 to 50 feet in length, only the polar whale attaining the latter dimension; the common humpback is from 40 to 50 feet long; the sperm-whale reaches 60 feet; and the rorquals of several species range from 40 to 80 feet, the maximum length being reached only by the blue rorqual, which is the largest of known animals.—**Arctic whale,** the polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus;* that right whale which is of circumpolar distribution, as distinguished from any such whale of temperate North Atlantic or North Pacific waters, or from which the latter are sought to be distinguished, as the *Atlantic, Pacific, northwest,* or *Biscay whale.*—**Atlantic whale,** the right whale of temperate North Atlantic waters, *Balæna glacialis.* Also named *Balæna australis, B. cisarctica,* and *B. biscayensis,* the Biscay whale.—**Australian whale,** the New Zealand whale.—**Baleen whale,** any whalebone whale, as a right whale. See cuts under *Balænidæ* and *whalebone.*—**Biscay whale,** *Balæna biscayensis,* long the object of a special fishery by the Basques, conducted as early as the tenth century.—**Black whale.** (*a*) Any baleen whale, as distinguished from a sperm-whale. (*b*) See *blackfish,* 2, *black-whale,* and *Globicephalus.*—**Blue whale,** Sibbald's whale; the large rorqual.—**Bone-whale,** any baleen whale.—**Bottle-headed whale,** a ziphioid whale; a cetacean of the family *Ziphiidæ.*—**Bottle-nosed whale.** See *bottlenose,* 1 (*b*), and cut at *Ziphiinæ.*—**Bow-head whale,** the polar whale, or bowhead.—**Bull whale,** any adult male whale; a bull.—**Calf-whale,** any young whale.—**California whale,** the gray



California Gray Whale (*Rachianectes glaucus*).

whale. See *Rachianectes.*—**Calling whale,** a caaing-whale; a pilot-whale.—**Cape whale,** the southern right whale, *Balæna australis.*—**Cow whale,** any adult female whale; a dam.—**Denticete whales,** the toothed whales.—**Digger whale,** the gray whale.—**Down whale,** a whale under water, as in sounding.—**Finback whale,** a finner-whale; a rorqual; any whale of the family *Balænopteridæ.* See cut under *rorqual.*—**Fin-whale** or **finner-whale,** a finback whale; any whalebone whale with a dorsal fin, as a humpback or rorqual; a furrowed whale. See *Balænoptera, Megaptera,* and cut under *rorqual.*—**Furrowed whale,** a whalebone whale with the skin of the throat plicated, or thrown into ridges and furrows, and a dorsal fin: distinguished from *smooth whale.* The humpbacks and the finners or rorquals are furrowed whales. See *Balænopteridæ.*—**Giant sperm-whale,** the sperm-whale proper. See cut under *sperm-whale.*—**Gray whale,** the California whale, *Rachianectes glaucus,* a large finner-whale or rorqual of the Pacific coast of North America. It has many local names, as *devil-fish, grayback, hardhead, mussel-digger, ripsack,* etc. See *Rachianectes.*—**Great polar whale,** the polar or Greenland right whale.—**Greenland whale,** the right whale of the North Atlantic; the great polar whale, *Balæna mysticetus.*—**Humpbacked whale.** See *humpback* and



Humpbacked Whale (*Megaptera nodosa*).

Megaptera.—**Japan** or **Japanese whale,** *Balæna japonica,* a right whale of the North Pacific.—**Killer-whale.** See *killer,* 3, and *Orca*[1].—**Loose whale,** a whale that has not been struck by the toggle-iron, or a whale that has been fastened to, but has made its escape.—**Mysticete whales,** the toothless or baleen whales; whalebone whales. See *Mysticete, Megapterinæ, Balænidæ.*—**New Zealand whale,** *Neobalæna marginata,* a whalebone whale of Polynesian and Australian waters, not yet well known, having the smooth throat of the right whales, a dorsal fin, very long and slender white baleen, small flippers with only four digits, and various osteological peculiarities. It is of smallest size among the baleen whales, being only about 20 feet long.—**Northwest whale,** the right whale of the northwestern coast of North America, *Balæna sieboldi,* as distinguished from the *southern right whale.* Also called *Pacific right whale.*—**Pilot-whale.** Same as *caaing-whale.*—**Polar whale,** the right whale of the arctic Atlantic waters, or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus,* more fully called *great polar whale,* and by many local names, as *bow-head, steepletop, ice-breaker, ice-whale,* etc.—**Pygmy sperm-whale,** a toothed whale of the genus *Kogia;* a porpoise sperm-whale (which see, under *sperm-whale*).—**Right whale,** a whalebone whale of the restricted genus *Balæna:* so called, it is said, because this is the "right" kind of whale to take. Right whales inhabit all known seas, and those of the main divisions of the waters of the globe have been specified by name, as the *arctic, polar,* or *Greenland right whale,* the *Atlantic,* the *Pacific,* the *southern,* the *northwest,* etc. These have received several technical names, as *B. mysticetus* of the Arctic ocean, *B. biscayensis* or *cisarctica* of the North Atlantic, *B. australis* of the South Atlantic, *B. japonica* of the North Pacific, *B. antipodarum* of the South Pacific, and others. It is not likely that more than two valid species are represented in this synonymy: (*a*) *B. mysticetus* is of circumpolar distribution in the northern hemisphere. It attains a length of from 40 to 50 feet, has no dorsal fin, flippers of medium size, and very long narrow flukes, tapering to a point and somewhat falcate. The greatest girth is about the middle, whence the body tapers rapidly to the comparatively slender root of the tail. The throat is smooth; the head is of great size; and the eye is situated very low down and far back, be-



Polar Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*).

tween the base of the flipper and the corner of the mouth. The profile of the mouth is strongly arched, and its capacity is enormous, exceeding that of the thorax and abdomen together. This cavern is fringed on each side with baleen hanging from the upper jaw; the plates are 350 to 400 on each side, the longest attaining a length of 10 or 12 feet; they are black in color, and finely frayed out along the inner edge into a fringe of long elastic filaments. When the jaws are closed, the baleen serves as a sieve to strain out the multitudes of small mollusks or crustaceans upon which the whale feeds, and which are gulped in with many barrels of water in the act of grazing the surface with open mouth. About 300 of the slabs on each side are merchantable, representing 15 hundredweight of bone from a whale of average size, which yields also 15 tons of oil; but some large individuals render nearly twice as much of both these products. (*b*) The southern right whale, *B. glacialis,* differs from the polar whale in its proportionately shorter and smaller head, greater convexity of the arch of the mouth, shorter baleen, and more numerous vertebræ. It inhabits both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in temperate latitudes, and in the former waters was the object of a fishery during the middle ages for the European supply of oil and bone. This industry gave way to the pursuit of the polar whale about the beginning of the seventeenth century. This whale has long been rare in the North Atlantic, but has occasionally stranded on the European coast, and more frequently on that of the United States. A similar if not identical right whale is hunted in temperate North Pacific waters. Right whales are rare and not pursued in tropical seas, but are objects of the chase in various parts of the south temperate ocean. See cuts above, and under *Balænidæ.*—**Rudolphi's whale,** the small finner-whale or rorqual, *Balænoptera borealis.* See *rorqual.*—**Sibbald's whale,** a very large finner-whale, the blue rorqual, *Balænoptera musculus,* one of the two or three largest of all animals. See *rorqual.*—**Siebold's whale,** a right whale of the North Pacific, nominally *Balæna sieboldi.* See *northwest whale,* above.—**Smooth whale,** a whalebone whale having no plications of the skin of the throat and no dorsal fin, as a right whale: distinguished from *furrowed whale.* See *Balænidæ.*—**Southern right whale,** *Balæna australis* of the South Atlantic, admitted as a distinct species from the polar right whale. See *Atlantic whale,* above.—**South Pacific whale,** a southern right whale, *Balæna antipodarum.*—**Sowerby's whale,** a ziphioid whale, *Mesoplodon sowerbiensis,* of the Atlantic.—**Spermaceti whale,** the sperm-whale.—**Sulphur whale, sulphur-bottomed whale.** Same as *sulphur-bottom.*—**To bone a whale,** to strike a bone, as the shoulder-blade, in lancing a whale.—**Toothed whale,** a whale or other cetacean with true teeth in one or both jaws; any member of the division *Denticete* or *Odontoceti:* distinguished from *whalebone whale.*—**To throw a tub to a whale.** See *tub.*—**Very like a whale,** an expression of ironical assent to an assertion or a proposition regarded as preposterous: from the use of the phrase by Polonius in humoring Hamlet's supposed madness:

> *Ham.* Methinks it [a cloud] is like a weasel.
> *Pol.* It is backed like a weasel.
> *Ham.* Or like a whale?
> *Pol. Very like a whale.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 2. 399.

Whalebone whale, a baleen whale; a toothless whale whose mouth contains whalebone; any member of the *Balænidæ,* as a right whale, humpback, or rorqual, whether furrowed or smooth.—**Whale of passage,** a migratory whale, or a whale during its migration.—**Whale's bone**†, ivory: perhaps because supposed to come from the bones of the whale, at a time when the real source of the material was little known, or when most of the ivory used in western Europe consisted of the teeth of the walrus, confounded with the whale, and possibly those of the sperm-whale, which, though of comparatively small size, are of fine quality. The term was in common use for several centuries.

> Her hands so white as *whales bone,*
> Her finger tipt with Cassidone.
> *Puttenham,* Partheniades, vii.
>
> This is the flower that smiles on every one,
> To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone.*
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 332.

White whale, a whale of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinapterus,* as *D. leucas;* a beluga. The species named inhabits arctic and subarctic waters, and is prized for its fine oil and valuable skin. The latter makes a kind of leather used for mast-bays and some military accoutrements. Also called *whitefish.* See cut under *Delphinapterus.*—**Ziphioid whales.** See *Hyperoödon, Ziphius, Ziphiinæ.* (See also *caaing-whale, ice-whale, scrag-whale, sperm-whale.*)

whale[1] (hwāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whaled,* ppr. *whaling.* [< *whale*[1], *n.*] To take whales; pursue the business of whale-fishing.

> Cruising and *whaling* in the bays is full of excitement and anxiety. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 63.

whale[2] (hwāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaled,* ppr. *whaling.* [A var. of *wale*[1], the change of initial *w-* to *wh-* being perhaps due to association with *whack, whap, whip,* etc.] To lash with vigorous stripes; thrash or beat soundly. [Colloq.]

> I have whipped you, Antipodes [a horse], but have I *whaled* you? *T. Winthrop,* Canoe and Saddle, xii.
>
> But first I would remark, that it is not a proper plan
> For any scientific gent to *whale* his fellow-man.
> *Bret Harte,* The Society upon the Stanislaus.

★**whaleback** (hwāl′bak), *n.* **1.** Same as *turtleback.*—**2.** A vessel of which the upper deck is rounded: generally without upper works. Such vessels were first used on the great lakes.

whale-barnacle (hwāl′bär″na-kl), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Coronulidæ,* parasitic upon whales, as *Coronula diadema.* See cut under *Coronula.*

whale-bird (hwāl′bėrd), *n.* **1.** One of the blue petrels of the genus *Prion,* several species of which inhabit the southern ocean. *P. vittatus,* one of the best-known, is notable for the expanse of its beak, the edges of which are beset with tooth-like processes. The name extends to several other oceanic birds which



Whale-bird (*Prion vittatus*).

gather in multitudes when a whale has been captured, to feed upon the offal; they are chiefly of the petrel and gull families.

2. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres. Hearne.* [Hudson's Bay.]—**3.** The red or gray phalarope. *Kumlein.* [Labrador.]

whale-boat (hwāl′bōt), *n.* A long narrow boat, sharp at both ends, and fitted for steering with an oar as well as with a rudder, used in the pursuit of whales, and, from its handy and seaworthy qualities, also for many other purposes. It is usually from 20 to 30 feet long. A pair of these boats is commonly carried by ocean passenger-steamers, in addition to their heavier boats.

whalebone (hwāl′bōn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *whale bone, qwale-bon;* < *whale*[1] + *bone*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** The elastic horny substance which grows in place of teeth in the upper jaw of whales of the family *Balænidæ* (hence called *whalebone* or *bone whales*), forming a series of thin parallel plates from a few inches to several feet long; baleen (which see). The term is misleading, for the substance is in no sense bone, but a kind of horn; and its trade-name *whale-fin* is equally inaccurate, for it has nothing to do with the fins of the whale. Whalebone grows in several hundred close-set parallel plates along each side of the upper jaw of the baleen whale, and thus in the situation occupied by the teeth of ordinary mammals; it is entirely shut in by the lips when the mouth is closed. Each one of the plates of both rows then bends with a strong sweep backward, and when the mouth is opened straightens out, so that there is always a heavy fringe on each side of the cavity of the mouth, forming an impassable barrier to the multitudinous small creatures which the whale scoops in from the surface of the sea. The longest baleen plates are those of the polar whale, some of which may exceed 12 feet in length. The plates in different species differ in color from a dull grayish-black through various streaked or veined colorations to somewhat creamy white. Whalebone stands quite alone among animal substances in a particular combination of lightness, toughness, flexibility, elasticity, and durability, together with such a cleavage (due to the straightness of its parallel fibers) that it may be split for its whole length to any desired thinness of strips. A sulphur-bottom whale has yielded 800 pounds of baleen, of which the longest plates were 4 feet in length. In the California gray whale the longest bone is from 14 to 16 inches, of a light or whitish color, coarse-grained, and heavily and unevenly fringed. The baleen of a finback varies according to its position, attaining a length of 2 feet 4 inches and a width of from 12 to 14 inches, with a fine fringe from 2 to 4 inches long; it is somewhat ridged crosswise. That of the sharp-headed finner is entirely white, with a short thin fringe; it has been found to consist of 270 pairs of plates, the longest being 10 inches in length. Whalebone is or has been used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.



Four plates of baleen, seen obliquely from within.

2. Something made of whalebone or baleen; a piece of whalebone prepared for some regular use: as, the *whalebones* of a corset.—**3.** Specifically, a whalebone riding-whip.

> They're neck and neck; they're head and head:
> They're stroke for stroke in the running;
> The *whalebone* whistles, the steel is red,
> No shirking as yet or shunning.
> *A. L. Gordon,* Visions in the Smoke.

4†. In the middle ages, ivory from the narwhal, walrus, or other sea-creature, or supposed to be from such a source. See *whale's bone,* under *whale*[1], *n.*

> To telle of hir tethe that tryetly were set,
> Alse qwyte & qwem as any *qwalle bon.*
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3055.

II. *a.* Made of or containing whalebone.

> Their ancient *whalebone* stays creaked.
> *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 398.

Whalebone whale. See **I.**, 1, and phrase under *whale*[1].

whale-brit (hwāl′brit), *n.* Same as *brit*[2], 2. Compare *whale*[1], *n.*, 1.

whale-built (hwāl′bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a whale-boat.

> The Canadian fishing-boats are *whale-built.* *Perley.*

whale-calf (hwāl′käf), *n.* The young of the whale. Also *calf-whale.*

whale-fin (hwāl′fin), *n.* In *com.*, a plate or lamina of whalebone; whalebone collectively. [Both *whale-fin* and *whalebone* are misnomers, due to original ignorance of the source and nature of the material.]

> A duty was imposed upon *whale-fins,* which, notwithstanding the double duty on fins imported by foreigners, went far toward the ruin of the Greenland trade.
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 61.

whalefish† (hwāl′fish), *n.* [= D. *walvisch* = OHG. *walfisc,* MHG. *walvisch,* G. *walfisch* = Icel. *hvalfiskr* = Sw. Dan. *hvalfisk;* as *whale*[1] + *fish*[1].] A whale.

> There by be many *w[h]alefysshes* and flyinge fysshes.
> *R. Eden,* in First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

whale-fisher (hwāl′fish″ėr), *n.* A person engaged in the whale-fishery; a whaler. *C. M. Scammon,* Marine Mammals, p. 211.

whale-fishery (hwāl'fish″ėr-i), *n.* 1. The occupation or industry of taking whales; also, the men, vessels, etc., engaged in this pursuit.—2. A locality that is or may be resorted to for the taking of whales; a place where whale-fishing is conducted, or where whales abound.

whale-fishing (hwāl'fish″ing), *n.* The act or occupation of taking whales; whaling.

whale-flea (hwāl'flē), *n.* Same as *whale-louse.*

whale-food (hwāl'fōd), *n.* Same as *whale-brit.* See *brit*², 2, *whale*¹, *n.*, and cuts under *Clione* and *Limacina.*

whale-head (hwāl'hed), *n.* A remarkable grallatorial bird of Africa, related to the herons and storks: so called on account of the size of the head and monstrous shape of the beak; the whale-headed stork, or shoebill, *Balæniceps rex,* the only representative of the family *Balænicipidæ.* See cut under *Balænicipidæ.*

whale-headed (hwāl'hed″ed), *a.* Having a large heavy head suggestive of a whale's: noting the shoebill. See *whale-head. Encyc. Brit.*, III. 759.

whale-hunter (hwāl'hun″tėr), *n.* A whaleman.

> Octher . . . said that . . . he was come as far towards the north as commonly the *whale-hunters* vse to trauell.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

whale-lance (hwāl'lans), *n.* The lance used in striking a whale. It may be either a hand-lance or a bomb-lance, but the term is more frequently applied to the former.

whale-line (hwāl'līn), *n.* Rope from 2 to 3 inches in circumference, made with great care from selected material, and used for harpoon-lines in the whale-fishery. It forms the tow-line of a whale-boat, with which a whale is made fast to the boat by means of the toggle-iron.

> *Whale-line* is three-stranded rope, 2¾ inches in circumference, composed of the finest hemp, 32 yarns per strand.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

whale-louse (hwāl'lous), *n.* Any small external parasite of a whale; a fish-louse or epizoic crustacean infesting whales; especially, a læmodipod of the family *Cyamidæ,* as *Cyamus ceti* and other species of this genus. See cut under *Cyamus.* Also *whale-flea.*

whaleman (hwāl'man), *n.*; pl. *whalemen* (-men). One who whales; a whaler; especially, one engaged in the actual capture of whales, as distinguished from another indirectly concerned in the industry.

> Hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean were discovered and chartered by *whalemen.* *The Century*, XL. 523.

whale-oil (hwāl'oil), *n.* The oil obtained from the blubber of a whale or other cetacean. (*a*) Common oil, or train-oil, is that procured from the blubber of any baleen whale; it has a rank odor, and varies in color from honey-yellow to dark brown, according to the character of the blubber and the method of trying-out. It includes several chemically different substances, the more solidifiable of which may be extracted under pressure and cold, and constitute *whale-tallow,* the fluid residuum being called *pressed oil.* (*b*) Sperm-oil or spermaceti-oil is obtained from the sperm-whale and other toothed cetaceans. That from the head of the whale contains the spermaceti, which is deposited at ordinary temperatures on extraction from the animal, leaving the liquid oil, of a clear yellow color. (See *spermaceti.*) Sperm-oil when refined is much used as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and that from various cetaceans is often named from them, as grampus-oil, porpoise-oil, etc.—**Black whale-oil.** (*a*) Oil from the baleen whales, including the rorquals; train-oil. (*b*) Oil discolored in running machinery.—**Pressed whale-oil.** ★See def. (*a*).

whaler¹ (hwā'lėr), *n.* [< *whale*¹ + *-er*¹.] A person or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing whales.

> For a *whaler's* wife to have been "'round the Cape" half a dozen times, or even more, was nothing extraordinary. *The Century*, XL. 511.
>
> But o' Thursday t' Resolution, first *whaler* back this season, came in port. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

whaler² (hwā'lėr), *n.* [< *whale*² + *-er*¹.] Something whaling, or big or extraordinary of its kind; a whopper; a whacker. [Slang.]

whale-rind (hwāl'rīnd), *n.* The skin of a whale. It is thick, tough, and for the most part dark-colored, and overlies the blubber somewhat as the rind of a fruit covers the pulp.

whalery (hwā'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *whaleries* (-iz). [< *whale*¹ + *-ery.*] 1. The industry of taking whales; whaling.

> The *whalery* not being sufficiently encouraging.
> *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 7.

2. An establishment for carrying on whale-fishery or any of its branches. [Rare.]

> They set up a glass-house, a tanyard, a saw-mill, and a *whalery.* *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 12.

whale's-food (hwālz'fōd), *n.* Whale-brit. See *brit*², 2, *whale*¹, *n.*, 1, and *Clione.*

whale-shark (hwāl'shärk), *n.* 1. A shark of the family *Rhineodontidæ, Rhineodon typicus,* one of the very largest sharks, and native of warm seas. See the technical names.—2. The basking-shark (which see, with cut).

whale-ship (hwāl'ship), *n.* A ship built for or employed in the business of whale-fishing; a whaling-ship or whaler.

> Smeerenberg . . . was the grand rendezvous of the Dutch *whale-ships.*
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 190.

whale-shot (hwāl'shot), *n.* [< MD. *walschot,* spermaceti, < *wal,* whale, + *schot,* what is cast: see *whale*¹ and *shot.*] Spermaceti or matter from the head of the whale: formerly so called by the Dutch and English whalers.

whale's-tongue (hwālz'tung), *n.* A misnomer of the acorn-worms, or species of *Balanoglossus,* mistranslating the technical generic name.

whaling¹ (hwā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whale*¹, *v.*] The act or business of taking whales; the pursuit of whales; whale-fishing: much used in compounds: as, a *whaling*-ship; a *whaling*-voyage; *whaling*-grounds; bay-*whaling;* shore-*whaling.*—**Whaling company,** a company engaged in whaling, consisting of a captain, a mate, a cooper, two boat-steerers, and eleven men. The stock consists of boats, whaling-craft, and whaling-gear, and is divided into sixteen equal shares, and the "lay" of each member of the company is the same. The captain and mate are paid a bonus of $200 or $300 for the term engagement, which is one year, and they are also exempt from all expenses of the company. *C. M. Scammon.*

whaling² (hwā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whale*², *v.*] Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking: as, a *whaling* lie. [Slang.]

whaling-gang (hwā'ling-gang), *n.* The crew of a whale-boat.

whaling-gun (hwā'ling-gun), *n.* Any mechanical contrivance for killing whales by means of an explosive and a projectile, as the bomb-gun, swivel-gun, darting-gun, and whale-rocket.

whalingman (hwā'ling-man), *n.* A whaleman.

whaling-master (hwā'ling-mȧs″tėr), *n.* A captain of a whaling-craft, or one who is in command of a whaling-station.

whaling-port (hwā'ling-pōrt), *n.* A port of entry where whaling-vessels are owned and registered.

whaling-rocket (hwā'ling-rok″et), *n.* A special form of rocket used in whaling to carry a harpoon and line, and an explosive shell, into the body of a whale.

whaling-station (hwā'ling-stā″shọn), *n.* In shore-whaling, a place where the try-works are located. *C. M. Scammon.* [Western coast of U. S.]

whall (hwâl), *n.* See *wall*³.

whallabee (hwol'a-bē), *n.* Same as *wallaby.*

whally† (hwâl'i), *a.* [For **wally;* < *wall*³ + *-y*¹.] Having a greenish tinge, as the eye in glaucoma. Compare *wall-eye.*

> A bearded Gote, whose rugged heare
> And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
> Was like the person selfe whom he did beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 24.

whaly (hwā'li), *a.* [< *whale*¹ + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of whales; cetaceous. [Rare.]

> The ocean's monarch, whom Ioue did annoint,
> The great controller of the *whaly* ranckes.
> *Tourneur*, Transf. Metamorphosis, st. 39.

whame (hwām), *n.* [Cf. *whamp.*] A fly of the genus *Tabanus;* a breeze or burrel-fly. See *breeze*¹. *Derham.*

whammel (hwam'el), *v. t.* Same as *whemmle.*

whamp (hwomp), *n.* [Cf. *whame* and *wop,* dial. var. of *wasp.*] A wasp. [Prov. Eng.]

whampee, *n.* Same as *wampee.*

whang¹ (hwang), *n.* [A var. of *thwang,* now *thong:* see *thong.*] 1. A thong, especially a leathern thong.

> He 's taen four-and-twenty braid arrows,
> And laced them in a *whang* O.
> *Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie* (Child's Ballads, II. 54).

2. A tough leather, such as is used for thongs, belt-lacing, etc. It is usually made of calf's hide, but sometimes of eelskin or the hide of a dog, woodchuck, racoon, etc.

whang² (hwang), *v.* [Cf. Sc. *whank,* beat, flog, also cut off large portions; prob. a var. of *whack,* confused with *whang*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat or bang; thwack; whack; flog; also, to throw with violence. [Provincial or colloq.]—2. To cut in large slices or strips; slice. [Scotch.]

> My uncle set it [a cheese] to his breast,
> And *whang'd* it down.
> *W. Beattie*, Tales, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *intrans.* To make or give out a banging noise.

> Bang, *whang, whang,* goes the drum.
> *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

whang² (hwang), *n.* [< *whang*², *v.*] 1. A blow or thwack; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang. [Colloq.]

> The *whang* of the bass drum.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 317.

2. A cut; a piece; a slice; a chunk.

> Of other men's lether men take large *whanges.*
> *Ray*, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 386.
>
> Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a *whang.*
> *Burns*, Holy Fair.

3†. Formerly, in Maine and some other parts of New England, a house-cleaning party; a gathering of neighbors to aid one of their number in cleaning house.

whangam (hwang'gam), *n.* A feigned name of some animal (probably meant for *whang 'em*).

> A *whangam* that eats grasshoppers had marked . . . [this one] for its prey, and was just stretching forth to devour it. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

whang-leather (hwang'leтн″ėr), *n.* See *leather* and *whang*¹, 2.

whank (hwangk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *whang*². [Scotch.]

whap, whapper, etc. See *whop,* etc.

whappet¹ (hwop'et), *n.* [< *whap* + *-et.*] A blow on the ear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whappet² (hwop'et), *n.* [A var. of *wappet,* a yelping cur.] A snarling, worthless dog; a cur.

> To feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets.* *Dent*, Pathway, p. 243. (*Nares.*)
>
> As the sturdy steed dashes out the little *whappet's* brains. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 55.

★**wharf** (hwârf), *n.*; pl. *wharves, wharfs* (hwârvz, hwârfs). [Early mod. E. also irreg. *warf;* < ME. *wherf,* a wharf, < AS. **hwearf, hwerf,* a dam or bank to keep out water (cf. *mere-hwearf,* the sea-shore), = D. *werf,* a wharf, yard, = Icel. *hvarf,* a shelter, = OSw. *hwarf,* Sw. *varf,* a ship-builder's yard, = Dan. *værft,* a wharf, dockyard (G. *werft,* a wharf, *werf,* a bank, wharf, < D. and Dan.); prob. orig. a dam or bank to 'turn' or keep out water, and partly identical with AS. *hwearf, hwerf,* a turning, exchange, a space, a crowd, = OS. *hwarf,* a crowd, = D. *werf,* turn, time, = Icel. *hvarf,* a turning, = OSw. *hwarf,* turn, time, order, layer, etc., < AS. *hweorfan* = Icel. *hverfa* = OSw. *hverfva,* turn: see *wherve.* Cf. *whirl,* from the same ult. root.] 1. A platform of timber, stone, or other material built on a support at the margin of a harbor or a navigable stream, in order that vessels may be moored alongside, as for loading or unloading, or while at rest. A wharf may be parallel with and contiguous to the margin, when it is more especially called a *quay;* or it may project away from it, with openings underneath for the flow of water, when it is distinctively called a *pier.* (See cuts under *pilework.*) In England wharves are of two kinds: (*a*) *legal wharves,* certain wharves in all seaports appointed by commission from the Court of Exchequer, or legalized by act of Parliament; and (*b*) *sufferance wharves,* places where certain goods may be landed and shipped by special sufferance granted by the Crown for that purpose. In American seaports wharves generally belong to the municipality, and are often leased to their occupants, but some are private property.

> The *wharves* stretched out towards the centre of the harbor. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.
>
> Out upon the *wharfs* they came,
> Knight and burgher, lord and dame.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

2†. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea.

> Duller shouldst thou be than the fat weed
> That roots itself in ease on Lethe *wharf.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

wharf (hwârf), *v. i.* [< *wharf, n.*] 1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. *Evelyn.*—2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

wharfage (hwâr'fāj), *n.* [< *wharf* + *-age.*] 1. Provision of or accommodation at wharves; berthage at a wharf: as, the city had abundant *wharfage;* to find *wharfage* for a ship.—2. Charge or payment for the use of a wharf; the charges or receipts for accommodation at a wharf or at wharves. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 135.

wharf-boat (hwârf'bōt), *n.* 1. In the United States, a boat supporting a platform sometimes used as a wharf in rivers or in other situations where actual wharves do not exist, or where they are impracticable from the great variation in the height of the water. Floating platforms similarly supported, called *floats,* are used in some European and other river-ports for landing goods and passengers. 2. A boat employed about a wharf or wharves.

wharfing (hwâr'fing), *n.* [< *wharf* + *-ing*¹.] 1. A structure in the form of a wharf; materials

of which a wharf is constructed; wharves in general.

A strong stone wall, which was a kind of *wharfing* against rivers running into it. *Evelyn*, Sylva, i. 2. (*Latham.*)

The San Marco glided into a bayou under a high *wharfing* of timbers, where a bearded fisherman waited. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 763.

2. In *hydraulic engin.*, a method of facing seawalls by the use of sheet-piling anchored to the bank.

wharfinger (hwâr'fin-jėr), *n.* [For **wharfager* (with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer, scavenger*, etc.), < *wharfage* + *-er*[1].] A person who owns or who has charge of a wharf; one who makes a business of letting accommodation for vessels at his wharf.

wharfman (hwârf'man), *n.*; pl. *wharfmen* (-men). A man employed on or about a wharf; one performing or having charge of work on a wharf.

An organization of *wharfmen*, who form a species of close corporation. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 548.

wharf-master (hwârf'mâs″tėr), *n.* A wharfinger. [Western U. S.]

wharf-rat (hwârf'rat), *n.* **1.** The common brown or Norway rat, *Mus decumanus*, when living in or about a wharf, considered with reference to its being in many places an imported animal, first naturalized in wharves after leaving the ship which brings it, or to the special size, ferocity, or other distinctive character it acquires under the favorable conditions of environment afforded by wharves, shipping, and storehouses. Hence—**2.** A fellow who loafs about or haunts wharves, making a living as best he can, without regular or ostensible occupation. [Cant.]

wharl[1] (hwärl), *n.* [A var. of *whorl* or *whirl*. Cf. *wharrow*.] A part of a spindle; a spindle (?). [Prov. Eng.]

[A patent for] placing ropes on *wharles* of machinery. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 476.

wharl[2] (hwärl), *v. i.* [A var. of *whirl*, used in sense of *whir*, i. e. roll; cf. *bur*[2].] To speak with the uvular utterance of the *r;* be unable to pronounce *r*.

All that are born therein [Carleton] have a harsh and rattling kind of uttering their words with much difficulty and *wharling* in their throat. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 225.

wharl[2] (hwärl), *n.* [< *wharl*[2], *v.*] See the quotation.

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the antient original Race or Families are distinguished by a Shibboleth upon their Tongues in pronouncing the Letter R, which they can not utter without a hollow Jarring in the Throat, by which they are as plainly known as a Foreigner is by pronouncing the Th.: this they call the Northumberland R or *Wharle;* and the Natives value themselves upon that Imperfection, because, forsooth, it shows the Antiquity of their Blood. *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, iii. 233. (*Davies.*)

wharlet, *n.* A dialectal variant of *quarrel*[2].

With alblasteris also amyt full streght,
Whappet in *wharles*, whellit the pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4743.

wharp (hwârp), *n.* [An erroneous form of *warp*.] Same as *trent-sand*. [Local.]

wharrow-spindle (hwar'ō-spin″dl), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle represented with a small handle at the top, projecting at right angles as if intended to whirl the spindle by. *Berry.*

whart (hwârt), *v.* Same as *thwart*[1].

Whartonian (hwâr-tō'ni-an), *a.* [Commemorating the English anatomist Thomas *Wharton* (died 1673).] Noting certain anatomical structures discovered or described by Wharton.—**Whartonian duct.** See *duct.*

Wharton's duct. See *duct.*

Wharton's gelatin, Wharton's jelly. See *gelatin of Wharton*, under *gelatin.*

wharves, *n.* Plural of *wharf.*

what[1] (hwot), *pron.* [< ME. *what, whet, whæt,* ⋆*quat, qwat, hwat, hwet* (gen. *whas, whos*, dat. *wham, whom*, acc. *what, whet*), < AS. *hwæt* (gen. *hwæs*, dat. *hwam, hwæm*, acc. *hwæt*) = OS. *hwat, huat* = OFries. *hwet* = D. *wat* = MLG. LG. *wat* = OHG. *hwaz, waz*, MHG. *waz*, G. *was* = Icel. *hvat* = Dan. Sw. *hvad* = Goth. *hwa*, what (interrogative and indefinite, also interjectional); = L. *quid*, what (indefinite), somewhat, = Zend *kad* = Skt. *kat;* neut. of the pron. *who:* see *who. Whose* is historically the gen. of *what* not less than of *who;* and it is still so used (namely, as equivalent to *of which*), although many authorities object, and it is becoming less common.]

A. *interrog.* **1.** Used absolutely as an interrogative pronoun. (*a*) Applied to inanimate things.

Qwat hast thu don . . . sin Saterdai at non?
Rel. Antiq., I. 292.

Thenne ascryed thay hym skete, & asked ful loude,
"*What* the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 196.

Shame then it was that drove him from the Parlament, but the shame of *what?* *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Folks at her House at such an Hour!
Lord! *what* will all the Neighbours say?
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

I believe they are in actual consultation upon *what*'s for supper. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

What can restrain the agony of a mother's heart?
Irving, Granada, p. 40.

(*b*) Applied to animals (and sometimes in contempt to persons) with the force of inquiry after the nature or kind: as, *what* is that running up the tree? (*c*) Applied to persons: nearly equivalent to *who*, but having reference to origin or character, rather than to name or identity.

"*What* is this womman," quod I, "so worthily atired?"
"That is Mede the mayde," quod she.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 19.

Thise tweyne come to the messagers, and hem asked *what* thei were, and thei ansuerde that thei sholde sone knowe, yef it plesed hem to a-byde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 129.

What's he that walks alone so sadly, with his hands behind him? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

Eminent titles may, indeed, inform who their owners are, not often *what.* *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, Ded.

(*d*) Used in various elliptical and incomplete constructions: as, *what?* equivalent to *what did you say?* or *what is it?* (*e*) Used in exclamation, to express surprise, indignation, etc.

Hwat! wulle ȝe this pes to-breke,
And do than kinge swuche schame?
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1730 (Morris and Skeat, I. 191).

"*What!*" quod the prest to Perkyn, "Peter! as me thinketh,
Thow art lettred a litel; who lerned the on boke?"
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 130.

But *what*, shall the abuse of a thing make the right vse odious? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 54.

What! are the ladies of your land so tall?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) Expressing a summons.

La. Cap. Nurse, where's my daughter? call her forth to me.
Nurse. . . . I bade her come. *What*, lamb! *what*, ladybird!
God forbid! Where's this girl? *What*, Juliet?
Shak., R. and J., i. 3. 3.

Qua. [Within.] *What*, Simplicius!
Sim. I come, Quadratus. *Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

Chamberlain, call in the music, bid the tapsters and maids come up and dance; *what!* we'll make a night of it. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

(*gt*) A general introductory notion, equivalent to 'well,' 'lo,' 'now,' etc., and constituting a mere expletive.

What, welcome be the cut, a Goddes name!
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 854.

What, will you walk with me about the town?
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 22.

2. Used adjectively and lending an interrogative force to the proposition in which it occurs. (*a*) Inquiring as to the individual being, character, kind, or sort of a definite thing or person.

Allas! *what* womman wil ye of me make?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1305.

What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him? Mark iv. 41.

What news on the Rialto? *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 39.

What good should follow this, if this were done?
What harm, undone? *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

(*b*) Inquiring as to extent or quantity: equivalent to the question *how much?*

"*What* money have you got, Copperfield?" he said. . . . I told him seven shillings.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

(*c*) Used intensively or emphatically with a force varying from the interrogative to the exclamatory: often followed by the indefinite article: as, *what* an idea!

What manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

What a piece of work is a man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 315.

What confusion and mischeif do the avarice, anger, and ambition of Princes cause in the world!
Evelyn, Diary, March 24, 1672.

Oh, Amos Cottle!—Phœbus! *what* a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Oh, *what* a dawn of day!
How the March sun feels like May!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

What an (and) if† ? Same as *what if?*

And *what an if*
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 9.

What else? what else can or could be the case: an elliptical expression expecting no answer, and hence sometimes equivalent to a strong affirmation.

Licio. But cans't thou blow it?
Huntsman. What else? *Lyly*, Midas, iv. 3.

What . . . for? what for? what . . . as? what kind of? in such phrases as, *what for* a man is he?—that is, what kind of man, in looks or character? It is equivalent to the German idiom *was für ein*, and as reflecting that idiom is used in the English of the Pennsylvania Germans and their neighbors, being in exclamatory use equivalent to *what.* The earlier idiom *what . . . for* is now rare.

What 's he *for* a man?
Peele, Edward I. (ed. Dyce), p. 383.

What is he *for* a fool that betroths himself to unquietness? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 49.

What ho! an exclamatory summons or call.

Gads. What, ho! chamberlain!
Cham. [Within.] At hand, quoth pick-purse.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 52.

What if? elliptical for *what would happen if? what would you say if? what matters it if?* etc.

What if this mixture do not work at all? . . .
What if it be a poison? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 21.

What if he dwells on many a fact as though
Some things Heaven knew not which it ought to know? . . .
Such are the prayers his people love to hear.
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

What is thee?† what is the matter with thee?

Lefdy, *what is the?* . . .
Me were leffre to beo ded
Thane iseo the make such chere.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

What not, elliptical for *what may I not say?* implying 'everything else; various other things; et cetera; what you will': as, the table was loaded with toys, pictures, and *what not.* Hence *what-not, n.*

Such air is unwholesome, and engenders melancholy, plagues, and *what not.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 150.

Thou art like to meet with, in the way which thou goest, . . . lions, dragons, darkness, and, in a word, death, and *what not.* *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

College A cannot compete with College B unless it has more scholarships, unless it changes the time of election to scholarships, or *what not.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 617.

What of? (*a*) Elliptical for *what comes of?*—that is, what care you (I, we, etc.)? does it matter in any way?

All this is so; but *what of* this, my lord?
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 73.

(*b*) Elliptical for *what say or think you of?*

To-day? but *what of* yesterday?
Tennyson, The Ancient Sage.

What's his (its) name? what do you call it? etc., colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, either because the name has escaped his memory, or because the person or thing is of so trivial consequence that he or it is not deserving of a specific name. The phrases are sometimes formed into a compound: as, tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to be off. See *what-d'ye-call-it.*

Good even, good Master *What-ye-call't.*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 74.

What's to do here? See *do*[1].—**What though?** See *though.*

B. *rel.* **1.** A compound relative pronoun, meaning 'that which,' or having a value including the simple relative pronoun *which* with the demonstrative pronoun *that* preceding: as, "*what* I have written I have written" (that is, *that which* I have written I have written). It is no longer used of persons, except in the anomalous phrase *but what.*

Mekli than to Meliors he munged [told] *what* he thought.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2578.

Loke up, I seye, and telle me *what* she is
Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 862.

I am *what* I was born to be, your prince.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

A host of second-rate critics, and official critics, and *what* is called "the popular mind" as well.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vi. 5.

What, as strictly equivalent to the relative which, never had much vogue, and has long been a vulgarism; but its genitive [whose] has survived, in preference to whichs, as we should have modernized the medieval quhilkes.
F. Hall, False Philology, p. 7, note.

What was formerly and in vulgar speech is still used as a simple relative, equivalent to *that* or *which:* as, if I had a donkey *what* wouldn't go.

Offer them peace or aught *what* is beside.
Peele, Edward I. (Old Plays, II. 37).

The matter *what* other men wrote.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 142.

I fear nothing
What can be said against me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 126.

What has also the value of *whatever* or *whoever:* as, come *what* will, I shall be there.

What in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 97.

Let come *what* come may, . . .
I shall have had my day.
Tennyson, Maud, xi.

2. Used adjectively, meaning 'that . . . which,' or having compound relative value: as, I know *what* book you mean (that is, I know *that* book *which* you mean); he makes the most of *what* money he has (that is, he makes the most of *that* money *which* he has): applied to persons and things. (*a*) That . . . who or which; those . . . who or which.

Shal nat be told for me . . .
. . . *what* jeweles men in the fyr tho caste.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2087.

(*b*) What sort of; such . . . as.

Thorow his prayer they may be clensed of synne
What tyme they entre the chapelle with-In.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Anno 1476, at *what* time the Switzers took their revenge upon Charles Duke of Burgundie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

And heavenly quires the hymenæan sung,
What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, in naked beauty.
Milton, P. L., iv. 712.

Now a merchant may wear *what* boots he pleases.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*c*) Any who or which; whatever; whoever.

Also *quat* brother or sustre die, and he may noughte be broughte . . . wyt his owne catelle, he sal be broughte wyt the broderhedes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady-she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 44.

I never said aught but this, That *what* rule, or laws, or custom, or people were flat against the word of God are diametrically opposite to Christianity.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(*d*) How much. [Colloq.]

When a man bets he doesn't well know *what* money he uses. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

But what, but that; but who; who or that . . . not.

There was scarce a farmer's daughter within ten miles round *but what* had found him successful.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Not a writer . . . that mentions his name *but what* tells the story of him. *Bentley*, Diss. on Euripides, § 4.

There are few madmen *but what* are observed to be afraid of the strait waistcoat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiv. 28, note.

What as†, that which.

Here I do bequeathe to thee,
In full possession, half that Kendal hath
And *what as* Bradford holds of me in chief.
Old Plays, II. 47.

What dones† [*what dones* is literally 'what made,' *dones* being the genitive of *don*, E. *done*, pp. of *do*, make, used in the genitive in imitation of *kinnes* in *what kinnes*, of what kind], of what sort; what kind.

And whan I seighe it was so slepyng, I went
To warne Pilates wyf *what dones* man was Iesus;
For Iuwes hateden hym and han done hym to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 298.

What that†, whatsoever; whatever; what. Also *that what*.

Him ne dret [dreadeth] naȝt to do zenne, *huet thet* hit by [be]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

What lutles [little] *that* he et.
Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), p. 396.

What schulde I telle . . .
And of moche other thing *what that* then was?
Rob. of Brunne, Prol.

What that a king himselfe bit [bids].
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 4.

That what is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*

C. *indef.* (*a*) Something; anything: obsolete except in such colloquial phrases as *I'll tell you what* (by abbreviation for *what it is, what I think*, or the like).

Al was us never broche ne rynge,
Ne ellis *what* [var. *nought* and *ought*] fro women sent.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1741.

Wot you *what*, my lord?
To-day the lords you talk of are beheaded.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 92.

I'll *tell you what* now of the devil.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

I *tell you what*—Ellery Davenport lays out to marry a real angel. He 's to swear and she 's to pray!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 518.

(*b*†) A thing; a portion; an amount; a bit: as, a little *what*.

Thanne she a lytel *what* smylynge seyde.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Then the kynge anone called his seruaunt, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell *whatte* of wyne.
Fabyan, Chron., clxxii.

They prayd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 7.

To know what's what. See *know*[1].

what[1] (hwot), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *what*; < *what*, *pron.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Why?

What sholde he studie, and make himselven wood,
Upon a book in cloistre alwey to poure?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 184.

What is the shepe to blame in youre syght
Whane he is shorne of his flees & maade alle bare,
Thoughe folke of malyce for her wollis fyght?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Ahlas *what* should she fight?
Fewe women win by fight.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 97.

What should I don this [imperial] robe, and trouble you?
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 189.

But *what* do we suffer misshaped and enormous prelatism, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformities with the fair colours, as before of martyrdom, so now of episcopacy? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To what degree? in what respect?

For *what* is a man advantaged if he gain the whole world and lose himself? Luke ix. 25.

For *what* are men better than sheep or goats . . .
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3†. How; how greatly; to what an extent or degree; how remarkably: exclamatory and intensive.

O! *what* I am fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt!
York Plays, p. 3.

What . . . what, in some measure; in part; partly by; in consequence of; partly: now followed by *with*: indefinite and distributive in value.

Lordinges, the tyme wasteth nyght and day,
And steleth from us, *what* prively slepinge,
And *what* thurgh necligence in our wakinge,
As dooth the streem, that turneth never agayn,
Descending fro the montaigne into playn.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 21.

Than woot I wele she myghte nevere fayle
For to ben holpen, *what* at youre instaunce,
What with hire other frendes generaunce.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1441.

Than sente Gawein aboute to euery garnyson thourgh the reame of Logres, and assembled xxx[mi] *what* oon *what* other. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 277.

Most men, as it happens in this world, either weakly, or falsly princip'l'd, *what* through ignorance, and *what* through custom of licence, both in discours and writing, by what hath bin of late written in vulgar, have not seem'd to attain the decision of this point.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

With omission of the second *what* (so frequently):

What for hire kynrede and hir nortelrie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 47.

What with pride, projects, and knavery, poor Peter was grown distracted. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

II. *conj.* **1.** So much as; so far as.

Ector, with ful many a bolde baroun,
Cast on a day with Grekes for to fighte,
As he was wont to greve hem *what* he myghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 35.

To helpe youre freendis *what* I may.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6300.

Mr. Brown, being present, observed them [Indians] to be much affected, and one especially did weep very much, though covered it *what* hee could.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

2. That. (*a*†) In *alwhat*, until (compare *although*, etc.).

Tho kinges hem wenten and hi seghen [they saw] tho sterre thet yede bi-fore hem. *al-wat* hi kam over tho huse war ure louerd was. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 27.

Thet heaued me akth; ich ne ssel by an eyse [I shall not be at ease] *al-huet* ich habbe ydronke.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

(*b*) In the phrase *but what*: but that; that . . . not.

The Abbot cannot be humbled *but what* the community must be humbled in his person. *Scott*, Monastery, x.

Not a thing stolen *but what* the sea gave it up.
J. H. Newman.

what[2]† (hwot), *a.* [< ME. *hwat*, quick, < AS. *hwæt*, keen, sharp, bold (= OS. *hwat* = Icel. *hvatr*, keen). Cf. *whet*[1].] Quick; sharp; bold.

Ther weoren eorles swithe *whæte*. *Layamon*, l. 1137.

whatabouts (hwot'ą-bouts″), *n.* The matters which one is about or occupied with. [Colloq.]

You might know of all my goings on, and *whatabouts* and whereabouts, from Henry Taylor.
Southey, To G. C. Bedford, March 3, 1830.

what-d'ye-call-it, what-d'ye-call-'em (hwot'-dyę-kâl'it, -em). A word substituted for the name of a thing, because of forgetfulness or ignorance, or in slight contempt. [Colloq.]

There is no part of the body, an' please your honour, where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than upon the knee, . . . there being so many tendons and *what-d'ye-call-ems* all about it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

whate'er (hwot-âr'), *pron.* A contracted form of *whatever*.

He strikes *whate'er* is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 623.

whaten, whatten (hwot'n), *a.* [Sc. also *whatan*, and (with the indef. article) *whatna*; < *what*[1] + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection.] What; what kind of. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Lord safe us! only look at him sitting asleep. *Whatan* a face! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Oct., 1828.

whatever (hwot-ev'ėr), *pron.* and *a.* [< *what*[1] + *ever*.] **I.** *pron.* **A.** *indef. rel.* Anything which; no matter what; all that.

To effect
Whatever I shall happen to devise.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 330.

The very best will variously incline,
And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.
Whatever is, is right. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 145.

The board was expected to make itself thoroughly acquainted with *whatever* concerned the colonies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

B. *interrog.* What? as, *whatever* shall I do? [Vulgar, but common in recent British colloquial use.]

II. *a. rel.* Of what kind or sort it may be; no matter what; any or all that: applied to persons and things: as, *whatever* person is appointed must be satisfactory to the court.

I'll forgive you,
Whatever torment you do put me to.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 84.

The knowledge of the theory of logic has no tendency *whatever* to make men good reasoners.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Whatever side he was on, he could always find excellent reasons for it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 36.

what-like (hwot'līk), *indef. rel. a.* Of what appearance or character. [Colloq. or provincial.]

She knows Miss Abbey of old, remind her, and she knows *what-like* the home and *what-like* the friend is likely to turn out. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 2.

Whatman paper. See *paper*.

whatna (hwot'nä), *a.* Same as *whaten*. [Scotch.]

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But *whatna* day o' *whatna* style,
I doubt it 's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad.

whatness (hwot'nes), *n.* [< *what*[1] + *-ness*.] In *metaph.*, a quiddity. [Rare.]

what-not (hwot'not), *n.* [< *what not* (see *what*[1]); the stand being so called as used to hold shells, photographs, bric-a-brac, "and *what not*": see under *what*[1].] **1.** A stand or set of shelves on which to keep or display small articles of curiosity or ornament, as well as books, papers, etc.; an étagère.

What cheerfulness those works of art will give to the little parlors up in the country, when they are set up with other shells on the *what-not* in the corner!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 51.

2. Anything; no matter what; what you please. See *what not*, under *what*[1], A. [Colloq.]

I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and *what-nots*.
Thackeray, Philip, ix.

whatreck (hwot'rek), *adv.* [Short for *what reck I?* 'what care I?'] Nevertheless. [Scotch.]

I wot he was na slaw, man; . . .
But yet, *what-reck*, he, at Quebec,
Montgomery-like did fa', man.
Burns, The American War.

whatso† (hwot'sō), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatso*, *whatswa*, *whatse*, *hwatse*, *quat so*, what so, < *what*[1] + *so*[1]. Cf. *whoso*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever character, kind, or sort; no matter what (person or thing): an indefinite relative use.

What man *so* vs metes may vs sone knowe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2565.

II. *pron.* No matter what or who; whatsoever; whosoever.

But it were any persone obstinat,
Whatso he were, of heigh or lowe estat,
Him wolde he snibben sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 522.

"In exitu Israel de Ægypto!"
Thus sang they all together in one voice,
With *whatso* in that Psalm is after written.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Purgatorio, ii.

Sometimes written as two separate words.

Quyt is she
From yow this yer, *what* after *so* befalle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 664.

whatsoe'er (hwot-sō-ār'), *pron.* A contracted form of *whatsoever*.

whatsoever (hwot-sō-ev'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsoever*; < *what*[1] + *so*[1] + *ever*. Cf. *whatso* and *whatsomever*.] **I.** *a.* Of whatever nature, kind, or sort; whatever: an intensive form of *whatever*, still separable and used as a correlative phrase.

I have learned in *whatsoever* state I am therewith to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

Goodness guide thy actions *whatsoever!*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

The Meridians, which are Circles passing ouer our heads, in *what* part of the World *soeuer* we be.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

Marauding thieves, to be destroyed by *whatsoever* method possible. *The Academy*, March 28, 1891, p. 298.

II. *pron.* What thing or things soever; no matter what thing or things; whatever or whoever.

I will knowe the soth [truth], *what-so-euer* it coste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

Youth, *whatsoever* thou art, thou art but a scurvy fellow.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 163.

For, 'tis not Courage (*whatsoe'r* men say),
But Cowardize, to make ones Self away.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

whatsom†, *a.* and *pron.* Same as *whatsoever*.

whatsomever (hwot″sum-ev′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *whatsumever, whatsomever* (confused with *whatsoever*); < *what*[1] + *som* (< Dan. *som*, as so) + *ever*. Cf. *howsomever*.] Whatsoever. [Now vulgar.]

Whatsomever woo they fele,
They wol not pleyne, but concele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5041.

Doughtir, loke that thou be waare, *whatsumeuere* thee bitide,
Make not thin husbonde poore with spendinge ne with pride. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

whatten, *a.* See *whaten*.

whattie (hwot′i), *n.* Same as *whisky*.

whault, *n.* See *wall*[3].

whaup (hwâp), *n.* [Sc. also *whaap, quhaup, quhaip, awp;* said to be so called from its cry.] A curlew. [Scotch.]—**Great whaup,** the curlew, *Numenius arquata*. Also called *stock-whaup*.—**Little whaup, May whaup,** the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus:* so called from its relative size and the time of its appearance. Also called *tang-whaup*.

whave (hwāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whaved*, ppr. *whaving*. [Prob. a dial. var. of *quave*.] 1. To turn (pottery) when drying. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To cover, or hang over. [Prov. Eng.]

whawl, *v. i.* [A var. of *wawl, waul*.] To cry as a cat: same as *waul*.

The cats *whawled*. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 269.

whaylet, *a.* A corrupt Middle English spelling of *hail*[2], *hale*[2].

whay-worm (hwā′wėrm), *n.* [Also *whey-worm;* perhaps a dial. reduction of *whealworm*.] 1. A pimple. *Carr*, Craven Gloss., ii. 252. (*Halliwell.*)—2. A whim. Compare *maggot*.

And so marched toward London, where the Essex men, havinge wylde *whay-wormes* in their heddes, joined them with him. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

whe[1] (hwē), *pron.* A form of *who*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whe[2]†, *n.* See *wie*.

wheadle†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wheedle*.

wheal[1] (hwēl), *n.* [< ME. *wheel, whele, whelle*, a pimple, wheal (cf. dim. *whelk*, a little wheal), < AS. **hwēle*, wheal (Somner); origin and status uncertain; cf. AS. *hwelan* (**hwēlan* ?), wither, pine away; cf. W. *chwiler*, a maggot, wheal, pimple.] 1. A pimple; a pustule.

He must drie his face very well, for feare of *wheales* and wrinkles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

All *wheales* and itching pimples which are readie to breake forth. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

Specifically—2. An elevation of the skin, of varying size, usually elongated in form, caused by a stroke, as of a rod or whip, or constituting an eruption, as that of urticaria. See *urticaria*.

wheal[1] (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. *whelen:* see *wheal*[1], *n.*]
I. *trans.* To produce a wheal upon.

His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks *whealed* and puffed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To suppurate; form a sore or pustule.

Now gins the leprous cores of ulcered sins
Wheale to a heade. *Marston*, Ant. and Mel., II., v. 1.

wheal[2] (hwēl), *n.* [Also *huel, wheel, whel, wheyl;* < Corn. *hwel*, a work, a mine; cf. W. *chwyl*, a turn, course, while, *chwylo*, turn, revolve, run a course, bustle, *chwel*, a course, turn.] A mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wheal-worm (hwēl′wėrm), *n.* [< *wheal*[1] + *worm*.] 1. The itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*.—2. The acarine *Leptus autumnalis*, or some similar harvest-bug: so named from the wheals or pimples produced by its bite. See cut under *harvest-mite*.

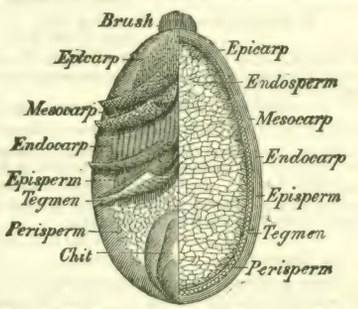
wheaser (hwē′zėr), *n.* [Said to be connected with *weasel*.] The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Local, New Eng.]

wheat (hwēt), *n.* [< ME. *whete, wete, whæte, hwete, huete, quete,* < AS. *hwēte* = OS. *hwēti* = MD. *weite*, D. *weit* = MLG. *wēten, weiten*, LG. *weten* = OHG. *weizzi*, MHG. *weitze*, G. *weizen*, also OHG. *weizi*, MHG. *weize*, G. dial. *weissen* = Icel. *hveiti* = Sw. *hvete* = Dan. *hvede* = Goth. *hwaiteis*, wheat; cf. Lith. *kwetys*, Lett. *kweeschi*, wheat (prob. < Teut.); lit. 'that which is white' (with ref. to the color of the grain or the meal), < AS. *hwit*, etc., white: see *white*[1].] A cereal grain, the product of species of *Triticum*, chiefly of *T. æstivum*. The origin of the plant is not clearly known, and the wide-spread impression of its having been derived from a grass, *Ægilops ovata*, of the Mediterranean region, is without proper foundation. The wheat-plant is a grass closely related to barley and rye, having a dense four-sided spike, and grains longitudinally furrowed on one side, turgid on the other. In some varieties the palets bear awns, in others not, the varieties being respectively called *bearded* and *beardless* or *bald*. Some are planted in the spring—spring or summer wheat—others in the fall, maturing the next season—winter wheat. The product of the latter was formerly preferred, but with recent methods of manufacture spring



Wheat (*Triticum æstivum*).
1, the complete plant of *T. æstivum;* 2, the spike of the same; 3, the spike of a beardless form of *T. æstivum;* 4, a grain germinating. *a*, part of the rachis; *b*, the floret of *T. æstivum;* *c*, the flower, showing two lodicules, the stamens, and the stigmas.

wheat is equally valued. The varieties are further classified as *white* and *red* or *amber*, referring to the color of the grain; among winter wheats, at least, the white are more esteemed. The grain is highly nutritious, containing some 67 per cent. of carbohydrates, 13 per cent. of



Longitudinal Section of Grain of Wheat, enlarged.

albuminoids, together with small quantities of the mineral substances, potash, soda, etc., required by the animal system, with only 14 per cent. of water. For use it is chiefly converted into flour; the finest but not the most nutritious flour is nearest pure starch. The richer elements lie nearest the skin, and these are secured in "Graham" flour, which properly includes the whole grain, and by recent milling processes which appropriate all but the cuticle. Wheat was formerly made in England into a dish called *frumenty* or *furmenty*, by boiling it entire in milk, and seasoning. It is now largely used in America in the form of cracked, crushed, or rolled wheat, or wheat-grits. Wheat has been known from antiquity, being mentioned in Scripture; it is traceable to ancient Egypt, and is recorded as introduced into China about 2700 B. C. It now furnishes the principal breadstuff among all civilized nations. It is adaptable to various conditions and widely grown in temperate regions; it is not excluded by cold winters, but requires a mean summer temperature of not less than 57°. Among the principal countries which produce a surplus are the United States, Canada, Russia, Hungary, India, Australia, Egypt, Rumania, and Turkey. The varieties are very numerous, and there are several more or less strongly marked races, one of which is spelt.

The asse of the melle, thet ase bletheliche berth bere [as blithely beareth barley] ase *huete*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

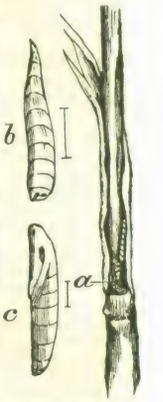
We maun gar *wheat*-flour serve us for a blink; . . . it's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the curney aitmeal is.
Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Amber wheat. See def.—**Arras wheat.** See *Emmer wheat*, below.—**China wheat,** a spring wheat grown in the United States, said to have been derived from a grain found in a tea-chest.—**Clock wheat,** a variety of the race known as *Triticum turgidum*.—**Cow-wheat,** a plant of the genus *Melampyrum*, particularly *M. arvense*, with beautifully variegated flowers in a long spike. The American cow-wheat is *M. lineare*, an inconspicuous plant.—**Dinkel wheat,** spelt.—**Emmer wheat,** the race called *Triticum dicoccum*, including the Arras wheat of Abyssinia. Its varieties flourish in poor soil, are remarkably exempt from diseases, and make excellent starch.—**Guinea wheat†.** See *Turkey wheat*, below.—**Indian wheat.** (*a*†) A former name in England for Indian corn, *Zea Mays*. See cut under *Zea*. (*b*) *Fagopyrum Tataricum*, which is cultivated to some extent in the United States, particularly in the northwest.—**Oil of wheat.** See *oil*.—**One-grained** or **single-grained wheat,** a wheat with one seed to each spikelet—*Triticum monococcum*—which appears to be a true species. Also called *St. Peter's corn*.—**Red wheat.** See def.—**Revet** or **rivet wheat,** a variety of the race *Triticum turgidum*.—**Saracen's wheat,** buckwheat. Compare *sarrazin*.—**Single-grained wheat.** See *one-grained wheat*, above.—**Spring wheat, summer wheat.** See def.—**Tatary wheat,** the India or Indian wheat, *Fagopyrum Tataricum*.—**Tea wheat.** Same as *China wheat*.—**Turkey wheat†, Turkish wheat†,** Indian corn, vaguely supposed to come from Turkey (compare *turkey*). Also called *Guinea wheat* and *Indian wheat*.

There grows in several parts of Africa, Asia, and America a kind of corn called Maya, and such as we commonly name *Turkey wheat*. They make bread of it which is hard of digestion, heavy in the stomach, and does not agree with any but such as are of a robust and hail constitution.
L. Lemery, Treatise on Foods (1704), p. 71. (*Davies.*)

We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which grows to the height of six or seven feet. It is made into flour for the use of the common people, and goes by the name of *Turkey wheat*. *Smollett*, Travels, viii.

Wheat-aphid or **-aphis,** a wheat plant-louse (see below).—**Wheat bulb-fly,** *Hylemyia arctica*, a European fly of the family *Anthomyiidæ*, whose larva infests the stems of wheat.—**Wheat bulb-worm,** the larva of an oscinid fly, *Meromyza americana*, which affects the stems of wheat in the United States and Canada, stunting the ears, and prematurely ripening the kernels.—**Wheat-cutworm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Laphygma frugiperda*. Also called *grass-worm* and *fall army-worm*. See *Laphygma*. *C. V. Riley.*—**Wheat-dampening machine,** a machine for washing grain to free it from smut and dirt, and afterward drying it. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheat eel-worm,** a nematode worm of the family *Anguillulidæ, Tylenchus tritici*, which causes the disease known as *ear-cockle, purples*, or *false ergot* in wheat in Europe. It produces round dark-colored distorted growths in the ear of wheat. Also called *wheat-worm*.—**Wheat gall-fly,** the adult of the wheat joint-worm. See *Isosoma*, 1, *joint-worm*, 2, and cut under *wheat-fly*.—**Wheat-head army-worm,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Heliophila albilinea*. See *Leucania*.—**Wheat plant-louse,** one of several aphids, or *Aphididæ*, which infest wheat, as *Necterophora avenæ* and *Toxoptera graminium*.—**Wheat straw-worm,** the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.—**Wheat whisky.** See *whisky*[2].—**Wheat-wireworm.** See *wireworm*.—**White wheat.** See def.—**Winter wheat.** See def. (See also *mummy-wheat, not-wheat*.)



Wheat Bulb-worm (*Meromyza americana*).
a, wheat-stalk, showing larva at work; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Lines show natural sizes.)

wheat-bird (hwēt′bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch or wheatsel-bird. [Local, British.]

wheat-brush (hwēt′brush), *n.* In *milling*, a grain-scouring machine. It consists essentially of two brushes in the form of disks placed close together in a hopper, one brush remaining stationary, and the other revolving rapidly as the grain is delivered between them. The grain is carried to the periphery of the brushes by centrifugal force, and falls into a chamber beneath, whence the dust is removed by a suction-blast. *E. H. Knight.*

wheat-bug (hwēt′bug), *n.* Either one of two bugs, *Miris tritici* and *M. dolabratus*, found commonly on wheat in England. *Curtis*, Farm Insects.

wheat-caterpillar (hwēt′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* A small caterpillar which eats the kernels of wheat in the field: supposed to be *Hypsopygia costalis*.

wheat-chafer (hwēt′chā″fėr), *n.* A beetle, *Anisoplia austriaca*, which does great damage to European wheat-fields, particularly those of Russia.

wheat-cracker (hwēt′krak″ėr), *n.* A mill for cracking wheat to make grits.

wheat-drill (hwēt′dril), *n.* See *drill*[1], *n.*, 3.

wheat-duck (hwēt′duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*, found in large flocks in wheat-fields. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Oregon.]

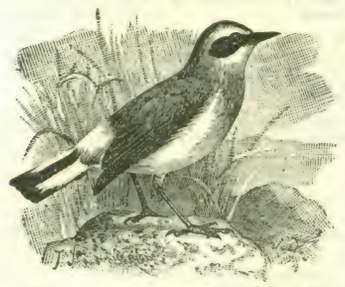
wheat-ear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [< *wheat* + *ear*[2].] An ear of wheat.

Gold flashed out from the *wheat-ear* brown,
And flame from the poppy's leaf. *Eliza Cook.*

Wheat-ear stitch, in *embroidery*, a fancy stitch; a variety of chain-stitch by which is produced a pattern somewhat resembling an ear of grain with stiff beard.

wheatear (hwēt′ēr), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *wheat* + *ear*[2] (also used in the form *white-ear*, with the first element unaltered), of *white-arse*, or rather of its earlier form **whiterse* (taken as a plural, whence the supposed singular *wheat-ear*): so called from its white rump, < *white*[1] + *arse*. The name is equiv. to *whitetail*, formerly *whittail*, and the F. name *cul blanc*.] A chat of the genus *Saxicola, Saxicola œnanthe*, the stonechat, fallow-finch, or whitetail, an oscine passerine bird abundant in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and found sparingly in North America. The wheatear is 6¾ inches long, and 12½ in extent; it varies much in plumage with sex, age, and season. The adult male in summer has the upper parts French gray, with conspicuous white rump and white base of the black tail; the under parts are some shade of buff, often whitish;

the wings are blackish; a broad glossy-black bar on the side of the head includes the ears, and is surmounted by a white stripe; the bill and feet are black, the eyes dark-



Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), adult male.

brown. The female is brownish, darkest on the upper parts, with wings and tail like those of the male; the young resemble the female, but are spotty. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are four to seven, greenish-blue, usually spotless, sometimes faintly speckled. The wheatear shares with both the British species of *Pratincola* the name *stonechat*, which is more appropriate to this bird than to either of the bushchats; it is more fully specified as *white-rumped stonechat*, and also called *white-rump*, *whitetail*, *stone-clatter* (from its Gaelic name *clacharan*, which survives in Scotland and in books), *fallow-finch*, and by other local names.

What cook of any spirit would lose her time in picking larks, *wheat-ears*, and other small birds?
Swift, Directions to Servants (Cook).

Although the *wheatear's* colors are somewhat chaste, still their bold contrast, and the manner in which they are distributed, make the bird a very pretty one.
Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 302.

wheat-eel (hwēt'ēl), *n.* [Appar. < *wheat* + *eel*, but perhaps a dial. form of **wheat-evil*, < *wheat* + *evil*[1].] Ear-cockle or purples, a disease of wheat caused by the eel-worm, *Tylenchus tritici*.

wheaten (hwē'tn), *a.* [< ME. *whcten*, *hueten*, *hwæten*, < AS. *hwǣten* (= MD. *weiten*, D. *weite-(meel)* = G. *weizen(brod)*), < *hwǣte*, wheat, + *-en*, E. *-en*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or made from wheat: as, *wheaten* straw. Specifically—(*a*) Made of the stalks, straw, or husks of wheat.

There wayted Summer naked starke, all saue a *wheaten* hat. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Peace should still her *wheaten* garland wear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 41.

(*b*) Made of the grain or flour of wheat.

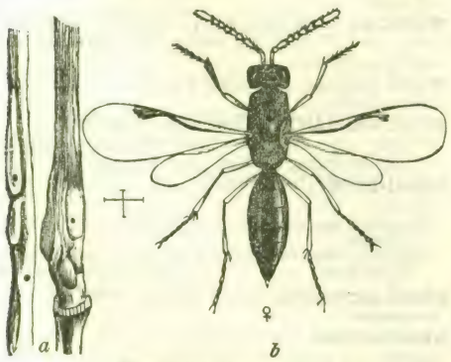
More hi uynt smak [she finds more relish] in ane zoure epple thanne in ane *huetene* lhoue [loaf].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them [cakes and wafers]. Ex. xxix. 2.

His diet was of *wheaten* bread.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

wheat-field (hwēt'fēld), *n.* A field of wheat.

wheat-fly (hwēt'flī), *n.* **1.** Any one of several flies of the family *Oscinidæ*, common upon wheat in Europe and North America, as *Oscinis frit*, *Chlorops tæniopus*, and *C. lineata*.—**2.** The Hessian fly.—**3.** The wheat-midge.—**4.** Improperly, a wheat plant-louse in the winged form. Compare *greenfly*, 2.—**5.** The wheat gall-



Wheat Gall-fly (*Isosoma tritici*).
a, wheat-stalks with galls produced by the larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

fly, a chalcidid, *Isosoma tritici*, whose larva is the wheat joint-worm. See *joint-worm*, 2.

wheat-grader (hwēt'grā″dėr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for cleaning, separating, and grading wheat according to the size and shape of the grains; a grain- or wheat-separator. *E. H. Knight.*

wheat-grass (hwēt'gras), *n.* The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyron repens*; also, any wild grass of the genus *Agropyron* or *Triticum*.

wheatland (hwēt'land), *n.* Land sown with wheat.

Beyond the *wheatlands* in the northern pines.
A. Lampman, The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 335.

wheat-maggot (hwēt'mag″ot), *n.* The larva of any one of the dipterous insects affecting the wheat-plant.

wheat-midge (hwēt'mij), *n.* **1.** A dipterous insect of the family *Cecidomyiidæ*, *Diplosis tritici*, which lays its eggs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and whose minute reddish larvæ devour the kernels. It is originally a European insect, but has been imported into the United States and Canada. The larva is known in England as the *red maggot*.

2. A dipterous insect, *Lasioptera obfuscata*. *Encyc. Dict.*

wheat-mildew (hwēt'mil″dū), *n.* A name applied in England to the common rust (*Puccinia graminis*), found on various grasses, and especially on wheat and oats. In the United States it is applied to *Erysiphe graminis*, a true powdery mildew.

wheat-mite (hwēt'mīt), *n.* Same as *flour-mite*.

wheat-moth (hwēt'môth), *n.* One of several small moths whose larvæ devour stored wheat, as the Angoumois grain-moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*), the Indian-meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella*), the Mediterranean flour-moth (*Ephestia kühniella*), or the wolf-moth (*Tinea granella*).

wheat-pest (hwēt'pest), *n.* A dipterous insect, the frit-fly, *Oscinis vastator*.

wheat-riddle (hwēt'rid″l), *n.* A grain- or wheat-separator.

wheat-rust (hwēt'rust), *n.* Same as *red rust* and *black rust* (see both, under *rust*).

wheat-scourer (hwēt'skour″ėr), *n.* In *milling*, a cleaning-machine which receives the grain as passed from the smutter, and removes any hairs or loose parts of the outer bran. Scouring, cleaning from smut or fungus, and polishing are now all performed in one machine called a *smutter, scourer, and separator*. See *smut-mill*.

wheatsel-bird (hwēt'sl-bėrd), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: so called from its congregating in autumn about the time of sowing wheat. *J. H. Gurney*. See cut under *chaffinch*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

wheat-separator (hwēt'sep″a-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for freeing wheat from mustard-seed, cockle, grass-seed, etc. The grain is made to pass over a series of inclined plates pierced with holes which allow the passage of the smaller seeds but retain the wheat. *E. H. Knight.*

Wheatstone bridge. See *resistance*, 3.

wheat-thief (hwēt'thēf), *n.* The corn gromwell or bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, a grain-field weed of Europe and parts of Asia, introduced in North America.

wheat-thrips (hwēt'thrips), *n.* Any one of several species of thrips found abundantly upon wheat, and commonly supposed to injure the wheatlands, as *Thrips cerealium* of Europe, and *Limothrips tritici* and *L. graminеæ* of the United States.

wheat-weevil (hwēt'wē″vl), *n.* **1.** The grain-weevil.—**2.** The rice-weevil. See also *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

wheat-worm (hwēt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *wheat eel-worm* (which see, under *wheat*).

wheaze†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *wheeze*.

whedere†, *pron.* An old spelling of *whether*[1].

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wheedled*, ppr. *wheedling*. [Formerly *wheadle*; perhaps for **weedle*, < G. *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan (hence fawn, flatter?), < *wedel*, a fan, tail, brush, MHG. *wedel* (*wadel*), OHG. *wedil* (*wadal*), fan, winnowing-fan, lit. instrument for blowing; with formative *-del* (*-thlo-*), < OHG. *wehan*, MHG. G. *wehen*, blow: see *wind*[2]. Similar uses occur with Dan. *logre*, wag the tail, also fawn upon one; with Icel. *flathra*, wag the tail, fawn upon; with OF. *coueter*, wag the tail, etc. It is not clear how a G. word of this kind could get into E.; but the German wars of the 17th century brought in a number of words, and this may have been taken up as a slang term. Some refer *wheedle* to W. *chwedlai*, talk, gossip, < *chwedl*, a fable, story, discourse; but the resemblance is superficial.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entice, especially by soft words; gain over by coaxing and flattery; cajole; coax; flatter; hence, to hoax; take in.

I admire thy Impudence, I cou'd never
Have had the Face to have *wheadl'd* the poor Knight so.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

And so go to her, begin thy new employment; *wheedle* her, jest with her, and be better acquainted one with another. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

I am not the first that he has *wheadled* with his dissembling Tongue. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

It is (probably) the best Conduct not to bear away Quartering, till you have *wheedled* the Enemy into your Wake.
W. Mountaine, Seaman's Vade-Mecum (ed. 1761), p. 120.

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

I have . . . a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I *wheedled* out of her.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii.

II. *intrans.* To flatter; coax.

His business was to pump and *wheedle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 335.

If that *wheadling* Villain has wrought upon Foible to detect me, I'm ruin'd. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 4.

In a fawning, *wheedling* tone. *C. Kingsley*, Hypatia, iv.

wheedle† (hwē'dl), *n.* [< *wheedle*, *v.*] **1.** One who wheedles; a cajoling or coaxing person.

Hip. Methinks you might believe me without an oath. You saw I could dissemble with my father, why should you think I could not with you?
Ger. So young a *wheedle!*
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. A piece of cajolery; a flattering or coaxing speech; a hoax.

Why, hast thou lost all Sense of Modesty?
Do'st thou think to pass these gross *wheadles* on me too?
Etherege, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wheedler (hwēd'lėr), *n.* [< *wheedle* + *-er*[1].] One who wheedles.

wheedlesome (hwē'dl-sum), *a.* [< *wheedle* + *-some*.] Coaxing; cajoling. [Rare.]

Anything more irresistibly *wheedlesome* I never saw.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, etc., p. 88.

wheedling (hwēd'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheedle*, *v.*] The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or deluding by flattery.

He wrote severall pieces, viz. "The English Rogue," "The Art of *Wheadling*," &c. *Aubrey*, Lives (Meriton).

★**wheel**[1] (hwēl), *n.* [< ME. *wheel*, *whele*, *whel*, *wheol*, *qwel*, *hwel*, *huegel*, *hweol*, < AS. *hweól*, *hwiól*, contr. of *hweowol*, *hweohl* (= MD. *weel*, *wiel*, D. *wiel* = LG. *weel*, *wel* = Icel. *hjól* = OSw. *hiugl*, Sw. *hjul* = Dan. *hjul*, a wheel); Teut. appar. **hwehula*, **hwehula*, perhaps = Gr. κύκλος, a wheel, circle: see *cycle*[1]. The Icel. *hvel*, orb, disk, can hardly be related.] **1.** A circular frame or solid disk turning on an axis. Wheels, as applied to vehicles, usually consist of a nave, into which are inserted spokes or radii, connecting it with the periphery or circular ring. (See *car-wheel* (with cut); also cuts under *car-track* and *felly*.) Wheels are most important agents in machinery, being employed in a variety of forms and combinations for a great variety of purposes, as for transmitting motion, regulating velocity, converting one species of motion into another, reducing friction, equalizing the effect of forces applied in an intermittent or irregular manner, etc.

The cartere over-ryden with his carte,
Under the *whel* ful lowe he lay adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1165.

Smack went the whip, round went the *wheels*,
Were never folks so glad;
The stones did rattle underneath,
As if Cheapside were mad. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

2. Any instrument, apparatus, machine, or other object shaped like a wheel, or the essential feature of which is a wheel: as, a mill-*wheel*, a spinning-*wheel*, or a potters' *wheel*.

Then I went down to the potter's house, and, behold, he wrought a work on the *wheels*. Jer. xviii. 3.

Thus, in lower life, whilst the *wheel*, the needle, &c., imploy her, the plough of some trade perhaps demands the muscles and hardiness of him.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, viii. 1.

Turn, turn, my *wheel!* This earthen jar
A touch can make, a touch can mar.
Longfellow, Keramos.

The meal-sacks on the whiten'd floor,
The dark round of the dripping *wheel*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

(*a*) *Naut.*, a circular frame with handles projecting from the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains which connect with the rudder for steering a ship; a steering-wheel. Where a ship is steered by steam, in place of an ordinary wheel a small wheel is used, by turning which steam is admitted to the engines which turn the barrel on which the wheel-rope is wound. (*b*) An instrument of torture. See *to break on the wheel*, under *break*.

The lifted axe, the agonizing *wheel*,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 435.

(*c*) A firework of a circular shape which revolves on an axis, while burning by the reaction of the escaping gases. See *catharine-wheel*, 3, and *pinwheel*, 3. (*d*) *pl.* Figuratively, a carriage; a chariot. [Poetical.]

How now, noble Pompey! What, at the *wheels* of Cæsar? art thou led in triumph? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 47.

I earth in earth forget these empty courts,
And thee returning on thy silver *wheels*.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

(*e*) One of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability.

Huanne the lheuedi of hap [lady of fortune] heth hire *huegel* y-went [turned] to the manne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Now y am vndre Fortunes *whele*,
My frendis forsaken me Euerychoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

The next turn of the *wheel* gave the victory to Edward IV. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., i.

(*f*) A bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

A plucky long man with a fifty-six inch *wheel*, who crowned his effort with the difficult performance of bringing his machine to a stand-still before dismounting, and holding it so for several minutes. *The Century*, XIX. 494.

(*g*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The characteristic organ of a wheel-animalcule; the trochal disk of a rotifer; a wheel-organ (which see). See cuts under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, and *trochal*. (2) Some discoid or wheel-shaped calcareous or siliceous concretion, as of an echinoderm or a sponge; a wheel-spicule.

3. A circular course or motion; a whirling round; a revolution; rotation; also, a wheeling, turning, or bending.

The leed, withouten faile,
Is, lo, the metal of Saturne,
That hath a ful large *wheel* to turne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1450.

Satan, bowing low, . . .
Throws his steep flight in many an aery *wheel*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 741.

4. A motive power; in the plural, machinery; hence, a principle of life or motion.

The *wheels* of weary life at last stood still.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

That power who bids the ocean ebb and flow, . . .
Builds life on death, on change duration founds,
And gives the eternal *wheels* to know their rounds.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 168.

When . . . the heart is sick,
And all the *wheels* of Being slow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

5†. The burden of a song; a refrain: perhaps in allusion to its regular recurrence. *Steevens.*

Oph. [Sings.] You must sing a-down a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the *wheel* becomes it!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 172.

6. A factory for grinding cutlery. [Prov. Eng.]

This branch of trade [cutlery grinding] is, in Sheffield, conducted in distinct establishments called *wheels*.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 734.

7. A dollar. *Tufts.* [Thieves' jargon.]—**8.** In *embroidery* and *fancy needlework*, an opening, not necessarily circular, filled with radiating bars or brides of thread. It is a common form of decoration for collars and similar washable garments. Sometimes the radiating lines are interspersed with loops, festoons, and the like, or are of different lengths, so that a part of the opening will be filled with more bands than another part, producing diversity of pattern.

9. See *ward*[2], 11.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails.** See *adhesion*.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel.** See *aërohydrodynamic*.—**Bastard wheel.** See *bastard*.—**Big wheel.** Same as *large wheel*. See *spinning-wheel*.—**Blank wheel,** a wheel having no teeth.—**Cardiac wheel.** See *cardiac*.—**Center-discharge wheel,** a turbine in which the water enters from the guide-blades at the periphery of the buckets, passes inward, and is discharged at the center, about the axis.—**Chilled wheel.** See *chill*[1].—**Eccentric wheel.** See *eccentric*.—**Elliptical wheel.** Same as *elliptical gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).—**Engaged wheels.** See *engaged*.—**Epicycloidal wheel.** See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Fifth wheel.** (*a*) In *mech.* See *fifth*. (*b*) Figuratively, something superfluous or useless.—**Foundling-wheel,** a cylindrical box revolving on an upright axis, placed in an aperture in the door or wall of a foundling-asylum. It enables any person to confide an infant to the care of the asylum without being seen.

The ruota or *foundling-wheel* still exists in 1222 of the communes, being frequent in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 449, note.

Impulse-wheel, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impulse of the mass of water which strikes the buckets.—**Intermittent, internal, lapidary wheel.** See the adjectives.—**Long wheel,** a workmen's name for a grindstone driven by a belt and a hand-wheel 5 or 6 feet in diameter, which is turned by a laborer stationed behind the grinder.—**Mansell wheel,** a railroad-wheel in which the hub is composed of two wrought- or cast-iron rings bolted together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Middle-shot wheel,** in *hydraul.*, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about the middle of its height. See cut under *breast-wheel*.—**Multiple wheel,** a form of slosh-wheel.—**Multiplying wheel,** a form of multiplying gearing; a geared wheel for converting slower movement into more rapid movement. See *lantern-wheel*.—**Mutilated wheel.** See *mutilated* (with cut).—**Non-circular wheel,** a wheel having a perimeter which is not circular, but is elliptical, scroll-shaped, hyperbolar, etc. Two such wheels are employed for transmitting a velocity of variable ratio between a pair of parallel axes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Persian wheel,** a water-lifting wheel; a bucket-wheel or noria; an apparatus in which buckets, jars, or box-chambers are arranged in a tangential position on a large wheel, which by its revolution dips the vessels in the water, fills them, and raises each in turn to empty its load on another level. It is used especially for irrigation. Compare cut under *noria*.—**Pitch-back wheel,** a form of water-wheel in which the water, before descending into the buckets, is turned at an angle with its course in the flume: a kind of breast-wheel in which the water-supply is near the top of the wheel.—**Potters' wheel.** See *potter*[1] (with cut).—**Savart's wheel,** an acoustical instrument, consisting of a toothed wheel which can be rapidly rotated so as to strike against a card and produce a tone, the vibration-number of which can be accurately determined from the number of the revolutions of the wheel. Compare *siren* (with cut).—**Saxon wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Skew wheel.** See *skew*[1], 8.—**Small wheel.** See *spinning-wheel*.—**Spiral wheels,** in *mach.*, a form of gearing in which the teeth are formed upon the circumference of cylinders of the required diameter at an angle with their respective axes. By this construction the teeth become in fact small parts of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders (whence the name). Wheels of this kind are often used when the two shafts require to pass each other. When the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.—**Split wheel.** See *split gear*, under *split*.—**Sun-and-planet wheels.** See *sun*[1].—**To break a butterfly (fly, etc.) upon a (the) wheel,** to subject one to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense and the importance of the offender; hence, to employ great means or exertions for the attainment of trifling ends.

Satire or sense, alas! can Sporus feel,
Who *breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?*
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 308.

He was sorry . . . for the excellent people, and deplored the necessity of *breaking* mere *house-flies on the wheel*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 21.

To break upon the wheel. See *break*.—**Toothed wheels.** See *toothed*.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel.** See *spoke*[1].—**To put one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder*.—**To slack over the wheel.** See *slack*[1].—**To steer a trick at the wheel.** See *steer*[1].—**Undershot wheel.** See *undershot*.—**Variable-speed wheels.** See *variable*.—**Waved wheel,** in *mech.*, a friction-wheel having a waved or convoluted surface, and imparting a reciprocating motion to an arc or lever pressing against its side. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel and axle,** one of the mechanical powers, consisting in its primary form of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened. A rope is usually attached to the wheel; the axle is turned by means of a lever; and the rope acts as in the pulley—that is, also upon the principle of the lever.—**Wheel barometer,** a modification of the siphon barometer. See *barometer*.—**Wheel couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Wheel crossbow,** a crossbow in which the bow is bent by the revolutions of a wheel acting as a windlass. See cut under *moulinet*.—**Wheel-cutting machine.** (*a*) A gear-cutting machine. (*b*) A device for dividing a circle into any number of equal parts. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel-facing machine,** a machine with adjustable cutters and rolls for facing the sides of wheels, making the fellies of uniform thickness, and forming a bevel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wheel-finishing machine,** a form of slotting-machine for planing off the inner face of locomotive-wheel tires. The cutter is carried at the end of a vibrating lever.—**Wheel of life.** See *zoötrope*.—**Wheel press,** in the manufacture of locomotives and railway-cars, a powerful screw-press or hydraulic press by which wheels are forced on to turned bearings of axles with a frictional binding stress sufficient to hold them in place firmly without keys, set-screws, or other holding devices.—**Wheels within wheels,** a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, etc. Compare Ezek. i. 16.

It was notorious that, after this secretary retired, the king's affairs went backwards; *wheels within wheels* took place. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 65.

Wheel tax. See *tax*.—**Wire wheel,** a brush-wheel made of wire instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *breast-wheel*, *bull-wheel*, *catharine-wheel*, *cog-wheel*, *crown-wheel*, *dial-wheel*, *flange-wheel*, *measuring-wheel*, *pinwheel*.)

wheel[1] (hwēl), *v.* [< ME. **whelen*, *whielen*, *hweolen*; < *wheel*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to turn, or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

So had he seen, in fair Castile,
The youth in glittering squadrons start;
Suddenly the flying jennet *wheel*,
And hurl the unexpected dart.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

The sun gradually *wheeled* his broad disk down into the west. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows *wheel'd* in her ellipse;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

To *wheel* the wild scrub cattle at the yard
With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 405.

2. To convey on wheels or in a vehicle mounted on wheels.

You shall clap her into a post-chaise, . . . *wheel* her down to Scotland. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

"*Wheel* me a little farther," said her ladyship. "They will follow." I obeyed her again, and *wheeled* her away from the house with extreme slowness.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxviii.

3. To make or perform in a circle; give a circular direction or form to.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and roll'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheel'd* their course. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 501.

The silvered kite
In many a whistling circle *wheels* her flight.
Wordsworth, An Evening Walk.

4. To provide with a wheel or wheels: as, to *wheel* a cart. *Imp. Dict.*—**5.** To cause to move on or as on wheels; rotate; cause to turn: as, to *wheel* a rank of soldiers.

Let fall the curtains, *wheel* the sofa round.
Cowper, Task, iv. 37.

6†. To turn on a wheel.

Fortune on lofte
And under eft gan hem to *whielen* bothe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 139.

7. In *tanning*, to submit to the action of a pin-wheel. See *pinwheel*, 2.

The skins next go into the England wheel vat . . . and are *wheeled*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 530.

8. To shape by means of the wheel, as in pottery. See *potters' wheel* (under *potter*[1]), and *throw*[1], *v. t.*, 2.—**9.** To break upon the wheel. See *break*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or about a center; rotate; revolve.

His Glory found
Thou first Mobile,
Which mak'st all *wheel*
In circle round. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

The moon . . . not once *wheeling* upon her own center.
Bentley.

2. To change direction of course, as if moving on a pivot or center.

As he to flight his *wheeling* car addrest,
The speedy jav'lin drove from back to breast.
Pope, Iliad, v. 53.

Steady! steady! the masses of men
Wheel, and fall in, and *wheel* again,
Softly as circles drawn with pen.
Leigh Hunt, Captain Sword and Captain Pen, ii.

3. To move in a circular or spiral course.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies.
Pope.

The poor gold fish eternally *wheeling* round his crystal wall. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

The swallow *wheeled* above high up in air.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 15.

4. To take a circular course; return upon one's steps; hence, to wander; go out of the straight way.

Spies of the Volsces
Held me in chase, that I was forced to *wheel*
Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour since brought my report.
Shak., Cor., i. 6. 19.

5. To travel smoothly; go at a round pace; trundle along; roll forward.

Thunder mix'd with hail,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky
And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls.
Milton, P. L., xii. 183.

Through the rough copse *wheel* thou with hasty stride;
I choose to saunter o'er the grassy plain.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxx.

6. To move on wheels; specifically, to ride a bicycle or tricycle; travel by means of a bicycle or tricycle. [Colloq.]

The sun, gladdened by the sweet air, shone on the fields and woods, and the ugly barracks and pretty cottages by which we *wheeled*.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a [Tricycle.

7. To change or reverse one's opinion or course of action: frequently with *about*.

Being able to advance no further, they are in a fair way to *wheel about* to the other extreme. *South.*

Plato and Aristotle were at a losse,
And *wheel'd about* again to spell Christ-Crosse.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Militant.

wheel[2]**†**, *n.* An old spelling of *wheal*[1].

wheel[3], *n.* See *wheal*[2].

wheel[4] (hwēl), *n.* An erroneous dialectal form of *weel*[2].

wheelage (hwē'lāj), *n.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-age*.] A duty or toll paid for carts, etc., passing over certain ground.

wheel-animal (hwēl'an″i-mal), *n.* A wheel-animalcule.

wheel-animalcule (hwēl'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A rotifer. See *Rotifera* (with cut), also cuts under *Floscularia*, *Rotifer*, and *trochal*.

wheel-band (hwēl'band), *n.* The tire of a wheel.

The chariot tree was drown'd in blood, and th' arches by the seat
Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the *wheel-bands'* beat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi. 466.

wheel-barometer (hwēl'ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* See *barometer*.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar″ō), *n.* [< ME. *whelbarowe*; < *wheel*[1] + *barrow*[2].] A barrow with one wheel or more, on which it runs. The most common form has one wheel in front and two legs at the rear on which it rests, and two handles by which a person lifts the legs from the ground and carries a part of the load, while he pushes forward the vehicle on the wheel. Express and railroad barrows have two and often three or four wheels, only a small part of the load or none of it being carried by the person using the barrow, or truck, as it is more commonly called. Barrows of this class are commonly made with the wheels toward the middle and handles at each end for convenience in using on narrow steamboat-landings and station-platforms.

Carrióla, . . . a *wheel-barrow*. *Florio.*

My author saith he saw some sixteen or twenty carpenters at work upon an engine, or carriage, for six muskets, manageable by one man, and to be crowded before him like a *wheelbarrow* upon wheels.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 87.

★**wheel-base** (hwēl'bās), *n.* In locomotives, automobiles, and other vehicles, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels with the rail or other surface upon which they travel.

The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid *wheel-base* of the truck.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 201.

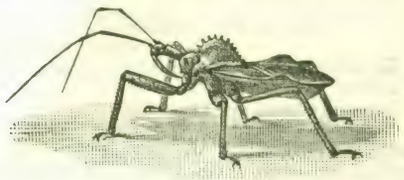
wheel-bearer (hwēl'bār″ėr), *n.* A name given to a rotifer or wheel-animalcule. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 202.

wheel-bird (hwēl'bėrd), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so named from its chirring cry, likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. Also *spinner* and *wheeler*. Compare like use of *reeler*, 2, and see cuts under *goatsucker* and *night-jar*. [Local, Scotland.]

wheel-boat (hwēl'bōt), *n.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

wheel-box (hwēl'boks), *n.* A box inclosing a wheel, either to lessen the noise of its action or for purposes of safety.

wheel-bug (hwēl'bug), *n.* A large reduvioid bug, *Prionidus cristatus*, common throughout



Wheel-bug (*Prionidus cristatus*), female, natural size.

the southern United States, having a semicircular toothed thoracic crest like a cogged wheel. It is predaceous, and destroys great numbers of injurious insects, such as willow-slugs, web-worms, cut-worms, and cotton-caterpillars. Also called *devil's-riding-horse*.

wheel-carriage (hwēl'kar″āj), *n.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway-car, wagon, cart, etc.

wheel-case (hwēl'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a case made of stout paper, filled with a composition, and tied to the rim of a wheel or other revolving pyrotechnic device, to which it gives a rapid movement of rotation while it burns with a brilliant flame.

wheel-chain (hwēl'chān), *n.* A chain used for the same purpose as a wheel-rope.

wheel-chair (hwēl'chār), *n.* A chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels; a Bath chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-colter (hwēl'kōl″tėr), *n.* See *colter*.

wheel-cross (hwēl'krôs), *n.* A variety of the ring-cross, in which a small circle occupies the center of the larger one, the arms of the cross radiating from it. The name *wheel-cross* has been founded upon a supposed intentional resemblance to a wheel, as of the sun-carriage. *Worsaae*, Danish Arts, p. 66.

wheel-cultivator (hwēl'kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of cultivator supported on wheels.

wheel-cut (hwēl'kut), *a.* Cut, as glass, by the ordinary process of glass-cutting, which leaves a perfectly polished and perfectly transparent surface. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-cutting (hwēl'kut″ing), *n.* The process or operation of cutting teeth in the wheels used by watch- and clock-makers and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-draft (hwēl'drȧft), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a continuous draft or current of smoke and hot air passing around a boiler in a horizontal plane so as to appear, to one looking downward upon the setting, to revolve around the boiler like the rim of a wheel. Distinguished from a *direct*, a *reverting*, or a *split draft*.

wheeled (hwēld), *a.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any rotating disk, rosette, or the like, as a spur of the modern type.

The *wheel'd* seat
Of fortunate Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

wheel-engraving (hwēl'en-grā″ving), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, same as *glass-engraving*.

wheeler (hwē'lėr), *n.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-er*[1]. Hence the surname *Wheeler*.] 1. One who wheels.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one *wheeler*, and one boy called an off-bearer.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright.—3. A wheel-horse, or other animal driven in the place of one.

We saw the vehicle turn over altogether, one of the *wheelers* down with its rider, and the leaders kicking.
Thackeray, Philip, xlii.

4. A worker of wheelwork on sewed muslin. *Imp. Dict.*—5. That which is provided with a wheel or wheels: used in composition: as, a stern-*wheeler;* a side-*wheeler*.

The fast eight-*wheelers* have the Westinghouse automatic brake on drivers and tender.
The Engineer, LXIX. 269.

6. Same as *wheel-bird*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Near** (or **nigh**) **wheeler**, the horse (or mule) on the left-hand side, often ridden.—**Off wheeler**, the horse (or mule) on the right-hand side; that one which the driver never rides.

wheelerite (hwē'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Lieut. G. M. *Wheeler*, U. S. A.] A fossil resin found in New Mexico.

wheel-fire (hwēl'fīr), *n.* In *chem.*, a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

wheel-fixing (hwēl'fik″sing), *n.* See *fixing*, 3.

wheel-guard (hwēl'gärd), *n.* 1. A circular guard for a sword or dagger. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 258.—2. In a vehicle, a hood to protect the axle from mud, and prevent mud from entering between the axle-box and the spindle; a cuttoo-plate, dirt-board, or round-robin.—**Wheel-guard plate**, in a vehicle, and also on an artillery-carriage, one of the iron plates fixed on either side of the box or the stock to prevent chafing by the wheels in turning; a rub-iron. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *gun-carriage*.

wheel-head (hwēl'hed), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, the lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

wheel-hoe (hwēl'hō), *n.* A form of hand-cultivator consisting of a frame mounted on wheels, and carrying one or a number of blades serving as hoes.

wheel-horse (hwēl'hôrs), *n.* A horse harnessed next to the fore wheel of a vehicle—that is, attached to the pole or shafts—as in a four-in-hand or a tandem; hence, figuratively, a person who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

In the next room Poelman and Kilianus and Raphelengius plodded like *wheel-horses* in dragging obscure texts out of the muddy roads in which copyists and compositors had left them. *The Century*, XXXVI. 245.

Whenever . . . offices are to be filled, we desire such men as he, and not old political hacks and . . . *wheel-horses*, should fill them. *The Nation*, XIII. 267.

★**wheel-house** (hwēl'hous), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pilot-house*.

Wheelhouse's operation for stricture. See ★*operation*.

wheeling (hwē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wheel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of traveling or of conveying a load on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle.

The sleighing is not as good as it was, and the state of the streets admits *wheeling*. *Upper Ten Thousand*, ii.

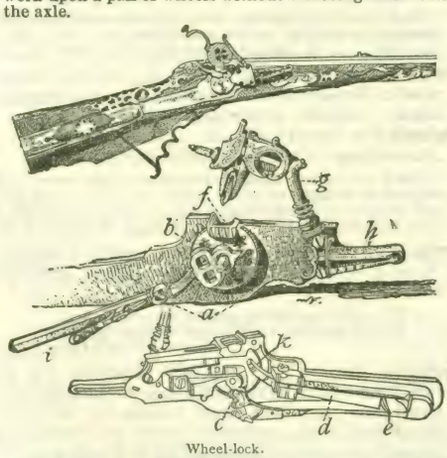
2. Specifically, the art or practice of riding on a bicycle or a tricycle. [Colloq.]

Wheeling bridge case. See *case*[1].

wheel-jack (hwēl'jak), *n.* 1. A lifting-jack having a projection to catch under the tire of a wheel.—2. An apparatus of which the lifting-bar is a cogged rack, worked by a pinion and hand-crank.

wheel-jointer (hwēl'join″tėr), *n.* A machine for trimming joints of staves, heading, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

wheel-lathe (hwēl'lāᵺ), *n.* A power-lathe for turning railway-wheels and similar large work.—**Double wheel-lathe**, a wheel-lathe so made that it can work upon a pair of wheels without removing them from the axle.



Wheel-lock.

a, lock-plate, supporting all the lock mechanism; *b*, wheel, with grooves of V-section to form circumferential edges; *c*, chain connecting the axle of *b* with the extremity of the mainspring *d*; *e*, trigger; *f*, flash-pan; *g*, the serpentine holding the flint; *h*, spring which presses the flint upon the wheel in firing, or holds it away when winding up the lock; *i*, sear and sear-spring, the sear engaging the wheel by a short stud entering recesses in the side of the wheel; *k*, wrench, fitted to the axle of *b*, for winding up the chain, and having a hollow handle for measuring out the priming-powder.

wheel-lock (hwēl'lok), *n.* 1. A lock for firing a gun by means of the friction of a small steel wheel against a piece of sulphuret of iron (pyrites). The wheel was turned by a spring, which was released by a trigger, or tricker, and wound up again by means of a spanner. See cut in preceding column, and cut under *primer*.

2. A combination-lock or letter-lock.—3. A form of brake; a wagon-lock.

wheelman (hwēl'man), *n.*; pl. *wheelmen* (-men). 1. The man at the wheel of a vessel; a steersman.—2. One who uses a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance. [Recent.]

In the parlors the costumes of the *wheelmen* seemed not so much out of place. *The Century*, XIX. 496.

wheel-ore (hwēl'ōr), *n.* A variety of bournonite in compound crystals resembling a cog-wheel.

wheel-organ (hwēl'ôr″gan), *n.* The characteristic organ of the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, formed by the anterior part of the body: so called from the movement of its cilia. It represents the persistence, in the adult, of a primitive circlet of cilia of embryonic worms, etc. (See *telotrocha*, *trochosphere*, and cuts under *Rotifer*, *Rotifera*, *trochal*, and *veliger*.

wheel-pit (hwēl'pit), *n.* 1. A pit inclosed by the piers which support a large fly-wheel or driving-wheel, affording the requisite space for the motion of the wheel.—2. A whirlpool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wheel-plate (hwēl'plāt), *n.* In a plate car-wheel, the web, or the part uniting the rim and the hub.

wheel-plow (hwēl'plou), *n.* See *plow*.

wheel-race (hwēl'rās), *n.* The part of a race in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rib (hwēl'rib), *n.* A projection cast usually on the inner side of plate car-wheels to strengthen them. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

wheel-rope (hwēl'rōp), *n.* A rope leading from the wheel or steering-engine to the tiller, by which motion is given by the helmsman to the tiller and consequently to the rudder. Chains are sometimes used for this purpose.

wheel-seat (hwēl'sēt), *n.* The part of an axle which fits into the hub of a wheel; the spindle.

wheelseed (hwēl'sēd), *n.* See *Trochocarpa*.

wheel-shaped (hwēl'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a wheel. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, expanding into a flat border at the top, with scarcely any tube; rotate: as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla. See cuts under *rotate* and *Stapelia*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, rotate; rotular; discoid: as, the *wheel-shaped* spicula of holothurians.—**Wheel-shaped bodies, plates**, or **spicula**, certain calcareous formations in the skin of some echinoderms; wheel-spicules. They are circular disks with the appearance of spokes radiating from a hub to the tire. See cut under *Holothuroidea*.

★**wheelsman** (hwēlz'man), *n.*; pl. *wheelsmen* (-men). A steersman or helmsman.

The *wheelsman* of a steamer. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, LIV. 256.

wheel-spicule (hwēl'spik″ūl), *n.* One of the wheel-shaped calcareous concretions in the skin of a holothurian. *Encyc. Brit.*

wheel-stitch (hwēl'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch used in making a pattern of radiating lines crossed by an interlacing thread, etc., which begins at the center and extends as far, or nearly as far, as the ends of the radiating lines.

wheelstone (hwēl'stōn), *n.* A screwstone; an entrochite, or joint of the stem of a stone-lily.

wheel-swarf (hwēl'swärf), *n.* The material worn off the surface of a grindstone and that of the articles which are being ground in the manufacture of all kinds of cutlery, especially at Sheffield, England. It consists of silicious particles mixed with those of more or less oxidized steel. Wheel-swarf is used in the manufacture of blister-steel, the surface of the last layer of charcoal in the cementation pot being coated with it; this, when heated, partly fuses, and forms an air-tight covering to the charcoal and bars of iron beneath.

wheel-tire (hwēl'tīr), *n.* The iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. See *tire*[7].

wheel-tooth (hwēl'tōth), *n.* A cog.

Some persons have a mistaken impression that the object to aim at in constructing *wheel-teeth* is to make them roll on one another without any rubbing friction.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 274.

wheel-tree (hwēl'trē), *n.* Same as *paddlewood*.

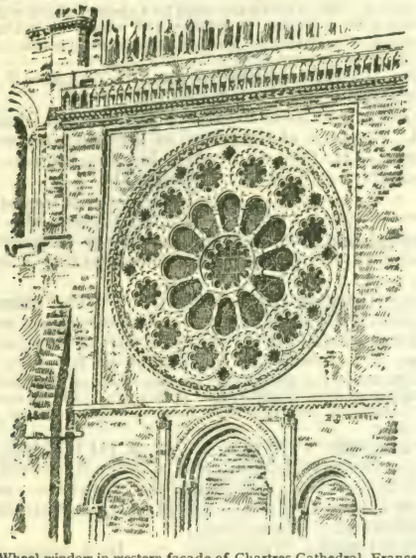
wheel-urchin (hwēl'ėr″chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a cake-urchin; a sand-dollar.

wheelway (hwēl'wā), *n.* A road or space for the passage of wheeled vehicles.

Nearer the *wheelway* and upon the outer edges of the public road, where the plowshare never disputes their right to the soil, grew a perfect tangle of wild-flowers.
The Century, XXXVIII. 570.

wheel-window (hwēl'win″dō), *n.* A large circular window with tracery radiating from the

middle, so that the form of a wheel is more or less closely suggested. It is practically the same as *rose-window*, though the attempt is sometimes made to restrict the name *wheel-window* to examples in which straight spokes are particularly suggested. Also called *catharine-wheel*.



Wheel-window in western façade of Chartres Cathedral, France; end of 12th century.

The transept façade has sometimes a *wheel window* at the clerestory level, as at Lincoln, and sometimes it has such a window in the gable, as at York and Beverley.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

wheelwork (hwēl′wėrk), *n.* A combination of wheels, as in watches and clocks, in embroidery, etc.

wheel-worn (hwēl′wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of moving wheels.

The chariots abounding in her *wheel-worn* streets.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 21.

wheelwright (hwēl′rīt), *n.* [< ME. *whelwrigt, qvelwrigte;* < *wheel*[1] + *wright.*] A person who works at or with a wheel; specifically, a man whose occupation is to make wheels, wheeled carriages, etc.

A wifman of so much myȝth,
So wonder a *whelwryȝth*,
Sey I nevere with syȝth.
MS. Laud. 108, fol. 237 (Rel. Antiq., II. 8).

The basket-maker peeling his willow wands in the sunshine; the *wheelwright* putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

Wheelwrights' machine, an adjustable machine for doing some of the various operations by which a wagon-wheel is made, as boring the hubs and fellies and tenoning the spokes.

wheely (hwē′li), *a.* [< *wheel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Circular; suitable to rotation.

Give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

wheen[1] (hwēn), *n.* [Also *whin;* < ME. **whene*, < AS. *hwǣne, hwēne;* secondary form of ME. *whon, qvon, hwan, hwon, wan*, < AS. *hwōn*, adv., a little, somewhat.] A little (originally used adverbially); a small number; hence, a quantity. [Scotch.]

There will be a *wheen* idle gowks coming to glower at the hole as lang as it is daylight. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

wheen[2] (hwēn), *n.* A dialectal form of *queen*[1].

That es called the *wheene* of Amazonnes,
Undyr whose powere that folk wonnes.
Hampole. (*Halliwell.*)

wheen-cat (hwēn′kat), *n.* [< *wheen*[2] + *cat*[1].] A queen or female cat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wheeze (hwēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wheezed*, ppr. *wheezing.* [Formerly also *wheaze;* < ME. *hwesen*, < AS. *hwēsan* (pret. *hwēós*), wheeze; perhaps akin to Icel. *hvæsa* = Sw. *hväsa* = Dan. *hvæse*, hiss, wheeze, and to the imitative E. words, *whisper, whistle.* Cf. Skt. √ *çvas*, puff, breathe, L. *queri* (pp. *questus*), complain: see *quest*[1], *querulous.* For the alleged connection with *weasand*, see *weasand.*] To breathe hard; puff and blow; breathe with difficulty and audibly.

Catarrhs, . . . *wheezing* lungs. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 24.

The patient [in asthma] . . . begins to *wheeze* during sleep, and is only aroused when the dyspnœa becomes severe. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 91.

wheeze (hwēz), *n.* [< *wheeze, v.*] A puffing or blowing, especially as in labored breathing.

The fat old dog on the portico gave a gentle *wheeze* of recognition. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 185.

wheezily (hwē′zi-li), *adv.* In a wheezing manner; as if with difficulty of breathing.

"The potman was a-listening," he said, *wheezily;* "I could see it by the way he 'eld 'is 'ed."
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xii.

wheezy (hwē′zi), *a.* [< *wheeze* + *-y*[1].] Affected with or characterized by wheezing.

So Fred was gratified with nearly an hour's practice of . . . favorite airs from his "Instructor on the Flute"—a *wheezy* performance, into which he threw much ambition and an irrepressible hopefulness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xi.

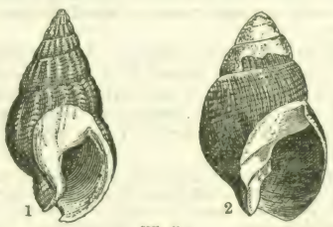
wheft (hweft), *n.* *Naut.*, an erroneous form of *waft*, 4.

whelk[1] (hwelk), *n.* [< ME. *whelke, qwelke*, dim. of *wheal*[1].] A wheal; a pustule; a swelling or protuberance, as on the body.

Boras, ceruce, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte,
That him mighte helpen of his *whelkes* whyte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 632.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man; his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames o' fire.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 108.

★ **whelk**[2] (hwelk), *n.* [An erroneous modern form of *welk*[3], < ME. *welk, wilk, wylke* (> OF. *welke*), < AS. *wiloc*, later *weoluc, weluc*, a mollusk with a spiral or convoluted shell, prob. orig. **wilc*, < *wealcan*, roll, walk: see *walk, v.*] A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ* in a broad sense; a buccinid, or some similar univalve with a spiral gibbous shell whose aperture forms a kind of spout, and whose whorls are more or less varicose or whelked. A very common whelk to which the name may have originally or especially applied is *Buccinum undatum.* See also cuts under *Buccinum, cancrisocial, nidamental, ribbon,* and *Siphonostomata.* Also *wilk.*



Whelks.
1. *Nassa reticulata.* 2. *Nassa obsoleta.* (Both natural size.)

A deal table, on which are exposed . . . oysters . . . and divers specimens of a species of snail (*wilks*, we think they are called), floating in a somewhat bilious-looking green liquid. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xii.

Live *whelks*, the lips'-beard dripping fresh,
As if they still the water's lisp heard.
Browning, Popularity.

The *whelk* and barnacle are clinging to the hardened sand. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Reversed whelk, *Fulgur perversa.*—**Ribbon whelk,** one of the large whelks which spin out a ribbon or ruffle of egg-cases, as *Fulgur* (or *Busycon*) *carica* and *Sycotypus canaliculatus;* a hairy whelk. [Local, U. S.]—**Rough whelk,** *Urosalpinx cinerea*, the borer or drill. See cut under *Urosalpinx.* (See also *dog-whelk.*)

whelked (hwelkt), *a.* [An erroneous form of *welked*, early mod. E. *wealked;* < *whelk*[2], *welk*[3], + *-ed*[2].] Formed like a whelk; hence, marked or covered with ridges like those of a whelk.

Horns *whelk'd* [var. *welk'd, wealk'd*] and waved like the enridged sea. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 71.

Look up at its [the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its *whelked* and furrowed bole, and try to clasp it round. *A. S. Palmer*, Word Hunter's Note-Book, iv.

whelk-tingle (hwelk′tin″gl), *n.* A kind of dog-whelk, *Nassa reticulata*, common on the English coast. See cut under *dog-whelk.* [Eng.]

whelky[1]† (hwel′ki), *a.* [< *whelk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in whelks, pustules, or blisters.

Pluck . . . stood sunk to his chin in the snow, and laughed as heartily as any of them, his shining bald pate and *whelky* red face streaming with moisture and shaking with merriment. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

whelky[2] (hwel′ki), *a.* [Prop. *welky;* < *whelk*[2], + *-y*[1].] Formed like a whelk; hence, knobby; rounded.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 105.

whelm (hwelm), *v.* [< ME. *whelmen*, an altered form (due to the influence of the different word *welm*, or a lost noun, **whelm* for **whelfm*) of *whelven*, turn, overturn, cover by something turned over, overwhelm, = OS. *be-hwelbian* = D. *welven* = MHG. *welben*, G. *wölben*, arch over, cover, = Icel. *hvālfa, hōlfa*, turn upside down, = Sw. *hvälfva* = Dan. *hvælve*, arch over; associated with AS. *hwealf*, arched, convex, *hwealf*, a vault, = Icel. *hvālf, hōlf*, a vault, arch, = Sw. *hvalf* = Dan. *hvælv*, a vault, arch; cf. Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, gulf (see *gulf*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw over so as to cover. [Prov. Eng.]

I *whelme* an hollowe thyng over an other thyng. Je met dessus. . . . *Whelme* a platter upon it, to save it from flyes. *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Hill upon hill *whelmed* upon it [the church], nay, [it lay] like a grain of corn between the upper and lower mill-stone, ground to dust between tyrants and heretics.
Donne, Sermons, xvii.

2. To engulf; submerge; cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; overwhelm.

She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 148.

We perish'd, each alone;
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And *whelm'd* in deeper gulfs than he.
Cowper, The Cast-away.

Drawn thro' either chasm . . .
Roll'd a sea-haze, and *whelm'd* the world in gray.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. Hence, to crush, ruin, or destroy by some sudden overpowering disaster.

Grievous mischiefes which a wicked Fay
Had wrought, and many *whelmd* in deadly paine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 43.

To *whelm*
All of them in one massacre.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

II. *intrans.* To pass or roll over so as to cover or submerge.

The waves *whelm'd* over him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *whelp, welp, hweolp, hwelp*, < AS. *hwelp* = OS. *hwelp* = D. *welp* = LG. *welp* = OHG. *hwelf, welf*, MHG. *welf* = Icel. *hvelpr* = OSw. *hwalp*, Sw. *valp* = Dan. *hvalp*, a whelp, the young of dogs, wolves, lions, and other beasts.] **1.** The young of the dog, wolf, lion, tiger, bear, seal, etc., but especially of the dog; a cub: sometimes applied to the whole canine species, whether young or old.

The Liun of Prude [Pride] haueth swuthe monie *hweolpes*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 198.

Youre rede colera, parde,
Which causeth folk to dremen in here dremes . . .
Of grete bestes, that they wol hem byte,
Of contek, and of *whelpes* grete and lyte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 112.

A bear robbed of her *whelps*. 2 Sam. xvii. 8.

The son [Caliban] that she did litter here,
A freckled *whelp* hag-born. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 283.

Both mongrel, puppy, *whelp*, and hound,
And curs of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Death of a Mad Dog.

2. A youth; a cub; a puppy: a term of contempt.

On one of the back benches . . . sat the villainous *whelp*, sulky to the last, whom he had the misery to call his son. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 7.

3†. A kind of ship.

25 July, 1635. About six hour I went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . . This ship is manned with sixty men. *Brereton*, Travels, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

Four of the king's ships and six merchant ships are to go for the coast of Ireland, to beat the Turks thence. And the occasion was this: Captain Plumley was sent thither with one of the ships royal and two *whelps* to seek out Nutt the pirate.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 186.

4. *Naut.*, one of several longitudinal projections from the barrel of a capstan, windlass, or winch, provided to take the strain of the chain or rope which is being hove upon, and afford a firmer hold.—**5.** One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

whelp (hwelp), *v.* [Also Sc. *whalp;* < ME. *whelpen, hwelpen, hweolpen;* < *whelp, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To bring forth young, as the female of the dog and various beasts of prey.

They [sharks] spawne not, but *whelp*, like the Dogge or Wolfe, and at night or towardes stormes receiue their young into their mouthes for safetie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

It is a Ditch-otter, and she has lately *whelp'd*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

II. *trans.* To bring forth, as a bitch, lioness, and many beasts of prey; hence, to give birth to; originate: used in contempt.

Then said Lycurgus, you are witnesses that these two dogges were *whelpt* in one day, . . . of one syre and dam.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 22.

Did thy foul fancy *whelp* so foul a scheme
Of hopes abortive?
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 901.

He was nane o' Scotland's dogs.
But *whalpit* some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

whemet, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *queme.*

whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), *v. t.* [Also *whammel*, Sc. *quhemle, whamle, whommel*, a freq. (or perhaps orig. transposed) form of *whelm.*] To whelm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

whemmel, whemmle (hwem'l), *n.* An overturn; an overthrow. [Scotch.]

Nae doubt — ay, ay — it 's an awfu' *whummle* — and for ane that held his head sae high, too. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

when (hwen), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *when, whan, whon, qvan, qven, qwan, wan, won, hwon, whenne, whanne, hwenne, hwanne, hwonne, wenne, wanne, wonne, wane, wone*, < AS. *hwænne, hwonne*, when, = OS. *hwan* = OFries. *hwenne* = MD. *wan* = OHG. MHG. *wanne, hwanne*, G. *wann*, when, *wenn*, when, if, = Goth. *hwan*, when; orig. a case of the interrog. pron. (cf. Goth. *hwana*, acc. masc.), Goth. *hwas* = AS. *hwā*, etc., who? see *who*. Cf. L. *quum, quom*, when, as related to L. *quis*, who? Gr. *πότε*, when? from same pron. base. Hence ult. *whenne*[2], *whence.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* At what time? at which time?

When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming? Mat. xxiv. 3.

One [window] to the west, and counter to it,
And blank; and who shall blazon it? *when* and how?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

When was formerly used exclamatorily, like *what*, to express impatience.

Why, *when*, I say? . . .
Off with my boots, you rogues! you villains, *when?* . . .
Out, you rogue! you pluck my foot awry.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 146.

Why, *when?* begin, sir: I must stay your leisure.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.
When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?
Munday (and others), Sir John Oldcastle, iv. 1.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. At the or any time that; at or just after the moment that; as soon as.

Whan Gawein saugh hem come, he seide now may we a-bide to longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white, . . .
Then view St. David's ruin'd pile.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. At which time.

I am at London only to provide for Monday, *when* I shall use that favour which my Lady Bedford hath afforded me, of giving her name to my daughter.
Donne, Letters, xiii.

The Moors fought valiantly for a short time, until the alcaydes of Marabella and Casares were slain, *when* they gave way and fled for the rear-guard.
Irving, Granada, p. 79.

A time *when* the idols of the market-place are more devoutly worshipped than ever Diana of the Ephesians was.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

When in this sense is sometimes used with ellipsis of *the time* preceding.

I knew *when* seven justices could not take up a quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 103.

They were apprehended, and expected euer *when* to be put to death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

3. At the same time that; whereas; while on the contrary: used adversatively, to denote contrast or incompatibility.

You rub the sore,
When you should bring the plaster.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 139.

How shall I please thee, how deserve thy smiles,
When I am only rich in misery?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

How then can any man be as a Witness, *when* every man is made the Accuser? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

When was formerly followed by *as* and *that* used redundantly. See *whenas.*

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Qwene that the kynge Arthur by conqueste hade wonnyne
Castelles and kyngdoms, and contreez many.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 26.

When is often used as a quasi-pronoun, meaning 'which time,' introducing a dependent clause after *since, till*, or similar connective denoting time.

Shortly . . . I'll resolve you, . . .
These happen'd accidents; *till when*, be cheerful.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 250.

Since when, his brain that had before been dry,
Became the well-spring of all poetry.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

Thy steeds will pause at even — *till when*, farewell.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 2.

When all comes to all. See *all.*

whenas (hwen-az'), *conj.* [< *when* + *as*[1].] 1. When. [Archaic.]

Come, give me now a bag for my bread, . . .
And one for a peny, *whenas* I get any.
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 326).

Whenas in silks my Julia goes,
Till then, methinks, how sweetly flows
That liquefaction of her clothes!
Herrick, Upon Julia's Clothes.

2. Whereas; while. [Rare.]

Whenas, if they would enquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Barrow.*

Fit professors indeed are they like to be to teach others that godlinesse with content is great gaine, *whenas* their godlinesse of teaching had not been but for worldly gaine.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

whence (hwens), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whens, whennes, whannes, huannes*, with adv. gen. *-es*, < *whenne*, whence: see *whenne*[2].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* From what place? from what source, origin, or antecedents?

First Outlaw. Whence came you?
Val. From Milan. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 18.

II. *rel. conj.* From what place; from which place or source.

Thes gost [spirit] him sseweth huet he is, . . . and *huannes* he comth, and huyder he geth.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I wot wel what ȝe ar & *whennes* ȝe come.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3122.

Look unto the rock *whence* ye are hewn, and to the hole of the pit *whence* ye are digged. Isa. li. 1.

Now wee may perceave the root of his hatred *whence* it springs. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

We know not *whence* we live,
Or why, or how. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ix. 33.

Here was square keep, there turret high, . . .
Whence oft the Warder could descry
The gathering ocean-storm.
Scott, Marmion, v. 33.

From whence, whence: a common pleonasm.

From whence come wars and fightings among ye?
Jas. iv. 1.

A place
From whence himself does fly.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 8.

O, how unlike the place *from whence* they fell.
Milton, P. L., i. 75.

Of whence, whence: a pleonasm. [Rare.]

He asked his airy guide,
What and *of whence* was he, who pressed the hero's side.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1193.

whence-ever (hwens-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *whence* + *ever.*] Whencesoever. *Prior.* (*Worcester.*) [Rare.]

whenceforth† (hwens-fôrth'), *conj.* [< *whence* + *forth*[1].] Forth from which place; whence. [Rare.]

Before them stands the God of Seas in place, . . .
And strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace;
Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 316.

whencesoever (hwens-sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whens-soever*; < *whence* + *so*[1] + *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

This Cytie of Jherusalem is in a fayre emynent place, for it stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from *whens soever* a man commyth thede he must nede ascende.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

whene'er (hwen-ār'), *conj.* A contracted form of *whenever.*

whenever (hwen-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< ME. *when ever*; < *when* + *ever.*] At whatever time; at what time soever.

Ser, on to hir loggyng,
When euer it please yow, I shall be your gyde;
ffor she is here by vppon the Ryuerez side.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1245.

Whenever you have need,
You may be armed and appointed well.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 15.

whenne[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *when.*

whenne[2]†, *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whenne, hwenne, hwanene, whanene, wonene, wanene, hwenene*, etc., < AS. *hwanan, hwanon, hwonan* (= OS. *hwanen, hwanan* = OHG. *wanana, wannan*, MHG. G. *wannen*, whence); with adv. formative *-an*, < *hwænne*, etc., when: see *when.* Cf. *hence, thence*, similarly formed.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Whence?

Sei me hwet art thu ant *hweonne* ant hwa the hider sende. *St. Juliana* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

whennes†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *whence.*

whenso (hwen-sō'), *adv.* [< ME. *whenso, hwense*; < *when* + *so*[1].] When; whenever. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), I. 85. [Archaic.]

In a far-off land is their dwelling, *whenso* they sit at home.
W. Morris, quoted in The Academy, Feb. 9, 1889, p. 85.

whensoever (hwen-sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *when* + *so*[1] + *ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time.

Mercifully assist our prayers which we make before thee in all our troubles and adversities, *whensoever* they oppress us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Lesser Litany.

wher[1]†, *adv.* and *conj.* See *where*[1].

wher[2]†, *conj.* See *where*[2].

where[1] (hwār), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher, whar, whær, ware, war, wor, hwere, hware, hwar, hwær*, < AS. *hwær, hwār, hwār* = OS. *hwār, huār* = OFries. *hwēr* = D. *waar* = MLG. *wār, wōr*, LG. *waar, woor* = OHG. *wār, hwār*, MHG. *wār-*, G. *war-* (in comp., as in *war-um, wor-in*), also reduced, OHG. MHG. *wā*, G. *wo* = Icel. Sw. *hvar* = Dan. *hvor* = Goth. *hwar*, where?; cf. Lith. *kur*, where? L. *cur*, OL. *quor*, sometimes *cor* (usually explained as a contraction of *quā re*), why? Skt. *karhi*, at what time? when?; from the pronominal base represented by *who, what*: see *who, what*[1]. Cf. *there*, as related to *the, that.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* 1. At or in what place? in what position, situation, or circumstances?

Hwer scule [shall] we win [wine] finden?
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), I. 241.

If there were no opposition, *where* were the triall of an unfained goodnesse and magnanimity?
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Where sooner than here, *where* louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised?
D. Webster, Speech, New York, March 10, 1831.

2. To which place? whither?

Where is bicome Cesar, that lorde was of al;
Or the riche man clothid in purpur & in pal?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

Where runn'st thou so fast? *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 71.

3. From what source? whence?

Where have they this mettle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 15.

Where away? (*naut.*), a query from the officer of the deck as to the direction of any object reported by the lookout.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. At or in which place, or the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, etc.

Asketh him Hwat beo ordre, and *hwar* he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker descriued. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 8.

He enforces hym to seke Ihesu in the joy of the worlde, *whare* neuer he sall be fundene.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Bare ruin'd choirs, *where* late the sweet birds sang.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

2. To which place; whither; to a place such that.

Oh, cousin! thou hast led me *where* I never
Shall see day more. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

3. Wherever.

Where the lordes and cheif men wax soe barbarous and bastardlike, what shall be hoped of the pesantes?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.
Mat. vi. 21.

Now *where* nothing is, there nothing can come to be.
J. Behme, Aurora, xix. 438.

4. Whereas.

His [Armagnac's] wealth doth warrant a liberal dower,
Where Reignier sooner will receive than give.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.

It was observed that those who were born after the Beginning of this Mortality [the plague] had but twenty-eight Teeth, *where* before they had two and thirty.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 131.

Where, frequently having the force or function of a relative or other pronoun (*which, what*, etc.), is often used in composition with a following preposition: as, *whereby*, 'by what,' 'by which'; *wherewith*, 'with what,' 'with which.' It was also formerly used after certain adverbs or adjectives in a general sense, as it still is in *everywhere, somewhere* (which see), Middle English *widen-wher* (astray, at random), in forms corresponding to similar compounds of *there* (see *there*).

Thus I wente *wyden-wher*, Dowel to seche.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 53.

where[1]† (hwār), *n.* [Formerly also *wheare*; < *where*[1], *adv.*, as used in *everywhere, somewhere.*] Whereabout; situation; place.

Finding the Nymph asleepe in secret *wheare.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 19.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 264.

where[2]†, *conj.* [< ME. *wher, where*, contraction of *wheder*, E. *whether*[1].] A contracted form of *whether*[1].

Wher he [the cat] ryt other rest other romyth to playe.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 186.

Off hir linage enquered I no-thing;
Where she be of duk or of markois hy,
Forsoth I wyll hyr haue, she is me pleasyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

I know not *whēr* I am or no; or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

whereabout (hwār'a-bout'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *about.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* About what? concerning what? near what or which place? as, *whereabout* did you drop the coin?

II. *rel. conj.* About which; concerning which; on what purpose.

Let no man know anything of the business *whereabout* I send thee. 1 Sam. xxi. 2.

I must not have you henceforth question me
Whither I go, nor reason *whereabout.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 107.

whereabout (hwār'a-bout'), *n.* [< *whereabout, adv.*] The place where one is; one's present place.

Thou . . . firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout.*
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 58.

From a rifted crag or ivy tod . . .
Thou giv'st for pastime's sake, by shriek or shout,
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout.*
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, vii.

whereabouts (hwār'a-bouts'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *whereabout* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Same as *whereabout.*

whereabouts (hwār'a-bouts'), *n.* [< *whereabouts, adv.*] The place where one or where anything is; location; locality.

I feel as if it were scarcely discreet to indicate the *whereabouts* of the château of the obliging young man I had met on the way from Nîmes; I must content myself with saying that it nestled in an enchanting valley.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 171.

whereagainst (hwār'a-genst'), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *against.*] Against which.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, *where against*
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 113.

whereas (hwār-az'), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *as*[1].] 1. The thing being so that; considering that things are so: implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inference or something consequent, as in the preamble to a law or a resolution.

Whereas, A consistent and faithful adherence to the principles of administrative reform . . . is absolutely essential to the vitality and success of the . . . party; . . .
Resolved, That . . . the character, record, and associations of its candidates . . . should be such as to warrant entire confidence.
Quoted in *Appleton's Annual Cyc.*, 1884, p. 767.

2. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; when in fact.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 37.

If I were wise only to mine own ends, I would certainly take such a subject as of it self might catch applause, *whereas* this hath all the disadvantages on the contrary.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3†. Where.

Soone he came *where-as* the Titanesse
Was striving with faire Cynthia for her seat.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

He, spying her, bounced in, *whereas* he stood.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 83.

whereat (hwār-at'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *at.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* At what? as, *whereat* are you offended? *Johnson.*

II. *rel. conj.* At which.

Even at this word she hears a merry horn,
Whereat she leaps that was but late forlorn.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1026.

He now prepared
To speak; *whereat* their doubled ranks they bend
From wing to wing, and half inclose him round.
Milton, P. L., i. 616.

Whereat erewhile I wept, I laugh. *Greene*, Song.

whereby (hwār-bī'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wharbi* (= D. *waarbij* = G. *wobei*); < *where*[1] + *by*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* By what? how? why?

Wharbi seistow [sayest thou] so?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2256.

Whereby shall I know this? Luke i. 18.

II. *rel. conj.* By which, in any sense of the word *by.*

You take my life
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 377.

But this word Werowance, which we call and construe for a King, is a common word, *whereby* they call all commanders. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 143.

The mind . . . has a power to abstract its ideas, and so they become essences, general essences, *whereby* the sorts of things are distinguished.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. viii. 1.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and chalk'd her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne, *whereby* she fell
Delivering seal'd dispatches. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

where'er (hwār-ār'), *adv.* A contracted form of *wherever.*

wherefore (hwār'fōr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *wherfore;* < ME. *wherfore, wherfor, hwarfore* (= D. *waarvoor* = G. *wofür* = Sw. *hvarför* = Dan. *hvorfor*); < *where*[1] + *fore*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* For what reason, thing, or purpose? what for? why?

Wherefore was I born?
If that my cousin king be King of England,
It must be granted I am Duke of Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 122.

If Princes need no palliations, as he tells his Son, *wherefore* is it that he himself hath so oft'n us'd them?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

II. *rel. conj.* For which cause or reason; in consequence of which; consequently.

Dedes therof mak the cause ther-on be,
Off the lordes yifte the encheson may se,
Wher-for he it yaf, and for wat reason.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent. . . . *Wherefore* let us beseech him to grant us true repentance. *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

The night was as troublesome to him as the day; *wherefore*, instead of sleeping, he spent it in sighs and tears.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To do wherefore†, to make a return; give or furnish an equivalent.

No wollemongere, ne no man, ne may habbe no stal in the heye-stret of Wynchestre bote he *do war-fore.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

=**Syn.** *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore.*

wherefore (hwār'fōr), *n.* [< *wherefore, adv.*] The reason or cause. [Colloq.]

Dispute learnedly the whys and *wherefores.*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

The way and the *wherefore* of it all
Who knoweth? *Jean Ingelow.*

wherefrom (hwār-from'), *conj.* [= Sw. *hvarifrån* = Dan. *hvorfra;* as *where*[1] + *from.*] From which; whence.

In each a squared lawn, *wherefrom*
The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

A larger surface *wherefrom* material can be washed into the lagoon. *Nature*, XLII. 148.

wherehence†, *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *hence.*] Whence. [Rare.]

He had lived two years at Campostella, . . . *wherehence* he then came. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

wherein (hwār-in'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherin, hverinne* (= D. *waarin* = G. *worin* = Sw. *hvari* = Dan. *hvori*), wherein; < *where*[1] + *in*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* In what? in what thing, time, respect, etc.?

But ye say, *Wherein* have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings. Mal. iii. 8.

How looked he? *Wherein* [that is, in what clothes] went he? *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 234.

II. *rel. conj.* 1. In or within which or what; in which thing, time, respect, etc.

This zenne [sin] is the dyeules panne of helle, *huerinne* he maketh his friinges [frynges].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

You naked trees, whose shady leaves are lost,
Wherein the byrds were wont to build their bowre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

The Alfantica is also a place of note, because it is invironed with a great wall, *wherein* lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Milton seems to have known perfectly well *wherein* his strength lay. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

2. In that in which; in whatever.

Wherein it doth impair the seeing sense,
It pays the hearing double recompense.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 180.

whereinsoever (hwār-in'sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* In whatever place, point, or respect.

Whereinsoever ye shall perceive yourselves to have offended, . . . there to bewail your own sinfulness.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion office, Exhortation.

whereinto (hwār-in'tö or -in-tö'), *adv.* [< *where*[1] + *into.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Into what?

II. *rel. conj.* Into which.

Where's that palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 137.

I watched my opportunitie to get a shore in their Boat, *whereinto* the darke night I secretly got.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 212.

wheremid†, *conj.* [< ME. *whermid, hwermid, wermid* (= D. *waarmede* = G. *womit* = Sw. *hvarmed* = Dan. *hvormed*); < *where*[1] + *mid*[2].] Wherewith.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nigte
Wer-mide his honger aquenche migtte.
Rel. Antiq., II. 274.

Thet is the dyeules peni *huermide* he bayth [buyeth].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

whereness (hwār'nes), *n.* [< *where*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or property of having place or position; ubication.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

Ubication or *whereness.* *Whewell.*

whereof (hwār-ov'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wher of, wharof, worof, hwarof* (= Sw. *hvaraf* = Dan. *hvoraf*), < *where*[1] + *of.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Of what? from what?

Quarof ard thou so ferd?
Hit is a litil synne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

Now, gods that we adore, *whereof* comes this?
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 312.

II. *rel. conj.* Of which; of whom.

For lente neuere was lyf, but lyflode [means of livelihood] were shapen,
Wher-of or wherfore or where-by to lybbe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 40.

The days are made on a loom *whereof* the warp and woof are past and future time.
Emerson, Works and Days.

whereon (hwār-on'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wheron, hveran* (= D. *waaraan* = G. *woran*); < *where*[1] + *on*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* On what? on whom?

Queen. Whereon do you look?
Ham. On him, on him! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

II. *rel. conj.* On which.

O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build
Their ruin! *Milton*, P. L., iv. 521.

How He who bore in Heav'n the second name
Had not on earth *whereon* to lay His head.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

whereout (hwār-out'), *conj.* [= D. *waaruit;* as *where*[1] + *out.*] Out of which.

That I may give the local wound a name
And make distinct the very breach *whereout*
Hector's great spirit flew.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 245.

The cleft *whereout* the lightning breaketh. *Holland.*

whereover (hwār-ō'vėr), *conj.* Over which. [Rare.]

A great gulf . . . *whereover* neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass.
T. Parker, On the Death of Daniel Webster, p. 7.

whereso (hwār'sō), *conj.* [< ME. *whereso;* < *where*[1] + *so*[1]. Cf. AS. *swā hwǣr swā.*] Wheresoever.

Of ble as the brere flour *where-so* the bare scheweed [showed]
Ful clene watz the countenaunce of her [their] cler ygen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 790.

Furnished with deadly instruments she went
Of every sort, to wound *whereso* she meant.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 5.

wheresoe'er (hwār-sō-ār'), *conj.* A contracted form of *wheresoever.*

wheresoever (hwār-sō-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *so*[1] + *ever.*] 1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

Wheresoever I am sung or told
In aftertime, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Whencesoever.

This is some minx's token, and I must take out the work? . . . *Wheresoever* you had it, I'll take out no work on't. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 160.

3. Whithersoever; to what place soever

The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

wherethorough† (hwār-thur'ō), *conj.* [< ME. *wherthur, hwarthuruh, huerthurh;* < *where*[1] + *thorough* (see *thorough* and *through*[1]).] Same as *wherethrough.*

wherethrough (hwār-thrö'), *conj.* [Also *where-thro';* < ME. *wherthrough;* < *where*[1] + *through*[1]. Cf. *wherethorough.*] Through which, in any sense of the word *through.*

He . . . hath beaute, *wher-through* he is
Worthy of love to have the blis.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3733.

A way without impediment, . . . *wherethrough* all the people went. Wisdom xix. 8.

There is no weakness left in me *wherethrough* I may look back. *Scott.*

Yet all experience is an arch *wherethro'*
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

whereto (hwār-tö'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *hwarto, hvarto, war to, hwerto* (= D. *waartoe* = G. *wozu*); < *where*[1] + *to*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* To what place, point, end, etc.?

Wherto bounet ye to batell in your bright geire,
Whethur worship to wyn, or willfully shame?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6565.

Lysander, *whereto* tends all this?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 256.

II. *rel. conj.* To which; to whom; whither.

They may, by his direction, be employed principally in suche profession *whereto* their nature doth most conforme.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 8.

Purposing to be of that Religion *whereto* they should addict themselves. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

This battle in the west.
Whereto we move. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

whereunder (hwār-un'dėr), *conj.* [< ME. *hueronder* (= D. *waaronder* = G. *worunter* = Sw. *hvarunder* = Dan. *hvorunder*); < *where*[1] + *under.*] Under which.

The wild-grape vines . . . *whereunder* we had slept.
Scribner's Mag., IX. 553.

Shone resurgent, a sunbright sign,
Through shapes *whereunder* the strong soul glows.
Swinburne, Death of W. Bell Scott.

whereuntil (hwâr-un-til'), *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *until*.] Whereunto. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We know *whereuntil* it doth amount.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 493.

whereunto† (hwâr-un'tö or -un-tö'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *unto*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Unto what or whom? whereto?

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God?
Mark iv. 30.

II. *rel. conj.* To which or whom; unto what; for what end or purpose.

Now when Andrew heard *whereunto* Christ was come, he forsook his master John, and came to Christ. *Latimer.*

The next *whereunto*. *Hooker.*

whereupon (hwâr-u-pon'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherupon*; < *where*[1] + *upon*.] **I.** *interrog. adv.* Upon what place, ground, cause, etc.? whereon?

II. *rel. conj.* Upon which or whom; whereon.

There [at the Mount of Olives] is Also the stone *wher vpon* the Aungell stod comfortyng hym the same tyme.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The king hath sent to know
The nature of your griefs, and *whereupon*
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 42.

This was cast upon the board; . . . *whereupon*
Rose feud, with question unto whom 't were due.
Tennyson, Œnone.

wherever (hwâr-ev'ėr), *conj.* [< ME. *wher evere*; < *where*[1] + *ever*.] At whatever place.

He hathe alweys 3 Wifes with him, *where* that *evere* he be. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.

They courted merit, *wherever* it was to be found.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

wherewith (hwâr-wiтн'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *wherwith*, *wharwith*, *hwer with*; < *where*[1] + *with*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* With what or whom?

O my Lord, *wherewith* shall I save Israel? Judges vi. 15.

II. *rel. conj.* With which; also, as compound relative, that with which.

And bisily gan for the soules preye [pray]
Of hem that yaf him *wherwith* to scoleye [study].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Wherewith he fixt his eyes
Vppon her fearefull face.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 96).

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. John xvii. 26.

Reverence is that *wherewith* princes are girt from God.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Was I in a desert, I would find out *wherewith* in it to call forth my affections.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 29.

[*Wherewith* is colloquially used as a noun in the phrase *the wherewith* (compare the commoner equivalent phrase *the wherewithal*)—that is, what is necessary or required; means.

His [the Esquimaux's] digestive system, heavily taxed in providing *the wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation, supplies less material for other purposes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 15.]

wherewithal (hwâr-wi-тнâl'), *adv.* and *conj.* [< *where*[1] + *withal*.] Same as *wherewith*.

Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way?
Ps. cxix. 9.

We our selves have not *wherwithal*; who shall bear the Charges of our Journey? *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

The wherewithal. Same as *the wherewith*. See note under *wherewith*. [Colloq.]

For *the wherewithal*
To give his babes a better bringing-up.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wherr (hwèr), *a.* [Prob. < W. *chwerw*, bitter, sharp, severe; cf. *chwerwon*, bitters, *chwerwi*, become bitter. Cf. *wherry*[2].] Very sour. [Prov. Eng.]

wherret†, **wherrit**† (hwer'et, hwer'it), *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

wherry[1] (hwer'i), *n.*; pl. *wherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whery*, *whirrie*, *whyrry*; origin unknown. According to Skeat, < Icel. *hverfr*, shifty, crank (said of ships) (= Norw. *kverv*, crank, unsteady, also swift), < *hverfa* (pret. *hvarf*), turn: see *wharf*.] **1.** A light shallow rowboat, having seats for passengers, and plying on rivers and harbors. It resembles the dory.

A *whyrry*, boate, ponto. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 106.

What sights of fine folks he oft row'd in his *wherry*,
'Twas clean'd out so nice, and so painted withal.
C. Dibdin, The Waterman.

2. A light half-decked fishing-vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

wherry[2] (hwer'i), *n.* [Cf. *wherr*.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called *crab-wherry*. [Prov. Eng.]

wherryman (hwer'i-man), *n.*; pl. *wherrymen* (-men). One who rows a wherry.

He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. *Bacon.*

wherso†, *indef. pron.* [< ME. *wherso*, contracted form of *whetherso*.] Same as *whetherso*.

Al is yliche good to me,
Joye or sorowe, *wherso* it be.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 10.

wherve†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wherven*, *wherfen*, *hwerfen*, < AS. *hwerfan*, *hwyrfan* (pret. *hwyrfde*) = OHG. *hwerban*, *hwarban*, *werban*, *werben*, MHG. *werben* = Icel. *hverfa*, tr. cause to turn, turn, intr. turn, revolve; a weak verb, causative of early ME. **hwerfen* (in comp. *a-hwerfen*), < AS. *hweorfan* (pret. *hwearf*, pl. *hwurfon*, pp. *hworfen*), turn, turn about, go, = OS. *hwerbhan* = OFries. *hwerva*, *werva*, *warfa* = OHG. *hwerban*, *werban*, *wervan*, *werben*, MHG. *werben*, *werven* = Icel. *hverfa* = Goth. *hwairban*, turn, go about. This verb, lost in early ME., survives only in the derivatives *wherve*, *n.*, *wharf*, *whirl*, *whorl*, etc.] To turn; change.

Alfred . . . wrat tha lagen on Englis, . . .
And *whærfde* hir nome on his and tornde the name in his daiȝe. *Layamon*, l. 6319.

wherve (hwėrv), *n.* [Also *wharve*; < *wherve*, *v.*] **1.** A round piece of wood put on a spindle to receive the thread.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the *wherves*, slander the spinning-quills, . . . of the weird Sister-Parcæ? *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 28.

So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto herselfe, and using the weight of her own bodie instead of a *wherve*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 24.

The spindle and *wharve* are rigidly attached to each other, and the upper section of the *wharve* is hollowed out to form a chamber capable of containing quite a quantity of oil. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 342.

2. A joint. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whet (hwet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whetted* or *whet*, ppr. *whetting*. [< ME. *whetten*, < AS. *hwettan* (= D. LG. *wetten* = OHG. *wezzen*, MHG. G. *wetzen* = Icel. *hvetja* = Sw. *hvässa* = Dan. *hvæsse*), sharpen, whet, < *hwæt*, sharp: see *what*[2].] **1.** To make sharp; sharpen (an edged or pointed tool or weapon) by rubbing it on a stone, or with an implement of stone or other material.

Assaying how hire speres weren *whette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1760.

I *whette* a knyfe, or any weapen or toole, to make it sharpe. . . . I love better *whettynge* of knyves afore a good dyner than *whettynge* of swordes and bylles.
Palsgrave, p. 780.

And Beauty walkèd up and down
With bow in hand, and arrows *whet*.
Lord Vaux (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 75).

And the mower *whets* his sithe. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 66.

2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; excite; stimulate: as, to *whet* the appetite.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 61.

The favourers of this fatal war,
Whom this example did more sharply *whet*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv. 12.

It but *whets* my stomach, which is too sharp-set already.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

Malice *whets* her sland'rous tongue.
Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering.

3. To rub; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

After a grindstone . . . has been used for a time in sharpening chisels, the surface gets a dark metallic glaze, and the stone will not then bite the steel. To remove this glaze the stone was *whetted* or sharpened (both terms were used) by rubbing it with sand and water, the rubbing medium being a piece of stone harder . . . and of coarser grain. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 173.

4. To prune or preen; trim. [Rare.]

There, like a bird, it sits and sings,
Then *whets* and claps its silver wings.
Marvell, The Garden.

5. To cut with a knife. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To whet on** or **whet forward**†, to urge on; instigate.

I prithee, peace, good queen,
And *whet* not *on* these furious peers.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 34.

To whet one's whistle†. Same as *to wet one's whistle* (confusion of *wet* and *whet*). See *whistle*.

Give the boy some drink there! Piper,
Whet your whistle. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Let 's e'en say grace, and turn to the fire, drink the other cup to *whet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

whet (hwet), *n.* [< *whet*, *v.*] The act of sharpening by friction; hence, something that provokes or stimulates; especially, something that whets the appetite, as a dram.

You are cloy'd with the Preparative, and what you mean for a *Whet* turns the Edge of your puny Stomachs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

He had assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets* without number.
Addison, Spectator.

Mr. Mayor gives a *whet* [a light luncheon] to-day after church, when he hopes you will attend.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 55.

whether[1] (hweтн'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [Formerly also contr. *wher*, *where*; < ME. *whether*, *whather*, *whæther*, *wether*, *wather*, *hwether*, *hwather*, *qwether*, also contr. *wher*, < AS. *hwæther*, *hwether* = OS. *hwethar*, *hueder* = OFries. *hweder*, *hoder* = MLG. *weder*, *wedder*, LG. *wedder*, *weer* = OHG. *hwedar*, *huedar*, *wedar*, which of two, MHG. G. *weder* = Icel. *hvadharr*, contr. *hvārr*, *hvorr* = Goth. *hwathar*, which (of two); = OBulg. Russ. *kotoruiĭ*, which, = L. *uter* (for **cuter*) = Gr. κότερος, πότερος = Skt. *katara*, which (of two); with compar. suffix *-ther* (*-der*, *-ter*, etc.), from the base *hwa* of the pron. *who*: see *who*, and cf. *what*[1], etc. Cf. *either*.] **I.** *a.* **A.** *interrog.* Which (of two)? which one?

B. *rel.* (always in compound relative use, or with the antecedent implied, not expressed). Which (of two, or, less exactly, of more than two).

When the father him bethought,
And sighe [saw] to *whether* side it drough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I woulde gladly knowe in *whether* booke you haue read moste, which is to wit, in Vegetius, which entreateth of matters of wars, or in S. Augustine his boke of Christiã doctrine. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 238.

But to *whether* side fortune would have been partial could not be determined. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

II. *pron.* **A.** *interrog.* Which (of two, or of the two)? which one (of two)?

Whether of them [the, R. V.] twain did the will of his father? Mat. xxi. 31.

B. *rel.* Which (of two); which one (of two); also, more indefinitely, whichever.

Well, I will hear, or sleep, I care not *whether*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

It may be a question among men of noble sentiments, *whether* of these unfortunate persons had the greater soul.
Steele, Tatler, No. 5.

"Chese now," quod she, "oon of thise thinges tweye . . . Now chese your selven *whether* that you liketh."
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Bothe ȝonge & oolde, *whethir* ȝe be,
In cristis name good cheer ȝe make.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

To waxen or to wonien, *whether* God lyketh.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 59.

whether[1] (hweтн'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *whether*, *wheder*, *wether*, *hwether*, contr. *wher*, *wer*, < AS. *hwæther*, *hwether* = OS. *hwethar* = OFries. *hweder* = MLG. *weder*, *wedder* = OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar*, MHG. G. *weder* = Icel. *hvārt*, whether; orig. neut. of the pron. *whether*: see *whether*, *a.* and *pron.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* **1.** Introducing the first of two direct (alternative) questions, the second being introduced by *or* (literally, which of these two things [is true]?).

Whether is Herod, *or* that Youngling, King?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 161.

2†. Introducing a single direct question, the alternative being unexpressed, and sometimes only dimly implied.

Whether is not this the sone of a carpenter? *Whether* his modir be not seid [called] Marie? *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 55.

Well then, if God will not allow a king too much, *whether* will he allow a subject too much?
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What authoritye thinke you meete to be given him? *whether* will ye allowe him to protecte, to safe conducte, and to have marshall lawe as they are accustomed?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** Introducing the first of two (or more) alternatives, the second being introduced by *or* (or *or whether*).

Whether ȝe ben aposid of princes or of prestis of the lawe, For to answere hem haue ȝe no doute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 289.

Whether the tyranny be in his place
Or in his eminence that fills it up.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 167.

Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear *or whether* they will forbear. Ezek. ii. 7.

But *whether* thus these things, *or whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, *or* earth rise on the sun; . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 159.

The Moors, *whether* wounded *or* slain, were thrown headlong without the walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

Laws may be received as indicating the dispositions of the ruler, *whether* for good *or* for evil.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

There are moments in life when the lip and the eye
Try the question of *whether* to smile *or* to cry.
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

So long as men had slender means, *whether* of keeping out cold *or* checkmating it with artificial heat, Winter was an unwelcome guest, especially in the country.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 30.

Sometimes the correlative clause is formed simply by a particle of negation.

Whether one Nym . . . had the chain *or* no.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 33.

This obscure thorn-eater of malice and detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and Sophisms, knowes not *whether* it were illegall *or* not. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

His [Solomon's] case is left disputable to this day, *whether* he ever recovered by repentance *or* no.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Whether we are in Danger *or* no at present, 'twere Presumption in me to judge. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 11.

To that frere wyll I go,
And bring him to you,
Whether he wyl *or* no.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 421).

2. Introducing a single alternative, the other being implied: as, I do not know *whether* he is yet gone [or not].

God woot *wher* he was like a manly knyghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1263.

You shall demand of him *whether* one Captain Dumain be i' the camp. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 199.

These are but winds and flaws to try the floting vessell of our faith *whether* it be stanch and sayl well.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

These dark doctrines and puzzling passages were inserted to be the test of ingenuous, of sincere and well-disposed minds: to see, *whether*, when we were once satisfied that a book came from God, we would acquiesce in every thing contained in it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Whether or no. See *no*[1].

He would be as likely to believe me guilty as not. . . . What would he do, *whether or no?*
Dickens, Bleak House, iii.

whether[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *whither*.

whethering (hweᵺ'ėr-ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The retention of the afterbirth in cows. *Gardner.*

whethersot (hweᵺ'ėr-sō), *indef. pron.* [ME.; < *whether*[1] + *so*[1].] Whichever of two, or of the two.

Warne alle the compaignye that longen to this fraternite, man and woman, that is with-inne the toune, to come to the exsequies of hym or of hir that is deede, *whethir-so* it be. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

whetile (hwē'til), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaffle*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*.

whet-slate (hwet'slāt), *n.* A very fine-grained hard silicious rock, suitable for making whetstones and hones. Also called *novaculite* and *honestone*.

whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whestone;* < ME. *whetston, wetston, watston, weston,* < AS. *hwetstān* (= MD. *wetsteen* = MLG. *wettestēn, wetstēn* = OHG. *wezzistein*, MHG. *wetzestein*, G. *wetzstein*), a whetstone, < *hwettan*, whet, + *stan*, stone.] **1.** A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being a silicious slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water.

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor. *South.*

Whetstones or scythestones used to be made solely by hand in large quantities at stone quarries in Derbyshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 173.

2. Figuratively, that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the faculties or appetites.

I assure you, there is no such *whetstone* to sharpen a good witte and encourage a will to learninge as is praise.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 26.

Let them read Shakespeare's sonnets, taking thence
A *whetstone* for their dull intelligence.
Shelley, To his Genius.

To give, deserve, or win the whetstone†, old phrases in which a whetstone appears as the proverbial prize for lying. Confirmed liars or slanderers were sometimes publicly exhibited with a whetstone fastened to them. Compare the following allusions.

If Mother Hubbard, in the vein of Chaucer, happened to tell one canicular tale, father Elderton and his son Greene, in the vein of Skelton, or Scoggin, will counterfeit an hundred dogged fables, libels, calumnies, slanders, *lies for the whetstone*, what not. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

The *whettstone* is a knave that all men know,
Yet many on him doe much cost bestowe:
Hee's us'd almost in every shoppe, but whye?
An edge must needs be set on every lye.
Quoted in *Chamber's Book of Days*, II. 45.

This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*."
Z. Grey.

whetstone-slate (hwet'stōn-slāt), *n.* Same as *whet-slate*.

whetten† (hwet'n), *v. t.* [< *whet* + *-en*[1].] To whet. [Rare.]

My mynd was greedelye *whetned*
Too parle with the Regent. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

whetter (hwet'ėr), *n.* [< *whet* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which whets or sharpens.

Love, like other sweet things, is no *whetter* of the stomach. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)

2†. Specifically, one who indulges in whets or drams; a dram-drinker; a tippler.

There are in and about the Royal-Exchange a sort of people commonly known by the name of *Whetters*, who drink themselves into an intermediate state of being neither drunk nor sober before the hours of Exchange or business. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

The *Whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the Snuff-taker with a powder.
Steele, Tatler, No. 141.

wheugh, *interj.* A variant of *whew*[1].

whew[1] (hwū), *interj.* [Sometimes also *wheugh*, formerly also *whu;* an exclamation in imitation of whistling; cf. Icel. *hviss!* Cf. *whoot* for *hoot*.] An exclamation, uttered with a whistling sound, expressing astonishment or dismay.

In a cold morning, *whu*—at a lord's gate,
How you have let the porter let me wait!
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, Prol.

He swears by the Rood. *Whew!*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

whew[1] (hwū), *n.* [Sometimes also *wheugh*, formerly also *whue;* < *whew*[1], *interj.* or *v.*] **1.** A whistling sound, usually noting astonishment.

The fryer set his fist to his mouth,
And whuted *whues* three.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 276).

Behind them lay two long, low, ugly-looking craft, at sight of which Yeo gave a long *wheugh*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix.

Lepel suppressed a *whew*.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, ix.

2. Same as *whewer*.

Wigeon (French Vigeon, from the Latin Vipio), also called locally "Whewer" and "*Whew*" (names imitative of the whistling call-note of the male).
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 561.

whew[1] (hwū), *v. i.* [< *whew*[1], *interj.*] To utter the interjection whew or a sound like it; whistle with a shrill pipe, as a plover or duck.

I had often been wondering how they [the plovers] staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I heard them aye *whewing* e'en an' morn. *Hogg*, Brownie, iii.

whew[2] (hwū), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** To fly hastily; make great speed. Also *whiew*. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To hurry or bustle about; work tempestuously. [New Eng.]

Her father . . . had married a smart second wife "to look after matters." . . . Nothing ever got ahead of her; she *whewed* round; when she was *whewing* she neither wanted Bel to hinder nor help.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Other Girls, vii. 112.

whew[2] (hwū), *n.* [< *whew*[2], *v.*] A sudden vanishing away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whew-duck (hwū'duk), *n.* [< *whew*[1] + *duck;* cf. *whewer*.] The pandle-whew, whewer, or widgeon, *Mareca penelope*, among whose names are *canard siffleur* and *Anas fistularis*. [Local, British.]

In some parts of England it [the widgeon] is . . . called the *Whew-duck* and Whewer.
Yarrell, British Birds (4th ed.), IV. 400. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whewellite (hwū'el-īt), *n.* [Named after W. *Whewell*, master of Trinity College, Cambridge.] Native calcium oxalate, a rare mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, colorless or white with brilliant luster.

whewer (hwū'ėr), *n.* [< *whew*[1] + *-er*[1].] The whew-duck. [Prov. Eng.]

In Norfolk, according to Ray, *whewers*.
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

whey[1] (hwā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whay;* also dial. *whig;* < ME. *whey, whei, hwei,* < AS. *hwæg* = Fries. *weye* = MD. *wey*, D. *wei*, also MD. *huy, hoy, hui* = LG. *wey, waje, hei, heu*, whey; root unknown. Cf. W. *chwig*, whey fermented with sour herbs; *chwig*, sour, fermented.] The serum of milk; that part of milk which remains fluid after the proteids have been coagulated by rennet as in cheese-making, or by an acid as in the natural souring of milk. Whey is often mixed with wine, or flavored with herbs, spices, etc., and used as a cooling beverage.

The pined Fisher or poor-Daiery-Renter
That liues of *whay*, for forfeiting Indenture.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Down to the milke-house, and drank three glasses of *whey*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 398.

Alum whey, the whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum.—**Whey cure**, the treatment of certain diseases by means of the internal administration of quantities of whey, sometimes combined with baths in the same liquid. This "cure" is usually practised in connection with drinking and bathing in mineral waters at European spas.—**Wine whey.** See *wine*.

whey[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quey*.

5 *wheyes* (4 years old), £6.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

whey-beard (hwā'bērd), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray; Montagu.* See cut under *whitethroat*. [Local, British.]

wheyey (hwā'i), *a.* [< *whey*[1] + *-ey* for *-y*[1].] Partaking of the nature of whey; containing or resembling whey. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 43.

whey-face (hwā'fās), *n.* [< *whey*[1] + *face*[1].] A face white or pale, as from fear; also, a person having a white or pale face, or looking pale from fright.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear.
. . . What soldiers, *whey-face?*
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 17.

whey-faced (hwā'fāst), *a.* [< *whey*[1] + *face*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cream-faced*.] Having a white or pale face; pallid.

All this You made me quit, to follow
That sneaking, *Whey-fac'd* God Apollo.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard (1689).

wheyish (hwā'ish), *a.* [< *whey*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of whey; thin; watery.

If it be fresh and sweet butter; but say it be sour and *wheyish?* *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

A diet of Asses or other *Wheyish* Milk.
G. Harvey, Vanities of Philosophy and Physick [(ed. 1702), xi.

wheyishness (hwā'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wheyish. *Southey.* (*Worcester.*)

whey-whig (hwā'hwig), *n.* A pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage in buttermilk-whey. *Halliwell.*

whey-worm, *n.* See *whay-worm*.

whf. An abbreviation of *wharf*.

which[1] (hwich), *pron.* [< ME. *which, whuch, hwuch* (also unassibilated *hwic*), a reduced form, with loss of orig. *l*, of **whilch, whulch, wilche, hwilch, wulch, hwulch*, assibilated forms of *whilk, whilc, whulc, hwulc* (> Sc. *whilk, quhilk*), < AS. *hwilc, hwylc, hwelc* = OS. *hwilik* = OFries. *hwelīk, hwelk, hwek* = D. *welk* = MLG. LG. *welk* = OHG. *hwelīh, welīh, wielih, welich, welch*, MHG. *welch, welich*, G. *welche*, which, = Icel. *hvīlīkr*, of what kind, = Sw. Dan. *hvilken*, m., *hvilket*, neut., = Goth. *hweileiks*, which; < *hwa*, the stem of AS. *hwā*, etc., who, + AS. *-līc*, etc., a formative seen also in *such* (which is closely parallel phonetically to *which*), *each*, etc.] **A.** *interrog.* What one of a certain implied number or set? indicating a general knowledge of a certain group of individuals, and seeking for a selection of one or more from that number: thus, *which* do you want? implying a limitation which is absent from the question *what* do you want?

Many good works have I shewed you from my Father; for *which* of those works do ye stone me? John x. 32.

Who is it that says most? *which* can say more
Than this rich praise, that you alone are you?
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxiv.

Are any of these charges admitted to be true by the friends of the Administration, and, if any, *which?*
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

But *which* is it to be? Fight or make friends? "Why," says he, "I think it will be the best manner to spin a coin for it." *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

Used adjectively, with a selective and interrogative force, to limit a noun.

Cost. From my lord to my lady.
Prin. From *which* lord to *which* lady?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 105.

Me miserable! *which* way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Milton, P. L., iv. 73.

In an old exclamatory use, what!

"Lo!" seith holy letterure, "*whiche* lordes beth this shrewes [are these wretches]!"
Thilke that god moste gyueth, leste good thei deleth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 27.

Kay the stiward . . . dide as a noble knyght; for the thre Princes seide, "Mercy god, *whiche* a stiward is this!"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661.

Which is which? which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two or more things. Used relatively as well as interrogatively: see the quotation.

The whole mass of buildings is jammed together in a manner that from certain points of view makes it far from apparent *which* feature *is which*.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 159

B. *rel.* **1.** As a simple relative pronoun: (*a*) Who or whom. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now that I see my lady bright
Which I have loved with al my might.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 478.

The yonger sone ser Abell was his name,
Whiche of his enmys had but litill drede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1922.

Our Father *which* art in heaven. Mat. vi. 9.

(*b*) Used with reference to things, and to creatures not persons: the antecedent may also be a phrase or a clause: as, the rain washed away the track, *which* delayed the train.

This rede pensell ye shall bere hym also,
Whiche I myself enbrowdred.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

I declare unto you the gospel *which* I preached unto you, *which* also ye have received, and wherein ye stand.
1 Cor. xv. 1.

Next to the Guilt with *which* you wou'd asperse me, I scorn you most. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 3.

There is one likeness without *which* my gallery of Custom-House portraits would be strangely incomplete.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

Unto her face
She lifts her hand, *which* rests there, still, a space,
Then slowly falls. *R. W. Gilder*, After the Italian.

2. As a compound relative pronoun, having the value of both antecedent and relative: as, you can determine *which* is better (that is, you can determine *that*, or *the one*, *which* is better).

My nevew shal my bane be,
But *which* I noot [know not], wherefore I wol be siker.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2660.

Are not you
Which is above all joys, my constant friend?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Even a casual reading of the statistics given above will show, it is believed, *which* is the more probable.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 339.

Which is used adjectively: (*a*†) With the sense of 'what sort of.'

Had thei wist witterli *whiche* help god hem sente,
Al hire gref in-to game gaynli schold haue turned.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2705.

But herkeneth me, and stinteth now a lyte,
Which a miracle ther bifel anon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1817.

(*b*) As indicating one of a number of known or specified things: as, be careful *which* way you turn.

Never to unfold to any one
Which casket 'twas I chose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 11.

[*Which* was formerly used as a clause-connective, along with a personal pronoun which took its place as subject or object, and rendered it redundant save as in its relative value: as, *which . . . he* = *who*; *which . . . his* = *whose*.

Lo! this is he,
Which that myn uncle swerth *he* moot be dede,
But I on hym have mercy and pite.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 654.

The Kynges dere sone,
The goode, wyse, worthy, fresshe, and free,
Which alwey for to don wel is *his* wone.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 318.

He that will mould a modern Bishop into a primitive must yeeld him to be elected by the popular voyce, undiocest, unrevenu'd, unlorded, and leave him nothing but brotherly equality, matchless temperance, frequent fasting, incessant prayer, and preaching, continual watchings, and labours in his Ministery—*which* what a rich bootie *it* would be, what a plump endowment to the many-benefice-gaping mouth of a Prelate!
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

A relic of this construction survives in the vulgar use of *which* as a general introductory word.

"That noble young fellow," says my general; "that noble, noble Philip Firmin." *Which* noble his conduct I own it has been. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Which I wish to remark . . .
That for ways that are dark . . .
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,
Which the same I would rise to explain.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

Which was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness.

This abbot *which that* was an holy man. *Chaucer*.]

The which. (*a*†) Who or whom.

Quod she ayeyn to Mirabell here mayde,
"The same is he, *the whiche* I love so well."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

(*b*) Redundant for *which*.

Lo, herte myne! as wolde the excellence
Of love agenis *the whiche* that no man may
Ne oght ek goodly maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 989.

What is the cause of this great arising of the sands and shelves here about this haven, *the which* stop it up that no ships can arrive here?
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

which[2]† (hwich), *n.* [< ME. *whicche*, *whyche*, *whucche*, var. of *hucche*, etc.: see *hutch*[1].] **1.** A chest. *Halliwell.*

"Rede me not," quod Reson, "reuthe to haue,
Til lordes and ladies louen alle treuthe,
And Perneles porfyl be put in heore *whucche*."
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 102.

2. Specifically, a movable wagon-box.

In this case the *which* is the movable box belonging to the tumberel, which was separated from it, and, when required, was placed upon the tumbril, to carry dung or such other materials as could not be loaded upon a mere skeleton of wheels and shafts. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 473.

whichever (hwich-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*[1] + *ever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter which.

Which-ever of the Notions be true, the Unity of Milton's Action is preserved according to either of them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

Whichever of his children might become the popular choice was to inherit the whole kingdom, under the same superiority of the head of the family. *Hallam.*

whichsoever (hwich-sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* [< *which*[1] + *so*[1] + *ever*.] Same as *whichever*.

New torments I behold, and new tormented
Around me, *whichsoever* way I move,
And *whichsoever* way I turn, and gaze.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 5.

whick (hwik), *a.* A dialectal variant of *quick*.

whickflaw (hwik'flâ), *n.* [A dial var. of **quick-flaw*, < *quick*, the living, sensitive flesh, as under the nails (Icel. *kvika*, *kvikva*, the flesh under the nails, and in animals under the hoofs), + *flaw*, a crack, breach: see *quick* and *flaw*[1]. Hence, by corruption, *whitflaw*, *whitlow*: see *whitlow*.] A swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers; paronychia; whitlow. See *whitlow*. [Prov. Eng.]

whid[1] (hwid), *n.* [Sc. also *quhid*, *quhyd*; cf. W. *chwid*, a quick turn, *chwido*, jerk. Cf. also AS. *hwitha*, a breeze, = Icel. *hwidha*, a puff.] A quick motion; a rapid, noiseless movement. [Scotch.]

And jinkin' hares, in amorous *whids*,
Their loves enjoy. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

whid[1] (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [Cf. *whid*[1], *n.*] **1.** To whisk; scud; move nimbly, as a hare or other small animal.

Ye maukins *whiddin* thro' the glade.
Burns, Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle. *Saxon and Gael*, III. 104. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To fib; lie. [Scotch in both uses.]

whid[2] (hwid), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form, ult. < AS. *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *quethe*.] **1.** A word. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116. [Thieves' and Gipsies' cant.]—**2.** A lie; a fib. [Scotch.]

A rousing *whid* at times to vend,
An nail't wi' Scripture.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

3. A dispute; a quarrel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
—**To cut bene** (or **boon**) **whids**, to speak good words.

"Peace, I pray thee, good Wayland!" said the boy, "credit me, the swaggering vein will not pass here; you must *cut boon whids!*" *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

whid[2] (hwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whidded*, ppr. *whidding*. [< *whid*[2], *n.*] To lie; fib. [Scotch.]

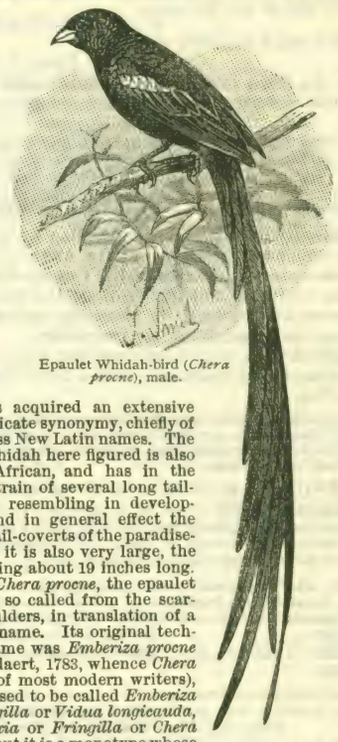
whidah (hwid'ä), *n.* [Also *whydah*, *whidaw*, *whydaw*; taken as < *Hwida*, in Dahomey, but perhaps a corruption of *widow*. See *Vidua*.] Same as *whidah-bird*.—**Whidah thrush.** See *thrush*[1].

whidah-bird (hwid'ä-bėrd), *n.* [Also *whydah-bird*, *widow-bird*; taken as < *Hwida*, in Dahomey, where the birds abound: see *whidah*, and



Necklaced Whidah-bird (*Coliuspasser* or *Penthetria ardens*), male.

cf. *Vidua*.] An oscine passerine bird of Africa, belonging to the family *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, and subfamily *Viduinæ* in a strict sense, and especially to the genus *Vidua*, or one of two or three closely related genera. They are small-bodied birds, about as large as a canary; but the males have several feathers of the tail enormously lengthened and variously shaped, forming a beautiful arched train. Any one of them is also called *whidah-finch*, *vidah-finch*, *widow-bird*, and simply *whidah* or *widow*, as well as by the French name *veuve*. The original whidah-bird, or widow of paradise, is *Vidua* (or *Steganura*) *paradisea*, described and figured under *Viduinæ* (which see). The king whidah-bird is *Videstrelda regia* (see *Videstrelda*, with cut). The principal whidah-bird is *Vidua principalis* (see *Vidua*, with cut). The South African necklaced whidah-bird is *Coliuspasser* or *Penthetria ardens*, the male of which is 12 inches long, with a tail of 8½, and has the plumage nearly uniform black, normally varied with a scarlet (sometimes orange) necklace or collar on the foreneck. The female is quite different, and only 4¾ inches long. This bird has been known for more than a century,



Epaulet Whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), male.

and has acquired an extensive and intricate synonymy, chiefly of worthless New Latin names. The other whidah here figured is also South African, and has in the male a train of several long tail-feathers resembling in development and in general effect the upper tail-coverts of the paradise-trogon; it is also very large, the male being about 19 inches long. This is *Chera procne*, the epaulet whidah, so called from the scarlet shoulders, in translation of a French name. Its original technical name was *Emberiza procne* (of Boddaert, 1783, whence *Chera procne* of most modern writers), and it used to be called *Emberiza* or *Fringilla* or *Vidua longicauda*, and *Loxia* or *Fringilla* or *Chera caffra*; but it is a monotype whose synonymy presents no serious difficulty. It inhabits from Cape Colony to Natal and the Transvaal, and also to Benguela. Other whidah-birds are noted under *Viduinæ* (which see).

whidah-finch (hwid'ä-finch), *n.* A whidah-bird. Also *widow-finch*.

whidder (hwid'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *whid*[1].] **1.** To shake; tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To whid; whizz. [Scotch.]

He heard the bows that bauldly ring,
And arrows *whidderan'* hym near bi.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

whiew, *v. i.* See *whew*[2], 1.

whiff[1] (hwif), *n.* [Cf. W. *chwiff*, a whiff, puff, *chwiffio*, puff, *chwaff*, a gust; Dan. *vift*, a puff, gust. Cf. also *waff*[1], *puff*, *fuff*, G. *piff*, *paff*, similar imitative words. Hence *whiffle*.] **1.** A slight blast or gust of air; especially, a puff of air conveying some smell.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives; in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword
The unnerved father falls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

For when it [my nose] does get hold of a pleasant *whiff* or so, . . . it's generally from somebody else's dinner, a-coming home from the baker's. *Dickens*, Chimes, i.

2†. A quick inhalation of air, and especially of smoke; a drawing or drinking in of smoke; also, a draught or drink, as of wine or liquid.

To entertain the most gentlemanlike use of tobacco; . . . the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebolition, euripus, and *whiff*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Whiff, indeed, occurs in a dull, prosing account of tobacco in the Queen's Arcadia, from which, as well as from what our author says elsewhere, it would seem to be either a swallowing of the smoke, or a retaining it in the throat for a given space of time.
Gifford, Note to the above passage.

Then let him shew his several tricks in taking it [tobacco], as the *whiff*, the ring, &c., for these are complements that gain gentlemen no mean respect.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 120.

I will yet go drink one *whiff* more.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 6.

3. A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff.

Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes;
And seasons his *Whiffs* with impertinent Jokes.
Prior, Epigram.

The skipper, he blew a *whiff* from his pipe.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

4. A hasty view; a glimpse; a gliff. [Prov. Eng.]—**Oral whiff**, or **Drummond's whiff**. See *oral*.

whiff[1] (hwif), *v.* [See *whiff*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To puff; blow; produce or emit a puff or whiff.

When through their green boughs *whiffing* winds do whirl,
With wanton puffs their wauing locks to curl.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To drink. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To puff; puff out; exhale; blow: as, to *whiff* out rings of smoke.—**2.** To carry as

by a slight blast or whiff of wind.

Old Empedocles's way, who, when he leapt into Ætna, having a dry sear body, and light, the smoke took him and *whift* him up into the moon.
B. Jonson, World in the Moon.

How was it scornfully *whiffed* aside!
Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 2.

3†. To draw in; imbibe; inhale: said of air or smoke, and frequently of liquids also.

Every skull
And skip-iacke now will have his pipe of smoke,
And *whiff* it bravely till hee's like to choke.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

In this season we might press and make the wine, and in winter *whiff* it up. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

whiff[2] (hwif), *n.* [A special use of *whiff*[1], in the sense of 'a trifle.'] An anacanthine or malacopterygious fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, a kind of flatfish or flounder, the *Microstomus kitt*, found in British waters; the smear-dab, sail-fluke, or marysole.

whiff[3] (hwif), *v. i.* [An error for *whip*, *v. i.*, 2.] To fish, as for mackerel, with a hand-line. See *whiffing*, *n.*

One might as well argue that, because bits of red flannel or of tobacco-pipe are highly successful baits in *whiffing* for Mackerel, therefore these substances form a "favourite food" of this fish. *Nature*, XLI. 538.

whiff[4] (hwif), *n.* [< *wh*(*erry*) + (*sk*)*iff*.] On the Thames, a light kind of outrigger boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the bow and stern.

The *whiff* is a vessel which recommends itself to few save the ambitious freshman. . . . It combines the disadvantages of a dingey and a skiff, with the excellences of neither. *Dickens's Dict. Oxford*, p. 19.

whiffer (hwif'ėr), *n.* [< *whiff*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who whiffs.

Great tobacco-*whiffers*;
They would go near to rob with a pipe in their mouths.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* [< *whiff*[1] + *-et*[1].] **1.** A little whiff. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]—**2.** A whipper-snapper; a whipster; any insignificant or worthless person. [U. S.]

The sneaks, *whiffets*, and surface rats.
Philadelphia Times, Aug. 1, 1883.

whiffing (hwif'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiff*[3], *v.*] **1.** Surface-fishing with a hand-line.

Whiffing, the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish).
Field, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

It [the whiting] is often caught by *whiffing*, when it gives good sport. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 273.

2. A kind of hand-line used for taking mackerel, pollack, and the like.

whiffing-tackle (hwif'ing-tak*′*l), *n.* The tackle used in whiffing; surface-tackle.

whiffle (hwif'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiffled*, ppr. *whiffling*. [Freq. of *whiff*[1]; perhaps confused with D. *weifelen*, waver.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow in gusts; hence, to veer about, as the wind.

Two days before this storm began, the Wind *whiffled* about to the South, and back again to the East, and blew very faintly. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 66.

Seizing a shovel, he went by the back door to the front of the house, at a spot where the *whiffling* winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], and commenced his sub-nivean work. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To change from one opinion or course to another; use evasions; prevaricate; be fickle or unsteady; waver.

A person of a *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of a controversy.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, I. ix. § 27.

3. To trifle; talk idly. *Phillips*, 1706; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

I am not like those officious and importunate sots who, by force, outrage, and violence, constrain an easy, good-natured fellow to *whiffle*, quaff, carouse, and what is worse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1.** To disperse with a puff; blow away; scatter.

Such as would *whiffle* away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix. [(*Latham.*)

2. To cause to change, as from one opinion or course to another.

Every man ought to be stedfast and unmovable in them [the main things of religion], and not suffer himself to be *whiffled* out of them by an insignificant noise about the infallibility of a visible church. *Tillotson*, Sermons, lxv.

3. To shake or wave quickly. *Donne.*

whiffle† (hwif'l), *n.* [< *whiffle*, *v.*, in sense of orig. verb.] A fife.

Whiffler, . . . one that plays on a *Whiffle* or Fife.
Bailey, 1727.

whiffler (hwif'lėr), *n.* [< *whiffle* + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A piper or fifer.

His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers; now he is at the Pageants among the *Whifflers*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2†. A herald or usher; a person who leads the way, or prepares the way, for another: probably so called because the pipers (see *piper*[1], 1) usually led the procession.

The deep-mouth'd sea,
Which like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way.
Shak., Hen. V., v., cho., l. 12.

The term [whiffler] is undoubtedly borrowed from whiffle, another name for a fife or small flute; for *whifflers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. *F. Douce*, Illus. of Shakespeare, p. 311.

I can go in no corner but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

The *Whifflers* of your inferior and Chiefe companies cleere the wayes before him.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 43.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd *whifflers* and staffiers on foot.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

3. One who whiffles; one who changes frequently his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument; a fickle or unsteady person.

Your right *whiffler* indeed hangs himself in Saint Martin's, and not in Cheapside.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat . . . shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

4. A puffer of tobacco; a whiffer. *Halliwell.*—**5.** The whistlewing, or goldeneye duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maryland.]

whifflery (hwif'lėr-i), *n.* The characteristics or habits of a whiffler; trifling; levity.

Life is no frivolity, or hypothetical coquetry or *whifflery*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, iii.

whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), *n.* [< *whiffle*, turn, + *tree*. Cf. *whippletree*, *swingletree*.] Same as *swingletree*.

whift (hwift), *n.* [Var. of *whiff*[1].] A whiff or waft; a breath; a snatch. [Rare.]

A sweep of lutestrings, laughs, and *whifts* of song.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

whig[1] (hwig), *n.* **1.** Sour whey. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and custard stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, vi.

Drinke *Whig* and sowre Milke, whilest I rince my Throat With Burdeaux and Canarie.
Heywood, English Traveller (ed. Pearson), i. 2.

2. Buttermilk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whig[2] (hwig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whigged*, ppr. *whigging*. [Cf. Sc. *whiggle*, var. of *wiggle:* see *wiggle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To move at an easy and steady pace; jog. [Scotch.]

The Solemn League and Covenant
Came *whigging* up the hills, man.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

To whig awa' wi', to drive briskly on with. *Jamieson.*

I remember hearing a Highland farmer in Eskdale, after giving minute directions to those who drove the hearse of his wife how they were to cross some boggy land, conclude, "Now, lads, *whig awa' wi'* her."
Scott. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To urge forward, as a horse. [Scotch.]

whig[3] (hwig), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *whigg;* prob. short for *whiggamore*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century: a name given in derision.

When in the teeth they dar'd our *Whigs*,
An' covenant true blues, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild *whigs*, as they ca' them, and . . . be shot down like a mawkin at some dyke-side. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great political parties of Great Britain, the other being the Tories (later the Conservatives). The Whigs were the successors of the Roundheads of the Civil War and the Country party of the Restoration. The name was given to them about 1679 as a reproach by their opponents, the Court party, through a desire to confound them with the rebel Whigs of Scotland (see *whig*[3], 1). The Whigs favored the Revolution of 1688–9, and governed Great Britain for a long period in the eighteenth century. In general, they may be called the party of progress; one of their principal achievements was the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. About the same time the name *Whig* began to be replaced by *Liberal*, though still retained to denote the more conservative members of the Liberal party. See *Liberal*, *Tory*.

The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year: And . . . those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north: And from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whigs. Now in that year, after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the Ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh. And they came up marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The Marquis of Argile and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamor's inroad. And ever after that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called *Whiggs*. And from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, I. 58.

I hate a *Whig* so much that I'll throw my Husband out of his Election, or throw myself out of the World! a Parcel of canting Rogues; they have always Moderation in their Mouths—rank Resistance in their Hearts—and hate Obedience even to their lawful Wives.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

The prejudice of the Tory is for establishment; the prejudice of the *Whig* is for innovation. A Tory does not wish to give more real power to Government, but that Government should have more reverence. Then they differ as to the Church. The Tory is not for giving more legal power to the Clergy, but wishes they should have a considerable influence, founded on the opinion of mankind; the *Whig* is for limiting and watching them with a narrow jealousy.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

3. [*cap.*] In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) A member of the patriotic party during the revolutionary period.

The Hessians and other foreigners, looking upon that as the right of war, plunder wherever they go, from both *Whigs* and Tories, without distinction.
Robert Morris, Dec. 21, 1776, quoted in Lecky's Eng. in [18th Cent., xiv.

(*b*) One of a political party in the United States which grew up, in opposition to the Democratic party, out of the National Republican party. It was first called the Whig party in 1834. Its original principles were extension of nationalizing tendencies, and support of the United States Bank, of a protective tariff, and of a system of internal improvements at national expense. It won the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848, but soon after divided upon the slavery question. It lost its last national election in 1852, and soon after many of its members became temporarily members of the American and Constitutional Union parties, but eventually most of its northern members became Republicans, most of its southern members Democrats.—**Conscience-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were indisposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their conscientious objections to such compromises with slavery.—**Cotton-Whig**, in *U. S. hist.*, in the last days of the Whig party, one of those northern Whigs who were disposed to regard the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question: so called from their supposed partiality to the cotton interest.

II. *a.* Relating to or composed of Whigs, in any use of that word; whiggish: as, *Whig* measures; a *Whig* ministry.

The hope that America would supply the main materials for the suppression of the revolt [the American Revolution] proved wholly chimerical. One of the first acts of the *Whig* party in every colony was to disarm Tories.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

The *Whig* party was always opposed to slavery. But there was a broad and well-understood distinction between Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists. *T. W. Barnes*, Thurlow Weed, p. 306.

whig[4] (hwig), *n.* A variant of *wig*[2]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

A cook whose recipes were hopelessly old-fashioned, and who had an exasperating belief in the sufficiency of buttered *whigs* and home-made marmalade for all requirements. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, ii.

whiggamore (hwig'a-mōr), *n.* [Also *whiggamor*, *whigamore;* according to Burnet, derived from *whiggam*, as used by the men orig. called *whiggamores* (def. 1) in driving their horses; *whiggam* is a dubious word, appar. connected with *whig*[2], jog: see *whig*[2]. In the glossary to the Waverley novels *whigamore* is defined "a great whig," appar. implying a derivation < *whig*[3] + Gael. *mor*, great; whereas the evidence indicates that *whig*[3] is an abbr. of *whiggamore*. No Gael. form that could be the base of *whiggamore* appears; but it may be a perverted form from an original not now obvious.] **1.** A person who came from the west and southwest of Scotland to Leith to buy corn. See the quotation from Bishop Burnet, under *Whig*[3], 2.—**2.** One of the people of the west of Scotland who marched to Edinburgh in 1648, their expedition being called the *whiggamores' inroad* (see the quotation referred to in def. 1). Hence—**3.** A Scotch Presbyterian; one of the party opposed to the court; a whig.

There [at Bothwell Brigg] was he and that sour *whigamore* they ca'd Burley. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

whiggarchy (hwig'är-ki), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + Gr. ἀρχειν, rule.] Government by Whigs. [Rare.]

They will not recognise any other government in Great Britain but *whiggarchy* only.
Swift, App. to Conduct of the Allies.

whiggery (hwig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ery*.] The principles or practices of Whigs: first applied to the Scottish Presbyterian doctrine, and generally used as a term of contempt.

I'll hae nae *whiggery* in the barony of Tillietudlem—the next thing wad be to set up a conventicle in my very withdrawing room. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Our friend was a hearty toper in the days of his *Whiggery*, but no sooner turned one of the tautest of Tories than he took to the teapot. It seems a thing against nature. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

whiggification (hwig″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-i-fication*.] A making or becoming whiggish. [Humorous.]

We were all along against the *whiggification* of the Tory System. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

whiggish (hwig′ish), *a.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to whigs, in any application of the name; partaking of the principles of whigs.

To the shame and grief of every *whiggish*, loyal, and true Protestant heart. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

whiggishly (hwig′ish-li), *adv.* In a whiggish manner.

Being *whiggishly* inclined, [Thomas Cox] was deprived of that Office in Oct., 1683. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 54.

whiggishness (hwig′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being whiggish; whiggery.

Mr. Walpole has himself that trait of *Whiggishness* which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs. *The Academy*, Nov. 16, 1889, p. 311.

whiggism (hwig′izm), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ism*.] The principles of the whigs; whiggery.

As if *whiggism* were an admirable cordial in the mass, though the several ingredients are rank poisons. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

whigling (hwig′ling), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ling*[1].] A whig, in any sense: used in contempt. *Spectator*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

whigmaleerie, whigmeleerie (hwig-mā-, hwig-mē-lē′ri), *n.* [Also *whigmaleery;* origin obscure; appar. a fantastic name.] Any fantastical ornament; a trinket; a knickknack; also, a whim or crotchet. Also used attributively. [Scotch.]

Some fewer *whigmaleeries* in your noddle. *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere *whigmaleeries* and curliewurlies and open-steek hems about it—a' solid, weel-jointed mason-wark. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xix.

I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel-put-on gentleman, . . . that was in the *whigmaleery* man's [silversmith's] back shop. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

whigship (hwig′ship), *n.* [< *whig*[3] + *-ship*.] Whiggism. [Rare.]

People of your cast in politics are fond of vilifying our country. Is this your *Whigship?* *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Johnson and John Horne (Tooke), i.

while[1] (hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyle, qvile, wile, hwile,* < AS. *hwīl*, a time, = OS. *hwila* = OFries. *hwile, wile* = D. *wijl* = LG. *wile* = OHG. *wila*, MHG. *wīle*, G. *weile*, time, period or point of time, hour, = Icel. *hvila*, place of rest, bed, = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile*, rest, = Goth. *hweila*, a time, season; perhaps akin to OBulg. *po-chiti*, rest, L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] **1.** A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.

Many a tyme he layd hym downe,
And shot another *whyle*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 98).

Yes, signior, thou art even he we speak of all this *while*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the primeval age a dateless *while*
The vacant Shepherd wander'd with his flock.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

2. Time spent upon anything; expenditure of time, and hence of pains or labor; trouble: as, to do it is not worth one's *while*.

A clerk hadde litherly biset [evilly spent] his *whyle*,
But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 113.

If Jelousie doth thee payne,
Quyte hym his *while* thus agayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4392.

Woe the *while*
That brought such wanderer to our isle!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 15.

What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet
As scarcely worth one's *while* to see.
Lowell, To Holmes.

Alas the while. See *alas*.—**Every once in a while.** See *every*[1].—**In the mean while.** See *mean*[3], 3.—**The while, the whilest,** during the time something else is going on; in the mean time: from this expression the conjunctive use is derived.

Do the body speke so
Right as hit woned was to do,
The whyles that it was on lyve?
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 151.

The whiles, with hollow throates,
The Choristers the joyous Antheme sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 220.

If you'll sit down,
I'll bear your logs *the while*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 24.

Worth while, worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; worth the trouble and expense. See def. 2, above.

What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not *worth while* to tell. *Locke.*

How! don't you think it *worth while* to agree in the lie? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

while[1] (hwīl), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *while, whil, whyl, hwile*, etc. (= MHG. *wīle*, G. *weil*, because); abbr. of the orig. phrase *the while that,* < AS. *thā hwīle the* (MHG. *die wile*, G. *die weil*), 'the while that,' where *hwile* is acc. of *hwīl*, while, time (other constructions also being used; cf. D. *terwijl*, G. *derweil*, while, orig. genitive): see *while, n.*] **I.** *conj.* **1.** During or in the time that; as long as.

Whil I have tyme and space, . . .
Me thynketh it acordaunt to resoun
To telle yow. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 35.

While that the armed hand doth fight abroad,
The advised head defends itself at home.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 178.

While you were catering for Mirabell I have been Broaker for you. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 145.

2. At the same time that: often used adversatively.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home,
While other men, of slender reputation,
Put forth their sons to seek preferment out.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 6.

While we condemn the politics, we cannot but respect the principles, of the man. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

3. Till; until. [Now prov. Eng. and U. S.]

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone; *while* then, God be with you!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 44.

A younger brother, but in some disgrace
Now with my friends; and want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

At Maltby there lived, some years ago, a retired druggist. The boys' Sunday-school was confided to his management, and he had a way of appealing to them when they were disorderly which is still quoted by those who often heard it: "Now, boys, I can't do nothing *while* you are quiet." *J. Earle.*

=**Syn. 2.** *While, Though.* *While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though*, sometimes, indeed, implying no contrast at all. Thus we say, "*While* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation;" but "*though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty."

II.† *adv.* At times; sometimes; now and then: used in correlation as *while . . . while*. Compare *whiles, adv.*

Godes wrake cumeth on this woreld to wrekende on sunfulle men here gultes, . . . binimeth hem *hwile* oref [cattle], . . . *hwile* here hele [health], *& hwile* here ogen [own] lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 128.

while[2] (hwīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whiled*, ppr. *whiling.* [< ME.**hwilen*, in comp. *ihwilen* = OHG. *wīlōn*, MHG. *wīlen*, sojourn, stay, rest, G. *weilen*, linger, loiter, stay, = Icel. *hvila* = Sw. *hvila* = Dan. *hvile*, rest, = Goth. *hweilan*, pause a while, cease; from the noun, in the orig. sense as in Goth. *hweila*, pause, rest: see *while*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to pass; spend; consume; kill: said of time: usually followed by *away*.

Nor do I beg this slender inch, to *while*
The time *away*. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 13.

And all the day
The weaver plies his shuttle, and *whiles away*
The peaceful hours with songs of battles past.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2†. To occupy the time of; busy; detain.

Still lakes, thicke woods, and varietie of Continent-obseruations haue thus long *whiled* vs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 705.

II. *intrans.* To pass; elapse, as time. [Rare.]

They . . . must necessarily fly to new acquisitions of beauty to pass away the *whiling* moments and intervals of life: for with them every hour is heavy that is not joyful. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 522.

whileas†, *conj.* [< *while*[1] + *as*[1].] While.

But Burn cannot his grief asswage, *whileas* his dayes endureth,
To see the Changes of this Age, which day and time procureth.
Nichol Burn, in Roxburghe Ballads (ed. Ebsworth), VI. 608.

whilemeal†, *adv.* [ME. *whilmele;* < *while*[1] + *-meal* as in *piecemeal, stoundmeal*, etc.] By turns; by courses; at a time.

He [Solomon] sente hem into the wode, ten thousand bi eche moneth *whilmele*, so that two monethis *whilmele* thei weren in her howsis. *Wyclif*, 3 Ki. [1 Ki.] v. 14.

whilend†, *a.* Passing; transient; transitory. Compare *while*[2], *v. i.*

For that *hwilende* lust [there is] endeles pine [pain].
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

This world fareth *hwilynde*,
Hwenne on cumeth other goth.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 94.

whilenesst, *n.* [ME. *whileness;* < *while*[2] + *-ness*.] Time as vicissitude; transitoriness; change. [Rare.]

Anentis whom is not ouerchaunginge, nether schadewing of *whileness*, or tyme [tr. L. *vicissitudinis obumbratio*].
Wyclif, Jas. i. 17.

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to gedur!
What *whylenes*, or wanspede, wryxles [overpowers] our mynde? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

whilere†, (hwīl-ār′), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *whileare, whyleare;* < ME. *while er, whill ere;* < *while*[1] + *ere*[1].] A little while ago; hitherto; some time ago; erewhile.

Whill ere thu bad I shuld reche the thy sheld,
And now me thinke thu hast nede of on,
ffor neyther spere ne sheld that thu may weld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

Whose learned Muse thou cherisht most *whilere*.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 278).

whiles (hwīlz), *conj.* and *adv.* [< ME. *whiles, whyles, qvylles*, etc., adverbial gen. of *hwil* (reg. gen. *hwile*), while: see *while*[1]. Cf. *whilst.*] **I.**† *conj.* While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

Withowttene changynge in chace, thies ware the cheefe armes
Of Arthure the avenaunt, *qwhylles* he in erthe lengede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3652.

Whiles they are weake, betimes with them contend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, *whiles* thou art in the way with him. Mat. v. 25.

II. *adv.* At times. [Scotch.]

I tuk his body on my back,
And *whiles* I gaed, and *whiles* I satt.
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock, forbye creeping in *whiles* mysell.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxv.

whilesast, *conj.* [< *whiles* + *as*[1].] Same as *whileas*. [Rare.]

Whose noble acts renowned were
Whilesas he lived everywhere.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, Epitaphs.

whilk[1], *n.* Another form of *whelk*[2], properly *welk, wilk.*

whilk[2] (hwilk), *pron.* and *a.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *which*[1].

"What, *whilk* way is he geen?" he gan to crie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 158.

whilk[3] (hwilk), *n.* The scoter, *Œdemia nigra*. *Montagu.* See cut under *scoter*. [Local, Brit.]

whilly (hwil′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *whillied*, ppr. *whillying.* [A dial. form, perhaps a mixture of *wile*[1] with *wheedle.*] To cajole by wheedling; whilly-wha. [Scotch.]

These baptized idols of theirs brought pike-staves and sandalled shoon from all the four winds, and *whillied* the old women out of their corn and their candle-ends.
Scott, Abbot, xvi.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil′i-hwâ), *v.* [Appar. a mere extension of *whilly.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use cajolery or make wheedling speeches. [Scotch.]

What, man! the life of a King, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things *whilly-whawing* in ilk other's ears for a minute.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxi.

II. *trans.* To cajole; wheedle; delude with specious pretenses. [Scotch.]

Wylie Mactrickit the writer . . . canna *whilli-wha* me as he 's dune mony a ane. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xl.

whilly-wha, whilly-whaw (hwil′i-hwâ), *n.* and *a.* [< *whilly-wha, v.*] **I.** *n.* A wheedling speech; cajolery.

I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your *whilly-wha's!*
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Cajoling; wheedling; smooth-tongued. [Scotch.]

Because he's a *whilly-whaw* body, and has a plausible tongue of his own, . . . they have made him Provost!
Scott, Redgauntlet, xii.

whilom (hwī′lōm), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *whilome, whylome;* < ME. *whilom, whilome, whylom, whilum, whilem, hwilem, whilen, hwilen, wilen,* < AS. *hwīlum*, at times, sometimes (*hwīlum . . . hwīlum*, now . . . then), dat. or instr. pl. of *hwīl*, time, point of time.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At times; by times.

Untenderly fro the toppe thai tiltine to-gederz;
Whilome Arthure over, and other while undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1145.

2. Once; formerly; once upon a time.

Whylom, as olde stories tellen us,
Ther was a duk that highte Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1.

Here is Trapezonde also, *whilome* bearing the proude name of an Empire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant.

Whilome thou camest with the morning mist.
Tennyson, Memory.

Sometimes used adjectively.

The fickle queen caused her *whilom* favorite to be beheaded. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 50.

II.† *conj.* While.

At last he cals to minde a man of fashion,
With whom his father held much conversation
Whilome he livde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

whilst (hwîlst), *conj.* and *adv.* [Formerly also *whilest*, < *whiles* + *-t* excrescent after *s* as in *amidst*, *amongst*, *betwixt*, etc.] Same as *while*[1], or *whiles*, in all its senses.

I could soon . . . reckon up such a rabble of shooters, that be named here and there in poets, as would hold us talking *whilst* to-morrow.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 74.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilst I had been like heedful of the other.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 83.

Whilest the Grape lasteth they drinke wine.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 84.

We find ourselves unable to avoid joining in the merriment of our friends, *whilst* unaware of its cause.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 115.

The whilst†. (*a*) While.

If he steal aught *the whilst* this play is playing.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 93.

(*b*) In the mean time.

I'll call Sir Toby *the whilst*.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 4.

And watch'd, *the whilst*, with visage pale
And throbbing heart, the struggling sail.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 21.

whim[1] (hwim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whimmed*, ppr. *whimming*. [< Icel. *hvima*, wander with the eyes, as a silly person does, = Norw. *kvima*, whisk or flutter about, trifle, play the fool; cf. Sw. dial. *hvimmer-kantig*, dizzy, swimming in the head; cf. also W. *chwimiol*, be in motion, *chwimlo*, move briskly; MHG. *wimmen* (> G. *wimmeln*), move.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn round; be seized with a whim: also with an indefinite *it*.

My Head begins to *whim it* about.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

II. *trans.* To turn; cause to turn; turn off or away.

He complained that he had for a long season been in as good a way as he could almost wish, but he knew not how he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was.
R. Ward, Life of Dr. H. More. (*Latham.*)

★**whim**[1] (hwim), *n.* [< *whim*[1], *v.* Cf. Icel. *vim*, giddiness, folly. Cf. also *whimsy*.] 1†. An unexpected or surprising turn; a startling outcome, development, or proceeding; a prank or freak.

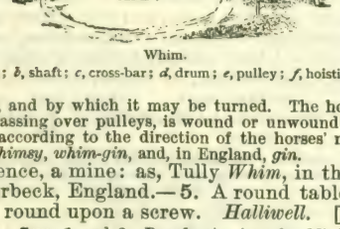
One told a Gentleman
His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for 't;
Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician,
And with great Fame ith' Universitie
Hang'd up in Picture for a grave example.
There was the *whim* of that. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; a fancy; a caprice.

If You have these *Whims* of Apartments and Gardens,
From twice fifty Acres you'll ne'er see five Farthings.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 42.

Ichabod, on the contrary, had to win his way to the heart of a country coquette, beset with a labyrinth of *whims* and caprices, which were for ever presenting new difficulties and impediments. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 430.

3. A simple machine for raising ore from mines of moderate depth. It consists of a vertical shaft carrying a drum, with arms to which horses may be attached, and by which it may be turned. The hoisting-rope, passing over pulleys, is wound or unwound on the drum, according to the direction of the horses' motion. Also *whimsy*, *whim-gin*, and, in England, *gin*.



Whim.
a, frame; *b*, shaft; *c*, cross-bar; *d*, drum; *e*, pulley; *f*, hoisting-rope.

4. Hence, a mine: as, Tully *Whim*, in the Isle of Purbeck, England.—5. A round table that turns round upon a screw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Prank*, etc. (see *freak*[2]), humor, crotchet, quirk, whimsy, vagary.

whim[2] (hwim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The brow of a hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whim[3] (hwim), *n.* [Cf. *whimbrel*, *whimmer*.] The widgeon or whewer, *Mareca penelope*. See *whew-duck*. *Montagu.* [Prov. Eng.]

★**whimbrel** (hwim'brel), *n.* [Also *wimbrel*; perhaps for **whimmerel*, so called with ref. to its peculiar cry, < *whimmer* + *-el*.] The jack-curlew or half-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*, smaller than the curlew proper, *N. arquatus*, and very closely related to the Hudsonian curlew of North America, *N. hudsonicus*. Also called *tang-whaup*, *May whaup*, and *little whaup* (which see, under *whaup*).

whim-gin (hwim'jin), *n.* [< *whim*[1] + *gin*[4].] Same as *whim*[1], 3.

whimling† (hwim'ling), *n.* [Also corruptly *whimlen*; < *whim*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A person full of whims.

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating-loaves out of the kitchen, to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing! *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

whimmer (hwim'ėr), *v. i.* [Var. of *whimper*; cf. G. *wimmern*, moan.] Same as *whimper*. [Scotch.]

whimmy (hwim'i), *a.* [< *whim*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of whims; whimsical.

The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy* or makes him so. *Coleridge.*

whimp† (hwimp), *v. i.* Same as *whimper*.

St. Paul said, there shall be intractabiles, that will *whimp* and whine.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

★**whimper** (hwim'pėr), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *whimmer*; = LG. *wemeren* = G. *wimmern*, whimper; cf. MHG. *wimmer*, n., whining, *gewammer*, whining; perhaps ult. connected with *whine*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; make a low, complaining sound.

Speak, *whimp'ring* Younglings, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep.
Herrick, To Primroses fill'd with Morning Dew.

The little brook that *whimpered* by his school-house.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

2. To tell tales. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.

Poverty with most who *whimper* forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe.
Cowper, Task, iv. 429.

whimper (hwim'pėr), *n.* [< *whimper*, *v.* Cf. MHG. *wimmer*, whimper, crying, whining.] A low, peevish, broken cry; a whine.

The loved caresses of the maid
The dogs with crouch and *whimper* paid.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 24.

To be on the whimper, to be in a peevish, crying state. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Mountain *is* constantly *on the whimper* when George's name is mentioned. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xii.

whimperer (hwim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whimper* + *-er*[1].] One who whimpers.

No effeminate knight, no *whimperer*, like his brother.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 1.

whimpering (hwim'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whimper*, *v.*] A low, whining cry; a whimper.

Liue in puling and *whimpering* & heuines of hert.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 90.

He will not be put off with solemn *whimperings*, hypocritical confessions, rueful faces.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 509. (*Latham.*)

whimperingly (hwim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a whimpering or whining manner.

"T was n't my fault!" he *whimperingly* declared.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 176.

whimple (hwim'pl), *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *wimple*.

whimsey, *n.*, *a.* and *v.* See *whimsy*.

whimsey-shaft (hwim'zi-shȧft), *n.* Same as *whim-shaft*.

whim-shaft (hwim'shȧft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft at which there is a whim for hoisting the ore. In shallow mines and in regions where fuel is very scarce (as in Mexico) most of the hoisting is done by horse-power and the use of the whim: called in Derbyshire, England, where this mode of raising the ore was formerly almost exclusively used, a *horse-engine shaft*. See cut under *whim*[1].

whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), *a.* [< *whims(y)* + *-ic* + *-al*.] 1. Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies or peculiar notions; capricious.

There is another circumstance in which I am particular, or, as my neighbors call me, *whimsical:* as my garden invites into it all the birds, . . . I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 477.

How humoursome, how *whimsical* soever we may appear, there 's one fixed principle that runs through almost the whole race of us. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, V. i.

2. Odd; fantastic.

In one of the chambers is a *whimsical* chayre, which folded into so many varieties as to turn into a bed, a bolster, a table, or a couch. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

The . . . gentry now dispersed, the *whimsical* misfortune which had befallen the gens d'armerie of Tillietudlem furnishing them with huge entertainment on their road homeward. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), notional, crotchety.—2. Fanciful, grotesque.

whimsicality (hwim-zi-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *whimsical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicalness.

The *whimsicality* of my father's brain was so far from having the whole honor of this as it had of almost all his other strange notions. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

2. Oddity; strangeness; fantasticalness.

It was a new position for Mr. Lyon to find his prospective rank seemingly an obstacle to anything he desired. For a moment the *whimsicality* of it interrupted the current of his feeling.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, v.

3. Pl. *whimsicalities* (-tiz). That which exhibits whimsical or fanciful qualities; a whimsical thought, saying, or action.

To pass from these sparkling *whimsicalities* to the almost Quaker-like gravity, decorum, and restraint of the essay "On the Life and Writings of Mr. Isaac Disraeli" is an almost bewildering transition.
The Academy, April 25, 1891, p. 389.

whimsically (hwim'zi-kal-i), *adv.* In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

There is not . . . a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature than a man of real modesty who assumes an air of impudence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

whimsicalness (hwim'zi-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being whimsical; whimsicality; freakishness; whimsical disposition; odd temper. *Pope*, Letter to Miss Blount.

whimsy, whimsey (hwim'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. from an unrecorded verb *whimse*, be unsteady, < Norw. *kvimsa*, skip, whisk, jump from one thing to another, = Sw. dial. *hvimsa*, be unsteady, giddy, or dizzy, = Dan. *vimse*, skip, jump, etc.: see *whim*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *whimsies*, *whimseys* (-ziz). 1. A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

I cannot but smile at this man's preposterous *whimsies*.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

I court others in Verse, but I love thee in Prose;
And they have my *Whimsies*, but thou hast my Heart.
Prior, Better Answer to Cloe Jealous, st. 4.

Wearing out life in his religious whim
Till his religious *whimsey* wears out him.
Cowper, Truth, l. 90.

2. Same as *whim*[1], 3; also, a small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper stories. *E. H. Knight.*—3. See the quotation.

The table [of crown-glass], as it is now called, is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a *whimsey*.
Glass-making, p. 124.

II. *a.* Full of whims or fancies; whimsical; changeable.

Jeer on, my *whimsy* lady. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 2.

Yet reveries are fleeting things,
That come and go on *whimsy* wings.
F. Locker, Arcadia.

whimsy†, **whimsey**† (hwim'zi), *v. t.* [< *whimsy*, *n.*] To fill with whimsies.

Jewels, and plate, and fooleries molest me;
To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

whimsy-board† (hwim'zi-bōrd), *n.* A board or tray on which different objects were carried about for sale.

I am sometimes a small retainer to a billiard-table, and sometimes, when the master of it is sick, earn a penny by a *whimsy-board*. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 17. (*Davies.*)

Then pippins did in wheel-barrows abound,
And oranges in *whimsey-boards* went round;
Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 342.

whimwham (hwim'hwam), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *whim*[1]. Cf. *flimflam*.] A plaything; a toy; a freak or whim; an odd device.

Nay, not that way;
They'll pull you all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 5.

Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces—
What have these got ye? proud and harsh opinions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

whin[1] (hwin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whynne*; < ME. *whynne*, *quyn*, gorse, furze, < W. *chwyn*, weeds, a weed; cf. Bret. *chouenna*, weed.] 1. A plant of the genus *Ulex*, the furze or gorse, chiefly *U. Europæus* and *U. nanus*. See *furze*, 1, and cut under *Ulex*.

With thornes, breres, and moni a *quyn*.
Ywain and Gawain, l. 159. (*Skeat.*)

Whynnes or hethe—bruiere. *Palsgrave*, p. 288.

Blackford! on whose uncultured breast,
Among the broom, and thorn, and *whin*,
A truant-boy, I sought the nest.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 24.

2. Same as *rest-harrow*, 1.—**Cammock-whin**. Same as *cammock*[1].—**Cat-whin**, the dogrose (*Rosa canina*), the

burnet-rose (*R. spinosissima*), and rarely some other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Heather-whin.** Same as *moor-whin.*—**Lady-whin,** a Scotch name of the land-whin.—**Land-whin,** the rest-harrow, *Ononis repens:* so named as infesting the cultivated field, as distinguished from the furze growing only along the margin. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Moor-whin,** a species of broom, *Genista Anglica,* growing on bleak heaths and mosses: from its sharp spines commonly called *needle-furze* or *-whin.* Compare *petty whin.*—**Petty whin,** a name originally invented by Turner for the rest-harrow, *Ononis repens,* but later applied in books to the moor-whin. *Prior,* Pop. Names of British Plants.

whin[2] (hwin), *n.* [Short for *whinstone.*] A name given in the north of England and in Wales to various rocks, chiefly to basalt, but also to any unusually hard quartzose sandstone. The latter is sometimes called *white* or *gray whin,* the basalt *blue whin.* See *whin-sill.*

whin[3] (hwin), *n.* An erroneous form of *whim*[1], 3. *E. H. Knight.*

whin[4] (hwin), *n.* Same as *wheen*[1]. [Scotch.]

whin-ax (hwin′aks), *n.* An instrument used for extirpating whin from land.

whinberry (hwin′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *whinberries* (-iz). An erroneous form of *winberry.*

Here is a heap of moss-clad boulder, there a patch of *whinberry* shrub covered with purple fruit.
The Portfolio, 1890, p. 198.

whin-bruiser (hwin′brö′zėr), *n.* A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle. *Simmonds.*

whin-bushchat (hwin′bůsh″chat), *n.* The whinchat. *Macgillivray.*

whinchacker, whincheck (hwin′chak″ėr, -chek), *n.* Same as *whinchat.* Also *whin-clocharet.* [Prov. Eng.]

whinchat (hwin′chat), *n.* [< *whin*[1] + *chat*[2].] An oscine passerine bird of the genus *Pratincola, P. rubetra,* closely related to the stonechat, and less nearly to the wheatear. Compare cuts under *stonechat* and *wheatear.* This is one of the bushchats, specified as the *whin-bushchat.* It is also called *grasschat* and *furzechat,* and shares the name *stonechat* with its congener *P. rubicola.* It is a common British bird, whose range includes nearly the whole of Europe, much of Africa, and a little of western Asia. The whinchat is 5¼ inches long and 9¼ in extent; the upper



Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*).

parts are variegated with blackish-brown shaft-spots and yellowish-brown edgings of the feathers, lightest on the rump; the under parts are uniform rich rufous; a long superciliary stripe, a streak below the eye and blackish auriculars, a patch on the wing, and the concealed bases of the tail-feathers are white or whitish; the eyes are brown, and the bill and feet black. The whinchat haunts lowland pastures as well as upland wastes, nests on the ground, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs, with faint reddish-brown spots usually zoned about the larger end; it is an expert flycatcher, and also feeds largely on the destructive wire-worm. During May and June the male has a melodious song. The whinchat has an Oriental representative, *P. macrorhyncha* of India, and several other species are described.

The bird is commonly seen in the large gorse-coverts, from which it receives its name of *Whin-* or Furze-*chat.*
H. Seebohm, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 312.

whincow (hwin′kou), *n.* A bush of furze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

whindle (hwin′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whindled,* ppr. *whindling.* [Also *whinnel;* freq. of *whine.*] To whimper or whine. *Phillips,* 1706. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A *whindling* dastard. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 2.

To *whindle* or whinnel, 'to cry peevishly, to whimper' (used of a child), is very common in East Tennessee. Wright has *whindle, whingel,* and *whinnel,* all meaning to *whine;* so Halliwell *whinnel.*
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 45.

whine (hwīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whined,* ppr. *whining.* [< ME. *whinen, hwinen,* < AS. *hwīnan,* whine, = Icel. *hvīna,* whizz, whir, = Sw. *hvina,* whistle, = Dan. *hvine,* whistle, whine; cf. Icel. *kveina,* wail, Goth. *kwainōn,* mourn, Skt. √ *kvan,* buzz.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a plaintive protracted sound expressive of distress or complaint; moan as a dog, or in a childish fashion.

I *whyne,* as a chylde dothe, or a dogge. . . . *Whyne* you nowe, do you holde your peace, or I shall make you.
Palsgrave, p. 781.

1*st witch.* Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2*d witch.* Thrice, and once the hedge-pig *whined.*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 2.

2. To complain in a puerile, feeble, or undignified way; bemoan one's self weakly.

For, had you kneel'd, and *whin'd,* and shew'd a base
And low dejected mind, I had despis'd you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Thou look'st that I should *whine* and beg compassion.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

I am not for *whining* at the depravity of the times.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

He never *whines,* although he is not more deficient in sensibility than many authors who do little else.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 29.

II. *trans.* To utter in a plaintive, querulous, drawling manner: usually with *out.*

Fool as I was, to sigh, and weep, and *whine*
Out long complaints, and pine myself away.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 224.

A parson shall *whine out* God bless me, and give me not a farthing. *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

whine (hwīn), *n.* [< *whine, v.*] 1. A drawling, plaintive utterance or tone, as the whinny of a dog; also, the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

Philip bent down his head over the dog, and as it jumped on him, with little bleats, and *whines,* and innocent caresses, he broke out into a sob. *Thackeray,* Philip.

The bees keep their tiresome *whine* round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning,* Up at a Villa.

2. In *hunting,* the noise made by an otter at rutting-time. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

whiner (hwī′nėr), *n.* [< *whine* + *-er*[1].] One who or an animal that whines.

One pitiful *whiner,* Melpomene.
Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote, p. 242. (*Latham.*)

The grumblers are of two sorts—the healthful-toned and the *whiners.* *C. D. Warner,* Backlog Studies, p. 141.

whinge (hwinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinged,* ppr. *whinging.* [Sc. also *wheenge,* formerly *quhynge,* whine; cf. OHG. *winsōn,* MHG. *winsen,* mourn, G. *winseln,* whine, whimper: with orig. verb-formative *-s,* from the root of *whine.*] To whine.

If ony whiggish, *whingin'* sot
To blame poor Matthew dare.
Burns, Epitaph on Capt. Matthew Henderson.

whinger (hwing′ėr), *n.* [Also *whingar;* prob. a perversion of *hinger* for *hanger* (cf. *hing* for *hang*). Cf. *whinyard.*] A dirk or long knife.

Had bugles blown,
Or sign of war been seen, . . .
Whingers, now in friendship bare,
The social meal to part and share,
Had found a bloody sheath.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 7.

whin-gray (hwin′grā), *n.* The common linnet, or whin-linnet. [North of Ireland.]

whinidst†, *a.* A corrupt form found only in the folio editions of Shakspere's "Troilus and Cressida," ii. 1. 15. See *finewed.*

whiningly (hwī′ning-li), *adv.* In a whining manner.

whin-linnet (hwin′lin″et), *n.* The common linnet, *Linota cannabina.* See cut under *linnet.* [Stirling, Scotland.]

whin-lintie (hwin′lin″ti), *n.* Same as *whinchat. C. Swainson.* [Aberdeen, Scotland.]

whinner (hwin′ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *whinny*[2]. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

whinnock (hwin′ok), *n.* [Perhaps < *whine* + dim. *-ock* (?); or < *whin*[4], *wheen,* a small quantity or number.] 1. The least pig in a litter; the runt. *Halliwell.*—2. A milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

whinny[1] (hwin′i), *a.* [< *whin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in whins or whin-bushes.

The Ox-moor . . . was a fine, large, *whinny,* undrained, unimproved common. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

whinny[2] (hwin′i), *a.* [< *whin*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whinny[3] (hwin′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whinnied,* ppr. *whinnying.* [A dim. or freq. of *whine.* The word *hinny,* < L. *hinnire,* neigh, is different; both are felt to be imitative.] To utter the cry of a horse; neigh.

Sir Richard's colts came *whinnying* and staring round the intruders. *Kingsley,* Westward Ho, v.

whinny[3] (hwin′i), *n.*; pl. *whinnies* (-iz). [< *whinny*[3], *v.*] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

With colt-like *whinny* and with hoggish whine
They burst my prayer. *Tennyson,* St. Simeon Stylites.

whinock, *n.* Same as *whinnock.*

whin-rock (hwin′rok), *n.* Same as *whin*[2].

I might as weel ha'e tried a quarry
O' hard *whin rock.*
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

whin-sill (hwin′sil), *n.* The basaltic rock which, in the form of intrusive sheets, is intercalated in the Carboniferous limestone series in the north of England: so called by the miners of that region. *Whin, whinstone, whin-sill,* and *toadstone* are all names used somewhat indiscriminately by writers on the geology of Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire: *toadstone,* however, belongs rather to Derbyshire, and *whin-sill* to the other counties mentioned.

whinstone (hwin′stōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *quhin-stane;* said to be a corruption of **whern-stone,* a dial. var. of *quern-stone,* in sense of 'stone suitable for making querns': see *quern, quern-stone.*] Same as *whin*[2].

As for gratitude, you will as soon get milk from a *whin-stone.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Master of Ballantrae, p. 27.

He found . . . that the dark trap-rocks, or *whinstones* of Scotland, were likewise of igneous origin.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, xii.

The following names have been applied to the Toadstones in Derbyshire: amygdaloid, black clay, basalts, boulder stones, brown stone, cat dirt, channel, chirt, clay, dunstone, ferrilite, fiery dragon, freestone, jewstone, ragstone, trap, tuftstone, *whinstone,* secondary traps, and others. *R. Hunt,* British Mining, p. 243.

whintain† (hwin′tān), *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain.*

whinyard† (hwin′yärd), *n.* [Also *whiniard, whinneard,* also *whingard;* prob. a variant, simulating *yard*[1], of *whinger,* q. v.] A sword or hanger.

His pistol next he cock'd anew,
And out his nut-brown *whinyard* drew.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 480.

And how will you encounter St. George on Horseback, in his Cuirassiers Arms, his Sword, and his *Whin-yard?*
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 6.

★**whip** (hwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whipped, whipt,* ppr. *whipping.* [< ME. *whippen, whyppen,* not found in AS. (the alleged AS. **hweop,* a whip, **hweopian,* whip, scourge, in Somner, being unauthenticated); prob. a variant of *wippen,* < MD. *wippen,* shake, wag, D. *wippen,* skip, hasten, also give the strappado (cf. *wip,* a swipe, the strappado), = MLG. *wippen,* LG. *wippen, wuppen,* move up and down (> G. *wippen,* move up and down, balance, see-saw, rock, draw up on a gibbet and drop suddenly, give the strappado), = Sw. *vippa,* wag, jerk, give the strappado, = Dan. *vippe,* see-saw, rock, bob; a secondary verb, connected with OHG. *wipph,* MHG. *wipf,* swinging, quick motion, and MHG. G. *weifen,* cause to swing, move, wind, or turn; causative of MHG. *wīfen,* swing; akin to L. *vibrare,* vibrate, Skt. √ *vip,* tremble: see *vibrate.* The Gael. *cuip,* a whip, and the W. *chwip,* a quick turn, *chwipio,* move briskly or nimbly, are prob. < E.: see *quip.* In defs. 7, etc., the verb is from the noun. For the change from *wip* (ME. *wippen*) to *whip,* cf. *whap, wap*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly and nimbly; start (in, out, away, etc.) with sudden quickness: as, to *whip* round the corner and disappear.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 309.

You two shall be the chorus behind the arras, and *whip* out between the acts and speak. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 2.

I . . . saw her hold up her fan to a hackney-coach at a distance, who immediately came up to her, and she *whipping* into it with great nimbleness, pulled the door with a bowing mien. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 503.

In my wakeful mood I was a good deal annoyed by a little rabbit that kept *whipping* in at our dilapidated door and nibbling at our bread and hard-tack.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 614.

She . . . *whipped* behind one of the large pillars, gave her dress a little shake at the sides and behind, ran her hands over her hair, and appeared before the caller cool, calm, and collected. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 776.

2. In *angling,* to cast the line or the fly by means of the rod with a motion like that of using a whip; make a cast.

There is no better sport than *whipping* for Bleaks in a boat in a summers evening, with a hazle top about five or six foot long, and a line twice the length of the Rod.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 205.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, throw, put, pull, carry, or the like, with a sudden, quick motion; snatch: usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away, from, in, into, off, on, out, up,* etc.: as, to *whip out* a sword or a revolver.

I *whipt* me *behind* the arras. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 3. 63.

In came Clause,
The old lame beggar, and *whipt up* Master Goswin
Under his arm, away with him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

She then *whipped off* her domino, and threw it over Mrs. Atkinson. *Fielding,* Amelia, x. 3.

2. To overlay, as a cord, rope, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; inwrap; seize; serve with twine, thread, or the like wound closely and tightly round and round: generally with *about*, *around*, *over*, etc.

Whipped over either with gold thread, silver, or silk.
Stubbes. (*Imp. Dict.*)

The same stringes, beeing by the Archers themselves with fine threed well *whipt*, did also verie seldom breake.
Sir J. Smyth, Discourses on Weapons, etc., quoted in [Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 54.

Its string is firmly *whipped about* with small gut.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

3. To lay regularly on; serve in regular circles round and round.

Whip your silk twice or thrice about the root-end of the feather, hook, and towght.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 245.

4. To sew with an over and over stitch, as two pieces of cloth whose edges are laid or stitched together; overcast: as, to *whip* a seam.—**5.** To gather by a kind of combination running and overhand stitch: as, to *whip* a ruffle.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

6. *Naut.*, to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.—**7.** To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; lash; use a whip upon: as, to *whip* a horse.

At night, the lights put out and company removed, they *whipped* themselves in their Chappell on Mount Calvary.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 132.

It blew so violently before they recovered the House that the Boughs of the Trees *whipt* them sufficiently before they got thither; and it rained as hard as before.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 69.

8. To punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; flog: as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Fough! body of Jove! I'll have the slave *whipt* one of these days. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

A country scholler in England should be *whipped* for speaking the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

I was never carted but in harvest; never *whipt* but at school. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

9. To outdo; overcome; beat: as, to *whip* creation. [Colloq.]

A man without a particle of Greek *whipped* (to speak Kentuckicé) whole crowds of sleeping drones who had more than they could turn to any good account.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

10. To drive with lashes.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And *whipp'd* the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 29.

This said, the scourge his forward horses drave
Through ev'ry order; and, with him, all *whipp'd* their chariots on,
All threat'ningly, out-thund'ring shouts as earth were overthrown. *Chapman*, Iliad, xv. 319.

11. To lash, in a figurative sense; treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm or abuse.

Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men?
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 40.

I look'd and read, and saw how finely Wit
Had *whipp'd* itself; and then grew friends with it.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 62.

12. To cause to spin or rotate by lashing with a whip or scourge-stick: said of a top.

Since I plucked geese, played truant and *whipped* top.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 27.

He was *whipt* like a top. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

13. To thrash; beat out, as grain by striking: as, to *whip* wheat. *Imp. Dict.*—**14.** To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or other implement.

To make Clouted cream and *whipt* Sillabubs?
Shadwell, The Scowrers.

15. To fish upon with a fly or other bait; draw a fly or other bait along the surface of: as, to *whip* a stream.

He shot with the pistol, he fenced, he *whipped* the trout-stream, . . . but somehow everything went amiss with him. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xxiii.

16. To bring or keep together as a party whip does: as, to *whip* a party into line. See *whip*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

Lord Essex was there, . . . *whipping* up for a dinner-party, cursing and swearing at all his friends for being out of town. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. v.

The only bond of cohesion is the caucus, which occasionally *whips* a party together for cooperative action against the time for casting its vote upon some critical question. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

To whip in, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep (the members of a party) together, as in a legislative assembly.—**To whip off**, to drive (hounds) off a scent.

The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds being *whipped off* at the outset. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To whip the cat. (*a*) To practise the most pinching parsimony. *Forby.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) To go from house to house to work, as a tailor or other workman. Compare *whip-cat.* [Scotch and prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mr. Hart . . . made shoes, a trade he prosecuted in an itinerating manner from house to house, *whipping the cat*, as it was termed. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

(*c*†) To get tipsy. *Halliwell.*—**To whip the devil around the stump.** See *devil.*

whip (hwip), *n.* [< ME. *whippe*, *quippe* = MD. *wippe*, a whip, D. *wip*, a swipe, strappado, moment: see *whip*, *v.*] **1.** An instrument for flagellation, whether in driving animals or in punishing human beings; a scourge. In its typical form it is composed of a lash of some kind fastened upon a handle more or less rigid; the common form of horse-whip has little or no lash, being a long, tapering, and very pliant switch-like rod of wood, whalebone, or other material, usually wound or braided over with thread.

And alle the folk of the Contree ryden comounly with outen Spores: but thei beren alle weys a lytille *Whippe* in hire Hondes, for to chacen with hire Hors.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

The dwarf . . .
Struck at him with his *whip*, and cut his cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. One who handles a whip, as in driving a coach or carriage; a driver: as, an expert *whip.*

What the devil do you do with a wig, Thomas?—none of the London *whips* of any degree of ton wear wigs now.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

That is the famous coaching baronet, than whom no better *whip* has ever been seen upon the road.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. A whipper-in. Specifically—(*a*) In *hunting*, the person who manages the hounds.

After these the body of the pack—the parson of the parish, and a hard-riding cornet at home on leave; then the huntsman, the first *whip*, nearly a quorum of magistrates, etc. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

(*b*) In English parliamentary usage, a member who performs certain non-official but important duties in looking after the interests of his party, especially the securing of the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions: as, the Liberal *whip;* the Conservative *whip.* See the quotation.

The *whip's* duties are (1) to inform every member belonging to the party when an important division may be expected, and, if he sees the member in or about the House, to keep him there until the division is called; (2) to direct the members of his own party how to vote; (3) to obtain pairs for them if they cannot be present to vote; (4) to "tell," i. e., count the members in every party division; (5) to "keep touch" of opinion within the party, and convey to the leader a faithful impression of that opinion, from which the latter can judge how far he may count on the support of his whole party in any course he proposes to take.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 199.

4. A call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time: as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division. [Eng.]—**5.** A contrivance for hoisting, consisting of a rope and pulley and usually a snatch-block, and worked by one or more horses which in hoisting walk away from the thing hoisted. In mining usually called *whip-and-derry.* See cut under *cable-laid.*—**6.** One of the radii or arms of a windmill, to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

The arm, or *whip*, of one of the sails.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 188.

7. In *angling*, the leader of an angler's cast with its flies attached. The fly at the end is the drag-fly, tail-fly, or stretcher; those above are the drop-flies, droppers, or bobbers. More fully called a *whip of flies.*

8. A vibrating spring used as an electric circuit-closer for testing capacity. The spring is permanently connected to one plate of the condenser or cable, and vibrates between two studs, contact with one of which closes a battery circuit, and with the other a galvanometer circuit. The condenser is thus in rapid succession charged from the battery and discharged through the galvanometer. The indications of the latter are thus proportional to the rate of vibration and the capacity of the condenser.

9. A slender rod or flexible pole used instead of stakes to mark the bounds of oyster-beds.—**10.** The common black swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** A preparation of cream, eggs, etc., beaten to a froth.

There were "*whips*" and "floating-islands" and jellies to compound. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

Crack-the-whip. Same as *snap-the-whip.*—**Six-stringed whip**, or **the whip with six strings**, the Six Articles. See *article.*—**Snap-the-whip**, a game played in running or skating. A number of persons join hands and move rapidly forward in line; those at one end stop suddenly and swing the rest sharply around; the contest is to see whether any of the outer part of the line can thus be thrown down or made to break their hold. Also called *crack-the-whip.*—**To drink** or **lick on (upon) the whip†**, to have a taste of the whip; get a thrashing.

In fayth and for youre long taryng
Ye shal *lik on the whyp.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 30.

Comes naked neede? and chance to do amisse?
He shal be sure, to *drinke vpon the whippe.*
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber, p. 68).

Whip and spur, making use of both whip and spur in riding; hence, with the utmost haste.

Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd through thick and thin.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 197.

whip (hwip), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *whip*, *v.* Cf. LG. *wips!* quickly, = Sw. Dan. *vips!* pop! quick!] With a sudden change; at once; quick.

You are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 4.

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 267. (*Davies.*)

whip-and-derry (hwip'and-der'i), *n.* The simplest form of machinery, with the exception of the windlass, for hoisting. It consists of a rope passing over a pulley, and is worked by a horse or horses. It is rarely used in mining, except in very shallow mines. Sometimes called simply *whip*, and sometimes *whipsey-derry.*

whipcan† (hwip'kan), *n.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *can*[2].] A hard drinker.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular *whip-can.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 8. (*Davies.*)

whipcat (hwip'kat), *n.* and *a.* [< *whip*, *v.*, + obj. *cat.*] **I.** *n.* A tailor or other workman who "whips the cat." See *to whip the cat* (*b*), under *whip.* [Colloq.]

A tailor who "whipped the cat" (or went out to work at his customers' houses) would occupy a day, at easy labour, at a cost of 1s. 6d. (or less) in money, and the *whipcat's* meals . . . included.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 414.

II.† *a.* Drunken.

With *whip-cat* bowling they kept a myrry carousing.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii.

★ **whip-cord** (hwip'kôrd), *n.* **1.** A strong twisted hempen cord, so called because lashes or snappers of whips are made from it.

Let's step into this shop, and buy a pennyworth of *whip-cord* . . . to spin my top.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iii.

2. A cord or string of catgut.

In order to produce a cord—known as *whipcord*—from these intestines, they are sewn together by means of the filandre before mentioned, the joints being cut aslant to make them smoother and stronger.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 609.

3. A seaweed, *Chorda filum*, having a very long, slender, whip-like frond. See *Chorda*, 2.—**Whip-cord couching**, embroidery in which a heavy whip-cord is laid upon the material and is covered by the silk couching, which is afterward sewed closely down upon the background on each side of the whip-cord, so as to leave a decided ridge.—**Whip-cord willow.** See *willow.*

whip-cordy (hwip'kôr″di), *a.* [< *whip-cord* + *-y*[1].] Like whip-cord; sinewy; muscular. [Rare.]

The bishop [of Exeter was] wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy.* *Bp. Wilberforce*, in Life, II. 336. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

whip-crane (hwip'krān), *n.* A simple and rapid-working form of crane, used in unloading vessels. *E. H. Knight.*

whip-crop (hwip'krop), *n.* A name given to the whitebeam (*Sorbus Aria*), to the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*), and to the guelder-rose (*V. Opulus*), from the use of their stems for whip-stocks. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

whip-fish (hwip'fish), *n.* A chætodont fish, *Heniochus macrolepidotus*, having one of the spines of the dorsal fin produced into a long filament like a whip-lash.

whip-gin (hwip'jin), *n.* A simple tackle-block with a hoisting-rope running over it: same as *gin-block.*

whip-graft (hwip'gràft), *v. t.* To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.

whip-grass (hwip'gràs), *n.* An American species of nut-grass, *Scleria triglomerata.*

whip-hand (hwip'hand), *n.* **1.** The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving—that is, the right hand.

Mr. Tulliver was a peremptory man, and, as he said, would never let anybody get hold of his *whip-hand.*
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. An advantage, or advantageous position.

The archangel . . . has the *whip-hand* of her. *Dryden.*

Now, what say you, Mr. Flamefire? I shall have the *whiphand* of you presently. *Vanbrugh.* Æsop, v. 1.

whiphandle (hwip'han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a whip. See *whip-hand*, 2, and compare *whip-row.*—**2**†. See the quotation.

These little ends of men and dandiprats (whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles* [*manches d'estrilles*], and knots of a tar-barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27.

To have or **to keep the whiphandle**, to have the advantage.

Why, what matter? They know that we shall *keep the whip-handle*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 932.

whip-hanger (hwip′hang″ėr), *n.* A device for holding carriage-whips in a harness-room; a whip-rack.

whip-hem (hwip′hem), *n.* A hem formed by whipping an edge, as of a ruffle, etc. See *whip, v. t.*, 4.

Bits of ruffling peeping out from the folds, with their edges in almost invisible *whip-hems*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

whipjack (hwip′jak), *n.* A vagabond who begs for alms as a distressed seaman: hence a general term of reproach or contempt.

A mere *whip-jack*, and that is, in the commonwealth of rogues, a slave that can talk of sea-fight, . . . yet indeed all his service is by land, and that is to rob a fair, or some such venturous exploit.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Albeit one Boner (a bare *whippe Jacke*) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to mary thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastarde.
Bp. Ponet (Maitland on Reformation, p. 74). (*Davies.*)

whip-king† (hwip′king), *n.* [< *whip, v.*, + obj. *king*[1].] A ruler of kings; a king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that *whip-king* (as some tearmed him), . . . going about . . . to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 571. (*Davies.*)

whip-lash (hwip′lash), *n.* The lash, or pliant part, of a whip.

If I had not put that snapper on the end of my *whip-lash*, I might have got off without the ill-temper which my antithesis provoked.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

whip-maker (hwip′mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes whips.

whip-master† (hwip′màs″tėr), *n.* A flogger.

Woe to our back-sides! he 's a greater *whip-master* than Busby himself. *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 54.

whip-net (hwip′net), *n.* A simple form of net-work fabric produced in a loom by a systematic crossing of the warps. *E. H. Knight.*

whippel-tree†, *n.* [ME., also *whippil-, whipil-, whippul-, wyppyl-, wypul-tre*, prop. **wippel-tre*, < **wippel* = MLG. **wipel* (in *wipel-bōm*), also *wipken* (*wipken-bōm*), *wepeken* (*wepeken-bōm*), *wepeke*, dim. of *wepe*, also *wepen-dorn, wepdorn, wipdorn*, the cornel-tree; connected with MD. *wepelen*, waver, MD. MLG. *wippen*, waver: see *whip*.] The cornel-tree.

Mapul, thorn, beech, hasel, ew, *whippetre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2065.

★**whipper** (hwip′ėr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts punishment by legal whipping.

They therefore reward the *whipper*, and esteeme the whip (which I enuie not to them) sacred.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. A flagellant.

A brood of mad heretics which arose in the Church; whom they called Flagellantes, "the *whippers*"; which went about . . . lashing themselves to blood.
Bp. Hall, Women's Vail, § 1.

3†. Something that surpasses or beats all; a "whopper."

Mark well thys, thys relyke here is a *whipper;*
My freendes unfayned, here is a slipper
Of one of the seven slepers, be sure.
Heywood, Four P's (Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 75).

4. One who raises coals with a whip from a ship's hold: same as *coal-whipper*.—**5.** In *spinning*, a simple kind of willow.

whipperee (hwip-ę-rē′), *n.* [A corruption of *whip-ray*, like *stingaree* for *sting-ray*.] Same as *whip-ray*.

whipper-in (hwip′ėr-in′), *n.*; pl. *whippers-in* (hwip′ėrz-in′). **1.** In *hunting*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase.

The master of the hounds and the *whippers-in* wore the traditional pink coats, as did a few of the other riders.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 179.

2. In the game of hare and hounds, one who leads the hounds, sets the pace, etc.—**3.** Hence, in British Parliament, same as *whip*, 3 (*b*).—**4.** In *racing slang*, a horse that finishes last, or near the last, in a race. *Krik's Guide to the Turf.*

whipper-snapper (hwip′ėr-snap″ėr), *n.* [Prob. a balanced form of *whip-snapper*, 'one who has nothing to do but snap or crack the whip.'] A shallow, insignificant person; a whipster: also used attributively.

A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, iv. 6.

Much as he had ingratiated himself with his aunt, she had never yet invited him to stay under her roof, and here was a young *whipper-snapper* who at first sight was made welcome there. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

whippet (hwip′et), *n.* [Cf. *whiffet*.] A kind of dog, a cross between a greyhound and a terrier, bred (originally in the northern counties of England) for its speed.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are usefull for mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge. *John Taylor*, Works. (*Nares.*)

whippincrust†, *n.* A variety of wine (?).

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muskadine, malmsey, and *whippincrust*.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 3.

★**whipping** (hwip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip, v.*] **1.** A beating; flagellation.

Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape *whipping?* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 556.

No nuns, no monks, no fakeers, take *whippings* more kindly than some devotees of the world.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2. A defeat; a beating: as, the enemy got a good *whipping*. See *whip, v.*, 9. [Colloq.]—**3.** *Naut.*, a piece of twine or small cord wound round the end of a rope to keep it from unlaying.—**4.** In *bookbinding*, the sewing of the raw edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread [Eng.]: known in the United States as *whip-stitching*.—**5.** In *sewing*, same as *overcasting*, 2.—**6.** The act or method of casting the fly in angling; casting.

whipping-boy (hwip′ing-boi), *n.* A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 342.

whipping-cheer† (hwip′ing-chēr), *n.* Flogging; chastisement.

She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 5.

Your workes of supererrogation,
Your idle crossings, or your wearing haire
Next to your skin, or all your *whipping-cheer*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

whipping-hoist (hwip′ing-hoist), *n.* A steam-hoist working with a whip.

whipping-post (hwip′ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which are tied persons condemned to punishment by whipping; hence, the punishment itself, frequently employed for certain offenses, and still retained in some communities.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
John Taylor, Works. (*Nares.*)

The laws of New England allowed masters to correct their apprentices, and teachers their pupils, and even the public *whipping-post* was an institution of New England towns. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 122.

whipping-snapping (hwip′ing-snap″ing), *a.* [< *whipping* + *snapping:* adapted from *whipper-snapper*.] Insignificant; diminutive.

All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

whipping-top (hwip′ing-top), *n.* Same as *whip-top*.

whippletree (hwip′l-trē), *n.* Same as *whiffletree*.

whippoorwill (hwip′pŏr-wil′), *n.* [Formerly also *whippowill* (cf. *poor-will*); an imitative word, from the sound or cry made by the bird, as if 'whip poor Will.'] An American caprimulgine bird, *Antrostomus vociferus*, related to the chuck-will's-widow, *A. carolinensis*, and resembling the European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. It is 9 to 10 inches long, and 16 to 18 in extent of wings (being thus much smaller than the chuck-will's-widow), and lacks the lateral filaments of the rictal bristles. The coloration is intimately variegated with gray, black, white, and tawny, giving a prevailing gray or neutral tone, somewhat frosted or hoary in high-plumaged males, ordinarily more brownish; there are sharp black streaks on the head and back; the wings and their coverts are barred with rufous spots; the lateral tail-feathers are black, with a large terminal area white in the male, tawny in the female; and there is a throat-bar white in the male, tawny in the female. The bill is extremely small, but the mouth is deeply cleft, and as wide from one corner to the other as the whole length of the rictus (as figured under *fissirostral*). There has been some popular confusion between the whippoorwill and the night-hawk; they are not only distinct species, but belong to different genera, and their dissimilarity appears at a glance. Unlike the night-hawk, the whippoorwill is entirely nocturnal; it flies with noiseless wings, like the owl, and is oftener heard than seen. The notes which have given the name are trisyllabic (compare *poor-will*), and rapidly reiterated, with a strong accent on the last syllable; a click of the beak and some low muffled sounds may also be heard when the bird is very near. The eggs, two in number, are laid on the ground, or on a fallen log or stump, without any nest; they are creamy-white, heavily clouded and marked with brown and neutral tints, nearly equal-ended, and 1.25 by 0.90 inch in size. The young are covered with fluffy down. The whippoorwill inhabits the eastern half of the United States and British provinces; it breeds nearly throughout its range, but winters extralimitally. A western variety is sometimes specified as the *Arizona whippoorwill;* but the place of whippoorwills is mostly taken in the west by the poor-wills, as Nuttall's. Several other species of *Antrostomus* are found in Mexico and Central and South America.



Whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*).

The moan of the *whip-poor-will* from the hillside; the boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm; the dreary hooting of the screech-owl.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

whip-post† (hwip′pōst), *n.* Same as *whipping-post*.

If the stocks and *whip-post* cannot stay their extravagance, there remains only the jail-house.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 18.

whippowill†, *n.* Same as *whippoorwill*.

whippy (hwip′i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *whuppy;* < *whip* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Active; nimble; forward; pert. *Jamieson.*

II. *n.*; pl. *whippies* (-iz). A girl or young woman; especially, a malapert young woman. *Eliz. Hamilton.* [Scotch in both uses.]

whip-ray (hwip′rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *whip-peree;* < *whip* + *ray*[2].] A sting-ray; any member of the family *Dasyatidæ;* any ray with a long, slender, flexible tail like a whip-lash, as a member of the *Myliobatidæ*. See cuts under *sting-ray* and *Trygon*.

whip-rod (hwip′rod), *n.* A whipped rod; an angling-rod wound with small twine from tip to butt, like a whip.

whip-roll (hwip′rōl), *n.* In *weaving*, a roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed, the pressure of the yarn on the whip-roll serving to control the let-off mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

whip-row (hwip′rō), *n.* In *agri.*, the row easiest to hoe; hence, the inside track; any advantage: as, to have the *whip-row* of a person (to have an advantage over him). [Colloq., U. S.]

whip-saw (hwip′sâ), *n.* A frame-saw with a narrow blade, used to cut curved kerfs. See cut under *saw*.

★**whip-saw** (hwip′sâ), *v. t.* [< *whip-saw, n.*] **1.** To cut with a whip-saw.

The great redwoods that were hewn in the Sonoma forests were *whip-sawed* by hand for the plank required.
The Century, XLI. 387.

2. To have or take the advantage of (an adversary), whatever he does or may be able to do; particularly, in gamblers' slang, to win at faro, at one turn (two bets made by the same person, one of which is played open, the other being coppered); beat (a player) in two ways at once.

whip-sawing (hwip′sâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whip-saw, v.*] The acceptance of fees or bribes from two opposing persons or parties. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 496. [Political slang.]

★**whip-scorpion** (hwip′skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, having a long, slender abdomen like the lash of a whip, as *Thelyphonus giganteus*, of the southern United States: also there called *grampus, mule-killer*, and *vinaigrier*. The name is sometimes extended to the species of the related family *Phrynidæ*, and thus to the whole of the suborder *Pedipalpi*. See the technical names, and cut under *Pedipalpi*.

whipsey-derry (hwip′si-der″i), *n.* Same as *whip-and-derry*.

whip-shaped (hwip′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the lash of a whip. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, noting roots or stems. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, lash-like; flagellate or flagelliform: ★said of various long, slender parts or processes.

whip-snake (hwip′snāk), *n.* One of various serpents of long, slender form, likened to that of a whip-lash. In the United States it is applied to various species of the genus *Masticophis*, as *M. flagelliformis*, more fully called *coachwhip-snake*, a harmless serpent 4 or 5 feet long. The emerald whip-snake is *Philodryas viridissimus*, of a lovely green color, inhabiting Brazil. See also *Passerita* (with cut).

He wished it had been a *whipsnake* instead of a magpie.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

whip-socket (hwip'sok″et), *n.* A socket attached to the dashboard of a vehicle, to receive the butt of the whip.

whip-staff (hwip'stȧf), *n.* 1. A whiphandle.—2. *Naut.*, a bar by which the rudder is turned: an old name for the *tiller* in small vessels. *Falconer.*

whip-stalk (hwip'stȧk), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.*

whipster (hwip'stėr), *n.* [< *whip* + *-ster.*] 1. Same as *whipper-snapper.*

Every puny *whipster* gets my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 244.

That young liquorish *whipster* Heartfree.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

2†. A sharper. *Bailey*, 1731.

whip-stick (hwip'stik), *n.* Same as *whip-stock.* —**Whip-stick palm.** See *palm*[2].

whip-stitch (hwip'stich), *v. t.* 1. To sew over and over: especially used in bookbinding. Compare *whip*, *v. t.*, 4.—2. In *agri.*, to half-plow or rafter. *Imp. Dict.* [Local, Eng.]

★**whip-stitch** (hwip'stich), *n.* [< *whip-stitch*, *v.*] 1. In *agri.*, a sort of half-plowing, otherwise called *raftering.* [Local, Eng.]—2. A hasty composition. *Dryden.* [Rare.]—3. A particle; the smallest piece. [Colloq.]—4. A tailor: used in contempt.

whip-stitching (hwip'stich″ing), *n.* See *whipping*, 4.

whip-stock (hwip'stok), *n.* The staff, rod, or handle to which the lash of a whip is secured. Also *whip-stalk*, *whip-stick.*

Out, carter;
Hence, dirty *whipstock;* hence, you foul clown.
Be gone. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

Phoebus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

whip-tail, whip-tailed (hwip'tāl, -tāld), *a.* Having a long, slender tail like a whip-lash: as, the *whip-tail* scorpion. See *whip-scorpion.*

whip-tom-kelly (hwip'tom-kel'i), *n.* The black-whiskered vireo or greenlet of Cuba, the Bahamas, and Florida, *Vireo barbatulus:* so called in imitation of its note. It closely resembles the common red-eyed vireo of the United States, but has black mystacial stripes. Compare cut under *greenlet.*

whip-top (hwip'top), *n.* A top which is spun by whipping. Also *whipping-top.*

We have hitherto been speaking of the *whip-top;* for the peg-top, I believe, must be ranked among the modern inventions, and probably originated from the te-totums and whirligigs. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

whip-worm (hwip'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid parasitic worm, *Trichocephalus dispar*, or another of this genus, as *T. affinis*, the cæcum-worm of sheep. They have a long, slender anterior part and a short, stout posterior part, like a whip-lash joined to a whip-stock.

whir (hwėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whirred*, ppr. *whirring.* [Also *whirr*, and formerly *whur;* prob. < Dan. *hvirre*, whirl, twirl, = Sw. dial. *hwirra*, whirl; cf. G. *schwirren*, whir, buzz. Cf. *whirl.*] I. *intrans.* To fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound; whizz.

When the stone sprung back again, and smote
Earth, like a whirlwind, gath'ring dust with *whirring* fiercely round,
For fervour of his unspent strength, in settling on the ground. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 343.

The lark
Whirred from among the fern beneath our feet.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

The blue blaze *whirred* up the chimney and flashed into the room. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

And the *whirring* sail [of the windmill] goes round.
Tennyson, The Owl, i.

II. *trans.* To hurry away with a whizzing sound.

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 21.

whir (hwėr), *n.* [Also *whirr;* < *whir*, *v.*] 1. The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, etc.

As my lord's brougham drives up, . . . the ladies, who know the *whirr* of the wheels, and may be quarreling in the drawing-room, call a truce to the fight.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

2†. A turn; commotion.

They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, ii. 1.

whirl (hwėrl), *v.* [Formerly also *wherl*, *whurl;* < ME. *whirlen*, *whwirllen*, *wirlen*, contr. from **whervelen* = MD. *wervelen*, whirl, = G. *wirbeln*, whirl, = Icel. *hvirfla* = Sw. *hvirfla* = Dan. *hvirvle*, whirl; freq. of the verb represented by AS. *hweorfan*, etc., turn: see *wherve*, and cf. *warble*[1]. The E. verb is perhaps due to the Scand.; it depends in part on the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To swing or turn rapidly round; rotate, or cause to revolve rapidly.

A-bowte cho *whirllide* a whele with her whitte hondez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3261.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 19.

With that his faulchion he *wherled* about.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 416).

2. To cast with a twirling or twisting motion; throw with a rapid whirl.

And proudest Turrets to the ground hath *whurld.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

First Sarpedon *whirl'd* his weighty lance.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 585.

3. To carry swiftly away with or as if with a revolving or wheeling motion.

See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels,
That *whirl'd* the Prophet up at Chebar flood.
Milton, The Passion, l. 37.

The last red leaf is *whirl'd* away.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

Uplifted by the blast, and *whirled*
Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

=**Syn.** 1. To twirl, spin, revolve, rotate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn rapidly; move round with velocity; revolve or rotate swiftly.

Four [moons] fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 183.

This slippery globe of life *whirls* of itself.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

2. To pass or move with a rapid whirling motion, or as if on wheels.

I'll come and be thy waggoner,
And *whirl* along with thee about the globe.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 49.

What thoughts of horror and madness *whirl*
Through the burning brain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

The supply of material in the world is practically constant; nothing drops off of it as we *whirl* through space, and the only thing added is some stray meteorite, insignificant except in the way of a sign or wonder.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 88.

Whirling chair, an apparatus formerly used to subdue intractable patients in retreats for the insane. After the victim had been strapped in, the chair was made to revolve very rapidly.—**Whirling dervish.** See *dervish.*—★**Whirling plant.** Same as *telegraph-plant.*

whirl (hwėrl), *n.* [< ME. *whirl* (in comp.) = MD. *wervel*, *worvel*, a whirl, peg, a spinning-wheel, = OHG. *wirbil*, *wirfil*, a whirlwind, MHG. G. *wirbel*, a whirl, the crown of the head, = Icel. *hvirfill*, a circle, ring, the crown of the head: see *whirl*, *v.*, and cf. *wharl*[1], *whorl.*] 1†. The whorl of a spindle.

A *whirle*, . . . a round Piece of Wood put on the spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Bailey*, 1731.

Medle you with your spyndle and your *whirle.*
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 3.

2. A reel or hook used in rope-making for twisting strands of hemp or gut.—3. A rope-winch. —4. In *bot.* and *conch.* See *whorl.*—5. A rapid circling motion or movement, as that of a revolving body; rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution: literally and figuratively: as, the *whirl* of a top or of a wheel; the *whirls* of fancy.

Thus I would prove the vicissitudes and *whirl* of pleasures about and again. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Now with sprightly
Wheel downward come they into fresher skies; . . .
Still downward with capacious *whirl* they glide.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

6. Something that whirls, or moves with a rapid circling motion; the circling eddy of a whirlpool, a whirlwind, or the like.

What flaws, and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

Upon the *whirl*, where sank the ship,
The boat spun round and round.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

★**whirl-about** (hwėrl'a-bout″), *n.* 1. Something that whirls with velocity; a whirligig.—2†. A great fish of the whale kind; a whirl-whale.

The monstrous *Whirl-about,*
Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout,
Where-with huge Vessels (if they happen nigh)
Are over-whelm'd and sunken suddenly.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

whirlbat (hwėrl'bat), *n.* [Also, by confusion, *hurlbat;* < *whirl* + *bat*[1].] The ancient cestus, a kind of boxing-glove used by Greek and Roman athletes. See cuts under *cestus*[1], 2.

Your shoulders must not undergo the churlish *whoorlbat's* fall;
Wrastling is past you, strife in darts, the foot's celerity;
Harsh age in his years fetters you, and honour sets you free. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 538.

He rejected them, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

whirlblast (hwėrl'blȧst), *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

The *whirl-blast* comes, the desert sands rise up.
Coleridge, Night-Scene.

A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound.
Wordsworth, Poems of Fancy, iii.

Were this bitter *whirl-blast* fanged with flame,
To me 'twere summer, we being side by side.
Lowell, Paolo to Francesca.

whirlbone (hwėrl'bōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *whyrlebone;* < ME. *whirlbon*, *whyrlebone*, *whorlebone* (= MD. *wervelben*); < *whirl* + *bone*[1]. Hence, by confusion, *hurlbone.*] 1†. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

The . . . *whirlebones* of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.

2. The patella; the kneepan or stifle-bone.

Patella. . . . La palette du genouil. The *whirlebone* of the knee. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

★**whirler** (hwėr'lėr), *n.* [< *whirl* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which whirls.—2. In *rope-manuf.*, one of the revolving hooks to which the hemp is fastened in the operations of twisting it into rope-yarn or small rope.

whirl-fire† (hwėrl'fīr), *n.* Lightning.

The smoaking storms, the *whirl-fire's* crackling clash,
And deafening Thunders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlgig (hwėrl'gig), *n.* Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlicote† (hwėr'li-kōt), *n.* [Appar. for *whirlcote* (cf. *whirligig* for *whirlgig*), < *whirl* + *cote*[1].] A wheel-carriage.

Of old time, Coaches were not known in this Iland, but Chariots or *Whirlicotes*, then so called, and they onely used for Princes or great Estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 70.

whirligig (hwėr'li-gig), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *whirlygig*, *whyrlygigge;* also *whirlgig* (in def. 4, with a var. *whirlwig*); < ME. *whyrlegyge;* < *whirl* + *gig*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Any toy or trivial object to which a rapid whirling motion is imparted. Especially—(*a*) A tee-totum, or a top.

I tryll a *whirlygig* rounde aboute. Je pirouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll tryll my *whirlygig* longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Hath the truth been hid in corners, that we must grope for it in a sectary's budget? Or are not such men rather sick of Donatism? That every novelist with a *whirligig* in his brain must broach new opinions!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 180.

They [the gods] gave Things their Beginning,
And set this *Whirligig* a Spinning. *Prior*, The Ladle.

(*b*) A toy which children spin in the hand by means of string. (*c*) A carrousel or merry-go-round. (*d*) A toy resembling a miniature windmill, which children cause to spin or whirl round by moving it through the air.

2. Hence, anything that revolves or spins like a whirligig; also, spinning rotation; revolving or recurring course.

The *whirligig* of time brings in his revenges.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. In *milit. antiq.*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity.—4. In *entom.*, any one of numerous species of water-beetles of the family *Gyrinidæ*, as *Gyrinus natator*, usually seen in large numbers on the surface of the water, circling rapidly about, and diving only to escape danger. When caught, many exude a milky liquid having an odor of apples. They abound in fresh-water ponds, pools, and ditches. The larvæ are aquatic, and breathe by means of ciliate branchiæ. The American whirligigs belong to the genera *Gyrinus*, *Dineutus*, and *Gyretes.* See cut under *Gyrinidæ.* Also *whirlgig*, *whirlwig*, and *whirlwig-beetle.*

II.† *a.* Whirling.

Thrise to her bed sliding shee quayls, with *whirlygig* eyesight
Up to the sky staring. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

And so continuing their *whirlegigg*-deuotions with continuall turnings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

whirling-table, whirling-machine (hwėr'ling-tā″bl, -ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles or on an axis.—2. In *pottery*, a potters' wheel for holding a plaster mold in which is laid a thin mass of clay, to form a plate or other circular piece. The mold shapes the inside of the piece, and a templet approached to the revolving mold forms the outside. See *potters' wheel*, under *potter*[1].

3. A horizontal arm mounted for rotation about a vertical axis, used in experiments in aërodynamics, in determining the constants of anemometers, or for other purposes for which high velocities are desired under conditions thus attainable.

whirl-pillar (hwėrl'pil″ėr), *n.* A waterspout; a dust-whirl.

whirlpit† (hwėrl'pit), *n.* [< *whirl* + *pit*[1].] A whirlpool.

The deepest *whirl-pit* of the rav'nous seas.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

This *whirle-pit* is said to have thrown up her wracks neer Tauromenia. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

whirlpool (hwėrl'pöl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whirlpoole, whirlpole*; < *whirl* + *pool*[1].] **1.** A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, are chiefly due to tidal currents; their violence is increased by storm-winds, and in calm weather they are free from danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Coryvreckan in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddies among the Orkneys. The famous whirlpool of Niagara river in the gorge below the cataract is due to the erosion of a side basin, out of line from the river course, in which the current turns at the surface and escapes (in part) underneath.

2†. Some huge sea-monster of the whale kind; a whirl-whale; a whirl-about.

The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes that are; among which the whales and *whirlpools*, called balænæ, take up in length as much as four acres or arpens of land. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 235. (*Trench.*)

whirl-puff† (hwėrl'puf), *n.* [< ME. *whirlpuff*; < *whirl* + *puff*.] A whirlwind. *Wyclif.*

A *whirle-puffe* or ghust called Typhen.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 48.

whirlwater† (hwėrl'wâ″tėr), *n.* An old name for a waterspout.

There was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 114.

whirl-whale† (hwėrl'hwāl), *n.* A monster of the whale kind; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whales* womb,
Is laid a-live within a living Toomb.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

whirlwig (hwėrl'wig), *n.* [A var. of *whirlgig*, perhaps simulating *-wig* in *earwig*.] Same as *whirligig*, 4.

whirlwind (hwėrl'wind), *n.* [< ME. *whyrle-wynde, qwirl-wind*, a whirling wind, = D. *wervel-wind* = G. *wirbelwind* = Icel. *hvirfilvindr* = Sw. *hvirfvelvind* = Dan. *hvirvelvind*, a whirlwind; as *whirl* + *wind*[2], *n.*] **1.** A wind moving in a vortical, spiral, or circular path; a mass of air rotating rapidly round a vertical or slightly inclined axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion over the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds vary greatly in dimensions and intensity, the term including the miniature eddy that circles in the dusty street, the towering sand-pillars of the tropical deserts, the waterspout formed over bodies of water, and the destructive tornado of the United States. They arise when the atmosphere is in a condition of instability, and are one of the processes by which a stable condition is regained. General cyclonic storms, specifically known as 'hurricane,' 'typhoon,' 'cyclone,' 'baguio,' are included under the general term 'whirlwind' as first used by Dampier.

2. Figuratively, any wild circling rush resembling a whirlwind.

There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd
With floods and *whirlwinds* of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 77.

What a *whirlwind* is her head! *Byron.*

The deer was flying through the park, followed by the *whirlwind* of hounds and hunters.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. See *wind*[2].

whirl-worm (hwėrl'wėrm), *n.* A turbellarian; any member of the *Turbellaria*.

whirly-bat† (hwėr'li-bat), *n.* Same as *whirl-bat*.

Very true, and he also propos'd the fighting with *Whirly-bats* too, and I don't like that Sport.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 84.

whirret† (hwir'et), *n.* [Perhaps from *whir*.] A slap; a blow. Also written *wherret, whirrit, whirrick*.

And in a fume gave Furius
A *whirret* on the eare.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577). (*Nares.*)

I forthwith went, he following me at my heels, and now and then giving me a *whirret* on the ear, which, the way to my chamber lying through the hall where John Raunce was, he, poor man, might see and be sorry for, as I doubt not that he was, but could not help me.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 222.

Then there's your souse, your *wherrit*, and your dowst,
Tugs on the hair, your bob o' the lips,—a whelp on 't!
I ne'er could find much difference.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

whirret† (hwir'et), *v. t.* [Also *wherret*, etc.; cf. *whirret*, *n.*] **1.** To hurry; trouble; tease. *Bickerstaff*, Love in a Village, i. 5.—**2.** To give a box on the ear to. *Beau. and Fl.*

whirrick (hwir'ik), *n.* A variant of *whirret*.

Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick!*
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 21. (*Davies.*)

whirrit†, *n.* and *v.* See *whirret*.

whirry (hwėr'i), *v.* [A dial. form of *whir* or of *hurry*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fly rapidly with noise; whir; hurry.

II. *trans.* To hurry. [Scotch in both uses.]

whirtle (hwėr'tl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. *E. H. Knight.*

whish[1] (hwish), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *whiz* and *swish*.] To move with the whirring or whizzing sound of rapid motion.

The scenery of a long tragic drama flashed through his mind as the lightning-express train *whishes* by a station.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

whish[2]† (hwish), *interj.* [Var. of *hush*.] Hush.

What means this peevish babe? *Whish*, lullaby;
What ails my babe? what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 8.

whish[2]† (hwish), *a.* [Var. of *hush*.] Silent: same as *hush, whisht, whist*[1].

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Sir J. Harington, Ep., i. 27.

whishey, whishie (hwish'i), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.* Also *whattie*.

whisht† (hwisht), *interj.* and *v.* [Var. of *husht*.] Same as *husht, whist*[1].

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advise of his father, was annoynted king, by and by there was all *whisht*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

whisk[1] (hwisk), *n.* [Prop. **wisk*; < Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber, = Sw. *viska*, a whisk, small broom, = Dan. *visk*, a wisp, rubber, = D. *wisch* = OHG. *wisc*, MHG. G. *wisch*, a whisk, clout; prob. connected with *wash*. The verb is from the orig. noun; but the noun in the later senses ('act of whisking,' etc.) is from the verb.] **1.** A wisp or small bunch, as of grass, hair, or straw; specifically, such a wisp used as a brush, broom, or besom, and especially in modern usage one made of the ripened panicle of broom-corn (see *broom-corn* and *Sorghum*), used for brushing the dust off clothes, etc.

If you happen to break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree or the cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

The ceiling was divided by *whisks* of flowers, with a margin of honeysuckles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. An instrument used for whisking, agitating, or beating certain articles, such as cream or eggs.—**3.** A coopers' plane for leveling the chimes of casks.—**4.** A neckerchief worn by women in the seventeenth century. Also called *falling-whisk*, apparently in distinction from the ruff.

My wife in her new lace *whiske*, which indeed is very noble, and I am much pleased with it.
Pepys, Diary, II. 217.

With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore,
In base contempt of bishops sleeves.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

5. A brief, rapid sweeping motion as of something light; a sudden stroke, whiff, puff, or gale.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom; thou art but an earl.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v.

He turned with an angry *whisk* on his heel, and swaggered with long strides out of the gate.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, iv.

If a *whisk* of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder.
Lowell, Blondel, ii.

6†. A servant. [Contemptuous.]

This is the proud braches *whiske*. *Brome*, Novella.

7. An impertinent fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Mexican or French whisk.** Same as *broom-root*.

whisk[1] (hwisk), *v.* [Prop. *wisk* (as in dial. use); < Sw. *viska*, wipe, sponge, also wag the tail, = Dan. *viske*, wipe, rub, sponge, = OHG. *wisken*, MHG. G. *wischen*, wipe, rub; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sweep or brush with a light, rapid motion: as, to *whisk* the dust from a table.

She advanced to the fire, rearranged the wood, picked up stray brands, and *whisked* up the coals with a brush.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, xxiv.

2. To agitate or mix with a light, rapid motion; beat: as, to *whisk* eggs.—**3.** To move with a quick, sweeping motion or flourish; move briskly.

His papers light fly diverse, toss'd in air;
Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift,
And *whisk* 'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 116.

4. To flourish about.

Who? he that walks in grey, *whisking* his riding-rod?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

5. To carry suddenly and rapidly; whirl.

The outsiders [in open railway-carriages], who experienced the inconvenience of the smoke as well as the cold atmosphere through which they were *whisked*.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 150.

II. *intrans.* To move with a quick, sweeping motion; move nimbly and swiftly: as, to *whisk* away.

Then, ill bested of counsel, rageth she [the Queen],
And *whisketh* through the town. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

I wish you would one day *whisk* over and look at Harley House. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 44.

whisk[2]† (hwisk), *n.* [< *whisk*[1], *v.*, referring, in the orig. form of the game called "*whisk* and swabbers," to the rapid action and the whisking or sweeping of the cards from the table as the tricks were won. There are various other card terms having reference to quick, sweeping action: e. g., '*sweep* the stakes,' *slams*, etc. The name *whisk*, having no very obvious significance after its first application, came to be called *whist*. See *whist*[2].] The game of whist.

He plays at *whisk* and smokes his pipe eight-and-forty hours together sometimes.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, i. 1.

He played at *whisk* till one in the morning.
Walpole, Letters, II. 417.

Whisk and swabbers. See *swabber*.

whisker (hwis'kėr), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *whisquer, whiscar*; < *whisk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion.—**2.** A switch or rod. [Old slang.]

A whip is a *whisker* that will wrest out blood
Of back and of body, beaten right well.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 122.

3. A bunch of feathers for sweeping anything. *Jamieson.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the long, stiff, bristly hairs which grow on the upper lip of the cat and many other animals; a vibrissa; a feeler; also, the set of such hairs on either side of the mouth. See *vibrissa*, and cuts under *Platyrhynchus* and *tiger*. (*b*) *pl.* Any similar formation of hairs, feathers, etc., about an animal's mouth; also, color-marks suggestive of whiskers, as mystacial or maxillary stripes. See *whiskered*. (*c*) In *entom.*, a long fringe of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth, as in flies of the genus *Asilus*.—**5.** The hair of the face, especially that on the sides of the face or cheeks of a man, as distinguished from that which grows on the upper lip (called the *mustache*) and that on the chin (called the *beard*), but the word was formerly also used for the hair on the upper lip: commonly in the plural. Compare *side-whiskers*.

His face not very great, ample forehead, yellowish reddish *whiskers*, which naturally turned up; belowe he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip.
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

His *whiskers* curled, and shoe-strings tied,
A new Toledo by his side. *Addison*, Rosamond, ii. 2.

He had a beard too, and *whiskers* turned upwards on his upper-lip, as lang as Baudron's. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and brisker,
But then he is sadly deficient in *whisker*.
Byron, Fragment of Epistle to Thomas Moore.

6. In ships, an outrigger of wood or iron extending laterally from each side of the bowsprit-cap, serving to support the jib and flying-jib guys.—**7.** Something great or extraordinary; a whopper; a big lie. *Plautus made English* (1694), p. 9. (*Davies.*)—**8.** A blusterer. [Scotch.]

March *whisquer* was never a good fisher.
Scotch proverb (Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 385).

whiskerando (hwis-kę-ran'dō), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Don Ferolo Whiskerandos*, a burlesque character in Sheridan's play, "The Critic": a name formed, with a Spanish-looking termination, < *whisker*.] A whiskered or bearded person. [Burlesque.]

The dumpy, elderly, square-shouldered, squinting, carroty *whiskerando* of a warrior who was laying about him so savagely. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

whiskerandoed† (hwis-kę-ran'dōd), *a.* [As *whiskerando* + *-ed*[2].] Whiskered.

To what follies and what extravagancies would the *whiskerandoed* macaronies of Bond Street and St. James's proceed, if the beard once more were, instead of the neck-cloth, to "make the man"! *Southey*, The Doctor, clvi.

whiskered (hwis'kėrd), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing whiskers; having whiskers, in any sense.

The *whisker'd* vermin race. *Grainger*, Sugar-Cane, ii.

Again the *whiskered* Spaniard all the land with terror smote. *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

2. Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that 's bare
To nonsense thron'd in *whisker'd* hair.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Black-whiskered greenlet or **vireo.** See *vireo* and *whip-tom-kelly.*—**Whiskered auk** or **auklet,** *Simorhynchus pygmæus,* a small auk found in the North Pacific, of a dark color, having long white feathers like whiskers on each side of the head. It closely resembles the bird figured at *auklet.*—**Whiskered bat,** *Vespertilio mystacinus,* a small brown bat widely distributed in Europe and Asia. —**Whiskered tern.** See *tern*[1].

whiskery (hwis'kėr-i), *a.* [< *whisker* + *-y*[1].] Having or wearing whiskers. [Humorous.]

The old lady is as ugly as any woman in the parish, and as tall and *whiskery* as a Grenadier.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xli.

whisket (hwis'ket), *n.* [Also *wisket;* < *whisk*[1] + *-et.*] 1. A basket; especially, a straw basket in which provender is given to cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins. It has a hollow chuck to hold the pin while being turned. *E. H. Knight.*

whiskey, whiskeyfied. See *whisky*[2], *whiskified.*

whiskified, whiskeyfied (hwis'ki-fīd), *a.* [< *whisky*[2] + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Intoxicated, or partly intoxicated, as with whisky. [Humorous.]

The two *whiskeyfied* gentlemen are up with her.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii.

This person was a sort of *whiskified* Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around. *W. Black*, Phaeton, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

whiskin† (hwis'kin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of drinking-vessel.

And wee will han a *whiskin* at every rush-bearing; a wassel cup at yule; a seed-cake at fastens.
The Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A low menial of either sex. *Ford's Fancies,* i. 3, note.

whisking (hwis'king), *p. a.* 1. Sweeping along lightly; moving nimbly.

With *whisking* broom they brush and sweep
The cloudy Curtains of Heav'ns stages steep.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The *whisking* winds. *Purchas.*

2. Great; large. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

whisky[1], **whiskey**[1] (hwis'ki), *n.* [< *whisk*[1] + *-y*[1], because it whisks along rapidly.] A kind of light gig or one-horse chaise. Sometimes called *tim-whisky.*

Whiskeys and gigs and curricles. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 174.

The increased taxation of the curricle had the effect of bringing into existence the less expensive gig, a development or imitation of a class of two-wheeled carriage known in the country as a *whisky.*
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 227.

★ **whisky**[2], **whiskey**[2] (hwis'ki), *n.* [Also Sc. *whuskey;* short for **whisky-beath, whisquybeath,* **whiskybaugh,* variant of *usquebaugh,* < Gael. and Ir. *uisgebeatha,* whisky, lit. (like F. *eau de vie,* brandy) 'water of life,' < *uisge,* water, + *beatha,* life (cf. L. *vita,* life, Gr. *βιος,* life). It is not probable that E. *whisky* is from Gael. Ir. *uisge* simply.] An ardent spirit, distilled chiefly from grain. The term was originally applied to the spirit obtained from malt in Ireland, Scotland, etc., in which sense *whisky* is synonymous with *usquebaugh.* Irish whisky and Scotch whisky are still made from malt, and are known by numerous names, as *poteen, mountain-dew,* etc. In the United States whisky is commonly made either from Indian corn (*corn whisky*) or from rye (*rye whisky*). The name *wheat whisky* has, however, been appropriated to certain brands, and wheat is probably used in the making of many different kinds or qualities.—**Whisky cocktail,** a cocktail in which whisky is the principal ingredient: it consists of whisky and water flavored with bitters, usually also with the peel of orange or lemon, and sweetened with sugar.—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.*—**Whisky ring,** a combination of United States revenue officers and distillers to defraud the government of a part of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits. It was formed in St. Louis about 1872, extended to other western cities, and secretly acquired great influence in the government, but was broken up in 1875.—**Whisky smash,** a beverage of which the principal ingredient is whisky flavored with mint which is bruised or smashed in the liquor, and usually also with orange, lemon, pineapple, or other fruit; a whisky sour with the addition of mint.—**Whisky sour,** a beverage consisting chiefly of whisky and water, acidulated with lemon-juice.—**Whisky toddy,** toddy of which whisky is the principal ingredient; a beverage consisting of hot water and whisky, sweetened or spiced.

whisky-frisky (hwis'ki-fris'ki), *a.* Flighty. [Colloq.]

As to talking in such a *whisky-frisky* manner that nobody can understand him, why it's tantamount to not talking at all. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 3.

whisky-jack (hwis'ki-jak), *n.* [An altered form, by substitution of the familiar *Jack* for *John,* of *whisky-john.*] The gray jay common in northern sections and western mountainous parts of North America; the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis,* related to *P. infaustus* of northern Europe; the moose-bird. See cut under *Perisoreus.*

The Canada Jay, or *Whiskey-Jack* (the corruption probably of a Cree name). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 611.

whisky-john (hwis'ki-jon), *n.* [A corruption of the Cree Ind. name, rendered *whiskae-shawneesh* by Sir John Richardson, but commonly spelled *wiskachon,* < Cree Ind. *wiss-ka-tjan.* Cf. *whisky-jack.*] Same as *whisky-jack.*

whisky-liver (hwis'ki-liv″ėr), *n.* Cirrhosis of the liver, resulting from chronic alcohol-poisoning.

whisp (hwisp), *n.* An erroneous form of *wisp,* 4 (like the erroneous form, now established, *whisk* for *wisk*).

whisper (hwis'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *whisperen, whysperen, whispren, hwispren,* whisper, < AS. (ONorth.) *hwisprian,* whisper, murmur, = MD. *wisperen,* D. *wispelen,* whisper, = OHG. *wispalōn, hwispalōn,* MHG. G. *wispeln,* whisper; cf. recent G. *wispern,* whisper; allied to Icel. *hviskra* = Sw. *hviska* = Dan. *hviske,* whisper; imitative words, like *whister, whistle,* AS. *hwistlian* and *hwæstrian,* whistle, ult. from the sibilant base *hwis-.* Cf. *whistle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; speak with a low, rustling voice; speak softly or under the breath; converse in whispers: often implying plotting, evil-speaking, and the like.

I'll *whisper* with the general, and know his pleasure.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 329.

When David saw that his servants *whispered,* David perceived that the child was dead. 2 Sam. xii. 19.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. Ps. xli. 7.

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For talking age and *whispering* lovers made!
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 14.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But *whispering* tongues can poison truth.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

2. To make a low, rustling sound, like that of a whisper.

Soft zephyrs *whispering* through the trees.
Thomson, Country Life.

The trees began to *whisper,* and the wind began to roll.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

Smooth as our Charles [River], when, fearing lest he wrong
The new moon's mirrored skiff, he slides along,
Full without noise, and *whispers* in his reeds.
Lowell, To H. W. L. on his Birthday.

Whispered bronchophony, bronchophony elicited by the whispering of the patient.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low non-vocal tone; say under the breath; state or communicate in whispers: often implying plotting, slanderous talk, etc.

She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1125.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods.
Milton, P. L., viii. 516.

I know that 's a Secret, for it 's *whisper'd* every where.
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

2. To address or inform in a whisper or low voice, especially with the view of avoiding publicity: elliptical for *whisper to.*

He did first *whisper* the man in the ear, that such a man should think of such a card. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 946.

He came
To *whisper* Wolsey.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 179.

You saw her *whisper* me erewhile.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He *whisper'd* the bonnie lassie hersell,
And has her favour won.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

At the same time he *whispered* me in the ear to take notice of a tabby cat that sat in the chimney corner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

whisper (hwis'pėr), *n.* [< *whisper, v.*] 1. The utterance of words with the breath not made vocal; a low, soft, rustling voice.

The seaman's whistle
Is as a *whisper* in the ears of death.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 9.

The inward voice or *whisper* can never give a tone.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 174.

2. A whispered word, remark, or conversation.

Full well the busy *whisper,* circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 203.

Upon his first rising the court was hushed, and a general *whisper* ran among the country people that Sir Roger was up. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

No sound broke the stillness of the night save now and then low *whispers* from the men, who were standing motionless in the ranks. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888, p. 384.

3. A secret hint, suggestion, or insinuation.

At least, the *whisper* goes so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 80.

Princes,
Though they be sometime subject to loose *whispers,*
Yet wear they two-edg'd swords for open censures.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

I heard many *whispers* against the other, as a whimsical sort of a fellow. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

4. A low, rustling sound of whispering, or a similar sound, as of the wind.

In *whispers* like the *whispers* of the leaves
That tremble round a nightingale.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. Specifically, in *med.,* the sound of the whispering voice transmitted to the ear of the auscultator placed against the chest-wall.—**Cavernous whisper.** See *cavernous.*—**Pig's whisper.** See *pig*[1].

whisperer (hwis'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *whisper* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who whispers, or speaks in a low, soft, rustling voice, or under the breath.—2. One who tells secrets, or makes secret and mischievous communications; a talebearer; an informer.

A *whisperer* separateth chief friends. Prov. xvi. 28.

Whisperers, backbiters, haters of God. Rom. i. 29.

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon*, Deformity (ed. 1887).

They are directly under the conduct of their *whisperer,* and think they are in a state of freedom while they can prate with one of these attendants of all men in general, and still avoid the man they most like.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

whisperhood (hwis'pėr-hůd), *n.* [< *whisper* + *-hood.*] The state of being a whisperer; the initial condition of a rumor—that is, a mere whisper or insinuation. [Rare.]

I know a lie that now disturbs half the kingdom with its noise, which, although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood.*
Swift, Examiner, No. 14.

whispering (hwis'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whisper, v.*] 1. Whispered talk or conversation; a whisper, or whispers collectively.

Ther was nothing but private meetings and *whisperings* amongst them, they feeding themselves & others with what they should bring to pass in England.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 173.

Even the *whisperings* ceased, and nothing broke the stillness but the plashing of the waves without.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxii.

2. Talebearing, hint, or insinuation.

Lest there be . . . *whisperings.* 2 Cor. xii. 20.

Foul *whisperings* are abroad. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 79.

whispering (hwis'pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *whisper, v.*] 1. Like a whisper; low and non-vocal.

The passing of all these hundreds of naked feet makes a great *whispering* sound over the burning pavements.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 224.

2. Emitting, making, or characterized by a low sound resembling a whisper.

The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the *whispering* wind.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 121.

To Rosy Brook, to cut long *whispering* reeds which grew there, to make pan-pipes of.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

I waded and floundered a couple of miles through the *whispering* night. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 40.

whispering-gallery (hwis'pėr-ing-gal″e-ri), *n.* See *gallery.*

whisperingly (hwis'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a whispering manner; in a low voice.

The pool in the corner where the grasses were dank and trees leaned *whisperingly.*
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

whisperously (hwis'pėr-us-li), *adv.* [< **whisperous* (< *whisper* + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] In a whisper; whisperingly. [Rare.]

The Duchess in awe of Carr Vipont sinks her voice, and gabbles on *whisperously.*
Bulwer, What will he do with it? v. 8.

whist[1] (hwist), *interj.* [< ME. *whist!* hush! cf. *whisht, hist*[1], *husht, hush,* etc. These are all variations of the utterance *st,* consisting of a sibilant or low hiss stopped abruptly by the stop-consonant *t.* This utterance is especially suited to call the attention of one near, and by the lowness of the sound to suggest silence. Cf. *whisper, whistle.*] Silence! hush! be still!

whist[1] (hwist), *a.* [Also *whish;* < *whist*[1], *interj.*] Hushed; silent; mute; still: chiefly used predicatively.

When all were *whist,* King Edward thus bespake.
Peele, Honour of the Garter.

Far from the town (where all is *whist* and still).
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, i.

The winds, with wonder *whist,*
Smoothly the waters kist.
Milton, Nativity, l. 64.

whist[1]† (hwist), *v.* [< *whist*[1], *a.* Cf. *hist*[1], *husht,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* To silence; still.

So was the Titanesse put downe and *whist.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

II. *intrans.* To become silent.

In silence then, yshrowding him from sight,
But days twice five he *whisted;* and refused,
To death, by speech to further any wight.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Th' other nipt so nie
That *whist* I could not.
Mir. for Mags., p. 427.

★**whist**[2] (hwist), *n.* [A later form of *whisk*[2]. The change from *whisk*[2], a word of no very obvious significance after its first application, was prob. orig. accidental, or due to an unthinking conformity to *whist*[1]. The notion that the game was called *whist* "because the parties playing have to be *whist* or silent," etymologically improbable in itself, is based on the erroneous assumption that *whist* is the orig. name. The rule of silence, so far as it exists, is appar. founded, however, in part on the false etymology.] A game played with cards by four persons, two of them as partners in opposition to the other two, also partners. Partnership is determined by agreement or by cutting: if by agreement, two players, one on each side, cut for deal; if by cutting, the two who cut the lowest cards are partners, and the original deal belongs to the player who cuts the lowest card. The ace is the lowest card in cutting. Previous to play, the cards (a full pack) are shuffled. The player on the right of the dealer cuts, and the dealer, beginning with the player on his left, distributes in regular order to all the players, one at a time, the cards face downward, except the last card, which he turns face upward upon the table, at his right hand, where it must remain until his turn to play. This is the trump card, and the suit to which it belongs is the trump suit; the other three suits are plain suits. The leader is the dealer's left-hand player, who begins the play by throwing one of his thirteen cards face upward upon the center of the table. Second hand, the leader's left-hand player, follows with a card of the same suit if he holds one; if he does not hold one, with a card of a plain suit (a discard) or with a trump; third and fourth hands similarly follow; and the highest card or the highest trump played takes the trick. The trick is gathered by the partner of the winner; the four cards are made by him into a packet, and placed face downward, at his left hand, on the table. The winner becomes the leader, and the routine is continued until all the cards held are played. Tricks above six in number count a point each upon the score. The score is the record kept of the number of points made. In play the ace is highest, the king, queen, knave, 10, and 9 are also high cards, the 8 is the middle card, and the 7 to the 2 inclusive are low cards. The rank of the cards is in the above order: the queen will take the knave, the 6 will take the 5. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are the honors. Any trump will take any plain-suit card. The usual practice is to play with two packs of cards, one of these being shuffled or "made up" by the partner of the dealer during the deal, and afterward placed by him on the left hand of the next dealer. The dealer has the privilege of shuffling before the cards are cut. The play is conducted with reference to combinations of cards held. By the system used the cards are made conversational. In *English* or *short whist* the table is complete with six candidates. When a rubber has been played by four of these (elected by cutting), the other two have right of entry. The game is of five points made by tricks and by honors as counted. Four honors held by a player, or in conjunction with his partner, count four points; three honors similarly held count two points. The winners of a game score a point (a single) if the adversaries have three or four points up; two points (a double) against one or two points up; and three points (a treble) against no score. A rubber (two games won in succession, or two won out of three) is always played. Two points for the rubber are added to the score of the rubber-winners. When three games are played, the value of the opponents' score is deducted from the winners' total. Exposed cards (cards seen when they should not be played) must be left face upward on the table, liable to an adversary's call; a card led out of turn may be called, or, instead, a card of another suit; cards played upon a trick may by any player be ordered to be placed before their respective players; a player may ask his partner if he holds a card of a suit in which he renounces; and any player may demand to see the last trick that has been turned. In *American* or *standard whist* four players form a table. These may agree upon or cut for partners. The game is of seven points, made of tricks and penalties. Credit for all points made by both sides is given, the winner of a rubber scoring the entire number of points made against the entire number made by the opponents. Cards are not called, a trick turned cannot be shown, honors are not counted, and conversation during play is not permitted. Penalties for speaking or demonstration, exposure of cards, or leading out of turn, and for revoking are payable in points after the last card of a hand is played and before the cards are cut for the next deal.

I affirm against Aristotle that cold and rain congregate homogenes, for they gather together you and your crew, at *whist*, punch, and claret.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Jan. 25, 1725.

At *Whist* there is a constant endeavor on the part of one side to arrive at the maximum result for their hands by the use of observation, memory, inference, and judgment, their play being dependent from trick to trick on the inferred position of the unknown from observation of the known. *Cavendish*, Card Essays, p. 6.

American *Whist* is recreative work, enjoyable labor, paradoxical as that may seem; its riddle is fascination; its practice is intelligent employment; its play is mathematical induction; its result is intellectual gain.
American Whist Illus., p. 279.

Bridge whist, a variety of whist. See *bridge*[2] in the supplement.—**Double-dummy whist.** See *double dummy*, under *dummy*.—**Dummy whist.** See *dummy*, 5.—**Duplicate whist,** a modification of the game of whist in which by an arrangement of boards, indicators, and counters hands are preserved after having been once played, enabling them to be replayed by the opposing players.—**Fancy whist,** any form of play that introduces unauthorized methods.—**Five-point whist,** a game without counting honors, usually played under such short-whist laws as may be applied to it.—**Long whist,** a game of ten points with honors counting. This was the game of the eighteenth century, played at the English clubs until that of five points with honors counting, called by Clay *short whist*, was introduced.

In the author's opinion *long whist* (ten up) is a far finer game than short whist (five up). Short whist, however, has taken such a hold that there is no chance of our reverting to the former game. *Cavendish*, On Whist, p. 51.

Mongrel whist, a game played in accordance with laws or regulations selected from the two authorized methods.

whisterꝉ (hwis'tėr), *v. t.* [A var. of *whisper*, simulating *whist*[1].] To whisper; recite in a low voice.

Then returneth she home unto the sicke party, . . . and *whistereth* a certaine odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 147. (*Davies.*)

Oft fine *whistring* noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry (ed. Arber), p. 75. (*Davies.*)

whistersnefeteꝉ, whistersnivetꝉ, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hard blow; a buffet. [Slang.]

A good *whistersnefet*, truelie paied on his eare.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 112.

whistle (hwis'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whistled*, ppr. *whistling*. [< ME. *whistlen, whistelen, whystelen*, < AS. **hwistlian* (as seen in AS. *hwistlere*, a piper, whistler) = Icel. *hvīsla*, whisper, = Sw. *hvissla*, whistle, = Dan. *hvisle*, whistle, also hiss; freq. from an imitative base **hwis:* see *whisper*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a kind of musical sound by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

Rigt as capones in a court cometh to mennes *whistlynge*
In menynge after mete. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 466.

A-noon as thei were with-drawen, Merlin *whistelid* lowde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

Now give me leve to *whistell* my fyll.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 424).

Just saddle your horse, young John Forsyth,
And *whistle*, and I'll come soon.
Eppie Morrie (Child's Ballads, VI. 263).

Whistle then to me,
As signal that thou hear'st something approach.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 7.

2. To emit a warbling or sharp, chirping sound or song, as a bird.

Latin was no more difficile
Than to a blackbird 'tis to *whistle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 54.

Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The redbreast *whistles* from a garden-croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.
Keats, To Autumn.

3. To sound shrill or sharp; move or rush with shrill or whizzing sound.

The southern wind
Doth play the trumpet to his purposes,
And by his hollow *whistling* in the leaves
Foretells a tempest and a blustering day.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 5.

A bullet *whistled* o'er his head. *Byron*, The Giaour.

4. To sound a whistle or similar wind- or steam-instrument: as, locomotives *whistle* at crossings.— 5. To give information by whistling; hence, to become informer.

I kept aye between him and her, for fear she had *whistled*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

To go whistle, a milder expression for to go to the deuce, or the like.

This being done, let the law *go whistle*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 715.

Your fame is secure; bid the critics *go whistle*.
Shenstone, The Poet and the Dun.

To whistle down the wind, to talk to no purpose; hold an idle or futile argument.—**To whistle for,** to summon by whistling.—**To whistle for a wind,** a superstitious practice among old seamen of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men will not whistle during a storm.

"Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! aye, that I do; but I may *whistle for that wind* long enough before it will blow." *Johnston*, Chrysal, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

Whistling coot, the American black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. [Connecticut.] See cut under *Œdemia*.—**Whistling dick.** (*a*) Same as *whistling thrush*. [Local, Eng.] (*b*) An Australian bird, *Colluricincla* (or *Colluricincla* or *Collyriocincla*) *harmonica*, the harmonic thrush of Latham, usually placed in the family *Laniidæ*, now in the *Prionopidæ*, or another of this genus, as the Tasmanian *C. rectirostris* (*C. selbyi*). The species named are 9½ to 10 inches long, chiefly of a gray color varied with brown and white.—**Whistling duck.** (*a*) The whistler or widgeon, a duck. (*b*) Same as *whistling coot*.—**Whistling eagle, whistling hawk,** *Haliaëtus sphenurus* (one of whose former names was *Haliaëtus canorus*, of Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), a small eagle or large hawk, 22 inches long, inhabiting the whole of Australia and New Caledonia. It is a congener of the wide-spread Pondicherry eagle, *H. indus*.—**Whistling marmot,** the hoary marmot. See cut under *whistler*, 1 (*c*).—**Whistling plover.** See *plover*.—**Whistling râle,** sibilant râle. See *dry râle*, under *râle*.—**Whistling snipe.** (*a*) Same as *greenshank*. (*b*) See *snipe*[1], 1 (*c*).—**Whistling swan.** (*a*) The hooper, elk, or whooping swan. See *swan*[1], 1. (*b*) In the United States, the common American swan, *Cygnus americanus* or *columbianus*, as distinguished from the trumpeter, *C.* (*Olor*) *buccinator*.—**Whistling thrush,** the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling: as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

Tunes . . . that he heard the carmen *whistle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 342.

I might as well . . . have *whistled* jigs to a mile-stone.
W. Collins, Moonstone, xxi.

2. To call, direct, or signal by or as by a whistle.

He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew when he pleased he could *whistle* them back.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

The first blue-bird of spring *whistled* them back to the woods. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

3ꝉ. To send with a whistling sound.

The Spaniards, who lay as yet at a good distance from them behind the Bushes, as secure of their Prey, began to *whistle* now and then a shot among them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 117.

To whistle off, to send off by a whistle; send from the fist in pursuit of prey: a term in falconry; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; turn loose. Nares remarks, on the quotation from Shakspere, that the hawk seems to have been usually cast off in this way against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose or abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'ld *whistle* her *off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 262.

This is he,
Left to fill up your triumph; he that basely
Whistled his honour *off* to the wind.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

★**whistle** (hwis'l), *n.* [< ME. *whistle, whistel, whystyl, wistle*, < AS. *hwistle*, a whistle, a pipe: see *whistle, v.*] 1. A more or less piercing or sharp sound produced by forcing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips: as, the merry *whistle* of a boy.—2. Any similar sound. Especially—(*a*) The shrill note of a bird.

The great plover's human *whistle*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(*b*) A sound of this kind produced on an instrument, especially one of the instruments called whistles. See def. 3.

Ship-boys . . .
Hear the shrill *whistle* which doth order give.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol.

Sooner the *whistle* of a mariner
Shall sleeke the rough curbs of the ocean back.
Marston, What You Will, v. 1.

(*c*) A sound made by the wind blowing through branches of trees, the rigging of a vessel, etc., or by a flying missile. (*d*) A call or signal made by whistling.

Such a high calling therefore as this sends not for those drossy spirits that need the lure and *whistle* of earthly preferment, like those animals that fetch and carry for a morsell. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

They [of Scio] have now no domestic partridges that come at a *whistle*, but great plenty of wild ones of the red sort. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing a whistling sound. Whistles are of various shapes and sizes, but they all utilize the principle of the direct flute or flageolet—that of a stream of air so directed through a tube as to impinge on a sharp edge.

With *qwistlis*, & qwes, & other qwaint gere,
Melody of mowthe myrthe for to-here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6051.

A *whistle* seems to have been a badge of high command in the navy in the sixteenth century. One is mentioned in the will of Sir Edward Howard (1512) as hung from a rich chain. *Fairholt.*

Specifically—(*a*) The small pipe used in signaling, etc.,



Boatswains' Whistle.

by boatswains, huntsmen, policemen, etc. (*b*) A small tin or wooden tube, fitted with a mouthpiece and pierced generally with six holes, used as a musical toy. Often called a *penny whistle*. See *flageolet*. (*c*) An instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for giving signals, alarms, etc., on railway-engines, steamships, etc. See cuts under *steam-whistle* and *passenger-engine*.—**At one's whistle,** at one's call.

Ready *at his whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

Galton's whistle, an instrument for testing the power to hear shrill notes.—**To pay for one's whistle,** or **to pay dear for one's whistle,** to pay a high price for something one fancies; pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy, or the like. The allusion is to the story Benjamin Franklin tells (Works, ed. 1836, II. 182) of

his setting his mind upon a common whistle and buying it for four times its real value.

If a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle.*
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxv. (*Davies.*)

To wet one's whistle, to take a drink of liquor, perhaps with reference to the wetting of a wooden whistle to improve the tone, perhaps merely in comparison of the throat and vocal organs with a musical instrument. Sometimes, erroneously, *to whet one's whistle.* [Colloquial and jocose.]

As any jay she light was and joly*f*,
So was *hir* joly *whistle* wel *ywet.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 235.

I *wete my whystell*, as good drinkers do. Je crocque la pie. Wyll you *wete your whystell?* *Palsgrave*, p. 780.

Worth the whistle, worth the trouble or pains of calling for.

I have been *worth the whistle.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 29.

whistle-belly (hwis'l-bel″i), *a.* That causes rumbling or whistling in the belly. [Slang.]

"I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap," said East, watching him with a grin. "Regular *whistle-belly* vengeance, and no mistake!"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

whistle-cup (hwis'l-kup), *n.* A drinking-cup having a whistle appended, awarded, as a prize in a drinking-bout, to the last person able to blow it.

whistle-drunk (hwis'l-drungk), *a.* Too drunk to whistle; very drunk. [Slang.]

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk;* for, before he had swallowed the third bottle he became so entirely overpowered that, though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, xii. 2. (*Davies.*)

whistle-duck (hwis'l-duk), *n.* **1.** Same as *whistler*, 1 (*c*).—**2.** Same as *whistlewing.*

whistle-fish (hwis'l-fish), *n.* A rockling; specifically, the three-bearded rockling: same as *sea-loach.* Also *weasel-fish.*

I believe . . . that, while preserving the sound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for *whistle-fish* we ought to read weasel-fish. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called mustela from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time.
Yarrell, British Fishes, II. 272.

★**whistler** (hwis'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *whistlere, hwistlere,* < AS. *hwistlere,* a whistler, piper, < *hwistlian,* whistle: see *whistle.*] **1.** One who or that which whistles.

One guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler.*
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 474.

Specifically—(*a*) The hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus,* a large marmot found in northerly and western mountainous parts of North America, related to the woodchuck: a translation of the Canadian French name *siffleur.* (*b*) The whistlewing. [U. S.] (*c*) The widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (see *whew-duck*). (*d*) The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata.* See cut under *ouzel*, 2. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) The green plover or lapwing; the pewit.



Whistler (*Arctomys pruinosus*).

The screech-owl, and the *whistler* shrill. *Webster.*

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a *whistler.* *The Field*, Aug. 27, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3†. A piper; one who plays on the pipes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 475.—**4.** The keeper of a shebeen, or unlicensed spirit-shop. [Slang.]

The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the *whistlers,* and you may wistle for it wen you go to look.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistlewing (hwis'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* Also *whistle-duck, whistling duck.*

whistle-wood (hwis'l-wůd), *n.* The striped maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum,* thus named because used by boys to make whistles, the bark easily separating from a section of the stem in spring. The name is also given to the basswood, *Tilia Americana,* having the same property, and in Great Britain is locally applied to the mountain-ash, *Sorbus Aucuparia,* and to the common and sycamore maples, *Acer campestre* and *A. Pseudo-platanus.*

whistling (hwis'ling), *p. a.* Sounding like a whistle: as, a *whistling* sound.

whistling-arrow (hwis'ling-ar″ō), *n.* An arrow whose head was so formed that the air rushing through it in its flight produced a whistling sound: a toy in use in the sixteenth century.

whistling-buoy (hwis'ling-boi), *n.* See *buoy*, 1 (with cut).

whistlingly (hwis'ling-li), *adv.* In a whistling manner; with a sibilant or shrill sound. *Stormonth.*

whistling-shop (hwis'ling-shop), *n.* A spirit-shop, especially a secret and illicit one. In the quotation, the place referred to is a room in a prison for debtors where spirits are sold secretly. [Slang.]

"Bless your heart, no, sir," replied Job; "a *whistling-shop,* sir, is where they sell spirits."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

whistly† (hwist'li), *adv.* [< *whist*[1] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *wistly.*] Silently.

whist-play (hwist'plā), *n.* Play in the game of whist.

The fact is that all rules of *whist-play* depend upon and are referable to general principles.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 544.

whist-player (hwist'plā″ėr), *n.* One who plays whist.

About 1830 some of the best French *whist-players,* with Deschapelles at their head, modified and improved the old-fashioned system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 544.

whit[1] (hwit), *n.* [A var. of **wit,* a var. of *wight,* < ME. *wigt, wiht,* sometimes *with,* < AS. *wiht:* see *wight*[1]. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* is perhaps due in this case to emphasis (so *want*[1] is sometimes pronounced emphatically whont). The notion that *whit* is derived by metathesis from AS. *wiht* is erroneous.] The smallest part, particle, bit, or degree; a little; a jot, tittle, or iota: often used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

A meruelous case, that Ientlemen should so be ashamed of good learning, and *neuer* a *whit* ashamed of ill maners.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

Nor is the freedom of the will of God any *whit* abated, let, or hindered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 2.

And Samuel told him every *whit.* 1 Sam. iii. 18.

Are ye angry at me, because I have made a man every *whit* whole on the Sabbath day? John vii. 23.

But all your threats I do not fear,
Nor yet regard one *whit.*
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 376).

Why, man, you *don't* seem one *whit* the happier at this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

whit[2] (hwit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form (surviving especially in old compounds, as *whit-leather, Whitsun,* etc.) of *white*[1].

whit-bee (hwit'bē), *n.* See *Portland stone,* under *stone.*

★**white**[1] (hwīt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *whit, whyt, qvit, hwit,* < AS. *hwit* = OS. *hwīt* = OFries. *hwīt* = D. *wit* = LG. *wit* = OHG. MHG. *wīz,* G. *weiss* = Icel. *hvītr* = Sw. *hvit* = Dan. *hvid* = Goth. *hweits,* white; akin to Skt. *çveta,* white, < √ *çvit,* be white, shine: cf. *çvitra, çvitna,* white, OBulg. *svietŭ,* light, *svĭtieti,* shine, give light, Russ. *svietŭ,* light, etc. Hence ult. *wheat, whitster, whittle*[1], *whiting*[1], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the color of pure snow or any powder of material transmitting all visible rays without sensible absorption; transmitting and so reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined in the same proportions as in the impinging light, and thus, as seen in sunlight, conveying the same impression to the eye as sunlight of moderate intensity; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; snowy: the opposite of *black* or *dark.*

Amidde a tree fordrye, as *whyte* as chalk, . . .
Ther sat a faucon over hir heed ful hye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 401.

Fresshe lampraye bake; open ye pasty, than take *whyte* brede, and cut it thynne, & lay it in a dysshe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

A head
So old and *white* as this. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 24.

Nor ever falls the least *white* star of snow.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

To turn *white* and swoon at tragic shows.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 308.

Or whispering with *white* lips—"The foe! they come!"
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 25.

3. Free from spot or guilt; pure; clean; stainless.

Calumny
The *whitest* virtue strikes.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 198.

In the *white* way of virtue and true valour
You have been a pilgrim long.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4†. Fair; beautiful.

"Ye, ywis," quod fresshe Antigone the *white.*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 887.

Y was stalworthe & *white.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

5†. Dear; favorite; darling. See *whiteboy*, 1.

He is great Prince of Walis; . . .
Then ware what is done,
For he is Henry's *white* son.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (Works, ed. Dyce, [I. 174).

6. Square; honorable; reliable: as, a *white* man. [Slang, U. S.]

Why, Miss, he's a friend worth havin', and don't you forget it. There ain't a *whiter* man than Laramie Jack from the Wind River Mountains down to Santa Fé.
The Century, XXXIX. 523.

7†. Gracious; specious; fair-seeming.

"Ye caused al this fare,
Trow I," quod she, "for al your wordes *white.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1568.

8. Gracious; friendly; favorable; auspicious: as, a *white* witch.

Thou, Minerva the *whyte,*
Gif thou me wit my letre to devyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1062.

Till this *white* hour, these walls were never proud
T' inclose a guest. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

The Thanksgiving festival of that year is particularly impressed on my mind as a *white* day.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 336.

9†. Silver: as, *white* money.

Let but the hose be search'd, I'll pawn my life
There's yet the tailor's bill in one o' the pockets,
And a *white* thimble that I found i' moonlight.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

10. In *musical notation,* of a note, having an open head: as, whole notes and half notes are *white.* See *note*[1].—**11.** In *her.,* an epithet used instead of *argent* to note certain furs which are supposed to be represented not in silver but in dead white. It is a modern fanciful variation, and not good heraldry.—**12.** In *silverware,* chased or roughened with the tool, so as to retain a slightly granulated and therefore white surface, as distinguished from that of burnished silver.—**13.** Bright and clean; burnished without ornament, and in no way colored or stained: said of armor of steel or iron.—**14.** In *ceram.,* noting the biscuit when dry and ready for firing, because in that state it has grown much lighter in color than it was when first molded, and full of moisture.—**15.** Transparent and colorless, as glass or water; also, with reference to wine, light-colored, whitish or yellowish, as opposed to *red:* sometimes used to note wine of even a deep-amber color.

White glass is introduced here and there [in a stained-glass window] to heighten the effect in draperies and in ornaments. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 303.

16. Belonging or pertaining to the Carmelites or other orders of monks for whose dress white is the prescribed color: as, the *white* friars.

At the fourth day after evensong hee came to a *white* [Augustinian] abbey.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthure, III. xxxviii.

May Day we went to Seynt Elyn and offerd ther, She lith in a ffayer place of religion of *whith* monks.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

17. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* the compounds of *white* with participial adjectives are numberless, as *white-flowered, white-headed, white-winged.* Only a few of these are given below.—**Great white egret, little white egret.** See *egret.*—**Order of the White Eagle, of the White Elephant, of the White Falcon.** See *eagle,* etc.—**To mark with a white stone.** See *stone.*—**White admiral.** See *admiral,* 5.—**White agaric.** Same as *purging-agaric.*—**White agate.** Same as *chalcedony.*—**White alder.** See *Clethra* and *Platylophus.*—**White ale.** (*a*) A liquor made in Devonshire: said to be made of malt and hops, with flour, spices, and perhaps an unknown ingredient called *grout* (which see) or *ripening.* It is drunk new, and does not improve with age. *Bickerdyke.* (*b*) A drink made in the south of England, said to consist of common ale to which flour and eggs have been added.—**White amber,** spermaceti.—**White amphisbæna,** *Amphisbæna alba,* a large light-colored species of amphisbæna.—**White ant,** a termite; any member of the genus *Termes* or family *Termitidæ* (see the technical names, and cut under *Termes*). Though thus qualified as *ants,* these insects are not hymenopterous, but isopterous, their strong resemblance to ants being deceptive, though it is exhibited not only in their general appearance but also in their social life and their works.—**White antimony.** See *antimony.*—**White arsenic.** Same as *arsenious acid.* See *arsenious.*—**White art.** See *black art,* under *art*[2].—**White ash.** See *ash*[1], 1, and *Platylophus,* 3.—**White-ash breeze,** the action or the force of rowing: so called because oars are generally made of white ash. [Humorous.]—**White asp.** See *asp*[1].—**White atrophy of the optic nerve,** a form of secondary optic nerve atrophy.—**White bait.** See *whitebait.*—**White balsam,** a substance expressed from the fruit of the quinquino: sometimes confounded with the balsam of Tolu.—**White baneberry.** See *Actæa.*—**White bass.** See *white-bass.*—**White bass-wood.** See *Tilia.*—**White bath.** (*a*) See *bath*[1]. (*b*) See *Trillium,* 1.—**White bay.** See *Magnolia.*—**White bear.** (*a*) The polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus.* The cubs are quite white, but the adults acquire a dingy-yellowish

or pale brownish-white color. See cuts under *bear*[2] and *Plantigrada*. (*b*) An unusually light-colored specimen of *Ursus horribilis*, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains: so named by Lewis and Clarke (1814). Compare first cut under *bear*[2].—**White bedstraw, beefwood, beet, behen.** See the nouns.—**White beech,** the common American beech, *Fagus Americana*.—**White Bengal fire.** See *fire*.—**White bent.** See *redtop*.—**White bezant.** See *bezant*.—**White birch,** the common birch of Europe, *Betula alba*, also *B. populifolia* (sometimes called *gray birch* or *old field birch*), common in eastern North America; also, sometimes, the canoe-birch, *B. papyrifera*. See *birch* and *canoe-birch*.—**White bitter-wood.** See *bitter-wood*.—**White-blood disease.** Same as *leucemia*.—**White brant, bream, bronze, bully-tree.** See the nouns.—**White bryony,** the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, or sometimes *B. alba*.—**White butterflies,** the pieridine butterflies collectively.—**White button-wood.** See *buttonwood*, 1.—**White cabbage-butterfly,** any one of several white butterflies of the genus *Pontia*, whose larvæ feed on the cabbage, as *P. rapæ* of Europe and North America, *P. oleracea* of the United States and Canada, *P. monuste* of the southern United States, and *P. napi* of Europe. See *cabbage-butterfly*, *Pieris*, and *rape-butterfly*.—**White cabbage-tree,** a small stout composite tree, *Senecio Leucadendron*, of St. Helena.—**White campion.** See *campion*.—**White candlewood.** Same as *janca-tree*.—**White Canon.** Same as *Premonstrant*.—**White Cape hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**White caterpillar,** the larva of the magpie-moth.—**White cedar,** a name applied to numerous chiefly coniferous trees, for which see *Chamæcyparis*, *ginger pine* (under *pine*[1]), *Libocedrus*, *Thuya*, *Melia*, *Pentaceras*, *Protium*.—**White Chalk,** the name sometimes given by English geologists to a division of the Cretaceous series, to distinguish it from the Gray Chalk and the Chalk Marl. The latter is the lowest division of the whole Chalk series; above this is the Gray Chalk, and higher still the "Lower White Chalk without flints" (the Turonian), followed by the "Upper White Chalk with flints" (the Senonian).—**White chamæleon, charlock, cinnamon, clergy, clover.** See the nouns.—**White club-flower.** See *Leucocoryne*.—**White coal,** a name sometimes given to tasmanite.—**White coat.** See *white-coat*.—**White cochin, cohosh.** See the nouns.—**White colon,** a British noctuid moth, *Mamestra albicolon*.—**White cooper.** See *cooper*.—**White copper,** one of the many names of German silver: a literal translation of the German *Weisskupfer*. [Little used.]—**White copperas,** zinc vitriol, or goslarite.—**White corpuscles of the blood,** leucocytes; colorless protoplasmic nucleated cells, having amœboid movements: one of the normal constituents of the blood. See cut under *blood*.—**White Crag,** in *Eng. geol.*, a division of the Pliocene. See *crag*[1], 2.—**White crane.** (*a*) Of America, the whooping crane, *Grus americana*. (*b*) Of India, *Grus leucogeranus*. See *crane*[1] and *Grus*.—**White cricket,** the snowy cricket. See cut under *tree-cricket*.—**White crop.** See *crop*.—**White crottles.** See *crottles*[2].—**White crow,** an albino crow. The crow being naturally lustrous black, and "black as a crow" being proverbial, "a white crow" is sometimes said of any great rarity, or of an apparent impossibility or contradiction in terms which is nevertheless a fact. See the quotation under *black swan*, under *swan*[1].—**White currant.** See *currant*[2], 2.—**White cypress.** See *Taxodium*.—**White daisy,** the oxeye daisy, or whiteweed.—**White dammar-resin, white dammar-tree.** See *dammar-resin* and *Vateria*.—**White damp,** in *coal-mining*, carbon dioxid: not an inflammable but a poisonous gas, sometimes (although rarely) met with in coal-mines, probably always, or nearly always, in the after-damp.—**White dead-nettle.** See *dead-nettle*.—**White deal.** See *Norway spruce*, under *spruce*[3].—**White decoction,** a mixture of burnt hartshorn in mucilage and water.—**White diarrhea,** diarrhea in which there is a large amount of thin mucus in the stools.—**White dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**White dogwood.** See *Piscidia* and *Viburnum*.—**White doyenné.** Same as *virgouleuse*.—**White dysentery,** dysentery, occurring sometimes as an epidemic, in which there is no admixture of blood in the stools.—**White elder.** See *elder*[2].—**White elephant.** (*a*) The elephant as affected with albinism to a degree or extent which makes it more or less of a dingy-whitish color, or at least notably pale. Such individuals are rare, but have been recorded from remote antiquity. They are highly esteemed, and in some places even venerated, especially in Siam, thence called "the country of the white elephant"; the animal also marks the Siamese flag. (*b*) See *elephant*.—**White elm.** See *elm*.—**White ermine.** (*a*) The ermine, *Putorius erminea*; the stoat in winter. See cut under *ermine*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a British arctiid moth, *Spilosoma menthastri*, expanding 1⅞ inches, having the wings white or whitish and spotted with black, and the body yellow with black spots. The larva is a hairy black caterpillar which feeds on various plants.—**White eye.** See *white-eye*.—**White feather, film, finch, fish-glue, flag, fly.** See the nouns.—**White flux.** See *flux*, 7.—**White friar.** See *friar*.—**White frost.** See *frost*.—**White gangrene,** a rare form of gangrene in which the tissues become dry and parchment-like and turn a dirty-white color instead of black.—**White garnet.** See *garnet*[1].—**White glasswort.** See *Suæda*.—**White goby,** a small gobioid fish of Europe, *Latrunculus pellucidus*, of a pale translucent color.—**White gourd, white gourd-melon.** Same as *benincasa*.—**White grouse,** a grouse which turns white in winter, or a grouse in that condition; a ptarmigan. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *ptarmigan*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capeuna*.—**White gull,** the kittiwake gull. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**White guava.** See *guava*.—**White gum,** a name applied to some dozen species of *Eucalyptus* in Australia and Tasmania, as *E. stellulata*, *E. pauciflora*, *E. amygdalina*, etc., referring sometimes or always to the color of the bark.—**White gunpowder, hauberk, heat, hellebore, heron, herring.** See the nouns.—**White-heart cherry.** See *bigaroon*.—**White-heart** or **white-hearted hickory.** Same as *mockernut*.—**White heath.** See *brier-root*.—**White hoarhound.** See *hoarhound*.—**White honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**White hoop-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.—**White horse.** (*a*) See *white-horse*. (*b*) A white-topped wave.

> The bay is now curling and writhing in *white horses* under a smoking south wester. *Kingsley*, Life, viii.

White House, the name popularly given to the official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, probably from its color, but also said to be from the home of Martha Washington at White House, Virginia. Its official designation is *Executive Mansion*.—**White iron,** pig-iron in which the carbon is almost entirely in chemical combination with the iron: it is very hard and is of light color. White iron containing a large amount of manganese is called *spiegeleisen*. The white irons generally contain a high percentage of carbon. The French name for tin-plate (*fer-blanc*) is sometimes (incorrectly) translated 'white iron.'—**White ironbark-tree.** See *ironbark-tree*.—**White iron pyrites.** Same as *marcasite*, 2.—**White ironwood.** See *ironwood*.—**White jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**White jaundice,** a name formerly applied to chlorosis.—**White kidney,** a kidney which has undergone lardaceous or waxy degeneration.—**White Jura,** in *geol.*, according to the nomenclature of the German geologists, the uppermost division of the Jurassic: called sometimes the *Malm*. It takes the name of *white* from the lighter color of the rocks of which it is made up, as contrasted with the darker tints of the underlying rocks. See *Malm*, 2.—**White lark, lead, leather.** See the nouns.—**White laurel.** See *Magnolia*.—**White League,** a name sometimes given to the Kuklux Klan, but especially to a nearly contemporary military organization formed in Louisiana to secure the political ascendancy of the whites.—**White leprosy,** elephantiasis Græcorum. The name was applied at one time to various affections in which there were white patches on the skin, such as leucoderma and some forms of psoriasis.—**White lettuce.** See *lettuce*.—**White Lias,** in *Eng. geol.*, the uppermost division of the Rhætic Lias or Infra-Lias, as that formation is developed in southwestern England.—**White lie, light, lignum-vitæ, lime, line, lupine, magic, mahogany, manganese, mangrove,** etc. See the nouns.—**White mace,** that obtained from the Santa Fé nutmeg, *Dialyanthera Otoba*.—**White man's footprint,** a name given by the American Indians to the common plantain, *Plantago major*, supposed to appear wherever white men settle.—**White man's weed.** See *whiteweed*.—**White maple.** See *silver maple*, under *maple*[1].—**White meat.** (*a*) Food made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.

> How cleanly he wipes his spoon at every spoonful of any *whitemeat* he eats!
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> Look you, sir, the northern man loves *white-meats*, the southern man sallads.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 3.

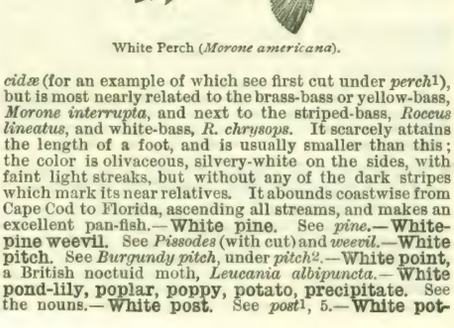
(*b*) Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and pork.

> Fish was enormously consumed, and so, too, were *white meat* and dairy produce.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

(*c*) Same as *light meat*. See *meat*[1].—**White melilot.** See *Melilotus*.—**White metal, mignonette, money.** See the nouns.—**White Moors,** the Genoese. See the quotation.

> It is proverbially said there are in Genoa Mountaines without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the *White Moores*.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 41.

White mouse. (*a*) One of a fancy breed of the common house-mouse, an albino of *Mus musculus*. The albinism originates by chance, like that of many other animals, but may be perfected and perpetuated by methodical selection. When it is perfect, the mice are snow-white, with pink eyes, nose, ears, paws, and tail. (*b*) The lemming of Hudson's Bay, *Cuniculus torquatus*; the snow-mouse, which turns pure-white in winter.—**White mulberry, mullen, mustard.** See the nouns.—**White nettle,** the white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—**White nickel,** nickel diarsenide, the mineral rammelsbergite.—**White nighthawk.** Same as *mutton-bird*.—**White noddy,** the white tern. See cut under *Gygis*.—**White nosegay-tree.** See *nosegay-tree*.—**White note.** See def. 10 and *note*[1].—**White nun,** the smew, *Mergellus albellus*. See cut under *smew*.—**White oak.** See *oak* (with cut).—**White oakum.** See *oakum*, 2.—**White olive.** See *Halleria*.—**White owl.** See *snow-owl*.—**White pearwood,** a South African tree, *Pterocelastrus rostratus*, of the *Celastraceæ*. It has a height of about 20 feet, and yields a heavy, strong, and durable wood, much used for wagon-work.—**White pepper.** See *pepper*.—**White perch,** a very common food-fish of eastern North America, *Morone americana*, of the family *Labracidæ*. It is thus not a true perch, or member of the *Percidæ* (for an example of which see first cut under *perch*[1]), but is most nearly related to the brass-bass or yellow-bass, *Morone interrupta*, and next to the striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, and white-bass, *R. chrysops*. It scarcely attains the length of a foot, and is usually smaller than this; the color is olivaceous, silvery-white on the sides, with faint light streaks, but without any of the dark stripes which mark its near relatives. It abounds coastwise from Cape Cod to Florida, ascending all streams, and makes an excellent pan-fish.—**White pine.** See *pine*.—**White-pine weevil.** See *Pissodes* (with cut) and *weevil*.—**White pitch.** See *Burgundy pitch*, under *pitch*[2].—**White point,** a British noctuid moth, *Leucania albipuncta*.—**White pond-lily, poplar, poppy, potato, precipitate.** See the nouns.—**White post.** See *post*[1], 5.—**White pot-herb.** See *Valerianella*.—**White prominent,** a British prominent moth, *Notodonta tricolor*, with white wings, the fore wings spotted with black.—**White quebracho.** See *quebracho*.—**White-rag worm,** the lurg.—**White rent.** (*a*) In Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).—**White rhinoceros,** the African kobaoba, *Rhinoceros simus*.—**White ribbon,** a ribbon worn to signify that the wearer is a member of some organization for the promotion of moral purity.—**White robin-snipe, rocket, rodwood, rope, rose, rot, rubber, Russian, sage, salmon, salt, sandalwood, sanicle, sapphire.** See the nouns.—**White sapota,** a small Mexican tree, *Casimiroa edulis*, of the *Rutaceæ*. It bears a nearly globose pulpy edible fruit, for which it is cultivated.—**White satin,** *Liparis* or *Stilpnotia salicis*, a British moth with satiny-white wings expanding two inches.—**White scale.** (*a*) *Aspidiotus nerii*, a small white bark-louse or scale-insect found commonly on citrus-trees and -fruits and upon the oleander, magnolia, ivy, and many other plants. (*b*) The cushion-scale, or fluted scale, *Icerya purchasi*. See *cushion-scale*. (*c*) The rose-scale, *Diaspis rosæ*, a very white cosmopolitan species occurring on the twigs and leaves of the rose.—**White schorl, sea-bass, seam.** See the nouns.—**White Sennaar gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].—**White shark, skin, snail, snake-root.** See the nouns.—**White softening of the brain.** See *softening*.—**White spruce, squall, stopper, stork, stringy-bark, stuff, sultan.** See the nouns.—**White sumac.** Same as *smooth sumac* (which see, under *sumac*).—**White swallowwort, sweetwood, swelling, sycamore, tallow, tansy, teak, tea-tree, thorn.** See the nouns.—**White tern,** any tern of the genus *Gygis*, when adult of pure-white plumage with black bill.—**White tincture.** Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1).—**White-topped aster.** See *Sericocarpus*.—**White trash, vervain, vine, vitriol, wagtail, walnut, wash, water, water-lily, wavey, wax, whale, wheat, widgeon, willow, wine, witch, wolf,** etc. See the nouns.—**White trout.** See *Micropterus*.—**White woolly currant-scale,** *Pulvinaria ribis*, a large bark-louse with a white egg-sac, which occurs on currant-bushes in Europe. [Eng.]—**White wren, yam,** etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 2.** *White, Fair, Blond, Clear.* As to complexion, *white* expresses that which has too little color for naturalness or health; that is *fair* which agreeably approaches *white*; that is *clear* which is free from blotch; there is a *clear* brown or olive as well as a *clear blond*. *Blond* is *fair* in distinctive application to the color of the human skin—properly to that of females.



White Perch (*Morone americana*).

II. *n.* [< ME. *hwite*, the white, whiteness, fairness; cf. OHG. *wîzî*, Icel. *hviti*.] **1.** A highly luminous color, devoid of chroma, and therefore indeterminate in hue. But a white intensely illuminated has a yellow effect, and very deeply shaded takes on the bluish look of gray. A derangement of the proportions of light in pure white to the extent of 3 per cent. of the red, 6 per cent. of the green, or .5 per cent. of the blue, is readily perceived by direct comparison; but quite considerable admixtures of chroma are compatible with the color's retaining the name of *white*.

2. A pigment of this color.—**3.** Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow. Specifically—(*a*) In *archery*: (1†) The central part in the butt, which was formerly painted white; the center or mark at which an arrow or other missile is aimed; hence, the thing or point aimed at. See *clout*, 4 (*a*).

> Vertue is the *white* we shoote at, not vanitie.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 245.

(2) The fifth and outermost circle of the target, which is colored white: see *target*. (3) An arrow which hits the outermost circle; a hit in the white: such a hit counts 1 by the present method of scoring. Sometimes the third circle is also colored white instead of blue, and the two white circles are then distinguished as *outer white* and *inner white*. A hit in the inner white counts 5 by the present method of scoring.

(*b*) The albumen of an egg, or that pellucid viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also, sometimes, the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo. (*c*) That part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or colored part.

> And he, poor heart, no sooner heard my news,
> But turns me up his *whites*, and falls flat down.
> *Grim the Collier*, iii. (*Davies.*)

> Ay, and I turned up the *whites* of my eyen till the strings awmost cracked again. *Macklin*, Man of the World, iii. 1.

(*d*) *pl.* In *printing*, blank spaces. (*e*) *pl.* A white fabric otherwise called *long cloth*.

> The Indians doe bring fine *whites*, which the Tartars do all roll about their heads, & al other kinds of *whites*, which serue for apparell. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 332.

> Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *Whites*.
> *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 324. (*Davies.*)

(*f*†) White clothing or drapery.

> You clothe Christ with your blacks on earth, he will clothe you with his glorious *whites* in heaven.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 174.

(*g*) A member of the white race of mankind: as, the "poor *whites*" of the southern United States.

4. *pl.* In *med.*, leucorrhea.—**Body white.** See *flake-white*.—**China white,** a very pure variety of white lead, usually in small drops. Also *silver-white*.—**Chinese white.** Same as *zinc white*.—**Clichy white,** a kind of white lead made at Clichy, in France.—**Constant white,** an artificially prepared sulphate of barium. See *blanc fixe*, under *blanc*.—**Cremnitz white.** See *Kremnitz white*.—**Dutch white,** an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Faenza white,** a name given to the fine white enamel of some varieties of majolica. It is thought, however, that the discovery is due to the factory of Ferrara.—**Flake white.** See *flake-white*.—**Forest whites**†. Same as *pen-istone*.—**French white,** a variety of white lead: same as *China white*. Also called *blanc d'argent*.—**In black and white.** See *black*.—**Indophenol white.** Same as *leuco-*

indophenol.—**Kremnitz white, London white,** white lead.—**Paris white.** See *whiting.*—**Pattison's white,** the hydrated oxychlorid of lead.—**Pearl white,** the basic nitrate of bismuth used as a cosmetic.—**Permanent white.** Same as *constant white.*—**Roman white,** white lead: a book-name.—**Silver white.** Same as *French white.*—**Spanish white.** See *whiting.*—**The white and the red**†, silver and gold.

They shulle forgon *the whyte and* ek *the rede.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1384.

Thin white, in *gilding,* the first priming of hot size and whiting. This is followed by several layers of greater consistence, called *thick white.* Two thick whites laid on, one almost immediately after the other, are called *double opening white.*—**To spit white.** See *spit*[2].—**Venice white,** an adulterated white lead: a book-name.—**Zinc white,** impure oxid of zinc.

white[1] (hwīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whited,* ppr. *whiting.* [(*a*) < ME. *whiten, hwiten,* < AS. *hwītian* = OHG. *wīzen,* MHG. *wīzen* = Goth. *hweitjan,* become white; also AS. *gehwītian* = D. *witten* = G. *weissen* = Goth. *gahweitjan,* make white; from the adj.: see *white*[1], *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To grow white; whiten.

He . . . laueth hem in the lauandrie . . .
And with warme water of hus eyen woketh hit til hit *white.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 332.

II. *trans.* To make white. Specifically—(*a*) To whiten; whitewash; hence, to gloss over.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them. Mark ix. 3.

Then bring'st his virtue asleep, and stay'st the wheel
Both of his reason and judgment, that they move not;
Whit'st over all his vices.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

He was as scrupulously *whited* as any sepulchre in the whole bills of mortality. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, viii.

(*b*) To make pale or pallid.

Your passion hath sufficiently *whited* your face.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** See *whiten.*

white[2] (hwīt), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *thwite.* Compare *whittle*[2] from **thwittle.*

white-alloy (hwīt'a-loi″), *n.* One of various cheap alloys used to imitate silver. Most of them contain copper and tin, with some arsenic.

white-armed (hwīt'ärmd), *a.* Having white arms.—**White-armed sea-anemone,** an actinia, *Sagartia leucolæma.*

white-arse (hwīt'ärs), *n.* The wheatear.

whiteback (hwīt'bak), *n.* 1. The canvasback duck. See cut under *canvasback.* *Alex. Wilson,* 1814. [Potomac river, U. S.]—2. The white poplar, *Populus alba.* [Prov. Eng.]

white-backed (hwīt'bakt), *a.* Having the back more or less white.—**White-backed bushbuck.** See *bushbuck.*—**White-backed colie,** the South African *Colius capensis,* marked with a black-and-white line on each side of the back. It is small-bodied, but a foot or more long owing to the development of the tail.—**White-backed skunk,** the conepate. See cut under *Conepatus.*—**White-backed woodpecker,** a three-toed woodpecker of North America, *Picoides dorsalis* of Baird, having a long white ★stripe down the middle of the black back.

whitebait (hwīt'bāt), *n.* 1. A small clupeoid fish, prized as a delicacy in England. Whitebait are best when from 2 or 3 inches long, but retain the name up to a size of 4 or 5 inches. They abound in the estuary of the Thames and in other similar British localities at certain seasons. The fishing begins in April, and lasts through the summer; the fishes are taken in bag-nets. They are chiefly of a silvery-white color inclining to a pale-greenish on the back. Some places in England, as especially Greenwich, are famous for their whitebait dinners. The fish are usually fried till they are crisp. The identity of whitebait has been much discussed and disputed. They have been supposed to be a distinct species, named *Clupea alba,* and even placed in a genus framed for their reception as *Rogenia alba.* They have been more generally recognized as the fry of certain clupeoids, as the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*), the herring (*C. harengus*), and the shad (of one or another of the British species). But careful examinations of great quantities of whitebait, made in different localities at different times, have shown these opinions to be more or less erroneous. Whitebait consists in fact of the fry of several different clupeoid fishes, mainly the sprat and the herring, with occasionally a small percentage of yet other fishes; and the relative quantity of the different species represented varies, moreover, according to season and locality.

Our wives (without whose sanction no good man would surely ever look a *whitebait* in the face) gave us permission to attend this entertainment. *Thackeray,* Philip, xl.

2. A Chinese salmonoid fish, *Salanx sinensis.* See *Salanx.*

white-baker (hwīt'bā″kėr), *n.* The beam-bird, *Muscicapa grisola;* the spotted flycatcher. Also *whitewall, white-bird.*

white-barred (hwīt'bärd), *a.* Having one or more white bars, as an animal: specifying a British hawk-moth, *Sesia sphegiformis* or *Trochilium sphegiforme.*

white-bass (hwīt'bȧs), *n.* A fresh-water food-fish of the United States, *Roccus chrysops,* found chiefly in the Mississippi basin and the Great Lake region, of the same genus as the striped-bass (*R. lineatus*), which it much resembles, but quite different from the black-basses (which are centrarchoids). The color is silvery, tinged with yellow below, and marked along the sides with several blackish lines.

white-beaked (hwīt'bēkt), *a.* Having a white beak. (*a*) White-billed, as a bird. (*b*) Having the snout or rostrum white, as a skunk-porpoise of the genus *Lagenorhynchus* (which see).

whitebeam, whitebeam-tree (hwīt'bēm, -trē), *n.* A small old-world tree, *Sorbus Aria,* having the under side of its foliage, as well as the young twigs and inflorescence, clothed with ★silvery down. See *beam-tree.*

white-beard (hwīt'bērd), *n.* [< ME. *whyteberd;* < *white* + *beard.*] A man having a white or gray beard; a graybeard; an old man.

And yff they wolle not dredde, ne obey that, then they shall be quyt by Blackberd or *Whyteberd.*
Paston Letters, I. 131.

White-beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalps
Against thy majesty. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 2. 112.

white-bearded (hwīt'bēr″ded), *a.* Having a white or gray beard.

Our *White-bearded* Patriarchs died.
Byron, Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

White-bearded monkey, *Semnopithecus nestor,* of Ceylon.

white-bellied (hwīt'bel″id), *a.* Having the belly white: specifying many birds and other animals.—**White-bellied murrelet,** *Brachyrhamphus hypoleucus,* a bird of the auk family, found on the coast of Southern and Lower California.—**White-bellied nuthatch.** See *nuthatch* (with cut).—**White-bellied petrel,** *Fregatta grallaria,* a kind of stilt-petrel.—**White-bellied rat.** See *black rat,* under *rat*[1].—**White-bellied sea-eagle,** *Haliaëtus leucogaster,* of Asia, Australia, etc.—**White-bellied seal,** the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer.*—**White-bellied snipe.** See *snipe*[1].—**White-bellied swallow,** *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor,* having the under parts pure-white, the upper dark lustrous-green. It is one of the most beautiful as well as most abundant swallows of North America, sometimes known as *tree-swallow.* See cut under *swallow.*—**White-bellied water-mouse,** the Australian *Hydromys leucogaster.*—**White-bellied wren.** See *wren.*

whitebelly (hwīt'bel″i), *n.* 1. The common sharp-tailed grouse of the United States, whose under parts appear white in comparison with those of the pinnated grouse. See cut under *Pediœcetes.*—2. The American widgeon, *Mareca americana.* See cut under *widgeon.* [New ★Eng.]

whitebill (hwīt'bil), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana.* [New Jersey.]

white-billed (hwīt'bild), *a.* Having a white bill, as a bird: specifying various species: as, the *white-billed* textor. See cut under *Textor.*

white-bird (hwīt'bėrd), *n.* Same as *white-baker.*

white-blaze (hwīt'blāz), *n.* Same as *white-face.*

white-blow (hwīt'blō), *n.* Either of two early flowers, *Saxifraga tridactylites* and *Draba verna,* both also named *whitlow-grass:* an old name in England.

white-bonnet (hwīt'bon″et), *n.* A fictitious bidder at sales by auction: same as *puffer,* 2.

whitebottle (hwīt'bot″l), *n.* The bladder-campion, *Silene vulgaris.* See *Silene.*

whiteboy (hwīt'boi), *n.* 1†. An old term of endearment applied to a favorite son, dependent, or the like; a darling. See *white*[1], *a.*, 5.

"I know," quoth I, "I am his *white-boy,* and will not be gulled." *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

His first addresse was an humble Remonstrance by a dutifull son of the Church, almost as if he had said her *white-boy.* *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. [*cap.*] A member of an illegal agrarian association formed in Ireland about the year 1761, whose object was "to do justice to the poor by restoring the ancient commons and redressing other grievances" (*Lecky*). The members of the association assembled at night with white frocks over their other clothes (whence the name), threw down fences, and leveled inclosures (being hence also called *Levelers*), destroyed the property of harsh landlords or their agents, the Protestant clergy, the tithe-collectors, and any others who had made themselves obnoxious to the association. Also used attributively.

Unlike ordinary crime, the *White-boy* outrages were systematically, skilfully, and often very successfully directed to the enforcement of certain rules of conduct.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Whiteboyism (hwīt'boi-izm), *n.* [< *Whiteboy* + *-ism.*] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

The Catholic bishop of Cloyne, in March, 1762, issued a pastoral urging those of his diocese to use all the spiritual censures at their disposal for the purpose of repressing *Whiteboyism.* *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

white-brass (hwīt'brȧs), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the proportion of copper is comparatively small. With less than 45 per cent. of copper the color of brass ceases to be yellow, and as the percentage of zinc is increased the color of the alloy passes from silver-white to gray and bluish-gray. Such alloys are brittle, and have but a limited use. Some of these white-brasses are sold under the trade-names of "Birmingham platinum" and "platinum lead." These are chiefly used for buttons, which are made by first casting and then carefully pressing so as to bring out the ornamental pattern on the surface.

white-breasted (hwīt'bres″ted), *a.* 1. Having a white breast or bosom.

White-breasted like a star
Fronting the dawn he moved. *Tennyson,* Œnone.

2. Having the breast more or less white: specifying numerous animals. See cut under *squirrel-hawk.*

white-brindled (hwīt'brin″dled), *a.* Brindled with white: specifying a British moth, *Botys olivalis.*

white-browed (hwīt'broud), *a.* In *ornith.,* having a white superciliary streak: as, the *white-browed* sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys.*

whitebug (hwīt'bug), *n.* A bug which injures vines and other plants, as a white scale (which ★see, under *white*[1]).

whitecap (hwīt'kap), *n.* 1. The male redstart, a bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura.* See first cut under *redstart.* [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. The tree- or mountain-sparrow, *Passer montanus.* *Imp. Dict.*—3. *pl.* The common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris.*—4. *Naut.,* a wave with a broken crest showing as a white patch; a white horse.—5. [*cap.*] One of a self-constituted body or committee of persons, who, generally under the guise of rendering service or protection to the community in which they dwell, commit various outrages and lawless acts.

Whitechapel cart. See *cart.*

whitecoat (hwīt'kōt), *n.* A young harp-seal; any seal-pup or very young seal whose coat is white. [Newfoundland.]

The phenomenon so carefully described by him was simply a *white-coat,* or young six-weeks-old seal.
Blackwood's Mag., July, 1873, p. 54. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

white-crested (hwīt'kres″ted), *a.* Having a white crest, as a bird or other animal: as, the *white-crested* turakoo (see *turakoo*); the great *white-crested* cockatoo, *Cacatua cristata;* the *white-crested* black Polish fowl; the *white-crested* spiny rat (see *Loncheres*).

white-crowned (hwīt'kround), *a.* Having the crown or top of the head white, as a bird. The white-crowned pigeon is *Columba leucocephala,* with the whole top of the head pure-white, inhabiting the West



White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*).

Indies and parts of Florida. This is a large stout-bodied and dark-colored pigeon, notable as one of the few American forms which most authors continue to regard as congeneric with the Old World species of *Columba* proper. The white-crowned sparrow is *Zonotrichia leucophrys,* one of the crown-sparrows, closely related to the white-throated, common in eastern parts of North America, having in the adult the top and sides of the head striped with ashy-white and black.

white-ear[1] (hwīt'ēr), *n.* A shell of the family *Vanikoridæ;* a vanikoro.

white-ear[2] (hwīt'ēr), *n.* [See *wheatear.*] The wheatear or fallow-finch, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *wheatear.*

white-eared (hwīt'ērd), *a.* Having white ears: (*a*) as a bird whose auricular feathers are white; (*b*) as poultry with large white ear-lobes.—**White-eared thrush.** See *thrush*[1].

white-eye (hwīt'ī), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, the white-eyed duck, *Nyroca ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma.* See cut under *Nyroca.*—2. In the United States, the white-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo noveboracensis.* See cut under *Vireo.*—3. Any bird of the genus *Zosterops;* a silver-eye: as, the Indian *white-eye, Z. palpebrosus.* See cut under *Zosterops.*

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "*White-eye*" or "Silver-eye" from the feature before mentioned.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824, note.

white-eyed (hwīt'īd), *a.* Having white eyes—that is, eyes in which the iris is white or colorless.—**White-eyed pochard.** See cut under *Nyroca*.—**White-eyed shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**White-eyed towhee,** a variety of the common towhee bunting, found in Florida—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. Compare cut under *Pipilo*.—**White-eyed vireo** or **greenlet.** See *Vireo* (with cut).—**White-eyed warbler**†. See *warbler*.

white-faced (hwīt'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear or illness.—2. Having a white front or surface.

That pale, that *white-faced* shore.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 23.

On a rickety chair, tilted against the *white-faced* wall, sat a young man, wearing a suit of exceedingly cheap and shabby store-clothes. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 676.

3. Marked with white on the front of the head, as a bird or other animal.—**White-faced black Spanish fowl.** See *Spanish fowl*, under *Spanish*.—**White-faced duck.** (*a*) The female scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, which has a white band about the base of the bill. See cut under *scaup*. (*b*) The blue-winged teal. See cut under *teal*[1].—**White-faced goose.** See *goose*.—**White-faced hornet.** See *Vespa*.—**White-faced ibis,** *Ibis guarauna*, related to the glossy ibis, but having the parts about the bill white: found in western parts of the United States.—**White-faced type.** See *type*, 8.

white-favored (hwīt'fā″vord), *a.* Wearing white favors, as in connection with a wedding.

But they must go, the time draws on,
And those *white-favour'd* horses wait.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Whitefieldian (hwīt-fēl'di-an), *n.* [< *Whitefield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of George Whitefield, after his separation from the Wesleys: same as *Huntingdonian*.

★**whitefish** (hwīt'fish), *n.* A general name of fishes and other aquatic animals which are white, or nearly so: variously applied. (*a*) A fish of such kind as the whiting, haddock, or menhaden. (*b*) Any fish of the genus *Coregonus*. These are important foodfishes of both American and European waters, representing a division (*Coregoninæ*) of the family *Salmonidæ*.



Whitefish of the Great Lakes (*Coregonus clupeiformis*).

Most of the species have their distinctive names, for which see *Coregoninæ* and *Coregonus*. See also cuts under *cisco* and *shadwaiter*. (*c*) Any fish of the genus *Leuciscus*. (*d*) Any white whale, or beluga. See *beluga*, 2, and cut under *Delphinapterus*. (*e*) Same as *blanquillo*, 2.—**Whitefish-mullet.** See *mullet*[1].

whiteflaw† (hwīt'flâ), *n.* [A var. of *whickflaw*, simulating *white*[1].] A whitlow.

A cock is offered (at least was wont to be) to St. Christopher in Touraine for a certaine sore, which useth to be in the end of men's fingers, the *white-flaw*.
World of Wonders, p. 308. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [X. 511.)

The nails faln off by *Whit-flawes*.
Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

white-flesher (hwīt'flesh″ėr), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus:* so called in distinction from grouse with dark meat. *Sir John Richardson*, 1831. [Canada.]

white-flowered (hwīt'flou″ėrd), *a.* Noting numerous plants with white flowers: as, *white-flowered* azalea, broom, cinquefoil, etc.

white-footed (hwīt'fůt″ed), *a.* Having white feet: as, the *white-footed* hapalote, *Hapalotis albipes*, of New South Wales.—**White-footed mouse,** *Peromyscus leucopus*, the commonest vespermouse of North America, with snowy paws and under parts—features shared by most of the mice of the genus *Vesperimus*. See *Vesperimus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

white-fronted (hwīt'frun″ted), *a.* Having the front or forehead white, as a bird. The white-fronted dove is *Engyptila albifrons*, found in Texas and Mexico. The white-fronted goose is *Anser albifrons* of Europe, a variety of which, *A. albifrons gambeli*, inhabits North America, and is known in some parts as the *speckle-belly*. The white-fronted lemur of Madagascar is a species or variety which has been named *Lemur albifrons*. The white-fronted capuchin is *Cebus albifrons*, a South American monkey.

white-grass (hwīt'grâs), *n.* See *Leersia*.

white-grub (hwīt'grub), *n.* The large white earth-inhabiting larva of any one of a number of scarabæid beetles. The common white-grub of Europe is the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris;* that of the more northern United States is the larva of the May-beetle, *Lachnosterna fusca*, and congeneric dorbugs; and that of the southern United States is usually the larva of the June-bug, *Allorhina nitida*. The first two feed on grass roots and other vegetation, and at times are serious pests. See *Allorhina* (with cut), *cockchafer*, *dor-bug* (with cut), *June-bug* (with cut), *Lachnosterna*, *May-beetle*, and *Melolontha*.

white-gum (hwīt'gum), *n.* In *med.*, an eruption of whitish spots surrounded by a red areola, occurring about the neck and arms of infants; strophulus albidus.

white-handed (hwīt'han″ded), *a.* 1. Having white hands.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 230.

2. Having pure, unstained hands; not tainted with guilt.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; *white-handed* Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings!
Milton, Comus, l. 213.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the fore paws white: as, the *white-handed* gibbon, *Hylobates lar*. See cut under *gibbon*.

white-hass (hwīt'has), *n.* A white-pudding, stuffed with oatmeal and suet. [Scotch.]

There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

whitehause (hwīt'hâz), *n.* [< *white* + *hause*, var. of *halse*[1].] The shagreen ray, *Raja fullonica*, a batoid fish common in British waters. [Local, Eng.]

★**whitehead** (hwīt'hed), *n.* 1. The white-headed scoter or surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [Long Island.]—2. A breed of domestic pigeons with the head and tail white; a white-tailed monk.—3. The blue wavey, or blue-winged snow-goose, *Chen cærulescens*. See *goose*.—4. The broom-bush, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*. Also called *bastard feverfew* and *West Indian mugwort*. [West Indies.]

white-headed (hwīt'hed″ed), *a.* Having the head more or less entirely white: specifying many animals.—**White-headed duck,** *Erismatura leucocephala*, a rudder-tailed or stiff-tailed duck of Europe and Africa.—**White-headed eagle,** the common bald eagle or sea-eagle of North America, *Haliæëtus leucocephalus*. See *eagle*.—**White-headed goose, gull, shrike.** See the nouns.—**White-headed harpy.** See *harpy*, 3 (*b*).—**White-headed tern,** *Sterna trudeavi*, a South American species of tern.—**White-headed titmouse,** a variety of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula caudata* (or *rosea*), whose head is whiter than usual. It inhabits northerly continental Europe.—**White-headed woodpecker,** *Picus* or *Xenopicus albolarvatus*, a woodpecker with a black body, white head, scarlet nuchal band in the male, and white wing-patch, found in the forests, chiefly of conifers, of the Pacific slope of the United States. See cut under *Xenopicus*.

Whitehead's operations. See *operation*.

white-horse (hwīt'hôrs), *n.* 1. An extremely tough and sinewy substance resembling blubber, but destitute of oil, which lies between the upper jaw and the junk of a sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 312.—2. A West Indian rubiaceous shrub, *Portlandia grandiflora*, having whitish flowers 3 to 8 inches long.

white-hot (hwīt'hot), *a.* Heated to full incandescence so as to emit all the rays of the visible spectrum, in such proportion as to appear a dazzling white. See *radiation* and *spectrum*, and *red heat, white heat* (under *heat*).

White-hot iron we are familiar with, but *white-hot* silver is what we do not often look upon.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

white-leg (hwīt'leg), *n.* The disease phlegmasia dolens; milk-leg. See *phlegmasia*.

white-limed (hwīt'līmd), *a.* [< ME. *whitlymed;* < *white*[1] + *limed*.] Whitewashed.

Ypocrisie . . . is ylikned in Latyn to a lothliche dounghep, That were by-snywe al with snow and snakes withynne, Or to a wal *whit-lymed* and were blak with-inne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 267.

white-line (hwīt'līn), *a.* White-lined.—**White-line dart,** a British noctuid moth, *Agrotis tritici*.

white-lined (hwīt'līnd), *a.* Having a white line or lines.—**White-lined morning-sphinx,** a common North American sphingid moth, *Deilephila lineata*. See *sphinx* (with cut).

white-lipped (hwīt'lipt), *a.* Having white lips; having a white lip or aperture, as a shell.—**White-lipped peccary,** *Dicotyles labiatus*.—**White-lipped snail,** the common garden-snail, girdled snail, or brown snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including *H. hortensis* and *H. hybrida*). Also called *white-mouthed snail*.

white-listed (hwīt'lis″ted), *a.* Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone *white-listed* thro' the gloom.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

white-livered (hwīt'liv″ėrd), *a.* Having (according to an old notion) a light-colored liver, supposed to be due to lack of bile or gall, and hence a pale look—an indication of cowardice; hence, cowardly.

For Bardolph, he is *white-livered* and red-faced; by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 34.

As I live, they stay not here, *white-liver'd* wretches!
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

When they come in swaggering company, and will pocket up anything, may they not properly be said to be *white-livered?* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

whitely† (hwīt'li), *a.* [< *white*[1] + *-ly*[1].] White; pale.

A *whitly* wanton, with a velvet brow.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 198 (folio 1623).

Could I those *whitely* Stars go nigh
Which make the Milky-Way in Sky.
Howell, Letters, ii. 22 (song).

white-marked (hwīt'märkt), *a.* Marked with white, as various animals.—**White-marked moth,** *Tæniocampa leucographa*, a British noctuid.—**White-marked tussock-moth,** a common North American vaporer, *Hemerocampa leucostigma*. See *tussock-moth*, and cut under *Orgyia*, 2.

white-meat (hwīt'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *whitmete;* < *white*[1] + *meat*.] See *white meat*, under *white*[1].

white-mouthed (hwīt'mouthd), *a.* In *conch.*, white-lipped.

whiten (hwī'tn), *v.* [< ME. *hwitnen* = Icel. *hvītna* = Sw. *hvitna* = Dan. *hvidne*, whiten, become white; as *white*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become white; turn white; bleach: as, the sea *whitens* with foam.

Whiten gan the orisounte sheene
Al esterward, as it is wont to done.
Chaucer, Troïlus, v. 276.

Willows *whiten*, aspens quiver.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Fields like prairies, snow-patched, as far as you could see, with things laid out to *whiten!*
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

II. *trans.* To make white; bleach; blanch; whitewash: as, to *whiten* cloth; to *whiten* a wall.

Drooping lilies *whitened* all the ground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

It [the mastic] is chewed only by the Turks, especially the ladies, who use it both as an amusement and also to *whiten* their teeth and sweeten the breath.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

The walls of Churches and rich Mens Houses are *whitened* with Lime, both within and without.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 140.

=**Syn.** *Whiten, Bleach, Blanch, Etiolate.* *Whiten* may be a general word for making white, but is chiefly used for the putting of a white coating upon a surface: as, a wall *whitened* by the application of lime; the sea *whitened* by the wind. *White* for *whiten* is old-fashioned or Biblical. *Bleach* and *blanch* express the act of making white by removal, change, or destruction of color. *Bleaching* is done chemically or by exposure to light and air: as, to *bleach* linen or bones. *Blanching* is a natural process: celery and other plants are *blanched* or *etiolated* by excluding light from them; cheeks are *blanched* by fear, when the blood retires from their capillaries and leaves them pale. See also defs. 5 and 6 under *blanch*.

white-necked (hwīt'nekt), *a.* Having a white neck: specifying various animals: as, the *white-necked* raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus*, a small raven found in western parts of the United States, having the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck fleecy-white; the *white-necked* or chaplain crow, *Corvus scapulatus;* the *white-necked* otary, an Australian eared seal.

whitener (hwīt'nėr), *n.* [< *whiten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which bleaches, or makes white; especially, some chemical or other agent used for bleaching or cleaning very perfectly.

whiteness (hwīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *whytnesse, whitnesse;* < *white*[1] + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

Says Al Kittib, they [the Moors] displayed teeth of dazzling *whiteness*, and their breath was as the perfume of flowers. *Irving*, Granada, i.

2. Lack of color in the face; paleness, as from sickness, terror, or grief; pallor.

Thou tremblest; and the *whiteness* in thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 68.

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish.

I am she,
And so will bear myself, whose truth and *whiteness*
Shall ever stand as far from these detections
As you from duty.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

He had kept
The *whiteness* of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 57.

whitening (hwīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whiten*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of making white.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, the operation of cleaning and preparing the flesh side of a hide on a beam, preparatory to waxing.—3. Tin-plating. See *chemical plating*, under *plate*, *v. t.*—4. Same as *whiting*[1].

Three bright shillings, . . . which Peggotty had evidently polished up with *whitening*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, v.

whitening-slicker (hwīt'ning-slik″ėr), *n.* A kind of scraper or knife with a very fine edge, used by leather-dressers in whitening or cleaning the flesh side of skins before waxing.

whitening-stone (hwīt'ning-stōn), *n.* A fine sharpening stone used by cutlers.

white-pot (hwīt'pot), *n.* 1. A dish made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread or rice, and sometimes fruit, spices, etc., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven. Older recipes differ as to the ingredients, but in its more frequent forms the dish is of the nature of a rice- or bread-pudding.

To make a *white-pot*. Take a pint and a half of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a little rose-water, a few dates sliced, a few raisins of the sun, six or seven eggs, and a little mace, a sliced pippin, or lemon, cut sippet fashion for your dishes you bake in, and dip them in sack or rose-water. *Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676).

When I show you the library, you shall see in her own hand . . . the best receipt now in England both for a hasty-pudding and a *white-pot*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

But *white-pot* thick is my Buxoma's fare.
While she loves *white-pot*, capon ne'er shall be,
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, food for me.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 92.

2†. A drink consisting of port wine heated, with a roasted lemon, sugar, and spices added. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 218.

white-pudding (hwīt'půd″ing), *n.* 1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.—2. A kind of sausage of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper, salt, and sometimes onions, and stuffed into a prepared intestine. Compare *black-pudding*.

white-rock (hwīt'rok), *n.* In the South Staffordshire coal-field, dikes of diabasic rock which there intersect the coal-measures.

Microscopical examination shows that this *white-rock* or "white-trap" is merely an altered form of some diabasic or basaltic rock, wherein the felspar crystals, though much decayed, can yet be traced, the augite, olivine, and magnetite being more or less completely changed into a mere pulverulent earthy substance.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 560.

white-root† (hwīt'rōt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, or perhaps *P. officinale*.

white-rot (hwīt'rot), *n.* See *rot*.

whiterump (hwīt'rump), *n.* 1. Same as *whitetail*, 1.—2. The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*: same as *spotrump*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [West Barnstable, Mass.]

white-rumped (hwīt'rumpt), *a.* Having a white rump or white upper tail-coverts: specifying various birds.—**White-rumped petrel**, Leach's petrel, *Cymochorea leucorrhoa*, of a fuliginous color with white upper tail-coverts: found on both east and west coasts of the United States.—**White-rumped sandpiper**, Bonaparte's sandpiper, *Tringa* or *Actodromas bonapartei*, having white upper tail-coverts: abundant in many parts of North America.—**White-rumped shrike**, the common American shrike, a variety of the loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus excubitoroides*.—**White-rumped thrush**. See *thrush*[1].

white-salted (hwīt'sâl″ted), *a.* Cured in a certain manner, as herring (which see).—**White-salted herring**. See *herring*.

white-scop (hwīt'skop), *n.* Same as *whitehead*, 1. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Local, Connecticut.]

white-shafted (hwīt'shâf″ted), *a.* Having white shafts or shaft-lines of the feathers: as, the *white-shafted* fantail, *Rhipidura albiscapa*. Compare *red-shafted*, *yellow-shafted*.

whiteside (hwīt'sīd), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

white-sided (hwīt'sī″ded), *a.* Having the sides white, or having white on the sides: as, the *white-sided* dolphin, or skunk-porpoise. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

whitesmith (hwīt'smith), *n.* [< *white*[1] + *smith*. Cf. *blacksmith*.] 1. A worker in tinware.—2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

whitespot (hwīt'spot), *n.* 1. A British noctuid moth, *Dianthœcia albimaculata*.—2. Another British moth, *Ennychia octomaculata*.

white-spotted (hwīt'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with white: as, the *white-spotted* pinion, *Cosmia diffinis*, a British noctuid; the *white-spotted* pug, *Eupithecia albopunctata*, a British geometrid moth.

whitespur (hwīt'spėr), *n.* In *her.*, a title given to a certain class of esquires, from the spurs which they wore at their creation. Also called *esquires' whitespurs*.

whitester, whitster (hwīt'stėr, hwit'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whytstare*, *wytstare*, *whitstarre*, < ME. *whitstare*; < *white*[1] + *-ster*.] A bleacher; a whitener. [Obsolete or local.]

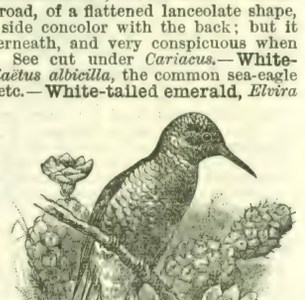
Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet-mead.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 14.

White's thrush. A ground-thrush, *Geocichla* (*Oreocincla*) *varia*. This bird was originally described as *Turdus varius* by Pallas, 1811; as *T. aureus* by Holandre, 1828; and as *T. whitei* by Eyton, 1836, when it was found as a straggler to Great Britain, and dedicated to G. White of Selborne; it is also known as *Oreocincla aurea*, *O. whitei*, and by other names. By some singular misapprehension White's thrush has been said to be "the only known bird which is found in Europe and America and Australia alike"—the facts being (1) that various birds are so found, but no thrushes of any kind are so found; (2) that White's thrush has never been found either in America or in Australia, and has been found in Europe as an accidental visitant only, its habitat being as given under *ground-thrush* (which see); (3) that the supposed White's thrush of Australia is *G. lunulata* (*Turdus lunulatus* of Latham), and the true White's thrush, occurring as a straggler in Europe, was mistakenly recorded as *Turdus lunulatus* by Blasius in 1862: whence a part of the myth, which in its rounded-out form extended to America.

whitestone (hwīt'stōn), *n.* A literal translation of the German *Weissstein*, the name of a rock now generally known as *granulite*, but sometimes called *leptinite*. The name *Weissstein* is now obsolete in Germany, and *whitestone* has very rarely been used by English writers on lithology.

whitetail (hwīt'tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *whittail*; < *white* + *tail*. Cf. *whiterump*, *wheatear*.] 1. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe*. Also *whiterump*, *white-arse*, *wittol*, etc. See cut under *wheatear*.—2. A humming-bird of the genus *Urochroa* (which see, with cut).—3. The white-tailed deer of North America, *Odocoileus americanus*: in distinction from the blacktail (*O. macrotis*). See *white-tailed deer* (under *white-tailed*), and cut under *Cariacus*.

white-tailed (hwīt'tāld), *a.* Having the tail more or less completely white: noting various birds and other animals.—**White-tailed buzzard**, *Buteo albocaudatus*, a fine large hawk of Texas and southward, having the tail and its coverts white with broad black subterminal zone, and many fine zigzag blackish lines.—**White-tailed deer**, the commonest deer of North America, *Odocoileus americanus*; the whitetail. The tail is very long and broad, of a flattened lanceolate shape, and on the upper side concolor with the back; but it is pure-white underneath, and very conspicuous when hoisted in flight. See cut under *Cariacus*.—**White-tailed eagle**, *Haliaëtus albicilla*, the common sea-eagle or ern of Europe, etc.—**White-tailed emerald**, *Elvira chionura*, a small humming-bird, 3½ inches long, chiefly green, but with the crissal and tail feathers white, the latter tipped with black. This species inhabits the United States of Colombia (Veragua) and Costa Rica. A second is *E. cupreiceps*, little different. The feature named is unusual in this family. Compare *Urochroa* (with cut) and *Urosticte*.


White-tailed Emerald (*Elvira chionura*).

—**White-tailed gnu**, *Catoblepas gnu*, the common gnu, in distinction from *C. gorgon*, whose tail is black. See cut under *gnu*.—**White-tailed godwit**, *Limosa uropygialis*, a species widely distributed, closely resembling the bar-tailed godwit.—**White-tailed kite**, the black-shouldered kite of the United States, *Elanus leucurus*. See cut under *kite*.—**White-tailed longspur**, the black-shouldered or chestnut-collared longspur, *Centrophanes ornatus*, a very common fringilline bird of the western parts of North America.—**White-tailed marlin**. See *marlin* (*b*).—**White-tailed mole**, *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species.—**White-tailed ptarmigan**, *Lagopus leucurus*, a ptarmigan peculiar to the Rocky Mountain region of North America, in winter pure-white all over, including the tail, contrary to the rule in this genus. The nearest approach to this condition is found in *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen.

white-thighed (hwīt'thīd), *a.* Having the femoral region white, or having white on the thighs: as, the *white-thighed* colobus, *Colobus vellerosus*, a semnopithecoid ape of Africa.


Common Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*).

white-thorn (hwīt'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *whythe thorne*, *witthorn*; < *white*[1] + *thorn*[1].] See *thorn*[1].

whitethroat (hwīt'thrōt), *n.* 1. One of several small singing birds of the genus *Sylvia*, found in the British Islands. The common whitethroat is *S. cinerea*. The lesser whitethroat is *S. curruca*. The garden-whitethroat is *S. hortensis*, also called *billy whitethroat* and *greater pettichaps*. See cut in preceding column.

2. The white-throated sparrow, or peabody-bird, of the United States, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—3. A Brazilian humming-bird, *Leucochloris albicollis*. The character implied in the name is very unusual in this family.

white-throated (hwīt'thrō″ted), *a.* Having a white throat: specifying many birds and other animals: as, the *white-throated* sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, the most abundant kind of crown-sparrow found in eastern parts of the United States. See cut under *Zonotrichia*.—**White-throated blue warbler**. See *warbler*.—**White-throated finch**. See *finch*[1].—**White-throated monitor**, a South African varan, *Monitor albigularis*.—**White-throated thickhead**. Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.—**White-throated warbler**. See *warbler*.

whitetip (hwīt'tip), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Urosticte*.

white-top (hwīt'top), *n.* A grass, the white bent, or fiorin, *Agrostis alba*.

white-tree (hwīt'trē), *n.* A tree of Australia and the Malay archipelago, *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, a probable variety of which, *M. Leucadendron minor*, furnishes cajeput-oil.

whitewall (hwīt'wâl), *n.* Same as *white-baker*. [Prov. Eng.]

whitewash (hwīt'wosh), *n.* 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something. Especially—(*a*) A wash for making the skin fair.

The clergy . . . were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 116.

(*b*) A composition of quicklime and water, or, for more careful work, of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, woodwork, etc., or as a freshening coating for any surface. It is not used for fine work.

Some dilapidations there are to be made good; . . . but a little glazing, painting, *whitewash*, and plaster will make it [a house] last thy time. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

2. False coloring, as of character, alleged services, etc.; the covering up of wrong-doing or defects: as, the investigating committee applied a thick coat of *whitewash*. [Colloq.]—3. In *base-ball* and other games, a contest in which one side fails to score. [Colloq.]

whitewash (hwīt'wosh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whitewashed*, ppr. *whitewashing*. [< *whitewash*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, etc.

There were workmen pulling down some of the old hangings and replacing them with others, altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and *white-washing*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To make white; give a fair external appearance to; attempt to clear from imputations; attempt to restore the reputation of. [Colloq.]

A *white-washed* Jacobite; that is, one who, having been long a non-juror, . . . had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oaths to Government.
Scott, Rob Roy, vii.

Whitewashed, he quits the politician's strife
At ease in mind, with pockets filled for life.
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

3. To clear by a judicial process (an insolvent or bankrupt) of the debts he owes. [Colloq.]—4. In *base-ball*, etc., to beat in a game in which the opponents fail to score.

II. *intrans.* To become coated with a white inflorescence, as some bricks.

The bricks made from them [clays on the Hudson River] usually "*whitewash*" or "saltpetre" upon exposure to the weather. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., ii. 44.

whitewasher (hwīt'wosh″ėr), *n.* [< *whitewash* + *-er*[1].] One who whitewashes.

white-water (hwīt'wâ″tėr), *n.* A disease of sheep.

white-water (hwīt'wâ″tėr), *v. i.* To make the water white with foam by lobtailing, or splashing with the flukes, as a whale: as, "There she *white-waters!*" a cry from the masthead.

white-wave (hwīt'wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, as *Cabera exanthemaria*.

whiteweed (hwīt'wēd), *n.* [From the color given by its flowers to a field.] The common oxeye daisy, a composite plant, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *marguerite*, and by the Indians *white man's weed*, its introduction and rapid spread in America being compared to the occupation of their country by the palefaces.

whitewing (hwīt'wing), *n.* 1. The white-winged or velvet scoter, sea-coot, or surf-duck, *Œdemia deglandi*: so called along the At-

lantic coast of the United States. Various plumages of the bird are distinguished by gunners as *black, gray, May, great May,* and *eastern whitewing;* and it has many other local names. See cut under *velvet.*

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs:* so called from the white bands on the wing.—**Whitewing doves,** the pigeons of the genus *Melopelia.* See *white-winged.*

white-winged (hwīt'wingd), *a.* Having the wings white, wholly or in part: specifying various birds.—**White-winged blackbird,** the lark-bunting, *Calamospiza bicolor,* the male of which is black with a conspicuous white wing-patch. See cut under *Calamospiza.*—**White-winged coot.** See *coot,* 3.—**White-winged crossbill,** *Loxia leucoptera,* a North American species, the male of which is carmine-red with two white wing-bars on each wing.—**White-winged dove,** *Melopelia leucoptera,* a pigeon found in southwestern parts of the United States, with a broad oblique white wing-bar. See cut under *Melopelia.*—**White-winged gull, lark, sandpiper.** See the nouns.—**White-winged scoter.** Same as *whitewing,* 1.—**White-winged snowbird,** a variety of the common black snowbird, *Junco hiemalis aikeni,* with white wingbars, found in the mountains of Colorado. Compare cut under *snowbird.*—**White-winged surf-duck,** the velvet scoter. See *whitewing,* 1, and cut under *velvet.*

whitewood (hwīt'wůd), *n.* A name of a large number of trees or of their white or whitish timber. The whitewoods of North America are the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera,* and the basswood, *Tilia Americana;* also, in Florida, the Guiana plum, *Drypetes lateriflora,* and the wild cinnamon, *Canella Winterana* (see *Canella*1, and *whitewood bark,* below). In the West Indies *Tecoma Leucoxylon,* the whitewood cedar, and *T. pentaphylla,* both formerly classed under *Tabebuia,* are so named, together with *Ocotea Leucoxylon* and the white sweetwood, *Damburneya Antillana.* The cheesewood, *Pittosporum bicolor,* of Victoria and Tasmania, and *Lagunaria Patersoni,* a small soft-wooded malvaceous tree, found in Queensland and Norfolk Island, are so named; and a large handsome tree, *Polyscias elegans,* of eastern Australia, is the mowbulan whitewood. Locally, in England, the linden, *Tilia Europæa,* and the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana,* and in Cheshire all timber but oak, are called *whitewood.* (*Britten and Holland.*)—**Whitewood bark,** the white cinnamon, the bark of *Canella Winterana.*

whiteworm (hwīt'wėrm), *n.* Same as *white-grub.*

whitewort (whīt'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium,* and of the Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

whitflaw† (hwit'flâ), *n.* Same as *whiteflaw, whitlow, whickflaw.*

whither (hwiᴛʜ'ėr), *adv.* and *conj.* [Formerly also *whether;* with change of orig. *d* to *th,* as in *hither, thither, father,* etc.; < ME. *whider, whidir, whidur, whedir, hwider, whoder, woder, qvider, qvedur, hweder,* whither, < AS. *hwider, hwyder,* to what place, whither, = Goth. *hwadre,* whither; < Teut. **hwa,* who, + compar. suffix *-der, -ther:* see *who,* and cf. *whether*1 and the correlative adverbs *hither* and *thither.*] **I.** *interrog. adv.* **1.** To what place?

Gentill knyghtes, *whether* ar ye a-wey?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now, the glory and the dream?
Wordsworth, Intimations of Mortality, st. 4.

2†. To what point or degree? how far? [Rare.]

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

II. *rel. conj.* **1.** To which place.

Sothly, soth it is a selcouthe, me thinkes,
Whider that lady is went and wold no lenger dwelle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 701.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, *whither* we pursued them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

From this countrey towards the South there is a certeine port called Scirings hall, *whither* he sayth that a man was not able to Saile in a moneths space, if he lay still by night, although he had euery day a full winde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 6.

What will all the gain of this world signifie in that State *whither* we are all hastening apace?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Whithersoever.

Nor let your Chyldren go *whether* they will, but know whether they goe, in what company, and what they haue done, good or euill. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. Deut. xxi. 14.

A fool go with thy soul, *whither* it goes!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 22.

Where has now to a considerable extent taken the place, in conversational use, of *whither:* thus, it would seem rather stilted to say "*whither* are you going?" instead of "*where* are you going?" *Whither* is still used, however, in the more elevated or serious style, or when precision is required.

Any whither†. See *anywhither.*

Yee haue heard that two Flemings togider
Will vndertake or they goe *any whither,*
Or they rise once to drinke a Ferkin full
Of good Beerekin. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 192.

Wood and water he would fetch vs, guide vs *any whether.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

No whither. See *nowhither.*

Elisha said unto him, Whence comest thou, Gehazi? And he said, Thy servant went *no whither.* 2. Ki. v. 25.

whither-out† (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-out), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* In what direction outward; whence and whither.

"Lorde," quod I, "if any wigte wyte *whider-oute* it groweth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 12.

whithersoever (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-sō-ev'ėr), *adv.* [< *whither* + *soever.*] To whatever place.

Master, I will follow thee *whithersoever* thou goest.
Mat. viii. 19.

whitherward (hwiᴛʜ'ėr-wärd), *interrog. adv.* and *rel. conj.* [< ME. *whiderward, hwuderward, whoderward;* < *whither* + *-ward.*] Toward what or which direction or place. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And asked of hire *whiderward* she wente.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 782.

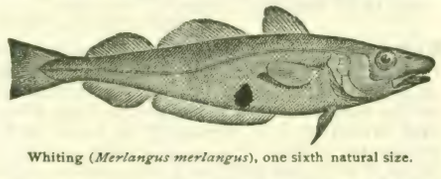
Whitherward wentest thou? *William Morris,* Sigurd, iii.

whiting1 (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge;* verbaln. of *white*1, *v.*] Chalk which has been dried either in the air or in a kiln, and afterward ground, levigated, and again dried. In trade it has various names, according to the amount of labor expended on it to make it fine and free from grit, there being ordinary or commercial whiting, then Spanish white, then gilders' whiting, and finally Paris white, which is the best grade. Whiting is used in fine whitewashing, in distemper painting, cleaning plate, making putty, as an adulterant in various processes, as a base for picture-moldings, etc. Also *whitening.*

When the father hath gotten thousands by the sacrilegious impropriation, the son perhaps may give him [the vicar] a cow's grass, or a matter of forty shillings per annum; or bestow a little *whiting* on the church, and a wainscot seat for his own worship.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 144.

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks, for fear your lady should not believe you had cleaned it.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

★**whiting**2 (hwī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *whytynge* (= MD. *wijtingh, wittingh* = MLG. *witink,* also *witik, witeke*); < *white*1 + *-ing*3.] **1.** A gadoid fish of Europe, *Merlangus merlangus,* or another of this genus. It abounds on the British coast, and is highly esteemed for food. It is from 12 to 18 inches



Whiting (*Merlangus merlangus*), one sixth natural size.

long, and of one or two pounds weight, though it grows much larger. It is readily distinguished from the haddock and some other related fishes by the absence of a barbule. The flesh is of a pearly whiteness.

And here's a chain of *whitings'* eyes for pearls;
A muscle-monger would have made a better.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

2. In the United States, one of several sciænoid fishes of the genus *Menticirrus,* as *M. americanus.* The silver whiting, or surf-whiting, is *M. littoralis.*—**3.** The silver hake, *Merlucius bilinearis.*—**4.** The menhaden.—**Bermuda, bull-head,** or **Carolina whiting.** See *kingfish* (*a*).—**Whiting's-eye,** a wistful glance; a leer, or amorous look.

I saw her just now give him the languishing Eye, as they call it; that is, the *Whiting's-Eye,* of old called the Sheep's-Eye.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

whiting-mop† (hwī'ting-mop), *n.* [< *whiting*2 + *mop*1.] **1.** A young whiting.

They will swim you their measures, like *whiting-mops,* as if their feet were fins, and the hinges of their knees oiled. *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. Figuratively, a fair lass; a pretty girl.

I have a stomach, and would content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop.*
Massinger, Guardian, iv. 2.

whiting-pollack (hwī'ting-pol″ak), *n.* See *pollack.*

whiting-pout (hwī'ting-pout), *n.* A gadoid fish, the bib, *Gadus luscus.*

whiting-time† (hwī'ting-tīm), *n.* Bleaching-time. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 3. 140.

whitish (hwī'tish), *a.* [< ME. *whitisshe;* < *white*1 + *-ish*1.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree; albescent.

His taste is goode, and *whitisshe* his coloure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

In stooping he saw, about a yard off, something *whitish* and square lying on the dark grass. This was an ornamental note-book of pale leather stamped with gold.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xiii.

whitishness (hwī'tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being somewhat white; albescence.

You may more easily make the experiment, by taking good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and comparing with some of the entire crystals . . . some of the subtile powder of the same salt, which will comparatively exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness.*
Boyle, Exper. Hist. of Colours, II. i. 12.

whitleather (hwit'leᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *whittlether, whitlether;* < *white*1 + *leather.*] **1.** Leather dressed with alum; white leather. See *leather.*

Hast thou so much moisture
In thy *whit-leather* hide yet that thou canst cry?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

2. The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head: same as *paxwax.* See cut under *ligamentum.*

whitling (hwit'ling), *n.* [= Sw. *hvitling,* a whiting; as *white*1 + *-ling*1.] The young of the bull-trout. *Imp. Dict.*

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* [A corruption of *whitflaw, whiteflaw,* for *whickflaw,* a dial. var. of *quick-flaw,* perhaps simulating *white*1 + *low*4, a fire, as if in ref. to the occasionally white appearance of such swellings, and to the inflammation.] **1.** A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues of a finger, usually of the terminal phalanx; felon, panaritium, or paronychia.—**2.** An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep. It occurs around the hoof, where an acrid matter collects, which ought to be discharged.

whitlow-grass (hwit'lō-gràs), *n.* Originally, either of two early-blooming little plants, *Saxifraga trydactylites* and *Draba verna,* regarded as curing whitlow. In later times the name has been confined to *Draba verna* (*vernal whitlow-grass*), and thence extended to the whole genus. The section *Erophila,* however, of this genus, to which *D. verna* belongs, has been separated as an independent genus by some authors. See *Draba,* and cut under *silicle.*

whitlowwort (hwit'lō-wėrt), *n.* See *Paronychia*1, 2 (with cut).

Whit-Monday (hwit'mun″dā), *n.* [< *whit*2 (for *white*1) + *Monday.*] The Monday following Whitsunday. In England the day is generally observed as a holiday. Also called *Whitsun-Monday.*

whitneyite (hwit'ni-īt), *n.* [Named after J. D. *Whitney,* an American geologist (1819–96).] A native arsenide of copper, occurring massive, of a reddish-white color and metallic to submetallic luster, and found in the copper region of Lake Superior.

whitret (hwit'ret), *n.* [Sc. also *quhitred, quhittret, whitrack;* origin uncertain. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *whitneck,* a white-throated weasel.] A weasel. [Scotch.]

Whitson†, *n.* An old form of *Whitsun.*

whitsour (hwit'sour), *n.* [Appar. < *white*1 + *sour.*] A variety of summer apple.

whitster†, *n.* See *whitester.*

whitsul† (hwit'sul), *n.* [< *white*1 + *soul*2, *sul.*] A dish composed of milk, cheese, curds, and butter.

Their meat *whitsull,* as they call it: namely, milke, soure milke, cheese, curds, butter.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, folio 66.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), *a.* [Formerly also *Whitson,* also *Whisson, Wheeson;* < ME. *whitsonwhysson-* (= Icel. *Hvīta sunna*), Whitsun; abbr. of *Whitsunday* or the common first element of *Whitsunday, Whitsun-week,* etc.] Of, pertaining to, or observed at Whitsuntide; following Whitsunday, or falling in Whitsun-week: generally used in composition: as, *Whitsun*-ale; *Whitsun*-Monday, etc.—**Whitsun day.** See *Whitsunday.*

Whitsun-ale (hwit'sun-āl), *n.* [Also *Whitson-ale;* < *Whitsun* + *ale.*] A festival formerly held in England at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes, who met generally in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, ate and drank, and engaged in various games and sports.

May-games, Wakes, and *Whitson-ales,* &c., if they be not at unseasonable hours, may justly be permitted.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* [< ME. *whitsunday, whith sounday, witsondai, wisson-day, hwite sune-dei, hwite sune-dai,* etc., < AS. *hwīta sunnan-dæg,* only in dat. case *hwītan sunnan dæg* (= Icel. *hvítasunnu-dagr* (cf. also *hvítadagar,* 'white days,' a name for Whitsunweek, *hvíta-daga-vika,* 'white days-week,' *hvítasunnudags-vika,* Whitsunday's week) = Norw. *Kvitsunndag,* Whitsunday), < *hwīt,* white, + *sunnandæg,* Sunday: see *white*1 and *Sunday.* The name refers to the white garments (Icel. *hvíta-vādhir,* white weeds) worn by candidates for baptism. The notion which has been current that *Whitsunday* is derived from the G. *pfingsten,* Pentecost (see *Pinkster* and *Pente-*

cost), is ridiculous.] **1.** The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

Have hatte of floures as fresh as May,
Chapelett of roses of *Wissonday*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2278.

Tewysday a for *whith Sonnday*, we cam to Canterbury, to Seynt Thomes Messe, And ther I offeryd, and made an ende of my pylgrymage.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 67.

2. In Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15th or, from the Old Style, May 26th) on which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, etc., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, etc. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now fixed by law as May 28th.

Whitsun-farthings (hwit'sun-fär″ᵺingz), *n. pl.* Pentecostals.

Whitsun-lady (hwit'sun-lā″di), *n.* The leading female character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide.

Whitsun-lord (hwit'sun-lôrd), *n.* The master of the revels at the old Whitsuntide festivities.

A cooper's wit, or some such busy spark,
Illuminating the high constable and his clerk
And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from *Whitsunlords*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, Prol.

Whitsuntide (hwit'sun-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *whitsontyde, witsontyde, whyssontyde, whitesune-tide, whitsuntide;* < *Whitsun* + *tide*.] The season of Pentecost, comprehending the entire week which follows Pentecost Sunday. In the Church of England Whitsunday was appointed in 1549 as the day on which the reformed Book of Common Prayer was to be used for the first time. Whitsuntide, along with Easter, was one of the two great seasons for baptism in the ancient church, and received the name of *White Sunday* (*Dominica Alba*) from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized, as Low Sunday was also called *Alb-Sunday* (*Dominica post Albas* or *in Albis depositis*). See *Pentecost*.

The weke afore *witsontyde* come the kynge to Cardoell, and when he was come he axed Merlin how he hadde spedde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

The king then left London for the North a little before *Whitsuntide*, as the contemporary writer of Croyland tells us. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

Whitsun-week (hwit'sun-wēk), *n.* [< ME. **whitson weke, wyttson-woke;* < *Whitsun* + *week*[1].] The week which begins with Whitsunday.

So it befelle that this Emperour cam, with a Cristene Knyght with him, into a Chirche in Egypt: and it was the Saterday in *Wyttson woke*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 299.

whittaw (hwit'â), *n.* [Appar. for *whittawer*.] Same as *whit-tawer*.

Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the *whittaw*, otherwise saddler. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

whit-tawer (hwit'â″ėr), *n.* [< *whit*[2] for *white*[1] + *tawer*. Cf. *whityer*.] A worker in white leather; especially, a saddler. *Halliwell.*

whitten (hwit'n), *n.* [Appar. < *white*[1] + *-en*, orig. adj. inflection-ending.] A name assigned in some old books to the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (also called *snowball-tree*), but properly belonging to the wayfaring-tree, *V. Lantana*, alluding to the white under surface of its leaves, and so used in large portions of England.

whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot″i), *n.* [A varied reduplication; cf. *twittle-twattle*.] Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language; hence, a person who employs cajolery or other deceptive means to gain an end. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

whittie-whattie (hwit'i-hwot″i), *v. i.* [Sc.] To mutter; whisper; waste time by vague cajoling language; talk frivolously; shilly-shally. [Scotch.]

What are ye *whittie-whattieing* about, ye gowk?" said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

whittle[1] (hwit'l), *n.* [< ME. *whitel, hwitel,* < AS. *hwītel* (= Icel. *hvītill* = Norw. *kvitel*), a blanket or mantle, lit. a 'white mantle,' < *hwīt*, white. Cf. E. *blanket*, ult. < F. *blanc*, white.] Originally, a blanket; later, a coarse shaggy mantle or woolen shawl worn by West-country women in England. [Old and prov. Eng.]

When he streyneth hym to strecche the straw is hus *whitel;*
So for hus glotonye and grete synne he hath a greuous penaunce. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 76.

Her figure is tall, graceful, and slight, the severity of its outlines suiting well with the severity of her dress, with the brown stuff gown, and plain gray *whittle*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

whittle[2] (hwit'l), *n.* [Altered for **thwittle,* < ME. *thwitel*, a knife, lit. 'a cutter,' < AS. *thwītan*, E. *thwite*, dial. *white*, cut: see *thwite*.] A knife; especially, a large knife, as a butcher's knife or one carried in the girdle.

There 's not a *whittle* in the unruly camp.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 183.

The long crooked *whittle* is gleaming and bare!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 56.

I've heerd tell as whalers wear knives, and I'd ha' gi'en t' gang a taste o' my *whittle* if I'd been cotched up just as I'd set my foot on shore.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

whittle[2] (hwit'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whittled*, ppr. *whittling*. [Formerly also *whitle;* < *whittle*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or dress with a knife; form with a whittle or knife: as, to *whittle* a stick.

I asked about a delightful jumping-jack which made its appearance, and wished very much to become the owner, for it was curiously *whittled* out and fitted together by Mr. Teaby's own hands. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 88.

2. To pare, or reduce by paring, literally or figuratively.

We have *whittled* down our loss extremely, and will not allow a man more than three hundred and fifty English slain. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 60.

3. To intoxicate; make tipsy or drunk. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

After the Britans were wel *whitled* with wine, he fell to taunting and girding at them.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 230.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut wood with a pocket-knife, either aimlessly or with the intention of forming something; use a pocket-knife in cutting wood or shaping wooden things.

Here is a boy that loves to run, swim, . . . make faces, *whittle*, fish, tear his clothes.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The Meggar boys . . . produce knives simultaneously from their pockets, split each a good splinter off the palings, and begin *whittling*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

2†. To confess at the gallows. [Cant.]

When his last speech the loud hawkers did cry,
He swore from his cart, it was all a damn'd lie! . . .
Then said, I must speak to the people a little,
But I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle*.
Swift, Clever Tom Clinch.

Whittleseya (hwit'l-si-ä), *n.* [Named after C. *Whittlesey* (see def.).] The generic name of a plant first found by Charles Whittlesey in the coal-measures at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and named by J. S. Newberry in honor of its discoverer (1853). This plant is known only by its leaves, of which the nervation is very peculiar, excluding it from all other known genera. The generic characters, as given by Lesquereux, are—"frond simple or pinnate, nerves fasciculate, confluent to the base, not dichotomous, fructification unknown." The leaves are somewhat fan-like in shape—truncate, and dentate or crenulate at the upper border, but entire on the sides and rapidly narrowing into a short petiole. This plant, of which the nervation has some analogy with that of the gingko, was placed by Lesquereux with the *Nœggarathieæ;* but it is now generally regarded as belonging to the *Ginkgoales*. *Whittleseya* has been found in various localities, always low down in the coal-measures.

whittle-shawl (hwit'l-shâl), *n.* Same as *whittle*[1].

whittlings (hwit'lingz), *n. pl.* Chips or bits produced in whittling.

whitwall (hwit'wâl), *n.* Same as *witwall*.

Whitwell stove. One of various forms of stove, on the regenerative principle, which are used for heating the air for the supply of an iron furnace working with the hot-blast. The heating-surfaces in the Whitwell stove consist of broad spaces and flat walls instead of the checkerwork usually employed. Such stoves have been built having a height of 70 feet and a diameter of over 20.

Whitworth gun. See *gun*[1].

whity (hwī'ti), *a.* [< *white*[1] + *-y*[1].] Rather white; whitish.

whity-brown (hwī'ti-broun), *a.* Of a whitish color with a brownish tinge; light yellowish-gray: as, *whity-brown* paper. Different shades of paper have at different times been so designated.

whityer† (hwit'yėr), *n.* [< *white*[1] + *-yer*, *-ier*[1]. Cf. *whiter*, *whitster*. The word survives in the surname *Whittier*.] A bleacher; a whitster.

whiz, *v.* and *n.* See *whizz*.

whizgig, *n.* A mechanical toy.

whizle† (hwiz'l), *v. i.* [A freq. of *whiz*.] To whizz; whistle. [Rare.]

Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye *whizling*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 93.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *whizzed*, ppr. *whizzing*. [= Icel. *hvissa*, hiss, run with a hissing sound, said of streams, etc.; an imitative word, like *hiss*, *buzz*, *whistle*, etc.] **1.** To make a humming or hissing sound, like that of an arrow or ball flying through the air.

God, in the *whizzing* of a pleasant wind,
Shall march upon the tops of mulberry trees,
To cool all breasts that burn with any griefs,
As whilom he was good to Moyses' men.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The exhalations *whizzing* in the air
Give so much light that I may read by them.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 44.

2. To move, rush, or fly with a sibilant humming sound.

How the quoit
Whizzed from the Stripling's arm.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

Parried a musket ball with a small sword, insomuch that he absolutely felt it *whiz* round the blade.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

whizz, whiz (hwiz), *n.* [< *whizz, v.*] A sound between hissing and humming; a sibilant or whistling hum, such as that made by the rapid flight of an arrow, a bullet, or other missile through the air.

Every soul it passed me by,
Like the *whizz* of my cross-bow!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

whizzer (hwiz'ėr), *n.* A centrifugal machine used for drying sugar, grain, clothes, etc.

From the *whizzer* the wheat passes to the smut machine.
The Engineer, LXV. 2.

Ritchie's Steam *Whizzer*.—A machine for treating musty grain. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 178.

whizzingly (hwiz'ing-li), *adv.* [< *whizzing, ppr.*, + *-ly*[2].] With a whizzing sound.

whizzing-stick (hwiz'ing-stik), *n.* Same as *bull-roarer*. *Amer. Anthrop.*, III. 258.

who (hö), *pron.* [< ME. *who, wha, wo, qwo, quo, qwa, qva, hwo, hoo, ho* (gen. *whos, whas, whes, quos, hwas, hwes, hwos, hos, wos,* dat. *whom, wham, whæm, wam, hwam,* acc. *whan, wan, hwan*), < AS. *hwā* (gen. *hwæs,* dat. *hwām, hwæm,* acc. *hwone,* instr. *hwī, hwȳ* (see *why*[1])) = OS. *hvē* = OFries. *hwā, wā* = LG. *we, wer* = D. *wie* = OHG. MHG. *wer,* G. *wer* = Icel. *hverr, hver* = Sw. *hvem* = Dan. *hvem, hvo* = Goth. *hwas,* m., *hwo,* f. (gen. *hwis,* m., *hwizos,* f., dat. *hwamma,* m., *hwizai,* f., acc. *hwana,* m., *hwo,* f., instr. *hwē,* pl. *hwai,* etc.), who, = Ir. Gael. *co* = W. *pwy* = Russ. *kto, chto,* who, what, = Lith. *kas,* who, = L. *quis,* m., *quæ,* f., *quid,* neut., who, = Gr. **πός, *κός* (in deriv. *ποῦ,* where, etc., *πότερος, κότερος,* whether) = Skt. *kas,* who (acc. *kam,* whom). For the neuter, see *what*[1]. From this root are ult. *when, whence, where, whether*[1], *which, whither, why, how,* and (from the L. root) *quiddity, quality, quantity,* etc. *Who, which, what* were orig. only interrogative pronouns; *which, whose, whom* occur regularly and usually as relatives as early as the end of the 12th century, but *who* not until the 14th century.] **A.** *interrog.* Denoting a personal object of inquiry: What man or woman? what person? *Who* is declined, in both singular and plural alike, with the possessive (genitive) *whose* and the objective (dative or accusative) *whom:* as, *who* told you so? *whose* book is this? of *whom* are you speaking?

Quo made domme [dumb], and *quo* specande?
Quo made bisne [blind], and *quo* lockende?
Quo but ic, that haue al wrogt?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2821.

Ho makede the so hardy
For to come in to mi Tur?
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Whom have I in heaven but thee? Ps. lxxiii. 25.

Whence comes this bounty? or *whose* is 't?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

Arrest me! at *whose* suit?—Tom Chartley, Dick Leverpool, stay; I'm arrested.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 2.

In certain special uses *who* appears—(*a*) Inquiring as to the character, origin, or status of a person: as, *who* is this man? (that is, what are his antecedents, his social standing, etc.); *who* are we (what sort of persons are we) that we should condemn him?

Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth. Rom. xiv. 4.

Please to know me likewise. *Who* am I?
Why, one, sir, who is lodging with a friend
Three streets off. *Browning*, Fra Lippo Lippi.

Mr. Talboys inquired, "*Who* were these people?" "O, only two humble neighbors," was the reply.
C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

(*b*) In exclamatory sentences, interrogative in form but expecting or admitting no reply: as, *who* would ever have suspected it!

Our heir-apparent is a king!
Who dream'd, *who* thought of such a thing?
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 38.

B. *rel.* Introducing a dependent clause, and noting as antecedent a subject, object, or other factor, expressed or understood, in a clause actually or logically preceding. (*a*) With reference to the clause following, the relative may introduce—(1) A subordinate proposition explanatory or restrictive of the antecedent.

Ydolatrie thus was boren,
For *quuam* mani man is for-loren.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 696.

He nadde bote a dogter *ho* mygte ys eir be.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 89.

Witnesse on Job *whom* that we diden wo.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 193.

A verse may find him *who* a sermon flies.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

The general purposes of men in the conduct of their lives . . . end in gaining either the affection or the esteem of those with *whom* they converse.
Steele, Tatler, No. 206.

Grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 742.

The antecedent is sometimes omitted, being implied in the pronoun, which is in this case usually called a *compound relative*.

Adraweth 3oure suerdes & loke *wo* may do best.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 127 (Morris and Skeat, II. 6).

Ac hi casten heore lot *hwes* he [Christ's garment] scolde beo. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 50.

Now tell me *who* made the world.
Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 2.

The dead man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd for *who*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 171.

There be *who* can relate his domestic life to the exactness of a diary. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Her we ask'd of that and this,
And *who* were tutors. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

(2) A clause dependent in form, but adding a distinct idea. Here the relative force is almost entirely lost, *who* becoming equivalent to *and* with a demonstrative pronoun.

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 116.

The yong man . . . at last married her, to *whose* wedding, amongst other guests, came Apollonius, who . . . found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

(*b*) With reference to gender, *who* originally noted a masculine or feminine antecedent, whether human, animate, or other, the neuter being *what;* and *whose*, the possessive (genitive) of *who*, was also that of *what*, and is still correctly used of a neuter antecedent (see *what*[1]). Moreover, before the appearance of the possessive *its*, whose place was filled by the neuter *his* (see *he*[1], I., C. (*b*)), not only were neuter objects designated in the two other cases by *he* and *him*, but *who* and *whom* were sometimes substituted for *that* as the nominative and objective of the neuter relative (see the quotation from Puttenham). In modern use, however, *who* and *whom* are applied regularly to persons, frequently to animals, and sometimes even to inanimate things when represented with some of the attributes of humanity, as in personification or vivid description.

Men seyn over the walle stonde
Grete engynes, *who* were nygh honde.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4194.

The nature and condition of man . . . is called humanitie; whiche is a generall name to those vertues in *whome* semeth to be a mutuall concorde and loue in the nature of man. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 8.

Such is the figure Ouall, *whom* for his antiquitie, dignitie and vse, I place among the rest of the figures to embellish our proportions. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Death arrests the organ of my voice,
Who, entering at the breach thy sword hath made,
Sacks every vein and artier of my heart.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 7.

A green and gilded snake . . .
Who with her head nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 110.

Two things very worthy the obseruation I saw in two of the walkes, euen two beech trees, *who* were very admirable to behold, not so much for the height, . . . but for their greatnesse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

Animals, *who*, by the proper application of rewards and punishments, may be taught any course of action.
Hume, Human Understanding, ix.

If strange dogs come by, . . . she [a doe] returns to the cows, *who*, with fierce lowings and menacing horns, drive the assailants quite out of the pasture.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, xxiv.

A mirror for the yellow-billed ducks, *who* are seizing the opportunity of getting a drink.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

And you, ye stars,
Who slowly begin to marshal,
As of old, in the fields of heaven,
Your distant, melancholy lines!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

(*c*) With reference to the nature of its antecedent, *who* may note—(1) a particular or determinate person or thing (see (*a*)); or (2) an indefinite antecedent, in which case *who* has the force of *whoso, whosoever*, or *whoever*, and is called an *indefinite relative*. Its antecedent may be expressed, or it may be a compound relative.

Hwam ich biteche that bred that ich on wyne wete,
He me schal bitraye.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 40.

Quos deth so he dezyre he dreped als faste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1648.

Of croice in the alde testament
Was mani bisening [tokens], *qwa* to cowde tent.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 118.

"*Whom* the gods love die young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

As who saith. Same as *as who should say*.

For he was synguler hym-self, and seyde faciamus,
As who seith more mote here-to than my worde one.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 36.

My maister Bukton, whan of Criste our Kinge
Was axed what is trouthe or sothfastnesse,
He nat a word answerde to that axinge,
As who saith, "no man is al trew," I gesse.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Bukton, l. 4.

As who should say, as one who says or who might say; as if one should say.

He doth nothing but frown, *as who should say*, "If you will not have me, choose." *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 51.

The slave . . . holds
John Baptist's head a-dangle by the hair,
With one hand ("look you, now," *as who should say*).
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

The who, that one who; who: so also *the whose, the whom*. [Archaic.]

The whos power as now is falle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Your mistress, from *the whom*, I see,
There 's no disjunction to be made.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 539.

Who all, all the persons who; the whole number (who). [Colloq.]

I don't know *who all*, for I aint much of a bookster and don't recollect. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in England, xlviii.

Who but he, who else? he only; nobody else.

Every one repaireth to Wriothesley, honoureth Wriothesley (as the Assyrians did to Haman), and all things as done by his advice: and *who but he?*
Ponet, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., [xvi., note.

She made him Marquis of Ancre, one of the Twelve Mareschals of France, Governor of Normandy; and confered divers other Honours and Offices of Trust upon him: and *who but he?* *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 19.

Who that†, who or whoever: as a relative, either definite or indefinite.

For *who that* entreth ther,
He his sauff euere-more.
William of Shoreham, De Baptismo, l. 6 (Morris and Skeat, [II. 63).

And dame Musyke commaunded curteysly
La Bell Pucell wyth me than to daunce,
Whome that I toke wyth all my plesaunce.
Hawes, Pastime of Pleasure (Percy Soc.), p. 70.

=**Syn.** *Who, which*, and *that* agree in being relatives, and are more or less interchangeable as such; but *who* is used chiefly of persons (though also often of the higher animals), *which* almost only of animals and things (in old English also of persons), and *that* indifferently of either, except after a preposition, where only *who* or *which* can stand. Some recent authorities teach that only *that* should be used when the relative clause is limiting or defining: as, the man *that* runs fastest wins the race; but *who* or *which* when it is descriptive or coördinating: as, this man, *who* ran fastest, won the race; but, though present usage is perhaps tending in the direction of such a distinction, it neither has been nor is a rule of English speech, nor is it likely to become one, especially on account of the impossibility of setting *that* after a preposition; for to turn all relative clauses into the form "the house *that* Jack lived *in*" (instead of "the house *in which* Jack lived") would be intolerable. In good punctuation the defining relative is distinguished (as in the examples above), by never taking a comma before it, whether it be *who* or *which* or *that*. Wherever *that* could be properly used, but only there, the relative may be, and very often is, omitted altogether: thus, the house Jack built or lived in; the man (or the purpose) he built it for. The adjective clause introduced by a relative may qualify a noun in any way in which an adjective or adjective phrase, either attributive or appositional, can qualify it, and has sometimes a pregnant implication of one or another kind: as, why punish this man, *who* is innocent? i. e. seeing, or although, he is innocent (= this innocent man). But a relative is also not rarely made use of to add a coördinate statement, being equivalent to *and* with a following pronoun: as, I studied geometry, *which* I found difficult (*and* [*I*] found *it* difficult); I met a friend, *who* kindly showed me the way (*and he* kindly, etc.). This way of employing the relative is by some regarded as a Latinism, and condemned; it is restricted to *who* and *which*.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* [A var. of *ho*[1].] Stop! stand still!

Come, Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and *whoe*, and which is to which hand.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. 1874, [VI. 384).

whobub†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hubbub*. Also *whoobub*.

[Cry within of Arm, Arm!
What a vengeance alls this *whobub?* pox refuse 'em.
Beau. and Fl., Women Pleased, iv. 1.

whode†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hood*.

I maruell that he sent not therwith a foxes tayle for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, fol. 104.

whoever (hō-ev'ėr), *indef. pron.* [< *who* + *ever*.] Any person whatever; no matter who; any one without exception.

Forsoth by a solemne day he was wont to leeue to hem oon bounden, *whom euere* thei axiden. *Wyclif*, Mark xv. 6.

Whoever bound him, I will loose his bonds.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 339.

Whoever in those glasses looks may find
The spots return'd, or graces, of his mind,
And by the help of so divine an art,
At leisure view and dress his nobler part.
Waller, Upon B. Jonson.

I will not march one foot against the foe till you all swear to me that *whomever* I take or kill his arms I shall quietly possess. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

whole (hōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wholle;* with unorig. initial *w;* prop., as in early mod. E., *hole*, < ME. *hol, hool*, < AS. *hāl* = OS. *hēl* = OFries. *hēl* = D. *heel* = OHG. MHG. G. *heil*, sound, whole, saved, = Icel. *heill* = Sw. *hel* = Dan. *heel* = Goth. *hails*, hale, whole, = OBulg. *cielŭ*, whole, complete; perhaps allied to Gr. *καλός*, excellent, good, hale, and Skt. *kalya*, hale, healthy (> *kalyāna*, prosperous, blessed). From *whole* (AS. *hāl*) are also ult. E. *wholesome, wholesale, wholly, heal*[1], *health, healthy*, and the second element of *wassail;* from the Scand. form (Icel. *heill*) are ult. E. *hale*[2], *hail*[2], etc. The change of initial *ho-* to *who-* was a dial. peculiarity, there being an actual change of pronunciation (hō to hwō), due to the labializing effect of the long ō; the change was reflected in the spelling, which in some words, as *whole, whoop, whore, whot*, came into literary use, while the orig. pronunciation with simple *h* remained or prevailed. In dial. use the *who-* (*hwo-*) thus developed was afterward reduced in some districts to *wo-*, as *wot* for *whot* (orig. *whote*) for *hot* (orig. *hote*). *Whole* is one of the words which the American Philological Association and the English Philological Society include in their list of spellings to be amended, recommending the restoration of the old form *hole*, in keeping with the derived or related *holy, heal*[1], *hale*[2], etc. (Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1886, p. 127).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hale; healthy; sound; strong; well.

When his men saw hym *hol* and sounde,
For sothe they were ful fayne.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 15).

They that be *whole* need not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.

A soul . . .
So healthy, sound, and clear and *whole*.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. Restored to a sound state; healed; made well.

What Man that first bathed him, aftre the mevynge of the Watre, was made *hool* of what maner Sykenes that he hadde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole;* go in peace, and be *whole* of thy plague. Mark v. 34.

He call'd his wound a little hurt,
Whereof he should be quickly *whole*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Unimpaired; uninjured; unbroken; intact: as, the dish is still *whole;* to get off with a *whole* skin.

Fier brennen on the grene leaf,
And thog grene end *hol* bi-leaf.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

My life is yet *whole* in me. 2 Sam. i. 9.

Yet all goes well, yet all our joints are *whole*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 83.

4. Entire; complete; without omission, reduction, diminution, etc.: as, a *whole* apple; the *whole* duty of man; to serve the Lord with one's *whole* heart; three *whole* days; the *whole* body.

For all the *hole* temple is dedycate and halowed in the honour and name of the holy Sepulcre.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

Ther is a parte of the hede of Seynt George, hys left Arme with the *holl* hande.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Whole we call that, and perfect, which hath a beginning, a midst, and an end. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Assassination, her *whole* mind
Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclin'd.
Churchill, The Duellist, iii. 67.

Of the disgraceful dealings which were . . . kept up with the French Court, Danby deserved little or none of the blame, though he suffered the *whole* punishment.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

5. All; every part, unit, or member required to make up the aggregate: as, the *whole* city turned out to receive him.

Yeis arn ye ordynnaunces of our Gylde, ordeynd be alle the *hol* fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

The *whole* race of mankind. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1. 40.

The *whole* Anglican priesthood, the *whole* Cavalier gentry, were against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6†. Without reserve; sincerely or entirely devoted.

Have, and ay shal, how sore that me smerte,
Ben to yow trew and *hool* with al myn herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1001.

The Sheriff is noght so *hole* as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe.
Paston Letters, I. 208.

7†. Unified; in harmony or accord; one.

I think of you as of God's dear children, whose hearts are *whole* with the Lord.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 40.

8. In *mining*, that part of a coal-seam in process of being worked in which the headings

only have been driven, the rest remaining untouched, or before "working the broken" has begun. [North. Eng.]—**A lie out of whole cloth.** See *lie*[2].—**In or with a whole skin.** See *skin*.—**The whole box and dice.** See *dice*[3].—**The whole kit.** See *kit*[3].—**The whole world.** See *world*.—**To go the whole figure, the whole hog.** See *go*.—**Upon the whole matter.** See *matter*.—**Whole blood, culverin, curvature.** See the nouns.—**Whole cadence.** Same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Whole chest.** See *tea-chest*.—**Whole cradle,** in *mining*, a platform suspended in the shaft, and nearly as large as the shaft itself: such a platform or cradle is hung by chains to a crab-rope let down from the surface, and is used for repairs, etc.—**Whole deal.** See *deal*[2], 1.—**Whole flat,** in working coal by the panel or barrier system, a whole panel, or such a portion of a seam as is distinctly separated from the rest by a barrier. [North. Eng.]—**Whole milk.** See *milk*.—**Whole number,** an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—**Whole press,** hand-presswork done by two men, one to ink and one to print.—**Whole shift.** See *shift*, 2.—**Whole sine of a circle,** the radius.—**Whole stalls,** in *mining*, a certain number of stalls of which the faces are on a line with each other. [South Wales coal-field.]—**Whole step.** See *step*, 14.—**Whole tone.** See *tone*[1], 5.=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Entire, Total*, etc. See *complete*.

II. *n.* 1. An entire thing; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing without defect or exception.

It was not safe to leave him [Edward II.] a Part, by which he might afterward recover the *whole*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

'Tis not the *whole* of life to live,
Nor all of death to die.
Montgomery, Oh, where shall rest be found?

But, bad though they nearly all are as *wholes*, his [Dryden's] plays contain passages which only the great masters have surpassed.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. A complete system; a regular combination of parts; an organic unity.

All are but parts of one stupendous *whole*,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Nature is not an aggregate of independent parts, but an organic *whole*. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 16.

Actual whole. See *actual*.—**By the whole**†, wholesale.

If the currier bought not leather *by the whole* of the tanner, the shoomaker might have it at a more reasonable price.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

Collective, composite, constituent, constituted whole. See the adjectives.—**Committee of the whole.** See *committee*.—**Definitive, dissimilar, essential, formal, logical, mathematical, metaphysical, natural whole.** See the adjectives.—**On** or **upon the whole,** all circumstances being considered or balanced against one another; upon a review of the whole matter.

Upon the whole, I do not know but he is most fortunate who engages in the whirl through ambition, however tormenting. *Irving*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

The death of Elizabeth, though *on the whole* it improved Bacon's prospects, was in one respect an unfortunate event for him. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Physical, positive, potential whole. See the adjectives.=**Syn.** Total, totality, entirety, amount, aggregate, gross, sum.

wholet (hōl), *adv.* [< ME. *hool;* < *whole*, *a.* (prop. the adj. in predicate use).] Wholly; entirely.

Therfore I aske yow counseile how we may beste be gouerned, ffor I putte me all *hooll* in youre ordenaunce.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 317.

The Ills thou dost are *whole* thine own,
Thou'rt Principal and Instrument.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Innocent, iii.

whole-colored (hōl'kul″ord), *a.* All of one color; unicolorous; concolor: opposed to *party-colored*.

whole-footed (hōl'fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *hole-foted;* < *whole* + *footed*.] 1†. Web-footed.

The *hole foted* fowle to the flod hyȝez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 538.

2. Heavy-footed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Unreserved; frank; free; easy; at ease; intimate. [Colloq.]

His chief Remissions were when some of his nearest Relations were with him, or he with them, and then, as they say, he was *whole-footed;* but this was not often, nor long together. *Roger North*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 447.

whole-hoofed (hōl'höft), *a.* Having undivided hoofs; solidungulate.

whole-length (hōl'length), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Extending from end to end.—2. Of full length; exhibiting the whole figure.

John Closterman was the artist who painted the *whole-length* portrait of Queen Anne now in the Guildhall.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

II. *n.* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

wholeness (hōl'nes), *n.* The state of being whole, complete, entire, or sound; entireness; totality; completeness.

There never can be that actual *wholeness* of the world for us which there must be for the mind that renders the world one. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 72.

whole-note (hōl'nōt), *n.* See *note*[1], 14.—**Whole-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

wholesale (hōl'sāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *whole* + *sale*[1].] **I.** *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.—**By wholesale** (or, elliptically, **wholesale**), in the mass; in the gross; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

And are those fit to correct the Church that are not fit to come into it? Besides, What makes them fly out upon the Function, and rail *by wholesale?* Is the Priesthood a crime, and the service of God a Disadvantage?
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 139.

II. *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantity: as, a *wholesale* dealer.—2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity: as, the *wholesale* price.—3. Figuratively, in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate: as, *wholesale* slaughter.

wholesale (hōl'sāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wholesaled*, ppr. *wholesaling*. [< *wholesale*, *n.*] To sell by wholesale or in large quantities.

wholesaler (hōl'sā-lėr), *n.* [< *wholesale* + *-er*[1].] One who sells by wholesale; a wholesale merchant.

Articles which the consumer recognizes as single the retailer keeps wrapped up in dozens, the *wholesaler* sends the gross, and the manufacturer supplies in packages of a hundred gross. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 176.

whole-skinned (hōl'skind), *a.* Having the skin unbroken; sound; uninjured.

He is *whole skinn'd*, has no hurt yet.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

whole-snipe (hōl'snīp), *n.* The common snipe, *Gallinago media* or *G. cœlestis*, of Europe: so called in distinction from *double-snipe* and *half-snipe* (see these words).

wholesome (hōl'sum), *a.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole;* prop., as in early mod. E., *holesome;* < ME. *holsom, holsum, helsum, halsum*, wholesome, salutary (not in AS.); prob. suggested by Icel. *heilsamr*, wholesome, salutary, < *heill*, = E. *whole*, + *-samr* = E. *-some:* see *whole* and *-some*.] 1. Healthy; whole; sound in mind or body. [Obsolescent.]

Like a mildew'd ear
Blasting his *wholesome* brother.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 65.

The purifying influence scattered throughout the atmosphere of the household by the presence of one youthful, fresh, and thoroughly *wholesome* heart.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

2. Tending to promote health; favoring health; healthful; salubrious: as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

Or well of Helesey, whose waters, bycause they were bytter salt, and bareyne, ye sayd prophet helyd them and made them swete and *holsome*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

I did commend the black-oppressing humour to the most *wholesome* physic of thy health-giving air.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 235.

The soile is not very fertile, subiect to much snow, the aire *holesome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 523.

3. Contributing to health of mind or character; favorable mentally or morally; sound; salutary: as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

But to find citizens ruled by good and *wholesome* laws, that is an exceeding rare and hard thing!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I find it *wholesome* to be alone the greater part of the time. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

With a *wholesome* fear of Burke and Debrett before my eyes, I suppress the proper name of the noble maiden.
Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

4†. Profitable; advantageous; hence, prosperous.

When shalt thou see thy *wholesome* days again?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 105.

5. Clean and neat. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For, how Negligent soever People may be at Home, yet when they come before their Betters 'tis Manners to look *wholsom*.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 22.

=**Syn.** *Salutary*, etc. (see *healthy*), nourishing, nutritious, invigorating, beneficial.

wholesomely (hōl'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *holsumly, holsumliche;* < *wholesome* + *-ly*[2].] In a wholesome or salutary manner; healthfully.

The hende knyȝt at home *holsumly* slepe
With-inne the comly cortynes, on the colde morne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.

Consideration for his wife seemed a *wholesomely* pervasive feeling with him. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 749.

wholesomeness (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *holsumnesse;* < *wholesome* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being wholesome or of contributing to health; salubrity.

The *wholesomenesse* and temperature of this climate doth not onely argue the people to be answerable to this Description, but also of a perfect constitution of body.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to mental, moral, or social health.

whole-souled (hōl'sōld), *a.* Noble; generous; hearty.

whole-stitch (hōl'stich), *n.* In lace, the simplest kind of filling, in which the threads are woven together, as in cloth.

wholly (hō'li), *adv.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole;* prop. *holely* or *holly*, < ME. *holely, hoolli, holly, holli, holliche;* < *whole* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly; without reserve.

Sleep hath seized me *wholly*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 7.

To her my life I *wholly* sacrifice.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 475.

2. Altogether; exclusively; only.

Arthur seide, "I put me *holly* in God and in holy cherche, and in youre gode counseile." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 104.

A bully thinks honour consists *wholly* in being brave.
Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

wholth (hōlth), *n.* [< *whole* + *-th;* intended to explain the lit. sense of *health*.] Wholeness; soundness; health. [Rare.]

That "perfect diapason" which constitutes health, or *wholth*, and for the use or abuse of which he, as a rational being, is answerable on soul and conscience to himself, to his fellow-men, and to his Maker.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 125.

whom (höm), *pron.* The objective case (original dative) of *who*.

whomever (höm-ev'ėr), *pron.* The objective case of *whoever*.

whommle, whomble (hwom'l, hwom'bl), *v. t.* Dialectal forms of *whemmle*.

I think I see the coble *whombled* keel up.
Scott, Antiquary, xl.

Whommle, "to turn a trough, or any vessel, bottom upwards, so that it will drain well": used in West Virginia.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 55.

whomso (höm'sō), *pron.* The objective case of *whoso*.

whomsoever (höm'sō-ev'ėr), *pron.* The objective case of *whosoever*.

whoobub† (hö'bub), *n.* Another spelling of *whobub*.

Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 629.

whoop[1] (höp), *v.* [Properly, as formerly, *hoop*, the initial *w* being unoriginal, as in *whole*, etc., and the proper pron. being höp (as given in Walker), and not hwöp, which, so far as it exists, is a perverted pronunciation, prob. due to the spelling; < ME. *houpen, howpen, whowpen*, < OF. *houper*, whoop, shout; cf. *houp!* interj., *houp-la!* stop! stop there! Cf. *hoop*[2], *hubbub, whoobub*. There may have been some connection with AS. *wōp*, outcry, weeping (mod. E. **woop*), Goth. *wōpjan*, crow as a cock, etc. (see *weep*); but none with Goth. *hwōpjan*, boast.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shout with a loud voice; cry out loudly, as in excitement, or in calling to some one; halloo; shout; also, to hoot, as an owl.

Hit fill that thei mette Merlin with the Dragon in his hande that com hem a-geins; and as soone as he saugh hem comynge he gan to *whowpe*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

I *whoope*, I call. . . . *Whooppe* a lowde, and thou shalte here hym blow his horne. *Palsgrave*, p. 781.

The Gaules stood upon the banke with disstant *hooping*, hollaing, yelling, and singing, after their manner.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

Sometimes they *whoop*, sometimes their Stygian cries
Send their black Santos to the blushing skies.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

2. In *med.*, to make a sonorous inspiration, as that following the paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough.

II. *trans.* 1. To hoot at; insult or deride with shouts or hooting; drive or follow with shouts or outcry.

Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 84.

If we complain, . . .
We are mad straight, and *whoop'd*, and tied in fetters.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

I should be hissed,
And *whooped* in hell for that ingratitude.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

2. To call or signal to by a shout or whoop.—**To whoop it up,** to raise an outcry or disturbance; hence, to hurry or stir matters up; work in a lively, rousing manner. [Slang.]

His rival is a prominent politician, with an abundance of party workers to *whoop it up* for him.
The Century, XXXVIII. 156.

whoop[1] (höp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hoop, howp:* see *whoop*[1], *v.*] 1. A whooping or hoot-

ing cry, like that of the crane; a loud call or shout; a cry designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance, or to express excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, or terror.

Captaine Smith told me that there are some . . . will by hallowes and *howps* vnderstand each other.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 811.

You have run them all down with *hoops* and hola's.
Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transprosed, p. 26.

With hark, and *whoop*, and wild halloo,
No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the peculiar sonorous inspiration following the attack of coughing in whooping-cough.

whoop[1] (höp), *interj.* [See *whoop*[1], *v.*] Ho! hallo!

Whoop, Jug! I love thee. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 245.

whoop[2]† (höp), *n.* Same as *hoop*[3] for *hoopoe*.

To the same place came his orison—mutterer, impalelocked, or lapped up about the chin like a tufted *whoop*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 21.

whooper (hö′pėr), *n.* One who or that which whoops; a hooper: specifically applied in ornithology to a species of swan and of crane.

whoop-hymn (höp′him), *n.* A weird melody chanted by the colored fishermen of the Potomac river while hauling the seine: more fully called *fishing-shore whoop-hymn*.

whooping (hö′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *whoop*[1], *v.*] A crying out; clamor; howling.

Nought was heard but now and then the howle
Of some vile curre, or *whooping* of the owle.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4

whooping-cough (hö′ping-kôf), *n.* An acute contagious disease of childhood, from which, however, adults are not always exempt, characterized by recurrent attacks of a peculiar spasmodic cough. This consists in a series of short expirations, followed (after a seeming effort) by a long strident inspiration, the whoop, and often accompanied by vomiting; pertussis. Also spelled *hooping-cough*.

whooping-crane (hö′ping-krān′), *n.* The large white crane of North America, *Grus americana*, noted for its loud raucous cry. See *crane*[1] (with cut).

whooping-swan (hö′ping-swon′), *n.* The hooper or elk. See *swan*.

whoop-la (höp′lä), *interj.* [See *whoop*[1], *v.*] Whoop! hallo! Also spelled *hoop-la* and *houp-la*.

The glad voices, and "*whoop-la*" to the hounds as the party galloped down the valley.
Mrs. E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddles, p. 109.

whoot† (höt), *v.* [Also sometimes *whute;* var. spelling of *hoot*. Cf. *whew*.] Same as *hoot*.

The man who shews his heart
Is *whooted* for his nudities.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 335.

whop, whap (hwop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whopped, whapped*, ppr. *whopping, whapping*. [Also *wop;* prob. var. of *quap*[1], *quop*[1], perhaps associated with *whip*. Cf. *wap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To beat; strike; whip. [Colloq.]

Bunch had put his boys to a famous school, where they might *whop* the French boys, and learn all the modern languages. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To vanish suddenly. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—2. To plump suddenly down, as on the ground; flop; turn suddenly: as, she *whopped* down on the floor; the fish *whopped* over. [U. S.]

whop, whap (hwop), *n.* [< ME. *whapp*; < *whop, v.* Cf. *quop*[1], *quap*[1], and *wap*[1].] A heavy blow. [Colloq.]

For a *whapp* so he whyned and whesid,
And 3itt no lasshe to the lurdan was lente.
York Plays, p. 326.

whopper, whapper (hwop′ėr), *n.* [< *whop, whap,* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *wapper*.] 1. One who whops. —2. Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie. [Colloq.]

This is a *whopper* that's after us.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies.*)

But he hardly deserves mercy, having told *whoppers*.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 213.

whopping, whapping (hwop′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *whop, v.* Cf. *wapping*.] Very large; thumping: as, a *whopping* big trout. [Colloq.]

whore (hōr), *n.* [With unorig. *w*, as in *whole*, etc.; < ME. *hore*, a harlot (not in AS.), < Icel. *hōra*, adulteress, = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore* = D. *hoer* = OHG. *huora, huorra*, MHG. *huore*, G. *hure* (Goth. *hōr*, f., not found, another word, *kalki*, being used); also in masc. form, Icel. *hōrr* = Goth. *hōrs*, adulterer; cf. AS. **hōr*, adultery (in comp. *hōrcwēn*, adulteress), < Icel. *hōr* = Sw. Dan. *hor* = OHG. *huor*, adultery; cf. MHG. *herge*, f., a prostitute; OBulg. *kurŭva* = Pol. *kurwa* = Lith. *kurva*, adulteress (perhaps < Teut.). Some compare Ir. *caraim*, love, *cara*, friend, L. *cārus*, dear, orig. loving (see *caress*), Skt. *chāru*, agreeable, beautiful, etc. The word was confused or homiletically associated in early ME. with ME. *hore*, < AS. *horu* (*horw-*) = OS. *horu, horo* = OFries. *hore* = OHG. *horo*, filth, dirt. By some modern writers it has been erroneously derived from *hire*[1], as if 'one hired,' the notion really present in the equiv. L. *meretrix*, a prostitute (see *meretrix*). The vowel in this word was orig. long, and the reg. mod. form would be **hoor* (hör), the pron. hōr instead of hör (as given by Walker beside hōr) is prob. due to the confusion with the ME. *hore*, filth, and to the later confusion of the initial *ho-* with *who-*, as also in *whole*. The word, with its derivatives, is now avoided in polite speech; its survival in literature, so far as it survives, is due to the fact that it is a favorite word with Shakspere (who uses it, with its derivatives, 99 times) and is common in the authorized English version of the Bible. The word in all its forms (*whoredom*, etc.) is generally retained in the revised version of the Old Testament, though the American revisers recommended the substitution of *harlot*, as less gross; in the revised version of the New Testament *harlot* (with *fornicator* for *whoremonger*, etc.) is substituted.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a harlot; a courtezan; a strumpet; hence, in abuse, any unchaste woman; an adulteress or fornicatress. [Now only in low use.]

Do not marry me to a *whore*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 521.

Hee wooed her and sued her his mistress to bee,
And offered rich presents to Mary Ambree. . . .
"A mayden of England, sir, never will bee
The *whore* of a monarcke," quoth Mary Ambree.
Mary Ambree (Child's Ballads, VII. 113).

Thou know'st my Wrongs, and with what pain I wear
The Name of *Whore* his Preachment on me pinn'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 184.

whore (hōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *whored*, ppr. *whoring*. [= G. *huren* = Sw. *hora* = Dan. *hore;* cf. D. *hoereren;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To prostitute one's body for hire; in general, to practise lewdness. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 116. [Low.]

II. *trans.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [Low.]

He that hath kill'd my king and *whored* my mother.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 64.

A Vestal ravish'd, or a Matron *whor'd*,
Are laudable Diversions in a Lord.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

whoredom (hōr′dum), *n.* [< ME. *horedom, hordom*, < Icel. *hōrdōmr* = Sw. *hordom* = OD. *hoerdom*, whoredom; as *whore* + *-dom*.] Prostitution of the body for hire; in general, the practice of unlawful sexual commerce. In Scripture the term is sometimes applied metaphorically to idolatry—the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols.

Tamar . . . is with child by *whoredom*. Gen. xxxviii. 24.

The whole Countrie overfloweth with the synne of that kinde, and noe mervell, as havinge no lawe to restrayne *whoredomes*, adulteries, and like vncleanes of lief.
The Company of Merchants trading to Muscovy (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

whore-house (hōr′hous), *n.* [< ME. *horehous* = OHG. MHG. *huorhūs*, G. *hurenhaus* = Sw. *horhus* = Dan. *horehus;* as *whore* + *house*[1].] A brothel; a house of ill fame. [Low.]

whoreman† (hōr′man), *n.* [< ME. *horeman*, adulterer (cf. Sw. Dan. *hor-karl*, adulterer); < *hore*, adultery, + *man*.] An adulterer.

The me[i]stres of thise *hore-men*, . . .
The bidde ic hangen that he ben.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

whoremaster (hōr′mās″tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *hore-maister;* < *whore* + *master*[1].] One who keeps or procures whores for others; a pimp; a procurer; hence, one who practises lewdness. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 516. [Low.]

whoremasterly (hōr′mās″tėr-li), *a.* [< *whoremaster* + *-ly*[1].] Having the character of a whoremaster; libidinous. [Low.]

That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 7.

whoremonger (hōr′mung″gėr), *n.* One who has to do with whores; a fornicator. Heb. xiii. 4 [*fornicator*, R. V.].

whoremonging† (hōr′mung″ging), *n.* Fornication; whoring.

Nether haue they mynde of anything elles than vpon *whoremonging* and other kyndes of wikednes.
J. Udall, On 2 Pet.

whore's-bird† (hōrz′bėrd), *n.* A low term of abuse.

They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out ha'f a dozen of my teeth.
Plautus made English (1694), p. 9. (*Davies.*)

Damn you altogether for a pack of *whores'-birds* as you are. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 9. (*Davies.*)

whore's-egg (hōrz′eg), *n.* A sea-urchin.

whoreson† (hōr′sun), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *horeson, horson;* < *whore* + *son*.] **I.** *n.* A bastard: used generally in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning. [Low.]

Well said; a merry *whoreson*, ha!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4. 19.

Frog was a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

II. *a.* Bastard-like; mean; scurvy: used in contempt, or in coarse familiarity, and applied to persons or things.

A *whoreson* cold, sir, a cough, sir.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 193.

The *whoreson* rich innkeeper of Doncaster, her father, shewed himself a rank ostler to send her up at this time a year, and by the carrier too.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

whorish (hōr′ish), *a.* [< *whore* + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to whores; having the character of a whore; lewd; unchaste. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 63. [Low.]

Your *whorish* love, your drunken healths, your houts and shouts. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iv. 1.

whorishly (hōr′ish-li), *adv.* In a whorish or lewd manner. [Low.]

whorishness (hōr′ish-nes), *n.* The character ★of being whorish. [Low.]

whorl (hwėrl or hwôrl), *n.* [< late ME. *whorle*, contr. of **whorvel, whorwhil, whorwil;* cf. OD. *worvel*, a spindle, whirl, etc.: see *whirl*, and cf. *wharl*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a ring of organs all from the same node; a verticil. Every complete flower is externally formed of two whorls of leaves, constituting the floral envelop, or perianth; and internally of two or more other whorls of organs, constituting the organs of fructification. The term *whorl* by itself is generally applied to a circle of radiating leaves—an arrangement of more than two leaves around a common center, upon the same plane with one another. Also *whirl*. See cuts under *Lavandula* and *Paris*.

2. In *conch.*, one of the turns of a spiral shell; a volution; a gyre. The last whorl, opposite the apex or nucleus, and including the aperture of the shell, is commonly distinguished as the *body-whorl*. See *spire*[2], *n.*, 2 (with cut), and cuts under *univalve, Pleurotomaria*, and *Scalaria*. Also *whirl*.



Whorls of *Ammonites rothomagensis*.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
Made so fairily well,
With delicate spire and *whorl*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 1.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A volution or turn of the spiral cochlea of man or any mammal. See cut under *ear*. (*b*) A scroll or turn of a turbinate bone, as the ethmoturbinal or maxilloturbinal. See cut under *nasal*. —4. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone, etc. Also *thworl* and *pixy-wheel*.

Elaborately ornamented leaden *whorls* which were fastened at the lower end of their spindles to give them a due weight and steadiness.
S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 2.

Whorl of the heart. Same as *vortex of the heart*. See *vortex*.

whorled (hwėrld or hwôrld), *a.* Furnished with whorls; verticillate. In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*: (*a*) Having a whorl or whorls; verticillate; volute; turbinate: as, a *whorled* stem of a plant, or shell of a mollusk. (*b*) Disposed in the form of a whorl: as, *whorled* leaves; *whorled* turns of a shell.

whorler (hwėr′lėr or hwôr′lėr), *n.* A local spelling of *whirler*, retained in some cases in the trades.

whorn (hwôrn), *n.* A Scotch form of *horn*.

They hae a cure for the muir-ill, . . . whilk is ane pint . . . of yill . . . boil'd wi' sope and hartshorn draps, and toomed doun the creature's throat wi' ane *whorn*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

★**whort** (hwėrt), *n.* [Also *whurt;* a dial. var. of *wort*[1].] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whortle (hwėr′tl), *n.* [Appar. an abbr. of *whortleberry*.] Same as *whortleberry*.

Carefully spying across the moor, from behind the tuft of *whortles*, at first he could discover nothing.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

whortleberry (hwėr′tl-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *whortleberries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *whurtleberry*, appar. intended for **wortleberry* (not found in

ME. or AS.), < AS. *wyrtil*, a small shrub or root (also in comp. *biscop-wyrtil*, commonly *biscop-wyrt*, bishop's-wort) (= LG. D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root) (dim. of *wyrt*, root), + *berie*, berry: see *wort*[1] and *berry*[1]. The first element, however, has long been uncertain, the word having variant forms, *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hartberry*, showing confusion or perhaps ult. identity with *hartberry* in its orig. application (AS. *heortberge*, berry of the buckthorn). See *hurtleberry*, *hurtberry*, *hurt*[2], *hartberry*, *huckleberry*.] A shrub, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or its fruit. It is a low bush with numerous angled branches, and glaucous blackish berries which are edible. It grows in Europe, in Siberia, and in America from Colorado to Alaska. The name is extended to many other vacciniums bearing similar fruit. See *huckleberry*.

At my feet
The *whortle-berries* are bedew'd with spray
Dash'd upwards by the furious waterfall.
Coleridge, The Picture, or The Lover's Resolution.

Victorian whortleberry, a prostrate or creeping shrub, *Wittsteinia vaccinacea*, of the whortleberry family, found on mountain rocks in Victoria. It is exceptional in the family for its dehiscent anthers.

whose (höz), *pron.* See *who* and *what*.

whosesoever (höz-sō-ev′ėr), *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*. John xx. 23.

whoso (hō′sō), *indef. rel. pron.* [< ME. **whoso*, *hwase*, whoso (cf. ME. dat. *hwamso*, whomso); cf. AS. *swā hwa swā*: see *who* and *so*[1].] Whosoever; whoever.

Qwo so wylle of curtasy lere,
In this boke he may hit here!
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

Their love
Lies in their purses, and *whoso* empties them
By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 130.

Like Aspis sting that closely kils,
Or cruelly does wound *whom so* she wils.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whosoever (hō-sō-ev′ėr), *pron.*; poss. *whosesoever*, obj. *whomsoever*. [< ME. *whoso euer*, *hwose euer*; < *whoso* + *ever*.] Whoever; whatever person; any person whatever that.

For hem semethe that *whoso evere* be meke and pacyent, he is holy and profitable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy gods, let him not live. Gen. xxxi. 32.

Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely. Rev. xxii. 17.

He counts it lawfull in the bookes of *whomsoever* to reject that which hee finds otherwise than true.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

whot†, **whote**†, **whottet**, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *hot*[1].

whuccheț, *n.* [See *which*[2].] A hutch or coffer.

whummle (hwum′l), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *whemmle*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxii.

whunstane (hwun′stān), *n.* Whinstone. [Scotch.]

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
Fill'd fou o' lowin' brunstane,
Wha's ragin' flame, an' scorchin' heat,
Wad melt the hardest *whun-stane!*
Burns, Holy Fair.

whurt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *whir*.

whurry†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *hurry*.

whurt, *n.* See *whort*.

whuskey (hwus′ki), *n.* A Scotch form of *whisky*[2].

why[1] (hwī), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *whie*; < ME. *why*, *whi*, *hwi*, *wi* (also in the phrase *for whi*), < AS. *hwī*, *hwȳ*, *hwig* = OS. *hwī* = OHG. *hwiu*, *wiu*, *hiu* = Icel. *hvī* = Sw. Dan. *hvi* = Goth. *hwē*, why, for what (sc. reason); instr. case of AS. *hwā*, Goth. *hwas*, etc., who: see *who*, and cf. *how*[1].] **I.** *interrog. adv.* For what cause, reason, or purpose? wherefore?

Turn ye, turn ye, . . . for *why* will ye die?
Ezek. xxxiii. 11.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, *why* so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail?
Prithee, *why* so pale?
Sir John Suckling, Why so Pale?

Why so? for what reason? wherefore?

And *why so*, my lord? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 7.

II. *rel. conj.* For which reason or cause; on account of which; for what or which; also, as compound relative, the thing or reason for or on account of which.

Whie I said so than, I will declare at large now.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

Eros. My sword is drawn.
Ant. Then let it do at once
The thing *why* thou hast drawn it.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 89.

Lose not your life so basely, sir; you are arm'd;
And many, when they see your sword out and know *why*,
Must follow your adventure. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I am of late
Shut from the world; and *why* it should be thus
Is all I wish to know.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*; for I will tell you now.
Milton, Comus, l. 43.

Clearer it grew than winter sky
That Nature still had reasons *why*.
Lowell, The Nomades.

Why, like other words of the same class, is occasionally used as a noun.

Cursed were he that had none other *why* to believe than that I so say.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Thus 'tis when a man will be ignorantly officious, do services, and not know his *why*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

In your Fancy carry along with you the When and the *Why* many of these things were spoken.
R. Milward, Ded. to Selden's Table-Talk.

For why [AS. *for-hwī*]. See *for*.—**The cause why, the reason why**, the cause or reason on account of which something is or is to be done.

The cause whi his Doughtres made him dronken, and for to ly by him, was this: because thei sawghe no man aboute hem but only here Fadre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 101.

The why and wherefore, the reason.

why[1] (hwī or wī), *interj.* 1. An emphatic or often expletive use of the adverb.

A Jew would have wept to have seen our parting; *why*, my grandam, having no eyes, look you, wept herself blind at my parting. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 3. 13.

Why, this it is that spoils all our brave bloods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

May. Where is your mistress, villain? when went she abroad?
Pren. Abroad, sir? *why*, as soon as she was up, sir.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love.
Cowley, The Request.

Why, sure the girl's beside herself!
Goldsmith, Epil. spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.

The while he heard, the Book-man drew
A length of make-believing face; . . .
"*Why*, you shall sit in Ramsay's place."
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Used as a call or an exclamation.

Why, how now, Claudio! whence comes this restraint?
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 128.

Why, so, an expression of consent or unwilling acquiescence.

Why, so! go all which way it will!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 87.

why[2] (hwī), *n.* A dialectal form of *quey*.

whyd†, *n.* See *whid*[2].

whydah, whydah-bird. See *whidah*, *whidah-bird*.

whyle†, *n.* and *conj.* An obsolete spelling of *while*.

whylearet, *adv.* A spelling of *whilere*.

whyleness†, *n.* See *whileness*.

whylest, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *whiles*.

whylom†, **whylome**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *whilom*.

why-not† (hwī′not), *n.* [< *why not?* a formula often used in captious questions. Cf. *what-not*, *n.*] Any sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

When the church
Was taken with a *Why-not?* in the lurch.
S. Butler, On Philip Nyes Thanksgiving.

This game . . . was like to have been lost with a *why-not*. *Sir J. Harington*, in Nugæ Antiq. (ed. Park), [II. 144.

Now, dame Selby, I have you at a *whynot*, or I never had. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

Whytt's disease. Tubercular meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

wi' (wi), *prep.* A dialectal (Scotch) abbreviation of *with*[1].

wibble† (wib′l), *n.* [A corrupt form of *wimble*.] A wimble. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

wichet, *n.* An old spelling of *witch*.

wich (wich), *n.* See *wick*[4].

wichet, *n.* A Middle English form of *witch*.

wick[1] (wik), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *week*; ★< ME. *wicke*, *weke*, *weyke*, *weike*, < AS. *weoca* (for **wica*), a wick (also in comp. *candel-weoca*, candle-wick), = OD. *wiecke*, a wick, = MLG. *weke*, *weike*, LG. *wike*, *weke*, lint for wounds, a wick, = OHG. *wioh*, MHG. *wieche*, *weche*, wick, G. dial. (Bav.) *wickel*, bunch of flax, = Sw. *veke*, a wick, = Dan. *væge*, a wick, = Norw. *vik*, a skein of thread, also a bend; prob. ult. from the verb represented by AS. *wīcan* (pp. *wicen*), yield, give way: see *weak*.] A number of threads of cotton or some spongy substance loosely twisted together or braided, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles in small successive portions to be burned; also, a piece of woven fabric used for the same purpose.

The *wicke* and the warme fuyr wol make a fayr flamme.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 205.

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 116.

The *wick* grew long and black, and cabbaged at the end.
Irving, Bracebridge Hall, p. 96.

wick[2] (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. *-wick*, and assibilated *-wich*; also *wike*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, *wic*, < AS. *wīc*, a town, village, dwelling, street, camp, quarter, = OS. *wīk* = OFries. *wīk* = D. *wijk*, quarter, parish, retreat, refuge, = MLG. *wik*, LG. *wike*, *wik* = OHG. *wih* (*wihh-*), a place, locality, MHG. *wich* = Goth. *weihs*, village, < L. *vīcus*, village, street, quarter, = Gr. *οἶκος*, house, = Skt. *vēça*, house, yard. The word enters, as *-wick* or *-wich*, into many place-names (being confused in some with *wick*[3] and *wick*[4], *wich*). From the L. *vicus* are ult. E. *vicine*, *vicinage*, *vicinity*, etc., *vill*, *villa*, *village*, *villain*, etc., and *-ville* in place-names; from the Gr. *οἶκος* are ult. *economy*, *ecumenical*, etc., the radical element in *diocese*, *parish*, and many scientific terms in *eco-*, *œco-*, *-œcious*, etc.] 1. A town; village: a common element in place-names, as in Ber*wick* (AS. *Berwīc*), War*wick* (AS. *Werewīc*), Green*wich* (AS. *Grēnewīc*, *Grēnawīc*), Sand*wich* (AS. *Sandwīc*).

Cauntyrbery, that noble *wyke*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 93.

2. A district: occurring in composition, as in baili*wick*, constable*wick*, sheriff*wick*, shire*wick*.

wick[3] (wik), *n.* [Also in comp. assibilated *-wich*; = MLG. *wīk*, a bay; < Icel. *vīk*, a small creek, inlet, bay. Cf. *viking* and *wicking*. Cf. also *wick*[2].] A creek, inlet, or bay. *Scott*, Pirate, xix.

wick[4] (wik), *n.* [Also *wich* (formerly *wych*); appar. a particular use of *wick*[2] or *wick*[3].] 1. A salt-spring; a brine-pit.

The House in which the Salt is boiled is called the *Wych*-house, whence may be guessed what *Wych* signifies, and why all those Towns where there are Salt-Springs, and Salt made, are called by the name of *Wych*, viz. Nampt*wych*, North*wych*, Middle*wych*, Droit*wych*.
Ray, Eng. Words (1691), p. 207.

2. A small dairy-house. *Halliwell* (under *wich*). [Prov. Eng.]

Candle-wright, or Candle-wick, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—or otherwise wike, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding wike, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries dayrie-houses, or cottages wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickes*.
London (ed. 1599), p. 171. (*Nares.*)

wick[5] (wik), *v. t.* [Appar. ult. < AS. *wīcan*, bend, yield: see *wick*[1].] To strike (a stone) in an oblique direction: a term in curling.—**To wick a bore.** See *bore*[1].

wick[6] (wik), *n.* [Also *week*; < ME. *wike*, *wyke*, < Icel. *vik*, corner (*munn-vik*, the corners of the mouth).] A corner; especially, one of the corners of the mouth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The frothe femed at his mouth vnfayre bi the *wykez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1572.

wick[7]†, *a.* [ME. *wick*, *wic*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, *wykke*, *wiche*, bad, wicked; orig. a noun, < AS. *wicca*, wizard, *wicce*, witch: see *witch*[1] and *wicked*[1].] 1. Bad; wicked; false: with reference to persons.

Whan i knew al here cast of here *wic* wille,
I ne mi3t it suffer for sorwe & for reuthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4652.

2. Bad; wretched; vile: with reference to things.

With poure mete, and feble drink,
And [with] swithe *wikke* clothes.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 2458.

Wikke appetyt comth ay before seknesse.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 55.

3. Unfavorable; inauspicious; baneful.

For thilke ground that bereth the wedes *wykke*
Bereth eke thise holsom herbes, and ful ofte,
Nexte the foule netle, rough and thikke,
The lilie waxeth, swote and smothe and softe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 946.

wick[8] (wik), *a.* [A dial. var. of *which* for *quick*. Cf. *wicked*[2].] Quick; alive. [Prov. Eng.]

There be good chaps there [at the Infirmary] to a man while he 's *wick*, whate'er they may be about cutting him up at after. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

wicked[1] (wik′ed), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wicked*, *wikked*, *wikkid*, *wykked*, *wykkyd*, evil, bad, < *wick*, *wicke*, *wikke*, bad, + *-ed*[2], as if pp. of a verb **wikken*, render evil or witch-like: see *wick*[7] and *witch*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine or the moral law; addicted to vice; depraved; vicious; sin-

ful; immoral; bad; wrong; iniquitous: a word of comprehensive signification, including everything that is contrary to the moral law, and applied both to persons and to their acts: as, a *wicked* man; a *wicked* deed; *wicked* ways; *wicked* lives; a *wicked* heart; *wicked* designs; *wicked* works.

Thei ben fulle *wykked* Sarrazines and cruelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

To see this would deter a doubtful man
From mischievous intents, much more the practice
Of what is *wicked*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Are men less ashamed of being *wicked* than absurd?
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2†. Vile; baneful; pernicious; noxious.

That wynde away the *wicked* ayer may hurle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

Faire Amorett must dwell in *wicked* chaines.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 24.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen
Drop on you both. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 321.

3†. Troublesome; difficult; hard; painful; unfavorable; disagreeable.

Hony is the more swete yif mowthes have fyrst tasted sa voures that ben *wyckyd*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 1.

The wallis in werre *wikked* to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubull of water.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1565.

But this lande is full *wicked* to be wrought,
To hardde in hete, and over softe in weete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

I pray, what 's good, sir, for a *wicked* tooth?
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 1.

4. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish: as, a *wicked* urchin. [Colloq.]

Pen looked uncommonly *wicked*.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

The wicked one, the devil.—**Wicked Bible**. See *Bible*.

=Syn. 1. *Illegal, Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), *Heinous, Infamous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), unrighteous, profane, ungodly, godless, impious, unprincipled, vile, abandoned, profligate.

II.† *n. sing.* and *pl.* A wicked person; one who is or those who are wicked.

Then shall that *Wicked* be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume. 2 Thes. ii. 8.

There lay his body vnburied all that Friday, and the morrow till afternoone, none daring to deliver his body to the sepulture; his head there *wicked* took, and, nayling thereon his hoode, they fixe it on a pole, and set it on London Bridge. *Stowe*, Annals (1605), p. 458.

wicked[2] (wik'ed), *a.* [< *wick*[8] + *-ed*[2], here merely an adj. extension.] Quick; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Another Irish woman of diminutive stature complacently described herself to a lady hiring her services as "small but *wicked*." *A. S. Palmer*, Folk-Etym., Int., p. xxii.

wickedly (wik'ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wikkedly, wickedli, wikkedliche;* < *wicked*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a wicked manner.

Ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit with hym sore,
Woundit hym *wickedly* in hir wode angur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly*.
2 Sam. xxiv. 17.

wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wikkednesse;* < *wicked* + *-ness*. Cf. ME. *wickenes, wikenesse, wiknes,* < *wicke* (see *wick*[7]) + *-ness*.] **1.** Wicked character, quality, or disposition; depravity or corruption of heart; evil disposition; sinfulness: as, the *wickedness* of a man or of an action.

And al the *wikkednesse* in this worlde that man myȝte worche or thynke
Ne is no more to the mercye of God than in the see a glede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 291.

And after thi mercies that ben fele,
Lord, fordo my *wickydnesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, Piety to Men, Revenge and *Wickedness* to the Devils. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

2. Wicked conduct; evil practices; active immorality; vice; crime; sin.

'Tis not good that children should know any *wickedness*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

There is a method in man's *wickedness;*
It grows up by degrees. *Beau. and Fl.*

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you?
Judges xx. 12.

I'll never care what *wickedness* I do
If this man come to good.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 99.

4. Figuratively, the wicked.

Those tents thou sawest so pleasant were the tents
Of *wickedness*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 607.

=Syn. Unrighteousness, villainy, rascality, knavery, atrocity, iniquity, enormity. See references under *wicked*.

wicken (wik'n), *n.* [Appar. connected with *wick*[1], *wicker*[1], *witch-elm*, etc.; but early forms have not been found.] The mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *Sorbus Aucuparia*. Also *wicky*.

wicken-tree (wik'n-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken*.

wicker[1] (wik'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *wigger;* < ME. **wiker, wykyr;* cf. Sw. dial. *vikker, vekker, vekare*, the sweet bay-leaved willow, = Dan. dial. *vögger, vegre*, also *vöge*, a pliant rod, withy (*vögre-kurv, vegre-kurv*, wicker-basket), *væger, vægger*, a willow; cf. Bav. dial. *wickel*, bunch of tow on a distaff, G. *wickel*, a roll; ult. < AS. *wīcan*, etc., bend, yield: see *wick*[1] and *weak*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small pliant twig; an osier; a withe.

Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. (*Richardson.*)

For want of a pannier, spit your fish by the gills on a small *wicker* or such like.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

Aye wavering like the willow-*wicker*,
'Tween good and ill. *Burns*, On Life.

2. Wickerwork in general; hence, an object made of this material, as a basket.

Then quick did dress
His half milk up for cheese, and in a press
Of *wicker* press'd it. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix. 351.

Each [maiden] having a white *wicker*, overbrimm'd
With April's tender younglings. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark: same as *wike*[3].

II. *a.* **1.** Consisting of wicker; especially, made of plaited twigs or osiers; also, covered with wickerwork: as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair.

Robin Hood swam to a bush of broome,
The fryer to a *wigger* wand.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 274).

The lady was placed in a large *wicker* chair, and her feet wrapped up in flannel, supported by cushions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

The doll, seated in her little *wicker* carriage.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 40.

2. Made of flexible strips of shaved wood, ratan, or the like: as, *wicker* furniture; a *wicker* chair.

wicker[1]† (wik'ėr), *v. t.* [< *wicker*[1], *n.*] To cover or fit with wickers or osiers; inclose in wickerwork.

He looks like a musty bottle new *wickered*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thir Ships of light timber, *Wickerd* with Oysier betweene, and coverd over with Leather, serv'd not therefore to tranceport them farr. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

wicker[2] (wik'ėr), *v.* [Cf. *wicker*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To twist, from being too tightly drawn. *Child's Ballads*, Gloss.

The nurice she knet the knot,
And O she knet it sicker;
The ladie did gie it a twig [twitch],
Till it began to *wicker*.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. iii.).

II. *trans.* To twist (a thread) overmuch. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

wickered (wik'ėrd), *a.* [< *wicker*[1] + *-ed*[2]] **1.** Made of wicker.—**2.** Covered with wickerwork.

wickerwork (wik'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Basketwork of any sort; anything plaited, woven, or wattled of flexible and tough materials, as osier, ratan, and shaved strips of wood.

★**wicket** (wik'et), *n.* [< ME. *wicket, wiket, wyket, viket* = MD. *wicket*, also *wincket*, < OF. *wiket, wisket, viquet, guichet*, F. *guichet* (Walloon *wichet*) = Pr. *guisquet*, a wicket; a dim. form, prob. ult. from the verb seen in AS. *wīcan*, etc., give way: see *wick*[1], *weak*.] **1.** A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

When the buernes of the burgh were broght vpon slepe,
He [Sinon] warpit vp a *wicket*, wan hom with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11923.

The clyket
That Januarie bar of the smale *wyket*
By which into his gardyn ofte he wente.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 874.

They steeked them a' but a wee *wicket*,
And Lammikin crap in.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

"O, haste thee, Wilfrid!" Redmond cried;
"Undo that *wicket* by thy side!"
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

2†. A hole through which to communicate, or to view what passes without; a window, lookout, loophole, or the like.

They have made barris to barre the dorys crosse weyse, and they have made *wykets* on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. *Paston Letters*, I. 83.

3. A small gate by which the chamber of a canal-lock is emptied; also, a gate in the chute of a water-wheel, designed to regulate the amount of water passing to the wheel.—**4.** A half-high door. *E. H. Knight.*—**5†.** A hole or opening.

Wickettes two or three thou make hem couthe,
That yf a wicked worme oon holes mouthe
Besiege or stoppe, an other open be,
And from the wicked worme thus save thi bee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

6. In *cricket:* (*a*) The object at which the bowler aims, and before which, but a little on one side, the batsman stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails lying in grooves along their tops. See *cricket*[2] (with diagram).

The *wicket* was formerly two straight thin battons called stumps, twenty-two inches high, which were fixed into the ground perpendicularly six inches apart, and over the top of both was laid a small round piece of wood called the bail. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

A desperate fight . . . between the drovers and the farmers with their whips and the boys with cricket-bats and *wickets*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

(*b*) A batsman's tenure of his wicket. If the batting side pass their opponents' full score with (say) six players to be put out, they are said to win "by six *wickets*"—a colloquial abbreviation for "with six wickets to go down." (*c*) The ground on which the wickets are set: as, play was begun with an excellent *wicket*.—**7.** In *coal-mining*. See *wicket-work*.

wicket-door (wik'et-dōr), *n.* A wicket.

Through the low *wicket-door* they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate (wik'et-gāt), *n.* A small gate; a wicket.

I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

wicket-keeper (wik'et-kē″pėr), *n.* In *cricket*, the player belonging to the fielding side who stands immediately behind the wicket to stop such balls as pass it. See diagram under *cricket*[2].

"I'm your man," said he. "*Wicket-keeper*, cover-point, slip, or long-stop—you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

wicket-work (wik'et-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a variety of pillar and stall work sometimes adopted in the North Wales coal-field. The headings or stalls (called *wickets*) are sometimes as much as 24 yards wide, and the pillars as much as 15. Two roadways are generally carried up each wicket.

wicking (wik'ing), *n.* [< *wick*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The material of which wicks are made, as in long pieces which can be cut at pleasure.

Generally the traces of musk-cattle are in mass—like balls all melted together. . . . It struck me it would make capital *wicking* for Esquimaux lamps.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition (1876), p. 161.

★**wickiup, wicky-up** (wik'i-up), *n.* [< Sak *wekeab* or Menominee *wikiob*. Cf. Cree *mekewap*.] An American Indian house or hut; especially, a rude hut, as of brushwood, such as is built by the Apaches and other tribes: in distinction from the tepee of skins stretched on stacked lodge-poles. Wickiups are built on the spot as required, and are not moved.

Old Indian *wicky-ups*. *Amer. Antiquarian*, XII. 205.

Wickliffite, *a.* and *n.* See *Wyclifite*.

wick-trimmer (wik'trim″ėr), *n.* A pair of scissors or shears for trimming wicks; a pair of snuffers.

wicky (wik'i), *n.*; pl. *wickies* (-iz). [Cf. *wicken*.] **1.** Same as *wicken*.—**2.** Same as *sheep-laurel*.

wicky-up, *n.* See *wickiup*.

Wicliffite, *a.* and *n.* See *Wyclifite*.

wicopy (wik'ō-pi), *n.* [Also *wikop, wicup, wickup;* Ojibwa *wikop*, (inner bark of) basswood.] **1.** The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.—**2.** One of the willow-herbs, as *Chamænerion angustifolium, Epilobium lineare*, and perhaps other species of *Epilobium:* distinguished as *Indian* or *herb wicopy*. See *willow-herb*.

wid (wid), *prep.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *with*[1].

Sifter hole water same ez a tray,
Ef you fill it *wid* moss en dob it *wid* clay.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

widbin (wid'bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *woodbine.*] **1.** The woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. [Scotch.]

The rawn-tree in [and] the *widdbin*.
Gregor, Folk-lore N. E. Scotland. (*Britten and Holland.*)

2. The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Widbin pear-tree,** the whitebeam, *Sorbus Aria*. [Prov. Eng.]

widdershins† (wid'ėr-shinz), *adv.* See *withershins*.

widdow†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *widow*[1].

widdy[1], **widdie** (wid'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *withy*, 3.

widdy[2] (wid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widow*[1].

wide (wīd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wid, wyd,* < AS. *wīd* = OS. *wīd* = OFries. *wid* = D. *wijd* = LG. *wied* = OHG. MHG. *wīt,* G. *weit* = Icel. *vīthr* = Sw. Dan. *vid,* wide; root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relatively great or considerable extension from side to side; broad: as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* hall: opposed to *narrow.*

Wide is the gate . . . that leadeth to destruction.
Mat. vii. 13.

Shallow brooks, and rivers *wide.* *Milton,* L'Allegro, l. 76.

And wounds appear'd so *wide* as if the grave did gape
To swallow both at once. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, i. 456.

2. Having (a certain or specified) extension as measured from side to side; having (a specified) width or breadth: as, cloth a yard *wide.*

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so *wide* as a church-door; but 'tis enough. *Shak.,* R. and J., iii. 1. 100.

The city of Canea, capital of the western province of Candia, is situated at the east corner of a bay about fifteen miles *wide.* *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 242.

3. Of great horizontal extent; spacious; extensive; vast; great: as, the *wide* ocean.

Comli castelles and couth and cuntres *wide.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5053.

For nothing this *wide* universe I call
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

These perpetual exploits abroad won him *wide* fame.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Within the cave
He left me, giant Polypheme's dark cave;
A dungeon *wide* and horrible.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Æneid, iii.

The *wide* waste produced by the outbreak [of the Reformation] is forgotten. *Macaulay,* Burleigh.

4. Embracing many subjects; looking at a question from many points of view; applicable to many cases: as, a person of *wide* culture.

States have always been best governed by men who have taken a *wide* view of public affairs, and who have rather a general acquaintance with many sciences than a perfect mastery of one. *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.

5. Capacious; bulging; loose; voluminous.

I hadde wonder of his wordes and of his *wyde* clothes; For in his bosome he bar a thyng that he blissed euere.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 253.

Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 256.

6. Distended; expanded; spread apart; hence, open.

Against whom make ye a *wide* mouth, and draw out the tongue? Isa. lvii. 4.

Looking wistfully with *wide* blue eyes.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

7. Apart or remote from a specified point; distant; hence, remote from the direct line or object aimed at; too far or too much to one side; deviating; errant; wild: as, a *wide* arrow in archery; a *wide* ball in cricket.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

For those of both religions propose to go to the place [the river Jordan] where Christ was baptized, but happen to differ in their opinions, and are three or four miles *wide* of each other.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 32.

I make the *widest* conjectures concerning Egypt, and her shepherd kings. *Lamb,* Old and New Schoolmaster.

But all this, though not unconnected with our general theme, is *wide* of our immediate purpose.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

8†. Amiss; unfortunate; ill; bad; hence, of little avail; useless.

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, viii. 1.

9. In *phonetics,* uttered with a comparatively relaxed or expanded condition of the walls of the buccal cavity: said by some phonetists of certain vowels, as *ĕ, ŭ, ŏ, ŭ,* when compared with *ā, ē, ā, ė.*—**To cut a wide swath.** See *swath*[1].—**To give a wide berth to.** See *berth*[2], 1.—**Wide-angle lens.** See *lens.*—**Syn.** *Wide, Broad,* spacious, large, ample. *Wide* and *broad* may be synonymous, but *broad* is generally the larger and more emphatic: a *wide* river is not thought of as so far across as a *broad* river. *Wide* is sometimes more applicable to that which is to be passed through: as, a *wide* mouth or aperture. It is another way of stating this fact to say that *wide* has more in mind than *broad* the limiting sides of the thing. *Wide* is also more generally applicable to that of which the length is much greater than the width, but not to the exclusion of *broad.* Each may in a secondary sense be used of length and breadth: as, *broad* acres, a *wide* domain.

II. *n.* **1.** Wideness; breadth; extent. [Rare.]

Emptiness and the waste *wide*
Of that abyss. *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

2. In *cricket,* a ball that goes wide of the wicket, and counts one against the side that is bowling.

wide (wīd), *adv.* [< ME. *wide, wyde,* < AS. *wide* (= G. *weit*), widely, < *wīd,* wide: see *wide, a.*] **1.** To a distance; afar; widely; a long way; abroad; extensively.

Ihc habbe walke *wide*
Bi the se side.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter *wide.*
Burns, Briggs of Ayr.

Let Fame from brazen lips blow *wide*
Her chosen names. *Whittier,* My Namesake.

2. Away or to one side of the mark, aim, purpose, or direct line; hence, astray.

Nay, Cosyn, . . . there walke you somewhat *wide,* for ther you defende your owne righte for your temporal aualye. *Sir T. More,* Works (ed. 1557), II. 1151.

She him obayd, and turnd a little *wyde.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

I understand you not; you hurt not me,
Your anger flies so *wide.*
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

His arrows fell exceedingly *wide* of each other.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

3†. Round about; in the neighborhood around.

Old Melibœ is slaine; and him beside
His aged wife, with many others *wide.*
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

Set wide. See *set*[1].—**To run wide.** See *run*[1].

wide† (wīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *widen;* < *wide, a.*] To make wide; spread or set far apart.

And *wide* hem [quinces] so that though the wynd hem shake,
Noo droop of oon until an other take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

★ **wide-awake** (wīd′a-wāk″), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* On the alert; keen; sharp; knowing. [Colloq.]

Our governor 's *wide awake,* he is; I'll never say nothin' agin him nor no man, but he knows what 's o'clock, he does, uncommon. *Dickens,* Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

II. *n.* A soft felt hat: a name given about 1850.

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat — a *wide-awake.*
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliii.

Some one . . . would with pleasure exchange on the spot irreproachable black coat and glistening hat for a shabby shooting-jacket and a *wide-awake* with a cast of flies round it. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 627.

wide-awakeness (wīd′a-wāk″nes), *n.* The character or state of being wide-awake or sharp. [Colloq.]

wide-chapped (wīd′chapt), *a.* Having a wide mouth; wide-mouthed.

The *wide-chapp'd* rascal. *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 1. 60.

wide-gab (wīd′gab), *n.* The angler or fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius.* Also *wide-gap, wide-gape, wide-gut.* See cut under *angler.*

widely (wīd′li), *adv.* **1.** In or to a wide degree or extent; extensively; far and wide: as, a man who is *widely* known.—**2.** Very much; very; greatly; extremely: as, two *widely* different accounts of an affair.—**3.** So as to leave a wide space; at a distance. [Rare.]

We passed Selinus, . . .
And *widely* shun the Lilybæan strand.
Dryden, Æneid, iii. 927.

wide-mouthed (wīd′mouthd), *a.* Having a wide mouth.

The little *wide-mouth'd* heads upon the spout.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Wide-mouthed salmon, the *Scopelidæ.*

widen[1] (wī′dn), *v.* [< *wide, a.,* + *-en*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make wide or wider; extend in breadth; expand: as, to *widen* a street.

I speak not these things to *widen* our differences or increase our animosities; they are too large and too great already. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. viii.

The thoughts of men are *widen'd* with the process of the suns. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

He *widened* knowledge and escaped the praise.
Lowell, Jeffries Wyman.

2. To throw open.

So, now the gates are ope; . . .
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the fliers. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 4. 44.

3. In *knitting,* to make larger by increasing the number of stitches: opposed to *narrow.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow wide or wider; enlarge; extend itself; expand; broaden.

Arches *widen,* and long aisles extend.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 265.

O'er Sigurd *widens* the day-light.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

2. In *knitting,* to increase the number of stitches: as, to *widen* at the third row.

widen[2]**†,** *adv.* [ME., also *widene, wydene* (MHG. *witene, witen*); < *wide, a.*] Widely; wide.

In habite of an hermite vn-holy of werkes
Wende I *wydene* in this world wondres to here.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 4.

widener (wīd′nėr), *n.* One who or that which widens; specifically, a form of boring-bit or drill so shaped as to form a hole of greater diameter than itself: same as *broach,* 12.

wideness (wīd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *wydenesse;* < *wide, a.,* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being wide; breadth; width.

This Temple is 64 Cubytes of *wydenesse,* and als manye in lengthe. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 84.

wide-spread (wīd′spred), *a.* Diffused or spread to a great distance; extending far and wide; being general.

To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the *wide-spread* and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society.
Brougham.

There was a very *wide-spread* desire to hear him, and applications for lectures flowed in from all parts of the kingdom. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, vii.

wide-stretched (wīd′strecht), *a.* Large; extensive.

Wide-stretched honours that pertain . . .
Unto the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

wide-watered (wīd′wâ″tėrd), *a.* Traversed or bordered by wide waters.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some *wide-water'd* shore,
Swinging low with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 75.

As when a lion rushing from his den
Amidst the plain of some *wide-water'd* fen.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 761.

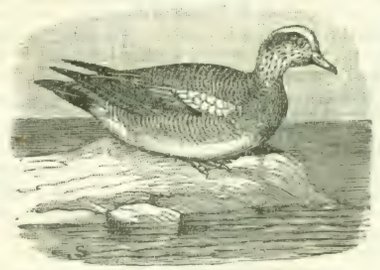
wide-where† (wīd′hwâr), *adv.* [< ME. *wydewher, wydewhere* (also *wydenwher*); < *wide, adv.,* + *where*[1].] Far and wide; everywhere; in places far apart.

Wide-where is wist
How that ther is diversite requered
Bytwexen thynges lyke, as I have lered.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 404.

Her dochter was stown awa frae her;
She sought for her *wide-whare.*
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

wide-work (wīd′wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a method of working coal, now nearly obsolete, but formerly followed in the South Yorkshire coal-fields. It was one of the many varieties of pillar-and-stall work.

widgeon, wigeon (wij′ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wigion, wygeon;* prob. < ME. **wigeon,* < OF. *vigeon,* found, with the variants *vingeon, gingeon,* as a name of the canard siffleur, whistling duck, or widgeon, formerly *Anas fistularis,* = It. *vipione,* a small crane, < L. *vipio*(*n*-), a kind of small crane. Cf. E. *pigeon,* ult. < L. *pipio*(*n*-).] **1.** A duck of the genus *Mareca,* belonging to the subfamily *Anatinæ.* The European widgeon is *M. penelope;* the American is a distinct species, *M. americana;* each is a common wild-fowl of



American Widgeon (*Mareca americana*).

its own country, of the migratory and other habits common to the *Anatinæ,* breeding mostly in high or even hyperborean regions, and flocking in more temperate latitudes during the winter. They are also known as *baldpates,* from the white on the top of the head, *whistler* or *whistling duck, whew, whewer, whim,* from their cries, and by many local names.

2. By extension, some or any wild duck, except the mallard: usually with a qualifying term.

In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of Anas boscas, is called *wigeon.*
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 155.

(*a*) The gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus:* more fully called *gray widgeon.* See cut under *Chaulelasmus.* [Southern Italy.] (*b*) The pintail, *Dafila acuta:* more fully, *gray* or *kite-tailed widgeon,* or *sea-widgeon.* See cut under *Dafila.* [Local, U. S.] (*c*) The wood-duck, *Aix sponsa:* more fully, *wood-widgeon.* See cut under *wood-duck.* [Connecticut.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Massachusetts.]

3†. A fool: alluding to the supposed stupidity of the widgeon. Compare *goose, gudgeon*[1].

If you give any credit to this juggling rascal, you are worse than simple *widgeons,* and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

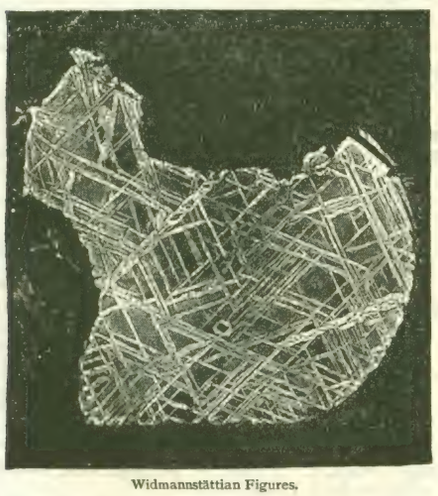
The apostles of this false religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 232.

4. A small teasing fly; a midge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 561. [Local, Eng.]—**American widgeon,** *Anas* or *Mareca americana*, which differs specifically from the common widgeon of Europe, *M. penelope;* the green-headed widgeon. Also called locally *bald-faced widgeon, southern widgeon, California widgeon, bald-crown, bald-pate, bald-face, baldhead, whitebelly, poacher, wheat-duck,* and *smoking-duck.* See cut above.—**Black widgeon.** Same as *curre widgeon.* [Devonshire, Eng.]—**Bull-headed widgeon,** the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*—**Curre widgeon,** the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata.* Also called *black curre. Hants.* See cut under *tufted.* [Somerset, Eng.]—**Pied widgeon.** (*a*) Same as *garganey.* (*b*) The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.* (*c*) The male goosander, *Mergus merganser.*—**Popping widgeon.** See *pop*[1].—**Red-headed widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Snuff-headed widgeon,** the pochard or redhead. Compare *vare-headed* and *weasel-headed.*—**White widgeon,** the white merganser, nun, or smew, *Mergellus albellus.* See cut under *smew.* [Devonshire, Eng.]

widgeon-coot (wij′ọn-köt), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Massachusetts.]

widgeon-grass (wij′ọn-gràs), *n.* The grass-wrack, *Zostera marina. Britten and Holland.* [Local, Ireland.]

Widmannstättian (wid-man-stet′i-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to Aloys Beck von Widmannstätt, of Vienna (1753–1849).—**Widmannstättian figures,** the name given to certain peculiar markings seen on the polished surfaces of many meteoric irons (siderites) when these have been acted on by an acid. They were first noticed by Widmannstätt in 1808, on the Agram meteorite. The general appearance of these markings may be learned from the annexed figure, which is a copy of a photograph, of natural size, of a part of an etched section of the Laurens county (South Carolina) meteoric iron. The Widmannstättian figures are sections of planes of cleavage or of crystalline growth, along which segregation, or chemical change of some sort, has taken place, and whose form and position with reference to each other are in accordance with the laws governing the development of crystalline substances belonging to the isometric system. Reichenbach divided these figures into what he



Widmannstättian Figures.

called a *trias* (more properly a *triad*)—namely, kamacite (Balkeneisen), tænite (Bandeisen), and plessite (Füll-eisen)—the first consisting, so far as has been as yet made out, of distinct plates of iron, with a comparatively small percentage of nickel; the second consisting of thinner plates enveloping the kamacite, and richer in nickel; and the third being a sort of ground-mass filling the cavities, and having less obvious indications of structure and generally a darker color than the others. It has frequently been stated that some meteoric irons do not exhibit the Widmannstättian figures, and that consequently their absence is not a proof of non-celestial origin; it is certain, however, that few, if any, siderites do not show traces of some kind of structure, although investigators in this branch of science are by no means agreed as to what kind of figures are properly designated by the name *Widmannstättian.* A somewhat similar uncertainty prevails with regard to the figures developed by etching on the terrestrial iron of Ovifak; so that, at the present time, it cannot be said that the Widmannstättian figures furnish a positive criterion by which the authenticity of a meteoric iron may be established; yet it is certain that well-developed figures of this kind do render it highly probable that the specimen in which they are seen is extraterrestrial. A classification of meteoric irons on the basis of their crystalline structure, as revealed by the figures developed by etching, is commonly adopted at the present time; the subject, however, is not free from difficulties.

★**widow**[1] (wid′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *widdow;* < ME. *widewe, wydewe, widwe, widue, wodewe* (pl. *widewen, widous*), < AS. *widewe, wydewe, wuduwe, widwe, wudwe, weoduwe* = OS. *widuwa, widowa, widwa* = OFries. *widwe* = D. *weduwe* = LG. *wedewe* = OHG. *wituwa* (*witawa*), MHG. *witewe, witwe*, G. *wittwe* = Goth. *widuwō, widowō* = W. *gweddw* = OPruss. *widdewu* = OBulg. *vĭdova* = Russ. *vdova* = L. *vidua* (> It. *vedova* = Sp. *viuda* = Pg. *viuva* = Pr. *veuva* = F. *veuve*) = Pers. *bīva* = Skt. *vidhavā*, a widow; cf. Gr. *ἦθεος*, unmarried. The word is usually explained, from the Skt., as 'without a husband,' as if Skt. *vidhavā* were < *vi*, without, + *dhava*, husband; but it is more prob. derived from the root (Skt.) *vindh*, lack. The L. *viduus*, lacking, deprived of, is prob. developed from the fem. *vidua*, taken as adj., widowed, deprived. Similarly the words for 'widower' are derived from those for 'widow.' From L. *viduus* are ult. E. *void, avoid*, etc.] 1. A woman who has lost her husband by death. In the early church, widows formed a separate class or order, whose duties were devotion and the care of the orphans, the sick, and prisoners.

And whan the Queen and alle the othere noble Ladyes sawen that thei weren alle *Wydewes*, and that alle the rialle Blood was lost, thei armed hem, and, as Creatures out of Wytt, thei slowen alle the men of the Contrey that weren laft. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

We'll throw his castell down,
And make a *widowe* o' his gaye ladye.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

Widow is also used attributively (now only colloquially): as, "a *widow* woman," 2 Sam. xiv. 5.

How may we content
This *widow* lady? *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 548.

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke*, Of Government, § 123.

2. A European geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*, more fully called *mourning widow:* an English collectors' name.—3. In some *card-games*, an additional hand dealt to the table, sometimes face up, sometimes not.—**Hempen widow.** See *hempen.*—**Locality of a widow.** See *locality.*—**Mournful widow, mourning widow.** See *mournful-widow, mourning-widow.*—**Widow bewitched,** a woman living apart from her husband; a grass-widow.

What can you be able to do, that would be more grateful to them, than if they should see you divorced from your husband; a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewitch*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

Ay! and yo' were Sylvia Robson, and as bonny and light-hearted a lass as any in all t' Riding, though now yo're a poor *widow bewitched. Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Widow's chamber, the apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.—**Widows' lawn,** a kind of fine thin muslin, made originally for widows' caps. [Eng.]—**Widow's man.** See the quotations.

As to Square, who was in his person what is called a jolly fellow, or a *widow's man*, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.
Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 6. (*Davies.*)

Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital.
Marryat, Peter Simple, vii., note. (*Davies.*)

Widow's mantle. See *mantle.*—**Widow's ring.** See *ring*[1].—**Widows' silk,** a silk fabric made with a very dull surface, and considered especially fit for mourning.—**Widow's weeds,** the mourning-dress of a widow.

widow[1] (wid′ō), *v. t.* [< *widow*[1], *n.*] 1. To reduce to the condition of a widow; bereave of a husband or mate: commonly in the past participle.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 153.

We orphaned many children,
And *widowed* many women.
Peacock, War-Song of Dinas Vawr.

2. To endow with a widow's right. [Rare.]

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 429.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of anything regarded as analogous to a husband; bereave: sometimes with *of*.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Trees *of* their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii. 74.

4†. To survive as the widow of; be widow to.

Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and *widow* them all. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 27.

widow[2] (wid′ō), *n.* [Short for *widow-bird.*] A whidah-bird.—**Mourning widow,** a whidah-bird of the genus *Coliuspasser.* See *Viduinæ.*—**Widow of paradise,** one of the whidah-birds. See *Vidua* (with cut).

widow-bench (wid′ō-bench), *n.* That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Wharton.*

widow-bird (wid′ō-bėrd), *n.* [An accom. form (simulating E. *widow*[1]) of *whidah-bird.*] Same as *whidah-bird.* Also *widow-finch.*

widow-burning (wid′ō-bėr″ning), *n.* Same as *suttee*, 2.

widow-duck (wid′ō-duk), *n.* The Vicissy duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*, one of the best-known tree-ducks.

widower[1] (wid′ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *widewer, widwer* = MD. *weduwer* = MHG. *witewaere*, G. *wittwer*, a later substitute, with suffix *-er*, for the AS. *wuduwa*, a widower, etc., a masc. form to *wuduwe*, f., widow: see *widow*[1].] 1. A man who has lost his wife by death.

Wedewes and *wedeweres* that here owen wil for-saken,
And chast leden here lyf. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 76.

Our *widower's* second marriage-day.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 70.

2. See the quotation.

Let there be *widowers*, which you call releevers, appointed everywhere to the church-service.
Bp. Hall, Apologie against Brownists, § 19. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

widower[2] (wid′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *widow*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which widows or bereaves.

Hengist, begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd
The "*Widower* of Women."
Milman, Samor, Lord of the Bright City, xi.

widowerhood (wid′ō-ėr-hụd), *n.* [< *widower*[1] + *-hood.*] The condition of a widower.

Ine spoushod, other ine *wodewehod.*
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

widow-finch (wid′ō-finch), *n.* Same as *whidah-finch.*

widowhead† (wid′ō-hed), *n.* [< *widow*[1] + *-head.*] Widowhood.

Virginity, wedlock, and *widowhead* are none better than other, to be saved by, in their own nature.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 157.

Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ, the church, there can fall no *widowhead*, nor orphanage upon those children to whom God is father.
Donne, Letters, lxxvi.

widowhood (wid′ō-hụd), *n.* [< ME. *wydowhood, wydewood, widwhode, widewehad;* < *widow*[1] + *-hood.*] 1. The state of a man whose wife is dead, or of a woman whose husband is dead, and who has not married again: generally applied to the state or condition of being a widow.

What have I done at home, since my Wife died?
No Turtle ever kept a *widowhood*
More strict then I have done.
Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their *widowhood* —Torcello and Venice.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. ii. § 2.

He was much older than his wife, whom he had married after a protracted *widowhood.*
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

2†. A widow's right; the estate settled on a widow.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survive me,
In all my lands. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 125.

widow-hunter (wid′ō-hun″tėr), *n.* One who seeks or courts widows for the sake of a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

widowly (wid′ō-li), *adv.* [< *widow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a manner befitting a widow. [Rare.]

★**widow-maker** (wid′ō-mā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

O, it grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widow-maker!* *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 17.

widow's-cross (wid′ōz-krôs), *n.* See *Sedum.*

widow-wail (wid′ō-wāl), *n.* 1. A dwarf hardy shrub, *Cneorum tricoccon*, of the *Cneoraceæ*, found in Spain and the south of France. It has procumbent stems, lance-shaped evergreen leaves, and clusters of pink sweet-scented flowers. The name extends to the only other species of the genus, *C. pulverulentum*, of Teneriffe.
2. Same as *weeping-widow.* [Prov. Eng.]

widre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wither*[2].

width (width), *n.* [< *wide* + *-th*[1].] 1. Breadth; ★wideness; the lineal extent of a thing from side to side; comprehensiveness: opposed to *narrowness.*

Whence from the *width* of many a gaping wound,
There 's many a soul into the air must fly.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 142.

The two remain'd
Apart by all the chamber's *width.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *textiles, dressmaking*, etc., same as *breadth*, 5.=**Syn. 1.** See *wide.*

widthwise (width′wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the width; as regards the width.

The stage is *widthwise* divided into five parts.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 436.

widual†, *a.* An erroneous form of *vidual. Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 38.

widwe†, **widwehed**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *widow*[1], *widowhood.*

wie†, **wye**[1]†, *n.:* [ME. *wie, wye, wige*, also erroneously *whe*, < AS. *wīga*, a warrior, < *wīg*, war.] A warrior; poetically, a man.

Missely marked he is way, & so manly he rides
That alle his *wies* were went ne wist he neuer whider.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 208.

In god, Fader of heuene,
Was the Sone in hym-selue in a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god wolde out of the *wye* y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 230.

The sonne of saint Elaine, the seemelich Ladie,
That *weihes* worshipen yet for hur werk hende.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1227.

To the water thai went, tho *weghis* to gedur,
Paris to pursew with prise men of Armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3684.

wiel†, *n.* See *weel*[1].

wield (wēld), *v. t.* [< ME. *welden* (pret. *welde, walde, welte, welded, weldide*, pp. *welt*), < AS. *gewealdan, gewyldan*, have power over; a secondary form of the strong verb, ME. *walden, wealden* (pret. *wield*), < AS. *wealdan* (pret. *weóld*, pp. *wealden*), have power over, govern, rule, possess, = OS. *waldan* = OFries. *walda* = D. *welden* = OHG. *waltan*, dispose, manage, rule, MHG. G. *walten*, rule, = Icel. *valda*, wield, = Sw. *vålla* (for **vålda*), occasion, cause, = Dan. *volde*, commonly *for-volde*, occasion, cause, = Goth. *waldan*, govern; cf. Russ. *vladieti*, reign, rule, possess, make use of, = Lith. *waldyti*, rule, govern, possess; prob. < L. *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valid*.] **1.** To have power or sway over; rule; govern; manage.

Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to *weld*;
Hade homage of all men, & honour full grete,
And began for to gouerne, as gome in his owne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5381.

Adam . . . *welte* al Paradys, saving o tree.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 20.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmined over Greece.
Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Where'er that Power may move . . .
Which *wields* the world with never-wearied love.
Shelley, Adonais, xlii.

2. To use or exert in governing; sway.

Her new-born power was *wielded* at the first by unprincipled and ambitious men. *De Quincey.*

3. Hence, in general, to exercise; put to practical or active use, as a means, an instrument, or a weapon; use with freedom and ease: as, to *wield* a hammer.

Ac his witt *welt* he after as wel as to-fore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

In oure chapitre praye we day and nyght
To Crist that he thee sende heele and myght
Thy body for to *weelden* hastily.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 239.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 643.

A potent wand doth Sorrow *wield*.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

4†. To have; possess; enjoy.

And sum prince axide him, seyinge, Good maister, what thing doynge schal I *welde* euerlastyng lyf?
Wyclif, Luke xviii. 18.

And alway [he] slewe the kynges dere,
And *welt* them at his wyll.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 108).

But tell me, that hast seen him, Menaphon,
What stature *wields* he, and what personage?
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 1.

To wield a good baton. See *baton*.

wield†, *n.* [< ME. *welde* (cf. *walde, wolde*, < AS. *geweald*, power); from the verb.] Command; power; management.

Doo weel bi hem of thi good that thou hast in *welde*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

wieldable (wēl'da-bl), *a.* [< *wield* + *-able*.] Capable of being wielded.

wieldance† (wēl'dans), *n.* [< *wield* + *-ance*.] The act or power of wielding. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat, ii.

wielder (wēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *weldere*, possessor (= G. *walter* = Icel. *valdari, valdr*, ruler); < *wield* + *-er*[1].] One who wields, employs, manages, or possesses.

Like the fabled spear of old mythology, endued with the faculty of healing the saddest wound its most violent *wielder* can inflict.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Melanchthon and Calvin.

Brisk *wielder* of the birch and rule,
The master of the village school.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

wieldiness (wēl'di-nes), *n.* The property of being wieldy.

wielding† (wēl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *weeldynge*; verbal n. of *wield*, *v.*] Management; control.

Ye have hem in youre myght and in youre *weeldynge*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

wieldless (wēld'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *weeldlesse*; < *wield* + *-less*.] Unmanageable; unwieldy.

That with the weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarse recovereth flight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

wieldsome† (wēld'sum), *a.* [< *wield* + *-some*. Cf. (for the form) G. *gewaltsam*, violent, powerful.] Capable of being easily managed or wielded. *Golding.*

wieldy (wēl'di), *a.* [< ME. *weldy*, extended form of *welde*, < AS. *wylde*, dominant, controlling, < *wealdan*, rule, govern: see *wield*. Cf. *unwieldy*.] **1**†. Capable of wielding; dexterous; strong; active.

So fressh, so yong, so *weldy* semed he,
It was an heven upon him for to se.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 636.

2. Capable of being wielded; manageable; wieldable; not unwieldy. *Johnson.*

wier, *n.* See *weir*.

wierd†, **wierde**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *weird*.

wiery[1]†, *a.* An old spelling of *wiry*. Compare *fiery* for *firy*.

wiery[2]†, *a.* [< AS. *wær*, a pool, a fish-pond.] Wet; moist; marshy.

Wiesbaden water. See *water*.

wife (wif), *n.*; pl. *wives* (wīvz). [< ME. *wif, wiif, wyf* (pl. *wif, wive, wifes, wives*), < AS. *wīf*, neut. (pl. *wif*), a woman, wife, = OS. *wīf, wībh* = OFries. *wīf* = D. *wijf* = LG. *wief* = OHG. MHG. *wīp*, G. *weib* = Icel. *vīf* (used only in poetry) = Sw. *vif* = Dan. *viv*, woman; not found in Goth. and not traced outside of Teut.; root unknown. It cannot be connected, as commonly thought, with *weave*. Some compare Skt. √ *vip*, tremble, L. *vibrare*, vibrate, quiver, OHG. *weibōn*, waver, be inspired, be irresolute, and suppose that the word orig. meant 'something inspired' (the Germans orig. seeing in woman *sanctum aliquid et providum*), or that it orig. meant 'trembling,' with ref. to the timidity of a bride. Some connect it with Goth. *waibjan*, wind, twine, in *bi-waibjan*, wind about, clothe, envelop, because of a woman's 'enveloping clothing,' or because she is the 'one who binds or unites herself.' These are all vagaries. The earlier Teut. word, the one with other Indo-European cognates, is that represented by *queen, quean*. The neuter or inadequate significance of the word is prob. indicated also by the formation in AS. of the appar. more distinctive word *wifman*, whence ult. E. *woman*.] **1.** A woman: now only in rural or provincial use, especially in Scotland, and usually with an adjective, or in composition with a noun, implying a woman of humble position: as, old *wives'* tales; a fish*wife*.

On the grene he saugh sittynge a *wyf*;
A fouler wight ther may no man devise.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 142.

To sink the ship she sent away
Her witch *wives* every one.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, [I. 284).

She . . . shudder'd, as the village *wife* who cries
"I shudder, some one steps across my grave."
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. The mistress of a house; a hostess: called more distinctively the *goodwife* (correlative to *goodman*) or the *housewife*.

A preest . . .
Which was so pleasaunt and so servisable
Unto the *wyf*, wher as he was at table,
That she woulde suffre him no thing for to paye.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 4.

3. A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a man's spouse: the correlative of *husband*.

He gede forth bliue
To Rymenhild his *wyue*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The Soudan hathe 4 *Wyfes*, on Cristene and 3 Sarazines; of the whiche on dwellethe at Jerusalem, and another at Damasce, and another at Ascalon.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

A good *wife* is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues, his casket of jewels. *Jer. Taylor.*

All the world and his wife. See *world*.—**Auld wives' tongues.** See *auld*.—**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Dutch wife.** See *Dutch*.—**Inhibition against a wife.** See *inhibition*.—**Old wife.** See *old*.—**Old wives' tale.** See *tale*[1].—**Plural wives,** consorts or concubines of the same man under a polygamous union.—**Ratification by a wife.** See *ratification*.—**Wife's equity,** in *law*, the general rule established by courts of equity that where a husband resorted to a court of equity to enforce his common law marital right to take his wife's property, that court would, in general, oblige him to make a reasonable provision out of the fund for the benefit of his wife and children. This doctrine has been extended or superseded by acts which secure the whole property of a wife to herself.

wife† (wīf), *v. i.* [< *wife*, *n.*] To take a wife; marry.

Eu. . . . An't you weary of *wifeing*?
Po. I am so weary of it that, if this Eighth should die to Day I would marry the Ninth to-Morrow.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

wife-bound (wīf'bound), *a.* Devoted or tied down to a wife; wife-ridden. [Rare.]

A *wife-bound* man now dost thou rear the walls
Of high Carthage? *Surrey*, Æneid, iv. 343.

wife-carl (wīf'kärl), *n.* A man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

wifehood (wīf'hùd), *n.* [< ME. *wifhod, wiifhood*, < AS. *wīfhād*, < *wīf*, wife, + *hād*, condition.] Wifely character or condition; the state of being a wife.

She taughte al the craft of fyn lovinge,
And namely of *wyfhood* the livinge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 545.

The stately flower of female fortitude,
Of perfect *wifehood*. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

wifekin† (wīf'kin), *n.* [ME., < *wife* + *kin*[1].] Womankind. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 656.

wifeless (wīf'les), *a.* [< ME. *wiifles, wyfles, wyflees*; < *wife* + *-less*.] Without a wife; unmarried.

Sixty yeer a *wyflees* man was he.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 4.

wifelike (wīf'lik), *a.* [< *wife* + *-like*.] Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman.

Wifelike government. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 138.

Wifelike, her hand in one of his. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

wifely (wīf'li), *a.* [< ME. *wifly, wifli*, < AS. *wīflic*, < *wīf*, wife + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a wife; like a wife.

Yit is it bet for me
For to be deed in *wyfly* honestee
Than be a traitour living in my shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2701.

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

wife-ridden (wīf'rid^{e}n), *a.* Unduly influenced by a wife; ruled or tyrannized over by a wife; henpecked.

Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her requests pronounce you *wife-ridden*. *Mrs. Piozzi.*

wiflet, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of ax.

xj. crosbowes whereof iij. of stele, and v wyndas. Item, j. borespere. Item, vj. *wifles*. *Paston Letters*, I. 487.

wifmant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woman*.

wig[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *wig*, < AS. *wicg* = Icel. *viggr* (*viggja-*), also *vigg*, a horse, steed; connected with AS. *wegan*, carry: see *way*[1], *weigh*[1].] A beast of burden, as a horse or an ass.

Ac theh he [were] alre louerdes louerd, and alre kingene ki[n]g, natheles he sende after the alre unwurtheste *wig* one to riden, and that is asse.
Old Eng. Homilies, 2d ser., p. 89.

wig[2] (wig), *n.* [Also *wigg* (and erroneously *whig*); early mod. E. *wygge*; = D. *wig, wigge*, a wedge, = G. *weck, wecke*, a sort of bread: see *wedge*[1].] A sort of cake. [Obsolete or local.]

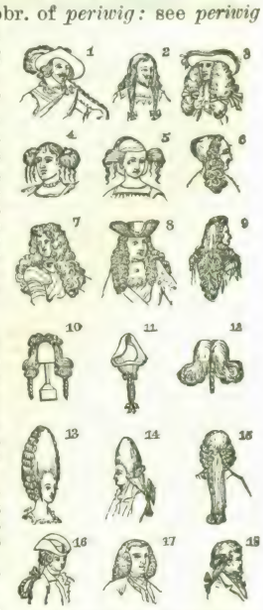
Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 117.

You may make *wigs* of the biscuit dough, by adding . . . currans. *Coll. of Receipts*, p. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

wig[3] (wig), *n.* [Abbr. of *periwig*: see *periwig* and *peruke*.] **1.** An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable head-dress. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair, but formal curled wigs are worn as part of their professional costume by judges and lawyers in Great Britain. Wigs are much used on the stage. See *peruke*.

I have often wanted him to throw off his great flaxen *wig*; . . . with his usual Gothic vivacity, he said I only wanted . . . to convert it into a tête for my own wearing.
Goldsmith, She Stoops [to Conquer, ii.

I never believe anything that a lawyer says when he has a *wig* on his head and a fee in his hand.
Trollope, Phineas Re- [dux, lxi.



Forms of Wig worn in Great Britain in the 17th and 18th centuries.

1, Time of James I.; 2, time of Charles I.; 3, 4, 5, Restoration, Charles II.; 6, 7, time of James II. and Anne; 8, 9, time of William and Mary; 10, campaign wig, 1684; 11, Ramilie wig, 1736; 12, bob-wig, 1742; 13, 14, the Macaronis' wig, 1772; 15, 16, wigs of 1774–80; 17, 18, wigs of 1785–95.

2. The full-grown male fur-seal of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*. See cut under *fur-seal*.—**3.** The head. [Colloq.]—**Allonge wig.**

See *allonge*.—**Blenheim wig**†, a periwig: so named in honor of the battle of Blenheim (1704).—**Campaign wig**, a wig used in traveling, with twisted side-locks and curled forehead. See 10 in cut on preceding page.—**Cauliflower wig**, a variety of peruke in the eighteenth century, close curled, and covered with powder: so named from its supposed resemblance to a head of cauliflower when served at the table.—**Welsh wig**, a worsted cap. *Simmonds.*

wig[3] (wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wigged*, ppr. *wigging*. [< *wig*[3], *n.*, the orig. sense being perhaps 'to put a wig on,' i. e. to set right without ceremony, or 'to snatch at (one's) wig,' to ruffle or handle (one) without ceremony. Compare *wigging*, where the ref. to *ear-wigging* in the quot. is prob. humorous, the term meaning 'wigging into one's private ear,' but alluding to *earwig*, an annoying insect.] To rate or scold severely. [Colloq.]

If you wish to 'scape *wigging*, a dumb wife 's the dandy!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 386.

wigan (wig'an), *n.* [Prob. from the town of *Wigan* in Lancashire, Eng.] A stiff, open canvas-like fabric, used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, etc.

Wigandia (wī-gan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named after J. H. *Wigand* (1769–1817), a physician in Hamburg.] An untenable name for *Cohiba*, a genus of gamopetalous plants, of the family *Hydrophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by a broadly bell-shaped corolla, commonly exserted stamens, and a two-valved capsule. There are about 6 closely related species, widely dispersed through mountain regions of tropical America. They are tall, coarse, rough hairy herbs, with large rugose alternate leaves and conspicuous forking scorpioid cymes. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament or as curiosities. *Cohiba urens* has been called *Caracas big-leaf*.

wig-block (wig'blok), *n.* A block shaped like the top of the head, designed to support a wig in the process of making or when not in use.

wigeon, *n.* See *widgeon*.

wigged (wigd), *a.* [< *wig*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig.

The best-wigg'd Pr-n-e in Christendom.
Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

At one end of this aisle is raised the Speaker's chair, below and in front of which, invading the spaces of the aisle, are the desks of the *wigged* and gowned clerks.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, ii.

wiggen-tree, wiggin-tree (wig'en-trē, wig'in-trē), *n.* Same as *wicken-tree*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wiggert†, *a.* An obsolete form of *wicker*[1].

wiggery (wig'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *wiggeries* (-iz). [< *wig*[3] + *-ery*.] **1.** The work of a wig-maker; false hair. [Rare.]

She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* which she wore. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxiv.

2. Excess of formality; red-tapism.

There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of *wiggeries* and folly.
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 17. (*Davies.*)

wigging (wig'ing), *n.* A scolding. See *wig*[3], *v.* [Colloq.]

If the head of a firm calls a clerk into the parlour and rebukes him, it is an ear*wigging*; if done before the other clerks, it is a *wigging*. *Hotten's Slang Dict.*

wiggin-tree, *n.* See *wiggen-tree*.

wiggle (wig'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *wiggled*, ppr. *wiggling*. [< ME. *wigelen* (= MD. *wighelen* = MHG. *wigelen*), reel, stagger; prob. a var. form of *waggle*.] To waggle; wabble; wriggle. [Provincial or colloq.]

wiggle (wig'l), *n.* [< *wiggle*, *v.*] A waggling or wriggling motion.

wiggler (wig'lėr), *n.* One who or that which wriggles.

wiggletail (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Same as *wriggler*.

wigher†, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. E. dial. *wehee*, *wihie*, neigh, whinny.] To neigh; whinny. [Rare.]

Sir Per. See you this tail?
Dind. I cut it from a dead horse that can now
Neither *wigher* nor wag tail.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

wighie†, *n.* [Also *wehee*; prob. imitative; cf. *wigher*.] The neighing of a horse; a neigh.

Whan the hors was laus, he ginneth gon . . .
Forth with *Wehee*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

Hange on hym the heuy brydel to holde his hed lowe,
For he wil make *wehe* tweye er he be there.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 22.

wight[1] (wīt), *n.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wigt*, *wiht*, < AS. *wiht*, *wuht*, *wyht*, neut. and f., a creature, animal, person, thing, = OS. *wiht*, thing, pl. demons, = D. *wicht*, a child, = OHG. *wiht*, m. and neut., thing, creature, person, MHG. *wiht*, creature, thing, G. *wicht*, being, creature, babe, = Icel. *vâttr*, a wight, *vætta*, a whit, = Sw. *vätter*, *vätt* = Dan. *vætte*, an elf, = Goth. *waihts*, f., *waiht*, neut., a thing; prob. orig. 'something moving' (a moving object indistinctly seen at a distance, whether man, child, animal, elf, or demon), < AS. *wegan*, etc., move, stir, carry: see *weigh*[1], *wag*[1]. The word, by a phonetic change, also appears as mod. E. *whit*[1]. It also appears unrecognized in *aught*, *naught*, *not*[1].] **1.** A person, whether male or female; a human being: as, an unlucky *wight*.

There schulle thei fynde no *Wight* that will selle hem ony Vitaille or ony thing. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

To you, my purse, and to non other *wight*
Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere.
Chaucer, Complaint to his Purse, l. 1.

She was a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were, . . .
To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 159.

No living *wight*, save the Ladye alone,
Had dared to cross the threshold stone.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 1.

2†. A preternatural, unearthly, or uncanny creature; an elf, sprite, witch, or the like.

"I crouche thee from elves and fro *wightes*,"
Therwith the nyght-spel, seyde he anonrightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

3†. A space of time; a whit; a while.

She was falle aslepe a litle *wight*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 363.

wight[2] (wīt), *a.* [< ME. *wight*, *wyght*, *wicht*, *wyte*, *wiht*, *wigt*, nimble, active, strong, < Icel. *vigr* (neut. *vigt*), serviceable for war, in fighting condition (= Sw. *vig* (neut. *vigt*), nimble, active, agile), < *vīg* (= AS. *wīg*), war; cf. *vega*, fight, smite, Goth. *weihan*, fight, strive, contend, L. *vincere*, conquer: see *victor*, *vincible*. Cf. *wie*, *wye*, a warrior.] Having warlike prowess; valiant; courageous; strong and active; agile; nimble; swift. [Archaic.]

He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of Lice,
And a *wight* mon in wer, wild of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6085.

I is ful *wight*, God wat, as is a ra.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Le Balafré roared out for fair play, adding "that he would venture his nephew on him were he as *wight* as Wallace." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

wight[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *weight*[1].

wight[4]†, *n.* See *wite*[1].

wightly† (wīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wightly*, *wihtliche*, *wigtliche*, *wigtli*; < *wight*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Swiftly; nimbly; quickly; vigorously; boldly.

Wigtliche with the child he went to his house,
and bi-tok it to his wif tigtly to kepe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 65.

Sho went vp *wightly* by a walle syde
To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water
Ffor to loke on hir luffe, longyng in hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 862.

Ga *wightly* thou, and I sal keepe hym heere.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 182. (*Harl. MS.*)

For day that was is *wightly* past.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

wightness† (wīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wightnes*; < *wight*[2] + *-ness*.] Courage; vigor; bravery.

Thurgh my *wightnes*, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
We haue . . . getyn to the grekis this ground with oure help. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12198.

wighty (wī'ti), *a.* [< *wight*[2] + *-y*[1].] Strong; active. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wigless (wig'les), *a.* [< *wig*[3] + *-less*.] Without a wig; wearing no wig.

Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds
From some facetious squire's encouraged hounds.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated.

wig-maker (wig'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes wigs, or who keeps up an establishment for the making and selling of wigs.

wigreve (wig'rēv), *n.* [For **wickreeve*; < ME. **wikreve*, < AS. *wic-gerēfa*, a village or town officer who had supervision of sales, < *wic*, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *wick*[2] and *reeve*[1].] A bailiff or steward of a hamlet.

wig-tail (wig'tāl), *n.* The tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

The *wig-tail*, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long flexible, streamer-like tail feathers.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 862.

wig-tree (wig'trē), *n.* The Venetian sumac, or smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus*: so named from its puffy peruke-like inflorescence. See *smoke-tree* and *sumac*, 2.

wigwag (wig'wag), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *wag*[1].] To move to and fro; specifically, to signal by movements of flags.

wigwag (wig'wag), *a.* and *n.* [< *wigwag*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Writhing, wriggling, or twisting.

His midil embracing with *wig wag* circuled hooping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 230.

II. *n.* **1.** A rubbing instrument used by watchmakers. It is attached by a crank to a wheel of a lathe, which gives it a longitudinal movement of reciprocation. *E. H. Knight.*

2. Signaling by the movements of flags: as, to practise the *wigwag*.

In the army *wig-wag* system, a flag moved to right and left during the day, and a white light moved over a stationary red one at night, are readily made to answer the same purpose. *Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 16.

wigwag (wig'wag), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *wigwag*, *v.*] To and fro; with wiggling motion: as, to go *wigwag* back and forth. [Colloq.]

wigwam (wig'wâm), *n.* [Formerly also *weekwam*; from an Algonkian word represented by Abnaki *wigwóm*, Micmac *wigwóm*, Lenape *wikwam*, *wikwaam*, *wiquam*, *wiquoam*, Ojibwa *wikiwām*, Etchemin **wikwam*, *weekwahm*, a house, wigwam; Natick ("Massachusetts") *wekuomut*, in his (their) house, *week*, *wēk*, his house, Cree *wikiwāk*, in their houses, etc.] **1.** The tent or lodge of a North American Indian, generally of round or conical shape and formed of bark, mats, or skins laid over poles (called *lodge-poles*) stacked on the ground and converging at the top, where is left an opening for the escape of smoke.



Wigwam.

Finch, of Watertown, had his *wigwam* burnt and all his goods. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 43.

We then marched on, . . . and, falling upon several *Wigwams*, burnt them.
Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. (1677), 2d ser., VIII. 142.

When they would erect a *wigwam*, which is the Indian name for a house, they stick saplins into the ground by one end, and bend the other at the top, fastening them together by strings made of fibrous roots, the rind of trees or of the green wood of the white oak, which will rive into thongs.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 10.

2. A large building; especially, a large structure in which a nominating convention or other political gathering is held. [Slang, U. S.]

wig-weaver (wig'wē″vėr), *n.* A wig-maker. [Rare.]

Her head . . .
Indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's* hand
For more than half the tresses it sustains.
Cowper, Task, iv. 543.

wike[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*[1], *wick*[2], *wick*[4].

wike[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *wike*, office, service; appar. a use of *wike*, etc., week; cf. Goth. *wikō*, course, < L. **vix* (*vic-*), change, regular succession, office, service: see *vice*[4], *week*.] Office; service.

Ich can do wel gode *wike*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 603.

wike[3] (wīk), *n.* [Cf. *wicker*[1].] A temporary mark, as a twig or branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, etc. Also called *wicker*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

wiking (wī'king), *n.* [An adaptation of AS. *wicing*: see *viking*.] A viking. [Rare.]

From the "wik," or creek where their long-ship lurked, the *Wikings*, or "creek-men," as the adventurers were called, pounced upon their prey.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

wikket, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *wick*[7].

wild[1] (wīld), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wilde*, *wielde*, also *wille*, *will*, *wil*, < AS. *wild*, untamed, wild, = OS. *wildi* = OFries. *wilde* = D. *wild*, savage, proud, = OHG. *wildi*, MHG. *wilde*, G. *wild*, wild, savage (as a noun, wild beasts, game), = Icel. *villr* (for **vildr*), wild, also bewildered, astray, confused, = Sw. Dan. *vild* = Goth. *wiltheis*, wild, uncultivated; prob. orig. 'self-willed,' 'wilful,' with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *old*, *cold*, etc.), from the root of *will*[1]; cf. W. *gwyllt*, wild, savage, *gwyllys*, the will. Hence *wild*, *n.*, *wilderness*, *wilder*, *bewilder*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Self-willed; wayward; wanton; impa-

tient of restraint or control; stirring; lively; boisterous; full of life and spirits; hence, frolicsome; giddy; light-hearted.

Pardon me if I suspect you still; you are too *wild* and airy to be constant to that affection.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

That the *wild* little thing should take wing, and fly away the Lord knows whither! *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii.

A *wild*, unworldly-minded youth, given up
To his own eager thoughts.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

Philip was a dear, good, frank, amiable, *wild* fellow, and they all loved him. *Thackeray*, Philip, v.

2. Boisterous; tempestuous; stormy; violent; turbulent; furious; uncontrolled: used in both a physical and a moral sense.

But that still use of grief makes *wild* grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boys
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 229.

His passions and his virtues lie confused,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult
That the whole man is quite disfigured in him.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

Long after night had overclouded the prospect I heard a *wild* wind rushing among trees.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

3†. Bold; brave; daring; wight.

Of the gretist of Grece & of gret Troy,
That he hade comyng with in company, & knew well the persons,
As the worthiest to wale & *wildest* in Armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

4. Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indulgence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct; prodigal.

He kept company with the *wild* prince and Poins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 74.

Suppose he has beene *wild*, let me assure you
He 's now reclaim'd, and has my good opinion.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

5. Reckless; rash; ill-considered; extravagant; out of accord with reason or prudence; haphazard: as, a *wild* venture; *wild* trading.

If I chance to talk a little *wild*, forgive me;
I had it from my father. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 26.

Are not our streets daily filled with *wild* pieces of justice and random penalties? *Addison*, Tatler, No. 253.

The *wildest* opinions of every kind were abroad, "divers and strange doctrines," with every wind of which men, having no longer an anchor whereby to hold, were carried about and tossed to and fro. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting *wild*, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

6. Extravagant; fantastic; irregular; disordered; weird; queer.

Wild in their attire. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 40.

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fancy wakes
To imitate her but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft. *Milton*, P. L., v. 112.

When man to man gave willing faith, and loved
A tale the better that 'twas *wild* and strange.
Bryant, Stella.

7. Enthusiastic; eager; keen; especially, very eager with delight, excitement, or the like. [Chiefly colloq.]

And there,
All *wild* to found an University
For maidens, on the spur she fled.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

As for Dolly, he was *wild* about . . . the town, and the castle, and the Black Forest.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxviii.

8. Excited; roused; distracted; crazy; betokening or indicating excitement or strong emotion.

Your looks are pale and *wild*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 28.

I grow *wild*,
And would not willingly believe the truth
Of my dishonour. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

The fictions of Oates had driven the nation *wild*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. Wide of the mark or direct line, standard, or bounds.

The catcher . . . must begin by a resolution to try for everything, and to consider no ball beyond his reach, no matter how *wild*. *W. Camp*, St. Nicholas, XVII. 831.

10. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving; wandering; not tame; not domesticated; feral or ferine: as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee. More particularly—(*a*) Noting those animals which in their relation to man are legally styled *feræ naturæ* (which see, under *feræ*): opposed to *tame*[1], 1 (*b*) (1).

There aboute ben many goude Hylles and fayre, and many fayre Woodes, and eke *wylde* Beestes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

In the same forrest are many *wild* Bores and *wild* Stagges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

(*b*) Noting beasts of the chase, game-birds, and the like, which are noticeably shy, wary, or hard to take under certain circumstances: opposed to *tame*[1], 1 (*b*) (2): as, the birds are *wild* this morning.

11. Savage; uncivilized; ungoverned; unrefined; ferocious; sanguinary: noting persons or practices.

The *wildest* savagery. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 48.

Nations yet *wild* by Precept to reclaim,
And teach 'em Arms, and Arts, in William's Name.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 37.

12. Growing or produced without culture; produced by unassisted nature, or by wild animals; native; not cultivated: as, *wild* parsnip; *wild* cherry; *wild* honey.

With *wild* wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 390.

It were good to try what would be the effect, if all the blossoms were pulled from a fruit-tree, or the acorns and chestnut buds, etc., from a *wild* tree.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 450.

13. Desert; not inhabited; uncultivated.

And that contre is full of grete foreste, and full *wylde* to them of the selue contre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 32.

These high *wild* hills and rough uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

The plain was grassy, *wild*, and bare.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

A wild shot, a random or chance shot.—**Ethiopian wild boar.** Same as *halluf*. See *Phacochœrus*.—**Indian wild lime**, *Atalantia monophylla*.—**To ride the wild mare**†. See *ride*.—**To run wild.** (*a*) To grow wild or savage; take to vicious courses or a loose way of living. (*b*) To escape from domestication and revert to the feral state. (*c*) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.—**Wild allspice.** Same as *spice-bush*.—**Wild ananas, angelica.** See the nouns.—**Wild animals**, those animals, and especially those beasts, which have not been reclaimed from the feral state, or domesticated for the use and benefit of man: technically called *feræ naturæ*.—**Wild anise-tree.** See *anise*.—**Wild apricot.** See *apricot*.—**Wild ash.** See *ash*[1].—**Wild ass**, any member of that section of the genus *Equus* to which the domestic ass belongs, except this species. There are several species or varieties, not all of which are well determined, native of northern Africa, and especially of western and central Asia. Some are very large, strong, and swift animals, which have been distinguished from remote antiquity, and were formerly hunted for sport or for their flesh. Representations of the chase of wild asses are found on Assyrian monuments, and the Hebrew words translated 'wild ass' in the Bible indicate their swift-footedness. See *dziggetai* and *onager* (with cuts) and *hemione*.—**Wild balsam-apple, barley, basil.** See the nouns.—**Wild bean.** See *Apios* and *Strophostyles*.—**Wild bee**, any bee excepting the hive-bee as domiciled by man. Both social and solitary wild bees are of very numerous species and many genera of the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*. See these words, and also such distinctive names as *bumblebee, carpenter-bee, upholsterer-bee*, etc., with various cuts; also *mason-bee*, and cuts under *Anthophora* and *Xylocopa*.—**Wild beet**, *Beta maritima* of Europe, the supposed original of the cultivated beet; also the marsh-rosemary, *Limonium Limonium*.—**Wild bergamot**, a strongly aromatic labiate plant, *Monarda fistulosa*, common in dry ground in North America. The corolla is commonly purplish, an inch long.—**Wild birds**, those birds which are not domesticated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, those birds that come within the provisions of an act passed in 1880, entitled the Wild Birds Protection Act, which prohibited the taking or killing of any wild bird between certain dates of each year, with some exceptions. But the species designated in the schedule annexed to the act were but about eighty in number, thus including but a small fraction of the actual avifauna of England; and some of the commonest song-birds it was desired to protect by this act were left unspecified.—**Wild boar, buckwheat.** See the nouns.—**Wild brier**, the dogrose, *Rosa canina*; also, the sweet-brier, *Rosa rubiginosa*.—**Wild camomile.** Same as *feverfew*, 1.—**Wild canary**, the American goldfinch, *Spinus* or *Chrysomitris tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*. [Local, U. S.]—**Wild caper.** Same as *caper-spurge* (which see, under *spurge*).—**Wild cat.** See *wildcat*.—**Wild celery.** See *Vallisneria*.—**Wild cherry, chestnut, china-tree, cicely.** See the nouns.—**Wild cinnamon** of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].—**Wild clary, clove, cucumber, cumin.** See the nouns.—**Wild coffee.** See *coffee* and *Triosteum*.—**Wild columbine.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Wild cotton.** (*a*) Cotton-grass. (*b*) *Ipomœa albivenia*.—**Wild dog**, any feral dog, or dog in the state of nature; also, a ferine dog, or one run wild after domestication; a pariah dog; specifically, the native wild dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*. See *Canis, Cyon*[2], and cuts under *buansuah, dhole*, and *dingo*.—**Wild dove**, in the United States, the common Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The implied antithesis is *wild pigeon*, namely, the passenger-pigeon. See cut under *dove*.—**Wild duck**, any duck excepting the domesticated duck; specifically, the wild original of the domestic duck, *Anas boscas* (or *boschas*, or *boskas*). See cut under *mallard*.—**Wild elder.** See *elder*[2].—**Wild engine.** (*a*) A locomotive running over a railway without regard to schedule time. (*b*) A locomotive which by some accident or derangement has escaped from the control of its driver.—**Wild fig.** See *fig*[2].—**Wild flag.** See *Patersonia*.—**Wild fowl.** See *wild-fowl*.—**Wild ginger.** See *ginger*[1].—**Wild goat**, any species of the genus *Capra*, in a broad sense, which has not been domesticated, as the ibex, etc.; specifically, the wild original of the domestic goat, *C. ægagrus* (see *ægagrus*, with cut). Several different Hebrew words rendered alike 'wild goat' in the Bible in different places are believed with good reason to mean any one of the ibexes, steinbocks, or bouquetins of Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and parts of Egypt—as, for example, the beden or jaal-goat, technically *C. jaala* or *jaela*, and as inhabiting Mount Sinai named *C. sinaitica* by Hemprich and Ehrenberg. These wild goats differ little from the common ibex of the Alps.—**Wild goose**, a bird of the goose kind, or genus *Anser* in a broad sense, which is wild or feral. In Great Britain the common wild goose is the graylag, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*, and the term is applied to all the other species which visit that country. (See cut under *graylag*.) In North America *wild goose* unqualified commonly means the Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*[1].—**Wild-goose plum.** See *plum*[1].—**Wild gourd.** See *vine of Sodom*, under *vine*.—**Wild hay, hide, honey, hyssop.** See the nouns.—**Wild hop**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.—**Wild horse**, any specimen of the horse, *Equus caballus*, now living in a state of nature. See *Prjevalsky's horse*, in the supplement. All the wild horses of America and Australia, and probably all those of Asia, are the ferine (not truly feral) descendants of the domestic horse, which have reverted to the wild state.—**Wild huntsman**, a legendary huntsman, especially in Germany, who with a phantom host goes careering over woods, fields, and villages during the night, accompanied with the shouts of huntsmen and the baying of hounds.—**Wild hyacinth**, in the United States, the eastern camass, *Quamasia hyacinthina*; in England, the bluebell, *Scilla nonscripta*.—**Wild indigo.** See *Amorpha* and *Baptisia*.—**Wild ipecac**, ipecacuanha growing wild; also, *Triosteum perfoliatum*.—**Wild Irishman**, a rhamnaceous shrub, *Discaria australis*, of New Zealand and Australia, having a tortuous stem and opposite branches of which the outermost form sharp spines, the leaves small, in fascicles, absent in old plants.—**Wild jalap.** Same as *man-of-the-earth*.—**Wild jasmine.** See *jasmine* and *Ixora*.—**Wild kale, land, lettuce, licorice, mangosteen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild lemon**, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*: so named from the form and color of the fruit.—**Wild lime.** See *lime*[3], *Limonia*, and *tallow-nut*.—**Wild mahogany**, the white mahogany of Jamaica, *Antirhea bifurcata*.—**Wild mammee-apple**, the West Indian tree *Rheedia laterifolia*, of the *Clusiaceæ*.—**Wild mandrake**, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.—**Wild mango.** See *Spondias*.—**Wild mare.** (*a*) The nightmare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A see-saw. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.—**Wild marjoram.** See *marjoram*, and cut under *Origanum*.—**Wild masterwort.** Same as *herb-gerard*.—**Wild mustard, nep, oat.** See the nouns.—**Wild okra.** See *Malachra*.—**Wild olive, onion, oyster.** See the nouns.—**Wild orange.** (*a*) See *orange*. (*b*) The West Indian euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes glauca*. (*c*) *Sykesia vaginata* (*Gærtnera vaginata* of Lamarck), of Réunion, without ground reported as a fit substitute for coffee: often misnamed *mussænda*.—**Wild peach.** See *wild orange* (*b*), under *orange*.—**Wild pear, pigeon, plum, potato**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild pine.** (*a*) The Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*. (*b*) In the West Indies, a plant of the genus *Tillandsia*, especially *T. utriculata*.—**Wild pineapple.** See *pineapple*, 3, *penguin*[2], and *istle*.—**Wild pink.** See *Silene*.—**Wild plum** or **prune.** See *Pappea*.—**Wild purslane, rice, sarsaparilla**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild rye.** See *rye* and *Terrell grass*.—**Wild sheep**, the wild original of the domestic sheep, or any feral species of the genus *Ovis* in a broad sense. (See *Ovis* and *sheep*[1].) Various species inhabit mountains and high plateaus of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America, as the aoudad, argali, bighorn, and burrhel, the mouflon, etc. See the distinctive names, including cuts under *aoudad, argali, bighorn*, and *thian-shan*.—**Wild silkworm**, any silkworm other than the ordinary domesticated *Bombyx mori*. See *silkworm*.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *red-root*, 1.—**Wild Spaniard.** Same as *spear-grass*, 3.—**Wild spinach, squill, strawberry, succory, swan.** See the nouns.—**Wild sweet-pea.** See *Tephrosia*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.—**Wild tamarind, tea, tobacco.** See the nouns.—**Wild tuberose.** See *Spiranthes*.—**Wild tulip, turkey, vanilla, vine, woad**, etc. See the nouns.—**Wild woodbine**, the Virginia creeper. The yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, has been called *Carolina wild woodbine*.—**Wild wormwood.** See *Parthenium*.—**Wild yam.** See *yam*.

II. *n.* 1. A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a waste.

The vasty *wilds*
Of wide Arabia. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 41.

One Destiny our Life shall guide;
Nor *Wild* nor Deep our common Way divide.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

We can now tread the regions of fancy without interruption, and expatiate in fairy *wilds*. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

He would linger long
In lonesome vales, making the *wild* his home.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. *pl.* Wild animals; game.

In mareis and in mores, in myres and in wateres,
Dompynges dyueden [dived]; "deere God," ich sayde,
"Wher hadden these *wilde* suche witt and at what scole?"
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 169.

At wild†, crazy; distracted.

Trust hym never the more for the bylle that I sent yow by hym, but as a man *at wylde*, for every thyng that he told me is not trewe. *Paston Letters*, III. 179.

wild[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *Weald*, perhaps due to confusion with *wild*[1].

A franklin in the *wild* of Kent.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 60.

wild-brain (wīld'brān), *n.* A giddy, volatile, heedless person; a harebrain.

I must let fly my civil fortunes, turn *wild-brain*, lay my wits upo' th' tenters, you rascals.
Middleton, Mad World, i. 1.

★ **wildcat** (wīld'kat), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A cat of the original feral stock from which have descended some varieties of the domestic cat; the European *Felis catus*, living in a state of nature, not artificially modified in any way. Hence—2. One of various species of either of the genera

Felis and *Lynx;* especially, in North America, the bay lynx (*L. rufus*) and Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*), and sometimes the cougar (*F. concolor*). See *cat*[1], and cuts under *cougar* and *lynx*.

II. *a.* Wild; reckless; haphazard: applied especially to unsound business enterprises: as, *wildcat* banking (see below); *wildcat* currency (currency issued by a wildcat bank); a *wildcat* scheme (a reckless, unstable venture); *wildcat* stock (stock of some wildcat or unsound company or organization). [Colloq., U. S.]

The first night of our journey was spent at Ashford, in Connecticut, where we arrived late in the evening; and here the bother of *wild-cat* currency, as it was afterward called, was forced upon our attention.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 196.

The present system, though an immense improvement in every respect on the heterogeneous old breed of State and *wild-cat* banks that wrought ruin in 1836 and 1857, is nevertheless of the same dangerous character.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 199.

Wildcat banking, a name given, especially in the western United States, to the operations of organizations or individuals who, under the loose State banking-laws which prevailed before the passage of the National Bank Act of 1863, issued large amounts of bank-notes though possessing little or no capital.

The *wild-cat banking* which devastated the Ohio States between 1837 and 1860, and miseducated the people of those States until they thought irredeemable government issues an unhoped-for blessing, never could have existed if Story's opinion had been law.
W. G. Sumner, Andrew Jackson, p. 363.

Wildcat engine. See *engine*.

wildebeest (wil'de-bāst), *n.* [D., = E. *wild beast.*] The gnu. [South Africa.]

wilder (wil'dėr), *v. t.* [A freq. form, < *wild, a.*, prob. suggested by *wilderness*, and as to form by *wander*. Hence *bewilder.*] To cause to lose the way or track; puzzle with mazes or difficulties; bewilder.

So that it *wilderd* and lost it selfe in those many bywaies. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 364.

We are a widow's three poor sons,
Lang *wilder'd* on the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

When red morn
Made paler the pale moon, to her cold home,
Wildered and wan and panting, she returned.
Shelley, Alastor.

wilderedly (wil'dėrd-li), *adv.* [< *wildered*, pp., + *-ly*[2].] In a wildered manner; bewilderedly; wildly; incoherently.

It is but in thy passion and thy heat
Thou speak'st so *wilderedly.*
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 2.

wildering (wil'dėr-ing), *n.* Same as *wilding.*

wilderment (wil'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *wilder* + *-ment.* Cf. *bewilderment.*] Bewilderment; confusion. [Poetical.]

This *wilderment* of wreck and death.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire Worshippers.

So in *wilderment* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 57.

wildern†, *n.* [ME., also *wilderne;* prob. < AS. **wildern*, < *wilder*, a reduced form of *wildeór, wild deór*, a wild beast: see *wild*[1] and *deer*. Cf. *wilderness.*] A wilderness.

Alse wuremes breden on *wilderne.*
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 130.

wilderness (wil'dėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wildernesse, wyldernys* (= MD. *wildernisse*); < *wildern* (or the orig. AS. *wilder*) + *-ness.*] **1.** A tract of land inhabited only by wild beasts; a desert, whether forest or plain.

And after that Men comen out of Surreye, and entren in to *Wyldernesse*, and there the Weye is sondy.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 34.

Ich wente forth wyde-where walkynge myn one,
In a wylde *wyldernesse* by a wode-syde.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 61.

O for a lodge in some vast *wilderness*,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!
Cowper, Task, ii. 1.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

Environ'd with a *wilderness* of sea.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 94.

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply.
Waller, Instruction to a Painter.

3. A part of a garden set apart for plants to grow in with unchecked luxuriance. *Imp. Dict.* —**4.** A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

Rome is but a *wilderness* of tigers.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 54.

The land thou hast left a *wilderness* of wretches.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 1.

Flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm;
A *wilderness* of sweets. *Milton*, P. L., v. 294.

5†. Wildness.

Such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 142.

These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Milton, P. L., ix. 245.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wilderness, Desert.* See *desert*[1].

Wilde's incision. In *otology*, a free incision down to the bone over the mastoid process, made in certain cases of disease of the ear.

wild-fire (wīld'fīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wylde fyer, wylde fyre;* < ME. *wilde fir, wylde fyyr, wylde fyr, wilde fur, wylde fur;* < *wild*[1] + *fire.*] **1.** A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire: often used figuratively.

Faith his sheild must be
To quench the balles of *wilde-fyer* presentlie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Balls of *wildfire* may be safely touch'd,
Not violently sunder'd and thrown up.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

I was at that time rich in fame — for my book ran like *wild-fire.* *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxx.

2. Sheet-lightning; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

What is called "summer lightning" or "*wild-fire*" is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

3†. The blue flames of alcohol burnt in some dishes when brought on table, as with plum-pudding.

Swiche manere bake-metes and dissh-metes brennynge of *wilde fir*, and peynted and castelled with papir.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

4. In *coal-mining*, the name formerly sometimes given by miners to fire-damp.—**5.** Erysipelas; also, lichen circumscriptus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

A *wylde fyr* upon thair bodyes falle.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 252.

6. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—**Wild-fire rash,** a skin eruption, usually of infants only, consisting of papules arranged in circumscribed patches appearing in succession on different parts of the body; strophulus volaticus.

wild-flying (wīld'flī″ing), *a.* Flighty.

If any thing redeem the emperor
From his *wild-flying* courses, this is she.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

wild-fowl (wīld'foul), *n.* [< ME. *wylde fowle, wyyldefowle,* < AS. *wild-fugel*, wild fowl: see *wild*[1] and *fowl*[1].] The birds of the duck tribe collectively considered; the *Anatidæ;* waterfowl: sometimes extended to other birds ordinarily pursued as game.

wildgrave (wīld'grāv), *n.* [= G. *wildgraf;* < *wild*, game, + *graf*, count: see *wild*[1] and *grave*[5].] The title of various German counts or nobles whose office originally was connected with the forests or with hunting.

The *Wildgrave* winds his bugle-horn,
To horse, to horse! halloo, halloo!
Scott, Wild Huntsman.

wilding (wīl'ding), *n.* and *a.* [< *wild*[1] + *-ing*[3].] **I.** *n.* A plant that is wild or that grows without cultivation; specifically, a wild crab-apple tree; also, the fruit of such a plant.

And *wildings* or the seasons fruite
He did in scrip bestow.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 29.

A choice dish of *wildings* here, to scald
And mingle with your cream.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

Matthew is in his grave, yet now
Me thinks I see him stand
As at that moment, with a bough
Of *wilding* in his hand.
Wordsworth, Two April Mornings (1799).

A leafless *wilding* shivering by the wall.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

II. *a.* Wild; not cultivated or domesticated. [Poetical.]

O *wilding* rose, whom fancy thus endears,
I bid your blossoms in my bonnet wave.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 1.

Whose field of life, by angels sown,
The *wilding* vines o'erran.
Whittier, William Forster.

wildish (wīl'dish), *a.* [< *wild*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.
Richardson, Pamela, I. xxxii.

'Twould be a *wildish* destiny
If we, who thus together roam
In a strange Land and far from home,
Were in this place the guests of Chance.
Wordsworth, Stepping Westward.

wildly (wīld'li), *adv.* In a wild state or manner, in any sense.

wildly† (wild'li), *a.* [< *wild*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Wild.

Lest red-eyed Ferrets, *wildly* Foxes should
Them undermine, if rampir'd but with mould.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

wildness (wīld'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wyldenesse, wildnesse* (cf. G. *wildniss*, desert, wilderness); < *wild*[1] + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or character of being wild, in any sense.

The perelle of youth for to pace
Withoute ony deth or distresse,
It is so fulle of *wyldenesse.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4894.

Wilder to him than tigers in their *wildness.*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 980.

Take heed, sir; be not madder than you would make him: Though he be rash and sudden (which is all his *wildness*), Take heed you wrong him not. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 5.

2†. A wild place or country; a wilderness.

Thise tyraunts put hem gladly not in pres,
No *wildnesse* ne no busshes for to winne.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 34.

Wild's case. See *case*[1].

wild-williams (wīld-wil'yamz), *n.* An old name of the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

wild-wind† (wīld'wind), *n.* A hurricane.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an hirecano or *wild-wind.* *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 495.

wild-wood (wīld'wůd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The wild, unfrequented woods; a forest.

The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled *wild-wood.*
S. Woodworth, The Old Oaken Bucket.

II. *a.* Belonging to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods. [Poetical.]

Aye the *wild-wood* echoes rang—
Oh, dearly do I love thee, Annie!
Burns, By Allan Stream.

wile[1] (wīl), *n.* [< ME. *wile, wyle,* < AS. *wīl, wile* (also in comp. *flyge-wīl*, 'a flying wile,' an arrow); cf. Icel. *vēl, væl*, an artifice, wile, craft, device, fraud, trick (> OF. *guile*, > E. *guile:* see *guile*[1]).] A trick or stratagem; anything practised for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

Bot hit is no ferly, thaz a fole madde,
And thurz *wyles* of wymmen be wonen to sorze.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2415.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. Eph. vi. 11.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton *wiles*,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

=**Syn.** *Manœuver, Stratagem,* etc. See *artifice.*

wile[1] (wīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wiled*, ppr. *wiling.* [< *wile*[1], *n.*] **1**†. To deceive; beguile; impose on.

So perfect in that art was Paridell
That he Malbeccoes halfen eye did *wyle;*
His halfen eye he *wiled* wondrous well.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

2. To lure; entice; inveigle; coax; cajole.

Say, whence is yond warlow with his wand,
That thus wold *wyle* oure folk away?
Towneley Mysteries, p. 60.

She *wiled* him into ae chamber,
She *wiled* him into twa.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

But court na anither, tho' jokin' ye be,
For fear that she *wile* your fancy frae me.
Burns, Oh Whistle and I'll Come to you.

3. To shorten or cause to pass easily or pleasantly, as by some diverting wile: in this sense probably confused with *while.*

Seated in two black horsehair porter's chairs, one on each side of the fireplace, the superannuated Mr. and Mrs. Smallweed *wile* away the rosy hours.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxi.

wile[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *while*[1].

wile[3]†, *n.* Same as *wild*[2], *Weald* (?).

The earth is the Lords, and all the corners thereof; he created the mountaines of Wales as well as the *wiles* of Kent. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 29.

wilful, willful (wil'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *wilful, wilfull, wylfulle, willfulle;* < *will*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] **1**†. Willing; ready; eager; keen.

With his ferefull folke to Phocus hee rides,
And is *wilfull* in werk to wirchen hem care.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 412.

As thai past on the payment the pepull beheld,
Haden wonder of the weghes, & *wilfulde* desyre
To know of there comyng and the cause wete,
That were so rially arait & a rowte gay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 353.

When walls are so *wilful* to hear without warning.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 211.

2. Due to one's own will; spontaneous; voluntary; deliberate; intentional: as, *wilful* murder; *wilful* waste.

Alle the sones of Israel halewiden *wilful* thingis [brought a willing offering, A. V.] to the Lord. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxv. 29.

The hye God on whom that we bileeve
In *wilful* poverte chees to lyve his lyf.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 323.

3. Obstinate and unreasonable; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like, by counsel, advice, com-

mands, or instructions; obstinate; stubborn; refractory; wayward; inflexible: as, a *wilful* man; a *wilful* horse.

Like a *wilful* youth,
That which I owe is lost.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 146.

A *wilfu'* man never wanted woe.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

Wilful fire-raising. Same as *arson*[1]. [Scotch.]=**Syn. 3.** *Untoward, Contrary*, etc. (see *wayward*), self-willed, mulish, intractable, headstrong, unruly, heady.

wilfulhead† (wil'fûl-hed), *n.* [ME. *wilfulhed;* < *wilful* + *-head.*] Wilfulness; perverse obstinacy.

And nat be lyk tiraunts of Lumbardye,
That usen *wilfulhed* and tirannye.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 355.

wilfulling†, *n.* [< *wilful* + *-ing*[1].] A wilful act. [Rare.]

Great King, no more bay with thy *wilfullings*
His wrath's dread Torrent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

wilfully, willfully (wil'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wilfully, wilfulli, wylfully, wilfulliche;* < *wilful* + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Of free will or choice; willingly; voluntarily; gladly; readily.

Fede ye the flok of God that is among you, and purvey ye, not as constreyned, but *wilfulli*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. v. 2.

Be nouȝte abasshed to bydde and to be nedy;
Syth he that wrouȝte al the worlde was *wilfullich* nedy.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 48.

Trowe ye that whyles I may preche,
And winne gold and silver for I teche,
That I wol lyve in povert *wilfully*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 155.

They *wilfully* themselves exile from light.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 386.

2. By design; with set purpose; intentionally; especially, in a wilful manner; as following one's own will; selfishly; perversely; obstinately; stubbornly.

For he that winketh whan he sholde see,
Al *wilfully*, God lat him never thee.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 612.

The mother, . . . being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Surely of such desperat persons as will *wilfully* followe the course of theyr owne follye there is noe compassion to be had. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

If we sin *wilfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. Heb. x. 26.

Religion is a matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

3. In *law*, *wilfully* is sometimes interpreted to mean—(*a*) by an act or an omission done of purpose, with intent to bring about a certain result; or (*b*) with implication of evil intent or legal malice, or with absence of reasonable ground for believing the act in question to be lawful.

wilfulness, willfulness (wil'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wilfulnesse;* < *wilful* + *-ness.*] **1.** The character of being wilful; determination to have one's own way; self-will; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Falshede is soo ful of cursidnesse
that her worship shalle neuere haue enterprise
where it Reigneth and hathe the *wilfulnesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 71.

Men of business, absorbed in their object, which calls out daring, energy, resolution, and force, acquire often a *wilfulness* of temper. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 292.

2. Intention; the character of being done by design.

The deliberateness and *wilfulness*, or as we prefer to call it the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder. *Mozley and Whitely.*

wilily (wī'li-li), *adv.* [< *wily* + *-ly*[2].] In a wily manner; by stratagem; insidiously; craftily.

They did work *wilily*. Josh. ix. 4.

wiliness (wī'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wily; cunning; guile.

wilk (wilk), *n.* A dialectal form of *whelk.*

will[1] (wil), *v.* Pres. 1 *will*, 2 *wilt*, 3 *will*, pl. *will;* imperf. 1 *would*, 2 *wouldest* or *wouldst*, 3 *would*, pl. *would* (obs. pp. *would, wold*). *Will*[1] has no imperative and no infinitive. [< ME. *willen* (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wille, wile, wulle, wule, wolle, wole, wol, woll* (also contr. *ulle*); 2d pers. *wilt, wult, wolt;* pl. *willeth, wulleth, wolleth;* pret. 1st and 3d pers. *wolde* (> E. *would*), *wulde, walde, wald* (> Sc. *wad*), 2d pers. *woldest, woldes*, pl. *wolden, wolde, wulde, walde*, pp. *wold;* < AS. *willan, wyllan* (pres. ind. 1st and 3d pers. *wile, wyle, wille, wylle*, 2d pers. *wilt*, pl. *willath, wyllath*, pret. 1st and 3d pers. *wolde*, 2d pers. *woldest*, pl. *woldon*, ppr. *willende*) = OS. *willian, wellian* = OFries. *willa, wella* = D. *willen* = MLG. LG. *willen* = OHG. *wellan, wollan*, MHG. *wellen, wollen*, G. *wollen* = Icel. *vilja* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *ville* = Goth. *wiljan* (pret. *wilda*) = OBulg. *voliti*, will, *velieti*, command, = Russ. *velieti*, command, etc., = Lith. *woliti*, will, = L. *velle* (pres. ind. *volo*), wish. Prob. not connected, as usually asserted, with Gr. *βούλεσθαι*, will, wish, or with Skt. *var*, choose, select, prefer. From the same source are ult. E. *will*[2], *wale*[2], *wiln, well*[2], *weal*[1], *wild*[1], *wilful*, etc. From the L. verb are ult. E. *volition, voluntary, volunteer, volunty, voluptuary*, etc., *nolens volens*, etc.] **A.** As an independent verb. **I.** *trans.* To wish; desire; want; be willing to have (a certain thing done): now chiefly used in the subjunctive (optative) preterit form *would* governing a clause: as, I *would* that the day were at hand. When in the first person the subject is frequently omitted: as, *would* that ye had listened to us!

Wol sche ȝit my sone hire wedde & to wife haue?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4203.

"The toure vp the toft," quod she, "treuthe is there-inne,
And *wolde* that ȝe wrouȝte as his worde techeth."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 13.

I *wol* him noght thogh thou were deed tomorwe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 307.

And when thei were come to Merlyn, he thanked hem of that thei hadde seide, and that *wolde* hym so moche gode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

Here I *would* not More to flit from his literal plain sense.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More (Parker Soc.), p. 252.

She moved him to ask of her father a field; and she lighted from off her ass; and Caleb said unto her: What *wilt* thou? Judges i. 14.

Is this thy vengeance, holy Venus, thine,
Because I *would* not one of thine own doves,
Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Would in optative expressions is often followed by a dative, with or without *to*, noting the person or power by whom the wish may be fulfilled: hence the phrases *would* (*to*) *God*, *would* (*to*) *heaven*, etc.

Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son! 2 Sam. xviii. 33.

I am not mad: I *would to heaven* I were!
For then 'tis like I should forget myself.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 48.

II. *intrans.* To have a wish or desire; be willing.

In a simile, as Eue
Was, whanne god *wolde* out of the wye y-drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 280.

The fomy brydel with the bit of gold
Governeth he, right as himself hath *wold*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1209.

All that falsen the kinges money or clippen it, also all that falsen or vse false measures, . . . wetyngly other than the lawe of the lord *woll*, etc.
J. Myre, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

They cryed to us to doe no more; all should be as we *would*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 191.

B. As an auxiliary, followed by an infinitive without *to*. **1.** To wish, want, like, or agree (to do, etc.); to be (am, is, are, was, etc.) willing (to do, etc.): noting desire, preference, consent, or, negatively, refusal.

But neuer man that place ne stede went
That sogerne *wold* ther for thyng any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5804.

Quod Conscience, "thou flemed us from thee;
Thou *woldist* not oure loore leere."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

That day that a man *would* have another's landes or his goodes, that day he *would* have his life also if he could.
Darrell Papers, 1583 (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

And ye *will* not come to me, that ye might have life.
John v. 40.

Oh, sir, the multitude, that seldom know any thing but their own opinions, speak that they *would* have.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

Will you permit the orphan—nephew to whom you have been a father—to offer you a trifle [a ring]?
Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

2. To be (am, is, are, etc.) determined (to do, etc.): said when one insists on or persists in being or doing something; hence, must, as a matter of will or pertinacity; do (emphatic auxiliary) from choice, wilfulness, determination, or persistence.

Alas, the general might have pardon'd follies!
Soldiers *will* talk sometimes.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Fate's such a shrewish thing,
She *will* be mistris. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 498.

Some, not contented to haue them [Saxons] a people of German race, *wil* needs bring them from elsewhere.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 25.

There stand, if thou *wilt* stand. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 551.

If you *will* fling yourself under the wheels, Juggernaut will go over you, depend upon it.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that *would* not be heal'd. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

3. To make (it) a habit or practice (to do, etc.); be (am, is, are, etc.) accustomed (to do, etc.); do usually: noting frequent or customary action.

Joves halt it greet humblesse
And vertu eek, that thou *wolt* make
A nyght ful ofte thyn heed to ake.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 631.

Whan he had souped at home in his house, he *wolde* call before hym all his seruauntes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 29.

I remember the hot summer Sunday afternoons, when the pavement *would* be red-hot, and the dust, and bits of straw, and scraps of paper, *would* blow fitfully about with every little puff of air.
E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

4. To be (am, is, are, etc.) sure (to do, etc.); do undoubtedly, inevitably, or of necessity; ought or have (to do, etc.); must: used in incontrovertible or general statements, and often, especially in provincial use, forming a verb-phrase signifying no more than the simple verb: as, I'm thinking this *will* be (that is, this is) your daughter.

I am aferd there *wylle* be sumthyng amys.
Coventry Mysteries (ed. Halliwell), p. 395.

Sixe comoun cubites, that *wil* be nyne foot long.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon (ed. Babington), [II. 235.

That *will* be unjust to man, *will* be sacrilegious to God.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

He was a considerate man, the deacon; . . . ye'*ll* no hae forgotten him, Robin? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

A little difference, my dear. . . . There *will* be such in the best-regulated families. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

"Are you seeing any angels, Rob?" . . . "I'm not sure; . . . it is not easy to tell what *will* be an angel, and what *will* not. There 's so much all blue up there."
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, xix.

5. To be (am, is, are, etc.) ready or about (to do, etc.): said of one on the point of doing something not necessarily accomplished.

As the queene hem saugh, she wiste well she was betraied, and *wolde* crye as she that was sore affraied, and thei seide that yef she spake eny worde she sholde a-non be slaine. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

6. In future and conditional constructions, to be (am, is, are, etc.) (to do, etc.): in general noting in the first person a promise or determination, and in the second and third mere assertion of a future occurrence without reference to the will of the subject, other verb-phrases being compounded with the auxiliary *shall*. For a more detailed discrimination between *will* and *shall*, see *shall*[1], B., 2.

And al the bettre sule ge speden,
If ge *wilen* gee with treweithe leden.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

Yef we *willeth* don his seruise . . . we sollen habbe tho mede wel griat ine heuene.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 33.

At a knight than *wol* I first beginne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 42.

Wife. O, we shall have murder! you kill my heart.
May. No, I *will* shed no blood.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Without their learning, how *wilt* thou with them,
Or they with thee, hold conversation meet?
Milton, P. R., iv. 231.

Thou *would'st* have thought, so furious was their fire,
No force could tame them, and no toil could tire.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 844.

It was all to be done in the most delicate manner, and all *would* assist. Thackeray *would* lecture, so *would* W. H. Russell; Dickens *would* give a reading.
E. H. Yates, Recollections and Experiences, I. vii.

In such constructions *will* is sometimes found where precision would require *shall*. See *shall*[1], B., final note.

I *would* have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 119.

If we contrast the present with so late a period as thirty years ago, we *will* perceive that there has been nothing short of a national awakening.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 40.

[*Would* is often used for *will* in order to avoid a dogmatic style or to soften blunt or harsh assertions, questions, etc.

A pretty idle toy; *would* you take money for it?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Would you say the Lord's Prayer for me, old fellow?
J. H. Ewing, Six to Sixteen, ii.

In all its senses the auxiliary *will* may be used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Bot I *wyl* to the chapel, for chaunce that may falle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

And Pandare wep as he to water *wolde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 115.

Pan. I heartily beseech you what must I do?
Tronil. Even what thou *wilt*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

First, then—A woman *will*, or *won't*—depend on 't;
If she will do't, she *will;* and there 's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.]

Will (you, he, etc.**), nill (you, he,** etc.). See *nill*[1].

★**will**[1] (wil), *n.* [< ME. *wille, wylle,* < AS. *willa* = OS. *willeo, willio, willo* = OFries. *willa* = MD. *wille* D. *wil* = OHG. *willo,* MHG. G. *wille* = Icel. *vili* = Sw. *vilja* = Dan. *villie* = Goth. *wilja,* will; from the verb: see *will*[1], *v.*] **1.** Wish; desire; pleasure; inclination; choice.

Man, y am more redy alway
To forȝeue thee thi mys gouernaunce
than thou art mercy for to pray,
For my *wille* were thee to enhaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

I thanke God, I had no *wille* to don it, for no thing that he behighten me. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 35.

I wol axe if it hir *wille* be
To be my wyf, and reule hir after me.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 270.

They who were hottest in his Cause, the most of them were men oftner drunk then by thir good *will* sober.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. That which is wished for or desired; express wish; purpose; determination.

When Castor hade clanly consayuit his *wille,*
He onswared hym honestly with orryng a litill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

Thy *will* be done. Mat. vi. 10.

There is no greater Hindrance to Men for accomplishing their *Will* than their own Wilfulness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 72.

That eternal immutable law in which *will* and reason are the same. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

He holds him with his glittering eye—
The wedding-guest stood still,
And listens like a three-years' child:
The Mariner hath his *will.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

Here was the *will,* and plenty of it; now for the way.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 4.

3. Wish; request; command.

Tell me now, Mr. Acres, in case of an accident, is there any little *will* or commission I could execute for you?
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

4. Expressed wish with regard to the disposal of one's property, or the like, after death; the document containing such expression of one's wishes; especially, in *law,* the legal declaration of a person's intentions, to take effect after his death. The essential distinction between a will and any other instrument or provision contingent upon death is that a will has no effect whatever until death, and may be freely revoked meanwhile; but a deed which may create or convey an estate in the event of death must take effect as binding the grantor in his life-time. In English law the word *will* was originally used only of a disposition of *real* property to take effect at death, the word *testament* being then used, as in the Roman and civil law, of a disposition of personal property; hence the phrase, now redundant, *last will and testament.* In modern usage the term *will* does not necessarily imply an actual disposition of property; for an instrument, executed with the formalities required by law, in which the testator merely appoints a guardian for his child, or merely nominates an executor, leaving the assets to be distributed by the executor among those who would take by law, is a will. In respect of form, that which distinguishes a written will from other instruments consists in the ceremonies which the law requires for a valid execution, for the sake of guarding against mistake, fraud, and undue influence. Nuncupative wills, however, are not subject to these rules. These formalities are generally four: (1) The testator must subscribe at the end or foot of the writing. (2) He must do so in the presence of witnesses. In some jurisdictions three are required. In some jurisdictions it is enough that he acknowledge to the witnesses that the subscription he has previously made is his. (3) He must at the same time publish the will — that is, declare to the witnesses that it is his will. (4) They must thereafter in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of one another, subscribe their names as witnesses. In some jurisdictions a seal is necessary with the testator's signature. One whose testimony as a subscribing witness becomes necessary to prove it can take no gift by the will.

After Christ had made his *will* at this supper, and given strength to his *will* by his death, and proved his *will* by his resurrection, and left the church possessed of his estate by his ascension, . . . he poured out his legacy of knowledge. *Donne,* Sermons, xxviii.

Her last *will*
Shall never be digress'd from.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 3.

O lead me gently up yon hill, . . .
And I'll there sit down, and make my *will.*
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 255).

5. Discretion; free or arbitrary disposal; sufferance; mercy.

ȝe ar welcum to welde as yow lykez,
That here is, al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre *wylle* & welde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

He had noe firme estate in his tenement, but was onely a tenaunt at *will* or little more, and soe at *will* may leave it. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

But by constreynt and force of the sayde foule chaungeable wether we strake all oure sayles and lay dryuynge in the large see at Godes *wyll* vnto the nexte mornynge.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies.
Ps. xxvii. 12.

The Prince was so devout and humble that he submitted his Body to be chastised at the *Will* of Dunstan Abbot of Glastenbury. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 11.

6. The faculty of conscious, and especially of deliberate, action. The term 'will' is used in various senses in modern psychology. Playing, as it does, a most important part in ethics and metaphysics, it has been one of the last terms to free itself of the 'faculty' connotation of the older psychology: partly because, while it covers so real and palpable a portion of our mental life, it is given to introspection as a function only, and not as any specific content, over and above sensation and affection. There is no distinct will-process discoverable by analysis. The simplest internal act of will, psychologically regarded, is attention to a sense-content; the simplest external voluntary action is the impulsive action. Hence, in dealing with 'the will,' the psychologist must trace the various stages of attention (passive, active, secondary passive), and must follow the growing complexity of action, from the simple impulse to the most complicated deliberative or selective action. Since active attention and any action more complex than the impulse involve effort or conation, he will at the same time have given an analysis of this much-discussed experience. The voluntary actions of every-day life are nearly akin to emotions, differing only in the fact that they are directed upon some end and come to a sudden termination when the end is attained. The descriptive psychology of the will distinguishes various types of conative organization, as the healthy will, the explosive will, the obstructed will. By a 'strong will' is sometimes, and perhaps most correctly, meant the virtue of self-control; but more generally a certain type of mental constitution, a persistency or tenaciousness which overcomes opposition by tiring out its opponents.

Appetite is the *Will's* solicitor, and the *Will* is Appetite's controller; what we covet according to the one by the other we often reject.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. viii. § 3.

7. The process of willing; the process of determining a choice or forming a purpose; volition.

Even actual sins, committed without *will,*
Are neither sins nor shame — much more compell'd.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

It is necessary to form a distinct notion of what is meant by the word Volition in order to understand the import of the word Will, for this last word properly expresses that power of the mind of which volition is the act. . . . The word will, however, is not always used in this its proper acceptation, but is frequently substituted for volition, as when I say that my hand moves in obedience to my *will.*
D. Stewart, Works (ed. Hamilton), VI. 345.

Antecedent will. See *antecedent.*—**At will.** (*a*†) At command; in thorough mastery.

He that can find two words of concord cannot find foure or fiue or sixe, vnlesse he haue his owne language *at will.*
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 73.

(*b*) At pleasure; at discretion. To hold an estate *at the will* of another is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor. See *estate at will,* under *estate.*

ȝe schul wite of ȝoure sone
That ȝe long haue for-lore leue me for sothe,
& him winne a-ȝen *at wille.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.

We know more from nature than we can *at will* communicate. *Emerson,* Nature, iv.

And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them *at will,* and can induce at our pleasure other bodily alterations through emotional excitement. *F. H. Bradley,* Mind, XIII. 27.

Conjoint will, joint will, mutual wills, legal phrases often used without much discrimination. Especially — (*a*) A testamentary act by two persons jointly uniting in the same instrument, as their will, to take effect after the death of both. (*b*) A similar instrument to take effect as to each on his or her death. These two classes are more properly termed *joint* or *conjoint.* (*c*) Wills made in connection by two persons pursuant to a compact, binding each to the other to make the dispositions of property thus declared. (*d*) Wills made to bequeath the effects of the one first dying to the survivor. These two classes, and particularly the last, are more appropriately termed *mutual.* The legal effect of such wills is often a matter of doubt.—**Factum of a will.** See *factum.*—**Freedom of the will,** a mental attribute the existence of which is disputed. The phrase is taken in different senses by different thinkers. (*a*) The power of doing right on all occasions. (*b*) That freedom of which we have an immediate consciousness in action. This is, however, only the consciousness of being able to overcome some unspecified resistance to some unspecified extent, which implies and is implied in the fact of resistance, and is in fact but an aspect of the sense of action and reaction. (*c*) The power of acting from an inward spontaneity, not altogether dominated by motives. This is what most of the metaphysical advocates of the freedom of the will specifically contend for. It is a limitation of the action of causality, even in the material world. Some would restrict the spontaneous power of the mind to making particles swerve without variation of their vis viva; but this is untenable, since the law of action and reaction, which would thus be vitiated, is far more securely proved than that of the conservation of energy, the evidence for which is imperfect, while the objections to it are weighty. It is contended on the one hand that such spontaneity is an indispensable condition of moral action; and on the other that, if it exists, it has no direct reference to morality except this that, so far as a being is spontaneous in this sense, he is free from the moral law as well as from that of causation, and that there is neither sense nor justice in holding him responsible for mere sporadic effects of pure non-cause. Responsibility, it is argued, ought to imply that a man's conduct can be regulated by principles as efficient causes, and is not free from the influence of causation.—**Free will,** liberty; freedom; liberty as to choice in faith or conduct; also, the faculty of will as being free, or not absolutely subject to causation.

Certainly there be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief — affecting *free will* in thinking, as well as in acting. *Bacon,* Truth (ed. 1887).

We thus, in thought, never escape determination and necessity. It will be observed that I do not consider this inability to the notion any disproof of the fact of *free-will.*
Sir W. Hamilton, Works, p. 611.

Good will. (*a*) Favor; kindness. (*b*) Sincerity; right intention.

Some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife; and some also of *good will.* Phil. i. 15.

His willes†, of his own will; voluntarily.

A thyng that no man wol, *his willes,* helde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 272 (Harl. MS.).

Ill will, enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.* Compare *good-will* and *ill-will.*—**Inofficious will.** See *inofficious.*—**Joint will, mutual wills.** See *conjoint will.*—**Officious will.** See *officious.*—**Register of wills.** See *register*[2].—**Roman will,** a form of ancient Roman will which in later times was allowed in the Eastern Empire, and generally known as the *Roman will,* combining something of the form of the mancipatory with the efficacy of the Pretorian testament. See *testament.* *Maine.*—**Simple will.** See *simple.*—**Statute of Wills,** the name commonly designating a British or an American statute regulating the power to make wills; more specifically, an English statute of 1540 (superseded by the Wills Act), by which persons seized in socage were allowed to devise all their lands except to bodies corporate, and persons seized in chivalry were allowed to devise two thirds: sometimes also called the *Wills Act.*—**Tenant at will.** See *tenant*[1].—**To have one's will,** to obtain what is desired.—**To work one's will,** to act absolutely according to one's own will, wish, pleasure, or fancy; do entirely what one pleases (with something).

For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and *work their will,* . . .
What know we greater than the soul?
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Wills Act, an English statute of 1837 (7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict., c. 26) which repealed the Statute of Wills, and enacted that all property may be disposed of by will. It required wills to be in writing, signed at the foot, and attested by two witnesses, and declared the effect of certain words and phrases in them. The amendment of 1852 (15 and 16 Vict., c. 24) relates to the position of the signature.—**With a will,** with willingness and earnestness; with all one's heart; heartily.

Mr. Herbert threw himself into the business *with a will.*
Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

will[2] (wil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *willed,* ppr. *willing* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *wills*). [< ME. *willen, wilien* (pret. *willede*), < AS. *willian* (pret. *willode*), will, demand, desire; cf. AS. *wilnian,* > ME. *wilnen,* desire, wish (see *wiln*); secondary verbs, from the primitive verb represented by *will*[1]. The two verbs (*will*[1] and *will*[2]) early became confused, more esp. in cases in which the auxiliary verb was used as a principal verb.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish; desire. [Archaic.]

There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 56.

A great party in the state
Wills me wed to her. *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, i. 4.

2†. To communicate or express a wish to; desire; request; direct; tell; bid; order; command.

Within half an houre after, Mrs. Essex *willed* the said Hugh to go to Mrs. Ralegh and *will* her to send the said lady a couple of the best chickens.
Darrell Papers, 1568 (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan [Age, App. ii.).

Sir Ladron, your sonne and my cousin *willed* me . . . that I should write vnto you the sorrow which I conceiued of the sicknesse your Lordship hath had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

Now here she writes, and *wills* me to repent.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

Gorton and his company . . . wrote a letter to Onkus, *willing* him to deliver their friend Miantunnomoh.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 158.

3. To determine by act of choice; decide; decree; ordain; hence, to intend; purpose.

All such Buttes and Hoggesheads as may be found to serue we *will* shalbe filled with Traine Oyle.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 300.

Two things he *willeth,* that we should be good, and that we should be happy. *Barrow,* Sermons, III. iv.

Man in his state of innocency had freedom and power to *will* and to do that which was well pleasing to God; but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., v. 1.

Man always *wills* to do that which he desires most, and when he does not feel himself obliged by the sentiment of duty to do that which he desires less.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 92.

We shall have success if we truly *will* success — not otherwise. *O. W. Holmes,* Essays, p. 118.

4. To dispose of by will or testament; give as a legacy; bequeath: as, he *willed* the farm to his nephew.

Servants and their families descended from father to son, or were sometimes *willed* away, the servant being given, within limits, his choice of a master.
The Century, XXXVI. 277.

5. To bring under the influence or control of the will of another; subject to the power of another's will. [Recent.]

The one to be *willed* would go to the other end of the house, if desired, whilst we agreed upon the thing to be done. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 57, note.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wish; desire; prefer; resolve; determine; decree.

As *will* the rest, so *willeth* Winchester.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 162.

You, likewise, our late guests, if so you *will*,
Follow us. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. To exercise the will.

See how my sin-bemangled body lies,
Not having pow'r to *will*, nor will to rise!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

He that shall turn his thoughts inwards upon what passes in his own mind when he *wills*, shall see that the will or power of volition is conversant about nothing but that particular determination of the mind, whereby barely, by a thought, the mind endeavours to give rise, continuation, or stop to any action which it takes to be within its power. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 30.

will[3]†, *a.* [Sc. also *wull*; < ME. *will*, *wille*, < Icel. *villr* (for **vildr*), wild: see *wild*.] Astray; wrong; at a loss; bewildered.

Adam went out ful *wille* o wan.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 213.

All wery I wex and *wyll* of my gate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2369.

And *wull* and waif for eight lang years
They sail'd upon the sea.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 253).

will[3]†, *v. i.* [< *will*[3], *a.*] To wander; go astray; be lost, at a loss, or bewildered. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2359.

willcock (wil'kok), *n.* Same as *willock*.

willed (wild), *a.* [< ME. *willed*; < *will*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a will; determined as to will: usually in composition, as in self-*willed*, weak-*willed*.

He is *wylled* that comynycasyon and trete schold be had.
Paston Letters, I. 75.

2. Brought under the influence or control of the will of another.

willemite (wil'em-īt), *n.* [Named after *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.] A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish-green or flesh-red color, a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found abundantly in New Jersey, and there constitutes a very valuable zinc ore. Troostite is a crystallized variety containing some manganese. It fluoresces when exposed to ultra-violet and other radiation.

willer (wil'ėr), *n.* [< *will*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who wishes; a wisher: as, an ill-*willer*.— 2. One who wills.

Be pleased to cast a glance on two considerations—1. What the will is to which, 2. Who the *willer* is to whom, we must submit. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xxxvi.

The problem can never be solved as long as contact of any sort is allowed between the *willer* and the willed.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

willet (wil'et), *n.* [So called from its cry; cf. *pill-will-willet*.] A North American bird of the snipe family, the semipalmated tattler or stone-curlew, *Symphemia semipalmata*. It is a large, stout tattler with semipalmated toes (see cut under *semipalmate*), stout bill, bluish feet, and much-



Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*), in winter plumage.

variegated plumage, especially in summer, the wings being mirrored with white and lined with black; the length is about 16 inches. It abounds in temperate North America, and especially in the United States; it extends north to 56° at least, breeds throughout its range, and winters in the Southern States. Some related tattlers are occasionally mistaken for the species, and called *willet* by sportsmen. See *Symphemia*.

Across the dune, curlews, gulls, pelicans, water-turkeys, and *willets* were feeding. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 223.

willful, willfully, etc. See *wilful*, etc.

willick, *n.* A Scotch variant of *willock*.

willie, *a.* Same as *willy*[1].

willie-fisher (wil'i-fish″ėr), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. See cut under *Sterna*. [Forfar, Scotland.]

willie-hawkie (wil'i-hâ'ki), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. *C. Swainson.* [Antrim, Ireland.]

willie-man-beard (wil'i-man-bērd'), *n.* The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia spinachia*. Compare cut under *stickleback*. [Local, Eng.]

willie-muftie, *n.* See *willy-mufty*.

willing (wil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *willing*; verbal n. of *will*[1], *v.*] Inclination; desire; intention.

The evil natures, and the evil principles, and the evil manners of the world, these are the causes of our imperfect *willings* and weaker actings in the things of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 13.

willing (wil'ing), *a.* [< ME. *willing*, for earlier *willende*, < AS. *willende*, *wellende*, ppr. of *willan*, will: see *will*[1]. *Willing* in mod. use also represents the ppr. of *will*[2].] 1. Favorably disposed; ready; inclined; desirous: as, *willing* to work; *willing* to depart.

I shall be *willing*, if not apt, to learn.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

King Henry, having entred a Throne in a Storm, was *willing* now to have a Calm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

If others make easier conditions of blessedness, no wonder if their doctrine be entertained by those who are *willing* to be happy but unwilling to leave their sins.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

I never hear any thing of the Countess [of Oxford] except just now, that she is grown tired of sublunary affairs, and *willing* to come to a composition with her lord.
Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

The 21st day Captain Eaton came to an Anchor by us; he was very *willing* to have consorted with us again.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 133.

2. Voluntary; cheerfully given, granted, done, or borne: as, *willing* service; *willing* poverty.

I raise him thus, and with this *willing* kiss I seal his pardon. *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, iv. 1.

Sad Ulysses' soul, and all the rest,
Are held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains and sweet captivity.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 52.

The chief is apt to get an extra share [of the spoils], either by actual capture, or by the *willing* award of his comrades. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

3. Characterized by promptness or readiness in action; free from reluctance, laziness, or slowness: as, a *willing* horse; a *willing* hand.

Mount the decks, and call the *willing* wind.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 655.

4†. In harmony or accord; like-minded.

I am perswaded the Devill himselfe was never *willing* with their proceedings. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

=Syn. 1. Minded.—2. *Spontaneous*, etc. See *voluntary*.

willing-hearted (wil'ing-här″ted), *a.* Well-inclined; heartily consenting.

And they came, both men and women, as many as were *willing hearted*, and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold: and every man that offered offered an offering of gold unto the Lord.
Ex. xxxv. 22.

willingly (wil'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *willingly*; < *willing* + *-ly*[2].] In a willing manner. Specifically—(*a*) Of one's own will, choice, or consent; voluntarily; knowingly.

Heer I swere that never *willingly*
In werk ne thought I nil yow disobeye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 306.

By labour and intense study, . . . joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after-times as they should not *willingly* let it die. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*b*) Readily; cheerfully.

Not . . . as it were of necessity, but *willingly*.
Phile. 14.

Proud of employment, *willingly* I go.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 35.

They would *willingly* haue beene friends, or haue giuen any composition they could.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

willingness (wil'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness.

I would expend it with all *willingness*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 150.

Satan o'ercomes none but by *Willingnesse*.
Herrick, Temptations.

Many brauado's they made, but, to appease their fury, our Captaine prepared with as seeming a *willingnesse* (as they) to incounter them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 177.

Constraint in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

They one after another declared their conviction of their errors, and their *willingness* to receive baptism.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa. ii. 6.

2†. Good will; readiness.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for *willingness* rids way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

=Syn. 1. *Forwardness*, *Willingness*. See *forwardness*.

will-in-the-wisp (wil'in-thē̆-wisp), *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp*.

Willisian (wil'is-i-an), *a.* [< *Willis* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Willis, an English anatomist, famous for his researches on the brain and nerves. Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) Noting a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain. See *circle of Willis*, under *circle*. (*b*) Noting the old enumeration of nine pairs of cranial nerves (now counted as twelve pairs).

Willis's disease. Diabetes.

williwaw (wil'i-wâ), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A violent blast of wind descending from the mountain-sides into the fiords of Tierra del Fuego. Such gusts last from 8 to 10 seconds; the barometric pressure suddenly rises 0.08 of an inch, and a calm usually follows: these are the characteristics of the foehn winds.

will-less (wil'les), *a.* [< *will*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Lacking will-power; having no will or volition; not volitional.

A merely knowing, quite *will-less* being.
Du Prel, Philos. of Mysticism (trans. 1889), II. 8.

2. Involuntary.

Your blind duty and *will-less* resignation.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xv.

willock (wil'ok), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *willick*, a young heron, also the puffin.] The common murre or guillemot, *Uria troile* or *Lomvia troile*, a bird of the auk family, abundant on both coasts of the North Atlantic. Also *willcock*. See cut under *murre*[2]. [Local, British.]

will-o'-the-wisp (wil'o-thē̆-wisp), *n.* 1. The ignis fatuus; hence, any person or thing that deludes or misleads by dazzling, visionary, or evanescent appearances. Also *will-in-the-wisp*, *will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack o' lantern*.

All this hide and seek, this *will-in-the-wisp*, has no other meaning than a Christian marriage for sweet Mrs. Belinda.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, v. 3.

Wicked sea-*will-o'-the-wisp!*
Wolf of the shore! dog, with thy lying lights
Thou hast betray'd us on these rocks of thine!
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 1.

2. A common fresh-water alga, *Nostoc commune*: so named from its sudden and seemingly mysterious appearance. See *Nostoc*.

★**willow**[1] (wil'ō), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *willy*; < ME. *wilowe*, *wylow*, *weloghe*, *wilwe*, *wilge*, < AS. *welig* = MD. *welighe*, *wilghe*, later *wilge*, D. *wilg* = MLG. LG. *wilge*, willow; root uncertain. For other names, cf. *sallow*[2] and *withy*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Salix*, consisting of trees, shrubs, and rarely almost herbaceous plants. Of the many species a few are of decided economic worth as furnishing osiers (*osier willow*, *crack willow*, *purple wil-*



Black Willow (*Salix nigra*).
1, branch with female ament; *a*, male ament; *a*, capsule, opening; *b*, seed; *c*, leaf.

low, *white willow*), or for their wood (*crack willow*, *white willow*), or for their bark, which in northern Europe is esteemed equal to oak-bark for tanning. Many are excellent for fixing loose sands, some serve for hedges, while several are highly ornamental. A few plants with some similarity to the willow have borrowed its name. See *osier*, *sallow*, and the phrases below.

Now *wylous*, busshes, bromes, thing that eseth
Let plannte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. The wood of the willow; hence, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, the bat.— **Almond** or **almond-leafed willow**, a moderate-sized tree, *Salix triandra*, found in wet grounds in the northern old world, having the leaves white, but not silky beneath. It is much cultivated for basket-making. Also *French willow*.— **Babylonian willow** (of Psalm cxxxvii.), probably a species of poplar, *Populus Euphratica*. The weeping willow was

once supposed to be the tree, fancy associating its pendulous branches with the hanging of the harps. The oleander is sometimes selected as the tree. Compare *weeping willow.*—**Bay willow.** (*a*) *Salix hermaphroditica*, a shrub or small tree of Europe and temperate Asia, having broadly ovate or oblong leaves, which are thick, smooth, and shining, rendering it highly ornamental. (*b*) See *willow-herb.*—**Bedford willow.** See *crack willow.*—**Bitter willow.** See *purple willow.*—**Black willow.** (*a*) A tree of moderate size, *Salix nigra*, widely distributed in North America, commonly found bending over watercourses. The wood is of little value; the bark contains salicylic acid, and is a popular domestic febrifuge. See cut on preceding page. (*b*) *Salix Scouleriana*, found on the western coast of North America, a small tree with the wood light, hard, strong, and tough. (*c*) Same as *bay willow* (*a*). [Local, Eng.]—**Brittle willow.** Same as *crack willow.*—**Crack willow,** a tall handsome tree, *Salix fragilis*, so called because the twigs break easily from the branches. It is native in Europe and Asia, and is often cultivated, affording, with the closely related white willow, the best willow-timber. A hybrid, *S. Russeliana*, of this and the white willow is the Bedford or Leicester willow, whose bark is said to contain more tannin than oak-bark, and more salicin than most of the genus.—**Desert willow,** a small tree of willow-like habit, *Chilopsis linearis*, of the *Bignoniaceæ*, found in arid regions in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The flowers, borne in terminal racemes, have a funnel-form corolla swollen out above, an inch or two long, colored white and purplish; the pods resemble those of *Catalpa.*—**Diamond willow,** *Salix lutea* and other closely related species growing on the banks of the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, having remarkable diamond-shaped scars due to the arrest of wood-growth at the base of atrophied twigs. It is made into unique canes.—**Dwarf gray willow.** Same as *sage-willow.*—**French willow.** (*a*) Same as *almond willow.* (*b*) See *willow-herb.*—**Glaucous willow,** the pussy-willow.—**Glossy willow.** Same as *shining willow.*—**Goat willow,** the great sallow, *Salix caprea.* See *sallow*[1].—**Golden willow** or **osier.** See *white willow.*—**Ground willow,** *Salix arctica*, and other dwarf northern species. See *Salix.*—**Heart-leafed willow,** *Salix cordata*, the most widely distributed and variable American willow, a tall shrub with the leaves narrow but heart-shaped at the base. It is related to the *diamond willow* (see above).—**Hedge willow,** the sallow, *Salix caprea.*—**Hoop willow.** Same as *ring willow.*—**Huntingdon willow,** the white willow.—**Leicester willow,** the crack willow.—**Long-leafed willow.** Same as *sandbar willow.*—**Osier willow.** See *osier;* also *almond willow, purple willow, white willow.*—**Persian willow.** See *willow-herb.*—**Prairie willow,** a grayish shrub, *Salix humilis*, related to the sage-willow, growing 3 to 8 feet high, common on dry plains, etc., in the United States.—**Primrose willow.** See *Jussiæa.*—**Purple willow,** a shrub or small tree, *Salix purpurea*, found through Europe and temperate Asia. Also called *bitter, rose,* and *whipcord willow.* Its bark is rich in salicin, and so bitter that it is not gnawed by animals; hence this willow is specially recommended for game-proof hedges. It is at the same time one of the best osier willows.—**Pussy willow.** See *pussy-willow.*—**Ring** or **ring-leafed willow,** a variety of the weeping willow with the leaves curled into rings.—**Rose willow.** See *purple willow.*—**Rosebay willow.** See *willow-herb.*—**Sage willow.** See *sage-willow.*—**Sallow willow,** the common sallow, *Salix caprea.*—**Sandbar willow,** *Salix fluviatilis*, a small tree often forming dense clumps of great beauty on river sandbars and banks. It is very common throughout the Mississippi basin, and reaches its greatest development in northern California and Oregon.—**Shining willow,** a river-bank shrub or small tree, *Salix lucida*, of North America, closely allied to the bay willow of Europe, the leaves with a long tapering point, smooth and shining on both sides. It is among the most beautiful of willows, and is becoming popular in cultivation.—**Silky willow.** (*a*) The white willow. (*b*) *Salix Sitchensis*, a low much-branched tree of the Pacific coast from California northward.—**Swamp willow,** the pussy-willow.—**Sweet willow,** the sweet-gale, *Myrica Gale;* also, the bay willow. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To wear the willow,** to put on the trappings of woe for a lost lover.

> Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
> I'll *wear the willow* garland for his sake.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 228.

Virginia or **Virginian willow.** See *Itea.*—**Water willow.** See *water-willow.*—**Weeping willow,** a large tree, *Salix Babylonica*, distinguished by its very long and slender pendulous branches, a native, not of Babylon, but of eastern Asia, now common in cultivation in Europe and America. Only the female plant is known in western countries, but it spreads to some extent by the drifting and rooting of its broken branches. It is considered an emblem of mourning, and is often planted in graveyards. The Kilmarnock weeping willow is a remarkable variety of the common sallow. There is an American weeping willow sold in nurseries, which is a partly pendulous form of the European purple willow.—**Whipcord willow.** See *purple willow.*—**White willow,** *Salix alba*, otherwise called *Huntingdon* and *silky willow*, perhaps the most common cultivated species, a fine tree becoming from 50 to 80 feet high, the leaves ashy-gray or silky-white on both sides. Its wood is smooth, light, soft, tough, and not subject to splintering, and is used for a great variety of purposes. It makes a good gunpowder charcoal, for which purpose it is grown in New Jersey and Delaware. An occasional form is *S. alba cærulea*, the blue willow. *S. alba vitellina*, the golden willow or osier, with yellow twigs, is sometimes grown for basket-making.—**Whortle willow,** *Salix Myrsinites*, a low, sometimes closely procumbent shrub, under a foot high, with small round, ovate, or lanceolate leaves, found in the mountains of the northern old world.—**Willow scale.** See *scale*[1].—**Willow span-worm,** one of a number of geometrid larvæ which feed upon willow, as the pink-striped, the larva of *Deilinia variolaria* of the United States.—**Willow tussock-moth,** a North American tussock-moth, *Hemerocampa definita*, whose larva seems to feed only on willow—a peculiar fact, since other tussock-moth larvæ are rather general feeders.—**Yellow willow,** *Salix alba vitellina.* See *white willow,* above.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of the wood of the willow; consisting of willow.—**2.** Of the color of the bark of young willow-wood; of a dull yellowish-green color.—**Willow pattern,** a design in ceramic decoration, introduced by T. Turner in his Caughley porcelain in 1780. The design is Chinese in character, but is not exactly copied from any Chinese original. It is usually in blue on white or bluish-white ground.—**Willow tea.** See *tea*[1].



Willow Pattern.

willow[1] (wil′ō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *willowed*, ppr. *willowing.* [< *willow*[1], *n.*] To beat, as cotton, etc., with willow rods, in order to loosen it and eject the impurities; hence, to pick and clean, as any fibrous material; treat with the willow or willowing-machine.

> Fine stuff, such as *willowed* rope.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 36.

willow[2] (wil′ō), *n.* [Also *willy, willey;* short for *willow-machine* or *willowing-machine.*] A power-machine for extracting dirt and foreign matter from hemp and flax, for cleaning cotton, and for tearing open and cleaning wool preparatory to spinning. The machines used for these different materials vary in size, but are essentially alike, and consist of a revolving cylinder armed with spikes in a cylindrical casing also armed with spikes. A part of the casing forms a grid or sieve, through which the waste falls by gravity or is drawn by a suction blast. In certain cotton manufactures it follows the *opener,* or is used in place of it, and is followed by the *scutcher.* Also called *cotton-cleaning machine, devil, opening-machine, willower, willowing-machine, willow-machine,* and *willying-machine.*

willow-beauty (wil′ō-bū″ti), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia rhomboidaria.*

willow-bee (wil′ō-bē), *n.* A kind of leaf-cutting bee, *Megachile willughbiella* (wrongly *willoughbyella*), which builds its cells in willows, as originally described by Francis Willughby (1671).

willow-beetle (wil′ō-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of more than a hundred species of beetles which live upon the willow; specifically, a leaf-beetle, *Phyllodecta vitellinæ*, which damages willows in England and on the continent of Europe, its larvæ feeding on the leaves and pupating underground.

willow-cactus (wil′ō-kak″tus), *n.* See *Rhipsalis.*

willow-caterpillar (wil′ō-kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* Any one of the many different lepidopterous larvæ which feed upon the willow; specifically, the larva of the viceroy (which see).

willow-cimbex (wil′ō-sim″beks), *n.* A very large American saw-fly, *Cimbex americana*,



Willow-cimbex (*Cimbex americana*), natural size.

whose large whitish larvæ feed on the foliage of the willow, elm, birch, and linden, frequently entirely defoliating large trees. See *Cimbex.*

willow-curtain (wil′ō-kėr″tān), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of floating dike made of willow wands, used in western rivers in the United States as a shield against the current, and to prevent the wearing of the banks.

willow-dolerus (wil′ō-dol″e-rus), *n.* A small saw-fly, *Dolerus arvensis*, blue-black in color, found frequently on willows in the United States in May and June.

willowed (wil′ōd), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Abounding with willows. [Rare.]

> No longer steel-clad warriors ride
> Along thy wild and *willow'd* shore.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

willower (wil′ō-ėr), *n.* [< *willow*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *willow*[2].

willow-fly (wil′ō-flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ;* any perlid or stone-fly; especially, one whose larva is used for bait, as the yellow sally, *Chloroperla viridis* of England, or *Nematura variegata* of the same country. See cut under *Perla.*

willow-gall (wil′ō-gâl), *n.* Any one of numerous galls upon willow-shoots and -leaves, made mainly by gall-midges (*Cecidomyiidæ*), but often by gall-making saw-flies of the genera *Euura* and *Pontania.* Examples of the former are the pine-cone willow-gall of *Cecidomyia strobiloides* and the cabbage-sprout willow-gall of *Cecidomyia salicis-brassicoides.* Examples of those made by saw-flies are the willow apple-gall of *Pontania pomum*, the willow egg-gall of *Euura salicis-ovum*, and the willow bud-gall of *Euura salicis-gemma.*



Cabbage-sprout Willow-gall.

willow-garden (wil′ō-gär″dn), *n.* A sportsmen's name for a swale grown with willows.

> Snipe in the spring not unfrequently take to swampy thickets of black alder, and what are known as "*willow gardens,*" with springy bottoms, for shelter and food.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 161.

willow-ground (wil′ō-ground), *n.* A piece of swampy land where osiers are grown for basket-making.

willow-grouse (wil′ō-grous), *n.* The willow-ptarmigan.

willow-herb (wil′ō-ėrb), *n.* **1.** A plant of either of the genera *Chamænerion* and *Epilobium*, so named from the willow-like leaves of *Chamænerion angustifolium*, the great willow-herb. This is the most conspicuous species, a native of Europe, Asia, and North America, abounding especially in recent forest-clearings, hence in America also called *fire-weed.* It grows from 4 to 7 feet high, and bears a long raceme of showy pink-purple flowers. Other (British) names are *rose-bay, bay willow, Persian,* and especially *French willow. Chamænerion latifolium* of arctic Europe, Asia, and North America, reaching Colorado in the mountains, is a much lower plant with similar showy flowers. *Epilobium obcordatum* is a beautiful dwarf species of the mountains of California. *E. luteum*, found from Oregon northward, is peculiar in its yellow flowers. Many species are not at all showy. The great willow-herb and others have an unofficial medicinal use. The Indian name *wicup* or *wicopy* also survives.



The Inflorescence of Willow-herb (*Chamænerion angustifolium*). *a*, capsule, opening; *b*, seed.

2. See *Lythrum.*—**French willow-herb,** the French willow. See def. 1.—**Hooded willow-herb,** the skullcap, *Scutellaria.*—**Night willow-herb,** the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*—**Spiked willow-herb,** *Chamænerion angustifolium.*—**Swamp willow-herb,** *Epilobium palustre.*

willowing-machine (wil′ō-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willowish (wil′ō-ish), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling the willow; like the color of the willow. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, i. 5.

willow-lark (wil′ō-lärk), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *Pennant*, 1768. (*Imp. Dict.*)

willow-leaf (wil′ō-lēf), *n.* One of the elongated filaments of which the solar photosphere appears to be composed, especially in the neighborhood of sun-spots. The name was proposed by Nasmyth, but is no longer in general use, since as a rule the photospheric granules are not of a form to justify it.

willow-machine (wil′ō-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willow-moth (wil′ō-môth), *n.* A common British noctuid moth, *Caradrina quadripunctata*, a pale mottled species whose caterpillar does much damage to stored grain.

willow-myrtle (wil′ō-mėr″tl), *n.* A myrtaceous tree with willow-like leaves, *Agonis flexuosa*, of western Australia, growing 40 feet high.

willow-oak (wil′ō-ōk), *n.* An American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, found from New York near the

coast to Texas and north to Kentucky and Missouri. Its leaves are narrow and entire, strongly suggesting those of a willow. It grows some 70 feet high, and affords a heavy and strong, rather soft, wood, somewhat used for fellies of wheels and in building. Also *peach-oak, sand-jack.* See cut under *oak.*—**Upland willow-oak,** *Quercus cinerea,* a tree reaching 45 feet high, found from Fortress Monroe to Texas on sandy barrens and dry upland ridges. The leaves are somewhat broader than those of the willow-oak, leathery, and white-downy beneath. Also *blue-jack* and *sand-jack.*

willow-peeler (wil′ō-pē″lėr), *n.* A machine or device for stripping the bark from willow-wands, as a crotch with sharp edges, through which the wand is drawn. Also called *willow-stripper.*

willow-ptarmigan (wil′ō-tär″mi-gan), *n.* The common ptarmigan of North America, *Lagopus albus,* having in winter white plumage with a black tail, but no black stripe through the eye: distinguished from *rock-ptarmigan.* Also *willow-grouse.* The name originally applied to the European bird named *L. saliceti.* See *dalripa* and *rype*[2].

willow-sawfly (wil′ō-sâ″flī), *n.* Any one of the different saw-flies which breed upon willow, as *Cimbex americana, Dolerus arvensis, Nematus ventralis,* and a number of others. *Phyllœcus integer* is a North American species whose larvæ bore into the young shoots of willow, whence it is specified as the *willow-shoot saw-fly.* See *willow-cimbex* and *willow-dolerus.*

willow-slug (wil′ō-slug), *n.* The larva of any saw-fly, as *Nematus ventralis,* which infests willows. That of the species named, more fully called *yellow-spotted willow-slug,* has some economic consequence in connection with the osier industry.

willow-sparrow (wil′ō-spar″ō), *n.* Same as *willow-warbler.* [Local, Eng.]

willow-thorn (wil′ō-thôrn), *n.* Same as *sallow-thorn.* See *Hippophaë.*

willow-warbler (wil′ō-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus trochilus;* the willow-wren. It is about 5 inches long, greenish above, whitish below, and very abundant in summer in the British Islands in woods and copses. See *chiff-chaff.*—**Yellow-browed barred willow-warbler.** See *yellow-browed warbler,* under *warbler.*

willow-weed (wil′ō-wēd), *n.* **1.** One of various species of *Polygonum,* or knotweed, as *P. amphibium, P. Persicaria,* or *P. lapathifolium. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria.*

willow-wort (wil′ō-wėrt), *n.* **1.** The common loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris,* or the purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria.*—**2.** A plant of the family *Salicaceæ,* the willow family.

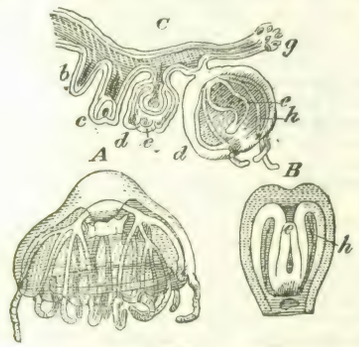
willow-wren (wil′ō-ren), *n.* The willow-warbler: a common British name and also book-name.

willowy (wil′ō-i), *a.* [< *willow*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding with willows.

> Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!
> *Gray,* Ode for Music.
>
> Steadily the millstone hums
> Down in the *willowy* vale.
> *Bryant,* Song of the Sower.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping; pensile; graceful.

Willsia (wil′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after one *Wills.*] A generic name based on medusoids of certain gymnoblastic hydroid polyps, apparently coryniform, which produce other medusoids



Willsia.

A, the medusa, with budding stolons. *B,* a bud developed on a stolon; *h,* its radial canal; *e,* manubrium. *C,* a stolon; *g,* its free end beset with nematocysts; *b, c, d, d,* four budding medusoids, the last nearly ready to be detached; *e* and *h,* as in fig. *B.*

like themselves by means of proliferating stolons; also, a designation of such medusoids. In the example figured the stolons are developed at the bifurcation of each of the four principal radiating canals of the swimming-bell, each stolon ending in a knob with a bunch of thread-cells, and giving rise along one side to a series of buds which successively, from the free end toward the other end, acquire the character of complete medusoids. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 132.

Willughbeia (wil-ō-bē′iạ), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1819), named for Francis *Willughby,* 1635–72, an English naturalist, who wrote on the use of sap in plants.] An untenable name for *Ancylocladus,* a genus of plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ.* It is characterized by climbing stems, flowers in dense cymes with a five-parted salver-shaped corolla bearing its stamens near the base of its tube, and followed by a large globose berry with hard pericarp and abundant pulp, in appearance resembling an orange. By its axillary (not terminal) cymes it is further distinguished from the related climbing genus of india-rubber plants, *Pacouria,* for which the name *Willughbeia* has also been used. The genus includes 8 or 10 species, natives of India, Malacca, and Ceylon. They are sarmentose shrubs, generally tendril-bearing and climbing to great heights. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and feather-veined. *Ancylocladus edulis* yields india-rubber, and its fruit is edible.

will-willet (wil′wil″et), *n.* [Cf. *willet, pill-willet.*] **1.** Same as *pill-willet.*—**2†.** The American oyster-catcher: as, "the *will-willet* or oyster-catcher," *Bartram,* Travels (ed. 1791). *Lawson,* 1709.

will-with-a-wisp, *n.* Same as *will-o'-the-wisp,* 1.

will-worship (wil′wėr″ship), *n.* [A lit. rendering of Gr. ἐθελοθρησκεία; < *will*[3] + *worship.*] Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not by divine authority; supererogatory worship.

> Which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in *will worship.* Col. ii. 23.
>
> Let not the obstinacy of our halfe Obedience and *will Worship* bring forth that Viper of Sedition that for these Foure-score Years hath been breeding to eat through the entrals of our Peace. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

will-worshiper (wil′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who practises will-worship.

> He that says "God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way expressed his pleasure"—is superstitious or a *will-worshipper.*
> *Jer. Taylor,* Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 13.

willy[1] (wil′i), *a.* [< ME. *willy, willi* (= G. *willig,* willing); < *will*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1†.** Willing; ready; eager.

> All wight men in wer, *willy* to fight,
> And boldly the bekirt, britnet there fos.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7713.
>
> Be the whilke ilke man that is *willy*
> May wynne the liffe that laste schall ay.
> *York Plays,* p. 458.
>
> I have assayde zowr suster, and I fonde her never so *wylly* to noon as sche is to hym, zyf it be so that his londe stande cleer. *Paston Letters,* I. 88.

2. Self-willed; wilful. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

willy[2] (wil′i), *n.* A dialectal variant of *willow*[1].

willy[3] (wil′i), *n.* [< ME. *wilie,* < AS. *wilige,* a basket made of willow twigs, < *welig,* a willow: see *willow*[1]. Cf. *weel*[2].] A willow basket; a fish-basket. [Prov. Eng.]

willy[4] (wil′i), *n.* Same as *willow*[2].

willyard (wil′yärd), *a.* **1.** Wilful; obstinate; unmanageable.

> "He's a gude creature," said she, "and a kind; it's a pity he has sae *willyard* a powny."
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.
>
> Eh, sirs, but human nature's a willful and *wilyard* thing.
> *Scott,* Antiquary, xxv.

2. Shy; awkward; confused; bewildered.

> But, oh! for Hogarth's magic pow'r!
> To show Sir Bardie's *willyart* glow'r,
> And how he star'd and stammer'd.
> *Burns,* On Meeting with Lord Daer.

[Scotch in both senses.]

willying-machine (wil′i-ing-mạ-shēn″), *n.* Same as *willowing-machine.*

willy-mufty, willie-muftie (wil′i-muf′ti), *n.* The willow-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

willy-nilly (wil′i-nil′i), *a.* or *adv.* **1.** Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not; willing or unwilling. See *nill*[1], *will*[2].—**2.** Vacillating; shilly-shallying.

> Someone saw thy *willy-nilly* nun
> Vying a tress against our golden fern.
> *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

Also *nilly-willy.*

willy-wagtail (wil′i-wag′tāl), *n.* The white or pied wagtail. [Local, Eng.]

willywaw, *n.* See *williwaw.*

Wilmot proviso. See *proviso.*

wiln†, *v.* [< ME. *wilnen, wilnien,* < AS. *wilnian,* < *willan,* wish, desire: see *will*[1], *will*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish; desire.

> If she *wilneth* fro the for to passe,
> Thanne is she fals, so love here wel the lasse.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 615.
>
> And *wylnest* to have alle the World at thi commandement, that schalle leve the with outen fayle, or thou leve it. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 295.

2. To receive willingly; consent or submit to.

> To penaunce and to pouerte he mot putte hym-selue,
> And muche wo in this worlde *wilnen* and suffren.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 68.

3. To resolve; determine.

> If a man haue synned longe bifore,
> And axe mercy And a-mende his mys,
> Repente, and *wilne* to synne no more,
> Of that man god gladder is
> Than of a child synlees y-bore.
> *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

II. *intrans.* To have a desire; long (for); yearn or seek (after).

> The cherl . . . hi3t it hastely to haue what it wold 3erne,
> Appeles & alle thinges that childern after *wilnen.*
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 59.

wilning†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiln, v.*] Desire; inclination; will.

> In the beestys the love of hyr lyvynges ne of hyr beeinges ne comth nat of the *wilnynges* of the sowle, but of the bygynnyngis of nature.
> *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

wilsome[1] (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsom;* < *will*[1] + *-some.* Cf. *wilsome*[2].] **1.** Wilful; obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2†.** Loved; desirable; amiable.

> Thus was the kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen,
> He & his *wilsum* wif wel to liuen for euer.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5394.

3. Fat; indolent. [Prov. Eng.]

wilsome[2] (wil′sum), *a.* [< ME. *wilsum, wilsom, wildsom* (prob. after Icel. *villusamr,* erroneous, false); < *wild*[1] (cf. *will*[3]) + *-some.* Prob. confused with *wilsome*[1].] **1.** Wandering; devious.

> Mony *wylsum* way he rode,
> The bok as I herde say.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.
>
> Allas! what ayles that feende
> Thus *wilsom* wayes make vs to wende.
> *York Plays,* p. 144.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

> In erthe he was ordand ay,
> To warne the folke that *wilsom* wore
> Of Cristis comyng. *York Plays,* p. 97.

[Provincial in both senses.]

wilsomeness (wil′sum-nes), *n.* [ME.; < *wilsome*[1] + *-ness.*] Wilfulness; obstinacy. *Wyclif,* Ecclus. xxxi. 40.

Wilson's blackcap. See *blackcap,* 2 (*c*), and cut under *Myiodioctes.*

Wilson's bluebird. The common eastern bluebird of the United States, *Sialia sialis* (formerly *S. wilsoni*). See cut under *Sialia.*

Wilson's fly-catching warbler. See *warbler,* and cut under *Myiodioctes.*

Wilson's phalarope. See *Steganopus* (with cut).

Wilson's sandpiper. See *sandpiper,* and cut under *stint,* 3.

Wilson's snipe. See *snipe*[1], and cut under *Gallinago.*

Wilson's stint. See *stint,* 3.

Wilson's stormy petrel. See *Oceanites.*

Wilson's tern. See *tern*[1] and *Sterna* (with cut).

Wilson's theorem. See *theorem.*

Wilson's thrush. See *veery* (with cut).

wilt[1] (wilt), *v.* [Also *welt,* dial. variants of *wilk, welk* (= G. *welk,* withered, *verwelken,* fade, wither): see *welk*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To droop or fade, as plants or flowers when cut or plucked; wither.

> To *wilt,* for wither, spoken of green herbs or flowers, is a general word. *Ray.*
>
> The frosts have fallen and the flowers are drooping, summer *wilts* into autumn. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 5.

2. To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or become languid, as a plant; take the stiffness, strength, or vigor out of; hence, to render limp and pithless; depress.

> Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight.*
>
> She wanted a pink that Miss Amy had pinned on her breast . . . and died, holding the *wilted* stem in her hand. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 1.

wilt[2] (wilt). The second person singular present indicative of *will*[1].

Wilton carpet. See *carpet.*

wiluite (wil′ū-īt), *n.* [< *Wilui* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A variety of grossular garnet from the Wilui (Vilui) river in eastern Siberia.—**2.** A variety of vesuvianite from the same locality. Also *viluite.*

wily (wī′li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wilie, wylie;* < ME. *wily, wyly;* < *wile*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty; sly.

> But aboue all (for Gods sake), Son, beware,
> Be not intrapt in Womens *wylie* snare.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the *wily* virgin threw.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 82.

=**Syn.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), designing, deceitful, foxy, diplomatic, delusive, insidious.

wily-beguile†, *n.* The deceiving of one's self in attempting to deceive another: used only in the phrase *to play wily-beguile* (or *wily-beguily*).

They, *playing wily-beguile* themselves, think it enough inwardly to favour the truth, though outwardly they curry favour.
J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc., 1848), I. 375.

"*Playing wily-beguile*": deceiving. A proverbial expression. Vide *Ray*, Proverbs (ed. 1817), p. 46.
(Note to the above passage.)

Ch. I am fully resolved.
P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you *play* not now *wily beguily* your selfe.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

wim (wim), *v.* [Cf. *wimble*[2].] To winnow grain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimberry, *n.* See *winberry*.

wimble[1] (wim'bl), *n.* [Also Sc. *wimmle, wumil, wummle, wummel;* < ME. **wimbel, wymble, wymbyl,* **wimmel;* cf. MD. *wimpel*, a wimble, = Dan. *vimmel*, an auger, = OSw. *wimla* (Molbech), an auger (not to be identified with Icel. **veimil*, which occurs but once, in comp. *veimiltýta*, applied to a crooked person, but said by Cleasby to mean 'wimble-stick' (*týta*, a pin ?)); appar. connected with MD. *weme*, a wimble, *wemelen*, bore, this verb being appar. connected with *wemelen*, turn about, whirl, vibrate. The relations of these forms are uncertain. The word is certainly not allied, as Skeat makes it, to Dan. *vindel-trappe* = Sw. *vindeltrappa* = G. *wendeltreppe*, a spiral staircase, G. *wendelbohrer*, an auger, etc., words connected with the E. verb *wind:* see *wind*[1]. From the MD. form is derived OF. *guimbelet, gimbelet, guibelet*, > ME. *gymlet*, > E. *gimlet, gimblet:* see *gimlet*.] **1†.** A gimlet.

Unto the pith a ffrenssh *wymble* in bore,
Threste in a braunche of roggy wilde olyve,
Threste ynne it faste.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

'Tis but like the little *Wimble*, to let in the greater Auger. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 26.

2. In *mining*, an instrument by which the rubbish is extracted from a bore-hole: a kind of shell-auger. Some varieties of wimble, suitable for boring into soft clay, are called *wimble-scoops.*—**3.** A marble-workers' brace for drilling holes in marble.

wimble[1]**†** (wim'bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *wymbelen, wymmelen* (= MD. *wemelen*), bore, pierce with a wimble; from the noun.] To bore or perforate with or as with a wimble.

Thus we se Mars furiouse, thus Greeks euery harbory scaling,
Vp fretting the pilers, warding long *wymbeled* entryes.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii.

And *wimbled* also a hole thro' the said coffin. *Wood.*

wimble[2] (wim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wimbled*, ppr. *wimbling.* [Perhaps a corruption of *winnow.*] To winnow. *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 83.

wimble[3]**†** (wim'bl), *a.* [With excrescent *b* (as in *wimble*[1]), < Sw. *vimmel* (in comp. *vimmelkantig*), whimsical, giddy, Sw. dial. *vimmla*, be giddy or skittish (cf. MD. *wemelen*, turn around, move about, vibrate, etc.), equiv. to *vimmra* (> *vimmrig*, skittish, said of horses), freq. of *vima*, be giddy, allied to Icel. *vim*, giddiness (> E. *whim*, with intrusive *h:* see *whim*); cf. Dan. *vimse*, skip about, *vims*, brisk, quick: see *whim*.] Active; nimble.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

wimbrel (wim'brel), *n.* Same as *whimbrel.*

wimming-dust (wim'ing-dust), *n.* Chaff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* [< ME. *wimpel, wympel, wymple, wimpil, wimpul*, < AS. **wimpel*, found twice in glosses, in the spelling *winpel*, wimple, covering for the neck, = D. *wimpel*, streamer, pendant, = MLG. *wimpel, wumpel* = OHG. *wimpal*, a head-cloth, veil, MHG. G. *wimpel*, head-cloth, banner, pennon (> OF. *guimple*, F. *guimpe*, nun's veil, > E. *gimp:* see *gimp*[1]), = Icel. *vimpill* = Sw. Dan. *vimpel*, pennon, pendant, streamer.] **1.** A covering of silk, linen, or other material laid in folds over the head and round the chin, the sides of the face, and the neck, formerly worn by women out of doors,



Wimple, from a statue of Jeanne d'Evreux, Queen of France, consort of Charles IV. The statue probably dates from about 1327. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

and still retained as a conventual dress for nuns. Isa. iii. 22.

Ful semely hir *wimpel* pinched was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 151.

Whan she saugh hem com, she roos a-geins hem as she that was curteys and well lerned, and voyded hir *wymple*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

White was her *wimple*, and her veil,
And her loose locks a chaplet pale
Of whitest roses bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2. A plait or fold. [Scotch.]—**3†.** A loose or fluttering piece of cloth of any sort; a pennon or flag. *Weale.*

wimple (wim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wimpled*, ppr. *wimpling.* [< ME. *wimplen;* < *wimple, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with a wimple or veil; deck with a wimple; hide with a wimple.

Upon an amblere esily she sat,
Ywimpled wel, and on hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a targe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 470.

Fleming . . . fell asleep that night thinking of the nuns who once had slept in the same quiet cells; but neither *wimpled* nun nor cowled monk appeared to him in his dreams. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

2. To hoodwink. [Rare.]

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 181.

3. To lay in plaits or folds; draw down in folds.

The same did hide
Under a vele that *wimpled* was full low.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resemble or suggest wimples; undulate; ripple: as, a brook that *wimples* onward.

Amang the bonnie, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, *wimplin'* clear.
Burns, Halloween.

She *wimpled* about to the pale moonbeam,
Like a feather that floats on a wind-tossed stream.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

2†. To lie in folds; make folds or irregular plaits.

For with a veile, that *wimpled* every where,
Her head and face was hid, that mote to none appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 5.

wim-sheet (wim'shēt), *n.* A provincial English form of *winnow-sheet.*

win[1] (win), *v.*; pret. *won* (formerly also *wan*, still provincial), pp. *won*, ppr. *winning.* [< ME. *winnen, wynnen* (pret. *wan, won*, pl. *wunnen, wonnen*, pp. *wunnen, wonnen, wunne*), < AS. *winnan* (pret. *wan, won*, pp. *wunnen*), fight, labor, contend, endure, suffer, = OS. *winnan* = OFries. *winna* = D. LG. *winnen* = OHG. *giwinnan*, MHG. G. *gewinnen*, attain by labor, win, conquer, get, = Icel. *vinna* = Sw. *vinna* = Dan. *vinde* (for **vinne*), work, toil, win, = Goth. *winnan* (pret. *wann*, pp. *wunnans*), suffer, endure pain; cf. Skt. √ *van*, get, win, also hold dear. From the same root are ult. E. *winsome, wean, ween, wone, wont.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To acquire by labor, effort, or struggle; secure; gain.

To flee I wolde full fayne,
For all this world to *wynne*
Wolde I not se hym slayne.
York Plays, p. 141.

All you affirm, I know,
Is but to *win* time; therefore prepare your throats.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 4.

We hope our cheer will *win*
Your acceptation. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Prol.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms
Wins public honor. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 633.

Specifically—(*a*) To gain by competition or conquest; take, as from an opponent or enemy; obtain as victor.

The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come;
He *wan* all the world & at his wille aght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 315.

Those proud titles thou hast *won of* me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

King Richard *wan* another strong hold, . . . from whence ye Monks being expulsed, he reposed there all his store. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 22.

It had been an ancient maxim of the Greeks that no more acceptable gifts can be offered in the temples of the gods than the trophies *won* from an enemy in battle.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 262.

(*b*) To earn: as, to *win* one's bread.

He syneweth nat that so *wynneth* his fode.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 15.

2. To obtain; derive; get: as, to *win* ore from a mine.

But alle thing hath tyme;
The day is short, and it is passed pryme;
And yet ne *wan* I nothing in this day.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 179.

In these two places the prisoners are engaged in quarrying and cutting stone: at Borghamn, they *win* stone on account of the Government; at Tjurkö, granite for private contractors.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 508.

3. To be successful or victorious in: as, to *win* a game or a battle.

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous Field he with the Emperor *wan*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 314.

He that would *win* the race must guide his horse
Obedient to the customs of the course.
Cowper, Truth, l. 13.

4. To accomplish by effort; achieve, effect, or execute; succeed in making or doing.

He coulde neuer in one hole daye with a meately good wynde *wynne* one myle of the course of the water.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 163).

Thickening their ranks, and wedged in firm array,
The close-compacted Britons *win* their way.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. To reach; attain to; arrive at, as a goal or destination; gain; get to.

Ye wynde inforced so moche and so streyght ayenst vs that our gouernoures sawe it was not possyble for vs to *wynne* nor passe Capo Maleo.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Before they could *win* the lodge by twenty paces, they were overtaken. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Soon they *won*
The top of all the topful heav'ns.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

And when the stony path began
By which the naked peak they *wan*,
Up flew the snowy ptarmigan.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

6†. To cause to attain to or arrive at; hence, to bring; convey.

Toax in the toile out of tene brocht,
Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6980.

He sall fordo thi fader syn,
And vnto welth ogayne him *win*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Do that I my ship to haven *winne*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 20.

"Sir," quod she, "I knowe well youre will is not for to haue me I-loste." "I-loste," seide he, "nay, but I-*wonne* to grete honour." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 671.

7. To gain the affection, regard, esteem, compliance, favor, etc., of; move to sympathy, agreement, or consent; gain the good will of; gain over or attract, as to one's self, one's side, or one's cause; in general, to attract.

Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me.
Sir P. Sidney.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 79.

His face was of that doubtful kind
That *wins* the eye, but not the mind.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 16.

8. To prevail on; induce.

Cannot your Grace *win* her to fancy him?
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 67.

Who eas'ly being *won* along with them to go,
They altogether put into the wat'ry plain.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 430.

9. In *mining*, to sink down to (a bed of coal) by means of a shaft; prepare (a bed of coal) for working by doing the necessary preliminary dead-work: also applied to beds of ironstone and other ores. [Eng.] In the United States the word *win*, as used in mining, has frequently a more general meaning; it is thus defined in the glossary of the Pennsylvania Survey: "To mine, to develop, to prepare for mining." See *winning.*

The shaft [at Monkwearmouth] was commenced in May, 1826; it was continued for eight and a half years before the first workable coal was reached; and it was only in April, 1846, twenty years afterwards, that the enterprise was proved successful by the *winning* of the "Hutton Seam." *Jevons*, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

To win one's blue, one's shoes, one's spurs, the broose, the kern, the toss, the whetstone. See the nouns.—**To win the go,** to win the prize; be victor; come off first; excel all competitors. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To strive; vie; contend.

Storm stireth al the se,
Thanne sumer and winter *winnen*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 17.

2. To struggle; labor; work. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thauh ȝe be trewe of ȝoure ȝage and trewelich *wynne*,
And be as chast as a chyld that nother chit ne fyghteth.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 176.

3. To succeed; gain one's end; especially, to be superior in a contest or competition; gain the victory; prove successful: as, let those laugh who *win*.

So rewe on me, Robert, that no red haue,
Ne neuere weene to *wynne* for craft that I knowe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 251.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*
Should *win* in arms. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 122.

Charles Fox used to say that the most delightful thing in the world was to *win* at cards.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 31.

4. To reach; attain; make one's way; succeed in making one's way: with *to*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Bes wakond and warly; *wyn to* my chamber,
There swiftly to sweire vpon swete (haloghes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest with your hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 649.

I *wynne to* a thing. I retche to it. Je attayns. . . . This terme is farre northren. *Palsgrave*, p. 782.

And arme you well, and make you redy,
And *to* the walle ye *wynne*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 99).

Eh, my rheumatizy be that bad howiver be I to *win to* the burnin'? *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

I will not be her judge. Perhaps when we *win to* the greater light we may see with different eyes.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xxiv.

5. To get; succeed in getting: as, to *win* in (to get in); to *win* through; to *win* loose; to *win* up, down, or away; to *win* on (to get on, either literally or figuratively). [Obsolete or provincial.]

"Say me, frende," quoth the freke with a felle chere,
"Hov *wan* thou in-to this won in wedez so fowle?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 140.

She hath ynough to doen, hardily,
To *winnen* from hire fader, so trow I.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1125.

Ye canna *win* in this nicht, Willie,
Nor here ye canna be;
For I've nae chambers out nor in,
Nae ane but barely three.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

We'll come nae mair unto this place,
Cou'd we *win* safe awa'.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 381).

Win thro' this day with honour to yourself,
And I'll say something for you.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

To win by a head. See *head*.—**To win in a canter.** See *canter*1.—**To win on** or **upon.** (*a*) To gain favor or influence: as, to *win upon* the heart or affections.

I at last, unwilling, . . .
Thought I would try if shame could *win upon* 'em.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

You have a softness and beneficence *winning on* the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To gain ground on; gain upon.

The rabble . . . will in time
Win upon power. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 224.

Thus, at half ebb, a rolling sea
Returns and *wins upon* the shore.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 140.

★**win**1† (win), *n.* Strife; contention.

With al mankin
He haueth nith [envy] and *win*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 8.

win2 (win), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winned*, ppr. *winning*. [Abbr. of *wind*2, *v.*] To dry or season by exposure to the wind or air: as, to *win* hay; to *win* peats. [Scotch and Irish.]

winberry, wimberry (win'-, wim'ber#i), *n.*; pl. *winberries, wimberries* (-iz). [Also sometimes *whinberry;* a dial. form, with shortened vowel, of *wineberry*.] A whortleberry.

Here also was a profusion of raspberries, and a blue berry not unlike a large *wimberry*, but growing on a bush often several feet in height.
J. A. Lees and W. J. Clutterbuck, B.[ritish] C.[olumbia], [1887, xii.

win-bread (win'bred), *n.* [< *win*1, *v.*, + obj. *bread*.] That which earns one's living or one's wealth and advancement, as a mechanical trade, the sword of a soldier of fortune, etc. [Rare.]

The sword of the military adventurer, even of knightly dignity, is sometimes called the gagne-pain or *win-bread* (*wyn-brod*), signifying that it is to his brand the soldier must look for the advancement of his fortune.
Hewitt, Anc. Armour, II. 253.

wince1 (wins), *v.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [Formerly also *winch, wench;* < ME. *wincen, winsen, wynsen, winchen, wynchen, wenchen,* < OF. **winchir, guinchir, guincher, guencher, guenchir, guencir, ganchir*, wince, = Pr. *guenchir*, evade, < OHG. *wenkan*, MHG. *wenken*, G. *wanken*, wince, totter, start aside; cf. OHG. *wankōn, wanchōn*, waver, < *winchan*, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), move aside, nod, G. *winken*, nod, = E. *wink:* see *wink*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink, as in pain or from a blow; start back: literally or figuratively.

Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez
With iryne so wekyrly, that *wynche* they never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2104.

Rubbe there no more, least I *winch*, for deny I wil not that I am wrong on the withers.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 387.

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word,
Nor look upon the iron angerly.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 81.

Some fretful tempers *wince* at ev'ry touch;
You always do too little or too much.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 325.

Philip *winced* under this allusion to his unfitness for active sports. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 3.

2†. To kick.

Poul, . . . whom the Lord hadde chosun, that long tyme *wynside* aȝen the pricke.
Wyclif, Prologue on Acts of Apostles.

3†. To wriggle; twist and turn.

Long before the Child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and *wince*, and sprawl.
Prior, Alma, i.

II.† *trans.* To fling by starting or kicking.

A galled jennet that will *winch* him out o' the saddle.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

wince1 (wins), *n.* [< *wince*1, *v.*] The act of one who winces; an involuntary shrinking movement or tendency; a slight start back or aside, as from pain or to avoid pain.

It is the pitcher who will notice the unavoidable *wince* that is the proof of a catcher's sore hand.
W. Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 829.

wince2 (wins), *n.* [A corrupt form of *winch*1.] In *dyeing*, a simple hand-machine for changing a fabric from one dye-vat to another. It consists of a reel placed over the division between the vats. The fabric, placed over it and turned either way, is transferred from one dye to another. When several vats are placed in line, and contain dyes, mordants, soap-suds, water, etc., a wince or reel is placed between each two, and the combined apparatus becomes a wincing-machine. In such a machine the vats are called *wince-pots* or *wince-pits*. Also *winch*.

wince2 (wins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winced*, ppr. *wincing*. [< *wince*2, *n.*] In *dyeing*, to immerse in the bath by turning the wince or winch.

For dark grounds the pieces were finally *winced* in weak solution of bleaching powder, to rinse the full shade of color. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 110.

wince-pit, wince-pot (wins'pit, -pot), *n.* One of the vats of a wincing-machine. See *wince*2.

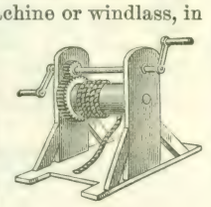
wincer (win'sėr), *n.* [< *wince*1 + *-er*1.] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks. *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus, Pref. (*Latham.*)

wincey (win'si), *n.* [Also *winsey;* supposed to be an abbr. of **linsey-winsey*, which is supposed to be a riming variation of *linsey-woolsey*, a word subject to much manipulation.] A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woolen weft. Heavy winceys have been much worn as skirtings, and a lighter kind is used for men's shirts. They are sometimes made entirely of wool.

winch1 (winch), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *wince, winze*, and dial. *wink;* < ME. *winche, wynche*, the crank of a wheel or axle, < AS. *wince*, a winch; prob. orig. 'a bent' or 'a bent handle,' akin to *wink*1 and *winkle*, and so ult. to *wince*1.] **1.** The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the common windlass, the grindstone, etc. See cut under *Prony's dynamometer*.

One of them [musicians] turned the *winch* of an organ which he carried at his back.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 320.

2. A kind of hoisting-machine or windlass, in which an axis is turned by means of a crank-handle, and a rope or chain is thus wound round it so as to raise a weight. There are various forms of winches. Either the crank may be attached to the extremity of the winding-roller or -axis, or a large spur-wheel may be attached to the roller, and turned by a pinion on a separate crank-shaft (as shown in the cut), this arrangement giving greater power.


Winch.

There was a coal-mine . . . which he used frequently to visit, going down to the workings in a basket lowered by a *winch*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 770.

3. The reel of a fishing-rod.—**4.** Same as *wince*2.—**Gipsy winch.** See *gipsy-winch*.—**Spun-yarn winch,** a small winch with a fly-wheel, used on board ship for making spun yarn.—**Steam-winch,** a winch driven by steam, in common use on steam-vessels for loading and discharging cargo.

winch1 (winch), *v. t.* [< *winch*1, *n.*] To hoist or haul by means of a winch.

He, being placed in a chaire, . . . was *winched* vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the maineyard of a galley, and hoisted vp with a crane, to shew him to all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 128.

winch2 (winch), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wince*1.

Winchester bushel. See *bushel*1, 1.

Winchester goose†. [Also called *Winchester pigeon:* said to allude to the fact that the stews in Southwark were in the 16th century under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester.] A bubo; hence, a person affected with bubo. Shakspere has the phrase "goose of Winchester," T. and C., v. 10. 55. [Old slang.]

Winchester gun or **rifle.** See *rifle*2.

Winchester pint. A measure a little more than a wine-pint and less than a beer-pint.

Winchester quart. A size and kind of bottle used largely by wholesale druggists in shipping liquids and containing about five avoirdupois pounds of water. In America, often called a *five-pound bottle*. [Eng.]

wincing-machine (win'sing-ma-shēn#), *n.* In *dyeing*, an apparatus consisting of a series of vats containing dyes, mordants, soap-suds, etc., with a wince or reel between each two.

Winckel's disease. A disease occurring in infants, the chief symptoms of which are jaundice, bloody urine, and cyanosis. It commonly terminates fatally in a few days.

wincopipe† (wing'kō-pip), *n.* The scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. See *wink-a-peep*.

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe;* which if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 827.

★**wind**1 (wīnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wound* (occasionally but less correctly *winded*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden, wynden* (pret. *wand, wond*, pl. *wunden, wonden, wounden, wonde*, pp. *wunden, wonden*), < AS. *windan* (pret. *wand, wond*, pp. *wunden*) = OS. *windan* = OFries. *winda* = D. LG. *winden* = OHG. *wintan, windan*, MHG. *winden*, G. *winden* = Icel. *vinda*, turn, wind, = Sw. *vinda* = Dan. *vinde*, turn the eyes, squint, = Goth. *windan* (in comp. *bi-windan, du-ga-windan*), wind; cf. F. *guinder*, It. *ghindare*, wind up, < MHG.; root unknown. From the verb *wind*1 are ult. E. *wend*1, *wand, wander, windas, windlass*1, *windlass*2, *windle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in this direction and in that; change direction; vary from the direct line or course; bend; turn; double.

But evere the heed was left bihynde,
For ought I couthe pulle or *wynde*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1810.

The yerde is bet that bowen wol and *wynde*
Than that that brest. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 257.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To go in a crooked or devious course; meander: as, the stream *winds* through the valley; the road *winds* round the hill.

Whan that this leonesse hath dronke her fille,
Aboute the welle gan she for to *wynde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 818.

It was difficult to descend into the valley to the north east, in which we returned, and, *winding* round the vale to the west, came to Beer-Emir.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 63.

The lowing herd *winds* slowly o'er the lea.
Gray, Elegy.

White with its sun-bleached dust, the pathway *winds*
Before me. *Whittier*, Pictures, ii.

3. To make an indirect advance; "fetch a compass"; "beat about the bush."

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 154.

You must not talk to him,
As you do to an ordinary man,
Honest plain sense, but you must *wind* about him.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

4. To twine; entwine one's self or itself round something: as, vines *wind* round the pole.—**5†.** To twist one's self or worm one's way into or out of something.

O thou that would'st *winde* into any figment or phantasime to save thy Miter.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

6†. To turn or toss about; twist; squirm.

Thou art so lothly and so old also,
And therto comen of so lough a kynde,
That litel wonder is though I walwe and *wynde*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 246.

7. To have a twist or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.—**8†.** To return.

Thus ȝirnes the ȝere in ȝisterdayes mony,
& wynter *wyndes* ageyn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 531.

To wind on with†, to follow the same course as; keep pace with.

To such as walk in their wickedness, and *wind on with* the world, this time is a time of wrath and vengeance.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 221.

To wind up, to come to a conclusion, halt, or end; conclude; finish.

Mrs. Parsons . . . expatiated on the impatience of men generally; . . . and *wound up* by insinuating that she must be one of the best tempers that ever existed.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and business run down, so he *wound up* there, and thought he'd make a new start. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 175.

Winding shaft, the shaft in any mine which is used for winding, or in which the ore, coal, etc., are raised or wound (see II., 7) to the surface.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to move in this direction and in that; turn.

Every word gan up and down to *wynde*,
That he had seyd, as it come hire to mynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 601.

He endeavours to turn and *wind* himself every way to evade the force of this famous challenge. *Waterland.*

2. To bend or turn at will; direct according to one's pleasure; vary the course or direction of; hence, to exercise complete control over.

She is the clernesse and the verray light
That in this derke world me *wynt* and ledeth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 85.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 109.

3. To turn or twist round and round on something; place or arrange in more or less regular coils or convolutions on something (such as a reel, spool, or bobbin) which is turned round and round; form into a ball, hank, or the like by turning that on which successive coils are placed, or by carrying the coils round it: as, to *wind* yarn or thread.

You have *wound* a goodly clew.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 188.

4†. To form by twisting or twining; weave; fabricate.

For that same net so cunningly was *wound*
That neither guile nor force might it distraine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

5. To place in folds, or otherwise dispose on or around something; bind; twist; wrap.

This hand, just *wound* about thy coal-black hair.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 54.

Wind the penance-sheet
About her! *Browning*, Count Gismond.

6. To entwist; infold; encircle: literally or figuratively.

Eche gan other in his winges take,
And with her nekkes eche gan other *wynde*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 671.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 45.

You talk as if you meant to *wind* me in,
And make me of the number.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

Mr. Allerton being *wound* into his debte also upon particuler dealings. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 302.

And *wind* the front of youth with flowers.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

7. To haul or hoist by or as by a winch, whim, capstan, or the like: as, to *wind* or warp a ship out of harbor; specifically, in *mining*, to raise (the produce of the mine) to the surface by means of a winding-engine; hoist. The term *wind*, as well as *draw*, is often employed in Great Britain, while *hoist* is generally used in the United States. In the early days of mining, ore and coal were almost exclusively raised by hand-, horse-, or steam-power, in buckets or kibbles; at the present time, in both England and the United States, this is done by means of a winding-engine which turns a drum on which a rope (generally of steel wire) is wound and unwound, and by means of which a cage (see *cage*, 3 (*d*)) is raised or lowered, on which the loaded cars are lifted to the surface, and the empties returned to the pit-bottom. The dimensions of engines, drums, and cages in large mines are sometimes very great, as is also the velocity with which the machinery is moved. Thus, in the Monkwearmouth colliery, Durham, England, the winding-drums are 25 feet in diameter, the rope weighs 4½ tons, the cage and load 7½ tons; the vertical distance through which the cage is raised is 580 yards, and the time occupied in lifting it and discharging the cars is two minutes and four seconds.

The Hollanders . . . layd out haulsers, and *wound* themselues out of the way of vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, iii. 710.

8. To insinuate; work or introduce insidiously or stealthily; worm.

As he by his bould confidence & large promises deceived them in England that sente him, so he had *wound* him selfe in to these mens high esteeme hear.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 171.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Dr. H. More.*

9†. To contrive by resort to shifts and expedients (to effect something); bring; procure or get by devious ways.

Wee'll haue some trick and wile
To *winde* our yonger brother out of prison
That lies in for the Rape.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He with his former dealings had *wound* in what money he had in ye partnership into his owne hands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

10†. To circulate; put or keep in circulation.

Amongst the rest of the Plantations all this Summer little was done but securing themselues and planting Tobacco, which passes there as current Siluer, and by the oft turning and *winding* it some grow rich, but many poore. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 89.

There is no State that *winds* the Penny more nimbly, and makes quicker Returns [than Lucca].
Howell, Letters, I. i. 41.

11. To adjust or dispose for work or motion by coiling a spring more tightly or otherwise turning some mechanical device: as, to *wind* a clock or a watch. See *to wind up* (*f*), below.

When he *wound* his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to *wind* hers.
T. Hardy, Trumpet-Major, iii.

To wind a ship, to bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was.—**To wind off**, to unwind; uncoil.—**To wind up.** (*a*) To coil up into a small compass, as a skein of thread; form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like. Hence—(*b*) To bring to a final disposition or conclusion; finish; arrange and adjust for final settlement, as the affairs of a company or partnership on its dissolution.

I could not *wind* it [the discourse] *up* closer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The Author, upon the *winding up* of his Action, introduces all those who had any Concern in it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Signor Jupe was to "enliven the varied performances at frequent intervals with his chaste Shakspearian quips and retorts." Lastly he was to *wind* them *up* by appearing in his favourite character of Mr. William Button.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 3.

(*c*) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute.
Waller, Chloris and Hylas.

Hence, figuratively—(*d*) To restore to harmony or concord; bring to a natural or healthy condition.

The untuned and jarring senses, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-changed father! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 16.

(*e*) To bring to a state of great tension; subject to a severe strain or excitement; put upon the stretch.

They *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Our poet was at last *wound up* to the height of expectation. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

(*f*) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch or clock, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man *winds up* and rectifies his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

Hence, figuratively—(*g*) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; arrange or adapt for continued operation; give fresh or continued activity or energy to; restore to original vigor or order.

Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. *Dryden.*

Is there a tongue like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding-up*?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 282.

(*h*) To hoist; draw; raise by or as by a winch.

Let me see thy hand: this was ne'er made to wash,
Or *wind up* water, beat clothes, or rub floor.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Winding-up Act, in *Eng. law*, an act providing for the dissolution of joint-stock companies, and the winding up of their affairs; more specifically, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 111 (1844); followed and amended by 9 and 10 Vict., c. 28 (1846); 11 and 12 Vict., c. 45 (1848); 12 and 13 Vict., c. 108 (1849); 13 and 14 Vict., c. 83 (1850); 19 and 20 Vict., c. 47 (1856); 20 and 21 Vict., c. 49, c. 78 (1857); and superseded by The Companies' Act (1862), 25 and 26 Vict., c. 89.

★**wind**[1] (wind), *n.* [< ME. *winde* (= MD. MHG. *winde*, OHG. *wintā*); from the verb.] A winding; a turn; a bend: as, the road there takes a *wind* to the south.—**Out of wind**, free from bends ★or crooks; perfectly straight. [Colloq.]

★**wind**[2] (wind; formerly and still poetically also wind), *n.* [< ME. *wind*, *wynd*, < AS. *wind* = OS. OFries. D. LG. *wind* = OHG. MHG. *wint*, G. *wind* = Icel. *vindr* = Sw. Dan. *vind* = Goth. *winds*, *winths*, wind, air in motion, = W. *gwynt* = L. *ventus*, wind, = Gr. *ἄήτης*, a blast, gale, wind, = Skt. *vāta*, wind; lit. 'that which blows,' being orig. from the ppr. (cf. Gr. *ἀεί̈ς* (*ἀϝεντ-*), blowing, ppr.) of a verb (Skt. √*vā*) seen in Goth. *waian*, etc., G. *wehen*, blow, Russ. *vieiate*, blow (> *vieterŭ*, wind), etc., Lith. *wejas*, wind, from which is also ult. derived *weather*: see *weather*. From the E. *wind*, besides the verb and the obvious derivatives or compounds, are derived *window*, *winnow*, etc.; from the L. are ult. E. *vent*[2], *ventilate*, *ventose*, etc. (see also *vent*[1]).] **1.** Air in natural motion at the earth's surface with any degree of velocity; a current of air as coming from a particular direction. When the air has only a slight motion, it is called a *breeze*; when its velocity is greater, a *fresh breeze*; and when it is violent, a *gale*, *storm*, or *hurricane*. Winds are commonly named from the point of compass from which they blow, as a *north wind*, an *east wind*, a *southwest wind*. The ultimate cause of winds is to be found in differences of atmospheric density produced either (*a*) by the sun in its unequal heating of different parts of the earth, or (*b*) by radiation producing unequal cooling at night, or (*c*) by condensation of aqueous vapor producing higher temperature in the cloud region. These original differences of density give rise to vertical and horizontal currents of air which constitute and establish the general atmospheric circulation, and determine permanent belts of relatively high and low pressure over the earth's surface. Local differences of temperature produce their own differences of density at the earth's surface, and thereby become a secondary cause of winds. The general system of atmospheric circulation, with respect both to surface-winds and to their correlative upper currents, is described under *trade-wind*. In accordance with the character of their exciting cause, winds may be divided into—(1) *constant*, the *trade-winds* and *anti-trade winds*, which depend upon the permanent difference of temperature between the equatorial regions and higher latitudes; (2) *periodic*, the monsoons, and land- and sea-breezes which arise respectively from a seasonal and diurnal difference of temperature between land and sea; (3) *cyclonic* and *anticyclonic*, winds associated with or constituting progressive areas of high and low pressure, and representing the interchange of air between the upper and lower halves of the atmosphere; (4) *whirlwinds* and (certain) *squalls*, which arise when the air is in a condition of unstable equilibrium, and are developed as a part of the process by which stability is regained (this class includes the most violent winds, such as the tornado, waterspout, and thunder-storm); (5) *special*, winds which logically belong to the preceding classes, but which by reason of special characteristics, arising frequently from local topography, have received special appellations, as the *sirocco*, the *harmattan*, the *mistral*, the *foehn*, the *chinook*, *khamsin*, *limbat*, etc. The winds were personified and worshiped as divinities by the ancients, and representations of them are frequent in ancient art, particularly in Greek sculpture and vase-painting.

And erly on the Tewysday, whiche was seynt Thomas daye, we made sayle, and passed by the costes of Slauony and Hystria with easy *wynde*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

By reason of contrary *windes* we put backe againe to Prodeno, because we could not fetch Sapientia.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 168.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points. [Rare.]

Come from the four *winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. Ezek. xxxvii. 9.

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action: as, the *wind* of a bellows; the *wind* of a bullet or a cannon-ball (see *windage*).

Which he disdaining whisked his sword about,
And with the *wind* thereof the king fell down.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, ii. 1.

The whiff and *wind* of his fell sword.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 495.

4. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent.

Else counsellors will but take the *wind* of him.
Bacon, Of Counsel.

5. In musical instruments the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air or breath, either the supply of air under compression, as in the bellows of an organ or in a singer's lungs, or the stream of air used in sound-production, as in the mouth of an organ-pipe, in the tube of a flageolet, or in the voice.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 357.

6. Breath; also, power of respiration; lung-power. See *second wind*, below.

Ye noye me soore in wastyng al this *wynde*,
For I haue seide y-noghe, as semethe me.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 79.

My *wynde* is stoppyd, gon is my brethe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 226.

Woman, thy wordis and thy *wynde* thou not waste.
York Plays, p. 258.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 104.

How they spar for *wind*, instead of hitting from the shoulder. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

7. The part of the body in the region of the stomach, a blow upon which causes a tempo-

rary loss of respiratory power by paralyzing the diaphragm for a time. It forms a forbidden point of attack in scientific boxing. [Slang.]

He pats him and pokes him in divers parts of the body, but particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his *wind*. *Dickens.*

8. The wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively, including both the wood wind (flutes, oboes, etc.) and the brass wind (trumpets, horns, etc.).—**9.** Anything light as wind, and hence ineffectual or empty; especially, idle words, threats, bombast, etc.

Nor think thou with *wind*
Of aery threats to awe. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 282.

10. Air or gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

Knowledge . . .
Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 130.

11. A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.—**A capful of wind.** See *capful*.—**A fair wind**, a wind that enables a sailing ship to head her course with the sails full.—**All in the wind.** See *all*.—**A sheet in the wind.** See *sheet*[1].—**Bare wind**†. See *bare*[1].—**Before the wind.** See *before*.—**Between wind and water.** (*a*) In that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by shot in this part is peculiarly dangerous.

They had a tall man-of-war to convoy them; but, at the first bout, it was shot *between wind and water*, and forced to make towards land.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 42.

Hence, figuratively—(*b*) Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

Shot him *between wind and water*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

He had hit his desires in the Master-vein, and struck his former Jealousie *between wind and water*, so that it sunk in the instant.
Fannant, Hist. of Edward II. (ed. 1680), p. 11.

Broken wind, a veterinary term for a form of paroxysmal dyspnœa, which seems to depend on asthma combined with a varying amount of emphysema: also loosely used for other dyspnœic conditions. See *broken-winded* and *wind-broken*.—**By the wind.** See *by*[1].—**Cardinal winds.** See *cardinal*.—**Close to the wind.** See *close*[2], *adv.*—**Down the wind.** (*a*) In the direction of and moving with the wind: as, birds fly quickly *down the wind*. (*b*) Toward ruin, decay, or adversity. Compare *to whistle off*, under *whistle*, *v. t.*

The more he prayed to it [the image] to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Head to wind. See *head*.—**Hot winds of the plains**, southwesterly winds in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, which occur during the summer season, and by their extreme heat and dryness prove exceedingly destructive to vegetation.—**How the wind blows** or **lies.** (*a*) The direction or velocity of the wind. (*b*) Figuratively, the position or state of affairs; how matters stand at a particular juncture: as, trifles show *how the wind blows*.

Miss Sprong, her confidante, who, seeing *how the wind lay*, had tried to drop little malicious hints . . . until the old lady had cut them short. *Farrar*, Julian Home, iv.

In the wind, astir; afoot.

Go to, there's somewhat *in the wind*, I see.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

What the blazes is *in the wind* now?
Dickens, Oliver Twist.

In the wind's eye, in the teeth of the wind, directly toward the point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly contrary to that of the wind.—**Is the wind in that door?**† is that how the case stands? is that the state of affairs?

Thras. I am come to intreat you to stand my friend, and to favour me with a longer time, and I wil make you sufficient consideration.
Usurer. Is the winde in that doore? If thou hast my mony, so it is; I will not defer a day, an houre, a minute.
Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for London and Eng.

Leading wind. See *leading*[1].—**Mountain and valley winds**, in *meteor.*, diurnal winds blowing up the sides of mountains and the trough of valleys during the day, and down during the night. They are due to differences of temperature arising from unequal heating and radiation, whereby the air at the summits of hills and mountains is heated during the day to a higher temperature than the air at the same level over the valleys or lowlands, causing a current up the valleys and mountain-sides; conversely, during the night the air at the summit is cooled by radiation to a lower temperature than the air at the same level over the lowlands, causing a downward surface flow of cold air. In narrow valleys this current sometimes attains great strength, as in the case of the Wisper wind of the Rhine.—**North wind of California**, a dry, desiccating north wind experienced on the Pacific slope of the United States, but especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California. When occurring during the growing season, it is exceedingly injurious to vegetation.—**On extra** or **heavy wind.** See *organ*[1], 6.—**On the wind**, as near as possible to the direction from which the wind blows; in the position or trimmed in the manner of a vessel that is sailing "by the wind."—**Periodic winds.** See def. 1.—**Plate of wind.** See *plate*.—**Red wind**, a wind which blasts fruit or corn; a blight. *Halliwell.*

The goodliest trees in the garden are soonest blasted with *red winds*. *Abp. Sandys*, Sermons, p. 103. (*Davies.*)

Robin Hood wind, a wind in which the air is saturated with moisture at a temperature near the freezing-point, the moisture rendering it especially raw and penetrating; a thaw-wind.—**Running of the wind.** See *running*.—**Second wind**, a regular state of respiration attained during continued exertion after the breathlessness which had arisen at an earlier stage.—**Slant of wind.** See *slant*.—**Soldier's wind.** See *soldier*.—**Thaw-wind**, a wind prevailing during a thaw: in general, since it becomes saturated with moisture at a temperature only a little above freezing, it is peculiarly raw and penetrating.—**To beat the wind.** See *beat*[1].—**To break wind, carry the wind, eat up into the wind, gain the wind.** See the verbs.—**To get one's wind**, to recover one's breath: as, they will up and at it again when they *get their wind*. [Colloq.]—**To get the wind of**, to get on the windward side of.

All the three Biskainers made toward our ship, which was not carelesse *to get the winde of* them all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 198.

To get (take) wind, to get wind of. See *get*[1].—**To haul the wind.** See *haul*.—**To have a free wind.** See *free*.—**To have in the wind**, to be on the scent or trail of; perceive and follow.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds. . . .
To save his life, he leap'd into the main,
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish *had* him *in the wind*. *Swift.*

To have the wind of. Same as *to have in the wind*.

My son and I will *have the wind of* you.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 133.

To keep the wind. See *keep*.—**Too near the wind**, mean; stingy; cheese-paring. [Naut. slang.]—**To raise the wind.** See *raise*[1].—**To recover the wind of.** See *recover*[2].—**To sail close to the wind.** (*a*) To sail with the ship's head just so near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; sail as closely against the direction of the wind as possible. (*b*) To border closely upon dishonesty or indecency: as, beware in dealing with him, he *sails* rather *close to the wind*. (*c*) See *sail*[1].—**To shake a vessel in the wind.** See *shake*.—**To slip one's wind.** See *slip*[1].—**To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind**, to act wrongly or recklessly and in time be visited with the evil effects of such conduct. Hos. viii. 7.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*[1].—**To take wind**, to leak out.—**To touch the wind.** See *touch*.—**To whistle down the wind, to whistle for a wind.** See *whistle*.—**Wind-scale.** See *scale*[3].=**Syn. 1.** *Wind, Breeze, Gust, Flaw, Blast, Storm, Squall, Gale, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Cyclone*, etc. *Wind* is the general name for air in motion, at any rate of speed. A *breeze* is gentle and may be fitful; a *gust* is pretty strong, but especially sudden and brief; a *flaw* is essentially the same as *gust*, but may rise to the force of a *squall;* a *blast* is stronger and longer than a *gust;* a *storm* is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, generally attended by rain, hail, or snow; a *squall* is a *storm* that begins suddenly and is soon over, perhaps consisting of a series of strong *gusts;* a *gale* is a violent and continued *wind*, lasting for hours or days, its strength being marked by such adjectives as *stiff* and *hard;* a *tempest* is the stage between a *gale* and a *hurricane*—*hurricane* being the name for the wind at its greatest height, which is such as to destroy buildings, uproot trees, etc. A *tornado* and a *cyclone* are by derivation storms in which the wind has a circular or rotatory movement (see defs.).

wind[2] (wind), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *winded* (in some uses, erroneously, *wound*), ppr. *winding*. [< ME. *winden, wynden* (= MD. *winden* = OHG. *wintōn*), expose to the wind, air; < *wind*[2], *n.* With reference to blowing a horn, the verb *wind*[2], owing to the alternative (poetical) pron. wind, and prob. to some vague association of a horn as being usually curved, with the verb *wind*[1], has been confused with the verb *wind*[1], whence the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound*. It is possible, however, that the irreg. pret. and pp. *wound* arose out of mere conformity with the other verb, as the pret. *rang*, pp. *rung* (instead of *ringed*), of the verb *ring*[2], and the pret. *wore*, pp. *worn*, of the verb *wear*[1], arose out of conformity to similar forms of the similar verbs *sing, swear*, etc.] **1.** To force wind through with the breath; blow; sound by blowing: as, to *wind* a horn: in this sense and the three following pronounced wind.

The last Miracle is the third time of Michaels *winding* his horne, when God shall bring forth all the Iewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 221.

Gawain . . . raised a bugle hanging from his neck,
And *winded* it, and that so musically
That all the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To produce (sound) by blowing through or as through a wind-instrument.

But gin ye take that bugle-horn,
And *wind* a blast sae shrill.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 178).

3. To announce, signal, or direct by the blast of a horn, etc. [Rare.]

'Twas pleasure, as we look'd behind,
To see how thou the chase could'st *wind*,
Cheer the dark blood-hound on his way,
And with the bugle rouse the fray!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 29.

4. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; nose.

As when two skilful hounds the lev'ret *wind*,
Or chase thro' woods obscure the trembling hind.
Pope, Iliad, x. 427.

We *winded* them by our noses—their perfumes betrayed them. *Johnson*, Dryden.

5. To expose to the wind; winnow; ventilate.—**6.** To drive or ride hard, as a horse, so as to render scant of wind.—**7.** To rest, as a horse, ★in order to let him recover wind.

windage (win′dāj), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-age*.] **1.** In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference allowed between the diameter of a projectile and that of the bore of the gun from which it is to be fired, in order to allow the escape of some part of the explosive gas, and to prevent too great friction. (*b*) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the *windage* of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

(*c*) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball or an arrow, from its direct path, or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection. (*d*) The play between the spindle of the De Bange gas-check and its cavity in the breech-screw: it is expressed in decimal parts of an inch, and is measured by the difference between the diameters of the spindle and its cavity.—**2.** In *surg.*, same as *wind-contusion*.

windas, windass (win′das), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windace, wyndace;* < ME. *windas, wyndas, windasse*, a windlass, < MD. *windaes*, D. *windas* (> OF. *guindas, guyndas*, F. *guindas*), windlass, lit. a 'winding-beam,' = Icel. *vindāss*, a rounded pole which can be wound round, windlass, < D. *winden* = Icel. *vinda*, wind (= E. *wind*), + *aes* = Icel. *āss*, pole, main rafter, sail-yard, = Goth. *ans*, a beam. Hence, by confusion with *windlass*[1], the modern form *windlass*[2].] **1**†. Same as *windlass*[2].

Ther may no man out of the place it dryve
For noon engyn of *wyndas* or polyve.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 176.

Gete som crosse bowis, and *wyndacs* to bynd them with, and quarrels. *Paston Letters*, I. 82.

2. A fanner for winnowing grain. *Jamieson.* ★[Scotch.]

windbag (wind′bag), *n.* A bag filled with wind; hence, a person of mere words; a noisy, empty pretender. [Slang.]

windball (wind′bâl), *n.* **1.** A ball inflated with air; a balloon.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and puffed vp, as it were a *windball* carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 165.

2. In *surg.*, a cause of death or injury formerly supposed to lie in the passage of a projectile in close proximity to the person injured. See *wind-contusion*.

Where life is destroyed by the influence of the *windball*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

wind-band (wind′band), *n.* **1.** A company of musicians who use only or principally wind-instruments; a brass or military band.—**2.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra or band taken collectively. See *wind*[2], 8.—**3.** A long cloud supposed to indicate stormy weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-beam (wind′bēm), *n.* A beam tying together the rafters of a pitched roof: same as *collar-beam*.

windberry (wind′ber*ri*), *n.*; pl. *windberries* (-iz). The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

wind-bill (wind′bil), *n.* In *Scots law*, an accommodation bill. See *accommodation*.

wind-bore (wind′bōr), *n.* **1.** The extremity of the suction-pipe of an exhausting or aspirating pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.—**2.** In *mining*, same as *snore-piece*.

windbound (wind′bound), *a.* Prevented from sailing by contrary winds; detained by contrary winds: as, *windbound* ships.

wind-brace (wind′brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

wind-break (wind′brāk), *n.* Any structure, ★growth of trees or other plants, or mound of earth, designed to protect the ground or objects to leeward from the effects of strong winds. In prairie lands a wind-break has an appreciable influence to a distance of twenty times its own height. By facilitating the fall of snow and rain and its retention on the ground, by diminishing evaporation due to the wind, and by protecting from radiation, wind-breaks are effective against both wind, drought, and frost.

wind-break (wind′brāk), *v. t.* To break the wind of. See *wind-broken*.

'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her.
Ford.

windbroach† (wind′brōch), *n.* The hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *wind-broach*. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 234. (*Davies.*)

wind-broken (wind′brō″kn), *p. a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse. Also *broken-winded*.

wind-changing (wind′chān″jing), *a.* Changeful as the wind; fickle. [Rare.]

Wind-changing Warwick now can change no more.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 57.

wind-chart (wind′chärt), *n.* A chart showing the wind-directions at a given time, or the directions prevailing during any period of the year over any region of the earth. Wind-charts for the ocean, of which the "Wind and Current Charts" of the British Admiralty and the "Pilot Charts" of the United States Hydrographic Office are examples, constitute an important aid to navigators.

wind-chest (wind′chest), *n.* In *organ-building*, a chest or box immediately below the pipes or reeds, from which the compressed air is admitted to them by means of valves or pallets. See *organ*[1] and *reed-organ*.

wind-colic (wind′kol″ik), *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

wind-contusion (wind′kon-tū″zhon), *n.* In *surg.*, a contusion, such as rupture of the liver or concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another. Also called *windage*.

wind-cutter (wind′kut″ėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, the upper lip of the mouth of a flue-pipe, against which the stream of air impinges when the pipe is sounded.

wind-dial (wind′dī″al), *n.* A dial showing the changes in the direction of the wind by means of an index or pointer connected with a wind-vane.

The *Wind Dial* lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee and Chocolate House, behind the Royal Exchange, being the first and only one in any publick House in England, and having given great Satisfaction to all that have seen it, and being of Constant use to those that are in any wise Concerned in Navigation.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 56.

wind-dog (wind′dog), *n.* A name popularly applied to fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds. Also *wind-gall*.

wind-dropsy (wind′drop″si), *n.* Emphysema; tympanites.

wind-egg (wind′eg), *n.* An infecund or otherwise imperfect egg, as one which will produce nothing but wind (gas); a soft-shelled egg, such as may be laid by a hen that is comparatively old or has been injured.

winder[1] (wīn′dėr), *n.* [< *wind*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who winds, rolls, or coils: as, a bobbin-*winder*.

They consist of sewing boys, shoe-binders, *winders* for weavers, and girls for all kinds of slop needlework.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 353.

2. An instrument or a machine for winding thread, etc. (*a*) A contrivance like a small windlass revolving a spool or reel upon which the thread is wound. (*b*) A large adjustable frame which can be passed through the opening of a skein and then increased in diameter so as to hold it firmly for winding off. (*c*) A small stick, strip, or notched slate upon which thread can be wound: a substitute for a spool or reel.

3. The key or utensil used to wind up the spring-work of a roasting-jack.

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, always leave the *winder* sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. A plant that twists itself round others.

Winders and creepers; as ivy, briony, hops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 536.

5. A winding-step of a staircase.

winder[2] (wīn′dėr), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who winds or sounds a horn.

Winder of the horn,
When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn
Anger our huntsman. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2 (win′dėr). A blow which takes away the breath.—3. A fan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winder[2] (win′dėr), *v. t.* [< *winder*[2], *n.*; prob. in part a dial. corruption of **winner* for *winnow*.] To fan; clean or winnow with a fan: as, to *winder* grain. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

windfall (wind′fâl), *n.* [< *wind*[1] + *fall*[1], *v.*] 1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or a number of trees in a forest.

When they did spread, and their boughs were become too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

She 's nobbut gone int' t' orchard, to see if she can find *wind-falls* enough for t' make a pie or two for t' lads.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

2. An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

This man, who otherwise beforetime was but poor and needy, by these *windfalls* and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 1237.

3. The tract of fallen trees, etc., which shows the path of a tornado.—4. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast-ranges and mountains to the sea.—5. The down-rush of air occurring on the leeward side of a hill or mountain at a distance from its base.

windfall† (wind′fâl), *a.* Windfallen. [Rare.]

You shall have leaves and *windfall* boughs enow,
Near to these woods, to roast your meat withal.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1. 172.

windfallen (wind′fâ″ln), *a.* Blown down by the wind.

To gather *windfall'n* sticks.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 182.

windfanner (wind′fan″ėr), *n.* Same as *wind-hover*.

wind-fertilized (wind′fėr″ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized with pollen borne by the wind, as flowers; anemophilous, as conifers, grasses, sedges, etc.

windfish (wind′fish), *n.* The fall-fish, or silver chub, *Semotilus corporalis*, the largest cyprinoid of eastern North America. See *Semotilus*.

wind-flower (wind′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Anemone*, chiefly the wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*: so called by translation of the classic name of an anemone or other plant anciently associated with the wind. The wind-loving reputation of this plant appears to have been conferred chiefly by the name. The wind-flower is a small herb, found in Europe and northwestern Asia, bearing a whorl of three trifoliate leaves and a single delicate white or outwardly pinkish vernal flower. The American pasque-flower, *Pulsatilla hirsutissima*, bears the name specifically in the western United States.

Bide thou where the poppy blows,
With *wind-flowers* frail and fair.
Bryant, Arctic Lover.

2. The marsh-gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. *Treas. of Bot.*

wind-furnace (wind′fėr″nās), *n.* Any form of furnace using the natural draft of a chimney without the aid of a bellows or blower; a natural-draft furnace; a laboratory-furnace provided with a tall chimney.

The crucible is then placed in a *wind-furnace*, and slowly heated as long as fumes escape. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 553.

wind-gage (wind′gāj), *n.* 1. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer. See *anemometer*.—2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of the wind in the wind-chest of an organ.—3. *Milit.*, a graduated attachment to the sights of a fire-arm or cannon by which allowance can be made, in aiming, for the effect of the wind upon the projectile.

wind-gall[1] (wind′gâl), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *gall*[2].] Distension of the synovial bursa at the fetlock-joint of the horse, such as may be felt on each side of the tendons behind the joint. Also called *puff*.

His horse, . . . full of *windgalls*, sped with spavins.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 53.

Neither Spavin, Splinter, nor *Wind-gall*.
Etherege, She Would if She Could, ii. 2.

wind-gall[2] (wind′gâl), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *gall*[2]; as in *water-gall*, *weather-gall*.] Same as *wind-dog*.

"Wind-dogs," . . . fragments or pieces (as it were) of rainbows (sometimes called *wind-galls*) seen on detached clouds. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 23.

wind-galled (wind′gâld), *a.* Having wind-galls.

Did you think I was *Wind-gall'd*? I can sing too, if I please. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

wind-gap (wind′gap), *n.* See *gap*, 2.

wind-gun (wind′gun), *n.* Same as *air-gun*.

Forc'd from *wind-guns*, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 181.

wind-hatch (wind′hach), *n.* In *mining*, the opening or place where ore is taken out of the earth.

windhawk (wind′hâk), *n.* The windhover or kestrel.

wind-herb (wind′ėrb), *n.* See *Phlomis*.

wind-house (wind′hous), *n.* A house built partly underground to serve as a shelter or place of refuge in hurricanes.

windhover (wind′huv″ėr), *n.* A kind of hawk, the kestrel, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*: so called from its hovering in the face of the wind. See *kestrel*. Also called *windbibber*, *windcuffer*, *windfanner*, *windhawk*, *windsucker*, *vanner-hawk*, *staniel*, etc.

About as long
As the *wind-hover* hangs in balance.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

windily (win′di-li), *adv.* With high wind; in a way that betokens wind.

The stars were glittering *windily* even before this crimson melted out of the east.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iv.

windiness (win′di-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being windy or tempestuous: as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.—2. Flatulence.—3. Tendency to generate wind (gas): as, the *windiness* of vegetables.—4. Tumor; puffiness; vanity; boastfulness.

The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge.
Brerewood's Languages, Pref.

winding[1] (wīn′ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *wind*[1], *v.*] 1. Curving; spiral: as, a *winding* stair.

The staires are *winding*, having a stately roofe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

2. Full of bends or turns: as, a *winding* path.

The ascent [of mount Tabor] is so easy that we rode up the north side by a *winding* road.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 64.

Across the court-yard, into the dark
Of the *winding* pathway in the park,
Curate and lantern disappear.
Longfellow, Baron of St. Castine.

3. Warped; twisted; bent; crooked: as, a *winding* surface.

winding[1] (wīn′ding), *n.* [< ME. *wyndynge*; verbal n. of *wind*[1], *v.*] 1. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander: as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

The degise, endentyng, barrynge, owndynge, palynge, *wyndynge* or bendynge, and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

They [the ways] were wonderfull hard, all stony and full of *windings*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

To follow the *windings* of this river.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 537).

The *windings* of the marge. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

2. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; a casting or warping. *Gwilt.*—**Compound winding.** When the field-magnets of a dynamo are fitted with two coils, one of which is placed in circuit with the armature and external leads, while the other is connected across the terminals as a shunt, the dynamo is said to be *compound wound*, and the winding *compound winding*.—**Differential winding.** See *differential*.—**In winding**, warped; out of the straight: applied by joiners to a piece of wood when two of its opposite corners stand higher than the other two.—**Out of winding**, brought to a plane: said of a surface: a workmen's phrase.—**Series winding.** A dynamo is said to be *series wound*, or to have a *series winding*, when its field-magnet coil is joined in series with the armature coil.—**Shunt winding.** When the field-magnet coils of a dynamo are designed for, and connected as, a shunt on the armature coil, the dynamo is said to be *shunt wound*, and the method of winding *shunt winding*.

winding[2] (wīn′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wind*[2], *v.*] A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine (wīn′ding-en″jin), *n.* Any form of motor employed to turn a drum around which a hoisting-rope is drawn; in a mine, an engine by which the ropes are wound on and unwound from the drums, for raising or lowering the bucket, kibble, or cage on which the mined material is brought to the surface. Also called *drawing-engine* and *hoisting-engine*.

windingly (wīn′ding-li), *adv.* In a winding manner; with curves, bends, or turns.

The stream that creeps
Windingly by it. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

winding-pendant (wīn′ding-pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a pendant hooked at the fore- or main-masthead with its bight secured as far out as necessary on the foreyard or main-yard, and having a heavy tackle, called a *winding-tackle*, depending from its lower end, used for lifting heavy weights.

winding-rope (wīn′ding-rōp), *n.* In *mining*, the rope which connects the cage with the drum of the winding-engine. Formerly the winding-ropes

were of hemp or manila; at the present time steel wire is chiefly used, and both flat and round ropes are employed. In one of the largest Belgian coal-mines, in which the lift is 765 yards, the rope (which tapers toward the bottom) weighs 6 tons.

winding-sheet (wīn'ding-shēt), *n.* 1. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet;*
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 114.

2. Solidified drippings of grease from a candle which cling to the side of it and present some resemblance to drapery in its folds and creases. The appearance of this has been fancied to be an omen of death or other misfortune.

He . . . fell asleep on his arms, . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 4.

winding-stairs (wīn'ding-stārz), *n.* A ladder-shell; a scalaria; a wentletrap. See cut under *Scalaria*.

The Dutch call these shells *winding-stairs.*
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.

winding-sticks (wīn'ding-stiks), *n. pl.* In *joinery*, two short sticks or strips of wood with parallel edges, placed across the two ends of a board to test its freedom from warps or winds.

winding-tackle (wīn'ding-tak″l), *n.* A heavy tackle for use with a winding-pendant.

winding-up (wīn'ding-up'), *n.* The act of one who winds up, in any sense.

It is curious that in the *winding-up* of each of these pieces the same expedient is employed.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xli.

wind-instrument (wind'in″strö-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the sound of which is produced by a stream of compressed air, usually by the breath. Chief of such instruments is the human voice. Wind-instruments blown by the breath are divided into two classes: *wood wind-instruments*, including the flute, flageolet, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, English horn, etc.; and *brass* or *metal wind-instruments*, including the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba, ophicleide, etc. Wind-instruments sounded by air mechanically compressed include the pipe-organ and the reed-organ, together with the bagpipe, and, in a certain sense, the Æolian harp. The method of tone-production in all these instruments, except the last, is either the vibration induced in a stream of air by directing it against a sharp edge, as in the flute and flue-pipes in the organ, or the vibration induced in an elastic tongue or reed in or over an orifice through which a stream of air is driven, as in the voice, the clarinet, and the reed-organ. Sometimes both methods are used in the same instrument, as in the pipe-organ.

With a *wind instrument* my master made,
In five days you may breathe ten languages,
As perfect as the devil or himself.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

windlace†, *n.* Same as *windlass*[1].

windlass[1]† (wind'las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace, windlasse, windlesse, wyndelesse;* perhaps < ME. **windels* (= MLG. *windelse*, a winding, hurdle-work, LG. *windels*, a winding, as the winding of a screw, or the ornamental work on a sword-hilt), < AS. *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*[1], and cf. *windle*.] 1. A winding or turning; a circuitous course; a circuit.

Hewar that fetteth the *wyndelesse* in huntyng—hveur.
Palsgrave, p. 231.

Amonge theis be appoynted a fewe horsemen to raunge som what abrode for the greater appearance, bidding them fetche a *windlasse* a great waye about, and to make al toward one place. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 206.

I now fetching a *windlesse*, that I myght better haue a shoote. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

Hence—2. Any indirect, artful course; circumvention; art and contrivance; subtleties.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses* and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 65.

windlass[1]† (wind'las), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *windlace;* < *windlass*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To take a circuitous path; fetch a compass.

A skilful woodsman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot which without taking a compass . . . he could never have obtained. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 615. (*Latham.*)

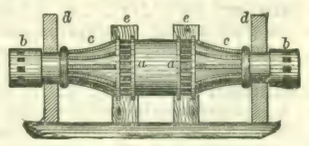
2. To adopt a circuitous, artful, or cunning course; use stratagem; act indirectly or warily.

She is not so much at leasure as to *windlace*, or use craft, to satisfy them. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 566. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* To bend; turn about; bewilder.

Your words, my friend! (right healthful caustics!) blame
My young mind marred, whom love doth *windlass* so.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

★**windlass**[2] (wind'las), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *windles;* a corruption of *windas, windass*, by confusion with *windlass*[1].] 1. A modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, etc. One kind of windlass is the winch used for raising water from wells, etc., which has an axle turned by a crank, and a rope or chain for raising the weight by being wound round the axle. A simple form of windlass, much used in ships for raising the anchors or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a strong beam of wood placed horizontally, and supported at its ends by iron spindles which turn in collars or bushes inserted in what are termed the *windlass-bitts.* This large axle is pierced with holes directed toward its center, in which long levers or handspikes are inserted for turning it round when the anchor is to be weighed or any purchase is required. It is furnished with pawls to prevent it from turning backward when the pressure on the handspikes is intermitted. Different arrangements of gearing are applied to a windlass to exert increased power, and steam-windlasses, in which a small steam-engine is made to heave the windlass round, have come largely into use. Compare *capstan* (with cut), and cut under *winch.*



Windlass.

a, a, ratchet-heads; *b, b*, drumheads; *c, c*, whelps built around a spindle which is journaled in the cheeks *d, d*. The pawls are pivoted in the pawl-bitts *e, e*, and sustain the strain while the handspikes, which rotate the windlass by being placed like spokes in the holes of the drumheads, are being shifted for a new purchase.

2†. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arbalist or crossbow. See *crossbow.*

The arblast was a cross-bow, the *windlace* the machine used in bending that weapon. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxviii., note.

Differential or Chinese windlass, a windlass with a barrel differing in diameter in different parts, the rope winding upon the larger and unwinding from the smaller portion. The amount of absolute lift and of the power exerted is determined by the difference in the two diameters of the barrel.—**Spanish windlass** (*naut.*), an extemporized purchase made by winding a rope round a roller and inserting a lever in a hitch or bight of the rope. By heaving round the lever a considerable strain is produced.

windlass[2] (wind'las), *v.* [< *windlass*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use a windlass; raise something as by a windlass.

Let her [Truth] rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; . . . none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xiv.

II. *trans.* To hoist or haul by means of a windlass.

The stern line began to draw, and the sloop was *windlassed* clear of the stone pile and saved.
The Century, XXXIX. 226.

windle (win'dl), *n.* [< ME. *windel*, as in comp. *garn-windel*, a wheel on which yarn is wound, < AS. *windel* (= MD. *windel*, a wheel, pulley, roll, cradle, = MLG. *windle*, a roll, etc.), < *windan*, etc., turn, wind: see *wind*[1], and cf. *windlass*[1].] 1. An implement or engine for turning or winding: used in different senses locally.

To force the water . . . with devise of engines and *windles* up to the top of the hill.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 15.

Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-*windles*. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

From a *windle* the thread is conducted to the quills.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

2. The windthrush or redwing, *Turdus iliacus.* See cut 2 under *thrush*[1]. [Devonshire, Eng.] —3. A dry measure, equal to about 3¼ Winchester bushels. The official returns for 1879 showed that it was not then entirely obsolete. It is there stated as 220/58¾ imperial bushels of wheat, 180/50 bushels of barley, or 220/62.857 bushels of beans.

80 *wyndels* of barley . . . £40.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., i.

windlest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

windless (wind'les), *a.* [< *wind*[2] + *-less.*] 1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm; unruffled.

A *windless* sea under the moon of midnight. *Ruskin.*

A *windless*, cloudless even. *William Morris*, Sigurd, iii.

2. Wanting wind; out of breath.

Binding his hands and knitting a handkercher about his eyes, that he should not see, and when they had made him sure and fast, then they laid him on until they were *windless*. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 96.

windlesse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *windlass*[1].

windlestraw (win'dl-strâ), *n.* [Also Sc. *windlestræ;* < AS. *windelstreów*, straw for plaiting, < *windel*, a woven basket, etc., + *streów*, etc., straw: see *windle* and *straw*[1].] 1. The old stalk of various grasses, as the tufted hair-grass, *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, the dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, or *Apera Spica-venti.*

Tall spires of *windlestrae*
Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea:* same as *jackstraw*, 5. [Local, Eng.]

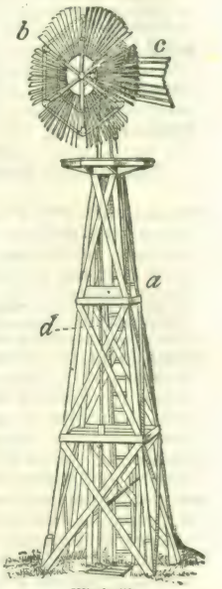
windlift† (wind'lift), *n.* [A perversion of *windlass, windlesse*, the second element being made to simulate *lift*[2].] A windlass.

A *Wind-lift* to heave up a gross Scandal.
Roger North, Examen, p. 354.

windling (wind'ling), *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A branch blown down by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-marker (wind'mär″kėr), *n.* A movable arrow or other device for showing on a chart the direction of the wind at any point.

windmill (wind'mil), *n.* [< ME. *windmille, windmelle, windmulle, windmilne, wyndemylne* = D. *windmolen* = MHG. *windmül*, G. *windmühle;* < *wind*[2] + *mill*[1], *n.*] 1. A mill or machine for grinding, pumping, or other purposes, moved by the wind; a wind-motor; any form of motor for utilizing the pressure of the wind as a motive power. Two types of machines are used, the horizontal and the vertical. The vertical motor consists essentially of a horizontal shaft called the *wind-shaft*, with a combination of sails or vanes fixed at the end of the shaft, and suitable gearing for conveying the motion of the wind-shaft to the pump or other machinery. The older types of windmill used four vanes or sail-frames called *whips*, covered with canvas, arrangements being provided for reefing the sails in high winds. To present the vanes to the wind, the whole structure or tower carrying the windmill was at first turned round by means of a long lever. Later the top of the tower, called the *cap*, was made movable. Windmills are now made with many wooden vanes forming a disk exposed to the winds, and fitted with automatic feathering and steering machinery, governors for regulating the speed, apparatus for closing the vanes in storms, etc. These improved windmills are chiefly of American invention, and are largely used in all parts of



Windmill.

a, frame; *b*, sails; *c*, vane; *d*, pump-rod.


Old Windmill at Bridgehampton, New York.

the United States for pumping water. Horizontal windmills employ an upright wind-shaft, and movable vanes placed in a circle round it, the vanes feathering when moving against the wind.

I saugh him carien a *wind-melle*
Under a walshe-note shale.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1280.

2. A visionary scheme; a vain project; a fancy; a chimera.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 102. (*Davies.*)

To fight windmills, to combat chimeras or imaginary opponents: in allusion to Don Quixote's adventure with the windmills.

windmill-cap (wind'mil-kap), *n.* The movable upper part of a windmill, which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind. See *windmill.*

windmill-grass (wind'mil-gràs), *n.* A showy grass, *Chloris truncata*, of southeastern Australia: so named apparently from its six to ten long spreading flower-spikes.

windmill-plant (wind'mil-plant), *n.* Same as *telegraph-plant.*

windmilly (wind'mil-i), *a.* [< *windmill* + *-y*[1].] Abounding with windmills. [Rare.]

A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxv.

windock†, **winnock** (win′dǫk, win′ǫk), *n.* Same as *window*. [Scotch.]

The foirsaidis — wer diuerss and syndrie tymes callit at the tolbuith *windok*.
Acts James VI. (1581), p. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

Listening the doors and *winnocks* rattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

windolet†, *n.* A false spelling of *windowlet*.

windore† (win′dōr), *n.* [A perversion of *window*, simulating *door*.] A window.

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 369.

★**window** (win′dō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *windowe*; < ME. *windowe*, *wyndowe*, *windoge*, *windohe* (the orig. guttural showing in the Sc. *windak*, *windock*, *winnock*), < Icel. *vindauga* (= Norw. *vindauga* = Dan. *vindue* for **vindöje*, the form *vindue* being prob. < Icel.), window, lit. 'wind-eye,' < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye: see *wind*[2] and *eye*[1], *n.* The AS. words were *ágdura*, 'eyedoor,' and *ágthyrl*, 'eyethirl,' i. e. 'eyehole.' The G. word for *window* is *fenster* = Sw. *fönster*, from the L.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air. In modern buildings this opening is usually fitted with a frame in which are set movable sashes containing panes of glass or other transparent material, the whole frame with the sashes, etc., also being known as the window. Many windows are not designed to be opened. Glass was employed in windows among the ancient Romans, and came into extensive use among other nations in the course of the eleventh century. See cuts under *batement-light*, *multifoil*, *rose-window*, and *wheel-window*.

Fowerti dais after this,
Arches *windoge* undon it is;
The Rauen ut-fleg, hu so it gan ben,
Ne cam he nogt to the arche a-gen.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

My chambre was
Ful wel depeynted, and with glas
Were al the *windowes* wel y-glased,
Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crased.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

The prentices made a riot upon my glass *windows* the Shrove-Tuesday following.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

2. An aperture or opening resembling a window or suggestive of a window.

The *windows* of heaven. Gen. vii. 11.

The *window* of my heart, mine eye.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 848.

Hence — 3. In *anat.*, one of two holes in the inner wall of the tympanum, called respectively the *oval window* and the *round window*, fenestra ovalis and fenestra rotunda. See *fenestra*. — 4. A cover; a lid.

Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 116.

5. A figure formed by lines crossing one another.

The Fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle, . . .
Is very humorsome, and makes great clutter,
He has *Windows* on his Bread and Butter.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6†. A blank space.

I will, therefore, that you send unto me a collation thereof; and that your said collation have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein.
Cranmer, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 249.

Back of a window. See *back*[1]. — **Blind window.** See *blind*[1]. — **Clustered window**, a window consisting of three or more lights grouped together. Examples are especially frequent in medieval architecture. — **Coupled windows, dormant window**†, **false window, fan-shaped window.** See the adjectives, and cuts under *coupled windows* and *dormer-window*. — **French window**, a window having two sashes hinged at the sides, and opening in the middle. — **Goldsmiths' window**, a very rich claim in which the gold shows freely. [Mining slang, Australia.] — **House out of windows**†. See *house*[1]. — **Jesse window.** See *Jesse*[1]. — **Lattice-window.** See *lattice*, 2 (with cut). — **Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope*. — **Oriel-window.** See *oriel* (with cut). — **Stool of a window.** See *stool*. — **Venetian window**, a window which has three separate lights. — **Window tax, window duty**, a tax formerly levied in Great Britain on windows of houses, latterly on all in excess of six in number. It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted. (See also *dormer-window*, *lancet-window*, *rose-window*, *wheel-window*.)

window (win′dō), *v. t.* [< *window*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a window or with windows.

Within a *window'd* niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 23.

2. To make openings or rents in.

Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31.

3. To place in a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome and see
Thy master thus? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 72.

window-bar (win′dō-bär), *n.* 1. One of the parts of the frame of a window or window-sash. — 2. A bar of wood or iron for securing a window or the shutters of it when closed. — 3. A horizontal bar fitted in a window or doorway, to prevent a child from falling through. — 4. *pl.* Latticework, as on a woman's stomacher. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 116.

window-blind (win′dō-blīnd), *n.* A blind, screen, or shade for a window. See *blind*[1].

window-bole (win′dō-bōl), *n.* Same as *bole*[4], 1.

I was out on the *window-bole* when your auld back was turned, and awa' down by to hae a baff at the popinjay.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

window-curtain (win′dō-kėr″tạn), *n.* Same as *curtain*, 1 (*b*).

window-frame (win′dō-frām), *n.* The frame of a window, which receives and holds the sashes.

window-gardening (win′dō-gärd″ning), *n.* The cultivation of plants indoors before a window.

The boxes used in *window-gardening* are made of a great variety of materials, etc. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

window-gazer (win′dō-gā″zėr), *n.* An idler; one who gazes idly from a window.

Her sonnes gluttonous, her daughters *window-gazers*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

window-glass (win′dō-glȧs), *n.* Glass suitable for windows, or such as is commonly used for windows, especially the commoner kinds, as distinguished from plate-glass or other more costly varieties. — **Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

window-jack (win′dō-jak), *n.* Same as *builders' jack* (which see, under *jack*).

window-latch (win′dō-lach), *n.* A catch or locking-device for holding a window-sash open or shut.

window-lead (win′dō-led), *n.* Same as *came*[3], 2.

windowless (win′dō-les), *a.* [< *window* + *-less*.] Destitute of windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 377. (*Davies.*)

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

windowlet (win′dō-let), *n.* [< *window* + *-let*.] A little window.

If wak'd they cannot see, their eyes are blind,
Shut up like *windolets*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

window-lift (win′dō-lift), *n.* A strap or a handle by which to raise a window-sash, especially in a carriage or a railway-car.

window-lock (win′dō-lok), *n.* A device for fastening the sash of a window so that it cannot be opened from the outside.

window-martin (win′dō-mär″tin), *n.* The common martin of Europe, *Chelidon urbica*; the house-martin or window-swallow. See cut under *martin*.

window-mirror (win′dō-mir″ọr), *n.* A mirror fastened outside of a window and adjustable at any angle, to reflect the image of objects in the street to the view of persons in the room, who may thus see without being seen.

window-opener (win′dō-ōp″nėr), *n.* A lever or rod by which a window, ventilator, sash, a panel in the raised roof of a railway-car, etc., may be opened and held in any desired position.

window-oyster (win′dō-ois″tėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Placunidæ*, *Placuna placenta*. Also *window-shell*.

window-pane (win′dō-pān), *n.* 1. One of the oblong or square plates of glass set in a window-frame. — 2. The sand-flounder. [New Jersey.]

window-sash (win′dō-sash), *n.* The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows. See *sash*[1].

window-screen (win′dō-skrēn), *n.* Any device for filling all or part of the opening of a window, particularly if it is ornamental, as the pierced lattices of the Arabs; also, the glass filling of a stained or painted window.

Chartres [cathedral], . . . singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like *window-screens*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 304.

window-seat (win′dō-sēt), *n.* A seat in the recess of a window.

window-sector (win′dō-sek″tọr), *n.* A bar or plate of metal in the form of a sector of a circle, used to control the movement and position of a window or ventilator in the raised roof of a railway-car. *E. H. Knight.*

window-shade (win′dō-shād), *n.* A contrivance for shutting out or tempering light at a window; a variety of window-blind, usually a piece of holland or similar material, arranged to roll up on a roller, and to cover the window when pulled out.

window-shell (win′dō-shel), *n.* Same as *window-oyster*.

window-shut† (win′dō-shut), *n.* A window-shutter.

When you bar the *window-shuts* of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the sashes.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Chamber-maid).

window-shutter (win′dō-shut″ėr), *n.* A shutter used to darken or secure a window.

window-sill (win′dō-sil), *n.* The sill of a window. See *sill*[1], 1.

window-stile (win′dō-stīl), *n.* One of the vertical bars in a window-sash.

window-stool (win′dō-stōl), *n.* See *stool*.

windowy† (win′dō-i), *a.* [< *window* + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting intersecting lines or little crossings like those of the sashes of a window.

Poor fish, beset
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net.
Donne, The Bait.

windpipe (wind′pīp), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wyndpype*; < *wind*[2] + *pipe*[1], *n.*] The tube passing from the larynx to the division of the bronchi which conveys the air in respiration to and from the lungs. See *trachea*, and cut under *mouth*.

wind-plant (wind′plant), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. See cut under *anemone*.

wind-pole (wind′pōl), *n.* See the quotation.

Taking, with Dové, north-east and south-west (true) as the *wind-poles*, all intermediate directions are found to be more or less assimilated to the characteristics of those extremes, as they are nearer one or other.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 173.

wind-pox (wind′poks), *n.* Varicella or chicken-pox.

wind-pressure (wind′presh″ụr), *n.* 1. The pressure of the wind on any object in its path. The pressure of the wind blowing perpendicularly on a flat surface is usually deduced from its velocity by means of the equation $P = kAV^2$. If P is the pressure in pounds, V the velocity in feet per second, A the area of the surface in square feet, then the value of the numerical constant k for ordinary temperatures and barometric pressures is variously given from 0.0015 to 0.0022. — 2. In *organ-building*, the degree of compression in the compressed air in the storage-bellows and the wind-chests.

wind-pump (wind′pump), *n.* A pump moved by wind.

wind-record (wind′rek″ọrd), *n.* A record of wind velocities or directions; especially, a continuous registration made by an anemograph or self-recording anemometer; an anemogram.

windring† (win′dring), *a.* [Possibly a misreading for *winding* or *wandering*.] Winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the *windring* brooks.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 128.

wind-rode (wind′rōd), *a.* *Naut.*, riding with head to wind instead of to current. Compare *tide-rode*.

wind-root (wind′rōt), *n.* The pleurisy-root, ★*Asclepias tuberosa*.

wind-rose (wind′rōz), *n.* 1. A table or diagram showing the relative frequency of winds blowing from the different points of the compass, or the relative amount of total wind-movement for each direction; also, a table or diagram showing the connection between the wind-direction and any other meteorological element: thus, a thermal *wind-rose* shows the average temperature prevailing with winds from different directions. — 2. See *rose*[1] and *Rœmeria*.

windrow (wind′rō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *winrow*; < *wind*[2] + *row*[2], *n.*] 1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them. — 2. A row of peats set up for drying; a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward cut in paring and burning. — 3. Any similar row or formation; an extended heap, as of dust thrown up by the wind.

Each day's dust, before the next day came, was swept into *windrows* or whirled away altogether by intermittent gusts charging up the slope from the valley.
The Century, XXXI. 63.

4. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth to other land to mend it: so called because laid in rows and exposed to the ★wind. *Ray*, Eng. Words (1691), p. 120.

windrow (wind′rō), *v. t.* [< *windrow*, *n.*] To rake or put into the form of a windrow.

wind-sail (wind′sāl), *n.* 1. A wide tube or funnel of canvas serving to convey a current of fresh air into the lower parts of a ship. — 2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill. — **To trim a wind-sail**, to turn the opening of the wind-sail toward the wind.

wind-scale (wind′skāl), *n.* See *scale*[3].

wind-seed (wind′sēd), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Arctotis*.

wind-shaft (wind′shȧft), *n.* See *windmill*, 1.

wind-shake (wind′shāk), *n.* A flaw in the timber of exogenous trees. See *shake*, *n.*, 7, and *anemosis*.

If you come into a shop, and find a bow that is small long, heavy, and strong, lying straight, not winding, not marred with knot gall, *wind-shake*, wem, fret, or pinch, buy that bow of my warrant.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 107.

wind-shaked† (wind′shākt), *a.* Same as *wind-shaken*. [Rare.]

The *wind-shaked* surge, with high and monstrous mane,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 13.

wind-shaken (wind′shā″kn), *a.* 1. Driven or agitated by the wind; tottering or trembling in the wind.

He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind-shaken*.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 117.

2. Impaired by the action of the wind: as, *wind-shaken* timber.

wind-shock (wind′shok), *n.* Same as *wind-shake*.

wind-side (wind′sīd), *n.* The windward side. *Mrs. Browning*.

Windsor bean, chair, Knight, soap. See *bean*[1], 2, *chair*, etc.

wind-spout (wind′spout), *n.* A waterspout, tornado-funnel, or other form of whirlwind.

wind-storm (wind′stôrm), *n.* See *storm*.

windstroke (wind′strōk), *n.* A paralysis of spinal origin in the horse.

windsucker (wind′suk″ėr), *n.* 1. The windhover or kestrel. [Kent, Eng.]

Kistrilles or *windsuckers*, that filling themselves with winde, fly against the wind evermore.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

2. A person ready to pounce on any one, or on any blemish or weak point.

There is a certain envious *windsucker*, that hovers up and down, labouriously engrossing all the air with his luxurious ambition, and buzzing into every ear my detraction.
Chapman, Iliad, Pref. to the Reader.

But it would be something too extravagant for the veriest *wind-sucker* among commentators to start a theory that a revision was made of his original work by Marlowe after additions had been made to it by Shakespeare.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 55.

3. A crib-biter.

wind-sucking (wind′suk″ing), *n.* The noise made by a horse in crib-biting.

wind-swift (wind′swift), *a.* Swift as the wind.

Therefore hath the *wind-swift* Cupid wings.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5. 8.

windthrush (wind′thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*. Also called *winnard* and *windle*. See cut 2 under *thrush*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

wind-tight (wind′tīt), *a.* So tight as to prevent the passage of wind or air.

Cottages . . . *wind-tight* and water-tight.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 46. (*Latham.*)

wind-trunk (wind′trungk), *n.* In *organ-building*, a duct which conducts the compressed air from the bellows to a wind-chest. See cut under *organ*.

wind-up (wīnd′up), *n.* [< *wind up*: see *wind*[1].] The conclusion or final adjustment and settlement of any matter, as a speech, business, entertainment, etc.; the closing act; the close.

Very well married, to a gentleman in a great way, near Bristol, who kept two carriages! That was the *wind-up* of the history. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxii.

I must be . . . careful . . . to . . . have a regular *wind-up* of this business. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xviii.

windward (wind′wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *wind*[2] + *-ward*.] **I.** *a.* On the side toward the point from which the wind blows: as, *windward* shrouds.

II. *n.* The point from which the wind blows: as, to ply or sail to *windward*.

To *windward*, the pale-green water ran into a whitish sky. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxii.

To get to the windward of one, to get the advantage of one; get the better of one; take the wind out of one's sails. —**To lay or cast an anchor to windward,** to adopt measures for success or security.

windward (wind′wärd), *adv.* [< *wind*[2] + *-ward*.] Toward the wind: opposed to *leeward*.

wind-way (wind′wā), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a passage for air.—2. In *organ-building*. See *pipe*[1], 2 (*a*).

wind-wheel (wind′hwēl), *n.* A wheel moved by the wind and used as a source of power, as in the windmill, wind-pump, etc.

windy (win′di), *a.* [< ME. *windy*, *windi*, < AS. *windig*, full of wind, < *wind*, wind (see *wind*[2]), + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of wind; formed by gales.

The *windy* tempest of my heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 86.

2. Next the wind; windward.

Still you keep o' the *windy* side of the law.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 181.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous: as, *windy* weather.

The *windy* Seas. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 5.

4. Exposed to or affected by the wind.

The building rook 'ill caw from the *windy* tall elm-tree.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

5. Wind-like; resembling the wind.

Her *windy* sighs. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 51.

The *windy* breath
Of soft petitions. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 477.

6. Tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach; flatulent: as, *windy* food.

This drink is *windy*, and so is the Fruit [plantain] eaten raw; but boil'd or roasted it is not so.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 314.

7. Caused or attended by gas in the stomach or intestines.

A *windy* colic. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

8. Affected with flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach or bowels. *Dunglison*.—9. Airy; unsubstantial; empty; vain.

What *windy* joy this day had I conceived.
Milton, S. A., l. 1574.

Here's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South*.

10. Talkative; boastful; vain. [Colloq.]

Yet after these blustering insolences and *windy* ostentations all this thing is but a man, and that, God knows, a very foolish one. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 52.

windy-footed (win′di-fût″ed), *a.* Wind-swift; swift-footed. [Rare.]

The *windy-footed* dame. *Chapman*.

★ **wine** (wīn), *n.* [< ME. *win*, *wyn*, < AS. *wīn* = OS. OFries. *wīn* = D. *wijn* = MLG. *wīn* = LG. *wien* = OHG. MHG. *win*, G. *wein*, wine, = Icel. *vín* = Sw. Dan. *vin* = Goth. *wein* = It. Sp. *vino* = Pg. *vinho* = F. *vin* = Slav. OBulg. Serv. *vino* = Bohem. *víno* = Pol. *wino* = Russ. *vino* = OIr. *fín*, Ir. Gael. *fíon*, < L. *vīnum*, wine, collectively grapes, = Gr. *οἶνος*, wine, allied to *οἴνη*, the vine; cf. L. *vitis*, the vine, *vinea*, vine, etc. From the L. *vinum* are also ult. E. *vine*, *vignette*, *vinous*, *vinegar*, *vintage*, *vintner*, etc.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, *Vitis*. See *Vitis*. Wines are distinguished practically by their color, their hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend upon differences in the varieties of vine, and quite as much on the differences of the soils in which the vines are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and in the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are just fully ripe, the wine is generally most perfect as regards strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries as found in the market is from 16 to 25 per cent.; in hock, claret, and other light wines, from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent. of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. Among the most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios of the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban of the Romans. Among the principal modern wines are port, sherry, Bordeaux, Burgundy, champagne, Madeira, Rhine, Moselle, Tokay, and Marsala. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and the United States.

That mon much merthe con make,
For *wyn* in his hed that wende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 900.

He [God] causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth, and *wine* that maketh glad the heart of man. Ps. civ. 14, 15.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused *wine*.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. The juice, fermented or unfermented, of certain fruits or plants, prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes: as, gooseberry *wine*; raspberry *wine*.

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant *wine* by and by?
Dickens, David Copperfield, vi.

3. Figuratively, intoxication produced by the use of wine.

Noah awoke from his *wine*. Gen. ix. 24.

Fled all the boon companions of the Earl,
And left him lying in the public way;
So vanish friendships only made in *wine*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A wine-drinking; a meal or feast of which wine is an important feature; specifically, a wine-party at one of the English universities.

A death's-head at the *wine*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Wines are an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the form of semi-public festivities, such as Freshmen's *Wines* or Mods. *Wines*, they hardly survive.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 128.

5. In *phar.*, a solution of a medicinal substance in wine: as, *wine* of coca; *wine* of colchicum.—6. Same as *wine-glass*: a trade-term.—**Adam's wine.** Same as *Adam's ale* (which see, under *Adam*).—**Antimonial, bastard**†**, burnt wine.** See the adjectives. —**Bitter wine of iron,** citrate of iron and quinine with tincture of sweet orange peel and syrup in sherry.—**China wine,** a name erroneously applied to Chinese samshoo. —**Comet wine.** See *comet*.—**Concrete oil of wine.** Same as *etherin*.—**Cowslip wine.** See *cowslip*.—**Diuretic wine,** a solution of squills, digitalis, juniper, and potassium acetate in white wine.—**Flowers of wine.** See *flower*.—**Gascon wine.** See *Gascon*.—**Gooseberry wine.** See *gooseberry*.—**Green wine,** a technical name for wines during the first year after making.—**Heavy oil of wine.** Same as *ethereal oil* (*a*) (which see, under *ethereal*).—**High wines.** See *high*.—**I a Rose wines,** good claret of the second quality, resembling in flavor Château La Rose, which is produced in the same district.—**Liqueur wine.** See *liqueur*, 1 (*a*).—**Low wine,** in *distillation*, the result of the first run of the still from the fermented liquor or wash. It is about as alcoholic as sherry. —**Oil of wine,** ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but used only in the preparation of other compounds.—**Palm wine.** Same as *toddy*, 1.—**Pelusian wine.** See *Pelusian*. —**Quinine wine,** sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—**Rhenish wine,** hock, or wine of the Rhine: the old name, now somewhat uncommon except in poetry and fiction. Compare *Rhine wine*.—**Rhine wine,** wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, especially the still white wines of that region: formerly known as *hock*.—**Sops in wine**†. See *sop*.—**Sparkling wine.** See *sparkle*.—**Spirit of wine,** alcohol.—**Steel wine.** Same as *wine of iron*.—**Stronger white wine,** a name used in the formulas of the United States Pharmacopœia to designate sherry.—**Tears of strong wine.** See *tear*[2].—**To drink wine ape**†, to drink so as to act foolishly.

I trowe that ye *dronken* han *wyn ape*,
And that is whan men pleyen with a straw.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 44.

White wine, wine light in color and transparent. Especially—(*a*) In the British islands, during the eighteenth century and until about 1850, almost exclusively Madeira and sherry. (*b*) More recently in the British islands, and generally in the United States, the much lighter-colored wines of France, as Chablis and Sauterne, and the wines of Germany.—**Wine of citrate of iron,** a solution of ammonioferric citrate with tincture of sweet orange peel and simple syrup in sherry.—**Wine of colchicum-root,** a vinous extract of colchicum-root containing 40 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug. —**Wine of colchicum-seed,** a vinous extract of colchicum-seeds, containing 15 per cent. of the active ingredient of the drug.—**Wine of iron** (*vinum ferri* of the British Pharmacopœia), sherry with iron tartrate in solution.—**Wine of one ear**†. See *ear*[1].—**Wine of opium,** a solution of two ounces of opium in a pint of sherry, flavored with cinnamon and cloves. Also called *Sydenham's laudanum*.—**Wine of Wales,** metheglin; mead. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 53.—**Wine whey,** a drink made by mixing wine with sweetened milk. The milk being curdled and separated, either by the wine or in some other manner, the flavored whey forms the beverage.—**Wormwood wine.** See *wormwood*.—**Yard of wine.** See *yard of ale*, under *yard*[1]. (See also *ginger-wine*, *rice-wine*.)

wine (wīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wined*, ppr. *wining*. [< *wine*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill, supply, or entertain with wine.

To *wine* the King's Cellar. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

A Philadelphia political club would dine and *wine* two Free Trade members of Congress. *The American*, VII. 230.

II. *intrans.* To drink wine. [Colloq.]

Hither they repair each day after dinner "to *wine*."
Alma Mater, I. 95 (B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 491).

wine-bag (wīn′bag), *n.* 1. A wine-skin.—2. A person who indulges frequently and largely in wine. [Colloq.]

wineball† (wīn′bâl), *n.* [< ME. *wyneballe*; < *wine* + *ball*[1].] Same as *wine-stone*.

Wyyne ballys (*wyne balle*). . . . Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree (vel pileus tartaricus). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 529.

★ **wineberry** (wīn′ber″i), *n.* [< ME. *wineberie*, *wyneberye*, < AS. *wīnberge*, grape, < *wīn*, wine, + *berie*, *berge*, berry: see *wine* and *berry*[1]. Hence in variant form *winberry*.] 1†. The grape.

Aftur mete, peeres, nottys, strawberries, *wȳneberies*, and hardchese. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

The fygge, and als so the *wyne-berye*.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

2. The red or black currant, or the gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A Japanese species of raspberry recently introduced into the United States.—4. The whortleberry. See *winberry*. —5. Same as *toot-plant*.—**New Zealand wineberry, wineberry shrub.** Same as *toot-plant*.

winebibber (wīn′bib″ėr), *n.* One who drinks much wine; a tippler; a drunkard.

The Son of man is come eating and drinking; and ye say, Behold a gluttonous man, and a *winebibber*, a friend of publicans and sinners! Luke vii. 34.

winebibbery (wīn′bib″ėr-i), *n.* The habits or practices of winebibbers.

The secret antiquities and private history of the royal *wine-bibbery*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

winebibbing (wīn′bib″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The habit of drinking wine to excess; tippling; drunkenness.

II. *a.* Drinking much wine; toping.

Brussels suited Temple far better than the palaces of the boar-hunting and *wine-bibbing* princes of Germany.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

wine-biscuit (wīn'bis″kit), *n.* A light biscuit served with wine.

wine-blue (wīn'blö), *n.* See *blue*.

wine-bottle (wīn'bot″l), *n.* A bottle for holding wine.

Wine-bottles old, and rent, and bound up. Josh. ix. 4.

wine-bowl (wīn'bōl), *n.* An elaborate drinking-cup, large, and without a stand or stem; a bowl intended for use in drinking wine.

Mazers, or maple *wine-bowls*, were for centuries in common use in England.
A. P. Humphrey, Art Journal, 1883, p. 182.

Winebrennerian (wīn-bre-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Winebrenner* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians: as, *Winebrennerian* doctrines.

II. *n.* A member of a Baptist denomination called officially the *Church of God*. It was founded in Pennsylvania by John Winebrenner, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and was organized in 1829–30. Its distinctive tenet is that feet-washing is "obligatory upon all Christians."

wine-bush (wīn'bůsh), *n.* A bush or sign marking the presence of a wine-shop or tavern.

There stood near to the tomb a very small hut, also thatched, and declared to be a tavern by its *wine-bush*.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

wine-carriage (wīn'kar″āj), *n.* A utensil for holding a single bottle of wine, of basket form, but having wheels allowing it to be rolled smoothly along the table.

wine-cask (wīn'kåsk), *n.* A strong tight cask, made for holding wine for ripening or transportation.

wine-cellar (wīn'sel″ăr), *n.* [< ME. *wyne-celar*; < *wine* + *cellar*.] A cellar, or an inclosed part of a cellar, reserved for the storage of wine. Such a place, when used for claret and other light wines, should have an equable temperature, not too warm. On the other hand, Madeira, port, and similar strong wines, as well as spirits, are supposed to improve by exposure to warmer air. They are often kept in a different cellar, or in an upper story of the house.

Thi *wyne c lar* in colde Septemtrion
Wel derk and ferre from bathes, oste, and stable,
Myddyng, cisterne, and thynges everichoon
That evel smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

wine-colored (wīn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of red wine; vinaceous.

wine-conner (wīn'kon″ėr), *n.* A wine-taster; an inspector of wines. Compare *ale-conner*.

Tasterin . . . A Broker for Wine-marchants, a *Wine-cunner*. *Cotgrave*.

wine-cooler (wīn'kö″lėr), *n.* A vessel in which bottled wine is immersed in a cool liquid, as in water containing ice, to cool it before it is drunk. Wine-coolers for use at table are generally of a reversed conical form, and of silver, silver-plated ware, or the like.

wine-drunk† (wīn'drungk), *a.* [< ME. *wyn-drunke*; < *wine* + *drunk*.] Drunken with wine; intoxicated.

Ne wurth thu never so wod, ne so *wyn drunke*.
Rel. Antiq., I. 178.

wine-fat (wīn'fat), *n.* [< *wine* + *fat*[2].] The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from a wine-press. Isa. lxiii. 2.

winefly (wīn'flī), *n.* 1. A small fly, of the genus *Piophila*, which lives in its earlier stages in wine, cider, and other fermented liquors, and even in strong alcohol.—2. Any one of several small flies of the genus *Drosophila*, which breed in decaying fruit, pomace, and marc.

wine-fountain (wīn'foun″tān), *n.* An urn-shaped vessel with cover and faucet: usually a piece of plate, as of silver or of silver-gilt, and characteristic of the eighteenth century.

wine-glass (wīn'glås), *n.* A small drinking-glass for wine. The name is usually given to that size and shape of glass which is especially appropriated to the wine most in use: thus, in some places, the small glass for sherry will bear this name, and the others be called by special names, as *claret-glass* or *champagne-glass*.

wineglassful (wīn'glås-fůl), *n.* As much as a wine-glass can hold; as a conventional measure, two fluidounces.

wine-grower (wīn'grō″ėr), *n.* One who owns or cultivates a vineyard where wine is produced.

wine-growing (wīn'grō″ing), *n.* The cultivation of the grape with a view to the making of wine.

wineless (wīn'les), *a.* [< *wine* + *-less*.] Lacking wine; not using, producing, or containing wine; unaccompanied by wine: as, a *wineless* meal.

A *wineless* weak wine as one may say, that either drinketh flat and hath lost the colour, or else is much delayed with water. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 560.

You will be able to pass the rest of your *wineless* life in ease and plenty. *Swift*, To Gay, Nov. 10, 1730.

The well-known fact that *wineless* offerings were made to the Muses. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 3.

wine-marc (wīn'märk), *n.* In *wine-manuf.*, the refuse matter which remains after the juice has been pressed from the fruit. See *marc*[2].

As many [grapes] as have lien among *wine-marc*, or the refuse of kernels and skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 1.

wine-measure (wīn'mezh″ūr), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity differing from beer-measure, the gallon being about five sixths of the gallon of the latter, and containing only 231 cubic inches. It remained in use until the establishment of the imperial gallon in 1825, and its gallon is the standard of the United States. In wine-measure, 1 tun = 2 pipes = 3 puncheons = 4 hogsheads = 6 tierces; one tierce = 42 gallons; one gallon = 2 pottles = 4 quarts = 8 pints. See also *gill* and *gallon*.

wine-merchant (wīn'mėr″chant), *n.* One who deals in wines and other alcoholic beverages, especially at wholesale, or in large quantities.

wine-oil (wīn'oil), *n.* The commercial name for an oil found in a peculiarly rich brandy made from the ferment and stalks left from wine-making. It has a strong flavor of cognac. Also called *cognac-oil* and *huile de marc*.

wine-palm (wīn'päm), *n.* A palm from which palm-wine is obtained; a toddy-palm. See *toddy* and *toddy-palm*. Compare *buriti*.

wine-party (wīn'pär″ti), *n.* A party at which wine is a chief feature; a drinking-party.

There were young men who despised the lads who indulged in the coarse hospitalities of *wine-parties*, who prided themselves in giving recherché little French dinners. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xv.

wine-piercer (wīn'pēr″sėr), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an instrument for tapping casks. It somewhat resembles a gimlet with a heavy handle set crosswise to the shaft.

wine-press (wīn'pres), *n.* A press in which the juice is squeezed from grapes.

I have caused wine to fail from the *wine-presses:* none shall tread with shouting. Jer. xlviii. 33.

wine-room (wīn'röm), *n.* 1. A room in which wine is kept or stored.—2. A room where wine is served to customers; a bar-room.

winery (wī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *wineries* (-iz). [< *wine* + *-ery*.] An establishment for making wine.

Several large canneries have been established within ten years. as well as packing establishments for raisins, and *wineries*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 186.

wine-sap (wīn'sap), *n.* A highly esteemed American apple.

wine-skin (wīn'skin), *n.* A vessel for holding wine, made of the nearly complete skin of a goat, hog, or other quadruped, with the openings of the legs, neck, etc., secured. Compare *borachio*, *askos*.

No man putteth new wine into old *wine-skins:* . . . but they put new wine into fresh *wine-skins*.
Mark ii. 22 [R. V.].

wine-sops† (wīn'sops), *n. pl.* Same as *sops in wine*. See *sop*.

Bring the Pinckes therewith many Gelliflowres sweete,
And the Cullambynes; let us haue the *Wynesops*.
E. Webbe, Eng. Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 84.

wine-sour (wīn'sour), *n.* The name of a kind of wild plum.

wine-stone (wīn'stōn), *n.* A deposit of crude tartar or argol which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster (wīn'tās″tėr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to taste or sample wines.—2. Same as *sampling-tube*. Compare *pipette*, 2.

wine-tree† (wīn'trē), *n.* [< ME. *wintre*, < AS. *wīntreów*, a grape-vine, < *wīn*, wine, + *treów*, tree: see *wine* and *tree*.] A grape-vine.

Me drempte, ic stod at a *win-tre*,
That adde waxen buges thre,
Orest it blomede, and sithen bar
The beries ripe, wurth ic war.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

wine-vault (wīn'vâlt), *n.* 1. A vaulted wine-cellar; hence, any wine-cellar, or place for the storage of wines.—2. Generally in the plural, a place where wine is tasted or drunk: often used as equivalent to *tavern* or "*saloon*."

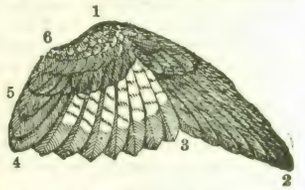
wine-warrant (wīn'wor″ant), *n.* A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine.

winey, *a.* See *winy*.

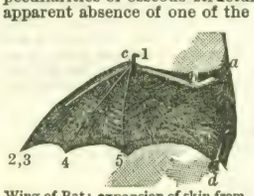
wineyard†, *n.* [< ME. *wynyard*, *winyord*, *win-geard*, < AS. *wīngeard*, a wineyard, < *wīn*, wine, + *geard*, yard: see *wine* and *yard*[2]. Cf. *vine-yard*.] Same as *vineyard*.

Nimeth & keccheth us, leofman, anon the gunge uoxes. Thet beoth the erest prokunges thet sturieth the *win-geardes*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

★**wing** (wing), *n.* [Formerly also *weng*; < ME. *winge*, *wenge*, also (with intrusive *h*) *hwinge*, *whenge*, < Icel. *vængr* = Sw. Dan. *vinge*, a wing. The AS. word for 'wing' was *fether*; cf. L. *penna*, Gr. πτερόν, wing, from the same ult. source: see *feather* and *pen*[2].] 1. In *vertebrate zoöl.*, the fore limb, anterior extremity, or appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, corresponding to the human arm, fitted in any way for flight or aërial locomotion; or the same limb, however rudimentary or functionless, of a member of a class of animals which ordinarily have this limb fitted for flight. That modification of a limb which makes it a wing occurs in several ways: (*a*) In *ornith.*, by the reduction and consolidation of terminal bones of the fore limb, the reduction of the free carpal bones to two, a peculiar construction and mechanism of the joints, a compaction of the fleshy parts, and an extension of surface by the peculiar tegumentary outgrowths called *feathers*. (See cuts under *Ichthyornis* and *pinion*[1].) Such a limb, in nearly all birds, is serviceable for aërial flight; in a few birds, as dippers, which fly through the air, also for swimming under water; in some, as penguins, only for swimming, in which case the wing is flipper-like or finlike; in some, as the ostrich, it serves only as an aid in running; in some, as the emu, cassowary, and apteryx, it is practically functionless; it appears to have been wanting in the moas; it is a weapon of offense and defense in some birds, as the swan, and others in which it is provided with a horny spur; it is terminated with a claw or claws in some birds. The principal feathers of the wing are the remiges, rowers, or flight-feathers, those which are seated upon the hand being the primaries, those of the forearm secondaries, those of the upper arm tertiaries and scapularies, those of the thumb bastard quills; the smaller feathers, overlying the bases of the remiges, are collectively known as *coverts*. (See cut under *covert*, 6.) The various shapes of birds' wings depend to some extent upon the proportions of the bones, especially those of the pinion (see *Macrochires*), but mainly upon the development of the flight-feathers, and the lengths of these relatively to one another. Among birds which can fly probably no one shape is sharply distinguished from all others; so that the terms in technical use are simply descriptive of size, contour, and the like, as long, short, narrow, broad (or ample), pointed, rounded, vaulted, etc., requiring no further explanation. See names of the sets of feathers used above, and phrases below. (*b*) In *mammal.*, by the enormous extension of bones of the hand and fingers, upon which, and between which and the body and leg, is stretched an extension of integument, the whole limb being lengthened, as well as its terminal segment, and there being other peculiarities of osseous structure and mechanism, as the apparent absence of one of the two bones of the forearm by extreme reduction of the ulna. Such is the condition of the fore limb of bats, or *Chiroptera*, which alone are provided with true wings and capable of true flight; for the so-called wings of various other mammals described as "flying," as the flying-squirrel, flying-phalanger, etc., are more properly parachutes or patagia, and their flight is only a prolonged leap. See cuts under *bat*, *flying-fox*, and *Pteropodidæ*. (*c*) In *herpet.*, by a modification of the fore limb comparable to that of a bat's, but peculiar in the enormous extension of an ulnar digit, the little finger, and its connection with the body by an expansion of the integument, as in the extinct flying reptiles, the pterodactyls. (See cut under *pterodactyl*.) The flying apparatus of certain recent reptiles, as the *Draco volans*, is a parachute, not a true wing. (*d*) In *ichth.*, a mere enlargement of the pectoral fins enables some fishes to sustain a kind of flight; and, as the pectoral fins answer to the fore limbs of higher vertebrates, this case comes under the definition of a wing. See cut under *flying-fish*.



Wing of Bird: feathers of the wing-tract (pteryla alaris). 1, bend of the wing, or carpal angle; 1–2, edge of the wing; 2, wing-tip, at end of longest primary; 1–2–3, the pinion, borne upon the manus, consisting of ten primaries and the primary coverts, together with the alula, or bastard wing; 3, reëntrance of the wing in the middle of the posterior border of wing 2–4; 1–3–4, seven secondaries, overlaid by greater, median, and lesser rows of secondary coverts, the unshaded area forming a speculum; 4–5, three tertiaries (specialized inner secondaries); 6, root of the wing, toward the anatomical shoulder; 6–1, anterior border of the wing.



Wing of Bat: expansion of skin from the body on to elongated digits. *a*, shoulder; *b*, elbow; *c*, wrist; *d*, hind foot; 1, small free hooked thumb; 2, 3, second and third fingers, lying close together; 4, fourth finger; 5, fifth finger.

2. In *entom.*, an expansion of the crust of an insect, sufficing for flight, or a homologous expansion, however modified in form or function, or even functionless so far as aërial locomotion is concerned. Such a formation, though a wing by analogy of function with the wing of a vertebrate, is an entirely different structure, having no homology with the fore limb of a vertebrate. It consists of a fold of integument, supported on a tubular framework of so-called nerves or veins, which may be in communica-

tion with the tracheæ or breathing-organs, and is consequently a respiratory as well as a locomotory organ. Most insects are provided with functionally developed (thoracic) wings, of which there are usually two pairs (mesothoracic and metathoracic); but both may be entirely suppressed, or either pair may be more rudiments (see cuts under *halter*[3] and *Stylops*), or the anterior pair may be converted into a horny case covering the other pair, as in the great order *Coleoptera*, where the anterior pair are converted into *elytra*, and in *Orthoptera*, in which they become *tegmina*. (See *wing-case*.) The form, structure, and disposition of insects' wings are very variable, but quite constant in large groups, and therefore a basis of the division of insects into orders, and of their classification: whence the terms *Coleoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Diptera*, *Aptera*, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under *nervure* and *venation*.



Wing of Butterfly: expanse of scaly integument. 1–2, front, costal, or cephalic margin; 2, apex or tip; 2–3, outer, distal, or apical margin; 3, inner or anal angle; 3–4, inner, posterior, or anal margin; 4–1, base. Several nerves or veins appear, separating wing-cells.

3. In other invertebrates, some part resembling or likened to a wing in form or function; an alate formation, as the expanded lip of a strombus.—**4.** An organ resembling the wing of a bird, bat, or insect, with which gods, angels, demons, dragons, and a great variety of fabulous beings, as well as some inanimate objects, are conceived to be provided for the purpose of aërial locomotion or as symbolical of the power of omnipresence.

As far as Boreas claps his brazen *wings*.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2.

O, welcome, pure-eyed Faith; white-handed Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden *wings*.
Milton, Comus, l. 214.

5. Loosely or humorously, the fore leg of a quadruped; also, the arm of a human being.

If Scottish men tax our language as improper, and smile at our *wing* of a rabbit, let us laugh at their shoulder of a capon. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 445.

6. Figuratively, a means of travel, progress, or passage: usually emblematic of speed or elevation, but also used as a symbol of protecting care. See *under one's wing*, below.

Riches . . . make themselves *wings*. Prov. xxiii. 5.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his *wings*. Mal. iv. 2.

Thou art so far before
That swiftest *wing* of recompense is slow
To overtake thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 17.

This quiet sail is as a noiseless *wing*
To waft me from distraction.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

7. The act or the manner of flying; flight, literally or figuratively.

From this session interdict
Every fowl of tyrant *wing*,
Save the eagle, feather'd king.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 10.

He [Plato] penetrated into the profoundest mysteries of thought, and was not deterred from speculations of boldest flight and longest *wing*. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 52.

8†. Kind; species. Compare *feather*, 4. [Rare.]

Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this *wing*) the Abraham-man is the most phantastick.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

9. Something resembling or likened to a wing. (*a*) In *anat.*, a part likened to a wing; an ala, or alate part: as, the *wings* of the sphenoid bone. See *ala*, 2, and cut under *sphenoid*. (*b*) That which moves with or receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, or the sail of a ship. (*c*) In *bot.*, a membranous expansion or thin extension of any kind, such as that of certain capsules, of samaras, etc.; also, one of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. See *ala*, 1, and *papilionaceous* and *tetrapterous* (cuts). (*d*) In *shipbuilding*, that part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side, more particularly at the quarter; also, the overhang-deck of a steamer before and abaft the paddle-boxes, bounded by a thick plank called the *wing-wale*, which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side. (*e*) In *arch.*, a part of a building projecting on one side of the central or main part. (*f*) In *fort.*, the longer side of a crown- or horn-work, uniting it to the main work. (*g*) A leaf of a gate, double door, screen, or the like, which may be folded or otherwise moved back. (*h*) The laterally extending part of a plowshare, which cuts the bottom of the furrow. (*i*) In *engin.*: (1) An extension endwise of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main part. (2) A side dam on a river-shore for the purpose of contracting the channel. (3) A lateral extension of an abutment. See *wing-wall*. *E. H. Knight*. (*j*) One of the sides of the stage of a theater; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage. See cuts under *stage*. (*k*) One of the two outside divisions of an army or fleet in battle-array: usually called the *right wing* and *left wing*, and distinguished from the *center*.



Wings in Plants.
1, the winged stems of *Genista sagittalis*; 2, the winged seed of *Campsis radicans*.

And this nombre of folk is with outen the pryncipalle Hoost, and with outen *Wenges* ordeynd for the Bataylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 275.

The Earl of Mar the *right wing* guided.
Battle of Alford (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The defence of the artillery was committed to the *left wing*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

(*l*) A shoulder-knot, or small epaulet; specifically, a projecting piece of stuff, perhaps only a raised seam or welt, worn in the sixteenth century on the shoulder, at or near the insertion of the sleeve.

I would have mine such a suit without difference, such stuff, such a *wing*, such a sleeve.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

(*m*) A strip of leather or the like attached to the skirt of the runner in a grain-mill to sweep the meal into the spout. (*n*) The side or displayed part of a dash-board. (*o*) A projecting part of a hand-seine on each side of the central part, or bag, serving to collect the fish, and lead them into the bag. (*p*) A thin, broad, projecting piece on a gudgeon, to prevent it from turning in its socket.

10. A flock or company (of plover). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.—**Angle of the wing**, in *ornith.*, the carpal angle; the bend or flexure of the wing. See *shoulder*, *n.*, 5.—**Anterior wings**, in *entom.*, the upper, front, or fore wings, when there are two pairs; the mesothoracic wings, in any case.—**Bastard wing**, in *ornith.*, same as *alula*. See cuts there and under *covert*.—**Bend of the wing.** Same as *angle of the wing*.—**Convoluted, deflexed, dentate, digitate, divergent, erect, falcate wings.** See the adjectives.—**Dragon's wings.** See *dragon*.—**Expanse** or **extent of wing**, in *zoöl.*, wing-spread. See *expanse*, *n.*, 2, and *spread*, *n.*, 12.—**False wing**, in *ornith.*, the bastard wing, alula, or ala spuria. See *alula* (with cut), and cut under *covert*.—**Flexure of the wing.** See *flexure*.—**Folded wings.** See *fold*[1], *v.*, *Diploptera*, *Vespidæ*, and *wasp*, 1.—**Gray-goose wing†**, a feather of a goose as used on an arrow.

Our Englishmen in fight did chuse
The gallant *gray-goose wing*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 370).

Inferior margin of a wing, inferior surface of a wing, inferior wings. See *inferior*.—**Inner margin of the wing.** See *inner*.—**Length of wing**, in *ornith.*, the shortest distance from the flexure or carpal angle to the point of the wing or wing-tip.—**Metathoracic wings.** See *metathoracic*.—**On** or **upon the wing.** (*a*) Flying: as, to shoot birds *on the wing*.

The bird
That flutters least is longest *on the wing*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 931.

(*b*) Figuratively, in motion; traveling; active; busy.

I have been, since I saw you in town, pretty much *on the wing*, at Hampton, Twickenham, and elsewhere.
Gray, Letters, I. 369.

(*c*) Taking flight; departing; vanishing.

Your wits are all *upon the wing*, just a-going.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, iv. 1.

Petiolate wing. See *petiolate*.—**Plane wings.** See *plane*[1].—**Plicate wings.** Same as *folded wings*.—**Point of the wing**, in *ornith.*, the end of the longest primary. See *wing-tip*.—**Posterior margin of the wing.** See *posterior*.—**Posterior wings**, in *entom.*, the under or hinder wings, when there are two pairs; the metathoracic wings, in any case.—**Reversed, spurious, superior wings.** See the adjectives.—**Tail of the wing.** See *tail*[1].—**Tectiform wings**, in *entom.*, roof-shaped wings; wings held sloping like the roof of a house when the insect rests.—**To clip the wings.** See *clip*[2].—**To drop to wing.** See *drop*.—**To make** or **take wing**, to fly; take flight; depart.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

It is a fearful thing
To see the human soul *take wing*
In any shape, in any mood.
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

Tumid wing. See *tumid*.—**Under one's wing**, under one's protection, care, or patronage: with reference to the sheltering of chickens under the wings of the hen, as in the New Testament use.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that sleest prophetis and stonyst hem that ben sent to thee, hou oft wold I gedre togidre thi sonys, as an henne gedreth togidre hir chikenys *vndir hir wengis*, and thou woldist nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxiii. 37.

Under wings, in *entom.*, the posterior wings, when there are two pairs, more or less overlaid by the upper wings.—**Unequal wings.** See *unequal*.—**Upper wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, when there are two pairs, or their equivalents, as elytra and tegmina, which overlie the posterior wings wholly or partly.—**Vertical wings**, in *entom.*, wings held upright when the insect rests, as those of a butterfly; erect wings.—**Wing-and-wing**, the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studding-sails on both sides: said also of fore-and-aft vessels (schooners) when they are sailing with the wind right aft, the foresail boomed out on one side, and the mainsail on the other. Also *goose-winged*.—**Wings conjoined**, in *her.* See *vol*.—**Wings displayed**, in *her.*, having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing.

★**wing** (wing), *v.* [< *wing*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To equip with wings for flying; specifically, to feather (an arrow).

Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes
He lights his torches, and calls them his skies.
For her he *wings* his shoulders.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain, . . .
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And *wing'd* the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 829.

2. Figuratively, to qualify for flight, elevation, rapid motion, etc.; especially, to lend speed or celerity to.

'Foot, all this is wrong!
This *wings* his pursuit, and will be before me.
I am lost for ever!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

Ambition *wings* his spirit. *Lust's Dominion*, i. 2.

3. To supply with wings or side parts, divisions, or projections, as an army, a house, etc.; flank.

They thus directed, we will follow
In the main battle, whose puissance on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 300.

Close to the limb of the sun, where the temperature and pressure are highest, the hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and *winged*.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 197.

4. To brush or clean with a wing, usually that of a turkey.

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-*winged* hearth about.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

5. To bear in flight; transport on or as on wings.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 133.

His arms and eager eyes ejecting flame,
Far *wing'd* before his squadron Tancred came.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, iii.

6. To perform or accomplish by means of wings.

This last and Godlike Act atchiev'd,
To Heav'n she *wing'd* her Flight.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 44.

From Samos have I *wing'd* my Way.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

He [Rip Van Winkle] looked round, but could see nothing but a crow *winging* its solitary flight across the mountain. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

7. To traverse in flight.

The crows and choughs that *wing* the midway air
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 13.

Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,
Or *wing* the sky, or roll along the flood.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 120.

8†. To carve, as a quail or other small bird.

Wynge that partryche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Good man! him list not spend his idle meals
In quinsing plovers, or in *winging* quails.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 44.

9. To wound or disable in the wing, as a bird; colloquially, to wound (a person) in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part.

What are the odds now that he doesn't *wing* me? These green-horns generally hit everything but the man they aim at. *Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* To fly; soar; travel on the wing.

We, poor unfledged,
Have never *wing'd* from view o' the nest.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 28.

As the bird *wings* and sings,
Let us cry, "All good things
Are ours!" *Browning*, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

wing-band (wing'band), *n.* Same as *wing-bar*.

wing-bar (wing'bär), *n.* A colored bar or band across a bird's wing; technically, such a band formed by the tips of the greater or median wing-coverts, or both of these, and placed between the wing-bow and the wing-bay. Such are found in uncounted different birds. See cut under *solitary*.

wing-bay (wing'bā), *n.* The plumage-marking of a bird formed by the secondary feathers of the wing, when the wing is closed and these feathers differ in color from the rest of the plumage: so called because in the black-breasted red game type of coloring this marking is of a bay color. See *speculum*, 3 (*b*), and first cut under *wing*.

wing-beat (wing'bēt), *n.* A wing-stroke; one completed motion of the wing in the act of flying.

wing-bow (wing'bō), *n.* In poultry, and hence in other birds, the plumage-marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing; distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts collectively: thus, in the black-breasted red gamecock the *wing-bows* are crimson. See cuts under *Agelæus* and *sea-eagle*.

wing-case (wing'kās), *n.* The hard, horny case or cover which overlies the functional wing of

many insects, especially of *Coleoptera;* the elytrum. In hemipterous insects the wing-cases are technically called *hemielytra.* Wing-cases are always the modified fore wings; when these wings are but little modified, as in orthopterous insects, they are called *tegmina.* See cuts under *beetle, chrysalis, clavus, Coleoptera,* and *katydid.* Also *wing-cover.*

wing-cell (wing′sel), *n.* In *entom.*, any one of the spaces between the nerves or veins of the wing. See cuts under *nervure, venation,* and *wing.*—**Didymous, petiolate, radiated wing-cells.** See the adjectives.

wing-compass (wing′kum″pas), *n.* A compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg, and is clamped by a set-screw.

wing-conch (wing′kongk), *n.* A wing-shell.

wing-cover (wing′kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *wing-case.*—**Mutilated wing-covers.** See *mutilated.*

wing-covert (wing′kuv″ėrt), *n.* In *ornith.*, any one of the small feathers which overlie or underlie the flight-feathers of the wing; a covert of the wing. See *covert, n.*, 6 (with cut), *tectrices,* and first cut under *wing.*—**Under wing-coverts.** See *under.*

winged (wingd or wing′ed), *a.* [< ME. *winged, wenged;* < *wing* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having or wearing wings, in any sense: as, the *winged* horse (Pegasus); the *winged* god (Mercury); a *winged* (feathered) arrow; a *winged* ship.

Steer hither, steer your *winged* pines,
All beaten mariners. *W. Browne,* Syrens' Song.

There is also a little contemptible *winged* creature, an inhabitant of my aerial element.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 28.

2. In *her.*, having wings. Specifically—(*a*) Noting a bird when the wings are of a different tincture from the body. [Rare.] (*b*) Noting an object not usually having wings: as, a *winged* column.

3. In *bot., anat.,* and *conch.*, alate; alated; having a part resembling or likened to a wing: as, a *winged* shell or bone; a *winged* seed. See cuts under *sphenoid, wing-shell,* and *wing, n.*, 9 (*c*).—**4.** Abounding with wings, and hence with birds; swarming with birds. [Rare.]

The *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes.
Milton, Comus, l. 730.

5. Moving or passing on or as on wings; swift; rapid.

Ther mighte I seen
Wenged wondres faste fleen.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2118.

Come, Tamburlaine! now whet thy *winged* sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 3.

With Fear oppress'd,
In *winged* Words he thus the Queen address'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

6. Soaring; lofty; elevated; sublime.

How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine!
J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, v.

He [Emerson] looked far away over the heads of his hearers, with a vague kind of expectation, as into some private heaven of invention, and the *winged* period came at last obedient to his spell. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 383.

7. Disabled in the wing; having the wing broken.

You will often recover *winged* birds as full of life as before the bone was broken. *Coues,* Key to N. A. Birds, p. 16.

Winged bull, an Assyrian symbol of force and domination, of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian architectural sculpture, in which pairs of winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals of



Assyrian Winged Human-headed Bull.

palaces. These figures were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers. *Layard.*—**Winged catheter,** a soft-rubber catheter from the fenestrated end of which project two processes which serve to retain the instrument after it has entered the bladder.—**Winged elm.** See *wahoo,* 3.—**Winged fly,** an artificial fly with wings, used by anglers: distinguished from the *palmer,* which has the form of a caterpillar.—**Winged horse.** See *Pegasus.*—**Winged leaf,** a pinnate or pinnately divided leaf.—**Winged Lion.** (*a*) See *Lion of St. Mark,* under *lion.* (*b*) [*l. c.*] See *winged bull,* above.—**Winged pea,** a plant of the genus *Scandalida.* The pod is four-winged.—**Winged petiole,** a petiole which has a thin wing-like expansion. See cuts under *ascidium* and *Quassia.*—**Winged pigweed, screw,** etc. See the nouns.

wingedly (wing′ed-li), *adv.* In a winged manner; on, with, or by wings.

Nor with aught else can our souls interknit
So *wingedly.* *Keats,* Endymion, i.

winger (wing′ėr), *n.* [< *wing* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which wings, in any sense.—**2.** A small cask or tank for holding water, stowed in the wing of a ship, where the space is much reduced by the approaching lines of the hull. (See *wing, n.*, 9 (*d*).) Tanks are accurately fitted to the sloping sides of the ship.

wing-feather (wing′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* Any feather of the wing; especially, a wing-quill, flight-feather, or remex.

wing-fish (wing′fish), *n.* A flying-fish; especially, a flying-gurnard; in the United States, any species of *Prionotus.* See cut under *searobin.*

wing-footed (wing′fůt″ed), *a.* **1.** Aliped; having winged feet; hence, rapid; swift.

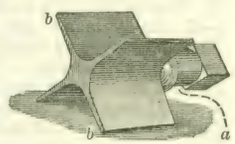
Next Venus in his sphear is Maiaes sonne,
Ioves messenger, *wing-footed* Mercurie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Wing-footed Time them farther off doth bear.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 322.

2. In *conch.*, pteropod. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wing-formed (wing′fôrmd), *a.* Shaped like a wing, in any sense; aliform; alate.

wing-gudgeon (wing′guj″ọn), *n.* A short winged shaft of metal used as a journal for wheels having wooden axles. The wing is inserted into the end of the wood, and is secured firmly by shrinking on heated bands of wrought-iron. *E. H. Knight.*



Wing-gudgeon.
a, gudgeon; *b, b,* wings.

wing-handed (wing′han″ded), *a.* Having the hands or fore limbs modified as wings; chiropterous, as a bat.

wing-leafed (wing′lēft), *a.* Having pinnate or pinnately divided leaves: as, a *wing-leafed* palm: contrasted with *fan-leafed.*

wingless (wing′les), *a.* [< *wing* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no wings; hence, unable to fly; technically, in *zoöl.*, apterous; not alate; not winged, in any sense.

Our freedom chain'd, quite *wingless* our desire,
In sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 343.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, having rudimentary wings, unfit for flight; impennate or squamipennate, as any ratite bird or penguin: as, the *wingless* kiwis (*Apterygidæ*).

winglessness (wing′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wingless.

Winglessness occurs in other insects through other causes than those which obtain in Madeira. *Nature,* XLIII. 410.

winglet (wing′let), *n.* [< *wing* + *-let.*] A little wing. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the bastard wing, or alula. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The alula, a membrane under the base of the elytra of some *Coleoptera.*

When he took off the *winglets,* either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased.
Kirby and Spence, Entomology, II.

(2) The pterygium, a lateral expansion on each side of the end of the rostrum, found in many weevils.

wing-membrane (wing′mem″brān), *n.* The skin of the wing of a bat; the alar membrane.

wing-nervure (wing′nėr″vůr), *n.* In *entom.*, a nervure (which see, with cut).—**Uncinate wing-nervures.** See *uncinate.*

wing-net (wing′net), *n.* A winged kind of stake-net, used in the St. Lawrence salmon-fishery.

wing-pad (wing′pad), *n.* One of the undeveloped, pad-like wings of an active pupa, as of a young grasshopper. See cut under *Calopteni.*

wing-passage (wing′pas″āj), *n.* *Naut.*, a passage along the sides of a ship in the hold. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., ¶ 154.

wing-pen (wing′pen), *n.* An inclosure for salt or ice in the hold of a vessel.

wing-post (wing′pōst), *n.* A post or messenger which travels on the wing; a carrier-pigeon. [Rare.]

Probably our English would be found as docible and ingenious as the Turkish pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babylon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *wing-posts* would spoil many a foot-post. *Fuller,* Worthies, Northamptonshire, II. 498.

wing-quill (wing′kwil), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the remiges or flight-feathers. See *remex,* and cuts under *covert, n.*, 6, and *wing, n.*, 1 (*a*).

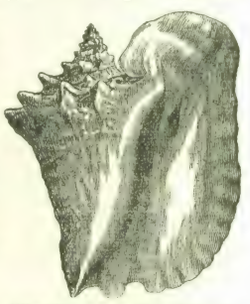
wing-rail (wing′rāl), *n.* On railways, a guard-rail at a switch. *E. H. Knight.*

wing-scale (wing′skāl), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *squamula,* 1 (*b*).

wingseed (wing′sēd), *n.* See *Ptelea* and *Pterospermum.*

wing-sheath (wing′shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *elytrum,* 1. Also *wing-case, wing-cover.*

wing-shell (wing′shel), *n.* **1.** A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ:* so called from the alate lip of the aperture. See also cut under *Strombus.*—**2.** A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ;* a hammer-oyster.—**3.** A pteropod or wing-snail.—**4†.** A wing-case or wing-cover. *N. Grew.*—**False wing-shells,** the spout-shells or *Aporrhaidæ.* See cuts under *Aporrhais* and *spout-shell.*



Wing-shell (*Strombus gigas*), one seventh natural size.

wing-shooting (wing′shö″ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting flying birds.

They [fowling-pieces] were probably intended for *wing-shooting,* but could not have been made until several years after the invention of the flint lock.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 58.

wing-shot (wing′shot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Shot in the wing.—**2.** Shot while on the wing. See *wing-shooting.*

II. *n.* **1.** A shot made at a bird on the wing.—**2.** One who shoots flying birds.

wing-snail (wing′snāl), *n.* A pteropod or sea-butterfly. See cuts under *Cavolinia* and *Pneumoderma.*

wing-spread (wing′spred), *n.* The distance from tip to tip of the extended wings, as of a bat, bird, or insect; extent of wing; alar expanse.

wing-stopper (wing′stop″ėr), *n.* **1†.** A rope having one end clenched to a cable, and the other to the ship's beam.—**2.** A cable-stopper used in the wings or sides of the hold in old days when rope cables were used.

wing-stroke (wing′strōk), *n.* The stroke or sweep of the wings; a wing-beat.

wing-swift (wing′swift), *a.* Swift of wing; of rapid flight.

wing-tip (wing′tip), *n.* The point of the wing; the apex of the longest primary of a bird's wing. This is often the end of the first primary, which may exceed in length the next one by as much as or by more than the second surpasses the third. The most pointed wings result from this conformation, and the wing is generally the more rounded the further removed the longest primary is from the first one. A sharp yet strong wing results from the greatest length of the second or third primary, supported nearly to its end by those next to it on each side; and, in general, two or three feathers, of nearly or quite equal lengths, compose the wing-tip.

wing-tract (wing′trakt), *n.* In *ornith.*, the pteryla alaris; that special tract or pteryla upon which grow the feathers of the wing, excepting the scapulars (which are situated upon the humeral tract). See *pteryla,* and first cut under *wing.*

wing-transom (wing′tran″sum), *n.* *Naut.*, the uppermost or longest transom in a ship. Also called *main transom.* See cut under *transom.*

wing-wale (wing′wāl), *n.* See *wing, n.*, 9 (*d*).

wing-wall (wing′wâl), *n.* A wall which extends sidewise from an abutment of a bridge or pier, to protect the earth behind and at the side of the abutment and prevent its displacement.

wingy (wing′i), *a.* [< *wing* + *-y*¹.] **1.** Having wings.

The cranes,
In feather'd legions, cut th' ætherial plains; . . .
But, if some rushing storm the journey cross,
The *wingy* leaders all are at a loss.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, v. 1029.

2. Soaring as on wings; aspiring; lofty.

As for those *wingy* mysteries in divinity, and airy subtleties in religion, which have unhinged the brains of better heads, they never stretched the pia mater of mine.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 9.

3. Rapid; swift.

With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

wink¹ (wingk), *v.* [< ME. *winken,* wink, move the eyelids quickly (pret. *wanc, wank, wonk*), < AS. **wincan* (pret. **wanc,* pp. **wuncen*); also ME. *winken* (pret. *winkede*), < AS. *wincian,* wink; = MD. *wincken, wencken* = OHG. *win-*

chan, move aside, reel, nod, MHG. *winken* (pret. *wank*), nod, also totter, reel, wince, G. *winken* (pret. *winkte*), nod, make a sign, = Sw. *vinka*, beckon, wink, = Dan. *vinke*, beckon; cf. Icel. *vanka*, wink, rove, = Sw. *vanka* = Dan. *vanke*, rove, stroll; akin to AS. *wancol*, wavering, E. *wankle*, etc.: see *wankle*, *wench*[1], *wince*[1], *winch*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; of the eyes, to be opened and shut quickly; blink; nictitate.

Here is three studied, ere ye'll thrice *wink*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 54.

2. To shut the eyes; close the eyelids so as not to see.

Unnethes wiste he how to loke or *wynke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 301.

A skilfull Gunner, with his left eye *winking*,
Levels directly at an Oak hard by,
Whereon a hundred groaning Culuers cry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To be wilfully blind or ignorant; avoid notice or recognition, as of an annoying or troublesome fact; ignore; connive: often followed by *at*.

If golde speake for her in the present tense,
The officer deputed for th' offence
Will *winck at* smale faultes & remit correction.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

You are forc'd to *wink* and seem content.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Eleventh Satire.

We may surely *wink at* a few things for the sake of the public interest, if God Almighty does; and if He didn't, I don't know what would have become of the country.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

4†. To close the eyes in sleep; sleep.

For wel I woot, although I wake or *winke*,
Ye rekke not whether I flete or sinke.
Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, l. 109.

Go to bedde bi tyme, & *wynke*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

5. To convey a hint, wish, insinuation, etc., by a quick shutting and opening usually of one eye.

Waryn Wisdome *wynked* vppon Mede,
And seide, "Madame, I am 3owre man, what so my mouth Iangleth." *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 154.

Pacience perceyued what I thou3t, and *wynked* on me to be stille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 85.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate.
Swift.

"Very well, sir," cried the squire, who immediately smoked him, and *winked* on the rest of the company, to prepare us for the sport. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

I blush to say I've *winked* at him, and he has *winked* at me! *W. S. Gilbert*, Gentle Alice Brown.

6. To twinkle; shine with quick, irregular gleams; flash; sparkle.

Whether the Heav'ns incessant agitation,
Into a Star transforming th' Exhalation,
Kindle the same, like as a coal that *winkt*
On a sticks end (and seemed quite extinct).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

And every Lamp, and every Fire,
Did at the dreadful Sight *wink* and expire.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 13.

O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles *winking* at the brim.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Winking muscle, the sphincter or orbicular muscle of the eyelids, the action of which closes the eye: the winker: technically called *palpebralis* and *orbicularis palpebrarum*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To close and open quickly: as, to *wink* the eyelids or the eyes.

Lady Clavering, giving the young gentleman a delighted tap with her fan, *winked* her black eyes at him.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

2. To move, force, or remove by winking: as, to *wink* back one's tears.

wink[1] (wingk), *n.* [< ME. *wink*, sleep, = OHG. *winch*, sideward movement, nod, MHG. *winc*, *wink*, G. *wink*, nod; from the verb.] **1.** A quick shutting and opening of the eyelids; especially, such a movement of one eye made as a signal; hence, a hint, insinuation, command, etc., conveyed by or as by winking.

Eternall Father, at whose *wink*
The wrathfull Ocean's swelling pride doth sink.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

But why wou'd you ne'er give a Friend a *Wink* then?
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 4.

In an instant my coachman took the *wink* to pursue.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

2†. A nap; sleep.

Thenne wakede I of my *wink*, me was wo with alle
That I nedde [had not] sadloker i-slept.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 3.

3. The time required for winking once; a very short space of time; a moment: referring usually to sleep.

We never
Slept *wink* ashore all night, but made sail ever.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi. 491.

He 's harped them all asleep:
Except it was the king's daughter
Who ae *wink* cou'dna get.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198).

In a *wink* the false love turns to hate.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A twinkle; a sparkle; a flash.

A *wink* from Hesper falling
Fast in the wintry sky
Comes through the even blue,
Dear, like a word from you.
W. E. Henley, Echoes, xl.

Forty winks, a short nap. [Colloq.]

Old Mr. Transome, . . . since his walk, had been having *forty winks* on the sofa in the library.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xliii.

To tip one the wink. See *tip*[2].

wink[2] (wingk), *n.* [Short for *winkle*[1].] A periwinkle. See *periwinkle*[2], and first quotation under *wash*, *n.*, 13. [Prov. Eng.]

The *wink* men, as these periwinkle sellers are called, generally live in the lowest parts, and many in lodging-houses. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 78.

wink-a-peep (wingk'a-pēp), *n.* [As *wink-and-peep*.] The scarlet pimpernel, or shepherd's weather-glass, *Anagallis arvensis*: so named from its closing or winking in damp weather and opening or peeping in fair weather. By Bacon called *wincopipe* (which see). *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

winker (wing'kėr), *n.* [< *wink*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who winks.

Nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers. *Pope.*

2. One of the blinders of a horse; a blinker. —**3.** An eyelash; also, the eye. [Colloq.]—**4.** The nictitating or winking membrane of a bird's eye; the third eyelid.—**5.** The winking muscle (which see, under *wink*[1], *v.*).—**6.** In an organ, a small bellows, compressed by a spring, attached to the side of a wind-trunk so as to regulate slight variations in the tension of the air within. Also called *concussion-bellows*.

winker-leather (wing'kėr-leтн″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a glazed piece of heavy leather which forms the outside of a winker or blind.

winker-muscle (wing'kėr-mus″l), *n.* Same as *winker*, 5.

winker-plate (wing'kėr-plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, a metallic plate which gives shape and strength to a winker or blinder.

winker-strap (wing'kėr-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which holds the winkers in position. It extends downward from the crown-piece of the bridle, and then branches off on either side, and is fastened to the winkers. See cut under *harness*.

winking (wing'king), *n.* [< ME. *wynkkynge*, *wynkynge*; verbal n. of *wink*[1], *v.*] The act of one who winks: often used in the colloquial phrase *like winking*—that is, very rapidly; very quickly; with great vigor.

Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking!*
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxv.

winkingly (wing'king-li), *adv.* With winking.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

winking-owl (wing'king-oul), *n.* An Australian owl, *Ninox connivens*.

winkle[1] (wing'kl), *n.* [< AS. **wincle*, in comp. *pine-winclan*, periwinkles; allied to *wink*[1]: see *wink*[2] and *periwinkle*[2].] Same as *periwinkle*[2].

winkle[2] (wing'kl), *a.* A dialectal variant of *wankle*. *Halliwell.*

winkle-hawk (wing'kl-hâk), *n.* [D. *winkelhaak*, a rent, tear.] An angular rent made in cloth, etc. *Bartlett.* Also *winkle-hole*. [New York.]

winkless (wingk'les), *a.* [< *wink*[1] + *-less*.] Unwinking. [Rare.]

He advanced to that part of the area which was immediately below where I was standing, fixed on me a wide, dilated, *winkless* sort of stare, and halted.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 94.

winly† (win'li), *a.* [ME., also *wynnelich*, < AS. *wynlīc*, joyous, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]. Cf. *winsome*.] Joyous; winsome; pleasant; gracious; goodly.

Chefly thay asken
Spycez, that vn-sparely men speded hom to bryng,
& the *wynne-lych* wyne ther-with.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

That *wynnelych* lorde that wonyes in heuen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1807.

winly (win'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wynly*, *wynli*; < *winly*, *a.*] **1†.** Delightfully; pleasantly.

That was a perles place for ani prince of erthe,
& *wynli* with heie wal was closed al a-boute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 749.

Thane I went to that wlonke, and *wynly* hire gretis.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3389.

2. Quietly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

winna (win'ä). An assimilated form of *wilna*, Scotch for *will no*—that is, will not.

winnable (win'a-bl), *a.* [< *win*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being won.

All the rest are *winnable*.
Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 18, 1888. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

winnet†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Joy; delight; pleasure.

Hit is min hi3te [joy], hit is mi *wune*,
That ich me dra3e to mine cunde [kind].
Owl and Nightingale, l. 272.

When I was borne Noye named he me,
And saide thees wordes with mekill *wynne*.
York Plays, p. 46.

II. *a.* Enjoyable; delightful.

Ho wayned me vpon this wyse to your *wynne* halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2456.

winnel, winnel-straw (win'el, -strâ), *n.* Same as *jackstraw*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

winner (win'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wynner*; < *win*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which wins; a successful contestant or competitor.

The event
Is yet to name the *winner*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 15.

★**winning** (win'ing), *n.* [< ME. *wynnynge*, *wynynge*; verbal n. of *win*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who wins, in any sense.

At the *Winning* of Tonque [Towques], the King made eight and twenty Knights, and from thence marched with his Army to Caen. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

If I am not worth the wooing, I surely am not worth the *winning!* *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

2. That which is won; that which is gained by effort, conquest, or successful competition; earnings; profit; gain: generally in the plural.

The kynge Arthur made be leide on an hepe all the *wynynge* and the richesse that ther was geten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

A . . . gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 40.

3. In *coal-mining*, a shaft or pit which is being sunk to win or open a bed of coal; an opening of any kind by which coal has been won; a bed of coal ready for mining (see *win*[1], *v. t.*, 9); sometimes, also, a part of a coal-mine, as distinguished from another portion from which it is separated by a barrier.

The South Hetton and Great Hetton pits were also very costly difficult *winnings*, on account of the quicksand and irruptions of water.
Jevons, The Coal Question (2d ed.), p. 68.

winning (win'ing), *p. a.* Successful in contending, competing, attaining, influencing, or gaining over; hence, especially, taking; attractive; charming.

I do find
A *winning* language in your tongue and looks.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 2.

Her smile, her speech, with *winning* sway,
Wiled the old harper's mood away.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 10.

winning-headway (win'ing-hed″wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a cross-heading, or one driven at right angles to the main gangways. [North. Eng.]

winningly (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner.

Winningly meek or venerably calm.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

winningness (win'ing-nes), *n.* The property or character of being winning.

Those who insist on charm, on *winningness* in style, on subtle harmonies and exquisite suggestion, are disappointed in Burke. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 209.

winning-post (win'ing-pōst), *n.* A post or goal in a race-course, the order of passing which determines the issue of the race.

winninish (win'in-ish), *n.* [Also *ouananiche*: < Cree (of Labrador) *wananish*, little salmon.] The schoodic trout.

Found . . under the name of "*winninish*," "grayling," "schoodic trout." *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 160.

winnock, *n.* See *windock*.

winnow (win'ō), *v.* [< ME. *winewen*, *wynewen*, *winwen*, *windewen*, *windwen*, *wyndwe*, < AS. *windwian*, *wyndwian*, winnow, fan, ventilate (tr. L. *ventilare*), with formative *-w*, < *wind*, wind, air: see *wind*[2], *n.*, and cf. *wind*[2], *v.* Cf. Icel. *vinza*, winnow, with formative *-z* (*-s*), < *vindr*, wind (see *winze*[1]), and L. *ventilare*, ventilate, < *ventus*, wind (see *ventilate*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fan; set in motion by means of wind; specifically, to expose (grain) to a current of air in order to separate and drive off chaff, refuse particles, etc.

Ane wummon . . . thet *windwede* hweate.
Ancren Riwle, p. 270.

Let *wyndwe* the Askes in the Wynd.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

Behold, he *winnoweth* barley to night in the threshing-floor. Ruth iii. 2.

2. To blow upon; toss about by blowing.

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the *winnowing* wind.
Keats, To Autumn.

They set the wind to *winnow* pulse and grain.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. To separate, expel, or disperse by or as by fanning or blowing; sift or weed out; separate or distinguish, as one thing from another.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 134.

Your office is to *winnow* false from true.
Cowper, Hope, l. 417.

And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan,
Winnow the heat from out his dank gray hair.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

4. To set in motion or vibration; beat as with a fan or wings. [Rare.]

He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds and worlds, with steady wing;
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

5. To wave to and fro; flutter; flap. [Rare.]

The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,
An' climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blythe her dewy wings
In morning's rosy eye.
Burns, Now Spring has Clad the Grove in Green.

6. To pursue or accomplish with a waving or flapping motion, as of wings. [Rare.]

After wildly circling about, and reaching a height at which it [the snipe] appears a mere speck, where it *winnows* a random zigzag course, it abruptly shoots downwards and aslant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 200.

7. Figuratively, to subject to a process analogous to the winnowing of grain; separate into parts according to kind; sift; analyze or scrutinize carefully; examine; test.

It being a matter very strange and incredible that one which with so great diligence had *winnowed* his adversaries' writings should be ignorant of their minds.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

Emp. All may be foes; or how to be distinguished,
If some be friends?
Bend. They may with ease be *winnow'd*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To free grain or the like from chaff or refuse matter by means of wind.

Winnow not with every wind. Ecclus. v. 9.

Some *winnow*, some fan,
Some cast that can
In casting provide,
For seed lay aside.
Tusser, Husbandry, November's Abstract.

2. To move about with a flapping motion, as of wings; flutter.

Their [owls'] ghostly shapes *winnowing* silently around in the twilight.
Mrs. C. Meredith, My House in Tasmania, p. 356.

winnow (win'ō), *n.* [< *winnow*, *v.*] That which winnows or which is used in winnowing; a contrivance for fanning or winnowing grain.

How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
Swings in its *winnow!* *Coleridge*, The Picture.

They [leaves of the Palmyra palm] are largely employed for making pans, bags, *winnows*, hats, umbrellas, and for thatching, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 374.

winnower (win'ō-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *winewere*, *windwere*, *windewere*; < *winnow* + *-er*[1].] One who winnows; also, an apparatus for winnowing.

As, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-*winnow'rs* flies
The chaff, driv'n with an opposite wind.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 497.

Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a *winnower*.
The Engineer, LXX. 472.

winnowing-basket (win'ō-ing-bȧs″ket), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a large flat basket of peculiar form with two handles.

winnowing-fan (win'ō-ing-fan), *n.* In *her.*, same as *winnowing-basket*.

winnowing-machine (win'ō-ing-mȧ-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cleaning grain by the action of riddles and sieves and an air-blast; a fanning-machine or fanning-mill. See cut under *fanning-mill*.

winnow-sheet (win'ō-shēt), *n.* [Also dial. *wim-sheet*; < ME. *wynwe-schete*; < *winnow* + *sheet*.] A sheet used or intended for use in winnowing. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

His wijf walked him with a longe gode,
In a cutted cote cutted full heyze,
Wrapped in a *wynwe schete* to weren hire fro weders.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 435.

winrow, *n.* See *windrow*.

winsey, *n.* Same as *wincey*.

Winslow's foramen. See *foramen of Winslow*, under *foramen*.

Winslow's ligament. See *ligament of Winslow*, under *ligament*.

winsome (win'sum), *a.* [< ME. *winsome*, *winsom*, *wynsum*, *wunsum*, < AS. *wynsum* (= OS. *wunsam* = OHG. *wunnisam*, *wunnosam*, MHG. *wunnesam*), joyful, delightful, < *wyn*, joy (see *winne*), + *-sum* = E. *-some*.] 1. That gives or is fitted to give joy, delight, or satisfaction; delightful; pleasing, agreeable, or attractive; charming; winning; sweet.

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bonny bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my *winsome* marrow.
The Braes of Yarrow (Percy's Reliques, II. iii. 24).

We almost see his leonine face and lifted brow, . . . the clear gray eye, and ineffably sweet and *winsome* smile.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 58.

2†. Kindly; gracious.

And nil forgete alle his foryheldinges,
That *winsom* es to alle thine wickenesses.
Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), cii. [A. V. ciii. 3].

3. Joyful; cheerful; merry; lively; gay.

I gat your letter, *winsome* Willie.
Burns, To W. Simpson.

winsomely (win'sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. **winsomly*, < AS. *wynsumlīce*; as *winsome* + *-ly*[2].] In a winsome manner.

O Jock, sae *winsomely* 's ye ride,
Wi' baith your feet upo' ae side!
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

winsomeness (win'sum-nes), *n.* The property or character of being winsome; attractiveness; loveliness. *J. R. Green.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

winter[1] (win'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *winter*, *wynter*, < AS. *winter* (pl. *winter* or *wintru*), winter, also a year, = OS. *wintar* = OFries. D. LG. *winter* = OHG. *wintar*, MHG. G. *winter* = Icel. *vettr*, *vittr* (for **vintr*), mod. *vetr* = Sw. Dan. *vinter* = Goth. *wintrus*, winter, year; ulterior origin doubtful. The supposed connection with *wind* (as if winter were the 'windy season') is phonetically improbable. Some suggest a connection with Olr. *find*, white, Old Gaulish *Vindo-* in several proper names.] **I.** *n.* 1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically winter is reckoned to begin in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice (about December 21st), and to end at the equinox in March; but in ordinary speech winter comprises the three coldest months—December, January, and February being reckoned the winter months in the United States, and November, December, and January in Great Britain. In southern latitudes winter corresponds to the northern summer. See *season*.

As an hosebonde hopeth after an hard *wynter*,
Yf god gyueth hym the lif, to haue a good heruest.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 196.

Lo, the *winter* is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come. Cant. ii. 11.

2. A year: now chiefly poetical, with implication of a hard year or of frosty age.

I trowe of thritty *wynter* he was oold.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 26.

And there I saw mage Merlin, whose vast wit
And hundred *winters* are but as the hands
Of loyal vassals toiling for their liege.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Figuratively, a period analogous to the winter of the year; a season of inertia or suspended activity, or of cheerlessness, dreariness, or adversity.

Now is the *winter* of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 1.

The *winter* of sorrow best shows
The truth of a friend such as you.
Cowper, Winter Nosegay.

4. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest; or, the state of affairs when all the grain on a farm is reaped and brought under cover; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crops. [Scotch.]

For now the maiden has been win,
And *Winter* is at last brought in;
And syne they dance and had the kirn.
The Har'st Rig, st. 136. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Occurring in, characteristic of, or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Youth like summer morn, age like *winter* weather.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 159.

On a sudden, lo! the level lake,
And the long glories of the *winter* moon.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Lime-tree winter moth, an American geometrid moth, *Erannis tiliaria*, which greatly resembles in habit the European winter moth, and is an occasional enemy to orchards in the United States, although more commonly found on linden and elm. *T. W. Harris.*—**Winter aconite.** See *aconite*, and cut under *Eranthis*.—**Winter apple, barley.** See the nouns.—**Winter assizes**, in *Eng. law*, any court of assize, sessions of oyer and terminer, or jail-delivery held in November, December, or January. The Winter Assizes Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 57), allows orders in council combining several counties for speedy trial of prisoners at winter assizes.—**Winter beer.** See *Schenk beer*, under *beer*[1].—**Winter bud.** Same as *statoblast*.—**Winter chip-bird**, the tree-sparrow, *Spizella monticola*, which comes into the United States in the fall, about the time the common chip-bird leaves. See *tree-sparrow*, 2.—**Winter cholera**, a form of diarrhea occurring during the winter months as an epidemic, due probably to impurities in the drinking-water: an occasional name.—**Winter cough**, chronic bronchitis in which the cough appears with the first frosty weather in the autumn and continues as long as the cold weather lasts.—**Winter cress.** See *winter-cress*.—**Winter crop.** See *crop*.—**Winter daffodil.** See *Sternbergia*.—**Winter duck.** (*a*) The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *Montagu.* [British.] (*b*) Specifically, *Harelda glacialis*, in various parts of the United States. See cut under *Harelda*.—**Winter falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Winter fallow**, ground that is fallowed in winter.—**Winter fat.** Same as *white sage* (*a*) (which see, under *sage*[2]).—**Winter fever**, a fever, probably typhoid (though there was dispute as to its nature), which was prevalent in some of the then western States of the Union in the winter of 1842–3.—**Winter goose.** See *goose*.—**Winter gull**, a gull which appears in winter in a given locality, as the common gull, *Larus canus*, in England, or the herring-gull in the United States. See cuts under *gull* and *herring-gull*. Also *winter-bonnet*, *winter mew*. See *kittiwake* (with cut).—**Winter hawk**, the red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*, common all the year in many parts of the United States: a name due to the fact that the young of this bird was formerly taken as a different species, known as the *winter falcon*, *Falco* (or *Buteo*) *hiemalis*.—**Winter heliotrope.** See *heliotrope*.—**Winter hellebore.** See *hellebore*, 2.—**Winter hematuria**, the passage of bloody urine occurring in the winter months, and apparently as the result of cold.—**Winter itch**, a very annoying pruritus, chiefly of the lower extremities, occurring during the winter months.—**Winter mew.** Same as *winter gull*. See cut under *gull*. [British.]—**Winter moth.** (*a*) A European geometrid moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, whose larva feeds on the buds and foliage of plum-, cherry-, apple-, and other fruit-trees. The female is wingless, and lays her eggs on the twigs in autumn. The larvæ hatch in early spring, and often do great damage in England and the more northern European countries. The species also occurs in Greenland. (*b*) See *lime-tree winter moth*, above.—**Winter pear.** See *pear*[1].—**Winter pond**, a protected pond used to keep fish, as carp, from perishing in severe weather.—**Winter quarters, queening, rape.** See *quarter*[1], etc.—**Winter redbird**, the cardinal grosbeak, which winters in the United States where other redbirds (tanagers) do not. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) The antithesis is *summer redbird* (*Piranga æstiva*).—**Winter rocket.** See *yellow-rocket*.—**Winter savory.** See *savory*.—**Winter shad.** Same as *mud-shad*.—**Winter sleep**, the hibernation or torpidity of an animal during cold weather.—**Winter snipe.** See *snipe*[1].—**Winter solstice.** See *solstice*, 1.—**Winter teal**, the American teal. See *teal*[1].—**Winter wagtail**, the gray wagtail, *Motacilla boarula*. *Montagu.* [British.]—**Winter wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Winter wren**, *Troglodytes hiemalis*. See *wren*, and cut under *Troglodytes*.

winter[1] (win'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *wynteren*, *wyntren* = D. *winteren*, be or become winter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To spend or pass the winter; take winter quarters; hiemate; hibernate.

And whan the hauene was not able for to dwelle in wynter, ful manye ordeyneden counseil for to . . . *wynterne* in the hauene of Crete. *Wyclif*, Acts xxvii. 12.

After many dreadfull combates with the ice, and one of the shippes departing from the other, they were forced to *winter* in Noua Zemla. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

I went to London with my family to *winter* at Soho, in the great square. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1689.

II. *trans.* 1. To overtake with winter; detain during winter. [Rare.]

They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke; where beinge *wyntered*, they were inforced to remayne there for the space of two monethes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 251).

2. To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

Is there no keeping
A wife to one man's use? no *wintering*
These cattel without straying?
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, iii. 3.

3. To retain during a winter. [Rare.]

To *winter* an opinion is too tedious.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 5.

winter[2] (win'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. ult. connected with *windle* and *wind*[2].] 1†. The part of the old-style hand printing-press which sustained the carriage.—2. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate, for the purpose of keeping warm a tea-kettle or the like. *Imp. Dict.*

winter-beaten (win'tėr-bē″tn), *a.* Oppressed or exhausted by the severity of winter.

He compareth his carefull case to the sadde season of the yeare, to the frostie ground, to the frosen trees, and to his owne *winter-beaten* flocke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January, Arg.

winterberry (win'tėr-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *winterberries* (-iz). A name given to several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, belonging to the subgenus *Prinos*, growing in eastern North America. The winterberry especially so named is *I. verticillata*, otherwise called *black alder*, sometimes distinguished as *Virginia winterberry*. It bears deciduous leaves, and small white flowers in sessile clusters, followed by abundant shining scarlet berries of the size of a pea, which remain

after the fall of the leaves, rendering the bush very attractive. The bark is regarded as tonic and astringent, has been recommended for fevers, etc., and is a popular remedy for gangrene and ulcers. *I. lævigata*, the smooth winterberry, has larger, mostly solitary, earlier ripening berries. *I. glabra*, the inkberry, belongs to this group.

winter-bloom (win'tėr-blōm), *n.* The witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Virginiana*. It blossoms late in the fall and matures its fruit the next season.

winter-bonnet (win'tėr-bon″et), *n.* Same as *winter gull* (which see, under *winter*[1]). [Local, British.]

winter-bound (win'tėr-bound), *a.* Imprisoned, confined, detained, or hindered by winter.

As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore,
When *winter-bound* the wave is.
Burns, Lovely Davies.

winterbourn, winterbourne (win'tėr-bōrn), *n.* See *nailbourne*.

The springs and intermittent *winter-bournes* which rise suddenly at certain seasons in the chalk-districts were thought to be harbingers of pestilence and famine.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., x.

winter-cherry (win'tėr-cher″i), *n.* **1.** See *alkekengi* and *strawberry-tomato*. — **2.** *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*. — **3.** Same as *heartseed*.

winter-clad (win'tėr-klad), *a.* Clothed for winter; warmly clad.

Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad* in skins.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

winter-clover (win'tėr-klō″vėr), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.

winter-crack (win'tėr-krak), *n.* A small green plum with late-ripening fruit.

winter-cress (win'tėr-kres), *n.* A cruciferous plant, either *Campe Barbarea* or *C. præcox*, both formerly (and the latter still sparingly) cultivated for winter salad. Both are Old World plants, and the former is very common in North America, though indigenous only in the north and west. This is a stoutish weed with bright-green lyrate leaves and conspicuous yellow racemes, also called *yellow rocket*, and sometimes (to distinguish it from the water-cress) *land-cress*. The latter, the early winter-cress (which may be a variety of the former), is cultivated and sometimes spontaneous in southern parts of the United States, there called *scurvy-grass*.

wintered (win'tėrd), *a.* [< ME. **wintered*, *wintred*, < AS. *gewintrad* (?); as *winter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having seen or endured (many) winters.

& ȝho wass tha swa *winntredd* wif
& off swa mikell elde. *Ormulum*, l. 453.

The hoary fell
And many-*winter'd* fleece of throat and chin.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Exposed to winter, especially in a figurative sense; tried by adversity or sorrow.

Their moral nature especially wants the true frigorific tension of a well *wintered* life and experience.
H. Bushnell, Moral Uses of Dark Things, ix.

3†. Pertaining to or suitable for winter; worn in winter.

Wintred garments must be linde.
Shak., As you Like it (fol. 1623), iii. 2. 111 (song).

winterer (win'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which passes the winter in a specified place or manner; specifically, an ox or cow kept to feed in a particular place during winter. *Jamieson.*

Luxuries denied to the *winterer* on board ship.
Athenæum, No. 3045, p. 319.

winter-flower (win'tėr-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Chimonanthus*.

wintergreen (win'tėr-grēn), *n.* [= D. *wintergroen:* so called as keeping green through the winter; as *winter*[1] + *green*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, especially *P. minor*, the common species in England, where the name is chiefly thus applied. *P. rotundifolia* is sometimes distinguished as *false* or *pear-leafed wintergreen*. — **2.** A plant of the genus *Gaultheria*, chiefly *G. procumbens*, the aromatic wintergreen of eastern North America. This is a little undershrub with extensively creeping, usually hidden, stems, and ascending branches which bear evergreen leaves, small white nodding flowers, and scarlet berries which consist of an enlarged fleshy calyx surrounding the capsule. The leaves afford wintergreen-oil (which see), and have also been used as a tea, whence the name *tea-berry* and *mountain-tea*. The berries are mildly aromatic. New England names are *checkerberry* and *partridge-berry* (both, especially the latter, shared with *Mitchella repens*), and *boxberry*. Other names are *deerberry, groundberry, hillberry, spiceberry, creeping wintergreen, spring wintergreen*, and *Canada tea*.



Flowering Plant of Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). *a*, the fruit.

3. A plant of the genus *Chimaphila*, especially *C. maculata*. See *spotted wintergreen*, below. — **American, aromatic wintergreen.** See def. 2. — **Chickweed wintergreen.** See *Trientalis*. — **Creeping wintergreen.** See def. 2. — **False wintergreen.** See def. 1. — **Flowering wintergreen.** See *Polygala*. — **Pear-leafed wintergreen.** See def. 1. — **Spotted wintergreen,** a congener of the pipsissewa, *Chimaphila maculata*, having spotted leaves. — **Spring wintergreen.** See def. 2.

wintergreen-oil (win'tėr-grēn-oil), *n.* A heavy volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the aromatic wintergreen (see *wintergreen*, 2). It is medicinally an aromatic stimulant with an astringent property; its chief use, however, is in flavoring confectionery, medicated syrups, etc. Officinally *oil of gaultheria*.

winter-ground (win'tėr-ground), *v. t.* To cover over so as to preserve from the effects of frost during winter: as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

The ruddock would
With charitable bill . . . bring thee all this;
Yea, and furr'd moss besides, when flowers are none,
To *winter-ground* thy corse.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 229.

winter-hall†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-halle, wyntir-haule*; < *winter*[1] + *hall*.] A hall used especially in winter.

The utmost Chambur nexte *Winter Halle*.
Paston Letters, I. 486.

A *wyntir haule*, hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 420.

winter-house†, *n.* [< ME. *wyntyr-howse*; < *winter*[1] + *house*[1].] A house used especially in winter.

Wyntyr howse or halle . . . Hibernaculum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 530.

winteridge (win'tėr-ij), *n.* [For **winterage*, < *winter*[1] + *-age*.] Winter food for cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wintering (win'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *winter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which winters in a specified place or manner.

If God so prosper your voyage that you may . . . obtaine from him [the Prince of Cathay] his letters of priuiledge against the next yeeres spring, you may then . . . search and discouer somewhat further then you had discouered before your *wintering*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 434.

2. Provision of fodder, shelter, etc., for cattle during winter.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

winterish (win'tėr-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wynterysshe*; < *winter*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

Wynterysshe, belonging to the wynter.
Palsgrave, p. 329.

winter-kill (win'tėr-kil), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *winter-killed*.] To kill by cold in winter: as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. [U. S.]

winter-killed (win'tėr-kild), *p. a.* Killed by the cold of winter, as wheat; impaired in flavor or condition by cold or ice, as oysters; blasted by cold weather, as a plant. [U. S.]

winterless (win'tėr-les), *a.* [< *winter*[1] + *-less*.] Free from or unaffected by winter; not experiencing winter.

The sunny, delicious, *winterless* California sky.
The Century, XXVI. 200.

winter-lodge (win'tėr-loj), *n.* In *bot.*, the hibernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injury during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. Also *winter-lodgment*.

winter-love† (win'tėr-luv), *n.* Cold, insincere, or conventional love or love-making. [Rare.]

What a deal of cold business doth a man misspend the better part of life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, . . . making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

winterly (win'tėr-li), *a.* [= G. *winterlich* = Icel. *vetrligr* = Sw. Dan. *vinterlig*; < *winter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Resembling winter; characteristic of or appropriate to winter; wintry; cold and bleak; cheerless.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that countenance still.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 13.

Francis the First of France was one *winterly* night warming himself over the embers of a wood fire.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

winter-proud† (win'tėr-proud), *a.* Too green and luxuriant or too forward in growth in winter: applied to wheat or the like.

When either corne is *winter-prowd*, or other plants put forth and bud too earely, by reason of the milde and warme aire. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 2.

winter-rig (win'tėr-rig), *v. t.* [< *winter*[1] + *rig*[1], a ridge.] To plow (land) in ridges and let it lie fallow in winter. [Local, Great Britain.]

Winter's bark. See *bark*[2].

winter-settle (win'tėr-set″l), *n.* [A modernized form of AS. *wintersetl*, winter seat, winter quarters, < *winter*, winter, + *setl*, seat: see *settle*[1].] A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England.

In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took *winter-settle* there.
E. A. Freeman, Eng. Towns and Districts, p. 204.

winter-tide (win'tėr-tīd), *n.* [< ME. *wintertid, wyntertyde* (= D. *wintertijd* = MHG. *winterzīt*, G. *winterzeit* = Icel. *vetrartīth* = Dan. *vintertid*), winter-tide; < *winter*[1] + *tide*[1], *n.*] The winter season; winter. [Obsolete or poetical.]

In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in *wynter tyde*,
For wynter is ther long, whan Somer is here in pride.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 240.

Fruits
Which in *wintertide* shall star
The black earth with brilliance rare.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

winterweed (win'tėr-wēd), *n.* A name of various weeds that survive and flourish through the winter, especially the ivy-leafed speedwell, *Veronica hederæfolia*.

wintery (win'tėr-i), *a.* See *wintry*.

wintle (win'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *wintled*, ppr. *wintling*. [Var. of *wentle*.] To twist; writhe; roll; reel; stagger. [Scotch.]

Tho' now ye dow but hoyt an' hobble,
An' *wintle* like a saumont-coble.
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

wintle (win'tl), *n.* [< *wintle*, *v.*] A rolling or reeling motion; a stagger. Also, erroneously, *whintle*. [Scotch.]

He by his shouther gae a keek,
And tumbl'd wi' a *whintle*
Out-owre that night.
Burns, Halloween.

Wintrich's change of tone. In *music*, an alteration in pitch of the percussion-note obtained from a cavity upon the opening of the mouth: the note becomes louder, higher, and more tympanitic in character.

wintriness (win'tri-nes), *n.* The character of being wintry: as, the *wintriness* of the climate or the season.

wintrous† (win'trus), *a.* [< *winter*[1] + *-ous*.] Wintry; stormy.

The more *wintrous* the season of the life hath been, look for the fairer summer of pleasures for evermore. *Z. Boyd.*

wintry (win'tri), *a.* [Also *wintery*; < ME. **wintry*, < AS. *wintrig, wintreg* (cf. G. *winterich*); as *winter*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to winter; occurring in winter; peculiar or appropriate to the cold season of the year; cold and stormy.

Ere the clouds gather, and the *wint'ry* sky
Descends in storms to intercept our passage.
Rowe, Jane Shore, ii.

Great ice-crystals . . . gave the vessel a *wintery* appearance. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, 1876, p. 415.

2. Figuratively, cool; chilly; frosty.

She could even smile — a faint, sweet, *wintery* smile.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

winy (wī'ni), *a.* [< *wine* + *-y*[1].] Characteristic of or peculiar to wine; resembling wine; pertaining to or influenced by wine; vinous. Also *winey*.

But, being once well chafed with wine, . . . there was no matter their ears had ever heard of that grew not to be a subject of their *winie* conference.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour; and they are of a very pleasant *Winy* taste. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 392.

winze[1] (winz), *n.* [Prob. < **winze*, *v.*, winnow, Icel. *vinza*, winnow, < *vindr*, wind: see *wind*[2], and cf. *winnow*.] In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation which is like a shaft except that it does not rise to the surface. The winze usually connects one level with another, for the purpose of promoting the ventilation of that part of the workings near to which it is. Winzes also, to a certain extent, serve the purpose of mills or passes, since the stoping is often begun from them, and some time must necessarily elapse before a regular mill can be formed in the deads.

winze[2] (winz), *n.* [Ult. identical with *wish*, prob. through D. *verwenschen*, curse, G. *ver-*

wünscht, accursed: see *wish*, *v.*] A curse or imprecation. [Scotch.]

He . . . loot a *winze*, an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam haurlin'
Aff 's nieves that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

winze[3] (winz), *n.* A corrupt form of *winch*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

wipe[1] (wīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wiped*, ppr. *wiping*. [< ME. *wipen*, *wypen*, < AS. *wīpian*, wipe, rub, < **wīp*, a wisp of straw (= LG. *wiep*, a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with); cf. *wisp* (a prob. extension of **wip*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rub or stroke with or on something, especially a soft cloth, for cleaning; clean or dry by gently rubbing, as with a towel.

Horn gan his swerd gripe,
And on his arme *wype*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Sche *whypyth* his face with her kerchy.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 318.

The large Fra Angelico in the Academy is as clear and keen as if the good old monk were standing there *wiping* his brushes. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 274.

2. To remove by or as by gently rubbing with or on something, especially a cloth; hence, with *away*, *off*, or *out*, to remove, efface, or obliterate.

God shall *wipe away* all tears from their eyes.
Rev. xxi. 4.

Sword, I will hallow thee for this thy deed, . . .
Ne'er shall this blood be *wiped from* thy point.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 74.

Why, then, should I now, now when glorious peace
Triumphs in change of pleasures, be *wip'd off*,
Like a useless moth, from courtly ease?
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Oh, thou has nam'd a word that *wipes away*
All thoughts revengeful.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Yet here hee smoothly seeks to *wipe off* all the envy of his evill Government upon his Substitutes and under Officers. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Figuratively, to cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses; clear, as of disadvantage or superfluity.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish.
2 Ki. xxi. 13.

4†. To cheat; defraud; trick.

If they by covin or guile be *wiped* beside their goods, so that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until they have made satisfaction.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

We are but quit; you fool us of our moneys
In every cause, in every quiddit *wipe* us.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

5†. To stroke or strike gently; tap.

Thenne he toke me by the hande frome the grounde and *wyped* my face with a rose and kyssed me.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

6. To beat; chastise. [Slang.]—**7.** In *plumbing*, to apply (solder) without the use of a soldering-iron, by allowing the solder to cool into a semi-fluid condition, and then applying it by wiping it over the part to be soldered by the use of a pad of leather or cloth. See *wiping*, 2.—**To wipe another's nose†.** See *nose*[1].—**To wipe the** (or **one's**) **eye.** See *eye*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make strokes with a rubbing or sweeping motion.

He comes full upon it, seated upright, with its back against a tree, *wiping* at the dogs swarming upon it, right and left, with its huge paws.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 205.

wipe[1] (wīp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wype*; < *wipe*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of wiping clean or dry; a sweeping stroke of one thing over another; a rub; a brush.

He often said of himself, with a melancholy *wipe* of his sleeve across his brow, that he "didn't know which-a-way to turn." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

2. A quick or hard stroke; a blow, literally or figuratively; a cut: now regarded as slang.

Since you were the first that layde hand to weapon, the fault is not mine if I haue happened to giue you a *wype*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 235.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italic type. *Swift*, On Poetry.

3. The mark of a blow or wound; a scar; a brand. [Rare.]

The blemish that will never be forgot;
Worse than a slavish *wipe*, or birth-hour's blot.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 537.

4. Something used in wiping; specifically, a handkerchief. [Slang.]

I'm Inspector Field!
And this here warment 's prigged your *wipe*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 355.

"And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "*Wipes*," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.

5. *pl.* A fence of brushwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** Same as *wiper*, 3.

As the cam, which is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or *wipes*, revolves.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 308.

wipe[2] (wīp), *n.* Same as *weep*[2].

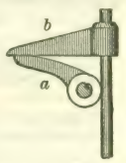
wiper (wī'pėr), *n.* [< *wipe*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which wipes.

Another movement [of a soldering-machine] carries the can body across the *wiper*, which removes the superfluous solder. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 297.

2. That on which anything is wiped, as a hand-towel or a handkerchief.

The *wipers* for their noses. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

3. In *mach.*, a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc. Also *wipe*.—**4.** A steel implement for cleaning the bore of a musket, etc. It has two twisted arms, screws on the end of a ramrod, and carries a piece of cloth or a bunch of tow. The larger wipers for cleaning cannon are attached to a wooden stick, and are termed *worms* or *sponges*. See cut under *gun*.



a, wiper; *b*, toe.

wiper-wheel (wī'pėr-hwēl), *n.* A cam-wheel serving to lift a trip-hammer, a stamp, or the like, allowing it to fall again by its own weight. See *cam*[1].

wiping (wī'ping), *n.* **1.** The act of one who wipes; specifically, a beating; a thrashing; a trimming. [Slang.]

Even in the domestic circle one can have a choice of "a towelling," "a basting," "a clouting," . . . "a trimming," or "a *wiping*," when occasion requires.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 153.

2. In *plumbing:* (*a*) The removal, with a greased cloth, of solder which has been poured upon a joint to heat it before soldering. (*b*) The operation of shaping with a wooden pad a mass of solder applied to form a wiped joint.

wiping-rod (wī'ping-rod), *n.* See *wiper*, 4.

wird†, wirdet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *weird*.

wire[1] (wīr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wir*, *wyr*, < AS. **wīr*, a wire, a spiral ornament of wire, = MLG. *wire*, LG. *wir*, wire; cf. OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *wiere*, fine-drawn gold, gold ornament, = Icel. *vīrr*, wire (cf. Sw. *vire*, wind, twist); cf. Lith. *wela*, iron wire, L. *viriæ*, armlets (see *virole*, *ferrule*).] **I.** *n.* **1.** An extremely elongated body of elastic material; specifically, a slender bar of metal, commonly circular in section, from the size which can be bent by the hand with some difficulty down to a fine thread. Wire was originally made by hammering, a sort of groove in the anvil serving to determine the size. It is now drawn by powerful machinery, and passed through a series of holes constantly diminishing in size. Wire of square section, flat like a tape, etc., is also made.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde *wyre*.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 11.

Wyre. Filum, vel ferrifilum . . . (filum ereum vel ferreum, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

At what period and among what people the art of working up pure gold, or gilded silver, into a long, round hair-like thread—into what may be correctly called *wire*—began, is quite unknown.
S. K. Handbook Textile Fabrics, p. 22.

2†. A twisted thread; a filament.

Upon a courser, startling as the fyr,
Men mighte turne him with a litel *wyr*,
Sit Eneas, lyk Phebus to devyse.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1205.

3. A quantity of wire used for various purposes, especially in electric transmission, as in case of the telephone, the telegraph, electric lighting, etc.; specifically, a telegraph-wire, and hence (colloquially) the telegraph system itself: as, to send orders by *wire*.

It is ridiculous to make love by *wire*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 301.

Faraday's term "electrode," literally a way for electricity to travel along, might be well applied to designate the insulated conductor along which the electric messenger is despatched. It is, however, more commonly and familiarly called "the *wire*" or "the line."
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 113.

4. A metallic string of a musical instrument; hence, poetically, the instrument itself.

Sound Lydian *wires*, once make a pleasing note
On nectar streams of your sweet airs to float.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Listening to what unshorn Apollo sings
To the touch of golden *wires*.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 38.

With *wire* and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 126.

5†. The lash; the scourge: alluding to the use of metallic whips.

Thou shalt be whipp'd with *wire*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 65.

Lol. You may hear what time of day it is, the chimes of Bedlam goes.
Alib. Peace, peace, or the *wire* comes!
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

6. In *ornith.*, one of the extremely long, slender, wire-like filaments or shafts of the plumage of various birds. See *wired*, *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Videstrelda*.—**7.** *pl.* Figuratively, that by which any organization or body of persons is controlled and directed: now used chiefly in political slang. See *wire-pulling*.

Now, however, there was a vacancy, and they [the politicians] scented their prey afar off. The usual manipulation of the *wires* began, and they were managed with the usual skill. *The Nation*, XVI. 330.

8. A pickpocket with long fingers, expert at picking women's pockets. *Hotten.* [Thieves' slang.]

He was worth 20*l.* a week, he said, as a *wire*—that is, a picker of ladies' pockets.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 410.

9. A fiber of cobweb, a fine platinum wire, or a line upon glass, fixed in the focus of a telescope, to aid in comparing the positions of objects.—**Barbed, beaded, dead wire.** See the adjectives.—**Binding-wire.** See *binding*.—**Compound telegraph-wire,** a wire composed of a steel center surrounded by a copper tube, the object being to obtain the necessary conductivity and strength with less material than is required when iron wire is used.—**Dovetail wire,** a wire having a wedge-shaped section.—**Earth wire.** See *earth-wire*.—**Filling the wire,** in *teleg.*, putting such a number of stations on one wire that it is occupied during the whole day.—**Gold wire,** a wire formed of a core of silver covered with gold. It may be drawn out to the fineness of thread.—**Ground-wire.** Same as *earth-wire*.—**Hollow wire,** in *goldsmithing*, small tubes used for making joints, as in the cases of watches, etc.—**Latten, live, phantom wire.** See the qualifying words.—**Leading-in wire,** the wire which makes connection between a telegraph-line and a telegraph-office.—**Open wires,** in *teleg.*, exposed or overhead bare wires. Also sometimes used for *open circuit*.—**Saddle wire,** a telegraph-wire carried on insulators fixed directly to the tops of the poles.—**Taped wires,** wires covered with tape for insulation or weather-protection.—**Telodynamic wire,** a wire used to transmit force or power, as in giving motion to a machine from a countershaft or from the driving-pulley of an engine.—**To pull** or **work** (the) **wires.** See *wire-pulling*.—**Undertakers' wire,** an insulated wire the use of which was at one time supposed to be authorized by fire-insurance underwriters for electric-lighting purposes. So named because of the defective quality or insulation of this wire and the danger in its use. [Colloq.]—**Wire-covering machine,** a machine for covering wire with a finer wire or with thread.—**Wire of Lapland,** a shining slender material made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire for embroidering their clothes.—**Wire-twisting machine,** a machine or tool for joining ends of wire, as sections of fencing- or telegraph-wires, etc., by twisting them on each other.—**Woven-wire lathing.** See *lathing*[1].

II. *a.* Made of wire; consisting of or fitted with wires: as, a *wire* sieve; a *wire* bird-cage.

He did him to the *wire*-window,
As fast as he could gang.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

Wire armor. Same as *chain-mail*. See *mail*[1], 3.—**Wire belting,** belts or straps for machinery, made of wire instead of leather.—**Wire bent.** See *bent*[2].—**Wire bridge.** (*a*) Same as *suspension-bridge*. See *bridge*[1] (with cut). (*b*) In *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire which can be divided in any ratio by means of a sliding contact and a graduated scale.—**Wire cables.** See *cable*.—**Wire cartridge,** a cartridge for a shotgun, having the charge of shot inclosed in a network of wire to concentrate the discharge.

Wire cartridges are woven wire receptacles in which shot are mixed with bone dust. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 568.

Wire cloth. See *cloth*.—**Wire entanglements,** in *fort.* See *entanglement*.—**Wire fence, gauze, guard, gun.** See the nouns.—**Wire mattress.** See *mattress*.—**Wire rope.** See *rope*[1].—**Wire-spring coiling-machine,** a machine for making spiral metal springs.—**Wire stitch.** See *stitch*, 9.—**Wire wheel.** See *wheel*[1].

wire[1] (wīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wired*, ppr. *wiring*. [< *wire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bind, fit, or otherwise provide with wire; put wire in, on, around, through, etc.: as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a bird-skin, as in taxidermy; to *wire* a house for electric lighting.

As bats at the *wired* window of a dairy,
They beat their vans.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xvi.

In 1711 the coats used to be *wired* to make them stick out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

Many of the houses built during the past two years were *wired* when constructed.
Electric Rev. (Amer.), XV. 4.

2. To snare by means of a wire: as, to *wire* a bird.

Donald Caird can *wire* a maukin,
Kens the wiles o' dun-deer staukin'.
Scott, Donald Caird's Come Again.

3. To send through a telegraphic wire; send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph: as, *wire* a reply. [Colloq.]

The coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, the canonization of saints of Rome, were . . . cabled to New York, just as the Washington news is *wired* to the same place. *Athenæum*, No. 2154, p. 207.

4. To be wound or bound about like wire; encircle. [Rare.]

But, as the Vine her lovely Elm doth *wire*,
Grasp both our Hearts, and flame with fresh Desire.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 14.

5. In *surg.*, to maintain the ends of (a fractured bone) in close apposition by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bone.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow in currents as thin as wire. [Rare.]

Then in small streams (through all the isle *wiring*)
Sends it to every part, both heat and life inspiring.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iv.

2. To communicate by means of a telegraphic wire; telegraph.

I told her in what way I had learned of her accident and her whereabouts, and I added that I had *wired* to her husband. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xxxiii.

To wire away. Same as *to wire in*. [Slang.]

Nevertheless, in one fashion or another he "keeps *wiring away*," stopping now and then to listen as well as his throbbing pulses will allow.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

To wire in, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything; press forward; go ahead. [Slang.]

wire[2] (wīr), *n.* A corruption of *weir*.

wire-bent (wīr'bent), *n.* Same as *mat-grass*, 2.

wire-bird (wīr'bėrd), *n.* A species of plover.

[At St. Helena] are a few Wild Goats, a kind of Rock Pigeon, and a species of Plover called the "*Wire Bird*."
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 657.

wire-cutter (wīr'kut″ėr), *n.* A form of nippers with sharp edges or blades, for cutting wire.

wired (wīrd), *a.* [< *wire* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *ornith.*, having wires or wiry feathers: chiefly in composition: as, the twelve-*wired* bird of paradise. Compare *wire-tailed*, and see *wire*[1], *n.*, 6, and cuts under *Seleucides*, *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Videstrelda*.—**2.** In *croquet*, protected or obstructed by an intervening wire.

wire-dancer (wīr'dan″sėr), *n.* One who dances or performs other feats upon a wire stretched at some distance above the ground. Compare *rope-dancer*.

Mr. Maddox, the celebrated *wire-dancer*, . . . had also been engaged as an auxiliary to the same theatre.
Baker, Biographia Dramatica (ed. 1811), I. 127.

wire-dancing (wīr'dan″sing), *n.* The performance or the profession of a wire-dancer.

Wire-dancing, at least so much of it as I have seen exhibited, appears to me to be misnamed; it consists rather of various feats of balancing, the actor sitting, standing, lying, or walking upon the wire, which at the same time is usually swung backwards and forwards.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 316.

wiredraw (wīr'drâ), *v.*; pret. *wiredrew*, pp. *wiredrawn*, ppr. *wiredrawing*. **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw (metal) out into wire; especially, to form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter.—**2.** To draw out to greater length; extend in quantity or time; stretch, especially to excess; prolong; protract.

A hungry chirurgeon often produces and *wire-draws* his cure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

He never desisted from pulling his Beard till he had *wiredrawn* it down to his Feet.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 42.

3. To draw out into excessive tenuity or subtlety, as a thought, argument, or discourse; spin out, especially by useless refinements, hair-splitting, or the like; render prolix at the expense of force and clearness.

The devil perhaps may want his due if authority be not reviled against, and a long schismatical oration hypocritically stretched out to the rabble of their disobedient and unlicked auditors, who . . . do extol the vapourous matter with a *wire-drawn* speech and louting courtesy.
Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 8.

What they call improvement is generally . . . spinning out their Author's sense till 'tis *wiredrawn;* that is, weak and slender. *Felton*, On the Classicks (ed. 1715), p. 163.

The development of those principles [special pleading] produced such a . . . crop of . . . *wiredrawn* distinctions that the most subtle intellect found it difficult to understand them. *Forsyth*, Hortensius, p. 341.

4. To stretch or strain unwarrantably; wrest; pervert; distort.

You injuriously *Wire-draw* him to Presbyters, and foist in (Seniores and præpositos) which are farre from the clause and matter. *Bp. Hall*, Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 8.

Nor am I for forcing, or *wiredrawing* the sense of the text so as to make it designedly foretell the King's death.
South, Sermons, V. ii.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

5. To beguile; cheat.

To *Wire draw*, . . . to decoy a Man, or get somewhat out of him. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. In the steam-engine, to reduce the area through which the steam may flow, thus materially reducing its pressure after the passage through the constricted opening.

II. *intrans.* To follow the profession, practice, or methods of a wiredrawer; especially, to use unwarrantable methods; pervert; cheat.

I purchas'd, wrung, and *wire-draw'd* for my wealth,
Lost, and was cozen'd. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v.

wiredrawer (wīr'drâ″ėr), *n.* [< *wiredraw* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which draws metal into wire.

Yet they will take upon them to displace a bishop and learned divines, and place in their room weavers and *wire-drawers*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 9.

Then again they [wires] are nealed the third time, . . . and delivered to the small *Wire Drawers*.
Ray, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 195.

2. Figuratively, one who spins out unduly; one who carries a matter into useless subtleties, with or without perversion of meaning.

Either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast me off for a *Wiredrawer*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

3. A stingy, grasping person. *Halliwell.*

wiredrawing (wīr'drâ″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wiredraw*, *v.*] **1.** The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire. The metal is first hammered into a bar, and then passed successively through a series of holes in a hardened steel plate, gradually diminishing in diameter until the requisite degree of fineness is attained. Extremely fine gold and platinum wires for the spider-lines of telescope-micrometers are formed by coating the metal with silver, and then drawing it down to a great tenuity through a draw-plate the holes of which are made in a diamond or ruby. The silver is then removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been attenuated to a diameter of only $\frac{1}{18000}$ inch.

2. Figuratively, the act of drawing out an argument or a discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, etc.

The counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such *wiredrawing*, was never seen in a court of justice. *Macaulay.*

Out of all that rubbish of Arab idolatries, . . . rumours and hypotheses of Greek and Jews, with their idle *wire-drawings*, this wild man of the Desert [Mahomet] . . . had seen into the kernel of the matter.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, ii.

Wiredrawing-bench, an apparatus for wiredrawing, consisting of a reel on which the wire to be drawn is wound, a draw-plate and stand, and a cone-shaped drum actuated by bevel-gearing.

wire-edge (wīr'ej), *n.* A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting-tool by over-sharpening it on one side, which causes the edge to turn over slightly toward the other side.

wire-edged (wīr'ejd), *a.* Having a wire-edge.

The tool to be ground . . . will . . . become *wire-edged*.
Campin, Hand-turning, p. 41.

wire-finder (wīr'fīn″der), *n.* A kind of telephonic detector employed to find the wires belonging to different circuits, etc. It has a magnet between the poles of which the wire is held; near the magnet is a short ear-tube with ferrotype diaphragm; and a pulsating or interrupted current sent through the wire causes the diaphragm to sound.

wire-gage (wīr'gāj), *n.* See *gage*[2].

wire-grass (wīr'gras), *n.* **1.** A species of meadow-grass, *Poa compressa*, native in the Old World, naturalized in North America. It is sometimes mistaken for the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*, but is well distinguished by its shorter leaves and smaller dense panicle, and its flattened wiry culms which are decumbent and less tall. Also called *English blue-grass*.

2. A valued forage grass, *Eleusine Indica*, perhaps native in India, now widely distributed in warm and temperate regions: it is common southward in the United States. It has thick succulent stems with radiating spikes at the summit. Also *crab-grass*, *yard-grass*, and *dog's-tail*.

3. One of various other grasses, as the Bermuda grass, *Capriola Dactylon* (see *grass*), *Sporobolus ejuncidus*, and species of *Aristida* in the southern United States, and *Paspalum filiforme* in the West Indies.

wiregrub (wīr'grub), *n.* A wireworm.

wire-heel (wīr'hēl), *n.* A certain defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wireman (wīr'man), *n.*; pl. *wiremen* (-men). A man who puts up and looks after wires, as for the telegraph, telephone, or electric lighting.

Linemen and *wiremen* were in great demand in New York last week. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 286.

wire-micrometer (wīr'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* A micrometer with fine wires arranged in parallel and intersecting series across the field of the instrument.

wire-pan (wīr'pan), *n.* A pan with a bottom made of wire cloth, used for baking cake, etc.

wire-pegger (wīr'peg″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a nailing- or pegging-machine for cutting wire pegs from a continuous wire and driving them into shoe-soles; a wire-nailing machine. Compare *pegger* and *nailing-machine*.

wire-puller (wīr'půl″ėr), *n.* **1.** One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet. Hence—**2.** One who operates by secret means; one who exercises a powerful but secret influence; an intriguer.

It was useless now to bribe the Comitia, to work with clubs and *wire-pullers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 369.

One of the great English political parties, and naturally the party supporting the Government in power, holds a Conference of gentlemen to whom I hope I may without offense apply the American name *wire-pullers*.
Maine, Pop. Government, iv.

wire-pulling (wīr'půl″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet or other mechanical contrivance. Hence—**2.** The rousing, guiding, and controlling of any organization or body of persons, especially a political party, by underhand influence or management; intrigue, especially political intrigue.

wirer (wīr'ėr), *n.* [< *wire* + *-er*[1].] One who wires; specifically, one who uses wires to snare game.

The nightly *wirer* of their innocent hare.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

wire-road (wīr'rōd), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight.*

wire-sewed (wīr'sōd), *a.* Sewed with wire instead of thread: noting books and pamphlets.

wire-shafted (wīr'shâf″ted), *a.* Devoid of webs for most or all the length of its shaft, as a feather; wired, as a bird. See *wire-tailed*, and cut under *Seleucides*.

wire-silver (wīr'sil″vėr), *n.* Native silver in slender wire-like forms.

wiresmith (wīr'smith), *n.* One who makes metal into wire, especially by beating or hammering.

Wire was obtained by hammering up strips of metal, and the artificers thus employed were termed in the trade *wire-smiths*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 209.

wire-stitched (wīr'sticht), *a.* Noting pamphlets, etc., that are fastened with wire.

wire-straightener (wīr'strāt″nėr), *n.* An apparatus for removing bends from wire, as from that which has been coiled; also, an attachment for straightening wire used in machines for forming wire handles for sheet-metal ware.

wire-stretcher (wīr'strech″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for clasping the loose ends of wires in fences and telegraph-wires, for the purpose of holding and drawing them together to make a joint.

wire-tailed (wīr'tāld), *a.* Having wiry or wire-shafted tail-feathers, as the thread-tailed swallow, *Uromitus filiferus*. See cuts under *thread-tailed*, *Trochilidæ*, *Videstrelda*, and *Vidua*.

wire-tramway (wīr'tram″wā), *n.* Same as *wireway*. *E. H. Knight.*

wire-twist (wīr'twist′), *n.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the resulting bar between rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

wireway (wīr'wā), *n.* A system of transportation by the agency of traveling or stationary wires. Wireways are used for carrying stone, ores, clay, coal, etc., from mines to docks or railroad stations, or from docks to coal-yards, or from sewage construction-works to docks or dumping-grounds, etc. The most common form is an endless traveling wire rope, supported on posts placed at intervals along the way, or, in some instances, supported only at each end, as in the crossing of rivers or ravines, or the descent of mountain-sides. The more modern system is to use a fixed overhead wire cable on which run sheaves from which the skips or buckets are suspended. Small examples of this system are the cash-carrier systems in stores. In the traveling-wire systems the freight is placed in buckets or skips hung on the wire and traveling along with it. Arrangements are made for automatic loading, starting, stopping, unloading, and switching to branch wires. Some of the traveling-wire lines used in mines are several miles long. In short lines, as in cash-carrier systems, the traveling basket, ball, or car is sometimes moved by raising one end of the wire, when the car rolls down to the cashier's desk. See *telpherage*.

wire-weed (wīr'wēd), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. [Prov. Eng.]

wirework (wīr'wėrk), *n.* [= Icel. *vīra-virki*, wirework, filigree-work; as *wire*[1] + *work*, *n.*] Fabrics made of wire, such as wire gauze and wire cloth, or objects made of wire, such as bird-cages and sponge-racks.

Penned off with netted *wirework*, in the clear, bright Rhone flood, are places for the swans and ducks.
Richardson, A Girdle Round the Earth, xxv.

wire-worker (wīr′wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. One who manufactures articles from wire.—2. Same as *wire-puller*.

wire-working (wīr′wėr″king), *n.* 1. The manufacture of wire, or of articles requiring wire.—2. Same as *wire-pulling*.

wireworks (wīr′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where wire is made or fitted to some specific use.

wireworm (wīr′wėrm), *n.* 1. The slender hard-bodied larva of any one of the click-beetles or snapping-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*. Some of these larvæ live under the loose bark of dying trees and in old logs and stumps, while many live underground, and feed on the roots of cereals and on other crops. They remain in the larval state two or more years, and are among the worst enemies of the crops in North America and Europe. Also *wiregrub*.



Wheat-wireworm
(Larva of *Agriotes mancus*).

2. A myriapod of the genus *Julus* or of an allied genus, a galley-worm. [U. S.]—3. A parasitic worm of sheep, *Strongulus contortus*.—**Hop-wireworm**, *Agriotes lineatus*. [Eng.]—**Wheat-wireworm**, *Agriotes mancus*. See cut above. [U. S.]

wire-wove (wīr′wōv), *a.* Noting a glazed paper of fine quality, used chiefly for letter-paper.

wirily (wīr′i-li), *adv.* In a wiry manner; like wire.

My grandfather, albeit spare, was *wirily* elastic.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Queen Elizabeth, Cecil, Anjou, and Fénélon.

wiriness (wīr′i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wiry.

wiring (wīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wire*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the holding in apposition of the ends of a fractured bone by means of wire passed through holes drilled in the bony substance: a method employed most frequently in cases of fractured patella, in which bony union is especially difficult to obtain.—2. In *taxidermy*, the setting or fixing of the skin on a wire framework or the insertion of a wire in any member: as, the *wiring* of the legs was faulty.

wiring-machine (wīr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A hand-tool for fastening the wire staples of a Venetian blind to the slats.—2. A bench and tool for securing wire fastenings to soda-water bottles. It holds the cork in position while the fastening is put in place.—3. A tinmen's tool for bending the edges of tin plate over a wire.

wiring-press (wīr′ing-pres), *n.* A press for wiring pieced tinware. *E. H. Knight.*

wiriwa, *n.* [African.] One of the African colies or mouse-birds, *Colius senegalensis*.

wirk†, **wirket**, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *work*.

wirry†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *worry*.

Wirsung's canal or **duct.** The pancreatic duct.

wiry (wīr′i), *a.* [< *wire*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Made of wire; in the form of wire.

Come down, come down, my bonny bird, . . .
Your cage shall be of *wiry* goud,
Whar now it 's but the wand.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

For caught, and cag'd, and starv'd to death,
In dying sighs my little breath
Soon pass'd the *wiry* grate.
Cowper, On a Goldfinch Starved to Death in His Cage.

2. Resembling wire; especially, tough and flexible; of persons, lean and sinewy.

Here on its *wiry* stem, in rigid bloom,
Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 216.

A little *wiry* sergeant of meek demeanour and strong sense. *Dickens*, Detective Police.

She was *wiry*, and strong, and nimble.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxvii.

She had a light, trim, *wiry* figure, especially adapted to those feats of skill which depend on balance.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

Wiry pulse. See *pulse*[1].

wis[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *wis*, certain, sure, for certain, *to wisse*, certainly, *mid wisse*, with certainty; = Icel. *viss*, certain, = Sw. *viss*, certain (*visst*, certainly), = Dan. *vis*, certain (*vist*, certainly); in AS. D. and G. the word appears with a prefix, AS. *gewis* = D. *gewis* = G. *gewiss*, certain, certainly: see *wis*[2], *wis*[3], *iwis*.] Certain; sure: especially in the phrases *to wisse*, for certain, certainly; *mid wisse*, with certainty.

That wite thu *to wisse*.
Legend of St. Catherine (ed. Morton), l. 1543.

wis[2]†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) *wusse*; < ME. *wis*, by apheresis from *iwis*: see *iwis*.] Certainly; truly; indeed: same as *iwis*.

"No, *wis*," quod he, "myn owen nece dere."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 474.

Knowell. Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
Stephen. No, *wusse*; but I'll practise against next year, uncle. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

wis[3]†, *v.* A spurious word, arising from a misunderstanding of the Middle English adverb *iwis*, often written *i-wis*, and in Middle English manuscripts *i wis*, *I wis*, whence it has been taken as the pronoun *I* with a verb *wis*, vaguely regarded as connected with *wit* (which has a preterit *wist*). See *iwis*, and, for the real verb, see *wit*[1].

Which book advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Where my morning haunts are he *wisses* not.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

wisard†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *wizard*.

wisdom (wiz′dum), *n.* [< ME. *wisdom*, *wysdom*, *wisedom*, < AS. *wisdōm*, wisdom (= OS. *wisdōm* = OFries. *wisdōm* = MD. *wijsdom* = OHG. MHG. *wistuom*, wisdom, knowledge, judgment, G. *weisstum*, knowledge, = Icel. *vísdómr* = Sw. Dan. *visdom*, wisdom), < *wis*, wise, + *dōm*, condition: see *wise*[1] and *-dom*.] 1. The property of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and truest judgment in any matter presented for consideration; a combination of discernment, discretion, and sagacity, or similar qualities and faculties, involving also a certain amount of knowledge, especially the knowledge of men and things gained by experience. It is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *discretion*, or with *prudence*, but both of these are strictly only particular phases of wisdom. Frequently *wisdom* implies little more than sound and sober common-sense: hence it is often opposed to *folly*.

Than seide thei, be comen assent, thei wolde counseile with Merlyn, that hadde grete *wisedom*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 95.

The beste *wysdom* that I Can
ys to doe well & drede no man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), extra ser., i. 68.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

If you go on thus, you will kill yourself;
And 'tis not *wisdom* thus to second grief
Against yourself. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 2.

When I arraigned the *wisdom* of Providence, I only showed my own ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

If old age is even a state of suffering, it is a state of superior *wisdom*, in which man avoids all the rash and foolish things he does in his youth.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. Human learning; knowledge of arts and sciences; erudition.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians.
Acts vii. 22.

The Doctors laden with so many badges or cognisances of *wisdom*. *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 105).

3. With possessive pronouns used as a personification (like "your highness," etc.).

Viola. I saw thee late at the Count Orsino's.
Clown. . . . I think I saw *your wisdom* there.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 47.

Do, my good fools, my honest pious coxcombs,
My wary fools too! have I caught *your wisdoms?*
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

4. A wise saying or act; a wise thing.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those *wisdomes* euer in sighte, . . . may sussitate some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . wolde be idely consumed.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

One of her many *wisdoms*. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

And I have filled him with the spirit of God, in *wisdom*, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship. Ex. xxxi. 3.

[In Scripture the word is sometimes specifically used, especially in Paul's Epistles, in an opprobrious sense to designate the theosophical speculations (1 Cor. i. 19, 20) or rhetorical arts (1 Cor. ii. 5) current among the Greeks and Romans in the first century; sometimes in a good sense to designate spiritual perception of, accompanied with obedience to, the divine law (Prov. iii. 13; Acts vi. 3). Sometimes (as in Prov. viii.) it has personal attributes assigned to it.]

Book of Wisdom of Jesus. See *Ecclesiasticus*.—**Book of Wisdom of Solomon**, one of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament. (See *deuterocanonical* and *Apocrypha*.) Tradition ascribes its authorship to Solomon; but by most modern Protestant theologians it is attributed to an Alexandrian Jew of the first or second century B. C. The shorter title *Wisdom*, or *Book of Wisdom*, is commonly applied to this book, but not to Ecclesiasticus. Abbreviated *Wisd.*—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*[1]).—**Syn. 1.** *Knowledge*, *Prudence*, *Wisdom*, *Discretion*, *Providence*, *Forecast*, *Provision*. *Knowledge* has several steps, as the perception of facts, the accumulation of facts, and familiarity by experience, but it does not include action, nor the power of judging what is best in ends to be pursued or in means for attaining those ends. *Prudence* is sometimes the power of judging what are the best means for attaining desired ends; it may be a word or action, or it may be simply the power to avoid danger. It implies deliberation and care, whether in acting or refraining from action. *Wisdom* chooses not only the best means but also the best ends; it is thus far higher than *prudence*, which may by choosing wrong ends go altogether astray; hence also it is often used in the Bible for piety. As compared with *knowledge*, it sees more deeply into the heart of things and more broadly and comprehensively sums up relations, draws conclusions, and acts upon them; hence a man may abound in *knowledge* and be very deficient in *wisdom*, or he may have a practical *wisdom* with a comparatively small stock of *knowledge*. *Discretion* is the power to judge critically what is correct and proper, sometimes without suggesting action, but more often in view of action proposed or possible. Like *prudence* the word implies great caution, and takes for granted that a man will not act contrary to what he knows. *Providence* looks much further ahead than *prudence* or *discretion*, and plans and acts according to what it sees. It may be remarked that *provision*, which is from the same root as *providence* and *prudence*, is primarily a word of action, while they are only secondarily so. *Forecast* is a grave word for looking carefully forward to the consequences of present situations and decisions; it implies, like all these words except *knowledge*, that one will act according to what he can make out of the future. See *cautious*, *astute*, and *genius*.

I *wisdom* dwell with *prudence*, and find out *knowledge* of witty inventions. Prov. viii. 12.

Knowledge and *wisdom*, far from being one,
Have ofttimes no connexion. *Knowledge* dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude, unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which *Wisdom* builds,
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 88.

Men of gud *dyscretyowne*
Suld excuse and loue Huchowne,
That cunnand wes in literature.
Wyntown, quoted in Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xxv.

This was your *providence*,
Your *wisdom*, to elect this gentleman,
Your excellent *forecast* in the man, your *knowledge!*
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

wisdom-tooth (wiz′dum-töth), *n.* The last molar tooth on either side of each jaw. It appears ordinarily between the ages of 20 and 25, presumably years of discretion (whence the name). Also technically called *dens sapientiæ*. Also *wit-tooth*.

It seems to me in these days they're all born with their *wisdom-teeth* cut and their whiskers growed.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

★**wise**[1] (wīz), *a.* [< ME. *wis*, *wys*, < AS. *wīs* = OS. OFries. *wīs* = D. *wijs* = MLG. *wīs*, LG. *wis* = OHG. *wīs*, *wīsi*, MHG. *wīs*, *wīse*, G. *weise* = Icel. *viss* = Sw. Dan. *vis* = Goth. *weis* (in comp. *unweis*, unwise), wise; prob. orig. **wītsa*, **wītta*, with pp. formative, from the root of AS. *witan*, etc., E. *wit*[1], know: see *wit*[1].] 1. Having the power of discerning and judging rightly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false, between that which is right, fit, and proper and that which is unsuitable, injudicious, and wrong; possessed of discernment, discretion, and judgment: as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate.

Five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish.
Mat. xxv. 2.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the *wise* powers
Deny us for our good. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 6.

A *wise* man
Accepts all fair occasions of advancement;
Flies no commodity for fear of danger,
Ventures and gains, lives easily, drinks good wine,
Fares neatly, is richly cloath'd, in worthiest company.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

I am foolish old Mayberry, and yet I can be *wise* Mayberry, too. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

You read of but one *wise* Man, and all that he knew was, that he knew nothing. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, i. 1.

2. Proper to a wise man; sage; grave; serious.

One rising, eminent,
In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong.
Milton, P. L., xi. 666.

3. Having knowledge; knowing; intelligent; enlightened; learned; erudite.

Bote ther were fewe men so *wys* that couthe the wel thider,
Bote bustelyng forth as bestes ouer valeyes and hulles,
For while thei wente here owen wille thei wente alle amys. *Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 4.

Thou shalbe *wisest* of wit,—this wete thou for sothe,—
And know all the conyng that kyndly is for men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be *wise*.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

4. Practically or experimentally knowing; experienced; versed or skilled; dexterous; cunning; subtle; specifically, skilled in some hid-

den art, as magic or divination: as, the soothsayers and the *wise* men.

I pray you tell where the *wise* man the conjuror dwells.
Peele, Old Wives' Tale.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. Jer. iv. 22.

In these nice sharp quillets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 18.

5. Religious; pious; godly.

From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation.
2 Tim. iii. 15.

6. Dictated, directed, or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious: as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or direction; a *wise* determination.

The justice . . .
Full of *wise* saws and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

May, . . . spite of praise and scorn, . . .
Attain the *wise* indifference of the wise.
Tennyson, Dedication.

Never the wiser, without information or advice; still in utter ignorance.

The Pretender, or Duke of Cambridge, may both be landed, and I *never the wiser*.
Swift, To Miss Vanhomrigh, June 8, 1714.

The seven wise men of Greece, the seven sages. See *sage*[1], *n.*—**To make it wise**†, to make it a matter of deliberation.

Us thoughte it was noght worth to *make it wys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 785.

Wise woman. (*a*) A woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch; a fortune-teller.

They call her a *wise-woman*, but I think her
An arrant witch. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
Wise woman and Witch to be the same.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

(*b*) A midwife. *Scott.*—**Syn. 1.** Sagacious, discerning, oracular, long-headed. See *wisdom*.—**6.** Sound, solid, philosophical.

wise[2] (wīz), *n.* [< ME. *wise, wyse*, < AS. *wīse* = OS. *wīsa* = OFries. *wīs* = D. *wijs* = LG. *wise* = OHG. *wīsa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = Icel. **vís* (in comp. *öthrwis*, otherwise) = Sw. Dan. *vis*, way, manner, wise; from the same source as *wise*[1]: see *wise*[1], and cf. *-wise*. Doublet of *guise*.] Way; manner; mode; guise; style: now seldom used as an independent word, except in such phrases as *in any wise, in no wise, on this wise*.

This Troilus, in *wyse* of curteysie,
With hauk on hond and with an huge route
Of knyghtes, rood and dide hire compaynye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 64.

Ther-vpon a while I stood musyng,
and in my self gretly ymagynyng
What *wise* I sholde parfourme this seid processe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Whan Dodynell herde these tithinges, he seide to hymself that he wolde do the same *wise*, and tolde to his prevy counseile that he wolde go to court.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 251.

So turne they still about, and change in restlesse *wise*.
Spenser; F. Q., VII. vii. 18.

I considered myself as in some *wise* of ecclesiastical dignity. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In any wise, in any way; by any means.

"Now, for my loue, helpe that I may hir see
In eny wise," quod Auferius the kyng;
"ffor I canne think right wele that it is she."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

In no wise, in no way; on no account; by no means.

Merlin hem comaunded that, as soone as thei were arived at the porte, *in no wise* that thei tarye not but two dayes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 420.

Ower patrone of the shippe had sent to hym letters at Candy that he shuld toche at the rodes *in no wysse*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 22.

He is promised to be wived
To fair Marina; but *in no wise*
Till he had done his sacrifice.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 11.

A simple, ill-bred zealot, exceedingly vain, but *in no wise* coveting riches or gain of any sort.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 205.

On this wise, in this way or manner.

Than was it schorter than the assise,
Thrise wroght thai with it *on this wise;*
Accorde to that werk wald it noght.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel.
Num. vi. 23.

To make wise†, to make pretense; pretend; feign; sham.

Or as others do to *make wise* they be poore when they be riche, to shunne thereby the publicke charges.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

wise[3] (wīz), *v. t.* [< ME. *wisen, wysen*, < AS. *wīsian* = OS. *wīsean* = D. *wijzen* = OHG. *wīsan*, MHG. *wīsen*, G. *weisen* = Icel. *vísa* = Sw. *visa* = Dan. *vise*, show, point out, exhibit; orig. 'make wise or knowing,' 'inform,' from the adj., AS. *wīs*, etc., wise: see *wise*[1]. Cf. *wiss*.] **1.** To guide; direct; lead or send in a particular direction.

Ye ken weel eneugh there 's mony o' them wadna mind a baubee the *weising* a ball through the Prince himsell.
Scott, Waverley, lviii.

2. To turn; incline; twist.

Weize yourself a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to that ither stane. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

[Now Scotch in both uses.]

-wise. An apparent suffix, really the noun *wise*[2] used in adverbial phrases originally with a preposition, as in *anywise, nowise, likewise, otherwise*, etc., originally *in any wise, in no wise, in like wise, in other wise*, etc.; so *sidewise, lengthwise*, etc., in which, in colloquial use, *-ways* also appears, by confusion with *way*[1].

wiseacre (wī'zā-kėr), *n.* [= MD. *wijssegger*, < G. *weissager*, soothsayer, < *weissagen*, MHG. *wīssagen*, OHG. *wīzagōn, wīzzagōn*, foretell, predict, < *wīzago, wizzago*, a prophet, diviner (AS. *witega, wītiga*, prophet): see *witch*. The MHG. verb and noun became confused with *wis*, wise, and *sagen*, say, and the E. noun is likewise vaguely associated with *wise*[1].] **1**†. A sayer of wise things; a learned or wise man.

Pythagoras learned much, . . . becoming a mighty *wiseacre*. *Leland*.

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in contempt or irony, a would-be wise person; a serious simpleton or dunce.

There were at that time on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, unfeeling, superstitious *wiseacres*. *Gifford*, note to B. Jonson's Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

wise-hearted (wīz'här″ted), *a.* Wise; knowing; skilful. Ex. xxviii. 3.

wise-like (wīz'līk), *a.* Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious; sensible. [Scotch.]

The only *wise-like* thing I heard anybody say. *Scott*.

wiseling† (wīz'ling), *n.* [< *wise*[1] + *-ling*[1].] One who pretends to be wise; a wiseacre.

This may well put to the blush those *wiselings* that show themselves fools in so speaking.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 214.

wisely (wīz'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wisliche, wislike*, wisely, < AS. *wīslīce*, wisely; as *wise*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a wise manner; with wisdom, cunning, or skill; judiciously; prudently; discreetly. Prov. xvi. 20.

The heorte is wel iloked 3if muth and eien and earen *wisliche* beoth ilokene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 104.

Let us deal *wisely* with them; lest they multiply, . . . and fight against us. Ex. i. 10.

Then must you speak
Of one that loved not *wisely* but too well.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 344.

wisen†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *wizen*[1].

wiseness (wīz'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wisnesse*, < AS. *wisness;* as *wise*[1] + *-ness*.] Wisdom.

Yet have I something in me dangerous,
Which let thy *wiseness* fear.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 286.

wiserine (wīz'ėr-in), *n.* [Named after D. F. *Wiser* (born 1802), a Swiss mineralogist.] A rare mineral found in Switzerland in minute yellow octahedral crystals. It was long referred to xenotime, but has since been shown to be a variety of octahedrite (anatase).

wish (wish), *n.* [< ME. *wisch, wyssche*, a var., after the verb, of *wusch*, < AS. *wūsc* = MD. *wunsch, wensch*, D. *wensch* = OHG. *wunsc*, MHG. G. *wunsch* = Icel. *ōsk* (cf. Sw. *önskan* = Dan. *önske*), wish, desire; see the verb, and cf. Skt. √ *vāñchh*, wish; perhaps a desiderative form (with formative *-sk*, as in E. *ask*), from the root of E. *win*, etc., strive after: see *win*[1].] **1.** Desire; sometimes, eager desire or longing.

Behold, I am according to thy *wish* in God's stead.
Job xxxiii. 6.

Thy *wish* was father, Harry, to that thought.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 93.

The whole essence of true gentle-breeding (one does not like to say gentility) lies in the *wish* and the art to be agreeable. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

2. An expression of desire; a request; a petition; sometimes, an expression of either a benevolent or a malevolent disposition toward others.

I thank you for your *wish*, and am well pleased
To wish it back on you. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 43.

Delay no longer, speak your *wish*,
Seeing I must go to-day.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. The thing desired; the object of desire.

That faire Lady schal zeven him, whan he hathe don, the first *Wyssche* that he wil wysschе of erthely thinges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

You have your *wish;* my will is even this.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 93.

And yet this Libertine is crown'd for the Man of Merit, has his *Wishes* thrown into his Lap, and makes the Happy Exit. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 143.

wish (wish), *v.* [< ME. *wisshen, wysshen, wischen, wuschen*, < AS. *wȳscan*, less correctly *wiscan* = MD. *wunschen, wenschen*, D. *wenschen* = MLG. *wunschen* = OHG. *wunsken*, MHG. G. *wünschen*, wish, desire, = Icel. *æskja* (for *œskja*) = Sw. *önska* = Dan. *önske*, wish; all orig. from the noun, though the mod. E. word has the vowel of the verb: see *wish, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have a wish or desire; cherish some desire, either for what is or for what is not supposed to be obtainable; long: often with *for* before an object.

They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished for* the day. Acts xxvii. 29.

But if yourself . . .
Did ever . . .
Wish chastely and love dearly.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3, 218.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish for*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 2.

Those potentates who do not *wish* well to his affairs have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To desire; crave; covet; want; long for: as, what do you *wish?* my master *wishes* to speak with you.

I goe with gladnesse to my *wished* rest.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 282.

The dredfull beast, ycleped crocodile, . . .
Before he doth devoure his *wished* prey,
Pitty in outward semblance doth display.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 49.

They may be Patrons, but there are but few Examples of Erudition among them. 'Tis to be *wisht* that they exceeded others in Merit, as they do in Birth.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 15.

The Spartan *wish'd* the second place to gain,
And great Ulysses wish'd, nor wish'd in vain.
Pope, Iliad, x. 274.

Mortals whose pleasures are their only care
First *wish* to be impos'd on, and then are.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 290.

Here's news from Paternoster Row:
How mad I was when first I learnt it!
They would not take my Book, and now
I *wish* to goodness I had burnt it.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

2. To desire (something) to be: with objective predicate.

For the wynde was thanne better in our waye thanne it was at any tyme syns we come frome Jaffe, and was so good that we coude not *wysshe* it better.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could *wish* himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 120.

Is it well to *wish* thee happy? *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. To desire in behalf of some one or something (expressed by dative); invoke, or call down (upon): as, to *wish* one joy or luck.

Let them be driven backward and put to shame that *wish* me evil. Ps. xl. 14.

If heaven have any grievous plague in store
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 218.

All joys and hopes forsake me! all men's malice,
And all the plagues they can inflict, I *wish* it,
Fall thick upon me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4†. To recommend; commend to another's confidence, approval, kindness, or care.

If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will *wish* him to her father.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 113.

Sir, I have a kinsman I could willingly *wish* to your service, if you will deign to accept of him.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To wish one further. See *further*.

wishable (wish'a-bl), *a.* [< *wish* + *-able*.] Worthy or capable of being wished for; desirable. [Rare.]

The glad *wishable* tidinges of saluacion.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

wishbone (wish'bōn), *n.* The furcula, or merrythought of a fowl. Also *wishing-bone*.

wishedly† (wish'ed-li), *adv.* [< *wished*, pp. of *wish*, + *-ly*[2].] According to one's wish. *Knolles*.

wisher (wish'ėr), *n.* [< *wish* + *-er*[1].] One who wishes.

Wishers were ever fools. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 37.

wishful (wish'fûl), *a.* [< *wish* + *-ful*. Cf. *wistful*.] **1.** Having or expressing a wish; desirous; longing; covetous; wistful.

From Scotland am I stol'n even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 14.

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a *wishful* eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.
S. Stennett, The Promised Land (Lyra Britannica, ed. 1867, [p. 527]).

2. Desirable; inviting. [Poetical.]

Many a shady hill,
And many an echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant and *wishful*, did his passage yield
Their safe transcension.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

Having so *wishful* an Opportunity, . . . I could not but send you this Friendly Salute. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

wishfully (wish'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. With desire; longingly; wistfully.

And all did *wishfully* expect the silver-thronéd morn.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 497.

He looked up *wishfully* in my uncle Toby's face, then cast a look upon his boy — and that ligament, fine as it was, was never broken. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 10.

2. Desirably; according to one's wishes.

Phœ. I doubt now
We shall not gain access unto your love,
Or she to us.
Fid. Most *wishfully* here she comes.
Middleton, Phœnix, iii. 1.

wishfulness (wish'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being wishful; longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 1.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bōn), *n.* Same as *wish-bone*.

wishing-cap (wish'ing-kap), *n.* A cap by wearing which one obtains whatever one wishes.

wishing-rod (wish'ing-rod), *n.* A rod the wielding of which obtains one's wishes, or confers unlimited power.

wishly† (wish'li), *adv.* [< *wish* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *wistly*.] Wistly. [Rare.]

Æacides . . . *wishly* did intend
(Standing asterne his tall neckt ship) how deepe the skirmish drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

Devereux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* eyed
How deep the skirmish drew on either side.
Mir. for Mags., p. 863.

wishness (wish'nes), *n.* Melancholy yearning. [Rare.]

Sighing (I heard the love-lorn swain)
Wishness! oh, *wishness* walketh here.
Polwhele, Wishful Swain of Devon.

wishtonwish (wish'ton-wish), *n.* [Said to be Amer. Ind., and imitative.] The prairie-dog of North America, *Cynomys ludovicianus*. See cut under *prairie-dog*, and compare second cut under *owl*.

The *Wishtonwish* of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers, . . . reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns or villages, having an evident police established in their communities. . . . As you approach their towns, you are saluted on all sides by the cry of Wishtonwish, from which they derive their name with the Indians, uttered in a shrill and piercing manner.
Z. M. Pike, Voyage to Sources of the Arkansaw, etc. [(1810), p. 156.

[Misunderstood by Cooper as a name for the whippoorwill, it was so used by him in his novel "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," and elsewhere.

"He speaks of the *wish-ton-wish*," said the scout. "Well, since you like his whistle, it shall be your signal. Remember, then, when you hear the whip-poor-will's call three times repeated, you are to come into the bushes."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxii.]

wish-wash (wish'wosh), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *wash*.] Anything wishy-washy; especially, a thin, sloppy drink. [Colloq.]

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *washy*. Cf. *wish-wash*.] **I.** *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy: originally used to note liquid substances; hence, feeble; lacking in substantial or desirable qualities; insignificant: as, a *wishy-washy* speech. [Colloq.]

A good seaman, . . . none of your Guinea-pigs, nor your fresh-water, *wishy-washy*, fair-weather fowls.
Smollett. (*Imp. Dict.*)

The *wishy-washy*, bread-and-butter period of life.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

II. *n.* Any sort of thin, weak liquor. [Colloq.]

wisket (wis'ket), *n.* Same as *whisket*.

wislicheț, wislokerț, *adv.* Middle English forms of *wisely, wiselier* (more wisely).

wislyț, *adv.* [ME., also *wysly, wislike;* < AS. *gewislīce, gewisslīce*, < *gewis*, certain: see *wis*[2], *iwis*.] Certainly; surely.

I not myself noght *wysly* what it is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1653.

wisp (wisp), *n.* [< ME. *wisp, wysp, wesp, wispe*, also *wips*, an older form (the *s* being prob. formative); not found in AS.; cf. LG. *wiep*, a wisp; cf. Norw. *vippa*, something that skips about, a wisp to sprinkle or daub with, a swape, or machine for raising water, etc., = Sw. dial. *vipp*, an ear of rye, a little sheaf or bundle; cf. Goth. *waips*, also *wippja*, a crown. *Wisp* has nothing to do with *whisk*[1]: see *whisk*[1].] 1. A handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay; a twisted handful.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns
To make this shameless callet know herself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 144.

When indeed his admired mouth better deserved the help of Doctor Executioner, that he might wipe it with a hempen *wisp*. *Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 8.

Of this commission the bare-armed Bob, leading the way with a flaming *wisp* of paper, . . . speedily acquitted himself. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 13.

2. A whisk, or small broom.—3. An ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.

Or like a *wisp* along the marsh so damp,
Which leads beholders on a boggy walk,
He flitted to and fro a dancing light,
Which all who saw it follow'd, wrong or right.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 46.

We did not know the real light, but chased
The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. A disease in cattle, consisting in inflammation and suppuration of the interdigital tissues, most commonly of the hind feet. It may be due to the irritation of dirt, to overgrowth of the hoof, or other causes. Also called *foul in the foot*. Also *whisp*.

To cure a Bullock that hath the *Whisp* (that is lame between the Clees). *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 138.

5. In *falconry*, a flight or walk of snipe. = **Syn.** 5. *Covey, etc.* See *flock*[1].

wisp (wisp), *v. t.* [< *wisp*, *n.*] 1. To brush, dress, or rub down with or as with a wisp.—2. To rumple. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wispenț (wis'pn), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-en*[2].] Formed of a wisp or wisps.

She hath already put on her *wispen* garland.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (Brydge's Archaica, [II. 149).

wispy (wis'pi), *a.* [< *wisp* + *-y*[1].] Like a wisp.

A pinched, *wispy* little man.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

wisstț, *v. t.* [ME. *wissen*, < AS. *wissian*, a var. of *wisian*, show: see *wise*[3].] Same as *wise*[3].

Gyffe I wirke wronge, whom should me *wyss* be any waye?
York Plays, p. 32.

Thow coudest nevere in love thiselven *wysse*,
How devel maystow brynge me to blysse?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 622.

Knowest thou ouht a corseynt men calleth seynt Treuthe? Const thou *wissen* vs the wey wher that he dwelleth?
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 24.

wissenț, *v. t.* See *wiss*.

Wissondayț, *n.* A Middle English variant of *Whitsunday*.

wist[1]. Preterit of *wit*[1].

wist[2] (wist), *v.* A spurious word, improperly used as present indicative (*wists*) of *wit*[1]. [Rare.]

But though he *wists* not of this, he is moved like the great German poet.
Buckle, Essays (Progress of Knowledge), p. 195.

Wisteria, Wistaria (wis-tē'ri-ą, -tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Caspar *Wistar*, an American anatomist (1761–1818).] 1. A name given by Nuttall in 1818 to *Kraunhia*, a genus of leguminous plants. It is characterized by having papilionaceous flowers in terminal racemes, with a smooth style and stamens usually completely diadelphous, and by a coriaceous readily dehiscent legume, the last character separating it from the large tropical old world genus *Millettia*. There are 5 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are lofty climbing shrubs with odd-pinnate leaves, entire feather-veined and reticulated leaflets, and small stipules. The handsome purplish flowers form terminal pendent racemes. They are much cultivated in America, commonly under the name *Wistaria;* in England they are often known as *kidney-bean tree*, in Australia as *grape-flower vine*. *Kraunhia Chinensis*, the Chinese, and *K. frutescens*, the American wistaria, are much used in the United States to cover verandas and walls. The latter is a native of swamp-margins from Virginia to Illinois and southward, and develops its flowers at the same time with the leaves, instead of before them, as in *K. Chinensis*. *K. Japonica*, by some thought not a distinct species, is commonly trained in Japan horizontally on trellises over pleasure-seats as an ornamental shade; it sometimes lives more than a century.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Kraunhia*.

wistful (wist'fûl), *a.* [Prob. for **whistful*, based on the older adverb *wistly*, which is prob. for *whistly*. The assumption that *wistful* stands for *wishful* is untenable; for the required change *wishful* > **wisful* > *wistful* could not occur in the mod. E. period, particularly with *wishful* itself remaining in use; but the sense 'longing' appears to have arisen in part from association with *wishful*. It is to be noted that *wistful* in the earliest instance quoted (Browne) does not mean, as some dictionaries give it, merely 'observant' or 'attentive,' and that its later uses are more or less indefinite, indicating that it was orig. a poetical word, based on some other, which other is prob. *wistly* for *whistly* as here assumed.] 1. Silent; hushed; standing in mute attention.

In sullen mutt'rings chid
The artlesse songsters, that their musicke still
Should charme the sweet dale and the *wistfull* hill.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

This commanding creature . . . put on such a resignation in her countenance, and bore the whispers of all around the court with such a pretty uneasiness, . . . until she was perfectly confused by meeting something so *wistful* in all she encountered. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 113.

2. Full of thoughts; contemplative; musing; pensive.

Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There 's sorrow in thy look.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

3. Wishful; longing.

Lifting up one of my sashes, [I] cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look towards the sea.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

No poet has expressed more vividly than Shelley the *wistful* eagerness of the human spirit to interpret the riddle of the universe. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 75.

wistfully (wist'fûl-i), *adv.* In a wistful manner; pensively; earnestly; longingly; wishfully.

With that, he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 458.

The captive's miserable solace of gazing *wistfully* upon the world from which he is excluded.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 112.

Doubtless there is nothing sinful in gazing *wistfully* at the marvellous providences of God's moral governance, and wishing to understand them.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 204.

wistfulness (wist'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being wistful.

wistless (wist'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *wist*, known: see *wit*[1]. Cf. *wistful* and *-less*.] Not knowing; ignorant (of); unwitting (of). [Rare.]

Wistless what I did, half from the sheath
Drew its glittering blade. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, i.

wistlyț (wist'li), *adv.* [Prob. for *whistly*, i. e. 'silently,' which sense suits the earliest quotations (cf. "And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung," *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall); the change of *hw* to *w* is very common in England, and may well have been assisted in this instance by association with *wist*, pret. of *wit*, and with *wish;* but to derive *wistly* from either *wist* or *wish* (as if for *wishedly*) is contrary to sound theory and to the actual use of the word. *Wishly* in the "Mir. for Mags.," given as the "same as *wistly*," may be truly *wishly*, < *wish* + *-ly*[2]. The same considerations apply to *wistful*, which appears to stand for **whistful*.] 1. Silently; with mute attention; earnestly.

Robyn behelde our comly kynge
Wystly in the face.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 115).

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who should say, "I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart."
Shak., Rich. II., v. 4. 7.

For I'll go turn my tub against the sun,
And *wistly* mark how higher planets run,
Contemplating their hidden motion.
Marston, Satires, v. 171.

wistonwish (wis'ton-wish), *n.* Same as *wishtonwish*. *Godman; Coues and Allen.*

wit[1] (wit), *v.* Pres. ind. 1st pers. *wot*, 2d pers. *wost* (erroneously *wottest, wotst*), 3d pers. *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*), pl. *wit*, pret. *wist*, pp. *wist* (or *witen*). [A preterit-present verb whose forms have been much confused and misused in mod. E., in which, except in the set phrase *to wit*, it is now used only archaically; early mod. E. also *weet, wete*, < ME. *weten, witen* (pres. 1st pers. *wot, wat*, 2d pers. *wost, wast*, 3d pers. *wot, woot, wat* (also 1st pers. *wite*, 2d pers. *witest*, 3d pers. *witeth, wites, witez*, contr. *wit*), pl. *witeth, weteth* (subj. *wite, witen*), pret. *wist, wiste, wuste*, sometimes by assimilation *wisse*, ppr. *witand, wittand*), < AS. *witan* (pres. ind. 1st pers. *wāt*, 2d pers. *wāst*, 3d pers. *wāt*, pl. *witon*—an old pret. used as present; pret. *wiste*, pl. *wiston*), = OS. *witan* (pres. ind. *wēt*) = OFries. *wita, weta* (pres. *wēt*) = D. *weten* (pres. *weet*, pret. *wist*, pp. *geweten*) = LG. *weten* = OHG. *wizzan*, MHG. *wizzen*, G. *wissen*, know (pres. 1 *weiss*, 2 *weisst*, 3 *weiss*, pl. *wissen*, pret. *wusste*, pp. *gewusst*), = Icel. *vita* (pres. *veit*, pret. *vissa*, pp. *vitathr*) = Sw. *veta* (pres. *vet*, pret. *visste*, pp. *vetat*) = Dan. *vide* (pres. *veed*, pret. *vidste*, pp. *vidst*) = Goth. *witan* (pres. *wait*, pret. *wissa*, pp. not found), know: the inf. *witan*, with short vowel, and sense 'know,' being a later form and sense, developed from the pret. and subj. of *wītan*, pret. **wāt*, see, the present *wāt*, know, being orig. this pret. **wāt*, saw, 'I have seen'

(see *wite*[1]); Teut. √ *wit*, see, = OBulg. *vidieti* = Serv. *vidjeti* = Bohem. *viděti* = Russ. *vidietĭ*, see, = L. *vidēre*, see, = Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, see (perf. *οἶδα*, I know, = E. *wot*), = Skt. √ *vid*, see, perceive. From the verb *wit*[1] are ult. E. *wit*[1], *n.*, *wit*[2], *wise*[1], *wise*[2] (*guise*, *disguise*), *wise*[3], *wiss*, *wisdom*, etc., *witch*, *wick*[7], *wicked*, *wiseacre*, *iwis*, *wis*[1], *wis*[2], *witness*, *witter*, *witterly*, *wizard*, etc. (see also *wite*[1], *wite*[2]); from the L. *vidēre* are ult. E. *visage*, *vision*, *visit*, *visual*, etc. (see under *vision*); from the Gr., *idea*, *idol*, *idolon*, *eidolon*, etc., and the element *-eid-* in *kaleidoscope*, *-id* in the termination *-oid*, etc.] To know; be or become aware: used with or without an object, the object when present often being a clause or statement. (*a*) Present tense: I *wot* (*wote*), thou *wost* (erroneously *wot'est*, *wotst*), he *wot* (erroneously *wotteth*); plural we, ye (you), they *wit*. [Archaic.]

But natheles, yit *wot* I wel also
That ther nis noon dwelling in this contree,
That either hath in heven or helle ybe,
Ne may of it non other weyes *witen*,
But as he hath herd seyd or founde it writen.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 7.

Thei seyn to hir Womman, what wepist thou? She seid to hem, For thei han takun a wey my lord, and I *woot* not where thei have putt him. *Wyclif*, John xx. 13.

Dead long ygoe, I *wote*, thou haddest bin.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

Wottest thou what I say, man?
The World and the Child (O. E. Plays, I. 264).

But he refused, and said unto his master's wife, Behold, my master *wotteth* not what is with me in the house.
Gen. xxxix. 8.

I *wot* well where he is. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 139.

Nay, nay, God *wot*, so thou wert nobly born,
Thou hast a pleasant presence.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

(*b*) Preterit tense: I, etc., *wist* (erroneously *wotted*). [Archaic.]

Whanne she hadde seid thes thingis, she was turnyd a bak and syȝ Jhesu stondinge, and *wiste* not for it was Jhesu. *Wyclif*, John xx. 14.

I whych *woted* best
His wretched dryftes.
Sackville, Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham.

He stood still, and *wotted* not what to do.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

(*c*) Infinitive: *wit* (*to wit*); hence, *to do to wit*, to cause (one) to know.

For thoughe thou see me hidouse and horrible to loken onne, I *do* the *to wytene* that it is made be Enchauntement. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 25.

And first it is to *wyt* that the Holy Londe, which was delyuered to the .xij. tribes of Israell, in parte it was called ye kyngdome of Jude.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

What wit haue we (poore fooles) to *wit* what wil serue vs?
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 14.

And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done to him. Ex. ii. 4.

Moreover, brethren, we do you to *wit* of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

Now please you *wit*
The epitaph is for Marina writ.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

[The phrase *to wit* is now used chiefly to call attention to some particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to 'namely,' 'that is to say': as, there were three present—*to wit*, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, and Mr Black.

Ius Ciuile was the order and manner in old dayes to forme their plees in lawe, that is *to witt* to cite, aunswere, accuse, proue, denie, alledge, relate, to giue sentence, and to execute. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 16.

That which Moses saith, God built a woman, The Talmud interpreteth, He made curles, and he brought her to Adam, *to wit* with leaping and dancing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.]

(*d*) Present participle: *witting*, sometimes *weeting* (erroneously *wotting*). Compare *unwitting*.

Yet are these feet . . .
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave,
As *witting* I no other comfort have.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 16.

(*e*) Past participle: *wist*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For harmes myghten folwen mo than two
If it were *wist*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 615.

The grey border-stone that is *wist*
To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist.
Mrs. Browning, Lay of the Brown Rosary.

wit[1] (wit), *n.* [< ME. *wit*, *wyt* (pl. *wittes*), < AS. *wit*, knowledge, = OS. **wit* in comp. *fire-wit*, curiosity, = OFries. *wit* = MLG. *wite*, *wete* = OHG. *wizzi*, MHG. *witze*, G. *witz*, knowledge, understanding, wisdom, = Icel. *vit* = Sw. *vett* = Dan. *vid*, wit, knowledge; cf. Goth. *un-wits*, without understanding, foolish, *un-witi*, ignorance, foolishness; from the verb.] 1. Knowledge; wisdom; intelligence; sagacity; judgment; sense.

"It is but a Dido," quod this doctour, "a dysoures tale. Al the *witt* of this worlde and wiȝte mennes strengthe Can nouȝt confourmen a pees bytwene the pope and his enemys." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 172.

Many things here among us have been found by chance, which no *wit* could ever have devised.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Had I but had the *wit* yestreen
That I hae coft the day—
I'd paid my kane seven times to hell
Ere you'd been won away!
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 125).

I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of a knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 262.

If a man is honest, it detracts nothing from his merits to say he had the *wit* to see that honesty is the best policy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

2. Mind; understanding; intellect; reason; in the plural, the faculties or powers of the mind or intellect; senses: as, to be out of one's *wits*; he has all his *wits* about him.

So my *witte* wex and wanyed til I a fole were,
And somme lakked my lyf allowed it fewe,
And leten me for a lorel. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 3.

Who knew the *wit* of the Lord, or who was his counceilour? *Wyclif*, Rom. xi. 34.

Many yong *wittes* be driuen to hate learninge before they know what learninge is.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

His *wits* are not so blunt. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5. 11.

I am in my *wits*; I am a labouring man,
And we have seldom leisure to run mad.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

Sir John Russel also was taken there, but he, feigning himself to be out of his *Wits*, escaped for that Time.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

3†. Knowledge; information.

The Child of Wynd got *wit* of it,
Which filled his heart with woe.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 283).

Let neither my father nor mother get *wit*,
But that I'm coming hame.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

4. Ingenuity; skill.

Your knyf withe alle your *wytte*
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe conserve,
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

What strength cannot do, man's *wit* — being the most forcible engine — hath often effected.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16).

5. Imagination; the imaginative faculty. [Rare.]

Wit in the poet . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which . . . searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, To Sir R. Howard.

6. The keen perception and apt expression of those connections between ideas which awaken pleasure and especially amusement. See the quotations and the synonyms.

True *wit* consists in the resemblance of ideas. . . . But every resemblance of ideas is not what we call *wit*, and it must be such an one that gives delight and surprise to the reader. Where the likeness is obvious, it creates no surprise, and is not *wit*. Thus, when a poet tells us that the bosom of his mistress is as white as snow, there is no *wit* in the comparison; but when he adds, with a sigh, it is as cold too, it then grows into *wit*. *Addison*.

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. 2.

In *wit*, if by *wit* be meant the power of perceiving analogies between things which appear to have nothing in common, he never had an equal. *Macaulay*, Bacon.

7†. Conceit; idea; thought; design; scheme; plan.

To senden him into som fer contree
Ther as this Jasoun may destroyed be;
This was his *wit*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1420.

Was 't not a pretty *wit* of mine, master poet, to have had him rode into Puckeridge with a horn before him?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

At one's wit's end. See *end*.—**Kind wit†.** See *kind*[1].—**The five wits**, the five senses; in general, the faculties of the mind. The five wits have been fancifully enumerated as common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

The deedly synnes that been entred into thyn herte by thy *five wittes*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

If thy *wits* run the wild-goose chase, I have done, for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy *wits* than . . . I have in my whole *five*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 77, 78.

Alone and warming his *five wits*,
The white owl in the belfry sits.
Tennyson, The Owl.

To drive to one's wit's end. See *drive*.—**To have one's wits in a creel.** See *creel*.—**To live by one's wits**, to live by temporary shifts or expedients, as one without regular means of living.

Addison sent to beg Gay, who was then *living by his wits* about town, to come to Holland House.
Macaulay, Addison.

=**Syn. 6.** *Wit*, *Humor*. In writers down to the time of Pope *wit* generally meant the serious kind of *wit*.

Serious *wit* is . . . neither more nor less than quick wisdom. *Burnet*.

Look, he's winding up the watch of his *wit*; by and by it will strike. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 13.

In more recent use *wit* in the singular generally implies comic *wit*; in that sense it is different from *humor*. One principal difference is that *wit* always lies in some form of words, while *humor* may be expressed by manner, as a smile, a grimace, an attitude. Underlying this is the fact, consistent with the original meaning of the words, that *humor* goes more deeply into the nature of the thought, while *wit* catches pleasing but occult or far-fetched resemblances between things really unlike: a good pun shows *wit*; Irving's "History of New York" is a piece of sustained *humor*, the *humor* lying in the portrayal of character, the nature of the incidents, etc. Again, "*Wit* may, I think, be regarded as a purely intellectual process, while *humor* is a sense of the ridiculous controlled by feeling, and coexistent often with the gentlest and deepest pathos" (*H. Reed*, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 357). Hence *humor* is always kind, while *wit* may be unkind in the extreme: Swift's "Travels of Gulliver" is much too severe a satire to be called a work of *humor*. It is essential to the effect of *wit* that the form in which it is expressed should be brief; *humor* may be heightened in its effect by expansion into full forms of statement, description, etc. *Wit* more often than *humor* depends upon passing circumstances for its effect.

The best and most agreeable specimen of English *humor* (it is *humor* in contrast to *wit*) which belongs to that period is Steele's invention, and Addison's use, of the character of Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . The same species of pure, genial, wise, and healthful *humor* has been sustained in the incomparable "Vicar of Wakefield," and in the writings of our countryman Washington Irving.
H. Reed, Lects. on Eng. Lit., xi. 369.

While *wit* is a purely intellectual thing, into every act of the humorous mind there is an influx of the moral nature; rays, direct or refracted, from the will and the affections, from the disposition and the temperament, enter into all *humor*; and thence it is that *humor* is of a diffusive quality, pervading an entire course of thought; while *wit* — because it has no existence apart from certain logical relations of thought which are definitely assignable, and can be counted even — is always punctually concentrated within the circle of a few words. *De Quincey*.

Dr. Trusler says that *wit* relates to the matter, *humour* to the manner; that our old comedies abounded with *wit*, and our old actors with *humour*; that *humour* always excites laughter but *wit* does not; that a fellow of *humour* will set a whole company in a roar, but that there is a smartness in *wit* which cuts while it pleases. *Wit*, he adds, always implies sense and abilities, while *humour* does not; *humour* is chiefly relished by the vulgar, but education is requisite to comprehend *wit*.
Fleming, Vocab. Philos.

It is no uncommon thing to hear "He has *humour* rather than *wit*." Here the expression commonly means pleasantry; for whoever has *humour* has *wit*, although it does not follow that whoever has *wit* has *humour*. *Humour* is *wit* appertaining to character, and indulges in breadth of drollery rather than in play and brilliancy of point. *Wit* vibrates and spirts; *humour* springs up exuberantly as from a fountain and runs on. In Congreve you wonder what he will say next; in Addison you repose on what is said, listening with assured expectation of something congenial and pertinent. *Landor*.

Small room for Fancy's many chorded lyre,
For *Wit's* bright rockets with their trains of fire.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

I am not speaking of the fun of the book [Don Quixote], of which there is plenty and sometimes boisterous enough, but of that deeper and more delicate quality, suggestive of remote analogies and essential incongruities, which alone deserves the name of *humor*. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

wit[2] (wit), *n.* [Prob. another use, and certainly now regarded as another use, of *wit*[1], *n.*; cf. *spirit*, a person of lively mind or energy, from *spirit*, liveliness, energy; *witness*, a person who has knowledge, from *witness*, knowledge. But *wit* as applied to a person may in part represent, as it may phonetically descend from, the ME. **wit*, *wet*, *wite*, *weote*, < AS. *wita*, *weota*, also *gewita*, a man of knowledge, an adviser, counselor, = OF. *wita*, a witness, = OHG. *wizo*, a witness; lit. 'one who knows,' with formative *a-* (*-an*) of agent, < *witan*, know: see *wit*[1], *v.* This AS. *wita* appears in the historical term *witenagemot*, AS. *witena gemōt*, 'wits' moot, moot of counselors,' a council, parliament.] One who has discernment, reason, or judgment; a person of acute perception; especially, one who detects between associated ideas the finer resemblances or contrasts which give pleasure or enjoyment to the mind, and who gives expression to these for the entertainment of others; often, a person who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous, and uses it for the amusement and frequently at the expense of others.

By providing that choice *wits* after reasonable time spent in contemplation may at the length either enter into that holy vocation . . . or else give place and suffer others to succeed in their rooms.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

O, sure I am, the *wits* of former days
To subjects worse have given admiring praise.
Shak., Sonnets, lix.

When I die,
I'll build an almshouse for decayèd *wits*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

If you examine the sayings of Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, and other great *wits*, you will perceive that what amuses you is the sudden perception of some fine resemblance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 145.

wit[2] (wit), *v. i.* [< *wit*[2], *n.*] To play the wit; be witty: with an indefinite *it*.

Burton doth pretend to *wit it* in his pulpit-libell.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

wit[3]†. See *wite*[2].

witan (wit'an), *n. pl.* [AS., pl. of *wita* (ME. *wite*, *weote*, *wete*), a man of knowledge, member of a council or parliament: see *wit*[2].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, members of the witenagemot.

As *witan* from every quarter of the land stood about his throne, men realized how the King of Wessex had risen into the King of England.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 215.

Thou art the mightiest voice in England, man;
Thy voice will lead the *Witan*.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

★**witch**[1] (wich), *n.* [< ME. *witche*, *wicche*, *wichche*, *wiche*, a witch (man or woman), < AS. *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f. (pl. *wiccan* in both genders), a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch, = Fries. *wikke* = LG. *wikke*, a witch; cf. Icel. *vitki*, m., a witch, wizard, prob. after AS.; prob. a reduction, with shortened vowel and assimilation of consonants (*tg* > *tk* > *kk*, in AS. written *cc*), of AS. *witga*, a syncopated form of *witiga*, *witega*, a seer, prophet, soothsayer, magician (cf. *deóful-witga*, 'devil prophet,' wizard) (= OHG. *wizago*, *wizzago*, a prophet, soothsayer), < **witig*, seeing, a form parallel to *witig* (with short vowel), knowing, *witan*, know, **witan*, see: see *wit*[1], and cf. *witty*. The notion that *witch* is a fem. form is usually accompanied by the notion that the corresponding masc. is *wizard* (the two words forming one of the pairs of masc. and fem. correlatives given in the grammars); but *witch* is historically masc. as well as fem. (being indeed orig., in the AS. form *witga*, only masc.), and *wizard* has no immediate relation to *witch*. Cf. *wiseacre*, ult. < OHG. *wīzago*, and so a doublet of *witch*. Hence ult. (< AS. *wicca*) ME. *wikke*, *wicke*, evil, wicked, and *wikked*, *wicked*, wicked: see *wick*[7] and *wicked*[1]. The change of form (AS. *wicca* < *witga*) is paralleled by a similar change in *orchard* (AS. *orceard* < *orcgeard* < *ortgeard*), and the development of sense ('wicked,' 'witched') is in keeping with the history of other words which have become ultimately associated with popular superstitions—superstition, whether religious or etymological, tending to pervert or distort the forms and meanings of words.] **1.** A person (of either sex) given to the black art; a sorcerer; a conjurer; a wizard; later and more particularly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and to be able by their aid to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a sorceress.

"Crucifige," quod a cacchepolle. "I warante hym a *witche!*"
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 46.

There was a man in that citee, whos name was Symount, a *wicche*. Wyclif, Acts viii. 9.

Devil or devil's dam, I'll conjure thee:
Blood will I draw on thee; thou art a *witch*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 6.

When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, The *Witch* is in her Churn.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 82.

2. An old, ugly, and crabbed or malignant woman; a hag; a crone: a term of abuse.

Foul wrinkled *witch*, what makest thou in my sight?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 164.

3. A fascinating woman; a woman, especially a young woman or a girl, possessed of peculiar attractions, whether of beauty or of manners; a bewitching or charming young woman or girl. [Colloq.]—**4.** A charm or spell. [Rare.]

If a man but dally by her feet,
He thinks it straight a *witch* to charm his daughter.
Greene, George-a-Greene, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

5. A petrel: doubtless so called from its incessant flight, often kept up in the dark.—**6.** A water-witch.—**7.** The pole, pole-dab, or craig-fluke, a kind of flatfish.—**Black witch.** Same as *ani* (which see, with cut). *P. H. Gosse.* [Jamaica.]—**The riding of the witch.** See *riding*[1].—**White witch** or **wizard**, a witch or wizard of a beneficent or good-natured disposition.

Sorcerers are too common; cunning men, wizards, and *white-witches*, as they call them, in every village.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

And, like *white witches*, mischievously good.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 62.

Witches' Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. 5.—**Witch of Agnesi**, in *math.*, a plane curve discussed by Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi, professor of mathematics in the University of Bologna, who died a nun in 1799. It consists of a straight line together with a cubic to which that line is the inflectional asymptote, this cubic having an acnode at infinity in a direction perpendicular to the line. If $x = 0$ is the equation of the line, $(y/c)^2 + 1 = (c/x)$ is that of the cubic. The area of the curve is four times that of the circle having four-pointic contact with the cubic and two-pointic contact with the line. Also called *versiera*.

witch[1] (wich), *v. t.* [< ME. *witchen*, *wicchen*, *wichen*, < AS. *wiccian*, bewitch; cf. D. LG. *wikken* = Icel. *vitka*, soothsay, divine; from the noun. Cf. *bewitch*.] **1.** To bewitch; fascinate; enchant.

Ne schuld he with wicchecraft be *wicched* neuer-more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4427.

For she has given me poison in a kiss—
She had it 'twixt her lips—and with her eyes
She *witches* people.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Thou hast *witched* me, rogue.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. To work by charms or witchcraft; effect, cause, or bring by or as by witchcraft.

Did not she *witch* the devil into my son-in-law, when he killed my poor daughter?
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 2.

And so in one evening Ellery *witched* himself into the good graces of every one in the simple parsonage; and when Tina at last appeared she found him reigning king of the circle. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 492.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,
Witching to deeper calm the drowsy tide,
Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge.
Lowell, Indian-Summer Reverie.

witch[2] (wich), *n.* [Also, in comp., *wich*, *wych*, *weech*; < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the sorb or service-tree; appar. applied to several trees with pendulous branches, < *wican* (pp. *wicen*), bend, yield: see *weak*. Hence *witchen*, and in comp. *witch-elm*, *witch-hazel*, q. v.] The witch-elm, *Ulmus montana*.

witch-alder (wich'âl″dėr), *n.* A low shrub with alder-like leaves, *Fothergilla Carolina*, of the witch-hazel family, found in Virginia and North Carolina.

witch-ball (wich'bâl), *n.* A name given to interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tatary.

witch-bells, witches'-bells (wich'belz, wich'ez-belz), *n. pl.* The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; also, the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Provincial, chiefly Scotch.]

witch-chick (wich'chik), *n.* A swallow: from an old superstition. See *swallow-struck*. Also *witchuck* and *witch-hag*.

witchcraft (wich'kraft), *n.* [< ME. *wicchecraft*, < AS. *wiccecræft*, *wiccræft*, witchcraft, < *wicca*, m., *wicce*, f., witch, + *cræft*, craft: see *witch*[1] and *craft*[1].] **1.** The practices of witches; sorcery; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. The belief in witchcraft was common in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were formerly condemned to be burned. One conspicuous outbreak of popular excitement over supposed demoniacal manifestations took place about 1692 in New England, especially in and near Salem.

There was thane an Enchantour in the Contree, that deled with *Wycche craft*, that men clepten Taknia.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 132.

Now the arrival of Sir William Phips to the government of New-England was at a time when . . . scores of poor people had newly fallen under a prodigious possession of devils, which it was then generally thought had been by *witchcrafts* introduced. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., ii. 13.

2. Extraordinary power; irresistible influence; fascination; witchery.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 301.

There 's *witchcraft* in thy language, in thy face,
In thy demeanours. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

The subtle *witchcraft* of his tongue
Unlocked the hearts of those who keep
Gold, the world's bond of slavery.
Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

witch-doctor (wich'dok″tor), *n.* Same as *medicine-man*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 820.

★**witch-elm** (wich'elm), *n.* [Also *wich-elm*, and archaically *wych-elm*; also *weech-elm*; < *witch*[2] + *elm*. In this word and *witch-hazel*, the archaic spelling is much affected in modern use.] An elm, *Ulmus montana*, of hilly districts in western and northern Europe and northern Asia; the common wild elm of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western parts of England. It is less tall than the common English elm (*U. campestris*), but is a considerable tree, of picturesque habit, the trunk branching naturally near the base, the leaves broadly ovate. The wood has the fine-grained, tough, and elastic quality of *U. campestris*, and is preferred for bent work, as in boat-building. In southeastern England a variety of the common elm is also called by this name.

The *witch-elm* that shades Saint Fillan's Spring.
Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

witchen (wich'n), *n.* [Also *witchin*; a var. of *witch*[2] (with suffix conformed to *-en*[2]), < ME. *wiche*, < AS. *wice*, the service-tree: see *witch*[2].] The mountain-ash or rowan, *Sorbus Aucuparia*. [Prov. Eng.]

witchery (wich'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *witcheries* (-iz). [< *witch*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft.—**2.** Fascination; charm.

He never felt
The *witchery* of the soft blue sky.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

witches'-besom (wich'ez-bē″zum), *n.* Same as *witches'-broom*.

witches'-broom (wich'ez-bröm), *n.* A popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, and other trees in consequence of the attacks of certain fungi, especially species of *Peridermium* and *Exoascus*.

witches'-butter, *n.* **1.** An alga. See *Nostoc*, 2. —**2.** A fungus, *Exidia glandulosa*. *Miller.*

witches'-thimble, *n.* See *thimble* and *Silene*.

witchet (wich'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rounding-plane.

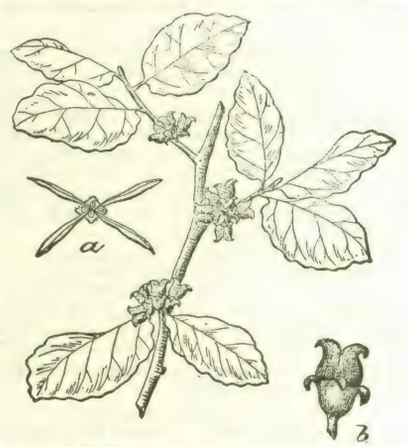
witch-finder† (wich'fīn″dėr), *n.* A professional discoverer of witches, whose services were sometimes employed when the persecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

He [Matthew Hopkins] then set up as "*Witch Finder* Generall," and, on the invitation of several towns, made journeys for the discovery of witches through Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire. . . . Supposed witches were urged to confess, and on the strength of their own confession were hanged.
Dict. Nat. Biog., XXVII. 336.

witch-grass (wich'gras), *n.* **1.** Same as *old-witch grass*.—**2.** The quitch-grass or couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.

witch-hag (wich'hag), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-hazel (wich'hā″zl), *n.* [Also *wich-hazel*, *wych-hazel*; < *witch*[2] + *hazel*. Cf. *witch-elm*.] **1.** The witch- or wych-elm, *Ulmus montana*, its broad leaves resembling those of hazel. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A shrub or small tree, *Hamamelis Virginiana*, of eastern North America. It is noticeable for its flowers with four yellow strap-shaped petals, appearing when the leaves are falling, the fruit, which is a woody capsule, ripening the next season. The leaves



Branch with Fruits of Witch-hazel (*Hamamelis Virginiana*). *a*, male flower; *b*, fruit.

are broad and straight-veined, wavy-margined. The leaves and bark of witch-hazel abound in tannin, and the bark affords also a reputed sedative application for various cases of external inflammation. The leaves are said to possess similar properties, and an infusion of them is given internally for bowel-complaints and hemorrhages. While witch-hazel is now much in vogue as a cure for bruises and sprains, as also for various internal difficulties, and is even officinally recognized, its real virtue, if any, is still quite in doubt.

witching (wich'ing), *n.* [< ME. *wicching*, *wicchinge*; verbal n. of *witch*[1], *v.*] The practices of witches; enchantment.

witching (wich'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft; weird.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When churchyards yawn. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 406.

2. Fascinating; enchanting.

Let neither flattery, nor the *witching* sound
Of high and soft preferment, touch your goodness.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

witchingly (wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

witch-knot (wich'not), *n.* A knot or snarl, especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witchcraft. Compare *elf*, *v.*, and *elf-lock*.

O, that I were a witch but for her sake!
Yfaith her Queenship little rest should take;
I'd scratch that face, that may not feele the aire,
And knit whole ropes of *witch-knots* in her haire.
Drayton, Poems (ed. 1637), p. 253. (*Halliwell.*)

O wha has loosed the nine *witch-knots*
That were amang that ladye's locks?
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

witch-meal (wich'mēl), *n.* The powdery pollen of the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum;* lycopode. It is so rapidly inflammable as to have been used in theaters to represent lightning.

witch-ridden (wich'rid″n), *a.* Ridden by witches; having a nightmare.

witch-seeker (wich'sē″kėr), *n.* Same as *witch-finder*.

witch-stitch (wich'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, same as *herring-bone stitch* (which see, under *herring-bone*).

witchuck (wich'uk), *n.* Same as *witch-chick*.

witch-wife (wich'wīf), *n.* A woman who practises witchcraft.

In the tenth century we hear of the first instance of a death in England for heresy, in the actual drowning of a *witch-wife* at London Bridge.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 11.

witch-wolf† (wich'wůlf), *n.* A werwolf. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 119.

witch-wood (wich'wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *witchen*. —2. Same as *witch-elm*.—3. The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus*.

wit-cracker† (wit'krak″ėr), *n.* One who makes jests; a joker.

A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humour: Dost thou think I care for a satire, or an epigram?
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4. 102.

wit-craft† (wit'krȧft), *n.* 1. Mental skill; contrivance; invention. *Camden*, Remains, p. 144. (*Nares.*)—2. The art of reasoning; logic.

Master Secretary Wilson, geuing an English name to his arte of Logicke, called it *Witcraft*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

wite[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *witen*, < AS. *wītan*, see: see *wit*[1]. Cf. *wite*[2].] To observe; keep; guard; preserve; protect.

"Pieres," quod I, "I preye the whi stonde thise piles here?"
"For wyndes, wiltow wyte," quod he, "to *witen* it fram fallynge."
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 25.

wite[2] (wīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *witen*, *wyten*, < AS. *wītan*, *witian*, impute, blame, censure, punish, fine (cf. *wītnian*, punish, *edwītan*, reproach, *ætwītan*, reproach: see *twit*), = Icel. *vīta*, fine, = Goth. *weitjan* (in *idweitjan*, reproach (= AS. *edwītan*), and in *fair-weitjan*, observe intently); ult. connected with *witan*, see, *witan*, know: see *wite*[1], *wit*[1], and cf. *twit*.] 1†. To impute (to one) as a fault; blame for; blame (that): governing directly a noun or clause, and taking an indirect object in the dative.

And therfore, if that I mysspeke or seye,
Wyte it the ale of Southwerk, I yow preye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 33.

Y pray yow . . . not to *wyte* it me that y am the causer of it that my seyd maister noyeth yow with so manye materes. *Paston Letters*, I. 374.

2. To impute wrong to; find fault with; blame; censure. [Now Scotch.]

He gan fowly *wyte*
His wicked fortune. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 52.

O *wyte* na me, now, my master dear,
I garr'd a' my young hawks sing.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 136).

wite[2] (wīt), *n.* [Formerly also *wight;* < ME. *wite*, *wyte*, < AS. *wīte*, punishment, fine, torment, torture, = OS. *wīti* = OHG. *wīzi*, MHG. *wīze*, punishment, = Icel. *vīti*, fine: see *wite*[2], *v.*] 1. Blame; censure; reproach; fault. [Now Scotch.]

For worche he wel other wrong, the *wit* is his oune.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 75.

And but I do, sirs, lat me han the *wyte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 400.

"Put na the *wite* on me," she said,
"It was my may Catherine."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

They hae kill'd Sir Charlie Hay,
And they laid the *wyte* on Geordie.
Geordie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 93).

2. Punishment; penalty; mulct; fine; in *old Eng. criminal law*, a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offense. *J. F. Stephen*.

wite[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *witen;* < AS. *wītan* (pret. *wāt*), *gewītan* (pret. *gewāt*), go.] To go.

Ne *wite* thow noght fra me.
Early Eng. Psalter (ed. Stevenson), xxi. 12.

wite[4]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wit*[1].

witeless† (wīt'les), *a.* [< *wite*[2] + *-less*.] Blameless.

Ne can Willye wite the *witelesse* herdgroome.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

witenagemot (wit'e-na-ge-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *witena gemōt*, 'counselors' moot': *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, *weota*, *gewita*, a man of knowledge, a counselor; *gemōt*, moot or meet, assembly, council, parliament: see *wit*[2] and *moot*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, the great national council or parliament, consisting of the king with his dependents and friends and sometimes the members of his family, the ealdormen, the bishops, and other ecclesiastics. This council, which met frequently, constituted the highest court of judicature in the kingdom. It was summoned by the king in any political emergency, and its concurrence was necessary in many important measures, such as the deciding of war, the levying of extraordinary taxes, grants of land in certain cases, election and (in many instances) deposition of kings.

The old Germanic tradition, which associated "the wise men" in all royal action, gave a constitutional ground to the powers which the *Witenagemot* exercised more and more as English society took a more and more aristocratic form; and it thus came to share with the crown in the higher justice, in the imposition of taxes, the making of laws, the conclusion of treaties, the control of war, the disposal of public lands, the appointment of bishops and great officers of state. There were times when it claimed even to elect or depose a king.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 216.

witerliche†, **witerli**†, *adv.* See *witterly*.

witfish (wit'fish), *n.* Same as *whitefish*.

witful† (wit'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *witful*, *witfol*, *witvol;* < *wit*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and *witfull*.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

with[1] (wiтн), *prep.* [< ME. *with*, rarely *wit*, *wid*, with, near, among, in company with, also against, along, on, to, from, by, < AS. *with*, against, opposite, = OS. *widh* = OFries. *with* = Icel. *vith*, against, by, at, with, = Sw. *vid*, near, at, by, = Dan. *ved*, by, at; otherwise in the compar. form *wither-*, AS. *wither-* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. G. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = Goth. *withra*, against, toward, in front of; cf. Skt. *vitaram*, further, *vi-*, asunder, L. *ve-*, apart. Cf. *with-*, *wither*[1], *wither-*, *withers*. *With* has largely taken the place of AS. and ME. *mid*, with.] 1. Against: noting competition, opposition, or antagonism: as, to fight *with* the Romans (that is, against them); to vie *with* each other.

For the most part wise and graue men doe naturally mislike *with* all sodaine innouations, specially of lawes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

The Sasquesahanocks, a mightie people, and mortall enemies *with* the Massawomeks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

The rival Moorish kings were waging civil war *with* each other in the vicinity of Granada.
Irving, Granada, p. 83.

2. Noting association or connection. Particularly, expressing—(*a*) Proximity, accompaniment, companionship, or fellowship.

They met at Ispahan (a Citie of Persia), and there Mahomet, falling *with* his horse, brake his neck.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

The Earl of Northumberland, being advertised thereof, came *with* a Power, assaulted the Castle, and after two Days Defence recovered it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 137.

The greatest News from Abroad is that the French King *with* his Cardinal are come again on this Side the Hills.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 29.

The globe goes round from west to east; and he must go round *with* it.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

Come and spend an evening *with* us.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

There *with* her knights and dames was Guinevere.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) Harmony, agreement, or alliance: as, one color may or may not go *with* another; to fight *with* the national troops; to side or vote *with* the reformers.

He that is not *with* me is against me. Mat. xii. 30.

(*c*) Combination or composition: as, wine mixed *with* water. (*d*) Addition or conjunction: as, England (*with* Wales), Scotland, and Ireland make the United Kingdom.

Very wise, and *with* his wisdom very valiant.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 664, quoted in Abbot's Shakespearian Grammar.

Here were seen in profusion the orange, the citron, the fig, and pomegranate, *with* great plantations of mulberry trees, from which was produced the finest silk.
Irving, Granada, p. 4.

(*e*) Communication, intercourse, or interaction.

With thee she talks, *with* thee she moans,
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans,
With thee she says, "Farewell, mine own."
Surrey, State of a Lover.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following, but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 36.

You have to do *with* other-guess-people now.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xlvii.

(*f*) Simultaneousness.

With every minute you do change a mind.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 186.

3. As a property, attribute, or belonging of; in the possession, care, keeping, service, or employment of: as, to leave a package *with* one; to be *with* the A. B. Manufacturing Co.

We may find Truth *with* one man as soon as in a Counsell. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. Having, possessing, bearing, or characterized by: as, the boy has come *with* the letter; Thebes, *with* its grand old walls; Rome, *with* her seven hills.

A stately ship, . . .
With all her bravery on.
Milton, S. A., l. 717.

His ministry was *with* much conviction and demonstration. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 302.

There came into the shop a very learned man *with* an erect solemn air. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

5. In the region, sphere, or experience of; followed by a plural, among; also, in the sight, estimation, or opinion of: as, a holy prophet *with* God.

The first of tho fre faithly was cald
Emynent the mighty, *with* men that hym knew.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12442.

With men it is impossible, but not *with* God; for *with* God all things are possible. Mat. x. 27.

I had thought my life had borne more value *with* you.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Those Antichthones, which are on the other side of the globe of the earth, are now out of the comfortable reach of the sunbeams, while it is day *with* us.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxv.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers. *Addison*.

His integrity was perfect; it was a law of nature *with* him, rather than a choice or a principle.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6. In respect of; in relation to; as regards; as to: as, have patience *with* me; what is your will *with* me?

How far am I grown
Behind-hand *with* fortune!
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

If we truely consider our Proceedings *with* the Spanyards and the rest, we haue no reason to despayre.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 242.

Thus will it ever be *with* him who trusts too much to woman. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 217.

7. Like; analogously to; hence, specifically, at the same time or rate as; according to; in proportion to.

As if *with* Circe she would change my shape.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 35.

Their insolence and power increased *with* their number, and the seditions were also doubled *with* it.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

8. By. Indicating—(*a*†) An agent: as, slain *with* robbers.

Al thus *with* iewys I [Christ] am dyth.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 247.

Ysiphile, betraysed *with* Jasoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 266.

And so it was comaunded to be kept *with* x noble men; and thei were charged to take goode hede who com to assaien, and yef eny ther were that myght drawen out of the ston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 100.

He was torn to pieces *with* a bear. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2. 68.

At Flowers we were againe chased *with* foure French men of warre. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 209.

He was sick and lame of the scurvy, so as he could but lie in the cabin-door, and give direction, and, it should seem, was badly assisted either *with* mate or mariners.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 131.

(*b*) An instrument or means: as, to write *with* a pen; to cut *with* a knife; to heal *with* herbs.

Thirle my soule *with* thi spere anoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You have paid me, equal heavens,
And sent my own rod to correct me *with*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

They had cut of his head upon ye cudy of his boat, had not ye man reskued him *with* a sword.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 98.

And *with* faint Praises one another damn.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

(*c*) An accessory, as of material, contents, etc.: as, a ring set *with* diamonds; a ship laden *with* cotton; a bottle filled *with* water.

Threescore carts laden *with* baggage.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

The chiefe Citie, called St. Savadore, seated upon an exceeding high mountaine, 150. miles from the Sea, verie fertile, and inhabited *with* more than 100000. persons.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 49.

Valentia . . . is the greatest part of Spaine; which, if the Histories be true, in the Romans time abounded no lesse *with* gold and siluer Mines then now the West-Indies.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 186.

Their armor was inlaid and chased *with* gold and silver.
Irving, Granada, p. 5.

With was formerly used in this sense before materials of nourishment, and so was equivalent to the modern *on*.

To dine and sup *with* water and bran.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 159.

9. Through; on account or in consequence of; by reason of: expressing cause: as, he trembled *with* fear; to perish *with* hunger.

Therefore let Benedick . . .
Consume away in sighs: . . .
It were a better death than die *with* mocks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 79.

A cow died at Plimouth, and a goat at Boston, *with* eating Indian corn. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 44.

They are scarce able to budge, being stiff *with* cold.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 42.

10. Using; showing: in phrases of manner: as, to win *with* ease; to pull *with* a will.

Marie ansuerde *with* Milde steuene:
"A sonde Me cam while er fram heuene."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

He will not creepe, nor crouche *with* fained face.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 727.

They were directed onely by Powhatan to obtaine him our weapons, to cut our owne throats, *with* the manner where, how, and when, which we plainly found most true and apparant. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

They contended *with* all the animosity of personal feeling. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

11. From: noting separation, difference, disagreement, etc.: as, he will not part *with* it on any account; to differ *with* a person; to break *with* old ties.

Madam,
The Queene must heare you sing another song
Before you part *with* vs.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 207).

With was formerly used in many idioms to denote relations now expressed rather by *of*, *to*, etc.

Nobill talker *with* tales, tretable, alse,
Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3835.

He still retains some resemblance *with* the ancient Cupid. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

This pains I took with willingness, though it were much offensive to me, not being accustomed *with* such poisonous savours.
Good News from New England, quoted in N. Morton's [New England's Memorial, App., p. 370.

Collections were early and liberally made for . . . services in the church, and intrusted *with* faithful men fearing God. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

What frippery a woman is made up *with!*
Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.

Away with. See *away*.—**Have with you.** See *have*.—**One with.** See *one*.—**To bear, begin, break, dispense, do, go,** etc., **with.** See the verbs.—**Together with.** See *together*.—**To put up with.** See *put*1.—**Warm with.** See *warm*.—**With child** (OE. *mid childe*). See *child*.—**With God,** in heaven.

I have been a-fishing with old Oliver Henly, now *with God*, a noted fisher both for Trout and Salmon.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 127.

With that. (*a*†) Provided that.

To worche 3oure wil the while my lyf dureth,
With that 3e kenne me kyndeliche to knowe what is Dowel. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 92.

(*b*†) Moreover.

Beton . . . bad him good morwe,
And axed of hym *with that* whiderward he wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 307.

(*c*) Thereupon.

With that Merlin departed, and the kynge be lefte in grete myssese, and sore a-baisshed of this thinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 631.

With the sun. See *sun*1.—**With young.** See *young*.

=Syn. *With* and *by* are so closely allied in many of their uses that it is impossible to lay down a rule by which these uses may at all times be distinguished. The same may be said, but to a less extent, of *with* and *through*.

with2, *n.* See *withe*.

with-, [ME. *with-*, < AS. *with-*, prefix, *with*, prep., against: see *with*1.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'against.' It was formerly common, but of the Middle English words containing it only two remain in common use—*withdraw* and *withhold*.

withal (wi-ŦHâl'), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *withall*, *withalle*; < ME. *withal*, *withalle*, prop. two words, *with alle*; used in place of AS. *mid ealle*, with all, altogether, entirely: see *with*1 and *all*. Cf. *at all*, under *all*.] **I.** *adv.* With all; moreover; likewise; in addition; at the same time; besides; also; as well.

Fy on possessioun,
But-if a man be vertuous *withal*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 15.

It seemeth to me unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not *withal* to signify the crimes laid against him.
Acts xxv. 27.

II. *prep.* An emphatic form of *with*, used after the object (usually a relative) at the end of a sentence or clause.

When poor suitors come to your houses, ye cannot be spoken *withal*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

These banish'd men that I have kept *withal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 152.

Stre. My fine fool!
Pic. Fellow crack! why, what a consort
Are we now bless'd *withal!*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

We made a shift, however, to save 23 barrels of Rainwater, besides what we drest our Victuals *withal*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 83.

withamite (with'am-īt), *n.* [Named by Sir David Brewster, after Dr. Henry *Witham*, of Glencoe.] A variety of epidote found at Glencoe in Scotland. It occurs crystallized, and is of vitreous luster and red or yellow color.

Withania (wi-thā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Pauquy, 1824).] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the family *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solaneæ*. They are characterized by having a narrowly bell-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes, and an inflated fruiting calyx more or less closed above the included berry. The 5 species are natives of southern Europe, western and southern Asia, North Africa, and the Canary Islands. They are hoary or woolly shrubs, bearing entire leaves and clustered, almost sessile flowers. For *W. coagulans*, used for rennet, see *cheese-maker*.

withdraught† (wiŦH-drâft'), *n.* [< *withdraw*, after *draught*.] Withdrawal.

May not a *withdraught* of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

withdraw (wiŦH-drâ'), *v.*; pret. *withdrew*, pp. *withdrawn*, ppr. *withdrawing*. [< ME. *withdrawen*, *withdragen*, *wythdragen* (pret. *withdrow*, *withdrog*), draw, recall, take away; < *with-*, against, opposite, + *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw back, aside, or away; take back; remove.

He doth best that *with-draweth* hym by day and bi nygte
To spille any speche or any space of tyme.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 96.

From her husband's hand her hand
Soft she *withdrew*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 386.

I grieve for life's bright promise, just shown and then *withdrawn*. *Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

I say that this—
Else I *withdraw* favour and countenance
From you and yours for ever—shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To recall; retract: as, to *withdraw* a charge, a threat, or a vow.

Rom. Wouldst thou *withdraw* it [thy vow]? for what purpose, love?
Jul. But to be frank, and give it thee again.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 130.

3. To divert, as from use or from some accustomed channel.

His mynd was alienate and *withdrawen*, not onely from him who moste loved him, but also from all former delightes and studies. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Arg.

Roads occupy lands more or less capable of production, and also . . . they absorb (or *withdraw* from other uses) in their construction a large amount of labour.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 27.

4†. To take out; subtract.

Than *wythdrawe* the yeris oute of the yeris that ben passid that rote. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 45.

The word is often used reflexively.

Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds; . . . from such *withdraw thyself*. 1 Tim. vi. 5.

To withdraw a juror, to discharge one from a jury, which is thus left one short of the legal number: a formality resorted to, by consent of the parties or permission of the court, in order to terminate a trial by preventing a verdict, and thus leave the action to proceed to a new trial.

II. *intrans.* To retire; go away; step backward or aside; retreat.

The day for drede ther-of *with-drow* and deork by-cam the sonne;
The wal of the temple to-cleef euene a two peces;
The hard roche al to-rof and ryght derk nyght hit semede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 62.

We will *withdraw*
Into the gallery. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 2. 58.

There have been little disputes between the two houses about coming into each other's house; when a lord comes into the Commons they call out *withdraw;* that day the moment my uncle came in they all roared out, *Withdraw! withdraw!* *H. Walpole*, To Mann, May 20, 1742.

And what if thou *withdraw*
In silence from the living, and no friend
Take note of thy departure? *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

withdrawal (wiŦH-drâ'al), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-al*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.

The *withdrawal* of the allowance . . . interfered with my plans. *Fielding*, Tom Jones. (*Latham.*)

Sin comes by *withdrawal* of the heart from God.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 492.

withdrawer (wiŦH-drâ'èr), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-er*1.] One who withdraws.

He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller.
Outred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs (1583), fol. 192 b. [(*Latham.*)

withdrawing (wiŦH-drâ'ing), *p. a.* Retreating; receding.

Your hills, and long *withdrawing* vales.
Thomson, Spring, l. 68.

withdrawing-room (wiŦH-drâ'ing-röm), *n.* [< *withdrawing*, verbal n. of *withdraw*, *v.*, + *room*1.] A room used to withdraw or retire into, formerly generally behind the room in which the family took their meals; later, a parlor or reception-room: now abbreviated to *drawing-room*.

Being in ye *withdrawing roome* adjoining the bedchamber, his Maty espying me came to me from a greate crowde of noblemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 3, 1661.

My *withdrawing room*, always ready for company, . . . was the pine wood behind my house.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 154.

withdrawment (wiŦH-drâ'ment), *n.* [< *withdraw* + *-ment*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; recall.

The *withdrawment* of those [papers] deemed most obnoxious. *W. Belsham*, Hist. Eng., I. ii.

withe (with or wīŦH), *n.* [Also *wythe*, and prop. *with*; < ME. *withe*, *wythe*, *wythth*, *witthe*, *withthe*, < AS. *withthe*, a var. of *withig*, a twig, withy: see *withy*1.] **1.** A tough flexible twig, especially of willow, used for binding things together; a willow- or osier-twig. Judges xvi. 7.

I remember in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebel, condemned, put up a petition to the deputy that he might be hanged in a *withe*, and not in a halter. *Bacon*, Custom and Education.

I tied several logs together with a birch *withe*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

2. An elastic handle for a cold-chisel, fuller, or the like, which deadens the shock to the workman's hand.—**3.** An iron fitted to the end of a boom or mast, and having a ring through which another boom or mast is rigged or secured; a boom-iron.

Lastly comes the *wythe*, a species of iron cap to support the flying jib-boom. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 81.

4. A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.—**Basket-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.—**Hoop-withe.** See *Rivina*.—**Serpent withe.** See *serpent-withe*.—**White hoop-withe.** See *Tournefortia*.

withe (with or wīŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withed*, ppr. *withing*. [< *withe*, *n.*] To bind with withes or twigs.

Two bowes, oon blaak and oon white, thai take
And bynde and *wethe* hem so that germynyng
Comyxt upp goo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Stay but a while, and ye shall see him *withed*, and haltered, and staked, and baited to death.
Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. lxviii. 30.

wither1† (wiŦH'èr), *adv.* [< ME. *wither*, < AS. *wither* (in comp.), again, against, = OS. *withar*, *wither*, *withere* = OFries. *wither*, *withir*, *wether*, *weder*, *weer* = LG. *wedder* = D. *weder*, *wēer* = OHG. *widar*, MHG. *wider*, G. *wider*, against, *wieder*, again, = Icel. *vithr* = Sw. Dan. *veder* = Goth. *withra*, against, toward; compar. of *with*: see *with*1. This adverb was once of considerable importance in ME. as a prefix, but it is obsolete in mod. E., *withernam* being merely archaic, and *withershins* dialectal. The instances of *wither* as prep., adj., and noun, given as occurring in ME., are rare, and in all of them *wither* is rather to be taken as a prefix. Cf. *withers*.] Against; in opposition (to): chiefly in composition, as a prefix *wither-*, against. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3386.

wither1†, *v.* [ME. *witheren*, < AS. *witheriān* (= MD. *wederen* = OHG. *widarōn*), go against, resist, < *wither*, against: see *wither*1, *adv.*] To go against; resist; oppose. *Ormulum*, l. 1181.

wither2 (wiŦH'èr), *v.* [With change of *d* to *th*, as in the orig. noun *weather*; < ME. *widder*, *wydderen*, *widren*, *wederen*, < AS. *wedrian*, expose to the weather, = MHG. *witern*, be such and such weather; cf. G. *verwittern*, be spoiled by the weather, decay, etc., *wittern*, be such and such weather, breathe, blow, storm; cf. *weather*, *v.*, a doublet of *wither*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to become dry and fade; make sapless and shrunken.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat but it *withereth* the grass. Jas. i. 11.

Like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 71.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay for want of animal moisture; cause to lose bloom; shrivel; cause to have a wrinkled skin or shrunken muscles: as, time will *wither* the fairest face.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

3. To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; affect fatally by malevolence; cause to perish or languish gen-

erally: as, to *wither* a person by a look or glance; reputations *withered* by scandal.

The treacherous air
Of absence *withers* what was once so fair.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 25.

He *withers* marrow and mind. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lose the sap or juice; dry and shrivel up; lose freshness and bloom; fade.

Shall he not pull up the roots thereof, and cut off the fruit thereof, that it *wither?* it shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. Ezek. xvii. 9.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to *wither* at the north wind's breath.
Mrs. Hemans, The Hour of Death.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss or lack of animal moisture; lose pristine freshness, bloom, softness, smoothness, vigor, or the like, as from age or disease; decay.

A fair face will *wither*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 170.

There, left a subject to the wind and rain,
And scorch'd by suns, it *withers* on the plain.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 559.

3. To decay generally; decline; languish; pass away.

When few dayes faren were, the fre kyng Teutra
Wex weike of his wound, *& widrit* to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5301.

And now I wax old,
Seke, sory, and cold,
As muk apon mold
I *widder* away.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

That which is of God we defend; . . . that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

The individual *withers*, and the world is more and more. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

wither-. See *wither*[1], *adv.*

wither-band (wiᴛʜ′ėr-band), *n.* A piece of iron fixed under a saddle nearly over the withers of the horse, to strengthen the bow.

withered[1] (wiᴛʜ′ėrd), *p. a.* Shriveled; faded.

withered[2] (wiᴛʜ′ėrd), *a.* [< *wither-s* + *-ed*[2].] Having withers (of this or that specified kind).

Some with their Manes Frizzled up, to make 'em appear high *Wither'd*, that they look'd as Fierce as one of Hungess's Wild Boars.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 165.

witheredness (wiᴛʜ′ėrd-nes), *n.* A withered state or condition. [Rare.]

Do ye complain of the dead *witheredness* of good affections? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, v. 11.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

withering (wiᴛʜ′ėr-ing), *p. a.* Blasting; blighting; scorching: as, a *withering* glance; a *withering* wind.

How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that *withering* name!
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

The attacking column was under a *withering* fire.
The Century, XXXVI. 250.

Withering cancer, scirrhous cancer in which there is a tendency to shrinkage and atrophy.

withering-floor (wiᴛʜ′ėr-ing-flōr), *n.* The drying-floor of a malt-house: according to the established arrangement, the second floor.

All such [imperfect] grains are apt to become very damaging upon the *withering floor*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 187.

witheringly (wiᴛʜ′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

But we must wander *witheringly*,
In other lands to die.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Wild Gazelle.

witherite (wiᴛʜ′ėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Werner after W. *Withering*, an English medical practitioner and scientist (1741–99), who, in 1784, published an analysis and description of a specimen of this mineral obtained from a lead-mine at Alston Moor in Cumberland, England.] Native barium carbonate. It occurs crystallized, also columnar or granular massive, and has a white, gray, or yellow color. Also called *barolite*.

witherling[1]† (wiᴛʜ′ėr-ling), *n.* [< ME. *witherling*; < *wither*[1] + *-ling*[1].] An opponent, enemy, or adversary.

Grete wel the gode
Quen Godild my moder,
And sey that hethene king,
Ihū cristes *witherling*,
that ichc lef and dere
On londe am riued here. *King Horn*, l. 156.

witherling[2]† (wiᴛʜ′ėr-ling), *n.* [< *wither*[2] + *-ling*[1].] One who or that which is withered or decrepit.

All these braunches of heretikes fallen from the church, the vine of Christes misticall body, seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, bee yet in dede but *witherlinges*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 186.

withernam (wiᴛʜ′ėr-nam), *n.* [< ME. **withernam*, < AS. *withernām* (= G. *wiedernahme*), retaking, reception, < *wither*, again, + **nām*, a taking, seizure: see *wither*[1] and *nam*[2], *name*[2].] In *law*: (*a*) An unlawful distress, or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained, out of the county, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. (*b*) The reprisal of other cattle or goods, in lieu of those unjustly taken, eloigned, or otherwise withholden. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be *taken in withernam*. [Now obsolete.]

withe-rod (with′rod), *n.* A North American shrub, *Viburnum cassinoides*, found from Newfoundland to Manitoba and south to Alabama.

withers (wiᴛʜ′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Also *witters;* lit. the parts that are 'against,' the resisting part; < *wither*[1], *adv.* Cf. G. *wider-rist*, a horse's withers, < *wider*, against, + *rist*, wrist, instep, also elevated part, withers.] **1.** The highest part of the back of a horse, between the shoulder-blades and behind the root of the neck, where the mane ceases to grow: as, a horse 15 hands high at the *withers*. The name is extended to the same part of some other animals: as, an antelope with high *withers;* the sacred ox, with a hump on the *withers*. See cut under *horse*.

Let the galled jade wince; our *withers* are unwrung.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 253.

Contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

2. The barbs or flukes of a harpoon; the witters: so called by British whalemen.

withershins (wiᴛʜ′ėr-shinz), *adv.* [Also *widdershins*, *widdersinnis*, *widishins*, *widdersins*, *wodershins*, etc.; according to a common view, lit. 'against the sun,' < *wither*[1], against, contrary to, + *-shins*, *-sins*, etc., a form of *sun*, with adverbial gen. *-s*. More prob. *withershins* is a corruption of **witherlins*, **witherling*, < *wither*[1] + *-ling*[2].] In the opposite direction; hence, in the wrong way. [Scotch.]

Go round it three times *widershins*, and every time say, "Open, door!" *Child Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 248).

And my love and his bonnie ship
Turn'd *widdershins* about.
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 215).

wither-wrung (wiᴛʜ′ėr-rung), *a.* [< *wither(s)* + *wrung*.] Injured in the withers, as a horse.

The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by the bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit.
Farrier's Dict. (*Johnson.*)

with-go† (wiᴛʜ-gō′), *v. t.* [< *with-* + *go*.] To forgo; give up.

Esau, . . . who . . . did *withgo* his birthright.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xv.

withhault† (wiᴛʜ-hâlt′). A spurious preterit of *withhold*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 9.

withhold (wiᴛʜ-hōld′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *withheld*, ppr. *withholding*. [< ME. *withholden*, *withhalde*, keep back, hold back; < *with-*, against, + *hold*[1], *v.* Cf. *withdraw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hold back; keep from action; restrain; check.

Enforcest thow the to aresten or *withholden* the swyftnesse and the sweygh of hir turnynge wheel?
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 2.

You all did love him once, not without cause;
What cause *withholds* you then to mourn for him?
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 108.

Life, anguish, death, immortal love,
Ceasing not, mingled, unrepress'd,
Apart from place, *withholding* time.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To keep back; refrain from doing, giving, permitting, etc.: as, to *withhold* payment; to *withhold* assent to something.

Withhold revenge, dear God! 'tis not my fault.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 7.

Was it ever denied that the favours of the Crown were constantly bestowed and *withheld* purely on account of . . . religious opinions? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3†. To keep; retain; hold; detain.

It [the Lord's Prayer] is short, for it sholde be kond the more lightly, and for to *withholden* it the more esily in herte. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

We haue herde sey that ye *with-holde* alle the sowdiours that to yow will come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

4†. To keep; maintain.

He . . . ran to London unto seynt Poules,
To seken him a chaunterie for soules,
Or with a bretherhed to been *withholde*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

5†. To engage; retain.

To us surgiens aperteneth that we do to every wight the best that we kan whereas we been *withholde*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

II. *intrans.* To refrain; stay back; hold one's self in check.

They *withheld* and did no more hurte, & ye people came trembling, & brought them the best provissions they had.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 104.

He was fled, and so they missed of him; but understood that Squanto was alive; so they *withheld*, and did no hurt.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 71.

withholder (wiᴛʜ-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-er*[1].] One who withholds.

The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened happened to this *withholder*.
Stephens, Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege, p. 138.

withholdment (wiᴛʜ-hōld′ment), *n.* [< *withhold* + *-ment*.] The act of withholding. *Imp. Dict.*

within (wi-ᴛʜin′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *within*, *withinne*, *withynne*, *withinnen*, < AS. *withinnan*, on the inside, < *with*, against, with, + *innan*, adv., in: see *in*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or into the interior; inside; as regards the inside; on the inside; internally.

Thai thurle a nutte, and stuffe it so *withinne*
With brymstoon, chaf, and cedria, thees three.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Damascus does not answer *within* to its outward appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

It is designed, *within* and without, of two stories.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

2. In the mind, heart, or soul; inwardly.

You frame my thoughts, and fashion me *within*.
Spenser, Sonnets, viii.

I am, *within*, thy love; without, thy master.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 11.

Think not the worse, my friends, I shed not tears;
Great griefs lament *within*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

3. In the house or dwelling; indoors; at home: as, the master is *within*.

But at this hour the house doth keep itself;
There 's none *within*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 83.

Serv. Your brother, sir, is speaking to a gentleman in the street, and says he knows you are *within*.
Joseph S. 'Sdeath, blockhead, I'm not *within*—I'm out for the day. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

From within, from the inside; from the inner place or point of view.

We look *from within*, and see nothing but the mould formed by the elements in which we are incased; other observers look from without, and see us as living statues.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

II. *prep.* **1.** In or into the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of; in the space inclosed or bounded by: as, *within* the city: opposed to *without*.

Mount Syon is *with inne* the Cytee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Come not *within* these doors; *within* this roof
The enemy of all your graces lives.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 17.

Accominticus and Passataquack are two conuenient Harbours for small Barkes: and a good Country *within* their craggy clifts. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 193.

And now the Kingdom is come to Unity *within* it self, one King and one People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 78.

Without and eke *within*
The Walls of London there is Sin.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 51.

The perilous situation of the Christian cavaliers pent up and beleaguered *within* the walls of Alhama spread terror among their friends. *Irving*, Granada, p. 47.

2. Included or comprehended in.

Extension apprehended is said to be *within* consciousness. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxx.

3. Among.

To save our selves therefore, and resist the common enemy, it concerns us mainly to agree *within* ourselves.
Milton, True Religion.

When we were come *within* the sandy hills, we were surprised at the sight of a magnificent tent, where a handsome collation was prepared.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 13.

4. In the course, range, reach, compass, or limits of; not beyond or more than: of distance, time, length, quantity. (*a*) Of distance: At or to a point distant less than; nearer than: as, *within* a mile of Edinburgh.

As sone as Ermones the kyng
Sawe that he was *withynne* his wepons length,
Anon he smote Att hym with all his strength.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3044.

The place shewn us for this City consisted of only a few Houses, on the tops of the Mountains, *within* about half a Mile of the Sea. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 48.

Not the sage Alquife, the magician in Don Belianis of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda the sorceress, his wife, . . . could pretend to come *within* a league of the truth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

(*b*) Of time: In the limits or course of; before the expiration of; in: as, he will be here *within* two hours.

Thow getis tydandis I trowe, *within* tene dayes,
That some trofere es tydde sene thow fro home turnede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3452.

The grete and olde cytie of Anthyoche, where seynt Petre preched and dyd many myracles, and there he baptysed aboue .x.M. men *within* .vij. dayes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 48.

We arrived *within* this hour. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

(c†) Not exceeding the space of; during; throughout.

He should maintaine possession in some of those vast Countries *within* the tearme of sixe years.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 80.

(*d*) So as not to exceed or overpass; under; below: as, to live *within* one's income.

Alle the children that weren in Bethlem, and in alle the eendis of it, fro two 3eer age and *with ynne*.
Wyclif, Mat. ii. 16.

'Tis a good rule, eat *within* your Stomack, act *within* your Commission. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

I therefore bid them look upon themselves as no better than a kind of assassins and murderers *within* the law.
Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

5. In; in the purview, scope, or sphere of action of.

Againe I see, *within* my glass of Steele,
But foure estates, to serue eche country Soyle.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.

Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

After living for three years *within* the subtile influence of an intellect like Emerson's.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

6†. In advance of; before.

The fifth [time of prayer], two houres *within* night, before they goe to sleepe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 292.

It was seen, several nights together, in the west, about an hour *within* the night.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

7†. All but; lacking.

I served three years, *within* a bit, under his honour, in the Royal Inniskillions. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

To get within one†. See *get*[1].—**Wheels within wheels.** See *wheel*[1].—**Within call, compass, hail,** etc. See the nouns.—**Within land†,** inland.

The Ories dwell an hundred miles *within Land*, are low like the Wayanasses, liue on Pinenuts, and small Cocos as bigge as Apples. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

Within one's hand. See *hand*.

withinforth† (wi-ŦHin′fôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *withinne-forth*; < *within* + *forth*[1].] Within.

The formes that resten *withinne forth*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothinge of shepe, and yet *withinfurth* been rauenous wolues. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 281.

Withinforth, farther into the firme land, inhabite the Candei. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 29.

withinside (wi-ŦHin′sīd), *adv.* [< *within* + *side*[1].] In the inner part; on the inside.

A small oval picture of a young lady . . . that was fixed in a pannel *within-side* of the door.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 12.

withnay† (wiŦH-nā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *withnayen*; < *with-* + *nay*.] To refuse; deny.

Yit if thai *withnay*
Her fruyt, the fattest roote away thai tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

without (wi-ŦHout′), *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* [< ME. *withoute, withouten, withute, withuten, wituute, wituten*, < AS. *withūtan* (= Icel. *vithutan*), on the outside of, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, outside, from without: see *out*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On or as to the outside; outwardly; externally.

Pitch it [the ark] within and *without*. Gen. vi. 14.

The Dukes Palace seemeth to be faire, but I was not in it, onely I saw it *without*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 99.

2. Out of doors; outside, as of a room or a house.

Sir, there 's a gentlewoman *without* would speak with your worship.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout:
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 217.

3. As regards external acts or the outer life; externally.

Without unspotted, innocent within,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 3.

From without, from the outside: opposed to *from within*: as, sounds *from without* reached their ears.

These were *from without*
The growing miseries. *Milton*, P. L., x. 714.

The object of the historian's imitation is not within him, it is furnished *from without*.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

II. *prep.* **1.** Outside of; at or on the exterior or outside of; external to; out of: opposed to *within*: as, *without* the walls.

With in the Cytee and *with oute* ben many fayre Gardynes, and of dyverse frutes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 123.

Then *without* the doore, thrice to the South, every one bowing his knee in honour of the fire.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 34.

I do not feel it, I do not think of it; it is a thing *without* me. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Their boat was cast away upon a strand *without* Long Island. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 39.

At such a time the mind of the prosperous man goes, as it were, abroad, among things *without* him.
Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I was received . . . with great civility by the superior, who met us *without* the gate.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, reach, or powers of; beyond.

The ages that succeed, and stand far off
To gaze at your high prudence, shall admire,
And reckon it an act *without* your sex.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

As to the Palace of Versailles (which is yet some Miles further, within the Mountainous Country, not unlike Black-Heath or Tunbridge), 'tis *without* dispute the most magnificent of any in Europe.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 201.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

3. Lacking; destitute of; exempt or free from; unconnected with; independent of: noting loss, absence, negation, privation, etc.: as, to be *without* money; to do *without* sleep; *without* possibility of error; *without* harm.

Thei seyn that, whan he schalle come in to another World, he schalle not ben *with outen* an Hows, ne *with owten* Hors, ne *with outen* Gold and Sylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 253.

Noe times have bene *without* badd men.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now, ladies, to glad your aspects once again with the sight of Love, and make a spring smile in your faces, which must have looked like winter *without* me.
B. Jonson, Challenge at Tilt.

King John lived to have three Wives. His first was Alice, Daughter of Hubert Earl of Morton, who left him a Widower *without* Issue. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 74.

Hee gave him wisdome at his request, and riches *without* asking. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Having marked the hour of relieving guard, and made all necessary observations, he retired *without* being discovered. *Irving*, Granada, p. 29.

The darkness was intense, we were ignorant of the ford and *without* guides, and were encumbered with nearly two hundred wounded, whom we were unwilling to abandon.
The Century, XLI. 411.

In colloquial language the object is frequently omitted after this preposition, especially in such phrases as *to do without, to go without*: as, they can give me no assistance, so I must *do without*.

And nice affections wavering stood in doubt
If best were as it is, or best *without*.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 98.

Cold without. See *cold*.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement*.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**Without book, day, dispute, distinction, dread†.** See the nouns.—**Without fail.** See *fail*[1].—**Without more bones.** See *bone*[1].—**Without prejudice, price, reserve.** See the nouns.

III. *conj. Without* is sometimes used to govern a substantive clause introduced by *that*, *without that* thus signifying unless, except; and then, the *that* being omitted, it obtains the value of a conjunction (like *because, while, since*, etc.) in the same sense; but it is now rarely, if ever, used thus by careful and correct speakers and writers.

Withoute that she myght have his loue ageyn,
She were on don for euere in certayne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.

And it is so sumptuous and so straunge a werke that it passeth fer my reason and vnderstondynge to make any reporte of it, *without* I shulde apayre the fame thereof.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

He may stay him; marry, not *without* the prince be willing. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 86.

We should make no mention of what concerns ourselves, *without* it be of matters wherein our friends ought to rejoice. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

I needs must break
These bonds that so defame me: not *without*
She wills it: would I if she will'd it?
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

without-door (wi-ŦHout′dōr), *a.* Outdoor; exterior; outward; external.

Praise her but for this her *without-door* form.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 69.

withoute†, withouten†, *adv., prep.,* and *conj.* Obsolete forms of *without*.

without-forth† (wi-ŦHout′fôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *without forth, with-oute forth, withouten-forth*; < *without* + *forth*[1].] Without.

Ymagynaciouns of sensible things weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies *withoute-forth*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 4.

Also rarely used adjectively.

The *wythoutforth* [var. *foreyn*, p. 33] landys and tenementis of citezens which shalbe mynesters of the cite shalbe bounde to conserue theym ageynst the Kynge vndamaged for there offyces as there tenementis wythin the citee. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 9.

withoutside† (wi-ŦHout′sīd), *adv.* [< *without* + *side*[1].] Outside; externally; on the outside.

Not meeting with him, I fancy'd he had some private Way up the Chimney. . . . So, Sir, I turn'd my Coat here, to save it clean, and up I scrambled; but when I came *withoutside*, I saw nobody there.
Mrs. Centlivre, Marplot, ii. 1.

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience *withoutside*? *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 6.

withsafe† (wiŦH-sāf′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *withsafe, witsafe, withsave*; appar. an artificial formation, < *with-* + *safe*, in imitation of *vouchsafe*. There may have been some confusion with *withsay, withsay* implying 'oppose' and *withsafe* 'consent.'] **I.** *trans.* To make safe; assure.

Now must I seek some other ways
Myself for to *withsave*.
Wyatt, He Repenteth that He had Ever Loved.

II. *intrans.* To vouchsafe; deign.

I *wythsafe*, I am content to do a thyng. Je daigne. . . . I was wonte to crouche and knele to hym, and I do nat *withsafe* to looke upon hym. *Palsgrave*, p. 783.

withsaint. Infinitive of *withsay*. *Chaucer*.

withsay† (wiŦH-sā′), *v. t.* [ME. *withseyen, withseggen, withsiggen*; < *with*[1] + *say*[1].] To speak against; contradict; deny; refuse.

That i *with-segge*,
Ne schal ihc hit biginne,
Til i suddene winne.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1276.

Finally, what wight that it *withseyde*,
It was for nought. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 215.

Of soch thynge herde I neuer speke, but by youre semblaunte ye seme alle worthi men, and therfore I will in no wise *with-sey* that ye requere, and be ye right welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

withsayer† (wiŦH-sā′ėr), *n.* [ME. *withseier*; < *withsay* + *-er*[1].] One who withsays; an opponent.

That he be myȝti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde.
Wyclif, Pref. Ep., p. 63.

withset† (wiŦH-set′), *v. t.* [< ME. *withsetten* (= G. *widersetzen*); < *with*[1] + *set*[1], *v.*] To set against; resist; oppose; withstand.

More-ouer thou hast holi writt
that cleerli schewith thee goostli liȝt
How thou schuldist deedli synne *with-sett*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Of God the more grace thou hast serteyn,
If thou *with-sett* the devyl in his dede.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 212.

with-sit†, *v. t.* [ME. *withsitten*; < *with* + *sit*[1].] To oppose; contradict; withstand.

Was no beggere so bolde bote-yf he blynde were,
That dorst *with-sitte* that Peeres seyde for fere of syre Hunger. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 202.

withstand (wiŦH-stand′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *withstood*, ppr. *withstanding*. [< ME. *withstanden*, *withstonden* (pret. *withstod*, pp. *withstonde*), < AS. *withstandan* (pret. *withstōd*, pp. *withstanden*) (= Icel. *vithstanda*; cf. G. *widerstehen*), resist, withstand, < *with*, against, + *standan*, stand: see *with*[1] and *stand, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To stand against; oppose; resist, either with physical or with moral force: frequently with an implication of effectual resistance; resist or oppose successfully: as, to *withstand* the storm.

My goynge graunted is by parlament
So ferforth that it may not be *withstonde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1298.

Wythstande the seruaunte that praysith the, for ellys he thynkyth the for to deceyve.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to the face. Gal. ii. 11.

Youth and health have *withstood* well the involuntary and voluntary hardships of her lot.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Poor beauty! Time and fortune's wrong
No shape nor feature may *withstand*;
The wrecks are scattered all along,
Like emptied sea-shells on the sand.
O. W. Holmes, Mare Rubrum.

=**Syn.** *Resist*, etc. (see *oppose*), confront, face.

II. *intrans.* To make a stand; resist; show resistance.

All affermyt hit fast with a fyn wyll,
Saue Ector the honerable, that egerly *with-stod*,
Disasent to the dede, & dernely he sayde
"Hit is falshed in faythe & of fer cast!"
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7849.

But Fate *withstands*, and to oppose the attempt
Medusa with Gorgonian terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 610.

withstander (wiŦH-stan′dėr), *n.* [< *withstand* + *-er*[1].] One who withstands; an opponent; a resisting power.

withwind (with′wīnd), *n.* [Also *withywind*; < ME. *withwinde, withewynde*, < AS. *withewinde, withwinde* (= MD. *wedewinde*; cf. Icel. *vithvindill* = Dan. *vedbende*), < *withthe, withig*, a flexible twig, + **winde*, < *windan*, wind: see *withe, withy*, and *wind*[1].] The bindweed, *Convolvulus*

arvensis or *C. sepium;* occasionally, one of a few other plants.

He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste,
In a *withewyndes* wise ywounden aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 525.

Sea withwind. See *sea-withwind.*

withwine (with′wīn), *n.* A corruption of *withwind.*

withy[1] (with′i), *n.* [< ME. *withy, wythy, withi.* < AS. *withig,* also *withthe* (> ult. E. *with*[2], *withe*), a willow, = OFries. *withthe* = MD. *weede,* D. *wede, weede,* hop-plant, = MLG. *wide,* LG. *wiede, wied, wede, wide* = OHG. *wīda,* MHG. *wīde,* G. *weide,* a willow, = Icel. *vithja,* a withy, *vith,* a withe, *vithir,* a willow, = Sw. *vide,* willow, *vidja,* willow-twig, = Dan. *vidje,* a willow, osier (the forms showing two orig. types, represented by *withy*[1] and *with*[2], *withe,* and a variation also in the length of the vowel); cf. Lith. *zil-wittis, zil-wytis,* gray willow, Russ. *vitsa,* withe, OBulg. *vitĭ,* string for a heron, *viti,* twist, braid; L. *vitis,* vine, Gr. *ἰτέα,* a willow, a wicker shield; orig. 'that which twines or bends,' < √ *wi,* twine, plait, as in L. *viere,* twine, > *vīmen,* twig, etc.] 1. A willow of any species. [Prov. Eng.]

See where another hides himself as sly
As did Actæon or the fearful deer,
Behind a *withy.*
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 170).

The *Withy* is a reasonable large tree (for some have been found ten feet about). *Evelyn,* Sylva, i. 20.

2. A withe; a twig; an osier.

With grene *wythyes* y-bounden wonderlye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

A kind of oblong vessel made of bark, by the simple contrivance of tying up the two ends with a *withy.*
Cook, First Voyage, iii. 8.

3. A halter made of withes.—4. In *ceram.,* same as *twig*[1], 3.—**Gray withy,** the sallow or goat willow, *Salix Caprea.*—**Hoop withy.** Same as *hoop-withe.* See *Rivina.*

withy[2] (with′i or wī′ᵺi), *a.* [< *withe, with*[2], + *-y*[1].] Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

I learnt to fold my net, . . .
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 5.

Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, iii.

withy-pot† (with′i-pot), *n.* A vessel or nest of osiers or twigs.

There were *withy-potts* or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in, a little above ye surface of ye water.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

withywind† (with′i-wīnd), *n.* Same as *withwind. Minsheu.*

Whiter Galet then the white *withie-winde.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

witjar† (wit′jär), *n.* [< *wit*[1] + *jar*[3], *n.*] The head; the brainpan; the skull. [Old slang.]

Dr. Hale, who was my good Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my *wit-jar,* had much ado . . . to effect my recovery.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxxxiii.

witless (wit′les), *a.* [Also formerly or dial. *weetless;* < ME. *witles,* < AS. *witeás* (in deriv. *witleást*) (= Icel. *vitlauss*), witless; as *wit*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; unreflecting; stupid.

But, man, as thou *wittlees* were,
thou lokist euere dounwarde as a beest.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Raymounde semede all *witlese* to deuise,
All merueled that gan it aduertise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

And *weetlesse* wandered
From shore to shore emongst the Lybick sandes,
Ere rest he fownd. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. 9. 41.

A witty mother! *witless* else her son.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 266.

2. Not knowing; unconscious. [Rare.]

Smiling, all *weetless* of th' uplifted stroke,
Hung o'er his harmless head. *J. Baillie.*

3. Proceeding from thoughtlessness or folly; not under the guidance of judgment; foolish; indiscreet; senseless; silly.

Fond termes, and *witlesse* words.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 10.

witlessly (wit′les-li), *adv.* In a witless manner; without the exercise of judgment; without understanding. *Beau. and Fl.*

witlessness (wit′les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or consideration.

Wilful *witlessness. Sir E. Sandys,* State of Religion.

witling (wit′ling), *n.* [< *wit*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A pretender to wit; a would-be wit.

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 59.

Newspaper *witlings. Goldsmith,* Retaliation, Postscript.

The *witlings* of Bath, constantly buzzing about him [Mr. Quin] to catch each accent falling from his tongue in order to pass it current for their own, were not content with robbing him of his wit, but more than once attacked his reputation. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 52.

witloof (wit′lōf), *n.* [D., lit. 'white-leaf.'] A winter vegetable produced from the roots of the common chicory by forcing in a dark warm place. They are set upright in deep trenches and covered with 6 or 8 inches of soil and 2 or 3 feet of manure, then forming a head of blanched leaves like that of a Cos lettuce. This is used as a salad or boiled like Brussels sprouts. Compare ★*barbe du capucin.*

witmonger (wit′mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals or indulges in wit of a poor or low kind; a witling. *Wood,* Athenæ Oxon.

witness (wit′nes), *n.* [< ME. *witnesse, witnisse,* < AS. *witnes,* also *ge-witnes* (= MD. *wetenisse* = OHG. *gewiznessi*), testimony, < **witen,* orig. pp. of *witan,* know, or rather of *wītan,* see, + *-nes,* E. *-ness:* see *wit*[1] and *-ness.* Cf. *forgiveness* for **forgivenness.*] 1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; evidence: often with *bear:* as, to *bear witness.*

If he aske as for more *witnesse,*
Who sent to hym and how that I hym knewe,
Telle hym it is his sone Generydes.
Generydes (E. E. T. S), l. 2382.

If I *bear witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true.
John v. 31.

Heaven and thy thoughts are *witness.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 32.

The *witness* of the Wapentake is distinctly against the claimant. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, V. 518.

2. One who or that which bears testimony or furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day. Gen. xxxi. 48.

Your mother lives a *witness* to that vow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 180.

These, opening the prisons and dungeons, cal'd out of darknesse and bonds the elect Martyrs and *witnesses* of their Redeemer. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. One who is personally present and sees some act or occurrence, or hears something spoken, and can therefore bear witness to it; a spectator.

Neither can I rest
A silent *witness* of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die.
Cowper, Task, iii. 218.

4†. A sponsor, as at a baptism or christening.

He was *witness* for Win here—they will not be called godfathers— and named her Win-the-fight.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

5. In *law:* (*a*) One who gives testimony on the trial of a cause; one who appears before a court, judge, or other officer, and is examined under oath or affirmation. (*b*) One whose testimony is offered, or desired and expected. (*c*) One in whose presence or under whose observation a fact occurred. (*d*) One who upon request by or on behalf of a party subscribes his name to an instrument to attest the genuineness of its execution: more exactly, an *attesting witness* or a *subscribing witness.*

He bad hym goo and in no wise to fayle
To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe,
And he wold be on of his cheff *witnesse.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1509.

Is it not
A perfect act, and absolute in law,
Sealed and delivered before *witnesses,*
The day and date emergent?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

6. In *bookbinding,* an occasional rough edge on the leaf of a bound book, which is a testimony that the leaves have not been unduly trimmed.

[Eng.]—**Auricular, credible, intermediate witness.** See the adjectives.—**Hostile witness,** a witness who manifests a disposition to injure the case of the party by whom he is called. The party is allowed in such a case to put leading and searching questions such as he could not otherwise put to his own witness, and to contradict his testimony more freely.—**Second-hand witness.** See *second-hand*[1].—**To impeach a witness.** See *impeach.*—**Ultroneous witness.** See *ultroneous.*—**With a witness**†, with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind; to a great degree; with a vengeance.

This, I confess, is haste, *with a witness.* *Latimer.*

Here's packing, *with a witness!*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

witness (wit′nes), *v.* [< ME. *witnessen, witnissen, wytnessen;* < *witness, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness or testimony; give evidence; testify.

And the storye of Noe *wytnessethe,* whan that the Culver broughte the Braunche of Olyve that betokend Pes made betwene God and Man. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 11.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth, . . . saying, Naboth did blaspheme God and the king. 1 Ki. xxi. 13.

The prisoner brought several persons of good credit to *witness* to her reputation. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 259.

2†. To take witness or notice.

Witnesse on him, that any perfit clerk is,
That in scole is gret altercacioun
In this matere and greet disputisoun.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 416.

Witnessing clause. Same as *testatum.*

II. *trans.* 1. To give testimony to; testify; bear witness of, or serve as evidence of; attest; prove; show.

We purchace, thurgh oure flateryng,
Of riche men of gret pouste,
Lettres to *witnesse* oure bounte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6958.

For I *witnesse* you, and say in thys place
That he was a trew catholike person.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1529.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee.
Mark xv. 4.

Methought you said
You saw one here in court could *witness* it.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 200.

For what they did they had custom for; and could produce, if need were, testimony that would *witness* it for more than a thousand years.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

[*Witness* in this sense is often used in the subjunctive imperatively or optatively, in many cases with inversion.

Heaven *witness,*
I have been to you a true and humble wife.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 22.

Pilgrims should watch, . . . but, for want of doing so, ofttimes their rejoicing ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud; *witness* the story of Christian at this place.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.]

2. To show by one's behavior; betray as a sentiment.

Capt. Dekings, an anabaptist and one that had *witnessed* a great deal of discontent with the present proceedings.
Pepys, Diary, Apr. 15, 1660.

Long mute he stood, and, leaning on his staff,
His wonder *witness'd* with an idiot laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 112.

3. To see or know by personal presence; be a witness of; observe.

This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *R. Hall.*

What various scenes, and O! what scenes of woe,
Are *witnessed* by that red and struggling beam!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 1.

My share of the gayety consisted in *witnessing* the daily appareling of Eliza and Georgianna, and seeing them descend to the drawing-room dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringleted.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

4. To see the execution of and affix one's name to (a contract, will, or other document) for the purpose of establishing its identity: as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.—5. To foretell; presage; foretoken. [Rare.]

Ah, Richard, . . .
I see thy glory like a shooting star
Fall to the base earth from the firmament!
Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 22.

=Syn. 3. *Perceive, Observe,* etc. See *see*[1].

witness-box (wit′nes-boks), *n.* The inclosure in which a witness stands while giving evidence in a court of law.

witnesser (wit′nes-ėr), *n.* [< *witness* + *-er*[1].] One who gives or bears testimony.

A constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests.

witnessfully† (wit′nes-fůl-i), *adv.* [ME. *wytnessefully;* < *witness* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] By witnesses; with proof; manifestly; publicly.

In this wyse more clerly and more *wytnessefully* is the office of wise men i-treted. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 5.

witness-stand (wit′nes-stand), *n.* The place where a witness, while giving evidence in court, is stationed.

witsafe†, *v. t.* See *withsafe.*

wit-snapper† (wit′snap″ėr), *n.* One who affects repartee.

Goodly Lord, what a *wit-snapper* are you!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 55.

witstand† (wit′stand), *n.* [< *wit*[2] + *stand, n.*] The state of being at one's wits' end; hence, a standstill. [Rare.]

They were at a *witstand,* and could reach no further.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 188. (*Davies.*)

wit-starved (wit′stärvd), *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

wittal[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *witwall.*

wittal[2]†, *n.* See *wittol*[1].

witte†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wit*[1].

witted (wit′ed), *a.* [< *wit*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having wit or understanding: commonly used in compounds, as quick-*witted,* slow-*witted,* etc.

The people be gentle, merry, quick and fine *witted*, delighting in quietness, and, when need requireth, able to abide and suffer much bodily labour.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Renowned, *witted* Dulcimel, appeare.
Marston, The Fawne, v.

witter†, *a.* [ME. *witter, witer*, < Icel. *vitr*, knowing, < *vita*, know: see *wit*[1].] Knowing; certain; sure.

Tho wurth the child [Isaac] *witter* and war
That thor sal offrende ben don.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

witter†, *v. t.* [ME. *witteren, witeren*, < Icel. *vitra*, make wise, make certain, < *vitr*, knowing: see *witter*.] To make sure; inform; declare (that).

I *witter* the the emperour es entirde into Fraunce.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1239.

wittering†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *witter, v.*] Information; knowledge.

Leue Joseph, who tolde yow this?
How hadde ȝe *wittering* of this dede?
York Plays, p. 142.

witterly† (wit'ėr-li), *adv.* [ME., also *witterliche, witerliche*, etc.; < *witter* + *-ly*[2].] Certainly; surely; truly.

I blusshet hom on.
I waited hom *witterly*, as me wele thoght,
All feturs in fere of the fre ladys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

Ful acorded was hit *witterly*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2606.

witters, *n. pl.* See *withers*.

witticaster (wit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< *witty* + *-c-aster* as in *criticaster*.] An inferior or pretended wit.

The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our *witticaster*. *Milton.*

wittichenite (wit'i-ken-īt), *n.* A sulphid of bismuth and copper, related in form and composition to bournonite. It was first found at Wittichen, Baden.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* [< *witty* + *-c-ism* as in *Atticism, Gallicism*, etc.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

You have quite undone the young King with your *Witticisms*, and ruin'd his Fortunes utterly.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

The witty poets . . . have taken an advantage from the doubtful meaning of the word fire to make an infinite number of *witticisms*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 62.

Every *witticism* is an inexact thought; what is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

wittified† (wit'i-fīd), *a.* [< **wittify* (< *witty* + *-fy*) + *-ed*[2].] Having wit; clever; witty.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 59. (*Davies.*)

wittily (wit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wittily*; < *witty* + *-ly*[2].] In a witty manner. (*a*†) Knowingly; intelligently; ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.

Time only & custom haue authoritie to do, specially in all cases of language, as the Poet hath *wittily* remembred.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 104.

The *wittily* and strangely cruel Macro.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

(*b*) With a witty turn or phrase, or with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas; clearly; brilliantly.

In conversation *wittily* pleasant. *Sir P. Sidney.*

It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the flingbrand fraternity, as one *wittily* calleth them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 125.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The character of being witty; the quality of being ingenious or clever.

Wittinesse in devising, . . . pithinesse in uttering.
E. K., To G. Harvey (Prefixed to Spenser's Shep. Cal.).

2†. Something that is witty; an ingenious invention.

The third, in the discoloured mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited *wittinesse*, and employed in honouring the court with the riches of her pure invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

witting† (wit'ing), *n.* [Also *weeting* (and erroneously *wotting*); < ME. *witinge, wetynge*; verbal n. of *wit*[1], *v.*] Knowledge; perception.

That were an abusyoun
That God sholde han no parfit clere *wetynge*
More than we men, that han douteous wenynge.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 991.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *weetingly*; < ME. *witingly, wetyngly, witindeliche* (= MHG. *wizzentliche* = Icel. *vitanliga*); < *witting*, ppr. of *wit*[1], *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a witting manner; knowingly; consciously; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world.
Sir T. More.

To which she for his sake had *weetingly* now brought her selfe, and blam'd her noble blood.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. 3. 11.

I would not *wittingly* dishonor my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice, though it should gain our forefathers the whole country of New England. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 201.

wittol[1]† (wit'ol), *n.* [Formerly also *wittal, wittall* (also *wittold*, with excrescent *d* as in *cuckold*), orig. *witwal*, a particular use of *witwal*, the popinjay: see *witwal*[1]. This bird was the subject of frequent ribald allusions, similar to the allusions to the cuckoo which are prominent in the English drama of Shakspere and his contemporaries and which produced the word *cuckold*. The addition of the notion of 'knowing' and submitting may be due to the popular association with *wit*, which produced the etymology < *wit*[1] + *all*.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a submissive cuckold.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; . . . yet they are . . . the names of fiends; but, Cuckold, *Wittol*, Cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 313.

Fond *wit-wal*, that wouldst load thy witless head
With timely horns, before thy bridal bed!
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vii. 17.

To see . . . a *wittol* wink at his wife's honesty, and too perspicuous in all other affairs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 44.

There was no peeping hole to clear
The *wittal's* eye from his incarnate fear.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

wittol[1]† (wit'ol), *v. t.* [Also *wittal*; < *wittol*[1], *n.*] To make a wittol, or contented cuckold, of.

He would *wittal* me
With a consent to my own horns.
Davenport, City Night Cap, i. 1.

wittol[2] (wit'ol), *n.* A dialectal reduction of *whitetail*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

wittolly†, *a.* [< *wittol*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a wittol, or submissive cuckold.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 283.

Her husband was hanged for his *wittoldly* permission, and shee herselfe drowned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

wit-tooth (wit'tōth), *n.* A wisdom-tooth.

witts (wits), *n. pl.* Same as *tin-wits*.

When much pyrites [in tin-bearing rock] is present, it is necessary to make a preliminary concentration, and roast the enriched product (*witts*) in a furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 466.

witty (wit'i), *a.* [< ME. *witty, wity, witig*, < AS. *witig, wittig* (= OS. *witig* = OHG. *wizzig*, MHG. *witzec(g)*, G. *witzig* = Icel. *vitugr* = Sw. *vitter* = Dan. *vittig*), knowing, wise, < *wit*, knowledge, wit: see *wit*[1], and cf. *witch*[1].] **1**†. Possessed of wisdom or learning; wise; discreet; knowing; artful.

The *wyttiour* that eny wight is bote yf he worche thereafter,
The biterour he shal a-bygge bote yf he wel worche.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 219.

A *witty* man taketh preved thinge, and channge
He maketh, that lande from lande be not to strange.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Tamb. Are you the *witty* King of Persia?
Myc. Ay, marry am I: have you any suit to me?
Tamb. I would entreat you speak but three wise words.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 4.

The deep, revolving, *witty* Buckingham.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 42.

Upon each shoulder sits a milk-white dove,
And at her feet do *witty* serpents move.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

2†. Exhibiting intelligence or ingenuity; clever; skilfully devised.

Silence in love betrays more wo
Than words, though ne'er so *witty*;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
May challenge double pity.
Raleigh, Silent Lover (Ellis's Specimens, II. 224).

Ingrateful payer of my industries,
That with a soft painted hypocrisy
Cozen'st and jeer'st my perturbation,
Expect a *witty* and a fell revenge!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Amongst the elder Christians, some . . . in *witty* torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors, whose rage determined quickly in death.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 91.

3. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, and amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; hence, sometimes, sarcastic; satirical: of persons.

Who so in earnest vveenes, he doth, in mine aduise,
Shevv himselfe vvitless, or more *vvittie* than vvise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

Sir Ellis Layton, whom I find a wonderful *witty*, ready man for sudden answers and little tales, and sayings very extraordinary witty. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 92.

In gentle Verse the *Witty* told their Flame,
And grac'd their choicest Song with Emma's Name.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, . . . has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter.
Addison, Spectator, No. 530.

4. Characterized by or pregnant with wit: as, a *witty* remark or repartee.

Or rhymes or sangs he'd mak' himsel',
Or *witty* catches. *Burns*, To J. Lapraik, i.

witwal[1] (wit'wâl), *n.* [Also *witwall*, and formerly assimilated *wittal*; also erroneously *whitwall*; a var. of *woodwal, woodwale*: see *woodwale*, and cf. *wittol*[1].] **1.** The popinjay, or green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See *woodwale*, and cut under *popinjay*.

No sound was heard, except, from far away,
The ringing of the *Whitwall's* shrilly laughter,
Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,
That Echo murmur'd after.
Hood, Haunted House, i.

2. The greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*. See cut under *Picus*.

witwal[2]†, *n.* See *wittol*[1].

witwanton† (wit'won″tọn), *n.* [< *wit*[1] + *wanton*.] One who indulges in idle, foolish, and irreverent fancies or speculations. Also used adjectively.

All Epicures, *Wit-wantons*, Athëists.
Sylvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mystical precipices.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 4.

witwanton† (wit'won″tọn), *v. i.* [< *witwanton*, *n.*] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; speculate idly or irreverently: with an indefinite *it*.

Dangerous it is to *witwanton it* with the majesty of God.
Fuller, Holy State.

wit-worm† (wit'wėrm), *n.* [< *wit*[1] + *worm*.] One who has developed into a wit. [Rare.]

Ful. What hast thou done
With thy poor innocent self?
Gal. Wherefore, sweet madam?
Ful. Thus to come forth, so suddenly, a *witworm*?
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

wive (wīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wived*, ppr. *wiving*. [< ME. *wiven*, < AS. *wīfian* (= MD. *wijven* = MLG. *wīven*), take a wife, < *wīf*, wife. Cf. *wife, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take a wife; marry.

Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 83.

A shrewd wife brings thee bate, *wiue* not and neuer thriue. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

II. *trans.* **1.** To match to a wife; provide with a wife.

An I could get me but a wife, . . . I were manned, horsed, and *wived*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 61.

Gregory VII. . . . determined . . . that no *wived* priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass.
Encyc. Brit., V. 293.

2. To take for a wife; marry. [Rare.]

Should I *wive* an Empresse,
And take her dowerlesse, should we love, or hate,
In that my bounty equalls her estate.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 79).

I have *wived* his sister. *Scott.*

wivehood† (wīv'hụd), *n.* Same as *wifehood*.

That girdle gave the vertue of chast love,
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it beare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 3.

wiveless† (wīv'les), *a.* Same as *wifeless*.

They, in their *wiveless* state, run into open abominations. *Homilies*, xviii. Of Matrimony.

wively† (wīv'li), *a.* Same as *wifely*.

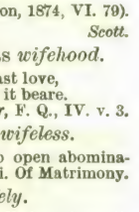
Wyuely loue. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. vii.

wiver† (wī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *wivere, wyvere*, < OF. *wivre, givre*, a viper, < L. *vipera*, a viper: see *viper*. Hence *wivern*.] **1.** A serpent.

Jalousye, allas! that wikked *wyvere*,
Thus causeles is cropen into yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1010.

2. A wivern.

wivern (wī'vėrn), *n.* [Also *wyvern*; a later form, with unorig. *-n* as in *bittern*, of *wiver*: see *wiver*.] In *her.*, a monster whose fore part is that of a dragon with its fore legs and wings, while the hinder part has the form of a serpent with a barbed tail.


Wivern.

Lakes which, when morn breaks on their quivering bed,
Blaze like a *wyvern* flying round the sun.
Browning, Paracelsus.

wives, *n.* Plural of *wife*.

wizard (wiz'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *wisard, wissard*; < ME. *wisard, wysard, wysar*; prob. an altered form, assimilated initially to the ult. related *wise*, for **wishard* (preserved in the surnames *Wishart, Wisheart, Wisset*), < OF. **wischard*, prob. orig. form of OF. *guischard, guiscard, guiscart*, F. dial. (Norm.) *guichard*, saga-

cious, prudent, cunning (whence the F. surname *Guiscard*), with suffix *-ard*, < Icel. *vizkr*, clever, knowing, sagacious, for **vitskr*, < *vita*, know: see *wit*[1]. Cf. *witch*[1], ult. from the same root, but having no immediate connection with *wizard*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A wise man; a sage.

Hee that cannot personate the wise-man well among *wizards*, let him learne to play the foole well amongst dizzards.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 23.

2. A proficient in the occult sciences; an adept in the black art; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by, modern performers of legerdemain; a conjurer; a juggler. See *witch*[1].

And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after *wizards*, . . . I will even set my face against that soul. Lev. xx. 6.

If by any Accident they do hear of the Thief, all is ascrib'd to the wonderful Cunning of their *Wissard*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 121.

No *wizards* now ply their trade of selling favorable winds to the Norwegian coasters.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 136.

II. *a.* Magic; having magical powers; enchanting: as, a *wizard* spell.

Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 55.

wizardly (wiz′ärd-li), *adv.* [< *wizard* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling a wizard; characteristic of a wizard. [Rare.]

wizardry (wiz′ärd-ri), *n.* [< *wizard* + *-ry*.] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery.

Wizardry and dealing with evil spirits.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

wizet. An old spelling of *wise*[1], *wise*[2].

wizen[1] (wiz′n), *a.* [Also *weazen*, and formerly *wizzen*, *wisen*; < ME. **wisen*, < AS. **wisen* = Icel. *visinn* = Sw. Dan. *vissen*, withered, dried up; pp. of a lost verb, AS. as if **wisan*, dry up. Hence *wizen*[1], *v.*] Hard, dry, and shriveled; withered.

A gay little *wizen* old man, in appearance, from the Eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, Dec., 1791.

His shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

I remember the elder Mathews, a *wizen* dark man, with one high shoulder, a distorted mouth, a lame leg, and an irritable manner.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. i.

wizen[1] (wiz′n), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *weazen*, and formerly *wizzen*, *wisen*; < ME. *wisenen*, < AS. *wisnian*, also *forwisnian* (= Icel. *visna* = Sw. *vissna* = Dan. *visne*), become dry, wither, < **wisen*, dried up, wizen.] To become dry or withered; shrivel; cause to fade; make dry. [Scotch.]

O ill befa' your *wizzen'd* snout!
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 290).

A shoemaker's lad
With *wizened* face in want of soap.
Browning, Christmas Eve.

wizen[2] (wiz′n), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *weasand*.

wizen-faced (wiz′n-fāst), *a.* Having a thin, shriveled face.

The story is connected with a dingy *wizen-faced* portrait in an oval frame. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 50.

The door . . . was slowly opened, and a little bleareyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

wizier, *n.* Same as *vizir*.

wizzen†, *a.* and *n.* Same as *wizen*.

wk. A contraction of *week*.

wlappe†, *v. t.* [ME. *wlappen*, var. of *wrappen*: see *wrap* and *lap*[2].] To wrap; roll up.

ge schulen fynde a 3ong child *wlappid* in clothis, and put in a cracche. *Wyclif*, Luke ii. 12.

wlate†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *wlaten*, < AS. *wlǣtian*, loathe.] To feel disgust; loathe; abominate.

So the worcher of this worlde *wlates* ther-wyth
That in the poynt of her play he poruayes a mynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1501.

wlatsome†, wlatsom†, *a.* [< ME. *wlatsom*, *wlatsum*, loathsome, abominable, < **wlate* (< AS. *wlætte*), nausea, disgust, + *-som*, E. *-some*.] Loathsome; detestable; hateful.

For thouȝ the soule haue thi lijknes,
Man is but *wlatsum* erthe and clay.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

Mordre is so *wlatsom* and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wol nat suffre it heled be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 233.

wlonc†, wlonk†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < AS. *wlanc*, *wlonk* (= OS. *wlanc*), proud, splendid.] **I.** *a.* Fine; grand; fair; beautiful.

Whyle the *wlonkest* wedes he warp on hym-seluen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

II. *n.* A fair woman; a fine lady.

Thane I went to that *wlonke*, and wynly hire gretis,
And cho said, "Welcome i-wis! wele arte thow fowndene."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3339.

W. N. W. An abbreviation of *west-northwest*.

wo, *interj.* and *n.* See *woe*.

woad (wōd), *n.* [Also dial. *wad* (and *ode*); < ME. *wod*, *wode*, *wood*, *wad*, < AS. *wād*, *waad* = OFries. *wēd* = D. *weede*, *weed* = MLG. *wēt*, *weit*, *wēde* = OHG. MHG. *weit*, G. *waid*, *wait* = Sw. *vejde* = Dan. *vaid*, *veid* = Goth. **waida* (cf. *wizdila*, woad; ML. *guaisdium*, > OF. *waisde*, *waide*, *gaide*, F. *guède* = It. *guado*, woad), akin to L. *vitrum*, woad: root unknown; no connection with *weld*[1], which has a var. *wold*.] A cruciferous plant, *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly much cultivated in Great Britain on account of the blue dye extracted from its pulped and fermented leaves. It is now, however, nearly superseded by indigo, which gives a stronger and finer blue. It is still cultivated in some parts of Europe, and the dye which it furnishes is said to improve the quality and color of indigo when mixed with it in a certain proportion. The ancient Britons are said to have stained their bodies with the dye procured from the woad-plant.


Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

No mader, welde, or *wood* [var. *wod*] no litestere
Ne knew.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 17.

But now our soile either will not or . . . may not beare either *wad* or madder.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, [xviii.

Admit no difference between *oade* and frankincense.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Wild woad. Same as *weld*[1].

woaded (wō′ded), *a.* [< *woad* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Dyed or colored blue with woad.

Then the monster, then the man;
Tattoo'd or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Produced by means of woad, or by a mixture of woad with other dyes.

Thus I have heard our merchants complain that the set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich *woaded* blues. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

woad-mill (wōd′mil), *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woadwaxen (wōd′wak″sn), *n.* The dyers' greenweed, *Genista tinctoria*. See *Genista* (with cut).

Y cart y-lade wt *wodewexen* to sale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

wobble, *v.* and *n.* See *wabble*[1].

wobbler, *n.* See *wabbler*.

wobbly, *a.* See *wabbly*.

wobegone, *a.* See *woebegone*.

woc[1]**†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *weak*.

woc[2]**†**, *v.* An old spelling of *woke*, preterit of *wake*[1].

wod, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *woad*.

wode[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*[1].

wode[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parv.*

wodegeld†, *n.* [ME., < *wode*, wood, + *geld*, payment: see *wood*[1] and *geld*[2], *n.*] A payment for wood.

wodely†, *adv.* A variant of *woodly*.

Woden (wō′den), *n.* [ME. *Woden*, < AS. *Wōden* = OHG. *Wōdan*, *Wuotan* = Icel. *Othinn*, a Teut. deity, lit. the 'furious,' the 'mighty warrior'; from a root appearing in AS. *wōd*, mad, furious (see *wood*[2]). The AS. *Wōden*, which would reg. give a mod. E. **Wooden*, is present in *Wednesday*, and in many compound local names, such as *Woodnesborough*, *Wedneshough*, *Wednesbury*, *Winsborough*, *Wisborow*, *Wednesfield*, *Wansford*, *Wanstead*, *Wansley*, etc.] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin.

Wodenism (wō′den-izm), *n.* [< *Woden* + *-ism*.] The worship of Woden.

Wodenism was so completely vanquished that even the coming of the Danes failed to revive it.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

wodewale†, *n.* A Middle English form of *woodwale*.

wodnesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *woodness*.

woe (wō), *interj.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, *we*, *waei*, *wei*, *wai*, *wæ*, < AS. *wā*, interj., sometimes used with dat. case, also in combination *wā lā*, *wā lā wā*, also *wālā wā*, alas! lit. woe! lo! woe! (> ult. E. *wellaway*, *welladay*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = G. *weh* = Icel. *vei* = Sw. *ve* = Dan. *vee* = Goth. *wai*, interj., woe! (cf. OF. *ouais* = It. Sp. *guai*, woe! < Teut.) = L. *væ*, woe! (*væ victis*, woe to the vanquished!) = Gr. *οἰ*! *οἰαί*! woe! ah! oh! an exclamation of pain, etc., out of which the other uses grew. Hence ult. *woe*, *n.*, *wail*[1], and *wellaway*, *welladay*; cf. also *waiment*.] Alas! an exclamation of pain or grief. See *woe*, *n.*

Alas and *woe!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 107.

woe (wō), *n.* and *a.* [Also *wo*; Sc. *wae*; < ME. *wo*, *woo*, *wa*, also *wee*, the last from AS. *weá*, pl. *weán*, a form not immediately derivable from the interj. *wā*, but standing for **wǣ* (**wǣw-*) = OS. *wē* (*wēw-*) = D. *wee* = LG. *wee* = OHG. MHG. *wē* (*wēw-*), OHG. also *wēwo*, m., *wēwa*, f., G. *wehe* = Dan. *vee*, woe, = Goth. **wai* (> It. *guajo*, pain); prob. from the interj.: see *woe*, *interj.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity.

They, outcast from God, are here condemn'd
To waste eternal days in *woe* and pain.
Milton, P. L., ii. 695.

2. A heavy calamity; an affliction.

One *woe* is past; and, behold, there come two *woes* more hereafter. Rev. ix. 12.

Woe is frequently used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of the verb or alone, and thus in an interjectional manner (see *woe*, *interj.*).

Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep! Jer. xxiii. 1.

Woe to the vanquished, *woe!*
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, i. 1.

Woe to the dupe, and *woe* to the deceiver!
Woe to the oppressed, and *woe* to the oppressor!
Shelley, Hellas.

It is also used in exclamations of sorrow, in such cases the noun or pronoun following being really in the dative.

Woe is me! for I am undone. Isa. vi. 5.

Woe was the knight at this severe command.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 108.

An' aye the o'ercome o' his sang
Was "*Wae* 's me for Prince Charlie!"
W. Glen, A Wee Bird cam' to our Ha' Door.

In weal and woe, in prosperity and adversity. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 987.—**Woe worth the day.** See *worth*[1], 3.—**Syn.** Distress, tribulation, affliction, bitterness, unhappiness, wretchedness. *Woe* is an intense unhappiness; the word is strong and elevated, almost poetical.

II.† *a.* Sad; sorrowful; miserable; woeful; wretched.

Ofte hadde Horn beo *wo*
Ac neure wurs than him was tho.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In this debat I was so *wo*,
Me thoghte myn herte braste atweyn.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1192.

He was full *wo*, and gan his former griefe renew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 38.

Childe Waters was a *woe* man, good Lord,
To see faire Ellen swimme!
Child Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 208).

woebegone, wobegone (wō′bē-gôn″), *a.* [Early mod. E. *woe-begon*; < ME. *wo-begon*, *wo-bygon*; < *woe*, *wo*, *n.*, woe, sorrow, + *begone*[1].] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief or sorrow; also, sorrowful; rueful; indicating woe or distress: as, a *woebegone* look.

Thow farest ek by me, thow Pandarus!
As he that, whan a wight is *wo-bygon*,
He cometh to him apaas, and seith right thus:
"Thynke nat on smerte and thow shalt fele none!"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 464.

Coumfort hem that careful been,
And helpe hem that ben *woo bigoon*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 71.

Each man looked ruefully in his neighbor's face in search of encouragement, but only found in its *woe-begone* lineaments a confirmation of his own dismay.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 438.

In early use the two words are sometimes separated.

Wo was this wrecched woman tho *bigoon*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 820.

woeful, woful (wō′fůl), *a.* [Sc. *waeful*; < ME. *woful*, *wofull*; < *woe* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of woe; distressed with grief or calamity; afflicted; sorrowful.

O verrey goost, that errest to and fro!
Whi niltow flen out of the *wofulleste*
Body that evere myght on grounde go?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 303.

What now willt thou don, *woful* Eglentine?
To gret heuynesse off-fors moste thou incline.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2163.

Weep no more, *woful* shepherds.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 165.

2. Relating or pertaining to woe; expressing woe; characterized by sorrow or woe; deplorable.

She . . . sings extemporally a *woeful* ditty.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 836.

A Trumpet shall sound from Heaven in *woful* and terrible Manner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

He [Lord Ranelagh] died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the *woful* state of men who discover no religion at their death. *Swift.*

O, *woeful* day! O, day of woe to me!
A. Philips, Pastorals, iv.

3. Wretched; paltry; mean; pitiful.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 418.

=Syn. 2. Mournful, calamitous, disastrous, afflictive, miserable, grievous. See *woe*.

woefully, wofully (wō′fụl-i), *adv.* In a woeful manner.

Which now among you, who lament so *wofully*, . . . has suffered as he suffered? *V. Knox*, Works, VI., serm. v.

It is a fact of which many seem *wofully* ignorant.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.

woefulness, wofulness (wō′fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wofulnesse*; < *woeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being woeful; misery; calamity.

Thys day can noght be saad the heuinesse mad,
Noght halfe the *wofulnesse* the cite hauing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 648.

The lamenting Elegiack . . . surely is to be praysed, either for compassionate accompanying iust causes of lamentation, or for rightly paynting out how weake be the passions of *wofulnesse*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 44.

woesome (wō′sum), *a.* [Sc. *waesome*; < *woe* + *-some*.] Woeful; sad; mournful.

woe-wearied (wō′wēr″id), *a.* Wearied out with woe or grief. [Rare.]

My *woe-wearied* tongue is mute and dumb.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 18.

woe-weary†, *a.* [ME. *wo-werie*; < *woe* + *weary*.] Sad at heart.

Wo-werie and wetschod wente ich forth after,
As a recheles renke that reccheth nat of sorwe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 1.

woe-worn (wō′wōrn), *a.* Worn or marked by woe or grief.

In lively mood he spoke, to wile
From Wilfrid's *woe-worn* cheek a smile.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 14.

woful, wofully, etc. See *woeful*, etc.

woiwode, wojwoda (woi′wōd, woi-wō′dä̤), *n.* Same as *voivode*.

wokas (wō′käs), *n.* [Klamath Indian *wokash*, seed of the pond-lily.] The name given by the Klamath Indians of Oregon to the yellow pond-lily of that region (*Nymphæa polysepala*), and to the food furnished by its seeds. These are used whole, cracked, ground into flour, or made into soup. Also spelled *wokus*, *wocus*, *wocas*. See *pond-lily*, 1.

Wokas is harvested exclusively in boats of the kind known as a "dugout."
Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1902, p. 728.

woke1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*1.

woke2 (wōk). Pret. and pp. of *wake*1.

wokus, *n.* See *wokas*.

wol1, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*1.

wol2, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *well*2.

wold1 (wōld), *n.* [Formerly also *would*; also dial. *old*; < ME. *wold, wald, wæld*, < AS. *weald, wald*, a wood, forest, = OS. OFries. *wald* = D. *woud* = OHG. *wald*, MHG. *walt*, G. *wald*, a wood, forest (> OF. *gaut*, brushwood ?), = Icel. *völlr* (gen. *vallar* for **valdar*), a field, plain; perhaps orig. a hunting-ground, considered as 'a possession,' and so connected with AS. *geweald* (= G. *gewalt* = Icel. *vald*), power, dominion, < *wealdan*, etc., rule, possess: see *wield*. Cf. Gr. ἄλσος (for **Fαλτ-Fος* ?), a grove. Cf. *weald*.] An open tract of country; a down. The wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are high, rolling districts bare of woods, and very similar, both topographically and geologically, to the downs of the more southern parts of England. The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, closely resemble the downs of Kent and Sussex and the wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in every respect except the geological age of the formations by which they are underlain, which, in the case of the Cotswolds, is a calcareous rock of Jurassic, and not of Cretaceous age, as is the case with the other-mentioned wolds and downs.

Who sees not a great difference betwixt . . . the *Wolds* in Lincolnshire and the Fens? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 259.

Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and *wold*.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The notes of the robin and bluebird
Sounded sweet upon *wold* and in wood.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

The *wolds* [of Yorkshire] constitute properly but one region, sloping from a curved summit, whose extremities touch the sea at Flamborough Head, and the Humber at Ferriby; but this crescent of hills is cut through by one continuous hollow,—the great Wold Valley from Settrington to Bridlington. *Phillips*, Yorkshire, p. 41.

wold2, *n.* See *weld*1.

wold3†, **woldet.** Obsolete forms of *would*. See *will*1.

woldestowt. A Middle English form of *wouldest thou*.

★**wolf** (wụlf), *n.*; pl. *wolves* (wụlvz). [< ME. *wolf, wulf, wlf, wlfe* (pl. *wolves, wulves, wolwes, wulfes*), < AS. *wulf* (pl. *wulfas*) = OS. *wulf* = OFries. *wolf* = D. *wolf* = MLG. LG. *wulf* = OHG. MHG. G. *wolf* = Icel. *úlfr* (for **vulfr*) = Sw. *ulf* = Dan. *ulv* = Goth. *wulfs* = OBulg. *vlŭkŭ* = Russ. *volkŭ* = Lith. *wilkas* = L. *lupus* (> It. *lupo* = Sp. Pg. *lobo* = F. *loup*) = Gr. λύκος = Skt. *vrika*, a wolf; orig. type prob. **walka*, **warka*, altered variously into **wlaka* (Gr. λύκος), **wlapa* (L. *lupus*), **walpa* (AS. *wulf*, etc.), orig. 'tearer, render,' < √ *wark*, Skt. √ *vraṣch*, tear, Gr. ἕλκειν, pull. L. *vulpes*, fox, is prob. not connected. *Wolf*, as a complimentary term for a warrior, is a constituent of many E. and G. names, as in *Adolph*, 'noble-wolf,' *Rudolph*, 'glory-wolf,' etc. Cf. *werwolf, lupine*1, *lycanthropy*, etc.] **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous canine quadruped, *Canis lupus*, of the lupine or thoöid series of *Canidæ*; hence, some similar animal. The common wolf of Europe, etc., is yellowish or fulvous-gray, with harsh strong hair, erect pointed ears, and the tail straight or nearly so. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. Wolves are swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, and destructive enemies to the sheep-cote and farm-yard; they associate in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs not infrequently attack isolated travelers, and have been known even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching sheepfolds and farm-buildings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least disturbed by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still numerous in some parts of Europe, as France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century, and in Scotland in the first part of the eighteenth century; the latter date probably marks also the disappearance of wolves in Ireland. The wolves of North America are of several distinct species. One of these is scarcely different from the European, but is generally regarded as a species, under the name of *Canis griseus*. The usual color is a grizzled gray, but it sports in many colors, as reddish and blackish. Most strains of the American wolf are larger and stouter than those of Europe. The gray wolf is also called the *buffalo-wolf*, from its former abundance in the buffalo-range, and *timber-wolf*, as distinguished from the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*, a much smaller and very different animal, which lives chiefly in open country, in burrows in the ground, and in some respects resembles the jackal. (See *coyote*, with cut.) Yet other wolves, of rather numerous species, inhabit most parts of the world; some grade into jackals (see *Thous*), others toward foxes (see *fox-wolf*); and most of them interbreed easily with some varieties of the dog of the countries they respectively inhabit, the dog itself being a composite of a mixed wolf ancestry (see *wolf-dog*, 2).



Common Wolf (*Canis lupus*).

2. A person noted for ravenousness, cruelty, cunning, or the like: used in opprobrium.

Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), i. 6. 2.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A small naked caterpillar, the larva of *Tinea granella*, the wolf-moth, which infests granaries. (*b*) The larva of a bot-fly; a warble. **4.** A tuberculous excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. See *lupus*1, 3.

A tree that cureth the *wolfe* with the shauings of the wood groweth in these parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 364.

If God should send a cancer upon thy face, or a *wolf* into thy side, if he should spread a crust of leprosy upon thy skin, what wouldst thou give to be but as now thou art? *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

5. In *music*: (*a*) The harsh discord heard in certain chords of keyboard-instruments, especially the organ, when tuned on some system of unequal temperament. In the mean-tone system, as usually applied, five intervals in each octave were discordant — namely, G♯–E♭, B–E♭, F♯–B♭, C♯–F, and G♯–C. Under the modern system of equal temperament, the wolf is evenly distributed, and so practically unnoticed. (*b*) A chord or interval in which such a discord appears. (*c*) In instruments of the viol class, a discordant or false vibration in a string when stopped at a certain point, usually due to a defect in the structure or adjustment of the instrument. Sometimes called *wolf-note*. **6.** A wooden fence placed across a ditch in the corner of a field, to prevent cattle from straying into another field by means of the ditch. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.] **7.** Same as *willow*2. *E. H. Knight.*—**Barking wolf,** the coyote or prairie-wolf of North America, *Canis latrans*. See cut under *coyote*.—**Black wolf,** *Canis ater*, a dark species of wolf, found in southerly parts of the United States.—**Dark as a wolf's mouth** or **throat,** pitch-dark. *Scott.*—**Golden wolf,** the Tibetan wolf, *Canis laniger*. Also called *chanco*.—**Gray wolf.** See def. 1.—**Indian wolf,** a certain Asiatic wolf, *Canis pallipes*, somewhat like a jackal.—**Marine wolf,** in *her.* See *marine*.—**Pied wolf.** See *pied*.—**Red wolf,** a reddish or erythritic variety of the common wolf, found in the United States.—**Strand wolf.** See *strand-wolf*.—**Tasmanian wolf,** a marsupial of Tasmania, the thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: same as *zebra-wolf*. See cut under *thylacine*.—**To cry wolf,** to raise a false alarm: in allusion to the shepherd boy in a well-known fable.—**To have a wolf by the ears,** to have a difficult task.

He found himself so intrigued that it was like *a wolf by the ears*; he could neither hold it nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 2. (*Davies.*)

To have a wolf in the stomach, to eat ravenously. *Halliwell.*—**To keep the wolf from the door,** to keep out hunger or want.—**To see a wolf,** to lose one's voice: in allusion to the belief of the ancients (see Virgil, Ecl. ix.) that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he lost his voice, at least for a time.

"What! are you mute?" I said—a waggish guest,
"Perhaps she 's *seen a wolf*," rejoin'd in jest.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylliums of Theocritus, xiv.

"Our young companion has *seen a wolf*," said Lady Hameline, alluding to an ancient superstition, "and has lost his tongue in consequence."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xviii.

White wolf, *Canis albus*, a large light species found in northern North America.—**Zebra wolf.** See *zebra-wolf*. (See also *prairie-wolf, timber-wolf*.)

wolf (wụlf), *v.* [< *wolf*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To hunt for wolves.

The stock in trade of a party engaged in *wolfing* consists in flour, bacon, and strychnine, the first two articles named for their own consumption, the last for the wolves.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 13.

II. *trans.* To devour ravenously: as, to *wolf* down food. [Slang.]

wolfberry (wụlf′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *wolfberries* (-iz). A shrub, *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*, of northern North America, in the United States ranging from Michigan and Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament, mainly on account of its white berries, which are borne in axillary and terminal spikes.

wolf-dog (wụlf′dog), *n.* **1.** A large stout dog of no particular variety, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves. **2.** A dog bred, or supposed to be bred, between a dog and a wolf. **3.** The Russian wolf-hound, a breed somewhat resembling the deerhound in appearance.

wolf-eel (wụlf′ēl), *n.* A wolf-fish of California, *Anarrhichthys ocellatus*.

Wolfenbüttel fragments. See *fragment*.

wolfer (wụl′fėr), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-er*1.] One who hunts wolves; a professional wolf-killer.

The wild throng of buffalo-hunters, *wolfers*, teamsters, . . . filled the streets. *The Century*, XXXV. 416.

Wolfe's operation for ectropium. See *operation*.

Wolffia (wolf′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horkel, 1839), named after J. F. *Wolff* (1778–1806), a German physician and botanist.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Lemnaceæ*, distinguished from *Lemna* by one-celled anthers and by the absence of roots. The 12 species occur in Europe, India, Africa, and America, and extend north into the United States; they are commonly globose, sometimes conical or flattish, with a proliferous base, and produce minute flowers from chinks in the surface, each flower consisting of a single stamen or ovary without any spathe or other envelop. They are known, like *Lemna*, as *duckmeat*, and are remarkable for their almost microscopic size, being esteemed the smallest of flowering plants.

Wolffian1 (wụl′fi-an), *a.* Same as *Wolfian*1.

Wolffian2 (wụl′fi-an), *a.* [< K. F. *Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to K. F. Wolff (1733–94), a German anatomist and physiologist; in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zoöl.*, noting certain structures of vertebrated animals.—**Wolffian bodies,** the primordial kidneys or renal organs in all vertebrates, excepting probably the lancelets; the so-called false kidneys, in all the higher vertebrates (*Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*) preceding and performing the functions of true kidneys until replaced by the latter, but among *Ichthyopsida*, as fishes, persisting and constituting the permanent renal organs.—**Wolffian ducts.** See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

wolf-fish (wụlf′fish), *n.* A teleostean acanthopterygious fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*: so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Great Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grind-

ers adapted for crushing the mollusks and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the color is brownish-gray, spotted and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and is largely eaten in Iceland, while the skin is durable, and is manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When taken in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned by a blow on the head is capable of doing great damage with its powerful teeth. Also called *sea-cat, catfish, wolf-eel,* and *sea-wolf.* See cut under *Anarrhichas.*

Wolfian[1] (wůl'fi-an), *a.* [< C. *Wolff* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the philosophy of Christian Wolff (1679–1754), which is Leibnitzianism diluted with common sense and dressed as a modified scholasticism, more systematic and more Euclidean than that of the middle ages. Though not profound, Wolff's philosophy met the wants of Germany, which it dominated for about fifty years, beginning with 1724. Also *Wolfian.*

Wolfian[2] (wůl'fi-an), *a.* [< F. A. *Wolf* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to or promulgated by F. A. Wolf, a German philologist (1759–1824).—**Wolfian theory,** a theory put forward by Wolf in his "Prolegomena" in 1795, to the effect that the Iliad and Odyssey cannot be the works of one man, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the Iliad and Odyssey consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B. C. The ballads could have been preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

Wolfianism (wůl'fi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Wolfian*[1] + *-ism.*] The system of Wolfian philosophy. See *Wolfian*[1].

wolfing (wůl'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wolf, v.*] The occupation or industry of taking wolves for their pelts. Wolfing is extensively practised in winter in some parts of the United States, as Montana and the Dakotas. The wolves are destroyed chiefly by poisoning with strychnine.

wolfish (wůl'fish), *a.* [Formerly also *wolvish;* < *wolf* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or traits of a wolf; savage; ravening: as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs.

> Thy desires
> Are *wolvish,* bloody, starved, and ravenous.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1. 138.
>
> Bane to thy *wolfish* nature! *B. Jonson,* Volpone, v. 8.
>
> Good master, let it warn you; though we have hitherto pass'd by these man-Tygers, these *wolvish* Outlaws safely, early and late, as not worth their malice.
> *Brome,* Queen's Exchange, ii.

2. Hungry as a wolf is supposed to be; ravenous. [Colloq.]

wolfishly (wůl'fish-li), *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

wolfkin (wůlf'kin), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-kin.*] A young or small wolf.

> "Was this your instructions, *wolfkin?*" (for she called me lambkin). *Richardson,* Pamela, I. 144.
>
> Kite and kestrel, wolf and *wolfkin.*
> *Tennyson,* Boädicea.

wolfling (wůlf'ling), *n.* [< *wolf* + *-ling*[1].] A young wolf; a wolfkin.

> Young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly pleading: "*Wolflings,*" answered the Company of Marat, "who would grow to be wolves."
> *Carlyle,* French Rev., III. v. 3.

wolf-moth (wůlf'môth), *n.* A cosmopolitan grain-pest, *Tinea granella,* a small creamy-white moth with brown spots on the wings, whose small white larvæ infest stored grain. See *wolf, n.,* 3 (*a*), and cut under *corn-moth.*

wolf-net (wůlf'net), *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, by means of which great numbers of fish are taken.

wolf-note (wůlf'nōt), *n.* Same as *wolf,* 5 (*c*).

wolfram (wůlf'ram), *n.* [G. *wolfram,* given as < "*wolf,* wolf, + *ram, rahm,* froth, cream, soot."] 1. A native tungstate of iron and manganese. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black, and it has a reddish-brown streak. The specific gravity (7.2 to 7.5) is nearly equal to that of metallic iron. It occurs crystallized, also massive with lamellar structure: it is the ore from which the metal tungsten is usually obtained, and is often found associated with tinstone. Also called *wolframite.*

2. The metal tungsten or wolframium: an improper and now uncommon use.—**Wolfram-ocher.** Same as *tungstite.*

wolframate (wůlf'ra-māt), *n.* Same as *tungstate.*

wolframic (wůlf-ram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tungsten.

wolframium (wůlf-rā'mi-um), *n.* Same as *tungsten,* the chemical symbol of which is W, from this word.

wolfrobe (wůlf'rōb), *n.* The skin or pelt of a wolf made into a robe for use in carriages, etc.

wolf's-bane (wůlfs'bān), *n.* [< *wolf's,* poss. of *wolf,* + *bane*[1].] A plant of the genus *Aconitum;* aconite or monk's-hood; specifically, *A. Lycoctonum,* the yellow or yellow-flowered wolf's-bane, also called *badger's-, bear's-,* or *hare's-bane.* It is found widely in Europe, especially in mountains. Its greenish-yellow flowers have the hood developed like an extinguisher; its poison is less virulent than that of other species.—**Mountain wolf's-bane,** *Ranunculus Thora.* See *Ranunculus.*

wolfsbergite (wůlfs'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from *Wolfsberg,* in the Harz.] Same as *chalcostibite.*

wolf-scalp (wůlf'skalp), *n.* The skin of a wolf's head, or a piece of it sufficient for identification, exhibited to claim the bounty paid for the killing of a wolf in some parts of the United States.

wolf's-claws (wůlfs'klâz), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum:* so called from the claw-like ends of the prostrate branches.

wolf's-fist (wůlfs'fist), *n.* [< ME. *wulves fist,* < AS. *wulfes fist,* a puffball: *wulfes,* gen. of *wulf,* wolf; *fist,* ME. *fyst,* a breaking of wind: see *wolf* and *fist*[2]. Cf. *Lycoperdon.*] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon. Gerard.* Also *woolfist.*

wolf's-foot (wůlfs'fůt), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium:* so named by translation of the generic name.

wolf's-head (wůlfs'hed), *n.* [< ME. *wolvesheed; < wolf's,* poss. of *wolf,* + *head.*] 1. The head of a wolf.—2†. An outlaw.

> Tho were his bondemen sory and nothing glad,
> When Gamelyn her lord *wolves-heed* was cryed and maad.
> *Tale of Gamelyn,* l. 700.

wolfskin (wůlf'skin), *n.* [< ME. *wolveskynne; < wolf's,* poss. of *wolf,* + *skin.*] The skin or pelt of a wolf; also, a rug or other article made of this pelt; a wolfrobe.

wolf's-milk (wůlfs'milk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Euphorbia,* particularly *E. Helioscopia,* the sun-spurge. The name is supposed to refer to the acrid milky juice of these plants.

wolf-spider (wůlf'spī′dėr), *n.* Any spider of the family *Lycosidæ,* the species of which do



Wolf-spider (*Lycosa punctulata*), natural size.

not lie in wait, but prowl about after their prey and spring upon it; a tarantula. See *Lycosidæ,* and cuts under *tarantula,* 1.

wolf's-thistle† (wůlfs'this′l), *n.* See *thistle.*

wolf-tooth (wůlf'töth), *n.*; pl. *wolf-teeth* (-tēth). A small supernumerary premolar of the horse, situated in advance of the grinders. There are sometimes four of these teeth, one on each side of each jaw.

> Many readers may not be aware that blind horses, even in one eye only, will not get a proper summer coat; and the connexion between *wolf-teeth* and shying is another of many interesting facts. *Athenæum,* No. 3300, p. 120.

wolf-trap (wůlf'trap), *n.* In *her.,* a bearing representing a curved bar having a ring fixed to the center of it. *Berry.*

woll, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*[1].

Wollaston doublet. See *doublet,* 2 (*b*).

wollastonite (wol'as-ton-īt), *n.* [Named after W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828), an English scientist, the discoverer of the method of working native platinum.] A mineral occurring in tabular crystals (hence called *tabular spar*), also massive, cleavable, with fibrous structure. It has a white to yellow or gray color, and a vitreous to pearly cleavage. It is a silicate of calcium ($CaSiO_3$), and belongs to the pyroxene group.

Wollaston prism. The four-sided glass prism of the camera lucida devised by Wollaston in 1804. See figure under *camera lucida.*

wolle[1], *v.* See *will*[1].

wolle[2]†, **wollen**†. Obsolete forms of *wool, woolen.*

wollongongite (wol'on-gong-īt), *n.* A kind of kerosene-shale, very rich in oil, found near Wollongong in New South Wales: it was originally described as a kind of hydrocarbon.

wolloper, *n.* See *walloper*[2].

woltow†. A Middle English form of *wolt* (*wilt*) *thou.*

wolveboon (wůlv'bön), *n.* See *Toxicodendron.*

wolverene, wolverine (wůl-vė-rēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *wolveren, wolverenne, wolverin, wolvering;* appar. a French-Canadian name based on E. *wolf.*] The American glutton, or carcajou, *Gulo luscus* (specifically identical with the glutton of the Old World), a subplantigrade carnivorous mammal of the family *Mustelidæ,* inhabiting British America and northerly or mountainous regions of the United States. It is 2 or 3 feet long, of thick-set form, with short, stout legs, low ears, subplantigrade feet, bushy tail and shaggy pelage of



Wolverene or Carcajou (*Gulo luscus*).

blackish color, with a lighter band of color on each side meeting its fellow upon the rump. The animal is noted for its voracity, ferocity, and sagacity. In the fur countries, where the wolverene is numerous, it is one of the most serious obstacles with which the trapper has to contend, as it soon learns to spring the traps set for ermine and sable, and devour the bait without getting caught, being itself too wary to be trapped without great difficulty. In these regions, also, caches of provisions must be constructed with special precautions against their discovery and spoliation by wolverenes. The pelt is valuable, and is much used for robes and mats, in which the whitish or light-brown areas of the fur present a set of oval or horse-shoe-shaped figures when several skins are sewed together. From its comparatively large and very stout form, together with its special coloration, the wolverene is sometimes called *skunk-bear.*—**The Wolverene State,** Michigan.

wolves, *n.* Plural of *wolf.*

wolves'-thistle† (wůlvz'this′l), *n.* See *thistle.*

wolvish† (wůl'vish), *a.* An obsolete form of *wolfish.*

wolward†, *adv.* See *woolward.*

woman (wům'an), *n.*; pl. *women* (wim'en). [< ME. *woman, wuman, womman, wumman, wummon,* altered (with the common change of *wi-* to *wu-,* often spelled *wo-*) from *wimman, wimmon,* which stand (with assimilation of *fm* to *mm*) for the earlier *wifman, wifmon, wyfman* (pl. *women, *wumen, wommen, wummen, wimmen,* earlier *wifmen, wyfmen*), < AS. *wīfman, wīfmon,* later *wimman* (pl. *wīfmen,* later *wimmen*), a woman, lit. 'wife-man,' i. e. female person, < *wīf,* a woman, female, + *man,* man, person (masc., but used, like L. *homo* and Gr. *ἄνθρωπος,* in the general sense 'person, human being'). The compound *wīfman* is peculiar to AS., but a similar formation appears in the G. *weibsperson.* It is notable that it was thought necessary to join *wīf,* a neuter noun, representing a female person, to *man,* a masc. noun representing either a male or female person, to form a word denoting a female person exclusively. The assimilation of *fm* to *mm* occurs likewise in *leman,* formerly and more prop. spelled *lemman,* and in *Lammas.* The change of initial *wi-* to *wu-* occurs also in AS. *widu* > *wudu* > E. *wood*[1], and the spelling of *wu-* as *wo-* or *woo-* to avoid the cumulation of *u*'s or *v*'s (*wu-, uuu-, vvv-*) occurs in *wood*[1], *wool,* etc. The difference of pronunciation between the singular *woman* and the plural *women,* though it has come to distinguish the singular from the plural, is entirely accidental; formerly both pronunciations of the first syllable were in use in both numbers. The proper modern spelling of the plural, as now pronounced, would be *wimmen;* the spelling *women* is due to irreg. conformity to the singular *woman,* which is properly so spelled according to the analogy of *wolf,* though **wooman,* like **woolf,* would be better, as being then in keeping with *wool, wood*[1].] 1. An adult female of the human race; figuratively, the female sex; human females collectively. See *lady,* 5.

> Leode [men] nere thar nane,
> ne wapmen ne *wifmen,*
> bute westige [waste] paedes.
> *Layamon,* l. 1119.
>
> That is the Lond of Femynye, where that no man is, but only alle *Wommen.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 143.
>
> Whan the queene vndirstode the a-vow that Gawein hadde made, she was the gladdest *woman* in the worlde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.
>
> And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a *woman.* Gen. ii. 22.
>
> See the hell of having a false *woman!*
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 2. 305.

Pray, Mr. Neverout, hold your tongue for once, if it be possible; one would think you were a *woman* in man's cloaths, by your prating. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

Woman seems to differ from man in mental disposition, chiefly in her greater tenderness and less selfishness; and this holds good even with savages.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 311.

2. The qualities which characterize womanhood; tenderness; gentleness; also, when used of a man, effeminacy; weakness.

But that my eyes
Have more of *woman* in 'em than my heart,
I would not weep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

3. A female attendant on a person of rank (used in such a connection as to show the special sense intended).

Take it to oon of youre moste secrete *woman*, and bid hir deliuer it to the firste man that she fyndeth at the issue of the halle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 90.

Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' *women*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 93.

Churching of women. See *church*, *v.*—**Lawful woman.** See *lawful*.—**Married Woman's Act**, the name under which are known a number of statutes, both in Great Britain and in the United States (dating about 1850 and thereafter), by which the common-law disabilities of married women as to contracts, property, and rights of action have by successive steps been nearly all removed.—**Old woman's tooth.** Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*).—**Old-woman's tree.** See *Quiina*.—**Single woman.** See *single*.—**The scarlet woman.** See *scarlet*.—**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings.** See *apron-string*.—**To make an honest woman of.** See *honest*.—**To play the woman**, to give way to tenderness or pity; weep.—**Wise woman.** See *wise*[1].—**Woman of the town**, a prostitute.—**Woman of the world.** (*a*†) A married woman. See *to go to the world*, under *world*. (*b*) A woman experienced in the ways of the world; a woman engrossed in society or fashionable life.

woman† (wům′an), *v. t.* [< *woman*, *n.*] **1.** To act the part of a woman: with an indefinite *it*.

This day I should
Haue seene my daughter Siluia how she would
Haue *womand it*. *Daniel*, Hymen's Triumph, iii. 2.

2. To cause to act like a woman; subdue to weakness like a woman.

I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief
That the first face of neither, on the start,
Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 53.

3. To unite to, or accompany by, a woman.

I do attend here on the general;
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 195.

4. To call (a person) "woman" in an abusive way.

She called her another time fat-face, and *womaned* her most violently. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 268. (*Davies.*)

woman-body (wům′an-bod″i), *n.* A woman: used disparagingly or in self-depreciation. [Scotch.]

It was an awkward thing for a *woman-body* to be standing among bundles o' barkened leather her lane.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

woman-born (wům′an-bôrn), *a.* Born of woman. *Cowper*, Charity, l. 181.

woman-built (wům′an-bilt), *a.* Built by women.

A new-world Babel, *woman-built*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

womanfully (wům′an-fůl-i), *adv.* [< *woman* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] Like a woman: a word humorously employed to correspond with *manfully*.

For near fourscore years she fought her fight *womanfully*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, ii.

Anne alone . . . stood up by her father *womanfully*, and put her arm through his.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlvi.

woman-grown (wům′an-grōn), *a.* Grown to womanhood. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

woman-guard (wům′an-gärd), *n.* A guard of women.

The Princess with her monstrous *woman-guard*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

woman-hater (wům′an-hā″tėr), *n.* One who has an aversion to women in general; a misogynist.

This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns and *Women-haters*, but from Persons of Figure, neither singular nor ill Bred.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 171.

womanhead† (wům′an-hed), *n.* [< ME. *wommanhede*; < *woman* + *-head*.] The state or condition of a woman; womanhood.

The quene anon, for verray *wommanhede*,
Gan for to wepe. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 890.

I shall as now do more for you
Than longeth to *Womanhede*.
The Nut-Brown Maid.

womanhood (wům′an-hůd), *n.* [< ME. **wommanhod*; < *woman* + *-hood*. Cf. *womanhead*.] **1.** Womanly state, character, or qualities; the state of being a woman.

Setting thy *womanhood* aside.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 139.

Her *womanhood*
In its meridian. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 71.

2. Women collectively; womankind.

womanish (wům′an-ish), *a.* [< *woman* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for women; feminine; effeminate: often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense when said of men: as, *womanish* ways; a *womanish* voice; *womanish* fears.

Tho wordes and tho *wommannishe* thynges,
She herde hem right as though she thennes.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 694.

In what a shadow, or deep pit of darkness,
Doth *womanish* and fearful mankind live!
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 5.

He conceals, under a rough air and distant behaviour, a bleeding compassion and *womanish* tenderness.
Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

=**Syn.** *Female*, *Effeminate*, etc. See *feminine*.

womanishly (wům′an-ish-li), *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

The people weare long haire, in combing whereof they are *womanishly* curious, these hoping by their lockes to be carried into heauen. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

womanishness (wům′an-ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being womanish.

Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart.
Hammond, Works, IV. 567.

womanize† (wům′an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *womanized*, ppr. *womanizing*. [< *woman* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate; make womanish; soften. [Rare.]

This effeminate love of a woman doth so *womanize* a man. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

womankind (wům′an-kīnd′), *n.* [Also *womenkind*; < *woman* + *-kind*; contrasted with *mankind*.] **1.** Women in general; the female sex; the females collectively of the human kind.

O despiteful love! unconstant *womankind!*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 14.

Teach *Woman-kind* Inconstancy and Pride.
Cowley, The Mistress, Prophet.

"Sair droukit was she, puir thing, sae I e'en put a glass o' sherry in her water-gruel." "Right, Grizel, right—let *womankind* alone for coddling each other."
Scott, Antiquary, ix.

2. A body of women, especially in a household; the female members of a family. [Humorous.]

At last the Squire gracefully allowed the departure of his *womenkind*, who floated away like a flock of released birds. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xv.

womanless (wům′an-les), *a.* [< *woman* + *-less*.] Destitute of women.

womanlike (wům′an-līk), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

Womanlike, taking revenge too deep for a transient wrong. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

womanliness (wům′an-li-nes), *n.* The character of being womanly.

There is nothyng wherein theyr *womanlynesse* is more honestely garnyshed than with sylence.
J. Udall, On 1 Tim. ii.

womanly (wům′an-li), *a.* [< ME. *wommanlich*, *wummonlich*; < *woman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of, like, or befitting a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine; not girlish: as, *womanly* behavior.

Thus muche as now, O *womanliche* wyf,
I may out bringe. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 106.

See where she comes, and brings your froward wives
As prisoners to her *womanly* persuasion.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 120.

So that, loathed by their husbands and burning with a *womanly* spleen, in one night they [the women] massacred them all, together with their concubines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 19.

A blushing *womanly* discovering grace.
Donne, Elegy on his Mistress.

Will she grow gentler, sweeter, more *womanly?*
W. Black.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, *Ladylike*, etc. See *feminine*.

womanly (wům′an-li), *adv.* [< *womanly*, *a.*] In the manner of a woman.

Lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best.
Gascoigne, Lullabie of a Lover.

woman-post† (wům′an-pōst), *n.* A female post or messenger. [Rare.]

But who comes in such haste in riding-robes?
What *woman-post* is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 218.

woman-queller (wům′an-kwel″ėr), *n.* One who kills women. See *manqueller*.

Thou art a honey-seed, a man-queller, and a *woman-queller*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 58.

woman-suffrage (wům′an-suf″rāj), *n.* The exercise of the electoral franchise by women. [Colloq.]

woman-suffragist (wům′an-suf″rā-jist), *n.* An advocate of woman-suffrage. [Colloq.]

woman-tired† (wům′an-tīrd), *a.* [< *woman* + *tired*, pp. of *tire*[2].] Henpecked. [Rare.]

Dotard! thou art *woman-tired*, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 74.

woman-vested (wům′an-ves″ted), *a.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's apparel. [Rare.]

Woman-vested as I was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

womb (wöm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *wame*; < ME. *wambe*, *wombe*, < AS. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly, = OS. *wamba* = OFries. *wamme* = D. *wam*, belly of a fish, = OHG. *wamba*, *wampa* (*womba*, *wumba*), MHG. *wambe*, *wampe*, later *wamme*, G. *wamme*, *wampe*, belly, lap, = Icel. *vömb*, belly, esp. of a beast, = Sw. *vām* = Dan. *vom* = Goth. *wamba*, belly.] **1**†. The belly; the stomach.

Mete unto *wombe* and *wombe* eek unto mete,
Shal God destroyen bothe, as Paulus seith.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 60.

"Man, loue thi *wombe*," quod Gloteny.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

An I had but a belly of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe. My *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* undoes me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 25.

"Why, Andrew, you know all the secrets of the family." "If I ken them, I can keep them," said Andrew; "they winna work in my *wame* like barm in a barrel, I'se warrant ye." *Scott*, Rob Roy, vi.

2. The uterus; the hollow dilated musculomembranous part of the female passages, between the vagina and the Fallopian tubes, in which the ovum is received, detained, and nourished during gestation, or the period intervening between fecundation and parturition: applied chiefly to this organ of the human female and some of the higher or better-known mammalian quadrupeds, the corresponding part of the passages of other animals being commonly called by the technical name *uterus*. See *uterus* (with cut), and cut under *peritoneum*.

That was Sein Johan, in his moder *wombe*.
Ancren Riwle, l. 78.

Twinn'd brothers of one *womb*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 3.

Ere the sad fruit of thy unhappy *womb*
Had caus'd such sorrows past, and woes to come.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 113.

Hence—**3.** The place where anything is produced.

That did my ripe thoughts in my brain inhearse,
Making their tomb the *womb* wherein they grew.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives.
Dryden, Georgics, ii. 439.

4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

The fatal cannon's *womb*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 65.

As, when black tempests mix the seas and skies,
The roaring deeps in wat'ry mountains rise,
Above the sides of some tall ship ascend,
Its *womb* they deluge, and its ribs they rend.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 443.

Body of the womb. Same as *corpus uteri* (which see, under *corpus*).—**Falling of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).—**Fundus of the womb**, the upper part of the uterus.—**Male womb.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Neck of the womb.** Same as *cervix uteri* (which see, under *cervix*).—**Prolapse of the womb.** Same as *prolapse of the uterus* (which see, under *uterus*).

womb† (wöm), *v. t.* [< *womb*, *n.*] To inclose; contain; breed in secret.

Not . . . for all the sun sees or
The close earth *wombs* or the profound seas hide
In unknown fathoms, will I break my oath.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 501.

wombat (wom′bat), *n.* [Also *wambat*, *womat* (1798), *womback*, < Australian (Port Jackson, 1799) *womback*.] An Australian marsupial mammal of the genus *Phascolomys*, as *P. wombat* or *P. ursinus*. See *Phascolomys*.

womb-brother† (wöm′bruтн″ėr), *n.* A brother uterine. [Rare.]

Edmund of Haddam . . . was son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, *Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh. *Fuller*, Worthies. (*Davies.*)

wombed (wömd), *a.* [< *womb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a womb, in any sense.

I'll muster forces, an unvanquish'd power;
Cornets of horse shall press th' ungrateful earth;
This hollow *wombed* mass shall inly groan,
And murmur to sustain the weight of arms.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

womb-grain (wöm′grān), *n.* Ergot, or spurred rye (a fungus technically called *Claviceps purpurea*): so called from the effect of the drug upon the uterus.

womb-passage (wöm′pas″āj), *n.* The vagina. See cut under *peritoneum*.

womb-pipe†, *n.* Same as *womb-passage*. *Cotgrave.*

womb-side† (wōm′sīd), *n.* [ME. *womb-side;* < *womb* + *side*[1].] The front or protuberant side, as of the astrolabe.

As wel on the bak as on the *wombe-side.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. § 6.

womb-stone (wōm′stōn), *n.* 1. A concretion formed within the uterine cavity.—2. A calcified fibroid tumor of the uterus.

womby† (wō′mi), *a.* [< *womb* + *-y*[1].] Hollow; capacious. [Rare.]

Caves and *womby* vaultages of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 124.

women, *n.* Plural of *woman.*

women's-tree (wim′enz-trē), *n.* See *Sophora.*

wommant, *n.* An old spelling of *woman.*

won[1]†, **wone**† (wun), *v. i.* [< ME. *wonen, wonien, wunien,* < AS. *wunian,* dwell, remain, *gewunian,* dwell, be accustomed, = OS. *wunōn, wonōn* = MD. *woonen,* D. *wonen* = OHG. *wonēn,* MHG. *wonen,* G. *wohnen,* dwell, = Icel. *una,* dwell, also enjoy, find pleasure in; from the root of AS. *winnan,* etc., strive after: see *win*[1]. Cf. *won*[1], *n., wont*[1].] 1. To dwell; abide.

To gete her love no ner nas he
That *woned* at home than he in Inde:
The formest was alway behynde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 889.

Dere modir, *wonne* with vs; ther shal no-thyng you greve.
York Plays, p. 48.

Thenne *wonede* an hermite faste bi-syde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

He *wonneth* in the land of Fayeree.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 26.

The wild beast, where he *wons*
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den.
Milton, P. L., vii. 457.

2. To be accustomed. See *wont*[1].

Tho clarisse com in to the tur
The amiral askede blancheflur,
& askede whi heo ne come,
Also heo was *woned* to done.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*

Her well-plighted frock, which she did *won*
To tucke about her short when she did ryde,
Shee low let fall. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. ix. 21.

They leave their crystal springs, where they *wont* frame
Sweet bowers of myrtle twigs and laurel fair.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 276).

won[1]†, **wone**† (wun), *n.* [ME., also *wonne, woon,* < AS. *gewuna* = OS. *giwono* = MLG. *wone* = OHG. *gewona* = Icel. *vani,* custom, usage: see *won*[1], *wone, v.*] 1. A dwelling; habitation.

Tho gan I up the hille to goon,
And fond upon the coppe a *woon.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.

Late my lady here
With all her light lemys,
Wightely go wende till her *wone.*
York Plays, p. 273.

Haf ȝe no *wonez* in castel walle,
Ne maner ther ȝe may mete & won?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 916.

There the wise Merlin whylome wont (they say)
To make his *wonne,* low underneath the ground,
In a deepe delve, farre from the vew of day.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 7.

2. A place of resort.

He so long had riden and goon
That he fond in a prive *woon*
The contree of fairye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 90.

3. Custom; habit.

Er it were day, as was hir *wone* to do,
She was arisen, and al redy dight.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 182.

His *wonne* was to wirke mekill woo,
And make many maystries emelle vs.
York Plays, p. 264.

4. Manner; way.

And when he sey ther was non other *wone*
He gan hire limmes dresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1181.

Ne fayre wordes brake neuer bone,
Ne neuer schall in no *wone.*
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 45.

Here come noman in there *wanes,*
And that euere witnesse will we,
Saue an Aungell ilke a day anes,
With bodily foode hir fedde has he.
York Plays, p. 106.

won[2] (wun). Preterit and past participle of *win*[1].

won[3]†, *a.* An old spelling of *wan*[1].

wondt. An obsolete preterit of *wind*[1].

wonde†, *v. i.* [ME. *wonden, wanden,* AS. *wandian,* fear, reverence, neglect, < *windan,* wind, turn: see *wind*[1], and cf. *wend*[1].] To refrain; desist.

I wille noghte *wonde* for no werre, to wende whare me likes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3495.

Love wol love; for no wight wol it *wonde.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1187.

Ses now of sorowe, sobur thi chere,
Wond of thi weping, whipe vp thi teris;
Mene the to myrthe, & mournyng for-sake.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3380.

★**wonder** (wun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wonder, wondir, wounder, wunder, wundur,* < AS. *wundor* = OS. *wundar* = D. *wonder* = MLG. *wunder* = OHG. *wuntar,* MHG. G. *wunder* = Icel. *undr* (for **vundr*) = Sw. Dan. *under,* wonder; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀθρεῖν* (**Faθρεῖν*?), gaze at.] 1. A strange thing; a cause of surprise, astonishment, or admiration; in a restricted sense, a miracle; a marvel, prodigy, or portent.

Whi thow wratthest the now *wonder* me thynketh.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 182.

The prophetis seiden with mylde steuene
"A song of *wondris* now synge we."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

The love of boys unto their lords is strange;
I have read *wonders* of it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

It is no *wonder* that art gets not the victory over nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv., Expl.

Bless me! Charles, you consume more tea than all my family, though we are seven in the parlour, and as much sugar and butter — well, it 's no *wonder* you are bilious!
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment,* and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment,* and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.
Acts iii. 10.

O, how her eyes dart *wonder* on my heart!
Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on decke, when beauties close-fight 's up.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance.
Johnson.

The faculty of *wonder* is not defunct, but is only getting more and more emancipated from the unnatural service of terror, and restored to its proper function as a minister of delight. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

3. A cruller. [New Eng.]

A plate of crullers or *wonders,* as a sort of sweet fried cake was commonly called.
H. B. Stowe, The Minister's Wooing, iv.

Bird of wonder, the phenix.—**Nine days' wonder,** a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time, generally a petty scandal.

For when men han wel cryed, than wol they roune,
Ek *wonder* last but *nine nyght* (var. *days*) nevere in toune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

So ran the tale like fire about the court,
Fire in dry stubble a *nine days' wonder* flared.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Seven wonders of the world, the seven most remarkable structures of ancient times. These were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Zeus by Phidias in the great temple at Olympia, and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria.—**Wonder-making Parliament.** Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).=**Syn. 1.** Sign, marvel, phenomenon, spectacle, rarity.—**2.** Surprise, bewilderment. See def. 2.

wonder (wun′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *wondren, wondrien, wundren,* < AS. *wundrian* = D. *wonderen* = MLG. *wunderen* = OHG. *wuntarōn,* MHG. G. *wundern* = Icel. Sw. *undra* = Dan. *undre,* wonder; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected with wonder or surprise; marvel; be amazed: formerly with a reflexive dative.

Ac *me wondreth* in my witt whi that thei ne preche
As Paul the apostel prechede to the peuple ofte.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 74.

I *wonder* to see the contrarieties among the Papists.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 41.

Who can but *wonder* at the fautors of these wonders?
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Here more then two hundred of those grim Courtiers stood *wondering* at him, as he had beene a monster; till Powhatan and his trayne had put themselues in their greatest braveries.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 162.

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

2. To look with or feel admiration.

Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white.
Shak., Sonnets, xcviii.

3. To entertain some doubt or curiosity in reference to some matter; speculate expectantly; be in a state of expectation mingled with doubt and slight anxiety or wistfulness: as, I *wonder* whether we shall reach the place in time: hence, *I wonder* is often equivalent to 'I should like to know.'

A boy or a child, *I wonder?* *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 3. 71.

To be to be wondered†, to be a cause for astonishment.

It *is* not *to be wondered* if Ben Jonson has many such lines as these. *Dryden.*

It *is* not *to be wondered* that we are shocked. *Defoe.*

II. *trans.* 1. To be curious about; wish to know; speculate in regard to: as, I *wonder* where John has gone.

Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1596.

I have *wondred* these thirty yeares what Kings aile.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

Wondering why that grief and rage and sin
Was ever wrought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 294.

2. To surprise; amaze. [Rare.]

She has a sedateness that *wonders* me still more.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, Oct. 25, 1788.

wonder† (wun′dėr), *a.* [ME., an elliptical use of *wonder, n.,* as in comp.; cf. *wonders.*] Wonderful.

Then sayde the pope, "Alas! Alas!
Modur, this ys to me a *wondur* case."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 86.

Allas! what is this *wonder* maladye?
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 419.

wonder† (wun′dėr), *adv.* [ME., < *wonder, a.*] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very.

Ye knowe eke that in form of speche is chaunge
Withinne a thousand yere, and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now *wonder* nyce and straunge
Us thynketh hem. *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 24.

Wonder pale he waxe, wanting his colour,
For ende hade he none of this grett doloure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2870.

wondered† (wun′dėrd), *a.* [< *wonder* + *-ed*[2].] Having performed wonders; able to produce wonders; wonderworking. [Rare.]

Let me live here ever;
So rare a *wonder'd* father, and a wife,
Makes this place Paradise.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 123.

wonderer (wun′dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *wonder* + *-er*[1].] One who wonders.

wonderful (wun′dėr-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wonderful, wonderfol, wundervol* (= G. *wundervoll*); < *wonder* + *-ful.*] Of a nature or kind to excite wonder or admiration; strange; astonishing; surprising; marvelous.

Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not. Job xlii. 3.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is *wonderful.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 39.

They also shewed him some of the engines with which some of his servants had done *wonderful* things.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Wonderful Parliament. Same as *Merciless Parliament* (which see, under *parliament*).=**Syn.** *Wonderful, Strange, Surprising, Curious, Unique,* extraordinary, marvelous, amazing, startling, wondrous (poetic). *Wonderful* generally refers to something above the common, and so marvelous, perhaps almost incredible. *Strange* refers rather to something beside the common — that is, simply very unusual or odd, and so exciting surprise or wonder. Anything that excites awe or high admiration, or strikes one as sublime, is *wonderful;* an unpleasant object may be *strange,* but would not be called *wonderful.* That which is unexpected is *surprising,* but it is not necessarily *strange:* as, a *surprising* fact; a *surprising* discovery in science. *Curious* is *wonderful* on a small scale; by its derivation it often refers to an object extremely nice and intricate or elaborate in its details, but also it often conveys the notion of pleasing strangeness and even of rarity: as, a *curious* bit of mosaic; a *curious* piece of mechanism; a *curiously* colored stone. *Unique* expresses that which is sole of its kind or quality: as, a *unique* book; a *unique* sort of person. See *eccentric* and *surprise.*

wonderful (wun′dėr-fûl), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderfull;* < *wonderful, a.*] Wonderfully; exceedingly; very. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Alas! she comyth *wonderfull* lyghtly;
Man seith not the hour ne hou he shall dy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6159.

Chymistry, I know by a little Experience, is *wonderful* pleasing. *Howell,* Letters, I. vi. 41.

wonderfully (wun′dėr-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wondirfully;* < *wonderful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a wonderful manner; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise; surprisingly; strangely; remarkably: in colloquial language often nearly or quite equivalent to 'very': as, *wonderfully* little difference.

ȝe schal se him rise vp and speke, and *wondirfully* be comfortid and strenkthid therby.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 15

I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made. Ps. cxxxix. 14.

2. With wonder or admiration.

Ther dide Gawein soche merveiles in armes that *wondirfully* was he be-helden of hem of logres, for he smote down men and horse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 200.

wonderfulness (wun'dėr-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

wondering (wun'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *wondring, wundrunge,* < AS. *wundrung,* verbal. n. of *wundrian,* wonder: see *wonder, v.*] Expressing admiration or amazement; marveling.

Swich *wondring* was ther on this hors of bras
That, sin the grete sege of Troye was,
Ther as men wondreden on an hors also,
Ne was ther swich a *wondring* as was tho.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 297.

wonderingly (wun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wondering manner; with wonder: as, to gaze *wonderingly.*

wonderland (wun'dėr-land), *n.* [< *wonder* + *land.*] A land of wonders or marvels.

Lo! Bruce in *wonder-land* is quite at home.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), Complim. Epistle to James Bruce.

wonderly† (wun'dėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *wonderly,* < AS. *wundorlīc* (= OS. *wundarlīc* = OHG. *wuntarlīch,* MHG. G. *wunderlich*); as *wonder* + *-ly*[1].] Wonderful.

In his hed had on ey and no mo,
Moste hieste set, *wonderly* to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1241.

wonderly† (wun'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wonderly, wondyrly, wonderliche, wunderlich, wonderlyche;* < *wonderly, a.*] Wonderfully.

Wonderly delivere, and greet of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

This towne of Modona is fayre and *wonderly* strong, as ferre as we myghte perceyue.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

wonder-maze† (wun'dėr-māz), *v. t.* To strike with wonder; astonish; amaze.

Hee taught and sought Right's ruines to repaire,
Sometimes with words that *wonder-mazed* men,
Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 51. (*Davies.*)

wonderment (wun'dėr-mėnt), *n.* [< *wonder* + *-ment.*] 1. Surprise; astonishment.

All this *wonderment* doth grow from a little oversight, in deeming that the subject wherein headship is to reside should be evermore some one person.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

"I know nothing o' church. I've never been to church." "No!" said Dolly, in a low tone of *wonderment.*
George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.

2. Something wonderful; a wonderful appearance.

Those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty *wonderments.*
Bacon, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

wonder-net (wun'dėr-net), *n.* In *anat.,* a term translating the Latin *rete mirabile,* or wonderful net, a network of minute vessels. See *rete.*

wonder-of-the-world (wun'dėr-ov-thē-wėrld'), *n.* The Chinese ginseng: an alleged translation. See *ginseng.*

wonderous† (wun'dėr-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *wondrous.*

wonders†, *adv.* [< ME. *wonders,* < *wonder* + adv. gen. *-s* as in *needs,* etc.] Wonderfully; wondrous.

Me mette suche a swevenyng
That liked me *wonders* wele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 27.

[This is the reading of the original edition and of the manuscripts. It has been changed into *wonderous* in some modern editions, and perhaps correctly.]

wondersly†, *adv.* [< *wonders* + *-ly*[2].] Wonderfully.

Where suche a solempne yerely myracle is wrought so *wondersly* in the face of the world.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 134.

wonder-stone (wun'dėr-stōn), *n.* The name given to a bed occurring in the Red Marl (Triassic) near Wells, England, which is described by Buckland and Conybeare as being "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow transparent crystals of carbonate of lime disseminated through a dark red earthy dolomite."

wonderstricken, wonderstruck (wun'dėr-strik'n, wun'dėr-struk), *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Ascanius, *wonder-struck* to see
That image of his filial piety.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 394.

Cast his strong arms about his drooping wife,
And kiss'd his *wonder-stricken* little ones.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

wonder-wonder (wun'dėr-wun'dėr), *n.* See *Rafflesia.*

wonderwork (wun'dėr-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *wonderworc,* < AS. *wundorweorc* (Stratmann) (= G. *wunderwerk*); as *wonder* + *work, n.*] A wonderful work or act; a prodigy; a miracle; thaumaturgy.

Such as in strange land
He found in *wonder-works* of God and Nature's hand.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 10.

wonderworker (wun'dėr-wėr'kėr), *n.* One who performs wonders or surprising things; a thaumaturgist. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., II. 162.

wonderworking (wun'dėr-wėr'king), *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things. *G. Herbert,* Country Parson, xxxii.

wonder-wounded (wun'dėr-wön'ded), *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; wonderstricken.

What is he whose grief . . .
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder-wounded* hearers? *Shak.,* Hamlet, v. 1. 280.

wondrous (wun'drus), *a.* [Formerly *wonderous, wonderouse,* < *wonder* + *-ous;* prob. suggested by *marvelous,* etc., but in part a substitute for early mod. E. *wonders:* see *wonders.*] I. *a.* Of a kind or degree to excite wonder; wonderful; marvelous; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some *wondrous* monument?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 97.

And yet no Angel envy'd Him his place
Who ever look'd upon his *wonderous* face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 214.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as *wondrous,*
God hath written in those stars above.
Longfellow, Flowers.

wondrous (wun'drus), *adv.* [< *wondrous, a.*] In a wonderful or surprising degree; remarkably; exceedingly.

I found you *wondrous* kind. *Shak.,* All's Well, v. 3. 311.

I shall grow *wondrous* melancholy if I stay long here without company.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

wondrously (wun'drus-li), *adv.* [< *wondrous* + *-ly*[2].] In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

My lord leans *wondrously* to discontent.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 71.

Cloe complains, and *wond'rously* 's aggriev'd.
Glanville, Cloe.

wondrousness (wun'drus-nes), *n.* The quality of being wondrous.

wone†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*[1].

wong[1] (wong), *n.* [< ME. *wong, wang,* < AS. *wong, wang,* a plain: see *wang*[1].] A plain; a field; a meadow. [Old and prov. Eng.]

wong[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *wang*[1].

wonga-wonga (wong'gä-wong'gä), *n.* [Australian.] A large Australian pigeon, having white flesh, and much esteemed for the table. —**Wonga-wonga vine,** an Australian climbing plant, *Pandorea pandorana* (*Bignonia pandorana* of Andrews).

wonger†, *n.* Same as *wanger.*

woning†, *n.* [< ME. *wununge, wuning, woning, woninge,* < AS. *wunung,* dwelling, inner room of a dwelling (= OHG. *wonunga,* G. *wohnung,* dwelling), verbal n. of *wunian,* dwell: see *won*[1].] Dwelling; abode.

His *woning* was ful fair upon an heeth.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 606.

He signes unto them made
With him to wend unto his *wonning* neare.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

woning-place†, *n.* [ME.; < *woning* + *place.*] Dwelling-place; habitation.

I wol and charge thee
To telle anon thy *woninyng-places.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6119.

woning-stead†, *n.* [ME. *wonnyng-steed;* < *woning* + *-stead.*] Dwelling-place.

God will make in yowe haly than his *wonnyng-steed.*
York Plays, p. 173.

wonne[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *won*[1].

wonne[2]†, **wonnen**†. Obsolete forms of *won*[2], preterit and past participle of *win*[1].

wonne[3]†, *adv.* and *conj.* An obsolete form of *when.*

wont[1] (wunt), *a.* (orig. *pp.*). [< ME. *wont,* contracted form of *woned* (= G. *gewohnt*), pp. of *wonen,* be accustomed: see *won*[1].] Accustomed; in the habit; habituated; using or doing customarily.

The Kyng of that Contree was *wont* to ben so strong and so myghty that he helde Werre azenst Kyng Alisandre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Our love was new and then but in the spring,
When I was *wont* to greet it with my lays.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

wont[1]†. Obsolete preterit of *won*[1].

wont[1] (wunt), *v.*; pret. *wont* (occasionally *wonted*), pp. *wont, wonted.* [< *wont*[1], *a.*, orig. pp. of *won*[1]: see *won*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To be accustomed or habituated; use; be used.

When soon the goodly Wyre, that *wonted* was so high
Her stately top to rear, . . .
Of Erisicthon's end begins her to bethink.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 256.

The jessamine that round the straw-roof'd cot
Its fragrant branches wreathed, beneath whose shade
I *wont* to sit and watch the setting sun
And hear the thrush's song. *Southey.*

2. To dwell; make one's home.

The king's fisher *wonts* commonly by the waterside and nestles in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To accustom; habituate.

These, that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins, want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 354.

wont[1] (wunt), *n.* [< *wont*[1], *a.* and *v.* Cf. *won*[1], *wone, n.*] Custom; habit; practice; way.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

Rather than I wou'd break my old *Wont.*
Etherege, She Would if She Could, v. i.

The heart grows hardened with perpetual *wont.*
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

Use and wont. See *use*[1].

wont[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *want*[1].

Make
For hem, yf other water *wonte,* a lake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

wont[3], *n.* A variant of *want*[2].

won't (wunt or wōnt). A contraction of *woll not*—that is, *will not.*

wonted (wun'ted), *p. a.* [< *wont*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, etc.

The stately lord, which *woonted* was to kepe
A court at home, is now come vp to courte.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 62.

Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility of ever becoming *wonted* to this peevishly obstreperous little [shop-]bell. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, v.

2. Customary or familiar by being used, done, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; usual.

She did her *wonted* course forslowe.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

To pay our *wonted* tribute. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, v. 5. 462.

To this the courteous Prince
Accorded with his *wonted* courtesy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

wontedness (wun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being wonted or accustomed; customariness.

Wontedness of opinion. *Eikon Basilike,* p. 163.

wontless (wunt'les), *a.* [< *wont*[1] + *-less.*] Unaccustomed; unused. [Rare.]

What *wontlesse* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, too full of thee?
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 2.

He, remembering the past day
When from his name the affrighted sons of France
Fled trembling, all astonished at their force
And *wontless* valour, rages round the field
Dreadful in anger. *Southey.*

woo[1] (wö), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *wo, wow, wowe;* < ME. *wowen, wogen,* < AS. *wōgian,* in comp. *āwōgian,* woo; prob. lit. 'bend, incline,' hence incline another toward oneself, < *wōh* (*wōg-*), bent, curved, crooked; cf. Goth. *wahs,* bent, in comp. *un-wahs,* not crooked, blameless; cf. Skt. *vañch,* go tortuously, be crooked; cf. L. *vacillare,* vacillate, *varus,* crooked: see *vacillate, varicose,* etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To court; seek the favor, affection, or love of, especially with a view to marriage; solicit or seek in marriage.

He *woweth* hire by meenes and brocage.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be *woo'd;*
She is a woman, therefore to be won.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 78.

2. To solicit; sue; ask with importunity; seek to influence or persuade; invite; endeavor to prevail upon to do or to grant something.

Having *woo'd*
A villain to attempt it. *Shak.,* Pericles, v. 1. 174.

I *wooed* her for to dine,
But could not get her.
Phillada flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 310).

Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among,
I *woo,* to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. To seek; seek to obtain or bring about; act as if seeking to obtain or bring about.

Some in their actions do *woo* and affect honour and reputation. *Bacon,* Honour and Reputation (ed. 1887).

Whose gently-looking beauties only do
Inamour Ruin and Destruction *woo.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To court; make love; sue in love.

Go nu Berild swithe,
And make him ful blithe,
And whan thu farst to *wooe*,
Tak him thine gloue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 793.

When a woman *woos*, what woman's son
Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?
Shak., Sonnets, xli.

2. To ask; seek; solicit.

I pray thee, sing, and let me *woo* no more.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 50.

woo[2] (wö), *n.* A Scotch form of *wool*.

woo[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *woe*.

wood[1] (wůd), *n.* [< ME. *wode*, *wude*, *wod* (pl. ★*wodes*, *wudes*), < AS. *wudu*, orig. *widu*, a wood, a tree, wood, timber, = MD. MLG. *wede*, a wood, wood, = OHG. *witu*, MHG. *wite*, wood, = Icel. *viðr* = Sw. Dan. *ved*, a tree, wood; akin to (according to some, derived from) the Celtic words OIr. *fid*, Ir. *fiodh*, a wood, tree (*fiodais*, shrubbery, underwood), = Gael. *fiodh*, a wilderness, wood, timber (*fiodhach*, shrubs), = W. *gwydd*, trees (*gwyddeli*, bushes, brakes).] 1. A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest: often in the plural, with the same force as the singular.

From Ebron Men gon to Bethelem in half a day; for it is but 5 Myle; and it is fulle fayre Weye, be Pleynes and *Wodes* fulle deletable. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

There is a pleasure in the pathless *woods*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

2. The substance of trees; the hard fibrous substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which lies between the pith and the bark. In dicotyledonous plants the wood is composed externally of the alburnum or sap-wood, and internally of the duramen or hard wood. In monocotyledonous plants, or endogens, the hardest part of the wood is nearest the circumference, while the interior is composed of cellular tissue.

3. Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. In this sense the word implies not only standing trees suitable for buildings, etc., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, boards, planks, etc. See *timber*[1].

4. Firewood; cordwood.

To-morrow morning bedding and a gown shall be sent in, and *wood* and coal.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

5. The cask, keg, or barrel, as distinguished from the bottle: as, wine drawn from the *wood*.

Ordinary clarets from the *wood* 4*s.* to 6*s.* per gallon; good bottled clarets from 3*s.* or 4*s.* to 10*s.* a bottle.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 199.

6. The grain of wood.

Rightlie smo[o]thed and wrought as it should, not ouer-[t]whartlie, and against the *wood*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

7. In *her.*, three or four trees grouped together, usually represented as rooted in a mound, which is vert, unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *hurst*.—8. In *printing*, a wood-block, or wood-blocks collectively, as distinguished from a metallic type or plate of any kind: as, cuts printed from the *wood*.—9. In *music*, the wooden wind-instruments of an orchestra taken collectively. See *wind*[2], *n.*, 5, *wind-instrument*, and *instrument*, 3 (*b*). Also called *wood wind*.—10†. Figuratively, a crowd, mass, or collection.

And though my buckler bare a *wood* of darts,
Yet left not I, but with audacious face
I brauely fought.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

Names of Tribulation, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
By the whole family or *wood* of you.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Wood is used to signify any miscellaneous collection, or stock of materials, hence some poets intitle their miscellaneous works silvarum libri; and our poet [Ben Jonson], conforming to this practice, calls his the Forest.
Upton, quoted in note to "The Alchemist."

Agal or **agila wood.** See *agallochum.*—**Agatized wood.** See *agatize* and *silicify.*—**Aloes wood.** See *agallochum.*—**Amboyna wood.** See *kiabooca-wood.*—**Artificial wood,** a composition made of paper, paper-pulp, glue, sawdust, hemp, albumen, metallic oxids, drying-oils, sulphur, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, mineral salts, etc. When warm or wet, according to the nature of the particular composition, it is plastic, but in cooling or drying it hardens and acquires properties similar to those of wood.—**Brauna wood.** See *brauna.*—**Brazil wood, braziletto wood.** See *brazil, braziletto.*—**Castor wood,** *Magnolia Virginiana.*—**Caviuna wood,** a palisander wood obtained in Brazil from *Dalbergia nigra* and perhaps some other trees.—**Champ wood,** the wood of the champ and the champak.—**Cock of the woods,** the capercaillie (which see, with cut).—**Commissioners of Woods and Forests,** a department of the British Government, called more fully the Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, Land-revenues, Works, and Buildings, established by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 1. By 14 and 15 Vict., c. 42, it is divided into a Board of Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land-revenues, and a Board of Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings. The former have the management of the crown woods and forests, and land-revenues; the latter have the management of the public works and buildings, to which has been added, by later acts, the care of the royal parks, etc. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Coromandel wood.** Same as *calamander-wood.*—**Cuba wood.** Same as *fustic.*—**Curana wood,** the wood of *Protium altissimum.* See *Icica.*—**Feast of wood-carrying,** one of the annual festivals of the ancient Jews, instituted after the Babylonish captivity. It obtained its name from the practice of the people's bringing wood to the temple on the day of its celebration for the burning of the sacrifices.—**Fossil wood.** (*a*) Wood in a fossil state—that is, wood in a state of nature that has undergone various preservative processes and has become fossil. Popularly the term is usually applied to silicified wood—that is, wood in which the substance has been replaced, atom by atom, by silica in such a manner as to retain the exact form and appearance of the original wood. Wood preserved in this manner is exceedingly abundant in various parts of the western United States, especially in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, where it is not rare to find trunks 30 feet in height, and 8 or 10 feet in diameter, standing upright exactly in the positions in which they grew, and so perfectly preserved that every cell, with all its delicate markings, can be as satisfactorily examined as from a living tree. In central Arizona perfectly silicified trunks of trees, 8 feet in diameter and 140 feet long, have been observed. These latter belong to the genus *Araucarioxylon*, the representative in a fossil state of the genus *Araucaria*. Fossil wood may also be due to the molecules being displaced by lime or iron, or by various combinations of minerals. Lignite, which represents one of the stages in the formation of coal, is very frequently fossil wood which has lost more or less of its volatile constituents, but still retains its wood-like structure and appearance. The term *fossil wood* is therefore properly applied to any wood that is so situated in the earth, or has been so acted upon by various minerals, as to be permanently preserved. (*b*) See *fossil cork*, under *fossil.*—**Hard wood,** the wood of various trees, such as oak, cherry, maple, ebony, ironwood, etc., so called from these woods being relatively very hard, firm, and compact. The quality results from the cells having exceedingly thick walls and being very compactly arranged, with very few or no intercellular spaces or ducts. Trees furnishing wood of this character are usually of slow growth, with narrow annual rings and dense, solid heart-wood. Mahogany, rosewood, and most woods susceptible of a fine polish belong to this class.—**Hypernic wood.** See *hypernic.*—**Incense wood.** See *incense-tree.*—**Jacaranda wood.** See *palisander.*—**Jarool, jarrah, kamassi wood.** See *jarool*, etc.—**Jasperized wood.** Same as *silicified wood.*—**Kanyin wood.** Same as *gurjun wood.* See *gurjun.*—**Karri wood,** the timber of *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, of southwestern Australia. The tree is said to attain exceptionally the height of 400 feet. The timber is useful for ship-planking, masts, wheel-work, railway-ties, etc.—**Khow wood.** See *Olea.*—**Lemon wood.** (*a*) The wood of the lemon-tree, which is hard, elastic, and fragrant. (*b*) In South Africa, an evergreen shrub, or a tree 20 or 30 feet high, *Grumilea Capensis*, having a hard, tough wood, variously useful.—**Lingoa wood.** Same as *lingo*[2].—**Loblolly wood,** the wood of the loblolly-tree.—**Metallization of wood.** See *metallization.*—**Molded wood.** See *mold*[4].—**Molompi, mora, myall wood.** See *molompi*, etc.—**Myrtle wood,** the wood of the Tasmanian myrtle. See *Fagus.*—**Nephritic wood.** See *nephritic.*—**Nicaragua wood,** a dye-wood exported from Nicaragua, similar to brazil-wood, and derived from *Hæmatoxylum Braziletto*; peach-wood.—**Padouk wood,** the Andaman redwood. See *redwood*, 2.—**Pernambuco wood,** true brazil-wood.—**Perpignan wood,** the wood of the European nettle-tree, *Celtis australis.* See *nettle-tree*, 1.—**Petrified wood.** Same as *silicified wood*, below.—**Picræna wood,** the wood of *Picrasma excelsa.* See *quassia*, 2.—**Quassia, quebracho, saj wood.** See *quassia*, etc.—**Samaria wood.** Same as *curana wood*, above.—**Sand wood,** a leguminous shrub of the Isle of Réunion, *Bremontiera Ammoxylon*, of doubtful affinity.—**Santa Martha wood.** Same as *peach-wood.*—**Secondary, speckled, sterile wood.** See the adjectives.—**Silicified wood.** See *fossil wood*, above, and *silicify.*—**Soft wood,** a wood, such as basswood, poplar, tulip, cedar, and white pine, which is relatively soft and easily worked. This character is due to the large and thin-walled cells, including usually numerous ducts. Soft-wooded trees are generally of rapid growth, making thick annual layers.—**Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *scent-wood.*—**Trincomali wood.** See *halmalille.*—**Turanira wood,** the wood of the bastard bully-tree, *Bumelia retusa*, of the West Indies.—**Wood-bending machine,** a machine or an apparatus for bending wood into shape. Different machines are used, according to the purpose for which the wood is to be used, as for ship-timbers, furniture, sleigh-runners, hoops, and staves.—**Wood moot** or **mote.** See *moot*[1].—**Wood reed-grass.** See *reed-grass.*—**Wood stop,** in *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are made of wood, as the flute, the stopped diapason, etc.—**Wood tea.** See *tea*[1].—**Wood wind.** See def. 9, above. (For a multitude of other woods, see specific epithets.)

★=**Syn. 1.** *Woods, Park*, etc. See *forest.*

wood[1] (wůd), *v.* [< *wood*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To supply or replenish with wood; get supplies of wood for: as, to *wood* a steamboat or a locomotive. [Colloq.]

Many passengers would save a little by helping to "*wood* the boat": i. e., by carrying wood down the bank and throwing it on the boat, a special ticket being issued on that condition. *The Century*, XLI. 106.

II. *intrans.* To take in or get supplies of wood.

In this little [island] of Mevis, more than twenty yeares agoe, I have remained a good time together, to *wod* and water and refresh my men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 277.

Therefore, as soon as we came to an Anchor at the East end of the Island, we sent our Boat ashore to the Governour, to desire leave to *wood*, water, and cut a new Mizen-yard. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 174.

wood[2]† (wöd), *a.* [Sc. *wod, wud*; < ME. *wood, woode, wod, wode*, < AS. *wōd*, mad, raging, furious, = Icel. *ōdhr*, raging, frantic, = Goth. *wōds*, mad; cf. MD. *woed, woede*, D. *woede*, OHG. *wuot*, MHG. G. *wut, wuth*, madness; AS. *wōd*, voice, song, = Icel. *ōdhr*, song, poetry, mind, wit; prob. allied to L. *vātes*, a prophet, bard (one filled with "a fine frenzy"): see *vatic.* See *Woden, Wednesday.*] Mad; frantic; furious; angry; enraged; raging. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Ffuerse Ector was fayn of his fyn helpe,
And as *wode* as a wild bore wan on his horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6523.

Now a Monday next, at quarter nyght,
Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and *wood*
That half so greet was nevere Noees flood.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 331.

Howard was as *wode* as a wilde bullok; God sende hym seche wurshipp as he deservith. *Paston Letters*, I. 341.

Quyriache [Iscariot] sayd, Thou *wood* hounde [mad dog, margin] thou hist doon to me grete prouffyte [profit]. *Ashton's Legendary Hist. of the Cross* (reprinted from orig. [ed. of Nov. 20, 1483), London, 1887, p. xxxvi.

Franticke companion, lunaticke and *wood*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 984.

For wood†, like anything mad; "like mad."

Yit lat us to the peple seme . . .
That wimmen loves us *for wood*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1747.

wood[2]† (wöd), *v. i.* [< ME. *wooden, wodien*; from the adj. Cf. *weed*[3].] 1. To act like a madman; rave.

He stareth and *woodeth* in his advertence.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 467.

2. To be fierce or furious; rage.

Thogh they ne anoye nat the body, yit vices *wooden* to destroyen men by wounde of thowht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 3.

wood[3]†, *n.* An old spelling of *woad*. *Prompt. Parv.*

wood-acid (wůd'as″id), *n.* Same as *wood-vinegar.* See *vinegar.*

Take 20 pounds terra japonica, 5 pounds of *wood-acid*, . . . to about 10 barrels of water, or enough of the latter to cover the hides. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 607.

wood-agate (wůd'ag″āt), *n.* An agate which shows more or less perfectly the structure of the wood from which it has been derived by a process of silicification.

★**wood-alcohol** (wůd'al″kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol.*

wood-almond (wůd'ä″mond), *n.* A shrub, *Hippocratea comosa.* See *Hippocratea.*

wood-anemone (wůd'a-nem″ō-nē), *n.* The wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa.*

wood-ant (wůd'ant), *n.* 1. A large ant, as *Formica rufa*, which lives in the woods.—2. A white ant, or termite, as *Termes flavipes*, which lives in the wood of old buildings. See cut under *Termes.* [U. S.]

wood-apple (wůd'ap″l), *n.* See *Feronia*, 1.

wood-ashes (wůd'ash″ez), *n. pl.* The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-awl (wůd'âl), *n.* The green woodpecker, or awl-bird, *Gecinus viridis*: same as *woodwale.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

wood-baboon (wůd'ba-bön″), *n.* The drill; the cinereous or yellow baboon of Guinea, *Cynocephalus leucophæus.* See *drill*[4].

wood-barley (wůd'bär″li), *n.* See *Hordeum.*

wood-beetle (wůd'bē″tl), *n.* See *Paussidæ.*

wood-betony (wůd'bet″ǫ-ni), *n.* See *betony.* Also called *head-betony* and *lousewort.*

wood-bill (wůd'bil), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a woodmen's bill for lopping fagots, etc.

woodbine, woodbind (wůd'bīn, -bīnd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *wodbynde*; < ME. *woodbynde, woodebynde, wodebinde, wodebynde, wudebinde*, < AS. *wudubind, wudebinde*, earlier *uuidubinde, uuidubindae, uuidubindlae*; so called because it binds or winds round trees, < *wudu, widu*, tree, wood, + *bindan*, bind: see *wood*[1] and *bind.*] The common European honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, whence the name is more or less extended to other honeysuckles. *L. Caprifolium*, a species very similar to *L. Periclymenum*, is designated *American woodbine.* The name is also given to the Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia.*

Aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bytrent and writhen is the soote *woodbynde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1231.

So doth the *woodbine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwist. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 47.

Spanish woodbine, the seven-year vine, or Spanish arbor-vine, *Operculina tuberosa.* See *vine.*—**Wild woodbine.** See *wild*[1].

wood-bird (wůd'bėrd), *n.* A bird that lives in the woods.

Begin these *wood-birds* but to couple now?
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 145.

wood-block (wůd'blok), *n.* **1.** In *engraving*, a die cut in relief on wood, and in condition for furnishing impressions in ink in a printing-press; a woodcut. See *wood-engraving*. The wood commonly used for wood-blocks is box, the blocks being cut directly across the grain. Inferior kinds of wood, such as American rock-maple, pear, plane, etc., are used for coarser work.

2. A print or impression from such an engraved block; a woodcut. Also used attributively in both senses: as, *wood-block* illustrations.

wood-boiler (wůd'boi″lėr), *n.* A vessel adapted for boiling wood in order to soften it and thus facilitate working.

wood-borer (wůd'bōr″ėr), *n.* That which bores wood, as an insect, a crustacean, or a mollusk. Compare *Cis*, *ship-worm*, *Saperda*, and *teredo*, and other citations under *wood-boring*.

wood-boring (wůd'bōr″ing), *a.* Capable of or characterized by boring wood; having the habits of a wood-borer: as, the *wood-boring* shrimps; *wood-boring* beetles. See *gribble*[2], *Limnoria*, *Cheluridæ*, *Lymexylon*, *ship-worm*, and *teredo*.

wood-born (wůd'bôrn), *a.* Born in the woods. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 16. [Rare.]

wood-bound (wůd'bound), *a.* Encumbered with tall woody hedgerows. *Imp. Dict.*

wood-brick (wůd'brik), *n.* A block of wood, of the shape and size of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building to afford a hold for the joinery, etc.

Woodbridge gun. See *gun*[1].

wood-broney (wůd'brō″ni), *n.* The common ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-broom (wůd'bröm), *n.* The wild teazel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

wood-bug (wůd'bug), *n.* A forest-bug.

woodburytype (wůd'ber-i-tīp), *n.* [Named after Walter Bentley *Woodbury*, the inventor.] **1.** A photomechanical process in which a relief is produced from a negative on a film of bichromated gelatin, hardened in alum. This is pressed into a plate of soft metal, the result being an intaglio mold. A warm solution of gelatin containing any desired pigment is poured on the mold, a sheet of paper is laid over it, and pressure applied, the superfluous pigmented gelatin being squeezed out, and only that remaining in the intaglio mold and forming the image being left. When this sets it adheres to the paper, and is then fixed by hardening in a solution of alum. Compare *heliotypy*.

2. A picture produced by this process.

wood-calamint (wůd'kal″a-mint), *n.* The common calamint, *Clinopodium Calamintha*.

wood-carpet (wůd'kär″pet), *n.* **1.** A floor-covering made of slats or more ornamental shapes of wood of different colors, fastened to a cloth backing. The different pieces of wood are arranged so as to produce the effects of tessellated floors, mosaic work, etc. Also called in the United States *wood-carpeting*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Melanippe rivata*, common in the south of England.

wood-carver (wůd'kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves wood.

The peasants are turners, lapidaries, electro-platers, *wood-carvers*, and spectacle-makers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 310.

wood-carving (wůd'kär″ving), *n.* **1.** The art or process of carving wood.—**2.** A piece of sculpture in wood.

wood-cell (wůd'sel), *n.* A cell normally entering into the composition of the wood of plants. Wood-cells are one of the regular modifications of prosenchyma, consisting of cell-structures greatly elongated in proportion to their breadth, with very thick walls and usually pointed extremities. When thoroughly lignified, wood-cells take little active part in the metabolism of the plant, their function being mainly to give strength and power of resistance to it. Also called *woody fiber*. See *prosenchyma*, *tissue*, 4, and cut under *disk*, 4 (*e*).

wood-charcoal (wůd'chär″kōl), *n.* See *charcoal*, 1.

woodchat (wůd'chat), *n.* The red-backed shrike or butcher-bird of Africa and Europe, *Lanius rufus*. Also called *L. auriculatus* and by other names. It is occasionally seen in Great Britain in summer. The name is misleading, as the bird is not a chat in any proper sense.

woodchat-shrike (wůd'chat-shrīk), *n.* The woodchat.

wood-chopper (wůd'chop″ėr), *n.* One who chops wood; specifically, one who cuts down trees, as a lumberman.

woodchuck[1] (wůd'chuk), *n.* [Also *woodshock*, applied to a different quadruped; a corruption, simulating E. *wood*[1], of *wejack*, *weejack*, repr. an Amer. Ind. name, of which the Cree form is rendered *wuchak* by Watkins (Cree Dict., 1865).] The commonest North American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, a large rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ*. It is from 15 to 18 inches long, of very stout, heavy form, with brownish and grayish tints above, and reddish-brown below. It feeds on vegetables of many kinds, burrows in the ground, and hibernates in winter. Also called *ground-hog* and *chuck*. See *Arctomys*.—**Woodchuck day**, in popular myth, the day (assumed to be Candlemas day) on which the woodchuck first comes out of its hole after its hibernation. The saying goes that if the woodchuck sees its shadow on that day, it retires to its burrow for six weeks longer, which implies that warm, sunshiny weather very early in the spring, or in February, arousing the woodchuck from its torpidity, is likely to be followed by a cold or late season. Also *ground-hog day*.

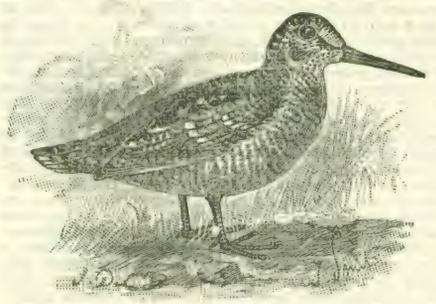
woodchuck[2] (wůd'chuk), *n.* [Prob. < *wood*[1] + *chuck*[5], var. of *chack*[3].] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-chuck (wůd'chuk), *n.* In a lathe, a chuck adapted for holding a piece of wood to be operated on.

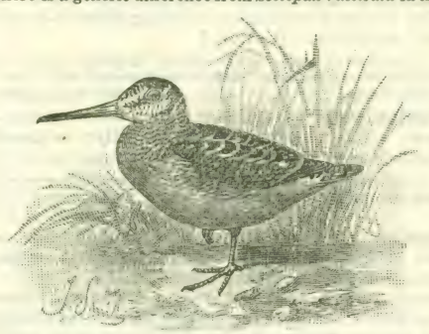
The stoppers are fixed in a hollow *wood-chuck* by slight blows of a mallet. *O'Bryne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 195.

woodcoal (wůd'kōl), *n.* Charcoal.

woodcock (wůd'kok), *n.* [< ME. *wodekoc*, *wodekok*, *woddecoke*, < AS. *wuducoc*, a woodcock; as *wood*[1] + *cock*[1].] **1.** One of two distinct birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, closely related to the true snipe (*Gallinago*). (*a*) In Europe, *Scolopax rusticula* (wrongly spelled *rusticola*), a very common bird of the northerly parts of the Old World, one of the largest and best-known representatives of its family, highly esteemed as a game-bird, its flesh being delicious, while the thick cover it inhabits and the rapidity of its flight test the nerve and skill of the sportsman. It is migratory, breeding chiefly in the higher latitudes, nesting upon the ground in a dry spot under cover, and laying four eggs. This woodcock is over 12 inches in length, and weighs from 10 to 15 ounces; the plumage is intimately variegated with brown, black, russet, and tawny. It is seldom seen in America, and only as a straggler from Europe. (*b*) In the United States and Canada, *Philohela minor*, a bird of the same general characteristics as the former, but smaller, usually under 12 inches in length, and weighing 9 ounces or less; the under parts are whole-colored, and there is a generic difference from *Scolopax rusticula* in the structure of the outer primaries, three of which are attenuated and abbreviated in *Philohela*. The sexes are alike in color, but the female is considerably larger than the male, and alone reaches the maximum size and weight above given; the male is usually 10 to 11 inches long, and 16 to 17 in spread, weighing 5, 6, or 7 ounces according to condition. The bill is perfectly straight, 2½ to 3 inches long, and deeply furrowed; it is a very sensitive probe, with which the bird feels for worms in the mud by thrusting it in for its full length. The physiognomy of the woodcock is peculiar, by reason of the shape of the head, and the great size of the dark eyes, as well as their site high up and far back. The wings are short and rounded, but ample; the tail is very short, rounded, and usually held up; the legs are feathered to the heel, naked beyond; the toes are cleft quite to the base; there is a small hind toe, and the middle toe with its claw is rather longer than the tarsus. The woodcock is to some extent a nocturnal bird. It abounds in most of its range, and is one of the leading game-birds of America; it is found in bogs and swamps, wet woodlands, alder-brakes (sometimes called *woodcock-brakes* in consequence), and not seldom in quite dry fields, as corn-fields; it is migratory, but erratic and capricious in its movements, and nests throughout its range. The eggs are laid on the ground, generally in April (earlier or later according to latitude); they are less pointed than usual among waders, 1½ by 1¼ inches in size, of a brownish-gray color, with very numerous and small chocolate-brown surface-spots and neutral-tint shell-spots; the full number is four. The woodcock has a peculiar bleating cry, and sometimes exhibits the curious habit of removing the young from danger by flying off with the chick, which is held in the parent's feet. Also called *snipe*, with or without qualifying words (see *snipe*[1], 1 (*c*)), *American woodcock*, *little woodcock*, *lesser woodcock*, *red woodcock*, *wood-hen*, *bog-sucker*, *bogbird*, *timberdoodle*, *hookumpake*, *night-peck*, *night-partridge*, *shrups*, *cock* (short for *woodcock*), and *Labrador twister*.



European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticula*).



American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

2. The large black pileated woodpecker, or log-cock, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlæus*) *pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*. [Local, U. S.]

Woodcock . . . is applied by backwoodsmen and other country folk to the pileated woodpecker, . . . wherever that big red-crested bird of the tall timber is found.
G. Trumbull, Bird Names (1888), p. 151.

3. In *conch.*, a woodcock-shell: more fully called *thorny woodcock*. Also called *Venus's-comb*.—**4.** A simpleton: in allusion to the facility with which the European woodcock allows itself to be taken in springs or in nets set for it in the glades.

Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your neck i' the noose.
Beau. and Fl., Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

Among us in England this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly, so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a foolish, simple person. *Willoughby*.

Little woodcock. (*a*) The great or double snipe, or woodcock-snipe, *Gallinago major*. [British.] (*b*) The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: a book-name. [U. S.]—**Springes to catch woodcocks**, arts to entrap simplicity. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 115.—**Woodcock's cross**†, penitence for folly.

Not controversies now are in disputes
At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:
Where man doth man within the law betosse,
Till some go croslesse home by *Woodcocks crosse*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Woodcock's head. (*a*) A tobacco-pipe: so called from the shape.

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*.
Fastid. Meaning my head, lady?
Sav. Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

(*b*) A woodcock-shell, as *Murex haustellum*.

woodcock-eye (wůd'kok-ī), *n.* A snap-hook. *E. H. Knight*. [Eng.]

woodcock-fish (wůd'kok-fish), *n.* The sea-woodcock or trumpet-fish, *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*: so called from the long beak, like that of the snipe or woodcock. See cut under *snipe-fish*.

woodcock-owl (wůd'kok-oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, *Otus brachyotus*, or *Brachyotus palustris*: so called from its association with the European woodcock. [Local, Eng. and Ireland.]

woodcock-pilot (wůd'kok-pī″lọt), *n.* The European gold-crested kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*: so called as preceding the woodcock in migration. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Local, Eng.]

woodcock-shell (wůd'kok-shel), *n.* One of several muricine shells which have a long spout or beak, as *Murex tribulus* or *M. tenuispina*; a woodcock, woodcock's head, or Venus's-comb. See cut under *Murex*.

woodcock-snipe (wůd'kok-snīp), *n.* Same as *little woodcock* (*a*) (which see, under *woodcock*).

wood-copper (wůd'kop″ėr), *n.* See *olivenite*.

wood-corn (wůd'kôrn), *n.* A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors in Great Britain to the lord of the manor for the liberty to pick up dead or broken wood.

woodcracker (wůd'krak″ėr), *n.* The common European nutcracker or nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia* or *S. europæa*. See cut under *Sitta*. *Plot*, Nat. Hist. Oxford, p. 175. (*Yarrell.*) [Local, Eng.]

woodcraft (wůd'kråft) *n.* [< ME. *wodecraft*; < *wood*[1] + *craft*[1].] Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, etc.

What were *woodcraft* without fatigue and without danger? *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

wood-crash (wůd'krash), *n.* A machine, made on the principle of a spring-rattle, used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking timbers.

wood-cricket (wůd'krik″et), *n.* A kind of cricket that lives in the woods; specifically, *Nemobius sylvestris*, of Europe.

wood-culver (wůd'kul″vėr), *n.* The wood-pigeon or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. Also *wood-quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

woodcut (wůd'kut), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such an engraving. See *wood-engraving*.—**Woodcut-paper**, a soft paper of very fine

fiber and smooth face, half-sized or wholly unsized, readily receptive of ink or impression. Sometimes called *plate-paper*.

wood-cutter (wůd'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A person who cuts wood.—2. A maker of woodcuts; an engraver on wood. See *wood-engraving*.

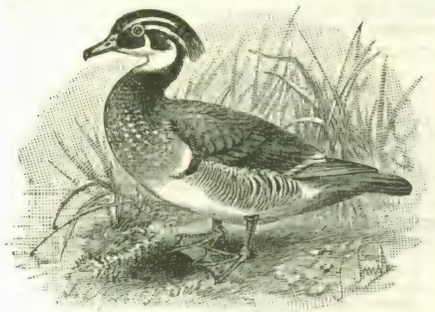
wood-cutting (wůd'kut″ing), *n.* 1. The act or employment of cutting wood by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.—2. Wood-engraving.

wood-dove (wůd'duv), *n.* [< ME. *wodedove, wodedowve, wodedouve*; < *wood*[1] + *dove*[1].] The stock-dove, *Columba œnas*; also, the common wood-pigeon, *C. palumbus*.

> The *wode-dowve* upon the spray
> She sang ful loude and clere.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 59.

wood-drink (wůd'dringk), *n.* A decoction or ★infusion of medicinal woods, as of sassafras.

wood-duck (wůd'duk), *n.* 1. The summer duck, *Aix sponsa*: more fully called *crested wood-duck*,



Wood-duck, or Summer Duck (*Aix sponsa*), male.

and also *bridal duck, acorn-duck, tree-duck, wood-widgeon*, and *widgeon*.—2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Also *tree-duck*. See cut under *merganser*. [Western U. S.]

wooded (wůd'ed), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Supplied or covered with wood; abounding in wood: as, land well *wooded* and watered.

> The brook escaped from the eye into a deep and *wooded* dell. *Scott.*

2†. Hence, figuratively, thickly or densely covered; crowded.

> The hills are *wooded* with their partisans.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Bonduca, i. 2.

wood-embossing (wůd'em-bos″ing), *n.* A method of ornamenting flat surfaces of wood in imitation of wood-carving. The wood, softened by steam, is passed between engraved rolls in a wood-carving machine, and impressed with patterns in low relief. Another process burns the design into the wood, by means of heated dies.

wooden (wůd'n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *wodden*; < *wood*[1] + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of wood; consisting of wood.

> Bardolph and Nym had ten times more valour than this roaring devil i' the old play, that every one may pare his nails with a *wooden* dagger. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4. 77.

> I saw the images of many of the French Kings, set in certaine *woden* cupbords. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

2. Stiff; ungainly; clumsy; awkward; spiritless; expressionless: as, a *wooden* stare.

> It is a sport to see when a bold fellow is out of countenance, for that puts his face into almost shrunken and *wooden* posture. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

3. Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

> Who have so leaden eyes as not to see sweet Beauty's show;
> Or, seeing, have so *wooden* wits as not that worth to know.
> *Sir P. Sydney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 570).

4†. Of the woods; sylvan.

> And how the worthy mystery befell
> Sylvanus here, this *wooden* god, can tell.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

Wooden brick. Same as *wood-brick*.—**Wooden fuse.** See *fuse*[2].—**Wooden horse.** (*a*†) A ship.

> Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses*.
> *Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

> Vpon a *wodden horse* he rides through the world, and in a merry gale makes a path through the seas.
> *Breton*, Good and Bad, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) An instrument of military punishment consisting of a beam or timber, sometimes set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was compelled to sit astride, having in some instances weights tied to his feet.—**Wooden leg,** an artificial leg made of wood.—**Wooden mill,** in *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of wood, usually poplar, about 4 inches thick, and cut across the grain, which, when charged with pumice and water, is used for cutting gems en cabochon.—**Wooden pavement,** a pavement or causeway consisting of blocks of wood instead of stone or the like.—**Wooden pear.** See *pear*[1].—**Wooden screw,** a screw of wood such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenters' bench.—**Wooden shoe.** See *sabot*.—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) A large spoon made of wood, for mixing salad, and for use in cookery. (*b*) See *spoon*[1].—**Wooden tongue.** See *tongue*.—**Wooden type,** large type cut in wood, used for printing posters, etc.—**Wooden wedding.** See *wedding*.—**Wooden wedge.** See *wedge*[1]. =**Syn. 1.** See *leaden*.

wood-end (wůd'end), *n.* Same as *hood-end*.

wood-engraver (wůd'en-grā″vėr), *n.* 1. An ★artist who engraves on wood.—2. In *entom.*, any one of several bark-beetles of the genus *Xyleborus* and allied genera; specifically, *X. cælatus*. This works in the cambium layer of pine-trees in the United States in such a way that, on removing the loosened bark, the surface of the wood is seen furrowed in a regular and artistic manner, numerous galleries passing off at right angles from a straight median tunnel.



Wood-engraver (*Xyleborus cælatus*), eight times natural size.

wood-engraving (wůd'en-grā″ving), *n.* 1. The art or process of cutting designs in relief upon blocks of wood, usually box, so that impressions can be made from them with a pigment in a printing-press, upon paper or other material. For cuts of more than 5 or 6 inches square, two or more blocks are firmly secured together. The surface of the smoothed block, which is cut directly across the grain, is prepared for the engraver by rubbing it with pounded Bath brick mixed with a little water, in order to give a hold to the lead-pencil, and the subject is drawn in with pencil or India ink, or is transferred upon the block by photography. The engraver then, by means of gravers, tint-tools, gouges or scrapers, and flat tools or chisels of different sizes, cuts out the design, leaving it in raised lines or dots upon the surface of the block, so that these may receive the ink and yield the desired impression under the action of the press. In such parts of the design as are to be solid black, the engraver leaves the surface of the wood untouched; in such parts as are to be wholly white, he cuts the surface entirely away; the large number of tones, technically called *tints*, between these extremes are rendered by cutting out wider or narrower spaces, corresponding to white paper in the print, between the lines or dots left in relief. An engraving is seldom a mere reproduction of the copy; it is a translation, into which the personal element of the engraver enters: thus the engraving may be either superior or inferior artistically to the original. Wood-engraving is technically the opposite of steel- or copperplate-engraving: in the latter the lines cut by the engraver form the picture; in the former the parts of the surface left uncut form the picture.

2. A block of wood engraved by the above method, or an impression from such a block.

woodenhead (wůd'n-hed), *n.* A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; a numskull. [Colloq.]

wooden-headed (wůd'n-hed″ed), *a.* Thick-headed; stupid; lacking penetration or discernment.

wooden-headedness (wůd'n-hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wooden-headed; stupidity. [Colloq.]

> I overheard some rather strong language going on within, words such as "*wooden-headedness*" and "fibs" being used. *Light*, Feb. 23, 1889.

woodenly (wůd'n-li), *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly; without feeling or sympathy.

> Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 22.

woodenness (wůd'n-nes), *n.* Wooden character or quality; stiffness; lack of spirit or expression; clumsiness; stupidity.

woodenware (wůd'n-wār), *n.* A general name for bowls, dishes, etc., turned from solid blocks of wood: often used also of coopers' work, such as pails and tubs.

wood-evil (wůd'ē″vl), *n.* Same as *red water* (which see, under *water*).

woodfall† (wůd'fâl), *n.* A fall or cutting of timber.

> The *woodfalls* this year do not amount to half that sum of twenty-five thousand pounds. *Bacon.*

wood-fern (wůd'fėrn), *n.* Various species of *Dryopteris*; also *Polypodium vulgare*.

wood-fiber (wůd'fī″bėr), *n.* Fiber derived from wood; specifically, the fiber obtained from various species of *Picea, Abies, Populus, Tilia, Liriodendron*, etc., employed as a material for the manufacture of paper-pulp. See *wood-paper* and *wood-pulp*.

wood-flour (wůd'flour), *n.* Very fine sawdust, especially that made from pine wood for use as a surgical dressing.

Woodfordia (wůd-fōr'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after J. *Woodford*, author (1824) of a catalogue of the plants of Edinburgh.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Lythraceæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*. It is characterized by black-dotted leaves, a curved tubular calyx, declined stamens, and pilose seeds. The two species are natives of India, China, eastern tropical Africa, and Madagascar. *W. floribunda* is a much-branched shrub, hoary with grayish hairs, producing round branches and square branchlets, with opposite ovate-lanceolate entire whitish leaves. The flowers are scarlet, and crowded into cymose panicles. See *dhauri*.

wood-francolin (wůd'frang″kō-lin), *n.* One of the francolins, *Francolinus gularis*.

wood-fretter (wůd'fret″ėr), *n.* Something which frets wood, as an insect; a wood-borer or wood-eater.

wood-frog (wůd'frog), *n.* A frog, *Rana sylvatica*, of the United States.

wood-gas (wůd'gas), *n.* Illuminating gas obtained from wood.

wood-geld† (wůd'geld), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, money paid for the privilege of cutting wood within the limits of a forest.

wood-germander (wůd'jėr-man″dėr), *n.* Same as *wood-sage*. See *sage*[2].

wood-gnat (wůd'nat), *n.* A British gnat, *Culex nemorosus*.

wood-god (wůd'god), *n.* A sylvan deity.

> The myld *wood-gods* arrived in the place. *Spenser.*

wood-grass (wůd'grâs), *n.* The great wood-rush, *Juncoides sylvaticum*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-grinder (wůd'grīn″dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for grating and grinding wood to make paper-stock.

wood-grouse (wůd'grous), *n.* A grouse that lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) The cock-of-the-woods, or capercaillie (which see, with cut). (*b*) In the United States, a species of *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), as the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge, and the dusky pine-grouse. See cut under *Canace* and second cut under *grouse*.

wood-hack (wůd'hak), *n.* [< ME. *wodehake*; < *wood* + *hack*[1].] A woodpecker, as the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-hagger (wůd'hag″ėr), *n.* A wood-cutter.

> Let no man thinke that the President and these Gentlemen spent their times as common *Wood-haggers* at felling of trees.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

wood-hawk (wůd'hâk), *n.* An African hawk of the genus *Dryotriorchis*: a book-name.

wood-hen (wůd'hen), *n.* A ralline bird of the genus *Ocydromus*, of which there are several



Wood-hen (*Ocydromus australis*).

species, of New Zealand, New Caledonia, and other Pacific islands, as *O. australis*, the weka rail. See *Ocydromus*.

wood-hewer (wůd'hū″ėr), *n.* 1. One who hews wood.—2. Any bird of the subfamily *Dendrocolaptinæ*, as *Xiphocolaptes emigrans*: a book-name. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Upucerthia*.

wood-hole (wůd'hōl), *n.* A place where wood is stored for fuel.

> Leave trembling, and creep into the *Wood-hool* here.
> *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, i. 1.

wood-honey (wůd'hun″i), *n.* [< ME. *wudehunig*, < AS. *wuduhunig*; as *wood*[1] + *honey*.] Wild honey. Mat. iii. 4 (ed. Hardwick).

wood-hoopoe (wůd'hö″pō), *n.* A hoopoe of the family *Irrisoridæ*; a tree-hoopoe. See cut under *Irrisor*.

wood-horse (wůd'hôrs), *n.* 1. A sawhorse or sawbuck.

> Old Uncle Venner was just coming out of his door, with a *wood-horse* and saw on his shoulder; and, trudging along the street, he scrupled not to keep company with Phœbe, so far as their paths lay together.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

2. Same as *stick-bug*, 1.

woodhouse[1] (wůd'hous), *n.* A house or shed in which wood is piled and sheltered from the weather.

woodhouse[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *woodwose.*

Foure *woodhouses* drew the mount 'till it came before the queen, and then the kyng and his compaigne discended and daunced.
Bp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 239.

wood-ibis (wůd'ī″bis), *n.* A large grallatorial bird of the stork kind, *Tantalus* (or *Tantalops*) *loculator,* which abounds in the wooded swamps and bayous of southerly regions of the United States; hence, any stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ;* a wood-stork. These birds are ibises in no proper sense. The species named is nearly 4 feet long, and 5½ feet in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is snow-white with black primaries, alula, and tail, with the bald head livid-bluish and yellowish, the very heavy bill dingy-yellowish, the bare legs blue. The weight is 10 or 12 pounds. The young are dark-gray, with blackish wings and tail. These birds are gregarious, nest in large heronries, and lay two or three white eggs of elliptical shape, incrusted with a flaky substance, and measuring 2¾ by 1¾ inches. This wood-ibis is known on the Colorado river as the *Colorado water-turkey;* it occasionally strays to the Middle States, and spreads south in the West Indies, Central America, and parts of South America. Similar birds inhabit tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. See cut under *Tantalus.*

woodie (wůd'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *widdy,* itself a dialectal variant of *withy*[1], 3: applied humorously to the gallows. [Scotch.]

Half the country will see how ye'll grace the *woodie.*
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

woodiness (wůd'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being woody. *Evelyn.*

wood-inlay (wůd'in″lā), *n.* Decoration by means of the incrustation of one wood in another. Compare *tarsia.*

woodisht (wůd'ish), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sylvan.

The many mirthful jests, and wanton *woodish* sports.
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 11. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wood-jobber (wůd'job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker.

woodkernt (wůd'kėrn), *n.* 1. A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. *Holland.*—2. A boor; a churl.

The rich central pasture lands were occupied by the clans; the surrounding poorer soils were almost desolate or roamed by a few scattered *wood-kerne.*
Fortnightly Rev., XL. 200.

wood-kingfisher (wůd'king″fish-ėr), *n.* A kingfisher of the genus *Dacelo* in a broad sense; a kinghunter or halcyon, as the laughing-jackass. See *Daceloninæ,* and cut under *Dacelo.*

wood-knacker (wůd'nak″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* See cut under *popinjay.* [Prov. Eng.]

wood-knifet (wůd'nīf), *n.* A short sword or dagger, used in hunting and for various purposes for which the long sword was too cumbrous.

He pulld forth a *wood kniffe,*
Fast thither that he ran;
He brought in the bores head,
And quitted him like a man.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

★ **woodland** (wůd'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wodeland, wodelond,* < AS. *wuduland;* as *wood*[1] + *land*[1].] I. *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or for timber.

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

And Agamenticus lifts its blue
Disk of a cloud the *woodlands* o'er.
Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

=Syn. *Woods, Park,* etc. See *forest.*

II. *a.* Of, peculiar to, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan: as, *woodland* echoes; *woodland* songsters.

The *woodland* choir. *Fenton.*

I am a *woodland* fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 5. 49.

Woodland caribou, woodland reindeer, the common caribou of North America, as found in wooded regions, and as distinguished from the *barren-ground reindeer,* which occurs beyond the limit of trees. See cut under *caribou.*

woodlander (wůd'lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of the woods.

Every friend and fellow-*woodlander.*
Keats, Endymion, ii.

woodlark (wůd'lärk), *n.* A European lark, *Alauda arborea,* of more decidedly arboreal habits than the skylark, to which it is closely related. It differs from the latter chiefly in being somewhat smaller, with shorter tail and more marked variegation of the colors, but its song is quite different. The nest is placed on the ground, and the eggs are four or five in number, of a white color spotted with reddish-brown. The woodlark is migratory, and widely distributed at different seasons. It is common in some parts of Great Britain, but rare in Scotland. See cut under *Alauda.*

wood-layer (wůd'lā″ėr), *n.* A young oak or other timber-plant laid down among the thorn or other plants used in hedges.

wood-leopard (wůd'lep″ärd), *n.* A beautiful white black-spotted moth, *Zeuzera pyrina,* the larva of which lives in wood; the wood leopard-moth. This insect has been discovered in the United States since the definition of *leopard-moth* was published in this dictionary.

woodless (wůd'les), *a.* [< *wood*[1] + *-less.*] Without timber; untimbered.

wood-lily (wůd'lil″i), *n.* 1. The lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis;* locally (from a resemblance in the racemes), the wintergreen, *Pyrola minor.* [Eng.]—2. A plant of the genus *Trillium.*

wood-liverwort (wůd'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria,* which frequently grows on trees. See cut under *apothecium.*

wood-lock (wůd'lok), *n.* In *ship-building,* a piece of hard wood, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., ¶ 233.

wood-louse (wůd'lous), *n.* 1. Any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ.* The common wood-louse of England is a species of *Oniscus.* Also called *hog-louse, sow-bug, slater,* etc. See cuts under *Isopoda* and *Oniscus.*—2. A termite, or white ant, as *Termes flavipes;* any member of the *Termitidæ.* See cut under *Termes.* [Local, U. S.]—3. Any one of the small whitish species of the corrodentian family *Psocidæ,* found in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch; a book-louse. See *book-louse, Psocidæ,* and cut under *death-watch.*—4. Same as *wood-louse-milleped.*

woodlouse-milleped (wůd'lous-mil″e-ped), *n.* A milleped of the family *Glomeridæ.*

woodlyt (wůd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *woodly, wodly, wodliche;* < *wood*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Madly; furiously; wildly.

Whan he wiȝtli a-wok *wodli* he ferde,
Al to-tare his a-tir that he to-tere miȝt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3884.

Therwith the fyr of jelousye upsterte
Withinne his brest, and hente him by the herte
So *woodly* that he lyk was to biholde
The box-tre or the asshen dede and colde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 443.

woodman (wůd'man), *n.*; pl. *woodmen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *wodman;* < *wood*[1] + *man.*] 1. An officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester. *Cowell.*—2†. A woodsman; a hunter.

Am I a *woodman,* ha? Speak I like Herne the hunter?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 30.

'Tis dangerous keeping the
Fool too long at Bay, lest some old *Wood-man* drop in
By chance, and discover thou art but a Rascal Deer.
Etherege, Love in a Tub, v. 4.

3. One who fells timber.

Forth goes the *woodman,* leaving unconcerned
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear.
Cowper, The Task, v. 41.

War-*woodman* of old Woden, how he fells
The mortal copse of faces! *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

wood-march (wůd'märch), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, a species of sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa. Gerard,* Herball.

wood-measurer (wůd'mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* In Scotland, a timber-merchant.

wood-meeting (wůd'mē″ting), *n.* A Mormon name for a camp-meeting.

wood-mill (wůd'mil), *n.* A polishing-wheel made of a disk of mahogany, used, after the roughing-mill, to smooth surfaces of alabaster and the like.

wood-mite (wůd'mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarine of the family *Oribatidæ;* a beetle-mite.

woodmongert (wůd'mung″gėr), *n.* A woodseller; a lumber- or timber-merchant.

The House is just now upon taking away the charter from the Company of *Wood-mongers,* whose frauds, it seems, have been mightily laid before them.
Pepys, Diary, III. 298.

wood-mouse (wůd'mous), *n.* A mouse that habitually lives in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Europe, the long-tailed field-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus.* (*b*) In the United States, any one of several species of white-footed mice or deer-mice of the genus *Peromyscus,* of which *P. americanus* is the principal one. See *Vesperimus, vesper-mouse,* and cut under *deer-mouse.*

wood-naphtha (wůd'naf″thą), *n.* The commercial name of the mixture of impure methyl alcohol, acetone, etc., distilled from wood.

woodnesst (wůd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *woodnesse, wodnesse,* < AS. *wōdnes,* madness, fury, insanity (Bosworth), = MD. *woedenisse* = OHG. *wotnissa* (Stratmann); as *wood*[2] + *-ness.*] Insanity; madness.

Yet saugh I *woodnesse* laughing in his rage.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1153.

Festus seide with greet voice: Paul, thou maddist, many lettris turnen thee to *woodness.* *Wyclif,* Acts xxvi. 24.

wood-nightshade (wůd'nīt″shād), *n.* The bitter-sweet, or woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara.* See *nightshade,* 1 (*a*).

wood-note (wůd'nōt), *n.* A wild or natural musical tone, like that of a forest-bird, as the woodlark, wood-thrush, or nightingale.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 134.

wood-nut (wůd'nut), *n.* The European hazel-★ nut, *Corylus Avellana.*

wood-nymph (wůd'nimf), *n.* 1. A goddess of the woods; a dryad.

By dimpled brook and fountain-brim
The *wood-nymphs,* deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep.
Milton, Comus, l. 120.

2. The humming-bird *Thalurania glaucopis.*—3. One of several noctuid moths, of the genus



Beautiful Wood-nymph (*Euthysanotia grata*), natural size.

Euthysanotia, as *E. grata,* the beautiful wood-nymph, and *E. unio,* the pearl wood-nymph. The larvæ of both of these species feed on the vine in the United States.



Pearl Wood-nymph (*Euthysanotia unio*), natural size.

wood - offeringt (wůd'of″ėr-ing), *n.* Wood burnt on an altar.

We cast the lots among the priests, the Levites, and the people for the *wood offering.* Neh. x. 34.

wood-of-the-holy-crosst, *n.* [Trans. of L. *lignum sanctæ crucis.*] A name once given to the mistletoe, *Viscum album,* from its reputed virtue in helping the infirmities of old age. *Treas.* ★ *of Bot.*

wood-oil (wůd'oil), *n.* 1. See *gurjun.*—2. Same as *tung-oil.*—3. A product of the satinwood, *Peradenia Chloroxylon.*

wood-opal (wůd'ō″pąl), *n.* Silicified wood; opalized wood. It is found in great abundance in many parts of the world, but especially in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California, where extensive forests have been exposed by hydraulic mining, in which the trunks of the trees have been converted into amorphous silica, or opal, which usually contains a small percentage of water, although this is not considered as being essential to its composition. Also called *xylopal.* See *fossil wood* (under *wood*[1]), and *silicify.*

wood-owl (wůd'oul), *n.* The European tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco,* or a similar species, as the barred owl of the United States. They are earless owls, of medium to large size, the species of which are numerous and live in the woods of most parts of the world. See cut under *Strix.*

★ **wood-paper** (wůd'pā″pėr), *n.* A trade-name for paper made in part or in whole of pulp prepared by chemical and mechanical means from wood. The wood employed is usually poplar, though pine, fir, basswood, and beech are largely used. By the mechanical process the wood is ground to fine powder suitable for pulp, and by the chemical process the wood, cut up into small pieces, is digested with various chemicals to free it from the sap and other useless matter, to bleach it, and to reduce it to fine, loose pulp. See *pulp-digester, wood-grinder,* and *paper.*

wood-parenchyma (wůd'pa-reng″ki-mą), *n.* A combination of wood or fiber usually classed as parenchyma, but intermediate between this and prosenchyma. Each fiber consists of three cells, one of which has flattened ends, while the other two, attached to these ends, are pointed.

wood-partridge (wůd'pär″trij), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse, wood-grouse,* and cut under *Canace.* [Local, U. S.]

wood-pavement (wůd'pāv″ment), *n.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood: first used in London in 1839.

wood-pea (wůd'pē), *n.* See *pea*[1].

wood-peat (wůd'pēt), *n.* Peat formed in forests from decayed wood, leaves, etc. Also called *forest-peat.*

woodpeckt (wůd'pek), *n.* The woodpecker.

Nor *wood-pecks,* nor the swallow, harbour near.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

★**woodpecker** (wŭd′pek″ėr), *n.* Any bird of the large family *Picidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and some 250 species, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are picarian and scansorial birds, having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind (except, of course, in the three-toed genera: see *Picoides*1, and cut under *Tiga*); the tail-feathers rigid and acuminate, to assist in climbing; the bill hard and chisel-like, adapted for boring wood (whence the name); and a remarkable structure of the palatal and hyoidean bones and salivary glands. (See cuts under *salivary* and *saurognathous*.) The tongue is capable, in most species, of being thrust far out of the mouth, and is lumbriciform. (See cut under *sagittilingual*.) The plumage as a rule is variegated in intricate patterns of coloration, and usually includes bright, rich, or striking tints. Insects constitute most of their food; their eggs are white, and are laid in holes they dig in trees; their voice is harsh and abrupt. They are of great service to man by destroying insects which infest trees. See *Picidæ*, and numerous cuts there cited.—**Arizona woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *arizonæ*, a bird lately discovered in Arizona, and for some time called *Picus stricklandi*, but distinct from Strickland's woodpecker in having the upper parts of a uniform light-brown color and the spots of the under parts guttiform. *Hargitt*, Ibis, 1866, p. 115.—**Audubon's woodpecker,** the small southern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), named *Picus auduboni* by W. Swainson in 1831, and renamed *Picus auduboni* by Dr. James Trudeau in 1837, without reference to the prior homonym. —**Ayres's woodpecker,** *Colaptes ayre ii* of Audubon (1839), *C. hybridus* of Baird (1858), *Picus hybridus auratomexicanus* of Sundevall (1866), names covering the remarkable flickers of western North America, especially of the upper Missouri and adjacent regions, which present every step of the intergradation between the yellow-shafted and the red-shafted flickers (*C. auratus* and *C. mexicanus*); the so-called hybrid woodpecker. The coloration is so unstable that it often varies on right and left sides of the same specimen. The case is unique, and its interpretation continues in question by ornithologists.—**Baird's woodpecker,** (*a*) The Cuban ivorybill, *Campophilus bairdi*, named by J. Cassin, in 1863, in compliment to Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887). (*b*) The Californian woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*.—**Bengal woodpecker, var. A,** *Brachypternus erythronotus*, of Ceylon. *Latham*, 1782.—**Bengal woodpecker, var. B,** *Chrysocolaptes lucidus*, of the Philippines. *Latham*, 1782.—**Black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers,** the numerous members of the restricted genus *Picus* (= *Dendrocopus:* see under *great black woodpecker*, below), usually 9 to 10 inches long, with four toes, the plumage variegated intricately with black and white, with a scarlet occipital band or pair of spots in the adult male. The greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers of England, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of the United States, are characteristic examples. —**Black-backed three-toed woodpecker,** *Picoides arcticus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 9 to 10 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Black-breasted woodpecker,** the adult female of the thyroid woodpecker.—**Black woodpecker,** the great black woodpecker.—**Bristle-billed woodpeckers,** the genus *Asyndesmus*. *Coues.*—**Brown-headed woodpecker,** the adult female of *Sphyropicus thyroides;* the thyroid woodpecker (see below).—**Buff-crested woodpecker** (of Latham, 1782), the female of *Campophilus melanoleucus* (the *Picus albirostris* of Vieillot), a white-billed crested woodpecker of tropical America, 13½ inches long, congeneric with the ivorybill.—**Cactus woodpecker,** *Picus* or *Melanerpes cactorum*, of Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic.—**Californian woodpecker,** that race of *Melanerpes formicivorus* (a Mexican species) which abounds in the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. It is 8½ to 9½ inches long, of a glossy blue-black color, with the rump, bases of all the quills, edge of the wing, and under parts from the breast white, the sides with sparse black streaks, the forehead white continuously with a stripe down in front of the eye and thence encircling the throat, the crown in the male crimson and white, in the female crimson, black, and white, the eyes white, often with a creamy or pinkish, sometimes bluish, tint. This is the woodpecker noted for drilling holes in dead boughs in which to insert acorns—some branches being found thus drilled and studded with hundreds of acorns.—**Canadian woodpecker,** the large northern form of the hairy woodpecker (which see), formerly *Picus canadensis* (Gmelin, 1788), and before that *Picus leucomelas* (Boddaert, 1783).—**Cape woodpecker,** the South African *Mesopicus griseocephalus*, 7½ inches long, having the crown, crest, rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle of the belly crimson. This bird was originally described in 1776 by Sonnini as *pic verd de l'Isle de Luçon*, whence *Picus manillensis* of Gmelin (1788), and *Manilla green woodpecker* of Latham; next by Buffon in 1780 as *pic à tête grise du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, whence *Picus griseocephalus* of Boddaert (1783) and *Cape woodpecker;* next by Scopoli in 1786 as *Picus menstruus*—this most frequent specific name indicating the bloody-red color of certain parts; next as *pic olive* by Levaillant (1806); also as *Picus caniceps*, *P. obscurus*, *P. capensis*. It has been placed in 6 different genera; its proper onym was first given by Cassin in 1863.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. A,** *Melanerpes* or *Centurus radiolatus*, peculiar to Jamaica. *Latham*, 1782.—**Carolina woodpecker, var. B,** the red-bellied woodpecker. *Latham*, 1782.—**Collared woodpecker,** *Asyndesmus torquatus;* Lewis's woodpecker.—**Crawfurd's woodpecker,** a bird so named by Gray in Griffith's Cuvier (1829), now called *Thriponax crawfurdi*, and supposed to be found near Ava in Burma, but known only from a drawing executed by a native artist for Mr. Crawfurd, Jr.—**Crimson-breasted woodpecker,** the monotypic *Geocolaptes olivaceus* (also *Picus arator*), of South Africa, 9½ to 10 inches long, much varied with olivaceous and reddish tints. *Latham*, 1783.—**Crimson-rumped woodpecker,** *Mesopicus goertan*, the *goertan* or *pic vert du Sénégal* of early French writers, a West African species, 8 inches long, of a golden-olive color above, with scarlet rump and upper tail-coverts, and otherwise much variegated.—**Cuban woodpecker,** *Nesoceleus fernandinæ*, usually called *Colaptes fernandinæ* and *Cuban flicker*, 11½ to 12 inches long, above olive-black barred with yellow, and confined to Cuba.—**Downy woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *pubescens*, a small black and white species, 6 or 7 inches long, one of the commonest woodpeckers of eastern parts of North America, and among those popularly called *sapsucker* (which see). It is exactly like the hairy woodpecker, except in size, and in having the lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, instead of being entirely white. There is no such difference between the two as the terms *downy* and *hairy* would seem to imply. This species corresponds in the United States to the lesser spotted woodpecker of England.—**Gairdner's woodpecker,** *Picus pubescens gairdneri*, the western subspecies of the downy woodpecker, having few if any white spots on the black wing-coverts, and in some localities the belly smoky-gray: dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Dr. Meredith Gairdner, a Scotch naturalist.—**Gila woodpecker,** the saguaro or pitahaya woodpecker. See cut under *pitahaya*. —**Gilded woodpecker.** (*a*) An American flicker of the genus *Colaptes*, as the golden-winged woodpecker, *C. auratus*. See cut under *flicker*2. (*b*) Specifically, one of these, *C. chrysoides*, of Arizona, Lower California, and southward, which resembles the common flicker in the body, tail, and wings, but has the head as in the Mexican flicker.—**Golden-shafted, golden-winged, gold-winged woodpecker,** the common flicker, *Colaptes auratus*.—**Gray-headed woodpecker,** *Gecinus canus*, a popinjay of nearly all Europe and much of Asia. *Pennant*, 1785, and more fully *gray-headed green woodpecker* (Edwards, 1747).—**Grayson's woodpecker,** the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Tres Marias Islands off the Pacific coast of Mexico, named after Col. A. J. Grayson by Lawrence, in 1874, *Picus scalaris*, var. *graysoni*.—**Great black woodpecker,** *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*, the largest European woodpecker, ranging in northerly latitudes through the Palearctic region to Kamchatka and Japan. It is 17 inches long, black, with pointed scarlet crest in the male (the scarlet restricted in the female), and peculiar in having the tarsi extensively feathered. It corresponds to the pileated woodpecker of North America. Many authors assume this isolated woodpecker to be monotypic of the restricted genus *Picus*, in which case the numerous smaller black and white species like the greater and lesser spotted of Europe, and the hairy and downy of North America, are generically called *Dendrocopus;* but when these are left in *Picus*, the great black woodpecker has been called *Dryocopus*. The generic name now employed for the small black and white woodpeckers is *Dryobates* (Boie, 1826).—**Greater spotted woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *major*, ranging through nearly all of Europe and much of Asia. This is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, there corresponding to the hairy woodpecker of the United States. It is 10 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead. See cut under *Picus*.—**Green woodpecker,** *Gecinus viridis*, the commonest woodpecker in Great Britain, with a host of provincial English names, dialectal variants of these, and various poetical epithets, but only about twenty New Latin names. (See cut under *popinjay*.) The genus *Gecinus* ranges through almost all the Palearctic and Indian regions, where it is represented by 17 species. That mentioned inhabits the greater part of Europe, north to 60° N. lat., also Asia Minor and eastward to Persia. It is about 12½ inches long, of a greenish color, variegated with crimson, yellow, white, black, etc.—**Green woodpecker of Mexico**†, a bird described in 1734 by Seba as *Ardea mexicana*, and later in 1760 by Brisson as *pic verd du Mexique*, being a popinjay artificially fitted with the legs of some other bird and falsified as to habitat. —**Hairy woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *villosus*, a common woodpecker of eastern North America, entirely black and white, the male with a scarlet occipital band, the size usually 9 or 10 inches, but varying from 8 to 11. This very exceptional gradation in size has caused the recognition of three varieties, *major*, *medius*, and *minor*, graded mainly according to latitude, the northernmost birds being the largest. These varieties have several synonyms, and in western North America the hairy woodpecker runs into yet other geographical or climatic races. —**Half-billed woodpecker**† (Latham, 1782), a nominal species, based on *Picus semirostris* of Linnæus (1766), which was a popinjay with a broken bill.—**Harris's woodpecker,** *Picus villosus harrisi*, the hairy woodpecker of the regions from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, in which the white spots on the wing-coverts are few, if any, and the belly is smoky-gray in some localities. This subspecies is thus parallel with that of the downy woodpecker called *Gairdner's*, and was dedicated by Audubon in 1839 to Edward Harris.—**Hybrid woodpecker,** Ayres's woodpecker.—**Imperial woodpecker,** *Campophilus imperialis*, an ivory-billed and the largest known woodpecker, nearly 2 feet long, with black nasal plumules, no white stripe on the head or neck, a long occipital crest of scarlet, the secondaries tipped with white, the plumage otherwise black, and the bill white. This magnificent bird inhabits Mexico, and will probably be found in the United States near the Mexican border.—**Ivory-billed woodpecker,** the ivorybill; any member of the genus *Campophilus* having a white bill. See cut under *Campophilus*.—**Javan three-toed woodpecker,** the bird figured under *Tiga* (which see).—**Ladder-backed three-toed woodpecker,** *Picoides americanus*, marked by the characters indicated in the name, 8 to 9 inches long, common in northerly parts of North America.—**Ladder-backed woodpeckers,** those small black-and-white-spotted woodpeckers whose upper parts are regularly barred crosswise with black and white, as the Texan woodpecker and related forms. *Coues.* —**Larger red-crested woodpecker,** the pileated woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Largest white-billed woodpecker,** the ivorybill. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Lesser black woodpecker** (Latham, 1782), the homonym of two different species of South American woodpeckers, *Melanerpes rubrifrons* and *M. cruentatus*.—**Lesser spotted woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *minor*, ranging through nearly all Europe, much of Asia, and parts of Africa. It is one of the woodpeckers common in Great Britain, where it corresponds to the downy woodpecker of the United States. It is 6 inches long, of black and white color in intricate pattern, the male with a red hindhead.—**Lewis's woodpecker,** *Melanerpes torquatus* of Wils, originally *Picus torquatus* of Wilson (1811), named by the latter after its discoverer, Captain Meriwether Lewis, United States army. It inhabits western North America, chiefly in mountainous parts of the United States, and is generically distinct from all other woodpeckers in having the plumage of the under parts hair-like by reason of disconnection of the barbs of the feathers. It is 10 to 12 inches long, greenish-black with bronze luster, a patch of velvety crimson feathers on the face, the under parts and a collar round the neck hoary-gray, heightened to rose- or lake-red on the belly. Also called *collared* and *bristle-billed woodpecker*.—**Lineated woodpecker,** *Ceophlœus* or *Dryocopus* (formerly *Picus*) *lineatus*, of Central and South America, of rather large size (14 inches long), crested with crimson, and otherwise resembling the pileated woodpecker, to which it is nearly related.—**Little brown woodpecker,** *Iyngipicus gymnophthalmus*, of Ceylon and the point of the Indian peninsula, 4¾ inches long. *Latham*, 1787.—**Magellanic woodpecker,** *Ipocrantor magellanicus*, a monotypic species of Chili and Patagonia, 15 inches long, mostly blue-black with scarlet crested head.—**Malaccan woodpecker,** *Chrysophlegma malaccensis*, of the Malay countries, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is one of a group of about 8 Oriental species of this genus. *Latham*, 1787.—**Manilla green woodpecker,** the Cape woodpecker (by a geographical blunder). *Latham*, 1782.—**Maria's woodpecker,** a young hairy woodpecker, named *Picus martinæ* by Audubon in 1839 after a Miss Maria Martin.—**Masked woodpeckers,** the genus *Xenopicus*. *Coues*, 1884.—**Narrow-fronted woodpecker,** *Melanerpes formicivorus angustifrons*, a variety found in Lower California, having not the forehead but the white frontal stripe narrower than usual.—**Nubian woodpecker,** the leading species of a group of about 12 species composing the Ethiopian genus *Campothera; C. nubica*, of Abyssinia and south to equatorial Africa. *Latham*, 1782.—**Nuchal woodpecker,** a western variety of the sapsucker, *Sphyropicus varius nuchalis*, showing more red on the head, and thus an approach to *S. ruber*.—**Nuttall's woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *nuttalli*, the ladder-backed woodpecker of the Pacific slope of the United States, very near the Texan: named in 1843 by Dr. W. Gambel in compliment to the botanist Thomas Nuttall.—**Orange woodpecker,** *Brachypternus aurantius*, of northern India, in part of the color named, and 11 inches long. the male of which was originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *pic du Cap de Bonne Espérance*, and the female the same year by the same as *pic verd de Bengal*, whence the Linnean (1766) *Picus aurantius* and *Picus bengalensis*. The same bird served also as the type of Malherbe's genus *Brahmapicos*, dedicated to the leading personage of the Hindu Trimurti. —**Phillips's woodpecker,** a young hairy woodpecker: so named as a distinct species in 1839, by Audubon, after Benjamin Phillips, F. R. S.—**Pileated woodpecker,** the black log-cock of North America, *Hylotomus* or *Dryotomus* or *Phlœotomus* or *Ceophlœus pileatus*, originally *Picus pileatus*. See cut under *pileated*.—**Pole-backed three-toed woodpecker,** *Picoides americanus dorsalis*, having a long white stripe lengthwise down the middle of the black back, of the Rocky Mountain region of the United States.—**Raffles's woodpecker,** *Gauropicoides raffiesi*, a monotype inhabiting Tenasserim, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, originally named *Picus raffiesii* by Vigors, in 1831, after Sir Stamford Raffles. The upper parts are mostly uniform golden-olive.—**Rayed woodpecker,** one of the zebra-woodpeckers, *Picus* or *Centurus* or *Zebrapicus striatus*, of Hayti and San Domingo. *Latham*, 1782.—**Red-bellied woodpecker,** *Centurus carolinus*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, common in the United States. See cut under *Centurus*.—**Red-breasted woodpecker,** *Sphyropicus ruber*, the sapsucker of the Pacific coast of the United States, like *S. varius*, but having the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red in both sexes.—**Red-cheeked woodpecker** (of Edwards, 1764), *Celeus undatus*, a crested Amazonian species of a genus of 14 species peculiar to the Neotropical region.—**Red-cockaded woodpecker.** See *red-cockaded*.—**Red-headed woodpecker,** *Melanerpes erythrocephalus:* so named by Catesby in 1731. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-shafted woodpecker,** the Mexican flicker, *Colaptes mexicanus*. —**Red-throated woodpecker,** the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described as *Melanerpes rubrigularis* (Sclater).—**St. Lucas woodpecker,** the ladder-backed woodpecker of Lower California: a local race called *Picus scalaris leucasanus*.—**Sap-sucking woodpeckers,** the true sapsuckers of the genus *Sphyropicus* (which see, with cut).—**Smallest spotted woodpecker,** the downy woodpecker. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Strickland's woodpecker,** *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *stricklandi*, of southeastern Mexico, dedicated in 1845 by Malherbe to Hugh E. Strickland, principal author of the Stricklandian code of nomenclature in ornithology. It is 7½ inches long, has the back and rump barred with blackish-brown and whitish, the under parts white, fully streaked with black.—**Superciliary woodpecker.** See *superciliary*.—**Texan woodpecker,** the ladder-backed woodpecker of Texas to Arizona and southward to Yucatan, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *scalaris*, 5½ to 6¾ inches long, having the upper parts regularly barred crosswise with white and black. Also called *Texas sapsucker*.—**Three-toed woodpecker,** any species of several different genera of *Picinæ*, in which the first digit (inner hind toe) is lacking. This peculiarity recurs in genera otherwise very close to those in which the feet are normally yoke-toed, so that the species which exhibit it do not form a group by themselves. The three-toed genera are *Picoides*, *Gauropicoides*, *Gecinulus*, and *Tiga* (see cut under *Tiga*). The same peculiarity marks the genus *Sasia* among the *Picumninæ*.—**Thyroid woodpecker,** *Sphyropicus thyroideus*, a remarkable sapsucker of western North America, the opposite sexes of which differ so much that they have been placed in separate genera, and repeatedly described as different species, called *brown-headed, red-throated, Williamson's*, etc., *woodpecker, Picus thyroideus* (Cassin, 1851), *Colaptes thyroideus, Picus nataliæ* (Malherbe, 1854), *Centurus nataliæ, Picus williamsoni* (Newberry, 1857), *Melanerpes thyroideus, M. rubrigularis*, etc. The length is 9 to 9½ inches, the extent 16 to 17; the adult male is glossy blue-black, with scarlet throat, an oblique wing-bar, two stripes on each side of the head, and some other markings white; the female is only continuously black in a shield-shaped area on the breast, otherwise barred closely and regularly with black and white or whity-brown, the head uniform hair-brown, the quills marked with white spots in rows of pairs. The sexual differences begin with nestlings as soon as they are fledged, contrary to one of the broadest rules in ornithology—namely, that, when the adults of opposite sexes differ decidedly in

color, the young males resemble the female, and acquire their distinctive markings at maturity only.—**Tricolor woodpeckers**, the members of the restricted genus *Melanerpes*, as the red-headed. See cut under *Melanerpes*. *Coues.*—**White-backed woodpecker**, *Picus* (*Dendrocopus*) *leuconotus* (originally misprinted *leucotos*—Bechstein, 1802), 10 inches long, having the lower back white, extending from northwestern Europe to Manchuria, Corea, and Mongolia.—**White-headed woodpecker**, *Xenopicus albolarvatus*. See *Xenopicus* (with cut).—**White-rumped woodpecker**, the red-headed woodpecker. See cut under *Melanerpes*. *Latham*, 1782.—**Williamson's woodpecker**, the adult male of the thyroid woodpecker, formerly described by Dr. J. S. Newberry in 1857 as *Picus williamsoni*, after Lieutenant R. S. Williamson, United States army.—**Woodpecker hornbill**, an Asiatic species of *Bucerotidæ*, *Buceros pica* (of Scopoli, 1786, now *Anthracoceros coronatus*), of a black and white color, inhabiting India and Ceylon.—**Yellow-bellied woodpecker**, the common sapsucker: so named originally by Catesby, 1731. See *sapsucker* (with cut), and *Sphyropicus*.—**Yellow blue-footed Persian woodpecker**† (*Picus luteus cyanopus persicus* of Aldrovandi), the popinjay. *Latham*, 1782.—**Yellow-fronted woodpecker**, *Centurus aurifrons*, one of the zebra-woodpeckers, of Texas and southward, having the forehead and nasal plumules golden-yellow, the head and under parts clear ashy-gray, becoming yellowish on the belly, and the upper tail-coverts continuously white.—**Yellow-necked woodpecker**, *Gecinus chlorolophus*, a popinjay of Nepál, parts of the Himalayas, Bengal, Manipur, Assam, Burma, and the Malay peninsula. *Latham*, 1822.—**Yellow-winged woodpecker**. Same as *flicker*2.—**Zebra woodpeckers**. See *zebra-woodpecker*, and cut under *Centurus*.

wood-pewee (wůd′pē″wē), *n.* A tyrannuline, or little olivaceous flycatcher, of the genus *Contopus*, the species of which are numerous in the warmer parts of both Americas. The common wood-pewee, *C. virens*, is the most abundant of its tribe in the woodlands of many parts of North America. It resembles the water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher (compare cuts under *Contopus* and *pewit*), but is smaller (only 6 or 6½ inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent), with extremely small feet, and broad flat beak; the feet and upper mandible are black; the lower mandible is usually yellow; the eyes are brown; the plumage is olive-brown above, below dingy-whitish tinged with yellow and shaded with the color of the back, especially across the breast and along the sides. The nest is flatly saddled on a horizontal bough, stuccoed with lichens; the eggs are four or five in number, creamy-white, marked with reddish-brown and lilac spots usually wreathed about the larger end. The note is a long-drawn querulous whistle of two or three syllables, imitated in the word *pewee*. The western wood-pewee is *C. v. richardsoni*.

wood-pie (wůd′pī), *n.* The woodpecker: so called with reference to the spotted plumage: locally applied to the greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers, *Picus major* and *P. minor*, and the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cuts under *Picus* and *popinjay*. [Local, British.]

wood-pigeon (wůd′pij″ŏn), *n.* **1.** The wood-culver, wood-quest, cushat, or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus;* also, sometimes, the stock-dove, *C. œnas*. [Eng.]—**2.** In the western United States, the band-tailed pigeon, *Columba fasciata*. This is one of the few American pigeons congeneric with an Old World type (that figured under *white-crowned* being another). It is a large stout species (16 inches long and about 27 in extent), the adult male having the head, neck, and under parts vinaceous, fading to white on the crissum, the sides of the neck iridescent, a sharp white half-collar on the back of the neck (whence also called *white-collared pigeon*), the tail marked with a light terminal and dark subterminal bar (whence *band-tailed pigeon*), the bill yellow tipped with black, the feet yellow with black claws, and a red ring round the eye. It is of common but irregular distribution, chiefly in woodland, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, feeds mainly on mast, nests in trees and bushes, and lays (as usual in this family) two white eggs.

woodpile (wůd′pīl), *n.* A stack or pile of wood, especially of wood for fuel.

> And, take it in the autumn, what can be pleasanter than to spend a whole day on the sunny side of a barn or a *woodpile*, chatting with somebody as old as one's self?
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

wood-pimpernel (wůd′pim″pėr-nel), *n.* A European species of loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*, somewhat resembling the common pimpernel.

wood-puceron† (wůd′pū″se-ron), *n.* [< *wood*1 + F. *puceron*, < *puce*, OF. *pulce* = It. *pulce*, < L. *pulex*, flea.] A kind of aphis or plant-louse.

wood-pulp (wůd′pulp), *n.* Wood-fiber reduced to a pulp, either mechanically or chemically, for use in the manufacture of paper. Almost any wood may be used; the amount of cellulose varies from 39.41 per cent. in oak to 56.99 per cent. in fir. The easily worked woods are preferred, cottonwood and other poplars being largely used in North America. The amount thus consumed in America and continental Europe is very large. Compare *wood-paper*.

wood-quail (wůd′kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Rollulus;* a roulroul. See cut under *Rollulus*.

wood-quest (wůd′kwest), *n.* The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus:* same as *queest*.

> Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar.
> *Lyly*, Sapho and Phaon, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

wood-rabbit (wůd′rab″it), *n.* The common gray rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*. See cut under *cottontail*.

wood-rat (wůd′rat), *n.* Any species of *Neotoma*, including large woodland rats of the United States, etc., of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Murinæ*, and section *Sigmodontes*, such as the Florida wood-rat, *N. floridana;* the Rocky Mountain wood-rat, *N. cinerea;* the California wood-rat, *N. fuscipes;* the Texas wood-rat, *N. micropus;* the ferrugineous wood-rat of Mexico and Central America, *N. ferruginea*. See *pack-rat* (under *rat*1), and cut under *Neotoma*.

wood-reed (wůd′rēd), *n.* See *reed*1.

woodreeve (wůd′rēv), *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

wood-robin (wůd′rob″in), *n.* The American wood-thrush, *Turdus mustelinus*. [Local, U. S.]

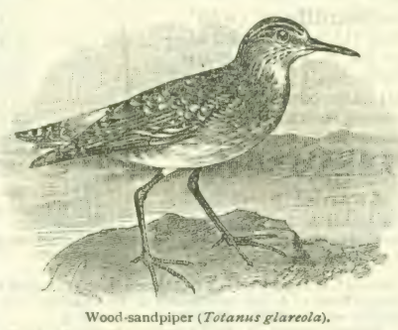
wood-rock (wůd′rok), *n.* Ligniform asbestos.

woodruff, woodroof (wůd′ruf, -röf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *woodrofe;* < ME. *wodruffe, wuderove, woderove,* < AS. *wudurofe, wuderofe,* < *wudu*, wood, + **rofe*, of uncertain meaning.] A rubiaceous herb, *Asperula odorata*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, more fully named *sweet woodruff*. It has a creeping rootstock sending up erect stems, the leaves whorled, chiefly in eights, the flowers small, white, in loose cymes. The plant, from the presence of coumarin, is scented like the sweet vernal-grass and sweet-clover, and in parts of Europe it is used to flavor the spring beverage called *May-drink* (which see). Woodruff is sometimes found growing near German settlements in the United States. The name is extended to the other species of *Asperula*.—**Dyers' woodruff**, *Asperula tinctoria*, of Europe, whose roots sometimes serve in place of madder.—**Quinsy-woodruff**. Same as *quinsywort*.—**Sweet woodruff**. See def.

wood-rush (wůd′rush), *n.* [< *wood*1 + *rush*1, *n.*] A plant of the genus *Juncoides:* also called *glowworm-grass*. The field wood-rush, *Juncoides campestre*, is an extremely common low plant of Europe and North America, having clusters of brown chaffy flowers appearing early in spring: in Great Britain it is locally called *blackhead-* or *cuckoo-grass* and *chimney-sweeps*. A larger species, *J. sylvaticum*, has the names *wood-blades* and *wood-grass*.

wood-sage (wůd′sāj), *n.* See *sage*2.

wood-sandpiper (wůd′sand″pī-pėr), *n.* A common tattler of Europe and much of the Old World, *Totanus glareola*, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, nearly related to the redshank and greenshank, and also to the American solitary sandpiper.



Wood-sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*).

wood-sanicle (wůd′san″i-kl), *n.* See *sanicle*.

wood-saret, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs; cuckoo-spit.

> The froth which they call *woodseare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found but upon certain herbs, . . . as lavender, . . . sage, etc. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 497.

wood-saw (wůd′sâ), *n.* Same as *buck-saw*. See cuts under *saw*.

wood-sawyer (wůd′sâ″yėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *sawyer*, 4.

wood-screw (wůd′skrö), *n.* A screw specially made for use in fastening together parts of wooden structures or structures of wood and metal. The modern wood-screw has generally a conical point, like that of a gimlet. See cuts under *countersink, screw*, and *screw-thread*.

wood-sere† (wůd′sēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *woodseer;* < *wood*1 + *sere*1, *sear*1.] **I.** *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser*, May's Husbandry, st. 6.

II. *a.* Dry; barren.

> The soil . . . is a poor *wood-sere* land, very natural for the production of oaks especially.
> *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 211. (*Davies.*)

Wood's fusible alloy. See *alloy*.

woodshed (wůd′shed), *n.* A shed for keeping wood for fuel.

> She looked so much like one of Elfie's own little dolls which she had thrown into the *woodshed*, out of the way, that she felt ashamed. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 288.

woodshock (wůd′shok), *n.* [See *woodchuck*1, applied to a different quadruped.] The pekan, fisher, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti* or *M. canadensis*, also called *black-cat* and *black-fox*. It is the largest and darkest-colored species of the genus, inhabiting North America approximately between 35° and 65° N. lat., in wooded regions of the country; it is from 2 to 3 feet long, the tail over a foot in length; the general color is black or blackish. See *pekan*, and cut under *fisher*.

wood-shrike (wůd′shrīk), *n.* **1.** The wood-chat.—**2.** An African shrike of the genus *Prionops*.

wood-shrimp (wůd′shrimp), *n.* A boring or terebrant amphipod, of the family *Cheluridæ*. See cut under *Chelura*.

Woodsia (wůd′zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named after Joseph *Woods*, a British botanist.] A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns, natives of high temperate or boreal latitudes. They are tufted ferns with the stipes often jointed and separating at the joint, and round sori borne on the back of simply forked free veins. The indusium is inferior, thin, either small and open or early bursting into irregular lobes at the top. There are 15 species, of which number 7 are found in North America. See cut under *indusium*.

wood-skin (wůd′skin), *n.* A large canoe, used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple heart-tree and the simari or locust-tree. Some of these canoes are large enough to carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. *Simmonds*.

wood-slave (wůd′slāv), *n.* A Jamaican lizard, *Mabouya agilis*.

woodsman (wůdz′man), *n.*; pl. *woodsmen* (-men). One who dwells in or frequents the woods, as a wood-cutter, sportsman, hunter, or the like.

> The sturdy *woodsman*.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

> Things that are common to all *woodsmen*.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

> An Owl and a Duck will resort to the same nest-box, set up by a scheming *woodsman* for his own advantage.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 772.

> The log was white birch. . . . *Woodsmen* are at a loss to account for its intense and yet chaste flame, since the bark has no oily appearance.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 23.

Wood's metal. See *metal*.

wood-snail (wůd′snāl), *n.* A common snail of Great Britain, *Helix nemoralis*.

wood-snake (wůd′snāk), *n.* Any serpent of the family *Dryophidæ*.

wood-snipe (wůd′snīp), *n.* **1.** The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula:* so called as distinguished from the common snipe of England (*Gallinago media*). See first cut under *woodcock*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *wood-snipe* was considered a stupid bird.
> *St. James Gazette*, March 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. See second cut under *woodcock*. [Virginia.]

wood-soot (wůd′sůt), *n.* Soot from burnt wood. It has been found useful as a manure.

Wood's operation for inguinal hernia. See *operation*.

wood-sorrel (wůd′sor″el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The common wood-sorrel is *O. Acetosella*. This is a low stemless species, found in damp deep shade through the north temperate zone. Its peduncles bear single delicate flowers, the petals white with light-reddish veins. It has the old or local names *alleluia, cuckoo-bread, stubwort*, etc., and it is regarded by some as the original Irish shamrock. The violet wood-sorrel, *O. violacea*, is a similar somewhat smaller American plant with violet petals, growing in less shaded ground. (See cut under *Oxalis*.) *O. corniculata*, the yellow wood-sorrel, having slender leafy branching stems which are erect or procumbent, with small yellow flowers, grows nearly everywhere. The leaves in this genus contain oxalic acid, and have a sourish taste. Several Mexican and South American species yield edible tuberous roots. (See *oca* and *arracacha*.) Several exotic species are cultivated in greenhouses, as a variety of *O. purpurata* with abundant flowers of a deep rose-color, *O. flava* with yellow flowers, and *O. versicolor* with flowers exhibiting a pink exterior when closed, white within, opening only in sunshine: these are all from the Cape of Good Hope.

wood-sour (wůd′sour), *n.* [Also *wood-sore, wood-sower*.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella;* sometimes, the common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spack (wůd′spak), *n.* Same as *wood-spite*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spirit (wůd′spir″it), *n.* Same as *pyroxylic spirit*. See *pyroxylic*.

wood-spite (wůd′spīt), *n.* [< *wood*1 + *spite*, var. of *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spack*. *Willughby; Ray*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-spurge (wůd′spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*2.

wood-stamp (wůd′stamp), *n.* A stamp, engraved or carved in wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wood-star (wůd′stär), *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C. calliope*.—2. The Bahaman sheartail, a humming-bird, *Doricha evelynæ*, common in New Providence and Andros islands. See *sheartail*.

wood-still (wůd′stil), *n.* A turpentine-still.

wood-stone (wůd′stōn), *n.* Petrified wood; especially, silicified wood, such as that from Antigua, the desert of Cairo, etc.

wood-stork (wůd′stôrk), *n.* A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, more commonly and less correctly called *wood-ibis*. See cut under *Tantalus*.

wood-stove (wůd′stōv), *n.* A stove specially adapted for burning wood, as distinguished from a coal-stove, gas-stove, etc.

wood-strawberry (wůd′strâ″ber-i), *n.* See *strawberry*.

woodsucker (wůd′suk″ėr), *n.* The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Compare *sapsucker*. See cut under *popinjay*. [New Forest, Eng.]

wood-swallow (wůd′swol″ō), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of any bird of the family *Artamidæ*; a swallow-shrike (which see, with cut).

wood-swift (wůd′swift), *n.* The moth *Epialus sylvinus*. See *swift*[1], 7.

woodsy (wůd′zi), *a.* [< *woods*, pl. of *wood*[1], + *-y*[1].] Belonging to or associated with woods; peculiar to or characteristic of woods: as, a *woodsy* stream; a *woodsy* flavor. [U. S.]

Harry, Tina, Esther, and I ran up and down and in and about the piles of wood that evening with a joyous satisfaction. How fresh and spicy and *woodsy* it smelt! I can smell now the fragrance of the hickory, whose clear, oily bark in burning cast forth perfume quite equal to cinnamon. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

Woodsy and wild and lonesome,
The swift stream wound away.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezer's Vision.

woodtapper (wůd′tap″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. Also *woodtopper*. [Prov. Eng.]

wood-tar (wůd′tär), *n.* Tar obtained from wood. See *tar*[1].

wood-thrush (wůd′thrush), *n.* 1. The mistle-thrush. [Local, Scotland.]—2. In the United States, *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *mustelinus*, a beautiful thrush of a russet hue above, passing into olivaceous on the rump and tail, the under parts pure white or faintly tinged with buff on the breast, with a profusion of arrow-headed blackish spots. It is 7½ to 8 inches long, and about 13 in extent. It abounds in copses and woods of eastern parts of the United States, is an exquisite songster, and nests in bushes or low trees, laying four or five robin-blue eggs without spots, 1 1/10 inches long by 7/10 inch broad. It is migratory, breeds throughout its range, and is rather southerly, not going north of New England. It is the most strongly marked species of its subgenus. The name is sometimes extended to the several species of the same subgenus (*Hylocichla*), as the hermit-thrush, the olive-back, the veery, and others. Also locally called *wood-robin*.

To her grave sylvan nooks
Thy steps allure us, which the *wood-thrush* hears
As maids their lovers', and no treason fears.
Lowell, To Whittier.

wood-tick (wůd′tik), *n.* 1. Any tick of the family *Ixodidæ*. See *Ixodidæ*, *tick*[2], and cut under *Acarida*.—2. A small insect which ticks in the woodwork of houses; the death-watch. See cut under *death-watch*.

wood-tin (wůd′tin), *n.* A nodular variety of cassiterite, or tin-stone, of a brownish color and fibrous structure, and somewhat resembling dry wood in appearance.

woodtopper (wůd′top″ėr), *n.* Same as *woodtapper*.

wood-tortoise (wůd′tôr″tis), *n.* See *tortoise*.

wood-vetch (wůd′vech), *n.* See *vetch*.

wood-vine (wůd′vīn), *n.* The bryony.

wood-vinegar (wůd′vin″ē-gär), *n.* See *vinegar*.

wood-violet (wůd′vī″ō-let), *n.* 1. Same as *hedge-violet*.—2. The bird's-foot violet.

wood-wagtail (wůd′wag″tāl), *n.* See *wagtail*.

woodwale (wůd′wāl), *n.* [Also *woodwall*, and formerly *woodwele*, *woodweele*; also *witwal*, q. v.; < ME. *wudewale*, *wodewale* (= MD. *weduwael*, *weedewael* = MLG. *wedewale* = MHG. *witewal*, G. *wittewal*); < *wood*[1] + *-wale* (uncertain).] The woodhack; a woodpecker, as the yaffle.

Wodewale, bryd, idem quod reynefowle (or wodehake) supra et lucar. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 531.

In many places were nyghtingales,
Alpes, fynches, and *wodewales*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 658.

The *wodewale* beryde als a belle,
That all the wode abowte me ronge.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

The *woodweele* sang, and wold not cease,
Sitting upon the spraye.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Child's Ballads, V. 160).

wood-walker (wůd′wâ″kėr), *n.* A book-name of any of the gibbons, as members of the genus *Hylobates*.

woodwall (wůd′wâl), *n.* Same as *woodwale*.

wood-warbler (wůd′wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird which warbles in the woods. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, the yellow willow-warbler, or wood-wren, *Sylvia* or *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (the *Sylvia sylvicola* of some authors), a small migratory species of the subfamily *Sylviinæ*, or true warblers, common to much of Europe and northern Africa. See cut under *wood-wren*. (*b*) In the United States, a bird of the beautiful and extensive family *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendroïcidæ*, the American warblers, as distinguished from the old world *Sylviidæ*; especially, a bird of the genus *Dendroica*, of which more than 20 species inhabit the United States. The beauty and variety of this genus are displayed to best advantage in the woodland of the eastern United States, where the numerous species are conspicuous ornaments of the forest scene. In most parts of the United States the wood-warblers are migratory birds, coming with great regularity in the spring, each in its own time, abounding for a season, and then passing on to reappear in even greater profusion during the autumn. See *warbler*, where all the species that have English names are defined.

woodward (wůd′wârd), *n.* [< ME. *wodeward*; < *wood*[1] + *ward*[1], *n.* Hence the surname *Woodward*.] A forester; a landreeve.

She [a forest] hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarderers, Agisters, &c. Whereas a Chase or Park hath only Keepers and *Woodwards*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

The *wood-ward*, who watched the forest, could claim every tree that the wind blew down.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

Woodwardia (wůd-wär′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1793), named after Thomas J. *Woodward*, an English botanist.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the chain-ferns, mostly natives of north temperate regions. They are large ferns with pinnatifid or pinnate fronds, and linear or oblong sori which are sunk in cavities of the frond, arranged in a chain-like row parallel to the midribs of the pinnæ. The indusium is fixed by its outer margin to the fruiting veinlet, and covers the cavity like a lid. Of the 6 species 3 are found in North America. See also cut under *sorus*.



Chain-fern (*Woodwardia Virginica*).
a, pinnule, showing the fruit-dots (sori).

woodwardite (wůd′wärd-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. S. P. *Woodward* (1821–65).] A hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in concretionary forms of a blue color, found in Cornwall, England.

woodwardship (wůd′wârd-ship), *n.* [< *woodward* + *-ship*.] The office of woodward.

Also Mr. Hungerford has engrossed the above spoils and 60 more trees at 4/- by connivance of Mr. Inkpen, who sold him the *woodwardship* of that manor for 33/4.
Darrell Papers (H. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

wood-wasp (wůd′wosp), *n.* 1. A European social wasp, or paper-wasp, *Vespa sylvestris*, which hangs its nest in a tree.—2. A wasp which burrows in wood, as certain species of *Crabronidæ*. The female, by means of her strong broad mandibles, excavates cells in the sand or in rotten timber, in which she deposits her eggs, with larvæ or insects as food for her progeny when hatched. These insects are extremely active in their habits, and fond of the nectar of flowers. The larger species are marked with yellow rings, while those of the smaller are generally black. See cut under *Crabro*.

3. A horntail; any member of the *Uroceridæ* (or *Siricidæ*), the larvæ of all of which are wood-borers; a tailed wasp, as *Urocerus* or *Sirex gigas*.

wood-wax (wůd′waks), *n.* [Also *wood-waxen*, and *woadwaxen* (simulating *woad*); < ME. *wodewexe*, < AS. *wudweaxe*, < *wudu*, wood, + *weax*, wax (?).] Same as *woadwaxen*.

wood-waxen (wůd′wak″sn), *n.* Same as *wood-wax*.

woodweelet, **woodwelet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *woodwale*.

wood-widgeon (wůd′wij″ǫn), *n.* See *widgeon*, 2 (*c*).

wood-wool (wůd′wůl), *n.* Fine shavings made from pine wood, specially prepared and used as a surgical dressing.

woodwork (wůd′wėrk), *n.* Objects, or parts of objects, made of wood; that which is produced by the carpenters' or joiners' art: generally applied to details rather than to complete structures: as, the *woodwork* of a house (that is, the inner fittings, etc.).

A young man has some reason to be displeased when he finds the girl of his heart hand in hand with another young gentleman in an occult and shady recess of the *wood-work* of Brighton Pier. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

The rich painting of the *wood-work* was beginning to fade. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 128.

woodworker (wůd′wėr″kėr), *n.* 1. A worker in wood, as a carpenter, joiner, or cabinet-maker.—2. A power-machine for jointing, molding, squaring, and facing wood. It is made adjustable, and has various attachments for work of different kinds.—**Universal woodworker**, a combination machine for working in wood, so made that the two sides can work independently or in concert, as may be desired. Such machines are adapted for a great variety of work, as chamfering, graining, tenoning, crosscutting, and mitering. *E. H. Knight*.

wood-worm (wůd′wėrm), *n.* A worm, grub, or larva that is bred in wood.

woodwose†, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *woodhouse*; < ME. *woodwose*, *wodewose*, *wodewese*, *woodwyse*, *wowyse*; < AS. *wudewāsa*, a man of the woods, a faun or satyr, < *wudu*, wood, + **wāsa*, prob. 'a being,' < *wesan*, dial. *wosan*, be: see *was*.] A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. Representations of woodwoses often appear in heraldry as supporters.

Wodwos, that woned in the knarreȝ [rocks].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

In he schokkes his schelde, schountes he no lengare;
Bot alles unwyse *wodewyse* he wente at the gayneste.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3818.

Some like brute beasts grazed upon the ground, some went naked, some roamed like *woodwoses*.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 464).

wood-wren (wůd′ren), *n.* 1. Either one of two small woodland birds of Europe, belonging to the subfamily *Sylviinæ*. (*a*) The willow-warbler or willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) The true wood-warbler, or yellow willow-wren, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*:



Yellow Wood-wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

the preferable use of the name. The two species, though quite distinct, are much alike and often confounded. Neither is a wren in a proper sense.

2†. A supposed species of true wren, described by Audubon in 1834 as *Troglodytes americanus*, but not different from the common house-wren of the United States.

wood-wroth (wöd′rôth), *a.* Angry to the extent of madness. [Scotch.]

When he saw her dear heart's blood,
A' *wood-wroth* waxed he.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Allingham's Ballad-Book).

woodwyse†, *n.* See *woodwose*.

woody (wůd′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *woodie*, *woddy*; < ME. *wody*, *wod*, woody; < *wood*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with wood; wooded: as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

It is all *woddy*, but by the Sea side Southward there are sands like downes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 277.

Oft in glimmering bowers and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 29.

A slanting ray lingered on the *woody* crests of the precipices that overhung some parts of the river, giving greater depth to the dark-gray and purple of their rocky sides.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the woods; dwelling or situated in the woods; peculiar to a wood or forest; sylvan; woodland; woodsy.

All the Satyres scorne their *woody* kind.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 18.

The Brachmanes, which he in his Indian trauels had found in a *woodie* solitarinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

3. Consisting of or containing wood; ligneous: as, the *woody* parts of plants.

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass, sowthistle, and hemlock.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., ix.

4. Peculiar to or characteristic of wood: as, a *woody* scent or flavor.—**Glandular woody fiber.**

See *glandular*.—**Woody fiber**, the fiber of wood. See *vegetable fibers* (under *fiber*), *wood-cell*, and *woody tissue*, below.—**Woody layers**. See *layer*.—**Woody mullen**†, the Jerusalem sage, *Phlomis fruticosa*.

Verbesco, wooll-blade, torche-herbe, lung-woort, haresbeard, french-sage, higtaper, or *wooddi-mullein*. *Florio.*

Woody nightshade. See *nightshade*, 1 (*a*).—**Woody stem**, in *bot.*, a stem of a hard or woody nature, which lasts for many years, as the trunks of trees.—**Woody tissue**, in *bot.*, vegetable tissue composed chiefly of wood-cells. See *wood-cell* and *tissue*, 4.

wooer (wö′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wower*; < ME. *wowere*, *wowar*, *woware*, *wouwere*, < AS. *wōgere*, a wooer, < *wōgian*, woo: see *woo*[1].] One who woos. (*a*) One who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

"By my feith, frere," quod I, "ȝe faren lyke thise *wooweres* That wedde none wydwes but forto welde here godis."
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 71.

I'll mark no words that smooth-faced *wooers* say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

(*b*†) One who promotes the marriage of another; a matchmaker.

Wowar, or he that wowythe for another. Pronuba, paranimphus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 533.

woof (wöf), *n.* [Altered, by initial conformity with *weave*, *weft*, *web*, from *oof*, < ME. *oof*, < AS. *ōwef*, *ōweb*, *āweb*, contr. to *āb*, woof, < *āwefan* in pp. *āwefen*, weave, < *ā-* + *wefan*, weave: see *a-*[1] and *weave*[1].] **1.** The thread that is carried by the shuttle and is woven into the warp by being passed back and forth through successive sheds, or partings made in the warp or lengthwise threads by the action of heddles; the threads that run from side to side of a web; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. Texture; cloth: as, a pall of softest *woof*.

There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:
We know her *woof*, her texture; she is given
In the dull catalogue of common things.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women cinctured with a *woof* of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

woofy (wö′fi), *a.* [< *woof* + *-y*[1].] Having a close texture; dense: as, a *woofy* cloud. *J. Baillie.*

woohoo (wö-hö′), *n.* The sail-fish: same as *boohoo*[2] (where see cut).

wooingly (wö′ing-li), *adv.* In a wooing manner; enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 6.

wook†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*[1].

wool (wůl), *n.* [Formerly also *wooll*; Sc. *woo*; < ★ME. *woll*, *wolle*, *wulle*, < AS. *wull*, *wul* = OFries. *wolle*, *ulle* = D. *wol* = LG. *wulle* = OHG. *wolla*, MHG. G. *wolle* = Icel. *ull* = Sw. *ull* = Dan. *uld* = Goth. *wulla*, wool (Teut. **wolla*, assimilated from **wolna*), = OBulg. *vlŭna* = Lith. *wilna* = Russ. *volna* = L. *villus*, shaggy hair, *vellus*, a fleece, wool, = Skt. *ūrnā*, wool; lit. a 'covering,' formed, with suffix *-na*, from a root seen in Skt. √ *var*, cover. Connection with Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, *εἶρος*, wool, *οὖλος*, woolly, shaggy, thick, etc., is doubtful.] **1.** The fine, soft, curly hair which forms the fleece or fleecy coat of the sheep and some other animals, as the goat and alpaca, in fineness approaching fur. The wool or fleece of the sheep furnishes the most important material for clothing in all cold and temperate climates. The felting property from which wool derives its chief value, and which is its special distinction from hair, depends in part upon the kinks in the shaft or fiber, but mainly upon the scales with which the surface is imbricated. These scales are minute, from about 1,500 to nearly 4,000 to the inch, and whorled about the stem in verticils; the stem itself is extremely slender, being less than one thousandth of an inch in diameter. Wool is kept soft and pliable by the wool-oil, commonly called *yolk*. In different animals wool shades by imperceptible degrees into hair; and that of the sheep simply represents an extreme case of the most desirable qualities, namely, fineness, kinkiness, and scaliness of the fiber, together with its length, strength, and luster, and the copiousness of the fleece, which consists entirely of wool, without hair; in all of which particulars the wool of the different breeds of sheep varies to a degree. (Compare def. 2.) Wool when shorn is divided into two classes, *short wool*, or *carding-wool*, seldom exceeding a length of 3 or 4 inches, and *long wool*, or *combing-wool*, varying in length from 4 to 8 inches, each class being subdivided into a variety of sorts, according to the fineness and soundness of the staple. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. Wools which unite a high degree of fineness and softness with considerable length of staple bear a high price. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing-wool, that of the Scotch breeds being somewhat harsher and coarser. The finest carding-wools were formerly exclusively obtained from Spain, the native country of the merino sheep, and at a later period extensively from Germany, where that breed had been successfully introduced and cultivated. Immense flocks of merinos are now reared in Australia, North and South America, and South Africa.

A lytylle Lomb with outen *Wolle*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 264.

And softe *wolle* our book seith that she wroghte,
To kepen her fro slouthe and ydelnesse.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1721.

Wool is a modified form of hair, distinguished by its slender, soft, and wavy or curly structure, and by the highly imbricated or serrated surface of its filaments.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 653.

2. The fine, short, thick underfur or down of any animal, as distinguished from the longer and stiffer hairs which come to the surface of the pelage. Most hairy animals have at least two coats, one of long and comparatively straight, stout, stiff hairs, the other of wool. See *underfur*.

In that Contree ben white Hennes withouten Fetheres; but thei beren white *Wolle*, as Scheep don here.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 208.

Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 15.

3. The short, crisp, curly or kinky hair of the head of some persons, as negroes; humorously, the hair of any person's head. [Colloq.]

From a strange freak of nature, not unusual in these Virginian mountains, his knotty *wool* was of a pale tan-color. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 203.

4. Any light, downy, fleecy, or flocculent substance resembling wool. (*a*) The dense furry or woolly coat of many insects, as the pubescence covering the moths known as *millers*, that on various caterpillars, that spun by various larvæ for a case or cocoon, etc. Secretions of various insects are very nicely graded from a solid waxy consistency through various frothy states to a light dry fleecy condition resembling wool: see *wax-insect*, *spittle-insect*, and *woolly aphis* (under *woolly*). In another large class of cases the spun-out secretion is gossamer, cobweb, or true silk. See these words, and *silkworm*. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A sort of down or pubescence, or a clothing of dense curling hairs, on the surface of certain plants. (2) The fiber of the cotton-plant, commonly called *cotton-wool*.—**Angora wool**, the wool of the Angora goat, from which angora is made.—**Berlin wool**, a kind of fine dyed wool used for worsted-work, knitting, etc. It is harder and closer than zephyr-wool.—**Camel's wool**, mohair.—**Cape wool**, a somewhat inferior variety of wool brought from the Cape of Good Hope.—**Carding-wool**, wool of short fiber worked upon a carding-machine. It is distinguished from *combing-wool*, which has a long fiber and is prepared for spinning by combing.—**Dyed in the wool**, tinged in the fiber; hence, permanent; lasting; not liable to fade or change; thorough; out-and-out: as, a *dyed-in-the-wool* democrat. [U. S.]—**Fleece-wools**. See *fleece*, 1.—**German wool**. Same as *Berlin wool*.—**Glass wool**, a mass of fine filaments of glass forming together a cotton-like substance similar to mineral wool.—**Great cry and little wool, much cry and little wool**. See *cry*.

And so his hyghnes shal haue theroff but as hadd the man that sherid is hogge, *muche crye and litill woll*.
Sir John Fortescue (c. 1475), On the Governaunce of England, x., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 186.

But if you compare his threatenings and his after-affections you would say of them, as that wise man shearing his hogs: Here is a *great* deal of *cry, but a little wool*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 477.

Hamburg wool, one of the varieties of German or Berlin wool made for fancy work.—**Hand-washed wool**, wool washed before the sheep were shorn.—**Holmgren's wools**, skeins of wool of different colors used as tests for color-blindness.—**Laid wool**, wool from sheep which had been smeared with tar and butter as a protection from the rigor of winter.—**Leviathan wool**. See *leviathan*.—**Long wool**. See def. 1.—**Mineral wool**. See *mineral*.—**More squeak than wool**, more noise than substance. [Colloq.]

For matter of title he thought there was *more squeak than wool*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 17. (*Davies.*)

Philosopher's wool, philosophic wool. See *philosophic*.—**Pine-wool, pine-needle wool**. See *pine-needle*.—**Scoured wool**. See *scour*[1].—**Shetland wool**, a thin hairy undyed and very tenacious and strong worsted, spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of the native sheep, and very extensively used in the knitting of fine shawls and other garments. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.—**Skirted wool**. See *skirted*.—**Spanish wool**, wool impregnated with rouge.—**To pull the wool over one's eyes**, to deceive or delude one; throw dust in one's eyes; prevent one from seeing clearly in any way.—**Wool-bundling machine**, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces into bundles; a fleece-folder or wool-packer.—**Wool in the grease**, the technical name for wool which has not been cleaned either before or after shearing. (See also *cinder-wool*, *cotton-wool*, *dead-wool*, *lamb's-wool*, *skin-wool*, *slag-wool*.)

wool (wůl), *v. t.* [< *wool*, *n.*] To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or tousle the hair of. [Colloq., U. S.]

wool-ball (wůl′bâl), *n.* A ball of wool, especially such as is found in the stomach of sheep and other animals.

wool-bearing (wůl′bãr″ing), *a.* Producing wool; having a fleece, as the sheep.

wool-blade†, *n.* A plant, apparently the mullen. See quotation at *woody mullen* (under *woody*).

wool-burler (wůl′bėr″lėr), *n.* One who burls wool or woolen cloth. See *burl*[1], *v. t.*

wool-carder (wůl′kär″dėr), *n.* One who cards wool. See *wool-carding*.

wool-carding (wůl′kär″ding), *n.* The process of separating the fibers of wool and laying them parallel preparatory to spinning. See *card*[2] and *carding*[2].

wool-cleaner (wůl′klē″nėr), *n.* A machine for beating, shaking, and cleaning wool previous to scouring and dyeing; a wool-duster or wool-picker.

wool-comber (wůl′kō″mėr), *n.* One employed in wool-combing.

wool-combing (wůl′kō″ming), *n.* The act or process of separating the fibers of wool, especially long-fibered wool, and laying them parallel as in wool-carding. See *comb*[1] and *combing*.

woold (wöld), *v. t.* [With excrescent *d*, < D. *woelen*, wind, wrap, = OHG. *wuolen*, MHG. *wuelen*, G. *wühlen*, stir, move, wallow, etc.; cf. *wallow*[1].] *Naut.*, to wind; particularly, to wind (a rope) round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woolder (wöl′dėr), *n.* [< *woold* + *-er*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, a stick used in woolding.—**2.** In *ropemaking*, one of the pins passing through the top, and forming a handle to it. See *top*[3], 2.

wool-driver (wůl′drī″vėr), *n.* One who buys wool in different parts of a sheep-raising country, and brings it for sale to the woolen-mill or market. [Great Britain.]

wool-dryer (wůl′drī″ėr), *n.* A machine for drying wool which has been washed, dyed, etc.

wool-duster (wůl′dus″tėr), *n.* A machine for removing impurities from wool by means of beaters.

wool-dyed (wůl′dīd), *a.* Dyed in the wool—that is, before spinning or weaving: as *wool-dyed* cloth.

woolen, woollen (wůl′en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *wollen*, *wullen*, < AS. *wyllen* (= OHG. *wullin*, MHG. G. *wollen*), woolen, < *wul*, wool, + *-en*[2]: see *wool*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Made of wool; consisting of wool: as, *woolen* cloth. *Bacon.*

On a poure beggar put a scherte,
And *wollen* wedys that warm will last.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. Of or pertaining to wool: as, *woolen* manufactures.—**3.** Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse; boorish; rustic; vulgar.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 9.

Woolen-back satin, satin of which the back is composed of linsey-woolsey: it is durable and not liable to crease. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Woolen plush**, a plush with a woolen pile.—**Woolen velvet**, a general name for a woolen cloth with velvet texture. See *astrakhan*, *beaver*[1], *Utrecht velvet* (under *velvet*), and *velvet*.

II. *n.* Cloth made of wool, or chiefly of wool: an abbreviation of *woolen cloth*.

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in the *woollen*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 33.

The pre-existence under concrete forms of the *woollens*, silks, and cottons we wear, we can trace some distance back. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 93.

woolen-cord (wůl′en-kôrd), *n.* A kind of corduroy, or ribbed stuff, of which the face is wholly of wool.

woolen-draper (wůl′en-drā″pėr), *n.* A dealer in woolen cloths of different kinds; especially, a retail dealer in woolens for men's wear.

woolenette, woollenette (wůl-e-net′), *n.* [< *woolen* + dim. *-ette*.] A trade-name for a variety of woolen cloth.

woolen-matelassé (wůl′en-mat-las″ā), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with flowers and other patterns in a light matelassé silk. It is used for women's outer garments.

woolen-printer (wůl′en-prin″tėr), *n.* One who prints woolen cloth, such as flannel, with colored patterns.

woolen-scribbler (wůl′en-skrib″lėr), *n.* Same as *wool-scribbler*.

★**wool-extract** (wůl′eks″trakt), *n.* Wool recovered from mixed fabrics of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys the cotton.

wool-fat (wůl′fat), *n.* **1.** Same as *suint*.—**2.** A fatty substance obtained from wool used as a basis for ointments; when purified, lanolin.

woolfell (wůl′fel), *n.* [< *wool* + *fell*[3].] The skin of a wool-bearing beast with the fleece still on it.

The duties on wool, sheepskins, or *woolfells*, and leather, exported, were . . . payable by every merchant, as well native as stranger. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

In 1333 the merchants granted ten shillings on the sack and *woolfells*, and a pound on the last, but this also was regarded as illegal, and superseded by royal ordinance.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 277.

woolfist† (wůl′fist), *n.* Same as *wolf's-fist*.

wool-gathering (wůl'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ing), *n.* The act of gathering wool: usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on bushes and hedges, necessitating much wandering to little purpose.

His wits were a *wool-gathering*, as they say, and his head busied about other matters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 189.

I crost the water in my gown and slippers,
To see my rents and buildings of the Bankside,
And I am slipt clean out of ken, fore-god,
A *wool-gathering*.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 302).

What! I think my wits are a *wool-gathering* to-day.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

wool-grass (wůl'gras), *n.* A rush-like plant, *Scirpus cyperinus*, or a variety of that species common in low grounds through the eastern half of North America. It grows from 2 to 5 feet high, bearing at the summit a spreading and drooping panicle of very numerous small heads which are woolly with the rusty tortuous bristles of the flowers.

I am particularly attracted by the arching and sheaf-like top of the *wool-grass*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 331.

wool-grower (wůl'grō″ėr), *n.* One who raises sheep or goats for the production of wool.

wool-growing (wůl'grō″ing), *a.* Producing sheep and wool: especially noting a tract of country.

wool-hall (wůl'hâl), *n.* A market-building or exchange devoted to the business of woolen-merchants.

wool-head (wůl'hed), *n.* Same as *buffle*[1] (which see, with cut). *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Currituck Sound, North Carolina.]

woollen, woollenette. See *woolen, woolenette.*

woolliness (wůl'i-nes), *n.* A woolly character or quality; the state of being woolly in fact or appearance; pubescence; flocculence.

woolly (wůl'i), *a.* [< *wool* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of wool; fleecy: as, the *woolly* coat of the sheep, of a young seal, etc.—2. Resembling wool; exhibiting woolliness; having the appearance of wool: as, *woolly* hair; *woolly* clouds.

When clouds look *woolly*, snow may be expected.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 114.

3. Clothed or covered with wool, or something like it; pubescent; flocculent.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders in the act,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 84.

4. In *bot.*, covered with a pubescence of long and soft hairs like wool; lanate; tomentose.—**White woolly currant-scale.** See *white*[1].—**Woolly aphis,** a plant-louse of the family *Aphididæ* and either of the subfamilies *Lachninæ* and *Pemphiginæ*. Many of them secrete a white filamentous substance resembling wool. *Schizoneura lanigera* is the woolly root-louse of the apple, or the American blight of Great Britain and the British colonies. See *Lachninæ, Pemphiginæ, Pemphigus, root-louse,* and *Schizoneura* (with cut).—**Woolly bear,** the larva of any arctiid moth which is densely clothed with woolly hairs, as that of the tiger-moth; a member of the *Ursinæ*. See cuts under *bear*[2], *Euprepia,* and *tiger-moth.*—**Woolly beard-grass.** See *beard-grass.*—**Woolly chetah,** the south African form of the chetah or hunting-leopard, which differs in some respects from that of India, has been described as a distinct species (*Felis lanea*), and is also called *Guepardus* or *Cynælurus jubatus*, var. *laneus*. The fur is somewhat woolly, and the spots are brown instead of black.—**Woolly elephant,** the hairy mammoth. *Elephas primigenius*. See *mammoth.*—**Woolly indri,** the woolly lemur. See *indri.*—**Woolly lemur,** the Madagascar *Indris laniger.*—**Woolly louse,** a woolly aphis of the genus *Schizoneura*, as *S. lanigera;* a woolly plant-louse. See cut under *Schizoneura.*—**Woolly macaco,** the Madagascar *Lemur mongoz.*—**Woolly maki,** the woolly lemur.—**Woolly monkey,** any South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. See cut under *Lagothrix.*—**Woolly pastinum,** a name given in the East Indies to a kind of red orpiment or sulphid of arsenic.—**Woolly ragwort.** See *ragwort.*—**Woolly rhinoceros,** the tichorhine rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus:* the best-known fossil rhinoceros, and the one whose remains, like those of the woolly elephant, have been found in Siberia, embedded in frozen earth. The species was two-horned, with the anterior horn of great size, and had a coat of pelage; it was widely distributed in northerly latitudes of Europe and Asia, and existed in the Pleistocene period.—**Woolly root-louse.** See *woolly aphis, woolly louse* (above), and *Schizoneura.*

woolly-but (wůl'i-but), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus longifolia*, of New South Wales, reaching a height of 200 feet. The wood is hard, straight-grained, and easily worked, suitable for spokes of wheels, furniture, and a variety of purposes. The name refers to the fibrous bark of old trees; it is also applied to the manna-gum or black-but, *E. viminalis*, a moderate or sometimes very large tree, with wood useful for general building purposes.

woolly-haired (wůl'i-hârd), *a.* 1. Woolly-headed, as a person or race of men; ulotrichous. See *Ulotrichi.*—2. Having the pelage more or less woolly or fleecy; woolly, as a beast.

woolly-head (wůl'i-hed), *n.* A negro: so called from the woolly hair of his head. [Colloq.]

woolly-headed (wůl'i-hed″ed), *a.* Woolly-haired or ulotrichous, as a person.—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*

wool-mill (wůl'mil), *n.* A building where the spinning of wool and the weaving of woolen cloth are carried on.

woolmonger (wůl'mung″gėr), *n.* A dealer in wool. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

wool-moter (wůl'mō″tėr), *n.* A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from motes and impurities.

wool-needle (wůl'nē″dl), *n.* A blunt needle with a large long eye, used for wool-work or worsted-work.

wooloid (wůl'oid), *n.* [< *wool* + *-oid.*] A factitious kind of wool prepared by chemical processes from cows' and buffaloes' hair, sometimes used in the United States in making ingrain carpets. [A trade-name.]

wool-oil (wůl'oil), *n.* The secretion of the sebaceous glands of the sheep, which greases the fleece; lanolin: popularly called *yolk.* Compare *wool-fat.*

wool-oiler (wůl'oi″lėr), *n.* An attachment to a wool-carding machine for adding oil to the wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

woolpack (wůl'pak), *n.* [< ME. *wolpak;* < *wool* + *pack*[1], *n.*] 1. The package in which wool was in former times done up for transportation and sale; specifically, a bundle or bale weighing 240 pounds.

Two gentlemen making a marriage between their heirs over a *woolpack*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Enforcing a sack as big as a *wool-pack* into rooms at the first too narrow for your arm, when extended by their instruments: so that often they make the very decks to stretch therewith. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

A cannon-ball always doth mischief in proportion to the resistance it meets with, and . . . nothing so effectually deadens its force as a *woolpack*. *Fielding*, Amelia, x. 4.

As *wool-packs* quash the leaden ball.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sort of cushion usually having four tufts at the corners.—3. Cirro-cumulus cloud; a cloud made up of rolled masses, with a fleecy appearance.—4. A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone in the beds of earthy and impure calcareous rock of which the Wenlock limestone is made up. These concretionary masses vary in size from a few inches up to 80 feet in diameter. Also called *ballstone.*—**Woolpack corded,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a bale tied round with cords in several places.

wool-packer (wůl'pak″ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts up wool for the market, as into woolpacks. See *woolpack.*—2. A table having various arrangements for collecting loose wool or fleeces into bundles ready for tying and otherwise preparing for transportation.

wool-picker (wůl'pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool-cleaner.

wool-powder (wůl'pou″dėr), *n.* Powder or dust obtained by scraping very dry wool. It is used for mosaic powder-work, wall-papers, etc.

woolsack (wůl'sak), *n.* [< ME. *wollesack;* < *wool* + *sack*[1], *n.*] 1. A sack or bag of wool.—2. A cushion stuffed with wool, especially that on which the lord chancellor sits in the House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with cloth.

He [Warren Hastings] was then called to the bar, was informed from the *woolsack* that the Lords had acquitted him, and was solemnly discharged.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and, that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the Judges sat. *Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

In front of the throne were the *woolsacks* on which the judges sat, and the table for the clerks and other officers of parliament. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 425.

woolsack-pie† (wůl'sak-pī), *n.* A kind of pie once to be had at "The Woolsack," a rather low ordinary and public house in London.

Her grace would have you eat no more *Woolsack pies.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

wool-sale (wůl'sāl), *n.* A periodical public sale of wool in London, Melbourne, and other places where large quantities of wool are offered.

wool-scribbler (wůl'skrib″lėr), *n.* A machine for combing wool and forming it into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. *Simmonds.*

woolsey (wůl'si), *n.* [Abbr. of *linsey-woolsey.*] 1. A material made of cotton and wool, as distinguished from linsey, which is made of linen and wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Who could possibly have substituted chance for fate here? unless he thought his verses were to sell by the foot, no matter for the stuff, whether linsey or *woolsey*.
Bentley, On a Late Discourse of Free-Thinking, liv.

2. Same as *linsey-woolsey*, 1.

wool-shears (wůl'shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Shears of the kinds used for shearing sheep, consisting of two sharp-pointed blades so connected by a spring at the back of the handles that they remain open when not in use. The blades are closed and brought into contact for cutting by the hand of the operator. See cuts under *sheep-shears.*

wool-sorter (wůl'sôr″tėr), *n.* One who sorts wool; especially, one skilled in dividing wool into lots according to its quality, as length and fineness of fiber.—**Wool-sorters' disease,** blood-poisoning, probably anthrax (although there is not always an external lesion), occurring in those engaged in handling and sorting alpaca, mohair, and other varieties of similar wools which have not been previously disinfected. See *anthrax.*

wool-sower (wůl'sō″ėr), *n.* A woolly many-celled cynipid gall occurring on white-oak twigs in the United States, and made by the gall-fly *Andricus seminator.* This gall is round,



a, Wool-sower gall, made by *Andricus seminator;* *b*, an individual cell (the gall is composed of many such cells).

usually an inch or more in diameter; the woolly material with which the cells are surrounded is rose-colored early in the season, but becomes rusty-brown toward the middle of the summer.

wool-sponge (wůl'spunj), *n.* A kind of bath-sponge, more fully called *lamb's-wool sponge.*

wool-staple (wůl'stā″pl), *n.* 1. A city or town where wool was formerly brought to the king's staple for sale.—2. The fiber or pile of wool. See *staple*[2], 7.

wool-stapler (wůl'stā″plėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in wool; a wool-factor.

They bought the foreign wool directly from the importer, and the native in the fleece, or from the *wool-stapler.*
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxii.

2. A sorter of wool.

woolstock (wůl'stok), *n.* [< *wool* + *stock*[1], *n.*] A heavy wooden hammer with a broad smooth face, employed in dressing woolen cloth.

woolward† (wůl'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. *wolwarde;* < ME. *wolward, wollewarde, wulward;* lit. 'against wool,' i. e. with the skin against wool; < *wool* + *-ward.*] With wool as clothing, especially next the skin: apparently always with the idea of doing penance by wearing an irritating and uncomfortable garment.—**To go woolward,** to wear uncomfortable clothing; specifically, to do penance, especially by wearing woolens next the skin.

And wortes flechles wroughte & water to drinken,
And werchen & *wolward gon* as we wrecches vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

Barefote and *wolwarde* I have hyght
Thyder for to *go*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

I have no shirt; I *go woolward* for penance.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 717.

Poor people fare coarsely, work hard, *go wolward* and bare. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 526.

woolward-going† (wůl'wärd-gō″ing), *n.* The act of one who goes woolward.

Fasting, watching, *woolward-going*, pilgrimage, and all bodily exercise must be referred unto the taming of the flesh only.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 80.

Woolwich gun. See *gun*[1].

wool-winder (wůl'win″dėr), *n.* A person employed to wind wool or make it up into bundles to be packed for sale.

wool-work (wůl'wėrk), *n.* Needlework imitating tapestry, usually done on canvas with Berlin wools. The name is sometimes given to other forms of embroidery with wools.—**Mosaic wool-work.** See *mosaic*[1].

woom (wōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trade-name for the fur of the beaver. There are four sorts—silvery, pale, white, and brown.

woon[1] (wōn), *n.* [< Burmese *wun*, a burden.] An administrative officer; a governor: as, myo-*woon*, chief governor; ye-*woon*, water-governor; *woon*-gyre, high minister, or member of the council of state.

> The most arbitrary confiscation of their goods by every petty *Woon* who flourished one gold umbrella.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 36.

woon[2]†. A variant of *wone*[2], *won*[2], *won*[4].

woont†, *v.* An obsolete form of *wont*[1]. *Spenser.*

woorali, woorari (wō'ra-li, -ri), *n.* [Tupi *urari.*] A South American arrow-poison: same as *urari, curari.* Also *wourali, wourari.*

> Upon the application of a stimulus . . . contractions will still take place after the animal has been poisoned by *woorara*, which is known to paralyze the motor set of nerves. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 116.

woorst†, *a.* An obsolete form of *worst.*

wooset†, *n.* An earlier form of *ooze.*

> The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex.
> *Howell*, Vindication, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 129).

woost†. A variant of *wost*, second person singular indicative present of *wit*[1].

woosy†, *a.* An earlier form of *oozy.*

> What is she else, but a foul *woosy* Marsh?
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv. 205.

woot†. A Middle English form of *wot.* See *wit*[1], *v.*

wootz (wōts), *n.* [Supposed to be an orig. error or misprint, perhaps for **wook*, repr. Canarese *ukku* (pron. wukku), steel.] The name given to steel made in India by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. This is done in small crucibles holding a pound or two of the iron, and the wood selected to furnish the carbon to the metal is always that of *Cassia auriculata*, which is cut into small pieces, the same being done with the iron, and the whole covered by one or more green leaves, usually of a species of *Convolvulus*, the crucible being then covered with a lid of clay. A number of these crucibles are placed together in a hole dug in the ground, and heated in a charcoal-fire urged by a pair of bellows made of ox-hide, the blast being kept up for three or four hours. The steel thus obtained is hard in temper, and requires much care in working. This is the oldest method of making steel of which anything definite is known, having been in use, without change, for an indefinite length of time, and being, as generally believed, original with the Hindus.

wop (wop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wopped*, ppr. *wopping.* Same as *whop.*

> Old Osborne was highly delighted when Georgy *wopped* her third boy . . . in Russell Square.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lvi.

wopen†. An obsolete strong past participle of *weep*[1].

wops (wops), *n.* [A variant of *waps* for *wasp.*] A wasp or hornet. Also *wopps.* [Prov. Eng.]

worble (wôr'bl), *n.* Same as *wabble*[2] or *warble*[3], 3.

worc†, **worch**†. Middle English forms of *work.*

Worcester porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

worcher†, *n.* A Middle English form of *worker.*

word[1] (wėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *woord;* < ★ME. *word, wurd, weord* (pl. *word, wordes*), < AS. *word* (pl. *word*) = OS. *word* = OFries. *word, werd, wird* = D. LG. *woord* = OHG. MHG. G. *wort* = Icel. *orth* (for **vord*) = Sw. Dan. *ord* = Goth. *waurd*, a word, = Lith. *wardas*, a name, = L. *verbum*, a word, verb; orig. 'a thing spoken'; cf. Gr. εἶρειν, speak, ἐρεῖν, question, ῥήτωρ, speaker, etc. (see *rhetor*). Doublet of *verb.*] **1.** A sound, or combination of sounds, used in any language as the sign of a conception, or of a conception together with its grammatical relations; the smallest bit of human language forming a grammatical part of speech; a vocable; a term. A word may be any part of speech, as verb, noun, particle, etc.; it may be radical, as *love*, or derivative, as *lover, lovely, loveliness*, or an inflected form, as *loves, loved;* it may be simple, or compound, as *love-sick.* Anything is a word that can be used as an individual member of a sentence, and that is not separable into parts usable independently and coördinately in making a sentence. A word is a spoken sign that has arrived at its value as used in any language by a series of historical changes, and that holds its value by virtue of usage, being exposed to such further changes, of form and of meaning, as usage may prescribe. The conception involved in a word may be of any grade, from the simplest, as *one*, to the most derived and complicated, as *political*, and the grammatical relations involved may also be of any degree, from *true* to *untruthfulness*, or from (Latin) *ama* to *amabitur.*

> Geffray the letters after breke and rayd,
> Fro *wurde* unto *wurd.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3187.

> Sixe *wordes* out of which all the whole dittie is made, euery of those sixe commencing and ending his verse by course. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

> *Words* are but the current tokens or marks of popular notions of things.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

> *Words* are sensible signs necessary for communication.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 1.

> The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of *words* alone.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

> *Words*, which are a set of clickings, hissings, lispings, and so on, mean very little, compared to tones and expression of the features. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

2. The letter or letters or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable: as, a *word* misprinted.—**3.** Speech; talk; discourse; conversation: commonly in the plural.

> Whan Melior that meke mayde herd Alisaundrines *wordes*, sche was gretly gladed of hire gode bi-hest.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 600.

> I would not, in plain terms, from this time forth,
> Have you so slander any moment's leisure
> As to give *words* or talk with the Lord Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 134.

> The Men began to murmur against Captain Swan for perswading them to come this Voyage; but he gave them fair *words.* *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 282.

> Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of *words?*
> *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

4. Saying; remark; expression: as, a *word* of comfort or sympathy; a *word* of reproach.

> Him wil I cheare with chaunting al this night;
> And with that *word* she gan to cleare hir throate.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 88.

5. A symbol of thought, as distinguished from thought itself; sound as opposed to sense.

> The majority attend to *words* rather than to things.
> *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 74.

> Life is short, and conversation apt to run to mere *words.* *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, ii.

> To modern society Antinomians and Socinians are but *words*, are but ancient history. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 23.

6. Intelligence; information; tidings; report: without an article, and used only as a singular: as, to send *word* of one's arrival.

> Ye noblist of nome that neuer man adouted,
> The *worde* of your wekes & your wight dedis,
> And the prise of your prowes passes o fer!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S), l. 1098.

> I'll send him certain *word* of my success.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 89.

> *Word* is to the kitchen gane,
> And *word* is to the ha',
> And *word* is to the noble room,
> Amang the ladyes a'.
> *The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 116).

> I did give them an account dismayed them all, and *word* was carried in to the King. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 440.

7. An expression of will or decision; an injunction; command; order.

> Sharp 's the *word;* egad, I'll own the thing.
> *Vanburgh*, The Mistake, iii. 1.

> In my time a father's *word* was law. *Tennyson*, Dora.

8. A password; a watchword; a war-cry; a signal, or term of recognition, even when consisting of several words.

> Advance our standards, set upon our foes;
> Our ancient *word* of courage, fair Saint George,
> Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 349.

> I have the *word;* sentonel, do thou stand;
> Thou shalt not need to call, I'll be at hand.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

> Let the *word* be: Not without mustard; your crest is very rare, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

9†. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb; a motto.

> The old *word* is "What the eye views not, the heart rues not." *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, xi. § 5.

10. Affirmation; promise; obligation; good faith; a term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, assurance, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it: with a possessive: as, I pledge you *my word;* on *my word*, sir.

> They are not men o' *their words.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 106.

> Madam, I dare pass *my word* for her truth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

> *Doll.* Alas, Master Allum, 't is but poor fifty pound!
> *All.* If that be all, you shall upon *your word* take up so much with me; another time I'll run as far in your books. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

> Old as I am, I take thee at *thy word.*
> *Dryden*, Conquest of Granada, II., ii. 1.

> I hope you'l think it no way improper, and must beg of you it may be done, because *my word*'s at stake.
> *E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 230.

> *Our* royal *word* upon it,
> He comes back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

11. Utterances or terms interchanged expressive of anger, contention, or reproach: in the plural, and often qualified by *high, hot, hard, sharp*, or the like.

> Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 46.

> She and I had some *words* last Sunday at church, but I think I gave her her own. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

> Having had some *words* with Bemoy, he stabbed him with his dagger to the heart, so that he fell dead without uttering a word. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 102.

> He and I
> Had once *hard words*, and parted. *Tennyson*, Dora.

12. In *theol.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The Son of God; God as manifested to man: same as *Logos.*

> Thou, my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee
> This I perform. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 163.

(*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The Holy Scripture, or a part of Scripture: as, the *Word* of God, or God's *Word.*

> The excellency of this *Word* is so great, and of so high dignity, that there is no earthly thing to be compared unto it. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> For, when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the *Word*, by and by he is offended. Mat. xiii. 21.

> Deliuered in Six Sermons at Steeple-Ashton in Wiltshire by George Webbe, Preacher of the *Word* and Pastor there. *The Practice of Quietness* (1615).

> The sword and the *word!* do you study them both, master parson? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 44.

> You say there must be no Human Invention in the Church, nothing but the pure *word.*
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 58.

A play upon words. See *play*[1].—**At short words**†. See *short.*—**A word and a blow**, a threat and its immediate execution; hastiness in action: also used adjectively.

> I find there is nothing but *a word and a blow* with you.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i. (*Davies.*)

> A Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him "*a word-and-a-blow* man."
> *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, iv. (*Davies.*)

By word of mouth. See *mouth.*

> Howbeit, this matter may be easily remedied, if you will take the pains to ask the question of Raphael himself, *by word of mouth*, if he be now with you.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 8.

> "This," he said, "is not a court in which written charges are exhibited. Our proceedings are summary, and *by word of mouth.*" *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Fallacy in words. See *semilogical fallacy*, under *fallacy.*—**God's Word.** Same as *the Word of God*, below.—**Good word**, favorable account or mention; expression of good opinion; commendation; praise: as, to speak a *good word* for one.

> Where your *good word* cannot advantage him,
> Your slander never can endamage him.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 42.

Hard words. (*a*) Words not easy to spell, pronounce, or define correctly. (*b*) Hot, angry, or reproachful words. See def. 11, and the quotation there from Tennyson.—**Homophonous words.** See *homophonous.*—**Household word.** See *household.*—**In a word, in one word**, in one brief, pithy phrase; briefly; to sum up; in short.

> *In a word*, for far behind his worth
> Comes all the praises that I now bestow,
> He is complete in feature and in mind.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 71.

> *In a word*, to be a fine gentleman is to be a generous and a brave man. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

> Here, *in a word*—and it is a rare instance in my life—I had met with a person thoroughly adapted to the situation which he held. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 27.

In word, in speech only; hence, in mere profession or seeming.

> Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

Mind the word. See *mind*[1].—**Precatory words.** See *precatory.*—**The Comfortable Words.** See *comfortable.*—**The Word of God**, the Bible; the Scriptures. This use is rejected by the Society of Friends, who limit the phrase to the meaning given in def. 12 (*a*).

> An account of a personal pressure brought to bear upon Fisher by the King, who pointed out to him that his obedience was limited by the condition "so far as *the Word of God* allowed." *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 885.

To be as good as one's word. See *good.*—**To break one's word, to break word**†. See *break.*—**To eat one's words.** See *eat.*—**To have a word** with a person, to have some conversation with him.

> The friar and you
> Must *have a word* anon.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 364.

To have the words for†, to act as spokesman for.

> Our hoste *hadde the wordes for* us alle.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 67.

To make words. See *make*[1].—**To pass one's word.** See *pass.*—**Word and end**†, from beginning to end; everything.

> Of al this werk he tolde hym *worde and ende.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 702.

Word for word, in the exact words or terms; verbatim; literally.

> And he wrote in hys booke *worde for worde* like as he hym tolde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

> *Court.* Do you read on then.——
> *Free.* [Reads.] . . .
> *Court. Word for word.*
> *Etherege*, She Would if She Could, iv. 2.

> I shall set it [a letter] down *word for word* as it came to me. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

> Who with the News to Procris quick repair'd,
> Repeating *Word for Word* what she had heard.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Word of command, word of honor, words of inheritance, words of limitation. See *command*, etc.—**Words of institution.** See *institution*, 8 (*a*).=**Syn. 1.** *Phrase*, etc. See *term*.

word[1] (wėrd), *v.* [< ME. *worden, wordien;* < *word*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To express in words; phrase.

Word it
In the most generous terms.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

2. To ply with or overpower by words; talk.

If one were to be *worded* to Death, Italian is the fittest Language, in regard of the Fluency and Softness of it.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 42.

3†. To flatter; cajole.

He *words* me, girls, he *words* me, that I should not
Be noble to myself. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 191.

4. To make or unmake by a word or command. [Rare.]

Against him . . . who could *word* heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases *word* them into nothing again. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

II. *intrans.* To speak; talk; converse; discourse.

And tho that wisely *wordeden* and wryten many bokes
Of witte and of wisdome with dampned soules wonye?
Piers Plowman (B), x. 428.

Thus *wording* timidly among the fierce:
"O Father! I am here the simplest voice."
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

To word it, to wrangle; dispute; contend in words.

He that descends not to *word it* with a shrew does worse than beat her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

word[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ord.*

word-blind (wėrd'blīnd), *a.* Deprived of the visual memory of the signs of language. Unable, as a result of disease, to read, though possibly retaining the ability to speak, write, and understand spoken words.

M. de Capdeville noted the curious fact that *word-blind* persons are sometimes able to read manuscript but not print. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 48.

word-blindness (wėrd'blīnd″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to read, although the faculties of speaking, writing, and understanding spoken words may remain unimpaired.

word-book (wėrd'bůk), *n.* [< *word*[1] + *book;* after D. *woordenboek* = G. *wörterbuch* = Icel. *ortha-bōk* = Sw. *ordbok* = Dan. *ordbog.*] A book containing words with their explanations, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.

If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still some thing may be added, hovv much less a *Word-booke? Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [13].

word-bound (wėrd'bound), *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; also, bound by one's word or promise.

Word-bound he is not;
He'll tell it willingly. *J. Baillie.*

word-building (wėrd'bil″ding), *n.* The formation, construction, or composition of words.

word-catcher (wėrd'kach″ėr), *n.* One who cavils at words.

Each *word-catcher*, that lives on syllables.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 166.

word-deafness (wėrd'def″nes), *n.* Loss, through disease, of the ability to understand spoken language, although the sounds are heard and the faculties of reading and speaking may be unimpaired.

worder (wėr'dėr), *n.* [< *word*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A speaker. *Whitlock.* [Rare.]

wordily (wėr'di-li), *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

wordiness (wėr'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being wordy or of abounding with words.

wording (wėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *word*[1], *v.*] 1. The style or manner in which something is expressed; the form of words used in expressing some thought, idea, or the like; diction; phraseology.

It is believed the *wording* was above his known style and orthography. *Milton.*

2. Expression, or power of expression; language; words.

Things for which no *wording* can be found.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

wordish†, (wėr'dish), *a.* [< *word*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Verbal; wordy.

An image of that whereof the Philosopher bestoweth but a *woordish* description.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 33.

wordishness†, (wėr'dish-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being wordish.—2. Verbosity; prolixity.

The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness.*
Sir K. Digby, Bodies, Prefatory Verses.

wordle (wėr'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the pivoted adjustable cams which form the throat of a drawhead-die through which wire or lead pipe is drawn. *E. H. Knight.*

wordless (wėrd'les), *a.* [< ME. *wordles* (= Icel. *orthlauss, orthalauss*); < *word*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Silent; speechless.

Wordlesse he was, and semede sicke.
Isle of Ladies, l. 516.

Her joy with heaved-up hand she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 112.

2. Unexpressed in words.

Wordlesse answere in no toun
Was tane for obligatioun,
Ne called surety in no wise.
Isle of Ladies, l. 889.

Silent people often get insane. It is not safe to have too many dealings with *wordless* thoughts.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

word-memory (wėrd'mem″ō-ri), *n.* The memory of words; the power of recalling words to the mind.

word-painter (wėrd'pān″tėr), *n.* A writer who has the power of graphic or vivid description in depicting scenes or events; one who displays picturesqueness of style.

word-painting (wėrd'pān″ting), *n.* The act of describing or depicting in words graphically or vividly.

word-picture (wėrd'pik″tūr), *n.* A graphic or vivid description of any scene or event, so that it is presented to the mind as in a picture.

wordsman†, (wėrdz'man), *n.* [< *words*, pl. of *word*[1], + *man.*] One who attaches undue importance to words, or who deals in mere words; one skilled in the use of words; a verbalist. [Rare.]

Some speculative *wordsman.* *Bushnell.*

wordsmanship†, (wėrdz'man-ship), *n.* [< *wordsman* + *-ship.*] Knowledge or command of words; fluency in speech or writing.

word-spite†, (wėrd'spīt), *a.* Expressing spite; abusive.

A silly, yet ferocious, *wordspite* quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le-Grand.
Sir F. Palgrave, Norm. and Eng., II. 561.

word-square (wėrd'skwār), *n.* See *square*[1], 15.

wordstrife (wėrd'strīf), *n.* Disputing about words; logomachy. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 107. (*Davies.*)

Wordsworthian (wėrdz'wėr-thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Wordsworth* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the English poet William Wordsworth (1770–1850), or to his style.

II. *n.* An admirer or a follower of the poet Wordsworth.

The *Wordsworthians* were a sect who, if they had the enthusiasm, had also not a little of the exclusiveness and partiality to which sects are liable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 201.

Wordsworth's flower, *Ficaria Ficaria.*

wordy[1] (wėr'di), *a.* [< ME. *woordy* (= Icel. *orthigr*); < *word*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Given to the use of many words; verbose.

A *wordy* orator . . . making a magnificent speech to the people, full of vain promises. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 448.

2. Full of words; wordish.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods.
Philips, The Briton.

The *wordy* variance of domestic life;
The tyrant husband, the retorting wife.
Crabbe, Works, I. 159.

3. Consisting of words; verbal.

A silent, but amused spectator of this *wordy* combat.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

wordy[2]†, *a.* An obsolete Scotch form of *worthy.*

wore[1] (wōr). Preterit of *wear*[1].

wore[2]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *were.* See *was.*

wore[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *woren*, < AS. *wōrian*, weary, fatigue, wander.] To weary; fatigue. See *weary*[1], *a.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 386.

woreld†, *n.* An obsolete form of *world.*

work (wėrk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worked* or *wrought*, ★ppr. *working.* [< ME. *worken, werken, wirken,* also assibilated *worchen, wurchen, werchen, warchen, wirchen* (pret. *wrouhte, wrougte, wroute, wrohte, worhte*, pp. *wrought, wrougt, wroght, wrogt, wroht*), < AS. *wyrcan, wircan, wercan* (pret. *worhte*, pp. *geworht*) = OS. *wirkean* = OFries. *werka, wirtsa* = D. *werken* = MLG. *werken, worken*, LG. *werken* = OHG. *wirchen, wurchen*, MHG. *wirken, würken*, G. *wirken* = Icel. *yrkja* (for *vyrkja*) = Dan. *virke* = Goth. *waurkjan*, work; a secondary verb, associated with the noun *work*, from a Teut. √ *werk*, √ *work*, = Gr. **ἔργειν*, perf. *ἔοργα*, work, *ῥέζειν* (for **Fρεγjειν*), do (cf. *ἔργον*, a work, *ὄργανον*, instrument, organ), = Zend √ *vrz, verez*, work; cf. Pers. *warz*, gain, profit, habit, etc. From the Gr. words of this root are ult. E. *erg, energy, organ*, etc., and the second element in *metallurgy, theurgy*, etc., *chirurgeon, surgeon*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To put forth effort for the accomplishment of something; exert one's self in the performance of some service; labor; toil; strive: as, to *work* ten hours a day.

But whi the werwolf so *wrougt* wondred thei alle,
& whi more with the king than with any other.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4035.

We commanded you that, if any would not *work*, neither should he eat. 2 Thes. iii. 10.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me *work*, and says such baseness
Had never like executor. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 12.

His labor more than requited his entertainment; for he *wrought* among us with vigor, and either in the meadow or at the hay-rick put himself foremost.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

2. To act; operate; carry on or perform a function; operate effectively; prove practicable: as, the pump will not *work;* a plan or system that *works* well; the charm *works.*

Louse thi lippes a-twynne & let the gost *worche.*
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Nature hath now no dominacioun:
And certeynly ther nature wol nat *wirche.*
Farewel, phisyk! go ber the man to chirche.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1901.

But once the circle got within,
The charms to *work* do straight begin,
And he was caught as in a gin.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Soon as the potion *works*, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed.
Milton, Comus, l. 68.

Love never fails to master what he finds,
But *works* a different way in different minds.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 465.

You may make everything else out of the passions of men except a political system that will *work.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 158.

3. To ferment, as liquors.

This experiment would be transferred unto other wine and strong beer by putting in some like substances while they *work.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 782.

4. To be agitated or in a state of restless movement or commotion; seethe; toss; rage.

Calm is the sea; the waues *worke* lesse and lesse.
Surrey, Complaint by Night of Louer Not Beloued.

The dog-star foams, and the stream boils,
And curls, and *works*, and swells ready to sparkle.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

The inward wretchedness of his wicked heart, he says, began to be discovered to him, and to *work* as it had never done before; he was now conscious of sinful thoughts and desires which he had not till then regarded.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

5. To make way laboriously and slowly; make progress, become, or get with exertion and difficulty: generally followed by an adjective, or by an adverb of direction, as *along, down, into, out, through, up*, etc.: as, to *work loose;* to *work out;* to *work up.*

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work upward* first?
Dryden.

After midnight . . . the wind *worked* gradually round . . . and blew directly in our teeth.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

6. To carry on systematic operations in some department of human activity, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; be regularly engaged or employed in some operation, trade, profession, or business: as, to *work* in brass or iron.

They that *work* in fine flax . . . shall be confounded.
Isa. xix. 9.

Sea-faring men, who long have *wrought*
In the great deep for gain. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

7. To do something; specifically, to be employed in handiwork, as in knitting, sewing, or embroidery.

"I always think it is such a waste of time to sit out of doors or listen to reading without *working.*" "But I can't *work*," said Archie, "except mending, and that I detest."
Mrs. Annie Edwards, Archie Lovell, xxx.

8. To blossom, as water; become full of some vegetable substance. See the quotation.

Nearly all the ponds, rivers, and lakes *work*, or what is generally called "blossom," some waters once and some twice during the summer months. A vegetable substance that grows on the bottom, and during the summer the seed or bloom, breaks loose from the bottom and floats in the water. The leaves of the blossoms are of the same weight as the water, so that some kinds do not come to the top and float, but float about in the water, giving the water a thick oily appearance. Very few fish are caught when the water is in blossom. *Seth Green.*

To work at arm's length. See *arm's-length*.—**To work at case.** See *case*[2].—**To work double tides.** See *tide*[1].—**To work free.** See *free*.—**To work off,** to be evacuated or eliminated, as poison from the system, by the bowels or kidneys.—**To work on** or **upon.** (*a*) To act or operate upon; exert a force or active influence upon; affect.

A mark, and a hope, and a subject for every sophister in religion to *work on.* *Donne,* Letters, xc.

We were now at a great loss, not knowing what course to take, for we tempted him [an Indian] with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Macheats, or long Knives; but nothing would *work on* him. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 13.

(*b*†) To rely on.

"I schal, sire," seide the child, "for saufliche y hope
I may *worche on* 3our word to wite him fro harm."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 257.

To work with, to endeavor to influence, as with reasoning, entreaty, etc.; strive with in order to influence in some particular way; labor with.

I *wrought with* him in private, to divert him
From your assur'd destruction, had he met you.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Act, Work,* etc. See *act.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To prepare by labor; manipulate: as, to *work* soil or clay.

Ffate lande ydounged moist and wel *ywrought*
Onyons desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

When special pains are taken to "*work* the butter" thoroughly, thus more effectually getting rid of the water and buttermilk, it keeps for a much longer period in a "sweet" condition. *Science,* XVI. 71.

2. To convert to use by labor or effort; operate: as, to *work* a quarry; to *work* a scheme.

The head member of the company that *worked* the mines was Mr. Peter Garstin, and the same company received the rent for the Sugar Loaf. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xi.

As the claim was *worked* back, the long tom was extended by means of sluice boxes, until a dozen or more miners were shoveling dirt into them on both sides.
The Century, XLII. 140.

3. To make; form; fashion; execute; mold.

Allas! that we wer *wroughte*
In worlde women to be. *York Plays,* p. 153.

A mong other, a wonderfull gretnesse that be rygtht Curiusely *wrogth* and arn fyne gold garnyshed over all with stones of gret Pryse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, *wrought* by Martin Dominique. *Scott,* Quentin Durward, iv.

Here is a sword I have *wrought* thee.
William Morris, Sigurd, ii.

4. To decorate or ornament, as with needlework; embroider.

She hath a clout of mine,
Wrought with good Coventry.
Phillada flouts me (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 311).

You shall see my *wrought* shirt hang out at my breeches; you shall know me. *Marston,* Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Ay, I have lost my thimble and a skein of Coventry blue I had to *work* Gregory Litchfield a handkerchief.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

A shape with amice wrapp'd around,
With a *wrought* Spanish baldric bound,
Like pilgrim from beyond the sea.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 26.

A damask napkin *wrought* with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To do, perform, or accomplish; bring about; effect; produce; cause: as, to *work* mischief; to *work* a change; to *work* wonders.

A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys,
And in batell full bigge, & myche bale *wroght.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3971.

Allas! wrecchis, what haue we *wrought?*
To byggly blys we bothe wer brought.
York Plays, p. 30.

Than he taught hir ther a pley that she *wrought* after many tymes, ffor he taught hir to do come a grete river ouer all theras her liked. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 312.

For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, *worketh* for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

Changes were *wrought* in the parts.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Not long after there fell out an unexpected Accident, that suddenly *wrought* the Lords Confusion.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 110.

The emancipation is observed, in the islands, to have *wrought* for the negro a benefit as sudden as when a thermometer is brought out of the shade into the sun.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

6. To put or set in motion or action: as, to *work* one's fingers.

The mariners all 'gan *work* the ropes,
Where they were wont to do.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

They are every one of them dead dolls, wooden, *worked* with wires. *Kingsley,* Hypatia, xiii.

Nodding in a familiar manner to the coachman, as if any one of them would be quite equal to getting on the box and *working* the team down street as well as he.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

7. (*a*) To direct the action or movements of; manage; handle: as, to *work* a sawmill.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) In *music,* to handle or treat (a voice-part or a theme).—**8.** To bring by action or motion into some particular state, usually indicated by an adverb or adverbial adjunct, as *in, out, over, up,* etc. See phrases below.

Practise all things chiefly at two several times, the one when the mind is best disposed, the other when it is worst disposed; that by the one you may gain a great step, by the other you may *work out* the knots and stonds of the mind. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 296.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines.
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

9. To manage or turn to some particular course or way of thinking or acting by insidious means; influence in some respect by plying with arguments, urgings, threats, bribes, etc.; prevail on or gain over; induce; persuade; lead: as, to *work* the committee; to *work* the jury.

There is noe hope that they will ever be *wrought* to serve faythfully agaynst theyr old frendes and kinsemen.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I will try his temper;
And, if I find him apt for my employments,
I'll *work* him to my ends.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

The Clergy being thus brought on, on the nine and twentieth of April, the Cardinal came into the House of Commons, to *work* them also. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 270.

Many of the Jews were *wrought* into the belief that Herod was the Messias. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., i. 3.

10. To excite by degrees; bring into a state of perturbation or passion; provoke; agitate.

Some passion
That *works* him strongly.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 144.

Sir Lucius has *wrought* me to it. He has left me full of rage—and I'll fight this evening, that so much good passion mayn't be wasted. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iv. 1.

11. To succeed in effecting, attaining, or making; win by labor; achieve: as, to *work* a passage through something.

Through winds and waves and storms he *works* his way.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having *worked* his way out before the mast from the Cape. *Thackeray,* Pendennis, xxv.

We passed heavily laden junks slowly *working* their way upstream amidst what to any but the Chinese would have appeared insurmountable difficulties.
The Century, XLI. 729.

12. To endeavor; attempt; try.

By reason she was fast in the latch of our cable . . . she could not cleare her selfe as she *wrought* to doe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 43.

13. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge.

Every time it operates, it carries off a Distemper; but if your Blood 's Wholesome, and your Body Sound, it will *work* you no more than the same quantity of Ginger bread.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 106.

14. To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business in; carry on operations in or on: as, to *work* a district in canvassing for a publication. [Colloq.]

I've *worked* both town and country on gold fish. I've served both Brighton and Hastings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 91.

As a general rule, the "casual ward" of a workhouse, so far from being the temporary refuge of deserving poor, is a place of rendezvous for thieves and prostitutes and other vagabonds of the lowest class, gangs of whom *work* allotted districts, and make their circuits with as much regularity as the Judges.
A. Doyle, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 293.

The first day I started alone to explore the forest with gun and dog, leaving my friends to *work* the river.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

15. To exact labor or service from; keep busy or employed: as, he *works* his horses too hard.

Until the year 1820, the people [in Great Britain] had been forbidden to combine. Their only power against employers who *worked* them as many hours a day as they dared, and paid them wages as small as they could, who took their children and locked them up in unwholesome factories, was in combination, and they were forbidden to combine. *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 80.

16. To solve: as, to *work* a sum in arithmetic or a problem in algebra. [Colloq.]—**17.** To cause to ferment: said of anything which is put into a liquid for that purpose.—**To work an observation.** See *observation.*—**To work a traverse.** See *traverse sailing,* under *sailing.*—**To work in.** (*a*) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; weave or stir in: as, he *worked* the good yarn *in* with the bad. (*b*) To cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts: as, the wire was slowly *worked in.*—**To work into.** (*a*) To introduce artfully; insinuate: as, he easily *works* himself *into* confidence by his plausibility. (*b*) To change or alter by gradual process or influence.

This imperious man will *work* us all
From princes *into* pages.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 47.

To work off, to get rid of; free or be freed from, or from the effects of; discharge; evacuate: as, to *work off* the effects of a debauch.—**To work one's passage,** to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—**To work one's will.** See *will*[1].—**To work out.** (*a*) To effect or procure by continued labor or exertion; accomplish.

Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling.
Phil. ii. 12.

Who can hide,
When the malicious Fates are bent
On *working out* an ill intent?
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, iv.

O lift your natures up:
Embrace our aims: *work out* your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*b*) To elaborate; develop; reduce to order; study out.

She [Italy] did not *work out* the basilican type for herself; she left it to others to do that for her, and consequently never perfectly understood what she undertook or why it was done. *J. Fergusson,* Hist. Arch., I. 428.

The minerals, which are now in the British Museum, were *worked out* by Mr. Davies of that establishment.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XLI. 406.

(*c*) To solve, as a problem.

Mal. M,—Malvolio; M,—why, that begins my name—
Fab. Did not I say he would *work* it *out?*
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 139.

(*d*) To erase; efface; remove.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 275.

(*e*) To exhaust: as, to *work out* a mine or quarry.—**To work out a day's work** (*naut.*), to compute a ship's position from the course and distance sailed.—**To work the twig.** See *twig*[1].—**To work up.** (*a*) To excite; stir up; raise; rouse.

It is no very hard Matter to *work up* a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies and Mystical Unions. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, III. iii.

We cannot but tremble to consider what we are capable of being *wrought up* to, against all the ties of nature, love, honour, reason, and religion. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 172.

They [the Moslems] *work* themselves *up* to such agonies of rage and lamentation that some, it is said, have given up the ghost from the mere effect of mental excitement.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(*b*) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; expend in any work: as, we have *worked up* all our materials.

The industry of the people *works up* all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

(*c*) To expand; enlarge; elaborate: as, to *work up* a story or an article from a few hints.

We have read of "Handkerchief Moody," who for some years persisted in always appearing among men with his face covered with a handkerchief—an incident which Hawthorne has *worked up* in his weird manner into the story of "The Minister with the Black Veil."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 454.

(*d*) To master by careful study or research: as, to *work up* a theme. (*e*) To achieve or attain by special effort: as, to *work up* a reputation for one's self. (*f*) *Naut.,* to discipline or punish by setting at an unnecessary or hateful job, like scraping the anchor-chain. Such a piece of work is called a *working-up job.*—**To work water.** See the quotation.

Water is also frequently carried over from the boiler with the steam. When this occurs the boiler is said to prime, or to *work water.* *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 170.

★**work** (wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *work, werk, wurc, worc, werc, weorc,* < AS. *weorc, worc, werc* = OS. OFries. D. *werk* = LG. *wark* = OHG. *werch, werah,* MHG. *werc,* G. *werk* = Icel. Sw. *verk* = Dan. *værk* = Goth. *ga-waurki;* cf. Gr. *ἔργον,* work: see *work, v.*] **1.** Effort or exertion directed to the accomplishment of some purpose or end; expenditure of strength, energy, etc.; toil; labor; striving.

Fie upon this quiet life! I want *work.*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 118.

Man hath his daily *work* of body or mind
Appointed. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 618.

Here, *work* enough to watch
The Master work, and catch
Hints of the proper craft.
Browning, Rabbi Ben Ezra.

2. Opportunity of expending labor (physical or mental) in some useful or remunerative way, especially as a means of earning a livelihood; employment; something to do: as, to be out of *work;* to look for *work.*—**3.** That upon which one is employed or engaged, and in the accomplishment of which labor is expended or some operation performed; a task, undertaking, enterprise, or project.

If it would please Him whose *worke* it is to direct me to speake such a word over the sea as the good old woman of Abel did over the wall in the like exigent.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

The great *work* of erecting a way of worshipping of Christ in church fellowship.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 160.

To her dear *Work* she falls; and, as she wrought,
A sweet Creation followed her hands.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 61.

4. Something accomplished or done; doing; deed; achievement; feat; performance.

Thei knoulechen wel that the *Werkes* of Jesu Crist ben gode, and his Wordes and his Dedes and his Doctryne by his Gospelles weren trewe, and his Meracles also trewe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 134.

It is a damned and a bloody *work;*
The graceless action of a heavy hand,
If that it be the *work* of any hand.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 58.

A people of that beastly disposition that they performed the most secret *worke* of Nature in publique view.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 323.

Once more,
Act a brave *work*, call it thy last adventry.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the difference between . . . the philosophy of words and the philosophy of *works*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

5. *pl.* In *theol.*, acts performed in obedience to the law of God. According to Protestant theology, such works would be meritorious only as they constituted a perfect and complete observance of the law; according to Roman Catholic theology, such works, if proceeding from grace and love, are so far acceptable to God as to be truly deserving of an eternal reward. See *supererogation.*

And ȝif I shal werke be here *werkis* to wynne me heuene,
And for here *werkis* and for here wyt wende to pyne,
Thanne wrouȝte I vnwisly with alle the wyt that I lere!
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 268.

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God: not of *works*, lest any man should boast. Eph. ii. 9.

6†. Active operation; action.

Where pride, fulnesse of bread, and abundance of idlenesse set them on *worke* against God.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

7. Ferment; trouble. [Rare.]

Tokay and Coffee cause this *Work*
Between the German and the Turk.
Prior, Alma, iii.

8. That which is made or manufactured; an article, fabric, or structure produced by expenditure of effort or labor of some kind, whether physical or mental; a product of nature or art.

The *work* some praise,
And some the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 731.

Hence, specifically—(*a*) That which is produced by mental labor; a literary or artistic performance; a composition: as, the *works* of Addison; the *works* of Mozart. See *opus.*

You are rapt, sir, in some *work*, some dedication
To the great lord. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 19.

No other Poet that I know of [save Ben Jonson], in those days, gave his Plays the pompous Title of *Works;* of which Sir John Suckling has taken notice in his Sessions of the Poets. . . . This puts me in mind of a Distick directed by some Poet of that Age to Ben Johnson:
Pray, tell me, Ben, where does the myst'ry lurk?
What others call a Play, you call a *Work;*
which was thus answer'd by a Friend of his:
The Author's Friend thus for the Author say's,
Ben's Plays are *Works*, when others *Works* are Plays.
Langbaine, Eng. Dramatick Poets (1691), p. 264.

When I contemplate a modern library, filled with new *works* in all the bravery of rich gilding and binding.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 165.

(*b*) An engineering structure, as a building, dock, embankment, bridge, or fortification.

And now ye Sarrasyns haue taken vp the stones of the same tumbe and put theym to the *werkes* of theyr Muskey.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

I will be walking on the *works*. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 2. 3.

Don Guzman, . . . who commanded the sortie, ought to have taken the *work* out of hand, and annihilated all therein. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

Frail were the *works* that defended the hold that we held with our lives. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow.

(*c*) Design; pattern; workmanship.

Ther ys a gret Chalis of fine gold of Curius *werke*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Let there be three or five fine cupolas in the length of it, placed at equal distance, and fine coloured windows of several *works*. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

All his followers likewise were, in their faces, in part or in whole, painted, . . . some with crosses and other antick *works*. *Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 355.

(*d*) Embroidery; ornamental work done with the needle; needlework.

I am glad I have found this napkin.
. . . I'll have the *work* ta'en out,
And give 't Iago. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 296.

I never saw any thing prettier than this high *Work* on your Point D'espaigne. *Etherege*, Man of Mode, iii. 2.

9. An establishment for manufacturing, or for performing industrial labor of any sort: generally in the plural, including all the buildings, machines, etc., used in the required operations: as, iron-*works;* hence the plural is used as a collective singular, taking then a singular article: as, there is *a* large glass-*works* in the town.

They have a Salt *Work*, and with that salt preserve the fish they take. *Capt. John Smith*, Gen. Hist. Virginia [(Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 285.)

Whereupon he gott a patent of the king (Cha. I.) for an allum *worke* (which was the first that ever was in England), which was worth to him two thousand pounds per annum, or better. *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Chaloner).

10. In *mech.*: (*a*) The product of a force by the component displacement of its point of application in the direction of the force; or, if this is variable, the integral of all successive infinitesimal such products for any motion of the point of application. The work is thus the same whatever be the velocity of the motion or the mass moved, so long as the force and the displacement are the same. Thus, if an electrified body is moved by an electrical force along a horizontal surface, the work is the same whatever the mass of the body moved. But if the same electrical force moves the body for the same distance but upward against gravity, less work on the whole is done, since the force of gravity undoes a part of the work which the electrical force performs. Negative work, or work undone, is also called *resistant work*, in contradistinction to *motor work*. The total work performed upon a particle is equivalent to the kinetic energy it gains; the total work undone, to the kinetic energy it loses. If a force is resisted by friction, the same amount of work is done as if it were not resisted; for, though the resultant force upon the mass moved is less by the amount of the friction, so that less work is done upon the mass as a whole, yet heat is produced, and the particles receive displacements in the direction of the action of friction, the work of which makes up the balance. *Mechanical work* is work done in the displacement of sensible masses, as opposed to work done in the displacement of molecules. If a gun is shot off in a horizontal direction, a force is brought to bear upon the bullet, and in carrying this a certain distance work proportional to the acceleration is performed; at the same time, the heat of the confined gases is reduced by a proportional amount, and heat is said to be transformed into mechanical work.

No heat-engine can convert into *work* a greater fraction of the heat which it receives than is expressed by the excess of the temperature of reception above that of rejection divided by the absolute temperature of reception.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 482.

(*b*) The negative of the work as defined above. In this sense a ball shot upward is said to do work by removing itself from the attracting earth. [Both these uses were introduced (in German) by Clausius.]

11. In *physics* and *chem.*, any form of energy, except heat, involved in any physical or chemical change. It denotes the quantities of the various forms of mechanical energy, or electrical and magnetic energies, and of chemical energy, that undergo change in form or location in any process. Thus, it is customary to speak of the transformation of heat into *work*, for example, by the steam-engine, when it produces motion or electrical energy, raises a weight, compresses a gas, etc., and in general of the production of both heat and work in the surroundings when a body parts with a portion of its energy, the two terms *heat* and *work* being considered to embrace all forms of energy produced. In *mechanics*, work is the energy-change corresponding to the displacement of a force through a distance.

12. In *mining*, ores before they are cleaned and dressed.—**13.** *pl.* The mechanism or effective part of some mechanical contrivance, such as a watch.—**14.** Manner of working; management; treatment.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon. *Stillingfleet.*

Accommodation works. See *accommodation.*—**Advanced works,** works placed beyond the covered ways and glacis of a permanent fortification, but in defensive relations with it. When placed beyond the range of small arms such works are termed *detached works.*—**Agra work,** an inlay of hard stones, such as agates and carnelians, and other costly materials in white marble, made at Agra in British India.—**Bareilly work,** woodwork decorated in black and gold lacquer, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.—**Beaten work.** See *beaten.*—**Berlin work,** fancy work on canvas in Berlin wools or worsted.—**Best work.** See *best.*—**Bone-work.** Same as *bone-lace.*—**Carnul work,** decoration by means of lacquer painted with flowers in slight relief on a green ground, gold being freely used: from Carnul, or Kurnul, a town of India.—**Cashmere work,** a kind of metal-work in which copper or brass is deeply engraved, and the engraved lines are filled wholly or in part with a black composition like niello; small raised flowers of white metal are then applied to the surface in connection with the design engraved upon the body of the piece.—**Combed-out work.** See *comb*[1].—**Covenant of works.** See *covenant.*—**Damascene work.** See *damascene.*—**Day's work.** See *day*[1].—**Delhi work,** a variety of Indian embroidery distinguished by a free use of chain-stitch, usually in gold and silver mixed with colored silk on colored grounds.—**Dinged work.** See *ding*[1].—**Drawn and cut work,** decorative work done upon fine linen or the like by cutting away parts and pulling out the threads in places: a kind of work often associated with embroidery. In the more elaborate sorts, a network of threads is fastened down upon a piece of linen lawn, the pattern is stitched (usually in buttonhole-stitch) upon the lawn, and after its completion the threads of the network and some of those of the lawn are pulled out and parts of the lawn cut away.—**Embossed-velvet work.** See *velvet.*—**External work.** See *internal work*, below.—**False work.** See *false.*

There are voices and a sound of tools, and we come to a wooden staging, or *false work*, and climb a short ladder, and stand close to the roof among a group of workmen.
The Century, XXXIX. 221.

Fancy, fat, frosted work. See the adjectives.—**Gnarled work.** Same as *gnarling.*—**Granulated work.** See *granulated.*—**Hammered work.** See *hammer*[1].—**Hiroshima work,** fine decorative metal-work made in Japan, in which various ornamental appliances are combined. The name is derived from the town of Hiroshima, where much of the finest has been made.—**Holbein work,** a kind of embroidery done in modern times in imitation of decorative borders and the like shown in paintings of Holbein and other artists of his time. The design is in outline without filling in, and consists of borders and other patterns of slight scrolls, zigzags, etc. It is worked especially with thread on washable material, and has the advantage of showing alike on both sides.—**Honeycomb work.** See *honeycomb.*—**Incrusted work.** See *incrust.*—**Internal work,** in *physics*, work done in or among the molecules of a body upon change of temperature, as in increasing their velocity, changing their relative position, etc.: contrasted with *external work*, that done against external forces as the body changes in volume.—**Irish work.** See *Irish*[1].—**Lacertine work.** See *lacertine.*—**Laid work.** See *lay*[1].—**Lap-jointed work.** Same as *clincher-work.*—**Lean, lump, madras, mechanical, meshed work.** See the qualifying words.—**Madeira work,** embroidery in white thread upon lawn or cambric, made in the island of Madeira, and of remarkable fineness of execution.—**Monghyr work,** Indian decorative carving in black ebony, inlaid with ivory.—**Moradabad work,** decorative work in metal in which two plates of different metals are soldered together and then engraved on one side in deep incisions, so as to show the one metal through the incisions in the other. In another variety the incisions are filled in with a black composition similar to niello.—**Mother-of-pearl work.** See *mother-of-pearl.*—**Mounted work.** See *mounted.*—**Mynpuri work,** an inlay of wood with brass and other metals similar in its character to buhl, practised in India in recent times.—**Mysore work,** decoration by painting in vivid opaque colors on a brilliant ground composed of translucent green lacquer laid upon tin-foil.—**Niello-work.** See *niello.*—**Nulled work.** See *null.*—**Out of work.** (*a*) Out of working order.

There rises a fearful vision of the human race evolving machinery which will by-and-by throw itself fatally *out of work*. *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvii.

(*b*) Without employment: as, he was *out of work* and ill.—**Phrygian work.** See *Phrygian.*—**Pierced work.** See *pierced.*—**Pitched work.** See *pitch*[1].—**Plaited string work, pounced work, process work, public works.** See *plaited, pounced*[1], etc.—**Punctured work.** See *puncture.*—**Raised work.** See *raise*[1].—**Random work.** See *random.*—**Reisner work** [from its inventor, *Reisner*, a German of the time of Louis XIV.], a kind of inlaid cabinet-work in which woods of contrasted colors are employed, designs being formed in woods lighter or darker than the ground; marquetry.—**Reticulated work.** See *reticulated.*—**Rubbed work.** See *rub.*—**Russian-tapestry work, rustic work, Saracenic work.** See *Russian*, etc.—**Side of work,** in *coal-mining.* See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Sikh work,** decorative work done by the Sikhs of northern India, especially embossed work in thin copper done with the hammer and punch.—**Sindh work,** decoration produced by laying upon wood several strata of lacquer in different colors, and afterward cutting through the lacquer to various depths, as in engraving on onyx.—**Spanish work,** embroidery of simple character, such as that done upon pillow-cases and table-cloths: a term of the seventeenth century.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy.*—**Stamped work.** See *stamp.*—**Swedish work.** See *Swedish.*—**Tabular work.** Same as *table-work.*—**Tamil work,** ornamental metal-work, containing much filigree, made in Ceylon, especially in the northern part of the island.—**Tessellated work.** See *tessellated.*—**Tied work,** a kind of fancy work by which fringes are made of worsted, silk, or other fiber or cord. The cords are fastened and grouped together by a process like netting, producing a sort of knotted fringe.—**To have one's work cut out.** (*a*) To have one's work prepared or prescribed. (*b*) To have all that one can do. [Slang.]—**To lie to one's work.** See *lie*[1].—**To make short work of** or **with.** (*a*) To bring to a speedy conclusion; accomplish at once. (*b*) To deal with or dispose of summarily.

Mr. Canning *made* very *short work of* poor Mr. Erskine.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 394.

To run the works. See *run*[1].—**Turkey work,** rugs or carpeting brought from the East: the phrase was in use as late as the seventeenth century.—**Upper works** (*naut.*). Same as *dead-works.*—**Vienna work,** decorative work in leather, including ornamental utensils of that material, with patterns in slight relief and impressed.—**Vizagapatam work,** an inlay of ivory, horn, and other materials in wood. The work is on a small scale, and is applied to the decoration of movable furniture, tea-caddies, chessboards, etc.—**Work and turn,** in *printing*, a form of type arranged to print two copies by turning the sheet.—**Work of art.** See *art*[2].—**Works of supererogation.** See *supererogation.* (See also *gingerbread-work, piqué-work, spider-work.*)=**Syn. 1.** *Work, Labor, Toil, Drudgery*, occupation, exertion, business. *Work* is the generic term for exertion of body or mind; it stands also for the product of such exertion, while the others do not. *Labor* is heavier; the word may be qualified by strong adjectives: as, confinement at hard *labor*. We may speak of light *work*, but not of light *labor*. *Toil* is still heavier, necessarily involving weariness, as *labor* does not. *Drudgery* is heavy, monotonous *labor* of a servile sort.

All *work*, even cotton-spinning, is noble.
Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 4.

He had been so far that he almost despair'd of getting back again; for a Man cannot pass thro' those red Mangroves but with very much *labour*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 156.

With burden of our armour here we sweat.
This *toil* of ours should be a work of thine,
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 93.

The every-day cares and duties which men call *drudgery* are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xiii.

workability (wėr-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *workable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Practicability; feasibleness.

The *workability* of compulsory notification would depend on the general practitioners. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 21.

workable (wėr'ka-bl), *a.* [< *work* + *-able.*] 1. That can be worked, or that is worth working: as, a *workable* mine; *workable* coal. The term *workable*, as applied to coal, has two meanings: one refers to the maximum limit of depth, the other to the minimum limit of thickness of the bed or beds. In the Report of the English Royal Commission appointed in 1866, the limit of workable depth was taken as 4,000 feet, that of thickness at 1 foot. But no coal has yet been worked to so great a depth as that, and it has only very rarely happened that a seam of less than 2 feet in thickness has been actually mined.

Clay . . . soft and *workable*. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, ii.

I apprehend that the Commissioners [the English of 1866] placed the limit of thickness as low as 12 inches because their inquiries were not in that connection directed to the question what amount of coal would ultimately be found commercially *workable;* it was the simple physical limits which they were chiefly regarding.
Marshall, Coal: its Hist. and Uses, p. 307.

2. Practicable; feasible: as, a *workable* scheme for lighting the streets.—3. Capable of being stirred or influenced.

These have nimble feet, forward affections, hearts *workable* to charity. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 410.

4. Capable of being set at work.

At the time of taking the last census there were very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a *workable* age still unoccupied.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 358.

workableness (wėr'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Practicableness; feasibility.

That fair trial which alone can test the *workableness* of any new scheme of social life. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

workaday (wėrk'a-dā), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *workyday*. Cf. *workday.*] **I.**† *n.* A working-day.

Trade, I cashier thee till to-morrow; friend Onion, for thy sake I finish this *workiday*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other *worky-Days* of the Week.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 145.

II. *a.* Working-day; relating to workdays; plodding; toiling.

Your face shall be tann'd
Like a sailor's *worky-day* hand.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

Work-a-day humanity.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iv.

This is a *workaday*, practical world, and . . . we must face things as they are. *The Century*, XXXIX. 630.

work-bag (wėrk'bag), *n.* A small bag of some textile material, formerly carried by women, and used to contain their needlework. The term was often used for the reticule.

The lawful fine of the pledged *work-bag* of the king's wife. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

work-basket (wėrk'bas″ket), *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble, in which case the basket is small, or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc., for which use the basket is large and has a wide opening.

On the table is . . . Elizabeth's *workbasket*.
Rhoda Broughton, Alas, xxxiv.

work-box (wėrk'boks), *n.* A box used by women to hold materials for sewing and the needlework itself when not too bulky.

Here, lately shut, that *work-box* lay;
There stood your own embroidery frame.
F. Locker, The Castle in the Air.

workday (wėrk'dā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *werkdai, werkedei, werkedai, werrkedah*, workday, working-day, < AS. *weorc-dæg* (= G. *werk-tag, werkel-tag* = Icel. *verkdagr*); as *work* + *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* A working-day; a week-day.

For a-pon the *werkeday*
Men be so bysy in vche way,
So that for here ocupacyone
They leue myche of here deuocyone.
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1005.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a working-day or working-days.

Allow me my friends, my freedom, my rough companions, in their *work-day* clothes. *Thackeray*, Philip, vi.

worked-off (wėrkt'ôf'), *a.* In *printing*, noting a form of type from which a required edition has been printed.

worker (wėr'kėr), *n.* [< ME. **worker, worcher;* < *work* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which works; a laborer; a toiler; a performer; a doer.

False apostles, deceitful *workers*. 2 Cor. xi. 13.

Men, my brothers, men the *workers*, ever reaping something new:
That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

With co-partnership between employer and employed, the *worker* would feel he was more nearly the equal of the capitalist. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 615.

2. In *entom.*, the neuter or undeveloped female of various social hymenopterous and a few other insects, as bees, ants, and termites, which collects pollen, makes honey, builds or fabricates cells or a nest, stores up food, cares for the young, herds and milks the aphids kept as cows, and performs other services for the community of which it is a member. Among bees the worker is distinguished from the queen and the drone, or the perfect female and male. Among ants certain of the workers are specialized and specified as soldiers; these make war and capture slaves. See cuts under *Aphidæ, Atta, Monomorium, Termes,* and *umbrella-ant.*

3†. Maker; creator.

And therfor in the *worcher* was the vyce,
And in the covetour that was so nyce.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 261.

4. In a carding-machine, one of the urchins, or small card-covered cylinders.—5. A leather-workers' two-handled knife, used in scraping hides.

worker-ant (wėr'kėr-ânt), *n.* A working ant. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bee (wėr'kėr-bē), *n.* A working bee. See *worker*, 2.

worker-bobbin (wėr'kėr-bob″in), *n.* In *lace-making*, one of the bobbins that are kept passing from side to side, as distinguished from a hanger-bobbin, the thread of which is left stationary while the other threads pass over and under it.

worker-cell (wėr'kėr-sel), *n.* One of the cells of a honeycomb destined for the larva of a worker-bee. Eggs are laid in these first, afterward in the drone-cells and queen-cells.

workfellow (wėrk'fel″ō), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. Rom. xvi. 21.

work-folk, work-folks (wėrk'fōk, wėrk'fōks), *n. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labor; workpeople.

Oversee my *work-folks*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

workful (wėrk'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *workvol;* < *work* + *-ful.*] Full of activity and work; laborious; industrious. [Rare.]

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 5.

workgirl (wėrk'gėrl), *n.* A girl or young woman who works or is engaged in some useful manual employment.

There are men and women working perpetually for every other possible class, but none for the *workgirl*.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 371.

In the establishment were seated nine *workgirls*.
Lancet, 1890, II. 951.

work-holder (wėrk'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding a fabric in a convenient position for needlework. It consists usually of spring-jaws for holding the material, and a clamp for securing the holder to the edge of a table. Compare *sewing-bird.*

workhouse (wėrk'hous), *n.* [< late ME. *werkehowse*, AS. *weorc-hūs;* as *work* + *house*[1], *n.*] 1. A house in which work is carried on; a manufactory.

Protogenes . . . had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the Louvre was the Attellier or *Work-house* of Monsieur Gerardon: he that made Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb, and the Statua Equestris designed for the Place de Vendosme.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 43.

2. A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a poorhouse. Under the old poor-laws of England there was a workhouse in each parish, partaking of the character of a bridewell, where indigent, vagrant, and idle people were set to work, and supplied with food and clothing, or what is termed *indoor relief.* Some workhouses were used as places of confinement for rogues and vagabonds, who were there confined and compelled to labor; whilst others were large almshouses for the maintenance and support of the poor. In the United States the workhouses or poorhouses are sometimes under the charge of the county, sometimes under that of the town or township.

Our Laws have wisely determin'd that *Work-houses* are the best Hospitals for the Poor who are able to help themselves. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

A miser who has amassed a million suffers an old friend and benefactor to die in a *work-house*, and cannot be questioned before any tribunal.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

This poor old shaking body has to lay herself down every night in her *workhouse* bed by the side of some other old woman with whom she may or may not agree.
Thackeray, On some Carp at Sans Souci.

workhouse-sheeting (wėrk'hous-shē″ting), *n.* Stout twilled cotton cloth, used for the roughest service, and occasionally as a ground for embroidery.

working (wėr'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *work, v.*] 1. Active; busy.

I know not her intent; but this I know,
He has a *working* brain, is minister
To all my lady's counsels.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

He was of a middle stature; strong sett; curled haire; a very *working* head, in so much that, walking and meditating before dinner, he would eate up a penny loafe, not knowing that he did it. *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Fuller).

2. Engaged in physical toil or manual labor as a means of livelihood; laboring: as, *working* people. Compare *working-man.*—3. Connected with the carrying on of some undertaking or business: as, *working* expenses.

working-beam (wėr'king-bēm), *n.* In *mach.* See *beam*, 2 (*i*).

working-class (wėr'king-klâs), *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labor, such as mechanics and laborers: generally used in the plural.

working-day (wėr'king-dā), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

D. Pedro. Will you have me, lady?
Beat. No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days;* your grace is too costly to wear every day.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 341.

2. That part of the day which is devoted or allotted to work or labor; the period each day in which work is actually carried on: as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

II. *a.* Relating to days on which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence, plodding; laborious.

O, how full of briers is this *working-day* world!
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 12.

working-drawing (wėr'king-drâ″ing), *n.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure or machine, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

working-face (wėr'king-fās), *n.* See *face*[1], 15 (*a*).

working-house (wėr'king-hous), *n.* A workshop; a factory.

In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 23.

working-man (wėr'king-man), *n.* A laboring man; one who earns his living by manual labor.—**Working-men's party,** any political party organized in the interests of working-men. Such parties are also often called *labor-reform parties.*

working-out (wėr'king-out'), *n.* In *music*, that section of a work or movement which follows the exposition of the themes and precedes their recapitulation, and which is devoted to the development of fragments, or modifications of them, in a comparatively free and unsystematic way.

working-party (wėr'king-pär″ti), *n.* A party of soldiers told off for mechanical or manual work, as in the repair of fortifications, or the building of a causeway or a bridge.

working-plan (wėr'king-plan), *n.* Same as *working-drawing*.

working-point (wėr'king-point), *n.* In *mach.*, that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

working-rod (wėr'king-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

work-lead (wėrk'led), *n.* [Tr. G. *werkblei*.] In *metal.*, the lead as it comes from the smelting-furnace, still containing a small percentage of impurities (to be removed by softening or refining) and the silver which the ore originally contained, and which is separated from the lead by pattinsonization (see *Pattinson process*, under *process*) and subsequent cupellation. The word is the literal translation of German *Werkblei*, designating what is called in English (by Percy and others) *blast-furnace lead*.

workless (wėrk'les), *a.* [< *work* + *-less*.] **1.** Without work; not working; unemployed: as, a lazy, *workless* fellow. [Rare.]—**2.** Without works; not carried out or exemplified in works.

Ydle *worklesse* faith. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 411.

workman (wėrk'man), *n.*; pl. *workmen* (-men). [< ME. *werkman, werkmon, wercmon, weorcman*, < AS. (ONorth.) *wercmonn* (= Icel. *verkmathr*), workman; as *work* + *man*.] **1.** A man who is employed in manual labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a worker; a toiler; specifically, an artificer, mechanic, or artisan; a handicraftsman.

Worthi is the *werkmon* his hure to haue.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 92.

The work of the hands of the *workman* with the ax.
Jer. x. 3.

As a *work-man* never weary,
And all-sufficient, he his works doth carry
To happy end.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

As for matter to build with, they want none; no more doe they *workmen;* many excellent in that Art, and those Christians, being inticed from all parts . . . to work in their Arsenals. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 40.

2. In general, one who works in any department of physical or mental labor; specifically, a worker considered with especial reference to his manner of or skill in work—that is, workmanship.—**Employers and Workmen Act.** See *employer*.—**Master workman.** See *master*[1].—**Workman's candlestick**, a simple candlestick consisting of a horizontal stem pointed at one end to be driven into a wall, and supporting at the other end a nozle or socket.

workmanlike (wėrk'man-līk), *a.* [< *workman* + *-like*.] Like or worthy of a skilful workman; hence, well-executed; skilful.

workmanlike (wėrk'man-līk), *adv.* [< *workmanlike, a.*] In a workmanlike manner.

They . . . doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes, and bodies, as *workemanlike* as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 504.

workmanly (wėrk'man-li), *a.* [< *workman* + *-ly*[1].] Skilful; workmanlike.

In most of the houses the roofes are couered with fine gold, in a very *workemanly* sort.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 33.

workmanly (wėrk'man-li), *adv.* [< *workmanly, a.*] In a skilful manner; in a manner worthy of a competent workman.

The chappel [in Calicut] is on euery syde ful of painted deuyls; and in euery corner thereof sytteth a deuyll made of copper, and that so *workemanly* handeled that he semeth like flaming fire, miserably consuming the soules of men. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 62.

A notable great Cup of siluer curiously wrought, with verses grauen in it, expressing the histories *workmanly* set out in the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 377.

workmanship (wėrk'man-ship), *n.* [< ME. *werkmanshipe;* < *workman* + *-ship*.] **1.** The art or skill of a workman: as, his *workmanship* was of a high order.—**2.** The execution or finish shown in anything made; the quality of anything with reference to the excellence or the reverse in its construction or execution.

A gorgeous girdle, curiously embost
With pearle and precious stone, worth many a marke;
Yet did the *workmanship* farre passe the cost.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

The *workmanship* [of sculptures of Wells Cathedral] is comparatively coarse and sketchy, and far removed from the delicacy of French carving.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 287.

3. The product or result of the labor and skill of a workman.

The mysterie of the waxe, the only *workemanship* of the bonie Bee, was left to lighten the Catholike Church.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

What more reasonable than to think that, if we be God's *workmanship* he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillotson.*

workmaster (wėrk'mȧs″tėr), *n.* **1.** The author, designer, producer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a skilled workman or artificer.

What time this worlds great *Workmaister* did cast
To make al things such as we now behold.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 29.

Thy desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *Work-master*, leads to no excess.
Milton, P. L., iii. 696.

2. A superintendent of work.

A rich *work-master*,
That never pays till Saturday night!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 1.

work-mistress (wėrk'mis″tres), *n.* A female author, designer, producer, or performer of any work.

Dame Nature (the mother and *workemistrisse* of all things). *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 1. (*Richardson.*)

work-people (wėrk'pē″pl), *n.* People engaged in work or labor, particularly in manual labor.

The back-door, where servants and *work-people* were usually admitted. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

work-roller (wėrk'rō″lėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a weighted roller which winds up the work automatically as it is completed. *E. H. Knight.*

workroom (wėrk'röm), *n.* A room for working in, especially one in which women are employed.

workshop (wėrk'shop), *n.* A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops*. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles, Ostig.

Workshop Regulation Act, a British statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 146) which regulates the hours of labor of women and children.

worksome (wėrk'sum), *a.* [< *work* + *-some*.] Industrious; diligent.

So, through seas of blood, to Equality, Frugality, *worksome* Blessedness, Fraternity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vi. 6.

work-stone (wėrk'stōn), *n.* In *metal.*, in the ore-hearth (used in smelting lead ores), a flat plate of cast-iron connected with and sloping down from the front edge of the hearth-bottom. It has a raised border, and a groove running down the middle from the upper to the lower edge, down which the lead is conducted as it flows from the hearth-bottom during the reduction of the ore. Work-stones and hearth-bottoms are sometimes cast in one piece, and sometimes separately. See *ore-hearth*.

work-table (wėrk'tā″bl), *n.* A table or stand containing small drawers, or, in some cases, a receptacle like a work-box covered by a movable top, the whole intended for the use of women engaged in sewing. A common form of work-table of the last century and later had a large bag hanging from, and forming the bottom of, the lowermost drawer, or, in other words, a large work-bag made accessible by pulling out the under drawer.

workwoman (wėrk'wum″an), *n.*; pl. *workwomen* (-wim″en). A woman who does manual labor for a living: not usually applied to brain-workers. See *workman*.

workyday† (wėrk'i-dā), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *workaday*.

world (wėrld), *n.* [< ME. *world, worlde, wurld, werld, weorld, worlt, woreld, wereld, weoreld, weoruld*, also *word, werd, werde*, etc., < AS. *world, worold, woruld, weorold, weoruld* = OS. *werold* = D. *wereld* = MLG. *weerld, werld* = OHG. *weralt*, MHG. *werelt, werlt, welt*, G. *welt* = Icel. *veröld* = Sw. *verld* = Dan. *verden* (for **verlden*) (Goth. not recorded), the world, the generation of men; an orig. compound, whose elements, later merged in one and lost from view (the word, owing to the unusual conjunction of consonants, having undergone different contractions, represented by the ME. *word*, etc., and the G. *welt*), are represented by AS. *wer* (= Goth. *wair*), man, + *yldo*, age (< *eald*, old): see *wer*[1] and *eld, old*. The word has taken on extended applications; the sense of 'the earth' is not found in AS.] **1**†. An age of man; a generation.

If any Prince or Romane Consul did chaunce to make any lawe either necessarie or very profitable for the people, they did vse for custome to intitle that law by the name of him that did inuent and ordeine the same, for that in the *worldes* to come it might be knowen who was the author therof.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 18.

2. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action: as, a future *world;* the *world* to come.

Yet tell me this, will there be no slanders,
No jealousies in the other *world;* no ill there?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter *worlds*, and led the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

3. The system of created things; all created existences; the whole creation; the created universe: a use dating from the time when the earth was supposed to be the center and sum of everything.

Par auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde
How oure ladi went out of this *werde*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

For god that al by-gan in gynnynge of the *worlde*,
Ferde furst as a fust, and ȝut is, as ich leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 112.

Ffor all the gold that euer may bee,
Ffro hethyn unto the *worldis* ende,
Thou bese neuer betrayede for mee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

All the *world*'s a stage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

World is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever.
Locke.

Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the *World* as that of the soul to the body.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 106.

4. The inhabitants of the earth and their concerns or interests; the human race; humanity; mankind; also, a certain section, division, or class of men considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united by a common faith, cause, aim, object, pursuit, or the like: as, the religious *world;* the Christian *world;* the heathen *world;* the political, literary, or scientific *world;* the *world* of letters.

Then saide the iew that al this herde,
"criste, thou art sauiour of this *werde!*"
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

One touch of nature makes the whole *world* kin.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

Philaster. You are abus'd, and so is she, and I.
Dion. How you, my lord?
Philaster. Why, all the *world*'s abus'd
In an unjust report. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

I have not loved the *world*, nor the *world* me.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.

There is a constant demand in the fashionable *world* for novelty. *Irving.*

Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the *world*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe.

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle compassement of Wytte that, ȝif a man fond passages be Schippes that wolde go to serchen the *World*, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the *World*, and aboven and benethen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

So he the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters calm.
Milton, P. L., vii. 269.

6. That which pertains to the earth or to this present state of existence merely; secular affairs or interests; the concerns of this life, as opposed to those of the future life.

Love not the *world*, neither the things that are in the *world*. If any man love the *world*, the love of the Father is not in him. 1 John ii. 15.

The *world* is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

7. A particular part of the globe; a large portion or division of the globe: as, the Old *World* (the eastern hemisphere); the New *World* (the western hemisphere); the Roman *world*.

Europe knows,
And all the western *world*, what persecution
Hath rag'd in malice against us.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

8. Public life; life in society; intercourse with one's fellows.

Hence-banished is banish'd from the *world*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 19.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires. *Waller.*

9. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of *worlds*.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

The lucid interspace of *world* and *world*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

10. The part of mankind that is devoted to the affairs of this life or interested in secular affairs; those concerned especially for the interests and pleasures of the present state of existence; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them which thou hast given me. John xvii. 9.

11. The ways and manners of men; the practices of life; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

'Tis not good that children should know any wickedness; old folks, you know, have discretion, as they say, and know the *world*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 134.

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better.
(To know the *world!* a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays).
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Mr. Beauclerk was very entertaining this day, and told us a number of short stories in a lively, elegant manner, and with that air of the *world* which has I know not what impressive effect. *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1779.

He had seen the *world*, and mingled with society, yet retained the strong eccentricities of a man who had lived much alone. *Irving.*

12. A course of life; a career.

Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

13. The current of events, especially as affecting the individual; circumstances or affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self.

How goes the *world* with thee?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 98.

14. Any system of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

Man is one *world*, and hath
Another to attend him.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Man.

Dreams, books are each a *world;* and books, we know,
Are a substantial *world*, both pure and good.
Wordsworth, Personal Talk.

15. Sphere; domain; province; region; realm: as, the *world* of dreams; the *world* of art.

How it [moral philosophy] extendeth it selfe out of the limits of a mans own little *world* to the gouernment of families, and maintayning of publique societies.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 31.

Will one beam be less intense,
When thy peculiar difference
Is cancell'd in the *world* of sense?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

16. A great number or quantity: as, a *world* of people; a *world* of words; a *world* of meaning. Compare *a world*, below.

He holt aboute him alwey, out of drede,
A *world* of folk, as com him wel of kynde,
The fressheste and the beste he koude fynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1721.

I can go no where
Without a *world* of offerings to my excellence.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

There must a *world* of ceremonies pass.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Being lead through the Synagogue into a privat house, I found a *world* of people in a chamber.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

It cost me a *world* of woe. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

17. Used in emphatic phrases expressing wonder, astonishment, perplexity, etc.: as, what in the *world* am I to do? how in all the *world* did you get there? — **Above the world.** See *above.* — **All the world.** (*a*) Everybody.

All the wordle anon wenten hym again,
Men, wemen, children, of ech side moste and leste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4838.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 160.

(*b*) The sum of what the world contains; everything: as, she is *all the world* to me. Compare *the whole world*, below.

For eni werk that he wrought seththe i wol it hold,
ne wold i it were non other *al the world* to haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 457.

All the world and his wife, everybody; sometimes, everybody worth speaking about; also, an ill-assorted mass. [Humorous.]

Miss ———. Pray, madam, who were the company?
Lady Smart. Why, there was *all the world and his wife.*
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 17.

All the world to a hand-saw†. See *hand-saw.* — **Archetypal world.** See *archetypal.* — **A world,** a great deal: used especially with a comparative force.

'Tis *a world* to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 313.

In the mills the boys are dressed in trousers *a world* too big, father's or grandfather's lopped off at the knees and all in tatters. *The Century*, XLI. 490.

Axis of the world. See *axis*[1]. — **Ectypal world.** See *ectypal.* — **External world.** See *external.* — **For all the world,** from every point of view; exactly; precisely; entirely.

For al the world swiche a wolf as we here seigen,
It semeth riȝt that selue bi semblant & bi hewe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3501.

He was, *for all the world*, like a forked radish.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

Man of the world. See *man.* — **Noëtic world.** See *noëtic.* — **Prince of this world.** See *prince.* — **The New World.** See *new.* — **The Old World,** the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, and Africa: so called from being that in which civilization first arose. — **The other world.** See *other*[1]. — **The whole world,** the sum of what the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions: as, to gain *the whole world.* — **The world's end,** the remotest part of the earth; the most distant regions. — **To carry the world before one.** See *carry.* — **To go to the world**†, to get married.

Thus *goes* every one *to the world* but I; . . . I may sit in a corner and cry heigh-ho for a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 331.

Hence the expression *woman of the world* (that is, a married woman), used by Audrey in "As you Like it."

I hope it is no dishonest desire to desire to be a *woman of the world.* *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3. 5.

To make a noise in the world. See *noise.* — **Woman of the world.** See *woman.* See also *to go to the world*, above. — **World without end,** to all eternity; eternally; unceasingly: also used attributively, meaning 'never-ending,' as in the quotation from Shakspere.

Nor dare I chide the *world-without-end* hour,
Whilst I, my sovereign, watch the clock for you.
Shak., Sonnets, lvii.

This man . . . thinks by talking *world without end* to make good his integrity. *Milton.*

=**Syn. 5.** *Globe*, etc. See *earth*[1].

world† (wėrld), *v. t.* [< *world*, *n.*] To introduce into the world; give birth to.

Like Lightening, it can strike the Child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlded*, when the Mother shall remain unhurt. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 59.

worlded (wėrl'ded), *a.* Containing worlds. [Rare.]

The fires that arch this dusky dot—
Yon myriad-*worlded* way. *Tennyson*, Epilogue.

world-hardened (wėrld'här″dnd), *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

worldhood† (wėrld'hụd), *n.* [< *world* + *-hood.*] A worldly possession. [Rare.]

Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your *worldhoods.*
Henry VIII. of Eng., quoted in I. D'Israeli's Amen. of [Lit., I. 363.

world-language (wėrld'lang″gwāj), *n.* A language used by or known to the civilized world.

Jericzek was already well versed in the two classical and four great modern *world-languages.*
Athenæum, No. 3226, p. 256.

worldliness (wėrld'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *werldlinesse, werdlinesse;* < *worldly* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being worldly; worldly conduct. *Jer. Taylor.*

You may call your way of thinking prudence. I call it sinful *worldliness.* *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.

worldling (wėrld'ling), *n.* [< *world* + *-ling*[1].] One who is worldly; one devoted to the affairs and interests of this life.

A foutre for the world and *worldlings* base!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 103.

Worldlings, whose whimp'ring folly holds the losses
Of honor, pleasure, health, and wealth such crosses.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Epig. 6.

worldly (wėrld'li), *a.* [< ME. *worldly, worldlich, wurldlic, weoreldlike,* < AS. *weoruldlīc;* as *world* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the world or the present state of existence; temporal; earthly.

With all my *worldly* goods I thee endow.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Repose you here in rest,
Secure from *worldly* chances and mishaps!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. Secular: opposed to *monastic.*

May men fynde religioun
In *worldly* habitacioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6226.

3. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with this present life, and its cares, advantages, or pleasures, to the exclusion of those of a future life; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly, as opposed to *heavenly* or *spiritual;* carnal; sordid; vile: as, *worldly* lusts, cares, affections, pleasures; *worldly* men.

To live secure,
Worldly or dissolute. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 803.

Interest, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

=**Syn. 1.** Mundane, terrestrial, sublunary. — **1** and **3.** *Worldly, Secular, Temporal, Earthly, Earthy, Unspiritual, Carnal.* *Worldly* means of the world, in fact or in spirit, in distinction from that which is above the world; as applying to mind, it indicates a pleasure in the things that belong to the external life and a disregard of spiritual or even intellectual pleasures: it is opposed to *spiritual*, expressing positively what *unspiritual* expresses negatively. *Secular* is opposed to *sacred* or to *ecclesiastical:* as, there are six *secular* days in the week; the *secular* arm. *Secular* and *temporal* are rarely used in a bad sense. *Temporal* is opposed to *spiritual* or *eternal:* as, lords *temporal;* merely *temporal* concerns. *Earthly* has, like *worldly*, the sense of mundane, but in the sense of unspirituality it suggests more of grossness or groveling, a thought which is carried still further by *earthy*, although *earthy* is not often used in that sense. *Carnal* suggests that which belongs to the gratification of the animal nature; it ranges from the merely unspiritual to the sensual. See *sensual* and *temporal.*

worldly (wėrld'li), *adv.* [< ME. **worldliche, wordliche, werdliche, weoruldliche;* < *worldly, a.*] In a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 568.

worldly-minded (wėrld'li-mīn″ded), *a.* Having a worldly mind; devoted to temporal pleasures and concerns.

worldly-mindedness (wėrld'li-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worldly-minded. *Bp. Sanderson.*

worldly-wise (wėrld'li-wīz), *a.* Wise with reference to the affairs of this world.

You then beheld things not as a *worldly-wise* man, but as a man of God.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

world-old (wėrld'ōld), *a.* As old as the world; very old; reaching back through the ages.

world-riche†, *n.* [ME., < *world* + *riche.*] The kingdom of this world; the earth.

For, as of trouthe, is ther noon her liche
Of al the women in this *worlde-riche.*
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 77.

world-wearied (wėrld'wēr″id), *a.* Tired of the world.

world-wide (wėrld'wīd), *a.* As wide as the world; extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread: as, *world-wide* fame; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, cosmopolitan: noting such habitat, or the fact of such distribution, but not the species or individuals themselves which inhabit all parts of the world.

worm (wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *worm, wurm, wirm, werm,* < AS. *wyrm*, a worm, snake, dragon, = OS. *wurm* = D. LG. *worm* = OHG. MHG. G. *wurm*, worm, insect, snake, dragon, = Icel. *ormr* (for **vormr*) = Sw. Dan. *orm* (for **vorm*) = Goth. *waurms*, a worm, = L. *vermis;* cf. Gr. *ῥόμος, ῥόμυξ* (**ϝρόμος*), a wood-worm; cf. Lith. *kirmis*, worm, = OBulg. *chrŭvĭ* = Russ. *chervŭ*, worm, = OIr. *cruim*, a worm (cf. Ir. *cruimh*, a maggot, W. *pryf*, worm), = Skt. *krimi*, worm (whence ult. E. *crimson, carmine*, q. v.). From the L. *vermis* are ult. E. *vermin, vermicule, vermeil*, etc.] **1.** In popular language, any small creeping creature whose body consists of a number of movable joints or rings, and whose limbs are very short or entirely wanting; any vermiform animal.

Nowe pike oute mougthes, attercoppes, *wormys*,
And butterflie whoos thoste engendryng *worme* is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

(*a*) Any annelid, as the earthworm, lobworm or lugworm, leech, etc. See the distinctive names.

Worms have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose. In almost all humid countries they are extraordinarily numerous, and for their size possess great muscular power.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 305.

(*b*) Any helminth, whether parasitic or not, such as a flat-worm, brain-worm, fluke-worm, roundworm, tapeworm, pinworm, hairworm, threadworm, longworm, whirl-worm, guinea-worm, etc. See such words, and *vinegar-eel.* (*c*) One of several long slender vermiform echinoderms, as some holothurians and related forms. See *Vermiformia*, and cuts under *Synapta* and *trepang.* (*d*) Some small or slender acarine or mite, or its larva, as the worm found in sebaceous follicles. See *comedo* and *Demodex.* (*e*) A myriapod; a centiped or milleped; a gally-worm. (*f*) The larva, grub, maggot, or caterpillar of many true hexapod insects: as, bag-*worm;* boll-*worm;* book-*worm;* wire-*worm;* sod-*worm;* snake-*worm;* joint-*worm;* silk*worms.* See the compounded and otherwise qualified names.

The larvæ of the bee-moth are frequently but improperly so called. Indeed when *worms* are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the bee-moth are almost always meant. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 78.

(*g*) The adult of some true insects whose body is long and flexible, as a glow-worm. (*h*) One of several long slender crustaceans with short legs or none, which attach to or burrow in other animals, bore into wood, etc., as some kinds of fish-lice, certain isopods (as the gribble), certain amphipods (as the wood-shrimp), etc. (*i*) One of some vermiform mollusks, as a teredo or shipworm, or a wormshell. See cuts under *shipworm* and *Vermetus.* (*j*) A small lizard with rudimentary legs, or none, as a blindworm or slow-worm. (*k*†) A serpent; a snake; a dragon. For a modern instance in composition, see *worm-snake*, 1.

He [Satan] . . .
Wente in to a *wirme*, and tolde eue a tale.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 321.

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not?
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 243.

Here will be subject for my snakes and me.
Cling to my neck and wrists, my loving *worms.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

2. Technically, in *zoöl.*, any member of the Linnean class *Vermes*, or of the modern phylum or subkingdom of the same name; or any turbellarian, planarian, nemertean, platyhelminth, nemathelminth, trematoid, cestoid, nematoid, chætognath, annelid, etc. By some authorities the gephyreans, rotifers, and polyzoans are brought under this head. See *Vermes*, and the various words noted in 1 (*a*), (*b*), above.

3. A person or human being likened to a worm as an object of scorn, disgust, contempt, pity, and the like: as, man is but a *worm* of the dust.

Vile *worm*, thou wast o'erlooked even in thy birth.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 87.

Hence—**4.** Figuratively, of inanimate objects, something that slowly, silently, or stealthily eats, makes, or works its way, to the pain, injury, or destruction of the object affected: used emblematically or symbolically. (*a*) Corruption, decay, or dissolution; death itself.

Thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm*, what dost thou mean,
To stifle beauty and to steal his breath?"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The *worm*, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone!
Byron, On his Thirty-sixth Birthday.

(*b*) An uneasy conscience; the gnawing or torment of conscience; remorse.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 222.

Beatrice. The true value,
Tak 't of my truth, is near three hundred ducats.
De Flores. 'Twill hardly buy a capcase for one's conscience though,
To keep it from the *worm*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 4.

5. In *anat.*, some vermiform part or process of an animal's body. (*a*) The vermis of the cerebellum. See *vermis*. (*b*) The vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.

There is one easy artifice
That seldom has been known to miss;
To snarl at all things, right or wrong,
Like a mad dog that has a *worm* in 's tongue.
S. Butler.

6. Anything thought to resemble a worm in appearance, or in having a spiral or curved movement. (*a*) The spiral part of a corkscrew or of a woodscrew. Also *wormer*. (*b*) A rod having at the end a double spiral as if two corkscrews were combined, used in withdrawing the cartridge or wad from the barrel of a gun. Also *wormer*. Compare *wadhook*. (*c*) The spiral pipe in a still, through which the vapor to be condensed is conducted. See *distillation*, 2, and cut under *petroleum-still*. (*d*) A spiral tool with a sharp point, used to bore soft rock. *E. H. Knight.*

7. *pl.* Any disease or disorder arising from the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines or other tissues; helminthiasis.—**Clover-hay worm.** See *clover*.—**Cystic worm.** See *cystic*[1].—**Double worms,** the genus *Diplozoön*. See cut under *syzygy*.—**Gotthard worm,** *Dochmius intestinalis*: so called because of the large number of cases of anemia among the workers on the St. Gotthard tunnel, caused by the presence of this parasite. See *tunnel-disease*.—**Idle worms**†. See *idle*.—**Intestinal worm.** (*a*) A worm having itself an intestine; an enteric or enterate worm; a cavitary. (*b*) A worm parasitic in the intestine of another animal, as a tapeworm, threadworm, pinworm, etc.—**Leaf-bearing worms.** See *Phyllodocidæ*.—**Mugá worm,** a kind of silkworm, *Antheræa assama*.

Silk cloth is made from the cocoons of the *mugá worm*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 225.

Palm worm, the larva of one of the palm weevils, *Rhynchophorus* (*Calandra*) *palmarum*, and doubtless of any similar species, as *R.* (*C.*) *cruentatus*, found in the heart of the cabbage-palm. It is a large white worm, often eaten in South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere, known as the *gru-gru*, and by the French name *ver palmiste*. It is said to taste like almonds.—**Parenchymatous worms,** the *Parenchymata*.—**Plaited worms,** the *Aspidogasteridæ*.—**Rack-and-worm gear.** See *rack*[1], 6.—**Reshta worm,** the guinea-worm, *Dracunculus* (or *Filaria*) *medinensis*. See cut under *Filaria*.—**Ringed, star-mouthed, tailed, vesicular worms.** See the adjectives.—**White-rag worm.** Same as *lurg*.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *worm-gear*.

worm (wėrm), *v.* [= D. *wurmen*, torment oneself, vex oneself, worry, work hard; cf. G. *würmen*, crawl, wriggle, be lost in thought, also tr. tease, grieve, *wurmen*, worm, worry; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move like a worm; go or advance as a worm; crawl or creep sinuously; wriggle; writhe; squirm: as, to *worm* along.

"I little like that smoke, which you may see *worming* up along the rock above the canoe," interrupted the . . . scout. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xx.

They *wormed* through the grass to within forty or fifty feet of the rifle-pits. *The Century*, XXIX. 139.

2. To work or act slowly, stealthily, or secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousies
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Church-Rents and Schisms.

II. *trans.* **1.** To effect by slow, stealthy, or insidious means: as, to *worm* one's way along. In this sense also, reflexively, of slow, insidious, or insinuating progress or action: as, he *wormed himself* into favor.

I was endeavoring to settle some points of the greatest consequence; and had *wormed myself* pretty well into him, when his under secretary came in—and interrupted all my scheme. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Aug. 1, 1711.

Specifically—**2.** To extract, remove, expel, or take away by underhand means persistently continued: generally with *out* or *from*.

It is a riddle to me how this story of oracles hath not *wormed out* of the world that doubtful conceit of spirits and witches. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 30.

They find themselves *wormed out* of all power. *Swift.*

Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest,
And *wormed* his secret *from* a traitor's breast.
Crabbe, Works, I. 196.

3†. To subject to a stealthy process of ferreting out one's secrets or private affairs; play the spy upon.

I'll teach you to *worm* me, good lady sister,
And peep into my privacies, to suspect me.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 4.

4. To free from worms.

Wormes in the earth also there are, but too many, so that, to keepe them from destroying their Corne and Tobacco they are forced to *worme* them eury morning, which is a great labour, else all would be destroyed.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 116.

Another strange gardener . . . challenges as his right the binding or unbinding of every flower, the clipping of every bush, the weeding and *worming* of every bed, both in that and all other gardens thereabout.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., vi.

5. To remove the charge, etc., from, as a gun, by means of a worm. See *worm*, *n.*, 6 (*b*).—**6.** To remove the worm or lytta from the tongue of, as of a dog: supposed to be a precaution against madness.

Is she grown mad now?
Is her blood set so high? I'll have her madded!
I'll have her *worm'd!* *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

I made it up with him by tying a collar of rainbow ribband about his neck for a token that he is never to be *wormed* any more. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

The men repaired her ladyship's cracked china, and assisted the laird in his sporting parties, *wormed* his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. *Scott.*

7. To remove the beard of (an oyster or mussel).—**8**†. To give a spiral form to; put a thread on.

Grow'n more cunning, hollow things he formeth,
He hatcheth Files, and winding Vices *wormeth*,
He shapeth Sheers, and then a Saw indents,
Then beats a Blade, and then a Lock invents.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Handy-Crafts.

9. *Naut.*, to wind rope-yarns, spun yarn, or similar material spirally round (a rope) so as to fill the spaces between the strands and render the surface smooth for parceling and serving. See cuts under *parceling* and *serving-mallet*.

wormal (wôr'mal), *n.* Same as *warble*[3].

worm-bark (wėrm'bärk), *n.* The bark of *Vouacapoua Americana*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

worm-burrow (wėrm'bur″ō), *n.* A fossil wormcast or hole; a scolite or helmintholite.

worm-cast (wėrm'kast), *n.* **1.** The cylindrical casting of a worm; the slender tubular mass of earth voided by the common earthworm after digestion.

The *worm-casts* which so much annoy the gardener by deforming his smoothshaven lawns.
E. P. Wright, Animal Life, p. 575.

2. The fossil cast, mold, track, or hole of a worm or some vermiform creature; a helminthite or helmintholite; a worm-burrow.

worm-cod (wėrm'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

worm-colic (wėrm'kol″ik), *n.* Intestinal pain due to the presence of worms.

worm-dye (wėrm'dī), *n.* Same as *vermeil*.

worm-eat (wėrm'ēt), *v. t.* [A back-formation, from *worm-eaten*.] **1.** To eat into, gnaw, bore, or perforate, as is done by various worms, grubs, maggots, etc.; eat a way through or into. See *worm-eaten*.—**2.** To affect injuriously, impair, or destroy by any slow, insidious process.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 10. (*Davies.*)

worm-eat† (wėrm'et), *p. a.* Same as *worm-eaten*.

Worm-eat stories of old times. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. iv. 6.

worm-eaten (wėrm'ē″tn), *p. a.* [< ME. **wermeten, wermethe*; < *worm* + *eaten*.] **1.** Eaten into by a worm; gnawed, bored, or perforated by worms of any kind; abounding in wormholes; wormy: as, *worm-eaten* timber, fabrics, fruit.

We see the corne blasted, trees stricken downe, floures fall, woode *wormeaten*, cloath deuoured with moathes, cattell doe ende, and menne doe die.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 27.

2. Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms. *Raleigh*, Hist. World (ed. 1687), p. 58.

worm-eatenness (wėrm'ē″tn-nes), *n.* The state of being worm-eaten, or as if worm-eaten; decay; rot.

worm-eater (wėrm'ē″tėr), *n.* A bird or other animal that habitually eats or lives upon worms; specifically, the worm-eating warbler of the United States, *Helmintherus vermivorus*. See *worm-eating* and *Vermivora*. *Edwards; Latham.*

worm-eating (wėrm'ē″ting), *a.* Habitually eating worms; feeding or subsisting upon worms; vermivorous; in *ornith.*, noting a number of American warblers of the genera *Helmintherus* and *Helminthophaga* (formerly *Vermivora*), and specifying the worm-eater, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, a common species of the eastern United States.

wormed (wėrmd), *a.* [< *worm* + *-ed*[2].] Affected by worms; gnawed, bored, or otherwise injured by worms; worm-eaten; wormy.

Occasionally the wood [mahogany] which has been floated in tropical seas is found to be badly *wormed* or attacked by marine borers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 288.

wormer (wėr'mėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *worm*, 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**2.** An angler who fishes with worms for bait; a worm-fisher. [Colloq.]

worm-fence (wėrm'fens), *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another; a snake-fence.

They had reached the corner of the old *worm-fence* where the new school-mistress had reined her horse.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 124.

worm-fever (wėrm'fē″vėr), *n.* A feverish condition in children which is attributed to the presence of intestinal parasites.

worm-fisher (wėrm'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with worms for bait.

worm-fowl† (wėrm'foul), *n. pl.* [< ME. *wermfoul*; < *worm* + *fowl*[1].] Birds which live on worms.

"I for *werm-foul*," seyde the lewd kokkow.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 505.

★ **worm-gear** (wėrm'gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a gear-wheel of which the teeth are so formed that they are acted on and the wheel is made to revolve by a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned—that is, by an endless screw. See cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*), *steam-engine*, and *odometer*.

worm-grass (wėrm'gras), *n.* **1.** Same as *pinkroot*, 2.—**2.** An old name of a species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, given on account of its worm-like leaves.

wormgut (wėrm'gut), *n.* Same as *silkworm gut*. See *gut*, *n.*, 4.

worm-hole (wėrm'hōl), *n.* The hole or track made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 946.

worm-holed (wėrm'hōld), *a.* Perforated with worm-holes.

Like sound timber *wormholed* and made shaky.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 212.

Wormian (wôr'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Olaus Worm, a Danish physician and scientist (1588–1654).—**Wormian bones.** See *bone*[1].

wormil (wôr'mil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble*[3].

worming-pot (wėr'ming-pot), *n.* In *pottery*, a device for placing bands, stripes, or other ornaments in color upon pottery. It consists of a vessel from which the color issues through quill-like tubes in a continuous stream as the ware is revolved on a lathe.

worm-larva (wėrm'lär″vä), *n.* The larva of a worm; the larval stage of one of the *Vermes*.

worm-like (wėrm'līk), *a.* Resembling a worm in shape or movement; vermiform; vermicular; spiral or spirally twisted.

wormling (wėrm'ling), *n.* [= Icel. *yrmlingr*; as *worm* + *-ling*[1].] A little worm; hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling!* dar'st thou strive and stand
With Heav'ns high Monarch? wilt thou (wretch) demand
Count of his deeds?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

wormod†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wormwood*. *Wyclif.*

worm-oil (wėrm'oil), *n.* Same as *wormseed-oil*.

wormpipe (wėrm'pīp), *n.* The worm of a still.

The gas then in its passage through the *worm-pipe* of the condenser (which is always surrounded with cold water) is condensed. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 727.

worm-powder (wėrm'pou″dėr), *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

worm-punch (wėrm'punch), *n.* A small, rather slender punch, used by coopers for clearing out worm-holes in staves or heads of casks, for the purpose of stopping the holes with wooden plugs to prevent leaking.

worm-rack (wėrm'rak), *n.* A rack gearing with a worm-wheel. The teeth are set obliquely, corresponding in obliquity with the pitch of the worm. See cut under *rack*[1], 6.

worm-safe (wėrm'sāf), *n.* A locked chamber containing a hydrometer, and attached to the worm of a still in such manner that a fractional part of the liquor distilled trickles into it from the worm. The mean specific gravity of the liquor is indicated by the hydrometer.

wormseed (wėrm'sēd), *n.* 1. Same as *santonica*. See *santonica* and *santonin*.

Worme-seede [cometh] from Persia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 278.

2. The fruit of the European herb *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, by some authors considered a variety of *C. ambrosioides;* also, the plant itself. The latter species is sometimes distinguished as *American wormseed;* also called *Mexican tea*. The seed is an officinal as well as a popular vermifuge. It yields wormseed-oil (which see).

3. The treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, or primarily its seed, which was formerly a popular vermifuge in England. Also *treacle-wormseed*.—**American wormseed.** See def. 2.—**Barbary wormseed,** the heads of species of *Artemisia* growing in Syria and Arabia, used like santonica.—**Levant wormseed.** See *santonica*.—**Oil of wormseed.** See *oil* and *wormseed-oil*.—**Spanish wormseed,** a chenopodiaceous plant, *Salsola tamariscifolia*, or particularly its seed, which is used as an anthelmintic.—**Treacle-wormseed.** See def. 3.

wormseed-mustard (wėrm'sēd-mus″tärd), *n.* See *mustard*.

wormseed-oil (werm'sēd-oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from wormseed. It is probably without active medicinal properties.

worm-shaft (wėrm'shäft), *n.* The screw-threaded shaft which engages the teeth of a worm-gear or worm-wheel.

worm-shaped (wėrm'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a worm; vermiform; vermicular.

worm-shell (wėrm'shel), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Vermetidæ*, or its shell: so called from the long twisted or vermiform shape of the shell. See cut under *Vermetus*.

worms'-meat (wėrmz'mēt), *n.* Food for worms; dead flesh. [Rare.]

I am dead
Already, girl: and so is she and he;
We are all *worms'-meat* now.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

worm-snake (wėrm'snāk), *n.* 1. A blindworm; a worm-like angiostomatous or scolecophidian snake of the suborder *Typhlopoidea;* a ground-snake, as *Carphophis* (or *Celuta*) *amœna*.—2. Same as *snakeworm*.

worm-tea (wėrm'tē), *n.* A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track (wėrm'trak), *n.* Same as *worm-cast*, 2.

wormul (wôr'mul), *n.* Same as *warble*[3].

worm-wheel (wėrm'hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another. See *tangent screw* (under *tangent*), *endless screw* (under *endless*, with cut); also cuts under *Hindley's screw* (at *screw*) and ★under *steam-engine*.

wormwood (wėrm'wůd), *n.* [< ME. *wormwod*, an altered form, simulating *worm* + *wood*[1], of the earlier *wermode*, *wermod*, *wormod*, < AS. *wermod* = MD. *wermoed*, *wermoet*, *wermōt*, *wermōde*, *wermēde*, *warmōt*, *warmōde*, etc., = OHG. *werimuota*, *weramōte*, *wermuota*, *wormuota*, MHG. *wermuot*, *wermüete*, G. *wermuth* (> F. *vermout*), wormwood; formation uncertain; appar. lit. 'keep-mind,' preserver of the mind, from a supposed belief in its medicinal virtues (so hellebore was called in AS. *wēdeberge*, preservative against madness), < AS. *werian* (= D. *weren*, *weeren* = MHG. *weren*, G. *wehren*, etc.), defend, protect, keep, + *mōd*, mood, mind: see *wear*[2] and *mood*[1].] A somewhat woody perennial herb, *Artemisia Absinthium*, native in Europe and Asiatic Russia, found in old gardens and by roadsides in North America. This plant is proverbial for its bitterness, and was in medicinal use among the ancients. It is of a highly tonic property, and is still used in Europe for weak digestion; it was formerly employed for intermittents and some other troubles, and was once regarded as a vermifuge. It is very largely consumed, with a few other species, in preparing the absinthe beverage of the French. (See *absinthe* and *absinthium* (with cut)). The name is extended to the genus, or particularly to species closely related to this; various species have their own names, as *southernwood*, *mugwort*, *tarragon*, *santonica*, and *sage-brush*.

The soure Almaunde, *& wermode*, & feyn greeke,
Frote hem yfere asmoche as wol suffice.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

These for frenzy be
A speedy and a sovereign remedy,
The bitter *wormwood*, sage, and marigold.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Figuratively—2. Bitterness.

Weed this *wormwood* from your fruitful brain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 857.

Sir, with this truth
You mix such *wormwood* that you leave no hope
For my disorder'd palate e'er to relish
A wholesome taste again. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

His presence and his communications were gall and *wormwood* to his once partial mistress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xi.

Biennial wormwood, *Artemisia biennis*, a weed of the interior northern United States, now spreading eastward. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has once- or twice-pinnatifid leaves, with numerous small greenish heads crowded in their axils.—**Oil of wormwood,** a volatile oil distilled from the common wormwood, usually of a dark-green color, containing the property of the herb.—**Roman wormwood.** (*a*) *Artemisia Pontica*, an Old World species, more aromatic and less bitter than the common wormwood, preferred in Roman medicine, but now scarcely used. (*b*) By transference of the name, the common ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*, a bitter plant with foliage dissected somewhat like that of an artemisia.—**Salt of wormwood.** See *salt*[1].—**Sea wormwood,** the European *Artemisia maritima*.—**Silver wormwood,** *Artemisia argentea*, a silvery silky shrub of Madeira.—**Tartarian wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.—**Tree-wormwood,** *Artemisia arborescens*, an erect tree-like species found on rocky shores and islands of the Mediterranean.—**Wild wormwood** of the West Indies. See *Parthenium*.—**Wormwood wine,** wine which has received a bitter taste from having artemisia steeped in it. Compare *vermouth*.

wormwood-moth (wėrm'wůd-môth), *n.* A rare British noctuid, *Cucullia absinthii*. It is gray with black spots, and its larva feeds on wormwood. It is found chiefly in Devonshire and Cornwall.

wormwood-pug (wėrm'wůd-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*, whose larva feeds upon wormwood.

wormy (wėr'mi), *a.* [< *worm* + *-y*[1].] 1. Containing a worm; full of worms; infested or affected with worms; lousy, as fish; measly, as pork; worm-eaten, as timber, fruit, etc.

Damned spirits all . . .
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone.
Shak. M. N. D., iii. 2. 384.

2. Worm-like; low; mean; debased; groveling; earthy.

Sordid and *wormy* affections.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, xxxvii. (*Latham.*)

3. Associated with earthworms, and hence with the earth or the grave; gloomy or dismal as the grave. [Rare.]

A weary *wormy* darkness. *Mrs. Browning.*

worn (wōrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *wear*[1], *v.*] 1. Impaired or otherwise affected by wear or use.

As she trode along the foot-*worn* passages, and opened one crazy door after another, and ascended the creaking stair-case, she gazed wistfully and fearfully around.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Spent; passed.

This is but a day, and 'tis well *worn* too now.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

3. Wearied; exhausted; showing signs of care, illness, fatigue, etc.

Thy *worn* form pursues me night and day,
Smiling reproach.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

The old *worn* world of hurry and heat.
Lowell, Invitation.

Lead the *worn* war-horse by the pluméd bier—
Even his horse, now he is dead, is dear.
T. B. Aldrich, Lander.

wornal, wornil (wôr'nal, -nil), *n.* Same as *wormal*. See *warble*[3].

worn-out (wōrn'out), *a.* 1. So much injured by wear as to be unfit for use: as, a *worn-out* coat or hat.—2. Wearied; exhausted, as with toil.

The *worn-out* clerk
Brow-beats his desk below.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

3. Past; gone; removed; departed.

This pattern of the *worn-out* age.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1350.

Pehor also, and Bael-pehor, and the rest, whose Rites are now rotten, and the memorie *worne out*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

worowet, *v.* A Middle English form of *worry*.

worpet, worparet. Old spellings of *warp*, *warper*.

worret (wur'et), *v.* See *worrit*.

worricow (wur'i-kou), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *worrycow* and *wirrycow;* < *worry* + *cow*, a goblin, scarecrow.] 1. A hobgoblin; the devil.

Worricows and gyre-carlins that haunted about the auld wa's at e'en. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

2. Any frightful object; an ugly, awkward-looking person; a fright; a bugbear; a scarecrow.

What a *worricrow* the man doth look!
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, 39. (*Davies.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

worrier (wur'i-ėr), *n.* [< *worry*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who worries or harasses (himself or others); one who is given to worrying or who harasses with anxious forebodings.

The *worriers* of souls. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 229.

worriless (wur'i-les), *a.* [< *worry* + *-less*.] Free from worry.

The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and *worriless* life, is a deeper sleeper and a less frequent dreamer [than the teacher]. *Science*, XIII. 88.

worriment (wur'i-ment), *n.* [< *worry* + *-ment*.] Trouble; anxiety; worry. [Colloq.]

worrisome (wur'i-sum), *a.* [< *worry* + *-some*.] Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

I must give orders . . . that you come in at once with that *worrisome* cough of yours.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlv.

worrit (wur'it), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *worret;* a dial. form, with excrescent *t*, of *worry*, *v.*] To worry. [Colloq. or slang.]

I don't tell everything to your papa. I should only *worrit* him and vex him. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

Why, father, how you keep on *worriting!*
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

worrit (wur'it), *n.* [< *worrit*, *v.*] Worry; annoyance; vexation. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!" said Susan, "and the *worrit* of Mrs. Richards's life!"
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

worry (wur'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worried*, ppr. *worrying*. [< ME. **worryen, wirryen, wyryen, wirien, worowen, worewen, wirwen, *wurgen,* < AS. *wyrgan*, found in comp. *āwyrgan*, harm, = OFries. *wergia, wirgia* = MD. *worghen*, D. *worgen, wurgen* = MLG. LG. *worgen* = OHG. *wurgan*, MHG. G. *würgen*, strangle, suffocate, choke; cf. AS. *wearh, wearg, werg*, a wolf, outlaw (*wyrgen*, f., she-wolf, in comp. *grund-wyrgen*), = MHG. *warc* = Icel. *vargr*, wolf, outlaw, accursed person; cf. AS. *wyrgan, wyrigan, wergian, wergean,* > ME. *warien*, curse: see *warry*, *v.*, *warriangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choke; suffocate. [Now only Scotch.]

His owen kynde briddis,
That weren anoyed in his nest and norished ffull ille,
And well ny *yworewid* with a wronge leder.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 72.

The reek will *worrie* me.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 256).

2. To seize by the throat with the teeth; bite at or tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; kill or injure badly by repeated biting, tearing, shaking, etc.: as, a dog that *worries* sheep; a terrier *worries* rats.

Wolues that *wyryeth* men, wommen, and children.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 226.

A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death;
That dog that hath his teeth before his eyes,
To *worry* lambs, and lap their gentle blood.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 50.

3. To tease; trouble; harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep (Luke 15. 4, &c.), the true church either with her own or any borrowd force *worries* him not in again, but rather in all charitable manner sends after him. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

The ghastly dun shall *worry* his sleep.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

To worry down, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will. [Colloq.]

She *worried down* the tea, and ate a slice of toast.
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

To worry the sword, in *fencing*, to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or feints. The object is to disconcert him until his guard becomes open or weak, and a thrust can be delivered with effect.=Syn. 3. *Pester*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), disturb, disquiet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To choke; be suffocated, as by something stopping the windpipe. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And, like a fool, did eat the cow,
And *worried* on the tail.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 270).

Ye have fasted lang and *worried* on a midge.
Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs, p. 82. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To fight, as dogs, by seizing and biting at each other; be engaged in biting, shaking, or mangling with the teeth.—3. To be unduly anxious and careful; give way to anxiety; be over-solicitous or disquieted about things; borrow trouble; fret.

Sensitive people, those who are easily wounded and discouraged, are most apt to *worry* when affairs go wrong, and yet they are just those whom worry will harm the most and who will lose the most in life by indulging in it.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 141.

To worry along, to get along by constant effort; keep on in spite of petty difficulties and anxieties. [Colloq.]

By and by, if I can *worry along* into tolerable strength, . . . I am going off—say in mid-winter—to the south of England. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 431.

worry (wur'i), *n.*; pl. *worries* (-iz). [< *worry*, *v.*] 1. The act of worrying or biting and mangling with the teeth; the act of killing by biting and shaking.

They will open on the scent . . . and join in the *worry* as savagely as the youngest hound.
Lawrence, Sword and Gown, iii.

2. Harassing anxiety, solicitude, or turmoil; perplexity arising from over-anxiety or petty annoyances and cares; trouble: as, it is not work but *worry* that kills; the *worries* of housekeeping.

Among over-burdened people extra trouble and *worry* imply, here and there, break-downs in health, with their entailed direct and indirect sufferings.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 51.

worrying (wur'i-ing), *p. a.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing: as, a *worrying* day.

Grave is the Master's look; his forehead wears
Thick rows of wrinkles, prints of *worrying* cares.
O. W. Holmes, The School Boy.

worryingly (wur'i-ing-li), *adv.* [< *worrying* + *-ly*2.] In a worrying manner; teasingly; harassingly.

worschipen†, *v.* A Middle English form of *worship*.

worse (wèrs), *a. compar.* [I. compar. *worse;* early mod. E. also *warse*, *wars;* < ME. *wors*, *wurse*, *wirse*, *werse*, *wors*, *wers*, < AS. *wirsa*, *wyrsa* = OS. *wirsa* = OFries. *wirra*, *werra* = MHG. *wirser* = Icel. *verri* = Sw. *värre* = Dan. *værre* = Goth. *wairsiza*, worse; with compar. suffix (lost or assimilated in the later forms, but appearing in the Goth. *wairsiza*), prob. from a Teut. root appearing in OHG. *werran* (G. *wirren*), twist, entangle, confuse (> OHG. *werra*, confusion, broil, war), perhaps allied to L. *verrere* (pret. *verri*, pp. *versus*), whirl, toss about, drive, sweep along. Cf. *war*1, and see *war*2 (Sc. *waur*, etc.), ult. a doublet of *worse*. Cf. *worser*. II. superl. *worst*, < ME. *worste*, *werste*, *wurst*, < AS. *wyrsta*, *wyrsesta*, also by assimilation *wyrrestă*, = OS. *wirsista* = OHG. *wirsisto*, *wirsesto*, contr. *wirst* = Icel. *verstr* = Sw. *värst* = Dan. *værst*, worst, superl. of the preceding. The *s* belongs to the root.] 1. The comparative of *bad*, *evil*, *ill;* more bad, evil, ill, unfortunate, or undesirable; less valuable or perfect; more unfavorable or unsuccessful; less well in health, or less well off in worldly circumstances. See *bad*, *evil*, and *ill*.

Me think the *wers* part is mine;
to take the flesshe if I assay,
then the blode wil ryn a-way;
for-done ȝe haue me with ȝour dome.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Men . . . [who] unneth can speake one hole sentence in true latine, but, that *wars* is, hath all lernynge in derision. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*.
Mark v. 26.

What were thy lips the *worse* for one poor kiss?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 207.

Sir Oliver S. You have had no opportunity of showing your talents.
Moses. None at all; I hadn't the pleasure of knowing his distresses till he was some thousands *worse* than nothing. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the *worse!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

Sometimes used substantively in the sense of something less good, desirable, fortunate, favorable, etc.

Thus bad begins and *worse* remains behind.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 179.

Ah, farewell,
Lest of mine eyes thou shouldst have *worse* to tell
Than now thou hast.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. In *logic*, having, as a proposition, a character which, if belonging to one of two or more premises, must also belong to the conclusion. Thus, a negative is held to be worse than an affirmative proposition, and a particular worse than a universal. On the same principle, a spurious proposition is taken as in a second degree of particularity.—**The worse**, the less desirable part or share; disadvantage; defeat; loss: hence, *to put to the worse*, to defeat or discomfit; *to have the worse*, to fare badly; come out of any contest or business worse than before.

The folk of Troie hemselven so misleden
That with *the wors* at nyght homward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 49.

Longe it endured that oon cowde not sey whiche party *had the werse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

His enemyes preuailed and *put* his hoste *to the worse*, he being sore wounded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

And Judah was *put to the worse* before Israel: and they fled every man to their tents. 2 Ki. xiv. 12.

I cannot tell who *had the worse*.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

worse (wèrs), *adv. compar.* [I. compar. *worse*, < ME. *wors*, *wurs*, *wers*, etc., < AS. *wyrs* = OS. *wirs* = MLG. *wers* = MHG. *wirs* = Icel. *verr* = Goth. *wairs*, worse; with compar. suffix, lost in the adv. (as with *bet*1): see *worse*, *a.* II. superl. *worst*, < ME. *worst*, *werst*, < AS. *wyrst* = Icel. *verst* = Sw. *värst* = Dan. *værst*, worst, superl. of *worse:* see above.] 1. In a more evil, wicked, severe, or disadvantageous manner; in a way that is less good, desirable, or favorable.

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them.
Gen. xix. 9.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,
Ill-faced, *worse* bodied, shapeless everywhere.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

O Master Mayberry! before your servant to dance a Lancashire hornpipe! it shews *worse* to me than dancing does to a deaf man that sees not the fiddles.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

2. In a less or lower degree; less.

Thou shalt serve me: if I like thee no *worse* after dinner, I will not part from thee. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 44.

3. Less favorably or agreeably.

Then this they take *worse* than his working of miracles, or his working upon the Sabbath, That he would say that God was his Father. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

4. With more severity, intensity, etc.; in a greater degree.

That honorable grief lodged here which burns
Worse than tears drown. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 112.

worset† (wèrs), *v.* [< ME. *wersen*, *wursen*, *worsen*, < AS. *wyrsian*, become worse, < *wyrsa*, worse: see *worse*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To become worse.

Werihede, thet maketh thane man weri and *worsi* uram daye to daye. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

II. *trans.* To worst; put to disadvantage; discomfit.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 440.

worsen (wèr'sn), *v.* [= Icel. *versna;* < *worse* + *-en*1. Cf. *worse*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To grow worse; deteriorate. [Rare.]

All the changing volitions of daily life, bettering or *worsening* as we advance in years.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 70.

II. *trans.* 1. To make worse; cause to deteriorate.

It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes *worsens* and sluggs the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The working-men are left to foolish devices, and keep *worsening* themselves; the best heads among them forsake their born comrades, and go in for a house with a high door-step and a brass knocker. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

2. To obtain advantage of. *Southey.* [Rare.]

worser (wèr'sèr), *a.* and *adv.* [< *worse* + *-er*3; a double compar. form (like *lesser*), due to the fact that *worse* (like *less*) is not obviously a compar. form.] An old and redundant comparative of *worse*.

I cannot hate thee *worser* than I do.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 90.

Fools! they their *worser* Thraldom still retain'd!
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Thou 'rt *worser* than a hog. *J. Baillie.*

worsett†, *n.* and *a.* An old variant of *worsted*.

worship (wèr'ship), *n.* [< ME. *worship*, *worshipe*, *worshippe*, *worshepe*, *worschip*, *wurship*, *wurschipe*, *wirschip*, *wurthshipe*, *worthschipe*, *worthschepe*, *worthssipe*, *wurthschipe*, *wurthschipe*, *wurthscipe*, < AS. *weorthscipe*, *wyrthscipe*, honor, < *weorth*, *wurth*, worthy, honorable, + *-scipe* (> E. *-ship*): see *worth*2, *a.*, and *-ship*.] 1. Honor; dignity; distinction; worthiness; honorable character or condition; good name; credit.

Brynges wyues into wondur thaire *worship* to lose;
And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2942.

That were to me grete *wurship*, yef I sholde dye for my lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 66.

Upon paine of my life, this young knight shall come unto great *worship*.
Sir T. Malory, Mort d'Arthure, III. xxxii.

Keep smooth your face, and still maintain your *worship*
With Berinthia. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

2. The outward recognition of merit; reverence; respect; deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. Luke xiv. 10.

Knighthood is a Dignity, but Esquires and Gentlemen are but Names of *Worship*.
Guillim, Display of Heraldry (1724), ii. 266.

Kings are like stars: they rise and set, they have
The *worship* of the world, but no repose.
Shelley, Hellas.

3. Specifically, the reverence and homage which is or ought to be paid to God or a deity; adoration, sacrifice, praise, prayer, thanksgiving, or other devotional acts performed in honor of the Supreme Being or a god, and as part of religion.

Nor are mankind simply content with this mock-*worship* of God, but also impose and father it upon him, as if he had chose and ordained it.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately, each after his own form of *worship*.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

The happiest man is he who learns from nature the lesson of *worship*. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 75.

4. Fervent esteem, admiration, or devotion; adoration.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 48.

Loyalty, Discipleship, all that was ever meant by Hero-*worship*, lives perennially in the human bosom.
Carlyle, Boswell's Johnson.

5. Praise; glorification; celebration.

And therfore thei don gret *Worschipe* thereto, and kepen it [an oak tree] full besyly. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

I made hire to the *worshipe* of my lord: . . .
Thus semeth me that Nature wolde seye.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 26.

Thai honurd the mount of caluary,
In *wirschip* of the cros namely.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

6. A title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station. Abbreviated *wp*.

My father desires your *worship's* company.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 271.

Dap. Is this the cunning-man?
Face. This is his *worship*.
Dap. Is he a doctor?
Face. Yes. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

House (or place) of worship. (*a*†) A house or place of distinction.

As sche hadde seyn hused [used] in *places of worschip*.
Paston Letters, III. 314.

(*b*) A church or chapel; a place devoted to the worship of God.

It is very probable that the Church of Kirkdale was considered in Doomsday-Book as the *place of worship* belonging to that manor. *Archæologia*, V. 197.

Worship of images. See *image-worship*.

worship (wèr'ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *worshiped*, *worshipped*, ppr. *worshiping*, *worshipping*. [< ME. *worshipen*, *worshippen*, *worschipen*, *worschupen*, *worshepen*, *wurschepen*, *worssipien*, *wirchipen*, *worthschipen*, *wurthschipen*, *wurthsupen*, *worthsipien;* < *worship*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To honor; respect; regard with reverence, respect, or deference.

He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer,
Worshippit hym on allwise & his will did.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5278.

Therfore oughte Men to *worshipe* it and holde it more worthi than any of the othere. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. To show respect to; treat with consideration or honor; pay one's respects to.

I grette the goode mon as the gode wyf me taugte,
And afterward his wyf, I *worschupet* hem bothe,
And tolde hire the tokenes that me i-taugt were.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 168.

Wee suffered to see the most noble queene of the world for to bee shamed openly, considering that her lord and our lord is the man of most worship in the world, and the most christned; and hee hath alway *worshiped* us all in all places. *Sir T. Malory*, Mort d'Arthure, III. cix.

To love one maiden only, cleave to her,
And *worship* her by years of noble deeds,
Until they won her. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Specifically, to adore; pay divine honors to; show reverence to, with supreme respect and veneration; perform religious service to.

He is fader of fei that formed ow alle
Bothe with fel and with face, and ȝaf ow fyue wittes,
Forte *worschupen* him therwith, while ȝe beoth heere.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 15.

Thou shalt *worship* no other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.

The Kotas *worship* two silver plates, which they regard as husband and wife; they have no other deity.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

4. To love or admire inordinately; devote one's self to; act toward or treat as if divine; idolize: as, to *worship* wealth or power.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her.
Carew, A Cruel Mistress.

Rose of the Garden! such is woman's lot:
Worshipp'd when blooming; when she fades, forgot.
Moore, Rose of the Desert.

Crown thyself, worm, and *worship* thine own lusts!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 3. *Adore, Worship, Reverence*, etc. See *adore*[1].

II. *intrans.* To perform acts of adoration; perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshipped* in this mountain. John iv. 20.

And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,
And *worships*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 813.

2. To love or admire a person inordinately.

Was it for this I have loved, and waited, and *worshipped* in silence? *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

worshipability (wėr″ship-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *worshipable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Worthiness of worship, or of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshipable (wėr′ship-a-bl), *a.* [< *worship* + *-able*.] Capable of or worthy of being worshiped. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

worshiper, worshipper (wėr′ship-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *worschipere;* < *worship* + *-er*[1].] One who worships; especially, one who pays divine honors to any being; an adorer.

Outlast thy Deity?
Deity? nay, thy *worshippers*.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

worshipful (wėr′ship-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *worshipful, wurshipful, worthssipvol;* < *worship* + *-ful*.] **1.** Claiming respect; worthy of honor on account of character, dignity, etc.; honorable.

But *worshipful* chanouns religious,
Ne demeth nat that I sclaundre your hous,
Although my tale of a chanoun be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 439.

He was oon of the *wurshipfullest* men of all the contre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I was born of *worshipful* parents myself, in an ancient family. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 350.

2. Specifically, a respectful epithet of address, especially to magistrates and corporate bodies; also, in *freemasonry*, specifying a certain official rank or dignity.

worshipfully (wėr′ship-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *worshipfully;* < *worship* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Honorably; creditably.

Hee is a gentleman wel and *worshipfully* borne and bredde.
Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. ix.

This woman [Shore's wife] was born in London, *worshipfully* friended, honestly brought up, and very well married. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxiii.).

Then Sir Lavaine did well and *worshipfully;*
He bore a knight of old repute to the earth.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Reverentially; respectfully; deferentially.

The Iewes had parfyte knowlege that this Ioseph had so *worshypfully* brought the body of cryst in erthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

After all their communications there at that tyme, he [the mayor] shall be *worshipfully* accompanyed, with a certein of the seid hous, home to his place.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

See that she be buried *worshipfully*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

worshipfulness (wėr′ship-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worshipful.

worshipless (wėr′ship-les), *a.* [< *worship* + *-less*.] Destitute of worship or of worshipers. [Rare.]

How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod?
How long thy temple *worshipless*, O God?
Byron, On Jordan's Banks.

worshiply† (wėr′ship-li), *adv.* [< ME. **worshiply, wurchyply;* < *worship* + *-ly*[2].] Honorably; respectfully; becomingly; with becoming respect or dignity.

My Lord Chanceler wold that my master schuld be beryed *wurchyply*, and C. mark almes done for hym.
Paston Letters, I. 494.

worshipper, *n.* See *worshiper*.

worship-worthy† (wėr′ ship-wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; worshipful.

Then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 126.

worst (wėrst), *a.* and *n.* [See *worse*.] **I.** *a. superl.* The superlative of *bad, evil*, or *ill;* bad in the highest degree, whether morally, physically, financially, or otherwise: as, the *worst* sinner; the *worst* disease; the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

Of alle wymmanne
Wurst was Godhild thanne;
For Murri heo weop sore,
And for horn ȝute more.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
As thou dost ruminate, and give thy *worst* of thoughts
The *worst* of words. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 132.

The *worst* fellow was he.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves.
Garrick, Prol. to the Gamesters.

II. *n.* That which is most evil or bad; the most bad, severe, aggravated, or calamitous thing, part, time, or state: usually with *the:* as, in *the worst* of the storm; to get *the worst* of a contest; to see a thing at its *worst;* to do one's *worst*.

Take good heart, *the worst* is past, sir.
You are dispossest. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

I did *the worst* to him I loved the most.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 381.

At (the) worst, in the most evil, severe, or undesirable state; at the greatest disadvantage.

Things *at the worst* will cease, or else climb upward
To what they were before. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 24.

A man leaveth things *at worst*, and depriveth himself of means to make them better.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 313.

If the worst comes to the worst, if things are in their worst possible condition; if things become so bad that nothing else can be done.

He live my owne woman, and *if the worst come to the worst*, I had rather proove a wagge then a foole.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

To put to the worst, to inflict defeat on; overthrow entirely.

Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in a free and open encounter? *Milton*, Areopagitica.

worst (wėrst), *adv.* [See *worse, adv.*] In a manner or to a degree the extreme of bad or evil; most or least (according to the sense of the verb).

When thou didst hate him *worst*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 106.

worst (wėrst), *v.* [Appar. < *worst, a.*, like *worse, v.*, < *worse, a.*; but prob. rather a var. of *worse*, with excrescent *t* after *s*, due to association with *worst, a.*, or with the pret. *worsed* of *worse, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To get the advantage over in a contest; defeat; overthrow.

He challenged Cupid at wrestling, and was *worsted*.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

I'll assure you, George, your rhetoric would fail you here; she should *worst* you at your own weapons.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To beat, discomfit, foil, overcome.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; deteriorate; worsen. [Rare.]

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, i.

worsted (wûs′ted), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *worsted, worstede, worstet;* so called from *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured; < AS. *Wurthestede*, < *wurth, weorth*, estate, manor, + *stede*, stead, place: see *stead*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A variety of woolen yarn or thread, spun from long-staple wool which has been combed, and in the spinning is twisted harder than is usual. It is knitted or woven into stockings, carpets, etc.

Of double *worstede* was his semi-cope.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

Item, j. hallyng of blewe *worstet*, contayning in lenthe xiij. yerds, and in bredthe iiij. yerds.
Paston Letters, I. 480.

If a tenant carried but a piece of bread and cheese to eat by the way, or an inch of *worsted* to mend his stockings, he should forfeit his whole parcel.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

2. Woolen yarn for ornamental needlework and knitting. The principal varieties are Berlin wool; zephyr-wool, which is very soft, and of which there are several grades, as single zephyr, double zephyr, split zephyr; Andalusian wool, which is tightly twisted; Shetland and Pyrenean, which are of finer qualities; and leviathan, which is very full and soft, and designed for embroidery on coarse canvas.—**Hamburg worsted,** an inferior quality of Hamburg wool, or an imitation of it.

II. *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn: as, *worsted* stockings.—**Worsted braid,** braid for dress-trimming and similar purposes, including that made of ordinary wool, and of alpaca, mohair, and the like.—**Worsted damask.** See *damask*, 1 (*c*).—**Worsted yarn.** See *yarn*[1].

worsted-work (wûs′ted-wėrk), *n.* Work done with worsted; especially, needlework done with threads of soft loose wool upon open canvas, the threads of the canvas guiding the worker, who counts them or the openings.

wort[1] (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, wurt, wert, wirte, wrt,* < AS. *wyrt*, a plant, = OS. *wurt*, root, flower, = OHG. MHG. G. *wurz*, root, plant, = Icel. *urt* (for *vurt*), also spelled *jurt* (perhaps borrowed) = Sw. *ört* = Dan. *urt* = Goth. *waurts*, plant, root; also in dim. form, D. *wortel* = OHG. *wurzala*, MHG. G. *wurzel*, root. Cf. *root*[1] and *radix*.] A plant; herb; vegetable. *Wort* is very frequent in old botanical names of plants, as in *bone-, bishop-, blood-, cole-, liver-, lung-, mead-, mug-, rib-, spear-, stitch-wort*, etc. See *colewort, liverwort*, etc.

Laboreres that haue no lande to lyue on but her handes
Deyned nouȝt to dyne a-day nyȝt-olde *wortes*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 310.

In a bed of *wortes* stille he lay.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 401.

He drinks water, and lives on *wort* leaves.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in *worts* and water, in bread and onions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

wort[2] (wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *wort, worte,* < AS. *wyrte* (in comp. *max-wyrte*, lit. 'mash-wort'), wort, new beer, = MD. *wort*, wort, new beer, = LG. *wort* = G. *würze*, wort, spice, seasoning, = Icel. *virtr* = Sw. *vört* = Norw. *vyrt, vort*, wort, < AS. *wyrt*, etc., root: see *wort*[1].] **1.** The infusion of malt which after fermentation becomes beer.

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, *wort*, and argoile.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 260.

2. An infusion of malt, formerly used in scurvy and as a dressing to foul ulcers.—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.

wort[3] (wėrt), *n.* Same as *whort*.

wort-condenser (wėrt′kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a surface-condenser used to condense the vapor rising from wort in the process of boiling. *E. H. Knight.*

wort-cooler (wėrt′kö″lėr), *n.* In *brewing*, an apparatus for cooling wort; specifically, a series of pipes through which cold water or other refrigerant is passed while the wort is allowed to trickle over the exterior to cool it.

wort-filter (wėrt′fil″tėr), *n.* In *brewing*, a filtering apparatus for separating the clear liquor from the boiled mash.

worth[1] (wėrth), *v. i.* [< ME. *worthen, wurthen, weorthen* (pret. *warth, wearth, werth*, pl. *wurthen, worthen*, pp. *worden*, also *wurthen, worthen*), < AS. *weorthan, wurthan, wyrthan* (pret. *wearth*, pl. *wurdon*, pp. *ge-worden*), become, be, = D. *worden* = OHG. *werdan*, MHG. *werden*, G. *werden* = Icel. *vertha* = Sw. *varda* = Dan. *vorde* = Goth. *wairthan*, become, = L. *vertere*, turn, *verti*, turn into (see *verse*[1]). Hence ult. *weird*, and the suffix *-ward*.] **1**†. To be or become.

"Daris," he sede, "ihc *wurthe* ded
Bute if thu do me sumne red."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Saue ȝow fro myschaunce,
And ȝiue ȝow grace on this grounde good men to *worthe*.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 61.

When thow wost that I am with hire there,
Worth thow upon a courser right anon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1011.

2. To happen; betide: now used only in the archaic imprecative phrases *woe worth the day, the man*, etc., in which *worth* is equivalent to *be to*, and the noun is in the dative.

ȝif i wrong seie any word *wo worth* me euer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4118.

Wo worth the faire gemme vertules!
Wo worth that herb also that doth no boote!
Wo worth that beaute that is routheles!
Wo worth that wyght that tret ech under foote!
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 344.

What will *worth*, what will be the end of this man!
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son of man, prophesy and say, Thus saith the Lord God, Howl ye, *Woe worth the day!* Ezek. xxx. 2.

Woe worth the chase, *woe worth the day*,
That costs thy life, my gallant gray!
Scott, L. of the L., i. 9.

To worth of†, to heed; pay attention to.

Wel *worthe of* dremes ay this olde wyves,
And treweliche, ek augurye of thise foweles.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 379.

worth[2] (wėrth), *a.* [< ME. *worth, wurth, werth,* < AS. *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy, honorable, = OS. *werth* = MD. *weerd, waerd*, D. *waard* = MLG. *wert* = OHG. *werd*, MHG. *wert*, G. *wert*, commonly misspelled *werth* = Icel. *verthr* = Sw. *värd* = Dan. *værd*, worth, = Goth. *wairths*, adj., worthy; prob. not, as some suppose, < *worth*[1], *v.*, there being no connection of sense. It may be an orig. pp. with formative (*-th*[2] = *-d*[2]), but the root is uncertain. Hence *worth*[2], *n., worthy, worthful, worthship* > *worship*, etc.] **1**†. Worthy; honorable; esteemed; estimable.

Ther william was & his *worth* burde [wife].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2522.

The more that a man con, the more *worth* he ys.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 364.

He . . . accounts himselfe both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better *worth* then to deject and defile with such a debasement and such a pollution as sin is, himselfe so highly ransom'd.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having worth, esteem, or value in a given degree; representing a relative or comparative worth (of): used generally with a noun of measurement dependent directly upon it without a preposition.

A byrd in hand, as some men say, is *worth* ten flye at large.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Specifically—(*a*) Having a specified value in money or exchange; representing under fair conditions a price or cost (of); equivalent in value to: expressing either actual market value, or value obtainable under favorable or just conditions.

Schal no deuel at his deth-day deren him *worth* a myte.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 54.

A score of good ewes may be *worth* ten pounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 57.

(*b*) Possessed of; having estate to the value of; possessing: as, a man *worth* five millions.

To ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were *worth* a noble.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 82.

Poor Rutilus spends all he 's *Worth*,
In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

(*c*) Having a specified moral value or importance; estimable or esteemed in a given way; reaching a certain grade of excellence.

But I remain'd, whose hopes were dim,
Whose life, whose thoughts, were little *worth*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.

3. Entitled to, by reason of excellence, importance, etc.; meriting; deserving: having the same construction as in sense 2: as, the castle is *worth* defending; the matter is not *worth* notice.

Me, wretch more *worth* your vengeance.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 11.

Pray thee, let him alone; he is not *worth* thy anger.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

If what one has to say is *worth* saying, he need not beg pardon for saying it. *O. W. Holmes*, Over the Teacups, xii.

Not worth a continental, a hair, a leek, a maravedi, a rap, a snap, etc. See the nouns.—**The game is not worth the candle.** See *candle*.—**To be worth one's salt.** See *salt*[1].—**Worth the whistle.** See *whistle*.—**Worth while.** See *while*[1].

worth[2] (wėrth), *n.* [< ME. *worth, werth, wurth, wrth,* also *worthe, wurthe, werthe,* < AS. *weorth, wurth* = OS. *werth, werd* = D. *waarde* = OHG. *werd* (> Lith. *wertas*, OBulg. *vredu*?), MHG. *wert*, G. *wert, werth* = Icel. *verth* = Sw. *värde* = Dan. *værd* = Goth. *wairths*, value; from the adj.: see *worth*[2], *a.*] **1†.** Honor; dignity.

I will do what *worth*
Shall bid me, and no more.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Wee read sometimes of two Bishops in one place, and had all the Presbyters there beene of like *worth* we might perhaps have read of twenty.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. Worthiness; excellence of character; excellency; merit; desert: as, a man of great *worth*.

I dispute it not,
His *worth* forestals exception.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 254.

I know your *worths*,
And thus low bow in reverence to your virtues.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Old letters, breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

3. Value; importance; excellence; valuable or desirable qualities: said of things.

Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tatter'd weed, of small *worth* held.
Shak., Sonnets, ii.

A beautiful object may have a *worth* for feeling independent of mere contemplation. *Mind*, XII. 629.

4. Value, especially as expressed in terms of some standard of equivalency or exchange: as, what is his house *worth*? the *worth* of a commodity is usually the price it will bring in market, but price is not always *worth*.

"For ofte haue I," quod he, "holpe 3ow atte barre,
And 3it 3eue 3e me neuere the *worthe* of a russhe."
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 170.

A crown's *worth* of good interpretation.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 99.

If I had but in my pocket
The *worth* of one single pennie.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

5. That which one is worth; possessions; substance; wealth; riches.

He that helps him take all my outward *worth*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4. 10.

In good worth†, in good part; without displeasure or offense.

It becometh me to take it *in good worth*; I am not better than he was. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Merit*, etc. See *desert*[2].—**4.** *Value, Cost*, etc. See *price*.

worthful (wėrth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wurthful, worthvolle,* < AS. *weorthfull*, valuable, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*[2] and *-ful*.] Full of worth; worthy. *Marston*.

Those high-born dames and *worthful* females whom Margaret the queen had drawn about her.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 272.

Penang and Singapore in the Straits of Malacca, Hong Kong on the route to Canton and Shanghai, are all very *worthful*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 373.

worthily (wėr'ᵺi-li), *adv.* [< ME. *worthiliche*, worthily; < *worthy* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a worthy manner; honorably; with due dignity, reverence, or respect; reverently.

Worthili hire he wolcomed wen he hire mette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4290.

2. Excellently; rightly; becomingly; suitably; fittingly.

Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service
Did *worthily* perform. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 36.

He that hath begun so *worthily*,
It fits not with his resolution
To leave off thus, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

3. Deservedly; justly; according to merit.

They would not leave their sins, . . . therefore their destruction came *worthily* upon them.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker ed.), p. 51.

Had the gods done so, I had not now
Worthily term'd them merciless to us!
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 100.

He found out the author, one Dyer, a most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner, whom he *worthily* punished.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 228.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honours of your ancestors, but also to their virtues.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated.
South, Sermons.

worthiness (wėr'ᵺi-nes), *n.* [< ME. *worthinesse, worthynesse;* < *worthy*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being worthy; honor; excellence; dignity; virtue; merit; desert.

After we shull returne hem for to socoure, for grete pite it were yef thei were deed or taken in so tendre age, for thei ben of high valoure and grete *worthynesse*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted. *Hooker*.

I see, even in her looks, gentry and general *worthiness*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *worth*[2], *n.*

worthless (wėrth'les), *a.* [< *worth*[2] + *-less;* < AS. *wurthleás*, < *wurth*, worth, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] **1.** Of no value or use; valueless; useless.

Silvia is too fair, too true, too holy,
To be corrupted with my *worthless* gifts.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 6.

'Tis but a *worthless* world to win or lose.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 40.

We read how men sell themselves to a certain Personage, and that Personage cheats them. He gives them wealth; yes, but the gold pieces turn into *worthless* leaves.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Pear-tree.

2. Lacking in or destitute of worth, dignity, excellence, or merit; mean; contemptible.

Some *worthless* slave of thine I'll slay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 515.

Habits of dissimulation and falsehood, no doubt, mark a man of our age and country as utterly *worthless* and abandoned. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The mode of genesis of the worthy and the *worthless* seems the same. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 552.

3. Unworthy; not deserving.

A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honour.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 61.

Her boons let foolish Fortune throw
On *worthless* heads; more glorious 'tis by far
A Diadem to merit than to wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 149.

Worthless they are of Cæsar's gracious eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Unserviceable, unprofitable.—**2.** Base, vile, depraved, graceless, trashy, trumpery, flimsy, tinsel, trifling, paltry, frivolous.

worthlessly (wėrth'les-li), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

worthlessness (wėrth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being worthless.

worthly† (wėrth'li), *a.* [ME. *worthely, wurthliche;* < *worth*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Worthy; excellent.

What schulde the mone ther compas clym,
& to euen wyth that *worthly* lyȝt
That schynez vpon brokez brym?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1071.

But onely the *worthely* warke of my wyll
In my sprete sall enspyre the mighte of me.
York Plays, p. 2.

worthy (wėr'ᵺi), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *worthy, worthi, wurthy, wurthi*, worthy (not found in AS.), = OS. *wirthig* = MD. *weerdigh* = MLG. *werdig* = OHG. *wirdig*, MHG. *wirdec*, G. *würdig*, worthy, = Icel. *verthugr* = Sw. *värdig* = Dan. *værdig;* as *worth*[2] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having worth; of high standing or degree; honorable; worshipful; excellent; deserving of honor, respect, praise, mention, attention, or the like; valuable; noble; estimable; virtuous; meritorious: noting persons and things.

Therfore whan the Soudan wille avance ony *worthi* Knyghte, he maketh him a Amyralle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 38.

Tho moste *worthiest* thes brethren gan take,
Vnto the castel conueing thaim certayn.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1823.

Salust is a wise and *worthy* writer.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

I have done thee *worthy* service.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 247.

Against him Mauritius performed *worthie* attempts, which made way vnto him for the Roman Empire.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

A really *worthy* life depends not only on the vividness and constancy of the ruling moral idea, but also on its volume and contents.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 148.

2†. Of high rank or social station.

And though that he were *worthy*, he was wys,
And of his port as meek as is a mayde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 68.

3. Deserving; meriting: sometimes followed by *of* before the thing merited or deserved, sometimes by an accusative directly, and sometimes by an infinitive.

3e, sire, bote I pertly vndo that I haue the profred,
I am *worthi* muche blame; what mai I seiȝe more?
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Now trewly ye be *worthy to* haue grete blame, for youre peple haue moche losse hadde seth ye wente from the bataile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

Worthy the owner, and the owner it.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 64.

Oh, thou hast open'd
A book in which, writ down in bloody letters,
My conscience finds that I am *worthy of*
More than I undergo!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Epaminondas, amongst the Thebans, is *worthy of* note and memory, even to our ages and those that shall succeed us. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Friends! we have liv'd too long. I never heard
Sounds such as these, so *worthy to* be feared.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

When we consider a right or a wrong action as done by another person, we think of that person as *worthy of* moral approbation or reprobation.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 130.

4. Well-deserved.

Doing *worthy* vengeance on thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 87.

5. In keeping with the standing, character, dignity, etc. (of); fit; fitted; proper; suited; suitable: with *of, for*, or an infinitive clause.

Whan a werkman hath wrouȝte thanne may men se the sothe,
What he were *worthi for* his werke and what he hath deserued;
And nouȝt to fonge bifore for drede of disalowynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 139.

Worthy for an empress' love. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 76.

Wert thou a subject *worthy of* my sword,
Or that thy death, this moment, could call home
My banish'd hopes, thou now wert dead; dead, woman!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

If your parts be *worthy of* me, I will countenance you.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

White gloves, and linen *worthy* Lady Mary!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 164.

After the greatest consociation of religious duties for preparation, no man can be sufficiently *worthy to* communicate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 313.

Foemen *worthy of* their steel. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 10.

Worthiest of blood, in *law*, a phrase applied to males, as opposed to females, in the succession to inheritance. See *tanistry*.

II. *n.*; pl. *worthies* (-ᵺiz). **1.** A person of eminent worth; one distinguished for serviceable and estimable qualities: as, Fuller's "History of the *Worthies* of England."

Thou thyselfe dost now repute
The wort[h]iest *wort[h]y* of the race of Brute.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 74.

At the first appearance of my work, its aim and drift were misapprehended by some of the descendants of the Dutch *worthies*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 13.

2. A local celebrity; a character; an eccentric: as, a village *worthy*. [Humorous or colloq.]—**3.** Anything of worth or excellence. [Rare.]

In her fair cheek,
Where several *worthies* make one dignity.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 236.

The nine worthies. See *nine*.

worthy† (wėr'ŦHi), *v. t.* [< ME. *wurthen, worthien, wurthien*, < AS. *weorthian, wyrthian, wurthian* (= OHG. *werdōn*, G. *würdigen* = Icel. *virtha* = Goth. *wairthōn*), value, < *weorth*, worth: see *worth*², *a.*] To render worthy; exalt.

Put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 128.

wortle (wėr'tl), *n.* **1.** A draw-plate, or the aperture in such a plate through which wire is drawn.

The wire [of manganese steel], owing to its hardness, breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the *wortles*. *Science*, XII. 286.

2. One of a series of metal collars through which a cylinder or plug of lead is sometimes drawn in the manufacture of lead pipe. The wortles are of graduated sizes, and the lead is passed from one through that next smaller, till the pipe has acquired the desired size.

wort-refrigerator (wėrt'rē-frij″e-rā-tor), *n.* A wort-cooler.

wortwale† (wėrt'wāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hangnail.

Pipitula, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the *wortwales*, or liuereages. *Florio*, 1598.

worystt, *n.* An old variant of *worsted*.

wosbird, *n.* **1.** Same as *whore's-bird*. [Slang.]

"Imp'dent old *wosbird!*" says he, "I'll break the bald head on un." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

2. A wasp. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

woset, *n.* A form of *woose* for *ooze*.

wost†. Second person singular indicative present of *wit*¹.

wot (wot). First and third persons singular indicative present of *wit*¹.

wought, *n.* An obsolete variant of *waw*¹.

Fatte reed of myre yground and tempered tough,
Let daube it on the *wough* on iche asyde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

wouke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *week*¹. *Wyclif.*

woul, *v. i.* Same as *waul*¹.

would (wůd). Preterit and past subjunctive of *will*¹.

would-be (wůd'bē), *a.* and *n.* [< *would* + *be*¹, expressing wish or desire in such expressions as "he *would be* thought rich," "he *would be* considered smart."] **I.** *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be; desirous of being or of being considered: as, a *would-be* philosopher. [Colloq.]

The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.
Byron, Beppo, st. 76.

II. *n.* A vain pretender; one who affects to be something which he really is not.

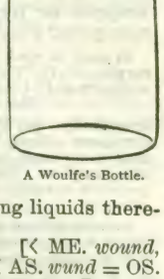
A man that would have foil'd at their own play
A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 612.

woulder† (wůd'ėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-er*¹.] A wisher; one given to use the word *would* optatively. *Latham*. [Rare.]

The olde proverbe is exceeding true,
"That these great wishers, & these common *woulders*,
Are never (for the moste part) good householders."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

wouldingt (wůd'ing), *n.* [Irreg. < *would* + *-ing*¹.] Emotion of desire; impulse; inclination.

It will be every man's interest . . . to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.* (*Richardson.*)



A Woulfe's Bottle.

wouldingness† (wůd'ing-nes), *n.* Velleity; willingness. *Hammond*, Works, I. 23.

Woulfe's apparatus. An apparatus consisting of a series of two- or three-necked bottles (*Woulfe's bottles*) connected by suitable tubes, used for washing gases or saturating liquids therewith.

wound¹ (wönd or wound), *n.* [< ME. *wound, wounde, wund, wunde, wonde*, < AS. *wund* = OS. *wunda, wunde* = OFries. *wunde, unde* = D. *wond, wonde* = OHG. *wunta*, MHG. G. *wunde*, a wound, = Icel. *und* (for **vund*) = Dan. *vunde*, a wound; from an adj., ME. *wund*, < AS. *wund* = D. *ge-wond* = OHG. *wunt*, G. *wund* = Goth. *wunds*, wounded; possibly orig. pp. (in *-d*²) of the verb which appears in AS. *winnan* (pp. *wunnen*), strive, fight, suffer: see *win*¹, *v.* The historical pron. is wound, parallel to that of *ground, found, sound, bound*, etc.] **1.** In *surg.*, a solution of continuity of any of the tissues of the body, involving also the skin or mucous membrane of the part, caused by some external agent, and not the result of disease.

I, lately caught, will have a new made *wound*,
And captive-like be manacled and bound.
Marlowe, tr. of Ovid's Elegies, ii.

2. In *medical jurisprudence*, any lesion of the body resulting from external violence, whether accompanied or not by rupture of the skin or mucous membrane—thus differing from the meaning of the word when used in surgery. Great difference of opinion, however, appears in the way in which the word is interpreted when occurring in criminal statutes. Some authorities have held that it necessarily implies the use of a hard or solid instrument other than the hand or fist; others, that it necessarily implies the breaking of the skin beyond the cuticle or outer membrane.

3. A breach or hurt of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.—**4.** Figuratively, injury; hurt; harm: as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation, feelings, etc.: often specifically applied in literature to the pangs of love.

Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy *wound*,
I have by hard adventure found mine own.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 44.

The *wounds* of conscience, like other *wounds*, though generally received in public, must always be healed in private. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

They will endeavour to give my reputation as many *wounds* as the man in the almanack. *Swift*, Tritical Essay.

5†. Plague.

I trowe it was in the dismal
That was the ten *woundes* of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1207.

6. In *her.*, a roundel purpure.—**Contused wound**, a bruising of the soft parts, with perhaps little laceration of the skin, produced by a blow from a blunt body; the bruise of ordinary language.—**Dissection-wound**, a poisoned wound received while dissecting or performing an autopsy, by which septic material is introduced. Also called *dissecting wound* and *post-mortem wound*.—**God's wounds.** See *swounds* and *zounds*.—**Gunshot-wound**, a lacerated wound caused by a bullet or other missile discharged from a firearm: technically called *vulnus sclopeticum*.—**Incised wound**, a clean-cut wound made by a knife or other sharp instrument; the cut of ordinary language.—**Lacerated wound**, a wound caused by tearing rather than cutting; any laceration of soft parts.—**Open wound**, an operation-wound in which the integument is widely incised, as distinguished from a subcutaneous wound in which the skin-opening is small.—**Operation-wound**, a wound made by the surgeon in the course of an operation, as distinguished from one occurring accidentally.—**Poisoned wound**, a wound into which some poisonous matter is introduced in the act of wounding, as a dissection-wound, the bite of a venomous reptile, or the sting of a poisonous insect.—**Punctured wound**, a narrow deep wound made by a sharp-pointed body, such as a needle or a rapier.

wound¹ (wönd or wound), *v.* [< ME. *wounden, woundien, wunden, wundien, wondien*, < AS. *wundian* = OHG. *wuntōn*, MHG. *wunden*, G. *verwunden*, wound; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hurt by violence; cut, slash, or lacerate; injure; damage: as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

Ther eche *wounde* and kylde other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. Isa. liii. 5.

'Tis not thy cause;
Thou hast no reputation *wounded* in 't.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to cause injury or harm to; specifically, of persons, to hurt the feelings of; pain.

My wretched heart, *wounded* with bad betide,
To craue his peace from reason is addrest.
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet (Works, ed. Grosart, VIII. 169).

When ye sin against the brethren, and *wound* their weak consciences, ye sin against Christ. 1 Cor. viii. 12.

The pangs of *wounded* vanity seemed to him [Johnson] ridiculous. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* To inflict hurt or injury, either physically or morally.

This courtesy
Wounds deeper than your sword can, or mine own.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 1.

Willing to *wound*, and yet afraid to strike.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 203.

wound² (wound). Preterit and past participle of *wind*¹.

woundable (wön'- or woun'da-bl), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; vulnerable.

So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. i. 5.

wounder (wön'dėr or woun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *wounder*; < *wound*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which wounds.

wound-fever (wönd'fē″vėr), *n.* A fever, probably mildly septic in its nature, which sometimes occurs after receiving a wound, whether accidental or made during an operation: in the latter case also called *surgical fever*.

wound-gall (wönd'gâl), *n.* A gall made on the stem of the grape-vine by an American weevil, *Ampeloglypter sesostris*. See *vine-gall*.

woundily (woun'di-li), *adv.* [< *woundy*² + *-ly*².] Woundy; excessively. [Colloq. or humorous.]

They look *woundily* like Frenchmen.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Richard Penlake repeated the vow,
For *woundily* sick was he.
Southey, St. Michael's Chair.

wounding (wön'- or woun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wound*¹, *v.*] Hurt; injury. Gen. iv. 23.

woundless (wönd'- or wound'les), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-less*.] **1.** Free from hurt or injury.—**2.** Invulnerable; incapable of being wounded.

Hit the *woundless* air. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 44.

3. Unwounding; harmless.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To doubted Knights, whose *woundlesse* armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Not a dart fell *woundless* there. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, viii.

woundwort (wönd'wėrt), *n.* [< *wound*¹ + *wort*¹.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Stachys*, particularly either of two species occurring in Great Britain, *S. palustris*, the marsh or clown's woundwort, and *S. Germanica*. The name alludes to a supposed vulnerary property.—**2.** The kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and occasionally other plants.—**Clown's woundwort.** Same as *clownheal*.—**Knight's woundwort**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloïdes*. See *Stratiotes*.—**Saracen's woundwort.** See *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*.

woundworth (wönd'wėrth), *n.* A composite plant, *Liabum Brownei*. [West Indies.]

woundy¹ (wön'di or woun'di), *a.* [< *wound*¹ + *-y*¹.] Causing or inflicting wounds. [Rare.]

A boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts.
Hood, Love.

woundy² (woun'di), *a.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps a colloq. use of *woundy*¹; cf. *whopping, terrible*, and other words of intensity, used as emphatics.] Excessive. [Colloq.]

Indeed there is a *woundy* luck in names, sirs,
And a main mystery. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

A *woundy* hinderance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

woundy² (woun'di), *adv.* [< *woundy*², *a.*] Exceedingly; very. [Colloq.]

A *woundy* brag young vellow.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

Gad, says I, an you play the fool and marry at these years, there's more danger of your head's aching than my heart.—He was *woundy* angry when I gav'n that wipe.
Congreve, Love for Love, iv. 13.

Travelled ladies are *woundy* nice. *J. Baillie.*

wourali, wourari (wö'ra-li, -ri), *n.* Same as *woorali, woorari*. See *curari*.

wourali-plant (wö'ra-li-plant), *n.* The plant which yields wourali. See *curari*.

wournilt, *n.* Same as *warble*³.

woutt, *n.* Same as *voute*, an old spelling of *vault*¹.

wou-wou, *n.* Same as *wow-wow*.

wove (wōv). Preterit and occasional past participle of *weave*¹.

woven (wō'vn). Past participle of *weave*¹.

wow (wou), *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure, surprise, or wonder.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed,
Wow but his heart was sair!
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

And, *wow!* Tam saw an unco sight!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

wowe¹†, **wower**†. Obsolete forms of *woo, wooer*.

wowe²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *waw*².

wo-weriet, *a.* See *woe-weary*.

wowf (wouf), *a.* [Cf. *waff*³.] Wild; deranged; disordered in intellect. [Scotch.]

He will be as *wowf* as ever his father was.
Scott, Pirate, ix.

wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* [Malay *wauwau.*] **1.** The active gibbon of Sumatra, *Hylobates agilis*. Also *ungaputi* and *ungka*.—**2.** The silvery gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leuciscus*. Also *wou-wou, wau-wau, wa-wah*.

wox†, **woxe**†, *v. i.* Obsolete forms of *wax*¹.

woxen†. Old preterit and past participle of *wax*¹.

wp. A contraction of *worship*.

wpful. A contraction of *worshipful.*

wrack[1] (rak), *n.* [Also *wreck* (also *rack*); < ME. *wrak, wrek, wrec,* something cast ashore, a kind of seaweed, also shipwreck (> F. *varech,* seaweed cast ashore, pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore); partly < AS. *wræc,* banishment, exile, misery; partly < D. LG. *wrak,* or Icel. *rek* (for **vrek*), also *reki,* anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak,* wreck, refuse, trash, = Dan. *vrag,* wreck. *Wrack*[1] is a doublet of *wreck*[1]; it is also spelled in some uses *rack,* while on the other hand *rack*[1] was sometimes spelled *wrack.* Indeed the whole series of words, *wrack, wreck, rack, reck, wretch,* etc., were formerly much confused in spelling. See *wreck*[1].] **1.** That which is cast ashore by the waves. Specifically—(*a*) Seaweed cast ashore. The name is sometimes restricted to the species of *Fucus,* which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure and sometimes for making kelp. Those found most plentifully on the Atlantic coast are *F. vesiculosus* and *Ascophyllum nodosum.* See *sea-wrack,* 2, and cut under *Fucus.* (*b*) Wreckage.

2†. The destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; shipwreck. See *wreck*[1].

> Ring the alarum-bell! Blow wind! come *wrack!*
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 51.

> Nay, some of them . . . run ashore before the pursuer, glad that with *wrack* of ship and losse of goods they may prolong a despised life. *Sandys,* Travailes (1652), p. 2.

3. Destruction; ruin.

> Forgetting shame's pure blush and honour's *wrack.*
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 558.

> Nor only Paradise
> In this commotion, but the starry cope
> Of heaven perhaps, or all the elements
> At least had gone to *wrack,* disturb'd and torn
> With violence of this conflict. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 994.

> Moaning and wailing for an heir to rule
> After him, lest the realm should go to *wrack.*
> *Tennyson,* Coming of Arthur.

Cart-wrack, various large algæ thrown up by the sea. [Scotch.]—**Kelp-wrack,** *Ascophyllum nodosum.*—**Lady-wrack,** *Fucus vesiculosus.* See cut under *Fucus.*

wrack[1]† (rak), *v. t.* [< *wrack, n.* Cf. *wreck*[1], *v.*] To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

> What proffits it the well built ship to ride
> Vpon the surging billowes of the maine, . . .
> If, ere it iornies end it doth attaine, . . .
> Sea *wrackt* it perish in the raging floud?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

> Oh, what a second ruthless sea of woes
> *Wracks* me within my haven!
> *Chapman,* Monsieur D'Olive, i. 1.

wrack[2], *n.* A variant of *rack*[3].

wrack[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete misspelling of *rack*[1]. *Cowley,* Davideis, iii.

wrackful† (rak'fúl), *a.* [< ME. *wrakeful, wrakful;* < *wrack*[1] + *-ful.* Cf. *wreckful.*] Ruinous; destructive.

> What wanton horrors marked their *wrackful* path!
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 6.

wrack-grass (rak'grȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-wrack.*

wracksome† (rak'sum), *a.* [< *wrack*[1] + *-some.*] Ruinous; destructive.

> Nor bring the *wracksom* engine to their wall.
> *Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

wrain-staff (rān'stȧf), *n.* Same as *wring-staff.*

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Appar. an altered form due to some confusion of the dial. *warth,* an apparition; supposed to have been orig. a guardian spirit, < Icel. *vörth* (gen. *varthar*), a ward, guardian; cf. Norw. *varde,* a beacon, pile of stones, *vardyvle,* a guardian or attendant spirit said to go before or follow a man, also considered as an omen or a boding spirit: see *ward*[1].] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before or soon after the person's death; in general, a visible spirit; a specter; a ghost.

> His presence scared the clan,
> Who held him for some fleeting *wraith,*
> And not a man of blood and breath.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., v. 28.

> In 1799 a traveller writes of the peasants of Kirkcudbrightshire: "It is common among them to fancy that they see the *wraiths* of persons dying, which will be visible to one and not to others present with him."
> *E. B. Tylor,* Prim. Culture, I. 405.

> Then glided out of the joyous wood
> The ghastly *Wraith* of one that I know.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxiii.

wrak†, **wrake**†, *n.* and *v.* Old spellings of *wrack*[1].

wramp (ramp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sprain.

wran (ran), *n.* A dialectal form of *wren.*

> The *wran!* the *wran!* the king of all birds.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 1st ser., XII. 489.

wrang[1] (rang, locally vrang), *a., n.,* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *wrong.*

wrang[2]. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *wring.*

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrangled,* ppr. *wrangling.* [< ME. *wranglen;* a freq. form connected with LG. *wrangen,* wrangle, Dan. *vringle,* twist, entangle, and ult. with *wring:* see *wring.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dispute; argue noisily or in a quarrelsome manner; brawl; altercate.

> I am ready to distrust mine eyes,
> And *wrangle* with my reason.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 14.

> I have been atoning two most *wrangling* neighbours.
> *Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

> Tho' among ourselves with too much Heat
> We sometimes *wrangle,* when we should debate.
> *Prior,* To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

2. To engage in discussion and disputation; argue; debate; hence, formerly, in some universities, to dispute publicly; defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

> The Philosophers, as they scorne to delight, so must they bee content little to mooue; sauing *wrangling* whether Vertue bee the chiefe or the onely good; whether the contemplatiue or the active life doe excell.
> *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 41.

> Then, in the scale of reas'ning life, 'tis plain,
> There must be, somewhere, such a rank as man:
> And all the question (*wrangle* e'er so long)
> Is only this, if God has placed him wrong.
> *Pope,* Essay on Man, i. 49.

=**Syn. 1.** To bicker, spar, jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

II.† *trans.* To contest or dispute, especially in the usually brawling manner of the schools.

> Sir Philip, while they *wrangle* out their cause, let us agree. *Brome,* Northern Lass, v. 8.

wrangle (rang'gl), *n.* [< *wrangle, v.*] An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

> I have found the court of assistants usually taken up in little *wrangles* about coachmen, and adjusting accounts of meal and small-beer.
> *Swift,* Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

=**Syn.** *Squabble, Altercation,* etc. (see *quarrel*[1]), controversy.

★**wrangler** (rang'glėr), *n.* [< *wrangle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wrangles or disputes; a debater; especially, an angry or noisy disputant.

> True, true, ever at odds: They were the common talke of the towne for a paire of *wranglers.*
> *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, i. 1.

> You should be free and pleasant in every answer and behaviour, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation than like noisy and contentious *wranglers.*
> *Watts,* Improvement of Mind, I. xiii. § 20.

> I burn to set th' imprison'd *wranglers* free,
> And give them voice and utt'rance once again.
> *Cowper,* Task, iv. 34.

> As thy great men are fighters and *wranglers,* so thy mighty things upon the earth and sea are troublesome and intractable incumbrances.
> *Landor,* Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.

2†. A stubborn opponent or adversary.

> Tell him he hath made a match with such a *wrangler*
> That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
> With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 264.

3. In Cambridge University, one who has attained the first class in the elementary division of the public examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the *mathematical tripos,* those who compose the second rank of honors being designated *senior optimes,* and those of the third order *junior optimes.* The student taking absolutely the first place in the mathematical tripos used to be called the *senior wrangler,* those following next in the same division being respectively termed *second, third, fourth,* etc., *wranglers.* But in the final examination now, to which only wranglers are admitted, the names are arranged in divisions alphabetically. The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were until recent times required to exhibit their powers. Compare *tripos.*

> Maule was senior *wrangler* and senior medallist at Cambridge, and is a lawyer. *Greville,* Memoirs, Jan. 2, 1831.

wranglership (rang'glėr-ship), *n.* [< *wrangler* + *-ship.*] In Cambridge University, the position or rank of a wrangler.

wranglesome (rang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *wrangle* + *-some.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Halliwell.*

wrangling (rang'gling), *n.* [< ME. *wranglinge, wranglyng;* verbal n. of *wrangle, v.*] Disputation; especially, contentious argumentation.

> Much *wrangling* they had, but at last they confirmed him according to promise eight shares of Land; and so he was dismissed of his charge, with shew of fauour and much friendship. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 132.

> We may read what *wrangling* the Bishops and Monks had about the reading or not reading of Origen.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

wrangous† (rang'us), *a.* A Scotch form of *wrongous.*

wrap[1] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wrapped* or *wrapt,* ppr. *wrapping.* [E. dial. transposed *warp;* < ME. *wrappen,* also *wlappen* (with *l* for *r*), > E. *lap:* see *lap*[3], and cf. *envelop, develop.*] **1.** To roll or fold together, as a pliable or flexible object: usually with the preposition *around* (or *round*) or *about:* as, to *wrap* paper *about* a book.

> This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
> He gan the same together fold and *wrap.* *Fairfax.*

> Like one who *wraps* the drapery of his couch
> *About* him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant,* Thanatopsis.

2. To envelop; surround; cover by winding something round in folds; muffle: often with *up:* as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; to *wrap* the body in flannels.

> As a weiȝ woful he *wrapped* him ther-inne,
> For no man that he met his mornyng schuld knowe.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 746.

> The Sarazines *wrappen* here Hedes in white lynnene Clothe. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 109.

> I, . . . *wrapp'd* in mist
> Of midnight vapour, glide secure.
> *Milton,* P. L., ix. 158.

> The mother . . .
> Then brought a mantle down and *wrapt* her in it.
> *Tennyson,* Geraint.

3. To cover and fasten securely, as in paper or pack-sheet, in order to protect from injury or injurious exposure, as in transit or during storage, or in order to conceal: generally with *up:* as, to *wrap up* an umbrella or a book to send by express; to *wrap up* one's things in a bundle.—**4.** To conceal by involving or enveloping; hide in a mass of different character; cover up or involve generally.

> In these fewe lines I haue *wrapped* vp the most tedious part of Grammer. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 27.

> The evil which is here *wrapt* up.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 117.

> *Wrapping* up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Egyptians were so much given to.
> *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. iii.

Wrapped up in. (*a*) Bound up with or in; comprised or involved in; entirely associated with or dependent on.

> His [Leontine's] young wife (*in* whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*) died. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 123.

(*b*) Engrossed in or with; entirely devoted to: as, she is *wrapped up in* her son; he is *wrapped up in* his studies.

> O then, O, first for your own royal sake,
> And next for ours, *wrapp'd up in* you, beware
> Of his Designs in time. *J. Beaumont,* Psyche, v. 152.

> The state pedant is *wrapt up in* news, and lost in politics. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 105.

★(*c*) Comprised or involved in, as an effect or consequence.

wrap[1] (rap), *n.* [< *wrap*[1], *v.*] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round the person, as on a journey; a wrapper. In the plural, the word is applied collectively to all coverings used, in addition to the usual clothing, as a defense against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, scarfs, and railway-rugs.

> Mrs. Aleshine . . . was sitting in her bonnet and *wraps,* ready to start forth. *F. R. Stockton,* The Dusantes, iii.

wrap[2]† (rap), *v. t.* A misspelling of *rap*[2].

> The least of these delights, that you devise,
> Able to *wrape* and dazzle human eyes.
> *Peele,* Arraignment of Paris, ii. 2.

> *Wrapp'd* in amaze, the matrons wildly stare.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, v. 840.

wrappage (rap'āj), *n.* [< *wrap*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The act of wrapping.—**2.** Anything which wraps, or is used for wrapping; collectively, things used as wraps or wrappers.

> It seems somehow the very central essence of us, Song; as if all the rest were but *wrappages* and hulls!
> *Carlyle,* Heroes and Hero-Worship, iii.

> Hence was the need, on either side, of a lie
> To serve as decent *wrappage.*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, iv. 523.

> To-morrow this sheet . . . shall be the *wrappage* to a bar of soap, or the platter for a beggar's broken victuals.
> *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi., note.

★**wrapper** (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *wrap*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who wraps.—**2.** That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an outer covering: as, newspaper *wrappers.*

> As soon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for *wrappers* and other official uses.
> *Rev. W. Tooke,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 430.

Specifically—(*a*) The loose and detachable cover of paper put about a book bound in cloth to preserve its freshness; sometimes, incorrectly, the sewed or pasted cover of a pamphlet. (*b*) Tobacco-leaf specially suited or prepared for covering cigars: distinguished from *filler.* See *filler*[1], 4.

> Sumatra tobacco consists of large, strong, flexible leaves, which are imported into this country solely for the purpose of making cigar *wrappers.* *The Nation,* XLVIII. 379.

3. A loose garment meant to envelop the whole, or nearly the whole, person: applied to both indoor and outdoor garments, such as dressing-gowns, overcoats, and shawls. At certain times

the name is used of some special form of garment, though for outdoor garments *wrap* is much more usual.

Nitella . . . was always in a *wrapper*, nightcap, and slippers when she was not decorated for immediate show.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 115.

Similar mantles, not assumed as *wrappers* for extra warmth or protection against the weather, were in general use at ceremonies and festivals. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

She wore a dismal calico *wrapper*, which made no compromise with the gauntness of her figure.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 187.

4. An undershirt. [Colloq. or trade use.]—5. In *Fungi*, same as *volva*.

wrapping-paper (rap'ing-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

wrapping-silk (rap'ing-silk), *n.* See *silk*.

wrap-rascal (rap'ras″kal), *n.* [< *wrap* + obj. *rascal;* a humorous term, like *hap-harlot.*] A loose greatcoat worn by people of elegance about 1740, in supposed imitation of the coarse coats of the poorer people; hence, any surtout or long outer garment.

His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons, coarse blue upper stockings, called boot-hose, because supplying the place of boots, and a slouched hat. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiii.

The driver, by means of a *wraprascal*, had covered a great part of the rags of his lower garment.
Thackeray, Irish Sketch-Book, xix.

★**wrasse** (ras), *n.* [Also *wrass.* Origin unknown. Some have found a source in the W. name for the fish, *gwrachen y môr.*] An acanthopterygian fish of the family *Labridæ;* any labrid, or labroid fish, having thick fleshy lips, strong sharp teeth, and usually brilliant coloration. See *parrot-fish* (with cut). They are carnivorous salt-water fishes of littoral habits, haunting chiefly rocky shores, and many of them are esteemed food-fishes. The species to which the name applies as a book-name are very numerous; but those of which *wrasse* is actually spoken are chiefly the British species, as the ballan-wrasse and the red wrasse. (See cut under *Labrus.*) In America the best-known wrasses (though not so called) are the common cunner, the tautog, and the fathead. See cuts under these words.—**Comber wrasse.** Same as *comber*[3], 2.—**Cook wrasse,** the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus.*—**Ctenoid wrasses,** wrasses with ctenoid scales; the *Ctenolabridæ.*—**Cycloid wrasses,** wrasses with cycloid scales; the *Cyclolabridæ.*—**Servellan wrasse.** Same as *sweetlips*, 3.—**Small-mouthed wrasse,** *Centrolabrus exoletus.* (See also *ballan-wrasse, rainbow-wrasse.*)

wrasse-fish (ras'fish), *n.* A wrasse. See *Labrus* (with cut).

wrastle (ras'l), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wrestle*.

wrath (räth, sometimes râth), *n.* [< ME. *wraththe, wratthe, wræththe, wreththe, wrathe, wrethe,* also erroneously *wraugth,* < AS. (ONorth.) *wrǣththo, wrǣtho* (= Icel. *reithi* (for **vreithi*) = Sw. Dan. *vrede*), anger, wrath, < *wrāth,* angry, wroth: see *wroth*. *Wrath* is thus the noun of *wroth*. The historical pron. is räth, which is also almost or quite universal in the United States.] 1. Fierce anger; vehement indignation; rage.

Yet in his *wraugth* this thought he euer among:
If he shuld avenge hym sodenly,
All his pepill wold say he did hym wrong.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1373.

Wraththe of children is ouercome soone.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Then boyling *Wrath*, stern, cruell, swift, and rash,
That like a Boar her teeth doth grinde and gnash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

2†. Heat; impetuosity.

They are in the very *wrath* of love, and they will together; clubs cannot part them.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 44.

3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime; vengeance. Rom. xiii. 4.—**To pour out vials of wrath.** See *vial.*—**Syn. 1.** *Anger, Vexation, Indignation,* etc. (see *anger*[1]).

wrath† (räth), *a.* An obsolete (in early modern use erroneous) form of *wroth*.

Whereat the Prince full *wrath* his strong right hand
In full avengement heaved up on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 43.

Oberon is passing fell and *wrath*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

wrath† (räth), *v.* [< ME. *wraththen, wratthen, wrathen, wrathien,* < AS. *gewrāthian* (= OS. *wrēthian* = Icel. *reitha*), be angry, < *wrāth,* angry: see *wroth* and *wrath, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become wroth or angry; manifest anger.

Than the worthy at his wife *wrathet* a little,
And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8442.

And appere in hus presence whyle hym pleye lyketh,
And yf he *wratthe*, we mowe be war and hus way roume.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 189.

II. *trans.* 1. To make wroth or angry; cause wrath or anger in; anger; enrage.

Melechmanser . . . on a Day pleyed at the Chesse, and his Swerd lay besyde him; and so befelle that on *wratthed* him, and with his owne propre Swerd he was slayn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

I wol not *wrathe* him, also mote I thryve.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 80.

And that es drede perfite in vs and gastely when we drede to *wrethe* God in the leste syne that we kane knawe and flese it als venyme.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

2. To be angry with; exhibit anger or wrath to.

Whi *wraththist* thou me? y greue thee nougt.
Whi art thou to thi freend vnkinde?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 161.

wrathful (räth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wrethful, wrethvol,* wrathful; < *wrath, n.,* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed.

Strong men, and *wrathful* that a stranger knight
Should do and almost overdo the deeds
Of Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Expressive of or prompted or characterized by wrath or anger; raging; impetuous; furious: as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

How now, lords! your *wrathful* weapons drawn
Here in our presence? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 237.

Like Lightning, swift the *wrathful* Faulchion flew.
Pope, Iliad, x. 524.

3. Executing wrath; serving as the instrument of wrath. [Rare.]

Whiles we, God's *wrathful* agent, do correct
Their proud contempt that beats His peace to heaven.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 87.

=**Syn. 1.** Indignant, resentful, exasperated, irate.

wrathfully (räth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *wrethfully;* < *wrathful* + *-ly*[2].] In a wrathful manner; with anger; angrily.

Then thes Paynymes *wrethfully* ther thens
Whent, leuying anon ther stourdy uiolens.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2218.

Kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 172.

wrathfulness (räth'fûl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

wrathily (rä'thi-li), *adv.* [< *wrathy* + *-ly*[2].] With wrath or great anger; angrily. [Colloq.]

The master *wrathily* insisted.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, Posson Jone.

wrathless (räth'les), *a.* [< ME. *wraththelees;* < *wrath, n.,* + *-less.*] Free from anger. *Waller*, Of the Countess of Carlisle's Chamber.

wrathy (rä'thi), *a.* [< *wrath, n.,* + *-y*[1].] Angry. [Colloq.]

wrawt, *a.* [ME. *wraw, wrah, wroz,* pl. *wrowe,* perverse, angry, fierce; cf. *wro,* a corner.] Angry; froward; peevish.

With this speche the cook wex wroth and *wraw*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 46.

wrawful†, *a.* [ME., < *wraw* + *-ful.*] Peevish; angry.

Ire troubleth a man, and accidie maketh hym hevy, thoghtful, and *wrawful*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wrawl†, *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *wawl, waul.*] To cry as a cat; waul; whine; moan.

Nor practize snufflingly to speake, for that doth imitate The brutish Storke and Elephant, yea, and the *wralling* cat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 298.

Cats that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

wrawness†, *n.* [< ME. *wrawnesse,* perverseness, peevishness; < *wraw* + *-ness.*] Anger; peevishness; frowardness.

He dooth alle thyng with anoy, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusacioun. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

wraxling (raks'ling), *a.* A dialectal form of *wrastling* for *wrestling*. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

As long as there 's a devil or devils, even an ass or asses, in the universe, one will have to turn out to the reveille now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's θυμός, rage, or pluck, which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have been a *wraxling* man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.
C. Kingsley, Life, II. 53. (*Davies.*)

wray† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *wreyen, wreien, wrezen,* < AS. *wrēgan* = OS. *wrōgian* = OFries. *wrōgia* = OHG. *ruogen* = Icel. *rægja* = Goth. *wrōhjan,* accuse, betray. Cf. *bewray.*] 1. To reveal; disclose.

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me heere
That to no wight thou shalt this conseil *wreye*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 317.

The work *wrayes* the man.
Mir. for Mags., p. 82. (*Nares.*)

2. To betray.

Hense! tyte, but thou the hye,
With doulle her schall thou dye,
That *wreyes* hym on this wise.
York Plays, p. 150.

wret, *v. t.* Same as *wry*[2].

wreak[1] (rēk), *v. t.* [Formerly also *wreck;* < ME. *wreken* (pret. *wrak, wrek,* pl. *wreken,* pp. *wreken, wroken, wroke, wreke*), < AS. *wrecan* (pret. *wræc,* pp. *wrecen*), wreak, revenge, punish, orig. drive, urge, impel, = OS. *wrecan* = OFries. *wreka* = D. *wreken,* repel, toss, also wreak vengeance, = OHG. *rehhan,* MHG. *rechen,* G. *rächen,* revenge, etc., = Icel. *reka* (for *vreka*), drive, thrust, repel, toss, also wreak, = Sw. *vräka,* reject, refuse, throw, = Dan. *vrage,* reject, = Goth. *wrikan,* persecute, *ga-wrikan,* avenge; cf. Lith. *wargti,* suffer affliction, *wargas,* affliction, OBulg. Russ. *vragŭ,* enemy, foe, persecutor; L. *vergere,* bend, turn, incline (see *verge*[2]), *urgere,* press, urge (see *urge*), Gr. εἴργειν, repel, Skt. √ *varj,* turn, twist.] 1. To revenge; avenge: with either the offense or the person offended as the object. [Obsolescent.]

Now tyme, by my trauthe, to take it on hond,
To mene vs with manhode & our mys *wreke*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1750.

Thogh his bowe be nat broken,
He wol nat with his arwes been *ywroken*
On thee ne me, ne noon of oure figure.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 26.

To send down Justice for to *wreak* our wrongs.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 51.

Grant me some knight to do the battle for me,
Kill the foul thief, and *wreak* me for my son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To execute; inflict: as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

Working that malice on the creatures heere, which he could not there so easily *wrecke* on their Creator.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage.
Milton, P. L., iii. 241.

No Roman fleet came to *wreak* the Imperial revenge on the German shore. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 121.

wreak[1]† (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *wreke, wrake, wreche* (= D. *wraak*); < *wreak*[1], *v.*] 1. Revenge; vengeance; furious passion; resentment.

For syn thou take no *wreke* on me.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

I drede of thyn unhappe,
Lest for thy gilt the *wreche* of Love procede
On alle hem that ben hore and rounde of shape,
That ben so lykly folk in love to spede.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 30.

Our writings are,
By any envious instruments that dare
Apply them to the guilty, made to speak
What they will have to fit their tyrannous *wreak*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

If revenge
And unexpected *wreak* were ever pleasing,
Or could endear the giver of such blessings,
All these I come adorn'd with.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

2. Punishment.

Therto we wreched wommen nothyne konne,
When us is wo, but sitte and wepe and thynke;
Our *wreche* is this oure owen wo to drynke.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 784.

wreak[2]†, *v.* An erroneous spelling of *reck*.

wreaker (rē'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *wreker, wrekeer* (= MD. *wreker*), avenger; < *wreak*[1], *v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who wreaks.

The stork, the *wrekere* of avouterye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 361.

Infernal Furies eke, ye *wreakers* of wrong, . . .
Receive these words, and eke your heavy power
Withdraw from me. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

If we let sin alone, his kingdom flourisheth; if we strike at him, and hit not the bough he sits on, we move him not; if we do, we are judged partial, personal, and *wreakers* of our own spleen. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 465.

wreakful†, *a.* [Also *wreckful;* < ME. *wrakeful;* < *wreak* + *-ful.*] Revengeful; angry.

What thing is love? It is a power divine,
That reigns in us, or else a *wreakful* law.
Greene, Sonnetto.

Working *wreakefull* vengeance on my Foes.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 32 (fol. 1623).

wreakless[1]† (rēk'les), *a.* [< *wreak*[1] + *-less.*] Unpunished; unavenged.

You still *wreakless* live,
Gnaw, vermin-like, things sacred, no laws give
To your devouring. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 223.

wreakless[2]†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *reckless*.

wreath (rēth), *n.* [< ME. *wrethe, wræthe,* < AS. *wræth,* a twisted band, bandage, < *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe.*] 1. A twisted band; something twisted, as a flowering branch, into a circular form; especially, a sort of crown made of natural or artificial flowers sewed to a stem, or of thin metal-work, filigree, or the like; a garland; a chaplet.

A *wrethe* of gold arm-greet, of huge wighte,
Upon his heed, set ful of stones brighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1287.

With bruised arms and *wreaths* of victory.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 110.

[He] afterward attain'd
The royal Scottish *wreath*, upholding it in state.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 61.

With *wreaths* of grace he crowns my conquering brows.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 3.

A lute she held; and on her head was seen
A *wreath* of roses red, and myrtles green.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 1128.

Round the sufferer's temples bind
Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower,
And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind.
Wordsworth.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) A garland or diadem for the head. (1) A chaplet of flowers or leaves, the general character being described in the blazon. (2) A sort of twist or heavy cord composed of the chief color and the chief metal in the achievement. It is not often used as a bearing, but is placed upon or above the helmet to receive the crest. It is



Wreath, as worn at the end of the 14th century: the origin of the heraldic wreath borne under the crest and seeming to support it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

then shown edgewise, and resembles a short piece of stout rope, and should show three turns of the metal and three of the color, beginning at the dexter side with the metal. Such a wreath may also be borne on the head of a man or a woman. It is then represented in perspective as in nature. (*b*) The tail of a wild boar: mentioned in the blazon only when of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**3.** Something resembling a twisted band; something narrow, long, and circular, of slightly irregular outline.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 58.

As *wreath* of snow, on mountain-breast,
Slides from the rock that gave it rest.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 27.

A *wreath* of airy dancers hand-in-hand
Swung round the lighted lantern of the hall.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. A defect in glass, consisting of a wavy appearance, due to want of uniform density. This defect is most common in flint-glass.—**5.** The trochal disk of a rotifer with its fringe of cilia. See cuts under *Rotifera* and *trochal*.—**Civic wreath.** See *civic*.—**Purple wreath.** See *Petrea*.—**St. Peter's wreath.** Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*[4]).—**Wreath circular,** in *her.*, a wreath shown fully, not edgewise or in perspective, forming, therefore, a complete circle. It is in this form that a wreath is generally shown when used as a bearing.



Wreath Circular.

wreath, *v.* See *wreathe*.

wreath-animalcule (rēth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Peridiniidæ*.

wreathe (rēŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wreathed* (pp. also *wreathen*), ppr. *wreathing*. [Also *wreath*; < ME. *wrethen*; < *wreath*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twist; form by twisting.

Of them the shepheard which hath charge in chief
Is Triton, blowing loud his *wreathed* horne.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 245.

Two chains of pure gold . . . of *wreathen* work.
Ex. xxviii. 14.

An adder
Wreathed up in fatal folds.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 879.

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-*wreath'd* cord,
They straitly bound me. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv. 485.

They killed a man which was a first-borne, *wreathing* his head from his bodie, and embalming the same with salt and spices. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 137.

2†. To writhe; contort; distort.

Then walks off melancholic, and stands *wreathed*,
As he were pinned up to the arras, thus.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreathes* his shining body round.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

3. To form into a wreath; adjust as a wreath or circularly; cause to pass about something.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreathed* itself.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 109.

Then he found a door
And darkling felt the sculptured ornament
That *wreathen* round it made it seem his own.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. To form or make by intertwining; also, to twist together or intertwine; combine, as several things into one, by twisting and intertwining.

From his slack hand the garland *wreathed* for Eve
Down dropp'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.

5. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; infold; twist, twine, or fold round.

Each *wreathed* in the other's arms.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 25.

Dusk faces with white silken turbans *wreathed*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 76.

And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 549.

Wreathed in smoke the ship stood out to sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

6. To form or become a wreath about; encircle.

In the Flow'rs that *wreathe* the sparkling Bowl
Fell Adders hiss. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Wreathed column, in *arch.*, a column so shaped as to present a twisted or spiral form.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the form of a wreath; hence, to mingle or interlace, as two or more things with one another.

A bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 85.

2. In *milling*, to hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to retard or prevent its descent: said of flour or meal.

wreathen (rē'ŦHn), *p. a.* [< ME. *wrethen*, var. of *writhen*, pp. of *writhe*: see *writhen*. In present use *wreathen* is regarded as a poetical form for *wreathed*, pp. of *wreathe*, *v.*] Wreathed; twisted; specifically, in *her.*, having many coils or circular curves, as a serpent when the body is coiled in different parts of its length.

The hegge also . . .
With sicamour was set and eglatere
Wrethen in fere so wel and cunningly.
Flower and Leaf, l. 57.

wreather (rē'ŦHėr), *n.* One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines.

Wreather of poppy buds and weeping willows!
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

wreath-shell (rēth'shel), *n.* Any member of the *Turbinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turbo*. The species are numerous, and some of them highly ornamental when polished. See cuts under *Turbo*, *Imperator* and *operculum*.

wreathy (rē'thi), *a.* [< *wreath* + -*y*[1].] **1.** Twisted; curled; spiral. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** Surrounded or decked with a wreath or with something resembling a wreath.

Shake the *wreathy* spear. *Dryden*, Æneid, iv. 438.

wrecchet, wrecched†. Middle English forms of *wretch*, *wretched*.

wreche†, *n.* See *wreak*[1].

wreck[1] (rek), *n.* [< ME. *wrak*, *wrek*, *wrec*, < AS. *wræc*, expulsion, banishment, exile, misery (= D. *wrak*, wreck, = Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), also *reki*, anything drifted or driven ashore, = Sw. *vrak*, refuse, trash, wreck, = Dan. *vrag*, wreck), < *wrecan* = Icel. *reka*, etc., drive: see *wreak*[1], and cf. *wrack*[1], a doublet of *wreck*[1].] **1.** The destruction, disorganization, disruption, or ruin of anything by force and violence; dilapidation: as, the *wreck* of a bridge; the *wreck* of one's fortunes.

Hence grew the general *wreck* and massacre.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 135.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. That which is in a state of wreck or ruin, or remains from the operation of any destroying agency: as, the building is a mere *wreck*; he is but the *wreck* of his former self.

But still the brave old soul held on, making the most of the *wreck* of life, now drifting alone to the Islands of the Blessed. *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, vi.

Naught remains the saddening tale to tell,
Save home's last *wrecks*—the cellar and the well!
O. W. Holmes, Island Ruin.

3. The partial or total destruction of a vessel at sea or in any navigable water, by any accident of navigation or by the force of the elements; shipwreck.

Go, go, begone, to save your ship from *wreck*,
Which cannot perish, having thee on board.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 156.

4. A vessel ruined by wreck; the hulk and spars, more or less dismembered and shattered, of a vessel cast away or completely disabled by breaching, staving, or otherwise breaking.

In the statute of Westminster the first [3 Edw. I., c. 4], the time of limitation of claims given by the charter of Henry II. is extended to a year and a day, . . . and it enacts that, if a man, a dog, or a cat escape alive, the vessel shall not be adjudged a *wreck*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

5. That which is cast ashore by the sea; shipwrecked property, whether a part of the ship or of the cargo; wreckage; in *old Eng. common law*, derelict of the sea cast upon land within the body of a country, and not in the possession of the owner or his agents. *Wreck*, or more fully *wreck of the sea*, was at common law applied only to wrecked property cast by the sea upon the land; and this included things grounded—that is, not floating at the time of seizure, although in a position where the tide would float them again. All such property was originally the perquisite of the crown, or of its tenant the lord of the manor; but in course of time an exception was made of wrecks from which any living thing escaped to land, in which case a presumption that an owner would appear arose and the property was preserved for a year and a day, after which if no claim was established the right of the crown was recognized. Wrecked matter floating was within the jurisdiction not of the common-law courts, but of admiralty, and known as *derelict*, or *derelict of the sea*. This too was a perquisite of the crown, claimed under the name of a *droit of admiralty*. Such matter was classed as *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and *lagan* or *ligan* (which see). In the United States the right to derelict for which the owner does not appear is in the Federal government; the right to wreck for which he does not appear is in the State to whose coast it comes, subject usually in either case to the right of the rescuer of it to a compensation known as *salvage*.

6. Seaweeds cast ashore by storms; wrack.—**Commissioners of wrecks** (in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island), **receivers of wrecks** (in Great Britain), **wreck-masters** (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty it is to take charge of wrecked property on the part of the coast for which they are appointed, and preserve it for the owner, or, if unclaimed, for the state.—**Wreck commissioner,** in Great Britain, one of a tribunal consisting of not more than three, appointed by the lord chancellor, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 80), for the purpose of investigating shipping casualties.

wreck[1] (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrecked*, ppr. *wrecking*. [< *wreck*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the wreck of, as a vessel; suffer to be ruined or destroyed in the course of navigation or management: said specifically of the person under whose charge a vessel is at the time of its wreck, and usually implying blame, even in case of misfortune.

Friends, this frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,
May *wreck* itself without the pilot's guilt,
Without the captain's knowledge.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To cause the downfall or overthrow of; ruin; shatter; destroy; bring into a disabled or ruinous condition by any means: as, to *wreck* a railroad-train or a bank; to *wreck* the fortunes of a family.

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 17.

The meeting-houses of the Dissenters were everywhere *wrecked*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To involve in a wreck; imperil or damage by wreck: as, a *wrecked* sailor; *wrecked* cargo.

Here I have a pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 29.

The spurious tea-men are also the buyers of *wrecked* tea—that is, of tea which has been part of the salvage of a *wrecked* vessel.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 151.

Like golden ripples hasting to the land
To *wreck* their freight of sunshine on the strand.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, i. 38.

II. *intrans.* To suffer wreck or ruin. [Rare.]

Rocks, whereon greatest men have oftest *wreck'd*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 228.

wreck[2]† (rek), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *wreak*[1].

wreckage (rek'āj), *n.* [< *wreck*[1] + -*age*.] **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked.

Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

2. That which remains of or from a wreck of any kind; wrecked material in general.

Only a few years ago, the procession of the fat ox remained, . . . a real piece of *wreckage* from vanished civilizations. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 247.

Littered above the pavement with the *wreckage* and refuse of the market. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

wreck-chart (rek'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the location and date of wrecks on any coast, as an aid in avoiding them or as a guide in searching for them.

wrecker (rek'ėr), *n.* [< *wreck*[1] + -*er*[1].] **1.** A person who purposely causes a wreck or wreck-

age of any kind, or a person who commits depredation upon such wreckage. Specifically—(*a*) One who lures a ship to destruction on a dangerous coast by false lights or signals, or otherwise, for the purpose of plunder, or one who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels. Such wreckers formerly abounded in many parts of the world, sometimes including whole communities in favorable localities.

Those mad days of the Buccaneers and their nominally more respectable descendants, the *Wreckers*, are gone.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 522.

(*b*) One who causes the wreck or ruin of anything; one who lays snares or uses artful or dishonest means to cause physical, financial, or moral wreckage: as, a train-*wrecker* (on a railroad); a bank-*wrecker*; the *wrecker* of another's character.

2. A person employed in recovering wrecked or disabled vessels, or cargo and other property from such vessels, on account of the owners, underwriters, or other persons legitimately concerned; also, a vessel employed in this service.

wreck-fish (rek′fish), *n.* The stone-bass, cernier, cherna, or cherne, *Polyprion cernium*. See *Polyprion*, and cut under *stone-bass*.

wreck-free (rek′frē), *a.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels. This privilege was granted to the Cinque Ports by a charter of Edward I.

wreckful (rek′fûl), *a.* [< *wreck*[1] + *-ful*. Cf. *wrackful*.] Causing wreck; producing or involving destruction or ruin. [Archaic and poetical.]

The southern wind with brackish breath
Dispersed them [the ships] all amongst the *wreckful* rocks.
Marlowe and Nashe, Tragedy of Dido, i. 2.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out
Against the *wreckful* siege of battering days?
Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

A summer mere with sudden *wreckful* gusts
From a side-gorge. *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

wrecking-car (rek′ing-kär), *n.* A car provided with means and appliances for clearing wreckage or other obstructions from a railroad-track. Sometimes it is a long platform-car fitted with a small derrick and a house at one end. [U. S.]

wrecking-instrument (rek′ing-in″strō-ment), *n.* Same as *pocket-relay*.

wrecking-pump (rek′ing-pump), *n.* A special steam-pump of great capacity, used in freeing sunken or damaged vessels from water.

wreck-master (rek′màs″tėr), *n.* 1. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, etc., cast ashore from a wreck. See under *wreck*, *n.*—2. A person appointed by owners or salvors to take charge of a wrecked ship or cargo.

wreck-wood (rek′wûd), *n.* Wood or timber from wrecked vessels.

There stood upon it, in these days, a single rude house of uncemented stones, approached by a pier of *wreckwood*.
R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

Wredin's test. Absence of a certain gelatinous matter from the middle ear of the fetus, taken as evidence that a child has breathed and therefore had been born alive.

wren (ren), *n.* [Also dial. *wran*; < ME. *wrenne*, *wranne*, a wren, < AS. *wrenna*, *wrænna*, a wren.] A very small migratory and insectivorous singing-bird of Great Britain and other European countries, with a slender bill and extremely short tail, and of dark reddish-brown coloration varied with black, inhabiting shrubbery, and belonging to the family *Troglodytidæ*; hence, any member of this family, and, with a qualifying term, one of various other small birds of different families, as certain warblers, kinglets, etc. See the phrases below. *Wren* originally specified the bird technically known as *Sylvia troglodytes*, *Troglodytes parvulus*, *T. vulgaris*, *T. europæus*, *Anorthura troglodytes*, *A. communis*, etc., the only member of its genus and family found in Europe. It is only about four inches long, very active and sprightly, with a pleasing song at times, and a characteristic habit of carrying the short tail cocked up. This little bird figures extensively in English folklore, and has a host of local, provincial, or familiar names with *wren* expressed or implied, as *bobby*, *cutty*, *kitty*, *jenny*, *sally*, *scutty*, *tiddy*, *tidley*, *titty*, also *our Lady of Heaven's hen*, etc. This wren is a northerly type, and one of several species of the restricted genus *Troglodytes* (or *Anorthura*), as *T. fumigatus* of Japan, *T. alascensis* of Alaska, and the well-known winter wren of North America, *T. hiemalis*, which is so near the English wren as to be by some naturalists regarded as only a variety. (See cut under *Troglodytes*.) In the United States the commonest wren, and the one which plays there the part taken by the English wren in Europe, is the house wren, *T. ædon* or *T. domesticus*, which abounds in most parts of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, runs into several geographical races, and is represented in Mexico and warmer parts of America by several other varieties or congeneric species. The common house wren in settled districts attaches itself closely to man, and nests by preference in nooks and crannies of outhouses, though it is more retired and wood-loving in other regions. It trills a hearty and voluble song, and lays numerous (from 6 to 10) pinkish-white eggs very heavily spotted with brown, in the large mass of rubbish which it carries into its hole for a nest. This wren is migratory, and in many parts of the United States its presence is complementary to that of the winter wren. Certain wrens of North America, of the genus *Cistothorus* (and its section *Telmatodytes*), inhabit marshes and low wet shrubbery, and are known as *marsh-wrens*. (See the generic names, *marsh-wren*, and *tule-wren*.) Various others, chiefly of southern regions of the United States, and thence southward, as the great Carolina and Bewick's, are of the genus *Thryothorus* (which see, with cut). Others are the rock-wrens, cañon-wrens, and cactus-wrens, of the genera *Salpinctes*, *Catherpes*, and *Campylorhynchus*. (See the compound and technical names, with cuts.) All these belong to essentially Neotropical types, which have but few outlying forms in the United States, though richly represented by very numerous species of various genera in the warmer parts of America (as those above named, *Thryophilus*, *Uropsila*, *Henicorhina*, *Cyphorhinus*, and *Microcerculus*). The wrens above noted are all properly so called (*Troglodytidæ*): with the exceptions named, they are all American. The qualified application of *wren* to various small birds of both hemispheres, including some of other families than *Troglodytidæ*, is given in the phrases following.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 9.

Alaskan wren. See def. above.—**Bay wren**, *Cinnicerthia unirufa*, of the United States of Colombia.—**Bewick's wren.** See *Thryothorus*.—**Black wren**, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*: a misnomer. See cut under *Accentor*. [Ireland.]—**Blue wren.** Same as *superb warbler* (which see, under *warbler*).—**Cabot's wren**, *Thryothorus albinucha*, of Yucatan.—**Cashmere wren**, *Troglodytes neglectus*, confined to the hills of the said country.—**Chestnut wren**, *Thryophilus castaneus*, of Panama.—**David's wren**, *Spelæornis troglodytoides*, of the mountains of western Szechuen.—**Fan-tailed wrens**, the *Campylorhynchinæ*. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.—**Faroe wren**, a dark variety of the common wren found in the Faroes and Iceland.—**Fire-crested wren**, the fire-crested kinglet, *Regulus ignicapillus*, closely resembling the goldcrest.—**Floridian wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found as a local race in Florida.—**Golden-crested wren**, the goldcrest (see cut under *goldcrest*); also, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Golden-crowned wren**, the golden-crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*.—**Golden wren, gold wren.** (*a*) The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) The goldcrest or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. See cut under *goldcrest*. [Eng. in both senses.]—**Great Carolina wren.** See *Thryothorus* (with cut).—**Green wren**, the yellow wren, or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*; also, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.]—**Hill-wrens**, various small wren-like or timeliine birds of the hill-country in India, as of the genera *Pnoëpyga*, *Tesia*, etc. See *hill tit*, under *tit*[2] (with cuts); also cuts under *Pnoëpyga*, *Tesia*, and *tit-babbler*.—**House wrens**, certain American members of the genus *Troglodytes*; specifically, *T. ædon* and its conspecies. See def. above.—**Japanese wren**, *Troglodytes fumigatus*, closely related to the English wren, winter wren, and Alaskan wren.—**Long-billed wren**, *Thryophilus longirostris*, of Brazil.—**Long-tailed wren**, *Urocichla longicaudata*, of the Khasia and Manipur Hills: commonly placed in the genus *Pnoëpyga*.—**Muffle wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Musician wren**, *Cyphorhinus musicus*, of Guiana.—**Nepal wren**, *Troglodytes nipalensis*, of the Himalayan region from Cashmere to Nepal and Sikhim.—**Pacific wren**, that variety of the winter wren which is found along the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Pale wren**, *Troglodytes pallidus*, the common wren of central Asia.—**Parkman's wren**, a western variety of the house wren named *Troglodytes parkmanii* by Audubon in 1839, after Dr. George Parkman (1791–1849).—**Ruby-crowned wren**, the American ruby-crowned kinglet, *Regulus calendula*. [U. S.]—**Satrap-crowned wren**, the American golden-crested kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*.—**Sedge-wren.** Same as *sedge-warbler*. [Local, British.]—**Spotted wren**, *Troglodytes formosus*, a rare Indian species found in the neighborhood of Darjeeling.—**Texan wren**, a variety of the great Carolina wren found in Texas and southward.—**Vinous-brown wren**, the Japanese wren.—**Wedge-billed wren**, *Sphenocichla humei*, of Sikhim.—**White-bellied wren.** (*a*) A western variety of Bewick's wren. (*b*) *Uropsila leucogastra*, of Oaxaca and Tamaulipas in Mexico, originally described by J. Gould in 1836 as *Troglodytes leucogastra*, a name subsequently misused to denote the white-bellied wren (*a*).—**White-breasted wren**, *Henicorhina prostheleuca*, of Central America.—**White wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Eng.]—**Winter wren.** See def., and cut under *Troglodytes*.—**Yellow wren**, the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, and the wood-warbler, *P. sibilatrix*. See cut under *wood-wren*. [Eng.] (See also *cactus-wren*, *cañon-wren*, *marsh-wren*, *reed-wren*, *tule-wren*, *willow-wren*, *wood-wren*.)

wren-babbler (ren′bab″lėr), *n.* A babbler of small size or otherwise resembling a wren: indiscriminately applied to various such timeliine birds. See *Alcippe*, 2, *babbler*, 2, *hill tit* (under *tit*[2]), *hill-wrens* (under *wren*), *tit-babbler*, and *Timelia*, with various cuts.

wrench (rench), *n.* [Also dial. *wrinch*; < ME. *wrench*, *wrenche*, also unassibilated *wrenk*, *wrenke*, *wrink*, < AS. *wrenc*, *wrence*, guile, fraud, deceit (the orig. physical sense being preserved in mod. E., but not recorded in ME. and AS.), = MHG. *ranc*, quick movement, motion, G. *rank*, trick, artifice, intrigue, G. dial. also crookedness; from the root of *wring*; cf. mod. E. *wrong*, *a.* and *n.*, in the metaphorical senses, ult. from the root of *wring*.] 1†. A crooked or tortuous action; a fraudulent device; a trick; a deceit; a stratagem.

His wyly *wrenches* thou ne mayst nat flee.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 70.

For it ledes a man with *wrenkes* and wyles,
And at the last it hym begyles.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1360, quoted in Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

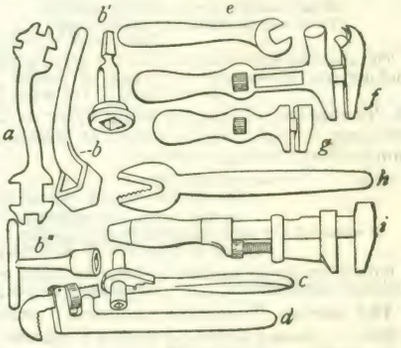
2. A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry; a sudden twisting out of shape, place, or relation: used of both material and immaterial things: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench*; the change was a great *wrench* to his feelings.

If one straine make them not confess, let them be stretched but one *wrench* higher, and they cannot be silent. *Bp. Hall*, The Ark and Dagon.

There are certain animals to whom tenacity of position is a law of life—they can never flourish again after a single *wrench*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

I might chance give his meaning a *wrench*,
He talking his patois and I English-French.
Lowell, Black Preacher.

3. A sharp turn; specifically, in *coursing*, the turning of a hare at less than a right angle. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—4. In *mathematical physics*, a force, or variation of force, tending to give a body a twist about an imaginary or real screw.—5. A tool consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws at one end



Wrenches.

a, machinists' wrench; *b*, wagon-wrench; *b′*, socket-wrench for bit-stock; *b″*, socket-wrench with cross-handle, also called key-wrench; *c*, bed-wrench; *d*, pipe-wrench; *e*, machine-wrench; *f*, combination wrench, comprising a hammer and a pipe-wrench; *g*, flat pocket screw-wrench; *h*, alligator-wrench; *i*, monkey-wrench.

adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut, or to hold a metal pipe or rod, so as to turn it. Some wrenches have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes and shapes of nuts and bolts, and others, as the monkey-wrench, have an adjustable inner jaw.

6†. Means of compulsion. [Rare.]

He . . . resolved to make his profit of this businesse . . . of Naples as a *wrench* and meane for peace.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 90.

wrench (rench), *v.* [< ME. *wrenchen*, wrench, twist, turn, < AS. *wrencan*, deceive, = MHG. G. *renken*, G. (*ver*)*renken*, dislocate, twist, sprain; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twist or turn about with effort or violence; give a sudden twist to; hence, to distort; pervert; turn awry.

Now there can not be in a maker a fowler fault then . . . to *wrench* his words to helpe his rime.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

I am well acquainted with your manner of *wrenching* the true cause the false way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 120.

2. To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort; sprain: as, to *wrench* one's ankle.

Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was *wrenched*,
Till nature rested from her work in death.
Wordsworth.

3. To pull or draw with torsion; extract by twisting or tortuous action; hence, to wrest forcibly or violently.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 288.

To *wrench* it [a fixed opinion] out of their minds is hardly less difficult than pulling up an oak.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To have or undergo a wrenching motion; turn twistingly. [Rare.]

Let not thy venturous Steps approach too nigh
Where, gaping wide, low steepy Cellars lie;
Should thy Shoe *wrench* aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding Huckster's Stall.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 123.

wrench-hammer (rench′ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer fitted with a movable jaw so that it can also serve as a spanner.

wrench-handle (rench′han″dl), *n.* A double-armed wrench for use with dies in cutting threads and similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

wrenning (ren′ing), *n.* [< *wren* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of stoning a wren to death on St.

Stephen's day, in the north of England, in commemoration of the martyrdom of the saint.

wrenning-day (ren'ing-dā), *n.* St. Stephen's day, on which wrenning is practised in the north of England.

wren-tit (ren'tit), *n.* A bird, *Chamæa fasciata*, peculiar to California, of uncertain relations, usually made the type and sole member of a family *Chamæidæ:* so called from its uniting, to some extent, the habits of a wren and of a titmouse. It is about 6 inches long, with very short rounded wings, a long tail, the beak somewhat like that of a titmouse, the plumage remarkably soft and loose, of a dark-brown color, paler below, and the eye white. See *Chamæa* (with cut). Also called *ground-tit.*

wrest (rest), *v.* [< ME. *wresten, wrasten, wræsten,* < AS. *wrǣstan,* twist forcibly (cf. AS. *wrǣst,* firm, strong, = Icel. *reista,* wrest; cf. Dan. *vriste,* wrest); prob., with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *writhan* (pret. *wrāth*), writhe, twist: see *writhe,* and cf. *wreath*[1]. Cf. also *wrist, wrestle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To twist or turn; especially, to deflect, as from the existing or normal state, character, course, or significance: now used chiefly of immaterial things.

> And finaly he gan his herte *wreste*
> To trusten hire, and tok it for the beste.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 1427.
>
> *Wrest* once the law to your authority:
> To do a great right do a little wrong.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1. 215.

The chemists have absurdly, and too literally, *wrested* and perverted the elegance of the term microcosm. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. To remove, obtain, or bring by or as if by twisting or wringing; extract or pluck with much effort; wring; wrench.

> Thay . . . *wrast* out myn yzen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 80.
>
> In May, whan the nightyngale
> *Wrestes* out her notes musycall as pure as glas.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Industrious people *wresting* a wholesome living out of that stern environment. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 92.

II.† *intrans.* To wrestle; contend; strive.

> Thei . . . *wrested* against the truth of a long time.
> *Bp. Gardiner,* Of True Obedience, fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

★**wrest** (rest), *n.* [< ME. *wrest, wreste, wrast;* from the verb.] 1†. A twist; a writhing.

> First to the ryght honde thou shalle go,
> Sitthen to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast;
> To hom thou boghe withouten *wrast.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

2†. A tortuous action; distortion; perversion; hence, a ruse; a stratagem. Compare *wrench, n.,* 1.

> Than shall we wayte tham with a *wrest,*
> And make all wast that thei haue wroght.
> *York Plays,* p. 133.

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; specifically, a key or small wrench for tuning stringed musical instruments, as the harp or piano, by turning the pins to which the strings are fastened. See *tuning-hammer,* and *tuning-key* (under *key*[1]).

The Minstrel . . . wore around his neck a silver chain, by which hung the *wrest,* or key with which he tuned his harp. *Scott,* Ivanhoe, xliii.

4. The partition in an overshot wheel which determines the form of the buckets. *E. H. Knight.*

wrest-beer† (rest'bēr), *n.* A kind of beer which, according to Selden, was kept in cellar for a year to mature.

In brewing of *Wrest-Beer,* there 's a great deal of business in grinding the Mault. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 81.

wrest-block (rest'blok), *n.* In the pianoforte, a wooden block, often made of several pieces, into which the wrest-pins are driven. It is of great importance in securing permanence of tune and sonority of tone. Also called *pin-block, back-block, wrest-plank.*

wrester (res'tėr), *n.* [< *wrest* + *-er*[1].] One who wrests or perverts.

wrestle (res'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrestled,* ppr. *wrestling.* [Also formerly or dial. *wrastle,* Sc. *warstle;* < ME. *wrestlen, wrastlen, wrastelen, wrystellen,* < AS. *wræstlian,* wrestle (rare), the form more commonly found being *wraxlian* (> ME. *wraxlen, wrasklen*) = OFries. *wraxlia* = MD. *wrastelen, worstelen* = MLG. *wrostelen, worstelen,* LG. *wrosseln, worsteln,* wrestle; freq. of *wrest.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To twist or wind about; especially, to writhe; wriggle; squirm; struggle, as with the limbs.

Petrius peyned hym sore to a-rise and turned *wrastelinge;* but all that availed not. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

From hence the river having with a great turning compasse after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the North. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 279. (*Davies.*)

> And aye she *warsled,* and aye she swam,
> Till she swam to dry land.
> *The Water o' Wearie's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 200).

2. To struggle in a hand-to-hand contest; strive, as for some advantage or for mastery, with bodily strength and adroitness; specifically, to struggle, as two persons striving to throw each other to the ground, especially in a contest governed by certain fixed rules.

> For many a man that may not stonde a pul,
> It liketh hym at *wrastelyng* for to be.
> *Chaucer,* Parliament of Fowls, l. 165.
>
> Wrothely thai wrythyne and *wrystille* togederz.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

And Jacob was left alone; and there *wrestled* a man with him until the breaking of the day. Gen. xxxii. 24.

> You have *wrestled* well, and overthrown
> More than your enemies.
> *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 2. 266.
>
> Each one may here a chooser be,
> For room ye need not *wrastle.*
> *Drayton,* Nymphidia.

Hence—3. To contend in any way, as in a struggle for mastery; maintain opposition or resistance, especially against a moral foe or force; strive.

> I persuaded them, if they loved Benedick,
> To wish him *wrestle* with affection,
> And never to let Beatrice know it.
> *Shak.,* Much Ado, iii. 1. 42.

Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil, for we *wrestle* not against flesh and blood but against spiritual wickedness. Eph. vi. 12.

> 'Twill be some pleasure then to take his Breath,
> When he shall strive, and *wrestle* with his Death.
> *Cowley,* Davideis, i.

4. To deal, as with a troublesome duty; apply one's self vigorously; grapple: as, to *wrestle* with a knotty problem; to *wrestle* with a distasteful task. [Colloq.]—5. Hence, to devote one's self earnestly to prayer; pray. [Cant.]

> My reverend Clergy, look ye say
> The best of thanksgiving ye ha'e,
> And *warstle* for a sunny day.
> *Scott,* Carle, now the King's Come, ii.

II. *trans.* 1 To contend with in wrestling: as, I will *wrestle* you for so much. [Colloq.] —2. On a cattle-range, to throw for the purpose of branding, as an animal. [Slang, western U. S.]

A fire is built, the irons heated, and a dozen men dismount to, as it is called, *wrestle* the calves. *T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestle (res'l), *n.* [Also dial. *wrastle;* < *wrestle, v.*] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

Corineus, . . . whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

If he had gone out for a few days with his sinewy cousins in the country, and tried a *wrastle* with one of them, he would have quickly found that his body was a pretty slim affair. *Tribune Book of Sports,* p. 5.

wrestler (res'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *wrastlare,* wrestler; < *wrestle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who wrestles; specifically, one who makes a practice of wrestling, as a professed athlete.

Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler,* here to speak with me? *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 1. 94.

2. One who wrestles cattle on a range. [Slang, western U. S.]

The calf-*wrestlers,* grimy with blood, dust, and sweat, work like beavers. *T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 861.

wrestling (res'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wrestle, v.*] The act of trying to throw another person to the ground; the act of two persons contending which shall throw the other to the ground and overpower him. Wrestling, as a game subject to special rules, is of great antiquity. It was held in high esteem by the Greeks, and their youth were taught it by special masters as part of the public education. In its highest and simplest form it was the fifth of the five tests of the pentathlon. In this contest the wrestlers wrestled standing and naked, any hold being allowed, and three falls constituting victory. Wrestling, in combination with boxing, formed the arduous and dangerous contest known as the *pancratium*—a contest much more resembling a fight to a finish than an athletic contest. A third form of wrestling, which does not seem to have come down to modern times, consisted in interlocking the fingers, pushing the palms of the hands together, and twisting the joints and wrists, without the assistance of any other member or of any hold of the body. The highest and purest form of Greek wrestling does not appear to have been transplanted to Rome, although the more contentious and cruel pancratium—a sport more nearly allied to the Roman gladiatorial spirit—was introduced there by Caligula, and became popular.—**Greco-Roman wrestling,** a modern style of wrestling (first adopted in France) in which tripping is forbidden; the bout is won when both of the opponent's shoulders are held to the ground.

wrest-pin (rest'pin), *n.* In the pianoforte and harp, a steel pin driven into the wrest-block or frame, around which one end of a string is wound, and by turning which the string may be tuned; a tuning-pin. The upper part of the pin is square in section, so as to be turned by a tuning-hammer or -key. See cut under *harp.*—**Wrest-pin piece,** in the pianoforte, a metal plate through which the wrest-pins are screwed into the wrest-block.

wrest-plank (rest'plangk), *n.* Same as *wrest-block.*

wretch (rech), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *wrecche, wrechche, wræcche, wrehche,* < AS. *wrecca, wræcca, wreca,* outcast, exile (= OS. *wrekkio,* an adventurer, warrior, = OHG. *wreccho, reccho,* a banished man, exile, stranger, adventurer, MHG. G. *recke,* a warrior, hero, giant), lit. 'one driven out'; cf. *wræc,* exile, < *wrecan,* drive out, banish, persecute, avenge, wreak: see *wreak*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A very miserable person; one who is in a state of desperate unhappiness or misfortune, or is exposed to unavoidable suffering or disgrace.

> I *wrecche,* which that wepe and waille thus,
> Was whylom wyf to King Capaneus.
> *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 73.
>
> Fly, ye *Wretches,* fly, and get away, for your King is slain. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 15.

The poor *wretch,* half dead with fear, expected every moment to fall by the bloody hands of the Djawi. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 590.

2. A sorry or contemptible creature; a despicable person: a term of opprobrium applied to one who has incurred condemnation by misconduct, and often used on slight occasion and with little intended force.

> Fie on thee, *wretch!* 'tis pity that thou livest
> To walk where any honest men resort.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., v. 1. 27.

Does not every dowager in London point to George Fitz-Boodle as to a dissolute *wretch* whom young and old should avoid? *Thackeray,* Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

3. Body; creature; thing: used (in some manner that indicates the intention) of a person regarded with some degree of kindly or ironical commiseration, or, when genuine words of endearment seem inadequate, with tender sympathy or passion, or even with admiration.

> Excellent *wretch!* Perdition catch my soul,
> But I do love thee! *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3. 90.
>
> Poor *wretch* was never frighted so.
> *Drayton,* Nymphidia, st. 27.
>
> Come forth,
> Fond *wretch,* and know thyself and him aright.
> *Shelley,* Adonais, xlvii.

II.† *a.* Miserable; wretched.

> Thu *wrecche* wiht. *Owl and Nightingale,* l. 556.

wretchcock†, *n.* See *wretchock.*

wretched (rech'ed), *a.* [< ME. *wrecched, wreched, wriched,* wretched, miserable; < *wretch* + *-ed*[2]. For the form, cf. *wicked*[1].] 1. Suffering from or affected by extreme misery or distress; deeply afflicted; miserable; unhappy.

> Thir wormes ete that *wreche* [var. *wrecched*] manne.
> *Old Eng. Metr. Homilies* (B), l. 215. (*Morris and Skeat.*)
>
> I am, my lord, a *wretched* Florentine.
> *Shak.,* All's Well, v. 3. 158.
>
> O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!
> Born with one fate, to one unhappy life!
> *Pope,* Iliad, xxii. 608.

All his life long he had been learning how to be *wretched,* as one learns a foreign tongue. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, x.

2. Characterized by or causing misery or unhappiness; very afflicting, annoying, or uncomfortable; distressingly bad in condition or relation: as, the *wretched* condition of a prison; *wretched* weather; a *wretched* prospect.

> Unhappy, *wretched,* hateful day!
> *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 5. 43.

It was not merely during the three hours and a half which Uncle Sam claimed as his share of my daily life that this *wretched* numbness held possession of me. *Hawthorne,* Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

The *wretched* business of warfare must finally become obsolete all over the globe. *J. Fiske,* Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 151.

3. Of miserable character or quality; despicable; contemptible; reprehensible; strongly objectionable: used of persons or things: as, a *wretched* blunderer or quibbler; a *wretched* quibble; *wretched* stuff.

> Safe where no critics damn, no duns molest,
> Where *wretched* Withers, Ward, and Gildon rest.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, i. 296.
>
> At war with myself and a *wretched* race.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, x. 2.

4. Worthless; paltry; very poor, mean, inefficient, unsatisfactory, unskilful, or the like: as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin; a *wretched* defense or piece of work.

> Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
> That to contempt can empty scribblers bring.
> *Roscommon,* Translated Verse.

=Syn. 1. Forlorn, woebegone.—3. Vile, sorry, shabby, pitiful.

wretchedhead†, *n.* [< ME. *wrecchedhede;* < *wretched* + *-head.*] Misery; wretchedness. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 102.

wretchedly (rech'ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrecchedliche;* < *wretched* + *-ly*[2].] In a wretched or worthless manner; miserably; contemptibly; poorly.

Thei lyven fulle *wrecched liche;* and thei eten but ones in the day, and that but lytille, nouther in Courtes ne in other places. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Nor yet by kindly death she perished;
But *wretchedly* before her fatal day.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 930.

The defenses of Plymouth were *wretchedly* insufficient. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

He touches on the *wretchedly* careless performances of early comedy. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 268.

wretchedness (rech'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrecchednesse;* < *wretched* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or condition of a suffering wretch; a wretched or distressful state of being; great misery or affliction.

Is *wretchedness* deprived that benefit,
To end itself by death? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 61.

2. Wretched character or quality; distressing, reprehensible, or despicable nature; aggravated or aggravating badness of any kind.

Thy kynde is of so lowe a *wrechednesse*
That what love is thou canst not seen ne gesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 601.

The gray *wretchedness* of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 782.

3†. That which is wretched or distressingly bad; wretched material, conduct, or the like; anything contemptible or despicable; wretched stuff.

Yet hath this bird by twenty thousand fold
Levere in a forest that is rude and cold
Goon ete wormes and swich *wrecchednesse.*
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 67.

=Syn. 1. *Affliction, Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction.*

wretchful† (rech'fûl), *a.* [< *wretch* + *-ful.* Cf. *wreakful* and *wrackful.*] Wretched. *Wyclif.*

wretchless†, **wretchlessly**†, etc. Misspellings of *retchless, retchlessly*, etc., variants of *reckless, recklessly*, etc.

The product of these is a *wretchless* spirit: that is, an aptness to any unworthiness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

Cursed are al they that do the Lord's busines *wretchlesly. Tract*, an. 1555 (Strype's Cat. of Originals, No. 44).

The Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation. *Thirty-nine Articles* (Amer. Revision, 1801), xvii.

wretchock†, **wretchcock**† (rech'ok, rech'kok), *n.* [Appar. < *wretch* + *-ock* or *cock*[1], *n.*, used as dim.] A stunted or abortive cock; the smallest of a brood of domestic fowls; hence, any puny or imperfect creature.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchock* [in some editions, *wretch-cock*], . . . though for seven years together he was carefully carried at his mother's back. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

wrethe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wreathe.*

wrethe[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *wrath.*

wrethe[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *writhe.*

wreyet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *wray. Chaucer.*

wrick (rik), *v.* [< ME. *wricken*, < MD. *wricken*, D. *wrikken* = LG. *wrikken*, move to and fro, = Sw. *vricka* = Dan. *vrikke*, move, turn, wriggle, sprain. Cf. *wrig, wriggle, wry*[1].] To twist; turn. [Prov. Eng.]

wrick (rik), *n.* [< *wrick, v.*] A sprain.

wriet, *v. t.* A variant of *wry*[2].

wrig† (rig), *v. i.* and *t.* [Early mod. E. *wrygge;* a var. of *wrick.* Cf. *wriggle.*] To wriggle.

The bore his tayle *wrygges,*
His rumpe also he frygges
Agaynst the hye benche!
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 177.

Worms . . .
Do *wrigge* and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 37.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wriggled*, ppr. *wriggling.* [Formerly also *wrigle, riggle;* < D. *wriggelen* = LG. *wriggeln;* freq. of the verb represented by *wrig, wrick.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wiggle.

Cumberland acknowledged her merit, after his fashion, by biting his lips and *wriggling* in his chair whenever her name was mentioned. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To move along sinuously, or by twisting and turning the body, as a snake, an eel, or a worm; hence, figuratively, to proceed by shifts and turns; make way by sinuous or crooked means: as, to *wriggle* out of a difficulty.

We may fear he'l *wrigle* in
Twixt him and us, the prime man in her favour.
Brome, Queens Exchange, i.

It is through these gaps that the people barely *wriggle.*
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 15.

II. *trans.* To cause to wriggle; twist and shake slightly and quickly; effect by wriggling.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they *wrigled. Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

When you wait behind a chair at meals, keep constantly *wriggling* the back of the chair, that the person behind whom you stand may know you are ready to attend him. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The Pi-Utes . . . *wriggled* their way out through the passages in the rocks. *The Century*, XLI. 649.

wriggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *wriggle, v.*] **1.** The motion of one who or that which wriggles; a quick twisting motion or contortion like that of a worm or an eel.

They [dapper men] have always a peculiar spring in their arms, a *wriggle* in their bodies, and a trip in their gait. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

He was a person of sinuous, snake-like presence, and seemed capable of shedding his complete attire by means of one deft *wriggle. Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 223.

2. Something showing the effect of wriggling or sinuous action; a sinuosity or contortion; a wrinkle. [Rare.]

Minor folds and *wriggles* [in rocks] are frequent. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 11.

wriggler (rig'lèr), *n.* [< *wriggle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which wriggles; specifically, one of the active larvæ, as of mosquitos, seen in stagnant water. Also *wiggler.*—**2.** A person who practises wriggling methods; one who proceeds by sinuosity or trickery.

For Providence, . . .
In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place,
Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 432.

wriggling (rig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *wriggle, v.*] Same as *wriggle.*

wright (rīt), *n.* [< ME. *wrighte, wrihte, wrigte, wruhte, wurhte, write,* < AS. *wyrhta* (= OS. *wurhtio* = OHG. *wurhto*), a worker, wright, < AS. *wyrht, gewyrht* (= OS. *wurht* = OHG. *wuruht, wuraht*, a work, deed), < *wyrcan*, etc., work: see *work.*] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially a constructive workman. As a separate word it originally signified, as it still does in Scotland and some parts of England, a carpenter or any worker in wood. It is common in composition, as in *cartwright*, wain*wright*, wheel*wright*, mill*wright*, ship*wright*, etc., and, in a somewhat figurative sense, play*wright.*

He was a wel good *wrighte*, a carpentere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 614.

All the laid-on steel
Can hew no further than may serve to give the timber th' end
Fore-purpos'd by the skilful *wright.*
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 379.

Wrightia (rī'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), named after William *Wright*, a physician and botanist in Jamaica.] An untenable name for *Balfouria*, a genus of plants, of the family *Apocynaceæ.* It is characterized by having a corolla-tube usually short and bearing on the throat five or more scales and an exserted cone of anthers, and by seeds furnished with a tuft of hairs at the base and with broad convolute cotyledons. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs or small trees, with long loose branches, opposite feather-veined leaves, and red, white, or yellowish salver-shaped flowers, commonly in terminal cymes. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, a small tree, the source of conessi bark (see *bark*[2]), in India a leading remedy for dysentery, was formerly referred to this genus. For *Balfouria tinctoria*, see *palay*, 1, and *ivory-tree.*

wrightin (rī'tin), *n.* Same as *conessine.*

wrightry† (rīt'ri), *n.* [ME., < *wright* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] The business of a wright.

Now assay wille I
How I can of *wrightry. Towneley Mysteries*, p. 26.

wrimple† (rim'pl), *v.* and *n.* Same as *rimple.*

I holde a forme within a *wrimpled* skin.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne.

wrinch† (rinch), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *wrench.*

These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceas't in their Pulpits *wrinching* and spraining the text. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

wrine[1]† (rīn), *v. t.* Same as *wry*[2].

wrine[2] (rīn), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *rine*[1], a ditch, trench, spelled in imitation of *wrinkle.*] A wrinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

wring (ring), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrung* (formerly sometimes *wringed; wrang*, the original preterit, is now only provincial), ppr. *wringing.* [< ME. *wringen* (pret. *wrang, wrong, wronge*, pl. *wrungen, wrongen*, pp. *wrungen, wronge*), < AS. *wringan* (pret. *wrang*, pp. *wrungen*), press, strain, wring, = D. *wringen* = LG. *wringen*, twist together, = OHG. *ringan*, MHG. G. *ringen*, wring, struggle, wrestle, wrest, = Goth. **wriggan*, indicated by the deriv. *wruggō*, snare; cf. Sw. *vränga*, distort, wrest, pervert, Dan. *vringle*, twist, tangle (*vringel-hornet*, having twisted horns); prob. connected with *wrick, wrig, wry*[1]. Hence ult. *wrangle, wrong*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To twist in the hands, as something flexible; twist or flex forcibly: as, to *wring* clothes after washing, to force out the water; to *wring* a friend's hand in cordial greeting: often with *out.*

Mark how she *wrings* him by the fingers.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

Just help me *wring* these [clothes] *out*, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, viii.

2. To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly: as, to *wring* a mast; to *wring* the neck of a chicken.

His neck in twa I wat they hae *wrung.*
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back—yearns with intense desire,
And struggles hard to *wring*
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives hence.
Bryant, The Past.

3. To turn or divert the course or purport of; distort; pervert. [Archaic.]

Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites.
Ascham, To John Asteley. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Or else they would straine us out a certaine figurative Prelat, by *wringing* the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. To affect painfully by or as if by some contorting or compressing action or effect; torture; rack; distress; pain.

Wee know where the shoo *wrings* you.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Oh, Portius! didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

5. To force out, as a fluid, by twisting or contorting pressure; extract or obtain by or as if by a squeezing flexure; hence, to squeeze out in any way; extort: as, to *wring* water from clothes; to *wring* a reluctant consent from a person: often with *out.*

He hath, my lord, *wrung* from me my slow leave
By laboursome petition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 58.

The English government now chose to *wring* money *out* of Cheyte Sing. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To wring off, to force off or separate by wringing.

The priest shall . . . *wring off* his head. Lev. i. 15.

To wring out. (*a*) To force or squeeze out by twisting.

He . . . thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of the fleece. Judges vi. 38.

(*b*) To free from a liquid by twisting or compression: as, to *wring out* clothes.

And the Cabalists . . . say that Eves sinne was nothing but the *wringing out* of grapes to her husband.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

To wring the (or **one's**) **hands**, to manifest pain or distress by clasping the hands tightly together, with or without a twisting motion.

So efter that he longe hadde hyre compleyned,
His hondes wronge, and seyde that was to seye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1171.

She *wrings her Hands*, and beats her Breast.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Under emotion we see swayings of the body and *wringings of the hands.*
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 11.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To writhe; twist about, as with anguish; squirm; suffer torture.

Lat him care and wepe and *wringe* and waille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1156.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 28.

Such as are impatient of rest,
And *wring* beneath some private discontent.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

2. To pinch; pain.

A faire shooe *wrings*, though it be smoothe in the wearing. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 474.

3†. To force one's way by pressure.

Thus out at holes gonne *wringe*
Every tyding streght to Fame,
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2110.

wring (ring), *n.* [< ME. *wringe, wrynge,* < AS. **wringe*, in *win-wringe*, a wine-press, < *wringan*, press, wring: see *wring, v.*] **1.** A wringer or presser; a wine-press or cider-press. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And erly sette on werkyng hem the *wrynge.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2†. Action expressive of anguish; writhing.

The sighs, and tears, and blubbers, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner. *Bp. Hall*, Contemp., iv. 24.

wringer (ring'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *wringer*; < *wring* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who wrings, as clothes.

His washer and his *wringer*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 2. 5.

2. An apparatus for forcing water from anything wet; especially, a utensil for laundry purposes, in which, however, the clothes are not wrung or twisted, but are passed between two or more adjustable rollers which press strongly against each other.—3. An extortioner.

wringing-machine (ring'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for pressing moisture from something; especially, a clothes-wringer.

wringing-wet (ring'ing-wet), *a.* So wet as to require wringing; so wet that water may be wrung out.

A poore fisherman, . . . with his clothes *wringing-wet*. *Hooker*, Sermon on Jude.

wring-staff (ring'staf), *n.* A strong bar of wood used by shipwrights in bending planks and binding them in place. Also *wrain-staff*.

wrinkle[1] (ring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *wrinkil*, *wrinkel*, *wrincle*, *wrynkyl*, < AS. **wrincle* (Somner) = MD. *wrinckel*, *wrynckel*, a wrinkle; a dim. form, perhaps from the root of *wring*, *v.* The Icel. *hrukka* = Sw. *rynka* = Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle, appear to be of different origin: see *ruck*[2].] A slight ridge in or raised line on a surface caused by contraction, folding, puckering, or rumpling; a line of corrugation, generally one of a series, either regularly or irregularly disposed; a crease: as, *wrinkles* in a garment, or in an old man's face; *wrinkles* (small corrugations) in a rock.

Wrynkyl or playte in clothe. Plica.
Prompt. Parv., p. 584.

With mirth and laughter let old *wrinkles* come.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 80.

A glorious church, not having spot or *wrinkle*.
Eph. v. 27.

wrinkle[1] (ring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *wrinkled*, ppr. *wrinkling*. [= MD. *wrinckelen*, *wrynckelen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To form wrinkles in; contract, fold, or pucker into small ridges and furrows or creases; corrugate; crease.

Hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 270.

Within the surface of the fleeting river
The *wrinkled* image of the city lay.
Shelley, Evening.

So yellow as she was, so *wrinkled*, so sad of mien!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

No care may *wrinkle* thy smooth brow.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

II. *intrans.* To become contracted into wrinkles; shrink into furrows and ridges; be marked with wrinkles.

When high in the field the fern-leaves *wrinkle*,
And brown is the grass where the mowers have mown.
R. W. Gilder, Lyrics, Song of Early Autumn.

Mrs. Putney was a small woman, already beginning to *wrinkle*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, iv.

wrinkle[2] (ring'kl), *n.* [A particular use, orig. slang, of *wrinkle*[1], *n.* According to Skeat, it is a dim. of ME. *wrink*, *wrenk*, < AS. *wrenc*, a trick: see *wrench*, *n.*] A short pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

They are too experte in loue, hauing learned in this time of their long peace euery *wrinckle* that is to be seene or imagined. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 389.

Philip, when thou goes courtin', come t' me, and a'll give thee many a *wrinkle*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

Oh, you are up to this *wrinkle*, are you?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 559.

wrinkle-beaked (ring'kl-bēkt), *a.* Having a wrinkled, sulcate, or ridged and furrowed bill: specifying one of the anis, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. This bird is common in parts of Texas, and thence through much of South America. See cut under *ani*.

wrinkled (ring'kld), *a.* In *zoöl.*, marked with parallel and somewhat irregular raised lines; having wrinkles; rugose; corrugated.—**Wrinkled hornbill**, the bird *Cranorhinus corrugatus*, whose high carinated casque is laterally corrugated.

wrinkling-machine (ringk'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for forming transverse wrinkles on the upper leathers of boots and shoes.

wrinkly (ringk'li), *a.* [< *wrinkle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 18.

Mrs. Waule . . . giving occasional dry *wrinkly* indications of crying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

Wrisbergian (ris-bėr'gi-an), *a.* [< *Wrisberg*: see def.] Of or pertaining to, or named after, H. A. Wrisberg (1739–1808), a German anatomist: noting various anatomical parts, commonly described in English as *of Wrisberg*, or *Wrisberg's*, not *Wrisbergian*.

Wrisberg's abdominal brain. The solar plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

Wrisberg's cartilage. See *cartilage of Wrisberg*, under *cartilage*.

Wrisberg's ganglion. See *cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg*, under *ganglion*.

Wrisberg's nerve. See *nerve of Wrisberg*, under *nerve*.

wrist (rist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *wreast*, *wrest*; < ME. *wrist*, *wriste*, also *wirste*, *wyrste*, < AS. *wrist* (usually in comp. *hand-wrist*) = OFries. *wriust*, *riust*, *wirst*, *werst* (*hond-wriust*, 'hand-wrist,' *fot-wriust*, 'foot-wrist,' instep) = LG. *wrist* = MHG. *rist*, *riste*, G. *rist* (G. dial. *frist*), hand- or foot-joint; cf. G. *wider-rist*, withers of a horse (see *withers*), = Icel. *rist* = Sw. Dan. *vrist*, instep; with formative *-t* (*-tht* > *-st*), < *wrīthan*, twist, writhe: see *writhe*, and cf. *wrest*.] 1. That part of the fore limb or arm which comes between the forearm and the hand, and by which the latter is joined or jointed to the former; the wrist-joint; technically, the carpus, or the carpal articulation. The wrist is the first segment of the manus, and its skeleton consists in man of seven carpal bones, together with a sesamoid bone (the pisiform) on the ulnar side, these eight bones being disposed in two rows of four each, proximal and distal. The whole set of bones, their articulations with one another and with the radius, ulna, and the several metacarpals, together with the ligaments and other associated soft parts, are included in the term *wrist*. The motions of the wrist as a whole upon the forearm include all the movements of flexion, extension, abduction, adduction, and circumduction, together with the movements of pronation and supination impressed upon the wrist by the rocking of the radius about the ulna; but the motion of the individual carpal bones upon one another is slight, and that between the distal carpals and the metacarpals is still less. In most other animals than man, the movements of the wrist are more restricted. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the fore limb of other mammals, birds, and reptiles. Thus the so-called knee of the horse's fore leg is anatomically the carpus or wrist. See *carpus*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

Little Preston was found there with both his hands cut off by the *wreasts*.
W. Patten, Ex. into Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 128).

2†. The ankle or the instep.

Then he put on the old man's hose,
Were patch'd from knee to *wrist*.
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widow's Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 264).

3. In *mach.*, a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank, wheel, or other moving part, and forming a means of attachment to a connecting-rod leading to some other part of the mechanism. Also called *wrist-pin*.—**Bridle wrist**, in the *manège*, the wrist of the horseman's left hand. Compare *bridle-hand*.—**Twist of the wrist.** See *twist*.—**Wrist touch**, in *pianoforte-playing*, a stroke or touch which proceeds from the wrist rather than from the fingers alone or from the whole forearm.

wristband (rist'band, colloq. riz'band), *n.* That band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist. The wristbands sewed on to shirt-sleeves were formerly continued with a flare over the upper part of the hand, serving the purpose of the separate stiff cuffs buttoned to the narrow wristbands now in use. In the times of more elaborate dressing such wristbands were often very long, and adorned with rich lace or fine embroidery.

With that the hands to pocket went,
Full *wristband* deep. *Vanbrugh*, Æsop, ii. 1.

He . . . wore very stiff collars, and prodigiously long *wrist-bands*.
Dickens, A Rogue's Life, i. (*Household Words*.)

wrist-bone (rist'bōn), *n.* Any bone of the wrist or carpus; a carpal bone. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and cuts under *hand*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

wrist-clonus (rist'klō″nus), *n.* A series of jerky movements of the hand produced in certain nervous diseases by a sudden forcible bending back of the wrist.

wrist-drop (rist'drop), *n.* Inability to extend the hand, owing to paralysis of the extensor muscles in the forearm. It is commonly associated with lead-poisoning. Also called *drop-wrist*.

The case of chronic lead poisoning, with its accompanying *wrist-drop*, caused by the paralysis of the extensors.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 68.

wrister (ris'tėr), *n.* A covering for the wrist; a wristlet. [Local, U. S.]

A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting *wristers* for her guardian. *The Century*, XXVI. 624.

wristfall (rist'fâl), *n.* A deep ruffle of various materials, usually lace, falling from a wristband or the lower part of a sleeve. See *fall*[1], *n.*, 8.

Men and women alike were in Puritan dress. Some, however, had discarded the lace *wristfalls* and neckbands.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, iii.

wrist-guide (rist'gīd), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

wrist-joint (rist'joint), *n.* The carpal joint proper; the radiocarpal articulation, by which the hand as a whole moves upon the forearm: chiefly used as applied to man. See *carpus*, *wrist*, and *radiocarpal articulation* (under *radiocarpal*).

wristlet (rist'let), *n.* [< *wrist* + *-let*.] 1. A band worn around the wrist: applied to various useful or ornamental objects of the sort. (*a*) A covering of thick material for the wrist to protect it under exposure to cold. (*b*) A bracelet.

A siren lithe and debonaire,
With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads.
T. B. Aldrich, Pampina.

2. A handcuff. [Humorous or slang.]

Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as *wristlets*, to show that they were bad-conduct men.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 31, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

wrist-link (rist'lingk), *n.* A link with connected buttons, used for the wristband or cuff. *Encyc. Dict.*

wrist-pin (rist'pin), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, any pin forming a means of connecting a connecting-rod to a cross-head or crank; the pin of the disk-crank to which a connecting-rod is connected. The pin in the cross-head is in the United States more generally called *cross-head pin*.
2. A pin in a wrist-plate of a steam-engine, whether connected with an eccentric-rod or with a valve-rod.

wrist-plate (rist'plāt), *n.* 1. A plate which oscillates on a central pivot, and from the face of which project one or more crank-pins or -wrists for the connection of rods or pitmans.—2. Specifically, a plate used in some kinds of automatic cut-off engines. It has a reciprocating rotary motion on a central pivot, and is actuated through a limited arc by the rod of an eccentric on the crank-shaft of the engine. From its face project four crank-wrists, which give it its name. Two of these wrists are respectively connected with rods that actuate the rocker-arms of two separate oscillating plug-valves, for introducing steam into the cylinder on opposite sides of the piston alternately. The other two wrists are similarly connected to independently operating exhaust-valves.

writ[1] (rit), *n.* [< ME. *writ*, *wryt*, *wrytt*, *iwrit*, < AS. *ge-writ*, *writ*, a writ, writing, or scripture (= OHG. *riz*, a letter, MHG. *riz*, G. *riss*, a rent, a tear, *ritze*, a wound, a scratch, = Icel. *rit*, a writ, writing, penmanship, = Goth. *writs*, a stroke, a point), < *wrītan*, etc., write: see *write*.] 1. That which is written; a writing: used especially of the Bible, with *holy* or *sacred*, often capitalized as a title.

Wherfore thei conne meche of *Holy Wrytt*, but thei undirstonde it not but aftre the Lettre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

O cursed Eld! the cankerworme of *writs*,
How may these rimes, so rude as doth appeare,
Hope to endure? *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

This city [Cæsarea] is remarkable in sacred *writ* upon several accounts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

2. In *law*, a precept under seal, in the name of the people, or the sovereign, or other competent legal authority, commanding the officer or other person to whom it is addressed or issued to do or refrain from doing some specified act. In early times, when the pleadings and proceedings generally in actions were oral, writs were, as the name implies, the written parts of an action (besides judgments in courts of record), it being for obvious reasons required that the warrant by which a person or his property might be seized, or his conduct controlled under penalty of contempt, should be expressed in writing and attested by the name and seal of the government.
3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

I . . .
Folded the *writ* up in form of the other.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 51.

Barons by writ. See *baron*, 1.—**Close writs.** See *close*[2].—**Indorsed writ.** See *indorse*.—**Judicial writ**, a writ issued by the court, as distinguished from an *original writ*.—**Optional writ.** See *optional*.—**Original writ.** (*a*) The writ formerly required to be issued from Chancery, under the seal of the sovereign, before the commencement of an action in a court of common law: so called to distinguish it from judicial writs, or writs issued by the court in which the action was thus brought in the course of prosecuting the action. (*b*) In the United States, a mandatory precept issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, by the authority and in the name of the State or commonwealth, under the seal of the court from which it issues, bearing teste of the chief justice of the court, if he is not a party, and signed by the clerk of the court. (*Heard*.) Its object is to compel the appearance of the defendant, or at least to give him due notice that he is sued. In most of the States it has been superseded by a summons, issued by the plaintiff's attorney, giving such notice and requiring the defendant to plead. See also *original writ*, under *original*.—**Peremptory, Præmunientes, pre-**

rogative writ. See the qualifying words.—**Service of a writ.** See *service.*—**Ship writ,** in *Eng. hist.,* a writ issued in the name of the crown imposing the tax known as *ship-money* (which see): notably one of such writs issued under Charles I. which led to Hampden's opposition. They were declared illegal by 16 Car. I., c. 14 (1640).—**The writ runs.** (*a*) The writ is expressed in terms of or including: as, *the writ runs* in the name of the people. (*b*) The writ is legally capable of enforcement: as, *the writ* of subpœna *runs* throughout the state. (*c*) The writ is practically capable of enforcement: as, "When lawlessness has yielded to order; when the Queen's *writ runs;* when the edicts of the civil courts are obeyed; . . . and when sedition is trampled under foot—then, and then only, is there some chance for the development of remedial measures." (*Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXV. 587.)—**To serve a writ.** See *to serve a process,* under *serve.*—**To serve a writ of attachment.** See *to serve an attachment,* under *serve*[1].—**Twelve-day writ,** in *Eng. law,* a writ allowed by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 67, in actions on bills and notes if brought within six months after maturity, warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him.—**Vicontiel writs†.** See *vicontiel.*—**Writ of account.** See *action of account,* under *account.*—**Writ of assistance, besayle†, capias, certiorari, consultation, dower, error, estrepement.** See *assistance,* etc.—**Writ of execution.** See *execution,* 3 (*b*).—**Writ of habeas corpus, inquiry, mandamus, possession, privilege, prohibition, protection, recaption, restitution, right, spoliation, subpœna,** etc. See *habeas corpus, inquiry,* etc.—**Writs of extent.** See *extent,* 3 (*b*).

writ[2] (rit). An obsolete form of the third person singular present indicative (for *writeth*), and an obsolete or archaic form of the past participle, of *write*.

writability (rī-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *writable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability or disposition to write. [Nonce-word.]

You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left.
Walpole, Letters, IV. 455. (*Davies.*)

writable (rī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *write* + *-able.*] Capable of being written; such as might be set down in writing. [Rare.]

The talk was by no means *writable,* but very pleasant.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 168. (*Davies.*)

writative (rī'ta-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. (after *talkative*) < *writ*(*e*) + *-ative.*] Disposed or inclined to write; given to writing. [Nonce-word.]

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative.*
Pope, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

write (rīt), *v.*; pret. *wrote* (obs. or dial. *wrate,* archaic *writ*), pp. *written* (obs. or archaic *writ,* formerly erroneously *wrote*), ppr. *writing.* [< ME. *writen* (pret. *wrot, wroot, wrat,* pl. *writen, write,* pp. *writen, write*—with short *i*), < AS. *writan* (pret. *wrāt,* pl. *writon,* pp. *writen*), write, inscribe, orig. score, engrave, = OS. *wrītan,* cut, injure, write, = OFries. *writa* = D. *rijten,* tear, split, = LG. *riten* = OHG. *rizan,* cut, tear, split, draw, delineate, MHG. *rizen,* G. *reissen,* tear, = Icel. *rīta,* scratch, cut, write, = Sw. *rita,* draw, delineate, = Goth. **wreitan* (in deriv. *writs,* a stroke or point made with a pen), write. Hence *writ*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To trace or form upon the surface of some material (a significant character or characters, especially characters constituting or representing words); set down, in a manner adapted for reading, with a pen, pencil, style, or anything with which marks can be made; inscribe: as, to *write* a word on paper; to *write* one's name with the finger in sand.

Aboven, in the Dust and in the Powder of tho Hilles, thei *wroot* Lettres and Figures with hire Fingres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

They . . . whose names are not *written* in the book of life. Rev. xvii. 8.

The Greek metropolitan has a very fine manuscript of the Pentateuch, supposed to have been *wrote* about the year eight hundred.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 38.

There is a Book
By seraphs *writ* with beams of Heavenly light.
Cowper, Sonnet to Mrs. Unwin.

2. To cover with writing; trace readable characters over the surface of.

And it [the roll] was *written* within and without.
Ezek. ii. 10.

There will she sit in her smock till she have *writ* a sheet of paper. *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 3. 138.

3. To express or communicate in writing; give a written account of; make a record of, as something known, thought, or believed: as, to *write* one's observations; he *wrote* down all he could remember. Sometimes, in this and the next sense, the verb is followed by a dative without its sign: as, *write* me all the news.

Thanne sit he down and *writ* in his dotage
That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 709.

Is it not *written,* My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? Mark xi. 17.

All your better deeds
Shall be in water *writ,* but this in marble.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

I chose to *write* the Thing I durst not speak.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

4. To set forth as an author, or produce in writing, either by one's own or another's hand; compose and produce as an author.

Write me a sonnet. *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 2. 4.

When you *writ* your Epigrams, and the Magnetic Lady, you were not so mad. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 16.

5. To designate by writing; style or entitle in writing; record: with an objective word or phrase.

O that he were here to *write* me down an ass!
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 78.

They belonged to the armigerous part of the population, and were entitled "to *write* themselves Esquire."
De Quincey, Bentley, i.

6. To record; set down legibly; engrave.

There is *written* in your brow . . . honesty and constancy. *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 2. 162.

The history of New England is *written* imperishably on the face of a continent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 228.

To write down. (*a*) To set down in writing; make a record or memorandum of.

Having our fair order *written down.*
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 4.

It was the manner of that glorious captain [Cæsar] to *write down* what scenes he passed through.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

(*b*) To write in depreciation of; injure by writing against: as, to *write down* a play or a financial undertaking; to *write down* an actor or a candidate.

Without some infusion of spite it seems as if history could not be written; that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to *write down.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

To write off, to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account or bill: as, to *write off* discounts; to *write off* bad debts.—**To write out.** (*a*) To make a copy or transcription of, especially, to make a perfect copy of, after a rough draft; record in full: as, when the document is *written out* you may send it off. (*b*) To exhaust the capacity or resources of by excessive writing: used reflexively: as, that author has *written himself out.*—**To write up.** (*a*) To bring up to date or to the latest fact or transaction in writing; write out in full or in detail: as, to *write up* an account or an account-book; to *write up* a fire or a celebration for a newspaper. (*b*) To attempt to elevate in estimation or credit by favorable writing; commend to the public; puff: as, to *write up* a new play or a candidate.—**Written law.** See *law*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be acquainted with or practise the art of writing; engage in the formation of written words or characters, either occasionally or as an occupation: as, to *write* in school; to *write* as a lawyer's clerk.

He can *write* and read and cast accompt.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 92.

2. To express ideas in writing; practise written composition; work as an author, or engage in authorship.

When I *wrate* of these deuices, I smiled with my selfe, thinking that the readers would do so to.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

Like Egyptian Chroniclers,
Who *write* of twenty thousand Years.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 2.

Herodotus, though he *wrote* in a dramatic form, had little of dramatic genius. *Macaulay,* History.

3. To conduct epistolary correspondence; communicate by means of letter-writing; convey information by letter or the like: as, to *write* to a distant friend; *write* as soon as you arrive.

I go. *Write* to me very shortly.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 428.

write (rīt), *n.* [< *write, v.*] Writing: chiefly in the phrase *hand of write.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and *write* busily.
Harding to Jewell, in Bp. Jewell's Works (Parker Soc. ed.), [II. 804.

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair *hand of write.* *Galt,* Annals of the Parish, i. (*Davies.*)

writee (rī-tē'), *n.* [< *write* + *-ee*[1].] A person to or for whom something is written; a reader as contrasted with a writer. [Occasional.]

And, indeed, where a man is understood, there is ever a proportion betwixt the writer's wit and the *writee's.*
Chapman, Iliad, xiv., Com. (ed. Hooper).

write-of-hand (rīt'ov-hand'), *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing. [Vulgar.]

"A could wish as a'd learned *write-of-hand,*" said she, "for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii. (*Davies.*)

writer (rī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *writere,* < AS. *writere* (= Icel. *ritari*); as *write* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who understands or practises the art of writing; one who is able to write; a penman.

My tongue is the pen of a ready *writer.* Ps. xlv. 1.

2. One who does writing as a business; a professional scribe, scrivener, or amanuensis: used specifically in England of clerks to the former East India Company, and of temporary copying clerks in government offices; in Scotland, loosely, of law agents, solicitors, attorneys, etc., and sometimes of their principal clerks.—**3.** A person who writes what he composes in his mind; the author of a written paper or of writings; an author in general; a literary producer of any kind: as, the *writer* of a letter; a *writer* of history or of fiction.

Tell prose *writers* stories as so stale
That penny ballads make a better sale. *Breton.*

"I love," said Mr. Sentry, "a critic who mixes the rules of life with annotations upon *writers.*"
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

[For other uses of the word, see *letter-writer,* 2, and *type-writer.*]

Ship's writer. See *ship.*—**The writer,** the author of this writing; the writer hereof: used elliptically by a writer with reference to himself, to avoid saying *I.*—**Writer of the tallies.** See *tally*[1], 1.—**Writers' cramp,** an occupation-neurosis occurring in those who write much, especially in a contracted hand. It affects at first usually only those muscles which are directly concerned in the production of writing movements, but, if the act is persisted in, the neighboring muscles may also share in the disturbance. The affection may manifest itself under one of four forms or a combination of them—namely, *paralytic,* in which weakness in the fingers or even absolute inability to hold the pen is experienced; *spastic,* in which the attempt to write excites clonic or tonic contractions of the fingers; *tremulous,* in which the hand shakes so while writing that the letters formed are indistinguishable; and *sensory,* in which the effort to write causes severe pain, tingling, or other abnormal sensations in the hand and at times in the forearm also. The symptoms vary greatly in different individuals, usually, however, increasing in severity as long as the attempt to use a pen is persisted in. The use of steel pens and metal penholders is supposed to increase the liability to the affection. Also called *scriveners' cramp* or *palsy, writers' palsy* or *paralysis,* and *graphospasm.*—**Writers to the signet.** See *signet,* 1.

writeress (rī'tėr-es), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ess.*] A female writer or author. [Humorous.]

Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses,* there is no such word as authoress. *Thackeray,* Misc., ii. 470. (*Davies.*)

writerling (rī'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ling*[1].] A petty or sorry writer or author. [Rare.]

Every writer and *writerling* of name [in France] has a salary from the government.
W. Taylor, 1802 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 420). (*Davies.*)

writership (rī'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *writer* + *-ship.*] The office or employment of a writer in some official capacity.

writhe (rīŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *writhed,* ppr. *writhing.* [< ME. *writhen, wrythen* (pret. *wroth, wrooth, wræth,* pl. *writhen,* pp. *writhen* (with short *i*), *wrethen*), < AS. *wrīthan* (pret. *wrāth,* pp. *writhen*), twist, wind about, = OHG. *rīdan,* MHG. *rīden,* G. dial. *wrideln,* twist together, = Icel. *rītha* = Sw. *vrida* = Dan. *vride,* wring, twist, turn, wrest. Hence ult. *wreath, wrest, wrist.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn and twist about; twist out of shape or position; wrench; contort.

The stortes [grape-stalks] softe in handes wol thai take
And *writhe* hem, and so *writhen* wol thai lete
Hem honge and drie awhile in sonnes hete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

Sa suld we *wryth* all syn away,
That in our breistis bred.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

The desolate little shanty was plainly to be seen among the naked and *writhen* boughs of the orchard.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 389.

2. To wrest perversely; wrest; pervert.

The reason which he yieldeth showeth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed.*
Hooker.

3. To wrench; wring; extort. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The nobility hesitated not to follow the example of their sovereign in *writhing* money from them by every species of oppression. *Scott,* Ivanhoe, vi. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To move or stir in a twisting or tortuous manner; twist about, as from pain, distress, or stimulation.

The poplar *writhes* and twists and whistles in the blast.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 185.

Supposing a case of tyranny, the Tuscans will wriggle under it rather than *writhe;* and if even they should *writhe,* yet they will never stand erect. *Landor.*

She *writhed* under the demonstrable truth of the character he had given her conduct.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

The *writhing* worm . . . failed to allure the scaly brood.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, i.

writhe (rīŦH), *n.* [< *writhe, v.*] **1.** A contortion of form or features, as from pain or other emotion; an act of writhing. [Rare.]

Perhaps pleasure is the emotion evidenced by the silent *writhe* with which Jim receives this piece of information.
R. Broughton, Alas, xvi.

2. The band of a fagot. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

writhel†, **writhle**† (riᵺ'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *writhe;* cf. G. dial. *wrideln*, twist together.] To wrinkle; shrivel; distort.

This weak and *writhled* shrimp.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

Cold, *writhled* eld, his life-sweat almost spent.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 35.

writhen† (riᵺ'en), *p. a.* Obsolete or archaic past participle of *writhe*.

writheneck (rīᵺ'nek), *n.* Same as *wryneck*, 3.

writhingly (rī'ᵺing-li), *adv.* In a writhing manner; with writhing. [Rare.]

"Oh!" turning over *writhingly* in her chair.
R. Broughton, Belinda, xxx.

writhlet, *v. t.* See *writhel*.

writing (rī'ting), *n.* [< ME. *writing, writunge* ★(cf. Icel. *ritning*); verbal n. of *write, v.*] **1.** The recording of words or sounds in significant characters; in the most general sense, any use of or method of using letters or other conventional symbols of uttered sounds for the visible preservation or transmission of ideas; specifically, as distinguished from printing, stamping, incision, etc., the act or art of tracing graphic signs by hand on paper, parchment, or any other material, with a pen and ink, style, pencil, or any other instrument; also, the written characters or words; handwriting; chirography.

We have, thus, in this inscription at Abou-Symbul a cardinal example of Greek *writing* as it was used by the Ionian and Dorian settlers in Asia Minor and the islands about the beginning of the sixth century B. C.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 101.

Roman *writing* — capital, uncial, half-uncial, and cursive — became known to the Western nations, and in different ways played the principal part in the formation of the national styles of *writing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 155.

2. The state of being written; recorded form or expression: as, to put a proposition in *writing;* to commit one's thoughts to *writing*. In law the expressions *in writing* and *written* are often construed to include printed matter as well as manuscript.

Ther [in Candia] was lawe fyrst put in *wrytyng*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

Then Huram the king of Tyre answered in *writing*.
2 Chron. ii. 11.

3. That which is written, or in a written state; a record made by hand in any way; a paper or instrument wholly or partly in manuscript; an inscription.

The *writing* was the *writing* of God, graven upon the tables. Ex. xxxii. 16.

Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a *writing* of divorcement. Mat. v. 31.

I accepted of the Offer, and *Writings* were immediately drawn between us. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 513.

4. A production of the pen in general; a literary or other composition: any expression of thought in visible words; a scripture.

I know not whether it cause greater pleasure to reade their *writings*, or astonishment and wonder at the Nation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 176.

The later Greek and Latin *writings* occasionally contain maxims [concerning war] which exhibit a considerable progress in this sphere. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 273.

5. The expression of thought by written words; the use of the pen in conveying ideas; literary production.

It is to the credit of that age [eighteenth century] to have kept alive the wholesome tradition that *Writing*, whether in prose or verse, was an Art that required training at least, if nothing more.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., II. 156.

Direct or independent writing. Same as *pneumatography*, 1. — **Writing obligatory.** Same as *obligation* 5 (*a*).

writing-book (rī'ting-bůk), *n.* A blank book for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-box (rī'ting-boks), *n.* A small box containing a set of the materials used in Chinese or Japanese writing. See *writing-set*, 2.

writing-cabinet (rī'ting-kab″i-net), *n.* A piece of furniture in which a writing-desk is combined with drawers or cupboards, shelves for books, or other appliances.

writing-case (rī'ting-kās), *n.* A case containing materials and affording facilities for writing; a kind of portable writing-desk.

writing-chambers (rī'ting-chām″bėrz), *n. pl.* Rooms or offices occupied by a lawyer and his clerks, etc.; a law office.

writing-desk (rī'ting-desk), *n.* **1.** A writing-table, especially one in which the whole or a part of the top is sloping, and the space below the top is occupied with drawers, pigeonholes, or shelves: sometimes there is also a raised frame or case of drawers, shelves, or pigeonholes. Compare *writing-table* and *escritoire*. — **2.** A portable writing-case, usually made of wood and of moderate size, closing up tightly for security and convenience, and fitted to contain stationery of all sorts, papers on file, writing materials, etc.

writing-folio (rī'ting-fō″liō), *n.* A cover for writing-paper, etc., usually having leaves of blotting-paper within it, which serve as a pad for writing on.

writing-frame (rī'ting-frām), *n.* A frame for the use of blind or partially blind persons in writing, made to hold the sheet of paper firmly, and furnished with an adjustable guide for the formation of lines.

writing-ink (rī'ting-ingk), *n.* See *ink*[1], 1.

writing-machine (rī'ting-mą-shēn″), *n.* A typewriter.

writing-master (rī'ting-màs″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who teaches the art of penmanship. — **2.** The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella:* so named from the irregularly scribbled lines on its eggs. Also called *scribbling* or *writing lark*, for the same reason. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Local, Eng.]

writing-paper (rī'ting-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper finished with a smooth surface, generally sized, for writing on.

writing-reed (rī'ting-rēd), *n.* See *reed*[1].

writing-school (rī'ting-skōl), *n.* A school or an academy where handwriting or calligraphy is taught.

writing-set (rī'ting-set), *n.* **1.** A set of small objects, necessary or useful, designed for a library-table, as inkstand, pen-tray, rack for pens, case for paper and envelops, portfolio holding blotting-paper, candlesticks, etc., and sometimes larger articles in which two or more of the above are combined. These objects are often made to correspond in material and design. — **2.** A set of the boxes, ink-stone, waterpot, etc., used in Chinese and Japanese writing, often of lacquer, or mounted in metal.

writing-table (rī'ting-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table fitted for writing upon, sometimes differentiated from a writing-desk, as being a piece of furniture for the library rather than for the business office. — **2**†. A tablet; a table-book.

He asked for a *writing-table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

The author defies them and their *writing-tables*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

Knee-hole writing-table, a writing-table having a square or arched opening by which the knees of the person using it are accommodated under the surface upon which he writes, but with drawers, closets with pigeonholes, or shelves, etc., on one or both sides. Also *knee-hole desk*.

writing-telegraph (rī'ting-tel″ē-grȧf), *n.* Any telegraphic system in which the message is automatically recorded; more commonly, a telegraphic apparatus by means of which the record of the message reproduces the handwriting of the sender — for example, the telautograph.

written (rit'n). Past participle of *write*.

wrixle†, *v. t.* [ME., < AS. *wrixlian*, exchange.] **1.** To exchange. — **2.** To envelop; wrap; confound.

What whylenes, or wanspede, *wryxles* our mynd?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9327.

wrizzled† (riz'ld), *a.* [Prob. a form of *writhel, writhle*, confused with *grizzled*.] Wrinkled; shriveled.

Her *wrizled* skin, as rough as maple rind.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

His *wrizzled* [var. *wrinkled*] visage. *Gay*, Wine, l. 9.

wroghte†, **wrohte**†. Middle English forms of *wrought*, preterit and past participle of *work*.

wroken†, **wroke**†. Obsolete past participles of *wreak*[1].

wrong (rông), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *wrang;* I. *a.* < ME. *wrong, wrang,* < AS. **wrang* (not found as adj.) (= MD. *wrangh, wranck*, D. *wrang*, bitter, harsh, sharp (of acids), = Icel. *rangr*, wry, wrong, unjust, = Sw. *vrång* = Dan. *vrang*, wrong), < *wringan* (pret. *wrang*): see *wring, v.*, and II. Cf. E. *tort*, wrong, ult. < L. *tortus*, twisted. II. *n.* < ME. *wrong, wrang,* < late AS. *wrang* = MD. *wrongh, wronck*, wrong: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Crooked; twisted; wry. *Wyclif.*

His bec [an eagle's] is get biforn *wrong*,
Thog hise limes senden strong.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, I. 210.

2. Not right in state, adjustment, or the like; not in order; disordered; perverse; being awry or amiss.

I've heerd my aunt say as she found out as summat was *wrong* wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

3. Deviating from right or truth; not correct or justifiable in fact or morals; erroneous; perverse: as, *wrong* ideas; *wrong* courses.

If his cause be *wrong*, our obedience to the king wipes the crime of it out of us. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 138.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

It is a *wrong*, egotistical, savage, unchristian feeling, and that 's the truth of it. *Thackeray*, Waterloo.

Men's judgments as to what is right and *wrong* are not perfectly uniform. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

4. Deviating from that which is correct, proper, or suitable; not according to intention, requirement, purpose, or desire: as, the *wrong* side of a piece of cloth (the side to be turned inward).

He call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 8.

I observe the Moral is vitious; It points the *wrong* way, and puts the Prize into the *wrong* Hand.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

I swear she 's no chicken; she 's on the *wrong* side of thirty, if she be a day. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Were their faces set in the right or in the *wrong* direction? *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. In a state of misconception or error; not correct in action, belief, assertion, or the like; mistaken; in error.

I was *wrong*,
I am always bound to you, but you are free.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

You are *wrong*, sir; you are *wrong*. I have quite done with you. Be under no mistake upon that point.
W. Besant, St. Katharine's, ii. 28.

Wrong is in all senses the opposite and correlative of *right*.

In the wrong box. See *box*[2]. — **Wrong font**, said of a printers' type, etc., that is not of the proper size or face for its position. Abbreviated *w. f.* = **Syn. 2.** Unfit, unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite. — **3.** Immoral, inequitable, unfair. — **4.** Incorrect, faulty.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is wrong, amiss, or erroneous; the opposite of right, or of propriety, truth, justice, or goodness; wrongfulness; error; evil.

And the abusyng of 3our Offyce, . . .
And 3our fals glosing of the *wrang*,
Sall nocht mak 3ow to rax heir lang.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

A free determination
'Twixt right and *wrong*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 171.

The weak, against the sons of spoil and *wrong*,
Banded, and watched their hamlets, and grew strong.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 11.

Those who think to better *wrong*
By working *wrong* shall seek thee wide
To slay thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 34.

2. Wrong action or conduct; anything done contrary to right or justice; a violation of law, obligation, or propriety; in *law*, an invasion of right, to the damage of another person; a tort: as, to do or commit *wrong*, or a *wrong*.

For that Percevale ly Galoys was accused with grete *wronge* for the deth of the same hoot, like as an Ermyte hit tolde after that hadde seyn all the dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

Cease your open *wrongs!*
Cannot our Bishops scape your slanderous tongues?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

It is probable that a man never knows the deep anguish of conscious *wrong* until he has had the courage to face in solitude its naked hideousness.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 154.

3. Harm or evil inflicted; damage or detriment suffered; an injury, mischief, hurt, or pain imparted or received: as, to do one a *wrong*.

To forgive *wrongs* darker than death or night.
Shelley, Prometheus, iv.

4. A state of being wrong or of acting wrongly; an erroneous or unjust view, attitude, or procedure in regard to anything: chiefly in the phrase *in the wrong*.

They were neither of them dissatisfied with the knight's determination, because neither of them found himself *in the wrong* by it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

When People once are *in the wrong*,
Each Line they add is much too long.
Prior, Alma, iii.

It is I who ought to be angry and unforgiving; for I was *in the wrong*. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

Abandonment for wrongs. See *abandonment*. — **In the wrong.** See def. 4. — **Private wrong.** See *private*. — **To have wrong.** (*a*†) To have or be on the wrong side; be wrong, or in the wrong.

When I *had wrong* and she the right,
She wolde alwey so goodely
Forgeve me so debonairly.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

(*b*) To suffer the infliction of wrong; have wrong treatment.

Cæsar *has had* great *wrong*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 115.

To put in the wrong, to cause to appear wrong or in error; give a wrong character to or representation of: as, your remarks *put* me, or my sentiments, *in the wrong.* =Syn. 1 and 2. *Sin, Iniquity,* etc. See *crime.*

wrong (rông), *adv.* [< *wrong, a.*] In a wrong manner; not rightly; erroneously; incorrectly; amiss; ill.

The right divine of kings to govern *wrong.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

To go wrong. See *go.*

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go wrong* with you and me.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 41.

wrong (rông), *v. t.* [< *wrong, n.*] 1. To do wrong to; treat unfairly, unjustly, or harmfully; do or say something injurious or offensive to; injure; harm; oppress; offend.

You *wrong* me, sir, thus still to haunt my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 73.

2. To be the cause of wrong or harm to; affect injuriously; be hurtful to; in an old nautical use, to take the wind from the sails of, as a ship in line with another to windward.

All authoritie being dissolved, want of government did more *wrong* their proceedings than all other crosses whatsoever. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

It [a play] is good, though *wronged* by my over great expectations, as all things else are. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 149.

To use the seaman's phrase, we were very much *wronged* by the ship that had us in chase.
Smollett, Roderick Random, lxv.

3. To be in the wrong in regard to; view or consider wrongly; give an erroneous seeming to; put in the wrong, or in a false light.

Thy creatures *wrong* thee, O thou sov'reign Good!
Thou art not loved because not understood.
Cowper, Happy Solitude—Unhappy Men (trans.).

Thy friendship thus thy judgment *wronging*
With praises not to me belonging.
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

wrong-doer (rông'dö″ėr), *n.* 1. One who does wrong, or commits wrongful or reprehensible acts; any offender against the moral law.

Especially when we see the *wrong-doer* prosperous do we feel as if the injustice of fortune ought to be redressed.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

2. In *law,* one who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing (rông'dö″ing), *n.* The doing of wrong; behavior the opposite of what is right; blameworthy action in general.

wronget†, wrongent†. Middle English forms of *wrung.*

wrongeous†, *a.* An old spelling of *wrongous.*

wronger (rông'ėr), *n.* [< *wrong* + *-er*1.] One who inflicts wrong or harm; an injurer; a misuser.

Hold, shepherd, hold! learn not to be a *wronger*
Of your word. *Fletcher,* Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

Caitiffs and *wrongers* of the world. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

wrongful (rông'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *wrongful;* < *wrong, n.,* + *-ful.*] Full of or characterized by wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair: as, a *wrongful* taking of property.

I am so far from granting thy request
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 102.

=Syn. See *wrong, a.*

wrongfully (rông'fûl-i), *adv.* In a wrong manner; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; unjustly: as, to accuse one *wrongfully;* to suffer *wrongfully.*

Accusing the Lady Hero *wrongfully.*
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 51.

wrongfulness (rông'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being wrong or wrongful; injustice.

wronghead (rông'hed), *a.* and *n.* [< *wrong* + *head.*] I. *a.* Same as *wrongheaded.* [Rare.]

This jealous, waspish, *wrong-head,* rhyming race.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 148.

II. *n.* A wrongheaded person. [Rare.]

wrongheaded (rông'hed″ed), *a.* [< *wronghead* + *-ed*2.] Characterized by or due to perversity of the judgment; obstinately opinionated; misguided; stubborn.

A *wrongheaded* distrust of England.
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 436.

wrongheadedly (rông'hed″ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded manner; obstinately; perversely.

He [Johnson] . . . then rose to be under the care of Mr. Hunter, the head-master, who, according to his account, was very severe, and *wrongheadedly* severe.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1719.

wrongheadedness (rông'hed″ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wrongheaded; perversity of judgment.

There is no end of his misfortunes and *wrongheadedness!*
Walpole, Letters, II. 280.

wronghearted (rông'här″ted), *a.* Wrong in heart or sensibility; not right or just in feeling.

wrongheartedness (rông'här″ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being wronghearted; perversity of feeling.

Wrong-headedness may be as fatal now as *wrong-heartedness.*
The Century, XXIX. 910.

wrongless (rông'les), *a.* [< *wrong, n.,* + *-less.*] Void of wrong. [Rare.]

wronglessly (rông'les-li), *adv.* Without wrong or harm; harmlessly. [Rare.]

He was . . . honourably courteous, and *wrongslessly* valiant. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

wrongly (rông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrongliche;* < *wrong* + *-ly*2.] In a wrong or erroneous manner; unjustly; mistakenly.

Thou . . . wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 23.

wrongminded (rông'mīn″ded), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrongness (rông'nes), *n.* [< ME. *wrongnesse;* < *wrong, a.,* + *-ness.*] 1†. Crookedness; wryness; unevenness. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 534.—2. The state or condition of being wrong or erroneous; heinousness; faultiness.

The best have great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain of, and endeavour to amend.
Butler, Analogy of Religion. (*Latham.*)

The *wrongness* of murder is known by a moral intuition.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 14.

wrongous (rông'us), *a.* [Also *wrongeous;* < ME. *wrongous,* for earlier *wrongwis, wrangwis* (= Sw. *vrångvis*), wrong, iniquitous; < *wrong* + *wise*2. Cf. *righteous.*] 1†. Wrongful; unjust; improper.

I will not father my bairn on you,
Nor on no *wrongous* man.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. In *Scots law,* not right; unjust; illegal: as, *wrongous* imprisonment.

Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and *wrongous* ground whereupon it proceeds.
James I., To Bacon, Aug. 25, 1617.

wrongously† (rông'us-li), *adv.* [Also *wrongeously;* < ME. *wrongously;* < *wrongous* + *-ly*2.] Unjustly; wrongfully; unfairly.

Here haue we done and shewid curtessy,
Where to *wrongously* uillanous ye doo,
To thys noble damicel and lady.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1857.

Wronski's theorem. See *theorem.*

wroot†, *v.* An old spelling of *root*2.

wrot†. An old spelling of *wrote*1.

wrote1 (rōt). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *write.*

wrote2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*2.

Right as a soughe *wroteth* in everich ordure, so *wroteth* hire beautee in the stynkyng ordure of synn.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

wroth (rôth), *a.* [< ME. *wroth, wrooth,* < AS. *wrāth,* angry (= OS. *wrēth* = D. *wreed,* cruel, = Icel. *reithr* = Sw. Dan. *vred,* angry); prob. orig. 'twisted,' perverse (= MHG. *reit, reid,* curled, twisted), < *wrīthan,* pret. *wrath,* twist, writhe: see *writhe.* Hence ult. *wrath, n.*] Excited by wrath; wrathful; indignant; angry: rarely used attributively.

Revel and trouthe, as in a low degree,
They been ful *wrothe* al day, as men may see.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 34.

In euery thyng thanne was he grevid soore,
And more *wrother* thanne he was before.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

Sir Aldingar was *wrothe* in his mind,
With her hee was never content.
Sir Aldingar (Child's Ballads, III. 244).

Cain was very *wroth,* and his countenance fell.
Gen. iv. 5.

wroth† (rôth), *v. i.* [ME. *wrothen,* var. of *wrathen:* see *wrath, v.*] To become angry; be wrathful; rage.

Again Melusine *wrothed* he ful sore,
That to hir sayd moch repref and velony.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1254.

wrothful (rôth'fûl), *a.* An erroneous form for *wrathful.*

The knight, yet *wrothfull* for his late disgrace,
Fiercely advaunst his valorous right arme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

wrothly† (rôth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *wrothli;* < *wroth* + *-ly*2.] Wrathfully; angrily.

Whan william saw hire wepe, *wrothli* he seide,
"For seynt mary loue, madame, why make ye this sorwe?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3683.

wrought (rât), *p. a.* [Pp. of *work.*] Worked, as distinguished from *rough:* noting masonry, carpentry, etc.

wrought-iron (rât'ī″ėrn), *n.* Iron that is, or has been, or may be wrought into form by forging, welding, or rolling, and that is capable of being welded; malleable iron.

wrung (rung). Preterit and past participle of *wring.*

wry1 (rī), *v.;* pret. and pp. *wried,* ppr. *wrying.* [< ME. *wrien, wryen,* < AS. *wrigian,* drive, tend, turn, bend. Cf. *wrick, wrig, wriggle.* Hence *wry*1, *a., awry.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn; bend; wind; twist or twine about, with or without change of place.

How well a certain *wrying* I had of my neck became me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The first with divers crooks and turnings *wries.*
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

2. To swerve or go obliquely; go awry or astray; deviate from the right course, physically or morally.

And she sproong as a colt doth in the trave,
And with her heed she *wryed* faste awey.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 97.

No manere mede shulde make him *wrye,*
ffor to trien a trouthe be-twynne two sidis.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 84.

How many
. . . murder wives much better than themselves
For *wrying* but a little! *Shak.,* Cymbeline, v. 1. 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist aside.

Soone thei can ther hedys a-way *wrye,*
And to faire speche lightly ther erys close.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 63.

2. To give a twist to; make wry; writhe; wring.

Using their *wryed* countenances, instead of a vice, to turn the good aspects of all that shall sit near them.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

Guests by hundreds — not one caring
If the dear host's neck were *wried.*
Browning, In a Gondola.

3. Figuratively, to pervert; alter.

They have wrested and *wryed* his [Christ's] doctrine, and like a rule of lead have applied it to men's manners.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun,
But in their scope its white is *wried* to black.
Swinburne, At Eleusis.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

wry1 (rī), *a.* and *n.* [< *wry*1, *v.* Cf. *awry.*] I. *a.* 1. Abnormally bent or turned to one side; in a state of contortion; twisted; distorted; askew.

With fair black eyes and hair and a *wry* nose.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

He calls them [the clergy] the Saints with Screw'd Faces and *wry* Mouths.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 232.

2. Crooked; bent; not straight. [Rare.]

Losing himself in many a *wry* meander.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. Devious in course or purpose; divaricating; aberrant; misdirected.

He's one I would not have a *wry* thought darted against, willingly. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Every *wry* step by which he imagines himself to have declined from the path of duty affrights him when he reflects on it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, II. xv.

To make a wry face or mouth, to manifest disgust, displeasure, pain, or the like, by distorting or puckering up the face or mouth.

You seem resolved to do credit to our mystery, and die like a man, without *making wry mouths.*
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxiv.

II. *n.* A twisting about, or out of shape or course; distortion; a distorting effect. [Rare or prov. Eng.]

He [the loach] looks so innocent, you make full sure to prog him well, in spite of the *wry* of the water.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, vii.

wry2†, *v. t.* [< ME. *wryen, wrien, wreon,* < AS. *wreón,* **wrīhan,* ONorth. *wrīa* (pp. *wrigen*), cover, clothe. Cf. *rig*2.] To cover; clothe; cover up; cloak; hide.

Wry [var. *wre*] the gleed, and hotter is the fyr.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 735.

But of his hondwerk wolde he gete
Clothes to *wryne* hym, and his mete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6684.

With floode gravel let diligence hem *wrie,*
And XXX dayes under that hem kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* A kind of plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis,* of New Zealand, having the bill bent sidewise. See second cut under *plover.*

wry-billed (rī'bild), *a.* Having the bill awry or bent sidewise: as, the *wry-billed* plover. See second cut under *plover.*

wryly (rī'li), *adv.* [< *wry*1 + *-ly*2.] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and *wryly*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

wrymouth (rī′mouth), *n.* In *ichth.*: (*a*) Any fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ* (which see). The common wrymouth is *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, a spotless variety of which is the ghost-fish, specified as *C. inornatus*. It is a blennioid of slender eel-like form, normally profusely spotted, found not very commonly on the Atlantic coast of North America.

The cod-fish, the cunner, the sea-raven, the rock-eel, and the *wry-mouth*, which inhabit these brilliant groves, are all colored to match their surroundings.
Science, XV. 212.

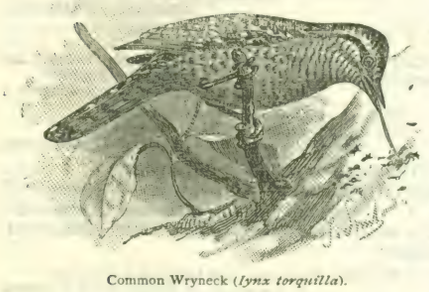
(*b*) The electric ray, torpedo, or numb-fish. See cuts under *Torpedinidæ* and *torpedo*.

wry-mouthed (rī′moutht), *a.* 1. Having a crooked mouth; hence, unflattering.

A shaggy tapestry: . . .
Instructive work! whose *wry-mouth'd* portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 145.

2. In *conch.*, having an irregular or distorted aperture of the shell. *P. P. Carpenter.*

wryneck (rī′nek), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side and rotated. See *torticollis*.—2. A spasmodic disease of sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side.—3. A scansorial picarian bird of the genus *Iynx* (*Junx*, or *Yunx*), allied to the woodpeckers, and belonging to the same family or a closely related one: so called from the singular manner in which it can twist the neck, and so turn it awry. The common wryneck of Europe is *I.* (*J.* or *Y.*) *torquilla;* there are several other similar species. These birds have the toes in pairs, the bill straight and hard, the tongue extremely



Common Wryneck (*Iynx torquilla*).

long, slender, and extensile, and most other characters of the true *Picidæ* or woodpeckers; but the tail-feathers are soft, broad, and rounded at the ends, and not used in climbing. The wryneck is migratory and insectivorous, and its general habits are similar to those of woodpeckers. It has a variety of names pointing to its arrival in the British Islands at the same time as the cuckoo, as *cuckoo's-fool, -footman, -knave, -leader, -maid, -mate, -messenger, -marrow, -whit*, etc. It is also called *writheneck* and *snake-bird*, from the twisting of its neck; *long-tongue* and *tongue-bird*, from its long tongue; *emmet-hunter*, from feeding on ants; *pea-bird, weet-bird*, from its cry; *turkey-bird, nile-bird*, and *slab*, for some unexplained reasons.

Even while I write I hear the quaint queak, queak, queak of the *wryneck*.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 62.

The *wryneck* will tap the tree, to stimulate the insect to run out to be eaten entire.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 36.

wry-necked (rī′nekt), *a.* Having a wry or distorted neck.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the *wry-neck'd* fife.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 30.

[By some this is understood as an allusion to the bend of the fifer's neck while playing upon his instrument; by others (less probably) to an old form of the flute, called the *flute-à-bec*, having a curved mouthpiece like the beak of a bird at one side.]

A fife is a *wry-neckt* musician, for he always looks away from his instrument.
Barnaby Rich, Irish Hubbub (1616). (*Furness.*)

wryness (rī′nes), *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

wryt†, wryte†, wrythe†. Obsolete spellings of ★*writ*[1], *write, writhe*.

W. S. An abbreviation of *writer to the signet*. See *signet*.

W. S. W. An abbreviation of *west-southwest*.

wt. A contraction of *weight*.

wuch†. An obsolete form of *which*[1].

wud (wud), *a.* A Scotch form of *wood*[2].

wudder (wud′ėr), *v. i.* See *wuther*.

wudet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *wood*[1].

wulfenite (wůl′fen-īt), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Wülffen* or *Wülfen* (1728–1805), an Austrian scientist.] Native lead molybdate, a mineral of a bright-yellow to orange, red, green, or brown color and resinous to adamantine luster. It occurs in tetragonal crystals, often in very thin tabular form, also granular massive. Also called *yellow lead ore*.

wull. An obsolete or dialectal form of *will*[1], *will*[2].

wummel, wummle, *n.* Scotch forms of *wimble*[1].

wun†, *v. i.* See *won*[1].

wungee (wun′jē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety in India of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*, sometimes regarded as a species, *C. cicatrisatus*. It is of an ovate form, about 6 inches long.

wurali, wurari, *n.* Same as *curari*.

wurdt, *n.* An old spelling of *word*[1].

wurmalt (wėr′mal), *n.* Same as *wormal*.

wurrus (wur′us), *n.* [< Ar. *wars*, a dyestuff similar to kamila.] A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat like dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria*.

wurset, wurstt. Old spellings of *worse, worst*.

Würtemberger (wėr′tem-bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vür′-tem-ber-gėr), *n.* [< *Würtemberg* (G. *Württemberg*) (see def.) + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of Würtemberg, a kingdom of southern Germany.

Würtemberg siphon. See *siphon*.

wurtht. An old spelling of *worth*[1], *worth*[2].

wurtzilite (wėrt′sil-īt)), *n.* [Named after Dr. Henry *Wurtz*, of New York (b. 1828).] A kind of solid bitumen found in the Uintah Mountains, Utah. It has a deep-black color and brilliant luster, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. It is elastic when slightly warmed, and in boiling water becomes soft and plastic.

wurtzite (wėrt′sīt), *n.* [After C. A. *Wurtz* (1817–1884), a chemist.] Sulphid of zinc occurring in hexagonal crystals, isomorphous with greenockite. Sulphid of zinc is accordingly dimorphous, the common form, sphalerite or zinc-blende, being isometric. Also called *spiauterite*.

Würzburger (wėrts′bėrg-ėr; G. pron. vürts′bůr-gėr), *n.* Wine made in the neighborhood of the city of Würzburg, in Bavaria. This name is often given to the wines more properly called *Leisten-wein* and *Stein-wein*, and to the famous "wine of the Holy Ghost."

wus[1]**†,** *v. i.* See *wis*[3].

wus[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *woose, ooze*.

Hee wringes oute the wet *wus* and went on his gate.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 712.

wuther (wuᵺ′ėr), *v. i.* [Also *wudder;* perhaps ult. < AS. *wōth*, a noise, cry, sound.] To make a sullen roar, as the wind. [North. Eng.]

The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long *wuthering* rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

From time to time the wind *wuthered* in the chimney at his back.
R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

There was also a *wuthering* wind sobbing through the narrow wet streets. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iv.

wuther (wuᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Also *wudder;* < *wuther*, *v.*] A low roaring or rustling, as of the wind. [North. Eng.]

I felt sure . . . by the *wuther* of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xvi.

wuzzent (wuz′ent), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *wizened*.

An I had ye amang the Frigate-Whins, wadna I set my ten talents in your *wuzzent* face for that very word!
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

wuzzle (wuz′l), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *wuzzled*, ppr. *wuzzling*. [Origin obscure.] To mingle; mix; jumble; muddle. [New Eng.]

He *wuzzled* things up in the most singular way.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 63.

wyandotte (wī′an-dot), *n.* [From the American Indian tribal name *Wyandotte*.] An American variety of the domestic hen, of medium size and compact form, hardy, and valuable for eggs and for the table. The silver wyandotte, the typical variety, has every feather white in the middle and heavily margined with black, except the black tail-feathers and primaries, the hackle (and in males the saddle), which is white striped with black, and the white wing-bows of the males. The golden wyandotte replaces the white of the silver variety by orange or deep-buff; and the white wyandotte is pure-white. The combs are rose, legs yellow, and ear-lobes red.

wych (wich), *n.* See *wick*[4].

wych-elm, wych-hazel, *n.* See *witch-elm, witch-hazel*.

Wyclifite, Wycliffite (wik′lif-īt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Wicliffite, Wickliffite;* < *Wyclif*, etc. (see def.), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to John Wyclif or de Wyclif (a name also written *Wiclif, Wickliffe, Wyckliffe*, and in various other ways reflecting the varying orthography of his time, properly in modern spelling *Wickliff*), an English theologian, reformer, and translator of the Bible from the Vulgate (died 1384).

II. *n.* One of the followers of Wyclif, commonly called *Lollards*. Wyclif's doctrines, propagated in his lifetime and later by open-air preachers called "poor priests," largely coincided with the later teachings of Luther.

wydet, *a.* An old spelling of *wide*.

wydewhert, *adv.* See *widewhere*.

wye[1]**†,** *n.* See *wie*.

wye[2] (wī), *n.* The letter Y, or something resembling it.

wyer†, *n.* In *her.*, same as *viure*.

wyf†, *n.* An old spelling of *wife*.

Wykehamist (wik′am-ist), *n.* [< *Wykeham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A student, or one who has been a student, of Winchester College in England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, as a preparatory school for New College at Oxford, also founded by him. Also used attributively.

It may reasonably be hoped that this is not *Wykehamist* Greek. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 212.

We notice a complaint that *Wykehamists* obtained an undue proportion of the university prizes.
The Academy, No. 873, p. 56.

wylet, *n.* An old spelling of *wile*[1].

wylie-coat (wī′li-kōt), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *wyle-cot, wilie-coat;* first element uncertain.] A flannel garment worn under the outer clothes; an under-vest or under-petticoat.

wylot, *n.* An old spelling of *willow*[1].

wynt, *n.* An old spelling of *wine*.

wynd[1] (wind), *n.* [Another spelling and use of *wind*[1], *n.*] An alley; a lane; especially, a narrow alley used as a street in a town. [Scotch.]

The *wynds* of Glasgow, where there was little more than a chink of daylight to show the hatred in women's faces.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

wynd[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wind*[2].

wyndast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *windas*.

wyndewet, wyndowet, wyndwet, wynewet, *v.* Middle English forms of *winnow*.

wyndret, *v.* An unexplained verb, probably meaning 'to attire' or 'to adorn,' found in the following passage:

It nedede nought
To *wyndre* hir or to peynte hir ought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1020.

wynkt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *wink*[1].

wynn (win), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds*.

wynt†. A contraction of *windeth*, third person singular indicative present of *wind*[1].

wypet, *n.* [< ME. *wipe, wype*, a bird, < Sw. Norw. *vipa* = Dan. *vibe*, lapwing; perhaps so called from its habit of fluttering its wings (cf. *Vanellus*), from the verb represented by Sw. *vippa*, rock, see-saw, tilt: see *whip*[1]. Otherwise imitative; cf. *weep*[2].] A lapwing.

Wype, bryde or lapwynge. Upupa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 530.

wyper†, *n.* Same as *wiper*.

wyppyl-tret, *n.* A Middle English form of *whippel-tree*.

wyst, wyset, *a.* Old spellings of *wise*[1]. *Chaucer*.

wytet, *v.* and *n.* Another spelling of *wite*[2].

wythe, *n.* See *withe*.

wyvet, *v.* An old spelling of *wive*.

wyver†, *n.* See *wiver*.

wyvern†, *n.* See *wivern*.



★

1. The twenty-fourth letter and nineteenth consonant-sign in the English alphabet. In the Latin alphabet, from which it comes to ours, it followed next after *U* or *V* (which were then only one letter: see *U*), and was till a late date the last letter in that alphabet, till *Y* and *Z* (see those letters) were finally added from the Greek to represent peculiar Greek sounds. The sign *X* was a Greek addition to the Phenician alphabet; it had in early Greek use a divided value: in the eastern alphabets, that of *kh* (besides the signs for *ph* and *th*); in the western, that of *ks* (besides the signs for *ps* and *ts* or *ds*). The former of the two came afterward to be the universally accepted value in Greece itself; while the latter was carried over into Italy, and so became Roman, and was passed on to us. Hence our *X* has in general the Latin value *ks*; but as initial (almost only in words from the Greek, and there representing a different Greek character, the *ksi*) we have reduced it to the *z*-sound, as in *Xerxes, xanthous*. In many words also, especially among those beginning with *ex*, it is made sonant, or pronounced as *gz*. The accepted rule for this is that the *gz*-sound is given after an unaccented before an accented vowel, as in *exért, exilic* (*egzert, egzilic*), over against *éxercise, éxile* (*eksercize, eksil*). But usage does not follow the rule with exactness, and many cultivated speakers disregard the distinction altogether, pronouncing everywhere alike *ks* (or *kz*). In any case, the sign *X* is superfluous in English, as it was in Latin and in Greek; it denotes no sound which is not fully provided for otherwise. In Old English it was sometimes used for *sh*, as in *xal* = *shall*.

2. As a numeral, X stands for ten. When laid horizontally (⋈), it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (X̄), it stands for ten thousand.

3. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. (Christian), Xmas. (Christmas).—**4.** As a symbol: (*a*) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the semitendinosus muscle. *A. H. Garrod.* (*b*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the first of the unknown quantities or variables. (2) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, an abscissa or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *x*.—**5.** Originally, a mark on brewers' casks; hence, a name given to ale of a certain quality. Compare XX, XXX.—**Xn function.** See *function*.

xanorphica (zā-nôr'fi-kä), *n.* A musical instrument, resembling the harmonichord and the tetrachordon, invented by Röllig in 1801, the strings of which were sounded by means of little bows.

Xantharpyia (zan-thär-pī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Harpyia*, q. v.] A genus of *Pteropodidæ*. *X. amplexicaudata* is a fruit-bat of the Austromalayan subregion.

xantharsenite (zan-thär'se-nīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *arsenite*.] A hydrated arsenate of manganese, occurring in sulphur-yellow massive forms. It is found in Sweden, and is related to chondrarsenite.

xanthate (zan'thāt), *n.* [⟨ *xanth(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'thē-in), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-e-in*[2].] That part of the yellow coloring matter in flowers which is soluble in water, as distinguished from *xanthin*, which is the insoluble part.

xanthelasma (zan-thē-las'mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ἔλασμα*, a plate.] Same as *xanthoma*.

Xanthia (zan'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*, having slender porrect palpi, and mostly yellow or orange fore wings undulating along their exterior border. It comprises about 30 species, and is represented in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and the West Indies. *X. fulvago* is the sallow-moth of Europe. Its larva feeds when young on catkins of willow, later on bramble and plantain.

Xanthian (zan'thi-an), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *Ξάνθος*, Xanthus (see def.).] Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town of Lycia in Asia Minor.—**Xanthian sculptures,** a large collection of sculptures, chiefly sepulchral, from Xanthus and the neighboring region, preserved in the British Museum. The collection includes the reliefs from the so-called Harpy tomb. See *Harpy monument*, under *harpy*.

xanthic (zan'thik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ic*.] Tending toward a yellow color; of or relating to xanthin; yellow, referring to the color of the urine.—**Xanthic acid,** the general name of the acid esters of dithiocarbonic acid, as ethyl xanthic acid, $CS.OC_2H_5.SH$, a heavy, oily liquid with a penetrating smell and a sharp, astringent taste, many of whose salts have a yellow color.—**Xanthic calculus,** a urinary calculus composed in great part of xanthin.—**Xanthic flowers,** flowers which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue. Those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow, have been termed *cyanic flowers*.—**Xanthic oxid,** xanthine.—**Xanthic-oxid calculus.** Same as *xanthic calculus*.

xanthid† (zan'thid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-id*[2].] A compound of xanthogen.

xanthin (zan'thin), *n.* [Also *zanthin*; ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] One of several substances, so named with reference to their color. Especially—(*a*) That part of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is insoluble in water. (*b*) The yellow coloring matter contained in madder. (*c*) A gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates.

xanthine (zan'thin), *n.* [See *xanthin*.] A weak base, $C_5H_4O_2N_4$, found in small quantity in the urine and in blood. It is closely related to uric acid and also to caffeine or thein.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [⟨ *xanthine* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The excretion of xanthine in abnormal quantity in the urine. Also *xanthuria*.

Xanthispa (zan-this'pä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1858), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. *Hispa*, q. v.] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, erected for the single species *X. cimicoides*, from Cayenne.

xanthitane (zan'thi-tān), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + (*t*)*itan*(*ic*).] An alteration-product of the sphene (titanite) from Henderson county, North Carolina. In composition it is analogous to the clays, but contains chiefly titanic acid instead of silica.

xanthite (zan'thīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of vesuvianite found in limestone near Amity, New York.

Xanthium (zan'thium), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), ⟨ Gr. *ξάνθιον*, a plant, said to be *X. strumarium*, and to have been so named because its infusion turned the hair yellow; ⟨ *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of plants, of the family *Ambrosiaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flower-heads, the male with a single row of separate bracts, the female armed with numerous



Upper Part of the Stem with the Flower-heads and Leaves of Cockle-bur (*Xanthium strumarium*).

a, staminate flower; *b*, pistillate flower; *c*, involucre, inclosing two pistillate flowers.

hooked prickles. About 15 species are recognized by recent authors; they are mostly of uncertain, perhaps of American, origin, but are now widely naturalized throughout warm regions. They are coarse weedy annuals with alternate leaves which are lobed and closely tomentose, or are coarsely toothed and greenish. The small monœcious flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils; in the fertile heads the fruit forms a large spiny bur containing the achenes. The species are known as *cockle-bur*, or as *clot-bur*; about ten occur in the United States. *X. Canadense* is called *hedgehog burweed*. *X. echinatum*, found mainly near the coast and the Great Lakes, is known as *sea-burdock*; of the others, *X. spinosum*, the spiny clot-bur, naturalized from the old world, is armed with slender yellowish trifid spines in the axils; and *X. strumarium* is the common species of Europe. In England it is known as *ditch-bur, burweed, louse-bur*, and *small burdock*.

xanthiuria (zan-thi-ū'ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xantho (zan'thō), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of brachyurous crustaceans, of the family *Cancridæ*, with numerous species. Also *Xanthus*.

xanthocarpous (zan-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellow fruit.

Xanthocephalus (zan-thō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Icteridæ*, or American blackbirds, having as type the common yellow-headed blackbird of the United States, first described by Bonaparte in 1825 as *Icterus icterocephalus*, and now known as *X. icterocephalus*. This large blackbird, of striking aspect, abounds in North America



Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*), male.

from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin westward, extending north into the British possessions, and south into Mexico. The male is jet-black, with the whole head and neck bright-yellow, except the black lores and a black space about the base of the bill; there is a large white wing-patch, and usually there are a few yellow feathers on the thighs and vent. The length is from 10 to 11 inches, the extent 16½ to 17¾. The female is smaller and chiefly brownish. This blackbird nests in marshy places, and lays from three to six eggs of a grayish-green color spotted with reddish brown. Also called *Xanthosomus*.

Xanthochelus (zan-thō-kē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1873), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χηλή*, a claw.] A genus of snout-beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* and subfamily *Cleoninæ*, having wings and somewhat pruinose elytra. It contains less than a dozen species, distributed from Egypt to Siberia.

Xanthochlorus (zan-thō-klō'rus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1857), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, comprising 4 small rust-colored species with yellow wings, of which 3 are European and 1 is North American. *Leptopus* is a synonym.

Xanthochroa (zan-thok'rō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schmidt, 1846), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθόχροος*, with yellow skin, ⟨ *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, the skin.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Œdemeridæ*, comprising 7 species, of which 3 are European, 1 is South American, and 3 are North American. They are small slender beetles with contiguous middle coxæ, one-spurred front tibiæ, and deeply emarginate eyes.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'rō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *xanthochrous*: see *xanthochrous*.] In *ethnol.*, one of the five groups into which some

anthropologists classify man, comprising the blond type, or fair whites.

The *Xanthochroi* or fair whites—tall, with almost colourless skin, blue or grey eyes, hair from straw colour to chestnut, and skulls varying as to proportionate width—are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe, and the type may be traced into North Africa and eastward as far as Hindostan. On the south and west it mixes with that of the Melanochroi, or dark whites, and on the north and east with that of the Mongoloids.

E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., II. 113.

xanthochroia (zan-thō-kroi′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χροιά*, the skin.] A yellow discoloration of the skin resulting from pigmentary changes. Also *xanthopathia*, *xanthopathy*.

xanthochroic (zan-thō-krō′ik), *a.* [⟨ *xanthochro-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *xanthochroöus*.

That distinction of light- and dark-haired populations and individuals which anthropologists have designated *xanthochroic* and melanochroic.

A. Winchell, N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 254.

xanthochroöus (zan-thok′rō-us), *a.* [⟨ NL. **xanthochrous*, ⟨ Gr. *ξανθόχροος*, yellow-skinned, ⟨ *ξανθός*, yellow, + *χρόα*, skin, color.] Light-skinned; of or pertaining to the *Xanthochroi*.

xanthocon, xanthocone (zan′thō-kon, -kōn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κόνις*, dust.] An arseniosulphid of silver, of a dull-red or clove-brown color, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals, but commonly in crystalline reniform masses. When reduced to powder it becomes yellow (whence the name). Also *xanthoconite*.

xanthocreatine (zan-thō-krē′a-tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κρέας* (*κρεατ-*), flesh, + *-ine*2.] A basic nitrogenous substance found in muscular tissue and occasionally in urine, occurring in the form of yellow crystalline plates.

xanthocreatinine (zan″thō-krē-at′i-nin), *n.* Same as *xanthocreatine*.

xanthocyanopsy (zan″thō-sī-an′op-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which the ability to distinguish yellow and blue only is present, vision for red being wanting.

Xanthocycla (zan-thō-sik′lä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύκλος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, agreeing somewhat with *Euphitræa* in sternal structure, but with punctate-striate elytra, and different hind thighs. The type is *X. chapuisi* from India. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Amphimela* (Chapuis, 1875).

xanthoderma (zan-thō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *δέρμα*, the skin.] Yellowness of the skin from any cause; xanthochroia.

Xanthodes (zan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Acontidæ*, comprising a few species inhabiting southern Europe, Asia, and Africa, whose metamorphoses are unknown. The fore wings are entire, usually rounded, and pale-yellow in color, with red or violet-brown markings.

xanthodont (zan′thō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having yellow teeth, as a rodent. The enamel of the front surface of the incisors in rodents is, as a rule, of some bright color into which yellow enters, mostly orange or of a still more reddened tint, furnishing a notable exception to the white teeth of most mammals, the piceous or reddish-black teeth of most shrews being another exception to the rule.

xanthodontous (zan-thō-don′tus), *a.* [⟨ *xanthodont* + *-ous*.] Same as *xanthodont*.

xanthogen (zan′thō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical radical formerly supposed to exist in xanthic acid and its compounds.

Xanthogramma (zan-thō-gram′ä), *n.* [NL. (Schiner, 1860), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *γράμμα*, mark, letter.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, closely allied to the genus *Syrphus*, and comprising 3 European and 5 North American species. They are large, almost naked flies, of a metallic black color broken with yellow spots and bands. The larvæ probably feed on plant-lice.

Xantholestes (zan-thō-les′tēz), *n.* [NL. (R. B. Sharpe, 1877), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λῃστής*, a robber: see *Lestes*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of Philippine flycatchers, inhabiting the island of Panay. *X. panayensis* is the only species, 4¾ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below.

Xantholinus (zan-thō-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + NL. (*Staphy*)*linus*.] A genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, of universal distribution, and comprising about 100 species, distinguished chiefly by the long terminal joint of the maxillary palpi. They are found under dead leaves, stones, and moss; but a few European species are myrmecophilous, living in the nests of *Formica rufa* and *F. fuliginosa*.

Xantholites (zan-thō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Etheridge), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of fossil crustaceans from the London clay.

xanthoma (zan-thō′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-oma*.] A connective-tissue new growth in the skin, forming soft yellow patches, either flat (*xanthoma planum*) or tuberculated (*xanthoma tuberosum*). The former is especially apt to occur on the eyelids, being then called *xanthoma palpebrarum*. Also called *vitiligoidea* and *xanthelasma*.

xanthomatous (zan-thom′a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *xanthoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to xanthoma: as, the *xanthomatous* diathesis.

xanthomelanous (zan-thō-mel′a-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] Noting a type or race of men. See the quotation.

The *Xanthomelanous*, with black hair and yellow, brown, or olive skins. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

Xanthonia (zan-thō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1863), ⟨ *ξανθός*, yellow.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising 4 species, all North American. *X. stevensi* and *X. villosula* feed on the leaves of the black walnut.

xanthopathy (zan-thop′a-thi), *n.* [⟨ NL. *xanthopathia*, ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πάθος*, disease.] Same as *xanthochroia*.

Xanthophæa (zan-thō-fē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Chaudoir, 1848), ⟨ *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φαιός*, dusky.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, comprising 2 species, one from Australia and the other from Oceanica.

xanthophane (zan′thō-fān), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-φανης*, ⟨ *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A yellow coloring matter derived from the retina.

xanthophyl, xanthophyll (zan′thō-fil), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the peculiar yellow coloring matter of autumn leaves, due to the decomposition of chlorophyl. Its chemical composition and the processes of its formation are not well known. See *chlorophyl*, *chrysophyl*. Also called *phylloxanthin*.

xanthophylline (zan-thō-fil′in), *n.* [⟨ *xanthophyl* + *-ine*2.] Same as *xanthophyl*.

xanthophyllite (zan-thō-fil′īt), *n.* [As *xanthophyl* + *-ite*2.] A mineral allied to the micas, occurring in crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist: found in Zlatoust in the Ural. Waluewite is a variety in distinct tabular crystals. Xanthophyllite is closely allied to seybertite (clintonite), and these species, with chloritoid, ottrelite, etc., constitute the clintonite group, or the brittle micas.

xanthopicrin (zan-thō-pik′rin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, a name given by Chevallier and Pelletan to a yellow coloring matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Caribæum*, afterward shown to be identical with berberine.

xanthopicrite (zan-thō-pik′rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*2.] Same as *xanthopicrin*.

xanthopous (zan′thō-pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, having a yellow stem.

xanthoproteic (zan-thō-prō′tē-ik), *a.* [⟨ *xanthoprote*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from xanthroprotein.—**Xanthoproteic acid**, a non-crystallizable acid substance resulting from the decomposition of albuminoids by nitric acid.

xanthoprotein (zan-thō-prō′tē-in), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *protein*.] The characteristic yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

xanthoproteinic (zan-thō-prō-tē-in′ik), *a.* [⟨ *xanthoprotein* + *-ic*.] Related to xanthoprotein.

xanthopsin (zan-thop′sin), *n.* [As *xanthops-y* + *-in*2.] Yellow pigment of the retina.

xanthopsy (zan′thop-si), *n.* [⟨ NL. *xanthopsia*, ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] Color-blindness in which all objects seem to have a yellow tinge; yellow vision.

xanthopsydracia (zan-thop-si-drā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ψύδραξ*, a blister.] The presence of pustules on the skin.

Xanthoptera (zan-thop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Sodoffsky, 1837), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of noctuid moths, of Guenée's family *Anthophilidæ*, comprising a few American species, distinguished by having a subcellular areole on the fore wings. *X.* (*Exyra*) *semicrocea* feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*). The larva is a semi-looper, and is beautifully banded with white and purple or lake-red.



Xanthoptera (*Exyra*) *semicrocea*.

a, egg, natural size indicated at side; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, one of its appendages, enlarged; *d*, larva, side view; *e*, pupa within cocoon; *f*, moth with closed wings; *g*, moth with expanded wings.



Xanthoptera ridingsi.

xanthopuccine (zan-thō-puk′sin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *puc*(*oon*) + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid found in *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Xanthopygia (zan-thō-pij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1849, and *Zanthopygia*, Blyth, 1847), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of Old World flycatchers or *Muscicapidæ*, ranging from Japan and China to the Malay peninsula and the Philippines. There are 4 species, of 2 of which the males have the rump yellow (whence the name), the throat and breast yellow, and the tail black. These are *X. tricolor* and *X. narcissina*. *X. cyanomelæna* is chiefly blue and black in the male. *X. fuliginosa* (see *water-robin*, under *robin*1, 3) is different again, and is the type of two other genera (*Rhyacornis* and *Nymphæus*). *X. narcissina* has given rise to the generic name *Charidhyias*; and *X. cyanomelæna* to that of *Cyanoptila*.



Water-robin (*Xanthopygia fuliginosa*).

Xanthopygus (zan-thō-pī′gus), *n.* [NL. (Kraatz, 1857), ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of American rove-beetles, comprising 1 North American species, *X. cacti*, and about 15 species from South America, characterized by having the marginal lines of the thorax distinct in front, the inner well defined.

xanthorhamnine (zan-thō-ram′nin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥάμνος*, buckthorn (see *Rhamnus*), + *-ine*2.] A yellow coloring matter contained in the ripe Persian or Turkish berries and in Avignon grains. See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.

Xanthornus (zan-thôr′nus), *n.* [NL. (P. S. Pallas, 1769; Scopoli, 1777; generally miscredited to Cuvier), prop. **Xanthornis*, ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A large genus of *Icteridæ*: strictly synonymous with *Icterus* of Brisson (1760). Most of the American carouges, orioles, hang-nests, or troopials have at some time been placed in this genus. Also called *Pendulinus*. See cut under *troopial*.

Xanthorrhiza (zan-thō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A spelling given by Marshall in 1785 to *Zanthorhiza*, a genus of plants, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. It is characterized by regular racemose flowers with five or ten stamens, and five or ten carpels which become follicles in fruit. The only species, *Zanthorhiza apiifolia*, is a native of the United States, growing on shaded mountain-banks from Pennsylvania and western New York to Kentucky and southward. It is a dwarf shrub with its stem yellowish within, bearing pinnately decompound leaves and pendulous compound racemes of brownish-purple flowers with petaloid sepals and small gland-like petals. Its yellow rootstock secures it the name of *shrub-yellowroot* (which see); this and the bark are intensely bitter, and afford a simple tonic of minor importance.

Xanthorrhœa (zan-thō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the red resin of some species; ⟨ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥοία*, a flow, ⟨ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Lomandreæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with distinct and partly glumaceous perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary with few or several ovules in each cell. The 11 species are all Australian; they produce a thick rhizome commonly growing up into an arborescent woody trunk, covered or terminated by long linear rigid crowded brittle leaves. The numerous small flowers are densely compacted in a long cylindrical terminal spike.

A red resin exudes from *X. hastilis* and other species, known as *acaroid gum*, or *Botany bay resin*. See *acaroid gum* (under *acaroid*), *blackboy*, and *grass-tree*.—**Xanthorrhœa resin**. Same as *acaroid resin* (which see, under *acaroid*).

xanthosis (zan-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a yellowish discoloration, especially that sometimes seen in cancerous tumors.

Xanthosoma (zan-thō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Araceæ*. It is characterized by coriaceous sagittate or pedate leaves, by two- or three-celled ovaries separate below but dilated and united above, forming berries in fruit which are included within the spathe-tube, and by anatropous ovules with an inferior micropyle, mostly attached to the partitions. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They are herbs with a milky juice, producing a tuberous rootstock or thick elongated caudex. They bear long thick petiolate leaves; the flower-stalks are usually short, often numerous, and produce a spathe with an oblong or ovoid convolute tube which bears a boat-shaped lamina and enlarges in fruit. The spadix is shorter and included; the fertile and densely flowered lower part is separated by a constriction from the elongated male section. *X. atrovirens* is known in the West Indies as *kale*, and *X. sagittæfolium* as *tannier* and *taya*.

xanthospermous (zan-thō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having yellow seeds; yellow-seeded.

Xanthotænia (zan-thō-tē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1857), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ταινία*, a band: see *tænia*.] A genus of beautiful butterflies, of the nymphalid subfamily *Morphinæ*, containing only the species *X. busiris*, from Malacca, where it was discovered by A. R. Wallace.

Xanthoura, *n.* See *Xanthura*.

xanthous (zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ous*.] **1.** Yellow: in anthropology, specifying the yellow or Mongolian type of mankind.

> The second great type, the Mongolian or *Xanthous* or "yellow." *W. H. Flower*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 316.

2. Fair. *Mem. Anthrop. Soc. of London*, I. 78.

xanthoxyl (zan-thok′sil), *n.* A plant of the tribe *Zanthoxyleæ* (*Xanthoxyleæ*), of the family *Rutaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Xanthoxylaceæ (zan-thok-si-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-aceæ*.] The tribe of plants *Zanthoxyleæ* (*Xanthoxyleæ*), given family rank by Lindley.

Xanthoxyleæ (zan-thok-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees and Martius, 1823), < *Xanthoxylum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the family *Rutaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with free spreading petals and stamens, usually an annular or pulvinate disk, from two to five carpels each with two ovules, and a straight or arcuate embryo commonly with flat cotyledons. It includes 25 genera, mainly tropical, 14 of which are widely separated monotypic local genera. See *Xanthoxylum* and *Pentaceras*. Properly *Zanthoxyleæ*.

xanthoxyloïn (zan-thok-sil′ō-in), *n.* [< *Xanthoxylum* + *-in*².] A neutral principle extracted from the bark of the prickly-ash, *Zanthoxylum Americanum*.

Xanthoxylum (zan-thok′si-lum), *n.* [NL. A spelling given by Philip Miller in 1759 to *Zanthoxylum* of Linnæus, 1753, and of Plukenet, 1696, the name of some West Indian tree; applied to this from the yellow heartwood; < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zanthoxyleæ*. It is characterized by alternate pinnate leaves, by polygamous flowers with from three to five imbricate or induplicate petals and three to five stamens, and by a fruit of one to five somewhat globose and commonly two-valved carpels. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate eastern Asia and North America, one of which, *Zanthoxylum Americanum*, occurs in the United States, where it extends westward to Nebraska and south to Georgia. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes armed with straight or recurved prickles. The leaves are commonly odd-pinnate, rarely reduced to one to three leaflets; the leaflets are entire or crenate, oblique, and pellucid-dotted. The flowers are small, usually white or greenish, commonly in crowded axillary and terminal panicles. The fruit is usually aromatic and pungent, with a glandular-dotted pericarp. The bark, especially that of the roots, is powerfully stimulant and tonic, and often used for rheumatism, to excite salivation, and as a cure for toothache; it contains a bitter principle (berberine) and a yellow coloring matter; in the West Indies it is esteemed an antisyphilitic. A large number of species formerly referred to this genus belong to *Fagara*, of which *Fagara flava* is the satinwood of Florida, the West Indies, and the Bermudas, its wood, used in the manufacture of small articles, having at first the odor of true satinwood. *F. Fagara* is the wild lime of Florida and western Texas, extending also through Mexico to Brazil and Peru; in southern Florida it is one of the most common of small trees, often a tall slender shrub; it produces a hard heavy reddish-brown wood, known as *savin* or *ironwood* in the West Indies. (See *wild lime*, under *lime*³.) *F. spinosa*, known as *licca-tree* or *lignum-rorum* in the West Indies, and exported thence under the name of *rosewood*, also extends to Florida, where it is a shrub with coriaceous shining leaves. Another species of the United States, *Fagara Clava-Herculis*, known as *toothache-tree* and as *prickly-ash* (which see), is a small tree ranging from Virginia southward, also known as *pepperwood*. For *F. flava*, see *prickly yellow-wood*, under *yellow-wood*. The other species of the West Indies are there known in general as *yellow-wood* and as *fustic*, several producing a valuable wood; in Jamaica *F. coriacea* is also known as *yellow mastwood*, and *F. spinifex* as *ram-goat* (which see); in Australia *F. brachyacantha* is used for cabinet-work; in Cape Colony *F. Capensis* is known as *knobwood* (which see); 6 other woody species occur in the Hawaiian Islands, all there known as *heaë*. The fruit of some tropical species of *Zanthoxylum* is used as a condiment and also medicinally, as *Z. piperitum*, the Japanese pepper, also *Fagara schinifolia*, the anise-pepper of China. *Fagara nitida* is in China a valued febrifuge. *Zanthoxylum alatum* is a sudorific and anthelmintic, the leaves of which are used as food for silkworms, its fruit in India as a condiment, and its seeds as a fish-poison.



Zanthoxylum Americanum.

1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruits and leaves; *a*, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruits.

Xanthura (zan-thū′rä), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1862, after *Xanthoura*, Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of beautiful American jays, having the tail more or less yellow; the green jays, as *X. luxuosa*, of the Rio Grande region and southward. These resplendent birds vie with any of the blue jays in color, and are of very unusual hues for this group. The species named is yellowish-green, bright-yellow, greenish-blue, azure-blue, jet-black, and hoary-white in various parts; it is not crested.



Rio Grande Jay (*Xanthura luxuosa*).

The length is 11 or 12 inches, the extent 14½ to 15½. It nests in bushes, and lays usually three or four eggs of a greenish-drab color marked with shades of brown. Another and still more richly colored species is the Peruvian jay, *X. yncas*.

xanthuria (zan-thū′ri-ä), *n.* Same as *xanthinuria*.

Xanthyris (zan′thi-ris), *n.* [NL. (Felder, 1862), prop. **Xanthothyris*, < Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *θυρίς*, window.] A genus of bombycoid moths, of the family *Arctiidæ*, comprising one or more species from South America.

Xantus gecko. See *gecko*.

Xantusia (zan-tū′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1852), named after L. J. *Xantus* de Vesey, who collected extensively in California and Mexico.] The typical genus of *Xantusiidæ*.

Xantusiidæ (zan-tū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xantusia* + *-idæ*.] An American family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Xantusia*, having the parietal bones distinct and the supratemporal fossæ roofed over.

xd. A contraction of *ex div.* (which see).

xebec (zē′bek), *n.* [Also sometimes *zebec*, *zebeck*, *shebec*, *shebeck*; = F. *chebec* = Sp. *jabeque* = Pg. *chaveco*, *xaveco* = It. *sciabecco*, also *zambecco*; said to be < Turk. *sumbeki*; cf. Pers. Ar. *sumbuk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel, formerly much used by the Algerine corsairs, and now in use to some extent in Mediterranean commerce. It differs from the felucca chiefly in having several square sails as well as lateen sails, while the latter has only lateen sails.



Xebec.

Our fugitive, and eighteen other white slaves, were put on board a *xebec*, carrying eight six-pounders and sixty men. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 252.

Xema (zē′mä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819): a made word.] A genus of *Laridæ*; the fork-tailed gulls. *X. sabinei* is the only species. This gull is 13 or 14 inches long. The adult is snowy-white, with extensive slaty-blue mantle, the outer five primaries black tipped with white, the head hooded in slate-color with a jet-black ring, the feet black, and the bill black tipped with yellow. The forking of the tail is about one inch. This remarkable and beautiful gull inhabits arctic America both coastwise and interiorly, and strays irregularly southward in winter, though it is not often seen in the United States. It has been taken in the Bermudas, in Peru, and in Europe. The nest is made on the ground; the eggs are three in number, measuring 1¾ by 1¼ inches, and of a brownish-olive color sparsely splashed with brown. The swallow-tailed gull (see *swallow-tailed*) has sometimes been wrongly referred to this genus.



Fork-tailed Gull (*Xema sabinei*).

xenacanthine (zen-a-kan′thin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenacanthini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Xenacanthini*.

Xenacanthini (zen-a-kan-thī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *-ini*.] An order of fossil selachians. They had the notochord rarely if ever constricted, neural and hemal arches and spines long and slender, and pectoral fins with long segmented axis. The order includes many extinct fishes which flourished in the seas of the Carboniferous and Permian periods, and which have been referred to the families *Pleuracanthidæ* and *Cladodontidæ*.

Xenaltica (zē-nal′ti-kä), *n.* [NL. (Baly, 1875), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Haltica*, q. v.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having the four anterior tibiæ with a small spine and the hind tibiæ with a double spine. The two known species are from Old Calabar and Madagascar. The genus is supposed to be synonymous with *Myrcina* (Chapuis, 1875).

xenarthral (zē-närʹthral), *a.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Peculiarly or strangely jointed, as a mammal's vertebræ; having certain accessory articulations of the dorsolumbar vertebræ, as the American edentates: the opposite of *nomarthral*. *Gill*, 1884.



Xenarthral Articulation of Twelfth and Thirteenth Dorsal Vertebræ of Great Anteater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), side view, two thirds natural size.

az, prezygapophysis, with *az′*, additional anterior articular facet; *pz*, postzygapophysis, with *pz*¹, *pz*², additional posterior articular facets; *m*, metapophysis; *cc*, facet for articulation of capitellum of rib; *tc*, the same for tubercle of rib.

xenelasia (zen-ē-lā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξενηλασία*, the expulsion of strangers, an alien act, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *ἐλασις*, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive.] A Spartan law or alien act which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission.

xenia, *n.* Plural of *xenium*.

xenial (zē′ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ξενία*, hospitality, < *ξένος*, Ionic *ξεῖνος*, a guest, also a host, in Homer a friendly stranger.] Pertaining to hospitality, or to the rights, privileges, standing, or treatment of a guest, or to the relations between a guest and his host; specifically, noting such relations, etc., in Greek antiquity.

Again, it is curious to observe that the *xenial* relation was not less vivacious than that of blood. The tie of blood subsists in the second generation from the common ancestor; and Diomed and Glaucus similarly own one another as *ξεῖνοι* because two generations before Œneus had entertained Bellerophon.

Gladstone, Studies on Homer, II. 460.

Xenichthyinæ (zē-nik-thi-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Xenichthys*, having the dorsal fin deeply emarginate, the vomer toothed, and all the teeth villiform in narrow bands.

Xenichthys (zē-nik′this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sparoid fishes, typical of the *Xenichthyinæ*, as *X. californiensis*. This queer fish is of a silvery color with continuous dusky stripes along the several rows of scales on the upper part of the body, and is found from San Diego southward.

Xenicidæ (zē-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-oscine (clamatorial or mesomyodian) passerine birds, typified by the genus *Xenicus*, and confined to New Zealand. Also called *Acanthisittidæ*. They were formerly supposed to be creepers, warblers, nuthatches, or wrens, and classed accordingly, but are now placed in the vicinity of the Old World ant-thrushes and related forms (*Pittidæ*, etc.). There is only one intrinsic syringomyon; the sternum is single-notched on each side behind; the nasal bones are holorhinal, the maxillopalatines are slender, and the vomer is broad, with anterior emargination; the tarsi are not laminiplantar; the primaries are ten, with the first about as long as the second, and the rectrices are ten. *Acanthisitta chloris* (the citrine warbler of Latham, 1783) is a short-tailed creeper, quite like a nuthatch in appearance and habits; the species of *Xenicus* resemble wrens. See *Xenicus*.

Xenicus (zen′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < Gr. *ξενικός*, of a stranger, < *ξένος*, a stranger.] The name-giving genus of *Xenicidæ*. It contains two species. *X. longipes* is the long-legged warbler of Latham (1783), remarkably like a wren in appearance and habits; the other species is *X. gilviventris* of Julius Haast.

Xenisma (zē-nis′mä), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1876), < Gr. *ξένισμα*, amazement, < *ξενίζειν*, surprise, make strange, < *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of cyprinodonts, or a subgenus of *Fundulus*, whose dorsal fin is high and begins opposite or slightly behind the anal. Two species inhabit tributaries of the Lower Mississippi. See cut under *studfish*.

xenium (zē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *xenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ξένιον*, usually in pl. *ξένια*, a gift to a guest from his host, neut. of *ξένιος*, of a guest, < *ξένος*, a guest, stranger.] In *classical antiq.*, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

Xenocichla (zen-ō-sik′lä), *n.* [NL. (Hartlaub, 1857), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] An extensive genus of Ethiopian birds, conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*, and also called *Bleda*, *Pyrrhurus*, *Bæopogon*, and *Trichites*. Fifteen species are described; they differ much from one another. Some have often been put in such genera as *Pycnonotus*, *Criniger*, or *Trichophorus*, and all are called by the name *bulbul*, in common with other birds more or less nearly related. *X. icteria* is the yellow-browed bulbul; *X. flavicollis*, the yellow-throated; *X. tephrolæma*, the ashy-throated; *X. simplex*, Marche's; *X. flavistriata*, Barratt's; *X. serina*, the red-billed; *X. syndactyla* (the type of the genus, from Senegambia to Gaboon), the chestnut-tailed; *X. scandens*, the pale; *X. albigularis*, Ussher's; *X. indicator*, the honey-guide; *X. leucopleura*, the white-bellied; *X. notata*, the yellow-marked; *X. canicapilla*, the gray-headed.

Xenocratean (zē-nok-rā-tē′an), *a.* [< *Xenocrates* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrine of Xenocrates, a Greek philosopher, who was the head of the Academy, the second after Plato. He is known to have been a voluminous and methodical writer, adhering pretty closely to his master's teachings, but inclined to the doctrines of the Pythagoreans. He held that the ideas were numbers, and that all numbers were produced from 1 and 2.

Xenocratic (zen-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Same as *Xenocratean*.

Xenocrepis (zen-ō-krē′pis), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *κρηπίς*, a half-boot.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the chalcid subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with two ring-joints, the stigmal club small, and the marginal vein thickened. The species are European.

Xenodacnis (zen-ō-dak′nis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1873), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + NL. *Dacnis*, q. v.] A genus of guitguits or *Cœrebidæ*. The type is *X. parina* of Peru, 4½ inches long, the male of a nearly uniform dull purplish-blue, the wings and tail blackish edged with blue. The form is peculiar among the guitguits, the bill having a parine shape, though no nasal bristles.

xenoderm (zen′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *Xenoderma*.] A wart-snake of the subfamily *Xenodermatinæ*.

Xenoderma (zen-ō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Reinhardt), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The typical genus of *Xenodermatinæ*, with granular scales, simple urosteges, and no frontal nor parietal plates. The genus has also been placed in *Nothopsidæ*. Also *Xenodermus*.

Xenodermatinæ (zen-ō-dėr-ma-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenoderma*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Acrochordidæ* or wart-snakes, represented by the genus *Xenoderma*. Also *Xenodermina*.

xenodermine (zen-ō-dėr′min), *a.* [< *Xenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Xenodermatinæ*.

Xenodermus (zen-ō-dėr′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Xenoderma*.

xenodocheum, xenodochium (zen″ō-dō-kē′um, -kī′um), *n.*; pl. *xenodochea*, *xenodochia* (-ä). [LL. *xenodochium*, < Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*, a place for strangers to lodge in, a hotel, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχεῖον*, a receptacle, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a building for the reception of strangers.—2. In modern Greek lands, a hotel; an inn; also, a guest-house in a monastery.

xenodochy (zē-nod′ō-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ξενοδοχία*, the entertainment of a stranger, < *ξένος*, a stranger, + *δοχή*, a receiving, < *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] 1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.—2. Same as *xenodocheum*.

xenogamy (zē-nog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, cross-fertilization in which pollination of a flower is effected by pollen from a flower of a different plant, but one of the same species. In contradistinction to *geitonogamy*, which see.

xenogenesis (zen-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, stranger, + *γένεσις*, birth.] The generation of offspring which are supposed to pass through an entirely different life-cycle from that of the parents, and never exhibit the characters of the latter: a mode of biogenesis supposed by Milne-Edwards to occur, but not proved to have any existence in fact.

The term Heterogenesis . . . has unfortunately been used in a different sense [than that of the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent], and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it *Xenogenesis*, which means the generation of something foreign.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353.

xenogenetic (zen″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *xenogenesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to xenogenesis.

I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, which is in favour of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons (ed. 1871), p. 370.

xenogenic (zen-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *xenogen-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *xenogenetic*.

xenogeny (zē-noj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -born.] Same as *xenogenesis*.

xenolite (zen′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, stranger, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of aluminium, related to fibrolite, found at Petershoff, Finland.

xenomenia (zen-ō-mē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μηνιαῖα*, menses.] A loss of blood occurring at the time of the menstrual flow elsewhere than from the uterus, and taking the place of the regular flow; vicarious menstruation. Compare *stigma*[1], 4.

Xenomi (zē-nō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὦμος*, shoulder.] A suborder of fishes, resembling the *Haplomi*, but distinguished by peculiarities of the pectoral arch (whence the name). It consists of the family *Dallidæ* alone. See cut under *Dallia*.

xenomorphic (zen-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μορφή*, form.] In *lithol.*, noting the mineral constituents of a rock when they are bounded by planes not formed as the result of their own molecular structure, but the result of their contact with other minerals also forming constituents of the same rock, which having crystallized first have impressed their form on those adjacent to them: the counterpart of *idiomorphic*. Also called *allotriomorphic*.

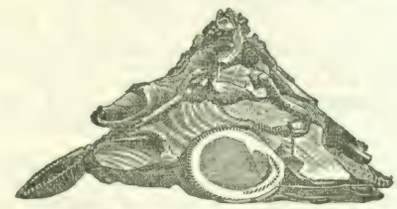
xenomous (zē-nō′mus), *a.* [< NL. *Xenomi*.] Peculiar in the structure of the pectorals, as the Alaskan blackfish; of or pertaining to the *Xenomi*.

Xenopeltidæ (zen-ō-pel′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of colubriform *Ophidia*, represented by the genus *Xenopeltis*. They have no supraorbital or postorbital bone, have a coronoid bone, premaxillary teeth, and gastrosteges, and have no rudiments of hind limbs.

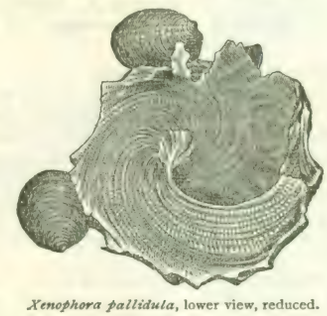
Xenopeltis (zen-ō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL. (Reinwardt, 1827), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Xenopeltidæ*, having the lower jaw produced, the teeth very fine, and no anal spurs. *X. unicolor*, formerly *Tortrix xenopeltis*, is a singular snake of nocturnal and carnivorous habits, found in Malaysia and some other regions.

Xenophanean (zē-nof-a-nē′an), *a.* [< *Xenophanes* (see def.).] Pertaining to the doctrines of Xenophanes of Colophon, the founder of the Eleatic school of philosophy. He seems to have been the first of the Greeks to propound a monotheistic doctrine, probably of a pantheistic character; but he did not go to the length of denying the reality of the manifold, as Parmenides and his followers did.

Xenophora (zē-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Fischer von Waldheim, 1807), also *Xenophorus* (Philippi, 1847), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Xenophoridæ*, so



Xenophora pallidula, side view, reduced.



Xenophora pallidula, lower view, reduced.

called from their carrying foreign objects attached to the shell. Formerly also called *Phorus* (a name too near the prior *Phora* in entomology). See also cut under *carrier-shell*.

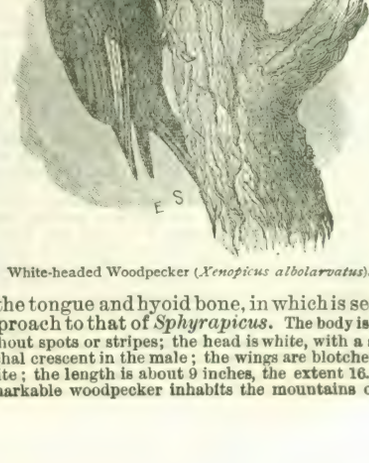
Xenophoridæ (zen-ō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenophora* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Xenophora*: formerly called *Phoridæ* (a name preoccupied in entomology). They are known as *carrier-shells*, *conchologists*, and *mineralogists*. See cuts under *carrier-shell* and *Xenophora*.

xenophoroid (zē-nof′ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Xenophoridæ*.

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

xenophthalmia (zen-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Conjunctivitis excited by the presence of a foreign body.

Xenopicus (zen-ō-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] An isolated genus of North American woodpeckers, based on the *Picus albolarvatus* of Cassin, and characterized by the structure



White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*).

of the tongue and hyoid bone, in which is seen an approach to that of *Sphyrapicus*. The body is black, without spots or stripes; the head is white, with a scarlet nuchal crescent in the male; the wings are blotched with white; the length is about 9 inches, the extent 16. This remarkable woodpecker inhabits the mountains of Cali-

fornia, Oregon, and Washington, where it is common in pine woods.

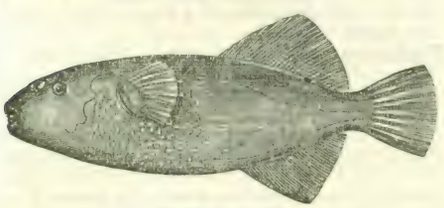
Xenopodidæ (zen-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of African aglossal or tongueless toads, typified by the genus *Xenopus:* same as *Dactylethridæ*. They are related to the American *Pipidæ*, but have upper teeth and some long tentacular processes on the head.

Xenops (zē′nops), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὤψ*, face, appearance.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, or South American tree-creepers, characterized by the short, compressed, and upturned bill, and ranging from Mexico to southern Brazil. There are 2 distinct species. *X. genibarbis* has the back olivaceous and the belly streaked; in *X. rutilans* the back is rufous and the belly is not streaked. They are very small birds, 4 or 5 inches long, both with a white cheek-stripe.



Xenops genibarbis.

Xenopterus (zē-nop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin.] A genus of plectognath fishes, of the family *Tetrodontidæ*, characterized by the infundibuliform nostrils and the peculiarity of the dermal ossifications. They inhabit the Indian archipelago. *X. naritus* is a typical example.



Xenopterus naritus.

xenopterygian (zē-nop-tę-rij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Xenopterygii*.

II. *n.* A fish of this suborder.

Xenopterygii (zē-nop-tę-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πτέρυξ*, wing (fin).] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the family *Gobiesocidæ*, and characterized by the development of a complicated suctorial organ in the pectoral region. The xenopterygians had usually been placed with the lump-fishes and snail-fishes, in consequence of their common possession of a sucking-disk, which, however, is formed differently in the present suborder, being chiefly developed from the skin of the breast, in connection with the ventral fins. They are mostly fishes of oblong or lengthened coniform shape, with scaleless skin and spineless fins, one posterior dorsal fin, more or less nearly opposite the anal, and the sucker either entire or divided. They are small fishes, most common in tropical and warm temperate seas between tide-marks, adherent to rocks. There are 10 genera and 25 or 30 species, as *Gobiesox mæandricus*, abundant in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Xenopus (zen′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Xenopodidæ*. There are several species, all of tropical Africa, as *X. lævis*. They are called *clawed toads*.

Xenorhina (zen-ō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1863), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, snout.] A genus of batrachians, peculiar to New Guinea, typical of the family *Xenorhinidæ*. The species is *X. oxycephala*.

Xenorhinidæ (zen-ō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenorhina* + *-idæ*.] A family of Papuan batrachians, represented by the genus *Xenorhina*.

Xenorhipis (zen-ō-rī′pis), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1866), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥιπίς*, also *ῥίψ*, wickerwork.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing the single species *X. brendeli*, from Illinois, remarkable in that the male antennæ are flabellate, a unique structure in the family *Buprestidæ*.

Xenorhynchus (zen-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1855), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ῥύγχος*, beak.] A genus of storks or *Ciconiinæ*, representing the Indian and Australian type of jabirus. *X. australis* is the black-necked stork (which see, under *stork*).

Xenos (zē′nos), *n.* [NL. (Rossi, 1792), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange.] A genus of parasitic strepsipters, of the family *Stylopidæ*, having four-jointed antennæ and four-jointed tarsi. The species are found in middle and southern Europe and in North and South America. They are among the most remarkable of insects, and the genus is historically notable as containing the earliest known strepsipters. Also, and preferably, *Xenus*.

Xenosauridæ (zen-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xenosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of American eriglossate lacertilians, related to the *Iguanidæ*, based on the genus *Xenosaurus*.

Xenosaurus (zen-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1861), < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Xenosauridæ*, based on *X. grandis*, a Mexican lizard about 10 inches long.

xenotime (zen′ō-tīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ξένος* for *κενός*, empty, fruitless, vain, + *τιμή*, honor.] A native phosphate of yttrium, having a yellowish-brown color, and crystallizing in square octahedrons and prisms. It resembles zircon in form, but is inferior in hardness.

Xenotis (zē-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), also *Xenotes*, < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, very near *Lepomis*, in which it is properly merged, but having very short, weak, and flexible gill-rakers, and no palatine teeth. *X. megalotis*, of the United States, known as the *long-eared sunfish*, is six inches long, highly colored, and abounds in many parts of the United States.

xenurine (zē-nū′rin), *n.* and *a.* [< *Xenurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *n.* An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus;* a kabassou. In these forms of *Dasypodidæ* the buckler is more zoniferous than in the true dasypodines, and the tail is nearly naked; the feet are also somewhat peculiar in the proportions of the metacarpals and phalanges.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Xenurus*.

Xenurus (zē-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1†.** In *ornith.*, same as *Alectrurus*. *Boie*, 1826.—**2.** In *mammal.*, a genus of armadillos, named by Wagler in 1830; the xenurines or kabassous. There are 2 species,



Zoned Xenurine (*Xenurus unicinctus*).

X. unicinctus and *X. hispidus*, which inhabit tropical America, and burrow with great ease underground.

Xenus (zē′nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Xenos*.] **1.** In *entom.*, same as *Xenos*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, same as *Terekia* (where see cut). *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

Xeocephus (zē-os′ē-fus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), and *Xeocephalus* (G. R. Gray, 1869), and *Zeocephus* (R. B. Sharpe, 1879); formation uncertain.] A genus of *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Philippines. *X. rufus* of Luzon is 7 inches long, and mostly of a cinnamon color. *X. cinnamomeus* of Basilan is similar, with a white belly. *X. cyanescens* is mostly of a grayish cobalt-blue, 8½ inches long, and found in Palawan.

xerafin (zer′a-fin), *n.* [Also *xeraphine*, *xerapheen*, *zeraphin*, also, as Pg., *xerafim;* < Pg. *xerafim*, *xarafim*, < Ar. *ashrafī* (cf. *sharāfī*, noble), applied prop. to the gold dinar, but also to the gold mohur; < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif*.] An Indo-Portuguese silver coin formerly current in Goa. About 1835 it was worth 75 United States cents.

xeransis (zē-ran′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρανσις*, a drying up, parching, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] In *pathol.*, siccation; a drying up.

Xeranthemum (zē-ran′thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the scarious involucre; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynareæ* and subtribe *Carlininæ*. It is characterized by long-stalked solitary flower-heads with the outer flowers small, two-lipped, and neutral, the inner ones bisexual and slightly five-cleft, and by free filaments and chaffy aristate pappus. There are 6 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are hoary erect branching annuals, without spines, bearing alternate leaves which are narrow and entire. The scarious inner bracts of the showy flower-heads are rose-colored or whitish; from their permanence, *X. annuum*, the most frequently cultivated species, is known as *annual everlasting* or *immortelle*.

xerantic (zē-ran′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ξηραντικός*, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry up: see *xerasia*.] Having drying properties; exsiccant.

xerasia (zē-rā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρασία*, a drying, a disease of the hair so called, < *ξηραίνειν*, dry, < *ξηρός*, dry.] A disease of the hair, characterized by excessive dryness and cessation of growth.

Xerobates (zē-rob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go.] A genus of tortoises, so called from inhabiting the dry pine-barrens of the southern United States: now often merged in *Testudo*. *X.* or *T. carolina* is the common gopher. See *gopher*, 3.

xerocollyrium (zē″rō-ko-lir′i-um), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ξηροκολλούριον*, a dry or thick eye-salve, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *κολλούριον*, eye-salve: see *collyrium*.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A mild form of ichthyosis, in which the skin is dry and harsh in consequence of diminished activity of the sudorific and sebaceous glands. Also called *dermatoxerasia* and *dryskin*.—**Xeroderma pigmentosum**, a disease of the skin, beginning usually in childhood, characterized by areas of capillary dilatation and pigment deposit, followed by localized atrophy of the skin alternating with small patches of hypertrophied epithelium.

xerodermia (zē-rō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *xeroderma*.

xerodes (zē-rō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρώδης*, dryish, dry-looking, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *εἶδος*, form.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

xeroma (zē-rō′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-oma*.] Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xeromyrum (zē-rom′i-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρόμυρον*, a dry perfume, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *μύρον*, perfume, ointment.] A dry ointment.

xerophagy (zē-rof′a-ji), *n.* [< LL. *xerophagia*, < Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, the eating of dry food, abstinence, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of living on dry food, especially a form of abstinence, as in the early church, in which only bread, herbs, salt, and water were consumed.

★**xerophil** (zē′rō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bot.*, a plant of Alphonse de Candolle's second "physiological group" in his natural system of geographical distribution. The plants of this group, like those of the first group, the megatherms, require a hot climate, but, unlike the latter, are adapted to one of great dryness only. They are chiefly found between latitudes 20° and 35° south and north of the equator, and embrace among the most characteristic families the *Zygophyllaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, *Artocarpeæ*, *Proteaceæ*, and *Cycadaceæ*. Compare *megatherm*, *mesotherm*, ★*microtherm*, and *hekistotherm*.

xerophilous (zē-rof′i-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Loving dryness: in botany noting plants which are in various ways peculiarly adapted to dry, especially to hot and dry climates, as by possessing coriaceous leaves, succulent stems, etc.; specifically, belonging to the group of xerophils. See *xerophil*.

xerophthalmia (zē-rof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *xerophthalmia*, < Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, dryness of the eyes, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A dry form of conjunctivitis, resulting in a thickening and skin-like condition of the conjunctiva. Also *xeroma*, and *xerosis of the conjunctiva*.

Xerophyllum (zē-rō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), so called from the harsh dry leaves; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, family *Melanthiaceæ*. It is characterized by crowded linear radical leaves, flowers with three styles, and a loculicidal capsule. The 3 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *turkeybeard*. They are perennials, with a short thick woody rhizome, tall erect unbranched stem, and a great number of harsh rigid elongated leaves, usually forming a conspicuous basal tuft, and also numerous along the stem, but much smaller and thinner, finally diminished into bristles. The flowers are white and very showy, forming a long terminal raceme which is at first densely pyramidal or oblong and becomes afterward greatly elongated. *X. asphodeloides*, the eastern species, is a native of pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia; the western, *X. Douglasii*, with a smaller raceme, occurs from the Columbia river to Montana; the raceme of *X. tenax*, of California, is fragrant and dense, becoming over a foot in length.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

xerosis (zē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξήρωσις*, a drying up, < *ξηρός*, dry: see *xerasia*.] Same as *xeransis*.—**Xerosis of the conjunctiva.** Same as *xerophthalmia*.

xerostomia (zē-rō-stō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Abnormal dryness of the mouth.

xerotes (zē'rō-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρότης*, dryness, < *ξηρός*, dry.] In *med.*, a dry habit or disposition of the body.

xerotic (zē-rot'ik), *a.* [< *xerotes* + *-ic.*] Characterized by dryness; of the nature of or pertaining to xerotes or xerosis.

xerotribia (zē-rō-trib'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηροτριβία*, dry rubbing, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] Dry friction.

xerotripsis (zē-rō-trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *τρῖψις*, rubbing, < *τρίβειν*, rub.] Same as *xerotribia*.

Xerus (zē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich and Ehrenberg), so called from the character of the fur; < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry.] A genus of African ground-squirrels, having dry, harsh fur, which in some cases is bristly and even spiny. They are of more or less terrestrial and fossorial habits, like spermophiles. The species are few. The best-known is *X. rutilans*, 11 inches long, the tail 9 more, and of a reddish-yellow color above, paler or whitish below. The red-footed is *X. erythropus*.



African Ground-squirrel (*Xerus rutilans*).

Xestia (zes'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξεστός*, smooth, smoothed by scraping, < *ξέειν*, scrape.] **1.** A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ*. Three species are known, two from Europe and one from North America. —**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, named by Serville in 1834. About a dozen species are known, all South American.

Xestobium (zes-tō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Motschulsky, 1845), < Gr. *ξεστός*, smooth, dry, + *βιοῦν*, live.] A genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having the prosternum very short and the tarsi broad. Three species are described from Europe, and three from North America. *X. affine* breeds in dead maple-stumps in the United States.

xi (zī), *n.* The Greek letter Ξ, *ξ*, corresponding to the English *x* and *z*.

Ximenia (zī-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Francisco *Ximenes*, a Spanish naturalist, who wrote in 1615 on medicinal plants.] A genus of plants, of the family *Olacaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ximenieæ*. Characterized by flowers with the calyx persistent unchanged, the petals inwardly bearded, the stamens in number more than double the petals and each bearing an oblong or linear anther. There are 5 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, one widely dispersed through both the Old and New Worlds, one Polynesian, and one South African. They are shrubs or trees, smooth or tomentose, often armed with spinescent branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, often in clusters. The flowers are whitish, larger than in most of the order, and arranged in short axillary cymes. *X. Americana*, a native of the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, is known as *tallow-nut* (which see), in Florida as *hog-plum* and *wild lime*, and in the West Indies as *mountain-plum*, *seaside plum*, and *false sandalwood*.

Xiphiadidæ (zif-i-ad'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphianæ (zif-i-ā'nē), *n. pl.* See *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphias (zif'i-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *xiphias*, < Gr. *ξιφίας*, a swordfish, a sort of comet, < *ξίφος*, sword.] **1.** The typical genus of *Xiphiidæ*, now restricted to swordfishes without teeth or ventral fins, and thus exclusive of the sailfishes and spear-fishes (*Istiophorus* and *Tetrapturus*). The dorsal fins are two, the first high and falcate, and the second very small and situated on the tail, opposite the small second anal. In younger individuals, however, teeth are present, and the two dorsals are connected, so that the banner is more like that of a sailfish. The first anal resembles the first dorsal, but is smaller and less falcate; the pectorals are moderate and falcate. The caudal keel is single; the skin is rough and naked, or in the young has rudimentary scales. *X. gladius* is the common swordfish, widely dispersed in both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds, with the sword a yard long. It is dark-bluish above, dusky below, with the sword blackish on top.

2. In *astron.*: (*a*) A constellation made by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, in the south pole of the ecliptic, and now named *Dorado*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] In older authors, a sword-shaped comet.

Xiphicera (zī-fis'ę-rą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Acridiidæ*, or forming a family *Xiphiceridæ*. They are very large strong grasshoppers with crested pronotum and ensiform antennæ. About 25 species have been described, mainly from South America. Others are found in Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, Java, China, and Corea. Also *Xiphocera* (Burmeister, 1838).

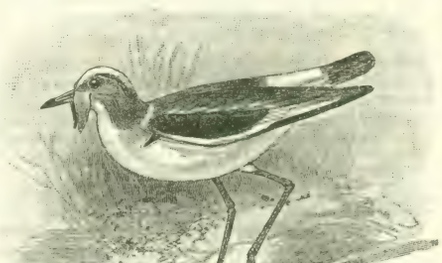
Xiphiceridæ (zif-i-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. H. Scudder, as *Xiphoceridæ*), < *Xiphicera* + *-idæ.*] A family of short-horned grasshoppers, founded on the genus *Xiphicera*, and containing some half-dozen genera of large tropical and subtropical forms.

Xiphidion (zī-fid'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), also *Xiphidium* (Agassiz, 1846), erroneously *Xyphidium* (Fieber, 1854); < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, synonymous in part with *Orchelimum*. They are slender long-horned grasshoppers which lay their eggs in the pith of plants, thus sometimes damaging cereals, especially maize.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of blennioid fishes: so called by Girard in 1859. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name has been changed to *Xiphister* (which see).

Xiphidiontidæ (zī-fid-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Xiphidion* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, the gunnels or gunnel-fishes: same as *Pholididæ*. See *rock-eel*.

Xiphidiopterus (zī-fid-i-op'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, of which the West African *X. albiceps* is the type. It is a remarkable bird, being the only one of these plovers presenting the combination of wattles and spurs and only three toes (see *spur-winged*); in consequence, it has been placed in five different genera.



White-crowned Lapwing (*Xiphidiopterus albiceps*).

It is known as the *black-shouldered* and *white-crowned lapwing*, and these color-marks are quite distinctive. It is a very rare bird, originally described by Gould from the Niger.

Xiphidiorhynchus (zī-fid″i-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1845), < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] An Australian genus of wading birds, resembling both stilts and avosets. The species is *X. pectoralis*. See *stilt*, *n.*, 6. Also called *Leptorhynchus* and *Cladorhynchus*.

Xiphidium (zī-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξιφίδιον*, dim. of *ξίφος*, sword.] Same as *Xiphidion*, 1.

xiphihumeralis (zif-i-hū-mę-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *xiphihumerales* (-lez). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < *xiph(oid)* + *humerus.*] A muscle which in some animals passes from the xiphoid cartilage to the proximal end of the humerus.

Xiphiidæ[1] (zi-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphiidæ*.

Xiphiidæ[2] (zi-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Xiphias;* the swordfishes. It has included forms now placed in *Istiophoridæ*. Exclusive of these, it is the same as *Xiphiinæ*. Also *Xiphioidæ*, *Xiphioides*, *Xiphiiformes*, *Xiphiadidæ*, and *Xiphianæ*. See cut under *swordfish*.

xiphiiform (zif'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *xiphioid*[2].

Xiphiiformes (zif″i-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *Xiphiidæ*[2].

Xiphiinæ (zif-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphias* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Xiphiidæ*, represented by the true swordfishes alone, without teeth or ventral fins. See cut under *swordfish*.

xiphioid[1] (zif'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* In *mammal.* See *ziphioid*.

xiphioid[2] (zif'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphias* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the swordfish; related to the swordfish; belonging to the *Xiphiidæ*, or having their characters. Also *xiphiiform*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Xiphiidæ*.

xiphiplastral (zif-i-plas'tral), *a.* [< *xiphiplastron* + *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the chelonian xiphiplastron. Also used substantively.

The imperfect left *xiphiplastral*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 511.

xiphiplastron (zif-i-plas'tron), *n.*; pl. *xiphiplastra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + E. *plastron.*] The fourth lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle; one of the pair of terminal pieces of the plastron in *Chelonia*, called *xiphisternum* by some. See cuts under *plastron* and *Chelonia*.

Xiphister (zī-fis'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1879), < Gr. *ξιφιστήρ*, a sword-belt, < *ξίφος*, sword.] A genus of blennioid fishes, the type of which is the species called *Xiphidion mucosum* by Girard. This is found along the coast from Monterey to Alaska, reaching the length of 18 inches, and is abundant about tide-rocks, where it feeds on seaweeds. *X. rupestris* is a smaller but similar fish, found with the preceding; and a third member of the genus, of the same habitat and still smaller, is *X. chirus*.

Xiphisterinæ (zī-fis-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphister* + *-inæ.*] In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, a subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Xiphister*.

xiphisternal (zif-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *xiphisternum* + *-al.*] **1.** In *anat.*, of the nature of the xiphisternum, or last sterneber of the sternum; pertaining to the xiphisternum; ensiform or xiphoid, as a cartilage or bone of the breast-bone.

Dissect out the *xiphisternal* cartilage of a recently-killed frog, and remove its membranous investment (perichondrium). *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 128.

2. In *Chelonia*, xiphiplastral. See cuts under *Chelonia* and *plastron*.

xiphisternum (zif-i-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *xiphisterna* (-nąą). [NL., prop. *xiphosternum*, < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] **1.** The hindmost segment or division of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid appendage or ensiform cartilage of man. It is of various shapes in different animals, sometimes forked or double, there being a right and a left xiphisternum, as in some lizards. It succeeds the segment or segments called the *mesosternum*. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*.

2. The xiphiplastron of a turtle. See second cut under *Chelonia*.

Xiphiura (zif-i-ū'rą), *n. pl.* See *Xiphisura*.

Xiphius (zif'i-us), *n.* In *mammal.* See *Ziphius*.

Xiphocera, Xiphoceridæ. See *Xiphicera*, *Xiphiceridæ*.

Xiphocolaptes (zif″ō-kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + **κολαπτής*, taken for *κολαπτήρ*, a chisel: see *Dendrocolaptes*.] A genus of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, including some of the largest piculules, having the bill much compressed and moderately long (not half as long again as the tarsus). It includes about a dozen species of tropical America, averaging a foot long, which is large for this family, as *X. albicollis*, etc.

xiphodidymus (zif-ō-did'i-mus), *n.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *δίδυμος*, twin.] Same as *xiphopagus*.

Xiphodon (zif'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil artiodactyl mammals, of Eocene age and small size, now referred to the *Anoplotheriidæ*.

Xiphodontidæ (zif-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anoplotherioid mammals, at one time recognized as composed of the 3 genera *Xiphodon*, *Cænotherium*, and *Microtherium*.

Xiphodontus (zif-ō-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1838), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Lucanidæ*, having but one species, *X. antilope*, from South Africa, remarkable for its long sword-like mandibles.

xiphoid (zī'foid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ξιφοειδής*, sword-shaped, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—**Xiphoid appendage, appendix,** or **cartilage,** the xiphisternum. See *cartilage*, and cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. Also called *xiphoid process*.—**Xiphoid bone,** in *ornith.*, the occipital style of the cormorant and some related birds; a long sharp dagger-like or ensiform ossification in the nuchal ligament, attached to the occiput by its base, and pointing backward.

Yarrell designated the "occipital style" of Shufeldt as the *xiphoid bone*. *Science*, III. 404.

Xiphoid ligament, a small ligament connecting the ensiform cartilage or xiphisternum with the cartilage of the seventh rib on either side.—**Xiphoid process.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the ensiform appendage of the sternum; the xiphisternum. See cuts under *mesosternum* and *sternum*. (*b*) The telson of a crustacean, as the king-crab. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

II. *n.* The ensiform or xiphoid cartilage in man, or its representative in other animals. See *xiphisternum*, 1.

xiphoides (zī-foi′dēz), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, same as *xiphoid*.

xiphoidian (zī-foi′di-an), *a.* [< *xiphoid* + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, same as *xiphoid*.

xiphopagus (zī-fop′ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *xiphopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster connected by a band extending from the ensiform cartilage to the umbilicus. The Siamese twins constituted a xiphopagus. Also *xiphodidymus*.

Xiphophorus (zī-fof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1848), < Gr. *ξιφοφόρος*, also *ξιφηφόρος*, bearing a sword, < *ξίφος*, sword, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoids, having in the male the lower rays of the caudal fin prolonged into a sword-shaped appendage, sometimes as long as all the rest of the fish. The anal fin of the male is also modified into an intromittent organ, having one or two enlarged rays with hook-like processes. A curious fish of this genus is *X. helleri* of Mexico.

xiphophyllous (zif-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ensiform leaves.

Xiphorhamphus (zif-ō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1843), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥάμφος*, beak.] **1.** A genus of timeliine birds of the eastern Himalayas. *X. superciliaris*, the only species, is 7½ inches long. The general color above is olivaceous-brown; over the eye is a white streak, but most of the plumage is of sober shades of ashy and rufous. See *Xiphorhynchus*, 2.

2. A genus of fishes. *Müller and Troschel*, 1844.

Xiphorhynchus (zif-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827, also *Ziphorhynchus*, 1837), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] **1.** A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, named from the long, thin, and much-curved bill; the saberbills, as *X. procurvus*. This tree-creeper is 10 inches long, and mainly of a fulvous color, the head blackish with pale shaft-spots. The genus ranges from Costa Rica to southern Brazil and Bolivia, and contains 4 other species—*X. trochilirostris*, *X. lafresnayanus*, *X. pusillus*, and *X. pucherani*. In the last-named the bill is shorter and less curved, and there is no such white spot under the eye as all the rest have. See cut under *saberbill*.

2. A different genus of birds, named by Blyth in 1842 in the form *Xiphirhynchus*, and changed by him in 1843 to *Xiphorhamphus*.—**3.** A genus of *Dryophidæ*, or wood-snakes: so called from the acute appendage of the snout. *X. langaha* is the langaha of Madagascar. (See cut under *langaha*.) This genus was named by Wagler in 1830, but the name is preoccupied in ornithology.

4. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1829.

Xiphosoma (zif-ō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Spix), < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of large serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *X. caninum* is the dog-headed boa of South America.

xiphosternum (zif-ō-stėr′num), *n.* Same as *xiphisternum*. [Rare.]

Xiphosura (zif-ō-sū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Same as *Xiphisura*: in this form, in Lankester's classification, brought under *Arachnida* as one of three orders (the other two being *Eurypterina* and *Trilobitæ*) brigaded under the name *Delobranchia*.

xiphosuran (zif-ō-sū′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Xiphosura*; a xiphosure.

xiphosure (zif′ō-sūr), *n.* One of the *Xiphosura*, as a horseshoe-crab.

xiphosurous (zif-ō-sū′rus), *a.* [< *Xiphosura* + *-ous*.] Same as *xiphosuran*.

Xiphoteuthis (zif-ō-tū′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τευθίς*, squid.] A genus of belemnites, characterized by a very long, narrow, deeply chambered phragmacone. Only a single species is known, from the Lias. See *Belemnitidæ*.

Xiphotrygon (zif-ō-trī′gon), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1879), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *τρυγών*, a sting-ray.] In *ichth.*, a genus of elasmobranchiate fishes, of the family *Dasyatidæ*.

Xiphura (zī-fū′rą), *n. pl.* The more proper form of *Xiphisura*.

xiphurous (zī-fū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Having a long sharp telson like a dagger, as the king-crab; of or pertaining to the *Xiphosura* or *Xiphura*; xiphosuran. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

Xiphydria (zī-fid′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *ξιφύδριον*, a kind of shell-fish, < *ξίφος*, sword.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Uroceridæ*, or typical of a family *Xiphydriidæ*, having the ovipositor con-



White-horned Camel-wasp (*Xiphydria albicornis*), female, twice natural size.

siderably exserted, the neck elongate, and certain peculiar venational characters. Ten North American and three European species are known. *X. camelus* and *X. dromedarius* are British species, known as *camel-wasps* from their long neck. The white-horned camel-wasp is *X. albicornis*. They are found commonly in willows and hedges. Also *Xyphydria*, *Xyphidria*.

Xiphydriidæ (zif-i-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Xiphydriadæ* (Leach, 1819), *Xiphydrida*, *Xyphydriites*, etc.; < *Xiphydria* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Xiphydria*, now merged in *Uroceridæ*.

Xirichthys (zī-rik′this), *n.* Same as *Xyrichthys*. *De Kay*, 1842.

X-leg (eks′leg), *n.* Knock-knee. [Rare.]

Xmas. See *X*, 3.

xoanon (zō′ą-non), *n.*; pl. *xoana* (-nąą). [< Gr. *ξόανον*, a carved image, < *ξέειν*, scrape, carve, especially in wood.] In *anc. Gr. art*, a work of sculpture of the most ancient and primitive class, rudely formed in wood, the eyes being generally represented closed, and the limbs, when indicated at all, extended stiffly. The examples of these statues, representing deities, which were preserved in Greek historic times, were looked upon with much veneration as divine gifts fallen from heaven; they were usually cloaked with precious stuffs and rich embroideries. No specimen survives, but representations of these old works are found on painted vases. The term is sometimes applied attributively to primitive statues in stone advanced but little beyond the wooden prototypes, as the *xoanon* statue discovered by the French in Delos. See cut under *palladium*.

Xolmis (zol′mis), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828); also *Xolmus* (Swainson).] A genus of South American tyrant-flycatchers: a synonym both of *Tæniоptera* and of *Fluvicola*.

xonaltite (zō-nal′tīt), *n.* [< *Xonalta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in massive form of a white or bluish-gray color.

Xorides (zor′i-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, or giving name to an unused family *Xorididæ*, having the face narrowed, the cheeks tuberculate behind the eyes, and the tibiæ and tarsi long and slender. The species are peculiar to northern regions, 6 having been described from northern Europe, including 1 from Lapland, and 4 from British America.

Xorididæ† (zō-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xorides* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects, named by Shuckard in 1840 from the genus *Xorides*, but now included in *Ichneumonidæ*. It has not even subfamily rank, its characters being shared ★by a number of genera of *Pimplinæ*.

X-ray. See *ray*.

XX, XXX. Symbols noting ale of certain qualities or degrees of strength, derived originally from marks on the brewers' casks.

Xya (zī′ą), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. *ξύειν*, scrape, smooth, polish.] A genus of mole-crickets, of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having filiform ten-jointed antennæ and fossorial front legs. The species are mainly tropical; but one is European and one (*X. apicalis*) is North American. Also called *Tridactylus* and *Rhipipteryx*.

Xyela (zī-ē′lą), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1819), < Gr. *ξυήλη*, a plane or rasp, < *ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of saw-flies, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, giving name to the subfamily *Xyelinæ*, and having the fourth and following joints of the antennæ long, slender, and filiform. The species are small and have a remarkably long ovipositor. Six North American and seven European species are known. The generic name is a synonym of *Pinicola* (Brébisson, 1818).

Xyelinæ (zī-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, founded on the genus *Xyela*, and having the antennæ nine- to thirteen-jointed, irregular, third joint very long, anterior wings with three marginal and four submarginal cells, and ovipositor long. Also *Xyelidæ*, *Xyelides*, *Xyelites*.

xylanthrax (zī-lan′thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ἄνθραξ*, coal.] Woodcoal: in distinction from *lithanthrax*.

Xyleborus (zī-leb′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichoff, 1864), < Gr. *ξυληβόρος*, eating wood, < *ξύλον*, wood, + *βορός*, devouring.] A notable genus of bark-boring beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal funicle five-jointed, the club subglobose and subannulate, the tarsi with the first three joints subequal and simple, and the tibiæ with the outer edge curved and finely serrate. About 75 species are known, of which 14 inhabit North America. *X. dispar* is common to Europe and North America. It is known in the United States and Canada as the *pin-borer*, *shot-borer*, and *pear-blight beetle*. See these words, and cuts under *pin-borer* and *wood-engraver*.

xylem (zī′lem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] In *bot.*, that part of a fibrovascular bundle which contains ducts or tracheids—that is, the woody part. It conducts the sap upward and usually forms the inner face of the bundle. Compare *phloëm*, *protoxylem*, *leptoxylem*.

xylene (zī′lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ene*.] Any one of the three metameric dimethyl benzenes $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$. They are volatile, inflammable liquids obtained from wood-spirit and from coal-tar. Also *xylol* (German).

Xylestia (zī-les′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Clemens, 1859), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A peculiar genus of North American tineid moths, allied to *Ochsenheimeria* and *Hapsifera* of the European fauna. *X. pruniramiella*, the type, feeds as a larva upon the black-knot of the plum (*Sphæria morbosa*), and upon the bark of dead or dying locust-trees.

Xyletinus (zil-e-tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + NL. *Ptinus*, q. v.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, comprising about 30 species, and very widely distributed. The elytra are striate and the antennæ serrate with joints nine to eleven, not elongate. Seven species occur in North America, as *X. pubescens*.

Xyleutes (zī-lū′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *ξυλεύς*, a wood-cutter, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A



Xyleutes (*Prionoxystus*) *robiniæ*, female, natural size.

genus of moths, of the family *Cossidæ*. *X.* (*Prionoxystus*) *robiniæ* is a common locust-borer of the United States. See *carpenter-moth*.

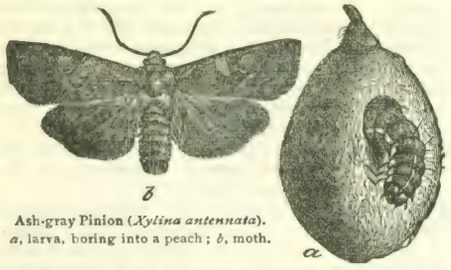
xylharmonica (zil-här-mon′i-ką), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + E. *harmonica*.] An enlarged and improved form of the xylosistron (which see).

Xylia (zil′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1842), so called from the woody pod; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of leguminous trees, of the family *Mimosaceæ*. It is characterized by a broadly falcate compressed woody two-valved pod with transverse obovate seeds. The three species are natives of tropical Asia and Madagascar. *Xylia xylocarpa* is a tall tree of tropical Asia, producing a hard wood and bearing bipinnate leaves of only two pinnæ, these with four or five pairs of large leaflets and an odd one. The small pale-green flowers are condensed into globose heads which form terminal racemes or axillary clusters. It is known as the *ironwood of Pegu*, ★or by its Burmese name, *pyengadu* (which see).

xylidine (zil′i-din), *n.* Dimethylamino-benzene.

Xylina (zil′i-nąą), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1826), < Gr. *ξύλινος*, of wood, < *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the *Xylinidæ*, and having the male antennæ simple, the proboscis short, the body robust, and the fore wings rounded at the apex. The larvæ usually live on trees, and the pupæ are subterranean. The genus is represented in all parts of the world, and the species number about 50,

of which 8 are European and about 20 North American. *X. antennata*, of the United States, is called the *ash-gray pinion*, and its larva bores into green apples and peaches,



Ash-gray Pinion (*Xylina antennata*).
a, larva, boring into a peach; *b*, moth.

and feeds upon the foliage of various trees. Three of the British species are fancifully named respectively the conformist, *X. furcifera* (*X. conformis*), the nonconformist, *X. lambda*, and the gray shoulder-knot, *X. ornithopus*.

Xylinidæ (zī-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), ‹ *Xylina* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuids, named from the genus *Xylina*, many of which are known as *shark-moths*. They have the antennæ almost always simple, well-developed palpi, thorax robust, wings oblong, with longitudinal markings, and somewhat plicated when at rest, giving the insect an elongated appearance. The family includes about 20 genera.

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [‹ L. *xylobalsamum*, ‹ Gr. *ξυλοβάλσαμον*, the wood of the balsam-tree, ‹ *ξύλον*, wood, + *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] 1. The wood, or particularly the dried twigs, of the balm-of-Gilead tree, *Balsamea Opobalsamum*. The wood is heavy, pinkish, and fragrant. A decoction of it, as also of the fruit (*carpobalsamum*), is given in the East as a carminative, etc. 2. The balsam obtained by decoction from this wood.

Xylobius (zī-lō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A genus of beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, named by Latreille in 1834, and containing two European species. Also called *Xylophilus*. — 2. A genus of fossil chilopod myriapods. *Dawson*, 1859.

xylocarp (zī'lō-kärp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a hard and woody fruit.

xylocarpous (zī-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *xylocarp* + *-ous*.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

xylochlore (zī'lō-klōr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] An olive-green crystalline mineral, closely resembling apophyllite, if not a variety of it.

Xylocopa (zī-lok'ō-pä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, ‹ *κόπτειν*, cut.] An extensive genus of solitary bees, containing many of those large species known as *carpenter-bees*. They resemble bumblebees, from which they differ in having the abdomen usually naked, and in important venational characters. Their burrows



Virginian Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa virginica*).
e, hind tarsus of female carpenter-bee; *c*, hind tarsus of bumblebee.

are formed in solid wood, and their cells are separated by partitions usually made of agglutinated sawdust, and provisioned with pollen upon which the larvæ feed. *X. violacea* is the common European species, and *X. virginica* the common one in the United States. See also *carpenter-bee* (with cut).

Xylocopus (zī-lok'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1863), ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-κοπος*, ‹ *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of woodpeckers, such as *Picus minor* and *P. major*, respectively the lesser and greater spotted woodpeckers of Europe · generally considered a synonym of *Picus* proper. See *Dendrocopus*, 2, and cut under *Picus*.

xylogen (zī'lō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γενης*, producing.] 1. Same as *lignin*. — 2. Wood or xylem in a formative state.

xylograph (zī'lō-gràf), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γράφειν*, engrave, write.] 1. (*a*) An engraving on wood. (*b*) An impression or print from a wood-block. In both senses the term is most commonly applied to old work, especially to that of the very earliest period. — 2. A mechanical copy of the grain of wood, executed by a method of nature-printing, and used as a surface decoration. The wood to be copied is treated chemically so that the grain remains in relief and serves to give an impression in a suitable pigment.

xylographer (zī-log'ra-fėr), *n.* [‹ *xylograph-y* + *-er*[1].] An engraver on wood, especially one of the earliest wood-engravers, as of the fifteenth century.

xylographic (zī-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [‹ *xylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to xylography; cut in or on wood.

Some of these changes of form, otherwise inexplicable, since they are from simpler and easier forms to others more complicated and seemingly more difficult, can be readily accounted for by the fact that the runes were essentially a *xylographic* script.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

xylographical (zī-lō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [‹ *xylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *xylographic*.

Xylographus (zī-log'ra-fus), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834): see *xylograph*.] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Cioidæ*, distinguished mainly by the structure of the legs. About a dozen species are known, most of which are South American. Two, however, are from southern Europe, one is from Algeria, and one from Madagascar.

xylography (zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *xylographie*; ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, engrave, write. Cf. *ξυλογραφεῖν*, write on wood.] 1. Engraving on wood: a word used only by bibliographers, and chiefly for the woodcut work of the fifteenth century. — 2. A process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood and is then engraved, or the design is reproduced on zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the electrotype, under a regulated pressure, with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be washed, scrubbed, or even sandpapered without destroying the pattern. *Ure*.

xyloid (zī'loid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ξυλοειδής*, like wood, ‹ *ξύλον*, wood, + *εἶδος*, form.] Woody; of the nature of, resembling, or pertaining to xylem or wood; ligneous.

xyloidine (zī-loi'din), *n.* [As *xyloid* + *-ine*[2].] An explosive compound produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fiber. It somewhat resembles guncotton in its nature. Also called *xylidine*.

xylol, xylole (zī'lol, zī'lōl), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + L. *oleum*, oil.] Same as *xylene*.

xyloma (zī-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *xylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-oma*.] In *bot.*, a scleriotoid body in certain fungi which produces sporogenous structures in its interior.

Xylomelum (zī-lō-mē'lum), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1798), so called from the woody apple-like fruit; ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μῆλον*, apple.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Grevillieæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, densely spicate flowers, an ovary with two ovules laterally affixed, and a hard, nearly indehiscent, somewhat ovoid fruit. The 4 species are all Australian. They are trees or tall shrubs, with opposite entire or spiny-toothed leaves. The flowers are of medium size, sessile in pairs under the bracts of a dense spike, which is commonly perfect below, but in the upper part sterile. The spikes are opposite or axillary, or crowded into a terminal cluster which finally becomes lateral. *X. pyriforme*, the wooden-pear tree of New South Wales, is remarkable for its fruit, which is exactly like a common pear in size and shape, but attached by the broad end and composed of a hard woody substance difficult to cut; when ripe it splits lengthwise, discharging a flat winged seed. The tree grows from 20 to 40 feet high, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, producing a dark-reddish wood.

Xylomiges (zī-lom'i-jēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852, as *Xylomyges*), ‹ Gr. *ξυλομιγής*, mixed with wood, ‹ *ξύλον*, wood, + *μιγνύναι*, mix.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, comprising species of moderate size, robust body, short proboscis, and palpi hardly reaching above the head. The genus is wide-spread, but contains comparatively few species, of which 15 inhabit the United States. See *silver-cloud*.

xylonite (zī'lō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ite*.] Same as *celluloid*.

Xylonomus (zī-lon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *νέμειν*, graze, feed.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the ichneumonid subfamily *Pimplinæ*, having very long legs and antennæ, and the marginal cell of the fore wing extending nearly to the apex of the wing. The species are rather large, are wide-spread, and are parasitic upon the larvæ of the larger wood-boring beetles, such as the *Cerambycidæ*; 20 are known in Europe, and 14 have been described from the United States.

xylopal (zī-lō'pal), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀπάλλιος*, opal.] Same as *wood-opal*.

Xylophaga[1] (zī-lof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1822), ‹ Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, ‹ *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. A genus of boring bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ*, as *X. dorsalis*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Xylophaga looks like a very short ship-worm, making burrows in floating wood, against the grain, about an inch long. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lectures on Mollusca (1861), p. 99.

Xylophaga[2] (zī-lof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Xylophaga*[1].] 1. A series of *Hymenoptera ditrocha*, in Hartig's classification (1837), containing only the family *Uroceridæ*: distinguished from the *Phyllophaga* on the one hand and the *Parasitica* on the other. Compare these two words. — 2. A group of rhynchophorous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

xylophagan (zī-lof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Xylophaga* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Xylophaga*, in either sense.

xylophage (zī'lō-fāj), *n.* [‹ *Xylophagus*.] A xylophagous insect. [Rare.]

Wood yellowish, . . . of a somewhat unequal coarse fiber, soon attacked by *xylophages*.
Kurz, Flora Brit. Burmah.

Xylophagi (zī-lof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Xylophagus*, q. v.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of his tetramerous *Coleoptera*, containing many forms now distributed among the *Bostrichidæ*, *Mycetophagidæ*, *Cioidæ*, *Lathridiidæ*, *Cucujidæ*, *Colydiidæ*, and *Trogositidæ*. — 2. In Meigen's classification, same as *Xylophagidæ*.

Xylophagidæ (zī-lō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), ‹ *Xylophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Xylophagus*. They have the costal vein encompassing the entire wing, and the tibiæ spurred. Their larvæ live in dead and decaying wood, and the adults are found most commonly on tree-trunks in high places in the woods. About 60 species are known. Compare *Beridæ*.

xylophagous (zī-lof'a-gus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, wood-eating, ‹ *ξύλον*, wood, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. Wood-eating; habitually feeding upon wood; lignivorous, as an insect. See *Cis* (with cut). — 2. Perforating and destroying as if eating timber, as a mollusk or a crustacean.

Xylophagus (zī-lof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803): see *xylophagous*.] The typical genus of *Xylophagidæ*. The larvæ live in garden-mold or under the bark of decaying trees, and the adult flies are remarkable for their resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects. They are rather large, almost naked, blue or black in color, often with a broad brownish band on the abdomen. A dozen or more species are known, of which eight are North American. Also incorrectly *Xilophagus* (Latreille, 1829).

Xylophasia (zī-lō-fā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φάσις*, an appearance.] A genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Apamidæ*, allied to *Xylomiges*, but having the palpi reaching above the head. *X. hepatica* is the clouded brindle-moth. *X. polyodon* is the dark arches, expanding about 2 inches. Many of the species formerly included in this genus are now placed in *Hadena* and *Mamestra*.

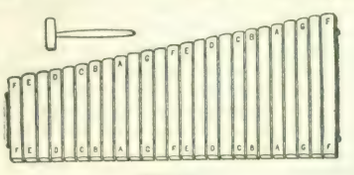
xylophilan (zī-lof'i-lan), *n.* [‹ *Xylophili* + *-an*.] Any member of the *Xylophili*.

Xylophili (zī-lof'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), pl. of *Xylophilus*: see *xylophilous*.] A group of scarabæoid beetles, including several genera of the modern family *Scarabæidæ*: corresponding to the families *Dynastidæ* and *Rutelidæ* of Macleay.

xylophilous (zī-lof'i-lus), *a.* [‹ NL. *Xylophilus*, ‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of wood, as an insect; living or feeding upon wood.

Xylophilus (zī-lof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825): see *xylophilous*.] 1. A genus of small beetles, of the family *Anthicidæ*. It is represented in many parts of the world, and comprises more than 40 species, of which 16 are found in the United States, as *X. melsheimeri*, remarkable in that the males have flabellate antennæ. 2. Same as *Xylobius*, 1. *Mannerheim*.

xylophone (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *φωνή*, voice.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, often supported on bands of straw, and sounded by means



Xylophone.

of small wooden hammers or by rubbing with rosined gloves. The tone is often agreeable and effective. Also *gigelira*, *sticcada*, and *straw-fiddle*.

Xylopia (zī-lō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1759), for **Xylopicros*, so called from the bitter wood; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πικρός*, bitter.] A genus of plants, of the family *Anonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Xylopieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a conical receptacle bearing externally numerous stamens with truncate anthers, in the center excavated and containing from one to five carpels, each with two to six ovules. There are about 60 species, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America, but with several in India and Africa. They are trees or shrubs with coriaceous and commonly two-ranked leaves. The flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils, and are nearly or quite sessile, each with six petals, the outer elongated, thick, boat-shaped, curving, erect, and almost meeting at the summit, surpassing the three inner petals. The fruit consists of oblong or elongated berries produced on a convex receptacle. *X. Æthiopica*, of western tropical Africa, is the source of African, negro, or Guinea pepper; it is a tree with pointed ovate leaves, and a fruit consisting of several dry black quill-like aromatic carpels about 2 inches long. These are sold in native markets as a stimulant and condiment, and were formerly imported into Europe, forming the *piper Æthiopicum* of old writers. For *X. polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, see *yellow dye-tree* (under *yellow*). From the pervasive flavor of their wood various American species are called *bitter-wood*, especially *X. glabra* in the West Indies and *X. frutescens* in Guiana. The fruit of *X. sericea* in Brazil serves as a spice, and its bark torn from the tree in ribbon-like strips is twisted into coarse cordage, and would be available for matting. *X. frutescens*, known in Brazil as *embira*, has similar uses. Several species have formerly been classed under the genera *Unona* and *Uvaria*.

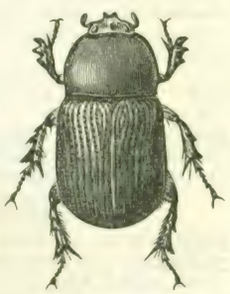
Xylopieæ (zī-lō-pī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1839), < *Xylopia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Anonaceæ*. It is characterized by densely crowded stamens, and thick exterior petals which are connivent or scarcely open; the inner ones are included and smaller, and are sometimes minute or absent. It includes 14 genera, chiefly of tropical trees.

Xylopinus (zī-lō-pī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1862), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πεινᾶν*, be hungry.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, peculiar to North America, having the antennæ slender with the distal joints triangular, the anterior tarsi of the male little dilated, and the anterior margin of the front not reflexed. Three species are known. They live under the bark of dead trees.

xylopyrography (zī″lō-pī-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *poker-painting*.

xyloretine (zī-lō-rē′tin), *n.* [For **xylorrhetine*; < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ῥητίνη*, resin: see *resin*.] A subfossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of the peat-marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark.

Xyloryctes (zī-lō-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1837), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀρύκτης*, a digger.] A peculiar genus of scarabæid beetles, having the head of the male armed with a long horn, and the female head tuberculate. The genus corresponds in the western hemisphere to the eastern *Oryctes*. *X. satyrus* is rather common in the eastern United States. Its larva is said to injure the roots of ash-trees.



Xyloryctes satyrus, female, natural size.

xylosistron (zī-lō-sis′-tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *σεῖστρον*, sistrum: see *sistrum*.] A musical instrument, invented by Uthe in 1807, resembling Chladni's euphonium, but having wooden instead of glass rods. Compare *xylharmonica*.

xylostein (zī-los′tē-in), *n.* [< NL. *Xylosteum* (see def.) (< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὀστέον*, bone) + *-in*2.] An indifferent bitter principle which has been isolated from the seeds of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, a species of honeysuckle.

Xylostroma (zī-lō-strō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *στρῶμα*, anything spread or laid out.] A genus or form-genus of polyporoid fungi, which continues indefinitely, without fruiting, as a thick dense leathery sheet covering the wood upon which it lives.

xylostromatoid (zī-lō-strō′mạ-toid), *a.* [< NL. *Xylostroma*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling the genus or form-genus *Xylostroma*.

Xylota (zī-lō′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1822), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of syrphid flies, comprising medium-sized or large species, slender, with the abdomen more or less red, yellow, or metallic. More than 40 species are found in North America, and about 15 in Europe. The larvæ are found in decaying wood, and the adults frequent the foliage of bushes in blossom.

Xyloteles (zī-lot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1840), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τέλος*, end.] A genus of Polynesian cerambycid beetles, comprising about a dozen species from New Zealand and the Philippines.

Xyloterus (zī-lot′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1836), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τερεῖν*, bore.] **1.** A genus of bark-boring beetles, containing several very destructive species, as *X. bivittatus*, which seriously injures the spruce in North America. Five species occur in the United States.—**2.** A genus of horntails, comprising two European species. *Hartig*, 1837.

xylotile (zī′lō-tīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τίλος*, down.] A fibrous wood-brown mineral, probably an altered form of asbestos.

xylotomic (zī-lō-tom′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to xylotomy.

xylotomist (zī-lot′ō-mist), *n.* One who is versed in or practises xylotomy.

xylotomous (zī-lot′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Wood-cutting, as an insect.

xylotomy (zī-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The act or art of cutting sections of wood, as with the microtome, for microscopic examination.

> The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant in *xylotomy* . . . on February 26, 1913.
>
> *Announcement of U. S. Civil Service Commission.*

Xylotrogi (zī-lō-trō′jī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τρώγειν*, gnaw.] In Latreille's classification, a group of sericorn beetles, distinguished from the *Malacodermi* and *Sternoxi*.

Xylotrypes (zī-lō-trī′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1834, as *Xylotrupes*), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *τρυπᾶν*, bore.] A genus of very large lamellicorn beetles, related to *Dynastes*, as *X. gideon* of Malacca, which attacks the cocoanut. The cephalic horn of the males is always forked, and the thoracic horn sometimes bifid. About a dozen species are known, belonging mainly to the Australasian fauna.

Xyrichthys (zī-rik′this), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1839), also *Xirichthys*, *Zyrichthys*; < Gr. *ξυρόν*, a razor, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of brilliantly colored labroid fishes, of tropical seas, known as *razor-fishes*. *X. psittacus*, of the West Indies and Europe, is rose-red with a large blotch on each side below the pectorals.

Xyridaceæ (zī-ri-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Xyris* (*-rid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Xyridales*, both family and order being typified by the genus *Xyris*. It is characterized by slightly irregular bisexual flowers, sessile and solitary under imbricated bracts in a terminal head. The perianth consists of three equal broad-spreading delicate corolla-lobes, and a single large petaloid caducous sepal which wraps around the corolla, or is in the tropical American genus *Abolboda* absent. There are about 48 species, belonging mostly to the genus *Xyris*, the others to *Abolboda*. They are usually perennials, growing in tufts in wet places, chiefly in warm countries. They resemble the sedges and rushes in habit, the *Baloskionaceæ* in the structure of their seeds, and the spiderworts in that of their ovules.

xyridaceous (zī-ri-dā′shius), *a.* Characterized like *Xyris*; belonging to the *Xyridaceæ*.

Xyrideæ (zī-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1812), < *Xyris* (*Xyrid-*) + *-eæ*.] Same as *Xyridaceæ*.

Xyris (zī′ris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737; earlier in Lobel, 1581), so called from the sharp-edged leaves; < Gr. *ξυρίς*, a species of *Iris*, perhaps *I. fœtidissima*, < *ξυρόν*, a razor, < *ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Xyridaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broad petaloid sepal which is very caducous, and a style without any appendage. About 40 species are recognized by recent authors. They are tufted herbs, the stems usually flattish and two-edged, with linear rigid or grass-like leaves, and small globose or ovoid flower-heads with very closely imbricated rigid bracts. They are known as *yellow-eyed grass*, from the yellow petals; 20 species occur in the southern United States, mostly in sands and pine-barrens; 4 extend northward, of which *X. Caroliniana*, with a flattish scape, occurs from Massachusetts to Florida, and *X. flexuosa*, with a twisted scape, from Maine and Minnesota to Texas and Florida; *X. fimbriata* and *X. arenicola* occur in pine-barrens from New Jersey southward. The leaves and roots of *X. Indica* are used as a remedy against leprosy and the itch in India, as are also those of *X. Americana* in Guiana.

xyst (zist), *n.* [< L. *xystus*, also *xystum*, < Gr. *ξυστός*, a covered portico (so called from its polished floor), < *ξυστός*, scraped, smoothed, polished, < *ξύειν*, scrape, plane, smooth, polish.] In *anc. arch.*, a covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which athletes performed their exercises; or, in Roman villas, sometimes, a garden walk planted with trees. Also *xystos*, *xystus*.

Xysta (zis′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1824), < Gr. *ξυστός*: see *xyst*.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects, belonging to the *Muscidæ calyptratæ* and subfamily *Phasiinæ*. They are medium-sized or small somewhat hairy flies of black or gray color, whose metamorphoses are not known. Few species have been described, of which but one is North American.

2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, synonymous with *Elæodes* (Eschscholtz, 1829).

xystarch (zis′tärk), *n.* [< LL. *xystarches*, < Gr. *ξυστάρχης*, the director of a xyst, < *ξυστός*, a covered portico, xyst, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xyst.

xyster (zis′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ξυστήρ*, a scraping-tool, < *ξύειν*, scrape: see *xyst*.] **1.** A surgeons' instrument for scraping bones.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*.

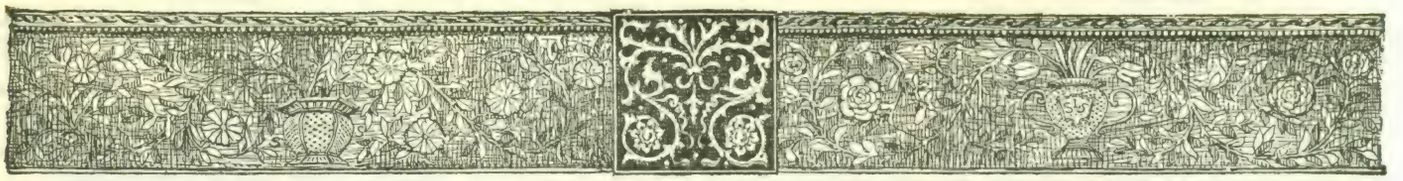
Xysticus (zis′ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1835), < Gr. *ξυστικός*, of or for scraping, < *ξυστός*, scraped: see *xyst*.] A large genus of laterigrade spiders, of the family *Thomisidæ*. About 30 species are described from North America.

xystos (zis′tos), *n.* [NL. or L.: see *xyst*.] Same as *xyst*.

Xystrocera (zis-tros′ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *ξύστρα*, a scraper, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, a genus of tropical longicorn beetles of large size, and usually of a reddish-yellow color variegated with metallic green. About 30 species are known, nearly all from African and Australasian faunas.

Xystroplites (zis-trop-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Jordan MSS., Cope, 1877), < Gr. *ξύστρα*, a scraper (< *ξύειν*, scrape), + *ὁπλίτης*, armed.] A genus of centrarchoid fishes, nearly equivalent to *Eupomotis*, with blunt pharyngeal teeth. A species found in Texas is called *Lepomis heros*.

xystus (zis′tus), *n.* **1.** Same as *xyst*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name variously applied to certain hymenopterous, coleopterous, and lepidopterous insects.





★**1.** The twenty-fifth letter in the English alphabet. It has both a vowel and a consonant value. The character (as was pointed out under *U*) is the finally established Greek form of the sign added by the Greeks next after *T* (which had been the last Phenician letter) to express the *oo* (ö)-sound; *U* and *V* are other forms of it, which have kept more nearly their original place and value. As a Greek vowel, *Y* underwent a phonetic change which made of it the equivalent of the present French *u*, German *ü*, a rounded *i*, or a blending of the *i*- and *u*-sounds; and in the first century B. C. it was added by the Romans to their alphabet (which had till then ended with *x*) to express this sound in the Greek words borrowed into their language. With the same value it passed also into Anglo-Saxon use; but its sound gradually changed to that of a pure or unrounded *i;* and then its further development into a sign for both vowel and consonant is analogous with the partial differentiation of *U* or *V* and *W* (see *W*). It differs from *w*, the other character having the double value of vowel and consonant, in being not only exchanged with *i* in diphthongs and vowel-digraphs — as *ai ay, ei ey, oi oy* — but also commonly used by itself as the vowel of a syllable, as in *by, deny, sylph, lying,* taking the place of *i* both at the end of a word (since no proper English word except the pronoun *I* is allowed to end with *i*) and elsewhere, and constantly exchanging with *i* and *ie* in the different inflectional forms of the same words: as, *pony, ponies; pretty, prettier; deny, denies, denied, denier;* and so on. In Anglo-Saxon *y* properly expressed the mixed sound *ü;* but it early began to interchange with *i*, and in Middle English the two became convertible, *y* being often substituted for *i* as being more legible, and as affording, especially at the end of a word, an opportunity for a calligraphic flourish. Hence its present prevalence at the end of words, while in the inflected forms the older *i* is retained, *families*, the plural of *familie*, remaining beside *family*, the flourished spelling, without the original final *e*, of *familie*. As a vowel-sign, *y* is a superfluity in our alphabet, signifying nothing which would not be just as well signified by *i*. The consonant *y* is really a different letter, representing the Middle English *ȝ*, the Anglo-Saxon *g*. The value is that of a semivowel, related to the *i*-sounds (*ī* and *ē*) precisely as *w* is related to the *u*-sounds (*ū* and *oo* or *ö*); if at all dwelt on or prolonged, it becomes an *ī* or *ē*. With this value it stands always before another vowel, as in *yam, ye, yield, you, Yule*. In very many words it is a matter of comparative indifference, and subject to constant variation in practice, whether an *i* before a vowel shall be pronounced as a vowel, making a separate syllable, or as *y*, combining into one syllable with its successor. In the respellings for pronunciation of this dictionary, such cases are often written with an *i* in the same syllable with the following vowel: examples are *cor-dial, fo-lio, fa-shient, e-ras-tian*. The semivowel *y*-sound is not only thus written with *y* and with *i* (sometimes also with *e*, as in the ending *-ceous*), but it is sounded without being written in a large class of words as the first element of what is called "long *u*" (that is, *yoo:* see *U*), as in *use, union:* and then, even when the *oo* (ö) part of the combination is reduced by slighting even to the neutral-vowel sound (*ŭ* or *u* or *ē*), the *y* remains: hence, *fig'yėr*, not *fig'ėr*, for *fig'ūr* (*fig'yör*). In all these varieties of designation, the semivowel *y*-sound is a much rarer element than the *w*-sound in English utterance, making but ⅔ of one per cent. of the latter, while the *w* is 2½ per cent. The character *y* in the archaic forms or abbreviations *ye, yat, yc, yt*, etc., is neither the Greek *y* nor the Anglo-Saxon *y* (*ȝ*), but a form of the Anglo-Saxon and Middle English þ, now written *th*, and is to be pronounced, of course, as *th*.

2. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *yttrium*. (*b*) In *ornith.*, in myological formulas, the symbol of the accessory semitendinosus. *A. H. Garrod.* (*c*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the second of the variables or unknown quantities. (2) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, the symbol of the ordinate or other rectilinear point-coördinate. (3) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *y*. (*d*) As a medieval Roman numeral, the symbol for 150, and with a line drawn above it (Ȳ), 150,000.—**3.** [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *year*.—**Yn function.** See *function*.

Y[2] (wī), *n.* [From the letter *Y*.] Something resembling the letter Y in shape. Specifically—(*a*) A forked clamp for holding drills or other tools. (*b*) One of the forked supports in the angle of which is placed either a telescope or one of the extremities of the axis about which a telescope or other instrument or apparatus turns. (*c*) Same as *Y-track*. (*d*) A two-way pipe or coupling used to unite a hot- and cold-water pipe in one discharge, as in a bath-tub; a Y-pipe or Y-cross. (*e*) In *entom.*, a Y-moth.

Y[3]†. An old mode of writing the pronoun *I*.

> For the hy sory nicht and day,
> *Y* may say, hay wayleway!
> *Y* luf the mar than mi lif. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 145.

y-. See *i-*[1]. For Middle English words with this prefix, see *i-*, or the form without the prefix.

-y[1]. [Early mod. E. also *-ie, -ye;* < ME. *-y, -ie, -ye, -i, -iȝ,* < AS. *-ig* = D. *-ig* = OHG. *-ig, -ic,* MHG. *-ic, -ec,* G. *-ig* = Icel. *-igr, -ugr* = Sw. Dan. *-ig* = Goth. *-ags* (cf. L. *-ic-us* = Gr. *-ικ-ός*), an adj. suffix, as in AS. *stānig*, stony, *īsig*, icy, *deáwig*, dewy, etc. This suffix is often spelled *-ey*, especially when attached to a word ending in *-y*, as in *clayey, skyey*.] A very common suffix used to form adjectives from nouns, and sometimes from verbs, such adjectives denoting 'having,' 'covered with,' 'full of,' etc., the thing expressed by the noun, as in *stony, rocky, icy, watery, rainy, dewy, meaty, juicy, mealy, salty, peppery, powdery, flowery, spotty, speckly*, etc. It may be used with almost any noun, but is found chiefly with monosyllables, while examples of its use with trisyllables are rare.

-y[2]. [Also *-ie* (rarely *-ee*); < ME. *-ye, -ie* (rare); a dim. suffix, prob. due to a merging of the familiar adj. suffix *-y*[1], *-ie*[1], with the orig. fem. suffix *-ie*[3], *-y*[3], and perhaps in some cases with the D. dim. suffix *-je*, which is short for *-jen*, a later var. of *-ken* (see *-kin*).] A diminutive suffix, appearing chiefly in childish names of animals, etc., as *kitty, doggy, piggy, birdy, froggy, mousy*, and similar names, or familiar forms of personal names, as *Katy* or *Kitty* (diminutive of *Kate*), *Jenny, Hetty, Fanny, Willy, Johnny, Tommy*, etc., such names being often spelled with *-ie*, as *Willie, Davie*, etc., a spelling common in Scotch use, and also in general use in names of girls, as *Katie, Jennie, Hettie, Carrie, Lizzie, Nellie, Annie*, etc. Such names coincide in terminal form with some feminine names not actually diminutive, as *Mary, Lucy, Lily*, formerly and sometimes still written *Marie, Lucie, Lillie*, etc. The diminutive termination is not used, except as above, in English literary speech, but it is common in Scotch, as in *beastie, mannie, lassie*, sometimes with a second diminutive suffix, as in *lassiekie*, etc.

-y[3]. [Early mod. E. also *-ye, -ie;* < ME. *-ie, -ye,* < OF. *-ie*, F. *-ie* = Sp. *-ia*, in some words of Gr. origin *-ία* = Pg. It. *-ia*, < L. *-ia* = Gr. *-ία*, a common term. of fem. abstract (and concrete) nouns, as in L. *familia*, family, *mania* (< Gr. *μανία*), madness, etc. See def. Cf. *-cy, -ency, -ce, -ence*, etc.] A termination of nouns from the Latin or Greek, or of modern formation on the Latin or Greek model. Such nouns are or were originally abstract, but many are now concrete. Examples are *family, innocency, homily, theory, geography, philosophy, philology*, etc.; the list is innumerable. Besides words from the Latin and Greek, many other words have the termination *-y*, either after the analogy of the Latin and Greek termination, or from some other source. As the termination in such cases usually has no significance, and is therefore not used as formative within the meaning assigned to that word, such words, which are very numerous and intractable to classification, are here ignored.

ya[1]†. An old spelling of *yea*.

ya[2] (yä), *pron.* A dialectal form of *you*.

yacare (yak'a-re), *n.* [Braz.] Same as *jacare*.

yacca (yak'ä), *n.* [W. Ind.] Either of two West Indian evergreens, *Nageia Purdieana* and *N. coriacea*, trees becoming respectively 100 feet and 50 feet high, and affording timber suitable for cabinet and plain purposes.

yacca-tree (yak'ä-trē), *n.* Same as *yacca*.

yacca-wood (yak'ä-wůd), *n.* The wood of the yacca-tree.

★**yacht** (yot), *n.* [Formerly also *yatcht, yatch* (cf. F. *yacht*, < E.); = G. *jacht*, < MD. *jacht*, D. *jagt*, a yacht, lit. a chase, hunting (= OHG. **jagōt*, MHG. *jagāt*, G. *jagd*, chase, hunting), < *jagen* = OHG. *jagōn*, MHG. G. *jagen*, hunt.] A vessel propelled either by sails or by steam, most often light or comparatively small, but sometimes of large size, used for pleasure-trips or for racing, or as a vessel of state to convey persons of distinction by water. There are two distinct types of sailing yacht: the racer with large spars and sails and fine lines, but sacrificing comfort to speed; and the commodious well-proportioned cruising-yacht. Sailing yachts are seldom or never of a more elaborate rig than that of the schooner; but steam-vessels of every class from launches up are common as yachts.

> I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his *yachts* (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the king. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.
>
> *Yatcht*, a Dutch Vessel or Pleasure boat about the bigness of our Barge. *Blount*, Glossographia (1670).
>
> *Yacht*, a small sort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftness and Pleasure than for Merchandize or Warlike Service. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

yacht (yot), *v. i.* [< *yacht, n.*] To sail or cruise in a yacht.

> The young English . . . seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into Maelstroms, . . . *yachting* among the icebergs of Lancaster Sound. *Emerson*, Power.

yacht-built (yot'bilt), *a.* Constructed on the model of a yacht.

> On the coast of Florida, there are the skimming-dish, the pumpkin-seed, and the flat-iron models, all half-round *yacht-built* boats, broad and beamy, cat-rigged or sloop-rigged; they all pound and spank in a sea-way, and are very wet. *J. A. Henshall*, Forest and Stream, XIII. 683.

yacht-club (yot'klub), *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, the promotion of yachting, etc., usually presided over by a commodore.

yachter (yot'ėr), *n.* [< *yacht* + *-er*[1].] One who commands a yacht; also, one who sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

yachting (yot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yacht, v.*] The art of navigating a yacht; the sport of sailing or traveling in a yacht. Also used attributively: as, a *yachting* voyage; a *yachting* suit.

yachtsman (yots'mạn), *n.*; pl. *yachtsmen* (-men). One who keeps or sails a yacht.

> The men . . . were hauling up the mainsail, Claud and Freddy lending superfluous aid, and making themselves very hot over it, as the manner of *yachtsmen* is. *W. E. Norris*, Matrimony, v.

yachtsmanship (yots'mạn-ship), *n.* [< *yachtsman* + *-ship.*] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht. Also *yachtmanship*.

> The partisans of English *yachtmanship* need not be disconcerted. *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yaft. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*[1].

yaff (yaf), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *yap*[1] and *waff*[2].] To bark like an angry dog; yelp; hence, to talk pertly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> This said, up came a *yaffing* cur.
> *A. Scott*, The Hare's Complaint. (*Jamieson.*)

yaffil (yaf'il), *n.* Same as *yaffle*[1].

yaffingale (yaf'ing-gāl), *n.* [Appar. altered from *yaffle*[1], with term. conformed to that of *nightingale.*] Same as *yaffle*[1]. Also *yappingale*. [Prov. Eng.]

> I am woodman of the woods,
> And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
> Mock them. *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

yaffle[1] (yaf'l), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *yaff.*] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis:* from its loud laughing notes. Also *yaffil, yaffler, yaffingale*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

> The Green Woodpecker, Gecinus or Picus viridis, though almost unknown in Scotland or Ireland, is the commonest; frequenting wooded districts, and more often heard than seen, its laughing cry (whence the name "Yaffil" or "*Yaffle*," by which it is in many parts known) and undulating flight afford equally good means of recognition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

yaffle[2] (yaf'l), *n.* [Also *yaffel;* origin obscure.] 1. An armful. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pile of codfish to be carried from the flakes to the storehouse. [Local, Massachusetts.]

yaffle[2] (yaf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yaffled*, ppr. *yaffling*. [< *yaffle*[2], *n.*] To transport yaffles of fish: as, "now, boys, go to *yaffling*." [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yaffler (yaf'lėr), *n.* Same as *yaffle*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

yager (yā'gėr), *n.* [< G. *jäger* (= D. *jager*), a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. Cf. *jäger*.] 1. Formerly, a member of various bodies of light infantry in the armies of different German

states, recruited largely from foresters, etc.; now, a member of certain special battalions or corps of infantry or cavalry, generally organized as riflemen.—2. Same as *jäger*.

yagger (yag'ėr), *n.* [< D. *jager*, a huntsman, < *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*.] A ranger about the country; a traveling peddler. [Shetland Islands.]

I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

yaguarundi (yag-wą-run'di), *n.* [Also *jaguarundi*, *yaguarondi*; Guarani: see *jaguar*.] A wild cat of Mexico and Central and South America, *Felis jaguarundi*. This cat is nearly as large as the ocelot, but entirely without spots, in which respect, as well as in its slender form, it resembles the eyra, and has thus a musteline rather than a feline aspect. The tail is as long as the body exclusive of the head and neck. The general color is a uniform grizzled brownish-gray, the individual hairs being annulated and tipped with blackish; kittens are more rufous brown. The yaguarundi ranges northward nearly or quite through Mexico, and of late years has generally been included among the mammals of the United States.

yah (yä), *interj.* An interjection of disgust.

Yahoo (yä-hö'), *n.* [A made name, prob. meant to suggest disgust; cf. *yah*, an interj. of disgust.] 1. A name given by Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," to a feigned race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions. They are placed in contrast with the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with reason, the whole being designed as a satire on the human race.

He [the Houyhnhnm] was extremely curious to know "from what part of the country I came, and how I was taught to imitate a rational creature; because the *Yahoos* (whom he saw I exactly resembled in my head, hands, and face, that were only visible), with some appearance of cunning, and the strongest disposition to mischief, were observed to be the most unteachable of all brutes."
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A rough, brutal, uncouth character.

A *yahoo* of a stable-boy.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 10. (*Davies.*)

"What sort of fellow is he? . . . A *Yahoo*, I suppose." "Not at all. He is a capital fellow,—a perfect gentleman." *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lv.

3. [*l. c.*] A greenhorn; a back-country lout. *Bartlett.* [Southwestern U. S.]

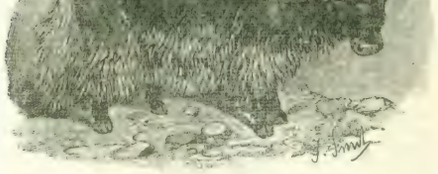
Yahveh (yä'vā), *n.* Same as *Jehovah*.

Yahvist (yä'vist), *n.* Same as *Jehovist*.

Yahvistic (yä-vis'tik), *a.* Same as *Jehovistic*.

yaip, *v. i.* Same as *yaup*[2].

yak (yak), *n.* [< Tibetan *gyag*.] The wild ox of Tibet, *Poëphagus grunniens*, or any of its domesticated varieties; the grunting ox. The yak is a remarkable instance of the development of the pelage under climatic influences. The modification is like that seen in the musk-ox of arctic regions, *Ovibos moschatus*, though altitude has done for the yak what has resulted from latitude in the case of the musk-ox. The body is covered with very long hair hanging from the shoulders, sides, and hips nearly to the ground, and the tail bears a heavy brush of long hairs. The wild animal, which inhabits the mountains of Tibet about the snow-line and descends into the valleys in winter, is of a blackish color; the back is humped; and the general form is not unlike that of the bison, though the long hair gives the animal a different appearance. The actual relationships of the yak are with the humped Asiatic cattle of which the zebu is the best-known domesticated stock. The yak is of great economic importance to the Tibetans, and has been domesticated. In this state it sports in many color-variations, like other cattle. It is used as a beast of burden, makes excellent beef, and yields rich milk and butter; the long silky hair is spun and woven for many fabrics. The tails when mounted furnish the fly-snappers or chowries much used in India, and they are also dyed in various



Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*).

colors as decorations and ceremonial insignia. The elephant-headed god Ganesa is usually represented as flourishing the chowry with his trunk over the heads of various personages of the Hindu pantheon. Yaks have often been taken to Europe, where they are kept in menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in confinement. The yak crosses easily with some other cattle, producing various mixed breeds. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.—**Yak lace**, a heavy and rather coarse lace made from the silky hair of the yak: at one time much used for trimming outer garments.

yakin (yä'kin), *n.* A large Himalayan antelope, *Budorcas taxicolor*, inhabiting high mountain-ranges. The relationships of the yakin are with the rupicaprine and nemorhedine antelopes, as the European chamois, the Asiatic gorals, and the American Rocky Mountain goat.

yakopu (yak'ō-pö), *n.* A weapon like the kuttar, used by the people of Java and Sumatra.

yaksha (yak'shä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hindu myth.*, one of a class of demigods who attend Kuvera, the god of riches, and guard his treasures.

Yakut (ya-köt'), *n.* A member of a people of Turkish or mixed Turkish origin, dwelling in Siberia in the neighborhood of the Lena.

yald[1] (yäld), *a.* Same as *yeld*[1].

yald[2], **yauld** (yâld), *a.* [Prob. var. of **yeld*, < Icel. *gildr* = Sw. Dan. *gild*, stout, brawny, of full size.] Supple; active; athletic. [Scotch.]

Bein' *yald* and stout, he wheelit about,
And kluve his heid in twaine.
Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 43. (*Jamieson.*)

Yale lock. See *lock*[1].

yallow (yal'ō), *a.* A dialectal variant of *yellow*. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

yam (yam), *n.* [= F. *igname*, < Sp. *ignama*, *igname*, *iñame*, *ñame* = Pg. *inhame* (NL. *inhame*), < African (in Pg. rendering) *inhame*, (in NL. rendering) *inamia*, Wolof *nyámbi*, in other dialects *dyóma*, *yóma*.] 1. A tuberous root of a plant of the genus *Dioscorea*, particularly if belonging to one of numerous species cultivated for their esculent roots; also, such a plant itself. The plant is commonly a slender twining high-climbing vine, in some species prickly; the root is fleshy, often very large, sometimes a shapeless mass, sometimes long and cylindraceous, varying in color from white through purple to nearly black. The yam is propagated by cuttings from the root, or also in some species by axillary bulblets. The root contains a large amount of starch, sometimes 25 per cent., is hence highly nutritious, and in tropical lands largely takes the place of the potato of temperate climates. It lacks, however, the dry mealiness of the potato, and is on the whole rather coarse, and not as a rule highly esteemed by people of European races. It is cooked by baking or boiling, and is in the West Indies sometimes converted into a meal used for making cakes and puddings. *D. sativa* is an ordinary species (the *hoi* of the Hawaiians) with unarmed stem and an acrid root which requires soaking before boiling; it is a profitable source of starch. *D. alata*, the red or white yam, the *uvi* of the Fiji Islands, has a winged, not prickly stem, supported in culture by reeds; its tubers attain sometimes a length of 8 feet and a weight of 100 pounds. *D. aculeata*, the *kawai* of the Fijis, has prickly stems not requiring support. *D. divaricata*, the Chinese or Japanese yam, is hardy in temperate climates, and excited considerable interest in Europe and America, at the time of the potato-rot, as a possible substitute for that crop. The tuber is pure-white within, of a flaky consistency, and of a taste agreeable to many. It grows 3 feet deep, however, enlarging somewhat toward the bottom, hence is very difficult to gather. *D. sativa* also is hardy in the southern United States, but the true yam is there little cultivated. (See def. 2.) These species present many varieties, and various other species are more or less cultivated.



Branch of Female Plant of Yam (*Dioscorea alata*).

The negro *yams* are a yearly crop, but the white *yams* will last in the ground for several years.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 317.

2. By transference, a variety of the sweet-potato. [Southern U. S.]

De *yam* will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn.
Whittier, Song of the Negro Boatmen.

3. Any plant of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*. *Lindley.*—**Chinese yam.** See def. 1.—**Common** or **cultivated yam**, *Dioscorea sativa*.—**Japanese yam.** See def. 1, and cut under *Dioscorea*.—**Kawai yam.** See def. 1.—**Negro yam**, *Dioscorea sativa*, of the West Indies.—**Port Moniz yam.** See *Tamus*.—**Red yam.** See def. 1.—**Tivoli yam**, *Dioscorea nummularia*, of the Malayan and Pacific islands.—**Uvi yam.** See def. 1.—**White yam.** See def. 1.—**Wild yam**, any native species of yam. Specifically—(*a*) The wild yam-root, *Dioscorea villosa*, of North America, a delicate and pretty twining vine, extending north to Canada. The root is esteemed by eclectics a cure for bilious colic, and is used by the southern negroes against rheumatism: hence called *colic-root* and *rheumatism-root*. (*b*) See *Rajania*.—**Winged yam**, *Dioscorea alata*.—**Yam family**, the plant-family *Dioscoreaceæ*.

Yama (yam'ä), *n.* [Skt. *Yama*, prob. lit. 'the twin.'] In *early Hindu myth.*, the first mortal, son of the sun (*Vivasvant*) and progenitor of the human race, who went first to the other world, and ruled as king of those who followed him thither; later, the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead. He is in modern Hindu art generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed, and of austere countenance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire; his skin is of a bluish green.

yamadou (yam'ą-dö), *n.* An oil obtained from the tallow-nutmeg, *Myristica sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.

yama-mai (yam'ä-mī'), *n.* [NL. (Guérin Ménéville, 1861), < Jap. *yama-mai*, lit. 'worm of the mountains.'] A large saturniid moth, whose larva feeds on the oak *Quercus serrata* in Japan, and furnishes silk of excellent quality which has long been utilized in the manufacture of the heavier native silk fabrics. The worm has been reared in Europe and in the United States, but has not been commercially successful in those countries. See *silkworm*, 1.

yam-bean (yam'bēn), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Cacara erosa*, widely cultivated in the tropics for its pods, which are used as a vegetable, and for its tubers, which are edible cooked or raw, and furnish in large quantity a starch said to be fully equal to arrowroot. The tubers are borne at intervals along the cord-like roots. Other species have sometimes been included in *Cacara erosa*, and some of them are likewise cultivated in the tropics. In the Fiji Islands it is called *yaka* or *wa yaka*.

yammer (yam'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *yaumer*, *yamer*; < ME. *gamuren*, *gomeren*, *geomeren*, < AS. *geómerian* (= OHG. *jāmarōn*, MHG. *jāmeren*, G. *jammern*), lament, groan, < *geómor*, sad, mournful (= OS. *jāmar* = OHG. *jāmar*, sad, > OHG. *jāmar*, MHG. *jāmor*, G. *jammer*, lamentation, misery).] 1. To lament; wail; shriek; yell; cry aloud; whimper loudly; whine. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

As for the White Maiden of Avenel, she is seen to *yammer* and wail before ony o' 'em dies. *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

"The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzy; "To be sure it does *yammer* constantly—that can't be denied." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xviii.

2. To yearn; desire. [Prov. Eng.]

I *yammer* to hear how things turned eawt.
Tim Bobbin, in Mackay's Lost Beauties of the Eng. Lang.

yammering (yam'ėr-ing), *n.* [Also *yaumering*; verbal n. of *yammer*, *v.*] A crying, whining, or grumbling. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They ill-thrawn folk . . . would tear the congregation to pieces wi' their bickerings and *yaumerings*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ix.

yammerly (yam'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gamerly*, *gomerly*, < AS. **geómorlīce*, < *geómorlīc*, lamentable, < *geómor*, sad: see *yammer*, *v.*] Piteously. *Gawayne.*

yamp (yamp), *n.* [Shoshone *yampa*.] An umbelliferous plant, *Carum Gairdneri*, found from California to Wyoming and Washington; also, *C. Kellogii*, of central California. These plants have fascicled tuberous roots, which are an important food of the Indians.

yamph (yamf), *v. i.* [Cf. *yaff*, *yap*[1].] To bark continuously. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yamun (yä'mun), *n.* [Chinese, < *ya*, the marquee of a general, + *mun*, a two-leaved door, a gate.] The official and private residence of a Chinese mandarin who holds a seal; the place where a mandarin transacts the business of the region or department under his care, and where he lives; a mandarin's office, court, residence, etc.

The three *yamuns* at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

Tsung li yamun, the bureau or department of the Chinese government which attends to foreign affairs; the Chinese "Foreign Office." It was established in 1860, is composed of eleven members, and forms the channel of communication between the foreign ministers and the throne. *Giles.*

yang (yang), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as the wild goose; honk.

yang (yang), *n.* [< *yang*, *v.*] The cry of the wild goose; a honk.

yang-kin (yang'kēn'), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese dulcimer.

yank[1] (yangk), *v.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *yack*, found in sense of 'talk fast', prob. orig. move quickly, < Sw. dial. *jakka*, rove about, a secondary form of Icel. *jaga*, move about, = Sw. *jaga* = Dan. *jage*, hunt, chase, hurry, = D.

jagen = G. *jagen*, hunt: see *yacht*. The Sw. Dan. sense 'hunt' appears to be due to G., and the word does not seem to be old in Scand., or to exist in AS., etc. *Yank* has prob. been confused in part, as to meaning, with *yark*, *yerk;* and the whole series to which it belongs is dialectal, and without early record.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be in active motion; move or work quickly; bustle. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To talk fast or constantly; scold; nag. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To move, carry, bring, take, etc., with a sudden jerk or jerking motion: usually with *along*, *over*, or *out:* as, to *yank* a fish *out* of the water. [Colloq.]

I don't see the fun of being *yanked* all *over* the United States in the middle of August.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

When the butt of a room goes on the drink, or takes to moping by himself, measures are necessary to *yank* him *out* of himself. *R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

I guess th' best thing we can do is t' *yank* our traps *out* of that cave an' get started again.
T. A. Janvier, Aztec Treasure-house, x.

yank[1] (yangk), *n.* [< *yank*[1], *v.*] 1. A quick, sharp stroke; a buffet. [Scotch.]

I took up my neive an' gae him a *yank* on the haffat tell I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'.
Hogg, Brownie of Bodsbeck, xiv.

2. A jerk or twitch. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. *pl.* Leggings or long gaiters worn in England by agricultural laborers. *Halliwell.*

Yank[2] (yangk), *n.* [An abbr. of *Yankee.*] A Yankee. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"The *Yank*" or the equally grovelling "nigger," one or the other, which we do not know, has corrupted "Pollard of Richmond." *The Nation*, IV. 286.

[The word acquired during the war of the rebellion wide currency as a nickname or contemptuous epithet among the Confederates for a Union soldier, the Confederates themselves being in like spirit dubbed *Johnnies* or *Rebs* by the Union soldiers.]

yankee[1]† (yang'kē), *a.* [A dubious word, in spelling prob. conformed to *Yankee*[2], being, if a genuine word, prob. for **yankie* or **yanky*, smart, active (as a noun, Sc. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman), < *yank*[1] + *-ie*[1] or *-y*[1], equiv. to *yanking*, active: see *yanking*. Cf. *Yankee*[2].] Spanking; excellent. Also used adverbially.

You may wish to know the origin of the term Yankee. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers, who were at the college in that town, have told me they remembered it to have been then in use among the students, but had no recollection of it before that period. The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent cider.
★ *Dr. W. Gordon*, Hist. Amer. War (ed. 1789), I. 324.

Yankee[2] (yang'kē), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Yankey* and **Yanky* (in pl. *Yankies*); origin uncertain. (*a*) According to a common statement, *Yankee*, as used in the plural *Yankees*, is a var. of *Yenkees* or *Yengees* or *Yaunghees*, a name said to have been given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being, it is supposed, an Indian corruption of the E. word *English*, or, as some think, of the F. *Anglais*, English (in the latter case the statement must refer to the Indians of Canada, the only ones in contact with the French). The word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England (it is said, "in contempt," but prob. not more in contempt than any other designation of them). (*b*) In another view, the name *Yankee* was derived from the adj. *yankee* as given under *yankee*[1]. Some connect *yankee*[1] with the preceding theory by assuming it to be a corruption of the Indian *Yengees* or *Yenkees* or *Yankees* as applied to the English, as if 'English' articles meant necessarily 'excellent' articles. Others identify *Yankee*[2] with *yankee*[1], 'excellent, smart'; but this sense does not seem to have been common, if existent, in New England use; and the theory is otherwise untenable.] **I.** *n.* 1. A citizen of New England.

From meanness first this Portsmouth *Yankey* rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows.
Oppression, A Poem by an American (Boston, 1765).
[(*Webster.*)

When *Yankies*, skill'd in martial rule,
First put the British troops to school.
Trumbull, McFingal, i.

Yankies—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States. *Trumbull's McFingal* (5th Eng. ed.), Editor's note.

For ourselves, now, we do not entertain a doubt that the sobriquet of *Yankees*, which is in every man's mouth, and of which the derivation appears to puzzle all our philologists, is nothing but a slight corruption of the word "Yengeese," the term applied to the "English" by the tribes to whom they first became known. We have no other authority for this derivation than conjecture, and conjectures that are purely our own; but it is so very plausible as almost to carry conviction of itself.
J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, p. 28.

Yankee, in the American use, does not mean a citizen of the United States as opposed to a foreigner, but a citizen of the Northern New England States (Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c.), opposed to a Virginian, a Kentuckian, &c.
De Quincey, Style, Note 1.

We have the present *Yankee*, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

2. By extension, a native of the United States. [Chiefly a European use.]—3. A soldier of the Federal armies: so called by the Confederates during the war of secession. See *Yank*[2].—4. A glass of whisky sweetened with molasses. *Bartlett.* [New Eng.] [Colloq. in all uses.]

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Yankees: as, *Yankee* smartness or invention; *Yankee* notions.

Codfish, tinware, apple-brandy, Weathersfield onions, wooden bowls, and other articles of *Yankee* barter.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 276.

Examine him outside and in, I'd thank ye,
Morals, Parisian—manners, perfect *Yankee.*
Lord Houghton, A Knock at the Door (quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 106).

Ez ef we could maysure stupenjious events
By the low *Yankee* stan'ard o' dollars and cents.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iv.

Yankee nation, the United States. [Humorous.]—**Yankee notions.** See *notion.*

Yankeedom (yang'kē-dum), *n.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-dom.*] 1. The region inhabited by Yankees, in any sense of that word.

Located as it is on the confines of Egypt and of *Yankeedom* in this State [Illinois], it has done a good work in both sections. *The Independent*, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms, p. 768.

2. Yankees collectively considered.

Up the turning viâ Galileo they climb, to the Basilica at the top, . . . hackneyed as only *Yankeedom* and Cockneydom, rushing hand in hand through all earth's sacrednesses, can hackney. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, viii.

Yankee-Doodle† (yang'kē-dō'dl), *n.* A Yankee: a humorous use, from a popular air so named. [Rare.]

I might have withheld these political noodles
From knocking their heads against hot *Yankee Doodles.*
Moore, Parody of a Celebrated Letter.

Yankeefied (yang'kē-fīd), *a.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Having the appearance or manner of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee. [Colloq.]

The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankeefied* way possible.
A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 113. (*Bartlett.*)

Yankee-gang (yang'kē-gang), *n.* An arrangement in a sawmill (in Canada) adapted for logs of 21 inches or less in diameter. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, which reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber. *E. H. Knight.*

Yankeeism (yang'kē-izm), *n.* [< *Yankee*[2] + *-ism.*] 1. Yankee ways or characteristics.

"I confess I had feared that Lily's impetuous ways—her—her—" "'Flamboyant *Yankeeism*,' Mr. Gore-Thompson called it," suggested Mrs. Clay. "We are from the Southwest originally," rather stiffly answered Mrs. Floyd-Curtis, who took *Yankeeism* to cover the reproach of a New England birthplace.
Mrs. Burton Harrison, The Anglomaniacs, i.

2. A locution or a practice characteristic of Yankees, specifically of the inhabitants of New England.

Cussedness . . . and cuss, . . . in such phrases as "He done it out o' pure cussedness," and "He is a nateral cuss," have been commonly thought *Yankeeisms.* . . . But neither is our own. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

yanker (yang'kėr), *n.* [< *yank*[1] + *-er*[1]. In def. 3 cf. D. *janker*, a bawler, brawler, lit. yelper, < *janken*, yelp, bark.] 1. A smart blow.—2. A great falsehood; a plumper. [Scotch.]

"Ay, billy, that is a *yanker!*" said Tam aside. "When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince."
Hogg, Three Perils of Man, I. 336. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Same as *yankie*, 2. *Imp. Dict.*

yankie (yang'ki), *n.* [< *yank*[1] + *-ie*[1], *-y*[1]. Cf. *yankee*[1].] 1. A sharp, forward, clever woman. [Scotch.]—2. One who speaks or scolds incessantly. *Imp. Dict.*

yanking (yang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *yank*[1], *v.*] 1. Active; pushing; thoroughgoing. [Scotch.]

"Ye'll be nae bagman, then, after a'?" "No," said the traveller. . . . "Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that—I canna bide their *yanking* way of knapping English at every word." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

2. Jerking; pulling. [U. S.]

That poor Emery Ann had had a *yanking* old horse, and a wretchedly uncomfortable saddle; . . . the wonder was that she had stayed on at all.
Mrs. Whitney, Sights and Insights, xxix.

yanky† (yang'ki), *n.*; pl. *yankies* (-kiz). A Dutch craft of a kind not definitely known.

Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without yawing like a Dutch *yanky.*
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, iii. (*Davies.*)

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *axinite.*

yao-pien (yäō'pyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'changed in the kiln'; < *yao*, kiln, furnace, + *pien*, change, transform.] In *ceram.*, a Chinese vessel which, from accident, intentional over-firing, or the like, has lost the appearance it would have had under ordinary circumstances, the colors being changed, fused together, etc., by too great heat, or unequally fused on the different faces. Many of the most esteemed pieces of porcelain owe their unusual color, or their clouding, mottling, or the like, to accidents or irregularities of manufacture of this nature.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* [< Turk. *yoghurt.*] A kind of thickened fermented liquor made by the Turks of milk curdled in a special way.

yap[1] (yap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yapped*, ppr. *yapping.* [Prob. imitative. Cf. *yaff*, *waff*[2], and *yaup*[1].] To yelp or bark. [Prov. Eng.]

Mr. Transome appeared with a face of feeble delight, playing horse to little Harry, who roared and flogged behind him, while Moro *yapped* in a puppy voice at their heels. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlii.

Presently he [the dog] *yapped*, as if in hot chase of a rabbit. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yap[1] (yap), *n.* [< *yap*[1], *v.*] 1. A yelp, as of a dog.—2. A cur. [Prov. Eng.]

yap[2] (yap), *a.* A dialectal form of *yep.* *Halliwell.*

yap[3], *v. i.* See *yaup*[2].

yape (yāp), *v. i.* See *yaup*[2].

yaply (yap'li), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yeply.*

yapok, yapock (yä-pok'), *n.* [Also *yapach*, *oyapock:* so named from the river *Oyapok*, between French Guiana and Brazil.] The South American water-opossum, *Chironectes variegatus.* It is



Yapok (*Chironectes variegatus*).

one of the smaller opossums, rather larger than the house-rat, with large naked ears, long scaly tail, and handsomely variegated fur. It is a good swimmer, resembles the otter in habits, and feeds on fish and other aquatic animals.

yapon (yä'pon), *n.* [Also *yaupon*, *yupon*, *yopon:* of Amer. Ind. origin.] An evergreen shrub or small tree of the holly kind, *Ilex vomitoria*, found from Virginia around the coast to Texas, thence to Arkansas, and also in Bermuda. It is generally a tall shrub sending up shoots from the ground, and forming dense thickets, but in Texas some-



Yapon (*Ilex vomitoria*).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers.

times assumes a tree-like habit. It bears an abundance of scarlet berries of the size of a pea, and branches covered with these are sent north for winter decoration. Its leaves have an emetic and purgative property, and a decoction of them was the famous black drink of the southern Indians. Its use was both ceremonial and medicinal, and to partake of it large numbers of them went down to the coast every spring. Also called *cassena*, and *Appalachian*, *Carolina*, and *South Sea tea.*

yappingale, *n.* Same as *yaffingale.*

yapster (yap'stėr), *n.* [< *yap*[1] + *-ster.*] A dog. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798).

yar[1] (yär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *yarred*, ppr. *yarring*. [Also *yarr*, Sc. *yirr*; < ME. **zarren*, *garen*, *gurren*, *georren*, < AS. *georran*, *girran*, *gyrran* (= MHG. *girren*), roar, cry, rattle, chatter.] To snarl; gnar.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez, . . . Loude he [the fox] watz 3ayned [hallooed] with *3arande* speech.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1724.

All the dogs were flocking about her, *yarring* at the retardment of their access to her.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. xxii. (*Davies.*)

yar[2], **yare**[2] (yär, yăr), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] Sour; brackish. [Prov. Eng.]

yarage† (yar'āj), *n.* [< *yare*[1] + *-age.*] *Naut.*, the power of moving or capability of being managed at sea: used with reference to a ship.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for lack of water-men to row them.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 777.

yarb (yärb), *n.* A dialectal form of *herb*.

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, . . . [and] some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iv.

★**yard**[1] (yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeard*; < ME. *yerd*, *zerd*, < AS. *gyrd*, *gird*, *gierd*, a rod, = OS. *gerda* = D. *garde*, a rod, twig, = OHG. *gartja*, *gerta*, MHG. G. *gerte*, a rod, switch; from the more primitive noun, OHG. MHG. *gart*, a rod, yard, = Goth. *gazds*, a goad, = Icel. *gaddr* = AS. *gād*, E. *goad* (the AS. *gād*, if = Goth. *gazds*, involves an irregular contraction, and may be a diff. word); cf. L. *hasta*, a spear: see *goad*, *gad*[1], and *hastate*.] **1**†. A rod; a stick; a wand; a branch or twig.

The *yerd* of a tre that is haled adown by myhty strengthe bowith redyly the crop adoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. meter 2.

The cros I kalle the heerdys [shepherd's] *gerde;*
Therwith the deuyl a dent he 3af.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

Ther-fore on his *gerde* skore shalle he [the marshal] Alle messys in halle that seruet be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Whan Joseph offeryd his *gerde* that day,
Anon ryth fforth in present
The ded styk do floure fful gay.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 6.

Hence—**2**†. Rule; direction; correction.

"Hoste," quod he, "I am under your *yerde;*
Ye han of us as now the governaunce."
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 22.

3. A measuring-rod or -stick of the exact length of 3 feet or 36 imperial inches; a yardstick.

You would not, sir: had I the *yeard* in hand,
Ide measure your pate for this delusion.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. 1874, II. 40).

4. The fundamental unit of English long measure. The prototype of the British imperial yard (to which the United States Office of Weights and Measures conforms, though without express authority) was legalized in 1855. It is a bar made of a kind of bronze or gun-metal known as *Baily's metal*. It has a square section of 1 inch on the sides, and is 38 inches long. But at 1 inch from each end a well is drilled into one of its surfaces so that the bottom is in the central plane of the bar, and into the bottom of the well is sunk a gold plug, upon whose mat surface is engraved one of the two defining lines. The yard is defined as the distance between these lines at 62° F., with the understanding that the bar is to be supported in a particular manner, and that the thermometers are to be constructed according to certain rules. The lines are designed to be looked at with the microscopes of a comparator; but they are not so free from blur that their middles can be determined more nearly than to a millionth part of the distance between them. This standard was made after the practical destruction of the previous legal prototype, that of 1760, in the burning of the Houses of Parliament, October 16th, 1834, and was legalized as a new prototype because its length agreed with what had been recognized in 1819 by the Standards Commission as the scientific standard yard—namely, with a certain scale, or rather with Captain Kater's measures of that scale, known as *Shuckburgh's scale*, having been made in 1794 by Troughton for Sir George Shuckburgh, who in his comparisons of it first introduced the comparator with micrometer microscopes. This scale was a copy of another which had been made for the Royal Society in 1742, from which the standard of 1760 was copied. This was a bar having upon one side two gold studs, each with a dot pricked upon it; and it was used by bringing the points of a beam-compass into these dots, which had thus soon become badly worn. Older standards still extant are those of Queen Elizabeth and of Henry VII. The latter is shorter than the present yard by one thousandth part of its length, or about $\frac{1}{27}$ of an inch. It is said that the yard was made to be of the length of Henry I.'s arm—doubtless a fable, even if believed by that monarch himself. Customary units are not changed so easily. Yet it is true that there appear to be no traces in the measures of buildings earlier than the twelfth century of the use of a yard equal to ours, nor of its subdivisions; while in the later Norman and Gothic structures a foot equal to the third of our yard has often clearly been used. But the Gothic architects of England more usually employed a foot of 13¼ modern inches, a unit probably derived from France; and the oldest works show a foot of 12½ modern inches, no doubt the old Saxon foot, agreeing very nearly with the Rhineland foot of modern Germany. Some British remains, as Stonehenge, were evidently constructed with Roman measures. The Standards Commission of 1819 reported that 37 inches of cloth were frequently given for each yard, which is almost precisely Rhenish measure. They also found local yards of 38 and 40 inches. As a cloth measure, the yard is divided into 4 quarters = 16 nails. (See *cloth-measure*, under *measure*.) A square yard contains 9 square feet, and a cubic yard 27 cubic feet. Contracted *yd*.

A good oke staffe, a *yard* and a halfe,
Each one had in his hande.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 244).

That there might be no Abuse in Measures, he [Henry I.] ordained a Measure made by the Length of his own Arm, which is called a *Yard*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 38.

5. *Naut.*, a long cylindrical spar having a rounded taper toward each end, slung crosswise to a mast and used for suspending certain of the sails called either *square* or *lateen sails* according as the yard is suspended at right angles or obliquely. Yards have sheave-holes near their extremities for the sheets reeving through. Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole, is called the *yard-arm;* the *quarter* of a yard is about half-way between the sheave-hole and the slings. Going upward from the deck, the yards are known as the *lower yards*, *topsail-*, *topgallant-*, and *royal-yards*, except where double topsails are used, when the topsail-yard is replaced by the lower and upper topsail-yards. Lower yards and topsail-yards are sometimes made of iron, and hollow. See cuts at *abox*, *a-cocktill*, *cockscomb*, and *ship*.

I boarded the king's ship; . . . on the topmast,
The *yards*, and bowsprit would I flame.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 200.

Three new topsails, . . . with stops and frapping-lines, were bent to the *yards*, close-reefed, sheeted home, and hoisted.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 260.

6. A long piece of timber, as a rafter. *Oxford Glossary.*—**7.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a staff or wand divided into equal parts, as if for a measure.—**8.** The virile member; the penis.—**After-yards** (*naut.*), the yards on the mainmast and mizzenmast.—**Golden Yard** or **Yard and Ell**, a popular name of the three stars in the belt of Orion.—**Slings of a yard.** See *sling*[1].—**To man the yards**, to place men on the yards of a ship—a form of saluting a distinguished person visiting the vessel. They stand on the yards, each with his inner arm over the life-line, and the other arm outstretched to the shoulder of the man next him.—**To point the yards of a vessel.** See *point*[1].—**To sling the yards, to traverse a yard, to trim the yards.** See the verbs.—**With spur and yard**†. See *spur.*—**Yard of ale, beer, or wine.** (*a*) A slender glass, a yard in length, and capable of holding a pint. Hence—(*b*) A pint of ale, beer, or wine served in a yard-glass, and usually drunk for amusement or on a wager, on account of the likelihood of spilling or choking. Compare *ale-yard*. [Prov. Eng.]

At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a *yard of wine*—i. e., a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length.
N. and Q., 4th ser., X. 49.

Yard of flannel. Same as *egg-flip.*—**Yard of land.** Same as *yard-land*.

yard[1] (yärd), *v. t.* [< *yard*[1], *n.*: with ref. to the yards or staves of office carried by the coroner.] To summon for hiring: a process formerly used in the Isle of Man, and executed by the coroner of the sheading or district on behalf of the deemsters and others entitled to a priority of choice of the servants at a fair or market.

An obstruction both to the Farmers, Deemsters, and other Officers, who should have the Benefit of *yarded* Servants.
Statute (1667), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 450.

yard[2] (yärd), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *yaird;* < ME. *yerd*, *zerd*, < AS. *geard*, an inclosure, court, yard, = D. *gaard*, a garden, = OHG. *gart*, a circle, ring, = Icel. *gardhr*, an inclosure, yard (> E. *garth*[1]), = Dan. *gaard*, a yard, court, farm, = Norw. *gaard*, a yard, farm, = Sw. *gård*, a yard; also in a weak form, OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda* = OHG. *garto*, MHG. *garte*, G. *garten*, garden, = Goth. *garda*, inclosure, stall, = L. *hortus*, a garden, = Gr. *χόρτος*, a yard, court, = Russ. *gorodŭ*, a town (as in *Novgorod*, etc.); orig. 'an inclosure,' from the verb represented by *gird:* see *gird*[1]. Cf. *cohort*, *court*. The word exists disguised in *orchard*. From the G. or LG. forms, through OF., comes also E. *garden*, and, from the Scand., E. *garth*[1].] **1.** A piece of inclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground inclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or inclosed by it: as, a front *yard;* a court-*yard;* a door*yard;* a church*yard;* an inn-*yard;* a barn-*yard;* a vine*yard*.

A col-fox . . . thurgh-out the hegges brast
In-to the *yerd* ther Chauntecleer the faire
Was wont, and eek hise wyves, to repaire.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 399.

I found her seated in a little back parlor, the window of which looked out upon a *yard* about eight feet square, laid out as a flower-garden.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 147.

In the precincts of the chapel-*yard*,
Among the knightly brasses of the graves.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Most of the houses [at Concord, Mass.], especially the newer ones, stand in their own well-kept grounds or *yards*, facing the road, with no fence or hedge to sever them from the highway.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 679.

2. An inclosure within which any work or business is carried on: as, a brick-*yard;* a wood-*yard;* a tan-*yard;* a dock-*yard;* a stock-*yard;* a navy-*yard*.

The *yards*, great fenced-in portions of the place opening into one another, the largest covering a few acres, conveying into smaller and smaller pens, which finally permit only one sheep abreast to pass up the narrow lane, at the top of which stands a swing gate and two series of pens distinct from one another.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 174.

3. In railway usage, the space or tract adjacent to a railway station or terminus, which is used for the switching or making up of trains, the accommodation of rolling-stock, and similar purposes. It includes all sidings and roundhouses, etc., and, at way-stations, extends from the most distant switch or signal-post in one direction of the line to the most distant signals in the opposite direction.

4. A garden; now, chiefly, a kitchen- or cottage-garden: as, a kale-*yard*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Vnto ane plesand grund cumin ar thay, . . .
The lusty orchartis and the halesum *3ardis*
Of happy saulis and wele fortunate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 187.

He [Christ] said himself, quhen he was in the *yaird* afore he was takin, Tristis est anima mea usque mortis.
Abp. Hamilton, Catechism (1552), fol. 102 b. (*Jamieson.*)

Lang syne, in Eden's bonnie *yard*,
When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

5. The winter pasture or browsing-ground of moose and deer; a moose-yard. [U. S. and Canada.]—**6.** A measure of land in England, varying locally: in Buckinghamshire, formerly, 28 to 40 acres; in Wiltshire, a quarter of an acre. Compare *yard-land*.

yard[2] (yärd), *v.* [< *yard*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into or inclose in a yard; shut up in a yard, as cattle: as, to *yard* cows.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resort to winter pastures: said of moose and deer. [U. S.]

It [the caribou] never *yards* in winter as do the deer and moose, nor does it show the same fondness for a given locality.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 506.

2. To shoot deer in their winter yards. [Local, U. S.]

"Pot-hunters" have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as *yarding* and establishing salt licks. In the former case, the deer are traced to their winter herding grounds and are then shot down.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 432.

★**yardage** (yär'dāj), *n.* [< *yard*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The use or convenience of a yard or inclosure, as in receiving, lading, or unlading cattle, etc., from railroad-cars.—**2.** The charge made for such use or convenience.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, cutting coal at so much per yard or fathom.

yard-arm (yärd'ärm), *n.* See *yard*[1], *n.*, 5.—**Yard-arm and yard-arm**, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch. Compare *block and block*, under *block*[1].

The Bulldog engaged the Friseur *yard-arm and yard-arm*, three glasses and a half; but was obliged to sheer off for want of powder.
Johnson, Idler, No. 7.

yardel (yär'del), *n.* [< *yard*[1].] A yard-measure. [Provincial.]

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel*.
W. Taylor, 1804 (Robberds's Memoir, I. 493). (*Davies.*)

yard-grass (yärd'gras), *n.* Same as *wire-grass*, 2.

yardkeep (yärd'kēp), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp*.

yard-land (yärd'land), *n.* The area of land held by a tenant in villeinage in early English manors, consisting usually of an aggregate of some 30 strips in the open fields with a messuage in the village. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres. See *holding*, 3 (*a*). Also *yard of land*.

Now I am come to my living, which is ten *yard land* and a house; and there is never a *yard land* in our field but is as well worth ten pounds a year as a thief is worth a halter.
Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

The number of farmers had much diminished, and some had as much as three *yard lands* (a *yard land* is thirty acres).
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 902.

A very simple man . . . obtained the reversion of a messuage in Alston Sutton, Somersetshire, consisting of 1 cottage, 3 acres of land, 10 acres of arable, 1 *yard-land*, and a meadow.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, iii.

yard-limit (yärd'lim″it), *n.* On a railway, the extreme end of the yard-space occupied by sidings and switches: usually indicated by a sign beside the track.

yardman (yärd'man), *n.*; pl. *yardmen* (-men). 1. The laborer who has the special care of a farm-yard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. One who is employed in a railway-yard under the yard-master, to assist in switching cars and making up trains. Also *yardsman.*

Labourers (including *yardmen* and stokers).
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 432.

yard-master (yärd'mȧs″tėr), *n.* A man employed under the manager of a railway to superintend a terminal yard, whose duty it is to see to the proper switching and distribution of cars coming into the yard, and to the proper making up of trains to be sent out of the yard.

yard-measure (yärd'mezh″ūr), *n.* A measure 3 feet in length, made of either rigid or flexible material.

yard-rope (yärd'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope leading through a block or sheave at the masthead to send a topgallant- or royal-yard up or down.

yard-slings (yärd'slingz), *n. pl.* Short lengths of chain extending from the middle of a lower yard to the lower masthead, to aid in supporting the weight of the yard.

yardsman (yärdz'man), *n.* Same as *yardman*, 2.

yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* 1. A stick or rod exactly 3 feet long, generally marked with subdivisions, as quarters and eighths of the yard on the one side, and inches, or perhaps feet and inches, on the other. See *yard*[1], *n.*, 3, 4.

The *yardstick* is divided in its practical use into halves, quarters, eighths, etc., by successive bisections.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 423.

Let the *yardstick* dispute heraldic honors with the sword.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 147.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, a standard of measurement in general.

Senator Thurman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the *yard-stick* of the constitutional lawyer, and, finding full measure by that standard, to give it his approval. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 507.

yard-tackle (yärd'tak″l), *n.* A large tackle used on the lower yards, in connection with the stay-tackles, for getting the boom-boats in and out, purchasing anchors, etc. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 77.

yard-wand (yärd'wond), *n.* 1. A yardstick.

The smooth-faced snub-nosed rogue would leap from his counter and till,
And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating *yardwand*, home. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

2. [*cap.*] See *Orion*, 1.

yare[1] (yãr), *a.* [< ME. *yare, gare,* < AS. *gearu, gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, quick, prompt, = OS. *garu* = D. *gaar*, done, dressed (as meat), = OHG. *garo* (*garaw-*), MHG. *gare* (*garw-*), G. *gar*, ready, complete, = Icel. *görr, gerr*, perfect (Goth. not recorded); cf. AS. *earu* = OS. *aru*, ready, forms appar. related to the preceding, which must then contain a prefix, namely AS. *gearu,* < *ge-*, a collective or generalizing prefix, + *earu*, ready. For another supposed instance of this prefix absorbed with the following vowel, see *go*. The prefix is contained also in *yearn*[2].] 1. Ready; prepared.

Which schip was *yarest*,
To fare forth at that flod.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2729.

This Tereus let make his shippes *yare*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2270.

But afore ye ha'e your bow weel bent,
And a' your arrows *yare*,
I will flee till anither tree,
Whare I can better fare.
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 24).

The gunner held his linstock *yare*,
For welcome-shot prepared.
Scott, Marmion, i. 9.

2. Prompt; active; brisk; sprightly.

To offyr loke that ye be *yore*. *York Plays*, p. 36.

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me *yare*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 61.

The Spaniard was as *yare* in slipping his chained Grapnalls as Merham was in cutting the tackling.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 53.

3. Easily wrought; answering quickly to the helm; manageable; swift: said of a ship.

The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the other is slow. *Raleigh.*

Their ships are *yare;* yours, heavy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 39.

Like a new-rigg'd ship, both tight and *yare*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

[Now provincial in all uses.]

yare[1] (yãr), *adv.* [< ME. *yare, gare,* < AS. *gearwe*, readily, quickly (= D. *gaar* = OHG. *garo, garawo*, MHG. *gare, gar*, G. *gar* = Icel. *görr-, ger-, görv-*, wholly, quite), < *gearu*, ready: see *yare*[1], *a.*] Briskly; dexterously; yarely. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Oure old lawes as now thei hatte [hate],
And his kepis [keep] *yare*.
York Plays, p. 213.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: . . .
Yare, yare, good Iras; quick.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 286.

yare[2], *a.* See *yar*[2].

yarely (yãr'li), *adv.* [< *yare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Readily; dexterously; skilfully.

Speak to the mariners; fall to 't, *yarely*, or we run ourselves aground; bestir, bestir. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 4.

yark[1] (yärk), *v. t.* [< ME. *yarken, gerken,* < AS. *gearcian*, prepare, < *gearu*, ready: see *yare*[1].] 1. To make ready; prepare. [Prov. Eng.]

But 3if we loue hym trewe,
Houre peynys ben in helle,
3arkyd euere newe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

For wite ȝe neuere who is worthi, ac god wote who hath nede,
In hym that taketh is the treccherye, if any tresoun wawe,
For he that ȝiueth, ȝeldeth, and *ȝarketh* hym to reste.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 80.

In a night and a day would he haue *yarkt* vp a Pamphlet as well as in seauen yeare.
Nashe, Strange Newes, quoted in Greene's Works [(ed. Dyce), p. xxxix.

2†. To dispose.

Thai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh,
With ȝep men at the yatis *ȝarkit* full thik.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11264.

3†. To set open; open.

They ȝolden hym the brode ȝate, *ȝarked* vp wyde,
& he hem raysed rekenly, & rod ouer the brygge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 820.

yark[2] (yärk), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *yerk*[2].

Still *yarking* never leaves until himself he fling
Above the streamful top of the surrounded heap.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 24.

yarké (yär'ke), *n.* The black white-headed saki, *Pithecia leucocephala*, or other member of the same genus.

yarly (yär'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *early*.

What, is he styrrynge so *yarly* this mornynge whiche dranke so moche yesternyghte?
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

yarm (yärm), *n.* [< ME. *yarm*, an outcry: see *yarm*, *v.*] An outcry; a noise. [Prov. Eng.]

Such a ȝomerly *ȝarm* of ȝellyng ther rysed,
Ther-of clatered the cloudes that kryst myȝt haf rawthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 971.

yarm (yärm), *v. i.* [< ME. *yarmen, ȝermen,* < AS. *gyrman*, make a noise, cry out.] 1. To cry out; make a loud unpleasant noise. [Prov. Eng.]

The fend began to crie and *ȝarm*.
MS. Lincoln. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To scold; grumble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarn[1] (yärn), *n.* [< ME. *yarn, ȝarn, ȝern,* < AS. *gearn*, thread, yarn, = D. *garen* = OHG. MHG. G. *garn* = Sw. Dan. *garn*, thread, net; akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnir*, gut, G. *garn*, one of the stomachs of a ruminant, Gr. *χορδή*, a cord, chord: see *chord, cord*[1], *haruspex*, etc.] 1. Originally, thread of any kind spun from natural fibers, vegetable or animal, or even mineral; now, more usually, thread prepared for weaving, as distinguished from sewing-thread of any sort. The term is also applied to stout woolen thread used for knitting, etc.

All the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

With here and there a tuft of crimson *yarn*,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 53.

2. Rope-yarn. — 3. A story; a tale: often implying the marvelous or untrue: applied to a long story, with allusion to spinning yarn: as, do you expect us to believe such a *yarn* as that? a sailors' *yarn*. [Colloq.]

It is n't everybody that likes these sea-*yarns* as you do, Eve. No, I'll belay, and let my betters get a word in now.
C. Reade, Love Me Little, iii.

Connaught yarn, a soft and elastic yarn produced in Connaught, Ireland. — **Cop-yarn**, the technical name for yarn as removed from the spindle. — **Half-worsted yarn**. Same as *sayette*, 2. — **Haul of yarn**. See *haul*. — **Lamb's-wool yarn**. See *lamb's-wool*. — **Mixed yarn**, a yarn in which two or more fibers are combined, as in a poplin, cassinette, tweed, etc. — **Norwegian yarn**, lamb's-wool yarn from the Scandinavian peninsula. It comes in the natural colors, both black and gray. — **Random yarn**. See *random*. — **Rogue's yarn**. See *rogue*. — **Saxony yarn**, a variety of Berlin wool. — **Spun yarn, to spin a yarn, to spin street-yarn**. See *spin*. — **Turkey yarn**. See *Angora goat*, under *goat*[1]. — **Worsted yarn**, yarn made from long-haired or combed wool, and consisting either entirely of wool, or of wool combined with mohair and alpaca, or of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk. Such yarns are called *fancy yarns*, and are used in the manufacture of tibet, merino, etc. — **Yarn-assorter**, a weighing-scale for indicating the fineness of yarn by the weight of a skein; a yarn-scale. — **Yarn-flocking machine**, a machine for twisting foreign materials, as feathers, into yarn, to produce unique effects. — **Yarn-washing rollers**, an apparatus for washing yarn by the agency of a pair of pressure-rollers.

yarn[1] (yärn), *v. i.* [< *yarn*[1], *n.*] To tell stories; spin yarns. [Colloq., and originally nautical.]

The time was the second dog-watch, and all the crew would be forward on the forecastle, *yarning* and smoking and taking sailors' pleasure.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxx.

The first lieutenant is *yarning* with me under the lee of the bulwarks. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 465.

yarn[2] (yärn), *v. t.* Same as *yearn*[3], a dialectal variant of *earn*[1].

When rain is a let to thy dooings abrode,
Set threshers a threshing to laie on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid them, though lesser they *yarn*,
And looking to thriue haue an eie to thy barne.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

yarn-beam (yärn'bēm), *n.* In *weaving*, the beam on which the warp-threads are wound. Also called *yarn-roll*.

yarn-clearer (yärn'klēr″ėr), *n.* A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove burls or unevenness from yarn passing between them. *E. H. Knight.*

yarn-dresser (yärn'dres″ėr), *n.* A machine for sizing, drying, and polishing yarns.

yarnen† (yär'nen), *a.* [< *yarn*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of yarn; consisting of yarn.

A paire of *yarnen* stocks to keepe the colde away.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

yarn-meter (yärn'mē″tėr), *n.* In *spinning*, an attachment to a slubber, fly-frame, spinning-frame, or mule, for measuring the yarns as they are made. It indicates the amount in hanks and decimal parts of a hank.

yarn-printer (yärn'prin″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for applying color to yarns designed to be used in certain styles of carpets and in tapestry; a yarn-printing machine for distributing the color at regular intervals on the yarn, for the purpose of producing certain decorative patterns in weaving.

yarn-reel (yärn'rēl), *n.* A reel which winds the yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-roll (yärn'rōl), *n.* Same as *yarn-beam*.

yarn-scale (yärn'skāl), *n.* A scale for weighing certain lengths of yarn.

yarn-spooler (yärn'spō″lėr), *n.* A winding-machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

yarn-tester (yärn'tes″tėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for testing the strength of yarns and finding their elastic limit or stretch. The yarn to be tested is placed on two hooks, that are slowly drawn apart by means of a screw till the yarn breaks. A dial indicates the breaking-strain of the yarn in pounds, and another dial records the elastic limit.
2. A device for reeling yarn on a blackened cylinder, to throw it into sharp contrast, for the purpose of examining it for quality, evenness, etc.

yarnut, *n.* See *yernut*.

yarn-winder (yärn'wīn″dėr), *n.* A yarn-reel or a yarn-spooler.

yarpha (yär'fȧ), *n.* A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. [Orkney and Shetland.]

We turn pasture to tillage, and barley into aits, and heather into greensward, and the poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baittle grass-land. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxv.

yarr[1] (yär), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yarrow*.] The corn-spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. See *spurry*.

yarr[2], *v. i.* See *yar*[1].

yarringle (yar'ing-gl), *n.* [Also *yarwingle;* < ME. **ȝarwyngyll, garwyngyll, ȝarwyndyl, garwyndyl, garnewyndel;* < *yarn* + *windle*.] An old-fashioned instrument for winding yarn by hand into balls. Also called a *pair of yarringles*. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 188 and 536. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

yarrish (yär'ish), *a.* [< *yar*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Having a rough, dry taste. *Bailey.* [Prov. Eng.]

yarrow (yar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *yarowe, ȝarowe, yarwe, ȝarwe,* < AS. *gearuwe, gearwe, gærwe*, yarrow, = D. *gerw* = OHG. *garawa, garba*, MHG. *garwe*, G. *garbe*, yarrow; origin unknown. Connection with AS. *gearwian*, make ready (< *gearu*, ready, yare), is improbable, on account of the difference of meaning.] The milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. See *milfoil*, and cut on following page.



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Yarrow (*Achillea Millefolium*). *a*, head; *b*, disk-flower; *c*, ray-flower.

yarwhelp (yär'hwelp), *n.* [Also *yarwhip, yardkeep:* see quot.] A godwit—either the black-tailed, *Limosa ægocephala*, or the bar-tailed, *L. lapponica*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note.
Browne, Birds of Norfolk.

yarwhip (yär'hwip), *n.* Same as *yarwhelp*.

yashmak (yash'mak), *n.* [Ar.] The veil worn by Moslem women in public—that is, when not in their own apartments.

The *yashmak* is a sort of double veil. The first brought round the forehead and gathered neatly up behind and on the head; the second, pinned on behind to the first, falls sufficiently in front to uncover the eyes.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 19.

A bevy of Turkish women, who, in their white *yashmaks*, shone like a bed of lilies. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 276.

yat† (yat), *n.* An obsolete form of *gate*[1].

yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* [Also *ataghan*, and formerly *aïtaghan;* < Turk. *yatagān.*] The sword of Mohammedan nations, peculiar in having no guard and no crosspiece, but usually a large and often decorative pommel. A common form has a straight back and the edge curving, first concavely, then convexly, and again backward to the point; another form follows the same general shape, but has the back slightly curved to correspond to the edge; and a third is curved in one direction only, with the edge on the convex side.



Yataghan, North African type.

The pistol and *yataghan* worn in the belt, a general costume essentially the same as that of the Montenegrin.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 198.

yate (yāt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gate*[1].

And if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

yate-stoop (yāt'stöp), *n.* A gate-post. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yate-tree (yāt'trē), *n.* A gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, of southwestern Australia, yielding a tough elastic wood considered equal to ash and used for similar purposes. The flat-topped yate-tree, *E. occidentalis*, is an allied and equally valuable tree of the same region. *Von Mueller*, Select Extra-trop. Plants.

yaud (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

The Murray, on the auld gray *yaud*,
Wi' winged spurs did ride.
Burns, Election Ballads, iv.

I will content me with . . . the haunch and the nombles [of venison], and e'en heave up the rest on the old oak-tree yonder, and come back for it with one of the *yauds*. *Scott*, Monastery, xvii.

yaul, *n.* See *yawl*[2].

yauld, *a.* See *yald*[2].

yaumering, *n.* See *yammering*.

yaup[1] (yâp), *v.* and *n.* 1. A dialectal form of *yelp*.—2. The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*, more fully called *blue yaup*. [Prov. Eng.]

yaup[2] (yâp), *v. i.* [Also *yap, yape, yaip;* prob. a particular use of *yape* for *gape*.] To be hungry. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

yaup[3] (yâp), *a.* [Perhaps for **ayaup*, var. of *agape*.] Hungry. [Scotch.]

yaupon (yâ'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yave†. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*[1].

yaw[1] (yâ), *v.* [Cf. Norw. *gaga*, bend backward, < *gagr* (= Icel. *gagr*, bent back); G. dial. *gagen*, rock, move unsteadily.] **I.** *intrans.* To go unsteadily; bend or deviate from a straight course: chiefly nautical.

To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, and yet but *yaw* neither, in respect of his quick sail. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 120.

She steered wild, *yawed*, and decreased in her rate of sailing. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, xx. (*Davies.*)

The language [German] has such a fatal genius for going stern foremost, for *yawing*, and for not minding the helm without some ten minutes' notice in advance, that he must be a great sailor indeed who can safely make it the vehicle for anything but imperishable commodities.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

The sun flashed on her streaming ebony black sides as she *yawed* to the great ocean swell that chased her.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

II. *trans.* To move aside; move from one side to the other. [Rare.]

My eyes! how she [a mare] did pitch! . . .
And *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

yaw[1] (yâ), *n.* [< *yaw*[1], *v.*] *Naut.*, a temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

O, the *yaws* that she will make!
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.

He did not see a light just before us, which had been hid by the studding-sails from the man at the helm, but by an accidental *yaw* of the ship was discovered.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 264.

A very red-faced, thick-lipped countryman, . . . as soon as the Prince hailed him, jovially, if somewhat thickly, answered. At the same time he gave a beery *yaw* in the saddle. *R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, i. 4.

yaw[2] (yâ), *n.* [Corrupt. (pl.) of F. *pias, pians*, < Tupi-Guarani word: cf. Guarani *pias* (*Montoya*). *T. Platt, Jr.*] One of the tubercles which are characteristic of the disease known as yaws.

yaw[2] (yâ), *v. i.* [< *yaw*[2], *n.*] To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

yaw[3] (yâ), *n.* [< *yaw*[1], *v.* ?] A thin or defective place in cloth.

yawd (yâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *jade*[1].

yawey (yâ'i), *a.* [< *yaw*[2] + *-ey.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the yaws.

That yaws is a communicable disease is beyond question; but that it has always arisen by conveyance of *yawey* matter from a previous case is neither proved nor probable. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 732.

yawl[1] (yâl), *v. i.* [Also *yowl;* formerly also *yole* and *gowl;* < ME. *goulen*, < Icel. *gaula* = LG. *gaulen* = G. *jaulen*, howl, yell; an imitative word, like *howl;* it may be regarded as a more sonorous form of *yell*[1].] To cry out; howl; yell.

He hurtez of the houndez, & thay
Ful 3omerly *3aule* & 3elle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1451.

My little legs still crossing
His: either kicking this way, that way sprawling,
Or, if hee but remov'd me, straitwaies *yawling*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 201).

Then yelp'd the cur, and *yawl'd* the cat.
Tennyson, The Goose.

★ **yawl**[2] (yâl), *n.* [Sometimes also *yaul;* < MD. **jolle* (in dim. *jolleken*), D. *jol*, a yawl, skiff, = Dan. *jolle* = Sw. *julle*, a yawl, jolly-boat. Cf. *jolly-boat.*] 1. A ship's small boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat.—2. The smallest boat used by fishermen. See cut under *rowlock*.—3. A sail-boat or small yacht of the cutter class, with a jigger and short main-boom.

yawn (yân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *yane*, dial. *gaun, goan;* < ME. *ganon, gonen, ganen, gonen*, < AS. *gānian* = LG. *janen* = OHG. *geinōn*, MHG. *geinen*, yawn; a secondary form, parallel to AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginēn*, MHG. *ginen, genen*, G. *gähnen*, yawn; both being derived from a strong verb, AS. *ginan* (pret. **gān*), in comp. *tō-ginen*, gape apart, = Icel. *gīna*, gape: see further under *begin*. The form *yawn*, < AS. *gānian*, instead of **yone* (yōn), is irreg., but is parallel with *broad* (brôd), < AS. *brād*. The initial *y* for *g* is also irregular; it is prob. due to an AS. var. **geánian*, or to conformation with *yave* for *gave*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To gape; open; stand wide.

Then from the *yawning* wound with fury tore
The spear, pursu'd by gushing streams of gore.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 479.

Crowds that stream from *yawning* doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

The cracks and rents that had fissured their [the kilns'] walls, from the fierce heat that once blazed within, were *yawning* hideously. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

Specifically—2. To open the mouth wide. (*a*) Voluntarily.

The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 794.

(*b*) Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gape; oscitate. Compare *yawning*.

When a man *yawneth* he cannot hear so well.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 283.

At every line they stretch, they *yawn*, they doze.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 390.

And, leaning back, he *yawned* and fell asleep,
Lulled by the chant monotonous and deep.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, The Sicilian's Tale.

3. To gape, as in hunger or thirst for something; hence, to be eager; long.

The chiefest thing which lay-reformers *yawn* for is that the clergy may through conformity in state and condition be apostolical, poor as the Apostles of Christ were poor.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv. § 3.

4. To be open-mouthed with surprise, bewilderment, etc.; be agape.

To *yawn*, be still, and wonder,
When one but of my ordinance stood up
To speak of peace or war. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 11.

II. *trans.* 1. To open; form by opening. [Rare.]

The groaning Earth began to reel and shake,
A horrid Thunder in her bowels rumbles, . . .
Tearing her Rocks, Vntill she *Yawn* a way
To let it out, and to let-in the Day.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. To express or utter with a yawn.

"Heigho," *yawned* one day King Francis,
"Distance all value enhances!"
Browning, The Glove.

yawn (yân), *n.* [< *yawn, v.*] 1. The act of gaping or opening wide.

Sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead.
Addison, tr. from Silius Italicus's Punicorum, ii.

2. An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation. See *yawning*.

From every side they hurried in,
Rubbing their sleepy eyes with lazy wrists,
And doubling overhead their little fists
In backward *yawns*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The family is astir; and member after member appears with the morning *yawn*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 20.

3. An opening; a chasm. *Marston.*

But June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's *yawn* and thrice-read tomes.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Through the *yawns* of the back-door, and sundry rents in the logs of the house, filter in, unweariedly, fine particles of snow. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

yawner (yâ'nėr), *n.* One who yawns.

yawning (yâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yawn, v.*] Gaping; oscitation; the taking of a deep inspiration, followed by a slight pause, and then a prolonged expiration, the mouth being more or less widely open. The act is reflex and involuntary in character, though it can often be partially repressed by a strong effort of the will. It is the physiological expression of fatigue and of a desire to sleep, but is also excited by insufficient oxygenation of the blood, and occurs therefore in conditions of lowered vitality, in the prodromal stage of many diseases, and after profuse losses of blood. The sight of another person yawning is also provocative of the act.

yawningly (yâ'ning-li), *adv.* In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes.

Ye . . . that leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers.
Bp. Hall, The Hypocrite, Sermon on 2 Tim. iii. 5.

Many were merely attracted by a new face, and, having stared me full in the title-page, walked off without saying a word; while others lingered *yawningly* through the preface, and, having gratified their short-lived curiosity, soon dropped off one by one.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 358.

yawp (yâp), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *yelp*.

yaws (yâz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *yaw*[2].] A contagious disease of the skin, endemic in many tropical regions: same as *frambœsia*.

yaw-weed (yâ'wēd), *n.* A shrubby West Indian plant, *Morinda Royoc*, used as a remedy for the yaws or frambœsia.

Yb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *ytterbium*.

Y. B. An abbreviation of *year-book*.

Y-branch (wī'branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

Y-cartilage (wī'kär#ti-lāj), *n.* The ypsiliform cartilage uniting the ilium, ischium, and pubis at the acetabulum, ossified about the age of puberty.

ychone†, **ychoone**†. Middle English forms of *each one*.

With myrthe and with mynstrasye thei pleseden hir *ychoone*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 98.

yclad†. An obsolete form of *clad*, a preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

Yclad in costly garments fit for tragicke Stage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 3.

Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 33.

yclept, ycleped. Forms of the preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

Y-cross (wī'krôs), *n.* 1. A Y-shaped cross, suggesting the position of Christ as crucified with the arms raised: often an ornament on chasubles.—2. A Y-branch or Y; a three-way joint or connection.

yd. A contraction of *yard*[1].

ydle†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *idle*.

ydrad†. A form of *drad*, obsolete past participle of *dread*.

Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

ye[1], **you** (yē, yö), *pron. pl.* (used also instead of *sing.*); poss. *your* or *yours*, obj. *you*, sometimes *ye*. [Two forms of the same word, representing historically the nom. and obj. respectively of the personal pronoun used as the plural of *thou* (see *thou*): (*a*) Nom. (and voc.) *ye*, early mod. E. also *yee*, < ME. *ye*, *ze*, < AS. *gē*, *ge* = OS. *gī*, *gi* = OFries. *gi*, *i* = MD. *ghy*, D. *gij* = LG. *jī* = OHG. MHG. *ir*, G. *ihr* = Icel. *ēr*, *ier* = Sw. Dan. *i* = Goth. *jus*, ye, = (with additional suffix) Gr. *ὑμεῖς*, *ὑμμες* = Skt. *yūyam*, ye; a pron. used as the pl. of *thou*, with which it is not etymologically related. (*b*) Nom. *you*, orig. obj. (dat. and acc.), taking the place of the nom. *ye*, because of the much greater frequency of the dat. and acc., and the tendency to make the three cases *ye*, *your*, *you*, conform to one base, a tendency assisted also by the fact that *ye* and *you* are usually unaccented, and therefore have the vowel more or less obscurely pronounced; < ME. *you*, *gou*, *yow*, < AS. *eów*, dat., *eów* (poet. *eówic*), acc., = OS. *iu* = OFries. *iuwe*, *iwe* = D. *u* = OHG. *iu* = Sw. Dan. *i* (prop. nom.) = Goth. *izwis*, you; cf. Gr. *ὑμῖν*, dat., *ὑμᾶς*, acc. The confusion of the two forms, and the use of *you* as nom., began in early mod. E., and is conspicuous in the Elizabethan dramas. In the authorized version of the Bible (1611), in which many usages already regarded as archaisms were purposely retained, the distinction between *ye*, nom., and *you*, obj., is carefully preserved. *Ye* still survives in religious and poetical use, while in ordinary colloquial and literary use *you* has superseded it. In provincial use, as in Irish, *ye* occurs for *you* both in nom. and obj., but in the obj. it is to be regarded rather as a shortening of the enclitic *you*: thus, *I tell you*, *I tell ye*. The *ye* may be further reduced, as in *thank you* > *thank ye* > *thankee* or *thanky*; *how do you do* > *how do ye do* > *how d'ye do* > *howdy do* > *howdy*, etc.] The personal pronoun of the second person, in the plural number: now commonly applied also (originally with some notion of distinction or compliment, as in the case of the royal *we*) to a single individual, in place of the singular forms *thee* and *thou*—a use resulting in the partial degradation of *thou* to a term of familiarity or of contempt. *Ye* is archaic, and little used except in exalted address and poetry. (*a*) As carefully discriminated, especially in the older English, the nominative and vocative being *ye* and the dative and accusative *you*.

He swor formest [first]
That *ze* schuld haue no harm, but hendely for gode
He praide *zou* com speke with him.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 269.

He zaue *zow* fyue wittes
For to worshepen hym ther-with while *ze* lyuen here.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 15.

And he said unto the elders, Tarry *ye* here for us, until we come again unto *you*. Ex. xxiv. 14.

Wherefore, brethren, look *ye* out among *you* seven men of honest report. Acts vi. 3.

Yee Mannians, arme your selues, for feare of afterclaps.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 16.

Speed, Pegasus!—*ye* strains of great and small,
Ode, epic, elegy, have at *you* all!
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(*b*) As used without discrimination of case-form between nominative and objective.

Ye a great master are in your degree.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 546.

You lie, *ye* rogue. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 59.

The more shame for *ye*, holy men I thought *ye*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 102.

You meaner beauties of the night, . . .
What are *you* when the moon shall rise?
Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

They have, like good sumpters, laid *ye* down their hors load of citations and fathers at your dore.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*c*) As used for a single subject.

Tho *ye* count me still the child,
Sweet mother, do *ye* love the child?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

To you. See *to*[1].—**You're another**, a familiar form of the tu quoque argument. See *tu quoque*.

I find little to interest and less to edify me in these international bandyings of "*You're another.*"
Lowell, Democracy.

You-uns (literally, you ones), you. Compare *we-uns*, under *we*. [Dialectal, southern U. S.]

"Mirandy Jane," the old woman interrupted, . . . "'pears like I hev hed the trouble o' raisin' a idjit in *you-uns!*"
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, i.

But I'll tell the yarn to *youans*.
John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

ye[2]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *yea*.

ye[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*[1].

yea (yā), *adv.* [< ME. *ye*, *ze*, *yai*, *yo*, < AS. *geá* = OS. *ja* = OFries. *iē*, *gē* = D. *ja* = LG. *ja* = OHG. MHG. *jā*, G. *ja* = Icel. *jā* = Dan. Sw. *ja* = Goth. *ja*, yes, *jai*, truly, verily; perhaps = Lith. *ja* in *ja sakyti*, say yes, and Gr. *ἦ*, truly. Connection with AS. *ge* = Goth. *jah*, also, and, and with L. *jam*, now, Skt. *ya*, who, is uncertain. Hence ult. *yes*.] 1. Yes; ay: a word that expresses affirmation or assent: the opposite of *nay*: as, Will you go? *Yea*.

Swear not at all; . . . but let your communication be *Yea, yea;* Nay, nay. Mat. v. 37.

You promise to bear Faith and Loyalty to him: Say *Yea*. And King Edward said *Yea*, and kissed the King of France on the Mouth, as Lord of the Fee.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 117.

2. Indeed; verily; truly; it is so, or is it so? used to introduce a subject.

Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden? Gen. iii. 1.

Yea, mistress, are you so peremptory?
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 73.

Him I loved not. Why?
I deem'd him fool? *yea*, so?
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Used to intimate that something is to be added by way of intensiveness or amplification: Not this alone; not only so but also; what is more. Compare the similar use of *nay*.

Confess Christ and his truth, not only in heart, but also in tongue, *yea*, in very deed, which few gospellers do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 202.

I therein do rejoice; *yea*, and will rejoice. Phil. i. 18.

One that composed your beauties, *yea*, and one
To whom you are but as a form in wax.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 48.

Many of you, *yea* most,
Return no more. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

4. In the authorized version of the Bible, so; thus; true; real; consistent.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him Amen. 2 Cor. i. 20.

Yea is now used only in the sacred, solemn, or formal style. *Yea*, being mainly a word of assent, was formerly used chiefly in answer to questions framed affirmatively; *yes*, a stronger term, was chiefly used in answer to questions containing a negative or otherwise implying a doubt. But the distinction does not appear to have been rigidly maintained; and the assertions of the following quotations about *yea* and *yes*, like those about *nay* and *no* (see *no*[1]), must be taken with some allowance.

I woulde not here note by the way that Tyndall here translateth *no* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the englishe worde, sauing that ye shoulde see that he, whych in two so plain englishe wordes, and so commen as is *naye* and *no*, cannot tell when he should take the tone, and when the tother, is not, for translating into englishe, a man very mete. For the vse of those two wordes in aunswering to a question is this. *No* [read *nay*] aunswereth the question framed by the affirmatiue. As, for ensample, if a manne should aske Tindall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englishe?" Lo, to thys question, if he will aunswere trew englishe, he muste aunswere *nay*, and not *no*. But and if the question be asked hym thus, lo: "is not an heretyque mete to translate holy scripture into english?" To this question, lo, if he wil aunswer true english, he must aunswere *no*, & not *nay*. And a lyke difference is there betwene these two aduerbs, *ye* and *yes*. For if the questeion bee framed vnto Tindall by thaffirmatiue in thys fashion: "If an heretique falsely translate the newe testament into englishe, to make hys false heresyes seeme the worde of Godde, be hys bookes worthy to be burned?" To thys question asked in thys wyse, wy he wyl aunswere true englishe, he must aunswere *ye*, and not *yes*. But nowe if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negatiue: "If an heretike falsely translate the newe testament in-to englishe, to make hys false heresyes seme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned?" To thys question in thys fashion framed, if he wyll aunswere trew englyshe, he maye not aunswere *ye*, but he must aunswere *yes*, and say "*yes*, mary, be they, bothe the translacion and the translatour, and al that wyll holde wyth them." And thys thing, lo, though it be no great matter, yet I haue thought it good to giue Tindall warning of, because I would haue him write true one way or other, that though I can not make him by no meane to write true matter, I would haue him yet at the lest wise write true englishe.
Sir T. More, The Confutacion of Tyndales Aunswere, made [Anno 1532, book iii., Workes, p. 448.

There is an example of the rejection of a needless subtlety in the case of our affirmative particles, *yea* and *yes*, *nay* and *no*, which were formerly distinguished in use, as the two affirmatives still are in our sister-tongues, the Danish and Swedish. The distinction was that *yea* and *nay* were answers to questions framed in the affirmative; as, Will he go? *Yea* or *Nay*. But if the question was framed in the negative, Will he not go? the answer was *Yes* or *No*. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxvi.

"What? sone," seide the couherde, "seidestow i was here?"
"*za*, sire, sertes," seide the childe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

"Whi carestow," sede the quene, "knew thow nougt the sothe . . .?"
"*zis*, madame," sede the maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3184.

Jesus saith unto them, Have ye understood all these things? They say unto him, *Yea*, Lord. Mat. xiii. 51.

yea (yā), *n.* [< *yea*, *adv.*] 1. An affirmation.—2. An affirmative vote; hence, one who votes in the affirmative: as, to call the *yeas* and nays.—**To call for the yeas and nays**, in parliamentary usage, to demand that a vote be taken on any measure by the calling of the roll, each member's answer being recorded.

yead[1]†, *v. i.* See *yede*[2].

yead[2] (yed), *n.* A dialectal form of *head*. *Halliwell*.

yea-forsooth (yā'fôr-söth'), *a.* Noting one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a phrase of genteel society.

A rascally *yea-forsooth* knave.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 41.

yeaghe†, *n.* A yacht.

We saw there a barke which was of Dronton, & three or foure Norway *yeaghes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 294.

yean (yēn), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. **genen*, **ge-enen*, < AS. **ge-eánian*, *ge-eácnian*, bring forth, become pregnant, < *eácen*, *ge-eácen*, gravid, teeming: see *ean*.] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; lamb.

That wherein the courteous man takes most sauour is . . . to sell his wine deare, . . . his eawes to haue good *yeaning*, not to raine in April, and to haue much wheate in Maie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 254.

So many weeks ere the poor fools will *yean*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI. (ed. Knight), ii. 5. 36.

Yon 's one hath *yean'd* a fearful prodigy,
Some monstrous misshapen balladry.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 39.

Weak as a lamb the hour that it is *yeaned*.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

Trenchant time behoves to hurry
All to *yean* and all to bury.
Emerson, Wood-notes, ii.

yeanling (yēn'ling), *n.* [< *yean* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *eanling*.] The young of sheep or goats; a lamb; a kid; an eanling: sometimes used attributively.

To their store
They add the poor man's *yeanling*, and dare sell
Both fleece and carcass, not gi'ing him the fell!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Lambs, or *yeanling* kids. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 434.

★ **year** (yēr), *n.* [< ME. *yeer*, *yer*, *ger*, < AS. *geár* *gēr* (pl. *geár*) = OS. *jār*, *gēr* = OFries. *jār*, *jēr* = MD. *jaer*, D. *jaar*, *jār* = LG. *jaar* = OHG. MHG. *jār*, G. *jahr* = Icel. *ár* = Sw. *år* = Dan. *aar* = Goth. *jēr*, year; prob. orig. 'spring,' the opening of the year, = OBulg. *jarŭ*, spring, = Gr. *ὥρος*, a season, year, *ὥρα*, season, spring, year, hour, = Zend *yāre*, a year. From the Gr. *ὥρα* comes ult. E. *hour*, which is thus a doublet of *year*: see *hour*. Hence ult. *yore*.] 1. A full round of the seasons; the period of the earth's revolution round the sun; more accurately, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360° of longitude. This is specifically the tropical year, which determines the sequence of the seasons (sometimes also called the *astronomical* or *solar year*). Its length is about 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, this is less than the length of the *sidereal year*, the true period of the sun's revolution, or his return to the same place in relation to the fixed stars, which is 365d., 6h., 9m., 9.3s. The revolution from perihelion to perihelion, 365d., 6h., 13m., 48.1s., is the *anomalistic year*. Hence—2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution round the sun: as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.—3. A space of about 365 days, used in the civil or religious reckoning of time; especially, the usual period of 365 or 366 days, divided into twelve calendar months, now reckoned as beginning with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December: as, the *year* 1891 (see *legal year*, below); also, a period of approximately the same length in other calendars. Compare *calendar*.—4. A space of twelve calendar months without regard to the point from which they are reckoned: as, he sailed on June 1st, and was absent just one *year*.

At the *zeres* end thei comen azen, and founden the same Lettres and Figures, the whiche thei hadde writen the *zeer* before, withouten ony defaute.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 17.

Thei sholde not returne with-inne two *yere*, lesse than thei myght fynde the selde childe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 29.

5. *pl.* Period of life; age: as, he is very vigorous for his *years:* often used specifically to note old age. See *in years*, below.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave *years* too,
And doughty of complexion.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 1.

He [Essex] . . . profess'd he would not contend with the Queen, nor excuse the Faults of his young *Years* either in whole or in part. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

He himselfe affected ease and quiet, now growing into *yeares*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

What is there quite so profoundly human as an old man's memory of a mother who died in his earlier *years?*
O. W. Holmes, Professor, viii.

The older plural *year* still remains in popular language: as, the horse is ten *year* old.

And threescore *year* would make the world away.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

Then you know a boy is an ass,
Then you know the worth of a lass,
Once you have come to forty *year*.
Thackeray, Age of Wisdom.

Anomalistic year. See *anomalistic.*—**Astral year.** Same as *sidereal year.*—**Astronomical year.** See def. 1.—**A year and a day,** the lapse of a year with a day added to it: in law constituting a period which in some cases determines a right or liability: as, where one is fatally wounded with murderous intent, the killing is murder if death ensues within *a year and a day.* See *day*[1].

I suere to you be the oth that I made to you when ye made me knyght that I shall seche hym a *yere and a day*, but with-ynne that space I may knowe trewe tidinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 682.

A year's mind. See *mind*[1].—**Bird of the year.** See *bird*[1].—**Bissextile year,** leap-year. See *bissextile.*—**Canicular year.** See *canicular.*—**Civil year,** the year in use in the ordinary affairs of life; the year recognized by the law; a year according to the calendar. It is either solar, like the civil year of Christian countries, or lunar, like the Mohammedan year, or lunisolar, like the Hebrew year.—**Climacteric years.** See *climacteric.*—**Common year,** a year of 365 days, as distinguished from a leap-year.—**Cynic year.** Same as *Sothic year.*—**Ecclesiastical year,** the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar. For details of it, see *Sunday.*—**Eighty years' war.** See *war*[1].—**Embolismic year,** a year of thirteen months, occurring in a lunisolar calendar, like that of the Jews.—**Emergent year.** See *emergent.*—**Enneatical years†.** See *enneatic.*—**Estate for years.** See *estate.*—**Fiscal year.** See *fiscal.*—**Four years' limitation law.** See *limitation.*—**Gregorian year.** See *Gregorian.*—**Hebrew year,** a lunisolar year, composed of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days. In every cycle of nineteen years, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th are *embolismic years* and have 13 months, while the rest are *ordinary years* and have 12 months. Both the embolismic and the ordinary years are further distinguished as *regular, defective,* and *abundant.*—**Hundred years' war.** See *war*[1].—**In years,** advanced in age.

I am honest in my Inclinations,
And would not, wer't not to avoid Offence, make a
Lady a little *in Years* believe I think her young.
Etherege, Man of Mode, ii. 2.

Men *in Years* more calmly Wrongs resent.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady, who was a little *in years*, having parted with her fortune to her dearest life, he left her.
Goldsmith, Register of Scotch Marriages.

Julian year. (*a*) A period of 365¼ days. (*b*) Incorrectly, a year of the Julian calendar.—**Leap year.** See *leap-year.*—**Legal year,** the year by which dates were reckoned, which until 1752 began March 25th: hence it was usual between January 1st and March 25th to date the year both ways, as February 19th, 1745–6 (that is, 1746 according to present reckoning).—**Lunar year,** a period consisting of 12 lunar months. The *lunar astronomical year* consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The *common lunar year* consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.—**Lunisolar year.** See *lunisolar.*—**Mohammedan year,** a purely lunar year of 12 months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, except that in certain years the last month has 30 days instead of 29. These years are the 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th of each cycle of thirty years. The years are counted from the *hejira*, A. D. 622, July 15th.—**Natural year.** Same as *tropical year.*—**Planetary years.** See *planetary.*—**Platonic year,** a great cycle of years at the end of which it was supposed that the celestial bodies will be found in the same places they were in at the creation. Also called *great* or *perfect year.*—**Regnal, sabbatical, sidereal year.** See the adjectives.—**Seven years' war.** See *Silesian wars*, under *Silesian.*—**Solar year.** See def. 1.—**Sothic year.** See *Sothic.*—**Tenancy from year to year.** See *tenancy.*—**Term of years, term for years.** See *term*, 6 (*c*).—**Theban year.** See *Theban.*—**Thirty years' war.** See *thirty.*—**To be struck or stricken in years.** See *strike.*—**Tropical year.** See def. 1.—**Vague year,** an Egyptian year of 365 days. Called *vague*—that is, wandering—because in the course of 1507 years it begins at all seasons.—**Year by year,** from one year to another; with each succeeding year.

Disease, augmenting *year by year*,
Show'd the grim king by gradual steps brought near.
Crabbe, Works, I. 102.

Year, day, and waste, part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the lands held by persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting them, afterward restoring them to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.—**Year in, year out,** always; from one year to another.

Sunbeams never came, never gleamed, *year in, year out*, across the clear darkness of the broad water floor.
C. F. Woolson, East Angels, xxviii.

Year of confusion, the 707th year of the Roman era, ending with 47 B. C., being the year before the first introduction of the Julian calendar. It had 445 days.—**Year of grace,** year of the Christian era.—**Year of jubilee.** See *jubilee*, 1.—**Year of our Lord,** year of the Christian era.—**Years of discretion.** See *discretion.*—**Young of the year.** See *young.*

yeara, *n.* See *poison-oak.*

year-bird (yēr′bėrd), *n.* The djolan: said to have been so called from a notion that it annually added a wrinkle to the plicated skin at the base of the beak.

year-book (yēr′bůk), *n.* **1.** A book giving facts about the year, its chief seasons, festivals, dates, etc., or other kindred subjects: as, Hone's *Year-Book.*—**2.** A book published every year, every annual issue containing new or additional information; a work published annually and intended to supply fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place: as, a parish *year-book.*

A new *year-book*, specially prepared for business-men, will be issued, . . . under the title of The *Year-Book* of Commerce. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

3. One of a number of books containing chronological reports of early cases adjudged or argued in the courts of England. The series first printed and long known as *The Year Books* contains cases from the beginning of the reign of Edward II. down to the end of Edward III., and from the beginning of Henry IV. down to near the end of Henry VIII. Others later published are Maynard's Edward I. and II., and Horwood's translation from MS. which presents cases in various years of Edward I. from 11 to 35 inclusive.

yeard, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eard* and of *earth.*

year-day† (yēr′dā), *n.* [< ME. *yereday* (cf. AS. *géardagas*, pl., days of yore); < *year* + *day*[1].] An anniversary day; a day on which prayers were said for the dead. *Halliwell.*

We haue ordeyned . . . to kepe the *yereday* of Jon lyster of Cambryge yerely, on mydelenton sonday, . . . because he gafe vs iiij Marc. in the begynnyng and to the fortheraunce of our gylde.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

yeard-fast†, *a.* Fast in the earth or ground.

O about the midst o' Clyde's water
There was a *yeard-fast* stane.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 214).

yeared (yērd), *a.* [< *year* + *-ed*[2].] Numbering years; aged.

Both were of best feature, of high race,
Yeared but to thirty. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

yearlily (yēr′li-li), *adv.* [< *yearly* + *-ly*[2].] Yearly. [Rare.]

The great-quaking grass sowen *yearlily* in many of the London gardens. *T. Johnson*, Herball.

yearling (yēr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *jährling;* as *year* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. L. *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a 'yearling': see *veal.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young beast one year old or in the second year of its age.—**2.** Under racing and trotting rules, a horse one year old, dating from January 1st of the year of foaling.

He was buying *yearlings*, too, and seemed keen about racing, but as yet not a feather had been plucked from the pigeon's wing. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vi.

II. *a.* A year old; of a year's age, duration, or date: as, a *yearling* heifer.

As *yearling* brides provide lace caps, and work rich clothes for the expected darling.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

yearlong (yēr′lông), *a.* Lasting or continuing a year.

"Thee," I said,
"From *yearlong* poring on thy pictured eyes,
Ere seen I loved." *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Accepting *year-long* exile from his home.
The Atlantic, LIX. 361.

yearly (yēr′li), *a.* [< ME. *yeerly*, < AS. *geárlīc* (= G. *jährlich*); as *year* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year: as, a *yearly* rent or income.

Five hundred poor I have in *yearly* pay.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 315.

These two last [Euphrates and Tigris] are famous for their *yearely* ouerflowings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 340.

2. Lasting or continuing for a year: as, a *yearly* plant; a *yearly* tenant or tenancy.—**3.** Comprehending a year; accomplished in a year: as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about
Shall never see it but a holiday.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 81.

Whose cheerful tenants bless their *yearly* toil.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 183.

yearly (yēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *yerely;* < *yearly*, *a.*] Annually; once a year: as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

Also there shalbe allowed to him fower Vshers, every of them being *yerely* allowed for the same 20li.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Yearly will I do this rite. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 23.

yearn[1] (yėrn), *v. i.* [< ME. *yernen, gernen,* < AS. *giernan, gyrnan, geornian*, yearn, desire, = Icel. *girna* = Goth. *gairnjan*, desire, long for; from an adj., AS. *georn*, ME. *gern* = OS. *gern* = OHG. MHG. *gern* = Icel. *gjarn* = Sw. *gerna* = Dan. *gjærne* = Goth. **gairns* (in comp. *faihu-gairns*), desirous, eager (see *yern*[1]); with formative *-n*, from the root seen in OHG. MHG. *ger*, eager, OHG. *gerōn*, MHG. *geren*, G. *be-gehren*, long for.] **1.** To long for something; desire eagerly; feel desire or longing.

Angels euer sese and euer thay *gerne* for to see.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Drede delitable drynke, and thow shalt do the bettere;
Mesure is medcyne, thouȝ thow moche *gerne*.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 35.

O, Juvenal, lorde, trewe is thy sentence,
That litel witen folk what is to *yerne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 198.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. Gen. xliii. 30.

All men have a *yearning* curiosity to behold a man of heroic worth. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

But my heart would still *yearn* for the sound of the waves
That sing as they flow by my forefathers' graves.
O. W. Holmes, The Hudson.

2†. To cry out eagerly; give tongue, as a dog.

When Foxes and Badgerds haue yong cubbes, take all your olde Terryers and put them into the grounde; and when they beginne to baye (which in the earth is called *yearnyng*), you muste holde your yong Terryers, . . . that they may herken and heare theyr fellowes *yearne*.
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 181.

yearn[2]† (yėrn), *v.* [Also *earn;* prob. an altered form, due to confusion with *yearn*[1], with which it is generally merged, of **erm*, < ME. *ermen*, grieve, vex, < AS. *yrman*, also *ge-yrman* (whence perhaps *yearn*, as distinguished from *earn*, like *yean* as distinguished from *ean*), grieve, vex, < *earm* = D. G. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Dan. Sw. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, poor, miserable.] **I.** *intrans.* To grieve; mourn; sorrow.

Falstaff he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 6.

Some of those French . . .
Assay the English carriages to burn,
Which to defend them scarcely had a man. . . .
Those *yearning* cries, that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 299.

II. *trans.* To grieve; trouble; vex.

It *yearns* my heart to hear the wench misconstrued.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 26.

Alas, poor wretch! how it *yearns* my heart for him!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

yearn[3] (yėrn), *v. t.* [A form of *earn*[1], simulating *yearn*[1], *yearn*[2], etc.] Same as *earn*[1]. [Provincial or vulgar.]

My due reward, the which right well I deeme
I *yearned* have. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 15.

She couldn't afford to pay for schooling, and told me I must look out and *yearn* my own living while I was a mere chick.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 397.

yearn[4] (yėrn), *v.* [A var. of *earn*[4], or < ME. *gernen*, < AS. *geyrnan*, run together: see *earn*[4], *run*[1].] Same as *earn*[2].

His Honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever *yearned* in Lowden. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

yearn[5] (yėrn), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *earn*[3].

Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing *yearns!*
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

yearnful† (yėrn′fůl), *a.* [Also *yernful, ernful;* < *yearn*[2] + *-ful.*] Mournful; distressing.

Ala, Ala, was their *yernfull* note; their foode was the peoples almes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 628.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes I did borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.
Damon and Pith., Old Plays, I. 195. (*Nares.*)

yearning[1] (yėr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *gernynge;* verbal n. of *yearn*[1], *v.*] The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

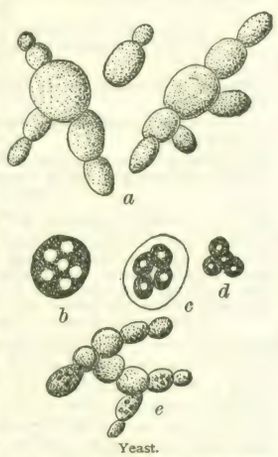
All the herte festenede in the *gernynge* of Ihesu es turned in-to the fyre of lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

The reveries of youth, in which so much energy is wasted, are the *yearnings* of a Spirit made for what it has not found but must forever seek as an Ideal.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 176.

yearning[2] (yėr'ning), *n.* [Var. of *earning*[2].] Rennet. [Scotch.]

yearningly (yėr'ning-li), *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

yeast (yēst), *n.* [Formerly also *yest;* also dial. *east;* < ME. *zeest*, < AS. *gist, gyst* = D. *gest, gist* = MHG. *gest, jest*, G. *gäscht, gischt* = Icel. *jast, jastr* = Sw. *jäst* (cf. Dan. *gjær*), yeast; from a verb seen in OHG. *jesan*, MHG. *jesen, gesen, gern*, G. *gähren*, ferment, = Sw. *jäsa*, ferment, froth; akin to Gr. *ζέειν*, boil, seethe, (> *ζεστός*, boiled, boiling); Skt. √ *yas*, boil, froth.] **1.** A yellowish substance, having an acid reaction, produced during the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine fluids, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, viscid matter (*top* or *surface yeast*), and partly falling to the bottom (*bottom* or *sediment yeast*). Yeast consists of aggregations of minute cells, each cell constituting a distinct plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. The yeast-plant is a saprophytic fungus, being generally regarded as a degenerate ascomycete. It exists under two ordinary conditions. In the first it is in the form of transparent round or oval cells, averaging .08 mm. (.003 inch) in diameter, which increase in countless numbers by budding — that is, by the formation of a small daughter-cell by the side of the mother-cell, from which it sooner or later separates. The other form consists of larger cells, which, by a division of their protoplasm, form four new cells within the parent-cell. These endogenously formed cells are regarded as corresponding to the ascospores of the typical *Ascomycetes*, to which, as stated above, they appear most closely related. The former notion that the yeast-plant was only the immature condition of a mold has been effectually exploded by the researches of Brefeld and others. Fermentation takes place sooner and goes on more rapidly when yeast is added than when the fluid is merely exposed to the atmosphere, beer-yeast possessing the property of setting up fermentation in the highest degree. Surface yeast is formed at from 65° to 77° F., and its action is rapid and irregular, whereas sediment yeast is formed at from 32° to 45°, and its action is slow and quiet. In their chemical relations the two do not appear to differ. Yeast varies in quality according to the nature of the liquid in which it is generated, and yeast-merchants distinguish several varieties, which are employed for different purposes according to their energy and activity. Hansen has made a thorough study of the several races or species, growing them in pure cultures. Yeast is employed to induce fermentation in the manufacture of beer and ale, and of distilled spirits, and is also the agent in producing the panary fermentation, whereby bread is rendered light, porous, and spongy. Beer-yeast is employed medicinally as a stimulant in low fevers, and is of great service in cases where, from inflammatory symptoms, wine is inadmissible. See *fermentation*.



Yeast.
a, yeast-plant (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*), showing increase by budding; *b*, a cell, showing the formation of the spores; *c*, a cell, containing four mature spores; *d*, the spores; *e*, germinating spores.

She consented that the village maiden should manufacture *yeast*, both liquid and in cakes.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. Spume or foam of water; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yest* and froth.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 94.

They melt into thy *yeast* of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

Artificial yeast, a dough of flour and a small quantity of common yeast, made into small cakes and dried. Kept free from moisture, it long retains its fermentative property. — **Beer-yeast**, the common yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, which is added to the wort of beer for the purpose of exciting fermentation. See def. 1. — **Bottom or sediment yeast.** See def. 1. — **German yeast**, common yeast collected, drained, and pressed till nearly dry. It can be so kept for several months, and is much used by bakers. — **Patent yeast**, yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and treated similarly to German yeast. — **Press-yeast**, yeast freed from water and other impurities, mixed with about 15 per cent. of starch, and pressed in bags as a preparation for storing. — **Surface or top yeast.** See def. 1.

yeast (yēst), *v. i.* [< *yeast, n.*] To ferment.

Yeasting youth
Will clear itself and crystal turn again.
Keats, Otho the Great, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

yeast-beer (yēst'bēr), *n.* See *beer*[1].

yeast-bitten (yēst'bit″n), *a.* In *brewing*, too much affected by yeast.

When the progress of the attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become *yeast-bitten*.
Ure, Dict., I. 317.

yeast-cell (yēst'sel), *n.* The single cell which constitutes a yeast-plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* and other species.

yeast-fungus (yēst'fung″gus), *n.* See *fungus*.

yeastiness (yēs'ti-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yeasty.

yeast-plant (yēst'plant), *n.* The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, a minute plant producing alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids; also, any one of several other species of the genus *Saccharomyces*. See *yeast*, 1 (with cut).

yeast-powder (yēst'pou″dėr), *n.* A substitute for yeast used for leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder; a baking-powder.

yeasty (yēs'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *yesty;* < *yeast* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or resembling yeast.

We have then [in June] another dun, called the Barm-Fly from its *yeasty* color.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 261.

2. Foamy; frothy; spumy.

Though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

The sands and *yeasty* surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay.
Tennyson, Sailor Boy.

3. Light; unsubstantial; trifling; worthless.

Thus has he — and many more of the same breed that I know the drossy age dotes on — only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter: a kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 199.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

yeat†, *n.* Same as *yate, gate*[1].

And, or the porter was at the *yeat*,
The boy was in the ha'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

yedd†, *v. i.* [ME. *gedden, geddien*, < AS. *geddian, gyddian, giddian*, speak, sing, < *gedd, gidd*, a song.] To speak; sing. *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 138.

yedding†, *n.* [ME., also *yeddynge*, < AS. *geddyng, giddung;* verbal n. of *geddian*, sing: see *yedd, v.*] A popular tale or romance, or a song embodying a popular tale or romance.

Of *yeddinges* he bar utterly the prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 237.

yede[1]†, **yode**†. [ME. *yede, zede, zode*, < AS. *eode* (= Goth. *iddja*), pret. of *gān*, go: see *go*.] Obsolete irregular preterits of *go*.

Sethen *zede* to sitte same to solas & to pleie
At a wid windowe that was in the chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3672.

Two or three of his messages *yeden*
For Pandarus. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 936.

To mete hir *zode* mani baroun,
with grete and faire processioun.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

His army dry-foot through them *yod*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 53.

One while this little boy he *yode*,
Another while he ran.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

Along the bankes of many silver streames
Thou with him *yodest*.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Aeglogue.

In other pace than forth he *yode*,
Return'd Lord Marmion.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 31.

yede[2]†, *v. i.* [Also *yead;* a false pres. tense and inf. formed from the pret. *yede, yode:* see *yede*[1].] To go; proceed. [Rare and erroneous.]

Then badd the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw asyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 5.

Years *yead* away, and faces fair deflower. *Drant.*

yeder†, *a.* [ME. *zedir;* cf. AS. *ædre, edre*, quickly.] Quick. *Wars of Alexander*, l. 5042.

yederly†, *adv.* [ME. *zederly, zederli;* < *yeder* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; at once.

For I zelde me *zederly*, & zege after grace,
& that is the best, be my dome, for me by-houez nede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1215.

yeel (yēl), *n.* A dialectal form of *eel*.

yeeld†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *yield*.

yeep†, *a.* Same as *yep*.

yeffell†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *evil*.

Yet, "Pottys, gret chepe!" creyed Ro[b]yn,
"Y loffe *yeffell* thes to stonde."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 24).

yeft†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gift*.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth he went anon,
Of whom he hadde his thank right specially,
And grete *yeftys* as he was wele worthy.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3094.

yeld[1] (yeld), *a.* [Also *yeald, yald, yell;* var. of *geld*[1].] Barren; not giving milk: same as *geld*[1], 2. [Scotch.]

Thence country wives, wi' toil and pain,
May plunge and plunge the kirn in vain; . . .
And dawtit [petted] twal-pint hawkie [cow]'s gane
As *yell*'s the bill [bull].
Burns, Address to the De'il.

A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk-cows, *yeald* beasts, and sheep.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Few owners of deer forests will adopt the author's suggestion of themselves beginning to shoot the *yeld* hinds on the 15th of October, instead of leaving it to their keepers.
Athenæum, No. 3079, p. 560.

yeld[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gild*[2].

Thys statute is made by the comyne assent of all the bretherne and sisterne of alhallowe *yelde*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

At Worcester as late as 1467 we find the citizens in their "*yeld* merchant" making for the craft guilds regulations which imply that they had full authority over them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

yelde†, *v.* A Middle English form of *yield*.

yeldhalle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gildhall*.

To sitten in a *yeldhalle* on a deys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

yeldring (yel'dring), *n.* [Also *yeldrin, yoldring, yoldrin, yorling*, etc., in numerous variant forms based on *yellow*.] Same as *yowley*. [Scotch.]

yeldrock (yel'drok), *n.* Same as *yowley*. [Prov. Eng.]

yelk (yelk), *n.* A variant of *yolk*.

yell[1] (yel), *v.* [< ME. *yellen, zellen, zullen, zollen*, < AS. *gellan, giellan, gyllan*, cry out, yell, resound, = D. *gillen*, shriek, scream, = G. *gellen*, resound, = Icel. *gella*, also *gjalla* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjælle, gjalde*, resound, ring; prob. akin to AS. *galan*, sing: see *gale*[1]. Cf. *yawl*[1], *yowl*.]

I. *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror, or ferocity.

Thay *yelleden* as feendes doon in helle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 569.

Tho com the deuel *zollynge* uorth, [and] loude he gan grede
Alas nou is my myȝte ido euermo he sede.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

The night raven that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

The dogs did *yell*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

The throng'd arena shakes with shouts for more;
Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 68.

All the men and women in the hall
Rose, when they saw the dead man rise, and fled
Yelling as from a spectre. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *trans.* To utter with a yell.

As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllable of dolour. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 7.

Some boy, galloping for life upon the road, *yells* to him the sudden news, and is gone.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 258.

Again the Apaches were summoned to surrender, . . . and again they *yelled* their defiant refusal.
The Century, XLI. 659.

yell[1] (yel), *n.* [< *yell*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sharp, loud outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony, or ferocity.

Rod. I'll call aloud.
Iago. Do, with like timorous accent and dire *yell*
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 75.

A loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, however, . . . the *yell* of mortal agony was distinctly heard.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

A *yell* the dead might wake to hear
Swell'd on the night air, far and clear,—
Then smote the Indian tomahawk
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

Specifically — **2.** A call or cry peculiar to a special body of persons: as, a class *yell;* the *yell* of Columbia '91.

The young men, in brilliant tennis-blazers and negligée costumes, are giving the mountain calls or *yells* — cries adopted according to the well-known college custom, and uttered with more energy than music.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 837.

yell[2] (yel), *a.* Same as *yeld*[1].

yell[3], **yell-house**: Dialectal forms of *ale, ale-house*.

yelling (yel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gellynge;* verbal n. of *yell*[1], *v.*] The act or the noise of one who or that which yells; a yell, or yells collectively.

Yellings loud and deep. *Drayton.*

Pale spectres grin around me,
And stun me with the *yellings* of damnation.
Johnson.

yelloch (yel'oċh), *v. i.* [A var. of *yell*[1], with a guttural termination.] To scream; yell; shriek. [Scotch.]

But an auld useless carline . . . flung herself right in my sister's gate, and *yelloched* and skirled, that you would have thought her a whole generation of hounds.
Scott, Pirate, xxx.

yelloch (yel'oċh), *n.* [< *yelloch*, *v.*] A shrill cry; a yell. [Scotch.]

yellow (yel'ō), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *yullow*, *yallow*, *yaller*, etc.; < ME. *yelow*, *yelowe*, *yelwe*, *gelwe*, *gelowe*, *yolwe*, *gelu*, etc., also *zalow*, *yalu*, etc., < AS. *geolu*, *geolo* (*geolw-*) = OS. *gelo* = MD. *ghelu*, D. *geel* = OHG. *gelo* (*gelw-*), MHG. *gel* (*gelw-*), G. *gelb* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow, = L. *helvus*, light-yellow; akin to Gr. χλόη, verdure, χλωρός, yellowish-green, OBulg. *zelenŭ*, yellow, green, Lith. *zalias*, green, Skt. *hari*, yellow: see *chlor-*, *gold*. Perhaps also akin to Gr. χολή = L. *fel*, bile, gall, = E. *gall*: see *gall*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of a color resembling that of gold, butter, etc. See II. *Yellow* is sometimes used in the sense of 'jaundiced,' 'jealous,' etc., the color being regarded as a token or symbol of jealousy, envy, melancholy, etc.: a usage no doubt connected with the figurative notions attaching to jaundice, the skin having a yellow hue in that disease.

His Nekke is *zalowe*, aftre colour of an Orielle, that is a Ston well schynynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

His here, that was *yalu* and bright,
Blac it bicome anonright.
Gy of Warwike, p. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

She gave it Cassio, but thereat
Why roll your *yellow* eye?
Tragedie of Othello the Moor, quoted in Furness's [Variorum Othello, p. 398 (App.).

A primrose by a river's brim
A *yellow* primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, i. 12.

Acute yellow atrophy of the liver, a disease characterized by rapid destruction of the cells of the parenchyma of the liver, with atrophy and softening of that organ. There are hemorrhages into the skin, jaundice, etc.—**Blue-winged yellow warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Imperial yellow porcelain.** See *imperial*.—**King's yellow worm.** See *redia*.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order*.—**Spotted yellow flycatcher**†. Same as *African warbler*. See *warbler*.—**Spotted yellow warbler.** See *warbler*, and cut under *spotted*.—**To wear yellow hose or stockings**†, to be jealous.

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither; you *wear yellow hose* without cause.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 3.

Yellow adder's-tongue, admiral, antimony. See the nouns.—**Yellow ant,** a species of ant, *Lasius flavus*, common to Europe and North America.—**Yellow arsenic**†. See *arsenic*, 1.—**Yellow ash, asphodel, avens.** See the nouns.—**Yellow baboon,** the wood-baboon.—**Yellow bachelor's-buttons.** See *bachelor's buttons*, 1.—**Yellow balsam.** (*a*) The touch-me-not, *Impatiens Nolitangere*. (*b*) See *balsam*.—**Yellow bark.** Same as *Bolivian bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Yellow bass,** the brass-bass.—**Yellow bear,** the larva of a common arctiid moth, *Diacrisia virginica*, commonly called the *Virginia tiger-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow bedstraw.** See *bedstraw*, 2 (*a*).—**Yellow belle,** a rare British geometrid moth, *Apsilates citraria*.—**Yellow berries.** Same as *Persian berries* (which see, under *Persian*).—**Yellow birch.** See *birch*.—**Yellow bird's-nest,** *Hypopitys Hypopithys*. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (*b*).—**Yellow boa,** the yellow snake (see below).—**Yellow box,** *Eucalyptus melliodora*, of New South Wales and Victoria, a large tree with a thick trunk and spreading top. The wood is prized for various kinds of artisans' work, for ship-building, fuel, etc. The name is also ascribed to the bloodwood, *E. corymbosa*, of New South Wales and Queensland, of which the wood is very hard when dry, and durable underground.—**Yellow boy.** (*a*) A gold coin. [Slang.]

John did not starve his cause: there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, i. 6.

(*b*) A mulatto or a dark quadroon: used (as also *yellow girl*) both by whites and by negroes. [Southern U. S.]—**Yellow bream.** See *bream*[1], 1.—**Yellow broom.** See *broom*[1].—**Yellow bugle.** Same as *ground-pine*, 1.—**Yellow bunting,** the yellowhammer.—**Yellow butterwort.** See *Pinguicula*.—**Yellow camomile, candle.** See the nouns.—**Yellow canker-worm,** the larva of a common geometrid moth, *Erannis tiliaria*, commonly called the *lime-tree winter-moth*. [U. S.]—**Yellow carmine,** a pigment of variable composition. It is generally a lake formed from Persian berries or quercitron-bark.—**Yellow cartilage,** elastic or reticular cartilage; fibrocartilage containing yellow elastic fibers. See *cartilage* and *reticular*.—**Yellow cat,** a certain catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, one of the mud-cats. See *Leptops*.—**Yellow cedar.** Same as *yellow cypress*.—**Yellow cells,** in *zoöl.*, unicellular algæ, *Zoöxanthella nutricola*, living symbiotically in *Radiolaria*, *Tubellaria*, *Zoantharia*, etc.—**Yellow centaury.** (*a*) Same as *yellow-wort*. (*b*) The yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis*.—**Yellow chestnut,** the yellow chestnut-oak, *Quercus prinoides*. See *chestnut-oak*, under *oak*.—**Yellow cinchona bark.** See *Cinchona*.—**Yellow clover.** See *clover*, 1.—**Yellow colors.** See II., 1.—**Yellow copper.** Same as *yellow ore*. See below.—**Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.—**Yellow coralline,** an orange-colored dye formed from rosolic acid, or aurin, which latter is produced by the joint action of oxalic and sulphuric acids on carbolic acid.—**Yellow crake,** the yellow rail.—**Yellow cranberry-worm,** the larva of a tortricid moth, *Alceris minuta*, injurious to the cranberry in the United States. Also called *yellow-headed cranberry-worm*, in contradistinction to the *black-headed cranberry-worm*, which latter, also called *fire-worm*, is the larva of *Eudemis vacciniana*.—**Yellow cress,** the winter-cress, *Campe*; also, either of two yellow-flowered species of water-cress, *Roripa palustris* and *R. amphibia*.—**Yellow cypress,** a tree, *Chamæcyparis Nootkatensis*, of northwestern North America, the most valuable timber-tree of Alaska. Its wood is light, hard, and close-grained, easily worked, and very durable in contact with the soil; it receives a beautiful satiny polish, and is probably not surpassed as a cabinet-wood among North American trees. It is somewhat used in boat- and ship-building, and for furniture, inside finish, etc. Also *Sitka cypress*, *yellow cedar*.—**Yellow dead-nettle.** See *dead-nettle* and *weasel-snout*.—**Yellow deal.** See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Yellow dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Yellow dog-tooth violet.** See *dog-tooth violet*, under *violet*.—**Yellow dyes.** See II., 1.—**Yellow dye-tree,** *Xylopia polycarpa*, of tropical Africa, a tree whose bark is bitter and contains berberine. It affords the natives a much-used yellow dye, and in Sierra Leone is used topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers.—**Yellow ebony.** See *ebony*, *n.*—**Yellow eglantine.** See *yellow rose*, under *rose*[1].—**Yellow elastic cartilage.** Same as *yellow cartilage* (see above).—**Yellow fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow fibrous tissue,** a kind of tissue distinguished by its yellow color and its great elasticity. It is seen in the ligamentum nuchæ of many quadrupeds, in the walls of the arteries, to which it gives its peculiar elasticity, in the vocal cords of the larynx, and elsewhere.—**Yellow fiddlewood.** Same as *spur-tree*.—**Yellow finch.** See *finch*[1].—**Yellow fir.** See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Yellow flag.** (*a*) See *flag*[2]. (*b*) See *flag*[3] and *Iris*.—**Yellow flower-de-luce,** the yellow flag or iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**Yellow foxglove,** *Digitalis lutea*, of continental Europe; also *Dasistoma flavum*, the downy false foxglove of North America.—**Yellow gentian,** the common gentian or bitterwort, *Gentiana lutea*.—**Yellow girl.** See *yellow boy* (*b*).—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.—**Yellow goat's-beard,** the common goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*.—**Yellow gowan,** a name of various yellow-flowered plants, chiefly *Ranunculus acris* and other buttercups, and *Caltha palustris*, the marsh-marigold. [Scotch.]—**Yellow gum.** (*a*) Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *gum*[2]). (*b*) See *yellow-gum*.—**Yellow gurnard, haw.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Hercules.** Same as *prickly yellow-wood* (see *yellow-wood*).—**Yellow honeysuckle,** one of the trumpet-honeysuckles, *Lonicera flava*, a rare plant of high lands in South Carolina and Georgia, somewhat in cultivation. The flowers are bright orange-red in terminal capitate clusters. The yellow Italian honeysuckle is a variety of *Lonicera Caprifolium*.—**Yellow iris, Jack, jasmine, lady's-slipper, lake, lily, locust, lupine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow lead ore.** Same as *wulfenite*.—**Yellow lemur**†, **macaco**†, or **macauco**†. Same as *kinkajou*.—**Yellow loosestrife,** *Lysimachia vulgaris*.—**Yellow mackerel,** *Carangus chrysos*.—**Yellow mastwood.** See *Xanthoxylum*.—**Yellow melilot.** See *Melilotus*.—**Yellow metal, milk, oak.** See the nouns.—**Yellow mite,** *Tetranychus sexpunctatus*, the common six-spotted mite, which damages the orange in Florida. Also called *California spider*. [Florida.]—**Yellow ocher,** the ordinary ocher of commerce, which is usually yellow, as distinguished from certain special ochers which are red and brown. See *ocher*.—**Yellow ore,** yellow ore of copper; copper pyrites, a sulphid of copper and iron, the most generally distributed of all copper ores. [Cornwall (chiefly).]—**Yellow oxeye.** See *oxeye*.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Yellow perch.** (*a*) See *perch*. (*b*) See *Micropterus*.—**Yellow phlox,** the western wallflower. See *wallflower*.—**Yellow pickerel, pike, pine.** See the nouns.—**Yellow pimpernel.** See *Lysimachia*.—**Yellow pitch.** Same as *Burgundy* or *white pitch* (which see, under *pitch*[2]).—**Yellow plover.** See *plover*.—**Yellow plum.** See *wild plum*, under *plum*.—**Yellow pond-lily.** See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow poplar.** Same as *tulip-tree*.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, *Indian paint* (under *paint*), and *yellowroot*.—**Yellow quartz,** false topaz, or citrine. See *quartz*.—**Yellow races,** the Chinese, Mongolians, etc. See *Xanthochroi*.—**Yellow rail,** *Porzana noveboracensis*, a very small crake or short-billed rail of America, of a general yellowish coloration.—**Yellow rain.** See *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).—**Yellow rattle.** See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).—**Yellow redpoll.** See *redpoll*, 2, and *warbler*.—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow robin, rose, sapphire.** See the nouns.—**Yellow sally.** See *sally*[3], 2.—**Yellow sculpin.** See *sculpin*, 1 and 4.—**Yellow sickness.** See *sickness*, and *hyacinth*, 1.—**Yellow snake,** the West Indian *Chilobothrus inornatus*, a boa 8 or 10 feet long, of a dull-yellowish color varied with black, common in Jamaica.—**Yellow snake-leaf, yellow snowdrop,** old names of the yellow adder's-tongue, or dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum*.—**Yellow soap.** See *soap*, 1.—**Yellow sponge.** See *bath-sponge*.—**Yellow spot.** (*a*) In *anat.* See *macula lutea*, under *macula*. (*b*) In *entom.*, Peck's skipper, *Polites peckius*, a small hesperian butterfly of America, of a brownish color with a large yellow blotch on each hind wing.—**Yellow starch.** See *starch*[2], *n.*, 2.—**Yellow star-of-Bethlehem.** See *Gagea*.—**Yellow star-thistle, starwort, suckling, sweetwood.** See the nouns.—**Yellow Sulphur Springs water.** See *water*.—**Yellow sweet-sultan.** See *sultan*, 4.—**Yellow tamarind, tanager, thistle.** See the nouns.—**Yellow thrush**†. Same as *oriole*, 1.—**Yellow tit,** one of several species of Indian timeliine birds of the genus *Machlolophus*, having the head crested and the plumage chiefly yellow or green.—**Yellow toad-flax,** the common toad-flax.—**Yellow trout, ultramarine, underwing, wagtail.** See the nouns.—**Yellow viper,** the fer-de-lance.—**Yellow wall-lichen,** a species of lichen, *Parmelia parietaria*, which grows on trees and walls. It yields a yellow coloring matter, and is used in intermittent fevers.—**Yellow warbler, wash, water-cress, water-crowfoot, wolf's-bane, wood-sorrel, wren.** See the nouns.—**Yellow water-lily.** See *pond-lily*, 1.—**Yellow willow,** the golden osier, a variety of the white willow (which see, under *willow*[1]).—**Yellow yoldring, yorling,** or **yowley,** the European yellowhammer.

II. *n.* **1.** The color of gold, butter, the neutral chromates of lead, potassa, etc., and of light of wave-length about 0.581 micron. It has some remarkable properties, which are due to the fact that by far the greater part of the visible spectrum consists of two regions, in either of which any three colors being taken a suitable mixture of the extreme ones will match the middle one, and that the yellow is about the middle of one of these regions which contains four fifths of all the visible light of the solar spectrum. This region is bounded by the scarlet and the emerald-green; the other by the emerald-green and the violet-blue. These three colors are thus the only ones which cannot be matched by mixtures of others. They are also more chromatic or high-colored than those which fall between them in the spectrum; for which reasons physicists regard these three colors as the elementary ones. (See *color*.) A remarkable property of yellow is that an increase of light merely intensifies the sensation with a slight heightening of the color, without changing the hue; while blue, on the other hand, is rendered pale by increased illumination, and all other colors are rendered yellowish. The name *yellow* is restricted to highly chromatic and luminous colors. When reduced in chroma, it becomes buff; when reduced in luminosity, a cool brown. Mixed with red, yellow goes over into orange; mixed with green, into yellow-green. Lemon-yellow and canary-yellow may be taken as pure yellows, the latter being a little greener. Sulphur-yellow is a little greenish; primrose is a little greenish and pale; gamboge is a very slightly orange yellow. By chrome-yellow is usually meant a little more orange and most intensely chromatic color. Indian, cadmium, and saffron yellows are orange-yellows; Naples yellow and maize-yellow are pale orange-yellows. Ocher-yellow, clay-yellow, and wax-yellow are of somewhat diminished chroma, the first a little orange, and the last a little green. It is impossible to describe the yellows more precisely, as the slightest causes—for example, a little thicker layer of paint, or illumination from another part of the sky—change their hues decidedly.

The cercles of his eyen in his heed
They gloweden bitwixe *yelow* and reed.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1274.

Your French-crown-colour beard, your perfect *yellow*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 98.

2. The yolk of an egg; the vitellus: opposed to the *white*, or the surrounding albumen.—**3.** *pl.* Jaundice, especially jaundice in cattle (see *jaundice*); hence, figuratively, jealousy.

His horse, . . . sped with spavins, rayed with the *yellows*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 54.

Thy blood is yet uncorrupted, *yellows* has not tainted it.
Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

4. *pl.* Dyer's-weed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** Same as *peach-yellows*.

The *yellows* is its [the peach's] most fatal disease.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 232.

6. One of certain geometrid moths: an English collectors' name: as, the *speckled yellow*.—**7.** Any one of the group of small yellow butterflies; a sulphur. See *sulphur*, *n.*, 3.—**Antimony yellow,** yellow antimony. See *antimony*.—**Cassel yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Chinese yellow.** Same as *king's yellow*.—**Cobalt yellow,** a pigment used by artists, composed of the double nitrite of potassium and cobalt. It is permanent, and more closely resembles the yellow of the spectrum than any other pigment.—**Fast yellow.** Same as *acid-yellow*.—**Fol's yellow,** a color formerly used in dyeing, made by heating carbolic acid and arsenic in a pot. It dyes wool and silk yellow, and gives red shades with lime.—**Imperial yellow,** in *ceram.*, a variety of Chinese porcelain having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial family or court; also, by extension, porcelain of any make supposed to resemble this in color.—**Indian yellow,** a bright yellow pigment obtained in India. It is supposed to be the earth dug up from the stables where cows have been housed during the winter and fed on mango-leaves. In its crude form it comes in commerce in balls of from 3 to 5 inches, having an offensive urinous odor. It is an impure magnesium salt of euxanthic acid. For artistic purposes it is washed and levigated, the foreign material being carefully separated. Thus purified it gives an orange-yellow of great depth and beauty. It is quite permanent, and is used both as an oil and as a water color.—**King's yellow,** a pigment formed by subliming a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur. It consists of arsenious acid and arsenic trisulphid, or orpiment. Also *Chinese yellow*.—**Madder-yellow,** a lake prepared from madder-root. It is bright in tone, somewhat similar to Indian yellow, but more transparent.—**Manchester yellow,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium or calcium salt of dinitro-alpha-naphthol. It is applicable to silk and wool, producing shades from pale lemon to deep orange. It is not fast to light. It is also known as *Martius's yellow*, *naphthol yellow*, *golden yellow*, *saffron yellow*, *naphthalene yellow*.—**Mars yellow,** an artificially prepared oxid of iron, resembling the natural yellow ocher. It is used by artists as a pigment.—**Martius's yellow.** Same as *Manchester yellow*.—**Mineral yellow.** See *mineral*.—**Montpellier yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Naples yellow,** a light-yellow pigment of various shades and of varying composition. The true pigment is a basic antimoniate of lead, but it is imitated by mixtures, as of cadmium-yellow and zinc-white, or of white lead and chrome-yellow. It has a good body, and is quite permanent.—**Paris yellow.** Same as *chrome-yellow*.—**Patent yellow.** Same as *mineral yellow*.—**Perfect yellow,** chromate of zinc, used as a pigment by artists. It is a light, bright yellow, and is quite permanent.—**Resorcinal yellow.** Same as *tropæolin*.—**Speckled yellow.** See *speckled*.—**Strontian yellow.** See *strontian*.—**Turner's yellow,** an oxychlorid of lead employed as a yellow pigment: same as *mineral yellow*.

yellow (yel'ō), *v.* [< *yellow*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To render yellow.

So should my papers, *yellow'd* with their age,
Be scorn'd. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xvii.

While the morning light
Was *yellowing* the hill-tops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

II. *intrans.* To become yellow; grow yellow.

The noisy flock of thievish birds at work
Among the *yellowing* vineyards.
Browning, Sordello, i.

yellowammer (yel'ō-am″ėr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellow-backed (yel'ō-bakt), *a.* Having the back yellow, or having yellow on the back: specific in some phrase-names of animals: as, the blue *yellow-backed* warbler, *Parula americana* (which see, under *Parula*).

yellow-barred (yel'ō-bärd), *a.* Barred with yellow: as, the *yellow-barred* brindle, *Lobophora viretata*, a British geometrid moth whose larva feeds on privet.

yellow-beak (yel'ō-bēk), *n.* Same as *bejan*.—**Abbot of yellow-beaks.** See *abbot*.

yellow-bellied (yel'ō-bel″id), *a.* Having the belly yellow, or having yellow on the abdomen: specific in phrase-names of many different animals: as, the *yellow-bellied* flycatcher, *Empidonax flaviventris;* the *yellow-bellied* woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus varius*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

★**yellowbelly** (yel'ō-bel″i), *n.* A sole-like flounder, *Rhombosolea leporina*. *Science*, XV. 141.

yellowbill (yel'ō-bil), *n.* The American black scoter, *Œdemia americana:* from the yellow lump on the bill. Also called, for the same reason, *butter-bill, butter-nose, copper-nose,* and *pumpkin-blossom coot*. [New Eng.]

yellow-billed (yel'ō-bild), *a.* Having the bill or beak more or less yellow: specific in phrase-names of various birds.—**Yellow-billed cuckoo,** *Coccyzus americanus*, the common rain-crow of the United States. See cut under *Coccyzus*.—**Yellow-billed loon,** *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *adamsi*, a very large loon of arctic North America, having the bill mostly dull horn-yellow, and of a different shape from the black bill of the common loon.—**Yellow-billed magpie,** *Pica nuttalli*, or Nuttall's magpie, the common magpie of California, whose bill is bright-yellow, instead of black as in most other magpies.—**Yellow-billed tropic-bird,** *Phaëthon flavirostris*.

yellowbird (yel'ō-bėrd), *n.* One of several different birds of a yellow or golden color. (*a*) In Great Britain, the golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. *Montagu*. See first cut under *oriole*. (*b*) In the United States, the summer warbler, or summer yellowbird, *Dendrœca æstiva*, a small dentirostral insectivorous bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, of a bright-yellow color, obscured on the back, the male streaked on the under parts with reddish. It is one of the most abundant and familiar birds of the country, inhabiting nearly the entire continent in summer, and much of Central America in winter. See cut under *warbler*. (*c*) In the United States, the American goldfinch or thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris, Astragalinus,* or *Spinus tristis*, a conirostral granivorous bird of the family *Fringillidæ*. The male in summer is clear-yellow, with black on the head, wings, and tail; in winter the yellow is exchanged for pale flaxen-brown. It is very abundant in the eastern United States and Canada. See cut under *goldfinch*.

yellow-breasted (yel'ō-bres″ted), *a.* Having the breast wholly or partly yellow: specific in phrase-names of various animals, especially birds: as, the *yellow-breasted* chat (see cut under *chat*[2]).

yellow-browed (yel'ō-broud), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a yellow superciliary line: as, the *yellow-browed* warbler, *Phylloscopus superciliosus*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.—**Yellow-browed shrike.** See *shrike*[2].

yellow-covered (yel'ō-kuv″ėrd), *a.* Covered with yellow; especially, covered or bound in yellow paper.—**Yellow-covered literature,** trashy or sensational fiction, periodicals, etc.: in allusion to the form in which such matter was formerly commonly issued. [Colloq.]

yellowcrown (yel'ō-kroun), *n.* The yellow-rump or myrtle-bird, *Dendrœca coronata*.

yellow-crowned (yel'ō-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow, or yellow on the crown, as various birds; yellow-polled: as, the *yellow-crowned* night-heron. See *night-heron*.—**Yellow-crowned thrush.** See *Trachycomus*.—**Yellow-crowned warbler.** See *warbler*.—**Yellow-crowned weaver.** See *weaver-bird*.

yellow-duckwing (yel'ō-duk″wing), *a.* Noting a variety of duckwing game-fowls whose distinguishing color-mark on the wing of the cock is golden or yellow. The back of the cock is orange or crimson. Compare *silver-duckwing*.

yellow-eyed (yel'ō-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes, or a yellow eye, in any sense; also, yellow around the eyes.—**Yellow-eyed grass.** See *Xyris*.

yellowfin (yel'ō-fin), *n.* Same as *redfin*, 2.

yellowfish (yel'ō-fish), *n.* A fish of the coast of Alaska, *Pleurogrammus monopterygius*, locally known as *Atka mackerel*. This is one of the greenlings and a food-fish of some importance. The body is dark-olive above and yellowish below, crossbarred on the sides with the color of the back; the fins are nearly plain dusky, the pectorals with blackish margin, and the dorsal fin is continuous or but slightly emarginate.

yellow-footed (yel'ō-fůt″ed), *a.* Having yellow feet: as, the *yellow-footed* armadillo, the poyou; the *yellow-footed* rock-kangaroo, *Petrogale xanthopus:* specific in phrase-names of various animals.

yellow-fronted (yel'ō-frun″ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the front (of the head) yellow, or having yellow there: as, the *yellow-fronted* warbler.—**Yellow-fronted warbler.** See *warbler*.

yellow-golds (yel'ō-gōldz), *n.* A golden-flowered plant, probably the marigold, *Calendula officinalis*. See *gold*, 6.

yellow-gum (yel'ō-gum), *n.* 1. The jaundice of infants (*icterus infantum*).—2. Same as *blackgum*.

yellowham (yel'ō-ham), *n.* The European yellowhammer.

Yellow hammer, with its abbreviation *yellow Ham.*
Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), II. 43, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yellowhammer (yel'ō-ham″ėr), *n.* [Cf. dial. *yellowhomber, yellowomber;* < *yellow* + *hammer*[3], prop. *ammer:* see *hammer*[3].] 1. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest birds of the western Palearctic region. It is about 7 inches long; the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and lower tail-coverts are of a bright yellow; the upper surface is partly yellow, but chiefly brown, the feathers on the top of the back being blackish in the middle, and the tail-feathers also blackish. The yellowhammer is a resident in Great Britain, and generally throughout Europe. In summer the well-known notes of the male are almost incessantly heard from the roadside hedge. Also called *goldhammer, yellowammer, yellowham, yellow-*



Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

omber, yellow yoldring, yellow yorling, yellow yowley (and with variants *yeldring, yeldrock*); also *scribbling lark* and *writing lark* (from the scratchy markings of its eggs); and by various other local or provincial names, as *yite*.

2. In the United States, a local name given to the flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus* (see cut under *flicker*[2]). No bird much like or congeneric with the true yellowhammer exists in North America; but the name was probably bestowed upon the golden-winged woodpecker because the bird is extensively yellow and "hammers" trees. The European yellowhammer resembles and is congeneric with the ortolan of that country, *Emberiza hortulana;* and the United States bird which really looks something like the yellowhammer is the bobolink in the fall, when it is called *reed-bird, rice-bird,* and *ortolan*.

3†. A gold coin; a yellow boy. [Old slang.]

Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his *yellow-hammers!* *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

yellow-headed (yel'ō-hed″ed), *a.* Having the head yellow, or yellow on the head: as, the *yellow-headed* blackbird. See cut under *Xanthocephalus*.—**Yellow-headed tit** or **titmouse,** the gold tit, *Auriparus flaviceps*.

yellow-horned (yel'ō-hôrnd), *a.* Having yellow antennæ: as, the *yellow-horned* moth, *Cymatophora flavicornis*, a British noctuid.

yellowing (yel'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yellow*, *v.*] In *pin-manuf.*, the operation of boiling the pins in an acid solution preparatory to nurling or tinning.

yellowish (yel'ō-ish), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-ish*[1].] Tending to be yellow; somewhat yellow; yellowy: as, the *yellowish* monitor, *Varanus flavescens*.

In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion (*yellowish*). *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

yellowishness (yel'ō-ish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yellowish. *Boyle*.

yellow-jack (yel'ō-jak), *n.* See *yellow Jack*, under *jack*[1].

★**yellow-jacket** (yel'ō-jak″et), *n.* Any one of several species of true social wasps or hornets of the genus *Vespa*, which have the body more or less marked with yellow; any hornet, as *V. crabro*. See cut under *hornet*. *Vespa vulgaris*, an importation from Europe, is the common yellow-jacket of the United States.

The mellow, perfumed apples dropped heavily on the grass, and the busy *yellow-jackets* rioted among them.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 775.

yellowleg, yellowlegs (yel'ō-leg, -legz), *n.* A tattler of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* (section *Gambetta*); the *T.* or *G. flavipes:* so called from the color of its legs. The form *yellowlegs* is the more common. It inhabits the greater part of North America, migrating in winter



Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).

into Central and South America, and is an abundant and well-known game-bird, especially during the autumnal migration, when it is found in flocks about the marshes, feeding upon fish-fry, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., and becoming fat and highly prized for the table. It is about 11 inches long, the bill 1½ inches, the tarsus about 2 inches. The name extends to a similar but larger species, the *T.* or *G. melanoleucus*, the two being distinguished as the *lesser* and *greater yellowlegs*. The latter is decidedly larger, beyond dimensions ever reached by the former, as length 13 to 14 inches, bill 2 or more, tarsus 2½, etc. These birds are also called *lesser* and *greater yellowshanks* and by various other names. See *tattler* and *Totanus*.

yellow-legged (yel'ō-leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having yellow legs: as, the *yellow-legged* clearwing, a British hawk-moth, *Sesia cynipiformis* or *Trochilium cynipiforme*. The yellow-legged herring-gull is *Larus cachinnans* of Pallas. The so-called yellow-legged plover of the United States is the lesser yellowlegs, *Totanus flavipes*.—**Yellow-legged goose.** See *goose*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*, and cut under *ruff*[2].

yellow-legger (yel'ō-leg″ėr), *n.* 1. The yellowlegs.—2. A fisherman from Eastham. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

yellow-line (yel'ō-līn), *a.* Having yellow lines or streaks: as, the *yellow-line* quaker, *Cœthosia macilenta*, a British noctuid moth.

yellowly (yel'ō-li), *adv.* [< *yellow* + *-ly*[2].] In a yellow manner; with an appearance of yellowness.

The town of Asterabad, with its picturesque towers and ramparts gleaming *yellowly* in the noonday sun.
O'Donovan, Merv, v.

yellow-necked (yel'ō-nekt), *a.* Having the neck yellow: as, the *yellow-necked* caterpillar, the larva of a common North American notodontid moth, *Datana ministra*, which feeds in communities on the foliage of apple, hickory, and walnut in the United States.

yellowness (yel'ō-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being yellow.

The Purifying Pills, which kept you alive, if they did not remove the *yellowness*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xlv.

2†. Jealousy. See *yellow*, *a.*

I will incense Page to deal with poison; I will possess him with *yellowness*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 111.

yellowomber (yel'ō-om″bėr), *n.* Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yellowpoll (yel'ō-pōl), *n.* The male widgeon or goldenhead, *Mareca penelope*. [Ireland.]—**Yellowpoll warbler.** Same as *yellow-polled warbler*.

yellow-polled (yel'ō-pōld), *a.* In *ornith.*, yellow-crowned: as, the *yellow-polled* warbler. See *warbler*.

yellow-ringed (yel'ō-ringd), *a.* Ringed with yellow: as, the *yellow-ringed* carpet, *Larentia flavicinctata*, a British geometrid moth.

yellow-rocket (yel'ō-rok″et), *n.* The common winter-cress, *Campe Barbarea*. Also called *bitter winter-cress* and *winter rocket*.

yellowroot (yel'ō-röt), *n.* 1. Same as *shrub-yellowroot.*—2. An American herb, *Hydrastis Canadensis,* named also *orange-root, yellow puccoon, Indian paint, turmeric-root,* and especially (in medicine) *goldenseal.* Its rootstock contains hydrastine and berberine, and is an officinal remedy of an unquestioned tonic property and with various powers less settled, applied in dyspepsia, in jaundice and other disorders of the liver, as a laxative, alterative, etc. See *Hydrastis* and *hydrastine.*—**Shrub yellowroot.** See *Xanthorrhiza* and *shrub-yellowroot.*

yellowrump (yel'ō-rump), *n.* The yellow-rumped warbler, *Dendrœca coronata,* the yellow-crowned warbler, or myrtle-bird. See *warbler* and *myrtle-bird.*—**Western yellowrump,** Audubon's warbler, *Dendrœca auduboni.* See *warbler.*

yellow-rumped (yel'ō-rumpt), *a.* Having the rump (or upper tail-coverts in some cases) yellow, as various birds. (See *yellowrump.*) The yellow-rumped seed-eater is a certain finch, *Crithagra chrysopyga.*

yellow-sally (yel'ō-sal″i), *n.* See *yellow sally,* under *sally*[3], 2.

yellowseed (yel'ō-sēd), *n.* A species of peppergrass, *Lepidium campestre,* native in the old world, introduced in North America; mithridate pepperwort.

yellow-shafted (yel'ō-shȧf″ted), *a.* Having the shafts of certain feathers yellow: as, the *yellow-shafted* flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus.* See cut under *flicker*[2], and compare *red-shafted.*

yellowshank, yellowshanks (yel'ō-shangk, -shangks), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.* Compare *greenshank, redshank.*

yellowshell (yel'ō-shel), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Larentia bilineata,* whose yellow wings are marked with white lines.

yellowshins (yel'ō-shinz), *n.* Same as *yellowlegs.*

yellow-shouldered (yel'ō-shōl″dėrd), *a.* In *ornith.,* having the bend of the wing yellow, or having yellow on the carpal angle of the wing. as, the *yellow-shouldered* amazon, a South American parrakeet, *Chrysotis ochroptera.*

yellow-spotted (yel'ō-spot″ed), *a.* Spotted with yellow: as, the *yellow-spotted* tortoise of the Ganges.—**Yellow-spotted willow-slug.** See *willow-slug.*

Yellowstone trout. See *trout*[1].

yellowtail (yel'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1†. An ★earthworm yellow about the tail. *Topsell,* Serpents, p. 307. (*Halliwell.*)—2. One of various fishes. (*a*) A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola,* as *S. dorsalis.* See cut under *amber-fish.* [U. S.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Elagatis pinnulatus.* [Florida.] (*c*) A carangoid fish, *Carangus georgianus.* [Auckland, New Zealand.] (*d*) A scienoid fish, *Bairdiella chrysura,* the silver-perch. [U. S.] (*e*) A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides,* the pinfish. See cut under *Lagodon.* [U. S.] (*f*) A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes flavidus,* one of the rockfishes. [California.] (*g*) A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus,* the menhaden. See cut under *Brevoortia.* [U. S.] (*h*) A cirritoid fish, *Latris hecateia,* the trumpeter. (*i*) A gadoid fish, *Lotella bachus.* [New Zealand.]

II. *a.* Yellow-tailed.—**Yellowtail moth,** *Liparis auriflua,* a British species.—**Yellowtail warbler.** See *warbler.*

yellow-tailed (yel'ō-tāld), *a.* Having the tail more or less yellow: specific in many phrase-names of animals.

yellowthroat (yel'ō-thrōt), *n.* Any bird of the old genus *Trichas* (of Swainson), now *Geothlypis:* as, the Maryland *yellowthroat.* See cut under *Geothlypis.*

yellow-throated (yel'ō-thrō″ted), *a.* Having the throat more or less yellow: specific in many ★phrase-names of animals: as, the *yellow-throated* finch, warbler, etc.—**Yellow-throated greenlet** or **vireo,** *Vireo flavifrons,* a common greenlet of eastern North America, of rather large size and stout-billed, having the whole throat and breast bright-yellow, the other ★under parts white, the upper parts yellowish-green.

yellow-top (yel'ō-top), *n.* A variety of turnip: so called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-vented (yel'ō-ven″ted), *a.* Having the vent-feathers yellow, or being yellow on the crissum: as, the *yellow-vented* bulbul, *Pycnonotus crocorrhous.*

yellow-weed (yel'ō-wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *weld*[1].—2. A common name of coarse species of goldenrod. See *Solidago.*

yellow-winged (yel'ō-wingd), *a.* Marked with yellow on the wing, as various birds, etc.—**Blue yellow-winged warbler,** *Helminthophaga chrysoptera.* See cut under *Helminthophaga.*—**Yellow-winged locust,** a North American locust, or short-horned grasshopper, *Tomonotus sulphureus:* so called from its yellow hind wings. *T. W. Harris.*—**Yellow-winged sparrow,** a grasshopper-sparrow, *Coturniculus passerinus.* See cut under *Coturniculus.*—**Yellow-winged sugar-bird,** a common guitguit, *Cœreba cyanea.* See cut under *Cœrebinæ.*—**Yellow-winged woodpecker,** the yellow-shafted flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker. See cut under *flicker*[2].

yellow-wood (yel'ō-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *fustic.*—2. *Cladrastis lutea,* the American or Kentucky yellow-wood, in cultivation commonly known as *Virgilia lutea,* also called *gopher-wood* and *yellow ash.* In the wild state it is a rare tree, found locally in Kentucky, Tennessee, and



Yellow-wood (*Cladrastis lutea*). *a*, pod.

North Carolina. It grows from 30 to 45 feet high, and bears pinnate leaves with seven to ten leaflets, and ample racemes of white pea-like flowers drooping from the ends of the branches. It is highly ornamental for both flowers and foliage. It has a hard yellow wood, which is used for fuel and to some extent for gun-stocks, and yields a clear yellow dye. For another American yellow-wood, see *Schæfferia.* The Osage orange, *Toxylon pomiferum,* of the same family as the fustic, is sometimes so named, as is also the shrub-yellowroot, *Zanthorhiza apiifolia.*

3. Same as *white teak.* See *teak.*—**Australian yellow-wood.** See *light yellow-wood* and *Queensland yellow-wood,* below. *Jambolifera lævis,* of the *Rutaceæ,* found at Moreton Bay, is also called *yellow-wood,* as are *Hovea longipes,* a tall leguminous shrub, and *Xanthostemon pachysperma,* of the *Myrtaceæ.*—**Cape yellow-wood,** *Nageia latifolia,* a small tree with bright-yellow fine-grained wood, very handsome when polished. Compare *Natal yellow-wood,* below.—**East Indian yellow-wood,** the satin-wood, *Peradenia Chloroxylon;* also, *Nageia Wallichiana,* an evergreen 80 feet high, with aromatic wood.—**Light yellow-wood,** a tree, *Rhodosphæra rhodanthema,* of New South Wales, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, peculiar in its genus in bearing large red flowers. The wood is of a light-yellow color, sound and durable, close-grained, and taking a fine polish; it is one of the best cabinet-woods of its locality. The Queensland yellow-wood has also been called by this name.—**Natal yellow-wood,** *Nageia elongata,* a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, with a close-grained wood extensively used in building and for furniture, though not bearing exposure. In the Natal region this species is also sometimes called bastard yellow-wood.—**Prickly yellow-wood,** the West Indian *Fagara Clava-Herculis,* a tree from 20 to 50 feet high; the wood is used for making furniture and inlaying; the prickly young stems are made into walking-sticks. Also called *prickle-yellow.* Other West Indian species of *Fagara* are also called *yellow-wood.*—**Queensland yellow-wood,** *Flindersia Oxleyana,* also called *white teak* (which see, under *teak*) and *light yellow-wood. F. Schottiana,* of the same region, is a valuable shade-tree of the same name.

yellow-wort (yel'ō-wėrt), *n.* A European annual plant, *Blackstonia perfoliata,* of the gentian family. It is a very glaucous plant, about a foot high, the stem-leaves in pairs and connate-perfoliate, the flowers bright-yellow in loose terminal cymes. Also called *yellow centaury.*

yellow-wrack (yel'ō-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of Linnæus).

yellowy (yel'ō-i), *a.* [< *yellow* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat yellow; yellowish; flavescent.

A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient *yellowy* lace . . . is "Over her decent shoulders drawn."
R. Broughton, Joan, ii. 2.

yelm (yelm), *n.* [< ME. **zelm,* < AS. *gelm, gilm,* a handful. Cf. *glean*[1].] A handful; a sheaf ★of straw or grain. [Prov. Eng.]

yelm (yelm), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *yelm, n.*] To lay straw in order fit for use by a thatcher. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

A woman *yelming* 14 days, 1s. 9d.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. II.

yelp (yelp), *v. i.* [Also dial. *yaup, yawp;* < ME. *yelpen, gelpen,* boast, < AS. *gilpan, gielpan, gylpan* (pret. *gealp*) (MHG. *gelfen*), boast, exult, = Icel. *gjālpa,* yelp; perhaps ult. akin to *yell.* The mod. sense 'yelp' as a dog is prob. due to Scand. Cf. *yawp.*] 1†. To boast; cry up a thing; exult; brag.

This zenne is ybounde ine than [the one] thet be his ogene mouthe him *yelpth* other of his wytte, other of his kenne, other of his workes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 22.

I kepe noght of armes for to *yelpe.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1380.

2. To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, resembling a bark; bark sharply and shrilly; yawp: said of dogs, and also of some other creatures, especially a wild turkey-hen.

The moment Wolf entered the house his crest fell, . . . and at the least flourish of a broom-stick or ladle he would fly to the door with *yelping* precipitation.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

Let the wild
Lean-headed Eagles *yelp* alone.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Now a hen *yelps* on the other side, and he [a turkey-cock] pauses between the two calls, then struts and gobbles again. *Sport with Rod and Gun,* II. 762.

yelp (yelp), *n.* [< ME. *yelp, gelp,* < AS. *gielp, gylp,* boast; from the verb.] 1†. A boast; boasting.—2. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

The dog
With inward *yelp* and restless forefoot plies
His function of the woodland. *Tennyson,* Lucretius.

He put the dog's nose in and patted him, and Spike gave a *yelp,* as if a rat were in prospect.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxiv.

yelper (yel'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *yelpere;* < *yelp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who boasts; a boaster.

The *yelpere* is the cockou, thet ne kan nazt zinge bote of him-zelue. *Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 22.

2. One who or that which yelps. Specifically—(*a*) A young dog; a whelp. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *ornith.:* (1) The avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta:* so called from its cry. [Local, Eng.] (2) The greater yellowlegs, *Totanus melanoleucus. Shore Birds,* p. 37. (*c*) A whistle or call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of the wild turkey-hen.

We now take our *yelper,* and give a few sharp yelps; he [a wild turkey] hears the call.
Sport with Rod and Gun, II. 762.

yelping (yel'ping), *n.* [< ME. *yelping, gulping;* verbal n. of *yelp, v.*] 1†. Boasting.

The uerthe [fourth], . . . whereby the proude sseaweth prede of his herte is *yelpingge. Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 22.

2. The act of giving a short, sharp cry or bark; specifically, the cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

yelt† (yelt). A contraction of *yieldeth,* third ★person singular present indicative of *yield.*

yelting (yel'ting), *n.* The gray snapper, *Lutianus griseus. Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 399.

yeman†, **yemanry**†. Obsolete variants of *yeoman, yeomanry.*

yeme†, *n.* [ME. *yeme, zeme, yome, zome,* < AS. **geáme,* OS. *gōma* = MD. *goom* = MLG. *gōm* = OHG. *gouma, gauma,* MHG. *goume, goum* = Icel. *gaumr,* also *gaum,* heed, care, observance. Cf. *gaum*[1], *gawm,* a var. of *yeme,* due to the Scand. forms.] Notice; care; heed; attention.

ze trewlyle toke *zeme*
In worlde with me to dwell,
There shall ze sitte be-deme
Xij kyndis of Israell. *York Plays,* p. 238.

This was the tixte trewly, I toke ful gode *zeme.*
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 12.

yeme†, *v.* [ME. *yemen, zemen,* < AS. *gēman, giēman, gȳman* = OS. *gōmean* = OHG. *goumjan, goumōn, goumen,* MHG. *goumen* = Goth. *gaumjan,* take care of, observe; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To care for; guard; take care of; protect.

Two gentilmen ther were that *yemede* the place.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 267.

The cheuyteyns cheef that ze chesse euere
Weren all to yonge of zeris to *yeme* swyche a rewme.
Richard the Redeless, i. 89.

II. *intrans.* To take care; be careful.

Ensaumple of me take ze schall,
Euer for to *zeme* in zouthe and elde,
To be buxsome in boure and hall,
Ilkone for to bede othir belde.
York Plays, p. 235.

yemer†, *n.* [ME. *zemere;* < *yeme* + *-er*[1].] A guardian.

Do kynge and quene and alle the comune after
zyue the alle that thei may ziue as for the best *zemere,*
And as thou demest wil thei do alle here dayes after.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 170.

yemola (ye-mō'lä), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An oil expressed from the seeds of *Perilla arguta.* See *Perilla.*

yen[1] (yen), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yon.*

yen[2]†, *n. pl.* A variant of *eyen,* plural of *eye*[1].

yen[3] (yen), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *yuen,* round, a round thing, a dollar.] The monetary unit of Japan since 1897, equal to .75 of a gram of pure gold, or .498 of a dollar. This (gold) yen itself is not coined, but there are five-, ten-, and twenty-yen gold pieces. These coins are .900 fine. The old yen circulates at double its face value. The silver yen, of 416 grains, has been withdrawn. See *sen* and cut on following page.

Persons eligible for election must pay direct national tax to the amount of not less than 10 *yen.*
Statesman's Year-book, 1910, p. 976.

yender (yen'dėr), *adv.* A dialectal form of *yonder.*

yenet, *v.* An obsolete form of *yawn.*

yeni (yen'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste yeni*.

Yenisean, Yeniseian (yen-isē'an, -yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a large river in Siberia.

yenite (yen'īt), *n.* [Also *jenite;* < *Jena*, a town in Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as ★*ilvaite*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Silver Yen. (Size of original.)

yeoman (yō'man), *n.*; pl. *yeomen* (-men). [Early mod. E. *yoman;* < ME. *yoman, yomon, zhoman, yeman, zeman, zheman;* not found in AS., but prob. existent as **gāman, *geáman, *gǣ-* (= OFries. *gāman, gāmon*, a villager (cf. *gāfolk*, people of a village), = MD. *goymannen*, arbitrators, = Icel. *gæimadhr*, a franklin—rare, and prob. < AS.); < AS. **gā, *geá, *gē*, a district or village, as in comp. *ēel-gē*, 'province of eels,' *Ohtga-gā, Noxga-gā* (= OFries. *gā, gō* (pl. *gāe*), a district village, = MD. *gouwe* (in comp. *goo-, goy-, go-*), a village, field, D. *gouw, gouwe*, a province, = MLG. *gō*, LG. *goë, gohe*, in comp. *go-*, a district, = OHG. *gowi, gouwi, gewi*, MHG. *gou, göu*, G. *gau*, a province, G. dial. *gäu*, the country, = Goth. *gawi*, a district), + *man*, man. The word has been erroneously explained otherwise: (*a*) A contraction of a supposed ME. **yeme-man*, 'a person in charge,' < *yeme*, care, + *man*. (*b*) < AS. *iuman*, a forefather, ancient, < *iu*, of yore, + *man*. (*c*) < AS. *iung man, geong man*, young man. (*d*) < AS. *guma*, man. (*e*) < AS. *gemæne*, common. These attempts are all wrong. That which refers to AS. *iung man, geong man*, finds some color in the use of *iung men* as a quasi-technical name for a bodyguard; but while the sense might seem to suit, it is impossible to derive ME. *zo-* or *ze-* from AS. *geong, iung*. The proper modern spelling is *yoman*, the *eo* being appar. due to an attempt to represent in one spelling the two variants *yeman* and *yoman;* the *eo* has no etymological justification, as it has to some extent in *people*.]

1†. A retainer; a guard.

zomen than dede the gates schette,
& wiztili than went the walles forto fende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3649.

A *yeman* hadde he and servaunts namo.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 101.

2†. A gentleman attendant in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom: as, *yeoman* for the month, a butler; *yeoman* of the crown; *yeoman* usher: applied also to attendants of lower grade: as, *yeoman* feuterer (see *feuterer*); *yeoman* of the chamber; *yeoman* of the wardrobe. See also phrase *yeoman of the guard*, below.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to sette bourdes, . . . and suche other servyce as the . . . usshers of chambre command or assigne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 313, note.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I spelle, . . .
Zomon-vsshere, and grome also,
Vndur hym ar thes two.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

Timochares, whose sonne was *yoman* for the monthe with the kynge, promysed to Fabricius, thaune beinge consull, to sle kynge Pyrrus.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

The lady of the Strachy married the *yeoman* of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

Four persons, who had been *yeomen* of the crown to Edward IV., were taken in Southwark and hanged at Tyburn.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., iv.

Hence—**3†.** One holding a subordinate position, as an attendant or assistant, journeyman, etc.

Master Fang, have you entered the action? . . . Where's your *yeoman?* Is't a lusty *yeoman?* will a' stand to't?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1 4.

Enter Master Tenterhook, Sergeant Ambush, and *Yeoman* Clutch.
Ten. Come, Sergeant Ambush, come, *Yeoman* Clutch, yon's the tavern; the gentlemen will come out presently.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

The reason for calling the journeymen of the craft *yeomen* and bachelors, was probably that they were at that time in England, as was the case in Germany, not allowed to marry before they were masters.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxlvi., note.

4. In *old Eng. law*, one having free land of forty shillings by the year (previously five nobles), who was thereby qualified to serve on juries, vote for knights of the shire, and do any other act for which the law required one who was "probus et legalis homo" (*Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.); hence, in recent English use, one owning (and usually himself cultivating) a small landed property; a freeholder.

I press me none but good householders, *yeomen's* sons.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 16.

Now do I smell th' astrologer's trick; he'll steep me
In soldiers blood, or boil me in a caldron
Of barbarous law French; or anoint me over
With supple oil of great men's services;
For these three means raise *yeomen* to the gentry.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 2.

The *yeomen* or Common People, . . . who have some Lands of their own to live upon; For a Carn of Land, or a Plough Land, was in ancient Time of the yearly Value of five Nobles, and this was the Living of a Stokeman or *Yeoman;* And in our Law they are called Legales Homines, a Word familiar in Writs and Inquests.
Guillim, Display of Heraldry (ed. 1724), II. 274.

After the economical changes which marked the early years of the fifteenth century, the *yeoman* class was strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers, whose interests were very much the same as those of the smaller freeholders, and who shared with them the common name of *yeoman*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

5. In the United States navy, an appointed petty officer who has charge of the stores in his department. The *ship's yeoman* has charge of the boatswains', carpenters', sailmakers' stores, etc., and the *engineer's yeoman* has charge of all stores in the engineer's department, while the *paymaster's yeoman* takes care of provisions, clothing, and small stores, and issues them as directed.

6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. See *yeomanry*, 4. *Aytoun.*—**Yeoman bedel.** See *bedel.*—**Yeoman of the guard,** in England, a member of the body-guard of the sovereign. See *beef-eater*, 2.

There came a country gentleman (a sufficient yeoman) up to towne, who had severall sonnes, but one an extraordinary proper handsome fellowe, whom he did hope to have preferred to be a *yeoman of the guard*.
Aubrey, Lives (Walter Ralegh).

Yeoman's service, powerful or efficient aid, support, or help: in allusion to the strength and bravery of the yeomen in the English armies of early times.

I once did hold it, as our statists do,
A baseness to write fair, and labour'd much
How to forget that learning, but, sir, now
It did me *yeoman's service*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 36.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), *a.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*[1].] Of yeoman's rank; hence, plain; homely; simple; humble.

It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats to make his son a gentleman. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

The simplicity and plainnesse of Christianity, which to the gorgeous solemnities of Paganisme and the sense of the Worlds Children seem'd but a homely and *Yeomanly* Religion. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

yeomanly (yō'man-li), *adv.* [< *yeoman* + *-ly*[2].] Bravely; as with the strength of a yeoman.

"Saint George strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight; "do the false yeomen give way?" "No!" exclaimed Rebecca, "they bear themselves right *yeomanly*."
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxix.

yeomanry (yō'man-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeomandrie;* < ME. *yemanry, zemanry;* < *yeoman* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] **1.** The collective estate or body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

Gentyllys and *zemanry* of goodly lyff lad.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 1.

God haffe mersey on Robyn Hodys solle,
And saffe all god *yemanrey!*
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 32).

Next after the gentry, in respect of that political weight which depends on the ownership of land, was ranked the great body of freeholders, the *yeomanry* of the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 480.

2†. Service; retainers; those doing a vassal's service.

Then Robin Hood took those brethren good
To be of his *yeomandrie*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 257).

3†. That which befits a yeoman.

"Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt," seyde Roben,
"Thow seys god *yemenrey*."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 22).

4. A volunteer cavalry force originally embodied in Great Britain during the wars of the French revolution, and consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers. They underwent six days of training, and attended a certain number of drills yearly, for which they received a money allowance. They furnished their own horses but had a small allowance for clothing—the government also supplying arms and ammunition. Unlike the ordinary volunteer force, the yeomanry cavalry might be called out to aid the civil power, in addition to being liable for service on invasion of the country by a foreign enemy. The yeomanry took an active part in the South African War. In 1901 it was remodeled, and in 1908 became part of the territorial force.

yep (yep), *a.* [Also *yap;* Sc. *yap, yarp* (E. dial. *yepper*); < ME. *yepe, zepe, zep, ziep, zæp*, shrewd, prudent, fresh, brisk, eager, < AS. *geap* (*geapp-*), *geáp*, crafty, cunning, shrewd, subtle, bent, curved, open, spread out.] Fresh; brisk; lively; vigorous. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For hit is 3ol & nwe 3er [Yule and New Year], & here ar *3ep* mony.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

Whil thow art 3ong and *3ep*.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 287.

yeplyt, *adv.* [= Sc. *yaply;* < ME. *zeply, zapliche, zepliche*, < AS. *geaplice*, shrewdly, < *geap, geáp*, shrewd.] Promptly; quickly; at once.

Thou knowez the couenauntez kest vus by-twene,
At this tyme twelmonyth thou toke that the falled,
& I schulde at this nwe 3ere *zeply* the quyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2244.

We muste *yappely* wende in at this 3ate,
For he that comes to courte to curtesye muste vse hym.
York Plays, p. 279.

yer (yė or yu), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

Bimeby, fus' news you know, *yer* come Brer Rabbit.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xviii.

-yer. [(*a*) A var. of *-ier*[1], < ME. *-ier, -yer, -iere* (see *-ier*[1]). (*b*) Formerly also *-ier;* < ME. *-yer, -yere, -zere*, being the suffix *-er* with *z*, orig. *g*, belonging to the root (see *bowyer*, etc.).] A termination of nouns of agent, as in *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer*, and formerly in *lovyer*, etc. See *-ier*[1] and *bowyer*, etc.

yerba (yer'bä), *n.* [Sp., lit. herb, < L. *herba*, herb: see *herb*.] The Paraguay tea, or mate. See *mate*[4]. Abbreviated from *yerba de mate* or *yerba-mate*.—**Yerba buena.** See *Micromeria*.—**Yerba de colubra.** See *Herpestis*.—**Yerba del oso,** a shrub, *Rhamnus Purshiana*. See *Rhamnus*.—**Yerba de mate.** See def. above.—**Yerba mansa,** a Californian herb, *Anemopsis Californica*, of the *Saururaceæ*. The flowers are small and numerous on a conical receptacle surrounded by a whitish involucre, the whole having the aspect of an anemone. The rootstock has a pungent, aromatic, and astringent taste.—**Yerba reuma,** a weed, *Frankenia grandifolia*, of Texas, California, etc., whose leaves are used as an astringent stimulant application for catarrhs.—**Yerba santa.** Same as *bear's-weed*.

yerba-mate (yer'bä-mä'te), *n.* [< Sp. *yerba*, herb (see *yerba*), + *mate*, a cup: see *mate*[4].] Same as *yerba*.

yerbua, *n.* Same as *jerboa*.

yercum (yėr'kum), *n.* [E. Ind. (Madras): Tamil *erukku, errukam*.] **1.** An East Indian shrub or small tree, *Calotropis gigantea*. The fiber of its inner bark is extremely tough and durable, and is made into bow-strings, fish-lines, and nets. The name belongs also to *C. procera*, which, in common with this species, has a medicinal root-bark. Also called *madar*.

2. The fiber obtained from this plant.

yercum-fiber (yėr'kum-fī"bėr), *n.* Same as *yercum*, 2.

yerdt, yerdet, *n.* Middle English forms of *yard*[1], *yard*[2].

yere[1]**†,** *n.* An old spelling of *year*.

yere[2] (yēr), *adv.* A dialectal variant of *here*. [Southern U. S.]

yerga (yėr'gä), *n.* [Cf. Russ. (Cossack) *ergakŭ*, skin of a horse or camel.] A woolen material made for horse-blankets.

yerk[1]**†,** *v.* A Middle English form of *yark*[1].

yerk[2] (yėrk), *v.* [Also *yark;* a var. of *jerk*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lash; strike smartly; beat; hence, to rouse; excite. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Yerk him soundly;
'Twas Rhadamanth's sentence; do your office, Furies.
Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

Stripes justly given *yerk* us with their fall,
But causeless whipping smarts the most of all.
Herrick, Smart.

Just now I've ta'en the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie noddle's working prime,
My fancy *yerkit* up sublime
Wi' hasty summon. *Burns*, To James Smith.

2. To throw, thrust, or pull sharply or suddenly: jerk; move with a jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yerked* up his trousers. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

3. To bind or tie tightly or with a jerk. [Scotch.]

But he is my sister's son—my own nephew—our flesh and blood—and his hands and feet are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, liii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lash out, as a horse; kick. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I holde him not for a good beast that when they lade him will stand stock stil, and when they unlade him will *yerke* out behinde.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 81.

The horse, being mad withal, *yerked* out behind.
North.

2. To move with sudden jerks; jerk. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Skud from the lashes of my *yerking* rime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i., Prol.

yerk[2] (yėrk), *n.* [< *yerk*[2], *v.*] A sudden or quick thrust or motion; a kick; a smart stroke; a blow. Also *yark*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yarke* of a whip. *Florio*, p. 98.

Imagine twenty thousand of them . . . battering the warriors' faces into mummy by terrible *yerks* from their hinder hoofs. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

yerl (yėrl), *n.* A Scotch form of *earl*.

yern[1]†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *yearn*[1].

yern[1]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *georn*, eager: see *yearn*[1], *v.*] Brisk; lively; sprightly; eager.

But of hir song it was as loud and *yerne*
As any swalwe sittynge on a berne.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 71.

yern[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *girnen, gernen*, < AS. *geyrnan, geærnan*, run, tr. run for, gain by running, < *ge-* + *yrnan, ærnan*, run: see *run*[1], *ren*[1], and cf. *earn*[2], *yearn*[3].] To run; pass swiftly.

Thus *girnez* the gere in gisterdayez mony,
& wynter wyndez agayn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 529.

yern[3]†, *n.* and *a.* An old form of *iron*.

yerne†, *adv.* [ME., < AS. *georne*, eagerly, < *georn*, eager: see *yarn*[1], *yern*[1], *a.*] 1. Soon; early.

If I late or *yerne*
Wold it biwreye, or dorst, or sholde, or konne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 376.

2. Quickly; promptly.

What nede were it this preyere for to werne,
Syne ye shul both han folk and toun as *yerne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 112.

yerney†, *a.* An obsolete form of *irony*[1].

Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smyten out without handis, which smitte the image vpon his *yerney* & erthen feete, breking them al to powlder.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

yernful†, *a.* A spelling of *yearnful*.

yernut, yarnut (yėr'nut, yär'nut), *n.* [See *arnot, earthnut*.] The earthnut or hawknut, *Conopodium majus*.

yes (yes), *adv.* [Also dial. *yis;* < ME. *gis, gus*, < AS. *gise, gese*, yes; perhaps reduced, by reason of its frequent use and its essentially unitary meaning, from *geá sī*, 'yea, be it (so)': *geá*, yea; *sī, sȳ* (= G. *sei* = L. *sit*, etc.), 3d pers. pl. subj. of *beón*, be: see *be*[1]. It is possible that the second element is a reduced form of *swā*, so; cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *si*, yes, < L. *sic*, so.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*. It is also used, like *yea*, to enforce by repetition or addition something which precedes.

Hast. But, by your leave, it never yet did hurt
To lay down likelihoods and forms of hope.
L. Bard. Yes, if this present quality of war,
Indeed the instant action: a cause on foot
Lives so in hope as in an early spring
We see the appearing buds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 36.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 1.

May. See, see! what's he walks yonder? is he mad?
Full. That's a musician: *yes*, he's besides himself.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

Will spring return? . . .
Yes, prattlers, *yes*. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

[For distinction between *yes* and *yea*, *no* and *nay*, see *yea*.]

yesk (yesk), *v. i.* A variant of *yex*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

I *yeske*, I gyue a noyse out of my stomacke. . . . Whan he *yesketh* next, tell hym some straunge newes, and he shall leave it. *Palsgrave*, p. 786.

yest†, *n.* An obsolete form of *yeast*.

yester- (yes'tėr). [< ME. *yester-, yister-, gister-, guster-, gustur-, yhistre-, gersten-, gursten-* (only in comp.), < AS. *geostran-, giestran-, gystran-, gyrstan-* (only in comp., *geostran-dæg*, etc.) = D. *gisteren* (*dag van gister*) = OHG. *gesteron, gestre*, MHG. *gestern, gester*, G. *gestern*, adv., yesterday (OHG. *ē-gestern*, day after to-morrow, day before yesterday), = Goth. *gistra* (in *gistradagis*, to-morrow) = L. *hesternus*, of yesterday; with orig. compar. suffix *-tra*, from a base (Teut. *yes-*) seen in Icel. *gær, gör* = Dan. *gaar* (in comp. *gaarsdagen, igaar*) = Sw. *går* = L. *heri* = Gr. χθές = Skt. *hyas*, yesterday. *Yester-* prop. occurs only in comp., *yesterday, -eve, -night*, etc., where it represents an orig. adj. in the abl. or acc., agreeing with its noun.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: used in the compounds given below, and rarely, by license, as a quasi-adjective.

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Mustering her charms.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

yesterday (yes'tėr-dā), *adv.* [Also dial. *yisterday;* < ME. *yesterday, gisterdai, gusterdai, ghistredai, gurstendai*, < AS. *geostrandæg, giestrandæg, gystrandæg* = D. *gisteren dag, dag van gister*, yesterday, = Goth. *gistradagis* (found only once, in the alternative sense 'to-morrow'); = L. *hesterno die*, yesterday; as *yester-* + *day*[1].] On the day preceding this day; on the day last past.

Thei seiden to hym, For [Fro] *gistirdai* in the seuenthe our the feuer lefte him. *Wyclif*, John iv. 52.

I saw him *yesterday*, or t' other day.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 56.

yesterday (yes'tėr-dā), *n.* [< *yesterday, adv.*] The day last past; the day next before the present: often used figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing. Job viii. 9.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the last syllable of recorded time,
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 22.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reluctantly, and hates to be called *yesterday* so soon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

yestereve (yes'tėr-ēv), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *gisterneve;* a later form of *yestereven*.] Same as *yestereven*.

In hope that you would come here
Yester-eve. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

yestereven (yes'tėr-ē″vn), *adv.* [< ME. *yistereven, gusturevyn;* < *yester-* + *even*[2].] On the evening of the day preceding the present.

yestereven (yes'tėr-ē″vn), *n.* [< *yestereven, adv.*] The evening last past.

And dim grows Atli's roof-sun
O'er *yestereven's* feast.
William Morris, Sigurd, iv.

yesterevening (yes'tėr-ēv″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *evening*.] Same as *yestereven*.

The Village . . . had been seized and fired
Late on the *yester-evening*.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

yesterfang†(yes'tėr-fang), *n.* [< *yester-* + *fang*.] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the previous day or former occasion.

Although milians and infinite numbers of them [fish] be taken, yet on the next [day] their losse will be so supplied with new store that nothing shall be missing of the *yesterfang*.
Boethius, Descrip. of Scotland (trans.), ix. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

yestermorn (yes'tėr-môrn), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morn*.] The morn or morning before the present; the morning last past. *Rowe.*

And a dozen segars are lingering yet
Of the thousand of *yestermorn*.
Halleck, Epistles, etc.

yestermorning (yes'tėr-môr″ning), *n.* [< *yester-* + *morning*.] Same as *yestermorn*.

yesternight (yes'tėr-nīt), *adv.* [< ME. *yesternigt, gisternigt, gusternigt, yerstenenight;* < *yester-* + *night*.] On the night last past.

My lord, I think I saw him *yesternight*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 189.

I was invited *yesternight* to a solemn Supper.
Howell, Letters, ii. 13.

yesternight (yes'tėr-nīt), *n.* [< *yesternight, adv.*] The night last past.

I saw their boats, with many a light,
Floating the livelong *yesternight*.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 9.

Come not as thou camest of late,
Flinging the gloom of *yesternight*
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

yester-year (yes'tėr-yēr), *n.* Last year. [Rare.]

But where are the snows of *yester-year?*
D. G. Rossetti, Ballad of Dead Ladies.

yestreen (yes-trēn'), *adv.* [Contracted from *yestereven*.] Last evening; last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife *yestreen*.
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

yesty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *yeasty*.

yet[1] (yet), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also dial. *yit;* < ME. *yet, get, git*, < AS. *git, get, giet, gyt, gita, geta* = OFries. *ieta, eta, ita*, Fries. *jiette* = MHG. *iezuo, ieze*, G. *ietz*, now *jetzt*, archaic *jetzo;* also MHG. *iezunt*, G. *jetzund*, now; origin uncertain; the MHG. *iezuo* is appar. < *ie*, ever (or a form cognate with AS. *ge*, and), + *zuo*, to; but it may merely simulate *zuo*. For a similar case in which an orig. significant terminal syllable or independent word has probably been reduced, see *yes*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; at present; now: as, shall the deed be done *yet?* is it time *yet?*

You have often
Begun to tell me what I am, but stopp'd, . . .
Concluding, "Stay: not *yet*."
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 37.

He [Thales] was reputed one of the wise men that made answer to the question when a man should marry — "A young man, not *yet;* an elder man, not at all."
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

2. In addition; over and above; in repetition; further; besides; still; even: used especially with comparatives.

Yet more quarrelling with occasion!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5. 60.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, . . .
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 1.

3. Still, in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period.

And it [Jaffa] was oon of the fyrst Cityes of the world ffounde by Japheth, Noes sonne, and bereth *yett* hys name.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

While we were *yet* sinners, Christ died for us. Rom. v. 8.

I see him *yet*, the princely boy!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 32.

4. At or before some future time; before all is done.

Hope thou in God; for I shall *yet* praise him. Ps. xlii. 11.

He'll be hanged *yet*,
Though every drop of water
. . . gape . . . to glut him.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 61.

5. Up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; already: usually with a negative.

The Holy Ghost was not *yet* given; because that Jesus was not *yet* glorified. John vii. 39.

Let me remember thee what thou hast promised,
Which is not *yet* performed me.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 244.

Opportunity hath baulked them *yet*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

The Iland, not *yet* Britain but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Yet is often accompanied by *as* in this sense: as, I have not met him *as yet*.

Unreconciled *as yet* to heaven. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 72.

6. Though the case be such; at least; at any rate.

Madam, if your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me *yet* your picture for my love.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 121.

An unhappy François who, after passing eighteen years in prison, *yet* won the grace and love of Joan of Naples by his charms. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 330.

Yet is sometimes used with adjectives or participles (with or without a hyphen) to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to *still*.

He rose, and saw the field deform'd with blood,
An empty space where late the coursers stood,
The *yet*-warm Thracians panting on the coast.
Pope, Iliad, x. 612.

Lavaine
Returning brought the *yet*-unblazon'd shield.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *conj.* 1. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

He restored the chief butler unto his butlership again; . . . *yet* did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him. Gen. xl. 23.

Blasted, and burnt, and blinded as I was, . . .
O, *yet* methought I saw the Holy Grail.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Though.

I cannot speak to her, *yet* she urged conference.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 270.

3. But.

"No, no," quoth she, "sweet Death, I did but jest;
Yet, pardon me, I felt a kind of fear."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 998.

Many perished raving mad, fancying themselves swimming in boundless seas, *yet* unable to assuage their thirst.
Irving, Granada, p. 45.

yet[2] (yet), *v. t.* [Sc. also *yit;* < ME. *yeten, geten*, < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *gush*.] To melt; found; cast, as metal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

To *zett;* fundere, fusare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 426.

zetynge of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 538.

Perfumed with sauours of the metalles by him *yoten*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

yet[2] (yet), *n.* [< *yet*[2], *v.*] A metal pan or boiler. See *yetling*, 2. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A *yete* [in the brewhouse] and twoo shovelles iiij[d].
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App., I.

yet[3] (yet), *n.* [African.] A West African volute of the genus *Cymbium;* a boat-shell. See cut under *Cymbium*.

Called *yet* by Adanson, who tells us that the high winds sometimes drive shoals of them on shore.
P. P. Carpenter, Lectures on Mollusca (1861).

yetapa (yet'a-pä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A South American tyrant-flycatcher of the genus *Cybernetes* or *Gubernetes* (which see, with cut), having a deeply forficate tail longer than the body. Also called *yiperu*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus including these birds. *Lesson*, 1831.

yetet, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yet*[2].

yetent. A Middle English form of the past participle of *get*[1].

yetling, yetlin (yet'ling, -lin), *n.* [< *yet*[2] + *-ling*[1].] 1. Cast-iron. [Scotch.]—2. A small iron pan with a bow-handle and three feet. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

yett (yet), *n.* Another form of *yate*. [Scotch.]

And whan he came till the castell *yett*,
His mither she stood and leant thereat.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [I. 300).

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
An' come na unless the back *yett* be a-jee.
Burns, Whistle an' I'll Come to You.

yevet, yevent. Middle English forms of *give*[1], *given*.

yew[1] (yö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe, yeugh, ewe, eugh, ewgh, yowe;* < ME. *ew, u,* < AS. *īw* (in an early gloss. *īuu*), also *eów* = D. *ijf* = OHG. *īwa*, MHG. *īwe*, G. *eibe* = Icel. *ýr*, yew (MHG. and Icel. also a bow of yew); also, in another form, AS. *eóh* = OLG. *īch* = OHG. *īha*, G. dial. (Swiss) *iche, ige;* cf. F. *if*, Sp. *iva*, ML. *ivus*, yew (< OHG.); OIr. *ēo* (mod. Ir. *iubhar*, Gael. *iubhar, iughar*) = W. *yw, ywen* = Corn. *hivin* = Bret. *iwen, ivinen*, yew; the Celtic forms being possibly original.] 1. A tree of the genus *Taxus*, the common yew being *T. baccata* of temperate Europe and Asia. This is a slow-growing and long-lived evergreen of moderate height and spreading habit, with a thick irregular trunk and dark thick foliage. In Europe the yew has long been planted in graveyards. There are several dwarf, weeping, and variegated varieties. The golden yew has the edge of the leaves in spring of a bright-golden yellow. The Irish yew (*T. hibernica*) has erect branches, and is more hardy than *T. baccata*, which will not endure the winter in the northern United States.


Yew (*Taxus baccata*).

The wood of the yew is heavy, fine-grained, and elastic, and was formerly much used for bows, the supply being protected by government. It is considered a very choice cabinet-wood, the heart being of a fine orange-red or deep brown, and the sap-wood white. The leaves of the tree are poisonous.

The sheter *ew*, the asp for shaftes pleyne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The twigs and leaves of *yew*, though eaten in a very small quantity, are certain death to horses and cows, and that in a few minutes.
Gilbert White, Antiquities of Selborne, v.

2. The wood of the yew-tree.

A bow made of the best foreign *yew*, six shillings and eightpence. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 121.

3. A shooting-bow made of the wood of the yew.

Tubal (with his *Yew*
And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew*.
Gay, The Fan, i.

American yew, specifically, *Taxus Canadensis*, a prostrate shrub with straggling branches, common in dark woods; ground-hemlock. There are three other American yews, for which see *short-leafed yew*, below, and *Taxus*. —**California yew**, the short-leafed yew.—**Golden yew, Irish yew.** See def. 1.—**Japan yew**, a tree of the genus *Cephalotaxus*. There is also a true yew in Japan. See *Taxus*.—**Mexican yew**, *Taxus globosa*.—**Short-leafed yew**, *Taxus brevifolia*, of Pacific North America, a not abundant tree, at its best from 50 to 70 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy, and very fine-grained, susceptible of a beautiful polish, and very durable in contact with the soil; it is used for fence-posts, and by the Indians for paddles, bows, etc. *Sargent*.—**Stinking yew.** See *stink*.—**Western yew**, the short-leafed yew.—**Yew family**, the family *Taxaceæ* of the order *Pinales*.

yew[2] (yö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A jug or jar having a handle extending over the mouth.

yew[3] (yö), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To rise as scum on brine in boiling; yaw.

yewen (yö'en), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eughen;* < ME. **ewen,* < AS. *īwen,* < *īw*, yew: see *yew*[1].] Made of yew.

Or his stiffe armes to stretch with *Eughen* bowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 747.

yew-pine (yö'pīn), *n.* The black spruce, *Picea Mariana*. See *spruce*. [West Virginia.]

yew-tree (yö'trē), *n.* [< ME. **ewtre, utree, uvtre;* < *yew*[1] + *tree*.] Same as *yew*[1], 1.

In it throve an ancient evergreen,
A *yew-tree*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

yex (yeks), *v. i.* [Also *yesk*, q. v.; < ME. *gexen, gyxen, goxen, gesken*, hiccup, < AS. *giscian* (= MLG. *gischen*), sob, sigh.] To hiccup. [Obsolete or provincial.]

He *yexeth* [var. *yoxeth*], and he speketh thurgh the nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 231.

yex (yeks), *n.* [< ME. *geoxe, goxe,* < AS. *geocsa, gicsa*, a sobbing; from the verb.] A hiccup. *Holland*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic (Harl. Misc., VII. 637). (*Nares.*)

yexing (yek'sing), *n.* [< ME. *gyxynge, goxing,* < AS. *giscung, gicsung*, verbal n. of *giscian*, sob: see *yex, v.*] Same as *yex*.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret] helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1027. (*Nares.*)

Singultus—the hickot, or *yexing*.
Abr. Flem. Nomenclator, 432 b. (*Nares.*)

Yezidi, Yezidee (ye-zē'dē, yez'i-dē), *n.* [< *Yezid*, their reputed founder.] A member of a sect or people dwelling in Mesopotamia, in Asiatic Turkey, allied to the Kurds. They hold beliefs derived from Mohammedan and various other sources, and are commonly called *devil-worshipers*.

yfere[1]**t**, *n.* Same as *feer*[1].

Horn com biuore the kinge,
Mid his twelf *yfere*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 497.

yfere[2]**t**, *adv.* Same as *ifere, in fere*. See *fere*[1].

Yggdrasil (ig'dra-sil), *n.* [Also *Ygdrasil, Igdrasil, Iggrdrasill;* Icel. *Yggdra Syll* (not in Vigfusson); cf. *Yggr, Uggr*, a name of Odin (see *ug*); *sýll*, sill.] In *Scand. myth.*, the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root. Also called *Tree of the Universe*.

ygot. An obsolete past participle of *go*.

The fayrest floure our gyrlond all emong
Is faded quite, and into dust *ygoe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

ygravet. A Middle English past participle of *grave*[1].

yherdt, *a.* A Middle English form of *haired*.

yholdet. A Middle English form of *holden*, a past participle of *hold*[1].

Yid, Yiddisher (yid, yid'ish-ėr), *n.* [< G. *jüdisch, jüdischer*, Jewish.] A Jew. *Leland*.

Yiddish (yid'ish), *a* and *n.* [< G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] **I.** *a.* Jewish.

II. *n.* A German dialect spoken by the Jews of eastern Europe, containing many Hebrew and Slav expressions. It is written and printed in Hebrew letters.

yield (yēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld;* < ME. *yelden, zelden* (pret. *yald, yolde*, pp. *yolden, golden*), < AS. *geldan, gildan, gyldan, gieldan* (pret. *geald*, pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), give up, pay, yield, restore, = OS. *geldan* = OFries. *jelda* = D. *gelden* = OHG. *geltan*, MHG. G. *gelten* = Icel. *gjalda* = Sw. *gälla* = Dan. *gjelde*, be worth, be of consequence, avail, = Goth. **gildan*, in comp. *fragildan* (= AS. *forgeldan*), pay back, *usgildan* (= AS. *āgeldan*), pay back. Cf. Lith. *galeti*, be able, have power; W. *gallu*, be able. Hence ult. *gild*[2], *guilt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give in payment; pay; repay; reward; requite; recompense.

Lord, what may i for that *zylde* the?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

God *yelde* the, frend. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 1055.

Feire lady, with goode will, and gramercy of youre seruyse; and God graunte me power that I may yow this guerdon *yelde*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

King. How do you, pretty lady?
Oph. Well, God *'ild* you! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 41.

The good mother holds me still a child!
Good mother is bad mother unto me!
A worse were better; yet no worse would I.
Heaven *yield* her for it.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To give in return, or by way of recompense; produce, as a reward or return for labor performed, capital invested, or some similar output.

Rememberynge him that love to wyde yblowe
Yelt bitter fruyt, though swete sede be sowe.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 385.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. Gen. iv. 12.

It was never made, sir,
For threescore pound, I assure you; 'twill *yield* thirty.
The plush, sir, cost three pound ten shillings a yard.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

Strabo tells us that the Mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans per diem to the value of twenty-five thousand Drachms. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 194.

The only fruit which even much living *yields* seems to be often only some trivial success.
Thoreau, Letters, p. 19.

3. To produce generally; bring forth; give out; emit; bear; furnish.

Many things doth Asia *yeeld* not elsewhere to be had.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

No one Clergie in the whole Christian world *yeelds* so many eminent schollers, learned preachers, grave, holy, and accomplish'd Divines as this Church of England doth at this day. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Ammoniated alum *yields* a reddish yellow precipitate.
Ure, Dict., III. 365.

Air-swept lindens *yield*
Their scent. *M. Arnold*, The Scholar-Gipsy.

4. To afford; confer; grant; give.

In hast themperour hendely his gretyng him *zeldes*, and a-non rigttes after askes his name.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Natheless Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, *yald* to Ulixes joy by his sorwful teeres.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Doubtless Burgundy will *yield* him help,
And we shall have more wars before 't be long.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 90.

Where the holy Trinity did first *yelde* it-selfe in sensible apparition to the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 104.

And slowly was my mother brought
To *yield* consent to my desire.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. To give up, as to a superior power or authority; quit possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, or duty; relinquish; resign; surrender: often followed by *up*.

To *zelde* his loue haue y no myȝte,
But loue him hertili therfore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The people were so oversette with their enemies that manye of them were as *yolden*, and tooke partie againe their owne neighboures. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

The fierce lion will hurt no *yielden* things.
Wyatt, To His Lady, Cruel over Her Yielding Lover.

Generals of armies, when they have finished their work, are wont to *yield up* such commissions as were given them for that purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

My life, I do confess, is hers;
She gives it; and let her take it back; I *yield* it.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

6. To give up or render generally.

The thef . . . *zelte* hym creaunt to Cryst on the crosse.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 193.

If it is bad to *yield* a blind submission to authority, it is not less an error to deny to it its reasonable weight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

Life to *yield*,
To give it up to heal no city's shame
In hope of gaining long-enduring fame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7. To admit the force, justice, or truth of; allow; concede; grant.

Pensive I *yeeld* I am, and sad in mind,
Through great desire of glory and of fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 38.

'Tis a grievous case this, I do *yield*, and yet not to be despaired. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit.
Milton, P. L., xi. 526.

This was the fourth man that we lost in this Land-Journey; for those two men that we left the day before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we *yielded* them also for lost. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 17.

God yield (or **'ild**) **you.** See *God*[1], and def. 1 above.—**To yield** (or **yield up**) **the breath.** Same as *to yield up the ghost*.

O thou, whose wounds become hard-favour'd death,
Speak to thy father ere thou *yield* thy *breath!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 24.

To yield up the ghost. See *ghost*. = **Syn. 3.** To supply, render.—**7.** To accord.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce; bear; give a return for labor: as, the tree *yields* abundantly; the mines *yielded* better last year.—2. To give way, as to superior physical force, to a con-

queror, etc.; give up a contest; submit; succumb; surrender.

Sir knyght, thow art take; *yelde* thow to me, for ye haue don I-nough. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 461.

Thus *yields* the cedar to the axe's edge. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 11.

Sometimes I stand desperately to my arms, like the foot when deserted by their horse; not in hope to overcome, but only to *yield* on more honourable terms. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy, Ded.

3. To give way, in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, or a request; cease opposing; comply; consent; assent.

Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte deere,
Ben *yolde*, ywis I were now noght here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1211.

But at last, vpon much intreatie, hee *yeelded* to let him go to the General. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 287.

Guendolen the Daughter [of Corineus] *yeelds* to marry. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

No more, dear love, for at a touch I *yield:*
Ask me no more.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

Their mutton *yields* to ours, but their beef is excellent. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

Tell me first, in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*.
Pope, Spring, l. 90.

★**yield** (yēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yeeld;* < ME. *yeld, geld, gielde, gild,* < AS. *geld, gield, gild,* payment, = OS. *geld* = OFries. *jeld* = OHG. MHG. *gelt,* payment, money, G. *geld,* money, = Icel. *gjald,* payment, etc.; from the verb: see *yield, v.,* and cf. *gild*[2], *gelt*[2].] 1†. Payment; tribute.

That euery mannys wief, after the deth of hur husbond, beyng a taillor, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, to werke wt hur to hur use duryng hur widowhode, so she bere scotte and lotte, yeve and *yeld*, wt the occupacion. *Ordinance of Hen. VIII.* (1531), in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

2. That which is yielded; the product or return of growth, cultivation, or care; also, that which is obtained by labor, as in mines or manufactories.

He shall be like the fruitful tree, . . .
Which in due season constantly
A goodly *yield* of fruit doth bring. *Bacon*, Ps. i.

Some surprising information about the *yield* of beet-root-sugar in France. *E. C. Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 25.

The *yield* of the machine is the quantity of electricity put in motion in each unit of time. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 185.

3. The act of yielding or giving way, as under pressure. [Rare.]

After pointing out that the permanent elongation of a bar under longitudinal stress consists of a sliding combined with an increase of volume, the author showed that the *yield* is caused by the limit of elastic resistance (*p*) parallel to one particular direction in the bar (generally at 45° to the axis) being less than along any other direction. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 707.

yieldable (yēl'dạ-bl), *a.* [< *yield* + *-able.*] 1. That may or can be yielded.—2. That may or can yield; inclined to yield; complying.

yieldableness† (yēl'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* A disposition to yield, comply, or give in.

The Second Private Way of Peace: The Composing ourselves to a Fit Disposition for Peace; and therein, . . . (4.) A *Yieldableness* upon Sight of Clearer Truths. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-Maker, ii. § 2.

yieldance† (yēl'dạns), *n.* [< *yield* + *-ance.*] The act of yielding, producing, submitting, or conceding; submission; surrender.

He . . . sues, not so much for the prophet's *yieldance* as for his own life. *Bp. Hall*, Ahaziah Sick.

yielden†, *p. a.* Same as *yolden.*

yielder (yēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *geldere;* < *yield* + ★*-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which yields or bears.—2. One who yields, permits, or suffers; one who surrenders, submits, or gives in.

Doug. Yield thee as my prisoner.
Blunt. I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 11.

yielding (yēl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *geldinge;* verbal n. of *yield, v.*] 1†. Payment. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 537.—2. Compliance; assent; surrender.

Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forced; that never was inclined
To accessary *yieldings*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1658.

It lies in the bosom of a sweet wife to draw her husband from any loose imperfection . . . by her politic *yielding*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

3. A giving away under physical pressure; a settling.

Faults in sleepers, irregular *yieldings* on bridges, . . . and other imperfections, were definitely marked. *Nature*, XLIII. 154.

yielding, *p. a.* Inclined or fit to yield, in any sense of the word; especially, soft; compliant; unresisting.

A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

By nature *yielding*, stubborn but for fame. *Pope*, To Miss Blount, with Voiture's Works.

The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd
Upon the *yielding* herbage. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 521.

yieldingly (yēl'ding-li), *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

yieldingness (yēl'ding-nes), *n.* The state or property of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Bismarck wrote, there was only "one voice of regret on the subject in the Federal Assembly," which in the opinion of many "had given itself a death-blow by its *yieldingness* in the question of Holstein." *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 225.

yieldless† (yēld'les), *a.* [< *yield* + *-less.*] Unyielding.

Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm. *Rowe*, Ulysses, iii.

yif†, *conj.* An obsolete form of *if.*

yill (yėl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ale.*

Her bread it 's to bake,
Her *yill* is to brew.
Bonnie Earl o' Murry (Child's Ballads, VII. 122).

The clachan *yill* had made me canty. *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

yin (yėn), *n.* A Scotch form of *one.*

yince (yėns), *adv.* A Scotch form of *once*[1].

yit (yit), *adv.* and *conj.* A dialectal form of *yet*[1].

yite (yīt), *n.* [Also *yoit;* said to be imitative.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella.* See cut under *yellowhammer.* [Local, British.]

-yl. [< Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, matter.] In *chem.*, a suffix commonly used with radicals, denoting the fundamental part, the origin: as, methyl, CH_3, is the fundamental radical of wood alcohol, CH_3OH, methyl ether, $(CH_3)_2O$, methyl amine, CH_3NH_2, etc.

ylang-ylang (ē'lang-ē'lang), *n.* [Also, better, *ilang-ilang,* < Sp. *ilang-ilang, ylang-ylang,* < Tagalog *ilang-ilang* (also spelled *yl-*), orig. Bisayan, a reduplication of Bisayan *ilang,* something eminent for excellence, = Tagalog *ilang,* a desert, a solitude.] A tall tree of the custard-apple family, *Canangium odoratum,* native in Java and the Philippines, cultivated throughout India and the tropics. It bears fragrant drooping flowers, 3 inches long, which furnish the ylang-ylang oil of perfumers.—**Ylang-ylang oil.** See *oil.*

yle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *isle*[1], *aisle, eel,* etc.

Y-level (wī'lev'el), *n.* The common engineers' spirit-level: so called formerly from the fact that the telescope rests on "Y's." In the Y's the telescope can be rotated at pleasure. The Y-level has been to a certain extent superseded by the so-called "dumpy-level," or Gravatt level, and by other improved instruments combining more or less completely the peculiarities of the Y-level and the dumpy-level. Also written *wye-level.*

The dumpy level differs from the *wye level* in being attached to the level bar by immoveable upright pieces; in having the level tube firmly secured to the uprights of the level bar; in being provided with an inverting eye-piece (unless ordered otherwise); and in the absence of the tangent and slow-motion screws. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Catalogue, 1891.

The most perfect form [of level] now in use being the improved Dumpy Level, resting on Y's, and named the improved dumpy *Y Level:* it appears to unite in itself all the good qualities of the others, retaining few of their imperfections. *Gen. Frome*, Outline of Method of Conducting a Trigonometrical Survey, 4th ed. (1873), p. 83.

ylich†, **ylike**†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *alike.*

Y-ligament of Bigelow. The iliofemoral ligament, a fibrous band attached above to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and below to the trochanter major and to a point just above the trochanter minor: it serves to strengthen the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.

ylke†, *a.* An old spelling of *ilk*[1].

ymasked†, *a.* A Middle English form of *meshed.*

ymell†, *adv.* Same as *imell.*

Lo, whilk a complyng is *ymel* hem alle. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 251.

Y-moth (wī'môth), *n.* The gamma, *Plusia gamma,* a noctuid moth common in Europe, whose larva is a notable pest: so called from a shining silver Y-shaped mark on the upper wings. The name extends to others of the genus. Also *Y.* See cut under *Plusia.*

ymp†, **ympe**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *imp.*

ympne†, *n.* An old spelling of *hymn. Chaucer.*

ynambu (i-nam'bö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The large South American tinamou, *Rhynchotus rufescens.* See cut under *Rhynchotus.*

ynca, *n.* See *inca.*

ynogh†, **ynough**†, **ynow**†, *a.* and *adv.* Middle English forms of *enough.*

yo[1] (yo), *interj.* An exclamation noting effort: usually joined with *ho* or *O.*

Our anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here
For the *yeo*-heave-o, and the heave-away, and the sighing seamen's cheer. *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

yo[2] (yō), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *you.*

yoak†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *yoke*[1].

yoat†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *yote.*

yochel[1], **yochle** (yoch'l), *n.* Scotch spellings of *yokel*[1].

yochel[2], **yockel** (yō'kel, yok'l), *n.* Same as *yokel, hickwall.* [Prov. Eng.]

yode†. See *yede*[1].

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *yodeled, yodelled, yodled,* ppr. *yodeling, yodelling, yodling.* [Also *jodel;* < G. dial. *jodeln.*] To sing with frequent changes from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again, after the manner of the mountaineers of Switzerland and Tyrol.

A single voice at a great distance was heard *yodling* forth a ballad. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 3.

Mules braying, negroes *yodling*, axes ringing, teamsters singing. *G. W. Cable*, Dr. Sevier, iv.

yodel, yodle (yō'dl), *n.* [< *yodel, v.*] A song or refrain in which there are frequent changes from the ordinary voice to a falsetto. Also sometimes called *warble.*

yodeler, yodler (yō'del-ėr, -dlėr), *n.* One who sings yodels. Also *yodeller.*

yof†, *conj.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *though.*

My-selffe *yof* I saye itt. *York Plays*, p. 272.

yoga (yō'gä), *n.* [Hind. *yoga,* < Skt. *yoga,* union, devotion, < √ *yuj,* join: see *yoke*[1].] One of the branches of the Hindu philosophy, which teaches the doctrines of the Supreme Being, and explains the means by which the human soul may obtain final emancipation from further migrations, and effect a junction with the universal spirit. Among the means of effecting this junction are comprehended a long continuance in various unnatural postures, withdrawal of the senses from external objects, concentration of the mind on some grand central truth, and the like, all of which imply the leading of an austere hermit life.

yogi (yō'gi), *n.* [Hind. *yogī,* < *yoga:* see *yoga.*] A Hindu ascetic and mendicant who practises the yoga system, and combines meditation with austerity, claiming thus to acquire a miraculous power over elementary matter. See *yoga.* Also *yogee* and *jogi.*

Then Rawunna, the giant, assuming the shape of a pilgrim *Yogee* rolling to the caves of Ellora—with Gayntree the mystical text on his lips and the shadow of Siva's beard in his soul—rolls to Rama's door, and cries "Alms! alms!" *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 316.

yogism (yō'gizm), *n.* [< *yoga* + *-ism.*] The doctrine and practices of the yogis; yoga.

yogle (yō'gl), *n.* Same as *ogle*[2]. [Shetland Isles.]

yoh (yō), *n.* [Chinese.] An ancient Chinese reed, shaped like a flute but shorter, having three to seven holes, and played with one hand.

yo-ho (yō-hō'), *interj.* [Cf. *yo*[1].] A call or cry, usually given to attract attention.

yoick (yoik), *v. t.* [< *yoick-s.*] To urge or drive by the cry of "Yoicks."

Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away. *Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

yoicks (yoiks), *interj.* [Cf. *hoicks.*] An old fox-hunting cry.

Soho! hark forward! wind 'em and cross 'em! hark forward! *yoics! yoics!* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

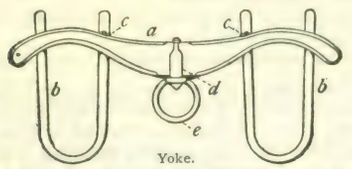
Enjoy the pleasures of the chase. . . . Bravo! . . . Or, if *Yoicks* would be in better keeping, consider that I said *Yoicks.* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

yoit (yoit), *n.* Same as *yite. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

yojana, yojan (yō'jạ-nä, yō'jạn), *n.* [Hind. *yojan,* < Skt. *yojana,* < √ *yuj,* join: see *yoke*[1].] In Hindustan, a measure of distance, varying in different places from four to ten miles, but ★generally valued at about five.

yoke[1] (yōk), *n.* [Formerly also *yoak;* < ME. *yok, gok, goc,* < AS. *geoc, gioc, ioc* = OS. *juc* = D. *juk, jok* = MLG. *jock, juck,* LG. *jok, jog* = OHG. *joh,* MHG. G. *joch* = Icel. *ok* = Sw. *ok* = Dan. *aag* = L. *jugum* (> It. *giogo* = Sp. *yugo* = Pg. *jugo* = F. *joug*) = Gr. *ζυγόν* = W. *iau* = OBulg. *igo* = Bohem. *jho* = Russ. *igo* = Skt. *juga,* yoke; from a root seen in L. *jungere* (√ *jug*), join (> E. *join, junction,* etc.), = Gr. *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), join, = Skt. √ *yuj,* join.] 1. A contrivance of great antiquity, by which

a pair of draft-animals, particularly oxen, are fastened together, usually consisting of a piece



Yoke.
a, body; *b*, bows of bent wood; *c*, keys for fastening bows; *d*, clip; *e*, draft-ring.

of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the animals. From a ring or hook fitted to the body a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of animals behind.

A red heifer . . . upon which never came *yoke*.
Num. xix. 2.

In time the savage bull doth bear the *yoke*.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

2. Hence, something resembling this apparatus in form or use. (*a*) A frame made to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, used for carrying a pair of buckets or panniers, one at each end of the frame.

She had seized and adjusted the wooden *yoke* across her shoulders, ready to bear the brimming milk-pails to the dairy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

(*b*) A frame of wood attached to the neck of an animal to prevent it from creeping under a fence or gate, or from jumping over a fence. (*c*) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a large bell is suspended for ringing. (*d*) *Naut.*, a bar attached to the rudder-head, and projecting in each direction sidewise. To the ends are attached the *yoke-ropes* or *yoke-lines*, which are pulled by the steersman in rowboats, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering-wheel in larger craft. (*e*) A kind of band or supporting piece to which are fastened the plaited, gathered, or otherwise falling and depending parts of a garment, and which by its shape causes these parts to hang in a certain way: as, the *yoke* of a shirt, which is a double piece of stuff carried around the neck and over the shoulders, and from which the whole body of the shirt hangs; the *yoke* of a skirt, which supports the fullness from the hips downward.

There was a *yoke* of mulberry colored velvet, which was applied also at the tops of the sleeves.
The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

(*f*) A branch-pipe, or a two-way coupling for pipes, particularly twin hot- and cold-water pipes that unite in their discharge. (*g*) In a grain-elevator, the head-frame or top of the elevator, where the elevator-belt or lifter passes over the upper drum, and where the cups discharge into the shoot. (*h*) A carriage-clip for uniting two parts of the running-gear. (*i*) A double journal-bearing having two journals united by bars or rods, that pass on each side of the pulley, the shafting being supported by both journals: used in some forms of dynamos to carry the armature; a yoke-arbor. (*j*) A pair of iron clamps of semicircular shape, with a cross screw and nut at each end for tightening them around heavy pipes or other objects, for attaching the ropes when hoisting or lowering into position by power. *J. S. Phillips*, Explorers' Companion. (*k*) In *wheelwrighting*, the overlap tire-bolt washer used at the joints of the fellies. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In an electromagnet consisting of two parallel cores joined across one pair of ends to form a U- or horseshoe-shaped magnet, the cross-bar joining the ends is called the *yoke* of the magnet. (*m*) The magnetic return circuit of the field of a dynamo-electric machine.

3. An emblem, token, or mark of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of suffering generally. As a mark of humiliation and entire submission, the Romans caused their prisoners of war to pass under a yoke. This yoke was sometimes an actual ox-yoke, and was sometimes symbolized by a spear resting across two others fixed upright in the ground.

Take my *yoke* upon you, and learn of me. . . . For my *yoke* is easy and my burden is light. Mat. xi. 29, 30.

The slavish *yoke* & proudest checke
Of Romes insulting tyrant.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

4. Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond of connection; a link; a tie.

Companions . . .
Whose souls do bear an equal *yoke* of love.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 13.

You see I am tied a little to my *yoke*;
Pray, pardon me; would ye had both such loving wives!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

5. A chain or ridge of hills; also, a single hill in a chain: obsolete, but still retained in some place-names: as, Troutbeck *Yoke*. [Lake District, Eng.]—**6.** A pair; couple; brace: said of things united by some link, especially of draft-animals: very rarely of persons, in contempt.

Another a-non ryght nede seyde he hadde
To folwen fif *ȝokes*, . . . and greithliche hem dryue.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 295.

These that accuse him . . . are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 181.

7. As much land as may be plowed by a pair of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a part of the working-day, as from meal-time to meal-time, in which labor is carried on without interruption. Compare *yokelet*.

Ploughmen in this county have been in the habit of making two *yokes* a day in summer—that is, ploughing from morning until dinner-time, which is usually at twelve o'clock; then, when dinner is over, resuming their work, which is continued till half-past five or six.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 19.

Spring yoke, in a railroad-car, a wrought-iron bar shaped like an inverted U, placed on a journal-box as a support for a spring. Also called *spring saddle*. See cut under *car-truck*.—**Syn. 6.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*[1].

yoke[1] (yōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *yoked*, ppr. *yoking*. [Formerly also *yoak*; < ME. *ȝoken, ȝeoken* (LG. *jöken* = G. *jochen* = L. *jugare*); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a yoke on.

Away she hies,
And *yokes* her silver doves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1190.

The gentle Birds bow'd down their willing heads,
Not to be *yoaked*, but adorned by
The dainty harness. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 68.

2. To join or couple by means of a yoke.

For o Griffoun there wil bere, fleynge to his Nest, a gret Hors, or 2 Oxen *ȝoked* to gidere, as thei gon at the Plowghe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 269.

3. To join; couple; link; unite.

O then . . . my name
Be *yoked* with his that did betray the Best!
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 419.

But, O Izrael!
Alas! why *yoakst* thou God with Baal?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Rather than to be *yoked* with this bridegroom is appointed me, I would take up any husband.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

4. To restrain; confine; oppress; enslave.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly *yoked* at home than forever abroad discredited.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Then were they *yoak'd* with Garrisons, and the places consecrate to thir bloodie superstitions destroi'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

As well be *yoked* by Despotism's hand
As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 258.

5. To put horses or other draft-animals to. Compare the colloquial phrase *to harness a wagon*.

They hae *yoked* carts and wains,
To ca' their dead away.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

Ye need na *yoke* the pleugh.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Yoked bottle, in *ceram.*, a double bottle: so called from the band or bar of baked clay which connects the two vessels comprising it.

II. *intrans.* To be joined together; go along with.

The care
That *yokes* with empire.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

yoke[2] (yōk), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *yox, yex*. Also *yolk*.

Whose ugly locks and *yolkinge* voice
Did make all men afeard.
MS. Ashmole 208. (*Halliwell.*)

yokeage (yō′kāj), *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

yoke-arbor (yōk′är″bor), *n.* A form of double journal-box for pulley-spindles, having a curved arm extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley, and serving to protect the belt from chafing. *E. H. Knight.*

yoke-bone (yōk′bōn), *n.* The jugal or malar bone, entering into the formation of the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.

yoke-devil (yōk′dev″l), *n.* A companion devil. [Rare.]

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two *yoke-devils* sworn to either's purpose.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 106.

yoke-elm (yōk′elm), *n.* See *hornbeam*.

yokefellow (yōk′fel″ō), *n.* One associated with another in labor, or in a task or undertaking; also, one connected with another by some tie or bond, as marriage; a partner; an associate; a mate.

I intreat thee also, true *yokefellow*, help those women which laboured with me in the gospel. Phil. iv. 3.

Your wife is your own flesh, the staff of your age, your *yoke-fellow*, with whose help you draw through the mire of this transitory world.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

yokel[1] (yō′kl), *n.* [Sc. also *yochel, yochle*; origin obscure. Cf. *gawk, gowk*.] A rustic or countryman; especially, a country bumpkin.

Yokels looking up at the tinselled dancers and poor old rouged tumblers. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, Pref.

The coach was none of your steady-going, *yokel* coaches, but a swaggering, rakish, dissipated London coach; up all night, and lying by all day, and leading a devil of a life.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

yokel[2], *n.* Same as *hickwall*.

yokelet (yōk′let), *n.* [< *yoke* + *-let*.] A small farm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

yoke-line, yoke-rope (yōk′līn, -rōp), *n.* See *yoke*[1], *n.*, 2 (*d*).

yokelish (yō′kl-ish), *a.* [< *yokel*[1] + *-ish*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a yokel; rustic. [Rare.]

A very rural population, with somewhat *yokelish* notions. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVI. 236.

yoke-mate (yōk′māt), *n.* Same as *yokefellow*.

yoke-toed (yōk′tōd), *a.* In *ornith.*, pair-toed; zygodactyl, as a woodpecker or cuckoo. See cut under *pair-toed*.

Such arrangement is called zygodactyle or zygodactylous; and birds exhibiting it are said to be *yoke-toed*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 126.

★**yoking** (yō′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *yoke*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling.—**2.** As much work as is done by draft-animals at one time; hence, generally, as much work as is done at a stretch.

At length we had a hearty *yokin'*
At sang about.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

I ne'er gat any gude by his doctrine, . . . but a sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting amang the wat moss-hags for four hours at a *yoking*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

Yokohama fowls. Same as *Japanese long-tailed fowls* (which see, under *Japanese*).

yoky (yō′ki), *a.* [< *yoke*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Yoked. [Rare.]

Seated in a chariot burning bright,
Drawn by the strength of *yoky* dragons' necks.
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, vi., chorus, l. 6.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of a yoke. [Rare.]

So unremovéd stood these steeds; . . .
. . . their manes, that flourish'd with the fire
Of endless youth allotted them, fell through the *yoky* sphere. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 382.

Yolt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *Yule*.

yold†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *yield*.

yoldent, *p. a.* [Obs. pp. of *yield*.] Yielded; surrendered; submissive.

With loke doun cast and humble i-*yolden* chere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 96.

In humble spirit is set the temple of the Lord, . . .
Whose Church is built of love, and deckt with hot desire,
And simple faith; the *yolden* ghost his mercy doth require.
Surrey, Paraphrase of part of Eccl. iv.

Yoldia (yōl′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Möller, 1842), named after Count *Yoldi* of Sweden.] A genus of bivalves, of the family *Nuculidæ* (or *Ledidæ*), related to the ark-shells. The several species are of boreal distribution; they resemble the members of the genus *Leda*, but have long slender siphons, a compressed long oval shell, beaked and slightly gaping behind, and covered with shining epidermis. *Y. arctica, Y. limatula*, and *Y. thraciæformis* are examples; the latter is found in deep water off the New England coast.

yolding (yōl′ding), *n.* Same as *yoldring*.—**Yellow yolding.** Same as *yellowhammer*, 1.

yoldring, yoldrin (yōl′dring, -drin), *n.* Same as *yeldring, yowley*. [Prov. Eng.]

But you heed me no more than a goss-hawk minds a yellow *yoldring*. *Scott*, Abbot, xvii.

yolet, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *yawl*[1].

yolk[1] (yōk), *n.* [Also *yelk*; < ME. *yolke, yelke*, < AS. *ġeolca*, yolk, lit. 'the yellow part,' < *geolu*, yellow: see *yellow*.] **1.** The yellow and principal substance of an egg, as distinguished from the white; that protoplasmic content of the ovum of any animal which forms the embryo in germination, with or without some additional substance which serves to nourish the embryo during its formation, as distinguished from a mass of albumen which may surround it, and from the egg-pod or shell which incloses the whole; the vitellus, whether formative wholly or in part. In holoblastic ova, which are usually of minute or microscopic size, the whole content of the cell-wall is yolk which undergoes complete segmentation, and is therefore formative or germinal vitellus, or morpholecithus. In large meroblastic eggs, however, such as those we eat of various birds and reptiles, the true germ-yolk forms only the nucleus and a relatively small part of the whole yolk-ball, which then consists mainly of food-yolk or tropholecithus. This is the yolk of ordinary language, forming a relatively large ball of usually yellow and minutely granular substance which floats in a mass of white or colorless albumen, inclosed in a delicate pellicle, or vitelline membrane, and is steadied or stayed in position by certain strands of stringy albumen forming the chalazæ. The quantity of germ- and of food-yolk relatively to each other and also to the amount of white varies much in different eggs, as does also the relative position of the two kinds of yolk. (See *ectolecithal, centrolecithal*.) In the largest eggs, as of birds, the great bulk results from the copiousness of the white and of the food-yolk, and the germ-yolk appears only at a point on the surface of the latter, where it forms the so-called tread or cicatricula. Some eggs contain more than one yolk, but this is rare and anomalous. See *egg, ovum*, and *vitellus*; also *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cuts under *gastrulation*.

The tother [man] was galowere thene the *golke* of a naye [an egg]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3284.

2. The vitellus, a part of the seed of plants, so named from its supposed analogy with the yolk of an egg.—3. The greasy sebaceous secretion or unctuous substance from the skin of the sheep, which renders the fleece soft and pliable; wool-oil.

Is not the *yoke*, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious?
Agric. Surv. of Galloway, p. 283. (*Jamieson.*)

Food yolk. See *food-yolk*, *meroblastic*, and *tropholecithus*. —**Formative yolk**, germinal yolk, which enters into the formation of the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk, which does not undergo segmentation; morpholecithus; vitellus germinativus. See *holoblastic*.—**Glycerite of yolk of egg**, a mixture of yolk of egg (45 parts) with glycerin (55 parts), used as a vehicle for medicinal oils and resins.

yolk[2], *v.* See *yoke*[2]. *Halliwell.*

yolk-bag (yōk′bag), *n.* Same as *yolk-sac*.

yolk-cleavage (yōk′klē′vāj), *n.* In *embryol.*, segmentation of the vitellus (which see, under *segmentation*). See cut under *gastrulation*.

yolk-duct (yōk′dukt), *n.* In *embryol.*, the ductus vitellinus, or vitelline duct, which conducts from the cavity of the umbilical vesicle to that of the intestine through a constriction, at and near the navel, of the original globular cavity of the yolk-sac. See cut under *embryo*.

yolked (yōkt), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a yolk or vitellus: frequently used in composition: as, a double-*yolked* egg.

The effect of the loss of a large food-yolk . . . was shown to resemble a similar loss of food-yolk in the eggs of Micrometrus as compared with other large-*yolked* oviparous fish eggs. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 923.

yolk-gland (yōk′gland), *n.* Same as *vitellarium*.

yolk-sac (yōk′sak), *n.* The umbilical vesicle (which see, under *vesicle*). Also called *yolk-bag*. See cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*.

While the yolk in the latter is minute as compared with that of the former, the *yolksack* is just as large.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 926.

yolk-segmentation (yōk′seg-men-tā″shọn), *n.* Same as *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation of the vitellus* (under *segmentation*), and cut under *gastrulation*.

yolk-skin (yōk′skin), *n.* The vitelline membrane; the delicate pellicle which incloses the yolk of an egg, especially when this is large.

yolky (yō′ki), *a.* [< *yolk* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or consisting of yolk; having the nature of yolk.

In addition to the minute yolk-spherules scattered through the protoplasm, there are a few larger bodies, . . . probably of a *yolky* nature. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 5.

2. Greasy or sticky, as unwashed wool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Because of the *yolky* fleece.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Aug. 16, 1887.

yoll†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *yell*[1].

yolling (yol′ing), *n.* See *yowley*.

yon (yon), *a.* and *pron.* [Also dial. *yen*; < ME. *yon*, *gon*, *geon*, < AS. *geon* (rare) = OHG. MHG. G. *jener*, that, = Icel. *enn*, *inn*, often written *hinn*, the, = Goth. *jains*, that; with adj. formative *-na*, from a pronominal base seen in Gr. ὁς, who, orig. that, Skt. *ya*, who. Cf. *yond*[1], *yonder*.] That or those, referring to an object at a distance; yonder: now chiefly poetic.

Luke ge aftyre evensange be armyde at-ryghttez,
On blonkez by *gone* buscayle, by *gone* blythe stremez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 895.

O what hills are *yon*, *yon* pleasant hills,
That the sun shines sweetly on?
"O *yon* are the hills of heaven," he said.
The Dæmon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

Ye see *yon* birkie ca'd a lord.
Burns, For A' That.

Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland Lass!
Wordsworth, The Solitary Reaper.

yon (yon), *adv.* [An altered form of *yond*, conformed to *yon*, *a.*] Same as *yonder*.

Him that *yon* soars on golden wing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 52.

Hither and yon. See *hither*.

yond[1]† (yond), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *yond*, *gond*, *gund*, as prep. also *geond*, *gend*, < AS. *geond* = LG. *giend* = Goth. *jaind*, there; cf. *yonder*, *beyond*, and *yon*.] **I.** *adv.* In or at that (more or less distant) place; yonder.

And to the yonder hille I gan hire gyde,
Allas! and ther I took of hire my leeve,
And *yonde* I saugh hire to hire fader ryde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 612.

Say what thou seest *yond*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 409.

II. *prep.* Through.

gond al the world. *Castell off Love*, l. 1448.

yond[1]† (yond), *a.* [< ME. *yond*, *gond*, *gund*, *gend*; a later form of *yon*, made to agree with the adv. *yond*.] Same as *yon* or *yonder*.

Is *yond* your mistress?
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

And see *yond* fading Myrtle.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

yond[2]† (yond), *a.* [Appar. one of Spenser's inventions, a forced use of *yond*[1], *a.*] Beside one's self; mad; furious; insane. [Rare.]

Then like a Lyon . . . wexeth wood and *yond*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 40.

yonder (yon′dėr), *adv.* [Also dial. *yender*; < ME. *yonder*, *gonder*, *gunder*, *yender*, *gender* = MD. *ghender*, *ghinder* = Goth. *jaindre*, there; a compar. form of *yon*, with suffix *-der* as in *hither*, AS. *hider*, *under*, AS. *under*, etc.] At or in that (more or less distant) place; at or in that place there.

The felisshepe is yourez that *yender* ye see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2869.

Hold, *yonder* is some fellow skulking.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 4.

Chaucer uses the adverb frequently before the noun, and preceded by *that* or *the*: a use indicating the transition to the adjective use:

In that *yonder* place
My lady first me took unto her grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 580.

yonder (yon′dėr), *a.* [< *yonder*, *adv.* Cf. *yon*.] Being at a distance within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.

Our pleasant labour to reform
Yon flowery arbours, *yonder* alleys green.
Milton, P. L., iv. 626.

Sweet Emma Moreland of *yonder* town
Met me walking on *yonder* way.
Tennyson, Edward Gray.

yong†, **yonghede**†, **yongth**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *young*, etc.

yonker†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *younker*.

yook (yōk), *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck*.

yoop (yöp), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whoop*[1], *cloop*, etc.] A word imitative of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. [Rare.]

There was such a scuffling, and hugging, and kissing, and crying, with the hysterical *yoops* of Miss Swartz, . . . as no pen can depict. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

yopon (yō′pọn), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

yore[1] (yōr), *adv.* [< ME. *yore*, *gore*, < AS. *geára*, of yore, formerly an adverbial gen. of time, lit. 'of years,' gen. pl. of *geár*, year: see *year*.] In time past; long ago; in old time: now used only in the phrase *of yore*—that is, of old time; long ago.

A man may serven bet and more to pay
In half a yer, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath served ful *yore*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 476.

Whan Adam had synnyd, thou seydest *yore*
That he xulde deye and go to helle.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 107.

In Times *of yore* an ancient Baron liv'd.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Instead of the great tree that used to shelter the quiet little Dutch inn *of yore*, there now was reared a tall naked pole. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

yore[2] (yōr), *a.* Same as *yare*[1]. *Halliwell.*

Yoredale rocks. In *Eng. geol.*, the upper portion of the Carboniferous limestone series. In this—as in the Pennine area—the massive limestone (the Thick, Scaur, or Main limestone) is succeeded by a series of flagstones, grits, shales, limestones, with a few seams of coal, the whole varying greatly in thickness in localities not far distant from each other. This series was named from Yoredale, in Yorkshire, where it has a development of from 500 to 4,500 feet. In its paleontological features it does not differ much from the Carboniferous limestone series generally. In the Yoredale rocks are the celebrated lead-mines of Alston Moor and others. Also called *Yoredale group* and *Yoredale series*.

York-and-Lancaster rose. See *rose*[1].

Yorkish (yôr′kish), *a.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the city of York or to the county of York, in England.—2. Adhering to the house of York. See *Yorkist*.

But if thy ruby lip it spy,
As kiss it thou mayest deign,
With envy pale 'twill lose its dye,
And *Yorkish* turn again. *The White Rose.*

Yorkist (yôr′kist), *n.* and *a.* [< *York* (see def.) + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* An adherent of the house of York, or a supporter of their claims to the crown, especially in the Wars of the Roses.

The next Henry Percy, fourth earl, was, however, restored by Edward IV. and became a *Yorkist*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVIII. 379.

II. *a.* In *Eng. hist.*, pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of York. The Yorkist kings were Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. (1461–85), and their claims to the crown rested on their descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York, respectively the third and fifth sons of Edward III. See *Lancastrian*, and *Wars of the Roses* (under *rose*[1]).

The grand episode or tragedy of Perkin [Warbeck] . . . connects the *Yorkist* intrigues with the social discontents in a way more striking than any of the previous outbursts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 348.

York pitch. See *pitch of a plane*, under *pitch*[1].

Yorkshire flannel. Flannel of superior quality, made of undyed wool.

Yorkshire pudding. A pudding made of batter without sweets of any kind, and baked under meat, so as to catch the drippings.

Yorkshire stone. Stone from the Millstone-grit series, extensively quarried in Yorkshire, England, for building and various other purposes.

Yorkshire terrier. See *terrier*[1].

yorling (yôr′ling), *n.* Same as *yolling*. See *yowley*.

Half a paddock, half a toad,
Half a yellow *yorling*. *Scotch Ballad.*

Yoshino lacquer. See *lacquer*.

yostreger†, *n.* Same as *austringer*.

On of ye *yostregere* unto . . . Henry the VIII.
Epitaph, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 106.

yot (yot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yotted*, ppr. *yotting*. [Prob. a var. of *yote*, melt, hence weld: see *yote*.] To unite closely; fasten; rivet. [Prov. Eng.]

yote (yōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *yoted*, ppr. *yoting*. [< ME. *yoten*, var. of *yeten*, *geten*, *geoten*, < AS. *geótan*, pour: see *yet*[2].] To pour water on; steep. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My fowls, which well enough
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix. 760.

you, *pron.* See *ye*[1].

youk (youk), *v. i.* See *yuck*.

youl†, *v. i.* See *yowl*.

youling†, *n.* A spelling of *yowling*.

young (yung), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also ★*yong*; < ME. *yong*, *yung*, *gung*, *gong*, *ging*, < AS. *geong*, *giung*, *iung* (in compar. also *ging-*, *gyng-*, *geng-*) = OFries. *jung*, *jong* = OS. *jung* = D. *jong* = MLG. *junk*, LG. *jung* = OHG. MHG. *junc*, G. *jung* = Icel. *jungr*, *ungr* = Sw. Dan. *ung* = Goth. *juggs* (compar. *juhiza*?); Teut. **yūnga*, contr. of **yuwanga* or **yuwanha* = W. *ieuanc* = L. *juvencus* = Skt. *yuvaça*, young; an extension or derivative, with adj. suffix (L. *-cu-s*), of a simpler form seen in L. *juvenis* = OBulg. *junŭ* = Russ. *iunuĭ*, etc., = Lith. *jaunus* = Lett. *jauns* = Skt. *yuvan*, young; cf. Skt. *yavishtha*, youngest. From E. *young* is ult. E. *youth*. From the L. word are ult. E. *juvenile*, *juvenal*, *juvenescent*, *rejuvenate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not yet arrived at maturity or full age; not old: said of animals: as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* horse.

Thow art *gonge* and gepe, and hast geres ynowe
Forto lyue longe and ladyes to louye.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 17.

Let the *young* lambs bound
As to the tabor's sound!
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth: as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.

He cropped off the top of his *young* twigs.
Ezek. xvii. 4.

I wish'd myself the fair *young* beech
That here beside me stands.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. Being in the first or early part of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development; recent; newly come to pass or to be.

Rom. Is the day so *young*?
Ben. But new struck nine.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 166.

Th' impatient fervor . . . threat'ning death
To his *young* hopes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 504.

4. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in look or feeling; fresh; vigorous.

Thei that duellen there and drynken often of that Welle, thei nevere han Sekenesse, and thei semen alle weys *zonge*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

He is only seven-and-thirty, very *young* for his age, and the most affectionate of creatures.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, vi.

5. Having little experience; ignorant; raw; green.

We are yet but *young* in deed.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 144.

How for to sell he knew not well,
For a butcher he was but *young*.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

6. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful: as, in his *younger* days he was very hot-headed.

God forbid I should be so bold to press to heaven in my *young* days. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 91.

King Edward the sixt, being of *young* yeres, but olde in wit. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 158.

7. Junior: applied to the younger of two persons, especially when they have the same name or title: as, *young* Mr. Thomas Ray called with a message from his father. [Colloq.] — **8.** Newly or lately arrived. [Australia.]

So says I, "You're rather *young* there, a'n't you? I was by there a fortnight ago."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 33.

The Young Pretender. See *pretender*, 3. — **Young America,** the rising generation in the United States. [Colloq.] — **Young beer.** See *schenk beer*, under *beer*[1]. — **Young blood.** See *blood*. — **Young England,** a group of Tory politicians, chiefly recruited from the younger members of the aristocracy, who, about 1844, opposed free trade and radicalism, and advocated the restoration of the supposed former condition of things. Among their leaders were Disraeli and Lord John Manners. — **Young flood, fustic, hyson, ice.** See the nouns. — **Young Ireland,** a group of Irish politicians and agitators, active about 1840–50, who were at first adherents of O'Connell, but were separated from him through their advocacy of physical force, and took part in the rising of 1848. — **Young Italy,** an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini. Analogous republican groups in other countries were called *Young Germany*, *Young Poland*, and *Young France*, and these republican associations collectively were known as *Young Europe*.

II. *n.* Offspring collectively.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed
Their callow *young*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 420.

The mother-linnet in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd *young*.
Burns, A Mother's Lament.

With young, pregnant; gravid.

So many days my ewes have been *with young*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 35.

Young of the year, in *ornith.*, specifically, birds which have left the nest and acquired their first plumage. Most birds hatch in summer, and, after putting off the down-feathers characteristic of the nestling, acquire a special first feathering; and as long as this is worn, or until the first true molt, they are *young of the year*, without regard to the length of time this plumage may be worn, as it is always replaced by the following spring.

younger† (yung'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *yonger, zonger, zungre, zingre*, etc., < AS. *gyngra, gingra, gengra* (= G. *jünger*, etc.), a follower, disciple, lit. a younger person (as distinguished from *yldra*, an elder), compar. of *geong, giung, iung*, young: see *young*.] A young person; a disciple. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 14 (quartos).

youngerly (yung'gėr-li), *a.* [< *younger*, compar. of *young*, + *-ly*[1], after *elderly*.] Somewhat young; below middle age. [Colloq., U. S.]

The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her *youngerly* men. *Church Union*, Jan. 11, 1868.

young-eyed (yung'īd), *a.* Having the fresh, bright eyes or look of youth.

Still quiring to the *young-eyed* cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

younghead† (yung'hed), *n.* [< ME. *yonghede*; < *young* + *-head*.] Youth.

Elde was paynted after this,
That shorter was a fote, iwys,
Than she was wont in her *yonghede*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 351.

Young-Helmholtz theory of color. See *color*.

youngling (yung'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *yongling, gongling, gungling*, < AS. *geongling* (= OHG. *jungeling*), a young man, < *geong*, young, + *-ling*, E. *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young person; a youth or child.

Due privilege allow'd, we all should go
Before, and she, the *youngling*, come behind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 10.

2. Any young thing, as an animal, a plant, etc.; anything immature, undeveloped, or recent.

More dear unto their God then *younglings* to their dam.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 57.

Speak, whimp'ring *younglings*, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep.
Herrick, To Primroses Fill'd with Morning Dew.

3. A novice; a new-comer; a beginner.

This Naaman was but an *youngling* in God's religion.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 338.

II. *a.* Youthful; young.

The mountain raven's *youngling* brood
Have left the mother and the nest.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-boys.

The frequent chequer of a *youngling* tree.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

youngly (yung'li), *a.* [< ME. *gongly, gunglich*, < AS. *geonglīc*, < *geong*, young, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] Youthful.

Sum men clepen it the Welle of Zouthe: for thei that often drynken there of semen alle weys *Zongly*, and lyven with outen Sykenesse. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 169.

youngly (yung'li), *adv.* [< *young* + *-ly*[2].] In youth; as a youth.

How *youngly* he began to serve his country.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 244.

youngness (yung'nes), *n.* [< *young* + *-ness*.] The condition of being young. *Cudworth.*

Young's modulus. See *modulus*.

youngster (yung'stėr), *n.* [< *young* + *-ster*.] **1.** A young person; a lad: sometimes applied also to young animals, especially horses.

For Adon's sake, a *youngster* proud and wild.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 120.

A *youngster* at school, more sedate than the rest.
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

With the exception of her full sister, . . . this filly is considered the highest bred trotting *youngster* now on the American continent.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

2. A junior officer in a company, battery, or troop. [Familiar and colloq.]

youngth† (yungth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *yongth*; < ME. *yongth, gongthe, gungthe*; < *young* + *-th*[1]. Cf. *youth*, an older word of the same ult. elements.] Youth.

The lusty *yongth* of mans might.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. 1554), p. clxviii.

The mornefull Muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As shee was wont in *youngth* and sommer dayes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

youngthly† (yungth'li), *a.* [Formerly *yongthly*; < *youngth* + *-ly*[1].] Youthful.

He breathlesse did remaine,
And all his *yongthly* forces idly spent.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 431.

younker (yung'kėr), *n.* [Formerly also *yonker* (= Sw. Dan. *junker*); < MD. *joncker*, D. *jonker* = MLG. *junker, juncher*, LG. *junker* = MHG. *junker, junkher, junckher, jonker*, G. *junker*, a young gentleman, a young man; contracted and reduced to the form of a derivative in *-er*, < D. *jonkheer* = LG. *jungheer* = MHG. *junchērre, juncherre*, G. *jungherr, junger Herr*, young gentleman: see *young* and *herre*[1], *herr*. Cf. G. *jungfer*, similarly reduced from *jungfrau*.] **1†.** A young man of condition; a young gentleman or knight.

Amongst the rest, there was a jolly knight; . . .
But that same *younker* soone was overthrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 11.

Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers*. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv

2. A young person; a lad; a youngster.

Pagget, a school-boy, got a sword, and then
He vow'd destruction both to birch and men;
Who wo'd not think this *yonker* fierce to fight?
Herrick, Upon Pagget.

It was a pleasure to see the sable *younkers* lick in the unctuous meat. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

The juveniles and *younkers* in the town.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3†. A novice; a simpleton; a dupe.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

Ang. Is he your brother, sir?
Eust. Yes.—Would he were buried!
I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younker*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

4. Same as *junker*.

youpon (yō'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*.

your (yōr), *pron.* [(*a*) < ME. *your, zour, zoure, zure, iour, eower*, < AS. *eówer* (= OS. *iuwar* = OHG. *iuwer* = Goth. *izwara*), gen. of *gē* (dat. acc. *eów*), you: see *ye*[1], *you*. (*b*) < ME. *your, zour, zoure, zowre, iour, ower, our, eoure, eowre, eower*, < AS. *eówer* = OS. *iuwar, iuwa* = OFries. *iuwe*, etc., = Goth. *izwar*, poss. pron.: see (*a*), above.] **A†.** *pers. pron.* Of you: the original genitive of *ye*[1], *you*.

Sitthen I am *zoure* alre hefd [i. e., head of you all], ich am *zoure* alre hele [salvation].
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 473.

B. *poss. pron.* **1†.** Of you; belonging to you: used predicatively: now replaced by *yours*.

I wolde permute [change] my penaunce with *zowre*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 110.

I . . . mot ben *youre* whil that my lyf may dure.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 642.

And she ansuerde, "I am *yowre* and the childe *youre*, therfore do with me and with hym youre will."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

2. Belonging to you: possessive and adjective in use, preceding the noun. While plural in form and original meaning, it is now commonly also used, like the nominative *you*, in addressing an individual.

"I haue no kynde knowyng," quod I, "to conceyue alle *zoure* wordes." *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

Promise unto the Lord *your* God, and keep it, all ye that are round about him.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxvi. 11.

I leave it [the poem] to *your* honourable survey, and *your* honour to *your* heart's content.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, Ded. to the Earl of Southampton.

[*Your* was used formerly to denote a class or species well known. This use survives as an archaism, and now often adds a slurring or humorous significance.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your* mud by the operation of *your* sun. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 29.

Your great Philosophers have been voluntarily poor.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 352.]

yourn (yörn), *pron.* Yours. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

yours (yörz), *pron.* [< ME. *youres, goures*, etc.; with added poss. suffix, as in *ours, theirs*, etc.: see *your*.] That which belongs or those which belong to you: the possessive used without a following noun. Preceded by *of*, it is equivalent to the personal pronoun *you*: as, a friend *of yours*. Compare the similar phrases made with the other possessives in the independent form.

Ye cruell one! what glory can be got
In slaying him that would live gladly *yours!*
Spenser, Sonnets, lvii.

What 's mine is *yours* and what is *yours* is mine.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 543.

Yours is no love, Faith and Religion fly it.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

If by Fate *yours* only must be Empire, then of necessitie ours among the rest must be subjection.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

[*Yours* is sometimes used in specific senses without reference to a noun previously mentioned: (*a*) Your property. (*b*) The persons belonging to you; your friends or relatives.

Bothe to me & to myne mykull vnright,
And to yow & also *yours* 3omeryng [mourning] for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1722.

O God, I fear thy justice will take hold
On me, and you, and mine, and *yours* for this!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 132.

(*c*) Your letter: as, *yours* of the 16th inst. is at hand.

I have *yours* just now of the 19th.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.]

Abbreviated *yrs.*

Yours truly, yours to command, etc., phrases of conventional politeness immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter: hence sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

Yours truly, sir, has an eye for a fine woman and a fine horse. *W. Collins*, Armadale, II. 168. (*Hoppe.*)

yourself, yourselves (yōr-self', -selvz'), *pron.* [< ME. *your selven*, etc.: see *your* and *self*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the second personal pronoun, *ye, you*. *Yourself* is used when a single person is addressed (compare *ye, your*), and *yourselves* when more than one. As nominatives, the words are used for emphasis, either in apposition with *you* or alone.

Ye se well *your-seluyn* the sothe at your egh,
Hit is no bote here to byde for baret with-oute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12333.

I knowe yow alle as wele or beter than ye do *youre-self*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 141.

Conversation is but carving;
Carve for all, *yourself* is starving.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

In the objective case *yourself* or *yourselves* is commonly reflexive: when emphatic it is usually in apposition with *you*. Compare *himself, herself*, etc.

Call forth your actors by the scroll. Masters, spread *yourselves*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 16.

"Stay then a little," answered Julian, "here,
And keep *yourself*, none knowing, to *yourself*."
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

yourta, yourte, *n.* French spellings of *yurt*.

youse (yöz), *n.* [E. Ind.] The chetah or hunting-leopard, *Guepardus jubatus*. Also *youze*. See cut under *chetah*.

youth (yöth), *n.* [< ME. *youthe, youhthe, iouthe, zouthe, yhouthe, guwethe, guzethe, geoguthe, iuzethe*, etc., < AS. *geógoth, gióguth, iugoth* = OS. *juguth, jugud* = D. *jeugd* = OHG. *jugund*, MHG. *jugent*, G. *jugend*, youth; with abstract formative *-th* (*-oth*, etc.), < AS. *geong*, etc., young: see *young*. A "restored" form appears in *youngth*.] **1.** The condition of being young; youthfulness; youngness; juvenility.

These opinions have *youth* in their countenance; antiquity knew them not; it never thought nor dreamed of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

In fact, there 's nothing that keeps its *youth*,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. The age from puberty up to the attainment of full growth. In a general sense, youth denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to maturity; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood. Thus limited, youth includes that early period of manhood or womanhood upon which one enters at puberty, with the establishment of the sexual functions, and in which one continues until the skeleton is completely ossified by the consolidation of the epiphyses of the long bones, so that there is no further increase in stature, and all the teeth are in permanent functional position.

Therfore take hede bothe nyȝt & day
How fast ȝoure *youthe* dooth asswage.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

3. A young person; especially, a young man. In this sense it has a plural.

I gave it to a *youth*,
A kind of boy. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 161.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 27.

For what in nature's dawn the child admired,
The *youth* endeavoured, and the man acquired.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 144.

Just at the age 'twixt boy and *youth*,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

I had hardly ever seen a handsome *youth*; never in my life spoken to one. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

4. Young persons collectively.

Forget the present Flame, indulge a new,
Single the loveliest of the am'rous *Youth*.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Even when our *youth*, leaving schools and universities, enter that most important period of life.
Burke, Rev. in France.

O ye! who teach the ingenuous *youth* of nations, . . .
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 1.

5†. Recentness; freshness; brief date. [Rare.]

Welcome hither;
If that the *youth* of my new interest here
Have power to bid you welcome.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 224.

youthedet, *n.* A Middle English form of *youthhead*.

youthful (yöth'fûl), *a.* [< *youth* + *-ful*.] **1.** Possessing or characterized by youth; not yet aged; not yet arrived at mature years; being in the early stage of life; young; juvenile.

It was a *youthful* knight
Lov'd a gallant lady.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 226).

As Clifford's young manhood had been lost, he was fond of feeling himself comparatively *youthful*, now, in apposition with the patriarchal age of Uncle Venner.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. Pertaining or belonging or suitable to the early part of life: as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

His *youthful* hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With *youthful* coronals, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

The discrepancy . . . between her age, which was about seventy, and her dress, which would have been *youthful* for twenty-seven. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxi.

Sometimes . . . the *youthful* spirit has come over me in such a rush of young blood that it has surprised me as much as the slaughtered Duncan's manifestation surprised Lady Macbeth.
O. W. Holmes, Over the Teacups, xii.

3. Fresh and vigorous, as in youth.

Perfect felicity, such as after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing. *Bentley.*

4. Early in time.

Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the *youthful* season of the year.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 108.

Nor of the larger stature & cubites of men in those *youthfull* times and age of the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

=Syn. 1–3. *Youthful, Juvenile, Boyish, Puerile. Youthful* is generally used in a good sense: as, *youthful* looks or sports; *juvenile* indifferently, but if in a bad sense not strongly so: as, the poem was a rather *juvenile* performance; *boyish* rather more often, but not necessarily, in some contempt: as, a *boyish* manner; *boyish* enthusiasm; *puerile* always in marked contempt, as a synonym for *silly*.

youthfullity (yöth'fûl-i-ti), *n.* [< *youthful* + *-ity*.] Youthfulness. [Nonce-word.]

You see my impetuosity does not abate much; no, nor my *youthfullity*. *Walpole*, Letters (1763), II. 461. (*Davies.*)

youthfully (yöth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Your attire . . . not *youthfully* wanton.
Bp. Hall, Works, I. 314. (*Richardson.*)

youthfulness (yöth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being youthful.

Lusty *youthfulness*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 764.

youthhead (yöth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *youthede*, *gouthede*, etc.; < *youth* + *-head*. Cf. *youthhood*.] Youth. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In gret perel is set *youthede*,
Delite so doth his bridil leede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4931.

A sharp Adversitie,
Danting the Rage of *youth-heid* furious.
Ramsay, Vertue and Vyce, st. 37.

In *youthhead*, happy season. *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

youthhood (yöth'hůd), *n.* [< ME. **youthehod*, *guwethehod*, < AS. *geoguthhād* (= OS. *jugudhēd*); as *youth* + *-hood*. Cf. *youthhead*.] Youth.

To rejuvenate them with the vigor of his own immortal *youthhood*. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 135.

The *youthhood* of Derry and Enniskillen determined to protect themselves.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 76.

youthlike (yöth'līk), *a.* Having the characteristics of youth. [Rare.]

All such whom either youthful age or *youthlike* minds did fill with unlimited desires. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

youthly† (yöth'li), *a.* [< *youth* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to youth; characteristic of youth; youthful.

The knight was fiers, and full of *youthly* heat.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 7.

That sooth'd you in your sins and *youthly* pomp.
Greene, James IV., v.

As touching my residence and abiding heere in Naples, my *youthlye* affections, my sportes and pleasures, . . . to me they bring more comfort and ioye then care and griefe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 42.

youthly† (yöth'li), *adv.* [< *youth* + *-ly*2.] Youthfully.

And deckt himselfe with fethers *youthly* gay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 34.

youthnesst (yöth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *youthnesse*; < *youth* + *-ness*.] Youth; youthfulness.

Off his wickednesse don consentyngly,
And that he had don in his *youthnesse* soo,
With sore hert contrite all confessed thoo.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5221.

youthsome (yöth'sum), *a.* [< *youth* + *-some*.] Having the vigor, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful; young. [Rare.]

To my uncle Fenner's, when at the alehouse I found him drinking, and very jolly and *youthsome*.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1661.

youthwort† (yöth'wėrt), *n.* An old name of the sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

youthy (yö'thi), *a.* [< *youth* + *-y*1.] Young; youthful. [Rare.]

Affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 296.

When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, "being rather *youthy*." *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 133.

youze, *n.* See *youse*.

yovet. A Middle English form of *gave*, preterit of *give*1.

yow (you), *n.* A dialectal form of *ewe*1. See the quotation under *shearhog*.

yowet, *n.* An obsolete form of *yew*1.

yowl (youl), *v. i.* [Also *youl*; < ME. *yowlen*, *youlen*, also *zaulen*, < Icel. *gaula*, howl: see *yawl*1. Cf. *yell*.] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog; howl; hence, of persons, to yell; bawl.

The grete tour
Resouneth of his *youling* and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

The man [milkman] comes *yowling* regularly at the stroke of seven. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. iii.

yowl (youl), *n.* [< *yowl*, *v.*] A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

yowley (you'li), *n.* [One of numerous variant forms (see below), ult. < AS. *geolu*, yellow: see *yellow*.] The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*: more fully called, by reduplication, *yellow yowley*. Also *yeldring*, *yeldrin*, *yeldrock*, *yolding*, *yoldring*, *yoldrin*, *yolling*, *yorling*; also *yite*, *yoit*. See cut under *yellowhammer*. [Scotland and North of Ireland.]

yowling (you'ling), *n.* [< ME. *zowlyng*; verbal n. of *yowl*, *v.*] A howling; crying.

And with a greet *zowlyng* he wepte.
Wyclif, Gen. xxvii. 38.

Then the wind set up a howling,
And the poodle-dog a *yowling*.
Thackeray, White Squall.

yowp, *v. i.* A dialectal form of *yaup*2. *Halliwell.*

yoxt, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *yex*.

Yphantes, *n.* See *Hyphantes*, 1. *Vieillot*, 1816.

ypight†. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*1.

ypiked†, *a.* Same as *piked* for *picked*1.

ypocrite†, *n.* An old spelling of *hypocrite*.

ypointing (i-point'ing), *a.* [< *y-*, *i-*, + *pointing*. Like Shakspere's *yravish*, an infelicitous attempt at archaism, the prefix *y-* being confined to ME. use and there to words of AS. origin (or to verbs from early OF., some of which, in the pp., have *y-*); there may have been a ME. **ypointed*, but there could be no ME. **ypointing*. Milton herein, like Thomson later, was imitating Spenser, who archaized on principle but without knowledge.] Pointing. [Poetical.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a star-*ypointing* pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on William Shakspeare.

Yponomeuta (i-pon-ō-mū'tä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), prop. *Hyponomeuta*, < Gr. *ὑπονομεύειν*, undermine, < *ὑπόνομος*, going underground, underground, as a noun an underground passage, < *ὑπό*, under, + *νέμειν*, drive.] A notable genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Yponomeutidæ*, comprising a number of rather large slender-bodied species, usually white or gray, and often with many small black spots. The larvæ live gregariously in a light web, and feed upon the foliage of different plants. About a dozen species are found in Europe and 1 in North America. *Y. cognatella* is exceedingly destructive to apple-trees, depriving them of their leaves.

Yponomeutidæ (i-pon-ō-mū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Yponomeuta* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, based chiefly upon venational characters, but having a recognizable facies. The larvæ have 16 legs, and in general feed like those of the type genus. Those of *Atemelia*, however, bore into buds and young twigs. Some 14 genera have been placed in this family by Staudinger, but the important genus *Argyresthia* and its allies are removed to a distinct family, *Argyresthiidæ*, by Heinemann and others. Also *Hyponomeutidæ*.

ypreised†, *a.* An obsolete form of the past participle of *praise*.

For the more a man may do by so that he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode *ypreised*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 310.

Ypres lace. See *lace*.

ypsiliform (ip'si-li-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ὖ ψιλόν* (see *hypsiloid*) + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the Greek capital letter Υ; Y-shaped. The figure is also called *arietiform*, the symbol of the zodiacal sign *Aries* being the same.

The T-shaped [germinal spot] gradually passes into the *ypsiliform* figure, so called from its resemblance to the Greek Y. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

ypsilo-. For words so beginning, see *hypsilo-*.

ypsiloid, *a.* Same as *hypsiloid*.

Ypsilophus (ip-sil'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] Same as *Ypsolophus*.

Ypsipetes (ip-sip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), prop. *Hypsipetes*, < Gr. *ὑψιπετής*, fallen from heaven, < *ὖψι*, on high, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the family *Larentidæ*, of wide distribution, but having few species.

Ypsolophus (ip-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), *Ypsilophus* (Oken, 1815), prop. *Hypsilophus*, < Gr. *ὑψίλοφος*, having a high crest, < *ὖψι*, on high, + *λόφος*, crest.] A prominent genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*, having ocelli, and both fore and hind wings turned forward at tip. The larvæ are leaf-rollers. Nine species are known in Europe and fifteen in the United States.

yr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *year*; (*b*) of *your*; (*c*) of *younger*.

yravisht (i-rav'ish), *v. t.* A pseudo-archaic form of *ravish*. Compare *ypointing*.

The sum of this,
Brought hither to Pentapolis,
Y-ravished the regions round,
And every one with claps can sound,
"Our heir-apparent is a king!"
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 35.

yrent, yront, *n.* and *a.* Old spellings of *iron*.

yrs. An abbreviation of *years* and of *yours*.

yset, *n.* An old spelling of *ice*.

ysenet, *pp.* A Middle English form of *seen*.

Ful longe were his legges and ful lene,
Ylik a staf; ther was no calf *ysene*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 592.

yslaked†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *slake*.

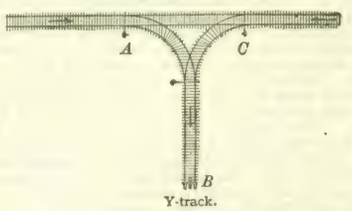
Now sleep *yslaked* hath the rout.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 1.

ystle†, *n.* See *istle*.

ythe1**†**, *n.* Same as *ithe*.

ythe2**†**, *adv.* Same as *eath*.

Y-track (wī'trak), *n.* A short track laid at right angles (or approximately so) to a line of railway, with which it is connected by two switches — the whole resembling the letter Y. It is used instead of a turn-table for reversing engines or cars. In



Y-track.

operating it, an engine or car advancing toward *A* (heading as shown by the arrow) is switched at *A* to the track *B*, and then backed up over the switch *C* to the main track again, heading now in the reverse direction.

ytterbite (it′ėr-bīt), *n.* [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *gadolinite*.

ytterbium (i-tėr′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 172.0. An element discovered by Marignac in gadolinite, in regard to which little is known. The spectrum of this metal is believed to be peculiar, and to justify its claim to be recognized as a distinct element.

yttria (it′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter(by)*, in Sweden.] A metallic oxid or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, which is insipid, insoluble in water, and infusible. It dissolves in acids, forming salts. It has no action on vegetable colors. Yttria is the sesquioxid of yttrium, Y_2O_3. It occurs in certain rare minerals, and was first detected in gadolinite found at Ytterby, in Sweden. As thus far known it is probably a mixture of several oxids.

yttrialite (it′ri-ạ-līt), *n.* [< *yttria* + *-lite*.] A silicate of thorium and the yttrium earths, occurring in massive forms of a dark olive-green color. It is found with gadolinite and other rare species in Llano county, Texas.

yttric (it′rik), *a.* [< *yttr-ium* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing yttrium.

yttriferous (it-rif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *yttrium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding yttrium.

yttrious (it′ri-us), *a.* [< *yttria* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria: as, the *yttrious* oxid of gadolinite.

yttrium (it′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ytter(by)*, in Sweden.] Chemical symbol, Y; atomic weight, 89. A metal, the base of the earth yttria. But little is known of this metal, and its atomic weight has never been satisfactorily determined. As obtained by Cleve, yttrium is a dark-gray powder exhibiting a metallic luster under the burnisher. It is related, with various other rare metals, to the cerium group, in regard to most of which, from their scarcity and their resemblance to one another, but little has been definitely made out.

yttrium-garnet (it′ri-um-gär″net), *n.* A variety of garnet containing a small amount of the yttrium earths.

yttrocerite (it-rō-sē′rīt), *n.* [< *yttr(ium)* + *cer(ium)* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Broddbo, near Falun, in Sweden, embedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It occurs crystallized and massive, and is a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, and calcium.

yttrocolumbite (it″rō-kō-lum′bīt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *columb(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *yttrotantalite*.

yttrogummite (it-rō-gum′īt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *gummite*.] A mineral formed by the alteration of cleveite, and related to it as is ordinary gummite to uraninite.

yttrotantalite (it-rō-tan′tạ-līt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *tantalite*.] A rare mineral found at Ytterby, Sweden, of a black or brown color. It is a tantalate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with calcium.

yttrotitanite (it-rō-tī′tạn-īt), *n.* [< *yttrium* + *titanite*.] Same as *keilhauite*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 338.

yu, yuh (yö), *n.* The Chinese name for nephrite or jade.

yuan (yü-ạn′), *n.* A Chinese silver coin worth about 47.7 United States cents.

Yucatecan (yö-kạ-tek′ạn), *a.* [< Sp. *Yucateco* (< *Yucatan*, Yucatan) + *-an*.] Pertaining or belonging to Yucatan, a region in southeastern Mexico.

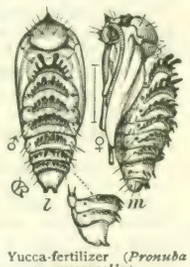
A fair sample of *Yucatecan* agriculture.
U. S. Cons. Rep., 1886, No. lxvii. p. 495.

★ **yucca** (yuk′ạ), *n.* [< Sp. *yucca*, now *yuca* (NL. *yucca*); of nat. W. Ind. (Carib) origin.] 1. A plant of the genus *Yucca*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Dillenius, 1719).] A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Yuccæ*. It is characterized by a distinct woody stem, numerous panicled roundish or bell-shaped flowers with nearly or quite separate perianth-segments, small anthers sessile on a club-shaped filament, and an ovary with numerous ovules. There are about 16 species, natives of the United States, Mexico, and Central America. They are low upright perennials, sometimes trees, often with numerous branches. Their leaves are linear-lanceolate and thick, usually rigid and spiny-tipped, and crowded at the apex of the stem or branch. The handsome pendulous flowers are large and usually white or cream-colored, attaining a length of 3 inches in *Y. baccata*, and form a showy terminal inflorescence often several feet long, seated among clustered leaves or raised on a bracted peduncle. The fruit is either a dry loculicidal capsule or a pendulous berry which is fleshy or pulpy, sometimes cylindrical and elongated; in *Y. brevifolia* it becomes dry and spongy. The rootstock is saponaceous, and in *Y. Treculeana* and other species is much used by the Mexicans for soap—being included with various similar products under the name *amole*. The leaves yield a coarse fiber; the taller species also produce a fibrous wood which is heavy, spongy, and difficult to cut or work; it shows distinct concentric rings, unlike that of most monocotyledonous plants. Some species are said to reach the height of 50 feet and the thickness of 5 feet. The species are most numerous in the southern United States and northern part of Mexico; one of them, *Y. glauca*, extends from New Mexico to the Dakotas; two are Californian; three are well-known plants of the Southern States, *Y. filamentosa*, *Y. aloifolia*, and *Y. gloriosa*, all decorative plants, mostly stemless, thriving in poor soil, even in drifting sand of the coast: their flowers are white, tinged sometimes with green, yellow, or purple; they furnish a harsh, brittle, but very strong fiber, called *dagger-fiber*, used for packing and as a rude cordage. From their sharp-pointed leaves with threads hanging from their edges, *Y. filamentosa* and *Y. aloifolia* are known as *Adam's needle and thread* and as *Eve's thread*; the former is also called *silk-grass* (which see), and sometimes *bear-grass*, its young pulpy stems being eaten by bears. *Y. aloifolia* is also known in the Southern States and in the West Indies as *Spanish dagger* and *dagger plant*. *Y. gloriosa* is the dwarf palmetto, or mound-lily. The preceding and several others are favorites in cultivation, chiefly under the name *yucca*; 8 species cultivated near Nice now begin to form a characteristic feature of some parts of the Mediterranean coast. Some species yield an edible fruit, as *Y. baccata*, the Spanish bayonet, or Mexican banana, a native of Mexico, extending into western Texas, New Mexico, and southern parts of Colorado and California; a strong coarse fiber, made into rope by the Mexicans, is procured from the leaves by macerating them in water. The name *Spanish bayonet* is also applied to other species, especially to *Y. constricta*, which occurs in Mexico and the United States to Kansas, grows from 9 to 15 feet high, and produces a light-brown or yellowish wood; and to *Y. Treculeana*, a long-leafed species of Texas and Mexico, sometimes 25 feet high and 2 feet thick, producing a bitter but sweetish fruit which is cooked and eaten by the Mexicans. It has its branches all near the top and produces great numbers of showy white flowers of a porcelain luster, followed by an edible berry. *Y. brevifolia*, known as *Joshua-tree*, native of Arizona near the southern boundary and of Mexico, is a tree sometimes 40 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter; its light soft wood is sometimes made into paper-pulp. *Y. Yucatana* of Central America is branched from the base.


Yucca gloriosa.

The great *Yuccas* . . . grow in the higher lands. . . . The old plants are exceedingly weird and picturesque.
Bailey, Cyclo. of Amer. Hort., IV. 2000.

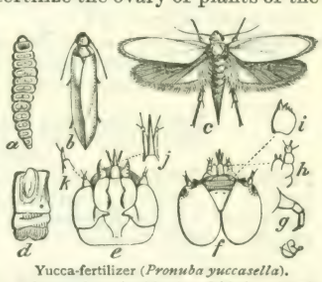
yucca-borer (yuk′ạ-bōr″ėr), *n.* 1. A large North American moth, *Megathymus yuccæ*, whose larva bores into the roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*.—2. A Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis*.


Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

♂, male, ♀, female chrysalis; *l*, dorsal, *m*, lateral view; lower figure showing end of abdomen of male. (Line shows natural size.)

Yuccaborus (yu-kab′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1876), < *Yucca* + Gr. *βορός*, devouring, gluttonous.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Calandridæ*, containing a single species, *Y. frontalis*, of California, the yucca-borer.

yucca-fertilizer (yuk′ạ-fėr″ti-lī-zėr), *n.* A tineid moth, *Pronuba yuccasella*, which, by means of curiously modified mouth-parts, is enabled to pollenize and thus fertilize the ovary of plants of the genus *Yucca*, causing a development of the seed-pod, in which its larva feeds. Also called *yucca-pollenizer*.


Yucca-fertilizer (*Pronuba yuccasella*).

a, larva; *b*, moth with wings folded; *c*, female moth with wings expanded (all natural size). *d*, side view of one joint of larva; *e*, head of larva, from below; *f*, same, from above; *g*, leg of larva; *h*, maxilla; *i*, mandible; *j*, labial palpi and spinneret; *k*, antenna (all enlarged).

yuchten, *n.* Same as *juchten*.

yuck (yuk), *v. i.* [Also *yuke*, *yook*, *youk*; an unassibilated form (perhaps after D. *jeuken*, *joken* = LG. *jocken* = G. *jucken*) of *itch*, ult. AS. *giccan*, itch: see *itch*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

yuck (yuk), *n.* [< *yuck*, *v.*] The itch, mange, or scabies. [Prov. Eng.]

yuckel (yuk′el), *n.* Same as *yockel* for *hickwall*. Also *yukkel*. [Prov. Eng.]

I feels sumhow as peert as a *yukkel*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

yucker (yuk′ėr), *n.* [Imitative, but prob. connected with *yuckel*.] The flicker, or golden-winged woodpecker, of eastern North America, *Colaptes auratus*. See cut under *flicker*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

yuft, *n.* Same as *juft* for *juchten*.

yug, yuga (yùg, yù′gạ), *n.* [Hind. *yug*, < Skt. *yuga*, an age, < √ *yuj*, join: see *yoke*[1].] One of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world.

yuh, *n.* See *yu*.

Yuhina, *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of timeliine birds, also


Yuhina gularis.

called by Hodgson *Polyodon*, and by Cabanis *Odonterus*. Four species occur in the Himalayan region and western China—*Y. gularis*, *Y. diademata*, *Y. occipitalis*, and *Y. nigrimentum*.

yuke, *v.* and *n.* Same as *yuck*.

yukkel, *n.* Another spelling of *yuckel* for *hickwall*.

yulan (yö′lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *yu*, *yuh*, a gem (jade), + *lan*, plant.] A Chinese magnolia, *Magnolia conspicua*, with abundant large white flowers, appearing in spring before the leaves. It is a fine ornamental tree, in China 30 or 40 feet high, but in Europe and America smaller; in the United States it is only half-hardy at the north. A kindred hardy species, also from China, is *M. obovata*, with flowers pink-purple on the outside and white within, beginning to appear before the leaves.

Yule (yöl), *n.* [Also dial., in comp., *yu-* (*yu-batch*, *yu-block*, etc.); more prop., according to the ME. form, spelled **yool;* early mod. E. sometimes *ewle;* < ME. *yol*, *yole*, *gol*, December, < AS. *geól*, *gehhol*, *gehhel* (ML. *Giulus*), December (*se ærra geóla*, December, *se æftera geóla*, January, the months beginning respectively before and after the winter solstice), = Icel. *jōl* = Sw. Dan. *jul* (> MLG. *jul*), Yule, the Christmas feast; = Goth. *jiuleis* in *fruma jiuleis* (appar. 'first Yule'), applied, in a fragment of a calendar, appar. to November. The mod. E. use seems to be due to Scand. rather than to the AS. Origin unknown; according to a common view, the word is identified with Icel. *hjōl*, wheel, with the explanation that it refers to the sun's 'wheeling' or turning at the winter solstice. This notion, absurd with regard to the alleged connection of thought, is also phonetically impossible; the AS. word for *wheel* was *hweól*, and could have no connection with *geól*. Another explanation connects the word with *yawl*[1], *yowl*, howl, cry; as if *yule* was orig. the 'noise' of revelry. This is also untenable. The Goth. *jiuleis* implies an AS. **iūle*, an unstable form variable to **geóle* or *geól* (= Icel. *jōl*); the forms *gehhol*, *gehhel*, are rare, and may be mere blunders.] The season or feast of Christmas.

I crave in this court a crystemas gomen [sport],
For hit is *gol* & nwe yer.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

He made me gomane at *gole*, and gafe me gret gyftes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2629.

At *ewle* we wonten gambole, daunce,
To carrole, and to sing,
To haue gud spiced sewe, and roste,
And plum-pies for a king.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 113.

They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
The merry merry bells of *Yule*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxviii.

Yule block, clog, or **log.** Same as *Christmas log*. See *Christmas*.

A small portion of the *yule-block* was always preserved till the joyous season came again, when it was used for lighting the new Christmas block.
Hone, Year Book, col. 1110.

The burning of the *Yule log* is an ancient Christmas ceremony, transmitted to us from our Scandinavian ancestors, who, at their feast of Juul, at the winter solstice, used to kindle huge bonfires in honour of their god Thor.
Chambers's Book of Days, II. 735.

An enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat, . . . was the *Yule clog*, which the squire was particular in having brought in and illumined on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

Yule cake. Same as *Yule dough*. *Hone*, Every-Day Book, I. 1638.—**Yule candle,** a large candle used for light during the festivities of Christmas eve. In many places the exhaustion of the candle before the end of the evening was believed to portend ill luck, and any piece remaining was carefully preserved to be burnt out at the owner's likewake.

As an accompaniment to the Yule log, a candle of monstrous size, called the *Yule candle*, or Christmas candle, shed its light on the festive-board during the evening. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 735.

Yule dough (dialectal *doo*, *dow*), a cake made especially for Christmas time. Also called *baby-cake* (because representing in shape a baby, probably the infant Christ) and *Yule cake*.

The *Yule-Dough* (or *Dow*), a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers, in the same Manner as the Chandlers gave Christmas Candles. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 163.

In the north of England the common people still make a sort of little images at Christmas, which they call *Yule Doos*. *The Listener* (1836), I. 62 (quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., XI. 6).

Yule (yöl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Yuled*, ppr. *Yuling*. [< *Yule*, *n.*] To celebrate Yule or Christmas. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yule-tide (yöl'tīd), *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

In the old clog almanacs, a wheel is the device employed for marking the season of *Yule-tide*. *Chambers's Book of Days*, II. 746.

Yuncinæ (yun-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Iynginæ*; < *Yunx*, prop. *Iynx* (*Iyng-*), + *-inæ*.] Same as *Iynginæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

yungan (yung'gan), *n.* [Native name in Australia.] The dugong. *E. P. Wright.*

Yungidæ, Yunginæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Iyngidæ*, *Iynginæ*.

Yunx (yungks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766 or earlier), also *Jynx* and *Iynx*, < Gr. *ἴυγξ*, the wryneck.] 1. Same as *Iynx*.—2. [*l. c.*] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. See cut under *wryneck*.

The *Yunx*, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long in proportion to his body, and marked with crosse-bars too. *John Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 200.

yupon (yö'pon), *n.* Same as *yapon*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

yure (yör), *n.* See *ewer*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

yurt (yört), *n.* [Siberian.] One of the houses or huts, whether permanent or movable, of the natives of northern and central Asia. Also *yourta*, *yourte*, *jurt*.

It [the lake] is ten miles in circumference, and here and there are *yourtes* inhabited by the Mongols. *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), I. 206.

yutu (yö'tö), *n.* [Peruv.] A species of tinamou, found in Peru.

A partridge called *yutu* frequents the long grass. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 673.

yux†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *yex*.

yve†, *n.* An old spelling of *ivy*[1].

yvel†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An old spelling of *evil*[1].

yvoire†, yvory†. Old spellings of *ivory*[1].

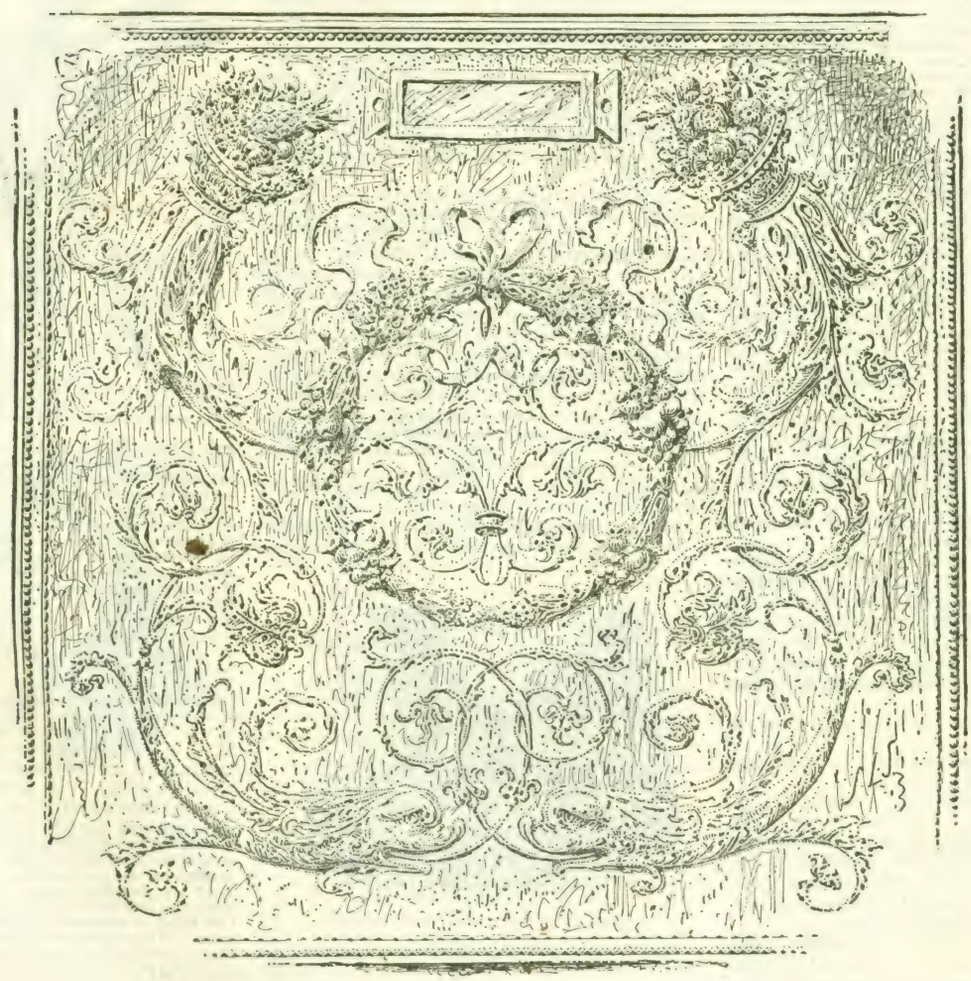
ywis†, *adv.* and *n.* See *iwis*.

ywrake†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*[1].

ywriet. An obsolete past participle of *wry*[2].

ywroke†. An obsolete preterit of *wreak*[1].

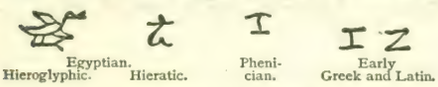
yye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eye*[1].







★ **1.** The twenty-sixth character in the English alphabet, and the last, as in that of the later Romans. In the Phenician system, from which ours comes through the Latin and Greek, it was the seventh sign. The comparison of ancient forms, including the Egyptian as perhaps the original (compare *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The same character has a corresponding place as *zeta* in the Greek series, and went over in that place to the Italian alphabets; but, about the third century B. C., it was dropped out by the Romans as not needed, and the newly devised G (see *G*) was put in its place. Then finally, some two centuries later, it was taken back (together with or soon after Y: see *Y*) to express in borrowed Greek words the peculiar double sound (*ds* or *sd*) which it had won in Greek usage, and so appeared anew in its old company, but with greatly altered position. It was not used in the oldest English, but came gradually in out of the French in the fifteenth century and later. With us, as in French, it has lost its value of a compound consonant, and expresses the sonant or voiced sibilant sound corresponding to *s* as surd or breathed sibilant. The proper *z*-sound is also, and even much oftener, written by *s*, as in *roses*, and in a few words (as *possess*, *dissolve*) by double *s*, and yet more rarely (for example, *sacrifice*) by *c*. The sound is a common one in our English pronunciation — not much less than 3 per cent. (the surd *s* being 4¾ per cent.). As initial, the character *z* is written mostly in words of Greek origin, but as final (almost always with silent *e* added) it is found in many Germanic words, as *freeze*, *graze*. It occurs sometimes double, as in *buzz*, *buzzard*. The corresponding sonant to our other sibilant (written in this work with *zh*, after the example of *sh*) is spelled with either *s* or *z*, as in *pleasure*, *azure*. It is the rarest of our consonant sounds, counting for only a fiftieth of 1 per cent. of our utterance. In certain Scotch words and names, as *capercailzie*, *Dalziel*, *z* is written for the *y*-sound. In the United States the character is generally called *zee*; in England, generally *zed* (from *zeta*); *izzard* (which see) is an old name for it.

2. As a symbol, in *math.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In algebra, the third variable or unknown quantity. (*b*) [*l. c.*] In analytical geometry, one of the system of point-coördinates in space. (*c*) In mechanics, the component of a force in the direction of the axis of *z*.

za† (zä), *n.* [An arbitrary syllable.] In *solmization*, a syllable once used for B♭.

za-. [< Gr. *ζα-*, inseparable prefix, intensive and augmentative.] An intensive or augmentative prefix sometimes used in forming modern scientific words to emphasize the character or quality noted by the element to which it is prefixed (like E. *very*, *a.*), as in *zalambdodont*, having teeth with a very V-shaped ridge, *Zalophus*, *Zamelodia*, *Zapus*, etc.

Zabaism, Zabism (zä′bä-izm, zā′bizm), *n.* Same as *Sabaism*.

zabra (zä′brä), *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] A small vessel used on the coasts of Spain.

> Portugal furnished and set foorth . . . ten Galeons, two *Zabraes*, 1300. Mariners. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 592.
>
> Of the tenders and *zabras* seventeen were lost and eighteen returned. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 507.

Zabridæ (zab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Zabrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid beetles, named from the genus *Zabrus*.

Zabrus (zā′brus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1806), < Gr. *ζαβρός*, gluttonous.] An extensive genus of caraboid beetles. They are of medium or large size, black with metallic reflections, and remarkable in that many of them are rather phytophagous than carnivorous, particularly in the larval state. *Z. gibbus* of Europe is a noted enemy to cereal crops, its larva feeding on the stems just above the ground, and the beetle devouring the grain. Over 60 species are known, each occupying a narrowly restricted region in the Mediterranean fauna, except *Z. gibbus*, which extends into northern Europe.

zac (zak), *n.* Same as *zebuder*.

zacatilla (zä-kä-tē′lyä), *n.* See *cochineal*, 1.

zaffer, zaffre (zaf′ėr), *n.* [Also *zaffar*, *zaffir*, *zaffira*, *zaphara*, and *suphera*; < F. *zafre*, *safre*, *saffre* = Sp. *zafre* = It. *zaffera*; of Ar. origin; cf. *saffron*.] The residuum of cobalt-producing ores after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been more or less completely expelled by roasting. As the result of this process a grayish oxid of cobalt is left behind, which is mingled with various impurities, and usually with some sand. Zaffer is used in the manufacture of smalt, and in various other ways, as in furnishing the beautiful color known as *cobalt blue*, which is still of importance, although much less so since the discovery of a method of making artificial ultramarine.

zaffer-blue (zaf′ėr-blö), *n.* Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

Zaglossus (za-glos′us), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1877), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The proper name of that genus of prickly anteaters which is better known by its synonyms, *Proechidna* and *Acanthoglossus* (which see).

Zaitha (zā′thä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *zaith*.] A genus of waterbugs, of the family *Belostomatidæ*, peculiar to America. They somewhat resemble the species of *Belostoma*, but have a prolonged tapering head and long rostrum. *Z. fluminea* is a very common and wide-spread insect, of a yellowish color, found in the mud or among the weeds of ponds and streams from Maine to Texas.

zalambdodont (za-lam′dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λάμβδα*, the letter λ, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] Having short molar teeth with one V-shaped ridge; specifically, noting the *Zalambdodonta*: as, a *zalambdodont* dentition; a *zalambdodont* mammal: opposed to *dilambdodont*.

> The insectivores with *zalambdodont* dentition are the most primitive, or at least are generally so considered. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 136.

Zalambdodonta (za-lam-dō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zalambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals; a division of the suborder *Bestiæ*, or *Insectivora vera*, having short molars whose crowns present one V-shaped transverse ridge, a formation characteristic of the insectivores of tropical regions, which are thus contrasted with temperate and northerly forms (*Dilambdodonta*). The Madagascar tenrecs, the African golden moles, and the West Indian solenodons are examples. See cuts under *agouta*, *Chrysochloris*, *sokinah*, and *tenrec*.

Zalophus (zal′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1867), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *λόφος*, crest.] A genus of otaries, or eared seals: so named from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull. The common



California Sea-lion (*Zalophus Californianus*).

sea-lion of California is *Z. californianus* (formerly *Z. gillespiei*), and another inhabits Australia and New Zealand.

zamang (za-mang′), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *saman*. See *Pithecolobium* and *rain-tree*.

zambo, *n.* See *sambo*.

zambomba (Sp. pron. thàm-bōm′bä), *n.* [Sp.] A rude Spanish musical instrument, consisting of an earthen jar the top of which is covered with parchment, through which a stick is inserted. It is sounded by rubbing the stick with the finger, so as to set the air within the jar into sympathetic vibration.

Zamelodia (zam-e-lō′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1880), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *μελῳδία*, a singing, melody: see *melody*.] A genus of American song-grosbeaks. Two species occurring in the United States are the rose-breasted and the black-headed, *Z. ludoviciana* and *Z. melanocephala*. (See cut under *rose-breasted*.) The latter inhabits the western United States from the plains to the Pacific, where the former is not found, and extends into Mexico. The adult male has the crown and sides of the head, the back, the wings, and the tail black, the wings and tail much varied with white, and the neck all around and the under parts rich orange-brown, inclining to pure yellow on the belly and the lining of the wings. The bill and feet are grayish-blue. The length is about 8½ inches, the extent 12½. The female differs much from the male, but has the same rich yellow under wing-coverts. Also called *Habia*.

Zamia (zā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] **1.** A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the family *Cycadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zamieæ*. It is characterized by a naked trunk partly or wholly above the



Female Plant of *Zamia pumila* (the waved line indicates the surface of the ground).

a, scale with one seed; *b*, the young female flower.

soil, pinnate leaves, and naked truncate strobile-scales, both the male and female cones being oblong and cylindrical and their scales similar. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical North America. They produce a simple, lobed or branching caudex, sometimes a low trunk, often covered with scars. The stems increase in height by the yearly development of a crown of stiff fern-like leaves with firm rigid segments which are entire or serrate, parallel-nerved, and jointed at the broad base. *Z. pumila*, with a short globular or oblong, chiefly subterranean stem, occurs in low grounds in southern Florida. One other species, *Z. Floridana*, also occurs within the United States; they yield a starch known as *Florida arrow-root*, and are sometimes known by the name *coontie* (which see). *Z. integrifolia* is known as *wild sago* in Jamaica. From these and other dwarf species an excellent arrowroot is made in the Bahamas and elsewhere in the West Indies. Many species cultivated under glass as *zamia* belong to the genera *Encephalartos* and *Macrozamia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of any of these genera.

Zamieæ (zā-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miquel, 1842), < *Zamia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the family *Cycadaceæ*. It is characterized by a deciduous fertile strobile with peltate uniovulate scales; and by leaf-segments straight in the bud, not circinate as in *Cycas* and in ferns. It includes 68 species, of 9 genera, or all the plants of the order except the genus *Cycas*. They are singular plants, usually with a thick woody trunk and pinnate leaves; the principal genera are *Zamia* (the type), *Macrozamia*, *Ceratozamia*, *Dion*, and *Stangeria*. They occur mostly in tropical and subtropical North America, Africa, and Australia.

zamindar (zam′in-där), *n.* Same as *zemindar*.

zamindari (zam′in-dä-ri), *n.* Same as *zemindary*, 2.

Zamiostrobus (zā-mi-os′trō-bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone,' + Gr. *στρόβος*, a top, cone: see *strobile*.] The generic name given by Endlicher in 1836 to certain fossil cones from the Greensand of England, since ascertained to be coniferous and not related to *Zamia*, as at first supposed. Other entirely different forms have been so called without warrant.

Zamites (zam-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *zamia*, assumed to mean 'a fir-cone.'] The name given by Brongniart to certain fossil plants belonging

to the cycads, and considered to be more or less closely allied to the living *Zamieæ*. The genus *Zamites* first appears in the Trias, but is especially well developed in the Jurassic; it continued through the Cretaceous, and finally disappeared in the Miocene. More than 100 species have been described. The cycadaceous flora played an important part in the vegetation of Greenland and Spitzbergen during the Jurassic epoch, giving an almost tropical aspect to the forests of that region and epoch. Various other genera of cycads allied to *Zamites* have been established, chiefly, if not entirely, based on the forms of the leaves and their segments. Among these are *Glossozamites*, a genus with long elliptical leaves, found in the Lower Cretaceous; and *Otozamites*, with small elliptic-lanceolate leaves, divided into several groups in accordance with the very varying form of the segments of the leaf. The latter genus runs through the whole of the Jurassic, as far as the lower division of the Upper or White Jura, when it chiefly gives way to the genus *Zamites*. It has not been observed in the Jurassic rocks of the arctic regions. See *Otozamites*.

zamouse (za-mös′), *n.* [W. African.] A West African buffalo, or bush-ox, found in Sierra Leone. *Bos brachyceros*, the short-horned buffalo, having the ears fringed with hair, short horns depressed at base, and no dewlap.

zampogna (tsàm-pō′nyä), *n.* [It.] 1. Same as *bagpipe* and *hurdy-gurdy*.—2. Same as *shawm*.

zanana (za-nä′nä), *n.* Same as *zenana*.

Zanclodon (zang′klō-don), *n.* [NL. (Plein), < Gr. *ζάγκλον*, sickle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of dinosaurs, typical of the family *Zanclodontidæ*, having both fore and hind feet five-toed, no ascending astragalar process, broad and long pubes, and biconcave vertebræ.

Zanclodontidæ (zang-klō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zanclodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous theropod dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Zanclodon*, from the Trias of Europe.

Zanclognatha (zang-klog′nā-thä), *n.* [NL. (Lederer, 1857), < Gr. *ζάγκλον*, sickle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of small noctuid moths resembling pyralids. Ten European and several North American species are known. *Z. protumnusalis* feeds in the larval state on the dead leaves of oak and maple in the United States.

Zanclostomus (zang-klos′tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *ζάγκλον*, sickle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of cuckoos, the type of which is *Z. javanicus* of Java, and to which were formerly referred some related African forms. The species named has exposed nostrils, bare orbits, no crest, white-tipped tail-feathers, and the mantle, wings, and tail glossed with bluish-green; the under parts are gray, buff, and chestnut-brown; the orbits are bright-blue, the eyes blackish, and the beak coral-red. The length is 18 inches, of which the tail makes more than half. This handsome cuckoo ranges from Tenasserim down the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java.

Zanclus (zang′klus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *ζάγκλον*, sickle.] A genus of chætodontoid fishes based on a Pacific species, *Z. canescens*, a small fish of striking form and color.



Zanclus canescens.

zander (zan′dėr), *n.* [G.] The European pike-perch, *Sandrus lucioperca* (formerly *Lucioperca sandra*). It inhabits fresh waters of central Europe. Also *sander* and *zant*.

zand-mole (zand′mōl), *n.* [< D. *zandmol*; < *zand*, sand, + *mol*, mole.] Same as *sand-mole*. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

zanella (zā-nel′ä), *n.* A twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas. *Drapers' Dict.*

Zannichellia (zan-i-kel′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), author of a flora of Venice.] A genus of plants, of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zannichellieæ*. It is characterized by the absence of a perianth, by a single stamen, with slender filament, and slightly curved carpels. There are 2 or 3 species, widely distributed. *Z. palustris* is a native of brackish ditches and salt water throughout the world. It is a submerged slender aquatic with a filiform creeping stem, the capillary branches becoming twisted into matted floating masses. The leaves are chiefly opposite, linear or filiform; the flowers are minute, at first terminal, but becoming axillary. See *horned pondweed*, under *pondweed*.

Zannichellieæ (zan″i-ke-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1841), < *Zannichellia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*. It is characterized by axillary unisexual flowers, the male with a single stamen and globose pollen, the female with its two to nine carpels each containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule. It includes 3 genera, of which *Zannichellia* is the type; the others, salt-water plants with a perianth of three hyaline segments, occur in the Mediterranean region (*Althenia*) and in Australia (*Lepilæna*). All are slender submerged aquatics growing from a filiform nodose creeping rootstock, and producing thread-like leaves and minute flowers.

Zanonia (zā-nō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), by transfer from an endogen so named by Plumier (1703) from Giacomo *Zanoni* (1615–82), author of a flora of Bologna, and director there of the botanic garden.] A genus of plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zanonieæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves, and flowers with three calyx-lobes, five stamens, and three two-cleft styles. The only species, *Z. indica*, is a native of India and Ceylon. It is a shrubby climber with petioled ovate or oblong entire leaves and unbranched tendrils. The small flowers are borne in loose pendulous panicles. The fruit is cylindrical, club-shaped, or hemispherical, with a broadly three-valved apex, and containing large pendulous broadly winged seeds; it is known as *bandoleer-fruit* (which see).

Zanonieæ (zan-ō-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < *Zanonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five stamens, free filaments, oblong one-celled anthers opening by a longitudinal slit, and an ovary with three thick placentæ on which the ovules are irregularly inserted. It includes 17 species, of 4 genera, of which *Zanonia* is the type; the others are also tropical climbing shrubs — one, *Gerrardanthus*, occurring in Africa, another, *Alsomitra*, including most of the species, extending through Asia, America, and Australia.

Zanora palm. See *palm*[2].

zant (zant), *n.* Same as *zander*.

Zante (zan′te), *n.* A contraction of *Zante-wood*.

Zantedeschia (zan-tē-des′ki-ä), *n.* [NL., named from Francesco *Zantedeschi*, who wrote on the plants of Brescia and Bergamo in 1824.] A name given by Sprengel in 1826 to *Aroides*, a plant genus also known by the name *Richardia* (which see).

Zante fustic. Same as *young fustic* (see under *fustic*). See also cut under *smoke-tree*.

Zante-wood (zan′te-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *Zante fustic*.—2. Same as *satinwood*, *Peradenia Chloroxylon*.

zanthin, *n.* An erroneous form of *xánthin*.

zantho-. For words so beginning, see *xantho-*.

Zantiote (zan′ti-ōt), *n.* [< *Zante* (see def.) + *-ote*.] A native of Zante (ancient *Zacynthus*), one of the Ionian Islands.

zany (zā′ni), *n.*; pl. *zanies* (-niz). [< F. *zani*, < It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; abbr. of *Giovanni*, John: see *John*, and cf. E. *Jack* in similar use.] 1. A comic performer, originating on the Italian stage, whose function it is to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown, or the acts of other performers; hence, an apish buffoon in general; a merry-andrew; an amusing fool.

> He's like a *zany* to a tumbler,
> That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

> He teach thee; thou shalt like my *Zany* be,
> And feigne to do my cunning after me.
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, II. 203).

> The English apes and very *zanies* be
> Of everything that they do hear and see.
> *Drayton*, To Henry Reynolds.

> Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age!
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 206.

> He [Granvelle] had been wont, in the days of his greatest insolence, to speak of the most eminent nobles as *zanies*, lunatics, and buffoons. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 402.

2†. An attendant.

> Lady, Imperia the courtesan's *zany* hath brought you this letter from the poor gentleman in the deep dungeon, but would not stay till he had an answer.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Clown*, *Fool*, *Buffoon*, *Mimic*, *Zany*. "The *zany* in Shakespere's day was not so much a *buffoon* and *mimic* as the obsequious follower of a *buffoon* and the attenuated mime of a *mimic*. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional *clown* or *fool*, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, imitating his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbecility. . . . The professional *clown* or *fool* might be clever and accomplished in his business, a skilful tumbler and mountebank, doing what he undertook to do thoroughly and well. But this was never the case with the *zany*. He was always slight and thin, well-meaning, but comparatively helpless, full of readiness, grimace, and alacrity, but also of incompetence, eagerly trying to imitate his superior, but ending in failure and absurdity. . . . We have ourselves seen the *clown* and the *zany* in the ring together, the *clown* doing clever tricks, the *zany* provoking immense laughter by his ludicrous failures in attempting to imitate them. Where there is only a single *clown*, he often combines both the characters, doing skilful tumbling on his own account, and playing the *zany* to the riders." (*Edinburgh Rev.*, July, 1869, art. 4.)

zany (zā′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zanied*, ppr. *zanying*. [< *zany*, *n.*] To play the zany to; mimic; imitate apishly.

> All excellence
> In other madams do but *zany* hers.
> *Fletcher (and another ?)*, Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

> Laughs them to scorne, as man doth busie apes
> When they will *zanie* men.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 1.

zanyism (zā′ni-izm), *n.* [< *zany* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of imitation or mimicry.—2. The condition or habits of a buffoon or a low clown: often used contemptuously.

Zanzalian (zan-zā′li-an), *n.* [< *Zanzalus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A Jacobite of the East: so called occasionally from Zanzalus, a surname of Jacobus Baradæus. See *Jacobite*, 2.

zanze, *n.* [African.] An African musical instrument consisting of a wooden box in which a number of sonorous tongues of wood or metal are fixed. These are sounded by the finger or a stick.

Zanzibari (zan-zi-bä′ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zanzibar, a sultanate of eastern Africa. It was in 1890 made a British protectorate, confined chiefly to the island of Zanzibar, while the coast of the neighboring mainland was ceded to Germany.

> The country is practically in the hands of Arabs and *Zanzibari* slavers and traders.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 372.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Zanzibar.

zapateado (Sp. pron. thä-pä-tē-ä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in which the rhythm is marked by blows of the foot on the ground.

zaphara (zaf′a-rä), *n.* Same as *zaffer*.

Zaphrentidæ (zaf-ren′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < *Zaphrentis* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose corals, typified by the genus *Zaphrentis*. They have a free and simple corallum, and a well-developed septal fossula formed by an inflection of the tabulæ on one side, or replaced by a cristiform process. The tabulæ are complete, but the dissepiments are deficient or irregular, and there is usually no columella.

Zaphrentis (zaf-ren′tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque and Clifford, 1820), prob. < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *φρήν*, brain.] 1. The typical genus of *Zaphrentidæ*. The species are deeply cupped, with many septa, and a peculiar pit on one side of the interior. *Z. cassedayi* is an example. They ranged from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

Zapodidæ (zā-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals, of the myomorphic series of the order *Rodentia*, framed by Coues for the reception of the jumping mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, a small mouse-like quadruped intermediate in some respects between the *Muridæ*, or mice proper, and the *Dipodidæ*, or jerboas of the Old World. By some the family is considered as a subfamily of *Dipodidæ*, under the names *Zapodinæ* and *Jaculinæ*. See *Zapus*, and cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zapodinæ (zap-ō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zapus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Zapodidæ* as a subfamily of *Dipodidæ*.

zapotilla (zap-ō-til′ä), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

zaptieh (zäp′ti-e), *n.* [Turk.] A policeman.

Zapus (zā′pus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1876), < Gr. *ζα-* intensive + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] The only genus of *Zapodidæ*. *Z. hudsonius* is the common jumping mouse, or deer-mouse, of North America. See cut under *deer-mouse*.

Zaragoza mangrove. See *mangrove*.

zarape (za-rä′pe), *n.* [Sp. Amer.] Same as *serape*.

> Men wearing vermilion *zarapes* about their shoulders.
> *The Nation*, XLVIII. 311.

Zarathustrian (zar-a-thös′tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zarathustra* + *-ian*.] Same as *Zoroastrian*.

Zarathustrianism (zar-a-thös′tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Zarathustrian* + *-ism*.] The religion of Zarathustra; Zoroastrianism.

Zarathustric (zar-a-thös′trik), *a.* Same as *Zoroastric*.

> It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustric* dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 361.

Zarathustrism (zar-a-thös′trizm), *n.* [< *Zarathustra* (see *Zarathustrian*) + *-ism*.] Same as *Zarathustrianism*.

> Modern Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, and Buddhism.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 49.

zaratite (zar′a-tīt), *n.* [After Señor *Zarate*, a Spaniard.] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, occurring as an emerald-green incrustation on chromite. Also called *emerald nickel*.

zareba (zä-rē′bä), *n.* [Ar. *zarība*, a sheep-fold, a hunter's lurking-place.] In Sudan and adjoining regions, an inclosure against enemies

or wild animals, as by a thorn-hedge; a fortified camp in general. Also *zereba, zeriba.*

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive in cutting thorn branches and constructing a *zareeba* or fenced camp, to protect our animals during the night.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 85.

zarf (zärf), *n.* [Also *zurf;* < Ar. *zarf,* a vessel, a case.] A holder for a coffee-cup: a term used throughout the Levant. These holders are usually of metal and of ornamental design in openwork. Their immediate object is to prevent the hot cup from burning the fingers.



a, the Zarf; *b*, the Cup.

Some *zurfs* are of plain or gilt silver filigree.
E. W. Lane, Mod. Egyptians, I. 169, note.

zarnich (zär'nik), *n.* [Also *zarnec,* etc.; < Ar. *zernikh, azzernikh,* arsenic, < Gr. ἀρσενικόν, arsenic: see *arsenic.*] **1.** In *alchemy,* orpiment. — **2.** An old term embracing the native sulphids of arsenic, sandarac (or realgar) and orpiment.

zarzuela (Sp. pron. thär-thō̤-ā'lä), *n.* [Sp.] A short drama with incidental music, like a vaudeville. It is said to have been first introduced into Spain at Zarzuela in the seventeenth century.

zastruga (zas-trö'gä), *n.* [Russ.] One of a series of ridges, with corresponding depressions, rising in wave-like succession above the general level of the snow when this has been blown across by a long-continued wind.

zatain†, *n.* An old spelling of *satin.*

zati (zä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] The capped macaque of India and Ceylon, *Macacus pileolatus.*

Zauschneria (zâsh-nē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), named for *Zauschner,* a Bohemian botanist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagraceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with four petals, eight stamens, and a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules, and, distinguishing it from the similar genus *Epilobium,* by a calyx with the tube suddenly expanding above the ovary into a funnel-shaped limb globose at the base. *Z. Californica,* a handsome plant of California, cultivated under the names of *Californian fuchsia* and *humming-bird's trumpet,* is a low branching shrub with sessile entire or minutely toothed leaves, and bright-crimson flowers which are solitary and sessile in the axils. Four other species have recently been described.

zax (zaks), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *sax* (< AS. *seax,* etc.), a knife.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates; a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the pole for perforating the slate to receive the nail or pin.

Z-crank (zē'- or zed'krangk), *n.* A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines: so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds.*



Flowering Plant of Maize (*Zea Mays*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower.

Zea (zē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; used earlier by Brunfels, 1530), < Gr. ζέα, ζειά, a sort of grain used as fodder for horses.] A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Maydeæ.* It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the male forming a terminal panicle, the female a large axillary sessile spike wrapped in numerous leaf-like bracts or husks, and consisting of pistillate flowers densely aggregated in many rows upon a thick unjointed rachis. The only species, *Z. Mays,* the well-known Indian corn or maize, long cultivated throughout many warm and temperate regions, is supposed to be a native of America, but is not now known in a wild state. It is a tall plant with unbranched robust stems, large light-green leaves, a long-stalked terminal panicle (known as the *tassel*), and very thick fertile spikes from the husks of which project long green or purple slender styles known as the *silk.* The fruit is a hard roundish caryopsis (known as the *kernel*) partly inclosed by the chaffy remains of the four glumes and broad palet — the kernels and their rachis (the *cob*) forming the spike or *ear* of corn. The seeds furnish an invaluable food to man and to domestic animals; the stalks and leaves are used for fodder, and the husks are much used for filling mattresses and horse-collars, and for making door-mats; a coarse textile fabric, also, and paper of excellent quality, have been experimentally made from them. The cob, and sometimes the whole ear, is used as fuel. The chief value lies of course in the kernel. See *maize,* cut in preceding column, and cut under *husk.* Compare *corn*[1], 2, and ★*maize* in supplement.

zeal (zēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zele;* < OF. *zele,* F. *zèle* = Sp. Pg. It. *zelo,* < L. *zelus,* < Gr. ζῆλος, zeal (for *ζεσλος), < ζέειν (√ ζεσ), boil, akin to E. *yeast:* see *yeast.*] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything; intense interest or endeavor; eagerness to accomplish or obtain some object.

They have a *zeal* of [*for,* R. V.] God, but not according to knowledge. Rom. x. 2.

Let not my cold words here accuse my *zeal.*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 47.

Controversial *zeal* soon turns its thoughts on force.
Burke, Rev. in France.

His fervent *zeal* for the interests of the state.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

= **Syn.** *Earnestness, Enthusiasm,* etc. (see *eagerness*), warmth, fervor, heartiness, energy.

zeal† (zēl), *v. i.* [< *zeal, n.*] To entertain zeal; be zealous.

Stiff followers, and such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters.
Bacon, Controversies of Church of Eng.

zealant†, *n.* See *zelant.*

zealed† (zēld), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-ed*[2].] Filled with zeal; characterized by zeal.

Zealed religion.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

zealful† (zēl'fûl), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-ful.*] Full of zeal; zealous.

These dayes of Ours may shine
In *Zeal-full* Knowledge of the Truth divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

zealless (zēl'les), *a.* [< *zeal* + *-less.*] Lacking zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

zealot (zel'ọt), *n.* [< OF. *zelote,* < LL. *zelotes,* < Gr. ζηλωτής, a zealot, < ζῆλος, zeal: see *zeal.*] **1.** One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; an immoderate partizan: generally in a disparaging sense.

He was one of those furious *zealots* who blow the bellows of faction until the whole furnace of politics is red-hot with sparks and cinders.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the *zealots* of both parties. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 62.

2. [*cap.*] One of a fanatical sect or party (the Zelotæ) among the Jews of Palestine under Roman dominion, who on account of their excesses in behalf of the Mosaic law were also called *Sicarii* or *Assassins.* The Zealots gained the ascendancy in a civil war, and withstood the Romans so fiercely as to bring about the total destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70. Zealots are also mentioned (perhaps by confusion) as a sect of the Essenes, similarly characterized by fanatical zeal for their ascetic practices.

That desperate Faction of the *Zealots,* who, like so many Firebrands scattered up and down among them [the Jews], soon put the whole Nation into Flames.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

zealotical (zē-lot'i-kal), *a.* [< *zealot* + *-ic-al.*] Having the character of a zealot; belonging to a body of zealots.

One Leviston, a *zealotical* Scotsman, a tailor, came with a gray suit of apparel [for a disguise] under his cloak.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 80.

zealotism (zel'ọt-izm), *n.* [< *zealot* + *-ism.*] The character or conduct of a zealot. *Gray.*

zealotist (zel'ọt-ist), *n.* [< *zealot* + *-ist.*] A zealous partizan; one of a body of zealots. *Howell.*

zealotry (zel'ọt-ri), *n.* [< *zealot* + *-ry* (see *-ery*).] Behavior as a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry.*
Coleridge. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Herod is outheroded, Sternhold is out-sternholded, with a *zealotry* of extravagance that really seems like wilful burlesque. *De Quincey,* Style, i.

zealous (zel'us), *a.* [< L. ML. *zelosus,* full of zeal, < *zelus,* zeal: see *zeal.* Cf. *jealous,* an older form of the same word.] **1.** Full of or incited by zeal; jealous for the good or the promotion of some person or object; ardent; eager; fervent; devoted.

That man loves not who is not *zealous* too.
Herrick, Zeal Required in Love.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

The clergy of New England were, for the most part, *zealous* promoters of the revolution.
Emerson, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

2. Caused by or manifesting zeal; due to earnest devotion; of an ardent character or quality.

So sweet is *zealous* contemplation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 94.

I will study
Service and friendship, with a *zealous* sorrow
For my past incivility towards ye.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** Forward, enthusiastic, fervid, keen. See *zeal.*

zealously (zel'us-li), *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; fervently; earnestly.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing.
Gal. iv. 18.

Sir, I will amply extend myself to your use, and am very *zealously* afflicted, as not one of your least friends, for your crooked fate. *Beau. and Fl.,* Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

zealousness (zel'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being zealous; ardor; zeal.

zealousy† (zel'us-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *zelousie;* < *zealous* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *jealousy.*] **1.** Zealousness.

His hand eternity, his arm his force,
His armour *zealousy,* his breast-plate heaven.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

2. An old form of *jealousy.*

The *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 200, note.

zebec, zebeck, *n.* Same as *xebec.*

zebra (zē'brä), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *zèbre,* < Afri-★can *zebra.*] **I.** *n.* An African solidungulate mammal, related to the horse and ass, of the genus *Equus* and subgenus *Hippotigris,* having the body more or less completely striped. There are at least 4 well-marked species. One of these is the quagga. The second is the bonte-quagga, or Burchell's zebra. (See cut under *dauw.*) The third is the true zebra, *E.* (*H.*) *zebra,* of southern Africa, of a whitish color,


Zebra (*Equus* or *Hippotigris zebra*).

very fully and regularly striped with black: it is specifically called the *mountain zebra.* This zebra stands about 4½ feet high at the shoulder; the head is light, the ears are moderately large, the limbs slender, the mane is short, and the tail tufted. The general form is light and symmetrical, like that of most wild asses, and seems to indicate speed rather than bottom. The zebra is one of the most beautiful of animals, as it is also one of the wildest and least tractable. It has often been kept in confinement, and occasionally tamed, but generally retains its indomitable temper. It inhabits in herds the hilly and mountainous countries of South Africa, seeking the most secluded places; so that from the nature of its haunts, as well as its watchfulness, swiftness, and the acuteness of its senses, it is difficult to capture. It is, however, much hunted, and seems destined to extermination.

II. *a.* Resembling the stripes of a zebra; having stripes running along the sides: as, the *zebra* markings on certain spiders. *Staveley.*

zebra-caterpillar (zē'brä-kat″ėr-pil-är), *n.* The larva of *Mamestra picta,* a North American noctuid moth: so called from the longitudinal black and yellow stripes. It feeds on clover, peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, and various other cultivated plants. See cut on following page.

zebra-opossum (zē'brä-ō̤-pos″um), *n.* The zebra-wolf. See cut under *thylacine.*



Zebra-caterpillar and Moth (*Mamestra picta*).

zebra-parrakeet (zē′brä-par″ą-kēt), *n.* A kind of grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*, much of whose plumage is barred. It is a common cage-bird. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

Zebrapicus (zē-brą-pī′kus), *n.* [NL. (Malherbe, 1849), also *Zebripicus* (Bonaparte, 1854), ‹ *zebra*, q. v., + NL. *Picus*.] A genus of woodpeckers: so called from the extensive striping of the plumage. It has covered a number of American forms, but was based on the common red-bellied woodpecker of the United States, and is thus a synonym of *Centurus* (itself often merged in *Melanerpes*). See cut under *Centurus*.

zebra-plant (zē′brä-plant), *n.* A striped-leafed plant, *Calathea zebrina*. See *Maranta*.

zebra-poison (zē′brä-poi″zn), *n.* A succulent tree-like species of *Euphorbia*, of South Africa, the milky juice of which is said to be so poisonous as to kill zebras which drink water in which the branches have been placed.

zebra-shark (zē′brä-shärk), *n.* The tiger-shark.

zebra-spider (zē′brä-spī″dėr), *n.* A hunting-spider or wolf-spider. See *Lycosidæ*, and cuts under *tarantula* and *wolf-spider*.

zebra-swallowtail (zē′brä-swol″ō-tāl), *n.* The ajax, *Papilio* (or *Iphiclides*) *ajax*, a large swallow-tailed butterfly of North America, having yellowish-white wings barred with black. It is a handsome species, and occurs from Pennsylvania southward. The larva feeds on the papaw.

zebra-wolf (zē′brä-wůlf), *n.* The pouched dog or thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Dasyurus thylacinus* or *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, a large predaceous and carnivorous marsupial quadruped resembling a wolf in form, having the back and rump transversely striped (whence the name). See cut under *thylacine*.

zebra-wood (zē′brä-wůd), *n.* **1.** The wood of *Connarus Lambertii* (*Omphalobium Lambertii* of de Candolle), of the *Connaraceæ*, a tall tree of Guiana; also, the tree itself. The wood is hard and beautifully marked, and is much sought for use in making furniture. — **2.** The wood of a small evergreen, *Guettarda speciosa*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, found on tropical shores in both hemispheres. — **3.** In the West Indies, a shrub or small tree, a variety of *Eugenia fragrans*.

zebra-woodpecker (zē′brä-wůd″pek-ėr), *n.* Any one of the striped woodpeckers of Malherbe's genus *Zebrapicus*—that is, of *Centurus* in a usual sense. See cut under *Centurus*.

zebrine (zē′brin), *a.* [‹ *zebra* + *-ine*¹.] Resembling or related to the zebra; striped like a zebra; pertaining to the subgenus *Hippotigris*: correlated with *equine* and *asinine*. *Darwin*.



Zebu (*Bos indicus*, var.).

zebu (zē′bū), *n.* [‹ F. *zébu*, a name accepted by Buffon from the exhibitors of the animal at a French fair, and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is prob. intended to represent the E. Ind. *zobo*, q. v.] The Indian bull, ox, or cow; any individual or breed of *Bos indicus*, having a hump on the withers. The zebu has been domesticated from time immemorial, and is now known only in its artificial breeds. These are numerous, and very various in size, shape, and color, the processes of artificial selection having modified the original stock in almost every particular. The characteristic hump is sometimes double. The flesh is considered a delicacy. The size of different breeds of zebus varies much. Some are as large as ordinary cattle, others no larger than a common calf a month or two old. The color is usually light gray, varying to pure white. The bulls of the latter color are consecrated to Siva, and become Brahminy bulls, exempt from labor or molestation. Zebus are bred particularly in India, but also in China, Japan, and some parts of Africa. They are used as beasts of burden and of draft, and as riding-animals, as well as for beef. The stock from which they have descended is by some naturalists supposed to represent only a variety of *Bos taurus*, the original of the ordinary domestic ox. See cut in preceding column.

zebub (zē′bub), *n.* [‹ Ar. *zubāb*, *dhubāb*, Heb. *zebūb*, fly. Cf. *Beelzebub*.] A large Abyssinian fly noxious to cattle, like the tsetse and the zimb.

zebu-cattle (zē′bū-kat″l), *n.* The cattle of the eastern hemisphere which have a hump, like the zebu. *Darwin*.

zebuder, *n.* The Caucasian ibex. Also called *zac*.

zecchino (tsek-kē′nō), *n.* [It.: see *sequin*.] A gold coin of the Venetian republic, worth



Obverse. Reverse.

Zecchino of Paolo Raniero, Doge of Venice 1778–1789.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

rather more than 9*s*. English, or about $2.25: same as *sequin*.

zechin, *n.* A variant of *sequin*.

Zechstein (zek′stīn), *n.* [G., ‹ *zeche*, a mine, + *stein*, stone.] In *geol.*, the uppermost of the two divisions of the Permian, the lower being the so-called "Rothliegende." This twofold character of the Permian is a well-marked feature of the system in Germany, especially in the central part of that country; hence it is not infrequently called the *Dyas*, a word coined in imitation of the name *Trias*. At the bottom of the Zechstein is the "Kupferschiefer," a thin bed of dark-colored, bituminous, and cupriferous shale. The Zechstein proper is a calcareous rock, becoming dolomitic in its upper section, and containing, especially in Prussia, masses of rock-salt of extraordinary thickness. The Permian covers an extensive area in Russia, where, however, its dual character is much less distinctly marked than it is in Germany. In the east of England this feature of the Permian is clearly exhibited, and the so-called "Magnesian Limestone group" is the equivalent of the German Zechstein. No separation of the Permian into divisions has been satisfactorily made out in North America, where the break between that formation and the Carboniferous is far less distinct than it is in the regions of its typical development in Germany.

zed (zed), *n.* [= F. *zède*, ‹ L. *zeta*, ‹ Gr. *ζῆτα*, the name of the letter Z.] **1.** The letter Z, also called *zee* and sometimes *izzard*.

> *Zed*, thou unnecessary letter! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 69.

2. A metal bar rolled so as to have a cross-section resembling the letter Z.

> Angles, *Zeds*, Channels, Beams, Bars.
> *The Engineer*, LXXI. p. xxxviii. of adv'ts.

Zedland (zed′land), *n.* [‹ *zed* + *land*.] A designation of the western part of England, from the dialectal use there of the sound of *z* for that of *s*. *Halliwell*.

zedoary (zed′ō-ą-ri), *n.* [‹ F. *zédoaire* = Sp. Pg. *zedoaria* = It. *zettovario*: see *setwall*.] An East Indian drug, known in two varieties as *long* and *round* zedoary. According to some authorities these are both the product of the plant *Curcuma Zerumbeth*; according to others, only the long zedoary belongs to this species, the round to *C. aromatica*. Both varieties are aromatic, with a strong camphoraceous flavor and the odor of ginger. In medicine, zedoary acts like ginger, but is less effective. It is used in India in various alterative decoctions and in preparing kinds of incense. The rhizome of *C. aromatica*, like the related turmeric, is used in dyeing — its chief application.

Zeidæ (zē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), ‹ *Zeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, so named from the genus *Zeus*, but usually called *Zenidæ*. See cut under *dory*, 1.

zein (zē′in), *n.* [‹ *Zea* + *-in*².] A proteid obtained from maize, said to be allied to gluten. It has a yellowish color, and is soft, insipid, and elastic. It differs essentially from the gluten of wheat. Also *zeine*.

zeitgeist (tsīt′gīst), *n.* [G.; ‹ *zeit*, time (= E. *tide*), + *geist*, spirit (= E. *ghost*).] The spirit or genius of the time; that general drift of thought or feeling which particularly characterizes any period of time: a German word occasionally used in English.

zel (zel), *n.* [‹ Turk. Pers. *zil*, a bell, cymbal.] An Oriental form of cymbal.

> Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
> Of trumpet and the clash of *zel*,
> Bidding the bright-eyed sun farewell.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

Zelanian (zē-lā′ni-ąn), *a.* [‹ NL. *Zelania* (*Nova Zelania*, New Zealand) + *-an*.] In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to New Zealand: more fully *Novo-Zelanian*. See *New Zealand subregion*, under *subregion*.

zelant†, *n.* [Also *zealant*; ‹ LL. *zelan(t-)s*, ppr. of *zelare*, have zeal for, ‹ L. *zelus*, zeal: see *zeal*.] A zealot. Also *zealant*.

> To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious. *Bacon*, Unity in Religion (ed. Spedding, Ellis, and Heath).
>
> Advertisement touching an Holy War written [by Bacon] in the form of a Dialogue, in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant *Zelant*, a Romish Catholic *Zelant* . . . *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 426.

zelator†, (zel′ā-tor), *n.* [‹ LL. *zelator*, ‹ *zelare*, have zeal for: see *zelant*.] A zealous partizan or promoter; a zealot.

> Many *zelatours* or fauourers of the publyke weale haue benne discouraged. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

Zele (zē′lē), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1831), said to be ‹ Gr. *ζήλη*, a female rival.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Braconidæ*, distinguished from *Macrocentrus* principally by having the abdomen inserted between the posterior coxæ. Nine North American and seven European species have been described. They are parasitic upon small lepidopterous larvæ.

Zelkova (zel-kō′vą), *n.* [NL., from Transcaucasian *tselkva*.] A name given by Spach in 1841 to *Abelicea*, a genus of dicotyledonous trees, of the family *Ulmaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious or polygamous flowers, the male with a short-lobed perianth, the female with an eccentric two-parted style and uniovulate ovary, in fruit somewhat ventricose and drupaceous, smooth or veiny on the surface, and often keeled on the back, containing a compressed concave seed with broad cotyledons. There are 4 species, natives respectively of Crete, the Caucasian and Caspian region, Japan, and China. They are trees bearing alternate serrate or crenate feather-veined leaves, with narrow slender stipules. The flowers are sessile or short-pedicelled, the male in small clusters, the female solitary in the upper axils. *Abelicea ulmodes* (*Zelkova crenata* of Spach), the zelkova- or zelkona-tree of the Caucasus, reaches a considerable size, sometimes 80 feet high and 4 feet in diameter; in its scaly bark it resembles the plane-tree, in its leaves the elm; the small greenish-brown flowers have the odor of the elder, and are followed by roundish fruits of the size of a pea. Its timber is much prized; the sap-wood is light-colored and elastic; the hard heavy heart-wood takes a good polish, and is valued for furniture. For *Abelicea acuminata*, see *keyaki*.

zeloso (dze-lō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *zealous*.] Zealous: in *music*, marking passages to be rendered with zeal, enthusiasm, or energy.

zelotypia (zel-ō-tip′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζηλοτυπία*, jealousy, rivalry, ‹ *ζηλότυπος*, jealous, ‹ *ζῆλος*, zeal, + *τύπτειν*, strike: see *type*.] The exercise of morbid perseverance and energy in the prosecution of a project, especially one of a political or religious nature; a form of monomania sometimes manifesting itself in overzeal in attempts to gain supporters to any public cause.

zelotypic (zel-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [‹ *zelotypia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting zelotypia.

zelousiet, *n.* See *zealousy*.

zemindar (zem′in-där), *n.* [Also *zamindar*; ‹ Pers. *zemīndār*, a landholder, ‹ *zemīn*, land, + *-dār*, holding.] Originally, one of a class of farmers of the revenue from land held in common by its cultivators, established by the Mogul government of India, every one in a specially assigned tract or district; now, in many provinces, a native landlord, regarded as a successor of the preceding, and similarly responsible for the land-tax, who under British regulations has become the actual proprietor of the soil under his jurisdiction, often with right of primogeniture.

> The *Zemindars* of Lower Bengal, the landed proprietary established by Lord Cornwallis, have the worst reputation as landlords, and appear to have frequently deserved it.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 163.

zemindary (zem′in-dä-ri), *n.*; pl. *zemindaries* (-riz). [‹ Pers. *zemīndarī*, ‹ *zemīndār*, zemindar.] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar. — **2.** The tract of territory administered

or controlled by a zemindar; also, the system of landholding and revenue-collection under zemindars. Also written *zamindari, zemindari, zemindaree, zemindarry*, etc.

Lord Cornwallis, with the best intentions, stereotyped the *zemindary* system in Bengal by giving to the middlemen or farmers of the revenue permanent rights of possession, subject to a quit rent to the Government.
Contemporary Rev., L. 61.

zemmi, zemni (zem'i, -ni), *n.* The blind mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

zemstvo (zems'tvō), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a local elective assembly, of recent institution, for the oversight and regulation of affairs within its territory. There are zemstvos for the districts into which the governments are divided, and also for the governments themselves, with nominal jurisdiction of local taxation, schools, roads, public sanitation, etc., but subject to arbitrary interference by the provincial governors.

Zenaida (zē-nā'i-dä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Zénaïde*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and wife of Charles Lucien Bonaparte.] A genus of American ground-doves, typical of the subfamily *Zenaidinæ*, containing such species as the West Indian *Z. amabilis*.

zenaide (zē-nā'id), *n.* A dove of the genus *Zenaida*.

Zenaidinæ (zē-nā-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zenaida* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pigeons or doves, of the family *Columbidæ;* the ground-pigeons of America, distinguished from the more arboreal pigeons, or *Columbinæ* proper, by the greater size of the feet and the denudation of the scutellate tarsi. Numerous genera and species inhabit the warmer parts of America; 6 are found in the United States, of which the Carolina dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*, is the best-known and most widely distributed. *Zenaida amabilis* is a West Indian species, found also in Florida. The group embraces the smallest birds of the family, as the diminutive ground-dove of the Southern States, *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. See cuts under *dove, ground-dove, Melopelia*, and *Scardafella*.

zenaidine (zē-nā'i-din), *a.* [< *Zenaidinæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zenaida*. *Coues*.

Zenaidura (zē-nā-i-dū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Zenaida*, q. v., + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] That genus of *Columbidæ* which contains the Carolina dove, or mourning-dove, *Z. carolinensis:* so called from the peculiarity of the tail, which has fourteen instead of twelve feathers. The long cuneate tail gives this genus the aspect of *Ectopistes* (which belongs to a different subfamily). See cut under *dove*, and compare that under *passenger-pigeon*. Also, incorrectly, *Zenædura*.

zenana (ze-nä'nä), *n.* [Also *zanana;* < Pers. *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen*, a woman, = Gr. *γυνή*, a woman: see *queen*[1].] In India, that part of the house in which the females of a family are secluded; an East Indian harem.

I wandered through a *zenana* which was full of women's clothes, fans, slippers, musical instruments, flowers, gilt chairs, and damask curtains.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 338.

Zenana missions, Protestant Christian missions to the women of India, conducted by female missionaries from Great Britain and the United States.

Zend (zend), *n.* [See *Zend-Avesta*.] The name commonly given to the language of the Avesta: an ancient form of Iranian or Persian. It was deciphered in the present century, largely by means of its resemblance to Sanskrit. See *Zend-Avesta*.

zendal silk. Same as *sendal*.

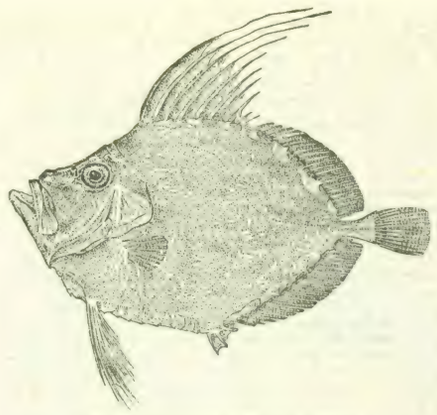
Zend-Avesta (zen-dä-ves'tä), *n.* [More properly *Avesta*, since *Zendavesta* is literally the Avesta with its Zend or commentary.] The sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrian religion, ascribed to Zoroaster, and consisting of the *Vendidad*, the *Yasna* (including the *Gāthās*), the *Yashts*, and a few other pieces. Compare *Zend*.

zendel (zen'del), *n.* Same as *sendal*.

zendik (zen'dik), *n.* [Ar. *zendīq*.] A name given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such persons as are accused of magical heresy.

zenick, zenik (zē'nik), *n.* [African.] The African suricate, *Rhyzæna tetradactyla* or *Suricata zenick*. See cut under *suricate*.

Zenidæ (zen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Zeus;* the dories. The body is short, high and deep, and much compressed; the large mouth is terminal, with protractile upper jaw and small teeth in narrow bands or single file; the dorsal fin is emarginate or divided, with strong spines anteriorly; the anal is spined or spineless; the ventrals are thoracic, and have one spine and five to eight rays; the caudal is usually not forked; the lateral line is obscure and unarmed; pyloric cæca are extremely numerous; and the vertebræ are about thirty-two. These are fishes of warm seas, of singular appearance, represented by 5 genera and about 10 species. Also called *Cyttidæ*,



Zenopsis ocellatus, of the family *Zenidæ*.

and formerly *Cyttina*. The name is also written *Zeidæ*. See *Zeus*, 2, and cut under *dory*.

Zeninæ (zē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Zenidæ*, without palatine teeth, with scales minute if present, and very strong anal spines. See *Zeus*, 2.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* [ME. *senyth*, < OF. *cenith, zenith*, F. *zénith* (> G. *zenith* = D. Sw. *zenit* = Russ. *zenitŭ*), < Sp. *zenit*, OSp. *zenith* = Pg. *zenith, zenit*, a corruption (prob. due to a misreading of *m* as *ni*) of **zemt*, < Ar. *semt, samt*, in *semt er-ras, samt ur-ras*, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens, lit. 'way of the head': *semt, samt*, way, road, path, tract, quarter; *al*, the; *ras*, head. Cf. *azimuth*.] 1. The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or the point directly above an observer's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon. The opposed pole is the nadir.—2. Figuratively, the highest point, or summit, as of one's fortune; the culmination.

By my prescience
I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
A most auspicious star.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 181.

Dead! in that crowning grace of time,
That triumph of life's *zenith* hour!
Whittier, Rantoul.

Reflex zenith-tube. See *reflex*.

zenithal (zē'nith-al), *a.* [< *zenith* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

The deep *zenithal* blue. *Tyndall*, Glaciers of the Alps, v.

Zenithal map-projection. See *projection*.

zenith-collimator (zē'nith-kol″i-mā-tor), *n.* A collimator arranged so that its optical axis is vertical, instead of horizontal as usually is the case. In Kater's vertical collimator the telescope is carried by an annular iron float, floating upon mercury. Other forms are also used in which the adjustment to verticality is made by means of spirit-levels. Also called *vertical collimator*.

zenith-distance (zē'nith-dis″tans), *n.* The arc intercepted between any body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector (zē'nith-sek″tor), *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the zenith-distances of stars which pass near the zenith. It is specially used for this purpose in English trigonometrical surveys in determining latitudes. It consists essentially, as its name implies, of an arc of a divided circle, with appliances for determining accurately its zenith-reading. See *sector*.

zenith-telescope (zē'nith-tel″e-skōp), *n.* An important geodetical instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distances of pairs of stars north and south of the zenith. It consists of a somewhat large telescope pointing nearly to the zenith, but having a moderate range of motion in altitude regulated by a fine tangent screw. The instrument also carries a vertical setting-circle with a very delicate level, having its tube perpendicular to the horizontal axis of the telescope. There is at the eyepiece a thread micrometer, working vertically. The telescope, with its horizontal axis, is mounted upon a very long vertical axis arranged with two stops, so that the telescope can be carried round from the north to the south part of the meridian. The difference of zenith-distances of a pair of stars, one north and the other south, having been observed, the latitude of the station is equal to the mean of their declinations added to half the excess of the southern over the northern zenith-distance. The instrument is the invention of Captain A. Talcott, U. S. A.; but it is said the principle is due to the early astronomer Horrocks.

Zenker's degeneration. Same as *waxy degeneration* (*b*). See *waxy*[1].

zenoid (zē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Zenidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Zenidæ*.

Zenonian (zē-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Zeno*(*n-*), < Gr. *Ζήνων*, Zeno (see def.), + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to any one of the name of Zeno. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the doctrines and arguments of Zeno of Elea, a philosopher of the fifth century B. C. Zeno's four arguments against motion, which are celebrated, are as follows: First, a body passing over any space must first pass the middle point, and before it can do that it must pass the point midway between that and the starting-place, and so on *ad infinitum*. This *regressus ad infinitum* was regarded as in some way absurd. The second argument is called *the Achilles*, or *Achilles and the tortoise*. Achilles cannot overtake the tortoise, because it will take him a certain time to reach the starting-point of the tortoise, and when he has reached it the tortoise will still have the start, and so on *ad infinitum;* and thus he will be the sum of an infinite series of times in reaching the tortoise, which will be an infinite time. The third argument is that a flying arrow at any time occupies a space no larger than itself, and in this space it has no room for motion, and therefore at no time has it any motion. The fourth argument is quite obscure, but it concludes from the consideration of relative motions that the whole of a time is equal to its half. Zeno may have come upon the difficulty that half an infinite number is equal to the number itself. Aristotle calls Zeno the inventor of dialectic—that is, of abstract logical reasoning reposing upon the principle of contradiction, as opposed to mere inference by vague association with some general experience. The Zenonian arguments are in point of fact attempts at such reasoning; but they are gross logical fallacies, arising from the fact that the reasoning is not carried out abstractly, but contents itself with reaching contradictions with ordinary inexact experience. They have been considered wonderful by those students who have come to philosophy by the way of theology or natural history without proper training in mathematics and logic; and fallacies of the same nature are committed every day, even in mathematical works. Zenonian minds find some difficulty in reasoning either about discrete or about continuous infinity, because these characters are neither of them directly presented to us in experience, and therefore elude associational reasoning. With finite quantity they find no such difficulty. But in really logical reasoning, since finite quantity is distinguished from infinite quantity in being subject to a certain general and complicated condition to which the latter is not subject, the latter is more simple than the former; and from a similar cause continuous infinity is more easily reasoned about, with logical accuracy, than discrete infinity.

Gorgias's sceptical development of the *Zenonian* logic.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 779.

(*b*) Pertaining to Zeno of Citium, the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, who lived between 350 and 250 B. C. He committed suicide at an advanced age.

II. *n.* A Stoic.

Zenonic (zē-non'ik), *a.* [< *Zeno*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Zenonian*.

Heraclitus's system was the polar antithesis to this *Zenonic* position. *The Academy*, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

Zenopsis (zē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Zeus* (*Zen-*) + Gr. *ὄψις*, aspect.] A genus of dories, of the subfamily *Zeninæ*, differing from *Zeus* mainly in having only three instead of four anal spines. The type is *Z. nebulosus* of Japan; another species is *Z. ocellatus* of the New England coast, of a nearly plain silvery color, but with a black lateral ocellus. See cut under *Zenidæ*.

zenu (zē'nō), *n.* The goitered antelope, or yellow goat, *Procapra gutturosa*. See *dzeren*.

zeolite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* [So called by Cronstedt from boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe; < Gr. *ζέειν*, boil, foam, + *λίθος*, stone.] A generic name of a group of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium or sodium. They are closely allied to the feldspars among anhydrous silicates. They are decomposed by acids, often with gelatinization; and most of them intumesce before the blowpipe. Among them are analcite, chabazite, harmotome, stilbite, etc. They occur most commonly in cavities and veins in basic igneous rocks, as basalt or diabase, as at Bergen Hill, New Jersey; they thus often fill the cavities in amygdaloid.

zeolitic (zē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zeolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite or resembling it.

zeolitiform (zē-ō-lit'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *zeolite* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of zeolite.

zeolitization (zē-ō-lit-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *zeolite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—for example, nepheline into thomsonite.

zeorine (zē'ō-rin), *a.* [< *Zeora*, a genus of lichens, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, noting, in lichens, an apothecium in which a proper exciple is inclosed in the thalline exciple.

Zephiroth (zef'i-roth), *n. pl.* Same as *Sephiroth*.

Zephronia (zef-rō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842).] Same as *Sphærotherium*.

Zephroniidæ (zef-rō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zephronia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sphærotheriidæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

zephyr (zef'ėr), *n.* [< F. *zéphire* = Sp. *zéfiro* = Pg. *zephyro* = It. *zeffiro, zefiro*, < L. *zephyrus*, < Gr. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind; cf. *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom, the west.] 1. The west wind; poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

As gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 172.

2. In *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Zephyrus*.—3. A trade-name for a textile fabric or yarn,

very fine and light of its kind, and for some other things of similar qualities: chiefly in attributive use: as, *zephyr* worsted; *zephyr* crackers (that is, biscuits).

Homespuns, Flannels, *Zephyrs*, Challies.
Newspaper Advertisement.

Zephyr cloth, a thin, finely spun woolen cloth made in Belgium, thinner than tweed, and employed for women's gowns. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Zephyr flannel.** See *flannel*.

Zephyranthes (zef-i-ran′thēz), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the slender, easily agitated stalks; < Gr. *ζέφυρος*, the west wind, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A name given by Herbert in 1821 to *Atamosco*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes, and flowers with a short or rather long perianth-tube, sometimes with small scales around the stamens, slender separate filaments, oblong or linear versatile anthers, and numerous biseriate ovules in the three ovary-cells. There are about 30 species, occurring in America from Pennsylvania to the Argentine Republic, six of which occur in the southern United States. They are bulbous plants with a few linear or thong-shaped leaves, and an elongated scape bearing a handsome erect or slightly declined solitary flower, either pink, white, purple, or yellowish. They are known in general as *swamp-lily*. *Atamosco Atamasco*, found from Alabama to Pennsylvania, with rose-colored flowers, is cultivated under the name of *fairy-lily* or *atamasco-lily*; and *Atamosco candida* (*Zephyranthes candida* of Herbert), of Lima and Buenos Ayres, with white flowers and small rush-like leaves, under the name of *Peruvian swamp-lily*.

Zephyrus (zef′i-rus), *n.* [< L. *Zephyrus*, < Gr. *Ζέφυρος*, a personification of *ζέφυρος*, the west wind.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a personification of the west wind, poetically regarded as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

Whan *Zephirus* eek with his sweete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 5.

Courteous *Zephyrus*
On his dewy wings carries perfumes to cheer us.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

2. [NL. (Dalman, 1816).] In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*, chiefly of Europe and Asia, characterized by peculiarities of the wing-venation; the zephyrs.

zerda (zėr′dä), *n.* A small African fox; a fennec. The name is applied to two very different animals: (*a*) *Vulpes* or *Fennecus zerda*, a small true fox. See *fox*[1], and cut under *fennec*. (*b*) *Otocyon* or *Megalotis lalandi*. See *Megalotinæ*.

zereba, zeriba, *n.* See *zareba*.

Zerene (zē-rē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816; Treitschke, 1825), prop. *Xerene*, < Gr. *ξηραίνειν*, dry up.] A notable genus of geometrid moths, typical of a family *Zerenidæ* or subfamily *Zereninæ*. They have broad, entire, and slightly hyaline wings; the body is slender, and the male antennæ are plumose, with the branches long, slender, and slightly frizzled. The most noted species is *Z. (Cingilia) catinaria* of the United States, a white moth, often with blackish dots, whose greenish-yellow black-spotted larva feeds on a variety of forest-plants.

Zerenidæ (zē-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1844), < *Zerene* + *-idæ*.] A family of geometrid moths, comprising many beautiful forms, usually white or yellow, spotted with black. It includes 20 genera, of which *Abraxas* is the most important. From their maculation they are known as *panther-*, *jaguar-*, or *magpie-moths*, and one genus is called *Pantherodes*.

Zereninæ (zer-ē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zerene* + *-inæ*.] The *Zerenidæ* as a subfamily of *Geometridæ*.

zero (zē′rō), *n.* [< F. *zéro*, < It. Sp. *zero*, contr. of **zefro*, *zifro*, < Ar. *sifr*, cipher: see *cipher*, of which *zero* is a doublet.] 1. Cipher; the figure 0, which stands for naught in the Arabic notation for numbers.

As to number, they [the teeth of fishes] range from *zero* to countless quantities. *Owen*, Anat., § 70.

2. The defect of all quantity considered as quantity; the origin of measurement stated as at a distance from itself; nothing, quantitatively regarded. Upon a thermometer or any similar scale zero is the line from which all the divisions are measured in the positive and negative directions. Upon the centigrade and Réaumur's thermometers, it is the point at which the mercury stands when the thermometer is plunged into a mass of melting ice coarsely pulverized, from which some makers allow the water to drain off, but it is better not to do so. For some years after a thermometer, of the earlier kinds of glass, is made the zero rises—that is, the melting-point of ice stands higher and higher upon the scale. Upon the Fahrenheit thermometer the distance on the glass stem between the melting-point of ice and the temperature of steam at one English atmosphere of tension is divided into 180 degrees, and 32 such degrees below the melting-point of ice is marked as zero.

If the directions of all the external forces pass through the origin, their moments are *zero*, and the angular momentum of the system will remain constant.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxi.

Hence—3. Figuratively, the bottom of the scale; the lowest point or ebb; a state of nullity or inanition.

The diplomatic circle [in Constantinople] was at *zero*.
Stratford Canning, in Dict. Nat. Biog., VIII. 432.

Absolute zero of temperature. See *absolute*.—**Displacement of zero.** See *displacement*.—**Zero magnet**, a magnet used for adjusting the zero reading of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Zero potential**, in *elect.* See *potential*.

zeroaxial (zē-rō-ak′si-al), *a.* [< *zero* + *axial*.] Having an axis composed of zeros.—**Zeroaxial determinant.** See *determinant*.

zerumbet (zē-rum′bet), *n.* An East Indian drug—according to some, the same as cassumunar. It has sometimes been confounded with the round zedoary.

zest (zest), *n.* [< OF. *zeste*, one of the partitions which divide the kernel of a walnut, also the peel of an orange or lemon, < L. *schistos*, < Gr. *σχιστός*, divided, cleft: see *schist*.] 1. The dry woody membrane covering or forming the partitions of a walnut or other nut or fruit, as an orange or a lemon. [Obsolete, or only French.]—2. A piece of the outer rind of an orange or lemon used as a flavoring or for preserving; also, oil squeezed from such a rind to flavor liquor, etc. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Relish imparted or afforded by anything; piquant nature or quality; agreeableness; charm; piquancy.

The *zest*
Of some wild tale or brutal jest
Hath to loud laughter stirred the rest.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

4. Keen relish or enjoyment of anything; stimulated taste or interest; hearty satisfaction; gusto.

Some forms of hypochondria, in which this extreme somatic insensibility and absence of *zest* leave the intellect and memory unaffected. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

zest (zest), *v. t.* [< *zest*, *n.*] 1. To add a zest or relish to; make piquant, literally or figuratively.

My Lord, when my wine 's right I never care it should be *zested*. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. (*Davies.*)

Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside furnish out the topic of the day, and *zest* his coffee.
Goldsmith, Abuse of our Enemies.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or a lemon from top to bottom into thin slips, or to squeeze, as orange-peel, over the surface of anything. *Imp. Dict.*

zeta[1] (zē′tä), *n.* [Gr. *ζῆτα*, the letter *z*, *ζ*: see *Z*, *zed*.] The sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *Z*.—**Zeta function**, one of a series of functions connected with elliptic integrals of the second kind, and derived from Jacobi's zeta function, Z*u*, which differs only by a multiple of *u* from $\int \mathrm{dn}^2 u.\,du$, so that

$$Zu + Zv - Z(u+v) = k^2 \mathrm{sn}\,u.\,\mathrm{sn}\,v.\,\mathrm{sn}(u+v).$$

zeta[2] (zē′tä), *n.* [< LL. *zeta* for *dixeta*, a chamber, dwelling, < Gr. *δίαιτα*, way of living, mode of life, dwelling: see *diet*[1].] A little closet or chamber: applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church where the porter or sexton lived and kept the church documents. *Britton.*

zetetic (zē-tet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ζητητικός*, < *ζητεῖν*, seek, inquire.] I. *a.* Proceeding by inquiry; seeking.—**The zetetic method**, in *math.*, the analytical method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zetetics (zē-tet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *zetetic* (see *-ics*).] That part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. [Rare.]

Zeuctocœlomata (zūk″tō-sē-lō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζευκτός*, joined, + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Animals having a primitive archenteron in the embryo, with paired or yoked cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, as mollusks, worms, crustaceans, insects, and vertebrates: more fully called *Metazoa zeuctocœlomata*. *A. Hyatt.*

zeuctocœlomatic (zūk-tō-sē-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *Zeuctocœlomata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Zeuctocœlomata*.

zeuctocœlomic (zūk″tō-sē-lom′ik), *a.* Same as *zeuctocœlomatic*.

Zeuglodon (zūg′lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *ζεύγλη*, the strap or loop of a yoke (< *ζευγνύναι*, yoke, join), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Zeuglodontidæ*. Several species have been described from the Eocene of the United States and of England, as *Z. cetoides* of the former country, said to have attained a length of 70 feet. The genus had before been named *Basilosaurus* by Harlan, on the supposition that these fossils were reptiles, and has also been called *Hydrarchos* (by Koch), *Polyptychodon* (by Emmons), *Phocodon*, and *Zygodon*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a zeuglodont.

zeuglodont (zūg′lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Zeuglodon(t-)*.] I. *a.* Having teeth (apparently) yoked in pairs; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Zeuglodontia*.

II. *n.* A fossil cetacean of the suborder *Zeuglodontia*; a zeuglodon.

Zeuglodontia (zūg-lō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zeuglodon*.] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, represented by the zeuglodonts: sometimes made to consist of two families, the *Basilosauridæ* (or *Zeuglodontidæ*) and *Cynorcidæ*. The intermaxillaries were expanded forward, normally interposed between the maxillaries, forming the terminal as well as anterior margin of the upper jaw; and the nasal apertures were produced forward, with freely projecting nasal bones. The teeth of the intermaxillaries were conic, and those of the maxillaries were two- or three-rooted. Also called *Phocodontia* and *Archæoceti*. Also *Zeuglodontes*.



Posterior Tooth of one of the *Zeuglodontia*.

Zeuglodontidæ (zūg-lō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Zeuglodon*, and representative of the *Zeuglodontia*. These primitive cetaceans in some respects approached the seals, or pinniped mammals, and some of the characters of the fragmentary remains first discovered caused them to be mistaken for reptiles. Also called *Basilosauridæ*. See cut under *Zeuglodontia*.

zeuglodontoid (zūg-lō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [As *Zeuglodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *zeuglodont*.

zeugma (zūg′mä), *n.* [< Gr. *ζεῦγμα*, lit. a yoking, < *ζευγνύναι*, yoke, join: see *yoke*[1], *join*.] 1. A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Westwood.*

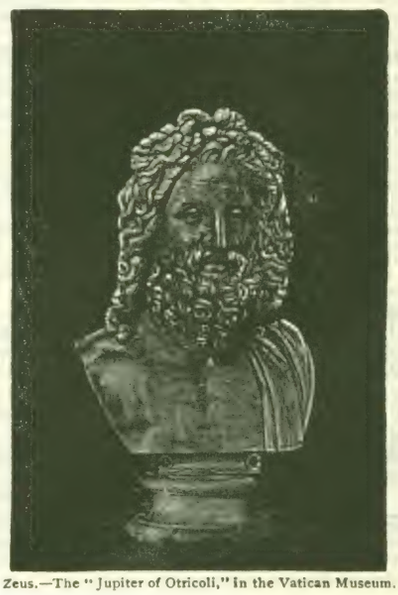
zeugmatic (zūg-mat′ik), *a.* [< *zeugma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, zeugma.

Zeugobranchia (zū-gō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζεῦγος*, yoke, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zeugophora (zū-gof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1818), < Gr. *ζεῦγος*, a yoke, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, having a lateral prothoracic tubercle and emarginate eyes. The geographical distribution of this genus is remarkable, for of the 20 or more species known two are found in Ceylon and Farther India, while the rest are North European and North American.

zeunerite (zī′nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Director *Zeuner*, of Freiberg.] A hydrous arseniate of copper and uranium, occurring in bright-green tetragonal crystals, isomorphous with torbernite.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* [< Gr. *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*, also *Ζηνός*) = L. *Jovis* (gen.), *Ju-piter*, etc.: see *Jove*, *Jupiter*, *deity*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the chief and master of the gods, the supreme deity, omnipres-



Zeus.—The "Jupiter of Otricoli," in the Vatican Museum.

ent and all-powerful, generally looked upon as the son of Kronos and Rhea, and held to have dethroned and succeeded his father. In a narrower sense, he was the god of the heavens, and controlled all celestial phenomena, as rains, snows, and tempests, heat and cold, and the lightning. His consort was Hera. Zeus was worshiped universally; but the most renowned of his sanctuaries were those of Olympia in Elis and Dodona in Epirus. In art Zeus was represented as a majestic and powerful figure, with full beard and flowing hair, in early works sometimes fully draped, but in later art, in general, only lightly draped in the himation. The type fixed by Phidias in the second half of the fifth century B. C., in his great chryselephantine statue for the temple at Olympia, influenced all artists who came after him. The usual attributes of the god are a long staff or scepter, the thunderbolt, the eagle, and sometimes a figure of Victory borne on one hand. The head is generally encircled by a fillet or a wreath; in later sculptures the hair rises from the brow in luxuriant locks like a crown, and falls in masses on either side of the face. Compare *Jupiter*. See cut on preceding page, and cut under *thunderbolt*.

2. [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Zenidæ*. It includes several fishes of remarkable appearance, as the John-dory, *Z. faber*, well known in classic times. See cut under *dory*, 1.

Zeuzera (zū-zē′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805): a corrupt form of unascertained origin.] An important genus of moths, of the family *Cossidæ*, or typical of a family *Zeuzeridæ*, having the antennæ of the male unequally pectinate and bare at the tips. The genus has a wide distribution, and comprises about 30 species. *Z. pyrina*, the wood-leopard, is common to Europe and the United States; its larva bores into the branches of the elm, maple, linden, ash, and many other trees.

zeuzerian (zū-zē′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zeuzera* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a moth of the genus *Zeuzera;* of or pertaining to the *Zeuzeridæ*.

II. *n.* A moth of this genus or family.

Zeuzeridæ (zū-zer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Newman, 1833), < *Zeuzera* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, founded on the genus *Zeuzera:* synonymous with *Cossidæ*. Also *Zeuzerides* and *Zeuzeridi*.

zeylanite (zē′lạn-īt), *n.* Same as *ceylonite*.

zibeline (zib′e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [F., < It. *zibellino*, < ML. *sabellinus*, < *sabellum*, sable: see *sable*.] **I.**† *n.* A fur, generally thought to be the same as sable.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or related to the sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See *sable*.

In 1188 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, gray, *zibeline*, or scarlet color.
W. A. Hammond, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 34.

zibet (zib′et), *n.* [See *civet*[1].] A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Viverridæ*, *Viverra zibetha*, a kind of civet found in India and some of the adjacent islands; the Asiatic or Indian civet. It secretes an odoriferous substance like that of other civets, and when tamed in the countries where it is found it lives in the houses like a domestic cat. The zibet is upward of 2 feet long, the tail about 10 inches. The form resembles that of other civets, and the fur is similarly marked in spots and lines of black and white, with rings of the same on the tail. It is sometimes reared for its civet in establishments conducted for that purpose. Also *zibeth*.

zibetum (zib′e-tum), *n.* [NL., < *zibet*.] The odoriferous substance of the zibet; a sort of civet.

ziczac, *n.* See *sicsac*.

ziega (zē′gạ), *n.* Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. *Brande and Cox.*

Zieria (zēr′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after J. *Zier*, member of the Linnean Society of London.] A genus of plants, of the family *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Boronieæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves usually of three leaflets, and flowers with four spreading free petals, and four stamens inserted on the glands of the disk. They are shrubs and trees, sometimes warty or covered with woolly or stellate hairs, bearing petioled glandular-dotted leaves, which are trifoliate or the upper ones sometimes undivided. The small white flowers are usually grouped in axillary or terminal panicles. There are about 10 species of Australia and Tasmania. *Z. Smithii*, a shrub or small tree, is known as *sandfly-bush* and, from the fetid wood, as *stinkwood*.

Ziervogel's process. See *process*.

zietrisikite (zē-tri-sē′kīt), *n.* [< *Zietrisika* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a mineral resin closely related to ozocerite, found at Zietrisika in Moldavia.

Zif (zif), *n.* [< Heb. *Ziv*.] A Hebrew month: same as *Iyar*. 1 Ki. vi. 1 [*Ziv*, R. V.].

Ziffius† (zif′i-us), *n.* A misspelling of *Xiphias*.

Huge *Ziffius*, whom Mariners eschew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

ziganka (zi-gan′kạ), *n.* [Russ.] 1. A Russian country-dance.—2. Music for such a dance, which is quick in pace and usually founded on a drone-bass.

zigzack†, *n.* See *zigzag*.

zigzag (zig′zag), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *zigzack;* < F. *zigzag*, < G. *zickzack*, zigzag, a varied redupl. of *zacke*, a sharp point, prong, tooth, dentil: see *tack*[1]. Cf. G. *zickzack segeln*, 'sail zigzag,' tack.] **I.** *n.* 1. A sharp turning back and forth or in and out; an irregular, abrupt angulation; one of a series of sharp turns in a linear or curvilinear course: nearly always in the plural.

Cracks and *zigzags* of the head. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 124.

I looked wistfully, as we rattled into dreary Andermatt, at the great white *zigzags* of the Oberalp road climbing away to the left. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 248.

2. A formation with a succession of sharp turnings or angles; something that has a number of abrupt angulations, like those of chain-lightning.

A *zigzag* . . . will be seen to be simply a twill worked backwards and forwards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 99.

Long brown kaftans, upon the breasts of which had been sewn *zigzags* of red cloth.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 69.

Specifically—(*a*) A winding path with sharp turns, as up the side of a steep mountain.

How proudly he talks
Of *zigzags* and walks!
Swift, My Lady's Lamentation.

(*b*) In *fort.*, a trench of approach against a fortress, so constructed that the line of trench may not be enfiladed by the defenders: same as *boyau*. (*c*) In *arch.*, same as *chevron*, 2. (*d*) In the *fisheries*, a salmon-stair or fishway.

3. In *entom.*, a British moth, *Ocneria dispar*.—**Billet and zigzag.** See *billet*[2].

II. *a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures; turning frequently back and forth; in *bot.*, angularly bent from side to side.

The road is steep and runs on *zigzag* terraces.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 2.

I went through the *zigzag* passages [of a sap].
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xiv.

Zigzag molding, in *arch.* See *chevron*, 2, *dancette*, 2.

zigzag (zig′zag), *adv.* [< *zigzag*, *a.*] In a zigzag manner; with frequent sharp turns.

We patroled about, *zig-zag*, as we could; the crowd . . . having no chief or regulator.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 235.

What you, Reader, and I
Would call going *zig-zag*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 173.

zigzag (zig′zag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zigzagged*, ppr. *zigzagging*. [< *zigzag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; form zigzags in a course; turn sharply back and forth.

It was only by *zigzagging* in the most cautious manner . . . that we avoided getting floated altogether.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

Dread, uncanny thing,
With fuzzy breast and leathern wing;
In mad, *zigzagging* flight.
J. W. Riley, The Bat.

II. *trans.* To form in zigzags, or with short turns or angles. *T. Warton*.

zigzaggery (zig′zag-ėr-i), *n.* [< *zigzag* + *-ery*.] The character of being zigzag; angular crookedness. [Rare.]

When my uncle Toby discovered the transverse *zigzaggery* of my father's approaches towards it [his coat-pocket], it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 3.

zigzaggy (zig′zag-i), *a.* [< *zigzag* + *-y*[1].] Having sharp and quick turns; zigzag.

The *zig-zaggy* pattern by Saxons invented
Was cleverly chisell'd, and well represented.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 295.

zillah (zil′ạ), *n.* [Hind.] In Hindustan, an administrative division of a province.

zimb (zimb), *n.* [Ar. *zimb*, a fly.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, resembling and related to the tsetse of southern Africa, and very destructive to cattle.

zimbi (zim′bi), *n.* [< Kongo *njimbu*, bead.] A money-cowry, as *Cypræa moneta*. See *cowry*.

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, *zimbis*, bouges, porcelanes, etc.—have long been used in the East Indies as small money.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 24.

ziment-water (zi-ment′wâ″tėr), *n.* [After G. *ziment-, cement-wasser*, 'cement-water,' cf. *cementkupfer*, copper deposited in water.] Water found in copper-mines; water impregnated with copper.

Zimmermann's corpuscles, Zimmermann's particles. Blood-plates.

zimocca (zi-mok′ạ), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge, *Euspongia zimocca*, a bath-sponge of fine quality.

zimome, *n.* See *zymome*.

zinc (zingk), *n.* [Also sometimes *zink*, the spelling *zinc* being after the F. form of the original; < F. *zinc* = Sw. Dan. *zink* = Russ. *tsinkŭ* (NL. *zincum*), < G. *zink*, zinc; connection with G. *zinn*, = E. *tin*, is doubtful.] Chemical symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 65.7. One of the useful metals, more tenacious than lead and tin, but malleable only at a temperature between 200° and 300° F. Its ores have long been known, and the manufacture of brass from it has been practised to a considerable extent. Zinc is believed to have been first distinctly recognized as a metal by Paracelsus about the beginning of the seventeenth century; but in the metallic state it has been of importance in the arts only since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Native zinc is not positively known to occur; if existing at all, it is exceedingly rare. Its ores, however, are widely disseminated, especially the combination with sulphur, called *blende*, which is almost as invariably present in greater or less quantity in metalliferous veins as is galena. The localities where zinc ores are abundant enough to be worked with profit are, however, not numerous. The uses of zinc are numerous and important. In combination with copper it forms the well-known alloy called *brass*, which has been known for an indefinite period; it is also one of the ingredients of German silver. Zinc is largely used in the metallic form for roofing and for cornices and the like, also for coating or "galvanizing" sheet-iron to protect it from rusting, and as the electropositive element in many batteries. It is also somewhat extensively used as a paint, in the form of the oxid. This metal is usually a little more expensive than lead, and from half to a third as valuable as copper. Zinc belongs to the magnesium group of metals, in which are comprised glucinum, magnesium, zinc, and cadmium; these are all volatile, burning with a bright flame when heated in the air; they all form one chlorid and one oxid only. The common commercial name of zinc, as offered for sale in flat cakes or ingots, is *spelter*.—**Butter of zinc.** See *butter*[1].—**Chlorid-of-zinc paste.** See *paste*[1].—**Flowers of zinc,** zinc oxid.—**Granulated zinc,** zinc reduced to the form of granules by pouring the molten metal into water.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc.** See *precipitate*.—**Red oxid of zinc, red zinc ore.** Same as *zincite*.—**Ruby of zinc.** See *ruby*.—**Zinc ash,** the impure gray oxid formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.—**Zinc caustic,** a mixture of 1 part of zinc chlorid to 2 or 3 of flour.—**Zinc cement,** a cement composed of zinc oxid made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid. It hardens quickly, and may be used for stopping teeth and for other purposes. A cheaper form of zinc cement is made from commercial zinc white mixed with an equal weight of fine sand and made into a paste with a solution of zinc chlorid, and is used to fill cracks in metallic apparatus, and to cement glass, crockery, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc colloid,** a solution of 4 parts of zinc sulphate in 100 parts of styptic collodion.—**Zinc green, ointment, plaster, soap, white.** See the nouns.

zinc (zingk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zincked*, ppr. *zincking*. [< *zinc*, *n.*] To coat or cover with zinc.

All the conditions under which the *zincked* pipe is to be used should be carefully considered.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXX. 401.

zinc-amyl (zingk′am″il), *n.* A colorless transparent liquid, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$, composed of zinc and amyl. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen rapidly, emitting fumes, but does not take fire spontaneously.

zinc-blende (zingk′blend), *n.* Native sulphid of zinc; sphalerite. Also called simply *blende*.

zinc-bloom (zingk′blōm), *n.* Same as *hydrozincite*.

zinc-colic (zingk′kol″ik), *n.* A form of colic thought to be caused by zinc-oxid poisoning.

zinc-ethyl (zingk′eth″il), *n.* A colorless volatile liquid, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a peculiar but not unpleasant smell, composed of zinc and the radical ethyl. It has powerful affinities for oxygen, igniting spontaneously on exposure to air. It is formed by heating zinc with ethyl iodide under pressure. *Brande and Cox.*

zincic (zin′sik), *a.* See *zinckic*.

zinciferous, zincification, zincify, zincite. See *zinkiferous*, etc.

zinckenite (zing′ken-īt), *n.* [Named after J. K. L. *Zincken* (1790–1862), a German metallurgist, mineralogist, and mining official.] A steel-gray mineral consisting of the sulphids of antimony and lead.

zinckic (zing′kik), *a.* [< *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ic*.] Related to, containing, or consisting of zinc. Also *zincic*.

zinckiferous (zing-kif′e-rus), *a.* See *zinkiferous*.

zincking (zingk′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *zinc*, *v.*] The act of coating iron with zinc from a weak solution of sulphate of zinc, or from the double salt of chlorid of zinc and sal ammoniac.

zinckite, *n.* See *zinkite*.

zincky, *a.* See *zinky*.

zinc-methyl (zingk′meth″il), *n.* A disagreeable-smelling mobile liquid, $Zn(CH_3)_2$, fuming in the air and readily igniting.

zinco (zing′kō), *n.* [Short for *zincograph*.] A plate in relief for printing, made by etching with acid a design on prepared zinc. [Eng.]

zinco (zing′kō), *v. i.* [< *zinco*, *n.*] To etch with acid a zinc plate containing on its surface a design intended for printing by typographic methods. [Eng.]

Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for *zincoing*) for a Provincial Journal. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 591.

zincode (zing′kōd), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. ὁδός, way (cf. *anode*, *cathode*).] The negative pole of a voltaic battery; the anode of an electrolytic cell.

zincograph (zing′kō-gràf), *n.* [See *zincography*.] A plate or a picture produced by zincography. Also *zincotype*.

Reproduced in *zincograph* by the aid of photography. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 231.

zincograph (zing′kō-gràf), *v. i.* [< *zincograph*, *n.*] To transfer a design to the surface of a zinc plate with intent to etch it and make therefrom a plate in relief.

zincographer (zing-kog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who makes zincographic plates.

zincographic (zing-kō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *zincograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to zincography.

zincographical (zing-kō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *zincographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zincographic*.

zincography (zing-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of producing on zinc a printing surface in relief by etching with dilute acid the unprotected parts of the plate. Compare *paniconography*.

zincoid (zing′koid), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling zinc.—**Zincoid pole** of a voltaic cell, the negative pole, or zincode, constituted by the zincous plate connected with a copper plate which forms the positive pole; the anode of an electrolytic cell. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous*.

zincolysis (zing-kol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolving.] A mode of decomposition occasioned by an electrical current; electrolysis.

zincolyte (zing′kō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, dissolve.] A body decomposable by electricity; an electrolyte.

zincopolar (zing′kō-pō″lär), *a.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + E. *polar*.] Having the same polarity as the zinc plate in a galvanic cell.

zincotype (zing′kō-tīp), *n.* [< NL. *zincum*, zinc, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] Same as *zincograph*.

The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a *zincotype* process. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 492.

zincous (zing′kus), *a.* [< *zinc* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to zinc, or to the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—**Zincous element**, the basic or primary element of a binary compound.—**Zincous pole**, that pole of a particle of zinc, or of hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or the zincous attraction.

zinc-plating (zingk′plā″ting), *n.* Plating in zinc, executed with a preparation made of coarse rasped or granulated zinc boiled in a mixture of sal ammoniac and water. The deposit has a silvery brightness, and can be used as a first coat for articles to be twice plated, since any other metal can be deposited upon zinc. *E. H. Knight.*

zinc-salt (zingk′sâlt), *n.* A salt of which zinc is the base.

zinc-spinel (zingk′spin″el), *n.* Same as *gahnite*.

zinc-vitriol (zingk′vit″ri-ol), *n.* In *chem.*, zinc sulphate; white vitriol ($ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$). It is found as a native mineral (goslarite), as a product of the oxidation of zinc-blende, and can also be prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, and by roasting native zinc sulphuret. It is used as a dryer in oil-paints and varnishes, as a mordant in dyeing, as a disinfectant, and sometimes as a source of oxygen.

Zingaro, Zingano (zing′ga-rō, -nō), *n.*; pl. *Zingari*, *Zingani* (-rē, -nē). [It.: see *Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

zingel (zing′el), *n.* [G.; cf. *umzingeln*, encircle (see *cingle*).] A fish of the family *Percidæ*,



Zingel (*Zingel zingel*).

Zingel zingel of the Danube and its tributaries, allied to the genus *Aspro*. This fish is sometimes a foot long, and is of a greenish-brown color, lighter on the side and whitish on the belly, and marked with four brownish-black bands.

zinghot, *n.* [Appar. intended for *zinco*, It. form of *zinc*.] Same as *zinc*.

For cobolt and *zingho*, your brother and I have made all inquiries. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 31, 1743.

Zingian (zin′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues: same as *Bantu*.

Zingiber (zin′ji-bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. *ζιγγίβερις*, ginger: see *ginger*.] A spelling given by Burmann, Adanson, and others to *Zinziber*, established by Patrick Brown in 1756, a genus of plants, type of the family *Zinziberaceæ* and of the tribe *Zinzibereæ*. It is characterized by a cone-like inflorescence, each flower having a three-celled ovary and a stamen composed of a short filament and an anther with contiguous cells having the connective extended into a long linear appendage—the two lateral stamens either absent or represented by two small adnate staminodes. About 40 species are recognized by recent authors. They are natives of India and of islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans. They are leafy plants with horizontal tuberous rootstocks, the sterile stems differing from the flower-bearing ones. The dense cone of flowers is composed of imbricated bracts, each with from one to three flowers and spathaceous bractlets. The inflorescence is sometimes borne on a leafless scape, more or less covered with sheaths, in other species terminating a leafy stem, or apparently lateral upon a recurved peduncle. Each flower produces a membranous or hyaline tubular calyx, and a cylindrical corolla-tube dilated into narrow spreading lobes, the posterior one erect and incurved. The fruit is a globose or oblong capsule, finally irregularly ruptured, and discharging rather large oblong seeds with a lacerate aril which is sometimes much larger than the seed. The pungently aromatic roots of several species are the source of the ginger of commerce, especially those of *Zinziber Zingiber*, the ginger-plant of India (see cut under *ginger*). The root of *Z. Cassumunar*, of India, is used as a tonic and stimulant, and is cultivated under the name of *cassumunar ginger* or *Bengal root*.

Zingiberaceæ (zin″ji-be-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), < *Zingiber* + *-aceæ*.] An improper spelling of *Zinziberaceæ*, a family of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Scitaminales*. It is characterized by irregular flowers with distinct calyx and corolla, inferior ovary, usually arillate seeds, and an embryo in a canal in the center of the albumen. There are about 300 species, of 39 genera, classed in 3 tribes, of which *Zinziber*, *Hedychium*, and *Costus* are the types. They are perennial tropical herbs growing from a horizontal thickened rootstock, their leaves chiefly radical, large and ornamental, with numerous parallel veins diverging obliquely from the midrib. Their flowers are often of great beauty, as in species of *Hedychium*, *Languas*, *Curcuma*, and *Kæmpferia*; in many, especially *Mantisia*, they resemble orchids. They have a strong tendency to petaloid development, producing richly colored bracts in *Curcuma*; three petaloid staminodes and two scales usually represent the five imperfect stamens. The family contains many of the most stimulating aromatics, products derived chiefly from the root or rhizome of the plants ginger, galangale, and zedoary, of the genera *Zinziber*, *Languas*, and *Curcuma*; also from the fruit or seeds, as cardamoms and grains-of-paradise, from species of *Amomum* and *Elettaria*. The family also yields the valuable dye turmeric and arrowroot from *Curcuma*. The mucilaginous juice of species of *Costus* is used in medicine, and the fruit of *Globba* is edible.

zingiberaceous (zin″ji-be-rā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to ginger, or the *Zinziberaceæ*.

Zingibereæ (zin-ji-bē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meissner, 1842), < *Zingiber* + *-eæ*.] An improper spelling of *Zinzibereæ*, a tribe of plants, of the family *Zinziberaceæ*, typified by the genus *Zinziber*. It is characterized by flowers with a tubular or spathaceous calyx and a single stamen, the two lateral undeveloped stamens being often represented by petaloid staminodes; and by an ovary with three cells or three parietal placentæ, and a slender free style which at its apex clasps the two anther-cells. It embraces 16 genera, principally tropical, including the large and important aromatic genera *Amomum*, *Curcuma*, and *Languas* (besides *Zinziber*), as also many of the most highly ornamental plants of the family.

zink, *n.* See *zinc*.

zinke (tsing′ke), *n.* [G. *zinke*, a cornet.] A ★small cornet of wood or horn, once very common in Germany. It had usually seven finger-holes, and a cupped mouthpiece. It was made in several sizes, and both straight and curved. The serpent is properly a development of the old zinke or cornetto.

zinkiferous (zing-kif′e-rus), *a.* [Also *zinciferous*, *zinckiferous*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing zinc: as, *zinkiferous* ore.

zinkification (zing″ki-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [Also *zincification*; < *zinkify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The process of coating or impregnating an object with zinc, or the state resulting from such process.

zinkify (zing′ki-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *zinkified*, ppr. *zinkifying*. [Also *zincify*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To cover or impregnate with zinc.

zinkite (zing′kīt), *n.* [Also *zincite*, *zinckite*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-ite*[2].] A native oxid of zinc, found at Franklin Furnace and Stirling Hill, near Ogdensburg, in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is brittle, translucent, of a deep-red color, sometimes inclining to yellowish. Also called *red zinc ore*, or *red oxid of zinc*.

zinky (zing′ki), *a.* [Also *zincky*; < *zinc* (*zink*) + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

The *Zincky* Ores [of common galena] are said to be greyer than other Ores. *Kirwan*, Mineralogy (1796), II. 218.

Zinnia (zin′i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after J. G. *Zinn* (1727–59), who wrote on the plants of Göttingen.] 1. A name given by Linnæus in 1759 to *Crassina*, a genus of composite plants. It is characterized by solitary radiate flower-heads with a conical or cylindrical receptacle, the flowers both of the disk and ray being fertile, and those of the ray almost or quite without a tube, and persistent upon the ripened achene; the achenes of the inner flowers each bear from one to three awns. There are 12 species, natives of Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, 2 of which, long cultivated in gardens, are now widely naturalized. They are annuals, perennials, or sometimes shrubby plants, bearing opposite entire leaves and rather large and showy flower-heads peduncled at the ends of the branches or in the forks between them. Five species occur within the United States, mostly with light-yellow or sulphur-colored rays. The cultivated species are chiefly of various shades of deep red; they have been called *youth-and-old-age*, from the lasting and somewhat rigid rays and the continued production of new disk-flowers; but are more usually known by the name *zinnia*, especially in the common double form.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Zinn's corona. An arterial plexus about the optic nerve, in the sclerotic.

Zinn's ligament. See *ligament of Zinn*, under *ligament*.

Zinn's membrane. The anterior lamella of the iris of the eye.

Zinn's zonule. See *zonule of Zinn*, under *zonule*.

zinnwaldite (zin′wol-dīt), *n.* [< *Zinnwald* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of mica related to lepidolite, but containing both lithium and iron: it is often found associated with tin ores, as at Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge.

Zinziber, Zinziberaceæ, etc. Same as *Zingiber*, etc.

Zion (zī′on), *n.* [Also *Sion*, LL. *Sion*, Gr. *Ζιών*, Heb. *Tsiyōn*, orig. a hill.] Figuratively, the house or household of God, as consisting of the chosen people, the Israelites; the theocracy, or church of God; hence, the church in general, or heaven as the final gathering-place of true believers: so called from Mount Zion, the holy hill of Jerusalem, the center of ancient Hebrew worship.

Zion spreadeth forth her hands, and there is none to comfort her. Lam. i. 17.

★ Let *Zion* and her sons rejoice. *Watts.*

Zionist (zī′on-ist), *n.* One who advocates the colonization of Hebrews in Palestine.

Zionward (zī′on-wärd), *adv.* [< *Zion* + *-ward*.] Toward Zion, in the figurative sense; toward the goal of salvation; heavenward.

If I were like you, I should have my face *Zionward*, though prejudice and error might occasionally fling a mist over the glorious vision before me. *Charlotte Brontë*, in Mrs. Gaskell, viii.

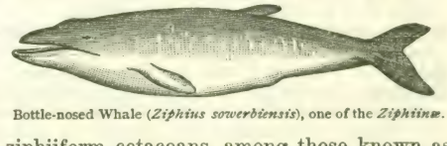
zip (zip), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound of a bullet passing through the air or striking against an object.

The ping, *zip*, *zip*, of bullets, and the wounded men limping from the front, . . . were a prelude to the storm to come. *The Century*, XXX. 134.

Ziphiidæ (zi-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ziphius* + *-idæ*.] The *Ziphiinæ* rated as a family apart from *Physeteridæ*, and divided into *Ziphiinæ* and *Anarnacinæ*. Also, more properly, *Xiphiidæ*.

ziphiiform (zif′i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ziphioid*.

Ziphiinæ (zif-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Xiphiinæ*; < *Ziphius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Physeteridæ*, named from the genus *Ziphius*, often elevated to the rank of a family; the ziphioid or



Bottle-nosed Whale (*Ziphius sowerbiensis*), one of the *Ziphiinæ*.

ziphiiform cetaceans, among those known as *bottlenoses* and *cow-fishes*. They have most of the lower teeth rudimentary or concealed, a distinct lacrymal bone, and a prolonged snout or rostrum above which the rest of the head rises abruptly in globose form; there is a small falcate dorsal fin; the flippers are small, with five digits; and the single median blow-hole is crescentic, as in dolphins. Several genera besides *Ziphius* have been recognized, of which *Hyperoödon* is the most prominent; but their synonyms are involved, and some distinctions which have been drawn are not clear.

ziphioid (zif'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a cetacean of the genus *Ziphius*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Ziphiidæ* or *Ziphiinæ*.

Also written *xiphioid*.

ziphisternum, *n.* See *xiphisternum*.

Ziphius (zif'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1834), prop. *Xiphius*, < Gr. *ξιφίος*, the sword-fish, < *ξίφος*, a sword.] 1. A genus of odontocete cetaceans, or toothed whales, taken as type of the *Ziphiinæ:* used with varying restrictions, and in some acceptations synonymous with *Mesoplodon*. It was based originally on a skull discovered in 1804 on the coast of France, and supposed to be fossil; the species was named *Z. cavirostris* by Cuvier. Numerous living individuals have since been found in various seas. There is normally one conical tooth on each side of the lower jaw; the vertebræ are forty-nine in number; and the anterior cervicals are ankylosed, but the posterior are free. These whales are among those known as *bottle-nosed whales* and *cow-fishes*, and attain a length of from 15 to 20 feet. The genus is distinct from *Hyperoödon;* but variations in the dentition have been noted, and the relations of some forms known as *Mesoplodon* are in question. Also called *Diodon*.

2. [*l. c.*] A whale of this genus.

Ziphorhynchus, *n.* See *Xiphorhynchus*.

zippeite (zip'ē-īt), *n.* [Named after F. X. M. *Zippe*, a German mineralogist.] A basic sulphate of uranium, occurring in delicate needle-like crystals of a bright-yellow color: it is found at Joachimsthal.

zircon (zėr'kon), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *azarcón* = Pg. *azarcão, zarcão,* < Ar. *zarkūn*, cinnabar, vermilion, < Pers. *zargūn*, gold-colored: see *jargon*[2].] A mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of adamantine luster and yellowish to brownish or reddish color: its hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. The reddish-orange variety is sometimes called *hyacinth* in jewelry. The colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon of Ceylon is there called *jargon*. Zircon consists of the oxids of silicon and zirconium (SiO_2ZrO_2), and is usually regarded as a silicate of zirconium, though sometimes classed with the oxids of titanium (rutile) and tin (cassiterite), which have a similar form. See *zirconium*.

zirconate (zėr'kō-nāt), *n.* [< *zircon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] ★A salt of zirconic acid.

zirconia (zėr-kō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] An oxid, ZrO_2, of the metal zirconium, resembling alumina in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass.—**Zirconia light,** an intensely brilliant light, differing from the ordinary oxyhydrogen light or lime-light only in that it is produced from zirconia cones acted on by oxygen and a highly carbureted gas, in place of the less durable lime balls of the other method.

zirconian (zėr-kō'ni-an), *a.* [< *zirconia* + *-an*.] Same as *zirconic*. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 60.

zirconic (zėr-kon'ik), *a.* [< *zirconia, zirconium,* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing zirconia or zirconium.—**Zirconic acid,** an acid containing zirconium, not capable of existing in the free state, but forming definite salts.

zirconite (zėr'kon-īt), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of zircon.

zirconium (zėr-kō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *zircon*.] Chemical symbol, Zr; atomic weight, 90.6. The metal contained in zirconia. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but is also known in the crystalline state, forming highly lustrous blackish-gray laminæ, having a specific gravity of 4.25. The amorphous metal takes fire when gently heated in the air, but the crystalline variety requires an intense heat for its ignition. The common acids do not attack it. Zirconium is a remarkable element in that it is very widely and generally diffused in nature, but nowhere, so far as is known, found in any one locality in large quantity; in this respect it has a decided resemblance to titanium. The form in which it occurs is that of the silicate (zircon), and usually in minute or even microscopic crystals, which have been detected in many granitic and syenitic rocks, as well as in various gneisses and crystalline schists. Zircon has been found also, but less abundantly, in some eruptive rocks, both ancient and modern. Zirconium is chemically most closely related to titanium, and both these metals have certain affinities with silicon, forming dioxids and volatile tetrachlorids, as does that non-metallic element.

zirconoid (zėr'kō-noid), *n.* [< *zircon* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double eight-sided pyramid belonging to the tetragonal system: so called because it is a common form with zircon.

zircon-syenite (zėr'kon-sī″e-nīt), *n.* See *elæolite-syenite*.

Z-iron (zē'- or zed'ī″ėrn), *n.* See *angle-iron*.

Zirphæa (zėr-fē'ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, as *Zirfæa*).] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, of the family *Pholadidæ*. *Z. crispata* is called *date-fish* in California, where it is available for food.

zither (zith'ėr), *n.* [< G. *zither* = E. *cither, cithara*, q. v.] Same as *cithern*.

zitherist (zith'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *zither* + *-ist*.] A player on the cithern.

zithern (zith'ėrn), *n.* [Altered form of *zither*, after *cithern* as related to *cither, cithara*.] Same as *cithern*.

Zizania (zī-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1742), < LL. *zizania*, pl., tares, < Gr. *ζιζάνιον*, darnel, tare.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Oryzeæ*. It is characterized by numerous narrow unisexual spikelets in a long loose androgynous panicle, each spikelet having two glumes and six stamens or two more or less connate styles. The only species, *Z. aquatica*, is distributed in North America from New Brunswick to Manitoba and southward to Florida and Texas, also occurring in Japan and eastern Russia. It is a tall aquatic grass with long flat leaves and large terminal panicles with numerous slender elongated branches, made highly ornamental by the pendent red or purplish anthers.



Flowering Plant of *Zizania aquatica*.
a, branch of the panicle with male flowers; *b*, branch of the panicle with female flowers; *c*, male flower; *d*, female flower.

It is the favorite food of wild ducks, and the seeds are sold to plant in artificial fish-ponds to shade the young fish, and along watercourses to attract fowl. It is known as *wild, water,* or *Indian rice*. See *Indian rice* (*a*) under *rice*[1].

zizany† (ziz'ą-ni), *n.* [< F. *zizanie*, < LL. *zizania:* see *Zizania*.] Darnel.

They all stand or fall to their own masters, and many holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat among the tares and *zizany*.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 314.

Ziziphora (zī-zif'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Menthaceæ* and tribe *Saturejeæ*. It is characterized by a tubular thirteen-nerved two-lipped calyx, with the throat villous within, and commonly closed after flowering by connivent teeth. There are about 8 species, natives of eastern and central Asia and of southern parts of the Mediterranean region. They are low annuals or spreading undershrubs, usually hoary with close hairs, and bearing small leaves which are nearly or quite entire. The flowers form axillary clusters, commonly crowded upon the upper part of the stem.

Zizypheæ (zī-zif'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1843), < *Zizyphus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*. It is characterized by a superior or half-superior ovary, by a disk filling the calyx-tube, and by a drupaceous juicy or fleshy fruit with a one- to three-celled stone. It includes 13 genera, of which *Zizyphus* is the type. They are shrubs or trees, mainly of the northern hemisphere; one, *Œnoplia*, becomes a shrubby climber in *Œ. scandens*, the supple-jack of the southern United States.

Zizyphus (ziz'i-fus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < L. *zizyphus*, < Gr. *ζίζυφος*, the jujube-tree: see *jujube*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, type of the tribe *Zizypheæ*. It is characterized by thorny branches, triple-nerved leaves, and cymose flowers each with five petals, and by a usually two-celled ovary immersed in the disk, and bearing two or three conical divergent styles. There are 40 species, natives chiefly of tropical Asia and America, occurring rarely in Africa and Australia. They are shrubs or trees, often decumbent or sarmentose, commonly covered with hooked spines. The leaves are alternate, coriaceous, entire or crenate, three- to five-nerved, and mostly arranged in two ranks. One or both of the stipules are spinescent, often ending in a hook. The small greenish flowers form short few-flowered axillary cymes. The fruit is a globose or oblong drupe, with a woody or bony stone, containing one to three seeds. The species are known in general as *jujube-tree;* the name *jujube* is given especially to the fruit of *Z. Zizyphus*, of the Mediterranean region, which is there commonly eaten fresh, or used as a cough remedy when dried. *Z. Jujuba*, of India and China, also furnishes an excellent fruit, cultivated in numerous forms by the Chinese; a variety is known as the *Chinese date*. The true jujube does not now usually enter into the confection known as *jujube-paste*, but is commonly replaced by gum arabic or gelatin. *Z. Lotus*, the sadr, is one of the reputed sources of the classical lotus-food. (See *lotus-tree*, 1.) Many other species bear edible fruit, as *Z. mucronata*, of Africa, which is there made into bread and into a pleasant beverage; several are valued for ornament on account of their foliage, or for hedges on account of their spines, especially *Z. Zizyphus*, and also *Z. Spina-Christi*, one of the Christ's-thorns (for which see *nebbuk-tree*). *Z. nummularia*, of Persia and India, is known as *camel's-thorn* (which see). *Z. Chloroxylon* is an important timber-tree of Jamaica, there known as *cog-wood*. *Z. obtusifolia* occurs from Texas to Arizona and is known as *lote-bush* and *Texas buckthorn*. *Krugiodendron ferreum*, black iron-wood, and *Colubrina reclinata*, nakedwood, are two Florida species formerly referred to this genus by some authors.

Zn. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zinc*.

zoa, *n.* Plural of *zoön*.

zoadula† (zō-ad'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *zoadulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *-ad*[2] + dim. *-ula*.] In *bot.*, Gaillon's term for a zoöspore.

zoæa, zoæal. See *zoëa, zoëal*.

zoamylin (zō-am'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

Zoanthacea (zō-an-thā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-acea*.] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, containing permanently attached forms, as *Zoanthus* and related genera.

zoanthacean (zō-an-thā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zoanthacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthacea;* zoanthoid.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Zoanthacea*.

Zoantharia (zō-an-thā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal (see *zoön*), + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-aria*.] A division (order or subclass) of *Actinozoa*, containing the hexamerous or hexacoralline forms; the helianthoid polyps, or animal-flowers, contrasted with the *Alcyonaria*, and characterized by the normal disposition of their soft parts in sixes, or multiples of six (not in eights, as in the *Alcyonaria* or *Octocoralla*), and by the possession of simple (not fringed) and usually numerous tentacles: so called from the resemblance of some of them, as the sea-anemones, to flowers. The *Zoantharia* correspond to the *Hexacoralla* or *Coralligena*, and were divided by Milne-Edwards into three suborders (or orders): *Malacodermata*, with the corallum absent or rudimentary, as in sea anemones; *Sclerobasica*, with external non-calcareous corallum, as the black corals of the family *Antipathidæ;* and *Sclerodermata*, with internal calcareous corallum, as the ordinary hard corals, or stone-corals. See the technical names.

zoantharian (zō-an-thā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zoantharia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Zoantharia*, as a sea-anemone.

Zoanthidæ (zō-an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Zoanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of zoantharian or hexacoralline actinozoans, typified by the genus *Zoanthus*. They are sea-anemones in which the individual polyps are ordinarily united by a common creeping stolon, or connective cœnosarc; they multiply by buds which remain thus adherent. They have no true skeleton, but are often incrusted with sand; the mesenteric septa are numerous, and of two sorts (one small and sterile, the other large and perfect and furnished with reproductive organs), generally alternating. Like most other sea-anemones, these are fixed organisms, incapable of locomotion; and they include all the colonial forms. They are of world-wide distribution. Also *Zoantheæ*.

Zoanthinæ (zō-an-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoanthus* + *-inæ*.] The *Zoanthidæ* named as a subfamily. *Edwards and Haime*, 1851.

zoanthodeme (zō-an'thō-dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *δέμα*, a bundle; literally, 'a bundle of animal-flowers.'] A compound zoantharian; the whole organism constituted by the coherent zoöids produced by the budding of a single actinozoan polyp.

zoanthodemic (zō-an-thō-dem'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthodeme* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoanthodeme.

zoanthoid (zō-an'thoid), *a.* [< *Zoanthus* + *-oid*.] Same as *zoantharian*.

zoanthropic (zō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *zoanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to zoanthropy: as, *zoanthropic* mania or delusion; *zoanthropic* literature. This is the generic name of such delusions, which take various forms, some of which are specified according to the animal concerned, as lycanthropy.

zoanthropy (zō-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A form of insanity in which a person believes himself to be one of the lower animals.

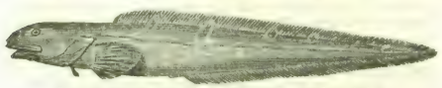
Zoanthus (zō-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1827), < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] The typical genus of *Zoanthidæ*. The individual polyps are lengthened, and elevated upon a footstalk springing from the connective cœnosarc common to the several zoöids of the compound organism; the mouth is linear and transverse, and surrounded by short slender rays or tentacles. The best-known species is *Z. couchi* of the European coasts; numerous others inhabit tropical seas, as *Z. solanderi*. Also *Zoanthas* (Lamarck, 1810), *Zoantha*.



Zoanthus couchi, two thirds natural size.
a, polyp, closed; *b*, the same, expanded; *c*, stolon.

Zoarces (zō-är'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Zoarcæus, Zoarchus*, and *Zoarcus*, < Gr. ζωαρκής, life-supporting, < ζωή, life, + ἀρκεῖν, assist, defend.] The name-giving genus of *Zoarcidæ*, including such species as *Z. viviparus*, the so-called viviparous blenny (formerly *Blennius viviparus*). This is a large eelpout, with an elongate compressed body, tapering behind, heavy oblong head, a large mouth, strong conic teeth in several series, a long low dorsal fin some of the hinder rays of which are developed as sharp spines, broad pectoral fins, and jugular ventrals of three or four soft rays; the scales are small, not imbricated, but embedded in the skin. Another species, with an increased number of fin-rays and vertebræ, is *Z.* (*Macrozoarces*) *anguillaris*, known as *mutton-fish* and *mother of eels*, found from Labrador to the Middle States, 20 inches long, of a reddish-brown color mottled with olive, with a dark streak across the cheek.

Zoarcidæ (zō-är'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, named from the



Lycodes vahli, one of the *Zoarcidæ* (or *Lycodidæ*).

genus *Zoarces:* now generally called *Lycodidæ* (which see). Also *Zoarceidæ, Zoarchidæ.*

zoaria, *n.* Plural of *zoarium.*

zoarial (zō-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< *zoari-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoarium; composing or composed of a zoarium.

zoarium (zō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῳάριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] A polyzoary; the colony or aggregate of the polypides of a polyzoan; the polypidom or polypary of the moss-animalcules.

zobo (zō'bō), *n.* [Also *zhobo, dsomo*, etc., < Tibetan *mdzopo*, the male, *mdzomo*, the female of the *mdzo*, a hybrid of the yak and the so-called zebu. Cf. *zebu.*] A breed of zebu-cattle, supposed to be a hybrid of the common zebu with the yak, reared in the western Himalayan region for its flesh and milk, and also as a beast of burden.

zocco (zok'ō), *n.* [It., < L. *soccus*, sock: see *sock*[1], *socle.*] A socle.

zoccolo, zocle (zok'ō-lō, zō'kl), *n.* [< It. *zoccolo*, < *zocco:* see *zocco.*] A socle.

zodiac (zō'di-ak), *n.* [Formerly also *zodiack;* < ME. *zodiac, zodiak*, < OF. *zodiac, zodiaque*, F. *zodiaque* = Sp. *zodiaco* = Pg. It. *zodiaco*, < L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac (L. *orbis signifer*), also adj., of the zodiac, < Gr. ζωδιακός, the zodiac, prop. adj., 'of animals,' sc. κύκλος, also called ὁ κύκλος ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων, or ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος, 'the circle of animals' (also ἡ ζωδιακή, sc. ὁδός, way), the ref. being to the constellations figured as animals; < ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, animal: see *zoön.*] 1. A belt of twelve constellations, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic. The constellations are ♈, Aries; ♉, Taurus; ♊, Gemini; ♋, Cancer; ♌, Leo; ♍, Virgo; ♎, Libra; ♏, Scorpio; ♐, Sagittarius; ♑, Capricornus; ♒, Aquarius; ♓, Pisces. The zodiac is also divided into twelve equal parts called *signs*, named after these constellations, and the first point of the sign Aries begins at the vernal equinox. The above symbols refer to the signs. The signs have been carried back by the precession of the equinoxes until they are now 25° behind the corresponding constellations on the average. But the position of the vernal equinox was originally, no doubt, between Aries and Taurus. There is strong evidence that the zodiac was formed at Babylon about 2100 B. C. There is a poetical description of the heavens written by Aratus in Macedonia in latitude about 41°, and about 270 B. C. But the appearances described were never to be seen in that latitude, nor in any latitude in that age. Thus, he mentions that the head of the Dragon — that is, Etamin (γ Draconis) — and the waist of Cepheus — that is, Ficares (ε Cephei) — are on the circle of perpetual apparition. Now, this was true only in the latitude of Babylon, 22½° N., about 2200 B. C. He also describes pretty carefully the most southerly stars seen, mentioning the star now called the *Peacock's eye* (α Pavonis), as well as Canopus (α Argus), but saying that there are no bright stars between the latter and Cetus, so that α Phœnicis must have been invisible. Now these descriptions will suit only a station of latitude 32° N. to 35° N., and an epoch between 1500 B. C. and 2200 B. C. Aratus also describes the courses of the tropics among the stars. That of the tropic of Cancer best agrees with 2200 B. C., that of the tropic of Capricorn with 2000 B. C. The equator is also described in a manner which answers perfectly to 2100 B. C. Finally, there are twelve descriptions of the appearances of the heavens at the rising of each of the constellations of the zodiac, which, while not very decisive, are not in positive disagreement with the other indications. But there is no doubt that the early part of the poem (written long before the precession of the equinoxes was suspected) copies indirectly early Accadian records. The zodiac was, therefore, formed before 2000 B. C. It cannot have been formed very long before, since there is much reason to believe that the constellation Aries either contained the sun or rose just before the sun at the time of the vernal equinox. Now, it was about 2100 B. C. when the vernal equinox fell upon the last point of Aries, and the other constellations were in similar mean positions. Some highly competent writers, however, regard the first formation of the zodiac as vastly more ancient. Several of the ancient constellation figures have a remarkably Babylonian character, as Virgo, Capricornus, Sagittarius, Centaurus, and Ophiuchus; one (Cepheus) has a barbarian name; and nearly all may be explained from Babylonian mythology. Two at least of the symbols for signs, those of Gemini and Scorpio, much resemble the Babylonian ideographs for the corresponding months. Yet the origin of the Bears, Auriga, Pegasus, Lyra, and Corona was probably not Babylonian. Moreover, certain subjects of common Babylonian fable, such as the tree of life, are not found among the constellations. It is noticeable that it was about 2300 B. C. that He and Ho are said to have reformed the Chinese calendar and divided the heavens into seasons; but the attempt to connect our constellations with the Chinese asterisms has conspicuously failed. The figures of the Chinese zodiac are Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Serpent, Horse, Ram, Ape, Cock, Dog, Pig, Rat, Bull. The zodiac was marked out by the ancients as distinct from the rest of the heavens because the apparent places of the sun, moon, and the planets known to them were always within it. This, however, does not hold good of all the newly discovered planetoids. See cuts under constellations named.

2. Figuratively, a round or circuit; a zone; a complete course.

> The Poet . . . goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her guifts, but freely ranging onely within the *Zodiack* of his owne wit.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.
>
> In your yeares *zodiacke* may you fairely moue,
> Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, loue.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a part of the imaginary zodiacal circle, forming an arched bend or bend sinister, and with several of the signs upon it, the number being specified in the blazon.—**Lunar zodiac**, a circle of 27 or 28 asterisms, or groups of stars, selected and established to mark the moon's daily progress around the heavens. It was used in ancient India, in China, and in Arabia, with only minor variations in the star-groups selected. Its place of origin is uncertain and disputed.—**Zodiac ring**, a ring decorated with one of the signs of the zodiac, either as the sign under which the possessor was born, or perhaps the ★ sign influencing a certain part of the body.

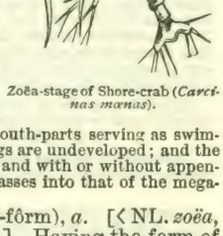
zodiacal (zō-dī'a-kal), *a.* [< *zodiac* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the zodiac: as, the *zodiacal* signs; *zodiacal* planets.—**Zodiacal light**, a luminous tract of the sky, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes, seen at certain seasons of the year either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise. It appears with greatest brilliance within the tropics, where it sometimes rivals the Milky Way. Its nature is unknown; the most plausible hypothesis, supported by many of the most eminent modern astronomers, is that it is the glow from a cloud of meteoric matter revolving round the sun.—**Zodiacal parallel.** See *parallel.*

zodiophilous (zō-di-of'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, animal, + φιλεῖν, love.] In *bot.*, animal-loving: applied to those flowers which from their structure are especially adapted for fertilization by animals: it is the converse of *anthophilous*, said of the animals concerned.

zoëa, zoœa (zō-ē'ä), *n.*; pl. *zoëæ, zoœæ* (-ē), rarely *zoëas* (-äz). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal.] The name given by Bose (1802) to the larvæ of certain decapod crustaceans under the impression that they were adults constituting a distinct genus. The name is retained for the zoëa-stage, and for the animal itself in this stage. The zoëa is also called the *copepod-stage*, intervening in some crustaceans between the nauplius-stage and the schizopod-stage; in others, in which a nauplius-stage is apparently wanting, the zoëa passes into the megalopa-stage. Also *zoæa, zœa.*

zoëa-form (zō-ē'ä-fôrm), *n.* The zoëa or zoëa-stage of a crustacean.

zoëal, zoœal (zō-ē'al), *a.* Of the nature of a zoëa; pertaining to a zoëa or to the zoëa-stage; zoëform. Also *zoæal.*



Zoëa-stage of Shore-crab (*Carcinas mœnas*).

zoëa-stage (zō-ē'ä-stāj), *n.* That early stage of certain crustaceans which is a zoëa. In this stage of development the cephalothorax is relatively stout and usually spined, with conspicuous eyes, and long fringed antennæ and mouth-parts serving as swimming-organs; the thoracic legs are undeveloped; and the abdomen is long and slender and with or without appendages. This stage usually passes into that of the megalopa.

zoëform, zoœform (zō'ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *zoëa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a zoëa; being or resembling a zoëa.

zoëpraxiscope (zō-ē-prak'si-skōp), *n.* Same as *zoöpraxinoscope.*

zoëther (zō-ē'thėr), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + E. (*e*)*ther.*] A supposed substance which manifests the phenomena of animal magnetism and the like: same as *protyle.*

zoëtheric (zō-ē-ther'ik), *a.* [< *zoëther* + *-ic.*] Having the character of zoëther; relating to zoëther in any way.

zoëtic (zō-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ζωή, life, + *-t-ic.*] Pertaining to life; vital.

zoëtrope (zō'ē-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + τρόπος, a turning.] An optical instrument which exhibits pictures as if alive and in action, depending, like the thaumatrope, the phenakistoscope, etc., on the persistence of vision. It consists of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of slits in its circumference. A series of pictures representing the different attitudes successively assumed by an object in performing any act from its beginning to its close, as by a horseman in leaping a gate or an acrobat in performing a somersault, is arranged along the interior circumference. The instrument is then set in rapid motion, and the person applying his eye to the slits sees through them the figure appearing as if endowed with life and activity and performing the act intended. Compare *zoögyroscope* and *zoöpraxinoscope.* Also *zoötrope* and *wheel of life.*

zoëtropic (zō-ē-trop'ik), *a.* [< *zoëtrope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling the zoëtrope; adapted to or shown by the zoëtrope.

zoiatria (zō-i-at'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + ἰατρεία, healing, < ἰατρεύειν, heal, < ἰατρός, a physician: see *iatric.*] Veterinary surgery.

zoic (zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ζωικός, of animals, < ζῷον, animal.] Of or pertaining to animals or living beings; relating to or characterized by animal life; marked by the presence of life.

Zoilean (zō-il'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Zoilus*, < Gr. Ζώιλος, Zoilus (see def.).] Characteristic of Zoilus, a Greek critic (about the fourth century B. C.), noted for his severe criticism of Homer; having the character of Zoilism.

Zoilism (zō'i-lizm), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ism.*] Criticism like that of Zoilus; illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

> Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *Zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labours.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

Zoilist (zō'i-list), *n.* [< *Zoilus* (see *Zoilean*) + *-ist.*] An imitator of Zoilus; one who practises Zoilism; a carping critic.

> Out, rhyme; take 't as you list:
> A fico for the sour-brow'd *Zoilist!*
> *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

zoisite (zoi'sīt), *n.* [Named by Werner in 1805 after Baron von *Zois*, from whom he received his specimen.] A mineral closely related to epidote, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It occurs in prismatic crystals, often deeply striated and rounded, also massive; it varies in color from white to yellow, greenish, and rose-red. Its composition is similar to that of epidote, except that it contains calcium and but little iron. Thulite is a variety of a rose-red color, found in Norway. Also called *saualpite.*

zoism (zō'izm), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the phenomena of life depend upon a peculiar vital principle; any vitalistic theory. [A word current from about 1840 to 1850.]

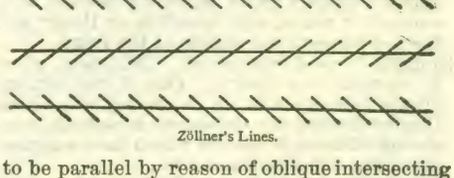
zoist (zō'ist), *n.* [< Gr. ζωή, life, + *-ist.*] One who studies the phenomena of life from the standpoint of zoism; one who upholds the theory or doctrine of zoism. See *zoism.*

zoistic (zō-is'tik), *a.* [< *zoist* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to zoism or to the zoists: as, *zoistic* views. See *zoism.*—2. Pertaining to living organisms or to vitality; vitalistic; animal: as, *zoistic* magnetism (that is, animal magnetism). *Scoresby.*

Zolaism (zō'lä-izm), *n.* [< *Zola* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The characteristic quality of the works of Émile Zola (born 1840), a French novelist characterized by an excessively "realistic" treatment of the grosser phases of life; coarse "realism" or "naturalism."

> Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of *Zolaism*—
> Forward, forward, ay and backward, downward too into the abysm.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall Sixty Years After.

Zöllner's lines. Parallel lines which seem not



Zöllner's Lines.

to be parallel by reason of oblique intersecting lines. Also called *Zöllner's pattern.*

zollverein (tsōl'fėr-īn″), *n.* [G., < *zoll* (= E. *toll*), custom, + *verein*, union, < *ver-* (= E. *for-*) + *ein* (= E. *one*), one.] 1. A union of German states for the maintenance of a common tariff, or uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries, and of free trade among themselves.

It began with an agreement in 1828 between Prussia and the grand duchy of Hesse, received a great development in 1834 and succeeding years, ultimately including all the German powers excepting Austria and a few small states, and is now coextensive with the German empire.

Hence—2. A commercial union, or customs-union, in general; any arrangement between a number of states for regulating rates of duty with reference to their common benefit.

The result would be a Protectionist group and an Australian *Zollverein*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 296.

zomboruk (zom'bō-ruk), *n.* Same as *zumbooruk*.

zona (zō'nä), *n.*; pl. *zonæ* (-nē). [L.] 1. In ★*anat.*, a zone, belt, or girdle, or part likened to a zone: chiefly used in human anatomy.—2. Herpes zoster (which see, under *herpes*).—**Zona alba**, the white zone of the eyeball—a thickening of the sclerotic where the muscles are attached.—**Zona arcuata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti.—**Zona cartilaginea**, the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona choriacea**. Same as *zona cartilaginea*.—**Zona ciliaris**, the ciliary zone of the eye; the ring or belt of ciliary processes, or their impression upon the vitreous humor. See cut under *eye*[1].—**Zona denticulata**, the inner zone of the basilar membrane together with the limbus of the spiral lamina.—**Zona fasciculata**, the layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body, just beneath the zona glomerulosa.—**Zona ganglionaris**, a collection of gray matter on the filaments of the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve.—**Zona glomerulosa**, the outer layer of the cortical part of the suprarenal body.—**Zona ignea**. Same as def. 2.—**Zona incerta**, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus.—**Zona lævis**. Same as *zona arcuata*.—**Zona mediana**. Same as *zona cartilaginea*.—**Zona membranacea**. Same as *basilar membrane* (which see, under *basilar*).—**Zona nervea**. Same as *zona arcuata*.—**Zona orbicularis**, a collection of circular fibers in the capsular ligament of the hip-joint.—**Zona pectinata**, the outer zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament.—**Zona pellucida**, a transparent membrane surrounding the yolk of the ovum: so called from its appearance in the human ovum under the microscope. It is simply the wall of the ovum, corresponding to any other cell-wall. It is traversed by numerous, more or less evident, radiating pore-canals, through which spermatozoa are supposed to enter the ovum.—**Zona perforata**, the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea.—**Zona radiata**, the zona pellucida when the radiating pore-canals are especially distinct.—**Zona repens**. Same as *herpes zoster*. See *herpes*.—**Zona reticularis**, the inner layer of the cortical portion of the suprarenal body.—**Zona serpiginosa**. Same as def. 2.—**Zona spongiosa**, the extreme dorsal tip of the posterior horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Zona tecta**, the inner part of the lamina spiralis membranacea, covered by the organ of Corti.—**Zona tendinosa**, a fibrous ring situated at each auriculoventricular opening in the heart.—**Zona Valsalvæ**, the membranous spiral lamina of the cochlea.—★**Zona volatica**. Same as def. 2.

zonal (zō'nal), *a.* [< LL. *zonalis*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. Having the character of a zone or belt.

Frequently storm clouds appeared *zonal*—that is, alternate portions positively and negatively electrified.
G. J. Symons, in Modern Meteorology, p. 163.

2. Of or pertaining to the rings, somites, or body-segments of an articulate or annulose animal; arthromeric; metameric: as, *zonal* symmetry, the serial homology or metameric symmetry of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or an annelid. See *symmetry*, 5 (*b*).—3. In *crystal.*, arranged in zones: as, the *zonal* structure of a mineral.—4. In *bot.*, noting that view of a diatom in which the zone or suture of the valves is presented to the eye—the "front view" of some writers.—5. In *hort.*, marked on the leaves with a zone or circle, as many pelargoniums, also called *horseshoe* geraniums.—**Zonal harmonic**. See *harmonic*.—**Zonal stratum**. See *stratum zonale*, under *stratum*.

zonally (zō'nal-i), *adv.* In a zonal manner; in zones, or in the form of a zone.

Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz . . . contain numerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged *zonally*.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 814.

Zonaria[1] (zō-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Agardh, 1841), fem. of L. *zonarius*: see *zonary*.] A small genus of widely distributed brown algæ, of the family *Dictyotaceæ*, having a more or less fan-shaped frond obscurely marked with concentric zones, and roundish or linear sori formed beneath the cuticle of the frond.

Zonaria[2] (zō-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *zonarius*: see *zonary*.] One of two primary groups (the other being *Discoidea*) into which Huxley divided the deciduate *Mammalia*, consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a zonary placenta: the *Zonoplacentalia*.

zonarioid (zō-nā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Zonaria*[1] + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Zonaria*.

zonary (zō'na-ri), *a.* [< L. *zonarius*, < *zona*, a zone: see *zone*.] Pertaining to or characterized by a zone; having or presenting the form of a belt or girdle. A zonary placenta is one in which the fetal villi form a belt or zone. See *Zonaria*[2], *Zonoplacentalia*, and *zonular*.

The placenta of the dugong is *zonary* and non-deciduate. *Nature*, XL. 611.

zonate (zō'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *zonatus*, < L. *zona*, zone: see *zone*.] 1. In *bot.*, marked with zones or concentric bands of color.—2. In *zoöl.*, having zones of color or texture; belted, girdled, or ringed; zoned.

zonda (zon'dä), *n.* [Named from the village of *Zonda*.] A local foehn wind occurring at the eastern base of the Andes, in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic. It is a hot dry west wind blowing down from the Cordillera, and carrying clouds of dust and fine sand. It may occur at any season, but is especially frequent during July and August (midwinter), when its high temperature and parching effects are especially noticeable. The name is also applied to a hot dry north wind occurring on the Argentine plains during the summer, and reported especially from the vicinity of Mendoza. This is essentially a desert wind, charged with sand, and oppressive and suffocating in its effects.

zone (zōn), *n.* [< F. *zone*, < Sp. Pg. It. *zona*, < L. *zona*, < Gr. *ζώνη*, a girdle, belt, one of the zones of the sphere, < *ζωννύναι*, gird.] 1. A girdle or belt worn as an article of dress. [Now only poetical.]

Germinatio, in green, with a *zone* of gold about her waist.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

With a side
White as Hebe's, when her *zone*
Slipt its golden clasp, and down
Fell her kirtle to her feet. *Keats*, Fancy.

2. A belt or band round anything, as a stripe of different color or substance round an object; figuratively, any circumscribing or surrounding line, real or imaginary; a circuitous line, path, or course; an inclosing circle.

That milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling *zone*, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 580.

And four great *zones* of sculpture, set betwixt
With many a mystic symbol, gird the hall.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Very frequently the colors form stripes or *zones* in the stone [Egyptian jasper], which are probably the result of decomposition of the upper surface.
E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 201.

3. Specifically, in *geog.*, one of five arbitrary divisions of the earth's surface, bounded by lines parallel to the equator, each named according to its prevailing temperature; a climatic belt. These climatic zones are (*a*) the *torrid zone*, extending from tropic to tropic, or 23½° north and 23½° south of the equator; (*b*) two *temperate zones*, extending from the tropics to the polar circles—that is, from the parallel of 23½° north or south to that of 66½° north or south, and therefore called the *north temperate* and *south temperate zones*; and (*c*) two *frigid zones*, extending from the polar circles to the north and south poles respectively.

4. Any continuous tract or belt differing in character from adjoining tracts; a definite area or region within which some distinguishing circumstances exist or are established: as, the *zones* of natural history, distinguished by special forms of vegetable or animal life; a *zone* of free trade; a free *zone* on the border of a country or between adjoining states. Naturalists formerly divided the sea-bottom into five zones in accordance with the depth of water covering each, which was supposed to determine its fauna and flora. They were called respectively *littoral*, *circumlittoral*, *median*, *inframedian*, and *abyssal*. Later researches have proved that the assumed facts were to a great extent erroneous, organisms supposed to be confined to the littoral zone having been found at the greatest depths. In geology *zone* has nearly the same meaning as *horizon*. A stratum, or a group of strata, may be characterized by the presence of a certain assemblage of fossils, or by one particular fossil: in such cases the most abundant or typical fossil may give a name to the subdivision in which it occurs, which will then be designated as the *zone* of that particular species. Thus, the Lower and the Middle Lias have together been divided into twelve zones, each characterized by the presence of a certain species of ammonite: as, the "zone of the *Arietites* (*Ammonites*) *raricostatus*," etc.

They [the people of Savoy] would . . . lose their commercial *zone* or free frontier with Switzerland.
C. K. Adams, Democracy and Monarchy, ix.

The *zone* of youthful fancy . . . is now well passed; the *zone* of cultured imagination is still beyond us.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 15.

How vast must have been that earlier period wherein were deposited those fine alternations of lime and clay which form hills, such as Mont Perrier, several hundred feet in height, divisible into distinct *zones*, each characterised by peculiar assemblages of fossils.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, v.

Attacks of a spasmodic or of a lethargic nature in hysterical patients can often be excited by touching or pressing upon certain spots or *zones* on the surface of the body.
Lancet, 1886, II. 1243.

5. In *math.*, a part of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.—6. In *crystal.*, a series of planes having their lines of intersection parallel.—**Annual zone**. Same as *annual ring* (which see, under *ring*[1]).—**Bathymetric zone**. See *bathymetric*.—**Cervical zone**, that part of the pregnant uterus, embracing about the lower fourth, within which attachment of the placenta is dangerous, as liable to cause alarming hemorrhage during childbirth. The centric attachment of the placenta in this zone constitutes placenta prævia (which see, under *placenta*).—**Ciliary zone**, in *anat.* See *ciliary*.—**Coralline zone**. See *coralline*.—**Epileptic zone**, an area of the skin covering the lower part of the face and the neck, irritation of which will excite an epileptic paroxysm. Brown-Séquard found that section of the spinal cord in the lumbar region in animals, usually guinea-pigs, was followed by epilepsy, and that the progeny of animals so treated had these epileptic zones.—**Epileptogenous** or **epileptogenic zone**. Same as *epileptic zone*.—**Hyperesthetic zone**, a hypersensitive portion of the integument, sometimes found, in cases of spinal paralysis, at the border of the affected part.—**Hypnogenic zone**, a place or region on the surface of the body stimulation or irritation of which tends to induce hypnotism. [Recent.]

Spots which have been described by Pitres as *hypnogenic zones*. *Björnström*, Hypnotism (trans.), p. 18.

Hysterogenic zone, a part of the surface of the body pressure upon which will excite a paroxysm in cases of hystero-epilepsy.—**Intermediary zone of the stomach**, that part of the wall of the stomach, near the pylorus, where the peptic glands begin to disappear.—**Isothermal zones**. See *isothermal*.—**Lissauer's zone**. Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*[1]).—**Marginal zone**, the border where the synovial membrane is gradually converted into articular cartilage.—**Neutral, pectinate, pellucid, primordial zones**. See the adjectives.—**Posterior marginal zone**. Same as *Lissauer's tract* (which see, under *tract*[1]).—**Three-mile zone**. See *mile*.—**Zone of defense**, in *fort.*, the belt of territory around a fortification which falls under the effective fire of the besieged.—**Zone of Haller**. Same as *zone of Zinn*.—**Zone of Lissauer**. Same as *Lissauer's tract*. See *tract*[1].—**Zone of operations** (*milit.*), the region containing the lines of operations of an army, extending from the base of operations to the objective point. See *strategy*.—**Zone of vegetation**, a belt of characteristic vegetable growth following a particular line of altitude on mountain sides.—**Zone of Zinn**. Same as *zonule of Zinn*. See *zonule*.

zone (zōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *zoned*, ppr. *zoning*. [< *zone*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To encircle with or as if with a zone; bring within a zone, or divide into zones or belts, in any sense.

I could hear he loved
Some fair immortal, and that his embrace
Had *zoned* her through the night.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

II. *intrans.* To be formed into zones.

What Mr. Lockyer had called the *zoning* of colour in the heavens. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 225.

zone-axis (zōn'ak*sis), *n.* In *crystal.*, the line in which all the planes of a zone would intersect if they were supposed to pass through the same point.

zoned (zōnd), *a.* [< *zone* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing a zone, as a woman.—2. Having zones, or bands resembling zones; zonate.

zoneless (zōn'les), *a.* [< *zone* + *-less*.] Without a zone or girdle; ungirt; hence, loosely robed.

That reeling goddess with the *zoneless* waist.
Cowper, Task, iii. 52.

zonic (zō'nik), *n.* [< *zone* + *-ic*.] A girdle; a zone; a belt. [Rare.]

I know that the place where I was bred stands upon a *zonic* of coal. *Smollett*, Travels, iv. (*Davies*.)

zoniferous (zō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *zona*, zone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or bearing a zone; zoned.

Zonites (zō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Montfort, 1810), < Gr. *ζωνίτης*, girded, < *ζώνη*, girdle: see *zone*.] In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, referred to the family *Helicidæ*, or to the *Limacidæ*, or to the *Vitrinidæ*, and giving name to the *Zonitinæ*. The species are numerous, as *Z. cellaria* (see *cellar-snail*). *Z. milium* is a very small species of the United States: *Z. umbilicata* is known as the *open snail*. The genus in a broad sense includes species of *Hyalina* and related forms; but it is also restricted to about a dozen species of the Mediterranean region, as *Z. algirus*.

Zonitidæ (zō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial gastropods, typified by the genus *Zonites*: same as *Vitrinidæ*. *Trans. New Zealand Inst.*, 1883.

Zonitinæ (zō-ni-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Vitrinidæ* or another family, typified by the genus *Zonites*, and including forms with a helicoid shell (into which the animal can completely withdraw) and with lateral bicuspid and marginal acute teeth.

Zonitis (zō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *ζωνίτις*, fem. of *ζωνίτης*: see *Zonites*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Cantharidæ*, of wide distribution and comprising about 40 species, of which 6 are North American. They are very variable in color and size, but are distinguished by having the outer lobe of the maxilla not prolonged.

zonochlorite (zō-nō-klō'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-ite*[2].] A zeolitic mineral, perhaps related to thomsonite, occurring in massive form in cavities in amygdaloid: it often shows bands of different colors.

zonociliate (zō-nō-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *zona*, zone, + NL. *ciliatus*, ciliate.] Zoned with a circlet

of cilia; encircled with cilia, as a trochosphere or telotrocha. See these words, and cut under *veliger*.

The fertilized egg of the Phylactolæma does not give rise to a *zonociliate* larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 437.

zonoid (zō′noid), *a.* [< Gr. ζωνοειδής, like a girdle, < ζώνη, girdle, + εἶδος, form.] Like a zone; pertaining to zones; zonular. [Rare.]

zonoplacental (zō″nō-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< L. *zona*, girdle, + NL. *placenta* + *-al*.] In *mammal.*, having a zonary deciduate placenta; of or pertaining to the *Zonoplacentalia*.

Zonoplacentalia (zō-nō-plas-en-tā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zonoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is zonary, as contrasted with *Discoplacentalia;* the *Zonaria*. The carnivores, the elephant, and the hyrax are examples.

Zonotrichia (zō-nō-trik′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. ζώνη, girdle, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A genus of large and handsome American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the crown-sparrows. The white-crowned is *Z. leucophrys*, abundant in many parts of North America. More numerous and familiar is the white-throated, or peabody-bird, *Z. albicollis*, whose white throat is sharply contrasted with the dark ash of the



White-throated Sparrow, or Peabody-bird (*Zonotrichia albicollis*).

breast. In the adult the head is striped with black and white, there is a distinct yellow spot before each eye, and the edge of the wing is yellow. The length is 6¾ inches, the extent 9½. This sparrow abounds in shrubbery of the eastern half of North America, and has a limpid pleasing song, some notes of which are rendered in the word *peabody*. *Z. querula* is Harris's finch, of the Missouri and Mississippi region; the male when adult has nearly the whole head hooded with jet-black. *Z. coronata*, of the Pacific slope, is the golden-crowned.

zonula (zō′nū-lä), *n.*; pl. *zonulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *zonule*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small zone, belt, or ring; a zonule.—**Zonula ciliaris.** Same as *zonule of Zinn*.—**Zonula of Zinn.** Same as *zonule of Zinn*.

zonular (zō′nū-lär), *a.* [< *zonule* + *-ar*³.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a zone or zonule; zonary; zoned.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, specifically, diffuse: applied to a diffuse form of placenta. See *zonary*.

The *zonular* type of a placenta. *Dana.*

Zonular cataract, a form of cataract, occurring usually in young children, in which the opacity is situated between the cortex and the nucleus of the lens.

zonule (zō′nūl), *n.* [< L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, girdle: see *zone*.] A little zone, belt, or band; a zonula.—**Zonule of Zinn,** the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye. See under *suspensory*.

zonulet (zō′nū-let), *n.* [< *zonule* + *-et*.] A little zone or girdle.

That riband 'bout my Julia's waste,
. . . that *zonulet* of love.
Herrick, Upon Julia's Riband.

zonure (zō′nūr), *n.* [< NL. *Zonurus*.] Any lizard of the genus *Zonurus* in a broad sense, or of the family *Zonuridæ:* as, the rough-tailed *zonure*, *Zonurus cordylus*.

Zonuridæ (zō-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonurus* + *-idæ*.] A South African and Madagascar family of agamoid eriglossate lacertilians, with cruciform interclavicles, short, simple tongue, and roofed-over supratemporal fossæ, typified by the genus *Zonurus*. The family was formerly much more loosely characterized, and then contained various forms from different parts of the world, which have since been separated as types of other families.

Zonurinæ (zō-nū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zonurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Zonuridæ*, containing normally lacertiform species with well-developed limbs, and including the greater part of the family: distinguished from *Chamæsaurinæ*.

Zonurus (zō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem), < Gr. ζώνη, a belt, zone, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical



Zonure (*Zonurus giganteus*).

genus of *Zonuridæ:* so named from the rings of spiny scales on the tail, as of *Z. giganteus*.

Zoo (zō), *n.* [The first three letters of *zoölogical*, taken as forming one syllable.] With the definite article, the Zoölogical Gardens in London: also used of any similar collection of animals. [From a mere vulgarism, this corruption has passed into wide colloquial use.]

zoöamylin (zō-ō-am′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *amylin*.] Same as *glycogen*.

zoöbiotism (zō-ō-bī′ō-tizm) *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + βίος, life, + *-t-* + *-ism*.] Same as *biotics*.

zoöblast (zō′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + βλαστός, germ.] An animal cell; a bioplast (which see).

Zoöcapsa (zō-ō-kap′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + L. *capsa*, box, chest: see *capsule*.] A genus of fossil barnacles belonging to the Liassic period.

zoöcarp (zō′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + καρπός, fruit.] Same as *zoöspore*.

zoöcaulon (zō-ō-kâ′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + καυλός, stem, stalk: see *caul*³, *caulis*.] The erect branching tentaculiferous colony-stock of some infusorians, as of the genus *Dendrosoma*. *W. S. Kent.*

zoöchemical (zō-ō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoöchem-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to zoöchemistry.

zoöchemistry (zō-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *chemistry*.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body.

zoöchemy (zō′ō-kem-i), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. **chemy* (F. *chimie*): see *alchemy*.] Same as *zoöchemistry*. *Dunglison.*

zoöchlorella (zō″ō-klō-rel′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöchlorellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + χλωρός, pale-green, + dim. *-ella*.] One of the unicellular green algæ, which are found living symbiotically in various low invertebrates, as the hydras among polyps and the stentors among infusorians. Compare *zoöxanthella*.

zoöcyst (zō′ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + κύστις, bladder.] A cyst, formed by various protozoans and protophytes, whose contents break up into many germinal granules or spores; a kind of sporocyst.

zoöcystic (zō-ō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *zoöcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcyst.

zoöcytial (zō-ō-sit′i-al), *a.* [< *zoöcytium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a zoöcytium.

zoöcytium (zō-ō-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöcytia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + κύτος, cavity.] The common gelatinous matrix or support of certain compound or colonial infusorians, composed of a substance secreted by and containing the individual animalcules; an infusorial syncytium; a zoöthecium. Compare *zoödendrium*. See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödendrial (zō-ō-den′dri-al), *a.* [< *zoödendri-um* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a zoödendrium.

zoödendrium (zō-ō-den′dri-um), *n.*; pl. *zoödendria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + δένδρον, tree.] The zoöcytium or zoöthecium of certain infusorians, which is much branched or of arborescent form. *W. S. Kent.* See cut under *Epistylis*.

zoödynamic (zō″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + δυναμικός, dynamic: see *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to zoödynamics.

zoödynamics (zō″ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *zoödynamic* (see *-ics*).] The dynamics of the animal body; the science of the vital powers of animals; animal physiology, as a branch of biology: correlated with *zoöphysics*.

zoœa, zoœal, *n.* See *zoëa, zoëal*.

zoœcial (zō-ē′shi-al), *a.* [< *zoœci-um* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoœcium; of or pertaining to the zoœcia of polyzoans.

zoœcium (zō-ē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *zoœcia* (-ä). [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + οἰκία, house.] The ectocyst, or outer chitinous or calcified cell, in which a polypide of the *Polyzoa* is lodged, and into which a polypide can be retracted after protrusion; one of the cells of the cœnœcium, containing a polypide. It is the cuticle of the polypide itself, dense and tough, or hard, changing without solution of continuity into the soft delicate pellicle at the mouth of the animalcule. In the ectoproctous polyzoans it forms a case or shield into which the soft protrusible parts of the polypide can be withdrawn. See *ectocyst*, and cut under *Plumatella*.

zoœform, *a.* See *zoëform*.

zoöerythrin (zō″ō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + ἐρυθρός, red, + *-ine*².] **1.** A red coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoos, giving a continuous spectrum. See *turacin*.—**2.** A kind of red pigment of the lipochrome series widely diffused in sponges, and regarded as having a respiratory function. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420.

Also *zoönerythrin*.

zoöfulvin (zō-ō-ful′vin), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + L. *fulvus*, tawny, + *-in*².] A yellow coloring matter obtained from the plumage of the *Musophagidæ* or turakoos, showing two absorptive bands not the same as those of turacin.

zoögamete (zō′ō-ga-mēt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + γαμετή, a wife, etc.] In *bot.*, a motile gamete. Also *planogamete*.

zoögamous (zō-og′a-mus), *a.* [< *zoögam-y* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to zoögamy; noting the pairing of animals or their sexual reproduction.

zoögamy (zō-og′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + γάμος, marriage.] The coupling, mating, or pairing of animals of opposite sexes for the purpose of reproduction or propagation of their kind; sexual reproduction; gamogenesis.

zoögen (zō′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A glairy organic substance found on the surface of the thermal waters of Baden and elsewhere. Also called ★*zoiodin*.

zoögenic (zō-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *zoögen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeny, or the origination of animals.

zoögeny (zō-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the origination of living beings and the formation of their parts or organs. Also *zoögony*.

zoögeog. An abbreviation, used in this work, of *zoögeography*.

zoögeographer (zō″ō-jē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who studies the geographical distribution of animals, or is versed in zoögeography.

It is therefore . . . the business of the *zoogeographer*, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality.
Encyc. Brit., III. 738.

zoögeographic (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *zoögeograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeography; faunistic; chorological.

zoögeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoögeographic* + *-al*.] Same as *zoögeographic*.

zoögeography (zō″ō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *geography*.] The science or the description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe; faunal or faunistic zoölogy; animal chorology: correlated with *phytogeography*. This is an important branch of zoology, of much intrinsic interest in several respects, and of special significance in its bearing upon the questions of the origin of species and their modification under climatic and other physical conditions of environment. It has been much studied of late years with the result of mapping the land-surface of the globe into several major and numerous minor areas, which can be bounded and graphically represented in colors with almost the precision attained in depicting civil or political boundaries. Zoögeography is related to paleontology as the distribution of animals in space is related to their succession in time; but the principles of zoögeography are of course as applicable to any former as to the present dispersion of species on the face of the globe. See *province*, 6, and *region*, 7.

zoöglœa (zō-ō-glē′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöglœæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + γλοιός, a sticky substance.] **1.** A peculiar colony of *Schizomycetes* in which they form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes. It was formerly regarded as a distinct genus, but is now known to be a kind of resting-stage in which the various elements are glued together by their greatly swollen and diffluent cell-walls becoming contiguous. It corresponds to the palmella stage of certain of the lower algæ.

Bacteria sometimes form a jelly-like mass by the swelling up of their cell-membranes; this is the *zoöglœa* stage.
Bessey, Botany, p. 212.

2. A massing together of micro-organisms which occurs in a certain stage of their development, the collection being surrounded by a gelatinoid envelop.

Liquids in which any of these Schizomycetes are actively developing themselves usually bear on their surface a gelatinous scum, which is termed by Prof. Cohn the *Zoöglœa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 303.

zoöglœic (zō-ō-glē'ik), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of zoöglœa; pertaining to zoöglœa.

zoöglœoid (zō-ō-glē'oid), *a.* [< *zoöglœa* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the zoöglœa stage or condition of a micro-organism.

zoögonidium (zō″ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *zoögonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *bot.*, a locomotive gonidium; a gonidium provided with cilia, and hence motile; a motile asexual reproductive cell.

Each *zoögonidium* breaks itself up into sixteen new *zoögonidia*, forming sixteen small and new colonies.
Bessey, Botany, p. 221.

zoögonous (zō-og'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ζωογόνος, producing animals, < ζῷον, animal, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gonous.*] Same as *viviparous.*

zoögony (zō-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ζωογονία, production of animals, < ζῷον, animal, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony.*] Same as *zoögeny.*

zoögraft (zō'ō-grȧft), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *graft.*] In *surg.*, a piece of living tissue taken from one of the lower animals to supply a defect in the human body by grafting it on the latter. Also *zoöplastic graft.*

zoögrapher (zō-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-er.*] A zoögraphist.

zoögraphic (zō-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of animals; pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphical (zō-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *zoögraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoögraphic.*

zoögraphist (zō-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *zoögraph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes or depicts animals; a descriptive zoölogist.

zoögraphy (zō-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-γραφια*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of or a treatise on animals; descriptive zoölogy.

zoögyroscope (zō-ō-jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *gyroscope.*] An application of the principle of the zoëtrope in which a series of pictures are placed in a rotating frame, and, as they pass between a lantern and a lens, are thrown in extremely rapid succession on a screen, so as to form a continuous but constantly changing picture. This device is used in the exhibition of continuous series of instantaneous pictures of animals in motion, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöid (zō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζῳοειδής, like an animal, < ζῷον, animal, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Like an animal; of the nature of animals; having an animal character, form, aspect, or mode of existence, as an organism endowed with life and motion. See II.

II. *n.* In *biol.*, something like an animal; that which is of the nature of an animal, yet is not an animal in an ordinary sense, and is not the whole of an animal in a strict sense; one of the "persons" or recognizably distinct entities which compose a zoön; that product of any organism, whether of animal, vegetable, or equivocal character, which is capable of spontaneous movements, and hence may have an existence more or less apart from or independent of the parent organism. The biological conception of a zoöid is a fundamental one, bordering upon an almost metaphysical definition of what may constitute individual identity or non-identity in a given case: the term covers a multitude of cases which seem at first sight to have little in common, and its use in ordinary zoölogy and botany is consequently various. The general sense of the word is subject to the following specifications: (*a*) An ambiguous or equivocal organic body intermediate between a plant and an animal, and not distinctly either one or the other; a micro-organism or microbe not amenable to ordinary classification in natural history, as bacteria, bacilli, and micrococci; a protistan, as a moner; one of the lowest protozoans; a protophyte. Such zoöids are microscopic, and for the most part of extreme minuteness. See the distinctive names, and *Monera*, *Primalia*, *Protista*, *Protophyta*, *Protozoa*. (*b*) One of certain peculiar cells of multicellular animals and plants which are endowed with special activities, have as it were an individuality of their own, and are capable of a sort of separate existence. Zoöids of this class are mainly germinal or reproductive. The female germ (ovum) and the corresponding male element are respectively types of the whole. They occur under many modifications, which receive distinctive names; many of the smallest and simplest forms are indifferently known as *spores*. See *spore*[2], *spore-formation*, *oöspore*, *zoöspore*, *sporozoöid*, *antherozoid*, *spermatozoöid*, and *spermatozoön*, with various cuts. The foregoing definitions are independent of any distinction to be drawn between plants and animals; the following are zoölogical. (*c*) Any animal organism which has acquired separate existence from another by partition of that other into two or more in the processes of fission, gemmation, and the like. Such cases are numerous and diverse. Viewing the zoön or zoölogical unit as the entire product of an impregnated ovum, the parts or persons into which it may be subsequently separated, without any true sexual generation, and consequently without the origination of a new zoön, are appropriately termed *zoöids*. The simplest case is when a zoön breaks into two or more pieces, and every piece proceeds to grow the part which it lacks, and thus becomes wholly like the organism from which it was detached. Various annelids offer a case in point. Another and large class of cases is furnished by hydrozoans which suffer segmentation directly, or detach from their main stock various parts, as free medusoids and the like, these zoöids serving to found new organisms. Allman defines the zoöid of a hydrozoan as a more or less independent product of non-sexual reproduction. Proliferation or strobilation of parts which may become detached is also well illustrated in the proglottides or deutoscolices which form the joints of tapeworms; these are zoöids in so far as the parent worm is concerned, consisting of detachable genitals containing the elements of a new sexual generation. A similar multiplication by zoöids without generation takes place among tunicates; it is unknown of true vertebrates. One of the most interesting cases is afforded in the parthenogenesis of some insects, as aphids, in which, by a sort of internal gemmation, swarms of zoöidal aphids are budded in succession from one another to several removes from the original impregnation. The term *zoöid* with some writers specifies all these "inferior individuals" which thus intervene in alternation of generation between the products of proper sexual reproduction; and such have been described as "the detached portions of an individual in discontinuous development." (*d*) Any one of the recognizably distinct persons of a compound organism, whether actually detached or detachable or not; any member of a colonial or social aggregate, as the polypites of a polypidom, the polypides of a polyzoary, and the like. Such zoöids offer every degree of separateness or separability. In some cases they are extremely numerous, all alike, and inseparable from the common stock which they fabricate and inhabit, as the members of a coral or seamat. In other cases they are less numerous, and but slightly connected, and all alike, as the several members of a composite sea-anemone of the genus *Zoanthus* (see cut there). But the zoöids of many hydrozoans, for instance, are quite different in both form and function, in the same individual, for the purpose of division of labor; and the zoöids which thus act as the different organs of one individual are commonly distinguished by name, as *gonozoöids*, *gasterozoöids*, *dactylozoöids*, *spirozoöids*, etc. See the distinctive names. Also *zoönite* (a mistaken use).

zoöidal (zō-oi'dal), *a.* [< *zoöid* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöid.*

zooks (zůks), *interj.* A minced oath: same as *gadzooks.* [Obsolete or (rarely) archaic.]

Zooks! see how brave they march.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

Zooks! are we pilchards, that they sweep the streets,
And count fair prize what comes into their net?
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

★ **zoöl.** An abbreviation of *zoölogy.*

zoölater (zō-ol'a-tėr), *n.* [< *zoölatry*, after *idolater.*] One who worships animals or practises zoölatry.

zoölatria (zō-ō-lā'tri-ȧ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *zoölatry.*

The system of *zoolatria*, or animal worship, was said to have been introduced into Egypt by King Kekau of the IInd dynasty. *W. R. Cooper*, Archaic Dict., p. 57.

zoölatrous (zō-ol'a-trus), *a.* [< *zoölatr-y* + *-ous.*] Worshiping animals; practising zoölatry; of or relating to zoölatry.

zoölatry (zō-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< NL. *zoolatria*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of particular animals, as in the religion of the ancient Egyptians and of many other primitive peoples, either as representatives of deities, or on account of some fancied qualities or relations.

zoölite (zō'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ζῷον, animal, + λίθος, stone (see *-lite*).] A fossil animal; an animal substance petrified. Also *zoölith.*

zoölith (zō'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *zoölite.*

zoölithic (zō-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *zoölith* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoölitic.*

zoölitic (zō-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *zoölite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a zoölite; relating to zoölites. Also *zoölithic.*

zoöloger (zō-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *zoölog-y* + *-er.*] A zoölogist. [Now rare.]

zoölogic (zō-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *zoölogy* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoölogical.*

zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *zoölogic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoölogy.—**Zoölogical garden**, a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition.—**Zoölogical province, region**, etc., in *zoögeog.*, one of the faunal areas, varying in extent, into which the land-surface of the globe is naturally divisible with reference to the geographical distribution of animals. (See *province*, 6, *region*, 7, and *zoögeography.*) Corresponding divisions of the waters of the globe may take the same name when their surface-extent is considered, or are distinctively named (see *Arctalia*, etc.). Zoölogical areas regarded vertically, or as to depth of water, are often called *zones* or *belts*. See *zone*, *n.*, 4.

zoölogically (zō-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a zoölogist; on the principles or according to the doctrines of zoölogy; from a zoölogical standpoint.

zoölogist (zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *zoölog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in zoölogy; a biologist.

zoölogize (zō-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.* To study zoölogy practically.

zoölogy (zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *zoologie* = Sp. *zoologia* = Pg. It. *zoologia* = G. *zoologie*, < NL. *zoologia*, < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of animals; the natural history of the animal kingdom; the body of fact and doctrine derived from the scientific study of that series of organisms whose highest term is man: correlated with *phytology* (or botany) as one of the two main branches of biology. The connotation which the term has acquired during the last fifty years is very extensive, as a result of the application to zoölogical science of the most general laws and principles of biology. So far is zoölogy freed from the former restriction of its scope to the mere formalities of description, classification, and nomenclature (which constitute only *systematic zoology*) that it now includes the results of all the biological sciences in so far as these are applicable to the study of animal structure and function. Such are *phylogeny*, or the origination of species, genera, etc.; *ontogeny*, or the origination of the individual animal; *embryology*, or the prenatal life-history of organisms; *paleontology* or *paleozoology*, the history of animals in geologic time; *zoögeography*, the history of animals as to their spatial relations; *zootomy* or *zoöphysics*, the comparative anatomy of animals; *zoödynamics* or *biodynamics*, animal physiology; *zoöchemistry*, the chemistry of animal substances and tissues; *zoöpsychology*, the science of animal instincts; *zoötechnics*, *bionomics*, or *thremmatology*, which regards the relations of living animals to man; and various other cognate branches of the general science. The name *zoölogy* is an old one, and some of its branches have been cultivated from antiquity. One of the earliest classifications of animals in which a modern zoölogical group can be clearly recognized is that ascribed to Moses, which was based primarily upon certain hygienic and sacerdotal considerations: for the "clean" beasts that "cleave the hoof" are ruminants; certain "unclean" birds are carrion-feeding birds of prey, as the vulture; and the non-ruminant artiodactyls (swine) are characterized with special emphasis. The germ of modern zoölogy, as of other sciences, is commonly ascribed to Aristotle. Though he tabulated no scheme, his three treatises on zoölogical subjects include a classification which shows great discernment. He divided the animal kingdom into two main branches: (1) Ἔναιμα, *Enæma*, or 'blooded' animals, in the four classes of mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes—the *Vertebrata*, and nearly as they stand to-day; (2) Ἄναιμα, *Anæma*, or 'bloodless' animals, exactly the *Invertebrata*, of which he had four classes, his Μαλάκια being cephalopods; Μαλακόστρακα, crustaceans; Ἔντομα, insects (other arthropods than crustaceans); and Ὀστρακοδέρματα, univalve and bivalve mollusks (together with sea-urchins). Pliny the naturalist was an industrious and indiscriminate compiler; and no name of special note in zoölogy appears again until the middle of the sixteenth century, when the almost simultaneous works of three authors securely founded the science and greatly enlarged its scope. Wotton (1552) followed Aristotle, but added to the system the *Zoöphyta* (which long afterward became the *Vermes* of Linnæus and the *Radiata* of Cuvier, and continue to be the "zoöphytes" of the present day); Gesner and Belon published treatises in 1555; and in 1560 was started at Naples a society which had zoölogy among its objects, the Academia Secretorum Naturæ, suppressed by the church. The period between Gesner and Linnæus is sometimes styled the "heroic age" of zoölogy. The advance upon Gesner was comparatively unmarked for a hundred years from his death in 1565; but the latter half of the seventeenth century witnessed great progress. The collection of animals from distant parts of the world increased; such anatomical examinations as had been practicable and had long been practised without the aid of the microscope were carried on with that instrument; and several still-existing societies were founded—the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum (in 1651), the Royal Society (chartered in 1662), and soon afterward the Paris Academy, under Louis XIV. The immediate predecessor of Linnæus in this period was John Ray (1628–1705), who fixed the word *species* in the sense it was to bear from his day to Darwin, and did more than any other person to make the "Systema Naturæ" of the Swedish naturalist possible. This work passed through twelve editions (1735–68) in the lifetime of its author; the present binomial system of nomenclature was first applied consistently to zoölogy in the tenth edition (1758). Linnæus also gave fixity to certain graded groups above the species—namely, the genus, order, and class of the "Regnum Animale"—and he recognized the variety below the species. The classes in 1766 were six: *Mammalia*, with 7 orders; *Aves*, 6 orders; *Amphibia*, 3 orders; *Pisces*, 4 orders; *Insecta*, 7 orders; *Vermes*, 5 orders. The Linnean diagnoses were always crisp and sententious, if not always correct; and, faulty or inadequate as any of them may now appear to be, the practical convenience of this machinery of classification and nomenclature is inestimable. Though the notion of the fixity of species and other groups as special creations, to which this system gave rise, is now known to be radically fallacious, the Linnean classification acquired almost the character of dogma, such as had many centuries before attached to the writings of Aristotle and to the Mosaic traditions. This system may be said to have culminated with the close of the eighteenth century; and the early years of the nineteenth wrought important changes, both in form and substance, notably at the hands of Lamarck and Cuvier. Lamarck was the pivot upon which zoölogy turned from Linnæus to Darwin. His "Zoölogical Philosophy" of 1809 is separated by a half-century to a year from the "Systema Naturæ" of 1758, and by exactly a half-century from Darwin's "Origin of Species," which was first published in November, 1859. Lamarckianism brought up the whole subject of modern

evolution as opposed to special creation, and the variability of organisms by their appetency, as opposed to their fixity in character. Lamarck recognized the two Aristotelian main branches as *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*, the former with 4, the latter with 12 classes, and both with many ordinal and lower groups. Cuvier was profoundly versed in comparative anatomy, gave also special prominence to paleontology, and reached the conclusion (1812) that all animals are modeled upon four types, for which he adopted the names *Vertebrata*, with 4 classes; *Mollusca*, 6 classes; *Articulata*, 4 classes; *Radiata*, 5 classes — each with more or fewer orders. Except the first of these (borrowed from Lamarck and so from Aristotle), none of these "types" are found to hold; and few of the classes or orders are now accepted as framed by Cuvier, whose views and methods in the main were upheld in England by Owen. Cuvier's system was completed in 1829. Among the last notable views of classification before the appearance of Darwinism are those of Leuckart (1848), giving 5 types and 14 classes of invertebrates (without the protozoans); of H. Milne-Edwards (1855); and of L. Agassiz (1859). The period between Lamarck and Darwin was one of extraordinary activity in all branches of zoölogical investigation, involving the accumulation of a wealth of material, the description of thousands of new genera and species, and the multiplication of distinctions founded upon little difference; but philosophical generalizations did not keep pace with the elaboration of analytical details. Zoölogical systems in various departments became almost as numerous as the specialists engaged; and the subject acquired a huge literature, descriptive, iconographic, and classificatory, as well as controversial. This aspect of zoölogy has continued during the past thirty years or so (1859–96); but the real history of the zoölogy of this period is the history of Darwinian evolution, or the application of general principles of individual development (ontogeny) to the solution of broader biological problems (phylogeny) — the development of the theory of evolution being itself an illustration of its own underlying principle.

2. Zoögraphy; the written description of animals; a treatise on animals, especially a systematic treatise, or zoölogical system. Several of the main classificatory divisions of the animal kingdom represent formally named departments of systematic zoölogy. Such are *mammalogy* or *mastology* or *therology*, the formal science of mammals; *ornithology*, of birds; *herpetology*, of reptiles, including amphibians; *ichthyology*, of fishes in their several classes; *conchology* or *malacology*, of mollusks; *carcinology* or *crustaceology*, of crustaceans; *entomology*, of insects (more extensive than all the others combined); *helminthology*, of worms; and *zoöphytology*, of zoöphytes. From some of these again subdivisions are formed, in consequence either of the intrinsic importance of certain of their subjects or of the special activity of investigation of these subjects — as, for example, *anthropology* (including *ethnography* and *sociology*), or the particular study of man from a biological standpoint; *cetology*, the study of whales as differing much from ordinary mammals; *selachology*, of one of the classes of fishes; *ascidiology*, of the connecting links between invertebrates and ordinary vertebrates; and especially of *bacteriology*, the lately created science of microbes or micro-organisms, which probably of all the departments of zoölogy has the most direct and important bearing upon human welfare and happiness.

Zooloo, *n.* and *a.* See *Zulu*.

zoömagnetic (zō″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< *zoömagnet(ism)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömagnetism.

zoömagnetism (zō-ō-mag′ne-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *magnetism*.] Animal magnetism.

Turning to the other subjects of which Dr. Liébeault treats [in his Thérapeutique Suggestive, Paris, 1891], the most remarkable, and almost the most puzzling, chapter is on *zoomagnetism*.
Proc. Soc. Psychical Research (London), July, 1891, p. 291.

zoömancy (zō′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] The pretended art of divination from observation of animals, or of their actions under given circumstances.

zoömantic (zō-ō-man′tik), *a.* [< *zoömancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömancy.

zoömechanics (zō″ō-mē-kan′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *mechanics*.] Same as *zoödynamics*.

zoömelanin (zō-ō-mel′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-in*².] A black pigment derived from the feathers of some birds.

zoömetric (zō-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *zoömetr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoömetry.

zoömetry (zō-om′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of the proportionate lengths or sizes of the parts of animals: correlated with *anthropometry*.

zoömorphic (zō-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Representative of animals, or of their characteristic forms, as a work of art; of or pertaining to zoömorphism: correlated with *anthropomorphic*. — 2. Especially, representing or symbolizing the conception of a god under the form of an animal whose characteristic traits or habits suggest the idea attached to the god. The most thoroughly zoömorphic religion was probably that of the ancient Egyptians, resulting in a complex system of zoölatry, many elements of which were appropriated and adapted by the Greeks and Romans.

Oghams, as is well known, occur on some of the crosses bearing the interlaced ornamentation and *zoomorphic* designs found on the Manx crosses.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 240.

Under Dynasty XII. the gods that had previously been represented in art as beasts appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic half *zoömorphic*, dog-headed, cat-headed, hawk-headed, bull-headed men and women.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 428.

zoömorphism (zō-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being zoömorphic; zoömorphic state or condition; representation or exhibition of animal forms as distinguished from the human form; especially, the characterization or symbolization of a god in animal form. Compare *anthropomorphism*. — 2. The conception or representation of men or supernal beings under the form of animals, or of men or gods transformed into beasts; the attribution of human or divine qualities to beings of animal form; worship of the images of animals; zoötheism.

Zoomorphism is much more absurd than Anthropomorphism after all. Surely the rational mode is to employ the highest conceptions you can, while freely acknowledging their utter inadequacy.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 205.

zoömorphy (zō′ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< *zoömorph-ic* + *-y*³.] Same as *zoömorphism*.

zoön (zō′on), *n.*; pl. *zoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal; cf. *ζωή*, life; < *ζάειν*, *ζῆν*, Ionic *ζώειν*, live.] An animal form containing all the elements of a typical organism of the group to which it belongs; a morphological individual regarded as the whole product of an impregnated ovum, which may or may not be divided into persons or zoöids without true generation. See *zoöid*.

It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case, is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 73.

Zoa impersonalia, organisms resulting from the coalescence or concrescence of zoöns, as of many sponges, which thus lose their "personality."

The remarkable cases [among sponges] of *zoa impersonalia*, or what we should call degraded colonies.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1884, p. 99.

zoönal (zō′ō-nal), *a.* [Irreg. < *zoön* + *-al*.] Having the character of a zoön; of or pertaining to zoa.

zoönerythrin (zō″on-e-rith′rin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*².] Same as *zoöerythrin*. Also *zoönerythrine*.

zoönic (zō-on′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ic*.] Relating to animals; obtained or derived from animal substance: as, *zoönic* acid. — **Zoönic acid**, a name given by Berthollet to acetic acid in combination with animal matter, obtained by distilling animal matter.

zoönite (zō′ō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*².] 1. One of the rings, segments, or somites of which the body of a worm, crustacean, insect, vertebrate, or other segmented or articulated animal is composed; a zonule; a metamere or an arthromere of an articulated invertebrate; a diarthromere of a vertebrate: used generically of any segment, to which special names are given in special cases. — 2. Same as *zoöid*: a mistaken use of the word. *Eng. Cyclop.* (*Zoöl.*), IV. 561. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

zoönitic (zō-ō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *zoönite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a zoönite; somitic.

zoönomia (zō-ō-nō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (the title of a celebrated treatise by Dr. Erasmus Darwin): see *zoönomy*.] Same as *zoönomy*.

zoönomic (zō-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *zoönom-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zoönomy.

zoönomist (zō-on′ō-mist), *n.* [< *zoönom-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in zoönomy; a biologist, in a broad sense.

zoönomy (zō-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *zoonomia*, < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *νόμος*, law.] The laws of animal life collectively considered; the science which treats of the causes and relations of the phenomena of living animals; the vital economy of animals; animal physiology.

zoönosis (zō-on′ō-sis), *n.*; pl. *zoönoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease communicated to man from the lower animals. Hydrophobia and glanders are examples of zoönoses.

zoönosology (zō″ō-nō-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *nosology*.] The classification of diseases affecting the lower animals; a system of zoöpathology; zoöpathy.

zoöparasite (zō-ō-par′a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *παράσιτος*, parasite.] A parasitic animal.

zoöpathology (zō″ō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *pathology*.] The study of disease in animals; veterinary pathology.

zoöpathy (zō-op′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Animal pathology; the science of the diseases of animals, excepting man. See *zoötherapy*.

Zoöphaga (zō-of′a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *zoophagus*: see *zoöphagous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] Flesh-eating or carnivorous animals collectively considered: a term of no exact classificatory meaning. — 2. The carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials, as collectively distinguished from the herbivorous marsupials, or *Botanophaga*. The opossum is an example. — 3†. A division of gastropods including carnivorous forms. *Lamarck*, 1822.

zoöphagan (zō-of′a-gan), *n.* A carnivorous animal; a sarcophagan; especially, a member of the *Zoöphaga*, 2.

zoöphagous (zō-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *zoophagus*, Gr. *ζωοφάγος*, living on animal food, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Devouring animals; sarcophagous; carnivorous: opposed to *phytophagous*. Specifically applied by Blyth, in editing Cuvier, to one of two primary types of placental *Mammalia*, including man, *Quadrumana*, *Carnivora*, and *Cetacea*; the last constituting the order *Isodontia*, the first three the order *Typodontia*.

zoöphilist (zō-of′i-list), *n.* [< *zoöphil-y* + *-ist*.] A lover of animals or living creatures; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

Our philosopher and *zoophilist* . . . advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxxviii. (*Davies.*)

The *zoöphilists* vowed their determination to force through Parliament a prohibitory act.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 207.

zoöphily (zō-of′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-φιλία*, love, < *φιλεῖν*, love.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction. *Cornhill Mag.*

zoöphoric (zō-ō-for′ik), *a.* [< *zoöphor-us* + *-ic*.] Bearing a living being, or a figure or figures of one or more men or animals: as, a *zoöphoric* column.

zoöphorus (zō-of′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζωοφόρος*, a frieze bearing the figures of living beings, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] In *anc. arch.*, a continuous frieze, unbroken by triglyphs, carved in relief with figures of men and animals, as the Panathenaic frieze of the Parthenon, or the frieze of Phigaleia. Also ★*zophorus*. See cuts under *Doric* and *Hellenic*.

zoöphysics (zō-ō-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *φυσικά*, physics.] The study of the physical structure of animals; comparative anatomy as a branch of zoölogy: correlated with *zoödynamics*, or animal physiology.

Zoo-Dynamics, *Zoo-Physics*, Zoo-Chemistry. — The pursuit of the learned physician — anatomy and physiology: exemplified by Harvey, Haller, Hunter, Johann Müller.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 803.

Zoöphyta (zō-of′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *zoöphyton*: see *zoöphyte*.] The alternative name of the Cuvierian *Radiata*; the *Phytozoa*; the animal-plants, or plant-like animals. In later systems, especially following the classification of Cuvier, the name has been much used for a large artificial and heterogeneous assemblage of the lower invertebrates, many of which, like the corallines, have a plant-like habit, and branch from a fixed base. It thus covers, or has covered, all the true cœlenterates (actinozoans, hydrozoans, and ctenophorans), all the echinoderms (starfishes, sea-urchins, holothurians, and crinoids), the polyzoans, the sponges, some of the worms which used to be classed as radiates, and all the infusorians and other protozoans known, having thus no better standing than "the radiate mob" of Cuvier. (See *Radiata*, 1.) In some of its various restricted applications, however, it has excluded certain forms that obviously belonged elsewhere, and the tendency has been to adapt the name to the cœlenterates, with or without the sponges. The proposition has been made, and by some accepted, to use the name in this strict sense, and instead of *Cœlentera* or *Cœlenterata*; in which case it would cover the *Actinozoa*, *Hydrozoa*, *Ctenophora*, and *Spongiæ*. The New Latin form of the term is attributed to Wotton (1492–1555), who in his "De Differentiis Animalium" (Paris, 1552) included under this name practically its present content: namely, holothurians, starfishes, jelly-fishes, sea-anemones, and sponges.

zoöphyte (zō′ō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *zoöphyton*, < Gr. *ζωόφυτον* (Aristotle), lit. 'animal-plant,' < *ζῷον*, animal, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A member of the *Zoöphyta*, in any sense; a radiate; a phytozoan.

The term is a loose popular equivalent of the technical designation; but it is convenient, and may be employed for any of the *Zoöphyta* in a proper sense, as corals, sea-anemones, acalephs, and sponges. The chief objection to its use is its continued application to those polyzoans which are of coralline aspect, as these have no affinity with cœlenterates.—**Glass-rope zoöphytes**†, the glass-rope sponges, or *Hyalonemidæ* (which see).

zoöphyte-trough (zō′ō-fīt-trôf), *n.* A device for retaining living zoöphytes or infusoria which are to be examined under the microscope. It consists of a frame with two movable sides of glass, and a false bottom, also of glass, small enough to admit of the insertion of the sides between it and the frame. The upper edges of the sides are pressed together by a spring, and can be separated as desired by a wedge. *E. H. Knight.*

zoöphytic (zō-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöphyte; of or pertaining to zoöphytes; phytozoic.—**Zoöphytic series**, the series of animals composing the *Zoöphyta* as defined by Haeckel and Huxley, beginning with the lowest sponges and ending with the highest cœlenterates.

zoöphytical (zō-ō-fit′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoöphytic* + *-al.*] Same as *zoöphytic.*

zoöphytoid (zō-of′i-toid), *a.* [< *zoöphyte* + *-oid.*] Resembling a zoöphyte; related to the zoöphytes.

zoöphytological (zō-ō-fī-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to zoöphytology.

zoöphytologist (zō″ō-fī-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *zoöphytolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of zoöphytes. *R. F. Tomes*, Geol. Mag. (1885), p. 549.

zoöphytology (zō″ō-fī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, zoöphyte, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or natural history of zoophytes.

zoöphyton (zō-of′i-ton), *n.*; pl. *zoöphyta* (-tä). [NL.: see *zoöphyte.*] A zoöphyte.

zoöplastic (zō-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, noting a plastic operation by which living tissue is transplanted from one of the lower animals to man; of or pertaining to zoögrafts.—**Zoöplastic graft.** Same as *zoögraft.*

zoöpraxinoscope (zō-ō-prak′si-nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *praxinoscope.*] A philosophical toy, somewhat on the principle of the phenakistoscope, by which images of animals are made to execute natural movements upon a screen upon which they are thrown.

zoöpsychology (zō″ō-sī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *psychology.*] The psychology of animals other than man; that body of fact or doctrine respecting the mental processes of animals derived from the study of their instincts, habits, movements, etc.

zoöscopic (zō-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *zoöscop-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to zoöscopy.

This condition of *zoöscopic* hallucination is one of the commonest among the phenomena of alcohol poisoning. *Science*, XV. 43.

zoöscopy (zō′ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of hallucination in which imaginary animal forms are perceived.

zoösperm (zō′ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] 1. Same as *zoöspermium.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *zoöspore.*

zoöspermatic (zō″ō-spėr-mat′ik), *a.* [< *zoösperm* + *-atic*2 (see *spermatic*).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zoösperm; spermatozoic.

zoöspermium (zō-ō-spėr′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *zoöspermia* (-ä). [NL.: see *zoösperm.*] The sperm-cell, or male seed-cell; a spermatozoön. Also *zoösperm.*

zoösporange (zō′ō-spō-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *zoösporangium.*] Same as *zoösporangium.*

zoösporangial (zō″ō-spō-ran′ji-al), *a.* [< *zoösporangium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a zoösporangium.

zoösporangium (zō″ō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zoösporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or spore-case in which zoöspores or zoögametes are produced. See *sporangium* and *zoöspore.*

There is then formed in each *zoösporangium* a number of zoöspores. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 14.

zoöspore (zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore.*] 1. In *bot.*, a spore capable of moving about; a motile spore, or swarm-spore. Zoöspores are produced by many algæ, and occur also in some fungi (*Peronosporaceæ*, *Saprolegniaceæ*, *Myxomycetes*, etc.); they are spores destitute for a time of any cell-wall, and motile by means of either cilia or pseudopodia. See *spore*2, *macrozoöspore*, 2, and cut under *Chætophora.* Also *zoösperm.*

2. An animal spore; one of the minute flagelliform bodies which issue from the sporocyst of sporiparous animalcules; a swarm-spore. *Cienowski*, 1865.

Also *zoöcarp.*

Zoösporeæ (zō-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thuret): see *zoöspore.*] A term of doubtful application formerly used to designate a group containing both brown and grass-green algæ which reproduced by zoöspores. The group included the greater part of the *Chlorospermeæ* of Harvey, but is now widely separated under various families.

zoösporic (zō-ō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *zoöspore* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a zoöspore; pertaining to zoöspores.

zoösporiferous (zō″ō-spō-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< *zoöspore* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing zoöspores.

zoötaxy (zō′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The science of the classification of animals; systematic zoölogy. Compare *phytotaxy.*

zoötechnic (zō-ō-tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< *zoötechn-y* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötechny.

II. *n.* Zoötechny.

zoötechnics (zō-ō-tek′niks), *n.* Same as *zoötechny.*

zoötechny (zō′ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< NL. *zoötechnia*, < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *τέχνη*, art.] Domestication of animals; the breeding and keeping of animals in domestication or captivity. See *acclimatization.*

zoötheca (zō-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *θήκη*, case.] The case or sheath of a zoösperm; a cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zoöthecal (zō-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *zoötheca* + *-al.*] Of the nature of or forming a zoötheca.

zoöthecial (zō-ō-thē′shial), *a.* [< *zoöthecium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a zoöthecium.

zoöthecium (zō-ō-thē′shium), *n.*; pl. *zoöthecia* (-shiä). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *θηκίον*, casket, dim. of *θήκη*, case, chest: see *zoötheca.*] A compound tubular investment or domiciliary sheath in which certain infusorians are incased. Compare *zoöcytium*, *zoödendrium.*

For these aggregations of ordinary simple loricæ the distinctive title of *zoöthecia* has been adopted.
W. S. Kent, Manual of Infusoria, p. 61.

zoötheism (zō′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *theism*1.] The attribution of deity to an animal; the treatment of animals or animal forms as objects of worship. See *zoölatry* and *zoömorphism*, 2.

In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals by which man is surrounded, or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshipped. This is the religion of *zoötheism.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 63.

zoötheistic (zō″ō-thē-is′tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoötheism; relating to the worship of animals; zoölatrous. See *zoömorphic*, 2.

The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too-rapidly through the *zoötheistic* and physitheistic stages into monotheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

zoötherapy (zō-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + E. *therapy.*] The treatment of disease in the lower animals; veterinary therapeutics.

Zoötoca1 (zō-ot′ō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *ζωοτόκος*, viviparous, < *ζῷον*, animal, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] A genus of ovoviviparous lizards, of the family *Lacertidæ*, very near *Lacerta* proper. There are about 8 species, chiefly of southern Europe and of Africa, as the well-known *Z. vivipara.*

Zoötoca2 (zō-ot′ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Zoötoca*1.] Same as *Vivipara.* In its application to mammals, the term is traceable to Aristotle.

zoötocology (zō″ō-tō-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωοτόκος*, viviparous, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The biology of animals. See the quotation. [Rare.]

Dr. Field tells us we are all wrong in using the term biology, and that we ought to employ another; only he is not quite sure about the propriety of that which he proposes as a substitute. It is a somewhat hard one—*zootocology.* *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 138.

zoötomic (zō-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *zoötom-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *zoötomical.*

The *zootomic* and embryological works of the last ten years. *Nature*, XXXVII. 70.

zoötomical (zō-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *zoötomic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to zoötomy.

zoötomically (zō-ō-tom′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of or according to the principles of zootomy.

Such being the position of apes as a whole, they are *zootomically* divisible into a number of more and more subordinate groups. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 148.

zoötomist (zō-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *zoötom-y* + *-ist.*] One who dissects the bodies of animals; one who is versed in zoötomy; a comparative anatomist.

zoötomy (zō-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection or the anatomy of animals; specifically, the science, art, or practice of dissecting or anatomizing animals other than man: distinguished from *human anatomy*, *androtomy*, or *anthropotomy*: equivalent to *comparative anatomy* in a usual sense: correlated with *phytotomy*, or the dissection of plants. The zoötomy of living animals for other than surgical purposes is known as *vivisection.*

zoötrope (zō′ō-trōp), *n.* Same as *zoëtrope.*

An ingenious and effective application of the *zoötrope*, for the illustration of the relation between certain isomeric forms. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9097.

zoötrophic (zō-ō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *-τροφος*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Serving for the nourishment of animals; of or pertaining to animal alimentation.

zoöxanthella (zō″ō-zan-thel′ä), *n.*; pl. *zoöxanthellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ella.*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles, or unicellular algæ, found living in certain radiolarians and turbellarians.

zoozoo (zō′zō), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *coo*, *croo.*] The wood-pigeon. [Prov. Eng.]

zope (zōp), *n.* [G.] A certain fresh-water bream of Europe, *Abramis ballerus.*

Zopherus (zof′e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1840), < Gr. *ζοφερός*, dusky, < *ζόφος*, darkness, gloom.] A genus of tenebrionid beetles, remarkable for their large size, bold sculpture, and special coloration, the elytra having shining callosities. About 15 species are known, all from South America, Mexico, and the southwestern United States.

zopilote (zō-pi-lō′te), *n.* [Also *tzopilotl*; Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *tzopilotl.*] One of the smaller American vultures or *Cathartidæ*, as the turkey-buzzard or carrion-crow; a gallinazo; a urubu. See *aura*2, and cuts under *Cathartes* and *urubu.*

zopissa (zō-pis′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζώπισσα*, pitch and wax from old ships, < *ζω-* (?) + *πίσσα*, pitch: see *pitch*2.] In *med.*, a mixture of pitch and tar, impregnated with salt water, scraped from the sides of ships, formerly used in external applications as having resolutive and desiccative properties. *Simmonds.*

zoppo (tsop′pō), *a.* [It.] In *music*, "limping," alternately with and without syncopation.—**Alla zoppa**, a duple or quadruple movement in which there is a syncopation in the midst of each measure, giving the metric figure | ♩ 𝅗𝅥 ♩ | ♩ 𝅗𝅥 ♩ |.

zorgite (zôr′gīt), *n.* [< *Zorge* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A metallic mineral consisting of the selenides of lead and copper, found at Zorge, in the Harz mountains.

zoril, zorille (zor′il), *n.* [< F. *zorille* (Buffon), < Sp. *zorrilla*, *zorrillo* (> NL. *zorilla*), dim. of *zorra*, *zorro*, a fox.] 1. An African animal of the genus *Zorilla.*—2. Some Central or South American skunk; one of the *Mephitinæ*, as the conepate; a zorrino. See cut under *Conepatus.*

Zorilla (zō-ril′ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): see *zoril.*] 1. A genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the subfamily *Zorillinæ.* The common zoril, or mariput, is *Z. striata* (or *Ictonyx zorilla*), a nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal, capable of emitting a very fetid odor, like a skunk. It is as large as a small house-cat, and is entirely striped and spotted



Striped Zoril (*Zorilla striata*).

with black and white, thus closely resembling the small American skunk figured under *Spilogale.* The genus is also called *Rhabdogale* and *Ictonyx.* Its (NL.) name *Zorilla* dates from 1816; but *zorilla* as a specific New Latin name dates from 1776 (*J. C. D. Schreber*), having

long designated a composite species in which the African zoril was confounded with some American skunks: whence also the two senses of *zoril* (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] A zoril.

Zorillinæ (zor-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zorilla* + *-inæ*.] An African subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, represented by the genus *Zorilla;* the zorils, or skunk-like quadrupeds of Africa. They are closely related to the American skunks, or *Mephitinæ*. See cut under *Zorilla*.

zorilline (zor'i-lin), *a.* Resembling or related to animals of the genus *Zorilla;* pertaining to the *Zorillinæ*.

Zoroaster (zō-rō-as'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Thomas, 1873), pun on *Zoroaster* (see *Zoroastrian*), involving NL. *aster*, starfish.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of starfishes, giving name to the *Zoroasteridæ*, and containing such species as *Z. fulgens*, of the North Atlantic.

Zoroasteridæ (zō″rō-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoroaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Zoroaster*. It contains forms with very small body, very long arms, and quadriseriate water-feet, attaining a diameter of 8 or 10 inches.

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres* (> E. *Zoroaster*), the L. form of the Old Pers. name *Zarathustra*, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the Mazdayasnian or ancient Persian religion; relating to or connected with Zoroastrianism.

II. *n.* One of the followers of Zoroaster, now represented by the Guebers and Parsees of Persia and India; a fire-worshiper.

Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Zoroastrian* + *-ism*.] The system of religious doctrine taught by Zoroaster and his followers in the Avesta; the religion prevalent in Persia till its overthrow by the Mohammedans in the seventh century, and still held by the Guebers and Parsees, and commonly, though incorrectly, called *fire-worship*. The religion is dual, recognizing two creative powers — Ormuzd (Ahuramazda), the god of light and creator of all that is good, with six principal and innumerable inferior amshaspands, or ministers of good, and Ahriman (Angramainyus), the god of darkness and creator of evil, with a corresponding number of devs, or ministers of evil. Zoroaster taught that Ormuzd created man with free will; that his state after death depends upon the preponderance of good or evil in his life, an intermediate state being provided for those in whom these principles are evenly balanced; and that Ormuzd will finally prevail over Ahriman in the constant war between them, and redeem him and his ministers, as well as man, from all evil.

Zoroastrism (zō-rō-as'trizm), *n.* [< L. *Zoroastres*, Zoroaster, + *-ism*.] Same as *Zoroastrianism*. [Rare.]

All these alleged facts conspire to prove that *Zoroastrism* and its Scriptures had their origin in eastern Iran before the rise of Median or Persian dominion.
Amer. Antiq., IX. 118.

zorra (zor'ä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *zorra*, fem. of *zorro*, a fox.] A South American skunk: same as *atok*.

zorrino (thō-rē'nō), *n.* [Sp. Amer., dim. of Sp. *zorro*, fox.] A South American skunk. The skunks of the Neotropical region belong to the same subfamily (*Mephitinæ*) as the others of America, but are generically different, and like the conepate.

zorro (thor'ō), *n.* [Sp., a fox.] One of the South American fox-wolves, as *Canis azaræ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 353.

zorzico, *n.* [Basque.] A kind of song in quintuple or septuple rhythm common among the Basques.

Zosmeridæ (zos-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Zosmerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*, forming a transition between the *Lygæidæ* and the *Tingitidæ*, but by the structure of the abdomen more nearly related to the former than to the latter. It contains only the Old World genus *Zosmerus*.

Zosmerus (zos'mę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), irreg. < Gr. *ζῶμα*, a girdle, < *ζωννύναι*, girdle.] A genus of Old World heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Zosmeridæ*.

zoster (zos'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, < *ζωννύναι*, girdle: see *zone*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. costume*, a belt or girdle; originally, a warriors' belt round the loins, afterward any girdle or zone, but chiefly one of a kind worn by men.

The chiton . . . is girt round under the breast, to keep it from falling, by a girdle (*zoster*). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 453.

2. Same as *herpes zoster* (which see, under *herpes*).

Zostera (zos-tē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), so called from the long tape-like leaves; < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle: see *zoster*.] A genus of aquatic plants, of the family *Potamogetonaceæ* and tribe *Zostereæ*. It has monœcious flowers and ovoid carpels. The 6 species are natives of marine waters of both the old and the new world. They grow immersed in shallow bays and other waters, often forming large masses, growing from slender creeping rootstocks. The long narrowly linear two-ranked leaves are the place of attachment of great numbers of algæ, and the feeding-places of many of the smaller forms of animal life. *Z. marina* is known in America as *eel-grass* and in England



1, Flowering Plant of Grass-wrack or Eel-grass (*Zostera marina*); 2, the spadix; *a*, anther; *b*, pistil; *c*, fruit.

as *grass-wrack*, also as *turtle-grass*, *sweet-grass*, and *bell-ware;* when dried, it is used, under the name of *alva marina*, *sea-sedge*, or *sea-hay*, for stuffing mattresses and as bedding for horses. This, together with the related *Phucagrostis nodosa*, constitutes the glazier's-seaweed of England. *Z. nana* of Europe is known as *dwarf grass-wrack*.

Zostereæ (zos-tē'rę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Zostera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the family *Potamogetonaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers on a flattened spadix without a perianth, and with a subulate or capillary stigma. The 2 genera, *Phyllospadix* and *Zostera* (the type), are submerged grassy plants of sea-water, the former including 2 species, both natives of the Pacific coast of the United States.

Zosterops (zos'tę-rops), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *ζωστήρ*, a girdle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] 1. A very extensive genus of *Meliphagidæ* (also referred to the *Dicæidæ*), giving name to the subfamily *Zosteropinæ*, characterized among related genera by the absence or spurious character of the first primary, and named from the conspicuous orbital ring of most of its members. The genus is now held to cover a number of forms which have been made types of several (about 8) other genera. They are known as *white-eyes* and *silver-eyes*. The range of the genus in this broad sense is very extensive, embracing most of Africa, all of India, Ceylon, Burma, China, and Japan, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Papuan Islands, Australia, Tasmania, and most of the Polynesian islands, including New Zealand. The bill is about as long as the head, straight, and broad at the base. The pattern of coloration is characteristic, consisting of olives and yellows as the ground-colors, and the diagnostic white eye-ring of most species. The sexes are alike in plumage. The size is very small, only 4 or 5 inches. About 85 species are recognized as valid. The type is *Z. cærulescens*, of Aus-



Silver-eye or White-eye (*Zosterops cærulescens*).

tralia, the Chatham Islands, and New Zealand, the cerulean creeper, and rusty-sided warbler of the older ornithologists. *Z. madagascariensis* is the white-eyed warbler of Latham. *Z. olivacea* is the olive creeper of Bourbon (Réunion). *Z. mauritiana* is the Maurice warbler of Mauritius. *Z. lugubris*, *Z. borbonica*, *Z. chloronota*, *Z. fallax*, *Z. leucophæa*, *Z. muelleri*, *Z. finschi*, and *Z. senegalensis* have severally been made types of other genera. Some of these birds have been placed in *Dicæum*, and are among those known to the French ornithologists as *souimangas*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus.

zotheca (zō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *zothecæ* (-sē). [< Gr. *ζωθήκη*, < *ζῆν*, live, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In *anc. arch.*, a niche or an alcove; also, a small living-room, or room used by day, as opposed to a sleeping-room or dormitory.

Zouave (zȫ-äv'), *n.* [F., from the name of a Kabyle tribe in Algeria.] 1. A soldier belonging to a corps of light infantry in the French army, distinguished for their dash, intrepidity, and hardihood, and for their peculiar drill and showy Oriental uniform. The Zouaves were organized in Algeria in 1831, and consisted at first of two battalions chiefly of Kabyles and other natives, but ultimately became almost entirely French, with increased numbers. They served exclusively in Algeria till 1854, and afterward fought in European wars.

2. A member of one of the volunteer regiments of the Union army in the American civil war (1861–5) which adopted the name and to some extent imitated the dress of the French Zouaves. — **Papal or pontifical Zouaves**, a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defense of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, under Gen. Lamoricière, one of the first commanders of the Algerian Zouaves. After obstinately resisting the entrance of the Italian government into Rome in 1870, they served in France against the Germans and the Commune, and in 1871 were disbanded.

Zouave-jacket (zȫ-äv'jak″et), *n.* 1. A short jacket, not reaching to the waist, cut away in front: a part of the Zouave uniform. — 2. A similar jacket, usually ornamented, with or without sleeves, worn by women.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* [For *'swounds*, abbr. of *God's wounds*, referring to the wounds of Christ on the cross; one of the innumerable oaths having reference to Christ's passion.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath or as an expression of anger or wonder.

Zounds, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room directly. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

zoutch (zouch), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To stew, as flounders, whitings, gudgeons, eels, etc., with just enough of liquid to cover them. [Prov. Eng.]

Zr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *zirconium*.

zucchetta (dsȕk-ket'tä), *n.* [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, a skullcap, dim. of *zucca*, a gourd.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the skullcap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop purple, of a cardinal red, and of the Pope white. Also written *zucchetto*. — 2. A late form of burganet, distinguished by having a movable nasal, hinged cheek-pieces, and an articulated couvre nuque.

zufolo, zuffolo (dsö'fō-lō), *n.* [It. *zufolo*, < *zufolare*, hiss, whistle.] A little flute or flageolet, especially such as is used in teaching birds.

Zuggun falcon. See *falcon*.

zuisin, *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*. *Webster's Dict.*, 1890. [Local, U. S.]

zules, zulis, *n.* In *her.*, a chess rook used as a bearing.

Zulu (zȫ'lȫ), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Zooloo;* S. African.] **I.** *n.* A member of a warlike and superior branch of the Kafir race of South Africa, divided into many tribes. In the beginning of the nineteenth century several tribes of Zulus established a kingdom including the present British colony of Natal and the country north of it called Zululand, which was broken up and mostly absorbed by the British and the Boers during a succession of wars ending in 1883.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zulus: as, the *Zulu* language (a principal member of the Bantu group of languages) or government. — **Zulu cloth**, a fine twilled woolen cloth used as a background for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Zulu-Kafir (zȫ'lȫ-kaf″ėr), *n.* Same as *Kafir*, 3.

zumbooruk (zum'bȫ-ruk), *n.* [Also *zumbooruck*, *zomboruk*, *zamboorak;* < Hind. Pers. Ar. *zanbūrak*, < Turk. *zanbūrak*, a small gun, dim. of Ar. *zanbūr*, a hornet.] A small cannon mounted on a swivel, usually shorter and with larger bore than the zingal. In English writings the name is especially applied to such a piece carried on a camel, the pivot which supports it being erected on the saddle in front of the rider.

Eighteen or twenty camels, caparisoned in the Rajah's colours of red and white, with *zomboruks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 237.

zumologic, zumology, etc. Same as *zymologic*, etc.

Zuñi (zȫ'nyē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A member of the best-known community or tribe of the semi-civilized Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, living in a village of the same name on the Zuñi river, composed of large communal houses. See Cyc. of Names (Vol. XI.).

Zuñian (zȫ'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zuñi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Zuñis.

All the *Zuñian* clay effigies of owls have horns on their heads. *Science*, VI. 266.

II. *n.* A Zuñi.

zunyite (zū'ni-īt), *n.* [< *Zuñi* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A fluosilicate of aluminium, occurring in glassy transparent tetrahedral crystals of the hardness of quartz: found at the Zuñi mine in Colorado.

zurf (zėrf), *n.* Same as *zarf*.

zwanziger (tswän'tsi-gėr), *n.* [G., < *zwanzig*, twenty.] A silver coin of Austria of the nineteenth century, equivalent to 20 kreutzers, and worth 8⅓ pence English (about 17 cents).

zwieselite (tswē'zel-īt), *n.* [< *Zwiesel* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of triplite found near Zwiesel in Bavaria.

Zwinglian (zwing'- or tswing'gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zwingli* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ulrich (Huldreich) Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss religious reformer, or his doctrines. Zwingli's revolt from the Roman communion took place at Zürich in 1516, a year before Luther's, with whom he differed in denying the real presence in the eucharist in any sense, and upon other points.

II. *n.* A follower of Zwingli.

Zygadenus (zī-gad'e-nus), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), named from the conspicuous pair of glands at the base of the sepals in *Z. glaberrimus*; < Gr. ζυγόν, a yoke, + ἀδήν, gland.] A spelling often given to *Zigadenus*, a genus of melanthiaceous plants. It is characterized by pedicelled flowers with a flattish perianth nearly equaled in its length by the stamens, and narrow angled seeds without prominent wings. The 10 species are natives of Siberia, and of North America including Mexico. They are perennials with a horizontal rootstock or a coated bulb, producing an erect stem unbranched beneath the terminal raceme or panicle, which consists of numerous whitish or greenish flowers. The long linear leaves are radical or crowded toward the base of the stem. The poisonous root of *Zigadenus venenosus* of the northwestern United States is known as *death camass* and as *hog's potato*, being innocuous to hogs and greedily eaten by them. *Z. elegans* extends northward to Kotzebue Sound. *Z. glaberrimus* and *Z. leimanthoides* are tall wand-like species with conspicuous white or cream-colored compound racemes resembling the black cohosh.

zygadite (zig'a-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγάδην, jointly, < ζυγόν, a yoke: see *yoke*1.] A variety of albite, occurring in thin tabular twin crystals: it is found at Andreasberg in the Harz.

Zygæna (zī-jē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. ζύγαινα, supposed to mean the hammer-headed shark.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of moths, typical of the family *Zygænidæ*, the species of which are known as *burnet-moths*, as *Z. minos*, the transparent burnet; *Z. trifolii*, the five-spotted burnet; *Z. loniceræ*, the narrow-bordered burnet; *Z. filipendulæ*, the six-spotted burnet; etc. It was at first coextensive with the family, but now includes only those forms that have the antennæ claviform, a little longer than the body; the wings elongate, and spotted; the palpi short, hairy, and acute; and the larvæ contracted, stout, hairy, and transforming in a fusiform parchment-like cocoon. Nearly 100 species are known, of which 52 occur in Europe, the others in Asia and Africa; 26 are British. The larvæ are remarkable in hibernating in the half-grown condition. Some entomologists change the name to *Anthrocera*, because it is the same as the genus *Zygæna* in ichthyology; but this is a mistake, for entomology has the prior claim upon the name, and it is the genus of fishes that should not be named *Zygæna*.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the hammerheads: now called *Sphyrna* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygænid (zī-jē'nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.* and *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygænidæ*, as a moth or a shark.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Zygænidæ*, whether in entomology or in ichthyology.

Also *zygenid*, *zygænoid*.

Zygænidæ (zī-jē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Zygæna*, 1, + *-idæ*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a family of moths, named from the genus *Zygæna*: also called *Anthroceridæ*. The family comprises a more or less definite and characteristic series of moths now placed in the superfamily *Tineoidea*. By most modern authors a section of the old family *Zygænidæ* is separated into a family *Agaristidæ*. The *Zygænidæ*, according to Hampson, have the antennæ often clubbed, frenulum present, hind wings with vein 1 *c* present, vein 8 remote from 7, connected with the cell by a bar, middle spurs of hind tibiæ short or absent, proboscis present. The larvæ are elliptical and flattened, often brightly colored. The European forms belong mainly to *Zygæna*, while the principal American genera are *Triprocris*, *Harrisina*, *Pyromorpha*, *Acoloithus*, and *Gingla*, the latter containing more than 100 South American species. *Euchromia* is another large genus, comprising more than 150 species, mainly South American. See cut under *Procris*. Also *Zygænæ*, *Zygænides*, *Zygænoidea*, and *Zygenides*.

2. In *ichth.*, a family of sharks, named from the genus *Zygæna*: now called *Sphyrnidæ* (which see). See cut under *hammerhead*.

zygænine (zī-jē'nin), *a.* [< *Zygæna* + *-ine*1.] In *ichth.*, same as *zygænid*.

zygænoid (zī-jē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Zygæna* + *-oid*.] Same as *zygænid*.

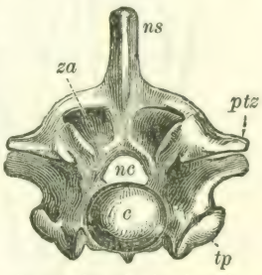
zygal (zī'gal), *a.* [< *zyg-on* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a zygon; connecting, as a yoke. —**2.** Formed like the letter H, with a cross-bar connecting two other bars. See *zygon*.

The frequency of the *zygal* or H-shaped form of fissure [of the brain].

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 125.

[Rare in both uses.]

zygantrum (zī-gan'trum), *n.*; pl. *zygantra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ἄντρον, cave.] In *herpet.*, the fossa upon the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra of serpents and some lizards, for the reception of the zygosphene of a succeeding vertebra, the series of vertebræ being more effectively interlocked thereby than is accomplished by the zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygosphene*.



Posterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *za*, the zygantrum; *ptz*, postzygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *c*, convex posterior face of centrum.

The anterior surface of the arch above the neural canal is produced into a strong wedge-shaped zygosphene, which fits into a corresponding *zygantrum* of the next preceding vertebra, and on the posterior surface of the arch there is a *zygantrum* for the zygosphene of the next preceding [read succeeding] vertebra. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 201.

zygapophysial (zī-gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *zygapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a zygapophysis; articular, as a vertebral process.

zygapophysis (zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *zygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ἀπόφυσις, process: see *apophysis*.] A process upon the neural arch of a vertebra corresponding to that called *oblique* or *articular* in human anatomy, provided with a facet for articulation with the same process of a preceding or succeeding vertebra, thus serving to interlock the series of vertebral arches. There are normally two pairs of zygapophyses to a vertebra, the two processes (right and left) which are situated upon the anterior border of any arch being called *prezygapophyses*, and those upon the posterior border, *postzygapophyses*. Each pair of any one vertebra articulates with the other pair of the next vertebra. See cuts under *cervical*, *dorsal*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, *lumbar*, *vertebra*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene*.

zygite (zī'gīt), *n.* [Also erroneously *zeugite*; < Gr. ζυγίτης, < ζυγόν, yoke, cross-beam, thwart: see *zygon*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, an oarsman of the second or middle tier in a trireme. Compare *thranite* and *thalamite*.

Zygnema (zig-nē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), irreg. < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νῆμα, thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the family *Zygnemaceæ*, having cells with two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies near the central cell-nucleus, each containing a pyrenoid, and the zygospore undivided, mostly contracted, and developed in the middle space between two united pairing-cells or in one or the other of the conjugating-cells. Several of the species are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ in both stagnant and running water, forming dense bright-green masses. See cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*.

Zygnemaceæ (zig-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct family of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ*. The individual consists of a usually simple and unbranched filament of cells placed end to end, and the individuals are joined in filamentous families. The chromatophores are two in number, one each side of the central nucleus. Propagation is by means of zygospores which result from conjugation. See *Conjugatæ*, *conjugation* (with cut), and cut under *chlorophyl*.

Zygnemeæ (zig-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygnema* + *-eæ*.] A former subfamily or tribe of fresh-water algæ, of the family *Zygnemaceæ*, characterized by having a mostly contracted, undivided zygospore, which after a period of rest develops into a germ-cell.

zygobranch (zī'gō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, pair, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] **I.** *a.* Zygobranchiate.

II. *n.* A zygobranchiate mollusk.

Zygobranchia (zī-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *zygobranch*.] Same as *Zygobranchiata*.

Zygobranchiata (zī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **zygobranchiatus*: see *zygobranchiate*.] An order or suborder of *Gastropoda*, having paired gill-combs, or right and left ctenidia, symmetrically disposed in the pallial chamber on each side of the neck, a pair of osphradia or olfactory tracts, paired nephridia of unequal size, and distinct sexes. As an ordinal group, it contains the ormers or sea-ears, the pleurotomarioids, the keyhole-limpets, and the true limpets, and is divided into *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (the latter being the *Patellidæ* alone). Also called *Zeugobranchia*, *Zygobranchia*. See cuts under *abalone*, *Fissurellidæ*, *Patella*, *patelliform*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Pleurotomariidæ*, and *sea-ear*.

zygobranchiate (zī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **zygobranchiatus*, < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having paired and as it were yoked gills or ctenidia, as certain mollusks; having the characters of or pertaining to the *Zygobranchiata*; zygobranch.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Zygobranchiata*.

zygocardiac (zī-gō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + καρδία = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Noting a certain hard protuberance of the stomach of a crustacean, formed by a thickening of the chitinous lining of the cardiac division (in the crawfish an elongated posterolateral ossicle, connected with the lower end of the anterolateral ossicle, and passing upward and backward to become continuous with the pyloric ossicle): correlated with *pterocardiac* and *urocardiac*.

zygodactyl, zygodactyle (zī-gō-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **zygodactylus*, < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, yoke-toed: noting those birds, or the feet of those birds, which have the toes disposed in pairs, two before and two behind. In all yoke-toed birds, excepting the trogons, it is the outer anterior toe which is reversed; in trogons, the inner anterior one. See cut under *pair-toed* and *parrot*.

II. *n.* A yoke-toed bird; a bird having the toes arranged in pairs.

Zygodactyla (zī-gō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt, 1835), fem. of **zygodactylus*: see *zygodactylous*.] **1.** A genus of acalephs, of the family *Æquoreidæ*. It includes some large jellyfishes, 6 or 8 inches in diameter, with long violet streamers, found in the north Atlantic waters.

2. A section of pachydermatous mammals, corresponding to the *Suidæ* in a broad sense; the swine. The name implied the cloven hoof of these animals, in distinction from the solidungulate or multungulate hoof of the quadrupeds with which swine were formerly classed as *Pachydermata*. See *Artiodactyla* (with cut).

Zygodactylæ (zī-gō-dak'ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Zygodactyla*.] A group of arboricole non-passerine birds whose toes are yoked in pairs, two before and two behind: synonymous with *Scansores* (which see). The group is artificial, being framed with reference to the single character expressed in the name, insistence upon which brings together some birds which belong to different orders, as *Psittaci* and *Picariæ*, separates the picarian families which are not yoke-toed from their near relatives which are yoke-toed, and ignores the exceptional zygodactylism of the trogons. Various attempts — as by Blyth (1849), Sundevall (1872), and Sclater (1880) — to restrict the name to a part of the birds it originally designated, and retain it in the system in a stricter sense, have not been entirely successful. Also *Zygodactyli*.

zygodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylic (zī-gō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

zygodactylism (zī-gō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ism*.] The yoking of the toes of a bird's foot in anterior and posterior pairs; the zygodactyl character or condition of a bird or its toes.

zygodactylous (zī-gō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *zygodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *zygodactyl*.

Zygodon (zī'gō-don), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Zeuglodon*, 1. *Owen*.

zygodont (zī'gō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Noting molar teeth whose even number of cusps are paired and as it were yoked together; having such molars, as a mammal or a type of dentition.

It is thus probable that trigonodontie is to be regarded as an earlier and more primitive form of molar than those of the *zygodont* (quadritubercular) type.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 832.

Zygogomphia (zī-gō-gom'fi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + γομφίος, grinder-tooth.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers.

Zygogramma (zī-gō-gram'ą), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1843), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + γράμμα, letter.] **1.** A notable genus of chrysomelid beetles, comprising about 70 American species, mainly from South America and Mexico. By most American coleopterists it is considered a subgenus of *Chrysomela*, from the typical forms of which it is separated by the possession of a tooth on the last tarsal joint.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Cope*, 1870.

zygoite (zī'gō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + *-ite*2.] An organism resulting from the process of zygosis or conjugation.

zygolabialis (zī-gō-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *zygolabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *zygo(ma)* + *labialis*, labial.] The lesser zygomatic muscle; the zygomaticus minor. *Coues*, 1887. See first cut under *muscle*[1].

zygoma (zī-gō'mą), *n.*; pl. *zygomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, also a yoke, bolt, bar, < ζυγοῦν, yoke, join, < ζυγόν, a yoke, joining: see *yoke*[1].] 1. The bony arch or arcade of the cheek, formed by the malar or jugal bone and its connections: so called because it serves to connect bones of the face with those of the skull about the ear. In mammals, including man, the zygoma consists of a malar bone connected behind with the squamosal bone, usually by a zygomatic process of the latter, and abutting in front against a protuberance of the superior maxillary bone, or of the frontal or the lacrymal bone, or any of these. It is usually a stout



Skull of Mylodon, a gigantic extinct sloth, showing the massive zygoma *z*, with strong superior and inferior processes *a*, *a'*. (Greatly reduced.)

bony arch, sometimes with a strong descending process, giving principal origin to a masseter muscle, and bridging over the temporal muscle. It is sometimes a slender rod, and may be imperfect, as in shrews. The part taken in its formation by the malar bone is very variable in extent. (See cut under *skull*.) Below mammals the construction of the zygoma posteriorly is entirely altered. In birds the arch is articulated there with the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, representing the malleus of a mammal, and an additional bone, the quadratojugal, intervenes between the quadrate and the malar proper. In such cases the anterior connection is more particularly with the maxillary bone, or with this and the lacrymal, and the zygoma is generally a slender rod-like structure. (See cut under *Gallinæ*.) In reptiles further modifications occur, such as the completion of the arch behind by union of the jugal bone with the postfrontal and squamosal; or there may be no trace of a structure to which the term *zygoma* is properly applicable, as in the *Ophidia*, in which there is no jugal or quadratojugal bone. Among batrachians, as the frog, a zygomatic arch is represented by the connection of the maxillary bone, by means of a quadratojugal bone, with a bone called *temporomastoid* (see cuts there and under *Anura*). In any case a zygoma consists of a suborbital or postorbital series of ossifications in membrane, or membrane-bones, developed on the outer side of the maxillary arch of the embryo (the same that gives rise to the pterygopalatine bar), and when best differentiated is represented by lacrymal, maxillary, jugal, and quadratojugal bones; and its connection with the sphenoid, as occurs in man, is quite exceptional.

2. The malar or jugal bone itself, without its connections. [Rare.]—3†. The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; the zygomatic fossa. *Brande.*

zygomatic (zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *zygomaticus*, < *zygoma*, q. v.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the malar or jugal bone, or this bone and its connections; constituting or entering into the formation of the zygoma; jugal.—**Zygomatic apophysis.** Same as *zygomatic process.*—**Zygomatic arch**, the zygoma. See cut under *skull*.—**Zygomatic bone**, the malar.—**Zygomatic canals**, two canals in the malar bone of man, through which pass branches of the superior maxillary nerve; the temporomalar canals: (*a*) the *zygomaticofacial*, or *malar*, running between the orbital and anterior surfaces; (*b*) the *zygomaticotemporal*, or *temporal*, running between the orbital and temporal surfaces.—**Zygomatic crest**, that edge of the human alisphenoid which articulates with the malar.—**Zygomatic diameter**, the greatest distance between the zygomatic arches of the skull.—**Zygomatic fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Zygomatic glands**, lymph-nodes found along the course of the internal maxillary artery.—**Zygomatic muscle.** Same as *zygomaticus*.—**Zygomatic process.** See *process*, and cuts under *skull* and *temporal*[2].—**Zygomatic suture**, the squamozygomatic suture; the immovable connection of the squamosal, usually of its zygomatic process, with the malar or jugal bone.—**Zygomatic tuberosity**, that protuberance of the superior maxilla which articulates with the malar.

zygomatici, *n.* Plural of *zygomaticus*.

zygomatico-auricular (zī-gō-mat″i-kō-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle: as, a *zygomatico-auricular* muscle. See *zygomatico-auricularis*. —2. In *craniom.*, noting the ratio between the zygomatic and auricular diameters of the skull, called the *zygomatico-auricular index*.

zygomatico-auricularis (zī-gō-mat″i-kō-â-rik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* A muscle of the external ear of some animals, which arises from the zygoma and is inserted in the auricle; in man, the attrahens aurem.

A strong *zygomatico-auricularis* is also seen as we remove the integuments of the head [of the reindeer].
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, p. 232.

zygomaticofacial (zī-gō-mat″i-kō-fā'shąl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face: specifying (*a*) the anterior connections of the zygoma, and (*b*) the anterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomaticotemporal (zī-gō-mat″i-kō-tem'pō-rąl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone or fossa, specifying (*a*) the posterior connections of the zygoma with an element of the temporal bone, as the squamozygomatic of a mammal, and (*b*) the posterior one of the two zygomatic canals which traverse the malar bone of man. See *zygomatic canals*, under *zygomatic*.

zygomaticus (zī-gō-mat'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *zygomatici* (-sī). [NL.: see *zygomatic*.] One of several small subcutaneous muscles arising from or in relation with the zygoma, or malar bone.—**Zygomaticus auricularis**, a muscle of the external ear, the attrahens aurem of man, commonly called *zygomatico-auricularis* (which see).—**Zygomaticus major, zygomaticus minor**, two muscles of the face, arising from the malar bone, inserted into the orbicularis oris at the corner of the mouth, and serving to draw the corner of the mouth upward and outward, as in the act of laughing. The former is sometimes called *distortor oris*, and the latter *zygolabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*[1].

Zygomaturus (zī″gō-mą-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of large fossil marsupials from the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*

zygomorphic (zī-gō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphous*.

zygomorphism (zī-gō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] The character of being zygomorphous.

zygomorphous (zī-gō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μορφή, form.] Yoke-shaped: specifically applied to flowers which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane; monosymmetrical. Sachs extends the term to cases where bisection into similar halves is possible in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being different from the halves of the other. *Goebel.* Compare *actinomorphous*.

zygomorphy (zī'gō-môr-fi), *n.* [< *zygomorph-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, same as *zygomorphism*.

zygomycete (zī-gō-mī'sēt), *n.* In *bot.*, a fungus belonging to the group *Zygomycetes*.

Zygomycetes (zī″gō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a mushroom.] A group of fungi characterized by the production of zygospores. It embraces the families *Mucoraceæ*, *Entomophthoraceæ*, *Mortierellaceæ*, etc.

zygomycetous (zī″gō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Zygomycetes*.

zygon (zī'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, a yoke, cross-bar: see *yoke*[1].] 1. A connecting rod or bar; a yoke in general.

Zygal fissures are defined as "H-shaped or quadradiate, presenting a pair of branches at either end of a connecting bar or yoke, the *zygon*." A zygal fissure contains a bar or *zygon*, a yoke in the most general sense. *B. G. Wilder.*

2. In *anat.*, an H-shaped fissure of the brain, as the paroccipital fissure. It consists of anterior and posterior stipes, anterior and posterior rami, and the connecting bar (the zygon in strictness). *B. G. Wilder.*

Zygonectes (zī-gō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), so called because said to swim in pairs; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + νήκτης, swimmer.] A large genus of small carnivorous American cyprinodonts; the top-minnows. They are closely related to the killifishes (*Fundulus*), the technical difference being chiefly in the smallness and backwardness of the dorsal fin, which has usually less than ten rays and is commonly inserted behind the front of the anal fin. The top-minnows are on the average smaller than the killifishes, being usually only 2 or 3 inches long. They are surface swimmers, and feed on insects. The species are numerous, and individuals abundant. One of the best-known is *Z. notatus*, common in ponds from Michigan to Alabama and Texas.

Zygopetalum (zī-gō-pet'ą-lum), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1827), so called with ref. to the union of the perianth with the foot of the column; < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πέταλον, leaf (petal).] A genus of epiphytic orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Zygopetalinæ*. It is characterized by showy solitary or loosely racemed flowers with spreading sepals, the lateral ones united to the short foot of the incurved column; by a flattish lip, bearing a transverse crest at its base; and by an anther with four obovoid pollen-masses, attached by a rather broad stalk or gland. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America from the West Indies and Colombia to Brazil. They have short leafy stems finally thickened into pseudobulbs. Their leaves are two-ranked, membranous or somewhat rigid, and slightly plicate or with elevated veins. They are highly prized in cultivation under glass, especially *Z. Mackaii*, the original species.

Zygophyceæ (zī-gō-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φῦκος, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] A former group of unicellular or multicellular freshwater algæ, not now accepted, with the cells single, or segregate, or geminate, or united in a series. Multiplication is effected by division in one direction, and by means of zygospores resulting from the conjugation of the cells. It embraced the families *Desmidiaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, etc.

Zygophyllaceæ (zī″gō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., (Lindley, 1836), < *Zygophyll-um* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Geraniales*, typified by the genus *Zygophyllum*. It is characterized by flowers which usually bear a fleshy disk, five free glandless sepals, filaments augmented each by a small scale, and a furrowed angled or lobed ovary with two or more filiform ovules in each of the four or five cells. It includes about 150 species, classed in 27 genera, natives of tropical and warm climates, especially north of the equator. They are commonly shrubs or herbs with a woody base, bearing divaricate branches jointed at their nodes. Their leaves are usually opposite and pinnate or composed of two entire leaflets; the twin persistent stipules are sometimes developed into spines. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, very rarely blue, usually solitary in the axils of the stipules. The principal genera are *Zygophyllum* (the type), *Tribulus*, *Guaiacum*, and *Fagonia*; 16 genera are monotypic; two species of *Guaiacum* (lignum-vitæ) become moderate trees. The woody species are remarkable for the extreme hardness of their wood, and several, as *Guaiacum*, produce a bitter and acrid bark.

Zygophylleæ (zī-gō-fil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Zygophyll-um* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the family *Zygophyllaceæ*, of which *Zygophyllum* is the type, and including 11 other genera.

Zygophyllum (zī-gō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*. It has opposite bifoliolate leaves, flowers with four or five petals, and a sessile ovary with the ovules fixed upon the axis. There are about 70 species, natives of the old world and of Australia. They are diminutive shrubs, often prostrate, and with spinescent branches. The leaves are opposite, usually composed of two fleshy leaflets armed at the base with spines which represent stipules. The flowers are white or yellow, usually marked near the base with a purple or red spot. *Z. Fabago* is the bean-caper of the Levant; its flower-buds are used as capers. The aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs as pepper. Several species are of local medicinal repute—*Z. Fabago* as a vermifuge, and *Z. simplex*, an Arabian plant of nauseous odor, as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

zygophyte (zī'gō-fīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + φυτόν, plant.] A plant characterized by the production of zygospores; a plant in which reproduction consists in a confluence of two similar protoplasmic masses. See cut under *conjugation*, 4.

In most of these *zygophytes* there is no plain distinction of sex. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 439.

zygopleural (zī-gō-plö'rąl), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + πλευρά, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical in a strict sense. Zygopleural forms are distinguished as *dipleural* and *tetrapleural*.

Zygosaurus (zī-gō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Eichwald, 1848), < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of labyrinthodonts, based on *Z. lucius* from the Middle Permian of Perm in Russia.

zygose (zī'gōs), *a.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + *-ose* after *zygosis*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of zygosis or conjugation.

Zygoselmidæ (zī-gō-sel'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zygoselmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate protozoans, named from the genus *Zygoselmis*. They have two similar vibratile flagella, and the endoplasm includes no pigmentary bands.

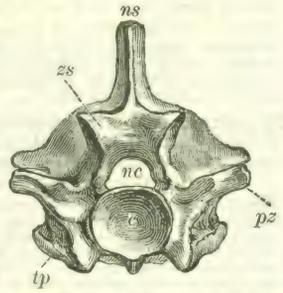
Zygoselmis (zī-gō-sel'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σελμίς, noose.] The typical genus of *Zygoselmidæ*. These animalcules are highly plastic and variable in form, with two unequal flagella from the fore end, at the base of which are the mouth and pharynx. *Z. nebulosa* and *Z. inæqualis* inhabit fresh water.

zygosis (zī-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζύγωσις, a joining (used in sense of balancing), < ζυγοῦν, join, yoke. see *zygoma*.] 1. Asexual intercourse of protoplasmic bodies, resulting in their confluence and coalescence; the process and result of conjugation in protozoans or other of the lowest organisms. See *conjugation*, 4.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Förster, 1869).] A genus of hymenopterous insects.—3. In *bot.*, conjugation; the fusion or union of two distinct cells or protoplasmic masses for reproduction. See *conjugation*, 4.

zygosperm (zī'gō-spėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *zygospore*.

zygosphene (zī'gō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. ζυγόν, yoke, + σφήν, wedge.] In *herpet.*, the wedge-shaped process from the fore part of the neural arch

of the vertebræ of serpents and some lizards, which fits into a corresponding fossa, the zygantrum, on the posterior part of the neural arch of a preceding vertebra, and serves thus to interlock the series of arches more effectually than would be done by zygapophyses alone. Compare cut under *zygantrum*.



Anterior face of a dorsal vertebra of the python, showing *zs*, zygosphene; *pz*, prezygapophysis; *tp*, transverse process; *ns*, neural spine; *nc*, neural canal; *c*, centrum of the procœlian vertebra, whose concavity fits the convexity of the centrum shown under *zygantrum*.

zygosporangium (zī″gō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *zygosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a sporangium in which zygospores are produced.

zygospore (zī′gō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a spore formed in the process of reproduction in some algæ and fungi by the union or conjugation of two similar gametes or protoplasmic masses: called *isospore* by Rostafinski. Also *zygosperm*, *zygote*. See *spore*[2], *conjugation*, 4 (with cut).

Zygosporeæ (zī-gō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *-εæ*.] In Sachs's system of classification, a group of plants characterized by the production of zygospores. It is no longer maintained.

zygosporophore (zī-gō-spor′ō-fōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *σπορά*, seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a club-shaped or conical section of a hypha adjoining a gamete-cell after its ★delimitation. *De Bary*.

zygote (zī′gōt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζυγωτός*, yoked, < *ζυγοῦν*, yoke: see *zygoma*.] 1. Same as *zygospore*.—2. See the supplement.

Zygotrocha (zī-got′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *τροχός*, wheel.] In Ehrenberg's classification, a division of rotifers.

zygotrochous (zī-got′rō-kus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Zygotrocha*.

zygozoöspore (zī-gō-zō′ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] In *bot.*, a motile zygospore.

zylo-. For words so beginning, see *xylo-*.

zylonite, *n.* Same as *xylonite*.

zymase (zī′mās), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-ase* (after *diastase*).] The enzyme of yeast which causes the decomposition of sugars into alcohol and carbon dioxid. *Buchner*.

zyme (zīm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζέειν*, boil: see *yeast*.] 1. A ferment.

A yeast and a ferment signify the same thing, and, as a *zyme* also means a ferment, the term zymotic has arisen to express a certain class of diseases.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 843.

2. The living germ or other poison, of whatever nature, which is believed to be the specific cause ★of a zymotic disease.

zymic (zim′ik), *a.* [Also improperly *zumic*; < *zyme* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of leaven: applied by Pasteur to the microbes which act as ferments only when the air is excluded, as distinguished from those which require the presence of air.

zymogen (zī′mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-γενής*, producing.] A substance from which an enzym may be formed by internal change. Also *zymogene*.

A ferment is found to exist as a *zymogen* in the resting seed, which is readily developed by warmth and weak ★acids into an active condition. *Nature*, XLI. 380.

zymogenic (zī-mō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ic*.] Exciting fermentation: as, *zymogenic* organisms.

zymogenous (zī-moj′e-nus), *a.* [As *zymogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *zymogenic*.

zymoid (zī′moid), *a.* [< Gr. *ζυμοειδής, ζυμώδης*, like leaven, < *ζύμη*, leaven, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a zyme or ferment.

zymologic (zī-mō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to zymology. Also *zumologic*.

zymological (zī-mō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *zymologic* + *-al*.] Same as *zymologic*.

zymologist (zī-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *zymolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in zymology. Also *zumologist*.

zymology (zī-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also *zumology*; < Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or knowledge concern★ing fermentation.

zymolysis (zī-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *λύσις*, dissolving.] Same as *zymosis*, 1.

zymolytic (zī-mō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *zymolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *zymotic*.

Prof. Salkowski . . . concluded from his researches that fermentative (*zymolytic*) processes are continually taking place in living tissues. *Nature*, XLI. 599.

zymome (zī′mōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωμα*, a fermented mixture, < *ζυμοῦν*, leaven, ferment, < *ζύμη*, leaven: see *zyme*.] An old name for the gluten of wheat that is insoluble in alcohol. Also *zimome*.

zymometer (zī-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. Also *zymosimeter*.

zymophyte (zī′mō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A bacterioid ferment that liberates fatty acids from neutral fats. *Billings*.

zymoscope (zī′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, contrived by Zenneck, for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydrid evolved. *Watts*.

zymosimeter (zī-mō-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *zymometer*.

zymosis (zī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζύμωσις*, fermentation, < *ζυμοῦν*, ferment: see *zymome*.] 1. Fermentation of any kind. Also *zymolysis*.—2. An infectious or contagious disease.

zymotechnic (zī-mō-tek′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *τέχνη*, art.] Relating to the art of inducing and managing such fermentations as are useful in the arts; pertaining to zymotechnics.

zymotechnical (zī-mō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [< *zymotechnic* + *-al*.] Same as *zymotechnic*.

zymotechnics (zī-mō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *zymotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of managing fermentation. Compare *zymurgy*.

zymotic (zī-mot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ζυμωτικός*, < *ζύμωσις*, fermentation: see *zymosis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to fermentation; of the nature of fermentation. Also *zymolytic*.—**Zymotic disease,** any disease, such as malaria, typhoid fever, or smallpox, the origin and progress of which are due to the multiplication within the body of a living germ introduced from without.—**Zymotic papilloma,** frambœsia.

II. *n.* Same as *zymotic disease*. See I.

zymotically (zī-mot′i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *zymotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic diseases.

zymurgy (zī′mėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *ἔργον*, work (cf. *metallurgy*, etc.).] That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, and distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*.

Zyrichthys, *n.* See *Xyrichthys*. *Swainson*, 1839.

zythepsary† (zī-thep′sa-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ζῦθος*, beer, + *ἑψειν*, boil (related to *πέσσειν*, boil, cook: see *peptic*), + *-ary*.] A brewery or brew-house. [Rare.]

zythum (zī′thum), *n.* [< L. *zythum*, < Gr. *ζῦθος*, beer, applied to the beer of Egypt and also to that of the northern nations (*κοῦρμι*).] A kind of beer made by the ancient Egyptians.

Zyxomma (zik-som′ä), *n.* [NL. (Rambur, 1842), prop. *Zeuxomma*, < Gr. *ζεῦξις*, a joining (< *ζευγνύναι*, join), + *ὄμμα*, eye: see *ommatidium*.] A genus of Indian dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*, having the head large, the face narrow, the eyes of great size, and the first three abdominal segments vesicular.

SUP.

SUPPLEMENT

simuliid (si-mū'li-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Simuliidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Simuliidæ*.

simulism (sim'ū-lizm), *n.* [*simul(ate)* + *-ism.*] A term proposed to replace *mimicry*, in referring to the resemblances of animals, as implying a less conspicuous resemblance and the absence of the idea of a conscious or designed resemblance.

The word "mimicry" is also adversely criticised, as implying conscious resemblance, which is not known to exist, and "*simulism*," "simulation," "simulating," are substituted "as being at once expressive, explanatory and euphonious, and free from the inference of designed and cognitive resemblance." *Nature*, March 30, 1905, p. 521.

Simultaneous variation. See ★*variation*.

sina (sē'nä), *n.* [From some form (ML. *Sina*, Tagalog *Sina?*) of *China.*] A Chinese silkworm, larva of *Bombyx sinensis*.

sinabatan (sē-nä-bä-tän'), *n.* [Also *sinabotan*; Tagalog *sinabatan.*] A mat made by the natives of the Philippine Islands from the leaf-fibers of the screw-pine, *Pandanus spiralis*.

Sinæan (si-nē'an), *n.* Of or pertaining to the Sinæ, an ancient people supposed to be the Chinese.

> To Paquin of *Sinæan* kings; and thence
> To Agra and Lahor of Great Mogul,
> Down to the Golden Chersonese.
> *Milton*, Paradise Lost, xi. 390.

sinalbin (si-nal'bin), *n.* [L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *alb(us)*, white, + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $HO.C_6H_4.CH_2N:C(SC_6H_{11}O_5).O.SO_3.C_{16}H_{24}O_5N.5H_2O$, contained in the seed of white mustard. It crystallizes in glassy lustrous needles and is colored intensely yellow by a very minute trace of alkali.

sinamay (sē-nä-mä'ē or -mī'), *n.* [Bisaya *sinamáy.*] A fabric made by the natives of the Philippine Islands from the fibers of the leaf-stalks of the abaca (*Musa textilis*), usually mixed with fibers of silk, cotton, piña, etc.

sinapic (si-nap'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sinapin or sinapic acid.—**Sinapic acid,** a pale-yellow compound, $HO.C_6H_2(^4OCH_3)_2(^5)CH:CH.COOH$, prepared by the action of barium-hydroxid solution on sinapin. It crystallizes in needles or small prisms and melts at 186.5–192° C. Also called *3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid.*

sinapize (sin'a-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinapized*, ppr. *sinapizing.* [LL. *sinapizare*, poultice with mustard, < *sinapi*, mustard.] To impregnate with mustard: said of a poultice or a plaster so treated.

sinapoline (si-nap'ō-lin), *n.* [L. *sinapi*, mustard, + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $CH_2:CH.CH_2NHCONHCH_2CH:CH_2$, prepared by the action of lead hydroxid on allyl mustard-oil. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 100° C., and is volatile with steam. Also called ab- or symmetrical diallyl carbamide.

sincaline (sin'ka-lin), *n.* [Also *sinkalin*, *sinkaline*, < L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *-cal* or *-kal?* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *choline* or ★*bilineurine*.

Sinceny pottery. See ★*pottery*.

sinder[1], *n.* 2. An amended spelling of *cinder*.

Sindhi (sin'dē or sind'hē), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sindi*; Sindhi *Sindhi*, < *Sindh*, Sindh, < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, the region of the Indus, Sindh: see *Indian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sindh or its people or their language.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Sindh, or one whose native tongue is Sindhi.—2. An Aryan language spoken principally in Sindh, India.

Sindi, *n.* See ★*Sindhi*.

sine[2], *n.*—**Hyperbolic sine,** hysin $x \equiv \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$. See ★*shin*[3].—**Sine law.** See ★*law*[1].

sine-compass (sīn'kum-pas), *n.* A sine galvanometer (which see, under *galvanometer*).

sine-curve (sīn'kėrv), *n.* Same as *curve of sines.* See *curve* and *sinusoid.*

Sinesian (si-nē'zhian), *a.* [L. *Sinæ.* See *Sinic.*] Of or pertaining to China; Sinic: as, the *Sinesian* countries of Eastern Asia.

The *Sinesian* countries of Eastern Asia—those which owed their emergence from barbarism and many centuries of fairly regular government and social order to the civilizing influences, unaided by the sword, of the great Middle Kingdom.

Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 200.

sine-wave (sīn'wāv), *n.* A wave in which the vibrations of the particles of the transmitting medium are simple harmonic motions. *H. Hertz* (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 17.—**Sine-wave current,** in *elect.*, an alternating current in which the wave-form is sinusoidal.—**Sine-wave telegraphy,** a system of telegraphy in which a single-phase alternating current, the wave-form of which is approximately sinusoidal, is used for signaling.—**Sine-wave transmitter,** in *teleg.*, an instrument for sending the signaling impulses used in sine-wave systems of telegraphy. The characteristic feature is an automatic device by which the circuit is opened and closed only when the current intensities pass through zero.

sing, *v. i.*—**To sing out.** (*b*) To sing with the full strength of the voice.

> "*Sing out*"—shouted one gentleman in a white great-coat. "Don't be afraid to put the steam on, old gal," exclaimed another. . . . "Sing louder," said Mrs. Jennings Rodolph.
> *Dickens*, The Mistaken Milliner, in Sketches by Boz, I. [337.

Singing glass. See ★*glass*.

Singapore cedar. Same as *Moulmein* ★*cedar*.

singeing-plate (sin'jing-plāt), *n.* A heated metallic plate or cylinder over which cotton cloth intended for calico-printing is rapidly drawn, so as to singe or burn off the nap of short projecting fibers without scorching the cloth itself. A row of small gas-flames is now generally used for this purpose.

singer[1], *n.*—**Singer's nodes.** See ★*node*.

singing-tube (sing'ing-tūb), *n.* The glass tube used in the production of a singing-flame. See *singing-flame*. *J. M. Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 610.

single[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Single court.** See ★*court*.

II. *n.* 1. (*f*) In *whist*, the score made by the winners when the game is 5 points up and rubbers are played, if the losers of any game are 3 or 4 up: as, '*single*, double, and the rub.' (*g*) In the extraction of antimony from its native sulphid, the manufacturers' name for the first crude product from melting the ore with scrap-iron. It generally contains about 91.5 per cent. antimony, 7 per cent. iron, and 1 per cent. sulphur. (*h*) In *golf*, two players playing against each other. (*i*) In furniture, silverware, and the like, a separate piece not belonging to a set.

> Fine specimens, even if '*singles*,' have been added wherever possible.
> *R. S. Clouston*, in Burlington Mag., V. 381.

5. One strand of sliver, roving, thread, or yarn.—6. *pl.* A commercial name in England for thin sheet-steel or -iron used as a foundation for tin-plate, having a thickness ranging from 0.238 to 0.35 of an inch, or from No. 4 to No. 20 B. W. G.

single-beat (sing'gl-bēt), *a.* Having only one beat: noting valves which have a single bearing-surface or seat, as ordinary lifting-valves: distinguished from *double-beat* valves, which have two seats, so that they may be in equilibrium of pressures above one face and below the other. Cornish valves and most puppet-valves for large engines are double-beat. Check-valves of small area are single-beat.

Both valves are of the *single-beat* poppet, or mushroom type, and seat vertically along the same axis but in opposite directions, the admission valve opening downward and the exhaust upward.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 517.

single-break (sing'gl-brāk), *a.* In *elect.*, opening the circuit at one point only: said of certain types of switch. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901–02, p. 1210.

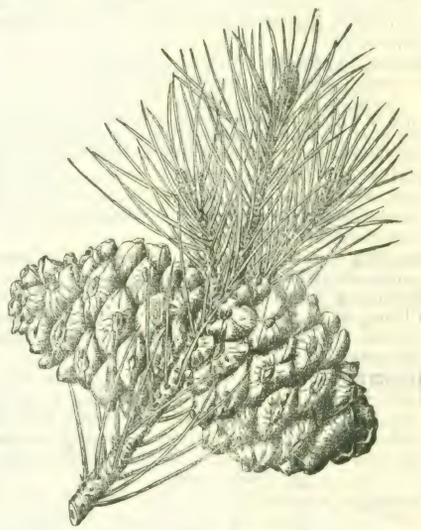
single-gear (sing'gl-gēr), *n.* A transmission, usually by toothed wheels, in which only one pair of wheels or one pair of transmission elements is involved: usually one wheel and one pinion, for the gain of power and loss of speed or for a gain in velocity with corresponding reduction of power.

single-geared (sing'gl-gērd), *a.* Directly driven by belt or other transmission without the interposition of a reducing-gear shaft: used of speed-lathes or drill-presses having no back-gear on the head-stock, and of motor-car transmissions where the motor turns slowly enough to render a counter-shaft and gear-train unnecessary.

single-hung (sing'gl-hung), *a.* Having a cord and pulley on one side only, the single weight being a sufficient counterpoise: said of a window-sash. Such fitting is used for narrow sashes only, or else rollers are put on the other side to prevent the sash from binding on the window-frame.

single-leaf (sing'gl-lēf), *n.* The one-leaved piñon or nut-pine, *Pinus monophylla*: so called because there is only one leaf in a bundle. See cut in next column.

single-phase (sing'gl-fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, noting a system of electric distribution by alternating currents produced by a single alternating electromotive force, in which therefore all the currents are in phase with each other, that is, reverse simultaneously in direction, or differ in phase only so far as is due to the different character of the circuits in which they flow.—**Single-phase alternater,** a generator supplying alternating current to a single-phase circuit, as distinguished from the machines for producing simultaneously two or more currents differing in phase such as are used in polyphase systems.—**Single-phase circuit,** an ordinary two-wire circuit for the transmission of an alternating current, as distinguished from the circuits in a polyphase system.—**Single-phase current,** an ordinary alternating current the wave-form of which is sinusoidal, sometimes with superimposed harmonics, as distinguished from the two or more currents, differing in phase, that are employed in polyphase systems.—**Single-phase generator.** See ★*generator* and ★*single-phase alternater*.



Single-leaf (*Pinus monophylla*).

single-phaser (sing'gl-fā″zėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a single-phase alternating-current generator. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 246.

single-riveted (sing'gl-riv″et-ed), *a.* Having only one row of rivets parallel to the joint or seam: distinguished from *double-* or *chain-riveted*, where two rows of rivets are used.

single-seeded (sing'gl-sē″ded), *a.* Same as *monospermous*.

single-stage (sing'gl-stāj), *a.* Having only one stage; completed in one operation; not continued through two or more similar stages: used of air-compressors and steam-turbines. A *single-stage* compressor is one in which the compression is completed in the first cylinder; a *single-stage* turbine, one in which the steam passes through an expansion-nozle only once.

single-sticker (sing'gl-stik″ėr), *n.* A sloop or cutter; a vessel having but one mast. [Colloq.]

single-taxer (sing'gl-tak″sėr), *n.* One who advocates the levying of all, or practically all, taxation upon a single object, as land, capital, or consumption; specifically, one who accepts the doctrine of Henry George that all taxes should be levied upon the value of land, exclusive of all improvements due to industry. The measure, if fully carried out, would divert to the government the rent of the land itself.

Single-taxers maintain that the reason the wages of labor do not increase as material progress advances is because rent, or the price paid for the use of land, is continually increasing. *Science*, Dec. 13, 1901, p. 915.

single-valued (sing'gl-val″ūd), *a.* Taking under specified conditions only a single value.—**Single-valued function,** in *math.*, one which by all continuations within a certain region always takes the same value at any point: said to be *single-valued* in that region.

singling (sing'gling), *n.* A manufacturers' name for the first step in the reduction of antimony from its ore, namely, fusion with scrap-iron in crucibles. See ★*single*, 1 (*g*).

sing-sing[2] (sing'sing), *n.* Same as *singsong*, *n.*, 3. [Colloq.]

> The number of native songs is enormous, and musical evenings or "*sing-sings*" are a regular institution.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 664.

singular, *a.*—**Non-essential singular point.** See ★*point*[1].—**Singular point of a function.** See ★*point*[1].

singularity, *n.*—**Accidental singularity,** in *math.*, a singularity at a non-essential singular point.—**Compound singularity** in *geom.*, one involving two or more ordinary singularities—these being called 'ordi-

nary,' because, without limiting the generality of a curve of given order or class by any special hypothesis, they may all present themselves.—**Logarithmic singularity**, in *math.*, a point about which a function acts like a logarithm.—**Non-essential singularity**, in *math.*, a value of the variable of a function for which the function has a determinate infinite value. The term was proposed by Cathcart.—**Ordinary singularity**. See *singularity*, 3, and *compound* ★*singularity*.—**Singularity of the first class**, in *math.*, accidental singularity.—**Singularity of the second class**, in *math.*, an essential singularity of the simplest kind.—**Singularity of the third class**, in *math.*, a singularity resulting from the union of an infinity of those of the second class.

sinh (pron. shin). An abbreviation for 'hyperbolic sine,' a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometric sine to a circle.

Sinicize (sin'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Sinicized*, ppr. *Sinicizing*. [*Sinic* + *-ize.*] To make similar in habits and thought to the Chinese. *Encyc. Dict.*

Sinico-Japanese (sin'i-kō-jap-a-nēs″), *n.* Belonging both to China and to Japan.

The science of old Japan was equally modelled upon that of China. Nothing original of any importance has yet been found in the *Sinico-Japanese* literature of the last millenium. *Athenæum*, April 1, 1905, p. 396.

Sinify (sin'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Sinified*, ppr. *Sinifying*. [ML. *Sina*, China, + *-fy.*] To make Chinese or similar to the Chinese in habits and thought. *Encyc. Dict.*

sinigrin (sin'i-grin), *n.* Same as *potassium myronate* (which see, under *myronate*).

Siniperca (sin-i-pėr'kä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *Sina*, China, + L. *perca*, perch.] A genus of serranoid fishes found in the rivers of China, Manchuria, and Japan.

sinistraural (sin-is-trâ'ral), *a.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *auris*, ear, + *-al*[1].] Noting a condition in which one naturally turns the left ear rather than the right when listening to some faint or distant sound. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistrin (sin'is-trin), *n.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *-in*[2].] 1. Same as *inulin*.—2. A colorless, pulverulent, levorotatory compound, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, contained in the white or red sea-onion or squill, *Urginea Scilla*. It is probably identical with achroödextrine.

sinistrocular (sin-is-trok'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Noting a condition in which one naturally uses the left eye in monocular work, as sighting a gun, looking through a microscope or telescope, etc. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistrodextral (sin″is-trō-deks'tral), *a.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *dexter*, right, + *-al*[1].] From left to right.

sinistromanual (sin″is-trō-man'ū-al), *a.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *manus*, hand, + *-al*[1].] Left-handed.

The bow and arrow, the spear, boomerang, club, etc., could be used as well with the left hand by the *sinistromanual*. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 363.

sinistromanuality (sin″is-trō-man-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*sinistromanual* + *-ity.*] Left-handedness.

No pupil with *sinistromanuality* established can learn piano-playing easily. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 363.

sinistropedal (sin″is-trō-ped'al), *a.* [L. *sinister*, left, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al*[1].] Left-footed. *G. M. Gould*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1904, p. 361.

sinistrorsally (sin-is-trôr'sal-i), *adv.* Left-handedly; with turnings to the left.

Sinitic (si-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *Sinic*.

sink, *v. i.* **16.** (*a*) To drive a mine or exploration shaft downward through the earth's surface.

Nor do we, as in the past, throw away vast sums of money in *sinking* for coal in Cambrian or Silurian rocks. *Science*, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 462.

(*b*) To run a shaft or drift in any direction into the earth in search of mineral or ore.

sink, *n.* **8.** In *mining:* (*b*) The amount by which the shaft-level is lowered by a blast in sinking operations. (*c*) The distance inward, or depth, to which the excavation for a shaft or drift is to be carried. (*d*) The lowest point in the shaft, toward which the drainage flows.—**10.** In *geom.*, a place of transition from space of n into space $n-1$ dimensions. —**11.** In *elect.*, in the theory of the flow of current in plane sheets, a point at which the current leaves the sheet.

We may investigate, first, the simple case of one source and one *sink* in an infinite plane sheet of thickness δ, and conductivity k. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 18.

sink-boat (singk'bōt), *n.* An oblong box submerged to the rim in the water, used as a boat and for concealment by persons engaged in shooting wild-fowl; a sink-box; a battery.

sink-box (singk'boks), *n.* Same as ★*sink-boat*.

sinker, *n.* **4.** Same as ★*dead-head*, 4.—**5.** A heavy dumpling or doughnut; a dough-sinker; a dough-boy. [Slang.]

The New York Dairy Lunch, with its mirrored and marbled bathroom decoration, its elevating Bible texts, and depressing "*sinkers*" . . . would never make a success with Parisians. *F. B. Smith*, How Paris Amuses Itself, p. 48.

6. A (silver) dollar. [Slang.]

I waited for him [a city tramp] nearly an hour, when he returned with a "poke-out" (food given at the door) and "a *sinker*" (a dollar). I of course was a little surprised, and asked for details. *Josiah Flynt*, in The Century, March, 1894, p. 713.

7. See the extract.

The parasite is attached to the host by "*sinkers*" which consist of specially modified, but true, rootlets, although in function they simulate the haustoria of other parasites. The *sinkers* penetrate the bark of the host and obtain nourishment for the parasite from the growing tissues beneath it, much as food-sap is obtained from the soil by normal plants. The parasitism is complete. Examples: The mistletoes. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1908, p. 22.

sinker-boat (sing'kėr-bōt), *n.* Same as ★*catamaran*, 4.

sink-head (singk'hed), *n.* A riser; a column of metal which is cast as a part of a large casting for the purpose of increasing the soundness of the casting. It exerts a pressure to fill all cavities while the metal in the mold is fluid and is shrinking during the cooling process, and all bubbles of gas tend to rise into it and remain there.

sinking, *n.* **5.** In *piquet*, the manœuver of calling only a part of a combination, so as to conceal the strength of the hand for playing: usually resorted to only when the player knows his adversary has no better call.

sinking-fire (sing'king-fīr), *n.* A forge in which wrought-iron scrap or refined pig-iron is partly melted or welded together by means of a charcoal fire and a blast.

sinking-lift (sing'king-lift), *n.* In *mining:* (*a*) An elevating apparatus especially designed for use in sinking shafts. (*b*) A sinking-pump for use at the bottom of a shaft while it is being sunk.

sink-pipe (singk'pīp), *n.* **1.** The outflow-pipe from a sink.—**2.** The pipe which enters a sink in a mine to remove the water which drains into the sink from higher points.

Sino-Australian (sīn″ō-âs-trā'li-an), *a.* [L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese, + E. *Australian*.] Noting a hypothetical continent, restored by M. Neumayr by interpretation of the strata and believed to have existed in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, and perhaps in the Tertiary. Including Australia on the south, it embraced the East Indies, the Malay peninsula, and portions of China. *Amer. Nat.*, Sept., 1904, p. 646.

Sino-Japanese (sin'ō-jap-a-nēs″), *a.* [L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese, + E. *Japanese*.] Relating to both China and Japan; Sinico-Japanese: as, *Sino-Japanese* art, literature, or religion.

We must place to the front the fact that *Sino-Japanese* design is almost exclusively an art of contours, of values of movement, and, in its own way, not ours, of space-composition. *B. Berenson*, in Burlington Mag., III., 13.

Sinophile (sin'ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. Σῖναι, Chinese, + φιλεῖν, love.] One who loves or admires the Chinese; an admirer of the Chinese nation or of Chinese civilization.

That the author [E. R. Scidmore] is no *sinophile* will be gathered from the following: No one knows, or ever will really know, the Chinese—the heart and soul and springs of thought of the most incomprehensible, unfathomable, inscrutable, contradictory, logical and illogical people on the earth. *Outlook*, July 21, 1900, p. 693.

Sinoxylon, *n.*—**Red-shouldered sinoxylon**, an American bostrychid beetle, *Sinoxylon basilare*, the larva of which bores into the stems of the grape and into the twigs of the apple and peach. See cut at *Sinoxylon*.

sinse, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An amended (restored) spelling of *since*.

sinter[1], *n.*—**Ceraunien sinter**, the glassy material of fulgurite.

sinter (sin'tėr), *v. t.* and *i.* To compact or become compacted together by partial fusion, so as to resemble sinter. See ★*sintering*.

A fine crystalline precipitate of methylmercaptothymine came down, which weighed 9.2 grams, or 20 per cent of the calculated. It crystallized in strings of small plates from water, in which it is difficultly soluble when hot and nearly insoluble when cold. On heating, it *sintered* at about 225° and melted at 233°. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, May, 1903, p. 487.

sintering (sin'tėr-ing), *n.* The incomplete union into a solid mass of the particles of a powder heated so that softening but not perfect fusion occurs.

Sintering, therefore, may be defined as diffusion at a temperature below the melting point of the components or of the resulting solid solution. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 17, 1904, p. 24207.

sinuitis (sin-ū-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sinus* (*sinu-*), sinus, + *-itis.*] Same as ★*sinusitis*.

sinus, *n.*—**Accessory sinus.** Same as *air-sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Axial sinus.** See ★*axial*.—**Cerebral sinuses**, sinuses of the dura mater.—**Circumintestinal sinus**, in certain chætopod worms, a blood-sinus lying between the epithelial and the muscular walls of the intestine.—**Intestinal sinus**, in some arthropods, as *Apus*, a large median cavity, a subdivision of the body-cavity, in which lies the enteric canal. Compare *lateral* ★*sinus*.—**Lateral sinus**, in some arthropods, as *Apus*, one of the cavities in which the muscles are contained. Compare *intestinal* ★*sinus*.—**Mastoid sinus**, a vacuity, or air-space in the mastoid bone: correlated with *frontal sinus*, *maxillary sinus*, etc.—**Median sinus**, in many of the *Brachiopoda* (*Spirifer*, *Athyris*, *Rhynchonella*), a median depression of the shell, usually on the ventral valve, accompanied by a median fold on the opposite or dorsal valve.—**Pericardial sinus**, in arthropods, a cavity lying in the median dorsal region and containing the heart.—**Pyriform sinus**, a small fossa on the side of the larynx external to the aryepiglottic fold.—**Sinus caroticus**, a prolongation of the cavernous sinus into the carotid canal.—**Sinus præcervicalis**, a sac-like structure in the embryo formed by the folding in of the posterior branchial arches. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 176.—**Sinus terminalis**, a blood-channel which surrounds the vascular area in the embryo.—**Vertebral sinuses**, two large venous sinuses which extend the entire length of the spinal canal along the bodies of the vertebræ.

sinusitis (sī-nu-sī'tis), *n.* [*sinus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of any sinus, whether an air-sinus or a sinus of the dura mater. *Med. Record*, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 256.

Sinusoidal circulation. See ★*circulation*.—**Sinusoidal current**, in *elect.*, an alternating current the wave-form of which is a curve of sines.—**Sinusoidal variation**, in *elect.*, a fluctuation of current or electromotive force such that the variations of intensity are graphically indicated by a curve of sines.

sion, *n.* A simplified (and former) spelling of *scion*.

Siouan, *a.* **II.** *n.* The linguistic stock which embraces the Siouan languages and includes the languages of the Sioux or Dakota, Hidatsa, Crow, Mandan, Omaha, Ponca, Osage, Winnebago, Kansa, Quapaw, Iowa, Oto, Missouri, Biloxi, Tutelo, and Catawba.

sipapu (sē-pä-pö'), *n.* [Hopi.] An opening somewhere in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, according to the legends of the Hopi, through which they reached the surface of the earth; also, its symbolic representation on altars, kivas, and other objects.

The Snake chief at Cipaulovi has no tiponi, and consequently no altar. The only objects at the end of the kiva, where the altar would have been had he possessed a tiponi, was a row of twenty snake whips leaning against the ledge of the rear wall, behind the *sipapu*. *J. W. Fewkes*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, [p. 279.

sipho (sī'fō), *n.*; pl. *siphones* (si-fō'nēz). [NL.: see *siphon*.] In the shell-bearing cephalopods, the fleshy or muscular tube extending from the posterior end through the internal chambers. Also *siphon*.

siphon, *n.* **2.** (*d*) (2) A tubular anal organ of the aquatic bugs of the family *Nepidæ*, probably respiratory in function. (*h*) In siphonophorans, a feeding zoöid or hydranth.—**Electric siphon**, a siphon provided with an electrically operated device for automatically removing the accumulation of gases in the neck of the tube.—**Exhalant siphon**, the more dorsal of the two siphons at the posterior end of many lamellibranch mollusks, being the tube through which the water passes away from the gills after having been admitted to them through the ventral or inhalant siphon.—**Inhalant siphon**, in bivalve mollusks, the siphon through which water enters the mantle-cavity.—**Inverted siphon**, an offset in a continuous line of pipe by which the pipe is carried under and thus avoids an intervening obstacle to its straight alinement: usually limited to pipes or open channels which in their straight portions are not under pressure, as in a sewer passing under a stream.—**Mitscherlich's siphon** a simple form of siphon filled by suction and provided with a bulb safety-device to prevent corrosive liquids from entering the mouth.—**Siemens's siphon**, a contrivance by which the gases from the producer are pressed down to the level of the furnace. It consists of a horizontal cooling-tube connecting the uptake-tube with the downcomer. The gases passing through the cooling-tube gain from 50 to 60 per cent. in weight and pass into the descending tube by overbalancing the ascending column, although both tubes are of equal length. In the modern producers air and steam are supplied under pressure, so that the siphon tubes are no longer needed.

siphonaceous, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Siphonales*, an order of the grass-green algæ.

Siphonal cæcum, lobe. See ★*cæcum*, ★*lobe*.—**Siphonal process**, in some gastropods, as *Triton*, a spout-like prolongation of the peristome of the shell.

Siphonales (sī-fō-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *sipho(n-)*, a pipe, tube, + *-ales.*] Same as *Siphoneæ*, of which it is the modern form.

Siphonanthæ (sī-fō-nan′thē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A group or suborder of *Siphonophora*, having the stem formed by the manubrium of the original bilateral medusa, the buds arising in the ventral line of this manubrium, and the larva bilateral.

siphonanthous (sī-fō-nan′thus), *a.* [NL. *Siphonanth(æ)* + *-ous.*] Having the characters of, or belonging to, the *Siphonanthæ*.

siphonapter (sī′fō-nap-tėr), *n.* A member of the order *Siphonaptera;* a flea.

siphonate, *a.* **II.** *n.* That part of a mass of liquid which has been drawn off by means of a siphon.

Such organisms, however, can be secured by filtering the *siphonate*, and washing the filter with a small quantity of filtered or distilled water.
B. L. Seawell, in Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, [p. 18.

siphoneous (sī-fō′nē-us), *a.* Same as ★*siphonaceous*.

The gigantic Nematophycus, to be described below, has been regarded as having *Siphoneous* affinities.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 409.

Siphonia[2] (si-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *sipho(n-)*, ⟨ Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, tube, siphon.] A genus of pear-shaped, silicious, lithistid sponges with a long or short peduncle, the interior having a deep cloaca and numerous arched canals. It abounds in the Cretaceous rocks.

siphonogam (sī-fon′ō-gam), *a.* [*Siphonogam(a).*] In *bot.*, same as ★*spermatophyte*.

Siphonogama (sī-fō-nog′a-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as ★*Spermatophyta*. See also ★*Embryophyta*. Also *Siphonogamæ*.

siphonogamous (sī-fō-nog′a-mus), *a.* [*siphonogam* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*spermatophytic*.

siphonoglyph (sī-fon′ō-glif), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *γλυφή*, a carving.] In sea-anemones, one of the ciliated grooves at each end of the mouth leading down into the gullet. In alcyonarians, the groove is single. Also *gonidial groove*, and *sulcus*.

When the mouth is closed the central parts are in apposition, but the grooves, called *Siphonoglyphs*, remain always open, and through them a current of water may be kept circulating in and out of the animal even when in its most contracted condition.
A. E. Shipley, Zool. of the Invertebrates, p. 65.

siphonophoral (sī-fō-nof′ō-ral), *a.* Same as *siphonophorous*.

siphonopore (sī′fō-nō-pōr), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *πόρος*, pore.] In *Octocoralla* of the family *Helioporidæ*, one of the smaller tubes or coralites which, with the larger tubes or autopores, constitute the corallum. Both are tabulate, but the siphonopores are not septate.

siphonosome (sī′fō-nō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *σῶμα*, body.] The portion of a siphonophore colony that bears siphons.

siphonostele (sī′fō-nō-stēl), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, tube, + *στήλη*, pillar.] In *bot.*, a tubular stele. See ★*stele*[3], 2.

siphonostelic (sī″fō-nō-stel′ik), *a.* [*siphonostel(e)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or possessing a siphonostele.

Siphonotreta (sī″fō-nō-trē′tä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + *τρητός*, perforated.] A genus of neotrematous brachiopods with elongate conchiolinous shells, the pedicle-passage long and tubular, the epidermal shell-layer covered with spines, and the inner layers punctured by radiating tubules. It occurs in Silurian rocks.

siphonozoöid (sī″fō-nō-zō′oid), *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, pipe, tube, + E. *zoöid.*] In alcyonarians, one of the modified zoöids whose function it is to drive currents of fluids through the canal system of the colony.

The name zooid is applicable to any asexually-produced individual entering into the composition of a colony, and therefore Kölliker was in error when he restricted it to those arrested and modified individuals whose function it is to drive currents of water through Alcyonarian colonies. These should be called *siphonozooids*.
G. C. Bourne, in Trans. Linnean Soc., Zool., March, [1900, p. 521.

siphon-tap (sī′fon-tap), *n.* A contrivance for tapping metal out of a furnace. The molten metal rises through an oblique channel to the bottom of a reservoir outside of the furnace, in which it rises to a higher level than it occupies in the furnace on account of the blast pressure and the weight of material in the furnace, and from which it can be ladled without disturbing the furnace. It is used commonly in lead-furnaces under the name of *Arendt's siphon-tap*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 75.

siphon-trap (sī′fon-trap), *n.* A piece of pipe which has the shape of an inverted U or siphon and which acts, when filled with water, as a seal.

siphonula (sī-fon′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *sipho* (*siphon-*), a siphon, + dim. suffix, *-ula.*] An early bilateral embryonic form in the development of certain cœlenterates such as the *Siphonanthæ*.

Siphostoma (sī-fos′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σίφων*, a pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of pipe-fishes (*Syngnathidæ*) which embraces numerous species found in all warm seas.

siphuncle, *n.* (*c*) In the cephalopods, the calcareous tubular wall of the siphon. (*d*) The protrusible portion of the mouth-parts of a true louse, supposed to be modifications of the epipharynx and hypopharynx.

Siphunculata (sī-fung-kū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *siphuncul(us)*, dim. of *sipho*, tube, + *-ata.*] An order of insects erected by Meinert to include the true lice, whose mouth-parts, he believes, are radically different morphologically from those of the *Hemiptera*.

sipid (sip′id), *a.* [*(in)sipid.* See *sapid* and *insipid.*] Same as *sapid*. [Rare.]

sipidity (si-pid′i-ti), *n.* [*(in)sipidity.* Same as *sapidity.* [Rare.]

The *sipidity* of honey, sugar, and juices of fruits.
Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897-98, p. lx.

sipiri (sē-pē′rē), *n.* [Guarani.] Native name in British Guiana for the greenheart, *Ocotea Rodiæi*. See *greenheart*, 1.

sipp (sip), *n.* The form of sling or hurling implement used by the natives of New Guinea. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 637.

sippio (sip′i-ō), *n.* [A made name?] A game played with balls on a table, extending across the foot of which is a row of pockets or pens, each of sufficient width to receive the ball. There are fifteen of these pens, numbered, from left to right (as one faces the foot of the table), 17, 4, 11, 9, 16, 8, 2, 20, 1, 13, 7, 12, 15, 3, 18. The game is played with nine balls, eight of one color, usually red, and one of another color, usually white. The object is to drive each of the eight red balls into some one of the pens by means of the white ball struck with an ordinary cue. For each ball penned, the player scores the number of points painted over the pen which the ball entered. The balls drop down through the pens after entering, and are returned to the head of the table by runways under the table; and the exit of each runway under the head of the table has painted over it the same number as over the pen itself, so that there may be no question as to which pen was entered. The player making the larger score by penning the balls wins.

The mayor and aldermen of a city, except Boston, and, in Boston, the board of police, and the selectmen of a town, may grant a license to a person to keep a billiard, pool or *sippio* table, etc.
Revised Laws of Mass., cii. § 168.

sir[1], *n.*—**Sir Garnet,** a special bid in the game of napoleon.

Sir Garnet consists of an excess hand of five cards, dealt in the usual way, and left on the table. Until this extra hand is appropriated, each player, when it is his turn to call, has the privilege of taking it up and combining it with his own hand. From the ten cards thus in his possession, he must reject five, which he throws away face downwards, and on the remaining five he is bound to declare Napoleon. The stakes are the same as on an ordinary Nap call.
Amer. Hoyle, p. 298.

sir[2] (sēr), *n.* [Pers. **sīr*, ⟨ Hind. *sēr*, *sīr:* see *seer*[4].] A Persian measure of weight, equal to 16 miskals or 2⅔ ounces troy.

sirajo (sē-rä′hō), *n.* [Cuban.] A gobioid fish, *Sicydium plumieri*, found in fresh waters of the West Indies.

Siratic group. See ★*meteorite*.

sirdar-melon (sėr-där′mel″on), *n.* [Afghan *sirda* (*palíz*), muskmelon, + E. *melon.*] In Afghanistan, the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*.

The pomegranates of Kandahar, with its "*sirdar*" melons and grapes, being unequalled in quality by any in the East.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 836.

siree (sē-rē′), *n.* [*sir* + *-ee.*] An emphatic form of *sir:* especially in the phrase 'yes (no) *siree!*' *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq.]

siren, *n.* **11.** A monster without lower extremities.—**12.** Same as *sympus*.

siren-limb (sī′ren-lim), *n.* In *teratol.*, a fusion of the lower extremities with incomplete separation of the feet.

sirenomelus (sī-re-nom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *sirenomeli* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σειρήν*, siren, + *μέλος*, limb.] A monster whose lower extremities are fused and taper to a point without feet.

Sirian, *a.* **2.** A term introduced by Lockyer to denote stars having a spectrum resembling that of Sirius.

siricid (sir′i-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Siricidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Siricidæ*.

sirium (sir′i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Sirius.*] The name of a supposed new chemical element announced in 1818 as present in a nickel ore. It was later shown to consist of nickel, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. Also called *vestium*.

Sirmian (sėr′mi-an), *a.* [NL. **Sirmianus*, ⟨ LL. *Sirmium*, ⟨ Gr. *Σίρμιον*, a city in ancient Pannonia Inferior whose ruins are at Mitrowitz.] Of or pertaining to Sirmium; specifically, pertaining to the three councils of Sirmium (351, 357, 358 A.D.). Their purpose was to form some basis of union between the strict Arians and the semi-Arians or Eusebians.

Sirmuellera (sėr-mül′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Kuntze, 1891), named for *Sir* Ferdinand von *Müller* (1825–1896), the Australian botanist.] A genus of proteaceous plants including about 46 species.

sirocco, *n.* **2.** A name for a special drying apparatus using a heated blast of air derived from a fan, and blowing over the material to be dried, as fruit, or tea-leaves.—**3.** A trade-name for a form of fan-blower.

sirocco-dust (si-rok′ō-dust″), *n.* See ★*sea-dust*.

siserskite, *n.* Same as *sisserskite*.

sissified (sis′i-fīd), *a.* [*sissy* + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Effeminate; girlish. [Colloq.]

To be seen with girls was not so "*sissified*" in his mind as it used to be. *J. C. Lincoln*, Partners of the Tide, iv.

sissoo (sis′ö), *n.* [Hindi *sisu.*] A large, deciduous tree of the bean family, *Dalbergia Sissoo*, common in India and Afghanistan. It is much planted throughout India as an avenue tree and yields a very durable, dark brown wood used extensively for boat- and carriage-building and for furniture.

sissors, *n.* An amended spelling of *scissors*.

sister, *n.*—**Little Sisters of the Poor.** See ★*poor*.—**Three sisters,** the three rattans once carried by the master-at-arms and boatswain's mates on British men of war, which were 'laid on' the backs of slow-moving sailors. These rattans were bound together at the handle, but were allowed to separate at the other end.

sistole, *n.* Same as *citole*.

sistroid (sis′troid), *a.* [*sistr(um)* + *-oid.*] Included between the convex sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *sistroid* angle.

Sistrurus (sis-trö′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σεῖστρον*, a sistrum, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of rattlesnakes distinguished by having the top of the head covered with plates (as in harmless snakes and the *Proteroglypha*) instead of scales. There are but three species, two of which occur in the United States. The best known is the *massasauga*.

sit, *v. i.*—**To make (one) sit up,** to surprise; astonish; shock. [Slang.]

"When the time comes," said the little sailor grimly, "we shall be ready for them, and if they interfere with me, I shall *make* the Congo Free State people *sit up*. But in the meanwhile they are not here."
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, iv.

If the poet had emulated the frankness of Byron, and owned that his purpose in these things was to *make* the British matron "*sit up*," he would have disarmed much of the criticism that has befallen him.
N. Y. Times Sat. Rev., Aug. 12, 1905, p. 527.

To sit tight, to keep one's seat firmly, as on a horse; hold oneself steady; hold on quietly; devote one's attention closely. [Colloq.]

He promised himself the pleasure of probing with his usual exquisite dexterity, into the problem so abruptly presented to him. He therefore *sat tight* and began to look very observant.
R. Hichens, The Londoners, iv.

sitar (si-tär′), *n.* [Hind. *sitār*, ⟨ Pers. *sitār*, ⟨ *sih*, three, + *tār*, string.] A Hindu guitar with a pear-shaped body, a long neck, and three or more strings. It is sometimes played with a bow, like a viol.

site[2] (sīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sited*, ppr. *siting.* [*site*[2], *n.*] To select a site for; place; locate.

The *siting* of the trenches will depend on the ground. The position generally should be on high ground, both for the sake of a clear view of the enemy's advance, and for concealment of the dispositions of the defence.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 449.

sitfast, *n.* 2. The creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*, so called from the difficulty in eradicating it.—3. The rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*. See *rest-harrow*, 1.—4. A fixed object, as an obstacle encountered by a plow.

More subject to snap when the share is strained by any *sit-fast*, root, &c.
T. Williamson, Agricultural Mechanism, p. 172.

sithe[1], *n.* An amended (restored) spelling of *scythe*.

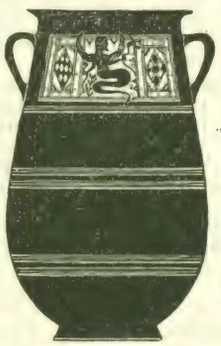
sitotoxicon (sī-tō-tok'si-kon), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος, food, + τοξικόν, poison.] A substance responsible for the symptom complex produced by vegetable poisoning.

sitotoxin (sī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. σῖτος, food, + E. *toxin*.] A substance which produces vegetable poisoning.

sitotoxism (sī-tō-tok'sizm), *n.* [*sitotox(in)* + *-ism*.] Poisoning by vegetable food. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 188.

sitter, *n.* 2. In *cricket:* (*a*) An easy catch missed by a fielder. (*b*) A fielder who misses such a catch. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 117. [Slang.]

situla, *n.* 3. A deep bucket-shaped vase with a wide mouth and two handles near the top. In Greek pottery this form is found mainly in the earlier styles.



Situla (Greco-Egyptian).

In the center was a silver *situla* standing upon three feet, which contained the ashes of the deceased.
C. D. Edmonds, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XX. 23.

situs, *n.*—**Analysis situs,** a general and fundamental kind of geometry, which neither considers sects or arcs or surfaces or solids in their character of being measurable by a unit, nor distinguishes straight from curved or crooked lines, nor plane from curved or bent surfaces, but studies only the manner in which the parts of places are continuously connected.

situtunga (sit-ö-tön'gä), *n.* [African.] A large antelope, *Tragelaphus spekei*, of the swamps of central and east Africa. It is related to the harnessed antelope, but is distinguished by its uniform grayish-brown color and very long hoofs.

Sivaism (sē'vạ-izm), *n.* [*Siva* + *-ism*.] The worship of Siva. Also *Sivism*.

Sivism (sē'vizm), *n.* Same as ★*Sivaism*.

siwash (si-wäsh'), *a.* and *n.* [Chinook jargon, < F. *sauvage*, savage.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to an Indian, more particularly to an Indian of the North Pacific coast.

II. *n.* An Indian of the North Pacific coast: often used as though *siwash* were the name of a particular tribe.

Six hundred and six, the name under which salvarsan, or dioxydiamido-arsenobenzol, was first proposed as a remedy for the treatment of syphilis and other spirochetal diseases. The substance was so called by Ehrlich because it was the 606th compound which he had tried in his search for a specific remedy for this disease.

sixain, *n.* 3. The half of the douzain. See ★*douzain*, 2.

six-coupled (siks'kup″ld), *a.* Having six driving-wheels connected together by coupling- or connecting-rods: used of a locomotive with three driving-wheels on a side, as in the mogul or ten-wheeler types.

sixer, *n.* 2. In *cricket*, a hit which scores six runs. [Colloq.]

six-faced (siks'fāst), *a.* Having six faces.—**Six-faced octahedron,** in *crystal.*, a hexoctahedron.

sixfold, *a.*—**Sixfold symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.

sixpence, *n.*—**Pudsey sixpence,** a silver coin of Elizabeth of England: said to be so called from a place in Yorkshire.

six-phase (siks'fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to a system of electric distribution by six alternating currents displaced in phase from each other by one sixth of one period. Six-phase converters are frequently built, the six-phase currents being derived by transformation from three-phase currents.

sixteen, *n.*—**In sixteens,** said of an imposed form of composed type or plates containing 16 pages; also of a book that has 16 printed pages to each section.

sixty, *n.*—**Like sixty,** very fast; very hard; like fury. [Colloq.]

They came down the hill *like sixty*, the old mare going for all she was worth, the reins flying.
The Good Fortune of Silas Mearns, p. 27.

size[1], *n.*—**Victoria size,** a photograph 2 × 4¼ inches, the size of the mount being 3⅓ × 5 inches.

size[1], *v. t.* 7. To cut or trim to the size required.—**To size down,** to arrange according to size with the smallest at the top, as shingles or slates.

As here and in all the traditional old houses of the country-side, they are '*sized down*,' the smaller ones to the top and the bigger ones toward the eaves.
A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 115.

sizer, *n.* 3. A wood-turning chisel which has an adjustable gage for regulating the size of the work.

sizing-chisel (sī'zing-chiz″el), *n.* A form of chisel, used in wood-turning, fitted with a gage by which the diameter of the work is determined.

sizing-machine[1] (sī'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* [*size*[1], *v.*, + *machine*.] In *candy-making*, a pair of engraved or fluted rolls used in forming and sizing caramels, chocolates, and other candies.

sizing-machine[2] (sī'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* [*size*[2], *v.*, + *machine*.] A machine for sizing warp-yarns for weaving. Sometimes called a *dressing-machine* or *slasher*.

sizing-ring (sī'zing-ring), *n.* A ring carrying cutters on its side or inner face, so that it will reduce to a determined size rods of wood presented to it: used for making dowel-pins or the pins on blind-slats and the like.

sizzard (siz'ärd), *n.* [*sizz(le)* + (*blizz*)*ard*.] A very uncomfortably hot, moist atmosphere in which one 'sizzles.' [Colloq.]

sjambok (shäm'bok), *n.* [D. *sjambok*, formerly also *siamback*, prob. taken up from Malayan servants at the Cape, < Jav. *sambok*, also *chambok*, nasalized forms of the Malay *chābuk*, < Hind. *chābuk*, whence E. *chabouk*, q. v.] A heavy whip of leather or hide. [South Africa.]

When the mules ceased pulling in every direction except the right one from sheer exhaustion, a few judicious cracks of the *sjambok*, together with a few different languages, mostly bad, and up we eventually did go.
H. P. Battersby, in War's Brighter Side, ix.

sjambok (shäm'bok), *v. t.* [*sjambok*, *n.*] To strike with a sjambok.

One refugee states that several Free State burghers who displayed cowardice at Belmont were afterwards publicly *sjamboked* as an example to the others.
Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 15, 1900, p. 7. *N. E. D.*

Skaneateles shale. See ★*shale*[2].

skat[2] (skät), *n.* [G. *skat*, a game so named, < It. *scarto*, a discarded card, a discard, useless paper, refuse, < *scartare*, take from the paper or cards, discard, = Sp. Pg. *descartar* = E. *discard*, *v.*] The German national card-game for three players. The pack contains 32 cards, ranking A, 10, K, Q, 9, 8, 7, the four jacks being always the four best trumps, and preserving the same rank as the suits, clubs being the best, then spades, hearts, and diamonds. All trumps in unbroken sequence with the club jack held by the same side are called *matadors*. Ten cards are given to each player, three, four, three at a time, two being laid off for the skat, between the first and second rounds. The players bid against one another for the privilege of playing some one of the four varieties of the game. 'Mittelhand' bids to 'Vorhand,' and when 'Vorhand' refuses or 'Mittelhand' stops bidding, 'Hinterhand' bids to the survivor. Each bids well within what he thinks he can make, naming the value in figures, without stating what game he purposes playing. If he fails to make good his bid in his play, the adversaries score what he should have made as the matadors lie. The successful bidder is known as the 'player.' The four games are: *tournee*, in which the player turns over one of the skat cards for the trump, afterward taking both skat cards into his hand and discarding others in their place; if the turned card is a jack, he may change his game from tournee to grando; *solo*, in which the trump suit is named and the skat cards are not touched until the end of the play, when they are counted for the player's side; *grando*, in which the four jacks are the only trumps, so that there are four plain suits; *nullo*, in which there are no trumps and the cards rank A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, the object of the player being not to take a single trick. Each of these games has a standard value according to the trump suit. The tournees are: diamonds 5, hearts 6, spades 7, clubs 8. The solos are: diamonds 9, hearts 10, spades 11, clubs 12. There are four varieties of grando (or grand). The *turned grand* is worth 12. *Gucki grand*, in which the player announces in advance that jacks shall be the only trumps, but takes both the skat cards and then discards two in their place, is worth 16. *Solo grand*, played without touching the skat cards, is worth 20. *Open grand*, in which the player lays his cards face up on the table and guarantees to win every trick, is worth 24. Nullos also have four varieties. *Gucki nullo*, in which the player takes both the skat cards and then discards, having previously announced to play nullo, is worth 15. If the player announces an *open gucki nullo*, he must lay his cards face up on the table after discarding; it is worth 30. *Solo nullo*, if played without touching the skat cards, is worth 20; if played open, 40. If the first card turned in a tournee does not suit the hand, the player can announce *passt mir nicht*, and turn the other. All guckis and passt mir nichts lose double if lost. The unit values of all games except nullos are multiplied by the number of matadors, and it does not matter which side holds the sequence of matadors, its multiplying power is the same. If the single player has the jacks of clubs, spades, and hearts, he is 'with three.' If he has nothing higher than the king of trumps, he is playing 'against six.' There are also five game values, which are used as multipliers. Counting each ace as 11, tens 10, kings 4, queens 3, and jacks 2, there are 120 points in the pack. If the player gets 61 of these he wins his game; if his two adversaries combined get 60 they beat him. If the player gets 91 he makes them 'schneider'; if they get 90 they make him 'schneider.' If he gets every trick he makes them 'schwarz'; if they get all the tricks they make him 'schwarz.' The multipliers are: game 1; schneider 2; if the schneider is announced in advance, or if schwarz is made without announcing anything, 3; if schwarz is made after announcing schneider, 4; schwarz announced, 5. No announcement of schneider or schwarz can be made in any game in which the skat cards have been used, such as tournees and guckis. Suppose the player announces a club solo, unit value 12, and is with two matadors, getting 74 points out of the 120. He reckons, one for game, with two, three times twelve, or thirty-six points won. Varieties of skat, such as *point ramsch*, *schieber ramsch*, *contra* and *recontra*, *uno* and *duo*, are sometimes played; but they are not recognized by the Skat League. When four play at the same table, the dealer takes no cards; but he shares the fortunes of those opposed to the single player as to winning or losing on the hand. Vorhand, on the dealer's left, always leads for the first trick, no matter who is the successful bidder. Players must follow suit if they can; but if they cannot follow suit, they can trump or discard at pleasure. In nullos, the moment the single player takes a trick, his game is lost. The penalty for a revoke is the loss of the game.

skate[1], *n.* In New Zealand, the skate is *Raja nasuta*.

skate-leech (skāt'lēch), *n.* See ★*leech*[2].

Skatol carbonic acid. See ★*carbonic*.

skatologic, skatology, etc. See ★*scatologic, scatology*, etc.

skatosin (skat'ō-sin), *n.* [*skat(ol)* + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A derivative of skatol, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_2$.

skatoxyl, *n.* Same as ★*scatoxyl*.

skedge (skej), *n.* [Cornish.] The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. Also *skedgwith*. [Prov. Eng.]

skeep (skēp), *n.* [Cf. *skep*.] A scoop, especially one used for baling small boats. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]

skeep (skēp), *v. t.* [Cf. *skeep*, *n.*] To hew or shave off a thin piece of anything; also, to skin a small place by a glancing blow; skin (an animal). *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Local, U. S.]

skein[1], *n.* 5. In *cytol.*, same as ★*spireme*.

No sign of chromatin thread (linin or *skein*) is apparent. *Science*, March 4, 1904, p. 393.

skein[1] (skān), *v. t.* [*skein*[1], *n.*] To wind (yarn) into hanks of definite lengths other than the normal. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 360.

skein-dyeing (skān'dī″ing), *n.* Same as ★*hank-dyeing*.

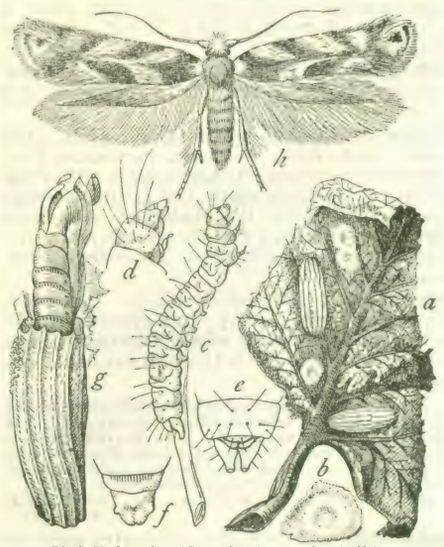
skeletin (skel'e-tin), *n.* [*skelet(on)* + *-in*[2].] One of certain complex organic substances which supposedly belong to the albuminoids. They are the principal components of the internal supporting structures of many invertebrates. The group comprises the fibroin found in silk, the spongin found in sponges, the conchiolin of molluscan shells, etc.

Skeletogenous layer. See ★*layer*.

skeleton, *n.*—**Intermediate skeleton.** Same as *supplemental* ★*skeleton*.—**Supplemental skeleton,** in the *Foraminifera*, calcareous deposits on the periphery of the test and in its cavities, giving rise to excrescences and in some cases pierced with tubules.

skeleton-crystal (skel'e-ton-kris″tal), *n.* See ★*crystal*.

skeletonizer, *n.*—**Birch skeletonizer,** an American tineid moth, *Bucculatrix canadensisella*, whose larva



Birch Skeletonizer (*Bucculatrix canadensisella*).
a, skeletonized leaf; *b*, pseudo cocoon; *c*, larva; *d*, head of same; *e*, anal segments of same; *f*, anal segments of pupa; *g*, cocoon with extruded larval skin; *h*, adult: all enlarged.
(Packard, U. S. D. A.)

mines the leaves of birch-trees in Canada and the northeastern United States.

skeleton-weed (skel′e-ton-wēd), *n.* The gum succory, *Chondrilla juncea*. Also called *naked-weed*.

Skelgil beds. See ★*bed*[1].

skene-arch (skēn′ärch), *n.* Same as *scheme-arch*.

Skene's ducts. See ★*duct*.

sker, *n.* A dialectal form of *scar*[2].

sketch-map, *n.* 2. In *surv.*, a map prepared without accurate measurement.

The accompanying *sketch-maps* are based on the maps given in the Mitteilungen of the Royal Hungarian Geographical Society. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 219.

sketch-paper (skech′pā″pėr), *n.* Paper in sheets of any convenient size ruled vertically and horizontally with lines which are distant any desired aliquot parts of an inch. It is used in making sketches rapidly and in scaling without the use of measuring-instruments.

sketch-plan (skech′plan), *n.* The first plan of a building or architectural scheme, suggesting matter to be developed in later detailed drawings.

sketch-plate (skech′plāt), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding*, a plate of any polygonal shape not a rectangle. Such plates are ordered to avoid waste in cutting to the shape required on the vessel. The name is derived from the fact that they are ordered from the rolling-mills by an outline dimensioned sketch.

skete (skēt), *n.* [NGr. *σκῆτος*, a monastery (cf. *ἀσκητήριον*, a hermit's cell), ⟨ *ἀσκητής*, a hermit, an ascetic: see *ascetic*.] A monastery or monastic settlement of the Greek Church, characterized by a strict discipline.

Dependent on the several monasteries are twelve *sketes* (*σκήτια, ἀσκητήρια*), or monastic settlements, some of considerable size, in which a still more ascetic mode of life prevails. . . . The large *skete* of St. Andrew and some others belong to the Russians; there are also Rumanian and Georgian *sketes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 399.

skeuobiomorph (skū-ō-bī′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *σκεῦος*, vessel, utensil, + *βίος*, life, + *μορφή*, form.] An ornamental form or pattern due to the combination or amalgamation of a skeuomorph and a biomorph. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 192.

skeuomorph (skū′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *σκεῦος*, vessel, utensil, + *μορφή*, form.] A form of ornament or ornamental design which can be shown to be due originally to the nature of the material and the method of working it, or to technique. The forms and patterns originating in a certain technique may then be further modified or copied in other material. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 75.

skeuomorphic (skū-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [*skeuomorph* + *-ic*.] Relating to or having the character of a skeuomorph; illustrating or exhibiting skeuomorphs in its form or decoration: as, *skeuomorphic* pottery. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 6.

skew[1], *a.*— **Skew variation.** See ★*variation*.

skew[1], *n.* 6. In *math.*, a regulus.

A Ruled Surface, Regulus, or *Skew*, is a configuration of lines which satisfy three conditions, and therefore depend on only one parameter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 660.

skewback (skū′bak), *n.* In masonry arch construction, one of the series of consecutive stones extending along the top of the abutment of a segmental arch having its upper face inclined so as to receive the lower stone of the arch. As the number of skewback stones is dependent on the length of the arch measured parallel with its axis, a segmental arch in a wall may require but one or two skewback stones at each end of the arch. The name is sometimes specifically confined to the sloped surface of the top course of stones forming the abutment, rather than to the stone itself. In full-center arches the tangents to the arch curve at the ends are vertical and the upper surface of the top course of the abutment is therefore horizontal instead of sloped, and hence the name 'skewback' is not properly employed in connection with full-center arches. See *skew back*, under *skew*[1], *a.*

The main span, which is of trussed steel arch construction, measures 376½ feet between *skewbacks*. Of the seven smaller spans, five measure 113 feet between *skewbacks*, and the other two 51 feet.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 23, 1903, p. 22894.

skewer, *v. t.* Specifically— 2. See the extract.

Various schemes are used to hasten the growth of mold. The cheese may be *skewered* (punched with holes with an instrument resembling a skewer) or it may be "ironed" and the plug left out some time to admit fungus spores. Such a cheese becomes dry and hard without acquiring the proper flavor.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1905, p. 97.

skewing, *n.* 2. In *printing*, an improper method of fastening type in a chase, by which the lines are put askew or made to hang or bow.

skewness (skū′nes), *n.* [*skew*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or state of being skew. Specifically: (*a*) In *biometry:* (1) The property of exhibiting skew variation. See ★*variation*.

There is positive *skewness* in body length, and negative in the mandibles. *Science*, March 8, 1901, p. 375.

(2) The numerical expression of skew variation; asymmetry, measured by the ratio $a=D/\sigma$, where D is the distance (mean, mode) and σ is the index of variability.

The following Table gives the means, modes, standard deviations, and *skewnesses* of the various age groups.
A. O. Powys, in Biometrika, Oct., 1901, p. 43.

(*b*) In *math.*, the degree of disturbance of symmetry in a curve.

The left-hand polygon has a *skewness* of +0.48; the right-hand polygon of −0.03.
C. B. Davenport, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1901, p. 455.

Negative skewness, in *biol.*, a skewness where the mean is less than the mode.— **Positive skewness,** in *biol.*, a condition of skewness where the mean is greater than the mode.

skew-sight (skū′sīt), *n.* Oblique vision, the object being seen distinctly only when to one side of the direct line of vision.

skiagram (skī′a-gram), *n.* Same as ★*sciagram*.

skiagrammatic (skī″a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* Same as ★*sciagrammatic*.

skiagrammatically (skī″a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as ★*sciagrammatically*.

skiagraph (skī′a-gráf), *n.* Same as ★*sciagraph*.

skiagraph (skī′a-gráf), *v. t.* Same as ★*sciagraph*.

skiagraphic (skī-a-graf′ik), *a.* Same as ★*sciagraphic*.

skiagraphy, *n.* 2. Same as ★*sciagraphy*.

skiametry (skī-am′e-tri), *n.* Same as ★*sciametry*.

skiascope (skī′a-skōp), *n.* Same as ★*sciascope*.

skiascopic (skī-a-skop′ik), *a.* Same as ★*sciascopic*.

skid[1], *n.* 8. In *lumbering*, a log or pole, commonly used in pairs, upon which logs are handled or piled; also the log or pole laid transversely in a skid-road.— 9. A peeling-iron; an instrument for peeling bark from trees or logs. [Colloq., U. S.]— **Spiked skid,** in *lumbering*, a skid in which spikes are inserted in order to keep logs from sliding back when being loaded or piled.

skid[1], *v. t.* 4. In *lumbering:* (*a*) To draw (logs) from the stump to the skidway, landing, or mill. (*b*) As applied to a road, to reinforce (it) by placing logs or poles across it. — 5. To check with a brake, as wheels, so that they will continue to slide but not to rotate, as the wheels of a moving train. (See *skid*[1], *v. i.*, 1.)

When the wheels are *skidded* the retardation of the train is always reduced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 343.

To skid up. (*a*) Same as ★*skid*[1], 4 (*b*). (*b*) To collect (logs) and pile upon a skidway.

skid-beam (skid′bēm), *n.* One of a set of beams placed athwartship above the open deck of a large vessel, upon which the small boats are carried when not in use. Also called *boat-beam*.

skidder, *n.* 2. A steam-engine, usually operating from a railroad-track, which skids logs by means of a cable.— 3. The foreman of a crew which constructs skid-roads.

skidding-chain (skid′ing-chān), *n.* A heavy chain used in skidding logs.

skidding-hooks (skid′ing-hůks), *n. pl.* Same as ★*skidding-tongs*.

skidding-sled (skid′ing-sled), *n.* Same as ★*dray*[1], 3.

skidding-tongs (skid′ing-tôngz), *n. pl.* A pair of hooks, attached by links to a ring, used for skidding logs. Also called *skidding-hooks*, *grips*, *grapples*, *grabs*, and *dogs*.

skid-grease (skid′grēs), *n.* A heavy oil applied to skids to lessen the friction of logs dragged over them.

skid-road (skid′rōd), *n.* See ★*road*.

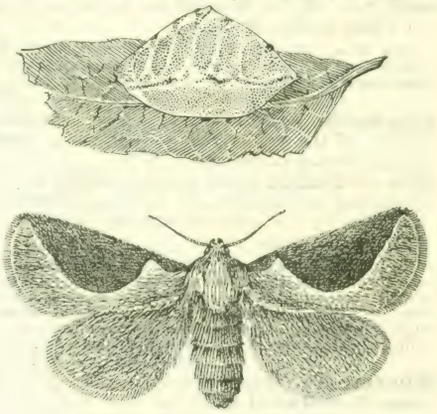
skidway (skid′wā), *n.* In *lumbering:* (*a*) Two skids laid parallel at right angles to a road, generally raised above the ground at the end nearest the road. Logs are usually piled upon a skidway as they are brought from the stump for loading upon sleds, wagons, or cars. (*b*) A prepared path down which logs, etc., can slide as down a skid. See *skid*[1], *n.*, 2.

Once in a while open lanes run from the water's edge up to the hilltop. Down these "*skidways*" slid the great logs, cleaving the blue waters with a splash that sent the spray flying high into the air. *Outing*, Feb., 1906, p. 539.

To break a skidway, to roll piled logs off a skidway.

skif, *n.*, *v. t.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *skiff*.

skiff-caterpillar (skif′kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of a cochlidiid moth, *Prolimacodes scapha:*



Skiff-caterpillar (*Prolimacodes scapha*).
Larva above, moth below, enlarged.
(Hubbard, U. S. D. A.)

so named on account of its fancied resemblance to a minute boat.

skil, *v.* and *n*[1]. A simplified spelling of *skill*.

skil[2] (skil), *n.* A fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, found from California to Alaska.

skild, *a.* A simplified spelling of *skilled*.

skil-fish (skil′fish), *n.* Any fish of the family *Anoplopomatidæ*, found in the North Pacific.

skilling[3], *n.*— **Skilling banco,** a subsidiary coin of Sweden until 1857, equal to one forty-eighth of a rix-dollar, or 1.12 United States cents.

skim, *v. t.* 9. In *plastering*, to put the finishing coat or skim-coat on.

skim, *n.* 3. A cultivator blade for surface work, analogous to a sweep. See ★*scalp*[1], 7, and ★*sweep*, 12 (*b*).

This *skim* is cast in two parts, which renders it movable to suit any width of ridge.
J. Scott, Field Implements and Machines, p. 119.

skim-cheese (skim′chēz), *n.* See ★*cheese*[1].

skim-coat (skim′kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, the finishing coat in three-coat work, which is generally very thin. Compare *hard-finish*.

skimfish (skim′fish), *n.* *Carpiodes velifer*, one of the suckers (*Catostomidæ*) found in the Mississippi.

skimmene (skim′ēn), *n.* [*Skimm(ia)* (see def.) + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the oil from *Skimmia Japonica*. It boils at 170–175° C.

skimmer[1], *n.* 1. (*e*) An attachment to a plow placed like a skim-colter, but turning a slice of sod 10 inches broad and 2 inches thick. [Kentucky.]

Two methods of breaking are practiced: one with a plow having a "*skimmer*" attached just in front of the subsoiler. *Killebrew and Myrick*, Tobacco Leaf, p. 343.

skimmer-pipe (skim′ėr-pīp), *n.* In *soap-making*, a pipe working on a swivel joint and capable of adjustment to any height within a soap-boiling pan, so that the soap in solution may be drawn off from any desired level.

skimmetin (skim′e-tin), *n.* [*skimm(in)* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_9H_6O_3$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on skimmin. It melts at 223° C.

skimmin (skim′in), *n.* [*Skimm(ia)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$, contained in *Skimmia Japonica*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 210° C.

skimming-back (skim′ing-bak), *n.* In *brewing*, a large wooden vat, provided with funnels, into which the surplus yeast is skimmed from the surface of the beer after the first or principal fermentation is at an end. The beer thus 'cleansed' is run off into a 'settling-back' or into casks.

skimming-ladle (skim′ing-lā″dl), *n.* A ladle for use in pouring molten metal in foundries and elsewhere, especially adapted by shape and construction to deliver the pure metal from below the surface, and retain the scum of oxids and impurities which are light and float at the top. There may be a guard at the lip, or, in larger types, the discharge may be from the bottom instead of over the upper edge.

skin, *n.* 9. In *elect.*, the outer layers of a conductor, which serve in the conduction of currents of high frequency.— **Glossy skin,** a condition sometimes following an injury to the trophic nerve-

supply, consisting of intense burning pain with atrophy and abnormal smoothness of the skin.—**Inner skin,** the interior covering or inner-bottom plating of a vessel.—**Outer skin,** the outer covering or outside plating of a vessel.

skin, *v. t.* **6.** To take off the top layer of, as of a race-track. [Colloq.]

The time, 2:05 flat, was not considered fast, for the track stood in prime condition and has been "*skinned*" and generally rendered faster than it was a year ago.
N. Y. Eve. Amer., Aug. 2, 1904.

skin-beetle (skin'bē″tl), *n.* Any scarabæid beetle of the genus *Trox* (which see). *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 559.

skin-conduction (skin'kŏn-duk″shŏn), *n.* In *elect.*, the conduction, as of high frequency currents, by the outer layers only of the conducting material.

Increasing the frequency of alternation removes the current from the interior towards the boundary, shortening the wave-length. The tendency is towards *skin conduction*. The attenuation is so rapid in going inwards that only one wave-length in the wire itself need be considered. This may be confined within a mere skin.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 216.

skin-current (skin'kur″ĕnt), *n.* An electric current conducted, as is the case with alternating currents of high frequency, by the outer layers only (skin) of the conducting material.

skin-effect (skin'e-fekt″), *n.* In *elect.*, see ★*effect*.

skin-field (skin'fēld), *n.* The area of skin to which a given nerve is distributed on the ultimate ramification of its fibers.

skin-grafting, *n.*—**Thiersch's method of skin-grafting,** the application of broad pieces of skin, as distinguished from the ordinary method of applying very small bits.

skin-hunter (skin'hun″tẽr), *n.* One who hunts animals for their skins.

The Boers trekked to the districts now known as the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and, once there, the fierce pursuit of the game, which, as we have seen, had taken place in Cape Colony, was repeated, but at a more rapid rate, owing to improvements in fire-arms, and the operations of the "*skin-hunters*," who shot down the animals by tens of thousands, prompted by the commercial uses to which their hides could be put. Between the years 1840 and 1875 the destruction of animals in the old republics, it is safe to say, might be reckoned by millions. *Knowledge*, July, 1905, p. 190.

skin-moth (skin'môth), *n.* Any one of the tineid moths whose larvæ live on furs and skins.

skin-muscle (skin'mus″l), *n.* The thin muscle, *panniculus carnosus*, lying just beneath the skin, whose contractions give rise to the twitching of the skin so evident in horses. It is by a modification of this muscle that the hedgehog is able to curl into a ball. *Nature*, Oct. 30, 1902, p. 661.

skinning-knife (skin'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife adapted for doing the cutting when removing a hide from a carcass.

skin-plating (skin'plā″ting), *n.* In *iron-ship-building*, the exterior plating which covers the bottom and sides of a vessel. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 338.

skin-resistance (skin'rē-zis″tans), *n.* **1.** Same as *skin-friction*.—**2.** See ★*resistance*.

skin-vision (skin'vizh″ŏn), *n.* The perception of light by the skin by a reflex functional action and without special organs of vision, as in earthworms.

skip[1], *n.* **7.** In *poker*, a straight in which the cards are alternate, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10: when played, it beats two pairs.

"*Skips*," consisting of alternate cards in sequence, for instance, Three, Five, Seven, Nine, Jack are sometimes played to beat two pairs, where "blazes" are unknown, but are equally destitute of merit.
American Hoyle, p. 163.

skipful (skip'fûl), *n.* Same as *skepful*.

skipjack, *n.* **4.** (*j*) *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, of the family *Clupeidæ*, a herring found land-locked in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

skipper[1], *n.* **7.** Same as ★*climbing-fish*, 2.—**Arctic skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Pamphila palæmon*, of northern distribution. In the larval state it feeds on grasses.—**Brazilian skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Calpodes ethlius*, brown in color, with whitish translucent spots on the wings. It occurs in the southern United States and extends southward to Argentina. Its larva feeds on canna-leaves.—**Broad-winged skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Phycanassa viator*, having blackish-brown wings marked with dull tawny. It occurs from New England to the Gulf of Mexico.—**Canadian skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Erynnis comma*, occurring throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the mountains of the northwestern United States.—**Cobweb skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Erynnis metea*, found in the northeastern United States, where its larva feeds on grasses.—**Cofaqui skipper,** an American butterfly, *Megathymus cofaqui*, found in Florida and Colorado.—**Cross-line skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Limochroes manataaqua*, occurring from New England west to Nebraska, and in the larval stage feeding on grasses.—**Dun skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Euphyes vestris*, widely distributed in the Mississippi valley and in the northern United States.—**Giant skippers,** the butterflies of the family *Megathymidæ*.



Giant Skipper (*Megathymus yuccæ*)
(Redrawn from Riley, U. S. D. A.)

There are two species in the United States, *Megathymus cofaqui* and *M. yuccæ*. The larvæ of the latter bore in the stems and roots of plants of the genus *Yucca*.—**Golden-banded skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Rhabdoides cellus*, brown in color, with a golden band across each fore-wing. It ranges from West Virginia south to the Gulf of Mexico.—**Grizzled skipper,** a hesperiid butterfly, *Hesperia centaureæ*, common to boreal North America, Norway, and Lapland, having dark-brown wings checkered with white.—**Hobomok skipper.** Same as ★*Mormon*[1] (*c*).—**Indian skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Erynnis sassacus*, having yellowish wings bordered with brown. It occurs in the Atlantic United States and ranges westward to Colorado. Its larvæ feed on grasses.—**Least skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Ancyloxipha numitor*, which occurs throughout the eastern United States. Its larvæ feed on grasses.—**Leonard's skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Anthomaster leonardus*, occurring from New England to Florida and westward to Kansas. Its larvæ feed on grasses.—**Long-tailed skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Eudamus proteus*, ranging from New York southward into Mexico. In the south its larva, known as the *roller-worm*, is a pest in vegetable-gardens, eating the leaves of beans, turnips, and cabbages.—**Otho skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Thymelicus otho*, which occurs in the eastern United States. Its larvæ feed on grasses.—**Pepper-and-salt skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Amblyscirtes samoset*, occurring in the northern and middle United States west to Iowa.—**Powesheik skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Oarisma powesheik*, occurring in the western United States.—**Roadside skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Amblyscirtes vialis*, of wide distribution within the United States. Its larvæ feed on grasses.—**Silver-spotted skipper,** a common American hesperiid butterfly, *Epargyreus tityrus*, occurring throughout the United States. Its larvæ feed on locust-leaves and other allied trees and plants.—**Swarthy skipper,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Euphyes fusca*, which is found in the Gulf States and extends as far north as Pennsylvania.—**Vitellius skipper,** *Phycanassa vitellius*, a species of butterfly which occurs in the West Indies and the United States.—**Zabulon skipper,** *Atrytone zabulon*, which occurs in the eastern United States. Its larvæ feed on grasses.



Long-tailed Skipper (*Eudamus proteus*).

skipper[3], *n.* **2.** In *cricket*, the captain of a cricket eleven. [Colloq.] *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 280.—**3.** Also the commander of any other body of men, as of a company of soldiers; a leader. [Colloq.]

He returned to sit at the feet of Revere, his '*skipper*'—that is to say, the captain of his company, and to be instructed in the dark art and mystery of managing men.
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern, in Soldiers Three, p. 115.

skipper[3] (skip'ẽr), *v. t.* [*skipper*[3], *n.*] To command a ship; command and drill (as sailors); serve as skipper to. [Colloq.]

If a saint was to come down and *skipper* the brutes we have to ship as sailor-men nowadays, he'd wear out his halo flinging it at them.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

skippery (skip'ẽr-i), *a.* [*skipper*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing skippers or cheese-hoppers. See *skipper*[1], 4 (*b*).

skipple (skip'l), *n.* [D. *schepel*, a bushel.] A measure equal to three pecks. The old Amsterdam schepel, or bushel, was about one fourth less than the bushel used in the United States. See *bushel*[1], 1. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 183. [New England.]

skip-road (skip'rōd), *n.* **1.** The ways or guides for a bucket or skip in a mine-shaft or drift.—**2.** The path left free for the passage of the bucket or skip, over which it traverses.

Skip-shaft draft. See ★*draft*[1].

skirt[1], *n.*—**Parasol skirt,** a short spreading skirt worn by ballet-dancers in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

skirt-dance (skẽrt'dȧns), *n.* See *skirt-dancing*.

skirt-dancer (skẽrt'dȧn″sẽr), *n.* One who dances skirt-dances.

skirted (skẽr'ted), *a.* [*skirt*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a skirt: usually in composition.—**2.** Having the skirt or skirting removed.

skirt-steak (skẽrt'stāk), *n.* A steak of beef cut from the inside of the plate.

skitter (skit'ẽr), *n.* [*skitter*, *v.*] The act of skittering, or gliding or skimming over with a light touch.

The grind of the slides and the tearing swash of blades abruptly ceased as the slim shell trailed with dying headway to the *skitter* of the resting oars.
Scribner's Mag., July, 1905, p. 1.

skiving-machine, *n.*—**Amazon skiving-machine,** a special form of skiver.

skoke, *n.* Same as *scoke*.

skowitz (skō'wits), *n.* An Amerindian name of the silver salmon, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, found on both sides of the North Pacific.

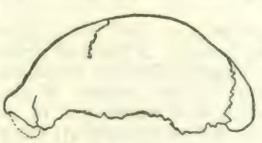
skreel (skrēl), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *reel*, by confusion with *creel*. Confusions of *cr-* and *scr-* are common in modern dial. usage.] A form of small spool or bobbin for holding yarn or thread.

skul, *n.* A simplified spelling of *skull*.

Skuld (skûld), *n.* [ONorse *Skuld*, in origin identical with *skuld* (= Dan. *skyld* = AS. *scyld* = G. *schuld*), debt, due, from root of *skulu*, shall: see *shall*.] In *Norse myth.*, one of the three Fates; the Norn of the future.

skulduggery, *n.* See *skulduddery*.

skull[1], *n.* **7.** The trade-name for the anterior plate of the carapace of the hawk's-bill turtle, which yields the tortoise-shell of commerce.—**Calaveras skull,** a skull found in Calaveras county, California (in 1886), believed by some to be of great antiquity. It is, however, more probable that it belonged to one of the present race of Indians.—**Cannstatt skull,** a skull found at Cannstatt, near Stuttgart, about two hundred years ago, and long believed by some authors to belong to the paleolithic race, but probably of much more recent origin. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 33.—**Neanderthal skull,** a part of a skull, of a low type and high geological age, found, with other portions of a skeleton, in the Neanderthal near Düsseldorf, in 1856, under a diluvial deposit about two meters thick.



Neanderthal Skull: view from left side.

skull-banker (skul'bang″kẽr), *n.* In Australia, a loafer; a tramp. Also *scow-banker*. [Slang.]

A *skull-banker* is a species of the genus loafer—half highwayman, half beggar.
A. Michie, Retrospects . . . of the Colony, p. 9, quoted [in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

skull-cracker (skul'krak″ẽr), *n.* A falling weight, with the necessary framing and hoisting apparatus, used in breaking up the skulls or solidified metal from ladles and runners in steel-works.

The track leading to the drop from the casting level of the open-hearth building rises six feet to the drop, and the track from the charging level descends six feet, tracks on the two levels, which are twelve feet apart, thus having a loop connection in the rear of the *skull-cracker*. The latter consists of a tripod, and the drop is operated by a winding drum driven by a 25-horse-power motor. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23870.

skulled, *a.* **2.** In *metal.*, covered with skull. See *skull*[1], *n.*, 6.

skunk, *n.* Including the little striped skunks, at least twelve species have been recognized. After being changed back and forth by various revisers the name *Mephitis* is retained for the larger species and *Spilogale* for the smaller.—**Little spotted skunk,** any one of the small skunks of the genus *Spilogale*, which are marked with rows of spots.—**Striped skunk,** a general name for the smaller skunks of the genus *Spilogale* found in the southern and western United States.

skunk, *v. t.* **3.** In an election, to defeat (an opponent) completely, so that the latter gets no votes at all.

II. *intrans.* To leave without paying one's bills. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 258.

skunk-bear (skungk'bâr), *n.* A name sometimes given to the wolverene, *Gulo luscus*, whose appearance and markings are somewhat suggestive of a large skunk.

skunk-bush (skungk'bûsh), *n.* **1.** The ill-scented or Canadian sumac, *Rhus trilobata*.—**2.** The bear-brush, *Garrya Fremontii*. See ★*bear-brush* and ★*quinine-bush*.

skunk-grass (skungk′grȧs), *n.* Same as ★*stink-grass*.

skunkweed, *n.* 2. A low annual herb, *Navarretia squarrosa*, troublesome as a weed in grain and grass lands from Washington to California. Its ill odor (which suggests the common name) is damaging to the quality of the crop.

Skunnemunk conglomerate. See ★*conglomerate*.

sky[1], *n.* 6. An abbreviation of *sky-blue*. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 382. —**Clear sky.** See ★*clear day*.—**Green sky,** a sky of a pale-green or pea-green color seen at sunset and rarely on other occasions: possibly due to a combination of the colors from the red sky and the blue sky.—**Lamb's-wool sky,** small white fleecy patches of cloud against a blue sky.—**Livid sky,** clouds of a dark leaden color.—**Sky aspect.** See ★*aspect*.

sky[1], *v. t.* 2. In *golf*, to so strike (a ball) as to cause (it) to go unusually high in the air.

sky-blue, *n.*—**Diamine sky-blue,** a coal-tar color of the diazo type, related to dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a very pure blue in an alkaline salt bath.

skyer (skī′ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a ball hit high in the air.

sky-glow (skī′glō), *n.* See the extract.

"*Sky glows*," . . . These phenomena were first observed about July 1 at Copenhagen, Konisberg, Berlin, Vienna, and other places. Mr. W. F. Denning, the English astronomer, says: "Certain features of the glows struck me as being essentially different from exhibitions of normal auroræ boreales. No streamers whatever were seen. Clouds observed were of peculiar character, and some of them showed traces of spiral formation. Though thin, they were strongly illuminative, and stars shone through them with surprising distinctness."

Sci. Amer., Aug. 29, 1908.

skylight, *n.* 2. The light of the sky; specifically, the blue or pale white color of the aërial vault. The light of the sky is, in general, reflected sunlight. Its color is due to the size of the reflecting particles, blue light coming from the finest gaseous particles and red light from larger vaporous ones. Blue light may also come from the molecules of the gases mixed together in the atmosphere. The white light with which the blue is adulterated comes from larger particles or globules of water that reflect all the colors of the sunlight. The blue light is polarized in a plane perpendicular to the sun's rays, the white light in the plane of the sun's rays; the resultant light is polarized according to the law combining these two elementary conditions.

3. Illumination by means of the light of the sky: as, a studio with a good *skylight*.

skylight-quadrant (skī′līt-kwod-rant), *n.* In *marine hardware*, a brass bar in the form of a quadrant, or quarter-circle, hinged to a plate at one end and having a slot in the middle. The plate is screwed to the side of a ship's skylight and the sash carries a set-screw that slides in the slot. It is used to hold the sash open at any desired angle.

sky-line, *n.* 2. In *arch.*, the profile of a building or mass of buildings as seen against the sky; in *painting* and other arts of representation, the profile of mountains, trees, or other natural masses seen in the same way.

sky-pilot (skī′pī″lot), *n.* A clergyman; a priest; one who pilots or shows the way to heaven. [Slang.]

We insist that the gravediggers, pallbearers, "*sky-pilot*," choristers, surviving members of the family, hired mourners, charioteers, brass band and the like shall wear flowers at the obsequies.

Kansas City Daily Star, May 4, 1903.

skysail-mast (skī′sāl-mȧst), *n.* The spar on which the skysail-yard is carried, and on which the skysail is set. Strictly speaking, this should be called the *skysail-pole*, which is that part of the royal-mast above the shoulder, and which terminates at the truck.

skysail-pole (skī′sāl-pōl), *n.* The upper part of a royal-mast (from the shoulder to the truck) to which the skysail-yard is confined by a parrel.

skysail-yard (skī′sāl-yȧrd), *n.* The spar to which the head of the skysail is bent.

sky-scraper, *n.* 4. A very tall office-building such as those first erected in various cities of the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Originally from ten to fifteen stories in height, they are now occasionally built with forty stories and more. [Colloq.]

We are told . . . that "*sky-scrapers*" are preventers of conflagrations, and that a law should be passed requiring the erection of a double row of them, the length of Broadway. . . . There are happily not many of these "modern" structures in any city, and this is one reason why we have not yet heard of a serious fire originating in one of them. Another is, that being few in number, they are as yet used exclusively for office purposes and the contents are not especially combustible.

Sci. Amer., Jan. 21, 1899, p. 39.

sky-sign (skī′sīn), *n.* See the extract.

Advertisements coming within the definition of *sky-signs* in the London Building Act of 1894. These specifications are as follows:—"*Sky sign*" means any word, letter, model, sign, device, or representation in the nature of an advertisement, announcement, or direction supported on or attached to any post, pole, standard, framework, or other support, wholly or in part upon, over, or above any building or structure, which, or any part of which, *sky sign* shall be visible against the sky from any point in any street or public way, and includes all and every part of any such post, pole, standard, framework, or other support. The expression "*sky sign*" shall also include any balloon, parachute, or similar device employed wholly or in part for the purposes of any advertisements or announcement on, over, or above, any building, structure, or erection of any kind, or on or over any street or public way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 97.

sky-worship (skī′wėr″ship), *n.* That form of primitive religion in which the sky, the heavenly bodies, and meteorological phenomena are worshiped. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 31.

S. L. An abbreviation (*b*) of *sergeant at law*; (*c*) of *solicitor at law*.

slab[1], *n.* 1. (*b*) In Australia, a piece of timber, two or three inches thick, ax hewn, not sawed: used for the walls of rough houses. Also used attributively. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

The house in which this modern Robinson Crusoe dwelt was what is called a *Slab* Hut, formed of rough boards and thatched with grass.

J. L. Stokes, Discoveries in Australia, I. 266.

The hut was built of logs and *slabs*.

R. M. Praed, Australian Life, p. 8, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

6. A flat mass of metallic tin cast in a chilling mold of stone or metal.—7. *pl.* A commercial name of crude rubber in pieces an inch or two thick formed by pressing several sheets together. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.—**Fibrous slab.** See ★*fibrous*.

slab[1], *v. t.* 2. To keep (the sides of any excavation, as a mining-shaft or a well) from crumbling and falling by facing (them) with slabs, either of timber or of stone.

The *slabbed* margin of a well.

Keats, Endymion, I.

slabbing (slab′ing), *n.* In *soap-making*, the process of cutting the blocks of soap, which have solidified in frames, into slabs which are afterward cut transversely into bars. A loop of wire is used and drawn through the block by hand, or a special slabbing-machine is applied.

slabby, *a.* 3. Consisting of slabs, or resembling a slab or series of slabs.

slab-dross (slab′dros), *n.* A by-product of the manufacture of galvanized iron consisting of impure zinc which in the molten state has alloyed with and dissolved a large proportion of iron.

slab-saw (slab′sâ), *n.* A saw which cuts the bark and outer slab from a round log, to make it square in section or flat-sided with irregular corners.

slab-wave (slab′wāv), *n.* A wave consisting of the motion of an element or 'slab' of the ether bounded by parallel planes and subjected to uniform electric and magnetic forces at right angles to each other and parallel to the bounding planes: a term used by Heaviside in the discussion of electric waves.

slack[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Slack water.** (*c*) See ★*water*.

II. *n.* 5. The interval of slack water, when the tide is at rest, either at high or low tide; sluggishness of the current, at that time. See *slack*[1], *a.*, 2.

There is little or no *slack* in the stream at high water, and the ebb runs out with strength to low water.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 179.

6. *pl.* A sailor's loose trousers.

Bill blushed and became interested in the foretop until nudged by Smith, when he suddenly hitched up his *slacks*, saluted, and said, hurriedly, "Aye, aye, sir."

Wide World Mag., April, 1903, p. 596.

7. Feeble, foolish talk. [Slang.]

"If I were not crippled you would not give me that *slack* before strangers."

"Well, use common sense, then, and you won't get any *slack* from me," his son told him.

Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 142.

slackage (slak′āj), *n.* [*slack, a.*, + *-age*.] The amount allowed for the droop or for any unstressed part of a rope or cable; slack.

The Anglia laid exactly 1,315 knots of cable from Midway to this point, and with the additional eighteen miles of shore end the actual amount of cable laid is 1,333 knots. There was about eight per cent. of *slackage*.

Elect. World and Engin., July 25, 1903, p. 145.

slack-dross (slak′dros), *n.* Refuse coal or coke in powder or very small fragments.

slacken (slak′n), *n.* The slags or cinder from previous fusions, used in smelting operations to mix with natural ores and to retard fusion of the ores until reduction shall have proceeded to the desired point.

slackener (slak′nėr), *n.* One who or that which slackens; specifically, a rod in a loom for weaving leno or gauze, designed to ease the tension on the warp-threads. Also called *easer* and *slackner*.

slackness, *n.* 2. A tendency of a vessel under sail to fall off or away from the direction of the wind when the helm is amidships: opposed to *ardency*.

The contrary condition, where the resultant resistance acts abaft the resultant wind pressure, and makes the head of the ship fall off from the wind, is termed "*slackness*," and can only be counteracted by keeping the helm a-lee. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 508.

slag[1], *n.*—**Basic slag,** slag from the manufacture of steel by either the Bessemer or the Siemens-Martin process with the Thomas-Gilchrist modification of basic (lime and magnesia) lining of the converter or hearth. The object of such lining is the removal from the metallic product of sulphur and phosphorus; the presence of the latter element in the slag, in the state of phosphates, gives it value as a fertilizer, for which purpose it is used on a very large scale.—**Gray slag,** lumps of a mixture of lead, lead sulphid, oxid, sulphate, silicate, gangue, cinders, and lime, obtained in smelting lead ore in an ore-furnace. It is treated generally in a blast-furnace, but sometimes in a slag-hearth to extract the lead.—**Ore-furnace slag,** in the Swansea process of copper-smelting, the slag, consisting principally of ferrous silicate and practically free from copper, which is produced in the first melting-furnace and serves to get rid of the iron of the ore treated.—**Phosphatic slag,** basic slag; odorless phosphate.—**Refinery slag.** (*a*) In the Swansea process of copper-smelting, the slag which separates when crude blister copper is re-fused and exposed to the action of atmospheric oxygen on the hearth of a roasting-furnace. It contains a number of impurities removed from the residual copper, such as arsenic, antimony, iron, etc., along with a large amount of cuprous oxid and some silicate of copper, silica having been taken up from the furnace-lining. (*b*) In the puddling process for making wrought-iron, the slag which forms when, as a preliminary step not always taken, air is blown down upon the surface of a charge of melted cast-iron in a specially constructed hearth. Silicon is the principal substance removed from the iron, and the slag consists mainly of ferrous silicate.—**Sharp slag,** the slag obtained in the third stage of the Welsh process for copper smelting.—**Thomas slag.** Same as *basic* ★*slag*, the basic process of steel-making having been introduced by Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 22463.

slag[1], *v.* **II.** *trans.* In *metal.*: (*a*) To convert into slag: as, an excess of limestone used as a flux may to a greater or less extent *slag* the lining of a furnace. (*b*) To cake together as the result of chemical action at a heat lower than that of fusion.

slag-buggy (slag′bug″i), *n.* A car for carrying a slag-ladle.

slag-dump (slag′dump), *n.* A place of deposit for the slag or cinder which results from a metallurgical operation on an ore. The cinder is conveyed in cars and dumped, or it is allowed to flow in fluid form through runners or channels.

slag-eye (slag′ī), *n.* An eye or hole through which slag can be drawn off, as in certain blast-furnaces used for lead.

Slag-hearth browse. See ★*browse*[2].

slag-hole (slag′hōl), *n.* The opening through which slag or cinder is discharged from a blast-furnace or cupola. The slag is lighter than the fused metal and floats upon its surface. It can therefore be discharged through an opening at the proper level as it accumulates during the process.

slag-lead (slag′led), *n.* See ★*lead*[2].

slaglessness (slag′les-nes) *n.* The fact of having no slag or cinder. Those forms of wrought-iron and steel which have not been fused in their production are liable to suffer from the presence of such foreign ingredients. From material which has been fused all slag is removed by the difference in specific gravity of the slag and the metal.

But the former [certain varieties, such as blister steel] lack the essential quality—*slaglessness*—which makes the latter [low-carbon] steel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 571.

slag-lip (slag′lip), *n.* The edge, or lip, of a ladle or other receptacle over which the slag is poured. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 671.

slag-machine (slag′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for granulating the slag from a blast-furnace and reducing it to the form of fine gravel suitable for various industrial purposes.

slag-pot (slag′pot), *n.* A vessel or pot designed to receive the discharge of cinder, scorias, or slag from a furnace in continuous operation, such as a shaft-furnace. The slag is allowed to cool in these pots, and is then removed and dumped.

slam[1], *n.*—**Grand slam,** in *bridge,* the winning of all thirteen tricks by the same partners, which counts 40 in the honor column; in other games, the winning of all the tricks.—**Little slam,** in *bridge,* the winning of 12 out of the 13 tricks by the same partners, which counts 20 in the honor column. See *bridge.*

slam-bang (slam-bang′), *v. i.* [*slam-bang, adv.*] To move with violence or noise. [Colloq.]

My engines, after ninety days o' race an' rack an' strain
Through all the seas of all Thy world, *slam-bangin'* home again.
R. Kipling, McAndrew's Hymn, l. 10.

slander, *n.*—**Slander of title,** defamatory and false statements injuring one's property, real or personal, or one's title thereto.

slank[2] (slangk), *n.* **1.** A slope; a declivity; a depression in the ground. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** Wrinkled skin: especially used of animals. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

slant. I. *a.*—**Slant culture.** See ★*culture.*

slant-eyed (slant′īd), *a.* Having eyes the inner part of which is covered by a heavy fold of the upper eyelid and therefore appearing to be set obliquely, as the Chinese and other Mongoloid races.

The prophets of the elder day,
The *slant-eyed* sages of Cathay,
Read not the riddle all amiss
Of higher life evolved from this.
Whittier, Miriam, st. 3.

slapiness (slā′pi-nes), *n.* [**slapy* + *-ness.*] Slipperiness; deficiency in clinging quality. Also *slapeiness.*

In the staple bulk, again, they do not lie so close together as do those of cotton fibres. This *slapeiness* may be put down to the want of spiral character in the fibres. What resistance there is in the staple of ramie comes from the length of the fibres as they are drawn out from their entanglements, and the nearly glabrous surface of the fibres. *Hannan,* Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 56.

slapping, *a.* **II.** *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.,* the process of preparing clay for the wheel. See *wedging,* 2.

slash[1], *n.* **7.** (*b*) A wet or marshy linear depression between nearly parallel ridges of dunes on a sand-reef. See the extract.

There are many successive ridges of shingle running in varying directions, and often with narrow strips of marsh enclosed between successive ridges. Such bands of marsh have been given the very appropriate name of "*slashes*" in New Jersey. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 538.

slashed (slasht), *a.* Specifically, in *bot.,* deeply cut-lobed or laciniate.

slasher, *n.* **1.** (*b*) (3) In a *sawmill,* a saw-table fitted with one or two saws and used to slash or cut up short slabs and other stuff into short lengths; a slab-slasher. (4) In *paper-manuf.,* a sawing-machine for cutting logs and short lengths of wood into blocks suitable for grinding into wood-pulp. The single-saw slasher has an appliance for delivering the wood to the saw and holding it until cut.

slashing, *n.* **4.** The sizing, drying, and beaming of cotton warp for weaving on a machine called a slasher. *R. Marsden,* Cotton Weaving, p. 514.

slat[3], *n.* **5.** A green sheepskin, with the wool removed, which has been dried in the sun. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 43.

slate[2], *n.*—**Dolgelly slates,** a division of the Upper Cambrian or Lingula flags of Wales.—**Ilfracombe slates,** the middle division of the Devonian series in North Devon, equivalent to the Torquay and Plymouth limestones of South Devon.—**La Couyère slates,** a subdivision of the Lower Silurian system in the northwest of France. The slates are underlain by the shales of Guichen and overlain by the Grès de May. They are correlated with the Llandeilo formation of Great Britain.—**Lithographic slates.** See *lithographic stone,* under *lithographic.* Specifically, a very fine and even-grained limestone in thin layers occurring in the Jurassic beds at Solnhofen in Bavaria, where it is about 80 feet thick and noted for its wonderfully perfect preservation of fossil crustaceans, spiders, insects, impressions of birds' feathers and wings of pterodactyls. A division of the Subcarboniferous Kinderhook group in Missouri is also known as the 'Lithographic limestone.'—**Moel Ferna slates,** a division of the Upper Silurian in North Wales lying above the Pen-y-glog grits and equivalent to the Lower Ludlow rock.—**Momable slates,** a subdivision of supposed Precambrian rocks in Newfoundland regarded by Walcott as containing evidences of organic remains.—**Morte slates,** the lowest division of the Upper Devonian in North Devon, lying above the Ilfracombe slates and below the Pickwell Down group.—**Spirit slates,** the slates employed by a medium in ★slate-writing (which see). *A. A. Hopkins,* Magic, p. 123.—**Transparent slate,** a sheet or pane of glass slightly ground on one side. A picture or design placed against the unground surface can be traced on the ground surface with a lead-pencil. Also called *tracing-slate.*—**Vireux slates,** a division of the Coblenzian group of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and northern France.

Slaters' hammer. Same as *sax*[1], 2.

slate-writer (slāt′rī″tėr), *n.* One who practises slate-writing, or is supposed to have the mediumistic gift of slate-writing.

The death of Henry Slade, the *slate-writer,* removes the last of the mediums who a generation and more ago made spiritualism *a* fashionable cult.
N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 12, 1905.

slate-writing (slāt′rī″ting), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick, regarded by the credulous, in spite of repetition and of exposure, as due to a mediumistic gift whereby communication may be had with the spirits of the dead. There are many ways of performing the trick. In general, two wooden-framed slates, with a piece of slate-pencil between them, are tied together with string and the knots sealed. The slates are held beneath the table by the medium; the scratching of the pencil is heard; knots and seals are found intact; and the slates, when taken apart, prove to have writing upon their inner faces. The result may be most easily produced by means of a false slate (piece of slate-colored cardboard): the writing is done beforehand, and the sound is produced by the finger-nail. *A. A. Hopkins,* Magic, p. 124.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University said he knew seven different tricks of legerdemain by which he could explain all the cases of *slate-writing* of which he had ever heard. *N. Y. Evening Post,* Sept. 12, 1905.

There has probably been nothing that has made more converts to spiritualism than the much talked of "*Slate Writing* Test," and if we are to believe some of the stories told of the writings mysteriously obtained on slates, under what is known as "severe test conditions" that preclude, beyond any possible doubt, any form of deception or trickery, one would think that the day of miracles had certainly returned; but we must not believe half we hear nor all that we see, for the chances are that just as you are about to attribute some unaccountable spirit phenomena to an unseen power, something turns up to show that you have been tricked by a clever device which is absurd in its simplicity. *Sci. Amer.,* Oct. 8, 1898, p. 229.

slath (slath), *n.* [A dial. form of *sloe.*] In *basket-making,* the parallel rods and the largest osiers which are intertwined.

The *slath,* which is the foundation of the basket.
Encyc. Brit., III. 423.

slating-machine (slā′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for setting out a hide on the grain side to give it an even surface and to remove fine hairs. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 12.

slating-table (slā′ting-tā′bl), *n.* A table for setting out a hide on the grain side to give it an even surface and to remove fine hairs. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 113.

slaughter-tree (slâ′tėr-trē), *n.* Same as ★*strangler-tree.*

slauter, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *slaughter.*

Slav. An abbreviation of *Slavic, Slavonian,* or *Slavonic.*

slave-ant (slāv′ânt), *n.* An ant held in slavery by another species of ant. Thus *Formica subsericea* is frequently a slave in the colonies of *Formica difficilis. Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 641.

slave-maker (slāv′mā″kėr), *n.* One who or that which (as an ant) makes slaves. See *slave-making.*

In its pure form it is known to occur only in two of the several thousand described species, namely, in the sanguinary or blood-red *slave-maker* (Formica sanguinea) and the amazon (Polyergus rufescens).
W. M. Wheeler, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1907, p. 550.

slaving (slā′ving), *n.* Slave-dealing; the buying and selling of slaves.

Formerly, numerous caravans of Arabs and Swahilis came up to trade for ivory, combined with a little quiet *slaving,* but the days of *slaving* and dealing in contraband are now past. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XII. 372.

slavocratic (slā-vō-krat′ik), *a.* [*slavocrat* + *-ic.*] Characteristic of, or pertaining to, a slavocrat or slavocracy.

Slavo-Lithuanic (slāv″ō-lith-ū-an′ik), *a.* and *n.* Slavic and Lithuanic considered as a separate division of the Indo-European languages. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 411, note.

Slavo-Teuton (slāv-ō-tū′ton), *n.* One of a people of mixed Slavic and Teutonic descent. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 200.

Slavo-Teutonic (slāv″ō-tū-ton′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavo-Teutons; of mixed Slavonic and Teutonic descent.

slay[2] (slā), *v. t.* [*slay*[2], *n.*] To arrange (the warp-threads) in the loom-reed for weaving.

slay-block (slā′blok), *n.* The beam of the slay, or lathe, of a loom. *R. Marsden,* Cotton Weaving, p. 166.

slay-cap (slā′kap), *n.* A strip of wood, grooved on its under side, for holding the reed in position in the slay, or lathe, of the loom. *R. Marsden,* Cotton Weaving, p. 166.

slay-sword (slā′sōrd), *n.* One of the supports upon which the slay, or lathe, of a loom oscillates during the process of weaving. *R. Marsden,* Cotton Weaving, p. 166.

sled[1], *n.* **4.** A small tool, resembling a sled in form and having sharp blades for runners, used for cutting gold-leaf into rectangular sheets.

In it the gold is beaten for about one and a half hours with a 10-pound hammer, until each leaf is about four inches square. The leaves are then again quartered, this time by means of a small instrument called a "*sled*" or a "wagon." *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* June 25, 1904, p. 23816.

5. The device for making sliding contact between the underground conductors of an electric road and those of a moving railway-car upon the road.—**Automobile sled,** an automobile vehicle constructed with runners, like a sled, and propelled by a motor which actuates levers which grip the surface of the ice.—**Donkey sled,** the heavy frame upon which a donkey-engine is fastened.

sledge[2], *n.* **6.** The thick wooden outer case of a mummy. *The Century,* Nov., 1905, p. 66.—**Plow sledge,** a vehicle with low wheels or with none, designed for the conveyance of a plow on the farm. *J. Scott,* Textbook of Farm Engineering. [Eng.]

sled-tender (sled′ten″dėr), *n.* In *lumbering:* (*a*) One who assists in loading and unloading logs, or skidding with a dray. Also called *chain-tender.* (*b*) A member of the hauling crew who accompanies the turn of logs to the landing, unhooks the grabs, and sees that they are returned to the yarding-engine.

sleeker, *n.* **4.** See ★*boss-tool.*—**Brass sleeker,** a tool with a brass blade set in a wooden handle, used for scraping or smoothing out wet skins on a table or bench. See *sleeker,* 1.

sleep, *n.*—**Diurnal sleep,** in *bot.* See *paraheliotropism* and *sleep,* 5.—**Sleep drunkenness.** See ★*drunkenness.*

sleeper[1], *n.* **9.** In *faro,* a bet left upon a card which the case-keeper shows is dead. Such a bet is public property and the first one to see it can take it.—**10.** A calf that has been earmarked, but not branded. *S. E. White,* in McClure's Mag., April, 1906, p. 651.

Sleeping rent. See ★*rent*[2].

sleeping-beauty (slē″ping-bū′ti), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

sleeping-car, *n.*—**Tourist sleeping-car.** See ★*tourist.*

sleeping-sickness, *n.* **2.** A disease of silkworms. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* April, 1904, p. 179.

Sleepy staggers. See ★*stagger.*

sleepy-dick (slē′pi-dik″), *n.* The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum,* so called from the early closing of its flowers.

sleepy-grass (slē′pi-grâs), *n.* A stout bunch-grass, *Stipa Vaseyi,* growing in the Rocky Mountains at altitudes of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The leaves have a narcotic effect upon horses which feed upon them, causing a drowsiness which lasts several days. After once eating, the victim thenceforth avoids it. The hay does not appear to have any ill effect.

sleepy-yellow (slē′pi-yel″ō), *n.* A pierid butterfly found throughout the United States. Its larvæ feed on cassia, senna, and clover.

sleet-cutter (slēt′kut″ėr), *n.* In electric railroading, a trolley-wheel which has a corrugated tread used to break the ice that may form on an overhead trolley-wire during sleet-storms.

sleev, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *sleeve.*

sleevd, *a.* A simplified spelling of *sleeved.*

sleeve[1], *n.* **2.** Specifically: (*a*) A hollow tube or cylinder inserted into some structural detail, so that some other element may pass freely through, such as a sleeve in a wall to allow a shaft to pass through, or a pipe or conduit. (*b*) A hollow tube or cylinder fitting loosely upon a revolving shaft, so that no accident may result from the catching of clothing on projections upon the shaft. Such a sleeve is often in sections. (*c*) A hollow tube or pipe into the ends of which two other lengths of pipe may be screwed to join them together. Also called a *muff,* but more usually, in this sense, a *coupling-sleeve.* (*d*) A hollow tube or cylinder fitting with a running fit upon a revolving shaft and carrying a pulley or clutch. The shaft may turn without the pulley on the sleeve, or the pulley turn without the shaft, or both may turn together when a clutch is engaged. The sleeve may be moved lengthwise on the shaft. Used in jack-shaft designs, and in reversing and quick-return motions, and in compensating gears in motor-cars and in traveling cranes. (*e*) A hollow tube or cylinder running in independent bearings, the inside diameter being so large that a shaft may traverse the sleeve, without touching it, allowing a flexibility and lateral adjustment if the shaft and sleeve do not aline perfectly. Used in some designs of motor-driven electric locomotives.

3. A square of cloth or other flexible material through the center of which a catheter is passed and tied. It is then inserted into a canal to be tamponed, and the space between the catheter and its cloth covering is packed with pledgets of cotton, worsted yarn, or other material.

A *sleeve* for a packing which has to be left in the nose for any length of time. *Med. Record,* March 7, 1903, p. 387

Insulating-sleeve, a tube or cover of insulating material used to protect a joint or splice in an electric circuit.

sleeve[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *mech.*, to fasten or adjust in the manner of a sleeve.

On the Baltimore and Ohio locomotives the motors are *sleeved* on the axles, there being a slight play between the sleeve and the axle, which allows a flexible support. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 97.

4. To attach or operate by a sleeve. See ★*sleeve*[1], *n.*, 2.

sleeve-bearing (slēv'bār″ing), *n.* **1.** A form of bearing in which a hollow cylinder or quill fits the shaft-journal on its inside and the box or bearing proper on its outside surface. The sleeve may turn in the box or the shaft turn in the sleeve. — **2.** A form of long bearing for a shaft to be inserted in a wall and permit the revolving shaft to pass through it to the other side.

sleeve-joint (slēv'joint), *n.* A connecting device for electric wires in which the conductors are passed, from opposite ends, through a sleeve or tube of metal and then twisted together, brazed, or soldered.

sleigh[1], *n.*—**Booby sleigh,** a sleigh having a body resembling that of a brougham swung by straps from a sleigh-frame.



Booby Sleigh.

sleuth[2], *n.* **2.** A newspaper name for a detective. [Recent.]

The *sleuths* were unable to discover how the [thief] had gotten into the house, and concluded, therefore, that he must have used a skeleton key. *N. Y. Times*, Dec. 24, 1905.

slewing-bracket (slö'ing-brak″et), *n.* A bracket or arm projecting from the mast of a pivoted crane and carrying the gear-wheel used in rotating the crane or slewing it. The gear is driven and meshes into a stationary or fixed gear or rack.

slice, *n.* **3.** (*k*) Same as *paddle*[1], 6 (*b*).

5. A mill or machine for slitting or dividing gems. — **6.** In *golf*, the side spin imparted to a ball which causes it to curve to the right in the case of a right-handed player, or the reverse in the case of a left-handed player. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 111.

slice, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **4.** In *golf*, to draw the face of the club across (the ball) from right to left in the act of hitting it, the result being that it will travel with a curve toward the right; or the reverse for a left-handed player. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, glossary. — **5.** To break with a bar. Bituminous coal, when burned, fuses and forms a solid mass which must be broken up in this manner. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 320.

II. *intrans.* In *golf*, to cause the ball, when struck with the club, to curve from left to right in the case of a right-handed player, or the reverse in the case of a left-handed player.

slicer, *n.* (*c*) The name of various machines and appliances used in cutting bread, smoked beef, potatoes, etc., into thin slices. The simplest form is a horizontal knife set in a wooden frame; in another the knife is pivoted; still others employ revolving cutters.

slice-shot (slīs'shot), *n.* In *croquet* and similar games, a shot in which the object-ball is but little displaced, the mallet-ball receiving most of the force of the blow.

slickens (slik'nz), *n. pl.* [*slicken, a.*] **1.** The fine dust or powdered rock from an ore stamp-mill or rock-crusher. — **2.** The lighter earth carried away in the sluices of a hydraulic mining operation.

slicker, *n.* **2.** Same as *silver-fish*, 6. [Local, U. S.] *L. O. Howard*, Insect Book, p. 380.

slick-stone (slik'stōn), *n.* Same as ★*setting-stone*. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 545.

slide, *v. i.* — **Sliding-bow contact,** in *elect.*, a sliding-contact used as a substitute for the trolley on many electric railways, especially in Europe. It consists of a horizontal transverse metallic rod bent downward upon itself at the ends and mounted above the roof of the car. It is held in contact with the under side of the trolley-wire by the action of springs.

slide, *n.* **14.** An inclined plane up which hay is drawn by horse-power on to a rick by means of a net and a cable running over the top of the rick. The net, when emptied, is drawn back by a horse with a long rope. This method is practised on very large ranches. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Bur. Plant Industry, 1902, Bulletin 15, p. 36.—**Label-card slide.** See ★*label-card.*

slide-bar, *n.* **3.** One of the bars or elements which guide and control a reciprocating piece in any machine or engine. Usually called *guide*. *Uhland*, Corliss-Engines, p. 27.

slide-car (slīd'kär), *n.* A conveyance without wheels, consisting of a pair of shafts attached to short runners.

slide-feed (slīd'fēd), *n.* A gravity feed-motion in which sheet-metal is fed, by sliding into the press, to a blanking-die, the cut blank then sliding down to a stamping-die; a gravity feed-motion in which the shells, cans, or other objects slide down an incline in any manner to any machine.

slide-frame (slīd'frām), *n.* A frame which embraces or forms guides for a slide. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, III. 27.

slider, *n.* **1.** (*h*) The sliding contact device used in some forms of the Wheatstones bridge or the potentiometer. See ★*slide-wire*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 283.

slide-rail, *n.* **3.** A rail or track on the bed of a machine upon which some element, such as the tool-carriage, slides and is guided to its work.

slide-resistance (slīd'rē-zis″tans), *n.* See ★*resistance*.

slide-rock (slīd'rok), *n.* Same as *talus*, 7.

In the mountains we often find the hillside slopes covered with broken stone of various sizes. This we call *slide rock*. This *slide rock* may be very coarse and the surface extremely ragged, when it is called "heavy slide." It may be fine and bound together by soil, in which case it can be plowed. It may be fine and dry and run just like dry sand when one attempts to walk on it or otherwise disturb it; this is called "fine *slide rock*." *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 195.

slide-tender (slīd'ten″dėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, one who keeps a slide in repair.

slide-tongs (slīd'tôngz), *n. pl.* Blacksmiths' tongs, in which the handles are pressed together to grip the work by means of a ring which envelops them and slides along their length until it is held by friction on their inclined sides.

slide-wheel (slīd'hwēl), *n.* A part of an oscillating tappet-motion of a loom for rotating the pattern chain in such a manner as to place the weft in the fabric progressively. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 58.

slide-wire (slīd'wīr), *n.* In *elect.*, a resistance wire with sliding contact or contacts: a simple form of rheostat consisting of a stretched wire. By means of a fixed contact at one end and an adjustable sliding contact, which can be moved at will the entire length of the wire, any desired portion of the resistance of the wire can be introduced into an electric circuit.

The electrical method required the use of a standard solution of potassium chloride the resistance of which was balanced against that of the sample by means of a *slide-wire* Wheatstone's bridge, a telephone being used instead of a galvanometer. *Nature*, Dec. 4, 1902, p. 98.

slide-zone (slīd'zōn), *n.* The lower part of the pitcher of a pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes, Sarracenia*, etc.), which is slippery, so that the insects slide down it into the water at the bottom of the pitcher.

Sliding-gear transmission. See ★*transmission*.

sliding-plane (slī'ding-plān), *n.* Same as *gliding-plane*. See also ★*solution-plane*.

Various experiments showed that the ice was plastic both under pressure and under tension, at temperatures far below the freezing-point — the glacier-grains or ice-crystals apparently slipping over each other. Even the crystals themselves exhibited plasticity, due to *sliding-planes*, the rate of distortion increasing with the temperature. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 32.

sliding-pole (slī'ding-pōl), *n.* A smooth, vertical pole which reaches from the floor of the engine-room in a fire-engine house, through an opening in the floor above to the ceiling of the room above. The hole in the floor is large enough to permit a man to slide down the pole, thus enabling him to reach the floor below more quickly than by going down the stairs. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 159.

sliding-ways (slī'ding-wāz), *n. pl.* In *shipbuilding*, the lower part of the cradle on which a vessel slides down the launching-ways (which see). Also called *bilge-ways*.

slight[2], *n.* A simplified and former spelling of *sleight*.

slim[3] (slim), *a.* [D. *slim*, cunning. See *slim*[1], *a.*] Cunning; crafty; tricky.

For "*slim's*" the word now most in vogue
(That 's "sly," if read aright);
From head to heel be dull and dim,
Your brain alone be bright.
E. T., in War's Brighter Side, x.

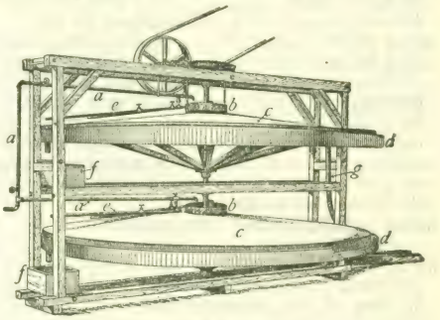
The Boer word "*slim*" has not yet been introduced in America, but some of the English papers are using it,

and, as it expresses a quality which is not exactly defined by any English word, it is likely to become incorporated in the English language. *N. Y. Times*, July 6, 1902.

slime, *n.*—**Electrolytic slime.** See ★*electrolytic*.

slimer (slī'mėr), *n.* [*slime* + *-er*[1].] Same as *toad-fish*, 1.

slime-table (slīm'tā″bl), *n.* In *ore-dressing*, a revolving table whose surface is that of a flat cone and has about 1½ inches of inclination for each foot of radial distance, the inclination varying, however, with the material to be treated. On this revolving cone the slime is delivered, and the gentle motion and the incline separate the elements in the flowing water. Also called *buddle* and *vanner*.



Double-deck Slime-table.

a, a, a, feed-water piping; *b, b*, feed-boxes; *c, c*, slime-tables; *d, d*, launders; *e, e*, wash-water pipes; *f, f*, receptacles for concentrator; *g*, drain-pipe for gangue.

Slime-tables are circular revolving tables . . . with flattened conical surfaces, and a slope of 1⅛ inch more or less per foot from centre to circumference. . . . These tables treat material [grains (quartz)] of $\frac{1}{150}$ inch and less in diameter coming from box classifiers. . . . The capacity of such a table is 12 tons or more of pulp, dry weight, in twenty-four hours. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 372.

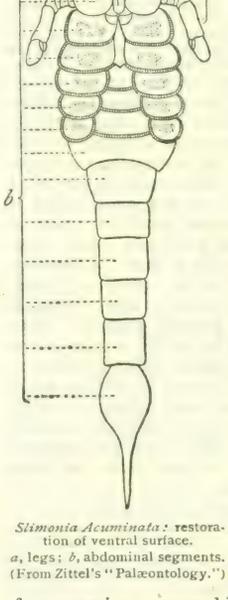
slime-washer (slīm'wosh″ėr), *n.* A machine for washing, separating, and concentrating slimes; a buddle or vanner.

slime-water (slīm'wâ″tėr), *n.* Water containing ore and gangue in suspension, to be treated in slime-tables for the concentration and separation of the ore and rejection of the tailings or valueless rock.

slimness[2] (slim'nes), *n.* [*slim*[3] + *-ness.*] The character of being 'slim' or sly; craftiness. See ★*slim*[3].

The British officer may be criticized for lack of '*slimness*,' but when it comes to leading straight into an ugly breach he can give them all cards and spades. *The Citizen* (Ottawa), quoted in N. and Q., 9th ser., XI. [508.

Slimonia (slī-mō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., from a personal name.] A genus of extinct merostomatous crustaceans of the family *Eurypteridæ*, of large size, with subquadrate cephalothorax, the preoral appendages small and chelicerate, five pairs of postoral appendages of which the first is antenniform, the first six of the twelve abdominal segments represented on the ventral side by parts of the genital plate, and four discontinuous plates bearing branchial lamellæ. The genus is found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland.



Slimonia Acuminata: restoration of ventral surface.
a, legs; *b*, abdominal segments.
(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

sling[1], *n.* **10.** A harness consisting of a wide girth with breast-strap and breeching, suspended from a ceiling, for supporting invalid horses in a standing position. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, plate XXVIII.—**11.** A suspending chain or rope for carrying a movable platform for the use of repairers or painters.

There are four substantial brackets at the base which rest upon the steel work of the building, and the top is

stiffened by a ring made of two 6-inch by 6-inch by ½-inch angles, and below this a ring made of Z bar for carrying *slings* for painting. A ladder extends from the roof to the top of the stack.

Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 512.

sling-bow (sling′bō), *n.* A bow with a double bowstring provided in the middle with a small rope for a bullet: used in Brazil and other parts of South America, and also in China. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 62.

sling-fruit (sling′frōt), *n.* Same as ★*bolochore*.

sling-hoop (sling′höp), *n.* 1. A hoop or ring of round or flat iron, with a board seat at the bottom, by which a workman may be raised by a block and fall to inspect or repair elevated structures such as chimneys, steeples, and the like.— 2. The hoop or ring on the end of a hoisting-rope to which rope- or chain-slings may be made fast.

sling-psychrometer (sling′sī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* See ★*psychrometer*.

sling-rod (sling′rod), *n.* 1. A rod used for fastening a locomotive boiler to the frame.— 2. One of the suspension-rods by which a boiler is hung from beams which rest on the top of the side walls of the brick setting.

sling-shot (sling′shot), *n.* Same as *catapult*, 2.

sling-stay (sling′stā), *n.* One of the rods or braces in a steam-boiler by which the girder or crown-bar stays are tied to a part of the shell which resists strain in an opposite direction. In a locomotive-boiler, for example, the crown-sheet of which is stiffened from collapse by crown-bars, the bars are tied to the sides of the dome overhead by sling-stays, which hold the dome down and resist flexure of the bars.

slink[2], *n.* 5. The skin of a still-born calf. Also *slunk*. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 157.

slinker (sling′kėr), *n.* A name of the pickerel, *Esox lucius*, in Maine and Canada. This fish is found from Alaska to the Ohio river in America, and in northern parts of Asia and Europe. See cut at *pike*.

slinkweed (slingk′wēd), *n.* The swamp loosestrife, *Decodon verticillatus*.—**Red** or **Cardinal slinkweed**, the cardinal-flower, *Rapuntium cardinale*.

slip[1], *v. i.*—**To slip up.** (*b*) To fail in a scheme; be disappointed in any expectation. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq., U. S.]

slip[1], *n.* 5. The slip of a screw-propeller or of a paddle-wheel is the difference between the speed of the propeller or paddle-wheel and the actual speed with which it advances through the water. The speed of the propeller is the speed at which it would move forward if it were working in a solid nut, which is the same as the product of the pitch of the propeller by the revolutions per minute; and the speed of the paddle-wheel is the circumferential velocity of the outer edges of the paddle-floats. The slip is usually expressed as a percentage of the speed of the propeller. The water immediately in front of the screw-propeller at the stern of a vessel in motion has a forward motion with reference to the surrounding water. The *true slip* is that with reference to the difference of the speed of the propeller and the actual speed through this water. The *apparent slip* is the difference between the speed of the propeller and that of the vessel propelled by it, and is therefore less than the true slip. *Negative slip* is apparent slip in which the speed of the ship is greater than the speed of the propeller. In most such cases, however, the assumed pitch of the propeller is less than the maximum real pitch which should be taken. 32. In *elect.*, in alternating-current induction-motors, the difference in speed from synchronism, that is, from rotation in step with the alternations of the impressed voltage, usually given as fraction or in percentage of synchronous speed.—33. The moving on each other of two surfaces which are intended to be immovable with respect to each other, as the slip of the plates in a riveted joint under stress.—34. In pumps, the difference between the actual volume of water or other liquid delivered by a pump during one complete stroke, revolution, or period, and the theoretical volume during the same stroke, revolution, or period as determined by calculation of the displacement. It is due both to leaks past pistons, plungers, and valves, and to the back-flow through valves during the time the valves are closing. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the displacement volume.—35. See the extract.

A "*slip*" is neither cockerel nor capon, but is between the two, possessing the mischievous disposition and the appearance of an ordinary cockerel, but, as a rule, being unable to reproduce. This condition is due to the fact that a small piece of the testicle is left in the body. This piece often grows to a considerable size. As the "*slips*" possess the same restless disposition as the cockerels, they grow and fatten little if any better, while they do not bring as good a price in the market as the capons.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1905, [p. 273.

Albany slip, a clay dug from the shore of the Hudson river at Albany, New York, used extensively as a dark-colored glaze for earthenware by American potters, and as a test of the heat of the kiln in the early stages of the firing.—**Coefficient of slip.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Shear slip**, in *geol.*, small crushes and movements along a thrust fault or zone of compression.

Horizontal differential movements had occurred, and local thrusts and *shear slips* took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions.

Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

Slip of an induction motor, the ratio of the difference between the speed of the rotating field and that of the rotor to the speed of the rotating field. If n_s be the speed of the rotating field, n_r that of the rotor, $n_s - n_r / n_s$ is the *slip*.

slip-angle (slip′ang″gl), *n.* The angle between the helix which would be generated by a point on the face of screw-propeller, if working at a given speed of rotation in a solid nut, and the helix actually developed by the same point when the propeller works at the same speed in the water and drives the ship; the angle between the actual and theoretical helixes generated by the same point on the screw.

slip-band (slip′band), *n.* One of the lines which appear in a material which is under stress, and which consists of an aggregation of minute elements which must move upon each other if they are not all of the same elastic character. These lines appear in testing a material, such as a weld-iron of ductile character, after the common elastic limit is passed and the elements are being pulled lengthwise in a testing-machine. They seem to be due to variation in adherence of the elements to each other sidewise. They are called *slip-lines* if filamentous, and *slip-bands* if more massive. They are clearly revealed on polishing and etching the smooth surface.

The metal chosen for experiment was Swedish iron, of high and very uniform quality. It had the further advantage for our purpose of possessing a clearly defined and fairly large crystalline structure, well adapted when polished and etched to exhibit the characteristic lines known as "slip-lines" or "*slip-bands*," which appear in ordinary testing when any portion of the material has passed its limit of elasticity under strain.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1903, ser. A, p. 242.

slip-catch (slip′kach), *n.* A device which slides or slips on two parts of a mechanism for their relative adjustment.

slip-cup (slip′kup), *n.* In *ceram.*, a baked earthenware utensil in which the potters' slip, or diluted clay, is placed; a quill-box. It is provided with one or more quills at one side, through which the slip is poured in decorating pottery. A slip-cup differs from a pipette in being open at the top, while the latter is closed, having only an air-hole or vent by means of which the potter regulates the flow of slip by the pressure of his thumb. The latter term is used by European potters.

slip-cut (slip′kut), *n.* A certain cut of the pile in velveteen and similar fabrics.

slip-decorated (slip′dek″ō-rā-ted), *a.* In *ceram.*, ornamented with designs traced with diluted clay, or slip, poured through a quill.

slip-dish (slip′dish), *n.* An earthenware utensil ornamented with liquid clay, or slip, poured through a quill; a slip-decorated dish.

An interesting *slip-dish* in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, remarkable for its unusual size, light weight, and perfect condition, is embellished with a conventional design of tulips in white and green outlined with lavender, on an orange-colored ground. This superb specimen measures seventeen and a half inches in diameter and possesses a double band of inscriptions in low German, and the date 1769. . . . This was made at one of the old potteries in Eastern Pennsylvania.

E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 71.

slipe-cart (slīp′kärt), *n.* Same as *slipe* (*a*).

slip-fault (slip′fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a normal, tension, or gravity fault.

The Triassic masses in this region consist largely of Dolomites; and these are said by the Author [M. M. O. Gordon] to be isolated by faults. Folded by many successive creeping movements of the Earth's crust, intersected by *slip-faults* and thrust-faults.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1904, p. 78.

slip-fiber (slip′fī″bėr), *n.* See the extract under ★*cross-fiber*.

This has caused the slickensiding phenomena on the fracture planes and a consequent stretching of the fibrous content; hence the term "*slip-fiber*."

Amer. Geol., March, 1905, p. 194.

slip-gear (slip′gēr), *n.* A slip-motion; a device to make a slide-valve, or other sliding piece, change its position sidewise and hence prevent wear on one part of the sliding surface more than on another.

slip-glaze (slip′glāz), *n.* In *ceram.*, a glaze of clay mixed with ground minerals, applied in a liquid state and then burned.

slip-glazed (slip′glāzd), *a.* In *ceram.*, glazed with a liquid preparation composed of ground minerals mixed with clay.

slip-grab (slip′grab), *n.* A pear-shaped link attached by a swivel to a skidding evener or whiffletree through which the skidding-chain is passed. The chain runs freely when the slip-grab is held sidewise, but catches when the grab is straight. Also called *grab-link*.

slip-hitch (slip′hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a hitch so formed that it will not jam, but will untie if the hanging end is pulled.

slip-jaws (slip′jâz), *n. pl.* Movable jaws slipped on the active surfaces of a holding apparatus, such as vise-jaws and clutches. They are usually set in dovetails on the massive parts of the jaw, and are intended to be easily removable when worn, or to permit of the use of different styles of contact-surface with the work.

slip-joint (slip′joint), *n.* A form of expansion-joint for use in a long pipe which is subject to changes of length by temperature. On one end at the joint is a stuffing-box construction; entering this is a smoothly finished piece of tube, often of bronze, which may slide or slip without leakage through the packing material in the stuffing-box. Care must be taken to prevent the smooth tube from drawing out of the box lengthwise under pressure, since the joint is effective to resist leakage only, and not to prevent the two lengths from separating in the direction of the slip-motion. *F. R. Hutton*, Power Plants, p. 354.

slip-line (slip′līn), *n.* See ★*slip-band*.

slip-motion (slip′mō-shọn), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) An intentional looseness of fit, which allows one part to move without driving the other during a part of the phase of such first part: used in direct-acting pumps where the valve of one is driven by the piston of the other. (*b*) A motion of one part on another where only the components in one direction are to be used, as of a pin driving a rocking arm by contact with the sides of the slot in such an arm, or the driving of a Corliss valve-arm by a detent which slips by on the return stroke.

slip-noose (slip′nös), *n.* Same as *slip-knot*, 2.

slip-pan (slip′pan), *n.* See ★*pan*[1].

slipper[3], *n.* 3. In *mech.*: (*a*) A part which is adjustable by sliding, usually in the direction of its length, as a nozle or tube. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 845. (*b*) A steam-engine cross-head having somewhat the shape of a slipper. The piston-rod is attached to the part which is where the heel or counter would be, and the guides are under the sole. The connecting-rod vibrates over the toe part.—4. In *cricket*, one who fields in the slips, that is, in the part of the field behind the wicket and somewhat to the 'off' side. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 102. [Slang.] —5. Same as ★*rosser*.

slipper-bowl (slip′ėr-bōl), *n.* An earthen bowl somewhat resembling a slipper in form: found in the archæological remains of Central America and some of the adjoining countries.

slipper-brake (slip′ėr-brāk), *n.* A form of brake for railway-trains on steep gradients in which a block or shoe is pressed downward by a lever upon the surface of the rail to retard the motion. Since the block acts on the fixed surface of rails secured to the ground, and the abutment to its pressure is furnished by the weight of the car itself, these brakes can be very effective. Used on mountain roads as an emergency brake. *Science Abstracts*, VI. sec. B, p. 56.

slipper-weed (slip′ėr-wēd), *n.* The pale touch-me-not or jewel-weed, *Impatiens aurea*; also the spotted touch-me-not, *I. biflora*. These plants are also sometimes called *wild lady's-slipper*, or simply *slippers*, the names all referring to the shape of the flowers.

slippery-dick (slip′ėr-i-dik), *n.* In the Bahamas and Florida Keys, the brilliantly colored fish *Halichœres bivittatus*, of the family *Labridæ*.

slipping (slip′ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of mixing clay with water to form slip; also, the act of decorating ware with slip.

slip-ratio (slip′rā″shiō), *n.* The ratio between the slip of a propeller and the speed of the propeller. It differs from slip percentage only in being represented as a fraction of unity instead of parts in a hundred. See ★*slip*, 5.

slip-ring (slip′ring), *n.* A metal ring, usually of copper or cast-iron, used on electric apparatus to lead the current into a revolving structure.

Since the generator side of the motor generator set may always be brought up to speed before being loaded, it is unnecessary to use a motor with wound secondary, or *slip rings*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Nov., 1903, p. 356.

slip-shuck (slip′shuk), *v. t.* To pick from the husk or shuck leaving the latter attached to the stalk: said of the ears of maize. Compare ★*snap*, *v. t.*, 9. [Southern U. S.]

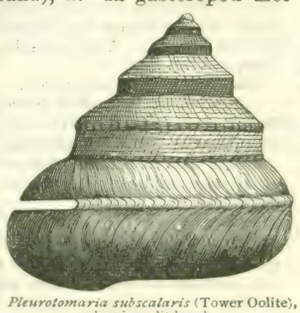
In handling, the ear left in the field pendent, in situ, from the stalk . . . is frequently "*slip-shucked*" and carted to barn or crib. *The Book of Corn*, p. 169.

slip-ware (slip′wãr), *n.* Earthenware which is coated with slip, or thinly diluted clay. See *slip*[1], 11.

Slip ware, though naturally superseded by the finer earthenwares of the eighteenth century, is not yet extinct. *R. L. Hobson*, in Burlington Mag., II. 69.

slit[1], *n.* 6. In *optics*, the narrow opening through which a beam of light is admitted into the tube of a spectroscope or other optical instrument.—**Cephalic slits.** See ★*cephalic*.—**Double slit**, the two slits of the spectroheliograph, one, as usual, at the end of the collimator, the other in front of and very close to the photographic plate. As the collimator slit traverses, or is traversed by, the image of the object (ordinarily the sun) formed by the object-glass of the telescope to which the spectroscopic apparatus is attached, an exactly corresponding motion is given by some mechanism to the slit before the plate. Thus a photograph is obtained due to the light of some single wave-length, say that of the calcium K or of hydrogen F. See ★*spectroheliograph*.—**Vierordt slit**, a double slit the halves of which are opened and closed by means of separate micrometer-screws: a form of slit used in spectrophotometry.

slit-band (slit′band), *n.* In gasteropod mollusks of the families *Pleurotomariidæ*, *Bellerophontidæ*, and some others, a band on the periphery of the whorl produced by the progressive closing of a slit at the aperture which is due to the exsertion of the anal tube.



Pleurotomaria subscalaris (Tower Oolite), showing slit-band. (From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

slit-bar (slit′-bär), *n.* A bar or lever within which is formed a slit or slot. In this slot a pin or stud is fitted on a suitable slide, the latter usually on a screw parallel to the slot and serving to adjust and clamp the stud in a desired position; or the block may be moved by hand to its desired position and clamped there by a nut. The length of stroke of rods attached to the stud and driven by it may be varied according to the effective radius of the traverse of the pin. The device is used in feed-motions and in a wide variety of mechanical movements. A disk, called a *slit-disk*, is also used for the same purposes as the lever.

slit-disk (slit′disk), *n.* See ★*slit-bar*.

slither, *n.* 2. In *archery*, a minute longitudinal split in a bow.

slither, *v. i.* 2. To suffer a minute longitudinal split: said of a bow.

slitheroo (sliᵺ-ę-rö′), *v. i.* [*slither*, *v.*] To slide with a slow gliding motion; slidder. [Slang.]

Don't *slitheroo* thet way [in rowing]. . . . Short 's the trick, because no sea 's ever dead still.
R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, iii.

slit-jaw (slit′jâ), *n.* One of the two pieces which form the sides of a spectroscope slit and can be moved so as to widen or narrow it.

Huggins's reflecting *slit-jaws* . . . permit the star image to be seen on the slit, and are preferred by many observers to other guiding devices.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 783.

slitting-gage, *n.* 2. A form of marking-gage.

sliver-can (sliv′ėr-kan), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a can for holding the sliver in the carding or drawing process.

slob[2] (slob), *n.* [See *slobberer*.] One who is untidy in his habits and dress; a slovenly fellow. [Slang.]

You don't know how the swell
Can put it on the plain unfinished *slob*
Who lacks the . . . warpaint of the snob,
And can't make good inside a giddy shell.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, vii.

slog[2], *v. i.* 2. In *cricket*, to hit at the ball wildly and without judgment.

slogger[1], *n.* 2. In *cricket*, one who strikes at the ball wildly and without judgment. *R. H. Lyttelton*, Cricket and Golf, p. 219.

Sloid bench, a woodworker's bench designed for use in manual-training schools. It is fitted with a vise, stops, etc., and is adapted for both instruction and practice.

slone-bloom (slōn′blöm), *n.* The sloe or blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*. [Prov.]

sloop[2], *n.*—**Loose-tongued sloop.** See ★*swing-dingle*.

sloop[2], *v. t.*—**To dry-sloop**, to sloop logs on bare ground, a method employed when the slope is so steep that it would be dangerous to sloop on snow.

slop[1], *n.* 6. The product from finely ground Indian corn freed from the germs and bolted, the bran which remains on the bolting-cloth sieves being pressed, mixed with about 50 per cent. of water, and sold for immediate use as cattle-food. Also called *glucose food*, *sugar-food*, *corn-food*, etc. *Census Bulletin* 190, June 16, 1902, p. 23.—**Slop padding-mangle.** See ★*padding-mangle*.

slope, *n.* 4. The gradient of a surface, as of land. In the description of forests, the following terms are used to define the slope, each of which has its equivalent in percentages of the horizontal distance and in degrees.

	Per cent.	Degrees.
Level	0– 5	0. – 3.0
Gentle	5– 15	3.0– 8.5
Moderate	15– 30	8.5–16.5
Steep	30– 50	16.5–26.5
Very steep	50–100	26.5–45.0
Precipitous	Over 100	Over 45.0

5. In *printing*, a face of type that inclines forward or backward.

FORWARD SLOPE

BACKWARD SLOPE

6. In *bacteriol.*, same as *slant* ★*culture*.—**Constructional slope**, in *geol.*, a slope formed by a process of accumulation or deposition.

The Soufrière rises on all sides, with even, *constructional slopes* of rather low angle, to an altitude of a little over 4,000 feet.
E. Howe, in Amer. Jour. Sci., Oct., 1903, p. 317.

Continental slope, the submarine declivity which descends from a continent or continental shelf to the deep ocean-floor.

It is well known that mud travels persistently from the shore seawards, and that it forms the bottom over vast tracts beneath deep-sea water, e. g. at the foot of the *continental slope*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 533.

Potential slope. Same as ★*potential gradient*.—**Temperature slope**, in *phys.*, the line or curve indicating, by its inclination to the base-line of a diagram, the rate of change of temperature within a substance; temperature gradient.

The difference of *temperature-slope* at different parts of the two bars was measured by means of thermoelectric couples. *Physical Rev.*, March, 1905, p. 174.

slope-wall (slōp′wâl), *n.* A rubble-masonry layer on a slope of a canal, river, or reservoir, designed to preserve it from wash or abrasion, but usually too thin to act as a retaining-wall and resist pressure from behind.

slot[2], *n.*—**Mechanical slot**, a trade-term applied to a railroad-signaling interlocking device employed where one signal is controlled from two separate cabins. Its essential features are a sliding-box controlling by its movements the signal, two rods each controlled from separate cabins, and a roller resting in the box on the sloping ends of the two rods. When the first signalman, through his lever and its connections, causes the first rod to move, it slides upward, slipping past the roller and causing it to rest on top of the other rod, and, thus far, not affecting the signal. When the second rod is moved, by the second signalman, it encounters the roller and, being unable to push it to one side, carries it upward, taking the box with it and changing the signal. The signal is now locked and the second signalman cannot then move it until the first signalman causes the first rod to move downward past the roller, taking the box with it and clearing the signal. The device makes it impossible for one signalman to change a signal without the coöperation of the other signalman.

slot-drill (slot′dril), *n.* A flat-ended, double-cutting drill ground with two radial cutting-edges opposed to each other and without a center point: used to cut slots. It is traversed laterally or lengthwise as it operates, and really acts like an end-mill. Also called *traversing drill*. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

slot-insulator (slot′in″sụ-lā-tọr), *n.* See ★*insulator*.

slot-link (slot′lingk), *n.* The member or element in a Stephenson or other link-motion, for engine valve-gears, in which the position of the pin which actuates the valve is made to vary as desired. This is done by forming a slot in this link or bar, *g* (see cut at *Stephenson* ★*link-motion*), and fitting a slider carrying the pin which drives the valve. The forward eccentric is attached to the upper end of this link, in the Stephenson gear, and the backward eccentric to the lower, usually; thus, when the sliding block is opposite the forward eccentric the valve is constrained to move as required for the forward motion of the engine; and the reverse for the backward running. In intermediate positions of the slider in the slot the travel of the valve on its seat is diminished, and as a consequence admission ceases or cut-off takes place earlier in the stroke. In other link-motions, as in the Walschaert, the link, *g*, may be fixed in position and have a rocking motion only, and the position of the slider is made to vary, or to pass the center of its motion.

slot-machine (slot′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for vending small articles of merchandise, exhibiting pictures, weighing, playing musical instruments, etc., which is either unlocked or set in motion by dropping a coin into a slot. See ★*vending-machine*.

slot-rail (slot′rāl), *n.* See ★*rail*[1].

slotting-drill (slot′ing-dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

slotting-machine, *n.*—**Frame-slotting machine**, a slotting-machine for finishing locomotive-frames which has several heads on one base and can take several cuts at once across the axis of the frame.

slot-winding (slot′wīn″ding), *n.* An armature-winding the wires of which are laid in deep grooves or slots cut in the core. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 802.

slot-wound (slot′wound), *p. a.* Said of an electric generator or motor the core of the armature of which is provided with deep grooves or channels within which the wires are laid. *Science Abstracts*, VI., sec. B, p. 120.

slough-bass (slö′bàs), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 358.

slough-grass (slö′gràs), *n.* A stout subaquatic perennial grass, *Beckmannia erucæformis*, found in Europe and Asia, and in North America from Ontario to the Pacific, reaching north to Alaska. It grows in sloughs and along streams, and in some places in the northwest makes an important part of the forage of lowlands. It bears narrow one-sided spikes suggesting the rattle of a rattlesnake, whence sometimes called *rattlesnake-grass*. Also called *nit-grass* and *wild timothy*.

slow-ardent (slō′ärⁿdent), *a.* In *psychol.*, a mixed type of character, based upon a classification in terms of rapidity and energy of bodily movement. See ★*lively-ardent*. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 384.

slub[2], *n.* 2. A lump or thick piece of cotton which becomes attached to or twisted into the yarn during the process of spinning. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 175.

slubbing-frame (slub′ing-frām), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first fly-frame machine which takes the sliver from the drawing-frame. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 184.

slubbing-jenny (slub′ing-jen″i), *n.* A slubbing-machine, an adaptation of Hargreave's jenny, for preparing slubbing for the spinning-mule. Also called *billy*. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 217.

slubbing-wheel (slub′ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel or gear on a spinning-mule for indicating the length in inches of the roving delivered from the rollers, which are regulated without change-wheels.

sludge, *n.* 5. The more or less viscid mud thrown down from dilute waste soap-liquors of wool-scouring, cotton-bleaching, and dyeing industries when such liquors are treated with crude aluminium sulphate and milk of lime. The remaining effluent is thus in a large measure purified, but the sludge thrown down has usually little value, even as a manure.—6. The precipitated solid matter in sewage, usually collected in settling-basins in sewage-disposal works after chemical treatment and filtration. Often pressed into cakes.—7. The sediment, in the form of a mud, which collects in a steam-boiler.—8. Incorrectly, by abbreviation, an opening in a steam-boiler for the removal of sludge or mud; also, the lid which covers such an opening.—9. A sand-pump or mud-pumping device for removing sludge from a sink or a bore-hole.—10. The silt-like deposit in the bottom of an electrolytic cell. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 274.

The rationale of electrolytic refining is to transfer this copper, by the selective action of the current, from the anode to the cathode and to leave the impurities behind as a *sludge*. *B. Blount*, Pract. Electro-Chemistry, p. 35.

sludge-cock (sluj′kok), *n.* The valve at the bottom of a boiler or a mud-drum through which the mud or sediment precipitated from the water may be removed by blowing off the water under pressure, or by washing. In the United States it is called the *blow-off valve*.

sludgy, *a.* 2. Figuratively, slushy; mushy; sickening; as if made of sludge or refuse.

I shall get a *sludgy* paragraph in the papers for the Grosser Carl, headed 'Gallant rescue,' with all the facts put upside down.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xii.

sluf, sluft. Amended spellings of *slough*[2], *sloughed.*

slug[4], *n.* 1. (*h*) The solid line produced by the linotype machine. See ★*linotype.*

Types have no existence in the product of the linotype machine; the unit is the line, which is known as a "*slug.*" *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 51.

(*i*) A lead of extra thickness used to widen the space between lines of type.

3. In *mech.*, a name proposed by Worthington for the mass to which a gravitational unit of force must be applied to produce a foot-pound unit of acceleration; 32.2 (or *g*) times the mass of a standard pound.

The author [A. M. Worthington] introduces the name "*slug*" to denote the mass to which a foot-pound unit of acceleration is produced by a gravitation unit of force.
Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 352.

slug-caterpillar, *n.*—**Willow slug-caterpillar,** the larva of an American cochlidiid moth, *Euclea delphinii.* It is spiny and slug-like in shape, and feeds on the foliage of willow, oak, and certain fruit-trees.

slugger, *n.* 2. A form of steam- or air-driven rock-drill which delivers powerful strokes of the drill-bar with the least cushioning effect of steam or air in the actuating cylinder.

slugger-plate (slug′ėr-plāt), *n.* A corrugated plate fastened to the mandrel of a rock-crusher roll. It protrudes slightly more than the other plates on the mandrel, thus striking a harder blow as the roll revolves, whence its name.

On one row, two of the plates are supplanted by "*slugger plates,*" the corrugations of which extend slightly beyond the rest to act more or less as a sledge-hammer in breaking up the rock.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 30, 1904, p. 23470.

slug-shot (slug′shot), *n.* A trade-name for an insecticide preparation used to protect plants from grubs, etc., containing as its active constituent a small proportion of copper arsenite.

sluice, *n.* 2. (*b*) Same as ★*flume,* 4.

sluice, *v. t.* 6. In *lumbering:* (*a*) Same as ★*flume,* 2. (*b*) To float (logs) through the sluiceway of a splash-dam. Same as ★*splash,* 5. (*c*) To injure (as a team of horses or their driver) by the down-rush of a load of logs due to the breaking of the hawser used to control its descent over a steep slope. [Maine.]

Tommy Eye knew without looking—knew without understanding. He knew—that most terrible knowledge of all woods terrors—that he was "*sluiced.*"
Holman Day, King Spruce, p. 318.

sluice-box (slös′boks), *n.* A rectangular vessel which receives the flow from a pipe or stream, from which through a flume or sluice the water is led to the desired point of discharge.

sluice-gate, *n.* 2. The gate which closes a sluiceway in a splash-dam.

sluice-valve, *n.* 3. A straightway valve having a free through opening; a gate-valve.

sluiceway, *n.* 2. The opening in a splash-dam through which logs pass.

sluice-weir (slös′wēr), *n.* A notch in a sluice or channel below the level of which the water comes to rest to allow solid matters held in suspension to settle out; also used to enable the quantity of water flowing in the channel to be measured by the use of accepted weir formulæ. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1899–1900, p. 190.

sluing-gear (slö′ing-gēr), *n.* The horizontal rack and pinion, or the swinging wheel and rope and connections, used at the base of a derrick to slue or swing the boom in a circular path. Also called *swinging-wheel.*

sluit (slēit), *n.* [D., related to *slot,* track, etc.: see *slot*[3].] A watercourse or gulch. [South Africa.]

River-beds as dry as a bone in a furnace are very plentiful, and so are other smaller gutters, called "*sluits,*" where water flows in the rainy season.
J. Ralph, An American with Lord Roberts, p. 30.

slumber-cell (slum′bėr-sel), *n.* In *histol.,* one of the cells supposed to exist in connective tissues and to be undifferentiable by any known histological methods.

slumgum (slum′gum), *n.* The propolis or bee-glue and other impurities which remain when a honeycomb has been drained of honey and the wax clarified by melting in hot water.

slumming[2] (slum′ing), *n.* [An arbitrary use of *slumming*[1], with a vague suggestion of dirty work. Compare *puddling* as associated with *puddle, n.*] The washing of earthy matter, pulverized rock, etc., to separate a desired element, as fossil remains or grains of ore.

Whatever method is employed for bleaching, this process has to be done very carefully, so as to prevent the fossils from being destroyed by the acids. The next step is the "*slumming,*" or washing of the macerated mass. For this purpose there are different devices for slumming vessels. These are all constructed on the plan of creating a rising current of water through the mass, which is poured over a sieve of brass netting with meshes not smaller than 1.5 mm. in diameter.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1903, p. 794.

slunk-weed (slungk′wēd), *n.* The joepye-weed, *Eupatorium purpureum.*

slur[1], *v. t.*—**Slurred third,** in *music.* See ★*tierce coulée.*

slur-cock (slėr′kok), *n.* A cam for operating the jacks and jack-sinkers in a knitting-machine.

slurry, *n.* 1. (*b*) In the manufacture of Portland cement, the mixture of silicious and calcareous ingredients in due proportion, brought to the consistence of a fluid mud by the addition of a sufficient amount of water, so as to insure intimate and uniform admixture before drying and burning the solid material.—3. In *ceram.,* inequalities in the interior of a pottery vessel which are smoothed by the rib or profile held in the left hand of the workman as the wheel revolves, while a damp sponge, held in the right hand, smooths the exterior.

slusher (slush′ėr), *n.* On an Australian station at shearing-time, an assistant to the cook. Also *slushy. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

'Sundays are the most trying days of all,' say the cuisiniers, 'for then they have nothing to do but to growl.' This man's assistant is called 'the *slusher.*'
The Argus, Sept. 20, 1890, p. 13, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

The tarboy, the cook, and the *slushy,* the sweeper that swept the board,
The picker-up, and the penner, with the rest of the shearing horde.
A. B. Paterson, Those Names, in Man from Snowy [River, l. 5.

slushing-machine (slush′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.,* a machine for extracting the water in which wood-pulp or other pulp is suspended and causing the pulp to thicken preparatory to using it in the paper-machine.

slush-lamp (slush′lamp), *n.* A lamp made from an old tin can and with a rag as a wick, and filled with slush or refuse fat: used in the Australian bush, and by explorers in the Arctic regions, etc.

The *slush-lamp* shone with a smoky light.
J. Keighley, Who are You? p. 45, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

slush-wheel (slush′hwēl), *n.* A wheel or drum for washing hides or skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning,* p. 118.

slushy (slush′i), *n.* Same as ★*slusher.*

Sm. The chemical symbol of *samarium.*

S. M. An abbreviation (*b*) of the French *Sa Majesté,* His (or Her) Majesty; (*c*) of *Senior Magistrate;* (*d*) of *sergeant-major;* (*e*) [*l. c.*] of *sewing-machine;* (*f*) of *Sons of Malta;* (*g*) of *State Militia;* (*h*) of the Latin *Scientiæ Magister,* Master of Science.

small. I. *a.*—**Small circle.** See ★*circle.*

II. *n.*—**Pyrites smalls,** a manufacturers' name for the smaller fragments and dust of iron pyrites, as distinguished from the lumps, the two needing to be separately roasted. All that will pass through a riddle of half-inch or sometimes quarter-inch mesh is usually classed as 'smalls.'

small-fruit (smâl′früt), *n.* See ★*bush-fruit.*

smallpox, *n.*—**Modified smallpox.** Same as *varioloid.*

smallpox-plant (smâl′poks-plant), *n.* The pitcher-plant or side-saddle flower, *Sarracenia purpurea;* also the southern species, *S. minor,* which was called *S. variolaris* by Michaux, from its supposed value in cases of smallpox.

smalto (smäl′tō), *n.* [It. See *smalt.*] Small squares of colored glass used in mosaic work.

smaragd-green (smar′agd-grēn″), *n.* A green of the color of smaragd. *A. S. Packard,* Textbook of Entom., p. 202.

smart[1], *a.*—**The smart set.** See ★*set*[1].

smartweed, *n.*—**Dotted smartweed.** Same as *water-smartweed* (*a*) (which see, under *smartweed*).—**Water-smartweed.** (*b*) *Polygonum emersum,* which grows in swamps and low grounds in the eastern United States and is somewhat injurious to pastures, meadows, and muckland crops.

smartweed-dodder (smärt′wēd-dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

smash, *v. t.* 5. To press or make (the folded and sewed sections of a proposed book) of a uniform thickness.

During the next ten years the principal advance in bookbinding doubtless will be in those branches of the industry which are concerned with casting-in, gathering, *smashing,* folding and sewing.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 65.

smash, *n.* 5. In *lawn-tennis,* an overhand volley played hard and fast to prevent, by the speed of the stroke, a return by the opponent.

smashing-point (smash′ing-point), *n.* That point in the life of an incandescent lamp at which, owing to its decreased efficiency, it should be broken and replaced by a new lamp as a matter of economy. *Amer. Inventor,* Nov. 1, 1903, p. 214.

Sm. C., sm. caps. Abbreviations of *small capitals.*

S. M. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Sancta Mater Ecclesia,* Holy Mother Church; (*b*) of *School of Military Engineering.*

smear, *n.* 5. The soft, semi-fluid mud of calcium sulphate left in the generators when whiting and sulphuric acid were used to produce carbon-dioxid gas in the manufacture of aërated waters.—6. In *bacteriol.,* a preparation of bacteria for microscopical examination made by smearing the organisms upon a slide or cover-glass. Also called *spread.* See ★*culture.*

Gonococci were demonstrated . . . by *smears* only.
Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 209.

smear, *v. t.* 5. To give a gloss to (pottery or stoneware) without glazing, as by putting a volatile flux or glazing preparation in the kiln or in the saggar with the ware. See ★*smear-glaze* and ★*smearing.*

smear-culture (smēr′kul-tūr), *n.* A culture of a micro-organism obtained by smearing some of the material under examination over the surface of one of the usual solid culture media.

smear-glaze (smēr′glāz), *n.* In *ceram.,* a slight gloss produced by smearing the inside of the saggar or case in which unglazed pottery is fired with glaze which in the kiln vaporizes and forms a slight deposit on the surface of the ware.

smearing (smēr′ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.,* the process of glazing by evaporation. See ★*smear-glaze.*

In the earthenware kilns, where common glazes are employed upon the ware, if the saggars be closed, and the heat be sufficient, other biscuit-ware placed in the saggars may be slightly covered with a coating of glaze, or be 'smeared,' by the evaporation from the glazes. Certain compositions may also be placed in the bottom of the closed saggars and by their evaporation the ware in them may be smeared or semi-glazed.
Handbook Brit. Pottery and Porcelain, Mus. Pract. [Geol., p. 58.

smeeching (smē′ching), *n.* See the extract.

While the kiln is in operation, the escape of the arsenic fumes can be detected here and there in the form of little jets, which the workmen describe as "*smeeching.*"
Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 5, 1907, p. 210.

Smegma bacillus. See ★*bacillus.*

smel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *smell.*

smell-hollow (smel′hol″ō), *n.* An olfactory pit on the antenna of a honey-bee.

smelling-stick (smel′ing-stik), *n.* The sassafras.

smelt[2], *n.* 1. (*h*) In Melbourne, the fish *Havengula vittata,* of the family *Clupeidæ.* (*i*) In New Zealand and Tasmania, *Retropinna retropinna,* of the family *Salmonidæ.* Its young are called *whitebait.*—**Cobbosseecontee smelt,** *Osmerus mordax abbotti* of Cobbosseecontee Lake, Maine.—**Derwent smelt,** a fish, *Haplochiton scali,* of the family *Haplochitonidæ,* found in Tasmania.—**Kodiak smelt** *Osmerus albatrossis,* found in Alaska.—**Pond smelt,** *Hypomesus olidus* of Alaska and Kamchatka.—**Smelt of the New York lakes,** *Argyrosomus osmeriformis,* one of the ciscos, found in lakes of central New York.—**Wilton smelt,** *Osmerus mordax spectrum,* of Wilton Pond, Maine.

smer (smėr), *n.* [Sw. *smör,* butter: said to be due to the fact that much of the butter made by the Swedish homesteaders was unfit for use.] Rank, rancid, or soiled butter. [Western U. S.]

S. M. I. An abbreviation of the French *Sa Majesté Impériale,* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.

smick-smock (smik′smok), *n.* The meadow bitter-cress or cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis.* Also called *lady's-smock* and *smell-smock.*

smiddy-leaves (smid′i-lēvz), *n.* The good-King-Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.*

smilacaceous (smī-lā-kā′shius), *n.* Belonging to the plant family *Smilacaceæ.*

smilaceous (smī-lā′shius), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling smilax: sometimes used for ★*smilacaceous*.

smilacin (smī′lā-sin), *n.* [*Smilax* (*smilac-*) + *-in*2.] Same as ★*smilasaponin*.

smilasaponin (smī-lā-sap′ō-nin), *n.* [*smilax*(*x*) + *saponin*.] A yellowish white, horn-like, levorotatory glucoside contained in the root of sarsaparilla, *Smilax medica*, *S. officinalis*, etc. It resembles saponin and was formerly called *sarsaparillasaponin* or *smilacin*.

sminthurid (smin′thū-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the collembolous family *Sminthuridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sminthuridæ*.

Smithianism (smith′i-an-izm), *n.* The economic doctrines of Adam Smith. The term is often used to characterize a belief in the beneficence of unrestricted competition. *Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 155.

Smithism (smith′izm), *n.* Same as ★*Smithianism*.

smithite (smith′īt), *n.* A rare mineral species from the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland. It occurs in light-red monoclinic crystals with adamantine luster, and contains sulphur, arsenic, and silver. Its formula is probably $AgAsS_2$.

Smithsonian wind-scale. See *wind-*★*scale*.

smithy (smith′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smithied*, ppr. *smithying*. To forge in a blacksmith's fire or shop.

S. M. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sancta Mater Maria*, Holy Mother Mary.

smoke, *v. i.* 9. To get away; skip; skedaddle. [Slang, Australia.]

He said to the larrikins, "You have done for him now; you have killed him." "What!" said one of them, "do not say we were here. Let us *smoke*." "*Smoke*," it may be explained, is the slang for the "push" to get away as fast as possible.

Sydney Morning Herald, June 26, 1893, p. 8, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

smoke, *n.*—**Cape smoke.** Same as ★*dop*3.

Crude spirits such as *Cape "Smoke"* and the cheap Portuguese liquors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 808.

smoke-breeching (smōk′brich″ing), *n.* A flue for conducting the hot gases from a boiler, or a battery of boilers, to the chimney; an uptake. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 936.

smoke-burner (smōk′bėr″nėr), *n.* A name improperly given to furnaces or fires in which the formation of smoke is prevented. A true smoke, which consists of a current of gas carrying particles of carbon, is not combustible; and if the tarry gases or fumes are combustible, a furnace which consumes them is a 'smoke-preventer' and not a smoke-burner. Smoke-prevention is secured by supplying enough oxygen at a sufficiently high temperature to unite with the combustible gases and giving room enough for such mixture and union to take place.

smoke-cap (smōk′kap), *n.* A device, such as a cowl or hood, on the top of a smoke-stack or chimney, designed to prevent gusts of wind from striking the unprotected opening from above and blowing the products of combustion downward or backward into the flue, carrying the smoke with them. Such caps may be simple deflectors, or they may be movable so as to turn the smoke outlet in the direction toward which the wind blows.

smoke-eater (smōk′ē″tėr), *n.* A fireman: a name given to the men of the fire patrol. [Slang.]

smoke-preventer (smōk′prē-ven″tėr), *n.* A device designed to prevent the incomplete combustion of carbon which causes the formation of smoke. Such devices, to be successful, must furnish an adequate supply of oxygen, and keep both air and gas at a temperature high enough for chemical combination to be complete. This combination also must have room enough and time enough to be complete before the temperature falls below the temperature of combustion and ignition. See ★*smoke-burner* and *smoke-consumer*.

smoke-proof (smōk′prōf), *n.* In *type-founding*, the trial proof taken by the punch-cutter or engraver. The steel punch is held over a smoking flame until covered with carbon, and is then impressed by hand on slightly dampened paper.

Pleasing as a new ornament in this style might appear in the *smoke-proof*, it was sure to be a blotch in the print and at variance with the type.

De Vinne, Title-pages, p. 79.

smoker, *n.* 1. (*d*) In *bee-keeping*, an apparatus for creating a smoke to quiet the bees.

5. An informal gathering of men where smoking is freely indulged in: music, a vaudeville show, cards, etc., are sometimes part of the evening's entertainment. [Colloq.]

The *smoker* on Saturday, February 21, was well attended by members and their friends. The programme was exceptionally good, several of the numbers received enthusiastic encores. *N. Y. Athl. Club Jour.*, March, 1903, p. 19.

smoke-room (smōk′röm), *n.* A room or cabin set apart for the use of smokers: usually referring to such a room on a ship.

Kettle turned on his companion with a sudden viciousness. "By James!" he snapped, "you better take care of your words, or there 'll be a man in this *smoke-room* with a broken jaw.

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

smokery (smō′kėr-i), *n.* 1. A smoking-room; a place in which to smoke.

Brenton was in his *smokery*, a happy-go-lucky room on the first floor. *Story of a Great Scoop*, p. 31.

2. A place in which opium is smoked; an opium-joint.

The law is cumbrous on the subject; but the immorality of the '*smokeries*' will probably suffice to close them as disorderly. *Daily Chronicle*, May 29, 1901.

smoke-stack, *n.*—**Telescopic** or **telescoping smoke-stack**, a smoke-stack consisting of two or more sections which telescope or slide one into another: used on small boats to enable them to pass under bridges.

smoke-tree, *n.*—**American** or **wild smoke-tree**, the chittam-wood, *Cotinus cotinoides*.

smoking-bean (smō′king-bēn), *n.* The catalpa or Indian bean, *Catalpa Catalpa:* so called from the custom of boys of smoking the pods.

smoking-chair (smō′king-chār), *n.* A chair, of the Chippendale period of English furniture, which faces diagonally, that is, which is so made that one corner is directly in front, and the opposite corner directly behind. Also called *corner-chair*.

smoking-lamp, *n.* 2. In *physiol.*, a lamp employed for the smoking of the glazed paper fastened to the drum of the kymograph. Various forms of smoking-lamps are in use, the most common, perhaps, being gas-burners with broad fish-tail flames, petroleum-lamps with very broad wicks, and lamps fitted with an air-bulb to spray the soot upon the paper. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 173.

smoking-stand (smō′king-stand), *n.* In *physiol.*, a stand of wood or metal in which the drum of the kymograph is held and slowly rotated during the smoking of the glazed paper. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 173.

Smoky stones. See ★*stone*.

smooth, *a.* 15. In *old music*, same as ★*plain*1, 16.

smooth, *v. t.*—**To smooth a series of observed quantities** or **a curve**, to diminish or smooth away the accidental irregularities so as to bring out the general systematic variations. The principal methods of smoothing are the following: (*a*) The *graphical method*, in which the original observations are plotted to scale and a smooth curve is drawn by hand so as to leave about the same area on either side of it: the coördinates of the curve are then used instead of those plotted from the original observations. (*b*) *Numerical methods*, in which the means are taken of successive pairs of observations and again the means of successive means. This process may be repeated indefinitely, and is known as *Bloxaming* or *Bloxam's method*. An analogous method, but one more nearly in accord with the precepts of the laws of chance, is embodied in the following rule, devised by Dr. Galle of Breslau, for combining together seven consecutive daily means $a \ldots\ldots g$ into one value for the median date (*d*):

$$\frac{t}{n} = \frac{1}{16}(a + 4b + 9c + 12d + 9e + 4f + g).$$

This formula can be rearranged so as to reduce the whole process of computation to a simple system of summing and halving.

Smoothed rainfall *curves* for the British Isles, Brussels, Madras, Bombay, Cape Town and the Upper Ohio valley show a long-period variation at all the stations.

Science, July 17, 1903, p. 91.

smooting (smō′ting), *n.* Same as ★*grassing*, 2. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 439. [Trade Union cant.]

smother, *v. t.*—**Smothering crop.** See ★*crop*.—**To smother the ball.** See ★*ball*1.

Smouse, *n.* 2. In South Africa, a peddler; a kind of commercial traveler for storekeepers in large towns, who goes through the thinly inhabited parts selling goods; an itinerant merchant. Also *Smous*.

Even the wandering "*Smouse*" had not penetrated so far. *Mrs. Lionel Phillips*, South African Recollections, ii.

s. m. p. An abbreviation of the Latin *sine mascula prole*, without male issue.

smudge1, *n.* 3. In the game of set-back all-fours, the player who bids 4 and makes it, winning the game on the hand if he is not in the hole on the score at the time.

smut, *n.*—**Barley-smut**, a disease of barley caused by smut-fungi. There are two kinds: *covered barley-smut*, due to *Ustilago Hordei*, in which the spores of the fungus

are often retained by a thin envelop until harvest; and *naked barley-smut*, due to *Ustilago nuda*, in which the spores soon become free and are blown away.—**Corn-smut.** See *maize-smut* and *corn-*★*ergot*.—**Hard smut**, the stinking smut. See *smut*, 3 (*b*).—**Hidden smut**, a smut disease of oats caused by *Ustilago avenæ levis*. It is so called because the spore-mass of the fungus is concealed within the chaff of the grain.—**Loose smut**, a destructive fungous disease of grain which attacks and destroys the kernels, producing a black powdery mass of spores. The loose smut of wheat is caused by *Ustilago Tritici*, and that of oats by *Ustilago Avenæ*.—**Onion-smut**, a fungous disease of the onion due to *Urocystis Cepulæ*, which attacks the young leaves and bulbs.—**Rice-smut**, a smut disease of rice due to the smut-fungus *Tilletia corona*.—**Rye-smut**, the smut disease of rye due to *Urocystis occulta*, which attacks the leaves and culms of rye. Also called *rye-stem smut*.—**Sorghum-smut**, the disease of sorghum-grain caused by the smut-fungus *Cintractia Sorghi-vulgaris*.—**Stone-smut**, the stinking smut. See *smut*, 3 (*b*).—**White smut**, a disease of spinach due to *Entyloma Ellisii*.

smut, *v. t.* 5. In *leather-manuf.*, to go over (the blacked side of a hide or skin) with a woolen cloth to remove dirt and improve the appearance of the blacking. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 433.

smut-grass (smut′gràs), *n.* A rush-grass, *Sporobolus Indicus*, widely distributed through the warmer regions of the world, and common in many parts of the southern United States. It grows in scattered tufts and patches in dry open fields. The slender leafy stems soon become woody and tough, unfitting the plant for forage. The long and slender spike is usually blackened by a smut (*Helminthosporium Ravenelii*), whence this name and that of *black-seed grass*. Sometimes called *carpet-grass*.

snaffle-bit, *n.* Specifically, a light bit for the riding-bridle, with long-horned and solid ring-cheeks, which are loose in the heads of the mouthpiece. The name was originally applied to a single-cheek riding-bridle; on the introduction of the double-cheek bridle it was retained for the bit.—**Dexter snaffle-bit**, a trotting-bit which has a mouthpiece with unusually large ends and a small center.—**Half-cheek snaffle-bit**, a light driving-bit characterized by ring cheek-pieces with half-cheeks attached that fall below the mouth.—**Half-horned snaffle-bit**, a bit with half-horns and rings at the outer ends of the mouthpiece.—**Rarey snaffle-bit**, a bit in which the mouthpiece is a wooden roller turning upon an iron pin: introduced by Rarey, a noted horse-trainer. It is also called a *wooden gag-bit*.—**Ringed snaffle-bit**, a light ring-bit with loose rings on the mouthpiece for a nose-band.

snaffles (snaf′lz), *n.* The wood-betony or lousewort, *Pedicularis Canadensis*.

snag1, *n.* 9. In *mech.*, a lug, or projection from a surface, through which there is a hole to receive a bolt or pin.

snagrel (snag′rel), *n.* Same as ★*sangrel*.

snag-scow (snag′skou), *n.* A scow used in pulling snags out of a river.

The white *snag-scow* that likes to hang round St. Louis considerable did keep the snags pulled out of the mouth of the Missouri anyway.

C. D. Stewart, Partners of Providence, xiii.

snail-cam (snāl′kam), *n.* A cam shaped somewhat like a snail; a rocker-cam. *W. J. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 77.

snail-eater (snāl′ē-tėr), *n.* A book name for *Anastomus lamelligerus*, one of the African storks.

snail-shell, *n.*—**Snow snail-shell**, a modified form of snow-roller produced by a small object rolling down a steep slope of moist snow, collecting the adhesive surface layer and surrounding itself with a spiral strip of snow wound like the whorl of a snail-shell. *Plant World*, March, 1904, p. 65.

snake, *n.*—**Horned snake**, the horned viper, *Cerastes*, a very poisonous African snake.—**Horsehair-snake.** Same as ★*hair-snake*.—**Ringneck snake.** See ★*ring-neck*.—**Snake-skin green.** See ★*green*1.

snake-arrow (snāk′ar″ō), *n.* An arrow carved and ornamented so as to represent a snake. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 25.

snake-berry (snāk′ber″i), *n.* 1. The red baneberry, *Actæa rubra*.—2. The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.—3. The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*.—4. The bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

snake-bite (snāk′bīt), *n.* 1. The nodding wake-robin, *Trillium cernuum*.—2. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.—3. The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Canadensis*.

snake-blenny (snāk′blen″i), *n.* A blennioid fish of the genus *Lumpenus*. *L. serpentinus* is found in the North Atlantic.

snake-dance (snāk′dàns), *n.* A ceremony or dance in which snakes or images of snakes are used; particularly, a ceremony of the Hopi in which live rattlesnakes are caught and carried by the priests in their mouths. The ceremony is related to observances intended to procure rain.

The description of the snake and flute ceremonies, still performed according to the ancient ritual, unmodi-

fied by Christianity, for the purpose of bringing abundant rains and successful crops, is founded on studies conducted in 1896 and 1897, and is illustrated by coloured pictures of the *snake dance* and the antelope altar at Mishongnovi, and by other plates. The ceremony is attended by some repulsive features—as the rush to catch the snakes, their being carried by the priests in their mouths, and the general distribution of an emetic prior to the great feast which closes the proceedings.

Athenæum, Sept. 19, 1903, p. 385.

The psychic element of religion in the *Snake dance* is totemic ancestor worship, which is fundamental in the whole Hopi ritual. The reptile is a society totem, the lineal survivor of a clan totem, and the totem ancestor, called the Snake maid, is, generally, like totemic ideas, an anthropo-zoömorphic conception.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 1009.

snake-fern, *n.* 2. See ★*fern*[1].

snake-fish, *n.* 4. A fish, *Polypterus senegalus*, which lives in rivers of Africa and has many peculiar characters: well represented in former times, but only two genera belonging to one family remain. The fossil forms are now arranged in five families. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 985.

snake-flower (snāk′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The viper's-bugloss, *Echium vulgare*.—2. The greater stitchwort, *Alsine Holostea*.—3. The white dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.—4. The white campion, *Lychnis alba*.—5. The star-flower or American chickweed-wintergreen, *Trientalis Americana*.

snake-goddess (snāk′god″es), *n.* The name given to the subject of certain figurines found in recent excavations in Cnosus in Crete. The most important of these is 34.2 centimeters high and is dressed in a high tiara and an extremely modern-looking bodice and skirt. The breasts are bare and full. The image dates from the Mycenæan and Minoan periods, probably before 1500 B.C.



Minoan Snake-goddess. (From "Annual of the British School at Athens," 1903.)

snake-grass (snāk′gràs), *n.* 1. The forget-me-not, *Myosotis palustris*.—2. Same as ★*snake-flower*, 2.

snake-lily (snāk′lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily*.

snake-milk (snāk′milk), *n.* The flowering spurge, *Euphorbia corollata*.

snake-necked (snāk′nekt), *a.* Having a long, snake-like neck.—**Snake-necked turtles**, a group of fresh-water turtles, usually considered as a suborder, in which the neck can not be drawn into the shell, but is bent sideways; the *Pleurodira*.

snakeroot, *n.*—**Evergreen snakeroot**, the fringed milkwort, *Polygala paucifolia*.—**Oil of Canada snakeroot**. See ★*oil*.—**Poison snakeroot**, the poison hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.—**Samson's snakeroot**. (*b*) See *soapwort-gentian*, under ★*gentian*.

snake-salamander (snāk′sal″a-man-dėr), *n.* A limbless, burrowing amphibian of the order *Gymnophiona;* a cœcilian.

Burrowing amphibians generally known as cœcilians, but which may be better designated in popular zoology as *snake-salamanders*. *Knowledge*, Dec., 1904, p. 293.

snake's-eyes (snāks′īz), *n. pl.* A term popularly applied in England to certain fossil fish teeth, generally those of the pavement-toothed selachians.

snake-worship (snāk′wėr″ship), *n.* See *ophiolatry*.

snap, *v. t.* 8. In *cricket:* (*a*) To snatch at instead of waiting for (the ball). (*b*) To catch (a batsman) out: said of the wicket-keeper. [Colloq.]—9. To pick without releasing from the husk: said of the ears of maize: as, a crib of *snapped* corn. Compare ★*slip-shuck*. [Western U. S.]

snap, *n.* 21. A temporary banking game: as, to deal a *snap* at faro.—22. Same as *snap-*★*bean*.

snap-bean (snap′bēn), *n.* See ★*bean*[1].

snap-berry (snap′ber″i), *n.* The coral-berry, *Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos*.

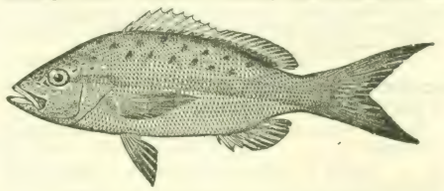
snap-cracker, *n.* 2. A fire-cracker. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [U. S.]

snap-finger (snap′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 526.

snapper, *n.* (*j*) In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who operates a snap or case. See *snap*, 16.

Eighteen "*snappers*" of the Kansas window glass factory returned to work today after a two days' strike for higher wages. *Kansas City Daily Star*, Dec. 12, 1903.

(*k*) An automatic attachment to a sounding-lead for taking samples of the bottom. It consists of jaws which close when the lead strikes the sea-bottom.—**Black-fin snapper**, a small snapper, *Lutjanus buccanella*, found in the West Indies.—**Dog-snapper, lane-snapper**. See ★*dog-snapper*, ★*lane-snapper*.—**Mahogany snapper**, *Lutjanus mahogoni*, a small brown West Indian snapper of the family *Lutianidæ*.—**Mexican snapper**. Same as *red snapper*. See *snapper*.—**Red-tailed snapper**, a common name of *Lutjanus synagris*, an abundant food-fish of the West Indian fauna, found from Florida to Brazil.—**Silk-snapper**, a common name given to two related lutianoid fishes, *Neomænis hastingsi* and *Neomænis vivanus*, both of them of the



Yellow-tailed Snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*). (From Jordan's "Guide to the Study of Fishes.")

West Indian fauna. Also called *pargo de lo alto*.—**Yellow-tailed snapper**, *Ocyurus chrysurus*, a food-fish of the West Indian fauna.

snapper-flower (snap′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* See *snap-jack*.

snap-ring (snap′ring), *n.* 1. A form of ring, used by jewelers and others, in which a segment of the circumference of the ring can be slid round upon the adjacent portion, so as to open the ring to receive a closed link or ring. The movable segment snaps back into place by a spring, and locks in place by fitting into or over the segment against which the spring presses it.—2. A ring which is snapped into place; a cast-iron ring cut at only one point, used for packing an engine-piston. It is expanded to pass the end of the piston and snaps into place.

In so far as the rings are concerned, the best practice now makes them as light as possible, in many cases dispensing with springs entirely. This type of piston is used on the heaviest kind of work, with very high pressures, in locomotive and torpedo-boat engines, and is wholly reliable against leakage. The advantages are that being relieved from abnormal and unnecessary pressure on its walls, the cylinder wears true and is not scored or cut by the packing rings. These last are called "*snap rings*," from the fact that they are sprung into the piston, having elasticity enough to go over its flanges and resume their form when they get into the grooves provided in the piston for them. *Sci. Amer.*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 110.

snap-shot (snap′shot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sudden or quick shot, literally or figuratively; in *photog.*, the instantaneous taking of a picture as with a detective camera, or with one of the many portable cameras.

Snapshots by night may soon be a matter of course to every possessor of a camera.

Photo-miniature, Sept., 1901, p. 289.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or taken by a snap-shot, as a photograph; adapted to the taking of instantaneous photographs: as, a *snap-shot* camera.

A large number of "*snapshot*" photographs.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 124.

2. Hence, executed rapidly or sketchily. [Colloq.]

Each line of the above, it should be added, is illustrated by *snap-shot* sketches of Franz at his toilette.

R. C. Brooks, in Bookman, Sept., 1905, p. 16.

snapshot (snap′shot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapshotted*, ppr. *snapshotting*. **I.** *trans.* To take a photographic snap-shot of.

II. *intrans.* To take photographs with a snap-shot camera.

snap-welding (snap′wel-ding), *n.* A method of joining the rails of an electric road in which the ends of the rails are heated to softness and then snapped or squeezed together.

snap-willow (snap′wil″ō), *n.* Same as *crack-willow* (which see, under *willow*[1]).

snap-wood (snap′wůd), *n.* The spice-bush, *Benzoin Benzoin*.

snare, *v. t.* 3. In *surg.*, to cut off by means of a snare. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 146.

snark (snärk), *n.* [*sn*(*ake*) + (*sh*)*ark*.] A name given in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" to an imaginary animal. See ★*blend-word*.

snatch-block, *n.*—**Eye snatch-block**, an iron snatch-block having an eye at the top and open at the side for convenience in adjusting the rope to the block.—**Link snatch-block**, a snatch-block in which the open side is connected by a link with the hook of the block.—**Plate snatch-block**, an iron snatch-block which has a plate at the bottom for convenience in securing it to the deck; a deck snatch-block. Another form of deck-block is secured by a bolt.

snatch-hook (snach′hůk), *n.* 1. The hook of a snatch or snatch-block.—2. The hook of a chain or wire rope which may be caught in one of the links or over the standing part of the chain or rope.—3. The hook of a chain-sling for catching barrels under the chime to hoist them.

sneak, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, a ball bowled along the ground; a grub. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 34.—4. In *whist*, a singleton lead.

sneak-current (snēk′kur″ent), *n.* In *elect.*, stray current, due to leakage or deficient insulation, which, while not of sufficient intensity to melt fuses or open circuit breakers, is detrimental to the circuit in which it flows if of long duration; specifically, such a current in telegraphic and telephonic circuits. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Oct. 8, 1904, p. 630.—**Sneak-current coil**, a protective device against sneak-currents, consisting of a coil of high resistance the gradual heating of which by such currents results in the melting of a fuse and the breaking of the circuit in which it is placed.

sneaker, *n.* 3. Same as ★*grub*, 4.—4. *pl.* Low heelless canvas shoes with rubber soles. [Colloq.]

sneez, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sneeze*.

sneezeweed, *n.* 2. In Australia, a dwarf, erect, odorous herb of the aster family, *Centipeda Cunninghamii*, considered a valuable specific for certain diseases of the eye.

snib[2] (snib), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snibbed*, ppr. *snibbing*. In *lumbering*, to allow one's self to be carried away (ostensibly by accident) on the first portion of a jam that moves; ride away from work under the guise of being accidentally carried off in river-driving. [U. S.]

snibel (snī′bel), *n.* In New England, the pin that fastens the tongue to the body of a cart. See the extract.

This is obviously the Dutch *snavel*, German *Schnabel*, beak, point, hook. . . . The word, of course, came through the Dutch. *F. M.*, in N. and Q., 9th ser., VIII. 183.

snide, *n.* 2. A spurious object; a humbug; a fake; something designed to cheat. [Slang.]

His diamond ring 's a cut-glass *snide*.

Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, vi.

snif, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *sniff*.

snip, *n.* 5. A small, insignificant person or thing: as, a mere *snip* of a girl.

snipe[1], *n.* 4. The Lake Tahoe trout, *Salmo clarkii henshawi*, found in western Nevada and neighboring parts of California.

snipe[1], *v. i.* 2. To shoot at the enemy, or at isolated soldiers or outposts, in a casual way, as opportunity offers. See ★*sniping*.

II. *trans.* To shoot (one of the enemy) from ambush or in a casual way, and not in a regular battle.

snipe[3] (snīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. Same as ★*nose*[1], 5.

sniper[1] (snī′pėr), *n.* [*snipe*[1], *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. One who shoots snipe.—2. An irregular fighter; a sharp-shooter. See ★*snipe*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

We were going to ride over open, rolling country, dotted with kopjes and believed to hold a good number of the genus '*sniper*.' The escort fell in behind us in file, and walked solemnly after us like a string of ducks.

Army and Navy Jour., March 30, 1901, p. 749.

3. A prospector.

Some unsystematic work [searching for gold] was done during the fall of 1901 by *snipers*, usually working with rockers. *U. S. Geol. Surv.*, Prof. Paper 10, p. 51.

sniper[2] (snī′pėr), *n.* [*snipe*[3], *v.*, + *-er*.] One who noses logs before they are skidded. See ★*nose*[1], 5.

sniping (snī′ping), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Desultory firing by an enemy into a camp or force on the march; sharp-shooting: so called from the methods of snipe shooters.

The soldiers in the trenches put their hats on the parapet to draw the enemy's marksmen and "humorously called it *sniping*."

Gen. Evening Post, June 15, 1773, quoted in N. and Q., [9th ser., XI. 434.

II. *a.* Characteristic of the firing of a sharp-shooter; desultory; irregular; unexpected: said of shooting.

But even this advantage was greatly reduced by their being exposed to a *sniping* fire from neighbouring walls.

V. Blacker, Mahratta War, p. 179.

Lieut. . . . of the Ninth United States Infantry received a serious *sniping* wound while patrolling at Hoshiru.

N. Y. Times, Aug. 28, 1900.

snippy, *a.* 3. Inclined to be supercilious or 'uppish'; snobbish. [Colloq.]

snip-snap-snorem (snip′snap-snō″rem), *n.* A card-game in which any number can play, a full pack being dealt out, one at a time, as far as it will go. The eldest hand lays on the table, face up, any card he pleases. Each player to the left in turn matches it, if he can, with one of the same denom-

ination, calling out "snip." The holder of the third card of that denomination calls "snap," and the holder of the fourth calls "snorem" and is entitled to start another round with any card he pleases. The first to get rid of all his cards gets a chip for every card held by others. Also called *Earl of Coventry.*

snolly-goster (snol'i-gos-tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An ambitious, boastful, talkative, unprincipled fellow. [Slang.]

A *snollygoster* is a man who is ambitious for office regardless of party, platform or principles, and if he gets there at all he does so by monumental talk.
The Georgia Cracker, Aug. 17, 1896.

We am de *snollygosters*
An' lubs Jim Ribber oysters.
Dan Emmet, The Black Brigade.

snook[2], *n.* 5. The pike and various other fishes of similar shape.

snooker (snō'kėr), *n.* A game played with balls on a billiard table.

He nodded significantly towards the new-comers, as much as to hint that a third person with them would be distinctly an inconvenient third. Onslow turned to them, cue in hand, and proposed a game of *snooker.*
"That's precisely what we came up for," said Amy Rivers promptly. "Hamilton, get out the balls. Mr. Onslow, will you put the billiard-balls away, so that they don't get mixed?"
They played and talked merrily.
Cutcliffe Hyne, The Little Red Captain, iii.

snooze, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *snooze.*

snorter[1], *n.* 5. A motor-car driven by an internal-combustion engine, the high-pressure exhaust of which is so incompletely muffled as to emit a snorting noise. [Slang.]—6. Something unusually good. *Dialect Notes,* III. iii. [U. S., slang.]

snot, *n.* 4. The first part of the shedding stage, in the soft crab industry. *Saturday Eve. Post.*

snotgall (snot'gâl), *n.* A common name in Tasmania of *Seriolella brama,* a fish belonging to the family *Carangidæ.*

snotty, *a.* **II.** *n.* In the British navy, a midshipman. [Slang.]

Our Mr. Moorshed. He was the second cutter's *snotty* —my *snotty*—on the Archimandrite—two years.
R. Kipling, Their Lawful Occasions, in Traffics and Discoveries, p. 101. [

Snouba bark. See ★*bark*[2].

snout-beetle, *n.*—**Scarred snout-beetle,** any member of the family *Otiorhynchidæ,* so called on account of a scar at the tip of the rostrum characteristic of this family of beetles.

snout-moth, *n.*—**Cotton snout-moth.** See ★*cotton*[1].

snow[1], *n.*—**Glory of the snow.** See ★*Chionodoxa.*—**Golden snow,** a light-yellow colored snow which occasionally falls in Europe and America. The color is due to the admixture of the pollen of pine-trees.—**Pole of snow.** See ★*pole*[2].—**Treading snow,** a crunchy sound due to slowly repeated puffs of gas igniting in a wood fire, imitating the slow heavy step of an old man in the snow. [Colloq., Virginia.]

snow[1], *v. t.*—**To snow the cards,** to take a card from the top and bottom of the pack simultaneously and throw them on the table, instead of shuffling them. See ★*fuzzing.*

snowball, *n.* 3. (*d*) A delicate pudding steamed in a mold, then rolled in powdered sugar, and served with wine sauce.—**Little snowball,** the button-bush, *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*—**The snowball system,** in England, the name of a popular system of making charitable collections in which one person asks each one of a certain number (say five) to contribute a small sum, every one of the five pledging himself to ask five others to do the same; the twenty-five in turn ask five each; and so on, the amount collected rolling up (like a snowball) to a large sum in a very short time. Also called the *endless chain system.*—**Wild snowball.** (*b*) The redroot or New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus Americanus.*

snowberry, *n.* 3. A Tasmanian name for *Gaultheria hispida.* See *wax-cluster* and ★*chucky-chucky.*

snow-bird, *n.* (*c*) The ivory gull, *Larus eburneus,* an arctic species that in winter is pure white.

snow-blanket (snō'blang″ket), *n.* Snow which covers the ground and protects vegetation from severe cold. As the snow melts slowly by the conduction of heat from below it furnishes water for the plants that are living below it.

snowbreak, *n.* 2. In *forestry,* the breaking of trees by snow.—3. An area on which trees have been broken by snow.—4. See ★*shelterbelt.*

snow-cloud (snō'kloud), *n.* A cloud from which snow is falling or is likely to fall.

snow-craft (snō'kräft), *n.* A knowledge of the behavior of snow and the best methods of combatting it: an important part of successful mountaineering.

In *snow-craft* the choice of route is the result of a full understanding of the behaviour of snow under a multitude of varying conditions; it depends largely upon experience, and much less upon gymnastic skill.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 23.

snow-creep (snō'krēp), *n.* The slow movement or settling of snow down a slope.

Small trees are directly broken and abraded by weight of snow or by *snow creep. Science,* Feb. 28, 1908, p. 339.

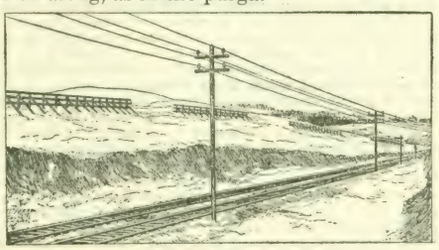
snow-cripple (snō'krip″l), *n.* A tree crippled by snow. See the extract.

On the other hand, when the struggle of trees for existence is primarily with snow, the forest as altitude increases is resolved into groups of trees. These become more separated, and the upper groups of the trees occupy ridges and local elevations. *Snow-cripples* possess the spire form, with flourishing upper shoots, but the lower branches and foliage are dying or dead, broken by snow and attacked by fungi. *Science,* Feb. 28, 1908, p. 339.

snow-drift, *n.* 2. Same as *snow-on-the-mountain,* 1.—3. The sweet alyssum, *Aduseton maritimum.*

snowdrop, *n.*—**African snowdrop.** Same as *African* ★*bladder-nut.*—**Yellow snowdrop,** the yellow dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium Americanum.*

snow-dust (snō'dust), *n.* The finest snow raised from the ground by the wind and carried along, as in the purga.



Snow-fence.

snow-fence (snō'fens), *n.* A fence built to break the force of the wind in snow-storms and to prevent the drifting of the snow.

Snow-fences are commonly erected in Canada to check the rate of snow-drifting. *Nature,* Sept. 4, 1902, p. 454.

snowflake, *n.* 3. (*b*) The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus.*

snow-hut (snō'hut), *n.* A hut built of snow, particularly the dome-shaped hut of the



Snow-hut.

Eskimo built of blocks of snow which are arranged spirally so as to form a vault.

snowing (snō'ing), *n.* 1. The falling of snow.—2. Same as ★*fuzzing.*

snow-plow, *n.* Snow-plows used on electric roads are special cars fitted with high-power motors and some form of snow-scraper. One form, called a *shear-plow,* is fitted with strong wide shear-boards placed in pairs, the lower and outer board being adjustable at an angle of about 45° across the track in front of the car; another, called a *nose-plow,* has a double shear in front of the car. Each style also employs wing scrapers behind the plows to shove the snow away from the car. Small shear-plows, called *track-scrapers,* are also fitted to ordinary cars to remove light falls of snow. For city streets snow-plows are often replaced by a machine called a *track-sweeper.*

snow-ripple (snō'rip″l), *n.* A ripple-mark in snow.

On *Snow-ripples.* Abstract of paper by the author [V. Cornish] read at Section E, British Association, 1900. See Report Bradford Meeting.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 192, note.

snow-roller (snō'rō″lėr), *n.* See the extract.

It seems that the flakes of a light fluffy layer of surface snow are made adhesive by a rise in the temperature of the air above the freezing point, while the under snow remains cold and dry, and the particles of damp surface snow are enabled to adhere to each other, but not to the dry under snow. A strong wind may then push over little projections of the surface snow and start them rolling, when, of course, they will travel and grow until the resistances overcome the propelling power of the wind. These "*snow rollers*" vary in size, some being only a few inches in diameter, while at times others have been seen 2 feet or more in length. *Nature,* March 12, 1908, p. 453.

snow-rose (snō'rōz), *n.* See ★*rose*[1].

snow-slide, *n.* 2. In *lumbering,* a temporary slide on a steep slope, made by dragging a large log through deep snow which is soft or

thawing. When frozen solid, the track may be used to slide logs to a point at which they can be reached by sleds.

snow-spectacles (snō'spek″ta-klz), *n. pl.* A shield, with narrow slits, designed to protect the eyes from the glare of snow.

snow-worm (snō'wėrm), *n.* Same as *snow-flea.*

snubbing-pitch (snub'ing-pich), *n.* In *lumbering,* the slope at which it is necessary to use a snub-line to control the downward movement of a load of logs. [Maine.]

It was the crux of the situation, that *snubbing-pitch.* With its desperate dangers, its uncertainties, its celerity, it was ominous and it was fascinating.
Holman Day, King Spruce, xxvi.

snub-line (snub'līn), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-line.*—2. In *lumbering,* a hawser used to control the movement of a load of logs down a steep slope. [Maine.]

It was well into February before they began to haul their logs to the landing-place on Blunder Stream. But even with an estimated five millions to dump upon the ice of Blunder, time was ample, for the *snub-line* down the steep quarter-mile of Enchanted's shoulder made a cut-off that doubled the efficiency of the teams.
Holman Day, King Spruce, xxvi.

snuf, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *snuff.*

snuff[1], *n.*—**High dried snuff,** a type like Scotch, but more pungent, with only 5 per cent. of moisture.—**Maccoboy snuff.** Same as *maccouba* ★*snuff.*—**Maccouba snuff.** See *maccouba* and *rappee* ★*snuff.*—**Offal snuff,** in the British excise law, waste material formerly converted into snuff, but with the disuse of that article left on the hands of manufacturers. A drawback is allowed by the Customs for this material. See quotation under ★*Queen's Pipe.*—**Rappee snuff.** See *rappee.* The dark color of this snuff is due to longer fermentation. It is highly scented and contains an average of 40 per cent. of moisture. Maccouba snuff is sometimes included as a variety of this.—**Scotch snuff,** a light-colored type, plain or scented, containing about 20 per cent. of moisture.

snuff[2], *v. t.* 2. In *currying,* to smooth or put out with a sleeker. See *to put out* (*c*), under *put*[1], *v. i. C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 429.

snuff-bean (snuf'bēn), *n.* A name given to the tonka-bean, from its use in scenting snuff.

snuff-box, *n.*—**Musical snuff-box,** a name formerly used for all musical boxes, because early examples were made of small size and were not unlike snuff-boxes in appearance.

snuff-work (snuf'wėrk), *n.* In the British excise law, any tobacco material, whether leaf, stalks (midribs), returns (see under ★*tobacco*), or stalk flour, or these combined, in course of fermentation to be ground into snuff. To *lay down snuff work* was to place such material, after damping, cutting, and mixing, in a cask or bin to ferment. *A. E. Tanner,* Excise Tobacco Laws, p. 121.

snug, *v. t.*—**To snug down,** to take in, as sails; to make all snug.

Before dark, Kettle *snugged* her *down* to single topsails, himself laying out on the foot ropes with the Portuguese. *Cutcliffe Hyne,* A Master of Fortune, vii.

snum (snum), *v. i.* A euphemistic substitute for *swear.* [Dial. or slang, New Eng.] See *swan*[2], *swow*[2].

"Drive where?" asked old Anthony, pausing with one foot on the step of the ancient carryall.
"To Miss Dane's!"
"Well, I *snum!*" said old Anthony.
L. E. Richards, Mrs. Tree, xiii.

snuzzle (snuz'l), *v. i.* [See *nuzzle.*] To thrust the nose against; rub closely with the nose; nuzzle: said of animals. [Dial.]

His [the dog's] general look, and a way he had of going '*snuzzling*' about the calves of strangers, were not pleasant for nervous people.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

sny (snī), *v. i.* [*sny, n.*] In *ship-building,* to curve away sideways from the normal straight position: said of a plank or plate, as at the bows or stern, where it is necessary to force the strakes so as to get an even distribution of the planking or plating.

so[1], *adv.*—**So fash.,** an abbreviation of *so fashion,* a colloquial phrase meaning, in this or such a fashion or way; hence, in the right fashion, mode, or form. [Slang.]

If you put my coat on that chair, you 'll be more *so fash,* sir.
R. Kipling, The Disturber of Traffic, in Many Inventions, p. 4. [

So. An abbreviation of *south.*

soaa (sō-ä'ä), *n.* [Fijian *soangga,* the vernacular name of the fruit and plant.] See ★*fei.*

soak, *v. t.* 10. To place in a furnace, or soaking pit, with the object of equalizing the temperature rather than causing an increase: especially applied to ingots of steel which, soon after casting, have a solid exterior or

shell and a molten interior, and are therefore unfit for rolling until solid and of a nearly uniform temperature throughout.

The only other furnace treatment, that of "*soaking*," merely equalizes the heat of the ingot.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 571.

soak, *n.* **6.** A slough.

The term *soak* in Western Australia, as used on maps and plans, signifies a depression holding moisture after rain. It is also given to damp or swampy spots round the base of granite rocks. Wells sunk on *soaks* yield water for some time after rain. All *soaks* are of a temporary character.
The Australasian, Sept. 7, 1895, p. 461, quoted by E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

7. In *tanning*, a tank or vat of water for soaking hides or skins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 80.

soakage, *n.* **2.** A slough; a soak.

Some 50 feet from the surface, is a small pool of water, evidently a *soakage* from the surrounding country, and possibly a spring. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 261.

3. The residual charge of a cable or condenser. *Houston*, Dict. Elect. [Rare.]

soaking, *n.* **3.** The operation of desilverizing a lead regulus by running it into a bath of molten lead in the fore-hearth of a blast-furnace; also the operation of equalizing the temperature of steel ingots in a soaking-pit.

soap, *n.*—**Acid soap.** (*a*) An acid ammonium ricinoleate which approximates the formula $NH_4C_{18}H_{33}O_3 + C_{18}H_{34}O_3$ and is prepared by partly neutralizing Turkey-red oil with ammonia. (*b*) The fatty matter obtained by adding just enough acid to a soap solution to cause the separation of the fatty acids.—**Bast soap,** a soap bath which has been used in degumming or boiling off silk and which has become so charged with sericin as to be of no further value as a scouring agent. It is often added to the dye-bath in silk-dyeing. Also known as *boiled-off liquor*.—**Black soap,** soft soap used in France as an insecticide: originally made with hemp-seed oil and potash, and sometimes artificially colored by copperas and nutgalls or logwood.—**Borax soap,** soap made with an addition of borax to increase its cleansing effect on clothing, while borax is not to any serious extent injurious to the fabric, at any rate in the case of linen and cotton.—**Calico-printers' soap,** a soap made of tallow, cocoanut-oil, castor-oil, and palm-oil. This soap should contain no free fat and no free caustic. The following composition gives a good calico-printers' soap: water, 23.5 per cent.; alkali as soap, 9 per cent.; alkali, free, 0.2 per cent.; fat, free, 0.2 per cent.; fat as soap, 67.1 per cent.—**Cold-process soap,** soap made from cocoanut-oil saponified with caustic alkali without boiling, leaving the glycerin in the soap.—**Cold-water soap,** a soap which washes well in cold water: usually made of very soft, fatty materials, and containing 20 per cent. of water, that is, two thirds of the usual amount. It is occasionally stiffened by the addition of sodium carbonate or silicate.—**Dyers' soap,** an absolutely neutral soap, either a 'finely fitted' soap, or a curd soap from which the caustic lye has been pumped and which has been finished by boiling in brine.—**Filled soap,** soap which has its weight unduly increased by retention of water, aided by leaving in it the glycerin produced in soap-boiling, or by adding 'soluble glass' (sodium silicate) or other hygroscopic material. Also known as *padded soap* or *hydrated soap*. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 62.—**Fish-oil soap,** soap made by boiling fish-oil with potash lye and used especially for spraying plants.

Fish-oil Soap.—

Crystal potash lye	1 pound.
Fish-oil	3 pints.
Soft water	3 gallons.

Dissolve the lye in the water, and when boiling, add the oil, and boil for two hours. One pound of the soap may be dissolved in 5 to 10 gallons of water. This is of value as an insecticide.
E. G. Lodeman, The Spraying of Plants, p. 146.

Grained soap. (*b*) Soap separated as curd from solution by the addition of common salt to the product of the boiling together of fat and an aqueous solution of an alkali. Also known as *salted-out soap*. See to ★*salt out*.—**Hydrated soap.** Same as *filled* ★*soap*.—**Magnesia soap,** the magnesium salt of one or more of the acids of ordinary fats. It is insoluble in water. Hence magnesium compounds, as well as those of calcium, in natural water render it 'hard' or capable of curdling the common alkaline soaps.—**Marbled soap,** soap irregularly streaked with various colors by drawing through the melted white stock soap a comb with blunt teeth which has been dipped into melted soap containing dissolved or suspended coloring-matter.—**Marseilles soap,** originally soap made at Marseilles from olive-oil and soda: practically the same as Castile soap. The term is now applied to any good hard soap of substantially similar character, wherever made, although the olive-oil is frequently replaced by other oils which pass under that name.—**Medicated soap,** a kind of soap prepared either for internal use, such as croton or jalap soap, or for use on the skin, on which, on account of certain substances which it contains, it exercises a specific influence. Among the principal varieties which are prepared for external use are those which contain carbolic acid, petroleum, borax, camphor, chlorin, iodine, mercurial salts, sulphur, or tannin.—**Milled soap,** soap which has been cut into thin slices or chips, dried until very little water remains, ground between rollers, mixed with any desired perfume or coloring-material, compressed into a continuous bar, cut into short pieces, and stamped into cakes. Fine toilet-soap is to a large extent manufactured in this way, since delicate perfumes can be used which would be volatilized or destroyed by the application of heat.—**Mottled soap,** soap made by boiling together fat and dissolved alkali, adding salt to separate the 'curd,' drawing off the 'underlye,' and boiling down the curd, generally with further addition of alkali, until the remaining water does not exceed about 20 per cent. of the mass, which is then well stirred and poured into frames to solidify. As a result of the thick consistence due to boiling down, ferrous sulphid and iron soap, present in small quantity, instead of settling to the bottom, remain irregularly distributed through the mass and give it the mottled or marbled bluish-green appearance to which the name refers. Originally the iron was present in consequence of the impure alkali, crude barilla, used; but since such soap acquired a good reputation as not containing a large proportion of water, the practice was adopted of intentionally adding iron, as green vitriol, to produce the mottled appearance.—**Niger soap,** the dark-colored layer containing caustic lye, soap, water, and organic impurities, which settles from the good soap after a boiling of soap is given the finishing change.—**Normandy soap,** soap to which in the melted condition sodium sulphate or thiosulphate has been added to the extent of one fifth or one third of the weight of the soap, the object being to harden the product and prevent it from being too rapidly dissolved and wasted in scrubbing, particularly with hot water.—**Petroleum soap,** a laundry-soap which contains paraffin, naphtha, or some other product of petroleum, the use of which in soap facilitates the removal of greasy matter from linen.—**Remelted soap,** soap prepared by remelting in a steam-jacketed kettle one or more kinds of soap, together with the perfume and other ingredients.—**Salt-water soap,** a soap consisting of 2–3 per cent. of carbonated alkali (Na_2CO_3), not more than 3 per cent. of salt, not more than .50 per cent. of mineral matter, not more than 55 per cent. of water, and the rest of cocoanut-oil with the proper amount of alkali.—**Sand soap,** soap containing about 75 per cent. of powdered quartz or feldspar, 20 per cent. of cocoanut-oil soap, and 5 per cent. of sal-soda or silicate of soda.—**Scouring soap,** a sand soap made usually of about 75 per cent. of powdered quartz and 25 per cent. of cocoanut-oil soap. A small amount of sal-soda and silicate of soda is also usually added. The soap is used in cleaning metal and window-glass.—**Soap leaves,** small sheets of tissue-paper which have been covered with a film of soap by dipping them into a good grade of toilet-soap melted with a little water and perfumed as desired. Each leaf suffices for a single washing of the hands.—**Tobacco soap,** a solution of soap to which an infusion or extract of tobacco-stems has been added, used as an insecticide for application, by spraying, to growing plants.—**Whale-oil soap,** a coarse soap, made from whale-oil, a solution of which is used as an insecticide and as a means of emulsifying kerosene and other substances to be employed for the same purpose on growing plants.—**Whale soap,** the 'foots' or deposit from the refining of crude spermaceti by heating with a small quantity of potash lye. It consists mainly of potassium palmitate.

soap, *v. t.* **3.** In *calico-printing*, to remove, by means of soap, impurities from (cloth) before bleaching; also, after printing, to remove the thickening used in the color.

soapberry, *n.*—**Soapberry family,** the plant family *Sapindaceæ* (which see).

soap-copper (sōp′kop″ėr), *n.* A large open vessel in which soap is made by boiling together the fatty and alkaline materials with water: now generally made of boiler-plate iron or steel, heated by steam-coils, and provided with stirrers. Compare *soap-kettle* and *soap-pan*.

soap-cyst (sōp′sist), *n.* An encysted collection of yellowish fatty material in the breast. Called also *butter-cyst*.

soaper, *n.* **2.** In *calico-printing*, a machine in which the cloth is washed with soap.

soap-lock, *n.* **2.** A man who wears soap-locks; hence, a low fellow; a young rowdy or rough: as, "the *soap-locks* of the Bowery." [U. S.]

soap-lye (sōp′lī), *n.* In *soap-making*, the watery solution which settles out on graining the soap with salt. It contains the glycerin and organic impurities which are the products of the stock saponified.

soap-oil (sōp′oil), *n.* See ★*oil*.

soap-powder (sōp′pou″dėr), *n.* A trade-name of various mixtures of pulverized dry soap with soda crystals, starch, oatmeal, bran, or other materials also in the powdered state.

soap-press (sōp′pres), *n.* A machine for imprinting upon bars or cakes of soap designs and the manufacturer's name.

soaproot, *n.* **3.** The soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*.—**4.** The soap-plant, *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*.

soap-slabber (sōp′slab″ėr), *n.* A machine containing a number of tightly stretched steel wires, which are pushed against a frame of soap, cutting it into slabs of the desired thickness.

soap-test (sōp′test), *n.* The process of determining the hardness of a natural water by measuring the volume of a solution of soap of known or standard strength which is curdled by a given volume of the water. Adding the soap solution by small portions in succession, and shaking after each addition, a froth or lather lasting several minutes is produced as soon as the quantity required for curdling has been slightly exceeded.

soapwort, *n.*—**Spanish soapwort.** Same as *soaproot*, 1.

sobaco (sō-bä′kō), *n.* [Cuban Sp. *sobaco*, prop. *sabaco*, a native name.] A fish, *Canthidermis sobaco*, of the family *Balistidæ*, found in the West Indies.

sobby (sob′i), *a.* [Var. of *soppy*. Cf. *seep*.] Wet; soppy, as land. [Local.]

Sobralia (sō-brā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794–1798), named in honor of Francisco Martinez *Sobral*, physician and councilor of the king of Spain, and patron of botany.] A genus of plants of the family *Orchidaceæ*. There are about thirty species, inhabiting the region from Mexico southward. They are large-growing, handsome plants with leafy stems and very large but fugacious flowers. Some of the species to be found in the collections of orchid fanciers are *S. macrantha*, *S. Cattleya*, *S. fragrans*, and *S. xantholeuca*.

Sobranje, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] A local representative assembly in Russia.

soccer, socker (sok′ėr), *n.* [A corruption of *association*.] The 'Association' game of football. See *foot-ball*, 2.

social, *a.* **5.** In *botany*, in recent (phytogeographical) usage, following that of Drude, the term is confined to species which control the vegetation of large tracts: essentially the original use of the term (see the extract). Compare ★*gregarious*, 2. If all other species are excluded, the species (according to F. E. Clements) is *social-exclusive*; if secondary species are admitted, it is *social-inclusive*.

Those species of plants which I have termed *social* uniformly cover vast extents of land.
Humboldt (trans.), Cosmos, I. 346.

Social aggregate. See ★*aggregate*.—**Social capillarity,** the effort and tendency—statistically demonstrated—of all individuals in democratic society to rise from lower to higher social functions, and to a higher plane of living. *Arsène Dumont*.

In brief M. Dumont's theory is that population increases inversely with '*social capillarity*.'
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1903, p. 357.

Social chemistry, classes. See ★*chemistry*, ★*class*.—**Social composition,** the combination of small social groups, as families, tribes, or villages, into larger compound societies, as nations. Compare ★*social constitution*.

By *social composition* is to be understood a combination of small groups into larger aggregates, when each of the smaller groups is so far complete as a social organism that, if necessary, it could lead an independent life for a time. Family, clan, tribe, and folk, or family, township, commonwealth and nation, are names that stand both for elements and for stages in social composition.
Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 73.

Social constitution, that organization of society which corresponds to the social division of labor—which does the work and achieves the ends of the community. Compare ★*social composition*. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 73.—**Social Democratic Federation.** See ★*federation*.—**Social economics, heredity, parasitism, pyschology, surplus, telesis, telics, transmission.** See ★*economics*, etc.—**Social settlement.** See *college* ★*settlement*.—**Social synergy,** co-working of social forces.

II. *n.* A sociable; an informal gathering of people, especially a church gathering. [U. S.]

socialism, *n.*—**State socialism.** (*a*) Socialism established and directed by the existing state, in opposition to proletarian socialism, established and directed by working-men. (*b*) Specifically, in Germany, legislation, supported by Prince Bismarck, intended to improve the condition of the working-man. Among the measures included were the insurance of workmen against accident, sickness, and old age, and the establishment of co-operative associations under state protection.

Socialist Labor party. See ★*labor*[1].

socialry (sō′shal-ri), *n.* [*social* + *-ry*.] Social organization. *W. J. McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 285.

The career of the Society from 1883 up to the present seems to have been normal, fully in accord with the times, and beyond reproach; its present function as a nucleus for special societies—i. e., subtribes, in the analogy with primitive *socialry*—would also seem to be ideal.
Science, Feb. 14, 1902, p. 249.

sociétaire (sō-si-ā-tãr′), *n.* [F.] A member of one of the two classes of actors at the *Comédie Française*, in Paris, who has an interest in the theater and its government, a share of the profits, and assists in the choice of plays. On retirement he is pensioned. The other class is composed of ★pensionnaires (which see).

societal (sō-sī′e-tal), *a.* [L. *societ(as)*, society, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the social order or to natural society.

A very wide range of ethnographical inquiry under the following heads:—(1) maintenance; (2) perpetuation; (3) gratification; (4) religious and superstitious ideas and usages; (5) the *societal* system; (6) contact and modification. *Nature*, Dec. 24, 1903, p. 172.

society, *n.*—**Burial society,** a friendly or mutual benefit society which provides a certain sum for the burial of each of its members.—**Component society,** a social group which could lead an independent life, as a family, tribe, or village, but is in fact one among like groups which make up a larger compound society. Compare ★*constituent society.*

Social groups that could exist as complete and independent societies, but which in fact are only component parts of integral societies to which they are, in certain respects, subordinate, may be called *component societies.* *Giddings,* Elem. of Sociol., p. 7.

Constituent society. See ★*constituent.*—**Ethnic society,** society organized on the basis of real or nominal blood-kinship; tribal society; gentile society. *Giddings,* Elem. of Sociol., p. 186.—**Grand medicine society.** Same as ★*mide* or ★*midewiwin.*—**Integral society,** a complete natural society.

A natural society that is large enough to carry on every known kind of social activity and coöperation, and which, independently of every other society, maintains control over the territory that it occupies, may be called an *Integral Society.* *Giddings,* Inductive Sociol., p. 6.

Natural society, a society which is spontaneously formed and is not a product of conscious planning.—**Society of Jesus.** See *Jesuit.*—**Turnway society.** See the extract.

The most primitive form of sharing work is seen in the "*turnway*" societies of the Thames watermen, for regulating the "turns," or order in which the men plying at any particular "stairs" serve the passengers who present themselves. *Webb,* Indust. Democracy, I. 437.

sociocracy (sō-shi-ok′rā-si), *n.* [L. *socius,* fellow, + Gr. *-κρατια* ⟨ *κρατεῖν,* rule.] The art of applying social science to the betterment of social conditions. *L. F. Ward,* Dynamic Sociol., I. 60.

socio-economic (sō″shi-ō-ē-kō-nom′ik), *a.* Pertaining to phenomena that are both social and economic. *L. F. Ward,* Dynamic Sociol., I. 525.

sociogenetic (sō″shi-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [L. *socius,* companion, + E. *genetic.*] Pertaining to the forces and conditions which create and mold society. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 41.—**Sociogenetic forces,** society-creating or socializing forces. L. F. Ward defines the sociogenetic forces narrowly, to include particularly the spiritual forces, moral, esthetic, and intellectual.

sociol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *sociological;* (*b*) of *sociology.*

sociology, *n.*—**Anthropogenic sociology,** a division of social science concerned with the anthropogenic stage of social evolution. *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**Demogenic sociology.** See ★*demogenic.*—**Ethnogenic sociology** that division of social science which is concerned with tribally organized or gentile society; ethnology; especially the study of that stage of social evolution in which society is organized on the basis of kinship. Compare *zoögenic, anthropogenic,* and ★*demogenic sociology.* *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 74.—**Zoögenic sociology,** that division of social science which deals with the stage of social evolution in which the association and mutual aid of animals in swarms, herds, or bands develops social instincts and modifies the processes of selection and survival. *Giddings,* Prin. of Sociol., p. 73.

socionomic (sō″shi-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [*socionom(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to socionomy.

His second order of play is *socionomic,* that is, it takes two or more to fight, play chess, torment, haze, court, cooperate in diversion. *O. T. Mason,* in Science, May 31, 1901, p. 862.

sociophagous (sō-shi-of′ą-gus), *a.* [L. *socius,* fellow, + Gr. *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Subsisting upon or at the expense of others. [Rare.]

As, among anthropophagi, the suppression of man-eating is not favourably regarded; so in *sociophagous* nations like ours, not much pleasure is caused by contemplating the cessation of conquests. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Ethics, I. 472.

Soc. Is. An abbreviation of *Society Islands.*

socius, *n.* 2. The individual, in his social qualities and relations, as the unit of society, in distinction from the individual as an animal or as a mind. *Giddings,* Elem. of Sociol., p. 10.—3. In *social psychol.,* the social self. See the extract.

The development of the child's personality could not go on at all without the constant modification of his sense of himself by suggestions from others. . . . He thinks of the other, the alter, as his *socius:* just as he thinks of himself as the other's *socius:* and the only thing that remains more or less stable, throughout the whole growth, is the fact that there is a growing sense of self which includes both terms, the ego and the alter. In short, the real self is the bipolar self, the social self, the *socius.* *J. M. Baldwin,* Social and Ethical Interpretations, p. 30.

sock[2], *n.*—**Broad-finned, feathered, winged sock.** See ★*plow.*

socker, *n.* See ★*soccer.*

socket, *n.* 7. In *golf,* the neck of a club into which the shaft runs.—8. A chuck or holder on the end of a drill-spindle having a taper-hole to receive the corresponding taper-shank of the drill or of another socket.—**Dental socket,** in the hinged *Mollusca* (*Brachiopoda* and *Pelecypoda*), one of the pits into which the teeth of the opposite valve fit. In the *Brachiopoda* the dental sockets are in the dorsal valve only; in the *Pelecypoda* they may be in either or both of the lateral valves.

socket-club (sok′et-klub), *n.* In *golf,* a wooden club of which the shaft enters a socket at the neck: in contradistinction to a spliced club or wooden club with a thin, tapering neck, to which the shaft is glued and then whipped.

socket-hammer (sok′et-ham″ėr), *n.* A form of carpenters' hammer having the part to which the handle is fitted drawn down into socket form to give a better bearing for the wood and strengthen it for use as a claw for drawing nails.

socket-headed (sok′et-hed″ed), *a.* Having a socket in the head or end, as a wrench or key for turning nuts which are at the bottom of a depression where they cannot be turned with the ordinary spanner or wrench.

socket-pick (sok′et-pik), *n.* 1. A form of pickax for heavy work, in which the part where the handle fits has been forged in socket form.—2. A form of pickax in which the cutting or working ends are removable and fit in sockets in the body to which the handle is attached.

socket-screw (sok′et-skrö), *n.* 1. A screw having a polygonal socket in its head by which it may be turned.—2. A screw which passes through a thimble, and by bottoming on the latter secures it in place.

socket-tool (sok′et-töl), *n.* A tool formed with a socket, either for use as a socket-wrench or as a holder of other tools.

Socratic elenchus. See ★*elenchus.*

soda, *n.* 1. The manufacture on a commercial scale of this important material is understood to include the production both of sodium hydroxid, or caustic soda, and of sodium carbonate. The new electrolytic process, involving the decomposition of common salt in solution by an electric current, is now industrially established, though both the Solvay and Leblanc processes are still the chief means of manufacturing soda, the Solvay process being the more advantageous so far as soda alone is concerned, but having the drawback of yielding chlorin as a by-product in a form in which it cannot readily be utilized.—**Anhydrous soda,** in early chemistry, sodium oxid, Na_2O: still sometimes so used, as in stating the results of the analysis of silicious minerals. But at present the term is, in a scientific sense, applied to dry sodium hydroxid (NaHO), and technologically also to sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in a dry state and without water of crystallization.—**Crystal soda.** Same as *washing-*★*soda.*—**Greenbank caustic soda.** See ★*caustic.*—**Recovered soda,** carbonate of soda, mixed with some silicate of soda, obtained by evaporating to dryness the waste liquor of the soda process for making paper-pulp from wood, esparto, and other similar materials, and then burning off organic matter from the residue. This recovered carbonate can be converted again into caustic soda by boiling with slaked lime, and the product used in the treatment of fresh fibrous material.—**Soda card, process.** See ★*card*[1], ★*process.*—**Summer soda,** carbonate of soda obtained by the natural evaporation in summer of water holding this salt in solution, such solution occurring in pools or small lakes in various parts of the world. The material so obtained is the *trona* of Lower Egypt and the *urao* of South America.—**Washing-soda,** usually a normal sodium carbonate with ten molecules of water of crystallization ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$). Also called *washing-soda crystals, washing-crystals,* and *crystal soda.* But the name is sometimes also applied to the normal salt crystallized with one molecule of water ($Na_2CO_3.H_2O$), known as *crystal carbonate,* and occasionally to sodium bicarbonate or acid-carbonate ($NaHCO_3$).

sodamide (sō-dam′id), *n.* [*sod(a)* + *amide.*] A solid substance, white when pure, but generally seen of greenish or brownish color, readily fusible, and at a high temperature decomposed into its elements, obtained by passing dry gaseous ammonia over heated metallic sodium. Its composition is $NaNH_2$. It is used with advantage in the preparation of hydrazoic acid.

sodammonium (sōd-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *sod(a)* + *ammonium.*] A copper-colored substance which separates from a blue liquid obtained by dissolving metallic sodium in liquefied ammonia in a sealed tube. There is some reason to assume that it is a definite compound of the composition $N_2H_6Na_2$.

soda-orthoclase (sō′dą-ôr″thō-klāz), *n.* A variety of the potash feldspar, orthoclase, peculiar in containing several per cent. of soda.

soda-prairie (sō′dą-prā″ri), *n.* An alkaline playa.

sod-form (sod′fôrm), *n.* In *phytogeog.,* see ★*vegetation-form.*

Sodic chlorid. Same as *sodium chlorid.*

sodioferric (sō-di-ō-fer′ik), *a.* [*sodium* + L. *ferrum,* iron, + *-ic.*] Containing as constituents iron (in the ferric state or with apparent triad valence) and sodium: as, *sodioferric* sulphate.

sodipotassic (sō″di-pō-tas′ik), *a.* [*sodi(um)* + *potass(ium)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.,* in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having soda and potash in equal or nearly equal amounts, within the limits $\frac{K_2O'}{Na_2O'} < \frac{5}{3} > \frac{3}{5}$.

sodium, *n.*—**Acid sodium carbonate.** Same as *sodium acid-carbonate* or *sodium bicarbonate,* $NaHCO_3$.—**Becker's sodium process.** See ★*process.*—**Sodium acetate,** a salt prepared by the action of acetic acid on sodium carbonate. It forms large transparent prisms belonging to the monoclinic system and has a chemical constitution expressed by the formula $NaC_2H_3O_2 + 3$ aq. The crystals effloresce slightly in dry air and completely at a moderate heat, and melt below 100° C. They are soluble in three parts of cold and an equal weight of hot water, and are also soluble in alcohol.—**Sodium acid-carbonate.** See *sodium bicarbonate.*—**Sodium aluminate.** As a commercial product in the United States this salt is known by the trade-name *Natrona saponifier,* being manufactured at Natrona, Pennsylvania, for use in soap-making.—**Sodium arseniate,** a substance used in dyeing calico: known as *dung substitute* or ★*dunging-salt* (which see).—**Sodium dioxid.** Same as ★*sodium peroxid.*—**Sodium hyposulphite.** See ★*sodium thiosulphate.*—**Sodium light.** See ★*light*[1].—**Sodium manganate,** a compound now manufactured on a large scale for use as a disinfectant. The alternate formation and decomposition of this salt form the basis of the Tessié du Motay process, as modified by Fontana, for the preparation of oxygen in large quantity.—**Sodium methylate.** See ★*methylate.*—**Sodium permanganate,** a salt now used to some extent, though not as largely as the manganate, for disinfecting purposes.—**Sodium peroxid,** a yellowish-white solid substance prepared by heating metallic sodium in an excess of oxygen or of air to about 300° C. It has the composition Na_2O_2. When heated with combustible substances it acts as a most energetic oxidizing agent, the combustion by means of it of aluminium in a finely divided state being used as a source of extremely high temperature. (See ★*aluminothermics* and ★*thermit.*) Dissolved in water, sodium peroxid becomes a source of hydrogen dioxid, and thus, advantageously with addition of magnesium sulphate to correct the injurious effect of caustic soda formed at the same time, this material is coming into use as a valuable bleaching agent. Also called *sodium dioxid.*—**Sodium phosphate,** crystallized disodium orthophosphate, $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$. It is used as a saline purgative in medicine, and to some extent finds applications in calico-printing and photography.—**Sodium silicate.** This compound, as manufactured for industrial use, varies in composition, but commonly approximates to $Na_2Si_4O_9$. It is made either by fusion of silicious sand with carbonate or sulphate of sodium, or more usually by heating quartz, flints, or silicious sand with a solution of caustic soda under pressure. It is known as *soluble glass* or *water-glass,* and is largely used in making artificial stone for building and paving and for grindstones, in cementing stone, in fixing fresco-painting, in making "silicated" soap, and in connection with dyeing and calico-printing.—**Sodium stannate,** a salt (Na_2SnO_3) prepared by fusing together the dioxid of tin and caustic soda: extensively manufactured for use in calico-printing. When so used it is known as *preparing salts.*—**Sodium sulphate,** a substance known in the dry state as *salt-cake* (which see), being obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. *Niter-cake* (which see) is the same substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on Chile saltpeter. It is used on a very large scale in the manufacture of glass and for conversion into sodium carbonate by the Leblanc process. Crystallized from solution it has the composition $NaSO_4.10H_2O$, and in this state is known as *Glauber's salt* and is used in medicine as a common saline purgative.—**Sodium sulphid,** a substance frequently used, along with a creamy mixture of slaked lime and water, by tanners to effect the loosening of hair and epidermis from hides, so that these may be removed from the hides preparatory to tanning.—**Sodium sulphite.** The normal sulphite (Na_2SO_3) is used as an antichlor to remove any traces of residual chlorin after bleaching by means of it, and also occasionally as an antiseptic. The *acid-sulphite* ($NaHSO_3$) is employed by brewers to sterilize the interior of casks to be filled with beer.—**Sodium thiosulphate,** a salt (in the crystallized state $Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$) largely used in the metallurgy of silver, as a fixing agent by photographers, and as an antichlor in connection with the bleaching of paper-pulp, occasionally also in medicine. Formerly, and often still in commercial language, called *sodium hyposulphite,* or by photographers *hypo.* By scientific writers the term *sodium hyposulphite* is applied to a different substance, $Na_2S_2O_4$.—**Sodium tungstate.** See *tungstate.*

sodium-bead (sō′di-um-bēd), *n.* A globule of sodium carbonate, or some other salt of sodium, fused in a loop formed at the end of a slender platinum wire. When heated in a clear flame it tinges the flame with the characteristic monochromatic (yellow) light of sodium in the state of vapor.

sod-oil, *n.* It is sometimes confounded with degras or moellon. Properly speaking, skins which have been prepared for oil-tanning are thoroughly saturated (by heating) with fish-oils, hung up for some time in a warm atmosphere, and submitted to pressure to squeeze out the surplus, partially oxidized, oil. This oil or soft grease is known as *degras* or *moellon.* The skins are then washed in an alkaline bath, which dissolves out more oil, and sulphuric acid being afterward added to the liquid after the skins have been removed from it, a further portion of oil or grease is separated, to which the name sod-oil is applied. Both degras and sod-oil are used in currying leather.

sof (sōf), *n.* [Turk. Ar. *sūf, sōf,* wool, goats' hair, a fabric thereof.] A kind of cloth made of mohair.

soffioni (sō-fē-ō′nē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *soffione*, a blowing-pipe (of a bellows), < *soffio*, blowing, < *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow up from below: see *sufflate*.] Vents from which steam, sulphurous fumes, and other exhalations issue in the dying stages of vulcanism.

With the reduction in volume of steam and the lighter gases the heavier and nonexplosive gases become more evident, and then occur the later phenomena known as fumaroles, solfataras, *soffioni* and mofettes. It may be that in the volcanic reservoirs the several vapors are arranged, as in the atmosphere, according to their specific gravity. *Amer. Geol.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

sofism², sofist, sofisticate, sofistry. Amended spellings of *sophism*, etc.

soft. **I.** *a.* **19.** In *archery*, smooth and even in flexure and recoil: said of a bow.—**Soft drink**, any drink that is non-alcoholic, as lemonade, ginger-ale, tea, etc.—**Soft ground**, in *etching*, the ordinary varnish or ground rendered soft by melting it with an equal quantity of tallow. A piece of paper is placed upon this ground and the drawing is made upon the paper. Where the point of the pencil presses, the ground will adhere and the plate be exposed. The plate may then be bitten with the usual mordants. This method was invented two hundred and fifty years ago by a Swiss etcher, Dietrich Meyer. It has recently been revived. See *etching*.

II. *n.* **3.** *pl.* Rags of loosely woven or knitted goods, such as flannel, hosiery, etc.

soft-board (sôft′bōrd), *v. i.* In *currying*, to roll on itself, as a skin in graining. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 417.

soften, *v. t.* **2.** To remove from (natural water) the hardness due to the presence of salts of calcium or magnesium in solution. In the case of temporary hardness, boiling the water or adding to it a carefully determined proportion of calcium hydroxid is used to produce softening; in the case of permanent hardness, sodium carbonate, not in too large excess, may be added. See ★*hardness*, 2.

softening, *n.* **4.** The removal of antimony and other impurities from lead. See ★*improving*, 2. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 686.

softwood, *n.* **2.** A needle-leaved, coniferous tree.

II. *a.* **1.** As applied to trees and logs, needle-leaved; coniferous.—**2.** In *hort.*, designating the 'wood' or twig that is not yet hardened or ripened; green wood: used with reference to the making of cuttings. Compare ★*hardwood*.

soggarth (sog′ärth), *n.* [Also *sogarth*, < Ir., *sagart*, a priest.] Same as ★*saggart*. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

sohaga (sō-hä′gä), *n.* [Hind. *suhaga*, *sohaga*, borax.] A name in use in the bazaars of India for borax brought from Tibet: same as *tincal*.

Soia (soi′ä), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), from *suju*, the Japanese name of a sauce prepared from the beans.] A genus of plants of the family *Fabaceæ*. It contains about 20 species, chiefly twining herbs of the Old World tropics. The genus is of general interest because it includes the soy-bean, *Soia Soja*, an erect, hairy, bean-like plant from China and Japan that is now grown in the United States for soiling and green-manuring. The genus is closely allied to *Phaseolus*, *Vigna*, and *Dolichos*, from which it is distinguished by very technical characters.



Soia Soja.
a, leaf, and spray with pods; *b*, beans.

soie (swo), *n.* [F., silk. See *say*³ and *satin*.] In *fencing*, the tongue of the foil, which traverses the handle and is riveted down on the pommel.

soie laine (swo lān′). [F., 'silk wool.'] A soft, silky flannel for women's dresses.

soil¹, *n.* **3.** In *forestry*, the depth of soil is defined by the following terms, each of which has its equivalent in inches: *very shallow*, less than six inches; *shallow*, 6 to 12 inches; *moderate*, 12 to 24 inches; *deep*, 24 to 36 inches; *very deep*, over 36 inches. The moisture of the soil is defined by the following terms: *wet*, when water drips from a piece held in the hand without pressing; *moist*, when water drips from a piece pressed in the hand; *fresh*, when no water drips from a piece pressed in the hand, though it is unmistakably present; *dry*, when there is little or no trace of water; *very dry*, when the soil is parched. Very dry soils are usually caked and very hard, sand being an exception.—**Acid soil**, virtually a swamp, peat, or muck soil, since this only (on account of its large humus content) contains much acid. Excessive soil acidity is corrected by draining and by liming.—**Buckshot soil**, a black or grayish black soil found in the bottom lands of Louisiana, which crumbles into fine grains when dry. It is very deep and extremely rich and is said to be the best cotton soil of the United States.—**Bureau of Soils.** See ★*bureau*.—**Canebrake soil.** See ★*cane-brake*.—**Cold soil**, practically one that is relatively retentive of water, especially in the spring.—**Gumbo soil.** See ★*gumbo*¹, 4.—**Heavy soil**, a compact, tenacious soil difficult to work; hence, a clay soil, though such a soil is much lighter in weight when dry than a sandy soil.—**Light soil**, a soil of little cohesion, easily worked; hence, a sandy soil, though actually heavier than a clay soil.—**Soil analysis**, the determination of the contents of a soil. This may be either chemical or mechanical. In the latter case it consists in the separation of the particles according to size and the determination of percentages by weight according to an assumed standard of classification. The three principal grades from coarser to finer are sand, silt, and clay. The separation is effected by taking advantage in some way of the different rates of subsidence of different-sized particles in water. See ★*soil elutriator*.—**Soil atmosphere**, air contained in the interstices of the soil mingled with gases and usually saturated with vapor.—**Soil climatology.** See ★*climatology*.—**Soil elutriator**, an apparatus employed in the mechanical analysis of soils (see ★*soil analysis*). In Hilgard's elutriator a current of water passes upward through a tube containing the sample, taking with it particles increasing in size with the velocity of the current. In Goder's elutriator and other late apparatus the principle of centrifugality is depended upon. See ★*elutriator*.—**Soil hygrometer**, an instrument for determining soil moistures by measuring the resistance offered by the moisture between two carbon plates buried in the ground to the passage of an electric current from one to the other. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, pl. XLVIII.—**Soil moisture**, the water contained in soils, which, in its mechanical relations, is of three kinds: *gravitation* or *ground* water — that which stands in the soil by gravitation (see *ground water* under *water* and ★*water-table*, 4); *capillary* water — that which is retained in the interstices by capillarity; and *hygroscopic* water — that which adheres to the surface of the particles regardless of gravitation and capillarity.—**Sour soil.** Same as *acid* ★*soil*.—**Stiff soil**, a tenacious or heavy soil.—**Strong soil**, a soil rich in available plant food.—**Sweet soil**, a non-acid soil.—**Wash soil**, an alluvial soil. Cf. *wash*, *n.*, **7.**

soil¹ (soil), *v. t.* [*soil¹*, *n.*, 4.] In *plumbing*, to paint (the ends of pipes about to be joined) by wiping (them) with soil. See *soil¹*, *n.*, 4.

soil-aspirator (soil′as″pi-rā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for studying the permeability of the soil to air. It consists of a tube reaching down to the desired depth, connected with a manometer and aspirator that establishes a definite suction-pressure and measures the rate at which the air can be drawn through the soil under this pressure.

soil-binder (soil′bīn″dėr), *n.* A plant which serves to protect a clayey or loamy soil from washing. Soil-binding grasses form a compact turf. Some of them are *mud-binders*, fixing the soil of bogs and muddy shores.

soil-creep (soil′krēp), *n.* The slow movement or settling of soil down a slope, caused by removal of support and by circulating water, air currents, and frost.

Hill-drifts [of flints] which have suffered from the movement of *soil-creep* and foundering, and it is concluded that this is the cause of the chipped edges [of pressure-chipped flints]. *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1905, p. 902.

soil-disease (soil′di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease*.

soiling, *n.* **1.** The objects of soiling (the summer feeding of cattle, chiefly dairy stock, in confinement with green feed) are to economize land, to permit the better regulation of the feed of animals and save their strength in seeking it, and to conserve the whole yield of manure. Three to five times as much forage can be produced on the same area by cropping as by pasturing, while the yield of milk is maintained or increased and the manure, otherwise largely wasted, keeps up the fertility of the soil. Soiling is either *complete* or *partial*, in the latter case consisting of the supplementary use of green feed at the time when the pasturage is low. The latter practice is thought to be of great utility in America where the cost of labor and the comparative abundance of land make complete soiling less advantageous. Also *green feeding* and, pleonastically, *green soiling*.—**Soiling crop.** See ★*crop*.

soil-inoculation (soil′in-ok-ū-lā″shon), *n.* The transplanting of micro-organisms to the soil, especially the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which assist in supplying nitrogen to cultivated crops.

soil-map (soil′map), *n.* A map which shows the distribution of different kinds of soils.

Hilgard published an agricultural map of Mississippi in 1860 showing the distribution of the soils of the State. This was based principally upon the distribution of the native vegetation, especially upon the forest trees. Following out this idea, *soil maps* of all the cotton-producing States were published in connection with the Tenth Census. Much of this work has subsequently been republished in modified form by the several States and enlarged maps have been issued. Many general reconnoissances have been made by State geological surveys and by the transcontinental surveys for railroads. In 1892 the first *soil map*, based upon the texture and physical properties of soils, was issued by the World's Fair Commission of Maryland, in connection with the Handbook of the State prepared at the Johns Hopkins University. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 344.

soil-mulsh (soil′mulsh), *n.* See ★*mulsh*.

soil-survey (soil′sėr-vā), *n.* A field and laboratory study of soils with regard to their relation to crops, involving their classification and local delimitation, the results being expressed finally in a soil-map. The classification is based mainly on physical features determined from samples, but chemical character and vegetation are also observed. Such surveys are undertaken by the United States government in conjunction with State institutions. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 26.

soil-thermometer (soil′thėr-mom″e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer adapted to taking the temperature of the soil at a considerable depth.

sojurn, sojurner. Simplified spellings of *sojourn*, *sojourner*.

sol. An abbreviation (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Solicitor*.

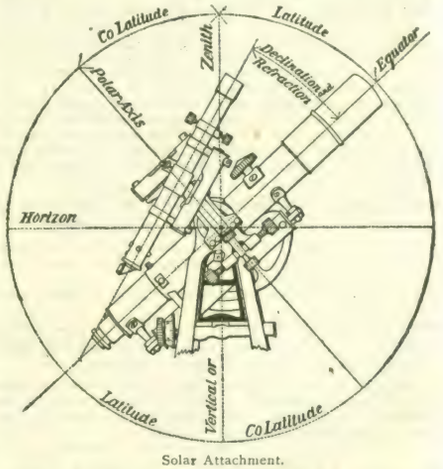
sola³ (sō′lä), *a.* Feminine of *solo* or *solus*. See *solus*.

solanicine (sō-lan′i-sin), *n.* [*solan(ine)* + *-ic* + *-ine²*.] A bright-yellow, amorphous, strongly basic compound, $C_{26}H_{39}ON$ (?), prepared by the action of concentrated hydrochloric acid on solanine. It melts and decomposes above 250° C.

solanidine (sō-lan′i-din), *n.* [*solan(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine²*.] A colorless, basic compound, $C_{40}H_{61}NO_2$, prepared by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on solanine. It crystallizes in long needles and melts at 88° C.

solanoma (sol-a-nō′mä), *n.*; pl. *solanomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *solanum* (*tuberosum*), potato, + *-oma*.] A cancer of a type intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid.

solar¹, *a.*—**Apparent solar day.** See ★*day¹*.—**Carrington's law of solar rotation.** See ★*law¹*.—**Solar attachment**, a later and improved form of Burt's solar compass, consisting of a small telescope with adjust-



Solar Attachment.

ments, attached to an engineer's transit or theodolite. It determines the true meridian directly within a minute or two of arc, by a simple pointing upon the sun. Compare *solar* ★*compass*.—**Solar cautery, climate, compass.** See ★*cautery*, etc.—**Solar constant.** It is the amount of heat received from the sun in a unit of time by a unit of area at the earth's mean distance perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays and unshielded by atmosphere, that is, the amount of heat actually measured by the actinometer and corrected by adding the heat absorbed by the air. On account of the difficulty in determining this latter correction, the deduced values of the solar constant vary widely, ranging from about two to four gram-calories per square centimeter per minute. At present it is generally assumed to lie between 2.0 and 2.5. It is possible that it may vary with the condition of the sun's surface.—**Solar cyclone, flocculus, granule.** See ★*cyclone*, etc.—**Solar magnetic period.** See ★*period*.—**Solar motor, parallax, tide.** See ★*motor*, etc.—**Solar phosphori**, substances that are photoluminescent, emitting light as the result of exposure to sunlight. See ★*luminescence*.—**Solar star.** See ★*star¹*.

solar² (sō′lär), *n.* [L. *solarium*. See *sollar*.] In Roman and early medieval houses, a terrace, or balcony, or a room much exposed to the sun; a sollar.

Rooms at the side of the great hall were added, called *solars* (solaria), the sunny or light rooms.
Pollen, Furniture at South Kensington, lxvii.

Solarian (sō-lā′ri-an), *n.* [L. *solari(s)*, of the sun, + *-an.*] An inhabitant of the Utopian "City of the Sun." *C. Lombroso* (trans.), Man of Genius, p. 287.

solarization, *n.*—**Reversal by solarization,** in *photog.*, the conversion of what should be a negative image into a positive by over-exposure.—**Solarization of the earth,** in *meteor.*, the heat, light, or other influence received by radiation from the sun; insolation; incident solar radiation.

solarometer (sō-la-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *solar(ium)*, sun-dial (?), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument built upon the theory of the astronomical triangle, mounted upon a pedestal whose base is in the plane of the horizon: designed by Commodore W. H. Beehler, *U. S. N.* It affords a mechanical solution of the astronomical triangle, and obviates logarithmic and other mathematical calculations; it also combines in itself a polorus, thereby furnishing a solution of the entire problem for ascertaining a ship's place in latitude and longitude, and the error of the compass. Another feature of the solarometer is that it provides means of observing astronomical angles independently of the sea horizon, as all calculations are made from the zenith.

soldado, *n.* 2. The West Indian squirrel-fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis.*

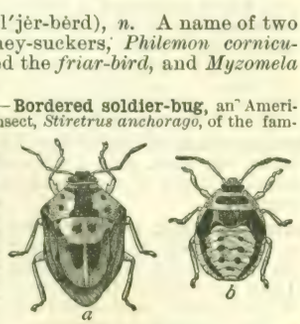
solder, *n.*—**Brass solder,** a class of copper-zinc alloys used for joining various parts of articles by fusion. The proportions vary from 34 parts of copper and 66 parts of zinc to 58 parts of copper and 42 parts of zinc. When brass solder is used for soldering iron and copper, tin is added to the copper and zinc, and the alloy changes in color from yellow to gray or white. In some brass solders a small proportion of lead is also added; but these are now used very rarely. The preparation of brass solders is usually effected by adding strongly heated zinc to melted brass, and pouring the mixture through a wet broom into cold water, thereby producing granulation.—**Pale solder.** See *pewterers'* ★*solder.*—**Pewterers' solder,** an alloy of the color of lead or pewter, made up of tin and lead, with or without bismuth. When the alloy is tin (66⅔) parts and lead (33⅓), it is called *hard pale solder;* when bismuth is added it is called *middling pale solder.*—**Soft solder.** (*a*) The more fusible solder in general use for articles which need not withstand temperatures much above that of boiling water. It consists of an alloy of tin and lead in various proportions: *fine solder,* 2 parts tin to 1 part lead; *tinmen's solder,* 1 tin to 1 lead; *common* or *plumbers' solder,* 1 tin to 2 lead; *coarse solder,* 1 tin to 3 lead; *pewterers' solder,* 2 tin, 1 lead, and 1 bismuth.

soldier, *n.* 6. (*g*) A scorpænoid fish, *Gymnapistes marmoratus,* of Tasmania. (*h*) A labroid fish, *Pseudolabrus miles,* of New Zealand. (*i*) A percoid fish, *Etheostoma cœruleum,* of the United States.—9. An artificial fly used in bass-fishing. *Jordan and Evermann,* Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. xlviii.—**Soldier's spots,** whitish spots sometimes seen post-mortem on the serous surfaces of the pericardium, the peritoneal covering of the liver, etc. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 772.

soldier-ant, *n.* 2. The bulldog ant of Australia.

soldier-bird (sōl′jėr-bėrd), *n.* A name of two Australian honey-suckers, *Philemon corniculatus,* also called the *friar-bird,* and *Myzomela sanguineolenta.*

soldier-bug, *n.*—**Bordered soldier-bug,** an American hemipterous insect, *Stiretrus anchorago,* of the family *Pentatomidæ,* red and black in color and predatory in habit, feeding upon the larva of the asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) and other injurious insects.—**Glassy winged soldier-bug,** a American capsid bug, *Hyalioides vitripennis,* which is predatory in its habits and destroys leaf-hoppers and other small soft-bodied insects. It is a noted enemy of the grape-vine leaf-hopper.—**Green soldier-bug,** an American pentatomid bug, *Nezara hilaris,* which preys on soft-bodied insects and also sucks the sap of tender plant growth.—**Placid soldier-bug,** an American pentatomid bug, *Podisus placidus,* which destroys the imported currant-worm and other insect larvæ.



Bordered Soldier-bug (*Stiretrus anchorago*).
a, adult bug; *b*, nymph: enlarged a little more than two times.
(Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

soldier-fish, *n.* 2. A common name of a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastes kuhlii,* of Madeira.

soldier's-buttons (sōl′jėrz-but″nz), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

soldier's-cap (sōl′jėrz-kap″), *n.* The plant Dutchman's-breeches, *Bikukulla Cucullaria.*

soldier's-plume (sōl′jėrz-plōm″), *n.* The flaming or smaller purple fringed orchis, *Blephariglottis psychodes.*

soldino (sōl-dē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *soldo.* See *soldo.*] A small silver coin introduced in Venice in the fourteenth century, and subsequently current in other parts of Italy.

soldone (sōl-dō′nā), *n.* [It., aug. of *soldo.* See *soldo.*] 1. A copper coin of Mantua in the eighteenth century.—2. A billon coin of Venice, equal to 12 soldi.

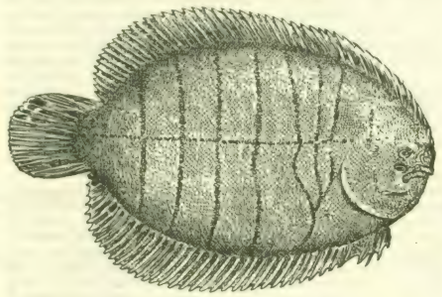
sole[1], *n.* 4. (*o*) The closely interwoven mass of roots which forms the base of a turf.

Crested dog's tail grass . . . contributes materially to the production of a good "*sole*" in the turf of pastures. *W. Fream,* Complete Grazier, p. 898.

(*p*) In *golf,* the flat, bottom part of a club which rests on the ground. (*q*) The inner cylindrical surface of a water-wheel which forms the bottoms of the buckets on the periphery. See *sole-plate,* 2.

sole[1], *v. t.* 2. In *golf,* to place the sole of (a club) on the ground immediately behind the ball in preparing for a shot.

sole[2], *n.* 2. A name given to various Australian fishes: in Sydney to *Synaptura nigra;* in Melbourne to *Rhombosolea bassensis;* in New Zealand to *Rhombosolea monopus* (called the *flounder* in Tasmania) and *Peltorhamphus novæ-zelandiæ;* and in Tasmania to *Ammotretis rostratus,* of the family *Pleuronectidæ. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**American sole,** *Achirus fasciatus,* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**English sole,** a name given in California to the flounder, *Eopsetta Jordani.*—**Long-finned sole,** *Glyptocephalus zachirus,* found in deep waters of the northern Pacific.—**Mexican sole,** *Achirus mazatlanus,* a sole found on the west coast of Mexico.—**San Diego sole,** *Symphurus atricaudus,* known from San Diego to Cape San Lucas.—**Slippery sole,** *Microstomus pacificus,* found in rather deep water off the Pacific coast of North America, from Monterey to Unalaska.—**Tasmanian sole,** *Ammotretis rostratus,* a flatfish of the family *Soleidæ.*



American Sole (*Achirus fasciatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

sole-bar (sōl′bär), *n.* An outside sill in a railway car. [Eng.]

solem, *a.* A simplified spelling of *solemn.*

soleniform (sō-len′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *Solen* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form of the pelecypod genus *Solen.*

solenium (sō-lē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *solenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήνιον*, a small pipe or conduit.] In some alcyonarians, one of the canals lined by endoderm, which are given off as diverticula from the cœlentera of the zoöids comprising a colony and from which buds develop. *G. C. Bourne,* in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., March, 1900, p. 522.

solennemente (so-len-ē-mān′tē), *adv.* [It., < *solenne,* solemn.] In *music,* with solemnity or dignity.

Solenopsidæ (sol-ē-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + Gr. *ὄψις*, form, + *-idæ.*] A primitive family of prionodesmaceous pelecypods having thin elongate valves with edentulous hinge and external ligament. Its representatives are found in rocks from the Silurian to the Triassic.

solenostelic (sō″lē-nō-stē′lik), *a.* [Gr. *σωλήν*, a tube, + *στήλη*, a column.] In *bot.,* having a tubular stele with both external and internal phloem, as in certain ferns, etc. *Nature,* Nov. 19, 1903.

solentine (sol′en-tīn), *n.* [Variant of *celandine.*] The spotted touch-me-not, *Impatiens biflora.* Also called *ceroline* and *brook-celandine.*

sole-plate, *n.* 3. Any bed-plate or base-plate on which a machine rests. It is ordinarily less massive than a bed-plate, and parts are bolted to it rather than cast in one piece with it.—4. The bed of a horizontal or reverberatory heating-furnace.—5. The casting underneath a large bearing for a shaft.

solfataric, *a.* 2. Noting that stage in the expiring or quiescent phase of a volcano during which steam and vapors, more or less sulphurous, are alone emitted. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 278.

sol-flower (sol′flou″ėr), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum Helianthemum.*

Sol.-Gen. An abbreviation of *Solicitor-General.*

solid, *a.* 15. Of uniform color; self-colored: a pigeon-fanciers' term.—**Solid box,** a cylindrical bushing or bearing which has no joint; a deadeye.

solidity, *n.*—**Geometrical solidity,** tridimensional extension. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Physical solidity,** that property of matter which prevents two different bodies from occupying the same portion of space at the same time. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

solidus curve. [L. *solidus,* solid.] A curve which shows the temperatures of complete solidification or beginning liquefaction of a series of alloys containing every proportion of the two constituents. See *liquidus* ★*curve.*

The authors give data for the liquidus and for the *solidus curve* for aluminum and tin.
Jour. Phys. Chem., May, 1904, p. 363.

Solinian (sō-lin′i-an), *a.* [LL. *Solin(us)* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Solinus, a Roman grammarian and geographer of the third century A.D.

The chief additional references [in mediæval maps] to what may be called the fact and fiction of the central Mediæval period do not lie in the monsters [geographical mythology] of South Africa (as some have supposed), for these are almost purely *Solinian.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 141.

solitary, *a.* 12. In *astron.,* noting certain stars which have no conspicuous neighbors (*a* Hydræ, for instance), or stars which are not members of a binary system, visual or spectroscopic. Called by W. Herschel *intersystematical.*

solitidal (sol-i-tī′dal), *a.* [L. *sol,* sun, + E. *tide* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the tide produced by the sun. See *solar* ★*tide.*

solo, *n.* 3. In *card-playing,* a bid to play without a partner or without discarding from the hand, as in solo whist and skat.—**Heart solo,** solo for three players, the pack being reduced to 24 cards by throwing out the 8 of hearts and all the diamonds but the 7. Diamonds are always color, and the only bid is solo. *Amer. Hoyle,* p. 292.

soloid (sol′oid), *n.* [*sol(id)* + *-oid.*] A compressed preparation of a drug.

The contents are as follows: . . . pipette, vaseline, brush, &c.; cover-glasses when spread with blood, &c., ready for staining; "*soloids*" of various staining powders; tissue paper for blood spreads, etc.
Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 36.

Solomonian (sol-ō-mō′ni-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, King Solomon: as, "*Solomonian* wisdom." *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 134.

Solomon's-seal, *n.* 1. (*b*) In Tasmania, the turquoise-berry, *Drymophila cyanocarpa.* See ★*turquoise-berry.*—**Clustered, dwarf, small, zigzag Solomon's-seal,** the false Solomon's-seal, *Vagnera racemosa.*—**Two-leaved Solomon's-seal,** *Valentinia Canadensis.* Also called *false lily-of-the-valley* and *one-blade.* See *Maianthemum.*

soloric (sō-lor′ik), *a.* [*Solor(ina)* + *-ic.*] Of or derived from *Solorina.*—**Soloric acid,** a ruby-red compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, contained in the lichen *Solorina crocea.* It crystallizes in lustrous monoclinic prisms or needles and melts at 199–201° C.

solotnik, *n.* See ★*zolotnik.*

solpugid (sol-pū′jid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Solpugidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Solpugidæ.*

Solr. An abbreviation of *Solicitor.*

solubility, *n.*—**Coefficient of solubility,** in *chem.* or *phys.,* a numerical constant denoting the degree of solubility of a substance in a given solvent.—**Solubility product.** See ★*product.*

solut. An abbreviation of *solution.*

solute, *a.* II. *n.* The substance dissolved in a given solution: as, a solution is composed of solvent and *solute.*

As the molecular weight of the *solute* is inversely proportional to the difference in the vapor pressure of solvent and solution, it follows that the observed vapor pressure of the solution was much too small to conform to theory. *Jour. Phys. Chem.,* May, 1904, p. 317.

solution, *n.*—**Almén's solution,** a solution prepared by dissolving 4 grams of potassium-sodium tartrate, 2 grams of bismuth subnitrate, and 10 grams of sodium hydrate in 90 cubic centimeters of water, heating to the boiling-point, and filtering on cooling. It is used in testing for glucose.—**Battley's solution.** Same as *laudanum.* Also known as *liquor opii sedativus.*—**Belt of solution,** in *geol.,* a phase used by Van Hise to indicate a characteristic process of the 'belt of weathering,' a belt from which matter is removed by the solvent action of water. *Van Hise,* in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 487.—**Concentrated solution,** a strong solution; one containing a large proportion of the dissolved substance, either as approaching the maximum amount capable of solution, or as compared with the amount of most other substances soluble in the same liquid.—**Critical composition of solution,** the composition of the solution which belongs to the critical temperature.—**Critical solution,** a solution having the critical composition.—**Critical temperature of solution,** a temperature below which two liquids which are without chemical action on each other do not dissolve in each other in all proportions, while above this temperature they do thus dissolve.—**Decinormal solution.** See ★*decinormal,* 2.—**Dilute solution,** a weak solution; a solution containing a small proportion of the dissolved substance, either as compared with the maximum amount capable of solution, or as compared with the amount of most other substances soluble in the same liquid.—**Dunham's solution,** a

bacteriological culture-medium which is composed of 10 grams of peptone and 3 grams of salt to the liter of water. It differs from ordinary nutrient bouillon in the absence of the constituents of beef extract. It is used to study the production of indol.—**Ehrlich-Biondi solution,** a staining mixture prepared by mixing solutions of acid-fuchsin, orange G, and methyl green, saturated at ordinary temperatures, in the proportion of 4 : 7 : 8 respectively. The resulting solution may then be diluted with water to the desired degree 1 : 50-100. It is essential that the dyes in question should be chemically pure. They are best obtained from the Berliner Actiengesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation. The solution is used in the study of the blood.—**Equimolecular solutions.** See ★*equimolecular.*—**Geometrical solution,** a solution by means of ruler and compasses only, that is, by straight lines and circles only.—**Gravity-solution** or **heavy solution.** Of the numerous solutions proposed, the following are the most important: *Thoulet's* or *Sonstadt's solution* and *Klein's solution.* See *gravity-solution. Braun's solution,* methylene iodide, CH_2I_2, having a density of 3.33. *Penfield's solution,* silver-thallium nitrate, liquid at 75° C, density 4.5. *Retger's solution,* mercury-thallium nitrate, liquid at 76° C, density 5.3. *Rohrbach's solution,* barium-mercury iodide, density 3.588.—**Heat of solution.** See ★*heat.*—**Heavy solution.** See *gravity-*★*solution.*—**Isotonic saline solution,** a solution in which the salts are in the same proportion as in the blood-plasma, so that when injected into the veins it causes no alteration in the blood-corpuscles.—**Isotonic solution.** See *isotonic saline* ★*solution.*—**Mandl's solution,** a solution of 10 grains of iodine, 4 grains of phenol, and 20 grains of potassium iodide, in one ounce of glycerin.—**Mayer's solution,** a solution of potassium-mercuric iodide used in chemical analysis for the detection and quantitative determination of alkaloids.—**Monsel's solution,** a deep red-brown, syrupy, aqueous solution of basic ferric sulphate of variable composition, which contains not less than 13.57 per cent. of metallic iron. It is a powerful styptic.—**Morton's solution,** a solution of 5 grains of iodine, and 30 grains of potassium iodide, in one ounce of glycerin.—**Nessler's solution.** (*b*) The solution of Nessler's reagent for the detection and determination of ammonia. It is made by precipitating a solution of mercuric chlorid by one of potassium iodide, adding the latter in excess until the precipitate is barely redissolved, and making the liquid so obtained strongly alkaline with potassium or sodium hydroxid.—**Normal salt solution,** in *med.*, a term often incorrectly used to denote the so-called *physiological salt solution,* or one containing approximately the same proportion of chlorid of sodium as the blood; the latter is more nearly a decinormal solution, or one one tenth the strength of a normal solution. Also *normal saline solution.* See *physiological salt* ★*solution.*—**Normal solution,** a solution which contains in one liter a sufficient quantity of a chemical reagent to replace, unite with, or directly or indirectly bring into action one gram of hydrogen. A liter of a normal solution of a chemical reagent therefore always contains a number of grams of the reagent equal to its molecular weight divided by the number of active hydrogen atoms it contains, or by the number of hydrogen atoms the active element or group it contains can replace. The following table illustrates the principle:

Reagent.	Formula.	Molecular Weight.	Normal Solution, grams per liter.
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	36.4	36.4
Sodium hydroxid	NaOH	40	40
Sulphuric acid	H_2SO_4	98	49
Phosphoric acid	H_3PO_4	108	36
Sodium chlorid	NaCl	58.4	58.4

Normal solutions are of great value in volumetric chemical analysis. When solutions of less strength than the normal are desired, they are diluted one half, one fifth, one tenth, and one one-hundredth, giving seminormal, quintinormal, decinormal, and centinormal solutions. These are usually abbreviated as $\frac{N}{2}$, $\frac{N}{5}$, $\frac{N}{10}$, and $\frac{N}{100}$.—**Orth's solution,** a mixture of 10 parts of Müller's fluid and 1 part of formol: used as a fixative agent in histological work.—**Pacini's solution,** a solution of sodium chlorid and corrosive sublimate, used to dilute the blood in counting the red corpuscles in a drop under the microscope.—**Perfusion solution.** See ★*perfusion.*—**Physiological salt solution,** a solution of sodium chlorid of the same strength as that found in the blood-serum of a given animal; when used for injections in man a 0.7 to 0.8 per cent. solution should be employed. Such a solution is said to be isotonic, and will not cause the dissolution of hemoglobin from the red blood-corpuscles. Physiological salt solution, injected subcutaneously or intravenously, is extensively utilized to combat heart-failure. Compare *normal salt* ★*solution.*—**Physiological solution.** Same as *physiological salt* ★*solution.*—**Ringer's solution,** a solution which is extensively used in physiological experiments as a substitute for blood-serum in maintaining the life of tissues. It is composed of 100 cubic centimeters of a 0.75 per cent. solution of sodium chlorid, 5 cubic centimeters of a 0.25 per cent. solution of calcium chlorid, 2.5 cubic centimeters of a 0.5 per cent. solution of bicarbonate of sodium, and the same amount of a 0.75 per cent. solution of potassium chlorid.—**Saline solution,** in *physiol.* and *pathol.*, when not otherwise qualified, a physiological solution of salt (sodium chlorid). See *physiological salt* ★*solution.*—**Salt solution.** Same as *saline* ★*solution.*—**Seiler's solution.** Same as *Seiler's* ★*spray.*—**Solid solution,** a solid homogeneous mixture of two or more constituents which remains homogeneous although their ratio is varied. One important property of a solution is that a dissolved substance diffuses from places where it is abundant to places where it is less abundant. The fact that diffusion may take place in solids suggested the conception of solid solutions. If clean gold and lead are left in close contact for ten years, gold is found to have diffused into the lead more than three or four hundredths of an inch from the surface. So carbon, absorbed by hot wrought-iron, diffuses to the center of the mass, as in making steel by cementation. The application of the principles governing solid solutions, not only to matters of purely theoretic interest, but also to important metallurgical processes, has been fruitful.

No one had done more than Sir Benjamin Baker to insist on the importance of phenomena which engineers used to consider "mysterious" in connection with the behaviour of steel, and his warnings and example were at last being regarded and followed. The lecturer pointed out that when metallurgists gave engineers mild steel, they provided a cinder-free *solid solution* of iron and carbon. All subsequent advance has been due to the recognition of this fact, and to the gradual studies of the properties of metallic *solid solutions.*

Nature, May 1, 1902, p. 19.

Solution tension. See ★*tension.*—**Solution theory,** the theory that steel and various alloys consist of solid solutions, subject to the laws of solid solutions, and to be studied by the same methods.—**Standard solution,** in *analyt. chem.*, a solution made of such strength that one cubic centimeter of it corresponds to some convenient definite quantity of a substance whose amount is to be determined by measuring the volume of the standard solution required to complete some suitable reaction with it. Since Gay-Lussac the assay of silver is made by dissolving in nitric acid an amount of the alloy which contains a little more than one gram of silver, precipitating the silver by a standard solution of sodium chlorid of such strength that 100 cubic centimeters of it precipitate one gram of silver, and measuring the volume of the standard solution required. See *standardized solution.*—**Supersaturated solution,** in *phys. chem.*, a solution which contains more dissolved substance than produces saturation at the actual temperature if the solution is in contact with undissolved solid. The addition of a minute fragment of the solid will cause the excess of the dissolved salt to crystallize, and the temperature of the solution to rise; even a mechanical disturbance will end the supersaturation, if it be considerable.—**Thiersch's solution,** a solution of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid 12 parts, in distilled water 1,000 parts, used as an antiseptic lotion.—**Toison's solution,** a solution used as a diluent in counting the blood-corpuscles with the hematocytometer: it also prevents the blood from clotting. It has the following composition: sodium chlorid 1 gram, sodium sulphate 8 grams, neutral glycerin 30 grams, distilled water 160 grams, methyl violet 5B 0.025 grams.—**Vapor pressure of a solution.** See ★*pressure.*—**Wackenroder's solution,** a liquid obtained by passing sulphureted hydrogen gas into an aqueous solution of sulphur dioxid. It is a complex mixture, containing pentathionic acid; and probably also hexathionic, tetrathionic, trithionic, and sulphuric acids.—**Ziehl's solution,** a carbol-fuchsin of the following composition: 1 part of fuchsin, 100 parts of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, and 10 parts of absolute alcohol.

solutional (sō-lū′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*solution* + *-al*[1].] Of the nature of a solution; of or pertaining to solution. *Nature,* Dec. 3, 1903, p. 103.

solution-plane (sō̤-lū′shọn-plān), *n.* See ★*plane*[1].

solution-pressure (sō̤-lū′shọn-presh″ūr), *n.* See ★*pressure.*

solutol (sol′ū-tol), *n.* [L. *solutus,* pp. of *solvere,* dissolve, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a mixture of cresol and its sodium salt. It is soluble in water and is used as a disinfectant.

Solutrian (sō̤-lū′tri-ạn), *a.* [F. *Solutré,* a cave in the Mâcon district, Saône-et-Loire.] Of or pertaining to the Solutré cave; specifically, noting the third of De Mortillet's paleolithic periods, characterized by flint implements of higher perfection than the preceding Chellian and Moustierian periods. Also *Solutrean. Keane,* Ethnology, p. 87.

M. Armand Viré describes the *Solutrean* cavern of Lacave (Lot), which yielded many objects of reindeer horn, some bearing carvings (once a spirited head of antelope), and well-worked flint implements.

Athenæum, Jan. 20, 1906, p. 82.

solv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *solve.*

solvate (sol′vāt), *n.* [*solv*(*ent*) + *-ate*[1].] In *phys. chem.*, a term suggested to denote supposed compounds of one or more molecules of a solvent either with the ions or with the undissociated molecules of a dissolved substance: if the solvent is water, these compounds are called *hydrates. Jour. Phys. Chem.,* Jan., 1905, p. 80.

Solvent naphtha. See *naphtha,* 2.

solveol (sol′vē-ol), *n.* [L. *solvere,* dissolve, + *-ol.*] 1. A trade-name of a mixture of cresol and sodium cresotinate. It is used in medicine internally like creosote.—2. A trade-name of solutions of mixtures of the cresols and salicylates.

solvin (sol′vin), *n.* [L. *solvere,* dissolve, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of sodium sulphoricinate. See ★*sulphoricinate.*

sölvsbergite (sėlvs′berg-īt), *n.* [*Sölvesberg,* Norway, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a dense aphanitic to fine-grained igneous rock composed of alkali feldspars (albite and microcline) with ægirite, and sometimes hornblende (katoforite), with or without quartz or nephelite; a grorudite poor in quartz. *Brögger,* 1894.

soma[1], *n.* (*c*) The body of a multicellular organism as contrasted with its germ-cells.

In the Metazoa, according to my opinion, the germ-cells are immortal like the Protozoa . . . ; only the *soma* dies. *Eimer* (trans.), Organic Evolution, p. 68.

somæsthetic, *a.* See ★*somesthetic.*

somal (sō′mạl), *a.* [*soma*[1] + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the body. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1900, p. 133.

soma-plasm (sō′mạ-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα,* body, + *πλάσμα,* anything formed.] The plasm or protoplasm of the body-cells of an organism, in contradistinction to the reproductive plasma of the germ-cells.

With Weismann, we suppose the germ-plasm to be different in kind from the general *soma-plasm.*

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 259.

Somaschian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to the religious society of Somaschians.

somatalgia (sō-mạ-tal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Bodily pain. *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 480.

Somatic cell. (*b*) A cell that takes part in the formation of the soma or body, as distinguished from a germ-cell. See ★*soma*[1] (*c*).

But, from another point of view, it may be said with equal accuracy that the fertilized ovum gives rise in development to two sets of elements—to the *somatic cells* which become differentiated into the various tissues of the body, and to a lineage of non-specialized germ-cells, some of which will eventually be separated off to begin a new generation. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 209.

Somatic mesoblast. See ★*mesoblast,* 2.

somatically (sō̤-mat′i-kạl-i), *adv.* Corporeally; as regards the body or soma.

But while the Seri Indians are so well developed *somatically,* are runners in a land of running peoples (their very name signifies 'spry'), . . . 'they have been no less notorious among the Caucasian settlers of two generations for unparalleled laziness.'

A. F. Chamberlain, in Pop. Sci. Mo., March, 1902, p. 421.

somaticos (sō̤-mat′i-kos), *n.*; pl. *somaticoi* (-koi). [Gr. *σωματικός,* adj.: see *somatic.*] The human body; man viewed from an anatomical point of view without regard to his psychic activities. [Rare.]

Accordingly, the *somatikos* is gradually reshaped by the demotic activities; and, since the course of development of the activities is convergent, the somatic modification is also convergent, and hence bodies of unrelated peoples tend toward a common type.

J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895-96, [xxxviii.

somatoblast (sō′mạ-tō̤-blast), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *βλαστός,* germ.] A blastomere which is to give rise to the ventral plate and nervous system of an annelid.

somatochrome (sō′mạ-tō̤-krōm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *χρῶμα,* color.] A nerve-cell which possesses a well-marked cell-body surrounding the nucleus on all sides and staining deeply in basic aniline dyes. *Nissl.*

Cells which react both as to their nuclei and as to their cell bodies to the Nissl stain. To these cells Nissl has given the name "*somatochromes.*"

F. R. Bailey, in Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 552.

somatoderm (sō′mạ-tō̤-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *δέρμα,* skin.] The somatopleura or somatic layer of mesoderm in the vertebrate embryo.

somatogenetic (sō″mạ-tō̤-jē̤-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *γένεσις* (*γενετ-*), origin, + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, arising in the somatic elements of the body and not in the germ-cells: opposed to ★*blastogenetic:* said of the acquired as opposed to the congenital characters of an organism.

But although the modifications thus induced may be and generally are adaptive,—such as the increased muscularity caused by the use of muscles, "practice making perfect" in the case of nervous adjustments, and so on,—in no case can these so-called acquired or "*somatogenetic*" characters exercise any influence upon the germ-cells, such that they should re-appear in their products (progeny) as congenital or "blasto-genetic" characters.

G. J. Romanes, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 441.

somatogenic, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or concerning origin from the larval or later stages of development. [Rare.]—**Somatogenic variation.** See ★*variation.*

somatography (sō-mạ-tog″rạ-fi), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body, + *-γραφια,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The description of the physical characteristics of the races of man.

somatologist (sō-mạ-tol′ō̤-jist), *n.* [*somatolog*(*y*) + *-ist.*] One who devotes himself to, or is versed in, the study of somatology.

This plan of partial deportation and colonization was familiar to the Carthaginians, Romans, and other enterprising nations of the Mediterranean Basin, and explains to a large extent the constant blending of extreme physical types which the *somatologist* discovers in the remains from the oldest cemeteries around that great interior sea.

D. G. Brinton, in Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 594.

somatophyte (sō′ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα(τ-)*, body, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant some part of which ceases from growth, thus forming a body. All the higher plants are somatophytes, and qualifiedly even those unicellular ones (*Vaucheria*, *Mucor*) in which growth is at length only apical. Opposed to *asomatophyte*. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 3.

somatophytic (sō″ma-tō-fit′ik), *a.* [*somatophyt(e)* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a somatophyte: opposed to *asomatophytic*. *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 6.

somatoplasma (sō″ma-tō-plaz′mä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *somatoplasm*.

somatopsychic (sō″ma-tō-sī′kik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα(τ-)*, body, + E. *psychic.*] Consisting of mind and body; pertaining to mind and body, or to their relation.

Consciousness is a function of the associative mechanism and may be considered in its threefold relationship to the outer world, the body and self — allopsychic, *somatopsychic*, and autopsychic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 27.

somatopsychical (sō″ma-tō-sī′ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα(τ-)*, body, + *ψυχικός*, of the mind, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both body and mind: as, "*somatopsychical* ideas of anxiety." *Alien. and Neurol.*, Feb., 1903, p. 56.

somatose (sō′ma-tōs), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα(τ-)*, body, + *-ose.*] A commercial peptone (albumose) preparation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 186.

somatosplanchnic (sō″ma-tō-splangk′nik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα(τ-)*, body, + *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to both the somatic and splanchnic layers of mesoderm. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1890, ser. B, p. 165.

somesthesis (sō-mes-thē′sis), *n.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + NL. *æsthesis.*] A supposed subconscious alertness or diffused 'touchiness' due to varying tonicity of the sensory centers of the cortex.

I shall use the term 'kinesthesis' for that diffused sensation-feeling due to variations in muscular tonicity; 'cœnesthesis' for the sea of undifferentiated organic 'tone'; and, finally, '*somesthesis*' for the melange of sensibility due to the fusion of currents coming from low-tension ('tonal') functioning of the specific-sensation centers.

T. P. Bailey, in Jour. Philos., Psychol., and Sci. [Methods, Dec. 20, 1906, p. 710.

somesthetic (sō-mes-thet′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σῶμα*, body, + E. *esthetic.*] Relating to organic or common sensation: noting an area in the cortex of the brain which is believed to be the center for such sensation.

At a rough estimate it may be said that the association areas constitute two-thirds of the human cerebral cortex, while only the remaining third, taking the *somæsthetic* and sense-areas together, is provided with projection fibers chiefly.

Amer. Anthropologist, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 609.

somite, *n.*—**Mesoblastic somite,** one of the segmental or metameric pieces of mesoblast found in embryos of annelids, arthropods, and vertebrates: same as *protovertebra* in vertebrate embryology. The mesoblastic somites are of considerable theoretical importance as indicating the number of segments in the body or particular regions of the body, like the head, trunk, etc.

somnal (som′nal), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of a solution of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, IX. 101.

somnambulancy (som-nam′bū-lan-si), *n.* Somnambulism; somnambulance.

The enthusiast passes through life in a sort of happy *somnambulency* — smiling and dreaming as he goes, unconscious of whatever is real, and busy with whatever is fantastic. *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, i.

somnambulize (som-nam′bū-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulized*, ppr. *somnambulizing.* [*somnambul(ism)* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into a sleep-walking state, mesmerize or hypnotize into such a state.

II. *intrans.* To fall into a state of somnambulism or of sleep-walking; act in such a state.

somnifuge (som′ni-fūj), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *fugere*, flee.] Something that drives away or prevents sleep. [Rare.]

I am not sure we would have [the nightingale] if we could, for, in spite of the poets, . . . he has a bad character . . . as a *somnifuge*. *Lowell*, Letters, II. 411.

Somniosus (som-ni-ō′sus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *somniosus*, sleepy, < *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of scymnoid sharks known from northern seas.

somnipathy (som-nip′a-thi), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + Gr. *πάθος*, passive state.] Hypnotic sleep. [Rare.]

somnium (som′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *somnia* (-ä). [L., < *somnus*, sleep.] A dream; the dreaming state; the semiconscious state between sleeping and waking.

somnoform (som′nō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *-form.* Compare *chloroform.*] An anesthetic mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorid with a small quantity of ethyl bromide.

Son of Heaven. See ★*heaven.*

Sonata di camera, a chamber sonata.—**Sonata di chiesa,** a church sonata.

sonder (zon′der), *a.* [Abbr. of G. *sonderklasse*, < *sonder*, special, particular, + *klasse*, class.] Noting a class of small yachts which originated in Germany, and which are restricted in relation to points in construction and sail area. In the aggregate of water-line length, extreme beam, and extreme draft they must not exceed thirty-two feet: as, for example, a water-line of 22 feet, beam of 6 feet, and draft of 4 feet. They must not cost to build more than $1,440 in Germany or more than $2,400 in America, including two suits of sails. Another feature of this sonder class is that their displacement must not be less than 4,035 pounds, and it is required also that their draft of water and their water-line length must be measured with stores on board but without a crew, which latter must consist of three men, all amateurs, and citizens of the country in which the yacht is built. Hollow spars cannot be used, and the sail area is restricted to 550 square feet. Races are sailed under the rules of the International Yacht Racing Union.

Sonder yachtsmen, both victors and vanquished.

N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 9, 1909.

songsmith (sông′smith), *n.* A song maker; a poet. *Athenæum*, March 18, 1905, p. 329. [Rare.]

song-speech (sông′spēch), *n.* A method of speaking that approximates song,—is characterized, that is, by fuller resonance, longer quantities, more continuity of tone, and more definite modulations of pitch than are usual in ordinary speech.

sonomaite (sō-nō′ma-īt), *n.* [*Sonoma* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, which occurs in silky crystalline forms at the geysers in Sonoma county, California.

sonora (sō-nō′rä), *n.* [From *Sonora*, one of the states of Mexico.] A local storm originating east of San Diego, in the mountains of California or adjacent Arizona, and descending from the east, but preceded by westerly winds. Storms of a similar character occur also in the northern part of the Great Basin of California.

Sonoran (sō-nō′ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sonora, Mexico.

The division of the northern part of Arctogæa into a palæarctic and a nearctic region is, however, retained; and it is somewhat regrettable to find that the author is unable to convince himself of the necessity of a *Sonoran* region. *Nature*, Aug. 14, 1902, p. 374.

2. Of or pertaining to a long-headed Indian type which is found in the state of Sonora and scattered over the southwestern parts of the United States.—**Sonoran region, Sonoran zone,** a zoogeographical region instituted by Cope, in 1875, including northern Mexico and adjoining desert portions of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and eastern California. As defined by Merriam, in 1890, the Sonoran zone included also the peninsula of Lower California and part of western Texas as well as much of central Mexico. The term was loosely used by Cope, whose map and description do not agree with one another.

II. *n.* A division of the supposed Uto-Aztecan linguistic family: equivalent to *Piman.*

Sonorous texture, the texture of the sonorous stone which gives forth a musical sound when struck lightly with a mallet. See *sonorous stone*, under *sonorous.*

Large Canton Punch Bowl. *Sonorous texture.*

Marquand Catalogue, 1903.

Sonsonate balsam. See ★*balsam.*

sool[2] (söl), *v. t.* **1.** To excite (a dog) or set him on; 'sic' (a dog). *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

She went quickly towards her camp, calling softly, 'Birree gougou,' which meant '*Sool* 'em, *sool* 'em,' and was the signal for the dogs to come out. Quickly they came and surrounded the black fellows.

Mrs. K. L. Parker, Australian Legendary Tales, p. 90.

2. To worry, as a dog worries a rat.

soomga (söm′gä), *n.* [Russ. *semga*, *sëmga*, pron. syōm′gä, a salmon.] A large sea-trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, common on the Pacific coast; the steelhead.

sooner (sö′nèr), *n.* [*soon*, *a.*, + *-er*[3].] In the western States, any one who settles on government territory before it is legally opened to settlers and thus gains the choice of land and location; hence, any one who gains an unfair advantage by getting ahead of others. [Slang, U. S.]

As the Department holds that every person who now goes upon the strip is a "*sooner*" and loses his rights to take land there, the negatives will become valuable evidence against those going in now to hunt out good claims.

Weekly Post, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1893.

soor (sör), *n.* Aphthæ; thrush.

The streptococcus in pure culture was found in the pus of the cerebro-spinal meninges, but the *soor* fungus appeared in the cultures made from both kidneys.

Jour. Exper. Med., Feb. 4, 1905, p. 396.

soothless (söth′les), *a.* Truthless; treacherous; false.

Lochiel.— Down *soothless* insulter! I trust not the tale:
Though my perishing ranks should be strewed in their gore.

Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

soot-proof (sùt′pröf), *a.* Not affected by soot or deposited carbon, as apparatus and devices for igniting or for other purposes within the combustion chambers of internal-combustion engines, which are likely to become coated with lampblack from incomplete combustion.

soot-sucker (sùt′suk″èr), *n.* A device for removing deposits of carbon, in the form of soot, lampblack, or cinders, by the aspirating effect of a current of steam which induces a flow of air and carries out the deposited carbon. Water may also be used to induce the motion. Also called *cinder-ejector.*

sooty-wing (sùt′i-wing), *n.* An American hesperiid butterfly, *Pholisora catullus*, widespread in the United States. Its larvæ live on *Chenopodium.*

sop. An abbreviation of *soprano.*

sophic, *a.* **2.** Relating to the philosophic opinions of man, including the beliefs of primitive tribes.

The *sophic* activities so highly developed among the tribes of the arid pueblo region.

J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–[98, p. xlv.

sophiology (sof-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of the philosophies developed by the various races of man, from the most primitive tribes to the present civilized nations.

The sciences of esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and *sophiology.*

J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–[98, p. xii.

sophoretin (sof-ō-rē′tin), *n.* [*Sophora* + *-et-* + *-in*[2].] A yellow compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on sophorine. It crystallizes in yellow needles and closely resembles quercitin in general properties.

sophorine (sof′ō-rin), *n.* [*Sophora* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{14}ON_2$, contained in the seeds of *Sophora tomentosa*, *S. secundiflora*, *Anagyris fœtida*, and *Euchresta Horsfieldii*: same as ★*baptitoxine*, *cytisin*, and *ulexine.*

sophronist (sō′frō-nist), *n.* [Gr. *σώφρων*, of sound mind, prudent, + *-ist.*] A cautious, meticulous person; one who is afraid to go too far; one who is given to qualifying his statements. [Rare.]

The latter's [youth's] instincts are far wiser than they know, for iconoclasm is never better directed than against the literalist, formalist, and *sophronist.*

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 412.

sopilka (sō-pil′kä), *n.* See *sopelka.*

sopra bianco (sō′prä bē-än′kō). [It. *sopra*, above, over, + *bianco*, white.] In *ceram.*, a



Sopra Bianco.—Delf plate, Bristol, 18th century. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

style of decoration in which the design is painted in white enamel on a ground of a slightly different tint. See *damassé*, 2. Also called *bianco sopra bianco.*

sora, *n.*—**King sora,** a name sometimes given to the Florida gallinule, *Gallinula galeata.*

sorbinose (sôr′bin-ōs), *n.* [*sorbin* + *-ose.*] Same as *sorbin*, which term it has now superseded.

sorbite, *n.* **2.** A constituent of steel; practically pearlite which has not had time to become perfectly formed. The solid solution of carbon in iron (austenite) will decompose into pearlite, together with either excess ferrite or excess cementite, according as the percentage of carbon is less or more than 0.90 per cent. The complete decomposition of the austenite requires time, and there is therefore very frequently only a partial resolution into pearlite. The transition-forms between the austenite and pearlite are called respectively *martensite*, *troostite*, and *sorbite*. Present knowledge does not disclose fully the nature of these transition-forms.

Austenite, troostite, *sorbite*, and other constituents [of iron] have also been described. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 572.

sorbitic (sôr-bit′ik), *a.* [*sorbite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of sorbite: as, *sorbitic* steel.

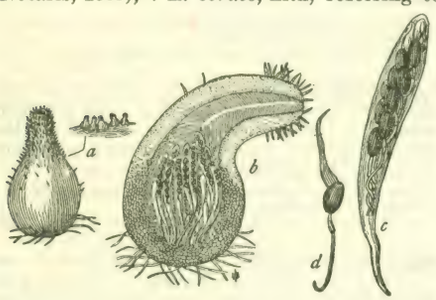
Stead and Richards in a paper on *sorbitic* steel rails give a simple method for the production of sorbite in steel. *Electrochem. Industry*, Feb., 1904, p. 51.

sorbitol (sôr′bi-tol), *n.* [*sorbite* + *-ol.*] Same as *sorbite*, 1, which term it has now superseded.

sorbose (sôr′bōs), *n.* [*sorb*[1] + *-ose.*] Same as ★*sorbinose*.

sorcerer, *n.* **2.** A fish of the family *Nettastomidæ*, found in the deep sea, having a fragile body and a thin skin charged with black pigment.

Sordaria (sôr-dā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cesati and De Notaris, 1863), ⟨ L. *sordes*, filth, referring to



Sordaria fimiseda.
a, ascocarps, or perithecia; *b*, vertical section of a perithecium; *c*, ascus, or spore-case; *d*, spore.

the habitat of many of the species.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having separate perithecia and unicellular dark-colored spores frequently provided with hyaline appendages. The species are numerous and widely distributed. Many are found on dung. *S. fimiseda* occurs on horse and cow dung in Europe and North America.

Sordariaceæ (sôr-dā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sordaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi named from *Sordaria*, one of its principal genera. Most of the genera and species are found on dung.

sordidin (sôr′di-din), *n.* [NL. *sordida* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless neutral compound, $CH_3OC_{12}H_7O_7$, contained in the lichens *Lecanora sordida* and *L. sulphurea*. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 210° C., and is volatile without decomposition.

sore[1], *n.*—**Veldt sore,** a painful ulcer, of the hands or feet chiefly, occurring in South Africa. Also called *Natal boil.*

sorehead, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*bird-pox*.

Sorel's cement. See ★*cement*.

sore-shin (sōr′shin), *n.* Same as *sore-shin* ★*disease*.

Soret phenomenon or **principle.** See ★*phenomenon*.

sorghum-blight (sôr′gum-blīt), *n.* A disease of sorghum producing red spots on the culms and leaves, believed to be due to *Bacillus Sorghi*.

sorghum-evaporator (sôr′gum-ē-vap″ō-rā-tọr), *n.* A device for removing moisture or excess of liquid from sorghum molasses.

sorghum-knife (sôr′gum-nīf), *n.* A heavy knife used for cutting sorghum.

sorghum-midge (sôr′gum-mij), *n.* A cecidomyiid fly, *Diplosis sorghicola*, which deposits its eggs in sorghum heads in the southern United States, and whose larvæ absorb the juices from the young ovaries, causing a sterility of the seeds. *Science*, Jan. 17, 1908, p. 114.

sorghum-smut (sôr′gum-smut), *n.* See ★*smut*.

soroban (sō-rō-bän′), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese abacus.

sororiation (sō-rō-ri-ā′shọn), *n.* [L. *sororiare*, grow up or swell together: said of the female breasts.] The enlarging of the female breasts at puberty.

sorority (sō-rō′ri-ti), *n.* [NL. *sororitas*, sisterhood, ⟨ L. *soror*, sister.] A sisterhood, corresponding to *fraternity:* often applied to women's Greek letter societies.

One saw many of those neat little *sorority* pins the American girl proudly brings home from boarding-school or college.
E. Insley, in Harper's Mag., Sept., 1900, p. 490.

sorosis, *n.* **2.** A woman's club; specifically, the first woman's club in America, organized in 1868.

Sorosporium (sō-rō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rudolphi, 1829), ⟨ Gr. σωρός, heap, + σπόρος, seed, referring to the masses of spores.] A genus of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*, having the spores loosely united in small spherical masses which are surrounded by a gelatinous envelop when young. *S. Ellisii* occurs frequently and destroys the inflorescence of species of *Andropogon*.

sorrel[1], *n.*—**Engelmann's sorrel.** Same as *drop-seed* ★*dock*.—**Guinea sorrel.** Same as *Indian sorrel* (which see, under *sorrel*[1]).—**Ladies' sorrel,** *Oxalis stricta*, a delicate species with yellow flowers, ranging throughout most of temperate North America east of the Rocky Mountains and introduced into Europe. Also called *upright yellow-wood sorrel.*—**Queensland sorrel,** the green kurrajong, *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, the young shoots, leaves, and roots of which are eaten by the aborigines.—**Upright yellow-wood sorrel.** See *ladies'* ★*sorrel*.

sorrel-dock (sor′el-dok), *n.* See ★*dock*[1].

sorrel-tree, *n.* **2.** The stagger-bush, *Pieris Mariana*.

Sorrento work. See ★*work*.

sortation, *n.* **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sorting.

On a Correct Colour Code or *Sortation* Code in Colours.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 342.

sortes, *n. pl.*—**Sortes viales,** in *Rom. antiq.*, divination by a lot drawn by the first person encountered on the street.

sortilegic (sôr-ti-lej′ik), *a.* [*sortilege* + *-ic.*] Divinatory; of or pertaining to sortilege.

Seri warfares, like the hunting customs of the tribe, is 'largely *sortilegic*,' and the warfare of the tribe (devoid of military tactics in the strict sense of the term) is 'merely an intensified counterpart of their chase.'
Science, May 17, 1901, p. 782.

sorting-boom (sôr′ting-bōm), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong boom used to guide logs into the sorting-jack, to both sides of which it usually is attached.

sorting-hammer (sôr′ting-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer of about two pounds weight, shaped like a narrow, blunt ax, used to break ores for sorting.

sorting-jack (sôr′ting-jak), *n.* In *lumbering*, a raft, secured in a stream, through an opening in which logs pass to be sorted by their marks and diverted into pocket booms or the down-stream channel. Also called *sorting-gap*.

S. O. S. The distress signal adopted by the International Radiotelegraphic Convention.

sospirando (sōs-pi-rän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sospirare*, sigh.] Sighing: used, in *music*, to denote passages that are to be rendered in a doleful manner.

sospiro (sōs-pē′rō), *n.* [It., a sigh, ⟨ *sospirare*, sigh. See ★*sospirando*.] In *music*, an old name for a crotchet or quarter-note rest; also, earlier, for a minim or half-note rest.

sospiroso (sōs-pi-rō′sō), *a.* [It., ⟨ *sospiro*, a sigh.] Doleful: used, in *music*, like ★*sospirando*.

soterial (sō-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* [Gr. σωτήρ, savior, + *-i-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Saviour or to salvation; soteriological.

The *soterial* pith of the Gospel is simple and soon exhibited. *Howard Crosby*, Christian Preacher, ii.

sotol (sō-tōl′), *n.* [Nahuatl *zotoli*, the ancient Mexican name.] In the southern United States and Mexico a name given to several species of yucca-like plants belonging to the genus *Dasylirion*, sometimes called bear-grass. The fleshy crown at the apex of the stem of *Dasylirion Texanum* and *D. Wheeleri* are roasted and eaten by the Mexicans and Indians, and yield an inferior brandy called *mezcal de sotol*, which is distilled in the same manner as the common mescal from the agave. The ancient Mexicans wove sandals (*zotolcactli*) and mats (*zotolpetlatl*) from the leaves. The fresh ladle-like leaf-bases of *Dasylirion acrotrichum* are now used in some of the markets as receptacles for carrying home lard, olives, oil, etc.

sou. An abbreviation of *southern*.

Soubise sauce. See ★*sauce*.

souchong, *n.* Souchong tea is prepared from the souchong leaves, namely the fourth and fifth from the tip of the shoot, or is of a quality regarded as corresponding to these. The leaf is longer and thinner than in the congous, in the prepared state folded rather than curled or twisted. In drinking-quality the souchongs are similar to the congous; the flavor is technically described as 'tarry.' Six trade subclasses are enumerated. Cf. *congou* ★*tea*, ★*pekoe*.—**Pekoe souchong,** a grade of tea somewhat coarser than pekoe.

Soudan III. See ★*Sudan III.*—**Soudan formation.** See ★*formation*.—**Soudan G.** See ★*Sudan G*.

sousite (sö′e-sīt), *n.* [Named after F. *Soues*, who sent the specimen for examination.] A native nickel-iron alloy from the auriferous gravels of the Fraser river in British Columbia: closely allied to awaruite, but containing somewhat more nickel.

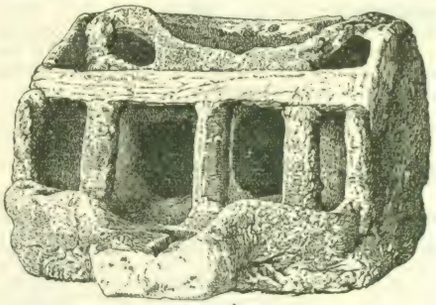
souffle, *n.*—**Funic souffle,** a soft blowing sound heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, believed to be caused by the movement of blood in the umbilical cord. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 342.

soufrière (sö-fri-yãr′), *n.* [F. *soufrière*, ⟨ *soufre*, sulphur. See *sulphur*.] The French equivalent of *solfatara*, somewhat current in English since the volcanic outbreaks in Martinique and St. Vincent in 1902. The word is a common geographical name in the Windward Islands where the French influence either is or has been predominant. It is applied to any expiring volcanic vent. When there is but one on an island it is called La Soufrière.

The steam puffs grew in magnitude, and before the end of April there were several explosions, accompanied by rumblings and tremblings of the earth, in which jets of mud were shot into the air and swept far a-sea by the trade-winds; while the warm springs and solfataras (ɑ*souffrieres*) on Martinique and other islands displayed unwonted activity.
W. J. McGee, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1902, p. 273.

soul[1], *n.*—**Animal soul,** the conscious principle of an individual animal in contradistinction to the vegetative soul, or mere life.—**Heart and soul.** See ★*heart*.

soul-house (sōl′hous), *n.* A small clay model of a house or residence placed, by the ancient



Soul-house.
(From restored model in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

Egyptians (VIth–XIIth dynasty), in a tomb for the accommodation of the soul of the departed.

Prof. Petrie also gave a paper to the section describing the excavations carried out by the British School of Archæology, under his direction, at Gizeh and Rifeh. In this communication he described the interesting series of pottery *soul-houses*, found on the latter site, which are of great importance apart from their religious significance as showing the design and evolution of the ordinary Egyptian house, about which little had previously been known. *Nature*, Aug. 29, 1907, p. 462.

souling, *n.* See ★*suling*.

soul-worship (sōl′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship of ghosts or spirits; belief in the survival of a conscious spirit after the death of the body, and acts of propitiation to appease it: one of the most wide-spread and persistent of primitive cults. *Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 55.

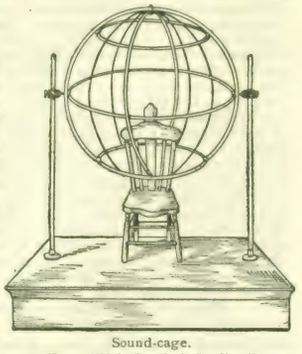
sound[5], *n.*—**Colored sounds,** sounds having imaginary colors strongly associated with them in the minds of some persons.—**Sounds of subdivision,** in *acoustics*, the upper partials of a compound tone or clang; overtones.

soundboard, *n.* **3.** In *organ-building*, same as *wind-chest*.

sound-box (sound′boks), *n.* In *phonet.*, the round metal box which carries the reproducing or the recording stylus of the gramophone.

The reproducing *sound-box* differs only in detail from the recording *sound-box*.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 55.

sound-cage (sound′kāj), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument, constructed after the analogy of the perimeter, for the study of localization of sound. In fixed form, the sound-cage consists of a hollow spherical cage. The imaginary surface of the sphere is divided, perhaps, into eight equal parts by four vertical great circles: and again, horizontally, by the equator and by two small circles parallel to the equator at a distance of 45° from the poles. The cage, made of stout wire, is left open below to admit the back of a chair and the observer's body. The observer is so seated that the center of the line joining the external openings of his two ears is the center of the sphere. Sounds are given by a telephone-sounder, which travels from point to point over the surface, the observer, who is blindfolded, being required to indicate the direction from which the sound appears to come. As this apparatus is bulky, sound-cages have been devised in which two semicircles, or two quadrants, are made to revolve in such a way as to cover the whole surface of the sphere. Also *sound-perimeter*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 179.



Sound-cage.
(From "Yale Psychol. Studies.")

sound-centroid (sound′sen″troid), *n.* In *exper. phonet.*, an imaginary point in the flow of sound in speech or song, at which (for purposes of scientific treatment) we may regard the entire energy of the sound to be concentrated. See the extract.

Just as in the case of any irregular body, we can find different grades of centroids by limiting the consideration to larger or smaller portions. There are thus phrase-centroids, syllable-centroids, *sound-centroids*, etc.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 451.

sound-chest (sound′chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*, or as *soundboard* or *wind-chest*. In some old keyboard-instruments, resonance was sought by using not a mere soundboard, but a fully inclosed *sound-chest*, after the analogy of other stringed instruments.

soundflat (sound′flat), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, same as *soundboard*.

sound-hammer (sound′ham″ėr), *n.* In *physiol.* and *psychophys.*, a metal hammer which strikes upon a metal block, and therefore (if shaft and block are included in an electrical circuit) makes electrical contact at the moment that the sound of the stroke occurs. The hammer is much used as a sound-stimulator in reaction experiments in which the Hipp (or other electrical) chronoscope is employed. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 154.

sound-helmet (sound′hel″met), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a sound-cage made in the form of a cap of light wire, which is fitted to the head of the observer, and from which free wires, straight or bent, radiate out in the various directions of space: the stimuli are sounded at the extremities of these wires. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 359.

sound-hole, *n.* **2.** See the extract.

These *sound-holes*, which are a special feature of the finer Norfolk towers, are square, unglazed openings filled with tracery in the stage below the bell-chamber windows. *Athenæum*, April 9, 1904, p. 473.

sounding[1], *n.* **4.** In *astron.*, the investigation of the probable distance of the boundaries of the stellar universe by enumerating the number of stars visible in different regions in the field of a given telescope or on a photographic plate.

The second point for photographic investigation refers to the limits of the system towards the galactic poles. There is reason to believe them comparatively restricted. M. Celoria, of the Milan observatory, using a refractor capable at the utmost of showing stars of eleventh magnitude, obtained for a "mean *sounding*," at the north pole of the milky way, almost identically the same number given by Herschel's great reflector.
A. M. Clerke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 106.

Pneumatic sounding-apparatus, an apparatus devised by Paulsen, Prytr, and Rung in 1885, in which a volume of air is compressed and the depth is calculated from the pressure that effected this compression. It is applicable to much greater depths than the analogous Thomson sounding-tube.

sounding-balloon (soun′ding-ba-lön″), *n.* A small balloon bearing meteorological apparatus, but without an aëronaut, sent rapidly up to the highest possible elevation in order to ascertain the atmospheric conditions. The balloon is carried off by the wind and comes to the ground at a long distance, and the record is found and brought back. Two forms of sounding-balloons are in use. One, the older, usually of silk or paper, falls when sufficient hydrogen gas escapes through the open appendix; the other, of rubber, sealed, expands as it rises and eventually bursts, the apparatus falling slowly, supported by a parachute. Originally and frequently called *ballon-sonde*.

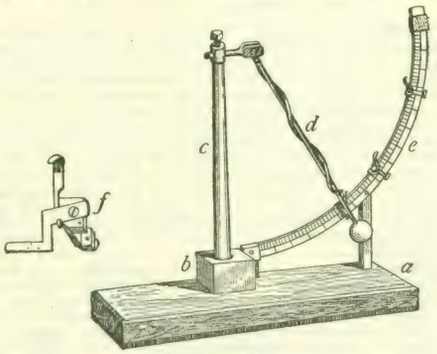
sounding-machine, *n.*—**Sigsbee sounding-machine,** a machine for taking soundings in very deep water by means of a lead weight attached by a cord to the end of a fine wire on which are marks to show the amount of wire paid out at the time the lead touches bottom: the invention of Rear-Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.

sounding-tube (soun′ding-tūb), *n.* **1.** A watertight tube or pipe extending vertically up from the bottom of a vessel, or from any compartment, so that the depth of water in the interior can be conveniently measured from the deck by dropping a sounding-rod attached to a line through the tube to the bottom.—**2.** A glass tube, in a protecting case, lowered with sounding-lead to the bottom of the shoaler parts of the ocean, the lower end of the tube being open and the upper end closed. The air within is compressed in proportion to the depth of the ocean. The water penetrates and dissolves a red paint from the inside of the tube, so that the colored remainder indicates the amount of compression of the air and hence the depth of the water. It was invented by Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) about 1860.

sound-memory (sound′mem″ō-ri), *n.* In *psychol.*, auditory memory; memory aroused by auditory cues and couched in auditory terms.

The meaningless sound æn . . . called up the *sound-memory* of 'clams.' *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 118.

sound-pendulum (sound′pen″dū-lum), *n.* In *psychophys.*, a pendulum suspended from a steel pillar, the hard-rubber bob of which strikes, as the pendulum falls, upon a block of ebony cemented to the base of the instrument. Since the intensity of the sound produced by the blow is directly proportional to the height of fall of the bob, that is, to the square of the sine of half the arc through which the pendulum swings, the relative intensities of successive sounds may readily be calculated by reference to a graduated arc of metal, also attached to the base of the instrument. The sound-pendulum is sometimes made with two pendulums, hung to right and left of the pillar and striking on the two faces of the block: but it is difficult to insure the qualitative similarity of the two sounds thus produced. The sound-pendulum was first constructed by Volkmann, and since Fechner's time it has been a standard piece of psychophysical apparatus.



Sound-pendulum.
a, wooden base on layer of felt; *b*, ebony striking-block; *c*, steel pillar; *d*, pendulum, wrapped with rubber tubing to prevent vibration; *e*, arc, doubly supported on base, and capped with sponge-rubber (it carries three releases); *f*, pendulum catch and release, shown separately on larger scale.

A good way of turning this principle to account for the investigation of sound-intensities which do not differ very greatly from one another is indicated in the [accompanying] schematic representation of the *sound-pendulum*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 30.

sound-perimeter (sound′pē-rim″e-tėr), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, same as ★*sound-cage*. *Psychol. Rev.*, Jan., 1903, p. 64.

sound-sensation (sound′sen-sā″shọn), *n.* In *psychol.*, auditory sensation; especially, a sensation of noise. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 32.

sound-shifting (sound′shif″ting), *n.* [Tr. G. *lautverschiebung*.] The 'shifting of (consonant) sounds' in a regular series or rotation: applied to this phenomenon in the history of Teutonic languages. See ★*lautverschiebung* and *Grimm's law*, under *law*[1]. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 413.

soung (söng), *n.* [Burmese?] A Burmese harp with a boat-shaped body and a gracefully curved back or frame, but no post. Also *soum*.



Soung.
(In the Stearns Collection, University of Michigan.)

soup[2], *n.*—**In the soup,** in a predicament; helpless to act; in a mortifying situation. [Slang.]

soup-bone (söp′bōn), *n.* A bone (with some meat on it) used for making soup-stock: usually the shank of beef.

soupir (sö-pēr′), *n.* [F., a sigh. See ★*sospiro*.] In *music*, an old name for a crotchet or quarter-note rest.

soupon, *n.* See *supawn*.

soup-spoon (söp′spön), *n.* A spoon of a size and form adapted for use in eating soup.—**Soup-spoon man,** a certain member of a gang of burglars. See ★*yeggman*. [Thieves' slang.]

When the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Bureau identified the man who said he was William Smith as Gus De Ford, alias "Ky Yellow," alias "Buggsey," an expert with high explosives, known as the "King of the *Soup Spoon Men*." *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 2, 1905.

soup-stock (söp′stok), *n.* See *stock*[1], 24.

sour, *n.* **5.** In drenching or puering skins, the old liquor which has become sour or turned. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 47.—**White sour,** the bath of very dilute sulphuric acid in which cotton cloth is immersed after it has been exposed to the action of a weak solution of bleaching-powder, as a part of the usual process of chlorin-bleaching. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 475.

sour-ball (sour′bâl), *n.* A round sugar-plum, very strongly flavored with lemon.

sour-berry (sour′ber″i), *n.* The European cranberry, *Oxycoccus Oxycoccus*.

source, *n.* **4.** In *geom.*, a place of transition from space of $n+1$ into space of n dimensions. —**5.** In *elect.*: (*a*) That point or region in an electric circuit at which abrupt difference of potential exists so that current flows from it on one side through the circuit and toward it through the circuit from the other side. Thus a dynamo generator, a voltaic cell, or a charged condenser is a source of current in the circuit in which they are placed. (*b*) In the case of current flow in plane sheets, a point at which the current enters the sheet.

In the case of current flow in plane sheets, we have to consider certain points called *sources* at which the current flows into the sheet, and certain points called sinks at which it leaves. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 18.

sourdine, *n.* **II.** *a.* Softly played; muted; pathetic. [Rare.]

Yet there is here and there a stroke of dramatic force, and there is the art of making a commonplace event striking by telling it in hints, as in the *sourdine* little tragedy of "A Modern Melodrama," where a prostitute guesses her death-sentence from the doctor's visit.
N. Y. Times, July 2, 1898.

sour-dock (sour′dock), *n.* **1.** See *sour*.—**2.** See ★*dock*[1].

sourdough (sour′dō), *n.* See the extract. [Local slang.]

Strange as it may seem, the closing in of winter [in Alaska] opens up the country to the "*sourdough*," for dogs can pull where horses fail, and the prospector with his team and "grubstake" roams at will.
National Geog. Mag., March, 1905, p. 107.

sour-grass, *n.* **2.** In the West Indies, *Andropogon pertusus*, a native of India, but naturalized in Australia and the West Indies, where it is considered one of the most valuable fodder-grasses.—**3.** Either the common Old World sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*, or the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.—**Ladies' sour-grass.** Same as *ladies'* ★*sorrel*.

sour-gum, *n.* **2.** See ★*gum*[2].

souring-machine (sour′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *bleaching*, a machine for washing cotton or linen cloth in an acidulated bath. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 11.

sour-sop, *n.*— **Sour-sop bird,** a small, bright-colored tanager, *Calliste versicolor*, so called from its frequenting the sour-sop tree.

sourweed (sour′wēd), *n.* The sheep-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella*.

Southern canary-grass. See ★*canary-grass.*— **Southern cattle-fever.** Same as *Texas fever.*— **Southern cattle-tick.** See ★*cattle-tick.*— **Southern root-rot.** Same as *Ozonium* ★*root-rot.*— **Southern timothy.** See ★*canary-grass.*

southing, *n.* 4. In *surveying* and in *navigation*, the linear distance measured in a north and south direction from the northerly end of a line to the true east and west line or the parallel of latitude passing through the southerly end of the line. Geometrically the southing or the northing of a line is equal to its east and west projection on to a meridian. The southing of a line thus is equal to its northing, and the former or the latter will be used solely in accordance with the direction of real or imaginary motion along the line.

The position of each point is calculated trigonometrically with reference to its distance east or west, north or south, of the starting-point of the survey. The distance from point to point, measured along or parallel to the meridian, is called the difference of latitude of these two points, or northing or *southing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 88.

South Sea arrowroot. See *Tacca* and ★*gaogao.*

sovereign, *n.* 2. (*b*) An Austrian gold coin of the value of three ducats. The sovereign of Ferdinand I. was worth $6.76.— 3. Any one of several nymphalid butterflies of the genus *Basilarchia*, as the banded purple, the hybrid purple, the red-spotted purple, the viceroy and the viceregine.— **Adelaide sovereign,** a pound gold token struck by the assay-office of Port Adelaide in 1852.— **Brabant sovereign,** a gold coin of Austria. That of Joseph II. (1766) weighed 171.468 grains, 916.667 fine, and was worth $6.76.— **Silver sovereign,** a nickname of the Spanish dollar.

soveren, soverenty. Simplified spellings of *sovereign, sovereignty.*

sovik (sō′vik), *n.* [Samoyed?] A large, loose fur tunic worn by the Samoyeds over the malitza, with the hair outside, and provided with a large hood. See extract under ★*louplhu.*

sovrano (sō-vrä′nō), *n.* [It. See *sovereign.*] A coin of Francis I. of Austria, in 1831, for the dukedom of Milan and for Austrian Lombardy.

sow[2], *n.* 3. In *metal.*: (*b*) Same as *bear*[2], 7.

sowberry (sou′ber″i), *n.* Same as ★*sour-berry.*

sow-foot (sou′fůt), *n.* The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.*

sow-grass (sou′gràs), *n.* The swine-cress, *Coronopus Coronopus.*

sowne[2]†, *a.* [Corrup. of F. *souvenu*, remembered.] In *old Eng. law*, such as is leviable: said of a sheriff's return.

sow-plum (sou′plum), *n.* See ★*plum*[1].

sow-tit (sou′tit), *n.* The wood strawberry, *Fragaria vesca.*

Soxhlet extractor. See *Soxhlet's extraction* ★*apparatus.*

Soyka's bacteria flask. See ★*flask.*

sozal (sō′zal), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σώζειν, save, + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of aluminium paraphenolsulphonate, $(HOC_6H_4SO_3)_3Al$. It is a crystalline astringent compound and is used in surgery as an antiseptic.

sozin (sō′zin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σώζειν, save, + *-in*[2].] Any defensive albuminous substance. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 844.

sozoiodol (sō-zō-ī′ō-dol), *n.* [Gr. σώζειν, save, + E. *iod(ine)* + *-ol.*] A crystalline powder (diiodophenol-sulphuric acid), employed in surgery and gynecology as a substitute for iodoform. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, VII. 227.

sozoiodolate (sō″zō-ī-ō′dō-lāt), *n.* [*sozoiodol* + *-ate*[1].] A trade-name of a salt of diiodoparaphenol-sulphonic acid. The potassium, sodium, zinc, and mercury salts are used medicinally as antiseptic and antipyretic remedies, applied both internally and externally.

sozol (sō′zol), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σώζειν, save, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of aluminium paraphenolsulphonate, $Al(HOC_6H_4SO_3)_3$. It is a brownish granular compound and is used in surgery as an antiseptic. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 262.

sozolic (sō-zol′ik), *a.* [*sozol* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, the same as ★*aseptol:* a trade-name.

Sp. An abbreviation (*b*) of Spain.

space, *n.*— **Bolyai space.** Same as *Lobachevskian* ★*space.*— **Cathodic dark space.** See ★*cathodic* and *Crookes's* ★*space.*— **Clifford-Klein spaces,** space-forms obtained when the geometric axioms are only assumed for an every-way bounded piece of space.— **Clifford's space,** the space formally analogous to Clifford's surface of zero curvature and finite extent. In it most of the usual Euclidean properties hold as regards figures not exceeding a certain size. The angle-sum of a triangle is two right angles, and there are motions in which all points travel along straight lines. The straight line is closed and the whole space is finite.— **Crookes's space, Crookes's dark space,** in the electric discharge through vacuum-tubes, a dark layer immediately surrounding the cathode and separating it from the negative glow. As the pressure diminishes the dark layer increases in thickness, gradually displacing the negative glow.— **Curvature of space,** a metric property which an imaginary space can have and which real or physical space may have in an almost inconceivably small degree, which is expressible by such a differential equation as to require mathematical analysts to admit that it is of the nature of a curvature. A curvature like that of the surface of a sphere will cause the sum of the three angles of a triangle to be greater than two right angles; and that curvature if constant implies that space is finite and unbounded. A curvature like that of a saddle will cause the sum of the three angles of a triangle to be less than two right angles; and that curvature if constant implies that space is infinite in its measurement and that measurable space is bounded. It is only the flat space in which the sum of the angles of a triangle is exactly 180° that is at once limitless and infinite — characters generally opposed to one another. For in proceeding along a line, and measuring as one goes, either the line comes to an end while the measurement is still finite, in which case the line is finite and limited, or the line returns into itself, completing the measurement while the measurement is still finite, in which case the line is finite and unlimited, or the measurement becomes infinite before the line comes to an end or returns into itself when the line is infinite and the measurable part of it is limited, whether the whole line is limited or not; and it is only when the line returns into itself simultaneously with the measurement becoming infinite that the whole line is measurable yet infinite and is unlimited. There is always some law of progress along a line such that the progress is brought to an end by a character of the line itself, namely, either its coming to an end or its return into itself.— **Dark space,** a region, within a vacuum-tube traversed by the electric discharge, which is



Dark Space in a Vacuum-tube.
a, Faraday's dark space; *b*, Crookes's dark space.

devoid of luminescence. When an electric current passes through a tube containing a gas, such as air, at low pressures the glow does not extend uniformly throughout the tube. Near the cathode is a non-luminous region the length of which increases as the pressure diminishes. This is the first dark space or Crookes's space. Beyond this is the negative glow, followed by the second dark space or Faraday's space.— **Dead space.** (*b*) In *chem.*, a name given by Liebreich to certain parts of a solution in which he thought no reaction occurred between substances dissolved in it. (*c*) The clearance-space in a steam-engine cylinder between the head of the cylinder and the end of the piston when the crank is on its dead center. (*d*) The difference between the readings of the mercurial thermometer when the temperature is rising and when it is falling, due in part to the change in the curvature of the meniscus and in part to the expansion of the bulb from the change in pressure of the vertical capillary column. The general effect is analogous to that of the dead motion of the micrometer-screw.— **Double elliptic space,** a space in which the straight line is finite and every two meet twice.— **Faraday's dark space,** in the electric discharge through vacuum-tubes at pressures less than about $\frac{1}{4}$ a centimeter, the dark space between the positive column and the glow around the negative electrode. Faraday's dark space increases in width as the pressure decreases until it finally displaces the positive column altogether.— **Five-to-em space,** in *printing*, a blank type, one fifth the width of the square of the body of the text-type.— **Four-to-em space,** in *printing*, the low or blank type that is one fourth the width of the square of the body of the text-type.— **Fourth dimension of space.** See ★*dimension.*— **Hair-space.** See *hair-space.*— **Ideal space,** that part of the complete spatial manifold without (outside) the absolute.— **Interseptal space,** in sea-anemones and corals, the space between two mesenteries of adjacent pairs. Compare ★*intramesenterial space.*— **Larrey's spaces,** open spaces along the line of attachment of the diaphragm to the chest-walls.— **Linear space.** (*a*) See *linear.* (*b*) Euclidean space.— **Lobachevskian space,** the space characterized by the Bolyai-Lobachevski non-Euclidean geometry.— **Monodromy of space.** See ★*monodromy.*— **Non-Euclidean space,** a space in which a non-Euclidean geometry is true (is actual).— **Poiseuille's space,** that part of the blood-stream in contact with the walls of the capillaries, where the white corpuscles move along sluggishly, the red corpuscles moving more rapidly in the center. Also called *still layer.*— **Postperforated space.** Same as *posterior perforated space.* See *perforated space* (*b*), under *perforated.*— **Prussak's space,** a small space in the tympanum bounded by the malleus, its external ligament, the outer wall of the attic, and Shrapnell's membrane. Also called *Prussak's pouch* or *chamber.*— **Retzius's space,** a small space or cavity in the tissues anterior to the bladder.— **Riemannian space,** a space in which a Riemannian geometry is actual. See ★*geometry.*— **Robin's spaces,** minute spaces in the outer coat of an artery, which connect with the lymphatics.— **Simple (or single) elliptic space,** one in which the straight line is finite and no two have more than one point in common.— **Six-to-em space,** in *printing*, a blank type, one sixth the width of the square of the body of the text-type: same as *hair-space* on small bodies.— **Space error.** See ★*error.*— **Space of Broca,** the central portion of the anterior olfactory lobe of the brain.— **Space of discission.** See ★*discission.*— **Space of dissolution.** See ★*dissolution.*— **Space of straights,** in *geom.*, space with the straight as element.— **Space of Tenon,** the space between Tenon's capsule and the sclerotica.— **Space of Vestberg,** the periaortic space between the pericardium and the beginning of the aorta.— **Spaces of Fontana,** intervals left between the prolongations of the suspensory ligament of the iris.— **Tactile space,** space considered as a synthesis from tactile sensations and perceptions.— **Temperature of space,** the temperature of an interplanetary or interstellar region not exposed to the radiation from the sun or from other hot bodies. According to the estimates of Langley, confirmed by subsequent investigations by others, the temperature or space is approximately the absolute zero or −273° C.— **Thick space,** in *printing*, the space usually known as three-em or three-to-em.— **Thin space,** in *printing*, a space of indeterminate width, thicker than the hair-space and thinner than the commoner three-to-em space. Usually applied to the four- or five-to-em space.— **Three-to-em space,** in *printing*, a low type, one third the width of the body of the text-type, used to make a blank between words.— **Traube's space,** an area on the left side of the chest over the stomach, where a tympanitic percussion-sound is heard, contrasting with the dullness of the precordial area.— **Visual space,** space considered as a synthesis from visual sensations and perceptions.

space-bar (spās′bär), *n.* Same as *spacer*, 2.

space-consciousness (spās′kon″shus-nes), *n.* In *psychol.*, a general term for the various modes (visual, auditory, tactual, etc.), of perception or apprehension of space.

An analogous difficulty is at present felt by the disciples of Kant. These cannot imagine how it is possible that our *space-consciousness* can have arisen out of that which was not originally a *space-consciousness.*
H. Spencer, in Mind, O. S., XV. 310.

space-constant (spās′kon″stant), *n.* The reciprocal of the square root of Riemann's measure of curvature.

It has, consequently, become customary to speak of the reciprocal of the square root of Riemann's measure of curvature as the *space-constant*, in order to avoid all appearance of implying a curvature of non-Euclidean spaces.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 666.

space-contrast (spās′kon″trast), *n.* The reciprocal influence of adjacent spatial extents or areas, of widely different dimensions: supposed by some psychologists to explain certain phenomena of optical illusion.

space-experience (spās′eks-pē″ri-ens), *n.* In *psychol.*, experience of spatial magnitudes or relations; experience couched in terms of spatial perceptions or ideas: usually opposed to ★*time-experience.*

An hour is just as much an hour of *space-experience* as an hour of time-experience.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 19.

space-hunger (spās′hung″gėr), *n.* In *psychol.*, the instinct of truancy or vagrancy; instinctive aversion to the confinement of every-day life. [Rare.]

Ennui, malaria, *space-hunger*, horror of familiar environments and habitual duties, and spring fever are comparatively infrequent as long as children are sexually neuter. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 376.

space-key (spās′kē), *n.* In a type-writer or type-setting machine, a key which controls the spacing. See ★*type-writer.*

space-lattice (spās′lat″is), *n.* A net-like structure assumed in discussing the molecular relations of different types of crystalline forms. In it the particles are regarded as situated at the solid angles of equal, parallel parallelepipeds. Also *space-net.*

space-net (spās′net), *n.* Same as ★*space-lattice.*

spacer, *n.* 3. In a type-setting machine, a device for spacing words.

After being once brought into use, a matrix bar or *spacer* is not employed again until all others of the same kind stored in the magazine have been used in turn.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 58.

4. Anything by which a space or interval is made.

Large horizontal and radial ventilating spaces are provided. These ventilating spaces are obtained by means of metal *spacers.* *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 404.

space-sense (spās′sens), *n.* In *psychol.*: (*a*) A sense which mediates perceptions of space.

This conclusion, that sight is a *space-sense*, is supported by the results of Franz's experiments.
G. M. Stratton, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon [Culture, p. 134.

(*b*) A term formed on the analogy of 'light-sense,' 'pressure-sense,' etc., to denote the capacity of space-perception. It is doubly misleading, since it implies that our simplest spatial experiences are sensations as specific as those of color or pressure, and also suggests that we are endowed with a sense-organ of space, as we are with an organ of vision, etc.

E. H. Weber tested the 'cutaneous *space sense*' by applying the two points of a pair of compasses to the skin. *O. Külpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 37.

space-telegraph (spās′tel″ē-grâf), *n.* Same as *wireless* ★*telegraph.*

space-telegraphy (spās'tel″ē-graf-i or -te-leg″-ra-fi), *n.* Telegraphy without wires.

space-threshold (spās'thresh″ōld), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the limen of dual impression for the skin or retina, as determined by the esthesiometric compasses or by the just noticeable separation of black dots on a white background.

The smallest, just noticeable distance between two impressions is called the *space-threshold* for touch.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 105.

space-variation (spās'vā-ri-ā″shon), *n.* In *math.*, the change in value of any function from point to point throughout a space.

space-washer (spās'wosh″ėr), *n.* A distance-piece, usually annular; a disk with a central hole, placed upon a spindle or axis to keep two other objects on the same axis at a desired fixed distance apart.

space-writer (spās'rī″tėr), *n.* In newspaper and other literary work, one who is paid by space, usually by the column, line, or word.

In one way or another . . . by learned professors or by clever *space-writers* . . . all but a very few of the leading actors in our earlier scenes have been . . . sufficiently bewritten and belauded.
W. G. Brown, Life of Oliver Ellsworth, i.

spacing-rod (spā'sing-rod), *n.* In *elect.*, a rod or strip, usually of insulating material, which separates the successive layers of a coil. Spacing-rods are used particularly where a circulation of air for ventilating through the coil is desired.

spadaite (spā'dă-īt), *n.* [Named in honor of L. di Medici-*Spada.*] A hydrated magnesium silicate which occurs in reddish amorphous masses: found near Rome, Italy.

spade[1], *n.* 5. In *artillery*, a thick metal projection at the end of the trail of a field-gun carriage, which is forced into the ground by the recoil and tends to keep the carriage in the same position for subsequent rounds.

The [gun] carriage was fitted with hydraulic recoil cylinders, and with a "*spade.*"
Hazell's Annual, 1902, p. 41.

Spade pattern, a reciprocal trefoil pattern to be seen in some Oriental rugs, especially in the borders.

spade[2], *n.*—**Spade casino.** See ★*casino.*

spade-fish, *n.* Same as *paddle-fish.*

spade-foot, *n.* 2. An enlargement of the thin end of a leg of a chair or other piece of furniture having a contour similar to that of a spade. Also used adjectively.

By using the "*spade foot,*" as the square excrescence at the thin end of the leg is called.
K. W. Clouston, Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, [p. 154.

spade-money (spād'mun″i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage made in imitation of spades and shovels.

spade-press (spād'pres), *n.* A wool-press of rude construction, used in Australia, in which a spade is employed for ramming down the wool. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

spader, *n.*—**Rotary spader,** a machine consisting of a drum turning on a horizontal axis and carrying on its rim a series of projecting blades which turn up the earth as the machine is drawn along.

Spagnuoli (spän-yō-ō'lē), *n. pl.* The Sephardim Jews of Turkey and the Balkan states.

spain, *v. t.* Same as *spane.*

span[1], *v. t.* 7. To harness (a horse, etc.) to a vehicle; inspan; furnish (a vehicle) with animals to draw (it). [South African Dutch.]

Montsioa's reply was short: "No one ever *spanned* in an ass with an ox in one yoke." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 187.

span[1], *n.* 9. In *math.*, the span of a region in any direction is the width of a strip which is bounded by lines perpendicular to that direction, contains every internal point of the region, and has on each of its bounding lines at least one boundary point of the region; and the upper limit of these spans of the region in every direction is called the span.

If R_1, R_2, . . . be a countably infinite series of closed regions, each being entirely within the preceding, and if the *span* of the regions do not decrease indefinitely, the common points form a perfect connected set.
W. H. Young, in Proc. Math. Soc. (London), ser. 2, [III. 371.

span-dogs, *n. pl.* 2. *sing.* In the bending of barrel-staves, a bar of iron used as a holder to retain the curved shape of the staves until they have cooled, when they will not bend back.

Before the stave is released, a bar of iron bent at each end is forced over it to hold it in position until it has cooled, when it will retain the curve made by the bender. This bar is called the "*span-dog,*" and as a rule it is required to be nearly half the thickness of the wood it holds, such is the force which it is utilized to counteract.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 10, 1904, p. 23982.

spangle, *n.* 4. One of many small, somewhat triangular spots on the wing of a pigeon or fowl.

spangled, *a.* 2. Having numerous small pointed markings on the wing or body. In spangled pigeons the markings are on the 'shoulder,' or bend of the wing; in fowls, such as the spangled Hamburgs, they occur on the body as well. Spangles differ from checkers in being smaller and more numerous.

Spaniard, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] Same as *jack-spaniard.* —3. In New Zealand, same as *spear-grass*, 3.

spanipelagic (span″i-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [More prop. "*spanopelagic*, < Gr. σπάνις, rarity (σπάνιος, rare), + πέλαγος, sea.] Floating or swimming in the depths of the sea, and coming to the surface only rarely or exceptionally. See ★*pelagic*, ★*autopelagic*, and ★*bathypelagic.*

The final cause of this remarkable *spanipelagic* mode of life must lie chiefly in the conditions of reproduction and ontogeny.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, p. 583, in Rep. [U. S. Fish Com., 1889–91.

Spanish blanket, bur, cane, etc. See ★*blanket*, etc.—**Spanish cat.** Same as *tortoise-shell* ★*cat.*—**Spanish château,** a castle in Spain, or in the air.

In short she 's the pink of perfection, you know;
And she lives like a queen in my *Spanish Château!*
J. G. Saxe, My Castle in Spain, st. 2.

Spanish reef. See ★*reef*2.—**Spanish wild cherry.** Same as *islay.*

Spanish-American (span'ish-ą-mer'i-kąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the parts of America settled or controlled by Spaniards or their descendants, and where Spanish, more or less modified, is the vernacular.

II. *n.* An American of Spanish blood; a citizen of a Spanish-American state.

spank-stick (spangk'stik), *n.* A flat stick with which the operation of spanking was performed. [Dial.]

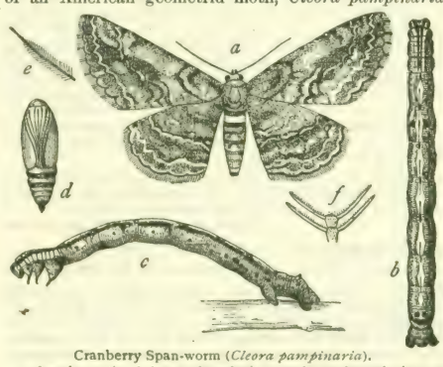
"Do you remember your Uncle Tree's *spankstick*, Phœbe?"
"Shall we perhaps change the subject?" said Miss Phœbe, with bland severity.
L. E. Richards, Mrs. Tree, viii.

spanner, *n.*—**Clyburn spanner,** an adjustable spanner wrench the movable jaw of which is adjusted by means of a screw with a knurled head.

spanopnœa (span-op-nē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπάνιος, rare, scarce, + -πνοια, < -πνοος, < πνεῖν, breathe.] Abnormal slowness of respiration.

span-wire (span'wīr), *n.* A tightly stretched wire attached to the trolley-wire of an electric road and used to hold the latter in its position above the track.

span-worm, *n.*—**Cranberry span-worm,** the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Cleora pampinaria,*



Cranberry Span-worm (*Cleora pampinaria*).
a, female moth; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, larva, lateral view; *d*, pupa; *e*, male antenna; *f*, enlarged joints of same: all enlarged, *e* and *f* more so.
(Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

found commonly in the Massachusetts cranberry-bogs.—**Elm span-worm,** the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Ennomos subsignarius.*—**Gooseberry span-worm,** the larva of an American geometrid moth, *Ania limbata* (formerly called *Nematocampa filamentaria*). The larva lives on plum and strawberry and other rosaceous plants, and bears on its back four long curved fleshy horns, two curving forward and two backward.—**Pine span-worm,** any one of several geometrid larvæ which feed on pine-leaves, as the *pine-measuring-worm*, larva of *Paraphia subatomaria*, the *redhead inchworm*, larva of *Macaria bisignata*, and others.—**Strawberry span-worm.** Same as *horned* ★*span-worm.*



Moth of Elm Span-worm (*Ennomos subsignarius*).

spar[1], *v. t.*—**To spar-down,** *naut.*, to seize oars, or short pieces of light timber, across the shrouds preparatory to rattling down the rigging.

spar[2], *n.*—**Flaky-spar,** cleavable calcite. [Local, Eng.] —**Greenland spar.** Same as *cryolite.*—**Zinc spar,** smithsonite or calamin, native zinc carbonate.

sparadrapier (spar-ą-dra-pēr' or -drap'i-ėr), *n.* [F. *sparadrapier*, < *sparadrap*, sparadrap.] A machine for spreading antiseptic paraffin or other medicating compound upon thin linen, cotton, or other fabric to make surgical bandages or plasters; a spreading-machine for coating cerecloth.

sparassodont (spa-ras'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Sparassodonta.*

II. *n.* An individual of the suborder *Sparassodonta.*

Sparassodonta (spa-ras-ō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαράσσειν, tear, rend, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), a tooth.] A suborder proposed by Ameghino for the large carnivorous marsupials of the Santa Cruz formation of Patagonia. According to its author, the *Sparassodonta* are neither creodonts, placental carnivores, nor carnivorous marsupials.

sparer, *n.* 2. That which spares; specifically, in metabolism, a substance which through its own destruction will curtail the destruction of other material: for example, carbohydrates are sparers of the tissue albumins.

The great power as proteid *sparers* which the carbohydrates exercise. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 564.

sparesome (spār'sum), *a.* Economical; careful of money; somewhat close. [Colloq.]

Sparganiaceæ (spär-gā-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1858), < *Spargani*(*um*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Pandanales*, the bur-reed family, containing only the genus *Sparganium* (which see).

sparge (spärj), *n.* [L. *spargo*, a sprinkling, < *spargere*, sprinkle, spray.] In *brewing*, the spray of heated water which is thrown upon malt in the preparation of 'wort.'

One may note the temperature at which the "*sparge*" is applied; 170° is frequently exceeded, and the use of stirrers in wash stills by no means universal, especially where small stills are employed.
Nature, May 1, 1902, p. 2.

Sparisoma (spar-i-sō'mą), *n.* [NL., < *Sparus* + Gr. σῶμα, body.] A genus of scaroid fishes including many species, most of them found in warm and tropical parts of America.

spark[1], *n.*—**Active spark,** in an experiment described by Hertz, an electric spark the ultra-violet rays from which are used to influence a second, simultaneously produced, spark called the *passive spark.*

The efficiency of the *active spark* is not confined to any special form of it.
H. Hertz (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 66.

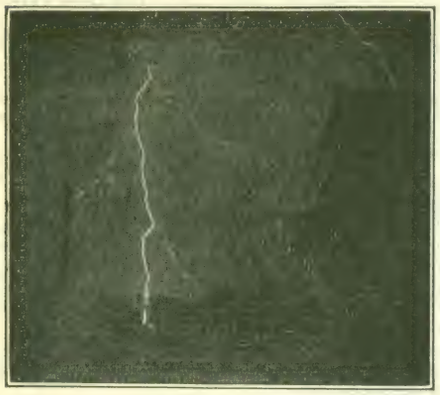
Advanced spark. See ★*ignition*, 5.—**Electric spark,** the passage of the electric current between two



High-voltage alternating arc, and spark which started it (150,000 volts).

terminals, at high voltage, by mechanical disruption of the insulating medium between the terminals. In the electric spark, the medium filling the space between the terminals or electrodes carries the current, becoming temporarily conducting by disruption by the electrostatic stress of very high voltage, while in the electric arc a bridge of conducting vapor of the electrodes carries the current. The spark therefore starts spontaneously as soon as the voltage is sufficiently high to disrupt the insulating medium, while the arc has to be started by forming the conducting vapor bridge. The voltage re-

quired to produce a spark between two terminals usually is many hundred times greater than the voltage required to maintain an arc. If the supply of current is sufficient, an arc usually follows the spark. In air the spark is



Lightning Spark.

sharply defined, of irregular shape and intense brilliancy, while the arc is more diffused. The light of the spark shows the spectrum of the material filling the space between the electrodes, the light of the arc the electrode spectrum. See *electric* ★*arc*.— **Jump-spark.** See ★*jump-spark*.— **Mercury-spark,** an electric spark discharge the spectrum of which shows the bright lines characteristic of the metallic vapor of mercury.—**Passive spark,** in an experiment described by Hertz, an electric spark which is subjected to the ultra-violet rays from another, and simultaneously produced, spark called the *active spark*. (See above.)

The susceptibility of the *passive spark* to the action is to a certain extent dependent upon its form.
H. Hertz (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 66.

Retarded spark. See ★*ignition*, 5.— **Side-spark,** in *elect.*, the spark in the air-gap of a Hertz's receiver.— **Wiping-spark** or **wipe-spark,** an electric spark obtained by bringing into contact two terminals which are in a circuit of sufficient potential difference and then separating them. There is usually more or less sliding or slipping of the terminals past each other while in contact, whence the name. Distinguished from a ★*jump-spark*, in which the electrodes are permanently separated.

spark-arrester, *n.* 2. Spark-arresters are required when the fuel is wood or shavings even with natural or chimney draft, but with forced or mechanical draft, as in locomotives, they are needed for coal fuels also. In chimneys for wood-fires the spark-arrester may be a cage of galvanized-iron wire netting in the top of the stack; or the stack may be enlarged in cross-section near the top and a gauze grating placed at the largest section; or the arrester may be a deflecting cone, or several of them, by which the sparks or cinders are caught and their motion is stopped while the current of gas passes around and so out. These deflectors have usually spark-pockets or receptacles in which the cinders accumulate and from which they may be removed. In locomotives this catcher has often been in an annular cavity, the stack being double, or one tube within another, the sparks passing between the tubes. The more modern practice, with locomotives, is to put the spark-arresting netting below the base of the stack and in the extension-front smoke-box. The sparks then accumulate in the smoke-box below the netting, and are washed out or removed by spark-ejectors when convenient. In this method, the exhaust steam does not have to work through the meshes of the netting. The accumulated cinders and sparks in the smoke-box are emptied through a gate-valve in the bottom into a hopper at the top of a short tube called the *spark-hopper*, the tube discharging into a pit between the rails at the roundhouse or terminal.

spark-balls (spärk'bâlz), *n. pl.* The spherical metal terminals with which electrical apparatus for the production of the disruptive discharge is commonly provided and between which the spark-gap lies.

spark-box (spärk'boks), *n.* Same as ★*spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-break (spärk'brāk), *n.* The breaking of an electric circuit at a point of usual contact, so that an electric arc or series of sparks jumps across the gap until the space between the terminals is too great for the tension of the current to overcome the resistance offered by the air or other medium through which the current would have to pass: used in igniting charges in internal-combustion motor cylinders in the make-and-break system.

The trip is worked by a vertical rod which moves up and down, and its end raises or lowers the trip and thus operates the *spark-break*. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 386.

spark-catcher (spärk'kach″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-coil, *n.* 2. A coil of many turns of insulated wire on an iron core, used for producing a spark by opening the circuit of the coil, for electric gas-lighting, igniting the charge in the gas or gasolene engine-cylinder, etc.

spark-deflector (spärk'dē-flek″tọr), *n.* See ★*spark-arrester*, 2.

spark-gap (spärk'gap), *n.* The open space between the terminals of the secondary circuit of an induction-coil, or the similar space in any electric circuit, across which the disruptive electric discharge in the form of a spark takes place.

spark-hopper (spärk'hop″ėr), *n.* See ★*spark-arrester*, 2.

sparking-plug (spär'king-plug), *n.* See ★*spark-plug*.

sparking-point (spär'king-point), *n.* In explosion-engines, the terminal of the spark-producing device for ignition.

It [electric reigniting device] consists of a spark-producing device contained in a cylindrical metal case, five inches long and three inches in diameter. Projecting from the upper side of this case is a stem surmounted by platinum *sparking points*, one of which is automatically movable. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 404.

spark-instant (spärk'in″stạnt), *n.* The time or period, in the stroke of an internal-combustion motor, at which the spark which is to ignite the combustible mixture in the cylinder is caused to jump the gap between the terminals of an electric circuit in that cylinder. *F. R. Hutton*, Gas Engine, p. 219.

spark-knobs (spärk'nobz), *n. pl.* The knobs or balls with which the spark-gap of induction-coils, or other machines for the production of the disruptive discharge, is usually provided.

sparkle, *v. i.*— **Sparkling waters,** waters containing or charged with carbonic acid gas.

spark-lead (spärk'lēd), *n.* See ★*ignition*, 5.

spark-length (spärk'length), *n.* The distance traversed by the disruptive discharge in passing the spark-gap of any electric circuit. The spark-length affords a measure of the difference of potential between the terminals.

spark-lever (spärk'lev″ėr), *n.* The lever or handle by which the period at which a spark passes between terminals in an internal-combustion motor is controlled: used especially in motor-cars and motor-cycles, where such control of the instant of ignition is very important, as the resistance to be overcome or the desired speed may vary. Spark-levers are usually on the steering-post of motor-cars, and on the handle-bars of motor-cycles.

spark-micrometer (spärk'mī-krom″e-tėr), *n.* See ★*micrometer*.

spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* In internal-combustion motors, the apparatus which carries into the combustion-chamber the electric terminals, properly insulated, by which the charge of carbureted air or gas is electrically ignited at the proper time. It is a tube of non-conducting material, such as porcelain, inserted into a screwed bushing or plug fitting a threaded hole in the cylinder. The electric conductors are attached to platinum wires insulated in this tube and with their points projecting inside the cylinder, with a small air-gap ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch) across which the spark will jump and fire the mixture. If these points are foul or are too far apart, or if the current is of too low electric tension, the spark does not pass when the contact is made by the commutator, and the ignition fails and the motor stops.

Instead of the usual *spark-plug*, a mechanical break is made in the cylinder head. This is carried out by using a contact piece which is fixed inside the cylinder.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 10, 1904, p. 386.

spark-spectrum (spärk'spek″trum), *n.* The spectrum of the light produced by an electric spark. Spark-spectra are usually bright-line spectra the character of which depends not only on the gases in the spark-gap but also upon the nature of the terminals: thus the spark between terminals of zinc, tin, cadmium, etc., gives a spectrum which contains the lines characteristic of the vapors of those metals.

spark-telegraphy (spärk'tel″ē-graf-i or -tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *wireless* ★*telegraphy*.

Sparnacian (spär-nā'shian), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting a division of the Lower Eocene Tertiary in northern France and Belgium, lying above the Thanetian or Thanet sands.

sparrow, *n.*— **Ipswich sparrow,** *Ammodramus princeps*, a species much like the well-known savanna-sparrow, but larger, without the yellow markings, and of a more rufous cast. It was named from Ipswich, Massachusetts, where it was discovered. It is restricted to the New England coast and immediate vicinity, breeding on Sable Island.— **Oregon sparrow.** See *Oregon song-sparrow*.— **Sea-shore sparrow,** *Ammodramus rostratus*, a species common on the Pacific coast.

sparrow-bottle (spar'ō-bot″l), *n.* A bottle or jar made to hang on a nail in a wall and serve as a nesting-place for house-sparrows: a device resorted to by farmers in certain districts of England in order to save their thatch roofs from the inroads of nesting sparrows.

sparsioplast (spär'si-ō-plast), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *sparsus*, scattered, + Gr. *πλαστός*, formed.] A colored elæoplast found in certain diatoms. It is variable in number and position. See ★*stabiloplast*.

spar-varnish (spär'vär″nish), *n.* A superior make of varnish which is not affected by salt water, steam, soap, grease, or ammonia fumes. It is used as a coating for spars and all outside or exposed work where natural wood (unpainted) is found, such as boats, skylights, etc.

spasm, *n.*— **Malleatory spasm.** Same as *malleation*, 3. — **Mimetic spasm,** involuntary convulsive twitching of certain of the muscles of the face.— **Mimic spasm.** Same as *mimetic* ★*spasm*.— **Occupation spasm.** Same as *functional spasm* (which see, under *spasm*).

Dr. James Putnam referred to the view that these continuous movements which hysterical patients sometimes carried on were the work of dissociated cerebral centres; they seemed to be performed without fatigue to the patient and differed from the "*occupation spasms*" (habit spasms) which occurred in some persons without any relation to hysteria, and which were brought on by work, and were attended with profound local fatigue of the affected parts. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1810.

spasmophilia (spas-mō-fil'i-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σπασμός*, contraction, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *pathol.*, a tendency to convulsions from slight causes.

spasmophilic (spas-mō-fil'ik), *a.* [*spasmophil(ia)* + *-ic*.] Relating to spasmophilia; marked by a tendency to tetany and other convulsive disorders. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1908, p. 903.

spasmotin (spas'mō-tin), *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, contraction, + *-ot-* + *-in*[2].] A yellow amorphous principle present in ergot in very small quantity and claimed by Jacobi to be the specifically active substance. It is probably impure sphacelotoxin.

Spastic gait. See ★*gait*[1].

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *v. t.* 1. To kill and serve (a fowl) hastily, as a spatch-cock.— 2. To prepare (something) in haste for an emergency; in the extract, to insert hastily into a document.

As a matter of fact, the suggestion of surrender which he "*spatchcocked*" into one of his messages to General White was capable of an explanation not altogether discreditable to General Buller. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 24, 1901.

3. *Milit.*, to punish by stretching upon the ground with arms and legs extended and fastened down.

Spathiocaris (spath″i-ok'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] A group of organic structures having the form of oval or circular disks split at one end by a triangular cleft running from center to edge, composed of chitinous matter: originally described as phyllocarid crustacean carapaces and later as the opercula of cephalopods; their real nature is not known. They are found in Upper Devonian rocks.

spatialization (spā-shal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*spatial* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering spatial; the act of giving a spatial character (to).

All forms of external experience are not alike calculated to awaken the mind to react with a *spatialization* of its objects. *B. P. Bowne*, Metaphysics, p. 209.

spatiology (spā-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *spatium*, space, + *-λογια*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The science of space, spaces, or hyperspaces, Euclidean or non-Euclidean.

With the elliptic hypothesis (space finite) the Principle of Duality has full sway; in any theorem, points and straight lines, lengths and angles, being respectively interchanged, a new and true theorem results in the geometry of the plane. This is an æsthetic argument against the Euclidean scheme of *spatiology*.
W. B. Frankland, Euclid with Commentary, p. 13.

spatter-cone (spat'ėr-kōn), *n.* A subordinate volcanic cone formed at mildly explosive vents that throw out little dabs of lava. They sometimes arise from the lava-flows themselves. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 580.

spattle[2] (spat'l), *v. t.* [*spattle*[2], *n.*] In *ceram.*, to sprinkle or mottle with colored glaze.

spawning-brush (spâ'ning-brush), *n.* A brush used in fish-hatcheries when the fishes are spawned (the eggs are taken). *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 307.

spawning-place (spâ'ning-plās), *n.* Any place selected by fishes to deposit their spawn, as the rocky shores chosen by codfishes or the river-beds by anadromous fishes.

Some beds of this kind, in salmon-frequented rivers, have been notable from time immemorial as *spawning-places*. *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, IX. 114.

S. P. C. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Crime*.

S. P. C. A. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*.

S. P. C. C. An abbreviation of *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children*.

S. P. C. K. An abbreviation (*a*) in England, of *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge;* (*b*) in Scotland, of *Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.*

speak-easy (spēk′ē″zi), *n.* A bar-room or saloon where liquor is sold (illegally) without a license. Also used adjectively. [Slang.]

There are to-day, as then, in abundance, disorderly houses, "*speak-easies,*" saloons, or "clubs" where liquor is sold long after the permitted time, and tramps.
Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., June, 1901, p. 116.

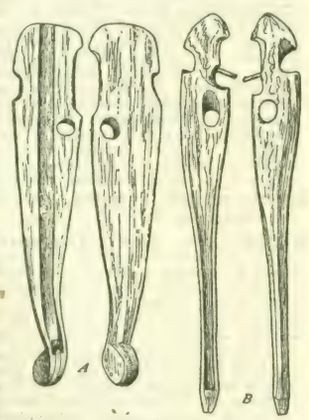
spear[1], *n.*—**Sucking spears,** in *entom.,* the coadapted mandibles and maxillæ, forming spear-like organs which are suctorial in function. These occur in the larvæ of the neuropterous families *Chrysopidæ, Hemerobiidæ, Myrmeleonidæ,* and *Coniopterygidæ. Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* V. 466.

spear-grass. 4. In Australia, any one of several species of valuable forage grasses, namely, several species of the genus *Stipa* and *Andropogon contortus.* The seeds of these grasses are sharp and covered with fine barbs so that they easily become entangled in the wool of sheep and frequently penetrate the skin, often causing the death of the animal.—**Creeping sea spear-grass.** Same as *sea* or *sea-coast* ★*spear-grass.*—**Sea** or **sea-coast spear-grass,** a slender perennial grass, *Puccinellia maritima,* with creeping rootstocks, found on the northern coasts of both hemispheres. It is a valuable element in the salt-marsh hay of New England and the Middle States.—**Southern spear-grass,** a grass, *Eragrostis Purshii,* with lance-shaped spikelets, common from the Middle States to Arizona. It has no agricultural value. Two woodland grasses, *Poa brevifolia* and *P. autumnalis,* have also been so called.—**White spear-grass,** the reed meadow-grass, *Panicularia Americana.*

spearing (spēr′ing), *n.* 1. The action denoted by the verb *spear;* specifically, in harvesting tobacco, the forcing of a pointed stick through the butts of several cut stalks which are to hang upon it while curing. For other methods see ★*pegging,* 6, and ★*splitting.*—2. A fish, *Trachinocephalus myops,* the ground-spearing, belonging to the family *Synodontidæ,* found in tropical parts of the western Atlantic.

spear-kite (spēr′kīt), *n.* See ★*kite*[1].

spear-thrower (spēr′thrō″ėr), *n.* An implement, usually of wood, used in throwing a spear so as to give it an increased velocity. Such implements are usually about two feet long, with a knob or notch at one end to engage the end of the spear, the other end being often provided with a special grip for the hand. They are found only in limited areas, such as among some Indian tribes of the coast of Alaska, the Eskimos, the Australians, in parts of South America, and in Mexico. Also called *throwing-board.*



Spear-throwers.
A, Ungava type; *B,* Yukon River type. (In U. S. Nat. Museum.)

specchia (spek′ē-ä), *n.*; pl. *specchie* (spek′-ē-ā). [It. dial., < L. *specula,* a lookout, a watch-tower. See *speculate.*] A kind of prehistoric stone structure found in southern Italy.

Special state. See ★*state.*

speciation (spē-si-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *species.*] The production of (new) species; the origination of new species. *Science,* May 27, 1910, p. 815.

speciegraphical (spē-shi-ē-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [*speciegraph(y)* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the scientific description or diagnosis of species.

speciography (spē-shi-eg′ra-fi), *n.* [L. *species,* species, + Gr. *-γραφια,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The scientific description or diagnosis of species. Also *speciography.*

species, *n.* 10. A former standard of currency in certain parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, apparently answering to the modern dollar of commerce.—**Agricultural species,** one of two or more plant types developed under cultivation from the same natural species and considered to be as distinct as natural species.—**Bipolar theory of distribution of species.** See ★*bipolar.*—**Doctrine of the immutability of species.** See ★*pre-Darwinian.*—**Elementary species,** a number of individuals, within the limits of a species, characterized by a distinctive and hereditary peculiarity, or by more than one.

What is a species, what is a new species? What is an *elementary species,* which has also been called a subspecies? *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* July, 1904, p. 217.

Form species, an apparent species which is only a form or stage in the development of a pleomorphous species.—**Superstitial species,** in *paleon.,* those species that survive into later geological periods and are hence found in formations higher than those in which they are normally characteristic or culminant.

species-cycle, *n.* 2. In *biol.,* the series of forms needed to represent the species in its completeness. The species-cycle is the same as the ovum-cycle or genealogical individual, except in cases where the sexes are separate or polymorphism occurs. See *ovum-cycle.*

The complete series of forms needed to represent the species . . . [is] the *species-cycle. Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 843.

specific. I. *a.*—**Specific conductance** or **conductivity, refractivity.** See ★*conductance,* ★*refractivity.*

II. *n.* 2. A definite substance in the serum of an animal that gives rise to a special kind of immunity.

speciographic (spē-shi-ọ-graf′ik), *a.* [*speciograph(y)* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*speciegraphic. Science,* Jan. 10, 1902, p. 58.

speciography (spē-shi-og′ra-fi), *n.* Same as ★*speciegraphy. Science,* Jan. 10, 1902, p. 61.

speck[1], *n.*—**White speck of tobacco,** a disease producing small white spots on the leaves of tobacco caused by the fungus *Macrosporium tabacinum.*

speck[1], *v. t.* 3. To stain or dot with ink small blemishes in (a finished fabric), so as to conceal or obliterate them.

spectacle, *n.* 8. *pl.* Signal-glasses of varying color, held in a metal frame suggesting spectacles, to be moved in front of the lenses of signal-lights at night: usually of red and green if there are two. Also used, in the singular, for one frame with its colored glass.

This calendar shows a miniature equipment of a complete signal system, presenting the arrangement of a universal ninety-degree *spectacle* for two positions, continuous light, lamp on top of post; also double ninety-degree *spectacles* arranged for two and three positions, and continuous light sixty-degree *spectacles* applied to a double arm for home and distant signals.
Elect. Rev., March 7, 1903, p. 356.

9. A frame with two bow-shaped handles for carrying well-boring tools.—**Bifocal spectacles,** spectacles having a lens of different focal distance, cemented to or replacing the lower portion of the main lens: a form of compound spectacles, usually distance and reading glasses combined in one frame.—**Pulpit spectacles,** spectacles with the upper part of the lens removed, enabling the wearer to look over them. [Colloq.]—**Skeleton spectacles,** spectacles whose lenses are pierced with holes for the attachment of the temples and the bridge-piece for the nose, instead of being held in a wire frame.—**To make a pair of spectacles,** in *cricket,* to make a score of nothing in each inning. *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 76.

spectacle-frame (spek′ta-kl-frām), *n.* 1. The frame, usually of metal, which holds the lenses of a pair of spectacles.—2. In *iron ship-building,* a cast-steel frame projecting from each side of the stern of a twin-screw steamer which supports the stern-bearings of the propeller-shaft in vessels of a form in which the hull of the vessel is bossed out to cover the whole screw-shaft. The spectacle-frame forms the after termination of the bossed-out part of the hull.

spectacle-iron (spek′ta-kl-ī″ėrn), *n.* The clue-iron in the lower corners of squaresails.

spectacle-scars (spek′ta-kl-skärz″), *n. pl.* In some *Brachiopoda,* such as the extinct genera *Obolus* and *Lingulella,* the two oval adductor muscle impressions which make spectacle-like scars on the inner surface of the valves.

Spectral series. See ★*series.*

spectrobolograph (spek-trō-bō′lō-gråf), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + E. *bolograph.*] An automatic record of the distribution of energy in the spectrum, made by means of the bolometer. See ★*bolograph.*

spectrobolographic (spek″trō-bō-lō-graf′ik), *a.* [*spectrobolograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bolographic measurement of the spectrum; obtained by means of the spectrobolograph. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1899, p. 69.

spectrobolometric (spek″trō-bō-lō-met′rik), *a.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + E. *bolometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of the spectrum by means of a bolometer, or to the use of the spectrobolometer.

Recent unpublished *spectrobolometric* studies at the Astrophysical Observatory show that on two apparently equally clear days, near the middle of March, 1902, with equal altitudes of the sun, the difference in the absorption in the well-known visible and infra-red water-vapor bands alone was such as to cause a difference in the solar radiation at the earth's surface of 7 per cent. Changes far in excess of this occur from the same cause between spring and summer.
U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., April, 1902, p. 180.

spectrocolorimetry (spek″trō-kul-ọ-rim′e-tri), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + E. *colorimetry.*] The spectrophotometric study of the colors of solutions and chemical compounds, especially as a method of chemical analysis.

spectrocomparator (spek″trō-kom′pā-rā-tọr), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + E. *comparator.*] An instrument devised by Hartmann for the precise comparison and measurement of photographs of line-spectra. *Nature,* Dec. 20, 1906, p. 182.

spectrogram (spek′trō-gram), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + Gr. *γράμμα,* anything written.] The photograph of a spectrum, made by a spectrograph, that is, a spectroscopic camera.

Spectrograms taken with a slit by Professor Campbell at Jeur suggested, by the distortions of the characteristic ray impressed upon them, the progress of radial movements, such as might well be deemed inevitable in an aerial envelope obviously not in a state of equilibrium.
[*A. M. Clerke,* Problems in Astrophysics, p. 131.

spectrograph, *n.*—**Autocollimating spectrograph,** a spectrograph the adjustment of which, as to collimation, is automatically done by means of a mechanical attachment. *Science,* Jan. 31, 1908, p. 167.—**Quartz spectrograph,** an apparatus for the photography of ultra-violet portions of the spectrum, the lenses and prisms of which are of quartz. The absorption of the shorter wave-lengths by glass is thus avoided and the range of the instrument is increased.

spectrographic, *a.*—**Deslandres's spectrographic method,** a method of determining the rate of rotation of a planet by measuring the inclination of the lines in the photograph of its spectrum to those of an adjacent comparison spectrum, the slit of the spectroscope being adjusted so as to coincide with the equator on the planet's image.—**Keeler's spectrographic method,** the method of determining the rotation rate of a planet by placing the slit of the spectrograph across the equator of the planet's image and measuring the apparent inclination of the lines in its spectrum to the lines in the sky-spectrum taken on the same plate as soon as possible without disturbing the instrument. According to Doppler's principle, the lines at one limb of the planet will be shifted slightly toward the red and at the other toward the blue by the planet's rotation, and thus slightly tilted.

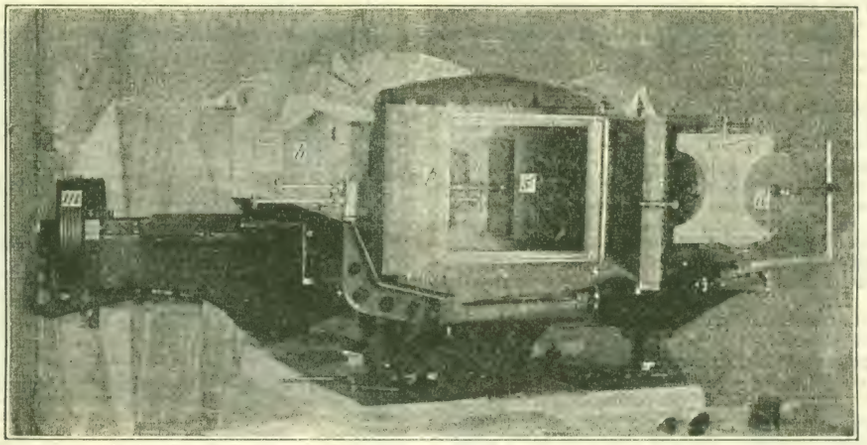
spectrographically (spek-trō-graf′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of the spectrograph; by means of spectrographic methods. *Nature,* Sept. 17, 1903, p. 477.

spectroheliogram (spek-trō-hē′li-ọ-gram), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + Gr. *ἥλιος,* sun, + *γράμμα,* anything written.] A photograph of the sun made by means of the spectroheliograph with monochromatic light, usually that of one of the violet calcium lines (K or H), and showing the details of the sun's surface and surroundings as they would appear if no other kind of light were emitted.


Spectroheliogram showing the calcium (H_2) flocculi (1906, August 25, 6h 18m A. M., Pacific Standard time), made with five-foot spectroheliograph of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

spectroheliograph (spek-trō-hē′li-ọ-gråf), *n.* [NL. *spectrum,* spectrum, + Gr. *ἥλιος,* sun, + *γράφειν,* write.] A specialized spectrograph, invented independently by Hale in the United States and by Deslandres in Paris about 1892, for the purpose of photographing the sun by monochromatic light. Its essential feature is a second slit placed immediately in front of the sensitive plate so as to isolate some line of the spectrum, all other light being cut off. The instrument is used in connection with a telescope so pointed as to throw the image of the sun upon the collimator slit. If then this slit is made to traverse the sun's image, and a corresponding motion is accurately communicated to the second slit, the object will be attained. A better plan is to keep the two slits fixed, and to cause the image of the sun to travel across the slit by moving the telescope, while a corresponding motion is automatically communicated to the sensitive plate. This is the arrangement used at the Yerkes Observatory. Deslandres has improved the instrument by

placing a second spectroscope 'tandem' with respect to the first. The slit which was next the photographic plate becomes the collimator slit of the second spectroscope, while a third slit is placed before the sensitive plate of that spectroscope; this secures a more perfect isolation of the ray which forms the image. The instrument is based upon the fact that the dark lines of the solar spectrum are dark only relatively to the background and are really luminous.



Five-foot Spectroheliograph mounted for use with Snow telescope (Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory).

In this case the solar image and plate remain stationary, while the box, *b*, containing the prisms and lenses, and the slits, *s* and *s'*, are moved slowly sidewise by a screw turned by the wheel *m*, which is connected by an endless cord with a distant electric motor. To insure an even motion, the box and slits are supported by wooden blocks floating in mercury. The plate in its plate-holder is clamped into position at *p*, and the solar image brought to a focus at *d*. The disk, *d*, is left in position if the prominences at the limb of the sun are to be photographed; but is removed when a spectroheliogram of the entire solar disk is to be made.

George E. Hale, under the title of The Rumford *Spectroheliograph* of the Yerkes Observatory, described in detail the *spectroheliograph* recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory for photographing the sun in monochromatic light, in conjunction with the forty-inch telescope. Photographs which have been taken with the *spectroheliograph* show a finely mottled structure covering the entire surface of the sun. In certain parts of the sun, and especially in the neighborhood of sun spots, there are extensive regions of very bright calcium vapor. The photographs taken with this instrument include those which represent the denser calcium vapor at low levels in the solar atmosphere, and others showing the less dense vapor at higher levels.

Sci. Amer., May 9, 1903, p. 351.

spectroheliographic (spek-trō-hē″li-ō-graf′-ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectroheliograph; obtained by means of the spectroheliograph.

Prof. Julius's contribution to the subject, entitled '*Spectroheliographic* Results explained by Anomalous Dispersion.' According to his view, the photographic results achieved require no new hypothesis to explain their peculiarities. *Athenæum*, April 29, 1905, p. 535.

spectrometer, *n.*—**Bolometric spectrometer,** a spectrometer having a bolometer in place of the eyepiece: same as *spectrobolometer*.

spectrometry (spek-trom′e-tri), *n.* [*spectrom-et(e)r* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of wave-lengths by means of a spectrometer.

spectromicroscope (spek-trō-mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *microscope*.] A microscope in which a spectroscope replaces the eyepiece.

spectromicroscopically (spek-trō-mī-krō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner pertaining to the spectroscopy of minute objects; by means of the spectromicroscope.

spectrophotograph (spek-trō-fō′tō-grâf), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *photograph*.] The photograph of a spectrum. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), ser. A, p. 118.

spectrophotography (spek″trō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *photography*.] The photography of spectra. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 304.

spectrophotometer, *n.* To serve as a spectrophotometer a spectroscope must be so constructed as to permit of the production side by side, wave-length corresponding with wave-length throughout, of the spectra of the two sources of light to be compared. It is also necessary to be able to vary the intensity of these spectra separately by any desired amount, and to measure the amount of such variation. In some instruments the light which is to form one of the spectra is introduced into the slit of the spectroscope by placing a right-angled reflection-prism over half the slit, as shown in Fig. 1. The sources of light to be spectrophotometrically compared being placed at *A* and *B*, the light from *A* enters the slit directly, while that from *B* is totally reflected within the prism into the other half of the slit. The line dividing the spectra, in instruments in which this device is used, lacks sharpness, and the ray from *B* suffers losses by reflection and absorption. To secure symmetry two reflecting-prisms are sometimes used, as in the *horizontal slit photometer* of Nichols (Fig. 2), in which the light from *A* and *B* is reflected into the slit from either side by means of the two similar prisms *P*, *P*. Numerous other devices have been employed for this purpose, one of the most satisfactory of which is that of the *Lummer-Brodhun spectrophotometer*. This instrument has two collimators, *C* and *C'* (Fig. 3), mounted at right angles to each other. An arrangement consisting of two right-angled prisms placed together so as to form a cube (*L*), known as the *Lummer-Brodhun body*, transmits a portion of the light from *C* to the prism *P* and reflects a portion of the light from the collimator *C'* at the surface separating the two prisms. The reflected beam, thus rendered parallel to that from collimator *C*, likewise enters the prism *P*, and both beams are dispersed, forming adjacent spectra which may be observed in the usual manner by means of the telescope *T*. In *Brace's spectrophotometer* (Fig. 4) the dispersing-prism *P* is split and a portion of the interface *SS* is silvered. A portion of the light from the collimator *C* passes through the unsilvered parts of the interface and enters the telescope *T* after dispersion in the usual manner. Light from *C'*, reflected from the silvered strip, also enters *T* and forms a spectrum adjacent to that from C. In the spectrophotometric comparison of two sources of light, different regions of their spectra are isolated successively by means of a diaphragm in the eyepiece of the instrument. Each of these is brought in succession to the same intensity, and for each region the reduction to which the brighter of the two spectra must be subjected to produce equality is noted. It is then possible to express the brightness of one of the spectra, wave-length for wave-length, in terms of that of the other, which is called the comparison spectrum, and to express the relation between the two by means of a curve known as the curve of relative intensities. To produce equality of the spectra, Vierordt substituted for the slit of the ordinary spectroscope a double slit the upper and lower halves of which could be opened and closed independently by means of separate micrometer-screws. The brightness of the spectrum of the light entering either half of such a slit is approximately proportional to the slit-width, so that when the two spectra are equal the ratio of the intensities is readily computed from that of the slit-widths. In instruments of the Lummer-Brodhun type the measurement is made by adjusting the slits of the two collimators. Another means of equalizing the two spectra in a spectrophotometer consists in polarizing the light before dispersion and of regulating the light which reaches the eye by the rotation of a Nicol prism. The measurement of the angle between the plane of the polarizing prism and that of the analyzer gives the ratio of the two intensities. Such polarizing devices are used in the spectrophotometers of Hüfner, Glan, Koenig, Gouy, and others. To avoid the errors introduced by varying the width of the collimator-slits, the two spectra are sometimes brought to equality by placing in the path of the beam of light from the brighter source a revolving open-sectored disk so constructed that the openings are capable of adjustment during observation. The ratio between the open and closed sectors gives directly the reduction in intensity of the periodically interrupted beam. By means of the spectrophotometer it is possible to determine quantitatively the character of the light emitted by various flames and artificial light sources, the selective absorption of substances through which light is transmitted, and the selective reflection of surfaces, and to find the distribution of energy in all sorts of continuous spectra.—**Flicker spectrophotometer,** an instrument for the determination of the luminosity of different parts of the spectrum, in which each region of the spectrum is separately compared in brightness with an undispersed beam of light by the method of the flicker photometer. See ★*photometer*.



Fig. 1.

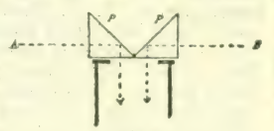


Fig. 2.

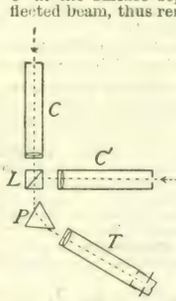


Fig. 3. Lummer-Brodhun Spectrophotometer.

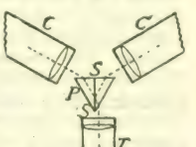


Fig. 4. Brace's Spectrophotometer.

spectrophotometrically (spek″trō-fō-tō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the spectrophotometer; by comparisons as to brightness, wave-length by wave-length, throughout the spectrum.

spectropolarigraph (spek″trō-pō-lar′i-grâf), *n.* [NL. *spectrum* + L. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A spectrograph with a Nicol prism behind the slit.

spectropolarimeter (spek-trō-pō-la-rim′e-tèr), *n.* [NL. *spectrum* + E. *polarimeter*.] An instrument in which are combined a spectroscope and a polariscope, used for determining the amount of optical rotation of media. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chem. Physiol. and Pathol., p. 53.

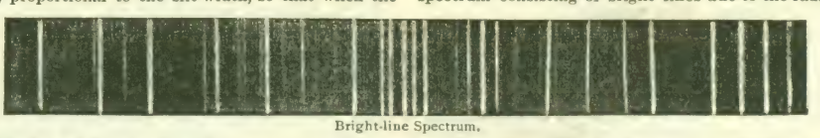
spectropolariscope, *n.* 2. A sensitive form of half-shadow polariscope, used in combination with a spectroscopic apparatus in the study of the polarization of light.

spectrorefractometer (spek″trō-rē-frak-tom′-e-tèr), *n.* [NL. *spectrum* + E. *refractometer*.] An instrument for the determination of the dispersion constants of liquids.

spectroscope, *n.*—**Constant-deviation spectroscope,** a form of spectroscope in which the prism is always at minimum deviation. The collimator and telescope are at right angles to one another.—**Echelon spectroscope,** a spectroscope of high dispersive power, invented by Michelson, in which the spectrum is produced by diffraction at the projecting edges of a set of glass plates arranged stepwise, as an echelon.—**Fixed-arm spectroscope,** a form of spectroscope in which collimator and view-telescope are firmly fixed upon a pier and different parts of the spectrum are brought into view by motion of the prism-train or grating, or by reflection from a mirror in the prism-box.—**Interference spectroscope,** a spectroscope, as the echelon spectroscope of Michelson or the more recent instrument of Lummer and Gehrke, in which dispersion is obtained through interference of light.—**Objective spectroscope,** a form of slitless spectroscope.—**Protuberance spectroscope.** See ★*protuberance-spectroscope*.—**Slitless spectroscope,** a spectroscope without a slit. The objective spectroscope is the most usual form.—**Slit spectroscope,** a spectroscope of the usual form, with collimator and slit: distinguished from the objective or slitless spectroscope.—**Stellar spectroscope,** a spectroscope adapted to the observation of star-spectra.

Spectroscopic camera, doubles, eyepiece. See ★*camera*, ★*double*, 18, and ★*eyepiece*.

spectrum, *n.*—**Abnormal spectrum,** a spectrum in which the dispersion varies with the wave-length: opposed to *normal spectrum*.—**Actinic spectrum,** the spectrum considered with reference to its chemical or photographic action. Since the violet and ultra-violet rays are of great actinic power, the term is sometimes applied specifically to those parts of the spectrum in which they lie; however, such power is not confined exclusively to any definite region of the spectrum.—**Arc-spectrum,** the spectrum obtained from the light of the electric arc. The term is applied not only to the spectrum of the ordinary arc between carbon terminals, but also to the bright-line spectra obtained by volatilizing various substances in the arc or by using metals as terminals.—**Artificial spectrum top.** See ★*top*[3].—**Atmospheric spectrum,** the spectrum formed by the refraction and dispersion of a beam of light in its passage through the atmosphere.—**Banded spectrum,** a spectrum consisting of bright bands of light, not monochromatic but nearly so, or a continuous spectrum crossed by dark bands due to absorption.—**Bolometric spectrum,** that portion of the spectrum, lying chiefly in the infra-red, which it is possible to explore and measure by means of the bolometer.—**Bright-line spectrum,** a discontinuous spectrum consisting of bright lines due to the radiation from an incandescent vapor or gas.—**Channeled spectrum.** Same as *fluted spectrum*.—**Comparison spectrum,** a reference spectrum brought into the field of a spectroscope or spectrophotometer for comparison, wave-length by wave-length, with the spectrum under observation.—**Compound spectrum,** a gas spectrum of more complex structure than the usual bright-line spectrum, obtained from a glowing gas or vapor.—**Diffraction-spectrum,** a spectrum which is produced by the diffraction of light as by a grating or set of closely ruled parallel lines.—**Discontinuous spectrum,** a banded, fluted, or channeled spectrum; a line spectrum; any spectrum in which some of the wave-lengths are absent.—**Emission-spectrum,** the spectrum of the light emitted by a glowing substance, owing its character to the composition of that light, and not, as in the case of absorption-spectra, to the effect of the media through which the light has passed.—**Energy-spectrum,** a curve whose abscissæ

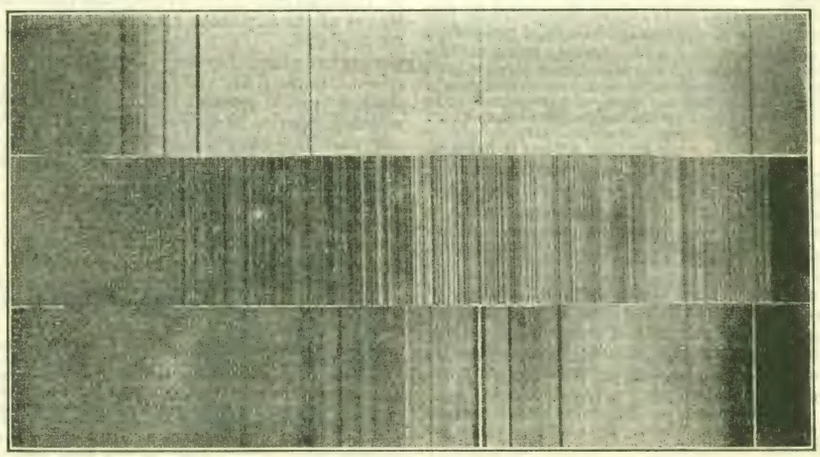


Bright-line Spectrum.

represent the wave-lengths and whose ordinates represent the intensity or amount of radiant energy transmitted by each individual wave-length.—**Flash-spectrum.** See ★*flash-spectrum.*—**Fluorescence-spectrum,** the spectrum of the light emitted by a substance when excited to fluorescence.—**Fraunhofer spectrum,** a continuous spectrum crossed by black lines such as the spectrum of the sun or of certain fixed stars: so called because these lines were first observed by Fraunhofer (1814).—**Gas-spectrum,** the emission-spectrum of a glowing gas or the absorption-spectrum due to the dispersion of light which has been transmitted by a vapor or gas.—**Grating-spectrum,** the spectrum produced by transmission of light through or reflection from the surface of a diffraction-grating; a diffraction-spectrum.—**Infra-red spectrum.** (*a*) A spectrum the wave-lengths of which all exceed that of the extreme red of the visible spectrum, as in the case of a body below the red heat. (*b*) That portion, of any spectrum, which consists of rays less refrangible than the longest wave-lengths of the visible spectrum.—**Lunar spectrum,** the spectrum of sunlight reflected from the moon and modified by the selective reflection of that body.—**Magnetic spectrum,** the band of light observed when a phosphorescent screen is subjected to the action of a stream of cathode rays which have been deflected from their path by a magnetic field. Owing to the differing velocities of the cathode particles they are not all equally deflected, and the single spot of light which would have marked the point of contact of the stream with the screen is elongated, giving what has been termed the *magnetic spectrum.*—**Metallic spectra,** bright-line spectra of the metals. The number and wave-lengths of the lines vary greatly according to the metal from whose vapor they are emitted and also according to the temperature to which the vapor is heated. Thus fewer lines appear in the spectrum of a metal capable of being volatilized in the flame of a Bunsen burner than in the spark-spectrum or arc-spectrum of the same metal. The number of lines is vastly greater in the case of some metals, such as iron or titanium, in whose spectra thousands of lines have been mapped, than in others, such as sodium, lithium, and thallium, which have but few strong lines in the visible spectrum. As we pass from the visible spectrum to the shorter wave-lengths of the ultra-violet, the lines of metallic spectra become as a rule more numerous, although they no longer excite vision and are to be detected only by photography or by their power to produce fluorescence and phosphorescence. In some cases metallic spectra are a source of intense illumination. Thus the red lines of the strontium spectrum are used in signaling under the name of red fire; the calcium spectrum in combination with the spectra of certain other substances forms the chief source of light in the flaming arc; the spectra of titanium and iron are prominent in the so-called magnetite arc, while the mercury arc-lamp derives its light solely from the mercury spectrum. The sodium spectrum, zinc spectrum, cadmium spectrum, iron spectrum, mercury spectrum, and many other metallic spectra have numerous uses in science. The iron spectrum, with its numerous and widely distributed lines, affords an excellent scale of wave-lengths in the study of other spectra. The red line of the lithium spectrum, the yellow lines of the sodium spectrum, the green lines of the spectra of mercury and thallium are used as sources of monochromatic light. The following table gives the wave-lengths of some of the most prominent lines in the visible spectrum of several elements. Wave-lengths are given in Angstrom units.

Element.	Wave-lengths of important lines.
Lithium	6708., 6104., 4972., 4602., 4273., 4132., 3985., 3915.
Sodium	6161/55., 5890/96., 5680., 5150., 4980., 4750., 4670., 4540., 4500., 4390., 4320.
Potassium	6930/11., 5832/12., 5802/782., 5360/43., 5340/24., 5112/098., 5100/085., 4966/52., 4957/43., 4864/51.
Magnesium	5529., 5184/73/68., 4703., 4352., 4058.
Barium	6142., 5854., 5778., 5535., 4934., 4554., 3994.
Calcium	6494., 6463., 6439., 6162., 6122., 5858., 5594., 5589., 5350., 5270., 4878., 4586., 4454/35/26., 4302., 4227., 3969.
Strontium	5504., 5481., 5257., 5239., 5156., 4962., 4832/12., 4607., 4216., 4078.
Zinc	6364., 5182., 4811., 4722., 4630.
Cadmium	6439., 5086., 4800., 4678.
Mercury	5770/90., 5461., 4358., 4047/78.
Aluminium	3962/44.
Indium	4511., 4102.
Thallium	5351. (also 5940., 5154., 5079., 4983., 4737.; spark-lines).
Tin	5632., 4524. (also 6453., 5799., 5589., 5564., 5333., 4859., 4586.; spark-lines).
Lead	6002., 4168., 4058/62., 4020.
Antimony	4034.
Bismuth	5552., 4723., 4493., 4308.
Tungsten	5071., 5054., 4171., 4138., and very many less intense lines.
Uranium	5528., 5495., 5483., 5478., 4544., 4342., 4270., 4242., 4090., and very many weak lines.
Molybdenum	5571., 5533., 5507., 4382., 4326., 4293/92., 4277., 3903., 3798., and many other lines.
Titanium	5036., 5014., 4990., 4556.—4513. (a group of nine lines), 3999., 3990., 3982., and very many weaker lines.
Chromium	5209/06/05., 4290., 4275., 4255., and many weaker lines.
Manganese	6014/17/22., 5341., 4415., 4035/33/31., and numerous other lines.
Iron	6495., 6192., 6137., 6066., 5863., 5616., 5587., 5195/93., 5041., 4384., 4270., 4072/64/46/05., and numerous weaker lines.
Cobalt	5484., 4868/40/14., 4534/31., 4122/19/11., and many other lines.
Nickel	6177., 5893., 5477., 5084/81/80., 4866/56., 4716/15., 4649., 4471/63/59/02., and many other lines.
Copper	5782/00., 5218., 5106/53., 4023/63.
Silver	5472/66., 5209., 4669., 4476., 4213., 4212., 4055., 3982.
Gold	5838., 4793.

Mixed spectrum, a spectrum of a source of such breadth, in the plane of dispersion, that the overlapping of the spectral images causes appreciable mingling of unlike wave-lengths.—**Multiple spectra,** spectra differing as to the number, arrangement, and position of their lines or bands, but all pertaining to the same substance.—**Normal spectrum,** a spectrum of uniform dispersion in which equal distances measured in the plane of dispersion correspond to equal changes of wave-length.—**Phosphorescence-spectrum,** the spectrum of the light emitted by a phosphorescent body. Such spectra, which frequently consist of two or more broad bands, may vary in character, according to the interval of time that has elapsed since the close of excitation, because the bands may diminish in brightness at different rates.—**Planetary spectrum,** the spectrum of sunlight reflected from any planet and modified in composition by absorption in the planet's atmosphere and selective reflection at its surface.—**Prismatic spectrum,** a spectrum produced by the dispersive action of a prism or train of prisms.—**Pure spectrum,** one in which the overlapping of the spectral images of the source produces no appreciable mingling of unlike wave-lengths.—**Radiation-spectrum.** Same as *emission-* ★*spectrum.*—**Solar spectrum,** the spectrum of the sun's light. See *spectrum,* 3.—**Spark-spectrum,** the bright-line spectrum of the light of an electric discharge.—**Spectrum of the second order,** the second spectrum in either of the two symmetrical series of spectra produced by a diffraction-grating. The innermost spectra of these groups are termed *spectra of the first order,* the third pair, counting from the axis, *spectra of the third order,* etc.—**Spectrum top.** See ★*top*³.—**Stellar spectrum,** the spectrum of a fixed star.—**Swan spectrum,** the fluted or channeled spectrum of the non-luminous parts of a hydrocarbon flame: so called because it was first mapped by Swan in 1857. The characteristic flutings of this spectrum have been found to be due to carbon monoxid.—**Thermal spectrum,** a spectrum of heat-waves, specifically of the infra-red waves.—**Ultra-violet spectrum,** that portion of any spectrum that consists of rays of greater refrangibility than those which constitute the visible portion.



Types of Stellar Spectra.
A, α Cygni; *B*, Betelgeux; *C*, μ Centauri.

specularite (spek′ū-lăr-īt), *n.* [*specular* + *-ite*².] Same as *specular iron,* or *hematite.*

speculum, *n.* 7. In *astrol.,* a table exhibiting at one view the latitudes, destinations, semi-arcs, etc., of the planets in a nativity.—**Bridge-like speculum,** in *ichth.,* a mesocoracoid, a bone of the shoulder-girdle in the soft-rayed fishes. It arches from the hypercoracoid to the hypocoracoid.

specus (spē′kus), *n.* [L. *specus,* a cave, ditch, channel, underground watercourse, etc.] In *Rom. archæol.,* the channel or waterway of an aqueduct, usually of masonry and vaulted over. This was carried underground and on embankments, according to the level, but also for great distances on long arcades.

speech, *n.*—**Clipped speech.** See ★*clipped.*—**Explosive speech,** sudden, loud enunciation, constituting a disorder of speech occurring as a symptom of certain forms of cerebral disease.—**Internal speech,** in *psychol.,* endophasia; the contents of consciousness when speech is reproduced or recalled, whether or not the reproduction prompts to utterance.

The rise of the larynx for high tones and its fall for low ones indicate activity of the thyrohyoid and sternothyroid muscles. Movements during *internal speech* have been similarly registered.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 266.

Slurred speech, the clipping of syllables or entire words which sometimes characterizes speech in general paralysis of the insane.—**Visible speech.** See *visible.*

speech-curve (spēch′kėrv), *n.* A speech-record; a graphic representation of the flow of speech, as obtained by means of the phonautograph, phonograph, gramophone, etc.

The analysis of *speech curves* might be greatly facilitated by an inspection of curves produced by compounding vibrations of known characters.
Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 67.

speechfulness (spēch′fůl-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being speechful; loquacity. [Rare.]

Sensory aphasia is . . . in the beginning . . . the aphasia of comparative *speechfulness,* while motor aphasia in the beginning is usually absolute speechlessness.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 414.

speech-song (spēch′sông), *n.* See ★*song-speech.*

speed, *n.* 6. Rapidity of action, as of a lens. The speed of a lens is dependent upon the amount of light it projects on the plate.

There is much talk regarding the *speed* of various lenses. The matter is simple in the extreme. The *speed* of the lens depends upon no mystical properties, but almost entirely upon the amount of light which it projects on the plate. As in a house, the larger the window compared to the size of the room, the greater the light; so with the lens, the more light that passes through it the speedier the lens.
Trade Catalogue.

7. In *mech.,* a device by which the rate of motion may be changed or controlled, particularly in motor-vehicles.

It will be readily observed that the main driving *speed,* as well, also, the intermediate and backing *speeds,* are operated by friction disks through the operation of two hand levers.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 251.

Critical speed. (*a*) The highest speed at which a machine, or part of a machine, can be operated without breaking. (*b*) The speed at which a machine, vibration, or other periodic element synchronizes with another machine, vibration, or periodic element: for example, the synchronizing of the speed of a machine with the period of vibration of the building in which it is operated. (*c*) A rate of travel or speed of revolution of the drivers of a locomotive or of a motor-car at which the rate of flow of steam, or motor fluid to the cylinder, is so retarded by friction in passages, or otherwise, that further increase of speed is not accompanied by increase of power. This may also occur because of diminished adhesion of the drivers to the rail or road surface at such high speed.—**Rotary speed,** speed of revolution; angular velocity.

speed-cone, *n.* 2. A cone-shaped form made of light canvas painted black displayed by each vessel when war-ships are steaming in fleet or squadron, to indicate to all other vessels the speed and direction of motion of its propelling engines. The cone is suspended from the yard-arm by signal-halyards in such a way that it may be made to point upward or downward to indicate motion ahead or astern respectively. The height to which the cone is hoisted between the ship's rail and the yard-arm is proportionate to the speed of the engine. In a twin-screw vessel a cone on each side of the vessel may be used to give indication of the motions of the starboard and port engines respectively.

speed-controller (spēd′kon-trō″lėr), *n.* A form of friction-coupling designed to transmit power from one shaft to another at variable speeds. The simplest type is composed of two cones placed one above the other with the apex of one opposite the base of the other. The upper or delivery cone is on the driving-shaft and revolves with it at a uniform speed. The transmitting-cone is placed on another shaft immediately under the first cone. The frictional contact between the two cones is made by means of a sliding contact-belt placed between them. A slight change in the position of the contact-belt along the line of contact of the two cones will produce a change of speed. Another type consists of two pairs of conical disks placed side by side, one disk of each pair being mounted on a hollow shaft or sleeve and the other disk of each pair being mounted on a shaft which runs through the sleeve. The central disks, on the sleeve, form the delivery-disks, and the two outside disks, on the shaft, are the transmitting-disks. Between each pair of delivery- and transmitting-disks are two smaller disks pivoted at right angles with the larger disks and touching each one at some point of its surface. By rotating the small disks the points of contact may be changed, each change in relative position between the disks causing a change of speed. A third type, called the *speed-changing pulley,* employs two large disks and two small disks, the larger disks each being a pulley, one carrying the delivery-belt and the other the trans-

mitting-belt. The same principle is used with different forms of pulleys. Electric motors used to drive lathes and other machine-tools also employ electrical speed-controlling appliances. See *friction-cones, friction-gearing,* and *motor.*

speed-counter (spēd′koun″tėr), *n.* Same as ★*counter*[1], 2.

speeder, *n.* **5.** A regulator or governor for controlling the revolutions of a machine, such as an electric motor.

speed-gear (spēd′gēr), *n.* That arrangement of the gear-train driving a machine which makes it run at its highest speed. *Science Abstract,* VI. sec. B, p. 49.

Speeding up. See the extract.

The workman steadily becoming less and less of an individual producer, working at his own speed, and more and more a member of a "team," or set of operatives each performing a small part of the process, and thus obliged to keep up with each other. This enforced "*speeding up*" would be all very well if the old plan of paying by the piece were continued. *Webb,* Indust. Democracy, I. 399.

speed-lathe (spēd′lāᵺ), *n.* Any lathe which runs at a high speed or faster than the iron-working lathes. All wood-working lathes are speed-lathes.

speed-light (spēd′līt), *n. Naval,* in station-keeping, one of the stern-lights displayed by each ship in line, to regulate the speed of the following ship if station is to be kept properly.

The Sub watches the *speed-lights* of the next ahead, for as those lanterns change so must he adjust his pace. . . . The leading ship has slowed a certain number of revolutions, . . . but she has not changed her *speed-light* in time. . . . But *speed-lights* unless properly handled . . . are, he doubts not, an invention of the Devil.
Kipling, A Fleet in Being, ii.

speed-limit (spēd′lim″it), *n.* See ★*engine-stop.*

speedometer (spē-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [*speed* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A speed-recorder; a speed-indicator or recorder adapted to an automobile, carriage, or bicycle. See *speed-indicator.*

speed-reducer (spēd′rē-dū″sėr), *n.* A set of grooved wheels, of various diameters, by means of which the rate of rotation of an apparatus driven, for instance, by an electric or water motor may be reduced by any required amount.

The power by which the discs were rotated was obtained from a Crocker-Wheeler motor, whose speed was reduced by a Pillsbury *speed reducer.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., VIII. 494.

speedway (spēd′wā), *n.* A public road set apart for fast driving. [U. S.]

speiskobalt (shpīs′kō″bält), *n.* [G., < *speis*(*e*), mortar, + *kobalt,* cobalt.] A German name for the cobalt-nickel diarsenide, smaltine.

spel, *n.* and *v.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *spell.*

speleological (spē″lē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*speleolog*(*y*) + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to speleology, or the study of caves.

The progress of *speleological* exploration in Yorkshire by the members of local scientific societies.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 78.

speleologist (spē-lē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [*speleolog*(*y*) + *-ist.*] One who is concerned in the exploration and study of caves; a student of speleology.

Palæontology and archæology have been until now the principal objects of English *speleologists.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 500.

speleology (spē-lē-ol′ō-jī), *n.* [F. *spéléologie,* < Gr. *σπήλαιον,* a cave, + *-λογια,* < *λέγειν,* speak.] The scientific study of caves.

E. A. Martel in France has initiated the special study of caverns, a fascinating branch of minor exploration, to which the name *Speleology* has been applied, and to which attention is now directed in all European countries.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 629.

spelt[4] (spelt), *n.* An unrecognized abbreviation of *spelter,* a commercial name of zinc.

speltz (spelts), *n.* [G.] Same as *spelt*[1], *n.*

Spencerian, *a.* **2.** Pertaining or relating to P. R. Spencer or to his system of free-hand writing, introduced about the middle of the nineteenth century.

spender, *n.* **2.** In *leaching,* the pit in which the bark is leached. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 61.

Spenerism (spā′nėr-izm), *n.* The Pietist doctrines taught by Philip Jacob Spener of Strasburg, Germany, in the latter half of the seventeenth century. The system was a protest against the dogmatism in the Lutheran Church engendered by its continuous controversies with Geneva and Rome, and against the low state of public morals due to the incessant preaching of dogma. Stress was laid on the duty of active morality.

spergulin (spėr′gū-lin), *n.* [NL. *Spergul*(*a*) (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless amorphous compound, $(C_5H_7O_2)_x$, contained in the seeds of *Spergula arvensis.* Its alcoholic solution exhibits an intense blue fluorescence.

Spermaceti cerate. See ★*cerate*[1].

spermacrasia (spėr-ma-krā′ziä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *ἀκρασία,* ill condition.] Same as *spermatorrhea.*

spermanucleinic (spėr″ma-nū-klē-in′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + L. *nucleus,* nucleus, + *-in*[2] + *-ic.*] Noting a nucleinic acid obtained from the testicles of certain animals. A product of this order derived from the salmon has the formula $C_{40}H_{54}N_{14}O_{17}.2P_2O_5$.

Spermaphyta (spėr-ma-fī′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Spermatophyta.*

spermase (spėr′mās), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *-ase.*] An oxidizing ferment which occurs in barley grains.

Grüss has recently observed an oxidizing enzym in barley grains which has no reaction on guaiac, but yields a violet color with tetramethylparaphenylendiamine. He calls it *spermase.* *U. S. Dept. Agr. Rep.* 68, p. 39.

sperm-aster (spėrm′as″tėr), *n.* The aster associated with the male pronucleus or head of the spermatozoön during the precleavage stages of the fertilized egg. *Biol. Bull.,* April, 1904, p. 226.

spermatangium (spėr-ma-tan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ἀγγεῖον,* a vessel.] A multicellular organ which gives rise to sperms, found in the *Characeæ* and the brown alga *Dictyota:* formerly included under *antheridium.* See ★*spermatocyst,* 3.

Spermatic capsule. See ★*capsule.*

spermatid (spėr′ma-tid), *n.* [Gr. *σπερμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-id*[2].] One of the two cells which arise by division of a secondary spermatocyte and give rise by transformation to a spermatozoön. In oögenesis the spermatid is represented by the oötid.

In Ascaris megalocephala univalens there is the normal number of two chromosomes. The ovotid and *spermatid* have each only one. In the fertilized egg there is one derived from the *spermatid,* one from the ovotid; therefore the bivalent chromosome found in the maturation period of the spermatocyte or ovocyte must have been formed by the conjugation of a paternal with a maternal chromosome. *Biol. Bulletin,* Feb., 1904, p. 150.

spermatide, *n.* Same as ★*spermatid.*

spermatiferous (spėr-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *φέρειν,* bear.] Containing or producing spermatia.

spermatin (spėr′ma-tin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-in*[2].] A nucleo-albumin found in spermatic liquid.

spermatocidal (spėr″ma-tō-sī′dal), *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + L. *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill, + *-al*[1].] Causing the arrest of motility of spermatozoa: as, a *spermatocidal* serum. *Vaughan and Novy,* Cellular Toxins, p. 145.

spermatocyst, *n.* **3.** In *bot.,* any unicellular structure which produces sperms found in the algæ or fungi. See ★*spermatangium.*

spermatocyte, *n.*—**Primary spermatocyte,** one of the testicular cells belonging to the last generation of spermatogonia and giving rise by mitotic division to two secondary spermatocytes, each of which divides in turn to form a spermatid.—**Secondary spermatocyte,** one of the two cells arising by the mitotic division of a primary spermatocyte.

spermatocytic (spėr″ma-tō-sit′ik), *a.* [*spermatocyt*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a spermatocyte. *Biol. Bulletin,* Feb., 1904, p. 158.

spermatogone (spėr′ma-tō-gōn), *n.* [NL. *spermatogonium,* < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *γονή,* generation.] **1.** A spermatic or seminal cell. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 318.—**2.** In *entom.,* one of the colossal cells, in the blind end of the testicular tube, from which the whole contents of the testes originate. They occur in the larvæ of many insects.

In the blind end of the testicular tubes lies a colossal cell visible to the naked eye, the *spermatogone,* from which the entire contents of the testes originate.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 499.

spermatogonial (spėr″ma-tō-gō′ni-al), *a.* [NL. *spermatogoni*(*um*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to spermatogonia or spermatogones. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VI. 870.

spermatogonic (spėr″ma-tō-gon′ik), *a.* Same as ★*spermatogonial. Biol. Bull.,* Feb., 1904, p. 158.

spermatomerite (spėr-ma-tom′e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *μέρος,* part, + *-ite.*] One of the chromatin granules into which the sperm-nucleus resolves itself after it has entered the egg. *Böhm,* 1887.

spermatophobia (spėr″ma-tō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-φοβία,* < *φοβεῖν,* fear.] Morbid dread of having spermatorrhea, or hypochondriacal belief that it is present when it is not.

Spermatophoral sac. See ★*sac*[2].

Spermatophyta (spėr-ma-tō-fī′tä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *φυτόν,* a plant.] A great group or phylum, the highest in the vegetable kingdom, embracing the seed-bearing plants. It is the same as the *Phanerogamia* of the older botanists, all properly flowering plants also bearing seeds, and as this latter character is now regarded as the more fundamental one, the name *Phanerogamia* is being generally abandoned. It is also equivalent to the *Embryophyta Siphonogama* of Engler. Sometimes shortened to *Spermaphyta.* The form *Spermophyta* is no longer used. See *Phanerogamia* and ★*Embryophyta.*

spermatophyte (spėr′ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *Spermatophyta.*] A plant of the phylum *Spermatophyta;* a seed-plant; a spermophyte.

It is possible that in some such way the reduction in numbers of megaspores took place in those *spermatophytes* in which only three or fewer megaspores have been reported. *Bot. Gazette,* Dec., 1902, p. 401.

spermatophytic (spėr-ma-tō-fit′ik), *a.* [*spermatophyt*(*e*) + *-ic.*] Belonging to the plant phylum *Spermatophyta;* seed-bearing; spermophytic.

spermatoschesis (spėr-ma-tos′kē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *σχέσις,* retention, < *ἔχειν,* hold, retain.] Partial or complete absence of the spermatic secretion.

spermatostrote (spėr′ma-tō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *στρωτός,* strewn.] In *phytogeog.,* a plant distributed by means of seeds. *F. E. Clements.*

spermatotoxin (spėr″ma-tō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + E. *toxin.*] A cytotoxin which results on immunization with spermatozoa. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, Appendix, p. 539.

spermatoxin (spėr-ma-tok′sin), *n.* Same as ★*spermatotoxin.*

spermaturia (spėr-ma-tū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *οὖρον,* urine.] Presence of spermatozoa in the urine when voided.

sperm-center (spėrm′sen″tėr), *n.* In *cytol.,* the centrosome supposed to be derived from the middle-piece of the spermatozoön after its entrance into the egg.

sperm-duct (spėrm′dukt), *n.* Same as ★*spermiduct,* 2.

sperm-filament (spėrm′fil″a-ment), *n.* A flagellate spermatozoön.

spermiducal (spėr-mi-dū′kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spermiduct. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 343.—**Spermiducal gland.** See ★*gland.*

spermiduct, *n.* **2.** In many invertebrates, a canal for carrying the seminal fluid to the exterior.

spermin, *n.* **2.** A trade-name of a preparation of the testicle used for hypodermic injection in cases of senility and of locomotor ataxia.

spermine (spėr′min), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline basic compound, $C_{10}H_{26}N_4$, found, in combination, in spermatic fluid and in the heart and liver of calves.

spermocenter (spėr-mō-sen′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *κέντρον,* center.] The sperm centrosome during the fertilization of the ovum. *Wilson.*

spermoduct (spėr′mō-dukt), *n.* Same as *spermaduct.*

sperm-oil, *n.*—**Arctic sperm-oil.** Same as *doegling* ★*oil.*

spermolysin (spėr-mol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + E. *lysin.*] Same as ★*spermatotoxin.*

spermoön (spėr-mō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα,* seed, + *ᾠόν,* egg.] The fertilized ovum.

spermophorium (spėr-mō-fō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermophoria* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *spermatophore.*

spermotoxin (spėr-mō-tok′sin), *n.* Same as ★*spermatotoxin.*

sperm-sac (spėrm′sak), *n.* A sac which contains spermatozoa.

sperm-whale, *n.*—**Pygmy sperm-whale.** Same as *sperm-whale porpoise.*

spessartite, *n.* **2.** In *petrog.,* a name used by Rosenbusch (1895) for a variety of lamprophyre composed of hornblende and diopside with lime-soda feldspar. Occasionally orthoclase and olivin may be present. The variety is nearly the same as camptonite.

spet[2] (spet), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The European barracuda. *Jordan and Evermann,* Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 260.

spew, *v. i.* **3.** To exude grease or become dull on the surface after being finished a short time: said of leather. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 117.

S. P. G. An abbreviation of *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

sphacelic (sfā-sel'ik), *a.* [*Sphacel(ia)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a compound said to be contained in ergot.

sphacelinic (sfas-e-lin'ik), *a.* [*Sphacel(ia)* + *-in* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*sphacelic.*

sphaceloderma (sfas″e-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Gangrene of the skin.

sphacelotoxin (sfas″e-lō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, + E. *toxin.*] A colorless compound, $C_{13}H_{24}O_2N_2$, contained in ergot, which it resembles in physiological properties.

sphacelous (sfas'e-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σφάκελος*, gangrene, + *-ous.*] Gangrenous; necrotic.

Sphærexochus (sfē-rek'sō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *ἔξοχή*, a prominence.] A genus of proparian Silurian trilobites with inflated lobed glabella, small eyes, and ten thoracic segments.

Sphæriales (sfē-ri-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ales.*] A large order of pyrenomycetous fungi, so named from the genus *Sphæria.* As defined by Engler and Prantl it includes 18 families and over 2,000 species.

sphæricephalic (sfē″ri-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *craniom.*, having a brachycephalic skull, with the occipital and basal regions globular. *Aitken Meigs.*

Sphærioidaceæ (sfē″ri-oi-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as ★*Sphæropsidaceæ.*

sphærobacterium (sfē″rō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphærobacteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + NL. *bacterium.*] One of the *Sphærobacteria.*

sphæroblast (sfē'rō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A nodule or small mass of wood arising from the cambium of a dormant bud and becoming separated from the wood beneath. Also called *wood-nodule.*

Wood-nodules or *Sphæroblasts* are curious marble-like masses of wood which protrude with a covering of bark from old trunks of Beeches, etc., and can be readily dug out with a knife. *H. M. Ward*, Disease in Plants, p. 225.

sphærocobaltite, *n.* See *spherocobaltite.*

sphærolite (sfē'rō-līt), *n.* In *petrog.*, same as *spherulite.*

sphærolitic (sfē-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Same as *spherulitic.*

Sphæronema (sfē-rō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1818), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *νῆμα*, a thread, alluding to the thread-like necks of the pycnidia.] A genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* of the order *Sphæropsidales*, having pycnidia with more or less elongated necks and unicellular hyaline spores. Over 70 species have been described. They occur chiefly on dead leaves and branches.

Sphærophoraceæ (sfē″rō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphærophor(us)* + *-aceæ.*] A family of foliaceous or fruticose ascolichens, so named from the principal genus *Sphærophorus.*

Sphærophorus (sfē-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1794), < Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of ascolichens, type of the family *Sphærophoraceæ*, having the thallus much branched and brittle, bearing terminal globose apothecia at first inclosed by the thallus, which finally ruptures. The spores are unicellular and dark-colored. About 10 species are known. They grow upon the ground or at the base of trees. *S. coralloides* is found in the mountains of Europe and America.



Sphærophorus Coralloides.

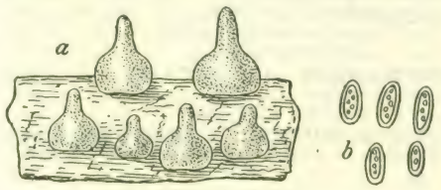
a, vertical section of an apothecium; *b*, theca and paraphysis; *c*, three spores, one half naked; *d*, vertical section of a spermogonium; *e*, arthrosterigmata and spermatia; *f*, plant; *g*, apothecium.

Sphæropsidaceæ (sfē″rop-si-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæropsis*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ.*] A large family of *Fungi Imperfecti*, having mostly black, globose, carbonaceous or coriaceous pycnidia.

sphæropsidaceous (sfē″rop-si-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the fungus family *Sphæropsidaceæ.*

Sphæropsidales (sfē″rop-si-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæropsis* + *-ales.*] One of the three orders of *Fungi Imperfecti*, having spores produced in perithecia-like cavities called pycnidia which resemble the sporocarps of the pyrenomycetous order *Sphæriales.* Some are known to represent an early stage in the life-cycle of ascomycetous fungi.

Sphæropsis (sfē-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1845), < *Sphæria* + Gr. *ὄψις*, resemblance.] A large genus of fungi, type of the family *Sphæropsidaceæ*, having separate black pycnidia and dark-colored unicellular spores. Over 180 species have been described. They are especially numerous in North America. *S. Malorum* is the cause of the black rot of the apple. *S. tabacina* is found on decaying wood.



Sphæropsis tabacina.

a, several pycnidia of the fungus; *b*, spores of the same, much magnified.

sphærotheriid (sfē-rō-thē'ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A myriapod of the family *Sphærotheriidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphærotheriidæ.*

Sphagebranchus (sfaj-ē-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφαγή* or *σφάξ* (*σφαγ-*), the throat, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of ophichthyoid eels remarkable for showing no trace of fins in the adult stage.

Sphagnales (sfag-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1892), < *Sphagn(um)* + *-ales.*] An order of mosses, the peat-mosses, containing the single family *Sphagnaceæ* and genus *Sphagnum* (which see).

Sphagnous or **sphagnum bog.** See ★*bog*[1].

sphecid (sfes'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Sphecidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphecidæ.*

sphegid (sfej'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Sphegidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphegidæ.*

Sphegoidea (sfē-goi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-oidea.*] The *Sphegidæ* considered as a group of superfamily rank.

sphenocephalia (sfē″nō-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Monstrosity characterized by a wedge-shaped head.

sphenoid, *n.* **1.** By some authors the term is limited to a form having two faces only, which meet in a wedge-shaped edge. The combination of two complementary forms of this type is then called a *bisphenoid.* A tetragonal scalenohedron, a form having eight similar triangular faces arranged in symmetrical pairs, has been called a *disphenoid.*

3. In *anthrop.*, a cranium the norma verticalis of which has a wedge-shaped form, the forehead being narrow and the greatest width being near the occiput. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 32.

sphenoidal, *a.*—**Sphenoidal class.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.

Sphenomaxillary crest. See ★*crest.*

sphenosis (sfē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήνωσις*, a wedging, obstruction, < *σφηνοῦν*, wedge, close up, < *σφήν*, a wedge.] Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvis.

sphenosquamous (sfē-nō-skwā'mus), *a.* [Gr. *σφήν*, wedge, + L. *squama*, a scale.] Relating to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone: noting a suture.

sphenotic, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*, an anterodorsal ossification of the auditory capsule. It articulates above with the pterotic and frontal, and below with the alisphenoid and proötic. It usually bears part of the concavity for the reception of the head of the hyomandibular.

sphere, *n.* **10.** A spherical sponge-spicule, a modified form of the monaxial type.—**Celestial sphere,** the spherical surface upon which the heavenly bodies appear to lie. Its radius is assumed to be infinite, so that not only the earth but also the entire solar system and all the stars are sensibly but a point at its center.—**Directive sphere.** Same as ★*astrosphere* (*a*).—**Great circle of sphere,** a circle whose plane contains the sphere's center. See *great circle.*—**Harmonic spheres,** four spheres of a sphere-complex which determine, with every sphere not belonging to the complex, four harmonic radical planes.—**Mean sphere,** in *phys. geog.*, a spheroid which has its surface at the mean level of the solid crust of the earth, or about 7,500 feet below actual sea-level.—**Morgagni's spheres.** Same as *Morgagni's* ★*globules.*—**Neumann's sphere,** a sphere used for the representation of imaginary quantity and formed by stereographic projection from an Argand diagram. It is due to Riemann and was named for Carl Neumann.—**Orthogonal spheres,** spheres which cut at right angles.—**Oval sphere,** a sphere having a radius less than $\frac{1}{2}\pi\gamma$, where γ is the numerical constant used in defining distance.—**Sphere-complex,** the assemblage of spheres (of ordinary space) which are all orthogonal to the same sphere; the aggregate of all spheres with respect to which a given point C has a certain power p.—**Sphere-congruence,** the totality of spheres common to two sphere-complexes.—**Sphere geometry,** geometry with the sphere as element.—**Sphere of influence.** See *sphere*, 7.—**Sphere of interest,** the name first given to what is now known as a *sphere of influence.* See *sphere*, 7.

"Spheres of influence," "spheres of action," "*spheres of interest*," "zones of influence," "field of operations," "Machtsphäre," "Interessensphäre," are phrases which have come into use to describe regions as to which nations have agreed that one or more of them shall have exclusive liberty of action. These phrases became common after 1882, when the "scramble for Africa" began, to describe diplomatic arrangements with respect to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 789.

Sphere range, the common intersection of three independent sphere-complexes.

sphere-apparatus (sfēr'ap-a-rā″tus), *n.* In *cytol.*, a general name applied to idiozome, centrotheca, and centriole considered as a unit.

Yolk-Nucleus or Corpus Balbiani in Vertebrates.—K. v. Skrobański has studied this much discussed body in the ova of the guinea-pig. The question is, whether it represents morphologically and genetically a "*sphere-apparatus*" (idiozome, centrotheca, or centriole), or whether it is a quite distinct structure. According to the author's observations, the formation of the body is not associated with the division of the oogonia, and the corpuscle cannot therefore be identified as a *sphere-apparatus.* *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1903, p. 485.

sphere-circle (sfēr'sėr″kl), *n.* The circle in which all spheres meet the plane at infinity.

Spheric number. See ★*number.*

spherical, *a.*—**Lateral spherical aberration.** Same as *circle of aberration* (which see, under *aberration*).—**Negative, positive spherical aberration.** See ★*aberration.*—**Spherical candle.** See ★*candle.*—**Spherical chord,** a great-circle arc whose end-points are on a circle of the sphere.—**Spherical ellipse,** the locus of the point whose spherical sects from two fixed points have a constant sum.—**Spherical harmonic analysis.** See ★*harmonic.*—**Spherical hyperbola,** the locus of the point whose spherical sects from two fixed points have a constant difference.—**Spherical radius, sector, ungula,** etc. See ★*radius*, etc.—**Spherical wedge.** Same as *spherical* ★*ungula.*

spherics, *n.*—**Pure spherics,** two-dimensional spherics; intrinsic spherics; spherics deduced from a set of assumptions which have no reference to anything not in the sphere (sphere meaning what is sometimes called the surface of a sphere).

spheridium, *n.* See *sphæridium*, 1.

spheroid, *n.* **3.** In *anthrop.*, a cranium of nearly spherical form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 35.—**Bessel's spheroid,** the spheroid given by Bessel as most nearly representing the figure of the earth.—**Elliptic spheroid.** Same as *ellipsoid of revolution* (which see, under *ellipsoid*).—**Maclaurin spheroid,** a rotating spheroid in equilibrium.—**Mean spheroid,** in *phys. geog.*, an imaginary spheroidal form which represents the figure of the earth as if sea-level were everywhere continued and to which geodetic measures are referred; the geoid.—**Spheroid of reference,** an imaginary regular spheroid whose surface is approximately coincident with the earth's sea-level, from which the actual sea- and land-surface is measured: contrasted with *geoid.* See the extract.

It may be worth while adding a quotation from Prof. C. A. Young, to show that the *spheroid of reference* is only a convenient assumption. "On the whole," says Prof. Young, "astronomers are disposed to take the ground that since no regular geometrical solid whatsoever can absolutely represent the form of the Earth, we may as well assume a regular spheroid for the standard surface, and consider all variations from it as local phenomena, like hills and valleys." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 242.

Spheroid of revolution. See ★*revolution*.—**Viscous spheroid,** a spheroid of a viscous consistency. Thus the flattening at the poles of the rotating earth shows that it behaves as a slightly viscous spheroid. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 47.

spheroidal, *a.* 4. In *petrog.*, noting the cracking or parting of rocks upon shrinking, commonly from cooling, whereby they break into spheroidal masses. It is the same phenomenon as perlitic cracking in volcanic glasses. The term is sometimes used as a synonym of *orbicular* as applied to certain granites and diorites.—**Spheroidal constant, recovery.** See ★*constant*, ★*recovery*.

Spheroides (sfē-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαιροειδής*, spheroid. See *spheroid*.] A genus of tetrodontoid fishes widely distributed in warm seas.

spheroidism (sfē′roi-dizm), *n.* [*spheroid* + *-ism*.] The property or condition of being a spheroid. *The Engineer*, Jan. 9, 1903, p. 42.

Spherometer caliper, an apparatus devised by Harkness in which a delicate spherometer is utilized in calipering the diameters and determining the irregularities of the pivots of transits and other astronomical instruments. *Nature*, March 12, 1903, p. 442.

spherophyric (sfē-rō-fir′ik), *a.* [*spher(ulite)* + (*por*)*phyr(y)* + *-ic*.] 1. Noting a porphyritic rock containing spherulites in place of the usual phenocrysts. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 77.—2. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), having megascopic spherulites in a ground-mass; noting the character of a porphyry with megascopic spherulites.

spherospermia (sfē-rō-spėr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Rounded spermatozoa, without tails, characteristic of the nematodes and crustacea.

spherotetrahedral (sfē-rō-tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + E. *tetrahedr(on)* + *-al*[1].] Intermediate in shape between a sphere and a tetrahedron. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 616.

spherotocephalus (sfē″rō-tō-sef′ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *spherotocephali* (-lī). [Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *anthrop.*, a cranium, spheroid in its anterior part, but with more irregular curves back of the coronal suture. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 35.

sphincter, *n.*—**Ocular sphincter,** in some sponges, a band of fibers or elongated cells surrounding the osculum and serving to close the same. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 102.

sphindid (sfin′did), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Sphindidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphindidæ*.

sphingal (sfing′gal), *a.* [Gr. *σφίγξ* (*σφιγγ-*), sphinx, + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the sphinx; sphinx-like. [Rare.]

> No *sphingal* countenance more calm,
> Than his majestic face.
> *B. W. Ball*, Elfin-Land.

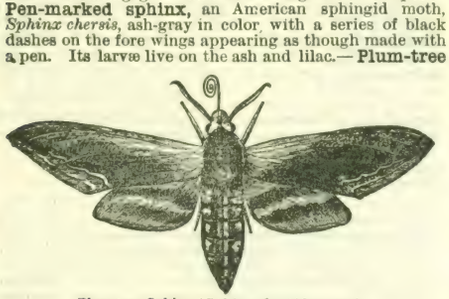
sphinges (sfin′jēs). A plural of *sphinx*.

Duncan says of the Senegal Galago (Galago senegalensis): "It pursues Beetles, *Sphinges*, and Moths with great ardour, even while they are on the wing, making prodigious bounds at them, and often leaping right upwards to seize them." *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Jan., 1904, p. 26.

sphingid (sfin′jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Sphingidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Sphingidæ*.

sphinx, *n.*—**Four-horned sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Ceratomia amyntor*, whose larva feeds on the foliage of the elm. *J. B. Smith*, Econ. Entom., p. 257.—**Green grape-vine sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Ampelophaga myron*, common in the Mississippi valley and the eastern United States, whose larvæ feed on grape foliage.—**Harris's sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Lapara bombycoides* (formerly called *L. harrisii*), whose larvæ feed on pine-leaves and are protectively colored with alternating green and white longitudinal stripes.—**Pen-marked sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Sphinx chersis*, ash-gray in color with a series of black dashes on the fore wings appearing as though made with a pen. Its larvæ live on the ash and lilac.—**Plum-tree**



Plum-tree Sphinx (*Sphinx drupiferarum*).
(About two thirds natural size.)

sphinx, an American sphingid moth, *Sphinx drupiferarum*, which occurs throughout the United States. Its larvæ feed on plum-leaves.—**Purblind sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Smerinthus myops*, which occurs in the eastern United States and the Mississippi valley. Its larvæ feed on the leaves of rosaceous plants.—**Twin-spotted sphinx,** an American sphingid moth, *Smerinthus jamaicensis* (formerly *S. geminatus*), which has an eye-spot on each hind wing. Its larvæ feed on the ash, willow, plum, elm, and apple.—**Vine-sphinx,** any one of the several sphingid moths whose larvæ feed on grape-leaves, as the achemon sphinx, Abbot's sphinx, and others.—**White-lined sphinx,** the white-lined morning-sphinx. See *morning-sphinx*, under *sphinx*.

sphragistic (sfrą-jis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, ⟨ *σφραγίζειν*, seal, ⟨ *σφραγίς*, a seal.] Of or pertaining to seals. See *sphragistics*.

The prevailing type of seal, for instance, is the Oriental cylinder, and among the most frequent of the engraver's designs is a native adaptation of the Egyptian floral pillar as seen on the porcelain ornaments and beads of Tell-el-Amarna. But the whole together forms a new *sphragistic* style of a specifically Cypro-Mycenæan class.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., July–Dec., 1900, [p. 200.

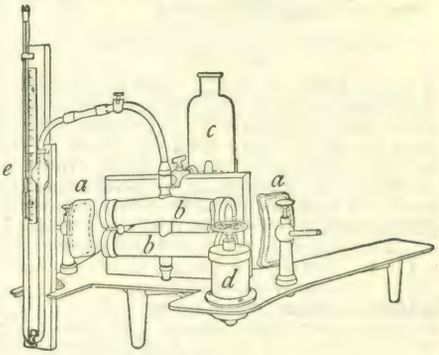
sphygmocephalus (sfig-mō-sef′ą-lus), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A beating pain in the temples.

sphygmochronograph (sfig-mō-kron′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *χρόνος*, time, + *γράφειν*, write.] A sphygmograph with an attachment for recording the number of pulsations to the minute.

sphygmodic (sfig-mod′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σφυγμώδης*, like the pulse (see *sphygmoid*), + *-ic*.] Pulse-like; beating rhythmically.

sphygmogenin (sfig-moj′e-nin), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-in*[2].] An old term for adrenalin.

sphygmomanometer, *n.*—**Mosso's sphygmomanometer,** in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.*, a form of



Mosso's Sphygmomanometer.
a a, adjustable supports for the back of the hand; *b b*, finger-tubes of metal, containing rubber finger-stalls; *c*, flask for water; *d*, regulator; *e*, manometric tube.

sphygmomanometer devised by A. Mosso and used, for example, in the study of the influence of mental or physical work, or of emotion, upon blood-pressure. The instrument consists essentially of two metal tubes, for the reception of the first and second fingers of each hand; of a recording mercurial manometer; and of a metallic piston for regulating the pressure of the water which fills the system.

sphygmoplethysmograph (sfig″mō-plē-this′mō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + E. *plethysmograph*.] In *physiol.*, a plethysmograph whose tracing shows a record of pulse (volume pulse) superimposed upon the curve of fluctuation of volume.

But by a still better contrivance called the plethysmograph or . . . *sphygmoplethysmograph* we get not only the pulse, but the changes in the general volume of a limb.
G. M. Stratton, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon [Culture, p. 264.

sphygmotonometer (sfig″mō-tō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *τόνος*, tension, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of elasticity of a blood-vessel in experimentation on animals. *Nature*, Oct. 21, 1897, p. 591.

Sphyrænops (sfī-rē′nops), *n.* [NL., ⟨ NL. *Sphyræna* + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of fishes of the family *Chilodipteridæ*: found only in Cuba, in deep water.

sphyrelaton (sfī-rel′ą-ton), *n.* [Gr., neut. sing. of *σφυρήλατος*, wrought with the hammer.] Art work in metal which is beaten out and not cast; especially archaic Greek bronze work in hammered plates, nailed together.

A canopus of this metal in a curule chair of the same, all in *sphyrelaton* or hammered work, the plates being hammered together with big nails.
Dennis, Etruria, II. 313.

sphyrotomy (sfī-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *σφῦρα*, hammer, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the handle of the malleus.

spianato (spē-ą-nä′tō), *a.* [It., ⟨ L. *explanatus*, made level, flattened. See *explanate*.] In *music*, smooth, even: noting passages to be so rendered.

Spicara (spi-kā′rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ It. *Spicara*, a local name in Sicily, prob. ⟨ L. *spica*, a spike.] A genus of fishes of the family *Mænidæ*, carnivorous shore-fishes chiefly of the Old World.

spicigerous (spī-sij′e-rus), *a.* Spiciferous.

spick (spik), *a.* Spick-and-span-new.

spickety (spik′e-ti), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*spiggoty*. [Slang.]

spiculate, *v. t.* 2. To cover with or stick full with fine points, darts, etc. [Rare.]

In those representations, man indeed was not more uglily than fearfully made,—as he stood erect and naked, *spiculated* by emitted influences from the said signs, like another St. Sebastian. *Southey*, Doctor, lxxxvii.

spicule, *n.* 2. (*c*) In *bot.*, the empty frustule of a diatom.

spiculofiber (spik″ū-lō-fī′bėr), *n.* A portion of a sponge consisting of spicules and fibers.

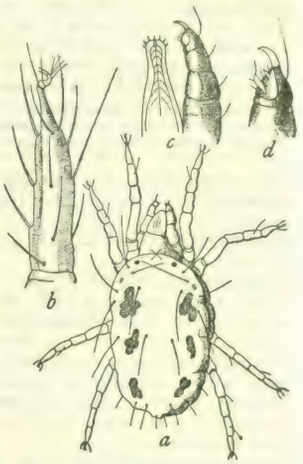
Skeleton forming a rectangular network, the meshes being for the most part unispiculate, but with a few slender primary lines of *spiculo-fibre* 2–4 spicules thick.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 137.

spiculofibrous (spik″ū-lō-fī′brus), *a.* [*spiculofiber* + *-ous*.] Consisting of or pertaining to spiculofibers.

Skeleton consisting of an axial or central open *spiculofibrous* network formed of broad loose strands about 10 spicules thick. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 138.

spiculum, *n.* 2. A needle-shaped splinter of bone.

spider, *n.* 7. In the English form of pyramid-pool billiards, a skeleton rest, or bridge, designed for certain exigencies.—8. In *archery*, a prize for the best gold, awarded at the Grand National Archery meeting in England.—**Birds'-dung spider,** any spider which possesses a protective resemblance to birds' dung, notably a Ceylonese species of the genus *Phrynarachne*.—**California spider,** one of the so-called red-spiders, *Tetranychus sex-maculatus*, occurring on oranges in California and Florida. Also called the *six-spotted mite of orange*.—**Flying spider,** any one of many young spiders of the family *Theridiidæ* and allied families. They are wafted through the air by long light threads of silk.—**Purse-web spider.** See ★*purse-web*.—**Red spider.** See *red-spider*.—**Red-streaked spider.** Same as *katipo*.—**Running spider,** any spider of the family *Lycosidæ*.—**Spider cancer, spider nævus.** See *spider* ★*cancer*.



California Spider
(*Tetranychus sex-maculatus*).
a, dorsal view of adult spider, vastly enlarged; *b*, greater enlargement of foot; *c*, *d*, mouth parts.
(Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

spider-beetle (spī′dėr-bē″tl), *n.* A British collectors' name for certain beetles of the genus *Ptinus*, as *P. fur* and *P. brunneus*.

spider-fern (spī′dėr-fėrn″), *n.* See ★*fern*.

spider-lily (spī′dėr-lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily*.

spider-sheave (spī′dėr-shēv), *n.* A wrought-iron or malleable iron pulley-block, or the grooved disk therein, in which the wood of the ordinary construction is replaced by forged iron. The iron is only required to stand the strain and guide the rope, hence the structure is solid at the pin and open on the sides, suggesting the body and bent legs of a spider.

On reaching the place selected for the landing of the cable, the ship approached as close to the shore as possible. A couple of *spider-sheaves* were sent ashore, and fixed by sand anchors some 60 yards apart. Hauling lines were payed out from the ship, reeved through the sheaves, and brought back on board again.
Sci. Amer., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 80.

S-piece (es′pēs), *n.* In mechanical construction, a bracket or other piece in which the braces or compression-elements are curved like the letter S, so as to deflect under stress and not deform on the contracting of the principal elements of the structure.

spiel (spēl), *n.* [Also written *speal*, *speel*, *speil*. A shortened form of *bonspiel* (which

sée). Cf. G. *spiel*, play.] **1.** A game; play; a curling-match. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—**2.** Talk; a yarn; lingo; patter. [Slang.]

spieler (spē'lėr), *n.* [*spiel*, *v.*, + *-er*.] **1.** At a booth or fair, a crier or announcer of the goods for sale; a barker for side-shows.

In front of the entrance a "*spieler*" stood on a starch box and beat upon a piece of tin with a stick, and we weakly succumbed to his frenzied appeals and went inside. *N. Y. Times*, June 12, 1899.

2. A cheat; a sharper; a professional gambler.

spigeline (spij'ē-lin), *n.* [*Spigelia* + *-in*2.] An alkaloid said to be present in spigelia.

spiggoty, spigoty (spig'ọ-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Also *spickety;* said to be from a use of *speak*, in broken English.] **I.** *n.* In the Panama Canal Zone, a term applied to a native. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the natives in the Panama Canal Zone. [Slang.]

spigot, *n.*—**Bell and spigot.** See ★*bell*1.

spike1, *v. t.* **6.** In *base-ball* and *foot-racing*, to strike or injure (a player) with the spikes in the shoes.

spike3 (spīk), *n.* [*spike*1, *n.* (?)] A disease of the pineapple in which the plants are dwarfed and the leaves become narrow and crowded; also a disease which destroys sandalwood timber in India.

spike-tub (spīk'tub), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary receptacle for the blubber, etc., from whales.

spil2, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *spill*1.

spile-driver (spīl'drī″vėr), *n.* A machine for driving spiles or piles into the earth.

spile-worm (spīl'wėrm), *n.* A ship-worm or teredo, *Teredo navalis*.

spill2, *n.* **7.** *pl.* The thin layers or filaments of cinder in wrought-iron bars of poor quality due to imperfect working of the metal in squeezer, hammer, or roll treatment. [Eng.]

spill2, *v. t.* **2.** To brace or stay a drift or adit with piles. [Eng.]

spill-box (spil'boks), *n.* In *irrigation*, a measuring device or module so arranged that excess water spills over a lip or edge back into the main supply-ditch. *F. A. King*, Irrigation and Drainage, p. 245.

spilly (spil'i), *a.* [*spill*2 + *-y*1.] Showing spills (see ★*spill*2, 7) or cracks or seams: said of inferior wrought-iron bar. [Eng.]

spiloma (spi-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *spilomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. σπίλωμα, a blemish, < σπιλοῦν, spot, stain, soil, < σπίλος, a spot, stain, blemish.] Same as *nævus*.

spiloplania (spil-ō-plā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπίλος, a spot, + πλάνος, wandering.] An evanescent eruption of small red spots.

spin1, *n.* **4.** A variation of the game of newmarket in which the holder of the diamond ace is allowed to play it in order to stop the suit, provided it is his play to the sequence at the time. See *newmarket*.—**5.** In *cricket*, a twist or rotation imparted to the ball by the bowler. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 34.

spin2 (spin), *n.* An abbreviation of *spinster*. [Colloq., Eng.]

There were all the Gurrumpore *spins* in their beautiful new frocks. *B. M. Croker*, Diana Barrington, xxiii.

spina, *n.* **5.** A slender projection from the upper, median portion of a bird's sternum, just between the articulations of the coracoids. When the spina lies above the line of the coracoid grooves it is termed the *spina interna*, and when below them the *spina externa;* when these are both present, united in one mass, it forms a *spina communis*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 276.—**Spina ventosa**, any morbid swelling of bone, such as sometimes occurs in cancer or caries, in which the cancelli are enlarged and the osseous tissue is thinned.

Spinach flea-beetle. See ★*flea-beetle*.—**Summer spinach**, in England, same as *New Zealand spinach*.

spinal, *a.*—**Short spinal reflex.** See ★*reflex*.—**Spinal meningitis.** See ★*meningitis*.—**Spinal weakness**, a relaxed state of the spinal muscles allowing of a lateral or other abnormal curvature of the spine.

spinalgia (spī-nal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, spine, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain caused by pressure on the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1057.

spinant (spī'nant), *n.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *-ant*.] A substance (as a drug) which stimulates the spinal motor centers, causing muscular contraction.

spination (spī-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *spina*, a spine, + *-ation*.] The state or condition of bearing spines.

spindle, *n.* **3.** (*g*) A manufacturers' name for a hydrometer, from the shape of the instrument. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 163.—**Achromatic spindle.** See ★*achromatic*.—**Directive spindle,** in *embryol.*, one of the karyokinetic division spindles that gives rise to a polar or directive body; a polar-body spindle.—**Elastic spindle**, a type of spinning-spindle which assumes its center of gravity in attaining its full speed.—**Mozambique spindles**, a trade-name for crude india-rubber from Mozambique, in pieces of the shape of a finger, of various colors, yellow, pink, brown, and black.—**Nissl spindles.** See *Nissl* ★*granules*.—**Nuclear spindle**, the fusiform arrangement of chromatin fibers in karyokinesis.—**Tigroid spindle.** Same as *Nissl* ★*body*.

spindle-band (spin'dl-band), *n.* The band which runs the spindle on a spinning-machine. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 357.

spindle-box (spin'dl-boks), *n.* The bearing for a small axle, spindle, or arbor.

spindle-chuck (spin'dl-chuk), *n.* A form of holding device for drills or similar small tools or work, attached to or forming part of the rotating spindle or shaft of the tool.

spindle-draft (spin'dl-drȧft), *n.* In *cotton-spinning*, the drawing or attenuation of the roving by the spindle during the outward traverse of the carriage in a mule. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 210.

spindle-draw (spin'dl-drȧ), *v. t.* To draw or attenuate (the roving of wool or cotton) by the spindle instead of by rollers. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 207.

spindle-frame (spin'dl-frām), *n.* That part of a spinning-machine which holds the spindles. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 14.

spindle-oil (spin'dl-oil), *n.* See ★*oil*.

spindle-rail (spin'dl-rāl), *n.* An iron bar on a ring-spinning frame to which the spindles are fixed. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 335.

spindle-sander (spin'dl-san″dėr), *n.* See ★*sandpapering-machine*.

spindle-valve, *n.* A valve which is actuated from without the casing in which it works by a rod or stem or spindle. The spindle may be threaded, so that the valve is operated by screwing the spindle or turning it in a nut; or the spindle may be pushed in or out without turning. When the stem or spindle does not screw in and out, the valve is called a *valve with non-advancing stem;* when it does move in and out it is said to be an *advancing-stem valve*.

spine, *n.* **7.** One of the quills of a harpsichord or spinet.—**8.** Specifically, a sharp, columnar mass of solidified lava which was forced upward to a height of over 1,000 feet above the summit of Mount Pelée, Martinique, in 1903. See ★*volcano*, 1. It constituted a new phenomenon in vulcanology. See cut under ★*cumulo-volcano*.

There was at that time [April, 1903] a tremendous *spine* or tooth, more than 1,000 feet in height, rising from the side of a cone-shaped base, the top of which was higher than the old altitude of Morne Lacroix. The tip of the spine was about 600 feet above the highest part of the new cone. *Science*, Nov. 13, 1903, p. 622.

Helcodermatous spine, one of the boring or tearing spines of a pupal insect, as distinguished from the locomotor spines. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 612.—**Henle's spine,** a bony projection occasionally found above the opening of the external auditory canal.—**Hysterical spine,** a simulation of disease of the vertebræ which occurs in neurotic individuals and is accompanied by a lateral curvature as well as the usual subjective symptoms of spinal disease.—**Interpalatine spine,** the interpalatine when produced anteriorly in a long, slender process.—**Poisonous spines,** certain specialized spines on some lepidopterous larvæ. They are partly hollow and are supplied with a poisonous fluid secreted by large cells at the base of the spines.—**Squamosal spine,** in *ornith.*, a slender process or projection directed forward from the upper anterior part of the squamosal bone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 396.—**Typhoid spine,** weakness and pain in the spine sometimes observed in convalescence from typhoid fever. It is not permanent, but while it continues it incapacitates the sufferer for all continuous effort.

spine-cell (spīn'sel), *n.* One of the cells of the rete mucosum of the skin. Also called *prickle-cell*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 854.

spine-finned (spīn'find), *a.* Same as ★*spiny-rayed*.

spinel, *n.*—**Adamantine spinel,** a name applied to the very pale spinel which has an adamantine luster when brilliant-cut.—**Blue spinel,** a blue variety of spinel.—**Spinel law.** See *spinel twin*, under ★*twin*1.

spinelet (spīn'let), *n.* [*spine* + *-let*.] A small spine.

It is quite likely, therefore, that these horny *spinelets* are equally characteristic of Galago garnetti. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 273.

spinescence (spī-nes'ens), *n.* [See *spinescent*.] The character of being spinescent. [Rare.]

spinetail, *n.* (*d*) The log-runner, a bird of the genus *Orthonyx*. See ★*log-runner*.

spine-tube (spīn'tūb), *n.* One of the canals which extend from the interior of the ventral valve in the brachiopod genus *Chonetes* through the cardinal substance and are continued beyond the hinge in the form of a series of spines.

spinibulbar (spī-ni-bul'bär), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, < NL. *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*3.] Relating to the spinal cord and medulla oblongata together.

spinicerebellar (spī″ni-ser-ē-bel'är), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *cerebellum*, cerebellum, + *-ar*3.] Relating to both the spinal cord and the cerebellum. Also *spinocerebellar*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 322.

spinifex (spin'i-feks), *n.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *facere*, make.] In Australia, any one of several species of grasses having stiff, sharp-pointed leaves or spiny flower-clusters, especially the two following, distantly related species: (*a*) *Spinifex hirsutus*, the hairy spinifex or spiny rolling-grass. See under ★*rolling-grass*. (*b*) *Triodia irritans*, the desert spinifex, more often called *porcupine-grass*. See ★*porcupine-grass*, 2.

spinifugal (spī-nif'ụ-gal), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *fugere*, flee.] In *neurol.*, moving from the spinal cord toward the periphery of the body: said of efferent nerve-impulses. Compare ★*spinipetal*.

spinimuscular (spī″ni-mus'kụ-lär), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *musculus*, muscle, + *-ar*3.] Relating to the spinal cord and the muscles. Also *spinomuscular*. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 263.

spiniperipheral (spī″ni-pe-rif'ẹ-ral), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, + Gr. περιφέρεια, periphery, + *-al*1.] Relating to the spinal cord, or nerve-center, and the periphery. Also *spinoperipheral*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 845.

spinipetal (spī-nip'e-tal), *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, + *petere*, seek.] In *neurol.*, moving from the periphery of the body toward the spinal cord: said of afferent nerve-impulses. Compare ★*spinifugal*. Also *spinopetal*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 325.

Spinivomer (spī-ni-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, spine, + *vomer*, plowshare.] A genus of snipe-eels taken in the Atlantic at a depth of over two thousand fathoms.

spinner1, *n.* **6.** A quality of leaf suitable for roll tobacco. See *spinning-leaf* ★*tobacco*.

spinning, *n.* **3.** In *angling*, fishing with a spinner. See *spinner*1, 1 (*c*).

In all sorts of *spinning* . . . a good breeze is usually an advantage. *H. Cholmondeley-Pennell*, Modern Pract. Angler, p. 123.

4. The operation of running off a part of the water on the top of the charge in an amalgamating-mill.—**5.** The operation of molding metals such as silver, etc., while they are rapidly revolving ('spinning'), in a manner similar to the molding of wet clay, into pitchers, vases, etc.

spinning-gland (spin'ing-gland), *n.* A silk-gland. See *spinneret* and *spider*.

spinning-lathe (spin'ing-lāŦH), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a power-lathe of simple form and heavy construction adapted to metal-spinning. By the use of a number of attachments and special tools it can also be used for finishing sheet-metal ware which has been stamped in a press, by spinning a portion of the vessel into new forms, and for burnishing, trimming, beading, and wiring vessels already partly finished on other machines. See ★*metal-spinning*.

spinning-machine, *n.*—**Throstle spinning-machine.** Same as *throstle*, 2.

spinning-metal (spin'ing-met″al), *n.* A metal or an alloy which by reason of its great ductility is capable of being worked up from disks into surfaces of revolution by spinning in a lathe. Such are copper, brass, britannia, and the like.

spinning-mule (spin'ing-mūl), *n.* An intermittent spinning-machine for cotton, etc., invented by Samuel Crompton in 1779, combining the principles of Hargreaves's and Arkwright's spinning-machines. See *mule*, 5.

spinning-tackle (spin'ing-tak″l), *n.* In *angling*, tackle for fishing with a spinner or spoon-bait. It consists of a spinning-hook or -hooks attached by a trace to the reel-line.

spinning-tube (spin'ing-tūb), *n.* Any one of the small tubes on the end of a spider's spinneret.

spinning-whorl (spin'ing-hwėrl), *n.* Same as *whorl*, 4. Also called *spindle-whorl*. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 177.

spinobulbar, *a.* Same as ★*spinibulbar*.

spinocerebellar, *a.* Same as ★*spinicerebellar*.

spinola (spin'ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *spinolæ* (-lē). [NL., irreg. (or from It. *spinola*, pron. spi-nō'lä) dim., < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine. See *spine*.] Same as *spina bifida*.

spinomuscular, *a.* Same as ★*spinimuscular.*

spinoperipheral, *a.* Same as ★*spiniperipheral.*

spinopetal, *a.* Same as ★*spinipetal.*

spintharіscope (spin-thar'i-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σπινθαρίς* (*σπινθαριδ-*), a spark, more prop. **spintharidoscope* or **spintheroscope*, ‹ *σπινθήρ*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument, invented by Sir William Crookes, exhibiting the fluorescence produced by radium, containing a screen of fluorescent material, usually willemite (zinc silicate), on which a trace of radium is mounted, and a magnifying-glass in front of the screen. In darkness the screen shows a number of scintillating sparks caused by the impact of the radium rays on the willemite.

A convenient way to show these scintillations is to fit the blende screen at the end of a brass tube with a speck of radium salt in front about a millimeter off, and to have a lense at the other end. I propose to call this little instrument the '*spintharіscope*,' from the Greek word *σπινθαρις*, a scintillation.

Sir W. Crookes, in Science, June 26, 1903, p. 1002.

spintharіscopic (spin-thar-i-skop'ik), *a.* [*spintharіscop(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the phenomena exhibited in the spintharіscope.

spintherism (spin'thē-rizm), *n.* [Gr. **σπινθηρισμός*, ‹ *σπινθηρίζειν*, emit sparks, ‹ *σπινθήρ*, a spark.] The sensation as of points of light dancing before the eyes.

spintheropia (spin-thē-rō'pi-ă), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σπινθήρ*, spark, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Same as ★*spintherism.*

Spiny bamboo. See ★*bamboo.*

spiny-eel, *n.* 2. An eel-like fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*, found in deep water, and characterized by the presence of numerous spines in the dorsal fin.

spiny-rayed (spī'ni-rād), *a.* Having spines in the fins: said of certain fishes, particularly when more than one or two spines are present in the dorsal fin. Fishes with only a single dorsal spine do not technically belong to the spiny-rayed fishes, *Acanthopteri.*

S-pipe (es'pīp), *n.* See ★*pipe*[1].

spiracle, *n.* 3. A vent for small explosive outbreaks, produced upon the surface of a still highly heated and at least partially molten lava-stream by the escape of imprisoned vapors. A little cone of ejected clots may gather around it.

spiradenoma (spī″ra-dē-nō'mă), *n.*; pl. *spiradenomata* (-ma tă). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σπειρα*, *coil*, + *adenoma.*] Adenoma of the sweat-glands. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 116.

Spiræa, *n.*—**Blue spiræa.** Same as *Japanese* ★*beni.*

spiral, *n.* 6. A loop in a railroad line used to overcome steep grades in a mountainous region by carrying the line through a continuously rising curve. Spirals may be cut entirely within a mountain in the form of a constantly turning and rising tunnel, the outlet being much higher than the inlet. The more common valley spirals consist of double loops or complicated curves which return and pass under or over one another, by means of tunnels or bridges, on a continuously rising grade. The spiral loop on the Georgetown branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is an example of a valley spiral.—**Bismuth spiral.** See ★*bismuth.*—**Conical spiral,** a spiral on a conical surface.—**Conjugate spiral,** in phyllotaxy, a whorl involving two or more genetic spirals parallel with each other.—**Cornu's spiral,** a curve exhibiting the relationship between Fresnel's integrals considered as rectangular coördinates (x, y) of a point: $x = \int_0^v \cos\frac{1}{2}\pi v^2.dv$, $y = \int_0^v \sin\frac{1}{2}\pi v^2.dv$. The origin of coördinates O corresponds to v = o, and the asymptotic points, P, P_1, round which the curve goes in an ever-closing spiral, correspond to $v = \pm\infty$. The intrinsic equation, expressing the relation between the arc σ (measured from O) and the inclination ϕ of the tangent at any point to the axis of x, is $\phi = \frac{1}{2}\pi\sigma^2$.—**Cylindrical spiral,** a helical curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—**Drobisch's spiral,** in *psychol. acoustics*, a diagram, published by M. W. Drobisch in 1855, which represents by a spiral line the range of tonal hearing and the interrelations of the tones of the musical scale. The spiral takes the same place among diagrammatic representations of auditory sensation that is held among those of visual sensation by the color triangle or the color pyramid.—**Fermat's spiral.** Same as *parabolic spiral* (which see, under *spiral*).—**Flat spiral,** in *geom.*, a plane spiral.—**Reciprocal spiral.** Same as *hyperbolic spiral* (which see, under *spiral*, 1).—**Returning spiral,** a double spiral, the two branches originating in a common point: a favorite motive in Mycenæan decoration.—**Roget's spiral,** a vertical helix of wire the lower free end of which dips into mercury. An electric current of sufficient strength shortens the helix by the mutual attraction of neighboring turns and the free end leaves the mercury, thus breaking circuit. The helix immediately returns to its normal length, the circuit is again closed and this action repeats itself indefinitely, giving a rapid vertical vibratory motion to the spiral.—**Spiral theory,** the theory that the Milky Way consists of streams of stars arranged spirally in space.—**Vortex spiral,** a spiral fluid vortex. *W. M. Hicks*, 1895.



Returning Spiral on a gold cup found at Ægina, now in British Museum.
(From Jour. Hellenic Studies, by permission of The Council.)

spiral, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To assume a spiral form; move in a spiral course.—**Spiraling winds.** See ★*wind*[2].

spirale (spī-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *spiralia* (-li-ă). [NL., neut. of ML. *spiralis*, spiral.] In the brachiopods of the superfamily *Spiriferacea*, either of two spirally coiled calcareous ribbons which support the brachia. These consist of two cones placed base to base or with their axes inclined to one another. The spiralia are usually joined by a transverse band or jugum the bifurcations from which may be produced between the volutions of the spiralia, thus forming a double spiral on each side, or diplospire.

spiraliform (spī-ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [ML. *spiralis*, spiral, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spiral; specifically, in decoration, noting a pattern or type based on the spiral: common in primitive art, especially the Mycenæan in Greece proper and Crete. See *returning* ★*spiral.* *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 142.

spiraxon (spī-rak'son), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Among sponge-spicules, a monaxon whose ideal axis is a screw helix. See ★*pedinaxon.*

spireme (spī'rēm), *n.* [Gr. *σπείρημα*, *σπείραμα*, a coil, ‹ *σπειρᾶσθαι*, to be coiled, ‹ *σπεῖρα*, a coil.] The stage of the nucleus in karyokinesis, or mitosis, during which the chromatin assumes the form of a continuous or segmented thread. *Flemming*, 1882.

Spiriferina (spir″i-fe-rī'nă), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *spira*, a spire, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of spire-bearing brachiopods like *Spirifer*, but having a punctate shell-substance and a median septum in the ventral valve: found in rocks from the Carboniferous to the Jurassic.

spirigerous (spi-rij'e-rus), *a.* [L. *spira*, a spire, + *gerere*, bear.] Spire-bearing; spiriferous.

spirilliform (spī-ril'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL., ‹ *Spirill(um)* + *-form.*] Shaped like bacteria of the genus *Spirillum.*

spirillosis (spī-ri-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Spirill(um)* + *-osis.*] A general term denoting any infection of any animal by organisms belonging to the genus *Spirillum.*

Spirillosis of Fowls.—E. Marchoux and A. Salimbeni have investigated a disease of fowls common in Rio de Janeiro. The symptoms are diarrhœa, pyrexia, malaise, and death usually in a few days. In the blood they found a spirillum, and this blood produced the disease in other fowls. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1904, p. 100.

Spirillum, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A bacterium of the genus *Spirillum.*—**Deneke's cheese spirillum,** a species of bacteria, *Microspira* (*Spirillum*) *tyrogena*, found in old cheese.—**Miller's spirillum,** *Microspira* (*Spirillum*) *Milleri*, found in decaying teeth.—**Spirillum of Asiatic cholera.** Same as *Koch's comma* ★*bacillus.* See ★*Microspira.*

spirit, *n.* 11. (*b*) One of an officially recognized class of pharmaceutical preparations, formerly made by distilling with alcohol a crude drug containing some volatile and medicinally useful ingredient, but now frequently by direct solution in alcohol of this ingredient, such as a volatile oil or essence, previously obtained in separate form. Spirit of cinnamon is an example.—**Amaranth, aniline spirits.** See *tin* ★*spirits.*—**Compound spirit of ether,** a mixture of 32½ parts of ether, 65 parts of alcohol, and 25 parts of ethereal oil by volume; Hoffman's anodyne.—**Cotton spirits,** a liquor consisting chiefly of stannic salts. Sometimes used in the mordanting of cotton.—**Finishing spirit,** a name given by dyers to one of the acid mixtures containing stannic chlorid which were formerly used as mordants much more than at present. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 481.—**Orange spirits.** See *tin* ★*spirits.*—**Perfumers' spirit.** Same as *spirits of* ★*cologne.*—**Plum spirit,** a trade-name for one of the solutions which contain stannic chlorid used as mordants in dyeing. It derived its name from being used with a decoction of logwood to produce a plum color (purple) upon cloth.—**Puce, purple spirit.** See *tin* ★*spirits.*—**Rectified spirit.** As defined by the British Pharmacopœia, a mixture of alcohol and water which contains 84 per cent. by weight of real alcohol and has a specific gravity of .8382 at 60° F.—**Red spirits.** See *tin* ★*spirits.*—**Resin spirit.** Same as ★*pinolene.*—**Scarlet spirits.** See *tin* ★*spirits.*—**Spirit fresco,** a method of fresco-painting invented by Mr. Gambier Parry, in England, which enabled him to use wax without heating it, as in ancient encaustic. He dissolved wax in various volatile oils making a medium which could be applied in the usual way.—**Spirit of vitriol,** an old name for sulphuric acid.—**Spirit of vitriolic ether.** See ★*ether*[1].—**Spirit ration.** See ★*ration.*—**Spirits of cologne.** See ★*cologne spirit.*—**Spirit varnish.** See ★*varnish.*—**Spirit Wrestlers.** See ★*Doukhobors.*—**The Great Spirit,** the supposed supreme deity of the North American Indians. While many Indian tribes believe in a spirit of great power, their ideas are not monotheistic, and this spirit is only one among many that, in their belief, have sway over the destinies of man. In its refined form the 'Great Spirit' of the Indians is an elaboration of American romancers and poets.—**Tin spirits.** Specifically, a solution of stannous chlorid or tin crystals: sometimes known by the names of *yellow, orange, scarlet, amaranth, purple, plum*, and *puce spirits*, when sulphuric and hydrochloric acids are used in its preparation. When nitric and hydrochloric acids are used in its preparation it is sometimes designated as *red.* and *aniline spirits.* Other special names are sometimes applied to tin spirits, but they are of little importance, as the introduction of the coal-tar coloring matters has rendered their use almost obsolete.—**Yellow spirit,** a manufacturers' name for a solution of tin made with a mixture of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, formerly used as a mordant in dyeing yellow with quercitron

spiritine (spir'i-tin), *n.* [*spirit* + *ine*[2].] A trade-name for spirits of turpentine made by distilling with water the refuse wood of the long-leafed pine in the southern United States. In an imperfectly refined state it has been regarded as different from ordinary spirits of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the oleoresinous exudation from the tree, but when properly purified it is the same material.

spiritology (spi-ri-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit, + Gr. *-λογια*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak.] Same as *pneumatology*, 3.

Spiritual wife. See ★*wife.*

Spiritus Mindereri. See *spirit of Mindererus.*—**Spiritus salis,** a name applied by the alchemist Basil Valentine to hydrochloric acid obtained by heating together common salt and green vitriol. See *spirit of sea-salt.*—**Spiritus tartari,** a name given by Paracelsus to the product of the destructive distillation of the tartar from wine-casks. This he used medicinally. It is a complex mixture, containing among other substances pyrotartaric acid.

Spirobranchiopoda (spī″rō-brang″ki-op'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] A name introduced by Gray for the *Brachiopoda.*

Spiroceras (spī-ros'e-ras), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonoid cephalopods.

spirochæte, spirochete (spī'rō-kēt), *n.* A bacterium of the genus *Spirochæta.*

spirograph (spī'rō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A device for drawing spirals.—2. Same as ★*atmograph*, 1.

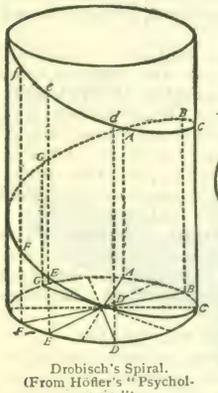
spirographidin (spī-rō-graf'i-din), *n.* [NL. *Spirograph(is)* + *-id* + *-in*[2].] A hyalin derived from spirographin. *W. D. Halliburton*, Chem. Physiol. and Pathol., p. 486.

spirographin (spī-rog'ra-fin), *n.* [NL. *Spirograph(is)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] An albuminous substance, belonging to the hyalogens, found in the skeletal portions of a worm, *Spirographis. C. E. Simon*, Physiolog. Chem., p. 46.

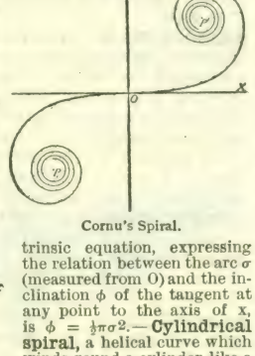
spirogyrate (spī-rō-jī'rāt), *a.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *γυρός*, round.] Twisted or coiled in a spiral.

spiroid (spī'roid), *a.* [Gr. **σπειροειδής*, *σπειρώδης*, ‹ *σπεῖρα*, a coil, + *εἶδος*, form.] More or less spiral; resembling a spiral. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 154.

spirojector (spī'rō-jek-tor), *n.* [L. *spira*, a coil, + *-jector* (in comp.), ‹ *jacere*, throw.] A commercial name for a form of ejector, or siphon-condenser, in which the descending current of injection-water is compelled to move in a helical path by deflecting flanges. It is asserted that a more effective aspiration of air is secured at the point



Drobisch's Spiral.
(From Höfler's "Psychologie.")



Cornu's Spiral.

where the vacuum is to be maintained than where no care is taken to secure a spiral motion.

The pump for supplying water to the *spirojector* condensers has a double-reduction 20-hp General Electric motor. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 14.

Spirorbis (spī-rôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spir(a)*, a coil, + *orbis*, a circle.] A genus of tubicolous worms which form spirally enrolled calcareous tubes cemented to some object by the flat lower side. The spiral may be dextral or sinistral, and is frequently ornamented with tubercles or spines. Tubes of this kind are found in Paleozoic rocks and thenceforward to the present seas.

spiroscope (spī'rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *spirometer*.

Spirosoma (spī-rō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Migula, 1900), so named from the form of the cells; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of bacteria having broad comma-shaped or spiral non-flexile and non-motile cells. They commonly form zoöglœa. Most of the species are found in sewer-mud.

spiroylic (spī-rō-il'ik), *a.* [*Spir(æa)* + *-o-* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Spiræa*.

spirular (spir'ū-lär), *a.* [*spirul(e)* + *-ar*³.] Having the form of or pertaining to a spirule.

spirule (spir'ūl), *n.* [L. *spirula*, a small twisted cake, lit. a little coil, dim. of *spira*, a coil: see *spire*².] In the sponge-spicules, a form with a gently spiral curve to the rhabd.

spissum (spis'um), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *spissus*, thick.] In *medieval music*, a semitone or other small interval.

spitfire, *n.*—**Spitfire jib,** *naut.*, a small storm jib, common on English cutters.

spitting-devil (spit'ing-dev″l), *n.* See ★*peeoy*.

spittle¹, *n.* 2. The secretion surrounding the larva of a spittle-insect.

spittle-insect, *n.*—**Cranberry spittle-insect,** a small cercopid, *Clastoptera proteus*, whose larvæ are found in frothy masses on the growing shoots of cranberry.—**Four-spotted spittle-insect,** an American cercopid, *Aphrophora quadrinotata*, brown in color, with four black spots on the wing-covers, the spaces between the spots being whitish.—**Signoret's spittle-insect,** an American cercopid, *Aphrophora signoreti*, whose froth-covered larva is often found on grape-canes.



Four-spotted Spittle-insect (*Aphrophora quadrinotata*). (Enlarged about two and one-half times.)

spitzharfe (shpitz'här″fe), *n.* [G.] Same as *pointed* ★*harp*.

splanchnectopia (splangk-nek-tō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + ἐκτοπος, out of place.] A displacement of any of the viscera.

splanchnocœle, *n.* 2. In *embryol.*, the portion of the body-cavity lying between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure of the vertebrate embryo and persisting in the adult as the pleuroperitoneal cavity.

splanchnoderm (splangk'nō-dėrm), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + δέρμα, skin.] The splanchnopleure, or splanchnic layer of mesoderm, in the vertebrate embryo.

In Amblystoma the mesonephric blastula is derived from a portion of the somite which is homologous with the mesomer of elasmobranchs, and it contains both *splanchnoderm* and somatoderm.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 511.

splanchnodynia (splangk-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in any of the abdominal organs.

splanchnomegaly (splangk-nō-meg'a-li), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + μέγας, (μεγαλ-), great.] A condition in which the abdominal organs are of abnormal size.

splanchnopathy (splangk-nop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + *-παθια*, < πάθος, disease.] Disease of any of the abdominal viscera.

splanchnoptosis (splangk-nop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλάγχνον, pl. σπλάγχνα, viscera, + πτῶσις, a falling.] Downward displacement of the abdominal viscera, especially the intestines; enteroptosis. Also called *Glénard's disease*. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 398.

splash, *v. t.* 5. In *lumbering*, to drive (logs) by releasing a head of water confined by a splash-dam.

splash, *n.* 7. A bird-fanciers' name for an elongate spot of color.—8. A dash; a show; display. [Slang.]

The Patrie Française made a great *splash* in the way of a patriotic funeral for the assassinated colonel.

H. Lynch, French Life in Town and Country, ix.

II. *a.* Dashing; ostentatious; extravagant.

Girls . . . brought up in foolish luxury, whose parents "entertained" in that thriftless, *splash*, Irish fashion, drank champagne, drove horses, when the French of the same class would be . . . teaching their children the art of counting.

H. Lynch, French Life in Town and Country, vii.

splash-about (splash'a-bout), *n.* A device or method to secure lubrication of working surfaces in the inclosed crank-case of a steam-engine by agitating the lubricant in a suitable well. If the oil is struck by the end of the connecting-rod and the latter has a spattering effect upon the oil, the lubrication is better assured.

splash-board, *n.* 2. A kind of screen raised above the deck-line or bulwark-rail, to prevent water from coming on deck owing to a low freeboard or a swell.

The cabin did n t go clear to the stern, either. Only the engine-room roof was back there and that was so low that the *splash-board* stood up in front of the wheel like a back-yard fence—but higher.

C. D. Stewart, Partners of Providence, vi.

splash-dam (splash'dam), *n.* A dam built to store a head of water for driving logs.

splashed (splasht), *p. a.* Marked with splashes; specifically, having the tips of many of the body-feathers marked with elongate spots of color: as, a *splashed* pouter pigeon.

splashing (splash'ing), *n.* In a specific use, a succussion sound (see *succussion*).

The stomach was dilated and extended to about two fingers' breadth below the umbilicus; "*splashing*" could be detected. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 587.

splat² (splat), *n.* A thin, flat piece of wood; in *furniture*, a flat piece of wood worked into a back or other part of a frame. [Prov. Eng.]

The carving of this specimen is peculiarly good, both in the *splats* and the front leg.

R. S. Clouston, in Burlington Mag., V. 382.

splate (splāt), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A substance used for the purpose of adding extra weight to sole-leather (which is sold by the pound). *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 192.

splatter-work (splat'ėr-wėrk), *n.* In *lithography*, an effect produced by filling a brush with ink and drawing it over a knife or other edge. *Singer and Strang*, Etching, Engraving, etc., p. 124.

splay¹, *v. t.* 4. In *cooperage*, to form (a barrel) by drawing it together at the ends.

spleen, *n.*—**Accessory spleen,** a small mass of splenic tissue detached from the spleen proper.—**Wandering spleen,** a spleen the attachments of which have become stretched so that there is more or less displacement of the organ.

spleenwort, *n.*—**Dwarf spleenwort,** *Asplenium Trichomanes*, a small fern of wide distribution, common upon shaded ledges. The fronds, which are borne in rosettes, are narrow and simply pinnate, from 4 to 8 inches long, with polished purplish-brown stipes and rachises. See under *Asplenium* and *spleenwort*.—**Green spleenwort,** *Asplenium viride*, a small fern of boreal range in Europe and North America, similar to the dwarf spleenwort, but readily distinguished by the green rachis, which suggests its vernacular name.—**Silvery spleenwort,** *Athyrium thelypteroides*, a woodland fern of eastern North America and eastern Asia, the common name referring to the color of the under surface of the immature frond, in which the sori are silvery white, numerous, and borne close together.

splenatrophia (splē-na-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < σπλήν, spleen, + ἀτροφία, atrophy.] Atrophy of the spleen. Also *splenatrophy*.

splendor (splen'dor), *v. t.* To make splendid; illuminate with splendor; light up. [Rare.]

'T is not for me
To fling a Poem, like a comet, out,
Far-*splendoring* the sleepy realms of night.

Alex. Smith, Life-Drama, i. 49.

splenectasis (splē-nek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἔκτασις, extension.] Enlargement of the spleen.

splenectomize (splē-nek'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *splenectomized*, ppr. *splenectomizing*. [*splenectom* (*y*) + *-ize*.] To remove the spleen from by a surgical operation.

Splenic anemia, cachexia. See ★*anemia*, ★*cachexia*.

splenification (splē″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + L. *-ficatio*(*n-*), < *facere*, make.] Same as *splenization*.

splenocolic (splē-nō-kol'ik), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κόλον, colon.] Relating to both the spleen and the colon: noting a fold of peritoneum called the *splenocolic ligament*.

splenolymph (splē'nō-limf), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + L. *lympha*, water (lymph).] Relating to or originating in both the spleen and the lymphatic glands. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 469.—**Splenolymph glands.** See ★*gland*.

splenolymphatic (splē″ nō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* Same as ★*splenolymph*.

splenolysin (splē-nol'i-sin), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + λύσις, dissolving, + *-in*².] A cytotoxin resulting on immunization with spleen substance. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, Appendix, p. 539.

splenomedullary (splē-nō-med'u-lā-ri), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + L. *medulla*, marrow, + *-ary*.] Relating to both the spleen and the bone-marrow.

The general result of the investigations has been to show that an increase in the number of leucocytes does not necessarily go hand in hand with a rise of endogenous alloxuric bodies in the urine, but that only in cases of *spleno-medullary* leucocythæmia is a distinct increase present.

R. Hutchison and *J. J. R. Macleod*, 122 Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 542.

splenomegalia (splē″nō-me-gā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + μέγας (μεγαλ-), great.] Enlargement of the spleen. *Med. Record*, April 11, 1903, p. 590.

splenomegaly (splē-nō-meg'a-li), *n.* Same as ★*splenomegalia*.

splenomyelogenous (splē″nō-mī-e-loj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + μυελός, marrow, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Relating to or originating in both the spleen and the bone-marrow: noting a form of leucemia.

Spleno-myelogenous leucæmia or myelœmia is almost always chronic, and may last for several years.

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 558.

splenoncus (splē-nong'kus), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ὄγκος, mass.] Same as ★*splenomegalia*.

splenonephroptosis (splē″nō-nef-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + νεφρός, kidney, + πτῶσις, a falling.] Displacement downward of the spleen and of the kidney on the same side.

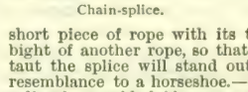
Consequently, ptoses of the spleen do not exist without hepatoptoses. The same may be said of *splenonephroptosis*, which always accompanies ptosis of the liver.

Med. Record, Oct. 19, 1907, p. 641.

splenopexy (splē'nō-pek-si), *n.* [Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + πῆξις, a fixing.] Operative fixation of a wandering spleen. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1057.

splenoptosis (splē-nop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + πτῶσις, a falling.] Same as *wandering* ★*spleen*. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 862.

splice, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, that part of the handle of the bat which fits into the blade.—**Chain-splice,** a rope spliced into the link of a chain, only two strands of the rope being used.—**Drawing splice,** a splice made without tucking the ends in order that the strands may be readily drawn out.—**Horseshoe-splice,** a short piece of rope with its two ends spliced into the bight of another rope, so that when the latter is pulled taut the splice will stand out distinct and with some resemblance to a horseshoe.—**Mariner's splice,** a long splice in a cable-laid rope.—**Sailmaker's splice,** the joining of two ropes of different sizes, the effect being a tapered splice.—**Wire-eye splice,** an eye or loop formed in a wire rope by splicing the end of the rope into its own part.—**Wire-long splice,** the uniting of the ends of two wire ropes, where the laying in of the many strands is so extended and carefully done that the original diameter of the rope is not increased in any part.—**Wire-short splice,** the joining of the ends of two wire ropes in a comparatively short space by a process of tucking, and which in the direct vicinity of the splice considerably enlarges the original diameter of the rope.

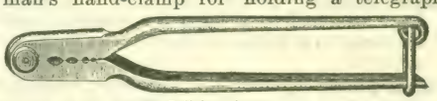


Chain-splice.

splice-bar (splīs'bär), *n.* A metallic piece or fish-plate connecting the ends of rails on a rail-way. Same as *splice-piece*.

splice-joint (splīs'joint), *n.* A joint formed by fishing, lapping, searfing, or splicing the pieces together.

splicing-clamp (splī'sing-klamp), *n.* A lineman's hand-clamp for holding a telegraph wire in place while splicing it: sometimes called a *connector*.



Splicing-clamp.

spline, *n.* 3. In *building*, a thin piece of board, especially when used under certain conditions, as in light and thin ceiling, the filling of large panels like the backs of seats in a church, or

the curved outer shell of the centering for an arch.—**Feather-tongue spline,** a spline sawed to a wedge-shaped section like a clapboard. See *clapboard*, 2.

splint, *n.* 6. A variety of bituminous coal which is of a dull, stony luster and breaks in slab-like masses; splint-coal. It is contrasted with the shining variety or *glance-coal*, which breaks in cubes and which is often strongly coking, whereas splint-coal is not.—**Interdental splint,** a splint used in fracture of the jaw, being held in position by wires passed between the teeth.—**Thomas's splint,** a form of immobilizing apparatus employed in the treatment of hip-disease and other chronic joint-affections. *Lancet*, July 4, 1903, p. 19.

splint-bar (splint'bär), *n.* Same as ★*splinter-bar*.

Splinter bulkhead. See ★*bulkhead*.

splinter-bar, *n.* 2. A bar or roller placed close in front of the revolving cutter-heads of wood-working or power-planing machines to remove or diminish the tendency of the fibers to splinter and destroy the smoothness of surface when working the stock with the grain of the wood. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, IV. 408.

splinter-deck (splin'tėr-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2 (*a*).

splinter-proof, *a.* **II.** *n.* A shelter impervious to splinters.

The houses even of the more solid sort offered such slender defence against shells, that hundreds of households prepared what were called "*splinter proofs*" in their yards and gardens. These were little chambers or caves hollowed out of the earth.
J. Ralph, An American with Lord Roberts, p. 70.

splinter-screen (splin'tėr-skrēn), *n.* A thin plate of vertical armor in the interior of a war-ship to intercept flying fragments from exploding shells.

split, *v. t.* 7. In *agri.*, same as ★*cleave*², 4.—8. In *faro*, to divide (a bet). When two cards of the same denomination come out of the box on the same turn, the banker splits all bets on that card, taking half the amount for himself.—**Splitting freeze,** a frost so severe as to split the stalk of sugar-cane; a stalk-splitting freeze. [Louisiana.]

After a *splitting freeze*, every effort should be made to work up standing cane as rapidly as possible.
W. C. Stubbs, Sugar Cane, p. 167.

To split the difference. See ★*difference*.—**To split the ridge,** in plowing, to start a new land by turning two furrow slices in opposite directions from the same line, then plowing them together again the next bout.

This is known as *spiitting the ridge* and is the best form, as all the land is ploughed, etc.
W. J. Malden, Tillage and Implements, p. 106.

split, *n.* 15. In *glass-cutting*, an acute-angled cut made by a mitered wheel.—**Flesh split.** See ★*flesh-split*.

split, *p. a.* 4. In *whist*, noting a hand which contains four trumps and three of each of the plain suits.—5. In *glass-manuf.*, said of a cut made by a mitered wheel and showing an acute angle.—**Billet's split lens.** See ★*lens*.

split-finger (split'fing″gėr), *n.* A stomatopod crustacean, *Gonodactylus chiragra*, found in the West Indies. It is so called because it frequently cuts with its claws the fingers of one who handles it.

splitfoot, *n.* 2. A congenital deformity of the foot in which the separation between two adjacent toes extends farther than usual into the foot itself; cleft foot.

Split-hand and *split-foot* deformities, their types, origin, and transmission. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 26.

splithand (split'hand), *n.* A congenital deformity in which the separation between two adjacent fingers extends into the hand itself, sometimes nearly to the wrist; cleft hand.

From the many varieties of *split-hand* and split-foot, one stands out prominently, and of this our "G" family presents notable examples. This type is characterised by its marked tendency to transmission, and by other features. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 27.

split-joint (split'joint), *n.* A tongue-joint; a welded joint in which one of the parts to be joined is split or opened to receive the other part.

split-motion (split'mō″shọn), *n.* A mechanism attached to a loom for weaving center selvages to a fabric to be afterward split or severed.

split-phase (split'fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, said of an alternating single-phase current in a divided circuit where, in consequence of inductance in one branch of the circuit, there is a difference of phase between the currents in the two branches.

split-rock (split'rok), *n.* Same as *alum-root*.

splitting (split'ing), *n.* An act denoted by the verb 'split'; specifically, in harvesting tobacco, the cleaving of the stalk nearly to the base, with the purpose of 'hanging,' i.e. placing it astride a stick for curing: practised with heavy export tobacco. For other methods see ★*pegging*, 6, and ★*spearing*, 1.

splitting-machine, *n.*—**Belt-splitting machine,** a machine for dividing belt-leather parallel to the face of the hide, so as to reduce the thickness to that suitable for transmission of light power. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

split-worm (split'wėrm), *n.* The tobacco leaf-miner (which see, under ★*leaf-miner*). *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1898, p. 122.

splotch (sploch), *v. t.* To soil with splotches; cause to look splotchy.

The place was as bare and rude as a printing-office seems always to be; the walls were *splotched* with ink and the floor littered with refuse newspapers.
W. D. Howells, in Scribner's Mag., May, 1893, p. 545.

S. P. M. An abbreviation of *short particular meter*.

spod (spod), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The inferior bottom leaves of the tobacco-plant; the flyings (fliers) and sand leaves. *Killebrew and Myrick*, Tobacco Leaf, p. 347.

Spode's tower. See ★*tower*¹.—**Spode ware.** See ★*ware*².

spodiophyllite (spod-i-of'i-līt), *n.* [Gr. σπόδιος, ashy, + φύλλον, leaf.] A metasilicate of aluminium, iron, manganese, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, related to ægirite. It occurs in ash-gray or pearl-gray rhombohedral crystals, with micaceous cleavage, in southern Greenland.

spodogenic (spod-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. σποδός, ashes, + -γενης, -producing, + -*ic*.] Caused by or giving origin to waste organic material. See *spodogenous*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 413.

Spoerer's law. Same as ★*law of zones*.

spoil-ground (spoil'ground), *n.* A place where refuse material from an excavation or from dredging is deposited; a spoil-bank.

An examination of the *spoil ground* at Spithead showed that the deposit from the dredges, which have been at work for two years in Portsmouth harbour, has made no appreciable difference in the depth.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 656.

spoil-truck (spoil'truk), *n.* A form of wagon or buggy, running usually on a track, in excavations or underground workings, on which the refuse or material to be wasted is loaded and run off to the waste-dump or spoil-bank.

The space occupied by the pipes in service allowed so little clearance room on each side of the heading *spoil-trucks* as to impede and even endanger the safety of the various maneuvers.
Sci. Amer. Sup., April 1, 1905, p. 24452.

spoke¹, *n.* 5. See ★*spoke-stitch*.

spoke-machine (spōk'mą-shēn″), *n.* In *woodworking*, a general term applied to a number of machines, each one of which performs one step in the process of making a wagon-wheel spoke. In several machines two or more steps in the work of finishing a spoke are performed by one machine, as in the *spoke-tenoning,-mitering*, and *-pointing machine*, a machine that cuts a tenon on the spoke, shaves the end down to the proper miter, and points the end of the spoke. Examples of these multiple machines are found in the *tenoning and equalizing machine, spoke-facing and -tapering machine, spoke-sizing and retenoning machine*. The names, as in the *spoke-throating machine*, are self-explanatory. Such machines are usually fitted with *feeding-reels*, the spokes being laid by unskilled labor in the reels, and the machine performing all the work automatically. In all, the results are obtained by means of revolving cutter-heads carrying cutters of various shapes.

spoke-shave, *n.* 2. A ring with cutting edge attached to a handle, used in certain operations within the cavity of the nose. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 120.

spokesman, *n.* 2. One who or that which speaks; one who is able to speak. [Rare.]

Psittacus erithacus—the well-known Grey Parrot with a red tail—is the most accomplished *spokesman* of the whole group. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 323.

spoke-stitch (spōk'stich), *n.* A method of sewing by which the loose threads of drawn-work are sewn together in a series of short bunches or groups called *spokes*.

spondylarthrocace (spon″di-lär-throk'a-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄρθρον, joint, + κάκη, bad condition.] Any disease of the vertebræ, especially caries.

spondylioid (spon-dil'i-oid), *a.* [*spondyli*(*um*) + -*oid*.] Having the form of a spondylium.

Spondylitis rhizomelia, progressive rigidity of the spine due to ankylosis of the vertebræ advancing from below upward.

spondylium (spon-dil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spondylia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπονδύλιον, dim. of σπόνδυλος, a vertebra.] In certain genera of the brachiopods, as *Pentamerus* and *Conchidium*, an internal spoon-shaped shelly plate extending from the beak of the ventral valve and serving as a support for the muscles. It is usually connected with the bottom of the valve by a vertical septum.

spondylocace (spon-di-lok'a-sē), *n.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + κάκη, a bad condition.] Same as ★*spondylarthrocace*.

spondylodynia (spon″di-lō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the spine.

spondylopyosis (spon″di-lō-pī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πύον, pus, + -*osis*.] Suppurative inflammation of the vertebræ.

spondylose (spon'di-lōs), *n.* Same as *spondylitis*.

spondylotomy (spon-di-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + -τομια, < ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. Same as ★*laminectomy*.—2. Division of the spine of the fetus in order to effect delivery in a case of impacted cross-birth.

sponge, *n.* 3. (*c*) Any absorbent material employed to take up the blood and other fluids in surgical operations.

Aprons, towels, gauze *sponges*, blankets, and sheets.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 568.

Bakers' sponge test. See ★*test*¹.—**Great sponge,** the immense swampy forest tract which lies at the headwaters of the Kongo river, in the interior of Africa.

Not even in the "*great sponge*," from which the Zambesi and the Congo draw their remote supplies, do we meet with such impenetrable density.
J. S. Keltie, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 287.

Platinum sponge. See ★*platinum*.

sponged (spunjd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, decorated with designs transferred to the ware by means of a piece of sponge cut in a pattern and dipped into the coloring preparation.

sponge-graft (spunj'gråft), *n.* See ★*graft*².

sponge-grafting (spunj'gråf″ting), *n.* The employment of sponge-grafts. See ★*graft*².

sponge-iron (spunj'ī″ėrn), *n.* Porous iron produced in a bloomery. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 197.

sponge-lead (spunj'led), *n.* Same as *spongy* ★*lead*.

sponge-shrimp (spunj'shrimp), *n.* See ★*shrimp*².

spongiarian (spon-ji-ā'ri-ąn), *a.* [NL. **spongiarius*, < L. *spongia*, sponge, + -*an*.] Pertaining to or containing *Spongiæ* or sponges: as, the *spongiarian* bed of the Upper Cretaceous in Great Britain.

spongiculture (spun'ji-kul-tūr), *n.* The cultivation and growing of sponges.

Sponges in Commerce, *Spongiculture*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 813.

sponging (spunj'ing), *n.* 1. The act denoted by the verb 'sponge.'—2. In curing yellow tobacco, a staining of the face side of the leaf of a dull Spanish brown, due to insufficient heat in the process of fixing the color.

spongioblast (spon'ji-ō-blåst), *n.* [Gr. σπογγιά, sponge, + βλαστός, germ.] 1. In *histol.*, one of the branching ectodermic cells situated in the embryonic brain and spinal cord and giving rise to the neuroglia: distinguished from ★*neuroblast*.

Mitotic figures are occasionally found in multipolar nerve cells and in *spongioblasts*.
Science, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 103.

2. One of the granules in the reticular layer of the retina which send prolongations into the layer of rods and cones.

spongiologist (spon-ji-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *spongologist*.

Sollas and other competent *spongiologists* consider that the leucon type has been evolved many times.
Natural Science, Jan., 1897, p. 30.

spongioplasm, *n.* 2. The supporting framework of the cell protoplasm, inclosing in its reticulum the hyaloplasm. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 761.—3. In *entom.*, the longitudinal and radiating filaments in the muscle-fiber of an arthropod.

The longitudinal . . . and radiating filaments or reticulum (*spongioplasm* of Gehuchten) lie in a nutritive filling substance (the hyaloplasm of Gehuchten).
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 217.

spongioporphyrin (spon″ji-ō-pôr'fi-rin), *n.* [Gr. σπογγιά, sponge, + πορφύρα, purple, + -*in*².] A pigment found in an Australian sponge, *Suberites Wilsoni*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 151.

spongy, *a.* **5.** In *bookbinding,* having a certain looseness or softness, which arises from irregularities in type impressions which have not been beaten out.

For the permanent solidity of the volume beating is the best process to obtain it. A *spongy* book is very unsatisfactory. *W. Matthews,* Modern Bookbinding, p. 20.

sponson, *n.* (*b*) In a war-ship, a projecting structure in which a gun is placed: designed to enable the gun to be trained forward and aft.

sponson (spon'sŏn), *v. i.* In *ship-building,* to be fitted with a sponson, or to have a projection from the side of a vessel of the form of a sponson: usually followed by *out.*

The guards, which are usually dangerous in river boats when they go outside, were in this case *sponsoned out* and tightly planked, so that they were not a serious disadvantage to her. They tapered out very quickly forward, so that for a long distance they presented no obstruction to the bow in entering a wave.
Sci. Amer., Jan. 14, 1899, p. 23.

spool, *n.* **3.** In *elect.,* the reel or bobbin upon which a resistance coil, magnet coil, or sometimes the field coil of a generator or motor is wound.

There are six high-tension and 16 low-tension *spools,* which subdivision of the windings has been chosen in order to facilitate repairs.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 31, 1903, p. 184.

Spool donkey. See ★*donkey.*

spool-strip (spöl'strip), *n.* In *wood-working,* a bolt of wood of suitable shape and size for turning into spools.

spoon[1], *n.* **3.** (*i*) In *pianoforte-making,* see ★*damper-lifter.*—**4.** In *cricket,* a mishit which sends the ball high in the air.—**Daviel spoon,** an instrument used to extract the lens in an operation for cataract. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 727.—**Puritan spoon,** in old English silver, a slip-top spoon, the end being beveled as if the knob were sliced away.—**Sharp spoon,** an instrument with spoon-shaped expanded extremity having sharp edges, used to scrape away diseased tissue.—**Slip-top spoon,** a spoon in which the end is beveled as if the knob were sliced away. Same as *Puritan* ★*spoon. J. S. Gardner,* Old Silver Work, p. 44.—**Souvenir spoon,** a spoon of a special design, intended to be sold as a souvenir of a particular locality.—**Spanish spoon,** a ★post-spoon (which see).—**Volkmann's spoon.** Same as *sharp* ★*spoon.*

spoon[1], *v. t.* **3.** In *angling,* to fish for with spoon-bait.—**4.** In *golf, croquet,* and similar games, to send (the ball) into the air with the club or mallet.—**5.** Specifically, in *cricket,* to send (the ball) high in the air by a mishit.—**6.** In *golf,* to move (the club) very slowly in putting, as though it were a teaspoon: an unfair stroke. *W. Park, Jr.,* Game of Golf, p. 217.

spoon[3], *v. i.* **II.** *trans.* To be spoony about; be in love with; court. [Colloq.]

"Bobby Ferris told me . . . that there was a fellow *spooning* his sister once—"
"What 's *spooning?*"
"Oh, I dunno. . . . It 's—it 's—it 's just a thing they do, you know." *K. Grahame,* Golden Age, p. 90.

I confess I have *spooned* other women,—have perhaps made a point of telling them I adored them, simply because I did n't. *M. Hungerford,* Beauty's Daughters, vi.

spoon-bow (spön'bou), *n.* In *ship-building,* a bow the shape of which bears a general resemblance to the bowl of a spoon. Whale-back steamers of the Great Lakes and some yachts have such bows.

spoon-brake (spön'brāk), *n.* A shoe or block which is curved to fit a rounded wheel or tire.

By the side of the main gear and within the same case is a pulley on which acts a band brake, besides which shoe or *spoon brakes* are also fitted to the rear tires.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 339.

spoon-ladle (spön'lā″dl), *n.* See ★*butter-ladle.*

spoon-motion (spön'mō″shŏn), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.,* a spoon-shaped device on a sliver-drawing frame for stopping the machine when a sliver breaks or runs out. *Thornley,* Cotton Combing Machines, p. 27.

spoon-nail (spön'nāl), *n.* A concave condition of the nails; koilonychia.

spoon-oar (spön'ōr), *n.* An oar which is curved at the end of the blade: used in racing-shells and other light boats.

spoon-tree (spön'trē), *n.* In the Danish West Indies, same as ★*cocorron.*

spoon-wheel (spön'hwēl), *n.* A form of turbine water-wheel in which the shape of the buckets receiving the water suggests a spoon-bowl.

Two of the first group of 150-hp turbines are of the Girard type and the third turbine of this group is of the Rusch "*spoon-wheel*" type.
Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 2, 1904, p. 34.

spoony, *a.* **2.** Being in love; sentimentally fond of (some one): with *upon* or *on.* [Colloq.]

"Don't you think Alfred Hardie is *spoony upon* our Julia?" . . . Edward did not relish her remark, it menaced more spoons than one. *C. Reade,* Hard Cash, iv.

spoor, *n.* **2.** In general, any track or trace.

The meaning of this apparent confusion is perceived when we trace out the track of the glaciers that issued from the Highlands, and follow the *spoor* of those that crept down from the Southern Uplands.
J. Geikie, The Great Ice Age, p. 69.

sporadic, *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.,* distributed in several regions: so used specifically by A. P. de Candolle (F. *sporadique*), in contrast with *endemic,* of plant genera whose species are thus distributed. Compare ★*polydemic.*

sporadicity (spō-ra-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*sporadic* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being sporadic.

sporadosiderite (spō-rad-ō-sid'ėr-īt), *n.* [*sporad(ic)* + Gr. *σίδηρος,* iron, + *-ite*[2].] See ★*meteorite.*

Among the distinctive and significant characters of meteorites are their fragmentary forms, . . . the scattered condition of iron crystals among silicate crystals in many cases (*sporadosiderites*), etc.
T. C. Chamberlin, in Carnegie Inst. Yearbook, 1904, p. 201.

spore[2], *n.*—**Summer spore,** a spore produced in summer, as the uredospores of rusts and the conidia and pycnospores of ascomycetous fungi.—**Winter spore,** a spore especially adapted to survive the winter, as the teleutospores of rust-fungi and the ascospores of pyrenomycetous fungi.

spore-print (spōr'print), *n.* A print made by placing the pileus of a fungus with the hymenium downward upon paper and allowing the spores to collect.

sporidial (spō-rid'i-al), *a.* [NL. *sporidi(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to sporidia.

spork (spôrk), *n.* [*sp(oon)* + (*f*)*ork.*] A 'portmanteau-word' applied to a long, slender spoon having at the end of the bowl projections resembling the tines of a fork. [Trade use.]

sporoblast, *n.*—**Definitive sporoblast,** in *Sporozoa,* a sporoblast formed by the complete union, including the nuclei, of two conjugating gametes.

sporocyst, *n.* **2.** In *bot.,* a unicellular alga which, usually by a process of division, produces only asexual spores: in contrast with *sporangium,* which is usually limited to multicellular organs producing asexual spores.

sporodochium (spō-rō-dō'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *sporodochia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπορά,* a spore, + *δοχεῖον,* a receptacle.] The dense tubercular or wart-like mass of sporogenous hyphæ which produce conidia in *Tuberculariа* and related genera of the *Fungi Imperfecti.*

sporogenic (spō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *σπορά,* seed (spore), + *-γενης,* -producing.] Pertaining to or of the nature of development from spores; sporogenous.—**Sporogenic cycle, germ-plasm.** See ★*cycle*[1], ★*germ-plasm.*

sporogonic (spō-rō-gon'ik), *a.* [*sporogon(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sporogony.

There exists a whole group of Coccidiida, the Goussia and Coccidium of fish, of which only the *sporogonic* cycle is known, the microgametes being perhaps represented by the old Rhabdospora (Laguesse).
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 816.

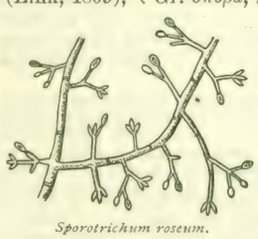
sporological (spō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*sporolog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1].] Pertaining to or based upon spore characters: as, a *sporological* system of classification.

sporophyl, *n.* **2.** In *algol.,* a leaflet-like outgrowth upon which occur the sporangia, arising below the large terminal blade in *Alaria* and other closely related genera of the *Phæophyceæ.*

sporostrote (spō'rō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *σπορά,* seed (spore), + *στρωτός,* strewn.] In *phytogeog.,* a plant disseminated by spores. *F. E. Clements.*

sporotrichosis (spō-rō-tri-kō'sis), *n.* [NL. *Sporotrich(um)* + *-osis.*] A mycotic disease of the skin and mucous membranes due to the presence of a mucedinous fungus of the genus *Sporotrichum.*

Sporotrichum (spō-rot'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), < Gr. *σπορά,* spore, + *θρίξ,* hair.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi having much-branched, widely-spreading, prostrate hyphæ, bearing acrogenous, mostly single, uniseptate conidia. Over 120 species have been described. They are widely distributed and mostly saprophytic. *S. globuliferum* is one of the few parasitic species. It attacks the chinch-bug and has been used with some success in combating it. *S. roseum* occurs on damp paper and similar substances.



Sporotrichum roseum.

sporozoite (spō-rō-zō'īt), *n.* [*Sporozoa* + *-ite*[2].] One of the minute germs of telosporidean *Sporozoa,* which enter the intestinal cells of vertebrates and start the life-cycle of the species to which they belong.

If a piece of fresh muscle be teased in some indifferent fluid and examined under a low power the whitish streaks resolve themselves into opaque, thin-walled tubes, densely packed with crescentic bodies, the so-called *sporozoites.*
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 4.

sporozoitoblast (spō″rō-zō-it'ō-blăst), *n.* [*sporozoite* + Gr. *βλαστός,* germ.] The parent-cell from which the sporozoites are derived.

sport, *n.* **10.** A man; a fellow; especially a man who has a fad: as, a fresh-air *sport.* [Slang.]

A passel of surveyor *sports* who comes . . . through the hills. *A. H. Lewis,* Wolfville Nights, xii.

A short sport. See the extract. [Slang.]

There is a kind of people who go about projecting plans and weakly withdrawing them. We have a name for them back in America. Nobody likes it, nobody would be it, nor have a wife . . . *a short sport.*
L. C. Hale, in Bookman, Jan., 1906, p. 512.

sporty (spōr'ti), *a.* Sporting; devoted to sports; characteristic of sportsmen; game. [Colloq.]

A thoroughbred in spirit, as in looks;
Sporty, yet tender; and though steadfast, gay.
Judge, quoted in N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 11, 1901.

spot, *n.* **9.** A small piece of ground or inclosure; a plot: applied to land or crops. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bacterial spot.** See ★*bacterial.*—**Brown spot,** a disease of tobacco-leaves caused by *Macrosporium longipes.*—**Canker-spot,** a diseased and distorted place on the branch of a tree. See ★*canker,* 1 (*b*).—**Fairy-ring spot,** a disease of carnation leaves caused by *Heterosporium echinulatum,* which frequently forms irregular circles on the diseased spots. See ★*Heterosporium.*—**Fruit-spot,** a fungous disease of the pear and quince caused by *Entomosporium maculatum,* which forms dark blotches on the fruit. The same fungus occurs on the leaves, causing leaf-blight. See ★*Entomosporium.*—**Great red spot** an immense oval spot which appeared on the southern hemisphere of the planet Jupiter in 1878. It was at first of a conspicuous brick-red color, but is now (1908) extremely faint. Its cause and nature are problematical.

This can scarcely be called a current, as the surface material referred to under this heading is confined within the limits of the *Great Red Spot.* This remarkable object was detected in 1878 by M. O. Lohse, of Potsdam (who appears to have been the first to draw it), and by Professor Pritchett, of Missouri, and Mr. Dennett, of Southampton (whose observations seem to have been the earliest published), and quickly attracted general notice. Nearly every telescope was directed to its observation, and its behaviour carefully watched. It is elliptical in shape; its dimensions being about 27,000 miles in length, and nearly 9000 in breadth. What the nature of the spot may be it is impossible at present to say. Certainly it cannot be regarded as a solid feature of the planet's globe, since it is by no means stable in position; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that it is the product of forces which have considerable permanence, and, judging from the very definite and regular appearance of the well-known hollow or bay on the S. side of the S. equatorial belt in which the *Red Spot* lies (see Fig. 5), despite the present faintness of the spot itself, as yet show no signs of declining energy. *Knowledge,* Jan., 1904, p. 10.

Koplik's spots, the enanthema, or mucous-membrane eruption, of measles, consisting of bluish-white spots in the mouth, preceding by some days the cutaneous eruption.—**Lenticular rose spots,** the typical eruption of typhoid fever.—**Mariotte's spot.** Same as *blind spot* (which see, under *blind*[1]).—**Ocular spot,** in *zoöl.,* a specialized pigment-spot or accumulation of pigment-cells supposed to be sensitive to light, and hence representing a preliminary stage in the phylogenetic development of the eye; an eye-spot.—**On the spot.** (*c*) In *cricket,* of the bowler, accurate in pitch; of a good length.—**Round the spot,** a dice game in which nothing counts but the dice that have a spot in the center, so that the ace, deuce, four, and six are blanks. Three-spot counts two and five-spot four.—**Violet spot.** See ★*leaf-spot of violet.*

II. *a.* Made, paid, delivered, or the like, on the spot, or at once: as, *spot* wheat. [Colloq.]—**Spot cash.** See ★*cash*[2].—**Spot freight,** freight which is to be shipped at once.—**Spot rate,** the rate charged on spot freight.

At the beginning of the season, *spot rates* on grain shipped to the United Kingdom were about $9 per ton.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 579.

spot, *v. t.* **9.** In New Zealand, to buy up (choice spots of land containing water, etc.), ruining the neighboring property. Called *peacock* in Australia.

Under free selection, the squatter *spotted* his run, purchasing choice spots.
E. E. Morris, Austral English, s. v. 'spotting.

10. See *blaze*[3], 2, 3.

spot-disease (spot'di-zēz″), *n.* Any fungous disease of plants which appears in the form of discolored spots on stem, leaves, or fruit. See ★*disease.*

spot-face (spot′fās), *v. t.* To face a small area; finish a section or spot on (a piece of material) and not the surrounding surface. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.*, 1903, p. 1141.

spot-frequency (spot′frē″kwen-si), *n.* The frequency or abundance of sun-spots, which varies in a semi-regular manner from year to year.

spot-indicator (spot′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a form of inclosed safety fuse in which the blowing of the fuse darkens a spot on the surface of the inclosing cylinder, thus indicating that the circuit is open at that point.

spot-light (spot′līt), *n.* In theatrical use, a strong light thrown upon a particular spot on the stage, in order to render some object, person, or group especially conspicuous. Also used figuratively.

spot-stroke (spot′strōk), *n.* A billiard manœuver consisting chiefly in repeatedly pocketing a red ball from its spot, and at the same time pulling the cue-ball back. The process may be easy or hard, according to both the size and the shape of pocket-opening. If hard, the striker can work into position for a series of caroms, starting near a corner; and when this opportunity for nursing threatens to vanish, he can plan to resume spot-playing. The highest number for the English championship, which was instituted in 1870 and came to an end in 1885, was 16 (a run of 48 only) in sixteen matches having an aggregate of 22,744 points. In America, more than half a century ago, spot-playing was limited to thrice in succession.

Spotted paria. See ★*paria*.—**Spotted strawberry leaf-beetle.** Same as *spotted* ★*paria*.

spotter, *n.* 2. Specifically, a person employed to keep secret watch on the employees of a company, especially on a street railway to spot or note the number of fares (if any) not turned in by the conductor.—3. *Naval*, a person stationed at a suitable position above the deck to note the point at which the shots from a gun strike with reference to a target or the enemy's vessel, and thus give information as to the necessary correction of the range at which the gun-sight is set.

Our ship was to umpire the Ohio's night practice, sending over a chief umpire and assistants, chief *spotter* and assistants, as the custom is. They pass upon doubtful hits, inflict the many penalties of the regulations—disinterestedly, like their counterparts in athletic games.
N. Y. Evening Post, May 16, 1908.

4. One who tints photographs.—5. A somersault in which the performer comes down upon the same spot from which he springs—that is, does not advance forward or backward. [Slang.]

He ran to the door of the tent and come out of it on a back somersault and threw a row of flip-flaps through that crowd that made them all stand back. He could throw *spotters* and gainers and twisters; he was as good as Quigley or anybody in Barnum and you bet he let them folks see it.
C. D. Stewart, Partners of Providence, xix.

spotting, *n.* 2. The tinting of photographs.—3. The process of separating a train into sections.

This breaking up and switching of the trains into sections, which is called "*spotting*," is attended to by one or the other of two small General Electric electric locomotives, each of which is equipped with two 12½-hp motors provided with R38 controllers.
Elect. World and Engin., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 506.

spotty, *a.* **II.** *n.* A New Zealand fish, a wrasse, *Pseudolabrus bothryocosmus*. Also called *poddly* and *kelp-fish*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

spot-weave (spot′wēv), *n.* Any weave in which the warp and weft are so interlaced as to show a fancy design in spots. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 102.

spot-white (spot′hwīt), *n.* In *billiards*, the reverse of *plain* ★*white* (which see).

spot-zone (spot′zōn), *n.* One of two zones on the surface of the sun, within which the sun-spots ordinarily appear. They lie between 5° and 40° of solar latitude on each side of the sun's equator, only occasionally appearing nearer to the equator, and with extreme rarity outside the 40° limit.

spoud (spöd), *n.* [Gr. σπουδή, haste, speed.] A name proposed for the unit of acceleration; an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second.

spout, *n.* 6. In *turpentine-making*, the projection of the lower gutter beyond the center of the face. See ★*gutter*[1], 9.—7. A narrow part of a river, with a swift current. [Canada.]

spout-plane (spout′plān), *n.* A gutter-plane or round-molding plane. See *plane*[2], 1, and *molding-plane*.

S. P. Q. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Florentinus*, the Senate and the People of Florence: letters often found on Italian majolica.

sprag[1], *n.* 3. A bar of steel attached by one end to a wagon or motor-car frame or body, while the other end (which is sharpened) can be let down at an angle with the ground, to prevent the vehicle from running backward down hills or grades. This device was first used on heavy wagons on hilly roads, so that the horses might be rested without the strain of the load. In motor-cars it guards against accident in case the brakes fail to hold or the tires slip. The sprag should be of such length as to be in no danger of being toppled over by a small lift of the body, and must be short enough to dig effectively even into a hard road surface. Also called locally a *dart* or a *dagger*.

A device which does not seem to receive from the makers the attention which it merits is the *sprag*, the iron rod suspended from the rear axle to hold the car on a grade in case brakes do not operate or are not in use. Too often the *sprags* fitted to heavy large cars are altogether too slender for the purpose; often they are stout enough, but so short that the car would be certain to ride over them. It is not often that the *sprag* is needed, but when it is wanted the need is great and immediate, and not only the car, but the lives of its occupants may depend upon the apparently insignificant device.
N. Y. Times, quoted in Sci. Amer., Dec. 20, 1902, p. 444.

sprangle-top (sprang′gl-top), *n.* 1. The grass *Scolochloa festucacea*, found in wet places from Iowa and Nebraska northward. It is a stout, erect, smooth perennial with a large open panicle, not possessing marked value.—2. A grass, *Diplachne dubia*, found in the southwestern United States, in Mexico, and in southern Florida. Its panicle consists of 8 or 10 spreading spikes.

sprat[2], *n.* 2. (*e*) Same as *thread-herring*.—**Yellow-billed sprat,** a West Indian marine fish, *Sardinella bishopi*.

sprat-weather (sprat′weŦH-ėr), *n.* Dark days in the late fall and early winter (November and December) which are supposed to be favorable for sprat-fishing.

sprawl[1], *n.* 4. Ability to spread one's self or to make a show or 'splurge'; 'go.' [Slang.]

Stella Kimbark informed me to-day that she had a place in view for me. "A reg'lar cinch, too," she added, "if you only had a nickel's worth of *sprawl*."
"What is *sprawl?*" I asked.
"*Sprawl*," explained Miss Kimbark, sarcastically, "means what you an' most other folks ain't got. It means reg'lar git-up-an'-go, if that suits you better; an' what's more, it means the knowin' how an' when to git up an' go!"
F. M. Kingsley, The Singular Miss Smith, xi.

spray[1], *n.* 5. A set of castings fed from a common runner, to which they are still attached by the smaller channels or sprues, and resembling a branch with twigs and leaves.

spray[2], *n.*—**Dobell's spray.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Seiler's spray,** an alkaline antiseptic solution containing bicarbonate of sodium, borax, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate, eucalyptol, menthol, thymol, and oil of wintergreen. Also called *Seiler's solution*.

spray[2], *v. t.* 3. To protect (cultivated plants) from insect enemies and vegetable parasites by covering them with a spray which has a toxic effect upon the animal or vegetable organisms.

spray-cart (sprā′kärt), *n.* A light cart carrying a liquid to be sprayed upon plants or vegetables with the view of killing obnoxious insects or fungi.

Without his *spray-cart* and fungicide the tomato-grower is lost—and knows it!
L. H. Bailey, Cyc. Amer. Horticulture, p. 1816.

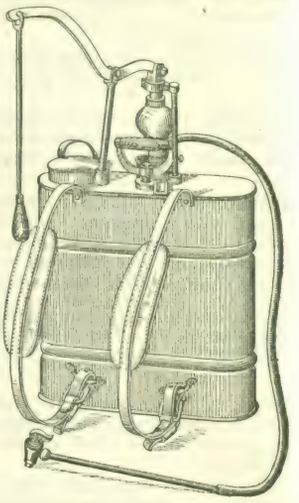
spray-cure (sprā′kūr), *n.* Treatment of disease by the application of water in the form of spray.

sprayer, *n.* 2. A device or apparatus for making into a fine mist or spray the particles of liquid fuel which are to form a hydrocarbon vapor to be burned in internal-combustion motors.

Air passes from the air-pump D by way of the annular channel b into the *sprayer* c, and there meets the oil jet issuing from a. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 189.

Knapsack sprayer, a combined reservoir and pump for spraying liquid insecticides and fungicides over trees and plants. It consists of a copper tank, resembling in form a knapsack, and designed to be carried on the back of the operator, combined with some form of pump for forcing the liquid through a hose. Several types of pumps are used, one employing a rubber compression-diaphragm, and another a rubber bulb, while others are simple piston-pumps placed inside the tank. Another method used is to force air under pressure into the tank, the air-pressure being sufficient to force the water through the hose and nozzle. The illustration shows a knapsack sprayer with piston-pump operated by a hand-lever.

sprayer-pump (sprā′ėr-pump), *n.* A force-pump fitted with a short length of hose for drawing a liquid from a small tank or from a barrel and sending it in a fine spray over plants and trees. Small pumps are made in many forms and are operated by hand; larger pumps for spraying fruit-trees or field crops are mounted on wheels and may be operated by some form of motor.


Knapsack Sprayer.

spraying (sprā′ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, the process of applying color or glaze to the surface of ware in spray blown from an atomizer. By this means different colors may be blended in the ground tinting, as in Rookwood pottery.

spraying-bellows (sprā′ing-bel″ōz), *n.* An atomizer operated by means of a bellows.

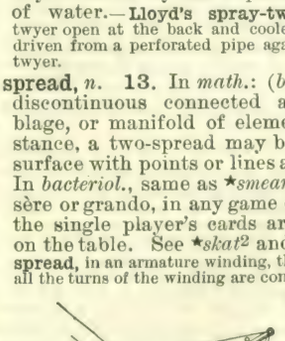
spray-injector (sprā′in-jek-tor), *n.* A device for injecting into a combustion-chamber a spray of liquid hydrocarbon so as to form a mist of finely divided carbon in a carrying current of air. This is done by forcing a fine jet of liquid into the current of air, or by forcing the current of air through an annular jet of liquid. The liquid is atomized by the air acting in injector fashion, and a sort of air-gas is formed which is highly combustible and burns both rapidly and completely. It is used in many forms of ★carbureter (which see). *W. S. Hutton*, Steam Boiler Construction, p. 33.

spray-nozle, *n.* 2. A nozle designed to deliver water or other liquid either as a fine spray, in the form of a fan, or an inverted cone, or a cloud-like mist.

spray-tube (sprā′tūb), *n.* A tube to be used in a spray-injector or sprayer to secure the atomizing of the liquid by the current of air, and to convey the mixture to the point where it is to be utilized: used in internal-combustion motors as part of the ★carbureter (which see).

spray-twyer (sprā′twī″ėr), *n.* An open box-twyer cooled by the vaporization of a spray of water.—**Lloyd's spray-twyer,** a water-cooled twyer open at the back and cooled by a spray of water driven from a perforated pipe against the front of the twyer.

spread, *n.* 13. In *math.*: (*b*) A continuous or discontinuous connected aggregate, assemblage, or manifold of elements: thus, for instance, a two-spread may be considered as a surface with points or lines as elements.—14. In *bacteriol.*, same as ★*smear*, 6.—15. A misère or grando, in any game of cards in which the single player's cards are placed face up on the table. See ★*skat*[2] and *boston*.—**Angle of spread,** in an armature winding, the angle within which all the turns of the winding are contained.



Head-sheet Spreader.
a, head-sheet spreader; *b*, *b*, *b*, wire guys to hold it firm.

spreader, *n.*—**Head-sheet spreaders,** the horizontal bars rigged out on the bows of sharp-built yachts in order to give greater spread to the head-sheets.

spread-head (spred′hed), *n.* In newspapers, a heading set in several lines of large type. [Colloq.]

spreading-hammer (spred′ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' hammer for spreading gold-leaf.

spred, *v.*, *n.*, and *p. a.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *spread*.

sprigger (sprig'ėr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a workman in a pottery who attaches molded ornaments, or sprigs, usually of a different color, to the surface of the ware.

sprightly, *a.* **3.** Having a lively, distinctive taste; not palling.

Flesh [of grape] tender, breaking, juicy; seeds of medium size, two or three to the berry; flavor mild, sweet and *sprightly*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 388.

sprig-molded (sprig'mōl″ded), *p. a.* In *ceram.*, decorated with relief designs which have been made in separate molds.

spring, *v. t.* **17.** To fit with springs, as a carriage or a motor-vehicle.

Having learned to properly *spring* horse-drawn and railway carriages, builders of transportation vehicles were next confronted with a much more difficult problem. *Automobile Topics*, May 27, 1905, p. 491.

spring. I. *n.* **16.** In *golf*, the movement of a ball lying in a small cup or hollow when struck with a straight-faced club. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 43.—**Cañon spring,** a spring emerging on a cañon-wall or in an alcove of the wall.

From beneath the lava stream or from a porous layer, numerous powerful springs issue along the side of the canyon below Shoshone falls. These may be called '*canyon springs*,' a new term introduced in the classification of springs. *Science*, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 86.

Combination spring, a spring made up of several coils or sets which act together under a load.—**Cylindrical spring.** (*a*) A spring the coils of which have been wrapped around a cylindrical mandrel, so that a casing to inclose it will have a cylindrical shape. (*b*) A helical spring made by coiling a cylindrical or round steel rod around a mandrel.—**Elliptic spring,** a carriage-spring formed of two half-elliptic sections. The ends are secured by bolts which pass through lips on the upper section, and eyes on the lower.—**Flat spring,** a spiral spring made of wire wound around an axis, so that the plane in which the wire is wound is everywhere approximately perpendicular to the axis.—**Graduated spring,** a nest of concentric helical springs arranged one inside of another, and so connected that light loads are taken by the small springs. When a heavy load is applied, it closes the small springs and is carried by the heavy ones.—**Grasshopper-spring,** a half-elliptic spring used on a tandem cart. The center is clipped to the axle-bed, and the ends are shackle-jointed to half-circle arms attached to the shaft.—**Hour-glass spring,** a spring which is so coiled as to be smallest in diameter at the middle and larger at the top and bottom, and hence resembles an hour-glass in form.—**Laminated spring,** a leaf-spring; a spring made up of a number of leaves, plates, or strips placed one over the other.—**Multicoil spring,** a spring made up of several separate coils.—**The Pierian spring.** See ★*Pierian*.

II. *a.*—**Spring azure.** See ★*azure*.

spring-board, *n.* **2.** In *lumbering*, a short board, shod at one end with an iron calk, which is inserted in a notch cut in a tree, on which the faller stands while felling the tree.
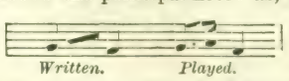
spring-box, *n.* **4.** In *organ-building*, that part of a wind-chest in which are the pallets and their springs.

spring-brake (spring'brāk), *n.* An early form of train-brake in which a powerful spiral spring was coiled in a casing on the spindle of the brake hand-wheel. This spring could be wound up by hand, using the brake-wheel for this purpose, and held under strain by a detent. The detents on the cars of the train were connected to the continuous rope of the bell-signal in the engine, so that when the rope was pulled by the engineer, the detents were released, and the uncoiling of the incased springs turned the brake-wheels and set the brakes. The hand-wheels were made extra heavy so as to act with a fly-wheel effect, increasing the tension on the brake-levers. The objections to the device were the suddenness with which the brakes were set, the lack of any gradation in the intensity of an application, and the necessary consequence of slack in the bell-rope, which set the brakes on the front end of the train first. This entailed great discomfort to travelers, and prevented the use of the brake except in an emergency. The best-known type of spring-brake was the Creamer.

spring-branch (spring'brånch), *n.* A stream which originates in springs. [U. S.]

spring-cord (spring'kôrd), *n.* A tension-regulator for the whip warp-threads in a loom for tappet-weaving. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 275.

springer, *n.* **6.** In *old music*, a grace or embellishment, consisting of an after-note one degree above the principal note: as,



Written. *Played.*

spring-finger (spring'fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*.

springfish (spring'fish), *n.* Same as *miller's-thumb*.

spring-governor (spring'guv″ėr-nor), *n.* A governor in which the constant force of gravity, generally used, is replaced by the varying force of a spring. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Engine, II. 367.

springing, *n.* **3.** The act or process of furnishing with springs; also, springs (as of a vehicle) collectively. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

One has but to try any one of a dozen reputable cars to see that *springing* is now a science instead of, as in the past, a compound of ignorance and guesswork. There are still instances of bad *springing* to be found—cases where the springs are too light and lacking in temper, or too heavy and unresponsive to absorb the road shocks to which they are subjected. *Automobile Topics*, May 27, 1905, p. 491.

spring-key (spring'kē), *n.* A spring-wedge often used to fasten a pulley firmly to a shaft.

spring-load (spring'lōd), *n.* The load which can be applied to a spring to compress, deflect, or extend it without setting it down solid or straining it beyond its elastic resiliency; the normal weight on a spring. *The Engineer* (London), 1901, p. 612.

spring-louse (spring'lous), *n.* Same as *flea-louse*.

spring-motor (spring'mō″tor), *n.* A motor driven by a coiled spring, as a clock or railway-signal mechanism, or some forms of car-starting apparatus. The effort required to coil powerful springs and store in them any considerable amount of power limits this type of motor to comparatively light service. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903, p. 18.

spring-plate (spring'plāt), *n.* **1.** A plate or sheet of steel from which the leaves of flat or spiral springs are cut.—**2.** A plate on which a nest or series of springs rests or against which the springs act.

spring-rail (spring'rāl), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, see ★*hammer-rest*.

spring-ring (spring'ring), *n.* A snap-ring.

spring-saddle (spring'sad″l), *n.* Same as ★*saddle*, 3 (*c*) (5).

spring-seat (spring'sēt), *n.* A seat which rests on or is suspended by springs; a wagon- or carriage-seat attached to the body by springs.

springtanz (shpring'tänts), *n.* [G.: see *spring* and *dance*.] An old dance, probably the same as the *lavolta* or *volta*, and possibly a precursor of the waltz, or the music for such a dance.

spring-trip (spring'trip), *n.* A mechanism which permits a part of an implement to give way to an obstacle but restores it to position by means of a spring: applied in many cultivators.

spring-vise (spring'vīs), *n.* **1.** A screw- or lever-vise for compressing a spring: used in assembling, as in gun-work.—**2.** A vise closed by a spring, so that no more compression may be possible on the work than the maximum effort of the spring.—**3.** A vise opened by a spring when the compression of the screw is released.

sprinkle, *v. t.* **6†.** To make intoxicated or tipsy. [Old slang.]

Why! we were all a little stained last night, *sprinkled* with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

sprinkler, *n.* **1.** (*d*) A vehicle carrying water in a reservoir and fitted with a delivery-pipe having perforated nozles or spouts or surfaces, for watering streets and highways. (*e*) An automatic fire-extinguisher for stores, factories, warehouses, and other inclosed spaces. Pipes are placed along the ceilings, in which water is maintained under pressure, at all times, from an overhead tank or reservoir. At intervals varying with the height of the room, sprinkler-heads are attached to these pipes, constructed as outward-opening valves, held shut by a linkage or lever action which is locked in place by a joint of fusible solder. Any heat in the room from a fire hot enough to melt this solder releases the valve, and the water is sprayed upon the burning mass below. The head is constructed to act as a diffuser and spread the flowing water uniformly over a large area. (*f*) In *lumbering*, a large wooden tank from which water is sprinkled over logging-roads during freezing weather, in order to ice the surface.—**Automatic sprinkler.** See ★*sprinkler*, 1 (*e*).

sprinkler-head (spring'klėr-hed), *n.* See ★*sprinkler*, 1 (*e*).

sprinkling-cart (spring'kling-kärt), *n.* See *watering-cart*.

sprinkling-tower (spring'kling-tou″ėr), *n.* **1.** An elevated structure carrying a tank from which pressure and supply of water may be derived for the pipes of automatic sprinkling systems in factories and warehouses. See ★*sprinkler*, 1 (*e*).—**2.** An elevated structure from which water may be showered or sprayed in a finely divided state for moistening currents of air or other similar uses.

sprite[1], *n.* **6.** A beach-crab, especially *Ocypoda arenaria*.

sprit-topsail (sprit'top″sāl, or -sl), *n.* A topsail set flying from the deck, with its luff laced to a pole called a 'sprit.' This sail does not project beyond the gaff-end like a club-topsail, and it must not be confounded with the spritsail, spritsail-topsail, or spritsail top-gallantsail.

sprout, *v. i.* **5.** Specifically, used to designate the action of silver during solidification. The molten silver beneath the thin solid crust forces up the crust with explosive violence and a part of it solidifies in the form of trees or sprouts. This action is attributed to the oxygen absorbed by the silver while above the melting-point, and seeking to escape at the point of solidification of the metal. Also *vegetate*. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 637.

sprout, *n.* **1.** (*c*) In *forestry*, a tree which has grown from a stump or root. A *shoot* is a sprout which has not reached a height of three feet.—**Reserve sprout method,** that method of conservative lumbering in which an overwood composed of seedling trees is maintained above a stand of sprouts. Also called *standard coppice system*.—**Sprout forest,** a forest consisting of sprouts or trees which have grown from stumps or roots.—**Sprout system,** one of the three chief systems of forest management, in which reproduction is secured by sprouts. Also called *coppice system*.

spruce[3], *n.*—**Brown rot of the spruce.** See ★*rot*.—**Douglas spruce bark-beetle.** See ★*bark-beetle*.—**Sitka spruce.** Same as *tideland spruce*.

spruce-bird (sprös'bėrd), *n.* The white-winged crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*: so named from its habit of frequenting evergreen forests.

spruce-borer (sprös'bōr″ėr), *n.* **1.** Any one of several species of bark-beetles, as *Xyloteres bivittatus*, *Xyleborus cælatus*, *Crypturgus atomus*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—**2.** The buprestid *Melanophila longipes* and allied species.—**3.** The cerambycids *Rhagium lineatum* and *Xylotrechus undulatus*.—**4.** Various other species, including the white-pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*.

spruce-gum, *n.* **2.** See ★*gum*[2].

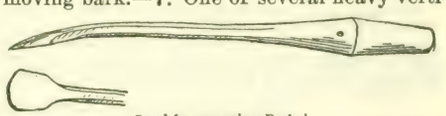
sprue-cutter (sprö'kut″ėr), *n.* A power-tool for cutting off the sprue or other excess of metal which clings to a casting. See *sprue*, *n.*, 1.

sprue-head (sprö'hed), *n.* Same as *sinking-head*.

spruit (sproit), *n.* [D. *spruit* = E. *sprout*.] A small stream or creek. [South Africa.]

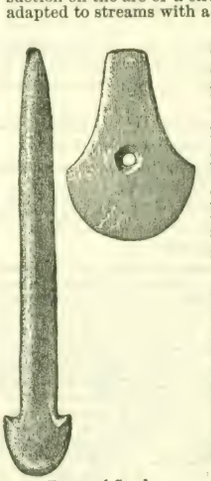
These plains . . . are much cut up by small *spruits* and hippo tracks. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 618.

spud, *n.* **6.** A curved chisel-like tool for removing bark.—**7.** One of several heavy vertical pieces of timber shod with a pointed iron at the lower end, arranged to slide in guides on a floating dredge. When lowered to the bottom the spuds anchor the dredge and hold it in place against the push of the dredging machinery.



Spud for removing Bark.

At the stern of the boat [dredge] is a steam capstan and a *spud* hoist. There are also two vertical anchor-*spuds* and one push-*spud* at the stern of the boat. The anchor-*spuds* are of oak, 24 ins. square and 40 ft. long. These were intended mainly as pivots on which to swing the boat, so that a wide cut could be made by moving the suction on the arc of a circle, but this method is not well adapted to streams with a strong current. *Engin. News*, XL. 236.



Forms of Spud.
(From An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1891-92.)

8. In *archæol.*, one of a class of pecked or polished stone implements varying considerably in size and form, but always having a rather broad blade with a sort of handle of variable length: often referred to as spade-like or paddle-shaped implements.

It has been a puzzle to archeologists to assign to any class the peculiar stones called "*spuds*." They are usually of a comparatively soft material, carefully worked and polished, and bear no marks of rough usage. On the other hand, they seem too large for ornament. Perhaps their office may have been in some ceremony or game. *Smithsonian Rep.* (*Bur. of Ethnol.*), 1892, p. 109.

9. In *surg.*: (*a*) A flat spade-like instrument used for the detachment of soft parts from

bone. (*b*) An instrument of similar shape used in the extraction of foreign bodies from the eye.—**Spud casing,** one of the two or more square, vertical openings or wells extending entirely through the hull of a dredge-boat, closed and water-tight on the four sides, but open at the upper and lower ends, in which is placed a heavy, square timber or spud. See ★*spud*, 7.

spudder (spud′ėr), *n.* See *barker*², 1.

spudding-bit (spud′ing-bit), *n.* A tool used in boring wells through earth and near the surface. It has a broad and dull or spade-like edge.

spudger (spuj′ėr), *n.* An implement for tamping, stirring, or mixing.

Or, in some localities, the masses (of fishes) are separated by stirring them with a "*spudger*," consisting of a thick board 10 inches long and 2 or 3 inches wide, nailed in the center to a wooden handle.
Bulletin U. S Fish Com., XVIII. 438.

spud-grower (spud′grō″ėr), *n.* A farmer who raises potatoes. See *spud*, 5 (*b*). *L. M. Wilcox*, Irrigation Farming, p. 238. [Colloq.]

spud-hoist (spud′hoist), *n.* The device used in lifting the spuds of a scow or dredge when the latter is to be moved. See ★*spud*, 7.

spumose (spū′mōs), *a.* Same as *spumous*.

spunge, *n.* and *v.* A simplified, and former, spelling of *sponge*.

spun-ware (spun′wār), *n.* Bowls, vases, saucepans, or other cylindrical vessels for domestic use, formed from copper, brass, or other sheet-metals on a spinning-lathe. See ★*spinning-lathe*.

spur, *n.* 3. (*m*) (4) Same as *ram*², 1 (*b*), but much less frequently used.

These decks are usually curved downwards at the fore end, for the purpose of gaining such a depth below water as will enable the *spur* to pierce an enemy below the armour. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 340.

(*w*) The ridge in the interior of a bifurcating tube between the two branches given off from it. (*x*) In *hort.*, a twig or short branch that bears flowers and fruit, in distinction from one that continues to elongate in woody growth.

With these two plants, however, the bearing shoots are not those making the most vigorous growth at the ends of the branches, but they are usually more obscurely located upon the sides of the branches, and make a much smaller growth, for which reason they have been termed "*spurs*." *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 437.

4. A side-track running out from a main railway line and forming part of a Y.—**Palatine spur.** See ★*palatine*².

spur-bow (spėr′bō), *n.* *Naval*, same as *ram-bow*. [Rare.]

The *spur-bows* themselves, prolonged under water as they are, also tend to reduce pitching by increasing resistance; and in the French navy, where this form of bow has been largely adopted for unarmoured as well as for armoured ships, it is said that a sensible reduction in pitching has resulted.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 272.

spur-gear, *n.* 2. Toothed gearing for transmission of motion and power in which the pitch-surfaces from which the teeth are developed are cylinders with elements parallel to the axis. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–1903, p. 1003.

spurge-ipecac (spėrj′ip″ē-kak), *n.* See ★*ipecac*.

spurket, *n.* Same as *spirket*.

spurrite (spėr′īt), *n.* [After J. E. *Spurr*, who collected the specimens.] A mineral consisting of the silicate and carbonate of calcium ($2Ca_2S:O_4.CaCO_3$). It occurs in cleavable granular masses of pale gray color at Velardeña, Durango, Mexico.

sputum-tube (spū′tum-tūb), *n.* A graduated capillary tube for holding sputum while it is rotated in a centrifugal, as the ★*hematocrit* (which see).

sp. vin. rect. An abbreviation of the Latin *spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.

sq. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *sequens*, *sequentes*, *sequentia*, the following.

sqq. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *sequentia*, the things following; (*b*) of the Latin *sequentibus*, in the following places.

squadron, *n.* 3. The vessels of a fleet are assigned consecutive numbers from one upward. When the vessels are in column with number one leading, or in line with number one on the right, and the other vessels in the order of their numbers, the fleet is in natural order and in that case the squadron with the lowest numbers is the *van squadron* and is leading in column and on the right in line; the middle squadron is the *center squadron;* and the last in column or to the left in line is the *rear squadron*. When there are but two squadrons, they are designated as *van squadron* and *rear squadron*.—**Flying squadron,** a squadron of cruisers of high speed and great mobility.—**Squadron of evolution.** See ★*evolution*.—**White squadron,** a name given to the first vessels of the modern navy of the United States, cruising in squadron, from the fact that these steel vessels were painted white outside, whereas the old wooden vessels were painted black.

squall-cloud (skwâl′kloud), *n.* The roll-cloud at the front of and above an advancing squall of wind. Its formation is often the first intimation of the existence of the squall. It is most fully developed in front of a large thunder-storm cloud.

squalodont (skwal′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] I. *a.* Related to or having the characters of the *Squalodontidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Squalodontidæ*.

Squalodontidæ (skwal-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Squalodon*(*t-*), the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct cetaceans having a skull resembling that of the toothed whales, but with two-rooted molars quite distinct in shape from the other teeth. *Brandt*, 1873.

Squaloraja (skwal-ō-rā′jä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *squalus*, a shark, + NL. *raia*, *raja*, a ray or skate.] A genus of fossil chimæras or selachian fishes of the order *Holocephali*, having a depressed or elongated trunk, the head produced in a long, slender snout on which there is a prehensile spine in the males, tapering tail, and calcified vertebral rings. Specimens of *S. polyspondyla* occur as nearly complete skeletons in the Lower Lias of Lyme-Regis, England.

squama, *n.* 5. The scale-like exopodite of a crustacean antenna.

The antennal *squama* reaches nearly to the end of the antenn. ped. [peduncle of the antennulæ], with its distal portion broad and the outer spine well developed.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 53.

Squama occipitalis, the supraoccipital bone: same as *squama occipitis*.—**Squama temporis,** a bone on the posterior lateral surface of the cranium in fishes; the pterotic. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 511.

squamatine (skwam′a-tin), *a.* [NL. *Squamat*(*a*) + *-ine*².] Relating to or having the characteristics of the members of the reptilian order *Squamata*.

squamipinnate (skwā-mi-pin′āt), *a.* [*Squamipinn*(*es*) + *-ate*.] Having the fins more or less extensively covered with scales; relating to or having the characteristics of the *Squamipinnes* or chætodonts, a group of fishes in which the scales extend for some distance on the fins.

squamosity (skwā-mos′i-ti), *n.* [*squamose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being squamose.—2. A squamose area, as on the elytron of a beetle.—3. The collective scales on a squamose area.

Elytra broader, with more nodiform shoulders, their series of punctures more regular and distinct, *squamosity* more infuscate.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1904, p. 107.

squamosomaxillary (skwā-mō-sō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* Relating to the squamosal and maxillary bones.

Note . . . the single *squamoso-maxillary* bar.
Am. Nat., Feb., 1904, p. 102.

squamosoparietal (skwā-mō″sō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* Relating to the squamosal (temporal) and parietal bones: as, the *squamoso-parietal* suture. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 962.

squamosphenoid (skwā-mō-sfē′noid), *a.* Same as *squamosphenoidal* and ★*sphenosquamous*.

squantum (skwon′tum), *n.* [Possibly, as some assert, of Amerindian origin, connected with *Squantum*, a place-name, or Massachusetts (Natick) *squantum*, *squantam*, an evil spirit, a reduction of *musquantam* (*musquantum manit*, 'God is angry').] A good time; a merrymaking; a picnic. *Osgood*, New England, 1883, p. 61; *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 259. [Nantucket and other parts of New England.]

The *squantum* was to be held at a point on the narrow peninsula, or rather mere sandbar, that divides the ocean from the broad lagoon which extends for many miles above the harbor proper of Nantucket.
E. Bellamy, Six to One, vi.

square¹, *n.* 21. A strong iron frame to which the carriages of a spinning-mule are fastened and coupled, and in which is carried some of the mechanism for giving motion to the spindles and for building the cops.—22. The three to five (often four) leaf-like heart-shaped bracts surrounding the flower of the cotton plant, taken collectively. They are fringed or cut in different degrees in different species, of which they thus become distinctive. [Southern U. S.]

The writer found a "patch" of cotton with luxuriant stalks . . . but almost devoid of "*squares*" or blooms.
E. W. Hilgard, Soils, p. 503.

General magic square, n^2 integers arranged in a square in such a manner that the rows, columns, and diagonals contain partitions of the same number, zero and repetitions of the same integer being permissible among the integers.—**Greco-Latin square,** a square lattice of square compartments each containing one Greek and one Latin letter of two sets of as many different letters as rows, and so placed that every row and every column contains all the Greek letters and also all the Latin letters.

αf	βg	γh	δi	ϵj
βg	γh	δi	ϵj	αf
γh	δi	ϵj	αf	βg
δi	ϵj	αf	βg	γh
ϵj	αf	βg	γh	δi

Imperfect square. See ★*imperfect*.—**Latin square,** in *math.*, a square lattice, divided into rows and columns of square compartments, every compartment containing one of a set of different Latin letters equal in number to the square's order, and arranged so that every one of the letters occurs in every row and in every column. The square's order is the number of the compartments in a row.

a	b	c	d	e
b	c	d	e	a
c	d	e	a	b
d	e	a	b	c
e	a	b	c	d

Latin square problem. See ★*problem*.—**Law of inverse squares.** See ★*law*¹.—**Ordinary magic square,** a general magic square in which the n^2 integers are restricted to be the first n^2 integers of the natural succession: the component integers being 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, are 8 in number: for example,

7	2	3
0	4	8
5	6	1.

Set-square. See ★*set-square*.—**Vaulting square,** in a vaulted building, one compartment taken horizontally, that is, the space between four points of support from which the vault springs. The nave or aisle of a church is said to be made up of so many vaulting squares.

square¹, *a.* 12. In *golf*, said of a game when both sides are all even, neither being ahead.—13. Analogous to the side of a square, as in the phrase *square root*.—**All square.** (*b*) In *golf*, said of the players when the game is even, neither side being any holes ahead.—**Square bar,** a bar or shaft of square section: used often when several wheels are to be free to slide lengthwise upon the shaft as desired, but must turn with it when it revolves. It is much employed in traveling-cranes which are not electrical and in the gear-cases of the transmission mechanisms of motor-cars.—**Square by the braces,** said of a yard when the braces are so hauled upon that the yard is exactly at right angles to the keel.—**Square by the lifts,** said of a yard when the weight of the spar rests upon the lifts and remains perfectly horizontal, and at right angles to the mast.—**Square deep,** in *cricket*, noting a fielder's position at right angles to the wicket, and opposite to the batsman on either the 'on' or the 'off' side. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 86. [Rare.]—**Square degree.** (*a*) A square area of the celestial sphere each side of which is one degree of a great circle. A square degree equals 3,600 square minutes and 12,960,000 square seconds. The entire surface-area of the celestial sphere equals 41,253 square degrees, that is, $4\pi \times (57.29578)^2$. (*b*) See ★*degree*.—**Square minute.** See ★*square degree*.—**Square second.** See ★*square degree*.—**Square wheel.** See ★*wheel*¹.

square¹, *v. t.* 11. To mark with lines forming squares, as paper for mathematical use; mark off in squares. See *coördinate* ★*paper*.

The use of *squared* paper by schoolboys is becoming universal. *Nature*, Dec. 17, 1903, p. 147.

II. *intrans.*—**To square up,** to pay up; pay arrears. [Colloq.]

It was high time for the young gentleman in the parlour to *square up* or to seek accommodation elsewhere.
N. and Q., 10th ser., I. 62.

square¹, *adv.*—**To stand square to the ball,** in *golf*, to have the ball about midway between the feet, the feet being practically on the same plane: said of a player.

square-body (skwār′bod″i), *n.* In *ship-building*, all that part of a vessel in which the frames are square to the center plane. See also *cant-body*.

square-butted (skwār′but-ed), *a.* *Naut.*, said of a yard-arm when it is of considerable diameter and is cut off square at the end instead of tapering down fine.

squared (skwārd), *p. a.* Made square; also, marked off in squares: as, *squared* paper. See *coördinate* ★*paper*.

square-drawn (skwãr′drân), *a.* Rolled with a square section, or passed through a square hole in a draw-plate: used of wire or rods and tubes. *The Engineer* (London), 1901, p. 277.

square-ended (skwãr′en″ded), *a.* **1.** Having an end formed with a square cross-section.—**2.** Having the end-plane at 90° or at a right angle to the axis.

square-mark (skwãr′märk), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of twine wound around the hauling part of a brace or lift at a certain point, used as a guide when squaring the yards.

squaremouth (skwãr′mouth), *n.* Same as ★*chiselmouth*.

square-ribbons (skwãr′rib″ons), *n. pl.* In *naval arch.*, the horizontal lines in the plans of a vessel.

square-rigger (skwãr′rig″ėr), *n.* A vessel carrying yards on her fore-, main-, and mizzen-masts; a vessel carrying yards on all her masts; a ship.

square-tail (skwãr′tāl), *n.* A fish of the family *Tetragonuridæ*, found in the open Atlantic.

square-threaded (skwãr′thred″ed), *a.* Having a thread with a rectangular section instead of the more usual triangular or sharp thread: said of a screw. The helical projection is formed by revolving a rectangle or square around a cylinder, and causing it to advance in one complete revolution a distance equal to the pitch parallel to the axis.

squaring-lathe (skwãr′ing-lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe for turning square or nearly square pieces, such as table-legs.

squaring-machine (skwãr′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *marble-working*, an appliance for holding tiles on edge upon a rubbing-bed for the purpose of forming the edges, bringing the corners to a right angle, and making the tiles of a uniform size. The tile is automatically released from the bed when it is brought to the right shape and size.

squash[1], *n.* **4.** An indoor or court game developed from a combination of lawn-tennis and court-tennis. The court is walled on three sides, and the players strike a ball alternately above a certain line on the back wall. The ball is similar to a tennis-ball of rubber covered with felt, but is made capable of bearing harder hitting because it is designed to be driven with great force against the walls.

squash[2], *n.*—**Squash-vine borer.** See ★*vine-borer*.

squash-beetle, *n.* **2.** Any beetle which feeds



Squash-beetle (*Epilachna borealis*).

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult beetle; *d*, egg; *e*, surface of same: *a*, *b*, and *c* enlarged about two times, *d* about two and one half times, *e* highly magnified. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

on the squash-vine; especially, in the United States, the coccinellid *Epilachna borealis*.

squat[1], *v. i.* **4.** To settle on land obtained from the government on special terms, for the purpose of raising stock. See *squattage* and *squatter*[1], 4. [Australia.]

squat[1], *n.* **5.** *Naut.*, the settling of a vessel, when under way, in the water, particularly at the stern, as compared with its position at rest. The phenomenon occurs to some extent in every vessel under way at high speed, but it is of importance only in shallow water, the depth of which is not much greater than the draft of the vessel. In such cases, in large vessels, the sinking of the stern may be from 2 to 6 feet with very moderate speeds.

To the loaded draft there should be added about four feet for "*squat*," when running at full speed, and four more for clearance in rough water, making a total of about forty feet necessary to meet modern requirements. It will soon be forty-five at present rate of growth.
Sci. Amer., Jan. 7, 1905, p. 7.

squat-lobster (skwot′lob″stėr), *n.* An Australian crustacean, *Themis orientalis*.

Amongst other crustacea, the *squat lobster* (Themis orientalis) is, with giant prawns and quampi, or small golden-lipped pearl shell, obtained by trawling in the southern waters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 111.

squato (skwä′tō), *n.* A California fishermen's name for *Squatina squatina*, a shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

squatter[2], *v. i.* **2.** To make a noise like a flock of wild fowl flapping their wings against or through the water.

Then we heard . . . Buldoo an' 'is friends *squatterin'* in the water like boys in the Serpentine.
R. Kipling, The Three Musqueteers, in Soldiers Three, [p. 9.

squatterarchy (skwot′ėr-är-ki), *n.* Squatters collectively; also, the squatter rule. [Rare.]

The *squatterarchy* of the Koorong rose up in a body and named its hero, martyr.
R. M. Praed, Longleat of Kooralbyn, iii. Quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

squattocratic (skwot-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Connected with or having the characteristics of squattocracy: as, "*squattocratic* impudence." *Melbourne Morning Herald*, Feb. 18, 1856, p. 4, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English. [Slang, Australia.]

Squaw winter. See ★*winter*[1].

squaw-bush (skwâ′bůsh), *n.* A name of *Cornus stolonifera*, *C. serica*, and *C. Canadensis*.

squaw-carpet (skwâ′kär″pet), *n.* Same as ★*mahala-mats*. [California.]

squaw-fish (skwâ′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychocheilus oregonensis*, found in fresh waters of the northwestern part of the United States. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, April–June, 1902, p. 111.

squaw-flower (skwâ′flou″ėr), *n.* The plant *Trillium erectum*. [Vermont.]

squaw-grass (skwâ′grâs), *n.* Same as *bear-*★*grass*, 2.

squaw-huckleberry, *n.* The squaw-huckleberry is now known to include several species, and by recent authorities is classed as a genus, *Polycodium*. *P. melanocarpum*, of mountain woods in the Southern States, bears copiously a juicy and palatable purple fruit, which gives it the name of *wild gooseberry*, borne also to some extent by other species. *P. candicans*, of the Alleghanies, has a large, light-colored glaucous fruit which is barely edible. *P. stamineum*, the common squaw-huckleberry, has a smaller green inedible fruit.

squaw-man, *n.* **2.** An Indian who does woman's work; an effeminate. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 259.

squaw's-carpet (skwâz′kär″pet), *n.* Same as ★*mahala-mats*.

squeaker, *n.* **5.** A European water-beetle, *Pelobius tardus*, which is a very loud stridulator. They are sold as curiosities in the London markets. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 209.—**6.** Any stridulating crab, as the American lady-crab.

squeeze, *v. t.* **7.** To compel to repurchase at disadvantage stock that has been sold short. —**A squeezing watch**, a name formerly given to a repeating watch, from the fact of its being made to strike by compressing or squeezing the side of the watch. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., XI. 35.

Lost or taken from a Lady's side . . . the last day of May Fair a gold *Squeezing Watch*.

Lost coming out of the Play House in Drury Lane on the 18th Instant, a gold *Sweezing Watch* . . . ten guineas Reward. *British Apollo*, June 25–30, 1708.

squeezer, *n.*—**Alligator squeezer.** (*b*) A device used by druggists to compress and size corks to fit small bottles.

squeezing-bowl (skwē′zing-bōl), *n.* One of a set of two or more cylindrical bowls, or rollers, which act in contact for squeezing or pressing wash-water out of textile fabrics. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 10.

squeezing-machine (skwē′zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *textile manuf.*, a washing-machine with two heavy cylindrical rollers between which cloth is passed for squeezing out water. *G. Duerr*, Bleaching and Calico-printing, p. 12.

squeezing-rollers (skwē′zing-rō″lerz), *n. pl.* Same as *nipping-*★*rollers*.

squelch, *v. i.* **2.** To make a sound like that produced by treading in mud.

"Beg y' pardon, sir," said a voice at the tent door. . . . There was an undecided *squelching* of heavy boots. . . . "Here, come in out of the rain till I 'm ready."
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern, in Soldiers Three, [p. 123.

Squibb's urea apparatus. See ★*urea*.

squib-cracker (skwib′krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *squib*, *n.*, 3. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii.

squiffy (skwif′i), *a.* Tight; tipsy; drunk. [Slang.]

While something 's doing underneath my vest,
That makes me think I 'm *squiffier* than I looked.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, xv.

"Should n't wonder if he thought we got tight."
"I never got *squiffy* but once—that was in the holidays."
R. Kipling, Stalky & Co., p. 20.

squint, *n.*—**Convergent squint.** Same as *convergent strabismus* (which see, under *strabismus*).

squire[1], *n.* **6.** The schnapper when two years old. See ★*schnapper*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

squirrel-frog (skwur′el-frog), *n.* A small green tree-frog, *Hyla squirrella*, found in the southern United States.

squirt, *v. t.* **3.** To force (lead or other metal) by hydraulic pressure into the form of rods or pipes; to force through a small hole under pressure as in the manufacture of carbonaceous paste into filaments for glow-lamps or into pencils for arc-lamps.—**Squirted carbon**, an arc-light carbon made by forcing a carbonaceous paste through a hole of proper diameter and heating the rod thus formed to a high temperature.—**Squirted filament**, a filament for a glow-lamp made by forcing carbonaceous paste through a small hole and carbonizing the cylindrical thread thus formed by heating it to incandescence.

squirt-can (skwėrt′kan), *n.* A small oil-can with a tapering spout and a flexible bottom. By compressing the bottom with the thumb, the volume of the interior is slightly reduced, and a drop or fine jet of oil is projected or flows from the tip of the spout. Larger cans pour the oil out, but these will not do so except at a very slow rate and with very limpid oil. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902, p. 591.

squirting (skwėr′ting), *n.* The act denoted by the verb 'squirt'; specifically, the process of forcing a viscous material through a small hole under pressure, as in the making of the filaments of glow-lamps. See ★*squirt*, 3.

The plastic mass is then inserted in a press and forced through a small hole of requisite diameter, this process being the same as used in "*squirting*" incandescent lamp filaments.
Elect. World and Engin., May 21, 1904, p. 981.

S. R. I. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*, Holy Roman Empire.

S. R. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Societatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.

SS. (*c*) See *Collar of SS.*, under *collar*.

s. t. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Italian *senza tempo*, without marked time; (*b*) of *short ton*.

sta (stä). [It., 'stand,' impr. of *stare*, stand.] In *music*, let it stand as written.

staatsraad (stäts′räd), *n.* [D.] The council of state. [Dutch South Africa.]

stab, *v. t.* **5.** In *bookbinding*, to perforate near the back folds (the assembled sections of an unbound book). This operation is immediately followed by the insertion of the thread or wire which secures the sections together.

stab, *n.* **4.** In *bacteriol.*, a culture of bacteria produced by stabbing the inoculating needle into the solid medium. See ★*culture*.

The early surface-growth in the glucose agar *stab* presents a whitish, heaped up center.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1900, p. 80.

5. In *billiards*, a foreshortened stroke, causing the cue-ball, for some special reason, to stop in the place of the one it set in motion.—**6.** See the extracts.

The various Trade Unions of the compositors, in all parts of the country, have, for over a century, formally recognised both the "scale" of piecework rates and the "*stab*" or time wages. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 229.

As a matter of fact most straightforward setting-up of ordinary book matter and daily newspaper work is done by the piece, whereas corrections and special jobs difficult of calculation are done by "*stab*" men.
Webb, Indust. Democracy, I. 300.

Stab culture. See ★*culture*.

Stabat Mater. **3.** A sequence regarding the Virgin Mary in contemplation of the infant Jesus. It first appeared in 1495, but has not been incorporated into a regular liturgy. It is more fully known as the *Stabat Mater speciosa*, to distinguish it from the *Stabat Mater dolorosa* (see def. 1).—**4.** A musical setting of this Christmas sequence, as in Liszt's "Christus."

stabile (stab′il), *a.* [L. *stabilis*, < *stare*, stand. See *stable*[1].] Fixed; firm: noting, in *electrotherapeutics*, an electrode which is kept applied to one part, as distinguished from a *labile* electrode, which is moved about over the surface.

stabilist (stab′i-list), *n.* [L. *stabilis*, stable, + *-ist*.] One who is keenly interested in maintaining social order.

After the professionals come the *stabilists*, or those who stake most on good order. . . . They are firm upholders of such standards as affect property and contract.
E. A. Ross, Social Control, p. 363.

stability, *n.*—**Cross-curves of stability.** See ★*cross-curve*.—**Curve of stability.** See ★*curve*.—**Dynamical stability**, in *naval arch.*, the work done in inclining a vessel from the upright or position of equilibrium to the inclination considered.

Before concluding these remarks on the hypothesis of unresisted rolling, a brief exposition of the principles of *dynamical stability* must be attempted. On the assumption that no account shall be taken of the effect of fluid resistance, *dynamical stability* may be defined as the "work" done in heeling the ship from her upright position to any angle of inclination; the amount of work done, of course, varying with the inclination.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 158.

Kinetic stability, stability of motion. Bodies moving under such conditions that when subjected to a slight temporary disturbance they tend to return to their undisturbed path are said to have kinetic stability. The motions of vibrating bodies and certain motions of a spinning top exhibit kinetic stability.

The criterion of *kinetic stability* proposed by Klein and Sommerfield is as follows:—"If the undisturbed path be the limiting form of the disturbed path when the impulses are indefinitely diminished it is said to be stable, but not otherwise." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 571.

Molecular stability, permanence of condition as regards the arrangement of the molecules: said of metals which, by repeated annealing, have been brought into a state in which further changes of dimensions or structure do not occur.—**Range of stability,** in *naval arch.*, the maximum angle measured from the upright to which a vessel can be inclined without upsetting. This is the angle at which its righting ★couple (which see) becomes zero.

The length (OX), measuring the inclination at which the ship becomes unstable, determines what is known as the *range of stability* for the ship, and this is an important element of safety.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 128.

Secular stability, stability of the permanent type possessed under certain conditions by a continuously moving system. The conditions of secular stability are that the potential energy of the system, added to that portion of its kinetic energy which is related to its momentum, shall be a minimum.—**Statical stability,** the stability of a body at rest and in equilibrium; specifically, in *naval arch.*, the effort which a vessel makes to return to the upright or position of equilibrium when inclined by an extraneous force, measured by the righting ★couple (which see).

stabiloplast (stab'i-lō-plâst), *n.* [L. *stabilis*, firm, + Gr. *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, to mold.] A name given to the colored elæoplasts, of certain diatoms, which do not vary in number or position. See ★*sparsioplast*, ★*placoplast*, and ★*libroplast*.

stable[2], *a.* 4. In *phys.*, being in equilibrium such that no displacement, distortion, or molecular or chemical change can be produced without the expenditure of work: said of a body which, when displaced, tends to return to its former position, or, when distorted, to its former shape, also of a substance which resists molecular or chemical change.

staccato, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *music*, the act, process, or result of singing or playing on an instrument in a staccato manner.

Stachychrysum (stak-i-krī'sum), *n.* [NL. (Bojer, 1837), < Gr. *στάχυς*, an ear of grain, a spike, + *χρυσός*, gold. The name alludes to the yellow color of the flowers in the type species, *S. chrysostachyum* (*Acacia chrysostachys* of Sweet).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the family *Mimosaceæ*. See *Piptadenia*.

stachydrine (stak'i-drin), *n.* [*Stac*(*hys*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, crystalline, deliquescent, basic compound, $(CH_3)_2N.C_5H_6COOH.H_2O$, contained in the sap of the tubers of *Stachys tuberifera*. It melts at 210° C. when anhydrous.

stachyose (stak'i-ōs), *n.* [Gr. *στάχυς*, an ear of grain, + *-ose*.] Same as ★*manneotetrose*.

stack[1], *n.* 9. In *gambling* and *banking games*, twenty chips or counters.—**10.** A group of retorts set together in the furnace for the manufacture of coal-gas.—**11.** That part of a blast-furnace which extends from the boshes to the throat.

stack[1], *v. t.*—**To stack chips,** in *gaming*, to pile chips one on the other, so that twenty are in each pile.

stacking-swivel (stak'ing-swiv^{e}l), *n.* A hook at the upper band of a military small arm, used for fastening it to others in stacking arms when the bayonet is not of such shape that it may be used for this purpose.

stadia, *n.*—**Stadia work,** in *surveying*, the surveying work or operations conducted by the stadia method. See *stadia*, 3.

stadic (stā'dik), *a.* [*stad*(*ia*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a stadia, or connected with stadia work. *Nature*, March 28, 1901, p. 514. *Encyc. Dict.*

stadion (stā'di-on), *n.* Same as *stadium*, 1 and 2.

stadium, *n.* 3. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, same as *stage*, 9.—4. In *entom.*, same as ★*instar*[2].

staf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *staff*.

staff[1], *n.*—**Chief of staff.** See ★*chief*.—**General staff corps.** See ★*corps*[2].—**Non-commissioned staff,** non-commissioned officers not attached to any company, as a sergeant-major, quarter-master sergeant, etc.—**Octave staff,** in *musical notation*, a peculiar form of staff, designed to provide a fixed place for each of the twelve semitones of an octave, so that they can be indicated by notes without any sharps or flats. Three such staffs, connected, supply places for all the tones used in vocal music. The system has never come into general use.—**Personal staff,** the personal aides of a general officer in the United States army.—**Staff corps.** See ★*corps*[2].—**Staff department.** See ★*department*.—**Staff system,** in *railroading*, a block system in which, in place of block-signals, the control of the right of way is given to the engineer, who, on entering a block, is given by the signalman a staff, as proof of his right of way over the block and as tangible evidence that the block has been declared clear for his train.

staff[2] (stâf), *n.* [Said to be from G. *staffieren*, to fit out. See *stuff*, *n.*] In *building*, plastering in portable sheets or slabs, prepared for nailing on a frame. It is made by mixing the mortar with a durable fibrous material, as shavings, hemp, and the like. First employed at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

staff-gage (stâf'gāj), *n.* A staff graduated upward in feet and tenths, and so placed that its zero-mark will lie below the lowest tides: employed for measuring the range of tides.

Staffordshire delf. See ★*delf*[2].

staff-ride (stâf'rīd), *n.* A course of instruction in the field for officers of the general staff.

It may be remarked, however, that "*staff-rides*," as exercises on the ground without troops have come to be called, are just as effective a means of teaching strategy as field-days are of teaching tactics; in fact, a better means, for they bear a far closer resemblance to strategical work on a campaign than do the mimic battles of the manœuvre ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 7.

Stag cult, in *Gr. antiq.*, a primitive worship of the stag which later developed into that of Artemis Elaphia.

stag, *v. t.* 2. To cut off (trousers at the knee, or boots at the ankle). [Local, U. S.]

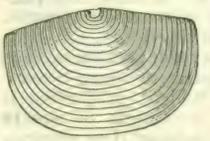
stag-beetle, *n.*—**Giant stag-beetle,** an American lucanid beetle, *Lucanus elephas*, which inhabits the southern United States and the West Indies. It is often two inches in length, with mandibles which in the male are an inch in length and branched like the antlers of a stag.

stage, *n.* 11. In *geol.*, a stratigraphic division equivalent to and expressing the work done during an *age*.—**Bolderian stage,** one of the divisions of the Miocene Tertiary in Belgium and Holland.—**Brahmanian stage,** the lowest division in the classification of the Triassic rocks of the Mediterranean province, as adopted by the Austrian geologists.—**Burdigallian stage** [L. *Burdiyala*, F. *Bordeaux*], a division of the Miocene Tertiary lying at the base of the series in France and taking its name from Bordeaux. It is equivalent to the Langhian stage in Italy, and in the great Paris Tertiary basin is represented by fluviatile deposits containing remains of *Dinotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Machærodus*, apes, and monkeys. In Aquitania the deposits are marine. The sea at this period stretched across Provence, ascended the valley of the Rhone and swept around the west end of the Alps, leaving behind as its record a series of conglomerates and sandy and marly deposits with characteristic shells. These strata have since been folded and faulted in the great movements of upheaval which gave its final form to the Alpine chain. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 1267.—**Carinthian stage,** a division of the Triassic system in the Mediterranean province as recognized by the Austrian geologists. It lies below the Juvavian stage and above the Norian stage, and is regarded as equivalent to the Keuper and upper part of the muschelkalk in the German sections.—**Charmouthian stage.** See ★*Charmouthian*.—**Free stage,** dramatic composition and representation freed from the artificiality, traditions, customs, and conventionalisms that formerly prevailed. The name was applied to a new and successful departure in play-writing and play-acting inaugurated about 1885 by the French actor Antoine, who founded the Théâtre Libre in Paris, and which, almost simultaneously, was attempted in the Independent Theatre in London and the Freie Bühne ('Free Stage') in Berlin.

These young men, however, so quickly gained the ear of the general public, that the need for a special "*free stage*" was no longer felt, and the Freie Bühne, having done its work, ceased to exist. Unlike the French Théâtre Libre and the English Independent Theatre, it had been supported from the outset by the most influential critics, and had won the day almost without a battle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 520.

Georgian stage, the lower subdivision of the Cambrian system of North America. It is especially developed in the eastern mountain-ranges, where it consists of huge masses of shales, limestones, and quartzites bearing the *Olenellus* fauna. See ★*Olenellus*.—**Hanging stage.** (*a*) A scaffolding or platform suspended by chains, ropes, or rods for the use of painters or repairers. Specifically—(*b*) A plank hung horizontally over a ship's side for men to stand or sit upon while cleaning or painting the ship.—**Helvetian stage.** See ★*Helvetian*.—**Johannean stage,** a division of the Cambrian rocks in New Brunswick as classified by Matthew, lying above the Acadian and below the Bretonian, and taking its name from St. John, N. B. The strata are about 1,000 feet in thickness and contain a considerable fauna.—**Juvavian stage.** See ★*Juvavian*.—**Ladinian stage,** a division of the pelagic Trias of the Mediterranean basin, constituting a stage at the base of the Upper Trias and equivalent in meaning to the Noric stage.—**Levantine stage,** a division of the upper Pliocene Tertiary in the Vienna basin.—**Liburnian stage,** the basal division of the Eocene Tertiary rocks in the southern and southeastern Alps. It embraces, in descending order, the Upper Foraminiferal limestone (marine), the Cosina beds (fresh-water), and the Lower Foraminiferal limestone (marine).—**Mediterranean stage,** the marine strata of Miocene Tertiary age in the Vienna basin, comprising a great variety of subdivisions and contrasted with the Sarmatian stage overlying, in which the fossils indicate a diminution of salinity in the waters.—**Noric stage,** a division of the Alpine Trias, following the period of the muschelkalk, at the close of which two great biological provinces were established in the northern and southern Alps, which continued during the remainder of Triassic time.—

Oeningen stage, a division of the Miocene Tertiary, consisting of fresh-water limestones typically exposed at Oeningen, on Lake Constance, Switzerland. These beds are remarkable for their fossils, especially the insects and plants. "In these strata so gently have the leaves, flowers and fruits fallen, and so well have they been preserved, we may actually trace the alternation of the seasons by the succession of the different conditions of the plants. . . . Judging from the proportion of [insect] species, the total insect fauna may be presumed to have been then richer in some respects than it now is in any part of Europe. Nor did the large animals of the land escape preservation in the silt of the lake. We know, from bones found in the Molasse, that among the inhabitants of that land were species of tapir, mastodon, rhinoceros and deer. The woods were haunted by musk-deer, apes, opossums, three-toed horses, and some of the strange, long extinct Tertiary ruminants akin to those of Eocene times. There were also frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, squirrels, hares, beavers and a number of small carnivores. On the lake the huge *Dinotherium* floated, mooring himself perhaps to its banks by the two strong tusks in his under jaw. The waters were likewise tenanted by numerous fishes, crocodiles and chelonians." *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., pp. 1270, 1271. Also known as *Oeningen Molasse* and *Tortonian stage*.—**Paterina stage,** that stage in the ontogenetic development of all brachiopods which is marked by the acquisition of the embryonic shell or protegulum, which bears a very close resemblance to the adult shell of a primitive genus, *Paterina* or *Kutorgina*, found in the Lower Cambrian rocks. In this stage the shell is unornamented, of semicircular outline, with a straight or arched hinge-line, and without cardinal area; and growth proceeds by peripheral additions to the lateral or posterior margins. In the succeeding nepionic and neanic stages the generic and specific characters are acquired. This *Paterina* type of embryonic shell is found only in the *Brachiopoda*, and its possession by members of that class is hence a phylembryonic characteristic of the *Brachiopoda* as a whole.—**Pontian stage,** a name given by some authors to the uppermost member of the Miocene Tertiary series of southern Europe: by others it is considered to be synonymous with *Messinian*, the basal stage of the Pliocene in the same region.—**Poteau stage,** the uppermost member of the upper coal-measures of western Arkansas and Oklahoma, consisting of a series of shales and sandstones with some coal-beds, in all 3,500–5,000 feet in thickness.—**Pottsville stage,** the basal stage of the coal-measures or Pennsylvanian series of the Appalachian region, consisting of conglomerates, sandstones, shales, and coal-beds, aggregating several thousand feet in thickness and lying above the Mauch Chunk red shale. The series is divided from below upward into the Pocahontas, Sharon, Conoquenessing, Mercer, and Homewood formations.—**Richmond stage,** the uppermost stage of the Lower Silurian formation in the interior or Appalachian basin of North America, succeeding the Lorraine stage and typically represented in Ohio and Indiana, taking its name from Richmond, Indiana.—**Sannoisian stage,** in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Oligocene Tertiary in the Paris basin.—**Sheridan stage,** the Equus beds: so named from their development in Sheridan county, Nebraska.—**Stage positions,** imaginary points upon the stage of a theater used as a guide to the actors in forming the groups that occur in the action of the play. The most important stage position is of course the center: all the other positions are fixed and named with reference to it. The stage positions are as follows: *center*, a point at the exact center of the stage, as it stands after the scene is set, and equally distant from the sides of the scene and from the front of the stage, called the *curtain line*, and the back of the visible scene; *right center*, a point half-way between center and the right-hand side of the scene; *left center*, a point half-way between center and the left-hand side of the scene; *up center*, a point at the extreme back of the scene and behind center; *down center*, a point on the curtain line in front of center; *down right*, a point on the curtain line at the extreme right of the visible scene; *down left*, a point on the curtain line at the extreme left of the scene; *up right*, a point at the extreme right and at the back of the scene; *up left*, the corresponding opposite point at the back of the scene. The four positions 'down right,' 'up right,' 'up left,' and 'down left' form a more or less rectangular figure (according to the plan of the scene) within which all the action of the play takes place. When the performer passes a line drawn through these points, or if he moves below the curtain line, he is said to be *out of the picture*. *Down right center* is a point on the curtain line half-way between down center and down right; *down left center*, a point on the curtain line half-way between down center and down left; *up right center*, a point half-way between up center and up right; *up left center*, a point half-way between up center and up left. Two imaginary lines, drawn one from up right to down right and the other from up left to down left, form the right side and the left side of the stage. Each of these lines is divided into four conventional points called *entrances*, named and numbered, from down right to up right and from down left to up left, as follows: *right first entrance*, *right second entrance*, *right third entrance*, and *right fourth entrance*; *left first entrance*, *left second entrance*, *left third entrance*, and *left fourth entrance*. These entrances may not all be actual entrances (real doors, gates, or passageways in the scenery), and the scene may not include them all. 'Right' or 'left' means in all cases the performer's right hand or left: sometimes called *stage right*, *stage left*. *Up stage* is at or toward the back; *down stage*, at or toward the front. The *curtain line* is an imaginary line drawn across the stage from one side of the proscenium opening to the other, and just in the rear of the opening. The lower border of the curtain, when down, is parallel to the curtain line. The action of the play is presumed to be above (behind) the line, as any action below (before) it lacks the proper illumina-



Paterina Stage.
(From Zittel's "Palaeontology.")

tion, appears out of proportion to the rest of the stage picture, and thus tends to destroy the stage illusion. See *theater*.—**Sweating stage,** the third stage, following the decline of the fever, in the malarial attack.—**To take the stage.** See the extract.

Again, certain technicalities, which the trained actor knows by experience, or which the untrained may divine intuitively, will always affect an audience. Thus, what we call '*taking the stage*' on a heroic line is certain to induce a burst of applause; an exit exactly timed after a comedy speech will be rewarded in the same way, but if one takes but one step too far down the stage or miscalculates the distance to the door by a step, the applause will not be forthcoming. *The Grand*, Oct., 1905, p. 463.

stage-pumping (stāj'pum″ping), *n.* A system of pumping the water from deep mines, in which the lift from the bottom is divided into steps or stages, so that the water is raised by a series of pumps from level to level, instead of being forced to the surface in one operation. The stress on the pipe which discharges the water is less than if the head on one pump only were the depth of the shaft, and each pump is lighter than if the total head had to be overcome at once.

stage-setting (stāj'set″ing), *n.* Arrangement of scenery and property upon the stage of a theater.

The *stage-setting* consists of rows of clipped cypresses, each advancing a few feet beyond the one before it.
E. Wharton, Italian Villas, p. 72.

stagger, *v. t.*—**Staggered riveting.** See ★*riveting*.

stagger, *n.*—**Sleepy staggers,** a non-contagious disease of horses, the cause of which is unknown; it is associated with the ingestion of moldy or musty hay and grain. More commonly called *forage-poisoning* or *cerebrospinal meningitis*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 79.

stagger-spokes (stag'ėr-spōks), *n. pl.* Spokes set alternately on one side and the other of the plane of a wheel.

staggery (stag'ėr-i), *a.* Staggering; inclining to stagger or fall. [Colloq.]

I kept on passing old run-down houses; sometimes a tired-out looking frame building that was as *staggery* as its shed and so old they was both dark to match.
C. D. Stewart, Partners of Providence, xxxiv.

stag-head (stag'hed), *n.* A diseased condition of trees in which the topmost branches become dead and bare. It is usually regarded as due to an insufficient water-supply, but may be caused by parasites or other injuries. See *stag-headed*.

stag-hunter (stag'hun″tėr), *n.* One who engages in the chase of the deer; one who follows a pack of staghounds. *Encyc. Dict.*

stagily (stā'ji-li), *adv.* Theatrically; with extravagance of action or emphasis.

The rather perfunctory and *stagily* improbable rescue of Lance Carlyon from a watery grave in the secret chambers. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 13, 1900, p. 4.

stagnin (stag'nin), *n.* [*stagn(ate)* + *-in*[2].] A substance which is formed during the autolytic digestion of splenic tissue and has hemostatic properties.

Stagodontidæ (stag-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stagodon(-t-)*, the type genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, containing species of small size, having the molar teeth with low, rounded crowns, as if solidified from a drop of liquid. Known from specimens from the Laramie Cretaceous of the United States. *Marsh*, 1889.

Stahl ear. See ★*ear*[1].

stahlstone (stäl'stōn), *n.* [G. *Stahl(berg)* (see def.) + E. *stone*.] Siderite (iron carbonate) from the Stahlberg, Müsen, Germany.

stain, *n.* **6.** (*b*) Specifically, a solution of a dye used in microscopical work to render more readily visible various structures, and for purposes of differentiation.—**Ehrlich's triple stain,** a dye for staining blood-corpuscles and other cells, composed of acid-fuchsin, orange G, and methyl green in alcohol and water.—**Giemsa's stain,** a staining mixture containing methylene azure and methylene blue in combination with eosin: a valuable polychrome dye which is extensively used in hematological studies.—**Gram's stain,** a method of staining by which the organisms (bacteria) are first stained with gentian-aniline water, then decolorized with Lugol's solution (an iodine preparation), placed in alcohol until no more color is extracted, and dried and mounted. Some organisms, when thus treated, hold the original color of the gentian violet, while others lose it. The method is thus of use in the recognition of different types of bacteria.—**Hasting's stain,** a modification of Romanowsky's stain: used in the study of the blood.—**Jenner's stain,** a stain used in the study of the blood. It is a 0.5 per cent. solution of eosinate of methylene blue in absolute methyl alcohol.—**Leishman's stain,** a modification of Romanowsky's stain: used in the study of the blood.—**Neisser's stain,** a method of staining the diphtheria organism. First the bacilli are colored with a solution of methylene blue (20 cubic centimeters of an alcoholic solution of the dye, 950 cubic centimeters of distilled water, and 30 cubic centimeters of glacial acetic acid), and then counterstained with a 0.2 per cent. solution of vesuvin. In this manner the bacilli appear brown and show from two to four blue granules near the poles.—**Neutral stain,** a dye containing both an acid and a basic stain, necessary for coloring a neutrophilic cell or tissue.—**Nocht's stain,** a modification of Romanowsky's stain: used in the study of the blood.—**Plasma stain.** See ★*plasma-stain*.—**Romanowsky's stain,** a stain which, in its many modifications (Ziemann's, Nocht's, Giemsa's, Leishman's, Wright's), is essentially an eosin methylene-blue mixture which contains methylene azure, the latter being derived from the methylene blue. The stain is especially well adapted for the study of the malarial and allied organisms.—**Silver stain,** in *glass-painting*, a yellow color applied to the surface of the plain glass, with which it unites in a very permanent way. It is a chief element in the decorative work of the fifteenth century and later.—**Specific stain,** in *histol.* and *cytol.*, a staining solution which has a definite and marked affinity for particular cells or tissues or parts of such elements. For example, Sudan III is a specific stain for fat; eosin one for the oxyphilic granules found in certain leucocytes; methyl green, a specific nuclear dye.—**Triacid stain,** a polychrome stain devised by Ehrlich for the study of the blood. It is composed of methyl green, acid-fuchsin, and orange G or aurantia, in such proportions that a neutral mixture is obtained. The term 'triacid' is referable to the fact that all three basic amino groups of the methyl green have been saturated by acid radicals of the acid-fuchsin and the orange G.—**Van Gieson's stain,** a counterstain of picric acid and acid-fuchsin, used after staining with hematoxylin.—**Wright's stain,** a stain used in the study of blood: a modification of Leishman's stain.—**Ziemann's stain,** a modification of Romanowsky's stain: used in the study of the blood.

stainability (stā-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*stainable* (*-bil-*) + *-ity*.] In *histol.*, the ability to take up a stain: said of cells or tissues.

stainer, *n.* **4.** An insect that causes stains, as the cotton-stainer.—**Apple-wood stainer,** an American scolytid beetle, *Pterocyclon mali*. Also called *pin-borer* on account of the minute exit-holes it makes in bark.

staining-jar (stā'ning-jär″), *n.* In *cytol.* and *embryol.*, a jar in which series of animal or plant sections, mounted on glass slides, are submitted to the action of a staining solution for the purpose of differentiating the parts of their cells or tissues.

stair, *n.*—**Hanging stairs,** stairs which are not supported directly from below, as by a wall or columns, yet are not self-supporting, as where the string-pieces are sufficient in themselves, but which are carried on brackets projecting from the wall or on rods from the roof. Stone stairs of which one end of each step is built into the wall, and which rest one upon the other by slight bearings at the top, are sometimes called *hanging stairs*.—**Schroeder's stair figure.** See ★*figure*.—**Spiral stairs,** stairs composed entirely of winders; steps of which the flight has a greater width on the outside and a smaller (sometimes coming to a point) at the center of the circular plan. They may be built about a central column called a newel; or free with an open well in the heart of the stair, in which case they are called *open-newel stairs*. They may be built of stone or wood; in a stone spiral stair it is usual to build each step of a single block with the outer end built into the wall of the tower which contains the stair.

stair-gage (stār'gāj), *n.* An attachment to a carpenter's steel square used to give any pitch or angle required in cutting braces, rafters, stairs, etc.

stairway, *n.*—**Moving stairway.** See ★*escalator*.

stake[1], *n.* **6.** The post or arm which carries the fixed or stationary jaw of a riveting-machine, and holds up the rivet against the pressure which upsets the metal and forms the head.—**To drive stakes,** specifically, to stake a claim out or off; hence, to settle; establish oneself. See *stake*[1], *v. t.*, 4. [Colloq.]

"Well, after drifting about several years I finally *drove stakes* on the Spokane River. I carried people across and kept a general store. It struck me there ought to be some money in furs.
G. Morris, in Outing, Feb., 1906, p. 605.

To plant at stake or **at the stake,** in tea-growing, to plant at the point (marked by a stake) where the bush is to stand.

A favourite method is *to plant* out with germinated seed "*at stake*." *Claud Bald*, Indian Tea, p. 54.

stake[2], *n.*—**Club stakes,** the amount always played for in any game of cards when there is no special understanding to the contrary.

stake-presidency (stāk'prez″i-den-si), *n.* The office of president of a stake of the Mormon Church. The president, with two counselors, presides over the spiritual affairs of the church in the stake locality. See *stake*[2], 5.

staking-iron (stā'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *currying*, an upright blade at the end of a stake or post over which the skin is drawn back and forth to soften it. *Mod. Amer. Tanning*, p. 201.

staking-machine (stā'king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for softening leather, in which a blade is drawn back and forth over the skin or hide. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 273.

stalactite, *n.* **4.** In decorative architecture of certain schools, a pendent ornament with sharp edges and generally one of many in a group.

stalagma (stā-lag'mą), *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα, a drop, < σταλάσσειν, drop, drip. See *stalagmite*.] Same as *stalagmite*. [Rare.]

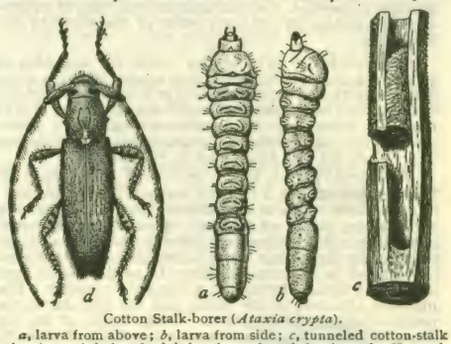
Stalagmite marble. Same as *onyx marble* (which see, under *onyx*).

stale[3], *a.*—**Stale demand** or **claim.** See ★*demand*.—**To go stale.** (*a*) To be the worse for age, or lack of freshness and interest; become flat, or insipid; lose initiative. (*b*) To be overtrained; be injured by the strain of long training, so that the response to stimulus, mental or physical, is impaired: said of horses and athletes, and also used figuratively.

In 1892, the Unionist administration having *gone stale*, it was turned out.
W. T. Stead, in Rev. of Revs., May, 1903, p. 574.

stalk[2], *n.*—**Abdominal stalk.** See ★*abdominal*.

stalk-borer, *n.*—**Cotton stalk-borer,** a cerambycid beetle, *Ataxia crypta*, whose larva bores in the stalks of cotton in the southern United States.—**Larger corn stalk-borer.** See ★*borer*.—**Rice stalk-borer,** the larva of an American crambid moth, *Chilo plejadellus*. It bores into rice-stalks near the base.—**Smaller corn stalk-borer.** See ★*borer*.—**Wheat stalk-borer,** the larva of an American noctuid moth, *Achatodes zeæ*. It bores into the stalks of wheat, corn, potatoes, and many other plants.



Cotton Stalk-borer (*Ataxia crypta*).

a, larva from above; *b*, larva from side; *c*, tunneled cotton-stalk showing exit hole; *d*, adult beetle: *a*, *b*, and *d*, enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

stalk-chopper (stâk'chop″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine designed for use in cutting the stalks of plants.

This may be accomplished economically by cutting the stalks into pieces by means of a machine known as a *stalk chopper*, followed by burning, or the plants may be uprooted with a plow commonly used for that purpose in clearing cotton fields in the spring and then treated in the same manner. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 378.

stalk-cure (stâk'kūr), *v. t.* To cure (tobacco) with the leaves still on the stalks: opposed to ★*leaf-cure*.

The net financial returns amounted to $32.89 for the *stalk-cured* and $53.55 for the leaf-cured or Snow process.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. 63, p. 26.

stalk-worm (stâk'wėrm) *n.* The larva of an American crambid moth, *Crambus caliginosellus*, which feeds on tobacco-stalks, where tobacco has been planted on grass-lands. It also feeds on corn and grasses. Also called *tobacco root-worm*.

stall[1], *n.* **10.** Same as *cot*[1], 4. See also *finger-stall*.

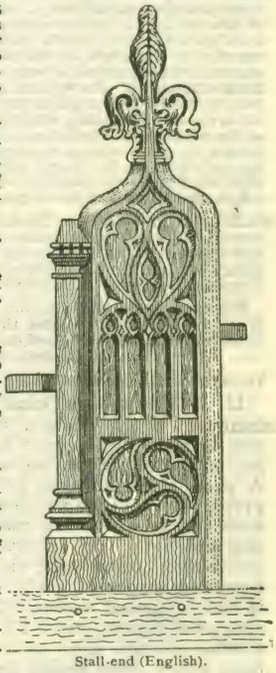
stall[2], *n.*—**Front stall,** one who makes acquaintances in order to introduce them to sharpers; the 'hat-raiser' in a bunco game. [Slang.]

stall-end (stâl'-end), *n.* In ecclesiastical furniture, the end of a stall, usually richly carved.

stall-keeper (stâl'kē″pėr), *n.* The keeper of a book-stall or other stall.

The *stall-keepers* generally offered to his notice any English book which they thought likely to take his fancy.
Southey, Doctor, cxii.

stall-work (stâl'-wėrk), *n.* In ecclesiastical furniture, the carved work of choir-stalls.



Stall-end (English).

stalwart, *n.* **3.** An ascetic, dogmatic, and strenuous person: noting a social type. [Rare].

I shall call them *stalwarts* from their love of doctrines, dogmas, and creeds, and from their inclination to subordinate policy to principle.
Patten, Development of Eng. Thought, p. 27.

stalwartism, *n.* 2. As a social creed and tendency, devotion to principles of self-restraint, frugality, and religious and political dogmatism. See ★*stalwart, n.*, 3.

In the eighteenth century, *stalwartism* became a political force through the democratic ideals which developed in harmony with frugal ideas.
Patten, Development of Eng. Thought, p. 29.

stamp, *n.*—**Commission of stamps.** See ★*commission*1.—**Gravity stamp,** a massive pestle lifted by mechanically driven cams and allowed to fall by its own weight upon rock and ore in a mortar at its foot: used for crushing ores to sizes which fit the particles for further treatment of concentration and extraction.—**Local stamp,** in *psychol.*, the characteristic coloring of cutaneous impressions at different parts of the surface; the local sign.

If we touch the skin of the cheek, the sensation of pressure has a very characteristic stamp which is especially conditioned by the absence of a firm substructure, the flaccidity of the skin, and the insertion in the skin of muscular fibres. . . . In accordance with Lotze's precedents these "*local stamps*," characteristic of sensations of pressure, are also designated as "local signs."
T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 76.

Pneumatic stamp, a form of pestle driven by a crank-motion which raises it and delivers its blow upon rock and ore in a mortar at its base. Since the crank would not deliver a dead or inelastic blow on the rock, and the thickness in the mortar must be variable, the crank connecting-rod is not attached directly to the pestle, but drives the latter through a pneumatic cylinder. The piston is attached to the crank, and the cylinder to the pestle or stamp, or vice versa. Compression of the air above or below the piston causes powerful dead blows to be delivered, and relieves the pin and bearings from shock, providing also for variable thickness of the layers of material.—**Stamp copper, tax.** See ★*copper*1, ★*tax*.—**Trading-stamp.** See ★*trading-stamp*.

stampee (stam-pē′), *n.* [*stamp* + *-ee*1.] An old local name for restamped subsidiary coins in the islands of St. Vincent and Trinidad.

Stampian (stam′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Stamp(æ)* (whence *Étampes*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting a group of Oligocene Tertiary deposits in the Étampes district of France, intermediate in age between the Aquitanian above and the Tongrian or Sannoisian below.

II. *n.* The Stampian group.

stamping-machine, *n.* 2. In *shoe-manuf.*, a press for stamping a trade-mark or the name of the maker on the sole of a shoe; a bottom-stamping machine.

stamp-licker (stamp′lik″ėr), *n.* One who licks postage or other stamps or moistens them with the tongue.—**Stamp-lickers' tongue.** See ★*tongue*.

stamp-rock (stamp′rok), *n.* In *mining*, ore or quartz which has to be stamped in the process of separating the metal.

stamp-weed (stamp′wēd), *n.* Same as ★*butter-print*, 2.

stance, *n.* 4. In *golf*, the position of a player's feet, in addressing the ball.

stanchion, *n.*—**Beam-stanchion.** See ★*pillar*, 13.—**Box-section stanchion,** a stanchion or upright post or column, used in bridge-building and in ship-building, made up of four longitudinal steel or iron plates riveted together at the edges by the aid of angle-irons. The stanchion thus resembles a long box, whence its name.—**Deck-stanchion.** See ★*pillar*, 13.—**Hold-stanchions** (*naut.*), the vertical props or supports, usually of cylindrical metal rods or tubes, which extend from the bottom of the vessel to the hold-beams.—**Hollow stanchions** (*naut.*), the props or supports for deck-beams, etc., which are made from a rolled shape, similar to an ordinary gas-pipe, but of heavier proportions.—**Man-rope stanchion,** a deck-stanchion which holds the end of a man-rope.

stand, *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To stand by.** (*c*) In *law*, to remain silent and unprotesting while another's interest is suffering. A duty of disclosure is implied.—**To stand clear,** *naut.*, to keep out of danger.—**To stand for.** (*b*) To mean; represent: as, A *stands for* apple.

His worst quarrel with Gus and her friend, Clara Hopkins . . . came about because the new member refused to tell what the initials "*stood for*."
J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, iv.

To stand pat. See ★*pat*2, *adv.*

II. *trans.*—**To stand trial.** See ★*trial*.

stand, *n.* 6. (*b*) In *agri.*, the state or condition of a crop in respect to the number and uniformity of plants that occupy a given area. A good stand of corn is one that has the proper or requisite number of plants on the area and in which the plants are of similar size and vigor. (*c*) In *forestry*, the trees of a given area collectively, either all or those of a particular species, grade, etc. A pure stand is one composed exclusively of a given species, as of spruce, etc.—13. In *calico-printing*, a color-mixture used as a standard or base from which other shades are made by the addition of starch-thickening or -paste. Also called *standard*.—**Bold stand,** in *division loo*, when the pool is a simple and every one is obliged to play his hand.—**On stand,** in *law*, a term expressing the right of an outgoing tenant of a farm to sell manure thereon to his successor, though he may not remove it. It is *on stand* and may not lawfully be used until sold. This right is by no means universal.—**Stand method.** See ★*method*.—**Stand table,** in *forestry*, a tabular statement of the number of trees of each species and diameter class upon a given area.—**To take a,** or **one's, stand.** (*a*) To rest upon something as a support or ground in argument or resolution: as, *to take one's stand* upon the Constitution. (*b*) To adopt a definite position with regard to some matter that is in dispute or is undecided; adopt and express a positive and definite view or resolve.

standard2. **I.** *n.* 5. In *hort.*, a fruit-tree that grows to its normal size, that is, is not dwarfed; in Great Britain, a tree or other plant that is grown to a single trunk, in distinction from one that is grown in bush form.—6. In *forestry*, a tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, breast-high.—7. Same as ★*stand*, 13.—8. A wholesale unit of measurement for timber. A standard of pine timber is equal to 720 feet of 11 inches × 3 inches cross-section. Also, the standard sizes of planks, as St. Petersburg, Quebec, etc. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.—**Absolute photometric standard,** a photometric standard the definition or specification of which is based directly upon some absolute system of units.—**Barometric standard,** the standard adopted by any institution for measuring atmospheric pressure. See *standard* ★*pressure*.—**Bureau of Standards.** See ★*bureau*.—**Color standard.** See ★*color*.—**Light standard.** See ★*light*1.—**Matthiesen's standard,** a practical unit of resistance, the resistance of a copper wire $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter and one mile in length, at 70° F. Also called *Matthiesen's mile standard*. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 14, 1903, p. 816.—**Methven standard,** an Argand lamp with a Methven screen, used in the photometry of gas-flames. See *Methven screen*, under ★*light standard*.—**Mile standard.** See *Matthiesen's* ★*standard*.—**Pentane standard.** See ★*pentane*.—**Platinum standard.** Same as *Violle's platinum standard*. See ★*light standard*.—**Thermometric standard,** the standard adopted by an institution for measuring temperatures. The international standard of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres is the gas-thermometer reduced to an ideal thermodynamic scale.—**Violle standard,** in *photom.*, the platinum standard of light devised by Violle. See ★*light standard*.

II. *a.*—**Standard pressure.** See ★*pressure*.

stand-by, *n.* **II.** *a.* Standing; fixed. See the extract.

The actual cost of generation, i.e., the cost of coal, oil, etc. These are the chief items which go to make up what are called the Standing or *Stand-by* Charges. Other items which might fairly be added to the *stand-by* charges are the rent, rates, and taxes, and a part of the management expenses. . . . He [Mr. Wright] also includes *stand-by* coal charges used for banking fires, etc., and all wages of workmen.
Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engineers, 1899–1900, p. 680.

stand-cask (stand′kask), *n.* A more or less ornamental cask in a liquor-dealer's establishment, intended to be filled and placed in such a way that the contents can be drawn off through a faucet or spigot into other receptacles to be sold.

standfast (stand′fast), *n.* That which stands firm, showing strength and resistance to change; something strongly rooted either physically or mentally.

The travellers swarm forth from the cars. . . . It seems as if the whole world, both morally and physically, were detached from its old *standfasts* and set in rapid motion. And, in the midst of this terrible activity, there sits the old man . . . so subdued, so hopeless, so without a stake in life, and yet not positively miserable.
Hawthorne, Mosses from an Old Manse, Old Apple [Dealer, p. 223.

stand-galley (stand′gal″i), *n.* Same as *standing galley* (which see, under *galley*).

stand-hand (stand′hand), *n.* In *écarté*, a hand on which it is right to play without proposing; also, one on which it is right to refuse, or play without giving cards: usually called ★*jeu de régle* (which see).

The player who makes the highest declaration becomes the *stand-hand*. If a player declares Nap, i. e., that he plays for all five tricks, he becomes the *stand-hand*, as no higher declaration can be made.
Amer. Hoyle, p. 297.

standing-bolt (stan′ding-bōlt), *n.* A bolt screwed into a threaded hole in a fixed surface and threaded on its projecting end to receive a nut.

standing-vise (stan′ding-vīs), *n.* 1. A form of bench-vise so large, and at such a height from the floor, that the operator must stand while at work.—2. A form of heavy vise attached to a bench at one side and standing upon a leg which reaches to the floor. Also called *leg-vise*.

stand-pat (stand-pat′), *a.* Characterized by the principle of 'standing pat.' See ★*pat*2, *adv.*, 2. [U. S. political slang.]

stand-patter (stand′pat″ėr), *n.* One who 'stands pat'; one who refuses to consider any change or reform of the existing status or policy, especially reform of the tariff. See *to stand* ★*pat*. [U. S. political slang.]

The vehement and numerous protests of disappointed manufacturers and indignant "*stand-patters*"—even those within the Cabinet—are not having the slightest effect on the President.
N. Y. Tribune, May 18, 1905.

stand-pattism (stand-pat′izm), *n.* The principles or conduct of the stand-patters. *N. Y. Sun*, Jan. 19, 1906. [U. S. political slang.]

stand-pipe, *n.* 8. A fixed vertical pipe for furnishing water to the upper part of a high building in case of fire. The stand-pipe may be connected to a high-pressure water-main or may be dependent on a hose from a fire-engine for its supply.

It has become the practice to erect at convenient points within the building steel *stand-pipes*, generally 6 inches in diameter, extending from the pavement to the roof, provided at each storey with double branches and plugs of the dimension and pitch of screw to receive the regulation fire-hose connexion.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 440.

standstill, *n.* 2. The state of standing still; a state of immobility.

One may be permitted to doubt whether any style of starting can be considered thoroughly satisfactory which does not permit the horses to be started from "motion" instead of a "*stand-still*." *Athenæum*, July 9, 1904, p. 40.

To gallop to a standstill. See ★*gallop*.

stang1, *n.* 4. A bar or pole, in a kind of warp-dressing machine, over which the warp passes.

stang5 (stang), *n.* A Siamese coin.

The Bangkok Times understands that a gold coinage law is being drafted for Siam, and that the measure may become law within the year. It is under this law that it is proposed to reintroduce the *stang*—a copper coin this time, not nickel as before. Matters have not developed sufficiently far yet, however, for orders to be given for the manufacture of the coins.
Daily Cons. and Trade Rep., Sept. 3, 1907, p. 6.

stanhope, *n.*—**Double stanhope,** a carriage with a body composed of two stanhope bodies, with the brackets cut away and the seats facing each other. There is a driver's seat on iron supports at the front and a footman's foot-board at the rear.

Stanley's actinometer. See ★*actinometer*.

stannate, *n.*—**Sodium stannate.** See ★*sodium*.

stannel, *n.* See *staniel*.

Stannic chlorid, $SnCl_4$, a compound of tin and chlorin, used in dyeing as a mordant, but not to as large an extent as formerly.—**Stannic oxid.** See ★*oxid*.

stannofluoride (stan-ō-flö′ō-rid), *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin, + E. *fluoride*.] A double salt consisting of stannic fluoride united to the fluoride of a more basic metal: as, potassium *stannofluoride*, K_2SnF_6.

Stannous chlorid, $SnCl_2$: used in the same way as ★*stannic chlorid*.

Stansfield's formula. See ★*formula*.

stapeal (stā′pē-al), *n.* and *a.* [NL. *stape(s)* (see *stapes*) + *-al*1.] One of the bones of the gill-cover of fishes: same as ★*opercular*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

stapedectomy (stap-ē-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *stapes* (assumed stem *staped-*) + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] An operation for the removal of the stapes in the middle ear.

stapes, *n.* 2. A bandage for the foot forming figure-of-eight turns around the ankle.

staphyleaceous (staf″i-lē-ā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Staphyleace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Staphyleaceæ*.

staphyledema (staf″i-lē-dē′mä), *n.*; pl. *staphyledemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. σταφυλή, the uvula, + οἴδημα, swelling.] Edematous swelling of the uvula.

staphylinic (staf-i-lin′ik), *a.* [*staphyline* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the uvula or to the palate.—**Staphylinic index.** See ★*index*.

staphylococcal (staf″i-lō-kok′al), *a.* [*staphylococc(us)* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to staphylococci.

staphylococcic (staf″i-lō-kok′sik), *a.* [*staphylococc(us)* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*staphylococcal*.

staphylococcomycosis (staf″i-lō-kok″ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *staphylococcus* + *mycosis*.] A morbid state of the skin due to the presence of staphylococci. *Med. Record*, July 25, 1903, p. 144.

Staphylococcus (staf″i-lō-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Rosenach, 1884), < Gr. σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, + κόκκος, a berry (see *coccus*).] 1. An invalid generic name applied to certain species of pus-forming bacteria, of which *Micrococcus* ('*Staphylococcus*') *pyogenes* is the most com-

mon.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *staphylococci* (-sī).] Any member of this group which is characterized by having the cells arranged in irregular groups.



Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.
Magnified 1,000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

—**Staphylococcus botryomyces,** a pathogenic microorganism belonging to the class of micrococci which are virulent for mice, guinea-pigs, sheep, and horses. In the latter animal it produces the affection of the severed end of the spermatic cord known as ★*botryomycosis* (which see).

staphylodialysis (staf″i-lō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* Same as ★*staphyloptosis*.

staphylolysin (staf-i-lol′i-sin), *n.* [Gr. *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes (see *Staphylococcus*), + E. *lysin*.] A bacteriolysin which results on immunization with staphylococci.

staphyloplastic (staf″i-lō-plas′tik), *a.* [*staphyloplast*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or relating to staphyloplasty.

staphyloptosis (staf″i-lop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή*, uvula, + *πτῶσις*, a falling.] Elongation of the uvula.

staphylorrhaphic (staf-i-lō-raf′ik), *a.* [*staphylorrhaph*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the operation of staphylorrhaphy.

staphylotoxin (staf″i-lō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes (see *Staphylococcus*), + E. *toxin*.] Same as ★*staphylolysin*.

staple[1], *n.* **7.** In *bookbinding*, a clenched wire used to bind together the sections of a book.—**8.** In *iron ship-building*, an angle-bar bent and welded so as to form approximately a right angle in two places so that the bar has the outline of a flattened U. A *box-staple* is an angle-bar similarly bent and welded into an approximately rectangular outline.

staple[1], *v. t.* **2.** In *iron ship-building*, to make or fit (an angle-bar) in the form of a staple. See ★*staple*[1], *n.*, 8.

staple-knee (stā′pl-nē), *n.* An iron knee welded in the form of a staple, having one arm secured to the upper and the other arm to the lower deck-beam, while the body is bolted to the ship's side.

stapling-machine (stā′pling-ma-shēn″), *n.* The wire-stitching machine used by bookbinders.

star[1], *n.* **8.** A book-name for humming-birds of the genus *Calothorax, Oreotrochilus*, and related genera.—**Carbon stars,** stars of Secchi's fourth group, the spectra of which have absorption-flutings sharply defined at the lower edge and fading out toward the blue, attributed to carbon or one of its compounds. They are few and not brilliant. The star known as '152 Schjellerup' is the type.—**Cepheid star.** See ★*Cepheid*.—**Dark star,** a body in mass and dimensions of the same order as other stars in the same region, but shining only feebly or not at all; a star which has not yet attained luminosity or has outlived it. Such a body is at present discoverable only by its effect upon some visible star with which it forms a binary couple. In the Algol class of variable stars the dark one discloses its existence by regular eclipses of its partner, and from the duration and other phenomena of the eclipse, combined with the spectroscopic observations of the motion of the visible star, it is possible to compute the dimensions, mass, and density of both components. Other examples are the faint companions of Sirius and Procyon, which are thousands of times less luminous than their brilliant primaries, but have a mass not very greatly inferior. Long before telescopes had become powerful enough to make them visible, Bessel had inferred their existence from the peculiar motions of the larger stars. Isolated dark stars seem to be hopelessly beyond the possibility of detection; but while less than 100 dark stars are certainly known at present, there is no improbability in the suggestion of Bessel that the dark stars are at least as numerous as those that shine; they may even greatly outnumber them, as some maintain.—**Greenwich stars,** originally, the stars used for lunar computations in the nautical ephemeris. At present the number given in the almanac is greatly increased, and is not limited to those utilized for lunar observations.—**Helium star,** a star in the spectrum of which the lines of helium are characteristic. They are often called *Orion stars*, because several of the leading stars in that constellation belong to this class and supply typical examples. The helium stars stand at the summit in Lockyer's temperature classification of the stars.—**Hydrogen star,** a star of Secchi's class I, in the spectrum of which the hydrogen lines are specially conspicuous, those of other substances being faint or absent.—**Longitude star.** See ★*longitude*.—**Nautical stars,** certain stars made use of by navigators for determining the latitude and longitude of a ship at sea.—**Nebulous star.** (*b*) A small, strongly condensed nebula, which appears like a badly defined star in a small telescope, but shows its true character in one sufficiently powerful.—**Order of the African Star.** See ★*order*.—**Orion stars.** See *helium* ★*star*.—**Oxygen star,** one of the stars which show in their spectra lines due to the presence of oxygen.—**Ruddy star,** any star of reddish color. Such stars are rare as compared with white and yellow stars, but several hundred are known.—**Runaway star,** a star which has an extraordinary velocity, as indicated by the greatness of its angular proper motion, combined with the smallness of its parallax. The one to which the appellation was first applied is 1830 Groombridge.

The velocity of a number of stars has been calculated, and, as this can be done by independent methods, the results may be taken as fairly reliable. The speed of some of the so-called "*runaway stars*," like 1830 Groombridge, indicates a stellar system vastly more extensive than the one hundred million suns, which was the assumed figure when the *runaway stars* got their name. On the basis of such an estimate, it was thought that the attractive force of the whole stellar system was insufficient to hold such stars in leash, and that they would dash into the depths of space and be lost forever. Such a view now appears untenable.

C. Snyder, New Conceptions in Sci., p. 76.

Secchi's types of stars, the four types or classes into which Secchi divided stellar spectra: the earliest classification and still recognized as practically convenient.—**Silicon star,** a star in the spectrum of which the lines of silicon are especially conspicuous.—**Solar star,** a star the spectrum of which essentially resembles that of the sun.—**Star class,** a class (of persons or things) marked with or bearing a star as a distinguishing mark. See the extract.

The principle of the "*star class*," so successfully tried since 1879 in the convict prisons, has been extended to the local prisons; a prisoner never previously convicted is designated as a "star," and absolutely segregated from his fellows at chapel, labour, exercise, and quarters occupied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 8.

Star connection, current, in *elect.* See ★*polyphase*.—**Star formation.** See ★*formation*.—**Star magnitude.** See ★*magnitude*.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*c*) A star, or a light called a star, which in the gospel of Matthew is stated to have guided the wise men of the East to the manger at Bethlehem. As to its nature and its reality, opinions are divided.—**Star polygon.** Same as *stellated polygon*.—**Stars of Verheyen,** a radiating plexus of veins on the surface of the kidney.—**Stars of Winslow,** a stellate plexus of capillaries giving origin to the venæ vorticosæ of the choroid coat of the eye.—**Triple star,** three stars so close as to appear single to the naked eye. They usually form a physically connected system.—**Wolf-Rayet star,** a star with a peculiar spectrum, which consists of light and dark bands, especially a bright one in the blue, and a number of bright lines attributable, many of them, to hydrogen and helium. Over a hundred of these stars are now known, all but one (γ Argus) small, and all in or near the Milky Way. They take their name from the astronomers who discovered the first of them in 1867.—**Zone of stars,** the stars contained within a zone included between two given parallels of declination.—**Zone star,** a star which belongs to a zone catalogue of stars included between two parallels of declination.

star[1], *v. t.* **5.** To cut with radiating incisions: said with reference to a chronic ulcer which may be so cut through the base and edges in order to loosen up adhesions, and so promote healing.

starboard. **I.** *n.*—**Put the wheel to starboard!** a common but misleading expression or command meaning not necessarily that the wheel shall be turned toward the starboard side of the vessel, but that it shall be revolved so that the tiller shall go to the starboard side.

II. *a.*—**To have the starboard sheets aft.** See ★*aft*[1].

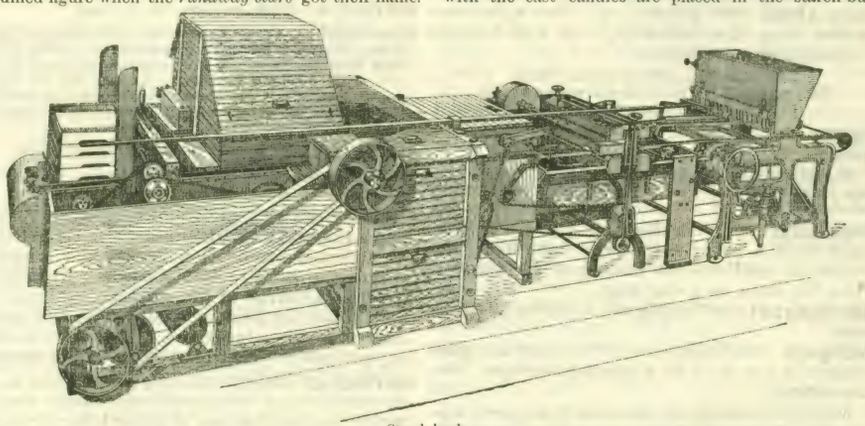
starbowl (stär′bōl), *n.* A hemispherical mass of refined metallic antimony which has been cast in an iron bowl as a mold and which shows on the surface the stellate markings due to crystallization.

star-candle (stär′kan″dl), *n.* The French standard candle or *bougie de l'étoile*. See *standard* ★*candle*.

starch[2], *n.*—**Moss starch.** Same as *lichenin*.—**Soluble starch,** a colorless dextrorotatory pulverulent compound prepared by the action of glycerol, dilute acids, or diastase on starch. It is insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves in warm water and separates out when the liquid cools.—**Tapioca starch,** that variety of starch which is found in cassava- or manioc-root. The characteristic forms of tapioca are produced by drying the starch on heated plates. This causes many of the granules to burst; consequently the starch is somewhat soluble in cold water.

star-chart (stär′chärt), *n.* A chart which shows the stars in a certain portion of the sky. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 180.

starch-buck (stärch′buk), *n.* In *candy-making*, a machine for separating the candied creams, syrups, pastes, or conserves used as filling for chocolate candies from the starch-molds in which they are cast in the depositing-machine. The wooden trays containing the starch-molds filled with the cast candies are placed in the starch-buck



Starch-buck.

and automatically dumped; then the empty tray is removed, refilled with fresh starch, and made ready to be used again. The mixed candies and starch are separated, the starch is removed, and the candies are thoroughly cleaned and delivered ready for the final coating with chocolate. It is often combined with other machines. In the illustration it is shown at the left of the large machine, and performs the first of several continuous operations in candy-making. The trays containing the filled starch-molds are placed in the machine at the left, the contents dumped, the candy is cleaned, the starch removed, and the trays are refilled, passed on to the starch-printer shown in the middle of the machine, and then to the depositing-machine shown at the extreme right. The trays of filled molds are then transferred by hand to the cooling- and drying-rooms, where the candies are hardened so that they may be readily released from the molds. The next step is to transfer them to the starch-buck, when the whole process is repeated, except that the candies are removed from the machine as fast as they are cleaned, when they may be conveyed to the dipping-machine or the coating-machine, to be covered with chocolate.

starcher, *n.* **2.** In *laundry-work*, a machine for saturating collars, cuffs, and parts of shirts and other garments with hot starch, preparatory to passing them through an ironing-machine. The simplest machine is a tumbling-barrel in which collars and cuffs are placed with a small quantity of starch, the rolling motion of the barrel distributing the starch over the goods. In more complicated machines the goods are fed to endless tapes or conveyers of some openwork fabric, and carried through a tank holding starch, and then between stripping-rolls which remove the surplus starch. In other machines distributing-rolls spread the starch on the goods.

starch-printer (stärch′prin″tėr), *n.* In *candy-making*, a form of molding- or printing-press used to form molds for candy in trays filled with starch. Plaster-of-Paris formers suspended from a horizontal plate are pressed into the soft starch to form the required cup-shaped molds, the starch being pressed firm enough to retain the shape of the molds when filled with hot candy in the depositing-machine. In the illustration under ★*starch-buck*, a starch-printer stands between the starch-buck and the depositing-machine.

starch-sheath (stärch′shēth), *n.* See ★*phlœoterma*.

starch-tree (stärch′trē), *n.* [*starch* + *tree*.] One of a class of trees of temperate zones,

consisting chiefly of hardwoods, in which during the winter the starch of the wood remains unaltered and that of the cortex is converted into glucose and unknown bodies. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 436.

starchy[2], *a.* **2.** Of a powdery texture due to the predominance of starch: said chiefly of the more amylaceous (soft) wheats: opposed to ★*horny*.

star-connected (stär'kọ-nek″ted), *a.* Said of a polyphase apparatus, such as a transformer, in which one end of each of the windings is connected to a common neutral point while the free ends make contact with the terminals of the line-wires.

star-count (stär'kount), *n.* Enumeration of the number of stars visible in the field of a given telescope: either the total number or the number of stars of each magnitude separately.

For simple *star-counts*, we have only to substitute *star-counts* by magnitudes over selected areas of the sky.
A. M. Clerke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 104.

star-current (stär'kur″ent), *n.* In *elect.*, the current in a star-connected polyphase circuit.

stare-about (stâr'a-bout″), *n.* One who stares about from idle curiosity; one who has the curiosity of a greenhorn.

Yea, under the gallows at executions,
They stick not the *stare-abouts'* purses to take.
Ben Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

starer, *n.* **2.** *pl.* A pair of eye-glasses; a pince-nez. [Slang.]

She sat with the *starers* she had taken off lying in her lap, absently rubbing their glasses with her pocket-handkerchief. *R. Broughton*, Waif's Progress, p. 128.

star-finder (stär'fīn″dėr), *n.* A pointer or tube with a rough equatorial mounting, designed to facilitate the finding of a given star from the data on a star-map.

star-fungus (stär'fung″gus), *n.* Same as *earth-star*.

star-gage (stär'gāj), *v. t.* To count the stars visible in the field of a given telescope. See the extract.

We may now describe the process of photographic *star-gauging*. It consists in the enumeration, by magnitudes or half magnitudes, of the stars down, say, to the fifteenth magnitude, self-pictured from distinctively situated patches of the sky.
A. M. Clerke, in Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 105.

star-gazer, *n.*—**Electric star-gazers,** a name of species of fishes of the genus *Astroscopus*, of the family *Uranoscopidæ*.—**Sand star-gazers,** fishes of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, living on sandy shores of tropical seas.

star-grass, *n.* **2.** The Australian *Chloris truncata*. See ★*finger-grass*.

star-hyacinth, *n.* **2.** The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [Pennsylvania.]

Of the *star hyacinth*, or star of Bethlehem, we hear no more until the third volume of the Memoirs is published.
J. Lorain, Pract. of Husbandry, p. 138.

star-image (stär'im″āj), *n.* The small circular (apparent) disk of a star as seen in a telescope or as formed on a photographic plate.

Owing to the error inherent in the *star-images*, the probable error of a position of Eros derived from a number of measures of four images on one plate is not nearly so small as the above measures suggest.
Nature, June 9, 1904, p. 135.

Staring coat. See ★*coat*[2].

star-jelly (stär'jel″i), *n.* A common name for any of the gelatinous blue-green algæ which appear suddenly upon the surface of the ground after a rain or heavy dew, popularly believed to have fallen from the stars.

Starksia (stärk'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (1896), named after Edwin C. *Starks*, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the Gulf of California.

star-ledger (stär'lej″ėr), *n.* A record of certain star-observations in ledger form. *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 135.

starling-stone (stär'ling-stōn), *n.* A kind of petrified wood which shows, in a cross-section, markings suggesting the speckled plumage of a starling.

star-of-Bethlehem, *n.* **3.** In Australia, a plant of the lily family, *Chamæscilla corymbosa*.—**4.** In Tasmania, *Reya umbellata*, an ornamental liliaceous plant having greenish-white flowers.

star-quartz (stär'kwârts), *n.* A variety exhibiting asterism; asteriated quartz.

starring (stär'ing), *n.* A manufacturers' name for the refining of crude metallic antimony by which the purified metal exhibits on solidification a starlike crystalline surface.

star-scattered (stär'skat″ėrd), *a.* Scattered like the stars. [Rare.]

And when like her, oh Sáki, you shall pass
Among the Guests *Star-scatter'd* on the Grass,
And in your joyous errand reach the spot
Where I made One—turn down an empty Glass!
Fitzgerald, tr. of Omar Khayyam, Rubaiyat, ci.

starship (stär'ship), *n.* The state or condition of being a star, as the chief actor in a dramatic company.

It must be now some nine or ten years since [this actor] took on the yoke of syndicated *star-ship*.
H. Tyrrell, in The Forum, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 412.

star-shower (stär'shou″ėr), *n.* A shower of meteors. See *meteoric showers*. *Knowledge*, Nov., 1903, p. 255.

star-system (stär'sis″tem), *n.* In *astron.*: (*a*) A system composed of a multitude of stars apparently set off by themselves from the rest of the stellar universe. (*b*) A binary or multiple star.

start[1], *n.*—**Flying start** (*naut.*), a racing start, now in general use, in which upon the firing of a preparatory gun the yachts are supposed to be under way and manœuvering for position, ready to cross the line upon the firing of a second or starting gun.

starter, *n.* (*f*) In *cribbage*, the cut card.

star-thistle, *n.* A native star-thistle (known also as *Texas thistle*) is *Centaurea Americana*, giving trouble from Texas to Kansas as an annual or perennial weed of cultivated ground; elsewhere planted for its rose or flesh-colored (sometimes white) flowers, and known under the name of *basket-flower*. A book-name is *American centaury*.

starting-bar, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*gee-throw*.

starting-box (stär'ting-boks), *n.* In *elect.*, a starting-rheostat or an autotransformer.

starting-crank (stär'ting-krangk), *n.* A crank used for starting machinery; specifically, in an internal-combustion motor, the crank by which the motor-shaft is turned, by hand, to draw in a charge of the mixture, compress it, and cause the first ignition. The engine will not, as a rule, start from rest until this starting process is performed upon it from without.

starting-cylinder (stär'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of comparatively small size by which the mechanism of a much larger engine may be put in motion.—**2.** The cylinder of a barring-engine.—**3.** A cylinder controlling the valve-gear of a larger engine and used to operate the gear in starting.

starting-gate (stär'ting-gāt), *n.* In *racing*, a gate which opens automatically when the horses are ready to start.

Perhaps the most interesting of the writer's remarks concern the comparatively novel invention called "the *starting-gate*," upon which he looks with anything but a favourable eye, to judge from his concluding words. "I suppose," says he, "it has . . . 'come to stay,' and we must make the best of it, but it adds greatly to the uncertainty of results, and I agree with the remark I read the other day that it renders some good horses absolutely useless for racing purposes."
Athenæum, July 9, 1904, p. 40.

starting-gear (stär'ting-gēr), *n.* Any mechanical arrangement by which engines or other forms of machinery are started from rest: usually operated by hand in small units, but by power in larger ones. The valves of many engines, for example, can be liberated from the mechanism which drives them when at work and steam admitted by hand-levers to the cylinders; or pilot-valves or pilot-engines may be furnished to operate the main valves; or the engine may be started by a barring-engine and steam gradually admitted through the main distribution system; or, again, under other systems, clutches and fast-and-loose pulleys, sliding- or clash-gears, and many others may be called starting-gear.

starting-lever (stär'ting-lev″ėr), *n.* The lever attached to and operating a starting-gear; specifically, in vertical-beam engines with lifting poppet-valves, such as side-wheel marine engines, the lever which operates a supplementary rock-shaft by which the valve-rods are lifted in starting slowly from rest: used also for working the engine backward when it is not designed to operate in either direction by its own valve-gear.

starv, *v.* A simplified spelling of *starve*.

Star-wheel motion. See ★*motion*.

star-wound (stär'wound), *a.* In *elect.*, said of a polyphase alternating-current winding in which one terminal of each of the coils is connected to a common neutral point while the free ends are in circuit with the mains. See ★*star-connected*.

stasis, *n.* **1.** In *pathol.*: (*b*) Same as *stagnation*.

No muscular tissue was detected in the walls of the diverticula, and hence the conclusion seems justifiable that they were mucosal hernias through the muscularis in consequence of the pressure produced by the *stasis* of the secretions within the appendix.
M. H. Fischer, in Jour. Exper. Med., Jan. 15, 1901, p. [347.

stat. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *statim*, immediately; (*c*) of *statuary*.

state, *n.* **18.** In *biol.*: (*a*) Figuratively, a community of colonial organisms, such as a hive of bees. A state, in which the bond of union is not organic but social, is contrasted by Haeckel with a cormus or cormidium, such as a siphonophore, in which the bond of union is organic.

The bees sacrifice the welfare of the individual . . . to the advantage of the *state*, in that they kill their drones when they have become useless.
Eimer (trans.), Organic Evolution, p. 275.

(*b*) An aggregation of cells which exhibits centralization, interdependence, divergent specialization, and division of labor.

In all cases except that of the lowest organisms the descendants of one cell unite to form communities or *states*.
Arnold Lang (trans.), Compar. Anat., p. 1.

Critical state. See ★*critical*.—**Equation of state.** See ★*equation*.—**Everglade State,** the State of Florida.—**Special state,** in the kinetic theory of gases, the state or condition of a gas which is attained when the distribution of the velocities of its molecules is that known as the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution. See *Maxwell-Boltzmann* ★*law of the distribution of velocities*.—**State's attorney.** See ★*attorney*[1].

state-line (stāt'līn), *n.* The boundary line of a state; the boundary line between two states.

statement, *n.* **3.** In *law*, a formal narration of facts or an averment in judicial proceedings, as the allegations of a complaint or answer in a cause.—**Statement of defense.** See ★*defense*.

static, *a.* **3.** In *art criticism*, monumental; stable; simply posed. [Rare.]

His [Giotto's] art is too *static*; his figures are too well realized as mass and not sufficiently well articulated.
B. Berenson, in Burlington Mag., III. 19.

Static action, head. See *dynamic* ★*action*, ★*head*.—**Static hysteresis,** hysteresis of a dielectric when subjected to fluctuations of electrostatic stress.—**Static interrupter,** in *elect.*, a device for the protection of apparatus in high-tension circuits from sudden surges of current. It consists of a choke-coil in the line-circuit and a condenser between the line and the core or base of the machine.—**Static sensation, sense, stress.** See ★*sensation*, etc.

Statical stability. See ★*stability*.

staticodynamic (stat″i-kō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* Pertaining to social processes which modify without wholly transforming or transmuting the existing social order. *E. A. Ross*, in Amer. Jour. Sociol., IX. 796.

staticokinetic (stat″i-kō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to sociological theories which emphasize the mechanical distinction between social forces in equilibrium and social forces in equilibration, that is, producing change.

The *statico-kinetic* school might also with considerable propriety be called the Spencerian school.
L. F. Ward, Outlines of Sociol., p. 192.

station, *n.* **6.** (*b*) In *phytogeog.*, the spot at which a plant has been collected or a species has been observed to occur.—**10.** (*d*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, a single church supplied with a fixed pastor: distinguished from a circuit. See *circuit*, 9.—**14.** In *zoöl.*, the particular district or districts inhabited by a given group of animals. See ★*area*.—**Agricultural experiment station.** See ★*agricultural*.—**Central station.** Same as ★*communication-room*.—**Generating station,** in *elect.*, an establishment for the production of a current for supplying power or light or both.—**Load diagram of a station.** See ★*load*[2].—**Station error.** See ★*error*.—**Station of a planet,** the cessation of a planet from moving in longitude when it seems to come to rest before reversing its motion. The first and second stations of a superior planet are respectively those which take place before and after opposition. The morning and evening stations of an inferior planet are respectively those which take place while the planet is west and east of the sun. The point of station (or stationary point) is the position of the planet at its station with respect to the sun. Thus the point of station for Jupiter is (nearly) at trine. The 'arc of the first station' is half the arc of retrogradation; the 'arc of the second station' is 180° plus half the arc of direct motion.—**Station of the moon,** a lunar mansion (which see, under *lunar*).—**Stations of the cross.** See ★*cross*[1].—**To keep station,** in *naval manœuvers*, to keep the proper distance ahead of one ship and behind another; keep the proper relative position in the squadron. At night this is done by means of speed-lights on the next ship ahead, to which the pace is adjusted.

"Oh, that 's nothing," said a gentleman of twenty-two. "Wait till we have *to keep station* tonight. It 's my middle watch." . . . The leading ship has slowed down a certain number of revolutions . . . but she has not changed her speed-lights in time. We slide out to the

right. . . . Our next ahead lies on our port bow. . . . Our next astern is alongside of us. . . . The avenging electric [signal] spells out the name of our next ahead . . . and then — "Why don't you *keep station?*"
R. Kipling, A Fleet in Being, iii.

Zoölogical station, an observatory or laboratory, situated upon the ocean or the shore, equipped with appliances for collecting, observing, and experimenting upon marine animals and plants. Zoölogical stations are often joined to stations for the propagation of food-fishes, and are wholly or in part devoted to the study of problems relating to fisheries.

stationarily (stā′shon-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a stationary position; without moving. [Rare.]

Torches were used in the funeral procession generally . . . while wax tapers were burnt *stationarily* at the "month's mind." *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I. 196.

stationarity (stā-shon-ar′i-ti), *n.* [*stationar(y)* + *-ity.*] The state or condition of a system in which the motions of its parts conform to the definition of stationary motion.

Stationary flat, -flat card, vibration, etc. See ★*flat*[1], etc.

stationer, *n.*—**Shop stationer,** a stationer whose business is carried on in a shop. An old division was into *running*, or *flying stationers*, who were peddlers and hawkers, and *shop stationers*.

Direct . . . to Alexander Ogstouns, *Shop Stationer*, at the foot of the Plain-stones, at Edinburgh, on the North-side of the Street.
A. Lang, Adventures among Books, p. 283.

station-jack (stā′shon-jak), *n.* In Australia, a pudding much used by the 'hands,' consisting of meat boiled in a jacket of flour paste.

The great art of bush-cookery consists in giving a variety out of salt beef and flour . . . let the Sunday share be soaked on the Saturday, and beat it well . . . take the . . . flour and work it into a paste; then put the beef into it, boil it, and you will have a very nice pudding, known in the bush as '*Station-jack.*'
The Emigrant's Guide to Australia, pp. 111–112, [quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

station-keeping (stā′shon-kē″ping), *n.* See the extract, and *to keep* ★*station.*

Away we fled to take up station at such and such a distance from our neighbours ahead, and astern. . . . The end of it was a miracle to lay eyes. . . . But our Captain . . . bade me observe how slack we were . . . "Now we're all over the shop. The ships have n't worked together, and *station-keeping* is n't as easy as it looks."
R. Kipling, A Fleet in Being, i.

Statistical equilibrium, method. See ★*equilibrium*, ★*method.*

statocyst (stat′ō-sist), *n.* [Gr. στατός, standing, fixed (static), + κύστις, bladder, cyst.] An organ in certain animals, such as crustaceans and jellyfishes, which enables its owner to orient itself in a definite position with respect to gravity.

It has been conclusively proved by Kreidl's beautiful experiment that in the Crustacean Palæmon the sense of verticality depends on the pressure of heavy bodies on the inside of cavities now known as *statocysts*, and formerly believed to be organs of hearing. The point of the experiment is that when the normal particles are replaced by fragments of iron the Palæmon reacts toward the attraction of a magnet precisely as it formerly reached towards gravity. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468.

statocyte (stat′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. στατός, standing, fixed (static), + κύτος, hollow.] One of the sense-cells in the walls of a statocyst; one of the cells, in animals or plants, containing statoliths.

We must add to this a very important consideration — namely, that we know from Nemec's work that an alteration in the position of the statoliths does stimulate the *statocyte*. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468.

statogenesis (stat-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στατός, < ἱστάναι, cause to stand (see *static*), + γένεσις, generation.] The state or condition of equilibrium in organisms considered as a means of bringing about evolution. *J. A. Ryder.* [Rare.]

statogenetic (stat″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [*statogene(sis)* (*-t-*) + *-ic.*] Bringing about development by means of rest or equilibrium.

The *statogenetic* factors of development are therefore of just as much importance as the kinetogenetic, or those involving motion. *J. A. Ryder*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 47.

statogenetically (stat″ō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of statogenesis, or in a statogenetic way.

statogeny (stā-toj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. στατός, standing, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενης*, -producing.] Same as ★*statogenesis.*

statolith (stat′ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. στατός, standing, + λίθος, stone.] **1.** A small stony secretion or an accumulation of particles of sand contained in an open or closed sensory sac or lodged in a sensory pedicel of some actively locomotor invertebrate (cœlenterate, etenophore, worm, mollusk, or arthropod), and so situated that it enables the animal possessing it to become oriented with reference to the center of the earth by responding to the pressure it exercises through the pull of gravity.— **2.** In *bot.*, a movable starch-grain occurring in the cell sap of some cells, supposed to correspond in function with bodies so named found in the statocysts of animals. See ★*statoplast.* —**Statolith theory,** the view originated by Haberlandt and Němec that the upward curving of a plant-stem when laid horizontally occurs as a response to a stimulus administered to the sensitive cell-wall by statoliths which, when the cell is prostrated, fall from the base to the now horizontal side. *Nature*, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 467.

statoplast (stat′ō-plăst), *n.* [Gr. στατός, standing, fixed (see *static*), + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *bot.*, same as ★*statolith.*

I would suggest the word *statoplast* in place of the cumbersome expression movable starch-grains.
F. Darwin, in Nature, Sept. 8, 1904, p. 468, note.

stator (stā′tor), *n.* [L. *stator*, a stayer, a supporter: used, in *elect.*, in the sense of a stationary part.] The stationary element of an electric machine, more particularly of an induction-motor.

The high pressure current is taken only to the *stators* of the high tension motors; the rotors of these machines are used to supply low tension three-phase current to the *stators* of the low tension motors.
Nature, April 23, 1903, p. 588.

Stator armature. (*a*) An armature of a dynamo or motor that remains at rest during the operation of the machine. (*b*) An immovable element of a machine which is also its armature. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

status, *n.*—**Régime of status.** See ★*régime.*—**Status convulsivus,** a condition in which a series of convulsive attacks follow one after another, with no interval of rest.—**Status epilepticus,** a state in which one epileptic attack follows another in almost uninterrupted succession, the intervals, when they occur, being passed by the patient in a semicomatose condition.—**Status lymphaticus,** a state of lowered vital resistance in the young in which slight injuries may produce rapidly fatal shock. It is usually associated with persistence and enlargement of the thymus gland.

statute, *n.*—**Real statutes,** legislative acts which refer to property rather than to persons, referring to the latter only in relation to property.—**Restraining statute,** a legislative act which limits the common law; also, one which restricts the powers of a corporation.—**Revised statutes,** a classified compilation and revision of the permanent and general statutes in force when compiled. Such revised statutes supersede the original statutes, save for omission and discrepancy. In many of the United States the revised statutes are known as *codes.*—**Statute of accumulations,** in *Eng. law*, an act, otherwise known as the Thellusson Act, passed under George III., whereby a legacy, or gift, cannot stand untouched at interest longer than twenty-one years after the testator's or grantor's death. —**Statute of distributions.** See *distribution.*—**Statute of Wills.** See *will*[1].—**Statutes at large.** (*a*) Laws given in full, with no condensation or abridgment. (*b*) A compilation of all statutes enacted by a legislature during a session or a series of sessions. The United States Statutes at Large run consecutively from March 4, 1789. *Session laws, pamphlet laws, public laws*, and *general public laws* are other names for statutes at large.

stauractine (stâ-rak′tin), *n.* [Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray.] In the nomenclature of the spicular elements of sponges, hexactinellid spicules of the dermal sponge-layer in which two of the arms are atrophied, leaving the remaining four in the form of a cross. Also *stauractin. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 190.

staurion (stâ′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *stauria* (-ä). [NL., < MGr. σταυρίον, dim. of Gr. σταυρός, a cross.] In *craniom.*, the point of intersection of the transverse and median palatine sutures. *Von Török.*

stauroplegia (stâ-rō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + πληγή, a stroke.] Paralysis of the upper extremity of one side and of the lower extremity of the opposite side.

Stauroscopic eyepiece. See ★*eyepiece.*

Staurospŏræ (stâ-rō-spō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σταυρός, a cross, + σπορά, a seed (spore).] A name given by Saccardo to artificial divisions of various families and orders of fungi, especially those of the *Pyrenomycetes* and *Fungi Imperfecti*, to include the genera which have the spores angular, forked, or stellate.

stave, *n.* **4.** The porter-bar used to start and hold massive forgings which are undergoing treatment in a furnace or under a hammer or press. The part to be made is welded to the stave or porter-bar, and when completed the latter is cut off. [Eng.]

stave-cutter (stāv′kut″ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting staves either radially from a bolt or by shaving it circumferentially.

stavewood, *n.* **3.** In Australia, *Flindersia Schottiana*, one of the trees called *Queensland yellow-wood.*

staving[2] (stā′ving), *a.* Excellent; exceeding: as, we had a *staving* good time. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Slang.]

staxis (stak′sis), *n.* [Gr. στάξις, a dropping, < στάζειν, drop, let drop.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage.

stay[1], *n.*—**Keep full for stays.** See ★*full*[1].—**Quick in stays,** *naut.*, said of a vessel when it goes from one tack to the other quickly in tacking. In the opposite case, it is said to be *slow in stays.*—**To refuse stays,** *naut.*, said of a vessel when it fails to tack—when it balks at going about.

stay[2], *n.*—**Stay law,** a statute suspending or limiting for a time extreme judicial measures for the collection of debts or other legal remedies.—**Stay of execution.** See ★*execution.*—**Suborbital stay,** a name applied by Gill to the third suborbital bone of fishes when it is large and extends toward or to the preoperculum. This condition occurs in the gurnards and their allies, which are known as the mail-cheeked fishes.

stay[2], *v. i.* **7.** In *poker*, to come in when an ante has been raised.—**Touch and stay,** in *law*, words in a policy of marine insurance giving the insured vessel the right to stop at the port or ports named, but not the right to trade there without forfeiting the insurance.

stay-bar, *n.* **3.** Same as *stay-rod*, 1.

stay-beam (stā′bēm), *n.* In any machine or structure, a member used to secure stiffness and strength, usually by its resistance to flexing strains, but also by strengthening against tension or buckling; a reinforce-bar.

stay-bolt, *n.* Specifically, in locomotive-boilers, the bolt screwed into the parallel plates of the water-legs, or the crown-sheet and the wagon-top sheets, riveted over at both ends, and serving to keep each from deformation by pressure.

The [pneumatic] *stay-bolt* cutter, which is simply a powerful pair of nippers, designed to remove by a single movement the surplus ends of locomotive *stay-bolts.*
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 803.

stay-boom (stā′böm), *n.* In *lumbering*, a boom fastened to a main-boom and attached upstream to the shore to give added strength to the main-boom.

stay-fastening (stā′fâs″ning), *n.* In *mech.*, any fastening for a stay. It may be riveted, pinned to a socket single or double, or screwed and headed over.

stay-joint (stā′joint), *n.* In a pantograph apparatus for enlarging or reducing reproductions from originals, that joint in the rhombus frame which is diagonally opposite the point used in following the lines of the original; specifically, the joint so situated in a pantograph used for drawing from microscopic originals, where the joint is opposite, diagonally, to the tube carrying the microscope tube and objective lens.

In the "*stay-joint*" (diagonally opposite to the object-point, or microscope) of the pantograph is a rounded knob, which moves to and fro in the rotations about the fixation-point.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1905, p. 510.

stay-knot (stā′not), *n.* A knot employed in ligating an artery. Two ligatures are placed side by side and each is tied once with itself; then the two are taken together and the second half of the knot is tied with the double strand. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 543.

stay-nut (stā′nut), *n.* A thin nut fitted on the end of the external surface of a stay-tube, enabling the latter to hold the flat head of the tube-sheet from bulging outward under the internal pressure. See ★*stay-tube. D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, IV. 666.

stay-peak (stā′pēk), *n.* See ★*peak*[1].

staysail, *n.*—**Foretopmast-staysail,** a head-sail that sets on the foretopmast stay.—**Main-staysails,** the fore-and-aft sails which set between the main- and foremasts.—**Main storm-staysail,** a storm-sail set on the mainstay.—**Maintopmast-staysail,** a sail which sets between the foremast and mainmast. A flying maintopmast-staysail has two sets of halyards, as it is square on the head. It also has a tack and sheet to trim it down. One set of halyards leads through a block at the head of the mainmast and the other through a block at the fore lower masthead.

stayship (stā′ship), *n.* Any fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, formerly supposed to stop ships by fastening to them. *Stand. Dict.*

stay-stitching (stā′stich″ing), *n.* In *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing with a two-needle machine in which a stay or tape is sewed down over a seam to strengthen it: used in staying gaiters, corsets, etc. The machine feeds the stay to the fabric or leather and sews both edges down at the same time. Stay-stitching is also done with a special two-needle machine, without the use of a stay or reinforcing tape, by making a flat stay-stitch across the seam.

stay-tap (stā′tap), *n.* A specially long tap, usually from 15 to 20 inches in length, though

sometimes reaching 2 or 3 feet, used for tapping or threading the holes which receive the stay-bolts in the stayed surfaces of locomotive and marine boilers. The threads in both surfaces must be parts of the same screw in order that the threaded bolt may enter the thread in the second surface while fitting on the thread in the first. The lower end of the stay-tap is not screwed, but turned smooth in order to keep the tap truly concentric with the holes in both the inner and outer shells.

stay-tube (stā′tūb), *n.* In a boiler of the fire-tube design, a tube of specially heavy gage or stock, fitted to receive nuts on the ends, which project through both tube-sheets, so as to serve as a through-stay to prevent these flat surfaces from bulging under internal pressure. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Boilers, p. 39.

S. T. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

steady[1], *n.* **4.** A young man who is the 'steady company' of a young woman; also, the young woman in the same relation to the young man. [Slang.]

steak, *n.*—**Cross-rib steak,** a steak of beef cut from the fore quarter just above the leg.—**Delmonico steak,** a small steak of beef cut from the hind quarter and having no tenderloin. A similar cut for roasting is called a *Delmonico roast.*—**Flank steak,** a steak of beef cut from the hind quarter on the inside of the flank.—**Skirt steak.** See ★*skirt-steak.*

steak-hammer (stāk′ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer having a broad face divided into points or projections, used in beating steak; a steak-maul.

steak-maul (stāk′mâl), *n.* A wooden maul having a large square head with two corrugated faces, used in pounding steaks to soften and break up the fiber.



Steak-maul.

steal[1], *v. t.* **11.** In *cricket*, to gain (a run) and increase the score because of the slowness of the fielders: said of the batsman.—**12.** In *golf*, to hole (a long, unlikely putt) so that the ball just drops into the hole.

steal[1], *n.* **2.** In *golf*, a long putt which wins a hole.

stealer-plate (stē′lėr-plāt), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding*, the end-plate of a strake of outside or inner-bottom plating which is dropped out as the girth of the vessel narrows toward the ends.

steam, *n.*—**Anhydrous steam.** Same as *dry steam.*—**Combined steam,** a mixture of superheated steam and wet steam sometimes advantageously employed to minimize the evils of boiler corrosion on the one hand and of priming on the other.—**Greasy steam,** steam with which a heavy oil or a grease has been mixed to furnish lubricant for the valves of the engine.—**Primary steam,** steam from the boiler, ready to enter and do work in the high-pressure or first cylinder in the series of a multiple-expansion engine.—**Secondary steam,** steam which has done its work in the high-pressure or first cylinder of a multiple-expansion engine and, having been exhausted therefrom, is ready to do work in the second cylinder of the series.—**Superdried steam,** superheated steam, or steam heated to a temperature above that of saturated steam at that pressure. The moisture which may have been present previous to the saturation temperature is dried out, and then additional heat is supplied. [Not in use in the United States.]—**Surcharged steam,** steam charged with heat above the quantity normal to it at that pressure; superheated steam. [Not in use in the United States.]—**Tertiary steam,** steam which has passed through the high-pressure or first stage of expansion in a multiple-expansion engine, and has been exhausted also from the cylinders of the second stage, and is about to enter upon the expansive working of the third stage in one or more cylinders.—**To raise steam.** See ★*raise*[1].

steam-arm (stēm′ärm), *n.* A metal-planing machine, invented by James Nasmyth: so called because the tool has a reciprocating movement, being driven by a steam-cylinder.

steam-auger (stēm′â″gėr), *n.* A device for removing ashes and the tarry deposit (with dust) from the fire-tubes of steam-boilers. A steam-jet at high pressure receives from a suitable nozle a spiral or helical motion, when introduced at the end of the tube, and acts both mechanically and as a solvent to remove the clogging material.

steam-balance (stēm′bal″ans), *n.* **1.** Any device or apparatus in which the pressure of steam is used to oppose and balance a weight or spring or other force.—**2.** A steam-accumulator in which steam, acting on a piston, balances a water-pressure upon a plunger or second piston acting in the opposite sense.—**3.** A steam-cylinder, in a vertical engine, with a piston to balance the weight of the piston-rod and connecting-rod, so that the up and down strokes may be of equal power.—**4.** A steam-cylinder with a piston to balance or reduce the pressure by which a slide-valve is held to its seat by the working pressure on its back.—**5.** The weighted lever of a boiler safety-valve which tends to hold the valve on its seat against the steam-pressure underneath it. [Rare in U. S.]

steam-barrel (stēm′bar″el), *n.* A radiator or collection of pipes (arranged in cylindrical form) for heating by steam. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 106.

steam-bath (stēm′bȧth), *n.* A piece of apparatus, much used in chemical laboratories, consisting of a vessel, commonly of sheet-copper, with double walls between which steam is caused to circulate, a practically fixed temperature being thus maintained in the interior of the vessel where materials to be dried or otherwise affected by heat are placed.

When the aminotriazole was warmed in an excess of benzoyl chloride without a solvent, on the *steam-bath*, it dissolved and then suddenly precipitated out as a solid cake. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, Jan., 1903, p. 78.

steam-blast (stēm′blȧst), *n.* **1.** A strong current of steam issuing at high pressure from an orifice.—**2.** A current of steam issuing from an orifice in such a way as to induce or cause a current of air to flow with it, as in the exhaust-nozles of a locomotive by which air and gases are caused to flow through the tubes and out through the stack.

steam-blower (stēm′blō″ėr), *n.* **1.** A device or apparatus for causing air to move or for creating a draft, as in a chimney, by a jet of steam. The jet is usually central in the axis of a tube of larger cross-section; the rush of steam at high velocity entrains with it the air or gas and thus causes a flow.—**2.** Any air-moving apparatus, such as a fan or other blower, driven by a steam-motor.

steam-calorimeter (stēm′kal-ǭ-rim″ę-ter), *n.* See ★*calorimeter.*

steam-casing (stēm′kā″sing), *n.* A hollow wall around a chamber, through which steam is caused to circulate; a steam-jacket.

steam-chest, *n.* **1.** Steam-chests may be cast in one piece with the cylinder casting, or may be bolted to the latter by stud-bolts and nuts. The lid or bonnet is always made separate and bolted to the sides to give access to the valve and seat. When made in one casting, the bonnets must be constructed to admit of introducing the valves through them and of having all work of fitting and finishing done. In large upright engines of the beam type used for paddle-wheel and pumping practice, the steam-chests are separate for upper and lower ends, connected by side-pipes, which have an expansion-joint near one end to allow for variations of length by temperature. Sometimes also called *valve-chest.*

3. A name incorrectly given to a steam-chamber or dome of a land-boiler, or to the steam-chimney of a marine boiler.

steam-chimney, *n.* The type is much used on river-boats, having the advantage that the part of the boiler near to the deck-structures is no hotter than the steam in the dome, while the gases in the central portion may be much hotter. The height of the dome removes the steam-outlet a considerable distance above the water-line, diminishing the dangers from priming in rough weather, or the mechanical entrainment of water into the engine. Slight superheating may result with low-pressure steam.

steam-drier (stēm′drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus or plant for removing moisture from lumber, cloth, air, etc., by heat conveyed from a boiler to coils of pipe. A circulation of air, either natural or forced by a fan, carries away the moisture vaporized out of the material by the heat. To raise the temperature of air is to increase its capacity to carry moisture without tendency to precipitate it, and this principle is made use of in the steam-driers to cause the air to absorb moisture from other objects. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903–04, p. 965.

steam-driven (stēm′driv″n), *a.* **1.** Driven directly by the pressure of steam, either at boiler-pressure or while expanding, or by the impact of a jet of steam.—**2.** Propelled by a steam-engine: as, a *steam-driven* motor-car.

steam-drum (stēm′drum), *n.* **1.** A vessel, usually a cylinder with curved ends, for collecting the steam from a boiler. Such a receptacle is almost always used on a water-tube boiler to permit a sufficient volume of steam

to be accumulated so that the pressure will not fluctuate as steam is taken intermittently by the engine.—**2.** A pipe or cylinder on top of or above a steam-boiler and connected thereto by a short neck, serving as a dome to allow the flow of steam from the water to be slow enough therein to permit entrained water to settle at the bottom and be drained back. It is usually horizontal, or nearly so, and one drum may be connected to several boilers. It is much used in batteries of several sectional boilers in one block, and when so used a throttle-valve is placed in the pipe between the boiler and the drum to allow one boiler to be put out of use while the others are in action.

steam-drying (stēm′drī″ing), *n.* **1.** The use of steam-driers to remove moisture from objects.—**2.** The elimination from steam-vapor of any moisture in the form of water or mist. For every pressure and temperature steam which is called 'dry' is in equilibrium of tendency to condense back to water and to vaporize any water accidentally present. If the temperature rises such water will become steam and the vapor become drier. If the temperature falls some steam will go back to water, but the steam remaining uncondensed is dry as before. Further effort to dry results in superheating.

steam-eater (stēm′ē″tėr), *n.* An engine or apparatus which consumes a great deal of heat in performing its functions, requiring a powerful evaporating apparatus to keep it supplied with hot steam. Such consumption may be normal for the size of the apparatus, or it may be unnecessarily wasteful and therefore costly. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 581. [Colloq.]

steam-edge (stēm′ej), *n.* That edge of a sliding-valve which, in relation to the side of the port or opening which it controls, acts to limit the size of the free passage of steam from the boiler to the engine-cylinder, and cuts off or closes such supply and opening at the proper time.

steam-engine, *n.*—**Central-valve steam-engine,** a form of steam-engine in which the pistons are annular and the valve is located in the line of the cylinder-axes. The engine is usually vertical, multiple-expansion, and single-acting, and runs at high speed with considerable economy. It has been much used for electric lighting and central power-stations.—**Cross-compound steam-engine,** a compound steam-engine in which the two or more cylinders are placed side by side or parallel, so that each requires a connecting-rod, as distinguished from a tandem engine, in which two or more pistons are connected to and act on the crank by means of one connecting-rod. The cranks are usually at 90° or quartering to make the turning effort more uniform and eliminate a dead-center. The side-by-side arrangement makes it easy to locate reheaters between the cylinders, and the connecting- or cross-pipe serves as a receiver.—**Fan steam-engine,** a steam-turbine which has tangential steam-jets acting on dished blades which are attached to a revolving wheel.—**Left-hand horizontal steam-engine,** a steam-engine which has the fly-wheel at the left of a center-line through the cylinder, when looking from the cylinder toward the shaft; or one which has the steam-cylinder on the left hand of one who faces the crank-disk.

steamer-keir (stē′mėr-kēr), *n.* A horizontal cylindrical chamber of iron, like a boiler, one end of which is provided with a strong iron door: used in bleacheries for steaming cloth.

steam-evaporator (stēm′ē-vap″ǭ-rā-tǫr), *n.* An evaporator employing the heat of steam.—**Continuous steam-evaporator,** an apparatus for boiling, concentrating, or drying, the operation of which is not intermitted for the withdrawal of the material under treatment or for the charging of new stock.

steam-hauler (stēm′hâ″lėr), *n.* A form of traction-engine running on a portable bed or track, used for hauling logs over rough ground. It is equipped with a spiked metal belt which runs over sprocket-wheels replacing the driving-wheels, and is guided by a sled turned by a steering-wheel upon which the front end rests.

steam-header (stēm′hed″ėr), *n.* A pipe, cylinder, or other tubular chamber with a number of side-outlets from which a series of pipes may be supplied with steam, as from a common supply: used in the construction of sectional boilers of water-tube design, in which a number of generating tubular units deliver steam into a chamber transverse to them; also in supplying steam to a number of pipes in a radiator coil used in steam-heating.

steam-heater (stēm′hē″tėr), *n.* **1.** A heater the temperature of which is maintained by the circulation of hot steam within it, as in a coil or radiator for heating the air of buildings.—**2.** A device for heating food or plates, in which hollow shelves have steam circulating between their walls.—**3.** A device for heating or boil-

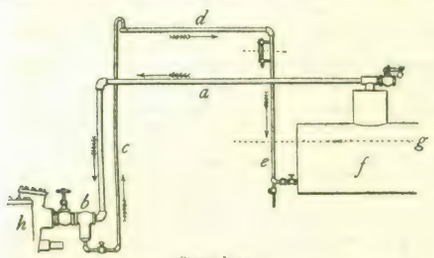
ing water or other liquids, in which steam in coils or hollow plates is circulated within the liquid to be heated.

steam-jacket (stēm'jak″et), *v. t.* To apply a steam-jacket to or surround with one; furnish with hollow walls within which hot dry steam may be circulated to supply heat: used of engine-cylinders, feed-water heaters, cookers, sterilizers, and other devices where heat is to be maintained against condensation, radiation, or other losses.

He [Bryan Donkin] studied the effects of 'cylinder condensation' and of the two correctives of that serious form of wasted energy, superheating and *steam-jacketing*, and invented the 'revealer' to reveal the then mysterious changes occurring in the interior of the engine-cylinder. *Science*, March 28, 1902, p. 515.

steam-lead (stēm'lēd), *n.* The amount the steam-port is open when the piston of an engine reaches its extreme travel at the end of one stroke and is ready to begin its next stroke in the opposite sense. To give this opening of the port before the stroke of the piston begins, the valve must lead or be in advance of the phase of the piston; or the valve-crank or eccentric must lead the engine-crank at an angle in excess of 90°. It procures full boiler-pressure on the piston through a practical opening of the port when the stroke begins, and helps by this effective pressure to arrest the motion of the reciprocating parts and relieve the crank-pin from strain. *Whitham*, Const. Steam Engin., p. 170.

steam-loop (stēm'lōp), *n.* A device or apparatus for removing water of condensation



Steam-loop.

a, pipe for live steam; *b*, separator; *c*—*e*, the steam-loop, of which *c* is the pipe-riser, *d*, the horizontal run, and *e*, the drop-leg; *f*, boiler; *g*, water-line; *h*, engine-cylinder.

from a steam-pipe and returning it to the steam-boiler without the use of a pump or trap, even if the boiler is not enough below the engine to utilize gravity for the purpose. From a separator near the engine a pipe-riser enters the top of a horizontal run at an elevation sufficient to operate the system. From this horizontal run a vertical pipe descends into the water-space of the boiler below the water-line. The condensation in the riser is not liquid water; the water in the drop-leg to the boiler is liquid. Hence the boiler-pressure will balance a longer leg of mixed steam-gas and water than of liquid water in the drop-leg. A flow toward the boiler from the overhead horizontal pipe will therefore take place as water is lifted by dry-steam pipe pressure up the riser, since the drop-leg pressure is less than that on the engine side by the pressure due to the height of the liquid water column in the drop-leg. The longer the drop-leg the more effective is the elimination from the bottom of the separator. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Engine, II. p. 81.

steam-meter (stēm'mē″tėr), *n.* A meter designed to measure and record the weight or quantity of steam which passes through a pipe or to an engine.

steam-packing (stēm'pak″ing), *n.* In *mach.*: (*a*) Any material used in a joint to make it steam-tight. (*b*) The material used in a stuffing-box to keep steam from leaking through an opening in which a rod slides in and out. (*c*) A form of packing for steam-pistons in which the packing-rings in the piston are forced out against the bore of the cylinder by pressure of steam admitted into the grooves behind or inside of the rings. The rings may be made in sections to yield easily to this radial pressure.

steam-pocket (stēm'pok″et), *n.* A place below the water-level of a boiler where steam accumulates or is formed and does not pass away quickly.

steam-point (stēm'point), *n.* In *phys.*, that point on the thermometric scale which corresponds to the temperature of steam under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1903, ser. A, p. 122.

steam-separator (stēm'sep″a-rā-tor), *n.* A device for eliminating water from steam, or oil from steam, when the steam is moving to a point at which it is convenient to have it dry or clean. Steam-separators may be based on the difference in weight of water and steam, the water accumulating at the bottom of the separator and dry steam being led off from the top; or the current of steam may receive a gyratory motion in the separator whereby particles of greater density, such as oil and water, are sent centrifugally to the sides and the steam is led from the center. Another device is to oppose corrugated surfaces as baffles on which oil and water adhere and are drained while the steam moves on unaffected; or the separation may be made by a filtering process with or without a chemical reaction. Separators are used to prevent the entrance into the cylinder of entrained or primed water from the boilers, and to prevent fouling and clogging of the condenser surfaces and passages by oil and grease from the condensing-engine cylinders.

Steamship license. See ★*license*.

steam-shovel (stēm'shuv″l), *n.* A digging-, dredging-, or excavating-machine, driven by steam in its own engine from its own boiler: usually mounted on a car to run upon the rails of a track and used in mining, canal, and railway work. Called *steam-navvy* in England. It is essentially the same as the dredge, but is operated on land instead of from a boat. See cut at *excavator*.

This material is a glacial boulder formation of clayey consistency which required blasting before it could be handled with *steam shovel*. It puddled well and formed a watertight fill which set hard in the embankment almost like concrete.

Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 1, 1904, p. 555.

steam-stamp (stēm'stamp), *n.* A pestle on the upper end of which is a steam-cylinder by which it is lifted and which gives striking energy to its blow upon rock and ore in a mortar at its foot: used for crushing rock and ore.

steam-style (stēm'stīl), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a process by which, the dye and mordant having been mixed and printed together upon the cloth, the color effect is developed and fixed by exposure to an atmosphere of steam.

steam-thawing (stēm'thâ″ing), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, a method used in cold climates, as in Alaska, for softening frozen gravel so that it can be worked after frost has hardened the surface. Pipes tipped with steel nozles are driven down from four to six feet and dry steam at 120 pounds' pressure is forced through them. The pipes, called 'points,' are inserted one to every square yard. The alternative plan (called 'fire-setting') is to use wood fires, which are unsatisfactory, the smoke being objectionable, while the thawing, if uncontrolled, may soften the frozen roof of workings underneath and cause accidents.—**2.** A method of thawing out the frozen water in gutters, leaders, or underground pipes and softening the congealed condensation in gas-pipes by means of heated steam from a portable steam-boiler. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, July, 1902, p. 235.

steam-valve, *n.* **2.** Specifically, an admission-valve; a valve for admitting steam to the inlet of a cylinder, as distinguished from an exhaust-valve.

steamway (stēm'wā), *n.* A channel or passage in a cylinder or valve-chest of an engine, usually cast with it by coring, through which steam may pass in or out of the cylinder from the boiler or toward the exhaust-pipe. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, II. 458.

steapsinogen (stē-ap-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [*steapsin* + *-o-* + *-gen*.] The proenzym of the fat-splitting ferment of the pancreas.

stearіform (stē'a-ri-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling stearin or hard fat.

stearin, *n.*—**Cocoanut, cotton-seed stearin.** See ★*cocoanut*, ★*cotton-seed*.—**Solar stearin,** the solid fat left on subjecting lard to pressure without artificial heating, lard-oil being removed. It is used in the manufacture of candles.—**Vegetable stearin,** a name given to the solid portion of cotton-seed oil. It consists essentially of compounds of glycerol with palmitic and stearic acids.

stearinsulphuric (stē″a-rin-sul-fū'rik), *a.* Same as ★*sulpholeic*.

stearolauretin (stē″a-rō-lâ're-tin), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + L. *laurus*, laurel, + *-et-* + *-in*2.] A compound said to be present in the fat of the sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis*.

stearolaurin (stē″a-rō-lâ'rin), *n.* Same as ★*laurostearin*.

stearolic (stē-a-rol'ik), *a.* [*stear(in)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound of the acetylene series, $CH_3(CH_2)_7C:C(CH_2)_7COOH$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on bromoleic acid. It crystallizes in long prisms and melts at 48° C.

stearoxylic (stē″a-rok-sil'ik), *a.* [*stear(in)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_7CO.CO(CH_2)_7COOH$, prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on stearolic acid. It crystallizes in plates and melts at 86° C. Also called 9, 10-*diketostearic acid*.

stearrhea (stē-a-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *stearrhœa*, ⟨ *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *ῥοία*, flowing.] Same as *seborrhea*.

steatadenoma (stē-a-tad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *steatadenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet, + NL. *adenoma*.] Adenoma of the sebaceous glands.

steatite, *n.* **2.** A gem or seal, cut in steatite.

This is a small lenticular seagreen *steatite* . . . engraved with a cuttle fish, above which is a tunny-fish to the right.

H. B. Walters, in Jour. of Hellenic Studies, XVII. 68.

Cupric steatite, a mixture of pulverized steatite or talc and sulphate of copper, used to dust over plants as a fungicide.

steatitis (stē-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of adipose tissue.

steatocele (stē'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [*στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A fatty tumor in the scrotum.

steatolytic (stē″a-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, + *λύσις* (*λυτ-*), dissolving, + *-ic*.] Same as ★*lipolytic*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 474.

steatopathic (stē″a-tō-path'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, + *πάθος*, disease, + *-ic*.] Noting any disease of the sebaceous glands.

sted, stedy. Simplified and former spellings of *stead*, *steady*.

steel. **I.** *n.*—**Acid steel,** steel produced in a vessel or hearth, in either the Bessemer or the open-hearth process, in which the slag and linings are silicious. Such steels must be made from ores low in phosphorus or else the product is likely to be brittle and unreliable in the cold. See *steel*1, 1.—**Air-hardening steel,** a steel which is hardened by cooling ordinarily in the air, as distinguished from ordinary tool-steel, which must be rapidly cooled from above a red heat in order to have a hard cutting-edge. See *self-hardening* ★*steel*.—**Aluminium steel,** steel containing a very small percentage of aluminium added for the purpose of stopping the evolution of carbon monoxid and other occluded gases from the molten steel. There are two theories to account for this function of aluminium: that the aluminium decomposes the gases and absorbs the oxygen, for which it has a strong affinity, and that aluminium increases the solubility of the gases in the steel and thereby prevents the formation of blow-holes and bubbles. The proportion of aluminium is determined by the grade of steel, the amount of occluded gases, and other factors, but it usually varies from one eighth to three quarters of a pound to a ton of steel. An excessive amount of aluminium makes the metal set very solid and produces 'pipes' in the ingots.—**Basic steel,** steel made by the basic process. See *steel*1, 1.—**Bronze steel.** See ★*bronze-steel*.—**Cement-steel.** Same as ★*cementation-steel*.—**Chrome steel.** The ordinary chrome steel used for armor-plates and armor-piercing projectiles contains from about 2 to 2.75 per cent. of chromium, but in some file-steels the amount of chromium reaches 3 per cent. Up to the introduction of the aluminothermic process of Goldschmidt (see ★*aluminothermics*) chrome steel was prepared in crucibles or in electric furnaces by the addition of ferrochromium to molten mild steel, an operation of considerable difficulty on account of the refractory nature of the ferrochromium. The chrome steel produced by this method contained sometimes over 1 per cent. of combined carbon. By the Goldschmidt process chromium is produced in an almost pure state and added to steel without perceptibly increasing its percentage of carbon. Besides armor-plates and projectiles, chrome steel is used for tires, springs, rock-crushing machinery, and safes. The effect of chromium on steel when added in small quantities is to raise its strength and hardness without seriously diminishing its ductility. When added in too large quantities it produces brittleness.—**Chromium-aluminium steel,** an alloy steel containing chromium and aluminium in varying proportions.—**Chromium-nickel steel,** steel containing 2 per cent. of nickel and about 1 per cent. of chromium. It is used principally for armor-plate and for armor-piercing shells.—**Cold-rolled steel,** steel to which, after it is rolled hot to approximately the required thickness, a very smooth surface and a very accurately gaged thickness are imparted by first chemically cleaning the surface and then rolling it cold between smooth-surface rollers.—**Electric steel process.** See ★*process*.—**Granulated steel,** steel made from pig-iron by a process in which the first step is the granulation of the iron to give the steel a uniform structure.—**Gun-steel,** steel used for guns. Crucible-steel and nickel-steel are largely used for that purpose.—**Hadfield's manganese-steel,** a name frequently given to manganese-steel from its inventor, Robert A. Hadfield.—**Hard steel,** steel to which has been added manganese, phosphorus, or carbon to increase its hardness, or resistance to abrasion, and to raise its elastic limit.—**High-carbon steel,** steel with a high percentage of carbon: usually containing more than .65 or .75 per cent. of carbon.—**High-speed steel,** an alloy steel suitable for cutting-tools working at a very high speed. Tools made of ordinary carbon-steel lose their temper as soon as the heat generated by the friction of the work rises above about 300° C. High-speed steel, on the other hand, retains a cutting-edge at a temperature more than twice as high as ordinary carbon-steel, and often does its work while its edge is red-hot; consequently the speed of the lathe or other machine can be increased from one to three times the usual limit. A speed of 500 cutting-feet per minute has been attained, working upon mild-steel forgings. The composition of high-speed steel varies in accordance with the uses for which the tools are intended. The chief constituents are tungsten, silicon, chromium,

molybdenum, and manganese. The proportion of carbon is usually below 1 per cent. Tools of high-speed steel are used chiefly for making roughing-cuts in the lathe or planer. The valuable properties of high-speed steel are attributed to the alloying element and the special heat treatment to which it is subjected. Thus, in one process, it is first heated to about 1,000 degrees C., then rapidly cooled in a bath of molten lead, where it is kept for about 10 minutes, and then allowed to cool slowly in lime or some other inert non-conducting body. For some purposes the steel when quite cool is reheated to visible red and allowed to cool in the open air. In other (more recent) processes the steel is hardened by heating nearly to melting and then cooling in a blast of air, after which the strains are removed by reheating to a temperature below a red heat.—**High steel,** steel containing a percentage of carbon above .60, or of other hardeners, such as phosphorus, silicon, or manganese, by which it is made of high tensile strength and elastic limit but at the expense of ductility and toughness. Such steel will temper and harden.—**Low steel,** mild steel; steel low in carbon.—**Machinery steel,** low-carbon steel suitable for making parts of machines, but not cutting-tools, since it cannot be tempered.—**Manganese-nickel steel,** an alloy steel which contains manganese and nickel.—**Mushet steel,** a variety of self-hardening steel, so called from the fact that its first development was due to the metallurgist of that name. It contains tungsten and manganese.—**Natural steel.** (*a*) Steel made by refining cast-iron directly. (*b*) Steel made from the ore by a direct process.—**Open-hearth steel,** a form of mild steel, so named because produced in an open-hearth furnace by the Siemens-Martin process. It is called *acid steel* when the lining of the hearth is of acid material and *basic steel* when the lining is of basic material. See *steel*1, 1.—**Overheated steel,** steel which has been heated to a temperature considerably above that of recalescence and has consequently acquired a coarse crystalline structure which materially weakens it. This defect may be remedied by forging the metal while hot.—**Phosphorus steel,** steel containing an amount of phosphorus in excess of its carbon.—**Pressed steel,** steel which has been subjected to pressure by mechanical means while in a fluid state and undergoing the process of solidification in a mold. The pressure is usually applied by hydraulic presses, and results in a diminution of height in the proportion of one and a half inches to the foot. The steel is made more dense and blow-holes and other defects are less likely to occur. Gases forming in the mass of steel by chemical reaction are mechanically expelled from it.—**Raw steel,** steel produced by partial decarburization of cast-iron in an open-hearth furnace.—**Scrap-steel,** any non-salable pieces of steel from previous manufacture or industrial use, such as crop-ends of rails, ends of billets and blooms, or broken stock, used in open-hearth steel-manufacture as an addition to the bath of melted pig-iron to reduce the percentage of carbon therein by increasing the weight of metallic iron without adding a corresponding weight of carbon.—**Self-hardening steel,** steel which hardens itself and does not require the heat treatment necessary for ordinary high-carbon steel. (See *air-hardening* ★*steel.*) In the trade self- and air-hardening steels are usually classed together. A distinction exists between them, however, in that some steel which hardens in the air may be softened by extremely slow cooling, whereas true self-hardening steels are not made soft by any process, though their hardness is appreciably lessened by rapid cooling from a very high temperature (almost at the melting-point), the same treatment which makes ordinary steels harder than glass. The best known of the self-hardening steels is Mushet's self-hardening steel, containing up to 8 per cent. of tungsten, together with 2–5 per cent. of manganese, and 1.50–2.25 per cent. carbon. This was extensively used for heavy work in cutting-tools. Hadfield's manganese-steel is another well-known self-hardening steel. This is used for armor-plate, burglar-proof safes, jaws of rock-crushers, etc. It is so hard that it will stand great wear and cannot be machined.—**Siemens-Martin steel,** steel made in the open-hearth furnace with regenerators by the Siemens modification of the Martin process. See *steel*1, 1.—**Silicon-nickel steel,** an alloy-steel containing silicon and nickel.—**Soft steel,** steel with a low elastic limit, ductile and not brittle; mild steel: its properties are due to a low percentage of carbon and phosphorus.—**Steel road.** See *steel* ★*roadway.*—**Structural steel.** (*a*) Steel of toughness and ductility as well as of strength, suitable for use in structures such as roofs, bridges, trestles, towers, buildings, and the like. (*b*) Such steel rolled in the shapes adapted for these uses, such as angles, tees, channels, I-beams, T-beams, Z-bars, and deck-beams.—**Tincture of steel,** a hydro-alcoholic solution of ferric chlorid; tincture of iron. It is tonic and hematinic.—**Tool steel,** steel proper containing carbon enough to allow of hardening or tempering: distinguished from *mild* or *structural steel,* which is almost destitute of carbon, incapable of being hardened or tempered, and rather to be viewed as well-purified wrought-iron rendered uniform by fusion.—**Tungsten-chromium steel,** an alloy of steel containing tungsten and chromium in varying proportions. The steel is used in the manufacture of high-speed cutting-tools. See *high-speed* ★*steel.*—**Tungsten-manganese steel,** an alloy steel containing varying proportions of tungsten and manganese. See *air-hardening* ★*steel, self-hardening* ★*steel,* and *high-speed* ★*steel.*—**Vanadium steel,** special steel containing vanadium. While the effect of vanadium on steel has not yet been thoroughly investigated, it has been proved that one or two tenths of one per cent. of vanadium added to mild or low-carbon steel raises the elastic limit and tensile strength. As vanadium has a very high melting-point, it is added to steel usually in the form of ★*ferro-vanadium* (which see).—**Whitworth's compressed steel,** steel compressed while in a fluid state by the process patented by Sir Joseph Whitworth in 1865. The steel is cast into molds with forged steel hoops, and a pressure of from 6 to 15 tons per square inch is applied for the purpose of preventing the occluded gas from escaping from the molten metal and forming blow-holes or pipes. See *compressed steel.*—**Wolfram steel,** steel containing tungsten as an alloying element to give special hardness and strength.

II. *a.*—**Steel alloy.** See ★*alloys.*—**Steel cage,** the steel framework or skeleton for a building, as set up before the brick or stone casing is added.—**Steel luster, wire.** See ★*luster*2, ★*wire*1.

steel-concrete (stēl′kon″krēt), *n.* See *reinforced* ★*concrete.*

steel-faced (stēl′fāst), *p. a.* Faced with steel; specifically, in *etching* and *engraving,* treated by a process by which, in the electrotype bath, a thin coating of steel is deposited on a copper plate, rendering it much more durable. Steel-facing may be removed and renewed.

Steel-faced it may be printed over and over again practically without a limit, for as soon as the steel face should wear off, the plate can be again immersed in the electrotyper's bath and a new coat of steel be deposited.
Singer and Strang, Etching, Engraving, etc., p. 61.

steelhead, *n.* **3.** A large trout, *Salmo rivularis,* of the Pacific coast of the United States.

The small catch of *steelhead* is the result of a state law which restricted the fishing for this species to the use of hook and line, thus preventing professional fishermen from operating nets.
W. A. Wilcox, in Rep. U. S. Fish Com., 1905, p. 52.

steeling, *n.* **3.** In general, the operation of overlaying, tipping, or facing with steel. It is usually done to a softer and tougher metal in order that the required hardness, resistance to abrasion, or tempering quality may be secured by the steel face or point. It was formerly practised more than now, because steel of the desired properties was much more costly than iron, and the solidity or mass was given by iron, and the steel quality secured at the working-face only. Ax-heads were made with a steel bit or cutting-edge on a wrought-iron head; rails were faced with steel on their tops; armor-plate was steel-faced.

steel-iron (stēl′ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** Iron, or metal made by puddling or some other non-fusion process, which contains enough carbon to possess the hardening and tempering quality and some other properties of steel.—**2.** Iron which is a mechanical mixture of iron and steel, as respects its properties, by reason of incomplete manufacture into either.—**3.** Steel-faced iron.

steelyard[2], *n.*—**Crane steelyard,** a steelyard suspended on the hoisting-rope of a derrick or crane the hook of which is the hoisting-hook of the crane, so that objects can be weighed while being hoisted.

steely-bug (stē′li-bug), *n.* The grape-vine flea-beetle (which see, with cut, under *flea-beetle*). *E. G. Lodeman,* The Spraying of Plants, p. 306.

steenbras (stān′bräs), *n.* [Cape D. **steenbras* (?), < D. *steen,* stone, + *brasem,* bream.] A South African sparoid fish, *Dentex rupestris.*

steenstrupite (stēn′strup-īt), *n.* Same as *steenstrupine.*

steep[2], *n.* **4.** Same as *brasque.*—**5.** *pl.* The solutions or baths in which metals are dipped preparatory to electro-plating.

steeping-pool (stē′ping-pōl), *n.* A pool for steeping or retting flax, hemp, etc.

That the fiber can be disintegrated and separated from the stalks by steeping in water, like flax and hemp, or jute (as is practiced in India), is well understood, but the *steeping pool* should be avoided if possible.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 6, p. 29.

steeping-vat (stē′ping-vat), *n.* A vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped in water in order that it may ferment and decompose. The resulting solution of indigo white is run by gravity into the beating-vats, which are situated on a lower level.

steeple (stē′pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *steepled,* ppr. *steepling.* To rise above other buildings or objects as a steeple or a spire.

They have adopted what they call 'the Chicago method' in putting up these *steepling* hives.
J. Ralph, in Harper's Mag., Feb., [1892, p. 427.

steeplechase, *n.* **2.** In *billiards,* primarily, an exhibition stroke in which the cue-ball is lifted from the table and made to jump, the cue having first been laid flat upon the table. It can be fair, but is liable to be foul (a push), and on Nov. 28, 1905, the English Billiard Association, called upon to rule it out of regular billiards, enacted equivocally that, "properly made, it is fair." It is neither recognized nor needed in American billiards.

steeple-compound (stē′pl-kom″pound), *a.* See ★*tandem-compound.*

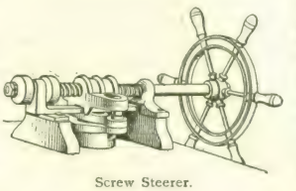
steeple-cup (stē′pl-kup), *n.* A silver standing cup having on its cover a pyramidal, steeple-like crest.

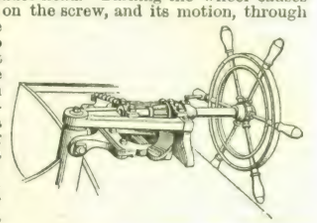

Steeple-cup.

Steerage officer. See ★*officer.*

steerageway, *n.*—**To make steerageway,** to have speed enough to be controlled by the rudder: said of a ship.

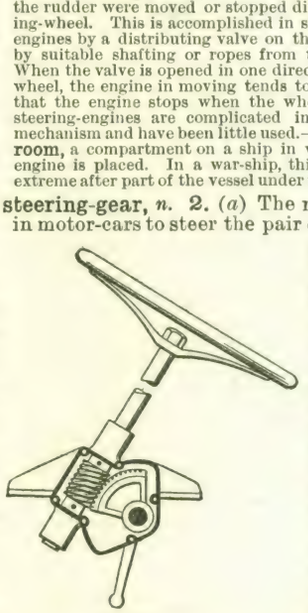
steerer, *n.* **4.** A machine for controlling the rudder of a boat or yacht. It consists essentially of a hand steering-wheel which controls the rudder-head by means of a screw or by gearing. In the screw type the wheel is on a screw-arbor carrying a large nut having wings at right angles with the screw. Each wing has a slot, and the rudder-head carries corresponding wings, one of which carries a steel pin that fits in the slot at either the right or the left of the rudder-head. Turning the wheel causes the nut to travel on the screw, and its motion, through the pin, causes the rudder-head to turn to the right or left. In the rack-and-pinion type the rudder-head supports a quadrant having at its outer edge a quadrant-rack. The wheel controls an arbor which carries a pinion that meshes into the quadrant-rack, and any motion of the wheel causes the quadrant and the rudder to turn to the right or left.


Screw Steerer.


Rack-and-pinion Steerer.

steering-engine (stēr′ing-en″jin), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* an engine for moving the rudder and steering by steam, hydraulic, or electric power on large steamers. As usually fitted, the engine follows the motion of the steering-wheel on the bridge or other steering station, so that the effect is the same as if the rudder were moved or stopped directly by the steering-wheel. This is accomplished in steam and hydraulic engines by a distributing valve on the engine controlled by suitable shafting or ropes from the steering-wheel. When the valve is opened in one direction by turning the wheel, the engine in moving tends to close the valve so that the engine stops when the wheel stops. Electric steering-engines are complicated in their controlling mechanism and have been little used.—**Steering-engine room,** a compartment on a ship in which the steering-engine is placed. In a war-ship, this is usually in the extreme after part of the vessel under the protective deck.

steering-gear, *n.* **2.** (*a*) The mechanism used in motor-cars to steer the pair of wheels which guide the car. Most motor-cars are steered by the control of the front wheels, which is given by mounting these wheels upon steering-knuckles on the front axle; the knuckles are held in position by links or rods connected to a sector, the latter being controlled by a screw on the post of the steering-wheel. If a lever tiller is used, the knuckle-arms are linked to an arm on the tiller upright or post. The wheel-steerer is preferred, since it is a self-locking or irreversible gear and is much less trying to the operator on long runs. (*b*) In traction-engines and road-rollers, a gear operated by chains wound upon a drum and drawing the front axle out of parallel with the rear or driving axle. This drum may be driven by worm and screw by hand, or it may be driven by power by reversing clutches or gear. (*c*) The handle-bar and connected parts for steering a tricycle, motor-cycle, or bicycle.—**Steam steering-gear,** the steam-driven machinery by which the rudder of a vessel is operated. There are several types. Those which are placed at the stern of the vessel operate directly upon a quadrant or sector attached to the rudder-post; those more directly under the pilot-house or wheelman's position operate through chains and rods to pulleys and purchases at the tiller. In either form some flexible element must be introduced to prevent shocks of wave-impact from wrecking the machine or its mountings. A very usual design is a reversing-engine having two cylinders with cranks at 90° so as to avoid a dead-center. The valves are driven by a reversing link-motion, the motion of the pilot's wheel to port throwing the link downward, as for forward motion, and the turning of the wheel to starboard causing


Steering-gear.

the engine to reverse. The steering-chains are coiled upon a drum turned by this engine, and one chain is wound up by one motion while the other is unwound, and vice versa. To make the motion of the pilot's wheel resemble the ordinary hand-steering movements, the turning of the chain-drum draws the link up or down to mid-gear again if the wheel of the helmsman is held still, and the motion of the drum ceases. The engine keeps on winding the rudder-chain as long as the helmsman moves his wheel, but when he stops the engine stops. This feature is secured in all steering-gears, but different means are used in different designs.

steering-knuckle (stēr'ing-nuk″l), *n.* That part of the front axle of a motor-car which furnishes the bearing for front wheels. Each wheel fits upon one arm of a knuckle, the other being connected by links to the steering-wheel mechanism. The knuckle is supported in a strong yoke at the end of the axle proper, so that the vertical plane in which the wheels turn can be turned at any desired angle with the long axis of the vehicle and turn the latter in the desired direction. The wheels turn on the knuckle-arm by ball-bearings.

The front axle is provided with ball-bearing *steering knuckles*, which assures the maximum solidity and great ease of steering. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 27, 1904, p. 23953.

steering-lever (stēr'ing-lev″ėr), *n.* A hand-lever for operating a steering mechanism.

When you have the *steering-lever* in your hand and can speed ahead at your own pleasure by simply pressing a button, or lever . . . it is truly a new and delightful sensation. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 20.

steering-stand (stēr'ing-stand), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a pedestal or support for a small steering-wheel on a bridge or other steering-station. In the stand are gear-wheels and the upper part of the shafting by which the motion of the wheel is transmitted to the steering-engine.

steering-telegraph (stēr'ing-tel″ē-gràf), *n.* See ★*telegraph*.

steering-wheel, *n.* 2. A wheel by which the driver of a motor-car alters the direction of the front or rear pair of wheels, thus steering the car.

steer-shaft (stēr'shàft), *n.* A controlling-rod for putting any part of a mechanism into a desired position and holding it there, as in valve-gear, governing mechanisms, and the like.

Stefan's law. See ★*law*[1].

stegnosis (steg-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέγνωσις*, obstruction of the bowels or pores, < *στεγνοῦν*, obstruct, make tight, < *στεγνός*, contracted from *στεγανός*, tight, water-tight, close.] Obstruction in an excretory or secretory canal.

stegnotic (steg-not'ik), *a.* [Gr. *στεγνωτικός*, < *στέγνωσις*, obstruction.] Suppressing secretion; constricting.

stegoceph (steg'ō-sef), *n.* [*stegoceph*(*alian*).] A stegocephalian.

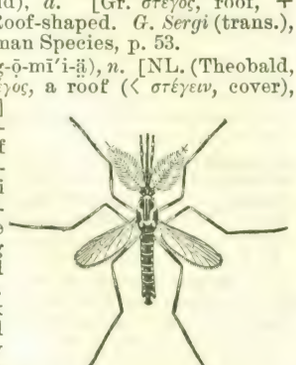
stegocrotaphous (steg-ō-krot'a-fus), *a.* [Gr. *στέγειν*, cover, + *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, + *-ous*.] Having the temporal fossa roofed over with bone, as it is in most turtles, and in the rare mammal *Lophiomys*. Contrasted with ★*therocrotaphous*.

The turtles have a *stegocrotaphous* skull, unlike all other reptiles save the Cotylosauria, Procolophonia, etc. *Williston*, in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXII. 488.

stegodont (steg'ō-dont), *a.* [NL. *Stegodon* (*-odont-*).] Pertaining to or having the characters of the elephant subgenus *Stegodon*, in which the ridges of the molar teeth are low and the cement confined to the bottom of the intervening valleys.

stegoid (steg'oid), *a.* [Gr. *στέγος*, roof, + *εἶδος*, form.] Roof-shaped. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 53.

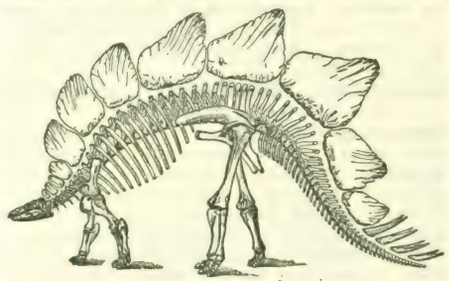
Stegomyia (steg-ō-mī'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Theobald, 1901), < Gr. *στέγος*, a roof (< *στέγειν*, cover), + *μυῖα* a fly.] 1. An important genus of mosquitos having the palpi short and four-jointed in the female and long and five-jointed in the male. They are black in color, marked with silvery white. The head is completely clothed with broad, flat scales. About 40 species are known. *S. fasciata* (*calopus*) is the transmitter of yellow fever and is known as the *yellow-fever mosquito*. The genus is of tropical and subtropical distribution.—2. [*l. c.*] A mosquito of this genus.



Stegomyia fasciata (*calopus*), male.
(Howard, U. S. D. A.)

stegorrhine (steg'ō-rin), *a.* [Gr. *στέγος*, a roof, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *craniom.*, having a high bridge of the nose, like man. *Von Török*.

Stegosaurus, *n.* 1. It was characterized by a very small skull with a diminutive brain-cavity (not more than one tenth the capacity of the neural cavity in the sacrum and relatively the smallest known in any land vertebrate), large nostrils, edentulous premaxillæ, and numerous and spatulate teeth. The vertebræ were amphicœlous. The sacrum consisted of four fused vertebræ, sometimes with one or more lumbars added in front. The anterior caudal vertebræ were the largest of all and bore strong chevron-bones. The fore limbs were short and stout and the hind limbs long and massive, the femur being from 5 to 6 feet in length. The foot was 3-toed, with a fourth toe rudimentary. The dermal armature consisted of a double row of enormous erect flattened bony plates extending from the back of the head almost to the tip of the tail, the largest being over the pelvis. Essentially complete skeletons show that the animal attained a length of almost 40 feet.



Stegosaurus ungulatus.
Restoration. Marsh.
(From Dana's "Manual of Geology.")

stegurous (stē-gū'rus), *a.* [Gr. *στέγος*, a roof, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Referring to a type of tail structure, in bony fishes, in which the vertebral column terminates in front of the tail-fin with a vertebra bearing a broad vertical fan-shaped plate which is formed by the fusion of several fin-supports and hemapophyses. This terminal plate generally incloses a short upwardly directed remnant of the notochord or a bony style (urostyle).

stein[2] (stīn), *n.* [G. *stein*, stone.] An earthenware mug, especially one designed to hold beer.

Steindachneria (stīn-däk-nē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Franz *Steindachner*, an Austrian zoölogist.] A genus of macruroid fishes found in deep seas.

Steinegeria (stī-ne-jē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Leonhard *Stejneger*, of the U. S. National Museum.] A genus of fishes of the family *Steinegeriidæ*, found only in the Gulf of Mexico.

Steinegeriidæ (stī″ne-jē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steinegeri*(*a*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes related to the *Bramidæ*, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

stele[3], *n.* 2. In *bot.*, the axial cylinder of a stem, beginning as the plerome (see *plerome*, 2, and *plerome-sheath*) and passing into the older tissues which supply the vascular tissue of the plant.

Selgis (stel'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στελγίς*, a variant of *στλεγγίς*, a scraper.] A genus of fishes of the family *Agonidæ*, found in deep waters off the California coast.

Stelgistrum (stel-jis'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέλγιστρον*, a variant of *στλέγγιστρον*, a scraper.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in Bering Sea.

stelic (stē'lik), *a.* [*stel*(*e*)[3] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a stele. See ★*stele*[3], 2.

stella, *n.* 2. A cross-shaped bandage.

Stellar heat, nebula, parallax, etc. See ★*heat*, etc.

Stellate ganglion. See ★*ganglion*.

Stellenbosch (stel'en-bosh), *v. t.* [See the extract.] To 'send to Coventry'; side-track. [Slang.]

In the early days of the Boer war (1899–1902) Stellenbosch was one of the British military bases, and was used as a "remount" camp; and in consequence of officers being sent back to it when they had not distinguished themselves at the front, the expression "to be *Stellenbosched*" came into general use; so much so, that in similar cases officers were spoken of as "*Stellenbosched*" even if they were sent to some other place altogether. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 851.

Stellerina (stel-e-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., named after Georg Wilhelm *Steller*, a naturalist and explorer, the first to study the fishes of Bering Sea.] A genus of agonoid fishes found in rather deep water off the coasts of Oregon and California.

Stelleroidea (stel-e-roi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group or class of *Echinodermata* including the starfish, brittle-stars, sand-stars, basket-fish, and branching-stars. All are characterized by a flattened, stellate body consisting of a central disk bearing radiating arms, by radiately arranged genital organs, by not having the body attached by the aboral surface, and by having the podia usually limited to the lower surface of the body.

Stellifer (stel'i-fėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellifer*, bearing stars, < *stella*, star, + *ferre*, bear.] A genus of sciænoid fishes. All of the species are rather small and all are found in American waters.

stellino (stą-lē'nō), *n.* [It., < *stella*, < L. *stella*, a star.] A silver coin of Florence, struck under Cosmo de' Medici (1537–74). The name alludes to a star (a mint-mark) on the obverse.

stellium (stel'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stellia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star.] In *astrol.*, a crowd of planets in an angle. See ★*doryphory* and ★*satellitium*, 2.

stelth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *stealth*.

stem[1], *n.*—**Stem analysis.** See ★*tree analysis*.—**Stem density,** in *forestry*, the extent to which the total number of trees in a given forest approaches the total number which the index forest of the same age and composition contains. It is ordinarily expressed as a decimal, 1 being taken as the numerical equivalent of the stem density of the index forest.

stem-blight (stem'blīt), *n.* A fungous disease of plants which attacks the stem. Stem-blight of the peach is due to *Phoma Persicæ*, that of the potato is attributed to *Fusarium acuminatum*, and that of rye to *Leptosphæria herpotrichoides*.

stem-borer (stem'bōr″ėr), *n.* An insect the larva of which bores in the stems of plants.—**Clover stem-borer,** an American erotylid beetle, *Languria mozardi*, whose larvæ bore in the stems of red clover.—**Lima bean stem-borer,** the larva of an American phycitid moth, *Monoptilota nubilella*, which bores into the stems of Lima beans.

stem-form (stem'fôrm), *n.* The form that determines the stem; the ancestral form.

Darwin was inclined to believe that articulate speech came at an early period in the history of the *stem-form* of man. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1901, p. 545.

stem-gall (stem'gâl), *n.* A gall upon the stem of a leaf.—**Strawberry-leaf stem-gall,** an elongate gall occurring on the leaf-stems of the strawberry-plant. It is evidently a cynipid gall, but the adult insect is unknown.

stem-mark (stem'märk), *n.* A mark or symbol used to indicate the stem or family to which the owner belongs. *H. Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 254.

stem-mat (stem'mat), *n.* A thick, heavy mat secured to the stem of a towboat to protect the side of a vessel against which the boat is pushed or rested in docking.

stemmer[2] (stem'ėr), *n.* [*stem*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who removes stems; especially one who separates the midribs from the leaves of tobacco.

stemming[2] (stem'ing), *n.* The act of removing the mid-rib ('stem') from a tobacco-leaf. See *stemmed* ★*tobacco* and ★*stemmer*[2].

stem-mother (stem'muтн″ėr), *n.* The foundress of a summer colony of *Aphididæ* which is herself born of a winter egg; any female plant-louse that hatches in the spring from a winter egg. The first spring generation of any species is composed of stem-mothers.

During the last week in April the *stem mothers* of an aphis, determined by Mr. Th. Pergande to be a species of Myzus, were found depositing young with A. mali. These *stem mothers* were large, globular, bluish-black, slightly pruinose, and the young were of a light-brown color. *Proc. Ass'n Econ. Ent.*, 1900, p. 68.

stemonaceous (stē-mō-nā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Stemonace*(*æ*) + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Stemonaceæ*.

stem-ossicle (stem'os″i-kl), *n.* Any one of the calcareous elements composing the stem or column of a pelmatozoan echinoderm. Called *columnals* in Bather's terminology.

stem-pole (stem'pōl), *n.* See ★*polarity*, 1 (*c*).

stem-rot (stem'rot), *n.* A fungous or bacterial disease affecting the stems of various plants. That of the carnation is due to a species of *Rhizoctonia;* that of the clover to *Sclerotinia Trifolium;* that of the cucumber to *S. Libertiana;* that of the egg-plant and sweet potato to *Nectria Ipomœæ;* and that of tobacco to *Botrytis longibranchiata*.

stem-sawfly (stem'sâ″flī), *n.* Any sawfly of the family *Cephidæ*. The larvæ of these insects live in the stems of plants and in the tender shoots of trees and bushes. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 504.

stem-winding (stem'wīn″ding), *a.* Wound by turning the stem, and not by a key: said of a watch.

stenciling, stencilling (sten'sil-ing), *n.* **1.** The act of using or the process of marking with a stencil; also, the markings, collectively, so produced.—**2.** Specifically, in *ceram.*, the act or process of reserving spaces or patterns on the ware in ground-laying. A stencil, composed of rose-pink water-color mixed with sugar or common molasses, is painted on the places which are to be reserved. When thoroughly dry, boiled linseed-oil is laid over the entire surface, and when this has become dry the ware is immersed in a tub of clear water. After being allowed to soak for a few moments the stenciling medium is easily removed by light touches of a soft tuft of cotton, leaving the reserved patterns clear and clean.

stenciling-press (sten'sil-ing-pres), *n.* A printing-press employing stencils instead of type. The stencil, perforated in minute holes arranged in the form of letters, is placed in the press and ink is pressed through the perforations, stenciling the letters on the paper: used in addressing-machines.

stencil-machine (sten'sil-ma-shēn″), *n.* A simple form of type-writer for cutting letters and figures in sheets of oiled paper to form stencils for marking packing-boxes. It consists of a revolving horizontal wheel of steel supported at the center, in a suitable frame, and carrying stamps for cutting out the stenciled letters and a lever for pressing each stamp through the paper as it is brought in turn, by the revolution of the wheel, under the lever. It has a graduated table to guide the paper as it passes under the stamp and to hold it firmly in place as each letter is stamped.

stender-dish (sten'dėr-dish), *n.* A shallow circular glass dish with an accurately ground glass cover, used in microscopic work.

A simpler and more striking method is to float a quantity of these spores on the surface of water half filling a *stender dish;* then cover and shake vigorously for a moment. *Bot. Gazette*, Jan., 1904, p. 12.

stenellipsoid (sten-e-lip'soid), *n.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. *ellipsoid.*] In *anthrop.*, a narrow cranium of ellipsoid form. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 51.

stenion (sten'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow.] In *craniom.*, one of the points on the alisphenoid at which the skull is narrowest. *Von Török.*

stenobathic (sten-ō-bath'ik), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + βάθος, depth, + *-ic.*] Having a narrow range of depth: said of animals living in the water between definite limits of depth, as contrasted with ★*eurybathic* (which see).

Similarly, in regard to depth, species have been classed as eurybathic and *stenobathic*, but, since increased depth practically means diminished temperature, these are probably merely expressions of the same fact in another form. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 934.

stenobregmate (sten-ō-breg'māt), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + βρέγμα, the front part of the head.] In *craniom.*, having a laterally compressed high vertex, like the Eskimo. *J. C. Pritchard.*

stenocardiac (sten-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρδία, heart, + *-ac.*] Relating to or affected with angina pectoris.

stenocephalic (sten-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + κεφαλή, head, + *-ic.*] **1.** Same as *stenocephalous.*

By dolichocephalic, chamaecephalic and *stenocephalic* crania within the race we understand those of individuals having their *B/L, H/L* and *B/H* indices below the racial mean; by brachycephalic, hypsicephalic, platycephalic crania, those of individuals having the corresponding indices above the mean.
C. D. Fawcett, in Biometrika, Aug., 1902, p. 462.

2. Specifically, belonging to one of the divisions of cranial forms given by Aitken Meigs, and characterized by merocephalic form, with receding forehead, triangular crown, and flat occiput.

stenocephalus (sten-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *stenocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + κεφαλή, head.] A narrow type of skull. *G. Sergi.*

stenochromy, *n.* The art of printing several colors at one impression: (4) by printing colors (from separately inked plates) successively on an elastic cylinder and then transferring the combined impressions upon the desired surface of paper or metal. See *Orloff* ★*process.*

stenocoriasis (sten″ō-kō-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + κόρη, pupil, + *-iasis.*] Narrowing of the pupil of the eye.

stenocranial (sten-ō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + κρανίον, skull, + *-al*[1].] In *anthrop.*, characterized by or exhibiting a skull of less than medium width. *W. K. Macdonell*, in Biometrika, March–July, 1904, p. 240.

stenocrotaphy (sten-ō-krot'a-fi), *n.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + κρόταφος, temple, + *-y*[3].] In *anthrop.*, narrowness of the temples, particularly constriction of the region of the temporal fossæ. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, July–Dec., 1901, p. 258.

stenografer, stenografic, stenografy. Amended spellings of *stenographer*, etc.

stenometer (ste-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + μέτρον, measure.] A distance-measurer consisting of a small telescope with a divided object-glass and a micrometer-screw for moving the half-lenses. At the distant point a rod is placed carrying two targets a known distance apart. The observation consists in making their images coincide by turning the screw and reading the micrometer-head, as in heliometer work.

The rivers were meandered by using a prismatic compass for directions and a *stenometer* for distances.
Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., 1900-01, p. 168.

stenostegnosis (sten″ō-steg-nō'sis), *n.* [NL. in form, < Steno (? see def.) + Gr. στέγνωσις, obstruction; but apparently an error for **stenostenosis.*] Stricture of Steno's duct.

stenostenosis (sten″ō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + *Steno* (Steno's duct) + *-osis.*] Same as ★*stenostegnosis.*

stenothermal (sten-ō-thėr'mal), *a.* [Gr. στενός, narrow, + θέρμη, heat.] In *zoöl.*, incapable of enduring a great range of temperature; not found in places differing greatly in their temperature: contrasted with ★*eurythermal.*

In relation to temperature the wide-ranging species are termed eurythermal, the limited, *stenothermal* (Moebius); the terms are useful to record a fact, but are not explanatory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 934.

stenothorax (sten-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + θώραξ, thorax.] A narrow chest.

stentando (stān-tän'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *stantare*, toil, labor, be in want, < ML. **abstentare*, freq. of L. *abstinere*, abstain. See *abstain.*] In *music*, same as *ritenuto*, but with heavy emphasis on the tones.

step, *v. t.* **6.** In *elect.*, to raise or lower (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by means of transformers: see *to* ★*step up* and *to* ★*step down.*

The current is furnished to a sub-station, one compartment of which contains the company's transformers, etc., which *step* the pressure down to 2,000 volts and deliver the current to the 2,000-volt bus-bars in the municipality compartment.
Elect. World and Engin., Aug. 8, 1903, p. 230.

Stepped up, arranged in steps.

The terraces being *stepped up* with revetments wherever the natural features of the ground had not availed, to maintain the earth in position.
S. B. Miles, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 480.

To step down, in *elect.*, to lower (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by transformation.—**To step up,** in *elect.*, to raise (the voltage of an alternating-current circuit) by transformation.

step, *n.* **13.** In *mach.*: (*c*) The radial distance on a cone or step-pulley of a machine between the belt-face on one diameter and the belt-face on the next larger or smaller. Twice the step is the difference in the diameters of the successive belt-surfaces. In England also called the *fall.*—**15.** In *math.*, a change of place without rotation. *Clifford.*—**Fifth step,** in *acoustics*, the interval of the perfect fifth (vibration-ratio $\frac{3}{2}$) when used as a measure for precise tone-determination. See *third* ★*step.*—**In step,** in *elect.*, having the same frequency and continually in the same phase: said of two or more alternating currents or alternating-current generators or motors.—**Step-and-platform topography.** See ★*topography.*—**Step by step.** (*c*) One step after another; one step at a time; slowly and methodically; in *physics*, used to designate various methods of measurement, as in the determination of magnetization where the magnetizing force is increased discontinuously a step at a time and the induction is measured at each stage. Step-by-step methods are also frequently employed in the determination of the waveform of alternating currents and in many other cases.—**Step-by-step method.** Same as *point-to-point* ★*method.*—**Step-by-step telegraph,** a method of telegraphic signaling in which the pointer of the receiving instrument moves discontinuously, step by step, over a dial marked with the various characters of the alphabet.—**Third step,** in *acoustics*, the interval of the natural major third (vibration-ratio $\frac{5}{4}$) when used as a measure for precise tone-determination: compare *fifth* ★*step.* In ancient musical theory it was supposed that only such intervals were correct as could be attained by the use of fifth steps, but it is now held that the use of third steps, alone or with fifth steps, is not only valid but necessary, since the consensus of musical opinion as early as the sixteenth century began to discard the tuning of certain intervals by the ancient system. Up to that time theorists had held, for instance, to the Pythagorean third, derived by taking four fifth steps upward from the starting-tone (discarding the octaves), with the vibration-ratio $\frac{81}{64}$. This was so dissonant that it was useful neither alone nor in the formation of the major triad. The adoption of the natural third step at once made feasible a better theory of the scale and of all triads. All the recognized intervals of modern theory (over 100 within the octave) are definable in fifth steps and third steps, or some combination of them.

step-bearing (step'bār″ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing which carries a vertical shaft, the bearing in which the weight of a vertical shaft is supported. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Aug. 13, 1904, p. 23925.

step-down (step'doun), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *elect.*, a transformer or other device for lowering the potential in an electric circuit.

II. *a.* Serving to convert a current of higher voltage into one of lower voltage: said specifically of transformers and allied devices.—**Step-down transformer,** in *elect.*, a transformer with more turns in the primary than in the secondary coil so that the secondary voltage is lower than that of the primary circuit; a transformer used to step down from higher to lower voltage. *Science Abstracts*, VI., sec. B, p. 22.

Stephanian (stē-fā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* In *geol.*, noting the uppermost division of the Carboniferous system in Europe where it is developed as lagoon deposits: used in contrast to the *Uralian*, which notes the marine sedimentation of the same period.

Stephanoberycidæ (stef″a-nō-be-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stephanoberyx* (*-beryc-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of berycoid fishes containing only one genus and two species, found in deep seas.

Stephanoberyx (stef″a-nō-ber'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + NL. *Beryx.*] A genus of berycoid fishes of the family *Stephanoberycidæ.*

Stephanocrinus (stef-a-nok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + κρίνον, a lily. See *crinoid.*] The only genus of the crinoid family *Stephanocrinidæ*, an aberrant representative of the order *Larviformia*, in which the calyx is small and compact and consists of three basal, five radial, and five interradial plates, the radials being deeply forked, very short biserial arms arising from them. It occurs in the Silurian rocks of America and Bohemia.

stephanoscope (stef'a-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument devised by Dove (1847) for demonstrating the formation by interference of the small coronal rings of color seen around any source of light. It consists essentially of a series of close concentric circles scratched by a diamond point on glass. Oertling substituted a rectangular network of straight lines and gave the plate a rapid rotation in its own plane.

stephanozygomatic (stef″a-nō-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [*stephan(ion)* + *zygomatic.*] In *craniom.*, relating to the stephanion and the zygomatic arches. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 38.—**Stephanozygomatic index.** See ★*index.*

step-log (step'log), *n.* A log or piece of timber cut roughly into steps so as to produce a kind of ladder. Evidences of its use are found among the remains of primitive man.

step-motion (step'mō-shon), *n.* Discontinuous motion by a succession of stages or steps, as of a pointer around a dial in the dial telegraph or of the type-wheel in certain systems of printing-telegraphy, or of the sliding-contact devices in certain automatic controllers for electric machinery.

steppage (step'āj), *n.* The act of stepping.—**Steppage gait.** Same as *stepping* ★*gait.*

steppe, *n.* **2.** In *phytogeog.*, xerophilous grassland. This formation as met with at high elevations is distinguished as *alpine steppe.* *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 162.—**Steppe disease.** See ★*disease.*

steppe-lake (step'lāk), *n.* A shallow temporary lake on a subarid plain, such as those which occur on steppes.

Lake Zyma, the only lake of any size in Morocco, was carefully examined. It is a typical *steppe-lake*, becoming in summer little more than a sheet of salt.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 92.

stepping-line (step'ing-līn), *n.* Same as *beading-line.*

step-pyramid (step′pir″ą-mid), *n.* Same as *stepped pyramid* (which see, under *stepped*).

The ziggurat or *step-pyramid*, which forms so marked a feature in Babylonian worship.
Athenæum, Sept. 19, 1903, p. 387.

steptoe (step′tō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hill



Steptoe, Big Butte, Idaho.

or mountain surrounded and isolated by a large flow or plain of lava. [Northwestern U. S.]

The border of the plains contours around the enclosing mountains, converting valleys into bays, spurs into headlands and outlying knobs into '*steptoes*.' . . . The most remarkable examples of the latter forms are two dissected rhyolitic volcanoes, of which the highest, Big Butte, rises 2,350 feet over the plains. *Science*, April 24, 1903, p. 672.

step-up (step′up), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *elect.*, a transformer or other device for increasing the voltage in an electric circuit. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Nov. 21, 1903, p. 864.

II. *a.* Serving to convert a current of lower voltage into one of higher voltage: said specifically of transformers and allied devices. *F. B. Crocker*, Elect. Lighting, II. 149.—**Step-up transformer**, in *elect.*, a transformer the secondary coil of which contains more turns than the primary, so that the secondary voltage is higher than that of the primary circuit; a transformer used to step up from lower to higher voltage. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 125.

step-way (step′wā), *n.* A flight of steps; a stairway.

At Cnossus we have traces of a southern *stepway* and entrance.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects, [Dec. 20, 1902, p. 104.

step-wise (step′wīz), *a.* In the manner of steps; by regular ascent.

The balustrade of its upper flight rising *step-wise*, and showing at intervals the sockets of its colonnade.
A. J. Evans, in Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects, [Dec. 20, 1902, p. 101.

steradian (stē-rā′di-ąn), *n.* [Also *stereradian*, prop. **stereoradian*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + L. *radius*, radius, + *-an*.] A unit of solid angular measure; the solid angle subtended at the center by that part of a sphere which is equal to the square of its radius, hence by the unit surface on a sphere of unit radius. *Halsted.*

Stercoral abscess, an abscess communicating with the intestine and containing pus and fecal matter.—**Stercoral ulcer**, an ulcer of the intestinal mucous membrane due to the pressure of hard lumps of fecal matter.

stercorin (stėr′kō-rin), *n.* [L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-in*[2].] An organic substance obtained from the feces: probably an impure form of cholesterin.

stercorolith (stėr′kō-rō-lith), *n.* [L. *stercus*(*-or-*), dung, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] An intestinal calculus formed about a center of fecal matter.

steregon (ster′ē-gon), *n.* [Prop. **stereogon*, < Gr. στερε(ός), solid, + γωνία, an angle.] In *geom.*, the whole amount of solid angle around a point in space.

stereo. An abbreviation (*a*) of *stereotype*; (*b*) of *stereotyping*.

stereo-agnosis (ster″ē-ō-ag-nō′sis), *n.* [Gr. στερεό, solid, + ἀ- priv. + γνῶσις, knowledge. See *agnostic*.] In *mental pathol.*, the inability to apprehend the form of objects by touch, although the peripheral tactual sensitivity is unimpaired or but little reduced. See ★*stereognostic*.

stereobinocular (ster″ē-ō-bī-nok′ū-lär, -bi-nok′ū-lär), *a.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *binocular*.] Of or pertaining to that form of binocular field-glass in which the interobjective is greater than the interocular distance, thus increasing the stereoscopic effect above that of normal vision.

stereocentric (ster″ē-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + κέντρον, center, + *-ic*.] The term applied, in organic chemistry, to a formula which has been suggested for benzene. It purports to represent the arrangement in space of the carbon and hydrogen atoms in the molecule, and shows one bond of each carbon atom to be directed toward a common center.

A discussion of the various possible space formulæ of benzene and a reply to Graebe's objections to the *stereocentric* representation. *Nature*, July 3, 1902, p. 238.

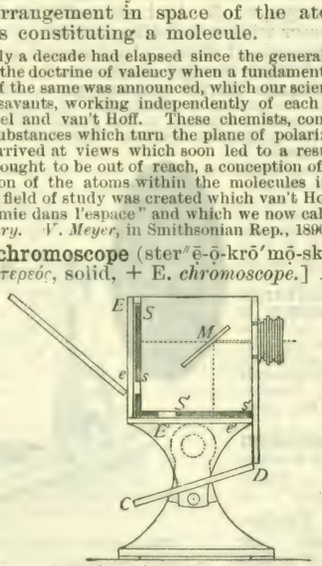
stereochemical (ster″ē-ō-kem′i-kąl), *a.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to stereochemistry, or the arrangement of atoms in space.

For the inheritance of form the conditions are not very different. The egg is not the bearer of the form of the full-grown animal, but of certain chemical substances, especially of ferments. According to the *stereochemical* configuration of the latter, the products of assimilation, and with these the materials of the body, turn out differently. *J. Loeb*, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 202.

stereochemistry (ster″ē-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of the science of chemistry which is devoted to the study of substances which agree in the nature, number, and order of attachment of the atoms constituting the molecule, but are believed to differ in the relative position of these atoms in space, as assumed by a hypothesis put forward by Van't Hoff and Le Bel; that branch of chemistry which deals with the relative arrangement in space of the atoms or groups constituting a molecule.

Hardly a decade had elapsed since the general admission of the doctrine of valency when a fundamental deepening of the same was announced, which our science owes to two savants, working independently of each other—to Le Bel and van't Hoff. These chemists, considering those substances which turn the plane of polarization of light, arrived at views which soon led to a result until then thought to be out of reach, a conception of the aggregation of the atoms within the molecules in space. Thus a field of study was created which van't Hoff called "la chimie dans l'espace" and which we now call *Stereochemistry*. *V. Meyer*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 366.

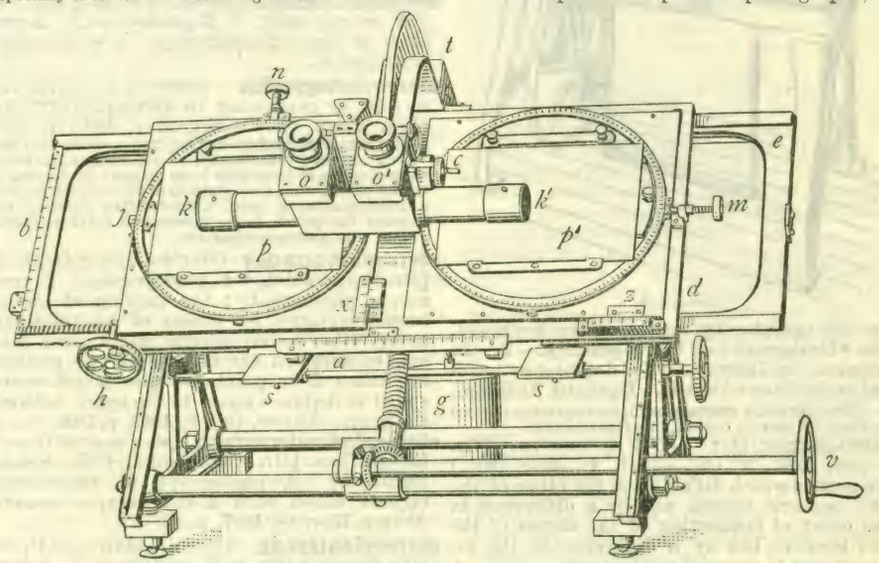
stereochromoscope (ster″ē-ō-krō′mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *chromoscope*.] A form



Stereochromoscope.

of stereoscope by which the reproductions are seen stereoscopically in their natural colors. Two stereoscopic images, placed at *Ss*, axially to the oculars, are viewed by means of light passing through them, the translucent screens at *Ee*, and the platinum mirror *M*. One screen is red, the other blue, and the positives are obtained from negatives secured by the use of appropriate color-screens. A third picture, *S′s′*, is placed above a green screen *E′e′*, and the light reflected from the mirror *CD* passes through the screen and picture, but is reflected from the mirror *M*. The two images *Ss*, in combining, give the sensation of one solid image, and as the images are seen against the colored screens placed at *Ee* and *E′e′*, the combination of colors takes place at the same time.

stereocomparator (ster″ē-ō-kom′pą-rā-tor), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + NL. *comparator*.] **1.** An instrument, invented by Pulfrich in 1901, which utilizes the principle of the stereoscope in the comparison of pairs of photographs, as



Pulfrich's Original Stereocomparator.

The plates, *p* and *p′*, which are to be compared, are placed on the double slide carriage, *de*, and viewed with a Helmholz reflecting stereoscope which is supported by the bracket *t*. The stereoscope may consist simply of two sets of mirrors which by reflection bring the two plates into apparent coincidence, or it may consist of broken binoculars, *o* and *o′*, which view the plates through totally reflecting prisms at *k* and *k′*. The plate *p* is adjusted to agree in position-angle with *p′* by a rotation of the plate-holder which supports it, the rotation being read off by means of the divided circle and index *j*. The vertical and lateral adjustments are accomplished by means of the slow motions *m* and *n*, *m* moving *p′* laterally, *n* moving *p* vertically. These motions may be read off by means of the verniers *x* and *z*. The adjusted plate pairs may be shifted about without a disturbance of their parallelism, by means of the double slide carriage. The hand-wheel, *h*, with rack-and-pinion motion, moves the plates laterally, and the hand-wheel, *a*, with gear-and-screw motion, moves them up and down. The scales with verniers, *s* and *s*, may be used to read the magnitude of these motions. *s*, *s* are mirrors for reflecting light through the plates; *g*, a weight used to counterbalance the weight of the double slide carriage; *c*, a micrometer which may be used to measure the magnitude of any stereoscopic effect.

of a given stellar field, or of the sun, made by the same camera with a short interval of time between them. The stereocomparator optically superposes the two plates, and the images all lie apparently upon an even surface; but any object which has moved between the two exposures becomes at once conspicuous by apparently lying before or behind that surface.

In No. 5, vol. xii., of Popular Astronomy, there appears a translation of a paper communicated to the Astronomical Society of Belgium by Dr. G. van Biesbroeck, in which the author traces the evolution of, and describes, the *stereo-comparator* invented by Dr. Pulfrich.
Nature, June 2, 1904, p. 110.

2. A stereoscope of greatly extended interobjective distance by means of which it is possible to make exact measurements of the distances of objects pictured: used in topographical surveying.

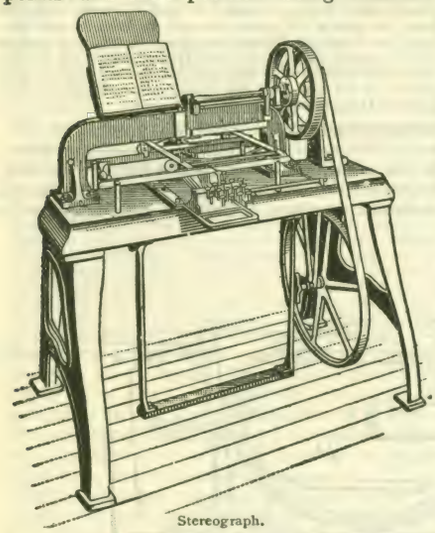
stereognosis (ster″ē-og-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + γνῶσις, knowledge, < γνῶναι, know.] In *psychol.*, apprehension by touch of the form or corporeality of objects. See ★*stereognostic*.

stereognostic (ster″ē-og-nos′tik), *a.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + γνωστικός, < γνῶναι, know. See *gnostic*.] In *psychol.*, pertaining to the apprehension of form or of the corporeality of objects by touch: as, *stereognostic* perception, *stereognostic* memory. The term was introduced by H. Hoffmann in 1883. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 268.

stereogram, *n.*—**Parallax stereogram**, in *photog.*, a positive transparency, invented by F. E. Ives, which consists of narrow stripes alternately derived from the two halves of a stereogram. In front of this composite positive, but not quite in contact, there is fixed a line-screen which is so adjusted that each eye sees its appropriate set of stripes. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 483.

stereograph, *n.* **2.** A machine for making the embossed or raised points used in New York point-printing for the blind upon sheet-metal plates, the plates being designed for use in an embossing-press for transferring the points (characters, letters, etc.) to paper. It is an adaptation of the kaleidograph and differs from it in employing a fly-wheel, operated by

a foot-pedal or other power, to operate the embossing mechanism, the selection of the points and their position being controlled



Stereograph.

by the operator by means of the keyboard. See ★*kleidograph* and ★*point-printing*.—**3.** In *craniom.*, an instrument for drawing orthogonal projections of skulls. *Topinard*, Anthrop., p. 268.—**Broca's stereograph**, an apparatus devised by Broca for making outline drawings of skulls.

stereo-isomer (ster″ē-ō-ī′sō-mėr), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + ἴσος, equal, + μέρος, part.] An isomer which differs from the other of the two isomeric bodies, not by a difference in the order of connection of the atoms of the two isomers, but by a difference in the arrangement in space of the two. Thus maleic acid, H—C—COOH ‖ H—C—COOH, and fumaric acid, H—C—COOH ‖ COOH—C—H, have the same structure, that is, the same order of connection of the atoms, but in one two hydrogen atoms are believed to be adjacent in space, while in the other a carboxyl group is adjacent to a hydrogen atom: these bodies are accordingly called stereo-isomers.

Work on these bodies was chiefly directed towards the preparation of *stereoisomers* and the effecting of the Beckmann rearrangement. On the basis of Hantzsch and Werner's theory of stereoisomerism (syn and anti) produced by a doubly-linked nitrogen atom, as in the oximes, the halogen imido ethers might exist in the two stereoisomeric forms.

Amer. Chem. Jour., April, 1903, p. 294.

stereo-isomeric (ster″ē-ō-ī-sō-mer′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the isomerism of chemical compounds due to differences in the relative arrangement, in the molecule, of its constituent atoms or groups. See ★*stereo-isomer*. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 239.

stereo-isomeride (ster″ē-ō-ī-som′e-rid), *n.* [*stereo-isomer* + *-ide.*] Same as ★*stereo-isomer*. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 239.

stereo-isomerism (ster″ē-ō-ī-som′e-rizm), *n.* [*stereo-isomer* + *-ism.*] That kind of isomerism which is produced, not by a difference of order of connection between the atoms of the molecule, but by a difference in their arrangement in space: sometimes called *geometrical isomerism*. See ★*stereo-isomer*.

The succeeding subsection deals with the stereoisomeric carbon-nitrogen compounds, such as the oximes, and is followed by a subsection on the substances that owe their *stereoisomerism* to the configuration of nitrogen atoms. *Nature*, Aug. 11, 1904, p. 341.

stereom (ster′ē-om), *n.* Same as ★*stereome*, 2.

stereome, *n.* **2.** The hard tissue of the body of invertebrates. Also *stereom*.

Among wants long felt, at least by animal morphologists, is some word that shall express for Invertebrata the idea that the word bone expresses for Vertebrata. . . . Driven back on cumbrous periphrases, I therefore venture to suggest the adoption of the word *Stereom* (στερέωμα, that which has been made solid). This word was used by Aristotle ("De Anim. Part.," ii. 9) for the hard as opposed to the soft tissues of the body.

F. A. Bathe, in Nature, Feb. 12, 1891, p. 345.

Originally the calcareous substance of the plates (*stereom*) was pierced by irregular canals, more or less vertical, and containing strands of the soft tissue (stroma) that deposited the *stereom*, as well as spaces filled with fluid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 622.

stereomeric (ster″ē-ō-mer′ik), *a.* Same as ★*stereo-isomeric*. *Rev. Amer. Chem. Research*, VIII. 309.

Stereometric product. See ★*product*.

stereomicrometer (ster″ē-ō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *micrometer.*] A device for the precise measurement of stereographs.

stereophantascope (ster″ē-ō-fan′ta-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + φάντα(σμα), appearance, + σκοπειν, view.] A binocular form of bioscope or kinetoscope in which a series of stereoscopic views exhibiting the successive phases of a moving scene are shown, giving the semblance of motion together with the effect of perspective. *J. Marey*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 318, note.

stereophoroscope (ster″ē-ō-fōr′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + φέρειν (φορ-), bear, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of phenakistoscope in which stereoscopic views are used.

stereophotograph (ster″ē-ō-fō′tō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *photograph.*] A product of stereophotography; a stereoscopic photograph.

stereophotographic (ster″ē-ō-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereophotography. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), May, 1908, p. 537.—**Stereophotographic surveying**, a method of surveying or, more specifically, of topography, in which various points in the region to be mapped are located by taking photographs from stations of known position with a stereocamera of great interobjective distance, and locating the points to be determined on these photographs with a stereocomparator.

stereophotography (ster″ē-ō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *photography.*] Stereoscopic photography; the making of stereoscopic pictures by means of photography, using either a stereoscopic camera or a common camera; in the latter case two pictures are taken from points of view which correspond in distance apart to the space between the eyes. *Nature*, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 546.

stereophotomicrograph (ster″ē-ō-fō″tō-mī-krō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *photomicrograph.*] A photograph of microscopic objects taken with a stereoscopic camera. *Nature*, Nov. 14, 1907, p. 46.

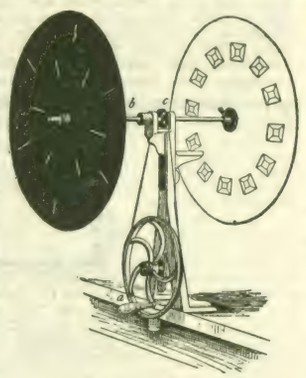
stereoplanigraph (ster″ē-ō-plan′i-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *planigraph.*] A form of stereocomparator by means of which the trigonometrical data needed in the survey of a region may be obtained from the measurement of stereoscopic photographs.

stereoplanula (ster″ē-ō-plan′ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *stereoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + NL. *planula.*] A solid planula. *Stand. Dict.*

stereoplasm, *n.* **3.** The denser or more solid portion of the protoplasm of the cell, as distinguished from the more fluid portion, or hygroplasm. *Nägeli*, 1884.

Stereornithes (ster-ē-ôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + ὄρνιθες, pl. of ὄρνις, bird.] A group of extinct birds, including some of gigantic size, the remains of which are found in the Santa Cruz formation, Miocene, of Patagonia. They have a large head; a high, compressed, and powerful beak; and a desmognathous palate; and are distantly related to the herons and the *Seriema*. *Moreno and Mercerat*, 1891.

stereoscope, *n.* **2.** An instrument resembling a catheter with a bell-like extremity, used in the diagnosis of stone in the bladder or of bullets and other foreign substances in the body.—**Achromatic mirror stereoscope**, a stereoscope in which the picture is illuminated by light reflected from a mirror in addition to the direct light received upon it from a different direction. The double illumination imparts a proportionate brilliancy to the photographs and to the perfection of the stereoscopic slide. *E. L. Wilson*, Cyclopædic Photog., p. 20.—**Münsterberg's stereoscope**, in *exper. psychol.*, a stroboscopic device for producing the stereoscopic effect. *Psychol. Rev.*, Jan., 1894, p. 56.



Münsterberg's Stereoscope.

a, handle for rotation of the two disks, *b* and *c*; *b*, disk furnished with slits (for the two eyes) through which the disk *c* is observed; *c*, disk furnished with alternating right-eye and left-eye stereoscopic diagrams.

stereoscopism (ster′ē-ō-skō-pizm), *n.* [*stereoscop(e)* + *-ism.*] The impression or effect of solidity obtained by binocular vision; stereoscopic effect.

Stereospondyli (ster″ē-ō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.*

[NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + σπόνδυλος, a vertebra.] A suborder of the stegocephalous *Amphibia* having completely ossified vertebræ sometimes perforated for the passage of the notochord, and teeth highly complicated by infolding of the dentine as in the *Labyrinthodontidæ*, which see. See also ★*Mastodonsaurus*.

stereospondylous (ster″ē-ō-spon′di-lus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Stereospondyli*.

stereostatics (ster″ē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *statics.*] The science of solid bodies in equilibrium.

stereotaxis (ster″ē-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στερεός, solid, + τάξις, disposition.] Same as ★*thigmotaxis*.

stereotelemeter (ster″ē-ō-tē-lem′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + τῆλε, afar, + μέτρον, measure.] A stereotelescope of great interobjective distance and provided with eyepiece scales or other devices for the determination of the distances between objects in the field of view.

stereotelescope (ster″ē-ō-tel′e-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *telescope.*] A binocular telescope the interobjective distance of which is several times the interocular distance. In the *stereotelescope*, the optical system for the left eye of which is shown in Fig. 1, the axis of the objective *o* is at right angles to that of the eyepiece *e*. The beam of light from the object to be observed is totally reflected in the right-angled prism *p*, passes through the objective, and suffers three successive total reflections in the prism *p′*, after which it passes through the eyepiece to the eye of the observer. A similar and symmetrically placed system serves the right eye. The general form of the instrument is shown in Fig. 2. By rotating the two arms of the telescope about the joint *j* the interobjective distance *oo* may be varied (as shown in Fig. 3) without changing the interocular distance *ee*. The stereotelescope is frequently employed in military operations as a range-finder, in which case scales are fitted to the eyepieces by the stereoscopical combination of which, in looking through the instrument, the distance of any object in the field of view can be accurately determined.

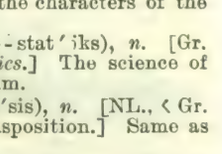


Fig. 1. Stereotelescope.



Fig. 2. Stereotelescope.



Fig. 3. Stereotelescope.

stereotomist (ster-ē-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [*stereotom(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in stereotomy or the cutting of solids; specifically, one who cuts building-stones; a stone-cutter.

Gothic architects were wonderfully skilful *stereotomists*.

M. G. Van Rensselaer, Handbook of Eng. Cathedrals, [p. 32.

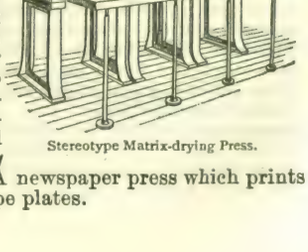
stereotropic (ster″ē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + τρόπος, a turning, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting stereotropism or growth or movement in relation to the point of contact with a foreign body. See ★*stereotropism*.

stereotropism (ster-ē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, + τρόπος, a turning, + *-ism.*] The growth or movement of an organism in relation to the point of contact with a foreign body. *Positive stereotropism* is growth or movement toward and *negative stereotropism* growth away from such a point of contact.

Many plants and animals are forced to orient their bodies in a certain way toward solid bodies with which they come in contact. I have given this kind of irritability the name *stereotropism*. Like the positive and negative heliotropism and geotropism, there is also a positive and negative *stereotropism*, and there are also stereotropic curvations.

J. Loeb, Compar. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 184.

stereotype-press (ster′ē-ō-tīp-pres″), *n.* **1.** A screw-press with a flat bed and a raising and lowering platen for drying the matrix on the form while under pressure. Also called *drying-table*, *drying-press*, and *matrix-drying press*.—**2.** A newspaper press which prints from stereotype plates.

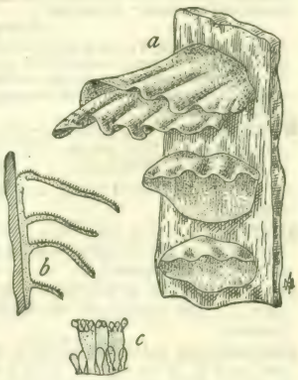


Stereotype Matrix-drying Press.

stereotypy, *n.* 2. Persistence, in the insane, of a single idea or trend of thought. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 100.

stere-radian, *n.* See ★*steradian.*

Stereum (stē′rē-um), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1796), ‹ Gr. στερεός, solid, hard, firm: referring to the texture of the plants.] A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the family *Thelephoraceæ,* having the pileus usually coriaceous or woody, and the hymenium smooth. The plants are either resupinate and adnate or pileate. About 250 species have been described. They are widely distributed and grow on dead wood. *S. hirsutum* is a common species, usually saprophytic, but occasionally acting as a wound-parasite.



Stereum hirsutum.
a, several pilei of the fungus; *b,* sections through the same; *c,* basidia bearing four spores each.

steric (ster′ik), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an arrangement in space: applied especially to the arrangement of atoms in the molecule of a compound.

Stereochemical formulas are confessedly more than reaction formulas, and the *steric* conception of the so-called double and triple union asserts that these actually exist in the sense the words imply, and are not merely names for unknown conditions.
H. N. Stokes, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 301.

Steric hindrance, in *organic chem.,* the hindrance of a reaction owing to the arrangement in space of the atoms of the molecules of one of the reacting compounds. *Nature,* Oct. 17, 1907, p. 609.

steril, *a.* A simplified and former spelling of *sterile.*

Sterile clinker. See ★*clinker.*

sterilizability (ster″il-ī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* The quality of being sterilizable; capacity for being sterilized.

Simplicity, cheapness, and easy *sterilisability* are claimed for the syringe; also that it can be used with one hand, and can be laid down when full or even inverted. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* Oct., 1903, p. 680.

sterilizable (ster′i-lī-za-bl), *a.* [*steriliz(e)* + *-able.*] Capable of being sterilized.

Some of the earliest electric sigmoidoscopes were not *sterilisable,* as the electric light and connexions were an integral part of the tube. *Lancet,* June 25, 1904, p. 1782.

sterilizer, *n.* 2. A washing-machine having a steam-tight vessel in which infected fabrics can be washed in boiling water, with or without disinfecting liquids, and through which live steam may be passed to kill all germs. It is also fitted with ventilating-pipes for carrying away odors.—**Bacteriological sterilizer,** a double-walled Russia iron oven the interior temperature of which can be raised, by the aid of gas-flames, high enough to destroy bacterial organisms.—**Maiche's sterilizer,** an apparatus for sterilizing water. The water is heated to a temperature high enough to destroy germ life, and is then cooled on its way to the receiving-tank. *Jour. Trop. Med.,* June 15, 1903, p. 192.—**Steam-sterilizer,** specifically, a jacketed vessel for sterilizing culture-vessels or surgical instruments with steam: used in bacteriological laboratories and hospitals.

stern[2], *n.*—**Elliptical stern,** a form of stern in which the upper part above the knuckle of the stern is approximately an elliptical cone enlarging upward from the knuckle, and the surface below the knuckle is a continuation of the forms of the ship's bottom. This is the form used on the majority of modern merchant ships.—**Round stern,** a form of stern in which the upper part aft is given a rounded form without flat surfaces.—**Square stern.** Specifically, a form of stern in which the upper part of the vessel aft is ended in a large flat surface nearly vertical and square to the central longitudinal plane. See cut showing square-stern under *sheer-hulk.*—**Torpedo-boat stern,** a form of stern in which the under-water surface near the stern is broad and nearly flat, ending in a knuckle at about the water-line. Above this knuckle the surface is of an approximately conical shape, the conical surface being inclined inward and upward. The horizontal sections of this part are sometimes elliptical and sometimes ogival. Sometimes called *torpedo-stern,* and much used on torpedo-boats and other small high-speed boats.

The boat is thirty-one feet six inches long over all, and is built with the Lozier *torpedo stern;* on account of being designed for use in the shallow waters of the Florida coast, the draft is but twenty-four inches. The beam is nine feet, rather more than the average, but it makes the boat unusually roomy for its length.
Amer. Inventor, March 1, 1904, p. 104.

Sternal callosity, cartilage. See ★*callosity,* ★*cartilage.*

Sternaspidæ (stėr-nas′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Sternasp(is)* + *-idæ.*] A family of polychætous annelids, represented by the single genus *Sternaspis,* formerly classed among the gephyreans.

sternebra (stėr′nē-brą), *n.* [NL.] See *sterneber.*

stern-frame, *n.* Specifically, in *iron ship-building,* the frame at the stern of a screw-steamer, in the aperture of which is placed the screw-propeller. It includes the following parts: the after, outer, or rudder-post; the inner, body, propeller, or stern-post; the arch or bridge-piece uniting them above; and the sole-piece uniting them at the bottom. The frame is made of a heavy iron or steel forging, the parts being welded or scarfed and riveted, or, more frequently in modern practice, it is a heavy steel casting in one or two parts. The screw-shaft passes through the boss of the propeller-post, and the rudder is hung to the rudder-post. The sole-piece forms a prolongation of the keel to which it is riveted. Also called *propeller-frame.*

Sternias (stėr′ni-as), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στέρνον, the breast, the chest.] A genus of cottoid fishes found only in the northern Pacific.

stern-line (stėrn′līn), *n.* A mooring line run over the stern of a vessel.

stern-mat (stėrn′mat), *n.* A mat hung over the stern of a ship to take chafing.

sternodynia (stėr-nō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στέρνον, the breast, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Same as *sternalgia.*

stern-tube (stėrn′tūb), *n.* A tube or pipe in the shell of a ship at the stern, below the water-line, through which passes the tail-shaft or aftermost section of the propeller-shaft.

stern-walk (stėrn′wâk), *n.* A stern gallery such as was built on old line-of-battle ships.

stern-wave (stėrn′wāv), *n.* One of the waves set up at the stern of a vessel in motion of the same general character but of less pronounced form than the ★bow-wave (which see). Besides the diagonal waves diverging from the stern, there is a series of transverse waves, of gradually diminishing size, following the vessel and traveling at the same speed.

That is to say, "the height of the waves made, and the amount of the resistance caused will be at the maximum or minimum according as the crests of the bow-wave series coincide with the crests or troughs of the natural *stern-wave* series."
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 461.

Sterrholophus (ste-rol′ō-fus), *n.* [Gr. στερρός, stiff, + λόφος, a crest.] Same as ★*Ceratops* (which see).

steso (stā′sō), *a.* [It., pp. of *stendere,* ‹ L. *extendere,* stretch out, extend: see *extend.*] In *music,* extended; slow: as, *steso moto,* with a slow movement.

stetefeldtite (stet′e-fel-tīt), *n.* [Named after C. *Stetefeldt,* a mining engineer.] A mineral substance of uncertain homogeneity, consisting chiefly of the oxid of antimony with that of copper and that of iron, and water: found in Nevada.

stethal (stē′thal), *n.* An old name for *octadecyl alcohol.*

stethendoscope (ste-then′dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + ἔνδον, within, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A modified form of fluoroscope employed in examination of the chest by means of X-rays.

stethogoniometer (steth″ō-gō-ni-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + E. *goniometer.*] A device employed in recording the configuration of the chest.

stethorrheuma (steth-ō-rū′mą), *n.* [NL., ‹ στῆθος, breast, + ῥεῦμα, rheum.] Same as *pleurodynia.*

stethospasm (steth′ō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + σπασμός, contraction.] Irregular and involuntary contraction of the chest muscles.

stethylic (ste-thil′ik), *a.* [*steth(al)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a methane derivative with 15 carbon atoms in the molecule. Also *octadecylic.*—**Stethylic alcohol,** a colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{37}OH$, of the methane series, contained, in combination with acids, in spermaceti. It crystallizes in large silvery lustrous plates, melts at 59° C., and boils at 210.5° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

stew[1], *n.*—**Brunswick stew,** a stew of squirrels (sometimes chicken) and vegetables.

Stewartia (stū-ār′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, proposed in 1746, established in 1753), named in honor of John *Stuart* (1713–92), third Earl of Bute, an English statesman and patron of botany.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Theaceæ.* See *Stuartia.*

stew-meat (stū′mēt), *n.* A butchers' term for beef cut into small pieces from different parts, lean meat and a small proportion of fat together, and used in making beef stew.

Sthenic emotion. See ★*emotion.*

stibianite (stib′i-ą-nīt), *n.* [*stibi(um)* + *-an* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated oxid of antimony from Australia, derived from the alteration of stibnite.

stibide (stib′īd), *n.* [*stib(ium)* + *-ide.*] A compound of antimony with a more electropositive element or radical.

stibine (stib′in), *n.* [*stib(ium)* + *-ine*[2].] 1. Antimoniureted hydrogen (SbH_3), a colorless gas of disagreeable odor, poisonous if respired, and burning in the air with a bluish flame: it deposits metallic antimony in spots on a piece of cold porcelain pressed down upon the flame. The gas also deposits the metal by passage through a glass tube heated at one point.—2. A general term for any compound of antimony with an electropositive or alkyl radical, as triethyl-stibine, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$.

stibiodomeykite (stib″i-ō-dō-mā′kīt), *n.* [*stibium* + *domeykite.*] A variety of domeykite from Keweenaw county, Michigan, containing a small amount of antimony.

stibioferrite (stib″i-ō-fer′īt), *n.* [*stibium* + L. *ferrum,* iron, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a yellow color and resinous luster from Santa Clara, California, which forms a coating on stibnite. It consists largely of the hydrated oxid of antimony.

stibiotantalite (stib″i-ō-tan′ta-līt), *n.* [*stibium* + *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral which contains chiefly the oxids of tantalum, niobium, and antimony: found in water-worn fragments in the tin-bearing gravels of Greenbushes, West Australia.

stibonium (sti-bō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ *stibium* + *antimonium.*] A hypothetical compound of antimony, SbH_4, known in the form of certain organic derivatives.

stich[2], *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *stitch.*

Stichæus (sti-kē′us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στίχος, a row.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in arctic seas.

stichochrome (stik′ō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. στίχος, a row, + χρῶμα, color.] **I.** *a.* Having the color in rows: applied, in *neurol.,* to a form of nerve-cell in which the Nissl bodies are arranged in nearly parallel lines. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 336.

II. *n.* A somatochrome nerve-cell in which the stainable cytoplasmic substance is arranged in the form of striæ which run parallel with the contour of the cell-body and concentrically with the cell-nucleus.

Stichochromes or cells in which the chromatic substance is arranged in more or less distinctly parallel rows, the direction of the rows usually bearing some relation to the contour of the nucleus and to that of the periphery of the cell body. To this group belong such cells as the large cells of the ventral horn of the cord, the spinal-ganglion cells, some of the cells of the cornu Ammonis, and some of the cells of the cerebral cortex.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 552.

stick[1], *v. t.*—**To stick up.** (*a*) In *cricket,* to perplex; nonplus (the batsman). (*b*) To cook (cutlets or steaks) by spitting them on long sticks with a piece of bacon at the end. The sticks are stuck in the ground, close to leeward of the fire. See ★*sticker-up,* 2. [Australian.]

To men that are hungry *stuck-up* kangaroo and bacon are very good eating.
Mrs. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, I. 55, quoted [in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

(*c*) To 'hold up'; rob. [Australian.]

Look here, I know this man Kettle a lot better than you do. He wants the pay very badly. And when it comes to *sticking up* the cable station, you 'll see him do the work of any ten like us.
Cuteliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, vi.

(*d*) Hence to be importuned by a beggar; be forced to give in charity. [Australian.]

There is no poverty here, or very little; you never get *stuck up* for coppers in the streets of the towns.
E. W. Hornung, Bride from the Bush, xix.

(*e*) To bring (a kangaroo) to bay. [Australian.]

We knew then that she had "*stuck up*" or brought to bay a large forester. If middle-sized she would have killed him. *Rolf Boldrewood,* Old Melbourne Memories, iii.

(*f*) To stop (without idea of violence). [Australian.]

This [waterfall] '*stuck* us *up,*' as they say here concerning any difficulty.
S. Butler, First Year in Canterbury Settlement, p. 68, [quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

(*g*) To pose; puzzle: as, "I was *stuck up* for an answer." [Australian.]

The professor seems to have *stuck up* any number of candidates with the demand that they should 'construct one simple sentence out of all the following.'
The Australasian, Jan. 2, p. 33, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

stick[2], *n.* **4.** A material of syrupy consistence obtained by cooking mixed city garbage or other refuse material with steam, removing grease and water by expression from the liquid product, skimming off the grease, and evaporating the watery residue. It is mixed with some of the solid matter from the same garbage or with chemicals, and used as a 'filler' or subordinate ingredient in fertilizers.

stick[3], *n.* **13.** Rum, brandy, or any other liquor when used as a 'stiffener' or flavoring in 'soft' drinks: as, tea with a *stick* in it. [Slang.]—**To eat stick,** to receive a thrashing. [Slang.]

"If he does n't [show the way], *he eats* more *stick*. I think," said Captain Tazzuchi, with a wide smile, "that he 'll take us there the quickest road."

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, x.

stick-candy (stik'kan″di), *n.* Candy made in the form of sticks.—**Stick-candy machine,** a machine in which engraved, fluted, crimped, or corrugated rolls are used in forming hard candies into sticks, ornamental rods, or other forms.

stick-caterpillar (stik'kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* Any one of the twig-like or stick-like geometrid larvæ.

stick-dice (stik'dīs), *n.* A gambling game of the North American Indians, played with sticks bearing different marks. These sticks are tossed up, and the casts are counted according to the marks that are up. In some cases the sticks have the form of parts of an arrow, and suggest that at one time the game may have been played with arrows. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1903, p. 60.

sticker[1], *n.* **4.** In *wood-working,* another name for a molding-machine: often described by the work done, as *door-sticker, sash-sticker;* and also by the number of cutter-heads employed and the work done, as *one-side, two-side,* or *four-side sticker,* meaning that the machine cuts a molding on one, two, or four sides of any piece of wood. The sash-sticker is also adapted to plowing out and boring the groove for the sash-cord, when it is called a *sash-sticking and -plowing machine:* often called *sticking-machine.* It is essentially a molding-machine employing cutter-heads in various positions and is used for a great variety of work. See *molding-machine,* 1.—**5.** A needle with a double lance-shaped point, used for pricking the skin to secure a drop of blood for examination. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 39.—**6.** In *cricket,* a batsman who plays entirely on the defensive; a 'stone-waller.' *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 190. [Slang.]

sticker-up (stik'ėr-up), *n.* **1.** One who sticks up. See *to* ★*stick up* (*b*). [Australia.]—**2.** Also the meat itself: as, our *sticker-up* consisted only of ham. *Mrs. Meredith,* My Home in Tasmania, I. 55, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Pounds of rosy steaks . . . skilfully rigged after the usual approved fashion (termed in Bush parlance a '*sticker-up*'), before the brilliant wood fire, soon sent forth odours most grateful to the hungered way-worn Bushmen.

G. T. Lloyd, Thirty-three Years in Tasmania and Victoria, p. 103, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

3. A highwayman or bush-ranger; one who sticks up and plunders mail-coaches, etc., killing his victims if necessary (?). See *to* ★*stick up* (*c*). [Australia.]

They had only just been liberated from gaol, and were the *stickers-up,* or highwaymen mentioned.

W. J. Barry, Up and Down, p. 197, quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

sticking[2], *n.* **3.** In *billiards,* the act or operation of landing the cue-ball close to a cushion for safety. *W. Broadfoot,* Billiards, p. 278.—**4.** In *cricket,* batting entirely on the defensive; batting not to make runs, but to keep in. *R. H. Lyttelton,* Cricket and Golf, p. 122.

sticking-knife (stik'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used for sticking or stabbing animals in butchering.

sticking-tommy (stik'ing-tom″i), *n.* A portable candlestick having a sharp point that can be thrust into the wood of a wall or floor to hold it temporarily in any desired position.

stickleback, *n.*—**Alaska stickleback,** *Gasterosteus cataphractus,* found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka.—**Brook stickleback,** *Eucalia inconstans,* found in fresh waters from New York to Kansas.—**California stickleback,** *Gasterosteus microcephalus,* found in the Pacific coastwise streams of the United States.—**Common Eastern stickleback,** *Gasterosteus bispinosus,* of the east coast of the United States.—**European stickleback,** *Gasterosteus aculeatus,* of northern Europe.

sticktoitive (stik-tō'i-tiv), *a.* [*stick to it* (persist) + *-ive.*] Persistent; indomitable. [Local, U. S.]

sticktoitiveness (stik-tō'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sticktoitive. *Dialect Notes,* III. iii. [Local, U. S.]

stick-up (stik'up), *n.* A name for a certain member of a gang of burglars. Same as ★*sticker-up,* 3. See the quotation, and ★*yeggman.* [Thieves' slang.]

The man . . . is declared to be a typical "yeggman of the *stick-up*" class. He is of massive proportions, has an abundance of brown hair, and a pair of piercing steel-gray eyes. The "*stick-up*" is always a powerful man, whose duties are to intimidate intruders and kill them, if necessary, while the others are at work on a safe.

N. Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1905.

stick-work (stik'wėrk), *n.* In *base-ball,* the work of batting; also, the use of clubs in other games. [Slang.]

Stictaceæ (stik-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Stict(a)* + *-aceæ.*] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Sticta* (which see).

stictaurin (stik-tâ'rin), *n.* [*Stict(a) aur(ata)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A lustrous golden orange-red to reddish-brown compound, $C_{36}H_{22}O_9$(?), contained in the lichens *Sticta aurata, Candelaria vitellina, C. concolor,* and *Gyalolechia aurea.* It forms large crystals which melt at 211–212° C. and are probably monoclinic.

Stictis (stik'tis), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1799), ⟨ Gr. στικτός, pricked, spotted.] A genus of discomycetous fungi having the ascocarps sunken in the substratum and the disk at first covered, the covering rupturing at maturity and forming angular segments. The spores are filiform, hyaline, and many-celled. Over 70 species are known. They are widely distributed and occur on dead herbaceous or woody stems and branches.

stif, *a., n.,* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *stiff.*

stiffener, *n.* (*c*) In *iron ship-building,* one of a series of angle-bars, Z-bars, or other shapes, riveted to plating, particularly to the plating of bulkheads, to give them the necessary stiffness or rigidity. Stiffeners are called *vertical stiffeners* or *horizontal stiffeners,* according to the way they are arranged on the bulkhead.

stiff-joints (stif'joints), *n.* Milk-sickness.

stiffness, *n.* **2.** Specifically, the power or ability of a vessel to oppose great resistance to inclination from the upright from the pressure of wind on the sails or other external forces.

For most ships the angles of steady heel under canvas lie within the limits for which the metacentric method holds; and consequently this method may be used in estimating the "*stiffness*" of a ship, i. e. her power to resist inclination from the upright by the steady pressure of the wind on her sails.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 84.

stifle-out (stī'fl-out), *n.* Same as *stifle*[2], 2. *U. S. Dept. Agr.,* Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 338.

stigma[1], *n.* **7.** In *geom.,* a point so connected with another, called the *index,* that motion of the index in a plane through their join causes definite motion of the stigma in this plane.

stigmat (stig'mat), *n.* [G. *stigmat,* ⟨ Gr. στίγμα(τ-), a mark. See *stigma,* ★*anastigmatic,* etc.] An anastigmatic lens or objective.

"Single" lenses, such as the elements forming Gray's Double *Stigmat,* which are practically rectilinear.

Photo-miniature, Sept., 1901, p. 245.

Stigmatal cord. See ★*cord*[1].

Stigmatea (stig-mā'tē-ă), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1849), ⟨ Gr. στίγμα, a mark, spot.] A genus of minute parasitic pyrenomycetous fungi, having separate perithecia arising beneath the epidermis of the host, and hyaline or slightly greenish two-celled spores. About 20 species are known. *S. Mespili* has been suspected of being the ascigerous form of *Entomosporium maculatum,* which causes leaf-blight of the pear. *S. Robertiani* occurs on *Geranium Robertianum* in Europe and America.



Stigmatea Robertiani.

a, leaf of *Geranium Robertianum* showing the minute black scattered perithecia of the fungus; *b,* several perithecia exposed and enlarged; *c,* ascus with spores.

stigmatic[1], *a.* (*d*) (2) Possessing a stigma; stigmatose: said of angiosperms as contrasted with gymnosperms and perhaps in other connections.—**Stigmatic geometry.** Same as ★*stigmatics.*

stigmatic[2] (stig-mat'ik), *a.* [*stigmat* + *-ic.*] In *photog.,* pertaining to or of the character of a stigmat or anastigmat, a combination of lenses corrected for astigmatism.

A distinctly new type of anastigmatic objective, involving several new principles of construction, was invented. . . . It was brought out in three series . . . under the name of "*Stigmatic.*"

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 696.

Stigmatic lens, a photographic objective or lens system consisting of a front combination of three lenses and a back combination of two lenses, each combination achromatic, designed with special reference to freedom from astigmatism.

Stigmaticæ (stig-mat'i-sē), *n. pl.* [ML. *stigmaticus.* See *stigmatic*[1].] That (ecological) division of flowering plants in which the pollen is received upon a stigma; the angiosperms.

stigmatics (stig-mat'iks), *n.* In *geom.,* the doctrine of the relations of a stigma to its index. See ★*stigma*[1], 7.

stigmatism (stig'ma-tizm), *n.* [*stigma(t-)* + *-ism.*] The condition in which stigmata are present.

stigmatosis (stig-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. στίγμα(τ-), a spot, + *-osis.*] A skin-disease marked by spots of superficial ulceration.

stigmatypy (stig'ma-tī-pi), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα(τ-), a spot, + τύπος, type.] The art or process of making typographic portraits with small types that have round dots of different sizes on their faces. These faces are combined to convey a notion of light and shade by their unequal degrees of blackness.

stigmonose (stig'mō-nōs), *a.* [Gr. στιγμή, prick, point, + νόσος, disease.] A diseased condition of the leaves and young growth of plants, especially carnations, produced by sucking-insects and mites. The reserve proteids and sugars being thus removed, oxidizing enzyms increase and the growing cells lose their chlorophyl and die. *U. S. Dept. of Agr.,* Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 19, 1900, p. 7.

stigmonym (stig'mō-nim), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα, spot, + ὄνυμα, name.] A pseudonym in which dots take the place of letters. See ★*syncopism.*

stil, *a., n., v.,* and *adv.* A simplified spelling of *still.*

stilbene (stil'bēn), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, + *-ene.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of heated lead oxid on toluene. It crystallizes in large monoclinic plates, melts at 124° C., and boils at 306–307° C. Also called *toluylene* and *symmetrical diphenylethylene.*—**Stilbene color.** See ★*color.*

Stilbiscus (stil-bis'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, + dim. *-ισκος.*] A genus of eels of the family *Muræsocidæ.* There is one known species from the Bahamas.

Stilbum (stil'bum), *n.* [NL. (Tode, 1790), ⟨ Gr. στιλβός, shining.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi giving name to the family *Stilbaceæ,* and having the hyphæ united into a stipe which bears a small head from which the conidiophores arise bearing small hyaline unicelular conidia. About 100 species have been described, most of which are regarded as saprophytic, though *S. flavidum* is considered to be the cause of the American coffee-disease.

stile[1], *n.*—**Diminished stile,** in a framed door, a stile which is wider at one place than at another, as where it is broad below the lock-rail and narrower above.

stile-borer (stīl'bōr″ėr), *n.* A wood-working machine which bores holes for mortises in the stiles for doors or windows.

stiletto-fly (sti-let'ō-fli), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Therevidæ.* The popular name is derived from the slender form of these flies. *Comstock,* Manual of Insects, p. 464.

still[2], *n.*—**Cheese-box still,** a still of boiler-plate iron or steel, shaped somewhat like a cheese-box, for the distillation of crude petroleum. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 20.—**Dorn's still,** a form of apparatus for distilling and rectifying alcoholic liquors; one of the early arrangements for utilizing the heat given out in condensation of the vapor by applying it to heat up the wash to be distilled.—**Pine-wood still,** the still in which refuse wood of the long-leaf pine is distilled with water for the production of an inferior kind of spirits of turpentine. See ★*spiritine.*—**Pistorius's still,** a form of apparatus for distillation much used in Germany in distilling and rectifying spirit from grain, and especially that from potatoes.—**Tar-still.** (*a*) The still in which the second stage of the distillation of crude petroleum is carried out, yielding in the distillates lubricating-oils and paraffin-scales, and leaving coke as a final residue. (*b*) The wrought-iron still in which either coal-tar or wood-tar is in the crude state submitted to fractional distilla-

tion in order to separate the various useful products obtainable.—**Wash still,** a still for the distillation of the original fermented liquor, as distinguished from one used to redistil the condensed product from the former.—**Weldon still,** the form of still, of stone flags cemented together, devised by Walter Weldon for the purpose of making chlorin for bleaching-powder, using his regenerated manganese or Weldon mud. See *Weldon* ★*mud*.—**Whisky-still,** the still, usually of hammered copper, in which whisky is distilled from the fermented mash or wort. There are many forms, of varying simplicity or complexity.

still-hunt (stil'hunt), *n.* [*still-hunt, v.*] **1.** A hunt for game carried on by stalking or from ambush.—**2.** In *politics*, a secret canvass carried on somewhat after the methods of a still-hunt for game, with precautions against publicity.

still-hunting (stil'hun″ting), *n.* Stalking; also hunting from ambush. See *still-hunt, v.*

As a companion to the preceding excellent volume and its fellow in the same series, "The Deer Family," Mr. Van Dyke's "The Still-Hunter" may be heartily commended. . . . It deals in considerable detail with the technique of stalking—or "*still-hunting*" as our American friends term this kind of sport. *Nature*, July 21, 1904, p. 267.

Still's disease. See ★*disease*.

stillwater (stil'wâ″tėr), *n.* That part of a stream which has such slight fall that no current is apparent: opposed to ★*quick-water*. Also *deadwater*.

stilt, *n.*—**Banded stilt,** *Himantopus pectoralis*, an Australian species with a dark band across the breast.—**Black-winged stilt,** *Himantopus himantopus*, a species widely distributed over Europe, Asia, and Africa, distinguished when adult by having the entire head and neck white.

stilt-bug (stilt'bug), *n.* Any one of the slender plant-bugs of the family *Berytidæ*. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 143.

stimie, *n.* See *stymie*.

stimulation, *n.*—**Areal stimulation,** in *psychophys.*, stimulation of an area or extended portion of a sense-organ: opposed to *punctual stimulation*. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 57.

stimulator, *n.* Specifically—**2.** In *exper. psychol.*, any instrument employed to furnish the stimulus in a psychological experiment; especially, the instrument used in the reaction experiment to give the sensory stimulus to which response is made by the reactor.

We must consider, in order, the chronoscope, the instruments for its control, the *stimulator*, and the reaction key. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. i. 142.

stimulin (stim'ū-lin), *n.* [L. *stimul*(*us*), a spur, + *-in*[2].] A name given by Metchnikoff to a hypothetical substance present in immune sera which stimulates the leucocytes to phagocytosis.

stimulose, *a.* **2.** In *entom.*, furnished with stinging-hairs, as certain caterpillars, for example, the saddleback caterpillar.

stimulus, *n.* **6.** In *entom.*, a stinging-hair.—**Areal stimulus,** in *psychophys.*, a stimulus which affects an area of a sense-organ; an extended stimulus.—**External stimulus,** in *psychol.*, a stimulus of a special sense; a process of movement in the outside world which, after it has acted upon the sense-organ and, as excitation, been conducted to the brain, is accompanied by a mental process of sensation. The external stimulus is opposed sometimes to the internal stimulus of organic sensation, sometimes to the excitation process into which it is transformed after affecting an organ of special sense.—**Internal stimulus,** in *psychol.*: (*a*) A process of stimulation set up within a sense-organ, consisting in a change of the state of that organ; the normal stimulus to organic sensation. (*b*) The continuation in sense-organ, nerve, and brain of a process of stimulation externally initiated; the physiological excitation which is aroused by the action of an external stimulus. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 16.—**Method of constant stimuli.** See ★*method*.—**Method of doubled stimuli.** See ★*method*.—**Stimulus releaser,** in *psychophys.*, same as ★*stimulator*, 2. *J. M. Baldwin*, Dict. Philos. Psychol., I., p. 614.

stimulus-unit (stim'ū-lus-ū″nit), *n.* In *psychophys.*, the unit of a physical scale of which the different values represent different intensities of stimulus.

The way to determine this is obviously to set out, not from a definite *stimulus-unit*, but from the unit of sensation. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 37.

stimy (stī'mi), *n.* In *golf*, the position of a ball on a putting-green when it is directly between the hole for which an adversary is playing and his ball at any distance over six inches between the two.

stimy (stī'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stimied*, ppr. *stimying*. In *golf*, to force to play a stimy. To stimy one's opponent is so to play one's ball as to bring it into a position between his ball and the hole, the two balls being more than six inches apart.

sting[1], *v. t.* **6.** To 'stick' for a dinner, a railway fare, or the like. [U. S. college slang.]

An undergraduate is no longer "stuck" for a dinner, a seat at the play, a railroad ticket; he is "*stung*." *Kansas City Daily Star*, April 21, 1903.

stingareeing (sting'gą-rē-ing), *n.* Fishing for sting-rays or stingarees.

It has been recently discovered—by the writer of the animated article in the 'Field' on "Fishing in New Zealand" [London, Nov. 25, 1871], that '*stingareeing*' can be made to afford sport of a most exciting kind. *Hutton and Hector*, Fishes of New Zealand, p. 121.

sting-bladder (sting'blad″ėr), *n.* A sea-bladder; a Portuguese man-of-war, *Physalia*.

stinger[2] (sting'ėr), *n.* [Compare *stingo*. Prob. ‹ *sting*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; but a Malay origin (*satenga, s'tenga*, half, *i. e.*, 'half-and-half') has been suggested.] An alcoholic drink.

Two "*stingers*" were brought. Now a "*stinger*," it should be known, . . . a noggin of Scotch whiskey enlivened by much or little, according to individual taste, of the local buzz-water. *S. Bonsal*, in Scribner's Mag., Jan., 1901, p. 106.

stinging-capsule (sting'ing-kap″sūl), *n.* Same as *stinging-cell*.

sting-ray, *n.*—**California sting-ray,** *Myliobatus californicus*, a very common ray of mud-flats along the California coast.—**Common sting-ray,** *Dasyatis centrura*, found in abundance from the coast of Maine to Cape Hatteras.—**Round sting-ray,** any ray of the genus *Urolophus*. These fishes are small sting-rays, but the most vigorous and dangerous of the group. Most of them are confined to warm and tropical parts of America.—**Southern sting-ray,** *Dasyatis say*, found from Carolina to Brazil and occasionally as far north as New York.—**Spotted sting-ray,** *Aëtobatus narinari*, widely distributed in tropical seas.

stink-bells (stingk'belz), *n.* The Californian *Fritillaria agrestis*, an ill-smelling species, in some places occupying grain-fields, the bulb being so deep as to escape the plow.

stink-brand (stingk'brand), *n.* Same as *stinking smut*. See *smut*, 3 (*b*).

stinker, *n.* **3.** Same as *stinkhorn*.

A *stinker* (which is the trivial name of the phallus impudicus). *Southey*, Doctor, cxxvii.

stink-fish (stingk'fish), *n.* A sparoid fish, *Boops salpa*, found about the Cape of Good Hope.

stink-fly (stingk'flī), *n.* Any golden-eyed lace-wing fly: so called on account of their very disagreeable odor. See *Chrysopa*.

stink-gland (stingk'gland), *n.* One of the various special glands, differently located, which occur in *Myriapoda* and numerous insects, and which secrete a liquid of an offensive odor. Also called *glandulæ odoriferæ*. See *defensive* ★*glands*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 257.

stink-grass (stingk'gràs), *n.* A handsome but ill-smelling and nearly worthless grass, *Eragrostis major*, native in Europe and Asia and widely introduced in waste and cultivated, chiefly sandy, lands in the United States. Also called *candy-grass, skunk-grass*, and *pungent meadow-grass*. This name is also given to the similar but smaller species *E. Eragrostis*.



Stink-grass (*Eragrostis major*). *a*, floret; *b*, glumes; *c*, leaf and culm; *d*, spikelet.

stink-pot, *n.* **5.** A name given by sailors to the giant petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*, on account of its rank, musty smell.

stinkweed, *n.* **3.** The penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*. It is an ill-smelling plant and renders unfit for use the milk of cows which eat it, while beef-cattle must be removed from pasture containing it two or three weeks before slaughter. It is more troublesome in Canada than in the United States. See ★*French weed* (*b*).

stinkwood, *n.*—**Mexican stinkwood,** *Pseudosmodingium perniciosum*. See ★*cuajiote*, 1.

stipes, *n.* **2.** (*a*) Also, the stalk of the halter of a dipterous insect.

stipites (stī'pi-tēz), *n.* Plural of *stipes*.

stipple-paper (stip'l-pā″pėr), *n.* A special drawing-paper having a coated and embossed surface which can be removed by scraping with a knife to intensify the high lights of a picture.

stippling, *n.* **2.** In *ophthalmol.*, an appearance of the retina as if thickly dotted with light and dark points.

The general appearance of this eye-ground presents to the examiner's eye a peculiar appearance, as of a very small irregularly figured carpet, somewhat like a mosaic of small light and dark spots; this is called the *stippling* of the retina. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 49.

stipulated (stip'ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *stipulate*[2].

stipulatio (stip-ū-lā'shiō), *n.* [L.] The highest form of contract under the civil law. It was oral and formally entered into through interrogatories before a magistrate or public officer, and was thus made definite to both parties. It could be released for fraud or deceit only, and by the same formality.

stirpiculturist (stėr-pi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [*stirpicultur*(*e*) + *-ist*.] One who devotes himself to the improvement of the breed or stock in animals; hence, one who desires to secure the improvement, physical and mental, of the human race.

If we examine the cause of an American citizen's distrust of the immigrant we find that it varies according to the citizen's point of view. The mechanic fears cheap competition, resulting in low wages; the *stirpiculturist*, noting the poor physique and low mental caliber of some of the immigrants, fears race degeneration. *A. J. McLaughlin*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1903, p. 231.

stirrup-iron, *n.* **2.** An iron strip to hold the end of a beam or girder.

stirrup-plate (stir'up-plāt), *n.* In *naval arch.*, an iron plate which joins the keel and sternpost, and is bolted through them.

stirrup-vase (stir'up-vās), *n.* Same as ★*pseudamphora*.

Among the painted ware "*stirrup vases*" were specially abundant, some with magnificent decorative designs. *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, 1905, p. 115.

stitch, *n.* **10.** Same as *suture*.

The side-knot, or "square" *stitch*, in rendering a retaining suture unnecessary, is superior to the topknot or "circular" *stitch*. *Phil. Med. Jour.*, Jan 31, 1903, p. 197.

Hudson stitch. See extract under ★*tee*[6].—**Interrupted stitches.** See *interrupted* ★*suture*.—**Kensington stitch,** in *embroidery*, a long and a short outline-stitch, appearing alternately, mostly on the right side.—**Stitch abscess.** See ★*abscess*.

stitch, *v. t.* **4.** In *weaving*, to unite by concealed threads, either warp or filling or both, (two or more fabrics), so that they shall appear as one, forming a two-ply, three-ply, etc., fabric.—**5.** In *bookbinding*, to pass a thread or flexible wire through perforations made near the back fold of the assembled sections of (an unbound book).

stitch-bird (stich'bėrd), *n.* A small perching bird, *Pogonornis cincta*, found in the North Island, New Zealand, the clicking note of which is supposed to resemble the word *stitch*. The nest is small and open. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1903, p. 223.

stitcher, *n.* Specifically—**2.** The operator or the machine that stitches together the sections of an unbound book.

stitching, *n.*—**Circular stitching.** See *spiral* ★*stitching*.—**Figure-of-eight stitching.** Same as ★*brier-stitch*.—**Overedge stitching.** See ★*overedge*.—**Spiral stitching,** in *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing in which the fabric is continually rotated under the needle and the stitching is laid down in spiral lines. When the sewing is in complete circles it is called *circular stitching*.

stit-tse (stit'ze), *n.* Same as *Kamloops* ★*trout*. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of N. and M. Amer., p. 499.

stivy (stī'vi), *a.* [Corrup. of *stifling*.] Stifling; close. [Slang.]

By this means I get you out quietly into the air and away from those *stivy* chambers. *E. Yates*, Kissing the Rod, ix.

Stizolobium (stī-zō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Patrick Browne, 1756), ‹ Gr. στίζειν, prick, + λοβός, pod: so named from the barbed hairs on the pods of some of the species.] A genus of leguminous plants. See *Mucuna*.

S. T. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Sacræ Theologiæ Licentiatus*, licentiate in sacred theology; (*b*) of the Latin *Sacræ Theologiæ Lector*, reader or professor of sacred theology.

S. T. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ Theologiæ Magister*, master of sacred theology.

Stoa basileios, stoa basilike, the king's portico, specifically the stoa or porch in which the king-archon of ancient Athens transacted the business of his office. It was on the western side of the Agora, at the foot of the mound on which the Theseum stands. It probably consisted of a wall at the back and a colonnade facing the Agora. The name passed to the Roman and medieval basilica. (See *basilica*[1], 1.)

stock[1], *n.* **9.** (*k*) The handle attached to the wooden cup that secured the inking-ball used in early hand-press printing.

At his burial in an obscure part of Islington churchyard, many of the printers boys called devils, made a noise like such, with their ball *stocks* carried thither for that purpose. *Southey*, Doctor, cxiv.

(*l*) Same as ★*head-stock*, 2.—**35.** In *geol.*, a

large columnar intrusion of eruptive rock, the length and breadth of which are roughly equal. A stock may be the deep-seated and uneroded portion of a volcanic neck or plug. Compare def. 32.

Notwithstanding the spectacular nature of these sample phenomena observed in different quarries, the forces engaged in their production are almost insignificant compared with those which must be produced in the shell of country-rock concentric with the molar contact of a still molten *stock* or batholith. The latter forces may be compared with the force of compression which has so often developed peripheral cleavage and schistosity concentric with molar contacts of *stocks* and batholiths; but fracture is the necessary product of the one kind of energy applied suddenly, as rock-flowage is the product of the other applied slowly and for a much greater period of time.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1903, p. 117.

36. The material removed from a quarry which is of suitable size to be worked into marketable articles.—**37.** *pl.* A moldy defect sometimes found on wool and woolens that have been stored while damp in a warm, badly ventilated room. *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. of Textile Fibers, p. 40.—**Stock brick.** See ★*brick*2.—**Stock culture.** See ★*culture*.—**Stocks and bowls.** See ★*bowl*2.—**Ten-weeks stock.** See *Matthiola* and *stock*1, 26.

Stockbridge limestone. See ★*limestone*.

stock-broker, *n.*—**Inside stock-broker, outside stock-broker.** See the extract.

Before proceeding to deal with some of the operations favoured by bucket-shops, it is necessary to point out the difference between "inside" and "outside" men. The *inside stockbroker* is an intermediary who obtains a commission from his client—whose agent he is—for carrying out a legitimate transaction; the *outside man* [stock-broker] gambles against the client for whom he purports to act. The first is governed by a representative and exceedingly severe Committee, whilst the latter is only ruled by his own sweet will and conscience; the first has to show his bona fides and have substantial guarantors before he can start business, whilst the other only needs plenty of assurance, occasionally backed by a little capital. *The Strand*, Oct., 1905, p. 349.

stock-distributor (stok'dis-trib″ū-tọr), *n.* In a *blast-furnace*, a machine used to receive the coal, limestone, and ore, collectively known as stock, and distribute it evenly inside the furnace. It consists essentially of a revolving hopper and spout inclosed in the gas-tight cap of the furnace. See *blast-furnace*.

stocker, *n.* **3.** A young steer, purchased to be fed on pasture or rough fodder during the winter. [U. S.] *Rept. Kan. State Board of Agri.* 1901–2, p. 160.

stock-farming (stok'fär″ming), *n.* Stock-raising. Stock-farming may include an element of dairy-farming, but the word refers distinctively to the production of cattle and hogs for their meat, horses for trotting or work, sheep for wool and mutton, etc.

stock-feed (stok'fēd), *n.* **1.** The apparatus or device in an automatic or semi-automatic machine by which the material to be operated on is supplied to the tools or processes for fabrication. *The Engineer* (London), March 8, 1901, p. 249.—**2.** The carriage which feeds logs or wood bolts to the sawing- or cutting-tools.

stock-frost (stok'frôst), *n.* Same as *ground-ice* or *anchor-ice*. *Nature*, Jan. 30, 1908, p. 295. [Local, Eng. (Norfolkshire).]

stockholder, *n.* **2.** A proprietor of stock, that is, of herds of cattle or flocks of sheep; a grazier. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

The most negligent *stock-holders* now carefully house their wool, and many take the trouble to wash their sheep. *E. Curr*, Account of Van Diemen's Land, p. 83.

stock-hut (stok'hut), *n.* The shelter or hut of a stock-man in the bush. [Australia.]

We crossed the Underaliga creek a little below the *stock-hut*, and encamped about a mile beyond it.
C. Sturt, Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern [Australia, II. 21.

stocking-feet (stok'ing-fēt), *n. pl.* The feet covered only with stockings (without shoes): chiefly in the phrase, 'in one's *stocking-feet*.' *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq., U. S.]

stocking-thread (stok'ing-thred), *n.* Same as *stocking-yarn*.

stock-keep (stok'kēp), *v. i.* To herd stock: a word fashioned after *bar-keep*, etc. [Colloq., Australia.]

'What can you do, young man?' 'Well, most things, answered the Australian, with quiet confidence; 'fence, split, milk, drive bullocks, *stock-keep*, plough.'
Rolf Boldrewood, Colonial Reformer, x.

stock-keeper (stok'kē-pėr), *n.* The manager or herdsman of a cattle-station; a shepherd; a herdsman. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

stock-line (stok'līn), *n.* The level of the charge (or stock) in a blast-furnace. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 283.

stock-rail (stok'rāl), *n.* In *railroading*, either of the two rails of a main or line track. At a switch one stock-rail may be continuous and the other continuous with the connecting-rail of the siding or crossover. See *switch*, 2, *frog*2, 2, and ★*adhesion-rail*.

stock-riding (stok'rī″ding), *n.* In Australia, the occupation of a stock-rider; the work of a cow-boy; riding herd.

Like other Australian aborigines, the Kŭrnai have a natural aptitude for *stock-riding*. I have also known among them good shearers and reapers.
Fison and Howitt, Kamilaroi and Kurnai, p. 260, note.

stock-room, *n.* **2.** A room, usually in a hotel, where travelers for business-houses show their samples and take orders.

stock-route (stok'röt), *n.* In Australia, a right of way through the land of a squatter which he is legally obliged to leave unobstructed for the use of cattle or sheep on their way to distant parts of the country. If the squatter fences his land he must provide slip-rails or other arrangement for their free passage. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

stock-saw (stok'sâ), *n.* One of the saws in a mill by which lumber is sawed from the log into the standard or stock sizes.

stock-whip (stok'hwip), *n.* A herder's whip. It has a short handle and long thong.

The *stock-whip*, with a handle about half a yard long and a thong of three yards long, of plaited bullock-hide, is a terrible instrument in the hands of a practised stockman. Its sound is the note of terror to the cattle; it is like the report of a blunderbuss, and the stockman at full gallop will hit any given spot on the beast that he is within reach of, and cut the piece clean away through the thickest hide that bull or bison ever wore. He will strike a fly or a spot of mud on a hillock at full speed.
W. Howitt, Tallangetta, I. 100.

stodge (stoj), *n.* [Also *studge*.] **1.** Any thick, satisfying food; a stiff, thick mass of a semi-liquid nature. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—**2.** Thick, slimy mud; a wet, muddy condition. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*—**3.** A fat, thick-set person; a deformed person. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial. in all uses.]

stodge (stoj), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stodged*, ppr. *stodging*. [*stodge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make heavy, full, and stupid by cramming with surfeiting or coarse food. [Dial., Eng.]

The most robust of appetites for clerical lives cannot but confess itself—well, *stodged* is the only word, we fear. *Athenæum*, Feb. 2, 1901, p. 134.

2. To mix into a thick, liquid mass; stir up. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial.]

II. *intrans.* To walk with short, heavy steps; walk with the feet sticking in mud; stick fast in mud. *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Dial.]

stodginess (stoj'i-nes), *n.* The character of being stodgy; heaviness; dullness; crudeness. [Colloq., Eng.]

The bulk of the reviewing to-day is in no sense log-rolling. It is conscientious enough, as conscientious as work can be that is turned out very hurriedly and within a few hours of the publication of a book. *Stodginess* is its worst feature. *Bookman*, June, 1899, p. 360.

stodgy, *a.* **4.** Dull; stupid; crude; thick-headed: as, a *stodgy* way of looking at things. [Colloq., Eng.]

stoicheiological (stoi-kī-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [*stoicheiology*(*y*) + *-ical*.] Relating to stoicheiology or the doctrine of elements. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 114.

stoicheiology, *n.* **2.** In *histol.*, the science of the tissue-elements; cytology.

stoicheiometry, *n.* **2.** The study of the properties of each of the characters of an organism in relation to inheritance. See the extract.

It is reasonable to infer that a science of *Stœchiometry* will now be created for living things, a science which shall provide an analysis, and an exact determination of their constituents.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 159.

stoke-hold (stōk'hōld), *n.* The space below the decks of a steam-vessel where the boilers are located and fired; a stoke-hole. The stoke-hole may be constructed with air-tight bulkhead doors, so that a forced draft sent by fans or blowers into the hold finds its way out through the ash-pits and fuel-beds of the furnaces. This is the closed stoke-hold system. If the air comes in by natural means through openings for ventilation, the stoke-hold is 'open,' and no tight bulkhead doors are needed.

The spaces occupied by the machinery almost necessarily form large compartments amidships; but in recent war-ships the *stoke-holds* have each been divided into two by means of a middle-line bulkhead.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 33.

stokery (stō'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stokeries* (-iz). [*stok*(*e*)+*-ery*.] A place where firing or stoking is done. [Eng.]

In the south-east side of the Inch very complete remains of baths were found, with two brick-built hypocausts and a *stokery*.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 791.

Stokes-Adams disease. See ★*disease*.

Stokesian (stōks'i-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or due to Sir George Gabriel Stokes (1819–1903), an eminent British mathematician and physicist: as, a *Stokesian* theorem, principle, or law.

Stokes's law. See ★*law*1.

stolon, *n.*—**Genital stolon,** in echinoderms, same as ★*axial organ*.

stolonal (stō'lọn-ạl), *n.* [*stolon* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to a stolon.—**Stolonal thecæ.** See ★*theca*.

stolonization (stō″lon-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*stolon* + *-iz*(*e*) + *-ation*.] The act of producing stolons or runners.

Stolonization occurs as in Aurelia, but much less freely, as does also the origin of buds from the stolons. Budding from the side of the polyp was not observed in Cyanea, its small size probably rendering such process difficult. *Science*, April 11, 1902, p. 571.

stomach, *n.*—**Chylific stomach.** Same as ★*mid-intestine*.—**Colliers' stomach.** See ★*collier*1.—**Hour-glass stomach,** a ring-like contraction of the wall of the stomach dividing the organ into two cavities.

stomachache (stum'ạk-āk), *n.* Pain in the stomach; gastralgia; commonly, any pain in the abdomen, especially colic.

stomach-mouth (stum'ạk-mouth), *n.* The entrance to the proventriculus of the honey-bee. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 309.

stomalgia (stō-mal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as ★*stomatalgia*.

stomapyra (stō-mạ-pī'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *πῦρ*, fire.] Aphthæ.

stomatalgia (stō-mạ-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgic pain in the mouth.

stomatitic (stō-mạ-tit'ik), *a.* [*stomatit*(*is*) + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with stomatitis.

stomatoblast (stō'mạ-tō-blạst), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *βλαστός*, germ.] One of the cells from which the larval pharynx of certain marine annelids is developed. *Torrey*.

stomatognath (stō'mạ-tō-gnath), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] See the extract.

I would suggest the word "*stomatognath*" as a convenient term by which to refer to the various chitinous, or calcified, or siliceous "teeth" or "jaws" occurring as specialized thickenings of the lining of the stomodæum, such as the teeth or jaws of Annelids, including Leeches; the "teeth" in the gastric mill of Crustacea; the elements of the "mastax" of Rotifers; the individual members of the radular apparatus of Mollusca; and possibly, also, the horny teeth of Cyclostome fishes. The word was used by me some years ago, in a course of advanced lectures on the Annelida that I gave in the University of Oxford; and it appears to me that some such word would be useful in referring to these and kindred structures.
W. B. Benham, in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, p. 982, [note.

stomatomalacia (stō″mạ-tō-mạ-lā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Progressive ulcer of the mouth; cancrum oris.

stomatorrhea (stō″mạ-tō-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL. *stomatorrhœa*, < Gr. *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth, + *ῥοία*, flowing.] Salivation.

stomatose (stō'mạ-tōs), *a.* Same as *stomatous*.

stomidium (stō-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stomidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A pore which indicates the position of a rudimentary tentacle in an alcyonarian.

stomochord (stō'mō-kôrd), *n.* [Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + E. *chord*.] A forward dorsal diverticulum of the gut in the collar region of *Enteropneusta* which pushes before it the wall of the preoral body-cavity. It is a complex structure possessing paired lateral pouches and a ventral convexity.

The Notochord.—This structure, which occurs in the embryos of all Vertebrata, and persists in many of them throughout life, has always been recognized as one of their chief morphological characters. It is not disputed that this is homologous with the notochord of Amphioxus, and only a few authorities refuse to admit some relationship between the latter and the "notochord" of Enteropneusta, for which Willey's term "*stomochord*" will here be used. The *stomochord* is a forward dorsal diverticulum of the gut in the collar region, which pushes before it the wall of the præ-oral body cavity or protocœle.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 251.

stomochordal (stō-mō-kôr'dạl), *a.* [*stomochord* + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to the stomochord; provided with a stomochord.

stomodæum, *n.* **2.** In anthozoans, the sac-like pharynx, or so-called stomach.

Stomodeal canal. See ★*canal*[1].

stomoxyid (stō-mok'si-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Stomoxyidæ*.

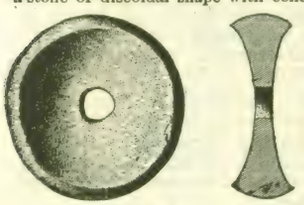
II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Stomoxyidæ*.

stone. **I.** *n.*— **Armenian stone.** (*a*) See *Armenian.* (*b*) An imitation stone made up of red, yellow, blue, and green glass in small particles, which is cut in brilliant form and extensively sold by Armenian and Syrian dealers.— **Back stone,** a cast-iron prism placed on the back edge of the bottom of a lead-ore hearth and surmounted by the nozle of the twyer.— **Black stone,** a rock, usually a basalt, of especially dark color but whose other characters are either imperfectly known or unnecessary to take into account.

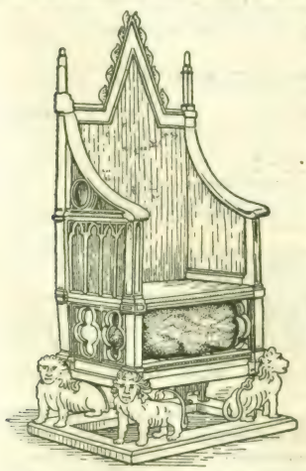
It stands upon an eminence well above the leveled and buried ruins of the ancient city, and though, to reach it from the western mountains, one must pass over the great *black-stone* belt, it is in the midst of a limestone region and is of the purest white.

H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 76.

Ceramic stone. See ★*ceramic.*— **Ceremonial stone.** See ★*ceremonial.*— **Cotham stone,** a division of the White Lias rock of southwestern England, commonly known as the ★*landscape-marble* (which see) and belonging to the upper or Rhætic member of the Triassic series. — **Dimension stone.** (*b*) Stone cut to a standard size, or to the size specified on drawings.— **Discoidal stone,** a stone of discoidal shape with concave surfaces, sometimes perforated in the center, found quite frequently among archæological remains in North America. Such stones were used in games, but may have served other purposes as well.— **Fish-eye stone.** See *apophyllite* and ★*fish-eye.*— **Gibraltar stone.** Same as *onyx marble.*— **Hercules stone,** a lodestone.— **Porcelain stone.** See ★*porcelain*[1].— **Portland stone.** (*b*) In the eastern United States, a chocolate-colored sandstone or brownstone which is quarried at Portland, opposite Middletown, Connecticut.— **Semiprecious stone,** a mineral which may be cut and polished so as to be decorative and fit for jewelry, but is not of great rarity and consequent cost. Thus agates and jaspers, carnelians and sardonyx, are usually classed as semiprecious, and turquoises, except at certain times and places. Some varieties even of the most precious stones may be so classed: thus, Burmese sapphires are semiprecious as compared with the true Indian sapphire, the difference being a mere matter of color and luster.— **Smoky stones,** precious stones, more particularly diamonds, which in consequence of internal imperfections lack perfect transparency.— **Stone of Cronus,** in *Greek antiq.*, a bætylic or sacred stone which was exhibited at Delphi as the stone which, according to the legend, Rhea had substituted for the infant Zeus, her son by Cronus, in order to preserve him from being destroyed by his father. — **The stone of Scone,** a block of stone lying in a frame or box under the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. The tradition is that it was the stone which served Jacob for a pillow (Gen. xxviii. 11), that it was taken to Scone in Scotland, where the Scottish monarchs sat on it when they were crowned, and that it was brought from Scotland by Edward I., by whose orders the chair was made to contain it. It is a historical fact that the chair has been used continuously since the time of that king.— **Thulite stone,** a mixture of thulite and quartz which has a pink or rose color: used for small ornaments.



Discoidal Stone.
(In U. S. Nat. Museum.)



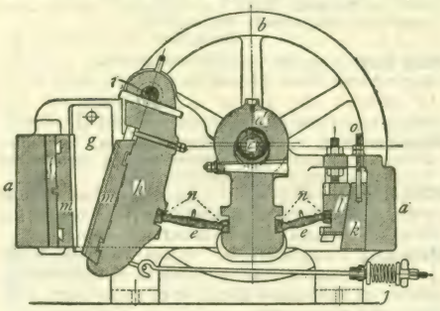
Coronation Chair with Stone of Scone.

II. *a.*— **Stone china.** See *ironstone* and *white* ★*granite.*

stone-bolt (stōn'bōlt), *n.* Two sets of wheels, joined by a pole below the axles, used for carrying stone. [Local, U. S.]

stone-carrier (stōn'kar″i-ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

stone-crusher, *n.* It consists, usually, of two or more jaws of hardened or chilled metal which are brought together to a gaged distance by a toggle-joint or other system of levers. The rock is fed in to the upper end of these jaws, which are inclined to each other, and as the movable jaw recedes from the fixed one and advances toward it by the toggle action, the rock feeds itself downward and is crushed by the nip of the jaw. The first crusher was designed by Blake of New Haven, Connecticut, and first patented in 1858. In connection with crushers there are usually sizing-screens,— revolving hollow barrels with perforated sides,— by which the crushed material is mechanically sorted. Crushers are much used in the building of permanent roads, the manufacture of concrete and cement, as well as in mining and the separation of ores.



Blake Stone-crusher, sectional view.

a, *a*, main frame; *b*, fly-wheel; *c*, crank-shaft; *d*, pitman; *e*, *e*, toggles; *f*, fixed jaw; *g*, cheek; *h*, movable jaw; *i*, jaw-shaft; *j*, rubber spring; *k*, wedge; *l*, toggle-block; *m*, *m*, jaw-plates; *n*, *n*, toggle-bearings; *o*, wedge-nut.

stone-fish, *n.* 2. A scorpænoid fish, *Synancidium horridum*, living in Australian waters.

stone-flagged (stōn'flagd), *a.* Paved with flagstones. *E. Wharton*, Italian Villas, p. 53. [Rare.]

stone-hand (stōn'hand), *n.* In *printing*, the compositor who imposes pages of type on the stone and secures them in the chase for electrotyping or printing. Also called *stoneman.*

stone-ice (stōn'is), *n.* Same as *fossil* ★*glacier.*

stone-lifter (stōn'lif″tėr), *n.* A common name of *Kathetostoma læve*, a fish belonging to the family *Uranoscopidæ*. [Australia.]

stoneman, *n.* 2. In *printing*, same as ★*stone-hand.*

Front and tail margins can be most accurately made by the *stoneman*, for they cannot be predetermined with precision by guesswork.

De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 301.

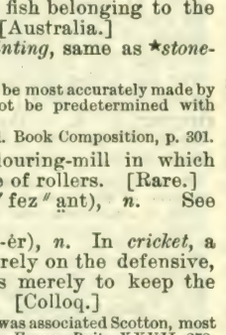
stone-mill, *n.* 3. A flouring-mill in which stones are used in place of rollers. [Rare.]

stone-pheasant (stōn'fez″ant), *n.* See ★*pheasant.*

stone-waller (stōn'wâl-ėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a batsman who plays entirely on the defensive, that is, whose object is merely to keep the ball out of his wickets. [Colloq.]

With them [able batsmen] was associated Scotton, most patient of *stonewallers.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 278.

stoneware, *n.*— **Coblenz stoneware,** salt-glazed gray stoneware with blue ornamentation, made extensively at Coblenz, Germany, and vicinity in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.— **Frechen stoneware,** brown salt-glazed stoneware made at Frechen, near Cologne, Germany, in the sixteenth century. The bellarmine, a jug with a bearded mask on the front of the neck, is a familiar example of Frechen ware.— **Grenzhausen stoneware,** a gray stoneware with incised and embossed decoration, usually embellished with blue and purple enamels, made at Grenzhausen and Höhr, near Coblenz, Germany, since the sixteenth century.— **Kreussen stoneware,** a dark, metallic brown stoneware with relief decorations of apostles, etc., usually enriched with brightly colored enamels, red, blue, yellow, and white, made at Kreussen, Bavaria, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.— **Limburg stoneware.** See *Raeren* ★*stoneware.*— **Raeren stoneware,** a variety of grès de Flandres with a lustrous brown salt-glaze and applied relief decorations, made at Raeren, near Aix-la-Chapelle (in the ancient duchy of Limburg), during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Among the most characteristic objects are jugs with relief friezes representing peasant dances. Also called *Limburg stoneware.*— **Siegburg stoneware,** a variety of stoneware of white clay with molded reliefs, made at Siegburg, near Bonn, Germany, in the sixteenth century. The best-known forms of this ware are the tall, tapering flagons, or cannettes, and the baluster-shaped jugs with funnel-shaped tops.



Grenzhausen Mug, 18th century.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



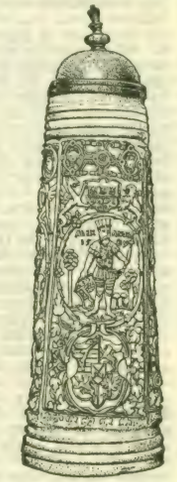
Grenzhausen Mug, 18th century.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Kreussen Drug-jar, 1657.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Raeren Jug, 1597.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)



Siegburg Cannette, 1589.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

stonewood (stōn'wůd), *n.* The broad-leaved tea-tree (which see, under *tea-tree*). The Australian silver-tree, *Tarrietia Argyrodendron*, is also sometimes known by this name.

stonework, *n.* 2. In *printing*, the imposing of pages of type on a surface of stone and the securing of them in the chase for electrotyping or printing.

Correct *stone-work* depends primarily on properly justified lines and exact make-up, but the stone is not the place to remedy the grosser faults made by the compositor. *De Vinne*, Mod. Book Composition, p. 306.

stoning-jack (stō'ning-jak), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a jack with a glass or stone at the end of an arm which moves back and forth over the leather to remove the wrinkles. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 185.

stonite (stōn'it), *n.* [*ston*(*e*) + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for an explosive consisting of 68 per cent. nitroglycerin, 8 per cent. potassium nitrate, 20 per cent. kieselguhr, and 4 per cent. wood-meal.

stook, *n.* 2. A shock of Indian corn. [Northern U. S., especially New England.]

If the corn is cured and husked, the bundles are carried together and set up in large shocks or *stooks*, as commonly known in New England. *Book of Corn*, p. 180.

stool, *n.* 8. (*c*) In wooden ships, one of the pieces of plank bolted to the quarters for the purpose of forming and erecting the galleries; also, one of the ornamental blocks for the poop lanterns to stand on abaft. *Knowles*, Naval Architecture. (*d*) In *iron ship-building*, a small foundation or seating for the support of some part of the machinery, as the shaft-bearings, pumps, etc.

stool-pigeon, *n.* 3. One who looks over the hand of a card-player and signals its contents to a confederate.

stop[1], *v. t.* 16. See *to stop down a lens*, under *stop*[1], *v. t.*

stop[1], *n.* 18. In games such as newmarket and pope-Joan, a card which is left in the stock and stops the run of a sequence which is played. Certain named cards are sometimes arbitrarily agreed on for stops.

A *Stop* is a card which baulks or stops the further play in a sequence. It may be the highest card of a suit; or a card next lower in sequence to the card led in a suit already played. For example: Suppose a Seven of Hearts has already been led, and the sequence played up to the King, which is a *Stop*; then the Six of Hearts, being the highest remaining card of that suit, is necessarily a *Stop.*

Amer. Hoyle, p. 331.

19. In *mech.*, an obstacle, such as a pin, peg, or block, placed so as to limit in a definite manner the movement of any part of a machine or instrument.

The cock is quarter stopped so that when it is turned in one direction as far as the *stop*, it is full open and in communication with the inside of the meter.

W. J. Dibdin, Public Lighting, p. 94.

20. In *wrestling*, a counter to any particular hold.—**21.** In *boxing*, a guard that prevents a blow from reaching home.—**Accessory stop,** in *organ-building*, a stop-knob which controls some mechanical contrivance, such as a coupler, the tremulant, the bellows-signal, etc., which is not a true stop, since it does not have a set of pipes connected with it. See *stop*[1], *n.*, 6. Often called an *accessory*, absolutely, or a *mechanical stop*.—**Automatic stop,** a device, in railroad signal systems, by which the failure of an engineer or motorman to observe a danger-signal and stop his train is followed by a cutting off of the power, or an application of brakes to the train independent of his action. Such stops are usually levers which normally lie out of the path of the train when the signals are at safety. When the signal stands in the danger position, the lever rises or swings so as to hit either a valve or an electric switch, or break a fragile piece of pipe, and stop the train.—**Emergency stop,** in a railway-train fitted with a continuous brake, the stoppage of the train by such an application of the brake as brings the full power of the brake-system into action upon the brake-shoes. This stops the train in the shortest possible distance or time, but with ordinary adjustment of the levers the stop is so sudden as to be uncomfortable to passengers. Distinguished from a *service* ★*stop*.—**Manual stop,** in *organ-building*, a stop or set of pipes that belongs to one of the partial organs controlled by or played from a manual keyboard: opposed to a *pedal stop*, which belongs to a partial organ controlled by or played from a pedal keyboard.—**Mechanical stop.** See *accessory* ★*stop*.—**Rudolph's system of stops,** a series of photographic lens-stops in which $\frac{1}{10}$ (f) is the smallest aperture. In this series the exposures corresponding to the stops are inversely related, other things being equal, as the numbers by which they are distinguished.—**Service stop,** in a continuous train-brake system, the arrest of the motion of the train by applying the brakes in the usual or ordinary manner, by which the inertia of the moving mass is gradually overcome. It is used in regular service to bring trains to rest at stations or for other regular stops, by a gradual or step-by-step increase in the braking power, so as to avoid jars or shocks, and to cause the least discomfort to passengers and least injury to the cars of the train. In air-brake service it is effected by successive reductions of the pressure in the continuous train-pipe, with intervals for the equalization of air-pressure in the pipe between reductions. A gradually increasing pressure is thus exerted on the brake-levers and the brake-shoes which bear against the wheels, and a retarding force is exerted which gradually increases in effect as compared with the diminishing living force of the moving mass, until the energy is entirely absorbed and the train stops. See *emergency* ★*stop*.—**Sounding stop,** in *organ-building*, a real stop or set of pipes, or the stop-knob for such a stop: opposed to *accessory* ★*stop*.

stop-bead (stop′bēd), *n.* In *carp.*, a strip secured to the jamb of a door to stop it at the right point when closed: used when there is no rebate cut in the solid frame.

stop-board (stop′bōrd), *n.* In *athletics*, the rim surrounding the circle which marks the position of the shot-putter or hammer-thrower in making his attempt.

stop-gage (stop′gāj), *n.* An instrument for setting the nippers of a cotton-combing machine which hold the cotton while the combing-needles pass through it. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 152.

stop-gate, *n.* **2.** A valve of large size, of the type which slides across the opening it controls. In large sizes for pipe it is also called *gate-valve* and *stop-valve*.

In article 12 the closing of the *stop-gate* is instantaneous, and the kinetic energy of the moving water is absorbed by the elastic compression of the water itself (the pipe being supposed fixed and its possible distension neglected). *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 66.

stop-guard (stop′gärd), *n.* In *archery*, a catch upon the inside of a shooting-glove, or fingertips, to fix the place of the drawing fingers upon the bowstring.

stoping, *n.* **2.** A method by which intrusive igneous masses are supposed to make a way for themselves by breaking off blocks of the overlying rock and passing them downward and backward until wholly or partially absorbed. See the extract.

Daly has recently urged that lavas work out reservoirs and enlarge passageways for themselves by detaching masses of rock from the roofs and sides of the spaces already occupied by them, these masses either melting and mingling with the lava, or else sinking to lower positions in the column. This process he designates *stoping*.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 603.

stoping-bar (stō′ping-bär), *n.* In *quarrying*, a telescopic bar of steel having a jack-screw at one end, used as a support for a rock-drill. The bar, by means of the screw, is firmly wedged between the walls of a shaft or tunnel, the rock-drill being adjustable at any angle and in any position upon the bar. A stoping-bar used vertically between the floor and roof of a tunnel or drift is called a *drifting-column*. A modification of a stoping-bar, having a separate support for the drill and moving upon the bar, is called a *shaft-bar*.

stop-joint (stop′joint), *n.* A device which limits motion in any jointed apparatus.

The common form [of support] is a simple steel sole plate of sufficient size to support the foot and the toes, if their muscles are paralyzed, attached to a light upright provided with a calf band. The upright is usually applied on the inner side of the leg where it is least noticeable. At the ankle there is a "*stop joint*," which allows dorsiflexion but prevents the toe-drop.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 234.

stop-key (stop′kē), *n.* In *lock-making*, a safety-key which, when placed in its lock, may serve to prevent the use of a master-key or any other key from the opposite side of the door.

stop-motion, *n.*—**Back-stop motion,** in *cotton-manuf.*, a mechanism in a sliver-drawing machine for stopping it if one of the sliver-ends breaks.

stop-needle (stop′nē″dl), *n.* A surgical needle with a shoulder which allows it to penetrate into the tissues only to a certain depth.

stop-nut (stop′nut), *n.* A nut used on an adjusting-screw to limit motion in one direction, either of the screw itself or of some part moving upon the screw.

The saddle is adjusted in and out by *stop-nuts* and bolted down on the knee by four bolts with swing handles, as shown. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 30, 1904, p. 242.

stop-off (stop′ôf), *n.* The leaving of a train at a station, before the destination is reached, with the privilege of resuming the journey on a subsequent train and with the original ticket; the privilege of 'stopping off,' or 'over,' in this way. [U. S.]

If a sufficient number join the station and desire the organization of a party to make the trip together, such organization will be undertaken and the trip will be made by one of the northern transcontinental routes with the usual *stop-offs* in the mountains.
Science, April 22, 1904, p. 676.

stop-order, *n.* **2.** An order issued out of the court of chancery on petition of one having an assigned or other interest in funds in the hands of the paymaster-general of that court, staying the payment thereof. Any person who has a lien on funds in court may obtain a stop-order. [Eng.]

stopper, *n.* **4.** In the Bahamas, either of two trees, (*a*) the red rodwood, *Eugenia axillaris*, and (*b*) the marlberry, *Icacorea paniculata*. See *marlberry*.—**Check-stoppers,** a series of short lengths of rope, called 'stops,' fastened to an anchor-cable, or other chain, and designed to part in turn as the cable runs out, but to serve as a check to the natural rapidity of its motion.—**Dog-stoppers,** collectively, ropes secured to the mainmast, bitts, hatch, etc., as auxiliary to the deck-stoppers, and which take their respective names according to the place they occupy on deck.—**Hatch-stopper,** a strong rope fastened in the hatch to assist the deck-stopper. Iron stoppers are employed as hatch-stoppers, being situated in the corners of the hatches, with compressors on the lower deck. Iron levers, controlled by a tackle, compress the chain-cable and stop it from running.—**Lanyard-stopper,** a short length of rope with a large knot in one end and a rope lanyard of a smaller sized rope, while the other end of the stopper has a large hook or shackle. The latter secures into an eye-bolt in the deck, and the lanyard is wound about the cable and stopper, while the knot keeps it from slipping.—**Lever-stopper,** an iron casting holding one link of chain which is kept in place by the use of a turn-screw, or lever. See *hatch-*★*stopper*.—**Mechanical-stopper,** a contrivance for checking the running out of a cable, and also for controlling the running in of a cable when it is being stowed in the chain-lockers.—**Rope-stopper.** Same as *lanyard-*★*stopper*.

stopping-off (stop″ing-ôf′), *n.* In electroplating, deposition on the exposed portions of a surface the remainder of which is protected by a non-conducting coat of varnish or wax.

stop-ridge, *n.* **2.** In drains and other piping, a ridge which prevents one section slipping too far over another at the joints. Examples have been found in excavations of prehistoric Cnosus in Crete. *A. J. Evans*, in An. Brit. School at Athens, 1901–02, p. 14.

stop-shaft (stop′shaft), *n.* A mechanism that will lock or stop the motion of a shaft either lengthwise or when it has traversed a certain part of a revolution, or a multiple of such part: used in printing-presses, gear-cutters, and other machines.

stop-swing (stop′swing), *n.* In club-swinging, the act of bringing the club against the opposite arm, thus reversing its swing.

storage, *n.*—**Capillary storage-capacity,** the quantity of moisture that can be held in a given volume of soil in the shape of capillary films surrounding the particles of soil. This capacity increases from the surface down to the ground-water level in accordance with the laws of capillarity.—**Storage reservoir.** See ★*reservoir*.

storage-boom (stōr′āj-bōm), *n.* A strong boom used to hold logs in storage at a sawmill. Also *holding-boom*.

storage-cell (stōr′āj-sel), *n.* An electric accumulator.

storage-track (stōr′āj-trak), *n.* In *railroading*, any track at a drill-yard or terminal yard on which loaded or empty cars are stored for cleaning, or safe-keeping between runs.

store[3], *n.* **5.** An animal bought to be fattened for the market; store cattle. *E. E. Morris* Austral English. [Australia.]

They then, if '*stores*,' pass to the rich salt-bush country of Riverina.
W. H. L. Ranken, Dominion of Australia, xiii.

storesin (stō′rez-in), *n.* [*sto*(*rax*) + *resin*.] An amorphous compound, $C_{36}H_{55}(OH)_3$, the chief constituent of the resinous balsam storax.

stork, *n.*—**Ibis stork, simbil,** *Ciconia abdimii*, a species confined to Africa. Its general color is black above with green and purple reflections, and white below. The greenish-yellow bill is slightly curved; the face, bare and red.—**Whale-billed stork,** *Balæniceps rex*: same as *whale-headed* or *shoe-billed stork*. See *whale-head*.

storm, *n.*—**Espy's theory of storms,** the explanation of the method of the formation and maintenance of storms as due to the evolution of latent heat by the condensing moisture of ascending moist air, whereby the cloud becomes specifically lighter than the surrounding air at the same level, thus forming an up-draft and a continued process of condensation. With the addition of the whirlwind tendency where the air flows inward and upward, Espy's theory forms the foundation of modern meteorology.—**Law of storms.** See ★*hurricane distance*.

storm-beach (stôrm′bēch), *n.* A beach the form of which has been determined by a storm of unusual strength. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., pp. 381, 580.

Stormberg beds. See ★*bed*[1].

storm-breeder (stôrm′brē″dėr), *n.* A day or condition of weather regarded as likely to 'breed' or produce a storm: said, usually, of warm moist days of winter or hot hours or days of summer.

storm-clock (stôrm′klok), *n.* A meteorograph; specifically, the self-registering meteorological apparatus devised and named by Sir Francis Ronalds.

storm-coat (stôrm′kōt), *n.* A waterproof coat or mackintosh; also, a heavy ulster.

storm-jib (stôrm′jib), *n.* A small jib made of heavy canvas and used in bad weather.

stormward, stormwards (stôrm′ wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* **I.** *a.* Turned toward or facing the storm.

So every year that falls with noiseless flake
Should fill old scars up on the *stormward* side.
Lowell, The Oak, st. 4.

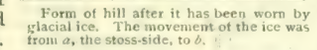
II. *adv.* Moving toward the storm; in such a way as to face the storm.

The team made little progress *stormward*, for the blizzard was raging more furiously and they had left the shelter of the woods. *N. Y. Times*, April 11, 1888.

storm-wave (stôrm′wāv), *n.* A wave of water piled up on a coast or at sea by strong ocean winds.

story[2], *n.*—**Lower story, upper story.** (*b*) In *forestry*. See ★*two-storied*.

stoss-side (stos′sīd), *n.* [G. *stoss*, a thrust, push, knock (*stossen*, thrust, push), + E. *side*.]



Form of hill after it has been worn by glacial ice. The movement of the ice was from *a*, the stoss-side, to *b*.

The side (of a hill, etc.) that receives (or has received) the thrust of a glacier, or other impulse. *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, p. 47.

There was also more rapid erosion upon the north or *stoss side* of hills than upon the southern or lee side, against which the ice-currents had little chance to scour.
Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc., XXX. 225.

stott, *v. i.* See *stot*[2]. *W. J. Travis*, Practical Golf, p. 134.

stotter (stot′ėr), *n.* [*stot*[2] + *-er*[1].] In *golf*, a ball that stots or bounces: generally used in some such expression as 'a good *stotter*,' meaning a ball that possesses resiliency and bounces well upon being dropped on a hard, flat surface. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 52.

stouker (stou′kėr), *n.* [Also *stowker*; a dial. form of *stalker*, < *stalk*, handle, + *-er*[1].] A workman in a pottery who makes and attaches handles, feet, and spouts to vessels. [Eng.]

stouking (stou′king), *n.* [Also *stowking*; a dial. form of *stalking*.] The making and attaching of handles and spouts to vessels. [Eng.]

stovaine (stō′vā-in), *n.* [*stove*[1], *n.*, + *-a-* + *-ine*[2]: an arbitrary rendering into English of F. *Fourneau* ('stove'), the name of the discoverer.] The hydrochlorid of benzoylethyldimethylaminopropanol, $CH_3C(C_2H_5)(OC_7H_5O)CH_2N(CH_3)_2HCl$: a local anesthetic

resembling cocaine but weaker in its effect and less poisonous. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 14, 1907, p. 443.

stove[1], *n.* **7.** A chamber in which hides are dehaired.—**Cowper's stove,** a stove used to heat the blast for the iron blast-furnace by means of the waste heat from the same furnace. It consists of a circular wrought-iron tower about 100 feet high and from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, lined with fire-brick. The body of the stove is occupied by a checkerwork of fire-brick shaped to form hexagonal channels. Each blast-furnace is accompanied by four hot-blast stoves. At any one time three of these stoves are occupied by burning the waste gases from the blast-furnace within the channels described. The effect of this combustion is to heat the fire-brick of the channel to a very high temperature. The fourth stove, having been previously heated as described, is used for the passage of the blast from the blowing-engine to the furnace. It thus gives up the heat impounded in its fire-brick to the air. When this stove has become somewhat cooled by this process, the air is switched through another of the stoves. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, 1893, p. 311.—**Hanging stove** (*naut.*), a stove suspended from a deck-beam to keep it free of the deck.—**Hot-blast stove,** the oven or inclosed chamber, usually now of fire-brick, in which air is heated on its way from the blowing-cylinders to the blast-furnace in which iron is smelted.—**Massick's and Crooke's hot-blast stove,** a stove which has a wide combustion-chamber in the center and a heating-chamber divided by radial and concentric walls into annular passages. The gases enter the chimney after having passed through three sets of tubes.—**Napier's stove,** a stove for heating ordinary dwelling-rooms by means of solid fuel, which is very economically used. It consists essentially of two concentric cylinders, in the inner of which the fuel is burned, while the gaseous products of combustion are carried from top to bottom of the space between this and the outer cylinder before passing off to the chimney.—**Pistol-pipe stove,** a hot-blast stove with a single vertical pipe divided longitudinally and bent over in the form of a pistol-stock. The cold air entering one division descends through the other, and after becoming heated by the furnace passes off to the twyers.—**René Duvoir stove,** a hot-air stove or furnace much used in France for heating houses and factories. The hot gases from the fireplace are carried off through a number of cast-iron pipes around which circulates the air to be heated, which is then distributed by flues to the various rooms of the building.—**Reservoir stove.** (*a*) A stove having a reservoir for coal; a self-feeder. (*b*) A stove having a tank or reservoir for hot water.—**Spoor's stove,** a stove for domestic warming of rooms, in which the hot gases from the fire are made to pass upward and downward round the circumference of the fireplace before reaching the chimney, and the round grate can be turned on an axis in order to remove ashes.—**Talabot stove,** a hot-air stove, designed by M. Talabot, and used to heat the Chambre des Députés in Paris. The air to be heated was passed through a number of horizontal cast-iron pipes set in an arched fireplace of brick.—**Tinners' stove.** See ★*tinner*.—**Whitwell's stove,** a stove for heating the blast on its way from the blowing-engine to the iron blast-furnace. It is lined with fire-brick. It is distinguished from the Cowper stove by the fact that the air must make several passes up and down through the Whitwell stove, whereas, in the Cowper stove, it makes one pass up and back.

stove[1], *v. t.* **1.** (*f*) In the manufacture of explosives, to dry (the granulated powder) by exposure to warm air in a 'stove' or drying-room fitted with shelves under which run lines of steam-pipe. A similar drying process is applied in the manufacture of smokeless powder to remove any remains of acetone.

All cordite, after pressing, is dried in stoves. . . . The object of the *stoving* is to remove the acetone and any moisture from the cordite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 24.

3. In *wool-bleaching*, to expose (woolen yarn or cloth) in a dampened condition to the fumes of burning sulphur, and hence to the action of sulphurous acid, in a closed, usually wooden, building. The same treatment is sometimes applied to silk.

stove[2], *pret.* and *pp.*—**Stove up,** said of iron forgings or bars which are locally heated and then struck in the direction of their length; upset. The effect of this is to increase the diameter at the heated part, but at the expense of the length. The metal for heads of bolts is often secured by upsetting, as well as the parts of bridge-rods which are to carry the screw-threads when it is desired that the rod at the bottom of the threads shall be as strong as or stronger than the body of the bar.

stove-blacking (stōv′blak″ing), *n.* A preparation of graphite or plumbago used to rub over the surface of iron stoves, in order to give it a glossy appearance and to protect the iron from rusting.

stove-bolt (stōv′bōlt), *n.* A small bolt with a slot in the head for a screw-driver and with a square nut on the screw.

stove-lid (stōv′lid), *n.* A cover, usually a circular disk, fitting an opening in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

stove-lifter (stōv′lif″tėr), *n.* A tool for lifting a stove-lid from the stove.

stove-mat (stōv′mat), *n.* A mat (usually circular) of asbestos cloth used to place on a cooking-stove.

stover[1], *n.* (*b*) In American agriculture, the stalks of Indian corn collectively, after removal of the ears but including the leaves, used as fodder.

stove-shelf (stōv′shelf), *n.* A metallic shelf over the back part of a cooking-stove or range, often attached to the rising-pipe. It is intended to be in the rising currents of hot air around the stove and to carry plates to be warmed, or to keep cooked food warm until it is called for.

stow[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To conceal one's self on a ship (with a view to a free passage): with *away*. See *stowaway*.

[He] . . . opened his campaign by *stowing away* in one of [the ship's] boats.
R. Kipling, Bonds of Discipline, in Traffics and Discoveries, p. 38.

stowker, *n.* Same as ★*stouker*.

stowking, *n.* Same as ★*stouking*.

str. A contraction of *steamer*.

strabometry (strā-bom′e-tri), *n.* [NL. *strab-(ismus)* + *-o-* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the degree of strabismus.

Strad[2] (sträd), *n.* An abbreviation of ★*Stradivari*.

straddle-mill (strad′l-mil), *n.* A revolving milling-machine cutter, either solid or made up of several cutters set side by side in a gang, which will cut or finish the top and sides of the work at the same time, when it is presented to the cutters in the plane in which they revolve, or at right angles to their common axis. This can only be done when the outside cutters have cutting-edges on their inside faces, or appear to straddle the work. The straddle-mill generally faces the top and sides of the work at the same time.

Stradivari, Stradivarius (strä-di-vä′rē, strad-i-vā′ri-us), *n.* The name of Antonio Stradivari (Latinized *Stradivarius*) of Cremona (d. 1737), a famous violin-maker, applied to a violin or similar instrument made by him.

straggle, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To rough-dress (a stone for grinding) by a wriggling motion of the dressing-tool, so as to give a roughened surface; rag.

straight[1], *n.* **4.** In *geom.*, a straight line.—**5.** In *trap-shooting*, a perfect score.

In the 10-bird event W. . . . and C. each made a *straight*. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 160.

Alternate straight, in *poker*, a sequence of alternate cards, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10: usually played to beat two pairs.—**Basal straights,** in *geom.*, the four straight lines touched by a range of conics.—**Brocard straight,** the straight line determined by the Brocard points Ω, Ω′.—**Dutch straight,** in *poker*, an *alternate* ★*straight* (which see).—**Euler's straight,** the straight line on which are the centroid, G, the orthocenter, H, and the circumcenter, O, of any triangle ABC.—**Figurative straight,** the straight line at infinity on which all points at infinity on a plane lie.—**Frégier straight** of a point P, the polar of the Frégier point F of P. F is the cointersection point of chords of the conic which subtend a right angle at the fixed point P of the conic. F is on the normal at P.—**Harmonic straights.** Same as *harmonic flat pencil*. See *harmonic pencil*.—**Harmonic straights of a ruled system,** in *projective geom.*, four straights cut in four harmonic points by one (and so by every) guide-straight.—**Inside straight,** in *poker*, a sequence which is broken in the middle, such as 5, 6, 8, 9, or 3, 5, 6, 7.—**Lemoine straight,** the polar of the Lemoine point of a triangle with respect to its circumcircle.—**One-end straight,** in *poker*, a four-card straight which only one card will fill, such as A, K, Q, J.—**Open-end straight,** in *poker*, a four-card straight which is open at both ends, so that either of two cards will fill it, such as 5, 6, 7, 8.—**Pascal straight,** in *geom.*, the straight line on which intersect the three opposite pairs in any complete set of connectors of a hexastigm whose dots are in a conic.—**Sheaf of straights.** See ★*sheaf*[1].—**Simson straight** of a point P on the circumcircle of triangle ABC, the bearer of the feet of the three perpendiculars from P to the sides of ABC.—**Space of straights.** See ★*space*.

straightaway, *a.* **II.** *n.* A race-course which is without turn or curve; also a race which is run without turning or curving.

The discovery of this new course is a matter of importance to all interested in the mile *straightaway*, because it will offer an opportunity for the record to be lowered oftener than once a year, thus making it possible for this country to keep up with record developments abroad.
Automobile Topics, May 27, 1905, p. 447.

straight-bolt (strāt′bōlt), *n.* A soldering-bit or copper 'iron' the axis of which is in line with the shank and handle.

straight-bred (strāt′bred), *p. a.* Descended from a given breed without mixture of other blood; pure-blooded: applied to cattle and other domesticated animals.

The Gazette is asked for information in reference to certain so-called "pure" or "*straight-bred*" strains of pedigreed cattle; particularly those spoken of as "pure Cruickshank" Short-horns. In this latter case the term "pure" or "straight" is properly applied only to such cattle as have been bred on both sides from stock descending from animals bred by the late Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton farm, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, without admixture of blood from other herds.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 57.

straight-edge, *n.* **2.** A wooden board or metal strip, with an edge accurately planed, used in irrigation for laying out ditches in connection with a level or plumb-bob and in place of a surveyor's level.

The pioneer irrigators in planning a ditch use a *straightedge* or board a rod long (16.5 feet), on one end of which is a block projecting one-half of an inch or an inch. When this board is placed horizontally, the lower projecting point will thus indicate a fall of one-half of an inch or an inch to the rod. By this means points are determined at intervals of a rod where stakes may be driven into the ground, marking out the course of the ditch upon a slightly ascending or descending grade, according as the work is begun from the lower or upper end.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22599.

straightening-roll (strāt′ning-rōl), *n.* A machine, allied to the bending-roll, used in straightening out bent or wrinkled metal plates or sheets. It consists of three lower rolls and four upper rolls placed in housings immediately above them, all being geared together.

straightest (strā′test), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Superlative of *straight*.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *spheries*, a great circle, the analogue of the straight, being unbounded but determined by any two points not opposites.

straight-field (strāt′fēld), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 straight lines on a plane.

Straight-over draft. See ★*draft*[1].

straight-rail (strāt′rāl), *n.* In *carom billiards*, a straightforward movement by which, with the aid of the parallel cushion, three balls are carried around the table. A limit was placed upon it in 1879, and since that time it has been little played, and generally for exhibition only.

straights-geometry (strāts′jē-om″e-tri), *n.* Geometry with the straight line as element.

straight-sheaf (strāt′shēf), *n.* In *geom.*, the ∞^2 straights on a point.

straight-spoken (strāt-spō′ken), *a.* Straightforward and truthful in speech. [Colloq.] *Dialect Notes*, III. iii.

straightway (strāt′wā), *a.* Permitting something, as a fluid, to pass without changes of direction: used of valves or fittings for pipe.—**Straightway valve.** See ★*valve*.

strain[1], *v. t.* **14.** In *photog.*, said of a lens when an object is brought so near that the image appears distorted.

But if brought nearer than a certain point, the lens will be what is termed "*strained*," and the image will become dreadfully distorted. It is for this reason that long focus lenses are specially constructed for obtaining large images. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 262.

strain[1], *n.*—**Components of a strain,** six quantities continuously variable from point to point, which determine the positions of the particles of a body when it is strained. They are quantities in terms of which the extensions and contractions of all the lines joining particles of a body which are near together can be expressed.—**Dielectric strain,** the mechanical effect upon a dielectric of the stress exerted by an electrostatic field of force.—**Differential strain,** a strain caused by a variable or a moving load.—**Elongation strain,** the percentage of elongation of a piece of material being tested in a testing-machine. It is the amount of stretch expressed as a fraction whose numerator is the amount of stretch in the test-specimen and whose denominator is the length between the gage-marks on the specimen within which the observed amount of stretch is measured.—**Intrinsic strain,** in *phys.*, an internal strain affecting a portion of a solid but not producing deformation of the body as a whole, as the strains produced within a mass of glass which has been suddenly cooled.—**Irrotational strain.** Same as *pure strain* (which see, under *strain*[1]).—**Level of no strain.** See ★*level*[1].—**Magnetic strain,** the mechanical effect of the stress exerted by a magnetic field. See *magneto-striction*.—**Optical strain,** any deformation of an isotropic medium which renders it doubly refracting; any strain which affects the optical properties of a transparent medium.—**Strain-energy method,** a method of calculating the deflection of a beam or structure, which involves finding the energy necessary to do the work of deflecting the beam by a given amount. If the load is not applied for a long enough period, the deflection will not reach the maximum attainable with the given load.—**Strain sensation,** in *psychol.*, a kinesthetic sensation, having the quality of strain, and referred by most authors to the sensory nerve-endings of the tendons.

When we are trying to remember a name or are pondering a difficult problem we notice the presence of *strain-sensations*.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 247.

Tensile strain. See ★*tensile*.

strain[2], *n.* **1.** (*b*) In *agri.* and *hort.*, a group of cultivated plants derived from a race which does not differ from the original race in visible taxonomic characters, but into which has been bred some intrinsic quality, such as a tendency to yield heavily, or a better adaptability to a certain environment. If a breeder

by the careful selection of blue-stem wheat should produce a sort of blue-stem which differs from the original race only in the ability to give greater yields, it would be called a strain of blue-stem. *H. J. Webber*, in Science, Oct. 16, 1903, p. 502. Compare ★*race*[3], 5 (*c*).—**7.** A name given in Ireland to long masses of half-molded peat before the latter is cut up into briquets for drying and subsequent burning. The peat is excavated from the bog, and by a machine is torn, comminuted, kneaded, and pressed, leaving the machine in continuous rods or bars (strains). On drying, the strains shrink to about half their size when wet.

The machine digs out, elevates, and drops into the dump-cars a ton of raw peat every five minutes. It is transported to the machine, conveniently located at the edge of the bog, which tears, pulverizes, kneads, and presses the plastic mass out into long masses or "*strains*," which are cut into sections a foot long and dried in the open air to hard, tough blocks, which resist rain and bear transportation to any distance.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 21, 1904, p. 23735.

strain-diagram (strān′dī″a̤-gram), *n.* See ★*diagram*.

strainer, *n.*—**Macomb strainer,** in *ship-building*, a fitting forming part of a suction-pipe for bilge-water. The inlet-pipe is attached near the top of the strainer-casing, the outlet-pipe at the bottom. In the interior, between the inlet and the outlet, is a strainer in the form of a basket which can be removed for cleaning by taking off a water-tight cover which forms the top of the casing.

strainer-cooler (strā′nėr-kö″lėr), *n.* Same as ★*scrap-hopper*.

straining-head (strā′ning-hed), *n.* In a testing machine for metals and other materials, the part which is operated by power to produce stress in the test-piece and cause the strain of which its deformation is the measure. This head may be actuated by hydraulic pressure or by screws, one end of the test-piece being fastened to the head by a holder or wedges, while the other is held in a similar holder in a part connected to the weighing-levers and scale-beam.

straining-screw (strā′ning-skrō), *n.* The screw, or one of a pair of screws, in a machine for testing the strength and resistance of materials, by which the power is applied to produce deformation; or, one of the screws by which the movable head is adjusted in such machines to fit them for different lengths of test-piece.

strain-insulator (strān′in″sụ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* See ★*insulator*.

strain-quadric (strān′kwod″rik), *n.* The quadric surface whose axes coincide with the axes of the strain and in length are proportional to the tangents of the angles whose sines are the quotients of old radii vectors by new ones in the same directions.

strain-slip (strān′slip), *n.* Slipping along a plane of fracture, as in rocks, whereby a strain is eased.

The second cleavage being of the nature of *strain-slip*, its development along the axial planes of the folds is of interest, and is briefly discussed.
Nature, March 12, 1908, p. 454.

strait[1], *n.* **7.** *pl.* See *cod-liver oil*.

strake[2], *n.*—**Bilge strake.** See ★*bilge-strake*.—**Ceiling-strakes,** in *naval arch.*, the strakes worked below the lower deck-clamps.—**Deck-strakes,** in *naval arch.*, deck-planking.—**Passing strake.** See *shift of* ★*butts*.—**Raised strake,** a strake between two adjacent sunken strakes which laps over the mat the edges and is separated from the frames by liners of the same thickness as the sunken strakes. See cut under ★*liner*[2], 5.—**Sunken strake,** a strake of plating in direct contact with the frames. Also called *inner strake*.

strand[1], *v. i.* **1.** Specifically, in *law*, to ground: said of the running of a vessel by accident upon the sands or rocks so that she is helpless there for some time.

strand-line (strand′līn), *n.* A shore-line; also, a shore-line from which the sea or a lake has receded.

But it is in Scotland that the former "*strand-lines*' are most abundantly and most clearly developed. . . . Where most fully developed, as near Tain, they are at least five in number, and follow each other in successive platforms at heights of about 15, 25, 50, 75, and 100 feet.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 648.

strand-looper (strand′lö″pėr), *n.* [*strand* + D. *looper*, runner.] One living on the coast and getting his living largely along the shore. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1900, p. 47.

The inquiry starts from a series, unfortunately limited in numbers, of skulls of the race known as the *Strandloopers* found in caves along the south-eastern seaboard. These constitute a group more pure than that of the Bushmen, and apparently quite distinct from that of the Hottentots. The up-country Bushmen are intermediate between the *Strandloopers* and the Hottentots. The latter, again, present dimensions between the up-country Bushmen and the Bantu, and in many characters they approach the Negroes of British Central Africa more closely than the Kafir tribes of the east coast.
Nature, Jan. 2, 1908, p. 211.

strand-plant (strand′plant), *n.* A plant belonging to, or characteristic of, the vegetation of the strand of the sea. See the extract.

Dr. Holtermann describes three other formations of *strand-plants* besides the mangroves, viz., first the plants of moist sand, which fall into two categories, (1) those growing on the edge of the sea, absorbing salt water, and possessing water-tissue; (2) those growing further from the sea, with fresh bottom-water, which have no special xerophilous adaptations. Secondly, the dune plants, a highly xerophilous type; and, thirdly, the plants growing on salty mud, which have internal water-tissue, and resemble succulent desert-plants in many anatomical features.
Nature, Feb. 6, 1908, p. 313.

stranger, *n.* **8.** A name in Victoria and Tasmania for a labroid fish, *Odax richardsoni*. Also called *rock-whiting*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Strangers' cold.** See ★*cold*.

strangle, *n.* **3.** In *wrestling*, a hold by which the wrestler's breathing is hampered.

strangler-tree (strang′glėr-trē), *n.* Either of two tropical American trees, *Clusia rosea* and *C. alba*, which grow usually as parasites on other trees, often killing them. The roots spread over the trunk and downward until the ground is reached, when other roots are formed, and the tree comes finally to be supported by its own trunk. See ★*aralie*, ★*cupay*, and *Clusia*.

strap, *n.* **8.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The narrow band which surrounds the disk of a steam-engine eccentric and forms the bearing-surface for the eccentric-rod. It is usually separate from the latter and bolted to it, generally in two parts to permit adjustment for wear. (*b*) An enveloping band of steel, somewhat U-shaped, which passes around the outside of the brasses at the ends of a steam-engine connecting-rod, and, by means of bolts, wedges, and gib and key, makes a solid unit of the connecting-rod end or stub, while providing for easy adjustment or renewal as wear occurs upon the bearings on the pins. *F. R. Hutton*, Power Plants, p. 340.—**9.** In *iron ship-building*, a narrow strip of plate or a bar with a wide flange used to unite two parts to each of which the strap is riveted. See also ★*butt-strap* and ★*seam-strap*.

strap-bar (strap′bär), *n.* **1.** The bar which carries the belt-fork on a counter-shaft combination or similar place, where a belt is to be shifted from a fast to a loose pulley on a shaft. The bar is guided by slots in brackets projecting from the hangers, and may be moved in the direction of its length by cords over pulleys or by a lever. [Eng.]—**2.** One of the bars connecting the first transverse bar of a cupel-hearth with the frame or test-ring. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 701.

strap-bolt, *n.* **2.** A lug-bolt with round threaded portions at both ends, so that the strap part may be bent into U-shape around some element and the latter be drawn against the surface through which the threaded ends pass.

strap-brake (strap′brāk), *n.* A brake in which the frictional contact surface is a flexible metal strap surrounding a cylindrical bearing surface, instead of a shoe or block bearing or a small surface only.

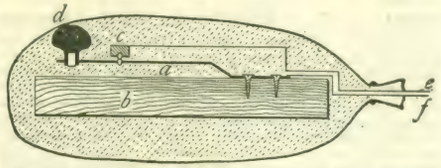
strap-copper (strap′kop″ėr), *n.* Copper in flat bands. *Amer. Inventor*, June 1, 1904, p. 246.

strap-driven (strap′driv″n), *a.* **1.** Same as ★*belt-driven*. [Eng.]—**2.** Driven by means of a narrow metal band surrounding the driving part, as of an eccentric-rod. *The Engineer* (London), Feb., 1901, p. 124.

strap-fork (strap′fôrk), *n.* A device with two prongs for guiding a driving-belt from one pulley to another on a machine. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 7.

strap-iron (strap′ī″ėrn), *n.* A form of flat iron in which the thickness is small compared with the width, being small enough to make the ductile stock bend easily around corners when used as a tie or strap for securing packages, such as bundles of shingles, hay-bales, and the like. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Oct., 1904, p. 665.

strap-key (strap′kē), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a noiseless break-key used in experiments on



Strap-key.

a, elastic brass strip mounted on wooden block, *b*; *c*, brass stop to keep free end of *a* from rising beyond the desired height (platinum points, attached to *a* and *c*, insure contact); *d*, button, pressure on which breaks contact; *e*, *f*, wires projecting from the rubber bag.

tapping. An elastic brass strip, mounted on a wooden block, carries a button for the finger; a platinum point on its upper surface is in contact with a platinum plate on a brass stop fixed above it; and the whole key is incased in a rubber bag packed with felt. A very small pressure on the button breaks the circuit without noise. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 529.

strap-loop (strap′löp), *n.* A flat band or strap bent to form a loop, or to be used as a clip by securing the two ends.

strapping[1], *n.* **4.** In *surg.*, the application of strips of adhesive plaster, one overlapping the other so as to cover the surface and make pressure upon it: a method employed in the treatment of ulcers and open wounds.

strapping-machine (strap′ing-ma̤-shēn″), *n.* See ★*sandpapering-machine*.

strapping-motion (strap′ing-mō″shọn), *n.* Same as ★*governing-motion*.

strap-rail (strap′rāl), *n.* A flat rail laid upon a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

strap-wire (strap′wir), *n.* A wire or bar of rectangular cross-section sometimes used in the construction of armature-coils for electric generators and motors.

strascicando (strä-shē-kän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *strascicare*, drag, parallel to *strascinare*, drag, freq. verb ult., < L. *trahere*, drag. See *tract*[1].] In *music*, in a drawling, dragging manner.

strascicato (strä-shē-kä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *strascicare*, drag. See ★*strascicando*.] Same as ★*strascicando*.

strascino (strä′shē-nō), *n.* [It., < *strascinare*, drag. See ★*strascicando*.] In *music*, a slurred, drawling effect in passing from one tone to another. Compare *portamento*.

stratal (strā′tal), *a.* [*stratum* + *-al*[1].] Related in some way to strata.

strategos (stra-tē′gos), *n.* [Gr. στρατηγός, the leader of an army, a general. See *strategus* and *strategy*.] A war-game or kriegspiel. See *kriegspiel*.

stratic (strat′ik), *a.* [*strat(um)* + *-ic*.] Same as *stratigraphic*. [Rare.]

straticulation (strā-tik-ụ̄-lā′shọn), *n.* [*straticulat(e)*, *v.*, + *-ion*. See *straticulate*, *a.*] The apparent stratification which appears in glacial ice.

(d) Slipping along planes of bedding or *straticulation*, or those of the blue bands. — This slipping has been shown to be a fact in several glaciers, by Forel (1889); among them, the Bossons Glacier at Chamouni. In the lower part of a glacier these planes have a dip up stream, and as a consequence the mass of the glacier above, as it flows along, rises by slipping along one or more of the planes of lamellar structure.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 246.

stratify, *v. t.* **2.** To preserve (tree-seeds) by spreading them in layers alternating with layers of earth or sand.

Stratigraphic geology, the study of the chronological succession of the great formations of the earth's crust and the sequence of events of which they contain the record; stratigraphy. It determines the order of succession of the various plants and animals which in past time have peopled the earth, and thereby seeks to unravel the story of the earth as made known by the rocks of the crust. Further, by comparing the sequence of rocks in one country with that in another, materials are furnished for determining the successive stages in the geographical evolution of the various portions of the earth's surface. Also called *historical geology* or *geologic history*.

stratiomyid (strat″i-ọ̄-mī′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Stratiomyidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Stratiomyidæ*.

strato-cumulus, *n.* See ★*cloud*[1], 1.

stratum, *n.* (*c*) In *archæol. excavations*, one of the layers of deposits left by successive civilizations, as in the

overlying cities at Hissarlik, the ancient Troy.—**Correlate strata.** See ★*correlate.*—**Stratum moleculare,** the outermost layer of the cerebral cortex.—**Stratum mucosum.** Same as *rete mucosum.*—**Stratum vasculare,** the muscular wall of the uterus between the mucous and the peritoneal membranes.

stratus, *n.* See ★*cloud*[1], 1. The International Conference at Innsbruck in Sept., 1905, officially adopted the following for international use: "Instead of 'raised fog in a horizontal layer' *stratus* should be defined as 'a uniform layer of cloud similar to fog but which does not rest on the ground': the complete absence of details distinguishes the stratus from other compact forms of cloud."—**Stratus maculosus,** the mackerel-cloud or mackerel-sky.

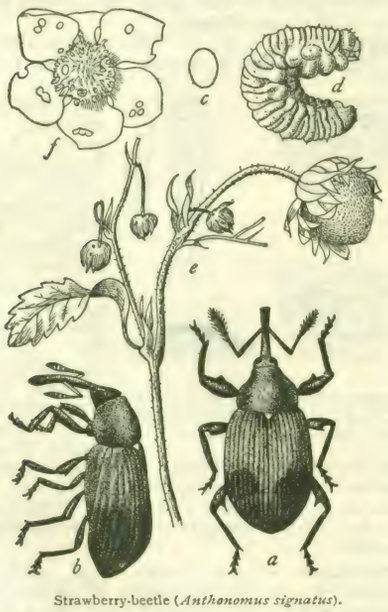
straw[1]. **I.** *n.*—**Broom-straw.** See *broom-*★*sedge.*

II. *a.*—**Straw ring,** a ring of plaited straw used in chemical laboratories to support a round-bottomed vessel, such as a flask or capsule, in an upright position.

straw-bass (strâ′bȧs), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides.*

strawberry, *n.*—**Crushed strawberry.** (*b*) In *ceram.*, a glaze of Chinese porcelain; a variety of peach-bloom.—**Indian strawberry.** (*a*) *Duchesnea Indica.* Also called *mock strawberry* and *yellow strawberry.* (*b*) The strawberry-blite, *Blitum capitatum.*—**Leaf-blotch of strawberry.** See ★*leaf-blotch.*—**Mock-strawberry.** Same as *Indian* ★*strawberry* (*a*).—**Neat strawberry leaf-roller.** See ★*leaf-roller.*—**Spotted strawberry leaf-beetle.** Same as *spotted* ★*paria.*—**Strawberry blond,** a red-haired person. [Slang, U. S.] *Stand. Dict.*—**Strawberry false-worm.** Same as ★*strawberry-slug.*—**Strawberry leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle.*—**Strawberry leaf-spot.** See ★*leaf-spot.*—**Strawberry root-louse.** See ★*root-louse.*—**Strawberry span-worm.** Same as *horned* ★*span-worm.*—**Yellow strawberry.** Same as *Indian* ★*strawberry* (*a*).

strawberry-beetle (strâ′ber-i-bē″tl), *n.* **1.** In America, the little curculionid, *Anthonomus*



Strawberry-beetle (*Anthonomus signatus*).

a, adult from above; *b*, same from side; *c*, outline of egg; *d*, larva; *e*, strawberry spray showing work in bud and stem; *f*, open bud showing egg and punctures: *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* greatly enlarged. (After Chittenden and Riley, U. S. D. A.)

signatus, a small blackish beetle which lays its eggs in the developing buds of the strawberry. Also called the *strawberry-weevil.*—**2.** An Australian curculionid, *Rhinaria perdix*, whose larva bores into the crown and leaf-stalks of the strawberry.

strawberry-blight (strâ′ber-i-blīt), *n.* See ★*blight.*

strawberry-bug (strâ′ber-i-bug), *n.* **1.** An insect, *Lygus pratensis*, which produces the so-called buttoning of strawberries.—**2.** The flea-like negro-bug, *Corimelæna pulicaria.* See *negro-bug.*

strawberry-fern (strâ′ber-i-fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

strawberry-mildew (strâ′ber-i-mil″dū), *n.* See ★*mildew.*

strawberry-slug (strâ′ber-i-slug), *n.* The larva of an American saw-fly, *Harpiphorus maculatus.* It eats the leaves of the strawberry. Also called *strawberry false-worm.*

straw-boss (strâ′bos), *n.* A subforeman in a logging-camp. [Colloq.]

straw-knife (strâ′nīf), *n.* A knife used for splitting and cutting straws.

straw-lily (strâ′lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily.*

straw-plait (strâ′plāt), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of plaits or braids of straw; pertaining to the plaiting of straw into braids for the manufacture of bonnets and hats.

[There is] an early reference to the *straw-plait* industry in Miss Agnes Strickland's 'Queens of Scotland,' where the story goes that Mary, Queen of Scots, imported the art into Scotland from Lorraine.
N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 413.

straw-plaiting (strâ′plā″ting), *n.* The trade of plaiting straw for bonnets, etc. See *Dunstable straw*, under *straw*[1].

straw-shoes (strâ′shöz), *n.* A man of straw. See *man of straw* (*b*), under *man.*

An advocate or lawyer who wanted a convenient witness knew by these signs [a straw in one of the shoes] when to find one, and the colloquy between the parties was brief. 'Don't you remember?' said the advocate (the party looked at the fee and gave no sign; but the fee increased, and the powers of memory increased with it)—'To be sure I do!' 'Then come into court and swear it.' And *straw-shoes* went into court and swore it. Athens abounded in *straw-shoes.* *Bouvier*, Law Dict.

strawsonizer (strâ′son-ī-zėr), *n.* [*Strawson*, the name of the inventor, + *-iz(e)* + *-er.*] A horse machine for distributing seeds, manures, insecticides, etc., operating by means of a strong blast from a fan. *H. J. Webb*, Advanced Agriculture, p. 38. [Eng.]

straw-worm, *n.*—**Barley straw-worm,** an American joint-worm, *Isosoma hordei*, which affects barley. See *joint-worm*, 2.

stray[1], *n.* **5.** In wireless telegraphy, a disturbance due to fluctuating differences of potential between the top of the antennæ of a receiving station and the earth which sometimes affects the recording instrument and interferes with signaling. Also called an *X.*

This transforming device serves to effect an electrical connection between the open-circuit resonator and the local primary circuit, thus permitting the difference of potential between the upper strata of air at the top of the antennæ and that of the earth—always the cause of *strays* or "X's" in simple resonators—to equalize without giving rise to oscillations in the closed circuit, and therefore preventing false indications being registered on the tape.
Elect. World and Engin., Aug. 1, 1903, p. 173.

streak[2], *n.* **8.** In *turpentine-making*, the portion of a bled pine-tree from which the resin exudes.—**Dry streak.** Same as *dry* ★*face.*—**Medullary streak.** Same as *medullary furrow* (which see, under *medullary*).

streaked, *a.* **3.** In *geol.*, noting a flow-structure in some igneous rocks marked by parallelism of discontinuous layers. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 131.—**Streaked thecla.** See ★*thecla.*

streak-plate (strēk′plāt), *n.* A small tablet, usually of unglazed porcelain, on which minerals are rubbed in order to show the color of the powder or streak. *Brush and Penfield*, Determ. Mineral. and Blowpipe Anal., p. 228.

stream, *n.*—**Hair stream,** the general pattern of the hair on an animal, mapped out by the direction of the hair as an ocean current is indicated on a chart.

The constantly locomotive life of the horse does afford adequate reason for a reverse direction of the *hair-stream.*
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 148.

Molecular streams, streams of molecules thrown off from the cathode of a vacuum-tube and moving in straight lines.—**Self-purification of streams.** See ★*purification.*—**Stream jam,** in *lumbering.* Same as *center* ★*jam.*—**Stream terrace.** See ★*terrace*[1].—**Superglacial stream,** a stream of water flowing upon the surface of a glacier.

The water which flowed over the surface of the ice often formed more or less well-defined streams, which from their position are known as *superglacial streams.*
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1891, [p. 87.

streamer, *n.* **1.** (*e*) In *elect.*, the visible brush-discharge emanating from parts of an electric circuit at very high potentials. Also called *corona.*

streamer-cloud (strē′mėr-kloud), *n.* The streamer of false cirrus from a thunder-head; the banner-cloud or smoky streamer from the summit of a high mountain-peak.

stream-piracy (strēm′pī″rą-si), *n.* See ★*piracy*, 3.

streamway (strēm′wā), *n.* The course occupied by a stream of water.

streep[2] (strāp), *n.* [D., a stripe, a streak: see *stripe.*] In Holland, the name given to the millimeter of the metric system. *C. H. Haswell*, Mech. and Engin. Pocket-book, p. 52.

Street virus. See ★*virus.*

street-lamp (strēt′lamp), *n.* A gas or other lamp used for illuminating a street.

street-sprinkler (strēt′spring″klėr), *n.* Same as *watering-cart*, 2.

street-washer (strēt′wosh″ėr), *n.* **1.** A faucet or tap on the outside of a dwelling or just inside its street-wall, to which a hose may be attached for washing the sidewalks or watering the roadway.—**2.** A cart or tank on wheels carrying a supply of water, which can be wheeled to desired parts of the street and there used for cleaning the pavement. In many forms the water is forced from a closed tank by means of air-pressure in order that it may flow with greater velocity from the nozles and remove dirt more effectively. It is used on asphalt, brick, or other impervious pavements.

stremma (strem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρέμμα, a twist, strain, sprain, < στρέφειν, twist, turn.] A sprain.

stremmatograph (strem′ą-tō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. στρέμμα(τ-), a twist, strain, + γράφειν, write.] A machine or apparatus designed to produce autographically a diagram which makes visible to the eye the deformations of a test-piece in a testing-machine or of a structure under stresses from its load; a strain-diagram apparatus. The ordinates are usually the deformations, and the abscissæ the stresses or loads. For structures the apparatus may be attached to the fixed ground, while the pencil or pen is attached to the part which deflects. For measuring small deflections, as in railway rails and in test-specimens, the deformations have to be greatly magnified.

The *stremmatograph* was designed to record autographically the strains in the base of the rails under moving trains. A series of *stremmatograph* tests have been made under moving trains in service, principally upon the 80- and 100-pound rails, having three-tie points, of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.
Science, May 8, 1903, p. 734.

strength, *n.* **13.** In *milling*, the bread-making quality of flour; the adhesive quality of the gluten in the flour. This, when the flour is made into dough, causes the dough to retain the carbonic-acid gas which results from the reaction of the yeast, and gives the dough greater power to rise and make a larger and finer loaf.

This difference of price is due to the greater "*strength*" of the flour made from such foreign wheats, meaning by "*strength*" the capacity to make more and larger loaves for equal weights of flour used.
Knowledge, March, 1904, p. 43.

Dielectric strength. Same as *disruptive* ★*strength.*—**Disruptive strength,** in *elect.*, the ability of an insulating material to withstand high electric pressures without puncture by an electrostatic spark and the loss of insulating quality caused thereby. The disruptive strength has no direct relation to the insulation resistance: many very perfect insulators, as air, have only moderate disruptive strength, while others, as mica and rubber, though of lesser insulation resistance, have far greater disruptive strength. Disruptive strength is tested by applying high voltage. Also called *dielectric strength.*—**Strength of a vortex,** the cross-section of the vortex multiplied by its angular velocity.—**Strength of field.** See ★*field.*—**Tensile strength.** See ★*tensile.*—**Transverse strength,** in a girder, lintel, joist, or the like, strength to resist a transverse strain. See *transverse strain*, under *transverse.*—**Ultimate tensile strength,** the tensile strength of a substance as measured by the load, in kilograms per square millimeter or tons per square inch, necessary to produce rupture.

strengthen, *v. t.*—**Strengthening card.** See ★*card*[1].

strepitant (strep′i-tant), *a.* [L. *strepitans* (*t-*), ppr. of *strepitare*, make a great noise.] Noisy; boisterous; impetuous. [Rare.]

Three makes rejoinder, expansive, explosive;
Four overbears them all, strident and *strepitant.*
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha, xvi.

strepitus (strep′i-tus), *n.* [L. See *strepitous.*] A noise: noting any sound heard on auscultation of the chest.

strepsilin (strep′si-lin), *n.* [NL. *strepsilis* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A substance found in the lichen *Cladonia strepsilis.* It becomes bright olive-green upon the addition of chlorid of lime.

streptobacilli (strep″tō-ba-sil′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, bent, + NL. *bacillus.*] In *bacteriol.*, bacilli arranged in chains.

streptococcal (strep-tō-kok′ąl), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or caused by streptococci.

We know that immunity to *streptococcal* infection is short and that second attacks are common. Many people exposed to scarlet fever infection get sore-throats repeatedly but not scarlet fever, and streptococcus scarlatinæ has been isolated from such cases.
Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 946.

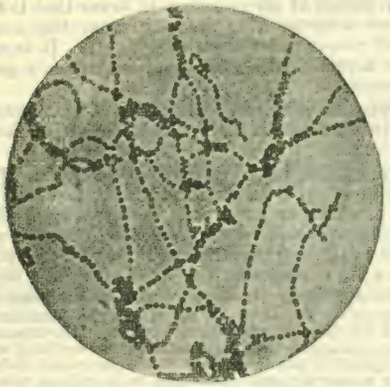
streptococcic (strep-tō-kok′sik), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-ic.*] Same as ★*streptococcal.*

A similar method of treatment in cases of rheumatism arising from staphylococcic or *streptococcic* infection.
Lancet, July 4, 1903, p. 24.

streptococcous (strep-tō-kok′us), *a.* [*streptococcus* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*streptococcal.*

The behaviour of the blood in *streptococcous* infections.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 558.

Streptococcus (strep-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + κόκκος, a berry.] 1. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family *Coccaceæ*. The cells are spherical, frequently forming chains; flagella are wanting. Division is in but one direction. The species are mostly associated with pathogenic conditions of animal tissues. *S. pyogenes* is a common pus-forming species.



Streptococcus pyogenes.
Magnified 1000 times.
(From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

In non-complicated cases I have found frequently a variety of *streptococcus* which generally, although not quite constantly, shows some characters different from the typical *Streptococcus pyogenes*.
A. Castellani, in Jour. Trop. Med., June 1, 1903, p. 167.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *streptococci* (-sī).] A bacterium of the genus *Streptococcus*.

Streptococci characteristic of sewage and sewage-polluted waters apparently not hitherto reported in America. During the last few years the brilliant researches of bacteriologists connected with the Local Government Board of England have revealed two new organisms which, with the Bacillus coli communis, are likely to be of great service in tracing the history of water pollution. These are the Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes of Klein, and the sewage Streptococcus of Houston; so that now with three forms, all apparently characteristic of a sewage flora, the sanitary bacteriologist finds himself in a position to form a reliable opinion of the antecedents of any water submitted to him for examination.
Science, May 23, 1902, p. 827.

streptocolysin (strep-tō-kol'i-sin), *n.* [*streptoco(ccus)* + E. *lysin*.] A bacteriolysin which is directed against streptococci.

streptospirilli (strep″tō-spī-ril'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + **spirilla* (see *Spirillum*), dim. of *spira*, a coil.] Spiral bacterial cells arranged in chains.

streptostylicate (strep-tō-stil'i-kāt), *a.* Same as *streptostylic*.

streptothricial (strep-tō-thrish'al), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *Streptothrix*. The normal form would be **streptotrichal*.] Relating to some form of *Streptothrix*.

Examination of the pus revealed the presence of an abundant *streptothricial* growth in the form of mycelial tufts and scattered threads, some of which stained homogeneously by Gram's method and some of which showed a condition of segmentation or sporulation.
Lancet, April 18, 1903, p. 1102.

stress[1], *n.* 6. In *elect.*, electromotive force; difference of potential; pressure: as, a *stress* of 2000 volts.—**Dielectric stress.** Same as *electrostatic* ★*stress*.—**Direct stress**, a simple stress; a simple tension, compression, or shear; a stress which acts directly without involving other stresses in the piece under consideration, such as would be involved, for instance, in the bending of a beam.—**Electrostatic stress**, the stress to which a dielectric is subjected when in an electrostatic field of force. Also called *dielectric stress*.—**Ellipse of stress.** See ★*ellipse*.—**Magnetic stress**, the stress exerted by a magnetic field upon iron or other matter within the field. The deformation due to magnetic stress is called *magnetostriction*.—**Maximum stress**, the greatest stress to which a body, used as a member in any mechanical structure, is to be subjected. The maximum stress, whether tensional, compressional, or shearing, bears a definite ratio to the breaking-stress, that ratio being the reciprocal of the factor of safety.—**Negative stress.** (*a*) A tensile stress: so called because tension is often indicated on a strain-sheet by a minus sign. (*b*) A stress in the direction opposite to the usual stress to which a piece in a structure is subjected. In this case the negative stress may be either tension or compression.—**Principal planes of stress**, the three planes in which the axes of the stress lie by pairs.—**Principal stress**, the stress along one of the three axes of the stress.—**Static stress**, the stress exerted by an electrostatic field.—**Stress-director-quadric**, the quadric surface the squares of whose axes are the principal stresses.—**Tensile stress.** See ★*tensile*.—**Unit stress**, the stress of unit force per unit area; in the c. g. s. system, one dyne per square centimeter. Thus, the pressure of the atmosphere is about 10^6 units of stress.—**Working stress**, the amount of stress to which any material may be subjected in every-day work and repeated strain, as determined by calculation and experiment. It is less than the stress at the elastic limit by an amount determined by the factor of safety selected.

stress-ellipsoid (stres'e-lip″soid), *n.* The ellipsoid whose axes are the principal stresses.

stressful (stres'fùl), *a.* Distressing; wearing; subject to severe stress and strain of any kind.

Their life is hard, no doubt, but not *stressful*, and they suffer more from nerve-sluggishness than from any form of enforced psychical activity.
D. S. Jordan, in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1901, p. 93.

stretch, *v. i.*—**Wet stretching**, a process of removing the stretch from belt leather by subjecting the skin to tension while it is wet. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 409.

stretch, *n.* 12. The traverse of the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule.—13. Capability of being stretched; elasticity; capacity for yielding.

Some years ago I was talking with a Maine guide about snowshoes. This man made those he used and he said: "The trouble with the snowshoes you buy is that the *stretch* is not taken out of the filling as it should be."
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 144.

stretch-bench (strech'bench), *n.* A device for thoroughly stretching hides used for lace-leather, and rendering them even in thickness. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 544.

stretchberry (strech'ber″i), *n.* The bristly greenbrier or bamboo-brier, *Smilax Bona-nox*, so called in Texas from the elastic tissue contained in the pulp of the berries, which is put into chewing-gum to render it durable.

stretcher, *n.* 1. (*g*) In *hat-making*, a machine for working and stretching the felted cap used to make a felt hat, either to form the brim or to bring the crown to the right shape; a brim-stretcher or crown-stretcher.

stretcher-bar (strech'ėr-bär), *n.* A bar or beam over which hides are drawn to remove wrinkles and give an even thickness. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 544.

stretcher-course (strech'ėr-kōrs), *n.* In *masonry*, a course in stones or bricks which are laid in the direction of the length of the wall; stretchers without headers.

stretching-frame, *n.* 3. A frame on which hides are tacked, so adjusted that the tension can be increased until the hide is thoroughly stretched. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 441.

stretching-machine, *n.*—**Wet-stretching machine**, a machine for removing the stretch from belt leather while wet. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 409.

stretching-mule (strech'ing-mūl), *n.* Same as *stretcher-mule*.

stria, *n.*—**Acoustic striæ.** Same as *striæ acusticæ* (which see, under *stria*).—**Conothecal striæ.** See ★*conothecal*.—**Stria mediale**, a white tract which passes longitudinally over the dorsal surface of the callosum. Also known as *nerve of Lancisi*.—**Stria terminalis** (tænia chorioidea, tænia semicircularis), a narrow light-colored band of tissue in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu.

striate, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to the corpus striatum.

striation, *n.*—**Striation of Baillarger**, in *neurol.*, a layer of nerve-fibers between the large and small pyramidal cells of the cerebral cortex. Also called *Baillarger's line*.—**Tabby-cat striation**, in *pathol.*, the presence of reddish streaks on a grayish foundation: noting an appearance sometimes seen in the heart-muscle and other tissues post-mortem.

The left ventricle was pale, hypertrophied, and showed *tabby-cat striation*.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1509.

striatodecurrent (strī-ā″tō-dē-kur'ent), *a.* Partly striate and partly decurrent, as the gills of certain agarics which extend down the stem for a short distance and gradually terminate in slight ridges.

stricken, *p. a.*—**Stricken field**, a fought battle.

But do you not fear the consequences of being found with one whose very name whispered in this lonely street would make the stones themselves rise up to apprehend him—on whose head half the men in Glasgow would build their fortune as on a found treasure, had they the luck to grip him by the collar—the sound of whose apprehension were as welcome at the Cross of Edinburgh as ever the news of a *field stricken* and won in Flanders?
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

Stricklandian code. See ★*code*.

strickle (strik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strickled*, ppr. *strickling*. In *founding*, to sweep; form to a round surface by means of a templet or sweep.

stricture, *n.*—**Annular stricture**, a narrowing of the lumen of a tubular organ by a ring-shaped constriction.—**False stricture**, a narrowing of the lumen of a tubular organ by a localized muscular contraction.—**Organic stricture**, a permanent stricture due to contraction of the tissues which constitute the walls of the tube: distinguished from a *spasmodic stricture* (which see, under *spasmodic*).

stricturotomy (strik-tū-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [L. *strictura*, stricture, + Gr. -τομια, < ταμειν, cut.] Operative treatment of a stricture by cutting.

stride, *n.*—**In his, or its, stride**, in *racing*, in the horse's natural pace; hence, figuratively, with ease.

Acting on this opinion, Ostwald has introduced physical theories, applicable to chemical facts, "*in his stride*," as it were.
Nature, Dec. 25, 1902, p. 171.

stridence (strī'dens), *n.* [*striden(t)* + *-ce*.] The character of being strident.

For compound tones corresponding to the whole series, odd and even, there is in every case minimum intensity, brilliancy, and *stridence* with $\delta=\frac{3}{4}$, and maximum with $\delta=\frac{1}{4}$. *S. P. Thompson*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 355.

stridency (strī'den-si), *n.* Same as ★*stridence*.

stridulate, *v. i.*—**Stridulating apparatus.** Same as *stridulating-organ*.

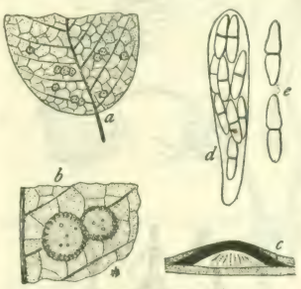
strigal (strī'gal), *a.* [*strig(a)* + *-al*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a striga.

strigil, *n.* 3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A pectinated spur on the legs of certain insects (bees, wasps, ants, bugs, etc.), used for removing foreign substances from the surface of the body. See *strigilis*. (*b*) A curious asymmetrical organ composed of rows of black, closely packed, comb-like plates found on one side of the dorsal surface of the terminal abdominal segments of the males of certain *Corisidæ*.

strigilation (strij'i-lā-shon), *n.* [See *strigilate*.] Friction with a strigil or flesh brush; rubbing; scraping with a strigil.

strigovite (strig'ō-vīt), *n.* [NL. *Strigov(a)* (< G. *Striegau*) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate of aluminium and iron, allied to the chlorites, which occurs in aggregates of dark-green hexagonal crystals, in Striegau, Silesia.

Strigula (strig'ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < L. dim. of *striga*, a furrow; referring to the furrows in the thallus of some species.] A genus of pyrenocarpous lichens, having the thallus small and crustaceous, the perithecia simple, hemispherical, and covered with the thallus, and the spores hyaline, fusiform, and several-celled. About 25 species are known, occurring on thick evergreen leaves in tropical and subtropical regions. *S. elegans* is a variable and widely distributed species, with a whitish or greenish furrowed thallus.



Strigula elegans.
a, thallus, less than half natural size; *b*, thallus, enlarged nearly three diameters; *c*, vertical section through perithecium; *d*, theca containing spores; *e*, spores.

Strigulaceæ (strig-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strigula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenocarpous tropical lichens named from the typical genus *Strigula*.

strigulated (strig'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [L. *strigula* for *strigilis*, a scraper. See *strigilis*.] In *entom.*, very finely strigose or strigate.

strike, *v.* I. *intrans.* 22. To crystallize: said of boiling sugar syrup.—**Striking velocity.** See ★*velocity*.—**To strike out.** (*e*) In *tanning*, to put out with a slicker. See *to put out* (*c*), under *put*[1], *v. i.*

II. *trans.* 43. In *masonry*, to regulate (a mortar joint) by removing with the trowel the superfluous mortar. A joint may be struck flush with the wall or at a certain angle.—44. To plant as a slip; to cause to strike in sense I., 16.

Small plants 6 or 8 inches high with leaves to the pot, may be *struck* as late as August, and prove very effective.
Plant World, Feb., 1903, p. 45.

45. Of tobacco, to take down from the laths after curing: sometimes with *down*.—**Struck up**, in *numismatics*, an expression which indicates the completeness with which the metal of a coin or medal fills the die.

Sometimes the type is quite at the edge of the coin, sometimes it is confused and not fairly *struck up*.
Percy Gardner, Types of Greek Coins, p. 21.

To strike below, to lower into the hold, as cargo.

I remember one of the stevedores in London joking about them [heavy cases] when they were *struck below*.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, ix.

To strike out. (*e*) To hoist up from the hold and out on the dock, as cargo.

The winch chains sang as they *struck out* cargo, and from . . . New Orleans below and beyond, came tangles of smells.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, xi.

strike, *n.* **20.** The discovery of a vein of ore, especially of a paying one. See *strike, v. t.*, 10.

This great *strike* further enhances the value of the mine and is one of the greatest *strikes* made in any copper property in recent years because of the self-fluxing character of the ore.

Circular, quoted in N. Y. Eve. Mail, Feb. 10, 1906.

Sympathetic strike, a cessation of work by a body of employees, not on account of grievances of their own against their employer, but for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon him or upon some other employer in behalf of other workmen who are on strike or have been locked out. Thus bricklayers sometimes strike because their employer receives bricks from a firm whose workmen are on strike.

strike-barrel (strīk′bar″el), *n.* A barrel in which fish are 'struck down,' that is, headed up and stored away. See *to strike down* (*b*), under *strike, v. t.*

strike-figure (strīk′fig″ūr), *n.* Same as *percussion-figure* (which see, under *percussion*).

strike-joint (strīk′joint), *n.* In *geol.*, a joint in inclined beds which runs parallel with the strike: contrasted with ★*dip-joint*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 660.

strike-pinion (strīk′pin″yon), *n.* A gear on a cotton-roving machine which alternately strikes into mesh with another gear, thereby regulating the traverse of the roving on the bobbin.

striker, *n.* **1.** (*j*) In *billiards*, the one whose turn it is to play. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 327.

2. (*f*) The beveled plate on a door-jamb used to guide the latch.

5. In *leather-manuf.*, a solution applied after the leather is colored to fix or fasten the shade and give it a more uniform appearance. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 307.

strike-valley (strīk′val″i), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a valley eroded along a belt of weak strata, and therefore following their trend or strike.

The second type of valley is of minor importance on account of slight development, and can be classed as *strike valleys*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 652.

striking, *n.* **3.** The taking down of the cured tobacco-plant from the tiers for stripping. See ★*stripping*, 10.

striking-circle (strī′king-sėr″kl), *n.* In *field-hockey*, the space in front of each goal made by drawing a line 4 yards long parallel to the goal-line and then drawing the ends of this line around in a curve, forming a quarter-circle, until they reach the goal-line at a point 15 yards from the center of the goal. This complete half-circle is the striking-circle.

striking-fork (strī′king-fôrk), *n.* A British term for the fork or V-shaped arrangement by which the sides of a belt are pressed to one side or the other so as to shift the belt from a fast to a loose pulley. Called in the United States a *belt-shifter*. *The Engineer* (London), March 1, 1901, p. 223.

striking-hammer (strī′king-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used by quarrymen for striking a rock-drill.

striking-knife (strī′king-nīf), *n.* A rough-faced hammer for pounding newly tanned hides.

striking-reed (strī′king-rēd), *n.* In *acoustics*, a reed set in vibration by impact; a percussion-reed.

striking-wheel (strī′king-hwēl), *n.* Same as ★*strike-pinion*. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 196.

string, *n.* **15.** A defect sometimes observable in articles of glass, arising from a small bit of solid glass which has fallen into the melting-pot, or been taken up at the end of the blow-pipe, and failed to fuse and become uniformly mixed with the rest of the material, so that a slender ridge is formed on the surface of the blown article.—**16.** In *stair-building*, same as *string-piece*.—**One-string shift, two-string shift.** See *shifting* ★*pedal*.—**To follow the string,** to curve slightly with concave belly when unstrung: said of a bow. Long-continued use or inferior quality may cause a bow to follow the string.

string, *v. t.* **10.** To fool or deceive. [Slang.]—**To string a bet.** See ★*bet*2.

string-alphabet (string′al″fa-bet), *n.* An alphabet in which the letters are denoted by knots of various forms and combinations made in a string: used by the blind.

string-drill (string′dril), *n.* See ★*drill*1.

stringer, *n.* **4.** (*b*) In *iron ship-building*, a longitudinal member built of plates and bars in the interior of a vessel which reinforces and supports the framing above the turn of the bilge. Similar members below the turn of the bilge are called *keelsons*. See ★*keelson*, 2.—**9.** In *geol.*, a narrow vein or dike.

Fossiliferous sandstone dikes are found to occur in basal Eocene clays in Tennessee and Kentucky. The dikes have no definite orientation. They vary in width from mere *stringers* to masses several feet in width.

Science, April 1, 1904, p. 522.

Bilge-stringer. See ★*bilge-stringer*.—**Deck-stringer,** the outer strake of plating forming the boundary of a deck at the sides. This plating is made heavier than the rest of the deck-plating (if there is any). It is scored out to permit the frame to pass through it and united to the outside plating by short angle-bars between the frames.—**Hold-beam stringer,** a heavy stringer analogous to a deck-stringer in vessels having widely spaced hold-beams instead of a lower deck.—**Hold-stringer** or **side-stringer,** one supporting the framing between the bilge and the lower deck. In vessels having ordinary frames, such stringers are usually composed of intercostal plates united to the outside plating by short angle-bars. The inner edges of the intercostal plates project beyond the frames and are united by continuous lines of longitudinal angle-bars, bulb-bars, or other shapes. In vessels having web-frames in the hold, the construction is somewhat different (see cut under ★*web-frame*).—**Panting-stringer,** one fitted in the bows to resist panting of the large flat surfaces of plating in that region.—**Side-stringer.** Same as *hold-*★*stringer*.

stringer-plate (string′ėr-plāt), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plate forming part of a stringer. See *stringer*, 4.

Sometimes, where a lower deck does not extend throughout the whole length, but is broken for some reason, its *stringer plate* is continued in order to form a stiffener. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 366.

string-figure (string′fig″ūr), *n.* A game played with a string which is generally tied in a loop and passed over the fingers of both hands. By means of complicated arrangements of the string, figures are made intended to represent various objects. The game of cat's-cradle is a kind of string-figure. Games of this kind are found over almost all the world.

We employ the term "*string-figures*" in those cases in which it is intended to represent certain objects or operations. The "cat's cradle" of our childhood belongs to this category. "Tricks" are generally knots or complicated arrangements of the string which run out freely when pulled. Sometimes it is difficult to decide which name should be applied. *Haddon and Rivers*, in Man, Oct., 1902, p. 146.

string-galvanometer (string′gal-va-nom″e-tėr), *n.* A sensitive form of galvanometer devised by Einthoven for the measurement of rapidly fluctuating currents such as occur in telephonic circuits. It consists of a very fine conducting fiber (sometimes a quartz fiber which has been silvered) stretched at right angles to the lines of force of a magnetic field. Movements of the fiber across the lines of force due to the action of the field are observed by means of a microscope or are photographed upon a moving film.

string-interrupter (string′in-te-rup″tėr), *n.* A device for the rapid and periodic making and breaking of an electric circuit by means of a platinum point, or stylus, attached to a stretched string or wire and dipping into mercury at each vibration of the string.

string-line (string′līn), *n.* An imaginary line which crosses a billiard-table from second 'sight' to second 'sight,' and comprises one fourth (the head in most countries, but the foot in Great Britain), to serve as a balk.

Stringocephalus (string-gō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Strigocephalus*, < Gr. στρίγξ (στριγ-), an owl, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of terebratuloid brachiopods which have shells of large size with a long loop following the margin of the dorsal valve, a median ventral septum, and a very long cardinal process. The genus is very characteristic of the Middle Devonian (*Stringocephalus* limestone) of Europe. See ★*limestone*.

string-proof (string′pröf), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a method of testing boiling sugar syrup to ascertain when it reaches a condition in which it begins to strike, or crystallize, and the degree of crystallization at any stage of the process. A drop of the hot syrup is placed on the thumb, allowed to cool, and touched by the forefinger; then the finger and thumb are drawn apart. The syrup draws out into filaments, the degree of crystallization being indicated by the breadth, length, and consistency of the threads or strings. *Touch-proof* or *touch* is the same test applied to the syrup at another stage in the boiling, when, on separating finger and thumb, the syrup forms a thin film which, when examined by transmitted light, shows the size of sugar crystals suspended in the syrup.

string-pump (string′pump), *n.* See ★*pump*1.

string-quartet (string′kwâr-tet″), *n.* **1.** A quartet of stringed instruments of the viol class, that is, usually, two violins, a viola, and a violoncello.—**2.** A composition for such a quartet.—**3.** All the viol instruments in an orchestra, collectively.

string-stop (string′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop with pipes which give tones suggesting those of bowed instruments, as the gamba, the violina, etc.

stringy, *a.* **5.** Said of cotton that is imperfectly scutched.

The cotton which is struck off by the beater blades of the scutcher should be removed away from the beater's course immediately; any delay at this stage may cause the fibres to become contorted into very curious shapes, and such cotton is then termed *stringy*. *Stringy* cotton is very difficult to work up in the subsequent processes.

Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 115.

striola (strī′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *striolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *stria*. See *stria*.] A delicate or faint stria.

The disk bears numerous transverse *striolæ*, which become deeper towards the sides.

Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1903, p. 454.

striolate, *a.* **2.** In *biol.*, delicately or minutely striate. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 860.

striolated (strī′ō-lā-ted), *a.* Same as ★*striolate*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 38.

strip1, *v. t.* **17.** To remove the mold from (an ingot) after casting the latter, in steel-making processes where fluid steel is cast in metallic molds with continuous walls. The heat of the fluid steel expands the molds from within, but the contraction of the steel is greater than that of the mold, and the latter can be stripped off the yellow-hot ingot after the solidification has gone far enough to allow this. If the ingot sticks to the mold, it is loosened by sledge-blows, or hydraulic pressure may be applied to a ram or stripper to force the ingot out while the mold is kept from moving.

The electric ingot-*stripping* crane is an important device used when the casting is done in molds upon the cars. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 22542.

To strip down, to divest (a vessel) of some or all of her rigging. See *to* ★*strip to a gantline*.—**To strip to a gantline,** to unbend sail, unreeve the running gear, send down spars, and strip even the lower masts of their standing rigging, so that nothing in the way of shrouds, stays, or cordage remains with the exception of a whip or tackle from the deck to each lower masthead for convenience in getting into the tops when the vessel is to be re-rigged. This whip or tackle is sometimes called a *gritline* instead of a *gantline*.

strip1 (strip), *n.* That which is stripped off; specifically, the short fibers of cotton or wool removed, manually or mechanically, from the carding-surfaces of a carding-machine; a kind of waste. Also called *stripping*.

strip2, *n.* **6.** One of the two sections of a tobacco-leaf left by the removal of the midrib: used mostly in the plural and opposed to *leaf*. See *stemmed* ★*tobacco* and quotation under ★*shipper*, 4.—**7.** *pl.* A commercial name for crude rubber cut into long, narrow sheets, or lump-rubber that has been sliced by machinery. See ★*rubber*1, 3.—**Mexican strips,** a trade-name for a good grade of crude india-rubber, the product of *Castilloa elastica*, brought, in strips nearly black on the outside, from Mexico.—**Strip-covering machine.** See ★*strip-machine*.—**Strip method,** that method of conservative lumbering in which reproduction is secured on clean-cut strips by self-sown seed from the adjoining forest.—**Strip stand method,** in *forestry*, a modification of the stand method in which reproduction cuttings are not made simultaneously throughout the stand, but the stand is treated in narrow strips at such intervals that reproduction cuttings are generally going on in three strips at one time, one being in the removal stage, one in the seeding stage, and one in the preparatory stage.—**Strip survey.** See ★*valuation survey*.

striped, *a.*—**Striped gopher,** the thirteen-lined spermophile, *Spermophilus tridecimlineatus*: so named on account of its conspicuous white stripes.

strip-machine (strip′ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper box manuf.*, a machine for covering paper boxes with paper for decorative purposes. The machine feeds the strips of paper (one or two) from a roll, coats them on one side with glue, removes the surplus glue, dries them in part, guides them to the blank box, and, when by one revolution of the box they have covered each side and end, cuts them off and feeds them to the next box placed in the machine by the operator.

stripper, *n.* **1.** (*d*) A knife for cutting sugar-cane. (*e*) In *sheet-metal work*, an attachment to a press designed to strip off the blank after it has been perforated, punched, drawn, or otherwise treated, release it from the dies, and allow it to be removed or to fall by gravity out of the press. It is sometimes stationary and fixed to the press, and is sometimes connected directly with the mechanism of the press and moves with it.

2. A card so trimmed that it can be withdrawn from the pack at will.—**3.** In *dairying*, a cow that is about to run dry or cease giving milk.

Who has not seen the vicious old *stripper* that kept a score of her betters moving, out of a shed, or away from a feed-rack or watering-place, accommodations which, apart from the horns of this daughter of the devil, were ample for the well-being of all?

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901-02, p. 294.

Rotary stripper, a machine for harvesting grass-seed by stripping the seed-heads from the stalks.

The seed is harvested during July, and in two ways—some still employ mowing machines, cutting the grass as hay and cocking or stacking after the grass is dry, while the new method is to harvest the seed by stripping with a *rotary stripper* like the one used for harvesting the blue-grass seed. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 246.

stripper-comb (strip′ėr-kōm), *n.* A rapidly oscillating comb for stripping the accumulations of short fiber from the revolving-top flats of a cotton-carding machine.

stripping, *n.* **5.** Same as ★*strip*[1].—**6.** In *textile-coloring* and *-finishing,* the process of removing color from material either to lighten the tint or to prepare the fabric to receive a different color.—**7.** In the preparation of raw silk for use, the removal of sericin or silk-gelatin from the surface of the fibers by working them for a longer or shorter time in soap solutions heated nearly to the boiling-point.—**8.** In the manufacture of toilet-soap, the reduction of stock soap in bars to thin ribbons or strips by passage through a slicing-machine and rubbing-rollers. These strips, dried and ground, are afterward compressed into bars or tablets, yielding what is known as *milled soap.*—**9.** In *electrotyping,* the removal of the wax mold from the copper duplicate it has produced, usually by the agency of heat on an iron table made for this purpose.—**10.** In the tobacco industry: (*a*) The operation of pulling the leaves from the stem and tying them in 'hands,' which takes place after drying but for which the material must be damp. (*b*) The same as ★*stemming,* 3.

stripping-table (strip′ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *electrotyping,* a flat iron table with an attachment for heating which gradually melts the wax mold that has formed the copper shell of an electrotype plate. A gutter at the end of the table returns the melted wax to the wax-kettle.

After the cases have been used to make electrotype shells, they are put upon the *stripping tables* which melt the wax. The wax is collected in a gutter, which empties into the wax kettles. A variable temperature within moderate limits is desirable according to the amount of work to be done.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 85.

strip-stitching (strip′stich″ing), *n.* In *sewing-machine work,* the sewing of a band or strip upon a fabric by means of a multiple-needle machine which makes two or more lines of stitching at the same time. In corset-making the strip is turned and folded at the edges automatically in advance of the stitching.

strisciando (strē-shē-än′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *strisciare,* creep, glide.] In *music,* creeping or gliding.

Strobic disk. See ★*disk.*

Strobilomyces (strob″i-lō-mī′sēz), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1851), ‹ Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + μύκης, fungus, referring to the cone-like scales on the pileus.] A genus of pore-fungi of the family *Boletaceæ,* having the pileus with a rather tough flesh and provided with floccose scales. The pores are uniform and white or gray, and the spores blackish. Only a few species are known. *S. strobilaceus* is an edible species frequently found in the forests of Europe and North America.



Strobilomyces strobilaceus.

a, single plant; *b,* section of a portion of the pileus and stem, showing the pores; *c,* single spore highly magnified.

strobograph (strob′-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. στρόβος, a whirling, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument which records observations made by means of a stroboscope (which see). The effects of the periodic variations in the motions under observation are reproduced for permanent record by photographing on a sensitized surface the phenomena caused by the intermittent or periodic recurrence of the reflection of light from the moving elements. The periodic illumination may be by a flashing light, or by the passage of openings in front of the photographic plate or film.

Instruments for stroboscopic observation are called stroboscopes, and instruments which record stroboscopically are called *strobographs.*

Elect. World and Engin., April 9, 1904, p. 678.

strobographic (strob-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [*strobograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or recorded by, a strobograph: applied to a record of, or to a method of recording, periodic phenomena by means of a series of regularly recurring instantaneous exposures. See ★*strobograph* and *stroboscope.*

Stroboscopic disk. See ★*disk.*

stroboscopical (strob-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* Same as *stroboscopic.*

stroboscopy (strō-bos′kō-pi), *n.* [*stroboscop(e)* + *-y*[3].] The study of periodic motion by means of a stroboscope.

stroke[1], *n.* **14.** In *golf,* any movement of the ball caused by the player, except as provided for in the rule, or any downward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball.—**15.** In *function-theory,* a directed sect in an assigned plane. Two strokes are equal when they are of equal lengths and drawn along parallel lines in the same sense.—**Center stroke,** in *billiards,* a stroke in which the cue tip touches the striker's ball approximately at its center in avoidance of any false motion.—**Cutter-stroke,** a navy rowing-stroke, being a short, quick sweep of the oar, as used in a short, double-banked boat.—**Driving stroke,** in *billiards,* a stroke that sends the first object-ball to cushion and back for position with respect to the next and later shots.—**Drop stroke,** in *lawn-tennis,* a stroke by which the ball is caused to drop or curve downward.—**Fancy stroke,** a feathering and skipping of the flat part of the oar-blade over the surface of the water, possible only when the water is very smooth.—**Feathering stroke,** a stroke in which the blade of the oar is turned horizontal immediately after it leaves the water, and is kept so until it has been swept forward and is ready to be again dipped.—**Full stroke,** in *billiards,* the act of hitting an object-ball full with the cue-ball.—**Galley-stroke,** the stroke once used in the galleys of France and other European countries, in executing which the rowers rose to their feet as the oars were advanced, and sank back to their benches as the stroke was finished.—**Gig-stroke,** a long, sweeping stroke pulled with long oars in a single-banked boat. The stroke is followed by a two-second pause after the blade leaves the water, then the oar is swung forward and immediately dipped.—**Ground stroke,** in *tennis,* a stroke played on a bounding ball.—**Half a stroke,** in *golf,* a stroke given to a supposedly inferior player at every alternate hole.—**Half-cock stroke,** in *cricket,* a defensive stroke made by holding the bat halfway between the back and forward positions, that is, slightly in front of the popping-crease. *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 56.—**Long stroke,** one of very long sweep, such as is pulled in a gig.—**Man-o'-war stroke,** a rowing-stroke peculiar to the boats of naval vessels. See *cutter-* and *gig-* ★*stroke.*—**Penalty stroke,** in *golf,* a stroke added to the actual number of strokes played.—**Short stroke,** a short, quick rowing-stroke with no interval of rest when the blade leaves the water and is swung forward for a new stroke; a cutter-stroke.—**Spoon-stroke,** a rowing-stroke made with spoon-oars, the spooning part (consisting of the flats of the turned-up blades) being skimmed over the surface of the water when swept forward preparatory to a new dipping.—**Three-quarter stroke,** in *golf,* a stroke of less distance than a full stroke, but more than a half stroke.

stroke-hole (strōk′hōl), *n.* In *golf,* a hole at which, in handicapping, a stroke is given.

stroke-side (strōk′sīd), *n.* The side of the aftermost oar, which gives time to the others; the side of the after oar in single-banked boats, and always the starboard side in double-banked boats.

stromal (strō′mal), *a.* [*strom(a)* + *-al*[1].] Relating to the stroma, or supporting tissue, of an organ.

stromatology (strō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. στρῶμα(τ-), a bed, + *-λογια,* ‹ λέγειν, speak.] The history of successive geological formations: essentially the same as *stratigraphy.* [Rare.]

Strombolian (strom-bō′li-an), *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Stromboli or its eruptions.

The fluidity of the basaltic magma of Stromboli is still great at the moment of eruption, although less than in the preceding case. The discharge of gases causes violent explosions, which throw into space fragments of the doughy magma, some of which fall upon the edges of the crater to flatten there, while other portions shape themselves in the air and fall as scoria, either in blocks or in fine dust. Rock fragments, already consolidated, caught in the magma, form elongated bombs. The ejected material shows its incandescence even in daylight, and at night forms admirable fireworks. Water vapor is often hardly apparent; when it is visible it forms white thin clouds. This type of explosion I designate with Mercalli the *Strombolian* type.

A. Lacroix, in Smithsonian Rep., 1906, p. 224.

stromentato (strō-mān-tä′tō), *a.* [It., ‹ *stromento,* instrument. See *instrument.*] In *music,* with instrumental accompaniment. See *recitative.*

strong[1], *a.* **21.** Tenacious, so that the particles when compressed separate with difficulty: used of molding-sand containing a large proportion of alumina or clay.—**Strong style,** in Greek pottery, the style of the black-figured vases which immediately preceded or was contemporaneous with the early red style. These vases have the fine drawing and technique of the red style. Red, white, and brownish purple are used with black.

strongbeam (strông′bēm), *n.* In *iron shipbuilding,* one of a number of extra strong widely spaced beams in the holds or machinery space of a merchant vessel to give support to the sides where there is great depth between the lowest deck and the turn of the bilge.

strongylhexactine (stron″jil-hek-sak′tin), *n.* [Gr. στρογγύλος, round, + ἓξ, six, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a hexactine with thick blunt arms.

strongylocephalus (stron″ji-lō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *strongylocephali* (-lī). [NL., ‹ Gr. στρογγύλος, round, + κεφαλή, head.] In *anthrop.,* a cranium spheroid in its general form, but narrowed in the region of the sphenoid fossa. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 36.

Strongyloides (stron-ji-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στρογγυλοειδής, of round form or look, ‹ στρογγύλος, round, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of parasitic worms. *S. intestinalis* is occasionally found in the human intestines.

strongyloidosis (stron″ji-loi-dō′sis), *n.* [NL. *Strongyloid(es)* + *-osis.*] Infection with nematoid worms of the genus *Strongyloides,* as Cochin China diarrhea in man. *Looss,* 1905.

strongylosis (stron-ji-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Strongyl(us)* + *-osis.*] Infection with nematoid worms of the genus *Strongylus.*

Strongylus equinus, the type of the nematoid genus *Strongylus;* a round worm from 35 to 47 millimeters long, parasitic in the intestine of horses. Also called *palisade-worm.*

Strontia process. Same as *Scheibler's* ★*process.*

Strontium light. See ★*light*[1].—**Strontium process.** Same as *Scheibler's* ★*process.*

Strophalosia (strof-a-lō′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στρόφαλος, a top, ‹ στρέφειν, turn.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods similar to *Productus,* but cemented by the umbo of the ventral valve, with both valves possessing a well-defined cardinal area. It occurs in the Paleozoic rocks from the Devonian to the Permian.

strophanthidin (strō-fan′thi-din), *n.* [*strophanth(in)* + *-id* + *-in.*] A colorless compound, $C_{27}H_{38}O_7.2H_2O$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on strophanthin. It crystallizes in small needles which melt at 169–178° C. The anhydrous compound melts at 235° C.

strophe, *n.* **3.** In *music,* one of the more or less complete divisions into which a piece in song or dance form is divided: analogous to *stanza* in verse.

Stropheodonta (strof″ē-ō-don′tä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στροφή, a twist, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), a tooth.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods with convexo-concave valves, generally much expanded, with cardinal areas bearing finely denticulate margins. It abounds in rocks of Silurian and Devonian age.

strophic, *a.* **2.** In *music,* of a song or a piece in song form, having a similar treatment for successive stanzas. See ★*cyclical form.*

strophocephalus (strof-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *strophocephali* (-lī). [NL., ‹ Gr. στροφή, a turning, + κεφαλή, head.] A monster with misshapen and distorted head.

strophogenesis (strof-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στροφή, a turning, + γένεσις, generation.] The process of cell-multiplication by which the structure of the body of one of the higher organisms arises from a fertilized egg. *Haeckel* (trans.), Gen. Morphol., p. 104. [Rare.]

strophoid, *n.*—**Oblique strophoid,** the pedal of a parabola with regard to an arbitrary point of the directrix.

Strophomena (strof-ō-mē′nä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στροφή, a twist, + μήνη, the moon, a crescent.] A genus of protrematous brachiopods having valves with reversed convexity, that is, the ventral concave, the dorsal convex, both broadly expanded, with well-developed cardinal area. The genus is now restricted, but has commonly included all forms with normal and with reversed convexity. It has been found only in the Lower Silurian rocks.

Strophulus albidus or **albus,** in *pathol.,* same as *milium,* 2.

struck, *p. a.* **2.** Specifically, in *electrometal.,*

thinly nickel-plated preparatory to the deposition of some other metal: said of a surface thus treated. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

Structural chemistry, that branch of chemistry which treats of the arrangement or order of attachment of atoms in the molecules of compounds.

Structural chemistry, moreover, is slowly acquiring the mastery over cholesterin by making use of the experience afforded by the synthetic study of the hydroaromatic substances. *Nature*, Oct. 24, 1907, p. 654.

Structural formula, iron, steel. See ★*formula*, etc.

structural-functional (struk″tū-ral-fungk′-shon-al), *a.* In *psychol.*, pertaining both to the structure and to the functions of the mind: implying the points of view both of static and of dynamic psychology.

The introduction contains an excellent discussion of general methodological subjects, including a fresh pronunciamento upon . . . the *structural-functional* psychology question. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 598.

structurality (struk-tū-ral′i-ti), *n.* Structural quality or character.

structure, *n.* **4.** (*c*) In *chem.*, the order of attachment of the atoms which constitute the molecule of a substance. It is expressed by a structural or constitutional formula.—**Bread-crust structure.** See ★*bread-crust*.—**Ellipsoidal structure**, in *geol.*, an original structure, preserved in certain ancient greenstones of volcanic origin, by virtue of which the rock tends to break up in ellipsoidal masses. Ellipsoidal differs from *spheroidal* structure in that it is an original structure of the lava, whereas the spheroidal is developed by weathering and is therefore secondary. This structure is common in the greenstones of the Lake Superior region.—**Eye-structure**, in *geol.*, a term descriptive of certain structures in foliated metamorphic rocks which exhibit the secondary minerals arranged in layers forking around much larger original grains. This lenticular structure suggests the name from its resemblance to the eye. The rocks are chiefly gneisses derived from porphyritic types, although the term is sometimes more widely applied. This is the 'augen'-structure of the German petrographers. See ★*augengneiss*.—**Fan-shaped structure**, in *geol.*, the structure resulting from an eroded fan-shaped fold, that is, an anticline or syncline, so compressed that the strata form concentric loops, whose upper parts become eroded, leaving the strata radiating like the ribs of a fan.—**Flaser structure** [Prov. G. *flaser*, G. *flader*, streak, spot], in *petrog.*, a structure produced in metamorphic rocks by the development of small lenses of granular texture in a micaceous laminated mass.—**Fragmental structure**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those rocks which consist of fragments; a clastic structure, as in sandstones, shales, and volcanic tuffs.—**Onion structure**, in *petrog.*, a spheroidal parting or lamination of a rock whereby it separates into concentric layers like the parts of an onion.—**Spheroidal structure.** See *ellipsoidal* ★*structure*.—**Structure plane.** See ★*plane*1.—**Vesicular structure**, in *petrog.*, the structure produced in lavas by the expansion of gas-bubbles, when the cavities are comparatively large, and fewer for a given volume of rock than in pumice.

struma, *n.*—**Struma suprarenalis**, an adenomatous tumor of the adrenal gland.—**Thymus struma**, persistence of the thymus gland beyond the age when it normally atrophies.

strumectomy (strö-mek′tō-mi), *n.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] Excision of a goitrous tumor.

strumiprivous (strö-mi-prī′vus), *a.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *privare*, deprive, + *-ous*.] Relating to or caused by destruction of the thyroid gland.

strumitis (strö-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a goitrous tumor.

strumoderma (strö-mō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + Gr. δέρμα, skin.] Same as *scrofuloderm*.

strumosis (strö-mō′sis), *n.* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, + *-osis*.] The condition of being affected with struma; scrofula.

Strumous cachexia. See ★*cachexia*.

strut1, *n.* **4.** A condition (described in the quotation) of a freshly cut tobacco-plant, resulting from exposure to rain. [Southern U. S.]

The plants also get in a "*strut*,"—that is, they will not wilt, and if handled in such condition, great breakage of leaves ensues. *Killebrew and Myrick*, Tobacco Leaf, p. 313.

strut2, *n.* **2.** In *iron ship-building*, a cast-steel or forged-iron support under water on each side at the stern of a twin-screw vessel close to the propeller. The strut usually has two arms resembling a V turned sidewise. At the apex of the V is a hub which contains a bearing through which the propeller-shaft passes, immediately abaft of which is the screw-propeller. The inner ends of the arms of the strut are riveted to the outside plating, or pass through it and are secured to the framing in the interior of the vessel. Also called *shaft-strut* and *shaft-bracket*.

strut-girder (strut′gėr″dėr), *n.* **1.** A girder or beam used as a compression-member in a structure.—**2.** A girder, usually of lattice form, of which the flanges are united by struts at right angles to the flanges and by diagonal braces: used commonly to resist both compression and a tendency to deflect under stress.

struthin (strö′thin), *n.* [Gr. στρουθός, soapwort, + *-in*2.] An old name for *saponin*.

Struthiolithus (strö-thi-ol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρουθίων, an ostrich, + λίθος, stone.] A generic term applied to struthious eggs, larger than those of living ostriches, which have been found in the superficial deposits of southern Russia and northern China.

strüverite (strö′vėr-īt), *n.* [J. *Strüver* + *-ite*2.] A mineral, near rutile in crystalline form, consisting of titanium dioxid with ferrous niobate and tantalate. It is found in the pegmatite of Craveggia, northwest of Lake Maggiore.

strychninization (strik″nin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [*strychnin(e)* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation*.] The process of bringing under the toxic influence of strychnine.

strychnic (strif′nik), *a.* [Gr. στρυφνός, rough, harsh, astringent, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a pale-yellow compound, $C_4H_3O_2N_5$, prepared by the action of potassium nitrite and acetic acid on uric acid. It forms granular crystals.

stub, *n.* **8.** In *railroading*, any section or piece of track which ends at a station or a siding. The parallel tracks of the train-shed of a terminal station are *stub-tracks*.

stub-axle (stub′ak″sl), *n.* A short axle; specifically, the short axle fastened to one of the steering-knuckles on a motor-car.

stubbing-out (stub′ing-out″), *n.* The act of clearing a furnace before commencing another shift. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 656. [British.]

stubble, *n.* **3.** Same as ★*stubble-cane*.

stubble-cane (stub′l-kān), *n.* Sugar-cane grown from the ratooning of the stubble, sometimes for several successive years. Opposed to *plant-cane* (see *sugar-cane*).

stubble-quail (stub′l-kwāl), *n.* See ★*quail*3.

stuboy (stu-boi′), *exclam.* [*stub*, *st'*, arbitrary syl., + *boy*1.] An exclamation used as a command to a dog to attack, and also in driving cattle or pigs, and the like. Also *stubboy*, *st'boy*. [U. S.]

A gentleman of the generation preceding mine gave me this possible explanation. He says *stubboy* is a word he used to know on the farm, meaning to drive pigs. '*Stubboy, stubboy,*' says my informant, was the cry used in trying to force those obstinate beasts into the ways they should go. *N. Y. Sun*, Nov. 15, 1905.

stuboy (st-boi′), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *stubboy*, *st'boy*: < *stuboy*, *exclam*.] To incite by the exclamation *stuboy!* as a dog to attack.

Is "*st'boy*" truly rural? Well, so was Brooklyn once, and so is some of it still. Are there not even Brooklynites in remote green outskirts or dusty fringes of ambiguous suburbs who have *stubboyed* or still *stubboy?* At any rate, the word is a good, plain honest, robust fellow. *N. Y. Sun*, Nov. 15, 1905.

stub-track (stub′trak), *n.* See ★*stub*, 8.

stuck-finger (stuk′fing″gėr), *n.* Same as *trigger-finger*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook. IV. 526.

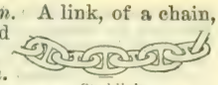
stud-bar (stud′bär), *n.* **1.** A bar or rod which acts as a stud, projecting from another machine-element or surface.—**2.** A bar which carries a stud, so that to the latter another machine-part may be attached.—**3.** A round bar or rod suitable for making studs.

stud-block (stud′blok), *n.* A rectangular or hexagonal block of steel or iron, resembling a nut of extra height. A hole is tapped through it, which fits the thread of studs of that diameter. Into that hole is screwed a set-screw or short bolt, which enters one half its depth. When the block is screwed on the end of a stud, it enters until the end of the stud bottoms on the end of the set-screw. Then a wrench or spanner on the outside of the block will screw the stud home, since the nut cannot turn farther on the stud. When the stud is home, the set-screw is backed off slightly, whereupon the block can be easily screwed off, leaving the stud in place. A stud-block of proper size will be required for each diameter of stud.

stud-bracket (stud′brak″et), *n.* A bracket or projecting element to support a stud; specifically, the projecting bridge, or part of a link in a reversing valve-gear, which forms the base for the stud by which the link is suspended.

studdingsail, *n.*—**Flying studdingsails**, extra studdingsails set between the masts: formerly used. They were also known as *save-all studdingsails*.—**Fore-studdingsail**, a sail set outside one of the square sails on the foremast.—**Studdingsail irons**, studdingsail-boom irons, which confine the boom to the yard: sometimes called *Pacific irons*.

stud-link (stud′lingk), *n.* A link, of a chain, in which there is a stud which reinforces it.



Stud-link.

stud-nut (stud′nut), *n.* **1.** The nut which fits on a stud.—**2.** See ★*stud-block*.

stud-pin (stud′pin), *n.* **1.** A cylindrical pin projecting from a surface into which it is secured as a stud by being screwed. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, II. 710. —**2.** A short bolt having two diameters, so as to form a shoulder. —**3.** A cylindrical pin having an enlarged round head.



Stud-pin.

stud-poker (stud′pō″kėr), *n.* A variety of poker in which the first card is dealt face down and then one face up. The 'down card' is then looked at, and the player having the highest card showing makes a bet if he chooses, and then the next on his left. Any player who refuses to 'see' this bet drops out. A third card is then dealt, and so on until each remaining in the pool has five. After the betting is brought to a call, the down cards are shown, and the best poker combination wins all.

stud-print (stud′print), *n.* A print to form a recess in a mold to receive the core required in the foundry-molding process, but which is attached to the pattern not by finishing nails or screws as is common. The print has formed a stud on the end by which it is attached to the pattern, and this stud fits a hole bored in the pattern at the desired point. It is obvious that a wide range of print sizes may be used provided only the stud is of the size to enter the hole in the pattern.

stud-screw (stud′skrö), *n.* **1.** A screw having a large cylindrical head so that the latter may act as a stud.—**2.** An English term for a set-screw.

stud-stay (stud′stā), *n.* Same as *stay-bolt*, except that the stud-stay may be secured by screwing at one end only. *W. S. Hutton*, Steam-Boiler Construction, p. 235.

stud-wheel (stud′hwēl), *n.* A wheel, pulley, or gear that turns on a stud-bolt. See ★*sun-wheel*, 2. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 63.

stuf, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *stuff*.

stuffing, *n.* **7.** In *textile-coloring*, the process of applying a mordant dyestuff to textile material that has not been previously mordanted. The color lake is subsequently formed, and fixed by an after-treatment or saddening with some mordanted principle.

stuffing-drum (stuf′ing-drum), *n.* A heated drum or wheel in which leather is placed with hot grease, which enters the leather. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 221.

stuff-pump (stuf′pump), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a power-pump for lifting and conveying the mixture of water and fiber called 'stuff' from vats and other holders to the paper-machines; a stuff-handling pump.

stumba (stum′bä), *n.* A waste product of the combings of schappe silk, forming the raw material of ★bourrette (which see).

stump, *n.* **14.** In a hinge which it is desired should fold in one direction only, the projecting lug on one half which engages with the face of the other and precludes the undesired motion.—**15.** The local name given to the tower of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England. It is in perpendicular Gothic style, 288 feet high, and slightly resembles the tower of Antwerp Cathedral. *Architects' and Builders' Jour.*, May 20, 1908, p. 432.—**Middle stump.** See *stump*, 5.—**Stump age**, in *forestry*, the age of a tree as determined by the number of annual rings upon the face of the stump, without allowance for the period required for the growth of the tree to the height of the stump.—**Stump analysis.** See ★*tree analysis*.—**Stump height**, in *forestry*, the distance from the ground to the top of the stump, or from the root-collar when the ground-level has been disturbed. On a slope the average distance is taken as the stump height.—**To draw stumps.** See ★*draw*.

stumpage, *n.* **3.** The right to cut trees on the seller's land. Payment is based on the measurement of the logs as they are brought to the landing and piled ready for the drive. *Holman Day*, King Spruce, xi., note. [Maine.]

A man who stole these lands at twenty cents an acre, buying tax titles, and has squat on his haunches and made himself rich sellin' *stumpage*, has got more 'n he deserved, even if half the timber is rottin' in the tops on the ground. *Holman Day*, King Spruce, p. 133.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stumps or stumpage; reckoned by stumps.

The *stumpage* value of the above timber to the government, at an average of three cents gold per cubic foot, is

not far from three billion dollars, and it is easy to foresee that when the lumber industry reaches any considerable magnitude the receipts from it will form no inconsiderable part of the income of the government.
National Geog. Mag., April, 1905, p. 147.

stumper, *n.* 2. In *cricket:* (*a*) A fielder who stumps a batsman out, that is, one who, with ball in hand, puts down the wicket, if the striker, failing to hit the ball, is out of his ground. (*b*) A wicket-keeper. [Colloq.] *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 127.

stump-foot (stump′fůt), *n.* Same as *club-foot*, 1.

stump-jumper (stump′jum″pėr), *n.* An implement, used in Australia, for plowing cleared wheat-lands in which the stumps of trees have been left. Also *stump-jump plow*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

stump-mast (stump′mȧst), *n.* A mast that has been broken off. Stump topgallant masts are masts which end close to the shoulder of the spar so that they are without poles.

stump-rooted (stump′rö″ted), *a.* Characterized by having a fleshy elongated root which is truncated below or terminates abruptly: as, *stump-rooted* carrots and parsnips. Sometimes (but improperly) also used in the sense of club-footed or club-rooted.

stump-turpentine (stump′tėr″pen-tīn), *n.* Same as ★*spiritine*.

Spirits of turpentine has, for many years, been made by the distillation of the refuse wood of the southern long-leaf pine tree. As much of it was made in a crude way and put on the market poorly refined, it is now . . . regarded as something different from spirits of turpentine and has received such names as wood spirits, spiritine, turpentine substitute, *stump turpentine*, etc.
Science, Feb. 17, 1905, p. 259.

stump-work (stump′wėrk), *n.* The peculiar high-relief embroidery made in England during the Stuart period. It had its origin in the raised work of Italy and Germany of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Lace, brocade, satin, silver and silver-gilt thread, corals, feathers, and many other curious materials were carefully stitched together and raised on 'stumps' of wood, or wool pads in fantastic shapes. *Mrs. Head*, in Burlington Mag., IV. 168.

stun[1], *v. t.* 5. In *stone-cutting*, to injure by blows; bruise, as a stone, in such a way that splinters will drop off when the surface is cut or exposed to frost.

stun[1], *n.* 2. A patch on the surface of a block of stone where the material has been injured by a heavy blow. Compare ★*stun*[1], *v. t.*, 5.

Stundism (stůn′dizm), *n.* [*Stund(ist)* + *-ism.*] The teaching and practice of the Stundists.

Stundist (stůn′dist), *n.* [G. **stundist*, ‹ *stunde*, hour. See *stound*[1]. The name refers to their practice of Scripture-reading at stated hours during the week.] A member of a sect which sprang up among the South Russian peasantry about 1860, under the influence of German colonists. The sect has spread rapidly, and, despite persecution, has become a formidable power in affairs ecclesiastical and political. The members strive to get rid of the authority of both the state and the Orthodox Church, and, adopting the New Testament as their rule of faith, have rejected the priestly hierarchy, intercession of saints, image-worship, fasting, and the sacraments except baptism and communion. Manual labor is held to be necessary and is regarded almost as a religious act. Brotherly love is their one ruling doctrine. Tolstoi's teachings show the influence of the Stundists.

The legislation against the Protestant *Stundists* became almost as unbearable as that imposed on the Jews.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 476.

stunt[1], *n.* 3. A feat; a performance of more or less difficulty, especially in athletics. [Colloq. or slang.]

Boys did some great *stunts* on and under water.
N. Y. Herald, Aug. 15, 1903.

stunt[2] (stunt), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption of E. *assistant.*] An assistant; assistant. [Anglo-Indian.]

Howbeit, do you, Sahib, take a pen and write clearly what I have said, that the Dipty Sahib may see, and reprove the *Stunt* Sahib . . . so young is he.
R. Kipling, Gemini, in Soldiers Three, p. 255.

Now there was an assistant commissioner—a *Stunt* Sahib, in that district, called yunkum Sahib.
R. Kipling, At Howli Thana, in Soldiers Three, p. 239.

stup (stup), *n.* [Also *stupp;* origin not ascertained; appar. ‹ L. *stupa*, tow, etc.] 1. A pulverized mixture of clay and coke or coal.—2. The soot which deposits in the flues of furnaces for the extraction of mercury from cinnabar. It contains a considerable proportion of mercury, partly free and partly combined; it is therefore mixed with lime, molded into brick-like masses, and reburned to recover the metal.

stuporose (stū′pō-rōs), *n.* Same as *stuporous*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 53.

sturgeon, *n.*—**Great sturgeon**, *Acipenser transmontanus*, a sturgeon of the Pacific coast from San Francisco northward, reaching a weight of 600 pounds.—**Oregon sturgeon**. Same as *white sturgeon*. See *sturgeon*.—**Sacramento sturgeon**. Same as *white sturgeon*. See *sturgeon*.

sturine (stū′rin), *n.* [ML. *stur(io)*, sturgeon, + *-ine*[2].] A protamine, $C_{36}H_{69}O_7N_{10}$, similar in general properties to salmine. It is found in the testicles of the sturgeon.

stuss (stös), *n.* The game of faro when played with the added percentage that the banker takes all the money bet on splits, instead of only half of it, as in faro.

stuttering, *n.*—**Labichoreic stuttering**. Same as ★*labichorea*.

stützite (stüt′zīt), *n.* [G. *stützit*, named (1878) after A. *Stütz*, who described in 1803 a mineral perhaps identical with this.] A silver telluride (perhaps Ag_4Te) occurring in hexagonal crystals of lead-gray color and metallic luster.

stüvenite (stü′ve-nīt), *n.* [Named (1887) after E. *Stüven*, a mining engineer.] A hydrated sulphate of aluminium, magnesium, and sodium, occurring in slender acicular crystals.

stycerin (stis′ė-rin), *n.* Incorrect for ★*stycerinol*.

stycerinol (stis′ė-ri-nol), *n.* A bright-yellow, resinous, bitter compound, $C_6H_5CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2OH$, prepared by the action of silver oxid and water on the corresponding dibromide.

Stygicola (sti-jik′ō-lȧ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), Styx, + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of brotuloid fishes known only from cave streams in Cuba.

stylagalmatic (stī″la-gal-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ἀγαλμα(τ-), a statue, + *-ic.*] I. *a.* In *arch.*, combining the figure of a statue with the duty of a supporting column.

II. *n.* A combined column and figure, either standing alone or engaged with a wall and carrying a weight of some kind on top of the figure, as a caryatid (which see).

style[1], *n.* 2. (*b*) Specifically—(3) In certain phyllocarid and merostomatous crustaceans, the telson or caudal spine, which in the former is sometimes accompanied by two lateral spines, called *stylets* or *cercopods*. (*c*) Same as *stylet*, 2.

10. In *textile-printing*, the manner in which certain effects are produced. Thus, there are *pigment styles*, *discharge styles*, *resist styles*, *steam-mordant styles*, etc.—**A cappella style**. Same as *Palestrina* ★*style*.—**Black-figured style**, in the decoration of Greek vases, the practice of leaving the body of the vase in its natural color, or painting it white,



Athena from Black-figured Amphora, British Museum.

cream-color, or red, and developing the decoration upon this in black varnish with occasional touches of brown, purple, or white. In the later 'red-figured' style a reverse method is followed. Black-figured vases may be dated between 600 and 450 B.C. For fifty years the two styles were practised side by side. It occasionally happened that both were used by the same painter. The black-figured decoration is retained in the Panathenaic amphoræ until 400 B.C. With the black-figured vases are sometimes included certain early wares of Naucratis, Cyrene, and especially Corinth, in which dark-colored decoration is used on a cream-colored ground, although these really belong to an archaic class by themselves.—**Caudal style**, one of the long processes borne by the anal segment of certain arthropods, as *Apus*.—**Chrome discharge style**, in *calico-printing*, a method (applicable to soluble dyestuffs) of padding the fabric with a dye and a chrome mordant, drying it, then printing it with the discharge (consisting of potassium ferrocyanide and an alkali, or mixtures of chlorates and bromates), and finally steaming it.—**Dyed style**, in *calico-printing*, the printing of cloth with certain metallic compounds, as

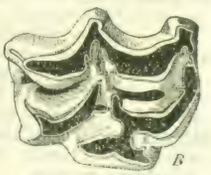
red liquor or black liquor, which may be converted into insoluble coloring-matters, or lakes, by the application of dyestuffs.—**Empire style**. See ★*empire*.—**Extract style**, in *calico-printing*, the printing of a fabric with the mordant and coloring-matter in one operation, after which it is steamed in a suitable apparatus.—**Geometric style in Greek vases**. See ★*vase*.—**Le Gascon style**, in *bookbinding*, the style of Le Gascon, an eminent French binder, which is similar in framework to that of the Eves, but differs especially in the use of dotted instead of continuous lines for the detail. This produces a peculiarly soft, lace-like effect. *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding, p. 76.—**Nouveau style**. See ★*art nouveau*.—**Palestrina style**, in *music*, a method or style of sacred composition similar to that perfected by Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (died 1594), the famous Roman composer. This style is essentially vocal or a cappella, almost wholly contrapuntal or polyphonic, based on the medieval church modes and on subjects drawn chiefly from plain-song, and characterized not only by a profound sense of the words used, but by a studied exaltation of an ideal treatment of them. The style was in process of development before Palestrina's day and was successfully cultivated by several of his contemporaries, but is usually known by his name because of his intimate connection with the papal choir and of his conspicuous genius. In connection with discussions by the Council of Trent as to the purification of church music from various abuses, he is said to have successfully maintained the excellence of the polyphonic style by submitting examples that were generally approved. This style of music, as thus illustrated, and plain-song or the Gregorian style, are the only forms of music officially sanctioned in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *a cappella style*.—**Red-figured style**. See *black-figured* ★*style*.—**Steam style**, in *calico-printing*, a method of fixing by steam (upon the fiber of cotton, linen, and occasionally silk and woolen goods) adjective, or mordanted, colors used in the process of printing.—**Strong style**. See ★*strong*[1].—**Stuart style**, the name sometimes given to the artistic production of England which corresponds to the reign of the kings of the house of Stuart, James I. to James II. (1603–1688). The early part of the period continues the Elizabethan style, but is much affected by Dutch influences. The latter part of the century is characterized by the development of the English Palladian style. It comprehends all the activity of the architect Inigo Jones (1573–1652), and the early part of that of Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723). It is a transition period rather than one having fixed motives and types.—**Turkey-red discharge style**, in *calico-printing*, a method of producing various colored patterns upon the cloth, previously dyed red, by printing it with colors which destroy the red in the parts printed, and leave upon those parts a different color.

style[2], *n.* 4. An elongated cusp or projection, lying on the periphery of a tooth and derived from outgrowths of the cingulum: often termed *pillar* or *buttress*. According to location these cusps have distinctive names. See ★*mesostyle*, ★*parastyle*, etc. See also cut at ★*tooth*, 1.



Stylephoridæ (stī-le-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Stylephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes based on a single specimen (preserved in the British Museum) taken in the West Indies in 1790.

Stylephorus (stī-lef′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + *-φορος*, ‹ φέρειν, bear.] A genus of fishes of the family *Stylephoridæ*.



Molar Tooth of Horse.
A, unworn crown; *B*, worn crown; *a*, metastyle; *b*, mesostyle; *c*, parastyle; *d*, hypostyle.

stylet, *n.* 3. Specifically—(*b*) Same as ★*cercopod*. Compare ★*style*[1], 2 (*b*) (3).—4. In fishes, one of the slender rays of bone on or above the base of the ribs; the epipleural. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 525.

Stylina (stī-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, a stylus.] A genus of *Hexacoralla* growing in massive colonies, with corallites united by coalescent costæ and multiplying by costal gemmation. It is profusely abundant in the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks.

Styliola limestone. See ★*limestone*.

stylion (stī′li-on), *n.*; pl. *stylia* (-ȧ). [NL., dim., ‹ Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, a stylus.] In *craniom.*, the medial point on the base of the styloid process. *Von Török*.

stylization (stī-li-zā′shon), *n.* [*stylize* + *-ation.*] The act or effect of stylizing.

The second notable characteristic of our group is a marked conventionality, not to say *stylization*.
H. S. Jones, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII. 377.

stylize (stī′līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stylized*, ppr. *stylizing*. [*style*[1], *n.*, + *-ize.*] To bring under the conditions of style; impress with the characteristics of style; conventionalize: in the decorative arts used to express the transformation which natural forms undergo

in their adaptation to decorative motives, as in the use of the acanthus in Greek art, and the arum in Gothic.

These patterns are not numerous, and are in general a good deal *stylized*.
R. M. Dawking, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XXIII. 252.

Linear ornament passes through vegetable to organic forms, mainly marine, which are finally *stylized* into heraldic conventions. . . . From first to last the persistent influence of a true artistic ideal differentiates Mycenaean objects from the hieratic or *stylized* products of Egypt or Phœnicia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 58–59.

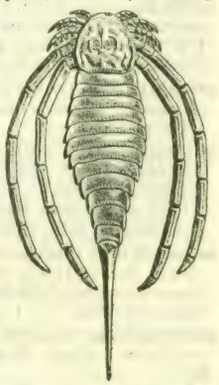
stylobation (stī-lō-bā′shon), *n.* [*stylobat(e)* + *-ion.*] The placing of a colonnade upon a continuous stylobate or pedestal.

stylolitic (stī-lō-lit′ik), *a.* [*stylolite* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, containing or having the properties of stylolite. *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 580.

stylomandibular (stī″lō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [*stylo(id)* + *mandibular.*] Noting a ligament or fibrous band which connects the angle of the lower jaw-bone with the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 376.

stylometric (stī-lō-met′rik), *a.* [*stylometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the stylometer; measured by a stylometer.

Stylonurus (stī-lō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, a stylus, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of merostomatous *Crustacea* of the family *Eurypteridæ*, which often exceed one meter in length, and are characterized by their relatively small cephalothorax with large eyes and central ocelli, and their chelicerate preoral and five pairs of postoral appendages, of which the first bears pincers and the last two are greatly elongated, extending almost to the end of the long telson. The genus has been found in the Silurian and Devonian of Scotland and New York, and in the Catskill formation of New York and Pennsylvania.



Stylonurus excelsior Hall (Restoration after Beecher.)

stylopid (stī′lō-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the family *Stylopidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Stylopidæ*.

stylopine (stī′lō-pin), *n.* [NL. *Stylop(horum)* + *-ine*[1].] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{19}O_5N$, contained in yellow or celandine poppy, *Stylophorum diphyllum*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 202° C.

stylopization (stī″lō-pi-zā′shon), *n.* The condition of being stylopized or penetrated by a stylops.

stylopterygium (stī″lop-te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopterygia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stylus* (see *style*[2]) + NL. *pterygium.*] A hypothetical slender, simple limb-like appendage, without rays or appendages of any kind, supposed to be the first stage in the development of the vertebrate limb.

The earliest stage of the purely motor appendage was probably a simple styliform structure resembling the balancing organ of the Urodele or the limb of Lepidosiren, and from this *stylopterygium* had been derived along two divergent lines of evolution—the archipterygium and ichthyopterygium on the one hand and the cheiropterygium on the other.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 695.

stylus, *n.* **3.** In a phonograph, a pointed part which rests on the diaphragm and is moved by the vibrations induced in the latter by sound-waves. It is used to produce the record of sounds upon the phonographic cylinders, and also to reproduce the sounds thus recorded.

stymie, *v.* and *n.* See ★*stimy*.

styphnic (stif′nik), *a.* Noting an acid, a sulphur-colored compound, $(\overset{3}{HO})_2C_6H(\overset{4,6}{NO_2})_3$, prepared by the action of sulphuric and nitric acids on resorcinol. It forms large hexagonal crystals, melts at 175.5° C., and is a strong acid. Also called 2,4,6-*trinitroresorcinol* or 2,4,6-*trinitro*-1,3-*dihydroxybenzene*.

Stypodon (stip′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στύπος, a stump, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes known from fresh-water streams of Mexico.

stypsis (stip′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στύψις, contraction, astringency, steeping in an astringent solution, < στύφειν, contract. See *styptic.*] The producing of a styptic effect; the effect produced.

styptic, *n.*—**Chemical styptic,** a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by causing coagulation through chemical action, as iron subsulphate.—**Colloid styptic,** a solution of some styptic substance in a collodion-like liquid which is antiseptic and excludes the air when it has dried to a film; the collodium stypticum of the United States Pharmacopœia.—**Mechanical styptic,** a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by causing coagulation mechanically, such as punk or a pledget of cotton.—**Vascular styptic,** a styptic which arrests hemorrhage by inducing contraction of the wounded vessels, such as adrenal extract.

stypticin, stypticine (stip′ti-sin), *n.* [*styptic* + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of cotarnine hydrochlorid. It is used as a remedy for dysmenorrhea.

styracol (stī′ra-kol), *n.* [L. *styrax* (*styrac-*), storax, + *-ol.*] A substance obtained by the action of guaiacol on cinnamyl, used in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the digestive and urinary tracts and in pulmonary diseases.

styrene (stī′rēn), *n.* [L. *styr(ax)*, storax, + *-ene.*] Same as *styrol*.

styrogallol (stī-rō-gal′ol), *n.* [L. *styr(ax)*, storax, + E. *gallic*[2] + *-ol.*] A yellow dye, $C_6H_4\begin{cases}C:CH.CO.O.C_6H(OH)_2\\CO\end{cases}$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of metahydroxybenzoic acid and cinnamic acid. It crystallizes in lustrous needles, melts at 260° C., resembles anthraquinone in appearance, and may be sublimed.

Stysanus (stī-sā′nus), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1837).] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, of the family *Stilbaceæ*, having the fertile hyphæ arranged in an erect, cylindrical, dark-colored stipe bearing mostly hyaline, catenulate, unicellular conidia. *S. Stemonites* is a common species on decaying herbaceous plants and is said to cause a rot of potatoes.



Stysanus Stemonites: enlarged.

suavastika, *n.* Same as *swastika*.

sub[2] (sub), *n.* [An abbreviation of *substitute.*] A substitute; specifically, one who is willing to serve as a substitute for a regular compositor on a newspaper. [Colloq.]

sub[2] (sub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subbed*, ppr. *subbing.* [*sub*[2], *n.*] **1.** To act as a substitute; specifically, to act as the substitute of another in a composing-room. [Colloq.] —**2.** To subirrigate. See ★*sub-bing*, 2.

sub. An abbreviation (*a*) of *subject*; (*b*) of *substitute*; (*c*) of *suburb*; (*d*) of *suburban*.

subacetabular (sub-as-e-tab′ū-lăr), *a.* Situated below the acetabulum.

The skiagraph revealed a hypertrophy of the acetabulum and the *subacetabular* region of the ilium.
Therapeutic Gazette, Jan., 1903, p. 53.

subadult (sub-a-dult′), *a.* [*sub-* + *adult.*] Nearly full grown; approaching the adult condition.

The October number of the Emu contains the photograph of a *subadult* Australian barn-owl in which large bunches of the nestling down are retained on the legs, thus communicating to the bird a most remarkable appearance. *Nature*, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 112.

subaërialist (sub-ā-ē′ri-al-ist), *n.* In *geol.*, a supporter of the view that the processes of weathering, wind-erosion, etc., all primarily due to the atmosphere, are of paramount importance in earth-sculpture.

subaërially (sub-ā-ē′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a subaërial manner; by erosive processes acting on a land-surface or under the atmosphere.

It is not a typical "drowned valley." When compared with the exquisite valley-forms in south-west Ireland, which have been entered by the sea, it is seen that it is not a sufficient explanation to say that the channel is simply a *sub-aërially* carved valley depressed beneath the sea. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 537.

subalary (sub-ā′la-ri), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + *ala*, wing, + *-ary.*] Situated below the wings.

subalate (sub-ā′lāt), *a.* [*sub-* + *alate.*] Somewhat wing-shaped; suggesting a wing: often applied to thin, triangular projections from a bone.

subandine (sub-an′din), *a.* Same as *subandean*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 189.

subantarctic (sub-an-tärk′tik), *a.* [*sub-* + *antarctic.*] Near, or just outside of, the Antarctic ocean.

Eleven others from the extralimital *subantarctic* waters are also considered. *Science*, Oct. 21, 1904, p. 536.

Subaqueous overwash plains. See ★*plain*[1].

subarid (sub-ar′id), *a.* [*sub-* + *arid.*] Climatically dry, but not in the extreme degree; moderately arid.

A situation typical of the *subarid* area known as the Great Plains. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 92.

subarouse (sub-a-rouz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subaroused*, ppr. *subarousing.* In *psychol.*, to arouse in the form of an obscure disposition, rather than as a clear idea; predispose for. See the extract. [Rare.]

The exposure of the word "A" beginning a sentence *sub-arouses* many of its past associates, preferably substantives or descriptive adjectives.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII.

subarticular (sub-är-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *articular.*] Situated beneath an articulation or joint.—**Subarticular tubercle,** in *zoöl.*, a small prominence on the under side of the foot, at the point of articulation of the phalanges. The presence and arrangement of these tubercles are of importance in furnishing characters for the identification of some amphibians, especially tree-frogs. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 67.

subastringent (sub-as-trin′jent), *a.* Moderately astringent; suggesting astringency.

subatka (su-bat′kä), *n.* A name applied to *Alepisaurus æsculapius*, a fish found from Alaska southward to the coast of California.

subatom (sub-at′om), *n.* A definite part of an atom, if this assumed unit, for the most part looked upon as indivisible, is supposed capable under special conditions of undergoing division; a corpuscle. Also called *atomicule.* [Rare.]

The charged *sub-atoms* or particles of matter, . . . can . . . be made to circulate through a metallic tube or worm connected to earth. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1905, p. 85.

subatomic (sub-a-tom′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the relations of assumed particles or subdivisions of matter smaller than the atom: as, *subatomic* energy.

The cathode rays seem to consist of *subatomic* corpuscles, while such evidence as we have indicates that the positive electricity travels with particles of atomic magnitude, as in the case of electrolysis.
Astrophysical Jour., May, 1903, p. 259.

Experiments have been made with *sub-atomic* particles derived from one or other of these sources by a great number of physicists, such as Kaufman, Lenard, Simon, and Weichert in Germany, and Becquerel in France, with the result that Prof. Thomson's calculations as to the mass, charge, and speed of the moving particle, or, as we may now call it, the electron, have been independently and abundantly confirmed.
Athenæum, May 27, 1905, p. 661.

subatrial (sub-ā′tri-al), *a.* Situated beneath the atrial cavity. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 56.—**Subatrial ridge.** See ★*ridge*.

subattenuate (sub-a-ten′ū-āt), *a.* Somewhat attenuated, slender, thin, or delicate.

subauricular (sub-â-rik′ū-lăr), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *auricular.*] In *ornith.*, lying below the region of the ear: as, a *subauricular* spot of yellow.

subauriculate (sub-â-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* Slightly auriculate or eared.

subbasal (sub-bā′sal), *a.* Situated below the basal cell of a lepidopterous insect's wing.

The basal area of these wings irrorated with pearl-grey indicating two vague *subbasal* bands.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, p. 48.

subbase (sub′bās), *n.* **1.** A base or foundation-element, placed under the bottom of a machine or other apparatus, intermediate between the latter and the true foundation. It is used to lift the machine higher from the ground than it would be without it, and to do this without increasing the height of the masonry below, or making the machine itself inconveniently massive.

The whole turbine is complete in every detail, being mounted on an iron *sub-base*, has a pump for forcing lubrication through all the bearings, no oil being used in connection with the internal parts of the turbine.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 24, 1904, p. 489.

2. In general, anything going underneath a base or bed-plate.—**3.** A secondary base (of supplies) nearer or more accessible than the main base.

It is now stated that Mr. Peary's plan contemplates the construction of a strong wooden ship with powerful machinery, in which he will sail next July to Cape Sabine and, after establishing a *sub-base* there, force his way northward to the northern shore of Grant Land.
Science, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 478.

subbasement (sub′bās″mẽnt), *n.* A basement lower than the main basement of a building. In the largest modern buildings there are sometimes three or four of these, one below another.

A *sub-basement*, in which air circulates at a fairly uniform temperature, is also essential to dryness and constant temperature in the main basement where the larger permanent apparatus, for which stability is essential, is mounted. *Carnegie Inst. Yearbook*, 1902, p. 56.

subbifid (sub-bī′fid), *a.* Slightly forked, as is the tongue of a seal; somewhat bifurcate. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 493.

subbing (sub′ing), *n.* 1. Acting as a 'sub.' [Colloq.]—2. Subirrigating. [Colloq.]

subbivalve (sub-bī′valv), *n.* An operculate univalve or gastropod shell.

subbrachycephal (sub-brak-i-sef′ạl), *n.* In *craniom.*, a person with a subbrachycephalic head. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 316.

subbrachycephali (sub-brak-i-sef′ạ-lī), *n. pl.* Subbrachycephalic individuals or types. See *subbrachycephalic*. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 179.

subbronchial (sub-brong′ki-ạl), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + E. *bronchial*.] In *ornith.*, situated beneath the bronchi.—**Subbronchial air-sacs**, a pair of air-sacs lying beneath the trachea.

subcæcal (sub-sē′kạl), *a.* Situated below the cæcum.

subcallosal (sub-ka-lō′sal), *a.* Situated beneath the corpus callosum.—**Subcallosal layer.** See ★*layer*.

subcancellate (sub-kan′se-lāt), *a.* Somewhat cancellate or lattice-like.

subcapsuloperiosteal (sub-kap″sū-lō-per-i-os′-tē-ạl), *a.* Situated beneath the capsule and the periosteum: noting a method of resection of a joint. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 909.

subcarbonaceous (sub-kär-bọ-nā′shius), *a.* Having a somewhat brittle consistency resembling that of carbon (graphite): applied to the perithecia and stromata of various fungi.

subcarbonate (sub-kär′bọ-nāt), *n.* A basic carbonate or one having the carbonic-acid radical partly replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl: as, bismuth *subcarbonate*, $Bi_2O_2(CO_3)$.

subcarbureted (sub-kär′bū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with carbon in inferior proportion.

subcarinal (sub-ka-rī′nạl), *a.* Situated below a carina. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., June, 1902, p. 294.

subcarinate (sub-kar′i-nāt), *a.* Somewhat carinate or keeled. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 41.

Subcentral sulcus, an inconstant sulcus at the ventral end of the postcentral fissure. *Amer. Anthropologist*, 1901, p. 461.

subcerebellar (sub″ser-ẽ-bel′ăr), *a.* Situated beneath the cerebellum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 250.

subcingulum (sub-sing′gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *subcingula* (-lă). 1. In medieval armor, a sash or belt worn under another. *Myrick*, Ancient Armor, Glossary.—2. A girdle formerly worn under the outer vestments by clerics, especially by bishops.

subcircular (sub-sėr′kū-lăr), *a.* Nearly, but not quite, circular.

In nearly every species the inceptive state is represented by a shell having a *subcircular* outline, with valves of slight convexity. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, June, 1904, p. 415.

subclass, *n.* 2. In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division between class and order, based on the relative proportions of the two subgroups of the preponderant group of standard minerals.

subclass (sub′klăs), *v. t.* To place in a *subclass* or secondary division of its class.

Accordingly the motive must be *subclassed* as sortilegic. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894–95, p. 72.

subcoastal (sub-kōs′tạl), *a.* In *phys. geog.*, of or pertaining to the shallow sea-bottom near the coast: as, *subcoastal* plains.

The *subcoastal* plains were described. They have a breadth of from 20 to 80 miles, or 300 miles off Newfoundland, reaching to a depth of 200 to 250 feet, with, in places, an outer terrace 200 feet lower.
Science, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 298.

subconfluent (sub-con′flö-ẽnt), *a.* Partially united or fused: said of spots or other color-markings that have a tendency to run together. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 431.

subconic (sub-kon′ik), *a.* Same as *subconical*.

subcontinental (sub-kon-ti-nen′tạl), *a.* Situated beneath a continent; of or pertaining to what underlies a continent.

Thus the *subcontinental* excess of temperature may make itself felt in regions where the rocks still retain a high temperature, and are probably not far removed from the critical fusion point.
W. J. Sollas, in Nature, Sept. 13, 1900, p. 487.

subcontra (sub-kon′trä), *a.* In *acoustics*, lower than the contra-octave. See *subcontra* ★*octave*.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 32.

subcoriaceous (sub-kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Somewhat or imperfectly coriaceous.

subcotyleal (sub-kot-i-lē′ạl), *n.* [F. *subcotyléal*.] In *ichth.*, same as ★*angular*. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 516.

subcruciform (sub-krö′si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat cruciform; not perfectly cruciform. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1903, p. 248.

subcrustal (sub-krus′tạl), *a.* In *geol.*, situated or operating below the earth's outer shell or crust: applied both to materials and to forces.

Volcanic outflow of *subcrustal* molten matter.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 545.

subcubical (sub-kū′bi-kạl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cubical.

subcuboidal (sub-kū-boi′dạl), *a.* Having somewhat the form of a cube; subcubical.

subculture (sub-kul′tūr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subcultured*, ppr. *subculturing*. In *bacteriol.*, to make a secondary culture in a new medium from an old culture.

Numerous colonies were obtained from the membrane on *sub-culturing*, while the milk below the membrane was sterile.
Nature, quoted in Sci. Amer., Nov. 15, 1902, p. 326.

subcyaneous (sub-sī-ā′nẽ-us), *a.* Nearly cyaneous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Dec., 1903, p. 612.

subdeltoid (sub-del′toid), *a.* 1. Same as *subdeltoidal*.—2. Situated beneath the deltoid muscle. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 205.

subdendroid (sub-den′droid), *a.* Slightly dendroid, or resembling or suggestive of a tree, in appearance. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., June, 1902, p. 305.

subdental (sub-den′tạl), *n.* The anterior of the two large bones in the lower jaw of fishes, bearing the teeth; the dentary. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 516.

subdeposit (sub-dẽ-poz′it), *n.* The lower one of two deposits.

subdepot (sub′de-pō″), *n.* *Mil.*, a secondary or branch depot, nearer the regiment than a depot.

To carry extra shoes upon the person is a considerable tax upon the soldier's strength, and *subdepots* for such supplies should be easily accessible.
Buck, Med. Handbook, V. 796.

subdermic (sub-dėr′mik), *a.* Same as *hypodermic*. *Science*, Jan. 17, 1902, p. 117.

subdiaconate, *n.* II. *a.* Relating to the order or office of subdeacon.

subdiaphragmatic (sub-dī″a-frag-mat′ik), *a.* Same as *subphrenic*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 44.

subdiscal (sub-dis′kal), *a.* Situated below the discal cell in the wing of a lepidopterous insect. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 272.

subdiscoidal (sub-dis-koi′dạl), *a.* Situated below the discoidal cell of an insect's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 228.

subdivide (sub′di-vīd″), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a subordinate divide, as one between small streams in contrast with one between river systems.

When a plain or plateau or mountain region is well dissected numerous sharply defined *subdivides* are developed between the smaller rivers and their branches.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog.

subdolichocephali (sub-dol″i-kō-sef′ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Subdolichocephalic individuals or types. See *subdolichocephalic*. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 179.

subdolichocephalism (sub-dol″i-kō-sef′ạ-lizm), *n.* The quality or condition of being subdolichocephalic.

The skull of the Chinese is, in fact, both longer and higher in proportion than those of all other yellow men. His cephalic index falls down to *subdolichocephalism* (the average indication of 142 skulls of the two sexes = 77.24) and its height slightly exceeds its width.
Smithsonian Rep., 1895, p. 515.

subdolichocephalous (sub-dol″i-kō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* Same as *subdolichocephalic*. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 321.

subdolichocephaly (sub-dol″i-kō-sef′ạ-li), *n.* Same as ★*subdolichocephalism*.

subdominant, *n.* II. *a.* Subordinate; submaximal or subnormal: said specifically of the stimuli which evoke marginal or obscure mental processes.

Those disturbances which are dominant become focal in consciousness, or the mind is fully conscious of such. Those that are *sub-dominant* bring about marginal or sub-conscious psychical states.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 260.

Subdominant group. See ★*group*[1].

subdrainage (sub-drā′nāj), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, drainage of water beneath the surface of the ground, in distinction from surface drainage.

The apple may be grown on almost any soil, but the best results are obtained on soils from which native forests have been cleared. Here the physical conditions are such as to afford both ample surface drainage and *subdrainage*, and the soils are well supplied with the various kinds of plant food essential for a healthy wood growth and finely developed, well-matured fruit crop.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 594.

2. A subdivision of a drainage system.

More than three-fifths of Montana is drained by the Missouri and its tributaries. For statistical discussion this great basin is divided into four *subdrainage* basins.
U. S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Pur. of Census, Bulletin [16, Irrig. in U. S., 1902, p. 60.

subdue, *v. t.*—**Subdued mountain.** See ★*mountain*.

subdurally (sub-dū′ra-li), *adv.* In a subdural manner; into the subdural space.

subecho (sub′ek″ō), *n.* In *whist*, a trump signal made after the partner has led trumps and the player has had no chance to complete a direct echo in the trump suit.

subelongate (sub-ẽ-lông′gāt), *a.* Somewhat elongate. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

subencephalon (sub-en-sef′ạ-lon), *n.*; pl. *subencephala* (-lă). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] That portion of the brain which comprises the corpora quadrigemina, the pons Varolii, and the medulla oblongata.

subendymal (sub-en′di-mạl), *a.* Situated beneath the endyma, or membrane which lines the ventricles of the brain. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 176.

subensiform (sub-en′si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat ensiform. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 95.

subentry (sub′en″tri), *n.* A subordinate entry; an entry made under another.

subependymal (sub-ep-en′di-mạl), *a.* Same as ★*subendymal*.

subepiglottic (sub-ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* Situated below the epiglottis.

subepiglottid (sub″ep-i-glot′id), *a.* Same as ★*subepiglottic*.

suberite (sū′bẽ-rīt), *n.* [NL. *suberites*, < L. *suber*, the cork-oak.] A sponge of the genus *Suberites* or of a related genus.

suberone (sū′bẽ-rōn), *n.* [*suber*(*ic*) + *-one*.] Cycloheptanone; a colorless oil, $CO\langle \begin{matrix} CH_2.CH_2.CH_2 \\ | \\ CH_2.CH_2.CH_2 \end{matrix}$, prepared by the distillation of suberic acid with lime. It has an odor of peppermint and boils at 179–181° C.

subessive (sub-es′iv), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + *esse*, be, + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses position *under*. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 26.

subestuarine (sub-es′tū-a-rin), *a.* In *geol.*, partly estuarine: applied to deposits which were laid down in a coastal lagoon into which at times the ocean waters overran.

subexcite (sub-ek-sīt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subexcited*, ppr. *subexciting*. In *physiol.*, to predispose to activity; excite in a partial or nascent manner.

Pronunciation of an adjective . . . seems to *subexcite* association tracts representing substantives.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., IX. 580.

subextensibility (sub-eks-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* A lessened degree of extensibility. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 515.

subfacies (sub-fā′shi-ēz), *n.*; pl. *subfacies*. [NL.] In *entom.*, the lower part of the facies.

subfalcate (sub-fal′kāt), *a.* Somewhat falcate.

subfibrous (sub-fī′brus), *a.* Imperfectly fibrous.

The mineral occurs commonly in long-bladed triclinic crystals and in bladed to *subfibrous* masses.
W. Tassin, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 514.

subfissure (sub′fish″ūr), *n.* A cerebral fissure which is concealed by the overlapping convolutions. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 201.

subfix (sub′fiks), *n.* [*sub-* + *-fix* as in *suffix, affix*, etc.] A character written under another character or word; a subscript character.

As the *subfix* in plate LXIV, 48, is the character I have usually interpreted by u, this would give us some of the elements of the name Kukulcan and not Itzamna, as Seler and Schellhas suppose.
C. Thomas, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 225.

subflexuose (sub-flek′shū-ōs), *a.* Somewhat or partly flexuose.

subfreshman (sub′fresh″man), *n.* A student who is nearly ready to enter college as a freshman. [U. S.]

Subfrontal fissure. Same as *inferofrontal* ★*fissure*.

subfunctional (sub-fungk′shon-al), *a.* Used to a certain extent: said of small or imperfectly developed parts that are of little use to the organism in which they are found, but correspond to full-sized useful organs in another species of animal or plant.

Hypohippus of the middle Miocene with *subfunctional* lateral digits . . . is an instance of arrested evolution owing probably to marsh dwelling habits which necessitated a spreading foot. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 6.

subgens (sub′jenz), *n.*; pl. *subgentes* (-jen′tēz). [NL.] A subdivision of a gens. In exogamic communities, members of various subgentes of the same gens are generally forbidden to intermarry. The subgens and gens differ from the gens and phratry in that the social and political function of the subgens is not as clearly differentiated from that of the gens as is the function of the gens from that of the phratry. The distinction is, however, only one of degree. In more complex forms of social organization, phratry, gens, and subgens may be found at the same time. In this case the subgens is a subdivision of the gens which may be more or less definitely differentiated from the whole gens.

subgerminal (sub-jėr′mi-nal), *a.* In *embryol.*, lying beneath the germ or embryo: said especially of cavities or structures in the yolk-laden eggs of birds and insects. — **Subgerminal cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavity which lies beneath the developing embryo of vertebrates such as sharks, reptiles, birds, etc.

Subglacial till. See ★*till*[4].

subglobosely (sub-glō-bōs′li), *adv.* Somewhat globosely. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1904, p. 275.

subglobular, *a.* 2. Same as ★*platycephalic*, 2. *Aitken Meigs.*

subgrad (sub′grad), *n.* [See ★*grad.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division of a grad based on the proportions of the chemical bases in the minerals used in forming a grad.

subgyre (sub′jīr), *n.* A cerebral convolution in a fissure concealed by other overlapping convolutions. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 623.

subhedral (sub-hē′dral), *a.* Having an imperfect crystalline form: said of phenocrysts in a rock which are intermediate between those having a well-developed form (*euhedral*) and those destitute of this (*anhedral*).

subhuman, *a.* 2. Nearly or somewhat human.

Useful suggestions as to the origin of numerical concepts may be drawn from various *subhuman* animals.
W. J. McGee, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, [p. 828.

subhumid (sub-hū′mid), *a.* Humid below the normal; having less than the normal or necessary amount of moisture. The subhumid region of the United States includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, where irrigation is sometimes necessary to successful farming.

The *subhumid* region is the strip of country running north and south between the arid region, where irrigation is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of agriculture, and those portions of the United States in which the rainfall is usually sufficient for agricultural purposes. It includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and may be described as a region where irrigation is not always necessary, but where agricultural operations can not, with any assurance of success, be undertaken without it.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1896, p. 631.

subhyaline (sub-hī′a-lin), *a.* Somewhat hyaline. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Feb., 1904, p. 84.

subimposed (sub-im-pōzd′), *a.* Originated, as a river, in an underground, cavernous passage, and revealed by the erosion or falling in of the cover.

If a name were desired for this minor feature of the drainage of certain regions, it might be termed *subimposed*. *I. C. Russell*, Rivers of North America, p. 246.

subincandescent (sub-in-kan-des′ent), *a.* Heated but not brightly luminous: said of the hydrogen forming the outer or coronal layer of the sun. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 18.

subindex (sub′in-deks″), *n.* A specifying figure or letter following and slightly below a figure, letter, or symbol: as the 0 in x_0.

subindividual, *n.* 2. One of a multitude of minute crystals of similar habit which unite, in parallel position, to form a large crystal or to coat the surface of a crystal of some other species.

subinfection (sub-in-fek′shon), *n.* Secondary infection. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 642.

subinferior (sub-in-fē′ri-or), *a.* In *ichth.*, lying toward, or slightly on, the under side: specifically applied to the position of the mouth which is subinferior when situated just below the most projecting part of the nose. In sharks the mouth is decidedly inferior. *Catalogue Fishes, British Museum*, I. 76.

subiniac (sub-in′i-ak), *a.* Lying beneath the inion; in *anthrop.*, relating or pertaining to that portion of the skull which is situated between the inion and the foramen magnum. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 42.

subintegumental (sub-in-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* Lying beneath the skin or outer covering of the body. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 318.

subintrant (sub-in′trant), *a.* [L. *subintrans*, ppr. of *subintrare*, enter into secretly, < *sub*, under, + *intrare*, enter. See *intrant.*] Anticipating: noting a malarial fever the paroxysms of which recur after progressively shortening intervals until at last a new one begins before the preceding one has fully run its course.

subirrigate (sub-ir′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subirrigated*, ppr. *subirrigating*. To irrigate beneath the surface of the ground. See ★*subirrigation*.

Where the subsoil transmits water freely, irrigation ditches may *subirrigate* large tracts of country without rendering them marshy. Thus farms may obtain an ample supply of water from ditches a half mile or more away without the necessity of distributing small streams over the surface. In the San Joaquin Valley of California, vineyards in certain localities are thus maintained in good condition, although water has not been visibly applied for many years. The closing of the ditches would, however, result in drying up the ground, and this obliges the farmers who are benefited by subirrigation to pay their share of the cost of maintaining the ditches, although they do not receive water directly.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 17, 1903, p. 22616.

subirrigation (sub-ir-i-gā′shon), *n.* The application of water in such manner that it will reach the roots of agricultural crops without appearing at the surface. Under this term is also included natural subirrigation, or the occurrence of water beneath the surface (and of benefit to crops) due to natural causes. Subirrigation may be by percolation through sands or gravels, or through pipes or drain-tile suitably arranged. See the extract under ★*subirrigate*.

In one of the systems of *subirrigation* the water is carried through pipes 14 inches below the surface. These are broken every 10 inches and laid in beds of charcoal. These pipes run 20 feet apart east and west and are crossed every 280 feet by 4-inch water-tight supply pipes. At the junction of these pipes is a brick and cement box or pocket, into which all pipes empty. The bottom of this box is 21 inches below the surface, and the flow of the water is regulated by a system of plugs or cut-offs.
U. S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. of Census, Bulletin [16, Irrig. in U. S., 1902, p. 25.

subj. An abbreviation (*b*) of *subject*; (*c*) of *subjective*; (*d*) of *subjectively*.

subject, *n.* 11. In *geom.*, the figure cut by the picture-plane.

If the *subject* is an eject of an original, the cut of the *subject* is an image of the original.
Merriman and Woodward, Higher Mathematics, p. 72.

12. In *exper. psychol.*: (*a*) The observer or reactor; the person upon whom an experiment is made. (*b*) More correctly, the person, normal or abnormal in mental condition, who is subjected to a mental test or an examination of mental efficiency.

'Observer' should be the general term for the person on whom an experiment is tried. '*Subject*' should be used where this person is abnormal, and 'reactor' where some movement is required.
Jour. Philos. Psychol. Sci. Methods, April 28, 1904, p. [239.

Intermediate subject or **theme.** Same as *intervening subject* (which see, under *intervene*). — **Secondary subject** or **theme**, in *music*, either a counter-subject or the theme of an episode. — **Subject-catalogue.** See ★*catalogue*.

subjective, *a.* 4. In *gram.*: (*a*) In Eskimo, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive verb and the owner of an object. Also called *transitive*. (*b*) In other American languages, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive or intransitive verb: used in languages in which these two forms are identical. Also called *agentialis*. — **Subjective utility.** See ★*utility*.

subjugular (sub-jō′gū-lär), *a.* Situated below the neck or jugulum: used in describing birds where a subjugular band may mark the boundary between neck and breast.

sublabial (sub-lā′bi-al), *a.* In *herpet.*, noting one of the horny scales covering the lower lip. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 615.

sublacustrine (sub-lā-kus′trin), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath a lake.

The positions of the two *sublacustrine* cones were indicated, and it is clear from the soundings that a large mass of lava spread from the Wizard Island vent over the lake floor. *Science*, Feb. 7, 1902, p. 209.

sublamine (sub-lam′in), *n.* [*subl*(*imate*) + (*di*)-*amine.*] A trade-name of ethylendiamine mercury sulphate. It has a red color, is readily soluble, and is used in surgery as a non-irritating substitute for mercuric chlorid.

sublaryngeal (sub-la-rin′jē-al) *a.* Lying beneath the larynx. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 281.

sublateral (sub-lat′e-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, situated near the side of the body. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 197.

sublethal (sub-lē′thal), *a.* Not quite fatal: as, *sublethal* doses. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1902, ser. B, p. 48.

sublibrarian (sub′lī-brā′ri-an), *n.* An under librarian.

sublimant (sub′li-mant), *n.* [L. *sublimans* (*-nt-*), ppr. of *sublimare*, lift on high. See *sublimate.*] An agent which causes sublimation: thus, water, in the state of steam, brings other volatile substances with it from great depths in the rocks of the earth's crust.

The action of water [on lavas, rock, etc.] as a solvent and *sublimant*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIV. 435.

Sublimation vein, in *geol.*, a vein filled in accordance with the sublimation theory. See *sublimation theory*, under *sublimation*.

subliminal, *a.* 2. Subconscious; pertaining to the subliminal self or personality: as, a *subliminal* memory.

II. *n.* The subconscious; a supposed secondary self or consciousness below the level of the normal, waking life.

Of the *Subliminal*, he would say, we can give no ultra-simple account.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, May, 1901, [p. 18.

sublimize (sub-lī′mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimized*, ppr. *sublimizing*. [*sublim*(*e*) + *-ize.*] To elevate; etherealize; make sublime.

sublineate (sub-lin′ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublineated*, ppr. *sublineating*. [*sub-* + *lineate.* See *lineate.*] To underline.

sublineation (sub-lin-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [*sublineat*(*e*) + *-ion.*] An underlining; the line so drawn: usually meaning an instruction to the printer to italicize a word so underlined.

Sublingual ganglion. Same as *submaxillary ganglion* (which see, under *ganglion*).

sublinguate (sub-ling′gwāt), *a.* Somewhat linguate or tongue-shaped.

sub-list (sub′list), *n.* [*sub*[2], *n.*, + *list*[5].] A list of 'subs,' or men who are willing to serve as substitutes for the regular compositors on a newspaper during their absence. [Colloq.]

sublittoral, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to the sea-bottom near the coast.

From a seismic map of the world, I should estimate that round the Pacific there are at least ten *sub-littoral* districts where earthquake-frequency may be about half that of Japan. *Milne*, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 133.

sublobule (sub′lob″ūl), *n.* A secondary division of a lobule. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 766.

subloreal (sub-lō′rē-al), *a.* Lying below the lore: used especially in describing the markings of birds.

sublustrous (sub-lus′trus), *a.* Nearly but not perfectly lustrous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Sept., 1903, p. 329.

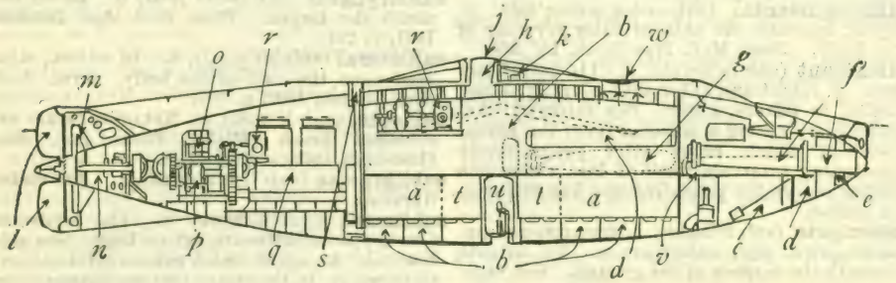
submain (sub′mān), *n.* In a system of drainage, a branch of a main which receives water from the minor drains. *James Muir*, Agriculture, p. 48.

submalleal (sub-mal′ē-al), *n.* The posterior of the two bones in the lower jaw of fishes; the articulare. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

submanifold (sub′man″i-fōld), *n.* The selected elements of a partitioned manifold

submarine. **I.** *a.*—**Submarine mine.** See ★*mine*[2].

II. *n.* **2.** A vessel designed to navigate either entirely under water or on the surface, with a crew contained within it and with its own motive power; specifically, a submarine torpedo-boat. The earliest submarine boats were moved by rowers in the interior, and descriptions of such boats are given in the seventeenth century. Numerous inventors have designed and built such boats, among them Bushnell and Fulton, but the first use of a submarine in actual warfare appears to have been during the American civil war. The Confederates built several boats called 'Davids,' one of which torpedoed the United States steamer Housatonic in 1864. Since then a number of submarine boats of various types have been constructed, but it was not until their construction was taken up in France about 1885 that such vessels began to be considered of real importance in naval warfare. Since then, the development of the submarine under the direction of the French Naval Administration has been continuous. In the United States, the Navy Department has adopted the type of boat developed by John P. Holland, of which a number have been built and are in service; improved submarines are under construction. Another type of boat has been invented by Simon Lake. In Great Britain, the boats first built were of the Holland type, which has since been developed further in that country. (See table showing submarines built and building in various navies under ★*navy*.) In all modern submarines, the boat, when under water, is propelled by an electric motor, the current for which is derived from storage-batteries. The means of propulsion at the surface are various: steam-engines and -boilers fired with coke and with oil fuel have been used, and gasolene and petroleum engines are largely employed. The engines are also geared to electric generators in the boat, by means of which the storage-batteries can be recharged. In the smallest types of submarines electric propulsion is employed, both at the surface and beneath it, and the storage-batteries must be charged from shore or from another vessel. In the navigation of submarines, three conditions are recognized: (1) the *light condition*, when all the water-ballast is pumped out, hatches are open, and the vessel is propelled substantially as an ordinary boat; (2) the *awash condition*, when only the conning-tower is above water and the hatches and other openings are closed; (3) the *submerged condition*, when the boat is wholly under water except that the periscope may show at moderate depths of submergence. The passage from the light to the awash condition is effected by filling suitably arranged ballast-tanks with water. The total submergence and the regulation of the depth when submerged are now usually effected by a horizontal ★rudder (which see) at the stern, by which the vessel is inclined downward when under way and dives beneath the surface. In the Lake boat, so-called hydroplanes are used. These consist of a pair of horizontal rudders, forward and aft, on each side of the boat which, when inclined under way, cause the boat to submerge bodily. Screw-propellers on a vertical axis have also been used. The only offensive weapon carried by submarines at present is the automobile torpedo. Distinctions have been drawn between various types of submarines, as the *submersible* or *autonomous submarine boat*, also called *offensive submarine*; and the *submarine proper*, or *defensive submarine*. See ★*submersible*.



Submarine Torpedo-boat of the Holland Type.

a, *a*, storage-batteries; *b*, *b*, main ballast-tank; *c*, gasolene tank; *d*, torpedo compensating-tank; *e*, forward trimming-tank; *f*, torpedo-tube; *g*, *g*, torpedoes; *h*, conning-tower; *j*, water-tight hatch on top of conning-tower; *k*, steering-compass; *l*, ordinary steering-rudder, the horizontal diving-rudder not shown; *m*, screw-propeller; *n*, after trimming-tank; *o*, air-compressor; *p*, combined dynamo and motor; *q*, gasolene engine; *r*, *r*, periscope motors; *s*, ventilating-tube; *t*, auxiliary ballast-tank; *u*, adjusting ballast-tank; *v*, air-storage tanks; *w*, forward water-tight hatch.

submegacranous (sub-meg-ą-krā'nus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull of moderately large volume, from 1,960 to 2,110 cubic centimeters in males and from 1,740 to 1,840 cubic centimeters in females.

submegaprosopous (sub-meg″ą-pro-sō'pus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull which has a moderately large face the volume of which is from 650 to 710 cubic centimeters in males and from 535 to 575 cubic centimeters in females.

submergible (sub-mėr'ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* Same as *submersible*. [Rare.]

submersible, *a.* **II.** *n.* Something that may be submerged; specifically, a particular type of submarine boat. The term is derived from French usage and has been more or less vaguely employed. As generally understood, a submersible is a type of submarine torpedo-boat which can navigate for distances of several hundred miles with a considerable part of the hull out of water, using a steam or a petroleum engine, but which in action can be entirely submerged, and is then propelled by an electric motor. The storage-batteries can be recharged when exhausted by running the engine attached to a dynamo. The submarine proper is usually of comparatively small size, has only an electric motor for propulsion, and its storage-batteries must be recharged from shore or from another vessel. It has therefore a limited radius of action, and its function is defensive, while the submersible may be considered an offensive vessel; hence the names *offensive submarine* and *defensive submarine* sometimes used. See ★*submarine*.

For instance, a *submersible* of the "Narval" type and dimensions is for France not only a defensive, but an offensive weapon, and the partial sacrifice of submarine qualities in the design is warranted by the possibilities for offensive use. The same boat transferred to America would become purely defensive and would not be so well adapted to the conditions here as is the American type.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 7, 1903, p. 22658.

submesaticephalic (sub-mes″ą-ti-se-fal'ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, almost mesaticephalic.

submetamorphic (sub-met-ą-môr'fik), *a.* Partially or incompletely metamorphosed. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 906.

submeter (sub'mē-tėr), *n.* A small electric meter used to record separately the energy consumed in a portion of a circuit the whole energy of which is meantime measured by means of a larger instrument.

It is necessary either to instal duplicate wiring or to use *submeters*. *Nature*, Sept. 26, 1907, p. 554.

submicrocephalic (sub-mī″krō-se-fal'ik), *a.* Approaching the conditions of microcephaly, particularly of pathological microcephaly.

submicrocephaly (sub-mī-krō-sef'ą-li), *n.* The condition of being submicrocephalic.

submicrocranous (sub-mī-krō-krā'nus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull of moderately small volume, from 1,640 to 1,800 cubic centimeters in males and from 1,510 to 1,600 cubic centimeters in females.

submicroprosopous (sub-mī″krō-pro-sō'pus), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a skull which has a moderately small face the volume of which is from 520 to 570 cubic centimeters in males and from 440 to 475 cubic centimeters in females.

submolariform (sub-mō-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* Having somewhat the shape or appearance of a molar tooth.

The third upper premolar has a broad internal cingulum, the fourth is *submolariform*.
Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI. 197.

submorainic (sub-mō-rā'nik), *a.* Pertaining to the surface or material under a moraine. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 49.

submucosal (sub-mū-kō'sal), *a.* Lying beneath the mucosa or mucous coat of the intestine or other part. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 638.

sub-Mycenæan (sub-mī-sē-nē'ąn), *a.* Later than Mycenæan or the Mycenæan period.

It [bugelkanne] is found everywhere in the area, made of various local clays, and it long survived into the "Geometric" or *sub-Mycenaean* period.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 57.

submytiliform (sub-mī-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Having somewhat the form of the genus *Mytilus*.

subnacreous (sub-nā'krē-us), *a.* Somewhat nacreous.

subnasute (sub-nā-sūt'), *a.* Slightly nasute, prolonged, produced, extended, or snouted.

subnodulose (sub-noḏ'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat nodulose. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 475.

subnotochordal (sub-nō'tō-kôr-dal), *a.* Situated beneath the notochord.

subobsolete (sub-ob'sō-lēt), *a.* In *descriptive zoöl.*, nearly obsolete.

Carina of the pronotum very slightly raised, *subobsolete* behind. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 96.

suboctile (sub-ok'til), *n.* [L. *sub*, under (see *sub-*), + *octo*, eight, + *-ile*.] In *statistics*, a group containing one eighth of the total number of observations or observed objects arranged upon a curve of frequency: marked off as 'first' and 'last suboctile,' to the extreme right and the extreme left of the curve, beyond the first and last octiles respectively.

First *Suboctile*.—The image once seen is perfectly clear and bright. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 392.

subopaque (sub-ō-pāk'), *a.* Nearly opaque. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Aug., 1904, p. 112.

subopercular, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *ichth.*, the subopercular. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

suboptimal (sub-op'ti-mal), *a.* [*suboptim(um)* + *-al*[1].] In *biol.*, concerning or pertaining to a suboptimum.

This reaction is repeated as long as an effective supra-optimal or *suboptimal* temperature continues. The result is to prevent the organisms from entering regions of marked supraoptimal or *suboptimal* temperature, and to cause them to form collections in regions of optimal temperature. *Science*, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 751.

suboptimum (sub-op'ti-mum), *n.*; pl. *suboptima* (-mą). A somewhat lower temperature than that which is best suited for an organism or for a developing egg or seed. See *optimum*.

suborder, *n.* **3.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division lower than order and higher than rang.

subordinationist (sub-ôr-di-nā'shon-ist), *n.* [*subordination* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of subordinationism. The Eusebians or Semi-Arians were one kind of subordinationists.

suboxidation (sub-ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* In *chem.*, oxidation in an incomplete or inferior degree. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 234.

subpalatal (sub-pal'ą-tal), *a.* Situated below the fauces. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 305.

subpatellar (sub-pat'e-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the patella.

subperforate (sub-pėr'fō-rāt), *a.* Partially perforated. *Amer. Nat.*, March, 1904, p. 209.

subperiosteocapsular (sub-per-i-os″tē-ō-kap'sū-lär), *a.* Same as ★*subcapsuloperiosteal*.

subpetaloid (sub-pet'ą-loid), *a.* In the sea-urchins, or *Echinoidea*, noting ambulacra which are more elongated than the petaloid or circumscript ambulacra and in which the pairs of pores do not tend to close distally.

subphratric (sub-frā'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subphratry. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 264.

subpiston (sub'pis″ton), *n.* An auxiliary piston, used for some purpose other than the receipt of the effort of the expanding or working fluid in a motor. Such are pistons by which compression is effected, clearances made to vary, pressures relieved from valves, weights of moving parts balanced, and the like.

The new steam motor of Leon Serpollet is designed much on the same principles of the straight line double cylinder gasoline engines. It is illustrated in Fig. 43 in part sectional elevation, plan view, end view and a section of the compression *sub-piston* and inlet port at the lower right hand corner of the cut.
Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 65.

subplanate (sub-plā'nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly flat.

subplane (sub-plān'), *a.* Almost flat or plane.

subplatycnemia (sub-plat-ik-nē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] In *anthrop.*, a slight degree of platycnemia. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 32.

subplatyhieric (sub-plat″i-hī-er'ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a sacral index between 100 and 106. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1900, p. 149.

subpodophyllous (sub-pod-ō-fil'us), *a.* Lying beneath the fleshy leaves, or podophyllous tissue, within the wall of the horse's hoof.

Subpœna ad testificandum, in *law*, the ordinary subpœna in common law compelling the attendance of witnesses.

subpontine (sub-pon'tin), *a.* Situated beneath the pons Varolii.

subpotency (sub-pō'tęn-si), *n.* The state of being subordinate in power; specifically, in *biol.*, the subordination of the influence of one parent to that of the other in inheritance.

The prepotencies or *subpotencies* of particular ancestors, in any given pedigree, are eliminated by a law that deals only with average contributions.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 210.

subpotent (sub-pō'tent), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting subpotency in inheritance.

subprone (sub-prōn′), *a.* Lying or extended almost horizontally.

Face *sub-prone*, protruding in a very marked beak-shaped projection of buccal orifice.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1903, p. 130.

subprotector (sub-prō-tek′tọr), *n.* An officer in charge of the Australian aborigines, subordinate to the protector of aborigines.

Special magistrate and *sub-protector* of aborigines.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 325.

Subpubic angle, the angle formed by the meeting of the ischiopubic rami on each side at the lower extremity of the symphysis.

subpyriform (sub-pir′i-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat pyriform or pear-shaped. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1904, p. 265.

subquadrately (sub-kwod′rāt-li), *adv.* Somewhat quadrately.

Head with a few very minute punctures, flavous, with four greenish spots placed *subquadrately*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 33.

subradial (sub-rā′di-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In jellyfishes, such as *Aurelia*, situated between the adradial and the perradial or the interradial radii.

II. *n.* In the dicyclic *Crinoidea*, one of the upper series of calyx-plates. It includes basals and parabasals.

subradius (sub-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *subradii* (-ī). In *zoöl.*, a radius of symmetry midway between a perradius and an adradius or between an adradius and an interradius. See ★*radius of symmetry*. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 129.

subrang (sub′rang), *n.* [See ★*rang*[2].] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division of a rang, based on the proportions of the chemical bases in the preponderant mineral group used in forming the rang.

subrectal (sub-rek′tal), *a.* Situated below the rectum.

subregion, *n.*—**Europasian subregion.** See ★*Europasian*.—**Hawaiian subregion**, a zoögeographical region which includes only the Sandwich Islands.—**Manchurian subregion**, a zoögeographical division including Japan, the greater part of China, southern Manchuria, and Tibet, and extending across the Himalayas to the top of their southern slopes.—**Maorian subregion**, one of Sclater's zoögeographical divisions including New Zealand and the adjacent islands such as Norfolk, Chatham, Campbell, and Macquarie.—**Panarctic subregion**, a zoögeographical division which comprises that portion of the palearctic region which is included in northern Scandinavia, Russia, and Siberia. The fauna consists of typical northern animals. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 86.

subreptary (sub-rep′tā-ri), *a.* [*sub-* + L. *reptare*, crawl.] Almost wholly adapted to crawling or creeping, as the foot of some pelecypod mollusks.

subrhombic (sub-rom′bik), *a.* Somewhat rhombic or rhomb-shaped.

Thus what would otherwise have been a single long chamber extending unobstructed from end to end, is divided into a large number of chamberlets. These are usually quite regular and have the shape of prisms with *subrhombic* section. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1904, p. 234.

subrostral (sub-ros′tral), *a.* Lying beneath the rostrum or beak, as in the shells of some *Mollusca* like the *Pelecypoda*, and in the *Brachiopoda*.

subrugulose (sub-rö′gū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat rugulose. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, 1903, p. 470.

subsagittate (sub-saj′i-tāt), *a.* Somewhat sagittate or arrow-shaped.

subscandent (sub-skan′dent), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly climbing; of a habit approaching scandent.

In the latter there are two species of *Rhododendron*, one of *Gaultheria* (*subscandent!*) and eight of *Vaccinium* (mostly epiphytic!). *Science*, Nov. 15, 1907, p. 675.

subscaphocephaly (sub-skaf′ō-sef-a-li), *n.* In *anthrop.*, a condition or form of the skull approaching scaphocephaly. *International Yearbook*, 1898, p. 236.

subselenodont (sub-sē-lē′nō-dont), *a.* Noting the fact or condition of having the molar cusps or folds of enamel somewhat crescent-shaped or slightly resembling the condition found in the molar teeth of deer and cattle. See *selenodont*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 26.

subsellium, *n.* **2.** *pl.* In *Rom. law*, the lower seats where the judices and inferior magistrates sat in judgment.

subsept (sub′sept), *n.* A subdivision of a sept or of a tribal division.

subseptate (sub-sep′tāt), *a.* Having an incomplete septum.

subsequent, *a.* **4.** In *phys. geog.*, developed by headward erosion along a belt of weak strata: noting streams and their valleys that have been so developed.

That is, as a drainage system develops, streams originate, the directions of which are regulated by the hardness and solubility of the rocks. Such streams appear subsequently to the main topographic features in their environment, and are termed *subsequent* streams.
I. C. Russell, Rivers of North America, p. 185.

subserosa (sub-sē-rō′sä), *n.* [NL.] Subserous tissue. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Nov. 29, 1901, p. 35.

subsesqui-. In *chem.*, a prefix in the names of some compounds, signifying the same as *sesquibasic*.

subset (sub′set), *n.* In *math.*, a proper part or the whole of the set: thus, a *subset* of S is a set every element of which belongs to S.

It may be possible to divide the set into a number of *subsets*, no two of which contain a common object.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 121.

Subsidiary coin. See ★*coin*[1].

subsilicate (sub-sil′i-kāt), *n.* A silicate in which, if it is viewed as a compound of silica with one or more basic oxids, the oxygen of the latter exceeds in amount that of the former, as silicious calamin ($Zn_2H_2SiO_5$ or $2ZnO.H_2O.SiO_2$), in which the oxygen ratio for $SiO_2 : 2ZnO + HO_2$ is 2 : 3.

subsimple (sub-sim′pl), *a.* Nearly simple; of plants, nearly without branches.

subsocial (sub-sō′shal), *a.* Pertaining to that merely physical arrangement or grouping of organisms which is prerequisite to social life.

The dwelling together in a common habitat of a plural number of organisms of the same variety or species may be called a *Sub-Social* Grouping.
Giddings, Inductive Sociol., p. 5.

subsoil-plowing (sub′soil-plou″ing), *n.* See ★*plowing*.

subspinal (sub-spī′nal), *a.* Same as *subspinous*.—**Subspinal index.** Same as *infraspinous* ★*index*.

subspiracular (sub-spī-rak′ū-lär), *a.* Situated below the spiracles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 304.

subsplintery (sub-splin′tėr-i), *a.* Imperfectly splintery in fracture. [Rare.]

The rich translucent green color, fine-grained *subsplintery* fracture, and brilliant luster when polished all strongly suggest jade. The polished surface shows minute pale streaks or flocculi, which still further heighten the resemblance.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Nov., 1903, p. 397.

substage, *n.* **2.** In *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of a stage or group.

substance, *n.*—**Contact substance.** See ★*contact*[1].—**Continuous substance**, in protoplasm, as an emulsion, the framework, matrix, or basis in which are relatively inert or passive objects of all sizes (*inclusions*); the ultimate protoplasm or real living substance. *G. F. Andrews*, Living Substance, p. 23.—**Depressor substance.** See ★*depressor*.—**Gray substance.** See ★*gray*.—**Hereditary substance** or **substance of heredity.** See ★*heredity*.—**Nissl substance**, the essential substance which composes the Nissl bodies of ganglionic cells. See *Nissl* ★*granules*.—**Substance of Schwann**, the sheath of myelin which surrounds the axis-cylinder of a nerve.

substandard (sub-stan′därd), *a.* Less than the normal standard.—**Substandard risk**, insurance on the life of an individual the state of whose health is such as to impair his normal expectancy of life.

Substantia hyalina, the interstitial, more fluid portion of the cell protoplasm.—**Substantia opaca**, the reticulum of cell protoplasm: so called by Leydig.

Substantial compliance, in *law*, observance of the essentials of a law or rule without obeying all the formalities required.—**Substantial damages**, a sum awarded by the verdict of the jury as compensation for injuries proved, as opposed to nominal or punitive damages.

substantiality, *n.*—**Theory of substantiality**, in *psychol.*, the theory of a mind-substance; the view that the mind is a permanent being, and that mental states and processes are but the manifestations of its activity: opposed to the *actuality theory*, which defines the nature of mind as the immediate reality of these states and processes themselves. Also termed *substantialism*, *theory of mind-substance*. *J. M. Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 614.

substantiation, *n.* **2.** The production of material goods. [Rare.]

To designate those industries in which men engage for the purpose of producing kinds or substances, we need a technical term which will distinguish them from all other industries; for this purpose I use the word *substantiation*, which must here mean the artificial production of substances for human welfare. I have sought long and far for the best term.
J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–[99, p. xxxv.

substantify (sub-stan′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantified*, ppr. *substantifying*. [*substanti(ve)* + *-fy.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

substantive, *a.* **6.** In *biol.*, concerning or pertaining to the construction or constitution of

the parts of the bodies of organisms, as contrasted with the symmetry or merism of these parts in relation to one another. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 23.—**7.** *Milit.*, actual or real, as rank; having the actual rank of.

When *substantive* major, he was also granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, for which he subsequently passed the required examination.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 530.

Substantive variation. See ★*variation*.

substation, *n.* **2.** A subsidiary station to supplement a main station.

This plant . . . has seven *substations* containing transforming machinery. The location of the main station, on the East River site, gives the best point for the equal distribution of power in moving cars.
Amer. Inventor, March 1, 1904, p. 104.

substillum (sub-stil′um), *n.* [L. *substillum*, a slight dropping, neut. of *substillus*, slightly dropping, < *sub*, under, + *stillare*, drip, < *stilla*, a drop.] A flowing by little drops.

substituent (sub-stit′ū-ent), *n.* [L. *substituens* (*-nt-*), ppr. of *substituere*, substitute.] That which substitutes; in *chem.*, an atom or atomic group which takes the place of another atom or group present in the molecule of the original compound. Thus in the compounds methane (CH_4) and methyl alcohol (CH_3OH), OH is said to be the substituent.

As with the mono-derivatives of benzol, so also with the disubstituted derivatives, the general rule holds true; wherever the *substituents* are groups well saturated, they will exert scarcely any retarding action upon the pulsations of the original molecule.
W. J. Hale, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1908, p. 130.

substitute, *v. t.* **3.** In *chem.*, to replace (an atom or group) in the molecule of a compound by another atom or group. See ★*substituent*.

substitution, *n.* **8.** In *biol.*: (*a*) The assumption by one organ of a function which was at one time performed by another organ. Thus the swim-bladder in fishes shows "that an organ originally constructed for one purpose, namely, flotation, may be converted into one for a wholly different purpose, namely respiration." *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 148.

From what has been said, it is natural to expect that in some direction or another so vast an accumulation of facts must have extended the Darwinian teaching; and it is now quite clear that this has been the case with the two post-Darwinian principles known as '*Substitution*' and Isomorphism or 'Convergence.' The former may be exemplified by nothing better than the case of the Rays and Skates, in which, under the usurpation of the propelling function of the tail by the expanded pectoral fins, the tail, free to modify, becomes in one species a lengthy whiplash, in another a vestigial stump, etc.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1902, p. 631.

(*b*) The acquisition by an organ of a secondary function which, at first performed incidentally, may gradually become the chief function if the primary function becomes useless or is performed by another organ. Thus "the little folds of skin which originally served as ovigerous frena, but which, likewise, very slightly aided the act of respiration, have been gradually converted by natural selection into branchiæ, simply through an increase in their size and the obliteration of their adhesive glands." *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 192.—**9.** (*a*) In *Scots law*, a technical enumeration of a series of heirs. (*b*) In *civil law*, the appointment, in a will, of a successor to a devisee or legatee; subrogation.—**Elliptic substitution**, a substitution of an idempotent group; that is, its powers make a group which may be infinite but which in that case is a group of infinitesimal substitutions, and at any rate returns into itself or tends to do so. An elliptic substitution with two fixed points is equivalent to multiplication by a root of unity, though this root may not be of any rational order. Opposed to *hyperbolic* and *loxodromic* ★*substitutions*.—**Fundamental substitution**, one of a set of independent substitutions which by their powers and products make up a group.—**Group of substitutions**, in *math.*, a set of distinct substitutions in which the product of any two is a substitution of the set.—**Homogeneous substitution**, the substitution for variable coördinates of new homogeneous coördinates.—**Homographic substitution**, a homographic transformation.—**Hyperbolic substitution**, a species of substitution in homographic transformation.—**Index of a substitution**, the sum of the exponents in its expression by a given set of fundamental substitutions.—**Infinitesimal substitution**, a substitution which removes a point to an infinitesimal distance only.—**Law of substitution.** See ★*law*[1].—**Loxodromic substitution.** If we invert the sphere into a plane by using a point of the sphere as center of inversion, the loxodrome becomes a double spiral; hence a substitution where z moves along an equiangular spiral and x moves along a double spiral is called *loxodromic*.—**Method of substitutions.** See ★*method*.—**Normal linear substitution**, a substitution $\left(z, \frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right)$ where $ad-bc = 1$.—**Parabolic substitution**, a linear transformation where the roots of the involved quadratic are equal.—**Real substitution**, in *math.*, one which could not convert a real into a neomonic, or the reverse.

substitution-vein (sub-sti-tū′shọn-vān), *n.* See ★*vein*.

substomatic (sub-stō-mat′ik), *a.* Lying beneath the stoma: said of the space opening immediately into the stoma.

For which reason also the possibility of representing *substomatic* and intercellular spaces was very much lessened. *F. E. Lloyd*, in Science, June 7, 1901, p. 888.

substration (sub-strā′shọn), *n.* [*substrat(um)* + *-ion*.] In *agri.*, a provided substratum. See *substratum*, 1.

The contribution of nitrogen to the soil makes it more suitable as a *substration* for nitrophytes.
C. MacMillan, Minn. Bot. Stud., Bulletin IX, p. 979.

subsulcus (sub″sul′kus), *n.*; pl. *subsulci* (-sī). A sulcus which is concealed within another.

subsulphate (sub-sul′fāt), *n.* A basic sulphate, or one in which the sulphuric-acid radical is partly replaced by oxygen or hydroxyl, as mercuric subsulphate or oxysulphate, $Hg_3O_2(SO_4)$.

subsulphid (sub-sul′fid), *n.* A basic sulphid, or one which contains sulphur in proportion less than normal.

subsuperficial (sub-sū-pėr-fish′ạl), *a.* **1.** Somewhat or partially superficial: said of the perithecia of fungi which are but partly buried in the surface of the matrix.—**2.** In *geol.*, beneath the surface of the earth.

The superficial and *subsuperficial* temperatures.
Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 230.

subsutural (sub-sū′tū-rạl), *a.* Situated below or near a suture: as, a *subsutural* spot. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 37.

sub-Sylvian (sub-sil′vi-ạn), *a.* Situated beneath the fissure of Sylvius. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 137.

subtegminal (sub-teg′mi-nạl), *a.* Lying beneath the tegmen, dome, vault, or disk of the crinoid calyx. See ★*disk*, 5 (*e*).

subtense, *n.*—**Bar-subtense,** an instrumental method in topographical surveying by which the unknown distance between two points may be calculated from the linear interval subtended, on a graduated rod or bar held at one of the points by the optical angle measured by an angular instrument placed at the other point.

Then made a traverse of the valley on the *bar-subtense* method, working with a 6-inch theodolite, and checking all our measurements twice.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), X. 469.

Subtentacular canal. See ★*canal*[1].

subterrane, *n.* **2** In *geol.*, a terrane beneath an overlying terrane.

subterraqueous (sub-te-rā′kwē-us), *a.* In *geol.*, of or pertaining to that portion of the earth which lies below possible ground-water.

subtetanic (sub-tē-tan′ik), *a.* Not quite tetanic: noting convulsions similar to but less severe than those of tetanus. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 239.

subthalamic (sub-thal′ạ-mik), *a.* [L. *sub*, under, + *thalam(us)* + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the optic thalamus.

subthermal (sub-thėr′mal), *a.* Below the normal body temperature.

The valuable place of *subthermal* baths, given at temperatures below blood heat, has never been sufficiently emphasised as a mode of treatment at all the spas.
Nature, June 13, 1907, p. 146.

subtotem (sub′tō″tem), *n.* A totem which is recognized by a portion or all of a clan, but which is of minor importance as compared to the true clan totem. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 264.

subtraction, *n.*—**Compound subtraction,** the subtraction of compound numbers.—**Geometrical subtraction,** the inverse of geometrical addition (which see, under *addition*).—**Vectorial subtraction,** the inverse of vectorial addition. See *addition of vectors*, under *addition*.

subtrapezoidal (sub-trap-ē-zoi′dạl), *a.* Approximately trapezoidal.

subtremelloid (sub-trem′e-loid), *a.* Having a consistency somewhat of the nature of a fungus of the genus *Tremella*.

Subtrochanteric fossa. See ★*fossa*[1].

Sub-trolley conduit. See ★*conduit*[1].

subtruncate (sub-trung′kāt), *a.* Somewhat or almost truncate: specifically, in *ichth.*, said of a fish-fin.

subtuberant (sub-tū′be-rant), *a.* In *geol.*, noting areas of dome-shaped uplift produced by laccolithic intrusions below the surface. The word was coined by I. C. Russell on the analogy of the latter to the growth of tubers in the earth. *Volcanoes of North America*, p. 103.

subulipalp (sū′bū-li-palp), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Subulipalpi*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Subulipalpi*.

subumbilical (sub-um-bil′i-kạl), *a.* [L. *sub*, beneath, + *umbilic(us)* + *-al*[1].] Situated below the umbilicus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 499.

suburbanite (sub-ėr′ban-īt), *n.* [*suburban* + *-ite*[2].] One who lives in the suburbs. [Colloq.]

After passing the speed, temperature and insulation tests given above, a second insulation test, at from 3 to 5 turns the voltage, is given the motor while still warm, after which it is marked O. K. and goes forth to carry the *suburbanites*, and be submissive to the careless motorman.
Amer. Inventor, May 1, 1904, p. 208.

suburbanize (sub-ėr′ban-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suburbanized*, ppr. *suburbanizing*. [*suburban* + *-ize*.] To render suburban in character. [Rare.]

It is not surprising that this survival of Royal Enfield Chase should be abandoned, seeing that the district is rapidly becoming *suburbanised* and unfit for sport.
Daily Chronicle, May 13, 1901, p. 5.

suburethral (sub-ū-rē′thral), *a.* [L. *sub*, beneath, + *urethra* + *-al*[1].] Situated beneath the urethra. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 766.

subvitalized (sub-vī′tạl-īzd), *a.* Deficient in vitality; not normally vital.

subzonate (sub-zō′nāt), *a.* Somewhat zonate.

succah, succoth. See ★*sukkah*.

succession, *n.* **8.** In *phytogeog.*, the sequence of one plant-formation upon another on the same ground in response to changes in the conditions. Successions result from a great variety of causes, such as the gradual enrichment of soil, the accumulation of humus in peat-bogs, volcanic action, etc., or human agency, as in deforestation, cultivation, etc. *F. E. Clements.*—**9.** In *hort.* and *agri.*, a continuous yield of the same crop, secured by planting either the same variety at intervals or different varieties requiring different periods for maturing at the same time. See ★*succession cane*.—**Impartible succession,** the custom, feudal in origin, by which tenements passed without division on the death of their holder to his heir or successor. *Maitland and Pollock*, Hist. English Law, II. 278.—**Perpetual succession,** in *law*, an unbroken but not necessarily unlimited succession; the continuing identity of a corporation however much the persons forming it may change.—**Succession cane,** stubble cane when continued two or more years from the same planting.

It is doubtful whether one-half of the plant food applied to *succession canes* in commercial fertilizers, is recovered in the canes in the average season.
W. C. Stubbs, Sugar Cane, p. 114.

Succession duty. See ★*succession tax*.—**Succession tax.** A succession tax is sometimes regarded as a tax on the right of succession and sometimes as a tax on the property transferred, the distinction being governed by the degree of consanguinity of the inheritor to the deceased. It varies in rate from one per cent. in the case of an infant, issue of the decedent, to ten per cent. in the case of an heir stranger to the blood; a husband or wife is not taxed. The age of the heir may also affect the rate of taxation, as may the amount of the estate. In New York an estate of less than $10,000 is untaxed. *Transfer tax* and *inheritance tax* are equivalent phrases. In Great Britain the terms *estate duty*, *legacy duty*, *death duty*, and *succession duty* are used.—**To grow in succession,** to plant at intervals for continuous supply.

What is termed *growing* vetches "*in succession*" consists in making successive sowings so that the crops shall follow each other.
J. Wrightson, Fallow and Fodder Crops, p. 208.

Successive light induction. See ★*induction*.

successoral (suk-ses′or-al), *a.* [*successor* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to succession or inheritance, or to a successor or inheritor.

It is natural in these epochs to consider the patrimony as the most sacred piece of property, worthy of being safeguarded in its integrity by tutelary laws, by *successoral* or feudal repurchase.
G. Tarde (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 319.

succinamic (suk-si-nam′ik), *a.* [L. *succinum*, amber, + *am(monia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a chemical compound containing the group $H_2NCOCH_2CH_2CO$.—**Succinamic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, $H_2NCOCH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of barium hydroxid solution on succinimide. It melts at 154° C.

succinctorium, *n.* Same as ★*subcingulum*.

succinellite (suk-si-nel′īt), *n.* [L. *succin(um)*, amber, + *-ell* + *-ite*[2].] Succinic acid obtained by sublimation from amber in the form of white or colorless orthorhombic crystals.

succiniferous (suk-si-nif′e-rus), *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber, + *ferre*, bear.] Pertaining to an amber, or yielding it.

succinimide (suk-sin-ī′mid), *n.* [*succin(ic)* + *imide*.] A colorless compound, $\begin{matrix} CH_2.CO \\ | \\ CH_2.CO \end{matrix}\!\!>\!NH$, prepared by the action of gaseous ammonia or succinic anhydrid. It crystallizes in rhombic octahedral plates, melts at 125–126° C., and boils at 287–288° C.

succinuric (suk-si-nū′rik), *a.* [*succin(ic)* + *uric*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $H_2NCONHCOCH_2CH_2COOH$, prepared by the action of carbamide (urea) on succinic anhydrid. It crystallizes in small scales and melts at 203–205° C.

succisterene (suk-sis′te-rēn), *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber, + Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *-ene*.] A colorless compound, $C_{15}H_{10}$, contained in the least volatile portions of the product obtained by the distillation of amber. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 160° C., and boils above 300° C.

succum, *v. i.* A simplified spelling of *succumb*.

succussatory (su-kus′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* Possessing an up-and-down vibration of short amplitude, as if produced by a blow descriptive of a variety of earthquake shock.

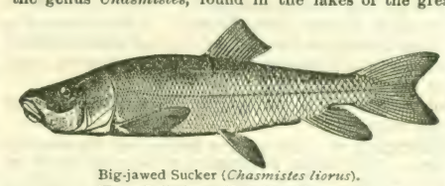
suche (sö′chā), *n.* [Peruv. Sp. *suche*, < Quichua *suki* (palatal *k*).] A name of a fish, *Trichomycterus dispar*, found in Lake Titicaca, Peru.

sucholotoxin (sū″kō-lō-tok′sin), *n.* [L. *sus*, hog, + Gr. *χολή*, bile (see *cholera*), + E. *toxin*.] A slightly poisonous base found in cultures of the hog-cholera bacillus.

suckauhock (suk-ä-ö′hok), *n.* [Narraganset *suckáuhock* (Roger Williams), < *súcki*, black, + *hogki*, shell (Trumbull). Compare *sequannock* and *poquauhock*.] Black or dark-colored pieces of shell used by the Narraganset Indians for money; dark-colored or purple wampum.

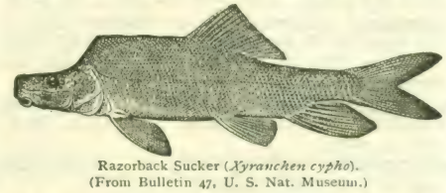
sucker, *n.* **1.** (*d*) (8) In New Zealand, a fish, *Diplocrepis puniceus*, of the family *Gobiesocidæ*.

10. A lump of hard candy on the end of a stick.—**Big-jawed sucker,** a large-mouthed sucker, of the genus *Chasmistes*, found in the lakes of the great



Big-jawed Sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

basins of Utah and Oregon, *C. liorus* of Utah Lake being the best-known species.—**Blue-headed sucker,** *Pantosteus delphinus*, found in the upper portion of the basin of the Colorado.—**Columbia River sucker,** *Catostomus macrocheilus*, of the Columbia River.—**Common sucker,** *Catostomus comersonii*, of the Great Lakes and west to Colorado.—**Eastern carp-sucker,** *Carpiodes cyprinus*, of streams of the Chesapeake Bay region.—**Fine-scaled sucker.** Same as *common* ★*sucker*.—**Flannel-mouthed sucker,** *Catostomus latispinnis*, of the Colorado river-basin.—**Humpbacked sucker.** Same as *razorback* ★*sucker*.—**Klamath Lake sucker,** *Chasmistes stomias*, of Klamath Lake, Oregon.—**Large-scaled sucker,** the golden red-horse.—**Long-nosed sucker,** *Catostomus catostomus*, of the Great Lakes, upper Missouri and Columbia rivers, and northward to Alaska.—**Lost River sucker,** *Deltistes luxatus*, of Klamath Lake and the Oregon River.—**Mountain sucker,** *Pantosteus jordani*, a sucker found only near Tempe, Arizona.—**Northern sucker.** Same as *long-nosed* ★*sucker*.—**Pedee sucker,** *Moxostoma pidiense*, found in the Great Pedee basin.—**Platte River sucker,** *Catostomus griseus*, of the upper Missouri River regions.—**Razorback sucker,** *Xyrauchen*



Razorback Sucker (*Xyrauchen cypho*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

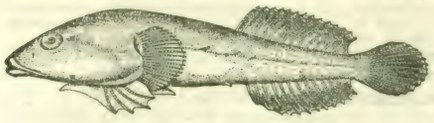
cypho, of the Colorado river-basin.—**Red sucker.** Same as *long-nosed* ★*sucker*.—**Redfin sucker,** *Moxostoma crassilabre*, found in streams of North Carolina.—**Sacramento sucker,** *Catostomus occidentalis*, found in streams in California.—**Short-nosed sucker,** *Chasmistes brevirostris*, found in the Klamath lakes of Oregon.—**Tahoe sucker,** *Catostomus tahoensis*, of Lake Tahoe.—**Thick-cheeked sucker,** a fish of the Missouri River, *Moxostoma bucco*, belonging to the family *Catostomidæ*.—**White-nosed sucker,** *Moxostoma anisurum*, of the Ohio River and Great Lake region.—**Winter sucker,** *Minytrema melanops*, found from the Great



Winter Sucker (*Minytrema melanops*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Lake region to Carolina.—**Yellow sucker.** Same as *Columbia River* ★*sucker*.

suckfish, *n.* 3. A common name of *Caularchus mæandricus*, of the family *Gobiesocidæ*, a



Suckfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fish found under rocks and in tide-pools on the Pacific coast of the United States.

suck-fly (suk′flī), *n.* A name given by Florida tobacco-growers to a capsid bug, *Dicyphus minimus*, which punctures tobacco-leaves and sucks the sap, causing them to wither. See ★*tobacco-bug*.

sucking (suk′ing), *n.* Specifically, in *ceram.*, absorption of the glaze from ware by the porous fire-clay saggar while in the kiln.

sucking-pad (suk′ing-pad), *n.* A small collection of fat over the buccinator muscle in each cheek of an infant, supposed to prevent the falling in of the cheeks when the child sucks.

sucoversed (suk-ō-vėrsd′), *a.* [*su(b-)* + *coversed*.] Subcoversed.—**Sucoversed sine,** two minus the coversed sine; abbreviated scs; $scs\,\phi = 1 + \sin\phi$.

sucramine (sū-kram′in), *n.* [F. **sucramine*, ‹ *sucre*, sugar, + *amine*.] A trade-name of the ammonium salt of saccharin.

sucrase (sū′krās), *n.* [F. **sucrase*, ‹ *sucre*, sugar, + *-ase*.] A ferment which causes the inversion of sucrose.

sucrate (sū′krāt), *n.* [F. *sucre*, sugar, + *-ate*[1].] A general term applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds of metallic oxids with certain sugars such as glucose and saccharose. Also called *saccharate*, the more usual term.—**Calcium sucrate,** a compound of cane-sugar (sucrose) with lime. One molecule of sugar may unite with one, with two, or with three molecules of lime. The last of these compounds, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.(CaO)_3$, is but slightly soluble in water, and hence its precipitation is utilized in working up molasses for the recovery of the cane-sugar it contains. Also called *calcium saccharate*.—**Copper sucrate.** See ★*copper*.

sucroclastic (sū-krō-klas′tik), *a.* [F. *sucre*, sugar, + Gr. κλαστός, ‹ κλᾶν, break.] A term applied to those ferments which cause the cleavage of disaccharides to simple sugars containing 6 atoms of carbon.

sucrol (sū′krol), *n.* [F. *sucre*, sugar, + *-ol*.] A trade-name for paraphenetol-carbamide, a colorless substance, crystallizing in shining needles, of intensely sweet taste, estimated as 200 times that of cane-sugar, without nutritive value, but used as a sweetening material to disguise the disagreeable taste of medicines. Also known as *dulcin* or *valzin*.

suction, *n.* 2. The downward strain in a plow due to the depression given the share point in order to secure penetration. In a walking plow the suction is measured by the distance between the landside and a straight-edge touching the point of the share and the heel of the landside. Also *suck*.

suction-anemometer (suk′shon-an-e-mom′e-tėr), *n.* A tube across the end of which the wind blows, producing a diminished pressure in the tube, the amount of diminution depending upon the shape and aspect of the opening. The measurement of this diminution leads to a knowledge of the velocity of the wind. The end of the tube is made in various shapes. Overduyn, Bourdon, and Arson use horizontal tubes of the Venturi pattern and measure the diminution of pressure at the contracted section (see *Venturi tube*). Fletcher, Hageman, and Abbe use vertical tubes and measure the diminution of pressure within the tube. Both Lind and Dines in their so called pressure-anemometers introduce suction in a subordinate capacity.

suction-basket (suk′shon-bâs″ket), *n.* The cylinder or cone with perforated sides, resembling the mesh of basketry, attached at the foot of a suction-pipe or -hose of a pumping-apparatus to act as a strainer.

suction-box, *n.* 2. The chamber below the inlet-valves of a pump into which atmospheric pressure forces the water or other liquid when the pressure above the valves is made less by the suction stroke of pistons or plungers. The water or liquid goes through the inlet valves from the suction-box.

suction-hose (suk′shon-hōz), *n.* Flexible hose or tubing, stiffened against collapse from external pressure by a helical wire, used as a suction-pipe for a fire-engine or other pump. Without the stiffening wires the sides would go together as soon as pressure within was less than the pressure without.

suction-inlet (suk′shon-in″let), *n.* The mouth of a suction-pipe; the opening through which the charge of a pump or other machine is taken in.

suction-lift (suk′shon-lift), *n.* The distance through which atmospheric pressure has to lift water for a pumping-apparatus on the suction side of the pistons or plungers. The limit is 32 feet at sea-level and usual barometer heights: but any leakage of air or any cause preventing the pressure on the water in the suction-pipe from being reduced to zero will reduce this limiting value. It is best not to count on much over 20 feet under practical conditions. *W. S. Hutton*, Steam Boiler Construction, p. 458.

suction-pump, *n.* 2. As a piece of chemical apparatus, same as *filter-pump*.

suction-stroke (suk′shon-strōk), *n.* The stroke of an engine or pump during which a charge is being drawn in; in an internal-combustion engine, the stroke during which the combustible charge is drawn in preparatory to being compressed before it is exploded.

Sudan I, II, III, G, and **R,** insoluble azo-compounds of a brown color, prepared from coal-tar derivatives. They are not used in textile coloring, but are used in coloring oils and varnishes, and as pigments.—**Sudan brown.** See ★*brown, n.*

sudcake (sud′kāk), *n.* In treating the waste liquors from wool-scouring, the residue left from hot-pressing the crude magma called "sake." Sudcake is used as a fertilizing material. See ★*sake*[4], 2.

sudd, *n.* 2. See ★*sadd*.

To enclose the site of the permanent masonry dam, and to render it dry for the purpose of excavation and laying the masonry, temporary dams, known in Egypt as '*sudds*,' had to be formed both above and below the site of the permanent dam. At low Nile the river at the Assuan cataract divides itself into five channels, and this work was done in five sections. The down stream '*sudds*' were first made, and consisted of stones. After the rush of water had been thus stopped, the up-stream '*sudds*' were formed of bags of sand.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1903, p. 763.

Sudis (sū′dis), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *sudis*, a kind of pike, lit. a stake.] A genus of fishes of the family *Paralepididæ*, found in deep waters of the Atlantic and Pacific.

sudoric (sū-dor′ik), *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to perspiration.—**Sudoric acid,** a compound, $C_5H_9O_7N$, said to be present in human perspiration. Also called *hidrotic* or *hidrotic acid*.

suds, *n. pl.* 3. A manufacturers' name for various waste soap-liquors incidentally produced in the industries of wool- and silk-scouring, -bleaching, -dyeing, etc. These were formerly allowed to run off into river-courses, but, in view of their polluting effect on the water, measures are now adopted to at least partially prevent this pollution and recover some material of value from the suds. See *Yorkshire* ★*grease*, ★*sake*[4], 2, and ★*sudcake*.

suède (swād), *a.* and *n.* [F., 'Swede.'] **I.** *a.* Of undressed kid: said of gloves.

II. *n.* Undressed kid. [Trade use.]

Suessonian (swes-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Suessones*, *Suessiones*, a people whose name survives in the modern *Soissons*.] In *geol.*, noting the lowest stage of the Eocene Tertiary in the northern Apennines.

suf., suff. Abbreviations of *suffix*.

Suffolk (suf′ok), *n.* A breed of small, black pigs, named from the English shire in which it originated. The animals grow quickly and yield a large proportion of lean meat.

Suffolk Crag. See ★*crag*[1], 2.

suffragette (suf-ra-jet′), *n.* [*suffrag(e)* + *-ette*.] A woman who advocates female suffrage. [Colloq.]

March 20.—Seventy *suffragettes* are arrested for attempting to force their way into the British House of Commons.
Rev. of Revs., May, 1907, p. 539.

suffuze, *v. t.* An amended spelling of *suffuse*.

sugar, *n.*—**Corn-sugar.** Same as *glucose*.—**Hepatic sugar,** glycogen or animal starch.—**Leo's sugar,** a levorotatory sugar which was found in the urine of a diabetic patient: not identical with ordinary levulose. Also called *laiose*.—**Maize-sugar.** Same as *glucose*.—**Manna-sugar.** Same as *mannitol* or *mannite*.—**Pine-sugar.** Same as ★*pinite*[2].—**Saffron-sugar.** Same as ★*crocose* or *glucose*.—**Wood-sugar.** Same as ★*xylose*.

sugar-almond (shûg′är-ä″mond), *n.* Almond praline. See *praline*.

sugar-ant (shûg′är-ant), *n.* The cosmopolitan little red ant, *Monomorium pharaonis*, common in houses and especially attracted by sugar.

sugar-beet (shûg′är-bēt), *n.* Any of the varieties of *Beta vulgaris*, the common beet, utilized for sugar manufacture. The qualities required are high sugar content, purity (relative freedom of the juice from mineral and organic substances other than sugar), and correctness of form. The beet should be of a long-conical shape, without branches, and should weigh about a pound, large sugar content and small size having been found to go together. Varieties in use yield 12 to 16 per cent. of sugar. Sugar-beets can be grown on nearly all kinds of soil, but require high fertility. The soil must be worked deeply to permit the descent of the tap-root. The sowing is in rows, preferably very early, followed by thinning when about four leaves have been put forth. The plants are first bunched by cutting across the rows, and the bunches are then thinned by hand. Close cultivation is required.—**Larger sugar-beet leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Sugar-beet belt,** that area in the United States over which temperature conditions are favorable to the production of the sugar-beet; namely, from southern New York and northern Pennsylvania to northern Nebraska and South Dakota, over large sections of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and in California on the coast side. Large areas within the belt, however, are disqualified by local reasons.

sugar-bush, *n.* 3. A pretty, flowering shrub, *Leucadendron melliferum*, native to South Africa. Its flowers are surrounded by a large involucre, which contains a honey-like liquor.

sugar-cane, *n.* In recent years sugar-cane has frequently been grown from seed and the seedlings, which present great variation, have been utilized for selection, but not for cropping.—**Sugar-cane agaric, borer, brand.** See ★*agaric*, ★*borer*, ★*brand*.

Sugar-coated liver, heart, etc., the presence of a thick fibrinous exudate on the serous surface of the liver, heart, etc., giving to the organ an appearance as if coated with icing.

sugar-color (shûg′är-kul″or), *n.* A trade-name of caramel in the form of a viscid concentrated solution in water of the consistence of very thick molasses.

sugar-food (shûg′är-föd), *n.* Same as ★*slop*[1], 6.

sugar-gum, *n.* 2. See ★*gum*[2].

sugarine (shûg′a-rin), *n.* [*sugar* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of methyl-benzoyl-sulphinide or methyl-saccharin.

Sugar-loaf sea, *naut.*, a pyramidal sea; a sea suggesting in form the old-fashioned sugar-loaf.

sugar-maple, *n.* 2. See ★*maple*[1].

sugar-palm (shûg′är-päm), *n.* See ★*palm*[2].

sugar-pumpkin (shûg′är-pump″kin), *n.* One of several varieties of pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*) highly prized on account of their sweet flesh; especially the small Nantucket sugar-pumpkin. Also called *negro squash* and *negro pumpkin*.

Negro or Nantucket *Sugar Pumpkin*. The true old-fashioned black-warted, shelled pumpkin. It is a fine pumpkin for family use, the favorite for making pumpkin pies. It is a dark green when ripe, though the flesh is a rich orange yellow, very thick and sweet. It is an excellent winter sort, and will keep almost all the year round.
Trade Catalogue, 1905.

sugar-sand (shûg′är-sand), *n.* 1. An oil-drillers' name for a sandstone of saccharoidal or sugary texture. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.—2. See the extract.

In this connection there should be mentioned what is known among the farmers as "niter" or "*sugar sand*." This is a sand-like, gritty substance which is deposited during the process of evaporation of the sap [of the sugar-maple]; this deposition does not begin until the sap has been concentrated to a thin sirup of about eight pounds per gallon. This "niter" is removed from all good maple products by either allowing the sirup to settle or straining it through felt or other material; this should be done also if the sirup is to be concentrated for making sugar, otherwise the sugar will be gritty.
Jour. Franklin Inst., Oct., 1908, p. 265.

sugar-scale (shûg′är-skāl), *n.* The graduated scale of a polarimeter so evaluated as to give by direct reading the quantities of sugar corresponding to any given rotation of the plane of polarized light when a solution of the concentration required for the instrument is used.

sugar-water (shûg′är-wâ″tėr), *n.* A local term for the sweet sap drawn from a sugar-maple (which see, under *maple*[1]).

Sugg burner. See ★*burner*.

suggestion, *n.*—**Collective suggestion,** in *psychol.*, a suggestion received similarly and simultaneously by a number of persons similarly situated.

The principle of psychical action on which the above is based is one very familiar to students of psychology. It is that termed *collective suggestion*. This is the overmastering tendency to imitate the examples of others, to act in accordance with the ideas and feelings which we witness in those around us.
D. G. Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 38

Simple suggestion, in *psychol.*, T. Brown's term for association of ideas: opposed to *relative suggestion*, which means judgment or comparison. *Brown*, Lectures on the Philos. of the Human Mind, p. 214.—**Terminal suggestion.** Same as *post-hypnotic suggestion*. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 273.

suicidigenous (sū″i-sī-dij′e-nus), *a.* [L. *suicidium*, suicide, + Gr. *-γενης*, -producing.] Marked by frequency of suicide. [Rare.]

In the centre of Europe, from the northeast of France to the eastern borders of Germany, a *suicidigenous* area exists, where suicide reaches the maximum of its intensity, and around which it takes a decreasing ratio to the limits of the northern and southern states.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VII. 551.

sui-mate (sū′ī-māt), *n.* [L. *sui*, of one's self, + E. *mate*[2].] See ★*self-mate*.

suit, *n.*—**Strong suit,** in *whist* and *bridge*, a suit in which a number of tricks can be made after the adverse trumps are out of the way.—**Suit of sails,** an outfit of sails; a set of sails.—**To bring suit,** to sue; seek a civil right by legal proceedings.—**To establish a suit,** to make all the remaining cards in a suit good for tricks, no matter who leads it.—**Union suit.** Same as ★*combination garment*.—**Weak suit,** in *card-playing*, a suit in which tricks are impossible or improbable.

suitcase (sūt′kās), *n.* A flat valise, light enough to be carried by hand, originally intended to contain a gentleman's evening clothes or 'dress-suit.' Also called a *dress-suit case*.

Two *suitcases* filled to their limit with nearly 2000 bright silver Mexican half dollars, are now in the private office of . . . [the] Chief of Detectives.

N. Y. Times, Dec. 24, 1905.

sukkah (sůk′ä), *n.*; pl. *sukkoth* (sůk′ōt). [Also *succah*, pl. *succoth*: < Heb. *sukkah*, a booth.] A booth covered with branches: the plural stands for the Feast of Booths, or Tabernacles (Levit. xxiii. 42, 43; Deut. xvi. 13). See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.

sukkoth, *n.* Plural of ★*sukkah*.

suku (sö′kö), *n.* [Malay *sūkū*, a paw, leg, fourth part, *sūkū bangsa* ('fourth of a tribe'), a clan.] The clan or gens in Malay tribal society.

sulcal (sul′kal), *a.* [*sulc*(*us*) + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a sulcus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 300.

sulcar (sul′kär), *a.* [*sulc*(*us*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a sulcus: as, the *sulcar* aspect of the body of anthozoans, which by some writers is called *ventral*. Compare ★*sulcular* and ★*asulcar*. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., March, 1900, p. 527.

sulcular (sul′kū-lär), *a.* [*sulcul*(*us*) + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a sulculus: as, the *sulcular* aspect of an anthozoan; dorsal. Compare ★*sulcar* and ★*asulcar*.

sulculus (sul′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *sulculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *sulcus*, a furrow.] In anthozoans, one of two ciliated grooves, the other being the sulcus, situated at the ends of the oval mouth.

But one cannot speak of a sulcus and *sulculus* in this case, for the epithelium lining the tube is of the same character throughout.

G. C. Bourne, in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., March, 1900, [p. 533.

sulcus, *n.* **2.** In anthozoans, one of two ciliated grooves situated at the ends of the oval mouth; a siphonoglyph. Compare ★*sulculus*.—**Ansate sulcus.** See *ansate* ★*fissure*.—**Anterior limiting sulcus.** Same as *fronto-orbital* ★*sulcus*.—**Coronal** or **sagittal sulcus,** according to G. Elliot Smith, a longitudinal fissure in the brain of the *Carnivora*. In the cephalic portion of its course it bends laterally at the level of the cruciate fissure. By most other observers this sulcus, or fissure, is termed the 'lateral fissure,' while the term 'coronal' is limited to a shorter fissure, anteriorly more or less vertical in direction, which may represent a disconnected portion of the lateral. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Jan., 1899, p. 336.—**Coronary sulcus,** a furrow on the surface of the heart which marks the location of the auriculoventricular septum.—**Cuneal sulcus,** a small sulcus usually present in the cuneus and lying parallel to the calcarine fissure.—**Diagonal sulcus.** Same as *fronto-orbital* ★*sulcus*.—**Ectosylvian sulcus,** a furrow or fissure forming, in some animals, the first arch around the Sylvian fissure. In many animals it disappears, having been merged with the Sylvian. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 399.—**Fronto-orbital sulcus,** a furrow which lies between the orbital sulcus and the lower end of the Sylvian fissure: very generally present in the brains of old-world monkeys, and occasionally found in American monkeys and in lemurs. Also called *diagonal* and *anterior limiting sulcus*.—**General sulcus,** a small depression or fissure near the genu of the callosum.—**Infra-occipital sulcus,** a curved sulcus or fissure at the lower end of the simian sulcus in the brain of certain monkeys. Also known as *inferior occipital sulcus*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 18.—**Intercalary sulcus,** a furrow in the brain of mammals, situated above and parallel to the corpus callosum: of little morphological importance. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 332.—**Interhemispheral sulcus,** the space at the median line between the two cerebral hemispheres. Also known as the *longitudinal fissure*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 16.—**Intra-orbital sulcus,** an unimportant furrow, in the brains of certain mammals, homologized by Ziehen with the *presylvian* or *orbital sulcus* of other writers. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 406.—**Nasolabial sulcus,** the short groove or furrow on the median line from the nose to the upper lip.—**Parafloccular sulcus.** Same as ★*fissura flocculi*.—**Polar sulci,** a term used by Bolton to refer to the small and more or less semilunar fissures, which are nearly always found surrounding the posterior extremities of the calcarine fissure.—**Retrocentral sulcus,** a fissure of the brain behind and parallel to the fissure of Rolando.—**Sagittal sulcus.** See *coronal* ★*sulcus*.—**Sulcus frontomarginalis,** a sulcus on the mesal surface of the hemicerebrum. It is situated between the callosomarginal (supercallosal of Wilder) and the edge of the hemicerebrum. Beddard applies this term to a Y-shaped sulcus on the frontolateral aspect of the gorilla brain.—**Sulcus furcalis.** Same as ★*fissura prima*.—**Sulcus genualis,** a sulcus on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum near the genu of the callosum.—**Sulcus infrastriatus,** a sulcus in the occipital portion of the brain. It is also known as the *inferior occipital, lateral occipitotemporalis*, and the *later occipital*.—**Sulcus intrastriatus,** a term proposed by G. Elliot Smith for the post- or retrocalcarine fissure.—**Sulcus lacrymalis,** a depression in the lacrymal bone aiding in the formation of the lacrymal groove; also, a similar depression in the nasal process of the superior maxilla.—**Sulcus limitans.** (*b*) A furrow in the reptilian brain, separating the paraterminal body from the hippocampal formation. *G. Elliot Smith*.—**Sulcus lunatus,** a fissure in the human brain resembling the opercular or pomatic fissure in apes.

In a recent number of the Anatomischer Anzeiger Prof. Elliott Smith published a most interesting forecast of an extensive work which he has in hand, dealing particularly with the occurrence in human brains of an occipital operculum; this occurrence had been considered previously as very exceptional, but Prof. Elliott Smith is able to show that this is far from being the case. The presence of such an occipital operculum implies the existence, in the cerebral hemisphere possessing it, of a sulcus, called by Prof. Elliott Smith the *sulcus lunatus*, which is strictly comparable to, if not absolutely identical with, the "Affenspalte" so typical of the brains of Simiidæ and Cercopithecidæ.

Nature, Dec. 3, 1903, p. 105.

Sulcus of Monro, a groove in the wall of the third ventricle dividing the infundibulum from the optic thalamus.—**Sulcus postlateralis,** a small sulcus at the caudal end of the lateral fissure. It is sometimes independent and sometimes connected with the lateral fissure. It points toward the mesal surface. It is found in the brains of lemurs and *Carnivora*.—**Sulcus postnodularis,** an interlobar depression of the cerebellum between the nodule and the uvula.—**Sulcus postsylvius,** the postsylvian of Owen. Also termed the *parallel* or *supertemporal*.—**Sulcus prægracilis,** an unimportant fissure of the cerebellum.—**Sulcus præpyramidalis,** an interlobar depression of the cerebellum between the uvula and pyramid.—**Sulcus præstriatus,** a name proposed by G. Elliot Smith for the calcarine fissure.—**Sulcus primarius cerebelli.** Same as ★*fissura prima*.—**Sulcus rectus,** the ventral depression at the frontal portion of the base of the cerebrum in which rest the olfactory bulb and its crus. Also known as *olfactory fissure*.—**Sulcus suprasylvius.** See *suprasylvian* ★*sulcus*.—**Suprasylvian sulcus,** the second arched sulcus on the lateral surface of the cerebrum of *Carnivora*. Also termed *supersylvian*. Owen homologized it with the human parietal.

sulea (sö′lē-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish, *Polynemus sele*, found in the Ganges and Bay of Bengal.

sulfate, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *sulphate*.

sulfid, sulfide, *n.* See *sulphid*.

sulfinide, sulfoborite, sulfocerulic. See ★*sulphinide*, etc.

sulfosote (sul′fō-sōt), *n.* [G. **sulfosot*, < *sulf*(*ur*) + (*creo*)*sote*.] A trade-name of a syrup consisting of a solution, in water, of 5 per cent. each of the potassium sulphonates of cresol and guiacol: used medicinally in cases of tuberculosis.

sulfur, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An amended (restored) spelling of *sulphur* (Latin *sulfur*).

sulfurate, sulfuret, sulfuric, etc. Amended spellings of *sulphurate*, etc.

suling (sö′ling), *n.* [Malay and Jav. *sūling*.] A Javanese direct flute or flageolet, usually having six holes.

sulla (sul′ä), *n.* [Compare *soola* (clover): origin uncertain.] A clover-like plant, *Hedysarum coronarium*, cultivated for forage in southern Italy and northern Africa. In warm countries it is perennial. In the southern United States it has been less successful than alfalfa. See *Hedysarum*.

sulphamine (sul-fam′in), *n.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *amine*.] The univalent radical $-SO_2NH_2$. The name is also used as a class name for compounds containing this group.

sulphaminol (sul-fam′i-nol), *n.* [*sulphamin*(*e*) + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a pale-yellow pulverulent compound prepared by the action of sulphur on certain compounds of the aromatic series: used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

sulphanilic (sul-fa-nil′ik), *a.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *anil*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sulphur and aniline, specifically to sulphanilic acid.—**Sulphanilic acid,** a colorless compound, $H_2\dot{N}C_6H_4\dot{S}O_3H.2H_2O$, prepared by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on aniline. It is deposited in monoclinic crystals, carbonizes at 280–300° C., and is also called *paraniline-sulphonic acid* or *paraminobenzene-sulphonic acid*.

sulphantimonate (sulf-an′ti-mō-nāt), *n.* See ★*sulphantimonite*. Also *thio-antimonate*.

sulphantimonic (sulf″an-ti-mon′ik), *a.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *antimon*(*y*) + *-ic*.] See ★*thio-antimonic*.

sulphantimonious (sulf″an-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* See ★*thio-antimonious*.

sulphantimonite (sulf-an′ti-mō-nīt), *n.* A salt of one of the assumed sulpho-acids of trivalent antimony, as Ag_3SbS_3 (also written $3Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$), the mineral pyrargyrite, or $Pb_2Sb_2S_5$ (= $2PbS.Sb_2S_3$), the mineral jamesonite. Compounds of this class are common among minerals, the metals usually present being silver, copper, lead, or mercury; similar compounds containing arsenic or bismuth, instead of antimony, are called *sulpharsenites* and *sulphobismuthites* respectively. Other related compounds of quintavalent antimony or arsenic are called *sulphantimonates* and *sulpharsenates*, as Cu_3AsS_4 (= $3Cu_2S.As_2S_5$), the mineral enargite.

sulpharsenate (sulf-är′se-nāt), *n.* See ★*sulph-antimonite*. Also *thio-arsenate*.

sulpharsenic (sulf-är-sen′ik), *a.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *arsenic*, *a.*] Same as *thio-arsenic*, which is now the preferred term.

sulpharsenide (sulf-är′se-nid), *n.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *arsen*(*ic*) + *-ide*.] A compound consisting of the sulphid and arsenide of one or more metals, as $FeAsS$ (= $FeS_2.FeAs_2$), the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel. Similar compounds containing selenium, tellurium, antimony, or bismuth, instead of arsenic, are called *sulphoselenides*, *sulphotellurides*, *sulphantimonides*, or *sulphobismuthides* respectively.

sulpharsenious (sulf-är-sē′ni-us), *a.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *arsenious*.] See ★*thio-arsenious*.

sulpharsenite (sulf-är′se-nīt), *n.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *arsen*(*ic*) + *-ite*[2].] See ★*sulphantimonite*.

sulphate, *n.*—**Conjugate sulphates,** certain aromatic principles, such as indoxyl, scatoxyl, and phenol, which appear in the urine in combination with mineral sulphates. Also called *ethereal* ★*sulphates*.—**Ethereal sulphates.** Same as *conjugate* ★*sulphates*.

sulphated (sul′fā-ted), *p. a.* Charged with or containing sulphates: as, a *sulphated* saline or *sulphated* aluminous mineral water.

sulphatine (sul′fa-tin), *n.* [*sulphat*(*e*) + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of a fungicide preparation consisting of sulphur, lime, and the sulphates of copper and calcium, intended for application to plants.

sulphating (sul′fā-ting), *n.* [*sulphat*(*e*), *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] In *electrochem.*, the formation of inert lead sulphate on the plates of a storage battery, which may occasion loss of power and damage to the battery.

sulphation (sul-fā′shon), *n.* Same as ★*sulphating*.

sulphatization (sul″fā-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [*sulphat*(*e*) + *-iz*(*e*) + *-ation*.] Same as ★*sulphating*.

sulphato-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying that it contains a sulphate as an ingredient, as the mineral leadhillite, a *sulphato*-carbonate of lead.

sulphaurate (sul-fâ′rāt), *n.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ate*[1].] See ★*thio-aurate*.

sulphauric (sul-fâ′rik), *a.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ic*.] See ★*thio-auric*.

sulph-hemoglobin (sulf″hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [*sulph*(*id*) + *hemoglobin*.] A compound of hemoglobin and hydrogen sulphid.

sulphid, *n.*—**Double sulphid,** a compound in which sulphur is united to two different metals or radicals, as in the mineral chalcopyrite, a sulphid of copper and iron.—**Metallic sulphid,** a compound of a metal with sulphur. Many such compounds are found in nature (as the sulphids of lead, copper, mercury, zinc, etc.) and constitute valuable ores.

sulphid (sul′fid), *v. t.* [*sulphid*, *n.*] To convert into a sulphid, as in the case of silver tarnished by such conversion on the surface.

sulphidation (sul-fi-dā′shon), *n.* The replacement or impregnation of a rock with metallic sulphids. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 204.

sulphimide (sulf-ī′mid), *n.* [*sulph*(*ur*) + *imide*.] A substance obtained along with sulphamide in the preparation of that compound. Its composition is represented by the formula SO_2NH, but it has not been procured in a perfectly pure state.

sulphinate (sul′fi-nāt), *n.* [*sulphin*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A general name, in organic chemistry, of salts of sulphinic acid.

sulphine (sul'fin), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *-ine*[2].] A name given, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing the group R_3SX, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3, and X a halogen atom or hydroxyl radical. The compounds are also called sulphonium derivatives, and resemble, in general constitution and properties, the corresponding derivatives of ammonium.

sulphinic (sul-fin'ik), *a.* [*sulphine* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a hypothetical compound, $O:S\langle^{H}_{OH}$, with the same empirical formula as hyposulphurous acid, of which it may be considered a possible form. The term is used as a class name, the sulphinic acids having the formula $O:S\langle^{R}_{OH}$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3.

sulphinide (sul'fi-nid), *n.* [Formerly *sulfinide; sulphine* + *-ide.*] 1. Same as *saccharin.*— 2. A class name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing the group $R\langle^{CO}_{SO_2}\rangle NH$, where R is a bivalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical such as phenylene, C_6H_4. The compounds are also called *orthoanhydrosulphamine-carboxylic acids.*

sulphiodide (sul-fī'ō-did or -dīd), *n.* Same as ★*iodosulphid.*

sulphite, *n.*—**Acid sulphite,** a salt, $NaHSO_3$, obtained by supersaturating a solution of sodium carbonate with sulphur-dioxid gas. It appears in small shining crystals. It is sold for use in photography as a lye. For its preparation in such cases tartaric acid is added to sodium sulphite.—**Sulphite process.** See ★*process.*

sulphmethemoglobin, sulphmethæmoglobin (sulf″met-hē-mō-glō'bin), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *methemoglobin.*] A compound of methemoglobin with hydrogen sulphid. Also termed *methemoglobin sulphid.*

sulpho-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying the presence in it of sulphur as a constituent. In those cases in which sulphur is looked upon as replacing oxygen the prefix *thio-* is now generally preferred.

sulpho-arsenic (sul″fō-är-sen'ik), *a.* Same as ★*sulpharsenic.*

sulphobismuthid (sul-fō-biz'muth-id), *n.* See ★*sulpharsenide.*

sulphobismuthite (sul-fō-biz'muth-īt), *n.* See ★*sulphantimonite.*

sulphoborite (sul-fō-bō'rīt), *n.* A hydrated sulphate and borate of magnesium occurring in colorless prismatic crystals at the saltmines of Westeregeln, Germany.

sulphocarbamide (sul-fō-kär'ba-mid), *n.* Same as ★*thio-urea.*

sulphocarbolate (sul-fō-kär'bō-lāt), *n.* A salt of phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4.HO.HSO_3$. The sulphocarbolates of sodium and zinc are used medicinally as antiseptics.

sulphocarbolic (sul″fō-kär-bol'ik), *a.* Same as ★*phenolsulphonic.*

sulphocarbonate (sul-fō-kär'bo-nāt), *n.* See ★*thiocarbonate.*

sulphocarbonic (sul″fō-kär-bon'ik), *a.* Same as ★*thiocarbonic.*

sulphocerulic (sul″fō-sē-rö'lik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic.*

Sulphocyanic acid. Now preferably called *thiocyanic acid.*

sulphocyanine (sul-fō-sī'a-nin), *n.* The name of several direct cotton coal-tar colors (*sulphocyanine G, GR, 3R, 5R,* etc.), of similar composition, which dye unmordanted cotton dark navy-blue shades from a salt bath.

sulphogermanate (sul-fō-jėr'ma-nāt), *n.* A compound of sulphur and germanium with a more electropositive element than either of these, as the mineral argyrodite ($4Ag_2S.GeS_2$), in which germanium was first discovered.

sulpholeate (sul-fō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt of sulpholeic acid.

sulpholeic (sul-fō'lē-ik), *a.* [*sulph(ur)* + *-oleic.*] Pertaining to sulphuric and oleic acids.—**Sulpholeic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{16}H_{33}CH(SO_4H)COOH$, prepared by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oleic acid. The sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts are used for the dyeing of cotton goods and in calico-printing under the trade-names *alizarin-oil, Turkey-red oil, red oil,* and *olein.* Also called *stearinsulphuric acid.*

sulphonalism (sul'fō-nal-izm), *n.* [*sulphonal* + *-ism.*] Addiction to the use of sulphonal; also the morbid state resulting therefrom.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphonated,* ppr. *sulphonating.* [*sulphonate, n.*] To convert a substance into a sulphonate, generally by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on an organic substance, replacing one or more atoms of hydrogen by a corresponding number of units of the sulphonic radical, $HO.SO_2$. This process is extensively used in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs.—**Sulphonated azo color.** See ★*color.*

sulphonazurine, sulphonazurin (sul-fōn-azh'ū-rin), *n.* A direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type, derived from benzidine-sulphone-disulphonic acid. It dyes unmordanted cotton from a neutral or soap bath. Also *sulphoneazurine.*—**Brilliant sulphonazurine,** a direct cotton coal-tar color which dyes unmordanted cotton a bright blue from a salt bath.

sulphone (sul'fōn), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *-one.*] One of a group of organic compounds containing the divalent SO_2 group, united with two hydrocarbon radicals. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2SO_2$ is diethyl sulphone and $(C_6H_5)_2SO_2$ diphenyl sulphone.—**Sulphone azurine.** See ★*sulphonazurine.*—**Sulphone black, brown, colors.** See ★*black,* etc.

sulphonium (sul-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *sulph(ur)* + *-onium.*] A hypothetical univalent radical, $-SH_3$. Derivatives in which the hydrogen is replaced by hydrocarbon radicals, such as methyl, CH_3, are known and resemble the corresponding ammonium compounds in constitution and general properties.

sulphoparaldehyde (sul″fō-pa-ral'dē-hīd), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *paraldehyde.*] A crystallizing compound, $C_6H_{12}S_3$. It melts at 46° C. and is used in medicine as a hypnotic. The correct name is *trithioacetaldehyde.*

sulphophosphoric (sul″fō-fos-for'ik), *a.* See ★*thiophosphoric.*

sulphoproteid (sul-fō-prō'tē-id), *n.* One of a number of albumins which contain a considerable amount of sulphur in loosely combined form, such as the keratins.

sulphoricinate (sul-fō-ris'i-nāt), *n.* [Also written *sulforicinate.*] A thick, clear liquid compound prepared by treating castor-oil with concentrated sulphuric acid, adding sodium chlorid, and neutralizing the product with sodium carbonate. It does not dissolve in water, but readily forms with it an emulsion; it easily dissolves large quantities of phenol, menthol, etc.; hence its use in pharmacy. Also known by the trade-names *solvin* and *polysolvol.*

sulphoricinoleate (sul″fō-ris-i-nō'lē-āt), *n.* A salt of sulphoricinoleic acid.

sulphoricinoleic (sul″fō-ris-i-nō'lē-ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a derivative of ricinoleic acid, containing the sulphonic radical $HO.SO_2$, obtained as a product of the action of strong sulphuric acid on castor-oil. It is the principal ingredient of the alizarin-oil or Turkey-red oil used by dyers.

sulphosaccharate (sul-fō-sak'a-rāt), *n.* A general term which has been applied in chemistry to certain compounds of sulphates with sugar. The most important member is the copper compound, which is a fine bluish-white powder.

sulphosalicylic (sul-fō-sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* Derived from sulphuric and salicylic acids.—**Sulphosalicylic acid,** a crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(COOH)(SO_3H)$, made by the action of sulphur trioxid, or concentrated sulphuric acid, on salicylic acid. It melts at 120° C.

sulphoselenide (sul-fō-sē'len-id), *n.* See ★*sulpharsenide.*

sulphostannate (sul-fō-stan'āt), *n.* See ★*thiostannate.*

sulphostannic (sul-fō-stan'ik), *a.* See ★*thiostannic.*

sulphosteatite (sul-fō-stē'a-tīt), *n.* Same as ★*fostite.*

sulphotelluride (sul-fō-tel'ū-rid), *n.* See ★*sulpharsenide.*

sulphotungstate (sul-fō-tung'stāt), *n.* See ★*thiotungstate.*

sulpho-urea (sul-fō-ū'rē-a), *n.* Same as ★*thio-urea.*

sulphoxid (sulf-ok'sid), *n.* [*sulph(ur)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-id*[1].] A general name, in organic chemistry, of compounds of the formula R_2SO, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3. They are formed by the oxidation of the thio-ethers with nitric acid.—**Tellurium sulphoxid,** a transparent red, amorphous, fusible, solid substance obtained by the direct union of tellurium and sulphur trioxid, decomposed by water with the formation of tellurium and sulphuric acid.

sulphur, *n.* 1. As an alchemistic term 'sulphur' had a general more or less vague meaning altogether distinct from that of the single substance brimstone. It seems, in large measure, to have carried with it the notion of what we now speak of as electronegative or acidifying character. Sulphuric acid was by some regarded as the sulphur philosophorum.—**Alcohol of sulphur,** an early name for carbon disulphid.—**Dainty sulphur.** See ★*dainty.*—**Lac sulphur** or **sulphur lac.** Same as *milk of sulphur* or *precipitated sulphur.*—**Lime, sulphur, and salt wash.** See ★*wash.*—**Little sulphur,** an American pierid butterfly, *Eurema euterpe,* occurring throughout the southern United States and rarely in southern New England, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Its larvæ feed on cassia and other leguminous plants.—**Neutral sulphur.** In certain sulphur bodies occurring in the urine the sulphur is not present in the form of sulphuric acid, namely, as a sulphate, but in organic combination. This fraction Salkowski designates as neutral, in contradistinction to the other or acid sulphur.—**Orange sulphur,** an American pierid butterfly, *Phœbis agarithe,* found in the southern United States. Its larvæ feed on cassia plants.—**Peroxid of sulphur,** sulphur heptoxid (S_2O_7), a substance produced by silent electrical discharge through a mixture of dry oxygen and sulphur dioxid and by other processes. It is a viscid, colorless liquid solidifying at 0° C., readily volatile and very unstable, decomposing into sulphur trioxid and oxygen when kept at ordinary temperature and quite rapidly on being heated.—**Red-barred sulphur,** an American pierid butterfly, *Callidryas philea,* of tropical distribution, and found also in Texas and the lower Mississippi valley.—**Sublimed sulphur.** Same as *flowers of sulphur.*—**Sulphur alcohol.** See ★*thio-alcohol.*—**Sulphur auratum** (properly *sulphur auratum antimonii*), antimony pentasulphid.—**Sulphur bacteria.** See ★*bacterium.*—**Sulphur base,** the sulphid of a more electropositive element or radical which by union with the sulphid of one more electronegative may form a sulphur-salt.—**Sulphur candle.** See ★*candle.*—**Sulphur-carrier,** a substance used to facilitate the taking up of sulphur by india-rubber in the process of vulcanization. Among the most useful of such materials are antimony pentasulphid and lead thiosulphate.—**Sulphur chlorid,** a compound of sulphur and chlorin. Three such compounds are known, S_2Cl_2, SCl_2, and SCl_4. Of these the first, sulphur monochlorid, is the most stable and most generally known. It is prepared by the direct action of gaseous chlorin upon heated sulphur, and appears as a yellow liquid of specific gravity 1.7, boiling at 138° C., fuming in the air, with irritant effect upon the eyes and nostrils, decomposed by water, and itself dissolving sulphur in large proportion: used in the vulcanization of india-rubber.—**Sulphur color.** See ★*color.*—**Sulphur dioxid.** Same as *sulphurous oxid.*—**Sulphur ether.** Same as ★*thio-ether.*—**Sulphur iodide.** See ★*iodide.*—**Sulphur trioxid,** sulphuric oxid or sulphuric anhydrid, SO_3. The production of this substance by passing sulphur dioxid and atmospheric oxygen over heated platinized asbestos, and its conversion into sulphuric acid by taking up the elements of water, form the basis of the recently developed 'contact process' for the manufacture of that important acid.



Orange Sulphur (*Phœbis agarithe*). One half natural size.

sulphur, *v. t.*—**To sulphur up,** a manufacturers' term for the appearance, after a time, of an efflorescence of sulphur in microscopic globules on the surface of soft vulcanized india-rubber. Also known as *blooming.*

sulphur-acid (sul'fėr-as″id), *n.* Same as *thio-acid.*

sulphur-burner (sul'fėr-bėr″nėr), *n.* An apparatus for burning or oxidizing sulphur. It is only necessary to heat the sulphur to its igniting point in a blast of air.

sulphurea (sul-fū'rē-ä), *n.* Same as ★*thio-urea.*

Sulphuric acid. See also ★*contact action.*

sulphur-salt, *n.* 2. A substance which may be regarded as made up of a sulphid of a relatively electropositive element or radical and a sulphid of one relatively electronegative, as the mineral zinkenite ($PbS.Sb_2S_3$). The term *thio-salt* is now preferred for such compounds.

Sulphuryl chlorid, a heavy colorless volatile liquid, SO_2Cl_2, obtainable by the interaction of sulphur dioxid and chlorin in sunlight, fuming in the air, and with strong irritant odor, decomposed by water with formation of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

sulphydro-. [*sulph(ur)* + *hydro(gen).*] In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying that in it the radical SH may be viewed as replacing hydroxyl (OH). The prefix *thio-* is now preferred, as *thio*-glycolic acid instead of *sulphydro*-acetic acid.

sulvanite (sul'vā-nīt), *n.* [*sul(phur)* + *van(adium)* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphovanadate of copper occurring in bronze-yellow masses with metallic luster: found in South Australia.

sum[1], *n.*—**Arithmetical sum,** the result of uniting two or more quantities unchanged into one quantity.—**Sum in finite differences,** in *math.*, the sum of the values of a function obtained by giving to its argument

successive values differing by unity, from the lower to the upper limiting value specified.—**Vectorial sum,** in *math.*, the vector from the beginning of the first to the end of the last of a set of vectors put end to end by translation without rotation.

sumac, *n.*—**Cape sumac,** a shrub or small tree of the sandalwood family, *Colpoon compressum,* native to Cape Colony and Natal. Its leaves are used locally for tanning light leathers and the heavy, fine-grained wood is used for fine cabinet work. See *Osyris.*—**Italian sumac,** a greenish powder made from the leaves of *Rhus coriaria,* used in tanning. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 31.—**Spanish sumac.** Same as *Sicilian sumac.*—**Swedish sumac,** a substance prepared from the leaves of the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*—**Tyrol sumac,** a substance prepared from the leaves and stems of the wig-tree or smoke-tree, *Cotinus Cotinus.*—**Wig sumac.** Same as *wig-tree* and *Tyrol* ★*sumac.*

sumac, sumach (sū′mak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sumaced, sumached,* ppr. *sumacing, sumaching.* [*sumac, sumach, n.*] In *leather-manuf.,* to treat with sumac. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 216.

sumbody, *n.* An amended spelling of *somebody.*

Sumbul oleoresin. See ★*oleoresin.*

sumbulamic (sum-bū-lam′ik), *a.* Derived from sumbul oleoresin.—**Sumbulamic acid,** a yellow compound obtained from sumbul oleoresin. It crystallizes in yellow needles.

sumhow, *adv.* Amended spelling of *somehow.*

summa cum laude (sum′ä kum lâ′dē). [L.] With the highest praise: a phrase denoting the highest grade of excellence in the work of the taker of a degree. See ★*cum laude,* ★*magna cum laude.*

summarization (sum″a-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [*summariz(e)* + *-ation.*] The act of summarizing or reducing to a concise statement; also, a summary; a compendium or abstract.

In this week's 'Spectator' will be found a concise *summarization* of the present state of things in China.
Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 13, 1900, p. 1.

Summary court. See ★*court.*

summate (sum′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summated,* ppr. *summating.* [L. *summatus,* pp. of *summare,* sum up.] To add; find the sum of a series; combine in a total: said of quantities.

A change in one direction which is *summated* in proportion to the number of discs in the pile.
Nature, July 26, 1900, p. 290.

summation, *n.*—**Summation theory,** a theory which derives any given phenomenon from the conjoint action of a number of less intensive (perhaps separately unnoticeable) phenomena of the same kind.

If we are not satisfied with this '*summation* ' *theory,* we may have recourse to a subsidiary hypothesis. We may suppose that the gaps in sensation are filled out by association. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 90.

Summation tone. Same as *resultant tone* (which see, under *resultant*).

summer[1], *n.*—**Old wives' summer, old women's summer,** a translation of the German *Altweibersommer,* the same as *St. Martin's summer,* a warm period in autumn in Europe, similar to the Indian summer of America.

summer-beam (sum′ėr-bēm), *n.* Same as *summer*[2], 2 (*c*), or *brest-summer.*

summit, *n.* 4. In bivalves, the highest part of the shell; the region in which the hinge is situated.

summital (sum′it-al), *a.* [*summit* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to a summit.

summit-opening (sum′it-ōp″ning), *n.* In the extinct *Blastoidea,* the open space at the summit of the calyx where the ambulacra meet. This area is paved with a number of minute calcareous plates, which may be regular or irregular in arrangement, but leave at each angle of the summit-opening a small passage-way by means of which the ambulacra communicate with the peristome.

summons, *n.*—**Writ of summons.** Same as *summons,* 2.

summum jus (sum′um jus). [L. *summum,* highest, extreme, + *jus,* law.] Strict law or right, as distinguished from equity.—**Summum jus, summa injuria,** literally, extreme law is extreme wrong.

sump, *n.* 5. In an electrolytic tank, a compartment separated from the rest by a low dividing-wall.

sumthing, *n.* and *adv.* An amended (restored) spelling of *something.*

sun[1], *n.*—**Elements found in the sun,** aluminium, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, bromine, cadmium, cæsium, calcium, carbon, cerium, chlorin, chromium, cobalt, copper, erbium, fluorin, gallium, germanium, glucinum, gold, holmium, hydrogen, indium, iodine, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, neodymium, nickel, niobium, nitrogen, osmium, oxygen, palladium, phosphorus, platinum, potassium, praseodymium, rhodium, rubidium, ruthenium, scandium, selenium, silicon, silver, sodium, strontium, sulphur, tantalum, tellurium, terbium, thallium, thorium, thulium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, yttrium, zinc, zirconium.—**Equatorial acceleration of the sun.** See ★*acceleration.*—**Sun-and-planet motion.** Same as ★*jack-in-a-box motion.*—**Sun's way,** the path of the sun and solar system in space, directed approximately toward the constellation of Hercules. See *solar apex,* under *solar*[1].—**Sun thermometer.** See ★*thermometer.*—**The sun is high** (*naut.*), said of that body when it reaches the observer's meridian.

sun[3] (sûn), *n.* [Jap. *szn,* < Chin. *ts'un,* the Chinese inch, regarded as equal to the middle joint of the finger.] A Japanese measure of length, equal to $\frac{1}{33}$ of a meter, or 1.19 inches.

sun[4], *n.* An amended spelling of *son*[1].

sun-bed (sun′bed), *n.* A local name in England given to the hard upper limestone of the White Lias. Also called *Jews'-stone.*

sunburn, *n.* 3. The injury to the leaves or bark of plants produced by the hot sun causing excessive or too rapid evaporation of the water content of the cells, and thus killing the tissues, which become brown. The tips and margins of rapidly growing leaves and the cambium layer of the bark of young trees are most frequently affected. Also called *sun-scald.* Compare *heliosis.*

sunburst, *n.* 2. Hence, a figure, or object, as in architectural ornamentation, jewelry, etc., resembling, or thought to resemble, the bursting forth of rays in all directions from the sun: as, a diamond *sunburst.*

The most characteristic ornament of this architecture consists of the disks executed on flat surfaces, which appear upon the lintels of doors and windows and in many other places, upon churches, shops, private houses, and every other kind of building of every size, in all parts of the country. They are found in a thousand designs: some of them are symbolic and Christian, others are apparently only ornamental. The designs include *sunbursts,* five-, six- and eight-pointed stars, whorls, spirals, interwoven leaves and crosses of countless forms.
H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 32.

sun-cluster (sun′klus″tėr), *n.* A group or cluster of suns, that is, stars.

sun-cracking (sun′krak″ing), *n.* A trade-name for a defect in vulcanized india-rubber goods, due to atmospheric oxidation on exposure to light, and made evident by the appearance of cracks upon the surface.

sundang (sön-däng′), *n.* [Native, Phil. Islands.] A knife or bolo.

sundarband, *n.* See ★*sunderbund.*

Sunday, *n.*—**Advent Sunday,** the first Sunday in Advent.—**Cantate Sunday,** the fourth Sunday after Easter, so called from the introit of the mass of that day, beginning with the words, "Sing unto the Lord a new song."—**Reminiscere Sunday,** same as *Reminiscere Sunday.*—**Rorate Sunday,** the fourth Sunday in Advent, so called from the opening words of the introit of the day, "Rorate, cœli, desuper (Isa. xlv. 8).—**Rose Sunday,** the Sunday on which the Pope blesses the golden rose, the fourth Sunday in Lent.

sunderbund (sön′dėr-bönd), *n.* [Also *sundarband;* Anglo-Ind., from an undetermined Indian source.] 1. *pl.* [*cap.*] The tract of intersecting creeks and channels and of swampy islands which constitutes the seaward part of the delta of the Ganges.—2. A distributary of a river on its delta; specifically, such a distributary of the Ganges or the Brahmaputra.

Large and small streams or swampy *sûndarbands* of slowly moving waters. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 238.

Sunderland luster. See *marbled* ★*luster.*

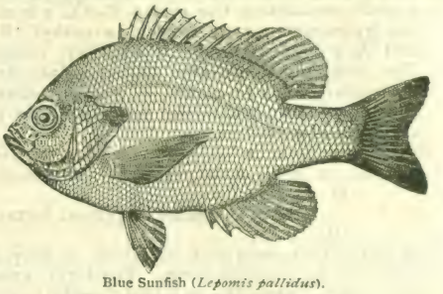
sundowner, *n.* 2. A physician, holding some government office, who carries on a private practice in the afternoon when government office-hours are over. [Washington, D. C.]—3. One who lives toward the sundown or west. [Western U. S., slang.]

sun-dry (sun′drī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sun-dried,* ppr. *sun-drying.* To dry, or be dried, by the natural heat of the sun, without artificial heat.

I must have the bed and bedclothes aired and put to *sun-dry.* *R. L. Stevenson,* Kidnapped, iii.

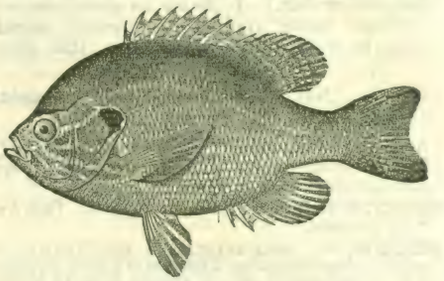
sundtite (sönt′īt), *n.* [Named after L. *Sundt,* a mining director.] Same as ★*andorite.*

sunfish, *n.*—**Banded sunfishes,** species of the genus *Mesogonistius.*—**Black-banded sunfish,** *Mesogonistius chætodon,* a sunfish found in fresh waters of the eastern United States. See cut under ★*Mesogonistius.*—**Blue sunfish,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus,* one of the best known and most important, found in the Great



Blue Sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Lakes, Mississippi valley, and elsewhere.—**Blue-spotted sunfish,** a common name of a small species of sunfish, *Apomotis cyanellus,* found from central Ohio to the Rio Grande.—**Common sunfish,** *Eupomotis gibbosus,* a sunfish found in the northern parts of the Mississippi valley,



Common Sunfish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

the Great Lake region to Maine, and southward east of the Alleghanies to Florida.—**Green sunfish.** Same as *blue-spotted* ★*sunfish.*—**Long-eared sunfish,** *Lepomis megalotis,* found from Michigan to Minnesota, South Carolina, and southwest to the Rio Grande.—**McKay's sunfish,** *Eupomotis euryorus,* known only from southern Michigan and northern Ohio and Indiana.—**Mud sunfish,** *Acantharcus pomotis,* found from New York to South Carolina. See cut at ★*Acantharcus.*—**Pygmy sunfish,** a fish of the family *Elassomidæ.*—**Red-eared sunfish,** *Eupomotis heros,* one of the sunfishes inhabiting streams from northern Indiana to Florida.—**Red-spotted sunfish,** *Lepomis humilis,* a fish found in fresh waters in Ohio and Kentucky and west to Texas and Dakota.—**Round sunfish,** a small sunfish, *Centrarchus macropterus,* found in the Mississippi valley.—**Scarlet sunfish,** *Lepomis miniatus,* a sunfish found in fresh waters from Texas to Florida.

sung[2] (söng), *n.* [Chin. *sung,* in Canton *sung, tsung,* and *ts'ung,* the pine-tree.] The pine or fir, used as a decorative motive in Chinese art.

sungar, *n.* Same as ★*sangar.*

sun-glass, *n.* 2. Same as ★*shade-glass;* a screen of colored glass attached to a sextant to diminish the apparent brightness of the sun.

Sung porcelain. See ★*porcelain*[1].

sunk-band (sunk′band), *a.* Noting the ordinary style of sewing books, in which the backs are sawed in three or five furrows to contain the bands of twine. The raised-band process is better, but more expensive. *W. Matthews,* Modern Bookbinding, p. 27.

sun-kiln (sun′kil), *n.* A vat for preparing potters' clay by exposing it to the action of the sun and the atmosphere, a process employed by English potters previous to the eighteenth century.

Into the smaller vat a quantity of clay is thrown, and by a proper tool plunged in the water by agitation; . . . the fluid mass is next poured into a sieve, thro' which it runs into the largest vat, or *Sun Kiln,* until the whole surface is covered, to the depth of three or four inches, which is left to be evaporated by solar action.
Aiken, quoted by S. Shaw, Hist. of the Staff. Potteries, [p. 98.

sunned (sund), *p. a.* Exposed to the sunlight, as for the purpose of toning down the harsh contrasts.

sun-pan (sun′pan), *n.* A pan or vat in which potters' clay is prepared. See ★*sun-kiln.*

sun-pillar (sun′pil″ar), *n.* A parhelion or sun-dog having the form of a vertical column of light: seen usually in connection with other halo forms.

This evening a *sun-pillar* was again visible at Swindon, not so brilliant or long-lived as that which recently attracted such widespread attention, but nevertheless quite definite. . . . It was of a clear yellow colour, and extended from the dull-red sun vertically upwards.
Nature, April 10, 1902, p. 536.

sun-power (sun′pou″ėr), *n.* The amount of light radiated by a given star as compared

with that radiated by the sun; or the brightness of the star compared with that of the sun, both being viewed from the same distance (easily calculated when the star's parallax is known).

In Fig. 2 the relative distances of all stars known to be within sixty light-years of our system are shown by placing the objects on a background formed by a map of the home counties, taking Greenwich as the point of departure, the "*sun-powers*" of the various stars being represented by a system of symbols. Fig. 3 similarly treats all those stars within 480 light-years, a map of N. W. Europe constituting the background. The scale employed for the stellar distances is an interesting one, which takes as its unit the distance of a star situated at one light-year from the solar system. Mr. Heath fortuitously discovered that by calling this unit one mile the sun's distance is almost exactly represented by one inch.
Nature, Sept. 28, 1905, p. 532.

sun-prism (sun'prizm), *n.* See ★*prism*.

sun-reflector (sun'rē-flek″tor), *n.* A large concave mirror or system of mirrors by means of which the sun's rays are focused upon the boiler of a solar engine. See cut under *solar engine*.

sun-scald, *n.* 2. An injury to the bark caused by sudden exposure of a tree to strong sunlight. Also *scald*.—3. A burning of the skin due to exposure to the reflection of sunlight from the surface of smooth water.—4. Surfaces of water reflecting sunlight and causing sunscald. [Rare.]

There were days, though, clear and soft and warm, when it seemed a sin to do anything but loaf over the hand-lines and spank the drifting "*sun-scalds*" with an oar. *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, v.

5. Same as *scald-fish*.

sunset, *n.*—**Making sunset** (*naut.*), the ceremony performed at sundown of striking the colors.—**Red sunsets,** specifically, the remarkable red sky or red light that followed the regular twilight and preceded the morning during 1883–84, over the greater part of the north temperate zone, gradually fading away during 1885–86. They were demonstrated to be a direct consequence of the great volcanic eruption of Krakatua, between Sumatra and Java, by which an enormous mass of dust and vapor was projected into the upper atmosphere. Similar red sunsets followed an eruption of Skaptar Jökull, in Iceland, in 1783 and again in 1831, and, on a smaller scale, the eruptions of Pelée and Soufrière in the West Indies in 1902. They have also been seen in connection with other eruptions, as those of Vesuvius and Etna, and with the dusty winds of the Sahara. The red light was due to diffuse reflection of sunlight; the long continuance was due to the great altitude of this vapor, which allowed of the reflection of the light to the earth long after sunset.

sunshine, *n.*—**Bright sunshine,** specifically, in *meteor.*, sunshine bright enough to make a record on the Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder.

sunshine-receiver (sun'shīn-rē-sē″vėr), *n.* The platinum wire upon which the sun shines directly in using the Callendar sunshine-recorder.

sunshine-recorder, *n.*—**Callendar's sunshine-recorder,** a recorder in which the sun's rays fall directly upon the blackened absorbing surface of a resistance-coil. The resulting increase of temperature affects the transmission of an electric current, and therefore the position of the galvanometer needle and mirror.

sun-shower (sun'shou″ėr), *n.* A shower of rain from a passing cumulus cloud, without thunder or lightning and preceded and followed by full sunshine, on a warm summer day; a shower falling on a limited locality, while the surrounding country is evidently enjoying full sunshine.

sun-soap (sun'sōp), *n.* A term sometimes applied in the United States to soap made in a domestic way by mere exposure of the mixed fatty and alkaline materials to the heat of the sun's rays.

sun-spot, *n.* 2. A freckle.—3. A spot on leaves produced by excessive heat of the sun. Compare *heliosis*, 1.—**Sun-spot curve,** a curve exhibiting the course of the rise and fall in the number and extent of sun-spots, and the dates of maximum and minimum since 1772.—**Sun-spot cycle,** the period of about eleven years in which the maximum frequency of sun-spots recurs.—**Wolf's relative sun-spot numbers,** the system of numeration devised by Professor R. Wolf of Zurich, to express the tendency to the formation of sun-spots. The number for any day is determined by adding together the number of spots visible on the sun and ten times the number of groups of spots. It is therefore an arbitrary number, but has been made the basis for many refined calculations as to the relation between sun-spot phenomena and terrestrial meteorology and magnetism.

sunstroke, *n.* 2. Same as ★*folletage*.—**Electric sunstroke.** Same as *electric* ★*prostration*.

sun-tank (sun'tangk), *n.* A metallic tank in which castor-oil is exposed to the sun's rays in order to bleach it. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 21, 1903, p. 22756.

sun-wheel, *n.* 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the gears or wheels of the 'differential' or 'equating' or 'jack-in-a-box' motion of a roving-machine, about the orbit of which other gears rotate. Also called a *stud-wheel*.

suovetaurilia (sū-ō-vet-â-ril'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < *sus*, pig, + *ovis*, sheep, + *taurus*, bull, + *-ilis*, neut. pl. *-ilia*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sacrifice offered to male deities, in which the victims were a boar, a ram, and a bull. The chief suovetaurilia were performed at the lustrum which followed the census every fifth year.

sup. An abbreviation (*a*) of *superfine*; (*b*) of *superior*; (*c*) of *superlative*; (*d*) of *supine*; (*e*) of *supplement*; (*f*) of *supra*; (*g*) of *supreme*.

Sup. Ct. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Superior Court*; (*b*) of *Supreme Court*.

super, *n.* 4. One of the medium or middle sorts of a fleece of wool. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 191.

super. An abbreviation (*a*) of *superior*; (*b*) of *superfine*.

superactivity (sū″pėr-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Extreme activity above that which is normal; hyperactivity.

The inhibition of the moto-neurones is on cessation of the stimulus followed by a *superactivity* in them accompanied by the discharge of impulses from them into the muscles they innervate, namely, the extensors.
Nature, Feb. 6, 1908, p. 333.

superalbal (sū-pėr-al'bal), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *alb*(*us*), white, + *-al*[1].] Situated in the upper portion of the white substance of the brain: noting certain veins. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 258.

superalimentation (sū″pėr-al″i-men-tā'shon), *n.* The giving of food in amount greatly exceeding that required to supply the normal waste of the tissues.

superaltar, *n.* 2. A piece of oak wood about six inches square, having a cross on one side and the figure of a patron saint on the other. It was blessed and incased in gold or silver. It was, in the middle ages, covered with a purple pall during certain celebrations. *Maud R. Hall*, Eng. Church Needle-work, p. 39.

superambient (sū-pėr-am'bi-ent), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *ambient*.] Ambient or circulating above. [Rare.]

Damp soil serves to keep the *superambient* atmosphere damp. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 265.

superb-dragon (sū-pėrb'drag″on), *n.* An Australian marine fish, *Phyllopteryx foliatus*. See ★*sea-dragon*, 3. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

supercalender (sū-pėr-kal'en-dėr), *v. t.* To give additional smoothness or glaze to (a fabric that has already received calendering).

A web of paper that has passed through the calenders attached to the paper-making machine is 'calendered' or 'machine-calendered.' When it is afterward passed through a gang of rapidly rotating cylinders alternately of iron and compressed paper, it is called 'super-calendered.'

supercalender (sū-pėr-kal'en-dėr), *n.* One of the rotating cylinders or rolls used in supercalendering paper. See ★*supercalender*, *v.*, and *supercalendered*.

supercapillary (sū-pėr-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* Noting passages in rocks or other solids which, if tubular, exceed .508 millimeters in diameter, and if sheet-like, .254 millimeters, and in which the ordinary laws of hydrostatics apply to the movement of water. *A. Daniell*, Textbook of Physics, p. 277.

supercarbonate (sū-pėr-kär'bo-nāt), *a.* In reference to an alkaline carbonate, the same as *acid carbonate* or *bicarbonate*.

supercarbonize (sū-pėr-kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supercarbonized*, ppr. *supercarbonizing*. To impregnate locally with carbon (a mass of steel) which should not elsewhere contain so high a percentage of carbon, or of carbon combined with the iron. This method is used in the case of armor-plates or other steel elements which must resist perforation, or impact, or abrasive attack on the surface exposed, but which would be inconveniently brittle if the hardening effect of a high percentage of carbon was operative all through the mass or thickness.

The plate in the course of manufacture is *supercarbonized*, that is, its face is impregnated with an additional amount of carbon, in a way similar to the well-known case-hardening process, whereby the outside face of the plate, when tempered in water, becomes intensely hard.
Sci. Amer., Dec. 12, 1903, p. 423.

supercarbureted (sū-pėr-kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* Combined with carbon in superior proportion.

supercentral (sū-pėr-sen'tral), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *central*.] Situated above the center; specifically, situated above the central sulcus of the brain. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Oct.–Dec., 1903, p. 623.—**Supercentral fissure.** See ★*fissure*.

supercerebellar (sū″pėr-ser-ē-bel'ėr), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *cerebellar*.] Situated or occurring in the upper portion of the cerebellum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 249.

supercerebral (sū-pėr-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *cerebral*.] Situated or occurring in the upper portion of the cerebral hemispheres. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 211.

Superciliary plate. Same as *superciliary shield*.

supercool (sū-pėr-köl'), *v. t.* To cool (a liquid) below its freezing-point without producing solidification. Also *overcool* and *undercool*.

The freezing point curve had been determined by Le Verrier, Le Chatelier, Campbell, and Guillet. All of these determinations had been made on cooling curves and there is considerable evidence of the effects of *supercooling*. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, June, 1907, p. 425.

supercrust (sū'pėr-krust), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *crust*.] The outer shell of the earth, consisting of sediments which have accumulated without undergoing metamorphism. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 441.

supercube (sū'pėr-kūb), *n.* In point-space of four dimensions, the regular supersolid whose faces are all squares.

The "*super-cube*" or "eight-cell," as it is called by most writers. *Knowledge*, May, 1904, p. 92.

superdicrotic (sū″pėr-dī-krot'ik), *a.* Very markedly dicrotic. Also called *hyperdicrotic*.

superdistention (sū″pėr-dis-ten'shon), *n.* Overdistention.

super-dreadnought (sū'pėr-dred″nât), *n.* A battle-ship of the general type of the Dreadnought, but much larger. See ★*dreadnought*, 4. *Rev. of Rev.*, Sept., 1910, p. 291.

superenergetic (sū-pėr-en-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* Overenergetic; too energetic. [Rare.]

Dr. E. W. Scripture, in the Medical Record, May 11, 1907, describes a psychological and phonetic method of curing stuttering. He treats of *superenergetic* phonation, in which there is an excess of nervous discharge to the vocal organs, and tonic and clonic cramps at various points. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Nov., 1907, p. 495.

superenvironmental (sū″pėr-en-vī-ron-men'tal), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *environmental*.] Being above or outside of the environment.

A broader axiom, however, applies to the general conditions of the universe which are *superenvironmental*.
Patten, Development of Eng. Thought, p. 402.

superessive (sū-pėr-es'iv), *a.* [L. *super*, above, upon, + *esse*, be, + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, noting the case expressing position *on*.

superextended (sū″pėr-eks-ten'ded), *a.* Distended beyond the normal. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 498.

superextensibility (sū″pėr-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of extreme extension. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 509.

superextensible (sū″pėr-eks-ten'si-bl), *a.* Capable of extreme extension. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 514.

superextension (sū″pėr-eks-ten'shon), *n.* Extension beyond the normal line. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 496.

superfaced (sū'pėr-fāst), *a.* In *wool-manuf.*, highly finished, with a thick lustrous nap, as broadcloth. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 243.

superfatted (sū-pėr-fat'ed), *p. a.* Containing more fat than can combine with the amount of alkali present: noting certain soaps used for medicinal purposes. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry*, XI. 446.

superfeudation (sū″pėr-fū-dā'shon), *n.* Same as ★*superinfeudation*.

superfissure (sū-pėr-fish'ūr), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *fissure*.] A fissure of the brain resulting from the overlapping of one convolution by another. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 179.

superfluent, *a.* 3. In *geol.*, applied to a liquid which flows above something else, as fresh water upon salt at the mouth of the Amazon, or one lava-stream upon an older flow.

superfuse, *v. t.* 2. To heat (a substance, such as a basaltic rock) far above its fusing-point, so that once in this condition it may remain long molten without cooling to solidification.—3. In *phys.*, to cool (a liquid) to a temperature below (its) melting-point without producing solidification; undercool.

It is generally possible to cool a liquid several degrees below its normal freezing-point without a separation of

crystals, especially if it is protected from agitation, which would assist the molecules to rearrange themselves. A liquid in this state is said to be "undercooled" or "*superfused.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 568.

superfusion (sū-pėr-fū′zhọn), *n.* [*superfuse* + *-ion.*] The act of superfusing or the state of being superfused. Specifically: (*a*) The state of being poured out or spread over. (*b*) The state of being heated above the fusing-point. (*c*) In *phys. chem.*, the state of a liquid which does not solidify, although cooled below the temperature at which the liquid and its solid phase are in equilibrium. An example is the cooling of water below the freezing-point without the formation of ice. See *supersaturated* ★*solution.* Also *surfusion.*

superglacial (sū-pėr-glā′shi̤al), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *glacial.*] Situated on or relating to the surface of a glacier; in *geol.*, of or pertaining to detritus, processes, etc., upon the surface of a glacier.

Eskers which have been formed by *superglacial* or englacial streams. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, XXX. 211.

superglacially (sū-pėr-glā′shi̤al-i), *adv.* In a superglacial position; upon a glacier.

supergyre (sū′pėr-jīr), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *gyre.*] Any cerebral convolution which overlaps another. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 191.

superheat (sū′pėr-hēt), *n.* Excess of temperature of a vapor above the temperature at which it is saturated.

The economy at full load, with 64° F. *superheat*, . . . was 15·4 pounds per electrical horse power. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 1903, p. 756.

Supericornia (sū″pėr-i-kôr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *superus*, upper, + *cornu*, horn (antenna).] An old name for a series of heteropterous insects corresponding to the family *Coreidæ*, having the antennæ inserted on the upper parts of the sides of the head.

superimpose, *v. t.*— **Superimposed drainage,** in *geol.*, specifically, noting a system of drainage which has supplanted an older system, when the latter, having been extinguished, as, for example, by glacial drift, the former cuts down through the superficial deposits into the hard rocks beneath, and assumes directions without regard to the earlier system. These relations frequently occur within the region covered by the drift of the glacial epoch, and have little regard for the geological structure.

superinfeudation (sū″pėr-in-fū-dā′shọn), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *infeudation.*] The creation of a new feudal estate out of another already established in feudal law.

superl. An abbreviation of *superlative.*

superlactation (sū″pėr-lak-tā′shọn), *n.* Secretion of an excessive quantity of milk.

superloreal (sū-pėr-lō′rē-ạl), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *loreal.*] Placed above the lore. See *lore*[4], *n.*

superman (sū′pėr-man), *n.* [Trans. G. *uebermensch:* L. *super*, above, + E. *man.*] An imaginary superior being, the product of human evolution: conceived and vaguely characterized by Nietzsche: also used in a general sense. See the second extract.

We are left with the impression that the "satyr" or the "*superman*"—for they come to much the same thing—is an altogether sinister creation of a diseased mind. At no time is Nietzsche a Darwinian. With him it is never a struggle for life, but always for power. The love of power, however, may take strange forms, extending from the cruelty practised on others (whereof pity is a refined form) to "l'autocruauté de fakirs exaltés." The crowning development of this line of thought—if it can be called thought—is reached in the notion of a fury that has got beyond all consideration of an end, even of power. The "blond beast of prey" simply runs amuck. *Athenæum*, July 15, 1905, p. 73.

Relatively to the periods that precede, man is now in a recent epoch, prolonged as it may have been, in which a new story has been added to his nature, so that he is now a *super-man* to his ancient forebears. A new being is born out of and superposed on the old, and in a new sense the boy is father to the man, and far older. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 47.

supermaxilla (sū″pėr-mak-sil′ạ), *n.* The superior maxilla or upper jaw-bone.

supermystical (sū-pėr-mis′ti-kạl), *a.* Of extraordinary mystic significance.

They are as follows (the *super-mystical* numbers accentuated). *W J McGee*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, [p. 847.

supernally (sū-pėr′nạl-i), *adv.* In a supernal or supernatural manner; by supernormal means.

Glossolalia, singing, praying, poetizing, . . . acts all *supernally* motivated, were slowly subjected to a criticism. *G. S. Hall*, in Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Edu- [cation, May, 1904, p. 41.

supernational (sū-pėr-nash′on-ạl), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *national.*] Above and beyond the merely national; belonging to humanity in general, not to men of any special nation.

supernatural, *n.* 2. A supernatural being; a deity.

supernature (sū′pėr-nā″tūr), *n.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *nature.*] That which is above nature; that which transcends the physical and material.

supero-anterior (sū″pę-rọ̄-an-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* Situated above and toward the front. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 270.

superodorsally (sū″pę-rọ̄-dôr′sạl-i), *adv.* Above and toward the back: rarely used except in the case of animals which, like flounders, swim on one side. In most cases the superior side is the dorsal side. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 1029.

supero-external (sū″pę-rọ̄-eks-tėr′nạl), *a.* Situated above and on the outer side. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 269.

supero-internal (sū″pę-rọ̄-in-tėr′nạl), *a.* Situated above and within or toward the inner side.

superoposterior (sū″pę-rọ̄-pos-tē′ri-ọr), *a.* Situated above and behind. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, I. 270.

superordinate, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, having the rank or value of a superorder; being above the rank of an order.

superorganism (sū-pėr-ôr′gạn-izm), *n.* [L. *super*, over, + E. *organism.*] In *sociol.*, a social organism. See the extract.

Many writers of late years have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an "organism." Some have further defined it as a "*superorganism*" or a "physio-psychic" organism. *D. G. Brinton*, Basis of Social Relations, p. 39.

superosculation (sū″pėr-os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* In *geom.*, the touching at more consecutive points than is usual for loci of the given order. *Science*, April 18, 1902, p. 625.

superoxid (sū-pėr-ok′sid), *n.* A term generally used in the same sense as 'peroxid,' signifying the presence of oxygen in more than normal proportion. Mendelé jeff has proposed to restrict the term 'superoxid' to compounds of the type of hydrogen dioxid, in which the oxygen atoms are assumed to be directly united to each other, thus distinguishing these from other peroxids.

superoxygenated (sū-pėr-ok′si-je nā-ted), *p. a.* Containing oxygen in combination in larger proportion than is normal or than in previously known or referred-to compounds. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, June, 1903, p. 579, note.

superpassage (sū-pėr-pas′āj), *n.* Passage over or above; specifically, an overhead conduit or arrangement by which one irrigating canal or ditch is carried across over another. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 272.

superphosphate, *n.* 2. (*b*) A trade-name of superphosphate of lime.— **Double superphosphate,** a trade-name of superphosphate of lime containing more than the usual proportion of soluble phosphate, made by treating the ordinary superphosphate with water, removing the undissolved calcium sulphate by filtration, and evaporating the solution, either alone or with addition of some easily acted on form of untreated phosphate. In this way as much as 80 or 90 per cent. of soluble phosphate may be secured, of course with an increase of cost, but with saving in carriage of the more concentrated material.

superradial (sū-pėr-rā′di-ạl), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + E. *radial.*] In some genera of the crinoids, such as *Haplocrinus*, where three out of five of the radial plates are transversely divided into two pieces, the upper of these pieces, to which the arm is attached.

superrostral (sū-pėr-ros′trạl), *a.* Lying above the beak or rostrum.

supersaturate, *v. t.*— **Supersaturated solution.** See ★*solution.*

supersecretion (sū″pėr-sę-krē′shọn), *n.* Same as *hypersecretion.*

supersedence (sū-pėr-sē′dens), *n.* [*supersede* + *-ence.*] The act of superseding.

supersedent (sū-pėr-sē′dent), *n.* [L. *supersedens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *supersedere*, supersede.] Any remedy the action of which on a part operates in a way to prevent or cure any morbid process in that part.

superseptal (sū-pėr-sep′tạl), *a.* [L. *super*, above, + *septum*, partition, + *-al*[1].] Situated above the septum: noting a brain-fissure above the tentorium cerebri.

supersession, *n.* 2. The replacement of one thing by another.

It is not only to considerations of economy that the *supersession* of engraving by "process" is due. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 266.

supersessive (sū-pėr-ses′iv), *a.* [L. *supersessus*, pp. of *supersedere*, forbear, omit, + *-ive.*] Superseding; rendering void.

For the supernatural, as commonly taken, denotes a cause or will outside as well as above Nature, opposed to it and *supersessive* of its laws. *Fairbairn*, Philosophy of the Christian Religion, p. 56.

supersilo (sū-pėr-sī′lō), *n.* [L. *super*, over, + E. *silo.*] A silo-cover with a deep outside rim, permitting it to sink with the settling of the silage. *Return of* [*British*] *Ensilage Commissioners* (1885), I. 6.

superspinous (sū-pėr-spī′nus), *a.* Lying above or over a spinous process.

superstandard (sū-pėr-stan′dạrd), *a.* Above the normal standard.— **Superstandard risk.** See ★*risk*[1].

supersuborder (sū″pėr-sub′ôr-dėr), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a division intermediate in grade between a suborder and an order. *R. W. Shufeldt*, in Amer. Nat., Jan., 1903, p. 33. [Rare.]

supersulphureted (sū-pėr-sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* Combined with sulphur in superior proportion.

supersulphurize (sū-pėr-sul′fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supersulphurized*, ppr. *supersulphurizing.* To cause to combine with sulphur in superior, or more than usual, proportion.

supervacuation (sū″pėr-vak-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* Evacuation of the bowels to an extreme degree: noting usually an intestinal flux.

supervenosity (sū″pėr-vę-nos′i-ti), *n.* Excessive venous development, either local or general.

supervirulence (sū-pėr-vir′ọ̈-lens), *n.* Excessive and intensified virulence.

supervirulent (sū-pėr-vir′ọ̈-lent), *a.* Of intensified virulence.

The immunity may be made to reach a very high degree by ultimately using cultures of intensified virulence, this "*supervirulent*" character being usually attained by the method of passage already explained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 60.

Supervisors of election. See ★*election.*

supinate, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To lie with the palm upward, as the hand; turn so that the palm is upward.

When we turn a screw . . . we always employ the *supinating* movement of the hand for the purpose. *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, V. 539.

suppedania (sup-ę-dā′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suppedaneus* (or LL. *suppedaneum*, a footstool), ‹ L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *med.*, local applications made to the soles of the feet.

Suppl. An abbreviation of *supplement.*

supplement, *n.* 4. In *alg.*, the supplement of any multiplicative combination E_m of the reference elements e_1, e_2 . . . e_n and of the m th order is that multiplicative combination E_{n-m} of the (n-m)th order which contains those reference elements omitted from E_m multiplied in such succession that $(E_m E_{n-m}) = 1$. The supplement of E_m is denoted by $| E_m$.

Supplementary determinant. See ★*determinant.*— **Supplementary twin.** See ★*twin*[1].

supply, *n.*— **Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.** See ★*bureau.*— **Compensation supply.** See ★*compensation.*

supply-pipe (su-plī′pīp), *n.* The pipe which conveys any fluid to the place where it is to be used, as distinguished from the discharge-, exhaust-, or drain-pipe which conducts fluid away; specifically, the pipe which takes steam to an engine, water to a house, gas to a burner, etc.

support, *n.* 11. *pl.* In the *cloth trade*, blocking-boards or wrapping-boards.

supporter, *n.* 2 (*c*) An appliance which gives support to any part of the body, as the breasts or abdominal viscera.— **Supporter of combustion.** See ★*combustion.*

suppositor, *n.* 2 A tube with piston attachment, used for the introduction of suppositories into the rectum or vagina.

suppression, *n.* 5. In *psychol.*, a phenomenon of binocular vision, consisting in the exclusive predominance of a single monocular image and the consequent disappearance of the other.

It may sometimes be observed that these phenomena of *suppression* do not extend to the entire image. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 206.

suppurant (sup′ū-rant), *n.* [L. *suppurans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *suppurare*, form pus: see *suppurate.*] That which causes suppuration *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 14.

Suppurative fever, pyemia, or any fever accompanying suppuration.

supra-acetabular (sū″prā-as-e-tab′ū-lăr), *a.* Lying or situated above the acetabulum or cup-like socket for the head of the thigh-bone or femur.

supra-adoral (sū″prā-ad-ō′ral), *a.* In echinoids or sea-urchins, situated above the adoral plates. See *adoral.*

supra-arytenoid (sū″prā-ar-i-tē′noid), *n.* A lateral process of the arytenoid cartilage, directed upward and backward. · *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1901, I. 284.

supra-associational (sū″prā-a-sō″si-ā′shon-al), *a.* In *psychol.*, being above the level of association; apperceptive or conceptual.

To assume a *supra-associational* intellectual activity . . . seems altogether unjustifiable.
W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 345.

Suprabranchial chamber. See ★*chamber.*

supracæcal (sū-prā-sē′kal), *a.* Lying above the cæcum or cæca. *P. Chalmers Mitchell,* in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 188.

supracaudal (sū-prā-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying above the tail. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1890, p. 180.

II. *n.* The hindmost horny plate on the carapace of a turtle: the 'caudal' of some authorities.

supracellular (sū-prā-sel′ū-lăr), *a.* Being outside of, beyond, or not connected with, the cell.

Evolution . . . is not only a cellular or cytological, but a *supracellular* or organic process.
F. A. Lucas, in Science, June 7, 1901, p. 910.

supracerebellar (sū″prā-ser-ē-bel′ăr), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cerebellum. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 259.

supracerebral (sū-prā-ser′ē-bral), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cerebral hemispheres. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 259.

suprachoroid (sū-prā-kō′roid), *a.* Same as ★*suprachoroidal.*

suprachoroidal (sū-prā-kō′roi-dal), *a.* Situated on the outer surface of the choroid coat of the eye. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 62.

supraciliary, *a.*—**Supraciliary shield,** one of the horny plates lying just above the eye and below the supraorbitals: much used in describing lizards and snakes.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, one of the small scales which lie just above the eye and below the supraoculars. They are attached to the eyelid.

Frontal much narrowed posteriorly, longer than frontoparietals and interparietals together, in contact with the three first supraoculars; five supraoculars, first longest; 10 or 11 *supraciliaries,* first largest.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 125.

supraclavicula (sū″prā-kla-vik′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *supraclaviculæ* (-lē). Same as *supraclavicle. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 521.

supracommissure (sū-prā-kom′i-şūr), *n.* A small commissure of the brain, crossing transversely anterior to the pineal body.

Supracondylar bridge, in *anat.*, a bar of bone, on the anterior face of the tibia, just above the tibiotarsal articulation, beneath which pass the tendons.

supracoracoid (sū-prā-kor′a-koid), *a.* Situated above the coracoid.—**Supracoracoid foramen.** See ★*foramen.*

supracotyloid (sū-prā-kot′i-loid), *a.* Situated above the cotyloid cavity of the hip-joint. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 693.

supracranial (sū-prā-krā′ni-al), *a.* Situated on the upper surface of the cranium.

supracricoid (sū-prā-krī′koid), *a.* Lying above the cricoid: applied to a small cartilaginous element in the larynx of man and homologous with the procricoid of carnivores and other animals. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.,* June, 1904, p. 298.

supradiaphragmatic (sū″prā-dī″a-frag-mat′ik), *a.* Situated above the diaphragm. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 109.

supradorsal, *a.* **II.** *n.* The ossification from which the neural spine is developed; the epaxeuale.

supraduodenal (sū′prā-dū-ō-dē′nal), *a.* Situated above the duodenum. *Trans. Linn. Soc.,* Zool., Oct., 1901, p. 184.

supradural (sū-prā-dū′ral), *a.* Situated above the dura mater. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 250.

supra-ethmoid (sū-prā-eth′moid), *n.* In *fishes,* a dermal bone overlying the ethmoidal cartilage. See *ethmoid.*

supraforaminal (sū″prā-fō-ram′i-nal), *a.* Situated above a foramen, specifically above the foramen magnum: as, the *supraforaminal* ridge.

The *supraforaminal* ridge is but ill-defined.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 259.

supraglabellar (sū″prā-glā-bel′ăr), *a.* In *anthrop.*, relating to that region of the skull which is situated over the glabella.

supraglacial (sū-prā-glā′shial), *a.* Same as ★*superglacial.*

supraglenoid (sū-prā-glē′noid), *a.* Situated above the glenoid cavity: noting a roughened tubercle of bone to which is attached the long head of the biceps muscle.

suprahepatic (sū″prā-hē-pat′ik), *a.* Situated above or on the upper surface of the liver.

supra-infundibular (sū″prā-in-fun-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* Situated above the infundibulum.—**Supra-infundibular commissure.** See ★*commissure.*

suprajugular (sū-prā-jō′gū-lăr), *a.* Noting a small, splint-like bone, occurring in a few species of birds, and lying on the superior side of the maxillary in the lachrymonasal fossa. It is particularly characteristic of the cormorants and snake-birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1898, p. 83.

supralabial, *a.* **II.** *n.* One of the series of horny plates covering the edge of the upper lip in reptiles, such as snakes and lizards. Same as *upper labial* or *superior labial:* correlated with *infralabial.* See cut under ★*shield. Biol. Bulletin,* Nov., 1904, p. 293.

supraliminal (sū-prā-lim′i-nal), *a.* **1.** In *psychophys.*, lying above the stimulus limen or differential limen; more than just noticeable.

Fechner's own experiments with grey glasses . . . fall in strictness under a rudimentary form of the method of *supraliminal* differences.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 103.

2. In *psychical research,* lying above the subliminal; pertaining to or characterized by clear or normal consciousness.

The *supraliminal* region, as Myers calls it, the classic-academic consciousness, . . . figures in his theory as only a small segment of the psychic spectrum.
W. James, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, May, 1901, [p. 16.

supralinear (sū-prā-lin′ē-ăr), *n.* A scale-like dermal bone attached to the outer surface of the post-temporal; the supratemporal. It probably always carries a neural tunnel. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.

supramalleolar (sū-prā-mal′ē-ō-lăr), *a.* Situated above a malleolus.

supramamma (sū-prā-mam′ă), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, a mamma occurring between the normal mamma and the axilla. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1902, p. 172.

supramarginal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A horny plate or scale, forming part of the covering of the carapace of a turtle, interposed between the marginals and vertebrals. Found in some extinct species.

supramastoid (sū-prā-mas′toid), *a.* Situated above the mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Supramastoid crest.** See ★*crest.*

supramaximal (sū-prā-mak′si-mal), *a.* Being above or more than the maximal (temperature).

It may be observed in this place that death at the *supramaximal* or subminimal may be due to changes of a very definite nature; but as Vines has indicated, this means very little. To say that death at the *supramaximal* is due to the coagulation of an albuminoid as suggested by Kuehne is insufficient.
Science, June 23, 1905, p. 948.

suprameatal (sū″prā-mē-ā′tal), *a.* Situated above a meatus, especially the auditory meatus.—**Suprameatal process,** a projection from the skull just above the opening of the passage leading to the internal ear.—**Suprameatal tubercle,** a small projection lying just above the opening of the ear in the skull of birds. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1899, p. 15.

supramolecular (sū″prā-mō-lek′ū-lăr), *a.* Composed of an aggregation of molecules; of greater complexity than a molecule.

supranasal, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *herpet.*, a scute or scale lying just above the nasal. It is not always present. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 125.

supranormal (sū-prā-nôr′mal), *a.* Same as *supernormal.*

On this showing there is nothing "*supranormal*" in "telepathy," as it is called. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 51.

supranuclear (sū-prā-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* Situated over or above the nucleus of the cell: opposed to ★*infranuclear. Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 182.

supra-occipitine (sū″prā-ok-sip′i-tin), *n.* In *ichth.*, same as *superoccipital. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 510.

supra-ocular (sū-prā-ok′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated above the eyeball.

II. *n.* One of a series of scales lying above the region of the eye in reptiles. The supraoculars cover a portion of the skull while the supraciliaries are attached to the eyelid. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1903, p. 125.

supra-optimal (sū-prā-op′ti-mal), *a.* [*supra-optim(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a supra-optimum; above the optimal.

The response [of ciliate infusoria], on coming into a region where the temperature is above or below the optimum, is by backing and turning toward a structurally defined side, followed by a movement forward. This reaction is repeated as long as an effective *supraoptimal* or suboptimal temperature continues.
Science, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 751.

supra-optimum (sū-prā-op′ti-mum), *n.* [L. *supra,* above, + *optimum* (neut. sing.), best.] In *biol.*, a higher temperature than that which is best suited for an organism or a developing egg or seed. See *optimum.*

supra-oral (sū-prā-ō′ral), *a.* In *ichth.*, situated just above the mouth, as a barbel.

Supra-orbital fontanelle. See ★*fontanelle.*—**Supra-orbital groove,** a semicircular depression on the superior face of the skull, above the eye, and containing a large oil gland. It is eminently characteristic of diving birds, though lacking in such forms as the cormorants, which have no external nostrils.—**Supra-orbital ledge,** in *ornith.*, the thin, overhanging portion of the cranium, just above the eye. It is well developed in the gulls.—**Supra-orbital ridge.** Same as *superciliary ridge* (which see, under *superciliary*).

suprapontile (sū-prā-pon′til), *a.* Situated above the pons Varolii.

suprapygal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A horny plate, found in some turtles, lying between the pygal, or terminal plate, and the neurals. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.,* Jan., 1903, p. 116.

supraquantivalence (sū″prā-kwon-tiv′a-lens), *n.* Preponderance; over-equivalence.

Thus occupation is very especially suited to produce a *supraquantivalence* of certain ideas, but at the same time their affective color is expressed, in that momentarily the person's preponderating interest is turned to his occupation. *Alien. and Neurol.,* Feb., 1903, p. 50.

supraquantivalent (sū″prā-kwon-tiv′a-lent), *a.* Preponderating; more than equivalent.

We had previously considered as the basis of the *supraquantivalent* idea the frequent repetition, possibly intentional practice of definite trains of thought, a process, which must be recognized as of the greatest influence in the education of an individual, for which of late the apt expression of preparing the way has been employed.
Alien. and Neurol., Feb., 1903, p. 50.

Suprarenal extract, a preparation made from the suprarenal gland of the sheep or other animal, employed to control bleeding and to arrest abnormal secretion from the mucous membranes. See ★*adrenal extract.*

suprarenalin (sū-prā-ren′a-lin), *n.* [L. *supra,* above, + *renalis,* renal, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for a preparation of the active principle of the adrenal glands. See ★*adrenalin* and ★*epinephrin.*

suprarenin (sū-prā-rē′nin), *n.* Same as ★*suprarenalin.*

suprascapular, *a.* **II.** *n.* Same as *post-temporal.*

suprascript (sū′prā-skript), *a.* [L. *supra,* above, + *script(um),* pp. of *scribere,* write.] Superscript; written or printed on a line over another (word or letter): as, a *suprascript* letter.

suprasensual (sū-prā-sen′sū-al), *a.* [L. *supra,* above, + E. *sensual.*] **1.** Above or inaccessible to the physical senses. *F. Ratzel* (trans.), The History of Mankind, I. 41.—**2.** Extremely sensual. [Rare.]

suprasensuous (sū-prā-sen′sū-us), *a.* Same as ★*suprasensual.*

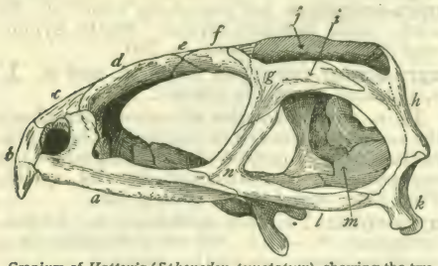
Supraspinal vessel. See ★*vessel.*

suprasylvian (sū-prā-sil′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated above the Sylvian fissure.—**Suprasylvian fissure.** See ★*fissure.*

II. *n.* A suprasylvian process.—**Posterior suprasylvian.** Same as ★*postsylvian.*

supratemporal[1], *n.* **2.** A small neuromastic or dermal bone attached to the outer surface of the post-temporal in fishes. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 520.—**3.** A

bone of the cranium, lying back of the orbit, present in anomodont reptiles. Also called *prosquamosal*.—**Supratemporal arch**, the uppermost of the two bony arches, formed by the squamosal



Cranium of *Hatteria* (*Sphenodon punctatum*), showing the two temporal arches and two temporal fossæ.

(Drawn from the cranium of an old animal in which the teeth have become firmly united with the maxillary and then worn away.)

a, maxillary; *b*, premaxillary; *c*, nasal; *d*, prefrontal; *e*, frontal; *f*, postfrontal; *g*, postorbital; *h*, squamosal; *i*, supratemporal arch; *j*, supratemporal fossa; *k*, quadrate; *l*, laterotemporal or infratemporal arch; *m*, laterotemporal or infratemporal fossa; *n*, jugal.

and postorbital, present in such a skull as that of *Hatteria* and some extinct reptiles. Its presence is the main character of the subclass *Diapsida*.—**Supratemporal fenestra, vacuity,** or **fossa**, the superior of the two openings present in such a skull as that of *Hatteria*. Correlated with *laterotemporal* or *infratemporal*.

supratemporal[2] (sū-prā-tem′pō-ral), *a.* Above and exceeding earthly or temporal things; eternal.

supratonsillar (sū-prā-ton′si-lär), *a.* Situated above the tonsil.

supratriangular (sū″prā-trī-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Situated above the triangular cell of a dragonfly's wing. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 70.

Supratrochlear foramen. See ★*foramen*.

supraturbinal (sū-prā-tėr′bi-nal), *n.* The superior turbinate body.

supra-umbilical (sū″prä-um-bil′i-kal), *a.* Situated above the umbilicus.

supraxiphoid (sū-prā-zī′foid), *a.* Lying above the xiphoid process.

Supt. An abbreviation of *superintendent*.

surahi (sö-rä′hē), *n.* [Also *surahe;* Pers. *ṣarāḥī*.] A Persian wine-bottle or carafe, usually of porcelain or pottery. *Marquand Cat.*, 1903.

suralimentation (sėr-al″i-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [F. **suralimentation*.] Same as ★*superalimentation*. *Med. Record*, July 11, 1903, p. 58.

suranal, *n.* 2. A plate in the test of some echinoids, such as *Salenia*, lying in front of the anus.

surangular, *a.* **II.** *n.* A bone which takes part in the formation of each ramus of the lower jaw, lying on the outer side of the upper, posterior part of the jaw. It is found in vertebrates below mammals. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1905, p. 61.

suranji (sö-rän′ji), *n.* [E. Ind.?] Same as ★*morindin*.

surcharge, *v. t.* **4.** To print or write officially a surcharge on the face of (a postage-stamp). See ★*surcharge*, *n.*, 6.

I found the Major seated in a small room of the National Bank sorting out from a huge collection the stamps which were to be *surcharged*. For three hours I watched him, as with wonderful skill and discrimination he picked out bits of paper which were obsolete and which an accidental *surcharging* would have made of untold value, and set the whole world of collectors into a palpitating hysteria of speculation. *War's Brighter Side*, p. 436.

surcharge, *n.* **6.** Something, as a new valuation or status, officially printed on the face of a postage-stamp.

surd. I. *a.* **3.** (*b*) Containing or involving a surd: thus $[1 + (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is a surd expression but not a surd, since $1 + (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is not a rational expression.

II. *n.* **1.** In *math.*: (*b*) An indicated root whose value is irrational, but whose radicand is rational, as $(2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. A surd is *quadratic, cubic, of order n*, according as its exponent is $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{n}$. —**Similar surds,** those which are, or are reducible to, surds of the same order with their radicands exactly alike.

surdent (sėr′dent), *n.* [F. *surdent*, ‹ *sur-* (‹ L. *super*), over, + *dent* (‹ L. *dens*), tooth.] A supernumerary tooth; one of the milk-teeth remaining after the appearance of the permanent teeth.

surdimutism (sėr-di-mū′tizm), *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, + *mutus*, mute, + *-ism*.] Same as *deaf-mutism*.

surdism (sėr′dizm), *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf, + *-ism*.] Deafness in a child, of such a degree that he will probably be dumb.

surety, *n.*—**Surety for good behavior,** a pledge against future transgression of the law given with sureties by a petty offender to a magistrate.

surexcitation (sėr″ek-si-tā′shọn), *n.* [F. *surexcitation*, ‹ L. *super*, over, + *excitare*, excite.] Excitation to an extreme degree; overexcitation.

A *sur-excitation* of the imagination.
W. J. Sollas, in Nature, Sept. 13, 1900, p. 484.

Surf barrier. See ★*barrier*.

surface, *n.*—**Acyclic surface.** See ★*acyclic*.—**Bifacial surface,** a surface with two sides or faces not running into one another, as contradistinguished from a *unifacial surface*, such as is produced by pasting together the two ends of a ribbon after a half-turn, so that from what was one side one now passes continuously to what was the other face without going over an edge.—**Bistellated surface,** a surface all the tangent planes of which pass through one or the other of two fixed points, as the surface of a cube.—**Caustic surface.** See ★*caustic*.—**Characteristic of a surface.** See ★*characteristic*.—**Clifford's surface** (unbounded, of finite extent and zero curvature), the locus of points at a constant distance from a given axis in simple elliptic Riemannian space.—**Connected surface,** a surface any two of the points of which can be joined by a continuous line which nowhere leaves the surface.—**Cuspidal point of a surface.** Same as *pinch point* (which see, under *pinch*).—**Cyclic surface.** (*b*) A surface upon which closed curves can be drawn that cannot contract to a point without leaving the surface.—**Doubly ruled surface,** in *geom.*, the ruled quadric surface.—**Energy surface.** See ★*energy*.—**Equidistantial surface.** See ★*equidistantial*.—**Hemaloidal surface.** Same as *unicursal* ★*surface*. *Sylvester*.—**Index of a surface.** See ★*index*.—**Inextensible surface.** See *inextensible*.—**Isodynamic surface,** a curved surface imagined within a field of force connecting all points at which an equal force is exerted, but without regard to its direction of action.—**Möbius's surface,** an open, one-faced surface with only one edge: formed from a paper rectangle, ABCD, sufficiently long, the longer sides being AC, BD, by pasting the edge CD, after a half twist about the join of the mid-points of the sides AB, CD, so to the edge AB, that the point D coincides with A, and C with B.—**Monadelphic surface,** a simply connected surface.—**Multiply connected surface,** a surface not simply connected.—**Normal Riemann surface,** a Riemann surface stretched into the form of a sphere with handles.—**Octic surface,** a surface of the eighth degree or order.—**Osculating surface.** A surface whose equation contains *n* arbitrary parameters is said to osculate a given curve at a point, if it has there a contact of the highest order compatible with the number of arbitrary parameters. This order is at least $(n - 1)$.—**Polar reciprocal of a surface.** See ★*reciprocal*.—**Polar reciprocal surface.** Same as *polar surface* (which see, under *polar*).—**Rational surface,** a surface which can be brought into a one-to-one correspondence with a plane.—**Reflective surface,** in *phys.*, a surface, at which, on account of the difference in the indexes of refraction of the two media which it separates, reflection of light occurs.—**Surface-contact system,** a system of electric traction in which the current is transmitted to the cars through conductors on the surface of the roadway, sometimes through the rails themselves. In nearly all such systems the surface conductors are in short insulated sections and only that portion of the line which is immediately beneath the car is in circuit. Contact is automatically made with a set of concealed conductors under the surface as the car approaches and is automatically broken as the car leaves each section.—**Surface of symmetry,** in *geom.*, a surface with regard to which a figure is symmetrical.—**Topically ordinary surface.** See ★*ordinary*.—**Twist surface,** a surface on which the placing of a slender rod along the line of a plane section not only bends but twists the rod.—**Unicursal surface,** a surface of deficiency zero, the coördinates of whose points are expressible by rational functions of two parameters. Also called *homaloidal surface*. *Cayley*.—**Unifacial surface,** a surface on which it is possible to pass from one ray of a normal to the surface to the other ray without going through the surface or crossing its boundary. See *Möbius's* ★*surface*.—**Unilateral surface.** Same as *unifacial* ★*surface*.—**Warped surface,** a surface which may be generated by a straight line so moving that its consecutive positions are not coplanar.—**Weddle's quartic surface,** the locus of a seventh point through which pass quadric surfaces through six given points, when the eighth point through which these then must pass coincides with the seventh.

surface-beetle (sėr′fās-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Gyrinidæ;* a whirligig beetle.

surface-blow (sėr′fās-blō), *n.* A device in a steam-boiler or other inclosed vessel in which liquids are boiled under pressure, to enable the liquid to be blown off from the vessel at the surface where ebullition occurs. In steam-boilers which evaporate waters containing magnesia salts in solution, the chemical reactions under heat separate the base in the form of a hydrate which floats as a scum at or near the surface. To blow the water from the boiler from the bottom would not remove this floating material; oil from the lubrication of cylinders coming back to the boiler from the condensers and hot-well also floats, and should be blown to waste. The surface-blow is usually a pipe from the top or side of the shell, ending inside in a trumpet-shaped mouthpiece, and leading outward through the shell to drainage connections. By opening a valve in this pipe, the outrush into the mouthpiece entrains the surface water and any floating material. The trumpet shape enables the water to fall some inches in the boiler before the pipe is above the lowered water-line. Sometimes two or more such connections are used at different points of the length of the boiler. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Boilers, p. 446.

surface-bug (sėr′fās-bug), *n.* Any of the aquatic heteropterous insects found commonly

on the surface of the water: applicable to the *Corixidæ, Notonectidæ, Nepidæ, Hydrometridæ*, and *Hydrobatidæ*.

surface-color, *n.* **2.** Color of bodies due to selective reflection. The ordinary colors of bodies are due to selective absorption, the light penetrating below the surface and being reflected from the interior. Light reflected from the surface is usually similar to the incident light; but in certain cases where the selective absorption is very marked there is great increase in the index of refraction for wave-lengths in the absorption-band and consequent increase in the reflecting power for these wave-lengths, and the body exhibits surface-color due to the preponderance of the rays thus strongly reflected. See ★*optical properties of metals*. *W. Watson*, Text-book of Physics, p. 564.

surface-fermentation (sėr′fās-fėr-men-tā″shọn), *n.* In *brewing*, the active fermentation, at a temperature of about 55° to 65° F., induced by the use of surface yeast. In it the greater part of the alcohol is produced, new yeast-cells are formed, and there is a rise of temperature, which must not be allowed to go too far. It is followed by the slower after-fermentation.

surface-flow (sėr′fās-flō), *n.* See ★*sheet*[1], 8.

surface-grinder (sėr′fās-grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for producing truly plane surfaces by grinding. The piece is held firmly on a table or carriage moving on true-surface ways, and is passed back and forth under a rapidly revolving emery-wheel or other grinder. The truth of the ways on which the table moves is reproduced on the ground surface, in spite of varying hardness of the surface ground.

surface-planer (sėr′fās-plā″nėr), *n.* See *surface-plane*.

surface-plate (sėr′fās-plāt), *n.* A flat plate used by mechanics to test a surface which it is desired to make a true plane or perfectly flat.

surfacer, *n.* **2.** A rubbing- or polishing-machine used to finish the surface of a mosaic floor. It consists of a heavy horizontal disk, or rubber, supported upon a vertical shaft and operated by a small electric motor. The machine is mounted on a carriage, having rubber-tired wheels to prevent injury to the floor, and is fitted with a sand-box and water-tank, and with pipes for delivering the sand and water to the work. The machine is drawn over the floor by the operator.

3. One who produces a surface either truly plane or merely finished with a surfacing-machine.

surface-traction (sėr′fās-trak″shọn), *n.* **1.** Traction, as of street-railway cars, upon the surface of the ground: distinguished from *underground* traction.—**2.** In *math.*, the resultant, for any part of a surface bounding a portion of a body, of the stresses exerted on that portion by other portions of the body, or by portions of other bodies, in contact with it over the part of the surface.

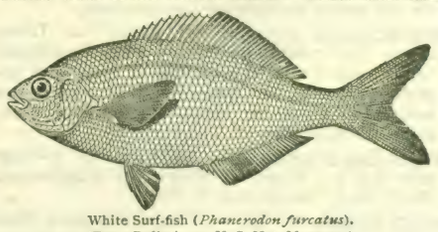
surfacing (sėr′fā-sing), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, the act of washing the 'dirt' on the surface of the ground for gold; gold-digging on the surface.

I've been *surfacing* this good while, but quartz-reefin's the payinest game, now.
Mrs. Meredith, Over the Straits, iv.

2. Wash-dirt or surface soil in which gold is supposed to be.

They have been mopping up some rich *surfacing*.
Rolf Boldrewood, Miner's Right, xv.

surf-fish, *n.*—**Common surf-fish,** *Embiotoca jacksoni*, a fish of the family *Embiotocidæ*, found from Vancouver Island to Todos Santos Bay.—**Striped surf-fish,** a name applied to *Tæniotoca lateralis*, a fish belonging to the family *Embiotocidæ*, found from Vancouver Island to San Diego.—**Wall-eyed surf-fish,** *Hyperprosopon argenteus*, a fish of the family *Embiotocidæ*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**White surf-fish,**



White Surf-fish (*Phanerodon furcatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Phanerodon furcatus, an embiotocoid fish found on the coast of California.

surficial (sėr-fish′al), *a.* [*surface*, with form made to agree with *superficial*.] Of or pertaining to a surface; superficial; in *geol.*, relating to the phenomena of the land-surface, especially to the unconsolidated materials (drift, rock-waste) of the land-surface.

The term physiography, as generally applied in geological studies, has become associated with and is inclusive of glacial geology; and from the character of the

formations studied is sometimes referred to as superficial or *surficial* geology. The alternative use of the latter terms calls attention, also, to the fact that the field of its inquiries has not been generally regarded as extending deep into the earth's crust.

W. H. Hobbs, in Science, Oct. 23, 1903, p. 538.

The outflow from fissures may take place at any height on the mountain, and also beneath the sea level. If at the latter, the eruptions are submarine; if at the former, *surficial*, that is, subaerial.

J. D. Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 272.

surficially (sėr-fish′al-i), *adv.* In a surficial manner. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 806.

surfit, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *surfeit*.

surf-perch (sėrf′pėrch), *n.* Same as *surf-fish*.

surfuse (sėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfused*, ppr. *surfusing*. In *phys.*, same as ★*superfuse*, 2.

surg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *surgeon*; (*b*) of *surgery*; (*c*) of *surgical*.

surge, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **4.** In *elect.*, to oscillate violently: said of oscillatory rushes of current. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 746.

II. *trans.* To cause to rise and swell forth with a billowy motion.

> Great organs *surged* through arches dim
> Their jubilant floods in praise of him.
>
> *Lowell*, A Parable, st. 4.

surge, *n.* **6.** In *elect.*, a sudden rush of current; specifically, the violent oscillations which may occur in alternating-current circuits when the conditions for resonance are fulfilled, or which may be set up in conductors by the inductive action of lightning.

surgeon, *n.*—**Blue surgeon**, *Teuthis cæruleus*, a fish of the West Indian fauna.—**Common surgeon**, *Teuthis hepatus*, a fish found from Florida to Bahia.—**Contract surgeon**, a surgeon without military rank, engaged to assist for a time in the medical department.

surgeon-major (sėr′jon-mā′jor), *n.* The senior surgeon in a regiment of the household troops of Great Britain.

surgery, *n.*—**Aseptic surgery**, surgery practised under conditions which prevent the admission of the micro-organisms of inflammation to the wound: distinguished from *antiseptic surgery*, in which germicides are used to destroy the micro-organisms already present.—**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.** See ★*bureau*.—**Dental surgery**, operative dentistry.—**Major surgery**, the performance of capital operations (those requiring great skill or involving danger to life) and the treatment of very severe injuries.—**Minor surgery**, the performance of simple operations, bandaging, and other surgical procedures in the treatment of slight injuries or diseases that do not threaten life.—**Operative surgery**, the resort to cutting operations in the treatment of disease, as opposed to the use of mechanical devices, bandaging, or local applications of medicinal substances.—**Orificial surgery**, a system of surgical practice based on the assumption that many morbid states are due to reflexes originating at one of the orifices of the body, especially the anus.

Surg.-Gen. An abbreviation of *surgeon-general*.

surging, *n.* **2.** (*b*) The condition of resonance: applied to (1) electric circuits when capacity, inductance, and frequency are so related to one another that the capacity reactance neutralizes the inductive reactance and high currents may flow at destructive voltages; (2) synchronous apparatus when the electrical constants and the mechanical momentum are so related as to cause an oscillation of high amplitude and thereby an unsteady operation; (3) steam-engines when the periods of the swing of the governors are equal and the engines alternately take up and drop the load, thereby causing unsteadiness of operation of the electric machines driven by the engines. Also called *hunting*, *pumping*, and *resonance*.—**Surging of the atmosphere**, in *meteor.*, the general movement of the continental and oceanic subpermanent areas of high and low pressure to and fro about their mean positions. Such motions occupy several days, or even weeks, and determine the seasonal changes as well as the shorter periods of the weather.

Surinam cherry. (*b*) See ★*cherry*[1].

surinamine (sö-ri-näm′in), *n.* [*Surinam* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *ratanhine*.

surmise, *n.* **3.** (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, a suggestion. See *suggestion*, 5. (*b*) In *eccles. law*, an allegation in a libel.

suroxid (sėr-ok′sid), *n.* Same as ★*superoxid* or *peroxid*. [Rare.]

suroxidate (sėr-ok′si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suroxidated*, ppr. *suroxidating*. In *chem.*, to superoxygenate or peroxidize. [Rare.]

surplus, *n.*—**Social surplus**, that part of the annual produce of nations which is in excess of requirements for maintaining the established plane of living, and may therefore be consumed in furthering progress. *Patten*, Heredity and Social Progress, p. 1.

surrender, *n.*—**Surrender of preference**, the turning into the general bankrupt estate of any assets one has received as a preferred creditor, for when the preference is voidable the creditor cannot otherwise prove his claim and share in the estate.

surrogate, *n.* **3.** Something that is substituted for another thing; something employed to serve the purpose or perform the functions of another.

It thus often happens that incomplete forms of money exist, which give the public much difficulty to classify and define. The expressions 'substitutes for money,' or '*surrogates*,' or 'representative money,' have arisen which depend for exactness upon the primary meaning assigned to the money on which they depend. The very functions of money need careful limitation.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1905, p. 210.

4. Specifically, a substance used in industrial chemistry instead of some other of more or less similar properties and usually of greater value. Thus the product of the action of sulphur on colza-oil is sometimes used as a 'rubber surrogate' to mix with genuine vulcanized india-rubber.

The stearin left on the cloths in the filter press when the oil is refined is used for making butter and lard *surrogates* and candles.

U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin, 1896, p. 372.

sursaturation (sėr″sat-ū-rā′shon), *n.* [F. *sursaturation*, < L. *super*, over, + *saturatio*(*n-*), saturation.] The condition of supersaturation in which a volume of gas or of space contains more vapor than is needed for complete saturation at the given temperature; a condition of unstable equilibrium as to the vapor tension.

sursum corda (sėr′sum kôr′dä). [L., lit. "[lift] up [your] hearts."] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an invocation to the congregation by the priest in the mass just before the preface.

sursumduction (sėr-sum-duk′shon), *n.* [L. *sursum*, upward, + *ductio*(*n-*), drawing.] Upward movement of the eyeball. *Med. Record*, April 18, 1903, p. 610.

sursumversion (sėr-sum-vėr′shon), *n.* [L. *sursum*, upward, + *versio*(*n-*), version.] Same as ★*sursumduction*.

surtarbrand, *n.* See *surturbrand*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 488.

surtax, *n.* **2.** An additional or too great burden or strain, as on the nerves or other physical organs.

surv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *surveying* or *surveyor*; (*b*) of *surviving*.

survey, *n.*—**Biological survey.** See ★*biological*.—**Board of survey**, *naut.*, two or more officers appointed to survey property in order to ascertain its condition, and the cause, nature, and extent of damage. Should a merchant vessel put into port in a damaged condition, her master notifies the port authorities, and also his consul, if in a foreign port, and after noting a protest calls for an examination of his vessel and cargo in order that the damages may be appraised—this being known as a *survey*. Two shipmasters, or two other experienced men, are named to examine the hull, rigging, and hatches; and if the cargo is found in a damaged condition, two merchants familiar with the character of the cargo are named to examine it and to file a report as to whether it had been properly stowed and dunnaged. Should the vessel in question be a steamer, and the damage done affect only the boilers or machinery, the board of survey consists of at least a shipmaster and an engineer.—**Chained survey.** Same as *chain* ★*survey*.—**Chain survey**, a survey in which the linear measurements are made with a surveyor's chain.—**Coast survey.** (*a*) A hydrographic survey of a coast. (*b*) [*caps.*] The former name of the United States governmental bureau having charge of the national hydrographic and geodetic work. Now officially called the *United States Coast and Geodetic Survey*.—**Geological survey**, the investigation and description, usually with geological maps and sections, of a particular district, state, or country. The survey may be under private auspices or, as is usual, under a state or national government. As special branches of the government, surveys of this character are supported by nearly all the civilized nations, and are the most efficient and reliable means of acquainting the people with their mineral resources.—**Log-survey**, in hydrographic surveying, a survey in which the linear distances are determined by observing the interval of time in passing over the line to be measured by a boat or steamer whose speed is determined by log observations. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 627.—**Running survey**, a continuous survey along a line, stream, or narrow strip of territory, made progressively while traveling or passing along a route or trip: usually also a rapid, and hence approximate, survey. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 202.—**Sanitary survey**, inspection of a region with a view to determine its sanitary condition and the presence or absence of factors influencing for good or ill the health of its inhabitants.

Epidemiology, bacteriology, sanitary chemistry and hydraulic engineering are called to assist in the solution of this problem, in conjunction with those physical data usually called a "*sanitary survey*."

Jour. Franklin Inst., Aug., 1905, p. 83.

Survey of a vessel. See *board of* ★*survey*.

surveying, *n.*—**Photographic surveying**, a method of surveying, particularly topographical surveying, in which the field data are secured or supplemented by measurements from one or more photographs of the same objects or series of points to be surveyed.

surveyor, *n.* **7.** A common name in Australia for a fish, *Serranus geometricus*.—**8.** Formerly an architect. [Eng.]

Among the four hundred persons and personages who composed the Prince's train, was a "*surveyor*" or, as we should say, an architect, named Inigo Jones.

W. J. Loftie, in Portfolio, N. S., XVI. 24.

Surveyors' compass, a surveying instrument mounted on a staff or tripod, in which sights or a telescope enable a line to be run at a desired angle with the magnetic meridian as given by a compass needle.

Surv.-Gen. An abbreviation of *surveyor-general*.

survivorship, *n.* **2.** (*b*) The probability that where several persons perished at practically the same time, as, by the same accident, one briefly outlived the others. This inference was based on medical science and, until recently, upon it was decided the disposition of rights or property affected. The rule of law now followed is that that person survives in whom the ownership vested at the time. A counterclaim must be proved. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 328.

susceptance (su-sep′tans), *n.* In *elect.*, in alternating-current circuits, the wattless component of admittance defined as the ratio of the wattless current divided by the electromotive force. See ★*admittance*, 6.

susceptibility, *n.* **4.** In *med.*, an unusual predisposition toward infection or the attacks of infectious disease.

Susceptibility is very nearly allied to predisposition; it may perhaps be defined as acquired predisposition.

Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 945.

5. In *elect.*, the ratio of the magnetization produced in a specimen of iron, or other material, to the magnetizing force.

The relation of the magnetization I to the magnetizing force H, and the ratio of I to H, which is called the *susceptibility* (*k*) of the material. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 116.

suspender, *n.* **4.** In *Scotch law*, he who secures a suspension (which see).

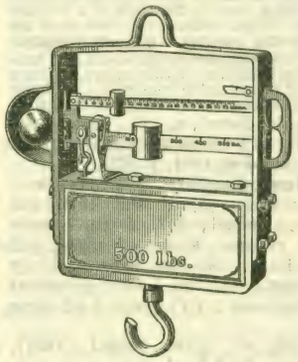
suspension, *n.* **7.** A fluid, containing bacteria or other cells, distributed in a more or less even manner.—**Eddying suspension**, suspension in the swirls or eddies of a stream of liquid.

Held floating for a time in *eddying suspension* and finally deposited. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVIII. 193.

suspension-link (sus-pen′shon-lingk), *n.* Same as ★*suspension-rod*.

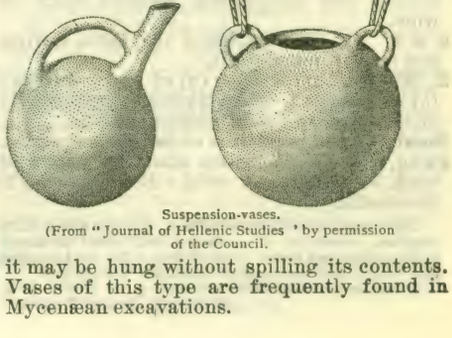
suspension-rod (sus-pen′shon-rod), *n.* A rod by which the weight of any fixed or movable mass is supported. Specifically: (*a*) One of the rods by which the floor or stiffening truss of a suspension-bridge is hung upon the supporting cables. (*b*) One of the rods by which the weights which close the valves of a Corliss steam-engine are connected to the arms on the valve-stems. (*c*) The link by which the weight of the slotted link is carried in the Stephenson link-motion valve-gear.

suspension-scales (sus-pen′shon-skālz), *n. pl.* Scales designed to be suspended from a traveling crane and used in weighing the load on the crane. They are very strong and massive and adapted to lifting and, at the same time weighing, heavy castings, machines, anchors, beams, and other parts of steel ships or buildings. They range in capacity from 500 to 40,000 pounds.



Suspension-scales.

suspension-vase (sus-pen′shon-vās), *n.* A vase with one or two handles so arranged that it may be hung without spilling its contents. Vases of this type are frequently found in Mycenæan excavations.



Suspension-vases.
(From "Journal of Hellenic Studies" by permission of the Council.

Suspensory bandage. (*b*) A bandage used to support any dependent part.—**Suspensory bones.** See ★*bone*[1].—**Suspensory pharyngeal,** a small bone at the upper, inner end of the united branchial arches of a fish, from which run ligaments that connect the gill-arches with the cranium.

sussexite (sus′eks-īt), *n.* [*Sussex*, a county in New Jersey, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous borate of manganese, magnesium, and zinc ($H(Mn,Zn,-Mg)BO_4$) occurring in white fibrous forms at Franklin Furnace, Sussex county, New Jersey.

sussultatory (su-sul′ta-tō-ri), *a.* [It. *sussultorio*, heaving, < L. *subsultare*, leap.] Exhibiting an up-and-down vibration of long amplitude, which causes a jumping movement: descriptive of a variety of earthquake shock.

Sustained working. See ★*working*.

sustainer, *n.* 2. In *candle-making*, a little disk, usually of tin-plate or plaster of Paris, which serves to support in an upright position the wick of a night-light, and prevents its falling over when the light has nearly burned out.

Sustentacular cells. See ★*cell*.

sustoxin (sus-tok′sin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *sus*, hog, + E. *toxin*.] A poisonous substance produced by the hog-cholera bacillus.

sutherly, suthern. Simplified spellings of *southerly, southern*.

suthron, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *southron*.

Sutton and Gull's disease. Same as *arteriosclerosis*.

suture, *n.*—**Circular suture,** a suture applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ, especially in the case of a divided intestine. *Stand. Dict.*—**Connell suture,** a form of suture for uniting two cut ends of intestine. The thread passes through all the coats of the gut and is tied in such a way that the knot lies within the lumen of the intestine.—**Czerny-Lembert suture,** a suture used for uniting the divided ends of the bowel after intestinal resection, made by stitching the serous coats of the two sections and then the mucous coats.—**Czerny suture,** a suture for uniting the divided ends of the bowel after an intestinal resection, made by passing the needle through the mucous coat only.—**Harelip suture,** a method of keeping the edges of a wound in apposition. A pin is passed through both lips of the wound, perpendicularly to the line of division, and then a thread is passed in figure-of-eight form over the free ends of the pin.—**Interrupted suture** or **stitches,** a suture in which each loop or stitch is tied separately, the thread not being continuous.—**Lembert suture,** a suture for closing a wound in the intestine. It is made by passing the needle in and out through the peritoneal and muscular coats of the bowel in a direction transverse to the long axis of the wound, across the wound, and then again in and out through the outer coats of the bowel, avoiding in all cases puncture of the mucous membrane.—**Nasopremaxillary suture.** See ★*nasopremaxillary*.—**Purse-string suture,** a suture passed in and out as a running stitch around the edge of a circular wound or opening. When passed, the two ends are drawn tight, closing the opening.—**Spheno-occipital suture,** the division between the basisphenoid and basioccipital bones. The condition of this suture, whether open or closed, is of considerable importance in determining whether a mammalian skull is adult or immature.

suturiform (sū-tū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [L. *sutura*, suture, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a suture. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 227.

Suvio burner, Suvio heater. See ★*burner*.

s. v. An abbreviation (*b*) of the Latin *sub verbo*, under the word; (*c*) of the Latin *spiritus vini* or *vinosus*, spirit of wine; (*d*) [*caps.*] of the Latin *Sancta Virgo*, Holy Virgin; (*e*) [*caps.*] of the Latin *Sanctitas Vestra*, your Holiness; (*f*) [*caps.*] of *Sons of Veterans*.

svabite (sväb′īt), *n.* [Sw. *Svabit* (1891), named after A. von *Svab*.] A calcium arseniate from Sweden, analogous in composition to the calcium phosphate apatite, occurring in massive forms, also, rarely, in minute hexagonal prisms.

svastika, *n.* See *swastika*.

s. v. r. An abbreviation of the New Latin *spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.

s. v. t. An abbreviation of the Latin *spiritus vini tenuior*, proof-spirit.

S. W. An abbreviation (*a*) of *senior warden*; (*b*) of *southwest* or *southwestern*, specifically of *Southwestern Postal District*, London.

Swab. An abbreviation of *Swabia* or *Swabian*.

swag, *v. i.* 3. To tramp about in search of work, carrying one's swag. See *swagman*, 2. [Australia.]

There was the solitary pedestrian, with the whole of his supplies, consisting of a blanket and other necessary articles, strapped across his shoulders — this load is called the '*swag*,' and the mode of travelling 'swagging it.'

T. McCombie, Australian Sketches, p. 5, quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

swag-belly, *n.* 2. The presence of a solid abdominal tumor.

swaggie (swag′i), *n.* Same as *swagman*, 2.

swagsman (swagz′man), *n.*; pl. *swagsmen* (-men). Same as *swagman*, 2.

swallow[2], *n.*—**Window swallow,** an English name for the common house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*, formerly much used.

swallow-fly (swol′ō-flī), *n.* Any one of several species of *Hippoboscidæ* which infest swallows, as *Stenopteryx hirundinis*.

swallowtail, *n.*—**Black swallowtail,** a large American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio polyxenes*, of wide distribution, whose larva feeds on the parsnip, caraway, and other umbelliferous plants. See ★*parsnip-butterfly*.—**Blue swallowtail,** an American papilionid butterfly, *Laertias philenor*, which has blackish-brown fore wings and hind wings with a bluish or greenish luster. It is widely distributed in the United States, and its larva feeds on black bindweed, Dutchman's-pipe, and Virginia snakeroot.—**Giant swallowtail,** *Papilio thoas*, a large black-and-yellow butterfly found in the southern United States, West Indies, and Central America. Its larvæ, known to the Florida orange-growers as *orange-dogs*, feed on the leaves of citrus-plants, prickly-ash, Lombardy poplar, and rue.—**Green-clouded swallowtail,** an American papilionid butterfly, *Papilio troilus*, which occurs in the Atlantic States and the Northwest Territories. Its larvæ feed on sassafras, spice-bush, and other plants.—**Zebra swallowtail,** a butterfly, *Iphiclides ajax*, a not uncommon species, greenish white with black bands, found in the Atlantic States.



Giant Swallowtail (*Papilio thoas*).

swallow-tailed, *a.* 4. In Greek female costume of the archaic period, noting the arrangement of the chiton or under garment, the plaits of which fall in masses which resemble swallows' tails.



Archaic Greek drapery, showing swallow-tailed arrangement.

swami (swä′mi), *n.* [Also *swamy*, Anglo-Ind. corruption *sammy:* Hind. *swāmi*, < Skt. *swāmin*, lord.] Lord: a term of respectful address; also an idol.

swamp[1], *n.*—**Black-gum, juniper,** etc., **swamp.** See ★*black-gum*, ★*juniper-swamp*, etc.

swamp[1], *v. t.* 5. In *lumbering*, to clear (the ground) of underbrush, fallen trees, and other obstructions preparatory to constructing a logging-road or opening out a gutter-road.—**To swamp it.** See the extract.

Making a logging-road in the Maine woods is called "*swamping*" *it*, and they who do the work are called "swampers."

Thoreau, The Allegash and East Branch, in The Maine Woods, p. 242.

swamp-cheese (swomp′chēz″ez), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

swamp-clover (swomp′klō″vėr), *n.* See ★*clover*.

swamp-hawk (swomp′hâk), *n.* The New Zealand marsh-harrier, *Circus gouldi*.

swamp-hook (swomp′hůk), *n.* In *lumbering*, a large single hook used in handling logs, most commonly in skidding.

swampine (swom′pin), *n.* [NL. *swampina*, a former specific name, < E. *swamp* + L. *-ina*.] A pœcilioid fish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

swamp-mallow (swomp′mal″ō), *n.* See ★*mallow*.

swamp-maple, *n.* 2. The silver maple.—3. The mountain-maple.

swamp-millet (swomp′mil″et), *n.* See ★*millet*[1].

swamp-mosquito (swomp′mus-kē″tō), *n.* See ★*mosquito*.

swamp-pheasant (swomp′fez″ant), *n.* The large Australian ground-cuckoo, *Centropus phasianellus*, which by its size, long tail, and spotted plumage suggests a pheasant. See ★*pheasant*.

swamp-pine, *n.* 2. See *prickle-cone* ★*pine*.

swamp-sore (swomp′sōr), *n.* An ulcer of the leg sometimes seen in soldiers after long marching over swampy country.

swamp-turkey (swomp′tėr″ki), *n.* An Australian name for the large purple gallinule, *Porphyrio melanotus*, also known as the *swamp-hen*.

swan-hopper (swon′hop″ėr), *n.* One who hops or marks a privately-owned swan, so that its ownership can be recognized. Also *swan-upper, swan-marker*.

swan-neck (swon′nek), *a.* Bent or curved so that it somewhat resembles the S-shape of the curve of a swan's neck.

Swan's-down twill. Same as ★*cassimere-twill*.

swarm[1], *n.*—**Buckwheat swarm,** in *apiculture*, a swarm of bees which issues when the buckwheat is in bloom.—**Maiden swarm.** Same as *virgin* ★*swarm*.—**Prime swarm,** a first swarm of bees; the swarm accompanied by the old queen.—**Virgin swarm,** a swarm of bees from a colony which has been a prime swarm in the same season.

swarm-catcher (swârm′kach″ėr), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a woven-wire basket attached to a long handle, used to trap a swarm of bees which has escaped from a hive.

swarmer (swâr′mėr), *n.* 1. One of a swarm.—2. Same as *swarm-spore*.

swarming-bag (swâr′ming-bag), *n.* A bag used like a ★swarming-basket.

swarming-basket (swâr′ming-bȧs″ket), *n.* A basket used for removing a swarm of bees to a new hive.

swarming-box (swâr′ming-boks), *n.* A box used like a ★swarming-basket.

swash[1], *n.* II. *a.* See *swash-letters*.

Printed . . . in a handsome italic font, with *swash* capitals and decorative initials.

Bookman, Feb., 1906, p. 647.

swash-channel (swosh′chan″el), *n.* A channel between two sand-reefs or between a sand-reef and the mainland.

swastika, *n.* In the swastika proper the angles open to the right. In India, where the swastika has been most commonly used, and has been especially appropriated by several Buddhist sects, it is the symbol of general well-being, and may be applied to the sources of well-being, as the sun, the female generative principle, and fire. Its resemblance to certain primitive machines used to create fire make it probable that this is the origin of the symbol. The swastika is found in Tibet, China, Japan, and wherever Buddhism has gone in the Orient. It is found infrequently, if at all, in the remains of ancient Egypt, Chaldea, or Assyria. It is found throughout Europe from the earliest times until about the middle of the medieval period, possibly brought in by the Aryan migrations. In England and Scandinavia it takes the name 'fylfot' and in France, 'gammadion.' The use of the swastika was common during Mycenæan civilization in Greece, vast numbers having been found by Schliemann in the excavations at Hissarlik (the supposed site of ancient Troy). The appearance of the swastika among the aboriginal tribes of America strengthens the theory of their Asiatic origin.

The makers and users of the *Swastika* in South and Central America and among the mound builders of the savages of North America, having all passed away before the advent of history, it is not now, and never has been, possible for us to obtain from them a description of the meaning, use or purpose for which the *Swastika* was employed by them.

T. Wilson, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1894, p. 957.

swat[3] (swot), *v. i.* [Also *swot:* < *swat*[3], *n.*] To work hard; toil; dig; grind. [Slang.]

We had to *swot* rather during term. . . . Then there was the Summer term and we *swotted* more than ever.

E. Nesbit, The Wouldbegoods, p. 4.

swat[3] (swot), *n.* [Also *swot:* < *swat*[1], sweat?] 1. A difficult task; a hard job. [Slang.]

I don't care for that way of writing very much. It would be an awful *swat* to keep it up.

E. Nesbit, The Wouldbegoods, p. 292.

2. One who works hard; a dig; a grind. [School slang.]

swatty (swot′i), *n.* [*swat*[3] + *-y*.] A soldier. [Slang.]

A flat-faced *swatty* at Fort Johnson halted me. Now . . . for a full sized cowpuncher to be held up by a soldier is——. *H. W. Phillips*, Red Saunders, p. 4.

sway, *v. i.*—**To sway away,** *naut.*, to haul or pull so as to hoist or raise an object.—**To sway on end,** *naut.*, to raise to a perpendicular position.

sway-back (swā′bak), *n.* Excessive downward curvature of the spinal column in the dorsal region; lordosis: applied principally to horses.

sway-bar, *n.* 2. A strong bar or pole, one of two which couple and hold in position the front and rear sleds of a logging-sled.

sway-brace (swā′brās), *n.* A diagonal bracing used to resist side- or swaying-strains.

swaybrace (swā′brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaybraced*, ppr. *swaybracing*. To strengthen with a sway-brace.

The two legs of the tower will be heavily *sway-braced*, and at the top they will be connected by deep lattice trusses and by a blunt arch designed to harmonize architecturally with the general treatment of the whole bridge.

Sci. Amer., Sept. 19, 1903, p. 202.

swaying (swā′ing), *n.* An act denoted by the verb 'sway': specifically, same as ★*sway-back*.

sweat, *n.* 9. In *tobacco-manuf.* See ★*sweating*, 5.—**10.** Same as ★*chuck-luck* or ★*chucker-luck*. *Amer. Hoyle*, p. 458.—**Cold sweat.** (*a*) Perspiration with a sensation of chilliness. (*b*) A spontaneous fermentation of the tobacco leaf corresponding to the aging of wines. Where the ordinary sweating process has not been fully carried through this is intentionally maintained. See ★*sweating*, 5.

sweat, *v. i.* **7.** In *tobacco-manuf.*, to undergo the process of sweating. See ★*sweating*.—**To sweat out,** to win a game without taking any risks by waiting for the trifling points that fall to one's share: a term used especially in cinch and similar bidding games.

II. *trans.*—**Sweating the purser,** *naut.*, wasting the ship's stores. [Eng.]

sweat-bee (swet′bē), *n.* Any small bee of the family *Andrenidæ*.

The *sweat bees* of the genus Halictus and Andrena are very abundant and useful. At Washington, in the season of 1891, they far outnumbered all other insects [visiting pear-blossoms].

U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 5, 1894, p. 79.

sweat-box, *n.* **3.** See the extract.

After the figs were dried they were placed in *sweat boxes* holding about 200 pounds each, where they were allowed to remain for two weeks, to pass through a sweat.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 94.

sweating, *n.* **5.** Specifically, in the tobacco trade, the fermenting, in either the active or passive sense, of tobacco leaves, a process which follows that of curing or drying, and consists of further evaporation with chemical changes due, as shown by Loew, to the activity of two oxidizing enzymes. Three methods are recognized: (*a*) *Natural sweating* (or *sweat*) *in cases*, in which the material is packed in boxes and stored under cover without artificial heat, the process requiring about a year. (*b*) *Forced sweating* (or *sweat*) *in cases*, in which the tobacco is packed as before, but in which the temperature is kept at 100–110° F., the process requiring about six weeks. (*c*) *Sweating in bulk*, or *bulk-sweating*, in which the hands of leaves are laid in large piles which are repeatedly turned over during fermentation, covered only with blankets, the temperature being kept at 70–85° F.: this process also requires about six weeks.

6. In the refining of paraffin from petroleum or bituminous shale, a process of fractional fusion in which the crude paraffin-scale in blocks is placed in a chamber heated by steam-pipes to a temperature a few degrees below the point at which the whole would melt, the more fusible part drained away, and the still solid portion afterward melted down at a higher temperature and decolorized by means of animal charcoal.

sweating-furnace (swet′ing-fėr″nās), *n.* A liquation-furnace used in metallurgy.

sweat-pad (swet′pad), *n.* A quilted pad worn under the round horse-collar to protect the horse's shoulder from injury.

sweat-room (swet′röm), *n.* A room devoted to sweating tobacco. See ★*sweating*, 5.

swedge (swej), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To depart; depart without paying; return nothing for value received: with *off*. [Sailor's slang, eastern U. S.]

"Seems kinder unneighbourly to let 'em *swedge off* like this," Salters suggested, feeling in his pockets.

"Hev ye learned French then sence last trip?" said Disko. . . .

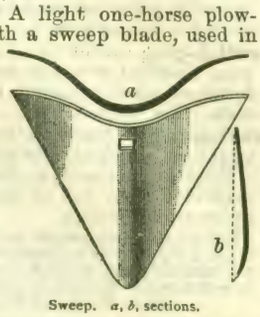
"Let 's heave a dory over anyway."

R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, v.

Swedish clover. Same as ★*alsike*.—**Swedish cranberry.** See ★*cranberry*.—**Swedish gymnastics, movements.** See *Swedish* ★*movements*.

sweep, *v. t.* **11.** To form (a mold which has the profile made by a surface of revolution) by causing the profile, reproduced on the edge of a board, to revolve or sweep around an axis. See *sweep*, *n.*, 11.

sweep, *n.* **12.** (*a*) A light one-horse plow-stock equipped with a sweep blade, used in working cotton, etc. (*b*) A plow-shovel designed to destroy weeds and stir the surface of the soil between rows. It is of a triangular form, somewhat bent back at the sides, often expanded into wings (wing-sweep), sometimes to a breadth of 30 inches. The wings may be adjustable. [Southern U. S.]—**18.** In *thermodynam.*, any change in a material system, not in equilibrium, which brings it spontaneously into equilibrium; an irreversible process. Also called a *sweeping process*.—**Heel-sweep.** Same as *heel-*★*scrape*.—**Simple sweep,** in *thermodynam.*, the irreversible process by which a closed system settles into a state of thermal equilibrium.

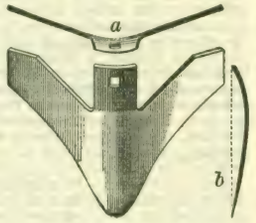


Sweep. *a*, *b*, sections.

The settling of a closed system to thermal equilibrium is called a *simple sweep*. Example.—The equilibrium of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen in a closed vessel may be disturbed by a minute spark, and the explosion and subsequent settling of the aqueous vapor to a quiescent state without loss of heat constitute a *simple sweep*. The equilibrium of a gas confined under high pressure in one half of a two-chambered vessel may be disturbed by opening a cock which connects the two chambers, and the rush of gas into the empty chamber constitutes a *simple sweep*.

W. S. Franklin, in Science, Nov. 20, 1903, p. 647.

Steady sweep, in *thermodynam.*, an irreversible process undergone by a system subjected to a constant external disturbance incompatible with the establishment of thermal equilibrium.—**Trailing sweep,** in *thermodynam.*, an irreversible process by which a system tends toward a state of thermal equilibrium which it never reaches on account of continuously changing external conditions.—**Wing-sweep.** See definition 12 (*b*), above.



Wing-sweep. *a*, *b*, sections.

sweeper, *n.* **3.** One who or that which removes the scale of protoxid of iron from any plate or beam or other piece of steel or iron undergoing the process of rolling in the rolling-mill. If this scale were left on the surface of the piece, being cooler and harder than the hot metal it would be rolled into the surface at the next pass, or make a blister or pock-mark. In older practice, the scale was swept off by twig-brooms or besoms: water currents are much used with larger masses.

sweep-head (swēp′hed), *n.* The upper part or handle of a sweep. See *sweep*, 7.

Sweeping process. See ★*process*.

sweeping-table (swē′ping-tā″bl), *n.* A stationary buddle.

sweep-smelter (swēp′smel″tėr), *n.* One who collects the sweepings of precious metals from the shops where they are worked, and by melting and purification extracts the valuable residue.

sweet, *a.* **11.** In *mech.*, smooth; done without appearance of effort; easy; well-lubricated: as, a *sweet* run; a *sweet* cut.—**12.** In *mining*, free from deleterious gases.

sweetbread, *n.*—**Abdominal sweetbread,** the pancreas. See *sweetbread*.

sweet-bubby (swēt′bub″i), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Butneria florida*. See *Butneria*. [North Carolina.]

sweet-cup (swēt′kup), *n.* The fruit of any one of several species of *Passiflora*, especially *P. laurifolia* and *P. maliformis*. See *sweet calabash* and *water-lemon*.

sweeten, *v. t.* **8.** To wash (gold) with hot water after the parting process. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 867.—**9.** See the extract.

But there 's more than engines to a ship. Every inch of her, ye 'll understand, has to be livened up and made to work wi' its neighbour—*sweetenin'* her, we call it technically.

R. Kipling, The Ship that Found Herself, in The Day's Work, p. 85.

sweet-grass, *n.* **2.** Same as *vanilla-grass*. [Northwestern U. S.]—**3.** Same as *sweet-flag*.

Sweetleaf family, the plant family ★*Symplocaceæ*.

sweetmeat, *n.*—**Gravesend sweetmeats,** a local name for shrimps. [Eng.]

sweet-roasting (swēt′rōs″ting), *n.* Same as ★*dead-roasting*.

sweetroot, *n.* **2.** The sweet-flag.

sweetsome (swēt′sum), *adv.* Sweetly; sweet. [Dial.]

She used to sing at charch when she was a little gal, but I nivver h'ard her sing so *sweetsome* as she did then.

R. H. Groome, Aftermath: The Only Darter (ed. [Mosher).

sweet-sucker, *n.* **2.** Same as *black-horse*.

Jordan and Everman, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 44.

sweet-water, *n.* **2.** In *sugar-manuf.*, exhaust-steam from the vacuum-pans which contains more or less entrained syrup.—**3.** A manufacturers' name for the aqueous solution of glycerin which is a by-product of the lime saponification of fats in preparing the fatty acids for candle-making.

swel, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *swell*.

swell, *v. t.*—**Swelled head,** self-conceit; abnormal self-esteem; 'big head.' [Slang.]

Mrs. Lane, conversing with "a great American editor," referred to what is known as the artistic temperament, whereupon he replied, "Artistic temperament! There is no such thing. It 's only another name for d—d bad manners and a *swelled head*." "I was greatly interested," she says, "in this artless definition of the artistic temperament, and I went off deeply pondering as to what constitutes a *swelled head*. Now, *swelled head* and taking yourself seriously are much the same, only that *swelled heads* are common in all grades of society."

The Grand, Oct., 1905, p. 517.

swell-butted (swel′but″ed), *a.* Greatly enlarged at the base: applied to a tree. Also *bottle-butted* and *churn-butted*.

swelling, *n.*—**Calabar swelling,** a painless swelling about the size of a goose-egg, affecting the natives of Nigeria, which appears suddenly and disappears with equal rapidity without apparent cause.—**Giant swelling.** Same as ★*angioneurotic edema*.

swell-shark, *n.* **2.** *Catulus uter*, a California shark which has the peculiar habit of inflating its stomach with air when caught.

swerv, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *swerve*.

swet, *n.* and *v.* A simplified and former spelling of *sweat*.

swift[1], *n.*—**Whiskered swift,** *Macropteryx mystacea*, a large East Indian tree-swift having long curved white feathers on the sides of the head that suggest a mustache or whiskers.

swiften (swif′tn), *v. t.* and *i.* [*swift* + *-en*.] To make swift; become or grow swift or swifter. [Rare.]

swig[1], *v. i.* **3.** To pass through; slip along; swirl through.

And ebb of Yokohama Bay
Swigs chattering through the buoys.

R. Kipling, Rhyme of the Three Sealers, l. 8.

swill[1], *n.* **4.** Liquid in general; especially a liquid that leaks, gushes, or swills in. [Slang.]

The place was full of steam, too, from the *swill* sloping against the boiler fires.

Cutcliffe Hyne, McTodd, p. 94.

swilling-vat (swil′ing-vat), *n.* A trough, vessel, or vat in which a metal after treatment for some purpose is immersed to cleanse it, as the vat for washing plate after pickling, to be subsequently tinned.

swim[1], *v. i.* **7.** In *cricket*, to curve in the air: said of the ball. [Slang.]

swimmer, *n.* **7.** The light bag, usually cigar-shaped or fish-shaped, within an open net of cords, which incloses buoyant gas and is employed to support the machinery and crew of a dirigible balloon.

swimming-hair (swim′ing-hār), *n.* One of the modified hairs on the legs of hydrachnid mites and certain aquatic insects.

swimming-paddle (swim′ing-pad″l), *n.* A long oar-shaped limb specially adapted for swimming, such as are found in sea-turtles and whales. They occur in their most typical form in those extinct reptiles the plesiosaurs and ichthyosaurs. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 312.

swimming-plate, *n.* **2.** In ctenophorans, one of the combs or groups of large cilia fused at their proximal ends and arranged in meridional rows on the surface of the body. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, I. 200.

swine-chopped (swīn′chopt), *a.* Said of dogs in which the upper jaw protrudes beyond the lower: more commonly called *pig-jawed*.

swine-fever (swīn′fē″vėr), *n.* A term used indiscriminately in England for the two distinct diseases of swine which in the United States are separated under the names of *swine-plague* and *hog-cholera*.

swing, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **7.** In *cricket*, to curve in the air: said of a ball. [Colloq.]—**8.** To be able to receive and operate upon, as a lathe or other tool in which the work must revolve without striking any part of the frame.—**9.** To be able to lift and transport, as a crane.

II. *trans.* **7.** To cause (a bowled ball) to curve in the air. [Colloq.]

swing, *n.* **11.** In *golf*, the manner in which the club is swung in the act of striking the ball.—**Yearly swing of the atmosphere,** the general accumulation of the atmosphere over the land in winter and over the ocean in summer as shown by changes in barometric pressure.

swing-bar (swing′bär), *n.* **1.** A bar fixed with a pivot so as to be easy of adjustment, as a bar that holds a gate or shutter in place.—**2.** A swingletree.

swing-cup (swing′kup), *n.* A porcelain wine-cup made by Chinese potters and decorated with figures of girls swinging.

swing-dingle (swing′ding″gl), *n.* In *lumbering*, a single sled with wood-shod runners and a tongue with lateral play, used in hauling logs down steep slopes on bare ground. Also called *loose-tongued sloop*.

swinge[1], *n.* **3.** The portion of a flail which falls upon the grain.

That the threshing of oats and barley, or even of wheat, may be considerably expedited by having two *swinges* instead of one, put upon a flail.
T. Williamson, Agricultural Mechanism, p. 296.

swing-faucet (swing′fâ″set), *n.* A faucet the valve of which is opened and shut by the moving of the faucet itself upon the supply-pipe in a horizontal rotary direction. When the faucet is swung inward above a basin or other receptacle, the valve opens; when it is swung back the valve closes.

swing-frame (swing′frām), *n.* A device on a roving-machine, centered upon the main driving-shaft, and sustaining the wheel or gear fixed to the bobbin driving-shaft.

swing-gate (swing′gāt), *n.* A swinging gate; specifically, a gate for drafting sheep: used in Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Mr. Stangrove . . . has no more idea of a *swing-gate* than a shearing-machine.
Rolf Boldrewood, Squatter's Dream, ix.

swing-hanger (swing′hang″ėr), *n.* In a car-truck, the bars which support the spring-plank and allow it to sway under the motion of the truck. See *car-truck*.

swinging-buoys (swing′ing-bois), *n. pl.* A collection of buoys placed in positions to assist the navigator or adjuster in turning a ship in a circle, this performance being known as 'swinging-ship.' It is undertaken to determine the errors of the compass on the different points.

swinging-rings (swing′ing-ringz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*flying-rings*.

swinging-valve (swing′ing-valv), *n.* A check-valve opening under pressure in one direction and closing under pressure from the other, in which the valve is hinged at one edge or side (usually the upper). When the valve hangs nearly vertical, its weight does not act to help to close it or to resist the pressure which opens it.

swinging-wheel (swing′ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as ★*sluing-gear*.

swingle-tow (swing′gl-tō), *n.* Same as *swingling-tow*.

swingle-wand (swing′gl-wond), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swing-rail (swing′rāl), *n.* A swinging rail. —**Swing-rail frog**, a railroad-track frog in which the stock- or line-rail is continuous and the siding-rail is in two parts, one part being free to swing sidewise over the line-rail until it meets the other part of the siding-rail. The siding-rail is raised above the line-rail and when in use carries the wheels of a car directly over the top of the line-rail. In its normal position the frog is clear of the line-rail, leaving it unbroken. The swing-rail of the frog is operated by the same mechanism that controls the switch. See *switch*, 2, and *frog*[2], 2.

swing-table, *n.* **2.** In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which plate-glass is cut and squared after it has been polished.

swing-team (swing′tēm), *n.* In a logging-team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team.

swipe, *v. t.* **3.** To snatch; steal by snatching; steal. [Slang.]

Swiss, *n.* **2:** A hireling soldier; more loosely, a hireling of any kind; a Switzer (which see).

In the teeth of all the old mercenary *Swiss* of state; . . . in defiance of the whole embattled legion of veteran pensioners.
Burke, American Taxation, p. 61.

switch, *n.* **2.** (*c*). In *elect.*, a device for opening or closing an electric circuit, for reversing the direction of the current in such a circuit, for shifting current from one branch of a circuit to another, or, in general, for making, breaking, or shifting electrical connections. Switches vary greatly in design according to the conditions to be met. In general a switch differs from a key (which is a device for the easy and rapid making or breaking of a circuit, as in telegraphic signaling) in that it is so constructed that the circuit when broken shall remain open and when made shall remain closed until the reverse operation is performed. A switch should be so constructed as to carry permanently without excessive heating the maximum current of the circuit in which it is placed, and the contacts should be of such low resistance that they will not become appreciably hot on the passage of the current. Good contact is sometimes secured by the use of a 'mercury-switch' in which the terminals of the lines to be connected are permanently attached to metallic capsules filled with mercury. When the circuit is to be closed connection between the mercury-cups is made by means of a short copper bar or link with ends bent downward so as to dip into the mercury. The volatilization of the mercury by the spark formed when the circuit is opened is a serious objection to mercury-switches and the 'knife-switch' is therefore more frequently used. It consists of a strip of copper, the knife, hinged at one end, or sometimes of two or more such knives mounted parallel to one another. The free end of the knife enters with considerable friction between the jaws of a copper clip when the circuit is to be closed, the friction serving to secure good contact between the metallic surfaces and to hold the knife in place. On high-tension circuits various devices are employed to prevent the formation of an arc when the circuit is open or to extinguish the arc when formed. One such device is the 'snap-switch,' in which, in order to make contact, a powerful spring is compressed and the switch is locked by a simple mechanism. When unlocked, the spring opens the switch with great suddenness, and the arc is of short duration. Sometimes a magnetic blow-out is used to extinguish the arc and sometimes an 'oil-break switch' is employed in which the opening of the circuit is made under oil. Automatic switches are frequently used in connection with electrical machinery. In the case of such switches the operation, whether it consist of the opening or closing of a circuit, the reversal of current, or the shifting of connections from one circuit to another, is done mechanically, either by the direct action of electromagnets or by mechanism released and set in motion by such magnets or otherwise.—**Air-break switch,** in *elect.*, any switch in which contact is made and broken in air, as distinguished from an 'oil-break switch,' in which contact occurs in oil.—**Double-break switch,** in *elect.*, a switch which, when opened, breaks the circuit, of which it forms a part, at two points instead of one.—**Double-pole switch,** Same as *double-break* ★*switch*.—**Double-throw switch,** in *elect.*, a switch so constructed as to close, at will, either of two circuits, according to the direction in which it is thrown.—**Facing-point switch,** on a double-track railroad, a switch or turnout so placed that the points of the switch or movable ends of the switch-rails point in the direction opposite to the motion of trains on that track: contrasted with *trailing-point* ★*switch*, in which the point of the switch or movable ends of the switch-rails point in the same direction as the movement of trains on that track.—**Feeder switch,** in *elect.*, a switch for opening or closing the circuit between a feeder and the bus-bars in an electric power or lighting station.—**Four-point switch,** in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through any of four lines connected to its contact points.—**Four-way switch.** Same as *four-point* ★*switch*.—**Jumping switch,** a form of self-acting switch used on mine-tracks.—**Knife-edge switch,** in *elect.*, a knife-switch. See ★*switch*, 2 (*c*).—**Mercury-switch,** in *elect.*, a switch in which the circuit is closed by immersing amalgamated metallic terminals in mercury-cups, thus insuring good contact, or in which the contacts are made between mercury and mercury. See ★*switch*, 2 (*c*).—**Multiple switch.** Same as *multiple* ★*switchboard*.—**Oil-break switch.** Same as ★*oil-switch*. See ★*switch*, 2 (*c*).—**On the switch,** by means of the electric switch: used of internal-combustion engines for motor-cars which can be started from rest by simply throwing in the switch upon the electric ignition circuit, with the spark-period adjusted so as to come late in the cycle. When the spark passes between the terminals in a compressed combustible mixture a working stroke is caused in that one cylinder, and aspiration and compression will be caused in the others, so that the motor starts without cranking by hand.

The ability to start up a four-cylinder engine [of an automobile] *on the switch* is a great convenience, and a safeguard against damaged arms or wrists. It is not every time that a start is made that the engine is so obliging as to come into action on merely pressing over the switch. *Automobile Topics*, May 27, 1905, p. 482.

Plug-switch, in *elect.*, a switch in which connections are made by the insertion of metal plugs in holes between the switch-blocks, in a manner similar to that employed in many resistance-boxes. — **Reversing switch,** a switch for changing the direction of the current in an electric circuit. Reversing switches are usually arranged as in the diagram (Fig. 1), with the terminals of the line attached to *a* and *b* by changing the connection of *a* from + to —, and of *b* from — to +,

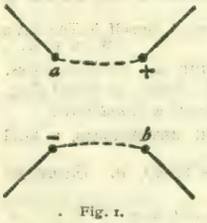


Fig. 1.

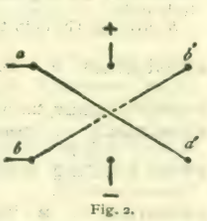


Fig. 2.

the direction of the current in the circuit is reversed. Switches arranged as in Fig. 2 are also used. The points *a*, *a′* and *b*, *b′* are permanently connected as in the diagram. The switch allows simultaneous connection of *a* to + and of *b* to — or of *a′* to — and *b′* to +, thus reversing the current.—**Selector switch,** a switch used in telephone exchanges to connect automatically subscribers' lines.—**Stab-switch,** in *elect.*, a form of switch in which the poles are metal rings around the core of a hollow insulating cylinder. The circuit is closed by inserting a tapering rod of metal which makes contact with both rings.—**Swing-switch,** in *elect.*, a device used in the investigation of alternating currents for automatically making momentary circuit at an instant corresponding to any given point on the wave-curve.—**Three-point switch,** in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through any one of three lines connected to its contact-points.—**Tie-in switch,** in *elect.*, a switch for heavy currents used in central stations for connecting sets of bus-bars together.—**Tie-switch.** Same as *tie-in* ★*switch*.—**Time-switch,** in *elect.*, an automatic switch arranged so as to open or close a circuit at a given time, or to make

some change in a circuit, such as the cutting out of resistance, after the lapse of a predetermined time.—**Trailing-point switch,** in *railroading*, a switch in which the

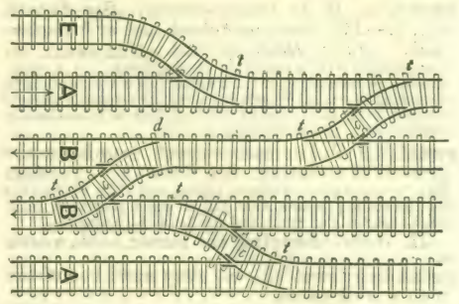


Diagram of four-track railroad with siding, showing trailing switches: *A*, *A*, tracks for east-bound trains; *B*, *B*, tracks for west-bound trains; *E*, siding; *t* - - *t*, trailing switches; *c*, *c*, *c*, crossovers connecting tracks; *d*, facing-point switch.

switch-points, or movable points of the switch, are directed away from a coming train: contrasted with *facing-point switch*, in which the points are directed toward the train. See *switch*, 2 (*a*), and ★*crossover*, 2.—**Triple-pole switch,** in *elect.*, a switch designed for the opening or closing simultaneously of three separate circuits.—**Tumbler-switch,** in *elect.*, a switch with a metallic arm pivoted in the middle, or with two or more parallel arms thus pivoted, and making contact at either end by a rocking motion about the pivot.—**Two-point switch,** in *elect.*, a switch which serves to make circuit through either of two lines connected to its contact-points.—**Two-way switch.** Same as a *two-point* ★*switch*.

switch-blade (swich′blād), *n.* In *elect.*, the hinged strip of a metal in a knife-switch by the insertion of which between the jaws of the switch the circuit is completed. See ★*switch*, 2 (*c*).

switch-block (swich′blok), *n.* One of the two or more metal blocks between which the plugs of an electric switch are inserted to complete the circuit.

switchboard, *n.*—**Multiple switchboard,** in *telephony*, a form of switchboard for large exchanges which enables each operator to work independently of all the others in making any desired connection.

switch-clerk (swich′klėrk), *n.* A telephone operator. Also called *exchange clerk*.

switch-cord (swich′kōrd), *n.* In *telephony*, the flexible cord, to the ends of which metallic pegs are attached, used for making connections at the switchboard.

switch-gear (swich′gēr), *n.* **1.** The apparatus connected with or operating a switch upon an electric circuit.—**2.** The apparatus connected with or operating a railway switch, usually forming part of an interlocking mechanism.—**3.** A toothed wheel used to transmit motion or power to a switch of either of the above kinds.

switch-hole (swich′hōl), *n.* In *telephony*, one of the holes in the switchboard into which the connector pegs are inserted to bring two lines into communication.

switching, *n.* **4.** In *telephony*, the process by which the operator at the switchboard brings subscribers into communication.

switch-jack (swich′jak), *n.* The spring-jack, or switch-spring, used on telephone switchboards. It consists of a tube inserted in the switchboard and containing two springs with curved ends between which the connector peg enters.

switch-plate (swich′plāt), *n.* A form of switch apparatus for light cars such as are used in mines or factories, in which the wheels run on their flanges on a plate for a short distance at the diverging intersection of the tracks: the car can be directed by hand pressure to take one track or the other without movable point- or stub-rails, such as are required in a true switch.

switch-plug (swich′plug), *n.* A conical metal plug inserted between the blocks of certain forms of electric switch to complete the circuit. See ★*switch*, 2 (*c*).

switch-table (swich′tā″bl), *n.* A table or panel on which electric switch-terminals and -cables are secured, so that operators can be protected from risk or danger when making or breaking circuits.

The generator *switchtable* and feeder panels may be noted in Fig. 2, while the ingenious method of protecting the attendants from the high-tension wires is illustrated in both views, at the switchboard gallery.
Elect. World and Engin., Nov. 7, 1903, p. 763.

switch-tower (swich′tou″ėr), *n.* In *railroading*, the cabin, building, or tower which contains the levers of a signaling-plant or the

handles, buttons, etc., of an electric switch-system; a signal-tower (which see). See ★*signaling*.

swivel-anchor (swiv'l-ang″kor), *n.* An anchor provided with a swivel-ring in the upper end of the shank, so that the cable may have a tendency to keep itself clear and not get into kinks or turns.

swivel-frame (swiv'l-frām), *n.* 1. A frame for the axles of the truck-wheels of a locomotive which is fastened to the main frame only by a pin or swinging frame, thus allowing it to turn or swivel; the frame for a car-truck which is fastened to the car by a single bolt and hence can swivel.—2. In *swivel-weaving*, a movable frame for carrying a shuttle, attached to the front of the lay and raised and lowered by a cam, lever, or spring operated by a Jacquard.

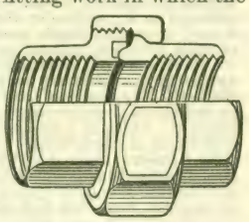
swivel-gate (swiv'l-gāt), *n.* In a gate-valve, a moving part which is secured at one edge so that it can swing across the opening through the valve on a pin or hinge, as distinguished from the moving part of such a valve which slides across the opening—the more common method.

swivel-pipe (swiv'l-pīp), *n.* A pipe so connected with another by a swivel-joint as to permit its being turned or swung around without interrupting the current of fluid flowing through it: used for fixed nozles of fire apparatus.

swivel-plate (swiv'l-plāt), *n.* A plate or surface forming a contact area, around which a second element may turn or swivel as a joint or reference area. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Engine, II. 672.

swivel-table (swiv'l-tā″bl), *n.* A table having a ball and socket or spherical joint with its support or pivot, so that it may have a universal motion for adjustment in any plane.

swivel-union (swiv'l-ū″nyon), *n.* A form of union-joint for pipe-fitting work in which the two halves forming the union may be screwed together in line, while the elements on the two pieces of pipe may be out of line. It is done by giving a spherical surface to the two parts which form the tight joint, while each half has an exterior spherical surface which adjusts itself to similar spherical surfaces in the parts of the nut.



Swivel-union.

swivel-weaving (swiv'l-wē″ving), *n.* A method of weaving small weft-figures in a fabric by means of shuttles each one of which is driven by a rack and pinion. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 390.

swivel-weft (swiv'l-weft), *n.* Weft yarn used in the small shuttle in swivel-weaving. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 171.

sword[1], *n.* 6. (*b*) One of the standards upon which oscillates the slay or lathe of a loom. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 66. (*c*) A bar or blade, in a measuring-machine, upon which cloths are rolled or wound.

sword-arm, *n.* 2. A parallel-sided arm or element on which fits a slider or block embracing the arm and bearing upon the outside edges: used to invert the construction of a slotted link, where the slider or block is within a slot, and the link embraces the block.

sword-dragonet (sōrd'drag″on-et), *n.* See ★*dragonet*.

sword-fern (sōrd'fėrn), *n.* See ★*fern*[1].

sword-grass. (*e*) In New Zealand, *Arundo conspicua*. See *New Zealand reed*, under *reed*[1]. (*f*) In Australia, *Cladium psittacorum*. See ★*cutting-grass*. (*g*) On the island of Guam, *Xiphagrostis floridula*. See ★*neti*.

sword-money (sōrd'mun″i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage: so called from its form. Also called *knife-money*.

sword-stand (sōrd'stand), *n.* A receptacle for a sword; especially one intended to receive the city sword when the Lord Mayor of London attended one of the city churches. *Archæologia*, LIV. 58.

sword-weed (sōrd'wēd), *n.* On the island of Guam, the name of *Cassia occidentalis*, a low plant of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, with sword-shaped pods. The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. See *negro coffee*, under *coffee*.

swot[2], *v.* and *n.* Same as *swat*[2].

swot[3], *n.* and *v.* See ★*swat*[3].

Syacium (sī-ā'si-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συάκιον*, dim. of *σύαξ*, a kind of fish.] A genus of flounders found chiefly in American and African waters.

sycamore, *n.*—**White sycamore.** (*b*) In Australia, *Polyscias elegans*, one of the trees called *native laurel*.

sychnodymite (sik-nod'i-mīt), *n.* [Gr. *συχνός*, many, + (*δι*)*δυμος*, twin, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper, cobalt, and nickel, $(Cu,Co,Ni)_4S_5$, occurring in steel-gray octahedral crystals, often twinned like polydymite: found in the Siegen mining district, Germany.

sycoceric (sik-ō-ser'ik), *a.* [*sycocer*(*yl*) + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{17}H_{27}$-COOH, said to be formed by the oxidation of sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceryl (sik-ō-ser'il), *n.* [Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig, + *κηρός*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *organic chem.*, the term applied to the univalent radical $C_{18}H_{29}$, derived from sycoceryl alcohol or related compounds.—**Sycoceryl alcohol**, a colorless compound, $C_{18}H_{29}O$, contained, in combination, in the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* from New South Wales. It is deposited in thin crystals and melts at 90° C.

sycocerylic (sik″ō-sē-ril'ik), *a.* [*sycoceryl* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*sycoceric*.

sycoma (sī-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *sycomata* (-ma-tä). [Gr. *σύκωμα*, ⟨ *σῦκον*, a fig.] A pendulous growth from the skin having the shape of a fig.

syconoid (sī'kō-noid), *a.* [NL. *sycon* + *-oid*. See *Sycon*.] Resembling or having the characteristics of Haeckel's *Sycon* group of calcareous sponges; having no excurrent canals interpolated between the flagellated chambers and the gastral cavity: as, the *syconoid* type of canal system. Compare ★*leuconoid*.

sycose (sī'kōs), *n.* [Gr. *σῦκον*, fig, + *-ose*.] Same as *saccharin*, 2.

sycosis, *n.* 2. A fungous sore which resembles the pulp of a fig.

sydneium (sid-nē'yum), *n.* [NL., named for *Sydney*, Australia.] Same as ★*australium*.

syenite, *n.* 2. In the quantitative system of classification (see ★*rock*[1]), a proposed general field-term for a phaneric igneous rock composed of dominant feldspar of any kind, with subordinate amounts of mica, hornblende, pyroxene, or other minerals, and without a noticeable amount of quartz.—**Alkali syenite.** See *alkali* ★*granite*.—**Leucite-syenite**, a rare igneous rock, of granitoid texture and consisting of orthoclase and leucite, and of biotite, hornblende, or augite (one or several).

sylf, *n.* An amended spelling of *sylph*.

syllabic, *a.* **II.** *n.* See the extract.

A determinative [attached to an ideographic sign] often indicates to the reader . . . radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

syllepsiology (si-lep-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *σύλληψις*, conception, pregnancy, + *-λογια*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak.] The physiology of conception or pregnancy.

syllepsology (sil-ep-sol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as ★*syllepsiology*.

sylvan[1], *n.* 2. A colorless liquid compound, $CH:C(CH_3)\diagdown$ / $CH{=\!=}CH\diagup O$, produced by the distillation of pine-wood. It boils at 65° C. and quickly turns yellow in air. Also called 2- or *a-methyl furfurane*.

sylvan[2] (sil'van), *n.* Native tellurium.

sylvestrene (sil-ves'trēn), *n.* [L. *sylvestris*, prop. *silvestris*, of the woods, + *-ene*.] A colorless dextrorotatory liquid terpene, $H_2C:C(CH_3).CH\langle^{CH:C(CH_3)}_{CH_2—CH_2}\rangle CH_2$, obtained from Swedish and Russian turpentine-oil. It boils at 176–177° C. Also called *active carvestrene*.

Sylvestrian[2], *n.* 2. A nun belonging to the order of the Sylvestrians in its flourishing period. See ★*Sylvestrian*, 3.—3. A member of a female order of Sylvestrians which exists in Perugia. The habit is composed of a gown, scapulary, cowl, and mantle of a dark-brown color.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of the Sylvestrians.

sylvical (sil'vi-kal), *a.* [Also, and properly, *silvical*; *sylvic*, *silvic*, + *-al*[1].] Same as *sylvic*.—**Sylvical rotation.** See ★*rotation*, 4.

sylvics (sil'viks), *n.* [Also, and properly, *silvics*. See *sylvic*, *a.*] 1. The science which treats of the life of trees in a forest.—2. The habit or behavior of a tree in a forest.

Sylvicultural rotation. Same as *sylvical rotation*. See ★*rotation*, 4.

sylviculturally (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* In a way or manner relating to sylviculture. Also, and properly, *silviculturally*.

Silviculturally of interest is the note that in a spruce stand undergrown with beech no beetles were found, although a neighboring stand was greatly damaged; the same immunity was found in a stand mixed with Toll kirsche. *Forestry Quart.*, Nov., 1903, p. 36.

sylvinite (sil'vi-nīt), *n.* 1. Same as *sylvine*.—2. A trade-name for an indefinite mixture of sylvine with common salt (halite).

sym. An abbreviation (*a*) of *symbol*; (*b*) of *symbolic*.

symbasic (sim-bā'sik), *a.* [*symbas*(*is*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to symbasis.

symbasis (sim'ba-sis), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *βάσις*, step (used in the sense of descent).] 1. The type of descent found in large groups of freely interbreeding organisms, such as natural species.—2. The normal biologic condition of free interbreeding among organisms of the same specific or subspecific group: distinguished on one side from too wide cross-breeding, and on the other from too narrow inbreeding. *O. F. Cook*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., May, 1903, p. 15.—3. Generation by the union of the sexual products of two individuals; cross-fertilization as distinguished from self-fertilization. [Rare.]

symbiosis, *n.*—**Mutualistic symbiosis**, that form of symbiosis in which two organisms, either plants or animals, live together in an intimate and reciprocally helpful relationship.—**Root-symbiosis.** See ★*root-symbiosis*.—**Theory of symbiosis**, the opinion that the nucleus and the cytoplasm of the cell are historically independent organisms which have found an advantage in commensalism or symbiosis: a term proposed by Watase.

symbiotical (sim-bī-ot'i-kal), *a.* Same as *symbiotic*.

symbiotism (sim-bī'ō-tizm), *n.* Same as *symbiosis*.

The remarkable *symbiotism* between Algæ and Fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 272.

symblepharosis (sim-blef-a-rō'sis), *n.* Same as *symblepharon*.

symbol[1], *n.* 2. In *crystal.*, the *symbol of a face* is the mathematical expression defining its position with reference to the assumed crystallographic axes. The *symbols of Weiss* (1818) consist of the intercepts on the axes written out in full, as $a:nb:mc$ for the general case, the fundamental axial values being designated by a and b (lateral), and c (vertical): thus $a:\frac{3}{2}b:\infty c$ and $a:\frac{3}{2}b:3c$ are special examples. The *Naumann symbols* (1830) are adapted from those of Weiss; the expression is abbreviated, the order is inverted, and certain distinguishing signs are added. For the examples given, Naumann's symbols are: general case, *mPn* (also *mPñ*, *mP̄n*, etc.) or *mOn* (for the isometric system); further $\infty P\frac{3}{2}$, $3P\frac{3}{2}$. The *Dana symbols* (1850) are those of Naumann further abbreviated, as *m–n* (*m–ñ*, *m–n̄* etc.), $\frac{3}{2}$, $3\text{–}\frac{3}{2}$, etc. In the *Millerian system*, now generally adopted (introduced by W. H. Miller of Cambridge in 1852), the symbol consists of three indexes, which are either whole numbers or zero. For the general case, the symbol is *hkl* and the relation of the indexes h, k, and l to the axial intercepts is given by the full expression $\frac{1}{h}a:\frac{1}{k}b:\frac{1}{l}c$; this last can be derived from the symbol of Weiss if the coefficients are reduced to fractions having unity as their numerators. The Miller symbols for the special examples given above are 320, 321. Bravais (1866) suggested extending the Millerian system to hexagonal forms referred to four crystallographic axes; hence the *Bravais-Miller symbols* have the form *hkīl* (general), $11\bar{2}0$, $31\bar{2}1$, etc. When the indexes are included in brackets or parentheses, as [321], (321), this expression is generally understood to be the *symbol of the form*—that is, to include all the faces which belong to it; thus the orthorhombic form {321} or (321) includes the eight faces 321, $\bar{3}21$, $3\bar{2}1$, $32\bar{1}$, $\bar{3}\bar{2}1$, $\bar{3}2\bar{1}$, $3\bar{2}\bar{1}$, $\bar{3}\bar{2}\bar{1}$: here as always in the Millerian system negative values are indicated by a sign placed over the index. The *zone-symbol*, from which the common relation of the indexes for all forms lying in the zone is deduced, is similar to that of a crystal form but is usually inclosed in square brackets: thus the zone-symbol $[11\bar{1}]$ means that for every face in the given zone the *zonal equation* $h+k=l$ holds good.—**Identity symbol.** See ★*identity*.—**Weierstrassian symbol**, the symbol p. The function

$$\mathrm{pu}=\frac{1}{u^2}+\Sigma'\left[\frac{1}{(u-w)^2}-\frac{1}{w^2}\right]$$

is called the p-function.

symbolic, *a.* 4. Of or pertaining to ★*symbolism*, 4.

In Daudet's latest work [La Petite paroisse, 1895] . . . here first he has adopted the *symbolic* method that . . . Ibsen also uses with such effect. The rhythmic recurrence of the little church marks every stage in the development of the theme over which it seems to preside. *B. W. Wells*, Modern French Lit., p. 485.

Symbolic geometry. See ★*geometry*.

symbolism, *n.* 4. [*cap.*] The theories and practice of the Symbolist School. See ★*Symbolist, n.*, 2.

In the series of plays which then followed he [Henrik Ibsen] anticipated the process of evolution which was to lead, both in France and Germany, through prosaic realism to an intensely imaginative treatment of everyday life, touched here and there with *symbolism.*
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 520.

5. An abnormal mental state in which every occurrence is interpreted as a symbol of the subject's own sensations and thoughts.

symbolist, *n.* Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of a group of French poets of which Verlaine was the most conspicuous member. The writers of this school undertook to express poetic sentiments indirectly by far-fetched metaphors, or even by the sound of words, and of letters, quite independently of their received signification. For instance, they asserted the suggestiveness of vowel-sounds as regards color, *o* suggesting red, according to some, while according to others it suggests blue. They also assumed a pre-established harmony between vowel-sounds and abstract ideas and between vowel-sounds and musical instruments, and dwelt much on the hidden influence which should exhale through "the inclosing envelope of the spoken word." See ★*decadent. B. W. Wells,* Modern French Lit., pp. 350–351.

The Parnassians had borrowed from the plastic arts; the *Symbolists* aimed at the vagueness, mystery, suggestiveness of music, de la musique avant toute chose. The high priests of this movement were Paul Verlaine (1844–1896), remarkable much less for his theories than for his exquisite practice, in which he showed himself a lyric poet of the first order, comparable with Shelley and Heine, and not without certain affinities to the earliest French singers, such as Charles d'Orléans; and Stéphane Mallarmé (1842–1898), perhaps less remarkable for his practice than for his theory. . . . By far the most gifted of the disciples of the *Symbolist* school is M. Henri de Regnier (born 1864), the singer of Lendemains (1886), Aréthuse (1895), and Les Jeux rustiques et divins (1897).
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 497.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Symbolists; characterized by symbolism.

A reactionary movement, such as that which arose against the novel, appeared here also, and hence the *Symbolist* school came into being, which aimed at greater freedom, a less strict prosody, and a more musical poetry.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 497.

symbolistic, *a.* 2. Same as ★*symbolic*, 4.

The poets, the pensive long-haired devotees of the *symbolistic* school.
F. B. Smith, How Paris Amuses Itself, p. 42.

symbolophobia (sim″bō-lō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμβολος*, a symbol, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread lest one's every act may contain some hidden or symbolical meaning. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 296.

symcenter (sim-sen′tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *sym-*(*metry*) + *center.*] A center of symmetry. One figure has a symcenter when, with regard to this point, every point on the figure has its symcentral point on the figure. Two figures have a symcenter when, with regard to this point, every point of each has its symcentral point on the other.

symcentral (sim-cen′tral), *a.* [*symcenter* + *-al*[1].] Having symcentry. *Halsted,* Elem. Synthetic Geom., p. 19.—**Symcentral figure,** a figure with a symcenter.—**Symcentral figures,** two figures capable of being so placed as to have a symcenter.—**Symcentral point** (to a given point with regard to a given symcenter), the point on the ray from the given point through the symcenter which ends the sect bisected by the symcenter.

symcentry (sim-sen′tri), *n.* [*symcenter* + *-y*[3].] Symmetry with regard to a symcenter.

Symmachian, *n.* **II.** *a.* Pertaining to Symmachus, or to the sect of Ebionites supposed to have been named from him. See *Symmachian.*

symmachy (sim′a-ki), *n.* [*Symmach*(*us*) + *-y*[3].] The doctrine of the Symmachians that the human body was created by the devil, not by God, and therefore should be subject to misuse. See *Symmachian.*

symmedian (si-mē′di-an), *n.* and *a.* [*sym-* + *median.*] **I.** *n.* In a triangle, the isogonal to a median, that is, the straight line symmetrical to a median with regard to the angle-bisector.

II. *a.* In *geom.*, pertaining to symmedians.—**Symmedian point,** that point in which the three symmedians of a triangle concur.

symmelian (si-mē′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *μέλος*, limb, + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having the legs united and compounded on the middle line.

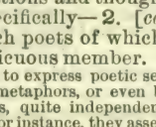
In vertebrates such union is especially well known . . . producing the cyclopic, synotic, and *symmelian* conditions respectively.
W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 458.

II. *n.* A vertebrate with the legs united and compounded on the middle line.

The body of the *symmelian* ends posteriorly in an elongated lobe made up of parts of the posterior limbs compounded together by homologous parts.
W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 459.

symmelus (sim′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *symmeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *μέλος*, limb.] A monster whose lower extremities are fused into one.

Symmetric equation. See ★*equation.*

symmetrical, *a.* 6. In *organic chem.*, noting compounds which contain atoms or groups at equal relative intervals in the molecule: thus, for example, chlorobenzene, which has the formula  , and ethylene chlorid, $ClCH_2.CH_2Cl$, are both symmetrical compounds.

symmetry, *n.* 6. In modern crystallography crystals are not only referred to certain systems (see *crystallography*) according to the relative lengths and inclinations of their assumed axes, but they are also further divided into classes, or groups, according to the kind and number of symmetry elements they possess. The *symmetry elements* are plane symmetry, axial symmetry, and centrosymmetry. A crystal has *plane symmetry,* or is symmetrical with reference to a certain plane, when every face, edge, and solid angle has a like face, edge, and solid angle similarly situated on the opposite side of this plane; or, in other words, when this plane divides the crystal into halves each of which is the mirror image of the other. A cube of galena has three like planes of symmetry parallel to and midway between each pair of opposite faces; it has also six other planes of symmetry, like among themselves, passing through each pair of opposite edges. A crystal has *axial symmetry,* or is symmetrical with reference to a certain line as an axis when the faces, edges, and solid angles are similarly placed about this line so that if the crystal be revolved through a certain angle about this axis all its parts again occupy the same position in space; this angle must be either one half (180°), one third (120°), one fourth (90°), or one sixth (60°) of a complete revolution. If the angle is 180°, or the crystal repeats itself twice in a complete revolution, it has *twofold* or *binary* symmetry and the axis is called a *dyad axis;* if 120°, or the crystal repeats itself three times, the symmetry is *threefold* or *ternary* and the axis is a *triad axis;* if 90°, or the crystal repeats itself four times, the symmetry is *fourfold, quaternary,* or *tetragonal,* and the axis is a *tetrad axis;* if 60°, or the crystal repeats itself six times, the symmetry is *sixfold* and the axis is a *hexad axis.* As already implied, fivefold symmetry, corresponding to a revolution of 72° about a *heptad axis,* is impossible among crystals. Symmetry with reference to a dyad axis is further distinguished as *digonal* or *di-digonal,* according to whether one pair or two pairs of like symmetry planes intersect in it. Similarly the symmetry with reference to a triad axis may be *trigonal* or *ditrigonal,* according to whether one or two sets of three like symmetry planes intersect in it; *tetragonal* and *ditetragonal* symmetry with reference to a tetrad axis, also *hexagonal* and *dihexagonal* symmetry with reference to a hexad axis, are similarly distinguished. Further, axial symmetry is sometimes distinguished (H. A. Miers) as polar, alternating, holoaxial, and equatorial. It is *polar* (also called *hemimorphic,* or *acleistous* (W. J. Lewis)) when there is no plane of symmetry normal to the symmetry axis. It is *alternating* when each pair of faces at an extremity of a crystal may be brought symmetrically above a similar pair at the other by a revolution of 60°, and yet the horizontal plane is not a symmetry plane. It is *holoaxial* when all the possible axes of symmetry are present but no planes of symmetry. It is *equatorial* if a plane of symmetry is normal to the axis of symmetry. Still further, a symmetry axis which is the only one of its kind, and one in which two or more symmetry planes intersect, is called a *principal axis* and a symmetry plane normal to it is a *principal plane.* A crystal has *centrosymmetry* when its faces, edges, and solid angles are symmetrical with reference to a central point; in other words, when every point on the surface of it has a similar point at an equal distance and on the opposite side from the center; this is true of ordinary triclinic crystals, as those of axinite. Entire want of symmetry, or *asymmetry,* is characteristic of one class of crystals only, belonging to the triclinic system. *Symmetry classes* or *symmetry groups.* Theoretical discussion has shown that all the possible types of crystals are included in thirty-two classes or groups; of these, twenty-three are represented among crystallized minerals and six more among crystallized artificial salts. As shown below, two of the symmetry groups belong to the triclinic system, three to the monoclinic system, three to the orthorhombic system, seven to the trigonal division of the hexagonal system (sometimes called the *trigonal system*), five to the hexagonal division (the hexagonal system proper), seven to the tetragonal system, and five to the isometric system. The thirty-two symmetry classes have been differently named by different authors. One method is to name each class after that form in it which has the general symbol (*hkl*), after Miller (see ★*symbol* 1, 2), as the hexoctahedral class of the isometric system; another method is to name each class after some prominent mineral species belonging to it, as the *galena class* or *galena type.* That class under each system which has the highest degree of symmetry and consequently the maximum number of faces belonging to a given form is often called the *holosymmetric* (or *normal*) *class* ('holosymmetric' here corresponds to the term 'holohedral' formerly in use). Each of the other classes of the system has a special grade of symmetry peculiar to itself and lower than that of the holosymmetric class, and, in consequence, it is also characterized by one or more peculiar types of crystal forms having either one half or one quarter of the faces belonging to the form having the same symbol in the holosymmetric (holohedral) class: hence these classes and the forms belonging to them were formerly called respectively *hemihedral* and *tetartohedral,* or in general *merohedral.* These terms are now but little used. The symmetry elements characteristic of each of the thirty-two symmetry classes are discussed in modern treatises on crystallography. In the following list the usual names of the classes are given, the classes being arranged, in general, in rising order, as to symmetry. *Triclinic system.* 1. Pediad, or asymmetric class; example, calcium hyposulphite (no representative among minerals). 2. Pinacoidal class (also normal); ex., axinite. *Monoclinic system.* 3. Domatic or clinohedral (also called gonioid); ex., clinohedrite. 4. Sphenoidal or hemimorphic; ex., tartaric acid. 5. Prismatic (also called normal and plinthoid); ex., gypsum. *Orthorhombic system.* 6. Bisphenoidal (also sphenoidal); ex., epsomite. 7. Pyramidal or hemimorphic (also acleistous pyramidal); ex., calamine. 8. Bipyramidal (normal); ex., barite. *Hexagonal system, trigonal division* (also called *trigonal system*). 9. Trigonal-pyramidal (acleistous trigonal, ogdohedral); ex., sodium periodate. 10. Trigonal trapezohedral (trapezohedral); ex., quartz. 11. Trigonal bipyramidal; no ex. 12. Ditrigonal-pyramidal (hemimorphic, acleistous ditrigonal); ex., tourmaline. 13. Ditrigonal bipyramidal (trigonotype); no ex. 14. Trigonal rhombohedral (rhombohedral, trirhombohedral, diplohedral trigonal); ex., dioptase. 15. Ditrigonal scalenohedral (scalenohedral, rhombohedral); ex., calcite. *Hexagonal system, hexagonal division.* 16. Hexagonal pyramidal (acleistous hexagonal, pyramidal hemimorphic); ex., nephelite. 17. Hexagonal trapezohedral (trapezohedral); ex., barium stibiotartrate and potassium nitrate. 18. Hexagonal bipyramidal (diplohedral hexagonal, pyramidal, tripyramidal); ex., apatite. 19. Dihexagonal pyramidal (acleistous dihexagonal, hemimorphic); ex., greenockite. 20. Dihexagonal bipyramidal (diplohedral dihexagonal, normal); ex., beryl. *Tetragonal system.* 21. Pyramidal (acleistous pyramidal, pyramidal hemimorphic); ex., wulfenite. 22. Bisphenoidal; no ex. 23. Scalenohedral (sphenoidal); ex., chalcopyrite. 24. Trapezohedral; ex., strychnine sulphate. 25. Tetragonal pyramidal (diplohedral tetragonal, pyramidal); ex., scheelite. 26. Ditetragonal, pyramidal (acleistous ditetragonal, hemimorphic); ex., iodosuccinimide. 27. Ditetragonal bipyramidal (diplohedral ditetragonal, normal); ex., zircon. *Isometric system.* 28. Tetrahedral pentagonal dodecahedral (tetrahedral tetartohedral); ex., ullmannite. 29. Pentagonal iscositetrahedral (plagihedral); ex., cuprite. 30. Diploidal (dyakisdodecahedral, pyritohedral); ex., pyrite. 31. Hexakistetrahedral (tetrahedral); ex., tetrahedrite. 32. Hexoctohedral (normal); ex., galena.—**Axial symmetry.** See ★*axial.*—**Central symmetry.** See ★*central*, 1.—**Cyclic symmetry,** in *alg.*, with respect to certain letters arranged in a given order, the property of being transformed into an identically equal expression when the first of these letters is replaced by the second, the second by the third, and so on, and the last by the first.—**Diagonal symmetry,** in diatoms, a condition of the valves in which the torsion amounts to 180°.—**Inverse symmetry,** in an individual organism, a race, or a species, a system of symmetry which is a mirror-image or reversed copy of that which is characteristic of the group that it represents. Læotropism in dexiotropic molluscan shells is the most familiar illustration of inverse symmetry.—**Major symmetry,** symmetry which includes all the parts of an organism in a single system.

In Radial series, the *Major Symmetry* is built up by radial divisions of the first kind, producing segments whose adjacent parts are homologous, and related to each other as images. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 89.

Minor symmetry, the sort of symmetry or merism in living bodies which is completed in a part of the body, such as the bilateral symmetry of one of the arms of a starfish.

Patterns which are completed in the several organs or parts will be referred to as *Minor Symmetries.*
W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 21.

Primary system of symmetry, the normal system of symmetry in an organism.

[The] way in which such a Secondary system is related to the normal or *Primary system of Symmetry* of the body from which they spring, constitutes an instructive chapter in the study of Meristic Variation.
W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 90.

Radius of symmetry. See ★*radius.*—**Secondary system of symmetry,** the abnormal repetition of parts in such a way that they lie outside the normal system of symmetry and are unbalanced by any parts within it.

It will be shewn that such extra parts generally, if not always, make up a *Secondary system of Symmetry* in themselves. *W. Bateson,* Study of Variation, p. 90.

Surface of symmetry. See ★*surface.*—**Symmetry as to a plane,** when a sect from any point of the figure, if perpendicular to this plane and bisected by it, ends on the figure.

symmorph (sim′môrf), *n.* A character standing for the same notion as another but different in form.

sympathectomy (sim-pa-thek′tō-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < *sympath*(*etic*) + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Removal by a surgical operation of a section of the sympathetic nerve. *Med. Record,* May 30, 1903, p. 875.

sympathetectomy (sim-path-e-tek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as ★*sympathectomy.*

If *sympathetectomy* relieves intraocular tension, it does, as he asserts, through its influence on the circulation in the choroid and ciliary process, and the same may be said of iridectomy, which does not relieve tension immediately, showing that its influence is on the intraocular circulation. *Med. Record,* Aug. 3, 1907, p. 196.

Sympathetic strike. See ★*strike.*

sympathicectomy (sim″pa-thi-sek′tǭ-mi), *n.* [NL. *sympathicus*, sympathetic, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Same as ★*sympathectomy*. *Nature*, Dec. 11, 1902, p. 144.

sympathism (sim′pa-thizm), *n.* [*sympath(y)* + *-ism.*] An assumed occult influence of one mind upon another, inducing similarity of sensations and of emotions.

sympathy, *n.*—**Law of sympathy.** See ★*law*1.—**Organic sympathy,** in *psychol.*, sympathy as an inherited organic manifestation: opposed to *reflective* ★*sympathy*.

The quick appearance of violent organic changes in the child, . . . the lack of any sufficient mental development, at the period when these reactions occur, to support a real sympathy of reflection,—all these indications serve to justify the opinion that we are dealing . . . with an inherited organic manifestation. . . There is . . . an *organic sympathy* as well as a reflective sympathy.
J. M. Baldwin, Social and Ethical Interpretations, p. [221.

Reflective sympathy, in *psychol.*, a form of sympathy which results from the growth of reflection; a social sympathy, conditioned upon the rise of the notion of self: opposed to *organic* ★*sympathy*.

In organic sympathy, the relation is a matter of organic reaction due to natural selection, we may suppose; *reflective sympathy* reaffirms the social value of the reaction, utilizes it, and in discovering the relations of persons for itself, in a reflective and critical way, goes on to refine the reactions and embody them in the institutions of social life.
J. M. Baldwin, Social and Ethical Interpretations, p. [224.

sympatric (sim-pat′rik), *a.* [*sympatr(y)* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, sympatry. See the extract under ★*sympatry*.

sympatry (sim-pat′ri), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *πάτρα*, fatherland, native country.] See the extract.

Finally there is a geographical distribution, of the utmost importance in the modification and origin of species and sub-species. Forms found together in certain geographical areas may be called Sympatric (*συν*, together; *πάτρα*, native country). The occurrence of forms together may be termed *Sympatry*, and the discontinuous distribution of forms Asympatry.
Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889–1907, p. 62.

Sympetalæ (sim-pet′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alexander Braun, 1864), ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *πέταλον*, leaf, petal, + *-æ.*] A division of dicotyledonous plants embracing all those having a double floral envelop (calyx and corolla) with the parts of the inner (corolla) united, at least at the base. It is therefore coextensive with the *Metachlamydeæ*, because that series, unlike the series *Archichlamydeæ*, is not further subdivided, but it has a lower taxonomic rank, namely, that of a division. See ★*Metachlamydeæ* and *Gamopetalæ*.

symphilism (sim′fi-lizm), *n.* Same as ★*symphily*. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

symphilous (sim′fi-lus), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φίλος*, friendly (see ★*symphily*), + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to symphily. *Nature*, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 351.

symphily (sim′fi-li), *n.* [Gr. *συμφιλία*, mutual friendship, a false reading for *συμφυλία* (*σύν*, together, + *φίλος*, friendly), accordance, agreement, ⟨ *σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, cognate). See ★*symphilous*.] The occurrence in ant colonies of true guests which are tended by the ants and which usually give out a secretion of which the ants are fond. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 183.

symphonance (sim′fǭ-nans), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ance.*] Electric resonance. [Rare.]

symphonesis (sim-fǭ-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συμφώνησις*, agreement, orig. agreement in sound, ⟨ *συμφωνεῖν*, agree, agree in sound: see *symphony*.] The 'ding-dong,' or onamatopœic, theory of language. *A. J. Ellis*, Philolog. Soc., 1872.

symphonetic (sim-fǭ-net′ik), *a.* [*symphonesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting symphonesis.

symphony, *n.*—**Pastoral symphony,** in *music*, an instrumental movement, introduced into oratorios and cantatas dealing with the nativity of Jesus (as in Handel's "Messiah"), intended to suggest (the watch of the shepherds.—**Toy symphony,** a musical work like a symphony intended to be played on miniature or toy instruments. The best-known example was composed by Haydn in 1788.

symphorol (sim′fǭ-rol), *n.* [Gr. *σύμφορος*, beneficial, useful, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of sodium-caffein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter, pulverulent compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

symphorol-lithium (sim′fǭ-rol-lith″i-um), *n.* A trade-name of lithium-caffein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

symphorol-sodium (sim′fǭ-rol-sō″di-um), *n.* A trade-name, same as ★*symphorol*.

symphorol-strontium (sim′fǭ-rol-stron″shi-um), *n.* A trade-name of strontium-caffein sulphonate. It is a colorless, odorless, bitter, pulverulent compound, and is used in medicine as a diuretic.

symphrase (sim′frāz), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φράσις*, speaking.] A word which, in origin or effect, is an agglutinated phrase or sentence; a word-sentence.

The principles or canons governing the number, kind, and position of notional stems in *symphrases* or word-sentences. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 41.

symphrattic (sim-frat′ik), *a.* [*symphratt(ism)* + *-ic.*] Produced by pressure: a name suggested by A. W. Grabau for the regionally metamorphosed rocks.

Dynamic or regional or pressure metamorphism (Druck metamorphose) i.e. symphrattism, resulting in the production of *symphrattic* rocks.
Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 238.

Rocks of this type may be called *symphrattic* rocks.
Amer. Geol., April, 1904, p. 236, note.

symphrattism (sim-frat′izm), *n.* [Gr. *συμφράττειν*, press together, + *-ism.*] In *geol.*, the general process of regional metamorphism, which is largely due to pressure. *A. W. Grabau*.

Symphurus (sim′fū-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), irreg. ⟨ Gr. *συμφ(υής)*, grown together, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of soles containing many species, rather widely distributed.

symphyllotriæne (sim-fil-ǭ-trī′ēn), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne in which the three similar arms are fused together into a disk.

symphyocephalus (sim″fi-ǭ-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *symphyocephali* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συμφυής*, grown together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A double monster which has a single head.

symphysia (sim-fiz′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φίσις*, growth. Compare *symphysis*.] The union of parts normally separate.

symphysion (sim-fiz′i-on), *n.*; pl. *symphysia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together. See *symphysis*.] In *craniom.*, the anterior upper terminal point of the symphysis of the lower jaw. *Von Török*.

symphysis, *n.*—**Mandibular symphysis,** the point of contact or of union of the two rami of the lower jaw or mandible. The rami may be merely in contact and the symphysis reduced almost to a point, as in *Echidna*, or the symphysis may extend for the greater portion of the jaw, as in the sperm-whale. Same as *symphysis mandibulæ*.

symphysodactylia (sim″fi-sō-dak-til′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Fusion of two or more fingers.

Symphyta (sim′fi-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, with, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A series of hymenopterous insects including the phytophagous families.

sympiesospondyly (sim-pi-ē-sǭ-spon′di-li), *n.* [Gr. *συμπιεσις*, compression, + *σπόνδυλος*, vertebra, + *-y*3.] In *ichth.*, the abnormal crowding together and shortening of vertebræ. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1894, p. 100.

Symplocaceæ (sim-plǭ-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Miers, 1853), ⟨ *Symploc(os)* + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants of the order *Diospyrales*, the sweetleaf family, containing only the genus *Symplocos* (which see).

sympodial, *a.* 2. In *sociol.*, relating or pertaining to a process of irregular development of social groups analogous to the sympodial development in many plants.—**Sympodial classification.** See ★*classification*.

symposiac, *n.* 2. A convivial or humorous glee or catch.

sympsychograph (sim-sī′kǭ-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + E. *psychograph.*] A humorous and quasi-scientific term for an imaginary composite portrait, produced by the superposition of images of the same thing present at the same time in different minds. *D. S. Jordan*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1896, p. 601.

sympterygium (sim-te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sympterygia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *pterygium*.] The theoretical form, or type, from which the limbs of vertebrates have been derived.

symptom, *n.*—**Bechterew's symptom,** paralysis of the facial muscles for the automatic movements of expression, with retention of the power of voluntary motion.—**Localizing symptom,** a symptom, especially in disease of the brain or spinal cord, which serves to indicate the location of the lesion.—**Musset's symptom,** slight movements of the head synchronous with the pulsations of the heart. *Med. Record*, May 2, 1903, p. 713.—**Rational symptoms.** Same as *subjective symptoms*.—**Rumpf's symptom.** See *Rumpf's* ★*sign*.—**Trousseau's symptom,** the occurrence of a paroxysm when the motor nerve of a limb is compressed in tetany.

Symptomatic treatment. See ★*treatment*.

symptosis, *n.* 2. Progressive emaciation.

symtra (sim′trä), *n.*; pl. *symtræ* (-trē). [NL. *sym(me)tra*, fem. of *symmetrus*, ⟨ Gr. *σύμμετρος*, symmetric.] In *math.*, a symmetrical quadrilateral with a median as axis.

syn. An abbreviation of *synonym* or *synonymous*.

syn-2. In *chem.*, a prefix used to indicate that two groups or atoms in a compound are so situated in space that they can readily react with each other. See ★*anti-* (3).

synactic (sin-ak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *συνακτικός*, able to bring together, ⟨ *συνακτός*, brought together, ⟨ *συνάγειν*, bring together, ⟨ *σύν*, together, + *ἄγειν*, bring. The sense seems to imply association with *act.*] Same as *synergetic*.

synærema (sin-er′ē-mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *συναίρεμα*, equiv. to *συναίρεσις*, a drawing together, contraction. See *syneresis*.] Wrinkling or corrugation.

synæsthesia, *n.* 2. In Ribot's doctrine of sympathy, the agreement of emotional states. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 231.

synagogual, *a.* See *synagogal*.

synalgic (si nal′jik), *a.* [*synalg(ia)* + *-ic.*] Relating to or suffering from synalgia.

synangic (si-nan′jik), *a.* [*synang(ium)* + *-ic.*] Same as *synangial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 417.

synanthetic (sin-an-thet′ik), *a.* [*synanthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting synanthesis.

synanthrin (si-nan′thrin), *n.* Same as *inulin*.

synanthrose (si-nan′thrōs), *n.* Same as *levulin*.

synaphymenitis (sin″a-fi-mē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συναφής*, connected, + *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *-itis.*] Same as *conjunctivitis*.

synaposematic (sin-ap″ǭ-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [*syn-* + *aposematic.*] In *biol.*, having the same aposematic or warning characteristics as other allied species; possessing common warning colors.

In 1897 I pointed out that Müllerian resemblance is not true Mimicry at all, but rather an example of common Warning Colour, and with the assistance of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick the term *Synaposematic* was proposed as descriptive of it; the term Aposematic having been previously suggested for ordinary Warning Colours.
Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889–1907, p. 223.

Synaposematic coloring, resemblance. See ★*coloring*, ★*resemblance*.

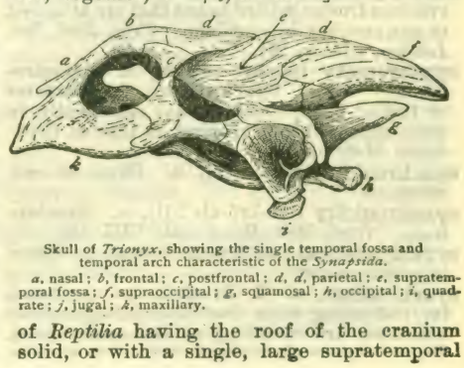
synaposematism (sin″ap-ǭ-sē′ma-tizm), *n.* [*synaposemat(ic)* + *-ism.*] The character of being synaposematic. See ★*synaposematic*.

As a further illustration of what Poulton has aptly named "*synaposematism*," or the adoption of a common warning badge on the part of distasteful forms, we may take the wonderfully diverse assemblage that centres round the conspicuous and distasteful beetles belonging to the genus Lycus. This assemblage, in South Africa, contains wasps, Braconids, moths, a bug, and a two-winged fly, besides beetles belonging to three or four different families. I have myself seen several members of this group, heterogeneous in affinity though wonderfully similar in hue and pattern, on or about one tree at East London, in South Africa. Be it remarked that they were all conspicuous insects, and exposed themselves freely, so that there could be no question of a common cryptic coloration. The assemblage, beyond doubt, is mainly if not entirely synaposematic.
Nature, Oct. 31, 1907, p. 676.

synapse (si-naps′), *n.* Same as ★*synapsis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 739.

synapsid (sin-ap′sid), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*synapsidan*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 102.

Synapsida (sin-ap′si-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἁψίς*, an arch.] A subclass



Skull of *Trionyx*, showing the single temporal fossa and temporal arch characteristic of the *Synapsida*.
a, nasal; *b*, frontal; *c*, postfrontal; *d*, *d*, parietal; *e*, supratemporal fossa; *f*, supraoccipital; *g*, squamosal; *h*, occipital; *i*, quadrate; *j*, jugal; *k*, maxiliary.

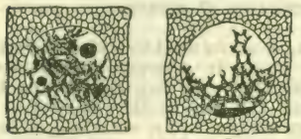
of *Reptilia* having the roof of the cranium solid, or with a single, large supratemporal

opening, the squamosal large, the quadrate reduced and fixed, and the coracoid and procoracoid separate or suturally united. Contrasted with *Diapsida*. *Osborn*, 1903.

synapsidan (si-nap′si-dan), *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or having the characters of, the group of reptiles known as the *Synapsida;* a member of the *Synapsida*.

Synapsidan and mammalian types of shoulder-girdle. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 98.

synapsis (si-nap′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύναψις*, a joining, ‹ *συνάπτειν*, join, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *ἅπτειν*, touch.] **1.** Same as ★*mitapsis*. —**2.** The name originally applied by J. E. S. Moore, in 1892, to the contracted state of the nuclear skein occurring previous to the reduction of the chromosomes and to the formation of tetraspores, sperms, or eggs. —**3.** The anatomical connection between the processes or neuraxons of two or more nerve-cells. *Foster and Sherrington*, 1897.—**Late synapsis.** Same as ★*postsynapsis*.



Synapsis.

A, pollen mother-cell of a lily showing separation of chromosomes; *B*, the same cell after synapsis.

synaptic (si-nap′tik), *a.* [*synapsis* (*synapt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to synapsis.

In the second, the identity of the original somatic chromosomes becomes lost during the *synaptic* rest, and these are then replaced by half the number of new ones, which, during their formation, become longitudinally split twice in planes at right angles to each other.

Nature, Aug. 6, 1903, p. 335.

synaptically (si-nap′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synaptic manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 399.

synapticulum (sin-ap-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *synapticula* (-lä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *συναπτός*, joined, + L. dim. *-i-culum*. Compare *synapticula*.] Same as *dissepiment*.

synaptiole (si-nap′ti-ōl), *n.* [Gr. *συναπτός*, joined, + *-i-ole*.] Same as *dissepiment*.

Synaptosauria, *n. pl.* It is within the subclass *Synapsida;* in it are included forms with a single temporal bar, as distinguished from the *Cotylosauria*, in which the temporal region is imperforate.

syncanthus (sin-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye.] Immobility of the eyeball due to adhesion to the orbital structures.

Syncarpha (sin-kär′fä), *n.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1810), ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρφος*, *κάρφη*, palet, chaff; in allusion to the cohesion of the chaff-scales of the receptacle in *S. gnaphaloides*.] A genus of suffruticose or herbaceous plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, characterized by their woolly stems and leaves and showy heads of flowers. The genus is related to *Helichrysum*, which it closely resembles in habit, but is distinguished by the plumose pappus of the flowers. Thirty-six species occur in temperate and tropical Australia, while twelve are found in the Cape region of South Africa.

syncephalic (sin-se-fal′ik), *a.* [*syncephalus* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a syncephalus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 685.

Synchirus (sin-kī′rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of cottoid fishes found off the northern Pacific coast of America.

synchisite (sin′ki-sīt), *n.* [Prop. **synchysite*, ‹ Gr. *σύγχυσις*, mixture, confusion, + *-ite*2.] A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals and calcium, $CeFCa(CO_3)_2$, occurring in wax-yellow rhombohedral crystals. It is found in southern Greenland and is related to parisite.

synchondrosially (sin-kon-drō′si-al-i), *adv.* In a synchondrosial manner; by means of synchondrosis: said of bones that are attached to one another by cartilage. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 291.

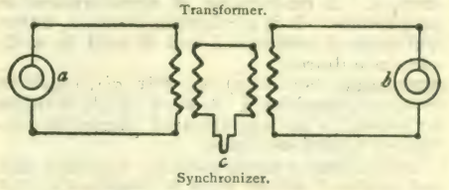
synchroneity (sin-krō-nē′i-ti), *n.* [*synchron(ous)* + *-e-ity*.] Synchronism; the character or fact of being synchronous; specifically, in *geol.*, supposed synchronism in time of deposition of strata.

synchronic (sin-kron′ik), *a.* Same as *synchronical*.

synchronicity (sin-krō-nis′i-ti), *n.* Synchronism. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 152.

synchronistical (sin-krō-nis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *synchronistic*.

synchronizer, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for indicating when two alternating-current machines are revolving at the same speed. The device commonly employed consists of an incandescent lamp *c* simultaneously supplied with current from both machines, *a* and *b*, by means of a suitable stepdown transformer. See the diagram. The lamp pulsates in brightness so long as the machine differs in speed and



Synchronizer.

the pulsations diminish in frequency as synchronism is approached. Another form called the *dial synchronizer* has a pointer on a dial which shows by its speed of revolution the departure from synchronism of the two machines. The speed of the pointer is equal to the difference in the frequencies of the machines and the point on the dial at which it comes to rest indicates the phase relations when synchronism is attained. The dial synchronizer also shows which of the two machines has the greater speed. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 918.

synchronizing-brake (sing′krō-nī-zing-brāk″), *n.* A device for reducing the speed of an alternating-current motor so as to bring it into synchronism with other similar motors, or for regulating the speeds of such motors so as to maintain synchronism between them.

synchronizing-torque (sing′krō-nī-zing-tôrk″), *n.* See ★*torque*.

synchronograph (sing′krō-nō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *συγχονίζειν*, be of the same time, + *γράφειν*, write.] The apparatus used in the system of sine-wave telegraphy of Crehore and Squier. It includes a generator which gives an alternating current of sinusoidal wave-form and a frequency of several hundred reversals per second, and a synchronous transmitter which sends dots of the continental code by the suppression of single positive half waves, and dashes by the suppression of whole waves. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 8, 1897, p. 17811.

synchronoscope (sing′krō-nō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *σύγχρονος*, synchronous, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** In *elect.*, same as ★*synchronizer*, 2.—**2.** An apparatus in which the principle of the revolving mirror is employed for the study of periodic phenomena.

synchronous, *a.* **2.** In *elect.*, in step with the alternations of the current.—**Synchronous converter, machine, vibrations.** See ★*converter*, 3, ★*machine*, ★*vibration*.—**Synchronous motor,** an alternating-current motor of a type that will maintain its motion only when in step with the current supplied to it. Such motors have therefore to be started and brought to the proper speed by some extraneous means.—**Synchronous transmitter,** a sending instrument used in sine-wave telegraphy. It consists of a make-and-break device in synchronism with the generator which supplies the signaling current. The adjustment is such that the circuit is opened and closed only at times of reversal when no current is flowing. See ★*synchronograph*.

synclase (sin′klās), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάσις*, a breaking.] A name suggested by A. Daubrée for small, obscure cracks in rocks produced by some internal mechanical or molecular action. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 658.

Synclinal forms, petal-shaped forms in the solar corona, bounded by curved streamers which rise at different points on the solar surface and converge. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 126.—**Synclinal line.** Same as *synclinal axis*.

synclinorial (sing-kli-nō′ri-al), *a.* [*synclinori(um)* + *-al*1.] Pertaining to or connected with a synclinorium.

synclonus (sin′klō-nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλόνος*, violent confused motion.] Clonus involving several muscles.

syncope, *n.*—**Local syncope.** Same as *local asphyxia* or *Raynaud's disease*. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1900, p. 104.

syncopism (sin′kō-pizm), *n.* [*syncop(e)* + *-ism*.] Same as *syncope*, 1; especially syncope in which the omitted letters are represented by dots.

syncraniate (sin-krā′ni-āt), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κρανίον*, skull, + *-ate*.] Noting that type of skull in which certain vertebral segments are included: contrasted with *archæcraniate*, or that primitive type of skull in which vertebral segments take no part. *G. B. Howes*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1902, p. 591.

syncryptic (sin-krip′tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the resemblance between organisms that are concealed in the same way. See *syncryptic* ★*resemblance*.

syncytiolysin (sin-sit-i-ol′i-sin), *n.* [*syncytium* + *-o-* + *lysin*.] A lysin which causes the destruction of placental tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, App., p. 539.

syncytioma (sin-sit-i-ō′mä), *n.*; pl. *syncytiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ *syncytium* + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of syncytial tissue. *Med. Record*, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 578.

syndactalia (sin-dak-tā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit, + *-alia*.] A comprehensive term for those birds, such as kingfishers and trogons, in which the proximal portions of two or more toes are united. It has no particular significance in classification.

syndactylia (sin-dak-til′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] Same as *syndactylism*.

syndactylize (sin-dak′ti-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndactylized*, ppr. *syndactylizing*. [*syndactyl(ic)* + *-ize*.] To render syndactylic or syndactyl. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 27.

syndactyly (sin-dak′ti-li), *n.* [*syndactyl* + *-y*3.] Syndactylism.

It is characterized by symmetrical clefting of the feet, with complete *syndactyly* of the remaining two groups of toes, and an irregular though often symmetrical deformity of the hands. *Biometrika*, March, 1908, p. 37.

synderesis (sin-der′ē-sis), *n.* [Also *synteresis*, *sinteresis;* Gr. *συντήρησις*, preservation.] A technical term of the scholastic philosophy, signifying the innate principle in the moral consciousness of every man, which directs him to good and restrains him from evil. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 655.

syndesis (sin′de-sis), *n.* [Gr. *σύνδεσις*, a binding together.] The state or condition of being bound together; constriction.

syndesmectopia (sin″des-mek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place.] Dislocation, congenital or acquired, of a ligament.

syndesmitis (sin-des-mī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a ligament.

syndesmoma (sin-des-mō′mä), *n.*; pl. *syndesmomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed chiefly of connective tissue.

syndete (sin′dē-tē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δετή*, fagot, fem. of *δετός*, bound.] In alcyonarians, that region where the zoöids are joined together. Compare ★*apodete*. *G. C. Bourne*, in Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., March, 1900, p. 522.

syndiagnostic (sin″dī-ag-nos′tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + E. *diagnostic*.] See the extract.

Forms having certain structural characters in common distinguishing them from the forms of other groups. Groups thus defined by the Linnæan method of Diagnosis may be conveniently called *Syndiagnostic* (*συν*, together; *διάγνωσις*, distinction).

Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889–1907, p. 60.

syndiazo (sin-dī-az′ō), *a.* [*syn-* + *diazo*.] In *organic chem.*, noting those diazo derivatives which have the grouping $\begin{matrix} R-N \\ XON \end{matrix}$, where R is an aromatic hydrocarbon radical such as phenyl (C_6H_5), and X is hydrogen or an alkali metal.

syndicalism (sin′di-kal-izm), *n.* [F. *syndicalisme*, ‹ *syndical*, relating to a *syndicat*, or trade-union.] The principles or methods of the syndicalists. See ★*syndicalist*.

The French word "*Syndicalisme*" is of recent origin. . . . Presumably it may be correctly used to designate the system adopted by any association of persons formed to further common interests; but in France of late years it has acquired a special meaning, and is now generally understood to denote the policy of the "Confédération Générale du Travail," the object of which is the destruction by force of the existing organisation, and the transfer of industrial capital from its present possessors to Syndicalists, or in other words to the revolutionary Trade Unions. The means by which this object is to be secured is the "General Strike."

Sir Arthur Clay, Syndicalism and Labor, p. 1.

syndicalist (sin′di-kal-ist), *n.* [*syndical(ism)* + *-ist*.] See the extract.

At the end of the twelve months, the *Syndicalist* movement — a sort of revolutionary, as distinguished from political, trade-unionism — has shown itself a power with which the State has to count for the future. The separate labor unions (*syndicats*), their regional and national federations, and the Bourses de Travail opened by the State for them in large cities, have realized an effective unity among themselves in one vast general labor confederation — Confédération Générale du Travail. This has grown so rapidly that already it directs rather than obeys the Socialist political party, of which indeed it vaunts its independence. It has succeeded in enlisting in its propaganda even the unions of government employees, such as school-teachers and postmen.

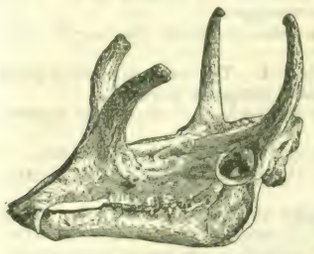
S. Dewey, in The Atlantic, Aug., 1907, p. 276.

syndrome, *n.*—**Charcot's syndrome,** intermittent claudication (which see, under ★*claudication*).

syndromic (sin-drom′ik), *a.* [*syndrom(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the syndrome or aggregation of symptoms of any disease.

The *syndromic* episodes, the extreme manifestations of dis-equilibrium, bring to light, by their exaggeration, the false psychic mechanicism which is found, though in less degree, among these degenerates.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 648.

Syndyoceras (sin-dī-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, with, + *δίο*, two, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of extinct mammals, probably allied to the *Cervidæ*, bearing on its skull four curved horns in two pairs, the posterior rising above the orbits, the anterior resting on the nasalia, united at the base and curving outward. The canine teeth are far forward and strongly developed. Other parts of the skeleton are partly known. It is found in the *Daimonelix* beds of Miocene Tertiary in Nebraska.



Syndyoceras Cooki, one ninth natural size.

synecdochic (sin-ek-dok′ik), *a.* [Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, ⟨ *συνεκδοχή*, synecdoche.] Characterized by synecdochism; synecdochical.

Thus incantation and sorcery through nail-parings, hair-combings, and other parts of the person (the *synecdochic* magic of Mason), and the wearing of scalps or fingers or teeth of slain enemies, first as charms and later as trophies, grow up as features in formal or ceremonial propitiation of mysterious powers.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 21.

synecdochism (si-nek′dō-kizm), *n.* [*synecdoch(e)* + *-ism.*] In *ethnol.*, the belief that part of an object or of a person is representative of the whole object or person, so that an act performed on the part has the same influence as the same act performed on the whole. Witchcraft by means of hair or parings of nails of the victim is an example of synecdochism.

When, in the stage of amulet wearing and *synecdochism*, the warring tribesman slew an enemy, he sometimes mutilated the remains and even ate of the heart, not only in savage triumph, but mainly in order that he might gain the courage and strength of his quondam opponent; and partly as a trophy, but chiefly as a mystical talisman and constant invocation to the powers, he appended the scalp to his spear or belt, or strung the teeth in a necklace, or converted the erstwhile powerful hand into a gorget. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1894–95, p. 23.

synechiological (si-nek″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to synechiology.

synechiology, *n.* 3. In Herbartian philosophy, the metaphysical and epistemological doctrine of space and time.

synechism (sin′e-kizm), *n.* [Gr. *συνεχής*, continuous, + *-ism.*] That tendency of philosophical thought which insists upon the idea of continuity as of prime importance in philosophy and, in particular, upon the necessity of hypotheses involving true continuity. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 657.

synechologic, synechological (sin-e-kō-loj′-ik, -i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*synechiological.*

Fechner's fourth point was connected with this inclusion of personal spirits in higher spirits and in the highest. It is his so-called "*synechological* view" of the soul.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 659.

synechology (sin-e-kol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *synechiology.*

synecthry (sin′ek-thri), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐχθρός*, hostile, + *-y*[3].] The occurrence in ant-colonies of insects to which the ants are hostile, but which nevertheless succeed in maintaining their position as unwelcome guests: opposed to ★*symphily* (which see). *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 183.

synepigonic (sin″ep-i-gon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἐπίγονος*, descendant, + *-ic.*] See the extract.

Forms which have been shown by human observation to be descended from common ancestors or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing ancestor. Such groups may be called *Synepigonic* (*σύν*, together; *ἐπίγονος*, descendant). Breeding from common parents or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing parent may be spoken of as epigony or the production of Epigonic evidence.
Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889–1907, p. 61.

synergastic (sin-ėr-gas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐργαστικός*, working.] Working together. See the extract.

Another step in advance could be taken if we could accept Max Müller's *synergastic* or co-operative theory of language, which regards verbal roots as sounds which, in the infancy of civilization, were habitually uttered by numbers of men engaged in rowing, hammering, pile-driving, etc. If the first words of primitive man were such rhythmical accompaniments of arm and hand movements which, as we have seen, are directed chiefly by the left brain, the fact that the production of speech is governed by neighboring regions of the same hemisphere becomes less astonishing. I advance this hypothesis with some diffidence as I do not know how much vitality is retained by the co-operative theory which, I believe, has been abandoned by the majority of philologists.
H. Liepmann, in Sci. Amer. Sup., Oct. 19, 1907, p. 251.

synergia (si-nėr′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. See *synergy.*] 1. Same as *synergy.* Specifically—2. In *psychol.*, a coöperation of motor tendencies: opposed to *synæsthesia.* See the extract.

If . . . we try to follow the evolution of sympathy, from its most rudimentary to its highest forms, we distinguish three principal phases. The first, or physiological, consists in an agreement of motor tendencies, a *synergia*; the second, or psychological, consists in an agreement of the emotional states, a synaesthesia; the third, or intellectual, results from a community of representations or ideas, connected with feelings and movements. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 231.

synergic (si-nėr′jik), *a.* [Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ic.*] Same as *synergetic.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 854.

synergist, *n.* 2. One who or that which cooperates with another in the production of a certain effect. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 597.

synergize (sin′ėr-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *synergized*, ppr. *synergizing.* [Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ize.*] To act as a synergist. See ★*synergist*, 2. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 15.

syngamic (sing-gam′ik), *a.* [*syngam(y)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by syngamy, in either sense of that word. *Poulton.* See the extracts under ★*syngamy*, 1 and 2.

syngamous (sing′gą-mus), *a.* [*syngam(y)* + *-ous.*] 1. Same as ★*syngamic.*—2. Specifically, in *embryol.*: (*a*) Occurring at the time of the fertilization of the ovum. (*b*) Determined, as to sex, at the time when the ovum is fertilized.

syngamy (sing′gą-mi), *n.* [Gr. *σύγγαμος*, united in marriage, ⟨ *σύν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Natural and fertile interbreeding.

Forms which freely interbreed together. These may be conveniently called Syngamic (*σύν*, together; *γαμος*, marriage). Free interbreeding under natural conditions may be termed *Syngamy;* its cessation or absence, Asyngamy (equivalent to the Amixia of Weismann).
Poulton, Essays on Evolution, 1889–1907, p. 60.

2. The fertilization of the egg considered as a process of cellular or nuclear fusion. *Hartog*, 1903.

Marcus Hartog points out that the term "fertilisation" as actually used is too ambiguous for scientific precision. In its first and older sense it denotes the starting into active cell-life and multiplication of a resting-cell, and should properly be regarded as one case of germination. In its second sense, regarded now-a-days as the "strict" sense, it denotes a process of cellular (or nuclear) fusion, and is better designated as "*syngamy.*"
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Oct., 1904, p. 507.

syngenetic, *a.* 2. In *geol.* See the extract.

Two genetic terms have, however, found general acceptance after their recent introduction by Stelzner and Beck. The terms are *syngenetic* and epigenetic. The former comprise those deposits which originate simultaneously with the surrounding rocks either through the differentiation of magmas, through mechanical deposition, or through chemical precipitation in seas or lakes. In the epigenetic deposits, on the other hand, the ores formed by filling or metasomatic action are later than the encasing rocks.
Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin 213, [Dec., 1907, p. 750.

syngenic (sin-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *συγγενής*, born with, congenital, + *-ic.*] 1. Same as *congenital.*—2. Same as *syngenetic.*

syngenism (sin′jē-nizm), *n.* [*syngen(ic)* + *-ism.*] The blending of egoism and sympathy, in devotion to a limited social circle or natural community rather than to all mankind. *Gumplowicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 155.

synkaryon (sin-kar′i-on), *n.*; pl. *synkarya* (-ą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρυον*, nut, kernel.] The paired nuclei which are found in certain stages of the life-cycle of the *Uredinales* and the higher *Basidiomycetes*, and whose union is regarded as an act of fertilization. Incorrectly *synkarion.* *R. Maire*, 1900.

L. Petri reviews the work done on the basidiospore by Maire, Wager and other writers. He finds the two nuclei (the *synkarion*) present in the hyphæ of the trama, as described for other hymenomycetes; they are of extremely minute dimensions.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 222.

synkaryophyte (sin-kar′i-ō-fīt), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κάρυον*, nut, kernel, + *φυτον*, a plant.] The stage in the life-history of a fungus in which synkarya, or paired nuclei, are formed.

We find here the first suggestion of that phase in the life-history, the *synkaryophyte*, which plays so important a part in the development in the Basidiomycetes.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 94.

synkinesis (sin-ki-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συγκίνησις*, motion together, commotion, ⟨ *σύν*, together, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Synergetic movements of reflex origin.

synkinetic (sin-ki-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to synkinesis.

synod, *n.*—**General synod.** (*a*) The first general organization of the synods of the Lutheran Church in the United States, formed in 1820. Membership was not dependent on strict adherence to the letter of the Augsburg Confession. (*b*) In the Reformed Dutch Church and in the Reformed German Church of the United States, a body composed of clerical and lay representatives from the classes, having complete supervision of the church and acting as the highest judicatory.—**Legatine synod,** a synod under the presidency of a papal legate.—**Particular synod.** (*a*) In the *Reformed Dutch Ch.*, a council of four ministers and four elders from each classis in a district, with supervisory powers. (*b*) In the *Lutheran Ch.*, the district council, composed of all the ministers and one lay representative from each congregation in the district. (*c*) In the *Reformed German Ch.*, a delegated body of ministers and elders from adjacent classes, subject to the general synod.

Synodical Conference. See ★*conference.*

synœcia[1] (si-nē′shią), *n. pl.* [Gr. *συνοίκια*, neut. pl., ⟨ *σύν*, together, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public festival in Athens which commemorated the uniting by Theseus of all the towns of Attica under the leadership of Athens. Also *synoikia.*

synœcia[2] (si-nē′shią), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *συνοικία*, a community.] A community; a body of people living together, as in a city or a city block: sometimes equivalent to the Latin *insula*, a city block.

synœcism (si-nē′sizm), *n.* [Gr. *σύνοικος*, living together, + *-ism.* See ★*synœcia*[2].] A living together in a community; a grouping together: a uniting.

When the town was first formed in 470 B.C. by the "*synœcism*" of the neighbouring villages, the river Ophis flowed through the midst of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 529.

We would give much to know the details of the building of the city on the slopes of Ithome and the *synoecism* of Messenia.
J. F. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 15.

synœcize (si-nē′sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *synœcized*, ppr. *synœcizing.* [*synœc(ism)* (see ★*synœcia*[2]) + *-ize.*] To live together, or to cause to live together, in communities, cities, colonies, blocks, houses.

If the only purpose of Megalopolis had been to *synoecize* the Maenalians and Parrhasians, a city one quarter as large again as Mantinea would have been ample for the need.
J. B. Bury, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVIII. 16.

synorchism (sin-ôr′kizm), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-ism.*] A condition in which the two testicles are fused into one.

synotia (si-nō′ti-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σύν*, together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A monstrosity in which the face is absent, the two ears being united in the median line.

synotic (si-not′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ic.*] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or exhibiting synotia, or the union and fusion of the ears on the middle line of the head, on either its upper or lower surface.

A very similar series of variations occurs in regard to the ears of vertebrates, which in the *synotic* or cephalotic condition are compounded in the middle line to a varying degree. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 458.

synovectomy (sin-ō-vek′tō-mi), *n.* [*synovia* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the synovial membrane of a joint. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 519.

Synovial fringes. See *synovial folds*, under *synovial.*

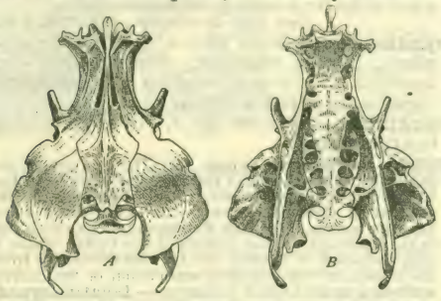
synovin (si-nō′vin), *n.* [*synov(ia)* + *-in*[2].] A mucinous body found in the synovial fluid.

synrhabdosome (sin-rab′dō-sōm), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ῥάβδος*, rod, + *σῶμα*, body.] The composite colonial stock of the axonophorous graptolites, consisting of rhabdosomes. The

typical form is the synrhabdosome of *Diplograptus*, where many rhabdosomes, each grown from a sicula, are arranged radially around the central organ.

synsacral (sin-sā′kral), *a.* [NL. *synsacrum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to, or forming part of, the synsacrum, or series of ankylosed vertebræ forming the so-called 'sacrum' of birds. See cut under ★*synsacrum*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 282.

synsacrum (sin-sā′krum), *n.*; pl. *synsacra* (-krä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *sacrum*, sacrum.] 1. The composite sacrum in certain extinct reptiles, which may consist of



Synsacrum of the road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*, to which the ilia are attached.
A, dorsal view; *B*, ventral view.

any number of co-ossified vertebræ from three to ten. In the dinosaurs the number is greatest, while in the pterosaurs there are from three to six.—2. The mass of united vertebræ to which the pelvis is attached in birds. It consists of from ten to twenty vertebræ comprising dorsals, lumbars, true sacrals, and caudals, and is commonly termed the 'sacrum.'

The most complete *synsacrum* is that of *Coua*, and is made up as follows: — 1 thoracic, 3 lumbar, 3 lumbo-sacral, 2 sacral, and 4 caudal, making 13 in all.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 273.

Syntax china. See ★*china*[1].

syntaxis, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, same as *articulation*.

syntechnic (sin-tek′nik), *a.* [Gr. *σύντεχνος*, practising the same art, ‹ *σύν*, together, + *τέχνη*, art.] Having or pertaining to functional similarity as leading to a sort of likeness between organisms. See *syntechnic* ★*resemblance*.

Such likeness may be called *Syntechnic* Resemblance, incidentally produced by dynamic similarity, just as Syncryptic Resemblance is produced by static similarity.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 147.

syntectic, *a.* 2. See the extract.

The sunken blocks must be dissolved in the depths of the original fluid, magmatic body, with the formation of a "*syntectic*" secondary magma. This very convenient name for a magma rendered compound by assimilation or by the mixture of melts, has been proposed by F. Loewinson-Lessing, Comptes Rendus, 7e session, Congrès géol. internat. St. Petersburg, 1899, p. 375.
Amer. Jour. Sci., July, 1908, p. 19.

synthermal, *a.* **II.** *n.* A line connecting places having the same temperature at the same moment of time; an isotherm based upon simultaneous observations, as distinguished from one based on synchronous local time observations.

synthesis, *n.* 3. In *Rom. antiq.*, a short garment, not known by any representations, worn instead of the toga at the Saturnalia and commonly at banquets.—**Asymmetric synthesis,** in *phys. chem.*, a synthesis of a compound containing an asymmetric carbon atom in such conditions that an excess of either the dextrorotatory or the levorotatory compound shall be formed. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, Oct., 1904, p. 528.—**Synthesis of contiguity.** (*a*) Reduction of a dislocation, replacement of a hernia, or return to its normal position of a displaced organ. (*b*) In *chem.*, the union of two compound bodies to form a more complex one.

synthesizer (sin′the-sī-zėr), *n.* [*synthesiz*(*e*) + *-er*.] In *acoustics*, an instrument for the production of complex tones of predetermined composition. A form devised by Hallock consists of an electromagnetic arrangement for the production of fluctuating currents of the desired frequencies and for the simultaneous introduction of these into the circuit of a telephone.

synthetic, *a.* 4. In *chem.*, noting a substance made by artificial means, in the laboratory, in contradistinction to one produced without human agency, as in vegetables and animals. Thus indigo is produced from certain plants and may also be made artificially, or synthetically, from naphthalene.—5. In pictorial composition, noting an arrangement which tells a story or explains a situation.

Pictures of the kind that used to be called "historic" and that we are now beginning to term "*synthetic*."
C. Waern, in Portfolio, XXVI. 15.

Synthetic division, in *alg.*, an abbreviated form of division, using, besides other contractions, detached coefficients.—**Synthetic touch,** simultaneous apprehension by touch of a number of impressions, as of a number of points in the Braille alphabet for the blind.

The right finger precedes and apprehends a group of points simultaneously (*synthetic touch*), the left finger follows somewhat more slowly and apprehends the single points successively (analytic touch).
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 108.

Synthetic type, an animal which combines characters of several groups. The extinct *Chalicotherium*, for example, has the teeth and general structure of an ungulate combined with clawed digits somewhat like those of a sloth. See *Tillodontia*.

Synthetical variation. See ★*variation*.

synthetism (sin′the-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *συνθετισμός*, a putting together (of bones), ‹ *σύνθετος*, put together. See *synthetic*.] In *surg.*, the complete treatment of a fracture from its reduction to the removal of the splints and restoration of the function of the limb.

synthetograph (sin-thet′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *σύνθετος*, compound, + *γράφειν*, write.] A composite drawing from two or more specimens of a new species.

synthol (sin′thol), *n.* [*synth*(*etic*) + *-ol*.] 1. A trade-name of a photographic developer said to be *diamino-orcinol hydrochlorid*, $^{1}CH_3C_6H(^{3,5}OH)_2(NH_2)_2.HCl$. — 2. A trade-name of a substance used as a substitute for alcohol.

syntonic[2] (sin-ton′ik), *a.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τόνος*, tension, tone, + *-ic*.] In *elect.*, swinging together, or in resonance with each other, as the sender and the receiver in selective wireless telegraphy; pertaining to, or exhibiting, syntonism.

I call this experiment pregnant, because it affords a hint of another possibility, namely, that of signaling inductively from one area to another, and using around those areas not merely circuits of wires, but *syntonic* circuits, which, therefore, are necessarily much more sensitive in their response one to the other.
S. P. Thompson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1898, p. 241.

Syntonic telegraphy, wireless telegraphy by means of transmitters and receivers which are adjusted or tuned with reference to each other, so that the transmitters will affect receivers thus adjusted and no others and the receivers will respond only to oscillations of the particular frequency sent out by the transmitters in question.

syntonically (sin-ton′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntonic manner; in resonance with one another.

syntonism (sin′tō-nizm), *n.* [*synton*(*ic*) + *-ism*.] The property of being syntonic or tuned or adjusted so as to respond only to electric oscillations of a selected frequency. Electric resonators or receivers for wireless telegraphy thus adjusted are said to be in syntonism.

It seems to be not improbable that signals can be sent any distance, so long as the sending station can develop sufficient energy. The question of '*syntonism*,' by which it is proposed to assure the secrecy of messages, appears to be still sub judice, but is undergoing further investigation. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1903, p. 761.

syntonization (sin″tō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [*syntoniz*(*e*) + *-ation*.] The act or process of syntonizing; the adjustment of two electric circuits, as to frequency, so that the one will respond to electric oscillations set up in the other; electric tuning.

Trustworthiness, clearness, the design of circuits and apparatus, and the possibility of successful *syntonisation* are factors of greater importance.
Nature, July 16, 1903, p. 247.

syntonize (sin′tō-nīz), *v. t.* [*synton*(*ic*) + *-ize*.] To adjust to syntonism; render syntonic. See ★*syntonism*. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, Jan.–July, 1902, p. 575.

syntonizer (sin′tō-nī-zėr), *n.* [*syntoniz*(*e*) + *-er*.] A device for the electric tuning or adjustment to resonance of circuits used in producing and receiving electric oscillations. See ★*syntonism* and ★*syntonic*[2].

If we want to hear the Japs call, disconnecting ground wire entirely from *syntoniser* of the receiver brings them in strong; while with the ground wire on, as in receiving our stuff, the Japs come very faintly.
Nature, June 16, 1904, p. 158.

syntony (sin′tō-ni), *n.* [*synton*(*ic*) + *-y*[3].] Same as ★*syntonism*.—**Electrical syntony,** the process of tuning the receiver of the apparatus for the transmission of electric waves, by adjustment of its capacity and inductance, so that it will respond by electric resonance to waves of a given frequency and to no others. See ★*syntonic telegraphy*.

syntoxoid (sin-tok′soid), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + E. *toxoid*.] A toxoid which has the same affinity for the corresponding antitoxin as the toxin proper.

syntropical (sin-trop′i-kal), *a.* Same as *syntropic*.

syntropy (sin′trō-pi), *n.* [*syntrop*(*ic*) + *-y*[3].] The condition of being syntropic; a condition in which several objects of a series are turned in the same direction, as the ribs of either side.

syntype (sin′tīp), *n.* [Gr. *σύν*, together, + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, any specimen of the original series (from which a species has been described and named) when there is no holotype: same as ★*cotype*.

Synxiphosura (sin-zī-fō-sū′rȧ), *n. pl.* See *Synziphosura*.

sypher (sī′fėr), *v. t.* To make a sypher-joint between (parallel strips or planks).

syphering (sī′fėr-ing), *n.* Same as *sypher-joint*.

syphilelcosis (sif″i-lel-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *syphilis* + Gr. *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.] Syphilitic ulceration.

syphilidography (sif″i-li-dog′ra-fi), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφια*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The description of syphilis: same as *syphilography*.

syphilitic, *a.* **II.** *n.* One who suffers from syphilis. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 228.

syphilized (sif′i-līzd), *p. a.* [*syphil*(*is*) + *-ized*.] Infected with syphilis, by heredity, accidentally, or experimentally.

syphilodermatous (sif-i-lō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [*syphiloderma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or having a syphilitic lesion of the skin.

syphilomania (sif″i-lō-mā′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *μανια*, mania.] Same as *syphiliphobia*.

syphilopathy (sif-i-lop′a-thi), *n.* [NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *πάθος*, disease.] Any syphilitic manifestation.

Syr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Syria*; (*b*) of *Syriac*; (*c*) of *Syrian*.

Syracuse salt. See *Salina* ★*beds*.

syrigmus (si-rig′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *συριγμός*, a piping sound, a ringing in the ears, ‹ *συρίζειν*, pipe, hiss, ring. See *syringe*.] The sensation of ringing in the ears.

syringadenoma (si-ring″gad-e-nō′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *syringadenomata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, + NL. *adenoma*.] Adenoma affecting the ducts of the sweat-glands.

syringe, *n.* 3. (*b*) In the head of a hemipterous insect, a chamber beneath the pharynx and extending to the grooves of the setæ in the beak. The salivary ducts open into it, and it is supposed to propel the product of the salivary glands toward the tips of the setæ.

syringe-engine (sir′inj-en″jin), *n.* A form of hand-pump used formerly as a fire-extinguisher, where a nozle at the end of the barrel was directed toward the fire, and the piston was forced inward, as a large syringe would be worked.

syringenin (si-rin′je-nin), *n.* [*syring*(*in*) + *-en* + *-in*[2].] An amorphous, bright rose-red compound, $(CH_3^{2}O)_2C_6H_2(^{1}OH)^{3}CH:CH.CH_2OH$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on syringin.

syringobulbia (si-ring-gō-bul′bi-ȧ), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), pipe, fistula, + *βολβός*, a bulb, + *-ia*.] A disease marked by the formation of cavities in the substance of the medulla oblongata. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1908, p. 127.

syringocystoma (si-ring″gō-sis-tō′mȧ), *n.*; pl. *syringocystomata* (-ma-tȧ). [Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), pipe, fistula, + NL. *cystoma*.] A nodular tumor caused by overgrowth of the epithelium of the hair-follicles. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1908, p. 163.

syringomeningocele (si-ring″gō-mē-ning′gō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A form of spina bifida.

syringomyelic (si-ring-gō-mī-el′ik), *a.* Relating to syringomyelia.

The report of the Clinical Research Association showed that the growth was of the nature of a central gliomatosis of the *syringomyelic* type, its features pointing rather to the acquired and rapidly developing variety than to the congenital form. *Lancet*, June 25, 1904, p. 1795.

syringomyelocele (si-ring-gō-mī′e-lō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *σῦριγξ*, pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A form of spina bifida in which the tumor contains a layer of spinal-cord matter pushed out by the fluid in the dilated central canal.

syringomyelus (si-ring-gō-mī′e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦριγξ, pipe, + μυελός, marrow.] Dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord with fibrous degeneration of the cord substance. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 942.

Syringopora (sir-ing-gop′ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦριγξ, pipe, + πόρος, pore.] A genus of extinct tabulate corals composed of clusters of cylindrical corallites united at intervals by hollow connecting processes or horizontal expansions, and with rudimentary septa and funnel-shaped tabulæ. It abounds in Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous rocks.

Syringothyris (sir-ing-goth′i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦριγξ, pipe, + θυρίς, a door, a window.] A genus of spire-bearing telotrematous brachiopods, very similar to *Spirifer*, but having an internal tube or syrinx developed from the delthyrium. See ★*syrinx*, 6. It occurs in the Carboniferous rocks.

syrinx, *n.* 6. In some of the brachiopods, like *Syringothyris*, a split tubular structure developed from the deltidial plates, lying within the umbonal region of the ventral valve, and inclosing or forming a passage for the pedicle.

Syro-Arabian (sī″rō-a-rā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Syrian and Arabian (Syriac and Arabic): a group-name in a classification of Semitic languages.

Syro-Chaldaic (sī″rō-kal-dā′ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*Syro-Chaldean*.

Syro-Chaldean (sī″rō-kal-dē′an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to both Syriac and Chaldaic; Aramaic.

II. *n.* A person speaking both Syriac and Chaldaic.

syrphus-fly, *n.*—**Corn-feeding syrphus-fly**, an American syrphid fly, *Mesograpta polita*, which occurs commonly in the eastern United States and in the West Indies. Its larvæ feed on the pollen and leaves of corn. —**Root-louse syrphus-fly**, an American syrphid fly, *Pipiza radicum*, whose larva feeds on the woolly root-louse of the apple, *Schizoneura lanigera*.

syrup, *n.* 3. In *cookery*, a boiled solution of sugar and water in which fruits are often cooked.—**Compound syrup of licorice**, an aromatized syrup of licorice used to disguise the taste of quinine and other bitter medicines.—**Golden syrup**, a trade-name for a syrup for table use, produced from the molasses of sugar-refining by moderate dilution, filtration through animal charcoal, and reconcentration. It has a bright golden-yellow color, said to be sometimes improperly enhanced by the addition of chlorid of tin.—**Refiners' syrup** or **sugar-house syrup**, the uncrystallizable product left in the process of refining raw sugars. When of standard quality it should contain not more than 25 per cent. of water and not more than 6.5 per cent. of mineral matter (ash on burning).—**Syrup of lime**, a transparent, pale-yellow, alkaline syrup containing calcium hydroxid.

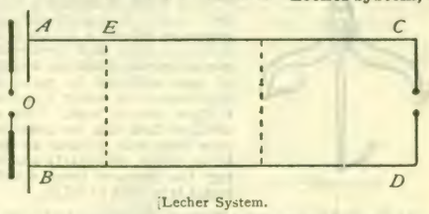
syrupous (sir′up-us), *a.* [*syrup* + *-ous*.] Of the consistence of syrup. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 412.

syst. An abbreviation of *system*.

systatic, *a.* 2. Affecting several of the sensory faculties simultaneously.

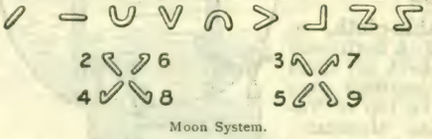
II. *n.* A disease that involves several of the sensory faculties, or the several parts of the same faculty, as, for example, the organ of hearing and the auditory center in the brain.

system, *n.*—**Ardois signal system**. See ★*signal*.—**Bertillon system**, a system of identification invented by Alphonse Bertillon, used principally for the identification of criminals. A number of uncorrelated measurements of the body, together with the color of the eyes, are recorded. The chance that any two individuals should have the same combination of values of these measurements is so slight that any individual can be recognized by the series of his measurements. The records of criminals are classified in relation to each of these measurements as *large*, *medium*, and *small*, and are arranged in the form of a catalogue, giving the class to which the individual belongs in a fixed order. In this manner each individual can be located, and then a new set of measurements of a suspect can be compared in detail with existing records, thus leading to proof or disproof of identity. —**Briovarian system**, in *geol.*, a division of Precambrian rocks in Brittany.—**Case system**. See ★*case*1.—**Central nervous system**. See ★*nervous*.—**Chevé system**, a method, much used in France, of teaching the rudiments of vocal music from numerical signs for the tones instead of from notes. The key-note of the scale is always 1, the dominant 5, and so on. These numerals are used only to guide the mind, as the singer names them by the syllable-names *do*, *re*, *mi*, etc. The inventor was Galin (d. 1821), but since the system was extended and advocated later by Paris and Chevé, it is often called the *Galin-Paris-Chevé system*. The method is closely similar to the English tonic sol-fa (which see), which borrowed some features from it.—**Compartment system**. See *stand* ★*method*.—**Constrained system**. See ★*constrain*.—**Culture system**. See ★*culture*.—**Galin-Paris-Chevé system**. Same as *Chevé* ★*system*.—**Geocentric system**. See ★*geocentric*.—**Gondwana system**, in *geol.*, an immense series of rocks of fluviatile origin south of the Marbada River in India. It is regarded as representing continuous deposition through successive periods of geologic time as expressed in other regions and even as bridging the almost world-wide hiatus between the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rock systems. The lower beds or Talchir conglomerates, consisting in considerable part of striated boulders believed to be of glacial origin, are regarded as of Carboniferous age. The Karharbari and Damuda beds, overlying, carry a *Glossopteris* or Permian fauna. The Chidra group is transitional in fauna from the Paleozoic to the Mesozoic, while the Panchet series, which succeeds, is probably Triassic, and the overlying beds at the top of the system are of Jurassic age. The Gondwana system extends into Afghanistan and probably also to eastern Africa.—**Haversian system**, the Haversian canals and their branches, with the Haversian lamellæ surrounding them. See *Haversian canal* and *Haversian lamellæ*.—**Intermediary systems**, the lamellæ of bone forming the interspaces or intervals in the Haversian system. See *lamella*.—**Lamb's system** (*naut.*), a method of arranging all of the outside plating of a vessel directly next to the frames, and fitting seam-straps on the outside of the plating in order to connect the various strakes.—**Lecher system**, in



Lecher System.

elect., a system of wires used in the study of electric waves. It consists of two parallel wires of equal length, *AC* and *BD*, connected at one end to an oscillator, *O*. When the length of the wires is some multiple of a quarter wavelength, *AE*, of the electric oscillations, standing waves are set up in the system with well-marked nodes and loops. —**Marconi system**, the system of wireless telegraphy invented by Marconi. See *wireless* ★*telegraphy*.—**Moon system**, a form of alphabet for the blind invented by the



Moon System.

Rev. William Moon about 1868. The forms of the letters and numerals are shown in the cut.—**Multiple-voltage system**. Same as ★*multivoltage system*.—**Multivariant system**, in *phys. chem.*, a thermodynamic system possessing more than two degrees of freedom, or in which more than two conditions may be changed independently. Compare ★*degree of freedom* (*b*) and ★*bivariant system*.—**Open system**, in wireless telegraphy, a system in which there is no attempt at syntonism or tuning of the apparatus —**Ordinal system**, in *math.*, an assemblage with the following properties: (1) of any two of its elements, one precedes and the other follows; (2) of two given elements, we can always determine which precedes; (3) if of any three elements, *a* precedes *b*, and *b* precedes *c*, then *a* precedes *c*.—**Orthogonal system of lines**, a combination of two systems of lines such that every line of either system is at right angles to all those of the other.—**Orthogonal system of surfaces**, a combination of systems of surfaces such that every surface of either system cuts all those not in that system at right angles.—**Participating system**, in tuning keyboard instruments, same as *equal temperament* (see *temperament*, 5): so called because two or more theoretical tones are represented by or participate in the same practical tone.—**Pennine system**, in *geol.*, a name of geographic significance proposed by Williams to supplant that of Carboniferous, and based upon the argument that the original Carboniferous system of Conybeare was founded upon the series of rocks which forms the Pennine mountain-chain of north England. As thus defined the Pennine system would include the Old Red Sandstone (basal and Devonian), mountain limestone, millstone-grit and associated shales, and the coal-measures. See *carboniferous*.—**Periodic system**, in *chem.*, the elements classified in the order of their atomic weights, in accordance with the periodic law of Mendeléjeff.—**Planetary system**. See *solar system*, under *solar*1.—**Rank of a system**. See ★*rank*2.—**Régie contract system**. See ★*régie*.—**Ruled system**, in *math.*, a regulus.—**Seed system**, one of the three great systems of forest management. Under it, reproduction is obtained from seed. Also called *high* or *seedling forest system*.—**Sexagesimal system**, a system in which each unit is sixty times the next smaller unit.—**Takaka system**, in *geol.*, the representative of the Silurian system in New Zealand, comprising lower shales with graptolites forming the Wanaka series, and an upper series of slates, sandstones, and limestones with Upper Silurian molluscan fauna forming the Baton River series. Both series are cut by eruptive rocks.—**Ternary system**, a triple star the components of which are physically connected.—**Three-wire system**, a system of electric wiring in which two constant-potential distributing lines have a common return-wire, thus effecting a considerable saving in the amount of copper used. The system is supplied by two generators in series, the positive terminal of one and the negative terminal of the other being connected to the outer mains. The other terminals are joined together and connected to the third or neutral wire.—**Tricyclic system**, in *chem.*, an arrangement of atoms in the molecule of a substance involving the union of three rings or closed chains of atoms, as in the case of anthracene, which may be viewed as the result of the condensation of three benzene rings.—**Universal system**, in the rating of stops or diaphragms for lenses, a system in which the number assigned to a stop indicates the square of the time of exposure for which it is designed.—**Vancouver system**, a name proposed by the Geological Survey of Canada for the great system of uplifts beginning at the south in the Olympic mountains, Washington, and extending northward through Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands, and attaining its greatest development on the coast in southern Alaska, and finally terminating at the west in the Aleutian islands. *I. C. Russell*, Glaciers of North America, p. 32.—**Vigesimal system**, a system of counting or enumeration in which 20 is the base, the higher units being multiples of 20. The vigesimal system is always built up of groups of five and is derived from counting the fingers and toes. The term for twenty often signifies 'one man,' that is, the fingers and toes of one man.—**Wanganúi system**, in *geol.*, the representatives of the Pliocene Tertiary formation in New Zealand.

systematy (sis′te-ma-ti), *n.* [*systemat*(*ic*) + *-y*3.] In *biol.*, same as *systematics*, *taxonomy*, or *classification*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Nov., 1903, p. 534.

Systemic heart. See ★*heart*.

system-player (sis′tem-plā″er), *n.* One who plays against a banking game by following a systematic method of betting, instead of placing his money according to his fancy.

Systena (sis′tē-nä), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. σύστενος, narrowing to a point.] 1. A genus of chrysomelid beetles comprising a number of species and confined to the western hemisphere. *S. frontalis* is an enemy to the grape in the United States and Canada.—2. [*l. c.*] A beetle of this genus.—**Red-headed systena**, an American chrysomelid beetle, *Systena frontalis*, which eats grape-leaves in the northern United States and Canada.

syzygy, *n.*—**Line of syzygies**. See ★*line*2.

szelong (shel′ong), *n.* [Pol. *szelang* = Russ. *shelegú*, etc., < Goth. *skilliggs*, etc., = E. *shilling*.] The Polish solidus, first of silver or billon and subsequently of copper.

szmikite (shmik′it), *n.* [G. *szmikit* (1887), named after I. *Szmik*, from whom it was received.] Hydrous manganese sulphate ($MnSO_4 + H_2O$) which occurs in whitish or reddish amorphous stalactitic forms: from Felsö-bánya, Hungary.

3. An abbreviation (*f*) of *territory*, *Testament*, *Thursday*, *Titus* (a book of the New Testament), *Tuesday*, *Turkish*; (*g*) in *med.*, of *tension of the eyeball*; (*h*) [*l. c.*] of *tome*, *ton*, *town*, *township*, *transitive*, *tun*, *tungsten*, and of the Latin *tempore*, in the time (of).

taal (täl or tâl), *n.* [D. *taal*, language, speech. See *tale*[1].] In South African Dutch territory, 'the language,' namely, the colonial form of Dutch there spoken.

tab[2] (täb), *n.* [Ar. *ṭāb.*] A game something like backgammon, popular in Egypt and Palestine, played with four sticks.

tabacosis (tab-a-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *tabacum*, tobacco, + *-osis.*] Chronic tobacco-poisoning caused by the inhalation of tobacco-dust.

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* [*Tabasco*, a state of Mexico.] 1. The trade-name given to a pungent sauce and to a catsup made from a variety of *Capsicum annuum* (see pepper) and said to be prepared by extracting the pulp of the ripe fruit and so treating it as to retain its flavor, strength, aroma, and color.—2. A name which has been applied by seedsmen to various forms of *Capsicum annuum*. The plant yielding the fruit from which the original tabasco sauce was made is described as 2½ feet high, with an erect, spreading habit; leaves often 4 inches long and 2½ inches wide, dark green, usually pubescent along the veins; fruit extremely pungent, oblong cylindrical, about an inch long, obtuse or acute, usually compressed at the base by the calyx, deep red when ripe, the unripe ones often drying to an orange color, frequently borne in twos. See ★*sauce*. *Rep. Missouri Bot. Garden*, 1898.

tabatière (tä-bä-tyăr'), *n.* [F.] 1. A snuff-box.—2. [F. *fosse tabatière*, 'snuff-box depression.'] A depression between the tendons of two extensor muscles of the thumb, noticed when the thumb is extended.



Tabatière.

tabbigan (tab'i-gan), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] See ★*bullhead*, 1 (*f*).

Tabby-cat striation. See ★*striation*.

tabby-moth (tab'i-môth), *n.* Same as ★*grease-moth*.

tabellogram (tā-bel'ō-gram), *n.* [L. *tabella*, a table, + Gr. γράμμα, a writing.] In *statistics*, a colored graphic table. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1895, ser. B, p. 810.

tabergite (tab'ėr-gīt), *n.* [Sw. *Taberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A bluish-green chlorite allied to penninite: from Taberg, Vermland, Sweden.

Tabetic foot, neuritis. See ★*foot*, ★*neuritis*.

tabetiform (tā-bet'i-fôrm), *a.* [*tabet(ic)* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling tabes dorsalis or locomotor ataxia. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 42.

tabi (tä'bē), *n.* [Jap.] A low sock of white or blue cotton worn by the Japanese. It has a thick sole and a separate part for the great toe.

tabification (tā″bi-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [L. *tabes*, a wasting, + *facere*, make, + *-ation.*] Emaciation.

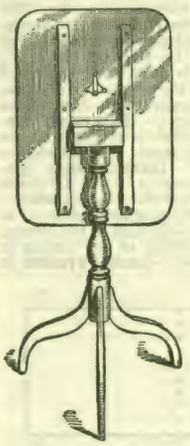
tabl (tä'bl), *n.* [Ar. *ṭabl:* see *atabal.*] A small drum with one head, usually beaten with the hand: common in Mohammedan countries. See *atabal*.

table, *n.*— **Chronometer tables.** See ★*chronometer*. —**Harlequin table,** a name given to one of the complicated pieces of furniture invented in England in the eighteenth century.

A magical table rightly called "*Harlequin*" has a sliding nest of drawers or "till" which can be raised to any height by means of intricate machinery.

R. W. Clouston, Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, [p. 144.

Laying-on table, in *printing*, the inclined table that holds a pile of sheets of paper before printing. Better known in the United States as the *feed-board*. [Eng.]—**Periodic table,** in *chem.*, a classification in tabular form of the elements in accordance with the periodic law. —**Present-yield table,** in *forestry*, a tabular statement of the amount of wood at present contained in given trees upon a given area.—**Snap-table,** a table with the top hinged to a single support so that it may be placed in a horizontal or vertical position at pleasure.—**Stand table.** See ★*stand*.—**Thousand-legged table,** the name sometimes given to old-fashioned folding- or extension-tables which appear to have many supports.



Snap-table.

On this account they are nowadays sometimes called *thousand-legged tables*.

J. W. Lyon, Colonial Furniture of New England, p. 199.

Traveling table, a table or moving platform mounted on rollers or wheels and moving upon a track or around a center: used in manufacturing processes where a number of different men and processes are to operate upon one object of mass sufficient to make it troublesome or costly to move it from man to man. Thus a mold or flask can be made to pass from man to man as the table moves, ultimately reaching the furnace from which metal is poured to fill it.

At the Baltimore works Walker's *travelling tables* present the moulds in rotation to the pouring ladle.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 237.

table-base (tā'bl-bās), *n.* Same as *water-table*, 1.

table-chair (tā'bl-chār), *n.* An old English or Colonial piece of furniture which was used as a table or chair, the top turning back to a vertical position on a hinge. Also *chair-table*. *Lyon*, Colonial Furniture, p. 197.

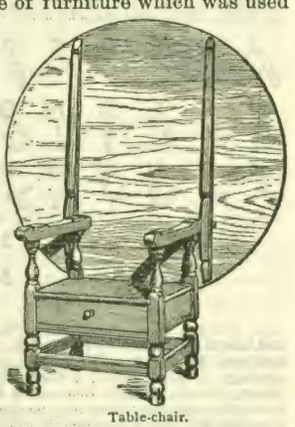


Table-chair.

table-cloth, *n.* 2. A horizontal sheet of cloud spreading over the top of Table Mountain, southwest of Cape Town, South Africa, and hanging down over the precipitous cliffs of the northeast front of the mountain. Its formation is due to the fact that the southwest winds bring just enough moisture to form cloud when they are pushed up to the height of the table-land that forms the summit of the mountain; and as these winds descend on the northeast front, the warming of the air, by compression or otherwise, evaporates the cloudy particles and gives a definite outline to the lower edge of the cloud.

table-engine (tā'bl-en″jin), *n.* A name for what is commonly called the direct vertical engine, in which the cylinder stood on a base-plate or table with the piston-rod going out at the top and imparting motion to the crank and fly-wheel shaft above, the latter being supported on frames resembling the letter A rising from the table or base.

table-feed (tā'bl-fēd), *n.* 1. That detail in the design of a machine-tool by which the work secured to a holding-chuck on a table is moved, in the feeding process, against or toward the path of the tool which is fixed relatively to the frame.—2. In *sheet-metal work*, an automatic feed-motion employing a table which slides on ways. The sheets to be punched are clamped to the table, and the table is timed to pass under the dies of the perforating-press at the speed required to meet the dies at every stroke, or at a variable speed where the perforations are distributed over irregular distances on the plate.

table-key (tā'bl-kē), *n.* A form of two-way switch used in telephony for making certain connections at the switchboard.

Table-land of erosion, a plateau which has been formed by the processes of uplift and erosion.

tableman, *n.* 3. A workman in a rolling-mill who has charge of the operation of the feeding-table by which the piece is delivered or fed to the rolls; or, one who works in connection with such a table.

table-plain (tā'bl-plān), *n.* A mesa within the valley of a river and carved out of the confluent alluvial fans of its tributaries by the sapping of the river itself and by the erosion of its affluents.

Climatic conditions with which most of us are not very familiar are chiefly responsible for many of the bold and unusual relief effects that characterize the region through which the Rio Grande flows. The valley mesas, or *table-plains*, are among the most instructive of all of these topographic features. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Dec., 1907, p. 468.

table-stakes (tā'bl-stāks), *n.* A variety of poker in which no player can bet more than he has on the table in front of him when the cards are dealt, the betting limit of the game being what is on the board in front of the better.

Tablet triturate. See *triturate*.

table-tennis (tā'bl-ten″is), *n.* The game of tennis played upon a table, with smaller balls, nets, rackets, etc. Compare ★*ping-pong*.

table-vise (tā'bl-vīs), *n.* A general name for the form of vise which is attached to a bench or table by means of bolts or of a screw by which it can be permitted to swivel; a bench-vise: distinguished from a leg-vise, the older form now less in use.

tablier, *n.* 2. In *anat.*, the peculiar formation brought about by the large size of the labia minora of the vulva, which hang down between the small labia majora: found particularly among the Hottentots and Bushmen.

Tabora black. See ★*black*.

Tabular gemmation. See ★*calycinal gemmation*.

tabulator, *n.* 2. An attachment to a typewriter for so controlling the feed-motion of the carriage that it will stop automatically at certain prearranged positions or points in its traverse, the object being to enable the operator to arrange the print in vertical lines, as in drawing up a tabulated statement of accounts. By its use, tables of quantities, prices, and other items can quickly be arranged in columns for ready reference. The tabulator can be either fastened to the type-writer or may be an integral part of the machine, different methods being employed in different types of machines. The essential parts of the tabulator are a rack, having teeth spaced to correspond to the spacing of the letters made by the type-writer, and movable margin-stops which are controlled by a supplementary keyboard attached to the type-writer. A number of different types of tabulators are in use, all based on the general principle of controlling the traverse of the carriage of the type-writer in such a way that a key of the tabulator, when touched, automatically feeds the carriage a fixed distance and saves all the labor that would otherwise be spent in feeding the carriage the same distance step by step by means of the space-key. See ★*margin-stop* and ★*type-writer*.

taccaceous (ta-kā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Taccace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Taccaceæ*.

tachistoscope (ta-kis'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τάχιστος, superl. of ταχύς, swift, + σκοπεῖν, view.] In *exper. psychol.*, an apparatus which exposes to view, for a brief and accurately variable time, an object or small group of objects (letters, short words, etc.).

Simple forms of the *tachistoscope* are the 'instantaneous' shutter; the falling screen which, in dropping,

allows a momentary view through its window of the objects arranged behind it; the swinging screen attached to a pendulum; and the rotating disk with adjustable slit or open sector. Wirth's mirror *tachistoscope* permits, in addition to the ordinary momentary exposure, the partial variation of a continuously presented object; a permanently visible virtual image is replaced, at stated intervals, by a real image which occupies precisely the same apparent position in space. Dodge's mirror *tachistoscope* employs the principle of total reflection to secure the direct superimposition of exposure field upon pre-exposure field, without visible movement.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 200.

tachogram (tak′ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] The record of angular velocities, of a machine or engine, obtained by means of a tachograph.

tachograph (tak′ō-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *τάχος*, swiftness, + *γράφειν*, write.] A recording tachometer applied to shafting or wheels to register rotation-speed; a speed-indicator. Also *tacheograph*. *Nature*, Nov. 26, 1903, p. 95.

tachoscope (tak′ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τάχος*, swiftness, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument which registers the number of revolutions made by a shaft in a certain time. It consists of a revolution-counter combined with a timepiece, there being an automatic cut-out for the revolution-counter.

tachyaphaltite (tak″i-a-fal′tīt), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, quick, + *ἄφαλτος*, springing off or back, + *-ite*[2]. It flies easily from its gangue when struck.] An altered and hydrated form of a mineral resembling zircon, but containing considerable quantities of thorium: from Kragerö, Norway.

tachycardia, *n.*—**Essential tachycardia**, rapid heart-action not due to any discoverable organic disease. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 204.—**Reflex tachycardia**, rapid heart-action due to disturbances in other systems than the circulatory.

Where, on the other hand, no clinical or pathological disease-changes are manifested in the structure of the heart, and where its rapid action is apparently due to causes outside the cardiac territory, whether those depend upon changes in the nervous system or passing temporary disturbances in the alimentary tract, the name *reflex* should be applied to the *tachycardia*.
Med. Record, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 205.

tachydrite, *n.* See *tachhydrite*.

tachygen (tak′i-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *-γενης*, -producing.] In *biol.*, a plant or animal organ which has developed suddenly or rapidly during the phylogenetic history of the species.

tachygenesis (tak-i-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *γένεσις*, genesis.] In *biol.*, the inheritance of a characteristic at an earlier stage of individual development than that at which it first appeared; acceleration of development. According to the theory of tachygenesis, new characteristics are first acquired by adult organisms; are inherited at earlier and earlier periods in the lives of their descendants; and, finally, the older characteristics are crowded out and dropped from the beginning of the embryonic history, thus making room for the new characteristics which are continually being added on to the organism during its adult life.

This is in conformity with the law of *tachygenesis*, or acceleration in development, which is the key to the understanding of the taxonomic values of shell characters in gastropods. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1902, p. 921.

tachygenetic (tak″i-jē-net′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tachygenesis; tachygenic.

tachygenic (tak-i-jen′ik), *a.* Same as ★*tachygenetic*.

The sudden or *tachygenic* appearance of temporary structures, such as hatching spines, various setæ, spines, respiratory organs, so characteristic of dipterous larvæ, and of the protective colors and markings of caterpillars.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 708.

tachymetric (tak-i-met′rik), *a.* Relating to tachymetry; measured or ascertained by the tachymeter or by tachymetry.

tachyphore (tak′i-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ταχ ς*, swift, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A name of a proposed system of electric traction in which the car is drawn forward by the magnetic action of a series of solenoids. The passing car automatically completes and then breaks the circuit through each of these in turn. Also known as the *port-electric railway system*. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

tachyphrasia (tak-i-frā′zi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *φράσις*, speaking.] Very rapid and voluble speech.

tachypnœa (tak-ip-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *-πνοια*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] Very rapid respiration.

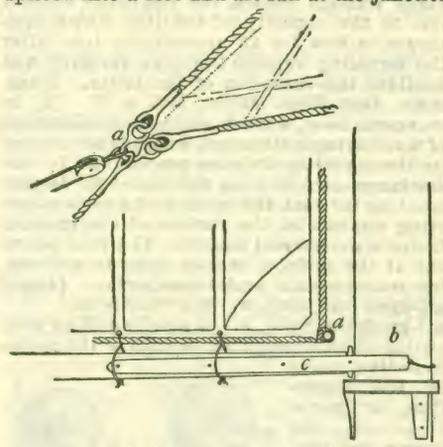
Tachysurinæ (tak″i-sū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachysurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes characterized by having the nostrils close together and neither of them with a barbel.

Tachysurus (tak-i-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of siluroid fishes. Most of them are from Central America.

tachythanatous (tak-i-than′ȧ-tus), *a.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, swift, + *θάνατος*, death.] Rapidly fatal. [Rare.]

tack[1], *n.* **10.** Side: said of a speculator's relationship to the market. *Stand. Dict.*—**Midship tack**, an additional tack found on the middle foot of some courses, and used in calms and light airs to keep the foot of the sail standing forward, so as to prevent it from slapping back and chafing itself against the mast.—**Port tacks on board**, said of the tacks of the courses when the vessel is on the wind on the port tack.—**Slant tack**, the tack on which the long leg is made when sailing close-hauled.—**Starboard tack.** A vessel is said to be on the starboard tack when the wind is blowing against her starboard side, and to be on the port tack when the wind is blowing against her port side. When a square-rigged vessel is on the starboard tack, the starboard tacks of her courses are boarded to starboard, and when on the port tack the port tacks of her courses are boarded to port. In the case of schooners, sloops, etc., the terms 'starboard tack' and 'port tack' are borrowed, since such vessels have no tacks to board—the tacks of fore-and-aft sails always being against the after side of the respective masts, independent of the tack that the vessel is on.—**Starboard tacks on board**, said of the tacks of the courses when the vessel is on the wind on the starboard tack.—**To board a tack.** See ★*board*.—**To haul aboard the tack.** Same as *to haul aboard* (which see, under *aboard*[1]).—**To make a tack** (*naut.*), to sail a leg; to make a board.—**To split tacks**, said of a vessel when in a race, on the wind, she goes about in order to pursue a different course from her opponent.

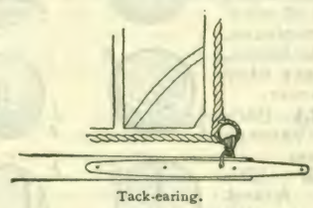
tack-cringle (tak′kring″gl), *n.* An iron ring spliced into a fore-and-aft sail at the junction



a, *a*, tack-cringles; *b*, mast; *c*, jaw of boom.

of the foot and luff; also, the iron shapes spliced into the lower corners of square sails.

tack-earing (tak′ēr″ing), *n.* A length of rope passed several times through the tack-


Tack-earing.

cringle and the iron eye on the inboard end of the boom so as to secure the foot and luff of a sail.

tacking, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*barring*[1], 2.

tacking-machine (tak′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine, allied to the nailing-machine, for cutting, twisting, corrugating, and bending wire into nails, tacks, and staples, driving the nails into shoe-heels and soles, and also tacking soles and uppers together. It is made in various forms.

tack-iron (tak′ī″ėrn), *n.* The iron bolt to which is shackled the block through which the tack is rove. The tack-irons for the main course are found to port and starboard in the deck; but the tack-irons for the fore course are found sometimes on the cat-heads, and again on bumpkins under the bows.

tackle, *n.*—**Boom-jigger tackle**, usually a small double and a single block, used for rigging studding-sail booms in and out on a lower yard.—**Boom-tackle**, a double purchase, as a rule, used in fore-and-aft vessels to guy out the spanker-boom when running free, so as to prevent that spar from jibing.—**Fore-and-aft tackle** (*naut.*): (*a*) Any kind of tackle that is used in the line of the keel. (*b*) A watch-tackle purchase used for stretching the backbone of an awning.—**Forestay tackle** (*naut.*), a tackle used in hoisting things in and out of a vessel.—**Half-watch tackle**, a watch-tackle. There is no difference in meaning between the two terms, both signifying a purchase composed of a double and a single block. The former was sometimes used because the power derived was considered equal to that of half the watch in hauling and hoisting.—**Hatch-tackle**, a double and single block (watch-tackle) used for hoisting articles from the store-rooms of a vessel.—**Jeer-tackle**, a heavy purchase which is used for sending lower yards up and down.—**Jigger-tackle**, a handy-billy (watch-) tackle used for various purposes about decks and aloft.—**Masthead tackles** (*naut.*), tackles led from the mastheads to some external point when a vessel is in dock, to prevent it from falling over in the event of accident to the bilge-blocks and shores.

The practical method of guarding against such accidents of course consists in carefully shoring, using *masthead tackles*, or otherwise supporting the vessel externally, in order to prevent her from upsetting.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 125.

Sail-tackle, a purchase used for hoisting one of the upper sails from the deck to its yard, preparatory to bending. This is usually a double and a single block, which constitutes a watch-tackle.—**White's tackle**, a system of pulley-blocks in which the sheaves are of different diameters so computed that the varying path or speed of the rope in the successive passage from sheave to sheave shall cause each sheave to turn at the same number of revolutions in a given time. This makes the pins or bushings wear uniformly, so far as space traversed is responsible for such wear. Named from the designer.

tack-mold (tak′mōld), *n.* A mold, usually of copper, for casting the flat lugs used by plumbers to fasten pipe to a flat surface and known as tacks.

tack-puller (tak′půl″ėr), *n.* A tool for drawing out tacks or small nails; a tack-claw.

tack-tackle, *n.* It is the purchase which is hooked into the hauling part of the tack, and by means of which the clue of the course is boused down toward the deck, and kept forward on the windward side when the ship is close-hauled.

tacky[2], *n.*—**Tacky party**, a social gathering of persons dressed in the rough serviceable clothes of ordinary wear. [Southern U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Unkempt; rough; shabby; ill-fed: said of persons or animals.—**2.** Bad; poor; miserable. [Slang.]

That was the *tackiest* time I ever had and the tea was jay. *Town Topics*, March 27, 1902, p. 13.

Taconian (tā-kō′ni-an), *n.* In *geol.*, a name proposed by T. S. Hunt for what he supposed to be the uppermost member of the Archæan system of Precambrian rocks. The Taconian series of Hunt is now known to be in part of Paleozoic age, and the term is no longer used. See *Taconic system*, under *system*.

Taconic limestone. See ★*limestone*.

taconite (tā′kǭ-nīt), *n.* [*Taconic* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by H. V. Winchell (1896) for cherty or jaspery rock, in places calcareous or quartzitic, associated with the hematites of the Masaba Range, Minnesota.

tactic, *a.* **2.** Of or pertaining to the motions of organisms in relation to external agents; exhibiting taxis.

Tactical unit. See ★*unit*.

tactics, *n.*—**Naval tactics**, the art and practice of manœuvering a fleet or squadron of war-ships.

tactil, *a.* A simplified spelling of *tactile*.

tactile, *a.* (*d*) In *art criticism*, noting the quality of solidity in nature, which is perfectly apprehended only by the sense of touch, and which is better represented by certain painters than by others. 'Tactile' in this sense is a translation of the German *taktisch*, used by Riegl in 1893.

It is one *tactile* quality of the subject, rather than its illusionist possibilities, which has attracted the artist.
Eugénie Strong, Roman Sculpture, p. 66.

Tactile cone. See ★*cone*.—**Tactile disks**, disk-shaped terminations of tactile nerves in certain locations; also, same as *Grandry corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).—**Tactile space.** See ★*space*.

tactilogical (tak-ti-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*tacti*(*le*) + *logical*.] Tactual; pertaining to touch: as, *tactilogical* sensations. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 578. [Rare.]

tactualist (tak′tū-ȧl-ist), *n.* [*tactual* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who holds that touch (including kinæsthesis) is the spatial sense *par excellence*, and that sight alone cannot acquaint us with the size or shape or distance or direction of objects. *G. M. Stratton*, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon Culture, p. 128.—**2.** One who is motor-minded; that is, one who thinks, remembers, imagines, etc., predominantly in terms of kinesthetic sensations. [Rare.]

tactual-verbal (tak′tū-ȧl-vėr″bȧl), *a.* **1.** Tending to think, remember, imagine, etc., in verbal ideas, and to experience these ideas in tactual, motor, or kinesthetic terms: as, the

tactual-verbal type of mind.—**2.** Tending to represent words mentally in terms of kinesthetic sensations.

The visual-verbal mind sees, the auditory-verbal hears, the *tactual-verbal* 'feels,' what words are coming.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 197.

3. Having a verbal form, with tactual or kinesthetic contents: as, a *tactual-verbal* idea.

tactual-visual (tak′tū-al-viz′ū-al), *a.* Compounded of sensations of touch and sight; noting a concurrence or association of visual and tactual impressions.

Localisation may also be *tactual-visual*. *O* opens his eyes, as soon as he has heard the telephone click, and points with the rod in the direction from which he thinks that the sound comes.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 180.

tadjerite (taj′er-īt), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

tæniate, *a.* 2. Having narrow, ribbon-like markings running lengthwise of the body. [Rare.]

tænicidal (tē′ni-sī-dl), *a.* [L. *tænia*, tapeworm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill, + *-al*[1].] Destructive to tapeworms. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 446.

Tænioceras (tē-ni-os′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, band, fillet, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Carboniferous nautiloid cephalopods with discoidal shells the volutions of which have a trapezoidal section. Improperly written *Tænoceras* and *Tainoceras*.

tæniole (tē′ni-ōl), *n.* Same as *tæniola*.

Four muscles, which extend up the *tænioles*, are the agents for contracting the stalk, while the margin is contracted by a circular muscle which passes round outside the insertion of the tentacles, and in contracting pulls the margin well over the tentacles, leaving only a hole in the centre, through which the tips of some of the tentacles appear. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, Jan., 1904, p. 64.

Tæniotoca (tē-ni-ot′ō-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, band, fillet, + NL. (*Embio*)*toca*.] A genus of embiotocoid fishes found on the western coast of the United States.

tæniotoxin (tē″ni-ō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *ταινία*, tapeworm, + E. *toxin*.] A poisonous substance occurring in tapeworms.

Taffeta ribbon. See ★*ribbon*.—**Tufted taffeta,** a silk fabric of taffeta (foundation) weave with a shaggy pile.

tahil (tä′hil), *n.* [Malay *tāhil*. See *tael*.] A unit of weight in the Straits Settlements, equal to one sixteenth of a catty, or about 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois.

tahsil (tä′sēl), *n.* [Hind., < Ar. *taḥsīl*, collection.] In India, a subdivision of a district; the ultimate unit of administration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 769.

tahsildar (tä-sēl-där′), *n.* [Also *tahseeldar*; Hind., < Pers. *taḥsīldār*, < Ar. *taḥsil*. See ★*tahsil*.] In India, the chief (native) revenue officer of a subdivision of a district. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

tahuari (tä-hwä′rē), *n.* [S. Amer.] See ★*llanchama*.

taiaha (tī′ä-hä), *n.* [Maori.] A sort of club or staff about six feet long, carved at one end and frequently ornamented with feathers. It was used by Maori chiefs as a badge of office, and sometimes for fighting.

taihoa (tī′hō-ä), *adv.* [Maori.] Presently; by and by; some time later; wait a bit. [New Zealand.]

tail[1], *n.* **3.** (*h*) The end of the fiber that is combed last on a combing-machine. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 283.—**10.** The players on a side who are not counted on for runs, and who are consequently sent last to bat. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 411.—**Tail hold.** See ★*hold*[1].—**Tail of a gale.** See ★*gale*[2].

tail[1], *v. t.*—**To tail out,** to wind up the sale of gradually, or with prices tapering down, as in selling cattle. [Colloq.]

Every intelligent feeder knows the value of uniformity; it enables him to sell his product without *tailing out* a lot at inferior price.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 177.

tail-back (tāl′bak′), *v. i.* To move backward, as from the head to the tail: specifically, noting the rush of the flame of burning gas in a current of air backward against the flow of the current. This happens in any confined combustible mixture of gas and air when the rate of propagation of the flame in the mixture is faster than the velocity of flow in the duct or tube which confines and directs it. In Bunsen or other heating-burners it is called "back-firing," the flame retreating in the mixing-tube until it reaches the jet of gas.

tail-beam (tāl′bēm), *n.* In *flooring*, a piece of timber which is framed into a header; the third member in a piece of framing around a chimney or the like. Also called *tail-joist*.

tail-block, *n.* **2.** The supporting block or end-piece for that end of the work which is farthest from the head-end or driving-mechanism, as in a lathe, or the carriage for logs, in a saw-mill.

tail-chain (tāl′chān), *n.* In *lumbering*, a heavy chain bound around the trailing end of logs, as a brake, in slooping on steep slopes.

tail-cord (tāl′kôrd), *n.* One of two pieces of cord on a Jacquard loom connecting hooks of the Jacquard with neck-twines operating heddles. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 150.

tail-cutter (tāl′kut″ėr), *n.* A curved beveling-machine for cutting off and beveling the ends of stereotype plates. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 16, 1904, p. 139.

taildown (tāl′doun), *v. t.* To roll (logs) on a skidway to a point on the skids where they can be quickly reached by the loading-crew.

tailed[1], *a.*—**Tailed cirrus,** small cirrocumuli or altocumuli from which snowflakes or fine rain-drops are falling slowly and drifting behind in the lower wind: analogous to the rain-streaks from larger cumuli.

tail-fan (tāl′fan), *n.* In macrurous crustaceans, the telson together with the appendages of the preceding segment. Also *tail-fin*.

tail-fin, *n.* **2.** In crustaceans, same as ★*tail-fan*.

tail-head (tāl′hed), *n.* The base or root of the tail.

The lines on each side of the back should be carried true to the last rib, with a loin thick, preferably inclined to raise some, followed by hooks well covered and smooth, and a long hind quarter, ending in a level *tail-head* and wide pin-bones.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 89.

tail-hook, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*dog*, 9 (*m*).

tail-house (tāl′hous), *n.* In *mining*, the building in which tailings are treated.

tailing[1], *n.* **5.** In *elect.*: (*a*) In *teleg.*, especially through cables, the discharge current due to the capacity of the line which continues to flow for an appreciable time after the signaling impulse has been received and modifies the character of the latter. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1897, p. 95. (*b*) In *automatic teleg.*, a mark, on the recording-tape of a receiving instrument, which is not caused by the signaling impulse proper but by the discharge current from the line.—**6.** In prospecting for coal, the outcrop of a carbon-carrying stratum at the surface of the ground. Called also *smut* and *blossom*. The vein peters out at the surface, or tails away to nothing, but leaves a stain under weathering. [Eng.]

tail-joist (tāl′joist), *n.* See ★*tail-beam*.

tail-knob (tāl′nob), *n.* A small swelling consisting of an aggregation of cells at the posteromedian point of the blastodisc, or germ-ring, in the young fish embryo.

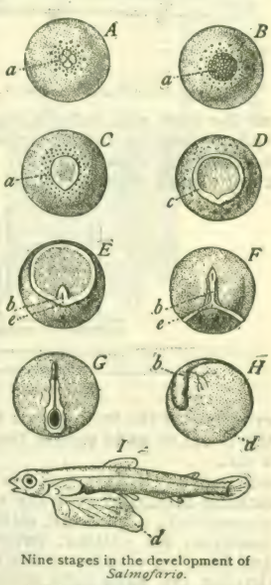
taille, *n.* **6.** (*b*) Also applied to the tenor voice and to the tenor species of wind-instruments: as, *taille de basson*, the tenor oboe or tenoroon.

tail-light (tāl′līt), *n.* Same as *tail-lamp*.

tail-lock (tāl′lok), *n.* A crest of erect, stiff hairs on the center of the upper part of the tail: occurring more or less frequently in horses in their winter coat.

tail-mill (tāl′mil), *n.* Same as ★*tail-house*.

tailor, *n.* **2.** (*c*) A name in New South Wales of the fish *Pomatomus saltatrix*. It is called *skipjack* in Melbourne, a name by which it is also known in America, where it is more commonly called *bluefish*.



Nine stages in the development of *Salmofario*.

A–H, before hatching; *I*, shortly after hatching; *a*, blastoderm; *b*, embryo; *c*, thickened edge of blastoderm; *d*, yolk-sac; *e*, tail-knob. (*A–G* after Heneguy.)

(From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")

tailorage (tā′lor-āj), *n.* **1.** The products of tailoring, collectively.—**2.** The fit, general finish, and effect of the work of a tailor.

tailorize (tā′lor-īz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *tailorized*, ppr. *tailorizing*. **1.** To follow the business of a tailor; fit as a tailor; fit closely and somewhat stiffly.—**2.** To make conventional; conventionalize. [Rare.]

tailor-made, *a.* Hence—**2.** Somewhat stiff and formal; conventional. [Rare.]—**A tailor-made girl,** a young woman who affects the tailor cut in clothes and is somewhat stiffly and mannishly dressed. [Colloq.]

tailor-shad (tā′lor-shad), *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad*.

tail-piece, *n.* **1.** (*f*) In *lock-making*, a sliding piece connecting the hub and the bolt and transmitting motion from one to the other. (*g*) In *printing*, a decorative design at the end of a chapter that has a short page: usually in the form of a reversed pyramid. (*h*) A casting or hollow chamber below the suction-valves of a large pump to which the several suction-pipes leading to the sinks or sumps may be bolted by flanged joints.

tail-rock (tāl′rok), *n.* Same as *tailings*. See *tailing*[1], 3.

tail-rod (tāl′rod), *n.* A rod attached to the piston of an engine or pump and projecting through the head of the cylinder away from the crank. Such a rod helps to support and steady the piston, especially in an engine having a very long stroke.

There are several novel features in regard to the power station, among them the method of making joints and piping, and an arrangement for recovering the cylinder oil from the water of condensation. The experiment has been tried of equipping one engine with *tail rods* and the other without *tail rods*. The experience with the *tail rods* indicates that it is possible to work the engine equipped with them at about 10 per cent. greater capacity. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Dec. 26, 1903, p. 1064.

tail-shaft (tāl′shâft), *n.* **1.** Any shaft working at the end of the series farthest from the head, or from the end, where the power is primarily applied.—**2.** In marine practice, the last or sternmost length of the propeller-shaft, or the portion which projects aft through the hull and to which the propeller is fastened.

tail-sheave (tāl′shēv), *n.* The sheave or drum at the bottom or inner end of a mine-haulage system or an inclined plane, on which the cars are operated by an endless rope. At the opposite end is the *head-sheave*, when the cars are operated partly by gravity.

tail-spindle (tāl′spin″dl), *n.* The spindle carrying the dead-center of the engine-lathe and located in the tail-stock farthest from the head.

tail-stem (tāl′stem), *n.* Same as *tail-piece*, 1 (*b*).

tail-twisting (tāl′twis″ting), *n.* The act of torturing an animal by twisting its tail; hence, the act of tormenting, in general; nagging. [Slang.]

The Colonel's Wife talked and prayed by turns till she was tired, and went away to devise means for chastening the stubborn heart of her husband. Which, translated, means in our slang, '*tail-twisting*.'
R. Kipling, Watches of the Night, in Plain Tales from [the Hills, p. 82.

tail-vise, *n.* **2.** A leg-vise, or one which is supported partly upon an iron foot or leg reaching to the floor and partly by being secured to the edge of a bench: used by blacksmiths and others for rougher classes of work. Known also in Great Britain as the *standing vise*. [Eng.]

tainiolite (tī′ni-ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ταινία*, band, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of lithium-mica occurring in colorless crystals having the form of strips or bands: its relations to the better-known species have not been determined: found in southern Greenland.

taipo (tī′pō), *n.* [Maori?] A New Zealand word for 'devil,' often applied by settlers to a vicious horse or as a name for a dog. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

takadiastase (tak-a-dī′a-stās), *n.* [*Taka-(mine)*, a Japanese chemist who first prepared it, + E. *diastase*.] A trade-name for a digestive ferment obtained by the action of *Aspergillus oryzæ* on rice. It is used in cases of starchy indigestion.

The following ferments were used: *taka-diastase*, pancreatin, rennin, myrosin, invertin, emulsin, pepsin in acid solution, pepsin in alkaline solution, ingluvin, malt, and papain. *Jour. Med. Research*, July, 1907, p. 385.

Takaka system. See ★*system*.

Takatori pottery. See ★*pottery*.

take, *v. t.*—**To take a stand.** See ★*stand*.—**To take ground.** See ★*ground*[1].—**To take harbor,** to put in to a harbor.

We resolved *to take harbour*.
Defoe, Captain Singleton, p. 37.

To take land (more, less, too much, etc.) in plowing, to increase, diminish, etc., the width of the furrow-slice: said of the plow or the plowman. [Eng.]—**To take the air.** (*c*) To measure the flow of air for ventilating or

other uses in a duct or passage. (*d*) To receive the quantity of air intended, or to deliver it: used more commonly in the negative form of "not taking the air," when the apparatus is working poorly. Both terms are used specifically with regard to the operation of mines requiring artificial ventilation by fans or other devices.—**To take the back track.** See ★*track*2.—**To take up bees,** to kill bees, generally with burning sulphur, to get the honey. *Stand. Dict.*

take, *n.* 4. In *pathol.*, a successful inoculation or vaccination. [Colloq.]

Ninety-eight per cent of "*takes.*"
Phil. Med. Jour., Jan. 31, 1903.

taker, *n.* 2. A cylinder on a wool-carding machine for taking the fibers from the feed-rolls to the main cylinder. Also called *licker-in* or *taker-in.*

taker-in (tā″kėr-in′), *n.* The cylinder, covered with card-clothing, which takes the fibers of wool or cotton from the feed-rolls to the main cylinder, or drum, of a carding-machine; a taker.

The fibres of the lap sheet are combed or struck off by the *taker-in*, and carded or combed as they pass through the carding engine. When the fibres have been carded, they are combed from the doffer in a thin gauze-like web, and adhere to one another with a gossamer-like attachment, which holds the fibres together for the drawing processes. *Hannan*, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 116.

takin (tä′kin), *n.* [Native name.] A goat-like antelope, *Budorcas taxicolor*, related to the Rocky Mountain goat, found at a high altitude in the eastern Himalayas.

takkag (täk′äg), *n.* A Siamese three-stringed lute or guitar similar to the Burmese patola.

takosis (ta-kō′sis), *n.* [For **tekosis*, irreg. < Gr. *τήκειν*, melt, waste away, + *-osis*.] A contagious disease of goats, characterized by anemia and rapid emaciation, usually terminating fatally.

At last a disease has been found that will kill a goat. . . . The new disease is called "*takosis.*" This is a new name for a new disease.
Kansas City Daily Times, Oct. 26, 1903.

takyr (tä′kir), *n.* [Turki **takir*, Chagatai *takïr*, < *tak*, smooth, plane.] In Turkestan, a flat clayey tract covered with water in the spring, but in the summer dry, with scant vegetation; a playa; a sebka.

There are also wide spaces (*takyrs*), nearly horizontal, covered with clay, upon which water accumulates in the spring; in the summer they are muddy first, but later quite dry, and merely a few Solaneæ and bushes grow on their surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 15.

tala2 (tä′lä), *n.* [Native name.] An Argentine tree of the elm family, *Momisia pallida*, yielding a valuable wood used for making tool handles, casks, and barrels.

talæporiid (tal-ē-pō′ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Talæporiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Talæporiidæ.*

talalgia (tā-lal′ji-ä), *n.* [L. *talus*, heel, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the heel.

talang (tä′läng), *n.* [Philippine name.] See ★*mabolo.*

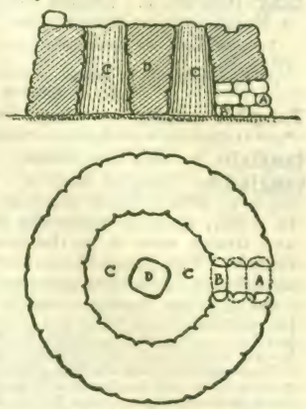
talangtalang (tä-läng-tä′läng), *n.* [Philippine name.] See ★*duguan.*

talara (tä′la-rä), *n.* [Pol., also *talera* = Russ. *talerŭ*, < G. *taler*, *thaler*. See *thaler*, *dollar.*] A silver coin of Poland.

talaro (tä′lä-rō), *n.* [It. *talaro*, < G. *taler*, *thaler*. See *thaler*, *dollar.*] The designation of the Maria Theresa dollar of 1780, which is, or was, periodically restruck for the commerce of the Levant and Abyssinia.

Talavera pottery. See ★*pottery.*

talayot (tä-lä′yōt), *n.* [Balearic.] A name given by the natives of the Balearic Islands to certain prehistoric stone towers found in those islands. These towers are round or square with slightly sloping sides, but they are in such a ruined condition that the structure of their upper portion is doubtful. The interior was usually a simple chamber, but sometimes more complex. Their use is not known.



Vertical and horizontal cross-sections of a talayot.
A, *B*, entrance gallery; *C*, *C*, interior crypt; *D*, central pillar.

There are no true dolmens in Sardinia, where they are replaced by the Nuraghi, abodes not of the dead but of the living, though possibly modelled on long vanished cromlech prototypes. To the same category belong the so-called *Talayots*, or "watch-towers" of the Balearic Islands, which date also from prehistoric times, and which are generally supposed to have been erected by the same race that built the Sardinian Nuraghi.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 126.

Talbot's law, the Talbot-Plateau law. See ★*law*1.

talbotype (tâl′bō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *talbotyped*, ppr. *talbotyping.* To produce (a photographic image) on the surface of sensitized paper according to the talbotype method. See *talbotype*, *n.*

To *talbot-type.*—To produce a photographic image on the surface of paper chemically prepared.
N. and Q., 9th ser., VII. 263.

talc-chlorite (talk′klō″rīt), *n.* An imperfectly defined mineral from Traversella in Piedmont, occurring in large hexagonal plates, perhaps a mixture of ripidolite and talc. Also applied to another mineral in the same locality, perhaps the same as leuchtenbergite.

talcium† (tal′si-um), *n.* [NL., < E. *talc.*] An early name for magnesium.

tale1, *n.*—**Canterbury tale,** a long and tedious tale or story; a fable; a cock-and-bull story: from Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." *N. E. D.*

talebraric (tal-ē-brar′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a pale-yellow crystalline compound, contained in the lichen *Lepraria latebrarum.*

talent1, *n.*—**All the talents,** a nickname given to the British ministry in office in 1806, which was conspicuous for its want of a man of genius, while including those possessed of "all the talents."

talent1 (tal′ent), *v. t.* To endow with talents. [Rare.]

That Care and Zeal wherewith he hath Employed in his peculiar Opportunities, with which the Free Grace of Heaven hath *Talented* him to do Good unto the Publick.
C. Mather, Magnalia, iv. §. 6.

taligrade (tal′i-grād), *a.* [L. *talus*, ankle, + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the outer side of the foot. The ant-eaters walk thus with their fore feet, while the extinct ground-sloths walked on the outer sides of their hind feet.

talipedic (tal-i-ped′ik), *a.* [NL. *talipes* (*ped-*) + *-ic.*] Clubfooted, as a person; twisted and distorted by club-foot, as a foot.

talipes, *n.*—**Talipes arcuatus,** a deformity of the foot marked by the presence of an exaggerated arch.—**Talipes calcaneocavus,** a combination of talipes calcaneus with talipes cavus.—**Talipes calcaneovarus,** a combination of talipes calcaneus with talipes varus.—**Talipes equinocavus,** a combination of talipes equinus with talipes cavus.—**Talipes equinovalgus,** a combination of talipes equinus with talipes valgus.—**Talipes plantaris,** a form of talipes cavus in which flexion of the foot is markedly restricted.—**Talipes planus,** flatfoot; a condition in which the arch of the foot is broken down.—**Talipes valgocavus,** a combination of talipes valgus with talipes cavus.—**Talipes varocavus,** a combination of talipes varus with talipes cavus.

talipomanus (tal″i-pom′a-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *talipes* + *manus*, hand.] Club-hand; a deformity of the hand analogous to club-foot.

Talismania (tal-is-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < the *Talisman*, a French vessel.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Alepocephalidæ.*

tallant (tal′ant), *n.* The upper part of a rudder.

tall-boy, *n.* 2. Another name for a high-boy, a high chest of drawers. See *high-boy*, 2.

Tallerman treatment. See ★*treatment.*

tallingite (tal′ing-īt), *n.* [Named after R. *Talling*, who collected it.] A hydrated copper chlorid occurring in bright-blue incrustations: found in Cornwall, England.

tallochlor (tal′ō-klōr), *n.* The green coloring-matter of Iceland moss, *Cetraria Islandica.*

tallow, *n.*—**Borneo tallow,** a solid fat obtained in Borneo from any one of several species of trees belonging to the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, especially *Shorea aptera* and *Isoptera Borneensis.* It is used by the natives for cooking and is exported to Europe for lubricating purposes.—**Chinese tallow.** See *vegetable tallow.*—**Piney tallow.** See *piny*1.—**Whale tallow,** the still soft mass of imperfectly purified spermaceti obtained by the first pressing of the head matter from the cachelot whale.

tallow-cup, *n.* Tallow is much less used for lubrication than before the use of mineral oils became general. A goblet-shaped cup of cast-brass, with a cock in the part corresponding to the goblet-stem, was screwed into the cylinder-cover. When steam was shut off, and the engine running by its inertia, the cock could be opened, and on the aspiration stroke of the piston the pressure below the cock would be enough less than that of the atmosphere to cause the latter to press the tallow, softened by heat, down into the cylinder. In condensing-engines the lubrization could be done when the engine had steam on, provided the cock was opened on the exhaust stroke on that side of the piston.

tallow-weed (tal′ō-wēd), *n.* A native forage plant, *Tetraneuris linearifolia*, of southern and western Texas. It is a low composite with narrow leaves and yellow heads, and springs up in January, when other feed is scarce. Its name is due to its remarkable fattening quality.

Tally4 (tal′i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [(*I*)*tali*(*an*).] An Italian: as, the *Tallies* are working on the railroad. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi. [Slang.]

tally-board (tal′i-bōrd), *n.* A smooth thin board used by a scaler to record the number or volume of logs.

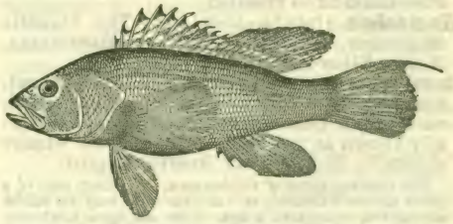
tally-card (tal′i-kärd), *n.* Any card on which a record is kept, especially of the scores in a game or of the coups in banking-games.

tallygalone (tal″i-ga-lōn′), *n.* [Also *talley-galaun*, *tallagallan:* an aboriginal name.] A fish of New South Wales, *Myxus elongatus*, a genus of the family *Mugilidæ* (the gray mullets). Also called *sand-mullet.* *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

tallying-machine (tal′i-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A counting-machine used in counting or keeping tally of the number of passengers entering a boat, the number of parcels delivered or received at a warehouse or freight-yard, etc. It is held in the hand, a lever pressed by the thumb causing the machine to register on a dial the total number at each stroke of the lever.

tallyman, *n.* 5. In *forestry*, a man who records or tallies the measurements of logs as they are called by the scaler.

tally-wag (tal′i-wag), *n.* 1. A common name of *Centropristes striatus*, a serranoid fish found


Tally-wag (*Centropristes striatus*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Mus.)

on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**2.** A fish, *Centropristes ocyurus*, of the Gulf of Mexico. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 397.

Talma's disease. See ★*disease.*

talofibular (tā-lō-fib′ū-lär), *a.* [*talus* + *fibula* + *-ar*3.] Relating to the astragalus and the fibula: noting a ligament.

talonic (ta-lon′ik), *a.* [A metathesis of (*ga*)*la*(*c*)*tonic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless levorotatory crystalline compound, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, prepared by the action of pyridine on galactonic acid.

talonid (tal′on-id), *n.* [*talon* + *-id*2.] The shelf-like heel developed at the posterior part of the crown of the lower molar teeth of mammals. An analogous structure occurs in the premolars. The talonid is least modified and may be most readily recognized in the lower molar of carnivorous and insectivorous mammals. The homologous structure in the upper teeth is called the talon.

talus-glacier (tā′lus-glā″shiėr), *n.* A body of loose debris that sometimes assumes a sort of slow flowing motion on a steep mountain-slope. *Chamberlin and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 221.

talus-slope (tā′lus-slōp), *n.* The slope formed by the talus or broken and fallen rock which gathers at the foot of a cliff and produces a surface of high inclination. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geology, p. 52.

tam (tam), *n.* [Abbrev. of *tam-o'-shanter.*] A knit or crocheted cap for outdoor wear, without a brim and usually with a ball or tuft of wool in the center of the crown: sometimes imitated in straw or cloth. See *tam-o'-shanter.*

Tam. An abbreviation of *Tamil.*

tamacoari (tä-mä-kō-ä-rē′), *n.* [Tupi *tamacuari*, *tamacoarée.*] In northern South America, *Caraipa fasciculata*, a forest-tree of British Guiana and the upper Amazon belonging to the family *Clusiaceæ*, with glossy feather-veined leaves and clusters of fragrant white flowers. It yields the tamacoari ★balsam (which see).

tamal (tä-mäl′), *n.*; pl. *tamales* (tä-mä′läs, E. pron. ta-mä′liz). [Sp. Mex. and Cuban *tamal* (pl. *tamales*), < Carib *taumali*, *taomali*, the inner parts of a crab, or any piquant meat

or sauce (1666, Davies); see *tomalley.*] A Mexican dish made of Indian corn and meat, seasoned with red peppers, wrapped in husks and roasted or steamed.

tamanous, *n.* See ★*tamanowus.*

tamanowus (tä-mä′nō-wus), *n.* [Also *tamahnowus, tamanous;* Chinook jargon, < Chinook Indian *itamanoas,* supernatural power.] Among the Chinook and other Indians of Washington and British Columbia, a supernatural spirit or power; the power of the medicine-man; magic.

tamarao, *n.* Same as ★*tamarau.*

tamarau (tim-ä-rou′), *n.* [Phil.] A small wild buffalo, *Bos mindorensis,* found in the island of Mindoro, Philippines. Also *tamarao.*

Tamaricaceæ (tam″a-ri-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Tamarix* (*Tamaric-*) + *-aceæ.*] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants of the order *Hypericales,* the tamarisk family, typified by the genus *Tamarix* (which see) and the order *Tamariscineæ.*

tamariscineous (tam″a-ri-sin′ē-us), *a.* [NL. *Tamariscine(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Tamariscineæ.*

tamarite (tam′a-rīt), *n.* [Cornish *Tamar,* a river so named in Huel Tamar, 'Tamar mine,' a locality in Cornwall.] A mineral occurring in green rhombohedral crystals in Cornwall, Saxony, and Hungary, a hydrated basic copper arseniate. Also known as *chalcophyllite.*

tamas (tä′mas), *n.* [Skt. *támas,* darkness: see *tenebræ.*] In *Hindu philos.,* darkness, as one of the three gunas, or fundamental qualities incident to creation.

Tamashek (tam′a-shek), *n.* The Hamitic languages of the Sahara or Mauretania. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 384.

tambaroora (tam-ba-rō′rä), *n.* In Queensland, a game played with dice for a pool into which each player puts a sum agreed upon. Generally known as "A shilling in and the winner shouts." *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

The exciting game of *tambaroora.* . . . Each man of a party throws a shilling, or whatever sum may be mutually agreed upon, into a hat. Dice are then produced, and each man takes three throws. The Nut who throws highest keeps the whole of the subscribed capital, and out of it pays for the drinks of the rest.
A. J. Boyd, Old Colonials, p. 63, quoted by E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

tambo[1] (täm′bō), *n.* [Peruvian Sp., < Quichua *tampu.*] A building along the wayside for the use of travelers, sometimes furnishing both food and shelter, but usually only shelter. [Peru.]

One of the most interesting topics of study is the trails along which the seasonal and annual migration of tribes occurred, becoming in Peru the paved road, with suspension bridges and wayside inns or *tambos.*
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 377.

tambo[2] (tam′bō), *n.* Short for *tambourine:* referring to an end-man in a negro minstrel-show who plays on that instrument.

tambour, *n.* 6. An instrument for recording pulsations, consisting of a membrane stretched over a drum-like cylinder, or a ring, to which is attached a recording-needle.

The respiratory movements were recorded by the *tambour* method; two *tambours* . . . were strapped to the animal's chest.
Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1899, ser. B, p. 223.

Marey's tambour, in *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.,* an auxiliary recording-instrument implying the use of the graphic method with air-transmission. The tambour consists essentially of a very shallow metal funnel, the mouth of which is closed by a thin and tightly stretched sheet of rubber, while its smaller end is connected by thick-walled rubber tubing to a sphygmograph, dynamograph, pneumograph, plethysmograph, or the like. A light disk of metal, cemented to the rubber sheeting, carries a writing-lever, which is applied to the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. The whole recording system thus consists of an air column contained in a rigid tube which is bounded at both ends by elastic rubber membranes. A push upon the membrane of the particular instrument in use (sphygmograph, etc.) means a corresponding push upon the membrane of the tambour and a consequent rise of the writing-lever, which accordingly traces a pulse-curve, strength-curve, breathing-curve, etc., as the drum revolves.—**Tambour writing-table,** the name given by Hepplewhite to the roll-top desk, invented in France about 1750.



Tambour Writing-table.

tambourine, *n.* 6. A parchment-covered racket, resembling a battledore, with which the ball is thrown in the game of ★tamburello (which see).

tamburello (tam-bö-rel′ō), *n.* [It., a small drum.] A game of lawn-tennis played with tambourines or parchment-covered rackets resembling battledores. *N. and Q.,* 9th ser., XII. 434.

tamis-bird (tam′is-bėrd), *n.* [So called in allusion to the netted appearance of the bird's plumage: see *tamis.*] An English name for the guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris.*

tamlung (tam′lung), *n.* [Siamese *tamlung, ta'mleung.*] A Siamese gold coin on which is stamped the picture of a pagoda, equivalent to 4 ticals or about $1.12 in United States gold.

Tam o'Shanter jug. See ★*jug*[1].

tampicin (tam′pi-sin), *n.* [*Tampico* + *-in*[2].] A resinous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{14}$, contained in Tampico jalap, the root of *Ipomæa simulans,* from Mexico. It melts at 130° C.

tamping-bar, *n.* 2. A long iron bar for pressing or tamping the ballast under the ties of a railway-track. It has a heavy square flat head set at an angle on a curved stem and a pointed top or handle.

tamping-pick (tam′ping-pik), *n.* A track-layers' pick which has one arm finished like the end of a tamping-bar. See ★*tamping-bar.*

tampon, *n.*—**Tracheal tampon,** an inflatable rubber bag surrounding a tracheotomy-tube, used to occlude the trachea and so prevent the entrance of blood in operations on the mouth or upper air-passages.

tamure (tam′ö-rā), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand fish, the ★schnapper (which see).

Tamworth (tam′wėrth), *n.* An English breed of pigs, having long legs and skull and a deep body. The general color is red, with some darker spots. Named from a town in Staffordshire where the breed originated.

tan[1], *n.* 1. The term is often used to mean spent bark which has served for the manufacture of leather and is spread over streets to deaden the sound of vehicles, or over the floor of a riding-school or circus to diminish the danger of falls, or applied to clay land as a loosening material. It is also commonly used as fuel in tanneries.

tan[6] (tän), *n.* [Chin. *tan,* a large earthen jar capable of holding a picul.] A Chinese unit of weight, a picul, equal to 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

tan[7] (tän), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese measure of surface, equal to .245 of an acre. *Hering,* Conversion Tables, p. 44.

tanacetin (tan-as′e-tin), *n.* [NL. *tanacetum,* tansy, + *-in*[2].] A bitter amorphous compound, $C_{11}H_{16}O_4$, contained in the leaves and flowers of the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.*

tanacetone (tan-as′e-tōn), *n.* [NL. *tanacetum,* tansy, + *-one.*] A colorless dextrorotatory liquid, $CH_3CH\langle \begin{matrix} CH.CH_2 \\ \| \quad\quad \rangle CCH(CH_3)_2 \\ CO.CH_2 \end{matrix}$ (?), contained in the essential oils of tansy, absinthe, thuja, and sage. It boils at 203° C. Also called *thujone.*

Tanach, *n.* Same as ★*Tanak.*

tanago (tä′nä-gō), *n.* [Japanese name.] The surf-fish of Japan, *Ditrema temminckii,* of the family *Embiotocidæ.*

Tanagræan (tan-a-grē′an), *a.* Same as ★*Tanagrine*[2].

Tanagrine[2] (tan′a-grin), *a.* [*Tanagra,* in ancient Bœotia, + *-ine*[2].] Of or pertaining to Tanagra in ancient Bœotia: usually applied to Greek terra-cotta figurines of which the most notable have been found in excavations on the site of Tanagra. See cut at *Tanagra figurine* under *figurine.*

Tanak, Tanach (tä′nak), *n.* The common name of the Hebrew Old Testament. The word is formed, with assistant vowels, from the Hebrew initial consonants of the names of the three divisions of the Old Testament, namely, *Torah,* the law (the Pentateuch), *Nebiim,* the prophets, and *Ketubim,* writings (Hagiographa).

tanana (ta-nä-nä′), *n.* [S. Amer.] A native name of a singing grasshopper in the valley of the Amazon. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* V. 319.

tanchord (tan′kôrd), *a.* [*tan(gent)* + *chord.*] Consisting of or relating to a tangent and a chord.—**Tanchord angle.** See ★*angle*[3].

Tancredia (tan-krē′di-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of teleodesmacean pelecypods with small *Donax*-like shells which are obliquely truncated posteriorly and attenuated anteriorly: found in the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous formations.

tandan (tan′dan), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A catfish (see ★*catfish,* 7) or eelfish, *Copidoglanis tandanus. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

tandem, *n.*—**In tandem.** (*a*) One behind the other. (*b*) In *elect.,* in series. *Electrochem. Industry,* April, 1904, p. 134.—**Tandem cart,** a dog-cart.—**Tandem play,** in *foot-ball,* a play in which a player running with the ball is guarded in front or behind, or both, by players of his own side.

tandem-compound (tan′dem-kom″pound), *a.* Noting a form of compound engine in which the cylinders are in line so that the pistons are fastened to one piston-rod. When the axis of the cylinders is vertical this arrangement is often called *steeple-compound.*

tang[1], *n.* 1. (*a*) (2) In *paleon.,* the stem of an arrowhead which is inserted into the shaft.

tang[3], *n.*—**Black tang,** one of the brown seaweeds, *Fucus vesiculosus.*

tang[6] (tang), *n.* [Origin undetermined.] A fish belonging to the family *Teuthididæ, Teuthis hepatus,* of the West Indian fauna.—**Blue tang,** a species of tang or surgeon-fish, *Teuthis cæruleus,* common from Key West to Bahia, differing from the others in its bright-blue color.—**Ocean tang,** a common name of *Teuthis bahianus,* a fish of the West Indian fauna.

tanga (tan′gä), *n.* [Pg. *tanga,* Turki *tanga,* Marathi *tānk,* etc., < Skt. *taṅka,* a weight (of silver), a stamped coin.] A name of various coins (or moneys of account) in the East; a current coin of Portuguese India, equal to 60 reis and one tenth of a rupee.

tang-chisel (tang′chiz″el), *n.* Any chisel in which the tang of the blade is driven into the handle.

tangelo (tan′je-lō), *n.* [*tang(erine)* + (*pom*)*elo.*] A class of hybrids of the tangerine orange and the grape-fruit or pomelo. At least three of these hybrids have been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture.

tangent, *n.* 3. (*b*) One of the keys or finger-levers of the hurdy-gurdy.—4. In *railroading,* a straight piece of track beginning and ending at a curve.—**Cuspidal tangent,** the tangent at a cusp of a plane curve.—**Hyperbolic tangent,** hytan $x \equiv \tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$.—**Logarithmic tangent,** the logarithm of the natural tangent. Often, to avoid negative characteristics, the characteristic of the logarithm is printed 10 too large.—**Tangent balance.** (*b*) Same as *tangent galvanometer.*—**Tangent scale.** (*b*) In *phys.,* a scale graduated to read tangents of the angles of deflection of a galvanometer or similar instrument.—**Tangent screw.** (*b*) See ★*screw*[1].

tangential, *a.* 3. In *geol.,* specifically applied to strains in the earth's crust which are applied in a direction tangential to its surface.

A study of the general structure shows a differential yielding of the strata at this point to the *tangential* stresses that produced the deformation of the Appalachian province. *Science,* June 3, 1904, p. 856.

tangentometer (tan-jen-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [*tangent* + *-o-* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A simple mechanical device for the approximate measurement of tangents and other trigonometric functions. *Nature,* Dec. 12, 1907.

tanghinin (tan′gi-nin), *n.* [*tanghin* + *-in*[2].] The active principle, in crystalline form, of tanghin (which see), the judicial poison of the Malagasies. Its analysis leads to the formula $C_{27}H_{40}O_8$. It produces the effects of a cardiac poison of the same class with ouabain and strophanthin.

tangi (tän′gi), *n.* [Maori *tangi,* cry, lament.] A Maori dirge or lamentation.

Perhaps some old woman did a quiet *tangi* over his grave.
J. L. Campbell, Poenamo, p. 191, quoted in *E. E. [Morris,* Austral English.

Tangible point, writing. See ★*point*[1], 31, ★*point system,* and ★*point-writing.*

tanginin, *n.* See ★*tanghinin.*

tangle-bar (tang′gl-bär), *n.* An apparatus made up of a series of hempen swabs attached to a bar, used in exploring the sea-bottom, and drawn over it by the movement of the vessel. The hemp-fibers entangle in them samples of the bottom growths.

The *tangle-bar,* to sweep over rocky bottoms on which the other instruments would foul and often be lost. It is in effect a series of long swabs that will entangle in its hempen fibers almost anything from coral rock to fishes. It is probably the most effective all-around instrument for general work, and the least likely to fail or be lost. We found it invaluable in West Indian waters of moderate depths. *Science,* May 31, 1901, p. 843.

tangle-blade (tang′gl-blād), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *tangle*[1], 1.

tanglefoot, *n.* 2. Same as ★*bauera,* 2.

tanglement (tang'gl-ment), *n.* An entanglement; the act of tangling or entangling; the knot or mixture of things thus tangled.

tanh. An abbreviation of *hyperbolic tangent.* See ★*tank*[4].

tania (tä'nē-ä), *n.* [Native name.] See *tanier.*

taniwha (tä'nē-hwä), *n.* [Maori *taniwha* = Samoan *tanifa* = Fijian, a large shark.] A mythical Maori monster of some kind, especially a water-monster, often described as a huge fish of hideous aspect.

tank[1], *n.* 4. In *glass-manuf.*, same as *tank-furnace* (which see, under *furnace*).—5. The stomach. [Slang.]

I ain't no bloomin' Camomile [camel] . . . to tap me *tank* [stomach].
Sir Gilbert Parker, Donovan Pasha, p. 333.

McGlashan's ballast-tank, an arrangement of side water-ballast tanks, named after the inventor, which extend about half the length amidships, and are formed by the extension of the inner bottom plating to a considerable height on the sides of the vessel.—**McIntyre tank,** in *iron ship-building,* a system of construction of a double bottom or ballast-tank adopted in early iron vessels and still sometimes used in small vessels: named from its designer. In this system the ordinary frame floors are retained and the side keelsons above the floors are increased in height and number so as to form fore and aft girders, to the upper flanges of which the tank-top, equivalent to the inner bottom plating, is riveted.—**Septic tank,** a tank, usually built of brickwork, masonry, or concrete, and large enough to hold from five hundred to fifty thousand gallons, in which sewage is allowed to undergo continuous putrefactive fermentation under the influence of anaërobic bacteria. A large part of the organic matter present is thus destroyed; the remaining liquid, after leaving the tank, is usually further purified by filtration.

The "*septic tank*-system" was devised by Cameron of Exeter in 1896. It consists in providing . . . a closed chamber or tank through which the sewage passes and in which the organic matters in the sewage are brought into solution by anaërobic organisms.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 379.

Water-tempering and -measuring tank, a device used in bakeries, generally attached to the wall near a dough-mixer, by which water can be measured and heated to any degree for use in the mixer.

tank[1], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To fill up (with liquor); hence, to be drunk: usually with *up.* [Slang.]

Bowlaigs would reepair back ag'in [with the bottle] to the Major, when they'd both *tank up* ecstatic.
A. H. Lewis, Wolfville Nights, xv.

tank[4]. An oral abbreviation for *hyperbolic* ★*tangent* (which see), being an accommodated pronunciation of the written abbreviation *tanh.*

tankage, *n.* 3. The undissolved solids which settle to the bottom of the tank in which animal garbage is boiled with water, the grease being removed by skimming and the tank-water drawn off. (See ★*tank-water.*) Tankage is used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers.

Tank water, as is well known, is a by-product of rendering establishments produced in cooking, under pressure, the scraps of meats, bone, sinews, lungs, intestines, and other nitrogenous matter containing more or less fat; such cooking being continued for several hours, until the substances in the tank are decomposed to a great extent and the fat liberated. A large part of the nitrogenous matter remains in solution in the liquid produced from the solids introduced into the tank and from the condensed steam. The fats rise to the surface, while the undissolved matter, to a great extent, settles to the bottom of the tank. The liquid lying between the fat and the solids, or "*tankage,*" in the bottom of the tank is known as "tank water."
Census Bulletin 190, June 16, 1902, p. 13.

tank-boiler (tangk'boi″lėr), *n.* A type of marine boiler in England in which the water and steam were contained in a single large enveloping shell of cylindrical shape or of a shape derived from the cylinder. The name was used to distinguish this type from the sectional or coil types, made up of tube units of small diameter.

tank-conductor (tangk'kon-duk″tor), *n.* A person who has charge of the crew which operates a sprinkler or tank, and who regulates the flow of water, in icing logging-roads.

tank-epiphyte (tangk'ep″i-fīt), *n.* See ★*epiphyte,* 1.

tanker (tang'kėr), *n.* Same as ★*tank-vessel.*

tank-head (tangk'hed), *n.* The end of a vessel used as a tank. When such tanks are cylindrical and must withstand pressure, the tank-head is often convex on one end and concave on the other. The convex end offers no tendency to deform under pressure, and the concave end can be more readily riveted or welded in place to close the vessel up.

tank-heater (tangk'hē-tėr), *n.* A sheet-iron cylinder extending through a tank or sprinkler, in which a fire is kept to prevent the water in the tank from freezing, while icing logging-roads in extremely cold weather.

tanking, *n.* 2. The act of hauling water in a tank to ice a logging-road.

tank-liquor (tangk'lik″or), *n.* The first crude solution of carbonate of soda obtained by leaching in tanks the 'black ash' of the Leblanc process for making soda from common salt.

tank-plate (tangk'plāt), *n.* 1. A form of cast-iron plate used in building up sectional tanks for holding water. The plates are thin, and are cast with stiffening ribs and with flanges, by which latter they are bolted together to form the sides and bottom. The plates may be of greater thickness and with more massive ribs where higher pressures are to be withstood, as in the bottom layers of deep tanks.—2. An inferior grade of wrought-iron plates, intended for use in tanks for water, oil, or similar liquids which are not to be exposed to heat or to high pressure. This quality should not be used for boilers. Less care is used in the selection of the stock and in its manufacture by faggoting and rolling, less frequent re-rollings are called for, so that the cinder is less completely expelled, and the thorough welding of the layers is less certain.

tank-runner (tangk'run″ėr), *n.* A common East Indian name for one of the jacanas, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus,* which frequents the 'tanks' or reservoirs.

tank-ship (tangk'ship), *n.* Same as ★*tank-vessel.*

tank-station (tangk'stā″shon), *n.* A stopping-place on a railroad, provided with a tank for supplying locomotives with water. It is often detached from a regular way-station and outside the yard limits. [U. S.]

tank-steamer (tangk'stē″mėr), *n.* A tank-vessel propelled by steam. See ★*tank-vessel.*

Oil from Baku, which was sent by *tank-steamer* on the Caspian to Petrovsk. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 366.

tank-toggle (tangk'tog″l), *n.* A device for lifting tanks or other similar vessels in which is a hole of a diameter less than that of the tank, and where it is sought to avoid the use of slings around the outside. A bar of a length greater than the greatest diameter of the hole (for safety it should be more than twice) is attached at or near its middle point to a hook or chain. It can be inserted into the hole by making the bar nearly parallel to the chain, but when released it falls at right angles across the hole, and the tank can be safely hoisted.

tank-valve (tangk'valv), *n.* 1. A valve admitting liquid to a tank.—2. A valve in the bottom or side of a tank by opening which the tank can be emptied; specifically, the valve in a railway water-tank for supplying locomotive-tenders by which the supply to the drop-pipe is controlled.

tank-vessel, *n.* The interior structure is made up of water-tight transverse and longitudinal bulkheads arranged to form a number of compartments or tanks in which oil, molasses, or other fluids can be carried in bulk. The top of the tanks is a water-tight deck, above which and opening into the tanks are ★expansion-trunks (which see). The fluid is pumped into and out of the tanks by a system of pipes and steam-pumps. In tank-steamers the machinery and boilers are separated from the oil tank-compartments by a coffer-dam formed by two complete transverse bulkheads about 4 feet apart, which is frequently filled with water. Also colloquially called *tanker.*

tank-waste (tangk'wāst), *n.* Same as ★*alkali waste.*

tank-water (tangk'wâ″tėr), *n.* The water containing solid matter in solution which is obtained on boiling meat scraps, slaughter-house offal, and mixed city garbage containing such materials, the melted grease being skimmed off from the surface and the undissolved solids allowed to deposit at the bottom of the tank. The residue left on evaporating *tank-water* is called *stick.* See ★*stick*[2], 4, and ★*tankage,* 3.

The liquid lying between the fat and the solids, or "tankage," in the bottom of the tank is known as "*tank water.*" After the fat has been skimmed off, the water is drawn off from the tankage and disposed of in various ways. This *tank water* was for many years discharged into the sewers, although it is known to contain valuable nitrogenous matter, and even at the present day it is thus disposed of in almost all houses of small capacity.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 22, 1902, p. 22479.

tannage, *n.*—**Chrome tannage,** a method of manufacturing leather by 'tawing' the skins with a solution of a chromium salt, most commonly potassium bichromate, sometimes chrome-alum, along with common salt and a mineral acid, followed by exposure to the reducing action of a sulphurous acid bath. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 282.—**Combination tannage,** a tannage made of two or more tanning-liquors, in which one supplements the other. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 70.—**Electric tannage,** treatment by an astringent liquor in connection with an electric current which hastens the process.—**Union tannage,** tannage by the use of a mixture of hemlock and oak bark. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 34.

tannal (tan'al), *n.* [*tann-ic* + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of a basic aluminium tannate, $Al_2(OH)_4(C_{14}H_9O_9)_2.10\,H_2O$. It forms a brownish yellow powder and is used in surgery for dusting wounds.—**Soluble tannal,** a trade-name of a compound prepared by dissolving tannal in tartaric acid: used medicinally.

tannalbin (tan'al-bin), *n.* [*tann-in* + *alb(umin)* + *-in*[2].] A light brown odorless and tasteless powder obtained by precipitating a solution of egg-albumin with a solution of tannin, and washing and drying the precipitate: used as an intestinal astringent.

tannaspidic (tan-as-pid'ik), *a.* [*tann(ic)* + *Aspid(ium)* + *-ic.*] Noting a tannic acid which was formerly supposed to exist in the male fern.

tannate, *n.*—**Iron tannate,** a tannate which occurs with iron gallate in common writing-ink. The iron is generally present in both the ferrous and ferric states of combination.

Tanne graywacke. [*Tanne,* name of a town in the Harz Mountains.] In *geol.,* a member of the Lower Silurian series of the Harz Mountains of Germany.

tannenite (tan'ė-nīt), *n.* [G. *Tannen(baum)* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found at the Tannenbaum Mines in Saxony and at some other localities, a bismuth and copper sulphid. Also known as *emplectite.*

Tanners' wool, woo' 'hat is removed by scraping, or otherwise, from the pelt of a sheep.

tannergram (tan'ėr-gram), *n.* [*tanner*[2] + *-gram.*] In New Zealand, a telegram: so called on the reduction of the price to sixpence (a 'tanner') for twelve words. *E. E. Morris.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Tannergrams is the somewhat apt designation which the new sixpenny telegrams have been christened in commercial vernacular.
Oamaru Mail, June 13, 1896, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

tannigen (tan'i-jen), *n.* [*tanni(n)* + *-gen.*] A trade-name of acetyl-tannin, a yellowish-gray powder without smell or taste, used medicinally as an astringent remedy by both external and internal application.

Tannin color. Same as *basic* ★*color.*

tanning, *n.*—**Combination tanning,** tanning by the use of a combination tannage. *Sadtler,* Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 331.—**Mineral tanning,** the manufacture of leather from skins by treating them with certain metallic salts, principally those of aluminium and chromium.—**Still tanning,** tanning in which the skins are allowed to remain quiet instead of being agitated by paddles. Still tanning makes plumper leather. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 299.—**Tanning extracts,** concentrated preparations manufactured on a large scale for tanners' use by treatment, with water, of various kinds of bark or other vegetable materials containing tannin, removing the woody fiber or other inert solid matter, and evaporating the infusion or decoction to dryness or to the condition of a thick paste. Catechu is a product of this kind, and hemlock-bark extract, chestnut-bark extract, and others are extensively used.

tanning-drum (tan'ing-drum), *n.* A revolving drum or wheel in which hides or skins are tanned. *C. T. Davis,* Manuf. of Leather, p. 221.

tannite (tan'īt), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ite*[2].] A general name applied to compounds of metals with tannins.

tannoform (tan'ō-fôrm), *n.* [*tann(ic)* + *form(aldehyde).*] Methylene ditannin, a loose reddish powder obtained by the condensation of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde. It is a dusting-powder and intestinal astringent.

tannol (tan'ol), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ol.*] A combining form used in organic chemistry to indicate a relationship to tannin.—**Asaresinol tannol.** Same as ★*asaresinotannol.*

tannopin (tan'ō-pin), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *op(ium)*(?) + *-in*[2].] A brown slightly hygroscopic powder obtained by the condensation of tannin with hexamethylene-tetramine: used as an intestinal astringent and disinfectant.

tannosal (tan'ō-sal), *n.* [*tann(in)* + *-ose* + *-al*[3].] Same as ★*creosal.*

tannose (tan'ōs), *n.* [*tanni(n)* + *-ose,* for *-osis,* implying disease.] An abnormal or diseased condition of certain plants characterized by an excessive production of tannin.

tanolin (tan'ō-lin), *n.* A trade-name for a preparation, containing the chlorids of chromium and sodium, used in mineral tanning.

tanque (tän'kā), *n.* [Amer. Sp., = Pg. *tanque*, a pool, pond, tank. See *tank*[1].] A small pool or pond; also, a tank or large trough.

The entire group at Costa Rica in 1894 were on good behavior. . . . They came to the *tanque*, usually in groups, rarely alone, always alert.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895-96, p. 155.

Tantalid (tan'ta-lid), *n.* [Gr. Ταντᾰλίδης, son of Tantalus.] In *Gr. myth.*, a descendant of Tantalus, especially his son Pelops.

The Greek legend, was that the *Tantalid* Pelops came over from his Lydian fatherland to Greece.
L. M. Mitchell, Hist. of Ancient Sculpture, p. 154.

tantalofluoride (tan″ta-lō-flö′ō-rid), *n.* [*tantalum* + *fluoride.*] Same as ★*fluotantalate.*

tantalum, *n.* Knowledge of this metal has been much increased by recent research. Brought to the elementary state by heating together sodium and an alkaline tantalofluoride and fused in an electric furnace, it appears as a solid of grayish-white color and metallic luster, like platinum, of specific gravity 16.64. It combines in a most remarkable way intense hardness with a high degree of ductility, so that it can be drawn into wire .05 millimeters in diameter having a resisting tensile stress ranging up to 93 kilos., or for fine wire 150 or 160 kilos., per square millimeter before breaking. It melts at 2,250–2,300° C., resists all the ordinary acids and alkaline solutions, is attacked by hydrofluoric acid and by fused caustic alkalis, and as thin wire burns, when heated in oxygen, with a bright white light.

Henri Moissan has succeeded in reducing *tantalum* acid in the electric furnace with powdered carbon and has obtained *tantalum* in a fused state. Hitherto the metal had been known only as a more or less pure powder with a density of 10.50. The electrical product has a brilliant metallic appearance, and a density of 12.79. It is very hard, easily scratching glass and quartz, has a crystalline fracture, and is infusible in the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Certain reactions class it with the metalloids rather than with the metals proper.
Sci. Amer., Sept. 19, 1903, p. 203.

Tantalus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A case containing decanters. It is locked so that the decanters are in plain sight, yet the contents cannot be removed without the owner's key.

tap[1], *n.* 5. A tanners' pit, usually sunk below the surface of the tan-yard, in which bark is extracted with water and the process of tanning is carried out. Also called *leach* or *latch.* —6. The hole bored and threaded in a street-main of a water-works system, so that the service-pipe of the customer may be connected thereto.—7. In *elect.*, a branch line which taps the main circuit so as to divert a portion of the current; a shunt.

It sometimes occurs that there is additional resistance at $x = 0$, due to protective coils or lamps in the battery *taps.* *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 263.

Arents tap, an arrangement for drawing molten lead out of the crucible of a shaft-furnace. It is a channel running from the lowest part of the crucible wall inside to the top on the outside, where it is enlarged into a basin from which the lead is ladled into molds without disturbing the furnace. Also called *siphon-tap.*—**Tap-sized hole.** See ★*hole*[1].

tap[1], *v. t.* 4. To cut an internal screw-thread in with a screw-cutting tool, hob, or tap: as, to *tap* a nut or a hole.—5. In *elect.*, to divert a portion of (the current) from a circuit by means of a branch circuit or shunt; to make electrical connection with (a circuit) at any point.—**To tap a buoy,** to empty a buoy of water that has leaked into it.—**To tap off,** to draw off by means of tapping: said of a furnace.

tapayagua (tä-pä-yä′gwä), *n.* [Central Amer.] A violent southwest wind, with rain and thunder, in Nicaragua and San Salvador.

tape[1], *n.*—**Circumference tape,** a measuring-tape marked in the same manner as the circumference scale and used for the same purpose. See ★*scale*[3].—**Wire tape.** (*a*) A measuring-tape in which the woven fabric is replaced by a thin, flat steel wire or strip, capable of being wound upon a reel and graduated as desired. (*b*) A measuring-tape which has one or more flexible wires woven into its length so that stretching may be prevented when the tape is used out of doors in wet weather. The steel tape has replaced this.

tape-check (tāp'chek), *n.* A plain-woven fabric in which two counts of yarn, fine and coarse, are used in the warp, and the same in the weft, arranged in such an order as to form corded checks. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 108.

tapeinocephalism (tā-pī-nō-sef′a-lizm), *n.* [*tapeinocephal*(*y*) + *-ism.*] Same as *tapeinocephaly.*

tapeless (tāp'les), *a.* [*tape*[1] + *-less.*] Without tape: noting a printing-machine that does not make use of tapes to sustain the sheet under impression or in process of delivery. Tapeless delivery of printed sheets is now done by many different methods. See *tape*[1], 3.

tape-machine (tāp'ma-shēn″), *n.* A tape-sizing machine.

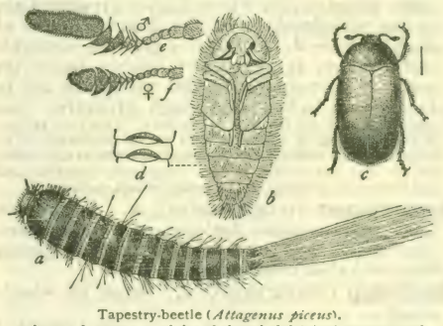
taper[2], *n.* 2. A gradual decrease of power or capacity.

Motor field rheostats of very high resistances and large *taper* in ampere capacity have become standard.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 18, 1905, p. 357.

tape-sizer (tāp-sī″zėr), *n.* One who attends a tape-sizing machine. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, II. 478.

tapestry, *n.*—**Beauvais tapestry,** tapestry made at the royal factory in Beauvais, France, which was established by Louis XIV. in 1664, soon after the Gobelins in Paris. Beauvais tapestry is made by the basse-lisse method. See *basse-lisse.*—**Tapestry school.** See ★*school*[1].

tapestry-beetle (tap'es-tri-bē″tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan beetle, *Attagenus piceus*, of the family *Dermestidæ*. Its larva is a general feeder, destroying woolen goods, bird-skins, and insect collections, and also feeding on flour, meal, and seeds. Also called the *black carpet-beetle.*



Tapestry-beetle (*Attagenus piceus*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa: *c*, adult: *d*, dorsal abdominal segments of pupa; *e*, male antenna; *f*, female antenna: all enlarged.

tapeworm, *n.*—**Armed tapeworm,** the pork tape, *Tænia solium* (which see, under *tapeworm*).—**Double-pored dog-tapeworm,** *Dipylidium caninum* (Linnæus, 1758), a very common tapeworm of dogs, and occasionally found in children: characterized by the presence of a double set of organs for each segment. The fleas and lice of dogs form the intermediate hosts.—**Dwarf tapeworm,** *Hymenolepis nana* (Siebold, 1852), the smallest tapeworm found in man. It measures from 5 to 45 millimeters in length and is supposed (probably erroneously) to be identical with a species found in rats. It is especially common in children. Often incorrectly written *Hymenolepsis.*—**Fat tapeworm,** *Tænia saginata* (Goeze, 1782), the most common of the larger tapeworms of man: contracted through eating beef infected with beef-measles (*Cysticercus bovis*).—**Flavopunctate tapeworm,** *Hymenolepis diminuta* (Rudolphi, 1819), one of the smaller tapeworms from 10 to 60 millimeters long, common in rats, and occasionally found in man. The larval stage lives in meal-moths (*Asopia farinalis*), earwigs (*Anisolabis annulipes*), and certain beetles.—**Lanceolate tapeworm,** *Hymenolepis lanceolata* (Bloch, 1782), a common tapeworm in ducks and geese, but very rare in man.

tap-gate (tap'gāt), *n.* A small gate or opening arranged to tap or take water from an irrigating-ditch. *L. M. Wilcox*, Irrigation Farming, p. 408.

tap-grooving (tap'grö″ving), *n.* The cutting of the fluting or grooves in screws which are to be used as taps, so as to create cutting edges at various points in the helical surfaces.

taphephobia (taf-ē-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ταφή, burial, + *-φοβία*, < φοβεῖν, fear.] A morbid dread of being buried alive. Also *taphiphobia.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 141.

tap-holder (tap'hōl″dėr), *n.* A grip or clutch in a machine, or a special form of two-handled wrench, to receive and hold the square heads of taps when they are to be used in tapping and threading.

taphosote (taf'ō-sōt), *n.* [*ta*(*nnic*) + *pho*(*s-phoric*) + (*creo*)*sote.*] A trade-name of a grayish syrupy liquid containing tannic acid, creosote, and phosphoric acid: used in medicine, chiefly in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

taping (tā'ping), *n.* 1. The sizing or dressing of cotton warp-yarn on a tape-machine.—2. In *sewing-machine work*, a method of sewing in which a tape is fed to a gaiter or other article and is stitched down. It is done on a two-needle machine (which see, under ★*sewing-machine*).

tapis[1], *n.*—**Tapis vert,** in *landscape gardening*, a closely clipped lawn; usually, in French gardens, a limited lawn cut to a definite figure.

tapis[2] (tä'pēs), *n.* [Tagalog and Bisaya *tapis.*] In the Philippine Islands, a broad sash of cotton or silk, about one yard wide and two yards long, worn by Tagalog and other Filipino women wrapped around the waist over the saya.

tapper[2], *n.* (*c*) A hammer for striking a bell or chime. (*d*) A device for restoring a coherer to its normal resistance, after this has been affected by electric oscillations, by means of a series of slight mechanical shocks.

Mr. Marconi, in his original receiving instruments, placed an electromagnet under the coherer tube with a vibrating armature like an electric bell. This armature carries a small hammer or tapper, which, when set in action, hits the tube on the under side, and various adjusting screws are arranged for regulating exactly the force and amplitude of the blows. This *tapper* is actuated by the same current as the Morse printer, or other telegraphic recorder, so that when the signal is received and the metallic filings tube passes into the conductive condition and closes the relay circuit, this latter in turn closes the circuit of the Morse printer or other recorder, and, at the same time, a current passes through the electromagnet of the *tapper* and the tube is tapped back.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Sept., 1903, p. 450.

tapper[3] (tap'ėr), *n.* [*tap*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which operates a screw-cutting tap for threading holes.

tapper-back (tap-ėr-bak′), *n.* In *wireless teleg.*, a decoherer; a tapper. See ★*tapper*[2] (*d*).

In 1894 he [Sir Oliver Lodge] exhibited at Oxford his first "*tapper-back*," or automatic system of decohering the iron filings after each impulse. It was this ingenious discovery which has rendered it possible to develop wireless telegraphy to its present advanced stage of perfection.
Sci. Amer., Dec. 26, 1903, p. 483.

tappet[2], *n.*—**Negative tappet,** a form of tappet for operating a warp-harness of a loom one way only, either to lift it up or to pull it down. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 45.—**Positive tappet,** a form of tappet for operating a heddle-harness, either by lifting it up or by pulling it down, without the aid of secondary appliances. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 49.

tappet-bevel (tap'et-bev″el), *n.* A bevel on a loom-tappet that is employed in the heddle-shedding mechanism of a loom. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 49.

tappet-bowl (tap'et-bōl), *n.* A roller at the end of a tappet-arm for working the mechanism of a loom which propels the shuttle.

tappet-pin (tap'et-pin), *n.* Same as *tappet*[2].

tappet-plate (tap'et-plāt), *n.* A tappet or cam in a loom for operating the warp-harnesses. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 45.

tappet-wheel (tap'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel provided with spurs or projections for intermittently acting on some other mechanism. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 52.

tapping-clay (tap'ing-klā), *n.* A form of loam or plastic clay used to close or plug the tapping-hole in a furnace through which the molten metal has been drawn.

tapping-hole, *n.* 2. A hole, drilled in metal, of such a diameter that a full screw-thread may be tapped within it, the tapping cutting away only the metal required to form such a thread. Its diameter is therefore smaller than the nominal diameter of the tap or the screw to be inserted, by twice the depth of the thread.

tapping-pot (tap'ing-pot), *n.* A pot for the liquid metal received on tapping a furnace. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 641.

tappoon (ta-pön′), *n.* [Sp. *tapón*, cork, plug, = OF. *tapon.*] A small movable dam of metal, wood, or cloth used temporarily to obstruct the flow of water in irrigation laterals or distributing-ditches, forcing the water to adjacent fields. *F. H. Newell*, Irrigation in U. S., p. 197.

tap-wire (tap'wīr), *n.* A wire connected at any point to an electric circuit to divert a portion of the current: as, the *tap-wires* of a trolley-line which at various points along the line convey current from the feeders to the trolley-wire.

tar[1], *n.*—**Acid tar.** See ★*acid.*—**Anhydrous tar,** tar which has been boiled to expel the water. It is mixed with burnt dolomite to form a paste for the lining of basic Bessemer converters. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.—**Beech tar,** a dark-colored tar-like liquid of strong creosote odor, obtained by the dry distillation of the wood of the beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). It is one of the sources of creosote.—**Black tar.** Same as *vitriol* ★*tar.*—**Blast-furnace tar,** tar obtained by cooling the waste gases from blast-furnaces in which bituminous coal is used as fuel.—**Coke-oven tar,** tar obtained in the working of those forms of coke-oven which provide for the condensation and recovery of the volatile products, such as the Jameson and the Simon-Carvé's ovens.—**Green tar,** a name given to tar from a petroleum-spring in Barbados because of its color. Also known as *Barbados tar.*—**Stockholm tar,** wood-tar produced by the smothered combustion of resinous pine-wood in conical pits with a covering of earth. It is the variety of tar most commonly used in connection with ship-building and for

the preservation of cordage.—**Tar acne.** See ★*acne*.—**Tar camphor.** Same as *naphthalene*.—**Vitriol tar,** the black viscid material which settles to the bottom of a mass of the heavier distillate from shale-tar when it has been agitated with concentrated sulphuric acid and allowed to stand. Also called *black tar*.

tar[4] (tär), *n.* [Also *tarr*, *tare*, Pg. *tara*, ⟨ Malayalam *tāram*, a copper coin.] A small silver coin formerly current on the Malabar coast, especially at Tellicherri and Calicut. Sixteen tars of Calicut equal one fanam; one tar of Tellicherri is equivalent to four reas, and one hundred tars equal one rupee.

Taractes (ta-rak′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ταράκτης, a disturber, ⟨ ταράσσειν, stir, stir up, disturb.] A genus of fishes of the open sea belonging to the family *Bramidæ*.

taragma (ta-rag′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τάραγμα, disquietude, ⟨ ταράσσειν, stir, stir up, disturb.] Same as *taraxis*.

tarakihi (tä-rä-kē′hē), *n.* [Maori.] See ★*morwong*.

taranakite (ta-ran′a-kīt), *n.* [*Taranaki* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated aluminium phosphate resembling wavellite: found in Taranaki, New Zealand.

tarand (tar′and), *n.* [See *tarandus*.] Same as *tarandus*, 1.

> A *tarand* is an animal as big as a bullock, having a head like a stag, or a little bigger, two stately horns with large branches, cloven feet, hair long like that of a . . . bear — and a skin almost as hard as steel armour.
> *Urquhart and Le Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua [and Pantagruel, iv. 2.

Tarandean (ta-ran′dē-an), *n.* [NL. *tarandus*, reindeer, + *-e-an*.] In *geol.*, a late division of paleolithic deposits in the postglacial series in France, characterized by the association of reindeer and human remains.

Tarandichthys (tar-an-dik′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tarandus*, reindeer, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of cottoid fishes of the deep waters of the North Pacific.

tarantula-hawk (ta-ran′tū-lä-hâk), *n.* A large pompilid wasp, *Pepsis formosa*, which inhabits the southwestern United States and Mexico. It stings the large tarantulas and stores them away in its burrows as food for its young.



Tarantula-hawk (*Pepsis formosa*).

tarantulism (ta-ran′tū-lizm), *n.* [*tarantula* + *-ism*.] Same as *tarantism*.

tarapacaite (tä-rä-pä-kä′īt), *n.* [*Tarapacá* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A bright-yellow mineral consisting essentially of potassium chromate and occurring with the deposits of soda niter at Tarapacá, Chile.

taraspite (ta-rasp′īt), *n.* [*Tarasp* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of dolomite from Tarasp, Switzerland.

tarata (tä′rä-tä), *n.* [Maori.] A small evergreen tree, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, of New Zealand, bearing masses of fragrant pale-yellow flowers, and yielding a tough white wood used in turning. Also called *lemon-wood*, *mapau*, and *maple*. See *hedge-laurel*.

tarau (tä-rou′), *n.* Same as ★*thro*[4].

taraxacerin (ta-rak-sas′e-rin), *n.* [NL. *taraxac(um)* + *(glyc)erin*?] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_8H_{16}O$, contained in the root of the dandelion (*Taraxacum*).

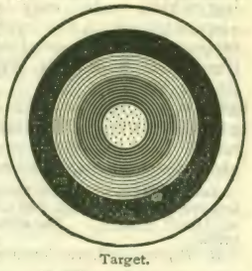
tarbuttite (tär′bu-tīt), *n.* [After Mr. Percy C. *Tarbutt* + *-ite*[2].] A basic zinc phosphate, $Zn_3P_2O_8.Zn(OH)_2$, which occurs in triclinic crystals, colorless or of pale tint, also in crystalline aggregates: found at the Broken Hill mines, Rhodesia.

tare[4], *n.* 3. The weight of a motor-vehicle without its load of cargo or passengers; also, the weight of the vehicle empty, without its fuel-supply or necessary equipment.

> It is in the direction of the *tare* limit, or weight [motor vehicles] when unladen, that the greatest difficulties have been found by manufacturers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 17.

tarentola, *n.* 3. A common name of the fish *Synodus saurus*, of the coasts of southern Europe, and also recorded from the Bermudas.

target, *n.* 2. In *archery*, the five circles count as follows: gold center, 9; red, 7; inner white or blue, 5; black, 3; outer white, 1.

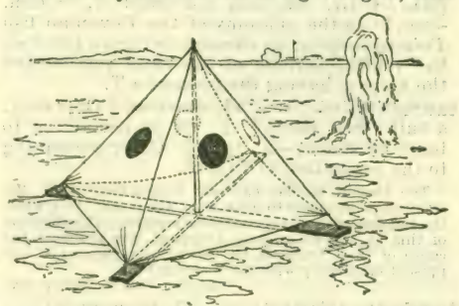


Target.

target-base (tär′get-bās), *n.* A line upon which targets are placed in an archery-ground. See ★*archery-ground*.

target-day (tär′get-dā), *n.* In *archery*, a day fixed by an archery club for shooting-contests: as, all Thursdays are *target-days*.

target-frame (tär′get-frām), *n.* Boards laid horizontally and crossed at right-angles, with



Target-frame.

a mast about twelve feet high secured to the center of this frame. The latter is stayed by ropes leading from the head of the mast to each one of the four corners of the crossed boards, and four triangular shapes of canvas are stretched from stay to stay, creating a pyramidal target.—**Small-arm target-frame,** a shape of sheet-iron painted with several inclosed squares as a target for rifle-firing.

target-lantern (tär′get-lan″tėrn), *n.* Same as *target-lamp*.

target-list (tär′get-list), *n.* In *archery*, a list showing at what target each archer is to shoot in a shooting-match.

target-paper (tär′get-pā″pėr), *n.* In *archery*, a score or record of the entire performance at a shooting-match of all the archers assigned to a particular target. The records of all the target-papers are copied on a general record. See ★*transfer*, 7.

target-plate (tär′get-plāt), *n.* A plate so constructed and mounted with suitable backing that it may be used as a target for the heavy projectiles of guns of large caliber.

target-practice (tär′get-prak′tis), *n.* Formal practice, under prescribed regulations, in shooting at a target with cannon or small arms.

target-range (tär′get-rānj), *n.* Same as *range*, 7 (*b*).

target-rifle (tär′get-rī″fl), *n.* A small arm made with care and accuracy to be used with special sights for shooting at a target in matches.

target-shyness (tär′get-shī″nes), *n.* In *archery*, nervousness which causes a shooter to discharge his arrow before his aim is perfected; inability to hold. See ★*hold*[1], 6 (*b*).

tarif, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *tariff*.

tariff, *n.*—**Dingley tariff** (named from Nelson *Dingley*, Jr., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), a United States tariff established by the act of 1897.—**Payne-Aldrich tariff** (from Sereno Elisha *Payne*, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and Nelson W. *Aldrich*, chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate), a United States tariff, maintaining in general the high protective character of the Dingley tariff, established by the act of 1909.—**Underwood-Simmons tariff** (from Oscar W. *Underwood*, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, and Furnifold M. *Simmons*, chairman of the Committee on Finance in the Senate), a United States tariff established by the act of 1913, providing low duties on articles of general use, and an extensive free list including raw wool, and incorporating a graduated tax on incomes.—**Zone tariff.** See the extract.

> In Hungary, Austria, and Russia a *zone-tariff* system is in operation, whereby the country is mapped out into zones, and the traveller pays according to the number of these he passes through, and not simply according to the number of miles he is conveyed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 153.

tariric (tä-rir′ik), *a.* [*tariri* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a compound, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, contained, in combination with glycerol, in the oil from the fruit of certain plants of the genus *Picramnia* from Guatemala.

tariri-oil (tä-rē′rē-oil), *n.* A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of tariri, a Guatemalan shrub. It contains as glyceride the radical of tariric acid, isomeric with linoleic acid.

Tarletonbeania (tärl-ton-bē′ni-ä), *n.* [Named for *Tarleton* H. *Bean*, an American ichthyologist.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Myctophidæ*.

tar-lime (tär′līm), *n.* The impure lime, chiefly carbonate, mixed with bituminous empyreumatic impurities, which is present in crude brown calcium acetate obtained in the manufacture of pyroligneous or acetic acid by the destructive distillation of wood.

tar-macadam (tär′mak-ad″am), *n.* See ★*macadam*.

taro[2], *n.* 2. A gold coin (*a*) of the Arab emirs of Sicily of the tenth and eleventh centuries; (*b*) of the Lombard dukes of the seventh century; (*c*) of the Two Sicilies under Norman rule in the eleventh century; (*d*) of Amalfi in the eleventh century.

tarocco (tä-rōk′kō), *n.* [It.] An old Italian game of cards. There are seventy-eight cards in the pack: four suits of fourteen cards each, twenty-one independent cards or 'tarots,' which distinguish this game from all others, and one card called the 'matto' or 'fool,' from the figure which it bears. Beautifully illuminated packs of these cards are to be found in Italian collections.

tarpum (tär′pum), *n.* Same as *tarpon*.

tarsalgia (tär-sal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tarsus* + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the tarsus.

tarsectopia (tär-sek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tarsus* + Gr. ἐκτοπος, out of place.] Dislocation of one or more of the tarsal bones.

tarsitis (tär-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tarsus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

tarsophyma (tär-sō-fī′mä), *n.*; pl. *tarsophymata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ *tarsus* + Gr. φῦμα, a swelling.] 1. Tumor of the tarsal region of the foot.—2. Tumor of the edges of the eyelids.

tarsoplasty (tär′sō-plas-ti), *n.* [NL. *tarsus* + Gr. πλαστός, formed, + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery of the eyelids.

tar-still (tär′stil), *n.* See ★*still*[2].

tartar[1], *n.*—**Vitriolized tartar,** an obsolete name for potassium sulphate.

Tartaric-acid print. See ★*print*.

tartarlithine (tär-tär-lith′in), *n.* [*tartar* + *lithium* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of an effervescent preparation of lithium hydrogen tartrate, $LiOCOCH(OH)CH(OH)COOH$. It is used in medicine as a solvent for uric acid.

tartralic (tär-tral′ik), *a.* [⟨ F. *tartralique*.] Noting an acid, a colorless, amorphous, very deliquescent compound, $C_8H_{10}O_{11}$, prepared by heating tartaric acid, of which it is an anhydrid, at 140–150° C. Also called *ditartrylic acid*.

tartramic (tär-tram′ik), *a.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *am(monia)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ammonia and tartaric acid.—**Tartramic acid,** a colorless syrupy compound, $H_2NCOCH(OH)CH(OH).COOH$, prepared by the action of aqueous ammonia on diethyl tartrate.

tartramide (tär-tram′id), *n.* [*tartr(o)* + *amide*.] A colorless compound, $H_2NCOCH(OH)$-$CH(OH)CONH_2$, prepared by saturating ethyl tartrate with ammonia. It forms rhombic crystals.

tartrated (tär′trā-ted), *a.* [*tartrate* + *-ed*[2].] Containing or combined with tartaric acid.

tartrazin (tär′trą-zin), *n.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *azo-* + *-in*.] An artificial dyestuff, the sodium salt of disulphonated phenyl-osazone-dioxytartaric acid. It produces a bright-yellow color on wool, and may also be used on mordanted cotton.

tartrelic (tär-trel′ik), *a.* [⟨ F. *tartrélique*.] Noting an acid, a deliquescent crystalline compound, $C_4H_4O_5$, prepared by heating tartaric acid rapidly to 180° C. It is a monobasic acidic anhydrid of tartaric acid.

tartronic (tär-tron′ik), *a.* [⟨ F. *tartronique*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOCOCH(OH)COOH.\frac{1}{4}H_2O$, prepared by the reduction of mesoxalic acid. It crystallizes in prisms, when anhydrous sublimes at 110–120° C., and melts and decomposes at 185–187° C. Also called *hydroxymalonic acid*.

tartrophen (tär′trō-fen), *n.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + *phen(yl)*.] A trade-name of a preparation of phenetidine and tartaric acid. Its medicinal use is similar to that of citrophen.

tartrovinic (tär-trō-vin'ik), *a.* [*tart(a)r(ic)* + L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to ethyl tartaric acid or ethyl hydrogen tartrate. —**Tartrovinic acid,** a colorless, very deliquescent compound, $HOCOCH(OH)CH(OH)COOC_2H_5$, prepared by boiling tartaric acid with alcohol. It forms rhombic crystals and melts at 90° C. Also called *ethyl hydrogen tartrate* or *ethyl tartaric acid.*

taruca (tä-rö'kä), *n.* [Sp., < Quichua and Aymará of Peru and Bolivia *taruca;* also much used in the Spanish of those countries.] The deer of the Andes, *Cervus antisiensis.*

tarweed, *n.* 2. A viscid rosaceous plant, *Chamæbatia foliolosa*, with feathery leaves and strawberry-like blossoms, abundant in California. It fills the air with a not very pleasant balsamic odor. Also called *mountain misery* and *bear-clover.*

tarwhine (tär'hwin), *n.* [Aboriginal name in Australia.] A common name in Australia of *Chrysophrys hasta* and *Sparus sarba*, both sparoid fishes.

tarwood (tär'wůd), *n.* In New Zealand, the manoao, *Dacrydium Colensoi.* See ★*manoao.*

tasajo (tä-sä'hō), *n.* [Sp. *tasajo* = Pg. *tassalho*, appar. connected with the equiv. Cat. *tasco;* origin uncertain.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips and dried. [Spanish America.]

The increase in the herds of recent years has caused the owners of saladero establishments in Argentina and Uruguay to try the working of factories in Paraguay for the preparation of *tasajo* (jerked beef) and the manufacture of extract of meat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 461.

tashlik, tashlich (täsh-liċh'), *n.* [Heb., < *shālak*, to cast or throw away.] An orthodox Jewish custom of shaking the skirts, on the afternoon of New-Year's day (Rash-ha-shanah), on the shores of a stream, river, or sea. One of the three verses (Micah vii. 18–20) recited at the performance of this custom has the word *ve-tashlik*, literally, "and thou wilt cast away (our sins)," hence the name.

tasimetry (tā-sim'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. τάσις, stretching, tension, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring pressure; the use of the tasimeter.

Tasm. An abbreviation of *Tasmania.*

Tasmanian bluebell. See ★*bluebell.*—**Tasmanian box.** Same as *native* ★*box.* See ★*box-thorn,* 2.—**Tasmanian bur, whip-tail.** See ★*bur*1, ★*whip-tail.*

tassel-fish (tas'l-fish), *n.* A name applied to fishes of the family *Polynemidæ*, from the fact that the lower rays of the pectoral fin are detached and filamentous. They are found in most warm seas.

Several species of the *tassel fish* (Polynemus macrocohoir), from which isinglass is procured, have been taken by fishermen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 110.

taste-beaker (tāst'bē″kėr), *n.* A taste-bud or taste-bulb; the end-organ of taste. *Taste-beakers* are oval bodies, formed of long fusiform cells which are arranged in cortical and medullary groups; the latter, into the one pole of which nerve-fibres have been traced, project through an opening left at the opposite pole between the cortical cells. They are most prominently distributed along the sides of the trenches round the circumvallate papillæ. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. i. 64.

taste-cup (tāst'kup), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the minute cups or pits found on the epipharynx of an insect. It has a peg in the center and is the termination of a nerve.

The structure and armature of the epipharyngeal surface even besides the taste-pits, *taste-cups,* and rods, is very varied, the setæ assuming very different shapes. *A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 45.

taste-hair (tāst'hār), *n.* Any one of the setæ or bristles in or near the mouth of an insect or other arthropod which are supposed to be gustatory in function. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 180.

taste-pit (tāst'pit), *n.* Same as ★*taste-cup. A. S. Packard,* Text-book of Entom., p. 45.

tastoanes (tä-stō-ä'nās), *n. pl.* [Sing. *tastoan:* an Amer. Sp. corruption of Nahuatl *tlatoani*, masters.] A sort of drama or play sometimes performed by the Indians of certain parts of Mexico. The performers are all masked, and the name of the play is derived from a certain class of performers called tastoanes. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* April–June, 1902, p. 73.

tatami (tä-tä'mē), *n.* [Jap.] 1. A floor-mat about two inches thick, made of rice-straw bound together and covered on the upper surface with matting. The edges are usually bound with cloth.—2. A Japanese measure of surface, that of a mat 6 shaku in length by 3 shaku in width, or nearly 6 feet by 3 feet.

tatching-end, *n.* Same as *taching-end.*

tatil (ta-tēl'), *n.* [Hind. Ar. *ta'tīl*, a vacation, a holiday.] Locally in India, the period during which water may be used: employed in connection with the system of rotation or division of water according to short periods of time. *H. M. Wilson,* Irrigation Engineering, pp. 59, 60, 287.

tatouy, *n.* Same as *tatouay.*

tattoo3 (tat'ö), *n.* [Hind. *tattū.*] In India, a native-bred pony or small horse. Also, by abbreviation, *tat.* See *tat*7.

An' I heard a shout, an' thin I saw a horse an' a *tattoo* latherin' down the road, hell to shplit, under women . . . an' Dinah came. . . . The colonel's lady had lint her the *tattoo.*
R. Kipling, "Love-o'-women," in Many Inventions, [p. 318.

tauari (tä-wä'rē), *n.* [Native name.] See ★*llanchama.*

tauidion (tâ-id'i-ọn), *n.*; pl. *tauidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ταυ, tau, the letter T, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] In the anatomy of the Devonian fish *Palæospondylus*, an element or region lying on the ventral surface of the skull just behind the ampyx, having the form of a T.

tauric2 (tâ'rik), *a.* [NL. *tauricus*, < Gr. ταῦρος, a bull. See *steer*2.] 1. Of or pertaining to bulls or steers.—2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the constellation Taurus.

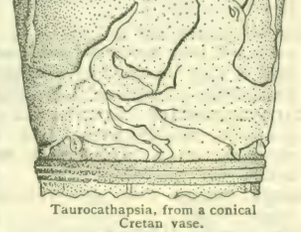
The ancient Median calendar is next dealt with. Its starting-point seems to have been about B.C. 3000, when the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox. The adoption of this by the conquering Assyrians was probably the cause of their fondness for *Tauric* symbolism and our present familiarity with the Assyrian bull. *Nature,* Oct. 22, 1903, p. 593.

tauriscite (tâ'ris-īt), *n.* [G. *tauriszit*, named from L. *Taurisci*, an Alpine tribe which anciently inhabited the locality.] A doubtful mineral species stated to have the form of epsomite and the composition of melanterite: found in Switzerland.

taurite (tâ'rīt), *n.* [*Taur(ien)*, southern Russia, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, an ægirite-bearing soda-rhyolite having a spherulitic or micrographic texture in the ground-mass: occurring in the Crimea. *Lagorio,* 1897.

taurocarbaminic (tâ″rō-kär-ba-min'ik), *a.* [Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + E. *carbaminic.*] Noting an acid, an organic sulphur body, $C_3H_8N_2O_4S$, which has been found in urine.

taurocathapsia (tâ″rō-ka-thap'si-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. ταυροκαθάψια.] A bull-fight or game with bulls.



Taurocathapsia, from a conical Cretan vase.

Two scenes refer to the *Taurokathapsia* — in the first a man who has apparently missed his grasp, is seen above a magnificently galloping bull, in the second he lies prostrate below the lower outline of another. *An. Brit. School at Athens,* VII. 102.

taurocephalous (tâ-rō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + κεφαλή, head, + *-ous.*] Having the head of a bull; bull-headed: applied to rivers which, in Greek mythology, were represented with the heads of bulls.

taurylic (tâ-ril'ik), *a.* [Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a compound, $C_7H_{14}O$, apparently a cresol, said to be present in human urine and in that of oxen and horses.

taushent (tâ'shent), *n.* [Also *torshent;* said to be of Massachusetts Algonkian origin.] The youngest child: a term of endearment. *Collections of the Mass. Historical Society,* VIII. 97. [Local, New England.]

Tautoga (tâ-tō'gä), *n.* [NL., < E. *tautog.*] A genus of labroid fishes inhabiting the Atlantic coast of the United States.

tautogeneity (tâ-tō-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* [Gr. ταυτό, the same, + γένος, race, kind, + *-ity.*] In *biol.*, the fact or condition of the existence of a fixed or exact relation in form or size between two or more parts. [Rare.]

Tautogeneity, a word introduced by Prof. Rolleston as a more correct term in this connection than 'correlation.' *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.,* XIII. 295.

tautogenize (tâ-toj'e-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautogenized,* ppr. *tautogenizing.* [See ★*tautogeneity.*] In *biol.*, to bear an exact or fixed relation of size or form, as one part or organ to another. [Rare.]

Tautogolabrus (tâ″tō-gō-lā'brus), *n.* [NL., < *Tautoga* + *Labrus.*] A genus of labroid fishes of the Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Sandy Hook.

tautomer (tâ'tō-mėr), *n.* [Gr. ταυτό, the same, + μέρος, part.] A substance which bears a tautomeric relationship to another. See ★*tautomerism* and ★*desmotropism. Amer. Chem. Jour.*, May, 1903, p. 406.

tautomeric (tâ-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [*tautomer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ★*tautomerism* (which see): specifically applied to compounds which exhibit the phenomenon of reacting as if they had more than one constitution.

There are ten possible *tautomeric* formulas for this phenylacetylurazole, and four possible positions for the acetyl group. *Amer. Chem. Jour.,* Dec., 1904, p. 606.

tautomerism (tâ-tom'e-rizm), *n.* [*tautomer-(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *organic chem.*, the phenomenon exhibited by certain compounds of reacting as if they possessed two different constitutions, that is, as if they consisted of two substances each structurally different from the other. For example, many compounds containing the group $-CH_2CO-$ behave as ketones toward some reagents, but act toward others as if they were unsaturated alcohols, $-CH:COH-$. In many cases both forms can be isolated. *Nature,* Sept. 17, 1903, p. 476. —**Virtual tautomerism,** in *organic chem.*, the phenomenon exhibited by tautomeric compounds of which the two forms cannot be isolated, and hence the valencies of the atoms concerned in the tautomerism appear to oscillate, as, for example, in the group XN:RNHY and XNH.R:NY. Also called *phasotropy.*

tautomery (tâ-tom'e-ri), *n.* Same as ★*tautomerism.*

It is not unfrequently the case that no constitutional or structural formula can be given to a substance which shall express all the pairs of radicals possible in its interactions, of which the best-studied example is that of ethyl acetoacetate. This state of things, known as *tautomery,* admits of no other interpretation than that there are really two substances existent, of which one only is known, the other or so-called "pseudoform" requiring the assumption of its existence as a transition-substance only. *E. Divers,* in Nature, Sept. 18, 1902, p. 503.

tautomorphous (tâ-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. ταυτό, the same, + μορφή, form, + *-ous.*] Of like shape: used specifically of two complementary crystal forms (see ★*form*2) one of which can be placed in the position of the other by a revolution of 180°. *W. J. Lewis,* Crystallography, p. 210.

tautonomy (tâ-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*tautonym* + *-y*3.] The use of tautonyms; the fact of being tautonyms.

Of the seven cases he would throw out from my list of twenty-one generic changes made necessary by the first species rule, Spinus may be saved by the rule of *tautonomy. J. A. Allen,* in Science, May 24, 1907, p. 827.

tautonym (tâ'tō-nim), *n.* [Gr. ταυτό, the same, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] A name formed by repeating one word: as, *kiwi-kiwi,* the apteryx; *taro-taro,* the Orinoco bittern; *awa-awa,* the milk-fish of Hawaii; specifically, in zoölogical and botanical nomenclature, a name in which the generic and specific names are the same: as, *Scomber scomber,* the mackerel; *Cardinalis cardinalis,* the cardinal redbird; *Vulpes vulpes,* the European red fox. These various animals were originally placed—mainly by Linnæus—each in a genus comprising species now regarded as belonging to different genera; in establishing new genera the old specific name was applied to the new genus and a new specific name given; this, by the rules of modern nomenclature, has been restored, the resulting name being a tautonym.

tautonymic (tâ-tō-nim'ik), *a.* [*tautonym* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a tautonym.

tavistockite (tav'is-tok-īt), *n.* [*Tavistock* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and calcium occurring in minute white acicular crystals in Tavistock, Devonshire.

taw4 (tou), *n.* [Heb. *tāw*, Gr. ταῦ. See *T* and *tau.*] The twenty-second and last letter (ת) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *t.* Its numerical value is 400.

tawhiri (tä'hwē-rē), *n.* [Maori.] A small tree, *Pittosporum tenuifolium,* which yields a soft, tough wood, and bears a profusion of white, fragrant flowers. Called *black mapau* by the settlers. [Australia.]

tawite (tä'vīt), *n.* [*Taw(ajok)*, a locality on Kola peninsula, Finland, + *-ite*2.] In *petrog.*, a phaneric igneous rock with granular texture, composed of pyroxene and sodalite. *Ramsay,* 1894.

tawkee† (tâ'kē), *n.* [Also *tawkie, tawkim, tawko, tuckah,* etc.; prob. first in Swedish of New Jersey (?), from a dialect of the Delaware group, Delaware (Lenâpé) *p'tukwi* or

p'tukqueu, a round mass, = Cree *pittikwow*, round, globular.] The goldenclub, *Orontium aquaticum;* also, the Virginia wake-robin, *Peltandra Virginica. Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.-Dec., 1902, p. 261. [New Jersey and parts of Pennsylvania.]

tax, *n.*—**Betterment tax**, an assessment imposed upon real property benefited by a public improvement, in proportion to the benefit received.—**Direct tax.** (*a*) See *tax*, 2. (*b*) Same as *collateral-inheritance tax.* See *collateral* and ★*death-duty.*—**Faculty tax**, one levied with a view to the earning capacity in a profitable profession or employment of the person taxed.—**Hospital tax** (*naut.*), a tax of 40 cents per month exacted by law from every person belonging to the crew of an American documented vessel, for the support of the marine hospital service. The law was repealed in 1884.—**Personal tax**, a tax, applying alike to persons and to corporations, upon personal rather than real property: not the same as poll-tax, which has no reference to property.—**Stamp tax**, a tax collected by the sale of revenue stamps to be affixed to the article to be made or sold.—**Tax bond**, a form of bond issued by a state or municipality in order to obtain funds for current expenses before the annual taxes fall due, when the bonds are retired. Such bonds are made a legal tender in payment of taxes.—**Tax certificate.** Same as *tax deed* or *tax lease* (which see, under *tax*); like them, it conveys the property sold or leased for unpaid taxes subject to redemption within a fixed time.—**Tax lien.** See ★*lien*[2].

taxaceous (tak-sā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Taxace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Taxaceæ. Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Feb., 1904, p. 78.

taxad (tak′sad), *n.* [L. *taxus*, the yew, + *-ad*[1].] A tree or shrub of the *Taxaceæ.*

taxameter (tak-sam′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*taximeter.*

Taxation of costs, in *law*, the fixing of the items and amount of costs in an action. They are included then in the judgment.

taxi (tak′si), *n.* An abbreviation of *taxicab.*

taxicab (tak′si-kab), *n.* [*tax* (for G. *taxe*, legal charge or fare) + *-i-* + *cab.*] A public 'cab' or carriage which carries a fare-indicator. See ★*taximeter.*

taximeter (tak-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [*tax* (for G. *taxe*, legal charge or fare) + *-i-* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A commercial name of an instrument for automatically recording and mechanically computing the tax or charge to be made for the use of a hired vehicle in accordance with a determined tariff for such charges. A metallic case incloses a dial, behind which the actuating mechanism is connected to a wheel of the vehicle, whose revolutions it counts and records. If the payment is to be by distance traversed, the reading-dial has figures which are the multiples of the distance at the agreed or legal rate of so many monetary units per mile or per kilometer. The dial therefore reads directly the charge to be made, and no record is made of such time as the wheels are not turning. If the rate is so much per hour of use, the distance-measuring mechanism is disconnected by a lever in the case, and a clock is thrown into gear with another reading-dial, which multiplies the elapsed time by the rate per hour, and both driver and passenger can read clearly the amount due under either system. *Sci. Amer.*, Oct. 15, 1904, p. 260.

taxinomic (tak-si-nom′ik), *a.* Same as *taxonomic.*

taxinomist (tak-sin′ō-mist), *n.* Same as *taxonomist.*

taxinomy (tak-sin′ō-mi), *n.* Same as *taxonomy.*

taxis, *n.* 6. The orientation, locomotion, or migration of a cell or of an organism in relation to an external substance or form of energy. *Positive taxis* is motion toward and *negative taxis* motion away from an exciting agent. In loose usage 'taxis' is included in 'tropism,' but in a stricter usage 'tropism' is restricted to growth, and 'taxis' is applied to locomotion. Both tropism and taxis are exhibited by animals and by plants, but taxis is more frequently observed in animals and tropism in plants. Different forms of taxis are designated by the character of the stimulating agent: such are *chemotaxis, phototaxis, thermotaxis, electrotaxis, rheotaxis, stereotaxis,* etc. Compare ★*tropism.*

Some writers have used instead of tropism the word *taxis.* *M. F. Washburn*, The Animal Mind, p. 57.

The mechanical interpretations of the tropisms and *taxes* as held by Loeb, Bethe and Uexkull.

Science, Oct. 14, 1904, p. 487.

taxite (tak′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name suggested by Loewinson-Lessing (1891), for lavas having a brecciated or schlieric appearance, due to parts having different colors, textures, or composition. When banded or streaked the texture is *eutaxitic;* when brecciated, it is *ataxitic.*

taxitic (tak-sit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + *-ite*[2] + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, having the characters of a taxite.

Taxocrinus (tak-sok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of flexible crinoids of the family *Ichthyocrinidæ*, common in all formations from the Silurian to the Subcarboniferous.

taxodont (tak′sō-dont), *a.* [*Taxodont(a).*] In *conch.*, having the hinge-teeth of equal size, disposed in one or two rows: a condition found in some bivalve shells. The primitive hinge in most bivalves is taxodont, but the condition disappears with growth.

A series of vertical crenulations or *taxodont* denticles. *Science*, Nov. 27, 1896, p. 771.

Taxodonta (tak-sō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A group of prionodesmacean pelecypod *Mollusca* in which the hinge consists of alternating similar teeth and sockets arranged in a long series, as in the genera *Arca* and *Leda.*

taxometer (tak-som′e-tėr), *n.* Same as ★*taximeter.*

Taxonomic variation. See ★*variation.*

taxt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *taxed.*

tax-ward (taks′wârd), *n.* An annual payment made to a superior in Scotland, instead of the duties due to him under the tenure of ward-holding: now abolished. *Wharton.*

taylorite (tā′lôr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. J. *Taylor*, who analyzed it.] Sulphate of ammonium and potassium ($5K_2SO_4.(NH_4)_2SO_4$), occurring in yellowish-white crystalline lumps in the guano-beds of the Chincha islands.

Taylor's circle. See ★*circle.*

tayote (tī-ō′tā), *n.* [Mex. *chayotl.*] In Porto Rico, a name for *Chayota edulis.*

tazewellite (tāz′wel-īt), *n.* See ★*meteorite.*

tazia (tä-zē′ä), *n.* [Also *tazeea: ta'ziya*, mourning for the dead.] In India, the taboot or representation, in flimsy material, of the tombs of Hussein and Hassan, which are carried about in the Muharram processions. *Yule and Burnell*, Hobson-Jobson.

The Mohurrum, the great mourning-festival of the Muhammadans, was close at hand. . . . Gilt and painted presentations of their [the martyrs, Hasan and Hussain] tombs are borne with shouting and wailing, music, torches and yells, through the principal thoroughfares of the City, which fakements are called *tazias.*

R. Kipling, On the City Wall, in Soldiers Three, p. 313.

Tb. A symbol sometimes used for the chemical element terbium. *Tr.* is more common.

T-beam (tē′bēm), *n.* An iron beam whose cross-section resembles the letter T. See *girder*[1], 2, fig. *q.*

T-bit (tē′bit), *n.* In the island of Trinidad, in 1811, the central piece cut from the ring-dollar and stamped with a T: circulated as a shilling current.

T-bolt (tē′bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a head which is only as wide as the stock or shank of the bolt in one direction, though it may be of any width at right angles to this direction.

T-box (tē′boks), *n.* In *electric wiring*, a metal box inclosing the T-joint made at any point where a single wire is connected to one of the mains.

TC. [Abbreviation of *tuberculin contagious.*] A symbol proposed by Von Behring to designate a curative principle derived from the tubercle bacillus. This substance is taken up by the cells of the body and there transformed into an integral part of these cells: in this form it is termed ★*TX. Science*, Oct. 3, 1905, p. 476.

tc. An abbreviation of *tierce.*

tcharka, tscharka, *n.* See *charka.*

tchaviche, tchawytcha, *n.* See *chavicha.*

tche (che), *n.* [Chin.] An ancient Chinese flute having both ends closed and the embouchure in the middle, with three holes on each side of it.

A curious ancient Chinese instrument, the *Tche*, described by Amiot, closed at both ends with an embouchure at the middle and holes symmetrically placed on each side dividing the whole length into thirds, quarters, and sixths; so, if the whole length is called 12, the mouth hole is at 6 and the finger holes at 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10.

Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1900, p. 427.

tchetverik, tschetverik, *n.* See *chetverik.*

tchetvert, tschetvert, *n.* See *chetvert.*

tchetvertka, tschetvertka, *n.* See *chetvertka.*

tchung-kee, *n.* Same as *chunk*[2].

T-connection (tē′kō-nek″shon), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for obtaining a three-phase current by means of a generator or transformer having only two-phase coils, in which one terminal of one of the coils is connected to the middle point of the other while the three line-wires are attached to the three free ends of the coils.

T-connector (tē′kō-nek″tor), *n.* In *elect.*, a binding-post or connector for electrically joining three wires together where two of these wires are in line with each other and the other joins them at a right angle.

tcs. An abbreviation of *tierces.*

T. D. (tē-dē′), *n.* A white clay pipe with the initials T. D. on the bowl. Said to be due to a legacy left by the eccentric "Lord" Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., in order to perpetuate his name. By extension, *T. D.* means clay pipe. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [New England.]

Te. 2. In *med.*, an abbreviation of *tetanic contraction.*

T. E. An abbreviation of *topographical engineer.*

tea[1], *n.*—**American tea**, tea produced in the United States, at present almost exclusively on or near the Pinehurst estate at Summerville, South Carolina. Experiments conducted since 1889 by Dr. Charles U. Shepard seem to prove not only that large crops of good leaf can here be grown but that medium grades of both black and green tea can be manufactured at a profit. Negro children are successfully trained as pickers, and the manufacture at least of black tea is conducted by machinery, which is now asserted to be possible in the case of green tea also. A characteristic flavor of the Pinehurst tea is styled by experts "South Carolina."—**Basket-fired tea**, Japan green tea finished by firing (drying) over a charcoal fire in a deep round basket with a wicker bottom. This is essentially the old Chinese method, in India called *dholing*, the baskets being there known as *dholes.*—**Billy tea**, in Australia, tea made in a billy or tin kettle such as is used by the Australian bushmen.—**Black tea**, the most common type of tea, dark-colored from oxidation (fermentation), the encouragement of which both before and after rolling is the distinctive feature of the black-tea process. The essential operations are: *withering*, during which fermentation begins; *rolling* of the now flaccid leaf to burst its cells; *fermentation*, in which the now exposed cell-contents are left at proper temperature to oxidize; and *firing* or drying. The Chinese process includes two rollings before and two after fermentation, two pannings (warming in an iron vessel) alternating with the later rollings, and a sunning prior to firing, all of which, except one rolling, have, in India, been found dispensable. Hot-air drying has also been substituted for dholing or basket-firing (see ★*sirocco*, 2, *basket-fired* ★*tea*), and in fact the whole essential process is carried through by machinery. For kinds of black tea see *bohea, Ceylon* ★*tea, congou* ★*tea, India* ★*tea,* ★*pekoe,* ★*souchong.*—**Bush tea.** (*b*) Same as *billy* ★*tea.*—**Cape Barren tea**, in Tasmania, a rutaceous plant, *Correa alba*, the leaves of which have been used as a substitute for tea.—**Caravan tea**, a fine souchong formerly put up at Hankow for the Russian trade and transported by caravan to Nijni Novgorod as a distributing center.—**Ceylon tea.** (*b*) The tea produced in Ceylon, in character like the Indian, but of higher quality. Since 1870 the production has rapidly enlarged, amounting about 1900 to two thirds that of Hindustan.—**China tea**, tea grown in China, the original seat of tea-culture. China (including Formosa) still produces two thirds of the world's export and a much larger amount for domestic consumption.—**Congou tea**, the name of a large group of China black teas forming the chief part of the native consumption, theoretically corresponding to the congou leaf (see *tea*[1], 2). The leaf is smaller and thicker than in souchong and the flavor is characterized as 'fruity.' The extremely numerous varieties are divided into *kaisow* or *red-leaf, moning* or *black-leaf* (for one of which see *oopak*), and *new district* teas (those later known to commerce).—**Dragon's-pool tea**, a choice green tea prepared by sun-drying from the leaf of a celebrated garden near Hangchow called Loong Tsin ('dragon's pool' or 'well'). This is obtainable only locally and at a high price. Seed secured by the United States consul at Ningpo and planted by Dr. Shepard (see *American* ★*tea*) afforded a thrifty growth of bushes. Also *hyson pekoe.*—**Faced tea**, tea artificially colored, etc. See ★*face*[1], 7.—**Formosa tea**, the tea-product of the island of Formosa, consisting mainly of oolongs.—**Green tea**, tea manufactured by a process in which oxidation is excluded. Instead of being withered (see ★*withering*) the leaf is subjected to steaming (either in its own juice (roasting) or over water), this destroying the enzym and rendering the leaf flaccid for rolling. See ★*rolling*, 6. Steaming and rolling are sometimes alternated. The drying, which promptly follows, is either by basket-firing (see *basket-fired* ★*tea*) or in Japan also by ★pan-firing. The once-current belief that green teas are fired in copper pans has long been discredited. The flavor of green tea is technically styled 'pungent.' Green teas are much less produced than black, but are popular in the United States. They are known in trade by many district names (see *Moyune* ★*tea, Sunglo* ★*tea*): for classes based on character see *dragon's-pool* ★*tea, gunpowder tea*, under *gunpowder, hyson, hyson* ★*tea, imperial* ★*tea.*—**High-fired tea**, tea dried (fired) with a high (usually excessive) degree of heat.—**Hop tea**, an article prepared in England from the hop, used chiefly to blend with common tea.—**Hyson tea.** See *hyson.* Both hyson and young hyson appear to be made from the same pluckings, the former from the larger and less succulent leaves, which curl less in the rolling process, and young hyson from the smallest tender leaves, which yield a fine closely curled product. The name young hyson, however (Chinese *yuchien*, before the rains), expresses literally a very early picking, while hyson suggests a picking in full spring.—**Imperial tea**, a green tea similar in make and quality to gunpowder tea, but prepared from the older leaves of the pickings and coarser grained; hence sometimes called *big gunpowder* and *pea-leaf:* also called *imperial* as used by the imperial household and wealthy Chinese.—**India tea**, tea produced in British India, in commercial quantity since about 1860, and in amount now next to China tea. There are eleven districts in which tea is grown, and which give their names to the varieties used and to the product; among them are Assam, Kumaon, Darjeeling, and Cachar and Kangra. The native Assam variety is found in hot jungles, growing sometimes 20 feet high and bearing a large, thin, pale green, or yellowish leaf, now said to produce the finest-flavored tea. The Assam plant, however, is usually hybridized with hardier China

varieties or the coarser *Munipuri* indigenous. Unaltered China teas are also grown and there is a Cachar indigenous partly resembling Munipuri. India teas are mainly black, in general resembling Chinese congous and yielding a large tannin content. For the process of manufacture see *black* ★*tea*.—**Japan tea,** tea produced in Japan. Tea-culture in Japan dates from the ninth century and extends all over the islands, a considerable export being absorbed mainly by the United States and Canada. Japan teas are mainly green, yielding a light-colored liquor strong in thein rather than tannin, in the finer grades of a delicate, rich, peculiar quality. A close-twisted wiry leaf is largely aimed at (see *needle* ★*tea*, *spider-leg* ★*tea*). The product is classed under numerous names of localities and according to manufacture is mainly either pan-fired (including sun-dried) or basket-fired (see these terms under ★*tea*), with 'nibs' and 'dust' or 'siftings' as secondary categories. Minor quantities of green and black teas in various Chinese styles are exported.—**Kumo tea.** See *spider-leg* ★*tea*.—**Mandarin tea,** an aristocratic Chinese tea, with a very small dark, crisp, and tender leaf, lightly fired and highly scented.—**Moyune tea,** Chinese green tea grown on the plains of Mo-yuen near Sunglo, including the bulk of the best green tea exported. Local varieties are known as 'Nankin,' 'Pakeong,' and 'Oochaine.' Also called *garden teas*, as opposed to *hill teas*. Cf. *Sunglo* ★*tea*.—**Needle tea,** tea rolled into a needle-like form, as often in Japan.—**Pan-fired tea,** tea dried by the process called ★*pan-firing*.—**Post-and-rail tea,** bush tea: so called because large bits of the tea, or supposed tea, float about in the billy, which are compared by a strong imagination to the posts and rails of the wooden fence so frequent in Australia. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Russian tea,** tea served (hot or cold) with lemon and sometimes arrack or rum.—**Scented tea.** Scented teas form a distinct group containing both black and green kinds. They include fine teas, as pekoes, and caper-tea (see the latter and *mandarin* ★*tea*), and also low-grade teas meretriciously improved. The flowers used for scenting are those of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), the chulan, the cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*), and true jasmines (*Jasminum Sambac* and *J. officinale*).—**Spider-leg tea,** a fine grade of Japan basket-fired tea of needle-shaped make. Also called *kumo*.—**Sun-dried tea,** a class of Japan teas fired by hot panning (see ★*pan-firing*), but peculiarly colored from being previously dried in the sun.—**Sunglo tea,** Chinese green tea produced in the hill region of Sunglo, the original seat of green-tea production, where, however, the industry has greatly declined. Known to the trade as 'hill' or 'high-district' tea. See *moyune* ★*tea*.—**Tablet tea.** See *brick-tea*.—**Tea plant-bug.** See ★*plant-bug*.—**Tea-seed oil.** Same as *tea-oil*.

tea-ball (tē′bâl), *n.* A perforated ball, usually of silver, in which tea-leaves are placed to be immersed in boiling water, in preparing tea.

tea-biscuit (tē′bis″kit), *n.* See *biscuit*, 2.

tea-blight (tē′blīt), *n.* Any one of several Oriental heteropterous insects of the genus *Helopeltis*, as *H. theivora*, *H. bradyi*, *H. romundei*, and *H. antonii*.

tea-broom (tē′bröm), *n.* Same as ★*manuka*.

tea-cup, *n.*—**A tempest in a tea-cup.** Same as *a tempest in a tea-pot*.

tea-drier (tē′drī″ėr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting the moisture from tea-leaves or 'firing' them in the process of manufacture.

tea-dust (tē′dust), *n.* Finely comminuted tea as an incident of manufacture. See ★*tea-fannings*.

tea-fannings (tē′fan″ingz), *n. pl.* Tea in small scraps coarser than tea-dust but often included in that grade.

tea-hill (tē′hil), *n.* A hill on which tea grows or is growing.

At I Bang there are three *tea-hills*, and from six to eight qualities of tea to each hill.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 489.

teaism (tē′izm), *n.* Same as *theism*[2].

All suggests that excessive *teaism*, coffeeism, etc., predilection for tidbits, condiments, and desserts, to the prejudice of appetite for plain, wholesome nutritives, and all the special dislikes for standard foods now so common, if not themselves signs of arrest, at least jeopard the highest maturation of powers.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 14.

Tea-kettle policy. See ★*policy*[1].

Tealby beds. See ★*bed*[1].

teallite (tē′līt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. J. Harris *Teall*, director-general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.] A sulphostannate of lead ($PbSnS_2$) occurring in blackish-gray, inelastic, flexible folia, in Bolivia.

teamland (tēm′land), *n.* Same as *plow-land*. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I. 354.

team-man (tēm′man), *n.* A teamster. [Eng.]

E—— D—— 17, *teamman*, was charged with taking twenty-seven partridge eggs out of nests on land.
The Field, June 1, 1901, p. 761.

team-play (tēm′plā), *n.* In *foot-ball*, *basket-ball*, *hockey*, and similar sports, the art or practice of mutual assistance by members of one side.

tean[2], *n.* See *teen*[1].

Younger than spring, without the faintest trace
Of disappointment, weariness, or *tean*
Upon the childlike earnestness and grace
Of the waiting face.
W. V. Moody, Poems, p. 98.

tea-party, *n.* **2.** Any disquieting occurrence or happening. [Colloq.]

"No, my lad, but we've got a precious heap of disturbing to do on our own account before we've squared up for this *tea-party* [an attack by natives in Africa]. I'm going to drop down stream to somewhere quiet where we can fill up with wood."
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, iii.

3. Something easy to do or accomplish. [Colloq.]

All the croquet players—except Mabel, who was winning—converged on Chatteris with cries of welcome. Mabel remained in the midst of what I understand is called a *tea-party*, loudly demanding that they should see her "play it out." *H. G. Wells*, The Sea Lady, v.

tea-pot, *n.*—**Cadogan tea-pot,** a tea-pot copied from an old Chinese and Japanese model, said to have been introduced into England by the Hon. Mrs. Cadogan, and extensively reproduced at Swinton in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is almost egg-shape, somewhat flattened at the sides, having a closed top and no lid. A spiral tube passes through an opening at the base and extends to within half an inch of the top. The pot could be filled only by inverting it, and when reversed the contents could be emptied only through the spout.—**Tea-pot tail,** the tail of a setter when carried in a drooping manner like that of a collie: probably so styled as suggesting the handle of a tea-pot.



Cadogan Tea-pot.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

tear[2], *n.* **3.** (*c*) One of the masses of the gum resin which exude from *Balsamea Myrrha*. They are semi-transparent and reddish-brown, and range in size from small grains to that of an egg.

5. *pl.* The gum-disease of citrous trees; psorosis. [Colloq., Florida.]

tear-bottle (tēr′bot″l), *n.* The popular name for small antique glass bottles most of which were probably used to contain ointment. See *lacrymatory*.

tear-drop, *n.* **2.** A small air-cavity blown into glass.

Immediately under the bowl at the top of the stem is an air cavity, known as a *tear-drop* . . . a frequent form of decoration. *C. H. Wylde*, in Burlington Mag., IV. 141.

tear-fault (tār′fâlt), *n.* A differential or compound fault produced, during folding, by the sliding upon one another of several adjacent beds or strata. Each component movement is called a *lag-fault*. *J. E. Marr*, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1906, p. lxxvi.

tear-grass (tēr′gras), *n.* Same as *Job's-tears*.

teart (tē′art), *a.* A dialectal form of *tart*[1]; as applied to land, sour.

This disease, known as parasitic enteritis, is found to be persistently associated with certain pastures (called "*teart*" lands in the West of England) upon heavy moisture-retaining soils, the larvæ, in fact, living in the damp earth of these pastures, in mud, etc., and being thence transferred to the stomachs of their definitive hosts.
Lancet, June 6, 1903, p. 1590.

tea-sifter (tē′sif″tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which separates the leaves of tea in accordance with their size, by passing them through sieves.—**2.** A sieve or strainer used in sifting dry tea-leaves or sorting them according to size.

tea-sorter (tē′sôr″tėr), *n.* An inspector of tea, by whom the varying qualities of tea-leaves are separated into groups and the proportion of the various sorts in any consignment is determined.

tea-tasting (tē′tās″ting), *n.* The occupation of a tea-taster. It involves fine discrimination of flavors, which are favorably described as 'aromatic,' 'fragrant,' 'fruity,' 'malty,' 'mealy,' 'mellow,' 'nosey' (fragrant), 'nutty,' 'piquant,' 'pungent,' 'toasty'; and unfavorably (at least in excess) as 'baked,' 'brassy,' 'burnt,' 'coarse,' 'earthy,' 'fishy,' 'grassy,' 'grippy,' 'herby,' 'metallic,' 'mousey,' 'raw,' 'smoky,' 'soapy,' 'sour,' 'tarry,' 'weedy,' 'wild,' 'woody.' Textures are described as 'crapy,' 'crispy,' 'satiny,' 'silky,' 'velvety,' etc.

tea-tree, *n.*—**Coast tea-tree,** *Leptospermum lævigatum*, a shrub common along the seacoast of Victoria and New South Wales, useful for arresting the progress of drifting sand. Also called *sandstay*.—**Mountain tea-tree,** *Pentagonaster peduncularis* (*Kunzea peduncularis* of F. von Mueller), a small tree of Victoria and New South Wales, the wood of which is used by the aborigines for their spears, waddies, and boomerangs.

tecalli (tā-kä′lē), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A very handsome banded alabaster, opaque, translucent, and sometimes transparent, found in the state of Puebla in Mexico, and largely worked into artistic objects for sale and export.

tech. An abbreviation (*a*) of *technical*; (*b*) of *technically*; (*c*) of *technology*.

Technical rotation. See ★*rotation*.

technocausis (tek-nō-kâ′sis), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + καῦσις, a burning.] The use of the actual cautery as distinguished from that of chemical caustics.

technogeography (tek″nō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + γεωγραφία, geography.] The study of the effect of geographical environment on the technic arts of man.

technographer (tek-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in technography or has a thorough and scientific knowledge of the details of an art, invention, etc.

There are two ways of looking at human inventions, the one ethnographic, the other technographic. The ethnographer makes his home among tribesmen and tells the story of their industrial lives; the *technographer* pursues a single art over time and place until he knows it thoroughly.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1900, p. 164.

technographic (tek-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [*technograph*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to technography; having a systematic knowledge of the terms and details of an art or invention. See the extract under ★*technographer*.

technography (tek-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + *-γραφια*, ‹ γράφειν, write.] The description and study of arts and industries in their ethnic distribution and historic development. *Smithsonian Rep.* (Nat. Mus.), 1899, p. 526.

technol. An abbreviation (*a*) of *technological*; (*b*) of *technology*.

technolithic (tek-nō-lith′ik), *a.* [Gr. τέχνη, art, + λίθος, stone, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, denoting stone implements shaped by man in accordance with definite designs. See ★*protolithic*. *J. W. Powell*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895–96, p. lxvi.

The use of objects without designed modification, like the Seri stone implements, has been studied by Mr. McGee, and he calls such unmodified implements protolithic, while the modified stone implements he calls *technolithic*. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. xxi.

technologue (tek′nō-log), *n.* Same as *technologist*.

After defining the "*technologue*" as an intermediary between the savant and the mechanic, translating the discoveries of the former into the uses of the latter, Prof. Bovey tries to ascertain the controlling ideas common to all technical experts. *Nature*, April 6, 1905, p. 548.

tecolote (tā-kō-lō′tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tecolotl*, an owl.] A Nahuatl name for the owl, used in the southwestern United States, Mexico, parts of Central America, and other Spanish-speaking regions.

tecoretin, *n.* See ★*tekoretin*.

Tectobranchi (tek-tō-brang′kī), *n. pl.* [NL. See *tectibranchiate*.] Applied by Gadow to those fishes in which the gills are covered by a bony flap or operculum: practically synonymous with *Teleostomi*.

tectocephaly (tek-tō-sef′a-li), *n.* [L. *tectum*, roof, + Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-y*[3].] The quality or condition of being tectocephalic. See *scaphocephaly*.

tectochrysin (tek-tō-kris′in), *n.* [Gr. τηκτός, melted, molten, + χρυσός, gold, + *-in*[2].] A sulphur-colored compound, $C_{15}H_9O_3OCH_3$, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on chrysin and found in poplar-buds. It forms thick crystals and melts at 164° C. Also called *chrysin methyl ether* or *1,3-methoxyhydroxyflavone*.

tectonic, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, relating to structure; structural: as, *tectonic* geology (structural geology); *tectonic* valleys, valleys due to geologic structure rather than to erosion.

The *tectonic* line of the Andes is then apparently bent suddenly southward and reappears in Graham Land. It is probably continued round the southern Pacific, meeting the known end of the New Zealand line near Mounts Erebus and Terror. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Jan., 1902, p. 216.

He lays particular stress on the violent earthquake which agitated the whole of Nicaragua in April, 1898, as to which he quotes the opinion of Dr. Sapper that its character was purely *tectonic*, as against the view of Major Dutton, that earthquakes in this region are mere incidents of the volcanic activity.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 648.

Tectospondyli (tek-tō-spon′di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. τέκτων, a builder, + σπόνδυλος, vertebra.] A suborder of cyclospondylous sharks, found

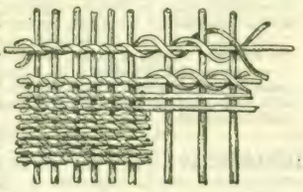
in most warm seas, and having characters between those of the sharks and those of the rays.

tectum (tek'tum), *n.*; pl. *tecta* (-tä). [L. *tectum*, a roof.] Same as *tectorium*. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 142.

tee[4], *n.* 2. (*d*) In *lumbering*, a strip of iron about 6 inches long, with a hole in the center, to which a short chain is attached: passed through a hole in a gate-plank, turned crosswise, and so used to hold the plank when tripped in a splash-dam.

tee[4] (tē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teed*, ppr. *teeing*. [Also *T; tee*[4], *n.*] In *naval tactics*, to manœuver (a fleet) so as to place it across the head of the enemy's column of vessels, thus enabling the guns to be concentrated on the leading vessels of the enemy, who cannot reply effectively.

tee[6] (tē), *n.* [Pomo (Indian of California).] A method of making baskets applied by some California Indians; a twined lattice weave consisting of four elements—an upright warp of rods, a horizontal warp crossing these at right angles, and a regular plain twined weaving of two elements, holding the warps firmly together. The horizontal warp is on the outside of the basket.



Tee.
(Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1902.)

The lattice twined weaving, so far as the collections of the United States National Museum show, is confined to the Pomo Indians, of the Kulanapan family, residing on Russian river, California. Dr. Hudson calls this technic *tee*. This is a short and convenient word and may be used for a specific name.
Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 117.

tee-bar, *n.* Same as *T-bar*.

teeing-ground (tē'ing-ground), *n.* In *golf*, a space marked out within the limits of which the ball must be teed.

tee-shot (tē'shot), *n.* In *golf*, any stroke played from a teeing-ground. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 7.

Teeswater cattle. The original shorthorn cattle which were the result of experiments in breeding carried on by the Colling Brothers in the Tees district, England.

These *Durham, Teeswater*, or *Shorthorn* cattle, as they were variously called, were soon eagerly sought after.
Encyc. Brit., I. 387.

teet (tēt), *n.* [Appar. another spelling and sense of *teat*.] In *bee-keeping*, same as *pipe*[1], 5.

teeter, *v. i.* Hence—2. To move about foolishly and aimlessly.

A quorum of the committee is away *teeterin'* about in their own affairs. *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Nights, xvii.

teetotum[2] (tē-tō'tum), *n.* [Made from *teetotal*.] See the extract.

Even the newest form of peoples' café, the *Tee-to-tums*, are conducted so that expenses are covered. The unique institutions . . . combine the features of a coffee-house, supplying a variety of good food and non-alcoholic drinks, with those of a club, having numerous facilities for improvement and recreation. The patrons of each *Tee-to-tum* are organized by skilled social workers, who direct their amusements.
R. A. Woods, in Scribner's Mag., April, 1892, p. 423.

teetsook (tēt'sŏk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A saddle-bag. [Western U. S.]

tegmen, *n.* 6. In crinoids, same as ★*disk*, 5 (*e*).—**Tegmen antri**, a thin plate of bone covering over the mastoid cells.

tegmentum, *n.* 3. The outer porous layer of the shell of polyplacophorous mollusks or chitons, which covers the inner porcelanous articulamentum.—**Tegmentum tympani.** Same as *tegmen tympani*. See *tegmen*, 4.

tegumental, *a.*—**Tegumental gland**, a gland lying in, or formed by modification of, the integument, as are the poison-glands of the catfish *Malapterurus*.

Teichmann's crystals. See ★*crystal*.

teichopsia (tī-kop'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, + ὄψις, appearance.] The appearance as of zigzag lines before the eyes, a subjective visual disturbance occurring in migraine and other morbid states.

Tejon series. See ★*series*.

tekkana (te-kä'nä), *n.* [Aram. and Heb., < *tākkan*, make straight, mend.] A rabbinical ordinance, remedy, or regulation adding or abrogating certain laws for the religious well-being of the community.

tekoretin, tecoretin (te-kor'e-tin), *n.* [Gr. τήκειν, melt, + ῥητίνη, resin.] A fossil or semi-fossil resin, extracted by solution in alcohol from pine-wood found in marshes near Holtegaard in Denmark. It is colorless, crystallizable, and apparently identical with or closely allied to fichtelite.

tel[2], *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *tell*[1].

tel. An abbreviation (*a*) of *telegram*; (*b*) of *telegraph*; (*c*) of *telegraphic*.

telæscin (te-les'in), *n.* A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{30}O_7$, prepared by the hydrolysis of the glucoside escinic acid.

telangioma (tel-an-ji-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *telangiomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. τέλος, end (?), + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor formed of a mass of dilated arterioles and capillaries.

telangiosis (tel-an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τέλος, end (?), + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + *-osis*.] Any disease of the minute blood-vessels.

telautogram (tel-â'tō-gram), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + αὐτός, self, + γράμμα, a writing.] The facsimile record of writing or drawing produced by the receiving apparatus of the telautograph.

telautography (tel-â-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*telautograph* + *-y*[3].] The process of transmitting writing or drawings in facsimile; the use of the telautograph.

Telautography.—When handwriting or drawings are to be transmitted, they are executed with non-conducting ink on metal foil, which is laid around an insulating cylinder of the same dimensions as the receiving cylinder.
Elect. World and Engin., July 9, 1904, p. 61.

Telchines (tel'ki-nēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. pl. of Τελχίν.] In *Gr. myth.*, primitive workers in metal and magicians who were supposed to have been the first inhabitants of Crete and Rhodes.

Strange demoniacal and superhuman beings, the Kyclops, the Dactyli, and *Telchines*.
L. M. Mitchell, Hist. of Ancient Sculpture, p. 140.

teleautograph, *n.* Same as *telautograph*.

telecentric (tel-ē-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + κέντρον, center, + *-ic*.] In *optics*, having its exit-pupil or entrance-pupil at an infinite distance: said of a lens system of which the aperture, or stop, is at a principal focus. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 75.

telechirograph (tel-ē-kī'rō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + χείρ, hand, + γράφειν, write.] A form of autographic telegraph, the photographic receiving instrument of which records messages in the handwriting of the sender. *Elect. World and Engin.*, June 20, 1903, p. 1055.

teleclexis (tel-e-klek'sis), *n.* [Gr. τέλος, end, completion, + ἔκλεξις, selection.] Artificial or intentional, as distinguished from unconscious or natural, selection. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 361.

telecryptograph (tel-ē-krip'tō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + κρυπτός, secret, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A form of printing telegraph, invented by Malcotti for use on private lines or on ordinary telephone lines, in which the sending device is operated by pressing lettered keys like those of the type-writer and the message at the receiving station is automatically recorded in printed characters. As the name implies, the device is intended further to permit of secret communication between stations.—2. A high-speed automatic printing telegraph brought out by Siemens and Halske in Berlin.

telectroscope (te-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ἤλεκτρον (for 'electricity') + σκοπεῖν, view.] An electrical device proposed and experimented upon by Szczepanik for the production at a distant station of visible images of objects located at the transmitting station. See ★*télelectroscope*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 30, 1898, p. 18889.

teleëlectroscopy (tel″ē-ē-lek-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ἤλεκτρον (for 'electricity') + *-σκοπια*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] A seeing or photographing at a distance. A selenium cell, which conducts the current best when exposed to light, is connected by one or more wires with suitable apparatus for recording variations in intensity. Also *telephotoscopy*. *Wall*, Dict. of Photog., p. 233.

telefocal (tel″ē-fō'kal), *a.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *focal*.] Relating to the focusing of distant objects: applied to lenses. [Rare.]

As to the "*tele-focal*" powers of the new lens (if I may use the term), a comparison of the two views, marked A and B, will give some idea of its scope.
Jour. Franklin Inst., Sept., 1893, p. 216.

telefone, telefonic. Amended spellings of *telephone, telephonic*.

teleg. An abbreviation (*a*) of *telegram*; (*b*) of *telegraph*; (*c*) of *telegraphic*; (*d*) of *telegraphy*.

telegonic (tel-ē-gon'ik), *a.* Same as ★*telegonous*.

telegonous (tē-leg'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or illustrative of, or supposed to be due to, telegony.

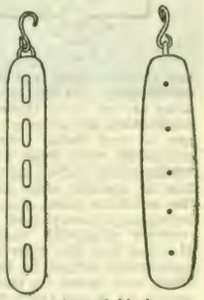
telegony (tē-leg'ō-ni), *n.* [NL. ★*telegonia*, < Gr. τηλέγονος, born far away (from one's father or fatherland) (used as a person's name), < τῆλε, afar, + *-γονος*, -born.] In *biol.*, the supposed influence of a first sire upon the progeny subsequently borne by the mother to other sires. Most breeders are believers in telegony, although careful experiments have failed to show any scientific basis for their opinion.

At present the scientific evidence is so distinctly unfavourable to belief in the occurrence of *telegony*, that to discuss suggested explanations or criticisms seems unnecessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 215.

telegraf, telegrafic, telegrafy. Amended spellings of *telegraph, telegraphic, telegraphy*.

telegraph, *n.* 3. In *cricket*, the score-board upon which numbers indicating the progress of the game are displayed. [Colloq.]—4. In *ship-building*, an apparatus for transmitting and receiving orders mechanically. An *engine-telegraph* consists of a dial on a stand on the bridge or pilot-house having a handle with a pointer attached which, by movement of the handle, is pointed to the desired order on the dial, as 'ahead full speed,' 'stop,' 'astern half speed,' etc. By a line of wires, a pointer on a similar dial in the engine-room is made to point to the same order and ring a gong. The engineer then manipulates a handle with its pointer to point to the same order on the engine-room dial, and by another line of wires a pointer on the dial on the bridge is moved, and if the order has been correctly received, it points to the same order as the pointer on the handle of the bridge-dial. A similar apparatus fitted for giving orders for steering from the bridge to the steering-engine room, or other steering-station, is called a *steering-telegraph*.
5. A chute or trough, usually of sheet-steel, by which coal or ore or refuse is carried by gravity from screens or other dressing machinery to the desired point of disposal. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book*. [Eng.]—**Postal telegraph**, in Great Britain and her dependencies, a telegraph service carried on by the government through the general post-office. A telegram posted with an ordinary post-office stamp upon it is taken, at the next collection, to the nearest telegraph-office. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 577.—**Rowland's telegraph**, a multiplex printing telegraph with keyboard transmitters and automatic type-printing receivers invented by H. A. Rowland. In this system the so-called sine-wave method of transmitting is used and by means of a four-part commutator four messages are simultaneously sent over a single wire.—**Space-telegraph**, a wireless telegraph. See *wireless* ★*telegraphy*.—**Steering-telegraph.** See ★*telegraph*, 4.—**Type-printing telegraph**, an apparatus for telegraphing in which the message at the receiving station is automatically delivered in printed characters. *Sci. Amer.*, Nov. 7, 1903, p. 325.—**Wireless telegraph.** See ★*wireless telegraphy*.

telegraph-block (tel'ē-gràf-blok″), *n.* A number of small sheaves in a narrow, long shell, used for the purpose of making signals, so that several flags may be hoisted at one time.



Telegraph-block.

telegraphese (tel″ē-gràf-ēs'), *n.* [*telegraph* + *-ese*.] A very terse style, such as that in which telegrams are commonly written; a style marked by very short sentences. [Rare.]

We rather relish the leisurely semicolons and sentences of the eighteenth century after being confronted with the "*telegraphese*" of many a modern stylist.
Athenæum, Oct. 7, 1905, p. 469.

Telegraphic code. See ★*code*.

telegraphone (tē-leg'ra-fōn), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + γράφειν, write, + φωνή, sound.] The magnetic phonograph, telephonograph, or magneto-phonograph of Poulsen. See *telephonograph*. *Nature*, Aug. 16, 1900, p. 371.

The "*telegraphone*" is a "recording telephone," that is to say, a telephone that records and reproduces messages spoken into it.
Sci. Amer., April 25, 1903, p. 317.

telegraph-spoon (tel'ē-gràf-spön″), *n.* See ★*post-spoon*.

telegraphy, *n.*—**Electric space-telegraphy**, a name proposed by Lodge for wireless ★telegraphy.

The general principles of *electric space-telegraphy* — or wireless telegraphy as it seems to wish to be called.
Sir Oliver Lodge, in Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin., [1898, p. 799.

Electric-wave telegraphy. Same as *wireless ★telegraphy.*—**Induction telegraphy**, telegraphy by means of induced currents in parallel circuits, as in the systems for communicating with moving trains, where a line-wire is installed parallel to the track and the inductive effect of fluctuating currents in this wire operates a receiving apparatus on the train, and vice versa.—**Magnetic space-telegraphy**, a type of wireless telegraphy, devised by Lodge, in which the transmitting apparatus is a condenser in an oscillatory circuit of low frequency consisting of a horizontal coil of very large area. The receiver is a similar coil and condenser of like frequency with a telephone in the circuit.—**Ray telegraphy**, a system of wireless telegraphy in which short electromagnetic waves are focused upon a distant point by means of lenses having a high dielectric constant. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 9, 1903, p. 22866.—**Space-telegraphy.** See *electric space-★telegraphy.*—**Spark telegraphy**, in *elect.*, a name sometimes used for *wireless ★telegraphy* (which see).—**Spherical telegraphy**, telegraphy by means of spherical waves through the free ether; wireless telegraphy.—**Weather telegraphy**, the systematic reporting by telegraph, and usually by cipher despatches, of weather conditions over any considerable region of country. *Nature*, March 31, 1904, p. 518.—**Wireless telegraphy**, the transmission of signals between points not connected by electrical conductors; specifically, the transmission of signals through space by means of electric waves; a system of telegraphy based upon the researches of Heinrich Hertz, who demonstrated that the oscillatory discharge of an electric circuit acting as a transmitter produces electric waves which are capable of setting up an oscillatory discharge in a similar receiving circuit. A method of utilizing these waves for the transmission of signals was devised by Guglielmo Marconi. His experiments were first made in Bologna in 1895, and they were continued in England from July, 1896, under the auspices of the British Post-office. In March, 1899, communication was established across the English Channel between Dover, England, and Wimereux, France, a distance of 32 miles, the rate of transmission being about 20 words a minute. Signals were first successfully sent across the Atlantic ocean from Poldhu, Cornwall, to St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Dec. 12, 1901. In the meantime numerous other inventors and electricians entered the field, many of whom have contributed greatly to the development of the art. An important feature of most systems of wireless telegraphy is the use, both at the transmitting- and receiving-stations of aërial conductors (commonly called antennæ) supported by a mast or tower. On shipboard the aërial conductors usually consist of a group of parallel wires strung horizontally between the top masts and thence down to a deck-house containing the sending- and receiving-apparatus. The distance to which signals can be transmitted depends upon the amount of energy radiated by the antennæ in the form of electrical oscillations of suitable wave-length (from 100 to 5000 meters). The transmitting-device, of which there are many modifications, usually consists of a power-circuit and an oscillatory circuit. The power-circuit contains an alternater, *a* (Fig. 1), sometimes of 50 kilowatts or more, and the primary coil, *p*, of a step-up transformer. The oscillatory circuit consists of the secondary coil, *s*, of this transformer, a condenser, *c*, and spark-gap, *g*, in multiple, and the aërial conductors, *o*. When the capacity and the inductance, *l*, of this circuit are properly adjusted, powerful oscillations of high frequency are set up and electric waves are sent out through space from the conductors. At the receiving-station electrical oscillations are set up by these waves in a similar set of aërial conductors, and although they are of very feeble intensity compared with those at the transmitting-station, they suffice to operate some one of the sensitive forms of receiving-apparatus employed. The receiver originally used by Marconi was the *coherer*, an instrument devised by Branly (1890) and based on the discovery by Munk (1835) that a mass of filings or other small metallic bodies so loosely packed as to be non-conducting became conducting under the action of the discharge from a Leyden jar. The coherer has since been almost entirely replaced by numerous more manageable devices, such as the various *electrolytic detectors* of Neugschwender, Aschkinass, Schlömilch, De Forest, Fessenden, Vreeland, and Brown; the *magnetic detectors* of Rutherford and Marconi; the *microphone* of Hughes; the *barretter* of Fessenden; the *audion* of De Forest; the *thermo-electric detector* of Austin; and the *carborundum detector* of Brandes. The detector is sometimes directly in circuit between the antennæ and the earth, as in Fig. 2, in which *o* is the set of antennæ, *d* is the detector, *e* is the earth, *b* a battery, and *t* a telephone; sometimes in the secondary circuit of a transformer the primary coil of which is in the circuit between the antennæ and the earth. The detector, whatever its form, serves as a sort of delicate relay to alter the current flow in a local circuit containing a battery and some convenient form of telegraphic receiving-instrument or a telephone. The electric waves from the antennæ of a station for wireless telegraphy are not all of the same frequency, but have a range of an octave or more. The intensity is greatest for a certain frequency, that of the so-called principal wave of the oscillatory circuit, and diminishes rapidly for longer or shorter waves. If, for example, the principal wave has a length of 600 meters the accompanying waves of 500 meters and 700 meters may have only one tenth of the intensity of the principal wave. By adjusting the frequency to which the receiving-circuit best responds to agreement with that of the transmitting-circuit,—a process termed *syntony*, which is analogous to the tuning of musical instruments,—the distance at which signals may be heard is greatly increased, while other instruments at nearer stations or on shipboard in the neighborhood of the sending-station will, if tuned to other frequencies, be comparatively undisturbed.

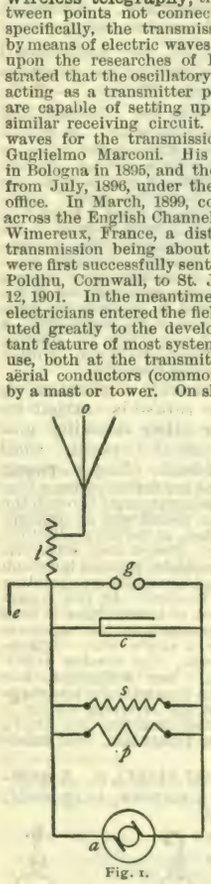


Fig. 1.

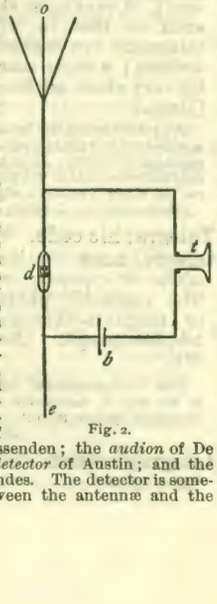


Fig. 2.

teleiochrysalis (te-lī-ō-kris'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλειος*, complete, + *χρυσαλλίς*, chrysalis.] The hypopal stage of a trombidiid mite. Same as *hypopus*.

teleiophan (te-lī'ō-fan), *n.* [Gr. *τέλειος*, complete, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] Same as ★*teleiochrysalis*.

telekin (tel'ē-kin), *n.* [F. *telekin*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *κίν(ησις)*, motion.] A device for the electrical control of machinery from a distance; a telelectric regulator.

The *telekin* is the name applied . . . to an apparatus by which the movements of a machine may be regulated from a distance, either by means of an ordinary electric telegraph or by electric waves impelled through the air without the aid of wires. The inventor distinguishes between a simple *telekin*, wherein only a single motion is considered, and a multiple *telekin*, which permits of a complexity of motions.
Sci. Amer. Sup., May 6, 1905, p. 24539.

telelectric (tel-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *electric*.] Noting any device for producing mechanical motions or effects at a distance by electrical means: as, an organ with a *telelectric* attachment by means of which it may be played from a keyboard at a distance from the instrument.

The advantages of an electrically equipped household were strikingly set forth in the exhibition of a model apartment. . . . In the parlor . . . was a piano automatically played by a *Tel-Electric* player, and, whenever desired, orchestral music furnished by the Telharmonic system could be had by closing a switch.
Sci. Amer., Oct. 12, 1907, p. 255.

telelectroscope (tel-ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἤλεκτρον* (for 'electric') + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A name proposed for electrical devices for the seeing of distant objects, in which radiation from the object at the transmitting-station is converted into electrical action of some sort, which in turn produces at the receiving-station a visible semblance of the object. No really practical scheme for these transformations has as yet been perfected although numerous methods have been proposed and some have been tried with partial success. See ★*electroscope*.

telemetacarpal (tel-ē-met-a-kär'pal), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *metacarpal*.] Possessing vestiges only of the distal portions of the first and fifth metacarpals: applied to certain deer: contrasted with ★*plesiometacarpal*. See ★*Telemetacarpi*.

The fact of the plesiometacarpal and *telemetacarpal* limb characters so closely corresponding with the distribution of the Cervidæ in the Old and New Worlds would, in itself, have convinced me of their fundamental importance.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 887.

Telemetacarpi (tel-ē-met-a-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar (distal), + NL. *metacarpi*, pl. of *metacarpus*.] A division of the deer family in which the distal portions of the first and fifth metacarpals are present, but there are no vestiges of the proximal ends: contrasted with ★*Plesiometacarpi*.

telemetrical (tel-ē-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*telemeter* (*-metr-*) + *-ic* + *-al*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of, the telemeter; telemetric.

The peculiar long-range *telemetrical* measurement of each side of the polygonal perimeter.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 330.

telemetrograph (tel-ē-met'rō-gráf), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for drawing plans, measuring distances, etc.

telemicroscope (tel-ē-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *microscope*.] A magnifying instrument, invented by the Abbé Deschamps, for the observation of small objects, such as insects, from a distance. Its optical system consists of an objective composed of two achromatic lenses that are separated by a distance less than the principal focal distance of the most convergent lens, and therefore act as a single lens, and of a Dollond ocular with four plano-convex lenses. The eye-glass is made as convergent as possible to increase magnification and field without diminishing the definition.

telencephalon (tel-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *prosencephalon*.

telenegative (tel-ē neg'a-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *negative*.] See the extract and *telephotographic ★lens*.

As the human eye, in order to see better from a distance, uses telescopes, any ordinary photographic objective can be made to produce enlarged views of an object by the addition of a magnifying lens. This lens, called "*tele-negative*," need not be connected permanently with the ordinary objective (which is called "tele-positive"), a loose connection by means of a removable short tube being quite sufficient. Then the objective can be used at will both in connection with ordinary views and with telephotographs.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 30, 1905, p. 24861.

teleobjective (tel''ē-ob-jek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *objective*.] **I.** *a.* In *optics*, having an object-glass adapted to the photography of distant objects: as, a *teleobjective* camera. *P. Drude*, Theory of Optics, p. 94.

II. *n.* In *optics*, an objective for the photography of distant objects. It consists of a combination of a convergent with a divergent system so arranged as to obtain great focal length in a compact instrument.

teleodesmaceous (tel''ē-ō-des-mā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Teleodesmacea*.

teleodont (tel'ē-ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεο-*), completion, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] 1. Having mandibles of the highest development: said of certain stag-beetles.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Teleodonta*.

Teleodonta (tel''ē-ō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεο-*), completion, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] In Dall's classification, a group of teleodesmacean pelecypod *Mollusca* presenting the most highly perfected type of hinge, comprising the superfamilies *Veneracea*, *Tellinacea*, *Solenacea*, *Mactracea*, *Myacea*, and *Adesmacea*.

teleogyrous (tel-ē-ō-jī'rus), *a.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεο-*), end, + *γῦρος*, circle, gyre, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, noting the fact or condition of having the free ends of the intestinal loops coiled into spirals.

Lastly, the distal portion of any loop originally straight may be coiled up into a spiral, while the rest of the loop remains straight. This feature may be termed *teleogyrous*.
H. Gadow, in Newton, Dict. of Birds, p. 144.

Teleological proof. See ★*proof*.

teleomitosis (tel''ē-ō-mī-tō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεο-*), end, + NL. *mitosis*.] Complete or typical mitosis, or karyokinesis.

Teleoplacophora (tel''ē-ō-plā-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (*τελεο-*), completion, + NL. *Placophora*.] A suborder of polyplacophoran *Mollusca* characterized by the presence of pectinated teeth on the insertion-plates of the valves. It includes the genus *Chiton* and its allies of Tertiary and recent age.

teleoptile (tel'ē-op-til), *n.* [Gr. *τέλεος*, complete, + *πτίλον*, down (feathers).] One of the feathers that succeed the first down of a young bird. See ★*neossoptile* and ★*mesoptile*.

Teleoptiles, whether Contour-feathers or Downs, are each originally preceded by a Neossoptile, the base of which is in direct continuity with the tips of the rami of its succeeding final feather.
H. Gadow, in Newton, Dict. of Birds, p. 243.

teleoscope (tel'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [F. *téléoscope*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for vision at a distance by electrical means, proposed by Dussand in 1898, in which the change in the resistance of selenium when subjected to light was to be utilized for transmission. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 2, 1898, p. 18793.

teleosteous (tel-ē-os'tē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the teleost fishes.

Teleotremata (tel''ē-ō-trē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* See ★*Telotremata*.

telepath (tel′ē-path), *v. i.* and *t.* [*telepath(y).*] **I.** *intrans.* To communicate with another mind otherwise than through the senses. See *telepathy.* [Rare.]

> Just as the humble peasant, . . . puts herself in spiritual communication with a higher power, so may we not find a way to *telepath* to minds that are attuned to ours?
> *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 9, 1903, p. 22863.

II. *trans.* To communicate (a message or thought) to another mind without the intermediation of the senses.

telepath (tel′ē-path), *n.* [*telepath(ist).*] A believer in, or student of, the doctrine of telepathy; a telepathist.

> The book . . . contains . . . a chapter headed "The Spirit Rappers, the *Telepaths* and the Galvanometer."
> *Nature*, Jan. 7, 1904, p. 219.

telepathize (tē-lep′a-thīz or tel′ē-path-īz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *telepathized*, ppr. *telepathizing.* [*telepath(y)* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To impress on or communicate to another mind by telepathy.

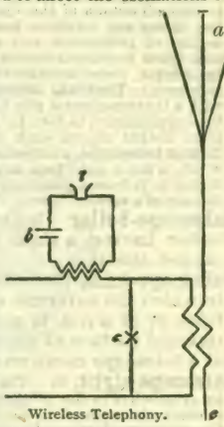
II. *intrans.* To use telepathy.

telephone, *n.*—**Exchange-telephone,** the form of telephone used by operators at the switchboard, as distinguished from the ordinary forms of receiver.—**Long-distance telephone.** (*a*) A telephone transmitter designed with special reference to use between distant stations, as distinguished from the instruments for local service. (*b*) An interurban telephone system.—**Reaction telephone,** a telephone the action of which is enhanced by currents induced in a coil attached to the diaphragm.—**Telephone exchange,** the office of a telephone system, where all the various lines are brought to a central switchboard and communication between subscribers is effected. In the case of automatic systems the term is sometimes applied to the switchboard itself, which is termed an 'automatic exchange.' *Preece*, Telephony, p. 56.—**Telephone lock,** a device for the prepayment of telephone calls, in which the hook-switch must be unlocked by the insertion of the proper coin in a slot provided for that purpose, before communication with the central station can be obtained.—**Telephone theory,** a theory of audition, according to which complex vibrations are not analyzed in the cochlea but are translated into correspondingly complex nerve-impulses, just as in a telephone the sound-vibrations are translated by plate and magnet into corresponding electrical movements. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 448.—**Triple telephone,** a form of combined transmitter and receiver fitted to the head of the operator and having two earpieces and a mouthpiece.

Telephonic probe, relay. See ★*probe*, ★*relay*[1].

telephonograph (tel-ē-fō′nō-grâf), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *phonograph.*] An apparatus devised by Valdemar Poulsen, of Copenhagen, for the recording and subsequent reproduction of musical tones or of speech transmitted through a telephone. It differs from other phonographic devices in that the record is made by the local transverse magnetization of a steel tape or wire which passes between two electromagnets placed in the electric circuit of the transmitter. These local regions of magnetization correspond to the mechanical impressions in the recording surface of the ordinary phonograph. When the tape or wire is passed again between the electromagnets in the same direction and at the same speed, it in turn induces currents in the circuit of which the electromagnets form a part and these currents produce movements of the telephonic disk. The sounds uttered by the disk in consequence of the motions are a faithful reproduction of those which actuated the disk in the process of recording and are free from the disturbances due to mechanical contact between the stylus and the indented surface of the cylinder or record-disk of the usual phonographic apparatus. The record, moreover, is free from deterioration by wear and may be utilized for reproduction almost indefinitely. A record may however be completely expunged by demagnetization of the tape or wire, which is then ready for further use. In a later and somewhat modified form the apparatus is known as the *telegraphone.* Also *magneto-phonograph.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 308.

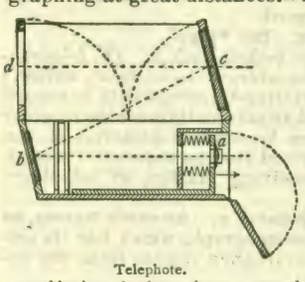
telephony, *n.*—**Light-telephony,** a system of telephonic transmission in which the rays of an arc-lamp are made to fluctuate by sending through the arc the undulatory current from a carbon transmitter. The light of the arc is focused upon a selenium-cell at the receiving-station, which may be at a distance of several kilometers. The resistance of this cell varies with the illumination received from the arc and an undulatory current corresponding with that of the transmitting circuit is thus sent through the receiving telephone.—**Multiplex telephony,** a system of telephony by which several messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions over one wire.—**Radio-telephony.** Same as *wireless* ★*telephony.*—**Wireless telephony** telephonic communication without the use of a conducting circuit or line between the transmitting- and receiving-stations. Wireless telephony, like wireless telegraphy, depends on the transmission of electric waves between aërial conductors, termed antennæ, which are mounted on masts or towers or otherwise suspended at a considerable height above the ground at the two stations. In telegraphy, however, the signals consist of interrupted groups of waves, while in telephony a sustained train of waves is maintained between the stations and the intensity of these is made to fluctuate continuously in consonance with the voice of the speaker at the transmitting-station. Ruhmer found that when an arc was placed in the oscillatory circuit at the transmitting-station a microphonic transmitter in a secondary circuit as shown in the figure produced fluctuations in the oscillatory circuit and antennæ which followed the voice and were sufficiently marked to affect the oscillations in the receiving antennæ. When a detector was placed in the ground circuit of the antennæ at the receiving-station (see Fig. 2 under *wireless* ★*telegraphy*), speech uttered in the transmitter at the other station could be heard in the telephone placed in shunt with the detector. In practice several arcs are sometimes placed in series in the oscillatory circuit. It is also possible to produce the fluctuations in the oscillatory circuit by speaking to the arc directly through a megaphone, as is done in the installations for wireless telephony in the United States navy (De Forest system). Fessenden produces the sustained train of waves by an alternater of about 80,000 cycles per second and impresses the fluctuations corresponding to speech upon this oscillatory current by the use of a microphonic transmitter and special form of relay, which greatly magnify the telephonic currents.



Wireless Telephony.
a, antennæ; *b*, battery; *t*, telephone; *c*, arc; *e*, earth.

telephot, *n.* Same as ★*telephote*, 2.

telephote, *n.* 2. An apparatus for photographing at great distances. It consists of a camera with telescopic lens. Light passing through this is reflected from two plane mirrors before reaching the sensitive plate. The double reflection compensates for the focal length of the lens, reducing the camera to small dimensions. The instrument may be converted into a terrestrial or astronomical telescope. Also *telephot.* *Sci. Amer.*, June 27, 1903, p. 486.



Telephote.
a, objective; *b*, plane mirror; *c*, second mirror; *d*, photographic plate. The rays of light follow the dotted lines.
(From "Scientific American.")

telephoto (tel-ē-fō′tō), *a.* and *n.* [*telephoto-(graphic).*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the process of photographing distant objects; telephotographic: as, a *telephoto* lens, an objective giving a large image of a distant object, in a camera of special design. See ★*telephote*, 2, and *telephotographic* ★*lens.*

II. *n.* A telephotographic lens or camera.

telephotograph, *n.* 2. A photograph of a distant object taken with a telephotographic camera.

> Good *telephotographs* have been obtained at a distance of over forty miles, and those taken beyond artillery range (ten miles) are on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical use.
> *Army and Navy Jour.*, July 14, 1900, p. 1097.

telephotographer (tel″ē-fō-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* One who takes pictures of distant objects with a telephotographic camera.

telephotographic (tel″ē-fō-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [*telephotograph(y)* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or designed for use in telephotography, or the art of photographing distant objects by means of telescopic lenses: as, a *telephotographic* ★*lens* (which see); a *telephotographic* camera. See ★*telephote*, 2.

> This [treatise] gives full particulars of the theory of the *telephotographic* lens, and instructions for its use.
> *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 676.

The *telephotographic* combination consists of a quick-acting portrait lens, or an anastigmatic doublet of large aperture and relative intensity, varying in focus from 6 to 10 inches, fitted at one end of a tube, in which slides a smaller tube carrying a properly corrected negative system, which may vary in focus from 1 to 5 inches, but must be of shorter focus than the positive (usually about half); the shorter the focus the greater the magnifying power for a given extension of camera.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 697.

telephotography, *n.* 2. The art of photographing distant objects by means of telescopic lenses and a camera specially designed for the purpose. See ★*telephote*, 2, and *telephotographic* ★*lens.*

Telephotography is the art of taking, by a special and variable long focus telescopic lens, optically adjusted to the lens of a good photographic camera, photographs of objects a long distance off as if the operator were comparatively close to them. Consequently, an object five or ten miles away, which, by ordinary photography, would cover on the photograph a space an inch square, can be made to cover, by *telephotography*, a space sixteen, thirty-two, or sixty-four inches square, depending on the magnifying power of the lens and the size of the camera used. The advantage of this is apparent, for a telephotograph of an enemy's position gives a commanding officer a bird's-eye view of the ground, of the enemy's forces and their positions, of his trenches and gun emplacements, all accurately drawn to scale and on a sheet of a size convenient for study and reference. The range of such a lens is practically unlimited, and useful photographs are readily obtained at distances beyond gun range; moreover balloons can be utilized for obtaining views from above the surface of the earth.
Army and Navy Jour., July 14, 1900, p. 1097.

telephotoscopy (tel″ē-fō-tos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *-σκοπια*, ‹ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as ★*teleëlectroscopy.*

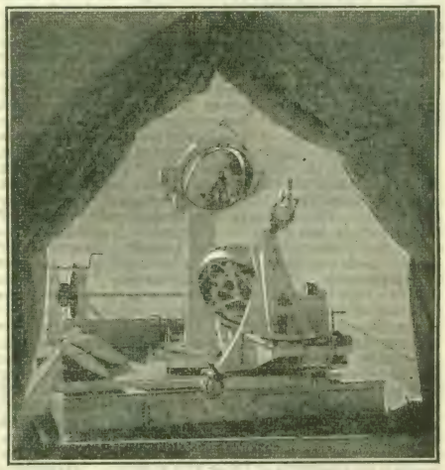
teleplastic, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, noting a device for the production, at a distance, by electrical means, of the facsimile of a figure or object in relief.

telepositive (tel-ē-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *positive.*] See the extract under ★*telenegative* and *telephotographic* ★*lens.* *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 30, 1905, p. 24861.

telepost (tel′ē-pōst), *n.* [Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *post.*] A name given to a system of machine or automatic telegraphy invented by Delany in which messages are prepared for transmission by means of properly spaced perforations of tape. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, March, 1908, p. 173.

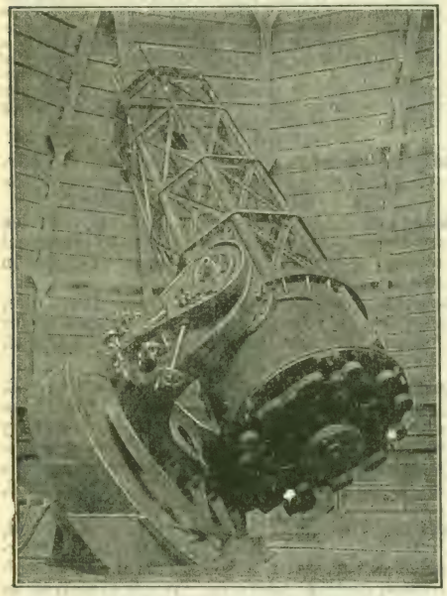
telerythrin (tel-er′i-thrin), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*[2].] A derivative of orsellic ether, itself obtained from the dyers'-lichen, *Roccella tinctoria.* When dissolved in aqueous ammonia and exposed to the air, it assumes a dark wine-red color.

telescope, *n.*—**Amici's telescope,** a prismatic telescope of low power, consisting of two of Brewster's teinoscopes, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.—**Astronomical telescope,** a telescope especially designed for astronomical use: the eyepiece inverts the image: opposed to *terrestrial telescope.*—**Dumb telescope,** the lensless tube belonging to the sextant, which gives a direct line of sight into the horizon-glass.—**Féry's thermo-electric telescope,** a device for determining the temperature of incandescent bodies. It consists of an observing-telescope with a thermo-electric junction in the eyepiece.—**Horizontal telescope,** a telescope mounted permanently in a horizontal position and into which the shifting celestial object is reflected by a system of plane mirrors which automatically counteract the diurnal motion of the celestial object and make it apparently remain stationary.—**Panoramic telescope,** a telescope which by an ingenious mechanism and combination of prisms enables the observer, without moving his eye, to turn his view horizontally in any direction and to see objects erect and magnified just as if he were looking through an ordinary field-glass.—**Photographic reflecting telescope,** a reflecting telescope specially arranged for stellar photography. Also called *photographic reflector.*—**Prismatic telescope,** a telescope in which long focus is combined with compactness of form by repeated total reflections of the beam between the objective and eyepiece by means of a system of prisms within the telescope tube. The prismatic system employed is usually that devised by Porro. See *Porro's* ★*prisms.*—**Pyrometric telescope,** an instrument for determining the temperature of incandescent or glowing bodies by measuring the length of the


Cœlostat of Snow Telescope of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory: viewed from inside the canvas house.

In this particular form of horizontal telescope, the tube is replaced by a long, narrow canvas house, within which, near one end, is situated the concave mirror which forms the image; at the other end, outside, the system of mirrors called the cœlostat or heliostat, according to its mode of operation. In the illustration, the lower mirror (cœlostat proper) revolves by clockwork about an axis parallel to the axis of the earth, at a rate one half as fast as the earth revolves; as a result of this motion, the beam which the mirror reflects remains stationary. The upper mirror may be so shifted and adjusted as to intercept the stationary beam and reflect it into the concave mirror at the other end of the canvas house.

waves of light given off by them, or the amount of the polarizing effect, upon this light, of optical crystals.—**Reflecting telescope.** In both the Gregorian and the Cassegrainian forms (see *telescope*, 1) the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror



Five-foot Reflecting Telescope of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory.

The characteristic features are: the rigid skeleton steel tube supporting the mirror which reflects back the converging beam of light; the counterpoising weights which float the large mirror; the massive steel fork which supports the telescope in such a way as to give it free play in declination; and the large, hollow steel drum which, floating in a tank of mercury, supports the greater part of the twenty odd tons of weight, thus relieving the right ascension axis and allowing the telescope to move with a free, smooth motion as it follows the diurnal motion of the stars. The massive base of the telescope, the axis, and the driving mechanism are beneath the floor of the dome.

is plane, and is set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition, unless, indeed, the speculum is now ground and polished with the axis or vertex of its paraboloidal figure at one edge, instead of at the center of the speculum as in the other forms; or unless the focal length of the instrument is very great as compared with its aperture, as in the case of the great horizontal reflecting telescope recently constructed at the Yerkes Observatory. Although the reflecting telescope is entirely free from chromatic aberration, nevertheless, as constructed in the past, it has failed to give as perfect definition, when used for visual observations, as the best refracting telescopes give. In astronomical photography and spectroscopy, however, the perfect achromatism of the reflecting telescope is of supreme importance; recently the most remarkable and perfect photographs of nebulæ and star-clusters which have yet been secured have been made with reflecting telescopes. It is certain that this type of telescope is only now being developed to the state of refinement which has already been attained in the case of the refractor. The speculum is perhaps easier and certainly much less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same aperture; hence, the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use; it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of smaller instruments with apertures of three and four feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of the telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass or speculum and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available with the best object-glasses, and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things being equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens; practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. A modern reflecting telescope of moderate size, with its silvered-glass mirrors or specula in good condition, is about equal in light-gathering power to a refractor of the same aperture. While in refracting instruments the difficulties due to imperfect achromatism, as well as the percentage of light lost in transmission, increase rapidly with increase of size of the objective, in the case of the reflector a large instrument is as perfectly achromatic as a small one, and the percentage of light lost by absorption and reflection does not increase with increase of aperture. This advantage of the reflector must become more and more important as larger and larger telescopes are made. With the present great improvements in glass-making, in optical work, and in the materials and methods of modern mechanical construction, it is difficult to assign a limit to the possible size of the modern reflecting telescope. In the new 60-inch reflector of the Carnegie Observatory, on Mt. Wilson, designed and constructed by Ritchey, and erected in 1908, all details of the optical work, telescope mounting, dome and building have been carried out with a degree of refinement and completeness never before attempted in either reflector or refractor.—**Submarine telescope.** Same as *water-telescope* (*a*) (which see, under *telescope*).—**Thermal telescope,** a reflecting telescope with a thermo-electric pile adjusted at its focus, devised by Joseph Henry, in 1845, for measuring the heat radiated from distant objects such as clouds and solar spots.—**Tower telescope,** a reflecting telescope the objective of which is fixed, light from any desired direction being reflected to it from a plane mirror or cœlostat mounted at the top of a vertical tower. *Science*, Jan. 31, 1908, p. 167.

telescope-boiler (tel'e-skōp-boi″ler), *n.* A boiler having a shell with telescopically arranged sheets.

telescope-joint (tel'e-skōp-joint), *n.* A joint in which the external surface of one pipe or tube, or of a rod, is made to slide within the internal surface of another tube, as the tubes of a telescope move on one another.

telescope-sight, *n.* The line of collimation marked by cross-wires in the telescope is the line of sight. The telescope is mounted on a horizontal axis so as to provide the necessary elevation for the line of sight corresponding to the range. All recent naval guns are fitted with telescope-sights.

telescope-word (tel'e-skōp-wėrd), *n.* A word containing parts of two or more words 'telescoped' together, forming a humorous compound: for example, 'Shakonian,' composed of 'Shak(sperian)' and '(Bac)onian.' See ★*portmanteau-word*.

Telescopic pipe. See ★*pipe*[1].

telescriptor (tel'ē-skrip-tor), *n.* [F. *telescripteur*; < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + L. *scriptor*, writer.] 1. A form of printing-telegraph with keyboard transmitter and an automatic machine receiver of the revolving type-wheel pattern.—2. An instrument devised for the automatic recording, at the receiving station, of telephone messages.

teleseism (tel'ē-sīsm), *n.* An earth tremor, as recorded on a seismograph, which has its origin in some disturbance remote from the recording station.

teleseme, *n.* 2. A range-finder, invented by a Dutch military officer, used in the Dutch army.

telesis (tel'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τελεσι-, a combining form of the verb τελειν, bring to completion, taken as the stem of an abstract noun *τέλεσις, completion.] Progress consciously planned and produced by intelligently directed effort. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 181.—**Collective telesis,** adaptation of means to ends by society. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 186.—**Individual telesis,** the conscious adaptation of conduct by an individual to the achievement of his own consciously apprehended ends. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 190.—**Social telesis,** the intelligent direction of social activity towards the achievement of a desired and understood end. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 190.

telesmeter (tē-les'me-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. *teles(cope)* + *(tele)meter*.] A special form of telemeter which has a micrometer in the telescope to measure the angular distance between the fixed marks on the rod at the distant station.

telethermogram (tel-ē-thėr'mō-gram), *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *thermogram*.] A record of variations in temperature made automatically by a telethermograph.

teletype (tel'ē-tīp), *n.* [*tele(graph)* + *type*.] A type-printing telegraph.

teletypic (tel-ē-tip'ik), *a.* [*teletyp(e)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to teletypes or printing-telegraphs. *Sci. Amer.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 193.

teletypograph (tel-ē-tī'pō-graf), *n.* A form of synchronous machine telegraph, devised by Tavernier, in which the message is recorded at the receiving station by perforating a tape. This perforated tape operates an automatic type-setting machine by which means the message is prepared for printing.

teleutosorus (tē-lū-tō-sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *teleutosori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. τελευτή, completion, + σωρός, a heap.] A single fertile hyphal mass producing teliospores or teleutospores in uredineal fungi.

The nearest approach to a specific term analogous to æcidium is *teleutosorus*, and to a collective term analogous to uredo is teleutostage. *Bot. Gazette*, XXXIX. 219.

teleutosporic (tē-lū-tō-spor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by teleutospores.

Seven species of rusts were successfully cultivated and the connection between the æcidial and *teleutosporic* generations established. *Science*, Feb. 20, 1903, p. 307.

telial (tē'li-al), *a.* [*teli(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a telium or teleutosorus.

telics (tel'iks), *n.* [Plural of *telic*. See *-ics*.] A division of sociology which deals with consciously planned and directed progress. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 180.—**Individual telics,** the study or science of the conscious adaptation of individual conduct to the achievement of individual ends. Compare *individual* ★*telesis*. *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 190.—**Social telics,** a division of social science concerned with social telesis (see *social* ★*telesis*). *L. F. Ward*, Outlines of Sociol., p. 190.

telini-fly (te-lē'nē-flī), *n.* An East Indian and Chinese cantharid beetle, *Mylabris cichorii*.

teliochordon (tē″li-ō-kôr'don), *n.* [Gr. τέλειος, perfect, + χορδή, chord.] A form of enharmonic harpsichord or pianoforte, invented by Clagget of Dublin in 1788, in which each digital of the keyboard was capable of producing any one of three slightly different tones at will.

teliospore (tel'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. τέλειος, finished, + σπορά, seed (spore).] Same as *teleutospore*.

telium (tē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *telia* (-ä). [NL. *telium*, < Gr. τέλειον, neuter of τέλειος, complete, perfect.] The name given by Arthur to the teleutosorus of uredineal fungi.

teller, *n.* 3. One of the successive strokes on a church bell rung to tell the sex and age of a person who has just died. [Eng. dial.]

In our villages it is the practice, at the moment of death, to call up the sexton who then goes to the church. . . . First of all he rings what are called the *Tellers*; then after a pause he continues to toll slowly on his great bell. [Newcastle-upon-Tyne.] *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., I. 350.

telltale, *n.*—**Rudder-telltale.** Same as ★*helm-indicator*.

telluradiometer (tel″ū-rā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth, + NL. *radius*, ray, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument that measures the radiation of heat from the ground or the equivalent surface of a black-bulb thermometer; specifically, the Dawson telluradiometer, which is essentially a sunshine-recorder.

tellurhydric (tel-ūr-hī'drik), *a.* [*tellur(ic)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, tellureted hydrogen, H_2Te, which behaves as a feebly acid substance, precipitating sundry metals as tellurides from solutions of their salts when the gas is passed through such solutions. Also called *hydrotelluric acid*.

Telluric climate, line. See ★*climate*, ★*line*[2].

telluride, *n.* 2. An ore of a precious metal (gold or silver) which contains tellurium as a constituent in notable proportion, the presence of this element entailing certain changes in the usual course of metallurgical treatment.

tellurion, *n.*—**Orthogonal tellurion** (or **tellurium**), an apparatus for exhibiting the mathematical relations of the earth, in which the principles of orthogonal projection are applied. *Nature*, Sept. 14, 1905, p. 493.

tellurism, *n.* 2. A supposed relation of soil to disease.

tellurist (tel'ū-rist), *n.* [*tellur(ism)* + *-ist*.] 1. A believer in tellurism as a vital principle spread throughout nature and circulating in all bodies. See *tellurism*, 1.—2. One who has a disease of supposed telluric (soil) origin.

tellurium, *n.* 2. [NL.] Same as *tellurion*.—**Radioactive tellurium.** Same as *Marckwald's* ★*rods*.—**Tellurium dioxid,** a white solid substance produced by burning tellurium in the air or by ignition of the nitrate. It is fusible and volatile without decomposition, and has feebly basic properties, forming salts with some acids, but in the main behaves as an acid oxid, forming salts with the stronger bases. Its formula is TeO_2.—**Tellurium sulphoxid.** See ★*sulphoxid*.—**Tellurium tetrachlorid,** a white substance obtained by the action of chlorin in excess on gently heated tellurium. It melts at 224° C., is decomposed by water, and forms double salts with a number of metallic chlorids.—**Tellurium trioxid,** an orange-yellow crystalline substance produced by moderate heating of crystallized telluric acid. At a higher temperature it is decomposed into oxygen and tellurium dioxid. Its formula is TeO_3.—**White tellurium,** an ore of white or yellowish-white color, in foliated crystals, found at Nagy-Ag in Transylvania; a telluride of gold and silver, containing in small proportion antimony and lead, perhaps only as impurities. It may be only a variety of sylvanite (which see). Also called *müllerine*.

tellursulphur (tel'ūr-sul-fėr), *n.* An orange-red variety of sulphur from Japan, containing a small amount of tellurium.

telmatological (tel″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*telmatology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to telmatology or the study of swamps.

telmatology (tel-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. τέλμα (τελματ-), swamp, + *-ology*.] The scientific study of the organic contents and the formation of post-glacial swamp-deposits, as peat-bogs.

A brief review of the methods for collecting, preserving and examining the plant-remains in recent deposits,

as these methods are now generally employed by paleobotanists, with a few additions from the writer's experience in the study of *telmatology*.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1903, p. 785.

Telmatotherium beds. See ★*bed*[1].

teloblast (tel'ō-blast), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the large cells situated at the posterior growing end of the body in certain annelids and arthropods and budding forth anteriorly a row of cells which proliferates to form one of the definitive series of organs such as the nerve-chain, nephridia, and mesoblastic somites. *Whitman*, 1887.

teloblastic (tel-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*teloblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to teloblasts.

telodendrion (tel-ō-den'dri-ọn), *n.*; pl. *telodendria* (-ä). [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *δενδρίον*, dim. of *δένδρον*, tree.] In *neurol.*, the ultimate brush-like or tree-like termination of the axon of a nerve-cell.

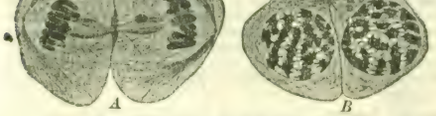
Telodynamic transmission, a system of transmitting power over considerable distances by means of endless wire ropes over pulleys, originating with C. F. Hirn in Germany. The basal idea was to run light wire cables at a linear velocity so great that the strain in pounds should be light. Speeds of 100 to 130 feet per second have been used. When the distance between sheaves is over 1,000 feet intermediate or supporting sheaves are introduced at about 400 feet intervals. In very long transmissions, to diminish cable weight and lateral pull on the bearings, a relay pair of transmitting sheaves is introduced. Two pulleys side by side and forming one on a common axis receive one cable from one direction and send the power forward by a second.

telokinesis (tel″ō-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *κίνησις*, motion.] The closing phases of karyokinesis, or mitosis: same as ★*telophase*.

telolemma (tel-ō-lem'ä), *n.*; pl. *telolemmata* (-ạ-tä). [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *λέμμα*, husk.] The membrane covering the termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fibril. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 825.

telonism (tel'ō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *ὄνομα*, a name, + *-ism.*] A pseudonym made by taking the last letters of the real name: as, N. N. = John Brown. *Stand. Dict.*

telophase (tel'ō-fāz), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *φάσις*, phase.] In *cytol.*, the last stage in



Maturation-division in *Salamandra*.
A, telophase: *B*, ensuing pause.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

karyokinesis, or mitosis, just preceding the reconstitution of the nuclei in the daughter-cells that have resulted from the division of the mother-cell. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1904, p. 369.

Telosporidia (tel-ō-spō-rid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος*, end, + NL. *sporidium* (which see).] A group of sporozoans in which the reproductive phase of the life-cycle is distinct from, and follows after, the trophic phase.

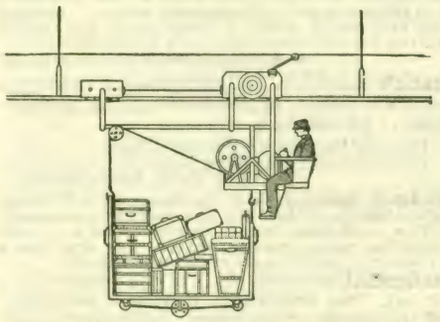
Telotremata (tel-ō-trē'mạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος*, end, accomplishment, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] In Beecher's classification, an order of articulate brachiopods in which the pedicle-opening is shared by both valves in nepionic and neanic stages, confined to the ventral valve in later stages, and usually more or less inclosed by deltidial plates in ephebic (adult) stages. The order contains the superfamilies *Rhynchonellacea*, *Terebratulacea*, and *Spiriferacea*, the genera of which are distributed throughout all formations from the Cambrian to recent age. Also *Teleotremata*.

telotrematous (tel-ō-trē'mạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Telotremata*.

telpher, *a.* **II.** *n.* The motor employed in hauling the carriers of a telpherage system.

It is the preparation of the load for the horse's services which runs up transportation cost. Even though the price of the horse should be pitted against that of the *telpher*, advantage would be in favor of the latter on account of the greatly accelerated speed of movement.
Jour. Franklin Inst., Oct., 1904, p. 267.

telpherage, *n.* Telpherage lines are formed of steel cables suspended by brackets from poles or buildings and by various devices in crossing streams, turning corners, etc. Such lines may pass through or over buildings, under or over bridges, railroads, streams, or streets, and surmount considerable grades. A telpherage system may include single or double tracks, sidings, crossovers, branch lines, loops, and switches, or any other arrangements required by the business in which it is to be used. To supply current to the telphers, one or, usually, two wires are suspended over each track, every telpher taking its current by means of a trolley. The telphers may run alone, every one carrying a load suspended beneath it, or may have one or more trailers carrying a part of the load or other loads, and two or more telphers may, with their trailers, be made up into a train. The load, whatever its



Telpherage line, showing telpher, trolley, trailer, and load, the operation being controlled by a telpherman.

character, is suspended under the telpher or trailer on a platform, or in a bucket, car, or cage, or it may be carried in a sling or net or by means of barrel-hooks. Nearly all telpherage systems now include an electric or mechanical hoist with each telpher, so that the load can be lifted from the ground to the elevated trackway, and may then be transported to its destination and again lowered to the ground, or to a wagon or freight-car, or to the hold of a vessel. The operation of a telpherage line may be almost completely automatic and managed from one station, or it may be controlled by an operator, called a *telpherman*, who rides with the load as it travels on the line. The automatic lines may be controlled from either end of the line, the movement of one electric switch causing the hoist on the telpher to lift the load to the trackway, and also causing the telpher to proceed to its destination with the load, and, in the case of freight in bulk, to dump it and return empty to the starting-point. Automatic lines also employ carriers that may be loaded by hand, hoisted to the trackway, despatched to any point on the line or branch line, and lowered to the car, floor, or storage-place, ready to be unloaded by hand.

telpher-carrier (tel'fėr-kar″i-ėr), *n.* A car or other vehicle used to transport the loads in a telpherage system. See *telpherage* and ★*telpherage*.

telpher-line (tel'fėr-līn), *n.* A line or route for transport by ★telpherage (which see).

telpherman (tel'fėr-man), *n.* The operator in charge of the machinery of a telpherage system.

With a machine and an assistant, a *telpherman* can convey 250 tons per day over a distance of 1,000 feet.
Jour. Franklin Inst., Oct., 1904, p. 266.

telpher-railway (tel'fėr-rāl″wā), *n.* A line or way for the transfer of material in suspended cars. See ★*telpherage*.

telpher-road (tel'fėr-rōd), *n.* Same as *telpher-way*.

Telugu, *n.* 2. One who speaks the Telugu language. The Telugus number some 20,000,000, and are one of the most important of the half-civilized Dravidian tribes of southern India. They occupy a considerable stretch of country north and northwest of Madras. Also called *Telingas*.

telum (tē'lum), *n.*; pl. *tela* (-lä). [NL., < L. *telum*, dart.] Meinert's name for the chief piercing organ of the dipterous moth; the hypopharynx.

Meanwhile the hypopharynx, the largest of all the trophi (omnium trophorum maximus), constitutes the chief piercing organ (*telum*) of Diptera.
A. S. Packard, Text-book of Entom., p. 78.

tembe (tem'be), *n.* [E. African.] A village built in the form of a large rectangular court surrounded and inclosed by a continuous row of mud huts which open upon it.

In most of the new villages there is no protecting wall round the huts. But the old villages are what are called *tembes:* they have two mud walls, some 6 feet apart; these are divided into rooms, and have a mud roof all the way round. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 623.

temblor (tem-blōr'), *n.* [Sp.] A trembling; specifically, an earthquake (*temblor de tierra*).

temibility (tem-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < It. *temere* (L. *timere*), to fear.] The impressibility of the criminal disposition by fear.

Garofalo's new term and principle of '*temibility*' is perhaps of great service. He would thus designate the quantum of evil feared that is sufficient to restrain criminal impulsion. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 409.

Temnospondyli (tem-nō-spon'di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέμνειν*, cut, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] A suborder of stegocephalian *Amphibia* in which the vertebræ are composed of several pieces, usually of the rachitomous type, sometimes embolomerous: occurring in rocks from the Carboniferous and the Lower Trias. The basioccipital region is usually, and the carpus and tarsus are always, ossified. The teeth have radially infolded walls.

temnospondylous (tem-nō-spon'di-lus), *a.* [NL. *Temnospondyl*(*i*) + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the suborder *Temnospondyli*.—2. Having the vertebræ composed of several pieces, in a manner comparable to that of some of the ganoid fishes.

temp. An abbreviation (*b*) of *temperature;* (*c*) of *temporal;* (*d*) of *temporary*.

temper, *v. t.* 11. In *leather-manuf.*, to apply to (hides) a process in which the hides, after they are practically finished, are dampened, covered in piles, and allowed to stand and season, the drier hides absorbing moisture from the damper ones, and vice versa. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 163.

temper, *n.* 10. A metal or alloy added to another to produce certain physical properties; specifically, (*a*) an alloy of one part of copper and two of tin to be added to pure tin to produce a fine grade of pewter; (*b*) an alloy containing arsenic with lead sometimes added to the molten metal to give hardness to shot. *Thorpe*, Dict. of Applied Chem., III. 805.—**Carbon temper,** a term used to indicate the proportions of carbon in steel. The more carbon steel has the harder will it become when suddenly cooled from a cherry-red heat.

temperament, *n.*—**Unequal temperament,** in *music*, any form of temperament not based on equal semitones.

temperature, *n.*—**Corpuscular temperature.** See ★*corpuscular*.—**Critical temperature.** (*a*) See *critical point* (*b*), under *critical*. (*b*) In *phenol.*, the temperature below which the germination of the seed and the growth of the plant do not take place.—**Critical temperature of solution.** See ★*solution*.—**Cryohydric temperature.** See ★*cryohydric*.—**Cumulative temperature,** the sum total of the day-degrees of growing-temperatures counted above 42° F. as the point at which the growth of plants may be supposed to begin. The summation begins with the first of January, the first of December, or the date of sowing the seed, according to special crop or plant.—**Effective temperatures,** in *phenol.*, the temperatures at which vegetative processes proceed at an appreciable rate; specifically, all temperatures above 43° F.—**Eutectic temperature.** Same as *eutectic* ★*point*.—**Hering's theory of temperature-sensations** or **of the temperature-sense.** See ★*sensation*.—**Inversion of temperature,** increase, instead of decrease, of temperature with altitude above the ground.—**Optimum temperature,** in *phenology*, the temperature of the air or soil most advantageous to the development of any specific seed or plant; it varies with the plant and the phase of development.—**Potential temperature,** the temperature of a mass of gas under a given standard condition as to pressure and volume. For any other pressure and volume the potential temperature is calculated by the adiabatic formula.—**Pump-handle type of temperature,** a temperature showing rapid oscillations of rise and fall through several degrees. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 413.—**Scale of absolute temperatures.** See *thermometric* ★*scale*.—**Sensible temperature,** the temperature recorded by the wet-bulb thermometer, which is assumed to be the temperature felt by the nerves of the skin. *M. W. Harrington*.—**Temperature coefficient, constant.** See ★*coefficient*, ★*constant*.—**Temperature correction,** the numerical quantity added to or subtracted from any physical measurement or instrumental reading to correct the same for the influence of temperature.—**Temperature gradient.** See ★*gradient*.—**Temperature of condensation,** in *meteor.*, the temperature to which the atmospheric vapor must be cooled in order to saturate any given volume and begin the process of precipitation and the formation of haze, fog, dew, or frost; the dew-point.—**Temperature sense,** a general name for the senses of warmth and cold. *W. Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 111.—**Temperature wind-rose.** See ★*wind-rose*.—**Thermodynamic scale of temperatures.** See *thermometric* ★*scale*.

temperature-curve, *n.* 2. A curve showing the variations of body temperature at definite intervals in the course of a fever.

temperature-spot (tem'pėr-ā-tūr-spot″), *n.* A general name for the cutaneous 'spots' or unit-areas sensitive to warmth and cold. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 54.

tempering-machine (tem'pėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A heating-machine having reels which support trays on which needles and other small steel articles are placed to be tempered, or a furnace with a spiral conveyer or a tumbling-barrel. The aim is to expose the steel pens, screws, buttons, saw-teeth, or other objects to the action of heat and the mechanical action of hot sand or other cleaning material in some form of agitator.

tempering-pit (tem'pėr-ing-pit″), *n.* The circular pit or box in which a tempering-wheel works.

tempering-tank (tem'pėr-ing-tangk″), *n.* In a bakery, a steam-heated tank for warming or tempering the water used in making dough. It measures and delivers any desired quantity

of water at any required temperature through a pipe to the mixing-machine.

tempering-vat (tem′pėr-ing-vat″), *n.* A tank for holding milk or cream while it is being tempered to bring it to the right temperature for churning or other treatment: used in creameries. It consists of two tanks, one within the other, the outer containing water which is heated by steam-pipes or cooled by ice and the inner holding the milk or cream. It is provided with thermometers for indicating temperatures in both tanks, and with gages, draining- and emptying-cocks, etc.

temper-lime (tem′pėr-līm), *n.* Slaked lime added in small proportion to the juice of the sugar-cane prior to its evaporation, in order to neutralize any acidity and thus prevent the formation of uncrystallizable sugar, and also to aid in the clarification. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 129.

tempête (toṅ-pāt′), *n.* [F., lit. 'tempest': see *tempest.*] **1.** A recent form of quadrille or country-dance.—**2.** The music for this dance, which is in duple rhythm.

temple[1], *n.*—**Temple money,** brass, copper, and bronze tokens and medals resembling coins, cast in China and Japan, with magical devices and inscriptions: employed as amulets.

temple[3], *n.*—**Trough-and-roller temple,** in *weaving,* a self-acting temple consisting of a semicircular iron trough or tube which extends across the cloth in the loom so as to keep it at full width: an old form of temple for light- and medium-weight fabrics. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 462.

temple-mound (tem′pl-mound), *n.* A variety of flat-topped or truncated mound, usually with a graded way to the top, and often with terraced sides, found in the eastern United States. Some of them are supposed to have been the sites of rude temples, but their use is not definitely known. *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 369.

templet, *n.* **6.** In *ship-building,* a skeleton framework made of thin strips of wood (or occasionally of thin sheet-metal) used to form the outline of any part, as of a plate or bar which is to be fitted to a particular place in the structure. The templet is formed and marked from the parts already erected in place; it is then taken and laid flat on the plate or bar to be used, and the outlines and rivet-holes are transferred to the plate or bar, which can then be sheared, punched, and curved so as to fit the place into which it is to go.

templet (tem′plet), *v. t.* To make or fit by a templet. Also *template.*

The outside or over-lapping plates are then worked, and are *templated* from the place they are intended to occupy on the ship. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 597.

tempo[1], *n.* **1.** More general directions are *tempo moderato, ordinario,* or *commodo,* at a moderate, ordinary, or convenient pace (though *tempo ordinario* originally meant simply in common or quadruple rhythm), and also *tempo giusto,* in strict time or rhythm.

temporal[2]. **I.** *a.*—**Temporal crest.** See ★*crest.*—**Temporal shield,** in *herpet.,* a good-sized horny plate, lying just back of the eye.—**Temporal sign.** See ★*sign.*

II. *n.* **2.** In *ichth.*: (*a*) Same as *hyomandibular.* (*b*) Same as ★*pterotic. Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 510. (*c*) Same as ★*sphenotic,* 2. *Starks,* Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 509.

temporalism (tem′pō-ral-izm), *n.* [*temporal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of the temporal power of the papacy.

temporalist (tem′pō-ral-ist), *n.* [*temporal* + *-ist.*] An adherent of the theory or system of the temporal power of the papacy. *Outlook,* Nov. 18, 1899, p. 663.

temporofrontal (tem″pō-rō-fron′tal), *a.* Relating to both the temporal and the frontal bones or regions.

In the Homo above alluded to the *temporo-frontal* suture is 20 mm. long, and the sphenoido-frontal 11 mm. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.,* 1902, p. 652.

temulentic (tem-ū-len′tik), *a.* [NL. (*Lolium*) *temulent(um)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to temuline.—**Temulentic acid,** an acid obtained from the alkaloid temuline.

temuline (tem′ū-lin), *n.* [(*Lolium*) *temul(entum)* + *-ine*[2].] A narcotic poisonous alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}ON_2$, contained in *Lolium temulentum:* sometimes found in flour, because of the growth of the parent plant in wheat-fields.

ten. An abbreviation (*b*) of *tenor.*

tenalgia (te-nal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τέν(ων),* tendon, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Pain in a tendon.

tenancy, *n.*—**Cottier tenancy.** See ★*cottier.*

tenant[1], *n.*—**Cottier tenant.** See ★*cottier.*

ten-a-penny (ten′ą-pen″i), *n.* A soldiers' nickname for the pompom gun.

A Ballade of *Ten-a-penny.* . . . Alas! for a tune on the gay Pom-pom. *J. H. M. A.,* in War's Brighter Side, xxi.

To give (something) **ten-a-penny,** to fire a pompom at it.

A fellow Pom-pom in the Opposing Army . . . catching the Field-battery crossing a Donga gave it *Ten-a-penny* for two Minutes to the Confusion of all concerned. *R. Kipling,* in War's Brighter Side, xii.

tench[2]† (tench), *n.* [A corruption of *'tent(iary),* an abbreviation of *penitentiary.*] A penitentiary. [Australia.]

Prisoners' barracks, sir—us calls it *Tench.* *Caroline Leakey,* The Broad Arrow,' II. 32, quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Tendency theory, in *theol.,* the theory of the Tubingen school that the books of the New Testament, apparently artless productions, were put together for the purpose of upholding current opinions, and that they thus have a 'tendency.' See *Tübingen school,* under *school*[1].

tendential (ten-den′shal), *a.* [L. *tendens(-t-)* + *-ial.* See *tendency.*] Having a tendency; of the nature of tendency; exhibiting a tendency or bias.

It means greater suggestibility to the circle of ideas the subject is intent upon realizing, and deliverance, if not from the presence, at least from the power, of those other *tendential* ideas against which he has been struggling. *Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education,* May, [1904, p. 75.

tendinitis (ten-di-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a tendon.—**Tendinitis of the horse,** an inflammation of the tendons of horses, principally the flexor tendons, which results from strain or wrenching and produces great tenderness of the parts, with more or less severe lameness.

Tendinous ring of Arnold. Same as *annulus tendinosus.*—**Tendinous sensation.** See ★*sensation.*

tendon, *n.*—**Tendon-grafting,** an operation for joining the tendon of a paralyzed muscle to one of a normal muscle, which is thus made to perform the work of its weakened fellow.—**Tendon sensation.** See ★*sensation.*

tendon-sense (ten′dọn-sens), *n.* In *psychol.,* one of the kinesthetic senses, endowed in all probability with but one sense quality, that of strain. *E. C. Sanford,* Exper. Psychol., p. 25

tendosynovitis (ten-dō-sin-ō-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis.*] Same as ★*tenosynovitis.*

tendovaginal (ten-dō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [L *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + *vagina,* sheath, + *-al*[1].] Relating to a tendon and its enveloping sheath.

tendovaginitis (ten-dō-vaj-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tendo* (*tendin-*), tendon, + *vagina,* sheath, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

tendril-climber, *n.* According to H. Schenck (followed by Schimper), tendril-climbers include all lianas which are supported by irritable organs curling around the support. They are divisible, therefore, into *leaf-climbers, leaf tendril-climbers, branch-climbers, hook-climbers, watchspring climbers,* and *stem tendril-climbers.*—**Branch-climber.** See ★*branch-climber.*—**Hook-climber.** See *hook-climber.*—**Leaf-climber.** See ★*leaf-climber.*—**Leaf tendril-climber,** a liana in which the supporting organ is a leaf or part of a leaf modified to a curling filament, as in the common pea, vetches, etc.—**Stem tendril-climber,** one of a large class of lianas with climbing organs which often closely resemble those of leaf tendril-climbers, but are shown to be axial by their position, also by the presence of rudimentary leaves, as in the grape-vine.—**Watchspring climber.** See ★*climber*[1].

tendrons de veau (toṅ-drôṅ′ dẹ vō′). [F., 'gristle of veal': see *tendron* and *veal.*] The gristles from the breast of veal stewed in stock: served as an entrée.

tenebrionid (tē-neb′ri-ọ-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the coleopterous family *Tenebriomidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tenebrionidæ.*

Tenebrosi (ten-e-brō′sē), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *tenebroso,* ⟨ L. *tenebrosus,* dark: see *tenebrous.*] A school of realistic painters in Italy in the seventeenth century who indulged in excessive effects of light and shade. The center of the movement was in Naples and the chief masters were Ribera and Caravaggio.

tenectomy (tē-nek′tọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *τέν(ων),* tendon, + *ἐκτομή,* excision.] Excision of a portion of a tendon. *Lancet,* June 18, 1904, p. 1727.

teneramente (ten-ā-rä-mān′tā), *adv.* [It., ⟨ *tenero,* tender.] In *music,* with tenderness: compare *dolcemente.*

tenial (tē′ni-al), *a.* [*tænia* + *-al*[1].] Relating to a tænia in any sense, but especially to one of the bands of white nerve-matter in the brain which are so designated. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, II. 165.

tenicide, *n.* See *tænicide.*

tenifuge, *n.* See *tænifuge.*

Tenn. An abbreviation of *Tennessee.*

tennis-net (ten′is-net), *n.* A light cotton netting, used as a ball-stop or boundary in the game of lawn-tennis.

tenon, *n.* **2.** A portion of a block of stone from which a work of sculpture is cut, allowed to remain as a temporary or permanent support.

tenonostosis (ten″on-os-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., prop. **tenontosteosis,* ⟨ Gr. *τένων,* tendon, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.*] Same as ★*tenostosis.*

tenontagra (ten-on-tag′rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τένων* (*τενοντ-*), tendon, + *ἄγρα,* a taking (seizure).] Gout in the tendons.

tenontitis (ten-on-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τένων* (*τενοντ-*), tendon, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a tendon; tendinitis.

tenontophyma (ten″on-tō-fī′mą), *n.*; pl. *tenontophymata* (-mą-tą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τένων* (*τενοντ-*), tendon, + *φῦμα,* a tumor.] A tumor springing from a tendon.

tenoplasty (ten′ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *τένων,* tendon, + *πλάσσειν,* form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the tendons.

Tenore buffo, a tenor singer in comic opera.

tenostosis (ten-os-tō′sis), *n.* [Gr. *τένων,* tendon, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.*] Ossification of a tendon.

tenosynovitis (ten-ō-sin-ō-vī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *τένων,* tendon, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a tendon with its enveloping sheath.

tenotomist (tē-not′ọ-mist), *n.* [*tenotom(y)* + *-ist.*] One who performs tenotomy.

Tensile strain, the deformation caused in any material by a stress which tends to separate the particles or elements which compose it by a pull in the direction of their length.—**Tensile strength,** the resistance offered by any material to a stress or pull in the direction of the length of the piece, or to one which tends to cause it to fail by pulling apart.—**Tensile stress,** the effort or pull exerted on a bar or structure which tends to make it fail by pulling apart.—**Ultimate tensile strength.** See ★*strength.*

tensimeter (ten-sim′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the vapor tension of the water vapor from a salt containing water of crystallization.

tension, *n.* **8.** In *phytogeog.,* same as ★*tension-line.*—**Center of tension.** See ★*center*[1].—**Solution tension,** the tension or pressure by virtue of which the particles of a dissolving substance are driven into solution. When the solution tension equals the osmotic pressure, equilibrium is established, the dissolving substance ceases to diminish, and the concentration of the solution becomes constant.—**Tension rupture.** See ★*rupture.*

tension-beam (ten′shọn-bēm), *n.* A beam or roller in a loom, designed to keep the warp-threads taut.

tension-brace (ten′shọn-brās), *n.* A term incorrectly used to describe a tension-member such as a tie-rod or bar intended to offer resistance to a tension stress. A brace is properly a compression-member used as a stiffening element to resist a tendency to deform.

tension-carriage (ten′shọn-kar″āj), *n.* A small four-wheeled car which travels on a short piece of track and carries a pulley having a hollow face to receive and support a traveling endless wire-rope cable. Such a cable, used in a cable-road or elevator or as the traveling cable of a wire-rope cableway, wire-rope tramway, or transporter, must be kept at a certain tension and is carried round the pulley of the tension-carriage. Where the carriage moves upon a horizontal track, a weight, suspended in a well at the end of the track by a rope attached to the car and passing over a pulley at the top of the well, serves to maintain the required tension by drawing the carriage along the track. the carriage moving forward or backward on its track and raising or lowering the weight under variations in the strain upon the cable caused by changes in the load. Where the carriage moves upon a vertical track its own weight maintains the required tension on the cable.

tension-clip (ten′shọn-klip), *n.* A device which, by a stress of hauling or pulling, is caused to grip a moving element, while a release of the tension causes the grip also to release: used in cable-railways or continuous wire-rope elevators. The usual principle is that of an oblique pull on the clip, which causes it to cant sidewise and bring a side pressure against the moving element sufficient to cause friction and prevent slipping when the effort comes on.

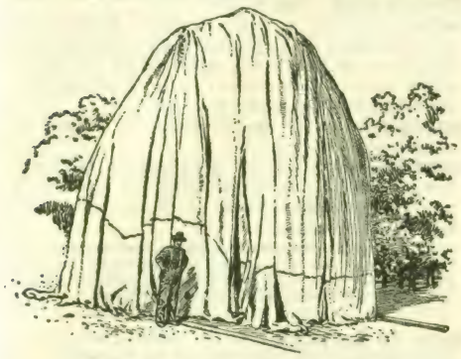
tension-fault (ten′shọn-fâlt), *n.* A fault produced by the pulling apart of the sides of a fissure in the earth's crust. As the fissure is almost always inclined, the upper side slips down on the lower. It is a normal or gravity-fault.

tension-line (ten′shon-līn), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, the neutral border between two competing types of vegetation. Same as ★*ecotone*. Also called *line of tension*. *C. MacMillan.*

tent[1], *n.* 5. The web of a colony of tent-caterpillars.—6. A tent-shaped cover.

When the parts to be treated are all covered, the diluted acid is placed under the *tent*, the cyanide of potassium is dropped in, and the *tent* immediately closed. The gas is exceedingly poisonous, and should not be inhaled. *E. G. Lodeman*, The Spraying of Plants, p. 149.

Sheet-tent, a large octagonal sheet of duck, consisting of a central piece and several side pieces, used to cover



Sheet-tent in position for fumigation.

citrus trees for fumigation with hydrocyanic-acid gas against scale-insects. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1896, p. 229.—**Tent of meeting**, a Jewish tabernacle.

tentacle, *n.*—**Primary tentacle**, in some hydromedusans, the tentacle at the base of a radial canal. *Biol. Bulletin*, Jan., 1904, p. 89.

Tentacular canal. (*b*) See ★*canal*[1].

Tentaculites (ten-tak-ū-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *-ites*.] A genus of small elongated conic shells of circular section, the outer surfaces of which are marked by strong regular transverse ridges and by fine longitudinal striæ on the spaces between the ridges. They are confined to the Paleozoic and are extremely abundant in many Silurian and Devonian formations. They have usually been regarded as the shells of pelagic *Pteropoda*, but many authorities consider them as annelidan tubes.



Tubes of *Tentaculites ornatus*.

tentaculoid (ten-tak′ū-loid), *a.* [NL. *tentaculum*, a feeler, + *-oid*.] Relating to the peculiar processes which protrude through the umbo-like structures of the gelatinous investment of diatoms.

tentadura (tān-tä-dö′rä), *n.* [Sp. *tentadura*, ⟨ *tentar*, try, test: see *tempt*.] An assay made to ascertain the proportion of amalgam in an amalgamating heap; an assay made by concentrating the metallic portion of a mineral which remains after the earthy portions have been washed out. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 743.

tentage, *n.* 2. The number or supply of tents.

tent-caterpillar, *n.*—**Apple-tree tent-caterpillar**, the larva of an American lasiocampid moth, *Malacosoma americana*. Also called *tent-caterpillar of the orchard*. See *tent-caterpillar*.

tentering-frame (ten′tėr-ing-frām″), *n.* Same as *tenter*[2], 1.

tenth, *n.*—**Saladin's tenth**, a tax laid in England and France, in 1188, by Pope Innocent III. for the crusade of Richard I. and Philip Augustus against Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, then going to besiege Jerusalem. Gibbon considers it the foundation of the ecclesiastical tithing system. *Wharton.*

tenth-meter (tenth′mē″tėr), *n.* In *phys.*, a unit of length equal to 10^{-10} meters, or one ten-millionth of a meter.

tenth-normal (tenth′nôr″mal), *a.* In *analyt. chem.*, said of a solution or of the strength of a solution prepared by diluting one volume of normal strength to make ten volumes. Also written $\frac{N}{10}$. See ★*normal*, 5 (*b*).

Tenth-normal nitrous acid was prepared by adding an excess of pure silver nitrite to a known amount of N/10 hydrochloric acid and filtering off the silver chloride. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, March, 1904, p. 197.

tentillum (ten-til′um), *n.*; pl. *tentilla* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ L. *tent(aculum)* + *-illum*.] One of the fine, lateral tentacles on the dactylozoöids of some siphonophorans.

tenting[2] (ten′ting), *n.* The process of stretching, or holding to a desired width, as cloth in the process of drying.

tentorial, *n.*—**Tentorial plane**, a straight line drawn through the tentorium, or division between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

tenuit (ten′ū-it), *n.* [L., he (she) held.] In *common law*, a term defining the tenure in an action for waste done after the termination of the tenancy.

tenure, *n.*—**Horn tenure**, in *feudal law*, tenure by cornage. It was the duty of the vassal to wind a horn upon the approach of an enemy to give notice thereof.—**Survey tenure**, in India (Bombay Presidency), a tenure of land by which occupation is preceded by a survey. Each field is measured and assessed according to the quality of the soil and the crop. This assessment holds good without any modification for a term of thirty years; it is in fact a rent charge liable to change once in thirty years. In the Northwestern Provinces and the Punjab a somewhat similar tenure prevails. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 771.

tenurial (te-nū′ri-al), *a.* [*tenur(e)* + *-ial*.] Having the nature of, or pertaining to, a tenure or holding of property.

tenurially (te-nū′ri-al-i), *adv.* In a tenurial manner; as regards tenure.

ten-wheeler (ten′hwē″lėr), *n.* An American type of locomotive engine having six driving-wheels and four supporting-wheels in the truck. The three drivers on each side are the same as in the Mogul type, but the extra two wheels in the truck make possible an engine with a longer boiler and greater steam-making surface, and which is somewhat safer as regards tendency to become derailed.

teocote (tā-ō-kō′tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *teocotl*, sacred pine, ⟨ *teotl*, god, + *ocotl*, pine.] A lofty pine (*Pinus Teocote*), with spreading ascending branches, indigenous to the mountains of Mexico. The leaves, 3 in a sheath, are from 12 to 20 centimeters long, rigid, compressed-triangular in cross-section, with scabrous edges and a sharp apex. The cones are from 4 to 8 centimeters in length and from 2 to 2.5 centimeters in diameter. This tree was highly esteemed by the ancient Aztecs as the source of an aromatic incense, which could be used only by the nobles and dignitaries.

tepejilote (tā-pā-hē-lō′tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *xilotl*, ear of green corn.] The unexpanded flower-spikes of several species of palms of the genus *Nunnezharia*. Some of the species have been in cultivation by the natives for centuries; they use the flower-spikes for food.

tepetate (tā-pā-tä′tā), *n.* [Nahuatl *tepetl*, mountain, + *tlatatl*, mud.] A material existing in enormous quantities (from 5 to 500 feet thick) over the greater portion of the surface of Mexico, and supposed to be consolidated volcanic mud. It is also found less extensively in Central and South America.

tepidamente (tep″i-dä-mān′te), *adv.* [It.] In *music*, in a lukewarm, listless manner.

Ter. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *terrace*; (*b*) of *territory*.

teraconic (ter-a-kon′ik), *a.* [*ter(ebate)* + *acon(ite)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $HOCOC(CH_2COOH):C(CH_3)_2$, prepared by the action of sodium on ethyl terebate. It forms lustrous prisms or large triclinic crystals, and melts and decomposes at 161–163° C.

teracrylic (ter-a-kril′ik), *a.* [*ter(ebate)* (?) + *acrylic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless liquid, $C_7H_{12}O_2$, prepared by the distillation of terpenylic acid. It has an odor of valeric and capric acids, and boils at 218° C.

teraglin (ter′a-glin), *n.* [Said to be aboriginal Australian.] A fish of New South Wales, *Otolithus atelodus*. Sometimes called *jewfish*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

terat. An abbreviation of *teratology*.

teratism (ter′a-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), monster, + *-ism*.] Monstrosity.

teratogenesis (ter″a-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of monsters.

teratol. An abbreviation of *teratology*.

teratosis (ter-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), monster, + *-osis*.] Same as ★*teratism*.

terbia (tėr′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *terbium*.] Terbium oxid, the earth originally called *erbia*. As obtained by ignition it has a dark-orange color, probably due to the presence of a little of a higher oxid; after heating in hydrogen it is white. It is very doubtful whether it has been obtained free from admixture with other oxids of the same group presenting properties which have been referred to mosandrium, philippium, and the Zα and Zβ of De Boisbaudran. Terbia is strongly basic; its salts are colorless and give a spark-spectrum but no absorption-spectrum.

terbic (tėr′bik), *a.* [*terb(ium)* + *-ic*.] Containing terbium as a constituent: as, a *terbic* salt.

terbine (tėr′bin), *n.* [*terbia* + *-ine*[2].] An early form of the name of the rare earth terbia.

terchlorid (tėr-klō′rid), *n.* [*ter-* + *chlorid*.] A compound containing three atoms of chlorin in combination, as the terchlorid of antimony ($SbCl_3$) (also called *butter of antimony*).

terdiurnal (tėr-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* [*ter-* + *diurnal*.] Happening three times daily.

Professor Hann has shown that at the earth's surface three regular periodic variations are established by observation, viz., the diurnal, semi-diurnal, and *terdiurnal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 719.

terebenic (ter-ē-ben′ik), *a.* Same as *terebic*.

terebenthene (ter-ē-ben′thēn), *n.* [Also *terebentine* (It. *terebentina*), ⟨ *tereb(inth)* + *-ent* (with *-ent* as in *turpentine*) + *-ene*.] Same as *levopinene*. See ★*pinene*.

terebentic (ter-ē-ben′tik), *a.* [*terebent*([*h*]*ene*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to terebenthene.—**Terebentic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, $C_9H_{14}O_5$, prepared by the action of lead oxid on turpentine.

terebentilic (ter″ē-ben-til′ik), *a.* [*terebent(ic)* + *-il* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, prepared by passing the vapor of terpin over soda-lime at 400° C. It crystallizes in small needles, sublimes in plates, melts at 90° C., and boils at 250° C.

terebilenic (ter″ē-bi-len′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2$-$\overset{1}{C}C(COOH):CHCOO$, prepared by the action of water on *a*-chlorterebinic acid at 140° C. It is the anhydrid of diaterebilic acid, and is deposited from alcohol in lustrous transparent trimetric crystals which melt at 162–163° C., and from water it yields prisms melting at 168° C. It may be sublimed.

terebilic (ter-ē-bil′ik), *a.* Same as *terebic*.

terebinthic (ter-ē-bin′thik), *a.* [*terebinth* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to terebenthene.

Terebratella (ter″ē-bra-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. See *Terebratula*.] A genus of telotrematous terebratuloid brachiopods of the subfamily *Magellaninæ*, represented by species ranging through Jurassic to recent formations.

Terebratulina (ter″ē-brat-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Terebratul(a)* + *-ina*[1].] A subgeneric division, of doubtful value, of the genus *Terebratula*, having shells with striate surface and the brachidium consisting of a small annulus. It is represented by species ranging from Jurassic to recent time.

terebratuloid (ter-ē-brat′ū-loid), *a.* [*Terebratula* + *-oid*.] Having the aspect or characters of the brachiopod genus *Terebratula*.

terecamphene (ter″ē-kam-fēn′), *n.* [*tere-*(*binth*) + *camphene*.] See ★*camphene*, 1.

terella (te-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *terra*, earth.] A magnetized globe of steel, or a spherical lodestone, with poles diametrically opposite each other so as to represent in miniature the distribution of terrestrial magnetism.

terephthalic (ter-ef-thal′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_4(\overset{1}{C}OOH)_2$, prepared by the oxidation of various paradisubstitution derivatives of benzene. It crystallizes in needles and sublimes without melting. Also called *paraphthalic acid*.

tergiversant (tėr′ji-vėr-sant), *a.* Tergiversating; shifty; evasive.

terlina (ter-lē′nä), *n.* [It.] A billon coin of Louis XII. of France, struck at Asti.

terlinguaite (tėr-lin′gwa-īt), *n.* [*Terlingua* + *-ite*[2].] An oxychlorid of mercury, Hg_2ClO, occurring in yellow to green or brown monoclinic crystals: found with other mercury minerals at Terlingua, Texas.

term, *n.*—**At term**, at the end: noting specifically the birth of a child at the period of the normal termination of pregnancy. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1904, p. 304.—**Disjunctive term**, a term formed by a combination of terms united by a conjunction equivalent to 'or.'—**General term.** (*b*) In *math.*, a term which by substitution of successive numbers for a letter it contains will give successive terms of a series.—**Principal term of a set M**, any term of M which is the limit of some fundamental set in M.—**Probatory term**, the time within which the parties to a suit are required to take their evidence.—**Term for years**, in *law*, an estate of fixed period in realty. It is commonly created by deed and is a chattel real.—**Term of a determinant.** See ★*determinant*.

termen (tėr'men), *n.*; pl. *termina* (-mi-nă). [NL., < L. *termen*, a collateral form of *terminus*, end: see *terminus*.] In *entom.*, the outer edge of the wing between the apex and the anal or inner angle. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 122.

terminal. I. *a.*—**Terminal artery, curvature.** See ★*artery*, ★*curvature*.—**Terminal velocity.** (*b*) See *critical* ★*velocity*.

II. *n.* 4. A terminus, as of a railroad.—**Primary terminals.** See ★*primary*.

terminalis (tėr-mi-nā'lis), *a.* and *n.* [NL.: see *terminal*.] In *gram.*, noting the case which expresses direction toward. Also called *transitional*.

terminated (tėr'mi-nā-ted), *p. a.* Having a terminus or end; ended; specifically, in *mineral.*, having the extremity completed by one or more crystalline faces: said of a crystal. See *termination*, 9.

termination, *n.* 10. In *ins. law*, the end of the voyage of a vessel, namely, when it has been safely moored at the dock of its destination for twenty-four hours. The risk on the cargo is not ended by this fact.

terminative, *a.* 2. In *gram.*, noting direction toward, as a case.

Besides a general locative some of the most frequently occurring are inessive, superessive, intraessive, ablative, and *terminative*. Besides these, comitatives, similatives, partitives, and suffixes expressing similar ideas, are found. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1903, p. 13.

terminize (tėr'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terminized*, ppr. *terminizing*. [L. *termin(us)*, term, + *-ize*.] To supply with terms or terminology, as a science; form the special nomenclature of. [Rare.]

The fact that yachting has entered France by way of England accounts for the adoption of so many English words, a condition that is paralleled in the *terminizing* of sports, such as football and bicycling, which crossed the Channel southward.

Army and Navy Jour., Aug. 19, 1899, p. 1221.

termite, *n.*—**Neoteinic termite,** one of the reserve individuals in a termite colony which may be substituted for the royal pair at any time and carry on their functions, although retaining the juvenile condition in certain respects. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 362.

termitid (tėr'mi-tid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the isopterous family *Termitidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Termitidæ*.

termitophagous (tėr-mi-tof'ą-gus), *a.* [NL. *termites*, termite, + Gr. *-φαγος*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or feeding on termites, or white ants.

ternary. I. *a.* 2. In *math.*, having three variables.—3. In *old chem.*, applied by Dalton to substances consisting of three atoms—either A + 2 B or 2 A + B.—**Ternary alloy,** an alloy of three elements: used especially for alloy steels.—**Ternary symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Ternary system.** See ★*system*.

II. *n.* 2. A trinity.

The infinite goodness of the Almighty *Ternarie*.

Dr. John Dee, Pref. to Euclid.

ternstrœmiaceous (tėrn″strem-i-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Ternstrœmiace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Ternstrœmiaceæ* (properly the *Theaceæ*); theaceous.

terpan (tėr'pan), *n.* [*terp(entine)* + *-an*.] Same as ★*cineol*.

terpanol (tėr'pą-nol), *n.* [*terpan* + *-ol*.] Same as *menthol*.

terpentic (tėr-pen'tik), *a.* [*terpent(ine)* + *-ic*.] Same as ★*terpenylic*.

terpenylic (tėr-pe-nil'ik), *a.* [*terpen(tine)* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to turpentine.—**Terpenylic acid,** a colorless compound, $(CH_3)_2\overline{CHCH}\overline{CH}(COOH)O.CO\overline{CH_2}$, prepared by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by means of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid. It is deposited in large triclinic crystals or in plates, melts at 90° C., and sublimes at 130–140° C. It is the anhydrid of diaterpenic acid.

terpilene (tėr'pi-lēn), *n.* Same as ★*terpinene*.

terpilenol (tėr-pil'ē-nol), *n.* Same as ★*terpineol* or ★*menthenol*.

terpin (tėr'pin), *n.* [*terp(entine)* + *-in*².] Either of two compounds, $CH_3\diagdown\overset{OH}{C}\overset{CH_2.CH_2}{\diagup\diagdown}\overset{CH_2.CH_2}{\diagup}CHCOH(CH_3)_2$, designated respectively as *cis-* and *trans-*. They are space isomers, the latter being the more important. It is prepared from transcineol-hydrobromide, and crystallizes in highly lustrous short prisms or plates melting at 156–158° C. and boiling at 263–265° C. Also called *terpin hydrate*.

terpinene (tėr'pi-nēn), *n.* [*terpin* + *-ene*.] A volatile liquid compound, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of cymol odor, contained in cardamom-oil and marjoram-oil.

terpineol (tėr-pin'ē-ol), *n.* [*terpin* + *-e-* + *-ol*.] 1. A levorotatory, viscid liquid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, prepared by the dehydration of terpin hydrate. It solidifies at −50° C., melts at 33° C., and boils at 218° C.—2. The term formerly used to designate a mixture of isomeric alcohols, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$.

terpinol (tėr'pi-nol), *n.* [*terpin* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a mixture of terpineol and three terpins. It is an oily liquid used medicinally as a bronchial stimulant and also as an antiseptic and deodorizer.

terpinolene (tėr-pin'ō-lēn), *n.* [*terpinol* + *-ene*.] A colorless liquid, $CH_3C\overset{CHCH_2}{\diagdown\diagup}C:C(CH_3)_2$, prepared by boiling terpin hydrate, terpilenol, or cineol with dilute sulphuric acid. It boils at 183–185° C.

terr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *terrace*; (*b*) of *territory*.

terra, *n.*—**Terra catechu.** Same as *catechu*.—**Terræ absorbentes,** in *old chem.*, a name applied to lime and magnesia (and later to baryta and strontia when these analogous substances were discovered) to distinguish them from earths proper, such as alumina, the former having the property of taking up water or slaking. In place of this term ('absorbent earths') that of 'alkaline earths' came later into use.—**Terra foliata tartari,** an early chemical name (no longer in use) for potassium acetate.—**Terra mercurialis.** See ★*terra pinguis*.—**Terra miraculosa,** an early name for bole.—**Terra muriatica,** an early name for magnesia as obtained from sea-water.—**Terra pinguis,** a name given by Becher, in the seventeenth century, to one of three essential principles which he called 'earths' and assumed to be present in various proportions in all substances—terra mercurialis, terra vitrea, and terra pinguis. This last was looked upon as the essence of combustibility, the 'phlogiston' of the next century, and was supposed to escape or be lost when a substance burned.—**Terra rossa.** [It., 'red earth.'] A residual deposit formed by the weathering and partial solution of various rocks, especially limestone, as in southern Europe.—**Terra sigillata,** a peculiar clay of the island of Lemnos, supposed to possess medicinal properties, made into tablets to be eaten, or fashioned into vessels which usually bear a stamped or impressed design. See *Lemnian earth*.—**Terra vitrea.** See ★*terra pinguis*.

terrace[1], *n.*—**Alluvial terrace,** in *geol.*, a terrace along the sides of the valley of a main stream, formed by the alluvial fans, often confluent, of its tributaries. It is constructional, as contrasted with other terraces which are carved out.—**Built terrace,** a terrace formed offshore by the outwash of beach sand and mud through the combined action of currents, tide, and undertow. Abandoned shore-lines, such as those of Lake Bonneville, Utah, show many terraces of this type. More commonly known as *wave-built terrace*.—**Cut terrace,** a bench or terrace worn in a slope by former wave-action, in contrast to a built terrace, which is formed of detritus laid upon a slope.—**Geyserite terrace,** a step-like deposit of tufaceous opaline silica from the waters of hot springs or geysers. See *geyserite*.—**Glacial terrace,** a deposit of drift washed into a space between a valley-side and a melting glacier or ice-mass, and thus retaining the form of a bench after the ice disappears.—**Kame terrace,** a terrace of glacial sands formed between a valley glacier and the valley-walls.

The manner in which the roughnesses of topography were brought about is also similar to the manner in which the roughnesses of kame topography are often produced. In both cases it was deposited about ice, or against rough faces of ice, or in hollows or re-entrants in the edge of the ice. Since these rude terraces have much in common with kames, both in the matter of topography, constitution and genesis, they might appropriately be designated *kame terraces*. A *kame terrace*, therefore, is a terrace of glacial sand and gravel, deposited between a valley ice lobe (generally stagnant) and the bounding rock slope of the valley.

R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. New Jersey, 1893, p. 156.

Land-slip terrace. See ★*land-slip*.—**River terrace,** a bench or portion of an ancient flood-plain remaining on a valley-side when a stream has eroded the valley-floor to a lower level. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 507.—**Shore terrace,** in *phys. geog.*, a terrace formed on the border of a sea or lake by waves, and now revealed by the withdrawal of the water.—**Slender terrace,** a local term for one of the wave-cut terraces in the upper Ohio basin, of somewhat irregular distribution, of moderate relief, and evidently produced by the temporary ponding of the river waters. *W. G. Tight*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, p. 88.—**Stream terrace,** in *phys. geog.*, a bench, or portion of an ancient flood-plain, remaining on a valley-side when a stream has eroded the valley-floor to a lower level.—**Terrace epoch.** See ★*epoch*.—**Terrace of construction.** Same as *alluvial* ★*terrace*.—**Terrace period,** a name applied by Dana to the last epoch of Quaternary time, characterized by a moderate elevation of land with the extensive formation of river-terraces subsequent to his 'Champlain' period of depression.—**Wave-cut terrace,** a terrace formed by the erosive action of waves. *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. New Jersey, 1892, p. 128.

terrace-garden (ter'ās-gär-dn), *n.* A garden arranged in various levels, or terraces, as are many in Italy.

terraciform (te-ras'i-fôrm), *a.* [*terrace*[1] + *-form*.] Having the outline of a terrace or of a series of terraces.

Along the rivers of the Middle Atlantic slope the formation is sometimes fashioned into terraces; and some of its best developments in the District of Columbia (from which the name is taken) are *terraciform*.

Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 72.

terracing (ter'ą-sing), *n.* A terrace; terraces collectively.

With but two exceptions, Santa Catalina is devoid of any evident *terracing* from one end to the other, and in this respect contrasts greatly to the adjacent land areas.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 73.

Terrain cure. See ★*cure*.

terral (te-räl'), *n.* [Sp. *terral*, < *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land.] A dry land-wind blowing from the Spanish peninsula outward in all directions toward the ocean; a cool, strong descending wind in clear weather.

terrapin-bug (ter'ą-pin-bug), *n.* Same as *cabbage-bug*.

terrazzo (te-rät'zō), *n.* [It., terrace, balcony: see *terrace*[1].] A trade-name for a kind of concrete pavement made of broken stone and hydraulic cement.

Teak and maple are found to be the best wood for the floors. Wood has been superseded by *terrazzo*, but this in practice proves to be unsatisfactory, owing to its liability to crack when used for hospital purposes.

Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 340.

terre de Lorraine (tãr dę lo-rān'), *n.* A variety of potters' clay found in Lorraine, of which Lunéville was once the capital. See *Lunéville* ★*pottery*.

terrene[1], *n.* 2. The surface of the earth.

terricole, *a.* 2. In *zoöl.*, living upon or in the ground; terricolous. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 715.

terrier[1], *n.*—**Airedale terrier,** a variety of terrier somewhat similar to the Irish terrier, but larger, with a rougher coat and darker in color.—**Bedlington terrier,** a moderate-sized breed, having a straight, rather long muzzle; large, fine ears fringed with silky hair and lying close to the head; short, arched body; and long, straight legs. The coat is hard and bluish, liver, or sandy-colored.—**Boston terrier,** a breed of dogs supposed to be a cross between the English bulldog and terrier. It originated in Boston, Massachusetts.—**Irish terrier,** a breed with a long flat head, narrow between the ears, and a moderately long body clothed in straight, wiry hair of a red, yellow, or gray color. It stands from 14 to 18 inches high and weighs from 20 to 24 pounds. It is active and intelligent.—**Yorkshire terrier,** a short-legged, long-bodied dog, clothed in silky hair so long that it sometimes reaches the ground; the color is golden tan on the head and bluish or silvery on the body.

terrigene (ter'i-jēn), *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, -born.] Same as *terrigenous*.

terrigenous, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, derived from the land: said of sediments on the sea-bottom.

terrometal (ter'ō-met-al), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *metallum*, metal.] A composition of several clays possessing, when baked, peculiar hardness: introduced by Mr. Peake, a potter of Burslem, England. It is principally employed for making tiles. *E. H. Knight*.

terrometallic (ter″ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of terrometal.

terror, *n.*—**Day terrors.** See ★*day*[1].

tersulphate (tėr-sul'fāt), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + E. *sulphate*.] A salt containing three combining units of the radical of sulphuric acid, as tersulphate of iron or ferric sulphate ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$).

tersulphid (tėr-sul'fid), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + E. *sulphid*.] A compound of a relatively electropositive element or radical with three atoms of sulphur, as, for instance, tersulphid of antimony (Sb_2S_3).

tersulphuret (tėr-sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as ★*tersulphid*.

tertia (tėr'shiă), *n.* [L. *tertia* (sc. *pars*), a third part.] One of three divisions; a third: for a special use, see the extracts.

A foot regiment was composed of equal numbers of pikemen and shot-men . . . [they] were formed in solid square battalions ten deep, called *tertias*, the pikes in the centre, and the musketeers on either flank.

Sir C. R. Markham, Life of the Great Lord Fairfax, vii.

The King [Charles I.] rode to every brigade of horse, and to all the *tertias* of foot, and spoke to them with great courage and cheerfulness.

J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, viii.

teruelite (tā-rō-el'īt), *n.* [*Teruel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of dolomite occurring in dark-colored crystals, often resembling octahedrons, found at Teruel, Spain.

tervalence (tėr'vā-lens), *n.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + E. *valence*.] In *chem.*, combining power equivalent to that of three univalent or monad atoms of hydrogen. Also, but less correctly, *trivalence*.

tervalent (tėr'vā-lent), *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, + *valens* (*valent-*), having power.] In *chem.*, having combining power equivalent to that of three univalent or monad atoms of hydrogen. Nitrogen is tervalent in ammonia (NH_3). Also, but less correctly, *trivalent*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 3, 1903, p. 22.

terzdecimole (terts'dets-i-mō″le), *n.* [G., < *terz*, third (< L. *tertius*, third), + *decimole*, decimole.] In *music*, a group of thirteen notes to be performed in the time of eight, twelve, or sixteen. Compare *decimole*.

terzflöte (terts'flē-tę), *n.* [G., < *terz*, third, + *flöte*, flute.] 1. A flute whose normal pitch is a third above that of the usual form.—2. In *organ-building*, same as *tierce*, 5 (*b*). Also called *third-flute*.

teschemacherite (tesh'ę-māch-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after E. F. *Teschemacher*, who discovered it.] Acid ammonium carbonate, HNH_4CO_3, occurring in white or yellowish crystalline masses: found in guano deposits.

Tesla coil, a form of transformer for the production of oscillatory currents of high frequency and high voltage. See ★*transformer*.—**Tesla discharge.** See ★*discharge*.

tessaraglot (tes'a-ra-glot), *a.* [Gr. τέσσαρες, four, + γλῶττα (Attic form of γλῶσσα), tongue.] Written or printed in four languages; speaking four languages.

It was a *tessaraglot* grammar, a strange old book, printed somewhere in Holland, which pretended to be an easy guide to the acquirement of the French, Italian, Low Dutch, and English tongues. *Borrow*, Lavengro, xiv.

tessellate, *a.* 2. Having the appearance of a mosaic pavement; made up of elements of such forms and arrangement as to produce the appearance of a mosaic pavement, as in the case of spicules of sponges and spines of echinoids which have their distal ends enlarged, flattened, of polygonal form, and closely arranged.

II. *n.* Something having a tessellated appearance.—**Variegated tessellate,** an American hesperiid butterfly, *Hesperia montivagus*, occurring in Florida, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains.

tessera, *n.* 5. In *zoöl.*, a small, squarish plate of bone such as those forming the carapace of armadillos and glyptodons.

tesseral, *a.* 3. In *math.*, pertaining to or dividing into quadrilaterals.—**Tesseral function.** See ★*function*.

test[1], *n.* 6. There is a distinction between a 'test' and a 'reaction,' though these terms are often used indiscriminately. A test is a trial of any substance by placing it under determinate conditions and observing its behavior. A reaction is a trial of the mutual effects upon each other of the substance in question and some other known substance. Thus an observation of the specific gravity or the melting-point of lead may be used as a test for that metal if an unknown specimen is supposed to be lead, but this involves no reaction. An observation of the effects of heating lead in contact with the air, or of bringing it into contact with nitric acid, considers the reaction in each such case, and may of course be resorted to as a test in reference to a substance suspected to be lead.—**Acetylation test.** See ★*acetylation*.—**Acid-test,** in *dairying*, a method of ascertaining the proportion of acid in milk by means of an alkaline solution slowly added to the milk until it becomes pink. The proportion of solution added defines the acidity of the milk.—**Agglutination test.** See ★*agglutination*.—**Babcock test,** in *dairying*, the process of finding the proportion of fat in milk by the aid of chemical reagents in connection with the Babcock milk-tester.—**Baker's sponge test,** a mode of determining the bread-making value of flour by observation of the quantity of water taken up by a sample and the volume of the sponge or dough produced.—**Becchi test,** an alcoholic solution of silver nitrate. Heated with pure olive-oil, it produces no coloration, but if cotton-seed oil is present as an adulterant a reddish-brown color appears.—**Blavier's test,** in *elect.*, a test in which the location of a fault in a line or cable is determined by comparing the resistance as measured from one end when the other end is insulated with the resistance when the other end is grounded.—**Böttger's test,** a (bismuth) reduction-test for glucose and similar reducing agents.—**Brandes's test for quinine,** chlorin water followed by liquid ammonia, each in limited quantity, the result being a bright-green color if quinine is present.—**Cold test.** See ★*cold*.—**Control-test,** an experiment, devised and performed for the purpose of checking the results of a scientific investigation, in which some crucial factor is varied in such a way as to test the validity of the interpretations made. See *control-experiment*.—**Eggertz carbon test,** a method of determining the combined carbon in iron and steel by means of the intensity of the brown color produced by the hydrocarbon formed when the metal is dissolved in nitric acid, as compared with that of a standard solution of known composition, or a series of them.—**Elaidin test.** See ★*elaidin*.—**Eschka's test,** a delicate test for metallic mercury. The mercury is volatilized and the vapor condensed upon a surface of gold-foil, which it whitens.—**Fehling's test,** a (copper) reduction-test for glucose and similar reducing agents.—**Flame-test,** the application to the detection of particular substances, as lithium, barium, etc., of the colors which these give to a flame, usually that of a Bunsen gas-lamp.—**Fleitmann's test,** a modification of Marsh's test for arsenic, substituting for dilute sulphuric acid a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash or soda.—**Fresenius and Babo's test for arsenic,** a test consisting in heating arsenic sulphid with potassium cyanide and sodium carbonate in a current of carbon-dioxid gas, thus obtaining a mirror-like deposit of metallic arsenic in the colder part of the glass tube used.—**Gellé's test,** a method of determining the presence or absence of disease of the middle ear by conveying the vibrations of a tuning-fork directly to the drum-membrane, excluding bone conduction.—**Gmelin's test,** a test for the coloring-matter of bile when occurring in urine. The urine is cautiously poured upon nitric acid containing nitrogen tetroxid, so as to form a separate layer. If bile-pigments are present there appears at the surface of contact of the two liquids a play of colors —violet, blue, green, etc.—**Griess's test,** the addition, in succession, of dilute hydrochloric acid, sulphanilic acid, and α-naphthylamine hydrochlorate to a solution supposed to contain nitrous acid or a nitrite. If nitrous acid or a nitrite is present an intense rose-red color results. This test is frequently used in the sanitary examination of drinking-water.—**Günzburg's test,** a test for free hydrochloric acid, used in the analysis of the contents of the stomach. If a few drops of the contents (filtered) are slowly evaporated with a few drops of Günzburg's reagent (2 grams of phloroglucin and 1 gram of vanillin dissolved in 30 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol), a more or less intense red color develops in the presence of hydrochloric acid in the free state.—**Halphen's test,** a test used to determine the presence or absence of cotton-seed oil in lard.—**Heller's test.** (*a*) The cold nitric-acid test used in testing for albumin in the urine. If albumin is present a milky turbidity develops at the zone of contact between the two fluids. (*b*) A test for blood in the urine. On boiling with caustic alkali, the resultant precipitate of phosphates will present a red color.—**Hemin test,** a test for blood pigment based upon the formation of crystals of hemin. See ★*hemin*.—**Henner's test,** a test for formaldehyde. The liquid to be examined is mixed with very dilute carbolic acid and superimposed upon concentrated sulphuric acid. In the presence of formaldehyde a rose-violet ring develops at the zone of contact.—**Holmgren's test,** a test of color-blindness devised by A. F. Holmgren of Upsala in 1876. It is based upon the similarity, to the color-blind eye, of various-colored worsteds which to those of normal vision appear to differ greatly in color. See ★*color-blindness*.—**Hydrostatic test,** a test to determine whether, in the case of a dead infant, life was extinguished before or after birth. The lungs are removed from the body and placed in water; if they float it is an evidence that the child has breathed and that it was therefore born alive.—**Kelling's test,** a test for lactic acid. An almost colorless solution of ferric chlorid turns a bright yellow in the presence of lactic acid.—**Kongo-red test,** a test to determine the presence of acids in the free state in the contents of the stomach, as contrasted with acids in combination with albumins or acid salts. Free acids cause a solution of Kongo red to turn blue.—**Livache's test,** a means of estimating the comparative value of samples of linseed-oil or other drying-oils, and detecting adulteration in such materials, which consists in moistening finely divided metallic lead with the oil to be tested, exposing it to the air, and determining from day to day the gain in weight due to the absorption of oxygen. On this absorption the 'drying' of the oil depends.—**Loop test,** in *elect.*, a test for locating a fault in a cable or line, in which a metallic return is employed.—**Maddox test,** a test for heterophoria by means of the Maddox rods.—**Mallein test,** a test employed for diagnosing glanders in horses. An injection of mallein under the skin is followed, in glandered horses, by a characteristic rise and subsequent fall of body temperature.—**Marsh's test,** a method proposed by Marsh, in 1836, for the detection of arsenic in minute quantity, as in cases of poisoning by compounds of this element. Pure zinc and pure dilute sulphuric acid are brought together in a flask, the hydrogen gas thus produced being carried through a drying-tube and thence to a small jet, where the gas is ignited. If now arsenious oxid or any soluble compound of arsenic is added to the contents of the flask and a piece of white porcelain is brought down upon the flame, a spot of brown or black color, consisting of metallic arsenic, is formed upon the surface of the porcelain. By moving the latter other spots may be obtained. These deposits may be further identified as arsenic by the application to them of other tests.—**Maumené's test.** (*a*) For fatty oils, mixture, in definite proportion by volume, with concentrated sulphuric acid, and observation of the rise of temperature which results: this varies in the case of oils from different sources. (*b*) For glucose, as in urine, a strip of white woolen cloth steeped in a 1:3 solution of stannous chlorid in water and dried. Such a test strip, dipped into the suspected liquid and then heated to 130° C., turns brown if glucose is present.—**Murexide test,** a test for uric acid depending upon the formation of murexide.—**Nessler test,** the reaction obtained by adding the Nessler solution to any liquid containing ammonia or one of its salts. If the quantity of the latter is considerable, a brownish-orange precipitate is formed; but if mere traces of ammonia are present, the liquid remains apparently clear and is colored to an extent dependent on the minute amount of ammonia. Much use is made of this test in connection with the sanitary examination of drinking-water.—**Pylander's test,** a reduction-test for glucose with Almen's solution.—**Open test,** the determination of the flash-point of a hydrocarbon oil, such as ordinary kerosene, by heating it in an uncovered vessel and noting the lowest temperature at which vapor is given off that will flash or catch fire on momentary application of a light.—**Otto test,** a test for strychnine which consists in the development of a beautiful but transient violet color produced in the action of various oxidizing agents by means of concentrated sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. It is probably the best form of this color-test.—**Over-lap test,** in *elect.*, a test in which the location of a fault in a line or cable is determined by comparing the resistances as measured from each end separately, when the other end is insulated, with the resistance of the whole line or cable when intact.—**Ozone test,** the reaction of potassium iodide with ozone, which has been much used to detect the latter in the atmosphere. It cannot be depended upon for this purpose, since potassium iodide is also decomposed by other substances, as by nitrous acid, which undoubtedly occurs in the air as a result of electrical discharges. Hydrogen dioxid has in all probability often been confounded with ozone, the existence of which in the air under natural conditions cannot be considered as fully established.—**Pettenkofer's test,** a delicate reaction for the detection of the characteristic acids of bile. A minute quantity of cane-sugar is added to the liquid to be examined, and then concentrated sulphuric acid in gradually increased amount, with moderate rise of temperature. If biliary acid is present a rich crimson or cherry-red color is developed.—**Reichert-Meissl test,** a slightly modified form of the Reichert test for volatile fatty acids.—**Reichert test,** a process for determining the proportion of volatile fatty acids obtainable from a particular fat or oil, as from butter. This affords the means of distinguishing butter from oleomargarin.—**Reichl test,** a test for glycerol (glycerin) consisting in heating to about 120° C. a mixture of the suspected substance with phenol and strong sulphuric acid, cooling, and adding ammonia. In the presence of glycerol a fine carmine-red color is produced.—**Rinné's test,** a method of determining whether the cause of deafness is in the middle ear or in the labyrinth, by noting whether bone conduction or air conduction is the better.—**Robiquet's test,** a test for morphine which depends on the production of an indigo-blue color by contact of this alkaloid with a solution of ferric chlorid.—**Sachs's test,** a method of detecting starch by the use of a solution containing free iodine. The color produced varies from blue to black, depending on the quantity of material present.—**Schwabach's test,** application of a vibrating tuning-fork to the skull, in order to distinguish between middle-ear disease and disease of the labyrinth, the sound being heard longer in the former case than in the latter.—**Sedimentation test,** the addition of the blood serum of a person ill of a fever to a pure culture of bacteria. If the bacteria are the same as those to the action of which the person's illness is due, the addition of the blood serum will cause them to become bunched together or agglutinated. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1903, p. 25.—**Teichmann's test,** a test for blood, depending upon the fact that a minute quantity of blood mixed with glacial acetic acid and a trace of sodium chlorid and allowed to evaporate at ordinary temperature upon a slip of glass develops microscopic crystals of hemin, or hematin hydrochlorate (the so-called *Teichmann crystals*), of easily recognizable form.—**Test case.** See ★*case*[1].—**Töpfer's test,** a test for free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach. The reagent is an 0.5 per cent. alcoholic solution of dimethylamino-azobenzol; a few drops of this added to a solution of the acid in the free state gives rise to a cherry-red color.—**Trommer's test,** in *chem.*, one of the forms in which the reduction of cuprous oxid is employed as a test for glucose in urine. One or two drops of a solution of cupric sulphate are added to the suspected liquid, then a little of a solution of sodium carbonate, and finally the liquid is heated to the boiling-point. A yellow, orange, or red precipitate of cuprous oxid is formed if glucose is present in any considerable amount.—**Valenta's test,** a method proposed by Valenta for distinguishing certain fixed oils from each other by their different degrees of solubility in glacial acetic acid. The results are not sufficiently uniform and consistent to give the test much general value, but in some special cases it may be used with advantage.—**Villavecchia test,** a test for the detection of sesame-oil as an adulterant of olive-oil. A sample of the oil under examination is agitated with a very small quantity of a weak alcoholic solution of furfural and with hydrochloric acid, the production of a red color indicating the presence of sesame-oil.—**Von Kobell's test,** a test for bismuth consisting in heating the suspected substance on a piece of charcoal by a blowpipe flame, having added a mixture of equal parts of potassium iodide and sulphur. If bismuth is present a scarlet-red deposit makes its appearance on the charcoal outside of the part heated.—**Warren's sulphur-chlorid test,** a test used to distinguish certain drying-oils and to detect their adulteration. It consists in mixing with the oil of sulphur chlorid and carbon disulphid, and observation of the amount and solubility of the 'vulcanized' products formed.—**Weber's test.** (*a*) A method for determining the seat of trouble in deafness, based upon the fact that bone conduction is better on the affected side when the disease is in the middle ear. (*b*) A test for the presence of blood in the intestinal discharges, determined by the production of a blue-violet color on treatment with guaiac and turpentine.—**Widal test** or **reaction,** in *bacteriol.*, a reaction used in diagnosing typhoid fever, depending upon the fact that serum from the blood of a typhoid patient will usually cause the motile typhoid bacilli to become agglutinated or clumped. See *serum* ★*diagnosis*.—**Worsted test,** the employment of skeins of wool of various colors in testing for color-blindness. See ★*color-blindness*.—**Zeisel test,** in *chem.*, a method of ascertaining the presence of, and quantitatively determining, the methoxyl group—$O.CH_3$—in volatile oils or essences. It consists in heating with hydriodic acid the substance to be examined, volatilizing the methyl iodide formed, and determining the amount of iodine therein as silver iodide.

Testamentary capacity, cause. See ★*capacity*, ★*cause*.

testatum, *n.* 2. In *common law*, a writ issued out of the court of one county to the sheriff of another, reciting a previous unsatisfied writ, saying "it is testified that the defendant lurks or wanders in your bailiwick." The previous writ and its citation are now generally dispensed with. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 283. In Great Britain it was abolished in 1852.

test-bar (test'bär), *n.* A sample bar of form and size convenient to be used in testing-machines to determine the physical properties of the material from which it was taken. In cast metals, such as steel or cast-iron, the test-bar is often a small ingot cast in a special mold from the ladleful that furnished the articles to be sampled. From completed structures or members, the test-bars are cut. The specifications for an important work always describe the method of getting the sample or test-bars, the nature of the tests to which they are to be subjected,

and the limits of results of such tests within which the work will be accepted, and outside of which it will be rejected. When the importance of the work justifies it, a modern requirement is for a test of the full-sized member with sufficient frequency, and not of the test-bars only.

test-board (test′ bōrd), *n.* In *telephony*, a special switchboard to which the terminals of all lines entering an exchange are attached and from which connections to the operating switchboard are made.

test-boiler (test′ boi″lėr), *n.* **1.** A form of steam-boiler so designed and installed in its setting that it may be used as a testing-device to determine the evaporative capacity of different fuels, the efficiency of furnace types, the effects of changes in the rate of combustion, and the value of steam-making devices and apparatus of various sorts. Most experimental laboratories of institutions for the education of engineers are equipped with such an experimental boiler.—**2.** A boiler capable of withstanding a high internal pressure so that pressure from it may be used to test the strength of other boilers.—**3.** A boiler specially constructed to test some principle or claim.

test-cock (test′kok), *n.* **1.** A cock or valve through which a sample of a fluid may be drawn from a vessel or chamber for examination or test.—**2.** On steam-boilers, a try-cock or gage-cock by which the level of the water in the boiler may be observed.

tester[1], *n.*—**Geneva tester,** a form of germinator for testing the vitality of seed, first used at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. It consists of an oblong pan with a copper or glass cover, containing a cloth with numerous pockets for as many samples, each being kept moist by a flap falling into water. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1894, p. 404.—**Saybolt tester,** an apparatus, with open oil-cup, for determining the flash-point of kerosene or other mineral oils.—**Tagliabue tester,** an open-cup apparatus for testing the flash-point of illuminating oils. It was of simple construction, but has been pretty generally superseded by more accurate instruments.

test-furnace (test′fėr″nās), *n.* A reverberatory refining-furnace, for silver-bearing alloys, in which the baser metals are eliminated by oxidizing or by volatilization, leaving the precious metals behind in the hearth or cupel.

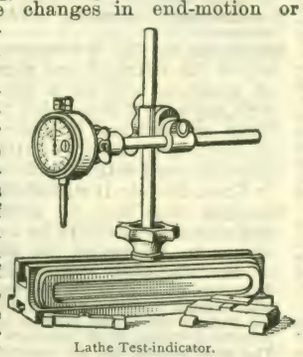
test-hole (test′hōl), *n.* A hole, as in a furnace, through which a test specimen or sample may be drawn or inspected.

testimonial, *a.*—**Testimonial evidence,** such declarations by a witness as are positive and direct as to given facts, as distinguished from circumstantial evidence. *Wigmore*, Evidence, §§ 25, 475.—**Testimonial privilege,** the right of a witness under examination to withhold certain evidence, such as trade and official secrets and what are known as privileged communications. The secrecy of a political ballot is respected, and a witness may not be compelled to testify to what incriminates him. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 2197.—**Testimonial qualifications,** such facts regarding a witness as render his evidence inadmissible in the case at hand. Among them are infancy, personal interest, insanity, criminal character, and marital relationship.—**Testimonial recollection,** remembrance of past acts sufficiently clear and certain—and sometimes revived by accounts, memoranda, etc.—to give credence in court to the witness' statements concerning them. *Wigmore*, Evidence, § 725.

testimonium (tes-ti-mō′ni-um), *n.* [L.: see *testimony*.] The usual concluding clause of an instrument or legal document, beginning "In witness whereof" and followed by the signatures and seals of the party or parties. Also *testimonium clause*.

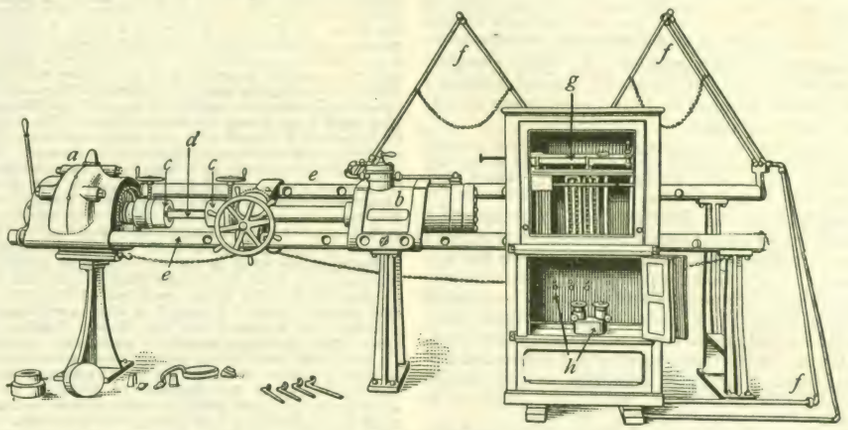
testin (tes′tin), *n.* [L. *testis*, testicle, + *-in*[2].] The dried and powdered testicles of the ox: a commercial preparation.

test-indicator (test′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* In machine-shop practice, an instrument for finding minute variations in a cylindrical surface, as that of shafting, or in a plane surface, or for finding minute changes in end-motion or lateral deflection between two surfaces. In some instruments the differences or variations are merely indicated; in others the error of motion or form is indicated in thousandths of an inch on a dial.—**Lathe test-indicator,** a test-indicator specially adapted for finding the center of a face-plate or of any piece of work to be correctly centered in a lathe. It is made in several forms, of which the illustration shows one in general use in testing plane surfaces. It can also be used to test the thickness of sheet-metal. Test-indicators are universally used in erecting and inspecting machine-tools.



Lathe Test-indicator.

testing-machine (tes′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine or apparatus for ascertaining by experiment or test the resistance offered by a material to a stress which tends to deform or break it. The machine may be adapted to cause failure by tension or pulling apart; by compression or crushing; by bending or flexure; or by torsion or twisting. One machine may be adapted for any of the first three methods by simple change. The torsion machine is usually specially designed, and any of the others may be so. The elements of such a machine are: (*a*) the grips or holding apparatus; (*b*) the straining apparatus for applying load; (*c*) the apparatus for observing, measuring, or recording the intensity of the applied load; (*d*) the apparatus for observing or recording the deformations under applied load. The grip or holder for tension-tests is usually a form of wedge which moves in slots with converging sides. These wedge-grips are borne in holders, one of which is part of the straining mechanism and moves with it, while the other is borne by the table or platform to which the levers of the weighing mechanism are attached. When the specimen is placed between these two sets of holders, a movement of the straining mechanism to separate the two holders transmits its effort through the test-piece to the weighing levers, and thus to the graduated weigh-beam, on which a poise of known weight can be moved out until the stress in the specimen is just balanced by the weight on the beam. The stress can be gradually increased up to the capacity of the weighing beam to record it, or until the test-piece parts; the reading of the poise on the graduated beam then gives the breaking-load, which is reduced to unit load by dividing the test-load by the measured area of the test-piece. The weighing or reducing levers may be simple or compound; the fulcrums may be knife-edges, or thin flexible plates may be used as fulcrums (A. H. Emery's system). The plate-fulcrums do not have a friction increasing with the load in an unknown or variable ratio, as is the case in knife-edge fulcrums. The straining effect may be produced by geared screws, or by hydraulic cylinder action for large machines; in small ones a simple lever action is possible. In some forms the travel of the weighing poise is made automatic by electric or mechanical detents, so that with the lift of the beam the poise is caused to travel, and on its drop the travel stops. For measuring deformations, either a micrometric or vernier pair of scales is used, one element being attached to the specimen near the grip at one end, and the other element being similarly attached near the other. As the two ends are separated by the straining effort, one scale passes by the other and the stretch is measured for any load. The change in rate of stretch with equal increments of load indicates the elastic limit; when the stretch begins to increase steadily the yield-point is passed. An easy extension of this principle enables the moving scale to trace on a paper attached to the fixed scale a diagram in which the abscissas are deformations and the ordinates the load applied. Valuable facts and principles as to ductility, modulus of elasticity, and other properties can be deduced from such records. The ordinary capacities of testing-machines vary from 100,000 to 300,000 pounds. Unusual capacities are 900,000 and 1,200,000 pounds. Early testing-machines were made by Fairbairn and Kirkaldy in Great Britain, and later by Wicksteed. Early American types were devised by Richards, Miller, Riehlé, Thurston, and officers of the United States Ordnance Board. Thurston's torsional machine has been one of the best known of its class. Every important steel manufacturer uses the testing-machine, and most specifications demand its use before a consignment of product is accepted. Special forms are also in extensive use for cement, springs, wire, textile products, twine, paper, and all material in which strength is an important factor. Special types of testing-machines have also been devised to test the abrasive resistance of brick for paving, the lubricating quality of oils and greases, resistance to frequently applied loads, etc.



Testing-machine.

a, abutment or support to resist the effort to deform the test-piece; *b*, hydraulic-press cylinder applying the effort to deform and break the test-piece; *c*, *c*, jaws or grips to hold the test-piece; *d*, test-piece held between the jaws; *e*, *e*, frame of the machine tying *a* and *b* together, and supporting and guiding the latter: it has holes for pins to adjust the distance between *a* and *b* for the length of the specimen; *f*, *f*, *f*, jointed pipes conveying water, alcohol, or oil from a pressure-pump to operate the plunger of the hydraulic press *b*; *g*, scale-beam with weights for measuring the stress on the test-specimen; *h*, *h*, valves and levers for applying the load on the beam and taking up the mechanical deformation as it occurs.

2. Any machine used to test an isolable quantity or property in a substance.

testitis (tes-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *testis*, testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

test-lead (test′led), *n.* Pure granulated lead used in silver assays.

test-letters (test′ let″ėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *test-types*.

test-log (test′log), *n.* A record of observations made during a test, as the log-book at sea is used to record observations and occurrences.

Fig. 1 shows a typical *test-log* upon a 550-hp engine of the three-cylinder vertical type, employing the four-stroke cycle. The thermal efficiency shown is the true or "kinetic" efficiency, namely, the ratio of the input to the output, or the thermal equivalent of the work done to the thermal value of the gas.

Elect. World and Engin., Jan. 9, 1904, p. 90.

testone, *n.* **2.** A Portuguese silver coin of 100 reis.

test-piece (test′pēs), *n.* A piece of material adapted by size and shape to be tested in a testing-machine to determine its physical properties, such as strength, elastic limit, deformation under load, etc.; a test-bar.

test-ratio (test′rā″shiō), *n.* The ratio of the *n*th term of a series to the preceding term.

test-ring (test′ring), *n.* A ring-shaped sample of iron, steel, or other magnetic material used in the determination of the permeability, hysteresis, or other magnetic properties of the metal of which the ring is made.

Test-tube clamp. See ★*clamp*[1].

test-tube (test′tūb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *test-tubed*, ppr. *test-tubing*. [*test-tube*, *n.*] The use of the test-tube in chemistry. [Rare.]

Unintelligent "*test-tubing*" according to analytical tables was the prevalent mode of instruction.

Athenæum, Dec 30, 1905, p. 900.

Testudinoidea (tes-tū-di-noi′ḋē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise, + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of cryptodiran turtles. The skull is without parietosquamosal arch, and the squamosal is separated from the postorbitofrontal bone; there is a foramen palatinum between the maxilla and the palatine; the articular faces between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ are not plane, and two of the cervicals are biconvex; the nuchal is without well-developed costiform processes, and the series of inframarginals is incomplete. This superfamily includes the *Eurydidæ* (marsh-turtles) and the *Testudinidæ* (land-tortoises).

test-weights (test′ wāts), *n. pl.* In *exper. psychol.*, a set of cylinders, of like appearance but different weight, used for the determination of the differential sensitivity (passive pressure or lift). The hollow cylinders may be made of brass (in which case the weights are lifted in wooden trays, to avoid complication by temperature sensations), hard rubber, wood, or cardboard. They are packed with shot, wax, cotton-wool, paper, etc., to secure the required difference in weight. The set of weights ordinarily includes two cylinders, of identical weight but of markedly different size, for demonstration of the size-weight illusion. In work of investigation it is usual to employ a set of weight-holders, all of the same weight and appearance, in which various weights may be placed. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 611.

tetanolysin (tet-a-nol′i-sin), *n.* [*tetanus* + *lysin*.] A toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the hemolytic action of tetanus poison is due.

tetanospasmin (tet″a-nō-spaz′min), *n.* [*tetanus* + *spasm* + *-in*[2].] A poison produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the tetanic convulsions are due.

tetanus, *n.* **1.** It is an acute infectious disease, caused by the presence and growth in the tissues of the tetanus bacillus. The characteristic symptom is a tonic spasm of the muscles, more particularly those of the neck and face. The muscles of the jaw are especially affected, whence the common name, lockjaw. The spasms are caused by a toxin, excreted by the bacillus, which passes by way of the nerves to the spinal cord. The bacillus may gain admission through any wound, however trivial, but inoculation occurs usually in deep jagged wounds or punctured wounds made by rusty nails or dirty splinters of wood. Preventive treatment consists in freely opening the wound, since the bacillus does not grow when exposed to the air, and disinfecting it. The injection of tetanus antitoxin will often prevent the development of the disease, but is ineffectual as a curative measure when once the affection is established.—**Acoustic tetanus.** See ★*acoustic.*—**Infantile tetanus.** Same as *trismus nascentium.*—**Ritter's tetanus,** tonic muscular contraction occurring when the electrical current is broken.—**Tetanus bacillus,** the specific micro-organism of tetanus, or lockjaw. It occurs in the form of slender



Tetanus Bacillus, from agar culture. Magnified 1,000 times. (From Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences.")

rods 2 to 4 μ in length, having a rounded spore at one extremity, giving them the appearance of short round-headed pins. The bacilli are anaërobic and do not grow when exposed to the air, but the spores are extremely resistant and may retain their vitality for many years in the soil and elsewhere.

tetany, *n.*—**Gastric tetany,** recurring attacks of tonic convulsions of mild form, associated with dilatation of the stomach.

tetarcone (tet′är-kōn), *n.* [Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] The postero-internal cusp of an upper premolar.

tetartohedron (te-tär-tō-hē′dron), *n.*; pl. *tetartohedra* (-drä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A tetartohedral crystal: a form having only one fourth as many faces as the corresponding holosymmetric (holohedral) form. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

tetartoid (te-tär′toid), *n.* [Gr. *τέταρτος*, fourth, + *-oid.*] The twelve-faced solid of the tetartohedral class of the isometric system. It corresponds to the hexoctahedron of the holosymmetric class.

teth (tāt), *n.* [Heb. *tēth, tēt.*] The ninth letter (ט) of the Hebrew alphabet, pronounced somewhat like the English *t.* Its numerical value is 9.

tether, *n.*—**At the end of one's tether,** or **to the length of one's tether,** at the limit of discretion; as far as one can go without being checked by public opinion or by circumstances.

Meanwhile Mr. Rodney was being terribly de trop. Mrs. Verulam had now come to what is called *the end of the tether.* *R. Hichens,* The Londoners, iv.

tether-ball (teᵺH′ėr-bâl), *n.* **1.** A lawn-game played by two players with rackets and a ball which is hung, or 'tethered,' by a cord to the top of a pole. The object of the game is to wind the string that holds the ball around the pole by striking the ball with the racket, the opponent endeavoring to do this in the opposite direction.—**2.** The ball used in this game.

tethery (teᵺH′ėr-i), *a.* [*tether* + *-y*¹.] Clinging: said of long-stapled wool, the fibers of which overlap and cling to one another, hindering their proper working in the processes of manufacture. *C. Vickerman,* Woollen Spinning, p. 167.

tetlatia (tā-tlä′tē-ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *tetlatia,* ⟨ Nahuatl *tetl,* stone, + *tlatla,* burn.] In Mexico, the poison-oak (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) and *Comocladia Engleriana,* plants with an acrid juice which causes an eruption of the skin. Also called *guao.*

tetrabasic (tet-ra-bā′sik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *base*² + *-ic.*] In *chem.*: (*a*) Noting an acid which contains four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by more electropositive elements or radicals, as pyrophosphoric acid, $H_4P_2O_7$.

From the variation of the conductivity with the dilution, the author concludes that casein is a *tetrabasic* acid with a molecular weight equal to 4540.
Nature, Oct. 23, 1902, p. 637.

(*b*) Noting a salt which contains electropositive elements or radicals replacing four atoms of hydrogen.

tetraboric (tet-ra-bō′rik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *bor(on)* + *-ic.*] Containing four atoms of boron.—**Tetraboric acid,** a glassy, amorphous solid, obtained by regulated heating of orthoboric acid. Its formula is $H_2B_4O_7$, containing four atoms of boron, hence the name; but it is more commonly called *pyroboric acid.* Common borax is its sodium salt.

tetrabrachys (tet-ra-brak′is), *n.* Same as *tetrabrach.*

tetrabromfluorescein (tet″ra-brōm-flö-ō-res′-ē-in), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *brom(ine)* + *fluoresc(e)* + *-e-in.*] An artificial dyestuff commonly called *eosin* (which see).

tetrachlorid (tet-ra-klō′rid), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *chlorid.*] A chlorid which contains four atoms of chlorin: as, tin *tetrachlorid,* $SnCl_4$.

tetrachloromethane (tet″ra-klō-rō-meth′ān), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *chlor(in)* + E. *methane.*] See ★*carbon tetrachlorid.*

tetrachromatic (tet″ra-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *chromatic.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, four colors: said, especially, of normal daylight-vision, as contrasted with the monochromatic vision of total color-blindness. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 793.

tetrachromic (tet-ra-krō′mik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ic.*] Relating to four colors; noting the color-blind who are able to see only four colors.

Normal sighted persons see six colours, some even seven; the second class of the colour-blind see five, four, three, two or one colour, according to the degree of their defect, and are called pentachromic, *tetrachromic,* &c.
Nature, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 71.

Tetracladina (tet″ra-clā-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κλάδος*, a twig.] A suborder of lithistid sponges which have skeletons composed of four-rayed spicules. It contains a number of genera ranging from Cambrian to recent time.

tetraclone (tet′ra-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κλών*, a twig. See *clon, clone.*] In the nomenclature of the skeletal elements of the sponges, a four-rayed spicule or calthrop with the ends branched or radiciform.

tetracoral (tet′ra-kor-al), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κοράλλιον*, coral.] One of the *Tetracoralla* (which see).

tetracosane (tet-ra-kō′sān), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *(εἴ)κοσι*, twenty, + *-ane.*] A colorless hydrocarbon of the methane series, $CH_3(CH_2)_{22}CH_3$, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on the dichlorid $C_{24}H_{48}Cl_2$. It melts at 51.1° C., and boils at 243° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

tetracotylean (tet-ra-kot-i-lē′an), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *κοτύλη*, cup.] Having four cup-shaped or hemispherical organs of adhesion on the scolex, as the common tapeworm.

tetractine (te-trak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a four-armed element derived from either the tetraxon or the triaxon.

tetrad, *n.* **4.** In *cytol.*, a group of four chromosomes formed by the division of a single chromosome; a quadripartite chromosome. *Wilson.*—**Tetrad axis of symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.

tetradactyly (tet-ra-dak′ti-li), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-y*³.] The condition of having four digits on the hand or foot: said of certain mammals.

The most generalized condition of feet and limbs ranging from the ancestral canid Cynodictis of the Oligocene and lower Miocene, in which both manus and pes are pentadactyl, though with functionless pollex, to Lycaon in which structural *tetradactyly* prevails.
Amer. Nat., Jan., 1904, p. 3.

tetradecane (tet-ra-dek′ān), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-ane.*] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{12}CH_3$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on myristic acid. It melts at 5.5° C. and boils at 252.5° C.

Tetradium (te-trā′di-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετράδιον*, also *τετραδεῖον*, a set of four, ⟨ *τετράς*, the number four. See *tetrad.*] A genus of fossil tabulate corals allied to *Chætetes,* the delicate branching coralla of which are common in the Lowville limestone of the New York Silurian series, and which, when cut in transverse section, form the calcareous spots to the presence of which that rock owes its former name of 'bird's-eye limestone.'

Tetragonal symmetry. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

tetragonidium (tet″ra-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *tetragonidia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *gonidium.*] Same as *tetraspore.*

Tetragonites (te-trag-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετράγωνος*, rectangular, + *-ites.*] A genus of leptocampylous ammonoid cephalopods with smooth, discoidal, involute shells having a rounded venter and flattened sides, and few lobes and saddles in the sutures. It occurs in Cretaceous rocks.

Tetragonopterinæ (te-trag-ō-nop-te-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Tetragonopterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes.

Tetragonopterus (te-trag-ō-nop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετράγωνος*, rectangular, + *πτερόν*, wing. The name was originally *Tetragonoptrus,* 'rectangular in appearance.'] A genus of fishes inhabiting fresh waters of the warmer parts of America, one of the species entering the United States. It belongs to the family *Characinidæ.*

Tetragonuridæ (te-trag-ō-nū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Tetragonurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, of doubtful relationships, found in the open Atlantic.

Tetragonurus (te-trag-ō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετράγωνος*, rectangular, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Tetragonuridæ,* found in the open Atlantic.

tetragram, *n.* **2.** In *geom.*: (*b*) A system of four straights with their six fans.

Tetragraptus (tet-ra-grap′tus), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *γραπτός*, written (see *graptolite*).] A genus of graptolites of the suborder *Axonolipa,* characterized by four branches.

Tetrahedral class. See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Tetrahedral complex.** See ★*complex.*—**Tetrahedral kite.** See ★*kite*¹.—**Tetrahedral theory,** a hypothesis, formulated by Lowthian Green, in accordance with which the solid earth is believed to approximate the shape of a tetrahedron, the oceanic waters filling it out to a spheroid. An attempt is thus made to explain the continental areas and the oceanic abysses.

The *tetrahedral theory* does not regard the world as a regular tetrahedron with four plane faces; it considers that the lithosphere has been subjected to a slight tetrahedral deformation, to an extent indeed only faintly (if at all) indicated by geodetic measurements, but yet easily recognizable owing to its influence on the distribution of land and water. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 237.

tetrahedric (tet-ra-hē′drik), *a.* [*tetrahedron* + *-ic.*] Related to, or shaped like, a tetrahedron. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 367.

tetrahedroid, *n.* **II.** *a.* Resembling a tetrahedron.

Producing tetrahedral, or *tetrahedroid,* deformation.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 251.

tetrahedron, *n.*—**Six-faced tetrahedron,** a hexakistetrahedron (hextetrahedron).

tetrahydrated (tet-ra-hī′drā-ted), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Containing four molecules of water, as crystallized cadmium nitrate, $Cd(NO_3)_2.4H_2O$.

tetrahydrobenzoic (tet″ra-hī-drō-ben-zō′ik), *a.* Derived from benzoic acid and hydrogen.—**Tetrahydrobenzoic acid,** the name of two acids, $C_6H_9CO_2H$, known respectively as Δ¹- and Δ²-tetrahydrobenzoic acids. The former boils at 235° C.; the latter boils at 240–243° C. and melts at 29° C.

tetrahydrogen (tet-ra-hī′drō-jen), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *hydrogen.*] Containing four atoms of hydrogen in combination: as, *tetrahydrogen* calcium orthophosphate, $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$, which occurs in the superphosphate of lime of commerce.

tetrakisazo (tet″ra-kis-az′ō), *a.* [Gr. *τετράκις*, four times, + E. *azo.*] Pertaining to a chemical compound that contains four azo groups.—**Tetrakisazo type,** a type of coal-tar coloring-matters characterized by the presence of four azo groups.

tetraleioclone (tet-ra-lī′ō-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λειος*, smooth, + *κλών*, a twig.] In the sponge-spicules, a tetraclone with smooth arms.

Tetralophodon (tet-ra-lof′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] A subdivision (subgenus) of the genus *Mastodon* in which the last milk-molar and first and second true molars (the so-called intermediate molars) each bear four transverse ridges on the grinding surface of the crown.

tetramere (tet′ra-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four,

+ *μέρος*, a division.] In the reticular skeleton of the hexactinellid sponges, a division or mere of the fourth order. See ★*mere*[6].

tetrametaphosphate (tet-ra-met-a-fos'fāt), *n.* [*tetrametaphosph(oric)* + *-ate*[2].] A salt of metaphosphoric acid in the molecule of which four atoms of phosphorus are present: as, sodium *tetrametaphosphate*, $Na_4P_4O_{12}$.

tetramethyl (tet-ra-meth'il), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *methyl*.] In *organic chem.*, a name given to compounds each molecule of which contains four methyl groups: also used as a combining form.

tetramethylene (tet-ra-meth'i-lēn), *n.* [*tetramethyl* + *-ene*.] A hypothetical organic chemical compound, $\begin{matrix}CH_2.CH_2\\ |\quad\quad |\\ CH_2.CH_2\end{matrix}$, many derivatives of which are known.

tetramine (te-tram'in), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *amine*.] An organic compound containing four amino (NH_2) groups.

tetramorphism (tet-ra-môr'fizm), *n.* [Gr. *τετράμορφος*, four-shaped, + *-ism*.] The property of crystallizing in four independent forms. This is characteristic of magnesium metasilicate ($MgSiO_3$), which may exist as a monoclinic pyrogene, as enstatite, as kupfferite, and as a monoclinic amphibole.

tetramyrmeclone (tet-ra-mėr'mē-klōn), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *μυρμη(κιά)*, wart, + *κλών*, a twig, branch.] In the sponge-spicules, a tetraclone in which the arms are covered with tubercles.

tetranephric (tet-ra-nef'rik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] Having four urinary or Malpighian tubes. *A. S. Packard*, Textbook of Entom., p. 355.

tetraphenol (tet-ra-fē'nol), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *phen(yl)* + *-ol*.] A former name for ★*furfurane*.

tetraphosphide (tet-ra-fos'fid), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *phosph(orus)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of a supposedly more electropositive element or radical with four atoms of phosphorus: as, sulphur *tetraphosphide*, SP_4, a substance which, however, has been shown to be merely a solution of sulphur in phosphorus.

tetraphosphorus (tet-ra-fos'fō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + NL. *phosphorus*.] Noting a compound with four atoms of phosphorus in the molecule.—**Tetraphosphorus trisulphid**, a compound of four atoms of phosphorus with three atoms of sulphur, P_4S_3, a yellow crystallizable solid, easily taking fire in the air, and slowly decomposed by boiling water.

tetraplous (tet'ra-plus), *a.* [Gr. *τετραπλοῦς*, fourfold.] Fourfold. [Rare.]

Down the center of the back is a series of *tetraplous* bright red spots. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1899, p. 684.

Tetrapoda, *n. pl.* 2. Credner's name for all vertebrates save fishes, since they have, as a rule, four well-defined limbs.

The vertebræ of the Urodela and those of the Apoda differ from those of all the other *Tetrapoda* by possessing no special centra or bodies.
H. Gadow, Amphibia and Reptiles, p. 11.

tetrapolar (tet-ra-pō'lär), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πόλος*, pole, + *-ar*[3].] In *cytol.*, of or pertaining to an abnormal karyokinetic figure with four instead of two poles, the condition found in a tetraster. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 514.

tetraprionidian (tet″ra-prī-ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πρίων*, saw, + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix, + *-an*.] Having four monoprionidian (single-rowed) polyparies attached by their posterior edges to a common central canal to form a four-flanged colony, as in the graptolite genus *Phyllograptus*.

tetrapropionate (tet-ra-prō'pi-ō-nāt), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *propion(ic)* + *-ate*.] In *organic chem.*, a name given to a compound which contains four univalent propionic acid radicals, CH_3CH_2COO-, in its molecule. Such substances are usually classed as salts.

tetraptych (tet'rap-tik), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πτυξ*, *πτυχή*, fold.] An altar-piece, or other arrangement of pictures, in four compartments. See *triptych*.

tetrapylon (tet-ra-pī'lon), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *πυλών*, gateway.] A quadruple arch marking, and covering, the intersection of two avenues in an old Roman city.

All of them are conjectured to have been vaulted *tetrapylons* at the crossing of thoroughfares.
H. C. Butler, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 393.

tetrapyramid (tet-ra-pir'a-mid), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *pyramid*.] A name sometimes given to that form of the triclinic system each of whose two faces intercepts the three crystallographic axes.

tetrarch[1], *n.* 3. One of any group of rulers or chiefs.

The Parnassian school . . . chose as their *tetrarchs* and judges Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, and Banville. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 496.

tetrarch[2] (tet'rärk or tē'trärk), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀρχή*, a beginning.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, having four centripetally developed xylem plates: said of some radial vascular cylinders.

II. *n.* A stele which has four plerome strands.

tetrasalicylide (tet-ra-sal'i-sil-id), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *salicyl(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] A crystalline polymerization-product of salicylic acid, $(C_7H_4O_2)_4$, made by heating its solution in toluene with phosphorus oxychlorid. Concentrated alkali slowly changes it into salicylic acid. It melts at 260–261° C. Also called *salicylide*.

tetraseme (tet'ra-sēm), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *σῆμα*, sign.] **I.** *n.* In *pros.*, a foot equal to four moræ. See *mora*[1], 1.

II. *a.* Having the length of four moræ.

tetraskele, tetrascele (tet'ra-skēl, -sēl), *n.* [Gr. *τετρασκελής*, four-legged, quadruped, < *τετρα-*, four, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A figure composed of four branches radiating from a center; specifically, the true swastika or fylfot, having four branches in distinction from the triskelion, which has only three. See *triskele*, *swastika*, and *fylfot*.

tetraskelion (tet-ra-skē'li-on), *n.*; pl. *tetraskelia* (-ä). [NL. See ★*tetraskele*.] Same as ★*tetraskele*. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 213.

tetraspheric (tet-ra-sfer'ik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, of or pertaining to four spheres.

tetraster (te-tras'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *cytol.*, an abnormal karyokinetic figure with four instead of two astrospheres.



Tetraster.
(From Wilson's "The Cell.")

tetrastim, *n.* See *tetrastigm*.

Tetrastyle in antis, said of a classic façade in which four columns are placed between antæ. *H. C. Butler*, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 308.

tetrastylic (tet-ra-stil'-ik), *a.* [*tetrastyl(e)* + *-ic*.] Same as *tetrastyle*.

tetrathionate (tet-ra-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [*tetrathion(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tetrathionic acid: as, potassium *tetrathionate*, $K_2S_4O_6$.

tetratricontane (tet″ra-trī-kon'tān), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *τρι-*, three, + (*τριάκοντα*, thirty, + *-ane*.] A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{32}CH_3$, of the methane series, contained in Pennsylvania petroleum. It melts at 71–72° C.

tetravalence (te-trav'a-lens), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *valence*.] Same as ★*quadrivalence*.

tetravalent (te-trav'a-lent), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *valent*.] Same as *quadrivalent*.

tetrazole (te-traz'ōl), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *azole*.] A colorless compound, $N\begin{matrix}=CH.NH\\ \quad\quad |\\ N:N\end{matrix}$, prepared from aminophenyltetrazole-carboxylic acid. It has acidic properties, crystallizes in lustrous prisms or plates, melts at 155° C., and may be sublimed.

tetrazone (te-traz'ōn), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *azone*.] In *organic chem.*, a name given to a class of compounds derived from the hypothetical compound $H_2N.N:N.NH_2$. They are prepared by the oxidation of alkylphenylhydrazines or of diphenylhydrazines.

tetrazoöid (tet-ra-zō'oid), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *zoöid*.] One of the four zoöids which arise from the stolon of a parent *Pyrosoma* zoöid and give rise by budding to the adult colony.

tetrevangelium (te-trē-van-jē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrevangelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + LL. *evangelium*. See *evangel*.] The four Gospels brought together in one work.

The two books, then, so far as the Greek text is concerned, must have been in circulation by themselves; and hence Codex Bezæ goes back not into a *tetrevangelium*, but into a detached collection, not necessarily of one period, in which the Lucan writings were a separate factor, unconnected with the rest.
New York Independent, Jan. 27, 1898.

tetrinic (te-trin'ik), *a.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a compound with four carbon atoms.—**Tetrinic acid**, a colorless compound, $CH_3CH\begin{matrix}CO.O\\ \diagup\\ \diagdown\\ CO.CH_2\end{matrix}$ (?), prepared by heating ethyl brommethylacetoacetate. It crystallizes in long needles or triclinic prisms and melts at 189° C.

tetrobol (te-trob'ol), *n.* Same as ★*tetrobolon*. *G. F. Hill*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVII. 81.

tetrobolon (te-trob'ō-lon), *n.*; pl. *tetrobola* (-ä). [Gr. *τετρώβολον*, < *τετρα-*, four, + *ὀβολός*, an obolus.] A Greek silver coin of the value of 4 obols (about 12 cents).

tetrode (tet'rōd), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *ὁδός*, way (or *-ωδης*, *-o-ειδης*, < *εἶδος*, form?).] Among the sponge-spicules, one with four equal rays in the same plane.

tetrodonic (tet-rō-don'ik), *a.* [*Tetrodon* + *-ic*.] Derived from fishes of the genus *Tetrodon*: applied to an acid, a poisonous substance obtained from the roe of these fishes, probably the cause of a form of fish-poisoning which is common in Japan.

tetrodonin (tet-rō-don'in), *n.* [*Tetrodon* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline base which has been obtained, together with tetrodonic acid, from the roe of fishes of the genus *Tetrodon*: like tetrodonic acid, it is probably the cause of a form of fish-poisoning common in Japan.

tetrol (tet'rol), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-ol*.] In *organic chem.*, a hypothetical hydrocarbon, C_4H_4, of which some derivatives are known.

tetrolic (te-trol'ik), *a.* [*tetrol* + *-ic*.] Containing four carbon atoms.—**Tetrolic acid**, a crystalline acid, $CH_3C:CCO_2H$, formed by the action of potassium hydroxid on chlorcrotonic acid. It melts at 76° C.

tetronal (tet'rō-nal), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-on* + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of diethylsulphone-diethylmethane, $(C_2H_5SO_2)_2C(C_2H_5)_2$, prepared, in a similar manner to sulphonal, from diethylketone and ethylmercaptan. It crystallizes in lustrous plates or leaves, melts at 85° C., and is a more powerful hypnotic than sulphonal.

Tetronarce (tet-rō-när'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τετρα-*, four (four-cornered), + *νάρκη*, numbness, deadness (equivalent to *Torpedo*).] A genus of electric rays (*Narcobatidæ*) found on both coasts of the Atlantic and on the eastern Pacific coast.

tetronerythrin (tet″ron-e-rith'rin), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-on* + Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*[2].] A reddish lipochrome occurring in invertebrates.

tetrose (tet'rōs), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + *-ose*.] In *organic chem.*, the class-name applied to those sugars which contain four atoms of carbon in the molecule.

tetroxid (te-trok'sid), *n.* [Gr. *τετρα-*, four, + E. *oxid*.] An oxid which contains in its molecule four atoms of oxygen. Very remarkable examples are presented by ruthenium and osmium tetroxids, RuO_4 and OsO_4, readily volatile compounds of two of the least fusible and volatile metals.

tetter, *n.*—**Honeycomb tetter.** Same as *favus*, 2.

tettigoniid (tet-i-gō'ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the homopterous family *Tettigonidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tettigoniidæ*.

teucrin (tū'krin), *n.* [*Teucr(ium)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$ or $C_{21}H_{26}O_{11}$, contained in *Teucrium fruticans*. It crystallizes in needles, melting at 228–230° C.

Teut. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Teuton*.

Teuto-Celtic (tū″tō-sel'tik), *a.* Teutonic and Celtic; of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood.

Teutonomania (tū″ton-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [L. *Teutones*, Germans, + Gr. *μανία*, mania.] Excessive partiality for the Germans or for German ideas and ways.

Ministers . . . will do no good by tampering with Mr. Chamberlain's exploded *Teutonomania*.
Herbert Paul, in Nineteenth Century and After, Nov., 1905.

Teutophile (tū'tō-fil), *a.* [L. *Teutones*, Germans, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Partial to the Germans; having a liking for German ideas and ways.

Nevertheless, the work of John Venn, 'Principles of Empirical or Inductive Logic,' London, 1889, is such an

independent rendering of Mill as to be worthy of more attention than it receives in the current *Teutophile* philosophy.

Jour. Philos. Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Feb. 4, 1904, [p. 58.

Teutophobe (tū′tō-fōb), *n.* [L. *Teutones*, Germans, + Gr. *-φοβος*, ‹ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] One who fears the Germans or the increase of German power and influence; one who dislikes German ideas and ways.

One of those professors whom the English *Teutophobes* have accused of wishing to "educate" Germany up to the point of attacking England.

N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 14, 1905.

tewfikose (tū′fi-kōs), *n.* [*Tewfik*, name of the khedive of Egypt, + *-ose*.] A sugar found in the milk of the Egyptian buffalo, *Bos bubalus*. It yields glucose when hydrolyzed.

Tex. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Texas*; (*b*) of *Texan*.

texas, *n.* Hence—2. The elevated gallery, resembling a louver or clearstory, in a grain-elevator.

Texas bead-tree. See ★*bead-tree*.—**Texas cattle-fever.** Same as *Texas fever*.

text, *n.*— **Golden text,** a short passage of Scripture used in Sunday-school leaflets, embodying the main thought of each week's lesson.

text-blindness (tekst′blīnd″nes), *n.* Same as *word-blindness*.

text-letter (tekst′let″ėr), *n.* 1. A name given (with qualifying term) to many kinds of pointed black-letter used in engrossing or printing special documents or books, being retained or imitated from the text of late medieval manuscripts or early printed books: as, church *text*, chancery *text*, etc.— 2. The style or face of any letter or type selected for the text of a book.

text. rec. An abbreviation of the Latin *textus receptus*, the received text.

texture, *n.*— **Anisometric texture.** See ★*anisometric*.—**Bread-crust texture.** See ★*bread-crust*.—**Graphic texture,** in *petrog.*, a fabric or texture produced by the intergrowth of two minerals, commonly quartz and feldspar, in such a manner that one acts as a matrix for the other, which appears in section as detached, more or less regularly shaped inclusions with like crystallographic orientation. The texture is well known in graphic granite, and is sometimes called *pegmatitic* or *implication texture* and *graphic intergrowth*.—**Isometric texture.** See ★*anisometric texture*.

texture, *v. t.* 2. To give the appearance of a certain texture to. See the extract.

The textile markings so often seen on the exterior surfaces of vases are not, however, impressions of baskets employed in modeling and molding, but of pliable fabrics and cords used, possibly, in supporting the vessel while in the process of construction, but in most cases as a means of shaping, *texturing*, and ornamenting the surface, and applied by successive imprintings or malleations. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1898-99, p. 50.

texture-counter (teks′tūr-koun″tėr), *n.* A small magnifying-glass of low power, used in counting the number of threads, within a given space, in the texture of a fabric.

t. f. An abbreviation of *till forbidden*.

t. g. An abbreviation of *type genus*.

Th. 2. In *chem.*: (*b*) a symbol for *thallium*: better *Tl*.

Thackerayana (thak″ė-ri-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [*Thackeray* + *-ana*.] Items, details, collections of all kinds, and bibliography relating to William Makepeace Thackeray.

Thalamencephalic velum, a plexus of blood-vessels which in the brains of some animals dips into the third ventricle from the roof of the thalamencephalon (diencephalon) or optic thalamus.

thalassal (thā-las′al), *a.* Same as *thalassic*.

thalassin (thā-las′in), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα*, sea, + *-in*².] A poison found in the tentacles of actiniæ.

thalassocrat (thā-las′ō-krat), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα*, sea, + *-κρατης*, ruler, ‹ *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A ruler of the sea. [Rare.]

But one day war came to Knossos, and the dominion of the proud Minoan *thalassocrats* disappeared in the smoke of the burning Labyrinth. *Nature*, Nov. 20, 1902, p. 58.

thalassographical (thā-las-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [*thalassograph*(*y*) + *-ic* + *-al*¹.] Pertaining to the ocean; oceanographical.

The speedy completion of the concluding volume of the great Challenger work. This 'standard work' will remain for all time the foundation for all biological and *thalassographical* investigations, in relation to Plankton and Benthos alike, especially of the deep sea.

Smithsonian Rep., 1893, p. 370.

Thalassoma (thā-las′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of labroid fishes.

thalassophobia (thā-las-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *-φοβια*, ‹ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of the ocean or of any large body of water. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 213.

Thalassophryne (thā-las-ō-frī′nē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φρύνη*, a toad.] A genus of toad-fishes found on both coasts of South America.

thalassotherapy (thā-las-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *θεραπεια*, cure.] Treatment of disease by sea-bathing, a residence at the seashore, or a sea voyage. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1058.

thalenite (tā′le-nīt), *n.* [Named after Professor R. *Thalen*.] A silicate of yttrium occurring in flesh-red monoclinic crystals of tabular habit: found in Sweden.

thaler, *n.*— **Beichlinger thaler,** a denomination of coin current in Poland. There is one of Augustus II., dated 1702.— **Jubiläumsthaler,** a commemorative thaler.— **Kaiserthaler,** a silver thaler, without date, of Maximilian I. (1493–1519), with his portrait on the obverse.— **Pyramidthaler,** a silver thaler of the Saxon series, struck to commemorate a death, with an inscription in the form of a pyramid on the reverse.— **Salvatorthaler,** a Swedish silver coin of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with the effigy of the Saviour on one side.

thalictrine (thā-lik′trin), *n.* [*Thalictrum* + *-ine*².] A crystalline alkaloid contained in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. It resembles aconitin in physiological properties, but is less poisonous.

thallate (thal′āt), *n.* [*thall*(*ic*) + *-ate*².] A salt corresponding to thallic hydroxid, $Tl(HO)_3$, assumed at one time to be capable of acting as a weak acid. It has been shown, however, that no such salts are obtainable.

thallene (thal′ēn), *n.* [*thall*(*ic*) + *-ene*.] A greenish-yellow, highly fluorescent hydrocarbon, possibly isomeric with anthracene, contained in the highest boiling portion of Pennsylvania crude petroleum. It forms small acicular crystals.

thalleoquin (thal′ē-ō-kwin), *n.* A greenish resinous mass obtained by treating an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate of proper strength with chlorin or bromine and then adding ammonia in excess. This is an identity-test for quinine.

thalline, *a.* **II.** *n.* A trade-name of tetrahydroparamethoxyquinoline,

$$CH_3OC_6H_3\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2\\ |\\ NH\ .CH_2\end{cases}$$

, a colorless compound prepared by the reduction of the corresponding quinoline derivative. It crystallizes in thick trimetric prisms, melts at 42-43° C., and boils at 283° C. In the form of its sulphate and other salts it is used in medicine as an antipyretic.

Thallium light. See ★*light*¹.

thallium-green (thal′i-um-grēn″), *n.* The color of the bright-green line, .5350 *μ*, in the spectrum of thallium vapor.

thallochlore (thal′ō-klōr), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός*, branch, + *χλωρός*, green.] An old term which was applied to the green coloring-matter of lichens.

thallophori (tha-lof′ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θαλλός*, branch, + *φέρειν*, bear.] In an ancient Greek procession, men carrying branches, as in the frieze of the Parthenon. *A. S. Murray*, The Sculp. of the Parthenon, p. 147.

thallostrote (thal′ō-strōt), *n.* [Gr. *θαλλός*, a branch, + *στρωτός*, strewn.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant distributed by root-sprouts, runners, or other offshoots. *F. E. Clements*.

thalpotasimeter (thal″pō-tā-sim′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θάλπος*, heat, + *τάσις*, tension or intensity, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An apparatus for observing, measuring, or recording the intensity of high heats: a form of pyrometer for high heats. Specifically— 2. An apparatus of the kind which uses the tension of a vapor as a means of observing the heat, as that of the vapor of ether for lower ranges, and that of the vapor of mercury for greater. The vapor-tension moves a gage-needle over a dial, or a recording-lever may be moved across a moving disk or band of paper. *Engin. Mag.*, April, 1904, p. 112.

Thamnastræa (tham-nas-trē′ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of perforate *Anthozoa*, typical of the family *Thamnastræidæ*, having a composite, laterally expanded, pedunculate coralla and no distinct walls to the individual corallites, which are united by costal septa: abundant in formations from the Triassic to the Oligocene.

Thamnastræidæ (tham-nas-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Thamnastræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate madreporarian corals having simple

or composite, basally expanded or massive colonies, the individual corallites of which have numerous septa composed of trabeculæ arranged in fan-shaped or vertical rows. The family comprises several genera, abundantly represented in Mesozoic rocks and less common in Tertiary and recent formations.

Thamnidium (tham-nid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), ‹ Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, of the family *Mucoraceæ*, having two kinds of conidial sporangia, of which the primary is terminal and provided with a columella, and the secondary lateral and without a columella. About 10 species are known. *T. elegans* is a common species found on dung and various decaying substances.

Thamniscus (tham-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + dim. *-ισκος*.] A genus of fenestellid cryptostomatous *Bryozoa* with freely bifurcating flattened branches united by few dissepiments: found in formations from Silurian to Permian.

thamuria (tha-mū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θαμίς*, frequent, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Frequent passing of urine.

thana (thä′nä), *n.* See *tana*¹.

Within lay the six rifles and the big Police-book of the *Thana* of Howli!

R. Kipling, At Howli Thana, in Soldiers Three, p. 243.

thanadar (thä′na-där), *n.* Same as *tanadar*.

thanatism (than′a-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-ism*.] The view that death means not only an arrest of all physiological functions, but also the definite disappearance, cessation, or destruction of the human mind or soul. Thanatism is opposed by Haeckel to ★*athanatism*, the belief in man's personal immortality. *Primary thanatism* is the original absence of the dogma of immortality in certain primitive uncivilized races; *secondary thanatism* is the later outcome of a rational knowledge of nature in the civilized intelligence. *Haeckel* (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 192.

thanatist (than′a-tist), *n.* [*thanat*(*ism*) + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of thanatism. [Rare.]

All the monistic philosophers of the century (Strauss, Feuerbach, Büchner, Spencer, etc.) are *thanatists*.

Haeckel (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 194.

thanatol (than′a-tol), *n.* [Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-ol*.] Same as ★*ajacol*.

thanatophobia (than″a-tō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-φοβια*, ‹ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid fear of death. *Alien. and Neurol.*, May, 1903, p. 170.

thanatosis (than-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, local death; gangrene.

Thanetian (tha-nē′shian), *n.* [*Thanet* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the basal stage of the Lower Eocene of northern France and Belgium, correlated with the Thanet sands of the London basin. It comprises sands which are often glauconitic, and limestone, both containing a marine fauna.

thao (tä′ō), *n.* [Chinese, from a dialect not determined; Ningpo *diao*, seaweed.] A gelatinous substance extracted from seaweed in Oriental countries. It is nearly pure gelose (agar-agar), mixed with some easily removed mechanical impurities. It is soluble in water at high temperatures, and in thin layers is very flexible, and hence has been found a valuable dressing for silks and calicoes. Also termed *Chinese* or *Japanese isinglass*. The pure form, which is known as *agar-agar*, is used as a gelatinizing substance in the preparation of nutritive media, in bacteriological work.

tharandite (tar′an-tīt), *n.* [G. *Tharand*, *Tharandt* (see def.), + *-ite*².] A variety of crystallized dolomite from Tharandt, near Dresden, in Saxony, containing one molecule each of calcium and magnesium carbonates and about four per cent. of ferrous carbonate.

thatch, *n.*— **Broom-thatch.** See ★*ippi-appa*.

thatch-cloak (thach′klōk), *n.* A rain-coat made of dried grasses or palm-leaves, used by the Indians of Mexico and by many peoples of eastern Asia.

thatchwood (thach′wůd), *n.* Small branches of wood, twigs, underbrush, etc., arranged as if for thatching.— **Thatchwood work.** See *thatchwood-work*.

Thaumantian (thâ-man′ti-an), *a.* [Gr. *Θαύμας* (*θαυμαντ-*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Thaumas, the sire of Iris and the harpies, in Greek mythology; by allusion, wonder-working; thaumaturgic. [Rare.]

What meant these azure-shafted arrows, this sudden glare into darkness, this Iris message; *Thaumantian*;—miracle-working? *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, ix. 11.

Theaceæ (thē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), ‹ *Thea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous, chiefly choripetalous plants, the tea family, of the order *Hypericales*. It is characterized by usually bisexual and racemed flowers with numerous stamens. See *Ternstrœmiaceæ*.

theaceous (thē-ā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Theace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Theaceæ*.

theanthropos (thē-an′thrō-pos or thē-an-thrō′-pos), *n.* [MGr. Θεάνθρωπος (7th and 9th centuries), ‹ Gr. Θεός, God, + ἄνθρωπος, man.] The God-man, that is, Christ, as uniting the divine and human natures.

Thou great *Theanthropos* that giv'st and crown'st
Thy gifts in dust. *Quarles*, Emblems, I. Invocation.

theater, *n.*—**Saloon theater,** in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a theater in connection with a tavern, in which the public could enjoy the drama together with smoking and light refreshments: the forerunner of the modern music-hall.

The *saloon theatres* rarely offended the patent houses, and when they did the law was soon put in motion to show that Shakespeare could not be represented with impunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 46.

theatricable (thē-at′ri-ka-bl), *a.* Capable of being made effective on the stage. [Nonce-word.]

It is the subordinate affair of the actor to adapt himself to the poet's conception, and find it *theatricable*.
W. D. Howells, in N. A. Rev., CLXXII. 798.

theatricality, *n.* **2.** A theatrical, showy, or stagy action or thing.

A piece of *theatricality* built to suit a personality, and very badly built at that.
The Academy, Jan. 27, 1906, p. 93.

theatricism (thē-at′ri-sizm), *n.* [*theatric* + *-ism*.] The character of being calculated for display; theatricality; artificiality; a theatrical appearance. [Rare.]

The preposterous *theatricism* of the Paris Commune.
J. McCarthy, Our Own Times, IV. 357.

theatricize (thē-at′ri-sīz), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricized*, ppr. *theatricizing*. To assume a theatrical manner; play a part; dramatize (something).

theatrophile (thē-at′rō-fil), *n.* [Gr. *θέατρον*, theater, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who is fond of the drama and of theaters. [Rare.]

A point for *theatrophiles*. Sarah Bernhardt claims that she holds the world's record for congratulations from the audience. *Referee*, May 26, 1901.

theatrophone (thē-at′rō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *θέατρον*, theater, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An arrangement of telephonic apparatus by means of which subscribers at a distance may listen to performances given on the stage of an opera-house or theater.

I recently found a talking newspaper system being run in connection with the supplying of music, and talking from the theatres by means of the "*theatrophone*." During the day the subscribers were constantly being informed of the latest news of importance. This service, which supplied many thousands of subscribers, was independent of the regular telephone service.
W. J. Hammer, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 311.

thebaicine (thē-bā′i-sin), *n.* [*theba(ia)* + *-ic* + *-ine*².] An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$, formed, together with thebenine, by the action of dilute acids on thebaine.

thebaism (thē-bā′izm), *n.* [*theba(ia)* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by the habitual use of opium.

thebenine (thē′be-nin), *n.* [*theb(aine)* + *-ene* + *-ine*².] An amorphous alkaloid, $CH_3O(OH)C_{11}H_{15}ON$, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on thebaine from opium.

theca, *n.* **1.** (*d*) (6) In the graptolites, one of the receptacles of the zoöids.—**Brachial thecæ,** the thecæ which compose the branches of the composite *Graptoloidea*, in distinction from the stolonal thecæ. They remain the abodes of zoöids, while the latter frequently become incorporated into stems.—**Stolonal thecæ,** the thecæ which compose the stems of the composite *Graptoloidea*, in distinction from the brachial thecæ.

Thecal cyst. Same as *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).

Thecidea (thē-sid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Thecidium*.

thecitis (thē-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *theca* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of any theca, specifically of a tendon sheath.

Thecla, *n.* **2.** [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.—**Hop-vine thecla,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Uranotes* (formerly *Thecla*) *melinus*, wide-spread in the United States. Its larvæ damage the pods and seeds of hop, hawthorn, hounds'-tongue, and St.-John's-wort. Also called *gray hairstreak*.—**Streaked thecla,** an American lycænid butterfly, *Thecla liparops*, of wide distribution, which feeds in the larval state on the oak, willow, plum, blueberry, and shadbush.

thecodontosaurian (thē-kō-don-tō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Thecodontosaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Thecodontosaurus*.

thecostome (thē′kō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The orifice of the hydrotheca in calyptoblastic hydroids. *Challenger Rep.*, VII. xx. 7. *Encyc. Dict.*

theft, *n.*—**Constructive theft,** such a wrongful use of goods, rightfully taken, as amounts, in law, to larceny.

theism[1], *n.*—**Cosmic theism,** the religious doctrine taught by John Fiske in his early work 'Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy,' Part III. chap. iii. It differs considerably from his later views.

thelalgia (thē-lal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θηλή*, nipple, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the nipple.

Theligonaceæ (thē-lig-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gillet and Magne, 1862), ‹ *Theligonum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiales*, containing the genus *Theligonum* only. See ★*Theligonum*.

Theligonum (thē-lig′ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753).] A genus of plants constituting the family *Theligonaceæ*: spelled more correctly *Thelygonum* by many writers. See *Thelygonum*.

Thelodus (thel′ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θηλή*, nipple, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] An extinct genus of fishes of the subclass *Ostracodermi*, of the family *Cœlolepidæ*, characterized by small, quadrangular, and nearly uniform dermal tubercles, by a small dorsal fin near the base of the heterocercal tail, and by the absence of enlarged ridge-scales: from the Ludlow bone-bed and Oesel limestone of the Upper Silurian and the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

theloncus (thē-long′kus), *n.*; pl. *thelonci* (-lon′sī). [NL., ‹ Gr. *θηλή*, nipple, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A tumor or swelling of the nipple.

thelorrhagia (thel-ō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θηλή*, nipple, + (*αἰμ*)*ορραγία*, hemorrhage.] Hemorrhage from the nipple.

Thelotremaceæ (thel″ō-trē-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Thelotrema* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens named from the genus *Thelotrema* (which see).

thelytokous, thelyotoky. Erroneous forms for *thelytokous*, ★*thelytoky*.

thelytoky (thē-lit′ō-ki), *n.* [Gr. *θηλυτοκία*, ‹ *θηλυτόκος*, bearing females.] That kind of parthenogenesis in which only female offspring are produced.

thematic, *a.* **3.** Of or relating to a theme of discourse.

theme, *n.* **10.** In *astrol.*, a figure of nativity.—**Motive theme,** in *music*. Same as *subject*, 8.

thense, *adv.* An amended spelling of *thence*.

theobromic (thē-ō-brō′mik), *a.* [*Theobrom(a)* + *-ic*.] Derived from *Theobroma Cacao*: as, *theobromic* acid.

theocin (thē′ō-sin), *n.* Same as ★*theophylline* or ★*dimethylxanthin*: a trade-name.

theodidact (thē′ō-di-dakt), *a.* [Gr. Θεός, God, + *διδακτός*, taught.] Taught of God.

[St.] Francis of Assisi is pre-eminently the Saint of the Middle Ages. Owing nothing to church or schools he was truly *theodidact*.
Sabatier (trans.), St. Francis of Assisi, p. xvi.

theodolite-goniometer (thē-od′ō-līt-gō-ni-om″e-tėr), *n.* Same as *two-circle* ★*goniometer*.

theol. An abbreviation (*c*) of *theologian*.

theoline (thē′ō-lin), *n.* Same as ★*thioline*.

theologastric (thē-ol-ō-gas′trik), *a.* and *n.* [*theologaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a theologaster, or theological quack, or to his works. *Froude*, Erasmus, p. 70.

theology, *n.*—**Pectoral theology,** theology in which the emotional element, the religious experience of the individual, predominates.

Theophronian (thē-ō-frō′ni-an), *n.* A member of a sect of the Eunomians, followers of Theophronius of Cappadocia, who added to the Eunomian heresy the practice of baptizing in the name of Christ alone, instead of in that of the Trinity. Also called *Eunomio-Theophronians* or *Agnoëtæ*. See *Agnoëtæ*, 1.

theophylline (thē-of′i-lin), *n.* [NL. *thea*, tea, + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ine*².] A colorless alkaloid, $CO\langle N(CH_3).CO.C.NH \atop N(CH_3)—C.N \rangle CH.H_2O$, contained in tea-leaves and prepared synthetically from 1-methylxanthin. It crystallizes in thin monoclinic plates or in needles, melts at 264° C., and acts on the muscles. Also called 1,3-*dimethylxanthin* or 1,3-*dimethyl*-2,6-*dioxypurin*.

theor. An abbreviation of *theorem*.

theorem, *n.*—**Algebraical addition theorem,** a theorem stating that an algebraical equation subsists between ϕx, ϕy, and $\phi(x+y)$, independent of the value of the variables and having coefficients into which the variables in no way enter.—**Archimedes's theorem,** the proposition that the volume of a sphere equals two thirds the volume of the circumscribed cylinder.—**Barbarin's theorem,** the theorem that each of the three spaces, Euclidean, Lobachevskian, Riemannian, contains surfaces of constant curvature of which the geodesic lines have the metric properties of the straight lines of the three spaces.—**Bobillier's theorem,** the proposition that if two sides of a given but movable triangle touch always two fixed circles, the envelop of the third is also a circle.—**Brahmegupta's theorem,** the theorem that if the diagonals of a cyclic quadrilateral are at right angles, the perpendicular from their cross on to one side bisects the opposite side.—**Dirichlet's theorem,** the theorem that every unlimited arithmetical progression, the first term and difference of which are prime to one another, contains infinitely many prime numbers.—**Existence theorem,** a theorem to the effect that under a given hypothesis something of a certain description will exist.—**Farmer's theorem,** the statement that the light obtained from illuminating-gas is proportional to the square of the quantity burned. This relation is approximately true only for a small range of variation, the efficiency of a given burner increasing rapidly, at first, as the gas is turned on, and reaching a maximum when the supply of gas is that to which the burner is best adapted.—**Hadamard's theorem,** a proposition for determining the radius of convergence.—**Harnack's theorems,** two theorems in the theory of the potential given by A. Harnack in 1886. The first is as follows: if a harmonic function u has at the limit of any region T only positive (or only negative) values, U, and if the value of u at any point in that region equals the product of a determinate finite quantity δ with a finite quantity E, then for every other point within T the value of u is representable as the product of δ with a finite quantity E′. The other theorem is: if for any finite region T an endless series of harmonic functions u_1, u_2, u_3, etc., are given, having the same sign throughout that region, and if the series $u_1+u_2+u_3+$ etc. is convergent for any point in T, it is convergent for all points in T and is a harmonic function.—**Hart's extension of Feuerbach's theorem,** the theorem that the inscribed circles of a spherical triangle and its colunar triangles are all four touched by a fifth small circle. *Sir Andrew Hart*, 1861.—**Hermite's theorem,** in *geom.*, the proposition that the number of irreducible conditions under which a surface of the nth order can be passed through a curve of the μth order has for upper limit the number $n\mu+1$. For a curve of zero deficiency it is precisely $n\mu+1$. For a curve of deficiency one it is $n\mu$. *Crelle.*—**Heron's theorem,** the proposition that for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides, $\Delta=[s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where $s=(a+b+c)/2$.—**Liouville's theorem,** the proposition that if the modulus of a function remains always within finite limits, it is constant.—**Mannheim's theorem.** (*b*) If the vertex of a triangle and its incircle be given, the envelop of the circumcircle is a circle.—**Möbius's theorem,** the theorem that an anharmonic ratio is unchanged by a bilinear transformation: given by A. F. Möbius (1790–1868) in 1855.—**Negative theorem,** a theorem which expresses the idea that a proposition may be true.—**Salmon's theorem,** the theorem that the distances of any two points from the center of a circle are proportional to the distance of each from the polar of the other.—**Sophie Germain theorem,** the proposition that except 5 no number of the form a^4+4 is prime.—**Sturm's theorem.** (*b*) In *optics*, the proposition that all the rays constituting a small pencil emanating from a luminous point will, after any number of refractions, pass through two focal lines which are at right angles to each other and to the middle ray of the pencil.—**Theorem of finite increments,** the theorem that $Fa-Fb=(a-b)F'\xi$, where ξ is intermediate in value between a and b.—**Theorem of Le Chatelier,** in *phys. chem.*, the theorem that any change of one of the factors of the equilibrium of a thermodynamic system disturbs the system in that direction which imparts to the given factor a change whose algebraic sign is opposite to that of its original change.—**Theorem of Snell,** the equation $u_{2n}=(U_{2n}.u_n)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where u_n is the perimeter of the inscribed n-gon, U_{2n} that of the circumscribed $2n$-gon. *Cyclometria*, 1621.—**Theorem of the gnomon,** the proposition that the complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another. *Euclid*, I. 43.—**Theorem of undetermined coefficients,** in *alg.*, the theorem that if the series $A+Bx+Cx^2+Dx^3+\ldots$ is equal to the series $a+bx+cx^2+dx^3+\ldots$, for all values of x which make both series convergent, then the coefficients of like powers of x in the two series must be equal; that is, $A=a$, $B=b$, $C=c$, etc.—**Torricelli's theorem,** the theorem that the velocity of efflux is the velocity which a freely falling body would have on reaching the orifice after having started from a state of rest at the surface: $v=(2gh)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. See *Torricelli's* ★*law*.—**Trotter's theorem,** in *photom.*, the statement that the light from the crater of an electric arc, emitted in any given direction, is directly proportional to the apparent area of the crater as viewed from that direction.—**Weierstrass's theorem.** (*b*) The proposition that near an essential singularity, which is isolated as regards other essential singularities, a one-valued analytic function, fx, approaches as near as we please to an arbitrarily given value f.—**Weill's theorem,** the proposition that if a variable polygon is inscribed in one circle and circumscribed about another, the mean center of the points of tangency with the latter is constant.

theoretical, *a.* **4.** In *chem.*, indicating the analytical values or other properties which should be obtained from a compound provided the correct conception (theory) of its composition has been formed.

theoria (thē-ō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θεωρία*, the sending of ambassadors, lit. a seeing, going

to see. See *theory.*] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, an embassy sent on a mission of state associated with religion, such as an appeal to an oracle.—**2.** Philosophic speculation: used by Ruskin to express the higher moral appreciation of beauty, as distinguished from *æsthesis*, which stands for the sensual appreciation. See the extract.

But the Christian *theoria* seeks not, though it accepts, and touches with its own purity, what the Epicurean sought. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, II. iii. 17.

theory, *n.*—**Action theory.** See ★*action.*—**Actuality theory.** See ★*actuality.*—**Aggregation theory.** See ★*aggregation.*—**Assemblage theory.** See ★*theory of assemblages.*—**Berzelian theory,** the theory that certain substances induce chemical reactions by their simple presence without taking any part themselves in the process.—**Boscovich's theory,** in *optics*, the hypothesis presented by Boscovich, in 1758, to account, under the emission theory, for the simultaneous reflection and refraction of light. According to this theory the luminous corpuscles rotate, presenting alternately faces capable of reflection and of transmission.—**Calycinal theory.** See ★*calycinal.*—**Carbon theory.** See ★*carbon.*—**Cataclysmic theory.** See ★*cataclysmic.*—**Cell theory.** See ★*cell.*—**Condensation theory,** in *meteor.*, the theory developed by Espy and Ferrel, according to which rain is formed by the dynamic cooling due to the ascent of moist air; the theory that the general phenomena and motions of storms depend principally on those conditions that favor the formation of rain or snow.—**Conscious automaton theory,** a theory, either metaphysically grounded or adopted as a working hypothesis in psychology and biology, of the relation of mind and body; that form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism which regards mind as epiphenomenal.

At this point we may again for a moment turn aside to consider the so-called *Conscious Automaton Theory.*

According to Professor Huxley, the best known modern exponent of this theory, "our mental conditions are simply the symbols in consciousness of the changes that take place automatically in the organism.

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 68.

Double aspect theory, the theory that mental and bodily processes are but two aspects of the same reality: a metaphysical form of the theory of psychophysical parallelism.

A favourite mode of stating psychophysical parallelism is that known as the *Double Aspect Theory*

Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 67.

Dynamical theory of heat. See ★*heat.*—**Dynamic theory of the formation of rain.** See ★*rain*1.—**Dzierzon theory,** the theory according to which the unfertilized eggs of the honey-bee give rise to males, or drones, whereas the fertilized eggs give rise to the queens and workers. *Science*, Dec. 25, 1903, p. 831.—**Espy's theory of storms.** See ★*storm.*—**Faye's theory,** a general theory as to the origin and movement of storms, according to which they begin as whirls in the upper strata of the atmosphere, grow thence downward to the earth's surface, and bring the upper air down with them.—**Ferrel's theory of cyclones.** See ★*cyclone.*—**Glacial theory.** See ★*glacial.*—**Hering's theory of color vision,** or **visual sensation.** See ★*color.*—**Isoglyceride theory,** the assumption by certain chemists that a substance isomeric but not identical with glycerin might form esters with the radicals of the fatty acids different from the ordinary glycerides of the same acids. There seems to be no good ground for any such supposition.—**James-Lange theory,** in *psychol.*, a theory of emotion propounded independently, in somewhat similar terms, by W. James (1884) and C. Lange (1885), to the effect that what is commonly called the expression of emotion is in reality not a consequence, but the cause, of the emotive state. The emotion is regarded as "the effect of the organic changes, muscular and visceral, of which the so-called 'expression' of the emotion consists. It is thus not a primary feeling, directly aroused by the exciting object or thought, but a secondary feeling, indirectly aroused; the primary effect being the organic changes in question, which are immediate reflexes following upon the presence of the object." As first stated by James, the theory required us to believe that "we feel sorry because we cry, angry because we strike, afraid because we tremble": the situation aroused, reflexly, these organic changes, and the feeling of the changes as they occurred was the emotion. In later writing James appears to admit the possibility of a primary feeling, and maintains merely that the "general seizure of excitement, which constitutes the body of an emotion, is the effect of the organic changes by which we reflexly meet the situation. In this milder form the theory has found almost universal recognition. Even those who insist most strongly on the primary character of the feeling, and on the invariability of an ideational (associative) content in emotion, admit that the James-Lange theory has called attention, in a needed way, to the part played in the emotive constitution by 'organic reverberation.' In its original and exclusive form, on the other hand, the theory aroused much criticism; and no attempt has been made to apply it to the 'subtler' emotions, the esthetic, etc., sentiments. The theory is sometimes known as the *peripheral theory* or the *effect theory of emotion.* In germ, it goes back, at any rate, as far as Descartes; and hints of it, more or less explicit, have been found in various later writers.—**Laplace's theory of capillarity.** See ★*capillarity.*—**Marx-Engels theory,** the theory of society, of history, and of socialism, formulated by Karl Marx, and developed and expounded by his disciple, Frederick Engels. *Kidd*, Social Evolution, p. 214.—**Mechanical-esthetic theory,** in *psychol.* and *esthetics*, a view propounded by Lipps of Munich in 1891, to the effect that "the optical and the esthetic impressions that a geometrical form makes upon us are merely two sides of one and the same thing, having their common root in ideas of mechanical activities." A similar theory was suggested, independently, by Lee and Anstruther-Thomson in the *Contemporary Review*, Oct.-Nov., 1897.—**Mechanicophysical theory of evolution.** See ★*evolution.*—**Mendel's theory,** the doctrine or opinion that the facts of ancestral inheritance first described by Mendel show that the germ-cells that are produced by cross-bred organisms may, in respect of given characters, be of the two pure parental types, and, on the average, be present in the reproductive organs in equal numbers. See *ancestral* ★*inheritance.*—**Molecular theory of vital currents.** See ★*current*1.—**Mosaic theory of development.** See ★*development.*—**Mutation theory,** the theory that species originate through mutation. See ★*mutation*, 8.—**Pelmatozoic theory.** See ★*pelmatozoic.*—**Pentactæa theory.** See ★*Pentactæa.*—**Plateau's theory,** in *psychophys.*, the ratio-hypothesis of Weber's Law, that equal stimulus-ratios correspond to equal sensation-ratios: first propounded by Plateau in 1872.

The medium stimulus, thus experimentally determined, corresponds neither to the arithmetical mean, as required by *Plateau's theory*, nor to the geometrical mean, as required by Fechner's theory

T. Ziehen (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 61.

Recapitulation theory. See ★*recapitulation doctrine.*—**Spiral theory.** See ★*spiral.*—**Tetrahedral theory.** See ★*tetrahedral.*—**Theory of aggregates.** See ★*aggregate.*—**Theory of assemblages.** Same as *theory of sets.* See ★*set*1.—**Theory of combinations.** See ★*combination.*—**Theory of communal intensity.** See *communal* ★*intensity.*—**Theory of manifolds.** Same as *theory of sets.* See ★*set.*—**Theory of Ochsenius,** a theory formulated by Prof. C. Ochsenius of Halle, to explain beds of rock-salt of great thickness. Estuaries of salt water are believed to have existed, cut off from the ocean by shallow bars. The brine concentrated upon the bar by the sun flows down the inner slope and deposits its salt in the depths under the physical conditions there prevailing. Also called *bar theory.*—**Theory of sets.** See ★*set.*—**Theory of symbiosis.** See ★*symbiosis.*—**Theory of types,** in *chem.*, the assumption of a particular number and arrangement of atoms as common to several or many different substances, giving them a common general character, while the nature of these atoms may be varied by replacement. This general idea originated with Dumas in 1839, was expanded and modified later by Laurent, Gerhardt, Williamson, Hofmann, and Wurtz, and led up to the more general conceptions of valence and modern structural chemistry put forward by Frankland and Kekulé between 1852 and 1858.—**Theory of von Kries,** in *physiol. optics*, the theory of vision according to which color-perception is due to the action of light upon the cones of the retina, while the rods form a special apparatus adapted to vision by very feeble light and affording only the hazy sensation, devoid of color, known as *rod-white.*—**Tridimensional theory,** in *psychol.*, a name given to Wundt's theory of the simple feelings (1896), according to which there are three dimensions or directions of the affective life, pleasantness-unpleasantness, strain-relaxation, and excitement-depression.—**Tritubercular theory,** the doctrine or opinion that the molar teeth of all mammals are modifications of a tricuspid or tritubercular tooth.

In reference to the Mammalia, one of Cope's most remarkable generalizations was his so-called "*Tritubercular Theory*," explaining the origin of the cusps in the molar teeth. *Nat. Sci.*, June, 1897, p. 380.

Unitary theory, method, or **system of chemistry,** the name given by Gerhardt to his system of chemistry, in which the molecular weights of all substances were determined by comparison with one standard molecule (water) by means of one typical form of reaction (double decomposition). Since Berzelius's earlier theory was a dualistic theory, in that it regarded molecules as dual or bipolar in structure, it seems sometimes to be imagined that the unitary theory is one which regards the molecules of a compound as unitary in structure and as acting as units.

I give the name *unitary method* to the body of principles which I have applied to the study of chemistry, and which are founded on the selection of a unit molecule and of a unit [single] reaction for the comparison of the chemical functions of substances. *Gerhardt.*

Van der Waal's theory. Same as *Van der Waal's* ★*equation.*—**Vasomotor theory,** in *psychol.*, any theory which explains mental occurrence by reference to vasomotor changes: as, the *vasomotor theories* of sleep, a *vasomotor theory* of fluctuation of attention. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 150.—**Welter's theory,** an assumption, now known to be erroneous, that in the combustion of fuel containing both carbon and hydrogen the heat evolved is in direct proportion to the amount of oxygen consumed.

Theos. An abbreviation of *theosophical, theosophist,* or *theosophy.*

theoscopic, theoscopical (thē-ō-skop′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*theoscop(y)* + *-ic, -i-kal.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of theoscopy.

theoscopy (thē-os′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, + σκοπεῖν, behold.] The beholding of God.

theosis (thē-ō′sis), *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, + *-osis*, implying fulness.] See the extract.

The return of the soul to the universal Intellect is designated by Erigena as *Theosis*, or Deification. In that final absorption all remembrance of its past experiences is lost.

J. W. Draper, Hist. of Conflict between Religion and [Science, v.

theoteleological (thē″ō-tel″ē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, theoteleology. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 465.

theoteleology (thē-ō-tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, + E. *teleology.*] The doctrine of a divine direction of nature toward a divinely appointed end.

As far back as Plato we find the germs of a doctrine that afterwards took the name of teleology, but this doctrine would be better called *theoteleology*, since it simply postulates a power outside of nature directing it toward some end. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 465.

theotokarion (thē″ō-tō-kā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *theotokaria* (-ä). [MGr. *θεοτοκάριον.*] A collection of theotocia. Also *theotocarion.* *J. M. Neale*, Hist. Eastern Church, I. 832, note.

theotokion (thē-ō-tō′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *theotokia* (-ä). [Also *theotocion*; < MGr. *θεοτόκιον*, also *θεοτόκος*, 'the mother of God.' See *Theotocos.*] The name given in Greek hymnology to the final troparion or strophe of an ode: so called because it ascribes praise to the mother of the Lord (Theotocos).

The *theotokion* is simply a sticheron or troparion addressed to the Mother of God.

J. M. Neale, Hist. Eastern Church, I. 832, note.

ther3, *n.* Same as *thar*3.

therap. An abbreviation of *therapeutic* or *therapeutics.*

therapeutics, *n.*—**Rational therapeutics,** a treatment of disease based upon a knowledge both of the disease itself and of the action of the remedies employed: opposed to *empiricism.*

Theraps (thē′raps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέραψ*, slave.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Cichlidæ*, found on the west Central American coast.

therapy, *n.*—**Bacterial therapy.** Same as *opsonic* ★*therapy.*—**Opsonic therapy,** the treatment of an infectious disease by means of inoculation with devitalized cultures of the causative microbe. The object of this procedure is to stimulate the production of opsonin, a substance in the blood-serum which promotes phagocytosis by rendering the micro-organisms attractive to the phagocytes.—**X-ray therapy,** the treatment of disease by means of the Röntgen rays.

there, *adv.*—**To have been there,** to have knowledge of something through actual experience; know all about it. [Slang.]

there-beside (thãr′bē-sīd″), *adv.* Beside the object named or in mind; close by it.

therevid (ther′e-vid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Therevidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Therevidæ.*

therianthropism (thē-ri-an′thrō-pizm), *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *-ism.*] The belief that animals are men capable of assuming animal forms, endowed with the powers of both the animal and the human being, and, therefore, more powerful than man.

theriatrics (thē-ri-at′riks), *n.* [Gr. *θήρ*, a beast, + *ἰατρικός*, pertaining to medicine. See *iatric.*] Veterinary medicine.

Theridomyidæ (thē″ri-dō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of extinct rodents of small size, related to the squirrels and anomalures, based on specimens from the Lower Eocene of Europe. *Alston*, 1876.

theriodic (thē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θηριώδης*, like a wild beast, savage (< *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-ic.*] Malignant.

theriolatry (thē-ri-ol′a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship by primitive man of wild or venomous beasts. *Tarde* (trans.), Laws of Imitation, p. 274.

theriomimicry (thē″ri-ō-mim′i-kri), *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild animal, + E. *mimicry.*] Imitation of an animal.

Theriosuchus (thē″ri-ō-sū′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *σοῦχος*, a crocodile.] An extinct genus of crocodiles of the family *Goniopholidæ*, characterized by having the supratemporal vacuities smaller than the orbits, teeth irregular and tumid, and a short mandibular symphysis. The dorsal scutes overlap, and are also united at their outer margins by peg-and-socket articulations. The ventral scutes are polygonal and united by sutures only. The total length is less than 0.5 meter, and the general form approaches that of modern crocodiles. It is found in the Purbeckian beds of Dorsetshire.

theriotheism (thē″ri-ō-thē′izm), *n.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a beast, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism.*] The worship of or belief in gods in the form of beasts: a term somewhat more precise than *zoötheism*, in this sense.

theriozoic (thē″ri-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the period preceding the domestication of animals.

This slow and gradual decay, in which bones and shells . . . were exposed to rain and snow, and faded and weathered away, have left us only shreds of the former life in certain fortunate localities, and there is apparently a considerable gap in our evidence, which compels us to separate the *theriozoic* beds into two series.

Sir H. H. Howorth, in Nat. Sci. April, 1898, p. 269.

therm[2], *n.* **3.** A unit of thermal capacity variously defined as the equivalent of the gram-calory, the kilogram-calory and one thousand kilogram-calories. Of these values the one commonly accepted is that which makes the therm equal to one gram-calory.

The unit which I suggest is 1,000 kilogram calories, for which I propose the designation *Therm.* The word *therm* has already been proposed as the equivalent of the small or gram calorie, but does not appear to have come into general use. Following the analogy of the calorie, we may write the unit here proposed with a capital and use the capital or full-face **T** as a convenient abbreviation. The relation of the units would then be

1 therm (t) = 1 gram-calorie (cal.)
1,000 cals. = 1 kilogram-calorie (Cal.)
1,000 Cals. = 1 Therm (T).

H. P. Armsby, in Science, Nov. 15, 1907, p. 671.

Thermal actinometer. See ★*actinometer.*—**Thermal belt or zone,** a band of vegetation, nearly horizontal and several hundred feet in vertical height, peculiar to valleys in the Appalachian Mountain region of North and South Carolina and Virginia, and also found in a few valleys in the Rocky Mountain region, Carinthia, and India, where frost is rarely or never known, although common in the valley below. The freedom from frost is apparently due to the steady flow of cool air down the sides of the mountains and the rising of the warm air to the level of the thermal zone. Also called *frostless zone* and *verdant zone.*—**Thermal charts, conductivity, constant,** etc. See ★*chart,* etc.—**Thermal diffusion.** See *diffusion of heat.*—**Thermal stratum,** that layer of air between 10,000 and 15,000 meters above sea-level in which air-temperatures cease to diminish with altitude and even rise slightly; the inversion layer; the warm layer.—**Thermal value,** the value of a combustible as a means of producing heat. It is measured by the capacity of one unit of weight of the combustible to raise units of weight of water through a given temperature-range. If the units are British, it is the number of heat units given to water by one pound of the combustible on complete combustion. The thermal value is the same as the calorific power and is independent of the rate of combustion. When hydrogen is an element of the fuel, burning to H_2O or water, the thermal value has a higher and a lower figure, according as the heat required to make this water into steam is allowed for, or deducted from the weight of water raised in temperature by the combustion.

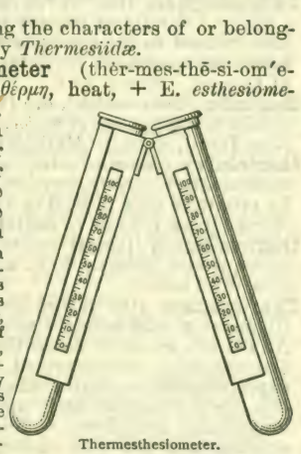
thermanæsthesia (thêr″man-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + NL. *anæsthesia.*] An absence of the sense of temperature: observed under certain pathological conditions involving the integrity of the central nervous system. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 137.

thermeleometer (thêr″mel-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *ἔλαιον,* oil, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A piece of apparatus for determining the rise of temperature produced by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with different fixed oils.

thermesiid (thêr-mē′si-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Thermesiidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Thermesiidæ.*

thermesthesiometer (thêr-mes-thē-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *esthesiometer.*] In *exper. psychol.,* an esthesiometer arranged for work upon the temperature senses (warmth and cold). In simple form, the instrument consists of two glass tubes filled with water, the temperature of which is regulated, and held in a transverse handle. By setting the tubes down upon the skin, simultaneously or in succession, one may determine the subjectively equivalent temperatures for two areas of the organ, or the differential limen of a single area. The apparatus may be carried to any desired degree of refinement, and fine metal points may be used for the investigation of the isolated sensations derived from the temperature spots. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 136.



Thermesthesiometer.

thermin (thêr′min), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of tetrahydro-β-naphthylamine hydrochlorid,

$$C_6H_4\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2\\ \\ CH_2.CHNH_2.HCl\end{cases}$$

prepared by the action of sodium and fusel-oil on β-naphthylamine. It crystallizes in lustrous pearly tetragonal plates and melts at 237° C. It is used in medicine as a mydriatic.

thermit, thermite (thêr′mit, -mīt), *n.* [G. **thermit?* < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *-ιτης,* E. *-ite*[2].] The trade-name of a mixture of metallic aluminium in a very finely divided condition (so-called 'aluminium bronze powder'), with the oxid of one or more metals, which on being ignited gives rise to an extremely high temperature as the result of combustion of the aluminium which unites with oxygen abstracted from the oxid used. This oxid was originally oxid of iron and the mixture was applied by its inventor, Goldschmidt, to the melting of holes through plates of iron or steel, and the welding of iron rails and pipes; but other oxids may be substituted, sodium dioxid being particularly effective. (See ★*aluminothermics.*) The thermit is ignited by a primer consisting of a mixture of barium superoxid and aluminium, and the temperature obtained is estimated at over 3,000° C.

thermo-æsthesia (thêr″mō-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *αἴσθησις,* perception.] The sense of heat-perception.

thermo-anæsthesia (thêr″mō-an-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + NL. *anæsthesia.*] Loss of the sense of heat-perception. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, I. 282.

thermo-call (thêr′mō-kâl″), *n.* An automatic electric telltale or alarm for indicating when a predetermined temperature has been attained.

thermochemically (thêr-mō-kem′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of thermochemistry or of its principles.

thermochroic (thêr-mō-krō′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *χρόα,* color, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the differences in wave-length of heat-waves, and to the phenomena resulting therefrom; relating to thermochrosy.

thermocline (thêr′mō-klīn), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *κλίνειν,* incline.] A layer within a large body of water sharply separating portions of it which differ in temperature, so that the temperature-gradient through the layer is very abrupt.

At the surface and throughout the circulating water above the *thermocline,* oxygen was abundant, but carbonic acid was absent. *Nature,* Nov. 6, 1902, p. 16.

thermodiffusion (thêr″mō-di-fū′zhọn), *n.* Same as *diffusion of heat.* See also *thermal* ★*diffusivity.*

thermodin (thêr′mō-din), *n.* [Gr. *θερμώδης,* warmish, lukewarm, < *θέρμη,* heat, + *εἶδος,* form.] A trade-name of acetyl-parethoxyphenyl-urethane, $C_2H_5OC_6H_4N(COCH_3)$-$COOC_2H_5$, a colorless pulverulent compound used in medicine as an antipyretic, antiseptic, and analgesic.

Thermodynamic engine. See ★*engine.*—**Thermodynamic scale of temperatures.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*

thermodynamist (thêr″mō-dī′na-mist), *n.* [*thermodynam(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the science of thermodynamics; a thermodynamicist. *Thurston,* in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 267.

thermodynamometer (thêr-mō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *δύναμις,* power, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A sensitive thermometer, devised by Pictet and Cellerier, in which the thermometric substance is the saturated vapor of some volatile liquid in the closed end of a manometric tube. The temperature of the vapor is shown by the height of the mercurial column supported by it.

thermo-elastic (thêr″mō-ē-las′tik), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *elastic.*] Of or pertaining to the behavior of bodies under the combined action of heat and stress. *Science Abstracts,* VI. 130.

thermo-electric, *a.*—**Féry's thermo-electric telescope.** See ★*telescope.*—**Thermo-electric diagram,** a diagram upon which are indicated the thermo-electric powers of various pairs of metals when used to form thermo-elements.—**Thermo-electric inversion, power.** See ★*inversion,* ★*power*1.—**Thermo-electric series.** The following table gives the principal metals and their thermo-electric powers, with lead as the standard of reference:

Tellurium	+	502.	Tin	+	0.1
Antimony	+	22.6	Lead		0.
Iron	+	17.5	Aluminium	—	0.68
Copper	+	3.8	Palladium	—	6.9
Zinc	+	3.7	German silver	—	11.7
Cadmium	+	3.5	Nickel	—	15.5
Silver	+	3.0	Cobalt	—	22.0
Gold	+	1.2	Bismuth	—	89.
Platinum	+	0.9	Silicon	—	400.

thermofocal (thêr-mō-fō′kal), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *focal.*] Of or pertaining to changes of focal length which result from the heating of a lens.

Attention was called to the necessity of a study of the *thermo-focal* changes in long focus lenses, to be used in eclipse work. *Science,* Feb. 27, 1903, p. 333.

thermogage (thêr′mō-gāj), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *gage*[2].] An instrument for measuring temperature; specifically, an optical pyrometer devised by Morse. See *optical* ★*pyrometry.*

thermogalvanometer (thêr-mō-gal-va-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *galvanometer.*] A device for measuring small electric currents, consisting of a Boys's radiomicrometer and a fine wire or metallic strip placed near the lower junction of that instrument. The current to be measured heats the wire or strip, which in turn heats the thermojunction by radiation, thus producing a deflection of the radiomicrometer. *Nature,* May 19, 1904, p. 71.

thermogeny (thêr-moj′e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + *-γενεια,* < *-γενης,* -producing.] The production of heat, specifically by living matter; thermogenesis.

thermogeographical (thêr-mō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *geography* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to temperature in its relation to geography; noting the thermal relations of the atmosphere or the ground to the geography of the same region.

The *thermo-geographical* problem is here made to include, not only the analytical determination of the normal mean yearly temperature of a place of given geographical position, but also of the annual movement in temperature, as defined by the corresponding normal mean monthly temperatures.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 618.

thermograph, *n.*—**Soil-thermograph.** As devised by Professor William Hallock, this consists of a large bulb buried in the ground, containing kerosene or other liquid that will not solidify at ordinary low temperatures. A capillary tube joins this bulb to an expansion-chamber similar to the vacuum-box of an aneroid barometer. The distention of this chamber depends on the underground temperature, and is recorded on a revolving cylinder. In the analogous soil-thermograph devised by Professor A. Sprung of Berlin the large buried bulb is filled with dry air or other gas.

thermohydrometer (thêr″mō-hī-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *hydrometer.*] An instrument-makers' name for a hydrometer with a thermometer inclosed, so that the density and temperature of a liquid may be read off at the same time.

thermohygrograph (thêr-mō-hī′grō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *hygrograph.*] A thermograph to which a self-registering hygrometer is added. The record is usually made on an enlarged scale by a pencil on paper attached to a revolving drum: in the Kew apparatus a wet-bulb thermometer and a dry bulb are placed near each other and their mercurial columns photographed continuously.

thermohygroscope (thêr-mō-hī′grō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *hygroscope.*] An instrument designed to indicate the absolute moisture in the air. It consists essentially of a metallic thermometer combined with a hair-hygrometer.

thermohyperæsthesia (thêr″mō-hī″pėr-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + NL. *hyperæsthesia.*] Abnormal acuteness of the sense of heat-perception.

thermo-isopleth (thêr-mō-ī′sō-pleth), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *isopleth.*] **1.** A diagram of isopleths in which the coördinates are time of day and day of year.

An interesting figure shows the '*thermo-isopleths*' for Berlin, these lines indicating, in one drawing, both the diurnal and the annual march of the air temperature.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1901, p. 186.

2. A diagram of isopleths in which the coördinates are time of day and altitude above ground.

thermojunction, *n.* There are two such points in the circuit of a thermo-element. It is upon the difference of temperature of the two junctions for a given pair of metals that the electromotive force of the element depends.

thermolabile (thêr-mō-lab′il), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + L. *labilis,* slipping, perishable. See *labile.*] Subject to destruction or loss of activity through the action of moderate heat: noting especially certain toxins and ferments. Opposed to ★*thermostable.*

Moreover, the digestive ferment of these organs in solution is, as stated by Metchnikoff, *thermolabile* at 56° C.; the entire extract, which is, in reality, partly a solution of organ ferments, and partly an emulsion of organ particles, is *thermolabile* at slightly higher temperatures (58.5°–62° C.), owing to the relative inaccessibility of the solid particles to heat.

Jour. Med. Research, May, 1907, p. 288.

thermoluminescence (thêr″mō-lū-mi-nes′-ens), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη,* heat, + E. *luminescence.*] Luminescence produced by heating a body which exhibits phosphorescence. Many bodies that glow in the dark after exposure to light show a sudden temporary increase of phosphorescence if heated. Such bodies are said to be *thermoluminescent.* The effect may sometimes be produced a long time after the ordinary phosphorescence has disappeared. See ★*luminescence.*

But though it is only in comparatively few cases that the change produced by the cathode rays shows itself in

such a conspicuous way as by a change of color, there is a much more widely spread phenomenon, which shows the permanence of the effect produced by the impact of these rays. This is the phenomenon called by its discoverer, Prof. E. Wiedemann, *thermoluminescence.*

J. J. Thomson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 158.

thermoluminescent (thėr″mō-lū-mi-nes′ent), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *luminescent.*] Of or pertaining to the luminescence produced by heating a body; exhibiting thermoluminescence.

Thermolytic center. See ★*center*[1].

thermometamorphism (thėr-mō-met-a-môr′fizm), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *metamorphism.*] In *petrog.*, metamorphism produced by heat. See *metamorphism. Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monograph, XLVII. 39.

thermometer, *n.*—**Aspirated thermometer.** Same as *aspiration thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Avitreous thermometer,** a trade-name for an English form of thermometer for clinical use, in shape like a small watch, with a dial and index to show temperature. It contains a small tube bent in circular form, one of the ends of which is fixed and the other free, and connected by a fine spring to the shaft which carries the index. Filled with highly expansible liquid, the tube is by slight changes of temperature caused to expand and to move the index on the dial. The name is not well chosen, since glass is used in the construction of the instrument, which aims, however, to avoid the fragility of the exposed glass tube and bulb of the common clinical thermometer.—**Black-bulb thermometer.** See *solar-radiation thermometer*, under *thermometer.*—**Callendar's gas-thermometer,** a hydrogen thermometer in which special provision is made for the reduction of the waste space to a minimum.—**Callendar's platinum thermometer,** a device for the accurate determination of temperatures, especially of very high and very low temperatures, by means of the change of resistance of a wire of pure platinum.—**Chemical thermometer,** a mercurial thermometer in which the scale is engraved on the glass stem, which may have a lens-shaped front to magnify the column of mercury and facilitate reading. It is a form of thermometer in general use in chemical laboratories.—**Dry-bulb thermometer,** an ordinary thermometer used in conjunction with one the bulb of which is wetted. See *psychrometer.*—**Helium thermometer,** a gas-thermometer containing helium, used in the determination of temperatures below the boiling-point of hydrogen.—**Hydrogen thermometer,** a gas-thermometer containing hydrogen. On account of the low point of liquefaction of hydrogen, this thermometer is available for temperatures even below that of liquid air.—**Mirror-thermometer,** a barometer or thermometer having a small mirror moved by the mercury, which enables readings to be taken by reflected light.—**Moist thermometer,** a thermometer the bulb of which is covered with muslin wetted with water from a reservoir.—**Nitrogen thermometer,** a gas-thermometer containing nitrogen.—**Normal thermometer,** a thermometer in which the mercury is inclosed in a special glass made at Jena and called 'normal glass.'—**Outflow thermometer,** a thermometer in which the mercury above a certain point of temperature escapes from the mercury-tube either into a smaller tube where its volume may be measured, or into an open vessel in which it may be weighed.—**Pentane thermometer,** a thermometer for the measurement of very low temperatures, in which pentane is substituted for mercury or alcohol because of its low freezing-point. Such thermometers may be used for temperatures down to about −200° C.—**Petroleum-ether thermometer,** a thermometer for low temperatures in which the contained liquid is petroleum ether.—**Platinum thermometer,** an instrument for the measurement of temperatures by means of the change of electrical resistance (or of length) of metallic platinum under the influence of heat.—**Resistance-thermometer,** an instrument for measuring temperatures through the change in electrical conductivity of wires at varying degrees of heat.

In the redetermination a platinum *resistance thermometer* was substituted for the mercury thermometers and an entirely different method adopted for supporting the quartz apparatus within the oven.

Physical Rev., Jan., 1905, p. 31.

Reversing thermometer. Same as *upsetting thermometer* (which see, under *thermometer*).—**Scale of the gas-thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Scale of the hydrogen thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Scale of the platinum thermometer.** See *thermometric* ★*scale.*—**Sèvres thermometer,** a constant-volume thermometer filled with pure dry hydrogen under a pressure of one meter of mercury at the temperature of melting ice. It consists of two essential parts, a reservoir and a manometer. The reservoir is made of a platinum-iridium tube whose volume is 1.03899 liters at the temperature of melting ice. Its length is 1.10 m. and its outer diameter 0.036 m. It is attached to the manometer by a capillary tube of platinum 0.7 mm. in diameter. The rise in pressure of the invariable gaseous mass due to rise in temperature is measured by means of the manometer and reading-telescopes.—**Siemens' electrical thermometer,** a resistance-coil of fine wire connected with a galvanometer, a battery, and a Wheatstone bridge. The resistance of the coil at any moment is determined by manipulating the bridge, and from this is determined the temperature of the coil. Siemens' deep-sea electrical thermometer is essentially the same arrangement, except that a second coil is added to the circuit. This is kept at the observing station and is immersed in water the temperature of which can be changed so that the current through one coil balances that through the other.—**Sun thermometer,** a thermometer used in measuring rise of temperature caused by the sun's rays, and giving data for determining the energy of its radiation; a form of actinometer.—**Toluol thermometer,** a thermometer for low temperatures in which toluol is used instead of mercury. The lower range of such instruments extends to about −100° C.—**Walferdin's metastatic thermometer,** a thermometer in which the bore of the stem has a very small diameter along a certain small range of temperature, for the purpose of causing a degree on the scale to be much larger than for higher and lower temperatures.

thermometer-well (thėr-mom′e-tėr-wel), *n.* A small well or closed tube used in taking the temperature of a substance. It can either be immersed in the substance and the thermometer kept dry, or be filled with the substance and the thermometer kept wet.

thermometric, *a.*—**Coefficient of thermometric conductivity.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Normal thermometric scale.** See ★*scale*[3].—**Thermometric conductivity.** Same as *thermal* ★*diffusivity.*—**Thermometric heat, standard, ventilation.** See ★*heat*, ★*standard*, ★*ventilation.*

thermoneurosis (thėr″mō-nū-rō′sis), *n.*; pl. *thermoneuroses* (-sēz). [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis.*] 1. Fever due to nervous action, and not to the presence of toxins in the blood.—2. A disease of the nervous system induced by exposure to a high temperature.

thermoneutrality (thėr″mō-nū-tral′i-ti), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *neutrality.*] Neutrality as regards change of temperature; specifically, the property exhibited by salt solutions (see below) in consequence of which they may be mixed without producing appreciable change of temperature.—**Law of thermoneutrality,** in *phys. chem.*, the law that there is no production of heat on mixing solutions of two salts of strong acids and strong bases, provided no insoluble or volatile product is formed. Another statement is that the heat of neutralization of a strong acid by a strong base is the same, whatever the acid or the base.

thermophile (thėr′mō-fil), *a.* Same as ★*thermophilic.*

thermophilic (thėr-mō-fil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *bacteriol.*, heat-loving: applied to the bacteria which require high temperatures for their development.

Excluding the well-known *thermophilic* group of bacteria, it has generally been considered that an exposure to a temperature of 65° C., or frequently to a lower temperature than this, is rapidly fatal to all non-sporing forms of bacterial life. *Nature*, Aug. 28, 1902, p. 423.

Thermophilic bacteria. See ★*bacterium.*

thermophilous (thėr-mof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ous.*] Living in, or adapted for life in, warm places; thermophilic.

The author . . . has investigated five *thermophilous* bacteria from the hot water of the thermal springs of the island of Ischia.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1903, p. 539.

thermophore (thėr′mō-fōr), *n.* [Also *thermophor*; ⟨ Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *φέρειν*, bear.] A device to prevent undue cooling of the masks used in the administration of ether. For this purpose ample provision is made for the conduction of heat, through a metallic attachment, to the surfaces cooled by evaporation.

In the Section of Gynæcology, the conservative treatment by bath cures, mud poultices, hot baths, *thermophor*, &c., was forcibly advocated as yielding complete success. *Nature*, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 22.

thermopile, *n.*—**Differential thermopile,** a thermopile designed to measure small differences in the temperatures of two bodies.

thermoplegia (thėr-mō-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Heat-stroke.

thermopsychrophorus (thėr″mō-sī-krof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *ψυχρός*, cold, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] An apparatus to illustrate the formation of cloud by cooling due to ascent and expansion consequent on a slight warming.

thermoregulator, *n.* 2. A regulator depending upon the action of metals when exposed to heat, and used either to control heat or some other action. Usually they depend on one of two principles: either direct expansion, which lengthens a bar when heated, or the use of two bars of different expansion-coefficients, so that when heated to the same temperature one will be longer than the other, thus causing a compound bar of these two metals, when fixed at one end, to deflect laterally at the other. *The Engineer* (London), 1902, p. 469.

thermoscope, *n.*—**Aneroid thermoscope,** a combination of aneroid face and thermometer-bulb showing on a large scale the changes of temperature. See *soil-*★*thermograph.*—**Differential thermoscope,** a thermoscope which shows the difference in temperature of two bodies.

thermoscopic, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to spectacles which protect the eyes from heat and glare. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903.—**Thermoscopic eye.** See ★*eye*[1].

thermostabile (thėr-mō-stab′il), *a.* [NL. **thermostabilis.*] Same as ★*thermostable.* See the quotation under ★*thermolabile.*

thermostability (thėr″mō-stą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [NL. **thermostabilis* (see ★*thermostable*) + *-ity.*] The character of being thermostable; the stability of a substance subjected to a change in temperature.

The high stability of opsonins against desiccation and the high *thermostability* of dried opsonins are very striking. *Science*, Sept. 13, 1907.

thermostable (thėr-mō-stā′bl), *a.* [NL. **thermostabilis*, ⟨ Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *stabilis*, stable.] Unaltered in composition or activity by a moderate degree of heat: noting especially certain toxins and ferments. Opposed to ★*thermolabile.*

Calmette discovered the important fact, destined to have very far-reaching consequences, that one of the venom activating principles is *thermostable*, the other being of the nature of the usual serum complements.

Jour. Exper. Med., April 25, 1905, p. 192.

thermostat, *n.*—**Electropneumatic thermostat,** an instrument which utilizes the expansibility of a gas to open or close an electric circuit.

thermosynthesis (thėr-mō-sin′the-sis), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *σύνθεσις*, synthesis.] Chemical combination brought about by the action of heat.

thermotactic (thėr-mō-tak′tik), *a.* [*thermotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the movement of organisms in relation to heat; exhibiting thermotaxis.

thermotaxis, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the movement of organisms in relation to heat: movement toward a higher temperature is *positive thermotaxis* and that toward a lower temperature *negative thermotaxis.*

They [cases of unilateral directive stimulation] have been designated, according to the direction in which they occur in relation to the source of the stimulus, as positive or negative Chemotaxis, Phototaxis, *Thermotaxis*, Galvanotaxis, and so forth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 715.

thermotension (thėr-mō-ten′shọn), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *tension.*] In *mech.*, tension applied to a substance which is at the same time subjected to a given temperature, for the purpose of determining the tensile strength at the temperature in question.

thermotherapy (thėr-mō-ther′a-pi), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] The use of heat, either moist or dry, in the treatment of disease. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 104.

thermotor (thėr′mō-tọr), *n.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *motor*, a mover.] The trade-name of a special form of thermo-electric battery, with automatic control of the supply of gas used for heating the alternate junctions. The opening and closing of the gas-valve is effected by the contraction and expansion of the frame that supports the battery. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 6, 1905, p. 245.

thermotropic, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to heat; exhibiting *thermotropism. G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 160.

thermotropism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the bending or growing of organisms in relation to heat.

thermotypic (thėr-mō-tip′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τύπος*, type, + *-ic.*] Concerning the development of a printing-surface by application of heat.

thermovoltaic (thėr″mō-vol-tā′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the heating effect of the electric current, or to phenomena of a combined thermal and electric character.

Therocephalia (thē″rō-se-fā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast, + *κεφαλή*, head.] An extinct order of carnivorous reptiles, so named from the resemblance of the skull to that of mammals. There are usually 5 pointed incisor teeth in each premaxillary. In the maxillary there are usually 2 canines (sometimes 3) and a series of small pointed molars varying in number from 1 to 11. With slight modification, the palate is like that of *Procolophon* and *Pareiasaurus.* The internal nasal opening is beside the canines and there is no trace of a secondary palate. Four bones are present in the mandible. There is a well-developed quadrate and a single occipital condyle. The limb-bones are long and slender. The order is found in the lower rocks of the Karoo formation of South Africa and the Permian of Russia. The best-known South African therocephalians are *Ælurosaurus, Ictidosuchus*, and *Titanosuchus*, animals varying in size from that of a cat to that of a horse. The best-known Russian therocephalians are *Deuterosaurus* and *Rhopalodon.*

therocephalian (thē″rō-se-fā′li-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Therocephalia. Science*, Dec. 6, 1907, p. 796.

II. *n.* A member of the *Therocephalia. Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 103.

therocrotaphous (thē-rō-krot′a-fus), *a.* [Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast, + *κρόταφος*, side of the fore-

head, + *-ous.*] Having the condition of the temporal fossæ similar to that found in mammals. Contrasted with ★*stegocrotaphous.*

The plesiosaurs have a larger temporal vacuity than is to be found in any other reptiles of the *therocrotaphous* (I coin the word) type.
Williston, in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1907, p. 488.

theromorphism (thē-rō-môr'fizm), *n.* Same as *theromorphia.*

theromorphological (thē-rō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. θήρ, wild beast, + E. *morphological.*] Characteristic of animals lower than man. Contrasted with *anthropomorphic.* [Rare.]

Virchow and W. Gruber have agreed in representing this frontal process as *theromorphological*—that is, as characteristic of the lower animals and more especially of apes. *R. Hartmann*, Anthropoid Apes, p. 111.

therosaur (thē'rō-sâr), *n.* [NL. *Therosaur(us).*] An individual of the dinosaurian genus *Therosaurus.*

therosaurian (thē-rō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Therosaurus.*

II. *n.* An individual of the genus *Therosaurus.*

Therosaurus (thē-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θήρ, a wild beast, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of predentate dinosaurs regarded by Von Zittel as synonymous with *Iguanodon* (which see).

Thespesius (thes-pē'si-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεσπέσιος, awful, wonderful.] A genus of predentate dinosaurs of the family *Iguanodontidæ*, possessing an elongated depressed skull with broad beak-like snout, very large nostrils, subrectangular orbits, and long, narrow temporal vacuities. The premaxillæ are edentulous. The teeth are arranged in an alveolar groove opening inward. The dorsal vertebræ are opisthocœlous, the caudals amphiplatyan. The genus has been found in the Upper Cretaceous of New Jersey, Dakota, and Montana. It is regarded as synonymous with *Trachodon* and *Hadrosaurus*, and may possibly be identical with ★*Claosaurus.*

Thess. An abbreviation of *Thessalonians.*

theta, *n.* As used in formulæ of mathematics and engineering, theta (θ) usually denotes: (*a*) the entropy, or thermodynamic function or factor by which the absolute temperature is to be multiplied to indicate an amount of heat energy. (*b*) The angle, in angular measure, or at the center, through which a radius vector has swept from a zero position, or through which a line has swept in a rotation.—**Double theta function,** a theta function of two variables.

thetine (thē'tin), *n.* [Gr. θῆτα, the letter theta, + *-ine*^{2}.] In *organic chem.*, the class-name of cyclic sulphinic anhydrids which resemble the betains and contain the group $\begin{matrix} CO—O \\ | \quad\quad | \\ CH_2.SR_2 \end{matrix}$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl (CH_3).

Thetis's hair. See ★*hair*^{1}.

theveresin (thev-e-rez'in), *n.* [*theve(tin)* + *resin.*] A colorless, highly poisonous pulverulent compound, $C_{48}H_{70}O_{17}.2H_2O$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on thevetin. It melts at 140° C.

thevetin (thev'e-tin), *n.* [*Theveti(a)* (see def.) + *-in*^{2}.] A very bitter narcotic, highly poisonous levorotatory compound, $C_{54}H_{84}O_{24}.3H_2O$, contained in the seeds of *Thevetia Thevetia.* It crystallizes in small leaflets and melts at 170° C.

thiacetic (thī-a-set'ik), *a.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and acetic acid.—**Thiacetic acid,** a colorless liquid, CH_3COSH, prepared by the action of phosphorus pentasulphid on acetic acid. It boils at 93° C., has an odor of acetic acid and hydrogen sulphid, and is used in the place of hydrogen sulphid in analysis and as an acetylating agent for certain organic compounds.

thialdine (thī-al'din), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *ald(ehyde)* + *-ine*^{2}.] A colorless compound, $CH_3CH\begin{matrix} S.CH(CH_3) \\ \diagdown\!\diagup \\ S.CH(CH_3) \end{matrix}\!\!>\!NH$, prepared by the action of hydrogen sulphid on aldehyde ammonia. It forms monoclinic crystals melting at 43° C.

thialol (thī'a-lol), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + *-al*^{3} + *-ol.*] A colorless oil, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, prepared by the distillation of a mixture of potassium ethyl sulphate, potassium disulphid, and water. It boils at 152.8–153.4° C. under 730 millimeters pressure and has an odor of garlic. Also called diethyl sulphid.

thiamide (thī-am'id), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *amide.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group $RCSNH_2$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as phenyl (C_6H_5). The compounds are prepared by the addition of the elements of hydrogen sulphid to the nitriles.

thiamine (thī-am'in), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *amine.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group RNHSH, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as ethyl (C_2H_5).

thiazin (thī-az'in), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *azin.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing a cyclic nucleus consisting of one atom of nitrogen, one atom of sulphur, and four atoms of carbon. Three arrangements of these are possible, namely, C.C.N, C.N.C, and C.N.C. C.C.S C.C.S C.S.C The derivatives are respectively termed *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *parathiazins.*

thiazol (thī-az'ol), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *az(ote)* + *-ol.*] A colorless liquid having the formula C_3H_3NS. In structure it is equivalent to the benzene ring with three CH groups replaced, two with a nitrogen atom and one with a sulphur atom. An important group of coal-tar colors is related to it.—**Thiazol yellow.** See ★*yellow.*

thibaude (tē-bōd'), *n.* [F., < *Thibaud* (E. *Theobald, Tibbald, Tibalt*), a name conventionally applied to shepherds.] Cow-hair cloth; haircloth.

thicket, *n.* **2.** Specifically, in *forestry*, a stand of saplings.

thicknee, thick-nee, *n.* Same as *thickknee.*

thickness, *n.* **5.** In *mining*, the distance at right angles to the drift or adit measured from the roof or hanging wall to the foot wall in a lode vein or lens.

thief-detector (thēf'dē-tek″tor), *n.* A delicate microphone designed for seismological studies, but so arranged by Milne that it gives notice of tremors produced by the gentlest footstep in its neighborhood.

Thielavia (tē-lā'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zopf, 1876), < Dr. F. von *Thielaw*, a German botanist.] A genus of parasitic perisporiaceous fungi which have spherical brown perithecia without appendages or ostiole. The ascospores are unicellular and brown. Two forms of conidia are produced, one endogenous and the other borne in chains. The single species, *T. basicola*, is parasitic on the roots of various plants, especially legumes.

thienol (thī'e-nol), *n.* [*thi(oph)ene* + *-ol.*] A hypothetical compound, HOC_4H_3S, which has the same relation to thiophene that phenol has to benzene. A number of derivatives are known.

thienyl (thī'e-nil), *n.* [*thi(oph)ene* + *-yl.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the univalent thiophene radical $-C_4H_3S$.

thiev, *v.* A simplified spelling of *thieve.*

thigmotactic (thig-mō-tak'tik), *a.* [*thigmotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the locomotion of cells or of organisms in relation to contact with foreign solid bodies; exhibiting thigmotaxis.

One is the *thigmotactic* reaction. Starting with the moving infusorian, we find that it reacts to contact with solid bodies of a certain physical texture by suspending part of the usual ciliary motion.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., XII. 141.

The ventral surface of planarians is strongly positively *thigmotactic*, whereas the dorsal surface is negatively *thigmotactic*; hence, when turned over so that the dorsal surface is in contact with a solid, the animal immediately rights itself by an extension of the edge of the body which is in contact with the solid.
Science, May 8, 1903, p. 738.

thigmotactically (thig-mō-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a thigmotactic manner; by or with thigmotropism.

A definite rat-hole consciousness that acts, as it were, *thygmotactically.* *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 229.

thigmotaxis (thig-mō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θίγμα, touch, + τάξις, disposition.] In *biol.*, the movement of cells and of organisms in relation to contact with foreign solid bodies. It is *negative* when away from the solid, and *positive* when toward it. Once in contact with a sufficiently attracting surface, certain organisms (as the spermatozoa of a cockroach) may move to and fro over it, but can hardly leave it. It is as though the spermatozoa were attracted by a magnet. *C. B. Davenport*, Exper. Morphol., p. 108.

The sensation of thirst is compared with the hydrotaxis of the Mycetozoa, and Davenport's example is followed in regarding as rheotaxis the behaviour of fish in swimming against the stream, the only position in which they are able to breathe. Finally, the "*Thigmotaxis*" exhibited by an oxytrocha moving round a spherical egg, unable to leave its surface, is compared with the retreat of a cat into the corner as a dog approaches, or to the preference shown by many people for those seats in a restaurant which have their backs to the wall!
Nature, Aug. 31, 1905, p. 426.

thigmotropic (thig-mō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. θίγμα, touch, + τρόπος, a turning, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the movement or growth of organisms in relation to contact with foreign bodies; stereotropic. See ★*thigmotropism* and ★*thigmotaxis.*

thigmotropism (thig-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* [*thigmotrop(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the movement or growth of an organism in relation to contact with a foreign body; stereotropism. See ★*thigmotaxis.* *M. F. Washburn*, The Animal Mind, p. 57.

thilanin (thī'la- or thil'a-nin), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *lan(ol)in.*] A trade-name of a substance of indefinite composition prepared from sulphur and lanolin: used medicinally in certain cutaneous affections.

thimble, *n.* **2.** (*b*) A ring or oval, made of steel with a concave section on the outside, and convex within, used to form the eye in the end of a wire rope when the latter is bent round the ring and the end spliced into the main part.—**4.** A cone of fat-free paper used in a fat-extraction apparatus. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, March 25, 1901, p. 515.—**5.** A cup-shaped metal support for the handle of a tool in dental operations: it rests in the palm of the hand and is attached to a ring on the middle finger.—**6.** *pl.* A trade-name for crude india-rubber from the lower Kongo and Loanda in small balls of a gray color, darker outside.

thimble-plating (thim'bl-plā″ting), *n.* See ★*plating.*

thimble-roller (thim'bl-rō″lèr), *n.* A hollow roller; a roller which turns on a shaft which it does not fit closely.

thimble-surface (thim'bl-sėr″fās), *n.* In *ceram.*, a groundwork on the surface of Parian jugs, vases, etc., produced by closely pitting the interior of a mold, which produces in the cast piece a surface of raised dots, usually in blue or white.

thin^1, *a.* **14.** In *art*, characterized, in composition, by few and widely separated elements, by absence of serious interest, or by lack of body and force in technique.

Next is the "Garden Tulip" pattern, which consists of a tulip spray strongly accentuated by the slight and almost *thin* treatment of the background.
Vallance, William Morris, p. 67.

thingamajig (thing'a-ma-jig″), *n.* A thingumbob. *Dialect Notes*, III. iii. [Colloq.]

thingvalla (ting'vä-lä), *n.* [Icel. *thing-völlr* (gen. sing. *-vallar*, gen. pl. *-valla*), < *thing*, assembly, parliament, + *völlr*, field.] The place where a thing or assembly is held.

Thinite (thī'nīt), *a.* [*Thin(is)* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] Pertaining to the two earliest Egyptian dynasties, which began about 3400 B.C. with Menes, who came from Thinis (This), near Abydos.

Early in the thirtieth century B.C. the *Thinites* were finally dislodged from the position of power which they had maintained so well for over four centuries.
Breasted, Hist. of Egypt, p. 111.

thinner, *n.* **2.** Specifically, a liquid used in thinning down a paste paint. Liquids so used are linseed-oil, Japan drier, and turpentine. A keg of lead bought by a painter is a paste paint. It is dry white lead ground in linseed-oil in the proportion of 92 pounds of dry lead to 8 pounds of oil. The painter then adds thinners until the paint will work under his brush. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, July, 1904, p. 17.

thinning (thin'ing), *n.* Specifically, in *forestry*, the removal of a part of the trees in order to improve a stand without inviting natural reproduction.—**Accretion thinning.** See ★*accretion.*—**Improvement thinning,** usually, the first thinning made when a forest is put under management, to prepare it for the application of a regular system. Also called *improvement cutting.*—**Preliminary thinning.** Same as *improvement* ★*thinning.*

thio-. [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur.] In *chem.*, a prefix now restricted to the names of substances in which sulphur may properly be viewed as replacing oxygen. In the older names for such substances the prefix *sulpho-* was often used.

thio-acetic (thī″ō-a-set'ik), *a.* Same as ★*thiacetic.*

thio-albumose (thī-ō-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [Gr. θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *albumose.*] One of the deuteroalbumoses, characterized by its large sulphur content.

thio-alcohol (thī-ō-al′kō-hol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *alcohol.*] A substance, belonging to the class of alcohols, in which sulphur may properly be viewed as replacing oxygen in the structure of an ordinary hydroxy-alcohol, as in the case of mercaptan ($C_2H_5.SH$), corresponding to common or ethyl alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$). The name of this first-discovered thio-alcohol is often used generically for any substance of the class in question.

thio-aldehyde (thī-ō-al′dē-hīd), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *aldehyde.*] A class-name applied in organic chemistry to compounds containing the group RCHS, where R is any hydrocarbon radical. They are rather unstable substances with highly offensive odors, and are formed by the action of hydrogen sulphid on aldehydes.

thio-antimonate, thio-antimoniate (thī-ō-an′ti-mō-nāt, thī-ō-an-ti-mō′ni-āt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *antimonate.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of antimonic sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal, as sodium *thio-antimonate*, Na_3SbS_4. Formerly called *sulphantimonate.*

thio-antimonic (thī-ō-an-ti-mon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *antimonic.*] Pertaining to *thio-antimonic acid.*—**Thio-antimonic acid,** a hypothetical acid, H_3SbS_4, not actually obtainable, corresponding to the salts, thio-antimonates. See ★*thio-antimonate.* Formerly called *sulphantimonic acid.*

thio-antimonious (thī-ō-an-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *antimonious.*] Pertaining to *thio-antimonious acid.*—**Thio-antimonious acid,** in *chem.*, a hypothetical acid, $HSbS_2$, not actually obtainable, corresponding to the salts, thio-antimonites. See ★*thio-antimonite.* Formerly called *sulph-antimonious acid.*

thio-antimonite (thī-ō-an′ti-mō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *antimonite.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of antimonious sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal: as, sodium *thio-antimonite*, $NaSbS_2$. The *thio-antimonites* are sometimes called *livers of antimony* when produced in an impure condition by fusing antimonious sulphid with an alkali or an alkaline carbonate.

thio-arsenate, thio-arseniate (thī-ō-är′se-nāt, thī′ō-är-sē′ni-āt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *arsenate.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of arsenic sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal. There are three classes of these salts, represented by the general formulæ M_3AsS_4, $M_4As_2S_7$, and $MAsS_3$. Formerly called *sulpharsenate.*

thio-arsenious (thī″ō-är-sē′ni-us), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *arsenious.*] Pertaining to thio-arsenious acid.—**Thio-arsenious acid,** a hypothetical acid, H_3AsS_3, $H_4As_2S_7$, or $HAsS_2$. Formerly called *sulpharsenious acid.*

thio-arsenite (thī-ō-är′sē-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *arsenite.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of arsenious sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal. There are three classes of these salts, represented by the general formulæ M_3AsS_3, $M_4As_2S_5$, and $MAsS_2$. Formerly called *sulpharsenite.*

Thiobacteria (thī″ō-bak-tē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + NL. *bacteria.*] A name proposed by Migula to include the *Beggiatoaceæ* and other sulphur and iron bacteria mostly inhabiting soils and sea-water. Most of the species are known only from the studies of Winogradsky. Compare *sulphur* ★*bacteria.*

thiocarbamic (thī″ō-kär-bam′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *carbamic.*] Pertaining to thio-urea or to thiocarbamic acid.—**Thiocarbamic acid,** a hypothetical acid, $SC(NH_2)SH$, known only in the form of its salts and other derivatives.

thiocarbonate (thī-ō-kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *carbonate.*] In *chem.*, a compound derived from the union of carbon disulphid with the monosulphid of a strongly electropositive metal or radical: as, potassium *thiocarbonate*, K_2CS_3, analogous to potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen. This salt has been used in the treatment of vines infested by the *Phylloxera.* Formerly called *sulphocarbonate*, a term now applied to a salt of analogous character, but in which only one third of the oxygen of a carbonate is replaced by sulphur.

thiocarbonic (thī″ō-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *carbonic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and carbonic acid or thiocarbonic acid.—**Thiocarbonic acid,** a dark yellow, strongly smelling, unstable, oily compound, $SC(SH)_2$, prepared by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocarbonate. Also called, less correctly, *sulphocarbonic acid.*

thiocarbonyl (thī-ō-kär′bon-il), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *carbon* + *-yl.*] A name of the bivalent organic radical CS. The term is used as a combining-form in the names of compounds containing the thio group.

thiocarbylamine (thī-ō-kär-bil-am′in), *n.* [*thiocarbyl* + *amine.*] See ★*isothiocyanic acid.*

thiocol (thī′ō-kol), *n.* [Arbitrary word intended as a trade-mark; Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A guaiacol preparation used in tuberculosis and other affections of the lungs.

thiocresol (thī-ō-krē′sol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *cresol.*] Three compounds, CH_3-C_6H_4SH, with this name are known. The 1,2- or ortho-derivative is prepared by the reduction of 4-brom-2-toluene-sulphonic chlorid. It crystallizes in leaflets or silky, lustrous needles, melts at 15° C., and boils at 193° C. The 1,3- or meta-derivative is prepared, in a similar manner, from metatoluene-sulphonic chlorid, and is a liquid which boils at 195–205° C. The 1,4- or para-compound is prepared, in the same manner, from paratoluene-sulphonic chlorid. It crystallizes in large plates, melts at 43° C., and boils at 194° C.

thiocyanate (thī-ō-sī′a-nāt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *cyanate.*] In *chem.*, a salt analagous in composition to a cyanate, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, as potassium *thiocyanate*, KCNS, which is produced by the direct union of sulphur with potassium cyanide. Ammonium thiocyanate occurs in coal-gas liquor. Ferric thiocyanate forms a deep blood-red solution, resorted to as a test in analytical chemistry. Mercuric thiocyanate is the material for making the toy "Pharaoh's serpents." Formerly called *sulphocyanate* or *sulphocyanide* or *rhodanide.*

thiocyanic (thī″ō-sī-an′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *cyanic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and cyanic acid or to thiocyanic acid.—**Thiocyanic acid,** a colorless, strongly smelling liquid, NCSH, prepared by heating mercuric thiocyanate in a current of hydrogen sulphid. It crystallizes at a low temperature. Also called *sulphocyanic acid.*

thiocyano (thī-ō-sī′a-nō), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *cyan(ic).*] The radical CNS contained in thiocyanic acid.

thiocyanogen (thī″ō-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *cyanogen.*] The radical —SCN of thiocyanic acid. Also called *rhodan.*

thioform (thī′ō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *form(aldehyde).*] A trade-name of bismuth dithiosalicylate, $HOBi(SOCC_6H_4OH)_2$, applied externally as an antiseptic to wounds and excoriations.

thiogenic (thī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-γενης*, -producing.] Producing sulphur: applied to certain bacteria, as *Beggiatoa* and *Thiothrix*, which are capable of oxidizing sulphureted hydrogen and producing free sulphur.

thiogenol (thī′ō-je-nol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a solution of sodium sulphonate used in medicine as a wash.

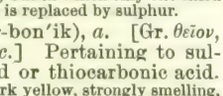
thiol (thī′ol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ol.*] A trade-name for a substance made by the action of sulphur on the paraffin-oils from the distillation-products of peat. It resembles ichthyol in medicinal properties.

thiolactic (thī-ō-lak′tik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *lactic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and lactic acid.—**Thiolactic acid,** an oily compound, $CH_3CH(SH)COOH$, prepared by the action of hydrogen sulphid, hydrochloric acid, and zinc on pyruvic acid. It has an unpleasant smell and may be distilled under reduced pressure. Also called *α-thiolactic acid.*

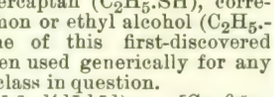
thiolin (thī′ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + L. *linum*, flax.] A trade-name of a dark-green semisolid substance, prepared by the action of sulphur on linseed-oil, used in medicine. Also called *thiolinic acid.*

thioline (thī′ō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] A trade-name of crude abietene. Also written *theoline.*

thiolinic (thī-ō-lin′ik), *a.* [*thiolin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and linseed-oil, specifically to thiolin.

thionaphthene (thī-ō-naf′thēn), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *naphtha* + *-ene.*] A colorless compound,  CH, prepared from 2-amino-1[2]-chlorostyrolene. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 30–31° C., and is volatile with steam.

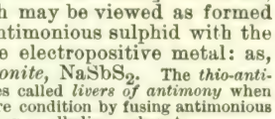
thionic (thī-on′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sulphur: used specifically, in chemistry, to indicate that in the molecule of the original substance oxygen has been replaced by sulphur.

thionine (thī′ō-nin), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ine*[2].] A brownish-black dye,  , prepared by the action of hydrogen sulphid and ferric chlorid on orthophenylene-diamine-hydrochlorid. It crystallizes in plates, gives with alcohol a violet to violet-red solution with a reddish-brown fluorescence, and is largely used for staining microscopic objects. Also called *amimino-thiodiphenylimine, phenylene violet,* and *Lauth's violet.*

thionyl (thī′ō-nil), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-on* + *-yl.*] The radical consisting of a single atom each of sulphur and oxygen, SO.—**Thionyl chlorid,** a colorless heavy liquid with irritating odor, fuming in the air, produced by the interaction of sulphur dioxid and phosphorus pentachlorid, decomposed by water. Its formula is $SOCl_2$.

thiophenol (thī-ō-fē′nol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *phenol.*] A colorless liquid, C_6H_5SH, prepared by the reduction of benzene-sulphonic chlorid. It boils at 172.5° C. and has the odor of garlic.

thiophosphoric (thī″ō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *phosphoric.*] Pertaining to thiophosphoric acid.—**Thiophosphoric acid,** in *chem.*, a substance which may be viewed as ordinary phosphoric acid in which one atom of oxygen has been replaced by one of sulphur. It is not known in the free state, but salts corresponding to it have been produced, and also salts corresponding to acids in which two and three atoms of oxygen of phosphoric acid are replaced by sulphur. All are easily decomposed. Formerly called *sulphophosphoric acid.*

thiophthene (thī′of-thēn), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. (*na*)*phtha* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid,  , prepared by the distillation of citric acid with phosphorus trisulphid. It boils at 224–226° C.

thioresorcin (thī″ō-rē-sôr′sin), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *resorcin.*] Same as ★*thioresorcinol.*

thioresorcinol (thī″ō-rē-sôr′si-nol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *resorcinol.*] A yellowish-gray compound, $C_6H_4(\overset{1.}{S}H)_2$. It melts at 27° C., boils at 243° C., and is used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

thiosalicylic (thī″ō-sal-i-sil′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *salicylic.*] Pertaining to sulphur and salicylic acid, and specifically to thiosalicylic acid.—**Thiosalicylic acid,** a brownish-yellow, amorphous compound, HOC_6H_4COSH, prepared by the action of potassium hydrogen sulphid on salicylyl chlorid. It is used in medicine as an antiseptic like salicylic acid.

thio-salt (thī′ō-sâlt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *salt.*] A compound, having the general character of a salt, which may be regarded as formed by the union of a more electropositive with a more electronegative sulphid, or as derived from an oxy-salt by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen.

thiosapol (thī-ō-sap′ol), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + L. *sapo*, soap, + *-ol.*] A trade-name of a soda (hard) soap containing about 10 per cent. of sulphur in chemical combination: used medicinally in the treatment of certain skin-diseases.

thiosavonal (thī-ō-sav′o-nal), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + F. *savon*, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of a potash (soft) soap containing sulphur in chemical combination. Its uses are similar to those of thiosapol.

thiosinamine (thī″ō-sin-am′in), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *σίν*(*απι*), mustard, + E. *amine.*] A colorless compound, $SC(NH_2)NHCH_2$-$CH:CH_2$, prepared by the action of aqueous ammonia on allyl isothiocyanate (allyl mustard oil). It forms monoclinic or rhombic crystals and melts at 78.4° C. Also called *allylthio-urea* or *allylthiocarbamide.*

thiostannate (thī-ō-stan′āt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *stannate.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as formed by the union of stannic sulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal: as, potassium *thiostannate*, K_2SnS_3. Formerly called *sulphostannate.*

thiostannic (thī-ō-stan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *stannic.*] Pertaining to thiostannic acid.—**Thiostannic acid,** an acid, H_2SnS_3, corresponding to the salts, thiostannates. The acid has apparently been obtained in the free state, but of doubtful purity. See ★*thiostannate.* Formerly called *sulphostannic acid.*

thiosulphate, *n.*—**Sodium thiosulphate,** formerly called *hyposulphite,* is manufactured upon a large scale for use in photography, in the metallurgical extraction of silver in the liquid way, as an antichlor in connection with the bleaching of paper-pulp, and as an analytical reagent.

Thiothrix (thī′ō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (Winogradsky, 1887), ‹ Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of bacteria of the family *Beggiatoaceæ.* It includes non-motile filamentous forms surrounded by an inconspicuous sheath and containing sulphur granules. All are found in sulphur water. *T. nivea* is the best known species. Compare *sulphur* ★*bacteria.*

thiotolene (thī-ō-tō′lēn), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. (?) *tolu* + *-ene.* Cf. *toluene.*] A colorless liquid, $S\langle \overset{CH:CH}{\underset{CH:CCH_3}{|\quad|}} \rangle$, contained in coal-tar and prepared by the distillation of sodium pyrotartrate with phosphorus trisulphid. Also called *β-methyl-thiophene.*

thiotungstate (thī-ō-tung′stāt), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *tungstate.*] In *chem.*, a compound which may be regarded as formed by the union of tungsten trisulphid with the sulphid of a more electropositive metal, as potassium *thiotungstate,* K_2WS_4. Formerly called *sulphotungstate.*

thiotungstic (thī-ō-tung′stik), *a.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *tungstic.*] Pertaining to thiotungstic acid.—**Thiotungstic acid,** an hypothetical acid corresponding to the salts, thiotungstates. See ★*thiotungstate.* Formerly called *sulphotungstic acid.*

thio-urea (thī-ō-ū′rē-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + NL. *urea.*] A colorless compound, $SC(NH_2)_2$, prepared by the fusion of ammonium thiocyanate. It crystallizes in thick rhombic prisms, melts at 172° C., and is also called *sulpho-urea, sulphocarbamide,* and more correctly *thiocarbamide.*

thioxanthone (thī-ok-san′thōn), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one.*] A yellow compound, $C_6H_4\langle \overset{1}{CO}\ \underset{2}{S} \rangle C_6H_4$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on phenylthiosalicylic acid. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 209° C., and boils at 371–373° C. under 715 millimeters pressure.

thioxene (thī-ok′sēn), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *ox(ygen)* + *-ene.*] A general name applied in organic chemistry to the various dimethyl-thiophenes, $(CH_3)_2C_4H_2S$. They are all liquids and can be prepared synthetically.

third[1], *n.* 6. In *golf,* a handicap allowance equivalent to one stroke at every third hole; an allowance of six strokes in eighteen holes.—**Slurred third.** In *music,* see ★*tierce coulée.*

third-flute (thėrd′flōt), *n.* Same as ★*terzflöte.*

thirdness (thėrd′nes), *n.* 1. The character of being third; the third position in an ordinal series considered as a character of the object occupying it.—2. The mode of being of that which is such as it is by virtue of a triadic relation which is incapable of being defined in terms of dyadic relations.

thirst, *n.* 3. A waterless region. [S. Africa.]

thirty, *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.*—**To feel or look like thirty cents,** or, **to make one look like thirty cents,** to look or feel exceedingly small; take one down; give one a small opinion of oneself; feel or to make one feel 'mean.' [Slang.]

"I say old chap what does that mean? *Make* [a man] *look like thirty cents.* It's awfully queer you know."

In his most sepulchral tone the actor volunteered:

"I'll tell you old chap. That is merely a colloquial expression indicative of the acme of mediocrity."

N. Y. Times, Dec. 28, 1902.

II. *n.* 3. In *printing* and *teleg.,* the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch.—**Half thirty,** in *tennis,* one stroke given to a supposedly inferior player at the beginning of the first game, two at the beginning of the second, and thus alternately in the subsequent games of the set.

Thiry-Vella fistula. See ★*fistula.*

thishow (this′ou), *adv.* In this way; in this particular manner.

What's this then, which proves good yet seems untrue? . . .
Are means to the end, themselves in part the end?
Is fiction which makes fact alive, fact too?
The somehow may be *thishow.*

Browning, Ring and Book, i. 706.

thistle, *n.*—**Napa thistle,** a yellow-flowered star-thistle, *Centaurea Melitensis,* abundantly introduced as a weed in California, apparently diffused from Napa. Also *tocalote.*—**Russian thistle,** an annual weed, *Salsola Tragus,* closely related to the common saltwort of the seashore (see *Salsola*), in recent times troublesome in the Dakotas and adjoining States. It is at first a tender herb available for forage, but matures into a rounded mass of small-leafed, woody, and spiny branches, becoming at length a most effective tumbleweed. An ordinary individual grows 2 to 3 feet in diameter and is estimated to yield 20,000 to 30,000 seeds. These are dropped as the plant rolls, and, being winged by the papery flower parts, may be still further transported (over snow) by the wind. It is unlike a thistle except in being spiny. It was introduced into South Dakota in flaxseed from southeastern Russia in 1873 or 1874, and in twenty years had spread over an area of 35,000 square miles. Its ravages at first caused alarm, but it has been found possible to control it by close cultivation aided by sheep pasturing. Also called *Russian cactus, Russian saltwort,* and *Tatar thistle.*—**Tatar thistle.** Same as *Russian* ★*thistle.*—**Texas thistle.** See ★*star-thistle.*



Russian Thistle (*Salsola Tragus*).

a, branch of mature plant; *b*, seedling about two weeks old—both less than one third natural size; *c* flower detached from the axil and remaining suspended by minute hairs, in the ordinary inverted position on a rolling plant—slightly under natural size; *d*, flower viewed from above and in front, showing the calyx-lobes connivent into a cone-shaped body, and the large membranaceous spreading wings—slightly under natural size; *e*, seed with flower parts removed—enlarged; *f*, embryo removed from the seed—more enlarged.

(After L. H. Dewey, U. S. D. A.)

thistle-dollar, *n.* 2. A silver coin of Charles II. of England, struck in 1676: so called from emblems on the reverse.

thistle-saffron (this′l-saf″ron), *n.* See ★*saffron.*

thiuret (thī′ū-ret), *n.* [Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-uret.*] A trade-name of a light odorless powder, $C_8H_7N_3S_2$, used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform.

thlakusk (thlak′usk), *n.* [*Thlinkit* (Tlinkit) of northwestern N. America.] A name given by the Thlinkit Indians to the red seaweed, *Porphyra laciniata,* which is of considerable value as food in southeastern Alaska. See *Porphyra* and *laver*[2].

thola, *n.* See *tola*[2].

tholos (thō′los), *n.* Same as *tholus.*

tholus, *n.* 2. A round excavated tomb lined with masonry. See ★*beehive tomb.*

The evidence suggests that *tholos* burial was introduced in Eastern Crete toward the close of the Minoan period.

R. C. Bosanquet, in An. Brit. School at Athens, VIII. 305.

thomäite (tō′mā-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. Carl *Thomae.*] Ferrous carbonate, probably identical with siderite, but stated to occur in pyramidal crystals.

Thomas (tom′as), *v. i.* To beg on St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 31. This is still done in some parts of England by villagers, who go about in procession begging money for the Christmas revels, especially in the district of Almondsbury and Huddersfield: as, to go about *Thomasing. N. and Q.,* 9th ser., VII. 263.

Thomson's law. See ★*law*[1].

thon (ŦHōn), *pron.* [*th(at)* + *one.*] A word coined, in 1858, by C. C. Converse, as a pronoun of the third person and of common gender designed to be substituted for the locutions 'him or her,' 'his or hers,' etc. It has been but little used.

Each member of a family, each family of a clan, and each clan of a tribe has a fixed place in the group to which he or she is kept by *thon's* own memory and constrained by the consensus of associates.

Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. 831.

Thoracic choke. See ★*choke*[1].

thoracicolumbar (thō-ras″i-kō-lum′bär), *a.* Same as ★*thoracolumbar.*

thoracocentesis (thō″ra-kō-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *κέντησις*, puncture.] Same as *thoracentesis.*

thoracocyllosis (thō″ra-kō-si-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *κύλλωσις*, a crooking, ‹ *κυλλοῦν*, make crooked, ‹ *κυλλός*, crooked.] Distortion of the chest.

thoracocyrtosis (thō″ra-kō-sėr-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *κύρτωσις*, curvature.] Barrel-shaped deformity of the chest.

thoracodynia (thō″ra-kō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the chest.

thoracogastroschisis (thō″ra-kō-gas-tros′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly, + *σχίσις*, fissure.] Congenital fissure of the chest and abdominal wall.

thoracolumbar (thō″ra-kō-lum′bär), *a.* Relating to the thoracic and lumbar vertebræ considered collectively.

thoracomyodynia (thō″ra-kō-mī-ō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the muscles of the chest-wall.

thoracopagous (thō-ra-kop′a-gus), *a.* [NL. *thoracopag(us)* + *-ous.*] Relating to that form of a double monster known as a thoracopagus, in which the thoraces are united to a considerable extent.

thoracopathy (thō-ra-kop′a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *πάθος*, disease.] Any disease of the thoracic organs, especially of the lungs.

thoracoscope (thō′ra-kō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

thoracoscopy (thō-ra-kos′kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *-σκοπια*, ‹ *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *med.*, physical examination of the thoracic organs.

thoracostenosis (thō″ra-kō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), chest, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Narrowness of the chest.

thoria, *n.* The name was first given by Berzelius to a supposed new earth announced by him in 1815 as present in xenotime and other Swedish or Norwegian minerals. He afterward proved that this material was in fact yttrium phosphate. In 1828 he discovered a really distinct earth in the mineral thorite, and applied to it the same name (from the god Thor of Scandinavian mythology), and in this sense the word is used. This earth the oxid of thorium, forms the principal part of the mantles of Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps The material used has been varied, with a view to securing as white a light as possible, but is said to be commonly about 99 per cent of thorium oxid and 1 per cent. of cerium oxid.

thorianite (thō′ri-a-nīt), *n.* [*thori(um)* + *-an* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral found in alluvial gravel near Kondurugala, in the province of Sabaragamuwa, and in the Galle district, Ceylon. It occurs in small roughly cubical crystals, of brownish-black color and resinous luster, of specific gravity 9.5–9.7, of hardness nearly 7, infusible before the blowpipe, easily pulverized, and then readily soluble in strong nitric acid. The mineral is strongly radioactive and consists essentially of the oxids of thorium, uranium, the rare earths, and lead. Two varieties have been described, the one containing 78 per cent. of thorium dioxid and 12 per cent. of uranium oxid, the other containing about 60 per cent. of thorium dioxid and over 30 per cent. of uranium oxid. Both varieties contain a relatively high proportion of helium, the former on solution setting free something over ten cubic centimeters of this rare gas. The mineral can properly be classed as a variety of uraninite or pitchblende.

thorite[2] (thor′īt), *n.* [Appar. an independent formation from *Thor* + *-ite*[2], with reference to the strength of the explosive, and not associated, like *thorite*[1], with *thorium.*] An explosive of the ammonium-nitrate class once experimented with as a bursting charge for shell.

thorium, *n.* In 1900 Brauner announced his belief that thorium, as generally known, is separable into two different elements. A little later Baskerville, working by a different method, came to the same conclusion, and in 1903 claimed to have effected its separation into three components, for two of which he proposed the new names *carolinium* and *berzelium,* retaining the name *thorium* for the third component. Later he found for this new or purified thorium an atomic weight of 220.1–220.6. In 1905 R. J. Meyer and A. Gumperz published the results of a careful revision of the previous work on this subject, which they found did not afford any evidence in support of the earlier claims of the separability of thorium. Thorium is a radioactive element and is the parent of a series of radioactive products of which eight separate members have already been identified. These are known as *mesothorium* 1, *mesothorium* 2, *radiothorium, thorium X, thorium emanation, thorium A, thorium B,* and *thorium C,* and are ordinarily present in thorium compounds. Thorium and its products appear to constitute a separate radioactive group or family, distinct from the uranium group, of which actinium, ionium, radium, and polonium are members, although generally found associated with it in minerals. Thorium itself emits only α-rays, but, owing to the presence of thorium disintegration-products, β- and γ-rays are also given out by thorium compounds.—**Nitrate of thorium,** a salt of the rare metal thorium, a few years ago found only in very small quantities in the collections of chemical laboratories, now an article of

commerce and used in the production of mantles for Welsbach incandescent gas-lamps.—**Thorium emanation**, a highly radioactive gaseous disintegration-product of thorium, freely evolved by certain compounds of thorium, and having but a very brief independent existence. In the course of a few minutes it undergoes almost complete disintegration and is transformed into solid radioactive products known as *thorium A*, *B*, and *C*. See ★*emanation*, 5.—**Thorium X**, a radioactive disintegration product of thorium which can be separated from the latter by precipitating the thorium as hydroxid from an aqueous solution of the nitrate. After removing the hydroxid the liquid is evaporated to dryness, the residue is ignited to expel ammonium salts, and a slight residue containing the thorium X, but consisting chiefly of impurities, is obtained. This residue may be several thousand times more radioactive than an equal weight of thorium oxid and evolves correspondingly greater amounts of thorium emanation. This activity is gradually lost, however, owing to the disintegration of the thorium X, which disappears at a rate corresponding to the transformation of half of the total amount present in a period of about four days. Thorium X has been found to be the immediate parent from which the thorium emanation is produced.

thorn[1], *n.*—**Black thorn.** Same as *Western* ★*haw*.—**Large-fruited thorn.** Same as *dotted* ★*haw*.—**Wait-a-bit thorn.** (*b*) The hackthorn, *Acacia detinens*. See ★*hackthorn*.

thornback, *n.* 1. (*b*) In Australia, one of the sting-rays, *Raja lemprieri* or *Raja rostata*, of the family *Rajidæ*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

thorn-locust (thôrn'lō″kust), *n.* The honey-locust.

thorogummite, *n.* This mineral, like other native compounds of thorium and uranium, has marked radioactive properties.

thought-consciousness (thât'con″shus-nes), *n.* The disposition of consciousness during the process of thought; the mind as it is when reasoning, arguing, solving a problem, etc. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 1.

thought-reading (thât'rē″ding), *n.* Same as *mind-reading*.

thought-writing (thât'rī″ting), *n.* Any endeavor to record ideas by means of signs, pictures, or ideographs, rather than by means of phonetic symbols.

The monographs on sign language and pictography, having as their text the attainments of the North American Indians in those directions, may contribute to the understanding of similar exhibitions of evanescent and durable *thought-writing*, whether still employed in other parts of the world or now only found in records of material remains. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 50.

thousand-jacket (thou'zand-jak″et), *n.* In New Zealand, the ribbonwood, *Hoheria populnea*, so called from the many layers of its inner bark. See ★*houhere* and *ribbonwood*.

Thracian, *n.* 2. The language (any language) spoken in ancient Thrace. From the scanty remains of the Thracian dialects (chiefly proper names) it is inferred that they belonged to the Indo-European family.—3. In *geol.*, the uppermost stage of the Pliocene Tertiary series in the Vienna basin of Austria, represented by conglomerates, gravels, and sands containing bones of large mammals and shells of *Unios* and, in locally distributed freshwater limestones, the shells of *Helix* and *Planorbis*. The Thracian beds lie on the Congeria beds of the Lower Pliocene.

thrasher[2], *n.*—**Bahama thrasher**, a bird, *Harporhynchus plumbeus*, related to the familiar brown thrasher, but peculiar to the Bahama Islands.—**Palmer's thrasher**, the bow-billed thrasher, *Harporhynchus curvirostris palmeri*.

thread, *n.* 12. *pl.* A defect in glass articles: same as ★*string*, 15.—**Axial thread.** See ★*axial*.—**British Association thread**, a screw-thread for bolts and nuts proposed by a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1882. It has rounded tops and bottoms, similar to the Whitworth, and is taken from Professor Thury's Swiss system.—**Conjunctive thread**, in *biol.*, the achromatic filaments of the nuclear spindle.—**Eve's thread.** Same as *Adam's needle and thread*.—**Floating thread**, in *weaving*, a thread that passes over several other threads without interlacing with them.—**Male thread**, the thread of a bolt, in distinction from the thread of a nut, which latter is called a *female thread* or *internal thread*.—**Metal thread**, a fine metallic wire which can be woven or used for textile purposes, made from gold, silver, copper, or a similar metal.—**Müller's thread**, the common terminal thread of all the ovarian tubes in an insect's ovary.—**Nuclear thread**, an indefinite term applied sometimes to the elements of the achromatic linin network of the cell-nucleus, sometimes to elements of the chromatin reticulum or to the chromosomes.—**Thread blight.** See ★*blight*.—**Whitworth thread**, the British standard for bolts, nuts, and taps. The angle of the helices is 55° instead of 60°, as in the American or United States standard, and the depth of the thread is 0.96 of the pitch instead of ⅞ths. The points and roots are rounded off to about ⅛ of the depth each instead of using a flat top or the sharp angle used in the United States. It was proposed and adopted by Sir Joseph Whitworth of Manchester and by him impressed upon English engineering and manufactures.

thread, *v. t.* 5. In *elect.*, to pass through and link with, as the lines of force of the magnetic field of a D'Arsonval galvanometer pass through the suspended coil of the instrument.

thread-board (thred'bōrd), *n.* A board directly over the spindles of a ring-spinning machine, for holding guide-wires for the thread. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 328.

thread-fish, *n.* 3. A common name of *Alectis ciliaris*, a carangoid fish ranging northward from the tropics on both American coasts to Mazatlan and Cape Cod.

thread-gage, *n.* 2. A gage used to determine the accuracy of screw-threads, cut by machine, as to depth, pitch, and conformity to standard. If the thread is cut with a taper, as on taps and pipes, a thread-gage is used to test the accuracy of these elements also.—**Worm-thread gage**, a special form of screw-gage for measuring the threads of worm-gears.

thread-guide, *n.* 2. In a ring-spinning machine, a wire device for guiding the thread to the spindle.

threading (thred'ing), *p. a.* [*thread*, *v.*, 5.] Forming a link with the windings of an electric circuit: said lines of force of a magnetic circuit passing through a coil of wire.

threadlet (thred'let), *n.* [*thread* + *-let*.] A delicate or minute thread.

thred, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *thread*.

three, *a.*—**Three-circle goniometer.** See ★*goniometer*.—**Three-point problem**, a problem employed in surveying for determining a certain point when three signals are in view.—**Three-wire system.** See ★*wire*[1].

three-bagger (thrē'bag″ėr), *n.* In *base-ball*, a hit which enables the striker to run three bases; a three-base hit. [Slang.]

three-birds, *n.* 2. Same as ★*nodding-cap*.

three-color (thrē'kul″or), *a.* Characterized by the use of three colors; specifically, printed in three colors. See ★*three-color process*, below.

The novelty of reproducing the author's very effective paintings by means of the "*three-colour*" process. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 193.

Three-color process, the process of producing pictorial prints from three plates or printing-surfaces, made by photography, that respectively convey to the print the three primary colors yellow, blue, and red. Secondary and tertiary colors are produced by successive overlappings of the prints of primary colors. A fourth plate of black is sometimes added when the outlines of form are indistinct or when shading is not enough marked. To improve the general effect a special engraving of parts of each plate is often required. The three-color process is applicable to the methods used in typographic, lithographic, and gelatin printing.

three-crank (thrē'krangk), *a.* Having three cranks on one shaft: an arrangement used with engines or pumps having three cylinders to secure even distribution of turning effect, or, in pumping liquids, a steady flow from the pumps. *Norris and Morgan*, High-speed Steam-engine, p. 22.

Three-fold symmetry. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

three-line (thrē'līn), *n.* A trigram; a system of 3 coplanar straights.

three-on (thrē-on'), *a.* Said of an arrangement of pages for presswork by which three copies in triplicate can be printed together on the same sheet by the same operation. See ★*two-on*.

three-phase (thrē'fāz), *a.* In *elect.*, pertaining to or employing a system of electric distribution in which are used three alternating currents differing in phase from one another by one third of a period, so that they reverse in direction successively at equal intervals of time: that is, first current 1, then current 2, then 3, then again 1, etc., reverses.

The electric energy is generated by *three-phase* machines at 20,000 volts. *Nature*, April 23, 1903, p. 588.

Three-phase alternater, a generator for the production of the three alternating electric currents of different phase for use on a three-phase circuit.—**Three-phase circuit**, an electric circuit supplied with three alternating currents differing in phase from one another by one third of a cycle.—**Three-phase generator.** See ★*generator*.—**Three-phase system**, a system for the production and distribution of three alternating electric currents differing from one another by a third of a cycle, and the utilization of such currents.—**Three-phase transformer.** See ★*transformer*.

three-phaser (thrē'fā″zėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a three-phase alternating-current generator or motor. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–1903, p. 751.

three-rhythm (thrē'riтнm), *n.* 1. A rhythm of which the unit is trimembral; dactylic or anapestic rhythm.

The dactyl is undoubtedly the simplest *three-rhythm*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 540.

2. A bimembral, iambic or trochaic, rhythm as estimated in terms of time (one long syllable = two short syllables).

No circumstance in the history of æsthetics is so curious as the overpowering passion of the English ear for 3-rhythm. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of English Verse, p. 141.

threesome, *a.* II. *n.* In *golf*, a match in which one player, playing his own ball, plays against two opponents with one ball, each opponent playing alternate strokes.

In a *threesome* or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of the hole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 26.

three-stringed (thrē'stringd), *a.* Having three strings: said of musical instruments: as, a *three-stringed* viol.

three-throw (thrē'thrō), *a.* Having three cranks. Usually these cranks are at 120° with each other so as to produce or consume more evenly distributed turning effect. In a three-throw pump or engine each crank is connected to its own cylinder.

At present the current from the turbine is taken to a Riedler pump at the shaft bottom, and to a small *three-throw* pump. This takes up less than half the power available, and that in reserve will be used to duplicate the shaft pump or for haulage purposes. *Elect Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 535.

Three-way cock or **valve.** See ★*cock*[1].

thresh *v. t.* 3. In *wire-drawing*, to raise (a wire rod or bar of small section) high in the air and throw it heavily against a flat smooth plate on the ground in order to straighten it or to loosen the scale and dirt. *Stand. Dict.*

thresherman (thresh'ėr-man), *n.* One who pursues the occupation or business of threshing; a thresher.

But there is no need for the *thresherman* to be victimized by such mis-statements. *Threshermen's Rev.*, June, 1906, p. 11.

threshold, *n.*—**Absolute threshold of difference.** See ★*absolute*.—**Discriminative threshold.** See *discriminative* ★*limen*.

threshold-plate (thresh'ōld-plāt), *n.* A threshold or saddle made of metal, as brass or cast-iron.

thret, threten. Simplified spellings of *threat, threaten*.

thril, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *thrill*.

thriller (thril'ėr), *n.* [*thrill*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. Something which thrills or affects with a tingling sensation of pleasure or, occasionally, pain; a shocker; specifically, a shilling shocker. [Colloq.]

The British-Boer spectacle, "Best of Friends" and . . . home-made *thriller*, "The Evil Men Do," have shared alike in the disfavor of the below-Fourteenth-Street masses, whose fancy remains true to such unfailing heart-wringers as "No Wedding Bells for Her." *The Forum*, Jan.–March, 1904, p. 415.

2. One who thrills others; specifically, a writer of 'thrillers' or shilling shockers. [Colloq.]

Come, then, ye gentles and geniuses, ye poets, . . . ye *thrillers* and movers with the pen. *J. Ralph*, War's Brighter Side, vii.

thrimes (thrim'es), *n.* [AS.] Same as ★*trimes*.

thripid (thrip'id), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the family *Thripidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the thysanopterous family *Thripidæ*.

Thrissops (thris'ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίσσα*, a fish, + *ὄψ*, eye.] A genus of rather large teleostean fishes found in Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of Europe.

thro[4] (thrō), *n.* A Burmese viol with three silk strings, a flat elliptical body, and a carved head, in general appearance curiously resembling the violin; also *tarau*.

throat, *n.* 3. (*n*) Any passage from large to small cross-section, as in a pipe which leads off from a main, where in the neck of the joint the area is enlarged to give easy flow and smooth curves. (*o*) The top or head opening of a shaft or blast-furnace through which the charges of ore fuel and flux are dumped by gravity. (*p*) The curve where the flange of railway car-wheels joins the straight cylindrical or conical part of the tread. This throat part bears against the upper corner of the head of the rail. (*q*) In *geol.*, the upper portion of a volcanic conduit, which is adjacent to the crater.

As soon as the *throat* of the crater is thoroughly cleared, and the climax of the eruption is reached, a mass of incandescent lava rises and wells over. *Nature*, Aug. 21, 1902, p. 406.

(*r*) The front part of the mold-board of a plow.

That part which perforates the soil . . . and which is usually termed the *throat* or breast. *Rees*, Cyclopedia, article 'plough.'

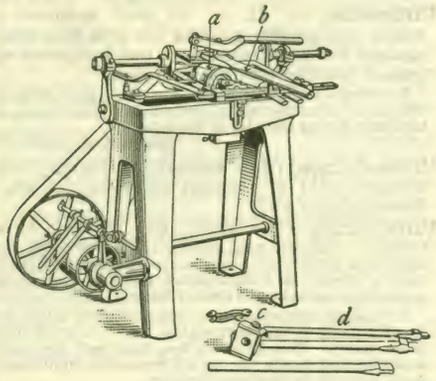
Hospital sore throat, ulcerative pharyngitis.

throat-fringe (thrōt'fring), *n.* A line of very long hair running lengthwise on the throat of a mammal.

In the winter coat the narrowness and banded coloration of the *throat-fringe* must likewise be noted as a well-marked feature. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 932.

throating-line (thrō′ting-līn), *n.* Same as *cutting-down line.*

throating-machine (thrō′ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for shaping the



Throating-machine.

a, cutter; *b*, spoke in position for work; *c*, extra cutter for spoke of different size; *d*, sample of throated spokes.

throat of a wagon- or carriage-wheel spoke. Small machines employ a horizontal cutter-head having suitable cutters, and must be fed by hand, the tenoned spoke being held in the machine by the operator until the throat, or tapering abutment that forms the base of the spoke when in place in the wheel, is shaped out. Large machines are self-feeding and automatically shape the throat to any required pattern. The capacity is 15,000 spokes a day. It is sometimes combined with other machines, as in the tenoning-, mitering-, and throating-machine.

throatlatch, *n.* 2. The upper under-part of a horse's throat, around which the throatlatch of the harness passes: used in describing the characters or 'points' of a horse.

throat-piece, *n.* 2. The wooden part of a tennis-racket where the frame or rim is bent together to meet the handle.

throat-plate (thrōt′plāt), *n.* The exterior plate of a locomotive fire-box, which is fastened to the lower segment of the cylindrical barrel. Its upper edge is flanged forward to receive the barrel-plate and the sides are flanged backward to receive the sides of the water-legs.

throat-ring (thrōt′ring), *n.*—**Waldeyer's lymphatic throat-ring,** the faucial, pharyngeal, and lingual tonsils, which form a broken ring of lymphoid tissue encircling the beginning of the respiratory tract. Also *Waldeyer's tonsillar ring. Med. Record,* Feb. 7, 1903, p. 228.

thrombase (throm′bās), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, + *-ase.*] The ferment which causes the clotting of blood; thrombin: same as *fibrin ferment.*

thrombin (throm′bin), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, + *-in*[2].] The fibrin ferment which causes the coagulation of the blood; thrombase.

thrombocystis (throm-bō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, + *κύστις*, bladder, cyst.] A cyst-like inclosure of the blood effused into a soft tissue such as the brain.

thrombogen (throm′bō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, + *-γενής*, -producing.] A substance assumed to be present in the blood-plates which converts fibrinogen into fibrin; the proenzym of the fibrin ferment. *Amer. Jour. Clin. Med.*, Oct., 1907, p. 1227.

thrombogenic (throm-bō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *thrombogen* + *-ic.*] Inducing coagulation.

thromboid (throm′boid), *a.* [Gr. *θρομβοειδής*, full of clots, clotty, < *θρόμβος*, a clot, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a blood-clot or a thrombus.

thrombokinase (throm-bō-kin′ās), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot, + E. *kinase.*] A kinase found in the tissues and the formed elements of the blood, which in the presence of a calcium salt activates the proenzym of the fibrin ferment, thrombogen.

thrombolite (throm′bō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An amorphous emerald-green mineral occurring with malachite at Rézbánya, Hungary. It contains the oxids of copper and antimony, with water, but its homogeneity is doubtful.

thrombosin (throm′bō-sin), *n.* [Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot, + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] According to Lilienfeld's conception of the process of coagulation, the substance formed on the decomposition of fibrinogen by ★leuconuclein (which see). This substance combines with a calcium salt and then constitutes fibrin.

thrombosis, *n.*—**Puerperal thrombosis,** intravenous coagulation of blood occurring occasionally after childbirth.

thrombus, *n.*—**Marasmic thrombus,** a clot formed within a blood-vessel, due to stagnation of the circulation from weakness of the heart or general debility.—**Milk thrombus.** See ★*milk-thrombus.*—**Thrombus neonatorum.** Same as *cephalæmatoma.*

throne-room (thrōn′röm), *n.* In a royal palace, the chief audience-room where the throne is placed.

It was upon this example that the restoration of the *Throne-room* at Knossos was based.
Th. Fyfe, in Jour. Roy. Inst. of Brit. Architects, X. 114.

throscid (thros′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Throscidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Throscidæ.*

throstle-spinning (thros′l-spin-ing), *n.* The spinning of yarn on a throstle or fly-frame. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 424.—**Throstle spinning-machine.** Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstle-yarn (thros′l-yärn), *n.* Yarn made on a throstle spinning-machine.

throttle, *v. t.* 4. In *elect.*, to reduce (the flux in a magnetic circuit) by diminishing the cross-section of the iron traversed by the lines of force, or by the introduction of joints or air-gaps.

Every such *throttling* of the magnetic circuit will directly produce a diminution of the mean flux of induction. *H. Du Bois*, The Magnetic Circuit, p. 168.

throttle-governor (throt′l-guv″ėr-nor), *n.* A governor which regulates the speed of an engine by throttling the steam admitted to the cylinder, thus changing the pressure on the piston.

throttle-pipe (throt′l-pīp), *n.* The vertical pipe leading from the dry pipe of a locomotive to the throttle-valve.

throttling-bar (throt′ling-bär), *n.* A metal bar, of uniform width and varying thickness, placed on the inside of the hydraulic cylinder of a gun-carriage to limit the recoil of the gun by varying and gradually closing the orifice in the piston-head. *Jour. U. S. Artillery,* Nov.–Dec., 1903, p. 297.

through[1], *adv.*—**Through-and-through,** noting a system of mining the softer bituminous coal, when no pretense is made to sizing the lumps. The product is known in the United States as 'run of mine' coal. [British.]

through[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* In plowing and other field-work, a single passage across the field; half of a bout.

The entire width of the cut of the gang is twenty-four inches, from which can be computed the number of "*throughs*" necessary to clean a row.
Catalogue John Deere Plow Co., 1905–06, p. 121.

through-key (thrō′kē), *n.* A key or pin the hole for which goes entirely through the element to be fastened, so that, if desired, the key may also go through and protrude on the side opposite the head. *Whitham*, Const. Steam Engin., p. 81.

through-rod (thrō′rod), *n.* A rod which runs from end to end of the structure of which it is a part, or which comes out at both ends of such a structure in order to be fastened there. *Whitham*, Const. Steam Engin., p. 81.

throw[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To throw a fit,** to suffer from an epileptic seizure; hence, to act in an excited way. [Slang.]—**To throw down.** (*c*) In *chem.*, to precipitate; separate in solid form from a solution, either by chemical action or by the addition of a liquid miscible with the solvent, but incapable of holding in solution the solid which is separated. Thus, silver may be thrown down as silver chlorid from a solution in water of silver nitrate by the addition of common salt, or camphor may be thrown down from a solution of it in alcohol by the addition of water. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1899, ser. B, p. 218.—**To throw in.** (*e*) In *printing*, to distribute composed type, throwing, with rapid motion of the hand, each type in its proper box. See *distribute, v. i.*, 2.

II. *intrans.*—**To throw over,** in a steam-engine, to run over; to turn in such a direction that the crank-pin will rise when it moves from the dead-center next to the cylinder: said only of horizontal or inclined engines.—**To throw under,** in a steam-engine, to run under; to turn in such a direction that the crank-pin will descend when it moves from the dead-center next to the cylinder: said only of horizontal or inclined engines.

throw[1], *n.* **10.** A crank. [Eng.]—**11.** The length or lever-arm of a crank.—**12.** In *elect.*, the angular movement or swing of the needle of a galvanometer, with incompletely damped motion, measured from the zero-point to the turning-point of its first excursion. *H. Hertz* (trans.), Electric Waves, p. 190.

throw-disk (thrō′disk), *n.* A crank-disk (see ★*throw, n.*, 10). Such a disk may be, in design, a plain disk-crank or wrist-plate, or it may be slotted and with the pin adjustable in the slot by a screw. This latter arrangement is much used in slotting-machines and for reciprocating feed-motions, where the element driven by the pin should have a throw or travel of varying or adjustable length.

Thrower's wheel, a potter's wheel.

throwing-board (thrō′ing-bōrd), *n.* See ★*spear-thrower.*

throwing-club (thrō′ing-klub), *n.* A weapon somewhat like a club which is thrown at the enemy.

throwing-iron (thrō′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A peculiar knife-like weapon used for throwing: found among certain tribes of Central Africa. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, III. 68.

throwing-knife (thrō′ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used as a weapon and intended to be thrown at the enemy. Such knives are common in parts of Africa, especially among the Mombuttus, and are of various shapes, often with a number of secondary projections or arms on the principal blade. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, III. 72.

throwing-machine (thrō′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for forming threads by twisting filaments, as in silk manufacture.—2. A form of simple weaving-machine in which the shuttle is thrown athwart the warp-threads.—3. A primitive form of lathe for rough turning.—4. A potter's wheel, usually driven by mechanical power.

throwing-net (thrō′ing-net), *n.* A net designed to be thrown by the hand, as from the shore or a boat; a casting-net.

The *throwing-* or casting-*nets*, circle-nets, sweep-nets, modified trammel-nets, long nets like those for sand-eels with a median pocket, push-nets, conical wicker traps, elaborate weirs of stones which closely resemble those at present in use in Japan, besides baited and unbaited hooks, show how varied these methods [used on the Nile] are.
Nature, Nov. 7, 1907, p. 10.

throw-line (thrō′līn), *n.* Same as ★*trip-line.*

throw-out (thrō′out), *n.* Same as ★*frog*[2], 4 (*b*).

thru, *prep., adv.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *through.*

thrum[1], *n.* 7. The character of being thrum-eyed.

Short style or "*thrum*" is a dominant—with a complication. *Nature*, Aug. 25, 1904, p. 412.

thruout, *adv.* and *prep.* A simplified spelling of *throughout.*

thrush[1], *n.*—**Austral thrush.** Same as *Port Jackson* ★*thrush.*—**Fen thrush,** a local English name for the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*—**Native thrush,** the Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala olivacea.*—**Port Jackson thrush,** the best known species of Australian shrike-thrushes, the *Colluricincla harmonica* of Latham.—**Whistling-thrush,** an East Indian bird of the genus *Myiophoneus*, belonging to the family of babblers, *Timeliidæ.*

thrust[1], *n.* 6. In *geol.*, a compressive strain in the crust of the earth, which, in its most characteristic development, produces reversed or thrust faults.

Horizontal differential movements had occurred, and local *thrusts* and shear slips took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions.
Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

7. In *marine engin.*, the force exerted endwise on a propeller shaft to drive a vessel ahead. An *indicated thrust* is a fictitious thrust which would be exerted if the whole indicated horse-power of the engine was used to drive the vessel ahead at a speed equivalent to the rate of advance of the screw turning in a solid block instead of in water. An *effective thrust* is the real thrust equal to the resistance which the vessel opposes to motion through the water.

8. Abbreviation of *thrust-bearing,* ★*thrust-block,* or *thrust-box.*

For each wheel is provided a 24-in. high-pressure gate valve, with roller bearing *thrusts.*
Elect. World and Engin., April 11, 1903, p. 646.

9. See the extract.

In one of these [mines] 19,000 "shots" or "*thrusts*" have been made by four machines in 12 months, which yielded 40,000 tons of coal. [Hydraulic mining cartridge.]
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 21, 1903, p. 22700.

Horseshoe thrust, a form of thrust-bearing used for taking the end thrust of a shaft. It consists of a series of U-shaped blocks against which collars on the shaft bear.

thrust-bearing, *n.*—**Ball thrust-bearing.** Same as ★*ball-thrust.*

thrust-block (thrust′blok), *n.* A massive bearing for the propeller-shaft of a marine engine, constructed so as both to support the shaft and to resist motion in the direction of its length. Whatever force the propeller exerts to drive the vessel forward must be opposed by an equal reaction in the hull, and the thrust-block is designed to provide this. In the older and common form, there was formed on the length of shaft just aft of the engine a series of

rings or collars greater in external diameter than the shaft. These collars fitted into corresponding grooves in the box or bearing, and the surfaces of these collars or rings, which were at right angles to the length of the shaft, received and resisted the thrust. If for any reason they wore unequally the area for thrust resistance was proportionately reduced and at once the bearing began to heat, necessitating devices for cooling the contact-surfaces. The bearing-surfaces of the box are usually cast with hollow channels so that water can easily be circulated through them. To enable worn areas to be easily and cheaply replaced, a modern design makes the contacts removable elements, having somewhat a horseshoe form, which fit into recesses in the bearing and can be taken out easily to enable new ones to be put in. Roller thrust-bearings, in which the rolling friction of balls or rollers in a suitable track replaces the sliding friction of the other type, are coming into favor. Thrust-bearings are also used in which a fluid, such as oil or water, is forced under pressure between the contact-areas of shaft-collar and bearing-groove, so as to prevent these from coming together for metallic contact and preserving a condition of fluid friction where the pressure of the thrust is exerted. Thrust-bearings of all types are also used for vertical shafts to support their weight.

thrust-collar (thrust'kol″ar), *n.* See ★*thrust-block.*

thrust-fault (thrust'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a reversed fault; a fault along an inclined fissure whose upper side has been forced by compressive strain to slide up on its lower.

The overfolding and repetition of strata by *thrust-faults* are well shown in numerous sketches and diagrams. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 375.

thrusting, *n.* 3. In *geol.*, the development of reversed faults by compression or thrust.

The structure of the Basin ranges is believed to be the result of crustal movements of uplift and subsidence accompanied by faulting, *thrusting*, and erosion at different stages of Paleozoic time. *Science*, Jan. 2, 1903, p. 26.

thrust-post (thrust'pōst), *n.* A post, either fastened in the ground or forming a part of a structure, so arranged as to take the thrust from a load or force.

thrust-ring (thrust'ring), *n.* A collar turned on a thrust-shaft and in the thrust-bearing. *Whitham*, Const. Steam Engin., p. 102.

thrust-screw (thrust'skrö), *n.* A screw, with or without the power of end-long adjustment, which takes the thrust of a revolving spindle. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

thrust-shaft (thrust'shâft), *n.* That portion of a propeller-shaft on which are the thrust-bearings.

thrypsis (thrip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρύψις*, a breaking in pieces, < *θρύπτειν*, break in pieces.] In *surg.*, comminution of the bone in fracture.

Thuja, *n.* See *Thuya.*

thujetin, thujigenin, thujin, thujone. See ★*thuyetin*, ★*thuyigenin*, ★*thuyin*, ★*thuyone.*

Thujopsis (thū-jop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1844), < *Thuja* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance, resemblance.] A monotypic coniferous genus, comprising *T. dolobrata*, a Japanese tree sometimes planted for ornament. It is closely related to *Thuja*, being distinguished chiefly by having 4 to 5 ovules, rather than 2, under each scale. It is a handsome tree for lawn planting, hardy in southern New England, bearing glossy green leaves marked with a white band beneath. There are horticultural forms. See *Thuyopsis.*

thulia (thū'li-ä), *n.* [NL.] The oxid of thulium.

Thulite stone. See ★*stone.*

thulium, *n.* The name was given in 1879, by Cleve, to a supposed new element present in the compounds of Mosander's erbium extracted from gadolinite. The evidence of its existence was found in an examination of the absorption-spectra of products of the fractionation of erbium salt solutions, but it is very doubtful whether the separation is complete and whether thulium is to be considered as a single element.

thum², *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *thumb¹.*

thumb¹, *n.* 6. In *geol.*, a columnar projection of eruptive rock.

In how far the structures may or may not be identical only a new study of the Indian field can positively determine; but I believe that the Indian figures will be found to represent the extremely acute '*thumbs*' and pinnacles which surmount the trap plateau of different parts of Greenland (Omenak Promontory, Disko Island), whose origin through erosion can not be questioned. *Science*, May 20, 1904, p. 803.

thumb¹, *v. t.* 4. To cover with the thumb, as the vent of a muzzle-loading cannon.

thumb-fingered (thum'fing″gėrd), *a.* Having the 'fingers all thumbs'; being as awkward in delicate manipulations as if using the thumb only.

Tridectomy must be skilfully and delicately performed. No *thumb-fingered* tyro need attempt it with hope of success, for in care and delicacy and expertness lie the hopes of brilliant achievement here. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 335.

thumb-index (thum'in″deks), *n.* An index, especially an alphabetical one, placed on the outer edges of the pages of a book and so arranged (by cutting away a small portion of the over- or underlying margins) that each letter is visible when the book is closed: the book can be opened at the place desired by placing a 'thumb' or finger upon the proper exposed letter of the index.

thumb-lancet (thum'lan″set), *n.* The usual form of lancet, having a broad two-edged blade. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 853.

thumb-loose (thum'lös), *n.* The method of loosing the string of a bow with the thumb.

thumb-mark, *n.* 2. The imprint of the ball of the thumb used as a means of identification, as in the case of a criminal. It is used also as a seal and as the signature of an illiterate, "his mark." See ★*thumb-print.*

thumb-mold (thum'mōld), *n.* In *ceram.*, a small plaster or clay mold, usually bearing intaglio designs, in which the plastic clay is pressed with the thumb in making ornaments for the decoration of ware.

thumb-nail (thum'nāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The nail of the thumb.—2. Hence, figuratively, something as small as the nail of the thumb; something quite small, as a sketch or a volume.

II. *a.* As small as the nail of the thumb; hence, quite small: as, a *thumb-nail* sketch; a *thumb-nail* series of books.

He shaded his eyes, he stepped backward and forward; he gave, as it were, a *thumb-nail* sketch of a professional critic at a private view. *John Oliver Hobbes*, Flute of Pan, p. 62.

thumb-plane (thum'plān), *n.* A cabinet-makers', joiners', or piano-builders' plane, four or five inches long, with an iron an inch wide or less, used for light work where larger tools cannot be handled: so called from its diminutive size. [Eng.]

thumb-print (thum'print), *n.* The impression or mark of the inner surface of the terminal joint of the thumb, made upon any receptive surface; especially, the print formed by inking this surface of the thumb and pressing it on paper. Such impressions or prints show the arrangement of the lines on the surface of the skin, which vary in different persons, and are thus valuable for purposes of identification. See ★*finger-print.*

thumb-ring, *n.* 3. A ring worn on the thumb in archery.

Thumb ring, a ring worn on the thumb in archery by those peoples that use the Mongolian release; called sefin by the Persians. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 637.

thumb-wheel (thum'hwēl), *n.* 1. A small hand-wheel with projecting pins against which the thumb of the operator may press to turn the valve-spindle attached to the wheel.

The spark-lead-controlling lever is at the right of the driver's seat, while on the left of his seat is a *thumb-wheel* for regulating the supply of gasoline. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 17, 1903, p. 43.

2. A wheel or segment attached to and forming part of a larger hand-wheel, and so arranged that it can be turned by the thumbs of the hands which are controlling the larger wheel: used in motor-car practice.

thump, *n.* 2. *pl.* Beating of the chest in horses due to spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is similar to hiccough in man. *U. S. Dept. Agri.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 140.—3. In machinery, the dull sound caused by lost motion at some joint where the stress is alternately in one direction and another, and the hole is slightly larger than the pin from wear or mal-adjustment.

thunder-cloud, *n.*—**Kick of the thunder-cloud.** See ★*kick.*

thunder-squall (thun'dėr-skwâl), *n.* A squall of wind accompanied by thunder.

thunder-storm, *n.*—**Thunder-storm belt** a long area within which thunder-storms occur almost simultaneously, and which advances broadside on, for one or more days, steadily southeastward or northeastward. Within this belt the storms may die out during the day or night and revive again on the next day farther eastward.

Thunnus (thun'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thunnus*, < Gr. *θύννος*, a tunny. See *tunny.*] A genus of scombroid fishes, of the open seas, which attain a great size.

Thur., Thurs. Abbreviations of *Thursday.*

thuribuler (thū-rib'ụ-lėr), *n.* [LL. *thuribularius*, < *thuribulum*, a censer. See *thurible.*] Same as *thurifer.*

Thuringian, *n.* 2. The dialect of German spoken in Thuringia.—3. In *geol.*, the upper third of the Permian system, which is typically developed in Thuringia, Germany. Same as *Zechstein.*

thuro, *prep.* and *adv.*, *a.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *thorough.*

Thursday, *n.*—**Black Thursday.** See ★*black.*

thutter (thut'ėr), *v. i.* [Onomatopœic.] To make a dull, vibrating sound. See the extract. [Rare.]

Suddenly, . . . there boomed out of the dark a *thuttering*, shaking roar, that swelled to a shriek and died away—the voice of the great steam foghorn of the Skakit Light. *J. C. Lincoln*, Partners of the Tide, vii.

thuyetin (thū'yē-tin), *n.* [Also *thujetin*; < *Thuya, Thuja*, + *-et* + *-in²*.] A yellow compound, $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on thuyin.

thuyigenin (thū-yij'e-nin), *n.* [Also *thujigenin*; < *Thuya, Thuja*, + *-gen* + *-in²*.] A colorless compound, $C_{14}H_{12}O_7$, contained in small quantity in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*, and prepared from thuyin by the action of dilute acids. It crystallizes in microscopic needles.

thuyin (thū'yin), *n.* [Also *thujin*; < *Thuya, Thuja*, + *-in²*.] A lemon-colored glucoside, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$, contained in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis.* It crystallizes in microscopic quadratic plates.

thuyone (thū'yōn), *n.* [Also *thujone*; < *Thuya, Thuja*, + *-one.*] Same as ★*tanacetone.*

thwart², *n.* 2. See the extract. [Rare.]

The Christian cross is unique in its conception. Prehistoric crosses are the same in form, but different in interpretation. The difference in meaning is important. For the sake of distinguishing between the two, let us call the figure of intersecting lines a *thwart*, and reserve the word cross for its original significance, viz., a martyr instrument. *Science*, Jan. 24, 1902, p. 126.

thwarter, *n.* 2†. One who crosses or goes athwart.

Xenomanes the great traveller and *thwarter* of dangerous ways. *Motteux*, trans. of Rabelais' Pantagruel, iii. xlix.

thwartwise (thwârt'wīz), *a.* Athwart; being at right angles to the line of sight: as, *thwartwise* motion. Such motion of a star is deducible from the star's proper motion when its parallax is known.

Thus the rate of the solar translation through space, valued little better than conjecturally from the proper, or *thwartwise* motions of the stars, can be derived securely and at once from their radial motions. *A. M. Clerke*, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 4.

T. H. W. M. An abbreviation of *Trinity high-water mark.*

Th. X. An abbreviation of *thorium X.* See ★*thorium.*

Thyestes (thī-es'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυέστης*, a pestle.] An extinct genus of fishes belonging to the subclass *Ostracodermi*, of the family *Cephalaspidæ*, characterized by the presence of three or four series of dorsolateral scales fused into a continuous plate behind the head-shield. The body is depressed, and ovoid in cross-section. From the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Thyiades (thī'i-a-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Θυιάδες*, pl. of *Θυιάς*, < *Θυία*, Thyia, who was said to have been the first who sacrificed to Dionysus. Otherwise *θυιάς* is defined as a mad or inspired woman, a bacchante, < *θύειν*, sacrifice, or *θύειν*, rush, storm, rage.] In *Gr. antiq.*, daughters of Thyia, the mother of Delphus; women who went yearly to Mount Parnassus to celebrate the Dionysiac orgies.

thylacitis (thī-la-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύλακος*, a bag, + *-itis.*] Acne rosacea.

thylacothere (thī'la-kō-thēr″), *n.* [Gr. *θύλακος*, a bag, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] An individual of the genus *Thylacotherium*, a minute, presumably marsupial animal from the Great Oölite (Jurassic) of Stonesfield, near Oxford, England. It is known only from the lower jaw.

thymacetin (thī-mas'e-tin), *n.* [*thym(ol)* + *acetin.*] A trade-name of acetaminothymol or acetparaminothymol ethyl ether, $C_2H_5OC_6H_1(^4NHOCCH_3)(^2CH_3)^5CH(CH_3)_2$. It is a colorless crystalline compound, used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Thymallidæ (thī-mal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thymallus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes commonly known as the graylings, inhabiting rivers of cold or arctic regions.

Thyme camphor. See ★*camphor.*

thymectomize (thī-mek'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thymectomized*, ppr. *thymectomizing.* [NL. *thymus²* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision, + *-ize.*] To operate upon by removing the thymus gland.

thyme-dodder (tīm'dod″ėr), *n.* See ★*dodder*[1].

thymela (thim'e-lä), *n.* See *thymele.*

thymeleaceous (thim″e-lē-ā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Thymeleace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Thymeleaceæ.*

thymelic (thi-mel'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymele.

thymene (thī'mēn), *n.* [Gr. *θύμον*, thyme, + *-ene.*] A terpene from oil of thyme, identical with levopinene.

thymetic (thī-met'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θυμός*, soul.] See the extract. [Rare.]

His [Jesus'] anabasis of resurrection from the depths of humiliation, renunciation, and self-immolation to Deity itself is the Eternal Gospel, for it shows that human nature, in what Reischle calls its *thymetic* core, is sound, resilient, positive, and can not be overwhelmed.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 338.

thymic, *a.* **2.** Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{16}H_{25}O_{12}N_3P_2$, obtained by the action of water on thymus-nucleic acid.

thymine (thī'min), *n.* [*thym(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless crystalline compound, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on thymic acid. It may also be obtained synthetically. It sublimes in plates and melts above 200° C. Also called *5-methyluracil.*

thyminic (thī-min'ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a derivative of the nucleinic acids. On decomposition it gives rise to a carbohydrate complex, thymine, phosphoric acid, and other still unknown bodies. The formula of its barium salt is given as $C_{14}H_{23}N_3O_{12}P_2Ba$.

thymitis (thī-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *thymus* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the thymus gland.

thymoform (thī'mō-fôrm), *n.* [*thym(ol)* + *form(aldehyde).*] A yellowish, tasteless antiseptic powder of faint thymol odor, obtained by the condensation of thymol and formaldehyde.

thymolize (thī'mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thymolized*, ppr. *thymolizing.* [*thymol* + *-ize.*] To add thymol to (a solution) as a preservative.

The urine should be *thymolized* as soon as passed to prevent fermentation and the precipitation of phosphates.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1900, p. 30.

thymonucleinic (thī″mō-nū-klē-in'ik), *a.* [NL. *thymus* + *nucleus* + *-in* + *-ic.*] Noting an organic acid, $C_{25}H_{36}N_9P_3O_{20}$, belonging to the group of nucleinic acids, obtained from the cells of the thymus gland.

thymopathy[1] (thī-mop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *θυμός*, mind, + *πάθος*, disease.] Any mental disorder.

thymopathy[2] (thī-mop'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *θύμος*, a glandular excrescence (thymus), + *πάθος*, disease.] A disease of the thymus gland.

thymotal (thī'mō-tal), *n.* [*thym(ol)* + *-ote* + *-al*[3].] A trade-name of thymol carbonate, a colorless crystalline compound, used in medicine. Also called *tyratol.*

thynnid (thin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Thynnidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Thynnidæ.*

thyreal (thī'rē-al), *n.* [*thyr(oid)* + *-e-* + *-al*[1].] A hypobranchial; one of the lowest paired bones of the gill-arches of fishes. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 518.

thyreo-antitoxin (thī″rē-ō-an-ti-tok'sin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)*, *thyro(id)*, + *antitoxin.*] The component or components of the thyroid gland to which the supposed action of this gland in neutralizing certain poisonous products formed during normal metabolism is due. The term, however, is misleading and might better be abandoned in this sense.

thyreoglobulin (thī″rē-ō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)*, *thyro(id)*, + *globulin.*] The essential albuminous principle of the thyroid gland. Together with another albuminous substance belonging to the nucleoproteids it forms the colloid substance of the gland. It is an iodized product and on decomposition yields Baumann's iodothyrin or thyroiodine, which was formerly regarded as the active principle of the thyroid gland. The specific properties of the organ are referable to the globulin in question.

thyreoidin (thī-rē-oi'din), *n.* [*thyreoid* + *-in*[2].] **1.** A whitish dry powdered extract of the sheep's thyroid gland, having six times the strength of the fresh gland: an alterative and an antifat.—**2.** Same as ★*iodothyrin.* See also ★*thyreoglobulin.*

thyreolytic (thī″rē-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [*thyreo(id)* + *lytic.*] Causing the destruction of thyroid cells by specific lysins.

thyreoproteid (thī″rē-ō-prō'tē-id), *n.* [*thyreo(id)* + *proteid.*] A nucleoproteid found in the colloid material of the thyroid gland in association with thyreoglobulin. The proteid contains no iodine and is physiologically inert.

thyreoprotein (thī″rē-ō-prō'tē-in), *n.* [*thyreo(id)* + *protein.*] The specific albumin found in the thyroid gland. See ★*thyreoglobulin.*

thyreotoxic (thī″rē-ō-tok'sik), *a.* [*thyreo(id)* + *toxic.*] Same as ★*thyreolytic.*

thyreotoxin (thī″rē-ō-tok'sin), *n.* [*thyreo(id)* + *toxin.*] A specific cytotoxin directed against the glandular cells of the thyroid.

thyridium (thī-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *thyridia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *θυρίς* (*θυριδ-*), a door, a window.] A whitish spot marking a break in the cubital vein of the fore wing of *Trichoptera*; also, any one of several similar spots on the wing-veins of certain saw-flies and earwigs.

Thyrina (thi-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. So called from the translucent air-bladder, which shows through the skin; ⟨ Gr. *θύρα*, a door (*θυρίς*, a window), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Atherinidæ*, found on the west coast of Mexico.

Thyris (thī'ris), *n.* [NL. (Laspeyres, 1803), ⟨ Gr. *θυρίς*, a window (?).] **1.** A genus of moths typical of the family *Thyriidæ.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus.—**Mournful thyris,** an American moth, *Thyris lugubris*, dark brown in color, with yellowish translucent spots. Its larvæ feed on the grape.—**Spotted thyris,** an American thyrid moth, *Thyris maculata.*

thyrocele (thī'rō-sēl), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Bronchocele or goiter.

thyrocricoid (thī-rō-krī'koid), *n.* [*thyroid* + *cricoid.*] The thyroid and cricoid cartilages considered collectively. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, I. 286.—**Thyrocricoid muscle,** a fibrous muscle running from the thyroid cartilage to the cricoid cartilage and upper laryngeal rings.

thyrogenic (thī-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *-γενής*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Originating in the thyroid gland or occurring as a result of an altered secretion of that gland. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 143.

thyroglossal (thī-rō-glos'al), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the thyroid body or cartilage and the tongue: noting especially a duct existent in fetal life. See *thyroglossal* ★*duct.*

thyroid, *n.*—**Accessory thyroid,** a mass of glandular tissue identical with the thyroid, but separated from it, not infrequently found at the base of the tongue.—**Thyroid cachexia.** Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Thyroid extract,** a substance obtained from the thyroid gland of the sheep, employed in the treatment of cretinism, myxedema, and other conditions in which it is known or assumed that there is a deficient secretion by the thyroid gland.—**Thyroid treatment.** See ★*treatment.*

thyroidectin (thī-roi-dek'tin), *n.* [*thyroidect(omize)* + *-in*[2].] A preparation of the blood of thyroidectomized animals, which is used in the treatment of exophthalmic goiter.

thyroidectomize (thī-roi-dek'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thyroidectomized*, ppr. *thyroidectomizing.* [*thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision, + *-ize.*] To operate upon for removal of the thyroid gland. *Med. Record*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 339.

thyroidin (thī'roi-din), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-in*[2].] See ★*thyreoidin.*

thyroidism (thī'roi-dizm), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-ism.*] The aggregate of symptoms—rapid pulse, insomnia, headache, etc.—following an overdose of thyroid extract, or produced by overaction of the thyroid gland.

As to the etiology of *thyroidism*, he said that there were three theories usually advanced, the first having for its basis the belief that the nerves were entirely responsible; the second, that it was due to the absorption of thyroid material; and the third, that it was a sort of fibrin ferment condition induced by the absorption from the hæmatoma. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 875.

thyroiditis (thī-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [*thyroid* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyro-iodine (thī-rō-ī'ō-din), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + *iodine.*] Same as ★*iodothyrin.* See also ★*thyreoglobulin.*

thyrolingual (thī-rō-ling'gwal), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + L. *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*[1].] Same as ★*thyroglossal.* *Annals of Surgery*, Jan., 1903, p. 63.

thyrolytic (thī-rō-lit'ik), *a.* [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *λυτικός*, loosing, dissolving.] Destructive of thyroid tissue: having reference to an immune serum with cytolytic properties which are directed toward thyroid tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, App., p. 539.

thyrophyma (thī-rō-fī'mä), *n.*; pl. *thyrophymata* (-ma-tä). [*thyro(id)* + Gr. *φῦμα*, a tumor.] A tumor or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

thyroprival (thī-rō-prī'val), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ *thyro(id)* + L. *privare*, deprive, + *-al*[1].] Relating to a removal or loss of function of the thyroid gland.

thyroproteid (thī-rō-prō'tē-id), *n.* See ★*thyreoproteid.*

thyroptosis (thī-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *thyro(id)* + Gr. *πτῶσις*, a falling.] A downward displacement of the thyroid gland.

thyrotherapy (thī-rō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [*thyro(id)* + *therapy.*] Treatment of disease by preparations made from the thyroid gland of the sheep.

He regretted that *thyrotherapy* had been neglected in the treatment of skin diseases, and pointed to the fact that remedies useful in chronic urticaria were also useful in functional disorders of the thyroid gland.
Med. Record, Oct. 5, 1907, p. 584.

thyrotoxic (thī-rō-tok'sik), *a.* Same as ★*thyreotoxic.* *Nature*, Feb. 18, 1904, p. 375.

Thyrsitinæ (thėr-si-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Thyrsites*, a genus, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes, the escolars or family *Gempylidæ.*

thyrsocephalic (thėr″sō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θύρσος*, a stalk, thyrsus, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic.*] In *anthrop.*, having that short and high form of skull which results from premature synostosis of the coronal suture. Compare ★*trochocephalic.*

When the union is of the coronal suture, the skull becomes short and high, or *thyrsocephalic.*
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 398.

Thysanocrinus (this-a-nok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *θύσανος*, tassel, + *κρίνον*, a lily (see *crinoid*).] A genus of camerate crinoids having a deep calyx with dicyclic base, and from 10 to 20 biserial arms, represented by species in Silurian rocks.

thysanurid (this-a-nū'rid), *n.* and *a.* Same as *thysanuran.*

T. I. An abbreviation of *Thrice Illustrious.*

Tiarechinus (tī-ar-e-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τιάρα*, a tiara, + *ἐχῖνος*, a hedgehog.] A genus of very small regular perischoëchinoid sea-urchins with a flat ventral and subhemispherical dorsal surface. Each plate of the ventral surface has a single large tubercle; all the other plates of the dorsal surface are granulated. A single species is known in the Triassic rocks of St. Cassian, in Tyrol. This genus has been considered a synthetic type combining the characters of the *Blastoidea* and *Echinoidea.*

Tiaroga (tī-a-rō'gä), *n.* [NL., a made word.] A genus of minnows known only from the San Pedro, a tributary of the Gila river, Arizona.

tib[2] (tib), *v.* Used in the following phrase.—**To tib out,** to go out of bounds. [Eng. school (Charterhouse) slang.]

Blacking his master's shoes with perfect readiness, till he rose in the school, and the time came when he should have a fag of his own; *tibbing out* and receiving the penalty therefor; bartering a black eye, per bearer, against a bloody nose drawn at sight, with a schoolfellow.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. ii.

Tibeto-Burman (tib″e-tō-bėr'man), *a.* and *n.* Ranging from Tibet to Burma, or including the Tibetan and Burmese languages: applied specifically to a group of languages, belonging to the Indo-Chinese family, spoken in central and southeastern Asia, especially in Tibet, Assam, and Burma. Cust ("Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies," pp. 88–116) enumerates 87 languages and 84 dialects of this group.

tibia, *n.* **5.** (*b*) In *organ-building*, a stop of the open diapason species, with pipes of an exceptionally broad scale, giving a full, powerful tone. Different varieties are known by specific names, as *tibia plena, tibia profonda*, etc.

Tibial aponeurosis, a fibrous membrane attached to the tibia and enveloping the muscles of the leg.

tibiella (tib-i-el'ä), *n.*; pl. *tibiellæ* (-ē). [NL. dim. of L. *tibia*, shin-bone, pipe. See *tibia.*] In the nomenclature of the sponge-spicules, a long, slender, sometimes arcuate, monaxial rhabd with slightly swollen extremities.

tibigaro (tē-bē-gä'rō), *n.* [Native name.] In Colombia and Venezuela, same as ★*gatcado.*

tibiofibula (tib'i-ō-fib″ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *tibiofibulæ* (-lē). A bone which, in the tailless amphibians, is formed by the coalescence of the tibia and fibula. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 254.

tibionavicular (tib″i-ō-na-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [*tibia* + *navicular.*] Relating to both the tibia and the scaphoid bone.

tibor (tē-bōr'), *n.* [Philippine Sp. (Morga), of untraced origin (perhaps Chinese).] An ancient earthenware jar or vase of a peculiar kind, usually glazed and ornamented exteri-

orly, occasionally found in certain regions in the Philippine Islands. These jars are of Japanese origin and are highly valued, especially by the Japanese.

tibourbou (tē-bör-bö′), *n.* [A F. spelling of the Carib name.] A tall tree of the linden family,



Apeiba Tibourbou, with fruit.

Apeiba Tibourbou, of Venezuela, Guiana, and Brazil, which yields a fiber resembling Russian bast. Its spiny fruits resemble a chestnut-bur, for which reason it is called *erizo* (hedgehog) in Venezuela and Colombia.

tiburon (tib-ö-rōn′), *n.* [Sp. *tiburón* (Acosta), *tebura* (Oviedo), from a Taino or Carib name.] A shark of West Indian or Central American waters; in a present use (Mexican), *Carcharinus fronto*, a shark found on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

tic[1], *n.*—**Bowing or nodding tic.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).—**Convulsive tic,** an affection, apparently hysterical in nature, of children, marked by attacks of muscular jerkings of the face and arms, accompanied sometimes by a cry. Also called *Gilles de la Tourette's disease.*—**Diaphragmatic tic,** a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm accompanied by considerable pain.—**Motor tic,** a rhythmical twitching of certain muscles, involuntary in character, and present even during sleep.—**Nodding tic.** See *bowing* ★*tic.*—**Psychic tic,** a spasmodic muscular contraction, which recurs at irregular intervals, ceases during sleep, and is more or less controllable by an effort of the will.—**Rotatory tic,** wryneck due to spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the neck.—**Tic non-douloureux,** a habitual involuntary contraction of one or more of the facial muscles, such as winking, drawing up or down of the corners of the mouth, etc. Also called *habit spasm, habit chorea, facial chorea.*

ticca, tikka (tik′ä), *a.* [Also *ticker;* < Hind. *ṭhīka*, hire, fare.] To be hired by the job or on contract: applied to both persons and things. [Anglo-Indian.]—**Ticca gharry,** a hired carriage.

Kim swallowed his disappointment, while the Colonel bundled him into a *ticca gharri* with his small belongings and despatched him alone to St. Xavier's.

R. Kipling, Kim, vii.

tice[2] (tīs), *n.* In *cricket*, a yorker, whether underhand or overhand. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VIII. 284. [Obsolete.]

tick[2], *n.*—**Black-pitted tick,** a name given in South Africa to the ixodid *Rhipicephalus sinus*, which occurs on several species of warm-blooded animals.—**Blue tick,** a South African ixodid, *Rhipicephalus decoloratus*, allied to the American *R. annulatus*, and said to carry the causative organisms of a disease of cattle (African Coast fever) similar to the Texas fever.

Mr. Lounsbury publishes an interesting account of the experiments by which he proved that the infection was carried by the common brown cattle tick of South Africa (Rhipicephalus appendiculatus). He failed in ten experiments to convey it through the *blue tick*, which Koch says is partly responsible for the transmission.

Nature, July 28, 1904, p. 310.

Bont-leg tick, *Hyalomma ægyptium* Audouin, a common tick in South Africa.—**Bont-tick.** See ★*bont-tick.*—**Brown tick,** a name given in South Africa to the injurious cattle-tick *Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*, which carries the causative organisms of a disease highly fatal to cattle. See extract under *blue* ★*tick.*—**Castor-bean tick,** a tick common to Europe and the United States, *Ixodes ricinus*, and found on sheep, goats, cattle, horses, dogs, and cats. Numerous cases of septicemia are recorded as having resulted from its bite.—**Full as a tick,** drunk. [Slang.]—**Lone Star tick,** a common American ixodid, *Amblyomma americanum.*—**Red tick,** the name given in South Africa to the ixodid *Rhipicephalus evertsi.* It is the immediate host of the *Piroplasma equi*, the direct cause of biliary or swamp fever of equines, a disease resembling in many respects the Texas fever of cattle in America.—**Senegal tick,** a common African tick, *Hyalomma ægyptium*, also known as the *bont-tick.*—**Tick heart-water.** Same as ★*heart-water.*

tick-bird (tik′bėrd), *n.* 1. An African bird of the genus *Buphaga* which frequents the backs of cattle and rhinoceroses to devour ticks. Also called *rhinoceros-bird* and *oxpecker.*—2. In the West Indies and parts of South America the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, one of the cuckoos.

ticket, *n.* 7. Commission; papers showing or entitling to appointment, rank, or rating. [Slang.]

I'm Captain of the whole of this show now, by your making, and I intend to be respected as such, and hold a full captain's *ticket.*

Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, i.

ticket-chopper (tik′et-chop″ėr), *n.* In *railroading:* (*a*) A machine for chopping to pieces or otherwise destroying the tickets deposited by passengers on entering a platform or waiting-room. It consists of a wooden box having a hopper of wood and glass at the top, combined with some simple form of knife for tearing or chopping to pieces or otherwise destroying a ticket dropped in the hopper. Larger machines of somewhat different construction are used to destroy canceled and used tickets collected by the conductor of a railroad-train. (*b*) The man at the gate where such a machine is used, who works the machine as the tickets are dropped into it.

ticket-scalper (tik′et-skal″pėr), *n.* See *scalper*[1], *n.*, 3.

tickey, *n.* Same as ★*ticky*, 3.

tick-fever (tik′fē″vėr), *n.* Any fever transmitted through the agency of ticks. Some of these fevers attack man, as the so-called spotted fever of the Rocky Mountains; others cattle, as Texas fever. They are due to the presence in the blood of some form of micro-organism, the species varying with the different diseases.

A disease which was causing much heavier direct losses than pleuro-pneumonia, and which was almost equally feared by cattle owners, was known by the local name of Texas, or Spanish, fever. This disease, which has numerous popular and local names, has more recently been called by different writers splenetic fever, Southern fever, and *tick fever.* *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1897, p. 240.

Dr. C. Christy read a paper "Ornithodoros moubata, and *Tick Fever* in Man." He came across the disease first at Toro in Uganda, and subsequently found that it was fairly common in Buddu, Busoga, Uganda, Unyoro, and also on the Nile. The tick which caused the disease was called Bibo by the natives. Mr. Pocock, of the British Museum, recognized it as identical with that which has long been known to be pathogenic in the Zambesi valley, the Ornithodoros moubata. Dr. Christy described the symptoms of the disease, which he was able to examine in one of his own servants. He always took the precaution of encamping far from native habitations, and was never bitten. Indeed, throughout his travels, this precaution was the reason that he did not suffer a single day's illness. *Jour. Trop. Med.*, Aug. 15, 1903, p. 259.

Coast tick-fever. Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*—**Rhodesian tick-fever.** Same as *African Coast* ★*fever.*

tickle[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**To tickle a trout,** to catch a trout by hand by stealing behind it as it lies quietly basking, or with its head under something, tickling or soothing its sides, getting the hand as far as its gills, and then grasping it firmly.

He keeps it at the end of his line, runs it up the stream and down the stream, till at last he brings it to hand, *tickles the trout*, and so whips it into his basket.

Farquhar, Beaux' Strategem, iii. 2.

This is the tamest *trout* I ever *tickled.*

Beau. and Fl., Humourous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

II. *intrans.*—**To tickle for trout.** See *to* ★*tickle trout.*

tickle[2], *n.* [Prob. < *tickle*[1], *a.*, difficult, perilous.] A narrow passage or entrance to a harbor.

The most favorable spot for determining the nature of the deposit was found at the ragged cliffs on the west side of the northern "*tickle*" or channel affording entrance to Kirpon Harbor. *Amer. Geol.*, Aug., 1903, p. 66.

tickly-benders (tik′li-ben-dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *kittly-benders.*

tickomeg (ti-kō′meg), *n.* [Prob. Amerindian.] The common whitefish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, found in the Great Lakes and neighboring waters.

ticky[2] (tik′i), *a.* Full of ticks or other vermin.

I 'm 'ere in a *ticky* ulster an' a broken billycock 'at,
A-layin' on to the sergeant I don't know a gun from a bat.

R. Kipling, Back to the Army Again, st. 1.

ticky[3] (tik′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Threepence; a threepenny bit. Also *tickey.* [Eng. mil. slang.]

The humble private, to whom a three-pence (a "*ticky*," as it is called in Africa) sometimes appears as big as a cart-wheel. *J. Ralph*, War's Brighter Side, vi.

ticky-ticky (tik′i-tik′i), *n.* [Native name in Jamaica.] A cyprinodont fish, *Fundulus melapleurus*, found in streams of Jamaica.

t. i. d. An abbreviation of the Latin *ter in die*, thrice a day.

Tidal constants. A set of tide-tables is published yearly by the United States Coast Survey Office, which gives the computed times of high water for the important ports of the United States, and constants, in the way of a quantity of time, to apply to such calculations in order to obtain the hour of high-water at neighboring ports.—**Tidal day, eddy, equations, load, register.** See ★*day*[1], etc.—**Tidal evolution,** the assumed evolution of the present orbits of planets, satellites, and binary stars by the tidal reactions between the movable portions of the bodies concerned which caused them to recede from each other and to increase the eccentricity of their orbits up to limits attained when they constantly turn the same faces toward one another. This theory was first proposed and mathematically developed by G. H. Darwin in 1881, with special reference to the moon and earth.

tiddledewinks (tid′l-dē-wingks″), *n.* A trivial game in which the players try to make small counters jump into a box, by pressing on their edges with another counter.

tiddly-benders (tid′li-ben″dėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *kittly-benders.*

tiddlywink, *n.* 3. *pl.* See ★*tiddledewinks.*

tide[1], *n.* 9. In *forestry*, a freshet. In the Appalachian region logs are rolled into a stream and a 'tide' is awaited to carry them to the boom.—**Acid tide,** the increase in acidity of the urine occurring in one fasting or during sleep.—**Age of the tide.** Same as *retard of the tide* (which see, under *retard*).—**Alkaline tide,** a temporary decrease in the acidity of the urine occurring after the taking of food.—**Head tide,** a current flowing directly opposite to the course of the vessel.—**Head to tide.** See ★*head.*—**High tide,** the highest elevation of the tide on its flood.—**Inferior tide,** the high tide that is produced in the hemisphere away from the moon.—**Low tide,** low water; the lowest point of the tide.—**Maiden tide,** a tide of such a nature that no vessel can enter or leave a dock or harbor.

Hull.—There was today a *maiden tide*, no vessel being able either to enter or to leave, owing to the storm and flood. *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 10, 1897. *N. E. D.*

Primary tide, the high tide which is supposed to be produced in the Pacific Ocean daily by the passage of the moon.—**Semidiurnal tide,** the theoretical tide which occurs every twelve hours and twenty-six minutes.—**Solar tide,** the tide produced by the sun. The period of the solar tide is 12 hours and its height about ⅓ that of the lunar tide.—**Tide and half tide.** In channels where the tide-stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make a *tide and half tide.*—**Tide barge.** See ★*barge*[1].—**Tide-raising force.** See ★*force*[1].—**To make a tide and a quarter tide,** said of a tide-stream when it continues to flow up channel for an hour and a half after high water.—**True tide,** the normal movement of tidal waters, when not diverted or turned by headlands or islands.

tide-indicator (tīd′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus by which the state of the tide is shown at any moment by an index, usually a vertical staff, but sometimes a circular dial-plate.

tide-meter, *n.* Any arrangement for measuring tidal oscillations; specifically, the pneumatic tide-meter of A. Mensing, in which a volume of air is compressed under the varying pressure of the water.

tide-race (tīd′ rās), *n.* A strong tidal current in a strait or inlet.

The bottom action is wholly shoreward, and the intensity of motion which is attained in the sea except in *tide-races.* *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 535.

tide-register (tīd′rej′is-tėr), *n.* 1. A marigraph; any apparatus that registers the rising and falling tide either at regular intervals or continuously: a notch or mark showing the highest and lowest stages of water.—2. The record of tides made by a tide-register.

Tide-water glacier. See ★*glacier.*

tids (tidz), *n. pl.* An abbreviation of ★*tiddly-le ders.*

tie[1], *v.* **I.** *trans.*—**Tied house.** See ★*house*[1].

II. *intrans.*—**To tie to,** or **to tie up to,** to attach oneself to for protection; depend upon; rest with confidence on; follow as a guide. [Slang.]

tie[1], *n.* 13. The binding down of the skin over the backs of fat cattle by connective-tissue fibers which pass through the thick fatty layer from the subcutaneous tissue.

In thick-fleshed cattle, as they ripen the hide raises uniformly over the back. In some cases the gristly strings hold the hide down, thus making what is known as the "*tie.*"

Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 168.

14. In *mining*, a support in tension for the roof or hanging-wall of a mine. It is usually attached to the braced structure of a rib.—**Oxford tie,** a smart low shoe tied with wide laces.

tie-back (tī′bak), *n.* 1. Braces of rope, or a stay-rod, attached to the tower of a mine-head on the side opposite to the lead of the hoist-

ing-rope, to hold the tower from being swayed by the drag of the cable.—**2.** A beam having a function like that of a fend-off beam, but on the opposite side of the shaft or incline. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket Book.* [British.]

tie-bolt (tī′bōlt), *n.* A long rod, threaded at both ends, with a nut and washer-plate, or with a fixed head at one end, used to connect two or more parts of a structure or frame or truss and resist tension. In England used as a synonym for 'through-stay,' employed in boilers or similar structures exposed to internal pressure, to tie two parallel surfaces together.

tie-boom (tī′bōm), *n.* **1.** A wooden member or beam used to resist tension as in the timber guy of a boom-derrick. *London Engineer*, 1903, p. 258.—**2.** A local name for a log-boom in rivers carrying logs to sawmills where the boom does not control the entire channel.

tie-chain (tī′chān), *n.* A chain used in place of a rod, in any structure, to resist tension or to bind together parts which tend to separate.

Tiedemann's body or **vesicle.** See *racemose* ★*vesicle.*

tie-plant (tī′plant), *n.* A plant some part of which, as the leaves, is used for tying.
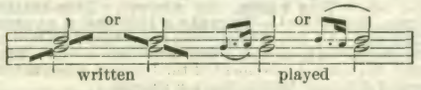
Bear-grass is used all over the South in a rude way as a "*tie-plant*," the twisted leaves being employed for hanging hams, and in other similar uses.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 5, p. 70.

tie-plate, *n.* **2.** A casting placed under the nut of a bolt or tie-rod to distribute the pressure and protect the wood.—**3.** In railroad construction, a broad flat steel or iron plate, sometimes corrugated, placed on a tie and under the base of a rail to distribute the load and prevent the rail from cutting into the face of the tie.—**4.** In *iron ship-building*, a narrow longitudinal or diagonal plate on top of the beams of a deck not having a complete metal deck.

tier[2], *n.* **3.** A range of mountains. [Tasmania.]

Two chains of mountains, the eastern and western *tiers*, run through it nearly north and south.
W. B. Wildey, Australasia and Oceanic Region, p. 320, [quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Tierce coulée, an old grace or embellishment in harpsichord music, consisting of a rapid run leading to two principal notes separated by a third: a slurred third. It had two forms, ascending and descending, thus—



Tierce de Picardie, in *music*, the major third in the final chord of a minor piece or passage, or the effect that it produces.—**Tierce minor,** in *whist*, any sequence of three cards which is not the best in the suit. See *tierce major.*

tier-pole (tēr′pōl), *n.* One of the poles or small scantlings with which a tobacco-barn is furnished to support the laths or strings, reaching from one to another, by which the plants or leaves are hung up. The space between two poles with its contents forms a tier. See ★*tobacco-barn.*

tierse, *n.* An amended spelling of *tierce.*

tiersman (tērz′man), *n.*; pl. *tiersmen* (-men). In Tasmania, one who lives in the tiers or mountain ranges; a mountaineer.

Splitters, or, as they are commonly called, *tiersmen*, reside in the forest of stringy bark.
F. Lancelott, Australia as it is, II. 115, quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

tieute (ti-yō′tē), *n.* [A nominal NL. spelling of a native name in Java (not found in Javanese?).] The seeds of *Strychnos Tieute* of Java, similar in appearance to nux vomica, though smaller. The root-extract is used in the manufacture of the poisonous upas tieute or upas radja. See *chetlik.*

tie-wall (tī′wâl), *n.* A connecting wall which binds other walls together.

Towards the northern end a *tie-wall* has been inserted coincident with the upper 6 ft.
Jour. Hellenic Studies, XII. 86.

tie-wire (tī′wīr), *n.* A wire used to fasten the line-wire of an electric circuit to an insulator. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 272.

tie-wrench (tī′rench), *n.* A special form of wrench employed in securing line-wires of an electric circuit to the insulators upon which they are mounted. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 3, 1904, p. 328.

tiff[4] (tif), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A local name for the calcite occurring with the zinc and lead deposits of Joplin, Missouri.

tiffanyite (tif′a-ni-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles Lewis *Tiffany* (1812–1902), a jeweler of New York.] The variety of diamond that appears steel-colored or steel-blue in color, possesses the property of emitting light in the dark after exposure to sunlight, electric light, or ultra-violet rays, and is unusually sensitive to radium, the Röntgen rays, polonium, and actinium. This property is due to the coloring-matter, evidently a phosphorescent hydrocarbon, or one of the rare earths. *Kunz.*

tiffin (tif′in), *v. i.* [*tiffin, n.*] To lunch; take tiffin.

Pack had been *tiffining* by himself . . . and had heard everything.
R. Kipling, The Bisara of Pooree, in Plain Tales from [the Hills, p. 258.

tiffy (tif′i), *n.*; pl. *tiffies* (-iz). [(*ar*)*tifi*(*cer*).] In the English navy, a reduction of *artificer.*

I 'll teach you to come alongside properly, if I keep you '*tiffies* out all night.
R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 168.

tiger, *n.* **10.** In *poker*, a hand which is seven high and deuce low, without a pair, sequence, or flush. When played, it beats a straight and loses to a flush. Sometimes called a *little dog.*—**11.** In Central and South America the jaguar, *Felis onca*, whose black and yellow coat suggests the Asiatic tiger.—**Blind tiger.** See ★*blind*[1].—**Native tiger,** a local Tasmanian name for the zebra-wolf or thylacine, *Thylacinus cynocephalus.*—**Tasmanian tiger.** Same as ★*native tiger.*

tiger-cat, *n.* **3.** In Tasmania and parts of Australia, the spotted dasyure, *Dasyurus maculatus*, a marsupial of carnivorous habits.

tiger-heart (tī′gėr-härt), *n.* A form of fatty degeneration in which, on post-mortem examination, the substance of the heart shows alternate streaks of yellow (fat) and red color (normal muscular tissue). *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 588.

tiger-lily, *n.*—**Dwarf tiger-lily.** Same as *blackberry lily* (which see, under *lily*).

tiger-mosquito (tī′gėr-mus-kē″tō), *n.* Any striped or banded mosquito of the genus ★*Stegomyia* (which see).

It is in this genus (Stegomyia) that we find special predilection for settling, when at rest, on dark objects and clothing. They have been popularly known as "*tiger-mosquitoes*" on account of their banded and striped appearance; but a glance at the synoptic table will show that that name is misleading as many members of the genus are unbanded or unstriped.
Jour. Trop. Med., Aug. 1, 1903, p. 237.

tiger-python (tī′gėr-pī″thon), *n.* The common Indian python, *Python molurus*, whose markings suggest the stripes of a tiger.

tiger-salamander (tī′gėr-sal″a-man-dėr), *n.* A book-name of the common large western salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum.*

tiger's-eye, *n.* **2.** In *ceram.*, a crystalline glaze containing streaks of luminosity resembling gold or the iris of a tiger's eye: used in a variety of earthenware produced at Rookwood Pottery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The highest achievements in glazing are the so-called *tiger's-eye* and gold-stone, which glisten in the light with a beautiful auriferous sheen.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 290.

tiger-snake (tī′gėr-snāk), *n.* In Australia, another name for the carpet-snake, *Hoplocephalus curtus*, which is cross-banded and quick in its movements.

tiger-ware (tī′gėr-wār), *n.* In old English pottery, a stoneware with a spotted glaze. The jugs are frequently mounted in silver-gilt.



Tiger-ware, with mount in silver-gilt.

tight[1], *a.* **12.** In *billiards:* (*a*) Noting balls that are fast, or frozen to each other. (*b*) Noting pockets that are small for the diameter of the balls.—**13.** See the extract. [Art slang.]

In his first style he [Corot] painted traditionally and "*tight*"—that is to say, with minute exactness, clear outlines, and with absolute definition of objects throughout.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 252.

tightening-screw (tīt′ning-skrō″), *n.* A screw, in a joint, by means of which more or less friction can be caused when the movable elements are made to slide on one another. Used in drafting-instruments, surveyors' apparatus, machinists' calipers, and the like.

tiglic (tig′lik), *a.* [(*Croton*) *Tigl*(*ium*) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, CH_3CH ‖ , contained, in combination, in $HOOCCCH_3$ croton and certain other oils. It crystallizes in triclinic plates or rods, has an odor of benzoic acid, melts at 64.5° C., and boils at 198.5° C. Also called *methyl-crotonic acid.*—**Tiglic aldehyde,** a colorless liquid, $CH_3CH:C(CH_3)CHO$, extracted from guaiac resin and prepared by the action of sodium acetate on a mixture of acetaldehyde and propionic aldehyde. It boils at 115.5° C. and has an odor of benzaldehyde. Also called *guaiol.*

tiglinic (tig-lin′ik), *a.* [(*Croton*) *Tigl*(*ium*) + *-in* + *-ic.*] Relating to croton-oil (expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*); also, noting an acid derived therefrom.

Tigoma (tī-gō′mä), *n.* [NL., a made word.] A subgenus of cyprinoid fishes under the genus *Leuciscus.*

Tigré (tē-grā′), *n.* [Tigré name.] See ★*Abyssinian languages* (*b*).

Tigriña (tē-grēn′yä), *n.* [Tigriña name.] See ★*Abyssinian languages* (*b*).

tigroid (tī′groid), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. τιγροειδής, like a tiger, spotted, ‹ τίγρις, tiger, + εἶδος, form.]

I. *a.* Spotted like a tiger.

II. *n.* Same as *Nissl* ★*substance.* See also *Nissl* ★*granules. Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 338.

tigrolysis (tī-grol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *tigro*(*id*) + Gr. λύσις, dissolution.] In *pathol.*, a breaking down of the tigroid, or Nissl substance, in the nerve-cell. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 264.

tigrolytic (tī-grō-lit′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to tigrolysis. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 264.

tihu (tē′hö), *n.* [Hopi.] A sort of doll or effigy representing certain mythological personages or katcinas, made by the men and given by the women to the children during certain ceremonies among the Hopi Indians.


Tihu.
(In Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.)

The figurines produced by the Hopi men and given by the mothers to the children during the Niman, or Farwell ceremony, and known as *tihus*, are objects found in all Hopi collections, but as a matter of fact these *tihus*, which represent certain mythological personages called Katcinas, are only reproduced for a limited number of characters.
Science, Feb. 8, 1901, p. 222.

Tiki (tē′ kē), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** A Polynesian deity, generally regarded as the creator of man.

Tiki, n. Maori name for the Creator of man, and thence taken to represent an ancestor. The Maoris made large wooden images to represent their *Tiki*, and gave the name of *Tiki* to these images. Later they were made in miniature in greenstone, and used as neck-ornaments. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

2. [*l. c.*] A carved image or representation of the god Tiki, especially one of the large carved wooden pillars set up at the tombs of chiefs and influential men. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 379.

tikka, *a.* See ★*ticca.*

til, *prep.* and *conj.* A simplified spelling of *till*[2].

tilaite (til′a-īt), *n.* [*Tila* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *geol.*, a variety of olivin gabbro exceptionally rich in diopside. The name was given by L. Duparc and F. Pearce and is derived from a locality in the northern Urals.

tilasite (til′a-sīt), *n.* [Named after Daniel *Tilas*, a Swedish mining engineer.] A fluo-arsenate of calcium and magnesium ($(MgF)CaAsO_4$), analogous in composition to adelite and occurring in gray cleavable masses: found in Sweden. Also called *fluoradelite.*

tile[1], *n.*—**Embossed tile,** an ornamental tile with relief designs which has been pressed in a mold and (usually) covered with a tinted glaze or enamel. Wall-tiles of this variety are extensively made by American manufacturers.—**Inlaid tile.** Same as *mosaic* ★*tile* (which see).—**Mathematical tile,** a tile decorated with a geometrical or conventional design.—**Mosaic tile,** tile made by Malkin's ★process (which see), in which the brass or paper stencils are cut in patterns of minute squares, resembling mosaic-work. When pressed, the colored tessellated designs are inlaid in the body of the tile to the depth of about one eighth of an inch.

tile[1], *v. t.* **2.** To provide with tile-drains, as land. *W. J. Chamberlain*, Tile Drainage, p. 72.

tile-drain (tīl′drān), *v. t.* To drain with tiles, as land.

Why do we *tile-drain* land?
W. J. Chamberlain, Tile Drainage, p. 28.

tile-fish, *n.* In 1882 vessels arriving at New York and Boston reported having sailed through miles of dead and dying tile-fish. For several years following no tile-fish were taken, and the species was supposed to have become extinct. It was not until 1892 that the United States Fish Commission steamer *Grampus* captured a few. Since that time more have been taken each year, and the fish appears now to have thoroughly reëstablished itself and may become an important food-fish. The tile-fish reaches a length of three feet and inhabits depths of from 70 to 80 fathoms at the edge of the Gulf Stream.

tile-pipe (tīl′pīp), *n.* Pipe made of cement or clay and used for chimney-pots, drains, flues, etc.

tile-press (tīl′pres), *n.* A machine for making tiles from dampened clay-dust, having a die between a push-up and plunger for shaping and pressing the tiles.

tiler, *n.* **5.** A cat which makes music on the roofs (or tiles) at night. [Slang.]

In London . . . a nice *tiler* and mouser would be more appropriate . . . than a blue Persian.
V. Hunt, Autobiography of a Cat, p. 108.

tilhemic (til-hem′ik), *a.* [*t(itanite)* + *il(menite)* + *hem(atite)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having equal or nearly equal proportions of tilic minerals (normative titanite, ilmenite, perofskite, rutile) and hemic minerals (normative magnetite and hematite), that is, within the limits $\frac{T}{M}<\frac{5}{3}>\frac{3}{5}$.

tiliadin (til′i-ą-din), *n.* [L. *tilia*, linden, + *-ad* + *-in*[2].] A colorless dextrorotatory compound, $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$, contained in the bark of the linden-tree. It crystallizes in plates resembling cholesterol and melts at 228–229° C.

tilic (til′ik), *a.* [*t(itanite)* + *il(menite)* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having the characters of, or pertaining to, the titaniferous femic minerals, titanite, ilmenite, perofskite, rutile.

tilkerodite (til′ke-rō-dīt), *n.* [G. *Tilkerode*, a locality in the Harz Mountains, Germany.] A variety of clausthalite containing cobalt.

till[4], *n.*— **Upper till,** till supposed to be derived from the interior or the surface of an ice-sheet.

tillage, *n.*— **Intercultural tillage,** in *agri.*, tilling the land between growing plants rather than tilling the entire area when no plants are growing on it; ★inter-tillage (which see). *E. L. Sturtevant.* See quotation under *intercultural.*

tiller-comb (til′ėr-kōm), *n.* In marine hardware, a quadrant rack or comb having a single row of shallow teeth: designed to be secured to the deck of a boat immediately under the tiller. A short blade called the *knife* is fastened to the under side of the tiller, and to hold it in any desired position, in sailing or at anchor, the tiller is dropped until the knife falls between two teeth of the comb.

Tilletiaceæ (til-lē-shi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tilletia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of smut-fungi of the order *Ustilaginales*, named from the genus *Tilletia*, and having the promycelium non-septate.

tillite (til′īt), *n.* [*till*[4] + *-ite*[2].] Consolidated till.

Individual specimens of facetted pebbles might sometimes be difficult of identification as to origin; but a collection of a score or two of pebbles, one set from a district of wind-work, the other set from a bed of till or of *tillite* (consolidated till), would be easily distinguished.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Feb., 1907, p. 150.

tillot (til′ot), *n.* A case or sack made of highly glazed muslin, used to cover broadcloth, etc., as a protection against dust and injury from handling.

tilt[1], *v. i.* **6.** In *seismology*, to tip; incline from the vertical as the result of a movement of the earth's crust.

A pair of heavy horizontal pendulums, which record with ink on a metal cylinder, and which have a sensibility for *tilting* three or four times that of the Milne apparatus.
Nature, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 552.

tilt[1], *n.* **8.** In *seismology*, that component of an earth-tremor which throws upright objects out of the vertical plane.

The chief differences in the records obtained from these two types of instruments are the ratios of the recorded amplitudes. These differ so widely that it may be inferred that "the dominant feature of the movements in the majority of disturbances does not indicate *tilt*."
Nature, Oct. 8, 1903, p. 552.

9. A see-saw; a plank tilting on a narrow support in the middle. [U. S.]

The neck-yoke or portage bar, so often seen on ancient Egyptian walls, or the plank resting on a narrow support, the delightful seesaw of children, called in America a "*tilt*," in Germany a "wippe," constitutes a ready-made equal-armed balance as soon as anybody thinks of putting it to that use.
H. Sökeland, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 552.

tilt[2], *n.* **2.** One of the small log-huts of the Labrador hunters. They are about 6 by 8 feet, have low ceilings, no windows, and a small hole for entrance and exit. They are built along a hunting path, and are situated about 10 miles apart.

tilt-board (tilt′bōrd), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a horizontal board, pivoted at the center upon a transverse axis in such a way that the subject, lying at full length upon it, may be tilted up or down: used in the study of the kinesthetic senses. See ★*rotation-chair.* Also called *tilting-board. E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 39.

tilt-chair (tilt′chār), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a chair the seat of which is so pivoted upon a transverse axis that the subject, seated in it, may be tilted backward or forward: used in the study of the kinesthetic senses. See ★*rotation-chair.*

tilting (til′ting), *n.* The act denoted by the verb *tilt*, in *seismology*, any motion of the earth's crust which produces an inclination of objects from the vertical position.

tilting-furnace (til′ting-fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace which can be tilted; specifically, an open-hearth furnace so arranged that it can be tilted to facilitate tapping. In the Campbell furnace the tilting is accomplished by means of a hydraulic ram, the body of the furnace being mounted on strong curved girders, which rest on a series of rollers running on a curved bed. The tap-hole is above the level of the metal when the furnace is in a horizontal position, and the slag is above the tap-hole when the furnace is tilted. The Wellman furnace is mounted on two curved rockers, which roll on strong steel standards, the rolling movement being accomplished by two hydraulic cylinders. Also called *rolling-furnace.*

tilting-hammer (til′ting-ham″ėr), *n.* Same as *tilt-hammer.*

tilting-lever (til′ting-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*tilt-lever.*

tilt-lever (tilt′lev″ėr), *n.* A lever used to tilt or tip something, as a bolt or block from which shingles are being sawed.

tilt-roof (tilt′röf), *n.* [*tilt*[2] + *roof.*] A roof which has a generally semicircular section inside and out. The thing and the word are both rare.

tilt-steel (tilt′stēl), *n.* The name for a grade of steel, no longer made, or only to a very limited extent for a few special uses. The pure iron bar was carbonized by the cementation process (which see) and then welded under a tilt-hammer (which see) at first: later the steam-hammer was always used.

tilt-table (tilt′tā″bl), *n.* **1.** In *exper. psychol.*, same as ★*tilt-board.*— **2.** A table or carriage used in sawing-machinery, hinged at one end so that the projection of the revolving saw above the upper or working face may be varied in cutting gains, or plowing, or similar work. —**3.** A table, or carriage, or frame in a sawing-machine, so constructed that the angle of the plane of its top or working-face may be varied to that of the saw-blade or cutting-plane: used in machines for sawing shingles to give the desired taper and thickness alternately, and for cutting clapboards from the log.

Tim. An abbreviation of *Timothy*, a book of the New Testament.

tima (tē′mą), *n.* [Also *timma*; < Malay *tīma*, tin, lead, or zinc, also a coin (see def.).] A tin coin of Malacca worth one tenth of a doit.

timarau, *n.* See ★*tamarao.*

timbal, *n.* **2.** The membrane of the sound-making apparatus of a cicada.

timbe (tim′bā), *n.* [Mexican name.] A name applied in Mexico to certain barks and roots used in the manufacture of pulque. They have a bitter, astringent taste and abound in tannic acid. Among the plants from which timbe is obtained are *Acacia filicioides*, a shrub or small tree of the mimosa family, and a sumac, *Rhus pacchyrrhachis.* Also called *timbre.* See *pulque.*

The *timbe* bark, after having been toasted and pounded, is added to the sap about four hours after the fermentation has begun. It has the effect of precipitating the greater portion of mucilaginous substances held in solution, undoubtedly owing to the action of the tannic acid in the bark upon the proteids, which, if let alone, would cause the liquid to putrify or turn sour.
W. E. Safford, in Science, Jan. 22, 1909, p. 160.

timber[1], *n.* **9.** In *cricket*, the stumps; the wickets: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—**10.** In *mining*, a local name for a braced frame forming the roof and side-supports of a gallery or drift. The bottom horizontal element or sill receives two side uprights, usually converging toward the top, and these support the head-piece or lintel under the roof. Planking may go in behind the heavy frame.— **Blue timber,** timber which has been attacked by the fungus *Ceratostomella pilifera*, which causes it to assume a blue color.

The pine girdled by the bark beetles is first attacked by a fungus, *Ceratostomella pilifera* (Fr.) Winter, feeding on the medullary rays, wood parenchyma and cell contents, but not affecting the woody fibres of the stem at all. This "*blue*" *timber* has been impregnated with zinc chloride and used for ties in the trying climate of the Southwest to test its wearing qualities.
Forestry Quart., Feb., 1904, p. 80.

Round timber, pine-trees which have not been turpentined.— **Timber and room.** See ★*room*[1].— **Timber-belt beds.** See ★*bed*[1].— **To take to timber,** or **high timber,** to take to the woods; hide in among thick forest trees: often used of any refuge. [Colloq.]

timber[1], *v. t.* **2.** To furnish (a tunnel, drift, gallery, or other excavation) with braced frames of logs or squared timbers which support the roof and resist the caving in or crushing at the sides.

timber-borer (tim′bėr-bōr″ėr), *n.* Any one of many insects that bore into timber; especially,



Timber-borer (*Prionoxystus robiniæ.*)
a, adult; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Redrawn from Riley.)

a member of either of the coleopterous families *Cerambycidæ* and *Buprestidæ*, or one of certain members of the lepidopterous family *Cossidæ.*

Timber Creek formation. See ★*formation.*

timber-dresser (tim′bėr-dres″ėr), *n.* See ★*planing-machine.*

timberello (tēm-be-rel′lō), *n.* [Appar. It. dial.] A name given, in the Adriatic region, to *Auxis thazard*, the frigate-mackerel, found in all warm seas.

timber-land (tim′bėr-land), *n.* Forest land. See ★*forest.*

timber-wheels (tim′bėr-hwēlz), *n. pl.* In *lumbering*, see ★*logging-wheels.*

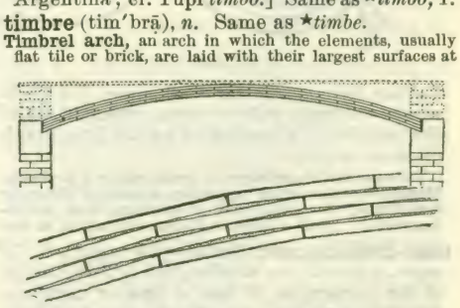
timbo (tēm-bō′), *n.* [Tupi *timbó* (in comp.).] **1.** In eastern Argentina, Paraguay, and southern Brazil, a very large tree of the mimosa family, *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (*E. Timbouva* of Martius), sometimes reaching a height of 90 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Its wood is red in color, light and easily worked, and is much used for carpentry, furniture, and the interiors of houses. The Indians of eastern Argentina make canoes of one piece by hollowing out a large log of this tree. The bark is astringent, and the pods, called negro's-ear, contain saponin. The tree is called *pacara* in western Argentina. See ★*pacara.*

2. In Brazil, a climbing shrub, *Paullinia pinnata*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, the root-bark of which contains a bitter principle and is used in medicine and for stupefying fish.

timbouva (tēm-bō-ö′vä), *n.* [Native name in Argentina; cf. Tupi *timbó.*] Same as ★*timbo*, 1.

timbre (tim′brą), *n.* Same as ★*timbe.*

Timbrel arch, an arch in which the elements, usually flat tile or brick, are laid with their largest surfaces at



Timbrel Arch.

right angles to the radii of the centering, and not in the direction of the radii as in voussoir arches. A timbrel arch must have two or more layers of elements, and depends for its strength on the cohesive power of the cement or mortar used.

time[1], *n.* **20.** One of the four or five grand divisions of geologic history, namely, Ar-

chæan, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic *time:* by some a fifth division, Psychozoic *time,* is added. In more recent usage 'era' has been substituted for 'time.'—**Dead time,** time during which the active work of accomplishing a purpose is not going on, although preparations for it may be in progress. Such, in pile-driving, is the time occupied in lifting the hammer.—**Fechnerian time error.** See ★*error.*—**Geologic time,** the time embraced in geologic history and suggested by the evidence recorded and interpreted by geologists.—**Habitual time,** in *psychophys.,* a reaction-time which, by the routine of the experiment, has become a matter of habit, independent of the specific conditions of the particular tests.

A series of puzzle tests . . . was accordingly planned to discover whether *B* was influenced by some '*habitual-time*' tendency, analogous to an 'optimal-time' influence. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XIII. 232.

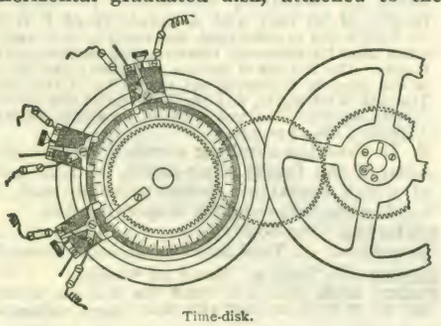
International time system, the system now adopted by many nations in accordance with which a railroad and frequently a whole community regulates the time shown by its clocks and watches to agree with that of the Greenwich meridian or with that of some meridian exactly one hour distant therefrom (see *standard time*). The civil day begins with midnight on the adopted meridian, and the hours of the day should be numbered consecutively from zero or naught at midnight to naught at the end of twenty-four hours. This international time system is that recommended by the International Time and Meridian Conference held at Washington in 1884.—**Mean solar time,** time measured by the motion of the mean sun. Navigating chronometers carry mean solar time.—**Mean sun time.** Same as *mean solar* ★*time.* See *mean sun,* under *mean*[3].—**Periodic time,** in *physics,* the time required for a vibrating particle to pass through one complete set of its values. See *natural* ★*period. E. W. Scripture,* Exper. Phonet., p. 2.—**Principle of least time.** Same as *Fermat's* ★*law.*—**Septuple time.** See *septuple* ★*rhythm.*—**Simple time.** See *simple* ★*rhythm.*—**Standard time.** See *international* ★*time system.*—**Time and marching.** See ★*march*[2].—**Time ensemble.** See ★*ensemble.*—**To make time.** (*a*) To secure time for the doing of a certain thing by omitting another or others. (*b*) To gain time by extra speed, as a train or boat. (*c*) With qualifiers, to maintain a certain speed: as, we *made good time;* the motor-car *made poor time* up the hill.

time, *v. t.* 5. To adjust the elements of (a motor or other machine) so that the succession of events in a cycle, or a revolution, or a process shall take place at the desired intervals, or in the desired sequence. It involves an adjustment of the mechanism so that the actuating cams or other elements shall have a necessary angular relation to each other in a revolution or in a series of revolutions.

time-constant (tīm′kon″stant), *n.* In *elect.,* the constant $A = CR\lambda^2$, where C is the capacity per unit length, R the specific resistance, and l the length of a telegraphic or telephonic line or cable. Upon this constant depend the distance to which speech can be transmitted and the speed at which telegraphic signaling can be done.

time-curve (tīm′kėrv), *n.* A curve so plotted that one of its coördinates represents time, or periods of time.

time-disk (tīm′disk), *n.* In *exper. psychol.,* a horizontal graduated disk, attached to the



Time-disk.

Baltzar kymograph for work upon the time-sense: contacts and releases, arranged about the periphery, are actuated as the kymograph drum revolves.

The most useful appliance for investigation is, probably, Meumann's 'time-sense' apparatus, consisting of Baltzar kymograph, *time-disc,* set of contacts, and sound-hammers. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 338.

time-displacement (tīm′dis-plās″ment), *n.* In *exper. psychol.,* the acceleration or retardation of the perception of one of two or more objectively simultaneous stimuli, due to a preferential direction of the attention; the positive or negative displacement of the complication experiment.

Later experiments with a more adequate technique have shown that the magnitude and direction of this *time-displacement* are conditioned in the most various ways.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 271.

time-equation (tīm′ē-kwā″shon), *n.* Same as *equation of time. Sci. Amer.,* Aug. 20, 1904, p. 125.

time-experience (tīm′eks-pē″ri-ens), *n.* Conscious duration; experience as based upon the temporal attribute and relations of mental processes.

An hour is just as much an hour of space-experience as an hour of *time-experience.* Space gives us our only means of measuring time, and time our best means of measuring space.

W. Wundt (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 19.

time-expired (tīm′eks-pīrd″), *a.* Having completed one's term of enlistment or service.

The American Government had taken precautions as early as January looking to possible hostilities, and had telegraphed to the naval commanders-in-chief abroad to hold *time-expired* men. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXII. 767.

But whin I 've served my time I 'm a Reserve man, an' the Articles av War have n't any hould on me. An orf'cer can't do anythin' to a *time-expired* savin' confinin' him to barracks. *R. Kipling,* The Big Drunk Draf'.

time-glass (tīm′glȧs), *n.* An hour-glass or sand-glass.

time-lag (tīm′lag), *n.* The interval of time between the application of a force and the effect: said of recording instruments in which the inertia of moving parts causes a certain retardation of action, of electromagnets in which the full magnetization lags behind the magnetizing force, and of all cases in which the response to any stimulus follows the latter after an appreciable interval.

timelian (tī-mē′li-an), *a.* [NL. *Timelia* + *-an.*] Relating to or resembling the *Timeliidæ,* a group of old-world birds of debatable extent and affinities, but agreeing in having short, rounded wings; timeliine.

time-marker (tīm′mär″kėr), *n.* In *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.,* an instrument which traces the time-line, or indicates the time of application of a stimulus, etc., upon the smoked paper of the kymograph. The time-marker may consist of a writing lever actuated by an electromagnet vibrating in connection with a tuning-fork; of a bristle attached directly to a tuning-fork tine; of a writing lever attached to the escapement of a clock (Jacquet chronometer); etc. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* XIII. 221.

timepiece, *n.*—**Equation timepiece.** See ★*equation.*

time-recorder (tīm′rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A person who records, or any apparatus for recording, the time of arrival or departure of workmen to and from their work, the time expended in the performance of specified work, or the like. Mechanical time-recorders are, for the most part, clocks combined with recording-mechanism. *Engin. Mag.,* July, 1904, p. 617.

Time-sense apparatus, in *psychol.,* an apparatus for the study of the discrimination and comparison of time-intervals. It consists essentially of a metal disk furnished at the periphery with electrical contacts, which are closed or opened by a revolving metal radius; the contacts are in connection with a sound-hammer, the strokes of which mark off the times to be compared.—**Time-sense instrument.** See ★*instrument.*

time-service (tīm′sėr″vis), *n.* The work of astronomical observatories in furnishing correct time to the community by telegraph. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 160.

time-sheet (tīm′shēt), *n.* 1. A slip of paper with printed headings or columns and blank spaces, on which workmen in a shop or factory may fill in the number of hours they have worked and the jobs or orders on which they have been employed. These are collected and handed to the time-keeper and cost-clerk. —2. The sheet summarized from these slips (def. 1.) on which the amount and kinds of work done on any job or order are brought together for computing cost.—3. The blank on which the time-keeper records the hours per week of work done by each workman, for use in making up a weekly pay-roll.

time-stamp (tīm′stamp), *n.* An instrument controlled by clock-mechanism by which the time of day at which letters, documents, etc., are sent, received, or recorded is stamped upon them. It is usually a date-stamp also. *Engin. Mag.,* July, 1904, p. 605.

time-verse (tīm′vėrs), *n.* Verse recited in a scanning fashion, with regard to the temporal values of the syllables.

Neither in intensity-verse nor *time-verse* are the lengths of feet ever exactly equal.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 538.

time-worker (tīm′wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does time-work. *Webb,* Indust. Democracy, I. 412.

time-zone (tīm′zōn), *n.* One of the twenty-four regions or divisions of the globe approximately coinciding with meridians at successive hours from Greenwich Observatory. Within each region or zone the railroads and telegraphs and, generally, the people adopt as "local standard time" the mean solar time proper to the nearest meridian exactly an integral number of hours distant from Greenwich meridian; the local date is also reckoned so as to agree with the Greenwich date. This system does away with the former methods of computing "local mean time" proper; it also does away with "apparent time" so far as that is legal. It is "clock time" as distinguished from "sun time." It was explained and recommended in a report of Professor Cleveland Abbe to the American Meteorological Society in May, 1879, was urged by Mr. H. A. Allen, chairman of the Committee on Official Railroad Time-tables, was adopted in 1883, and went into effect November 18, 1883, in the United States. It was recommended by the International Meridian and Time Convention, Washington, October, 1884, and has now been adopted for popular use by nearly all civilized nations (including France, one of the last to accept it).

timing-valve (tīm′ing-valv), *n.* A valve, in an internal-combustion motor, which opens at such a period in the cycle of the operations in the cylinder that ignition of the compressed mixture of gas and air takes place just before the piston reaches the dead center, or point of maximum compression. *F. R. Hutton,* Gas Engine (2d ed.), p. 202.

timon, *n.* 2. A pole, sometimes of square steel tubing, rigidly attached to a plow-beam, designed to regulate the depth of the plowing and made adjustable.

The *timon* is hitched to the yoke when in use.

Trade Catalogue, 1905–06.

timothy, *n.*—**Apache timothy,** the southern canary-grass, *Phalaris Caroliniana.* See ★*canary-grass.*—**Mountain timothy,** *Phleum alpinum,* a lower, stouter, and more leafy species than the common timothy, found in mountain regions northward in both hemispheres.—**Southern timothy.** See ★*canary-grass.*—**Wild timothy.** (*a*) A satin-grass, *Muhlenbergia racemosa,* with somewhat the appearance of timothy, found in moist ground from New England to the Rocky Mountains, northward and southward. It is not valued in the eastern United States, but is esteemed a good hay-grass in the Northwest and in Texas. (*b*) Same as ★*slough-grass.* [Nevada.]

timucu (tim′ū-kū), *n.* [NL. *timucu,* prop. *timuçu,* ⟨ Tupi *timuçu.*] A fish, *Tylosurus timucu,* of the family *Esocidæ,* found from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

tin, *n.* 5. In *cricket,* a sheet of metal bearing painted numbers, exhibited in a conspicuous place to indicate the score of the match to spectators. *Hutchinson,* Cricket, p. 97. [Colloq.]—**Alluvial tin,** stream-tin, or disintegrated tin ore found in river gravels and on the bed-rock.—**Boiling of tin,** a method of refining metallic tin by stirring it, in the melted state, with sticks of green wood. The escape of steam from the sap in the wood agitates the melted metal and brings fresh portions to the surface, where the impurities are oxidized and converted into dross by the action of the air.—**Disease of tin.** See *tin* ★*pest.*—**Feathered tin,** metallic tin which has been granulated by melting and pouring into cold water, and has therefore assumed various irregular forms, some of them suggesting the appearance of feathers. It is applied to the preparation of stannous chlorid for dyers' use.—**Head tin,** the tin ore which lies on the surface of the mass after washing. It corresponds to the heads of the concentration process.—**Malacca tin,** tin produced in Malacca or Banca. It is made from very high-grade ore. Also called *Straits tin.*—**Phosphide of tin.** Same as ★*phosphor-tin.*—**Straits tin.** Same as *Malacca* ★*tin.*—**Tin chlorid.** See ★*stannic* and ★*stannous chlorid.*—**Tin crystals,** stannous chlorid in crystals: used by dyers as a mordant.—**Tin-pickling machine.** See ★*machine.*—**Tin spirits.** See ★*spirit.*

tina (tē′nä), *n.* [Sp. *tina,* large earthen jar, vat.] An amalgamating-pan differing from the Washoe pan chiefly in that its bottom and muller are made of an alloy of copper and tin instead of cast-iron. The copper assists in the chemical reactions whereby the minerals are decomposed and the silver amalgamated. —**Tina cargadera,** the first tank into which the metalliferous mud from the torta is charged to be washed, in patio amalgamation. See *patio process,* under *process. Phillips and Bauerman,* Elements of Metallurgy, p. 745.

tinamine (tin′a-min), *a.* [*tinamou* + *-ine*[2].] Relating to or having the characters or appearance of the tinamous, a group of birds peculiar to Central and South America.

tinction, *n.* 2. In *histol.,* the process or result of staining.—3. In *pharm.,* the addition of a flavoring or coloring agent to the ingredients of a prescription.

Tinctorial chemistry. See ★*chemistry.*

tinctumutation (tingk″tū-mū-tā′shon), *n.* [L. *tinctus* (*tinctu-*), coloring, + *mutatio*(*n*), change.] The change of color which is exhibited by certain animals, such as the chameleon, anoli, and many cephalopods.

In 1883, while studying *tinctumutation* or the color-changing function in certain animals, I reared a large number of newts, or salamanders, from the eggs. The eggs were placed in shallow vessels which were covered by colored glasses, blue, orange, green, and red.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 22, 1902, p. 339.

tincture, *n.*—**Churchill's tincture of iodine**, an aqueous solution of iodine containing 120 grains of iodine and 240 of potassium iodide to 1 fluid ounce of water; Churchill's iodine caustic.—**Tincture of steel.** See ★*steel*[1].

tinder-box, *n.*—**Pistol tinder-box**, an old form of tinder-box which had the handle and lock of a pistol without the barrel.

tinder-fungus (tin′dėr-fung″gus), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

tine[1], *v. t.* **2.** To close. [Prov. Eng.]

"Well, Shepherd Oak, and how 's lambing this year, if I may say it?" inquired Joseph Poorgrass.
"Terrible trying," said Oak. . . . "Cainy and I have n't *tined* our eyes to-night."
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xv.

tine[7], *n.*—**Royal tine**, the third tine from the base of a deer's antler. Also *tine-royal*.

Tinea imbricata, a form of ringworm marked by scaly patches of ring shape. It occurs chiefly in the tropics, is contagious, and is due to the presence in the skin of a parasitic fungus.—**Tinea tarsi**, inflammation of the edges of the eyelids, accompanied by much itching and occasionally by ulceration.

tineine (tin′ē-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the group *Tineina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tineina*.

tineoid (tin′ē-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the lepidopterous superfamily *Tineoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Tineoidea*.

Tineoidea (tin-ē-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Tinea* + *-oidea*.] The old lepidopterous family *Tineidæ* considered as a superfamily: same as *Tineina*.

tin-frame (tin′frām), *n.* A frame or buddle for concentrating a tin ore and separating valuable particles of the metal from the gangue or worthless material.

t'ing (ting), *n.* [Chin.] In China, a pavilion; a kiosk.

The most general model of Chinese buildings is the *t'ing*. This consists essentially of a massive roof with recurved edges resting upon short columns. The curvilinear tilting of the corners of the roof has been supposed to be a survival from the days of tent dwellers, who used to hang the angles of their canvas pavilions on spears; but this is carrying it back to a very dim antiquity, as we have no records of the Chinese except as a settled agricultural people. The roof is the principle feature of the building and gives to it when finished its qualities of grandeur or simplicity of strength or grace. To vary its aspect the architect is induced occasionally to double, or even to triple, it. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1904, p. 677.

tingible (tin′ji-bl), *a.* [L. **tingibilis*, ‹ *tingere*, tinge.] In *cytol.* and *pathol.*, capable of taking a stain; stainable: said of cells or tissues; chromophil.

The adjacent *tingible* substances in the nucleus.
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 58.

tingid (tin′jid), *a.* and *n.* Same as ★*tingitid*.

tingitid (tin′ji-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the homopterous family *Tingitidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tingitidæ*.

tin-glazed (tin′glāzd), *a.* Coated with tin-glaze or enamel. See *stanniferous* ★*enamel*.

tinguaite (ting′gwa-īt), *n.* [Serra de *Tingua*, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Rosenbusch (1887) to a phonolite composed of alkali feldspar and nephelite with abundant ægirite.

tinguoid (ting′gwoid), *a.* [*tingu(aite)* + *-oid*.] In *petrog.*, resembling tinguaite.

tinner, *n.*—**Tinners' stove.** (*a*) A cylinder of sheet-iron with a convenient base, fitted with a grate near the bottom and an opening for air below the grate; it is used by tinsmiths and plumbers for heating soldering-irons and melting solder. Often called a *furnace*, and usually burning charcoal as fuel. (*b*) A form of gasolene-stove burning a mixture of gasolene-vapor and air as a fuel, fitted specially to heat and melt the solder used by plumbers and other workers in soft metal under the general name of 'lead.'

tin-pest (tin′pest), *n.* A 'disease' of tin in which blisters develop, the metal finally crumbling to a granular powder and lumps. It can be transmitted from affected to sound metal. It is caused by cold.

tin-pickling (tin′pik″ling), *n.* The dipping of the thin steel sheets which are the basis of tin-plate in a bath of dilute acid, in order to remove grease and oxid of iron, previous to dipping them in the bath of melted tin.

tin-scum (tin′skum), *n.* The material removed by skimming from the surface of melted tin in the process of refining. It contains in a partially oxidized condition some tin and a large proportion of the foreign metals originally present as impurities.

tinsel[2], *n.* **4.** In *elect.*, fine threads of copper or bronze wire used in making up flexible stranded conductors for portable and other fixtures.

The stranded conductors are universally made of very fine copper or copper bronze wire, or what is technically called *tinsel*, and the finer and more numerous the threads the better. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 341.

tinsel[2], *v. t.* **2.** Specifically, to embellish (ceramic ware) with metallic effects.

tint[1], *n.*—**Neutral tint**, an artists' pigment of a gray color, a mixture of black and white with a small proportion of blue.—**Tint of passage.** See ★*passage*.

tinto (tin′tō), *n.* [Pg.] Same as *tent*[5], *n.*

tintometric (tin-tō-met′rik), *a.* [*tintometr(y)* + *-ic*.] Relating to tintometry or the determination of shades of color by comparison with a standard. See *tintometer*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 58.

tintometry (tin-tom′e-tri), *n.* [*tintometer* + *-y*[3].] The scientific use of the tintometer (which see).

tip[1], *n.* **7.** A horseshoe which covers only the front half of the hoof, with the branches tapered to an edge. *U. S. Dept. of Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 379.

tip[2], *v. t.* **8.** To throw up (wool or cotton) so that it will fall in bunches.—**To tip the grampus**, *naut.*, to dash a bucket of water over a look-out man caught asleep on his watch.

tip-burn (tip′bėrn), *n.* A disease of the potato-leaf, caused by dry, hot weather and other unfavorable conditions, which affects the tips of the leaves, especially turning them brown.

tipiti (tē-pē-tē′), *n.* [Tupi.] A long tubular cylinder woven of strips of the jacitara-palm, used for extracting the poisonous juice of the cassava. The cassava-roots are cut up and placed in the cylinder, which is suspended from a beam, while its lower end is pulled down by means of a lever. The elongation of the plaited cylinder produces a contraction of its diameter, and by the strong pressure thus obtained the poisonous juice is pressed out of the roots.

tipolo (tē′pō-lō), *n.* [Philippine.] Same as ★*antipolo*.

tiponi (tē-pō′nē), *n.* [Hopi.] Among the Hopi Indians of Arizona, the badge of a religious fraternity or of a chief priest. It usually consists of an ear of corn wound with cotton thread and ornamented with feathers, pieces of shell, turquoise, etc.

There were no stone fetishes along the rear of the sand picture, nor stone implements or sticks in pedestals on that side. The *tiponi* was placed back of the extreme right-hand corner, and was separated by a considerable space from the sand picture.
Am. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 279.

tipping-bucket (tip′ing-buk″et), *n.* One of a pair of buckets used in a tipping-bucket gage. See the following phrase.—**Tipping-bucket gage**, a gage having a pair of small buckets upon the two ends of a lever (or a single bucket divided into two portions) so arranged that the rain or other material to be measured flows into one bucket until its weight bears down that end of the lever and brings the other bucket into action while the former is being emptied. Each tip of the lever is recorded.

tippler[1], *n.* **3.** A breed of domesticated pigeons, derived from and very closely resembling the tumblers. They do not, however, 'tumble' when on the wing and fly but poorly.

tipstaf, *n.* A simplified spelling of *tipstaff*.

tip-truck (tip′truk), *n.* A truck or car so constructed that by tipping the body on the frame the contents can be dumped. The body may either tip lengthwise, and toward the rear, as in horse-drawn trucks for bricks and other building material, or sidewise, as in trucks which are run on rails and handled in trains by a motor. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901–02, p. 535.

tipulid (tip′ū-lid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Tipulidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Tipulidæ*.

tipulideous (tip-ū-lid′ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tipulidæ*.

tirage (tē-räzh′), *n.* [F., ‹ *tirer*, draw, pull, print.] A new edition or reprinting of a book: usually accompanied by the number of the edition or reprint.

tirata, *n.* Same as *tirade*, 3.

tire[7], *n.*—**Clincher tire**, a form of double pneumatic rubber tire in which there is on each edge of the outer case a clinch or rim by which it is held in the channel-iron or metal tire.—**Cushion tire**, a form of rubber tire, for bicycles or other light vehicles, in which the hollow tube usual in the pneumatic form is filled with shreds or small masses of rubber, making a tire less elastic and heavier than the inflated pneumatic tire, but less inconvenient in case of cut or puncture.—**Flat tire**, in a locomotive, a tire of a driving-wheel which is flat or without a flange; a blank or flangeless tire used to allow lateral play to the wheel on the rail in passing a curve.—**Pneumatic tire**, a tire consisting of a tube made of some strong and durable fabric, generally coated with rubber and inflated with air, used on bicycles, etc. In the double tire an inner air-tight tube of thin rubber is protected by a strong, unelastic outer tube. Various devices have been used to prevent puncturing.

tire-glass (tīr′glȧs), *n.* A tiring-glass; a toilet hand-glass.

tire-room (tīr′rōm), *n.* A dressing-room; a tiring-room.

tires (tīrz), *n.* [Pl. of *tire*[1], *n.*?] The milk-sickness.

tire-screw (tīr′skrō), *n.* A tire-bolt; a conical-headed screw countersunk in the metal of a tire and passing radially through the felly, and held up by a nut on the inside over a curved washer-plate. It is intended to hold the tire in place sidewise and lengthwise, when the wheel is so light that a powerful shrinkage of the tire on the rim causes the wheel to go out of shape.

tire-setter, *n.*—**Hydraulic tire-setter.** (*a*) A machine for placing tires on the wheels of cars or locomotives, in which the tire is heated by gas-flames in a horizontal position until sufficiently expanded, when the center is lifted (or lowered) into the tire by hydraulic pressure on a ram or plunger. (*b*) A machine for forcing tires on wheels of cars or locomotives, in which the wheel-center is forced into the tire by hydraulic pressure without use of heat to expand the tire.

tire-steel (tīr′stēl), *n.* A mild steel from which are made the tires of locomotive and railway-carriage wheels. To resist abrasion it is made rather harder than structural steel, usually containing about .5 or .6 per cent. of carbon. To secure toughness and resistance to shock, it should not contain phosphorus in more than very minute quantity.

tiresum, *a.* An amended spelling of *tiresome*.

tire-tête (tēr-tāt′), *n.* [F.] Any instrument employed in childbirth to make traction on the fetal head.

tiring-glass (tīr′ing-glȧs), *n.* A mirror used in dressing.

Tirolian (ti-rō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Tirol* + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, noting the basal series of the upper pelagic Trias, typically developed in Tyrol, western Austria, and widely expanded throughout the Mediterranean Jurassic basin into India, northern Asia, and western South and North America. It comprises the Ladinian stage below and the Carnian stage above. Also *Tirolic*.

T-iron, *n.* **2.** An iron plate with slots planed in it having the section of an inverted T so as to receive bolt-heads.—**3.** A T-shaped rest, used by tinsmiths and other metal-workers.

tiru (tē′rō), *n.* [It. dial. (?).] A fish, *Synodus saurus*, of the coasts of southern Europe and neighboring islands.

Tirynthian (ti-rin′thi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Relating to, or found at, Tiryns, a city of Ancient Greece thought to have been destroyed about the fifth century B.C.: as, *Tirynthian* pottery. See the extract below.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tiryns.

It was suggested long since by Prof. Mahaffy in Schliemann's 'Mycenæ' that this ignorance of Æschylus points to a very old destruction of Mycenæ and Tiryns, and he even predicted to Schliemann that the excavation of Mycenæ would disclose no coins or inscriptions of the fifth century B.C. The *Tirynthians* in question may even have been descendants of the slaves who seized the deserted fort, and held it against Argos for some time.
Athenæum, Feb. 21, 1903.

tisic, *a.* An amended, and former, spelling of *phthisic*.

tisis, *n.* An amended, and former, spelling of *phthisis*.

tissue, *n.*—**Conjunctive tissue**, in *bot.*, the fundamental tissue within the stele.—**Differentiated tissue**, a circumscribed mass of tissue which has a distinct and separate character from that of the tissues by which it is surrounded. *C. S. Minot*, in Science, March 29, 1901, p. 497.—**Dotted tissue.** Same as *bothrenchyma*.—**Ground tissue**, in *bot.*, the tissue of the pith, medullary rays, and cortex.

tissue, *v. t.* **3.** Figuratively, to weave; construct; elaborate. [Rare.]

'Dream and Reality' is *tissued* from a series of such metaphors—quitting the valley, ascending to the heights, descending into the market-place, and so forth.
Athenæum, May 6, 1905, p. 556.

tissue-lymph (tish′ö-limf), *n.* Lymph derived from the tissues and not formed directly from the blood. *Nature*, May 26, 1904, p. 88.

tit[1], *n.* **2.** In *mech.*, a round projection on a tool or other piece to serve as a guide. A tit is usually made on the end of a counterbore,

so that the hole made by it shall be concentric with the hole which it is desired to enlarge.

tit[2], *n.*—**California least tit.** Same as *brush-tit.*

In southern California . . . the *California least tit* feed[s] extensively on the destructive olive scale.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 109.

tit. An abbreviation (*a*) of *title;* (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Titus* (a book of the New Testament).

tita (tē′tä), *n.* See ★*ais.*

titanation (tī-ta-nā′shon), *n.* [*titanat(e)* + *-ion.*] The production of a titanate by the union of titanic acid with a base or by its substitution for another acid in a compound already formed. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. 204.

titani-. See ★*titano-.*

Titanic oxid. See ★*oxid.*

Titanichthys (tī-ta-nik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Τιτάν, a Titan, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] An extinct genus of arthrodiran fishes, of the family *Coccosteidæ*, with very large cranial shield and much reduced edentulous, probably horn-sheathed jaw-elements. The dorsomedian plate is without an inferior longitudinal keel and is deeply emarginate in front. The antero- and postero-dorsolaterals are fused, articulated to the cranial shield by a long hinge, and overlapped by the large claviculars. The genus is found in the Cleveland shale (Upper Devonian) of Ohio.

titanifluoride (tī-ta-ni-flō′ō-rīd), *n.* Same as ★*titanofluoride.*

titanism (tī′tan-izm), *n.* [*Titan* + *-ism.*] The character of a Titan; titanic force, or the like. [Rare.]

Life is now polarized, oriented, and potentialized. The soul is filled with a *Titanism* that would achieve a vita nuova upon a higher plateau, where the music of humanity is no longer sad but triumphant.
G. S. Hall, Adolescence, II. 123.

titanium, *n.* As obtained by Moissan in the fused condition by means of an electric furnace, although not quite free from carbon, metallic titanium is not unlike silicon, but whiter, lustrous, very hard, but brittle, of specific gravity 4.87. It burns when heated in the air, and is attacked by the common mineral acids.

titanium-thermit (tī-tā′ni-um-thėr′mit), *n.* A mixture of finely divided metallic aluminium with the oxids of titanium and iron, one of the varieties of so-called 'thermit,' which on ignition develops an exceedingly high temperature and produces a fused alloy of iron and titanium. It has been used in steel-making with the expectation of removing any iron nitride present. See ★*aluminothermics.*

titano-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound signifying the presence of titanium as a constituent, as potassium titanofluoride (K_2TiF_6). Sometimes written *titani-.*

titanofluoride (tī″ta-nō-flō′ō-rīd), *n.* Same as ★*fluotitanate.*—**Hydrogen titanofluoride.** Same as ★*fluotitanic acid.*

Titanosaurus (tī-tā-nō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Τιτάν, a Titan, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs with procœlous posterior caudal vertebræ: reported from the Middle Cretaceous of India, the Cretaceous and Wealden of England, and the supposed Cretaceous of Patagonia. The genus is very imperfectly known.

titanosilicate (tī″ta-nō-sil′i-kāt), *n.* A silicate into which titanium enters as a prominent constituent.

titanothere (tī-tan′nō-thēr), *n.* [NL. *Titanotherium.*] Any individual of the genus *Titanotherium* or member of the family *Titanotheriidæ* or superfamily *Titanotheroidea.* The titanotheres are extinct rhinoceros-like animals belonging among the odd-toed ungulates. The upper molar teeth are bunoselenodont with two outer crescents and two inner cusps. The lower molars are selenolophodont. In some forms the nasals bear horn-cores. There are four functional digits in the manus and three in the pes. Found in the Tertiary formation (Eocene and Lower Oligocene of North America and Miocene of Europe).



Titanothere.
(From a water-color sketch, based on mounted skeleton and skulls, in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.)

titanotheriid (tī-tā-nō-thē′ri-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Titanotheriidæ.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Titanotheriidæ.*

titanous (tī′ta-nus), *a.* [*titan(ium)* + *-ous.*] In *chem.*, containing titanium as a constituent with apparently dyad valence, as titanous sulphate ($Ti_2(SO_4)_3$).

titel (tē′tel), *n.* A species of antelope, *Bubalis mauritanica*, allied to the hartebeest, but much smaller, standing about 3 ft. 6 in. high at the shoulder. It is the smallest member of the genus and the only one not confined to Africa, occurring in Arabia and Syria.

titer[2]**, titre** (tē′tėr), *n.* [F. *titre*, title, standard of fineness. See *title*, *n.*, 10.] **1.** In *chem.*: (*a*) The strength of a standard solution used in titration in volumetric chemical analysis. (*b*) Inaccurately, the amount of a standard solution required in a given analysis.

The solution was kept cooled to 15°. One cc. was removed at intervals (5 cc. in all), and the "immediate" *titer* was found to gradually decrease from its original value of 6.4 to 1.2 in about one-half hour, the total active oxygen content of the solution remaining the same (decreased slightly by the dilution with acetic anhydride).
Amer. Chem. Jour., March, 1903, p. 188.

2. See ★*number*, 17.

titfish (tit′fish), *n.* A name given in northern Australia to the sea-slug or trepang, because the appearance of its tentacles suggests the teat of a cow. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

tithe, *n.*—**To set out tithe,** to mark every tenth shock in the row in a field of corn, for tithe; the first shock being chosen by the setter-out without previous arrangement with the owner, to prevent fraud, since he might have made the tenth shocks smaller than the rest if he had known which would be marked. The same process held with cocks of hay, the mark in each instance being a small green branch. The process was in use till the early part of the nineteenth century, if not later. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., II. 349, 454, 493.

titi[2]**,** *n.*—**Black titi.** Same as *buckwheat-tree.*—**Red** or **white titi.** Same as ★*leatherwood*, 3.

titi[3] (tē′tē), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A species of wildcat indigenous to Bolivia and found also around Lake Titicaca. The name of the lake is derived from a rock on the island of Titicaca which bears natural marks resembling heads of cats. In the valleys of the eastern Bolivian Andes the titi is called *mulu-mulu* in Aymará.

titivation (tit-i-vā′shon), *n.* [*titivat(e)* + *-ion.*] The act of titivating, or dressing or sprucing up; the adding of small attractions to the toilet.

All efforts to enhance his charms by the *titivation* of his person were useless, he was and remained a clumsy lout. *J. Brander*, The Camp on the North Fork, i.

title, *n.*—**Binder's title.** See ★*binder.*—**Brief of title.** Same as *abstract of title.*—**Document of title.** See ★*document.*—**Doubtful title,** a title which an alleged purchaser cannot be compelled to take, in a suit for the specific performance of a contract to purchase real property, by reason of some defect in the title, or some claim upon it, which, though not necessarily rendering it bad, may put the purchaser to expense or litigation in clearing it.—**Good title,** such a title as gives a legal right to property and to the possession of the same. The term is usually employed with reference to real property, and does not necessarily mean a perfect or a marketable title.—**Naked title,** in *law*, a title to land, without possession, or without right of immediate possession.—**Paper title,** a title to land that is evidenced by one or more deeds or other documents which give 'color of title.' The term usually implies that the title is not substantial.—**Presumptive title,** a title to lands founded only on the rebuttable presumption that the possessor is the owner. It is the most imperfect title recognized in law.—**Requisitions of title.** See ★*requisition.*—**Short title,** the brief alternative title of a statute. It is given in the statute itself with such words as 'this act shall be known as,' etc.—**Slander of title.** See ★*slander.*—**Title by occupancy,** in *law*, the right of ownership acquired by occupying land or possessing property before occupied or possessed by nobody. It is the root of individual ownership, more recognized in the civil than in the common law. See *occupancy.* It is a legitimate title, not questionable as is the squatter's. See *squatter.*—**Title of a cause,** in *law*, the designation of a case. The entire title usually consists of the name of the court, the venue, the parties to the action, or a brief description of the subject-matter of a special proceeding. The title as commonly used is generally abbreviated to the names of one plaintiff and one defendant in an action, or to the name of a particular party to a special proceeding, as 'White v. Jones,' et al., meaning that there are other defendants, 'Matter of Smith,' etc., not stating the subject.—**To quiet title,** to bring an action in equity to remove clouds upon, or to determine the validity of, a title to real estate.—**Trespass to try title,** in *law*, the name of the suit brought in South Carolina, to settle a disputed title to land.

titman (tit′man), *n.*; pl. *titmen* (-men). [*tit* + *man*?] **1.** The smallest and weakest of a litter of pigs, puppies, or the like; a runt. [New Eng.]—**2.** Hence a man who is stunted, physically and mentally.

We are a race of *tit-men*, and soar but little higher in our intellectual flights than the columns of the daily paper. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 169.

titoki (tē′tō-kē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Alectryon excelsum*, of the soapberry family, which bears large panicles of reddish flowers. From the hardness of the wood and its crooked growth it is called *New Zealand oak*, and from its resemblance in foliage and the toughness of its wood *New Zealand ash.*

titoxin (ti-tok′sin), *n.* [(*an*)*titoxin.*] One of two substances which, according to the doctrine of Arrhenius and Madsen, are formed during the interaction between toxin and antitoxin, the other being termed *toxinan.* During the interaction between toxoid and antitoxin titoxin is also formed, but in the place of toxinan another product results which is termed *toxoinan.*

titre, *n.* See ★*titer*[2].

titri (tē′trē), *n.* [Austral Eng.] A spelling of *tea-tree*, from the notion that it is of Maori or aboriginal Australian derivation. The Maori name *ti* refers to an entirely different tree. See *tea-tree* and *ti*[1].

titrimetric (tit-ri-met′rik), *a.* [*titrimetr(y)* + *-ic.*] In *analyt. chem.*, involving the use of measured volumes of reagent solutions of determined strengths: same as *volumetric* in relation to liquids and to solids in solution.

In a recent article, a method for the *titrimetric* estimation of nitric acid or nitrates was described. It consisted, briefly, in the measurement of the amount of ferrous salt oxidized in the reduction of the nitric acid to nitric oxide by an excess of ferrous sulphate in the presence of hydrochloric acid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, March, 1904, p. 201.

titrimetry (ti-trim′e-tri), *n.* [F. *titre*, standard of fineness, + Gr. *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *titration* or *volumetric analysis* as applied to liquids or to solid substances in solution. See *titration.* *E. von Meyer* (trans.), Hist. of Chem., p. 201.

tit-screw (tit′skrō), *n.* A screw the point or end of which is formed either into a cone, like a nipple, or into a cylinder with a reduced diameter for a short distance. The purpose is to have the tit enter a groove or depression and prevent end-motion while permitting the element into which it projects to revolve: or the tit may prevent both revolution and side-play without straining or marring the second element as a set-screw would do. *Cycle and Autotrade Jour.*, Dec., 1904, p. 120.

tjemoro (che-mō′rō), *n.* [D. spelling, answering to an Eng. spelling **chemoro*, of a Malayan or Jav. name.] A tree, *Casuarina montana*, which forms exclusive xerophilous forests at moderate altitudes in the mountains of eastern Java. The tjemoro forest, classed by Schimper as a peculiar form of savanna forest (see *savanna* ★*forest*), passes in places into tjemoro savanna. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 726.

tlacochtli (tlä-kōch′tli), *n.* [Nahuatl.] A dart or small lance used by the ancient Mexicans.

Clavigero describes the Mexican *tlacochtli* or dart, a small lance of otalli or some other strong wood, the point of which was hardened by fire or shod with copper, or itzli, or bone, and many of them had three points.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 220.

tlalcapolin (tläl-kä-pō-lin′), *n.* [Nahuatl *tlalcapolin*, < *tlalli*, ground, + *capolin*, a cherry-like fruit.] In Mexico, a shrub, *Karwinskia Humboldtiana*, belonging to the buckthorn family, the fruit of which is attractive and cherry-like, but poisonous to man and animals. The leaves and root have purgative properties, and in many parts of Mexico, including the peninsula of Lower California, they are used medicinally. Also called *tullidora.*

Tm. The chemical symbol of *thulium.*

tn. An abbreviation of *ton.*

T. O. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *tinctura opii*, tincture of opium; (*b*) of *turn over;* (*c*) of *Topographical Office* (of the Ordnance Survey of England). In the last sense also written *T-O.*

toad, *n.*—**Holy-Cross toad.** Same as *Catholic* ★*frog.*—**Panther toad, pantherine toad,** *Bufo mauritanica* or *B. pantherina*, a pretty African species, buff-colored above, with brown or olive markings.

toad-bug (tōd′bug), *n.* Any member of the family *Galgulidæ* (which see). *L. O. Howard*, Insect Book, p. 281.

toad-fish, *n.* **5.** In New Zealand, a scarce marine fish of the family *Cottidæ, Neophrynichthys latus*. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English. —**6.** In Australia, *Tetraodon hamiltoni* and various other species of *Tetraodon,* of the family *Gymnodontes*. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**Poison toad-fish,** any fish of the genus *Thalassophryne,* having the spines of the dorsal fin and opercles each with a longitudinal tunnel which leads into a poison-sac at its base. When pressure is brought to bear at the tip of the spine the poison is ejected. The arrangement is similar to that of the fangs of the rattlesnake.

toad-frog (tōd′frog), *n.* A book-name of the tailless amphibians of the genus *Pelobates* which have teeth in the upper jaw, the processes of the sacral vertebræ expanded, and the ends of the toes simple. The typical representative is the brown toad-frog, *Pelobates fuscus,* of Europe.

> The fifth family . . . comprises eight genera, which may be collectively termed *toad-frogs,* since they come neither under the designation of toads or frogs.
> *R. Lydekker,* New Nat. Hist., V. 283.

toad-mug (tōd′mug), *n.* A cup in old Staffordshire ware on the bottom of which was modeled a toad, usually in red clay with white slip eyes. This was uncovered as the drinker neared the bottom. *R. L. Hobson,* in Burlington Mag., II. 67.

tob (tōb), *n.* [Ar. *tōb,* a loose gown, a roll of such material.] A loose gown (or a roll of cotton for the purpose) worn by native women in Egypt under the habara or cloak.

Tob. An abbreviation of *Tobit,* an apocryphal book of the Old Testament.

tobacco, *n.* **2.** There are five leading types of tobacco grown in the United States, namely: seed-leaf or cigar, white Burley, heavy shipping or export yellow, and perique. See the phrases below and ★*perique.* In growing tobacco ★topping, suckering (see *sucker, v.t.,* 1), and ★worming are regularly practised, and priming (see ★*prime, v. t.,* 3 (*a*)) sometimes. In harvesting yellow tobacco, the leaves are often stripped from the standing stalk; in general the leafy stalks are cut. These are either scaffolded (see ★*scaffolding,* 5) or immediately housed. In the barn they are hung for curing, usually upon laths or other strips of wood, to which they are attached by pegging, spearing, or splitting (see these terms) or by means of twine or wire. The strips rest upon tier-poles. Curing is mainly either air- or pole-curing (see ★*pole-cure, v.*), flue-curing (see ★*flue-cure, v.*), or open-fire curing (see ★*fire-cure, v.*). For another method see ★*perique.* Curing is followed by stripping (see ★*stripping,* 10) and tying into hands (see *hand,* 13 (*c*)). These are bulked (see ★*bulk*[1], *v. t.,* 2) either for sweating in bulk or to be packed for sweating by other methods (see ★*sweating,* 5). Much export tobacco undergoes stemming (see *stemmed* ★*tobacco*). For cigar and plug tobaccos the principal grades are wrapper (the best) and filler (see these terms). For other grading terms see *export* ★*tobacco, white Burley* ★*tobacco,* and *yellow* ★*tobacco.*—**Air-cured tobacco.** Same as *pole-cured* ★*tobacco.*—**Bright tobacco,** any leaf of a conspicuously light color, most often the lemon-yellow of North Carolina, etc.—**Broad-leaf tobacco,** a cigar tobacco of Connecticut origin, there grown only in one small area (hence called *East Hartford broad-leaf*), and thence introduced into New Hampshire, Vermont, and several Western States. The leaves are very broad, sweet-tasting, thin, elastic, silky, and small-veined, and are used mainly for cigar binders and wrappers. Generally known to the trade as *seed-leaf.*—**Colonial tobacco,** in Australia, tobacco manufactured in the colonies, whether from imported American leaf or from home-grown leaf of the ordinary tobacco.—**Connecticut tobacco,** tobacco of the seed-leaf type grown in Connecticut or disseminated thence. See *broad-leaf* ★*tobacco, Havana* ★*tobacco, Cuban* ★*tobacco.*—**Cuban tobacco,** a type of cigar tobacco valued for flavor, aroma, smooth taste, and other qualities. In Cuba the best and the largest amount is produced in the low districts (Vuelta Abajo) near Havana, but large amounts are also grown elsewhere. In the United States Cuban tobacco is grown in shade (Connecticut valley) for cigar wrappers and unshaded (Florida, Texas, Ohio, Georgia) for fillers.—**Dappled tobacco.** See *spangled* ★*tobacco.*—**Export tobacco,** in the United States, any tobacco sold abroad; a shipping tobacco or "shipper"; specifically, a class of tobaccos largely preferred by foreign purchasers, spoken of as *dark, heavy shipping,* or *export tobacco,* and characterized by a dark-colored, heavy-bodied, gummy leaf of high nicotine content (sometimes even 6 per cent.). These tobaccos are mainly cured over open wood fires. They are grown in northern and western Tennessee, Kentucky (outside of the white Burley district), and central Virginia. The leaves are assorted into five principal grades, 'selections' being the highest and 'lugs' the lowest. Other tobaccos exported are the Maryland 'smoking,' in considerable part, one third to one half the 'yellow,' a smaller amount of the 'white Burley,' and part of the 'perique.' The American surplus goes widely over the world, the bulk, however, to Europe, Great Britain taking far the largest amount, followed by Germany, France, Italy, etc. See ★*régie contract system.* For examples of English shippers see *bird's-eye, n.,* 2, *navy* ★*plug, Scotch elder* ★*tobacco, spinning-leaf* ★*tobacco.* See also *olive-green* ★*tobacco, shag*[1], 4, and ★*saucer*2.—**Flake tobacco,** cake (pl g) tobacco cut into slices one twentieth to one fourteenth of an inch thick. [Eng.]—**Florida tobacco.** (*a*) Before the Civil War, a type grown exclusively in that State yielding beautifully spotted wrappers, now known as 'old Florida'; no longer produced. (*b*) For types now raised in Florida, see *Cuban* ★*tobacco, Sumatra* ★*tobacco.*—**Granulated tobacco,** leaf first cut into flakes, then reduced by a special machine to grains for pipe-smoking.—**Havana tobacco,** nearly the same as Cuban ★tobacco, Havana being the chief emporium and seat of manufacture. *Connecticut Havana,* or *Havana seed,* is a variety thought to be derived by selection from a cross of Connecticut broad-leaf and Cuban stock, grown in the Connecticut valley and somewhat westward, especially in Wisconsin. The leaves are smaller than those of the broad-leaf, thin, and of a fine texture and delicate flavor, and are used for cigar wrappers and binders, the top leaves for fillers.—**Indian tobacco.** (*b*) The wild tobacco, *Nicotiana rustica.* (*c*) The mouse-ear everlasting, *Antennaria plantaginifolia.*—**Kite-foot tobacco,** a variety with a broad, short leaf grown in two counties in Indiana, used for making common cigars.—**Little Dutch tobacco,** a variety from German seed grown chiefly in Ohio for cigar fillers, with an aroma resembling that of the Cuban yara. See ★*yara.*—**Mahogany tobacco,** a subtype with a mottled yellow and brown leaf grading into the proper yellow tobacco. The best qualities are used for wrappers of plug tobacco ('mahogany wrappers'). The term, however, is also applied to other tobaccos of a reddish color.—**Maryland tobacco,** in trade, chiefly a light smoking tobacco grown in Maryland and somewhat in Pennsylvania and Virginia. The yield is partly manufactured domestically, partly exported. See also *spangled* ★*tobacco.*—**Native tobacco.** (*a*) In Australia generally, a true tobacco, *Nicotiana suaveolens,* readily eaten as a forage by stock and formerly manufactured. (*b*) In Queensland, the name is also applied to the pituri, *Duboisia Hopwoodii.* See ★*pituri.* (*c*) In Tasmania, a shrub of the aster family, *Cassinia spectabilis.*— **Olive-green tobacco,** a subtype of heavy export tobacco required by the English trade, not forming a separate commercial class. The leaves are harvested less ripe than for other sorts.—**Oregon tobacco,** *Valeriana edulis.* See *valerian*[1], 1.—**Piebald tobacco,** any tobacco with a spotted leaf; somewhat specifically, the Virginia 'dappled' export tobacco. See *spangled* ★*tobacco.*— **Pole-cure tobacco.** See ★*pole-cure, v.*— **Red Burley tobacco.** (*a*) A variety classed with the dark export tobaccos. See *white Burley* ★*tobacco.* (*b*) A commercial subdivision of the white Burley (see below) consisting of the darker, heavier leaves.—**Returns of tobacco.** (*a*) In the British excise law. See the extract.

> *Returns of tobacco* . . . may fairly be said to consist of the dust, "smalls" (fragments), siftings, scraps, waste pieces, and rejected portions arising in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, and include the fragments and refuse portions of unmanufactured tobacco.
> *A. E. Tanner,* Excise Tobacco Laws, p. 135.

(*b*) Sometimes a brand of tobacco (see *return*[1], *n.,* 5). One such is known as *bird's-eye returns.* [Eng.]—**Root-rot of tobacco.** See ★*root-rot.*— **Scotch elder tobacco,** a type of tobacco very popular in England and Scotland, having a large capacity for absorbing water, hence advantageous to dealers in view of the import duty. It forms a grade of American shipping tobacco.— **Seed-leaf tobacco,** in the United States, a class of tobaccos with broad leaves, suited by this and other qualities for making cigars. For the included types see *broad-leaf* ★*tobacco, Connecticut Havana* (under *Havana* ★*tobacco*), and *Sumatra* ★*tobacco.*— **Shipping tobacco.** See *export* ★*tobacco.*— **Shoestring tobacco,** a narrow-leaved variety of heavy tobacco much grown for shipping.— **Spangled tobacco,** piebald or spotted tobacco: chiefly a form of the Virginia export, better known locally as 'dappled,' and a related form grown in western Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio.—**Spinning leaf tobacco,** leaf or strips suited for spinning into roll tobacco; a 'spinner.' Spinning tobaccos are exported to Great Britain and Germany. See *roll tobacco* (under *tobacco*).— **Stemmed tobacco,** a leaf from which the midrib has been removed, leaving the two halves (sometimes called *wings*) separate. Tobacco exported to England (except for bird's-eye: see *bird's-eye, n.,* 2) is sent largely in this state, and known as *strips.* See ★*strip,* 2, *n.,* 6, and *strip-leaf.* —**Sumatra tobacco,** a seed-leaf variety esteemed solely for the production of high-grade cigar wrappers: in the United States (chiefly in western Florida) grown in the shade of slats or cloth. See quotation under *wrapper,* 1 (*b*). —**Sun-cured tobacco,** a commercial name of certain Virginia tobaccos formerly left on the scaffold from four to seven days before removal to the barn: at present air-cured, by the ordinary method.— **Tobacco extract,** a material of pasty consistence made by dissolving out the soluble constituents of refuse tobacco and tobacco-stems with water and evaporating the liquid. It is extensively manufactured for use as an agricultural insecticide, especially as an application to the skin of sheep (a so-called 'sheep-dip').— **Tobacco fermentation, leaf-miner.** See ★*fermentation,* ★*leaf-miner.*— **Tobacco-seed oil.** See ★*oil.* —**Tobacco-stalk flour,** tobacco stalks or stems ground to be changed by fermentation into snuff.— **Tobacco stems or stalks,** in the trade, the midribs of the leaves (not the stem or stalk of the plant) discarded in cutting the leaves for wrappers and in *stemming* (see *stemmed* ★*tobacco*). These have been utilized abroad for making cheap snuff and chewing-tobacco and serve also as a protection against vermin and as a fertilizer.— **Tobacco white fly.** See ★*fly*2.— **To drink tobacco.** See *drink, v.t.,* 5.—**White Burley tobacco,** a light-colored variety which originated from a sport of the red Burley in Brown county, Ohio, in 1864, now grown extensively in southern Ohio and north-central Kentucky, and elsewhere, and used more largely than any other in domestic manufacture. It is highly absorbent of 'sauces.' Its nicotine content is at most about 3 per cent. The leaves are thus classified: lowest two, 'fliers'; next two, 'common lugs' ('trash' apparently the same); these followed by 'good lugs,' 'bright leaves,' 'long red,' 'short red,' and 'top leaves.' The fliers are used for pipe tobacco, the heavy-bodied top leaves for plug and twist fillers, and the best leaves for cigarettes, plug and twist wrappers, and cut tobacco. See *red Burley* ★*tobacco* (*a*) and (*b*).— **Wild tobacco.** (*c*) A small-flowered uncultivated tobacco, *Nicotiana attenuata,* common as a weed of cultivated and waste land in California and Arizona.— **Yellow tobacco,** a type of tobaccos derived from the native Maryland and Virginia plant, characterized by a leaf grading from bright lemon-yellow to mahogany. This tobacco was first produced as a crop in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1852, but is now extensively grown in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina, in southern Virginia, and elsewhere. The product (flue-cured) is made domestically into plug and smoking tobacco and cigarettes, and is also largely exported. Yellow tobaccos are graded as wrappers (see *plug* ★*wrapper*), fillers, smokers, and cutters, these grades being also much subdivided. The lighter shades are spoken of as *bright yellow tobacco.* Cf. *mahogany* ★*tobacco.*— **Zimmer Spanish tobacco,** a variety thought to be a hybrid of broad-leaf and Cuban, considerably grown, especially in the Miami valley, Ohio, for use as a cigar filler.

tobacco-barn (tō-bak′ō-bärn), *n.* A structure for storing tobacco during the curing process. The log buildings (chinked or unchinked) of earlier days have largely given way to frame buildings carefully adapted to their purpose. The plants or leaves are hung in tiers, of which there are several in a vertical rank, the ranks being separated by spaces (in the South called 'rooms'). For air-curing, means of regulating the access of air are provided, and for flue-curing (see ★*flue-cure, v.*), the requisite appliances. Also *tobacco-shed* or *-house* and *curing-house.* [U. S.]

tobacco-bug (tō-bak′ō-bug), *n.* A small American capsid bug, *Dicyphus minimus,* which damages the leaves of tobacco in Florida. Also called *suck-fly.*

tobacco-clipper (tō-bak′ō-klip″ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting the stems of standing tobacco-plants. It consists of a pair of shears having one serrated edge and operated by means of long wooden handles set at an angle of 45°.

tobacco-cricket (tō-bak′ō-krik″et), *n.* The snowy tree-cricket, *Œcanthus niveus.* See *tree-cricket.*

tobacco-flea (tō-bak′ō-flē), *n.* The tobacco flea-beetle, *Haltica ignita.*

tobacco-prize (tō-bak′ō-prīz), *n.* An arrangement of levers used to press tobacco in hogsheads for shipping. A screw also is used for this purpose.

tobacco-shears (tō-bak′ō-shērz), *n. pl.* A tool for cutting ripe tobacco-plants, consisting of a pair of short shears, having long handles that enable the operator to cut the plant close to the soil.

tobacco-thrips (tō-bak′ō-thrips), *n.* A thysanopterous insect, *Thrips tabaci,* possibly of European origin. It damages tobacco in southern Europe, and in the United States is found commonly on onions and many low-growing plants, as well as in the flowers of the orange, lemon, and other fruit-trees, especially in the South.

Tobin bronze. See ★*bronze.*

toboggan-cap (tō-bog′an-kap), *n.* A knit woolen cap, made in a long, bag-like form, the top of which falls down over the head: now commonly called a *toque.*


Toboggan-cap.

tobogganing, *n.*—**Water-tobogganing,** the sport of sliding on a toboggan down a smooth decline leading into the water, over which the toboggan glides.

> Within the last few years the sport known as "*water-tobogganing,*" the invention of which is said to be due to the ingenuity of Paul Boynton, the swimmer, has become quite a summer fad in Boston and other cities, of the East especially.
> *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 262.

toby, *n.* **2.** A kind of cheap cigar. [U. S.]

tocalote (tō-kä-lō′tā), *n.* [A corruption of Mex. *chicalote,* < Nahuatl *chicalotl,* a spiny plant of the genus *Argemone.*] Same as *Napa* ★*thistle.*

toccato (tok-kä′tō), *n.* [It. See *tucket*[1].] In old music for the trumpet, a bass part made up of detached or reiterated tones like those of a drum, or the performance of such a part.

tochka (tōch′kä), *n.* [Russ. *tochka,* a point.] A Russian measure of length, equal to the hundredth part of an inch.

tocogenetic (tō″kō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τόκος,* breed, offspring, + *γένεσις,* generation.] Pertaining to the evolutionary process in which the higher terms are generated by the lower through creative synthesis, and are thus affiliated upon them. *L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 96.

tocogony (tō-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *τόκος,* offspring, + *-γονια,* < *-γονος,* -born.] Generation by sexual reproduction. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

tocological (tō-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*tocolog(y)* + *-ic* + *-al*[1].] Same as *obstetrical. L. F. Ward,* Pure Sociol., p. 70.

tocologist (tō-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*tocolog(y)* + *-ist.*] An obstetrician. *Amer. Anthropologist,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 739.

tocomania (tō-kō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [Gr. *τόκος*, bringing forth, + *μανία*, madness.] Puerperal insanity.

tocornalite (tō-kôr′na-līt), *n.* [Named after A. *Tocornal*, of Santiago University.] An iodide of silver and mercury which occurs in massive granular forms of pale-yellow color: found in Chañarcillo, Chile.

tod-boat (tod′bōt), *n.* A Dutch fishing-boat.

toddy-cat (tod′i-kat), *n.* The palm-civet, *Paradoxurus musanga*, so named from its fondness for palm juice, or toddy, which is gathered by the natives for the manufacture of arrack.

toe, *n.* **8.** In *mach.*: (*c*) A form of cam by which the valve-rods are lifted in the Stevens valve-gear for vertical river-boat engines. (*d*) In a car-wheel, the outer edge of the flange.—**9.** The pointed end of the foot of an organ-pipe.—**10.** In *golf*, the nose of a club. See ★*nose*[1], 5.—**Morton's painful toe,** a neuralgic state of the nerves of the plantar surface of the toes, especially the fourth.

toe, *v. t.* **3.** In *golf*, to strike (a ball) off the toe of the club.—**4.** To drive (nails or heavy steel pins) obliquely through a piece or element of a frame to secure it to another placed at an angle with it. The nails, entering both pieces, fasten them together against light stresses laterally, and the necessity for tenon and mortise is avoided.

toe-board (tō′bōrd), *n.* A curved piece of board which marks the limits within which the contestants must stand when putting the shot or throwing the weight, hammer, or discus. Also *stop-board*.

toe-crack (tō′krak), *n.* In *vet. surg.*, a crack or fissure in the anterior part or toe of a horse's hoof: similar to quarter-crack, except for its position. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 405.

toe-nail (tō′nāl), *v. t.* Same as ★*toe*[1], *v. t.*, 4.

The braces are *toe-nailed* in place to prevent the possibility of their becoming loosened and dropping down.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 443.

toe-narrow (tō′nar″ō), *a.* Noting an abnormal standing position of the horse in which the phalangeal bones slant downward and inward from the fetlock, causing the fore feet to stand too close together. The foot-axis from in front is broken outward at the fetlock-joint. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 560.

toe-out (tō′out), *n.* An outward bend in any line of a diagram; a sharp change in the curvature of a line, making it bend outward. [Colloq.]

toe-ragger (tō′rag″ėr), *n.* [Of Maori origin.] In Australia, especially in the bush, a good-for-nothing, worthless, contemptible fellow. [Austral Eng.]

The bushie's favorite term of opprobrium, a '*toe-ragger*,' is also probably from the Maori.
Truth (Sydney), Jan. 12, 1896, quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

toe-ring, *n.* **2.** The heavy ring or ferrule on the end of a cant-hook. It has a lip on the lower edge to prevent slipping when a log is grasped.

toeroe (tö-rö′), *n.* [A D. spelling, also *toeroe-toeroe* and *troetroe*, of a native name in Guiana.] A common name of *Cynoscion acoupa*, a sciænoid fish found on the Atlantic coast of South America.

toe-step (tō′step), *n.* Same as *footstep*. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

toe-wide (tō′wīd), *a.* Noting an abnormal standing position of the horse in which the phalangeal bones slant downward and outward from the fetlock, causing the fore feet to stand too far apart. The foot-axis from in front is broken inward at the fetlock-joint. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Rep. on Diseases of the Horse, 1903, p. 560.

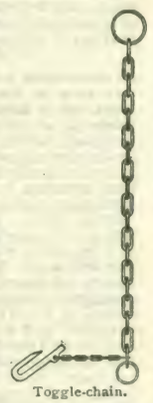
Toga candida, the white toga worn by candidates for public office in Rome.

togetherness (tō-geᴛʜ′ėr-nes), *n.* The state of being together; the state of being reciprocally related; juxtaposition.

The unique *togetherness* that combines different qualities in a single presentation or simultaneous state of mind should be clearly grasped.
H. Nichols, Cosmology, I. § 237.

toggle, *n.* **3.** A bar spanning (within) an opening in a tank or other structure, to which a lifting chain or sling can be secured in order to lift the structure. Also *toggle-pin*.

toggle, *v. t.* **2.** To fasten (skins) together with wooden pins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 112. —**3.** To lift or attach to a hoisting chain by means of a cross-bar inserted in a hole or angle. The bar or toggle is inserted in the hole by passing it in parallel to the lifting chain. When in place it is turned at right angles and spans the hole or opening, and receives the stress of lifting. The toggle-bar must be longer than the diameter of the hole, or the space across the span of the opening used.


Toggle-chain.

toggle-chain (tog′l-chān), *n.* A short chain, with a ring at one end and a toggle-hook and ring at the other, fastened to the sway-bar or bunk of a logging-sled and used to regulate the length of a binding-chain. Also called *bunk-chain*.

toggle-hook (tog′l-hůk), *n.* A grab-hook with a long shank, used on a toggle-chain.

tohunga (tō′höng-ą), *n.* [Maori.] A wise man; a native priest or medicine-man. [New Zealand.] *Nature*, May 14, 1903, p. 36.

toil[2], *n.*—**In the toils,** ensnared; captured.

toilet, *n.* **8.** A room designed as a dressing-room, especially one provided with facilities for bathing; in a restricted sense, a bath-room or water-closet.

toilet-paper (toi′let-pā″pėr), *n.* A manila tissue-paper, readily soluble in water, for use in toilet-rooms.

toilet-room (toi′let-röm), *n.* Same as ★*toilet*, 8.

toilsum, *a.* An amended spelling of *toilsome*.

toke (tōk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A piece or a bit, as of tobacco or bread. [Eng. slang.]

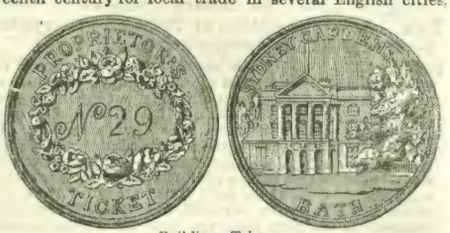
The aged gentleman snuffed himself with tremulous fingers that pilled half, and offered Matt the box. The young man took a pinch for exhilaration.

A strayed sparrow hopped dolefully amid the grains of snuff on the floating platform in futile quest of seeds.

"It would be appier stuffed," the aged gentleman declared. "I mean with tow, not *toke*." And he laughed wheezingly. *I. Zangwill*, The Master, ii. 9.

tokelau (tō′ke-lou), *n.* A parasitic fungous skin disease occurring in the South Sea islands, formerly attributed to *Trichophyton*, but caused, according to Wehmer, by *Aspergillus Tokelau*.

token, *n.*—**Buildings tokens,** the name given to a series of tokens (private or traders' coinage) struck in the eighteenth century for local trade in several English cities,



Buildings Tokens.
(From M. A. Green's "Architecture of Bath.")

which contain, on the reverse, excellent illustrations of notable local monuments. The earliest series was made by Kempson of Birmingham to illustrate that city. The most important series illustrates the architecture of Bath and was probably made there. These tokens were equivalent in value to the halfpenny, and were beautifully executed. *M. A. Green*, Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath, p. 231.—**Granby token, Higley token,** a copper token struck by John Higley of Granby, Connecticut (1737–39).—**Hard-times tokens,** private tokens struck in the United States and circulated as money, in lieu of copper cents, during the periods of stringency of a circulating medium prior to the Civil War.

tokocyte (tō′kō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *τόκος*, birth, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell).] A general term for the reproductive cells of sponges. They may be either gemmule cells or sexual cells. Also *tococyte*. Compare ★*archæocyte*.



tolane (tō′lān), *n.* [*tol(u)* + *-ane.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5.C{:}CC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on stilbene chlorid or bromide. It crystallizes in large plates or rods, melts at 60° C., and may be distilled. Also called *diphenyl-acetylene.*—**Tolane alcohol.** See ★*alcohol.*

tolazin (tōl-az′in), *n.* [*tol(u)* + *azin.*] A colorless compound, $^{5}CH_3C_6H_3\langle{}^{1}N{=}{}^{2}N\rangle C_6H_4$, prepared by the action of 3,4-toluylene-diamine on pyrocatechol. It crystallizes in needles, melts at 117° C., boils, with some decomposition, at about 350° C., and may be sublimed. Also called *2-methylphenazin* and *toluphenazin.*

tolderia (tōl-dā-rē′ä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., < *toldo.* See ★*toldo.*] A village or settlement of the Indians formed of toldos.

About an hour later Manuel arrived, accompanied by another chief, and said Cacique Sumaye had his *tolderia* about 2 miles further down the river.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 606.

toldo (tōl′dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *toldo,* an awning, a shelter.] A skin tent or shelter used by the Indians of the pampas region of South America.

Saw various signs of Indians and several abandoned "*toldos*" in the forenoon.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 606.

tolene (tō′lēn), *n.* [*tol(u)* + *-ene.*] A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by the distillation of tolu balsam with water. It boils at 170° C. and readily absorbs oxygen from the air.

tolerance, *n.* 5. The capacity of a tree to endure shade.—6. In *mech.*, an allowable amount of variation in the dimensions of a machine or part. A tolerance of .00025 of an inch is allowed above or below the exact dimension in fine machine parts.

tolerism (tol′ėr-izm), *n.* [*toler(ation)* + *-ism.*] Toleration; universal toleration. [Rare.]

Thou wouldst be sadly out of place in these days of cold philosophic latitudinarian doctrine, universal *tolerism,* and half-concealed rebellion. *Borrow,* Lavengro, iii.

tolidine (tol′i-din), *n.* [*tol(u)* + *-id* + *-ine*2.] One of various isomeric compounds, of which the ortho derivative, $H_2{}^{4}N{}^{1}C_6H_3({}^{3}CH_3).C_6H_3$-$({}^{3}CH_3){}^{4}NH_2$, is the most important. It is prepared by the reduction of the corresponding dinitroditolyl, crystallizes in lustrous laminæ, melts at 128° C., and readily yields a number of valuable azo dyes which are used for cotton goods. The compound bears the same relation to toluene that benzidine does to benzene.

tolidol (tol′i-dol), *n.* A trade-name of a photographic developer of unpublished composition.

tolipyrin (tol-i-pī′rin), *n.* [*tol(u)* + (*ant*)*i-pyrin.*] A trade-name of dimethyl-tolyl-pyrazolone, $C_3H(CH_3)(C_6H_4CH_3)N_2O$, a colorless crystalline compound prepared like antipyrin, which it resembles in general chemical and physiological properties: used in medicine. Also called *methylantipyrin.*

tollage, *n.* 2. A sum of money paid for the temporary use of land as a place in which to buy and sell. See *toll*1, 1, *n.* *N. and Q.,* 10th ser., I. 126–232.

toll-board (tōl′bōrd), *n.* A switchboard at which connections are made with the toll-lines entering a telephone exchange. See cut in next column.

A *tollboard* of ten stations is also in service, demonstrating the manner in which toll connections are given to users of automatic telephones.
Elect. World and Engin., June 25, 1904, p. 1213.

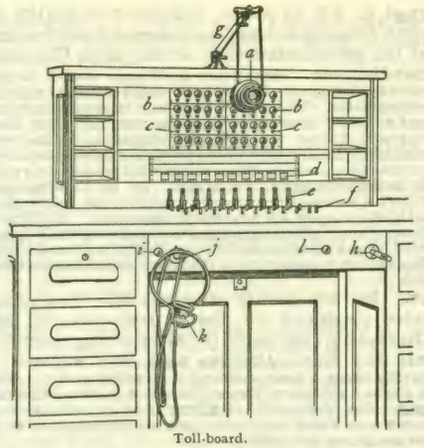
toll-gin (tōl′jin), *n.* A public cotton-gin, established for the convenience of small farmers who are unable to bear the expense of a private gin.

With the subdivision of farms an almost new industry was developed in the way of *toll gins.* The old plantations had each its own ginhouse, but the small farms could not bear the expense of such a plant, and public gins became a necessity.
U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin, 1896, p. [357.

toll-line (tōl′līn), *n.* In *telephony,* a long-distance or suburban line for the use of which toll is charged.

toll-room (tōl′röm), *n.* In a telephone exchange, a room in which long-distance and toll-line connections are made.

Adjoining the switchroom is the long-distance or *toll-room,* where all toll line connections are made.
Elect. World and Engin., July 16, 1904, p. 90.



Toll-board.

a, transmitter; *b,* line signal; *c,* line jack; *d,* clearing-out signal; *e,* connecting plug; *f,* ringing and listening key; *g,* transmitter arm; *h,* generator crank; *i,* night-alarm key; *j,* receiver cord and plug; *k,* receiver; *l,* generator switching key.

Tolstoian (tol′stoi-an), *a.* [*Tolstoi* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the eminent Russian writer Count Lyeff (Leo) Nikolaievich Tolstoi (1828 O. S.–1910).

He has an almost *Tolstoian* eye and memory for details, and will tell you vividly enough how any one of his contemporaries of fifty years ago looked and spoke.
Athenæum, Jan. 6, 1906, p. 22.

toluide (tol′ū-id), *n.* [*tolu* + *-ide*1.] A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing the univalent group $-CONHC_6H_4.CH_3$. They are prepared by the removal of the elements of water from a salt of any of the three toluidines with an organic acid, and correspond exactly to the anilides, which they closely resemble in general properties.

toluidine (tō-lū′i-din), *n.* [*toluid*(*e*) + *-ine*2.] A name of three compounds, $CH_3C_6H_4NH_2$, formed by the reduction of the corresponding nitrotoluenes. They are all colorless, and are used in the regeneration of vulcanized rubber and in the preparation of certain so-called aniline dyes. The ortho- (1,2-) and the meta- (1,3-) derivatives are liquids, boiling at 197° C. and 199° C. respectively. The para- (1,4-) derivative crystallizes in plates, melts at 45° C., and boils at 198° C.

Toluifera (tol-ū-if′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (established by Linnæus, 1753), < *tolu* + L. *ferre,* to bear.] A genus of small trees or shrubs belonging to the family *Flacourtiaceæ.* See *Myroxylon.*



Toluifera balsamum, L.

a, branch (one sixth natural size); *b,* flower; *c,* pod.

toluric (tō-lū′rik), *a.* [*tolu* + *-r-* + *-ic.*] Noting two acids, colorless crystalline compounds, $CH_3C_6H_4CONHCH_2COOH$. They are found in the urine after the administration of the corresponding toluic acids, and are prepared by the action of sodium hydroxid and glycin on the respective toluic chlorids. The ortho- (1,2-) derivative is crystalline and melts at 162.5° C. The meta- (1,3-) derivative is deposited in thin plates melting at 139° C.

tolusaffranine (tol-ū-saf′ra-nin), *n.* [*tolu* + *saffranine*]. A dye, $C_{21}H_{21}N_4Cl$, prepared by oxidizing a mixture of paratoluylene-diamine and toluidine. See ★*saffranine.*

toluylene (tō-lū′i-lēn), *n.* [*tolu* + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH{:}CHC_6H_5$, prepared by the action of lead oxid on toluene vapor. It crystallizes in large monoclinic plates, melts at 124° C., and boils at 306–307° C. Also called *stilbene, symmetrical diphenyl-ethylene,* and *tolylene.*—**Toluylene brown G, R,** See ★*brown.*—**Toluylene red.** Same as *neutral* ★*red.*

toluylene-diamine (tō-lū′i-lēn-dī-am′in), *n.* A name of six possible compounds, $CH_3C_6H_3$-$(NH_2)_2$, only two of which ($CH_3{:}NH_2{:}NH_2$ = 1,2,4 or 1,2,5) are of much importance. They are used in place of the corresponding phenylene diamines in the manufacture of certain dyes and are formed by the reduction of the corresponding nitro-compounds. The first or α-derivative crystallizes in needles, melts at 99° C., and boils at 283–285° C. The second or γ-derivative crystallizes in colorless rosettes consisting of plates, melts at 65° C., and boils at about 280° C.

tolyl (tol′il), *n.* [*tol(u)* + *-yl.*] A name given, in organic chemistry, to the univalent radical $-C_6H_4CH_3$, which bears the same relation to toluene that phenyl does to benzene. Three classes of derivatives are possible, according to the relative position of the methyl group and the one combining with the tolyl radical. The resulting compounds are termed *ortho-* (1, 2-), *meta-* (1, 3-), or *para-* (1, 4-), respectively. The word is also used, with the same meaning, as a combining-form.

tolylene (tol′i-lēn), *n.* [*tolyl* + *-ene.*] In *organic chem.,* the bivalent radical $CH_3C_6H_3$. It bears the same relation to toluene that phenylene does to benzene.

Tolyposporium (tol″i-pō-spō′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Woronin, 1882), < Gr. *τολύπη,* a ball, + *σπορά,* spore.] A genus of smut-fungi of the family *Ustilaginaceæ,* having the spores united in subspherical masses. The germinating spores produce promycelia bearing both lateral and terminal sporidia. Nine species are known, occurring as parasites on various glumaceous plants. *T. Junci* attacks the flowers and culms of *Juncus bufonius,* producing gall-like outgrowths. *T. bullatum* is found on the ovaries of the barn-yard grass, *Echimochloa Crus-galli,* in North America.



Tolyposporium Junci

A spore-ball showing promycelia bearing sporidia; highly magnified.

tolysal (tol′i-sal), *n.* [*toly*(*l*) + *sal*(*icylate*).] A trade-name of 1-paratolyl-2,3-dimethyl-pyrazolone salicylate, $CO\langle{}^{4}CH{:}C(CH_3)-{}^{1}N(C_6H_4(CH_3)\rangle{}^{2}NCH_3.$-$C_6H_4({}^{1}OH){}^{2}COOH$. It is an almost colorless crystalline compound, melts at 101–102° C., is closely related to antipyrin, and is used in medicine as an antineuralgic, antirheumatic, and antipyretic.

tom1, *n.*—**Mad tom,** a catfish, *Schilbeodes insignis,* found in fresh water from Pennsylvania to South Carolina. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus.—**Tom of Lincoln,** an alloy composed of 22 per cent. of tin and 78 per cent. of copper. It is named after the big bell ('Tom of Lincoln') in Lincoln Cathedral.—**Tough tom,** in *ceram.,* a refractory sandy clay used in England for making molds, crucibles, and glass-pots. Also called *Stourbridge clay* and *clunch* (which see).



Mad Tom (*Schilbeodes insignis*).

(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

tom. An abbreviation of *tome* (volume).

tomahawk, *v. t.* 2. Specifically, to cut sheep when shearing them. *E. E. Morris.* [Austral English.]

tomato, *n.*—**Black rot of tomato.** See *black* ★*rot.*—**Gooseberry-tomato.** Same as *cape gooseberry* (which see, under *gooseberry*).

tomato-blight (tō-mä′tō-blīt), *n.* 1. See ★*blight.*—2. Tomato-scab. See ★*scab.*—3. Potato late blight. See ★*blight.*

tomato-rot (tō-mä′tō-rot), *n.* See ★*rot.*

tomato-scab (tō-mä′tō-skab), *n.* See ★*scab.*

tomb, *n.*—**Beehive tomb.** See ★*beehive.*

tombac, *n.*—**White tombac,** a name for any white brass of the copper-zinc series of alloys, to which the white color is given by adding antimony or arsenic.

tombolo (tŏm′bō-lō), *n.* [It. *tombolo*, a cushion.] A sand-reef by which an island is connected with the mainland. See the extract. [Rare.]

The writer [F. P. Gulliver] has proposed to call all such island-tying bars *tombolos*, taking the name from the characteristic forms uniting Monte Argentario with the coast of Italy. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 540.

Tom Collins (tom kol′inz). A drink made of gin and club-soda and lemon or lime-juice, and sweetened.

Tomes's fibers or **fibrils.** See ★*fiber*[1].

tomin[1], *n.* 2. A silver coin of Bolivia, equivalent to one fifth of a boliviano; also, a coin of Paraguay, equivalent to two reales.

tomin[2] (tō′min), *n.* [Ar. *tāmin*, the eighth, *tamān*, eight.] A measure of length used in Morocco, equal to an eighth of a derah or drah, or to 2.8 inches.

tommy, *n.* 8. [*cap.*] Short for *Tommy Atkins*, a nickname for the British private soldier.

The *Tommies* enjoyed the fun, and — Oh, yes, there was one *Tommy* who was the bard of the detachment. *R. Kipling*, Conference of the Powers, in Many Inven-[tions, p. 36.

tommy-ax (tom′i-aks), *n.* A popular corruption of *tomahawk*. See *tom-ax*. [Austral English.]

tommy-store (tom′i-stōr), *n.* Same as *tommy-shop*.

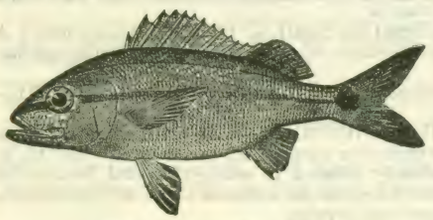
tomomania (tō-mō-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [Gr. τομή, a cutting, a surgical operation, + μανία, madness.] 1. An immoderate tendency to perform surgical operations.—2. A morbid desire to be operated upon.

tomotocia (tō-mō-tō′si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τομή, a cutting, + τόκος, birth, offspring.] Extraction of the fetus by Cæsarean section.

tompkin (tomp′kin), *n.* A corruption of *tompion*[1] or *tampion*.

tompong (tom′pong), *n.* [E. Ind. (Malayan?).] A tin coin of Selangor, 8 of which equal a dollar.

tom-tate (tom-tāt′), *n.* [Also *Tom Tate;* origin obscure.] A common name of a fish of the family *Hæmulidæ*, *Bathystoma rimator*, found from Cape Hatteras to Trinidad. *Jordan and Evermann*, Fishes of N. and M. America, p. 1308.



Tom-tate (*Bathystoma rimator*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

tom-toe (tom′tō), *n.* [*Tom* (abbreviation of *Thomas*), in the sense of big.] The great toe. [Colloq.]

tom-tom, *n.* 3. A circular dye-vat constructed in such a way that a series of upright mallets may be made to pound upon the material placed within it and thus work the dye-liquor well into the fiber. Largely used in hosiery-dyeing, particularly in the application of aniline black.

ton[1], *n.*—**Cornish mining ton,** a weight equal to 2,352 pounds avoirdupois, or 21 hundredweight of 112 pounds each.—**French ton,** the metric ton, or millier, equal to 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois. See *metric system*.—**Gross ton,** the ton of 2,240 avoirdupois pounds. Often called *long ton*.—**Metric ton,** a measure of weight equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds.—**Net ton,** the short ton of 2,000 pounds, as distinguished from the gross ton of 2,240 pounds. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 58.—**Shipping ton,** a unit of volume used in transportation by sea. A shipping ton in the United States and Great Britain is 40 cubic feet or 1.1327 cubic meters.

tonal, *a.* 3. Of or pertaining to muscular tonicity.

The amount of tonus can often be measured by a *tonal* dynamometer. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 383.

tonalist (tō′nạl-ist), *n.* [*tonal* + *ist.*] In *painting*, one who aims at a prevailing tone of color, or a harmonious color scheme, produced by effects of light and shade in their relation to the principal light rather than by contrasts of color.

The collection is one of colorists and *tonalists* without the aid of any of the more notable open-air landscape painters. *N. Y. Times*, Jan. 31, 1903.

tone[1], *n.* 15. In *philol.*, a distinctive quality or pitch forming in some languages a fixed feature of the pronunciation of words, as in Chinese, Swedish, etc. Such tones in Chinese (called *sheng*) serve to distinguish, theoretically, eight phases of a given monosyllable. These tones have been supposed to represent a former chanting or singsong utterance; but they represent, rather, the faint phonetic relics of otherwise vanished syllables, kept in the process of monosyllabizing because they serve to differentiate what would otherwise be indistinguishable homonyms. So in Russian and French a vanished final vowel ('silent *e*') has left a phonetic effect upon the preceding consonant. In Chinese these reliquial effects have come to be conventionally regulated into a kind of musical system similar to that which in English utterance is purely rhetorical and therefore variable.

16. In telephonic testing, the humming noise produced by the introduction of an alternating or rapidly alternating current into the line.—**Affective tone.** See ★*affective*.—**Cavity tone,** a tone produced in a cavity, as the mouth or a tube. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 293.—**Choral tone.** See *choir-pitch*.—**Gallery tone,** in *painting*, the brown tone which age brings upon an oil-picture after it has hung long in a gallery.

Though the oil painting does not change in drying, or in weeks or months, it changes inevitably in decades and centuries, and always in the same way, by assuming a general yellowish brown cast, called the "*gallery tone.*" *Sci. Amer.*, April 15, 1905, p. 299.

Ground tone, in *acoustics*, the tone of lowest pitch uttered by a vibrating body; a fundamental tone.—**Hedonic tone,** in *psychol.*, the pleasant or unpleasant coloring of any mental state or process; algedonic tone. For those psychologists who reduce the affective elements to pleasantness and unpleasantness, 'hedonic tone' is identical with 'affective tone'; for those who accept a pluralistic affective theory, 'hedonic tone' is the narrower term, referring only to one pair of affective opposites.—**Intermittence tone, interruption tone,** in *psychophys.*, a tone produced by rapid interruption of a given tone, and having a pitch-number corresponding to the frequency of interruption.

P. considers this to be disproved by the *intermittence tones* obtained by K., who rotated a disc perforated with 128 holes before tuning forks of different pitches, and obtained the same *tone of intermittence* whatever was the pitch of the fork. *Helmholtz* (trans.), Sensations of Tone, p. 533.

Root tone. Same as *fundamental tone*. *Helmholtz* (trans.), Sensations of Tone, p. 294.—**Tone of intermittence.** See *intermittence* ★*tone*.

tone[1], *v. t.* 5. In *printing*, to grade or soften with a graver, or roulette, or by etching certain parts (especially the edges) of (an illustration, usually an electrotype), as an aid in reducing the quantity of ink caused by pressure in printing.

toned, *a.* 2. Having distinctive tones as a fixed feature of the pronunciation of a word, as in Chinese. See ★*tone*[1], 15.

The more isolating and *toned* languages of Indo-China. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 326.

tone-deafness (tōn′def″nes), *n.* Inability to hear musical sounds. Also called *amusia*.

tone-determination (tōn′dē-tėr-mi-nā″shọn), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, the science, theory, or process of fixing the exact size of musical intervals, usually by means of certain intervals taken as units of measurement. See especially under *third-*★*step*, *fifth-*★*step*, etc.

tone-formation (tōn′fôr-mā″shọn), *n.* Same as ★*voice-building* or ★*voice-production*.

tonelada (tō-nā-lä′dạ̈), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *tonel*, a cask, an ancient measure. See *tunnel*, *ton*[1].] 1. A Spanish and Spanish-American unit of weight equal to 2000 local pounds, or about 2032.2 pounds avoirdupois. It is now applied also to the metric ton of 2204.6 pounds avoirdupois.—2. A dry measure, in Portugal over 40 bushels, in Argentina 29.2 United States bushels.—3. A liquid measure, in Portugal about 224 gallons, in Spain about 256 gallons, and in Brazil about 264 gallons, United States measure.

tone-picture (tōn′pik″tūr), *n.* A descriptive or pictorially suggestive piece of music.

tone-placing (tōn′plā″sing), *n.* Same as ★*voice-placing*.

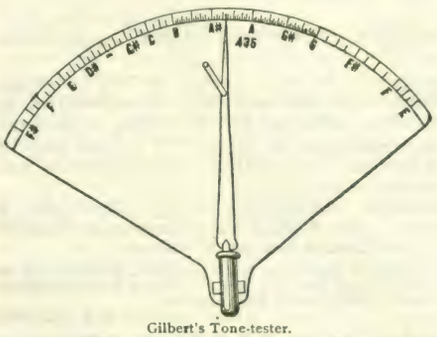
tone-poem (tōn′pō″em), *n.* In *music*, a term somewhat loosely applied to an instrumental composition in which is expressed such a train of sentiments or images as might be or are contained in a poem. Compare *symphonic poem*.

At a recent Ysaye concert at Brussels two orchestral novelties by Flemish composers were produced: a 'Homeric' Symphony, by L. Mortelmans, and a symphonic *tone-poem*, 'Lalla Rookh,' by J. Jongen. *Athenæum*, Jan. 6, 1906, p. 29.

tone-poet (tōn′pō″et), *n.* An original or imaginative composer of music, especially of the modern school: occasionally applied also to an instrumental performer.

tone-production (tōn′prọ-duk″shọn), *n.* The act, process, or manner of producing musical tones: used both of instruments and of the voice. See ★*voice-production* and ★*voice-building*.

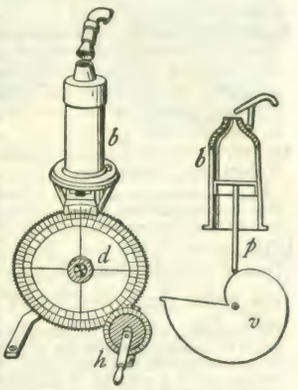
tone-tester (tōn′tes″tėr), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a tonometer, or instrument for determining



Gilbert's Tone-tester.
(From "Yale Psychological Studies.")

the differential sensitivity for tones. In simple form, the tone-tester consists of an adjustable pitch-pipe with an index-arm moving over a large scale. *Yale Psychol. Studies*, 1893, p. 81.

tone-variator (tōn′vā″ri-ā-tọr), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, an instrument which permits of the variation (continuous or discrete) of the pitch of an approximately pure tone by known amounts and at uniform rate. In its original form, the *tone-variator* consisted essentially of a blown bottle of which the pitch could be varied by the continuous introduction or withdrawal of mercury. Since the pitch of the bottle-tone changes, in siren fashion, more quickly in the higher than in the lower regions, and a uniform rate of tonal change is desired, the bottle was connected with a variator trough, so constructed that the rise and fall of the mercury in the variator furnished the necessary correction to the movement of mercury in the bottle. In the most recent form of the instrument the bottle is of brass and the mercury has been replaced by a tightly fitting piston-head connected to a metal cam (the variator) cut to the shape of the required curve. Readings of tonal change (in terms of rate of vibration) are made from a circular scale placed in front of the variator cam. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., II. ii. 139.



Tone-variator: front view and mechanism.

b, bottle with blowing-tube; *p*, piston; *v*, variator, turned by handle *h*. *d*, graduated disk indicating pitch of tone.

tone-wave (tōn′wāv), *n.* The sound-wave to which a musical tone is due.

When harmonious tones are simultaneously sounded, we have formed not only difference-tones, but a second kind of resultant tonal wave, depending upon the fact that the hills and valleys of the primary waves are not perfectly coincident. The vibration-rate of these new *tone-waves* is the sum of the vibration-rates of the original tones. *Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 76.

tonga[2] (tong′gä), *n.* [Fijian.] A mixture of several barks said to consist principally of *Premna Taitensis* and *Epiprennum mirabile:* used by the Fiji Islanders as an antineuralgic. It has been introduced into the United States.

tonging, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, handling logs with skidding-tongs.

tongue, *n.* 6. (*q*) *pl.* A commercial name of crude rubber in long, narrow, tongue-shaped pieces. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.—**Blue tongue,** an infectious disease of sheep in Cape Colony caused by an ultramicroscopic, filterable organism, and characterized by a short incubation period, high fever, with edema and eruption about the mouth and discharge from the nose, followed by an eruption about the feet and great emaciation. It is very deadly in young, poorly nourished animals. Also called *malarial catarrhal fever of sheep*. *Nature*, Sept. 14, 1905, p. 503.—**Geographical tongue,** a disease of the dorsum of the tongue, consisting of patches of desquamation which increase at the periphery and overlap, the raised edges forming various figures (fancifully compared to maps) on the surface.—**Parrot tongue,** a shriveled, dry condition of the tongue occurring in human beings as a

symptom of typhus.—**Stamp-lickers' tongue,** inflammation of the surface of the tongue, due to irritation and subsequent infection from licking postage-stamps.

tongue, *v. t.* 5. To insert the tongue or spindle in (a weft-cop or bobbin) to hold it in the loom-shuttle. *T. W. Fox,* Mechanism of Weaving, p. 283.

tongue-bar (tung'bär), *n.* In *Balanoglossus* and *Amphioxus,* a downgrowth of the dorsal wall of a gill-slit more or less completely subdividing the latter: so named from its resemblance to the tongue of a jews'-harp.

The *tongue-bar* is the essential organ of the gill-slit in Balanoglossus, and exceeds the septal bars in bulk, while in Amphioxus the reverse is the case. . . . The *tongue-bar* contains a large cœlomic space in Balanoglossus, but is solid in Amphioxus; the skeletal rods in the *tongue-bars* of Balanoglossus are double; the *tongue-bar* in Balanoglossus does not fuse with the ventral border of the cleft, but ends freely below, thus producing a continuous U-shaped cleft. *Encyc. Brit.* (10th ed.), XXVI. 85.

tongue-curve (tung'kėrv), *n.* A graphic representation of the positions and movements of the tongue in speech or song.

The accumulation of phonograms, palatograms, breath records, *tongue curves,* etc., etc., from an individual year by year under the influence of a certain environment or internal condition would indicate the results of such conditions. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 469.

tongue-key (tung'kē), *n.* In *exper. psychol.,* a reaction-key which is opened or closed by movement of the tongue.

The most common form of motor response is the act of pressing a telegrapher's key with the finger or hand. Other forms are with the lip key, *tongue key,* and mouth or voice key. These are used in complex reactions where a variety of responses is desired; the speaking of different words fulfils this condition.

Baldwin, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., II. 419.

tongue-pipe (tung'pīp), *n.* In musical instruments, especially the organ, same as *reed-pipe.*

tongue-tambour (tung'tam″bör), *n.* In *phonet.,* an instrument for registering the elevation of the tongue. An artificial palate is converted into a tambour by covering it with a sheet of thin rubber and attaching an outlet tube. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 335.

tongue-twister (tung'twis-tėr), *n.* A sentence or verse constructed with a view to test the enunciation or dexterity of a speaker. The following is an example: Theophilus Thistle, thistle-sifter, sifted a sieveful of unsifted thistles, etc. [Colloq.]

tongue-worm, *n.* 3. A parasitic worm-like arachnid, *Pentastomum tænioides,* occurring in the viscera of cattle, sheep, and other animals, and in the nostrils and frontal sinuses of dogs and wolves.

The *Tongue-worm* is found encysted in the viscera of cattle, sheep, and other animals. It is about a quarter of an inch long, and when eaten by dogs grows to be 2 to 5 inches long, inhabits the nasal cavities, and produces numerous eggs, which are transmissible to man as well as to the domesticated animals.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., [1896, p. 161.

tonic, *a.* 5. Characterized by distinctive tones. Same as ★*toned,* 2. See ★*tone*[1], 15.

A far more important feature than the length of the words is their *tonic* utterance, the origin and nature of which was necessarily misunderstood so long as these languages were supposed to represent a primitive condition of speech. It is now clear that tone gives no support to the theory of a supposed primitive singsong utterance, but that it is a compensating element unconsciously introduced to distinguish the numerous homophones resulting from the ravages of phonetic disintegration. "Thus the monosyllable pa will be toned in six or more different ways to represent so many original dissyllables, pada, paka, pana, pasa, pata . . . , and some of the Chinese and Shan dialects have, in fact, as many as ten or twelve such tones, which unless correctly uttered lead at once to the greatest confusion, and to all kinds of misunderstandings. Hence these languages are now called isolating and *tonic* rather than isolating and monosyllabic."

Kane, Ethnology, p. 325.

Tonic accent. See ★*accent.*

tonicity, *n.* 1. (*b*) In *zoöl.,* occasionally employed to denote the quality of dead, as well as living, tissue.

Yet in slightly macerated specimens of C[arolin] brevicauda the incision disappears, showing that it is a character which is dependent upon *tonicity* and not on any distinctive structural peculiarities.

H. Allen, in Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII. 295.

toning, *n.* 2. Delicate variations of light and shade on a photograph.

The *tonings* brought out in photographs of the disc [of the sun]. *A. M. Clerke,* Problems in Astrophysics, p. 70.

Platinum toning, in *photog.,* the tinting of silver positives by the use of a bath containing platinic chlorid, whereby metallic silver is removed and platinum takes its place.

tonite, *n.* Standard tonite, as manufactured in the United States, is an explosive consisting of 52.5 per cent. of pulverulent guncotton and 47.5 per cent. of barium nitrate. These materials are moistened and intimately incorporated under edge-rollers until a uniform paste is produced, which is then formed into cartridges covered with paraffined paper. A specially heavy detonator is required to fire this explosive. Also known as *cotton-powder No.* 1.

tonitruone (to-nit'rō-ōn), *n.* [L. *tonitruum,* thunder.] A percussive musical instrument devised in 1908 by Ignace Paderewski to suggest the sound of distant thunder. It consists of a large plate of resonant metal hung from a frame, and hence is essentially a species of gong or tam-tam.

Program Boston Symphony Orchestra. 1908-1909, p. 11.

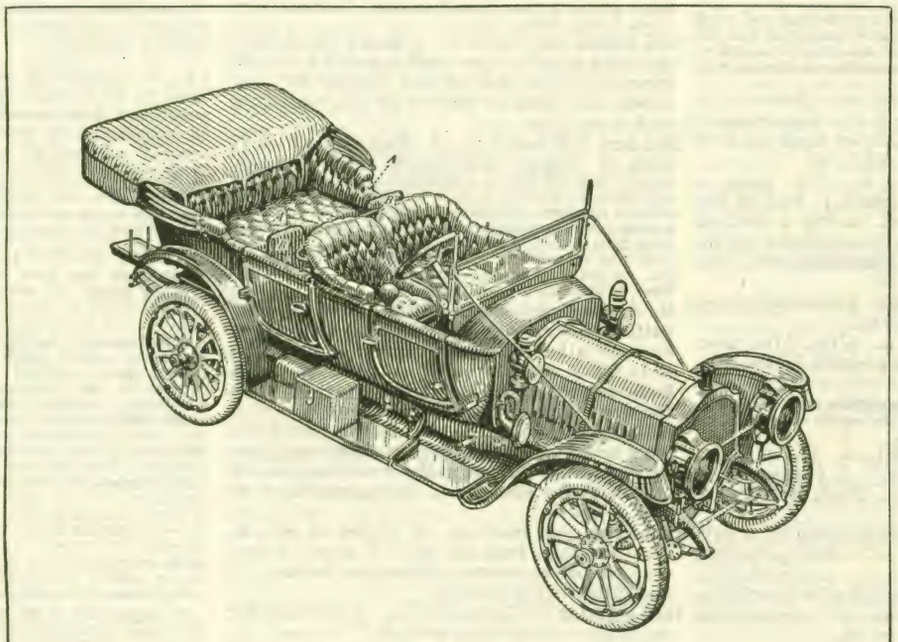
ton-kilometer (tun'kil″ō-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit of accounts used by railroads, which represents the transportation of one ton of freight the distance of one kilometer.

ton-mile (tun'mīl), *n.* A unit of railroad accounts which represents the transportation of one ton of freight the distance of one mile.

Freights have risen on the most frequented roads [in Persia] from 3d. per *ton-mile* in 1880 to 10d., and even 13d., per *ton-mile* now. *Encyc. Brit.* (10th ed.), XXXI. 622.

ton-mileage (tun'mīl″āj), *n.* Charge per ton-mile; also amount in ton-miles.

Many valuable curves showing the relations between *ton-mileage,* total weight, useful load, &c., are given, and the paper is, on the whole, a valuable contribution on the subject. *Nature,* Jan. 29, 1903, p. 304.



Tonneau of Touring-car.
A, A, tonneau.
B, B, extra folding seats.

tonnage, *n.* 2. The *tonnage under the tonnage deck* is the interior volume in tons of 100 cubic feet under the tonnage-deck (which see) measured in accordance with the Moorsom system. The *between-deck tonnage* is that included between the tonnage deck and the highest complete deck on the vessel considered. The *under-deck tonnage* is the sum of that under the tonnage-deck and the between-deck tonnage. The tonnage above the highest deck includes all covered in and inclosed spaces, such as inclosed poop and forecastle or deck erections available for cargo, stores, or for accommodation of passengers or crew. This added to the under-deck tonnage constitutes the *gross registered tonnage,* usually called *gross tonnage.* The *net registered tonnage* is obtained from the gross by making certain deductions according to rules which differ in some respects among certain nations. The deductions generally allowed are as follows: the tonnage of spaces specifically appropriated to the officers and crew of the vessel; spaces exclusively for the working of the helm, for anchor-gear, for the charts and instruments of navigation, for the boatswain's stores, and for the donkey-engine and boiler; for a ship propelled by sails, space exclusively for storage of sails. In addition, for a paddle-steamer in which the actual space occupied by the boilers and machinery, but excluding coal-bunkers, is between 20 and 30 per cent. of the gross tonnage, a deduction of 37 per cent. may be made; for ships propelled by screws, in which the tonnage is between 13 and 20 per cent., the deduction is 32 per cent. of the gross; in paddle-steamers in which the actual space occupied by the propelling machinery is less than 20 per cent. or over 30 per cent., the allowed deduction is 1½ times the actual space. In screw-steamers in which the actual space is less than 13 per cent. or over 20 per cent., 1¾ times the actual space is deducted. All these deductions having been made from the *gross tonnage,* the remainder is the *net registered tonnage.* The term *register-tonnage* or *registered tonnage* used alone means net registered tonnage.—**Breadth for tonnage.** See ★*breadth.*—**Custom-house tonnage,** the legal tonnage of a vessel determined by the commissioner of navigation.—**Displacement tonnage.** See ★*displacement-tonnage.*—**Register tonnage.** See ★*tonnage,* 2.—**Suez Canal tonnage,** the net tonnage fixed by the rules of the Suez Canal for payment of tolls in passing through the canal. The gross tonnage is substantially as above (see ★def. 2), but the deductions include only the following: spaces occupied or used exclusively by officers and crew (but not including the space occupied by the captain), the chart-room, and spaces for working the helm and anchor gear; but the total deduction for all these spaces cannot exceed 5 per cent. of the gross. The deductions for machinery may be made by taking the actual space occupied by engines, boilers, and the permanent coal-bunkers, or alternatively by the *Danube rule,*—that is, 1½ times the actual machinery space, exclusive of bunkers, for screw-steamers, and 1¼ times the actual machinery space for paddle-steamers. The total deduction for machinery cannot exceed 50 per cent. of the gross tonnage.—**Tonnage length,** in *ship-building,* the length of a vessel upon which is based the calculation of its gross register tonnage. "Measure the length of the vessel in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage-deck, from the inside of the inner plank, average thickness, at the side of the stem to the inside of the plank on the stern timbers, average thickness, deducting from this length what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of the deck, and what is due to the rake of the stern timber in the thickness of the deck, and also what is due to the rake of the stern timber in one third of the round of the beam." (*U. S. Revised Statutes,* §4153.) In the old rule for tonnage by 'builders' old measurement,' the length taken along the deck from the stem to the after side of the stern-post was reduced three inches for every foot of draft of water. From the length thus obtained was deducted three fifths of the breadth for tonnage. (See ★*breadth.*) The remainder was the *length for tonnage,* now obsolete.

tonnage-duty (tun'āj dū-ti), *n.* A tax of so much per ton levied upon vessels by the customs authorities under certain conditions.

tonnage-rent (tun'āj-rent), *n.* The rent of a mine or quarry when it takes the form of a royalty on each ton of mineral obtained.

tonne[2] (ton), *n.* [F., a ton. See *ton.*] The metric ton or millier of the metric system, equal to 2204.6 pounds avoirdupois. Also *tonneau.*

tonneau (to-nō′), *n.* [F. *tonneau,* a cask, a tub, a tun. See *tunnee.*] 1. A tub.

When a proper slope cannot be had, we must of necessity fall back upon either the earth closet, *tonneau,* or pail system for the collection of excreta.

Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 767.

2. A name given by French builders of motor-cars to the rounded or cask-like rear body of the vehicle. The barrel form has gradually changed to a molded shape, and entrance is gained through side-doors. This form gives larger seating-capacity at the back than the ordinary back seat of the surrey or carryall, as the rounding sides can be utilized. Tonneau backs can accommodate two, three, or five persons. The tonneau is often made removable, leaving either a box back or a sloping surface behind the front seat, or it can be replaced by a rumble or tiger's seat. The name 'toy-tonneau' has been applied to a form of rear-seat arrangement for two passengers only, in which the seat-backs are much lower than in the standard type. If doors of entry are omitted, the name tonneau ceases to apply.

The gasoline-propelled vehicle modeled generally after

the foreign *tonneau* form. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 80.

3. See ★*tonne*[2].

tonneaued (to-nōd′), *p. a.* Furnished with a tonneau. [Rare.]

It was a big, black, black-dashed, *tonneaued* twenty-four horse Octopod [motor-car].

R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries.

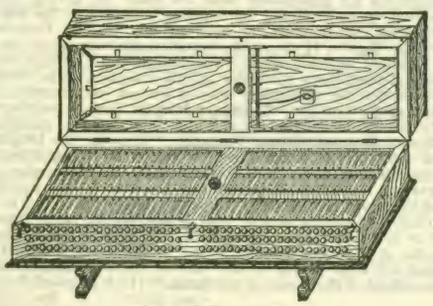
tonneauette (to-nō-et′), *n.* [Dim. of *tonneau.*] A trade-name for a type of motor-car tonneau, accommodating 4 or 5 persons.

tonobole (ton′ō-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος*, a stretching, + *βόλος*, a throw, < *βάλλειν*, to throw.] In *phytogeog.*, a bolochore in which propulsion results from the resilience of the calyx or involucre. *F. E. Clements.*

tonogram (tō′nō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος*, tension, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] The record made by a tonograph.

tonograph (tō′nō-gràf), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος*, tension, + *γράφειν*, write.] A recording tonometer.

tonometer, *n.* **2.** (*b*) An instrument for determining the degree of intravascular blood-pressure.—**3.** An instrument for measuring strains within a liquid. A thermometer with very thin elliptical bulb may be used, as the pulling forces distend the bulb, causing the mercurial column to descend.—**Appunn's tonometer,** a form of tonometer, frequently used in experi-



Appunn's Tonometer.

mental psychology, consisting of a wind-chest and a set of reeds. The instrument generally employed has 129 reeds between the limits of 512 and 1024 vibrations, so that each reed differs from its neighbor in the series by 4 vibrations.

tonometric (tō-nō-met′rik), *a.* [*tonometr(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the measurement of musical tones, specifically of their pitch or frequency. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 61.

tonoplast (tō′nō-plàst), *n.* [Gr. *τόνος*, a stretching, + *πλαστός*, formed.] One of the vacuoles of the plant-cell, having a distinct wall and dividing like a true cellular organ, such as a chromosome, chromatophore, etc. *Went* (1888).

tonotactic (tō-nō-tak′tik), *a.* [*tonotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*osmotactic.*

tonotaxis (tō-nō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τόνος*, tension, tone, + *τάξις*, disposition.] Same as ★*osmotaxis.*

tonsillitis, *n.*—**Lacunar tonsillitis,** a form of inflammation of the tonsils in which the crypts or follicles are clogged with a whitish deposit.

tonsillolith (ton-sil′ō-lith), *n.* [L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion in the substance of the tonsil. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VI. 599.

tonsol (ton′sol), *n.* A trade-name of a substance which gives a red color with potassium nitrate. It is used to develop meteorological records traced with potassium-nitrate solution by automatic instruments, at temperatures below the freezing-point of ink.

Since ink would freeze at great elevations the trace is made by a pen containing a solution of saltpeter, which writes on the disc coated with lampblack, treated with a solution of "*tonsol.*" The chemical reaction gives a red trace that can not be obliterated by handling nor by immersion in water.

U. S. Monthly Weather Rev., July, 1902, p. 359.

Tonto group. See ★*group*[1].

tonus, *n.* **3.** A condition of preparedness in an organ or tissue to perform its normal function as soon as the customary stimulus is applied.

A continuous lesser "change" or stream of changes sets through the neuron, and is distributed by it to other neurons in the same direction and by the same synapses as are its nerve impulses. This gentle continuous activity of the neuron is called its *tonus.*

Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 740.

Reflex tonus, in *physiol.*, muscular tonicity reflexly maintained by constant or recurrent peripheral stimulation.

The single transient reflex process is superinduced upon a *reflex tonus.*

W. Wundt (trans.), Physiol. Psychol., I. 244.

Tonus peregrinus, the Gregorian melody or tone in the ninth or Æolian mode, regularly used for Psalm cxiv., beginning with the words "In exitu Israel" (whence the name).—**Tonus regius,** the Gregorian melody or tone in the sixth or Hypolydian mode, regularly used for the antiphon in connection with the prayer for the reigning sovereign often inserted at the end of the mass (whence the name).

took[2] (tök), *n.* See the extract. [Prov. Eng.]

The common practice in this country of protecting the banks of rivers by means of little piers or "*tooks*" to throw the water off them, and into the middle of the bed of the stream, generally results in failure, because the piers cause eddies, and deep pools endangering the banks are frequently dug out by these eddies.

Nature, Dec. 12, 1907, p. 127.

tookytook (tůk′i-tůk″), *n.* [A New Zealand abbreviation of Maori *kotukutuku.*] In New Zealand, the native fuchsia or kotukutuku, *Fuchsia excorticata*, or its fruit. See ★*konini* and ★*kotukutuku.*

tool[1], *n.*—**Laying-on tool,** an instrument used by edge-gilders which consists of a light wooden frame having three sides and covered with crape, for laying on covers, and a pad covered with Canton flannel.—**Pneumatic tool,** in its widest sense, any tool which is operated by compressed air, as the pneumatic rock-drill, broom, air-jack, and air-hoist; specifically, a self-contained combined motor and interchangeable tool operated by compressed air. Such machines are either reciprocating motors, as the pneumatic hammer, or rotary motors, as the pneumatic drill, and are made in a number of forms named after the tools used in them.—**Portable tool,** any tool or small machine which may be moved about by hand or by means of a traveling crane and operated by power, as distinguished from an ordinary hand-tool. Portable tools may be self-contained, as, for example, a shaper or a milling-machine to which an electric motor is attached. Such a machine is portable in the sense that it can be disconnected from its feed-wire, moved to another place, and again connected with a wire conveying a current to its motor. Any pneumatic tool, hammer, chisel, or drill, that can easily be moved within the limits of its air-hose, or any drill, grinder, emery-wheel, polishing-wheel, tapping-, reaming-, or boring-machine, operated by means of flexible shafting, may be said to be portable.—**Spring tool,** a turning tool used in an engine or machine-lathe for taking a finishing cut along a piece of work already roughed down nearly to size. It is curved or arched upward and downward just behind the cutting edge in side view, and has a curved line in plan for the cutting edge. Hence it has a slight amount of elasticity or spring, which, though not conducive to accuracy in sizing, produces a smooth and polished surface. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

tool-board (töl′bōrd), *n.* A board attached to or near a machine-tool such as a lathe or milling-machine, to receive and display for easy access the tools or cutters or gears used on such a machine.

tool-box (töl′boks), *n.* **1.** Any box which is used to contain workmen's tools. Pattern-makers' tools are kept in a chest suitably fitted with trays and drawers; molders' tools in an open rectangular box without any trays or partitions, and furnished only with a cross handle bridging over the top. Fitters and turners keep their tools in drawers or in plain boxes. For outdoor work the erectors' tools, as spanners, ratchet-braces, etc., are put in strong iron-clamped packing-boxes. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

2. An English term for the holder of the steel cutting-tool on the carriage of machine-tools, such as lathes, planers, shapers, slotters, etc. It is often used to cover all parts having a feed-function above the saddle which runs on the ways of the bed of the machine.

tool-clamp (töl′klamp), *n.* A device for holding a tool in a fixed desired position on a tool-carriage or -holder, or in the revolving spindle or percussion element in boring-machines or rock-drills.

tool-grab (töl′grab), *n.* A device or grip to seize and raise from the bore of a well a tool or piece of apparatus which has broken off and fallen to the bottom.

tool-grinder (töl′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for shaping or sharpening tools for the machine- or other work-shop, by exposing the surface to be treated to an abrading wheel driven at high speed. Such wheels, if of small diameter, are of emery or corundum; large grinders may use a true grindstone. The grinder often has special holders, or holders with special motions, designed to present the surface to be ground at the correct and best angles for subsequent use as cutters.

tooling, *n.*—**Blank tooling, dumb tooling.** Same as *blind tooling* (which see, under *tooling*).

tool-plate (töl′plāt), *n.* The tool-holder in a machine-tool. The tool-bar is clamped by bolts and straps to a surface or plate on the tool-carriage which is fitted with T-slots for the purpose. Also called *tool-box.* *The Engineer* (London), 1903, p. 571. [Eng.]

tool-rest, *n.*—**Capstan tool-rest,** a circular or polygonal revolving head having radial holes in which the shanks of various tools can be inserted, mounted on the tail-stock of a lathe. The axis of this head is vertical, and the various tools carried by it can each be brought into service by swinging the head around. Other machines for doing similar work are made with revolving heads that turn on horizontal axes: such machines are called *cross turret-lathes* or *chucking-machines,* depending on whether the axis runs across the bed or lengthwise of it.

tool-room (töl′röm), *n.* A department in a well-ordered machine-shop in which tools, jigs, and gages, etc., are made, ground, or otherwise kept in order, and whence they are handed out to the men. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

tool-smith (töl′smith), *n.* A blacksmith whose business consists in forging, hardening, and tempering the steel tools used by machinists. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

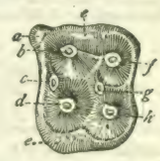
tool-steel (töl′stēl), *n.* Steel of the composition and manufacture which render it suitable for use in machine-tools for the cutting of metals. Such steel must be tough and yet hard enough to resist the abrasion and heat of the cutting process. It was formerly steel high in carbon (one per cent. or over), capable of being hardened and tempered. Recently steels with alloying percentages of manganese, tungsten, vanadium, titanium, and chromium have been introduced, having the property of self-hardening, or of not losing their hardness and ability to cut if the point or edge becomes red-hot from the severity of the cutting duty. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903, p. 511.

toondah (tön′dä), *n.* See ★*oyster-whelk.*

tooral-looral (tö′ral-lö′ral), *n.* See ★*ture-lure.*

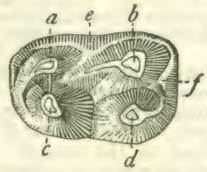
tooshqua (tösh′kwä), *n.* [Amerind. of British Columbia.] A common name used in British Columbia for *Ophiodon elongatus*, a fish related to the cottoids and found on the Pacific coast of North America.

tooth, *n.* **1.** The topography of the tooth, as now described, is shown in the cuts.



Right upper molar of *Hyracotherium* (after Osborn), illustrating the terminology of the upper molar cusps.

a, parastyle; *b*, paracone; *c*, protoconule; *d*, protocone; *e*, *e*, cingulum; *f*, metacone; *g*, metaconule; *h*, hypocone.



Left lower molar of *Hyracotherium* (after Osborn), illustrating the terminology of the lower molar cusps.

a, protoconid; *b*, hypoconid; *c*, metaconid; *d*, entoconid; *e*, cingulum; *f*, hypoconulid.

11. A roughened surface, as of a paper prepared for pastels.—**12.** In *masonry*, one of the several projecting ends of stones or bricks already built into a wall and left at an unfinished end of it to facilitate the fitting of another piece of wall to the first one.—**Block teeth.** See ★*block*[1].—**Giant tooth,** an abnormally large but not deformed tooth.—**Hutchinson's teeth,** upper incisor teeth in which the cutting edge is notched: occurring in the subjects of hereditary syphilis.—**Pacinotti tooth,** in *elect.*, one of the radial projections upon the core of a Pacinotti ring or armature. See *Pacinotti* ★*ring.*—**Palatine tooth,** a tooth situated on one of the palatine bones, as in fishes: sometimes, but wrongly, applied to any tooth on the roof of the mouth. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 302.—**Pavement teeth,** large, rounded teeth, closely set together and suggesting a cobblestone pavement. Such teeth were common in many extinct sharks, are found in the existing Port Jackson shark, and are well shown in the pharyngeal teeth of the drum.



Right antepenultimate upper molar of rhinoceros (after Osborn), illustrating the terminology of the crests and hollows of a tooth.

a, ectoloph; *b*, metaloph; *c*, protoloph; *d*, postfossette; *e*, medifossette; *f*, prefossette; *g*, metacone; *h*, paracone; *i*, protocone; *j*, parastyle; *k*, crista; *l*, antecrochet; *m*, crochet.

On either side of the palate and on the dentary are three large rectangular *pavement teeth.*

Zittel (trans.), Text-book of Palæon., II. 188.

V-tooth, a form of tooth for a gear, having an appearance, in side view, of an inverted V: used in clockwork for actuating the hammer of alarm-clocks, in some old forms of escape-wheels, and in saw-teeth for cutting metals by a revolving blade.

toothake, *n.* An amended (and former) spelling of *toothache.*

tooth-ax (töth′aks), *n.* A stone-cutters' ax the edges of which are divided into blunt teeth.

tooth-block (töth′blok), *n.* A part of a machine designed to form the mold for casting iron gear-wheels in sand. The toothed rim is not formed complete by a wooden pattern, but only a segment is carefully shaped, having the space between two teeth and these two teeth themselves shaped upon a block. This has the depth of the face desired and is about nine inches long, parallel to the tangents of the rim, and four inches radially. This is the tooth-block. It is borne on an arm, turning on a central vertical stem, and fitted with a tangent screw and train of gears, so that with the latter combination the circumference of the gear can be carefully and exactly divided into equal aliquot parts. The sand is carefully molded round the tooth-block, when the latter is raised vertically, and

by the dividing-gear swung horizontally through the required angle to locate the next tooth. The tooth-block is again lowered, and the next tooth molded. All shrinkage defects and warping of gear-patterns are eliminated, the expense of making all teeth, and on many patterns, is avoided, and storage of patterns is simplified.

tooth-chisel (töth′chiz″l), *n.* A stone-masons', or stone-dressers', chisel having a wide cutting edge which is serrated or cut with spaces resembling a V-tooth.

tooth-cleaner (töth′klē″nėr), *n.* A form of gear-tooth milling- or planing-cutter, or a grinding-wheel of special profile section, adapted to dress or finish the spaces between the teeth of a gear-wheel on face and flank.

toothing-press (töth′ing-pres), *n.* A stamping-machine for cutting out the interdental spaces and forming the teeth of band-saws.

toothing-stone (töth′ing-stōn), *n.* See *toothing*.

tooth-plane (töth′plān), *n.* A plane with V-shaped notches or serrations in its edge, used in scoring the under surface of a veneer or other wood surface to form grooves within which the glue shall be received when the surfaces are glued and pressed together, or when cloth is to be fastened to the surface of the wood; a toothing-plane.

tooth-shell, *n.* 2. A small marine mollusk, *Marinula pellucida*, whose shell is used in Australia for necklaces. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

tooth-stop (töth′stop), *n.* In *exper. phonet.*, a part of Atkinson's bent-wire instrument for obtaining the position of a point on the surface of the tongue. It consists of a small coil of wire, which may be slid along the principal (exploring) wire or locked in place, and which is set in the depression between the two front teeth. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 331.

top[1], *n.*—**Military top** (*naut.*), a mast-top encircled by a breastwork of steel, behind which machine-guns are worked when the vessel is in action, and by means of which a plunging fire is obtained. See *military mast*, under *mast*[1].—**Top on,** in *cricket*, a vertical spin imparted to the ball by the bowler, which causes it to increase its pace from the pitch. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 88.

top[1], *v. t.* 12. In *golf*, to strike (a ball) above its center.—**To top out,** to complete at the top, as a chimney.—**To top up.** (*b*) To bestow the finishing touches upon; bring to the best condition. [Colloq.]

As graziers' beasts Welsh cattle are well known in the midland counties of England, where, under the name of Welsh runts, large herds of bullocks are fattened upon the pastures, or "*topped up*" in the yards in winter.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 191.

top[3], *n.*—**Artificial spectrum top,** in *psychophys.*, a rotating disk of black and white which, under certain conditions, gives rise to sensations of color.—**Chameleon top,** a color-top so constructed that the arrangement of colors can be altered by interrupting its motion, thus changing in a striking manner the blended tints produced by its rotation.

topalgia (tō-pal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] A localized neuralgic pain.

topaz, *n.*—**Brazilian topaz,** the true yellow topaz, found at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, Brazil.—**Fiery topaz,** a humming-bird, *Topaza pyra*, so called from its brilliant crest which glows like a coal of fire. The throat is yellow.—**Indian topaz,** a name for the rich sherry-colored topaz found in Ceylon and rarely in Brazil.—**Saxon topaz,** a name originally applied to the true topaz found at Schneckenstein, Saxony, in the eighteenth century. At present the name is applied solely to the pale yellow, decolorized variety of smoky quartz commonly sold as topaz by the jeweler.

top-buggy (top′bug″i), *n.* A buggy with a cover or top. See *buggy*.

And had brought his *top-buggy* along, so 's he could fly high and have a big time with the girls.
Fursman, Sanctified Town, p. 212.

top-card, *n.* 2. An indicator-card taken by a steam-engine indicator from the end of the cylinder above the piston, in Cornish pumping-engines operating with a beam. This was quite different from the card taken below the piston (or bottom-card), since the work of lifting the massive pump-rods was done on the lifting stroke, with steam pressure from the boiler on top of the piston. The bottom-card showed only the equalizing and the condenser pressures.

top-chain, *n.* 2. A chain used to secure the upper tiers of a load of logs after the capacity of the regular binding-chains has been filled.

top-dry (top′drī), *a.* Same as *stag-headed*.

top-dyeing (top′dī″ing), *n.* The process of dyeing worsted tops. Dyeing-machines of special construction are used, in which the dye-liquor is forced back and forth through the material.

tope[3], *n.* 2. An Australasian shark, *Galeus australis*. It differs somewhat from *Galeus galeus*, the tope of Great Britain. In Australia also called *school-shark*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

topek (tō′pek), *n.* Same as ★*tupik*.

top-flask (top′flàsk), *n.* The upper part of a foundry molding-box or flask, when the latter is made in two parts for the convenient molding of surfaces of revolution by parting them through the meridian section, or the section of maximum area. Same as the *cope* or *nowel*, when the lower part is called the *drag*.

Tophaceous gout. See ★*gout*[1].

top-hat (top′hat), *n.* A tall silk hat; a dress hat, a 'chimney pot.' [Colloq.]

Rouse up the best hatter in the royal borough, buy a *top-hat* of that size and bring it back as fast as the horse can gallop. *R. Hichens*, The Londoners. x.

toph-stone (tōf′stōn), *n.* Same as ★*tophus*, 2.

tophus, *n.* 2. Calc tufa. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 35.—**Dental tophi,** deposits of calcareous material on the roots of the teeth, occurring in gouty subjects.

tophyperidrosis (tof-i-per-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τόπος*, place, + NL. *hyperidrosis*.] Local excessive sweating.

topi (tō′pi), *n.* A large African antelope, *Damaliscus corrigum jimela*, somewhat resembling the hartebeest, but distinguishable, even at a distance, by its dark purplish-brown color.

topiarius (tō-pi-ā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *topiarii* (-ī). [L. See *topiary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one skilled in ornamental gardening.

topic, *n.* 4. *pl.* In *geom.*, topology. See ★*topics*, 2.

Topical geometry. Same as ★*topics*, 2.—**Topical song,** a song (as in a comic opera) containing jesting allusions to persons and events in the place where it is sung.

topics (top′iks), *n.* [Gr. *τοπικά*, the title of Aristotle's treatise on this subject. See *topic*.] 1. That branch of logic or rhetoric which treats of topics in the sense of *topic*, *n.*, 1.—2. The most general, fundamental, and naturally elementary branch of geometry, which neither considers lengths, areas, or volumes in their character of being measurable, nor distinguishes straight from curved or crooked lines, nor plane from curved or bent surfaces, but studies only the manner in which the parts of places are continuously connected. Although topics is of its own nature the easiest kind of geometry, yet, owing to its having been neglected, geometers have not been at home in the subject and have found great difficulty in demonstrating its theorems. It is often called *topology*.

top-iron (top′ī″ėrn), *n.* The slightly curved upper iron used in carpenters' and joiners' smoothing- or jack-planes which have wooden faces. It stiffens the plane-iron by a pressure applied close to and along the length of the cutting edge, and if very close to the latter may help to break the shaving in brittle woods.

topit (top′it), *n.* A sort of brace-head fastened by screwing to the top of boring-rods when the latter are being withdrawn from the bore of the well or shaft. [Prov. Eng.]

top-lift (top′lift), *n.* The outside or last piece of sole-leather put on to complete the heel of a shoe or boot. In cheap shoes the rest of the heel is of pasteboard and scrap-leather.

top-line (top′līn), *n.* The profile of the back from the center of the shoulders to the end of the hip-bones: used in describing cattle.

toploader (top′lō-dėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, one who works on the top of a load of logs.

But the *toploader* is the man who runs the greatest risks, for he has little room in which to work and he is liable at any time to be caught and crushed between the logs, or to lose his footing, or to be knocked off the load and thrown to the ground, perhaps with a log on top of him. *Amer. Inventor*, April 15, 1904, p. 184.

top-notcher (top-noch′ėr), *n.* One who or that which is at the top notch or highest point of excellence. [Colloq.]

As a matter of course there are not a sufficient number of "*top-notchers*" to go around, the result being—as was the case during the Bates craze—the use of many inferior specimens and the neglect of good cattle of other blood. *Rep. Kansas State Board Agr.*, 1901–02, p. 64.

topo (tō′pō), *n.* [Properly *tupu*; Aymará of Bolivia and Peru.] The pin or pins of copper, silver, or gold by means of which the Indian women of Peru and Bolivia fasten their wraps over the breast. The pin is part of the aboriginal dress and ornament of the mountain Indians, but was also used on the Peruvian coast. The Quichua name is *tumi*.

topochemical (top-ō-kem′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *τόπος*, place, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the antennary sense in certain insects, such as the ants, in which a sense of touch or contact is combined with an olfactory sense.

topog. An abbreviation (*a*) of *topographical*; (*b*) of *topography*.

topografer, topografy. Amended spellings of *topographer*, *topography*.

Topographic adjustment, adolescence, engineer, infancy. See ★*adjustment*, etc.—**Topographic old age, reconnaissance.** See ★*age*, ★*reconnaissance*.

Topographical climatology. See ★*climatology*.—**Topographical engineering.** Same as *topographical surveying* (which see, under *surveying*).

topographize (tō-pog′ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *topographized*, ppr. *topographizing*. [*topograph*(*y*) + *-ize*.] To study and describe in detail the natural features of a region or locality. *Southey*, Doctor, interchap. xiv.

topography, *n.*—**Immature topography.** Same as *topographic* ★*infancy*.—**Knob-and-hollow** or **knob-and-basin topography.** See the extract.

The *knob-and-hollow* type of irregularity which represents, in reverse, the irregularities of the surface of the ice, against which the sand and gravel of the plain were deposited.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. [312.

Mature topography, a land-surface in which the processes of dissection or sculpture have produced the greatest possible variety and strength of relief.—**Medical topography.** (*a*) The topography of a country with reference to the prevailing diseases. (*b*) Regional anatomy. See *topography*, 4.—**Step-and-platform topography,** in *phys. geog.*, a phrase occasionally used to describe a land-surface eroded on alternately strong and weak (nearly) horizontal strata, and therefore possessing a series of flat benches separated by steep escarpments. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 666.

topologic (top-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*topolog*(*y*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to topology.

topological (top-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*topolog*(*y*) + *-ical*.] Of or referring to topology.

topology, *n.* 3. The study and description of the localities in a particular district. *Encyc. Dict.*

topomorph (top′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *μορφή*, form.] One of a group of organisms limited to a particular district and characteristic of it.

The vast majority of natural groups of animals being "topo-politan," i.e. restricted to more or less definite areas on the Earth's surface, it follows that these various areas are characterized by the presence of certain forms of animal life which do not occur elsewhere. These forms it is proposed to call "*topomorphs*." Thus the giraffe is a "*topomorph*" of the Æthiopian region (Africa south of the Atlas); the sloths and anteaters are *topomorphs* of the neotropical region (South and Central America).
P. L. Sclater, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 673.

toponarcosis (top″ō-när-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. See *narcosis*.] Localized anæsthesia.

toponym, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, a scientific name antedated by another name based on the same type.

A name is rejected when there is an older valid name based on the same type (*toponym*).
Code of Bot. Nomenclature, p. 258.

toponymy, *n.* 2. In *geog.*, see the extract. Compare *toponomy*.

Toponymy, M. Wauters explains, is a new science which takes up the names of places and studies them with a view to elucidating history and geography.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 207.

topophobia (top-ō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *-φοβία*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread of certain special localities.

topopolitan (top-ō-pol′i-tan), *a.* [Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *πολίτης*, citizen, + *-an*.] Inhabiting only a definite region or restricted area of the earth, as the giraffe or the sloth; not cosmopolitan.

The sloths and anteaters are confined to tropical America, and the polar bear to the North Polar lands. Such animals may be called "*topo-politan*" (*τόπος*, locus, and *πολίτης*, civis) in contradistinction to those that are universally distributed, or "cosmo-politan."
P. L. Sclater, in Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), IX. 673.

topotype (top′ō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *τόπος*, place, + *τύπος*, type.] In the nomenclature of types in natural history, a specimen of a named species from the locality of the original or holotype.

T.l. (Type-locality): The place from which the holotype or the specimen figured as standard of reference came, so that it may be known what are *topotypes*, for they are of the greatest importance, next to types, for specific determination.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., 1904, p. 390.

topotypic (top-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [*topotyp*(*e*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a topotype.

topotypical (top-ō-tip′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*topotypic*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1900, p. 405.

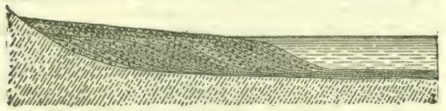
topper, *n.* 5. An exceptionally high sea or wave.

topping, *n.* 6. Specifically, in tobacco-growing, the removal of the budded or blossoming summit of the plant in order that its strength may be thrown into the leaves.

topsail, *n.*—**Half topsails under,** said of a vessel when it is so distant that only the spars and sails from the middle of the topmast up are visible above the horizon.

topsawyer, *n.* **4.** A member of a crew who is always in the lead when work is going on either on deck or aloft.

top-set (top′set), *a.* In *geol.*, noting the upper and shoreward layers of a delta, consisting of



Top-set.

the coarser sediment dropped as the inflowing stream is checked.

These *top-set* beds are laid down in a nearly horizontal position, and their seaward margin is gradually extended.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 191.

top-spindle (top′spin″dl), *n.* Same as *elastic* ★*spindle.*

top-turnip (top′tėr″nip), *n.* Same as *kohlrabi.*

top-twist (top′twist), *n.* In *tennis,* a twist put on the ball to cause it to drop more rapidly than usual.

top-yeast (top′yēst), *n.* See *yeast.*

toque, *n.* **5.** See ★*toboggan-cap.*

tora[1], *n.* See *torah.*

tora[2] (tō′rä), *n.* [Native name.] A large antelope, *Bubalis tora,* of northeastern Africa, very similar to the hartebeest.

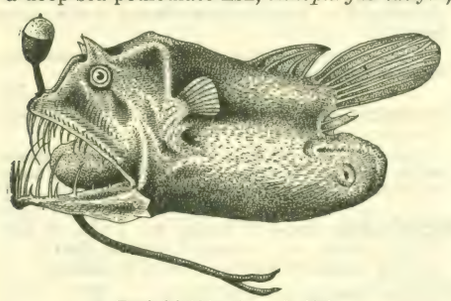
Torbay group. See ★*group*[1].

torberite (tôr′bėr-īt), *n.* [G. *torberit* (1793), after *Torbern* (*Torber-n*) Olof Bergmann, who first examined it.] Same as *torbernite.*

torcel (tôr-sel′), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp. ?] The larva of a South American bot-fly, *Dermatobia cyaneiventris,* which sometimes attacks human beings.

torch[1], *n.*—**Alcohol torch,** a simple form of lamp burning alcohol, used in plumbing and other trades requiring a small, very hot, portable flame: sometimes used with a blowpipe. See *paint-burner.*—**Gasolene torch.** (*a*) A simple form of portable gasolene-vapor burner designed to give a large, bright flame, for use in shops and outdoor work, such as track-repairing. It consists of a flat tank which may be hung against a wall, a pipe, and a vapor-burner. (*b*) A similar torch used in plumbing, gas-fitting, electric-wiring, etc., for giving a heating flame wherever a condensed hot flame is required. It is made in many forms. Where air-pressure is used it is called a *gasolene blow-torch.* It is sometimes used as a paint-burner. (*c*) A lamplighters' torch using gasolene.

torch-fish (tôrch′fish), *n.* A name applied to a deep-sea pediculate fish, *Linophryne lucifer,*



Torch-fish (*Linophryne lucifer*).
(From a drawing by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt.)

taken off Madeira. The first dorsal spine carries a luminous bulb above the eye like a torch. *Discovery,* Oct., 1907, p. 120.

torch-holder (tôrch′hōl-dėr), *n.* A device or fixture for holding a torch; also, a lamp fixture or bracket for gas or electric-lighting systems representing a supported torch.

tordrillite (tôr-dril′īt), *n.* [*Tordrillo* Range, Alaska, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.,* aphanitic or glassy igneous rocks, which may or may not be porphyritic, characterized by equal amounts of quartz and alkali feldspar; the porphyry equivalent of alaskite. *Spurr,* 1900.

torea (tō′rā-ä), *n.* [Maori.] The native name of the oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus longirostris* and *H. unicolor*) of New Zealand.

Torenia (tō-rē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751–1753), named in honor of Olof *Toren,* a Swedish traveler and pupil of Linnæus.] A genus of plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ.* They are perennial or annual herbs with simple and opposite leaves, tubular 2-lipped flowers in terminal or axillary small racemes, 4 stamens all perfect, and many very small seeds. There are twenty species, chiefly of tropical Asia and Africa, of which three are cultivated as tender garden annuals, *T. flava* having mostly yellow flowers, *T. Fournieri* and *T. Asiatica* having mostly blue or white flowers.

toric (tō′rik), *a.* [*tor(us)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a torus: used in optics in reference to a lens the surface of which is a portion of that of a torus, or solid of revolution generated by rotating a circle about any axis in its plane. See ★*torus,* 5.

A concave or a convex *toric* lens surface.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 595.

torii (tō′ri-ē), *n.* [Jap. *tori-i.*] A form of decorative gateway or portal found in Japan. It consists of two upright wooden posts connected at the top by two horizontal cross-pieces, the lower straight and usually terminating with the supports, and the other curved gracefully and resting upon and overhanging the supports. The torii is associated with Shinto worship, and is found at the entrance to Shinto temples. The Japanese suppose that it was intended originally as a roosting-place of the sacred fowls which gave warning of daybreak. The type is common in the East, appearing in the toran of India, the pailoo of China, and the red-arrow gate of Korea. *Trans. Jap. Soc.,* IV. 82.



Torii.

tormentilla, *n.* **3.** The astringent rhizome of *Potentilla Tormentilla,* a plant belonging to the rose family and native to Europe and Asia.

tormentil-tannic (tôr″men-til-tan′ik), *a.* Derived from tormentil-root and resembling tannin.—**Tormentil-tannic acid,** the particular variety of tannic acid extracted from tormentil-root.

tornado-cave (tôr-nā′dō-kāv), *n.* A hole in the ground, a cellar, a vault, or a stone structure, built as a place of refuge from tornadoes.

tornado-lamp (tôr-nā′dō-lamp), *n.* See ★*tornado-lantern.*

tornado-lantern (tôr-nā′dō-lan″tėrn), *n.* A form of portable or fixed lantern in which the air for the combustion of the illuminant oil is conducted to the wick through tubular air-passages having bends or elbows, instead of allowing air to reach the combustion point directly from outside. The flame is much less likely to be blown out in a wind or gale. If the circuitous passages can further be heated by the flame so that the air is preheated before delivery to the flame, the latter is hotter, and gives more light and less smoke.

tornal (tôr′nal), *a.* [*torn(us)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the tornus. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1897, p. 76.

tornese (tōr-nā′se), *n.*; pl. *tornesi* (-si). [It., lit. 'of Tours,' where the coin was first struck; F. *Tours,* L. *Turones.*] A subsidiary coin of the Two Sicilies, $\frac{3}{100}$ of a ducat, equivalent to $\frac{2.7}{100}$ of a United States cent.

tornesello (tōr-nā-sel′lō), *n.* [It., dim. of *tornese.* See ★*tornese.*] A bronze coin introduced into Venice by the Doge Barbarigo (1486–1501).

tornhexactine (tôrn-hek-sak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *τόρνος,* compasses, + *ἕξ,* six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a hexactine with the arms abruptly and sharply pointed.

tornus (tôr′nus), *n.*; pl. *torni* (-nī). [L. *tornus,* < Gr. *τόρνος,* a turners' wheel, lathe, also compasses. See *turn.*] The inner or anal angle of an insect's wing: used especially to denote the anal angle of the hind wing of a tineine moth.

Hind wing with the medial area striated with brown; a postmedial line incurved at discal fold; an indistinct silvery subterminal line; a fiery red terminal band irrorated with silver from apex to discal fold, where there is a small ocellus with semicircular black mark on its outer edge; a fiery red stigma on termen near *tornus.*
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1904, p. 176.

toro (tō′rō), *n.* [Sp. *toro,* bull, < L. *taurus,* < Gr. *ταῦρος,* bull. See *steer*[2], *n.*] A common name of *Caranx hippos,* a carangoid fish found on both coasts of tropical America.

toroid (tō′roid), *a.* and *n.* [*tor(us)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *toroidal.*

II. *n.* A surface or solid of revolution determined by revolving any closed-plane contour about an axis in its plane which does not intersect it. *Astroph. Jour.,* Dec., 1903, p. 339.

Toroidal coil, a solenoid closed upon itself so as to form a circular ring.

torpedo, *n.* **6.** A type of motor-car model: so named from a fancied resemblance to a marine torpedo.—**Boom-torpedo,** a torpedo fastened to the outer end of a boom projecting from a torpedo-vessel. When attacking, the end of the boom was lowered under

water. [Obsolete.]—**Brennan torpedo, Maxim torpedo,** two similar types of dirigible torpedoes named from their inventors, in which two large reels of wire in the interior are geared to screw-propellers. After the torpedo is launched the wire is pulled off the reels by a steam-engine ashore which causes the reels to rotate and turn the screws, thus propelling the torpedo ahead.—**Dirigible torpedo,** a torpedo in which the lateral steering remains under the control of an operator, on a ship or on shore, during the whole length of its run, by means of electric or other wires forming a connection between the torpedo and the operating station.—**Drifting torpedo,** a torpedo which is dependent for its motion on the tide or the current of a stream.—**Howell torpedo,** an automobile torpedo used in the United States navy. It is propelled by a fly-wheel weighing about 100 pounds, which is made to revolve at a high rate of speed just before the torpedo is discharged.—**Lay torpedo,** a dirigible surface torpedo, the motive power of which is an engine driven by compressed carbonic acid gas carried in a reservoir in the interior.—**Oil-well torpedo,** a cylindrical metallic case or shell which contains a heavy charge of nitroglycerin, used, in sinking petroleum-wells, to fracture by explosion the rock at the bottom of the well and so produce or increase the flow of petroleum.—**Schwartzkopff torpedo,** an automobile torpedo made in Germany, substantially the same as the Whitehead except that it is made of a special bronze instead of steel.

torpedo, *v. t.* **2.** In sinking oil-wells in a petroleum district, to explode a charge of nitroglycerin at the bottom of (the drilled well) in order to shatter the rock and increase the flow of oil. Charges of from 20 to 80 quarts of the explosive are frequently used, and are contained in tin-plate cases, which are carefully lowered into position and exploded by the dropping of a heavy iron cylinder from above.

torpedo-boat, *n.*—**Submarine torpedo-boat.** See ★*submarine,* 2.—**Torpedo-boat destroyer,** a vessel of extremely high speed (from 25 to 35 knots), built on the general lines of a torpedo-boat but larger, running to 1,000 or more tons displacement. It carries torpedo-tubes and guns and is designed especially for chasing and destroying torpedo-boats or for itself acting as a torpedo-boat against the enemy's large ships on the high seas. Commonly, by abbreviation, *destroyer.*—**Torpedo-boat stern.** See ★*stern*[2].

torpedo-director (tôr-pē′dō-di-rek″tọr), *n.* An instrument by which to determine the direction in which an automobile torpedo should be fired to hit the enemy or a target. The relative speed and direction of motion of the enemy, with reference to the vessel on which the director is placed, and the speed of the torpedo to be fired being known, these data are set on certain bars of the instrument. When the sight-bar is pointed at the enemy, the instrument shows the angle at which the torpedo should be fired to strike the target.

torpedo-fuse (tôr-pē′dō-fūz), *n.* A fuse designed for exploding the charge in the head of a torpedo.

torpedo-stern (tôr-pē′dō-stėrn), *n.* Same as *torpedo-boat* ★*stern.*

torque, *n.* **3.** A proposed unit for the measurement of the moment of forces; one dyne acting with a lever-arm of one centimeter. See *unit of* ★*torque.*

In the French system the absolute unit of moment would be the moment of a force of one dyne about a point at one centimetre distance from its line of action; this unit we shall call one *torque.*
Jude, Physics, Experimental and Theoretical, I. 33.

Synchronizing torque, in *elect.,* the torque acting upon the armature of an alternating-current machine which tends to bring the machine into synchronism with others in the same circuit and to hold it in synchronism.—**Unit of torque,** a unit of force acting at the end of an arm of unit length, where the force is perpendicular to the arm and to the axis of revolution. In physics, the unit of torque is the torque of one dyne at the end of an arm one centimeter in length: in engineering, where forces are measured as weights, the unit of torque is the pound-foot or kilogram-meter respectively. These terms although similar in form to the 'foot-pound' and 'kilogrammeter' are not to be confused with them.

torrefication (tor′ē-fi-kā-shọn), *n.* Same as *torrefaction.*

Torrejon group. See ★*group*[1].

Torrens system, a method of government registration and guarantee of land-titles, named from its author, Sir Robert Richard Torrens, of South Australia, where the Torrens Land Transfer Act was passed in 1858. It established land registry offices, where, after examination of his title to a given property by a public examiner, a proprietor might have his title registered with a description of the property, and so officially guaranteed. Subsequent purchasers, mortgagees, or lease-holders are likewise protected, on registration of their transactions regarding the property. Certificates of title are issued by the registration office to each party in interest on the surrender of conflicting certificates. The system passed rapidly from South Australia to other British colonies, and is now, with some modification, in use in parts of England and Canada, and in several of the United States. In most jurisdictions its use is optional.

Torrentaria (tor-en-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *torrens,* a torrent: see *torrent.*] A subgenus of fishes of the genus *Etheostoma* under the family *Percidæ.*

Torrential cone. (*a*) See ★*cone.* (*b*) Same as ★*fan*[1], 9.

torrent-portion (tor′ent-pôr″shon), *n.* That middle portion of a river's course which is marked by swift currents. Above it, nearer the sources in the steep mountains, is the *cascade-portion*, while below it, in the flood-plain region, is the *river-portion*. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 181.

Torridonian (tor-i-dō′ni-an), *a.* In *geol.*, relating to the Torridon sandstone, a Precambrian formation in the north of Scotland. The Precambrian strata are divided into the Torridonian sandstone above and the Lewisian gneiss below. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 890.—**Torridonian group.** See ★*group*[1].

torsiometer (tôr-si-om′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *torsio*(*n-*), torsion, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of torsion; specifically, one for measuring the amount of rotation of the eyeball on the visual axis; also, one for testing the twisting of a revolving shaft, as in a steam-driven vessel.

This has been a serious obstacle in the path of ship designers, but it appears to have been overcome by taking indicators of the torsion of the shafting through which power is conveyed from the turbine to the propeller. . . . In the Denny and Johnstone *torsiometer* is an electrical method in which a telephone is used, whilst in Mr. Gibson's instrument recourse is had to a flash of light deflected by a mirror.

Nature, March 28, 1907, p. 523.

torsion, *n.*—**Antidromal torsion.** See ★*antidromal.*—**Moment of torsion.** See ★*moment.*—**Torsion couple.** See ★*couple.*

Torsional strain. See ★*torsional strength.*—**Torsional strength,** the capacity of a bar, or shaft, or structure to resist an effort to twist it. The effort to twist is called the 'torsional stress'; the angle through which the bar or shaft is deformed by the twisting process is the 'torsional strain'; the relation of the angular deformation to the moment producing it is the 'torsional stiffness.' Torsional stiffness is a requisite for steady transmission of power by a shaft, since otherwise a torsional vibration would be present, occasioning loss of power.—**Torsional stress.** See ★*torsional strength. Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

torsion-curve (tôr′shon-kėrv), *n.* In *geol.*, the curved trace of an outcropping stratum due to torsional deformation of dipping formations.

torsion-head (tôr′shon-hed), *n.* A clamp or support to which one end of a rod or wire is fastened, and which, by revolution about an axis coincident with that of the rod or wire, serves to twist the latter through any desired angle. Angular movements of the torsion-head are usually indicated upon a divided circle mounted with its center in the axis of rotation.

torsion-permeameter (tôr′shon-pėr-mē-am″e-tėr), *n.* See ★*permeameter.*

torsion-rod (tôr′shon-rod), *n.* The rod used in motor-car construction to resist the tendency of the driving gear or chain to rotate the housing of the driving axle, and also the tendency of obstacles to rotate the spring and axle around the attachment of the former to the frame. Either tendency throws the driving elements out of line, and brings side-stress on the fastenings. The torsion-rod is often attached to the frame with spiral springs between the end of the rod and the lug on the frame, to give elasticity to such joint and lessen the intensity of the shock on it when the rod comes into action. *Cycle and Automobile Trade Jour.*, Dec., 1904, p. 81.

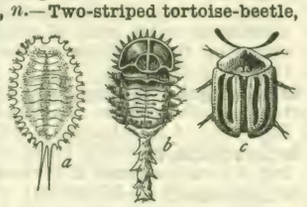
torsion-spring (tôr′shon-spring), *n.* A spiral wire spring designed to resist a strain of torsion. It is essentially a compression spring in which the strain to which it is submitted tends to unwind the spiral by pulling the two ends in opposite directions. It is used for door- and hinge-springs and in many other places where the pressure or strain to be resisted is at a right angle with the point where the end of the spring is fastened.

tort-feasor, *n.*—**Joint tort-feasors,** in *law*, two or more persons who together commit the same tort. They are jointly and severally liable for the injury.

torticone (tôr′ti-kōn), *n.* [L. *tortus*, twisted, + *conus*, a cone.] Any tetrabranchiate cephalopod shell which is closely or loosely coiled in an asymmetrical depressed or elevated spiral. Such shells among the *Nautiloidea* are distinguished as trochoceracones, and among the *Ammonoidea* as turriliticones. In all cases they present phylogerontic stages of the particular races of which they are the terminals.

tortoise, *n.* **3.** An American nymphalid butterfly, *Eugonia j-album:* more fully called the *Compton tortoise.*—**4.** Same as *tortoise-beetle.*—**Compton tortoise,** an American nymphalid butterfly, *Eugonia j-album*, which ranges throughout Canada and the northern United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Its larvæ feed on the willow and white birch. See *white* ★*J.*—**Five-dotted tortoise,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Physonota unipunctata*, which feeds on the leaves of the wild sunflower. It has five black dots on the prothorax, of which four are sometimes wanting. The specific name was originally given to one of the one-spotted specimens.—**Greaved tortoise,** a South American fresh-water turtle of the genus *Podocnemis:* so named from the large plates on the front legs.—**One-dotted tortoise,** an American tortoise-beetle, *Physonota unipunctata.* It is yellow in color, with one or five black dots on the prothorax, and feeds on sunflower-leaves.—**Painted tortoise.** See *painted terrapin*, under *terrapin.*

tortoise-beetle, *n.*—**Two-striped tortoise-beetle,** an American chrysomelid beetle, *Cassida bivittata*, which feeds, both as larva and as adult, on the leaves of the sweet-potato and morning-glory vines.



Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida bivittata*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult; all enlarged. (Redrawn from Riley.)

Tortoise-shell fish. Same as *handfish.*

tortola (tôr′tō-lă), *n.* [Sp. *tórtola*, a turtle-dove. See *turtle*[1].] A stamped cut-money of the Virgin Islands, struck in 1801, and so called from the stamp.

Tortonian (tôr-tō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Tortona* (see def.) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, noting the upper member in Mayer-Eimar's classification of the Miocene Tertiary of France and Mediterranean Europe, which lies between the Helvetian below and the Messinian-Pontian Pliocene above. It is typically developed about Tortona, in northern Italy, and consists of marls and sands containing marine and fresh-water shells and of local deposits in fissures of Jurassic limestone; the latter are of terrestrial origin and contain abundant fossil mammals.

tortricid, *n.*—**Oak ugly-nest tortricid,** *Archips fervidana*, a species whose larvæ roll together wads of oak-leaves in which they live, several in a nest.

tortuosity, *n.* **3.** In *geom.*, the quality of being non-plane.

torup (tor′up), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The common snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina.* [Local, U. S.]

The small edible tortoise has a name and a fame; it is the terrapin. But whence that name? Not from terra, earth. Farmers and sailors call the big "snapper" the *torup* or torop—however one should spell it. . . . Early travellers in North America describe and figure this creature, noting that it was considered a toothsome dish; but the writer has not seen its name given. There can be no doubt that it is an Indian name originally, and the root whence terrapin was developed by a derivative suffix. *The Critic*, Oct. 27, 1894, p. 268.

torus, *n.* **5.** In *geom.*, a tore or anchor-ring. See *tore*[5], 2. *Astrophysical Jour.*, Dec., 1903, p. 335.—**Torus occipitalis,** a slight projection occasionally present on the upper portion of the occipital bone.—**Torus palatinus,** a projection sometimes present at the point of crossing of the palatomaxillary and intermaxillary sutures on the palate.

torymid (tor′i-mid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Torymidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Torymidæ.*

Tosa fowl, a Japanese breed of domesticated fowls, named from the province of Tosa, characterized by the extremely long sickle-feathers of the male. These reach a length of from six to fourteen feet.

Tosafist, *n.* See ★*Tosaphist.*

Tosafoth, *n.* See ★*Tosaphoth.*

Tosaphist, Tosafist (tō-sä′fist), *n.* One of the rabbis who composed the additional commentary on the Talmud called ★*Tosaphoth* (which see).

Tosaphoth, Tosafoth (tō-sä′fōt), *n.* [Heb., < *Yāsaph*, add.] Literally, addition, increase: a name for critical annotations on the Talmud. Most of the composers of the Tosaphoth were Hebrew scholars from Germany and France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The two principal commentaries on the Talmud, Rashi and Tosaphoth, are always printed around the text. The Tosaphists were the immediate followers of Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac (Rashi), and many important interpretations of difficult passages in the text were added by them to those of their predecessor. Five of the foremost Tosaphists were two sons-in-law and three grandchildren of Rashi: contracted from the initials of his full name, *Ȓabbi Šhelomoh Itzhaki.*

toscanite (tos′ka-nīt), *n.* [It. *Toscana* (Tuscany) + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by H. S. Washington (1897) to a group of lavas in Tuscany characterized by the presence of lime-soda feldspar and orthoclase with some quartz: related to vulsinites and ciminites. Equivalent to ★*dellenite.*

toss, *v. t.* **11.** In *cricket*, to bowl (a full-pitch). [Obsolescent.]—**12.** To refine (tin) by fusing it and then causing the molten metal to fall in thin filaments through the air. Oxidizable impurities acted on by the air are separated out and form a scum which is skimmed off, after the stream has come to rest in the receiving vessel.—**Toss up the bunt,** an order to the sail-furlers to roll the bunt of the sail on to the top of the yard.

toss, *n.* **7.** In *cricket*, a ball bowled so as to reach the batsman before touching the ground; a full-pitch. [Obsolescent.]

tossing, *n.* (*b*) In the refining of metallic tin, the dipping up of the melted metal in ladles and pouring it back into the pot whence it came, thus by exposure to the air causing oxidation of the foreign metals and other impurities which accumulate as a scum on the surface of the refined tin.

tostão (tos-toun′), *n.* [Pg. *tostão* (= Sp. *tostón*), variant of *testão*, a teston. See *teston.*] A silver coin of Brazil and Portugal, equivalent to 100 reis. Compare ★*toston.*

tosto (tōs′tō), *a.* [It., also adv., soon, = OSp. OPg. *tosto* = Cat. Pr. *tost* = OF. *tost*, F. *tôt;* origin undetermined; prob. < L. *tostus*, toasted, hot, hence quick: see *toast*, *v.*] In *music*, quick; rapid. Compare *presto.*

toston (tos-tōn′), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *tostão.* See ★*tostão.*] A silver coin of Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, equivalent to four reals.

total, *a.*—**Absolutely total motion.** See ★*motion.*—**Total buoyancy.** See ★*buoyancy.*—**Total heat of steam,** or **of evaporation.** Steam, like all condensable vapors, has a sensible heat for each pressure, measurable by a thermometer or other temperature-measuring device. In addition, it has the heat necessary to change water at that temperature into steam at that temperature, called the 'latent heat.' And thirdly, it has the heat corresponding to the work of overcoming the mechanical resistance or external work due to its tendency to increase its volume or change its state. These latter two factors are revealed upon cooling a weight of steam by absorbing its heat in water. The total heat is sometimes expressed as the sum of: [the heat of the liquid] + [heat of vaporization] + [heat corresponding to external work in increasing volume].—**Total increment,** in *forestry*, the total volume of wood produced by the growth of a tree or stand up to the time it is cut.

tote[5], *v. t.* **2.** To haul (supplies) to a logging-camp.

tote-bag (tōt′bag), *n.* [*tote*[5], *v.*, + *bag.*] A bag for the use of hunters and others. See the extract. [New Eng.]

The . . . *Tote Bag*, . . . the best thing for hunting, tramping and fishing trips; for carrying coat, camera, blanket, lunch, etc., made of stout canvas with draw-rope mouth or entrance to bag and with flaps to protect its contents from rain. It is to be carried on the back the same as a knapsack.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., II. 162.

tote-box (tōt′boks), *n.* See ★*shop-pan.*

totem-animal (tō′tem-an″i-mal), *n.* An animal that is the totem of a clan.

totem-badge (tō′tem-baj), *n.* A badge which represents or indicates the totem of the clan to which the owner belongs. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 118.

totem-clan (tō′tem-klan), *n.* A clan which possesses a totem.

totem-kin (tō′tem-kin), *n.* The kinsfolk of a metronymic clan possessing a totem. *Giddings*, Prin. of Sociol., p. 167.

totem-pole (tō′tem-pōl), *n.* A post erected in front of an Indian house, carved so as to represent totem-animals, ancestral figures, or a series of figures that illustrate a clan legend. Totem-poles are used by the Indians of the coasts of Alaska and British Columbia. See *totem.*

totem-stock (tō′tem-stok), *n.* A group having the same totem. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 125.

totem-stone (tō′tem-stōn), *n.* In *prehistoric archæol.*, a stone with peculiar markings believed to represent totems.

tote-team (tōt′tēm), *n.* [*tote*[5], *v.*, + *team.*] A team which is used to haul or 'tote' supplies to a logging-camp.

A tote road is cut through the woods to the camp-site, over which the necessary boards, supplies, etc., are hauled. . . . The team which is used in drawing provisions is called the *tote-team.* *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

totipotence (tō-tip′ō-tens), *n.* [*totipoten*(*t*) + *-ce.*] In *biol.*, the capacity to generate or regenerate the whole. An egg or a bud which may become a complete organism, or a fragment of the leaf of a begonia which may give rise to a complete plant, is an illustration of totipotence or the potency of the whole. *T. H. Morgan*, Regeneration, p. 243.

totipotent (tō-tip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *totus*, all, + *potens*, powerful.] Exhibiting or characterized by totipotence.

It appears in Planaria lugubris that while the material at every level has the double potency of producing a head

or a tail according to which end of the piece it comes to lie at, yet in very short pieces from the middle and posterior regions of the body a double-tailed form may arise. We must suppose, therefore, on our hypothesis, that while in this species also the material is *totipotent*, yet when the determining influence of the polarity is removed the stronger tendency is to produce a tail, while in Planaria maculata, as we have seen, the stronger tendency is in the other direction.
Amer. Nat., July–Aug., 1904, p. 504.

totitive, *n.*—**Prime totitive**, a totitive with respect to 1.—***S*-totitive of *k***, or totitive of a number *k* with respect to a divisor, *s*, of it, a number as small as *k* and having no factor in common with *k* not also a factor of *s*.

Totonacan (tō-tō-nä′kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Totonacs, a tribe living principally in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

II. *n.* An American linguistic family of which the language of the Totonacs is the sole representative.

totora (tō-tō′rä), *n.* [Aymará of Bolivia.] A reed, *Typha Dominguensis*, growing in shallow places in Lake Titicaca and other mountain lakes of the Andes of southern Peru and Bolivia. The balsas on Lake Titicaca are made of these reeds. The Indians eat the sprouts as a vegetable.

totuava (tō-tō-ä′vä), *n.* [Native name.] A large food-fish, *Cynoscion macdonaldi*, of the family *Sciænidæ*, found in the Gulf of California.

tou (tō′ö), *n.* [Polynesian; Hawaiian *kou*.] Same as ★*banago*.

touart, *n.* Same as *tooart*.

toucan, *n.*—**Red-billed toucan**, *Rhamphastos erythrorhynchus*, a species having the lower mandible and the sides of the upper mandible bright red. The rump and throat are yellow.—**Toco toucan**, *Rhamphastos toco*, a large species, about two feet in length, with an orange-colored bill, tipped with black. The plumage is black, with a white throat and red rump.

touch, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **27.** To ask from; borrow or obtain from: as, to *touch* an acquaintance for a dollar. *Grose*, 1785. [Obsolete or colloq.]

They have *touched* citizens B. B. and Harvey Dixon for a few hundreds.
Lecky, England in the Eighteenth Cent., VIII. 191, note.

II. *intrans.*—**Touch and stay.** See ★*stay*².

touch, *n.* **26.** In *med.*, palpation, especially examination of the cavities of the body by the finger.—**27.** In *sugar-manuf.*, see ★*string-proof*. —**28.** A theft; pocket-picking. [Slang.]

"You 'll see thot this berg ain't backward with its *touches*. . . ." With all respect to this man's statement, my own observation is that more big "*touches*" take place in Chicago than in New York.
Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., XVI. 574.

Active touch, in *psychol.*, perception by means of cutaneous sensations in combination with the organic sensations (muscular, tendinous, articular) involved in movement. See the extract.

Most psychologists have distinguished *active touch* from sensations of pressure as differing in kind. But so far as we do not introduce other sensations connected with the movement of the organ, the difference is one of degree only.
G. T. Ladd, Psychol. Descript. and Explan., p. 112.

Field of touch, in *psychol.*, the extent of cutaneous surface which, at any given time, is furnishing sensations of touch in response to adequate stimulation: a phrase formed, loosely, on the analogy of 'field of vision.' *J. M. Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 382.—**Separate-touch**, a name sometimes given to the method of making permanent magnets commonly known as *double-touch*. See *magnet*.—**To make a touch**, to pick a pocket, etc., successfully. [Slang.]

If I *make a touch* here in town and the holler 's big, they [the police] 'll land me if they can.
Josiah Flynt, in McClure's Mag., XVI. 573.

Touch in goal, in *foot-ball*, any one of the spaces at the corners of the field formed by the touch-lines and goal-lines extended.

touch-back (tuch′bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act (of a player guarding his own goal-line) of touching the ball to the ground on, over, or behind the goal-line, the ball so touched being declared dead by the referee, provided the impetus which sent it to or across the line was given by an opponent.

touch-cell (tuch′sel), *n.* A dermal nerve-cell found at the termination of a sensory nerve. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 100.

touche (tōsh), *n.* [F., ‹ *toucher*, touch.] In musical instruments, a key or digital of any sort.

toucher, *n.* **2.** See the extract.

Nor has the Scottish doctrine of "*touchers*" proved generally acceptable south of the Cheviots. A bowl which, during its original course, touches the jack is called a *toucher*, and counts in the game even should it run into the ditch, or be driven in by another bowl.
Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 328.

touch-line, *n.* **2.** Either of the two lines which bound the sides of a foot-ball field.

touch-proof (tuch′prōf), *n.* See ★*string-proof*.

Tough pitch. Tough-pitch copper should show a silky fracture of light color and a close grain, and the cast ingot must be free from any depression on the surface, as this would indicate an excess of dissolved oxid, due to insufficient poling. In tough-pitch copper the impurities present should all be in the oxidized condition, but no oxid of copper should be present. See ★*overpole*, also ★*wire-bar pitch* and ★*plate-pitch*.—**Tough Tom.** See ★*tom*¹.

toughen, *v. t.* **2.** Specifically, of copper, in its metallurgy, the elimination of the foreign metals as oxids and of copper oxid itself, changing the qualities of the cast from brittleness to ductility.

tough-ingot (tuf′ing″got), *n.* An ingot of tough-pitch copper. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 419.

toulouconna-oil (tö-lö̇-kō′nä-oil), *n.* [F. spelling of a native name in Guiana (?).] See ★*oil*.

toulouron-oil (tö-lö̇-ron′oil), *n.* [F. spelling of a native Senegal name.] A brownish-yellow fatty oil from the body of *Pagurus latro*.

Tounatea (tö̇-nā′tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from *tounou*, or *tunu*, the Carib name of *Tounatea guianensis*.] A genus of plants belonging to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. See *Swartzia*.

tourabout (tör′a-bout), *n.* [In im. of *runabout*.] A trade-name of a type of motor-car.

touradon (tö-rä-doṅ′), *n.* [F. dial.] A hillock of sand and humus formed about a pioneer plant on shore-land mainly withdrawn from the sea and increasing each year in breadth and plant-content.

tourbillion, *n.* **2.** The point near the vertex around which the hair grows radially in different directions. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 73.

toure-loure, *n.* See ★*ture-lure*.

touring (tör′ing), *v.* *n.* and *a.* [*tour*², *v.*] **I.** *n.* The act of making a tour or journey; traveling; specifically, travel in a motor or other vehicle which lasts for several days, as distinguished from a drive or simple excursion out and back in one day or a very few days.

II. *a.* Designed for use in making tours or considerable journeys: as, a ★*touring*-car (which see).

touring-car (tör′ing-kär), *n.* A form of motor-car, designed for four, five, or six passengers in addition to the driver. Such cars were originally named from the fact that they were designed for touring purposes, with provision for carrying luggage and tourists' necessities and luxuries. The name is now used for a type of motor vehicle (whether designed or used for touring purposes or not) in which more than one seat is provided, and the rear portion is in tonneau form.

Tourist car, a plainly fitted car for the use of excursionists or emigrants; also, a private car designed to be chartered by a party of tourists.—**Tourist sleeping-car**, a special type of plainly furnished sleeping-car for the use of emigrants or excursionists.

touristry (tör′ist-ri), *n.* [*tourist* + *-ry*.] The occupation or sport of touring. [Nonce-word.]

tourmalin, *n.* A yellowish-green variety from Ceylon is known as Ceylonese peridot or Ceylonese chrysolite.

tourmalinize (tör′ma-lin-īz), *v. t.* [*tourmalin* + *-ize*.] To charge with tourmalin; render tourmalin-bearing.

Along the margin of this intrusive body, the granite is often strongly *tourmalinized*.
Amer. Jour. Sci., April, 1908, p. 323.

tournament, *n.* **4.** In *billiards*, tournaments are of two kinds. Adhering to the import of the word, which is *turnabout*, one kind requires all contestants to play with one another; the other dismisses contestants as fast as they individually lose either two games or three. The first is the original plan, adopted professionally in America in 1860 and never deviated from by professionals in that country. It was adopted in England in 1874–75 and is still known there as the 'American plan,' and was adopted in France in 1879. The other was first introduced in England.

tournamental (tör-na-men′tal), *a.* [*tournament* + *-al*¹.] Of or pertaining to a tournament. *Modern Billiards*, p. 305. [Rare.]

tournee (tör-nā′), *n.* [A German form of the F. *tournée*, fem. of *tourné*, turned.] One of the bids in skat, in which the trump is turned up, as distinguished from *solo*, in which it is declared. See ★*skat*². Also *tourné*.

tovera (tō-vā′rä), *n.* [Sp. *tovera*, *tobera*, = F. *tuyère*. See *tuyere*.] The twyer of a smelting-furnace. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook*.

tow³ (tō), *v. t.* [*tow*³, *n.* Less prob. another use of *tow*¹, *v. t.*, pull.] To make fluffy by picking to pieces, as hair.

tow-car (tō′kär), *n.* A trail-car or trailer. See *trail-car*.

towel-pattern (tou′el-pat″ėrn), *n.* In *wood-carving* and *joinery*, same as *linen-scroll*.

tower¹, *n.* **8.** In *chem.*: (*a*) Same as ★*distilling-tube*.

The solution was then filtered from the spongy zinc and distilled, using a *tower*. The acetone was recovered intact, boiling at 54.7° to 55.0° C. under a pressure of 738.8 mm.
Jour. Phys. Chem., Oct., 1904, p. 487.

(*b*) A drying-apparatus of cylindrical shape: same as *calcium-chlorid* ★*tube*.

Ammonia (evolved by heating lime mixed with ammonium chloride and dried by passing through a *tower* of lime and one of dry pumice covered with phosphorus pentoxide) is passed into the solution.
Nature, Nov. 13, 1902, p. 42.

9. In a railroad, a building in which are assembled the levers which control a system of switches and signals; a signalman's cabin. Signal-towers are usually two stories high, to give the signalman a view of the tracks and signals under his control. See ★*switch-tower* and ★*signaling*.—**10.** In *geol.*, a columnar protrusion of eruptive rock, such as the famous spine of Pelée on Martinique. See ★*cumulo-volcano*.

Sir Richard Strachey has, indeed, called attention (in *Nature*) to numerous '*towers*' or fingers occurring over the trap-flows of the Dekkan plateau, and he likens these (observed and sketched by him the better part of seventy years ago) to the Pelée excrescence.
Science, May 20, 1904, p. 801.

Angel Tower, also called **Bell Harry Tower**, the great central tower of the cathedral of Canterbury in England. It was completed by Prior Selling, who held office in 1472, and contains the great bell weighing three and one half tons. It derived its name from a gilded angel which once decorated one of the corner pinnacles. It is in the early perpendicular style.—**Cooling-tower**, a tower or stack of pipes, trays, or openwork of brick or terra-cotta, over which the hot condensing-water from a steam-engine condenser is allowed to flow or trickle in order to cool it and thus permit its repeated use as condensing-water: used only where cooling- or condensing-water is difficult or expensive to procure.—**Emmerling tower**, a type of absorption-tube. See ★*absorption-tube*.—**Gay-Lussac tower**, a tower, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and from 25 to 50 feet in height, forming a part of the lead-chamber plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It usually consists of a timber framework supporting a casing of heavy sheet-lead lined with glazed tiles, and filled with coke or other suitable porous material, over which strong sulphuric acid is caused to trickle, while the waste gases from the chambers pass upward through the mass and escape from the top of the tower to the chimney. The acid absorbs the valuable oxids of nitrogen, which are subsequently recovered and returned to the chambers, while the atmospheric nitrogen, which is valueless, is carried off by the chimney.—**Glover tower**, an important part of the modern plant for making sulphuric acid by the lead-chamber process. Introduced into use about 1860, it has taken the place of the previously used denitrating tower of Gay-Lussac, not only doing its work of recovering from the 'nitrous vitriol' the oxids of nitrogen which have been taken up in the Gay-Lussac absorbing-tower, but also reconcentrating this vitriol so that it is ready to be used again, and employing for this concentration the otherwise waste heat of the gases from the sulphur- or pyrites-burners. See *denitrificator*.—**Porcelain tower**, an octagonal tower, about 260 feet high, built during the fifteenth century at Nanking, China. The outer walls were cased with bricks of white porcelain. Each of its nine stories was provided with overhanging eaves covered with green glazed porcelain tiles, and from them hung numerous bells and lanterns. The tower was destroyed by the Taipings in 1853.—**Solvay tower**, in the working of the Solvay process for making sodium carbonate, the cylindrical tower in which brine containing ammonia in solution is acted upon by carbon-dioxid gas pumped in at the bottom. It consists of some 15 superimposed cylinders of boiler-plate, separated by concave plates perforated by small holes.—**Spode's tower**, a decorative pattern which originated at the Spode factory, Stoke-on-Trent, England, toward the middle of the nineteenth century, and was later revived by W. T. Copeland & Sons. It was printed, usually in blue, on white ware and porcelain.

tower-crane (tou′ėr-krān), *n.* A crane placed on a portable tower and used in the construction of buildings to dispense with scaffolding.

tower-liquor (tou′ėr-lik″or), *n.* See ★*liquor*.

towerman (tou′ėr-man), *n.* In *railroad signaling*, the man in charge of a railroad switch-and-signal tower. See ★*tower*¹, 9, and ★*signaling*.

towhead, *n.* **4.** A shoal or other obstruction in a stream-bed, perceptible through rippling or other movement at the surface. [Local, U. S.]

towing-lights (tō′ing-līts), *n. pl.* White lights carried by a vessel engaged in towing other vessels or boats. [U. S.]

town, *n.*—**On the town.** (*a*) On the list of the town's poor; supported by the town. (*b*) Earning a living on the town, as a prostitute.—**Town warrant** or **town order**, an official order on a town treasurer for the payment of a certain sum of money from the town treasury.

tow-netter (tō′net-ėr), *n.* One who uses a tow-net or towing-net.

There are two schools of *tow-netters*: the old-fashioned method here employed, by which the nets are towed horizontally; and the new method, by which an opening and closing net is let down as vertically as may be, and hauled in open through a given vertical area and then closed.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 153.

tow-netting (tō′net-ing), *n.* 1. The material (zoölogical specimens, etc.) obtained by the use of the towing-net.

Plaice eggs have been present in every gathering since that date off both the Welsh and the Lancashire coasts. The Port Erin *tow-nettings* later than January have not yet been examined in detail.

Nature, March 24, 1904, p. 488.

2. The act of using a towing-net.

The serial tow-nets were towed on several occasions to get the silk properly seasoned, and the sounding-gear, accumulators, etc., were carefully overhauled. In the first of these preliminary *tow-nettings*, off the North Foreland, a few miles from land, coccospheres were obtained. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 148.

town-musician (toun′mū-zish″an), *n.* In Germany, especially from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, a musician, usually a player upon some instrument, employed by a town or city to superintend or take part in official or municipal music. Such musicians constituted small licensed gilds, receiving municipal patronage. As a title, *town-musician* denotes a municipal organist or band- and chorus-leader. See ★*town-organist* and ★*town-piper*.

town-organist (toun′ôr″gan-ist), *n.* In Germany, a town-musician whose duties included playing the organ in one or more of the churches of the municipality. See ★*town-musician*.

town-piper (toun′pī″pėr), *n.* In Germany, a town-musician whose duty was to play a wind-instrument in the municipal band, especially at festivals and merrymakings. See ★*town-musician*.

town-reeve (toun′rēv), *n.* A reeve having jurisdiction in a town or township, as in Canada. See *reeve*[1], 1.

town-site (toun′sīt), *n.* The site of a town; specifically, a tract of land set apart to be occupied by a town; such a tract surveyed and laid out with streets, etc., for this purpose. [U. S. and Canada.]

town-tallow (toun′tal″ō), *n.* Animal fat collected from the refuse of household cookery, used chiefly in soap-making. Practically the same as *kitchen-stuff* or ★*pot-grease*.

towny, *n.* 2. A fellow-townsman [Slang.]

He wa' n't no outlandish man neither; he was a born and bred *towney* of ourn. *G. S. Wasson*, The Green Shay, vii.

3. An interpreter.

They [an Eng. regiment in India] enjoyed a fine full flesh meal in the middle of the day, and then threw themselves down on their cots and sweated and slept till it was cool enough to go out with their "*towny*," whose vocabulary contained less than six hundred words and the Adjective, and whose views on every conceivable question they had heard many months before.

R. Kipling, In the Matter of a Private, in Soldiers [Three, p. 120.

tow-team (tō′tēm), *n.* In *lumbering*, an extra team stationed at an incline in a logging-road to assist the regular teams in ascending with loaded sleds.

tox (toks), *n.* [Gr *τόξον*, a bow.] In the sponges, a skeletal element or spicule of monaxial type, which has the form of a double-curved rod or Cupid's bow.

tox. An abbreviation of *toxicology*.

toxalbumic (tok-sal-bū′mik), *a.* [*toxalbum(in)* + *-ic.*] Relating to, or caused by, toxalbumin. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 33.

toxalbumose (tok-sal′bū-mōs), *n.* [*tox(ic)* + *albumose.*] A poisonous albumose from whatever origin — for example, the active principle of snake-venom.

Such a powder gives a proteid reaction, and is no doubt largely composed of albumoses, hence the name *toxalbumoses* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit* XXVI. 64.

toxic, *a.* 3. Of or relating to a toxin.—**Toxic albumin, albumose, insanity, neuritis.** See ★*albumin*, etc.

toxication (tok-si-kā′shọn), *n.* [NL. *toxicatio(n-)*, < ML. *toxicare*, poison. See *toxicate.*] Poisoning.

toxicity, *n.*—**Venom toxicity**, the poisonous property of snake-venom.

Venom-toxicity. For the study of the toxic principles copperhead venom was chiefly employed The animal selected for these experiments was the guinea-pig. The method of procedure was the following: We first determined for the particular sample of venom to be used the minimal lethal dose This was found to be 0.3 mg for a guinea-pig weighing from 250 to 300 grammes, death resulting within 24 hours. A dose of 0.6 mg. caused death in from two to three hours, and of 0.9 mg. in from 30 to 45 minutes.

Jour. Exper Med., March 17, 1902, p. 291.

toxicodendric (tok″si-kō-den′drik), *a.* [*Toxicodendr(on)* + *-ic.*] Derived from *Toxicodendron*: applied to an acid. See ★*toxicondric.*

toxicodendrol (tok″si-kō-den′drol), *n.* [*Toxicodendr(on)* + *-ol.*] The non-volatile, oily, active constituent of poison-ivy and similar plants. It is insoluble in water and cannot, therefore, be removed from the skin by washing. Alcohol readily dissolves it, and it is quickly destroyed by an alcoholic solution of lead acetate (sugar of lead).

The poison is in reality a nonvolatile oil. In January, 1895, Dr. Franz Pfaff, of the Harvard University Medical School, announced this discovery. The oil has since been purified and named *toxicodendrol*. It is found in all parts of the plant, even in the wood after long drying. Like all oils, it is insoluble in water, and can not therefore be washed off the skin with water alone. It is readily removed by alcohol.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bulletin 20, Botany, p. 37.

toxicogenic (tok″si-kō-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Forming poison. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 184.

toxicohemia, toxicohæmia (tok″si-kō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* Same as *toxemia*.

toxicol. An abbreviation of *toxicology*.

toxicomaïne (tok-si-kō′ma-in), *n.* [*toxic* + *(pt)omaïne.*] Same as ★*phosphoptomaïne*.

toxicondric (tok-si-kon′drik), *a.* An abbreviation of ★*toxicodendric.*—**Toxicondric acid**, an acid derived from *Rhus Toxicodendron* and *R. Vernix*. Same as *acetic acid*.

Pfaff proved beyond a doubt that the so-called "*toxicondric acid*" of Maisch is acetic acid, and that the active principle is an oil, which has as yet not been analyzed. Pfaff extracted the "*toxicodendric acid*" out of the fresh leaves with steam, prepared the baryum salt of the watery solution of the *toxicodendric acid* and proved by analyses that the acid was acetic acid.

Med. Record, May 30, 1903, p. 855.

toxicophagous (tok-si-kof′ą-gus), *a.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *φαγειν*, eat.] Addicted to eating poisons.

The famous *toxicophagous* Sultan Mahmúd Begara (1459–1511).

H. Yule, Marco Polo (2nd ed.), III. xxv., note 5.

toxicophagy (tok-si-kof′ą-ji), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *φαγειν*, eat.] The habit of eating poisons.

toxicophobia (tok″si-kō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβειν*, fear.] A morbid dread of being poisoned.

toxiferous (tok-sif′e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *τοξι(κόν)*, poison, + L. *-fer*, <*ferre*, bear, + *-ous.*] Carrying poison.

toxignomic (tok-sig-nom′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τοξι(κόν)*, poison, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Characteristic of the toxic action of a substance.

toxi-infectious (tok″si-in-fek′shius), *a.* [*toxi(n)* + *infectious.*] Due to infection with the toxic products of a micro-organism.

The statement of Dide, who asserts that there is a diminution in alexin in patients suffering from the "*toxi-infectious*" forms of insanity, notably dementia præcox and general paralysis.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1907, p. 352.

toxin, *n.* 2. A specific poison of albuminous character, immunization with which leads to the production of a specific antitoxin. The toxin molecule, according to Ehrlich's doctrine, consists of two molecular groups, one toxophoric, to which the poisonous properties of the substance are due, the other haptophoric, which effects the union with the cell, against which the action of the toxin is directed. Soluble toxins have been found only in a limited number of infections, namely, in diphtheria, tetanus, and botulism. See ★*immunity*.

toxinan (tok′si-nan), *n.* [*toxin* + *-an.*] See ★*titoxin*.

toxinemia, toxinæmia (tok-si-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *toxin* + Gr. *αἱμα*, blood.] The circulation of toxins in the blood.

The different *toxinæmias* induced by the infectious diseases — diphtheria and typhoid or typhus fever.

Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 284.

toxin-immunity (tok′sin-i-mū″ni-ti), *n.* Immunity produced by the injection of toxins; hence, a form of active immunity. See ★*immunity*, 5.

In the development of *toxin-immunity* the doses, small at first, are gradually increased in successive inoculations.

Encyc. Brit., XXVI. 66.

toxin-toxoid (tok′sin-tok″soid), *n.* A mixture of toxin and toxoid, as in filtrates of old diphtheria cultures.

Cobbett has recently published a paper on the question whether the normal horse's serum contains diphtheric antitoxin. To solve the problem of the identity or non-identity of the protective substance with antitoxin he attacks it experimentally, basing his work and conclusions upon an acceptance of the *toxin-toxoid* composition of diphtheria-culture filtrates as set forth by Ehrlich.

Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1900, p. 62.

toxiphoric (tok-si-for′ik), *a.* Same as ★*toxophoric*. *Science*, Oct. 24, 1902, p. 665.

toxocampid (tok-sō-kam′pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Toxocampidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Toxocampidæ*.

Toxochelys (tok-sok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *χέλυς*, tortoise.] An extinct genus of turtles of the family *Chelydridæ*, distinguished from the other representatives of the family by having the tympanic ring open and the caudal vertebræ procœlous, with well-developed chevron-bones: from the Upper Cretaceous of the United States.

toxoid (tok′soid), *n.* [*tox(in)* + *-oid.*] A toxin which has lost its toxophoric group, but has retained the haptophoric group, so that it can still unite with the corresponding antitoxin. Such bodies result from the toxins by heat and age. They can be utilized in immunization, as though the toxophoric group were present.

Ehrlich was led to this belief in the complex nature of the toxin molecule through the very curious fact that diphtheria toxin may under a variety of conditions lose its toxicity but still retain its capacity of neutralizing antitoxin and also of uniting with cells, and thus inducing the formation of antitoxin in the animal body. Such toxin molecules deprived of the toxophorous group are called *toxoids*. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 243.

toxoinan (tok′sō-i-nan), *n.* Same as ★*toxinan*.

toxoinfectious (tok″sō-in-fek′shius), *a.* Same as ★*toxi-infectious*.

The original cause of the lack of coagulation may be *toxoinfectious*, or due to marked congestion.

Med. Record, Aug. 17, 1907, p. 279.

toxon[2], **toxone** (tok′son, -sōn), *n.* [*tox(in)* + *-on(e).*] A substance of the same general character as a toxoid, which, however, has not resulted from the toxin by age, but has been present in the culture bouillon from the start. The post-diphtheritic palsies are referable to the action of such bodies.

In my second research, 'Ueber die Constitution des Diphtheriegiftes,' I supposed that we had to do with a primary secretive product of the diphtheria bacillus which I called '*toxon*.' The *toxon* possesses the same haptophore groups as the 'toxin,' but a lower affinity for the antitoxin. The main difference lies in the toxophore groups, in that the *toxon* even in very large doses does not cause death, but paralysis which only comes on after a long incubation of fourteen days or more.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1906, p. 470.

toxonoid (tok′sō-noid), *n.* [*toxon*[2] + *-oid.*] A variety of toxon which is capable of binding antitoxin but is not toxic.

toxopeptine (tok-sō-pep′tin), *n.* [*tox(in)* + *peptine.*] A somewhat poisonous substance found by Petri in cultures of the bacillus of Asiatic cholera.

toxopeptone (tok-sō-pep′tōn), *n.* [*tox(in)* + *peptone.*] 1. A poisonous albuminous substance of peptone character found in cultures of the cholera bacillus.—2. Same as *peptotoxin*.

toxophil (tok′sō-fil), *a.* [*tox(in)* + Gr. *φιλειν*, love.] Having an affinity for a toxin. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 182.

toxophilous (tok-sof′i-lus), *a.* Same as ★*toxophil*.

toxophore (tok′sō-fōr), *a.* [*tox(in)* + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] Toxin-bearing: referring to a special group of the toxin-molecule to which its poisonous properties are due.

The intermediary body, therefore, carries two sets of combining or haptophore groups: one for the cells and the other for the complement (complementophilic group). The complement possesses in addition to such a corresponding haptophore group, another group which exhibits fermentative properties (zymotoxic or *toxophore* group), through the action of which solution of cells takes place.

Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 282.

toxophoric (tok-sō-for′ik), *a.* [*toxophore* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to that group of the toxin-molecule to which its poisonous properties are due.

In antitoxic neutralization direct union between the toxin and antitoxin occurs; while in bacteriolysis and other forms of cytolysis there is conclusive evidence that, although the intermediary body unites first with the cells, this substance by itself can not bring about injury or solution, but after its union with the cells the substance called 'complement,' normally present in the blood, is capable of being brought into action, whence the injury is inflicted. The action of the complement depends upon its possession of properties designated zymotoxic and *toxophoric*, through the influence of which hæmoglobin is set free from red corpuscles, various organic cells are dissolved, bacteria are disintegrated, and ciliar and flagellar motions are suppressed. *Science*, July 3, 1903, p. 11.

toxophorous (tok-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [*toxophore* + *-ous.*] Same as ★*toxophoric*.

In the molecule of toxin there are at least two chief atom groups — one, the "haptophorous," by which the

toxin molecule is attached to the cell protoplasm; and the other the "*toxophorous*," which has a ferment-like action on the living molecule, producing a disturbance which results on the toxic symptoms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVI. 65.

toxophylaxin (tok″sō-fi-lak′sin), *n.* [*tox(in)* + Gr. *φύλαξις*, defense, + *-in*[2].] A defensive proteid in the sense of an antitoxin.

toxosozin (tok-sō-sō′zin), *n.* [*tox(in)* + Gr. *σώζειν*, save, + *-in*[2].] A defensive albuminous substance, in the sense of an antitoxin.

Toxylon (tok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *ξύλον*, wood; in allusion to the use of the wood by the American aborigines for bows.] A monotypic genus of trees of the family *Moraceæ*. The species, *T. pomiferum*, is the Osage orange, long known as *Maclura aurentiaca*. See *Maclura*.

toy, *n.* **10.** A domesticated pigeon of small size, bred for certain color-markings. The toys resemble the tumblers in general build and are among pigeons what bantams are among fowl.

tp. An abbreviation of *township*.

T-pipe (tē′pīp), *n.* See ★*pipe*[1].

tr. An abbreviation (*f*) of *transactions*; (*g*) of *treasurer*; (*h*) of the Latin *tribunus*, tribune; (*i*) of *trustee*; (*j*) of the Latin *tinctura*, tincture.

trabacole (tra′ba-kōl), *n.* [It. *trabaccolo*, < ML. **trabaculum*, dim. of L. *trabs*, a ship, a beam, a tree, etc.] A ship of moderate size, with two or three masts and squaresails, used on the Adriatic.

trabeculation (trā-bek-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [*trabecul(æ)* + *-ation*.] The formation of trabeculæ in an organ or part. See *trabecula*.

David C. Hilton discusses the early morphogenesis and histogenesis of the liver in the pig, with notes on the development of the ventral pancreas. The most interesting deviation of the results of this research from those of other investigators concerns the relations of the vascular system in the septum transversum to the *trabeculation* of the glandular structures derived from the primitive "protonic" wall. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Dec., 1904, p. [636.

trabeculopalatine (trā-bek″ū-lō-pal′a-tin), *n.* That portion of the skull of the Devonian cyclostome fish *Palæospondylus* which lies beneath the trabeculæ cranii in the region corresponding more or less closely to the palate in other vertebrate animals.

trace[1], *v. t.* **10.** To mark out upon the ground the lines of a field-work.

trace[1], *n.* **4.** In reporting the results of a chemical analysis, a trace of a particular substance is generally understood to mean enough of such substance to verify the fact of its presence, but not enough to be weighed with the balance in ordinary use.

8. (*b*) The original position or place of a figure after that figure has been supposed to move: thus a circle is the closed line which will slide in its *trace*. (*c*) The intersection of a surface by a given line or surface: as, the *trace* of a line is a point; the *trace* of a surface is a line.— **10.** In *angling*, a short line or a length of gut by which the hook is attached to the reel-line; a snell; a snood; a leader. —**Horizontal trace**, in *descriptive geom.*, a trace on the horizontal plane of projection.— **Vertical trace**, in *descriptive geom.*, a trace on the vertical plane of projection.

tracer, *n.* (*i*) In *ordnance*, an attachment to a projectile for use at night, provided with a burning composition by means of which, when the projectile is fired from a gun, its path through the air is rendered visible.

tracery, *n.*—**Geometric tracery**, the geometrical patterns employed in decoration: the most striking peculiarity of Mohammedan or Saracenic art.

trachea[1], *n.*—**Book-leaf trachea**, the respiratory sac with leaf-like divisions characteristic of many arachnids. —**Capillary tracheæ**, in *entom.*, the minute tracheal endings or interosculations. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 655.

Tracheal sac. See ★*sac*[2].— **Tracheal commissure**, a tube uniting the main branches of the trachea.— **Tracheal tugging**, rhythmical downward movement of the laryngeal prominence in the neck, synchronous with the cardiac contraction, sometimes noted in aneurism of the arch of the aorta.— **Tracheal twig**, one of the smaller branches of the trachea.

trachelhematoma (trā-kel-hem-a-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *trachelhematomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + NL. *hematoma*.] A blood-cyst in the neck.

trachelian (trā-kē′li-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-ian*.] Same as *cervical*.

trachelitis (trā-kē-lī′tis), *n.* [Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-itis*.] Same as *cervicitis*.

trachelocyllosis (trā-kē″lō-si-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *κύλλωσις*, a crooking.] Wryneck.

trachelocyrtosis (trā-kē″lō-sèr-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *κύρτωσις*, hump-backed condition.] Same as ★*trachelokyphosis*.

trachelodynia (trā-kē-lō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the neck.

trachelokyphosis (trā-kē″lō-kī-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *κύφωσις*, humping. See *kyphosis*.] Kyphosis of the cervical spine.

trachelomyitis (trā-kē″lō-mī-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *μῦς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] Inflammation of one or more of the neck muscles.

tracheloplasty (trā-kē′lō-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *πλαστός*, formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery of the neck of the womb.

tracheloschisis (trā-kē-los′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *σχίσις*, fissure.] Congenital fissure in the neck.

trachelotomy (trā-kē-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *-τομια*, < *ταμειν*, cut.] Amputation of the neck of the womb.

tracheobronchitis (trā-kē″ō-brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεία*, trachea, + *βρόγχος*, bronchus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of both trachea and bronchi.

tracheolar (trā-kē′ō-lär), *a.* [*tracheol(e)* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the tracheoles.

Now that it is proved that the tracheæ do not so end, but merely pass over into the *tracheolar* network, the name "transition cells," as used by Holmgren ('96), is far preferable. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 134.

tracheolaryngotomy (trā-kē″ō-lar-ing-got′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *τραχεία*, trachea, + E. *laryngotomy*.] Same as *laryngotracheotomy*.

tracheole (trā′kē-ōl), *n.* [NL. *tracheola*, dim. of *trachea*.] One of the delicate ultimate branches of a trachea in insects.

The term *tracheoles*, which is used elsewhere in insect histology to designate fine tracheal branches not possessing spiral thickening, is preferable to "tracheal capillaries." *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 134.

tracheophony (trā-kē-of′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *φωνή*, voice.] The sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the trachea.

tracheopyosis (trā-kē″ō-pī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεία*, trachea, + *πύον*, pus, + *-osis*.] Suppurative inflammation of the tracheal mucous membrane.

tracheoschisis (trā-kē-os′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *σχίσις*, fissure.] Congenital fissure in the neck opening into the trachea.

Trachichthyidæ (trak-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachichthys* (a genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of berycoid fishes of the deep sea.

Trachidermis (trak-i-dėr′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in mountain streams of Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Trachinocephalus (trak″i-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < *Trachinus* (weaver-fish) + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Synodontidæ*, widely distributed in the tropical seas.

Trachinoidea (trak-i-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + *-oidea*.] A large group of transitional fishes, some of them of doubtful relationship, showing affinities with the *Percoidea* on the one hand and with the *Batrachoididæ* and *Blennioidea* on the other.

Trachinoidei (trak-i-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as ★*Trachinoidea*.

Trachinops (trak′i-nops), *n.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + Gr. *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of serranoid fishes found on the eastern and southern coasts of Australia.

Trachinotinæ (trak-i-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carangoid fishes including the pampanos.

Trachinotus (trak-i-nō′tus), *n.* Same as *Trachynotus*.

trachiole, *n.* Same as ★*tracheole*.

Trachoma of the vocal bands, an affection of the larynx marked by the appearance of nodular swellings on the vocal cords. Also called *singers' nodes*.

Trachonurus (trak-ō-nū′rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of deep-water fishes of the family *Macrouridæ*.

trachorheite (trā-kō-rē′īt), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough (see *trachyte*), + *ῥοία*, flow, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name proposed by Endlich (1873) as a collective designation for the igneous rocks propylite, andesite, trachyte, and rhyolite.

trachy-. [*trachyte*.] In *petrog.*, a prefix used with the name of a rock to form the name of an intermediate variety between trachyte and the rock named: as, *trachy*andesite, a lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite; *trachy*dolerite, a lava between trachyte and basalt, or having minerals characteristic of both rocks, basic plagioclase, orthoclase, pyroxene, and olivin. *Trachy*rhyolite is a lava intermediate between trachyte and rhyolite.

trachyacanthid (trak″i-a-kan′thid), *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, + *-id*.] A hypothetical stage, in the phylogeny of the fishes, in which the dentition was plate-like and permanent and the dermal armor was gradually becoming reduced in transition from the plated Paleozoic fishes to the shagreen-coated sharks. Trachyacanthids have also been supposed to occupy a position intermediate between sharks and chimæroids.

trachyandesite (trak-i-an′dē-zīt), *n.* Effusive rocks intermediate between trachytes and andesites. Used by H. S. Washington for trachytes which have also much acidic plagioclase (andesin to oligoclase). *Jour. of Geol.*, V. 351.

Trachyceras (trā-kis′e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of discocampylous ammonoid cephalopods with involute shells having tuberculated surfaces: found in the Triassic rocks of Europe.

trachychromatic (trak″i-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *χρῶμα*(*τ-*), color, + *-ic*.] Strongly staining: originally applied to certain myelocytes occurring in the bone-marrow, the nucleus of which stains well with basic dyes, in contradistinction to the nucleus of another type which stains feebly and is hence said to be *amblychromatic*.

trachydolerite (trak-i-dol′e-rīt), *n.* A name suggested by Abich for a group of rocks intermediate between the trachytes and basalts. H. S. Washington uses the word to mean a trachyte with considerable basic plagioclase (labradorite to anorthite). *Jour. of Geol.*, V. 351.

Trachypoma (trak-i-pō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πῶμα*, lid.] A genus of serranoid fishes inhabiting the South Pacific.

Trachypora (trā-kip′ọ-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πόρος*, pore.] A genus of favositid corals growing in dendroid colonies with cylindrical stems, represented by numerous species in the Devonian formations.

Trachyrinchinæ (trak″i-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachyrinc(h)us* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of macruridoid fishes.

Trachyrincus (trak-i-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Trachy(r)rhynchus*, < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Macruridæ*.

trachyte, *n.*— **Acmite-trachyte**, in *petrog.*, a kind of trachyte characterized by the soda-bearing pyroxene acmite. The rock is rich in soda and its dominant feldspar is anorthoclase, a soda feldspar. It is closely related to phonolite.

Trachytic andesite. See ★*asperite*.— **Trachytic texture**, rock texture characterized by abundance of tabular alkali feldspars, with or without parallel arrangement (flow-structure).

tracing-slate (trā′sing-slāt), *n.* Same as *transparent* ★*slate*.

track[2], *n.*— **Decauville track**, a portable railway much used in France for the contractors' light trains of cars which convey dirt and rock from excavations on railways, canals, etc. Named from the French manufacturer who designed and built the cars and track.— **On track**, in transit, as cattle or grain in cars.— **To take the back track**, to return; retrace one's steps.— **Tracks of approach**, in a railroad terminal yard, the switches, cross-overs, and ladder-tracks used to connect the line-tracks with the waiting-tracks of the train-shed. They form a fan-shaped system of tracks in front of the station and are used to distribute the incoming traffic and concentrate the outgoing traffic.

track[2], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* **1.** To follow a track, or to proceed along a certain definite route.

The effused blood had *tracked* down between the coats of the œsophagus into the wall of the stomach where it had burst through the mucous membrane into the cavity of the stomach. *Lancet*, April 18, 1903, p. 1102.

2. To tow.

Following the advice of Mr. Moberly, of the Hudson Bay Company's service, I "*tracked* up the McLeod river," and thence westward into the mountains some way to the south of "Jasper's House." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 547.

trackable (trak′a-bl), *a.* Admitting of tracking or towing. *Stand. Dict.* [Rare.]

A single whale-line will sometimes force the brig into a barely perceptible crevice, enlarging it into a '*trackable*' canal. *Kane*, in U. S. Grinnell Exped., p. 88.

trackage[2] *n.*— **Trackage contract**, an agreement between two railroad companies by which one has the use of tracks belonging to the other.

track-athletics (trak'ath-let″iks), *n.* Athletics conducted on a track, as running, hurdling, walking, and bicycling. Sometimes used in an enlarged sense to include jumping, shot- and hammer-throwing, pole-vaulting, etc.

track-brake (trak'brāk), *n.* A brake which is arranged to rub on the track of a railroad to stop the train instead of being applied to the wheels, as is commonly done; specifically, an automatic device for stopping a car at a fixed point on a road, independently of the car-brake. It consists of two short sections of rails, curved at each end, resting on slide-rails on the ties and held by springs against the inside of each track-rail. The flanges of a car entering the brake press the spring-rails back until the pressure of the springs overcomes the momentum of the car and causes it to slow up or to stop. Used on industrial ★railways (which see). *Science Abstracts*, VI., sec. B, p. 57.

track-channeler (trak'chan″el-ėr), *n.* A channeler mounted on a car or truck which runs on a track.

track-chisel (trak'chiz″el), *n.* A track-layers' hammer which has a peen in the form of a flat or double-faced chisel.

tracker[1], *n.*—**Tracker action**, in *organ-building*. See *action*, 11 (*b*).

tracker[2], *n.* 3. One who finds or shows a track or path; a guide.

Abdulla, our taciturn Midgan guide and *tracker*, points across a long dull-red depression, evidently in better times of rain a water-pan. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 41.

Black tracker. See ★*black*.

track-leveler (trak'lev″el-ėr), *n.* In *railroading*, a double-share plowing-car for leveling and crowning the top of a newly filled track. It consists of a flat car to the sides of which are hinged broad wings or shares, that can be raised and lowered by means of chains suspended from a frame erected on top of the car and operated by compressed air. When not in use the shares are folded back against the car and raised above the track. When gravel or other road material has been dumped along the road, the shares are lowered and securely braced. The leveler is then drawn along by a locomotive, sweeping the gravel away on each side and leaving the road slightly crowned and in a finished condition. The leveler, when in use, is weighted by filling tanks on the car with water.

track-scraper (trak'skrā″pėr), *n.* See ★*snow-plow*.

tract[1], *n.*—**Frontopontine tract**, a tract of fibers which originates in the pons Varolii and passes anteriorly to form a portion of the crus or peduncle of the cerebrum. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1898, ser. B, p. 38.—**Loewenthal's tract.** Same as *Marchi's* ★*tract*.—**Marchi's tract**, the motor (descending anterolateral) tract in the spinal cord.—**Optic tract.** (*b*) That portion of an insect's brain directly connected with the eyes.—**Urinary tract.** Same as *urinary* ★*passages*.

traction, *n.* 6. In recent use, traffic by means of railroads; railroads, and especially street-railroads, collectively; the interests and rights represented by such railroads. [Colloq.]

Any effort to block the building of subways by private capital will simply be playing into the hands of the present *traction* syndicate, which desires that no further or additional independent subway facilities be permitted to compete with its present monopoly.

N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 7, 1909.

Pneumatic traction, the use of compressed air as a motive power. See the extract.

With a more extensive use of compressed air for power purposes has come a corresponding broadening of the scope of its employment as a transportation agent, and indeed it has been conclusively proven that *pneumatic traction* has decided advantages over all other forms of mechanical haulage for a large variety of operations.

Sci. Amer., Dec. 13, 1902, p. 408.

Tangential traction, a proposed system of electric traction in which power is continuously applied by the inductive action of a set of stationary windings extending at intervals the entire length of the road, between the rails, upon a moving part corresponding to the rotor of an alternating-current machine. This moving part of the system is called the 'propeller' and to it the car is attached. A three-phase current in the stationary coils creates a moving magnetic field in the direction in which the car is to travel and the propeller is thus drawn along. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Sept. 26, 1903, p. 530.—**Traction diverticulum.** See ★*diverticulum*.—**Traction increaser**, in locomotives, a system of levers used to transfer a part of the weight of the engine from the trailing truck, under the cab and fire-box, to the driving-wheels; it is under the control of the engineer and is operated by compressed air: used to secure better adhesion to the rails in starting heavy trains and upon steep grades.—**Traction of adhesion.** Same as *friction of rolling*.

traction-engine, *n.* 1. It is usually steam-driven, the boiler, of locomotive type, forming the frame in part, and supporting the engine and transmission machinery. To give adhesion and adequate support upon the softer ground, and to diminish injury to the road-surfaces, the tires are made very wide. The front axle is made to serve as means of steering by a wheel. It differs from a railway locomotive in being lighter and capable only of low speeds. Usually the load to be hauled is placed in several wagon-bodies on their own wheels, the whole forming a train. It is used in hauling logs, mineral, and similar heavy masses.

2. A semi-portable stationary engine, capable of motion on its own wheels, when self-propelled from place to place, and used for hauling plows in gangs across a field. The plows are attached to a frame by steel ropes which are led by pulleys to a drum or windlass driven by the tractor, doing the work of many horses or oxen, and in much less time. —3. A locomobile engine, capable of running on highways or on the ground and dragging behind it the plant or machinery for threshing grain. When the desired point is reached, the threshing plant is set up, and the engine in the tractor is used to drive the thresher by means of belting. Sawmills of small size can be used instead of a thresher.

traction-load (trak'shọn-lōd), *n.* 1. The weight of the locomotive engine which presses vertically downward upon the driving-wheels. Such weight causes adhesion of the smooth tire of the wheel to the top smooth surface of the rail, or by the friction of such contact resists the tendency of the drivers to slip when the effort of the steam is applied to revolve the wheel in either direction.

2. The similar weight of the motor vehicle which presses the tire of the driving-wheels upon the ground. When this is too small, the wheel slips.

traction-splint (trak'shọn-splint), *n.* In *surg.*, a splint provided with an attachment for pulling upon the limb.

Tractive force, power. See ★*force*[1], ★*power*.

tractor, *n.* 2. A traction-engine for use on streets and highways. Such tractors may be used to drag loaded vehicles, to drag plows in a gang, or to haul artillery-wagons and field-pieces.

Hancock seems to have made considerable advance in the construction of boilers and engines suitable for vehicles, a number of which were built extending over the time from 1830 to 1840, carriages, omnibuses and *tractors* being seen on the roads about London.

Hiscox, Horseless Vehicles, p. 41.

3. The frame and steel rope by which a gang of plows is drawn across a field by a traction-engine.

trade[1], *n.* 13. Commodities designed for use in trading.

The mountaineers carried no clubs, but had spears and some tomahawks and half-axes which formed part of the *trade* forsaken by Anthony's expedition.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 284.

Board of Trade unit. See ★*unit*.—**Bureau of Trade Relations.** See ★*bureau*.—**Open trade**, a trade which does not prescribe such rules of apprenticeship, fees, or other conditions of admission of members as would give to its present members a quasi-monopoly of their field of employment. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, II. 474.—**Régie trade.** See ★*régie*.—**Restraint of trade.** See ★*restraint*.—**Silent trade.** See the extract.

In an interesting chapter devoted to early trade, the "*silent trade*" mentioned by the old writers is discussed, and accounted for—in West Africa—by the influence of fetish. . . . Many other accounts of dumb trading might have been added to Miss Kingsley's list, *e.g.* of the old writers, those of Pliny, Cosmas Indicopleustes, the Periplus of the Erythæan sea, Ibn Batuta, and John de Marignolli. The earliest intercourse of the Russians with the Chukches is said to have been carried on in this fashion, while in modern times the Poliars of the Pulney hills are said to adopt the practice. The modern form seen by Miss Kingsley in West Africa is also mentioned by Mr. Millson (*Proc. R. G. S.*, n.s. xiii. 582).

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 420.

Trade board. See ★*board*.

trade-cumulus (trād'kū″mū-lus), *n.* The small cumulus of the trade-wind region during the daytime, rarely developing any rain. See *trade-wind*.

trade-fixture (trād'fiks-tūr), *n.* Anything that a tenant, for the pursuit of the trade or business for which he has leased property, has attached to the property, as shelving, machinery, or an engine-house. Such things may be removed at the tenant's option, and belong to him.

trade-school (trād'sköl), *n.* A school in which instruction in one or more trades is given.

trades-waste (trādz'wāst), *n.* Factory refuse; waste materials incidentally produced in the course of industrial processes. The utilization of such materials whenever possible, and in any case the avoidance of danger to public health or comfort arising from them, constitute important problems of modern civilized life.

The bare fact that in the majority of cases *trades waste* is likely to be strongly acid or strongly alkaline, or, worse still, charged with chemicals of an antiseptic character, has deterred many from even entertaining the idea of resort to bacterial methods of treatment in connection therewith. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 28, 1903, p. 22713.

trading-stamp (trā'ding-stamp), *n.* A small coupon or certificate used in a commercial scheme for increasing retail sales. The usual method is as follows: A number of merchants agree with the publisher of a subscribers' directory that on his printing their names therein and circulating an agreed number of copies they will buy of him a quantity of trading-stamps which they give to their customers as premiums with purchases. The customers paste a certain number of stamps in the directories and may then exchange the latter for certain articles stocked by the publisher. In several States statutes prohibiting the scheme as gambling have been adjudged unconstitutional.

traffic-taker (traf'ik-tā″kėr), *n.* An official of a railway, or other concern engaged in the business of transportation, who compiles traffic-returns (which see).

trag. An abbreviation of *tragedy* or *tragic*.

tragelaph (trā-jel'af), *n.* [NL. *Tragelaph(us)*.] A member of the tragelaphine section of antelopes, comprising the nilgaus and kudus. *Sir Harry Johnston*, The Nile Quest, p. 5. [Rare.]

tragophony (trā-gof'ọ-ni), *n.* [Gr. τράγος, goat, + φωνή, voice.] Same as *ægophony*.

trah (trä), *n.* [Malay *trā*, *terā*, a stamp, seal.] A tin coin of the Malay Peninsula.

trahira (trä-hē'rä), *n.* [S. Amer. (?).] A common name of *Macrodon microlepis*, a fish of the family *Erythrinidæ* found in fresh waters from Panama to Ecuador.

trail[1], *n.* 6. A local term in southern England for confused deposits of glacial debris resting upon soft sands, clays, etc., which latter have been crumpled and squeezed by ice-pressure. *O. Fisher*, in Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XXII. 533.—**Warp and trail**, unsorted glacial or related deposits containing human implements and resting upon a preglacial surface in southern England called the 'Palæolithic floor.' See ★*trail*[1], 6. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 639.

trail[1], *v.* I. *trans.* 7. To fasten (as wagons) one behind the other so as to form a train. [Western U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 7. In *casino*, to play a card which neither builds nor takes in anything.

trail-bar (trāl'bär), *n.* A wooden bar by which the trail of a howitzer carriage is turned and the piece pointed.

trailer, *n.* 1. (*d*) A dog that follows or tracks by scent.

They [bloodhounds] are not at all superior to the fox-hound as *trailers*.

Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903, p. 74.

4. *pl.* Several logging-sleds hitched one behind another and pulled by from 4 to 8 horses, driven by one man, thus saving teamsters' wages.

trailing-switch (trā'ling-swich), *n.* See ★*switch*.

trailing-weight (trā'ling-wāt), *n.* 1. That part of the weight of a locomotive engine which is supported upon the pair of wheels which are behind the main driving-wheels, or which trail behind them when the engine moves forward. Such weight does not increase the tractive power of the engine since the wheels are not drivers but are only present to steady the engine and eliminate a tendency to see-saw around the axis through the center of gravity.

2. That part of the weight of the locomotive engine which rests upon the rear pair of driving-wheels. [Rare.]

trail-lever (trāl'lev″ėr), *n.* A trailing lever hinged to the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 270.

trail-rope (trāl'rōp), *n.* Same as *prolonge*.

trail-spade (trāl'spād), *n.* A projection at the lower end of the trail of a field-artillery carriage. See ★*spade*[1], 5.

The carriage . . . upon which the barrel is mounted, permits of checking the recoil without undue strain on the parts through a *trail-spade* provided with an elastic joint. *Sci. Amer.*, May 21, 1904, p. 402.

train[1], *n.*—**Armored train**, a locomotive and cars covered with armor of sufficient thickness to keep out small-arms and shrapnel bullets: of occasional use in military operations for moving troops on a railway in the presence of an active enemy.—**Corridor train.** See ★*corridor*.—**Gravel trains**, elongated bodies of glacial gravel, running parallel with the rivers of southeastern Ohio, but south of the limit of the continental glacier. They have been brought from the terminal moraines by torrential currents and have been incised and eroded by later stream developments.

As the basin lies entirely beyond the glaciated area, there are within it no deposits directly attributable to the action of land ice. The glacial deposits consist of two classes; first, the *gravel trains*, which extend throughout the valleys of the through-flowing streams.

W. G. Tight, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, p. 90.

Incident train, the sound that produces an echo, as distinguished from the echo itself.

In some cases of echo, when the original sound is a compound musical note, the octave of the fundamental tone is reflected much more strongly than that tone itself. . . . Hence the octave, though comparatively feeble in the *incident train*, may predominate in the scattered reflection constituting the echo. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 49.

Long train, a train that runs a long distance: opposed to *short train*, which runs only a short distance.—**Optical train,** the system of lenses, prisms, or other devices employed in an optical instrument.—**Three-high train,** in a rolling-mill, three rolls arranged one above another in the same housing. The rolls revolve continuously in one direction, and the piece passes first through under the middle roll and then back above the same roll. This saves time over the two-high train, in which either the rolls must be reversed after each passage of the piece or else the piece is passed between the rolls and then handed back for another pass in the same direction.—**Train de luxe,** a railway-train with luxurious fittings; a 'limited train, that is, one in which the number of passengers is limited and the fare may be higher than on ordinary trains.—**Two-high train.** See *three-high* ★*train*.

train-brake (trān'brāk), *n.* See ★*air-brake, continuous brake, vacuum-brake*.

train-despatcher (trān'des-pach″ėr), *n.* In *railroading*, the officer in immediate charge of the running of trains on a railroad. His duty is to maintain an office in telegraphic communication with every station of the division over which he has control. In this office, usually placed at one end of a division, he receives, day and night, reports of the departure, arrival, or passing of every train at every station of the division. These reports, as fast as received, are entered upon a time-sheet or train-sheet, which, when filled for the day, presents a complete record of the progress of each and every train making a trip during that day. Under normal conditions, when all trains are on schedule time, the train-despatcher has a general oversight of the progress of all the trains. When a train stops by reason of an accident to the train or any obstruction on the line, he assumes immediate control by telegraph of all trains approaching the point where the delay has occurred. With the train-sheet before him he is enabled so to order the movements of all the trains that the delay will be as brief as possible. He can side-track or delay locals or freight-trains to allow express and fast-freight trains to pass, can use any track at will for miles up and down the line, can divert traffic to a loop or to a connecting road, and can, when the obstruction is removed, set all trains again in motion and restore the traffic to its normal conditions, all these exceptional movements of trains being recorded on the train-sheet as fast as made. See ★*train-sheet*.

trainer, *n.* 5. *Naval*, a member of a gun's crew or turret crew whose duty it is to keep his gun, or the axis of the turret, in lateral train exactly on the target. Also called *training-pointer*. In modern practice the tendency is to have two persons engaged in keeping the gun on the target, the *training-pointer* and the *firing-pointer*. See ★*gun-pointer*.

The turrets are trained by one man, the *trainer;* and each gun is pointed by another man, the pointer, who fires the gun. *Sci. Amer.*, June 18, 1904, p. 475.

training-college (trā'ning-kol″ej), *n.* A normal school; a training-school. [Eng.]

training-gear (trā'ning-gēr), *n.* The combination of cranks, shafts, pinions, racks, etc., by means of which a large cannon with its carriage may be pointed in direction.

training-school, *n.*—**Manual training-school.** See ★*manual*.

train-oil, *n.*—**Doegling train-oil.** Same as *doegling* ★*oil*.

train-pipe (trān'pīp), *n.* In a continuous train-brake or power brake for railway-trains, the pipe which connects the source of power or stored energy on the locomotive with the brake elements under each car. In the air-brake it is the pipe connecting the compressing air-pump on the locomotive with the storage air-tanks under each car, by means of which the engineman in the locomotive sets and releases the brakes by causing variations of pressure in the pipe and on the face of the piston in the triple valve on each car. Now called *brake-pipe*. See *triple* ★*valve*.

train-robber (trān'rob-ėr), *n.* One who robs a railway-train.

train-shed (trān'shed), *n.* A protection for a platform, or for several platforms, at which passenger-trains stop, consisting of a roof supported by posts; an open structure in which trains stop, or from which they start, as distinguished from the more completely inclosed station or depot. [U. S.]

"Now, don't over-eat," warned Ernestine Penwell, as she said good-bye to her husband in the *train-shed* at Chicago. "You know, dear, how careful you have to be." *The Reader*, May, 1904, p. 646.

train-sheet (trān'shēt), *n.* In *railroading*, a printed sheet of paper on which are recorded the movements of trains: used for the guidance and convenience of the train-despatcher. The sheet is ruled in horizontal and vertical lines, the spaces between the horizontal lines representing the stations along the lines and the spaces between the vertical lines being devoted to the records of the movements of trains, one space to each train. The names of the stations are printed on the sheet, and the number of each train and the name of the engineer are written in at the top of the space assigned to that train. When the time (usually eight hours) which the sheet is designed to cover begins, the sheet is spread before the telegraph operator in the train-despatcher's office, and the operator enters upon the sheet the departure and time of passing of every station as fast as received by wire from the stations along the line. When finished the sheet presents a graphic statement of the progress of each and every train in motion during the time represented. When, for any reason, a train is stopped and the traffic thrown into confusion, the train-sheet becomes of great value in enabling the train-despatcher to restore the traffic to its normal conditions with the least possible delay.

train-signal (trān'sig″nal), *n.* A method of signaling from the cars of a train to the engine by means of a small pipe under each car which is connected by hose with the engine and the other cars. In the engine is a connection, through a pipe and reducing-valve, with the compressed-air reservoir of the air-brake system which supplies air to the signal-pipes. In each car is a valve controlled by a lever to which is attached a short cord. When the cord is pulled, a discharge-pipe on the outside of the car (under the hood) shows that the signal has operated and at the same time a whistle is blown in the engine-cab. If the train breaks or any injury is done to the signal-pipes or hose, the whistle sounds.

train-wrecker (trān'rek″ėr), *n.* One who wrecks or destroys a railroad train, by placing obstructions on the track or by other means, for the purpose of robbing it, or from some other criminal motive.

Trajanic (trā-jan'ik), *a.* Of or relating to the Roman emperor Trajan or to the style of art characteristic of his reign.

The *extispicium* scene probably represents the nuncupatio votorum before Trajan set out on his Dacian campaign, and is *Trajanic* in style. *Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1906, p. 113.

traject, *n.* 4. A projected alinement or course for a railway or other line of transportation.

As to the new Bagdad line, two different *trajects* were proposed. The first, which was explored and recommended by Major Von Moltke, started from Angora, passed by Sivas, Diar-Bekir, and followed the valley of the Tigris to Bagdad and Bassorah. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, March 5, 1904, p. 23553.

tram[1], *n.* 9. See ★*tramway*, 2.

tram[3] (tram), *v.* [*tram(mel)*. See *tram*[3], *n.*] To use a trammel or distance gage in order to get two shafts, or other axes, parallel to one another, or at right angles to another axis to which both are to be perpendicular. Used of railway axles or those of locomotive drivers; of a millstone spindle in relation to the plane in which the stone or mill is to revolve; and of the shafts of engines relatively to the bed-plate, etc.

tram[4], *n.*—**Milanese tram,** the poorer quality of silk raised about Milan in northern Italy, suitable only for tram or weft.

tram-crane (tram'krān), *n.* A crane mounted on a car and running upon rails. (See *railway-*★*crane*.) When such a crane is driven by its own motor it has been called an *automotor crane*. When the motor is driven by gasolene or some derivative of petroleum it has been called a *petro-automotor crane*.

tram-horse (tram'hôrs), *n.* A horse suitable for drawing a street-car; a trammer.

trammer (tram'ėr), *n.* [*tram*[1], *v.*, + *-er*.] A tram-horse; a horse suitable for drawing a street-car. [Colloq.]

Trammers are very little different from bussers except that they are rather plainer, an inch or two smaller in size and correspondingly lighter, but they should have as much weight as possible for their height. They are used on the tramways of European cities. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Bur. Animal Industry, Bulletin 37, 1902, [p. 21.

tramp, *v.* **I.** *trans.* 4. To run (a tramp steamer), taking on merchandise at one port and selling it wherever possible or carrying freight anywhere desired. [Colloq.]

Dear Captain Kettle,—
Having noted from your cables and reports you are making a good thing for us out of *tramping* the Parakeet. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, x.

II. *intrans.* 3. To sail on a tramp steamer. [Colloq.]

It flashed through his mind that it was she who had ordered those grisly heads to be stuck above the watergate, and he heartily wished himself away back on the steamer, *tramping* for cargo. *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, viii.

Trampan (tram'pan), *n.* [Las *Trampas* creek, Cal.] In *geol.*, a stage of the Lower Berkeleyan series of late Tertiary strata in the Coast ranges of California. The name was suggested by A. C. Lawson, and was applied to 2000 feet of marine shales, sandstones, and pebbly conglomerates.

tramper, *n.* 4. A device, in a cotton-baling press, for compacting cotton to the desired density for baling.

tramping-card (tram'ping-kärd), *n.* A certificate entitling a member of a trade-organization to maintenance while traveling in search of work.

It [Mutual Insurance] includes also what are often termed "trade" benefits; grants for replacing tools lost by theft or fire, and "out-of-work pay," from the old-fashioned "*tramping card*" to the modern "donation" given when a member loses his employment by the breakdown of machinery. *Webb*, Indust. Democracy, I. 153.

tramping-machine (tram'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus, similar in construction to a fulling-stock, for rendering pelts of sheep and goats soft and pliable.

Tubbing is gradually giving way in a greater or less extent to the "*tramping machine*," whenever anything less than the very best work will suffice. This machine is adapted from the French apparatus for fulling wool stock. It consists of two wooden hammers, which are moved alternately back and forth or up and down in a suitable receptacle, agitating the skins slowly and constantly, turning them over and over each other, and developing by friction the necessary heat, thus rendering the pelts soft and pliable. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23534.

trampous, trampoose (tram'pus, tram-pös'), *n.* [*trampous, v.*, which see.] A tramp; a long walk.

I was with him in one of his *trampooses*, and the youngster was risky enough, for he brought us so near the enemy that rifles began to talk. *Cooper*, Pathfinder, viii.

tram-rail (tram'rāl), *n.* 1. A special form of rail, suitable for laying in streets for street railways. The vertical depth is considerable so that in paved streets the stones may be laid above the plane of the cross-stringers or ties. On macadam thoroughfares the depth of the rail is greater than the thickness of the road material. The bearing surface for the wheels is on the top of the upper chord or flange.

2. A rail suspended in a shop, factory, or warehouse on which a trolley or truck may run, so that loads suspended from the trolley may easily be transported from one part of the building to another in the same plane.

tramway, *n.* 2. A light or temporary railroad, as for the transportation of logs, often with wooden rails and operated by horse-power.—3. A gutter attached to a pool-table, designed to save time in gathering the dead or pocketed balls. It is now, in improved form, attached to the under side of tables used in other pocket games. *W. Broadfoot*, Billiards, p. 323. [Eng.]—**Aërial tramway,** a cableway.

trance-coma (tråns'kō″mą), *n.* A comatose condition induced by hypnosis.

trance-speech (tråns'spēch), *n.* The utterances of a 'medium' during hypnosis or other trance-state: supposed by some to show evidence of supernormal knowledge, to predict the future, etc.

Post-hypnotic suggestion, crystal-gazing, automatic writing and *trance-speech*, the willing-game, etc., are now . . . instruments of research. *W. James*, in Proc. Soc. Psychical Research, May, [1901, p. 17.

trans-. 2. A combining-form used, in organic chemistry, to indicate that two radicals are on opposite sides of the plane of union of two carbon atoms, or on opposite sides of the plane of the ring in a cyclic compound. It is, therefore, complementary to *cis-*. Thus maleic acid is a cis-derivative, $\begin{matrix}HCCOOH\\ \|\\ HCCOOH\end{matrix}$, and fumaric acid a trans-compound, $\begin{matrix}HCCOOH\\ \|\\ HOOCCH\end{matrix}$.

This case is more complicated, as a '*cis*' and '*trans* isomerism of cyclic compounds is involved as well as the optical difference. *Science*, Oct. 14, 1904, p. 406.

transaccidentation (tråns-ak″si-den-tā'shọn), *n.* The notion that in the sacrament the accidents of the bread and wine are transmuted into the accidents of the body and blood of Christ: an idea widely held by ignorant persons in the middle ages and sometimes confused with the doctrine of transubstantiation. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 275.

transafrican (tråns-af'ri-kạn), *a.* [*trans-* + *African.*] Crossing Africa; extending across Africa: as, a "*transafrican* railway." *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 204.

transbaikalian (tråns-bī-käl'i-an), *a.* [*trans-* + *Baikalian*, relating to Lake Baikal.] Across or beyond Lake Baikal.

The *Transbaikalian* branch of the Siberian railway. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 223.

transboard (tråns-bōrd'), *v. t.* [*trans-* + *board, v. t.*] To transfer directly from one vessel to another.

No sooner has the "ticker" reported the Campania or other big liner "off Fire Island" than a veteran of the transportation department . . . hastens to the foot of Cortlandt Street and boards the "Postmaster-General," the flag-ship of the post-office fleet. The boat was built for this service, and is equipped with spacious mail-

rooms, chutes for *transboarding* sacks, and other expediting appliances. Steam is up, and she is off down the bay to meet the big steamer. She makes fast to her sides, and the mails are received aboard through the chutes.
Scribner's Mag., July, 1899, p. 69.

transcaspian (tråns-kas'pi-an), *a.* [*trans-* + *Caspian.*] Across or beyond the Caspian Sea; specifically, east of the Caspian.

transcaucasian (tråns-kâ-kā'şian), *a.* [*trans-* + *Caucasian.*] Across or beyond the Caucasus Mountains or Caucasia; specifically, [*cap.*] of or pertaining to Transcaucasia, the southern division of the Russian government of the Caucasus.

transcendent, *a.* 5. In *math.*, indefinable by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients.

Such numbers are said to be transcendental. Hermite first completely proved the *transcendent* character of *e*. Lindemann, by a similar method, proved the transcendence of π. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 287.

Transcendental irrational, number. See ★*irrational*, ★*number*.

transcession (trån-sesh'on), *n.* [L. as of **trancessio*, < **transcedere*, < *trans*, across, + *cedere*, yield.] See the extract.

Transcession . . . is the interchange of lip and throat vowels across the vowel scale, as between U and I in food, feed; O, E, in English snow, German schnee.
S. S. Haldeman. Analyt. Orthog., p. 56.

transcondyloid (tråns-kon'di-loid), *a.* [*trans-* + *condyloid.*] Across or through the condyles.

[The amputation] of Carden being known as the *transcondyloid* operation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 263.

transcortical (tråns-kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [*trans-* + *cortical.*] Across or through the cortical region of the brain: noting any condition, such as aphasia, caused by a lesion destroying a cross-section of the cerebral cortex. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 410.

transe, *n.* and *v.* An amended and former spelling of *trance*.

transect (trån'sekt), *n.* [*transect(ion).*] In *phytogeog.*, a cross-section (or representation of one) of the vegetation of a station or larger unit. A *line transect* records the species as they occur along a chosen line. A *belt transect* shows the occurrence and the arrangement of plants in a strip, say one decimeter wide. Either of these may be *permanent*, that is, marked for observation year after year with only the natural change; or *denuded*, that is, cleared of vegetation after charting to observe the invasion of new plants. A *layer transect* is a vertical cut through a layered formation as a forest, showing the species occurring in a line and their height. *F. E. Clements.*

transempirical (tråns-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [*trans-* + *empirical.*] Metempirical; noumenal; transcending human experience.

A conclusion supposed to flow from the intrinsic absurdity of *transempirical* objects.
W. James, in Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, [Dec. 20, 1906, p. 712.

transequatorial (tråns″ē-kwa-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*trans-* + *equatorial.*] Across or beyond the equator.

The Southern, Australian, or *trans-equatorial* land of our hemisphere. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 381.

transf. An abbreviation of *transferred*.

transfer, *n.* 7. *pl.* In *archery*, sheets upon which the hits, score, and golds of every archer in a shooting-match are copied from the several target-papers after each distance is shot. The transfers are the official record from which the prize-list is made up.—**Collodion transfer.** See ★*collodion*.—**Transfer agent,** one who passes upon the evidence of the transfer of title to stock of a corporation and issues new certificates therefor. This office is usually performed by trust companies.—**Transfer chamber,** a chamber or space where two bodies can exchange certain of their physical properties, as where steam by losing heat can be changed into water, or where air by transfer of its heat to some cooler mass, as of metal cooled by water, can be reduced in volume or pressure by loss of some of its intrinsic energy. *Norris and Morgan*, High-speed Steam Engine, p. 16.—**Transfer tax.** See ★*succession tax*.

transferor, *n.* Same as *transferrer:* common in legal use.

transferring-lathe (tråns-fėr'ing-lāтн), *n.* A lathe equipped with a lever or pantograph attachment for guiding the tool in order that a design may be reproduced either larger or smaller than the model.

transferrotype (tråns-fėr'ō-tīp), *n.* [L. *transferre*, transfer, + Gr. *τύπος*, type.] In *photog.*, a transfer-print obtained from a gelatinobromide emulsion film. *Woodbury*, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 499.

transfer-station (tråns'fėr-stā″shon), *n.* A point, either at a station or in the street, where railroad transfer-tickets are given and where passengers are transferred from one line of cars to another.

transfer-table (tråns'fėr-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In a railroad repair-shop, a long platform-car supported upon wheels placed at a right angle with its length, and running upon rails laid in a sunken pit between the ends of parallel tracks. On it is laid a section of track. It is operated by a small motor, and is used to transfer cars from one track to another or from one shop to another.—2. A platform-car for drilling electric cars. It consists of a flat-car hung between and below two four-wheel trucks, each wheel running on one of four parallel rails that cross all the tracks of a storage-yard or car-barn. On this transfer-table, at a right angle with its travel, is a section of standard track, and at each end are inclined rails held by springs, when not in use, just clear of the yard-tracks. When a car is to be transferred, it is run upon the transfer-table, its wheels pressing the spring-rails down on the track to form an incline up which the car moves until it rests on the table, which can then be moved by its own motor to connect with the yard-tracks.

transfinite (tråns-fī'nīt), *a.* Beyond the finite.

The next part is necessarily based largely on the work of Cantor. To readers unacquainted with the "Mengenlehre," the introduction of *transfinite* numbers must appear rather startling, but this is perhaps partly due to an unusual weakness in the English language. It must be remembered that by a *transfinite* cardinal number is meant a certain kind of infiniteness of aggregate, the same number belonging to different aggregates which are similar in the preceding sense; and a *transfinite* ordinal number is another name for a type of infinite series, or of generating relation. *Nature*, Sept. 3, 1903, p. 411.

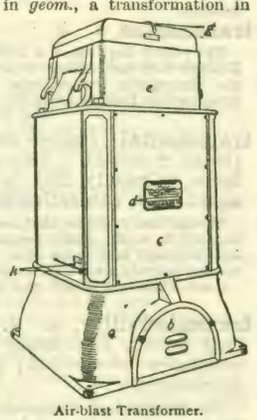
Least transfinite cardinal, in *math.*, the number of finite numbers. This number G. Cantor denotes by the Hebrew aleph with the suffix 0 ($\aleph_0$).—**Transfinite cardinal number.** See ★*number*.

transfix, *v. t.* 2. In *geom.*, to cut by a fixed straight, *m*, a subject composed of planes, *a*, *β*, *γ*, that is, to construct the passes $m \cdot a$, $m \cdot \beta$, $m \cdot \gamma$.

transfluvial (tråns-flö'vi-al), *a.* [*trans-* + *fluvial.*] Across or beyond a stream. [Rare.]

transform (tråns-fôrm'), *n.* [*transform, v.*] In *math.*, the figure or function or operator which results from performing the operation of transformation.

transformation, *n.* 4. (*d*) In *geom.*, an operation which replaces a given figure by a second figure.—9. In *elect.*, change in the voltage of an alternating-current circuit by means of a transformer or other device. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 28, 1903, p. 533.—**Bilinear transformation.** (*b*) The most general is $w = (az + b)/(cz + d)$. It contains four constants, but only three ratios. We may therefore assume any relation between *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*. The most suitable one is $ad - bc = 1$.—**Bluniform transformation,** a transformation such that every point must have one transformed point, and only one, and be the transformed point of one point, and of only one.—**Contact transformation.** See ★*contact*.—**Cremona transformation.** (*b*) A birational or one-to-one transformation by which one point of a figure is depicted by one, and only one, point of its transform.—**Double points of a homographic transformation.** See ★*point*1.—**Equations of the transformation.** See ★*equation*.—**Euclidean transformation,** a transformation which replaces a given figure by a congruent or similar figure.—**Isogonal transformation,** orthomorphic transformation.—**Line-sphere transformation,** a transformation which makes a sphere correspond to a straight line, and permits, consequently, the connecting of every proposition relative to straights with a proposition relating to spheres, and vice versa.—**Orthomorphic transformation,** in *math.*, an angle-true transformation; the transformation in conformal depiction.—**Point transformation,** a transformation which replaces the points of one figure by the points of a second.—**Projective transformation,** in *geom.*, a transformation in which corresponding costraight points have the same cross-ratio.—**Ratio of transformation.** See ★*ratio*.

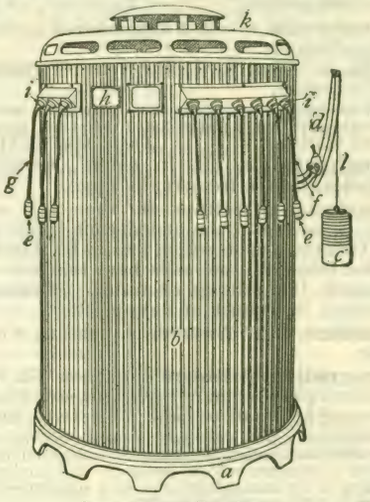


Air-blast Transformer.

a, base-casting; *b*, hand-hole cover; *c*, sheet-iron casing; *d*, name-plate; *e*, top-casting; *f*, lifting-lugs; *g*, coil-cooling shaft-indicator; *h*, core-cooling shaft-handle and indicator.

transformation-myth (tråns-fôr-mā'shon-mith), *n.* See ★*creation-myth* and ★*myth*.

transformer, *n.*—**Air-blast transformer,** in *elect.*, a transformer cooled by an air-blast.—**Constant-current transformer,** a transformer changing an alternating current of constant or approximately constant voltage into an alternating current of constant intensity, but a voltage varying with the load. It consists of one or two primary coils and one or two secondary coils, which can approach closer to the primary coils, with increasing load, or separate therefrom, and are balanced by a weight acting on a system of levers: used very largely for series arc-lighting.—**Core-transformer,** a transformer in which the coils surround a core of laminated iron, the latter sometimes forming a closed circuit and sometimes consisting of a straight laminated bar, as



Constant-current Transformer.

a, base-casting; *b*, sheet-iron casing; *c*, counterweight; *d*, adjustable lever arm; *e*, couplings; *f*, secondary leads; *g*, primary leads; *h*, name-plate; *i*, porcelain bushings; *k*, ventilating cover; *l*, counterweight suspending wire.

in the hedgehog transformer, the induction-coil, and other open-circuit transformers.—**Hedgehog-transformer.** See ★*hedgehog-transformer*.—**Impulse transformer,** a type of transformer, designed by Ryan, in which the greater portion of the time-integral of secondary electromotive force is compressed into a very small part of the time of an alternation. A series of sudden electrical impulses are thus obtained which occur at the instant when the primary current passes through zero.—**Leakage current of transformer.** See ★*current*1.—**Multiple transformer.** (*a*) In *elect.*, a transformer the secondary coils of which are so arranged as to supply two or more multiple circuits. (*b*) A transformer designed for use in multiple with other transformers on the same circuit.—**Oil-transformer,** an alternating-current transformer the coils of which are submerged in oil.—**Oscillation transformer,** in *elect.*, a transformer for the production of the electric waves or oscillations employed in wireless telegraphy.—**Phasing-transformer,** in *elect.*, a transformer for shifting the phase of an alternating current.—**Pilot-transformer,** a small portable transformer for determining the voltage at any given point of an alternating-current circuit.—**Polar transformer,** in *elect.*, a transformer the magnetic circuit of which is open and which therefore has poles and an air-space.—**Polyphase transformer,** a transformer with one primary and one secondary coil for each phase of a polyphase circuit.—**Raising transformer.** Same as *step-up* ★*transformer*.—**Rectifying transformer,** a device for converting an alternating current into a direct current; a rectifier.—**Resonance transformer,** in *wireless teleg.*, a transformer of variable frequency used to bring the transmitter and receiver of a wireless system into syntonism. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 14, 1904, p. 919.—**Rotary transformer,** in *elect.*, a term formerly used for *rotary converter*. See ★*converter*, 3.—**Series-transformer,** one connected in series with the circuit.—**Shell-transformer,** in *elect.*, an alternating-current transformer in which the coils are surrounded by a mass of laminated iron, instead (as in the *core-transformer*) of surrounding a central core of iron.—**Static transformer.** (*a*) A transformer for alternating currents which has no moving parts as distinguished from a rotary transformer. (*b*) A name sometimes given to the dynamostatic machine of Elihu Thomson.—**Step-down transformer,** an alternating-current transformer with more turns in the primary winding than in the secondary, so that the secondary voltage is lower than that of the primary circuit.—**Step-up transformer,** an alternating-current transformer in which the number of turns in the secondary winding is greater than in the primary and the secondary voltage therefore higher than that of the primary circuit.—**Tesla transformer,** a form of induction-coil for the production of alternating currents of very high frequency and high voltage, devised by Nikola Tesla. It consists of a vertical helix of large diameter having only one layer of well insulated wire which constitutes the secondary coil. About this the primary coil, consisting of a few turns of heavier wire, is placed with an intervening air-space between the two coils. No iron core is used. The primary coil is placed in the secondary circuit of an ordinary step-up transformer which has an adjustable spark-gap and condenser in parallel with the Tesla transformer. Under favorable arrangement of the circuits frequencies of many thousands of alternations per second and differences of several hundred thousand volts may be attained in the secondary circuit of the Tesla transformer.—**Three-phase transformer,** a transformer giving in the secondary circuit three alternating currents having a difference of phase of one third of a cycle.—**Tube-transformer,** a small transformer used as a regulator on alternating-current arc-lamps.—**Two-phase transformer,** an alternating-current transformer the secondary windings of which furnish two-phase currents.

transformism, *n.* 2. [It. *trasformism.*] In *Italian history*, the parliamentary situation and the financial and administrative policies and methods which marked the premiership of Agostino Depretis (1876–86). See the extract.

Towards 1884 [Minghetti] joined Depretis in creating

the parliamentary phenomenon known as "*Transformism*," which consisted in bringing Conservative support to Liberal cabinets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 761.

transformist, *n.* 2. A supporter of (political) transformism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to transformism, in either sense.

A few weeks before his death he repented of his *transformist* policy, and again included Crispi and Zanardelli in his Cabinet. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 419.

transfrontal, *a.* 2. In *entom.*, across the forehead: as, a *transfrontal* ridge.

transfusion-cell (tråns-fū′zhọn-sel), *n.* A cell occurring in the endodermis (inner layer of bark) of a root, which retains its thin walls when those of other cells have thickened and permits the passage of water. *Strasburger*, (trans.), Text-book of Bot., p. 115.

transfuze, *v. t.* An amended spelling of *transfuse*.

transgredient (tråns-grē′di-ẹnt), *a.* [L. *transgrediens* (*-ent-*), ppr. of *transgredi*, step across.] Passing across or beyond; objective. [Rare.]

Pragmatism, thus conceived, is purely individualistic. It yields assurance and individualistic success, but it guarantees no objective or social certainty. Its standards are lacking in the essential character of a standard — *transgredient* reference and verifiability.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, 1904.

transgression, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, the process which produces overlap. Thus a shore-line, with one series of strata recently formed beneath the neighboring waters, may subside and allow the sea, bringing new sediments, to encroach farther and farther upon the land, away from the old series, and deposit new and overlapping beds by transgression.

The depression in southern Ohio, where the outcrop of the Corniferous limestone and the Corniferous-Hamilton is concealed by the *transgression* of the shale, probably included the arch and allowed its deposition over the edges of some of the older strata.
Amer. Geol., Aug., 1903, p. 91.

transilition (tråns-si-lish′ọn), *n.* [LL. *transilitio(n-)*, < L. *transilire*, leap over. See *transilient*.] A skipping; a leap from one thing to another. See the extract.

Transilition or over skipping of number by rule and order, as from 1 to 3, 5, 7, and 9 [in a verse].
T. Watson, Century of Love, lxxx.

transilluminate (tråns-i-lū′mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transilluminated*, ppr. *transilluminating*. To shine through; illuminate by transmitted light.

A small glow-lamp is held in the closed mouth, in a darkened room, and by a comparison of the shadows on the two sides of the face, thus *trans-illuminated*, an exact diagnosis can often be obtained as to the presence or absence of pus in this central cavity.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 85.

transit, *n.* — **Inferior passage or transit,** in *astron.*, the passage or transit of a star across the meridian at the point opposite to the point of culmination. In the case of a circumpolar star it is often called *lower culmination* or *transit sub polo*. — **Local transit of the moon,** the passage of the moon across the meridian of the observer. — **Lower transit of the moon,** the passage of the moon across the meridian 180 degrees distant from its upper transit. — **Mine transit,** a surveying instrument for use in mines and so constructed as to permit of sighting at very steep gradients. — **Rapid transit,** quick transportation for passengers in a city and its suburbs: specifically now applied to elevated and subway roads; originally to electric trolleys and other surface methods.

transit, *v. t.* 2. On a surveyors' transit, to turn (the telescope) over so as to make it point in the opposite direction.

Some surveyors prefer not to *transit* the telescope, but to read alternately the true bearing and the true bearing + 180°; the results obtained are the same, but the method is less mechanical than the other.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 89.

transitable (tràn′sit-a-bl), *a.* That may be used as a means of transit; that may be passed over or through. [Rare.]

The efforts which have been made to open a *transitable* road to [the valley of the Rio Grande de Terraba] from the north, ever since the time of the Spanish conquest, have proven futile. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 63.

transite (tràn′sīt), *n.* [L. *trans*, across, + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for a plastic material containing asbestos, intended to replace wood in some of its applications, having the advantage of incombustibility. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 288.

transiter (tràn′sit-ẹr), *n.* [*transit* + *-er*[1].] A name given by Snyder to his apparatus for making a wire traverse the field of a transit-instrument with a uniform motion adjustable to the speed of a star, keeping the star continually bisected, automatically registering its passage across certain definite points in the field of view, and so eliminating the personal equation of the observer. *Science*, May 2, 1902, p. 693.

Transition form, in *biol.*, a form showing structural characters intermediate between two other forms either in ontogenetic or phylogenetic development. — **Transition point.** Same as *multiple* ★*point*. — **Transition resistance.** (*b*) See ★*resistance*. — **Transition zone.** See *life* ★*zone*.

transitional, *a.* — **Transitional series.** See ★*series*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the case expressing direction toward. Also called *terminalis*. *A. S. Gatschet*, Gram. of the Klamath Lang., p. 484.

transitive, *a.* 3. (*b*) In *Eskimo gram.*, noting the case expressing the subject of a transitive verb and the owner of an object. Also called *subjective*. *Barnum*, Innuit Language, p. 12. — 5. In *math.*, having the quality or power of transmutation, transmission, or transition: as, a group *transitive* in respect of a set of objects.

If S is any operation of the group, and O any one of the objects, then O. S is an object occurring in the set. If it is possible to find an operation S of the group such that O. S is any assigned one of the set of objects, the group is called *transitive* in respect of this set of objects. When this is not possible the group is called intransitive in respect of the set. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 121.

transitman (tràn′sit-man), *n.* In *surveying*, one who uses the transit.

transit-micrometer (tràn′sit-mī-krom″e-tẽr), *n.* A filar micrometer with fixed and movable wires placed in the optical focus of the telescope of a transit-instrument. *Science*, July 1, 1904, p. 17.

transit-pass (tràn′sit-pàs), *n.* See the extract.

The foreign nations, in order to obviate these difficulties, have arranged with the Chinese Government to permit foreign articles destined for the interior to pay a single tax of two and a half per cent. to the Imperial Maritime Customs and then to receive what is called a '*transit pass*' entitling the goods to pass the interior likin stations without further charge.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1900, p. 196.

transit-time (tràn′sit-tīm), *n.* The time when a transit occurs, as of a star over the middle wire of a transit-instrument, or of a spot on the disk of a planet over its central meridian.

But when the disc is outlined with vivid sharpness and the details stand out boldly, as they often do in the comparative absence of atmospheric ebullition, the aspect of the planet seems to have been transformed, and a crowd of interesting features immediately present themselves for examination. On special occasions of this kind, it is possible to take between fifty and a hundred *transit-times* of well-defined marks in the course of a few hours. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 329.

transl. An abbreviation of *translation*.

translate, *v. t.* 12. In *mech.*, to move (a solid body), or to cause (it) to be moved, in such a way that all lines which join different points (of it) are always parallel to the lines which joined these points when it was at rest.

translation, *n.* — **Simple translation,** motion of translation unaccompanied by rotation. — **Translation of light,** in *horary astrol.*, a term used to describe the act of a planet separating from one that is slower than itself and overtaking another, by either conjunction or aspect.

Translucent-disk photometer. See ★*photometer*.

translumination (tråns″lū-mi-nā′shọn), *n.* [*trans-* + *lumination*.] Same as *transillumination*.

transmarine, *a.* 2. Crossing the sea.

The recent dispatch of a train from Miami, Florida, to Knights Key marks the completion of the greater part of the remarkable *transmarine* railroad which is under construction from the mainland of Florida to Key West.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 15, 1908, p. 106.

transmental (tråns-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [*trans-* + *mental*[1].] Independent of, or an existence or reality that is independent of, or apart from, subjective human experience.

Should the reply be that some sort of *transmental* is implied, I would gladly recant, even though Professor James should still insist that the nature of that *transmental* is irrelevant to all human interests.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Jan. 17, 1907, [p. 45.

transmissibility, *n.* 2. In *phys.*, transmitting power, specifically for radiation, of a substance or medium; perviousness or diathermancy.

The decrease in the *transmissibility* of the air this year as compared with the last is so marked that some local effect on climate and vegetable growth might seem to be probable. Whether the unusual coolness of the summer, reported both in America and abroad, is connected with it may be a subject for speculation.
S. P. Langley, in Nature, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 5.

transmission, *n.* 4. The apparatus and mechanism for transmitting (with transformation) the revolutions of the motor-shaft in a motor-car to the driving-wheels. The motor should turn faster than the driving-wheels; it should turn at a uniform speed, while the wheels should have a varying speed; and the motor-shaft must turn in one direction, in internal-combustion motors, while the motion of the car must on occasion be reversed. The transmission may be by shafting and gears and clutches, or by sprocket-wheels and chains. The change of speed may be by a train of gears made variable by sliding one set lengthwise upon a short counter-shaft, so that the ratio of driving to driven gear will be different when different pairs are in gear; or the so-called planetary gear may be used, an epicyclic train or several of them, which go into action when the motion of the supporting casing which carries the rolling gears is constrained by a brake; or a multiplicity of clutches may be employed, with the teeth of the gears constantly in mesh; or a frictional transmission is possible. Reversing of the wheels is effected in an irreversible motor by throwing an additional idle or transmitting wheel into the train. The steam-motors do not require so much transformation mechanism, since they are always reversible and have in themselves a wide flexibility as to speed of the crank-shaft. In large cars, however, it is of advantage to have a high gear and a low gear, the latter for hill-climbing on bad roads and for other cases where high speed of the vehicle is undesirable and yet the power of the motor should not be unduly throttled. In the transmission is also usually included the compensating gear, enabling the two driving-wheels to traverse a different length of roadway, as on curves, without slipping at the contact of wheel and road surface. — **Individual-clutch transmission,** an arrangement of the power-transmission device in motor-cars or other machines whereby a separate clutch is provided for each speed or set of gears. — **Planetary transmission,** a form of gearing for a motor-car, placed between the motor- and the driving-axle, by which varying speed of the latter may be produced from a sensibly constant speed of the motor-shaft. The transmission is made by epicyclic trains of rolling gears of varying ratios, carried each on its own mounting-disk. When the motion of any disk is restrained by applying a brake-pressure to it, this train begins to turn the axle. When the brakes are loose, the train rolls on the pitch-surfaces of the teeth, but no motion of the axle takes place. As all teeth are in mesh at all times, there is no shock or jar in changing speed, and the sliding of the brake in starting any gear precludes sudden shock even in careless hands. The levers must be so designed that it will be impossible to apply the restraining brake to more than one disk at the same time. — **Sliding-gear transmission,** a combination of toothed wheels on parallel shafts, in a motor-car, whereby the motor-shaft may turn at nearly constant speed and cause different speeds for the driving-axle or driving-wheels. This is done by having toothed wheels of differing diameters on one shaft, and on the other complementary gears which may slide lengthwise on the shaft and come in line with the desired wheel on the first shaft. — **Social transmission,** the acquisition, by social animals, of the customs of their kind, through imitation or instruction; social heredity. *J. M. Baldwin*, Development and Evolution, p. 39. — **Transmission efficiency, grating.** See ★*efficiency*, ★*grating*.

transmission-gear (tråns-mish′ọn-gēr), *n.* In motor-vehicles, the arrangement or device for transmitting the power from the engine or motor to the driving-wheels: sometimes applied specifically to the gears for changing speed. See ★*transmission*, 4.

transmissionist (tråns-mish′ọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*transmission* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who accepts the doctrine or opinion that the effects of habits, practice, use and disuse, and the direct action of the conditions of life, are transmitted to descendants; a Lamarckian.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterizing the doctrine of the transmissionists.

transmissive, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to transmission; transmitting: as, the *transmissive* power of the atmosphere (for light).

The effect of a slight change in the *transmissive* coefficient of the atmosphere, in altering the equator-poleward temperature-gradient, is very great.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 522.

transmitter, *n.* (*c*) See ★*indicator*, 1 (*j*). — **Double current transmitter,** in *teleg.*, an instrument for sending signaling currents alternating as to direction on the line; a pole-changer. — **Octuple transmitter,** a telegraphic apparatus for the simultaneous sending of eight messages over a single wire.

It is said that after prolonged experiments in sending four telegraphic messages each way simultaneously over a single wire, the German postal department has accepted the *octuple transmitter* invented by the late Professor Henry A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University. The experiments were conducted between Berlin and Hamburg. Between 300 and 350 words were transmitted a minute. It is understood that the German postal department intends to introduce the Rowland system between Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipzig and Frankfort. *Science*, April 11, 1902, p. 599.

Reverse-current transmitter, a form of telephone transmitter with carbon buttons on either face of the diaphragm, instead of behind it only, as in the usual type. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Jan. 23, 1904, p. 180. — **Rotary transmitter,** in *elect.*, a device consisting either of a motor-generator or of a machine with one armature wound with separate motor and generator coils, by means of which an alternating current is converted into direct current; a rotary transformer. Rotary transmitters are frequently employed where it is desired to obtain direct currents for electric trolley service and the like from an alternating circuit.

transmitter-hood (tråns-mit′ẽr-hụd), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic box surrounding a telephone-transmitter with a mouthpiece so arranged as

to permit the transmitter to be used without the voice of the speaker being overheard. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 21, 1904, p. 987.

transmundane (tråns-mun'dān), *a.* [*trans-* + *mundane.*] Beyond this world or the things of this world. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. vi.

transocular (tråns-ok'ū-lăr), *a.* [*trans-* + *ocular.*] In *ornith.*, drawn longitudinally through the eye: applied to a stripe or color marking.

transom, *n.* **9.** One of the cross-ties or sleepers laid under the longitudinal sills of a permanent way for a street railway, or for any railway laid on this system, as in a mine. [Eng.]

transom-bar (tran'sum-bär), *n.* The transom, as over a door: from the extended use of transom to denote the window or light at the head of a door.

transom-frame (tran'sum-frām), *n.* See ★*frame*, 5 (*b*).

transom-lifter (tran'sum-lif″tėr), *n.* An apparatus for controlling, opening, closing, locking, and holding in position a transom over a door. It is essentially a sliding rod placed at the side of the door and operating an adjustable lever fixed to the transom.

transonance (trăn'sō-năns), *n.* [L. *trans*, across, + *sonans*, sounding, + *-ce.*] In *med.*, the transmission of a sound produced in one organ through the substance of another, as when the sounds of the heart-valves are heard through the overlying lung.

transpacific (tråns-pa-sif'ik), *a.* [*trans-* + *Pacific.*] Crossing the Pacific; also, across or beyond the Pacific.

The U. S. S. Albatross, surveying the Monterey submerged valley with a view to its possible termination for a *transpacific* cable, found 868 fathoms sixteen and one half miles from shore. *Science*, Jan. 10, 1902, p. 59.

Transpanamic subregion, a term applied by Sclater to a zoögeographical division comprising the low-lying and southern parts of Mexico and Central America as far south as the Isthmus of Panama.

transparency, *n.*—**Thermal transparency,** the property of transmitting the heat-waves of the spectrum; diathermancy.

transperitoneally (tråns-per″i-tō-nē'a-li), *adv.* In a manner involving passage through the peritoneum. *Lancet*, June 6, 1903, p. 1591.

transpirometer (trăn-spi-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *transpirare*, transpire, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for registering on a revolving drum the transpiration of a plant.

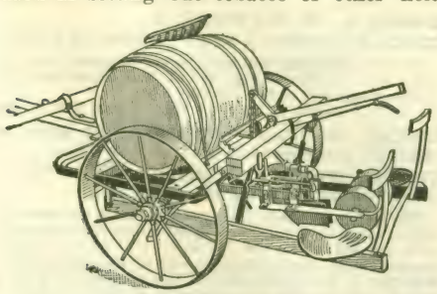
An autographic *transpirometer*, which can be used with any balance sensitive to a gram, and which records precisely on a drum the transpiration of a plant for a week. *Science*, March 11, 1904, p. 424.

transplant (tråns-plant'), *n.* **1.** The act or process of transplanting; specifically, the carrying of bacterial organisms from one medium to another for purposes of culture.

A number of trials at both temperatures were made. Both microorganisms failed to survive the exposure, *transplants* failing to produce a growth on broth and on kidney. The second method, prolonged cultivation from kidney to kidney, the *transplants* being made after three days' growth at 37° C., we were led to believe would succeed. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 173.

2. That which is transplanted; specifically, in *forestry*, a seedling which has been transplanted once or several times.

transplanter, *n.* **4.** A horse-power machine used in setting out tobacco or other field



Transplanter.

plants. It consists of a carriage supporting a small plow for opening the ground, rollers for pressing the soil against the plants, and a water-tank and pipes for watering each plant as soon as it is set out. It is operated by a driver and two boys, who ride behind and drop the plants in the furrow as the machine moves over the ground.

transport, *n.* **6.** Means of transportation; animals and vehicles used in transportation.

The Political Resident, Captain Le Mesurier, to whom the party were indebted for the most valuable aid in arranging their *transport*. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 642.

Transport number. See ★*number.*

transportation, *n.* **5.** In *geol.*, the movement of land-waste by rivers, glaciers, waves, currents, wind, etc.

The movement of land waste from one place to another by various agents (streams, currents, winds, waves, etc.) is called *transportation*. The process of laying down land waste on valley floors, in lake basins, and on sea floors is called deposition. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.

6. Railway tickets or other permits for traveling. [U. S.]

transporter, *n.* **2.** A trade-name of a special type of derrick-boom. It may be an I-beam, the lower flange of which serves as a track for a traveling hoisting-carriage, or a hollow beam having a track suspended from the under side; and it can be used as a derrick-boom, or may be suspended from a gallows-frame or from another derrick. It employs a traveling hoisting-carriage resembling one used in a cableway.—**3.** In *mach.*, in general, any carrying device, as one used for transporting coal from one vessel to another.

transporter-bridge (tråns-pōr'tėr-brij), *n.* A bridge over a navigable waterway, placed, by the aid of towers, high enough to avoid interference with navigation. The bridge has a track for the passage back and forth of a trolley or traveler, from which is suspended a car at the level of the roadway or approaches below. The trolley is propelled back and forth along the elevated bridge-track by motors controlled from the car beneath, which thus can be made to transport the traffic from one approach to the other. *Sci. Amer.*, May 28, 1904, p. 420.

transportive, *a.* **2.** Having the power to transport or move from one place to another; transporting.

As the declivity increased the cutting and *transportive* power of the drainage increased, and as the dissection of the land proceeded, the water level was lowered and the effective zone of atmospheric contact augmented. *T. E. Chamberlin*, in Jour. of Geol., Oct.–Nov., 1899.

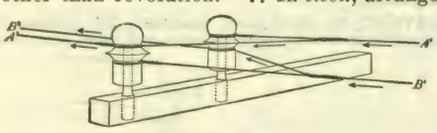
transport-riding (tråns'pōrt-rī″ding), *n.* In South Africa, the business of a public carrier.

Philip Hadden was engaged for several years in *transport-riding*—that is, in carrying goods on ox-waggons from Durban or Maritzburg to various points in the interior. *H. R. Haggard*, Black Heart and White Heart, i.

transpose, *v. t.* **7.** In *elect.*, to interchange as to position (the two parallel wires) of an electric circuit, specifically of a telephone circuit, so as to reduce inductive action from neighboring circuits. See ★*transposition*, 7.

transposing (tråns-pō'zing), *n.* **1.** In *music*, the act or process of changing a piece or passage from one tonality to another; transposition.—**2.** In *elect.*, the shifting, with reference to each other, of line-wires so as to reduce inductive action. See ★*transposition*, 7.

transposition, *n.* **6.** In *geom.*, any motion other than revolution.—**7.** In *elect.*, arrangement of the wires of a power-transmission, telegraph-, or telephone-line so that after a certain distance the wires change places with each other, for the purpose of reducing the disturbing effect of the line on other lines or of other lines on the former, which may occur by induction, electromagnetic or electrostatic.—**Transposition insulator,** in *elect.*, an insulator especially constructed to facilitate the crossing of the wires of an electric circuit without danger of contact where transposition is to be made.—**Transposition joint,** in *elect.*, a particular form of joint made in transposing line-wires. Such joints are placed where the wires are tied to the transposition insulators.



Transposition.

transpower (tråns'pou-ėr), *n.* [*trans(mission)* + *power.*] The time-rate of transmission of energy. Usually modified by a term which denotes the form of energy transmitted; as, *heat-transpower*. *The Engineer*, London, 1903, p. 35. [Rare.]

transpulmonary (tråns-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [*trans-* + *pulmonary.*] Acting through the lungs, as in birds, where the lungs are connected with large air-sacs into, and out of which, the air passes through the lungs.

He [Huxley] had already instituted comparison with the Crocodiles, and was clearly coming to the conclusion that the arrangement in the bird is but the result of extreme specialisation of a type common to all Sauropsida with a 'cellular' lung. The respiratory process in the bird may be defined as *transpulmonary*, and it is an interesting coincidence that, as I write, there comes to hand a memoir, supporting Huxley's conclusion, and establishing the fact that there is a fundamental principle underlying the development and primary differentiation of all types of vertebrate lung. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1902, p. 624.

transradiable (tråns-rā'di-a-bl), *a.* [*trans-* + *radiable.*] Same as ★*radiable.*

transriverine (tråns-riv'ėr-in), *a.* [*trans-* + *riverine.*] Across or on the other side of the river.

"The town [Birkenhead] was projected at first simply as a residential *trans-riverine* suburb of Liverpool." *Athenæum*, Dec. 22, 1900, p. 824.

transsaharan (tråns-sa-hä'ran), *a.* [*trans-* + *Saharan.*] Crossing or traversing the Sahara: as, a *transsaharan* railway; also, across or beyond the Sahara.

transsegmental (tråns-seg-men'tal), *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, + *segmentum*, segment, + *-al*[1].] Passing beyond the limits of a segment: noting, in *anat.*, nerves or blood-vessels traversing one segment of a limb to terminate in another.

transsiberian (tråns-sī-bē'ri-an), *a.* [*trans-* + *Siberian.*] Crossing or traversing Siberia: as, the *transsiberian* railway.

In Siberia, along the line of the *Transsiberian* Railway, the climate is very severe. Great mountains shut off this region from the moderating influences of the oceans to the east and south, and from October until late in the spring it is exposed to the sweep of cold winds from the Arctic Ocean. *U. S. Monthly Weather Rev.*, March, 1904, p. 124.

transsolid (tråns-sol'id), *a.* [*trans-* + *solid.*] Noting a physical condition beyond or distinct from that of solidity. [Rare.]

Geologic facts in a vast system lead to the induction that the centrosphere does not exist in the solid state; if it is metallic the weight reduces it to a *trans-solid* condition. *J. W. Powell*, Truth and Error, p. 43.

transsubjective (tråns-sub-jek'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to reality beyond the sphere of direct experience or of immediate knowledge.

From this epistemology he derives the metaphysical conclusion that the things we know are indeed independent of my consciousness and of yours, taken individually, or, to use a new phrase, are "*trans-subjective.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 668.

transuranian (tråns-ū-rā'ni-an), *a.* [*trans-* + *Uranian.*] Situated beyond the planet Uranus.

Further observations placed beyond a doubt that this 8th magnitude star was in reality the *trans-Uranian* planet. *Chambers*, Descriptive Astronomy, p. 158.

Transvaaler (tråns-väl'ėr), *n.* A Transvaal Boer.

In Natal the Boers (*Transvaalers*) have occupied Newcastle without opposition, and have advanced beyond it to Danhauser, nearly two-thirds the way from Newcastle to Dundee and only twelve miles from the latter place. *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 17, 1899.

transvaalite (tråns-väl'it), *n.* [*Transvaal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral, consisting mainly of black oxid of cobalt, found at a cobalt-mine north of Middleburg in the Transvaal, South Africa. It seems to be a product of the alteration of cobalt arsenide.

transverberation (tråns-vėr-be-rā'shon), *n.* [*transverberat(e)* + *-ion.*] The act of transverberating, or of being transverberated or pierced through. *G. C. Graham*, Santa Teresa, I. 178.

transversal. I. *a.*—**Transversal comparator,** a comparator with fixed microscopes and a bed-plate carrying the standards of length to be compared, the motion of the bed-plate being at right angles to the line joining the axes of the microscopes.

II. *n.* **3.** In *optics*, the line in which the plane of polarization of a beam of light intersects the wave-front.

transversale[2] (troṅs-ver-säl'), *n.* [F., fem. of *transversal.* See *transversal.*] In *roulette*, a bet placed at the end of any three numbers, taking them horizontally.—**Transversale six,** a bet placed on the line, taking in six numbers horizontally, three above and three below the line.

transversan (tråns-vėr'san), *a.* [L. *transversus*, transverse, + *-an.*] Placed transversely: used only in the following phrase.—**Transversan plane,** the plane which passes through the center of a diatom frustule vertical to the pervalvar axis. *O. Müller.*

transverse, *n.* **2.** In *math.*, a transverse axis. [Rare.]

tranter, *n.* **2.** Specifically, a seller of fish; a name applied to a boatman who visits vessels in harbor for the purpose of supplying them with fish. [Eng.]

trap[3], *n.*—**Dekhan traps**, vast flows of basaltic rocks of Cretaceous age, estimated to cover 200,000 square miles in southern India.—**White trap**, a local name in the south Staffordshire coal-field for a white decomposed basaltic rock intruded in narrow veins into the coal and bituminous shales.

Trapaceæ (tra-pā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), ⟨ *Trapa* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the water-nut family, of the order *Myrtales*, consisting of the single genus *Trapa*, the water-nut, water-chestnut, or water-caltrop. See *Trapa*.

trap-board (trap′bōrd), *n.* In *weaving*, a perforated board on a Jacquard that takes the place of a griffe. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 143.

trap-crop (trap′krop), *n.* A crop planted for the purpose of protecting another crop from an attack of a fungous or insect enemy. The plant used for the trap-crop must be one which is especially susceptible to attack by the fungus or insect from which the main crop is to be protected. See ★*crop*.

The points to remember are: the *trap-crop* should consist of some plant readily susceptible to the disease it is intended to catch, and that after becoming diseased it should be removed before spores or sclerotia are produced.
Massee, Plant Diseases, p. 26.

trap-door, *n.* 2. In *mining*, a door designed to direct air-currents in ventilating systems, or to prevent surface wind from deranging the normal direction of air-currents.

trap-drummer (trap′drum″ėr), *n.* A street musician who plays upon several instruments simultaneously by means of levers and cords worked by the hands, feet, elbows, and head.

Trap-drummer's neurosis, a hitherto undescribed occupation-disease. *Med. Record*, Feb. 14, 1903, p. 268.

trapezitæ (trap-e-zī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τραπεζίτης, a money-changer.] Greek money-changers, or bankers. They sat at tables and exchanged the many forms of Hellenic money.

The difficulties of exchange would have been endless, but for the class of *Trapezitae*, which existed in all Greek cities. *P. Gardner*, Types of Greek Coins, p. 11.

trapezium, *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*b*) Any quadrilateral not a parallelogram. *Todhunter*, Euclid, p. 5. (*c*) A trapezoid.

Some writers propose to restrict the word *trapezium* to a quadrilateral which has two of its sides parallel.
Todhunter, Euclid, p. 5.

3. [*cap.*] An irregular quadrangle in the nebula of Orion, formed by its four brightest stars.

trapezohedral, *a.*—**Trapezohedral symmetry**. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

trapezoid, *n.* 3. In *anthrop.*, a type of cranium with somewhat flattened vertex and basal region which are approximately in parallel planes. *G. Sergi* (trans.), Var. of the Human Species, p. 41.

trapiche (trä-pē′chā), *n.* [Sp.] A sugar-mill; a cane-mill; a small sugar plantation; also, in Chile, a rude form of grinding-mill for ores.

The *trapiche* or sugar-cane press of the chief. Here two huge wooden rollers set close together pressed the cane stalks and large metal vessels received the juice. Distilling pots were placed conveniently near.
National Geog. Mag., VII. 242.

trap-lid (trap′lid), *n.* A hinged door or lid, in the top of a box or case, which is provided with a spring or snap fastening to hold it in place when closed.

These precision instruments are enclosed in a walnut casing with a *trap-lid* which serves as protection during transportation.
Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 1, 1904, p. 563.

trap-light (trap′līt), *n.* A light connected with a device for trapping insects which the light attracts.

In view of these facts, Mally, during his two summers' investigations, made extensive experiments with *trap lights* for the moths.
U.S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin 1896, p. 331.

trap-mold (trap′mōld), *n.* A mold in which the curved shapes of the plumbers' traps (see *trap*, 4) can be cast in lead or brass or other metal or material.

trappy[2] (trap′i), *a.* [*trap*[3] + *-y*.] Same as *trappean*.

trap-shooter (trap′shö″tėr), *n.* One who practises trap-shooting.

Western Pennsylvania *Trapshooters'* League.
Forest and Stream, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 158.

Designed especially for duck shooters, *trap shooters*, etc., but suitable for all out-door purposes.
Forest and Stream, Jan. 24, 1903 (advt.).

trap-shooting (trap′shö″ting), *n.* The sport of shooting live birds released from a trap, or inanimate targets thrown into the air from a trap. See *trap*[1], 2. *Forest and Stream*, Jan. 31, 1903, p. 98.

trap-tree, *n.* 2. A tree deadened or felled at a time when destructive bark-beetles will enter the bark. The bark is then peeled and either burned or buried.

trascoro (träs-kō′rō), *n.* [Sp., ⟨ *tras-*, L. *trans-*, beyond, + *coro*, choir. See *choir*.] In Spanish churches, a space at the back of the choir; one part of the inclosed space for the clergy and altar-ministrants, when that space is divided. The Spanish terms *coro* and *trascoro* correspond to *choir* and *farther choir*. See ★*back-choir* and ★*capilla mayor*.

trash[1], *n.* 5. A low grade of tobacco-leaf. See *white Burley* ★*tobacco*.—**Corn trash.** See ★*corn*[1].

trash[1], *v. t.* 2. To discard. [Colloq.]—3. To remove the outer leaves from (growing cane). See *cane-trash*, 2.

The ancient practice of *trashing* ratoons, i.e. stripping them of their outward leaves, being of late very generally and justly exploded.
Bryan Edwards, A Hist. of the British W. Indies, II. 257.

trashy, *a.* 2. Encumbered with trash, that is, with the growth of the previous season.

The high curve of the beam prevents fouling in *trashy* land. *Trade Catalogue*, 1905–06.

Traube's corpuscles. See ★*corpuscle*.

traumatize (trâ′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traumatized*, ppr. *traumatizing*. [Gr. τραυματίζειν, wound, ⟨ τραῦμα, a wound. See *traumatism*.] In *surg.*, to inflict an injury upon.

In spite of the general insensibility the orifices retain their sensibility, the patient struggling when they are *traumatized*, though he will preserve no recollection of this. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1903, p. 100.

traumatol (trâ′ma-tol), *n.* [Gr. τραῦμα(τ-), a wound, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of an iodo-orthocresol, $HOC_6H_4CH_2I$. It is a reddish, insoluble, pulverulent compound, used in surgery as an antiseptic, deodorizer, and drying-powder.

traumatosis (trâ-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τραῦμα(τ-), wound, + *-osis*.] Same as *traumatism*.

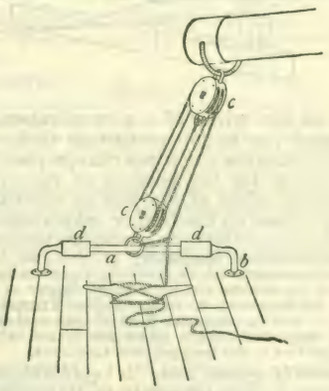
traumatropic (trâ-ma-trop′ik), *a.* [For **traumatotropic*, ⟨ Gr. τραῦμα(τ-), wound, + τρόπος, a turning.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to wounds and injuries; exhibiting traumatropism.

traumatropism (trâ-mat′rō-pizm), *n.* [*traumatrop(ic)* + *-ism*.] In *biol.*, the growth or bending of organisms in relation to a wound or injury.

The true explanation of *traumatropism* remains after prolonged discussion uncertain.
C. B. Davenport, Exper. Morphol., p. 386.

traveled, *p. a.* 5. In *geol.*, technically applied to boulders which have been moved far from their parent ledges, as in the case of glacial erratics.

traveler, *n.*—**Fore-sheet traveler**, the permanent iron ring or shackle that encircles and slides along the



Fore-sheet Traveler.
a, traveler; *b*, horse; *c*, *c*, sheet-blocks; *d*, *d*, buffers.

iron span or bar which is bolted through the deck so that it sets in athwartships direction under the after end of the fore-boom. The fixture in the deck upon which the ring or shackle slides is known as a *horse*, and the *traveler* secures to the lower end of the lower one of the sheet-blocks under the boom.—**Shop traveler**, a form of traveling-crane for indoor use, in which the carrying girders or cross-beams are supported upon the side walls, leaving the floor space free. Such cranes can receive and deliver their load from and at any point in the rectangle described by the longitudinal and transverse motion of the hoisting hook.—**Traveler wheels**, the wheels of a buggy or trolley running back and forth upon a stretched cable or aërial tramway for conveying material or men; specifically, such a trolley used in stretching or laying the wires for a suspension or wire-cable bridge. *Elect. World and Engin.*, May 14, 1904, p. 917.

traveler-iron (trav′el-ėr-ī″ėrn), *n.* See *fore-sheet* ★*traveler*.

traveler's-grass (trav′el-ėrz-grâs″), *n.* Same as ★*settler's-twine*.

Traveling bridge, crane. See ★*bridge*[1], *crane*[2], 1.—**Traveling guys**, portable jib-boom guys sometimes used as additional supports for the jib-boom (sideways) when under a press of sail. These are also known as *preventer guys*.—**Traveling martingale**, a portable martingale once used on small English sailing-vessels and yachts, but only when a jib-boom was rigged out in order to carry a greater spread of head-sail in a race, etc.—**Traveling staircase.** See ★*escalator*.—**Traveling table.** See ★*table*.

traveling-rings (trav′el-ing-ringz), *n. pl.* Same as ★*flying-rings*.

travers[2] (tra-vers′), *n.* [F.] In the *manège*, a sidewise movement of the horse with the forehand a little in advance of the croup.

traverse. I. *a.*—**Traverse motion.** See ★*motion*.—**Traverse wind**, a wind which blows into a harbor, requiring a vessel to tack out.

II. *n.*—**Boat's traverse**, in *naval ordnance*, one of the athwartship pieces upon which the tracks for a field carriage are placed.—**Common traverse**, in pleading, a direct and unqualified denial of the allegations of the adverse party, and a demand for a trial upon the issues thus joined.—**Differential traverse**, a motion on a cotton-roving machine for minimizing the wear of the draft-rollers.—**General traverse**, in *law*, a pleading in which all the allegations set forth in the last preceding pleading of the opposite side are denied.—**Special traverse**, a traverse or denial beginning with the words *absque hoc* followed by the substance of the allegation it denies. It is preceded by new matter explanatory of the denial, and therein it differs from the common traverse which simply denies.—**To make a traverse** (*naut.*), to sail an irregular track by beating against the wind.

traverse, *v.* I. *trans.* 8. To cause to move across; propel.

These [movable eccentric grate bars] automatically *traverse* the material forward into the furnace.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 425.

traverse-map (trav′ėrs-map), *n.* A rough map generally prepared by pacing, without other instruments than compass and aneroid barometer.

Where there are neither Geological Survey sheets nor accurate county maps it is almost impossible to carry on the soil survey except through the cooperation of State institutions which will undertake to make a *traverse map*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 121.

traversing (trav′ėr-sing), *n.* The motion of the cutting tool in a machine: strictly, it denotes the motion across the work, but is popularly extended to mean the same as 'travel' (of the tool or its carriage). Originally, it was the horizontal angular motion of a gun-carriage.

traversing-gear (trav′ėr-sing-gēr), *n.* Machinery designed to adjust the carriage of a gun laterally for sighting; also, feed motions to cause the traverse or travel of a tool-carriage.

traversing-screw (trav′ėr-sing-skrö″), *n.* A screw used to produce the traverse or travel of a tool-carriage. The screw does not move endwise, as a rule, but as it revolves the element driven is made to travel as a nut on the screw.

travertinous (trav′ėr-tin-ous), *a.* [*travertin* + *-ous*.] Of or resembling travertin, the common building stone of Rome.

A block of yellow *travertinous* rag-stone.
Jour. Hellenic Studies, XVI. 186.

travois, *n.* 2. See ★*drag*[1], 3.

travoise (tra-vwos′), *n.* [F.] Same as *travois*.

On the plains they will have horses dragging *travoises*, dogs with *travoises*, women and children loaded with impedimenta, a colt or two running loose.
J. Ralph, in Harper's Mag., March, 1892, p. 508.

trawley (trâ′li), *n.* A small truck used in mining: same as *trolley*.

trawling-ground (trâl′ing-ground), *n.* A locality where trawling is carried on.

The Natal coast is by no means promising for trawling, and as much money had been spent on previous occasions with no good results, and the recent trip proved equally unsatisfactory, the Government was advised to devote its attention to the development of line fishing, and to rely on the Cape *trawling-grounds* for its supply of soles.
Nature, Nov. 26, 1903, p. 91.

tre[2] (trā), *a.* [It., ⟨ L. *tres*, three.] In *music*, three: as, *a tre*, for three voices or instruments, and *tre corde*, with three strings. See ★*tutte corde*.

Treacle Bible. See ★*Bible*.

tread, *v. i.* 5. To form puddles under the tread of horses: said of the ground. *W. J. Malden*, Tillage and Implements, Glossary.

tread, *n.* 16. Any horizontal element in a floor upon which the walker treads or presses, and so gives an alarm or makes a signal. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 498.

treadle-press (tred'l-pres), *n.* A small printing-press, made for job-work and operated by a treadle.

treas. An abbreviation (*a*) of *treasurer;* (*b*) of *treasury.*

treasury, *n.*—**Treasury day.** See ★*day*[1].

treat[1], *v. t.* 11. In *elect.*, in the making of glow-lamps, to coat (the filament) with a deposited layer of carbon. This is done by bringing the filament to intense incandescence in an atmosphere of hydrocarbon vapor. The process is termed *flashing* and the product a *treated filament.* The layer of semimetallic carbon thus deposited on the surface of the filament reduces the resistance of the latter, increases its life and improves its efficiency as a source of luminous radiation.

In the manufacture of carbon-filament lamps a process is very generally applied to the carbon which is technically termed "*treating.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 89.

treat[2] (trēt), *n.* [Also *trete;* ‹ OF. *trait, tret,* a drawing (in many uses), ‹ L. *tractus,* drawing. See *tract*[1], *n.*] A plaster or a salve made of wax, lard, etc., spread on cloth; a cerate. *Halliwell.*

treatis, *n.* A simplified spelling of *treatise.*

treatment, *n.*—**Causal treatment,** treatment of disease directed toward removal of the continuing cause.—**Flechsig treatment,** the administration of opium for a definite period before beginning that of the bromides in epilepsy.—**Mixed treatment,** the treatment of syphilis by potassium iodide and corrosive sublimate in combination.—**Nauheim treatment,** a method of treatment of certain forms of heart-disease by means of baths in water which contains carbonic-acid gas, and of suitable exercises: first employed at Bad Nauheim, Germany.—**Salisbury treatment,** a dietary treatment of disease by the almost exclusive employment of finely divided underdone beef and hot water.—**Specific treatment,** the employment of a remedy having a definite curative action upon the disease present, as quinine in malaria or the special antitoxin in diphtheria or tetanus.—**Symptomatic treatment,** the use of measures designed to relieve the symptoms of a disease rather than to remove the cause.—**Tallerman treatment,** treatment of local affections of the limbs, especially joint diseases, by hot air.—**Thyroid treatment,** the employment of preparations made from the thyroid gland of the sheep in the treatment of various diseases.—**Woodbridge treatment,** the administration of small but frequently repeated doses of calomel and various antiseptics in the treatment of typhoid fever.

treaty, *n.*—**Personal treaty,** in *international law,* a treaty which relates solely to the persons of the parties thereto, for example, a treaty by which the throne is guaranteed to a particular sovereign and his family; a treaty entered into with the sovereign in his individual capacity and dying with him.

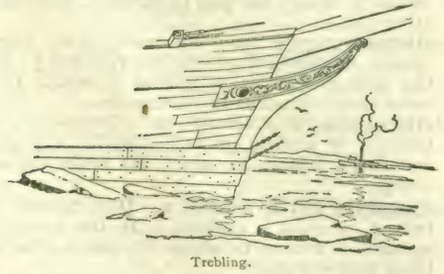
International law is not concerned with so-called *personal treaties.* *Hall,* Internat. Law (5th ed.), p. 361.

Real treaty, in *international law,* one which relates solely to the subject-matter of the treaty, without reference to the persons of the parties to it, and which will still be binding upon the states irrespective of changes in constitutions or rulers.—**Treaty of cession.** See ★*cession.*

treaty-port (trē'ti-pōrt), *n.* A sea- or river-port of one country opened by treaty to the trade and commerce of another. The term is applied more particularly to certain ports of those countries of the far East—for example, China, Korea, and Japan—which at the time of making the treaties were more or less opposed to commercial or any intercourse with other nations. The first treaty-ports of China were opened in accordance with the Anglo-Chinese treaty of Nanking (1842); the first in Japan by Townsend Harris, acting for the United States, in 1858; and the first in Korea by treaty with Japan in 1876.

Trebizond date. See ★*date*[3].

trebling (treb'ling), *n.* The planks put on a



Trebling.

vessel's bow as strengthening pieces to enable it better to withstand the pressure of ice.

trecena (trā-thā'nä), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *treceno,* thirteenth, ‹ *trece,* ‹ L. *tredecim,* thirteen.] A group of thirteen days in the Mexican calendar. See *Mexican* ★*calendar.* *Amer. Anthropologist,* Jan.–March, 1900, p. 145.

trecentismo (trā-chen-tēs'mō), *a.* [It., ‹ *trecento,* three hundred. Compare *cinquecento,* etc.] Of the fourteenth century. Compare ★*seicentismo.*

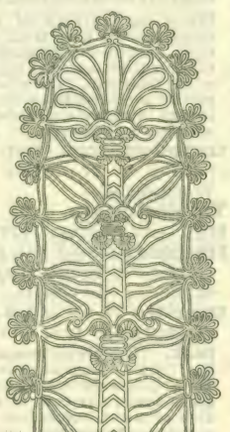
trecherous, trechery. Simplified spellings of *treacherous, treachery.*

trechmannite (trek'man-īt), *n.* A rare mineral, which occurs in red rhombohedral crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal. It contains arsenic and silver and is probably a sulpharsenite of silver.

tred, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *tread.*

tredle, *n.* and *v.* A simplified spelling of *treadle.*

tree, *n.*—**Burn-nose tree.** Same as *bonace-tree.*—**Green-tree ant,** a common, apparently undetermined, Queensland ant, which is said to live in small colonies in rude nests between the green leaves of shady trees.—**Leichhardt's tree.** [*Leichhardt,* an Australian explorer.] (*a*) In Australia, the Indian mulberry, *Morinda citrifolia.* (*b*) In Queensland, same as ★*bangkal.*—**Metallic tree,** in earlier *chem.*, a crystalline deposit in arborescent form of one metal upon another immersed in a solution of a salt of the former. Such a deposit of lead upon a strip of zinc immersed in a solution of lead acetate or nitrate used to be called the *lead-tree.* See ★*lead-tree,* 2.—**Single-tree method.** See ★*method.*—**To wedge a tree.** In *forestry.* See ★*wedge*[1].—**Tree analysis,** in *forestry,* a series of measurements and observations upon a felled tree made to determine its growth and life-history. Tree analyses vary with their purpose and may include all or a part of the following details, or may require additions to meet special needs. The usual measurements comprise the length of each section, the diameter inside and outside the bark, the total age, the age and width of the sap-wood, the diameter growth at given periods on the upper end of each section, the diameter breast-high, the total height, and the clear, used, and merchantable lengths. The observations determine the class, form, and condition of the tree. Although a tree analysis may include many combinations of the above measurements, two important classes are distinguished: *stump analysis,* which includes measurements of the diameter growth at given periods upon the stump only, no matter what other measurements it may comprise; and *section analysis,* which includes measurements of the diameter growth at given periods upon more than one section. When, in a stump or section analysis, the measurement of the diameter growth at given periods covers only a portion of the total diameter growth, the analysis is a *partial stump analysis* or a *partial section analysis.*—**Tree and pillar cult,** the widespread association of tree and pillar, or sacred stone, in the symbolism of early religions. It appears in India and in the sacred tree and dolmen of the Druids. The most important development of the type is in early Mycenæan civilization, especially in Crete.—**Tree of Diana,** a fanciful name given by the earlier chemists to an arborescent crystallization of metallic silver as separated from a solution of one of its salts by mercury.—**Tree-of-life motive,** a plant pattern which appears frequently in decoration. It is most clearly defined in Assyrian sculpture and in Oriental rug designs. Traces of it appear also in Greek, Roman, and Renaissance art. It is characterized by a peculiar cone-like fruit and horn-like stems highly conventionalized. Birdwood (Industrial Arts of India, p. 336) identifies it with the hom or soma of the Sanskrit myths; Goodyear (Grammar of the Lotus, p. 179), with the Egyptian lotus.—**Weed tree,** in *forestry,* a tree of little or no economic value.



Tree-of-life Motive.

In a full-grown piece of woodland each tree has a value, even the *weed trees,* as soil cover.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. [*Agr.*, 1894, p. 487.

tree-beard, *n.* 2. A lichen, *Usnea barbata,* having a thallus with numerous small pendulous branches. See *Usnea* (with cut).

tree-burial (trē'ber-i-al), *n.* The custom of depositing bodies in the branches of trees, practised by many primitive people—for instance, in North America and Malaysia.

tree-chafer (trē'chā-fėr), *n.* Any one of the scarabæid beetles of the group containing the genus *Melolontha,* to which the common cockchafer and its allies belong. *Kirby and Spence,* Entomology, p. 413. [Eng.]

tree-cult (trē'kult), *n.* The religious worship of trees. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, II. 481.

tree-dweller (trē'dwel-ėr), *n.* One who lives in a hut placed in the branches of a tree. Such huts are used by some of the Malay tribes.

The *tree-dwellers* of Malaya. *Rev. of Revs.*, XXVII. 485.

tree-dwelling (trē'dwel-ing), *n.* A hut erected in the branches of a tree: used by some Malay tribes. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 108.

tree-fern, *n.*—**Silver tree-fern,** *Cyathea dealbata,* a variable New Zealand fern, with a stem from 10 to 15 feet high, the fronds borne in a close crown and conspicuously glaucous-farinose on the under surface.

tree-haw (trē'hâ), *n.* See ★*haw*[2].

tree-hopper, *n.*—**Apple-tree hopper,** either *Ceresa bubalus* or *Ceresa taurinus,* two membracids which injure apple-twigs by puncturing them for oviposition.—**Black-backed tree-hopper,** a tree-hopper, *Acutalis dorsalis,* of the family *Membracidæ,* greenish white in color, with a large black spot on its back: found commonly on grape-vines in the United States in midsummer.—**Single-striped tree-hopper,** an American tree-hopper, *Thelia univittata,* found on grape-leaves in July and August.—**Thorn-bush tree-hopper,** a common American tree-hopper, *Thelia cratægi,* which feeds on apple, cratægus, and other rosaceous plants.—**Two-spotted tree-hopper,** an American tree-hopper, *Enchenopa binotata,* found commonly on grape-stems, but also on redbud and on *Ptelea trifoliata.*

tree-hornbill (trē'hôrn-bil), *n.* Any one of the hornbills which belong to the subfamily *Bucerotinæ,* as distinguished from the two African hornbills of the genus *Bucorvus,* which frequent the ground.

tree-house (trē'hous), *n.* A house or dwelling built in the branches of a tree.

tree-huckleberry (trē'huk-l-ber-i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

tree-lichen (trē'lī-ken), *n.* Any lichen which grows upon trees.

tree-lizard, *n.* 2. A lizard of the genus *Calotes,* which comprises a number of small, beautiful species from southern Asia.

tree-lucerne (trē'lū-sėrn), *n.* See ★*lucerne.*

tree-martin (trē'mär-tin), *n.* *Progne tapera,* a South American relative of the house-martin, but plainer in color, being glossy brown above and white below. The name is sometimes applied also to the tree-swallow, *Hirundo bicolor.*

tree-partridge, *n.* 2. A common name for about fifteen species of game-birds of the genus *Arboricola* found in southern Asia and some of the adjacent islands.

tree-rat, *n.* 2. The common wild rat of India, *Mus rufescens,* which frequents the roofs of houses.

tree-runner (trē'run-nėr), *n.* One of several Australian birds of the genus *Sitella,* related to and having the habits of the nuthatches.

tree-scribe (trē'skrīb), *n.* Same as ★*scratcher* (*e*).

tree-stool (trē'stöl), *n.* The stump of a tree. Same as *stool,* 6.

The deeply submerged peats and *tree-stools* indicated, again as in the north, that the post-glacial recovery brought the land-level almost to normal pre-glacial conditions. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 431.

tree-sugar (trē'shûg-ăr), *n.* Sugar obtained from the sap of trees, as maple-sugar.

tree-village (trē'vil-āj), *n.* A village consisting of huts built in the branches of trees. Such villages are found in some parts of Malaysia.

trefa (tref'ä), *n.* [Heb., ‹ *taraf,* rend, tear to pieces.] 1. An animal torn to pieces by wild beasts.—2. Something (meat or utensil) not prepared in accordance with rabbinical law, and therefore unfit for Jewish consumption. See *kosher* and *tref.*

trefoil, *n.* 6. In *anat.*, the triangular area which forms the front part of a molar tooth; the protocone, paracone, and metacone lying at the angles. Same as ★*trigon*[1], 6.

The tooth is very large (8·1 × 4·7 mm.), high, and complicated, the anterior *trefoil* well developed. *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1904, p. 409.

trehalase (trē-hal'ās), *n.* [*trehala* + *-ase.*] A ferment, obtained from an *Aspergillus,* which will cause the cleavage of trehalose (a sugar obtained from Syrian manna) into two molecules of dextrose.

trehalum (trē-hal'um), *n.* [NL., ‹ *trehala.*] A colorless carbohydrate, $C_{24}H_{42}O_{21}$, obtained, together with trehalose, from trehala manna. It crystallizes in microscopic prisms.

trek, *n.*—**The great trek,** the movement of the Boers, in large numbers, northward from Cape Colony, during the years 1833 and 1836, due to dissatisfaction with the policy of the British government, especially with its liberal treatment of the natives.

When *the Great Trek* occurred, two courses obviously lay before the British authorities: either to let the Trek Boers go, and give them their blessing and liberty, or to repudiate and discourage the trek from the outset. The action taken by the British authorities was one of vacillation between these two courses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 717.

trekker, *n.* 2. Specifically, one of the Boers who took part in the great ★trek (which see).

Tremanotus, *n.* See ★*Trematonotus.*

Trematis (trem′a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a hole.] A genus of small neotrematous brachiopods typical of the family *Trematidæ*, with rounded shells, having pitted or punctate quincuncial or radial ornamentation. They occur in Lower Silurian rocks.

Trematonotus (trem″a-tō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a hole, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of rhipidoglossate gastropods having large involute shells with flaring apertures, wide-open umbilicus, and median longitudinal row of siphonal slits, found in the Silurian rocks. Incorrectly written *Tremanotus*.

Trematopora (trem-a-top′ō-rä), *n.* [Gr. *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a hole, + *πόρος*, pore.] A genus of trepostomatous *Bryozoa* common in Silurian rocks.

trembler, *n.* 4. See *electric* ★*ray*.

tremellaceous (trem-e-lā′shious), *a.* Same as *tremellineous*.

Tremellales (trem-e-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tremella*, the type genus, + *-ales*.] An order of the higher basidiomycetous fungi mostly of a gelatinous texture and included chiefly in the family *Tremellaceæ*. Two other small families occur in the tropics.

tremelline (trem′e-lin), *a.* Same as *tremelloid*.

tremogram (trem′ō-gram), *n.* [L. *tremere*, shake, + Gr. *γράμμα*, a writing.] See the extract.

The curious marginal irregularities which accompany and seem to a certain degree to characterize the handwriting of each writer, which I have called "*tremograms*." In studying those of different individuals it will be observed that these irregularities differ (1) in general appearance, (2) in the margin of the ink line on which the greater number of them occur; (3) in the number of these to a unit of length in the ink line; (4) in the rapidity with which lines joining the apexes of the angles on the two margins oscillate up and down from horizontality in a given length of ink line.

P. Frazer, in Jour. Franklin Inst., April, 1907, p. 268.

tremograph (trem′ō-gräf), *n.* [L. *tremere*, shake, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an instrument for the recording of involuntary muscular tremor. See the extract.

The *tremograph*, a thimble attached to a pivoted lever, moving freely in all directions, showed that children could not hold the index-finger still for half a minute.

G. S. Hall, Adolescence, I. 145.

tremor, *n.* 4. In colonial furniture, a sort of hood or head-piece found on high cupboards and the like: probably derived from a French type. *J. W. Lyon*, Colonial Furniture of New England, p. 49.—**Metallic tremor**, a tremor occurring as a symptom of chronic poisoning by lead, mercury, arsenic, etc.—**Tremor cordis**, palpitation of the heart.

tremor-disk (trem′or-disk), *n.* The telescopic image of a star, as apparently enlarged by the tremors of the instrument and the atmosphere. These tremors spread the light, which would otherwise be condensed to a point, over a surface of some extent, thus rendering the image fainter and less effective on a photographic plate, or on the slit of a spectroscope. *Athenæum*, April 29, 1905, p. 534.

tremorous (trem′or-us), *a.* [*tremor* + *-ous*.] Marked by tremors; vibrating rapidly. *E. Berliner*.

trench-brace (trench′brās), *n.* A telescope screw-brace used to hold up the side walls or the sheet-piling of a trench. It has plates at each end, with universal joints to fit the irregular surface of the walls, and a windlass for turning the screw and extending the brace until it touches both sides of the trench, preventing caving.

trenchmaster† (trench′mâs-tėr), *n.* In *mil.*, an officer commanding a body of pioneers. See the extract.

He [Henry VIII.] also added to the organization a body of pioneers under *trenchmasters* and a master *trenchmaster*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 173.

trench-planting (trench′plan″ting), *n.* A method of planting on dry ground, in which the seeds of young trees are set in pits or trenches. Also called *pit-planting*.

trench-plowing (trench′plou″ing), *n.* See ★*plowing*.

trepanning-bar (trē-pan′ing-bär″), *n.* The cutting-or boring-bar of a trepanning-machine. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 955.

trepanning-machine (trē-pan′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting a hole lengthwise in an ingot or forging, leaving a solid core which is not reduced to chips in the boring process. A trepanning-bar, carrying several cutters at its end, is driven by a machine resembling a boring-machine, and the work is fed against the cutting surfaces. The bar is hollow, so that an annular cavity is made, as by an end-milling cutter. For boring large holes, as the bore of a gun from the solid metal, less power and time are required than if the drilling process is used: but the solid core is of little practical value, since it is usually the least solid section of the casting. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1902–03, p. 955.

trepha, *n.* See ★*trefa*.

trephination (tre-fi-nā′shon), *n.* [*trephin*(*e*) + *-ation*.] Same as *trepanning*.

Fortunately the way in which barbaric and savage people think is coming to be understood; and the light thus given illumines fairly, though at some points faintly, the wonderful course of development of the art of *trephination*.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1894–95, p. 20.

trepidancy (trep′i-dan-si), *n.* [**trepidance* + *-y*[3]. See *trepidation*.] Same as *trepidation*. [Rare.]

In the manner of my friend I was at once struck with an incoherence, an inconsistency; and I soon found this to arise from a series of feeble and futile struggles to overcome an habitual *trepidancy*, an excessive nervous agitation. *Poe*, Fall of the House of Usher.

trepidate (trep′i-dāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trepidated*, ppr. *trepidating*. [L. *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepidare*, be agitated. See *trepidation*.] To suffer from trepidation or alarm; be agitated by fear or apprehension. [Rare.]

It sounded rather appalling to be engaged in a glee for three voices, with two performers such as these; and I *trepidated* a little as I went up stairs, having previously understood that the great man was already come.

De Quincy, Literary Reminiscences, Sir Humphry Davy, [p. 38.

Treponema (trep-ō-nē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρέπειν*, turn, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of parasitic flagellates. The best-known species is *T. pallidum*, the supposed pathogenic micro-organism of syphilis, formerly called *Spirochæta pallida*.

Before the appearance of this paper by Schaudinn, Vuillémin had already suggested the name Spironema, which Schaudinn accepted. Stiles and Pfender pointed out that this name had been preempted by a genus of Mollusca, and put forward the name Microspironema. However, before the appearance of their publication, Schaudinn had also discovered the incorrectness of the name Spironema, and proposed the name *Treponema*.

Jour. Med. Research, Dec., 1906, p. 376.

Trepostomata (trep-ō-stō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρέπειν*, turn, + *στόμα*(*τ*-), mouth.] A suborder of gymnolæmatous *Bryozoa* characterized by direct superposition of the zoœcia to form long tubes which are intersected by straight or curved partitions representing the floors and covers of successive layers. The zoœcial covers have small and usually subcentral apertures. Monticules or maculæ with larger or more elevated cells are scattered regularly over the surface of the colony (zoarium). The suborder includes the *Monticuliporidæ* and other allied families abundantly represented in the Silurian and Devonian formations. Properly written *Treptostomata*.

trepostomatous (trep-ō-stō′mą-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Trepostomata*.

Treptostomata, *n. pl.* See ★*Trepostomata*.

tres. An abbreviation of *tierces*.

trescone (trās-kō′ne), *n.* [It., < *tresca*, a romp, < *trescare*, romp, play.] In Italy, a lively dance for one couple.

tresette (trą-set′tą), *n.* [It.] An Italian game of cards for four players with a forty-card pack. There are no trumps. The cards rank: 3, 2, A, K, Q, J, 7, 6, 5, 4. Each player receives ten, dealt five at a time. Three points are scored for holding and showing trey-deuce-ace of any suit, or three treys, deuces, or aces. Four of a kind count four. Tricks taken in play have no value in themselves; but at the end the side that has taken in three treys or deuces scores a point. Each ace and the last trick scores a point. Ten points is game.

tresis (trē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρῆσις*, a perforation, < *τετραίνειν*, perforate.] In *surg.*, perforation from without.

trespassory (tres′pą-sō-ri), *a.* [*trespass*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trespass.

tressilate (tres′i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tressilated*, ppr. *tressilating*. [F. *tressaillir*, be agitated.] To be suddenly agitated; be a-quiver. [Rare.]

The ladies *tressilated* deliciously. The crime began to take an air of romance. The gardener slept in the basement of the house for its extra safety, and the local officer was pampered to keep a special eye upon the premises. With these precautions the feminine inmates of the house felt no more sense of danger than was just agreeable.

D. C. Murray and H. Murray, A Dangerous Catspaw, [xiv

tresson (tre-sôn′), *n.* [F., < *tresse*, tress.] An ancient ornamented head-dress for women.

tressure, *n.* 2. In *numis.*, the ornamental inclosure containing the type found on many coins, especially gold, in the French, Anglo-Gallic, and English series. *W. C. Hazlitt*.

T-rest (tē′rest), *n.* The rest for the hand-tool in speed-lathes for turning wood or metal. It is shaped like the capital letter T, with the upright carried in a pillar upon the carriage or base of the rest, and the horizontal member giving a long bearing parallel to the revolving work upon which the tool may be steadied as the operator holds it to its work. The T-arms may be longer or shorter for work of differing lengths.

The hand rest is provided with short and long *T-rests*, the rest socket and saddle are locked to the bed by a cam-locking device and the *T-rest* is held in its socket.

Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 13, 1904, p. 335.

trestine (trēz′tīn), *n.* [L. *tres*, three, + E. *tine*.] The third tine from the base in such an antler as that of the red deer and wapiti. It lies just below the terminal tine, or tine royal, and may be known by its position in the many species in which the second, or big tine, is lacking. Known also as *tine royal* and *trez tine*. *Lydekker*.

trestle[1], *n.*—**Birago trestle**, an old type of portable bridge-trestle, used only in the construction of military bridges: invented by Carlo, Baron of Birago (1792–1845), an Italian engineer.

trevally (tre-val′i), *n.* [Also *trevalli*, *trevalla*, *travale*; perhaps a corruption of *cavalli*, *cavally*.] A large food-fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Caranx georgianus*, common in the markets of eastern Australia. In various localities the name is applied to several fishes, most of which are of the family *Carangidæ*. See *cavally*.—**Black trevally**, *Siganus nebulosus*, of the family *Siganidæ*. [New South Wales.]—**Mackerel trevally**, *Neptomenus dobula*, of the family *Carangidæ*. [Tasmania.]—**Silver trevally**, *Caranx georgianus*.—**Snotgall trevally**. (*a*) *Neptomenus travale*. [Victoria.] (*b*) *Neptomenus brama*. [Tasmania.]—**White trevally**. (*a*) *Caranx georgianus*, of the family *Carangidæ*. [New South Wales, New Zealand, and Tasmania.] (*b*) *Siganus javus*, of the family *Siganidæ*.

Trevelyan effect, the musical tone produced by a Trevelyan rocker.—**Trevelyan rocker**, in *physics*, a device consisting of a block of copper deeply corrugated on one side and a bar or slab of lead. When the copper is heated and while still very hot it is placed upon the cold lead in such a position that it rests only on the thin edges of the corrugations, rapid vibrations of the masses of metal are set up and a distinct musical tone is heard.

trezure, trezurer, trezury. Amended spellings of *treasure*, *treasurer*, *treasury*.

T. R. H. An abbreviation of *Their Royal Highnesses*.

tri-. (*b*) Specifically, in *chem.*, a prefix to the names of compounds containing three atoms or combining units of some particular element or radical, as sulphur trioxid, SO_3, and triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$.

triacetin (trī-as′e-tin), *n.* A colorless liquid, $CH_3COOCH_2CH(OCOCH_3)CH_2OCOCH_3$, contained in the seed of *Euonymus Europæus* and prepared from tribromhydrin. It is the triacetate of glycerol and boils at 258° C.

triactine (trī-ak′tin), *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] In the sponge-spicules, an element with but three arms, generally derived from the hexactine by suppression of one half of each axial arm.

triad, *n.* 8. [*cap.*] *pl.* See *the* ★*Triad Society*.—**Triad axis of symmetry.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**The Triad Society** (of China), a secret society or fraternity whose ritual and ceremonies resemble in some points those of freemasonry. Its Chinese name is *San Ho Hwui*, the "union of the three" powers or forces of nature, viz., heaven, earth, and man. It is also sometimes called *Tien Ti Hwui*, or the "heaven and earth society." It seems to have been founded during the first part of the eighteenth century in the reign-period called Yung Ching, the third of the present Tatar dynasty, against which it is leveled. Hence it is strictly forbidden by the government, and membership in it is a capital offense. It exists wherever there are Chinese. Its membership is very large.—**Under triad**, in *music*, a triad reckoned downward from a given tone exactly as a major triad is reckoned upward, that is, first a major third and then a minor third. Thus, while the major triad of *C* is C-E-G, the *under triad* of C is C-A♭-F. See ★*undertone*, 4.

triæne, *n.* 2. In the sponge-spicules, a tetraxon in which one arm is different from the other three.

triænostrongyle (trī-ē-nō-stron′jīl), *n.* [Gr. *τρίαινα*, a trident, + *στρογγύλος*, rounded.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne in which the main arm is blunt at the extremity.

triænostyle (trī-ē′nō-stīl), *n.* [Gr. *τρίαινα*, a trident, + *στῦλος*, pillar.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne in which the main ray is sharp.

triænotyle (trī-ē′nō-tīl), *n.* [Gr. *τρίαινα*, a trident, + *τύλη*, a cushion.] In the sponge-spicules, a triæne in which the main arm is blunt and rounded.

triakaidekaphobia (trī-ą-kī″dek-ą-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, three, + *καί*, and, + *δέκα*, ten, + *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Superstitious fear of the number thirteen. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 213.

Triakis (trī′ą-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκίς*, point.] A genus of requiem sharks found in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

trial, *n.*—**Elimination trial**, a process of elimination; specifically, a competitive process for removing by pre-

vious trial any competitors in races or tournaments whose performance would be comparatively unsatisfactory, so that in the final trial or real competitive event only the few best contestants shall appear: used, in races and athletic tournaments, of men, horses, motor-cars, etc.— **To stand trial**, to be brought to trial, not pleading guilty.— **Trial and error.** (*a*) In *comp. psychol.*, the empirical method of attacking a problem by repeated trial of habitual reactions: opposed to the rational method of using one's previous knowledge to indicate a mode of solution. See the extract.

> The expression was first used by Lloyd Morgan to distinguish between the human method of solving a problem and the dog's method, the latter being called "*trial and error.*" Morgan meant that the dog does not attempt to reason the matter out beforehand, making use of his previously acquired knowledge before beginning to act; but that he attacks it at once in some manner derived from individual experience or racial inheritance. If this method fails, he tries another similarly derived, and so on until one method proves successful.
>
> *M. F. Washburn*, The Animal Mind, p. 206.

(*b*) The process of obtaining accuracy in mechanical undertakings, whereby the result is attained by successive approximations. The first operation is tested and the error ascertained: then this error is corrected, and other trials made. Used in centering rough-finished work for the lathe operations, for the turning and boring of cast-pulleys, in making of face-plates, straight edges, valves, bearings, and the like.— **Trial by witnesses**, the usual form of trial, under the civil law, in which witnesses were examined and the parties or their advocates were heard and decision was rendered by the judge.— **Trial per pais.** See *per pais.*— **Writ of trial**, in *English law*, a writ by which an action brought before a superior court was removed for trial to an inferior or county court. The writ was superseded in 1867 by the County Courts Act.

trial-bar (trī′al-bär), *n.* A cuboid used by turners for testing the inclination of planes.

trial-frame (trī′al-frām), *n.* A metal frame of spectacle shape into which trial-glasses are set.

triamide (trī-am′id), *n.* [*tri-* + *amide.*] A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing in their molecule three amido groups, $-CONH_2$. The word is sometimes used, by mistake, for triamine.

triamine (trī-am′in), *n.* [*tri-* + *amine.*] A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing in their molecule three amino groups, $-NR_2$, where R may be hydrogen or any hydrocarbon radical such as methyl, CH_3.

triangle, *n.* **13.** A triangular box-fish, as *Sectophrys trigonus*, of the family *Ostraciidæ* of the West Indies.— **14.** In *angling*, an arrangement of three fish-hooks bound together with the points outward, forming a triangle. — **Antipodal triangles,** spherical triangles whose respective vertices are diametrically opposite to one another in pairs.— **Autopolar triangle.** Same as *self-conjugate triangle.* See *self-conjugate.*— **Brocard's first triangle,** the triangle whose vertices are the perpendicular projections of the circumcenter on the Lemoine parallels.— **Brocard's second triangle,** the triangle whose vertices are the perpendicular projections of the circumcenter on the symmedians.— **Carotid triangles,** in *anat.*, two triangular areas in the neck where an incision is made, in surgery, in order to reach the carotid artery: the triangles are called the *inferior* and the *superior.*— **Cervical triangles.** See *anterior triangle of the neck* and *posterior triangle of the neck*, under *triangle.*— **Coaxial triangles,** ABC, A′B′C′, if the points of intersection of BC and B′C′, of CA and C′A′, and of AB and A′B′ lie in one straight line: this straight line is called the axis of the two triangles, or the axis of either triangle with respect to the other.— **Colunar triangles,** the spherical triangles ABC, A′BC, when A and A′ are opposites.— **Copedal triangle,** a triangle whose vertices are one of the vertices of a primitive triangle, and the feet of perpendiculars from the others upon the opposite sides.— **Diagonal triangle of a complete quadrilateral,** the triangle formed by the three diagonals of the quadrilateral.— **Flying triangle,** a triangle of fish-hooks mounted on a swivel, used in spinning.— **Geometry of the triangle,** the Lemoine-Brocard geometry. It dates from 1873.— **Gergonne point of a triangle,** the co-intersection point of the joins of the points of contact of the in-circle with the opposite vertices.— **Heronic triangle,** a triangle whose sides and area are expressible by whole numbers.— **Invariable triangle,** the triangle formed by the three invariable points of three similar figures. It is a perspective with every triangle whose vertices are homologous points.— **Medioscribed triangle,** a triangle having as vertices the mid-points of the sides of another triangle.— **Metaharmonic triangles,** ABC and $G_1G_2G_3$, where G_1 is the cross of the circumcircle (O) of ABC with the straight AG, where G is centroid of ABC. — **Orthocentric triangle,** the triangle whose vertices are the feet of the altitudes of the original triangle. — **Pascal's triangle.** Same as *arithmetical triangle.* — **Pedal triangle,** a triangle whose vertices are the feet of transversals onto the sides of the original triangle ABC through a designated point and the vertices of ABC.— **Perpendicular of a triangle,** an *altitude of a triangle* (which see, under *triangle*).— **Prime triangle,** a triangle the three sides of which have no common divisor. — **Principal triangle,** in *elliptic geom.*, a triangle with each side less than $\frac{1}{2}\pi\gamma$, where γ is the numerical constant, real or imaginary, used in defining distance.— **Rational triangle,** a triangle whose sides and area are expressible by whole numbers.— **Suprameatal triangle,** an area bounded by the posterior wall of the external auditory meatus, the bony crest above the mastoid process, and a line drawn between the posterior and inferior portion of this meatus and this crest.— **Triangle of accelerations.** See ★*acceleration.*— **Triangle of similitude,** the triangle formed by the three centers of similitude of pairs of three directly similar figures.— **Triangle of velocities,** a vector diagram for the composition or resolution of velocities. See ★*polygon of vectors.*— **Triangle winding,** in *elect.*, a three-phase winding of armatures in which the free ends of the coils are connected pairwise to the collector rings.— **Wire triangle,** three bits of wire, generally either iron or platinum, twisted together so as to form a triangle, with the twisted ends forming arms projecting at the angles, used in chemical laboratories to support crucibles and evaporating-dishes over a lamp flame. Iron wire is often protected from burning by bits of tobacco-pipe stem or other fire-clay coating.

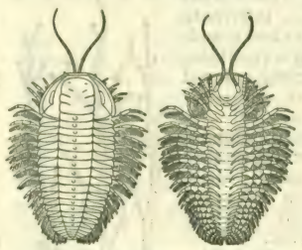
Triangular number. See ★*number.*

triannulate (trī-an′ū-lāt), *a.* [*tri-* + *annulate.*] Consisting of three annuli, as certain segments of the body in some species of earthworms.

> The fourth and fifth segments are each divided into two by a median furrow; the sixth is *triannulate.*
>
> *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 197.

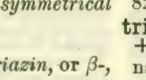
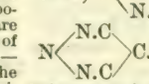
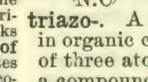
triarch, *a.* **2.** In *bot.*, having three centripetally developed xylem plates: said of vascular cylinders.

Triarthrus (trī-är′thrus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] A genus of opisthoparian trilobites. They have a carapace of depressed elliptical form; a semicircular cephalon with large discontinuously furrowed glabella, small eyes, and rounded genal angles; 14–16 thoracic segments; and an entire pygidium with 6 axial rings. This genus is represented by a few species in the Silurian rocks, one of which, *Triarthrus becki*, is of great interest in connection with Beecher's researches upon its structure. Perfectly preserved specimens from the Utica shale near Rome, New York, have one pair of flagellate antennæ rising from the sides of the hypostome, and a pair of biramous limbs on each segment of the thorax and pygidium. The cephalon carries four limbs in addition to the antennæ, the proximal joints of which are enlarged to form gnathobases. The thoracic and abdominal limbs are longer, with jointed endopodites that served as crawling-legs, and exopodites furnished on their posterior sides with filiform lamellæ that served both as swimming and respiratory organs.



Triarthrus becki, dorsal and ventral aspects.
(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

triaster (trī-as′tėr), *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In *cytol.*, an abnormal karyokinetic spindle having three instead of two poles or astrospheres. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 430.

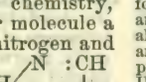
triazin, triazine (trī-az′in), *n.* [*tri-* + *azin.*] The general term applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds the molecules of which contain a cycloid group consisting of three nitrogen and three carbon atoms. Three such arrangements are possible, termed *symmetrical* or *cyanidine*,  , *asymmetrical* or *α-*,  , and *vicinal*, *osotriazin*, or *β-*,  .

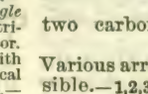
triazo-. A combining form sometimes used, in organic chemistry, to indicate the presence of three atoms of nitrogen in the molecule of a compound.

triazoate (trī-az′ō-āt), *n.* [*triazo(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of triazoic or hydrazoic acid: as, sodium *triazoate*, NaN_3.

triazobenzene (trī-az″ō-ben′zēn), *n.* Same as ★*diazobenzene imide.*

triazoic (trī-a-zō′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, the same as hydrazoic acid, HN_3. See ★*hydrazoic.*

triazole (trī-az′ōl), *n.* [*tri-* + *az(o)* + *-ole.*] A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing in their molecule a cyclic group consisting of three nitrogen and two carbon atoms, such as  .

Various arrangements of these atoms are possible.— **1,2,3-triazole,** a colorless oily compound,  , prepared by heating the corresponding dicarboxylic acid. It boils at 208–209° C.

tribade (trī-bād′), *n.* [F., ⟨ Gr. *τριβάς* (*τριβαδ-*), a woman who practises lewdness with other women.] A woman who is addicted to tribady.

> The tattoo designs among prostitutes are usually of this character; and such emblems are common among pæderasts and *tribades.*
>
> *H. H. Ellis*, The Criminal, p. 106.

tribadism (trib′a-dizm), *n.* Same as ★*tribady.*
Mann, Forensic Medicine, p. 115.

tribady (trib′a-di), *n.* [F. *tribadie*, ⟨ *tribade.*] Carnal union of females with females; gratification of the sexual desire of females in an unnatural way; sapphism.

tribe, *n.*— **The lost tribes,** the ten tribes of Israel carried into exile by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, to Lahlah and Habor. According to the Talmud, the ten tribes will never return. The literature on their identity and location is considerable, and many fanciful identifications have been made.

triblastic (trī-blas′tik), *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic.*] Same as *triploblastic:* opposed to *diploblastic.*

> A possible basis for a division of the '*triblastic*' animals into two parallel but independent series.
>
> *Science*, Dec. 6, 1901, p. 891.

Triblemma (trī-blem′ä), *n.* [NL. (a name invented by Robert Brown, published by Sprengel, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βλέμμα*, look, eye; in allusion to the appearance of the three-valved capsule.] A genus of plants of the family *Melastomaceæ*, natives of Brazil, of dwarf, sometimes creeping habit. The garden forms have membranous 5- to 7-nerved leaves; flowers 5-petaled, rose-colored, and arranged in scorpioid racemes or spikes. The genus includes about 9 species. They are essentially fanciers' plants. *T. marmoratum* (*Bertolonia marmorata* of Naudin), *T maculatum* (*Rhexia maculata* of Bonpland), and *T. Houtteanum* (*Bertolonia Houtteana* of Van Houtte) are some of the best-known forms.

triboluminescent (trib-ō-lū-mi-nes′ent), *a.* [Gr. *τριβή*, rubbing, friction, + E. *luminescent.*] Capable of excitation to luminescence by friction; exhibiting or capable of triboluminescence. *Science*, May 27, 1904, p. 827.

Tribonema (trī-bō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL. (Derbes and Solier, 1856), appar. ⟨ Gr. *τριβή*, rubbing, + *νῆμα*, thread.] A genus of grass-green filamentous algæ, the *Conferva* (which see) of some authors.

tribophosphorescence (trib-ō-fos-fō-res′ens), *n.* [Gr. *τριβή*, rubbing, + E. *phosphorescence.*] Phosphorescence excited by friction; that type of triboluminescence which outlasts the exciting cause. See ★*luminescence.*

tribophosphorescent (trib-ō-fos-fō-res′ent), *a.* [Gr. *τριβή*, rubbing, + E. *phosphorescent.*] Capable of becoming phosphorescent by friction. *Science*, May 27, 1904, p. 826.

tribophosphoroscope (trib-ō-fos′fō-rō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τριβή*, rubbing, + E. *phosphoroscope.*] An instrument for the investigation of tribophosphorescence. *Science*, May 27, 1904, p. 826.

tribromsalol (trī-brōm-sal′ol), *n.* [*tri-* + *brom(ine)* + *sal(icylic)* + *-ol.*] A trade-name of tribromphenyl salicylate, $HO\overset{1}{C}_6H_4\overset{2}{C}OOC_6H_2Br_3$, prepared by the action of tribromphenol on salicylic acid. It is a colorless powder and is used in medicine as a hypnotic and hemostatic. Also called *cordol.*

tribulum (trib′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tribula* (-lä). [L. *tribulum.* See *tribulation.*] An ancient Roman sledge for threshing; a broad, heavy board set with many teeth of stone or iron. The tribulum is still in use in northern Africa.

tribunal, *n.* **4.** [Sp. pron. trē-bö-näl′.] In villages in the Philippines, a kind of town-hall or common house, used as a meeting-place by the head men of the village, for the entertainment of travelers, and for other purposes of general interest.— **Mixed tribunal,** a name given to any of the courts established in Egypt in 1876 for the administration of civil justice between Egyptians and foreigners or between foreigners of different nationalities. They have slight criminal jurisdiction. They are composed of foreign and native judges, the former predominating. The Christian powers of Europe and the United States are represented. Also called *International Tribunals* or *Courts* and *Mixed Courts.*

> The jurisdiction of the Mixed Courts extends over all civil cases between Europeans and Egyptians, . . . also over civil cases between Europeans of different nationalities.
>
> *Cromer*, Modern Egypt, II. 318.

> The Mixed Tribunals or International Courts of Egypt constitute a unique institution.
>
> *Farman*, Egypt and its Betrayal, xxiv.

tributist (trib'ū-tist), *n.* [*tribut(e)* + *-ist.*] One who pays tribute. [Rare.]

Capitalists, landowners, inventors, Cornish *tributists* . . . are all brought under the stimulating influence of self interest. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 218.

tributyrin (trī-bū'ti-rin), *n.* [*tri-* + *butyrin.*] A colorless compound, $C_3H_5(OCOCH_2CH_2CH_3)_3$, contained in cows' butter and formed from glycerol and butyric acid. It boils at 285° C.

trica (trī'kä), *n.*; pl. *tricæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *θρίξ*, the hair (?).] A button-like apothecium in the lichen genus *Gyrophora.*

tricalcic (trī-kal'sik), *a.* Same as ★*tricalcium.*

tricalcium (trī-kal'si-um), *a.* Containing three atoms of calcium: as, *tricalcium* orthophosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, the phosphate of calcium, which occurs in the mineral apatite, in animal bones and teeth, etc.—**Tricalcium phosphate.** Same as *tricalcic phosphate.* See ★*calcium phosphate.*

tri-car (trī'kär), *n.* [*tri-* + *car.*] A motor-vehicle having three wheels. One form is the motor-tricycle. *Cycle and Auto-trade Jour.*, Jan., 1905.

tricarballylic (trī'kär-ba-lil'ik), *a.* Having three carboxylic groups.—**Tricarballylic acid,** a colorless compound, $HOCOCH_2CH(COOH)CH_2COOH$, contained in unripe beet-roots and prepared from aconitic acid. It forms rhombic crystals and melts at 166° C.

tricarbimide (trī-kär'bi-mid), *n.* Fulminic acid, $(HN:CO)_3$, a hypothetical compound of which various derivatives are known.

tricarinate (trī-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [*tri-* + *carinate.*] Having three ridges or keels, as does the carapace of the three-keeled emys, *Emys trijuga. Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 198.

Triceps reflex. See ★*reflex.*

triceptor (trī-sep'tor), *n.* [*tri-* + *ceptor.*] In *physiol. chem.*, an intermediary body having three combining groups. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 132.

Triceratops (trī-ser'a-tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεις* (*τρι-*), three, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of predentate dinosaurs belonging to the family *Ceratopsidæ.* It is characterized by a strong nasal horn-core, a pair of large pointed horn-cores above the orbits, a sharp cutting-beak, and an enormous cape-like bony frill extending over the neck from the hinder portion of the skull and having its margin studded with a row of sharp prominences. The brain is proportionately smaller than in any other reptile. The animal is quadrupedal, the pes having three-hoofed digits. The dermal armor is not observed. From the Laramie formation of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. See cut at ★*ceratopsid.*



Triceratops, one of the *Ceratopsidæ.*
(After a restoration by Knight.)

tricerium (trī-sē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *triceria* (-ä). Same as *tricerion.*

trichalcite (trī-kal'sīt), *n.* [*tri-* + *chalcite.*] Hydrous copper arsenate ($Cu_3As_2O_8 + 5H_2O$) occurring in radiated groups of a verdigris green color and in dendritic forms.

trichauxis (tri-kâk'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *αὔξη*, for *αὔξησις*, increase.] Increase in number and thickness of the hairs.

trichesthesia (trik-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *αἰσθησις*, perception.] A form of paræsthesia in which there is a sensation as of a hair on the skin. *Nature*, Aug. 7, 1902, p. 360.

trichi (trik'i), *n.*; pl. *trichies* (-iz). [An abbreviation of *Trichinopoli.*] A cheroot or cigar made at Trichinopoli. [Slang.]

Mon Jock, ye smoke the *trichi* coarse,
For ye are short o' cash.
An' best Havannahs couldna leave
Sae white an' pure an ash.
R. Kipling, The Fall of Jock Gillespie.

trichinophobia (tri-kī″nō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *trichina* + Gr. *-φοβια*, < *φοβεῖν*, fear.] Morbid and unreasonable fear of contracting trichinosis.

trichite, *n.* 3. One of the minute acicular crystals of which the starch-grains of plants are supposed to consist.

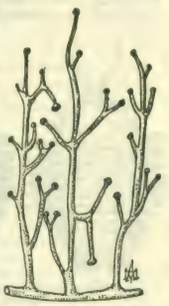
trichitis (tri-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.

trichlorid (trī-klō'rid), *n.* [*tri-* + *chlorid.*] A compound containing three atoms of chlorin united to a more electropositive element or radical: as, phosphorus *trichlorid*, PCl_3.

trichobacteria (trik″ō-bak-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *bacteria.*] All filamentous forms of bacteria, such as *Beggiatoa* and related genera. *A. Fischer.* Compare ★*haplobacteria.*

trichocephaliasis (trik″ō-sef-a-lī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-iasis.*] Infection with intestinal whip-worms belonging to the nematode genus *Trichuris* (*Trichocephalus*), as *Trichuris trichiura*, one of the most common intestinal parasites of man.

Trichoderma (tri-kō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1796), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi forming somewhat effuse, loose, pulvinate masses with branched conidiophores bearing unicellular hyaline or bright-colored conidia. About 13 species are known. *T. lignorum* is the most common and widely distributed species, forming small dark green masses on decaying wood throughout Europe and North America.



Trichoderma lignorum, showing conidiophores bearing conidia: much magnified.

Trichodiodon (trik-ō-dī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *Diodon.*] A genus of porcupine-fishes (*Diodontidæ*) of uncertain habitat.

trichoëpithelioma (trik-ō-ep-i-thē-li-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *trichoëpitheliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *epithelioma.*] A tumor formed by overgrowth of the epithelium of the hair-follicles.

In view of its follicular origin the name given it by Jarisch—*trichoepithelioma*—is most appropriate, and should be used to the exclusion of the many others used. *Jour. Med. Research*, March, 1908, p. 163.

trichoid (trik'oid), *a.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-oid.*] Having the form or appearance of a hair; hair-like.

Tricholoma (trik-ō-lō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1821), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair, + *λῶμα*, a fringe, referring to the veil which sometimes remains as a fibrous fringe on the margin of the pileus.] A large genus of fleshy, white-spored, central-stemmed agaricaceous fungi. The stem is fleshy and the gills sinuate behind. The species grow upon the ground in woods or open places and many are edible. *T. personatum* is a common edible species found in Europe and North America.

trichomania (trik-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as ★*trichotillomania.*

trichomatous (tri-kom'a-tus), *a.* Same as *trichomatose.*

trichonosus (tri-kon'ō-sus), *n.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any disease of the hair.—**Trichonosus versicolor.** Same as *ringed* ★*hair.*

trichophagia (trik-ō-fā'ji-ä), *n.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The habit of biting off the ends of the hairs of the beard or mustache.

trichophyllous (tri-kof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the leaves hair-like or composed of hair-like divisions.

trichophytosis (trik″ō-fī-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichophyton* + *-osis.*] Any disease due to the presence of a species of *Trichophyton;* specifically, ringworm of the scalp caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans. Med. Record*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 621.

Trichopsetta (trik-op-set'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ψῆττα*, flounder.] A genus of flounders found in the Gulf of Mexico.

trichoptilar (tri-kop'ti-lär), *a.* [*trichoptile* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, or having the structure of, a trichoptile.

trichoptile (trī-kop'til), *n.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πτίλον*, down.] Any one of the long, hair-like structures which form part of the downy covering of the young of some birds: typically present in the nestling of *Centropus sinensis.* The trichoptiles are prolongations of the horny sheath of the developing feather. *R. Shelford.*

trichorrhexis, *n.* See *trichorexis.*

Trichosphæria (trik-ō-sfē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fuckel, 1869), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having subglobose, superficial, pilose perithecia and hyaline 1- or 2-septate ascospores. About 40 species are known. They occur chiefly on decaying wood. *T. pilosa* is frequently found in Europe and North America and *T. Sacchari* is regarded as a wound parasite of sugar-cane; it does considerable damage, especially in the West Indies.

Trichostomata (trik-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A large order of ciliate protozoans. They have the mouth usually open, the pharynx tubular and open, and the edges of the mouth provided with undulating membranes which are continued into the pharynx, or the latter is provided with cilia. Food is usually brought to the neighborhood of the mouth in a whirlpool produced by the cilia. *Bütschli.* Compare ★*Gymnostomata.*

trichostomatous (trik-ō-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *στόμα* (*στοματ-*), mouth, + *-ous.*] Having the mouth and pharynx provided with undulating membranes or having cilia in the pharynx, as certain ciliate protozoans.

Trichothecium (trik-ō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1809), < Gr. *θρίξ*, a hair, + *θήκη*, receptacle.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi having erect, simple septate conidiophores and two-celled hyaline or bright colored apical conidia. *T. roseum* is a cosmopolitan species forming pinkish masses on decaying plant and animal substances.

trichotillomania (trik″ō-til-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *τίλλειν*, pluck, + *μανία*, madness.] The habit of continually pulling out hairs from the beard, at the nasal orifices, etc.

trichroism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, trimorphism in the coloring of a species.

trichromatism (trī-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *χρῶμα* (*τ-*), color, + *-ism.*] 1. The condition of having or exhibiting three colors: said, specifically, of certain birds and insects which, apart from coloration due to age or sex, appear under three different color-phases. —2. The condition produced by the combination of three fundamental colors or pigments.

trickett (trik'et), *n.* [From the name of a noted oarsman of New South Wales.] A long drink of beer. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australian slang.]

Triconodonta (trī-kon-ō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [See *Triconodontidæ.*] The family *Triconodontidæ* and its allies considered as a suborder. *Osborn*, 1893.

triconodonty (trī-kon-ō-don'ti), *n.* [*triconodont* + *-y*[3].] The fact or condition of being triconodont, or of having teeth with three long cusps in line with one another, such as are found in most of the earless seals. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, May, 1899, p. 571.

tricosane (trī'kō-sān), *n.* [Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *εἰκοσι*, twenty, + *-ane.*] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{21}CH_3$, of the methane series. It is contained in paraffin from shale and in petroleum, and may be prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on the chlorid, $C_{23}H_{46}Cl_2$. It crystallizes in lustrous leaflets, melts at 47.7° C., and boils at 234° C. under 15 millimeters pressure.

tricresol (trī-krē'sol), *n.* [*tri-* + *cresol.*] A trade-name of the mixture from the three cresols from coal-tar. It is used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

tricurvate (trī-kėr'vāt), *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *curvus*, curve, + *-ate*[1].] Having three curves or a threefold curve.

Tricuspid insufficiency. See *valvular* ★*insufficiency.*

tricyanide (trī-sī'a-nid), *n.* [*tri-* + *cyanide.*] A compound containing three combining units of the radical cyanogen united to a relatively electropositive element or radical: as, arsenic tricyanide, $As(CN)_3$.

tricyclic (trī-sik'lik), *a.* [Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κύκλος*, circle, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of three rings or closed chains of atoms (usually

of carbon) united together, with any other atoms united to those of such rings. See *tricyclic* ★*system*.

tridecane (trī-dek′ān), *n.* [*tri-* + *decane*.] A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}CH_3$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on tridecylic acid. It melts at −6.2° C. and boils at 234° C.

tridecatoic (trī″dek-ạ-tō′ik), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + δέκα, ten, + *-t-* + *-o-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, the same as tridecylic acid. See ★*tridecylic*.

tridecylic (trī-dē-sil′ik), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + δέκα, ten, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Noting a colorless crystalline compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_{11}COOH$, of the acetic-acid series, prepared by the oxidation of methyl tridecyl ketone. It melts at 40.5° C., and boils at 236° C. under 100 millimeters pressure.

trider (trī′dėr), *n.* [Gr. τρίδειρος, three-necked, ⟨ τρι-, three, + δειρή, neck.] In the sponge-spicules, a tetraclon in which one arm differs from the rest in length or shape.

Tridimensional analyser. Same as ★*movement analyser*.

tridimensionality (trī″di-men-shọn-al′i-ti), *n.* [*tridimensional* + *-ity*.] The property or quality of being tridimensional. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 138.

triennium (trī-en′i-um), *n.*; pl. *triennia* (-ạ). [L. See *triennial*.] A period of three years.

trier, *n.* 3. A tool used in trying, testing, or sampling.

These samples are drawn by means of a "*trier*," or clover-seed sampler, which is thrust through the bag, allowing the seed to run out at the open end of the *trier*. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 237.

triethylamine (trī-eth-il-am′in), *n.* [*tri-* + *ethylamine*.] A colorless oil, $(C_2H_5)_3N$, prepared by the action of ethyl iodide on ammonia. It has an odor of ammonia and boils at 88.8° C.

triferous (trif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [L. *trifer*, bearing thrice, ⟨ *tri-*, three, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing fruit three times a year: said of plants. *Encyc. Dict.*

triferrin (trī-fer′in), *n.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *ferrum*, iron, + *-in*2.] An iron compound of paranucleinic acid, said to contain 22 per cent. iron and 2½ per cent. phosphorus. It is hematinic.

trificial (trī-fish′al), *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *facies* (in comp. *-ficies*), face, + *-al*1.] In *anat.*, same as *trifacial*. *Encyc. Dict.*

trifilar (trī-fī′lar), *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *filum*, thread, + *-ar*3.] Consisting of three threads or filaments: said of a form of suspension used in some physical instruments in which the suspended part is held up by three threads or wires attached at symmetrically placed points.

The chairman referred to an inertia table designed by Prof. Perry in which an aluminium ring was supported by a *trifilar* suspension. *Nature*, Feb. 5, 1903, p. 334.

trifluormethane (trī″flö-ọr-meth′ān), *n.* [*tri-* + *fluor* + *methane*.] Same as ★*fluoroform*.

triformol (trī-fôr′mol), *n.* [*tri-* + *form*(*aldehyde*) + *-ol*.] Same as ★*paraformaldehyde*.

trig3 (trig), *v. i.* [*trig*3, *n.*] To act as an obstacle or check; act as a brake. See ★*trig*3, *n.*, 3. [Local.]

Put the swale hay to the rest of the pitches. It will *trig* better than gravel. Don't let them put a chain round a runner. You want to keep your road so smooth that every load of logs will go down there like a boy down a barn rollway. *Holman Day*, King Spruce, xxv.

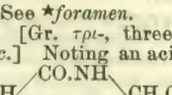
trig3, *n.* 3. Material, such as gravel or hay, placed on a slippery declivity on a road to check the motion of a sled passing over it. [Local.]

Twenty rods further on they struck the hay, spread thickly for the *trig*—the checking of the runners. And the sled-runners, biting it, jerked and halted, the bind-chains creaked, the chafing logs groaned—and they were stopped! *Holman Day*, King Spruce, xxvi.

trig. An abbreviation (*a*) of *trigonometrical*; (*b*) of *trigonometry*.

triga (trī′gä), *n.*; pl. *trigæ* (-jē). [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a chariot rigged for three horses. See *biga* and *quadriga*.

Trigeminal foramen. See ★*foramen*.

trigenic (trī-jen′ik), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound,  , prepared by the action of cyanic acid on aldehyde. It crystallizes in small prisms and decomposes when heated. Also called *ethylidenebiuret*.

trigger-block (trig′ėr-blok), *n.* That element of the mechanism in a Corliss valve-gear by which the valve-stem is released from the rod which actuates it, permitting the valve to close suddenly by gravity or a spring or both. The trigger is released by a push or pull from a rod connected to the governor of the engine, whereby the speed is made to determine the point at which the trigger is pulled, and the admission of steam cut off. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine. III. 58.

Triglops (trig′lops), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Trigla* + Gr. ὄψις, sight, appearance.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in the northern Atlantic and Pacific.

Triglopsis (trig-lop′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Trigla* + Gr. ὄψις, sight, appearance.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in deep waters of the Great Lakes.

trig-meat (trig′mēt), *n.* Shell-fish. [Eng. sailors' slang.]

trigon1, *n.* 6. The prominent anterior portion of an upper molar tooth forming a triangular area at whose angles are the three principal cusps—the protocone, paracone, and metacone. The study of the Mesozoic mammals has left no doubt that the upper and lower triangles, or 'trigon' and 'trigonid,' were derived from the reptilian protocone by the addition of lateral cusps. See cut under ★*tooth*, 1.

trigon. An abbreviation (*a*) of *trigonometrical*; (*b*) of *trigonometry*.

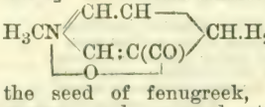
Trigonal symmetry. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

trigonalid (trī-gon′ạ-lid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Trigonalidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Trigonalidæ*.

trigonalyid (trig-ọ-nal′i-id), *n.* and *a.* Same as ★*trigonalid*.

trigone, *n.*—**Cerebral trigone.** Same as *fornix cerebri*.

trigonelline (trig-ọ-nel′in), *n.* [*Trigonella* + *-ine*2.] A colorless alkaloid,  , contained in the seed of fenugreek, *Trigonella Fænum-græcum*, and prepared artificially from nicotinic acid. It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 130° C.

trigonid (trī-gon′id), *n.* [*trigon*1, 6, + *-id*.] The anterior portion of a lower molar tooth, forming a prominent triangular area, at whose angles lie the three principal cusps, the protoconid, paraconid, and hypoconid: correlated with ★*trigon*1, 6.

trigonitis (trig-ọ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *trigone* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the bladder confined to the region of the trigone.

trigonocephalic (trig ọ-nō-se-fal′ik), *a.* [Gr. τρίγωνος, triangular, + κεφαλή, head, + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, having that form of head which results from premature closing of the mediofrontal suture and which is characterized by flat sides of the head which converge in an angle toward the medial line of the frontal bone.

If the halves of the frontal unite before birth, it is wedge-shaped or *trigonocephalic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 398.

Trigonocephalus, *n.* 2. [*l. c.*] A trigonocephalic skull or person.

trigonocephaly (trig″ọ-nō-sef′ạ-li), *n.* [*trigonocephal*(*ic*) + *-y*3.] The character or condition of being trigonocephalic.

The strange cranial deformation known as *trigonocephaly*, in which the forehead is constricted and more or less pointed, and the temporal region and the base of the skull are broadened. *Nature*, March 26, 1903, p. 498.

Trigonoceras (trig-ọ-nos′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τρίγωνος, triangular, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of orthochoanitic nautiloid cephalopods having gyroceraconic shells the volutions of which are triangular or tricarinate in section, with surface ornamented by longitudinal ribs. It occurs in Carboniferous rocks.

trigonodont (trī-gon′ọ-dont), *a.* [Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle (see ★*trigon*1, 6), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] Having molars whose anterior primitive cusps are so arranged that lines drawn between them would form a triangle.

'*Trigonodont*' is most appropriate because the first step in molar morphology is to identify the primitive triangle. *Amer. Nat.*, Dec., 1897, p. 1002.

Trigonometric ratios. See ★*ratio*.

trigonometry, *n.*—**Analytic trigonometry**, the body of doctrine in which the algebraic relations of the trigonometric functions are developed.—**Plane trigonometry**, trigonometry which comprises the solution of plane triangles and investigations of plane angles and their functions.—**Spherical trigonometry**, the application of goniometry or angular analysis to spherical geometry. It treats principally of the solution of spherical triangles.

Trigonum interpedunculare, a space between the peduncles of the crura of the cerebrum. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 143.—**Trigonum olfactorium**, a triangle bounded by the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve and forming the base of the olfactory tubercle. See *caruncula mammillaris*.

trigram, *n.* 2. A geometrical form consisting of three elements, like a triangle, a triskele, a heart, etc.—3. In *geom.*, three coplanar, non-copunctal straights.

The swastika itself merely represents two superposed *trigrams*. *An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, 1897–98, p. 842.

Diagonal trigram, in *projective geom.*, the trigram determined by the three diagonals of a tetragram.

trihedral, *a.* II. *n.* The figure determined by three non-coplanar rays from a point.

trihedron (trī-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *trihedra* (-drạ). [Gr. τρι-, three, + ἕδρα, base.] In *geom.*, a figure having three faces or sides.

trihemitonion (trī″hem-i-tō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *trihemitonia* (-ạ). [Gr. τριημιτόνιον, ⟨ τρι-, three, + ἡμιτόνιον, a half-tone.] In *anc. Greek music*, an interval equal to three hemitones; a minor third.

trihydrated (trī-hī′drā-ted), *a.* [*tri-* + *hydrate* + *-ed*2.] Containing in combination three molecules of water, as crystallized copper nitrate, the composition of which is $Cu(NO_3)_2.3H_2O$.

trike (trīk), *n.* and *v.* A contraction of *tricycle*. [Slang.]

"Bike" is familiar, but displeasing to the present reviewer, who has not heard "*trike*" for tricycle ventured often. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., II. 359.

triker (trī′kėr), *n.* [*trike* + *-er*.] One who rides a tricycle. [Slang.]

I was further gratified with the intimation that the peccant *triker* had been discovered, and that there would be a nuisance the less upon the London street-ways from that date. *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 15, 1901, p. 1.

trikosane (trik′ọ-sān), *n.* Same as ★*tricosane*.

trikresol (trī-krē′sol), *n.* Same as ★*tricresol*.

tril, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *trill*.

trilby (tril′bi), *n.* [From the name *Trilby*. See def.] A foot: from the beautiful left foot of the heroine of Du Maurier's story 'Trilby,' of which it was said that there was only one in Paris to match it and that was Trilby's other foot. [Humorous slang.]

Lovely eyes, and all the rest of it; splendid figure; . . . and awfully pretty *Trilbys*. *Clyde Fitch*, Two Letters.

trillo2 (trēl′yō), *n.* [Appar. Sp. *trillo*, a harrow used in threshing grain, ⟨ *trillar*, thresh grain.] A trade-name for the 'beard' which covers valonia, the acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*. This beard, which is easily separated in handling, is richer in tannin than the cup itself. See *valonia*.

trilobe (trī′lōb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trilobed*, ppr. *trilobing*. [L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *lobe*.] To divide into three lobes.

The evagination has become *trilobed* by the anterior and the anterior ventral depressions. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1903, p. 64.

Triloburus (trī-lọ-bū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τρι-, three, + λοβός, lobe, + οὐρά, tail.] A subgenus of *Centropristis*, a serranoid fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

trilophous (tril′ọ-fus), *a.* [Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόφος, crest, + *-ous*.] In sponge-spicules, having three rays forked or branched. Compare ★*monolophous*.

trim, *v.* I. *trans.* 11. In *elect.*, to replace the burned-out carbons or electrodes of (an arc-lamp) by new ones.

II. *intrans.* 2. To be in a given condition of trim.—**To trim by the head**, to have a greater draft at the bow than at the stern.—**To trim by the stern**, to have a greater draft at the stern than at the bow.

trim, *n.* 2. (*b*) The difference in draft at the bow of a vessel from that at the stern. *White*, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 5.

trimachy (trim′ạ-ki), *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μάχη, fight.] A contest in which three are engaged; a contest among three. [Rare.]

trimellic (trī-mel′ik), *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *mel* (*mell-*), honey, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*trimellitic.*

trimellitic (trī-mē-lit′ik), *a.* Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_3(\overset{1}{C}OOH)_3$, prepared by the oxidation of colophony by means of nitric acid. It forms warty crusts and melts and evolves water at 216° C. Also called *asymmetrical benzene tricarboxylic acid.*

trimere (trī′mēr), *n.* (Gr. τριμερής, having three parts. See *trimerous.*] In the reticulum or supporting skeleton of the hexactinellid sponges, a mesh of the third order. See ★*mere*[6].

Trimerella (trim-ẹ-rel′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριμερής, having three parts, + L. dim. *-ella.*] A genus of atrematous brachiopods having thick calcareous biconvex shells of ovate outline, with prominent cardinal areas. The interiors of the valves are provided with long, narrow, doubly vaulted platforms extending forward from the hinge-plates. The genus is represented in the Upper Silurian dolomites of the Baltic region of Europe and in the Guelph dolomites of similar age in North America.

Trimeroceras (trim-ẹ-ros′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριμερής, having three parts, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of orthoceraconic cephalopods having short stout shells, the apertures of which are trilobate. It occurs in the Silurian formations.

trimes (trim′es), *n.* [AS. *trimes, trymes,* also (with a leaning on *threó, thrīȝ,* three) *thrymes,* < LL. *tremis,* a coin, the third part of an aureus, < *tres, tri-,* three, formed after the analogy of LL. *semis,* a coin, half an aureus, L. *semis,* half, half of a unit, < *semi-,* half, + *as,* a unit: see *as*[4].] In Anglo-Saxon use, the name of a coin: (*a*) used to translate Latin *as* and Latin-Greek *stater;* (*b*) in England, a coin of the value of threepence (in this use found only in gen. pl. *thrimsa, thrymsa*).

trimesic (trī-mē′sik), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + (?) μέσος, middle, + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_6H_3(\overset{1}{C}OOH)$, prepared by the oxidation of the corresponding triethylbenzene. It crystallizes in thick prisms, melts above 300° C., and sublimes at a lower temperature. Also called *symmetrical benzene tricarboxylic acid.*

trimesitic (trī-mē-sit′ik), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + μεσίτης, a mediator (lit. being in the middle), + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to trimesitic acid.—2. Incorrect form for ★*trimesic.*—**Trimesitic acid.** (*a*) A colorless compound, $N<\begin{matrix}C(COOH).CH\\C(COOH).CH\end{matrix}>CCOOH$, prepared by the oxidation of the corresponding trimethylpyridine. It crystallizes in long plates or needles, and melts at 227° C. Also called *symmetrical pyridine tricarboxylic acid.* (*b*) Incorrect form for *trimesic acid.* See ★*trimesic.*

trimetaphosphate (trī″met-a-fos′fāt), *n.* [*tri-* + *metaphosphate.*] A salt which may be viewed as arising from the polymeric union of three molecules of a monometaphosphate: as, sodium *trimetaphosphate,* $Na_3P_3O_9$.

trimethyl (trī-meth′il), *a.* [*tri-* + *methyl.*] In *organic chem.,* a term noting the presence, in the molecule of a compound, of three methyl groups, CH_3. It is also used as a combining form.

trimethylene (trī-meth′i-lēn), *n.* [*tri-* + *methylene.*] A colorless gas, $CH_2<\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH_2\end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of zinc-dust and alcohol on trimethylene bromide. It melts at −126° C. Also called *cyclopropane.*

trimethylenediamine (trī-meth″i-lēn-dī-am′-in), *n.* [*tri-* + *methyl* + *di-*[2] + *amine.*] A poisonous ptomaïne obtained from cultures of the cholera bacillus in bouillon.

trimmer, *n.* 1. (*f*) In *wood-working,* a large power-saw table for trimming lumber. The surface of the table has a series of feed-chains that bring the lumber laid on the table to a gang of saws placed in a row at the back of the table. Each saw is hung on a balanced frame called a *ladder,* and in the normal position is idle under the table. Each ladder is controlled by a foot-pedal, and to use the machine two or more pedals are touched, bringing a group of saws into action above the top of the table. The lumber to be trimmed is then laid on the feed-chains and is carried to the saws, cut, and delivered at the outboard side of the table. To trim to other dimensions other groups of saws are brought into action, the number of combinations being sufficient for a large range of work. A ten-saw machine is 7 feet 6 inches wide and 22 feet long. Another type of machine employs saws suspended above the table and is called an *over-cut trimmer.* (*g*) In *elect.*: (1) One who renews the carbons in arc-lamps and adjusts the lamps for further service. *Elect. Rev.,* Sept. 3, 1904, p. 332. (2) An implement for cutting the worn ends of metallic dynamo brushes.—**Over-cut trimmer.** See ★*trimmer,* 1 (*f*).—**Two-saw trimmer,** a trimmer employing only two saws on a fixed arbor.

trimmer-beam (trim′ėr-bēm), *n.* A short beam framed into two others, at right angles, by tenons which fit mortises in the latter: used to receive and support the ends of shorter beams or joists parallel to the main supporting beams, to form a well or interruption of the series of main-beams where they cannot be continuous from wall to wall. Such wells and trimmer-beams occur when stairways or hearths are to be provided, and around elevator-wells or -shafts, hoistways, and the like. In light work such trimmers are often fastened by nails: or they may be suspended by iron clamps or stirrups.

trimming-machine, *n.*—**Trimming-and-beading machine.** See ★*beading-machine.*

trimming-spout (trim′ing-spout), *n.* A delivery-spout from a grain-elevator or a coal-pocket, or from a conveyer delivering sand, coal, broken stone, or other material in bulk to a car or boat, and designed to deliver the material in different directions at will to place it evenly or in such a way as to trim the vessel and keep it upon an even keel, or to distribute the load to the car in such a manner that the larger part of the weight shall come over the trucks and prevent uneven strains in the floor of the car. It is so jointed that the open end can be slued in any direction while delivering the material.

trimming-tank (trim′ing-tangk), *n.* In *shipbuilding,* a deep watertight compartment, in the bow or in the stern, which can be filled with water-ballast to trim the vessel down at the bow or the stern respectively. See also ★*deep-tank.*

trimorph (trī′môrf), *n.* [Gr. τρίμορφος, having three forms.] In *crystal.,* a substance which exhibits trimorphism, or one of the three forms which such a substance presents: thus the term may be applied to titanium dioxid, or to rutile, one of its three forms of crystallization.

Trin. An abbreviation of *Trinity.*

Trinacrian (trī-nā′kri-an), *a.* Of or relating to Trinacria (an ancient name of Sicily); Sicilian.

> Far less abhorr'd than these
> Vex'd Scylla, bathing in the sea that parts
> Calabria from the hoarse *Trinacrian* shore:
> Nor uglier follow the night-hag, when call'd
> In secret riding through the air she comes.
> *Milton,* Paradise Lost, ii. 661.

trineural (trī-nū′ral), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + νεῦρον, nerve, + *-al*[1].] Relating to three nerves.—**Trineural fascicle** or **fasciculus.** See ★*fascicle.*

T-ring (tē′ring), *n.* A ring the cross-section of which has the shape of a capital letter T; specifically, a ring for piston-packing in an engine-cylinder, which has a T-section. The head of the T gives a larger contact-area against the bore and the stiffness of the upright resists tendency to deform radially; there is also less weight or mass than if the ring were of full rectangular or square section. *Power,* April, 1904, p. 212.

trinitride (trī-nī′trid), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitride.*] A hydrazoate or salt of hydrazoic acid.

trinitrocellulose (trī-nī-trō-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitro(gen)* + *cellulose.*] A name often, though improperly, applied to guncotton under the assumption that the formula of cellulose or pure cotton fiber is $C_6H_{10}O_5$ and that the action of nitric acid converts it into $C_6H_7O_5(NO_2)_3$: but this latter formula should be written $C_6H_7O_2(NO_3)_3$, since the product is not a nitro compound but a true nitrate, and the molecule of cellulose contains many times the number of atoms assumed in the above formula, which merely serves to indicate the relative proportions of the constituents.

trinitrocresol (trī-nī-trō-krē′sol), *n.* A substance obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid on cresol from coal-tar. It forms yellow needle-like crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, melting at about 100° C., burning when ignited by a flame, but exploding violently from the shock of a heavy detonating fuse. It has been used in France as an explosive agent under the name *cresilite,* and its ammonium salt similarly in Austria as *ecrasite.* It has been to a limited extent applied in medicine as an antiseptic.

trinitronaphthalene (trī-nī-trō-naf′tha-lēn), *n.* A substance produced by the action of concentrated nitric acid on naphthalene from coal-tar, forming yellow crystals which may be caused to explode by sufficiently sudden heating. It has been used as an ingredient of *grisonnite,* a French explosive agent.

trinitrophenol (trī-nī-trō-fē′nol), *n.* [*tri-* + *nitro(gen)* + *phenol.*] A substance, $C_6H_2.HO.(NO_2)_3$, produced by the action of concentrated nitric acid on phenol or carbolic acid from coal-tar, and obtainable also by several other reactions. It forms yellow crystals, which are sparingly soluble in cold water, melt at 122° C., burn on the application of flame, and explode by the shock of a detonating fuse. It is more generally known as *picric acid.* This acid and its salts are used under various names as explosives, *melinite* and *lyddite* being examples. It is also extensively used in dyeing wool and silk, and has been met with as an adulterant of beer, giving a bitter taste which simulates that due to the use of hops.

Trinity formation, lily. See ★*formation,* ★*lily.*

trinucleate (trī-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [*tri-* + *nucleus* + *-ate*[1].] In *cytol.* and *pathol.,* having three nuclei: said of certain cells and abnormal eggs.

> Binucleate eggs are not uncommon, *trinucleate* eggs are more rare. *Bot. Gazette,* May, 1903, p. 344.

Trinucleus (trī-nū′klē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *tri-,* three, + *nucleus,* a kernel.] A genus of small blind hypoparian trilobites, typical of the family *Trinucleidæ,* with relatively large crescentic cephalic shield provided with prominent tumid glabella and cheeks, broad pitted border, and long sharp genal spines, thorax with six segments, and a small pygidium. The genus is indicial of Lower Silurian formations.

triobolon (tri-ob′ō-lon), *n.*; pl. *triobola* (-lä). [Gr. τριώβολον, < τρι-, three, + ὀβολός, obolus.] A Greek silver coin, the hemidrachm, of the value of 4½ pence.

triod, *n.* (*b*) An abnormal or derived form of the 4-rayed spicule.

triœcism (trī-ē′sizm), *n.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + οἶκος, house, + *-ism.*] In *bot.,* a condition in which the same species has staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers, all on different plants. Sometimes called *cœnodiœcism.*

trional, *n.* It is diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane, $CH_3C(C_2H_5)(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$, prepared in a similar manner to sulphonal, which it resembles in general properties. It crystallizes in lustrous plates melting at 76° C.

triose (trī′ōs), *n.* [*tri-* + *-ose.*] 1. A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to carbohydrates containing three atoms of oxygen in their molecules, such as glycerose ($OCH.CH(OH)CH_2OH$).—2. A combining-form to indicate the combination into one molecule of three carbohydrate radicals, as in raffinose (melitriose), which is a saccharotriose.

trioxymethylene (trī″ok-si-meth′i-lēn), *n.* [*tri-* + *oxy(gen)* + *methylene.*] Same as ★*paraformaldehyde* and *metaformaldehyde.* Some authorities apply the name only to the latter, but no satisfactory distinction between the two substances seems to have been established.

trioxypurin (trī″ok-si-pū′rin), *n.* [*tri-* + *oxy-(gen)* + (?) *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *-in*[2].] Same as *uric acid.*

Trioxys (trī-ok′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρι-, three, + ὀξύς, sharp.] 1. A genus of braconid insects.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of the genus.—**Red-legged trioxys,** an American braconid insect, *Trioxys testaceipes,* parasitic on the orange-aphis and other plant-lice.

trip[1], *n.* 11. The set of mine cars run into or out of the mine as a unit or train. [Eng.]—**Trip valve-gear.** See ★*valve-gear.*

tripalmitin (trī-pal′mi-tin), *n.* [*tri-* + *palmit(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless compound, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, contained in all fats which yield palmitic acid when hydrolyzed and prepared by heating glycerol with palmitic acid. It forms ill-defined crystals melting at 62° C.

tripara (trip′a-ra), *n.* [NL., < L. *tri-,* three, + *-para,* < *parere,* bring forth.] A woman who has borne three children.

trip-catch (trip′kach), *n.* The detent which engages the trip or releasing-element in a Corliss valve-gear and holds it until, by the action of the governor, the catch is thrown out, or the release is tripped, and the valve stem is permitted to return to its position when closed. *Uhland,* Corliss Engines, p. 193.

trip-coil (trip′koil), *n.* Same as ★*tripping-coil. Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1903, p. 657.

trip-engine (trip′en″jin), *n.* An engine having a valve-gear which is tripped, released, or disconnected to cut off the admission of steam, as opposed to an engine in which the valve is at all times directly actuated by the eccentric. The Corliss engine is an example of a trip-engine.

tripeptide (trī-pep′tid), *n.* [*tri-* + *pept(ic)* + *-ide*[1].] A condensation-product resulting from the union of three amino-acid radicals, as alanyl-leucyl-glycin. Products of this order are possibly formed during proteolytic digestion. See ★*digestion products.*

triphase (trī′fāz), *a.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + φάσις, phase.] In *elect.*, same as ★*three-phase. Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901–02, p. 67.

triphasic (trī-fā′zik), *a.* [*triphas(e)* + *-ic.*] Occurring in three phases.

In the frog's heart the variation shown by the capillary electrometer is diphasic. For the human heart the later work seems to show a *triphasic* current.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 105.

triphenetol (trī-fē′ne-tol), *n.* [*tri-* + *phenetol.*] A general name, in organic chemistry, for compounds containing, in their molecule, three phenetol radicals ($C_2H_5OC_6H_4$–).

triphenin (trī-phē′nin), *n.* [*tri-* + *phen(yl)* + *-in*[2].] A trade-name of ethoxypropionylaniline, $C_2H_5OC_6H_4NHCOCH_2CH_3$. It is a colorless crystalline compound, and resembles phenacetin in general properties and medicinal uses. It differs from this substance in containing a propionyl instead of an acetyl group.

triphenyl (trī-fē′nil), *n.* [*tri-* + *phenyl.*] A term applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing, in their molecule, three phenyl radicals (C_6H_5). It is also used as a combining-form.

triphenylated (trī-fē′ni-lā-ted), *a.* [*tri-* + *phenyl* + *-ate* + *-ed*[2].] Containing three combining-units of the radical phenyl (C_6H_5).

triphenyl-methane (trī-fē″nil-meth′ān), *n.* [*triphenyl* + *methane.*] A colorless compound, $(C_6H_5)_3CH$, prepared by the action of aluminium chlorid and benzene on chloroform. It is trimorphous, forms rhombic crystals, melts at 92° C., boils at 359° C., and is the parent substance of many valuable dyes.

triphenyl-methyl (trī-fē″nil-meth′il), *n.* [*triphenyl* + *methyl.*] A colorless crystalline compound, $((C_6H_5)_3C)_2$, prepared by the action of zinc on triphenyl-chlormethane. It combines with great ease with oxygen and the haloids, and for this reason was at first supposed to have the formula $(C_6H_5)_3C$. It is probably hexaphenylethane, $(C_6H_5)_3C\text{-}C\text{-}(C_6H_5)_3$, but may exist in part in an isomeric form and it dissociates readily into two molecules of $(C_6H_5)_3C$.

triphenyl-rosaniline (trī-fē″nil-rō-zan′i-lin), *n.* [*triphenyl* + *rose*[1] + *aniline.*] An aniline dye, $C_{20}H_{18}N_3(C_6H_5)_3O$. Also called *aniline blue.*

trip-hook (trip′hůk), *n.* An instrument of torture of some kind. See the extract. [Rare.]

Ah, they come! Fly you, save yourselves, you two
The dead back-weight of the beheading axe!
The glowing *trip-hook*, thumbscrews and the gadge!
Browning, A Soul's Tragedy.

Triphragmium (trī-frag′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1825), ⟨ Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + φράγμα, a partition.] A genus of rust-fungi having three-celled teleutospores and uredospores on the same host. Six species are known.

triplane (trī′plān), *n.* An aëroplane with three principal supporting planes. See plate at *aëroplane.*

triple. **I.** *a.*—**Triple crown.** (*c*) In *horse-racing* in England, the three prizes known as the 'Two Thousand Guineas,' the 'Derby,' and the 'St. Leger': as, "he is one of the select few horses who have won the *triple crown.*" *Spirit of the Times*, cxxxvi. 421.—**Triple-effect evaporation.** See *multiple-effect* ★*evaporation.*—**Triple first,** an honor-man, in the University of Cambridge, England, who obtains a first in three Tripos es; the threefold honor thus obtained.—**Triple root, union, valve.** See ★*root*[1], etc.

II. *n.* **3.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A triad of points. (*b*) A triad of systems of orthogonal surfaces.—**Weingarten triple,** in *geom.*, a triad of systems of orthogonal surfaces in which one system is of pseudospheric surfaces of the same radius (or also of surfaces of constant positive curvature).

triple-expansion (trip″l-eks-pan′shon), *a.* Having the expansion from initial to final pressure in three steps or stages: used of steam in a steam-engine or of an engine itself in which the steam expands continuously in three cylinders of successively increasing volume, or in which more than three cylinders cause the steam to expand progressively, the exhaust from one being the driving steam for the next in series, in three such processes of expansion.

triple-geared (trip′l-gērd), *a.* **1.** Noting a combination of gear-wheels in a train for driving the spindle of a tool or other axle (where resistance is to be overcome) so designed that the reduction in speed is effected by a reduction in two steps, or with three parallel axes for the gear, from the driving source of power to the driven part: as in large lathes, drills, and the like which are electrically driven.—**2.** Fitted with three trains of gear- or toothed wheels, whereby with a given driving speed the speed of the driven axis may be one of three differing speeds for varying resistances.—**3.** Fitted with a train of gears between the driving and driven axles such that the speed of the driver is three times that of the driven, or the gain in power is threefold.

triplegia (trī-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τρι-, three, + πλαγή, stroke.] Hemiplegia with paralysis of one limb of the other side. *Med. Record*, July 18, 1903, p. 116.

triple-riveted (trip′l-riv″et-ed), *a.* Riveted, as a plate, with three rows of rivets parallel to the edge: usually with the rows staggered, or with the third row (the farthest from the edge) specially spaced.

triple-screw (trip′l-skrö), *a.* Having three screws, one of which is in the center line: restricted to war-ships and turbine-driven steamers.

triplet, *n.* **8.** A bicycle for three riders.

trip-lever (trip′lev″ėr), *n.* **1.** A lever for operating a stop or throw-out device; a lever which is caught or tripped; a lever which releases some part.

The arm, B, is mounted on a horizontal movable stem which projects outside of the cylinder. On this stem is fixed a *trip lever*, C, which holds B against A by the spring, D. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, July 23, 1904, p. 23880.

2. Specifically, a lever used in many forms of releasing valve-gear, in which the valve stem or spindle is not positively connected to the mechanism which actuates the valve, so as to follow the motion of the latter in both directions. As the lever moves a certain distance a detent or trip attached to the valve-stem and carried by the motion of the lever is released from the latter, and the valve closes suddenly by gravity or spring, or both. This is a feature of the Sickles and Corliss valve-gear. See ★*trigger-block*, ★*trip-catch, Corliss* ★*valve.*

triplex, *n.* **II.** *a.* Three-fold; triple; specifically, having three elements or working parts: used of pulleys with three sheaves, of pumps with three plungers, of steam-engines with three cylinders, etc.

triplexity (trī-plek′si-ti), *n.* Same as *triplicity.* [Rare.]

trip-line (trip′līn), *n.* **1.** In *lumbering*, a light rope attached to a dog-hook, used to free it when employed in breaking a jam or a skidway.—**2.** See ★*haul-back.* Also called *throw-line.*

triplopia (trip-lō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. τριπλόος, triple, + ὤψ, eye.] Perception of three images of the same object; triplopy.

triplumbic (trī-plum′bik), *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, + *plumbum*, lead, + *-ic.*] Containing three atoms of lead, as triplumbic oxyacetate ($Pb_3(C_2H_3O_2)_2O_2$), the solution of which constitutes the Goulard lotion used in medicine.

Triply orthogonal. See ★*orthogonal.*

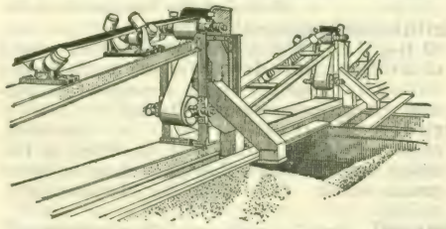
tripod, *n.* **5.** In the sponge-spicules, a three-rayed element having the arms of equal length and sloping from the point of union.

tripod-compass (trī′pod-kum″pas), *n.* See ★*compass.*

Tripodic walk, a method of walking, common in certain insects, in which two legs of one side and one of the other are moved at the same time.

tripolith (trip′ō-lith), *n.* [*tripo(li)* + Gr. λίθος, stone.] Same as *tripoli.*

tripper, *n.* **5.** A machine used to trip or unload a belt-conveyer. It consists essentially of two rolls placed one over the other in a suitable frame or support. The traveling-belt, guided upward by rollers supported by the frame of the tripper, passes over the upper roll, turns abruptly downward and backward and under the lower roll, and then onward in a horizontal direction. The load, which rests on the traveling-belt, is carried over the upper roll, when the sudden change in the direction of the belt throws it off into a spout which leads it away to the bins or other storage-places. The tripper may be fixed at one point, or it may travel on rails placed on each side of the conveyer for convenience in unloading at different points. The fixed tripper may be arranged to discharge into a bin and to stop automatically when the bin is full. See ★*conveyer*, 4.



Fixed trippers, showing traveling-belt and delivery-spouts to bins. When the bin is full, the spout becomes choked, which turns the load back upon the belt and onward to the next tripper.

tripping-coil (trip′ing-koil), *n.* The coil of an electromagnet the armature of which, by its movement, releases the escapement of any mechanical device, such as the spring of a circuit-breaker. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1903, p. 1162.

tripping-lever (trip′ing-lev″ėr), *n.* Same as ★*trip-lever.*

tripping-relay (trip′ing-rē-lā″), *n.* See ★*relay*[1].

trippkeite (trip′ke-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. P. *Trippke* (died 1880).] An arsenite of copper occurring in bluish-green tetragonal crystals: found in Chile.

tripple (trip′l), *v. i.* [D. *trippelen*, mince one's steps.] To amble: said of a horse; also, to ride at this gait. [South Africa.]

tripple (trip′l), *n.* [*tripple*, *v.*] An amble. [South Africa.]

tripsill (trip′sil), *n.* A timber placed across the bottom of the sluiceway in a splash-dam, against which rest the planks by which the dam is closed.

tripuhyite (tri-pö′i-īt), *n.* [*Tripuhy* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An iron antimoniate, $Fe_2Sb_2O_7$, occurring in greenish-yellow fragments in the cinnabar-bearing gravels of Tripuhy, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

tripus (trī′pus), *n.*; pl. *tripi* (-pī). [Gr. τρίπους, three-footed. See *tripod.*] A monster having three feet.

tripyramidal (trī-pi-ram′i-dąl), *a.* [*tripyramid* + *-al*[1].] Characterized by the presence of three types of pyramids, as that class of the hexagonal system to which apatite belongs. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

triquadrantal (trī-kwod-ran′tąl), *a.* [*tri-*, three, + *quadrant* + *-al*[1].] In *spherics*, made by three quadrants: as, a *triquadrantal* triangle. *Crockett*, Trigonometry, p. 126.

triquaternion (trī-kwą-tėr′ni-ọn), *n.* [*tri-* + *quaternion.*] In *math.*, an expression of the form $q_1 + \omega q_2 + \mu q_3$, where q_1, q_2, q_3 are quaternions, and where the symbols ω and μ are commutative with quaternions, and where $\omega^2 = 0$, and $\mu^2 = 1$, and $\mu\omega = -\omega\mu = \omega$. *G. Combebiac*, 1902.

triquetrum, *n.* **2.** An instrument used by ancient and medieval astronomers for measuring altitudes of heavenly bodies; the parallactic rules of Ptolemy. It consisted of three rods: one vertical, the second jointed to it at the top and carrying sights, the third jointed to the first at the bottom. The second and third were graduated.

With the Copernican "*triquetrum*" the measured apparent intervals between any two of the heavenly bodies could be depended upon to within ten minutes; with the new Repsold heliometer the error of a single observation is less than one-tenth of a second of arc.
Smithsonian Rep., 1891, p. 120.

triradiation (trī″rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* [*tri-* + *radiation.*] Threefold radiation; radiation in three directions.

The callosal eminence . . . , the hippocamp, and the occipital eminence form an irregular *triradiation.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 177.

trirhombohedral (trī-rom-bō-hē′drąl), *a.* [*tri-* + *rhombohedral.*] In *mineral.*, characterized by the presence of three types of rhombohedrons, as that class of the trigonal division of the hexagonal system to which phenacite belongs. See ★*symmetry*, 6.

trisectrix (trī-sek′triks), *n.*; pl. *trisectrices* (-trī′sēz). [NL., ⟨ L. *tri-*, three, + NL. *sectrix.*] A curve employed in the trisection of an angle.—**Maclaurin's trisectrix,** the curve whose equation is $x(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{r}{2}(y^2 - 3x^2)$.

trisilicate (trī-sil′i-kāt), *n.* [*trisilic(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt corresponding to the hypothetical trisilicic or polysilicic acid, $H_4Si_3O_8$, which may be viewed as the product of the union of three molecules of silicon dioxid and two molecules of water ($2H_2O + 3SiO_2$).

triskelion (tris-kē'li-ŏn), *n.*; pl. *triskelia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. τρισκελής, three-legged.] A widely distributed symbolic device composed of three arms or branches radiating from a center. It does not seem to be connected with the swastika, which has four arms. It first appears in a simple form in the coinage of Lycia. In antiquity it was the national symbol of Sicily. The three legs appear in the Sicilian coinage and upon vases. They also compose the armorial emblem of the Isle of Man. See *triskele*.



Triskelion.

trisnitrate (tris-nī'trāt), *n.* Same as *trinitrate*.

trisoctahedron, *n.* This name is usually limited to the isometric form having triangular faces, formerly called a *trigonal trisoctahedron*.

trisplanchnia (trī-splangk'ni-ă), *n.* [NL.] Same as ★*trisplanchnitis*.

trisplanchnitis (trī-splangk-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρι-, three, + σπλάγχνα, bowels, + *-itis*.] An obsolete name for cholera.

trisquare (trī'skwãr), *a.* [*tri-* + *square*.] Three-square; having three equally wide plane faces.

tristetrahedron (tris″tet-ra-hē'drŏn), *n.*; pl. *tristetrahedra* (-drä). [Gr. τρίς, thrice, + E. *tetrahedron*.] A twelve-faced solid of the tetrahedral class of the isometric system, the faces being arranged in groups of three so that the crystal resembles a tetrahedron. The name is usually given to the form having equal triangular faces and corresponding to the trapezohedron of the holosymmetric class, but it is also extended to that having trapeziform faces and corresponding to the trisoctahedron. The latter is then called a *tetragonal tristetrahedron* and the former a *trigonal tristetrahedron*.—**Tetragonal tristetrahedron.** Same as *deltoid* ★*dodecahedron*.

tristich (tris'tik), *n.* [Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + στίχος, row.] In *pros.*, a group of three lines; a three-line stanza.

tristigm (trī'stim), *n.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + στίγμα, a point.] In *geom.*, three non-costraight points, with their three connectors. Also *tristim*.—**Codot tristigm.** See ★*codot*.

tristim, *n.* Same as ★*tristigm*.

Tristychius (trī-stik'i-us), *n.* [NL.: properly *Tristichius*; < Gr. τρίστιχος, in three rows, < τρι-, three, + στίχος, row.] A genus of Carboniferous sharks, of the family *Cestraciontidæ*, in which the dorsal fin-spines have a few sharp longitudinal ridges distally.

trisubstituted (trī-sub'sti-tū-ted), *a.* In *chem.*, noting compounds having in their molecule three atoms or radicals which have been introduced in place of three other atoms or radicals in the molecule of the parent substance. Thus chloroform ($CHCl_3$) is a trichlorsubstituted methane.

Fatty acids and their derivatives show increasing polymerization with increasing concentration when dissolved in phenol. While the position and nature of the substituting groups affect the apparent molecular weight, *trisubstituted* acids are less associated than disubstituted acids, and these latter less than the monosubstituted acids. *Jour. Phys. Chem.*, April, 1904, p. 298.

trisulphate (trī-sul'fāt), *n.* [*tri-* + *sulph(ur)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt containing three combining-units of the radical of sulphuric acid (SO_4).

trisulphid (trī-sul'fid), *n.* [*tri-* + *sulphid*.] A compound containing three atoms of sulphur united to a relatively electropositive element or radical, as arsenic *trisulphid*, As_2S_3 (orpiment).

trisulphone (trī-sul'fōn), *n.* [*tri-* + *sulph(ur)* + *-one*.] A class-name applied, in organic chemistry, to compounds containing in their molecule three bivalent sulphone groups (> SO_2).

trisulphonic (trī-sul-fon'ik), *a.* [*trisulphon(e)* + *-ic*.] In *organic chem.*, noting compounds containing in their molecule three sulphonic-acid radicals (- SO_3H).

Triteleia (trit-e-lē'ă), *n.* [NL. (Douglas, 1830), < Gr. τρεῖς, three, + τέλειος, perfected: because of the remarkable symmetry in the ternary arrangement of the floral organs.] A genus of small bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, natives of South America and western North America. From *Milla* the genus is distinguished by having the stamens inserted in two series in the tube of the perianth rather than in one series in its throat. From *Hookera* it is separated by the absence of articulation at the apex of the pedicel. *T. uniflora* (known also as *Milla uniflora*), a grassy-leaved, lilac-flowered plant, is grown in pots and sometimes in the hardy border. See ★*Brodiæa*.

trithiophosphate (trī″thī-ō-fos'fāt), *n.* [Gr. τρι-, three, + θεῖον, sulphur, + E. *phosphate*.] A salt corresponding to the hypothetical trithiophosphoric acid, H_3PS_3O, which may be viewed as ordinary phosphoric acid having three of its four atoms of oxygen replaced by sulphur. This acid is not itself known in the free state.

triticality (trit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*tritical* + *-ity*.] Triteness; a trite utterance or expression.

Our Ex-Chancellor has been promulgating *triticalities* (significant as novelties, when he with his wig and lordhood utters them) against the Aristocracy; whereat the upper circles are terribly scandalized.

Carlyle, in Correspondence of . . . Carlyle and . . . [Emerson, I. 71.

triticin (trit'i-sin), *n.* [L. *tritic(um)*, wheat, + *-in*[2].] An amorphous hygroscopic carbohydrate contained in the rhizome of *Agropyron repens* or couch-grass.

tritocerebral (trī-tō-ser'ē-brăl), *a.* [*tritocerebrum* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the tritocerebrum of an insect's brain.—**Viallanes' tritocerebral lobes of the brain.** See ★*brain*.

tritocerebron (trī-tō-ser'ē-bron), *n.* Same as ★*tritocerebrum*.

tritocerebrum (trī-tō-ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *tritocerebra* (-brä). [NL., < Gr. τρίτος, third, + L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The third segment of an insect's brain, comprising the esophageal lobes. *A. S. Packard*, Text-book of Entom., p. 231.

tritocone (trī'tō-kōn), *n.* The postero-external cusp of an upper premolar tooth. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1896, p. 563.

tritopene (trī'tō-pēn), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος, third, + ὄπιον, opium, + *-ene*.] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{54}O_7N_2$, contained in opium. It crystallizes in prisms or plates, melts at 182° C., and closely resembles laudaniñe and laudanosine in reactions and constitution.

tritor (trī'tôr), *n.* [NL., < L. *tritor*, a rubber, a grinder, < *terere*, rub, grind. See *trite*[1].] A specially white and hard part of the teeth of some fishes. In the *Chimæra* it appears as a slightly raised and rounded elevation of the dental plates. *Parker and Haswell*, Zoology, II. 178.

tritotoxin (trī-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [Gr. τρίτος, third, + E. *toxin*.] A derivative of a toxin which has the least marked affinity for the corresponding antitoxin, as compared with proto- and deuterotoxin.

tri-tri (trē'trē), *n.* [W. Indian.] A fish, *Sicydium plumieri*, belonging to the family *Gobiidæ*: found in fresh waters of the West Indies.

The "*tri-tri*" or West Indian whitebait (Sicydium plumieri), although of small size, is one of the important food fishes of these islands. It is an inhabitant of the mountain streams, and occurs in the quiet pools and eddies formed by the back-water from rapids, from the lowlands well up into the highlands. Its range is about the same on St. Vincent as that of the "trout" (Agonostomus monticola), and, like that fish, it is absent from certain of the rivers. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1905, p. 335.

Tritubercular theory. See ★*theory*.

Trituberculata (trī-tū-bėr-kū-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tritubercular*.] A division of the polyprotodont marsupials containing those with trituberculate molars. It includes among extinct species *Amphitherium*, and among living forms the dasyures and opossums.

trituberculist (trī-tū-bėr'kū-list), *n.* [*tritubercular* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the tritubercular theory of the origin of the molar cusps in mammals. [Rare.]

What I desire to point out is that there is no evidence to show that this type of upper molar arose in the way suggested by *trituberculists*.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 590.

trituberculosectorial (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lō-sek-tō'ri-ăl), *a.* [*tritubercular* + *sectorial*.] Said of a molar tooth adapted for cutting flesh, but having its principal cusps arranged in a definite triangular pattern. [Rare.]

trituberculy (trī-tū-bėr'kū-li), *a.* [*tritubercul(ar)* + *-y*[3].] Noting that condition of the molar teeth in which they have three cusps or prominences. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 714.

tritural (trit'ū-răl), *a.* [See *triturate*.] Adapted for grinding or triturating. [Rare.]

The roof of the mouth between this *tritural* border is raised into a dome with the concavity downwards.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1901, I. 172.

trityl (trī'til), *n.* [? Gr. τρίτος, third, + *-yl*.] An old name for propyl.

triumf, triumfal, triumfant. Amended spellings of *triumph*, etc.

triumphator (trī-um-fā'tor), *n.* [L., < *triumphare*, triumph.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a general to whom a triumph was accorded.

triungulin, *n.* **2.** The first larval stage of a stylopid insect.

The behaviour of stylopised wasps towards their parasites is usually friendly, although it is probable that the males are attacked by the wasps whenever they attempt to copulate with the females. Their distribution and occurrence are erratic; due apparently to the fact that as "*triungulins*" they do not readily become transferred from one wasp to another and consequently to other nests. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Aug., 1903, p. 494.

triungulus (trī-ung'gū-lus), *n.*; pl. *triunguli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *tri-*, three, + *ungula*, claw.] Same as ★*triungulin*, 2.

Triuridales (trī-ū-ri-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1897), < *Triuris* (*Triurid-*) + *-ales*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants containing the family *Triuridaceæ* only.

trivariant (trī-vā'ri-ant), *a.* [*tri-* + *variant*.] In *phys. chem.*, having a variance equal to three. The variance (V) of a chemical system is expressed by the equation $V = C + 2 - \phi$, where C is the number of independent components and ϕ is the number of phases in which the system may exist.

By removing one of the *n*-phases of the bivariant system we can form *n* different *trivariant* systems. Each of these systems can be in equilibrium at a series of temperatures and under a series of pressures. The temperature and the pressure can be chosen independently, but then the state of equilibrium of the *trivariant* system is completely determined.

Jour. Phys. Chem., Oct., 1904, p. 488.

trivirgate (trī-vėr'gāt), *a.* [*tri-* + *virgate*.] Marked with three transverse bands, or cross-stripes.

trocha (trō'chä), *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A narrow path.—**2.** *Milit.*, a strategic line of defenses, such as blockhouses or other fortifications across a given territory.

A cordon of troops was stationed from north to south of the island [Cuba] between Mariel and Majana, trenches were thrown up, entanglements laid down, and blockhouses erected at short intervals. A corps of 20,000 men was stationed on this *trocha* or military cordon, and 10,000 troops were dispatched to Pinar del Rio, to march through the province and force a fight with the followers of Maceo whenever possible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 306.

trochalopod (trō-kal'ō-pod), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Trochalopoda*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the *Trochalopoda*.

Trochalopoda (trok-a-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τροχαλός, round, + ποίς (ποδ-), foot.] One of the two main groups of the *Heteroptera*. It includes all of the terrestrial families except the *Saldidæ*, and it also includes the *Nepidæ* of the aquatic series. The posterior coxæ are nearly globose, partly embedded in cavities, and have a rotary motion.

trochalopodous (trok-a-lop'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Trochalopoda*.

trocheidoscope (trō-kī'dō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. τροχός, wheel, + εἶδος, form, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A rotating disk having colored sectors, used to exhibit combinations of colors.

trochelminth (trō-kel'minth), *n.* [Gr. τροχός, wheel, + ἕλμις (ἑλμινθ-), worm.] One of the *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules.

trochiferous (trō-kif'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. τροχός, wheel, + L. *ferre*, bear, + *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, wheel-bearing; having a wheel-like organ, as many rotifers.

trochleariform (trok-lē-ar'i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *trochlearis*, of a pulley, + L. *forma*, form. The proper form would be **trochleiform*.] Pulley-shaped; trochlear.

trochoblast (trok'ō-blăst), *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a round cake, a wheel, + βλαστός, germ.] In *embryol.*, one of the cells or blastomeres which give rise to the prototroch of the trochophore larva in marine annelids.

In the details of the cleavage there is a striking agreement with that of the polychætous annelids. Cells arising from the first quartette identical in origin with the "primary *trochoblasts*" of the annelids, together with cells derived from the first and second quartettes, make up a cell row which very probably forms at least a part of the second ciliated band situated on the head of the adult, in a position corresponding with that of the prototroch of the annelid larva.

Amer. Nat., July–Aug., 1904, p. 500.

trochocephalic (trok-ō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [*trochocephal(y)* + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, having that

round form of skull which results from premature synosteosis of the middle part of the coronal suture.

trochocephaly (trok-ō-sef′a-li), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, a round cake, a wheel, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-y*[3].] A state in which the head is spherical in shape, owing to early bony union of the parietal and frontal bones.

trochoceracone (trok-ō-ser′a-kōn), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τροχός*, a round cake, a wheel, + *κέρας*, horn, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] A nautiloid cephalopod shell which is loosely coiled in depressed asymmetrical spirals, as in the genus *Trochoceras*.

trochoceran (trō-kos′e-ran), *a.* Having the characters of the shell of *Trochoceras*, that is, of a loosely coiled depressed spiral nautiloid.

Trochoceras (trō-kos′e-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τροχός*, a round cake, a wheel, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods with shell loosely coiled in an asymmetrical depressed spiral. The coils are rounded or oval in section in adult and gerontic stages, and show traces of an impressed zone in nepionic and neanic stages. The surface is usually ornamented by oblique ribs or striations. The genus occurs in Silurian rocks.

Trochodendraceæ (trok″ō-den-drā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Prantl, 1888), ⟨ *Trochodendron* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of dicotyledonous archichlamydeous (achlamydeous) plants of the order *Ranales*, typified by the genus ★*Trochodendron* (which see). There are four genera, trees or shrubs chiefly of China and Japan. *Eucommia ulmoides* yields the Chinese medicinal bark tu-chung. See *Cercidiphyllum*.

Trochodendron (trok-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), ⟨ Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, a circle, + *δένδρον*, a tree. The name alludes to the circular grouping of the anthers and the insertion of the leaves in whorls.] A genus of plants, type of the family *Trochodendraceæ*. It contains but one species, *Trochodendron aralioides*, a Japanese tree with evergreen poplar-like leaves in whorls of four, and flowers in terminal racemes, devoid of calyx and corolla, with about 40 stamens and a 5- to 8-celled many ovuled ovary ripening into a capsule.



Trochodendron aralioides.
a, flowering branch; *b*, flower; *c*, vertical section of fruit; *d*, fruit.

trochoid, *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*b*) The curve described by any point on a radius of the rolling circle, or on a radius produced when two circles are tangent either externally or internally and, while one of them remains fixed, the other rolls upon it without sliding.—**Common trochoid,** one neither curtate nor prolate.

trochoidal, *a.*—**Trochoidal theory of deep-sea wave.** See ★*wave*[1].

trochoides (trō-koi′dēz), *n.* Same as *trochoid*, 2.

Trocholites (trok-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, a hoop, + *-l-* + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods which have closely coiled shells with broad volutions and distinct impressed zone: found in the Silurian rocks of America.

Trochonema (trok-ō-nē′mạ̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, a hoop, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of rhipidoglossate gastropods which have pyramidal or turbinate, deeply umbilicate, carinate shells with striated surfaces and round apertures. They occur in the Silurian formation.

trochophore (trok′ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel, + *-φορος*, ⟨ *φέρειν*, bear.] A larval type found in many invertebrates and exhibiting many points of resemblance to an adult trochelminth or rotifer. Also termed *trochosphere*.

Numerous features, e.g. a transitory metamerism of the mesoblastic bands, and of the nerve-cord in the *trochophore*, indicate close relationship between the Sipunculids and Annelids.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Feb., 1904, p. 64.

troctolite (trok′tō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *τρώκτης*, a gnawer, a sea-fish (see *trout*), + *λίθος*, stone, = *-lite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by von Lasaulx (1875) to a variety of gabbro composed of lime-soda feldspar and olivin, with a little diallage. Bonney has applied the name especially to the more or less serpentinized forms. Compare ★*forellenstein*.

trof, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *trough*.

troglodytine (trog-lod′i-tin), *a.* [*Troglodytinæ*.] Resembling or having the characters of the wrens, or *Troglodytinæ*.

trogonine (trō′gō-nin), *a.* [*trogon* + *-ine*[2].] Resembling or having the characters of the trogons, or *Trogonidæ*.

trogositid (trō-gō-sit′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the coleopterous family *Trogositidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Trogositidæ*.

troll-drum (trōl′drum), *n.* [*troll*[2] + *drum*.] A drum used by northern magicians in rites associated with trolls.

In Lapland, where designs of this character ornamented the *troll-drums* of the magicians.
Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIV. 270.

trolleite (trol′ē-īt), *n.* [Named after H. G. *Trolle*-Wachmeister, a Swedish chemist.] A hydrated aluminium phosphate occurring in pale-green compact forms.

trolley, *n.* 5. Hence, a street-railway car propelled electrically by current taken by a trolley from a conductor. [Colloq.]

The service first performed by the *trolley* was purely local. It operated only in the streets of cities and their immediate suburbs. *N. Y. Tribune*, Dec. 23, 1901.

6. A hand-car used on the rails by workmen on a railroad.

Fetch my *throlly*, an' six of the jildiest [smartest] men, and run me up in shtyle.
R. Kipling, The Big Drunk Draf', in Soldiers Three, p. 52.

Bow trolley, a current-collecting device for electric railways employing the overhead supply, which uses instead of the revolving trolley-wheel a bow-like structure sliding along the overhead wire. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 111.—**Underground trolley,** a rolling-contact device used, on electric railways provided with an underground insulated trolley-wire, for conveying current to the motors of a moving car.

trolley, trolly (trol′i), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *trolleyed, trollied*, ppr. *trolleying, trollying*. **I.** *trans.* To convey by a trolley, as by a truck or car running upon a rail and driven mechanically or electrically.

The same windlass that *trolleyed* the cars across the rivers was used to tow out the sediment gage cars.
Sci. Amer., Feb. 1, 1902.

II. *intrans.* To ride in an electrically-propelled car using the trolley system to transmit current to the motors.

trolley-car (trol′i-kär), *n.* A car used on an electric trolley-road.

trolley-hanger (trol′i-hang″ėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a device for supporting and properly insulating trolley-wires. *Houston*, Dict. Elect.

trolley-harp (trol′i-härp), *n.* The support or holder, at the free end of a trolley-pole, between the arms of which the trolley-wheel is supported. *Elect. World and Engin.*, June 18, 1904, p. 1167.

trolley-head (trol′i-hed), *n.* In *elect.*, the support which carries the trolley-wheel of an electrically driven car.

trolley-line (trol′i-līn), *n.* A line of electric cars run on the trolley system.

trolley-rail (trol′i-rāl), *n.* In *elect.*, a rail forming the trolley-circuit of an electric railway; a rail which serves to convey current to the motors of an electric railway. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1897, p. 355.

trolley-scale (trol′i-skāl), *n.* See ★*abattoir scales*.

trolley-wheel (trol′i-hwēl), *n.* A metal wheel at the free end of the trolley-pole of an electric railway-car, by means of which contact with the overhead feed-wires is maintained.

tromomania (trom-ō-mā′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τρόμος*, trembling, + *μανία*, madness.] Delirium tremens.

tromometrical (trom-ō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* Same as *tromometric*.

tromometry (trō-mom′e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *τρόμος*, trembling, + *-μετρια*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of vibrations of the earth's crust; the scientific use of the tromometer.

Tromoptera (trō-mop′te-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τρόμος*, trembling, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A superfamily of dipterous insects including the families *Nemestrinidæ, Acroceridæ, Bombyliidæ, Therevidæ*, and *Scenopinidæ*.

trompe[2], *n.* 2. Same as *horn*, 4 (*b*) and (*c*).

trompette (trom-pet′), *n.* [F., a trumpet. See *trumpet*.] In the hurdy-gurdy, the highest of the open strings, usually tuned to middle C or to the D above it.

Trona red. Same as ★*dianthine*.

troostite, *n.* 2. A transition form between austenite and pearlite, in steel. See ★*sorbite*, 2.

Austenite, *troostite*, sorbite, and other constituents [of iron] have also been described. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 572.

troostitic (trös-tit′ik), *a.* [*troostit*(*e*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to troostite; resembling troostite; containing or composed of troostite.

trop. An abbreviation of *tropic, tropical*, or *tropically*.

tropacocaine (trō-pạ-kō′kạ̈-in), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves and also formed synthetically; its properties are similar to those of cocaine, but it is far less poisonous. *Alien. and Neurol.*, Nov., 1907, p. 521.

Tropæolaceæ (trō-pē-ō-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1847), ⟨ *Tropæolum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous choripetalous plants, the nasturtium family, of the order *Geraniales*, containing only the genus *Tropæolum* (which see).

tropæolaceous (trō″pē-ō-lā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Tropæolace*(*æ*) + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the plant family *Tropæolaceæ*.

tropæum, tropaion (trō-pē′um, trō-pī′on), *n.*; pl. *tropæa, tropaia* (-ạ̈). See *trophy*, 1.

tropaxis (trop-ak′sis), *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn, + L. *axis*.] In *bot.*, a theoretical transverse section of a stem at the point (not structurally marked) between upward and downward growth. *C. A. White*, in The Amer. Nat., Jan., 1908, p. 14.

tropeic (trō-pē′ik), *a.* [Said to be (if so, irreg.) ⟨ Gr. *τρόπις*, a keel, ⟨ *τρέπειν*, turn.] Relating to or describing the ventral fold under the belly of the frilled shark and other sharks.

tropeine (trō′pē-in), *n.* [*trop*(*ine*) + *-e-* + *-ine*[2].] In *organic chem.*, a class-name applied to the esters of tropine and organic acids, $CH_2.CH.CH_2$ / NCH_3 \ $CHOCOR$, $CH_2.CH.CH_2$, where R is a hydrocarbon radical such as methyl (CH_3). These substances are basic crystalline compounds which resemble atropin in constitution and some of them have a similar physiological action.

tropesis (trō-pē′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τροπεῖν*, secondary form of *τρέπειν*, turn.] The unconscious will or inclination to which Haeckel attributes the activities of atoms.

The different relation of the various elements towards each other, which chemistry calls "affinity," is one of the most important properties of ponderable matter; it is manifested in the different relative quantities or proportions of their combination in the intensity of its consummation. Every shade of inclination, from complete indifference to the fiercest passion, is exemplified in the chemical relation of the various elements towards each other, just as we find in the psychology of man, and especially in the life of the sexes. . . . It [this fundamental unity of affinity in the whole of nature] receives empirical confirmation from the interesting progress of cellular psychology. . . . On these phenomena we base our conviction that even the atom is not without a rudimentary form of sensation and will, or, as it is better expressed, of feeling (aesthesis) and inclination (*tropesis*)—that is a universal "soul" of the simplest character.
Haeckel (trans.), Riddle of the Universe, p. 225.

trophæum (trō-fē′um), *n.*; pl. *trophæa* (-ạ̈). See *trophy*, 1.

trophal (trō′fal), *a.* [*trophus* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the trophi.

The appendages of the posterior three, or *trophal*, segments become the parts of the mouth.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 500.

trophically (trof′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a trophic manner.

trophilegic (trof-i-lej′ik), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *λέγειν*, collect.] In *biol.*, pertaining to means for procuring nourishment.

trophocyte (trof′ō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell).] One of the cells which together with the œnocytes make up the fatty or adipose tissue of adult insects.

Imaginal adipose tissue in Muscidæ.—Ch. Pérez has made a study of this tissue, which consists of two kinds of elements—*trophocytes* and œnocytes. Their history shows that they are not due to old migratory elements nor to muscle-nuclei, but that, like other imaginal organs, they arise from independent and from the first specialised primordia. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, Oct., 1904, p. 527.

trophology (trō-fol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The branch of science which deals specially with the nutrition of the body.

trophonema (trof-ō-nē′mä), *n.*; pl. *trophonemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *νῆμα*, thread.] One of the glandular villi which in viviparous sharks arise from the mucosa of the uterus and nourish the embryo.

There arise from the whole surface of the mucosa of the uterus those glandular villi which are now destined to supply a new nutriment to the embryo, and which have been named *trophonemata*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIX. 396.

Trophonian cave, the cave of the oracle of Zeus Trophonius at Lebadeia, which inspired such awe that those who entered were said never to smile again; hence, a grave and serious person is said to have visited the cave of Trophonius.

trophonosus (trō-fon′ō-sus), *n.*; pl. *trophonosi* (-sī). [Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any trophic disease, or disease resulting from disordered nutrition.

trophoplasm (trof′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] In *biol.*, according to Nägeli, the passive matter of an egg, of a cell, or of an organism, as contrasted with its idioplasm (which see).

The *trophoplasm* . . . is not really alive, but is the nutritive material upon which the idioplasm draws in order to grow and to make good its waste.

Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 647.

trophoplasmic (trof-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to trophoplasm.

Everything seems to point to the ooplasm as *trophoplasmic* in character, first from the gathering of substance around the coenocentrum and second from the effect of this structure on nuclei in the vicinity.

Bot. Gazette, May, 1903, p. 340.

trophospongial (trof-ō-spon′ji-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the trophospongia.

trophotaxis (trof-ō-tak′sis) *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *τάξις*, disposition.] In *biol.*, the movement of organisms or of cells in relation to a source or supply of food. See the extract.

Chemotaxis is, therefore, in some cases a response to the stimulus afforded by substances which can be employed by the organism as food; under which circumstances it can be called *Trophotaxis*.

C. B. Davenport, Exper. Morphol., p. 89.

trophotropic, *a.* 2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to the growth or bending of organisms in relation to a source of food; exhibiting trophotropism.

trophotropism, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, the growth or movement of organisms in relation to a source or supply of food; a form of chemotropism.

trophozoite (trof-ō-zō′it), *n.* [Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *-ite*.] In sporozoans, as *Monocystis*, an individual parasite in the stage of development in which it is absorbing nourishment from its host and growing rapidly. When the trophozoite is ripe for reproduction it is called a *sporont*, or *gametocyte*.

tropic[1], *a.* 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the growing, bending, or moving of organisms in relation to external agents; exhibiting tropism.

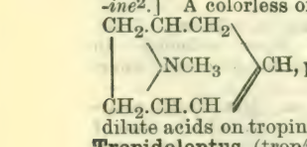
Another instinct that appears to be due to a *tropic* response is the definite time of day at which some marine animals deposit their eggs.

T. H. Morgan, Evol. and Adapt., p. 399.

tropic[2] (trō′pik), *a.* [*trop*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Related to tropine.—**Tropic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_6H_5CH(CH_2OH)COOH$, prepared by the action of barium hydroxid on atropin. It crystallizes in prisms or plates, melts at 117–118° C., and is physiologically inactive.

tropical, *a.* 5. In some radiolarians, as the *Acanthonida*, noting the position of certain spines which project in the region between the poles and the equator of the skeleton.—**Tropical botany, circulation.** See ★*botany*, ★*circulation*.—**Tropical region.** See *life* ★*zone*.—**Tropical ulcer.** See ★*ulcer*.

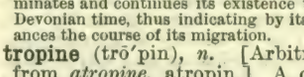
tropidine (trō′pi-din), *n.* [*trop*(*ine*) + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless oily alkaloid,



prepared by the action of dilute acids on tropine. It boils at 162–163° C.

Tropidoleptus (trop″i-dō-lep′tus), *n.* [NL., erroneously formed < Gr. *τρόπις* (stem *τροπι-*, not *τροπιδ-*), a keel, + *λεπτός*, slender.] A genus of telotrematous, terebratelloid brachiopods which have planoconvex plicated shells with long, straight, narrow cardinal area and internal loop fused with the median septum. The genus first appears in the Lower Devonian of western Europe, occurs regularly in early Devonian stages in South Africa and South America, and does not appear in the New York region till the Middle Devonian, when it culminates and continues its existence to near the close of Devonian time, thus indicating by its successive appearances the course of its migration.

tropine (trō′pin), *n.* [Arbitrarily detached from *atropine*, atropin.] A colorless hygroscopic alkaloid,



prepared by the decomposition of many of the *Solanum* alkaloids. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 63° C., and boils at 233° C.

tropism (trō′pizm), *n.* [Nominally < Gr. *τροπή*, a turning, + *-ism*. But the word arose rather from compounds in *-tropism* (*-trop-ism*), as *chemotropism*, *geotropism*, *heliotropism*, etc.] 1. In *biol.*, growth, bending, orientation, or locomotion of organisms, or of parts of organisms, in relation to external agents. *Positive tropism* is growth or motion toward and *negative tropism* away from the external agent. Tropisms are physiological reactions called forth by an agent working locally and resulting in a definite orientation. In this wide sense *tropism* includes *taxis*, and the various terms designating forms of tropism (see extract under def. 2) are often used where strict usage would require the corresponding term ending in *-taxis*.

Among the elements which compose these complicated instincts, the *tropisms* (heliotropism, chemotropism, geotropism, stereotropism) play an important part. These *tropisms* are identical for animals and plants.

J. Loeb, Comp. Physiol. of the Brain, p. 7.

2. In a stricter use, the growing or bending of organisms, or of parts of organisms, in relation to external agents. Tropisms are reactions to agents that act from one side and produce modifications of direction of growth. Different forms of tropism are designated, not by the differences in the organs that are stimulated, whether sense-organs or simple protoplasm, but by the nature of the exciting agent. See the extract.

All cases of pure *tropism* are cases of response to stimuli, such are chemotropism, hydrotropism, thigmotropism, traumatropism, rheotropism, geotropism, electrotropism, phototropism and thermotropism.

C. B. Davenport, Exper. Morphol., p. 480.

Tropitida (trō-pit′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tropites* + *-ida*.] A division of ammonoid cephalopods including costate and tuberculate *Anarcestes*-like shells with elongated sutures and completely digitated saddles and lobes. It includes the families *Tropitidæ* and *Haloritidæ* of Triassic formations.

tropometer (trō-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *τροπή*, a turning, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the degree of rotation or of torsion in a part; one form is used to determine the amount of rotation of the eyeball, another to measure the torsion in one of the long bones.—2. In *horology*, a chronometer the dial of which is graduated according to a decimal system of time-notation.

tropophil (trop′ō-fil), *a.* Same as ★*tropophilous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 439.

tropophilous (trō-pof′i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *τροπή*, turning, change, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *phytogeog.*, adapted to a climate which has a season first moist, then dry or (which is physiologically equivalent) cold. See ★*tropophyte*. *A. F. W. Schimper*.

tropophyte (trop′ō-fīt), *n.* [G. *tropophyte*, < Gr. *τροπή*, turning, change, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant suited to a climate alternately damp and dry or cold (the effect of cold being similar to that of dryness): used by Schimper (1898) in place of *mesophyte* (Warming), but with different connotation.

In addition to the generally accepted classes of "hygrophytes" and "xerophytes," Schimper recognizes a third or intermediate type, which he calls "*tropophytes*."

Nature, Oct. 13, 1904, p. 573.

troposteereoscope (trop-ō-ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος*, a turn, + E. *stereoscope*.] A tube-stereoscope in which the stereograms may be rotated for conversion of relief.



Troposteereoscope.

In Ludwig's *troposteereoscope* two metal tubes, blackened within, are attached to a handle in such a way that the near or open ends may be brought together or moved apart. The remote ends of the tubes are supplied with threaded caps, within which colored glass diagrams, metal discs with figures cut out, etc., may be fitted. The caps are geared together, so that the diagrams can be brought into the required stereographic positions, their relief converted, etc. The instrument requires far fixation. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 272.

trot-rope (trot′rōp), *n.* A rope securely fastened to the ground at each end and on which is a loose traveling-ring to which a horse is tethered. The sliding ring enables the horse to graze along the length of the rope. [U. S.]

trouble, *n.*—**To borrow trouble.** See ★*borrow*[1].

trouble-man (trub′l-man), *n.* An expert, familiar with the working of any apparatus or process, who is able to locate the cause of 'trouble' (unsatisfactory operation) and remedy it. [Colloq.]

trough, *n.* 7. In *mining*, an oblong tank of boards or metal in which ores are washed for the separation of metal and gangue; a rocker, serving as a hand-buddle.—8. In *coal-mining*, a passage cut through a supporting pillar of coal to connect one opened chamber with another. Also called *thirling*. [Eng.]—9. In *geol.*, the lowest portion of a synclinal fold.—**Connecticut trough**, in *phys. geog.*, the broad, shallow synclinal valley of southern New England, now occupied by the Connecticut river and extending to Long Island Sound.—**Hudson-Champlain trough**, the depression in which now lie Lake Champlain and the Hudson river from Fort Edward south. It is marked by Paleozoic strata, in contrast to the Archæan of the Adirondacks, and was a very early area of sedimentation.—**Mercury-trough.** See ★*mercury-trough*.—**Teeming trough**, a sluice or trough into which the water is delivered from a mine-drainage pump. [Eng.]—**Trough of a cyclone.** See ★*cyclone*.—**Trough roof.** See ★*roof*[1].

troughing (trôf′ing), *n.* A system of troughs; troughs collectively.

The lines to the distributing mains are three-core, paper-insulated, steel-armored feeder cables, laid in wooden *troughing*, filled in with refined Trinidad bitumen, and covered with tiles.

Elect. Rev., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 247.

trouncer (troun′sėr), *n.* An old name for a waister on a British man-of-war.

trout[1], *n.*—**Blackiston's trout**, a large trout of the rivers of Japan, *Hucho perryi* (*Salmo blackistoni* Hilgendorf), named for Captain Blackiston, an English naturalist.—**Blue-backed trout of Crescent Lake**, *Salmo beardsleei*, of Crescent Lake, Washington.—**Coast Range trout**, *Salmo irideus*, found in coastwise streams of the western United States.—**Colorado River trout**, *Salmo mykiss pleuriticus*, of the Colorado river-basin.—**Columbia River trout**, *Salmo clarkii*, of coastwise streams from Puget Sound to northern California.—**Dublin Pond trout**, *Salvelinus fontinalis agassizii*, of Dublin Pond, New Hampshire.—**Golden trout.** (*b*) A small trout found in Volcano or Whitney Creek, near the head-waters of Kern river in California, chiefly restricted to the district above the waterfall known as Agua Bonita. It is remarkable for the brilliant orange color of its belly and lower fins; the scales are small and scarcely overlapping. The scientific name of the fish is *Salmo irideus agua-bonita*.—**Green-backed trout**, *Salmo clarkii stomias*, of the head-waters of the Arkansas and South Platte rivers.—**Jordan's trout**, *Salmo jordani*, of Lake Southerland, west of Puget Sound.—**Kamloops trout**, *Salmo gairdneri kamloops*, of the Fraser and upper Columbia rivers.—**Kern River trout**, *Salmo irideus gilberti*, of the Kern river.—**Lac de Marbre trout**, *Salvelinus oquassa marstoni*, of Lac de Marbre, Quebec.—**Long-headed trout**, a trout, *Salmo bathœcetor*, found in Crescent Lake, Washington.—**Mountain-trout.** (*c*) A species of *Galaxias*, small cylindrical fishes inhabiting the colder rivers of Australasia, southern Chile, Magellan Straits, and the Falkland Islands. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**Nissuee trout**, *Salvelinus irideus stonei*, a trout of the Sacramento river-basin.—**Red-throated trout**, the cutthroat trout of the Columbia river region, *Salmo clarkii*.—**Speckled trout of Lake Crescent**, *Salmo gairdneri crescentes*, found in Crescent Lake, Washington.—**Sunapee trout**, *Salvelinus alpinus aureolus*, of certain ponds and lakes of New Hampshire and Maine.—**Truckee trout**, *Salmo clarkii henshawi*, of Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, Humboldt river, and streams of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada range.—**Utah trout**, *Salmo mykiss virginalis*, found in the waters of the Great Basin.—**Von Behr trout**, *Salmo fario*, the brown trout of northern Europe, which has been introduced into the United States.—**Western Oregon brook-trout**, *Salmo masoni*, found in coastwise streams of Oregon and Washington.—**Yellow-finned trout**, *Salmo mykiss macdonaldi*, of Twin Lakes, Colorado.

trout-lily (trout′lil″i), *n.* See ★*lily*.

trouveur (trö-vėr′), *n.* [F., finder, inventor, < *trouver*, find. See *trouvère*.] An occasional synonym of *trouvère*.

trove (trōv), *n.* [An abbreviation of *treasure-trove*, which see.] Something of value found; a find.

trowel, *n.* 4. A surgical instrument of approximately trowel shape, used to push back protruding parts from the field of operation. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 829.

trowel-gage (trou′el-gāj), *n.* An instrument for setting the nippers on a cotton-combing machine at the proper distance from the cylinder- or combing-needles. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 151.

trowlesworthite (troulz'wėr-thīt), *n.* [*Trowlesworth*, England, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a granite, altered by fumarole action, composed of fluorite, orthoclase, tourmalin, and some quartz. The fluorite occupies the place of quartz in ordinary granite. *Worth*, 1884.

truantry (trö'ant-ri), *n.* Same as *truancy*. [Rare.]

Well, now that I had found the boat, you would have thought I had had enough of *truantry* for once; but in the meantime I had taken another notion.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure Island, xxii.

trucha (trö'chä), *n.* [Sp. *trucha*, < L. *tructa*, a trout. See *trout*.] A common name of *Agonostomus nasutus*, a mullet found in rivers on both coasts of Central America.

truck[1], *n.*—**To have truck with**, to have intercourse with; to have any sort of give and take with: usually in the negative. [Colloq.]

A powerful bad thing is an ayah. Don't you niver *have* any *thruck wid* wan.
R. Kipling, The God from the Machine, in Soldiers Three, p. 20.

Truck economy, an economic system in which barter is the prevailing mode of exchange: contrasted with *money economy*, in which exchanges are, as a rule, effected by the use of money.

truck[2], *n.*—**Aërial truck**, a form of apparatus for the rescue of persons from burning buildings by means of ladders, which do not have to rest against the walls. It is a heavy four-wheeled vehicle, similar to the truck used in carrying fire-ladders, near one end of which is fitted a frame with powerful lever equipment by which extension-ladders can be quickly raised from their horizontal position on the truck and extended from 50 to 90 feet into the air. When the ladders are operated by air-pressure instead of by screws and gear, they are also known as *pneumatic extension-ladders* or *telescopic aërial ladders*.

truck[2], *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To drive or use a truck; transport goods by means of a truck.

The management of the Metropolitan Street railways have complained, and with very good reason, that a prolific cause of the crowding of the cars on the main thoroughfares is the interference of *trucking* with the running of cars. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 10, 1903, p. 19.

truck-farming (truk'fär″ming), *n.* Market-gardening on a large scale, especially for distant markets; trucking. In the United States a large trucking industry has grown up in the way of supplying large cities with garden produce, often from remote points possessing some advantage, particularly that of earliness. The Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to southern Florida is lined with truck-farms supplying successively, according to latitude, the wants of Eastern cities, and a similar business exists inland and on the Gulf coast, where it is rapidly developing. [U. S.]

truck-garden (truk'gär″dn), *n.* A vegetable-garden, particularly one devoted to market-gardening. [U. S.]

truck-gardening (truk'gär″dn-ing), *n.* Market-gardening; the growing of truck or vegetables for market, particularly on a rather large scale; trucking; truck-farming. [U. S.]

truck-horse (truk'hôrs), *n.* A strong, heavily built horse, specially adapted for hauling heavy loads; a draft-horse.

trucking[1] (truk'ing), *n.* [*truck*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Exchanging; bartering; barter.—**2.** The selling of small commodities; petty trade.—**3.** The selling of garden-truck; truck-farming. [U. S.]

The country about Norfolk was one of the first in this belt to adopt the *trucking* industry on a large scale.
U. S. Nat. Herb., V. 463.

trucking[2] (truk'ing), *n.* [*truck*[2] + *-ing*.] The act or the business of conveying goods by trucks or wagons.

truck-land (truk'land), *n.* Land given up to the cultivation of early vegetables and garden-truck. [U. S.]

truck-light (truk'līt), *n.* An electric signaling apparatus on United States war-ships fitted at the masthead on top of the truck. It consists of a double lantern, the upper half containing a red and the lower a white electric lamp. By suitable switches on deck, either the red or the white light can be shown and by successive displays (in a system similar in principle to the Morse telegraph code) letters and signals can be made. *Army and Navy Register*, XXIV 277

truck-patch (truk'pach), *n.* An area, particularly a circumscribed one, on which vegetables are grown; a truck-garden. [U. S.]

trucks (truks), *n. pl* Trousers. [Eng. slang.]

truddo (tröd'dō), *n.* [It. dial., prob. Sardinian (cf. Sardinian *trudda* for It. *trulla*, pitcher). See *trullo*.] Same as ★*trullo*.

trudgen (truj'en), *n.* [So named after *Trudgen*, an English swimming amateur (1873).] In *swimming*, the double over-arm stroke.

Another method of swimming which has helped to increase speed rates, especially over short distances, is that known as the "*Trudgen*," or double over-arm stroke. It is a modification of a style peculiar to Indians and those who get their living on surf-beaten shores, and was first brought into special prominence in England by an amateur named Trudgen in 1873.
Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 120.

True, public, and notorious, in *eccles. law*, an expression formerly used at the end of each several article in the libel as descriptive of the charges therein contained.—**True-wool hair.** See ★*hair*[1].

true, *v. t.*—**To true up**, to true; adjust or fit accurately.

The boring and mounting of the different cast-iron wheels is about equivalent to the "*truing up*" of the steel wheel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, May, 1904, p. 336.

Truing-up machine. See ★*machine*.

truffle, *n.*—**Black truffle**, a name sometimes applied to *Tuber griseum*, according to Hobbs.

truffle-beetle (truf'l-bē″tl), *n.* A European silphid beetle, *Anistoma cinnamomea*, whose subterranean larvæ feed on the truffle. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 222.

truffle-dog (truf'l-dog), *n.* A small dog trained to scent out truffles.

truistic (trö-is'tik), *a.* Of the nature of a truism; trite; commonplace.

To a trained psychologist this statement looks *truistic* and commonplace, but definite quantitative tests are necessary to convince the mind biassed with the philosophy of natural science, and these tests are here provided.
Athenæum, Jan. 11, 1902, p. 52.

truller (trul'ėr), *n.* [*trull*[1] + *-er*.] One who trulls or trundles (a barrow); specifically, in Cornwall, one who wheels ore in a barrow.

trullo (tröl'lō), *n.* [It. dial. (appar.) the same as ML. *trullus*, *trullum*, a dome-shaped building, < L. *trulla*, a scoop, ladle. See *Trullan*.] A kind of prehistoric stone structure found in southern Italy.

trumbash (trum'bash), *n.* [Also *trombash*; African.] A throw-stick of hard wood, shaped somewhat like a boomerang, but which does not return to the thrower: used by certain tribes of the Sudan.

There is a curious weapon, the *trombāsh*, that is used by these people [Tokrooris, a Negro tribe of Darfur], somewhat resembling the Australian boomerang; it is a piece of flat, hard wood, about two feet in length, the end of which turns sharply at an angle of about 30°. They throw this with great dexterity, and inflict severe wounds with the hard and sharp edge; but, unlike the boomerang, the weapon does not return to the thrower.
Sir S. W. Baker, Nile Trib. Abyssinia, p. 528.

The Africans have developed the slashing projectile in two forms, the bladed arrow and the thrown knife or *trumbash*. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1893, p. 621.

trump[3], *n.*—**Losing trump**, a trump which is not the best, when only one or two remain in the adversaries' hands.

trumpet, *n.*—**Humming-birds' trumpet.** Same as *California* ★*fuchsia*.—**Respiratory trumpet**, one of two trumpet-shaped respiratory tubules on the thorax of the pupa of a mosquito or an allied dipterous insect.

trumpeter, *n.*—**Bastard trumpeter.** (*a*) A fish, *Latris ciliaris*, of the family *Latrididæ*, found in Australian waters. (*b*) In Tasmania, *Latris forsteri*, a fish belonging to the family *Cirritidæ*.—**Real trumpeter.** Same as *trumpeter*, 6.

trumpeter-whiting (trum'pet-ėr-hwī″ting), *n.* An Australian fish, *Sillago bassensis*.

trumpet-guide (trum'pet-gīd), *n.* Same as *trumpet*, 5.

trumpet-hypha (trum'pet-hī″fä), *n.* The hypha-like cell of certain brown seaweeds which expands or bulges at each cross-wall.

truncate, *v. t.*—**Truncated cone** or **pyramid.** (*b*) The portion included between the base of a cone or pyramid and a plane meeting all the lateral edges or elements.—**Truncated cylinder**, the portion between a base and a non-parallel section.

truncoconical (trung″kō-kon'i-kal), *a.* [L. *truncus*, trunk, + *conus*, cone.] Resembling a truncated cone.

Experimental Studies on the Resonance of Conical, *Trunco-Conical* and Cylindrical Air-Columns.
Science, May 24, 1901 (advt.).

truncule (trung'kūl), *n.* [L. *trunculus*, a bit cut off, dim. of *truncus*, stock, trunk. See *trunk*.] A very small branch of the main stem of a system, itself giving off ramifications.

trundle, *v. i.* **3.** In *cricket*, to bowl. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 253. [Colloq.]

trundler (trun'dlėr), *n.* In *cricket*, a bowler. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 80. [Colloq.]

trunk, *n.* **14.** A long conduit or system with grids through which cotton is forced to be cleared of dust and refuse in its passage from the opener to the scutcher or picker.—**15.** In *ship-building*, a large inclosed duct or passage through the decks or bulkheads of a vessel for coaling, ventilation, passing ammunition, etc.

It may be added that, in all cases where openings have to be made in a watertight deck or platform, either watertight covers must be fitted to the openings; or watertight *trunks*, carried to a sufficient height above the load-line, must be built around them.
White, Man. of Naval Arch., p. 31.

16. A trunk-line.—**Trunk hatchway**, a line of hatches united by a casing between the decks to form a trunk separating the hatchways from the deck space in the vicinity. See also ★*expansion-trunk*.—**Vascular trunk**, in the *Brachiopoda*, one of two main vascular sinuses which traverse the mantle from the perivisceral chamber to the anterior margin of the valves and which are much branched in their course. These frequently leave impressions in the substance of the shell which are retained in the fossil state. See *Brachiopoda*.

II. *a.* Chief; main; principal: as, the *trunk* mains of a system of water or gas distribution; a *trunk* railway line. *W. J. Dibdin*, Public Lighting, p. 442.—**Trunk valley**, the valley of a main stream.

In dealing with the Pleistocene glaciation (chapter ii.), Mr. Gilbert discusses the origin of the "hanging valleys" so abundant in this region, and accepts the view that the discordance of level between the *trunk* and tributary *valley* is in most cases due to the deeper glacial excavation of the main trough. *Nature*, July 7, 1904, p. 217.

trunk-deck (trungk'dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

trunk-fish, *n.*—**Spotted trunk-fish.** Same as ★*chapin*.

trunking-jack (trung'king-jak), *n.* Same as ★*trunk-jack*.

The new board [switchboard] is made up in any capacity, ranging from the small village sizes to those of one thousand lines, the larger equipments being provided with the necessary trunking, or transfer, systems, which may consist of the common method of equipping the various sections with *trunking jacks* and order-wire keys, or the more elaborate equipment of flash lights, trunking cords. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Feb. 6, 1904, p. 286.

trunk-jack (trungk'jak), *n.* In *telephony*, one of the jacks which form the terminals of trunk-lines. Also called ★*trunking-jack*.

trunk-leg (trungk'leg), *n.* In crustaceans, a leg or locomotor appendage attached to the thoracic region.

Of the corresponding pairs of appendages thirteen belong to the head and trunk, two pairs of antennæ, one pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, followed by three which may be all maxillipeds or may help to swell the number of *trunk-legs* to which the next five pairs belong.
Encyc. Brit., XXX. 479.

trunklet (trungk'let), *n.* [*trunk* + *-let*.] In *anat.*, a branch of the main trunk of a nerve or blood-vessel which itself gives off branches, but proceeds some distance before losing its identity. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 255.

trunk-lichen (trungk'lī″ken), *n.* Same as ★*tree-lichen*.

trunk-limb (trungk'lim), *n.* In crustaceans, as the *Isopoda*, a limb attached to the thorax or pereion.

trunk-line, *n.* **2.** In *elect.*, lines or wires which connect two telephone-exchanges, as distinguished from the wires which connect an exchange with its subscribers.

trunk-machine (trungk'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a pipe or conduit for the passage of cotton from one machine to another in the preparatory processes. See ★*trunk*, *n.*, 14.

trunk-plunger (trungk'plun″jėr), *n.* A plunger for a pump, in which the connecting-rod which actuates it is connected to a pin below the outer end, while for the vibratory motion of the latter a hole is left in the axis of the plunger, as in the trunk-engine. See *trunk*, 9.

trunk-valve (trungk'valv), *n.* A valve in which the ports of entrance to the two ends of the cylinder are near the heads of the latter, and the valve itself is of two pieces in effect joined together by the hollow tube which is called the trunk. The modern form of this valve is the hollow piston valve, in which the two pistons forming the valve proper are connected by a hollow rod. Also called *Murdock's slide-valve*.

trunnel-head (trun'l-hed), *n.* Same as *trundle-head*; specifically, in coke-making or metallurgy, the cast-iron or other ring which forms the keystone of the oven or the head of the furnace, serving as an opening for charging and for control of the operations within it.

The *trunnel-head*, or ring, is a much more important part of a coke oven than most people imagine. It should be accurately gauged to the capacity of the oven. If the ring be too small, the draft of the oven will be choked; and if it be too large, there will be a great loss of heat.
Amer. Manuf. LXII. 626.

trunnion, *n.*—**Trunnion ledge and level,** a small shelf on the trunnion of a large gun which was placed in a horizontal position by means of a spirit level so that the degree of elevation or depression might be indicated.

trunnion-band (trun′yŏn-band), *n.* The band or hoop of a built-up cannon on which the trunnions of the cannon are formed in manufacture.

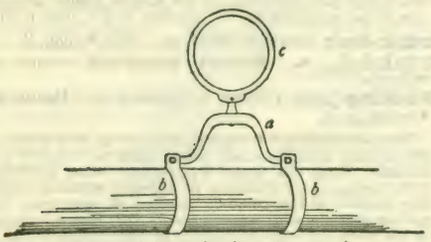
trunnion-level (trun′yŏn-lev″el), *n.* A level placed on the trunnion of a gun to aid in ascertaining and adjusting its elevation for a required range.

trunnion-rule (trun′yŏn-röl), *n.* A rule for measuring the distance from the trunnions to the base-ring of a gun.

trunnion-square (trun′yŏn-skwār), *n.* An instrument for determining whether the axis of the trunnions is perpendicular to the axis of the bore of the gun.

truqueur (trö-kėr′), *n.* [F., < *truquer*, fabricate antiquities.] One who fabricates so-called antiquities.

truss, *n.*—**Bridge truss,** an articulated frame or truss which forms or resembles one of the two or more trusses



a, truss; *b*, *b*, truss-bands; *c*, truss-parrel.

of a truss-bridge.—**Main trusses,** the iron arms which confine the main lower yard and the main lower topsail-yard to the mast. See *main-yard* ★*truss.*—**Main-yard truss,** the iron arms which hold the main lower yard to the mainmast, and on which the yard may be swung horizontally by the braces or vertically by the lifts.

trusser, *n.* 2. Specifically, a machine for binding or trussing together the staves of a keg or barrel and giving to the latter its bulging form and to the former the deformation which shall keep the hoops tight in place. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Sept. 10, 1904, p. 23982.

truss-hoop, *n.* 2. In *mast-making*, a heavy iron band placed about the mast, and to which the after end of the truss is confined.

truss-parrel (trus′par″el), *n.* That part of the truss-mechanism which encircles a mast; the iron band which goes about the mast, and to which the truss is secured.

trust[1], *n.* 7. The term refers to the employment of trustees (see *voting* ★*trust*) in the original formation of trusts. As to the looser use of the word, see the following extracts.

This broad use of the word "*trust*" to describe combinations which are not in the trust form, producing confusion and sometimes unwarranted prejudice, should be avoided.

Noyes, Intercorporate Relations (1909), p. 555.

A *trust* has been defined as a contract, combination, confederation, or understanding, express or implied, between two or more persons to control the price of a commodity or services for the benefit of the parties thereto, and to the injury of the public, and which tends to create a monopoly. . . . It seems that such unlawful combination may be formed orally, and that writing is not necessary to its illegality.

West Virginia Rep. (1906), LX. 520.

Anti-trust law, or **Sherman anti-trust law,** a federal statute approved July 2, 1890, by which "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations" was declared to be illegal and parties engaged in such to be liable to fine and imprisonment. The act further embraces monopoly of any part of interstate or foreign commerce. The Wilson Bill (Aug. 27, 1894) extended this definitely to monopoly of importations.—**Commercial trust,** one in which the possession of tangible property of any species is committed to others for management or disposal. *Anderson.*—**Corporate trust,** a combination of different corporations of similar character made by the majority of stockholders in each giving the power of their stock by assignment or proxy to a trustee or (trustees) to another corporation. See *trust.*—**Dry trust.** Same as *naked trust.*—**Presumptive trust.** Same as *resulting trust*; strictly, a trust created by the reverting of an estate to the grantor. The term is loosely applied to trusts that are implied in equity.—**Trust for value,** in *law*, a trust based upon a valuable consideration.—**Voluntary trust,** a trust created solely as a gift.—**Voting trust,** an accumulation, in the hands of an individual trustee or of a committee, of the stock of several shareholders in a corporation to the end that the aggregate vote of these holdings, used by the trustee, may control the corporation and direct it. Negotiable trust certificates are generally given to the original holders in return for their stock, retaining to them the beneficial value. It has been held to be against public policy that a stockholder irrevocably, for a stated period, part with his voting power, and that therefore any original holder may at will withdraw from a voting trust.

trust-buster (trust′bus″tėr), *n.* One who makes a business of breaking up or trying to break up trusts or industrial combinations in restraint of competition. [U. S. polit. slang.]

trust-busting (trust′bus″ting), *n.* The breaking up of 'trusts' or industrial combinations; the activities of a trust-buster. [U. S. polit. slang.]

A blizzard had blanketed Kansas with snow, and the rural citizen had leisure to read the "*trust-busting*" literature left at his door every day by his mail-carrier.

Outlook, May 6, 1905.

trust-company (trust′kum″pa-ni), *n.* 1. A financial corporation organized under State laws, general or special, or both, to exercise the functions of a trustee. This power was first granted by special act in 1822 to the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company, of New York, the act authorizing the corporation to receive and take by deed or devise any effects and property both real and personal which might be left or conveyed to it in trust and to assume and execute any trust created or declared by the deed or devise.

2. Such a corporation with added financial and other functions, varying in character and extent with the statutes of the different States and with the individual charter of the corporation. Not all trust-companies have all the powers indicated in the following citation: "Trust-companies exercise, among other powers, those of trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, committee, receiver, assignee, transfer agent, registrar, investment agent, fiscal agent, promotor, underwriter, etc. They do also a guarantee, safe deposit and general banking business." *Cator*, Trust-Companies of the United States, p. 20. To these powers may be added those of depositary and escrow holder; also those of a savings-bank, usually exercised under the title "savings-fund department": but whether they have such a department or not trust-companies generally allow interest on considerable sums left on deposit for stated periods and a minimum interest on running balances. Except in a savings-bank department, trust-company interest is lower than that of savings-banks. The savings-fund feature is more common in the West than in the East. In the early companies their business as trustees was incidental to that of life-insurance and annuities, both of which have now nearly disappeared, and the examination and insurance or guarantee of real-estate titles have taken their place and become an important business. Fidelity insurance is also issued by many companies, which act as bondsmen for trustees and for officers and responsible employees, public and private. The later growth of trust-companies has been along the lines of banking and corporation trust business. In their banking business they are subject to the laws of the various States in the matter of official examinations, but they have greater freedom in the making of loans, and in most States are not required to hold as large cash reserves as banks are compelled to have. As bankers they are not, in many States, compelled to deposit security with the State officials, but the double liability law applies to their stockholders in nearly all States where it applies to bank stockholders. The tendency of legislation is to put banks and trust-companies acting as banks on the same footing. Trust-companies issue bills of exchange and letters of credit, but do not issue bank-notes. Usually, States allow within their borders the fiduciary business of trust-companies chartered by other States, though not always, but not their banking and other business. A trust-company may establish branches throughout its own State and also in foreign countries, and in the dependencies of the United States. Among the other countries besides the United States where the trust-company is encouraged are Canada, Mexico, Argentine Republic, Germany, France, Japan, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. In these latter the title 'trustee-company' prevails. The trust-company is the product of the increased scope of business enterprise as well as of the desire for responsible corporate, as against individual, care and investment of trust funds. It is not in any way to be confounded with the trust, which is an aggregation of business interests of a common character, for common profit. Following the first step taken in 1822, trust-companies were formed in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. Statistics of 1875 showed 35 companies in the United States, all in the East, with resources of over $122,000,000. In 1889 the number had increased to 120, which were scattered among 14 States, east and west, and had resources of $441,000,000. In 1895 the total number was 569, in 42 States and territories, having aggregate resources of $962,000,000. The statistics of June, 1912, from 1,410 companies showed capital stock paid in of $418,985,771, a surplus of $424,313,939, and undivided profits of $136,428,039.

Truth of being. See ★*being.*

trutine (trö′tin), *n.* [L. *trutina*, < Gr. τρυτάνη, a balance. See *trutinate.*] A balance.—**Trutine of Hermes,** in *astrol.*, a method of rectifying a nativity by ascertaining the place of the moon at the conception, which is supposed to indicate the degree ascending at birth.

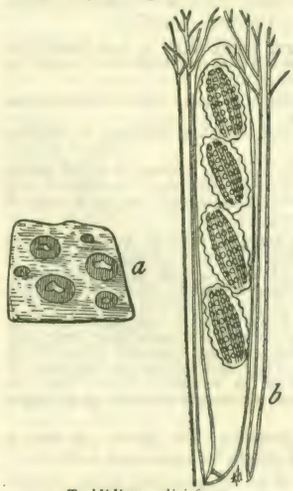
truxene (truk′sēn), *n.* [*trux(illine)* + *-ene.*] A colorless compound, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 & C{:}C.C & H_2 \\ | & | & \\ CH_2{-}C{:}C.C & H_4 & \end{matrix}$, prepared by the action of phosphoric anhydrid on hydrindone. It crystallizes in plates and melts above 360° C.

truxillic (truk-sil′ik), *a.* [*truxill(ine)* + *-ic.*] Related to truxilline.—**Truxillic acid,** isatropic acid.

truxilline (truk-sil′in), *n.* [*Truxillo* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] Any one of three compounds, $C_{38}H_{46}O_8N_2$, distinguished as *α*-, *β*-, and *γ*-. They are contained in coca from Truxillo, Peru, and may be prepared by the action of methyl alcohol and either one of the truxillic anhydrids on ecgonine. They are all amorphous, and melt at 80°, 45°, and 63° C. respectively. Also called γ-isotropyl-cocaine or cocamine, δ-isotropyl-cocaine or isococamine, and ε-isotropyl-cocaine.

Tryblidiaceæ (trī-blid-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tryblidium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of brown or black coriaceous discomycetous fungi named from the genus *Tryblidium.*

Tryblidium (trī-blid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρύβλιον, a cup, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] 1. A genus of fossil patelloid gastropods with depressed oval shells which have anterior beaks, thick walls, horseshoe-shaped area with numerous muscular scars, and concentrically lamellate exterior surface. It occurs in Silurian rocks.—2. A genus of discomycetous fungi having black coriaceous ascocarps which are at first sunken in the substratum and closed, but finally rupture more or less irregularly. The spores are hyaline or yellowish and muriform. About 20 species have been described, most of which occur on the bark of trees. *T. cucurbitaria* is found on the white oak in North America and *T. caliciiforme* on beech in Europe. *Rebentisch*, 1805.



Tryblidium caliciiforme.
a, ascocarps on beech-bark; *b*, ascus with spores and paraphyses, highly magnified.

try-gun (trī′gun), *n.* A gun with an adjustable stock, used by some manufacturers of sporting arms to determine by trial the exact length and shape of stock which a purchaser may desire. *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 21, 1903.

tryker, *n.* Same as *tricerion.*

trypanolytic (trip-a-nō-lit′ik), *a.* [NL. *Trypano(soma)* + Gr. λυτικός, that looses or dissolves.] Referring to or effecting the destruction of trypanosomes. *Nature*, Oct. 31, 1907, p. 680.

trypanon (trip′a-non), *n.*; pl. *trypana* (-nä). [Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, < τρυπᾶν, bore. See *trepan*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a borer turned by hand or with a string.

In a natural state, as we know, people, through laboriously acquired skill, kindle a fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood; in other words, they set free to that tension work, heat. The old Greeks used for the purpose the pyreion, the under piece of which, called the eschara, contained a bore, in which the rubbing piece, the *trypanon* or borer, was inserted and then turned by twisting the hands. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 716.

Trypanoplasma (trip-a-nō-plas′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρύπανον, a borer, + πλάσμα, something formed. See *plasm.*] A genus of hæmoflagellates, of the family *Trypanosomatidæ*, parasitic in fishes, as the minnow, carp, and loach.

Trypanosoma fever. See ★*fever*[1].

trypanosomal (trip″a-nō-sō′mal), *a.* [NL. *Trypanosom(a)* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by, trypanosomes. See ★*trypanosomiasis.*

To obtain a knowledge of the prevalence of *trypanosomal* infection in any given district it is only necessary to examine the cervical glands of the domestic animals indigenous to the district to come to a positive or negative conclusion in regard to the prevalence of the disease.

Lancet, May 2, 1908, p. 1285.

trypanosomatic (trip″a-nō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* Relating to *Trypanosomata*; noting any disease caused by their presence.

The cultivation of the organisms causing *trypanosomatic* diseases. *Science*, July 22, 1904, p. 112.

trypanosomatosis (trip″a-nō-sō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *trypanosoma(t-)* + *-osis.*] Same as ★*trypanosomiasis.*

It [chimpanzee] spontaneously suffers from ankylostomiasis, filariasis, and *trypanosomatosis.*

Lancet, April 4, 1903, p. 945

trypanosome (trip′ą-nō-sōm), *n.* [NL. *Trypanosoma.*] An infusorian of the order *Trypanosomata.* See ★*trypanosomiasis.*

The *trypanosome* was shown by the last-named observers to be identical with the trypanosoma Gambiense and they also showed that the tsetse fly, glossina palpalis, is the principal transmitter of the disease. That other flies of this species, glossina fusca and glossina longipennis, are also capable of conveying the disease is certain, but so far the glossina palpalis is chiefly incriminated.
Lancet, May 2, 1908, p. 1285.

trypanosomiasis (trip″ą-nō-sō-mī′ą-sis), *n.* [*Trypanosom(a)* + *-iasis.*] A general term proposed by Salmon and Stiles (1902) to denote any infection of any warm- or cold-blooded animal by any species of the flagellate protozoan family *Trypanosomatidæ.* Such are the sleeping-sickness of man in Africa, caused by *Trypanosoma gambiense;* surra of horses and other animals in India and the Philippines, caused by *T. evansi;* nagana of horses in Africa, caused by *T. brucei;* mal-de-caderas of horses in South America, caused by *T. equinum;* rat trypanosomiasis, caused by *T. lewisi.* The parasites live in the blood-plasma and destroy the red blood-corpuscles; they are transmitted by insects.

In a letter addressed to Sir Alfred Jones by the expedition sent by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to investigate the newly-discovered parasite of human *trypanosomiasis,* it is stated that a number of natives had been examined, but that the parasite had not been found in any. In two horses, however, a trypanosome was found, and it is stated that another horse had been infected with the human trypanosome. In a common species of horse fly that had fed on this last horse, numerous trypanosomes were found in the stomach. The letter was sent from McCarthy Island, 150 miles in the interior of Gambia. *Nature,* April 23, 1903, p. 590.

trypanosomic (trip-ą-nō-som′ik), *a.* [NL. *Trypanosom(a)* + *-ic.*] Relating to, or infected with, trypanosomes.

This water is then inoculated with the otherwise sterile *trypanosomic* blood.
Jour. Med. Research, July, 1906, p. 125

Trypetheliaceæ (trip-ē-thē-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Trypethelium,* the type genus, + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Trypethelium,* having a crustaceous thallus and the perithecia united in a stroma.

trypethelioid (trip-ē-thē′li-oid), *a.* [NL. *Trypetheli(um)* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, lichens of the genus *Trypethelium.*

trypetid (trip′e-tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Trypetidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characters of or belonging to the family *Trypetidæ.*

trypsinogen (trip-sin′ō-jen), *n.* [*trypsin* + Gr. *-γενης,* -producing.] A substance excreted by the pancreas which becomes converted during intestinal digestion into trypsin.

The intestinal juice contains two other ferments which are engaged in the process of proteolysis, enterokinase, and erepsin. The former activates the pancreatic juice by transforming *trypsinogen* into trypsin.
H. W. Bettmann, in Med. Record, Aug. 3, 1907, p. 171.

Tryptic digestion, digestion (hydrolytic cleavage) of protein through the action of trypsin. This action of trypsin is similar and complementary to that of pepsin: trypsin, however, acts in slightly acid, neutral, or markedly alkaline solutions, while pepsin acts only in acid media.

tryptonemia (trip-tō-nē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ E. *tryptone* + Gr. *αἷμα,* blood.] A condition in which tryptone is present in the blood.

tryptophan (trip′tō-fan), *n.* [Gr. *τριπτός,* rubbed, + *φαίνειν,* appear.] Same as ★*proteinochromogen.*

trysail, *n.*—**Main trysail,** a fore-and-aft sail set on the main lower mast during heavy weather.

t. s. An abbreviation (*b*) of *till sale.*

tsavoah (tsä-vō′ą), *n.*; pl. *tsavaoth* (tsä-vä-ōt′). [Modern Heb., ⟨ *tsāvah,* command, charge, order.] **1.** A will.—**2.** A charge or ethical will, among the Jews, of a father to his children or a rabbi to his congregation. It has almost fallen into disuse. Some of the tsavaoth are excellent codes of ethics and piety. The letter of Rabbi Elias of Vilna to his son and the tsavoah of Rabbi Abraham of Danzig (1738–1821) are the most renowned. Pious young Jews in Russia commit them to memory.

tschawytscha, *n.* A German spelling of *chavicha.*

tschego, *n.* Same as *nschiego.*

Tscherkess (cher-kes′), *a.* and *n.* [A G. spelling of Russ. *Cherkesŭ:* see *Circassian.*] Same as *Circassian.*

tschernozom, tschornosem, *n.* German spellings of the Russian original of *chernozem.*

tserin, *n.* Same as *dzeren.*

Tsetse-fly disease. See ★*disease.*

Tsiganologist, *n.* Same as ★*Zinganologist.*

T-slot (tē′slot), *n.* A groove or slot cast or planed in the upper surface of a table, or plate, with an undercut below the plane of the table, or plate, which gives to the slot a section resembling in end view an inverted block-letter capital T. The form of this section enables square-headed bolts to be slid into the slot from the end; or T-headed bolts may be used which can be passed into the slot at any point and then turned through an angle of 90°. The slots instead of being continuous may be in short lengths and may be both longitudinal and transverse.

On the floor at the base of the tower is a massive plate 15 ft. square with a number of *T-slots* across its surface resembling those of a planer bed. To this the hoist to be tested may be quickly bolted.
Elect. World and Engin., Oct. 31, 1903, p. 734.

T. S. O. In the *Eng. postal service,* an abbreviation of *town suboffice.*

tsubaki (tsù-bä′kē), *n.* [Jap. *tszbaki.*] The *Camellia Japonica,* used extensively in Japanese decorative art. See *Camellia.*

tsubo (tsù′bō), *n.* [Jap. *tszbo.*] A Japanese measure of surface, being a square ken, or 35.6 square feet. *C. Hering,* Conversion Tables, pp. 44, 172.

Tsugaru lacquer. See ★*lacquer.*

tsunami (tsù-nä′mē), *n.* [Jap. *tsznami.*] A great tidal disturbance which may be caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or barometric depressions.

The great *tsunamis* which so often devastate the shores of Japan, in the greater number of instances proceed from the near-lying deep of the Pacific, which is known as Tuscarora Deep.
W. H. Hobbs, Earthquakes, pp. 253, 254.

tsung (tsöng), *n.* Same as ★*sung*[2].

Tsung-li-yamen. See *yamun.*

tsupa (tsö′pä), *n.* Same as *tsuba.*

tswam (tswäm), *n.* [Northwestern American Indian.] A native name of *Chasmistes copei,* a minnow of the Klamath Lakes.

T. T. L. An abbreviation of *to take leave.*

Tu. 1. An abbreviation of *Tuesday.*—**2.** A chemical symbol (*a*) for tungsten, which, however, is much more commonly represented by W (from the name, *wolfram,* of the mineral in which tungsten chiefly occurs); (*b*) for thulium, for which, however, *Tm* is more common.

tuan (tū′an), *n.* [Native name.] The native name of the so-called 'flying-squirrels' of Australia, small marsupials, of the genus *Belideus,* which resemble flying-squirrels in form and habits.

tub, *n.* **8.** (*d*) A lining for a mine-shaft made of staves of wood or steel. See *tubbing.*

tuba[1], *n.* **4.** An ancient Roman trumpet with a straight tube of metal, like the Greek salpinx.

tuba[2] (tö′bä), *n.* [Malayan *tūba.*] **1.** In the Philippine Islands, Guam, and the west coast of Mexico, the sap obtained from the immature inflorescence of the coconut, which is allowed to ferment and is used as a beverage, and from which a distilled liquor called *vino,* or *aguardiente,* is obtained.

He climbed a coconut-tree near the house and brought in a bamboo joint full of *tuba,* delicious as cider just beginning to turn sharp, which, after putting across the top some leaves to strain it, he offered us with the manner of a Spanish caballero.
W. E. Safford, in Amer. Anthropologist, 1902, p. 728.

2. In the peninsula of Malacca and the Malay Archipelago, a name applied to a number of fish-intoxicants, especially to *Deguelia elliptica,* and in the Philippine Islands to *Croton Tiglium, Jatropha Curcas,* and *Cocculus Cocculus,* used for the same purpose.

tubboe (tub′ō), *n.* [Prob. of African origin.] Framboesia or yaws.

tub-butter (tub′but″ėr), *n.* Butter packed in tubs.

tube, *n.* **9.** A city subway in the form of a tunnel. [Eng.]

Of *tube* railways with electric traction there are three now working in London, two between the City and the south side of the River Thames, using the ordinary two wire 500 volts continuous current system, and another (the Central London) extending from the City to Shepherd's Bush, using the composite system. This railway conveyed during the year 1902 no fewer than 45 million passengers. There are eight other *tube* railways now in course of construction in London. The recent terrible catastrophe in Paris must serve as a warning in the future equipment of such lines where currents at high tension are employed, and where short-circuiting may bring about disastrous results. *Nature,* Sept. 24, 1903, p. 508.

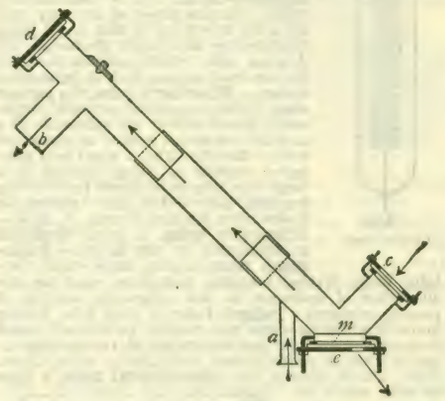
Acoustic tubes. See ★*acoustic.*—**Bourdon tube,** a coiled, elastic metallic tube which tends to straighten out when pressure is applied within it. The straightening in an elastic tube being proportional to the internal pressure, such a tube can be used for a pressure-gage, the motion of a free end being registered on a dial.

The Richard thermograph, with Teisserenc de Bort's insulating device, should be used, and the Hergesell instrument having a tube of German silver, instead of the *Bourdon tube* filled with alcohol, was also recommended on account of its sensitiveness and durability.
Nature, Dec. 11, 1902, p. 140.

Braun tube, a vacuum-tube designed for the investigation of cathode rays. The rays which proceed from the cathode sealed into one end must pass through an annular anode and a perforated screen before reaching the glass at the other end of the tube. A phosphorescent screen is sometimes placed within the tube to receive the rays. As the path of the rays is made quite long, the effect of static electricity or of a magnet on the rays may be readily studied.

In the course of the experiments, however, it appeared that better results could be obtained by means of the *Braun tube,* and after making simultaneous determinations by the two methods the heat measurements were for the time being discontinued.
Physical Rev., May, 1904, p. 322.

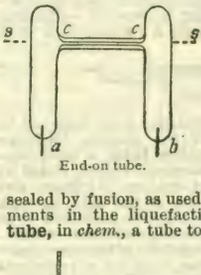
Calcium-chlorid tube, a glass vessel, of varying shape, filled with porous calcium chlorid, an absorbent of watery vapor. The increase in weight shows the water absorbed. It is also used for drying gases. Modifications in form carry the names of the inventors, as Peligot, Schmitz, Wolf, etc.—**Color-tube,** a tube into which vapor and dusty air may be admitted by proper openings, so that



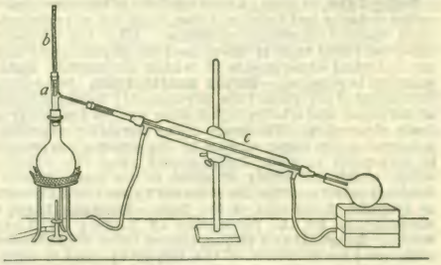
Color-tube.

Steam enters small tube *a* and passes out at *b;* the observer looks through clear plate of glass, *c,* at light coming through ground-glass plate *d;* a mirror is placed at *e* and a thin plate of water is parallel to the mirror at *m* to prevent clouding of the mirror. (After C. Barus, U. S. Weather Bureau.)

one may study the colors of cloudy condensation; specifically, the color-tube devised by Carl Barus. *C. Barus,* U. S. Weather Bur., Bulletin 12, pp. 31–33.—**Conning-tower tube.** See ★*conning-tower.*—**Coronoidal tube.** See ★*coronoidal.*—**Critical tube,** a Röntgen-ray (Crookes) tube of moderately low vacuum which differentiates clearly between substances of unequal density.—**Crookes tubes.** See *vacuum-tube.*—**Desiccating tube.** See ★*desiccate, v. t.*—**End-on tube,** a vacuum-tube, for spectrum work, in which the glowing gases throughout the entire length of the capillary tube traversed by the electric discharge are brought into the field of the spectroscope. The discharge between the terminals (*a, b*) passes through the capillary tube (*cc*), and the line of sight (*ss*) is along the axis of the latter.—**Esmarch tube.** See *roll* ★*culture.*—**Faraday's tubes,** thick-walled tubes of well annealed glass, carefully sealed by fusion, as used by Faraday in his early experiments in the liquefaction of gases.—**Fractionating tube,** in *chem.,* a tube to be attached to a flask, which is



End-on tube.



a, fractionating tube; *b,* thermometer; *c,* condenser.

designed to facilitate fractional distillation.—**Glinsky tube,** a glass tube having a number of bulbs blown upon it, each with a glass bead which serves as a valve between the successive bulbs, for use in the fractional distillation of liquids in the chemical laboratory.—**Hard tube,** in *elect.,* a Röntgen tube the vacuum of which is relatively high, so that the X-rays emanating from it possess great penetrating power.—**Hempel's palladium tube,** a glass tube of U shape containing either finely divided palladium, palladium sponge, or asbestos coated with pal-

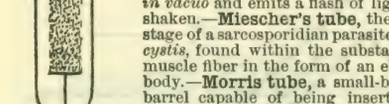
ladium. It is used in gas-analysis for the absorption of hydrogen. It also causes a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases passed over it to unite slowly.—**Intertentacular tube.** Same as *intertentacular organ of Farre* (which see, under *intertentacular*).—**Jamin's tube,** a capillary tube containing a large number of de-



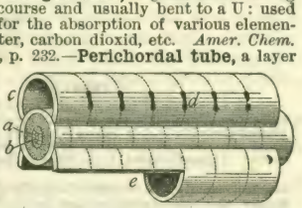
Jamin's Tube.

ab, *cd*, and *ef* are three consecutive drops along the tube; owing to the different curvatures of *ab* at *a* and *b*, the pressure in the air at *a* is greater than at *b*; the same is true of all other drops in the tube.

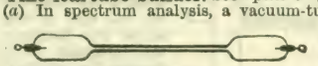
tached drops of liquid. Since each drop transmits a smaller pressure than it receives, an enormous difference of pressure can exist between the ends of the tube without any appreciable movement of the drops along the tube.—**Lebel and Henninger tube,** a glass tube with a number of bulbs blown upon it, each containing a little basket of platinum-wire gauze, which serves to delay the passage of vapor: for use in the fractional distillation of liquids in the chemical laboratory.—**Lenard tube,** a special form of vacuum-tube, so constructed as to permit cathode rays generated within to pass through an aluminium diaphragm into the outer air. This form of tube was devised by Professor Philip Lenard for the study of the transmission of cathode rays by air at atmospheric pressure. It consists of a glass tube with a cathode (*k*) at one end and the other end closed by a sheet of aluminium (*w*), through which some of the rays pass out into the air. See *obscure* ★*rays*.—**Mercury-tube.** (*a*) A vacuum-tube which contains vapor of mercury and gives the spectrum of that metal when traversed by an electric discharge. (*b*) A glass tube which contains mercury *in vacuo* and emits a flash of light when shaken.—**Miescher's tube,** the earliest stage of a sarcosporidian parasite, *Sarcocystis*, found within the substance of a muscle fiber in the form of an elongated body.—**Morris tube,** a small-bore rifle-barrel capable of being inserted in a large-bore rifle or shot-gun for shooting practice: patented in 1881: named for its inventor, Richard Morris. *N. E. D.*—**O'Dwyer's tube,** a tube employed in intubation of the larynx.—**Palladium tube,** a glass tube which contains finely divided metallic palladium, used for the absorption of hydrogen in the volumetric analysis of gaseous mixtures.—**Peligot tube,** a glass tube having bulbs blown in its course and usually bent to a U: used in analytical work for the absorption of various elementary groups, as water, carbon dioxid, etc. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, March, 1905, p. 232.—**Perichordal tube,** a layer of cells which in craniote vertebrates incloses the chorda or notochord in the form of a tube, which sometimes, as in sharks, becomes cartilaginous. The perichordal tube in the higher vertebrates is replaced by the vertebral centra, which encroach on and all but completely obliterate the chorda.—**Phosphorescent tube,** a glass tube containing mercury but exhausted of air. When shaken a phosphorescent glow fills the tube, due to frictional electricity. It is very old, being mentioned by Boerhaave.—**Pine-leaf tube-builder.** See ★*pine*[1].—**Plücker tube.** (*a*) In spectrum analysis, a vacuum-tube with



Lenard tube.

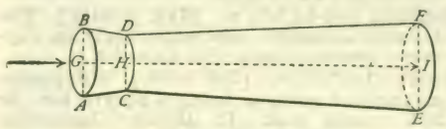


a, perichordal tube; *b*, notochord; *c*, neural tube; *d*, intervertebral foramen; *e*, hemal tube. Dotted lines indicate segmentation into vertebræ.
(From Parker and Haswell's "Zoology.")



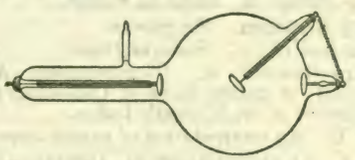
Plücker Tube.

capillary bore. (*b*) A form of Geissler tube designed to exhibit certain phenomena of the electric discharge through high vacua.—**Polarization tube,** a tube, usually of glass, of accurately determined length, closed at the ends by flat glass plates of uniform thickness, and having a small connecting tube at the side, through which can be introduced any liquid to be examined as to its rotatory effect upon the plane of polarization of light.—**Puluj tube,** in *phys.*, a vacuum-tube of the same order as the Geissler and Crookes tubes, used for experiments upon radiant electrode-materials. Like the Geissler tube, the Puluj tube is often used in physiological and psychological experiments in which momentary light-stimulus is required.—**Reflex zenith-tube.** See *reflex*. It consists of a vertical tube permanently fixed, carrying at the upper end a large object-glass and at the lower a basin of mercury. The image of the star, after reflection, is formed at the upper surface of the object-glass (which is perforated in some instruments) upon the reticule wires, which are firmly attached to the lens. A small diagonal prism enables the observer to see them through an eyepiece at one side of the tube.—**Röntgen tube,** a vacuum-tube for the production of X-rays; an X-ray ★tube.—**Schroetter's tubes,** hollow tubes of graduated sizes, used for dilatation of the larynx in cases of adhesion of the vocal cords.—**Segmental tube.** Same as *nephridium*.—**Simple tube,** in musical instruments, a tube or pipe without valves or crooks.—**Soft tube,** in *radiography*, an X-ray tube with low vacuum and emitting in consequence rays of low penetrating power.—**Southey's tubes,** small hollow needles which are thrust into dropsical tissues and left there to drain away the fluid.—**Soxhlet tube,** a Soxhlet extractor made of glass and on a small scale, for laboratory use.—**Sprengel tube.** Same as *Sprengel* ★*pipette*.—**Tube of flow,** in *phys.*, an imaginary tubular surface in any field of force made up of a series of stream-lines drawn through each point in a closed curve. The flux through the walls of a tube of force is zero, and the flux through the tube is therefore everywhere the same. A tube through which the flux is unity is called a *unit tube*. Tubes of force (of an electric or magnetic field) are special kinds of tubes of flow.—**Tube of force.** See ★*tube of flow*.—**Tube of induction.** See ★*induction*.—**Twopenny tube,** a subway railway in which the ordinary fare is twopence; specifically, the Central London Railway (underground). The name is said to have been first applied to it in a journal called the Londoner, June 30, 1900. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 375. [Colloq., London.]—**Unit tube of force, flux,** or **induction.** See ★*tube of flow*.—**Vector tube,** one of a system of imaginary tubes by means of which the distribution of a vector in space is described. The vector tubes are considered as fitted together so as to entirely fill the space, and as having for the generating lines of their surfaces the vector lines.—**Ventral tube,** a curious ventral organ in the *Collembola* whose function is not understood. It may be a simple papilla on the venter of the first abdominal segment, or it may be a double organ protecting two long delicate tubes capable of protrusion.—**Venturi tube,** a tube whose internal dimensions correspond to the outer surface of a jet of



Venturi Tube.

water issuing horizontally under considerable pressure from the thin vertical wall of a reservoir; the tube that gives the maximum rate of flow, the maximum contraction, and the lowest static pressure at the place of greatest contraction. The proportions as given by Venturi are A–B, 18; C–D, 15.5; E–F, 23; G–H, 11; H–I, 78. (See the cut.) The contraction at D–C is due to the combined action of cross-currents and of surface tension.—**Wurtz tube,** a glass tube with two or three bulbs blown upon it, used in fractional distillation of liquids in the chemical laboratory.—**X-ray tube,** a vacuum-tube designed especially for the production of Röntgen rays. The essential



X-ray or Röntgen Tube.

features of X-ray tubes consist of a concave cathode which concentrates the cathode stream upon the face of a metallic target consisting usually of a sheet of platinum mounted in the center of a nearly spherical bulb of glass. The target sometimes serves likewise as the anode of the tube. The target when bombarded by the cathode stream becomes a source of X-rays, and these pass out through the walls of the tube in a divergent beam into the outer air. To prevent undue heating under the action of the cathode rays the target is frequently made of massive metal faced with a layer of platinum. The pressure in all vacuum-tubes in which cathode rays are generated gradually decreases during operation until the resistance becomes too great to permit of the passage of the current. To counteract this tendency various devices for the control of the vacuum are employed.

tube-case (tūb′kās), *n.* A box or chamber which contains tubes, or to which tubes are connected or attached; specifically, in the surface-condenser of a steam-engine, the chamber or part of the condenser into which the tubes which form the cooling or condensing surface are all fastened air-tight, and into which the circulating water is passed by the pump in order that it may thence flow through the tubes. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, IV. 683.

tube-condenser (tūb′kon-den″sėr), *n.* A condenser in which the cooling surface is made up of tubes, either cylindrical or prismatic. Cooling may be by water or by air. The cooling medium more frequently passes within the bore of the tube and the material to be cooled over the external surface. *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, I. 641.

tube-drawing (tūb′drâ-ing), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of tubes from a solid ingot by drawing out the metal over a mandrel and without a longitudinal seam or joint. A central hole is drilled in the solid ingot, or is made in the casting by a core; the ingot is then rolled to reduce its thickness and give desired length; and, finally, the tube is finished to size and gage by drawing the metal through a plate.

2. The manufacture of tubes by forcing a semifluid material through a die, with a mandrel or triblet in place to form the bore.—**3.** The removal of the tubes from a multitubular boiler for inspection and renewal. [Eng.]

tube-former (tūb′fôr″mėr), *n.* A forming-machine using small and often tapering rolls for making speaking-tubes, small cones, and other small pipes. See *forming-machine*.

tube-funnel (tūb′fun″el), *n.* Same as ★*funnel-tube*

tube-furnace (tūb′fėr″nās), *n.* See *electric* ★*furnace*.

tube-ignition (tūb′ig-nish″on), *n.* A method of igniting the combustible mixture of fuel and air in the cylinder of an internal-combustion motor, by which the mixture was allowed to enter by a timing-valve into a tube which communicated with the combustion- or compression-chamber. This tube was kept hot by an external flame and was able to raise the mixture within it to the temperature of ignition. The flame resulting from such local ignition was at once propagated through the entire mass, and the expansion of volume and increase of pressure caused the working stroke. The point or time of ignition can not be varied over wide limits by this system, and with lean mixtures it was not always reliable. The convenience of ignition by an electric spark has caused this latter system to predominate. *F. R. Hutton*, Gas Engine, p. 250.

tube-mill (tūb′mil), *n.* **1.** A building or plant where tubes are manufactured.—**2.** (*a*) A rolling-mill for rolling tubes, as by the Mannesmann process, which produces a tube with the fibers running in a helix so as to withstand internal pressures. (*b*) A grinding- or pulverizing-mill used for pulverizing cement clinker. It consists of a revolving tube in which is placed the material to be ground, together with a quantity of pebbles. As the tube turns, the action is very similar to the grinding of pebbles on a beach.

tuberaceous (tū-be-rā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Tuberace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Tuberaceæ*.

tube-railway (tūb′rāl″wā), *n.* See ★*railway*.

Tuberales (tū-be-rā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tuber* (see *Tuber*, 2) + *-ales.*] An order of tuber-like, subterranean ascomycetous fungi named from the genus *Tuber* and commonly known as 'truffles.' Written *Tuberineæ* by E. Fischer.

tubercle, *n.*—**Chassaignac's tubercle.** Same as *carotid tubercle* (which see, under *carotid*).—**Dorsal tubercle,** the tubercle formed in the pharynx of ascidians by the folding of the terminal dilatation of the duct which leads from the subneural gland to the cavity of the pharynx.—**Hippocampal tubercle,** an expansion of the hippocampus at its lower extremity, separating the fascia dentata from the fimbria. *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., Feb., 1903, p. 331.—**Marginal tubercle,** in medusoids, one of the slight prominences on the body-wall, frequently containing a prolongation of the cœlenteron, and often pigmented and provided with cnidoblasts.—**Mucous tubercle.** Same as *condyloma*.—**Nuchal tubercle,** the prominence formed by the spinous process of the vertebra prominens, or seventh cervical vertebra, in man.—**Nuptial tubercle,** horny tubercles developed on the head of the males of many cyprinoid fishes during breeding-time.

Snout rounded, strongly projecting beyond the mouth, with numerous *nuptial tubercles*.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, p. 23.

Rabic tubercles, circumscribed collections of round cells around the nerve-cells, occurring in rabies.

To these pericellular and perivascular focal accumulations of small round cells, more especially to the former, Babes has given the name of "*rabic tubercles*" or nodules, and he considers that these are so characteristic of rabies that, when due attention is given to their intensity and distribution, they can serve as a diagnostic criterion of the disease.
Jour. Exper. Med., Oct. 1, 1901, p. 582.

Root tubercle. See ★*root-tubercle*.—**Tubercle bacillus.** See ★*bacillus*.—**Tubercles of Montgomery,** elevations in the areola surrounding the nipple, marking the site of glands secreting a sebaceous material.

tuberculariaceous (tū-bėr-kū-lā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Tuberculariaceæ*, a family of fungi.

tuberculariza tion (tū-bėr″kū-lăr-i-zā′shon), *n.* Same as *tuberculization*.

tuberculide (tū-bėr′kū-līd), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ide.*] Any skin-lesion of tuberculosis.

Is Lupus Erythematoides a *Tuberculide*?—A. Gunselt negatives this question and reports a case of disseminated lupus erythematoides in which, upon autopsy, no tuberculous lesions were found to be present anywhere in the body. *Med. Record*, March 28, 1903, p. 511.

Tuberculin test. When tuberculin is injected into a non-tuberculous subject no unusual symptoms develop. In tuberculous persons (or animals), however, a distinct elevation of temperature occurs within the twenty-four hours following the inoculation. This reaction is specific and serves as one of the most valuable methods of diagnosing the disease. The test is extensively utilized in the examination of cattle.

The *tuberculin test* came into existence through the most careful and thorough scientific experimentation. In practice it is applied by first taking the temperature of the animal to be tested, at intervals of about two hours, a sufficient number of times to establish the normal temperature of the body under the ordinary conditions of life. The proper dose of tuberculin is then injected under the skin with a hypodermic syringe. The injection is generally made late in the evening, and the temperature is taken every two hours the following day, beginning early in the morning and continuing until

late in the evening, if the fullest information is desired. From average temperatures calculated by de Schweinitz in 1896 of about 1,600 tests of tuberculous cows, it appears that in general the rise of temperature begins from five and one-half to six hours after the tuberculin is injected, reaches its greatest height from the sixteenth to the twentieth hour, and then gradually declines, reaching the normal again by the twenty-eighth hour.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 582.

tuberculinic (tū-bėr-kū-lin′ik), *a.* [*tuberculin* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid substance extracted from tubercle bacilli, which is regarded as a nucleinic acid.

tuberculitis (tū-bėr-kū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of tubercles.

tuberculocide (tū-bėr′kū-lō-sīd), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-cida*, ⟨ *cædere*, kill.] Anything destructive to the tubercle bacillus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 461.

tuberculocidin (tū-bėr″kū-lō-sī′din), *n.* [*tuberculocide* + *-in*2.] An albumose obtained from tuberculin and used in the same manner as the latter: supposedly the active principle of tuberculin.

tuberculoderma (tū-bėr″kū-lō-dėr′mą), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.] Tuberculosis of the skin.

tuberculoma (tū-bėr-kū-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *tuberculomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., ⟨ L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-oma.*] Any tumor caused by the presence of the tubercle bacillus, or an abscess of tuberculous origin.

tuberculome (tū-bėr′kū-lōm), *n.* Same as ★*tuberculoma.*

If the tuberculous abscess or *tuberculome* is not too large, a cure may be effected by a simple washing with an antiseptic liquid containing iodoform, creosote, ether and olive oil. *Nature*, March 5, 1903, p. 431.

tuberculo-opsonic (tū-bėr″kū-lō-op-son′ik), *a.* Referring to the opsonin of the tubercle bacillus.

In two cases the diagnosis was doubtful; in one of these the *tuberculo-opsonic* index was from normal to 0.7 below normal. *Med. Record*, Dec. 14, 1907, p. 987.

tuberculophobia (tū-bėr″kū-lō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *tuberculo*(*sis*) + Gr. *-φοβία*, ⟨ *φοβεῖν*, fear.] A morbid dread of tuberculosis. [Rare.]

As Professor Brouardel observed in his address before the Tuberculosis Congress in London, "*tuberculophobia* must not be produced, the patient must not be made a pariah." *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 76.

tuberculoplasmin (tū-bėr″kū-lō-plas′min), *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + E. *plasm* + *-in*2.] The protoplasm of tubercle bacilli, obtained by crushing a mass of bacilli mixed with sand. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 692.

tuberculosamine (tū-bėr″kū-lō-sam′in), *n.* [*tuberculos*(*is*) + *amine.*] A substance obtained from tubercle bacilli, which is possibly a protamine.

tuberculosectorial (tū-bėr″kū-lō-sek-tō′ri-ąl), *a.* [L. *tuberculum* + E. *sectorial.*] Noting a type of molar characteristic of many of the existing *Carnivora*, the *Insectivora*, and the carnivorous marsupials, as well as many fossil forms, in which the constituent cusps of the crowns of the molar teeth are high, more or less conical, and trenchant.

The quinquetubercular, or *tuberculosectorial* type of inferior molars is equally widely spread.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London., 1893, p. 197.

tuberculosis, *n.* It is a specific infectious disease, usually chronic in course. Any organ or tissue of the body may be the seat of the disease, but in the adult the lungs are the most frequently attacked. This form (pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption) is marked by emaciation, cough and expectoration, fever of a hectic character, rapid pulse, night sweats, and sometimes the expectoration of blood. The larynx may also be involved, in which case hoarseness or loss of voice and pain on swallowing are added symptoms. In children tuberculosis frequently invades the lymphatic glands of the neck, the spine (constituting Pott's disease), or one or more of the joints, especially the hip or the knee. This form, being often amenable to treatment by mechanical or operative measures, is called *surgical tuberculosis.* Tuberculosis of the skin is known as *lupus.* In the treatment of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, the main reliance is upon fresh air, the patient passing the greater part of the day in the open air and sleeping at night by an open window or actually out of doors, sheltered from rain or snow by an awning. A dry but dustless climate at an elevation of 1000 to 3000 feet is beneficial, but is not essential. Rest is an important factor in the treatment, especially when fever is present. The food should be of the most nourishing character, consisting largely of eggs and milk, and it is important that the diet should include a large amount of fat. To avoid the dissemination of infection, the sputum (which usually contains large numbers of the tubercle bacilli) should be received in a pasteboard box or paper napkin and immediately burned. Care should be taken also, when coughing, to hold a paper napkin before the mouth to catch the droplets of moisture which almost always contain the bacilli of the disease. The acute form of the disease is called *miliary tuberculosis*, which see, under *tuberculosis.* —**Acute cestode tuberculosis.** See ★*beef-measles.*—**Basal tuberculosis,** tuberculosis involving the lower portion of the affected lung.—**Lymphoid tuberculosis,** a form of tuberculous infection in which the microscope reveals an embryonal cell-infiltration in lieu of the ordinary histological appearances.

The typical histological features of tubercle tissue are often absent; in lieu thereof there may exist a diffuse embryonal cell infiltration, at times capable of simulating sarcoma (Pilliet); Courtillier applies the name "*lymphoid tuberculosis*" to the same condition.
Jour. Exper. Med., Nov. 29, 1901, p. 44.

Olive tuberculosis, a disease of the olive in which knots or galls of various sizes are formed on the twigs. It is attributed to *Bacillus Oleæ.*—**Surgical tuberculosis,** tuberculosis of the bones, joints, or other parts accessible to the knife of the surgeon.—**Tuberculosis cutis,** tuberculous disease of the skin, such as lupus vulgaris.—**Tuberculosis verrucosa cutis,** a skin-disease marked by wart-like growths and pustules on brownish patches of varying size.

tuberculotropic (tū-bėr″kū-lō-trop′ik), *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + Gr. *-τροπος*, ⟨ *τρέπειν*, turn.] Having the property of turning toward and entering into chemical combination with the tubercle bacillus.

Tuberculum acusticum. Same as *acoustic tubercle* (which see, under *acoustic*).—**Tuberculum impar,** a slight prominence, the rudiment of the tongue, in the middle line of the pharynx in the embryo. See cut under ★*furcula.*—**Tuberculum Loweri,** a small tubercle occasionally found in the right auricle of the heart between the upper and the lower venæ cavæ.—**Tuberculum posterius,** the greater tuberosity of the humerus. See cut under *humerus.*—**Tuberculum retrolobulare of His,** a small projection or tubercle on the lower and back part of the external ear.—**Tuberculum supratragicum,** a slight prominence occasionally observed in the external ear just above the tragus.

tuberin (tū′bėr-in), *n.* [*tuber* + *-in*2.] A globulin found in potatoes.

The Connecticut State Agricultural Experiment Station has made a special study of the proteids of potatoes as well as of many other vegetable products. According to these investigations, the potato contains two proteids, a globulin, to which the name "*tuberin*" is given, and a proteose, the latter occurring only in very small amounts.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1900, p. 340.

tuberosity, *n.*—**Malar tuberosity,** the prominence of the malar bone.

tube-stay (tūb′stā), *n.* See ★*stay-tube.*

tube-union (tūb′ū″nyon), *n.* The union or threaded metal collar used to connect the tube of a microscope or telescope with the eyepiece or object-lens.

tube-well, *n.*—**Abyssinian tube-well,** a driven pipe-well: so called in England because used in the Abyssinian campaign.

tube-wheel (tūb′hwēl), *n.* The plate, or wheel, that carries the sliver-tube of the coiler of a cotton-combing machine. *Thornley*, Cotton Combing Machines, p. 246.

tube-works (tūb′wėrks), *n.* A factory where tubes or pipes are made.

Tubicola (tū-bik′ō-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *tubus*, tube, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *paleon.*, a group of indeterminate value comprising all the fossil tube-dwelling worms found in geological formations. These fossil worm-tubes are variously shaped, straight, curved, spirally coiled, and turreted, and are made up of cemented sand or mud particles or of membranous, leathery, or calcareous matter secreted by the worms. They are found in rocks of all ages, and the best known among them are included in the genera *Serpula*, *Terebellum*, *Spirorbis*, *Autodetus*, *Conchiolites*, and *Cornulites.*

tubigan (tō-bē′gan), *n.* [Tagalog, ⟨ *túbig*, water.] In the Philippine Islands, irrigated land.

tubinarine (tū-bi-nā′rin), *a.* Same as *tubinarial.*

tubing, *n.* **3.** Specifically, a thin steel pipe or tube used to line the bore of a deep well for water, gas, or air to prevent the bore from getting out of line or caving in, and to keep water and other foreign matter from getting into the well from the sides of the hole. It is thinner in gage than boiler-tube or pipe.

tub-race (tub′rās), *n.* A race in which the contestants use tubs in the place of boats.

The *tub race* evoked much laughter and amusement, there being about a dozen contestants who spared no effort to win, but victory was easy for Lewis Bonds, with W. Bowser a good second.
N. Y. Herald, Aug. 15, 1903.

Tubular cancer. Same as *cylindroma.*

tubulate, *v. t.*—**Tubulated crucible.** See ★*crucible.*

tubule, *n.*—**Convoluted tubule,** one of the minute uriniferous tubules of the kidney.—**Miescher's tubules.** Same as *Miescher's* ★*tubes.*—**Respiratory tubule,** one of the breathing-tubes of an air-breathing, aquatic, dipterous larva or pupa. Each tube has at its tip a spiracle which enables the insect to breathe when the tube is thrust through the surface-film of the water in which it lives.

tubulosaccular (tū″bū-lō-sak′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *tubulus*, tubule, + *sacculus*, a sack, + *-ar*3.] Both tubular and saccular. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 10.

tubulostriate (tū″bū-lō-strī′āt), *a.* Having the surface striated with hollow ribs, as on some brachiopod and molluscan shells.

Tubulous boiler. Same as *water-tube boiler* (which see, under *water-tube*).

tubulus, *n.* **4.** Same as *tubulure.*

100 c.c. of the liquid are introduced into a 200 c.c. flask, connected with a Liebig's condenser, the lower end of which communicates by an air-tight joint with a small tubulated receiver, from the *tubulus* of which a tube, bent twice at right angles, is in air-tight communication with one limb of a bulbed U-tube.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 784.

tuch, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *touch.*

tuchy, *a.* A simplified spelling of *touchy.*

tuck1, *n.* **10.** Same as ★*tang*6.

tuckahoe, *n.* **3.** [*cap.*] An inhabitant of lower Virginia.—**4.** The poor land in lower Virginia. *Bartlett*, Dict. Americanisms.

tucker2, *n.*—**Best bib and tucker.** See ★*bib*2.

tuckernuck (tuk-ėr-nuk′), *n.* [Appar., like *Tuckernuck*, an island off Nantucket, of Amerindian origin. Cf. ★*squantum*, a picnic, etc.] In some parts of southeastern Massachusetts, a picnic. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 264.

Tucker porcelain. See *American* ★*porcelain.*

Tucker's system of circles. See ★*circle.*

tuck-plate (tuk′plāt), *n.* In *iron ship-building*, a sharply curved plate of the outside plating at the junction of the stern-post with the transom frame under the counter. Also called *oxter-plate.*

tuck-rail (tuk′rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*, the rail which is wrought well with the upper side of the wing transom, and which forms a rabbet for calking the butt-ends of the bottom planks.

tuf, tufen. Amended spellings of *tough, toughen.*

tuffaceous (tu-fā′shius), *a.* [*tuff* + *-aceous.*] In *petrog.*, having the properties of or composed of volcanic tuff: to be distinguished from *tufaceous.*

tuffeau (tu-fō′), *n.* [F. *tuffeau*, *tufeau*, tuff or tufa, ⟨ *tuf*, tuff.] In *petrog.*, a name employed in France and Belgium for a fine-grained argillaceous sandstone, frequently calcareous, colored green or gray by glauconite. Sometimes applied to a friable granular chalky limestone. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 166.

tuff-lava (tuf′lä″vą), *n.* [*tuff*3 + *lava.*] Same as ★*taxite.*

tuft2, *n.*—**Ungual tuft,** a tuft of hairs beside the claw of a spider. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 725.

tufting-needle (tuf′ting-nē″dl), *n.* A needle for passing a thread in a mattress or pillow which it is desired to tuft. The thread is drawn taut after being passed and so raises the tuft. See cut under *needle.*

tug-chain (tug′chān), *n.* In a harness for a horse, a short piece of chain at the end of the tug: sometimes the whole tug, when made of chain; sometimes it also serves to carry a coiled spring to relieve the sudden strain of starting; a trace-chain. See *tug*, 5.

tuladi (tö-lä-dē′), *n.* [Canadian F. *touladi*, *touradi*, from a Montagnais name of the fish (Clapin). The word gave name to the river *Touladi* (*Tuladi*), flowing into Lake Temiscouata.] A fish (*Salmo ferox*) found in the waters of eastern and northern Quebec. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 264.

tulare (tö-lä′rē), *n.* [Sp., ⟨ *tule*, tule.] A marsh occupied with tule or reeds. [Western U. S.]

Tularosa formation. See ★*formation.*

tule, *n.* **2.** More broadly, other marsh plants, such as cattail.

In others (cienagas), there is added the willow and clumps of *tule* (cat-tail) and other swamp plants.
E. W. Hilgard, in Rep. Agr. Exper. Stations, Univ. [California, 1892–93, p. 185.

Tule land, marshland originally covered with tule, now extensively reclaimed and put in wheat. [California.]

tulip, *n.*—**Native tulip,** in Australia, same as *waratah*, 1.—**Tulip ware.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).

tulipine (tū′lip-in), *n.* [*Tulipa* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid of uncertain composition contained in *Tulipa Gesneriana*. It acts energetically on the nervous system, increases the salivary flow, and is an aperient and diuretic.

tulip-poppy (tū′lip-pop″i), *n.* See ★*Hunnemannia*.

tulip-wood, *n.* 2. (*d*) In Australia, a tree of the elm family, *Homoiceltis Philippinensis* (*Aphananthe Philippinensis* of Planchon).

tulisan (tö-lē-sän′), *n.* [Tagalog.] In the Philippine Islands, a robber or outlaw.

tullidora (töl-yē-dō′rä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; Sp. *tullidura*, ‹ *tullir*, emit dung, mute (applied to birds).] Same as ★*tlalcapolin* (which see).

Tulostoma (tū-lō-stō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), irreg. ‹ Gr. τύλος, a callus, + στόμα, a mouth. Referring to the thickened opening of the peridium.] A genus of stipitate gasteromycetous fungi having a double peridium with a small apical opening. About 40 species are known, many of which are found in the arid portions of the world. *T. mammosum* is frequently found in sandy soil in Europe, North America, and other parts of the world.

Tulostomaceæ (tū-lō-stō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Tulostoma* + *-aceæ*.] A family of stipitate gasteromycetous fungi named from the type genus, *Tulostoma*.

tulucana-oil, *n.* See *touloucouna-*★*oil*.

tulucunin (tö-lö-kö′nin), *n.* [*Tulucuna*, *Touloucouna* (see def.), + *-in*[2].] A pale-yellow amorphous compound, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, contained in the bark of *Carapa procera* (*Touloucouna*), from Guiana.

tum[3] (tum), *n.* [A corruption of *stomach*.] The stomach. [A child's word.]

tuman, *n.* See *toman*.

tumble-home, *n.* 2. The falling in or curvature inward toward the central plane of the side of a vessel from the water-line upward. Also called *tumbling-home*.

tumbler, *n.* 17. A wheel or drum with revolving paddles, used in tanning hides. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 329.

tumbler-bearing (tum′blėr-bār″ing), *n.* A bearing used when traveling cranes are driven by a square shaft. As the crane travels along, it carries a bevel-gear which slides on the square driving-shaft and by means of which power is transmitted to the hoisting apparatus. Since the square driving-shaft is long, it has to be supported at intervals as well as at the ends. For this purpose bearings are used which automatically fall out of the way as the sliding-gear comes to them, and return to position when it has passed. These bearings are so named because of their falling or tumbling out of the way.

tumble-rose (tum′bl-rōz), *n.* A common name of *Scarus cæruleus*, one of the parrot-fishes found on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and southward to Brazil.

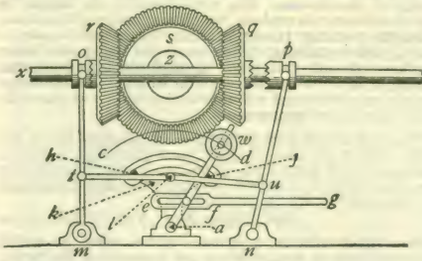
tumbling-mill (tum′bling-mil), *n.* In foundry practice, a rumble, tumbling-box or -barrel, or battery of tumbling-barrels.

tumbling-room (tum′bling-röm), *n.* In *foundry*, a room in which castings are cleaned by being tumbled in a tumbling-barrel. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 562.

tumbling-shaft, *n.* 2. The transverse shaft in a Stephenson reversing link-motion from arms on which the link proper is suspended or controlled in position. When the engine is horizontal, the arms have a rocking or tumbling motion through the necessary angle to move the link from the position for full forward gear to full gear backward. In many large engines the tumbling-shaft is actuated by power; in smaller engines it is rocked by a hand-lever, or, in French practice, by a screw-gear and nut. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Engine, II. 356.

tumbling-star (tum′bling-stär″), *n.* A six-pointed iron casting used in a tumbling-barrel to keep the abradant or cleansing-material stirred up and intimately mixed with the things to be cleansed or polished.

tumbling-weight (tum′bling-wāt″), *n.* A mechanical device by which a movement is stopped or reversed by a part of the apparatus which is driven. As the moving part advances, it engages with a throw-out motion, tending to disconnect it from the driving force. In the motion of the driven part it comes to a point at which the throw-out motion has partly released it from the driving force, and the latter is unable to move it all the way so as to throw the driving force out of gear entirely, or to effect the further motion necessary to cause a reversal. With the tumbling-weight principle, the motion of the driven body moves a lever carrying the necessary weight, so that the latter is lifted to and past a central neutral position. It then falls or tumbles on the other side of this central position, and in its fall completes the required throw-out or reversing adjustment, and connects the driven body to the power for the reverse motion, or throws it out of gear entirely, as may be required. The tumbling-weight is used in slow-moving hydraulic machinery without fly-wheel control, in old forms of planers, some forms of textile machinery, and the like. *Nature*, Nov. 19, 1903, p. 68.



Tumbling-weight.

w, tumbling-weight, secured to a pivoted lever centered at *a* and free to rock between stops through the arc *cd*; *efg*, the rod which causes the weight-lever, *axu*, to rock through half of the arc *cd* by alternate push and pull of the ends of the slot *ef*. When the machine actuating *efg* has carried the weighted lever to the central position and a little past it, the weight is free to fall or tumble the rest of the way without effort from *efg*. In falling or tumbling, a stop or pin fitting the curved slot *hj* engages with the pivoted lever *k* by such slot and is carried to right or left by the tumble of the weight *w*. *k* is linked by a pin at *l* to two levers, *mo* and *np*, which throw the jaw or other clutch at *o* and *p* into gear with the complement of such half-clutch, forming part of the hubs of wheels *q* and *r* in gear with *s*. The release and engagement take place necessarily in succession, and with only the time between required for the tumble of the weight *w* and the actuating of the slot *hj*. The link *efg* can be actuated by the mechanism driving or driven by the shaft *xy*, if the wheel *s* or the shaft *z* is the driver and is turning constantly in one direction; and there will be no possibility of the clutches standing in the relation of one out and the other not yet in, unless the tumbling-lever is held from falling by an exterior action, or is intentionally placed in central position and latched there, if *w* is large enough to do the work allotted to it.

tumbo[1] (tum′bō), *n.* [A native name.] A name given in Peru and Bolivia to the edible fruit of the *Passiflora* or passion-flower.

tumbo[2] (tum′bō), *n.* [Native name in southwestern Africa.] A curious tree of the deserts of southwestern Africa, *Tumboa Bainesii*. See *Welwitschia*.

tumenol (tū′men-ol), *n.* [(*bi*)*tumen* + *-ol*.] A trade-name of a preparation obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on the unsaturated hydrocarbons of mineral oils. Its use is similar to that of ichthyol.

tumeri (tū′mė-ri), *n.* A Hindu double flute, having the tubes inserted in a gourd which serves as a reservoir for the air.

tumi (tö′mē), *n.* See ★*topo*.

tummy (tum′i), *n.* Same as ★*tum*[3].

tumor, *n.*—**Adenoid tumor.** See *adenoma*.—**Beet-root tumor.** The chytridiose of beet. See ★*chytridiose*.—**Butyroid tumor,** a tumor of the breast, with greasy, butter-like contents.—**Connective-tissue tumor,** any neoplasm belonging histologically to the connective-tissue group, such as fibroma, chondroma, myxoma, osteoma, etc.—**Fatty tumor.** Same as *lipoma*.—**Fibrocellular tumor.** Same as *fibroma*.—**Granulation tumor.** Same as *granuloma*.—**Heterologous tumor,** a growth composed of elements different from those forming the tissue from which the tumor arises.—**Homologous tumor,** a growth composed of the same kind of tissue as that from which it arises.—**Infiltrating tumor,** a new growth not distinctly marked off from the surrounding tissue.—**Mucoid tumor.** Same as *myxoma*.—**Rokitansky's tumor,** a multilocular ovarian cyst.—**Varicose tumor,** a purplish swelling formed by a mass of dilated venous radicles.

tum-tum[2] (tum′tum), *n.* [Chinook jargon.] The heart.

Tum-tum is the heart, and, according to Mr. Hale, is intended to represent its beating, but we have a shrewd suspicion that it is just our own "tummy" [stomach].

J. Platt, Jr., in N. and Q., 10th ser., III. 107.

tun[3], *n.* An amended spelling of *ton*[1].

tuna[1], *n.* 2. The common eel of New Zealand, *Anguilla aucklandii*.

tuna-eel (tö′nä-ēl), *n.* See ★*tuna*[1], 2.

tund (tund), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To emit a dull, hollow sound. [Rare.]

Play they did: drums *tunding* and bagpipes skirling as though Fort Carillon . . . would succumb like another Jericho to their clamour.

A. T. Quiller-Couch, Fort Amity, i.

tundra, *n.* 2. A marshy moss-covered plain or rolling district, deeply frozen in winter and thawed at the surface in the summer. Such plains occupy large areas of arctic Asia and North America.

tune, *n.*—**Act tune,** music intended to be performed in a theater between the acts. See *entr'acte*, 2, and *playhouse* ★*tune*.—**Playhouse tune,** a piece of music sung or played between the acts of a drama or play; an intermezzo.

tune, *v. t.* 7. In *elect.*, to bring (two or more electric circuits) into resonance; adjust to syntony; make the natural frequency for electrical oscillations in (one circuit) equal to the frequency in another circuit by adjustments of inductance and capacity.

The distance between the transmitter and receiver was varied from two meters to twenty meters. No effort was made to "*tune*" the circuits.

Elect. World and Engin., June 11, 1904, p. 1120.

8. In *psychophys.*, to adjust physiologically to respond in an individual way to determinate intensities of stimulus: said (in the passive) of the pressure, warmth, cold, and pain 'spots' of the skin.

Emphasize the fact that the [cold] spots are not all equally sensitive, but are '*tuned*' or adjusted to respond to a given stimulation by sensations of varying intensity.

E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 84.

tuned, *a.* 2. In *elect.*, in resonance. See ★*resonance*, 4.

tung, tungd. Simplified, and former, spellings of *tongue, tongued*.

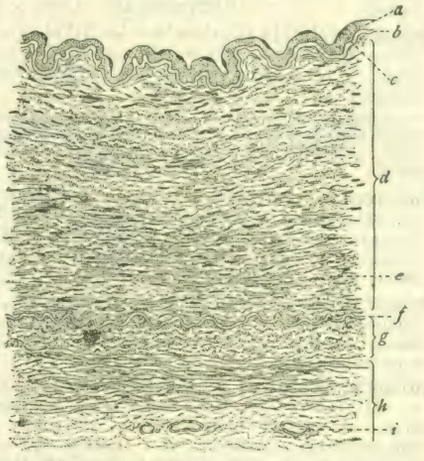
tungsten, *n.* Metallic tungsten has been obtained by means of the electric furnace in a fused state, though not quite compact, and probably not quite pure. It is of rather bright gray color, with metallic luster, specific gravity 18.7, hard, but not sufficiently so to scratch glass, of very high melting-point and softening gradually before fusion, so that it may be welded. It is little acted on by air or water at ordinary temperature, slowly attacked by hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, or sulphuric acid, rapidly by hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acid with addition of nitric acid, and when in powder burns in the air at a red heat.—**Tungsten bronze.** See ★*bronze*.—**Tungsten light,** an incandescent electric light using a filament of tungsten.—**Tungsten trioxid,** a bright-yellow powder obtainable by gradually heating ammonium tungstate in the air until ammonia ceases to be given off. It has a density of 6.34 and becomes darker in color on heating, but returns to its canary-yellow color on cooling again.

Tungus (tung-gös′), *n.*; pl. *Tunguses* (tung-gö′sez). [Also *Tungoos*. Siberian.] 1. One of a race of eastern Siberia related to the Manchus.—2. The language of this race.

Tungusian (tung-gö′si-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of the Tunguses or their language.

II. *n.* One of the Tunguses; also, their language.

Tunica elastica, the elastic middle coat of an artery. Also called *media* or *tunica media*.



Cross-section of the Human Carotid Artery.

a, intima; *b*, elastica interna; *c*, endothelium of the intima; *d*, media; *e*, fenestrated elastic membrane; *f*, elastica externa; *g*, inner layer of adventitia; *h*, outer layer of adventitia; *i*, one of the vasa vasorum.

(From Böhm-Davidoff Huber's "Textbook of Histology.")

tunicary, *n.* II. *a.* Relating to a tunic or enveloping membrane.

The *tunicary* hernia of the jejunum, though covered on all sides by peritoneum, still lay entirely on one side of the mesentery. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Jan. 15, 1901, p. 343.

Tunicary hernia. Same as *mucosal* ★*hernia*.

tuning, *n.* 2. In *elect.*, the adjustment of a circuit, as to capacity and inductance, so that electrical oscillations induced in it shall agree in frequency with those in another circuit or circuits.—**Intermediate tuning,** in *music*, tempered tuning. See *tempered*, 2.

tuning-hole (tū′ning-hōl), *n.* In *organ-building*, same as *tuner*, 3.

tuning-wrench (tū′ning-rench), *n.* Same as *tuning-hammer* or *tuning-key*.

tunket (tung′ket), *n.* A meaningless term euphemistically substituted for 'devil,' 'hell,' etc. [Prov.]

"Hey? Did you speak to me?' asked the widow sweetly.

"Did I speak? No, I screeched! What in *tunket*—"

"I want you to see this picture of the mayor's house in Blazeton." *J. C. Lincoln*, Cy Whittaker's Place, xiv.

"Who in *tunket* is it backs up the old creetur', anyways?" asked Master Fairway.

G. S. Wasson, The Green Shav. iii.

tunki (tön′kē), *n.* [Quichua.] A name given in Bolivia and some parts of Peru to the cock of the rock.

tunnelism (tun′el-izm), *n.* [*tunnel* + *-ism.*] The theory and practice of tunneling. [Rare.]

A complete system of *tunnelism.*
C. Clark, Obs. on the Intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames, 1799, quoted in N. and Q., 10th ser., I. [27.

tunnelist (tun′el-ist), *n.* [*tunnel* + *-ist.*] An engineer who has devoted himself to the construction of tunnels. [Rare.]

The *tunnelist* and his friends.
C. Clark, Obs. on the Intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames, 1799, quoted in N. and Q., 10th ser., I. [27.

tunny, *n.*—**Little tunny,** a name of *Gymnosarda alleterata,* a scombroid fish found on both sides of the warmer parts of the Atlantic.

tuno (tö′nō), *n.* [Native name in Central America?] A tree of the fig family, *Castilla Tunu,* closely related to *C. elastica,* the tree producing Central American rubber. From its latex is obtained a sticky, resinous, non-elastic rubber, also called *tuno* or *tuno gum.*

tunta (tön′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] See ★*chuñu.*

tupara (tö-pä′rä), *n.* [A Maori corruption of E. *two-barrel* (gun).] A double-barreled gun. *E. E. Morris.* [New Zealand.]

tupik (tö′pik), *n.* [Also *topek;* < Eskimo (of Alaska) *tupik, toopik, tupeq,* a tent.] A summer tent of the Eskimos, consisting of a single pole or a framework of poles supporting a cover of skins.

These people [Eskimo] who live in *tupiks* (tents or huts of skin) in summer, and in *igloos,* partly excavated, partly stone-built dwellings, in winter.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XII. 499.

tupong (tö′pong), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] The aboriginal name for a fish of southern Australia, *Aphritis bassii,* of the family *Nototheniidæ.* Also known as the *fresh-water flathead. E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

tupu (tö′pö), *n.* [Quichua *tupu, topu,* adopted by the Aymará of Bolivia.] A supposed standard of linear measure of the Incas. The value of the tupu was and is very uncertain. At present the Indians apply the name to the league, the mile, and any other unit of length introduced and brought to their knowledge by whites.

tupuna (tö′pö-nä), *n.* [Maori.] A parent or any ancestor, male or female. *E. E. Morris.*

tur[2] (tör), *n.* A common name of three species of wild goat found in the Caucasus, but more particularly of *Capra caucasica,* which inhabits the central Caucasus. This animal has horns, with a somewhat spiral curve, approaching one another at the tips.

Tur. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Turkey;* (*b*) of *Turkish.*

turacoporphyrin (tū″ra-kō-pôr′fi-rin), *n.* [*turac*(*in*) + *porphyrin.*] A substance supposedly identical with hematoporphyrin, obtained from turacin.

turanose (tū′ra-nōs), *n.* A hygroscopic, amorphous, dextrorotatory carbohydrate, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, prepared by the action of dilute acids on melezitose. It melts at 65–70° C.

turban-eye (tėr′ban-ī), *n.* One of the dorsal pair of compound eyes of the males of certain may-flies (*Ephemeridæ*), as distinguished from the lateral or sessile pair. It is a pillar faceted at its summit, and is also called *pillared eye.*

In the case of the "*turban-eye*" of Callibætis, the formation of a superposition image on the proximal and an apposition image on the distal retinulæ enables the eye with the superposition image to see, although perhaps indistinctly, in dim light where the small-facetted, deeply pigmented eye would be useless. As these *turban-eyes* are restricted to the males of these may-flies, which seek the females during flight in the gloaming, their use is obvious. *Nature,* April 4, 1907, p. 541.

turbarian (tėr-bā′ri-an), *a.* [NL. **turbarianus,* < ML. *turbaria,* a peat-bog. See *turbary.*] Of or pertaining to peat-bogs.—**Turbarian epoch,** in *geol.,* a subdivision of the Pleistocene or glacial series of northern Europe. It is equivalent to the fifth and sixth glacial epochs, which are separated by the Upper Forestian or fifth interglacial epoch. The lower Turbarian or fifth glacial epoch is represented by certain peat deposits overlying the Lower Forest bed, by the carse clays and raised beaches of Scotland, and in part by the Littorina clays of Scandinavia; and the Upper Turbarian or sixth glacial epoch is represented by the deposits of peat which underlie the lower raised beaches.

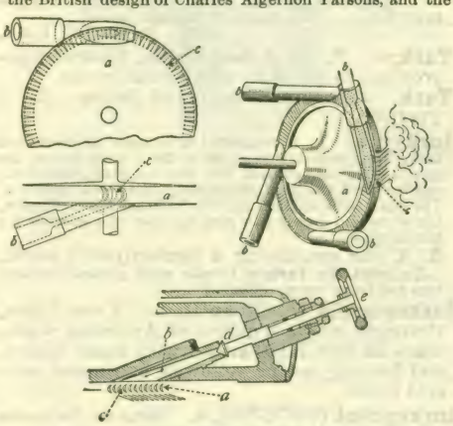
turbinal, *n.*—**Jacobson's turbinal,** a turbinal cartilage found in Jacobson's organ of the *Echidna* and *Ornithorhynchus. Proc. Zool. Soc. London,* 1894, p. 10.

turbinate, *a.*—**Turbinate body,** a turbinate bone with sponge tissue and mucous membrane covering it.

II. *n.* A turbinate body.

Cases of asthma treated by removal of the middle *turbinate. Detroit Med. Jour.,* Feb., 1903, p. 733.

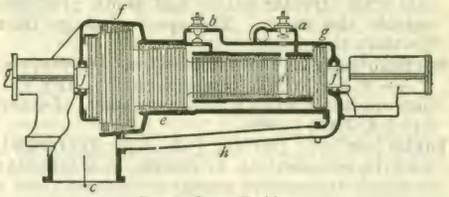
turbine, *n.*—**Double turbine.** (*a*) A turbine-wheel divided into two layers by a thin partition, usually midway in its height or depth. It has two sets of guide-blades, and when run at part gate, or half power, one set of guides and blades is full and running with solid water. (*b*) A pair of turbines fastened on one shaft, either back to back or face to face, an arrangement which balances the pressure due to the weight of the driving water-column, and releases the stresses on the footsteps or thrust-bearings: usual in modern high-powered installations.—**Downward-discharge turbine,** a form of turbine water-wheel in which the water is discharged from the buckets in a downward direction, parallel to the vertical axis of the wheel.—**Gas-turbine,** a turbine which uses the gas obtained by burning or exploding a fuel for its motive power.—**Girard impulse-turbine,** a form of radial-flow impulse-turbine named from Girard, its inventor.—**Multiple-expansion turbine,** a steam turbine in which the steam is expanded by stages and traverses an impulse-wheel at each expansion, instead of being allowed to expand directly from the initial to the exhaust pressure. Also called *multiple impact turbine.*—**Parsons turbine.** See *steam* ★*turbine.*—**Steam turbine,** a form of steam motor in which the energy of steam is applied directly to vanes or blades attached to the revolving shaft to cause it to rotate. High-pressure steam issuing with great velocity from nozles of proper form impinges upon receiving surfaces by which its kinetic energy is absorbed and utilized, rather than its pressure over an area. The turbine uses either impact or reaction or both; in modern forms, both. The advantages of the turbine principle are: (1) economy in steam, particularly in the smaller units: (2) no reciprocating masses; (3) no dead-center in starting; (4) no danger from water of condensation; (5) little lubrication of surfaces under pressure, in some forms none; (6) no wearing of contact surfaces metal to metal; (7) no vibration to be neutralized by massive foundations; (8) high speed; (9) small bulk or cubic space, and hence cheaper power-houses; (10) reduced construction and erection cost; (11) the smaller number of operators required in the engine-room. Among its disadvantages may be included: (1) the high speed, which makes accidents from centrifugal rupture possible and compels a reducing mechanism for many uses, with attendant loss of power; (2) the stored revolving energy, making the arrest of the motor a matter of some time; (3) the difficulties where the shaft must be occasionally reversed, necessitating either another motor for the purpose or some design which shall be equivalent thereto in complication; (4) the rapid wear from abrasion; (5) the loss of efficiency when run at part load; (6) the difficulty of running at varying speeds at full load or part load; (7) the difficulty of exact regulation to isochronism of speed at all variations of load. Turbines are most efficient when run condensing. The control of power is effected by having a number of steam-delivery nozles and adjusting the number in action to the magnitude of resistance to be overcome. The idea of the steam-turbine motor is historically very old. Hero of Alexandria, in B.C. 200, illustrated and made a reaction or Barker's mill motor, and Branca of Italy, in 1629, designed an impact motor. But the early machinery of this character was for slow-speed work and ineffective. Three types of turbine are at present in use: the Swedish design of Carl de Laval, the British design of Charles Algernon Parsons, and the



De Laval Steam Turbine.

a, turbine-wheel or -disk, forming the motor proper; *b,* nozle or jet, leading steam at high velocity on the vanes or buckets, *c,* and reducing the pressure; *d,* controlling-valve, admitting steam at will to the nozles, *b,* by movement of the exterior hand-wheel, *e.*

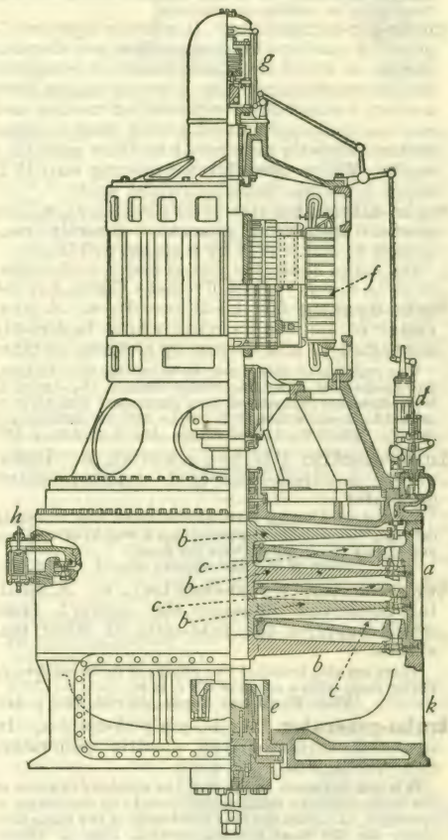
American type known as the Charles G. Curtis design. *De Laval steam turbine.* In this type the total power of the steam is devoted to producing velocity in an expanding nozle, where pressure is transformed into motion. The jet at the end of these nozles is delivered against a curved bucket or vane on the periphery of a single disk or wheel. Such rim should turn at one half the linear velocity of the jet for best effect, but this linear velocity makes even a large disk turn at inconvenient speed, and a reduction from the speed of the disk to that of the shaft from which driving motion is taken off from the machine is effected by a ten-to-one gearing made of very carefully cut spiral gears running in oil. *Parsons steam turbine:* known in the United States also as the *Westinghouse turbine.* In this type the steam is carried in an axial direction through the space provided between a succession of internal revolving cylinders and external stationary cylinders which inclose them. Both the internal and external cylindrical surfaces are covered by many successive circles of vanes or blades so arranged that the steam has to pass alternately through rows of moving and stationary blades. The kinetic energy is absorbed by impact upon the moving blades, and expansion effect



Parsons Steam Turbine.

a, steam-inlet and throttle-valve; *b,* overload-valve to admit additional high-pressure steam to second stage; *c,* exhaust-outlet to condenser; *d,* first stage of turbine-blades; *e,* second series; *f,* third series; *g,* balance-piston to equalize end-thrust pressure; *h,* low pressure equalizing pipe; *j, j,* hydraulic packing-chambers.

of reduction of pressure is secured by the successive expansion in steps. As the volume increases, the velocity to pass a given weight of steam in a given time must increase also. The axis turns at conveniently low speed due to the reduced peripheral velocity, but the multiplicity of parts is great, as are their attendant weight and their cost of construction. *Curtis steam turbine.* This turbine (patented in 1895) has expanding nozles designed to convert nearly all the expansive force of the steam into velocity; but, in addition, the steam passes subsequently through two or more lines of vanes on moving disks or elements which alternate with reversed vanes or guide-blades on stationary elements. The velocity acquired in the nozle is fractionally abstracted and imparted to the moving element, so that with a high initial velocity of steam the moving element can turn at a convenient speed. The nozle construction is made up of many sections, so that steam passes to the wheel in a broad belt or annulus; but of this ring any section may be closed off by valves, at will, to reduce the mass of steam in action when the load diminishes. The Curtis turbine as made for large sizes is arranged with its axis vertical instead of horizontal as in the other types.—



Curtis Vertical Steam Turbine.

a, turbine-chamber or -casing; *b, b, b, b,* revolving disks, or turbine-bucket elements of the rotor; *c, c, c,* guide-disks, or fixed elements of the stator forming the stages of the turbine; *d,* valves admitting steam to the nozles (these are controlled by linkage to the governor *g*); *e,* footstep, carrying the vertical weight of turbine, generator, and shaft; *f,* dynamo or electric generator; *g,* governor to control speed and power, *h,* by-pass adjusting-valve; *k,* outlet to condenser, carrying away used steam.

Turbine steamer, yacht, etc., any vessel propelled by steam turbines. At first adopted for torpedo-boats and yachts, the steam turbine is now applied to large trans-atlantic liners.

turbine-alternater (tėr′bin-al″tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* A combination of an alternating-current dynamo and a turbine to drive it, the two being mounted on a common shaft or connected through a clutch.

turbinectomy (tėr-bi-nek′tō-mi), *n.* [*turbin*(*ate*) + Gr. ἐκτομή, excision.] Excision of a turbinate body. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, IV. 273.

Turbinolia (tėr-bi-nō′li-ă), *n.* [NL., < L. *turbo* (*-bin-*), a top.] A genus of aporose madreporarian *Anthozoa* having a free conical coralum with circular calice and septa produced outside the theca. The species range from Tertiary to recent.

turbinotomy (tėr-bi-not′ō-mi), *n.* [*turbin*(*ate*) + *-o-* + Gr. *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Any cutting operation upon a turbinate body. *Lancet*, April 4, 1903, p. 969.

turbo (tėr′bō). [*turbine.*] **1.** A prefix (*turbo-*), used in composition to designate a machine in which the motive energy is derived from a steam turbine either directly connected, or on the same revolving shaft as the element designated by the other word of the compound: as, a *turbo-alternater*, an alternating-current dynamo the armature of which is the prolongation of the axis of the steam turbine; a *turbo-generator*, a dynamo either for direct or alternating current, similarly directly driven. See cut at *Curtis steam* ★*turbine.*—**2.** As a substantive: (*a*) A pump or ventilator in which the impeller revolves as a turbine, or as a top, and drives the fluid which it is to displace by a centrifugal or rotary action.

Oil coolers are erected in the basement below the *turbos*, through which the lubricating oil is passed, and cooled by means of a cold water circulation.
Elect. World and Engin., July 30, 1904, p. 1651.

(*b*) A direct-connected turbine-driven generator; an abbreviation of *turbo-dynamo.*

Generator.—Type, revolving field *turbo*, No. 235,686; rated capacity, 400 kw; voltage, 440, 3-phase; etc.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 14, 1904, p. 487.

Turbo unit, the combination of the steam turbine and the machine it drives directly upon a common base or foundation, or making one machine.

turbo-air-compressor (tėr′bō-ār′kŏm-pres″ŏr), *n.* A machine for compressing and displacing air, in which the elements which compress the air or constitute the blowing-engine have a rotary instead of a reciprocating motion, and receive their motion and power from a steam turbine directly connected to their revolving shaft. When used for ventilating only it is called a ★*turbo-ventilator* (which see).

turbo-alternater (tėr-bō-al′tėr-nā-tėr), *n.* An alternating-current generator directly connected to and driven by a steam turbine.

The station contains at present five *turbo-alternators* of 1,350 h.p. each. *Elect. World and Engin.*, XLI. 183.

turbo-dynamo (tėr-bō-dī′nạ-mō), *n.* A generator of electric currents which is directly connected to and driven by a steam turbine.

The purpose of this paper is to outline the electrical and mechanical difficulties which arise in the design of *turbo-dynamos* (dynamo-electric generators directly connected to steam-turbines) of 500 to 4000 revolutions per minute. *Elect. World and Engin.*, March 19, 1904, p. 558.

turbo-electric (tėr″bō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Designating a direct-connected dynamo-electric generator.

Each of the 5,000-kw *turbo-electric* units is of the vertical type, General Electric make, has a weight of 260 tons and stands 29.5 ft. high above the floor.
Elect. World and Engin., May 21, 1904, p. 945.

turbo-exciter (tėr″bō-ek-sī′tėr), *n.* A small turbine-driven dynamo the current from which supplies the field-coils of other machines.

There are also installed two groups of *turbo-exciters*, of 110 hp each, with a speed of 600 r. p. m.
Elect. World and Engin., July 25, 1903, p. 147.

turbo-generator (tėr″bō-jen′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* In *elect.*, a turbine-driven electric generator. See ★*turbo*, 2 (*b*).

It is not too much to say that the economy in space of the *turbo-generator* ranks second only to its economies of operation, as it requires only one-fourth of the space necessary for the most modern, vertical type of direct-connected, reciprocating units of equal electrical output.
Sci. Amer., March 19, 1904, p. 230.

turbo-machine (tėr′bō-mạ-shēn″), *n.* See the extract.

As in the case of reciprocating steam engines, steam turbines are heat engines, converting the calorific energy of the steam into directly-available mechanical energy. From another point of view they are analogous to hydraulic turbines, and form part of the general class which the author [Professor Rateau] will call "*turbo-machines.*"
Sci. Amer. Sup., Sept. 26, 1903, p. 23185.

turbo-motor (tėr′bō-mō″tọr), *n.* A turbine; any air-, gas-, steam-, or water-motor acting on the principle of a turbine; specifically, a steam turbine; also, a combination of a turbine and the machine which it drives directly on the same shaft.

A torpedo destroyer has been driven through the water at the rate of forty-three miles an hour by the use of the *turbo-motor* instead of reciprocating engines.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 453.

turbo-pump (tėr′bō-pump), *n.* A combination of a turbine, either hydraulic or steam, and a pump driven by it, mounted on the same base.

Direct-coupled to ventilators, and centrifugal pumps, steam turbines, owing to their capability of producing great power at high speed, exhibit surprising results. Prof. Rateau has installed turbo-ventilators giving a pressure of half an atmosphere, and *turbo-pumps* with a lift of several hundred metres.
Elect. World and Engin., July 4, 1903, p. 17.

turbot, *n.* **5.** A New Zealand fish, *Ammotretis guntheri.* Also called *lemon-sole* or *yellow-belly.*—**Blue turbot,** a plectognathous fish, *Balistes vetula*, found in the tropical Atlantic.—**Greenland turbot,** a common name of *Rheinhardtius hippoglossoides*, a flounder found in arctic parts of the Atlantic and south to Finland and the Grand Banks.

turbo-ventilator (tėr″bō-ven′ti-lā-tọr), *n.* A ventilator or fan driven by a turbine. Steam turbines are frequently used for this purpose.

Prof. Rateau has installed *turbo-ventilators* giving a pressure of half an atmosphere, and turbo-pumps with a lift of several hundred metres.
Elect. World and Engin., July 4, 1903, p. 17.

turca (tör′kä), *a.* [It.] In *music*, in the expression *alla turca*, in Turkish style, that is, with sharp accents, lively movement, and usually noisy effects.

Turcophobe (tėr′kō-fōb), *n.* Same as *Turcophobist.*

ture-lure (tür-lür′), *n.* [F. See def.] An old French burden or refrain, like 'fa-la,' appended to or inserted in popular songs without special meaning: the source of many English forms, such as 'tooral-looral.'

turey (tö-rā′), *n.* [W. Indian.] **1.** A kind of stool or reclining-chair of wood or stone, formerly made by the Indians of the West Indies, fashioned with great care and frequently decorated.—**2.** A wooden stool with goatskin back used by the jibaros of Porto Rico.

turf-builder (tėrf′bil″dėr), *n.* In *phytogeog.*, a perennial plant which by its creeping rootstocks forms a turf. Turf-builders consist of monocotyledons, mainly grasses, but also include many sedges. They form the ruling type of vegetation in grass-land formations. *Pound and Clements.*

turgescence, *n.* **4.** In *bot.*, the becoming turgid or distended by a liquid content. See ★*turgid*, 3.

turgid, *a.* **3.** In *bot.*, distended by water or other liquid: said primarily of cells or cellular tissue.

Turgotine (tėr′gō-tin), *a.* [*Turgot* (see def.) + *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to A. R. J. Turgot (1727–81), an eminent French statesman.

He [Chemist Charles] soars, he dwindles upward; has become a mere glowing circlet—like some *Turgotine* snuff-box, . . . like some new daylight moon!
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 6.

Turk, *n.* **7.** (*b*) A bark-beetle, *Tomicus typographus*, so called in old German works.

Turk. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Turkey*; (*b*) of *Turkish.*

turkey, *n.* **1.** Six standard varieties of domesticated turkeys are more or less grown in the United States, the bronze, the Narragansett, the buff, the slate, the white, and the black, the main differences being in size and color. The black is the smallest and the Narragansett the largest, the white and bronze now ranking near one another for second place.

3. A bag containing a lumber-jack's outfit.—**To hoist the turkey,** to take one's personal belongings and leave camp. [Slang.]

turkey-apple (tėr′ki-ap″l), *n.* A small tree, *Cratægus induta*, a native of Arkansas, sometimes 25 feet high, armed with stout spines, and bearing red or yellowish astringent subacid fruits.

turkey-foot (tėr′ki-fůt), *n.* Same as *Colorado* ★*sand-grass*; also, same as *big* ★*blue-stem.*

turkey-louse, *n.* (*b*) A mallophagous insect, *Lipeurus polytrapezius*, common on wild and domestic turkeys.

turkey-mullen (tėr′ki-mul″en), *n.* See ★*mullen.*

Turkey-red discharge style. See ★*style*1.—**Turkey-red process.** See ★*process.*

turkey-shoot (tėr′ki-shöt), *n.* A rifle-shooting match in which a live turkey is the target and the prize: sometimes only the head of the fowl is exposed to the shooter.

Turkish bean. See ★*fire-bean.*—**Turkish gall.** See ★*gall*3.

Turkomanic (tėr-kō-man′ik), *a.* [*Turkoman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Turkomans.

turmeric, *n.* **1.** (*b*) In Australia, either of two species of trees: (1) *Zieria Smithii*, the stinkwood of Tasmania, which see, under *stinkwood* (*b*); and (2) *Hakea dactyloides*, an evergreen shrub of the family *Proteaceæ.*—**Indian turmeric.** Same as *turmeric-root*, 2.

II. *a.* Noting an acid, a compound, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, formed by the oxidation of turmerol by means of potassium permanganate.

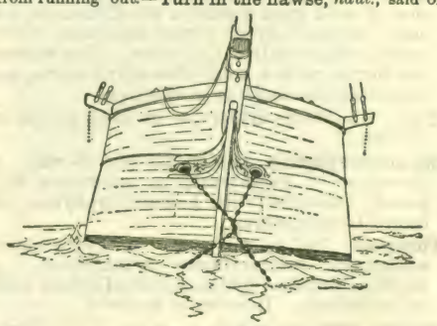
turn, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **23.** Specifically, to open off drifts or chutes in a mine at an angle with the main gangway. [British.]—**To turn over.** (*b*) Specifically, in foundry work, the process, used in molding with patterns divided at a meridian section, in which the molding-flask is made in upper and lower parts (cope and drag) and the pattern is extracted from each by turning or rolling it over so as to expose the half pattern at the parting.

To make moulds well by the system of "bedding in" of patterns requires, on the whole, a higher measure of skill on the part of the moulder than does the "*turning over*" or "rolling over" of complete moulding boxes.
Engin. Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 695.

To turn under, to bury by plowing, as weeds, manure, etc.

II. *intrans.*—**To turn for,** in *type-setting*, to substitute one type for another type that is deficient in the case. The substitute is turned face down, to make an unmeaning mark and compel the notice of the proof-reader.—**To turn in all standing,** *naut.*, to turn into one's bunk or hammock without undressing; go to bed with all of one's clothes on.—**To turn out all standing,** *naut.*, to get out of one's berth or hammock fully dressed.—**To turn out crabs,** to throw two aces, the lowest cast at hazard; hence, to turn out a failure; prove a disappointment. See *crab*1, 6. [Colloq.]—**To work and turn,** to print all the pages of a form of type on one side of a sheet of double size and turn the sheet end for end, and print on the other side—a method that produces two copies of the form: in opposition to the sheetwise method, in which two forms are separately printed on each side of a smaller sheet. See ★*sheetwise.*

turn, *n.* **21.** A manœuver by which troops, marching in line, change direction.—**22.** The stated period of the day during which a gang of men work; a shift.—**23.** In British *mining*, the number of cars which the miner is expected or allowed to fill during his shift or turn below.—**24.** In *forestry*, two or more logs coupled together end to end for hauling. [Pacific coast.]—**Dead turns.** (*b*) In an armature coil, turns in which no useful induction takes place and which therefore do not contribute to the production of electromotive force.—**Long turn,** in speculative dealings, as in stocks, bonds, wheat, or the like, a transaction that takes a long time to complete, on account of an adverse market or the like.—**Primary turns.** See ★*primary.*—**Series-turns,** the number of ampere-turns in the series-coil of the field-windings of a generator or motor.—**Shunt-turns,** the number of ampere-turns in the shunt-coil of the field-windings of a generator or motor.—**Three turns around the long-boat and a pull at the scuttle-butt,** a facetious description of the ordinary day's work on board a naval vessel.—**To catch a turn,** *naut.*, to make fast quickly a rope or line so as to snub it and prevent it from running out.—**Turn in the hawse,** *naut.*, said of



Turn in the Hawse.

anchor cables when they are crossed owing to the swinging of the ship in a tideway.

turn-about, *n.* **4.** A small steamer, torpedo-boat, or launch in which the dead-wood astern is cut away and two rudders are fitted, one forward in place of the dead-wood and one in the usual place abaft the screws, to give ability to turn quickly. The design is known as the *turn-about system.*

One of these (Rattlesnake class) had a straight keel and an ordinary rudder; a second was identical with the first, except that the after deadwood had been cut away, and the "*turn-about*" system applied.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 701.

turn-bat (tėrn′bat), *n.* A rod or lever placed between the legs of the massive tongs used in handling blooms (by hand) in the rolling-mill, that the piece may be turned through 90° or 180° in being presented to the guides or to the next pass in the rolls.

turnbuckle, *n.* **2.** A tongue of metal, pivoted above its center of gravity, used as a shutter-fastener.—**3.** A form of shutter-bolt with a hasp which when turned over a staple cannot be thrown back except by a reverse turning motion.

turn-button (tėrn′but″n), *n.* In *lock-making*, a latch having a pivoted rotating bolt operated by means of a knob or T-handle on the outside of the case.

turncock, *n.* 2. A plug-cock or faucet, in which the plug is turned around its axis, by a handle or a wrench, in order to open or close it.

turndun, *n.* Same as *tundun*.

turneraceous (tėr-ne-rā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Turnerace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Turneraceæ*.

turn-furrow (tėrn′fur″ō), *n.* The mold-board of a plow.

The mould-board or *turn-furrow* is placed obliquely behind the fin. *Penny Cyc.*, XVIII. 272.

turnhall (törn′hâl), *n.* [G. *turnhalle*, ⟨ *turnen*, exercise, + *halle*, hall.] A building in which gymnasts practise; a gymnasium.

turning-engine, *n.* 2. A small engine and necessary transmissive machinery to enable a massive engine to be turned over slowly for inspection or adjustment without the use of motor steam in the large cylinders. If used to start the large engine under steam it is often called a *barring-engine*.

turning-glass (tėr′ning-glȧs), *n.* See the extract.

After the negative [in half-tone engraving] is developed the film is stripped from the plate, reversed, and placed on another, called a *turning-glass*, thus becoming a positive. *Census Bulletin* 216, June 28, 1902, p. 64.

turning-lathe, *n.* 2. In *ceram.*, a lathe used by potters to trim and smooth the surface of the ware, which has been thrown and dried, before it is burned.

turning-machine, *n.*—**Boring-and-turning machine.** See ★*boring-machine*.

turning-plow (tėr′ning-plou), *n.* Any plow which has a mold-board and turns a furrow slice, as opposed to a plow of the shovel type. Also *turn-plow*.

turning-point, *n.* 3. In *graphics*, a maximum or minimum point on the graph or curve.

turnip, *n.*—**Brown rot of the turnip.** Same as *black rot of the cabbage*. See *black* ★*rot* (*c*).—**Indian turnip.** (*b*) Same as *prairie-turnip*.—**Turnip gall-weevil.** Same as *cabbage* ★*gall-weevil*.

turnip-beetle (tėr′nip-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle that infests the turnip.—**Red turnip-beetle**, a chrysomelid beetle, *Entomoscelis adonidis*, occurring in northern Europe and the northern United States and Canada, and feeding on turnip-leaves.

turnip-grass (tėr′nip-gràs), *n.* See *alkali* ★*zacaton* (*a*).

turnip-jack (tėr′nip-jak), *n.* An English gardeners' name for the turnip flea-beetle. See *Phyllotreta* and *turnip-fly* (*c*).

turnip-louse (tėr′nip-lous), *n.* Same as *turnip-aphid*.

turnip-wood, *n.* 2. In Australia, the timber of either of two species of trees, *Dysoxylum Muelleri* and *Akania Hillii*, which when freshly cut has the odor of a turnip.

turnout, *n.* 8. A short side road, or a part of a road of greater width than the rest, which enables vehicles to pass one another.

turnover. I. *n.* 7. The amount of a material which is turned over, or on which some process is carried out: nearly equivalent to *output*.

A high current-density being employed, the *turn-over* of gold is rapid—an essential factor of success when the costliness of the metal is taken into account.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 110.

8. An essay or article that begins on the last column of a page of a newspaper and 'turns over' to the next page.

Grant Allen and myself wrote most of the *turnovers*, and such men as Leslie Stephen contributed the book reviews. *Newcastle Daily Leader*, Sept. 22, 1903.

II. *a.*—**Turnover collar**, one which is folded over on itself: opposed to *standing collar*; also used as a noun: as, "he wore a narrow *turn-over*."

turnover-gear (tėrn′ō-vėr-gēr), *n.* A device for rolling or adjusting logs on a sawmill-carriage; a canting device. Also called a *nigger*.

turn-plow (tėrn′plou), *n.* Same as ★*turning-plow*.

turnpool (tėrn′pöl), *n.* [*turn*, *v.*, + *pool*.] See the extract. [Local, Eng.]

It is not difficult to show the character of the flow at the bottom of a small river. . . . Later, I have employed lump sugar soaked in a strong alcoholic solution of magenta. On placing one of these cubes at the outer bend of a curve—the "*turnpool*"—it is found that the water there is almost stagnant. *Nature*, Dec. 5, 1907, p. 102.

turn-tree (tėrn′trē), *n.* The revolving drum of a horizontal wooden capstan or windlass.

Turnway society. See ★*society*.

turpentine, *n.*—**White turpentine**, a trade-name of turpentine from the long-leaved pine.

turpentine, *v.* II. *intrans.* To make or gather turpentine.

turpentine-gum (tėr′pen-tīn-gum), *n.* Same as *American thus* (which see, under *thus*[2]).

turpentine-substitute (tėr′pen-tīn-sub″stitūt), *n.* Same as ★*spiritine*. The term is also applied to rosin spirit or ★pinoline.

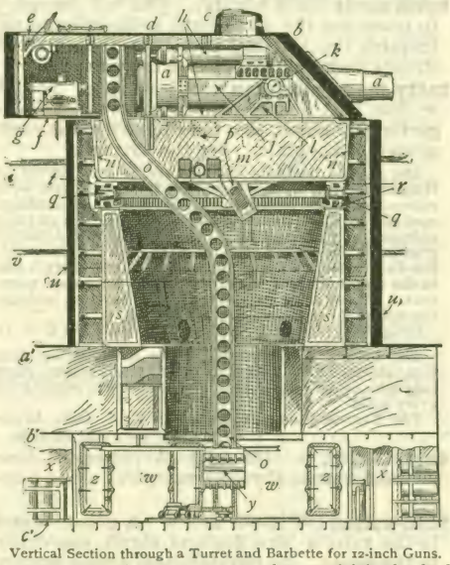
turpentine-tree, *n.* 3. The peebeen of northern Queensland, *Syncarpia Hillii*.—4. In New Zealand, same as ★*tarata*.

turpentining (tėr′pen-tī-ning), *n.* The process or business of obtaining resin or crude turpentine from living pine-trees. Also called *turpentine orcharding*, *turpentine tapping*.

turpethin (tėr′peth-in), *n.* [NL. *Turpeth(um)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A brownish-yellow amorphous glucoside, $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$, contained in the root of *Ipomæa Turpethum* from Ceylon and Malabar.

turquoise-berry (tėr-koiz′ber″i), *n.* A liliaceous plant of Tasmania, *Drymophila cyanocarpa*, bearing white flowers followed by blue berries.

turret[1], *n.* 3. In *naval construction*, a turret is a completely inclosed revolving armored structure above the deck of a war-ship containing one or more guns, mounted on the turn-table carrying the turret-structure, which project through gun-ports cut through the armor on the front side of the turret. Proposals for the emplacement of the guns of war-ships on armored turn-tables were independently made by Captain Coles of the British navy and by Ericsson. Captain Coles at first called his shield or turret a 'cupola' (which see). It was not until 1864, however, that the first British vessel with a turret was tried. In the United States, the first turret was fitted in 1862 on the original 'Monitor' invented by Ericsson. (See *monitor*, *n.*, 7). The turret of the original 'Monitor,' and of all subsequent vessels built during the Civil War, was carried on a heavy forged vertical central shaft by means of collars on the shaft. When not in use the turret rested on the deck. Before it could be rotated the shaft was wedged up at the bottom, or lifted up by hydraulic power, carrying the turret with it clear of the



Vertical Section through a Turret and Barbette for 12-inch Guns.

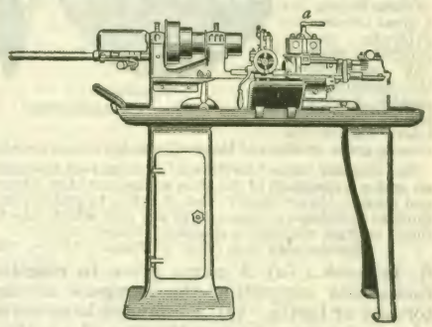
a, turret-gun; *b*, turret-port armor-plate; *c*, sighting-hood; *d*, turret-roof; *e*, escape-scuttle; *f*, scuttle for access from deck; *g*, electric rammer; *h*, *h*, combined hydraulic recoil and spring return-cylinders; *i*, main deck; *j*, gun-sleeve; *k*, trunnions on gun-sleeve; *l*, deck-lug; *m*, turret-gun girder; *n*, turret-pan; *o*, ammunition-hoist guide-rails; *p*, gun-elevating gear; *q*, turret-rollers; *r*, *r*, upper and lower turret-roller paths; *s*, *s*, turret supports or foundations; *t*, holding-down clip; *u*, barbette armor; *v*, gun-deck; *w*, handling-room; *x*, *x*, magazines; *y*, ammunition-hoist carriage; *z*, water-tight doors from magazines and shell-rooms to handling-room; *a′*, protective deck; *b′*, upper platform; *c′*, lower platform.

(From "Scientific American.")

deck. It was then rotated on the shaft or spindle by steam-engines controlled from the turret, the pinions of which were geared to a large rack fastened under the floor of the turret. The large smooth-bore guns, when fired, recoiled entirely inside the turret, and an armored port-shutter could be closed while loading them. The British turrets were supported on a ring of iron rollers near the circumference so that they could be rotated without being lifted. This is the method by which all modern turrets are supported. The central spindle of the Ericsson turret was liable to be bent by the impact of projectiles on the turret, which caused the turret to jam. Modern turrets are turned by either hydraulic or electric motors. The mechanisms for elevating the guns, hoisting ammunition, and loading are very elaborate. The operations are performed largely by hydraulic or electric power. The deck-lugs carrying the guns are secured to girders forming part of the turn-table of the turret. See ★*gun-mount*. In the development of seagoing ships with high freeboard, the turrets necessarily were placed higher above the water. To protect the mechanism and the ammunition-hoists under them, it was necessary to provide a fixed cylinder of armor called a ★*barbette* (which see). All modern turrets are mounted above fixed

barbettes (see cut). The top of the turret is armored, and above it project the armored sighting-hoods. There is usually a central sighting-hood for the trainer and one for the gun-pointer of each gun. The great length of modern guns causes them to project a considerable distance in front of the turret, and it is necessary to bring the body of the turret to the rear of the axis of rotation to provide room for loading the gun and to balance the rotating weight on the axis. The rear of the turret thus overhangs the barbette. The arrangement is called a *balanced turret*. The first turrets were circular cylinders of armor, but the modern turrets are of various forms; usually the turret armor is inclined in order to deflect projectiles. The first turrets each contained two guns, but in subsequent development, in some countries, a single gun has been mounted in each turret. The saving in weight of armor protection by placing two guns in one turret has, however, led to its universal adoption in the latest designs. In no country, except the United States, have more than two guns been mounted in one turret. See *superposed* ★*turret*.

6. An attachment to a lathe, drill, boring-machine, or slotting-machine designed to hold and present to the work a series of boring-, drilling-, or cutting-tools, the object being to save the time lost in changing from one tool to another by hand. In a lathe it consists of a round or six- or eight-sided horizontal tool-holder placed between the two heads. It has a circular motion in a



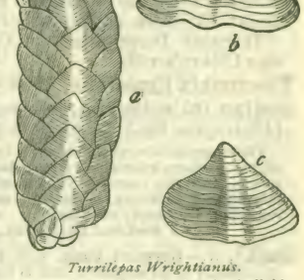
Turret-lathe, showing horizontal, automatic, and self-feeding tool-holder or turret at *a*.

horizontal plane, or may have a tilting circular motion that may be controlled by hand or may be automatic, and may also have a feed-motion to advance the tool to the work. The presentation of one tool to the work, the feed, the withdrawal of the tool on the completion of the cutting, and the partial revolution of the turret to bring another tool into action, may be automatic and continuous. In the boring-mill the turret is suspended over the table on a horizontal axis. In the slotting-machine it may be carried on the cutter-head, moving with it. It may carry four cutters, each of which may be brought into use in turn. In the drill the turret is suspended on a horizontal axis and may carry six drills, each one of which may be brought into action in turn by revolving the turret, the drills not at work remaining motionless. The turret gives its name to the machine in which it is employed, as a *turret-lathe*, a *turret boring-machine*, etc. Machines employing turrets are usually automatic and perform a complete series of operations on the work, as in a screw-machine or screw-cutting machine or the turret forming-machine. A turret is sometimes called a *monitor* from its shape.—**Superposed turret**, a type of turret used only in the United States navy. It consists of an ordinary turret for two 12-inch guns on the roof of which is supported a smaller turret containing two 8-inch guns. The whole forms a single armored structure with four guns, whose axes are parallel. This type of turret is fitted on the 'Kearsarge' and 'Kentucky,' and on five battle-ships of the Virginia class.—**Turret boring-machine.** See ★*turret*[1], 6.

turret-deck (tur′et-dek), *n.* See ★*deck*, 2.

turret-indicator (tur′et-in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See ★*indicator*, 1 (*j*) (2).

Turrilepas (tu-ril′ē-pas), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *turris*, a tower, + Gr. λεπάς, a limpet.] A genus of lepadoid cirriped *Crustacea* having an elongate body covered by from four to six rows of overlapping triangular plates which are concentrically striated and have radial or punctate ornamentation. The species range from Cambrian to Upper Devonian.



Turrilepas Wrightianus.

a, complete individual; *b* and *c*, individual plates: all enlarged.

(From Zittel's "Palæontology.")

turriliticone (tur-i-lit′i-kōn), *n.* [NL. *Turrilites* + Gr. κῶνος, a cone.] A turreted shell of certain ammonoid cephalopods, so called because of its resemblance

to the shell of the ammonoid genus *Turrilites*. Such shells are developed as phylogerontic stages in the evolution of various races of ammonoids, and are specially common in the Upper Cretaceous formations.

turti (tėr'ti), *n.* A Hindu oboe.

turtle[2], *n.*—**Horned turtle**, an extinct turtle, of the genus *Miolania*, distinguished by conical projections from the back part of the skull as in the horned 'toad.' The remains of these turtles occur in the Pleistocene of Patagonia, Australia, and Lord Howe's Island.—**Leathery turtle**, the trunk-turtle or leather turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*.

turtleback, *n.* 2. (*a*) They are roughly chipped stone implements, usually of flint, quartzite, or argillite, rather thick in the center, somewhat rounded on one side, and usually leaf-shaped or almond-shaped in outline. Some of these may be finished implements of a rude type, others specimens which have been rejected because of some defect, but a great number are evidently merely roughly blocked-out implements, the finishing process being intended to be performed later. Caches containing great numbers of these objects have been found.



Turtleback.
(From An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1892.)

The singular name "*turtleback*" is suggested instantly on seeing a specimen of the class so designated by Abbott and others. As commonly used, it refers to rude or unfinished leaf-shape implements of any size, which may be found in great abundance almost anywhere.
Smithsonian Rep. (*Bur. of Ethnol.*), 1892, p. 136.

3. In *mech.*: (*a*) A name given to rounded formations suggesting the carapace of the tortoise or turtle. (*b*) A rounded-back cover of any structure, as over the rear of a motor-car whose frame is designed for the rear seats of the tonneau construction, but in which only two front seats are installed.—4. See the extract.

Sir Samuel Baker suggests that the "*turtle backs*" of this region [Nile delta], patches of sand which appear like islands in the wide expanse of dark alluvium, may be parts of this original floor; but it is possible that they may be only lenticular masses of blown sand, alternating with the alluvial deposit. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 540.

turtle-grass, *n.* 2. See *Zostera*.

turtle-insect (tėr'tl-in″sekt), *n.* Same as *brown* ★*scale*. *E. G. Lodeman*, The Spraying of Plants, p. 10.

turtle-press (tėr'tl-pres), *n.* The type-revolving press of R. Hoe and Company (now disused) for which type was imposed on the segment of a cylinder called the turtle from its resemblance to the upper shell of a turtle. [Slang.]

turtlet (tėrt'let), *n.* [*turtl*(*e*) + *-et*[1].] A young turtle.

Many a *turtlet* probably sticks fast during the mending process. *Science*, Nov. 17, 1905, p. 638.

tusa (tö'sä), *n.* [Perhaps from Sp. *tusa*, fem. of *tuso*, a name for a dog, used as an exclamation in calling dogs or driving them away.] A name current in New Mexico and the southwestern United States, among the Spanish-speaking inhabitants of all classes, for the prairie-dog.

Tuscaloosa formation. See ★*formation*.

Tuscan capital, formation. See ★*capital*[3], ★*formation*.

Tusculan (tus'kū-lan), *a.* [L. *Tusculan*(*us*).] Of or pertaining to Tusculum, an ancient city situated near the site of the modern Frascati, about 13 miles southeast of Rome: as, the "*Tusculan* Disputations of Cicero." Near it was Cicero's villa.

Tuscumbia limestone. See ★*limestone*.

tusilan (tū'si-lăn), *n.*; pl. *tusilanes* (-lä'nās). [Philippine Sp.] A robber; an outlaw.

There are ladrones still at large, but only a few, nearly all having been killed or are in prison serving long sentences, and the islands are now practically free from ladronism. Ladrones, or as they were formerly called, *tusilanes*, are simply robbers.
National Geog. Mag., March, 1904, p. 111.

tusk[1], *n.*—**Servant tusk**, that tusk of any animal, specifically of an elephant, that is most used.

The elephant . . . is said to use the right tusk more than the left, and this is accordingly called the '*servant tusk*.' *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 48.

tusker, *n.* 2. A wild boar with large tusks.

The hunter . . . may either lose the chase altogether, or be suddenly charged by an enraged *tusker*.
Sporting Magazine, July, 1827.

tusser, *n.* 3. A kind of silk cloth woven from tusser-silk.—4. A dress or garment of tusser-silk.

I must say that a *tusser* always looks fresh.
F. H. Burnett, in The Century, June, 1901, p. 188.

tussicula (tu-sik'ū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *tussis*, a cough.] A slight cough.

tussive (tus'iv), *a.* Of or relating to a cough.

tussocker (tus'o̤k-ėr), *n.* [*tussock* + *-er*.] In New Zealand, a sundowner. See the extract. [Slang.]

Now, a "sun-downer," or "*tussocker*"—for the terms are synonymous—is a pastoral loafer; one who loiters about till dusk, and then makes for the nearest station or hut, to beg for shelter and food.
Vincent Pyke, Wild Will Enderby. Quoted by E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

tussock-moth, *n.*—**Old tussock-moth**, a liparid moth, *Notolophus antiqua*, common to Europe and the northern United States. To British collectors it is known as the *common vaporer*.—**Well-marked tussock-moth**, an American liparid moth, *Hemerocampa definita*, resembling the common white-marked tussock-moth, but having more distinct markings on the fore-wings of the male.

tussol (tus'ol), *n.* [L. *tussis*, a cough, + *-ol*.] A trade-name of antipyrin mandelate, $C_{11}H_{12}ON_2.C_8H_8O_3$: used in medicine, chiefly in the treatment of whooping-cough.

tussur (tus'u̇r), *n.* Same as ★*tusser*.

tut-bargain (tut'bär″gān), *n.* [Cf. *tut-work*.] A bargain to do work by the piece. [Prov. Eng.]

tutelary, *a.* **II.** *n.* A tutelary divinity; an animal regarded as a tutelary divinity: as, Anubis, the *tutelary* of sepulchers.

He carried a rattle or flute, used to imitate the voice of the *tutelary* or the sound of its movements, while he imitated its notes of alarm, fright, pain, and pleasure with his own voice, and mimicked its corresponding movements. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1901, p. 80.

tuteur (tö-tėr'), *n.* [F., < L. *tutor*.] A tutor. The feminine is *tutrice*.

tutte corde (tö'tā kôr'dā). [It., 'all strings.'] In music for the pianoforte, a direction to relinquish the shifting pedal, so that all the strings may sound: opposed to *una corda*.

tutty-man, tuttiman (tut'i-măn), *n.* [*tutty*[1] + *man*.] A tithing-man in the town of Hungerford, England, as a functionary in the ceremonies of hocktide. See the extracts.

The ancient hocktide customs are being observed in Hungerford this week. Yesterday the commoners were summoned by the blowing of a horn, and the proceedings opened with the despatch of tithing or *tutty men* on their arduous but pleasant duty. In accordance with a charter granted in the days of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the duty of the *tutty men* includes a call at every house in the town and the demand of a toll from the male members. Furthermore, the women folk have to undergo the ordeal of being kissed by the *tutty men*.
Daily Mail (London), April 17, 1901, quoted in E. E. D.

The *tutti-men* went forth in the morning carrying floral staves, determined to do their duty by kissing every lady who crossed their path and exacting a penny from every male.
The Express (London), quoted in N. Y. Com. Adver[tiser, May 21, 1903.

tutu (tö'tö), *n.* [Maori.] A poisonous New Zealand shrub, *Coriaria ruscifolia*. See *Coriaria*.

tutu-poison (tö'tö-poi″zn), *n.* A poison found in the tutu, a New Zealand shrub, especially in the seeds. Its physiological action greatly resembles that of strychnine; the best antidote is said to be belladonna.

Tuvalian (tū-val'i-an), *a.* In *geol.*, noting the upper member of the Tirolian series of the upper pelagic Trias of the Mediterranean province.

Tuxedo (tuk-sē'dō), *n.* Same as *Tuxedo* ★*coat*.—**Tuxedo coat.** See ★*coat*[2].

T. V. [An abbreviation of *tuberculin volutin*.] A symbol suggested by von Behring for a principle alleged to be present in the tubercle bacillus which exerts a catalytic and zymogenic action. *Nature*, Oct. 12, 1905, p. 581.

Tw. An abbreviation for *Twaddell*, indicating the use of the Twaddell hydrometer scale: as, 10° *Tw.* = specific gravity 1.050.

twelfth-second (twelfth'sek″und), *n.* The fraction $\frac{1}{1012}$ of a second.

twelve, *n.*—**In twelves**, in *printing*, said of a form of type, or a sheet, or a section for binding, that has twelve pages only.

twenty-eight (twen'ti-āt'), *n.* 1. Eight more than twenty.—2. The Australian yellow-collared parrakeet, *Platycercus semitorquatus*: so named from its note, which is sometimes repeated several times in succession.

twice, *adv.*—**Twice gathered**, in *agri.*, doubly plowed in the manner known as gathering. See ★*gathering*.

They are then plowed, and the ridges '*twice gathered*'—to use a plowman's parlance—which means that a back furrow is made in the center of each of these secondary plots, and the furrows are thrown each way toward the back furrow until the ridge is completed.
H. Stewart, Irrigation for the Farm, p. 41.

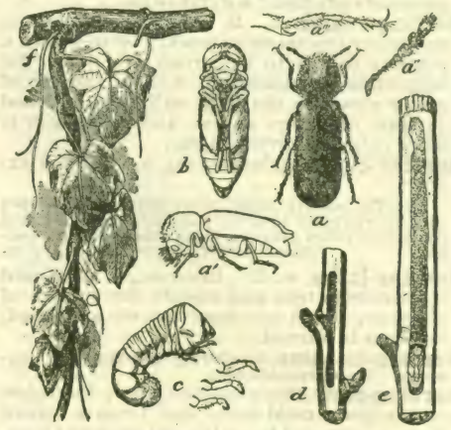
Twichell's acidimeter. See ★*acidimeter*.

twig[1], *n.* 4. In *anat.*, one of the minute branches of a blood-vessel.

twig-beetle (twig'bē″tl), *n.* A twig-borer.—**Apple twig-beetle**, an American scolytid beetle, *Stephanoderes hispidulus*.

twig-blight, *n.* 2. A blight of the apple, peach, and cherry caused by *Sclerotinia fructigena*; also a blight of the grape caused by *Botrytis cinerea*. See *Sclerotinia*.

twig-borer, *n.*—**Apple twig-borer**, an American bostrychid beetle, *Amphicerus bicaudatus*, which bores into the twigs of the apple- and other fruit-trees.—**Peach twig-borer**, the larva of a gelechiid moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, common to Europe and the United States. It bores into the young twigs of the peach.



Apple Twig-borer (*Amphicerus bicaudatus*).
a, *a'*, beetle; *a''*, *a'''*, antenna and leg of same, much enlarged; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva; *d*, *e*, larval galleries; *f*, grapevine, showing hole made by beetle. *a*, *a'*, *b*, and *c*, 2½ times natural size; *d*, *e*, *f*, reduced. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

twig-gall (twig'gâl), *n.* An abnormal growth upon the twigs or branches of trees usually due to insects, fungi, or bacteria.—**Olive twig-gall.** Same as *olive* ★*tuberculosis*.

twig-girdler, *n.*—**Pear twig-girdler**, a beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*.

twil, *v.*, *n.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* A simplified spelling of *twill*.

twild, *a.* A simplified spelling of *twilled*.

Twilight arc. Same as *twilight curve* (which see, under *twilight*).—**Twilight correction.** See ★*correction*.—**Twilight of the gods** [(= G. *götterdämmerung*) a translation of the ON. *ragna rökr*, which is an old error for *ragna rök*, the history (esp. the final judgment and end) of the gods and the world. See *Ragnarök*.], in *Norse myth*. See *Ragnarök*.

twill[1], *n.*—**Florentine twill.** Same as ★*cassimere-twill*.—**Prunella twill**, a variety of a three-harness twill. See ★*llama-twill*.—**Twill set.** See ★*set*[1].

twilley, twilly (twil'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *twilleyed*, *twillied*, ppr. *twilleying*, *twillying*. Same as *willow*[1]. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 117.

twilling-bar (twil'ing-bär), *n.* In *weaving*, a piece of mechanism in a twilling-machine; a modified form of the Jacquard loom invented in 1859. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 181.

twilling-hook (twil'ing-hůk), *n.* A hook for lifting a warp-thread in a Jacquard twilling-machine. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 181.

twin[1]. **I.** *a.*—**Twin balance-rudders.** See ★*balance-rudder*.—**Twin condenser**, a condenser made in two parts, which may be either just alike or symmetrical with respect to a plane between them.

II. *n.* 3. In addition to the common type of twins (*hemitropic twins*, *revolution twins*), the relation of whose parts can be explained by hemitropy, or a revolution of 180° about a *twinning axis* (see *twin*[1], 3), there is also a rare type, called *symmetric* or *reflection twins*, where there is no twinning axis but the twinned parts are in symmetrical position to each other with reference to some definite plane. This type is best illustrated by the so-called *Brazil* (or *Brazilian*) *twins* of quartz (common in crystals from Brazil), where two enantiomorphous crystals, one right-handed the other left-handed, are thus united, the plane of symmetry or reflection being a face of the prism of the second series. Further, in some cases, as in twins of sodium periodate, the orientation of the parts of the twinned crystal is explained by a rotation about an axis (of some multiple of 60°, as 180°), combined with reflection about a face which after the revolution is a plane of symmetry; this is a case of *alternating twinning*. Whatever the type of twin, the crystallographic law which defines the orientation of the parts of the

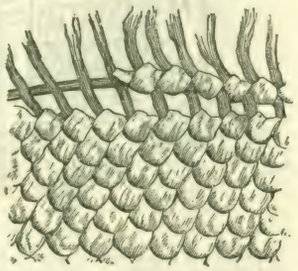
twinned crystal is called the *twinning law* or *law of twinning*. An example is the *Brazil law*, which applies to Brazil twins (see above), also the *albite*, *pericline*, *Baveno*, *Carlsbad laws* among the feldspars, the *spinel law*, etc.; these belong respectively to *albite twins*, *pericline twins*, etc. (see *twin*[1]). The *Manebach law* is that of the feldspar twins (*Manebach twins*) from Manebach and elsewhere, in which the base is the twinning-plane and usually also the contact or composition face. A *cyclic twin* is a repeated twin in which the axes of the twinned crystals are inclined to each other and usually at an angle which is an aliquot part of 360°, or nearly so, so that the compound crystal is often stellate in form. When the twinning of two crystals of lower symmetry results in a compound crystal having all the faces of the corresponding from the higher symmetry class, the result is a *complementary* (or *supplementary*) *twin*. Thus two pyritohedrons of pyrite twinned about the vertical axis form an interpenetrating twin of the complementary (supplementary) type; two twinned tetrahedrons of diamond form another example; also two hemimorphic crystals of pyrargyrite twinned about a vertical axis and united by a plane parallel to the base.—**Homologous twins, identical twins,** twins that are of the same sex and alike in form, in constitution, and in character. In the armadillo, *Tatusa hybrida*, and in the chalcid beetle, *Encrytus fuscicollis*, they are known to be the products of the separated blastomeres of a single ovum, and it is supposed that this is also true of human homologous twins.

> This suggestion . . . receives support . . . from the mode of formation of *homologous Twins* which are now shown, almost beyond doubt, to arise from the division of one ovum. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 35.

Interpenetrant twin. Same as *penetration-twin* (which see, under *twin*[1], 3).

twin[1], *v. t.* **3.** To cut or form in pairs by cutters or chisels.

twine[1], *n.*—**Bird-cage twine,** a type of basketry consisting of a stiff warp and stiff cross-rods which are tied to the warp by a wrapping of pliable material.



Bird-cage Twine.
(From Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1902.)

twine-binder (twīn′ bīn″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a harvesting-machine by which the sheaf or truss is tied into a bundle with twine. See ★*wire-binder*. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 20, 1902, p. 22546.

twine-bush (twīn′bůsh), *n.* See *Hakea*.

twine-cell (twīn′sel), *n.* A peculiar structure in the eye of the pecten formed by a number of nerve fibers coiled in the form of a ball of twine. *Biol. Bulletin*, May, 1904, p. 317.

twinning[1], *n.*—**Multiple twinning.** Same as *repeated twinning*. See ★*twin*[1], 3.

twin-screw (twin′skrö), *a.* Having two screw-propellers: said of a vessel.

twirl, *n.*—**Morfit's steam twirl,** a contrivance used in soap-making to heat and stir the contents of the boiling-pans. It consists of a hollow vertical shaft through which, and through a series of convoluted tubes connected with it, steam is passed, while the whole system is rotated by means of gearing. The result is mechanical stirring, with 'dry steam' heat if the tubes are unperforated, but 'wet steam' may be used if the tubes are perforated with a number of small holes through which the steam escapes into the liquid contents of the pan.

twist, *n.* **1.** (*f*) *pl.* A commercial name of stringy crude rubber made up like balls of cord. See ★*rubber*[1], 3.

18. (*c*) The entire angle through which one end of the rod has been twisted by the torsional effort, measured from a radius at the other or fixed end. The average twist per unit of length will be the whole twist divided by the length in such units.

19. In Venetian and old English glasses, any one of the spiral lines, of various colors, frequently blown in the handles and other parts. See ★*air-twist* (with cut).—**Double and twist.** See ★*double*.—**Mano twist,** a variety of crude india-rubber, the product of *Landolphia florida*, brought in lumps, darker in color on the outside than inside, from Sierra Leone in Africa. Also called *Sierra Leone twist*.—**Reverse twist, reverse curve,** a twist or curve imparted to a ball in the opposite direction from that which is most natural. For instance, in base-ball and tennis it is easier for a right-handed man to make a ball curve from right to left, and a twist or curve in the other direction is therefore generally known as a *reverse*.—**Sierra Leone twist.** Same as *Mano* ★*twist*.—**Twist surface.** See ★*surface*.

twist-cop (twist′kop), *n.* A cop of warp-yarn spun on a mule.

twister, *n.* **1.** (*h*) A tornado or local whirlwind. [Colloq., U. S.]

> Their whirling winds are strong enough to blow down trees and overturn buildings. Violent local storms of this kind are often called cyclones, or prairie *twisters*, in the Mississippi valley, but the name tornado is to be preferred in order to distinguish them from the much larger and less violent cyclonic storms. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.

3. A twisting or zigzag movement of a horse. [Colloq.]

> This movement unseated many a rider during the recent contest, however, and it was a broncho named "E. A." (who used a combination of "sun-fish" and "*twister*") that proved the hardest to ride, and, according to some eye-witnesses, compelled even the champion to catch hold of his saddle-horn to save himself from falling, or, as the cowboys say, made him "hunt leather."
> *Wide World Mag.*, April, 1903, p. 548.

4. A somersault in which the body rotates or 'twists.' See ★*spotter*, 5. [Slang.]

> When he had them people just right he ran out and called their attention and showed them what he really could do; he done a spotter-*twister*, which is about the limit, and took a start and went back into that tent like a whirligig. *C. D. Stewart*, Partners of Providence, xix.

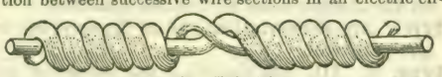
twist-frame (twist′frām), *n.* A throttle-frame for spinning cotton.

twist-gear (twist′gēr), *n.* A helical gear; a gear on which the teeth are helices, even though the two shafts connected by the gear and its mate are parallel. Also called *twist-wheel*.

twistical (twis′ti-kal), *a.* [Humorous, from *twist*, *v.*] Somewhat twisted or crooked, physically, mentally, or morally; odd; questionably honest. [Colloq., U. S.]

twisting-machine, *n.* **2.** A machine resembling a ring spinning-frame, for twisting two or more threads or yarns, as cotton, together by the rotation of a spindle or a similar device. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 224.

twist-joint, *n.*—**American twist-joint,** the connection between successive wire sections in an electric cir-



American Twist-joint.

cuit, made either by soldered sleeves in a power circuit, or by twisting the wires around each other, as in an overhead telegraph circuit.

twist-wheel (twist′hwēl), *n.* A gear on a roving- or spinning-machine by the changing of which the relation of the velocities of spindles and delivery-rollers is changed. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 198.

twist-yarn (twist′yärn), *n.* A cotton yarn used for warp. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 392.

twit, *n.* **2.** A thin, weak place in a thread of wool, cotton, etc. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 236.

twitchety (twich′e-ti), *a.* [*twitch*, *v. i.*, in imitation of *fidgety*.] Fidgety; irritable; nervous. [Colloq., Eng.]

twitch-road (twich′rōd), *n.* A forest road or trail along which logs are dragged by horses from the place where they have been felled to the 'yard' where they are loaded upon sleds. [Maine.]

> This first real storm of the winter promised two feet on a level, and guaranteed the slipping on ramdowns and *twitch-roads*. *Holman Day*, King Spruce, xx.

twitch-up (twich′up), *n.* A slender sapling or branch, to the end of which a noose of wire or horsehair, etc., is attached, bent down and so held, in a snare, that if a grouse or other bird or small animal attempts to push through the noose it will release the sapling and be strangled by the noose. [U. S.]

twitter[1], *n.* **4.** A gardeners' name for certain plant-deformations caused by insects, notably a curious bunching and twisting of the carnation-plant caused by the work of anthomyiid larvæ. Some forms of twitter are caused by thrips and others by plant-lice.



Twitter.
(From "Insect Life," U. S. D. A.)

twitty (twit′i), *a.* [*twit*, *n.*, 2, + *-y*[1].] Irregular, with thin and thick places: said of wool or cotton yarn when in this condition. *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 351.

two-bagger (tö′bag″ėr), *n.* In *base-ball*, a two-base hit. See ★*hit*[1]. [Colloq.]

two-clang (tö′klang), *n.* In *acoustics*, a compound tone or clang, made up of two simple tones that differ in frequency.

> Similar simple periods are found to recur in the other harmonious *two-clangs*.
> *Wundt* (trans.), Human and Animal Psychol., p. 69.

two-cycle (tö′sī″kl), *a.* Completed in two phases or cycles; operating or completing a series of operations in two cycles or phases: as, a *two-cycle* gas-engine, one which completes the series of operations, namely, suction, compression, explosion, and exhaust, in two strokes or cycles.

two-group (tö′grōp), *n.* A rhythmized group of two sound-units; two ticks, syllables, etc., arranged as iambus or trochee. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 536. [Rare.]

two-grouping (tö′grō″ping), *n.* Arrangement by twos; the grouping of ticks, syllables, etc., in iambic or trochaic rhythm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 535.

two-high (tö′hī), *a.* Having two rolls, one over the other, as distinguished from *three-high*: said of rolling-mills for iron or other metals. See ★*roll*, *n.*

two-on (tö′on), *a.* In *printing*, said of an arrangement of pages for presswork by which two copies in duplicate can be printed together on the same sheet by the same operation. This method utilizes a large machine, lessens the number of impressions, and saves needless presswork.

two-pair (tö′pār), *a.* Being up two flights, namely, from the street door: as, the *two-pair* front chamber. [Eng.]

two-phase (tö′fāz), *a.* **1.** Two-cycle; having two phases or stages in a complete cycle, usually an expansion and a compression phase.—**2.** In *elect.*, of or pertaining to an alternating-current generator which produces two currents differing in phase by half a cycle, or to a circuit carrying such currents, or to a motor, transformer, or any electrical device used on a two-phase circuit. See ★*quarter-phase*.—**Two-phase alternater,** a generator for the production of two-phase alternating currents.—**Two-phase circuit,** in *elect.*, a circuit traversed by or intended for the distribution of two-phase currents.—**Two-phase generator.** See ★*two-phase alternater*.—**Two-phase system,** in *elect.*, a system for the production and distribution of two alternating currents differing from one another by half a cycle, and the utilization of such currents.

two-phaser (tö′fā″zėr), *n.* A generator of two-phase alternating currents, or a motor used on a two-phase circuit.

two-rhythm (tö′riŦHm), *n.* A rhythm of which the unit is bimembral; iambic or trochaic rhythm.

> There is no one principle which satisfactorily explains the preference for the *two-rhythm*.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 536.

two-sided (tö′sī″ded), *a.* **1.** Having two sides or aspects.—**2.** Of double orientation.—**3.** In *geom.*, bilateral: as, a *two-sided*, not a unilateral, surface.

twosome, *a.* **II.** *n.* In *golf*, a match between two persons.

two-step (tö′step), *n.* **1.** A round dance, danced by couples, the partners moving together in a series of sliding steps in two-two time, the first step of each measure being longer than the second and termed a 'slide.'—**2.** The music for such a dance, which is in duple or quadruple rhythm, not essentially different from a rapid march or quick-step.

two-storied (tö′stō″rid), *a.* **1.** Having two stories, and only two, as a house.—**2.** In *forestry*, comprising on the same area two classes, which vary considerably in height, composed of trees of different species. In a two-storied forest the taller trees form the *overwood* or *upper story*; the shorter trees form the *underwood* or *lower story*. The term is not applicable to forests under reproduction, in which the appearance of two stories is the temporary result of an incomplete process, but to those forests of which the two stories of growth are a natural and permanent feature.

two-way, *a.* **3.** Having the capacity to act in two ways: said of a fitting or fixture which has one inlet and one outlet.—**4.** Noting a fitting resembling a T, with one inlet and two outlets, but no control over the flow through them.

twyer, *n.*—**Bull's-eye twyer,** a twyer which discharges the air at the center of a hemispherical plate.—**Duck's-nest twyer,** a twyer or blast-pipe outlet in a forge in which the perforated end is cup-shaped or like a nest.—**Lurman's slag-twyer,** a water-cooled twyer of bronze, used for the removal of slag and placed below the plane of the blast-twyers. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 226.—**Negro-head twyer,** a blast-nozle having a cubical block on its end built into the furnace.—**Nigger-head twyer.** Same as *negro-head* ★*twyer*.

twyer-box (twī′ėr-boks), *n.* **1.** A chamber or duct from which the separate twyer-pipes are led into the walls of the furnace proper.—**2.** In the Bessemer converting vessel, the chamber below the refractory bottom from which air passes into the molded twyer-blocks

and so up into and through the molten metal. Air is supplied to the box from a pipe leading down from the hollow trunnion of the converter.

twyer-pipe (twī'ėr-pīp), *n.* 1. The pipe which supplies air from the blast-main to the individual twyers.—2. The twyer itself.

TX. [*T* an abbreviation of *tuberculin*, *X* representing an unknown substance.] A substance assumed by von Behring to result from the transformation of T. C., after it has been incorporated by and become an integral part of the cells of the body. See ★*T. C. Nature*, Oct. 12, 1905, p. 581.

Ty. An abbreviation of *territory*.

tychite (tī'kīt), *n.* [Gr. *τύχη*, fortune, chance, + *-ite*[2].] A carbonate and sulphate of magnesium and sodium ($2MgCO_3.2Na_2CO_3.Na_2SO_4$) which occurs in colorless octahedral crystals at Borax Lake, San Bernardino County, California. It is associated with and similar to the related mineral ★northupite (which see), but out of several thousand crystals only four of tychite were discovered, hence the name.

Tychonian (tī-kō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Tychonic*.

tychoparthenogenesis (tī″kō-pär-the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύχη*, chance, + NL. *parthenogenesis*.] Exceptional or occasional parthenogenesis. See *occasional* ★*parthenogenesis*.

tyee (tī'ē), *n.* [Chinook jargon.] 1. A chief; a person of wealth or distinction.—2. Same as *quinnat*. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 151.

tylhexactine (til-hek-sak'tin), *n.* [Gr. *τύλη*, a cushion, + *ἑξ*, six, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] In the sponge-spicules, a hexactine with knobs at the end of each ray.

tylion (ti-lī'on), *n.*; pl. *tylia* (-ą). [NL. *tylion*, < Gr. *τυλεῖον*, a cushion, dim. of *τύλη*, a cushion.] In *craniom.*, the median point of the limbus sphenoidalis. *Von Török*.

tyloma (tī-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *tylomata* (-ma-tą) [NL., < Gr. *τύλωμα*, a callus (on the shoulder).] Same as *callosity*, 2.

Tylosaurus (tī-lō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τύλος*, a knot or callus, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] One of the mosasaurs of the subfamily *Tylosaurinæ*, characterized by having the premaxillæ produced into a long rostrum in advance of the teeth: found in the Niobrara Cretaceous of Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas.

tylostyle, *n.* (*b*) In the sponge-spicules, a triode or three-rayed element in which one of the arms is long, straight, and sharp, and the other two are atrophied.

tympanal, *a.* **II.** *n.* 1. The posterior one of the pterygoid bones in fishes: it is usually between the hyomandibular and the mesopterygoid: same as ★*metapterygoid*, 2. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 514.—2. The upper anterior bone of the gill-cover in fishes: not homologous with the bone called *tympanal* by Cuvier: same as *præoperculum*, 2. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 515.

tympanectomy (tim-pą-nek'tō-mi), *n.* [NL. *tympanum* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the drum-membrane of the ear.

Tympanic canal. Same as *Jacobson's* ★*canal*.

tympanicity (tim-pą-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*tympanic* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tympanitic, or of giving a hollow sound on percussion.

The area of gastric *tympanicity* was only slightly enlarged. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 98.

tympanion (tim-pā'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *tympania* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *τυμπάνιον*, dim. of *τύμπανον*, a drum.] In *craniom.*, the highest point (upper tympanion) and lowest point (lower tympanion) on the border of the annulus tympanicus. *Von Török*.

tympanitic, *a.* 2. Giving out a hollow or drum-like sound on percussion.

The skin and subcutaneous tissues of the face, neck and chest were markedly swollen, and *tympanitic* on percussion. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 25, 1900, p. 140.

tympanomalleal (tim″pą-nō-mal'ē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* Noting a bone in the head of fishes, lying between the hyomandibular and the quadrate; the symplectic. *Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 513.

tympanomastoid (tim″pą-nō-mas'toid), *a.* [*tympanum* + *mastoid*.] Relating to the drum of the ear and the mastoid cells. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 697.

tympanophonia, tympanophony (tim″pą-nō-fō'ni-ą, tim-pą-nof'ō-ni), *n.* [NL. *tympanophonia*, < Gr. *τύμπανον*, drum, + *φωνή*, sound.] Same as *tinnitus*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 660.

tympanotomy (tim-pą-not'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *τύμπανον*, drum, + *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision through the tympanum of the ear. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 672.

tympan-sheet (tim'pan-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, the sheet of paper affixed to the outside or impressing-surface of the tympan.

tymp-arch (timp'ärch), *n.* The arch of refractory material, or of water-cooled metal, supporting the wall of a blast-furnace (for iron) over the opening to the forehearth (if the furnace has one). The name is often retained for the arch over the tapping-hole in modern blast-furnaces for iron. See *tymp*.

tyndallization (tin″dal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [John *Tyndall*, a British physicist.] Sterilization of a fluid by heating it repeatedly to a point slightly below that of boiling. With each heating the bacteria which have developed from the more resistant spores are destroyed; when finally no undeveloped spores remain the fluid is sterile. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 686.

Tyntlastes (tin-tlâs'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **τυντλάστης*, < *τυντλάζειν*, work in the mud, < *τύντλος*, mud.] A genus of gobioid fishes found on the Pacific coast of Central America.

typ. An abbreviation (*b*) of *typographic* or *typographical*.

type, *n.* **10.** The four types first recognized and frequently referred to, namely, hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, and marsh-gas, simply represent the first four degrees of valence, monad, dyad, triad, and tetrad.—**Apocentric type,** in *biol.*, a modified condition of an archecentral type. *P. Chalmers Mitchell.*—**Archecentral type,** in *biol.*, the most primitive type, from which all others have been derived. *P. Chalmers Mitchell.*—**Chaucer type.** See *golden* ★*type.*—**Crystal types.** See ★*symmetry*, 6.—**Disentis type,** in *anthrop.*, the type of man found in the valley of the Rhine, in the canton of Grisons. The type agrees with the Alpine type of Ripley. *Rütimeyer.*—**Extra condensed type.** See ★*condensed.*—**Five-line nonpareil type,** an old name for 30-point type.—**Golden type,** a name given to one of the three fonts of type designed by William Morris and used by him at the Kelmscott Press, the other two being the Troy and the Chaucer. The golden type is Roman, the others Gothic in style. The American reproduction is called *Jenson type*.

In *golden type*, with ornamental initials but no borders, this edition is embellished with twelve full-page designs by Mr. A. J. Gaskin of the Birmingham School.
A. Vallance, William Morris, p. 160.

GOLDEN TYPE
Golden Type

Ideational type. Same as ★*memory type.*—**Minikin type,** excelsior or 3-point type. [Eng.]—**Snellen's types.** Same as *test-types*.—**Supplementary type,** a specimen used in extending or correcting knowledge of a previously defined species.—**Troy type,** one of the three forms of type designed by William Morris, the other being the golden and the Chaucer. See *golden* ★*type.*—The American reproduction is called *Satanick type*.

TROY TYPE
Troy Type

Two-line double pica type, meridian or 44-point type. [Eng.]—**Type form, locality, museum.** See ★*form*, etc.—**Type material,** the material or specimens from which a new species has been described and named.—**Type specimen,** the actual specimen from which a species has been described and named. A typical specimen is a characteristic example of a given species, but a type specimen is one on which a species is based. See ★*cotype*, ★*genotype*, ★*holotype*, ★*metatype*, ★*paratype*, ★*topotype*.

type, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To use a type-writer. [Colloq.]

She had n't the brains to sing. She *typed* for a living, I believe. *F. W. Hume*, Crimson Cryptogram, viii.

type-body (tīp'bod″i), *n.* The metal base on which the face of a type is cast. 'Body' is used to describe the height of a type as it appears in print, as pica or 12-point body, or as nonpareil or 6-point body. It does not define the width of a type. The square or em-quadrat of a type is understood as its body.

type-composition (tīp'kom-pō-zish″on), *n.* The setting up of type in proper order; typesetting. See *composition*, 1 (*c*).

type-life (tīp'līf), *n.* An organism which epitomizes or typifies the life and development of all the other organisms having the same line of descent; a typical form.

typer (tī'pėr), *n.* [*type*(*write*) + *-er*.] A type-writer. [Colloq.]

In two consecutive advertisements which appeared on the front page of the 'Athenæum' for May 21, I notice the two different forms, typist, and *typer*, meaning a person who uses a type-writer.
N. and Q., 9th ser., VI, quoted in Encyc. Dict.

type-slug (tīp'slug), *n.* A line of composed type in one solid strip, as made by a linotype machine.

type-work (tīp'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, the letterpress or body of printed matter on a page.

The headband may be one third or sometimes one half of the page, but when it is very large the *type-work* below must be correspondingly reduced in size.
De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 162.

type-writer, *n.* 1. Any machine printing letters by type. Type-writing machines are divided into two chief classes, the stamping-machines, in which the type stamps the letters on the paper by means of an inked ribbon, and the printing-machines, which employ inked type. A typical machine of the stamping or ribbon class consists of three parts, the keyboard, the carriage, and the action or printing mechanism. (See Fig. 1, *A*, *B*, and *C*.) The keyboard consists of several ranks of

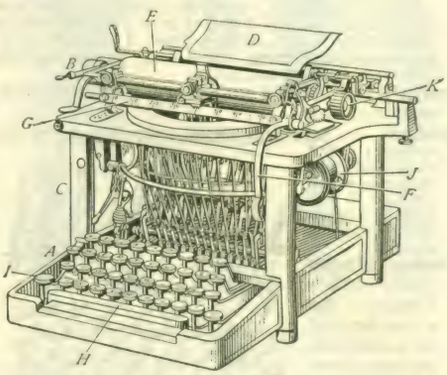


Fig. 1.

A, keyboard; *B*, carriage; *C*, action or printing mechanism; *D*, paper-shelf; *E*, cylinder or platen; *F*, carriage-lever; *G*, front scale; *H*, space-key; *I*, shift-key; *J*, ribbon-reel; *K*, thumb-wheel controlling cylinder. Type-bars and type are not visible.

type-keys and two or more mechanical keys (*H*, *I*). The carriage is quite distinct from the rest of the machine, and has a traverse, right and left, across the top of the machine. Its essential features are the cylinder or platen (*E*) that supports the paper and the feed-motion that feeds the paper in two directions, across and down the page. The traverse of the carriage to the right by means of the carriage lever (*F*) stores power in a coiled spring, the traverse to the left being automatic and under the influence of the coiled spring. The carriage is fitted with adjustable stop-motions to control the traverse of the carriage, and with other fittings and parts for the complete and perfect control of its movements under the varying conditions of stamping letters on paper in the work of correspondence, reporting, dictation, and copying. The action includes all the levers and other moving parts placed between the keyboard and carriage and controlling the type, the feed-motion of the carriage, and the ribbon-operating mechanism. When the machine is ready for use, a sheet of paper is placed in the carriage and coiled round the cylinder and the carriage is moved to the extreme right of its traverse. A number of type-keys are touched in succession, each blow upon a key by the finger causing a type-bar, supporting a certain type, to rise and strike the under side of the cylinder. As the paper is wrapped round the cylinder it would be struck by the type were it not that the inked ribbon, stretched between two reels (*J*), comes between, the type forcing the ribbon against the paper and causing it to stamp on the paper an inked impression of the type. At the same time, this movement of the key also releases the feed-motion of the carriage and causes it to feed the paper one space to the left, giving a clean space for the next impression. When all the letters of a word are stamped on the paper, the mechanical key called the *space-key* (*H*) is touched and the feed-motion feeds the paper to the left one space to form the blank between the finished word and the next. When enough words are stamped upon the paper to fill a line, a lever on the carriage-lever is used to move the carriage back to its first position (at the beginning of the line) and at the same time to feed the paper down the proper distance to give the required space between the lines, the actual space being adjustable at will. Touching other mechanical keys, called *shift-keys* (*I*), shifts the cylinder slightly to bring the paper before one or the other of the two types on each type-bar and gives a selection between the two types (capital or small letters) marked on each type-key of the keyboard. This is the essential operation of most machines employing an inked ribbon, and explains in part the underlying principle on which all type-writers are built. It will be seen that the impression is made on the paper when under the carriage and out of sight of the operator. To read what has been done, the carriage must be tilted back to render the work visible. This has led to the invention of the so-called *visible writers* or type-writers in which the impressions are made on the front or on top of the cylinder and in plain view of the operator, producing visible writing. In the machines that use type which strike the front of the cylinder, the type-bars lie, when at rest, in a horizontal position in a segment of a circle, pressure upon a key throwing the type-bar upward and backward

against the cylinder. In the machines that strike a downward blow on top of the cylinder, the type-bars, when at rest, stand erect in two groups on each side of the machine (see Fig. 2) or stand in a half-circle between the keyboard and the carriage. The machines of the

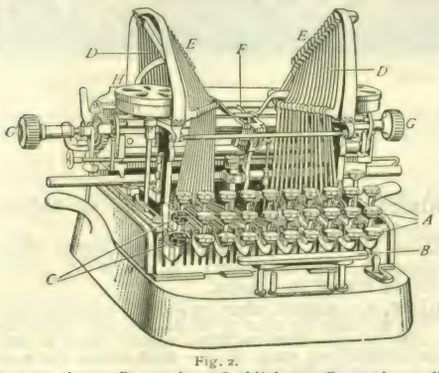


Fig. 2.

A, type-keys; *B*, space-key; *C*, shift-keys; *D*, type-bars; *E*, type; *F*, cylinder; *G*, thumb-wheel controlling cylinder; *H*, ribbon-reel. The type-bars are of the shape of an inverted U and are supported at two points.

second class use inked type direct and are practically printing-machines. In some of these machines all the essential features of the machine shown in Fig. 1 are employed except the inked ribbon, the types, when idle, resting on an ink-pad that keeps them constantly wet with ink. Pressure upon a type-key causes the type-bar to lift the type from the pad and make a direct print on the paper. Some machines of this class are *visible writers*, or print in sight of the operator, giving the so-called *visible writing*. Still other printing type-writers employ a *type-wheel*, the motion of the type-key causing the wheel to revolve until the right letter is opposite the paper, when an impression is made on the paper. Another machine employs a type-shuttle, the touching of a key causing it to move until the right letter is brought before the paper, when an impression is made by means of an inked ribbon. The *book type-writer* is a ribbon-machine designed to print directly upon the pages of a book, such as a ledger or other account-book. The machine has no carriage, and consists of a keyboard and action having type-bars that strike downward, the entire machine having a traverse over the page itself. The book is laid open in a suitable platen or holder, and the machine travels on the platen, being fed across and down the page automatically by the operation of the keys.—**Electric type-writer**, a type-writing machine in which the depression of the key is transmitted to the proper letter and causes it to move, not by levers or cams, but by an electric device.

typhaceous (tī-fā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Typhace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Typhaceæ*.

typhic (tī′fik), *a.* [*typh(us)* + *-ic.*] Relating to typhus or typhoid fever. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 358.

typhization (tī-fi-zā′shon), *n.* [*typh(us)* + *-iz(e)* + *-ation.*] The production of a morbid state, not actually typhus fever, supposed to be the result of exposure to infection of that disease.

Typhlichthys (tif-lik′this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of small blind fishes of the family *Amblyopsidæ*, found in subterranean streams in Indiana, Kentucky, and neighboring States.

typhlodicliditis (tif-lō-dik-li-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *εἶδος*, form, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), means of closing, key, etc., + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the ileocæcal valve.

Typhlogobius (tif-lō-gō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + NL. *Gobius.*] A genus of gobioid fishes found under rocks and in crab-holes on the coast of southern California. Their eyes are reduced and covered with skin, being functional only in the young.

typhlolithiasis (tif″lō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + NL. *lithiasis.*] The occurrence of calculi in the cæcum.

Typhlomolge (tif-lō-mol′jē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians. They have the tongue moderate, anterior border free; vomeropalatine teeth in a strong series; limbs excessively elongated; fingers four, toes five; eyes entirely concealed under the skin; gill-rami long, simple; and fimbriæ long and slender. The genus is related to the cave-dwelling *Proteus* of Europe, and the only known species, *T. rathbuni* Stejneger, is found in the water from an artesian well at San Marcos, Texas.

typhlostenosis (tif″lō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Contraction of the cæcum.

typhlotomy (tif-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *τυφλός*, blind, + *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into the cæcum. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1511.

typhodeictor (tī-fō-dīk′tor), *n.* [E. *typh(oon)* + Gr. **δείκτωρ*, ⟨ *δεικνύναι*, point out.] An instrument for obtaining, by inspection, the bearing or position of a revolving storm, hurricane, or typhoon; a storm-card; specifically, an apparatus for this purpose devised by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Lloyd in 1849.

typhogenic (tī-fō-jen′ik), *a.* [NL. *typhus* + Gr. *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Causing typhus or typhoid fever.

typhohemia (tī-fō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *typhus* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Putrefaction of the blood, formerly thought to occur in cases of typhus or so-called putrid fever.

Typhoid bacillus. See *Eberth's* ★*bacillus* and *typhoid.* —**Typhoid cholera.** See ★*cholera.*— **Typhoid spine.** See ★*spine.*

typholysin (tī-fol′i-sin), *n.* [*typho(id)* + *lysin.*] A bacteriolysin directed against the typhoid bacillus. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, App., p. 536.

Typhonian (tī-fō′ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with Typhon or Set, an Egyptian deity.

typhopneumonia (tī″fō-nū-mō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *typhoid pneumonia* (which see, under *pneumonia*).

typhosepsis (tī-fō-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ E. *typho(id)* + Gr. *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] Same as ★*typhohemia.*

Typhula (tī′fū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1818), ⟨ *Typha*, a genus of plants, which it is fancied to resemble in miniature, + dim. *-ula.*] A genus of small hymenomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Clavariaceæ* and closely related to *Pistillaria*, from which it differs chiefly in having four sterigmata to each basidium instead of two. The species usually grow on decaying herbaceous stems and arise from a small sclerotium. *T. gyrans* occurs in Europe and North America. *T. graminum* is said to be parasitic on wheat plants in Sweden.

Typhus siderans an extremely severe and usually rapidly fatal form of typhus fever.

typist (tī′pist), *n.* [*type*, *v.*, + *-ist.*] One whose occupation is writing with a type-writer. [Colloq.]

They do not aspire to swell the already overcrowded labour market by going out as governesses, companions, clerks, *typists*. *The Grand*, Oct. 1, 1905, p. 455.

typo. An abbreviation of *typographic*, *typographical*, or *typography*.

typografer, typografical, typografy. Amended spellings of *typographer*, etc.

typogravure (tip″ō-grā-vūr′), *n.* [F. **typogravure*, ⟨ Gr. *τύπος*, type, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] A half-tone relief photo-engraved block which may be printed from simultaneously with type matter.—**Typogravure process**, in *photog.*, a process for obtaining half-tone pictures from copper relief-plates.

typologic (tip-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*typolog(y)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to typology or the study of types.

It is only very seldom . . . that we can follow the *typologic* development. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 514.

typologist (tī-pol′ō-jist), *n.* [*typolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in typology; a student of types and symbols.

typometer (tī-pom′e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A type-gage used by type-founders to test the dimensions of type-bodies. Different mechanisms are made for width or set, height to paper, and conformity to standards.

typometry (tī-pom′e-trī), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *-μετρια*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, measure.] The science or art of determining the proper sizes of type-bodies.

typoradiography (tī-pō-rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, type, + E. *radiography.*] The process of making photographic copies of a manuscript by placing it in contact with a package

of sensitized printing-papers or films, exposing it to the action of X-rays, and subsequently developing the radiographs thus obtained.

Owing to the thin sensitized films of the printing paper, very unsatisfactory skiagraphs were obtained. Dr. Kolle now declares that he has overcome these difficulties and that the process of *typo-radiography* is not a theoretical dream, but is a self-evident and systematic method of procedure. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 28, 1899.

typoscribe (tī′pō-skrīb), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, type, + L. *scribere*, write.] One who operates a type-writer. *The Writer*. [Rare.]

typoscript (tī′pō-skript), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος* + E. *script.*] Writing produced by means of a type-writer. *The Writer*. [Rare.]

typotelegraph (tī-pō-tel′ē-grȧf), *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, type, + E. *telegraph.*] A name given to the automatic printing telegraph of Cardwell.

typotelegraphy (tī″pō-tē-leg′ra-fi), *n.* [*typotelegraph* + *-y*[3].] Telegraphy in which the receiving instrument automatically reproduces the message in printed characters. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Oct. 3, 1903, p. 377.

Typotheria (tī-pō-thē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τύπος*, type, + *θήρ*, wild beast.] A group of extinct ungulates, regarded as an order or suborder, having elongate, rodent-like teeth, the canines reduced or absent, and the rest of the tooth-series nearly always present. The humerus has an entepicondylar foramen; the propodials are complete and usually separate; and the digits are four or five in number. Species of moderate size have been found in the Miocene and Pleistocene of South America.

Tyrannosaurus (tī-ran-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *τύραννος*, lord, master, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A great carnivorous dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous (Laramie) of North America, characterized by its small fore limbs, greatly elongated hind limbs inclosing large hollow cavities, and huge serrated teeth of which thirteen are present in the upper jaw and twelve or thirteen in the dentary. This dinosaur walked erect, as a biped, supporting the weight of the body on the hind limbs and tail.

tyrant-fish (tī′rant-fish), *n.* A species of cutlas-fish, *Evoxymetopon tæniatus*, of the West Indies, known in Spanish as *tirante*.

tyrein (tī′rē-in), *n.* [Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *-e-in.*] Clotted casein.

tyroglyphid (tī-rog′li-fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tyroglyphidæ*.

tyroid (tī′roid), *a.* [Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cheesy; resembling cheese.

Tyrolian (ti-rō′li-an), *a.* Same as *Tyrolese*.

tyroma, *n.* **2.** [pl. *tyromata* (-mą-tą).] A tumor containing cheesy matter.

tyromancy (tī′rō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of cheese. [Rare.]

tyrosin, *n.* Tyrosin is p-oxyphenyl-propionic acid, $-C_6H_4(OH).CH_2.CH(NH_2)COOH$. It is obtained from nearly all albumins on hydrolytic decomposition by means of acids, alkalis, and the proteolytic ferments. It is supposed that a tyrosin radical exists as such in all those substances from which it is obtainable on decomposition.

tyrosinase (tī′rō-si-nās), *n.* [*tyrosin* + *-ase.*] An oxidizing ferment which acts upon tyrosin and leads to the formation of various black substances which are known only in part. The formation of homogentisic acid (alkapton) is probably referable to a tyrosinase. The black pigment secreted by the octopus is produced in this manner.

tyrotoxin (tī-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *τυρός*, cheese, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-in*[2].] A poisonous substance producing the complex of symptoms referable to cheese-poisoning.

tyrotoxism (tī-rō-tok′sizm), *n.* [*tyrotox(icon)* + *-ism.*] The aggregate of symptoms in poisoning by tyrotoxin or tyrotoxicon; cheese-poisoning. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 189.

tzin (zin), *n.* [Nahuatl *-tzin*, a suffix noting respect or distinction.] A lord; a prince.

Such was the *tzin* Guatamo, or, as he is more commonly known in history, Guatamozin.

Lew Wallace, The Fair God, i. 6.



3. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *ugly threatening weather;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *uncle;* (*c*) of *Unionist.*

uabain (wä′ba-in), *n.* [Appar. < **uabà*, an African name (of the plant?), + *-in*[2].] Same as ★*acocantherin.*

uarana (wä-rä′nä), *n.* Same as *guarana.*

uarango (wä-rän′gō), *n.* [Also *guarango.* Peruvian?] A thorny tree, *Acacia macracantha*, abundant on the Peruvian coast, resembling the mesquite.

uaruar (wär-wär′), *n.* [Quichua of Peru.] Same as *floripondio.*

U. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *United Brethren;* (*b*) of *United Brethren in Christ.*

ubiquity, *n.*—**Coefficient of ubiquity.** See ★*coefficient.*

U. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *University College;* (*b*) of *Upper Canada;* (*c*) of the Latin *urbis conditæ*, from the founding of the city, meaning from the first year of Rome.

'ud (öd), *n.* An Arab lute or guitar, usually with seven pairs of strings, common in many Oriental countries: prototype of the lute.

U. D. In the wireless code, the call meaning "Question" or "Repeat."

udad (ö′dad), *n.* Same as *aoudad. Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 352.

udell (ū-del′), *n.* [(*al*)*udel.*] A pear-shaped vessel, or cylinder tapered at one end, of glass or clay ware, open at both ends, used in the condensation of iodine vapor in the industrial preparation of iodine, the vapor being carried through several series of such vessels, which fit into one another successively in each series. See *aludel. Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Treatise on Chem., I. 201.

udika-bread (ö-dē′kä-bred″), *n.* Same as *dika-bread.* In the preparation of this nutritious native food the roasted oily seeds of three West African trees are used: *Irvingia Gabonensis*, of the quassia family, *Fegimanra Africana*, of the cashew family, and *Pentaclethra macrophylla*, of the mimosa family. See *dika-bread.*

udo (ö′dō), *n.* [Jap.] An ornamental plant, *Aralia cordata*, cultivated in Japan and China as a vegetable. The edible portions of the plant are its young shoots, which are blanched by being covered with earth. In the winter the crisp, white stems are used for salad like celery. *Nature*, Aug. 15, 1907, p. 380.

udomograph (ū-dom′ō-gràf), *n.* [L. *udus*, moist, + *m(etrum)*, measure, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A recording pluviometer or rain-gage.

U. E. I. C. An abbreviation of *United East India Company.*

ugab (ö′gäb), *n.* [Heb. *'ugab.*] A Hebrew musical instrument, probably a syrinx, but possibly some simple pipe: translated 'organ' in the authorized version of the Bible. In modern Hebrew the term is applied to the organ and the piano.

Uganda bark-cloth, a felt-like material which consists of several layers of the inner bark of species of *Brachystegia*, especially *B. spicæformis* and *B. appendiculata*, forest-trees of tropical Africa: used by the natives of Uganda and other regions near the east coast for clothing, bags, and other domestic purposes. The bark is rendered very soft and pliable by being pounded with grooved mallets and it is usually dyed or superficially stained a brick-red color with the juice of the tree itself.

Ugrian, *a.* 2. Pertaining to that group of peoples which includes the Voguls, Ostiaks, and Magyars.

Ugro-Finnic (ö-grō-fin′ik), *a.* Same as ★*Finno-Ugrian.*

The Finns belong to the *Ugro-Finnic* or Uralo-Altaic stock and are akin to the Magyar and Laplander. About a dozen different tribes of this *Ugro-Finnic* stock are recognized; they are scattered over northern and central Russia and Siberia. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Nov., 1903, p. 67.

Ugro-Slavonic (ö″grō-sla-von′ik), *a.* Both Ugrian and Slavonic (Slavic) in origin. *Keane*, Ethnology, p. 201.

U. G. R. R. An abbreviation of *underground railroad.*

ugui (ö′gö-ē), *n.* [Jap.] Same as ★*akahara.*

uhllo (öl′yō), *n.* [Also *üllo;* California Indian.] A variety of shell-money used by the Indians of California. It is made of oblong pieces of abalone shell from one to two inches long, strung edge to edge on a string. These strings, which usually consist of about ten pieces, are often used as necklaces.

uhuula (ö-hö-ö′lä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A native Hawaiian name for species of scaroid or parrot-fishes.

Uintacrinidæ (ū-in-ta-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uintacrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of flexible crinoids with pentamerous symmetry and stemless calyx, the basal plates inclosing a centrodorsal, two costals supporting a long series of arm-plates and numerous interbrachials, and arms very long and pinnulate. The single genus *Uintacrinus* occurs in the Upper Cretaceous of Kansas and Westphalia.

Uintacyonidæ (ū-in″ta-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Uintacyon* (*Uintah* (mountains) + Gr. *κύων*, dog), the type genus, + *-idæ.*] A family of flesh-eating mammals, of the order *Creodonta*, but suggesting dogs in their appearance.

Uintah group. See ★*group*[1].

uintaite (ū-in′ta-īt), *n.* [*Uintah*, mountains in Utah, + *-ite*[2].] Gilsonite; a black, brilliant, and lustrous variety of bitumen giving a dark-brown streak, breaking with a beautiful conchoidal fracture, and having a hardness of from 2 to 2.5 and a specific gravity of from 1.065 to 1.07. It is easily fusible, dissolves in turpentine, and is used in making varnishes and in coverings for electric insulation. *G. P. Merrill*, in Smithsonian Rep. (Nat. Mus.), 1899, p. 450.

uintathere (ū-in′ta-thēr), *n.* A uintatherium.

Uintatherium beds. Same as *Bridger* ★*group.*

Uintornis (ū-in-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < *Uintah*, mountains in Utah, + Gr. *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A fossil woodpecker from the Eocene Tertiary of Wyoming.

Uitenhage series. See ★*series.*

uitlander (oit′län-dėr), *n.* [D., a foreigner, = E. *outlander.*] 1. A term used in the late South African republics to denote any white man in the country who is not a Boer.

The Witwatersrand and the Revolt of the *Uitlanders. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 240.

2. More generally, an outsider.

Any *Uitlander*, meaning thereby any unfortunate first-class, fire-tried physician of any one of the other forty-four sovereignties of the united United States, might just as well make up his mind, first as last, that he must live and die outside of this watched-over, Medically-Protected (from Albany) Happy Valley of Rasselas, i.e., New York. *Amer. Physician*, Jan., 1903, p. 29.

uitspan (oit-spàn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [D. *uitspannen*, outspan.] Same as *outspan.* [South African.]

U. J. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Utriusque Juris Doctor*, doctor of both laws, that is, the canon and the civil law.

U. K. A. An abbreviation of *Ulster king-at-arms.*

Ukrainian (ū-krā′ni-an), *n.* An inhabitant of the Ukraine; a Little Russian.

Ulæma (ū-lē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐλος*, entire, + *αἷμα*, blood. The interhemal is entire and not cup-shaped at its upper end.] A genus of fishes of the family *Gerridæ*, found in the West Indies.

ulæmorrhagia (ū-lē-mō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *αἱμορραγία*, hemorrhage.] Same as *oulorrhagy.*

ulatrophia (ū-la-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Shrinking of the gums.

ulatrophy (ū-lat′rō-fi), *n.* Same as ★*ulatrophia.*

Ulca (ul′kä), *n.* [NL., < Dan. Norw. *ulk*, a frogfish, *Cottus gobio.*] A genus of cottoid fishes found in Alaska.

ulcer, *n.*—**Annam ulcer,** an endemic ulcer of tropical Asia, probably the same as the Aleppo ulcer (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Cochin-China ulcer.** Same as *Aden ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Cold-ulcer.** See ★*cold-ulcer.*—**Irritable ulcer,** an ulcer, usually of the leg, which is slow to heal and exceedingly painful.—**Jacob's ulcer.** Same as *rodent* ★*ulcer.*—**Peptic ulcer,** an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, caused by the corrosive action of the gastric juice upon the mucous membrane.—**Perforating ulcer,** an ulcer of the stomach which extends down through the muscular and peritoneal layers of the viscus, allowing escape of the contents into the general abdominal cavity.—**Rodent ulcer,** a form of epithelioma, not very malignant in character, which occurs as an ulcer, gradually involving the deeper strictures.—**Round ulcer,** an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum, usually extending down to the peritoneal surface or perforating this membrane: so called because of its circular outline, which looks as if punched out with an instrument.—**Stercoral ulcer.** See ★*stercoral.*—**Tropical ulcer,** a contagious ulcerative affection which occurs in various parts of tropical Asia.

Ulcina (ul′si-nä), *n.* [NL.] A subgenus of *Aspidophoroides.*

ulcus (ul′kus), *n.* [L.] An ulcer.—**Ulcus durum** or **induratum,** hard (syphilitic) chancre.—**Ulcus molle,** soft (non-syphilitic) chancre.

ulero (ö-lā′rō), *n.* [Sp. *hulero*, < *hule*, caoutchouc, rubber, < Nahuatl *ulli*, rubber, sap of the rubber-tree.] One who collects caoutchouc or rubber.

The *ulero* makes with his machete diagonal lines of gashes, extending nearly around the [rubber] tree, like the letter V, the point being downward.
National Geog. Mag., Nov., 1903, p. 413.

ulerythema (ū-ler-i-thē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐλή*, a scar, + NL. *erythema.*] A skin-disease marked by redness and the formation of scars.

uletic (ū-let′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *-etic.*] Of or pertaining to the gums.

ulikon (ū′li-kon), *n.* A common name for the eulachon or candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus.* See *candle-fish*, 1.

ulitis (ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the gums.

ulla-lulla (ul′ä-lul′ä), *n.* [Irish.] A funeral lament.

Alas! my warrior's spirit brave,
Nor mass nor *ulla-lulla* heard,
Lamenting soothe his grave.
Campbell, O'Connor's Child, st. 11.

uller (ul′èr), *n.* [See *ullage.*] A device for filling up the ullage or wantage of a cask. See ★*ulling-can.*

ulling (ul′ing), *n.* [See *ullage.*] The process of filling up the ullage or wantage of a cask, as by means of an ulling-can.

ulling-can (ul′ing-kan), *n.* A can with a long spout designed for use in filling up the ullage or wantage of a cask.

Ulmer hound or **dog.** A strain of the Great Dane, or German mastiff, having a mottled black and white coat and blue eyes: named from the city of Ulm.

ulmic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_6$, contained in the red coloring-matter of beet-root juice and also found in sugar-cane juice. It may be prepared by the action of alkali on glucose.

ulnocondylar (ul-nō-kon′di-lär), *a.* [L. *ulna*, ulna, + E. *condylar.*] Relating to the inner or ulnar side of the condyle of the humerus. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1904, p. 105.—**Ulnocondylar foramen,** a perforation in the inner or ulnar side of the humerus, just above the condyle. Same as ★*entepicondylar foramen.*

Ulocentra (ū-lō-sen′trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖλος*, entire, + *κέντρον*, sharp point.] A genus of percoid fishes found in fresh waters of the eastern United States.

uloid (ū′loid), *a.* [Gr. *οὐλή*, a scar, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the appearance of a scar; like a scar.

uloncus (ū-long′kus), *n.*; pl. *ulonci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *ὄγκος*, mass.] A tumor of the gums.

ulorrhagy (ū-lor'a-ji), *n.* [Gr. *οὖλον*, gum, + *-ραγια*, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Same as *oulorrhagy*.

ulosis (ū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. **οὐλωσις*, ‹ *οὐλοῦσθαι*, to be scarred, ‹ *οὐλή*, scar.] Same as *cicatrization*.

ulotic (ū-lot'ik), *a.* [*ulosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to a cicatrix, or causing cicatrization.

Ulotriches (ū-lot'ri-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ulotrichi*.

ulsterette (ul-stė-ret'), *n.* [*ulster* + *-ette*.] A storm coat, not so large or so heavy as an ulster; a light ulster. [Colloq.]

ultimate, *a.* **4.** In *mech.*, final; 'breaking'; specifically, noting the strain required to break a piece of material.

ulto. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A contraction of the Latin *ultimo*, 'last' (month).

ult. præs. An abbreviation of the Latin *ultimus præscriptus*, the last prescribed.

ultrabasic (ul-trä-bā'sik), *a.* In *petrog.*, extremely rich in the base-forming elements and poor in silica: applied by Judd (1881) to peridotites, hornblendites, limburgites, and related igneous rocks. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 863.—**Ultrabasic series.** See ★*series*.

ultrabrachycephalic (ul″trä-brak″i-se-fal'ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a cephalic index of 90 and more. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 58.

ultradolichocephalic (ul-trä-dol″i-kō-se-fal'ik), *a.* In *anthrop.*, having a cephalic index of 64 or less. *Deniker*.

ultragalactic (ul″trä-ga-lak'tik), *a.* Lying beyond the Galaxy or Milky Way.

It is not possible here to discuss the reasoning by which the author [E. E. Fournier d'Albe] seeks to establish the existence of *ultragalactic* universes; the arguments he employs are simple and reasonable, and will appeal strongly to the reader who is willing to be guided by probability in a region where logical certainty is at present unattainable. *Nature*, Oct. 24, 1907, p. 633.

ultragangetic (ul″trä-gan-jet'ik), *a.* Situated or living beyond the Ganges.

We had two audiences of the King, with an interchange of presents; but the Council, with the usual cautious and exclusive spirit of the *ultra-gangetic* nations, would not consent to any written treaty of commerce.
Davis, Chinese, I. 77.

ultramarine, *n.*—**Gahn's ultramarine,** a trade-name for cobalt aluminate used as a pigment.

ultramartian (ul-trä-mär'shian), *a.* Being or existing beyond the planet Mars.

Prof. See's result, from physical considerations, is that it amounts to about 10h. 7m., and that [rotation] of Neptune to 12h. 51m., which is longer than that of any of the great *ultra-Martian* planets, and exceeds that of Saturn by more than two hours.
Athenæum, March 11, 1905, p. 312.

ultramaterial (ul″trä-mā-tē'ri-al), *a.* In a state of subdivision involving the breaking up of the atom into still smaller particles: said of ions and of ionized gases.

Radium, like other radio-active bodies, gives off matter in three states—(1) an emanation having the mobility of a heavy gas, (2) positively charged particles of little penetrating power, and relatively large size, (3) *ultra-material* negative particles, of a size much smaller than atoms. A mica plate will screen off 1 and 2, therefore the globulin solutions are unaffected by the *ultra-material* negative particles. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1903, p. 329.

ultramedian (ul-trä-mē'di-an), *a.* Same as *postmedian*. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, p. 115.

ultramicroscope (ul-trä-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* An instrument for rendering visible, by means of diffractive effects, bodies below the limit of the resolving-power of the microscope.

ultranutrition (ul″trä-nū-trish'on), *n.* Nutrition that goes beyond the needs of the individual and takes the form especially of reproduction. *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 291.

ultra-optimal (ul-trä-op'ti-mal), *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, + E. *optimal*.] In excess of the optimum or most favorable amount or degree.

Ultraoptimal light stops protoplasmic streaming.
Bot. Gazette, March, 1904, p. 233.

ultraparallel (ul-trä-par'a-lel), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *geom.*, coplanar, yet nowhere meeting, not even at infinity. *Lindemann*.—**Ultraparallel lines,** straights coplanar, yet nowhere meeting, not even at infinity.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a straight line coplanar with another, yet nowhere meeting it, not even at infinity.

ultrapenetrating (ul-trä-pen'ē-trā-ting), *p. a.* Having the power of penetrating to an unusual depth: said of certain X-rays and of other obscure rays which pass through substances opaque to most rays of the same kind.

There are several varieties of Röntgen rays, as there are of cathode rays. They form an entire scale, and may be distinguished from each other by their degree of penetration. Some are *ultrapenetrating*. Others are extinguished at a distance of a few millimeters from their origin. This depends upon the generating apparatus, on the current employed, and on other circumstances controlling their production.
Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 284.

ultraphysical (ul-trä-fiz'i-kal), *a.* Beyond the physical; non-physical; transcending what is immediately given in physical research.

It [modern cosmogony] deals with all that the skies hold, visibly or invisibly; draws unstintingly on time past and time to come; concerns itself equally with gradual transformations and sudden catastrophes, with the dissipation and concentration of energy, with the subtle interplay of matter and force, with physical and *ultra-physical*, chemical and electrical modes of action.
Knowledge, March, 1904, p. 30.

ultraplanetary (ul-trä-plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* Being beyond the orbits of the planets.

ultraradical (ul″trä-rad'i-kal), *a.* Extremely radical; occupying the extreme radical position, as in politics.

So uncompromising were his [Virchow's] strictures on the authorities, together with his alliance to the *ultra-Radical* party, that he was compelled to resign his appointment at the Charité. *Nature*, Oct. 2, 1902, p. 551.

ultrarational (ul-trä-rash'on-al), *a.* Pertaining to a disciplined scientific activity of mind; surpassing mere 'rationalism.' *L. F. Ward*, Pure Sociol., p. 144.

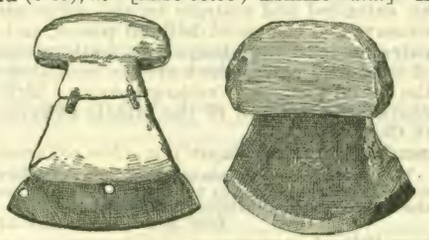
ultrastellar (ul-trä-stel'ar), *a.* Lying beyond the stars: said of those remote portions of the universe which lie beyond the range of the telescope.

ultraterrestrial (ul″trä-te-res'tri-al), *a.* Being outside of the earth or its atmosphere; coming from beyond the earth.

If such an experimental result were obtained, it would strengthen the possibility of Lord Kelvin's speculation that the origin of life on the earth may have been *ultra-terrestrial*. *Nature*, Dec. 4, 1902, p. 104.

Ultra-violet light. See ★*light*[1].

ulu (ö'lö), *n.* [Also *ooloo*; Eskimo **ulu*.] A



Forms of Ulu.
(From Rep. U. S. Nat. Museum, 1890.)

kind of semilunar knife used by Eskimo women.

ulua (ö-lö'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] See ★*Carangus*.

ulupica (ö-lö-pē'kä), *n.* [Native name in Bolivia?] A small green pepper, exceedingly strong but of a pleasant flavor, which grows wild on the eastern flanks of the Bolivian Andes and the Cordillera of Cuzco: used as a condiment in soups, and also eaten raw.

Ulvaria (ul-vā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Ulva*, a genus of algæ, sea-lettuce.] A genus of blennioid fishes found in the North Atlantic.

Ulvicola (ul-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Ulva*, sea-lettuce, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of fishes of the family *Blenniidæ*, found on the coast of southern California.

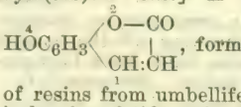
um, *n.* Same as *om*.

umangite (ö-mang'gīt), *n.* [*Umango* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A copper selenide, Cu_3Se_2, occurring in fine granular to compact masses of a dark cherry-red color: found in the Sierra de Umango, Argentina.

umbel, *n.* **3.** In the spicular elements of the hexactinellid sponges, a straight shaft or rhabd with rays at one end grouped together in the form of an umbel.

umbellic (um-bel'ik), *a.* [*umbell(iferone)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to umbelliferone.—**Umbellic acid,** metadihydroxycinnamic acid; a yellowish, pulverulent, unstable compound, $(HO)_2C_6H_3CH{:}CHCOOH$, prepared by the action of potassium hydroxid on its lactone, umbelliferone. It darkens at 240° C. and is completely decomposed at 260° C.

umbelliferone (um-be-lif'e-rōn), *n.* [*umbellifer(ous)* + *-one*.] A colorless compound,



, formed by the distillation of resins from umbelliferous plants, particularly of asafetida resin, and also by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of resorcinol and malic acid. It crystallizes in slender needles and melts at 223–224° C.

umbellulic (um-bel'ū-lik), *a.* [*Umbellul(aria)* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, contained, in combination with glycerol, in the nuts of the Californian bay-tree, *Umbellularia Californica*. It melts at 31–34° C. and boils at 275–280° C.

umbellulone (um-bel'ū-lōn), *n.* [*Umbellul(aria)* + *-one*.] A colorless liquid ketone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, contained in the essential oil of Californian laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*, which is also known as mountain-laurel, cajeput, spice-tree, California olive, California bay-tree, and sometimes pepperwood. It has a mint-like odor and a peculiar, characteristic pungency. It boils at 218° C.

umbilicate (um-bil'i-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *umbilicated*, ppr. *umbilicating*. [*umbilicate, a.*] To become umbilicate. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 250.

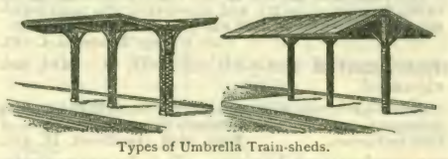
umbiliciform (um-bi-lis'i-form), *a.* Same as *umbiliform*.

The pulp extends through the *umbiliciform* pit, along the ventral side of the rhachis, to its tip.
Gadow, in Newton, Dict. of Birds, p. 248.

Umbilicus of the city of Rome, a cone-shaped brick structure at the northern end of the hemicyclium behind the Rostra, in Ancient Rome, a trace of which still remains. It marked officially the center of the city. Similar monuments existed in many ancient towns. *Huelsen*, Roman Forum, p. 80.

umbolateral (um-bō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the side or lateral portions of the beak or umbo, in the pelecypods and brachiopods.

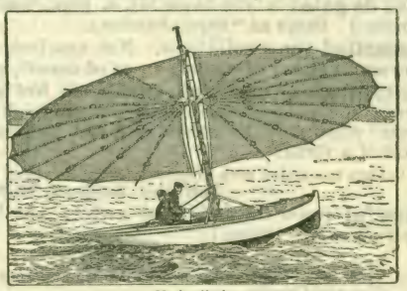
Umbrella train-shed, in *railroading*, a broad hood supported on a single line of posts placed at the center of an



Types of Umbrella Train-sheds.

island platform. The roof overhangs the tracks on each side of the platform and in the so-called *butterfly type* (left-hand figure) pitches toward the center, the rain-water running down to a gutter in the middle. See ★*island platform*.

umbrella-boat (um-brel'ä-bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by a sail called, from its shape, an umbrella-sail. The pull of such a sail is at right angles to its mean surface, or in the direction of the mast, so that the wind-pressure has no effect whatever to incline the boat—that is, to heel her over. In changing course the mast and sail rotate by means of a turn-table to which the mast is secured, and the latter is raised and lowered by means of two tackles, a balance-weight being provided which assists in elevating the mast and balancing its dead-weight. The umbrella-sail is also and more generally known as a *cyclone-boat sail*, owing to its revolving motion.



Umbrella-boat.

umbrella-bush (um-brel'ä-bůsh), *n.* In Australia, a small, bushy tree, *Acacia Oswaldi*, so called because of its value as a shade-tree.

umbrella-fern (um-brel'ä-fėrn), *n.* Same as *eagle-*★*fern*.

umbrella-insulator (um-brel'ä-in″sū-lā-tor), *n.* See ★*insulator*.

umbrella-sail (um-brel'ä-sāl), *n.* See ★*umbrella-boat*.

umbrella-tree, *n.* **3.** In the southern United States, a cultivated flat-topped variety of the china-tree, *Melia Azedarach*, in which the branches radiate from the main stem like the ribs of an umbrella.—**4.** See ★*grass-tree*, 4 (*a*).

Umbro-Latin (um″brō-lat'in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or designating that group of ancient peoples, speaking closely related languages, which occupied central Italy, and which included, among others, the Umbrians, Oscans, and Romans.

One of the settlements has been discovered in a peat moor at Mercurago, near Arona. This moor was formerly

a shallow lake, in which a pile dwelling was built by some of the earliest settlers of the *Umbro-Latin* race.
Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 493.

II. *n.* An individual belonging to the Umbro-Latin group.

Umbrula (um-brŏ'lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*[1].] A subgenus of *Menticirrus*.

uminta (ö-mēn'tä), *n.* [Bolivian Indian, Aymará or Quichua.] Same as *tamal*.

umla (öm'lä), *n.* [Native name in New Guinea.] A dark-brown vegetable arrow-poison, used by the Hattams in New Guinea.

In the New Hebrides cadaveric poisons and euphorbia juice are used, while in New Guinea the Hattams smear their arrow-heads with a dark brown vegetable poison called *umla*. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 234.

umptekite (ump'te-kīt), *n.* [*Umptek*, Finland, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a variety of syenite composed of alkali feldspars in perthitic intergrowth, with little nephelite, arfvedsonite, and ægirite; a facies of nephelite-syenite. *Ramsay*, 1894.

umu (ö'mö), *n.* [Hawaiian, Samoan, Tahitian, Maori, and other Polynesian languages.] A native Polynesian oven. It consists of a hole or pit in the ground containing heated stones, on which the food is placed in baskets. Water is then poured on the stones and the whole covered up to keep in the steam till the food is sufficiently cooked.

unacademic (un″ak-ą-dem'ik), *a.* Not academic in any sense of that word; particularly, unconventional in art or literature.

The originality lay not in the central contention, but in the fervour, sincerity, and conviction, of a most *unacademic* sort, with which it was presented and enforced.
J. Morley, Rousseau, I. 133.

unacclimated (un-ą-klī'mą-ted), *a.* Not acclimated.

Sunstroke occurs with greater frequency in the tropics amongst *unacclimated* individuals than amongst those of long residence. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 617.

una corda (ö'nä kôr'dä). [It.] In *piano-forte-playing*. See *shifting* ★*pedal*. See also *pedal*, 2 (*a*).

unagi (ö-nä'gi), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese name of the common eel, *Anguilla japonica*, of the family *Anguillidæ*, found in the waters of Japan.

unar (ū'när), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + *-ar*[3].] In *photog.*, a trade-name of an anastigmatic objective, of Jena glass, for general use. *Photo-miniature*, Sept., 1901, p. 284.

Unartok series. See ★*series*.

uñas de gato (ön'yäs dā gä'tō), *n.* [Sp., 'cat's-claws.'] Same as ★*bayag-kambing*.

unassoiled (un-ą-soild'), *a.* Not assoiled, in the sense either of *assoil*[1], *v.*, or of *assoil*[2], *v.*

unattenuated (un-ą-ten'ū-ā-ted), *a.* Not attenuated; possessing toxicity not diminished from what may be considered the normal: said of a virus.

Rabbits inoculated with *unattenuated* rabies virus.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 833.

unawful (un-â'ful), *a.* Not awful; not inspiring awe. [Rare.]

I go . . . where wild men howl around
Their blood-stain'd altars — to uplift th' unknown
Unawful Crucifix.
Milman, Anne Boleyn, iii.

unbalance[1], *v.* *t.* — **Unbalancing factor.** See ★*factor*.

unbehoving (un-bē-hō'ving), *n.* The state of being not proper, fitting, or incumbent. [Rare.]

Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behoving and *unbehoving*.
Mrs. Browning, A Woman's Shortcomings, st. 5.

unc. An abbreviation of the Latin *uncia*, ounce.

unca (ung'kä), *n.*; pl. *uncæ* (un'sē). [NL., < L. *unca*, fem. of *uncus*, adj., hooked.] In *musical notation:* (*a*) Same as *hook*, 4, or *pennant*, 3. (*b*) Same as *eighth-note*.

uncapping-knife (un-kap'ing-nīf), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a knife with a broad, double-edged blade secured by an offset to a wooden handle: used to slice off the covers or caps of the honeycomb preparatory to extracting the honey. In using the knife, the honeycomb, in its frame, is held over an enameled vessel called an *uncapping-can*, the wax or cappings falling on a wire screen, and the honey passing through the screen into a second vessel below.

unchristly (un-krīst'li), *a.* Not Christly or Christ-like.

Ages have wrangled and fought over this subject until history points with scarlet finger to *unchristly* deeds and impotent creeds, all in His name.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1901, p. 435.

unciliated (un-sil'i-ā-ted), *a.* In *bot.*, without ciliation; eciliolate.

uncin (un'sin), *n.* [L. *uncin(us)*, a hook.] In the sponge-spicules, a long spindle-shaped diactine covered with barbs throughout its length and derived from the hexactine.

Uncinaria (un-si-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., LL. *uncin(us)*, a hook, + *-aria*.] Same as *Dochmius* and *Ancylostomum;* the hookworm. See ★*uncinariasis*.

uncinariasis (un″si-nā-rī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Uncinaria* + *-iasis*.] The aggregate of symptoms, the most marked of which is anemia, due to the presence in the intestine of the uncinaria or hookworm. Also called ★*ancylostomiasis* (which see), *dochmiasis*, *hookworm disease*, *miners' anemia*, *St. Gotthard disease*, *tunnel anemia*, etc.

Prevalence of Ankylostoma in the United States. — At the meeting of the American Medical Association, May 5th, 1903, Dr. A. J. Smith described the distribution of *uncinariasis* in the United States. He found eight persons suffering from the disease out of eighty-eight supposed healthy persons examined in Texas. He also compared the Uncinarius duodenalis (man) and the U. stenocephala (dog), and drew attention to the distribution of the two worms in the same localities.
Jour. Trop. Med., June 15, 1903, p. 200.

uncinariatic (un″si-nā-ri-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with uncinariasis.

uncinate, *n.* 2. An uncinate process (processus uncinatus), such as is found on the ribs of birds and crocodiles. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 274. [Rare.]

Uncites (un-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *uncus*, a hook.] A genus of spire-bearing brachiopods, belonging to the order *Telotremata*, which have an extended and rostrate ventral valve with concave and coalesced deltidial plates, and a pair of pouch-like plates just within the margin of the dorsal valve, which are the extension of the dental sockets. *Uncites gryphus* is a highly characteristic fossil of the Middle Devonian in Germany.

uncollapsed (un-kọ-lapst'), *a.* Not collapsed.

The portion of the ventricle which leads up to the aortic orifice is so strengthened by fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous tissue as to remain *uncollapsed* during diastole.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 571.

Unconditional convergence. (*a*) Convergence unaffected by any change in the order of the terms. (*b*) The convergence of a series the absolute values of whose terms make a convergent series.

Unconditionally convergent. (*a*) Convergent and having the same value, whatever the order of the terms. (*b*) Absolutely convergent.

unconformity, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, same as *unconformability*.

Again, the simple geological interpretation of a well-known *unconformity* between Archæan and Triassic rocks has made it extremely probable that many of the present landscapes, not only in the Midlands but elsewhere, may be really fossil landscapes, of great antiquity and due to causes quite different from those in operation there at the present day. *Science*, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 458.

unconvincing (un-kọn-vin'sing), *a.* Not convincing; not such as to convince or to impress seriously.

He [Watteau] is not conventional or *unconvincing* in his picturesqueness as Philip Wouverman and his fellows too often were. *C. Phillips*, in Portfolio, N. S., XVII. 28.

uncoössified (un-kọ-os'i-fīd), *a.* Not united into one bone. See *coössify*.

Mandibular symphysis *uncoössified*.
H. F. Osborn, in Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., June [28, 1902, p. 191.

uncornified (un-kôr'ni-fīd), *a.* Not converted into horny tissue. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 238.

uncorrectable, uncorrectible (un-kọ-rek'tą-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* Incapable of being corrected.

Finally the deformity becomes permanent and *uncorrectible*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 528.

uncostliness (un-kôst'li-ness), *n.* The state or character of being uncostly. [Rare.]

Utilitarian writers in general have placed the superiority of mental over bodily pleasures chiefly in the greater permanency, safety, *uncostliness*, etc., of the former.
J. S. Mill, Utilitarianism, ii.

uncouple, *v.* *t.* 2. In *organ-playing*, to separate or disjoin by throwing off the coupler between two keyboards which have been mechanically joined in action. See *organ*[1], 6.

uncoupled, *a.* 4. In *organ-playing*, separated or disjoined; not united by means of a coupler: said of keyboards. See *organ*[1], 6.

unctorium (ungk-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *unctoria* (-ą). [L.] An anointing-room in a Roman bath.

unda maris (un'dä mā'ris). [L., 'wave of the sea.'] See *vox angelica*.

undazzle (un-daz'l), *v.* *i.* To cease to be dazzled; become calm and clear. [Rare.]

Slowly my sense *undazzled*. Then I heard
A noise of some one coming thro' the lawn.
Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women, st. 45.

undecagon (un-dek'ą-gon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *undec(im)*, eleven, + Gr. *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon of eleven sides.

undecalcified (un-dē-kal'si-fīd), *a.* Not decalcified: said, in histology, of sections of bone in the natural state.

Sections of *undecalcified* bone, teeth, etc.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 712.

undecane (un'dē-kān), *n.* [L. *undec(im)*, eleven, + *-ane*.] A colorless hydrocarbon, $CH_3(CH_2)_9CH_3$, of the methane series, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and phosphorus on undecylic acid. It melts at −26.5° C. and boils at 194.5° C. Also called *hendecane* and *normal undecane*.

undecoic (un-dē-kō'ik), *a.* Same as ★*undecylic*.

undecollic (un-dē-kol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an acetylene derivative with eleven carbon atoms. Also called *hendecinoic*. — **Undecollic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{10}H_{17}COOH$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on dibromundecylenic acid. It crystallizes in thin plates, melts at 59.5° C., and may be distilled under reduced pressure. Also called *hendecinoic acid*.

undecylene (un″dē-si-len'ik), *a.* Pertaining to undecylene, or, in general, to an ethylene derivative containing eleven atoms of carbon. — **Undecylenic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, probably $CH_2{:}CH(CH_2)_8COOH$, prepared by the distillation of castor-oil under reduced pressure. It crystallizes in large plates, melts at 24.5° C., and boils at 275° C. Also called *hendecenoic acid*.

undecylic (un-dē-sil'ik), *a.* [L. *undec(im)*, eleven, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a compound of the methane series which contains eleven atoms of carbon. Also called *hendecoic*, *hendecatoic*, or *undecoic*. — **Undecylic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, of the acetic-acid series, prepared by the action of hydriodic acid and red phosphorus on undecylenic acid. It has a faint odor of caproic acid, melts at 28.5° C., and boils at 228° C. under 160 millimeters pressure. Also called *hendecoic*, *hendecatoic*, and *undecoic acid*.

underarm (un-dėr-ärm'), *a.* In *cricket*, delivered with the hand below the shoulder: said of bowling.

underbasal (un'dėr-bā″sal), *n.* In Carpenter's nomenclature of the calyx-plates in the crinoids, a plate of the lowest series in dicyclic forms. Also *infrabasal*.

underbody (un'dėr-bod″i), *n.* In *naval arch.*, that part of a vessel which is below the load water-line. Also called *under-water body*.

The entire *underbody* and top sides of the cup defender Columbia, which successfully defended America's cup against the challenger yacht Shamrock, are constructed of Tobin bronze plates, approximately ¼-inch thick, and weighing between 500 and 600 pounds each.
Army and Navy Jour., Oct. 28, 1898.

underbreeding (un-dėr-brē'ding), *n.* The condition of being underbred; underbred conduct or utterances.

underbright (un'dėr-brīt), *n.* A clear bright line of light on the horizon beneath a layer or bank of clouds.

undercasing (un'dėr-kā″sing), *n.* A circular grid, placed under the main cylinder of a cotton-carding machine, to render possible the emission of extraneous matter. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 112.

undercellar (un-dėr-sel'ăr), *v.* *t.* To provide with a cellar beneath, or with an open space in the form of a cellar beneath.

The building is very solidly built, but *undercellared* only, and to the smallest extent on the eastern side.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VIII. 142.

under-clearer (un'dėr-klēr″ėr), *n.* A small roller, covered with some suitable material, placed underneath the bottom front drafting-roller of a ring-spinning machine, to remove the short fibers, or fly, from the latter roller. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 329.

underclub (un'dėr-klub), *v.* *i.*; pret. and pp. *underclubbed*, ppr. *underclubbing*. In *golf*, to use a club of insufficient power to gain the desired distance. *W. J. Travis*, Practical Golf, p. 102.

under-compounded (un'dėr-kom-poun″ded), *p.* *a.* In *elect.*, said of a generator or motor in which the relation of the shunt and series field-coils is such that, with increasing load, the voltage diminishes.

under-consumption (un′dėr-kọn-sump″shọn), *n.* In *polit. econ.*, an abnormal condition of the market in which the general demand for commodities is inadequate to absorb the normal supply.

The root-evil of depressed trade is *under-consumption.*
Hobson, Evol. of Modern Capitalism, p. 182.

undercool (un-dėr-kōl′), *v. t.* Same as ★*supercool.*

undercorrect (un′dėr-kọ-rekt″), *v. t.* In *optics*, to apply a correction for the chromatic aberration of a lens such that the focal length for violet rays remains less than that for the longer waves of the spectrum. *C. S. Hastings*, Light, p. 105.

undercovering (un′dėr-kuv″ėr-ing), *n.* An underlying covering; specifically, the coat of soft hair, fur, or wool which forms the chief covering of many mammals, overlaid and hidden by long, coarse hairs. The fur of the beaver and otter, the woolly coat of the musk ox, and the fleece of the Cashmere goat are familiar examples.

The downy *undercovering* of the Cashmere goat furnishes the hairs or fibres that are used for the spinning of the yarn that is woven into alpaca cloth.
Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 213.

undercut, *v. t.* 2. In *golf*, to hit (the ball), by baffing or otherwise, so that it rises high in the air, and will not, owing to its spin, roll far after alighting.—3. In *pugilism*, to hit with an upward blow.

undercut, *n.* 2. In *lumbering*, the notch cut in a tree to determine the direction in which the tree is to fall and to prevent splitting. Also called *notch* and *nick.*—3. In *mining*, the opening along the vein which is made at the bottom of the seam or below the ore-body, so that the shot or blast, or any subsequent cutting, shall cause the ore to fall downward when loosened.—4. Any part of the pattern used in foundry-molding which is outside of perpendiculars or normals to the face of the parting plane of the flask, so that in drawing the pattern the sand would be unavoidably torn away by it, or which prevents the drawing of the pattern altogether. It is the reverse of *taper.*

II. *a.* 1. Descriptive of a bookbinders' machine that cuts paper from the under side.—2. Noting a photo-engraved plate in which the acid has bitten too much under the lines.

undercutter, *n.* 2. Specifically, a machine driven by power, either electrically or by compressed air, for mining or quarrying, by which an undercut or channel below the ore-body can be made. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899, p. 454.—3. A skilled woodsman who chops the undercut in trees so that they shall fall in the proper direction.

underdeterminant (un′dėr-dē-tėr″mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, the first minor of a symmetrical determinant.

underdevelopment (un′dėr-dē-vel″up-ment), *n.* A condition of incomplete or arrested development.

underdrainage (un″dėr-drā′nāj), *n.* Drainage of agricultural lands and removal of excess of water and of alkali by drains buried beneath the surface. See *underground* ★*drainage.*

The early Romans used to plant their crops in wet soils on high ridges in order to secure sufficient drainage and early maturity. The sea island cotton planters, in the early part of the century, used the same method in a modified form to insure the maturity of the long staple crop within the limits of the growing season. More recently the practice of *underdrainage* with poles, stones, and tile-drains has supplanted this crude method and has given much more effective results.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1899, p. 342.

underdry (un′dėr-drī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *underdried*, ppr. *underdrying.* To dry imperfectly or inadequately.

Because of the loss in weight from over-drying, there is a temptation to *underdry* them [vanilla beans], and many bundles, owing to this mistake, are found mouldy within, on being opened.
Buck, Med. Handbook, article 'Vanilla.'

underfeed (un′dėr-fēd), *a.* Noting apparatus which feeds or supplies fresh material from below; specifically, noting a form of mechanical feeder for fuel of boiler-furnaces, designed for bituminous coal rich in volatile components. The coal is fed through a tubular channel and enters the burning area from under the bed of ignited fuel. The gases first distilled off must pass up through the glowing bed above them and become heated enough to unite with oxygen and burn with little smoke. After the coking is completed the solid carbon begins to glow and burn, and its combustion is completed as it reaches the top of the fuel-bed and rolls outward toward the sides of the grate area proper. This feeder is particularly well adapted for pitchy or fat coals. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, Dec., 1904, p. 439.

under-fired (un′dėr-fīrd), *a.* 2. Noting a fire or furnace which is supplied with fuel by the underfeed system. See ★*underfeed.* *D. K. Clark*, Steam Engine, I. 74.

under-fleece (un′dėr-flēs), *n.* The downy growth of hair or wool next to the skin, and underneath a thick growth of coarser hair, in the camel, Tibetan goat, and similar animals.

underflow, *n.* 2. The water which is now known to be often in transit beneath the apparently dry gravels of rivers in arid districts, such as the southwestern United States.

underframe (un′dėr-frām), *n.* 1. A principal frame which supports a secondary one for a detachable unit. Thus, in a motor-vehicle the engine has its own frame and is self-contained, the latter being attached to the frame of the vehicle proper, which last is then the underframe.—2. Specifically, in *car-building*, the massive pressed steel or wooden framework which forms the base of a car and is designed to resist the strains to which the car is subjected in starting and stopping, and to support the car-body, which is rigidly attached to it and adds to its strength.

The locomotive's *underframe* has four axles, similar to those of the old experimental car. The gage is the standard German; the wheels have a diameter of 49 inches and meet with the requirements of the Prussian State Railways. *Sci. Amer.*, Dec. 13, 1902, p. 410.

underfur (un′dėr-fėr), *n.* The coat of soft, fine hair, or fur, found in many mammals, overlain by longer, coarser hairs. The underfur forms the principal furs of commerce, such as the beaver, otter, fur-seal, etc.

Underfur of back about 15 mm. in length, proximal half smoke-grey, light buffy yellow distally; long hairs about 25 mm. in length, black, with white subterminal ring and black tip.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., June, 1904, p. 424.

underground, *a.*—**Underground water,** water lying below the earth's surface and stored in cavities in the rocks.

Accounts of floods, forest fires, and *underground waters*, and reports on iron, zinc and copper mining, and on the Portland cement industry.
Nature, May 26, 1904, p. 86.

II. *n.* 2†. An underground passage.

And yet those seas (as heavens please)
Return to Springs by *undergrounds.*
Kyd (tr. of Garnier's Cornelie), Cornelia, [ii. 377.

3. A contraction of *underground railway.* [Colloq.]

undergrowth, *n.* 3. Short, fine under-hair on a skin. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 92.—4. Specifically, in *forestry*, the ground-cover, underbrush, and young trees below the large sapling stage.

underhammer (un′dėr-ham″ėr), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, a lever mechanism intermediate between the jack and the hammer proper.

underhung, *a.* 3. Suspended or hung in such a manner that the elements which carry the weight or load are below the load they carry, but the links connecting the two are in tension. Said of locomotives or motor vehicles in which the springs are below the frame and are hung from the axles, the spring-ends being connected to the frame by compression elements, instead of the reverse of this system, which exists in over-hung constructions. *D. K. Clark*, Railroad Mach., p. 207.

underlap (un′dėr-lap), *v. i.* To lap under or beneath; have the edge or border lying beneath the edge of some other object, as the clapboards of a house or the feathers of a bird.

The margin of the *underlapping* side is sutured to the deep surface of the overlapping side.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 680.

underleaf, *n.* 2. One of the amphigastria of some *Hepaticæ.*

The *underleaves* of Odontoschisma present peculiarities which have been strangely overlooked by writers on the genus. *Bot. Gazette*, Nov., 1903, p. 330.

underlearn (un-dėr-lėrn′), *v. t.* To learn incompletely. [Rare.]

If only 8 repetitions were taken at first, the line being "*underlearnt*," it probably appeared quite strange the next day. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 61.

underlet (un′dėr-let), *n.* In *brewing*, a pipe which serves to admit water below the false bottom of the mash-tun or mashing-vat, replacing with fresh water the wort when drawn off.

underley, *n.* See ★*underlye.*

underlie, *n.* 2. See ★*underlye.*

underline, *n.* 2. The lower line of the body: used in describing the "points" of a horse.

underload (un-dėr-lōd′), *v. t.* To place upon or in (something) a load less than the maximum load that it can carry.

But if the bottom current is *underloaded*, the material is carried slowly forward.
I. C. Russell, Rivers of North America, p. 68.

underlye (un′dėr-lī), *n.* In *soap-making*, the lower, watery layer which separates out from beneath the curd soap in the 'salting-out' process. It consists essentially of a strong brine, holding in solution the glycerin of the original fat unless a free fatty acid has been used. Also written *underlie* and *underley.*

under-mediant (un′dėr-mē″di-ant), *n.* In *music*, same as *submediant.* See ★*undertone*, 4, and ★*under-scale.*

undernutrition (un″dėr-nū-trish′ọn), *n.* 1. Incomplete or imperfect nutrition.

Long-continued *undernutrition* of the body.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 225.

2. An economic condition in society in which large numbers of individuals are insufficiently fed. It is estimated that in the United States as many as 10,000,000 persons, though not technically paupers, are inadequately nourished. *Patten*, Development Eng. Thought, p. 382.

underofficer (un-dėr-of′i-sėr), *v. t.* To provide with an inadequate number of officers, as a regiment or a ship.

under-painting (un′dėr-pān-ting), *n.* Preparatory painting over which the finished work is done. In the early Italian schools, the under-painting was done probably for a long time in tempera, the dry quality of which was valuable under oil glazes.

underplant (un′dėr-plant), *v. t.* In *forestry*, to plant (young trees) under an existing stand.

underplate (un′dėr-plāt), *n.* A flat, round plate of glazed porcelain, used in chemical laboratories to place under acid bottles or other vessels from which corrosive liquids might drip upon a table.

underplight (un′dėr-plīt), *n.* [*under* + *plight*[3], *n.*] In *geol.*, a name given by F. C. J. Spurrell to contorted and folded clays, sands, and gravels upon which rest unsorted glacial materials called 'trail' (see ★*trail*[1], 6). The term is local in southern England. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 393.

underpoled (un′dėr-pōld), *a.* In *metal.*, insufficiently treated with the pole: said of copper which is reduced from a condition of some oxidation in the melted state by being stirred by a pole of wood which furnishes carbon with a ready affinity for the oxygen present, and acts to reduce the oxids to the metallic state. Underpoled copper is brittle and unreliable.

underpressure (un′dėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Deficiency of pressure in any portion of a fluid, as compared with the pressure which exists in surrounding regions.

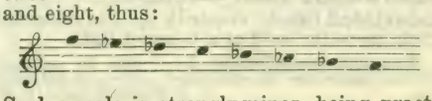
The foul air . . . makes a direct escape into the open and does not return to mix with the incoming fresh air, providing, of course, the proper outlets are free and unobstructed and it meets or passes no compartment on its way in which *underpressure* exists.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 158.

underrun (un′dėr-run), *n.* An undercurrent.

The discovery of the *underrun* of the Hudson and its bearing on the feasibility of obtaining a water-supply for the towns along that river, may be mentioned as contributions in a special field of geography.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 291.

The tide enters the (Long Island) Sound along its bottom, as an "*underrun*," one and a half hours before the ebb of the surface waters has ceased.
J. D. Dana, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 214.

under-scale (un′dėr-skāl), *n.* In *music*, a scale reckoned downward from a given tone by the same intervals as those of the ordinary upward major scale, the half-steps occurring between tones three and four and tones seven and eight, thus:



Such a scale is strongly minor, being practically the same as the Dorian mode of ancient Greek music. See ★*undertone*, 4.

underscore (un′dėr-skōr), *n.* [*underscore, v.*] A line drawn beneath a written or printed word or passage, as for emphasis.

In reply to F. W. M., the correct way of representing italicized words, when copying printed matter in typewriting, is to use the *underscore.*
Phonetic Jour., May 4, 1901, p. 288.

underscrub (un′dėr-skrub), *n.* Underwood; underbrush; scrub growing beneath taller trees.

At first the wood consisted principally of oaks, commingled with which were a few firs and still fewer pines —the *underscrub* being composed chiefly of hazels and occasional birches. *J. Geikie*, The Great Ice Age, p. 455.

undershut (un′dėr-shut), *a.* Shut by pressure or a force acting against gravity or from below, by an upward motion, as a valve.

undersitter† (un′dėr-sit-ėr), *n.* In *old English law*, a kind of subtenant. Also *undersettle.*

[The jurors present] that strangers coming from without, who hire houses from divers persons and hold nothing of the lord, common in the few with their beasts and take other profits in the common, and such folk are called *undersettles.*
Publications of the Selden Society: The Court Baron, [p. 146.

It [Small Holdings Act, 1597] also provided against any inmate or *undersitter* being admitted to what was sacred to one family. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 322.

undersluice (un′dėr-slōs), *n.* A sluice or wasteway of an irrigating canal or similar work, so arranged that the water escapes beneath some other structure. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 471.

understain (un-dėr-stān′), *v. t.* To color less deeply than usual. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, Oct. 1, 1901, p. 560.

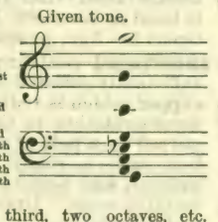
understanded† (un-dėr-stan′ded), *pp.* An obsolete, weak form of *understood*, past participle of *understand.*

underthrust (un′dėr-thrust), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *geol.*, noting those strata which during compression are thrust under others, as in a reversed fault or in an overturned fold.

It seems possible, as the author [Dr. O. Ampferer] points out, that the whole highland of Triassic rocks rests upon an underfolded and *underthrust* knot of younger strata. *Nature*, Oct. 13, 1904, p. 593.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, the transmission of a compressive strain in the depths of the earth which may produce folds upon the surface.

undertone, *n.* **4.** In *musical acoustics:* (*a*) Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*[1]). (*b*) One of a series of tones reckoned downward from a given tone in exactly the same way that the series of overtones or harmonics is reckoned upward. The interval from the given tone to the first undertone is an octave; to the second, an octave and a fifth; to the third, two octaves, etc. (See cut.) While this series is not actually heard in any case, yet it is claimed by many theorists recently that the relations involved are sufficiently felt to explain the minor mode as in a true sense an inversion or polar opposite of the major. Hence has arisen a large number of terms beginning with *under-*, denoting intervals and chords regarded downward corresponding with the usual names of intervals and chords regarded upward. See cut under *harmonic*, *n.*, 1.



undertype (un′dėr-tīp), *a.* Having the armature below the field-coils.—**Undertype dynamo or motor,** a bipolar machine, with a field of the horseshoe form, in which the pole-pieces are bolted to the base so as to lower the armature as far as possible: opposed to ★*overtype* machines in which the armature is above the field-coils.

undervegetation (un′dėr-vej-ē-tā″shon), *n.* The low growth in a forest; undergrowth, but including the herbaceous as well as the woody plants.

It often happens that this *undervegetation* is swept away by fire or devoured and trampled by sheep without immediate serious injury to the trees.
C. Hart Merriam, in Smithsonian Rep., 1901, p. 405.

underwing, *n.*—**Plum underwing,** an American noctuid moth, *Catocala ultronia*, whose leech-like grayish-brown larva feeds on plum foliage.

Underwriters' door. See ★*door.*

undeviated (un-dē′vi-ā-ted), *a.* Not deflected from its path: said of a beam of light.

We shall have a brilliantly colored strip, the end nearest the place where the *undeviated* light would fall being red. *C. S. Hastings*, Light, p. 41.

undine, *n.* **2.** An apparatus for irrigating the eye in the operation of extracting cataract. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 735.

undissociated (un-di-sō′shi-ā-ted), *a.* In *phys. chem.*, not dissociated: said of that part of a dissolved electrolyte which is not electrolytically dissociated into its ions. See *Arrhenius's theory of electrolytic or ionic* ★*dissociation.*

The colour of any *undissociated* salt that may be present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 12.

Undulate cirrus. See ★*cirrus.*

undulater (un′dū-lā-tėr), *n.* A receiving apparatus used as a substitute for the siphon recorder in submarine telegraphy. Also *undulator.*

undulation, *n.* **7.** In playing musical instruments of the viol class, the wavy tone produced by oscillating or balancing the finger on a string that is being stopped.—**Point of undulation.** See ★*point*[1].

undulationism (un-dū-lā′shon-izm), *n.* [*undulation* + *-ism.*] The hypothesis of brain-waves; the theory that a person may be telepathically affected by a wave-emanation which expresses the will-power of another.

unduloid (un′dū-loid), *n.* [*undul(ate)* + *-oid.*] In *geom.*, the surface of revolution of the elliptic catenary.

unearth, *v. t.* **4.** In *elect.*, to break the ground connection of a circuit; to insulate from electrical contact with the earth.

unearthed (un-ėrtht′), *p. a.* In *elect.*, not earthed.

The high-tension voltage used by this company is, in a sense, the highest to be found in the United Kingdom—10,000 volts on each of the two phases, with one end of each phase earthed—giving over 14,000 volts between the *unearthed* conductors.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 18, 1905, p. 339.

unegoist (un-ē′gō-ist), *a.* Not egoistical. [Rare.]

The youngest of the horrible family proposed to him . . . that they two should drink "a goblet of wine" together, each to the person that each loved most in the world. "I find your toast *unegoist*," said he [Mazzini] . . . , "and I accept it with pleasure."
Froude, Letters and Mem. of Jane Welsh Carlyle, p. 250.

unenumerable (un-ē-nū′mėr-a-bl), *a.* Not denumerable.

There is, as we have seen, no convincing reason for thinking that any *unenumerable* aggregate is capable of being normally ordered.
E. W. Hobson, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., ser. 2, III. 182.

unerrancy, *n.* Same as *inerrancy.* [Rare.]

unessential, *n.* **2.** Same as *unessential* ★*note.*

unexcitable (un-ek-sī′ta-bl), *a.* Not excitable; not responsive to a stimulus.

Regions in front of the motor area of head, neck, and eyes were found to be *unexcitable* with a current of equal strength. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 311.

unexploited (un-eks-ploi′ted), *a.* Not exploited; not utilized; not developed.

There appears to be an *unexploited* field in the case of deposits of the so-called rare metals.
Athenæum, March 18, 1905, p. 439.

unfair, *a.* **1.** (*f*) In recent trade-union literature, a term applied to employers or shops that do not submit to the trade-union regulations respecting hours, wages, and other conditions of employment: as, an *unfair* shop.

2. Not smooth, flowing, or regular in outline, or not properly regulated in place, specifically applied to two openings or holes which are intended to match in line when superposed, but by reason of error in adjusting are forced to overlap on the edges. *Thurston*, Manual of Steam-Boiler, p. 422.—**Unfair list,** in recent trade-union literature, a term applied to a list of employers who do not observe trade-union regulations: published in union journals with the purpose of depriving such employers of the patronage of trades-unionists.

The favorite method at present is to place the recalcitrant employer on an *unfair list* and spread the ban through the medium of the labor press.
New Int. Encyc., XVI. 859.

unfissured (un-fish′ūrd), *a.* Not marked by fissures. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 187.

unfoveated (un-fō′vē-ā-ted), *a.* Not marked by pits: said of the smooth scar following an unsuccessful vaccination. *Biometrika*, Feb., 1903, p. 136.

unfurnitured (un-fėr′ni-tūrd), *a.* Unprovided with furniture; unfurnished. [Rare.]

The place was dark, *unfurnitured*, and mean;
Yet there the freedom of a race began.
Lowell, To W. L. Garrison, st. 2.

ung. An abbreviation of the Latin *unguentum*, ointment.

ungeld† (un′geld), *n.* [*un-*[2] + *geld*[2], which see.] An outlaw; a person so far out of the protection of the law that if he were murdered no geld or fine should be paid by him that killed him. *Cowel.*

ungetatable (un-get-at′a-bl), *a.* Not accessible; not to be reached or got at. [Colloq.]

Where the leak was they had not a notion. Probably it was deep down under the cargo of grain, and quite *unget-at-able.* *Cutcliffe Hyne*, A Master of Fortune, vii.

unglaciated (un-glā′shi-ā-ted), *a.* In *geol.*, not exhibiting the effects of glaciation: specially applied to boulders or rock-ledges, or even areas of land, which lie north of the limits of ice action in the Glacial Epoch.

Mention was made by others of the benches of boulders which lie on the side of Rigaud. It was brought out that they are coarse cobbles, entirely *unglaciated* and all of local origin. *Science*, Jan. 25, 1901, p. 137

ungrammared (un-gram′ärd), *a.* Ignorant of the grammar of one's own language; illiterate. [Rare.]

ungual. I. *a.*—**Ungual bone,** the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit.—**Ungual furrows.** See ★*furrow.*

II. *n.* An ungual phalanx or claw.

The *unguals*, which in the ground-sloths are large claws, in the other two orders are more or less hoof-like, completely so in the glyptodonts.
Science, June, 1903, p. 902.

unguentarium (ung-gwen-tā′ri-um), *n.*; *pl. unguentaria* (-ä). [L.] In *class. antiq.*, a small club-shaped bottle made of alabaster, glass, or terra-cotta, used for holding unguents.

unguentum (ung-gwen′tum), *n.* [L.] An ointment; an unguent.

unguis, *n.* **6.** The horny, nail-like covering of the tip of the bill found in ducks and geese.

In all the duck order the bill is likewise soft; but there it is always terminated by a hard, horny, *unguis*, or "nail," more or less distinct.
Coues, Key to North Amer. Birds, p. 102.

ungula, *n.*—**Spherical ungula,** the portion of a globe cut out by two planes through the center.

ungulated (ung′gū-lā-ted), *a.* [See *ungulate.*] Having hoofs; ungulate.

ungumming (un-gum′ing), *n.* In the preparation of raw silk for use, same as ★*stripping*, 7.

unhandseled (un-hand′seld), *a.* Not handseled; not used; virgin. See *handsel*, *n.* [Rare.]

This was that earth of which we have heard, made out of Chaos and Old Night. Here was no man's garden, but the *unhandselled* globe. It was not lawn, nor pasture, nor mead, nor woodland, nor lea, nor arable, nor waste land. *Thoreau*, Maine Woods, p. 70.

unhaste (un-hāst′), *n.* Absence of haste; deliberation. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

unicalcarate (ū-ni-kal′ka-rāt), *a.* Having but one spur: said of the legs of certain arthropods.

Legs short, subequal, first tarsi "*unicalcarate*," the others bicalcarate.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., p. 442.

unicell (ū′ni-sel), *n.* An alga, or other plant, consisting of but a single cell; a unicellular plant.

unicellularity (ū-ni-sel-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [*unicellular* + *-ity.*] The condition or state of being unicellular or consisting of a single cell, like the *Protozoa* and *Protophyta.*

uniceps (ū′ni-seps), *a.* [LL. *uniceps*, one-headed, < L. *unus*, one, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] Having one head or origin: noting a muscle. See *biceps.*

The biceps has been seen with as many as four and even five heads. The supernumerary heads, as a rule, have their origin from the bicipital groove, body of humerus, coracoid process, capsule of shoulder-joint, or tendon of the pectoralis major. . . . The long head is occasionally absent, the muscle being *uniceps* instead of biceps, as in some animals.
Buck, Med. Handbook, vi. 52.

uniceptor (ū-ni-sep′tôr), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + *-ceptor:* see ★*ceptor.*] A receptor which has a single combining group. See ★*immunity*, 5.

Ehrlich has recently suggested the name 'ceptor,' in place of 'intermediary body.' According to the manner of action he distinguishes '*uniceptors*' and 'amboceptors.' Bordet calls this body 'substance sensibilisatrice'; Metchnikoff 'fixator'; P. Mueller, 'copula.'
Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 281, note.

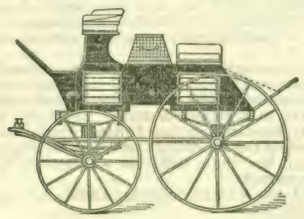
unicispinate (ū″ni-si-spī′nāt), *a.* [L. *unicus*, single, + *spina*, spine, + *-ate*[1].] Bearing undivided or simple spines, as the surface of certain brachiopod shells: contrasted with ★*duplicispinate.*

unicispinous (ū″ni-si-spī′nus), *a.* [L. *unicus*, single, + *spina*, spine, + *-ous.*] Same as ★*unicispinate.*

unicist, *n.* 2. One who believes in the unitary character or origin of something, as that a given group of animals or plants constitutes a single species.

Inclined to accept the *unicist* theory, or claim at least that the facts do not warrant the belief in the existence of distinct species; while . . others actively uphold the existence of a single polymorphous species.
J. Ewing, in Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 483.

unicorn, *n.*—**Unicorn brake,** a brake designed for three horses driven 'unicorn fashion,' that is, one horse

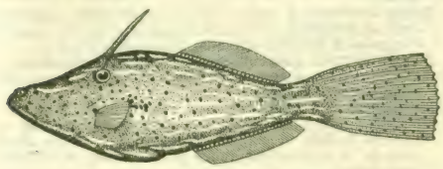


Unicorn brake.

before the other two.—**Unicorn uterus.** See *uterus unicornis*, under *uterus*.

unicornate (ū-ni-kôr′nāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn, + *-ate*.] Same as *unicornous*.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 714.

unicorn-fish, *n.* 2. A fish, *Aleutera scripta*,



Unicorn-fish (*Aleutera scripta*).

belonging to the family *Monacanthidæ*, found in the West Indies and off the west coast of Mexico.

unicrurine (ū-ni-krö′rin), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg, + *-ine*.] Noting the common position assumed in walking, when one foot stands firmly upon the ground and the other touches it lightly. [Rare.]



Unicrurine: the Vaison Diadumenos after Polycletus.
(In the British Museum, London.)

If the pace were slackened we should just have the so-called *unicrurine* attitude of the Polykleitan statues.
E. Sellers, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, XIII. 12.

Unicursal surface. See ★*surface*.

unidirectional (ū″ni-di-rek′shon-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + E. *direction* + *-al*[1].] Having, or moving in, only one direction; not subject to reversals or changes of direction: said of a direct electric current, or sometimes of a magnetic field of which the lines of force are fixed as to direction.

uniface (ū′ni-fās), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + *facies*, face.] A coin struck on one side only. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

Unifacial surface. See ★*surface*.

uniform. I. *a.*—**Uniform convergence.** A series whose terms are functions of a variable x is said to converge uniformly within an interval if it is possible to choose n (say $n = m$) so that for every value of n equal to or greater than m and for every value of x within the interval the remainder r_n shall be less than any given positive quantity ϵ.—**Uniform manifold.** See ★*manifold*.—**Uniform motion.** See ★*motion*.

II. *n.*—**Full uniform,** a uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

uniformation (ū″ni-fôr-mā′shon), *n.* [*uniform* + *-ation*.] The act or process of making uniform.

uniformization (ū-ni-fôr-mi-zā′shon), *n.* [*uniformiz(e)* + *-ation*.] The act of uniformizing or making uniform.

The *uniformisation* of real algebraic curves.
Nature, Nov. 21, 1907, p. 72.

uniformly, *adv.* 2. In *math.*, with uniform convergence.

unigenesis (ū-ni-jen′e-sis), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *γένεσις*, origin.] Same as *monogenesis*.

unigenist (ū-nij′e-nist), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *-γενεια*, < √ *γεν*, produce, + *-ist*.] Same as *monogenist*.

Prof. Kollmann draws another argument in support of the *unigenist* doctrine against polygenist views.
Keane, Ethnology, p. 156.

unigravida (ū-ni-grav′i-dä), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + *gravidus*, pregnant.] A woman who has been pregnant but once.

Unilateral surface. Same as *unifacial* ★*surface*.

unilobal (ū-ni-lō′bal), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + E. *lobal*.] Consisting of a single lobe.

unilobular (ū-ni-lob′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule, + *-ar*[3].] Possessing a single lobe or lobule.

The liver is much increased in size, the "*unilobular*" form, also of alcoholic origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 551.

unincised (un-in-sīzd′), *a.* Not incised or cut into.

Separating the *unincised* skin from larynx, hyoid bone, and muscles of the floor of mouth.
Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 659.

unincorporated (un-in-kôr′pō-rā-ted), *a.* Not incorporated.—**Unincorporated association.** See *voluntary association*, under *association*.

unincubated (un-in′kū-bā-ted), *a.* Not yet incubated: said of the freshly laid eggs of birds. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 441.

uninfiltrated (un-in-fil′trā-ted), *a.* Not infiltrated.

The whole process is superficial, the lesions springing from an *uninfiltrated* base.
Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 715.

uninhibited (un-in-hib′i-ted), *a.* Not inhibited, in any sense of that word. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 44.

uninodal (ū-ni-nō′dal), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *nodus*, node, + *-al*[1].] Having one node; having one point that remains at rest while adjacent points are vibrating.

This sort of seiche is therefore called a *uninodal* longitudinal seiche. *G. H. Darwin*, The Tides, p. 26.

Uninodal area, a region of the ocean where, according to R. A. Harris, it becomes possible for the water to oscillate as a mass about a single horizontal axis and give rise to uninodal tides. See the extract.

In brief, the tides are ascribed primarily to seiche-like oscillations sustained by the disturbing forces of the moon and sun, the free period of the body approximately agreeing with the period of the forces. A binodal area extends from northwestern Australia to Somali and Arabia, and a *uninodal area* from Mozambique Channel to Baluchistan and India; the tides in the latter area are, however, influenced by the tides south of the channel. The co-tidal lines are generally crowded together near the nodal lines, through straits, and in shallow arms of the sea, while they are generally spread apart at and near the loops of the oscillations. *Sci. Amer.*, May 9, 1903, p. 351.

uninominal, *a.* 2. Relating to one name only. See the extract.

An electoral bill for establishing *uninominal* voting—that is voting for single candidates in separate districts, instead of list voting. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1899, p. 84.

uninucleated (ū-ni-nū′klē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *uninuclear*.

union. I. *n.* 9. In *mech.*: (*b*) A device for connecting the ends of two pipes in a line, without turning either. In the screwed union, a piece is screwed into the end of each of the pipes and these are then drawn together by a third piece which catches behind a collar on one of them and screws onto the other. A flange-union consists of two flanges which are screwed or otherwise fastened on the ends of the pipes and are then bolted together.—**Conjugated double unions,** two double unions in an organic compound separated by two atoms which are united singly, as $R_2C = CH\text{-}CH = CR_2$.—**Pan-American union,** the International Union of the American Republics. See the extract.

The International Union of the American Republics, popularly known as the *Pan-American Union*, has existed since 1890. It was established by the International Conference of 1889–90, with the Bureau of the American Republics as its organ. The reason for its creation was the fostering of the friendly relations between all the republics, the dissemination of more general knowledge of the social and economic conditions obtaining in the various portions of the Western Hemisphere and for improving business intercourse and trade relations. In 1893 the publication of a monthly bulletin was inaugurated.
Science, June 5, 1903, p. 892.

Primary union, in *surg.*, union of the edges of a wound directly, without granulation or suppuration. Also called *union by first intention*.—**Triple union,** in *chem.*, a union of two atoms, usually of carbon, in such a manner that two univalent atoms may be added to each. Thus acetylene, HC : CH, may give ethane, $CH_3.CH_3$. The term implies that three of the valences of each carbon atom are used to hold it to the other atom, but the actual nature of the union is uncertain.—**Vicious union.** See *vicious*.

II. *a.*—**Union black.** See ★*black*, *n.*—**Union goods,** a trade-name for textile fabrics made from two or more different fibrous materials, commonly cotton and wool. Care has to be taken in the selection of dyestuffs for use on such goods in view of the more or less different relations of the same dye to different fibers.—**Union label,** a label placed on goods or wares offered for sale, signifying that they have been made by members of a labor-union or in a union shop: used as a device for discriminating against workers who do not belong to the unions, or against independent shops.—**Union shop,** a shop in which only union workers are employed, or from which independent workers are excluded; a 'closed' shop.—**Union suit.** See ★*suit*.

union-coupling (ū′nyon-kup″ling), *n.* A contrivance by which two sections of pipe may be joined so that connection and disconnection may be made without interfering with other joints; a union.

unionize (ū′nyon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unionized*, ppr. *unionizing*. [*union* + *-ize*.] To give the character of a union, and specifically of a trade-union, to; transform into, organize as, or incorporate in a (trade-) union; cause to join a (trade-) union.

The rest of the world does n't care. So the shadow of the coal heap lies dark upon these "*unionized*" little ones as they grow up to be men and women. Within a few years the breaker boy will be a miner.
McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 444.

This year [1900] the strikes were notably successful—New England papers reporting that nearly every "*unionized*" town in that section has now the eight-hour workday for . . . building trades workmen.
Rev. of Revs., XXI. 651.

union-made (ū′nyon-mād), *a.* Made by members of a labor-union.

union-nut (ū′nyon-nut), *n.* An Australian tree of the rue family, *Bosistoa sapindiformis*, yielding a beautifully marked, close-grained, yellowish wood suitable for cabinet-work.

unioval (ū-ni-ō′val), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *ovum*, ovum, + *-al*[1].] Relating to, or springing from, a single ovum: as, *unioval* twins. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 227.

uniovular (ū-ni-ō′vū-lär), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + E. *ovular*.] Relating to or derived from a single ovum. *Lancet*, May 23, 1908, p. 1481.

uniparental (ū″ni-pā-ren′tal), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *parens*, parent, + *-al*[1].] Relating to only one of the parents. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 639.

uniparіens (ū-ni-pār′i-enz), *a.* [NL., < L. *unus*, one, + *pariens*, ppr. of *parere*, bring forth.] Bearing one young at a time; uniparous.

Unipartite number. See ★*number*.

uniperiodic (ū″ni-pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + E. *periodic*.] Having only one period: said of an alternating current which has a frequency of one cycle in a second of time.

uniphase (ū′ni-fāz), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + Gr. *φάσις*, phase.] In *elect.*, same as ★*single-phase*.

uniphaser (ū′ni-fā-zėr), *n.* [*uniphase* + *-er*.] A single-phase electric generator or motor.

Uniplanar motion. See ★*motion*.

Uniplane kite. See *boys'* ★*kite*.

unipolar, *a.* 3. In *elect.*, pertaining to a unipolar or nonpolar electric machine, that is, a machine in which the armature rotates in a uniform magnetic field. Unipolar electric generators require high speeds and therefore were not used before the advent of the steam turbine.

unipotence (ū-nip′ō-tens), *n.* [*unipotent*: on the analogy of *omnipotence*.] The character of being unipotent; power or efficiency in one way or direction only. [Rare.]

unipotent (ū-nip′ō-tent), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *poten(t)s*, powerful. See *omnipotent*.] Powerful or effective in only one way or direction. [Rare.]

unique, *a.* 3. In *math.*, unambiguous and singly determinate.

It is a fundamental theorem that every ideal can be resolved into the product of a finite number of prime ideals, and that this resolution is *unique*.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 286.

uniquely, *adv.* **2.** In *math.*, unambiguously and with single determinateness.

It is clear that a large class of problems in permutations can be solved in a similar manner, viz., by giving special values to the elements of the determinant of the matrix. The redundant product leads *uniquely* to the real generating function. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 156.

uniqueness, *n.* **2.** In *math.*, freedom from ambiguity in its outcome.

The *uniqueness* of the quadrilateral construction cannot be projectively proved without three dimensions, and hence there is no pure projective Geometry of spaces having only one or two dimensions.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 671.

uniradial (ū-ni-rā′di-al), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *radius*, radius, + *-al*[1].] In *biol.*, not repeated independently. *P. C. Mitchell.*

unireme (ū′ni-rēm), *n.* [L. *unus*, one, + *remus*, oar. The word is a modern formation, in distinction from *bireme* and *trireme.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a ship having a single bank of oars: the earliest form of Greek ship.

unirritable (un-ir′i-ta-bl), *a.* Not irritable, in any sense; that cannot be irritated or stimulated.

Immediately after death the heart is found to be *unirritable* to electrical stimulation.
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 692.

uniserial, *a.* **3.** Arranged in a single series: specifically used of the arms of *Crinoidea* in which the component plates may be arranged in one vertical series, or in two such series (biserial), in which case the edges of the plates of each series are beveled to fit into the interspaces of the other series. The arms invariably begin with a uniserial arrangement, the biserial order when present being a secondary development.—**4.** In the art of decoration, being in a single series in which the elements either face in the same direction, or alternately to one side or the other, or alternately look away from or toward each other.

unisolated, *a.* **2.** In *chem.*, not separated from combination or freed from admixture: said of an element or definite compound the existence of which may be suspected, but which has not been obtained as a distinct substance.

If a gas of the same series, still *unisolated*, may exist (as is not impossible), which has an atomic weight half that of helium, this gas, liquified in turn by the aid of liquid helium, would bring the experimenter still closer to that zero. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 286.

unit, *n.* **3.** Any subdivision of an army having a distinct organization and defined duties.

Two companies and two squadrons of their force proceeded toward Daliandiapu-Tse. Our cavalry and *units* withdrew toward Schlindjane. *N. Y. Herald*, May 9, 1904.

Ångström unit, in *spectroscopy*, a unit for the measurement of wave-lengths of light introduced by A. J. Ångström of Upsala in 1866 and largely used by spectroscopists. The Ångström unit is 0.0000001 mm. or $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a micron (μ). The wave-length of the longest visible rays of the spectrum (red) is about 7600 Ångström units; that of the shortest (violet) is about 3900.—**Astronomical unit,** in measuring astronomical distance, the mean distance of the earth from the sun. See *sun.*—**Board of Trade unit,** any unit, such as the so-called 'Board of Trade ohm,' or the kilowatt-hour, defined, authorized, or specified by the London Board of Trade: sometimes abbreviated as *B. T. U.*, but unfortunately so, since the same letters are commonly used to designate the British thermal unit.—**British thermal unit,** the amount of heat necessary to raise one avoirdupois pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. It is equivalent to 1054.9 joules, 778.104 foot-pounds, or 251.995 lesser calories. Abbreviated B. T. U.—**Circular unit,** a unit of surface equal to the area of a circle whose diameter is the linear unit. See *circular* ★*foot*, ★*cross-section unit.*—**Cross-section unit.** See ★*cross-section.*—**Fractional unit,** one of the parts of which the fraction itself denotes one or more: thus for $\frac{2}{3}$ it is $\frac{1}{3}$.—**Hefner unit,** a unit of light-intensity, emitted by the flame of a Hefner-Alteneck lamp, which burns amyl-acetate. See ★*light standard*, ★*hefner.*—**Imaginary unit,** the neomon, the square root of minus one, $\sqrt{-1}$, $(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, i, ι.—**Integral unit,** 1, the unit for integers.—**Jacobi's unit of current,** the current which when passed through a water voltameter will generate one cubic centimeter of gas (at 0° C. and 760 millimeters pressure) per second.—**Jacobi's unit of resistance,** the resistance of a copper wire one meter in length and one millimeter in diameter.—**Manometric unit,** a unit employed in measuring the pressure of gases. The manometric unit commonly employed is the pressure exerted by a column of mercury one centimeter in vertical height.—**Metallic unit,** one per cent. of the valuable metal in the ton of ore from which it is extracted in the metallurgical process. The price of the ore per ton is based on the number of metallic units at an agreed price per unit.—**Multiple unit,** a system of electric railway-train control, devised by Mr. F. J. Sprague, in which two or more cars, each independently equipped with motors and controllers individual thereto, are combined into a train, without regard to end-relation or sequence of cars, and operated as a unit from one or more master switches through a secondary train line. *F. J. Sprague.*—**Natural unit of electricity.** See ★*electricity.*—**Photometric unit,** a unit of intensity of light employed in photometry. See ★*light standard.*—**Physical unit,** a unit in terms of which physical quantities are expressed.—**Physiological unit.** (*a*) The smallest portion of an organism which exhibits the characteristic activities of the whole. The conception of a physiological unit is not fixed, since it depends upon the standard with reference to which activities are measured. If capacity for sexual reproduction is the criterion, most of the higher animals are complete physiological units only in their adult condition. If capacity for generating the whole is the criterion, fertilized eggs and parthenogenetic eggs are physiological units. If capacity for restoring the whole from a part is the criterion, $\frac{1}{300}$ part of the body of a hydra and $\frac{1}{20}$ part of that of a stentor are physiological units, since smaller parts than these do not regenerate the whole. (*b*) According to the hypothesis of Herbert Spencer, an ultimate biological unit or element which, when joined to others like itself, possesses the power to become a specific organism. The body of each individual organism is held to consist of its own sort of physiological units which are all alike and nearly, but not completely, identical with those which compose the body of another individual of the same species. The physiological unit is held to be intermediate between the molecule or chemical unit and the cell or morphological unit, each cell being regarded as composed of innumerable physiological units each of which again consists of innumerable molecules. The physiological units are held to make each organism and each species what it is and to have the aptitude to contribute to the construction of the organism in virtue of their polarity. The hypothesis of physiological units is advanced as an explanation of the facts of inheritance in general, and, especially, the generation of living beings from eggs and the regeneration or replacement of lost parts. The organism is able to replace lost parts because the polarity of the units, it is said, causes them to restore the organism to its perfect condition under the directive influence of the whole, which forces the units to arrange themselves in just such a way as is necessary for the perfection of the part in the harmony of the whole. A germ-cell is held to contain small groups of these units which, by their polarity, give to it the power to reproduce the whole. (*c*) According to Bateson, an ultimate element or unit of inheritance, of unknown nature, of which an allelomorph or character-unit is the sensible manifestation.

The units with which that science must deal, we may speak of, for the present, as character-units, the sensible manifestations of *physiological units* as of yet unknown nature.
Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 159.

Pound-centigrade unit, a thermal unit; the heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree centigrade. It is equal to 1898.81 joules.—**Siemens mercury unit,** in *elect.*, a practical unit of resistance equal to the resistance of a column of mercury one meter long and one square millimeter in cross-section, at a temperature of 0° C.—**Tactical unit,** a subdivision of an army which is made the basis of tactical instruction, and in which the strength of an army is expressed. The tactical units are the battalion, squadron, and battery.—**Unit angle.** (*b*) In the sexagesimal method, a degree. (*c*) In the centesimal method, a grade.—**Unit magnetic reluctance.** See ★*reluctance.*—**Unit moment of a couple.** See ★*couple.*—**Unit of acceleration.** See ★*acceleration.*—**Unit of angular acceleration.** See ★*acceleration.*—**Unit of angular velocity.** See ★*angular.*—**Unit of entropy,** the ★claus (which see).—**Unit of imaginaries,** the neomon, the square root of minus one, $\sqrt{-1}$, i.—**Unit of inductance,** that inductance which will produce one unit of electromotive force by a change of current taking place at the rate of unit current per second. When electromotive force and current are measured in c. g. s. units the unit of inductance thus defined is the c. g. s. unit of inductance. The practical unit of inductance usually employed is the henry. It is 1×10^9 c. g. s. units, or the inductance in a circuit when the electromotive force is one volt and the current changes at the rate of one ampere per second.—**Unit of luminous intensity,** the intensity of the light from a standard source, such as the Hefner lamp. See ★*light standard.*—**Unit of magnetic flux,** the flux which acts on a unit magnetic pole with a force of one dyne; a maxwell.—**Unit of magnetizing force,** a magnetizing force of one gilbert per centimeter. As practical units, the magnetizing forces of one ampere-turn per inch and of one ampere-turn per centimeter are frequently employed.—**Unit of magnetomotive force,** the magnetomotive force which corresponds to unit flux in a magnetic circuit having unit reluctance; a gilbert. A practical unit in common use is the magneto force due to one ampere flowing once around a magnetic circuit.—**Unit of photometric intensity,** the intensity of light sufficient to give an illumination of one lux at 1 meter's distance; a hefner. See ★*light standard.*—**Unit of power,** the power developed by the expenditure of energy at a rate corresponding to a unit of energy in a unit of time. The c. g. s. unit of power is one erg per second. The corresponding practical units are the watt or joule per second and the kilowatt.—**Unit of radioactivity,** a radioactive standard. A committee appointed by the council of the Röntgen Society of London has recommended that the γ-ray ionization from one milligram of pure radium be regarded as a standard, and called a unit of radioactivity. *Science*, Jan. 15, 1909.—**Unit of work,** the work done by unit force acting through unit distance. The c. g. s. unit of work is the erg, which is the work done by a dyne acting through one centimeter; the practical unit in the metric system is the joule, which is 10,000,000 ergs. The usual gravitational units are the kilogram-meter and the foot-pound; those involving power, the watt-hour (= 3600 joules) and the horse-power hour.—**Unit planes.** See ★*plane*[1].—**Unit point.** See ★*point*[1].—**Unit sect.** See ★*sect*[2].—**Unit sect-carrier.** See ★*sect-carrier.*—**Unit strength,** the resistance to rupture expressed in the units of force in use or preferred, exerted by an area of cross-section having one unit of extent. The strength or resistance may be to stresses tending to pull apart—unit tensile resistance; or to stresses tending to crush—unit compressive resistance; or stresses tending to bend or flex—unit resistance to flexure.—**Unit tube.** See ★*tube of flow.*—**Unit vector.** See ★*vector.*—**Urotoxic unit,** the amount of urine, per kilogram of the animal's weight, necessary to kill a rabbit when injected into its veins.—**Varley's unit of resistance.** See ★*resistance.*—**Violle unit,** in *photometry*, the light emitted by one square centimeter of the surface of a mass of glowing platinum at the melting temperature of that metal. See ★*light standard.*

—**Table of the units commonly used in measurements:**

Acre, = 43,560 square feet, = 4,046.87 square meters.

Acre-foot, a unit used in irrigation; the volume of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot, = 43,560 cubic feet, = 1,233.49 cubic meters.

Ampere, a practical unit of electrical current, = 0.1 c. g. s. unit.

Ampere (international), the ampere as defined for practical purposes by the International Congress at Chicago in 1893, as the current required to deposit 0.001118 gram of silver in a second of time. This value was subsequently legalized in the United States and was readopted by the Electrical Conference in England (1908), although the value 0.0011183 was known to be more nearly correct.

Ampere-hour, =3,600 coulombs, =360 c. g. s. units (electromagnetic).

Ampere-second, =1 coulomb.

Ampere-turn, a unit of magnetomotive force, $=4\pi/10$ c. g. s. units, =1.256637 gilberts.

Ångström unit, =0.0000001 millimeter, =0.0001 micron.

Arc, = 100 square meters, =1,076.387 square feet.

Atmosphere, a unit of fluid pressure, = the pressure of a column of mercury 76 centimeters in height, =1,013,240 dynes per square centimeter. Sometimes an atmosphere is defined as a pressure of 1 kilogram per square centimeter.

Bougie décimale, a unit of intensity of light originally defined as 1/20 of a violle; subsequently (by the Geneva Congress of Photometricians), as equal to 1 hefner.

Bougie de l'étoile, a unit of intensity of light used in France; the light from a stearin candle burning 10 grams per hour, =1/7 carcels (approximately).

British thermal unit, the heat required to raise one pound (avoir.) of water one degree Fahrenheit, = 1,054.90 joules, = 251.996 calories, = 778.104 foot-pounds, = 0.000392982 horse-power hour, = 0.293027 watt-hour.

Calory, a calorimetric unit; the heat required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade (also called a *gram-calory* or *small calory*), = 4.18617 joules, = 3.08777 foot-pounds, =0.003968 British thermal unit, =0.00116282 watt-hour.

Candle (British standard), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a spermaceti candle of specified composition, size, and form (see *standard* ★*candle*), = 1.136 Hefner units.

Candle (German; G. Vereinskerze), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a paraffin candle having a diameter of 20 millimeters and a flame height of 50 millimeters, =1.16 . . . 1.224 Hefner units (approximately), =1.05 British standard candles (approximately).

Candle (Munich), a unit of intensity of light; the light from a stearin candle of conical form, =0.153 carcel (approximately), =1.17 British standard candles (approximately).

Candle (star). See *bougie de l'étoile* (above).

Candle-foot. See *foot-candle* (below).

Candle-meter. See *meter-candle* (below).

Carcel, a unit of intensity of light formerly used in France; the light from a lamp of Argand type with mechanical draft, =10.87 . . . 10.90 Hefner units (approximately), =9.53 British candles (approximately).

Centimeter, =0.01 meter, =0.393700 inch.

Centimeter (cubic), =0.001 liter, =0.0610234 cubic inch.

C. G. S. unit of acceleration, an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second, =0.00101979 of the acceleration due to gravity.

C. G. S. unit of capacity (electromagnetic), the capacity of a condenser the charge of which at unit potential (c. g. s.) is one c. g. s. unit of quantity or 10 coulombs, $=1 \times 10^9$ farads.

C. G. S. unit of capacity (electrostatic), $=1/9 \times 10^{-20}$ c. g. s. units of capacity of the electromagnetic system (approximately), $=1/9 \times 10^{-11}$ farads (approximately).

C. G. S. unit of electric charge (electromagnetic), the charge transferred by one c. g. s. unit of current in one second of time, =10 coulombs, =0.00277778 ampere-hour, $=3 \times 1010$ electrostatic units (approximately).

C. G. S. unit of electric charge (electrostatic), the charge which in air exerts a force of one dyne on an equal charge at a distance of one centimeter, $=1/\nu$ c. g. s. units (electromagnetic), =10/V coulombs or $1/3 \times 10^{-9}$ coulombs (approximately).

C. G. S. unit of electric current, the current which, flowing in a circular coil of one centimeter radius, produces at the center of the coil a magnetic field of 2μ units intensity, =10 amperes.

C. G. S. unit of electrical resistance, $=1 \times 10^{-9}$ ohms.

C. G. S. unit of electromotive force, $=1 \times 10^{-8}$ volts.

C. G. S. unit of energy, =1 erg, = 0.0000001 joule.

C. G. S. unit of force, =1 dyne, =0.00101979 of the force due to a gram, =0.000002248 of the force due to a pound, =0.00007233 poundal.

C. G. S. unit of inductance, the inductance which gives one c. g. s. unit of electromotive force when the current is changing at the rate of one c. g. s. unit per second, $=1 \times 10^{-9}$ henrys.

C. G. S. unit of magnetic flux, the flux which acts with a force of one dyne on a unit magnetic pole, = 1 maxwell, =1 line of force, $=1/4\,\mu$ of the flux from a unit pole.

C. G. S. unit of magnetic induction (or *flux density*), a flux density of one line of force, or maxwell per square centimeter; the magnetic induction in a field which exerts a force of one dyne upon a unit pole placed in it, =1 gauss.

C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, the magnetomotive force that gives one c. g. s. unit of magnetic flux through one c. g. s. unit of reluctance, = 1 *gilbert*, = $10/4\,\mu$ ampere-turns.

C. G. S. unit of permeance (or *magnetic conductance*), the reciprocal of one unit of reluctance.

C. G. S. unit of power, =1 erg per second.

C. G. S. unit of reluctance (or *magnetic resistance*), that reluctance (or resistance) through which a c. g. s. unit of magnetomotive force gives a c. g. s. unit of magnetic flux, = 1 oersted.

C. G. S. unit of velocity, a velocity of one centimeter per second.

Chain (*surveyors'*), = 66.00 feet, = 20.117 meters.

Coulomb, a practical unit of electric charge, = 0.1 c. g. s. unit (electromagnetic), = 1 ampere-second, = 0.000277778 ampere-hour.

Coulomb (*international*), the charge transferred by one international ampere in one second of time.

Daniell, a former practical unit of electromotive force; the electromotive force of a Daniell cell, = 1.08 to 1.10 volts.

Day (*astronomical*), the twenty-four hours from noon to noon (mean solar time).

Day (*calendar day*), the twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight (mean solar time).

Day (*civil*). Same as *calendar day* (above).

Day (*mean solar*), = 86,400 mean solar seconds, = 86,636.55 sidereal seconds, = 1.002737 sidereal days.

Day (*sidereal*), = 86,164.1 mean solar seconds, = 86,400 sidereal seconds, = 0.997269 mean solar day.

Degree (*of arc*), = 0.0174533 radian.

Degree (*of latitude*), = 60 nautical miles at equator (approximately), = 69.00 statute miles at 40° lat.

Degree (*of longitude*), = 60 nautical miles at equator (approximately), = 53.05 statute miles at 40° lat.

Degree (*Celsius*). Same as a *degree centigrade* (below).

Degree (*centigrade*), = 1/100 of the interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, = 9/5 of a degree Fahrenheit.

Degree (*Fahrenheit*), = 1/180 of the interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, = 5/9 of a degree centigrade.

Degree (*Kelvin; K*), = one degree on the absolute scale of temperatures the intervals of which are the same as those of the centigrade scale while the zero is at −273° C.

Degree (*Réaumur*), = 1/80 of the interval between the ice-point and the steam-point of a thermometer, = 5/4 of a degree centigrade, = 9/4 of a degree Fahrenheit.

Dyne, a unit of force; the force which, acting on a mass of one gram, produces an acceleration per second of one centimeter per second, = 0.00007233 poundal. A dyne is equivalent to the following gravitational forces at sea-level in latitude 45° := 0.00101979 gram, = 0.000-00224825 pound.

Erg, the c. g. s. unit of energy; the work done by a force of one dyne acting through a distance of one centimeter, = 0.0000001 joule.

Farad, a unit of electrical capacity, = 9 × 1011 c. g. s. units of the electrostatic system (approximately).

Farad (*international*), the capacity represented by the ratio of one international coulomb divided by one international volt. The microfarad in common use is one millionth of this quantity.

Fathom (*British*), = 0.001 nautical mile, = 6.080 feet, = 1.8532 meters.

Fathom (*United States*), = 6.00 feet, = 1.8288 meters.

Foot (*British*), = 12 inches, = 30.4801 centimeters.

Foot (*cubic*), = 28,317.0 cubic centimeters, = 7.48052 gallons (United States).

Foot-candle, a unit of illumination; the illumination from a candle at a distance of one foot, = 12.2 luxes (approximately).

Foot-pound, a gravitational unit of work, = 1.35573 joules, = 0.323859 calory, = 0.000376591 watt-hour, = 0.000000-505051 horse-power hour.

Furlong, = 660 feet, = 201.17 meters.

Gallon (*liquid; United States*), = 3,785.43 cubic centimeters, = 231 cubic inches.

Gallon (*imperial*), = 4,545.9361 cubic centimeters, = 277.410 cubic inches, = 0.00594586 cubic yard.

Gauss, a unit of magnetic induction or flux density, = 1 c. g. s. unit, = 1 maxwell or line of force per square centimeter, = 6.45163 maxwells per square inch.

Gilbert, a unit of magnetomotive force, = 1 c. g. s. unit, = $10/4\pi$ = .7958 ampere-turn.

Grade, a unit of angular measure, = 0.01 quadrant, = 0.015708 radian.

Grain, = 0.0647989 gram.

Gram, = 15.432356 grains, = 0.0352740 oz. (avoir.), = 0.0022046 pound (avoir.).

Gram (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), = 980.600 dynes, = 0.0709265 poundal.

Gram-centimeter, a gravitational unit of work; the work required to lift one gram one centimeter against gravity, = 980.60 ergs in lat. 45°.

Gram-molecule, that weight of a substance in grams which equals numerically its molecular weight.

Hand, a unit used in measuring the height at which horses stand, = 4.0 inches.

Hectare, = 10,000 square meters, = 2.47104 acres.

Hectoliter, = 100 liters, = 26.4170 gallons (U. S.), = 3.53145 cubic feet.

Hefner, the unit of intensity of light commonly accepted as the primary standard in photometry (see ★*hefner*), = 0.88 British standard candle, = 0.89 . . . 1.026 bougies décimales (approximately).

Hefner (*spherical*), a unit of flux of light; the total flux from a source of light of one hefner intensity, = 12.5664 lumens.

Henry, a practical unit of inductance; an inductance such that the induced electromotive force is one international volt, while the rate of variation of the inducing current is one international ampere per second, = 1 quadrant, = 1 secohm, = 1 × 10⁹ c. g. s. units.

Horse-power, = 745.650 watts, = 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, = 42.4108 British thermal units per minute, = 10,687.3 calories per minute, = 1.01387 metric horse-power.

Horse-power (*metric*), = 0.735448 kilowatt, = 0.986318 horse-power.

Horse-power hour, = 2,684,340 joules, = 1,980,000 foot-pounds, = 2,544.65 British thermal units, = 745.650 watt-hours, = 641,240 calories.

Hundredweight (*long*), = 112 pounds (avoir.).

Hundredweight (*short*), = 100 pounds (avoir.), = 45.35924 kilograms.

Inch, = .083333 foot, = 2.540005 centimeters.

Inch (*circular*), a unit of cross-section, = 1,000,000 circular mils, = 0.785398 square inch, = 5.067090 square centimeters.

Inch (*miners'*), a unit of flow of water, = 1.5 cubic feet per minute, = 0.000707925 cubic meter per second.

Joule, a practical unit of energy, = 10,000,000 ergs, = 0.737612 foot-pound, = 0.238882 calory.

Kapp line, a practical unit of magnetic flux = 6,000 maxwells.

Kilo-calory (also called *large calory*), = 1,000 calories.

Kilodyne, = 1,000 dynes.

Kilogram, = 1,000 grams, = 35.2740 ounces (avoir.), = 2.20462 pounds (avoir.).

Kilogram (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), = 980,600 dynes, = 70.9265 poundals.

Kilogram-meter, a gravitational unit of work, = 9.80596 joules, = 7.23300 foot-pounds, = 2.34247 calories, = 0.00272388 watt-hour.

Kilometer, = 1,000 meters, = 3,280.83 feet, = 0.621370 mile.

Kilowatt, = 1,000 watts, = 1.34111 horse-power, = 44,256.7 foot-pounds per minute, = 56.8776 British thermal units per minute.

Kilowatt-hour, = 1,000 watt-hours, = 3,600,000 joules, = 3,412.66 British thermal units, = 859,975 calories, = 1.34111 horse-power hours.

Kine, a unit of velocity, = one centimeter per second.

Knot or *nautical mile*, = 6,080.27 feet, = 1,853.25 meters, = 1′ of the earth's circumference.

Light-year, a unit of length used in expressing the distance of fixed stars from the earth, = 9.467 × 1012 kilometers, = 5.8825 × 1012 miles.

Line of force (*magnetic*), a unit of flux, = 1 maxwell or c. g. s. unit.

Link, a unit of length used in surveying, = 7.920 inches, = 20.117 centimeters.

Liter, = 1,000 cubic centimeters, = 1.05668 quarts (United States), = 0.0013079 cubic yard.

Lumen, a unit of flux of light; the flux from a source of one hefner intensity per unit of solid angle; the flux from one hefner which is comprised within a cone which subtends a surface of one square meter at a radius of one meter, = 0.079577 of the total flux from a hefner.

Lumen-hour, a unit of quantity of light (or more properly of luminous energy); one lumen of flux for one hour.

Lux, a unit of illumination; the illumination from one hefner at a distance of one meter, = 0.0818 foot-candle.

Matthiesen's unit of electrical conductivity, = 592,768 mho-cubic centimeter units.

Maxwell, a unit of magnetic flux, = 1 c. g. s. unit, = 1 line of force, = $1/4\ \pi$ of the flux from a unit pole.

Megadyne, = 1,000,000 dynes.

Megamho, the reciprocal of a microhm.

Megaohm. Same as *megohm* (below).

Megavolt, = 1,000,000 volts.

Megohm, a unit of electrical resistance, = 1,000,000 ohms.

Meter, = 100 centimeters, = 39.37000 inches, = 3.28083 feet.

Meter (*cubic*), = 61,023.4 cubic inches, = 264,170 gallons (United States), = 35.3145 cubic feet, = 1.30794 cubic yards.

Meter-candle, a unit of illumination; the illumination from a candle at a distance of one meter, = 1 lux (approximately), = 0.0818 foot-candle.

Meter-kilogram, a practical unit of torque; the torque exerted by a force corresponding to the weight of one kilogram acting at the end of an arm one meter in length.

Mho, a practical unit of electrical conductance; for unvarying direct currents it is the reciprocal of the ohm, = 1 × 10−9 c. g. s. units.

Mho (in alternating currents), a practical unit of admittance. Admittance in *mhos* is effective amperes divided by effective volts.

Mho (in alternating circuits), a unit of susceptance. Susceptance in *mhos* is wattless amperes divided by volts.

Mho-cubic centimeter unit (*Hering*). See *unit of electrical conductivity* (below).

Micro-ampere, = 0.000001 ampere.

Microdyne, a unit of force, = 0.000001 dyne.

Microfarad, the practical unit commonly used for the measure of electrical capacity, = 9 × 10⁵ c. g. s. units of the electrostatic system (approximately), = 0.000001 farad.

Microhenry (*of inductance*), = 0.000001 henry, = 1,000 c. g. s. units.

Microhm, a unit of electrical resistance, = 0.000001 ohm, = 1,000 c. g. s. units.

Micron (*μ*), = 0.001 millimeter, = 10,000 Ångström units.

Microvolt, = 0.000001 volt, = 100 c. g. s. units.

Mil, = 0.001 inch, = .002540 centimeter.

Mil (*circular*), a unit of cross-section, = 0.000001 circular inch, = 0.0005067l square millimeter.

Mile (*nautical*) or *knot*, = 1.15155 statute miles, = 6,080.27 feet, = 1,853.25 meters.

Mile (*statute*), = 5,280 feet, = 1,609.35 meters.

Milliampere, = 0.001 ampere.

Milligram, = 0.015432 grain.

Millihenry (*of inductance*), = 0.001 henry.

Millimeter, = 0.1 centimeter, = 0.039370 inch.

Millimeter (*circular*), a unit of cross-section, = 1.55000 circular mils, = 0.785398 square millimeter.

Millimicron (*μμ*), = 0.001*μ*, = 0.000001 millimeter.

Millivolt, = 0.001 volt.

Mol, = 1 gram-molecule.

Month (*lunar*), averages 29.53059 mean solar days.

Month (*synodic*), an average lunar month.

Oersted, a unit of reluctance or magnetic resistance, = 1 c. g. s. unit.

Ohm, a unit of electrical resistance, = 1 × 10⁹ c. g. s. units.

Ohm (*B. A.*, or *British Association*), = 0.986699 ohm.

Ohm (*Board of Trade*), = 1.01358 B. A. ohms.

Ohm (*international*), a practical unit of resistance recommended by the International Congress at Chicago in 1893 and subsequently legalized by the United States Congress. It is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of pure mercury of uniform cross-section and 106.3 centimeters in length, weighing 14.4521 grams.

Ohm (*legal*), = 0.997178 ohm.

Ohm (*true*), = 1 × 10⁹ c. g. s. units.

Ounce (*avoir.*), = 28.3495 grams, = 437.500 grains, = 0.062500 pound (avoir.)

Ounce (*fluid; British*), = 28.41227 cubic centimeters, = 1.73381 cubic inches.

Ounce (*fluid; United States*), = 29.5737 cubic centimeters, = 1.80469 cubic inches.

Ounce (*troy*), = 480 grains, = 31.1035 grams.

Pint (*imperial*), = 568.245 cubic centimeters, = 34.6762 cubic inches, = 1.20091 United States pints (liquid).

Pint (*dry; United States*), = 1.16365 liquid pints (United States), = 0.968972 imperial pint, = 550.614 cubic centimeters.

Pint (*liquid; United States*), = 473.179 cubic centimeters, = 28.875 cubic inches, = 0.859367 pint (dry; United States), = 0.832702 imperial pint.

Poucelet, a unit of power, = 100 kilogram-meters per second, = 0.9806 kilowatt, = 1.31509 horse-power.

Pound (*avoir.*), = 7,000 grains, = 453.5924 grams.

Pound (taken as a unit of force at sea-level in latitude 45°), = 444,791 dynes, = 32.1717 poundals.

Pound (*troy*), = 5,760 grains, = 373.242 grams.

Pound-foot, a practical unit of torque; the torque exerted by a force corresponding to the weight of one pound acting at the end of an arm one foot in length.

Poundal, a unit of force; a force which, acting upon a mass of one pound, produces an acceleration per second of one foot per second, = 13,825.5 dynes. The poundal corresponds to the force exerted by 0.031083 pound or 14.099 grams at sea-level in latitude 45°.

Pyr, a unit of intensity of light, = 1 bougie décimale.

Quadrant (*of arc*), = 1.57080 radians.

Quadrant (*of inductance*), = 1 henry.

Quart (*imperial*), = 1,136.4908 cubic centimeters, = 69.3525 cubic inches, = 1.20091 quarts (liquid; United States).

Quart (*dry; United States*), = 1,101.23 cubic centimeters, = 1.16365 liquid quarts (United States).

Quart (*liquid; United States*), = 946.359 cubic centimeters, = 57.7500 cubic inches, = 0.033420 cubic foot, = 0.859367 dry quart (United States), = 0.832702 imperial quart.

Radian, a unit of plane angular or circular measure, = 57.2958 degrees, = 0.63662 quadrant, = 0.159155 of the circumference.

Rod (*surveyors'*), = 16.5 feet, = 5.0292 meters.

Secohm (*of inductance*), = 1 henry.

Second (*sidereal*), = 0.997269 mean solar second.

Second (*mean solar*), = 1.002738 sidereal seconds.

Siemens unit, a unit of electrical resistance; the resistance of a column of pure mercury one meter long and one square millimeter in cross-section, = 0.940734 ohm.

Steradian, a unit of solid angle, = 0.636620 of a spherical right angle.

Stone, = 14 pounds (avoir.), = 6.35029 kilograms.

Ton (*long*), = 2,240 pounds (avoir.).

Ton (*metric*), = 1,000 kilograms, = 2,204.62 pounds (avoir.).

Ton (*short*), = 2,000 pounds (avoir.), = 45.35924 kilograms.

Unit of electrical conductivity, conductivity such that a column one centimeter long and one square centimeter of cross-section has a resistance of one ohm: called by Hering the *mho-cubic centimeter unit*.

Unit of pole strength. Same as *unit of magnetic induction* (see *maxwell*, above).

Unit of torque, the torque produced by one dyne acting at the end of an arm one centimeter in length.

Unit magnetic pole, a magnetic pole that, at a distance of one centimeter, exerts a force of one dyne on another unit pole. The flux from a unit pole is 4μ maxwells.

Vereinskerze. See *German candle* (above).

Violle, a unit of intensity of light; the light from one square centimeter of platinum at the melting-point, = 20 . . . 20.6 Hefner units (approximately), = 20 bougies décimales (approximately), = 19.8 British candles.

Volt, a practical unit of electromotive force, = 1 × 108 c. g. s. units.

Volt (*international*), the practical unit of electromotive force recommended by the international congress at Chicago in 1893; the electromotive force that will maintain one international ampere through one international ohm.

Volt (*true*), 1 × 108 c. g. s. units.

Watt, a unit of power; the power required to do 10,000,000 ergs of work per second, = 0.001 kilowatt, = 0.00134111 horse-power, = 0.101979 kilogram-meter per second, = 0.737612 foot-pound per second, = 0.238882 calory per second.

Watt-hour, a practical unit of work, = 3,600 joules, = 2,655.40 foot-pounds, = 859.975 calories, = 0.00134111 horse-power hour.

Weber, a name formerly given to the unit of magnetic flux, = 1 maxwell.

Yard (*British*), = 36 inches, = 91.4402 centimeters.

Yard (*cubic*), = 0.764559 cubic meter, = 201.974 gallons (United States).

Year (*calendar*), = 365 mean solar days.

Year (*leap*), = 366 days.

Year (*mean solar*), = 365.24220 mean solar days.

Year (*sidereal*), = 366.256399 sidereal days, = 365.256360 mean solar days.

Unit. An abbreviation of *Unitarian*.

unit-character (ū′nit-kar″ak-tėr), *n.* In a cross-bred offspring of parents with antagonistic or mutually incompatible characters, or in the descendants of such offspring, one of the antagonistic parental characters manifested to the exclusion of the other; a character unit or the sensible manifestation of a physiological unit of as yet unknown nature. See the extract.

> Each such character, which is capable of being dissociated or replaced by its contrary, must henceforth be conceived of as a distinct *unit-character;* and as we know that the several *unit-characters* are of such a nature that any one of them is capable of independently displacing or being displaced by one or more alternative characters taken singly, we may recognize this fact by naming such *unit-characters* allelomorphs.
>
> *W. Bateson*, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 27.

United Labor party. See ★*labor*[1].

uniter, *n.* 2. A solution for coating galva-

nized iron previous to its being painted, to prevent the peeling off of the paint.

uniterminal (ū-ni-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *terminus*, terminus, + *-al*[1].] In *mineral.*, pertaining to an axis of symmetry characterized by an unlike distribution of faces at the two extremities. *W. J. Lewis*, Crystallography, p. 132.

unit-group (ū′nit-grōp), *n.* The group (of three, five, two-fours, etc.) which serves as unit in an auditory or tactual rhythm. *Amer Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 96.

unit-stere (ū′nit-stēr), *n.* [*unit* + *stere.*] A name sometimes given to a certain very small volume used in computing the molecular volume of a solid or liquid from its chemical formula.

The molecular volumes of complex paraffins and alcohols can be calculated very exactly by means of the formulæ . . . where S is a constant which has an average value of 2·970, and is called the *unitstere.*
Nature, Jan. 10, 1907, p. 263.

unit-tube (ū′nit-tūb), *n.* A tube of magnetic induction throughout which the flux is equal to unity.

unituberculate (ū″nī-tū-bėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + E. *tuberculate.*] Bearing only one tubercle, as some of the plates in the test of certain echinoids.

unity, *n.*—**Law of mechanical-esthetic unity,** in *psychol.*, the principle (adopted by T. Lipps as explanatory of the geometrical-optical illusions) that "every spatial form is endowed by us, in idea, with a living personality, or is regarded as the scene of the interplay of opposing mechanical forces." *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 152.—**Roots of unity.** See ★*root*[1].

univ. An abbreviation (*a*) of *universal;* (*b*) [*cap.*] of *Universalist;* (*c*) of *universally;* (*d*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *university.*

univariance (ū-ni-vā′ri-ans), *n.* [*univariant.*] In *phys. chem.*, the possession, by a thermodynamic system, of only one degree of freedom. See *degree of freedom* and ★*phase rule.*

univariant (ū-ni-vā′ri-ant), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *varians* (*-t-*), variant.] **1.** In *math.*, linearly variant.—**2.** In *phys. chem.*, having a variance equal to unity. The variance (V) of a chemical system is expressed by the equation $V = c + 2 - \phi$, where c is the number of independent components and ϕ is the number of phases in which the system may exist.

The following properties of an *n*-component *univariant* system are well known: At a given temperature and under the corresponding equilibrium pressure $n + 1$ phases can coexist in equilibrium. At the given temperature and under the corresponding pressure, the *univariant* system of $n + 1$ phases admits of a continuous series of states of equilibrium in which the entropy and the volume of the system change while the total thermodynamic potential of the system and the concentrations of the phases remain unaltered. The state of equilibrium is completely determined if, in addition to the masses of the independent components, the volume or the entropy of the system be given.
Jour. Phys. Chem., June, 1904, p. 436.

universal, *a.* **5.** In *mech.*, having feed-motions of the work against the cutter or tool in all possible directions (both right and left, forward and back, and up and down). Since tools of this type have usually a wide range of adaptable cutters, the term has been extended to mean having a very wide range of uses, or capable of doing nearly all kinds of work. It is the contradictory of *special* (in this use), which is applied to a tool that is designed for one class of work and no other.—**Universal algebra,** the calculus of generalizations of addition and multiplication.—**Universal consent.** See ★*consent.*—**Universal coupling.** (*b*) A universal joint; a Cardan joint. (*c*) A form of pipe-union in which the two pieces joined together, end to end, may be at an angle with each other, or not in line: effected by the use of a spherical surface of contact, one half male and the other female, pressed together by a nut forming part of the female half.—**Universal paper, system.** See ★*paper*, ★*system.*

universe, *n.*—**Island universe,** in *astron.*, a separate stellar system of limited extent, occupying a detached position in space and forming as it were an island in the ocean of illimitable space, in which other 'universes' exist. To such an 'island universe' our sun is by many supposed to belong.

universitize (ū-ni-vėr′si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *universitized*, ppr. *universitizing.* To convert into a university; add the character of a university to. [Rare.]

The *universitized* college is encroached on from below till . . . would abandon the first one or two years, while the senior year is often given over to the professional school. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 531.

university, *n.*—**University extension.** The movement was initiated by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1873, for the extension of university teaching by university instructors to those, chiefly, who desire the benefits of university training but who for any reason cannot reside at a university or even in a university town. The movement was taken up by the other universities and spread all over Great Britain, and in 1887 was taken up in the United States where it received new developments. The instruction is given principally by lectures, but class-work and class-reviews, home-work and correspondence are sometimes added.

univocal, *a.* **5.** In *math.*, having only one result.—**Univocal operation.** See ★*operation.*

univoltine (ū-ni-vol′tin), *a.* [Appar. ‹ L. *unus*, one, + It. *volta*, twin, + *-ine*[1].] Having but one generation annually: said of the ordinary races of the domestic silkworm to distinguish them from those races having two or more generations.

univore (ū′ni-vōr), *a.* and *n.* [*univor(ous).*] Noting a parasitic fungus which is restricted to a single host-plant.

He [H. Klebahn] concludes that a fungus may suddenly choose a new host. Specialization may proceed from many hosts to one (plurivore fungus), or from living on a single host (*univore*) the rest may develop a capacity to infect several.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., April, 1904, p. 222.

univorous (ū-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [L. *unus*, one, + *vorare*, eat, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, living upon a single host: said of parasites. See ★*plurivorous.*

unleached (un-lēcht′), *a.* Not leached: as applied to wood-ashes, implying an important distinction, since such ashes when unleached, or not exhausted of soluble matter by the action of water, have notable manurial value on account of the potash salts which are present; but the value on this account is almost entirely lost after leaching.

Unleached wood ashes spread about the trees after they are planted afford an excellent fertilizer.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 396.

unlidded (un-lid′ed), *a.* Not covered by the eyelid. [Rare.]

The *unlidded* eye of God, awake, aware.
Browning, Ring and Book, iii. 1366.

unlikemindedness (un-līk-mīn′ded-nes), *n.* Dissimilarity of mind from mind, in feelings, ideas, or purposes; differences of language, religion, or knowledge in a population. *Giddings*, Elem. of Sociol., p. 290.

unlisted (un-lis′ted), *a.* Not listed; not placed in a (or the) list: as, *unlisted* securities—those not listed in the stock exchange.

unlithified (un-lith′i-fīd), *a.* Not converted into stone: as applied to volcanic ashes, the term means that these are still in loose form and have not become compacted by pressure, fusion, or cementing action. *Amer. Geol.*, Sept., 1903, p. 173.

unmechanical (un-mē-kan′i-kal), *a.* **1.** Not mechanical.—**2.** Not in accordance with the observed laws or principles of mechanics, physics, or mathematics, conformity to which is necessary to success.—**3.** Not in accordance with practical experience in mechanical matters as respects convenient or continuous operation in practice.—**4.** Not designed in accordance with the methods or practice of the shop or factory which produces a successful commercial product.

unmediated (un-mē′di-ā-ted), *a.* Not mediated; unconnected; unrelated; lacking a common middle term.

Living experience refuses to be sundered into the *unmediated* dualism of res cogitans and res extensa.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 66.

unmedullated (un-med′u-lā-ted), *a.* Not having a medulla: said of a certain form of nerve-fiber. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 320.

unmetered (un-mē′tėrd), *a.* Not measured by a meter, as a flow of water or gas of which no such measurement is taken.

unmold[2] (un-mōld′), *v. t.* [*un-*[2] + *mold*[4], *n.*] To take out of its mold, as a frozen cream.

To *unmold* creams.—Dip the mold into cold water, wipe it dry and invert it on the dish . . . hence the *unmolding* of creams requires great care.
Century Cook Book, p. 493.

unnaturalist (un-nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* One who is wanting in natural feeling. [Rare.]

Me, a poor unit of humanity, to be treated like a polypus under the scissors of an experimental naturalist, or *unnaturalist.* *Southey*, Doctor, interchap. xiii.

unneutralized (un-nū′tral-īzd), *a.* Not rendered neutral.

The *unneutralized* excess of bacterial toxins circulates in the blood serum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 535.

unofficial (un-o-fish′al), *a.* Not official; specifically, in *med.*, not approved by an authoritative body.

unoperated (un-op′e-rā-ted), *a.* Not operated upon.

unordered, *a.* **4.** In *math.*, without reference to or consideration of the order: as, an *unordered* pair.

unorganizable (un-ôr′gan-ī-za-bl), *a.* Incapable of becoming organized.

The floor [of wound in plant] is covered by dead or dying *unorganizable* materials, without any layer of regenerative cells. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 515.

unoxidized (un-ok′si-dīzd), *a.* Not oxidized. As applied to portions of human food, the term signifies that these have not undergone chemical changes involving combination with oxygen, but not infrequently the expression 'imperfectly' or 'incompletely oxidized' would in such a case be more correct.

The *unoxidized* materials excreted by the kidneys, intestines, and otherwise. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 444.

unpair (un-pār′), *n.* Something that is not paired: the opposite of *pair. N. E. D.*

unparticipate (un-pär-tis′i-pāt), *a.* Having no part or share; unparticipating. [Rare.]

unperoxidizable (un-pėr-ok′si-dī-za-bl), *a.* Incapable of being converted into a peroxid, as some of the metals which do not form peroxids. *Jour. Brit. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1899–1900, p. 465.

unpersuasive, *a.* **2.** Specifically in art criticism, noting unreality in a painting, or failure to express the actual function of the thing represented.

Were it not for the fatiguing series of *unpersuasive* waterfalls, which too often represent him, his real qualities would have more chance of making themselves felt.
L. Binyon, in Portfolio, N. S., XXI. 49.

unphysiological (un-fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Not in accordance with the laws of physiology.

Sophists perpetuate *unphysiological* feeding, and the patent foods, their illogical writings being seized upon by traffickers and sent broadcast.
Med. Record, March 7, 1903, p. 372.

unpigmented (un-pig′men-ted), *a.* Devoid of pigment.

If we wish to see the early and *unpigmented* forms, we must look for them during the later stage of rigor or the earlier part of the stage of pyrexia.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1901, p. 365.

unqueen, *v. t.* **2.** To remove the queen bee from (a colony).

unsealer (un-sēl′ėr), *n.* One who, or that which, unseals.

Smiling on him as Heaven smiles on Hell,
With a sad love, remembering when he stood
Not fallen yet, the *unsealer* of her heart,
Of all her holy dreams the holiest part.
Lowell, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 22.

unseen, *a.*—**To buy sight unseen,** to buy (something) without having seen it, taking it as it is; to buy 'a pig in a poke.' [Colloq.]

II. *n.* That which is unseen; something designed not to be seen.

For example, Mr. H— is called in by an examiner for the Fortescue Scholarship at one of our great universities, who has incautiously left about in his rooms the proof of a Greek *unseen* in three long slips. A student has spied the paper, entered, and copied out the first slip, which takes him a quarter of an hour!
Athenæum, April 1, 1905, p. 391.

unsegmented (un-seg′men-ted), *a.* Not divided into segments; noting the egg which has not undergone cleavage, or the embryo or parts of the embryo which show no metameric arrangement of their parts.

unself (un-self′), *v. t.* To separate or free from (one- or it-) self; transform into a different self. [Rare.]

The whole sad strange plot, the grotesque intrigue
To make me and my friend *unself* ourselves,
Be other man and woman than we were!
Think it out, you who have the time!
Browning, Ring and Book, vii. 707.

unsense (un′sens), *n.* Lack of sense; folly.

Fisherman I 've been since I seed the *unsense* of seadangerin'.
R. Kipling, Their Lawful Occasions, in Traffics and Discoveries, p. 127.

unsense (un-sens′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unsensed*, ppr. *unsensing.* To deprive of sense or consciousness; render unconscious. [Rare.]

One blow, given with the proper play of his athletic arm, will *unsense* a giant. *Borrow*, Lavengro, xxvi.

unshop (un-shop′), *v. t.* To dismiss from employment in a shop; throw out of employment. [Rare.]

unsilvered (un-sil′vėrd), *a.* Not coated with silver: said in optics of a mirror in which the reflecting surface is that of the glass itself and not that of a layer of silver deposited upon the glass to increase the reflecting power.

unsingable (un-sing′a-bl), *a.* In *music*, noting a piece or passage, actual or hypothetical, that cannot be sung.

unsoiling (un-soil'ing), *n.* The act or process of stripping the surface of dirt or soil from the top of a quarry or bed of clay or other valuable material: the first stage of an open-cut.

unspeakable, *a.* **3.** Not able to speak. [Rare.]

With no company but that of Panks (my dog), who generously shares his dumbness with me and looks up at me as who should say, "You are become *unspeakable* as one of us, poor old fellow; I pity you!"
Lowell, Letters, II. 415.

unsteady, *a.* (*f*) In *mech.*, having a motion which is not uniform or which does not take place with a constant angular velocity, or around a permanent axis through the center of gravity of the mass. Revolving bodies out of running balance have an unsteady motion.

unstitched (un-sticht'), *p. a.* Not stitched; in card games, said of the highest bidder when he fails to carry out his contract.

unstow (un-stō'), *v. t.* To empty of its cargo or contents; unload.

First and foremost, we have to *unstow* the hold, and deposit its contents in the storehouse on Butler Island. Brooks and a party are now briskly engaged in this double labor. *Kane,* Arctic Expl., I. 105.

unstraining (un-strā'ning), *n.* In *physics*, the process of release from strain.

When the atoms are in motion these strain-forms produce straining and *unstraining* in the æther as they pass across it, which in its motional or kinetic aspect constitutes the resulting magnetic field; as the strains are slight the coefficient of inertia here involved must be great. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 108.

unstring, *v. t.* **5.** In *archery*, to loosen or remove the bowstring from one end of (the bow), which is thus relieved of all tension and becomes quite or nearly straight: opposed to *brace* and *string*. Bows are kept unstrung when not in use, except among some primitive peoples.

unstriped (un-strīpt'), *a.* Same as *unstriated*.

The three varieties of muscle—*unstriped*, cardiac, and striped. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 395.

unstructural (un-struk'tū-ral), *a.* Without regard to proper construction. [Rare.]

Wood tied into different shapes in the most *unstructural* manner.
K. W. Clouston, Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, [p. 37.

unsummered (un-sum'ėrd), *a.* No longer showing the characters of summer; autumnal or wintry. [Rare.]

And, now to these *unsummer'd* skies
The summer bird is still,
Far off a phantom cuckoo cries
From out a phantom hill.
Tennyson, Pref. Poem to My Brother's Sonnets, iii. 1.

unterred†, *a.* Unburied; not interred.

This treasure of thine eyes, if spent for those
That lye *unterr'd*, wanting their funeral rites,
And restless walk upon the Stygian strand,
. . . . . .
Would send them over to Elizium.
Marmion, A Fine Companion, i. 1.

untoned (un-tōnd'), *a.* Not toned; not characterized by permanent distinctive tones as a part of the pronunciation.

But agglutinating forms reappear in Karen, while a distinctly polysyllabic group of *untoned* languages, with Oceanic (Malayo-Polynesian) affinities, occupies a great part of Camboja and surrounding uplands (Khmer, Kuy, Charay, Stieng, Cham). *Keane,* Ethnology, p. 326.

unvoice (un-vois'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *unvoiced*, ppr. *unvoicing*. In *phonetics*, to deprive of voice, or sonant quality; render nonsonant or surd.

unwarrant (un-wor'ant), *v. t.* To deprive of warrant or guarantee; disallow the propriety or safety of (doing something). [Rare.]

On the ground that the state of trade absolutely *unwarrants* it.
St. James's Gazette, Dec. 31, 1902, p. 13, quoted in N. [and Q., 9th ser., XI. 387.

unyeaned (un-yēnd'), *a.* Not yeaned or born: said of a sheep or goat. *C. Vickerman,* Woollen Spinning, p. 46.

up, *adv.* **15.** In *printing*, finished; noting completion of a task: as, the chapter is *up;* the paper is *up.*—**One up,** in *golf*, one hole ahead: said of one's opponent.—**To be up to one,** to be for one to do; to be something one has to do. [Slang.]

Why am I minus when it's *up to me*
To brace my Paris Pansy for a glide [dance].
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, xiv.

U. P. An abbreviation (*b*) of *underproof*, as applied to alcoholic liquors.

upæthral, *a.* Same as *hypethral*.

upaithric (ūp-ī'thrik), *a.* Same as *hypethral*.

I now understand why the Greeks were such great poets. . . . They lived in a perpetual commerce with external nature, and nourished themselves upon the spirit of its forms. . . . Their temples were mostly *upaithric;* and the flying clouds, the stars, or the deep sky, were seen above. *Shelley,* Letter XXXII. (from Naples).

up-bow (up'bō), *n.* In *violin-playing*, a stroke of the bow upward, beginning with the point: opposed to ★*down-bow*.

U. P. C. An abbreviation of *United Presbyterian Church*.

upcomer (up'kum-ėr), *n.* A term used, as synonymous with *upcast*, *upraise*, and *uptake* or *riser*, for a duct or tube or channel within which the flow of the contained fluid is upward from below.

The water flows through the last bank of tubes from the rear steam drum, and the third bank of tubes from the mid steam drum into the rear water drum. That is to say, the third and fourth nests of tubes are downcomers, and the first and second banks *upcomers*.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 10, 1903, p. 22592.

upend, *v.* **II.** *intrans.* To stand on end.

A silvery-white ghost rose bolt upright from the oily water. . . . "Grampus," said [Dan]. "Beggin' fer fish-heads. They *up-eend* thet way when they're hungry."
R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, ii.

Upeneus (ū-pē-nē'us), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (irregularly for **Hypeneus*) from Gr. *ὑπήνη*, the upper lip, prop. the hair on the upper lip.] A genus of fishes of the family *Mullidæ*, containing numerous species which inhabit tropical seas.

upgrade (up-grād'), *v. t.* In *stock-raising*, to raise the grade of by the introduction of a higher strain of blood: as, to *upgrade* a herd.

All these qualities must be blended as a strongly flowing stream in the heredity of the breed. These qualities must be so prepotent that in *upgrading* common stock they will predominate in the blood of males used for that purpose. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1901, p. 221.

up-grade (up'grād), *n.* An ascending grade.

up-keep (up'kēp), *n.* **1.** Maintenance; support; specifically, the process of keeping up an industrial 'plant,' a machine, an institution, etc., at its condition of maximum efficiency, as by repair and renewal.

Multiple voltage and similar systems, although probably not increasing the cost of the motor itself, increase the cost of the installation as a whole, as well as the cost of *upkeep*. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Dec. 5, 1903, p. 930.

Although the initial cost is heavy, still the cost of *upkeep* is lower than that for most of the other paving materials. *Nature,* Aug. 3, 1903, p. 316.

2. The cost of such keeping up, including all elements of operating expense, deterioration, interest, and the like.

The *upkeep* of the [arc] lamp, including carbons, labour for trimming and repairs, will be about £16 to £18 per annum. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXVIII. 86.

uplift, *n.* **3.** An elevation.

These majestic forms usually depend as much on the deep erosion of great valleys by streams as on their lofty *uplift*. Unlike the simple tilted blocks of Oregon, or the orderly folds of the Jura, the greater ranges show little or nothing of their original form.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog.

upokororo (ö″pō-kō-rō'rō), *n.* [Maori.] A name used by the natives of New Zealand for *Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*, a fresh-water food-fish of the family *Haplochitonidæ*.

upon, *prep.*—**Upon my word, soul,** etc., by my word, etc.

Upon my soul, Jack, thou art a very impudent fellow!
Sheridan, Rivals, iv. 2.

Upper deck. See ★*deck*, 2.—**Upper Pentamerus limestone.** See *Becraft* ★*limestone*.

uppercut (up'ėr-kut), *n.* In pugilism, an upward blow.

He swung *uppercuts* and jabbed, and had M.—— a weary-looking individual by the end of the fifth round.
N. Y. Evening Globe, July 28, 1904.

upperwing (up'ėr-wing), *n.* A British collectors' name for a European noctuid moth, *Orthosia croceago*.

upperwood (up'ėr-wůd), *n.* [*upper* + *wood*, translating G. *oberholz*.] The tall growth of a forest as opposed to the undergrowth. *Science,* May 23, 1902, p. 820.

upraise (up'rāz), *n.* [*upraise*, *v.*] In *mech.*, a riser; an up-take; specifically, in *mining*, a secondary shaft or mill-hole carried from one heading or gangway up toward another.

upright, *n.* **5.** In *golf*, the lie of a club. See ★*lie*[1].—**Virtual upright,** in *naval arch.*, the apparent direction of the vertical on a vessel rolling in the waves; differing from the true upright by the composition of the accelerations due to gravity and to the motion of the wave.

upset, *n.* **2.** See the extract.

An "*upset*," or, as it may be termed, a "transverse shake" is much more rarely met with, and, so far as I know, is found exclusively in foreign hard-woods, grown chiefly in tropical or subtropical climates. It consists of a complete severence of the longitudinal fibers of the tree in certain spots; but, as a rule, the defect is not very extensive. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* March 25, 1905, p. 24433.

Angle of upset. See ★*angle*[3].

upsetting-press (up-set'ing-pres), *n.* See ★*press*[1].

upshoot, *n.* **2.** An upward curve, as of a pitched base-ball. *Sci. Amer.,* July 16, 1904, p. 42.

upsilon (ūp'si-lon), *n.* [Gr. *ὑ* + *ψιλόν*, neut. of *ψιλός*, bare.] The Greek letter Υ, *υ*, corresponding to the English *u* (and *y*).

up-slip (up'slip), *n.* In *geol.*, the passage upward of one side of a fault, according to a conception which assumes the rise of one wall instead of the fall of the other.

The Wasatch Mountains are of immature age, and consequently are now rising. Raw scarps at the foot of a spur just northeast from the city, and similar scarps at the base of the main range a short distance to the southeast, tell of comparatively recent *up-slips* of these sections of the mountain mass. *Science,* Oct. 25, 1907, p. 556.

upstander (up'stand″ėr), *n.* One of two vertical pieces at the rear end of a dog-sledge.

I had scarcely time to seize the *upstanders* when my dogs were off. As we neared the bear, all the dogs were loosened, and were at him like a cloud.
R. E. Peary, in McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 919.

upstanding (up-stan'ding), *a.* **1.** Having an erect and vigorous body.

Thin I wint downshtrame in the flat an' left him my blessin'. May the Saints carry ut where ut shud go, for he was a fine *upstandin'* young orficer.
R. Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen, in Plain Tales [from the Hills, p. 117.

2. Standing well up from the ground; having comparatively long legs and an erect carriage: said of horses, pigeons, and other domesticated animals.

The roadster is more *upstanding*, not so wide, and entirely lacks the massiveness of the drafter.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Bulletin 37, [1902, p. 23.

Upstanding birds, with wide shoulders, long bodies and legs. *Book of Pigeons.*

up-stroke (up'strōk), *n.* In *mech.*, the traverse of a piston, or of any reciprocating or rocking element of an engine or machine, in which the driving element is moving upward, or the principal driven element is coming up.

uptake, *n.* **3.** A pipe or duct or channel leading gas, water, steam, or other liquid upward from below: used of part of a boiler furnace flue-system, in the gas-producer, blast-furnace, and elsewhere; specifically, a flue leading hot gas from the combustion-chamber or smoke-box to the chimney, in gas-making or in boiler-settings.

upway (up'wā), *n.* Same as ★*upslip*.

An Attempt to Detect and Measure any Relative Movement of the *Upway*, that may now be taking place at the Ridgeway Fault, near Strata Dorsetshire.
Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci., 1901, p. 52.

Ur. A chemical symbol of *uranium*, less commonly used than the single letter U.

urachal (ū'ra-kal), *a.* [*urachus* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to the urachus.

urachovesical (ū″ra-kō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [NL. *urachus* + *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the urachus and the bladder. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, VII. 708.

uracil (ū'ra-sil), *n.* [(*methylmercapto-*)*uracil.*]

A colorless compound, CO.CH:CH / NH.CO.NH, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on methylmercapto-uracil. It crystallizes in spherical masses of minute needles and melts at 338° C.

uraconite (ū'ra-kō-nīt), *n.* [*ura(nium)* + Gr. *κονία*, powder, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated uranium sulphate of a yellow color, occurring in earthy or scaly forms; from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

Uraleptus (ū-ra-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *λεπτός*, slender.] A genus of



Uraleptus malardi.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, found in deep waters of the Atlantic.

Uralian, *a.* **2.** In *geol.*, same as ★*Gshelian*.

uraline (ū'ra-lin), *n.* [*ural* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *ural*.

uralite, *n.* **2.** The trade-name of a fire-proof building material, said to be made from disintegrated asbestos fiber with admixture of silicate of soda, carbonate of soda, chalk,

mineral pigments, and glue, pressed into molded forms, dried, and baked. It is intended to replace wood where incombustibility is important, and in this capacity has been to some extent used in the internal fittings of ships of war.

uralium (ū-rā′li-um), *n.* [NL. (in a F. spelling *ouralium*), named from the Ural Mountains in Russia.] A supposed new metallic element announced in 1879 as present in Russian native platina. Its existence has not been confirmed. Originally written (in French style) *ouralium*.

uralorthite (ū-ral-ôr′thīt), *n.* [G. *Uralorthit* (1841), < *Ural* (mountains) + *orthite*.] A variety of allanite from the Ural Mountains, occurring in large prismatic crystals of a pitch-black color.

uramil (ū′ra-mil), *n.* [*ur(ic)* + *am(monium)* + *-il*.] A colorless compound, $CO\langle\begin{smallmatrix}NH.CO\\NH.CO\end{smallmatrix}\rangle CHNH_2$, prepared by the action of ammonium chlorid on alloxantin. It crystallizes in silky, lustrous needles. Also called *murexan* and *aminobarbituric acid*.

uramilic (ū-ra-mil′ik), *a.* [*uramil* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to uramil or to uramilic acid.—**Uramilic acid**, a colorless compound, $C_8H_9O_7N_5$ (?), prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on uramil. It crystallizes in slender needles or quadratic prisms.

uranalysis (ū-ra-nal′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *ἀνάλυσις*, analysis.] Analysis of the urine.

Urania, *n.* **4.** See the extract.

We learn that an "*Urania*," that is to say, an institution in which all the most interesting features of the various branches of science and technology will be exhibited to the public in a systematic manner, has lately been founded in Vienna. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 444.

uranic[2], *a.*—**Uranic acid**, a yellow powder obtained by boiling a solution of uranium nitrate in absolute alcohol, washing with water the precipitate formed, and drying it at a low temperature. Its composition is expressed by the formula H_2UO_4, and on being heated it is resolved into water and uranic oxid, UO_3. The name *uranic acid* has sometimes been incorrectly given to this oxid because on union with more electropositive metallic oxids it forms the salts known as uranates.

uranic[3] (ū-ran′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρανός*, the palate (a particular use of *οὐρανός*, the sky), + *-ic*.] In *anthrop.*, relating to the palate.—**Uranic index**, the external width of the palate measured at the second molars expressed in per cents. of its length.

uranicentric (ū″ra-ni-sen′trik), *a.* [Prop. **Uranocentric*, < *Uranus* + Gr. *κέντρον*, center.] Having Uranus as a center; as seen from the center of Uranus.

The *Uranicentric* motion [of the satellites] is retrograde, the planes of their orbits lying nearly perpendicular to the planet's ecliptic. *Chambers*, Descriptive Astron., p. 152.

Uranidea (ū-ra-nid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *οὐρανός*, the sky, + *ἰδεῖν*, see.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in cold streams and springs of the United States.

uranidin (ū-ran′i-din), *n.* [*uran(ic)* + *-id* + *in*[2].] A coloring matter found by Krukenberg in different beetles and lepidopterous pupæ.

The melanosis or blackening of insect blood, for instance, is due to the oxidation of a chromogen, the pigment produced being known as a *uranidine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 151.

uraniid (ū-rā′ni-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the lepidopterous family *Uraniidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the *Uraniidæ*.

uranin[1], **uranine**[1] (ū′ra-nin), *n.* The trade-name of the sodium salt of fluorescein or methylfluorescein, the solution of which in water exhibits a magnificent yellowish-green fluorescence like that of uranium glass. The name is also applied to the sodium salt of benzylfluorescein, used as a dyestuff, which is also known as *chrysolin*.

The esculin screen suppresses the ultra-violet and part of the violet spectrum rays; and the photograph, made chiefly by the blue rays, is a very good one. The *uranine* screen suppresses the blue spectrum rays and part of the violet; and the photograph, made chiefly by the ultra-violet rays, is very bad indeed.
Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., Dec., 1904, p. 634.

uranin[2], **uranine**[2] (ū′ra-nin), *n.* Same as *pitchblende* or *uraninite*. See *uraninite*.

uraninite, *n.* This mineral, in its different varieties (the crystallized kinds called *cleveite*, *bröggerite*, *nivenite*, etc., and the more abundant amorphous and impure *pitchblende*), has become of much importance as being the chief source of radium. See ★*radium* and ★*radioactivity*. From the investigation of it also has been derived a large part of our present knowledge of the transformation of uranium into radium and the further successive changes of the latter element with lead as the probable final step: all analyses have shown a small amount of this element whose presence was hitherto unexplained. It has also been found that many varieties of uraninite yield the gas helium, which is one of the early transformation products of radium.

uranium, *n.* Metallic uranium, as obtained in the fused condition by means of an electric furnace, is compact, white, and lustrous, capable of taking a high polish, of sp. gr. 18.7, melting at a very high temperature, and volatilizing more readily than iron, slowly acted upon by water at ordinary temperature, burning in oxygen or chlorin, and combining freely with nitrogen at 1000° C. The foundation was laid for the modern study of the phenomena of radioactivity when, in 1896, M. Henri Becquerel observed that a salt of uranium emits rays which affect a photographic plate screened by black paper opaque to ordinary light. This property proved to be common to all the salts of uranium and to uranium itself, and is exhibited continuously by uranium and its compounds even when they are kept in darkness. The intensity of the radiation is not materially affected by change of temperature within very wide limits. Not only are photographic effects produced by the radiation from uranium compounds, but positively or negatively electrified bodies, also, are discharged by ionization of the surrounding air. Subsequent investigation has shown that the uranium radiation is complex, and includes the emission of rays of the three types which have been designated as α, β, and γ respectively. No condensible gaseous emanation is given off, as in the case of radium and of thorium, but the radioactivity of uranium involves the constant production of a new kind of matter, itself temporarily active. See ★*uranium X*. The recent study of radioactive minerals has shown that the amount of radium in a mineral is proportional to the amount of uranium present. Uranium is believed to be the parent or generating substance of an extensive series of radioactive elements which are successively produced by the atomic disintegration of the uranium. This series of products includes ionium, actinium, radium, and polonium. The final substance remaining after the radioactive transformations are concluded is supposed to be ordinary lead.—**Uranium ocher**. Same as *uran-ocher*. All the substances described under this name appear to be more or less basic sulphates of uranium.—**Uranium X**. In 1900 it was shown by Sir William Crookes that if a solution of uranium nitrate is precipitated by ammonium carbonate and this reagent is added in excess so that the greater part of the precipitate is redissolved, there is left a very small amount of undissolved residue, which consists in large measure of impurities of common character. This residue includes in minute quantity a substance which, measured by its β-radiation, is several hundred times as radioactive, weight for weight, as the original uranium salt, while the larger part of this salt, which has been dissolved by ammonium carbonate in excess, has lost its β-ray activity. Other methods of separating the uranium of a compound into a highly radioactive and an inactive portion have since been discovered. In each case prolonged keeping of the products shows that in the course of weeks or months the highly active portion loses its activity and the inactive portion becomes again active. Hence it appears that the radioactivity of uranium and its compounds involves the continuous production of a new and chemically distinct kind of matter, of greatly enhanced but gradually lost radioactivity. To this immediate product from uranium the name 'Uranium X' has been given.—**Uranium yellow**. See ★*yellow*.

uranium-glass (ū-rā′ni-um-glȧs″), *n.* Glass colored yellow by means of oxid of uranium. It exhibits a characteristic and beautiful greenish fluorescence.

uranniobite (ū-ra-nī′ō-bīt), *n.* [*uran(ium)* + *niobite*.] A variety of uraninite from Norway which occurs in octahedral crystals.

uranochalcite (ū″ra-nō-kal′sīt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *χαλκός*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphate of uranium, copper, and calcium which occurs in green incrustations of doubtful homogeneity: from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

uranocircite (ū″ra-nō-sėr′sīt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *κίρκος*, a falcon, + *-ite*[2]. The name alludes to the place of origin, Falkenstein.] A phosphate of uranium and barium analogous in composition to autunite and similar in crystallization, from Falkenstein, Vogtland.

uranolith (ū-ran′ō-lith), *n.* Same as *uranolite*.

Nebular chemistry has very little in common with the chemistry of "*uranoliths*."
A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 534.

uranometria (ū″ra-nō-met′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανός*, heaven, + *μετρία*, measurement.] A list of stars which are visible to the naked eye, usually arranged according to constellations, and giving their names or other designations, their magnitudes, and their approximate positions. Same as *uranometry*, 2.

This ingenious form of photometer has enjoyed considerable reputation, but no astronomer has yet persevered in producing a complete '*uranometria*' by its aid.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 707.

uranophane (ū-ran′ō-fān), *n.* [< *uranium* + Gr. *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium which occurs in radiated aggregates of acicular crystals having a bright yellow color: probably the same as uranotil.

uranophotography (ū″ra-nō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρανός*, the sky, + E. *photography*.] The photography of celestial spaces.

Urano-photography, the photography of celestial spaces. Chromo-photography, the direct obtaining of the reproduction of colors by photography.
Woodbury, Encyc. Dict. of Photog., p. 304.

uranopilite (ū-ra-nop′i-līt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *πίλος*, felt, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium occurring in yellow crystalline incrustations.

uranoplastic (ū″ra-nō-plas′tik), *a.* [*uranoplast(y)* + *-ic*.] Relating to uranoplasty or the operation for closure of a cleft palate. *Med. Record*, May 30, 1903, p. 884.

uranorraphia (ū″ra-nō-raf′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανός*, the palate, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] Same as *uraniscorraphy*.

uranoschisis (ū-ra-nos′ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρανός*, the palate, + *σχίσις*, cleaving.] The condition of having a cleft palate.

Uranoscopinæ (ū-ra-nō-skō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Uranoscopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of stargazers (*Uranoscopidæ*), fishes found on both coasts of the warmer parts of America.

uranoso-uranic (ū-ran″ō-sō-ū-ran′ik), *a.* Noting a dark green oxid of uranium, of sp. gr. 7.2 or 7.3, and having the composition of uranyl-uranate, U_3O_8 or $UO_2.2UO_3$ or $(UO_2)_2UO_4$. It is one of the principal constituents of the mineral uraninite or pitchblende, though the proportions of uranium and oxygen vary widely in specimens from different localities.

uranosphærite (ū″ra-nō-sfē′rīt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous bismuth uranate which occurs in semiglobular crystalline aggregations of an orange-yellow or brick-red color: from Schneeberg, Saxony.

uranospinite (ū″ra-nō-spī′nīt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *σπίνος*, a siskin. The second part of the name alludes to the color of the substance.] A hydrous arsenate of uranium and calcium analogous to autunite in composition and similar in crystallization: from Neustädtel, near Schneeberg, Saxony.

uranotantalite (ū″ra-nō-tan′ta-līt), *n.* [*uranium* + *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *samarskite*.

uranothallite (ū″ra-nō-thal′īt), *n.* [*uranium* + Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium which occurs in scaly or granular crystalline aggregates of a siskin-green color: from Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

uranotil (ū-ran′ō-til), *n.* [NL., < *uranium* + Gr. *τίλος*, a fiber.] A hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium closely related to, and probably identical with, uranophane.

uranyl (ū′ra-nil), *n.* [*uranium* + *-yl*.] Uranium dioxid, UO_2, when it occurs as a dyad radical in combination: as, for example, potassium and uranyl sulphate, $K_2.UO_2.(SO_4)_2.(H_2O)_2$, the salt with which Becquerel's first experiment in regard to radioactivity was made.

urapterygid (ū-rap-ter′i-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Urapterygidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the *Urapterygidæ*.

urase (ū′rās), *n.* [*ur(ic)* + *-ase*.] A ferment which decomposes urea with the formation of ammonium carbonate. It occurs in various bacteria and has also been demonstrated in the mammalian liver.

urasol (ū′ra-sol), *n.* [*ur(ic)* + *-ase* + *-ol*.] The trade-name of a substance which occurs in minute crystals, insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol or ether, intended for medicinal use as a solvent of uric acid, and a remedy in the treatment of muscular rheumatism and gout: said to be a condensation product of formaldehyde with acetic and salicylic acids.

Uraspis (ū-ras′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A subgenus of *Caranx*, carangoid fishes widely distributed in warm parts of the Atlantic.

uraturia (ū-ra-tū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *urate* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of an excessive amount of urates in the urine.

urazole (ūr-az′ōl), *n.* [*ur(ic)* + *azo-* + *-ole*.] A colorless compound, $NH\langle\begin{smallmatrix}CO.NH\\ |\\CO.NH\end{smallmatrix}\rangle$, prepared by the action of hydrazine sulphate on urea. It crystallizes in plates and melts at 244° C.

urbanite (ėr′ba-nīt), *n.* [Named after *Urban* Hjärne, a Swedish mineralogist, who investigated it.] A member of the pyroxene group intermediate between diopside and acmite. It occurs in brown pyramidal crystals at Långban, Sweden.

urbanization (ėr″ban-i-zā′shon), *n.* The process of rendering urbane or urban in character; the state of being urbanized.

Attention has been prominently directed, by the report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration, to what is there described as the "*urbanization*" of the people; and hence few portions of the volume now issued will be of more general interest than those which set forth the extent to which this process is actually being carried on. *Science*, Aug. 12, 1904, p. 220.

urbification (ėr″bi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* The process of rendering, or the state of being, urban; concentration in urban communities. [Rare.]

Urd[1] (ėrd), *n.* [ONorth. *Urdhr.* See *weird, n.*] In *Scand. myth.*, one of the three Fates, the Norn of the past.

urd[2] (ėrd), *n.* [Hind. *urd, urad.*] In India, the most highly prized of all the pulses of the genus *Phaseolus*, a variety of *P. Mungo*, largely cultivated in all parts of India. It is a valued article of Hindu medicine, and as food is eaten in the form of bread, boiled whole, parched, or as spice-balls. Same as *mash*[4].



Urd (*Phaseolus Mungo radiatus*).

urdite (ėr′dīt), *n.* [*Urda*, a place in Norway, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the mineral monazite, from near Nöterö, Norway.

urea, *n.* It is the most important nitrogenous waste product of the mammalian organism. It is an acid amide, its solutions presenting a neutral reaction. It can combine with acids to form crystalline, salt-like products, and is decomposed by sodium hypobromite and the hypochlorite with the liberation of carbon dioxid, nitrogen, and water. On heating the substance ammonia is given off and biuret formed.—**Acetylene urea**, See ★*glycoluril*.—**Squibb's urea apparatus**, a device for determining the quantity of urea in urine. A measured



Squibb's Urea Apparatus.

quantity of urine is introduced by a nipple-pipette into a solution of sodium hypochlorite or hypobromite held in a vessel (*a*). The nitrogen evolved displaces water from the bottle, *b*, which, being delivered into the graduate, *d*, is measured. From the volume of water that of the nitrogen becomes known, and by a table that of the weight of urea corresponding to it.

urease (ū′rē-ās), *n.* Same as ★*urase*.

urechitin (ū-rek′i-tin), *n.* [*Urechites* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A colorless, very bitter, highly poisonous glucoside, $C_{28}H_{42}O_8.xH_2O$, contained in the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. It crystallizes in needles.

urechitoxin (ū-rek-i-tok′sin), *n.* [*Urechi(tes)* (see def.) + E. *toxin.*] A colorless, crystalline, very bitter, poisonous glucoside, $C_{13}H_{20}O_5$, contained in the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*, a West Indian plant belonging to the dogbane family.

uredema (ū-rē-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *οἴδημα*, swelling.] Swelling caused by infiltration of urine into the tissues.

uredine (ū′rē-din), *a.* [*Ured(o)* + *-ine.*] Same as *uredineous*. *Nature*, Nov. 20, 1902, p. 72.

uredineal (ū-rē-din′ē-al), *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to the *Uredinales*.

uredinial (ū-rē-din′i-al), *a.* [NL. *uredini(um)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to a uredinium or uredosorus.

uredinium (ū-rē-din′i-um), *n.*; pl. *uredinia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *uredo* (*-din-*), a blight.] A name used by Arthur for the uredosorus of uredineal fungi.

In the case of wheat rust, aecia appear on the leaves of the barberry in spring, preceded by pycnia; the aeciospores give rise in due course of time to *uredinia* on the wheat plant, followed by telia. *Bot. Gazette*, XXXIX. 222.

uredosorus (ū-rē-dō-sō′rus), *n.*; pl. *uredosori* (-rī). [NL., < *uredo*, a blight, + Gr. *σωρός*, a heap. See *sorus.*] A single fertile hyphal mass producing uredospores in uredineal fungi.

ureilite (ū-rē′i-līt), *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

urelcosis (ū-rel-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρ(ήθρα)*, urethra, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.] The presence of ulcers in the urethra.

uremia, *n.*—**Puerperal uremia**, uremic poisoning, causing convulsions or coma, occurring after childbirth.

Uremic coma. See ★*coma*[1].

ureometer (ū-rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *ureameter*.

ureometry (ū-rē-om′e-tri), *n.* Same as *ureametry*.

uresin (ū′re-sin), *n.* [*ur(ic)* + *-es-* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of a double citrate of lithium and urotropin. It is used in medicine to dissolve gravel and diminish the excretion of uric acid.

uret (ū′ret), *n.* [*(carb)uret.*] A name occasionally applied, in organic chemistry, to the univalent radical $CONH_2$.

-uret. A chemical suffix, now entirely antiquated: same as *-id*[1], 2.

ureteralgia (ū-rē-tę-ral′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in one or both ureters.

ureterectomy (ū-rē-tę-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of one of the ureters.

ureterocystostomy (ū-rē″tėr-ō-sis-tos′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The operative implantation of the ureter into the bladder elsewhere than at the natural opening. *Med. Record*, June 13, 1903, p. 958.

ureterodialysis (ū-rē″tėr-ō-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *διάλυσις*, separation.] Same as ★*ureterolysis*.

ureterolithotomy (ū-rē″tėr-ō-li-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Removal of a stone impacted in the ureter.

ureterolysis (ū-rē-tę-rol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *λύσις*, separation.] Rupture of one or both ureters.

ureteronephrectomy (ū-rē″tėr-ō-nef-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a kidney with the corresponding ureter.

ureterophlegmasia (ū-rē″tėr-ō-fleg-mā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *φλεγμασία*, inflammation.] Same as *ureteritis*.

ureteropyelitis (ū-rē″tėr-ō-pī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *πύελος*, a trough (pelvis).] Inflammation of a ureter and the pelvis of the kidney.

ureteropyosis (ū-rē″tėr-ō-pī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *πύον*, pus, + *-osis.*] Suppuration in a ureter.

ureterorrhagia (ū-rē″tėr-ō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Hemorrhage from a ureter.

ureterorrhaphy (ū-rē-tę-ror′a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] An operation for closing by sutures any abnormal opening in the urethra.

ureterostenoma (ū-rē″tėr-ō-stē-nō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *στένωμα*, a narrow place, < *στενοῦν*, make narrow.] Stricture of a ureter.

ureterostomy (ū-rē-tę-ros′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The operative establishment of a permanent opening between a ureter and some neighboring hollow viscus or the surface of the body.

ureterotomy (ū-rē-tę-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρητήρ*, ureter, + *-τομια*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into a ureter.

uretero-ureteral (ū-rē″tėr-ō-ū-rē′tę-ral), *a.* Relating to two portions of a ureter; noting the operative union of the two ends of a divided ureter.

uretero-uterine (ū-rē″tėr-ō-ū′tę-rin), *a.* Relating to both ureter and uterus.

ureterovaginal (ū-rē″tėr-ō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Relating to both ureter and vagina.

urethane, *n.*—**Piperidyl urethane.** See ★*piperidyl*.

urethra, *n.*—**Crest of the urethra.** Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

urethralgia (ū-rē-thral′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the urethra.

urethrism (ū-rē′thrizm), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-ism.*] Extreme sensitiveness and irritability of the urethra.

urethroblennorrhea (ū-rē″thrō-blen-ō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + NL. *blennorrhœa*, blennorrhea.] A mucous or purulent discharge from the urethra.

urethrocystitis (ū-rē″thrō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the urethra and bladder.

urethrorectal (ū-rē-thrō-rek′tal), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + NL. *rectum* + *-al*[1].] Relating to both urethra and rectum.

urethrorrhagia (ū-rē-thrō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Hemorrhage from the urethra.

urethrorrhaphy (ū-rē-thror′a-fi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *ῥαφή*, sewing.] An operation for closing a defect in the urethral wall by sutures.

urethrorrhœa (ū-rē-thrō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *ῥοία*, flowing.] Any discharge from the urethra.

urethroscopic (ū-rē-thrō-skop′ik), *a.* [*urethroscop(y)* + *-ic.*] Relating to urethroscopy.

urethroscopical (ū-rē-thrō-skop′i-kal), *a.* Same as ★*urethroscopic*.

urethrospasm (ū-rē′thrō-spazm), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibers of the urethra.

urethrostenosis (ū-rē″thrō-stē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *στένωσις*, narrowing.] Stricture of the urethra.

urethrostomy (ū-rē-thros′tō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + *στόμα*, mouth, + *-y*[3].] The establishment of a permanent opening into the urethra through the perineum.

urethrovaginal (ū-rē-thrō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + L. *vagina* + *-al*[1].] Relating to both urethra and vagina.

urethrovesical (ū-rē-thrō-ves′i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *οὐρήθρα*, urethra, + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the urethra and the bladder.

ur-hien (ör″hi-en′), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese musical instrument of the viol class, usually with two strings, having a small cylindrical or cup-shaped body of wood or bamboo, the top of which is formed by stretched skin, and, for a neck, a simple shaft or strip of wood inserted through the body. The strings extend from pegs in the upper part of the neck over a small bridge that rests on the top of the body.



Ur-hien.
(In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.)

urial (ū′ri-al), *n.* A wild sheep, *Ovis vignei*, of northern India, somewhat resembling the bighorn.

uric, *a.*—**Uric-acid diathesis.** See ★*diathesis*.—**Uric-acid shower.** See ★*shower*[1].

uricacidemia (ū″ri-kas-i-dē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *uric acid* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *lithemia*.

uricidin (ū-ris′i-din), *n.* [*uric* + *-id* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of an alkaline diuretic prepared from lemon-juice. It is a granular substance containing sodium sulphate, sodium chlorid, sodium citrate, lithium citrate, and other salts, and is used in cases of gout and rheumatism.

uricolytic (ū″ri-kō-lit′ik), *a.* [*uric* + *-o-* + Gr. *λυτικός*, loosing, dissolving.] Relating to a tissue-ferment which has the power of destroying uric acid.

In a later communication of Schittenhelm, devoted entirely to the so-called *uricolytic* ferment, the author states that he has found this enzyme in the kidney, liver, muscles, and possibly in the bone marrow, but not in the spleen, lungs, and intestines — which can form but not destroy uric acid. *Jour. Med. Research*, Dec., 1906, p. 311.

urinable (ū′ri-na-bl), *a.* [*urin* + *-able.*] Capable of being excreted in the urine. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 543.

Urinary fever. Same as *urethral fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).—**Urinary reflex.** See ★*reflex.*

urine, *n.* The daily elimination of solids in the urine normally varies between 40 and 60 grams, of which almost 40 per cent. consists of mineral salts, the remainder of organic bodies. Of the mineral salts chlorids predominate, the amount, varying between 10 and 15 grams, being largely dependent upon the quantity ingested. As this in turn is greatly influenced by the appetite, the elimination of chlorids is, generally speaking, a fair index of the latter. Of other mineral salts sulphates and phosphates of the alkalis and the alkaline earths predominate; in addition there are traces of fluorides and nitrates. Among the organic waste products which appear in the urine of man urea is the most important. Fully 85 per cent. of the nitrogenous tissue-waste appears in this form. The daily amount varies to a great extent with the appetite and accordingly with the quantity of nitrogenous food consumed, but is on the whole fairly constant for one and the same individual: 20–30 grams per day may be regarded as a fair average, but, as overeating is on the whole very common, an elimination of 40–50 grams is not infrequently noted. In some of the lower animals, notably in birds and reptiles, uric acid is the principal nitrogenous component of the urine, while urea is found only in small amounts. In man it is unusual to meet with larger quantities than 0.6–1.0 gram in the twenty-four hours. In birds and reptiles it is formed synthetically in a manner quite analogous to the production of urea, but in man this mode of formation has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. Its origin here is to be sought in the destruction of nucleins, the resultant xanthin bases giving rise to uric acid on oxidation. Xanthin bases, comprising xanthin, hypoxanthin, guanine, carnin, paraxanthin, heteroxanthin, and episarcine, are found normally only in very small quantity; generally speaking, this represents about 10 per cent. of the amount of uric acid. Theobromine and caffein (derived from cocoa and coffee and tea, respectively) are partly eliminated in the urine as such, while in part they appear as methyl-xanthin (heteroxanthin). Among other organic components which are normally found in the urine are oxalic and oxaluric acid, creatinine, allantoin, hippuric acid, phenol, cresol, pyrocatechin, hydroquinone, indican, scatoxyl sulphate, glycuronic acid, various fatty acids, certain neutral sulphur bodies, such as sulphocyanides, oxy- and alloxy-proteinic acid, various pigments, ferments, etc. Collectively, these bodies are only present in very small amounts: they are in part of tissue origin, that is, metabolic waste products, and in part products of albuminous putrefaction, formed in the intestinal canal. Among the latter indican and scatoxyl sulphate merit especial attention. The mother-substances of the two are indol and skatol, respectively, which, after oxidation to indoxyl and scatoxyl, unite with sulphuric acid, and are then eliminated as the corresponding sodium and potassium salts. Both indoxyl and scatoxyl are chromogens and on oxidation give rise to various pigments, of which the indigo blue derived from indican is the most abundant. The amount of the latter is, roughly speaking, an index of the degree of intestinal putrefaction. Under certain conditions, which are as yet but little understood but which can scarcely be classified as pathological, still other substances appear in the urine, among which cystin and alkapton (homogentisinic acid) are the most noteworthy. Both cystinuria and alkaptonuria are the expression of curious metabolic anomalies. Both may occur in families, and commonly appear early in life and persist throughout. In the case of alkaptonuria it has been shown that consanguinity of the parents may be an etiological factor, but in cystinuria this is not the case. Neither condition *per se* is pathological, but, owing to the readiness with which cystin separates from the urine in solid form, and the resultant disturbances in the course of the urinary tract, cystinuria in a general way tends to shorten life. Associated with cystinuria there is at times diaminuria (appearance of putrescin and cadaverin). Under pathological conditions marked quantitative variations occur both in the amount of urine *per se*, as also in its various normal components, depending to a great extent upon diminished ingestion of food and increased tissue-waste. Of abnormal constituents which may be met with in disease, the most notable are the serum albumin and serum globulin of the blood, blood as such, albumoses, sugar (dextrose), diacetic acid, beta-oxybutyric acid, lactic acid, biliary constituents, chyle, certain abnormal chromogens, pigments, etc. Traces of albumin may be met with in some individuals who are apparently in perfect health (physiological albuminuria), but, generally speaking, albuminuria is a pathological phenomenon, though not necessarily the indication of a nephritis. The renal epithelium responds to any abnormal stimulus with albuminuria, and it is thus readily understood that the condition may be merely temporary and of comparatively little significance. Long-continued albuminuria, however, especially when occurring in individuals who have reached maturity, and in whom a direct cause of the anomaly is not at once apparent, should always be viewed with anxiety. The amount of albumin which may appear in the urine varies from just discernible traces to 1.5–3 per cent. The largest amounts of albumin are met with in a comparatively rare disease, multiple myelomatosis, in which a peculiar albuminous substance, differing from the common albumins of the blood, is met with, the so-called albumin of Bence Jones. The daily elimination may here equal the entire amount of the blood albumins. The elimination of glucose (glucosuria), like that of albumin, is essentially an abnormal phenomenon, and is observed in a large number of pathological conditions, but may also follow the ingestion of excessive amounts of sugar in normal individuals. In disease it may be either temporary or permanent. The latter occurs in diabetes mellitus. In such cases, particularly when advanced, acetone, diacetic, and beta-oxybutyric acid are also present, but may likewise occur in other conditions. The ensemble, however, is especially characteristic of the disease in question. Biliary constituents are met with whenever the outflow of bile through the natural channels is impeded. Of the pathological chromogens, finally, one merits especial consideration. It is met with notably in typhoid fever, and on treatment with diazobenzene sulphonic acid, in the presence of ammonia, such urine gives rise to a garnet-red color. Its presence, though observed in other pathological conditions also, is especially constant in typhoid fever and of distinct diagnostic importance. In cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, where the reaction is also encountered, its occurrence is generally viewed as a symptom of grave prognostic import. The chemical nature of the substance in question has not been satisfactorily established.—**Crude urine,** watery, light-colored urine, which throws down little or no sediment.—**Febrile urine,** high-colored urine of strong odor, excreted when fever is present.—**Hysterical urine,** light-colored, watery urine excreted in large amount.—**Milky urine.** See *chyluria.*—**Nervous urine.** Same as *hysterical* ★*urine.*

urinilic (ū-ri-nil′ik), *a.* [*urine* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Noting a colorless compound, $C_8H_7O_6N_7$, called *urinilic acid,* prepared by the action of nitrous acid on uric acid. It crystallizes in short, thick prisms.

urinogenous (ū-ri-noj′e-nus), *a.* [L. *urina,* urine, + *-genus,* -produced.] Of urinary origin.

urinologist (ū-ri-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [*urinolog(y)* + *-ist.*] Same as *urologist.*

urinomancy (ū′ri-nō-man-si), *n.* [L. *urina,* urine, + Gr. *μαντεία,* divination.] Same as *uromancy.* *G. S. Hall,* Adolescence, I. 116.

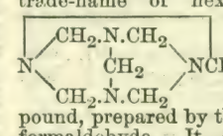
urinserum (ū′rin-sē″rum), *n.* [G. **urinserum* (?), < L. *urina,* urine, + *serum,* serum.] An antiserum produced by immunization with albuminous urine. Such a serum constitutes a very delicate reagent for the detection of albumin in urine, with which it forms a precipitate. The reaction is referable to the production of a precipitin. *Vaughan and Novy,* Cellular Toxins, p. 117.

urisolvent (ū-ri-sol′vent), *a.* [*uri(c)* + *solvent.*] Dissolving, or facilitating the solution of, uric acid.

> Quinate of lithia. *Urisolvent.*
> *Phil. Med. Jour.,* Jan. 31, 1903, p. 7.

urisolvin (ū-ri-sol′vin), *n.* [*urisolv(ent)* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name of a mixture of lithium hydrogen citrate and urea. It is used in medicine as a diuretic and a solvent of uric acid.

uritone (ū′ri-tōn), *n.* [*uri(c)* + *tone.*] The trade-name of hexamethylene tetramine,



a colorless compound, prepared by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde. It crystallizes in lustrous rhombohedra, which may be sublimed in vacuo. It is used in medicine to remove uric acid and to render the urine antiseptic. Also called *urotropin* and *formin.*

urn, *n.*—**Ciliated urns,** in *Holothuroidea,* cup-shaped organs, of obscure function, attached by stalks to the epithelium of the mesentery and sometimes to the inner surface of the body-wall.—**Hut urn.** See *hut-urn.*—**Mortuary urn,** an urn or jar in which are placed the ashes or remains of the dead.

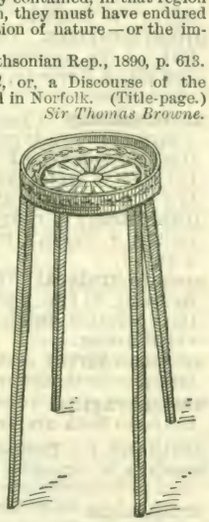
urn-burial (ėrn′ber″i-al), *n.* A method of burial in which the remains, after cremation or without cremation, were placed in an urn. Such urns are found, for instance, in the mounds of the southeastern United States.

> The *urn-burial* from the Altamaha mound—the subject of this paper—is original in design and remarkable for its ingenious simplicity. The pottery-ware is practically imperishable; and sealed almost hermetically, as were the ashes of the dead they contained, in that region where frost is scarcely known, they must have endured forever but for some convulsion of nature—or the implements of civilization.
> *J. F. Snyder,* in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 613.

> Hydriotaphia, *Urne-Buriall,* or, a Discourse of the Sepulchrall Urnes lately found in Norfolk. (Title-page.)
> *Sir Thomas Browne.*

urn-stand (ėrn′stand), *n.* A stand or small table designed to hold a tea-urn.

> Quaint little *urn-stands* for the breakfast table, with small slides at the side to rest the teapot on.
> *K. W. Clouston,* Chippendale Period in Eng. Furniture, [p. 171.



Urn-stand.

Urobacillus (ū″rō-ba-sil′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + NL. *bacillus.*] An invalid generic name which has been applied to certain bacteria occurring in urine, as *Bacillus* (*Urobacillus*) *Pasteuri.*

urobilinogen (ū-rō-bil′i-nō-jen), *n.* [*urobilin* + *-o-* + *-gen.*] The colorless mother-substance or chromogen of urobilin.

urobilinoid (ū-rō-bil′i-noid), *a.* [*urobilin* + *-oid.*] Resembling urobilin.

urocanic (ū-rō-kan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + L. *canis,* dog, + *-ic.*] Same as ★*urocaninic.*

urocanin (ū-rō-kā′nin), *n.* [*urocan(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A base obtained from urocaninic acid, $C_{11}H_{10}N_4O$.

urocaninic (ū″rō-kā-nin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* + L. *caninus,* of dogs, + *-ic.*] Noting an organic acid of the composition $C_{12}H_{12}N_4O_4$, found in the urine of dogs.

Urocentrus (ū-rō-sen′trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *κέντρον,* spine.] A subgenus of fishes under the genus *Pholis,* belonging to the family *Blenniidæ,* found in Bering Sea.

urocerid (ū-ros′e-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Uroceridæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Uroceridæ.*

urochloralic (ū″rō-klō-ral′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + E. *chloral* + *-ic.*] Noting a conjugate glycuronic acid which appears in the urine after the administration of chloral.

Uroconger (ū-rō-kong′gėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + NL. *conger.*] A genus of congereels, *Leptocephalidæ,* found in deep seas.

urocrisis (ū-rō-krī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *κρίσις,* crisis.] Any crisis in a disease which is accompanied by the discharge of a large amount of urine.

urocyanin (ū-rō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *κυανος,* blue, + *-in*[2].] Urinary indigo blue. See ★*urine.*

urocystitis (ū″rō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *κύστις,* bladder, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

urodæum (ū-rō-dē′um), *n.*; pl. *urodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *ὁδαῖος,* by the way, < *ὁδός,* way.] In *anat.,* the median division of the cloaca in such animals as birds, receiving the openings of the urinary and genital organs. Correlated with *cryptodæum* and *proctodæum.* *Parker and Haswell,* Zoology, II. 368.

urodynia (ū-rō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] Pain experienced in urinating.

urofuscohematin (ū″rō-fus-kō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + L. *fuscus,* brown, + *αἷμα(τ-),* blood, + *-in*[2].] A brown pigment, $C_{68}H_{106}N_8O_{26}$, which was found by Baumstark in the urine of a leprous patient.

Uroglena (ū-rō-glē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *γλήνη,* cavity, socket.] A genus of flagellate protozoans, living as free-swimming colonies in fresh water, of which they are said to affect the taste and odor.

urohematin (ū-rō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *αἷμα(τ-),* blood, + *-in*[2].] A urinary chromogen, which is probably related to indoxyl, and which gives rise to a red pigment, indoxyl red.

urohematoporphyrin (ū″rō-hem″a-tō-pôr′fi-rin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + E. *hematoporphyrin.*] Hematoporphyrin, occurring in the urine. This is normally found in traces; larger amounts are especially met with following the long-continued use of sulphonal, trional, and tetronal.

urohyal, *n.* **2.** In *ichth.,* a median bone of fishes between the hypohyals and extending back under the gills.

uroleucinic (ū″rō-lū-sin′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *λευκός,* white, + *-in* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, trioxyphenyl propionic acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3.(CH_2)_2.COOH$. This acid has been found in one case of alkaptonuria, where it apparently took the place of homogentisinic acid.

urolith (ū′rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *λίθος,* stone.] A urinary calculus.

urolithic (ū-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [*urolith* + *-ic.*] Relating to urinary calculi.

Urolophinæ (ū″rō-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Urolophus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of sting-rays having a short stout tail provided with a rayed caudal fin.

Urolophus (ū-rol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά,* tail, + *λόφος,* crest.] A genus of sting-rays belonging to the family *Dasyatidæ,* found in warm seas.

uromantia (ū-rō-man′ti-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *uromancy.*

uronephrosis (ū″rō-nef-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον,* urine, + *νεφρός,* kidney, + *-osis.*] Same as *hydronephrosis.*

uropatagium (ū″rō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *uropatagia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *patagium.*] 1. One of a pair of plates on either side of the anus in many insects.

Wings hairy for about half an inch on each side of the body, above and below; base of *uropatagium* thinly haired, its free edge quite without fringe. Toes with tufts of hair overhanging the claws.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1904, p. 383.

2. That portion of the membrane of a bat which lies between the hind legs and includes the tail; the interfemoral membrane. This is subdivided by Harrison Allen into the endopatagium and mesopatagium, the two being divided by a line drawn from the elbow.

Thumbs short, with thickened but not enlarged basal pad. Wings from the base of the toes. Calcars about equal in length to the free border of the *uropatagium*.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1904, p. 207.

urophanic (ū-rō-fan′ik), *a.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *-φανης*, appearing, + *-ic.*] Appearing in the urine.

uropherin (ū-rof′e-rin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *φέρειν*, bear, + *-in*².] A lithium compound of diuretin, used as a diuretic.

Urophycis (ū-rō-fī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + NL. *Phycis.*] A genus of fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, taken in rather deep water in the Atlantic. See cut at *white* ★*hake.*

uropittin (ū-rō-pit′in), *n.* The chief constituent of a red substance of resinous appearance, a product of decomposition of Thudicum's 'urochrome,' believed by him to be the only normal urinary pigment.

uropodous (ū-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [NL. *Uropod(a)* + *-ous.*] Same as *uropodal.*

Uropterygius (ū″rop-te-rij′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + *πτερύγιον*, wing, fin.] A genus of small moray eels containing several species.

urorhodin (ū-rō-rō′din), *n.* A more correct form of *urrhodin.*

urorosein (ū-rō-rō′zē-in), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *rosa*, rose, + *-e-in.*] A rose-colored pigment present in the urine as a colorless chromogen, from which it can be obtained by oxidation. Probably related to indoxyl or skatoxyl red.

uroroseinogen (ū-rō-rō-zē-in′ō-jen), *n.* [*urorosein* + *-gen.*] The chromogen of urorosein.

urorubin (ū-rō-rō′bin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *rubeus*, red, + *-in*².] A cherry-red pigment, occasionally obtainable from the urine of disease by boiling with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracting with ether. Apparently similar to, if not identical with, urorosein.

urorubrohematin (ū-rō-rō-brō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + L. *ruber*, red, + Gr. *αἷμα(τ-)*, blood, + *-in*².] A red pigment, $C_{68}H_{94}N_8O_{30}Fe$, found by Baumstark in the urine of a patient suffering from leprosy.

urosepsis (ū-rō-sep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] A constitutional state resulting from the infiltration of urine into the tissues.

uroseptic (ū-rō-sep′tik), *a.* [*urosepsis* (*-sept-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to urosepsis.

uroserrial (ū-rō-ser′i-al), *n.* [Gr. *οὐρά*, tail, + L. *serra*, saw, + *-i-al*¹.] A small bone in the head of a fish connecting the hyomandibular with the quadrate. Same as *symplectic. Starks*, Synonymy of the Fish Skeleton, p. 513.

urosome, *n.* (*c*) In certain crustaceans, as the amphipods, the last three segments of the pleon or abdomen. Compare ★*mesosome* and *metasome.*

urotheobromine (ū″rō-thē-ō-brō′min), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + E. *theobromine.*] A colorless, poisonous compound, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$, contained in human urine. It crystallizes in silky needles or monoclinic plates, melts at about 284° C., resembles caffein and theobromine in physiological action, and is also called *paraxanthin.*

Urotoxic coefficient, the number of urotoxic units per kilogram of weight formed in the twenty-four hours.— **Urotoxic unit.** See ★*unit.*

urotoxicity (ū″rō-tok-sis′i-ti), *n.* [*urotoxic* + *-ity.*] The toxic condition of the urine. See *urotoxic* ★*unit. Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XII. 267.

urotoxin (ū-rō-tok′sin), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + E. *toxin.*] Any toxic substance of basic character found in the urine.

urotoxy (ū′rō-tok-si), *n.* [Gr. *οὖρον*, urine, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-y*³.] The toxicity of urine; the amount of urine necessary to kill one kilo of an animal by intravenous injection. *Vaughan and Novy*, Cellular Toxins, p. 469.

urotropin (ū-rot′rō-pin), *n.* Same as ★*uritone.*

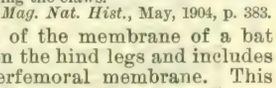
uroxanic (ū-rok-san′ik), *a.* [*ur(ic)* + *ox(ygen)* + *-an* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $C_5H_8O_6N_4$, prepared by the prolonged action of potassium hydroxid and air, free from carbon dioxid, on uric acid. It crystallizes in short prisms or tetrahedra.

uroxanthinic (ū-rok-san-thin′ik), *a.* [*uroxanthin* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to uroxanthin.— **Uroxanthinic acid,** the supposed active principle to which the specific reactions of alkapton urine are due. See ★*homogentisic acid.*

urpethite (ėr′pe-thīt), *n.* [*Urpeth* + *-ite*².] A yellow to brown hydrocarbon which constitutes the larger part of the ozocerite obtained from the Urpeth colliery, England.

urrhodinic (ū-rō-din′ik), *a.* Pertaining to urrhodin.— **Urrhodinic acid.** Same as ★*uroxanthinic acid.*

ursone (ėr′sōn), *n.* [(*uva*)*urs*(*i*) (see def.) + *-one.*] A colorless compound,



contained in the leaves of red bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi.* It crystallizes in slender, lustrous needles and melts at 264–266° C.

Urticales (ėr-ti-kā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Urtica* + *-ales.*] An order of dicotyledonous, archichlamydeous (chiefly apetalous) plants embracing the families *Ulmaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, and *Urticaceæ*, or the elm, mulberry, and nettle families.

urticant (ėr′ti-kant), *a.* [ML. *urticans* (*-ant-*), ppr. of *urticare*, sting, nettle. See *urticate.*] Stinging; producing an itching sensation.

urticaria, *n.*— **Giant urticaria.** Same as ★*angioneurotic edema.*— **Urticaria pigmentosa,** a form of urticaria in which the wheals are at first pinkish in color, leaving patches of a yellowish or brownish discoloration after their disappearance.— **Urticaria tuberosa,** a form of urticaria in which somewhat persistent nodes are formed.

urticate, *v. t.*— **Urticating organ,** a nettling-organ or nematocyst. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1903, p. 169.

urtite (ėr′tīt), *n.* [Named from Lujavr-*Urt*, Kola, Finland.] In *petrog.*, a phaneric, granular, igneous rock composed almost wholly of nephelite, with a small amount of ægirite and apatite. *Ramsay*, 1896.

Uru. An abbreviation of *Uruguay.*

urunday (ö′rön-dī), *n.* [From the Tupi name.] A large tree of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, *Astronium Urundeuva*, native to Argentina and Paraguay. Its very hard wood is heavier than water and is used for telegraph poles, building construction, etc. *Elect. World and Engin.*, Oct. 31, 1903, p. 727.

urushi (ö-rö′shē), *n.* [Jap.] Japanese lacquer; varnish. See ★*lacquer.*

urushic (ö-rö′shik), *a.* [*urushi* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a dark, pasty compound, $C_{14}H_{18}O_2$, contained in urushi, the sap of *Rhus vernicifera*, which is used in making Japanese lacquer. It decomposes above 200° C.

urusite (ū′rū-sīt), *n.* [*Urus* (see def.) + *-ite*².] Same as *sideronatrite:* from the Urus plateau, Cheleken Island, in the Caspian Sea.

urvölgyite (ör-völ′gi-īt), *n.* [G. *urvölgyit* (1879), named from *Urvölgy* (Herrengrund), in Hungary.] Same as *herrengrundite.*

Ur. X. The chemical symbol of *uranium X.* See ★*uranium X.*

U. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Uncle Sam;* (*c*) of *United Service;* (*d*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of the Latin *ut supra*, as above.

usage, *n.*— **Immemorial usage,** prescription; existence of a custom so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The time of memory was fixed by Edward I. to commence from the beginning of the reign of Richard I. A man might, after 1276, offer in evidence what his father had told him respecting real property. *Pollock and Maitland*, Eng. Law, I. 168.

usar (ö′sär), *n.* [Hind. *ūsar*, *ōsar*, also *ūshar*, < Skt. *ūshara*, impregnated with salt, barren land, < *ūsha*, alkaline earth.] In northern India, barren land; an alkali desert: applied to land with a saline soil bearing only hardy, low growths.

usar-grass (ö′sär-gras), *n.* [*usar* + *grass.*] A wiry creeping perennial rush-grass, *Sporobolus orientalis*, with short rigid leaves and spreading panicles. It is native to the usar tracts of northern India, often constituting the entire vegetation. It endures saline and alkali soils and affords a supply of fodder where other plants cannot exist.

U. S. C. C., U. S. C. Ct. Abbreviations of *United States Circuit Court.*

U. S. D. C., U. S. Dist. Ct. Abbreviations of *United States District Court.*

use[1], *n.* 9. *pl.* Rough iron forgings sold to be subsequently worked down into finished shapes in the forge, or heating furnace, by hammer or press. They are used also for porter-bars, or to build up larger forgings not made from an ingot. [Eng.]

use-inheritance (ūs′in-her″i-tans), *n.* See ★*inheritance.*

U-shaped (ū′shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of the capital letter U; in *phys. geog.*, said of valleys whose cross-profile resembles the letter U.

Usherian, Ussherian (u-shē′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Archbishop Usher (1580–1656) or to his biblical chronology of the world.

The *Ussherian* chronology, formerly inserted in the margins of our Bibles. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1903, p. 594.

usine (ū-zēn′, F. ü-zēn′), *n.* [F. *usine*, OF. *uisine*, < L. *officina*, shop, factory. See *officinal.*] In sugar-producing regions, an establishment in which the sugar-cane from any number of plantations is ground and the sugar extracted, thus enabling the planters to devote their whole time to cane cultivation; a central sugar-house. The usines are generally owned by companies, and the cane is either bought outright or worked up for a fixed price, or for a percentage of the product. Called also *sugar-usine.*

using-grounds (ū′zing-groundz), *n. pl.* Places where grouse or quail gather.

The sportsman will, too, often come to bobwhite's aid when the country is covered with forbidding coats of snow and sleet. The "*using-grounds*" of the coveys are generally known or suspected by the farmer who is fond of shooting and on these wintry occasions he scatters "tailings"— a poor quality of wheat— where the starving quail can find them.
C. D. Lanier, in Harper's Mag., Oct., 1893, p. 681.

U. S. L. An abbreviation of *United States legation.*

U. S. M. A. An abbreviation of *United States Military Academy.*

U. S. N. A. An abbreviation of *United States Naval Academy.*

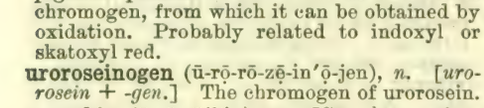
usnarin (us′na-rin), *n.* [*Usn(ea)* + *-ar-* + *-in*².] A colorless compound contained in the lichen *Usnea barbata f. dasypoga* and *U. barbata f. hirta*, from Java.

usneaceous (us-nē-ā′shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the lichen family *Usneaceæ.*

usneoid (us′nē-oid), *a.* [NL. *Usnea* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or resembling the lichen genus *Usnea*, or the family *Usneaceæ.*

usnetic (us-net′ik), *a.* [*Usn(ea)* + *-et-* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from lichens.— **Usnetic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_9H_{10}O_3$, contained, in small quantity, in the lichen *Usnea barbata.* It crystallizes in prisms and melts at 172° C. Also called *decarbousnic acid.*

usnic (us′nik), *a.* [*Usn(ea)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, *Usnea* or other lichens.— **Usnic acid,** a sulphur-colored compound,



as *Parmelia perlata*, *P. caperata*, *Cladonia silvatica*, *C. alpestris*, etc. It is known in three forms, namely, levorotatory, dextrorotatory, and optically inactive. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms and melts at 195–196° C.

U. S. P. An abbreviation of *United States Pharmacopœia.* Also written *U. S. Pharm.*

U. S. Pharm. An abbreviation of *United States Pharmacopœia.* Also written *U. S. P.*

U. S. R. An abbreviation of *Usher of the Scarlet Rod.*

U. S. S. C., U. S. S. Ct. Abbreviations of *United States Supreme Court.*

U. S. Sig. Serv. An abbreviation of *United States Signal Service.*

U. S. S. S. An abbreviation of *United States steamship.*

ustilaginaceous (us-ti-laj-i-nā′shius), *a.* Same as *ustilagineous.*

Ustilaginales (us-ti-laj-i-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ustilago* (*Ustilagin-*) + *-ales.*] An order of parasitic fungi containing the two families of smuts, *Ustilaginaceæ* and *Tilletiaceæ.*

ustilagine (us-til′a-jin), *n.* [*ustilago* (*-gin-*).] A colorless, bitter, crystalline alkaloid contained in corn-smut.

usucapion (ū-zū-kā′pi-on), *n.* [L. *usucapio* (*-n-*).] Same as *usucaption. Poste*, tr. of Gaius, ii. 42.

usufruct, *n.*—**Perfect usufruct**, in *law*, a usufruct in which the beneficiary has the right to use the property of another without altering its substance, though it is subject to ordinary diminution in value through use.

usurpative (ū-zėr′pą-tiv), *a.* Same as *usurpatory*.

The *usurpative* control of their nutrition by the fungus suggests that these phenogams did not originate as symbionts by a predilective departure from a self-supporting condition. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1908, p. 16.

u. s. w. An abbreviation of the German *und so weiter*, and so forth.

Ut. An abbreviation of *Utah*.

uta[2] (ö′tą), *n.* [A native name in Peru.] A Peruvian name for a skin-disease analogous to, if not identical with, ★*espundia*, considered to be a kind of lupus. It is attributed to the sting or bite of some insect, and is curable, but may become fatal in case of excesses or neglect. It is limited to warmer districts.

utahite (ū′tä-it), *n.* [*Utah* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous ferric sulphate ($3Fe_2SO_4.4H_2O$) occurring in aggregates of orange-yellow scales, rhombohedral in crystallization: from the Tintic district, Utah.

utahlite (ū′tä-līt), *n.* [*Utah* + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of variscite from Utah occurring in compact, nodular masses of a bright green color.

uteralgia (ū-tę-ral′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *uterus*, uterus, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *metralgia*.

uterin, *a.* A simplified spelling of *uterine*.

Uterine appendages, the ovaries and oviducts.—**Uterine colic.** See ★*colic*.—**Uterine croup.** See ★*croup*[1].—**Uterine elevator.** In *surg.*, same as *repositor*.—**Uterine glands.** See ★*gland*.—**Uterine positor.** See ★*positor*.

uteritis (ū-tę-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *uterus*, uterus, + *-itis*.] Same as *metritis*.

uterocervical (ū″tę-rō-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the neck of the womb.

uterofixation (ū″tę-rō-fik-sā′shon), *n.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + E. *fixation*.] Same as ★*hysteropexy*.

utero-ovarian (ū″tę-rō-ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *ovarium*, ovary, + *-an*.] Relating to both the uterus and the ovaries.

uteropexy (ū′tę-rō-pek-si), *n.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + Gr. *πῆξις*, fastening.] Same as ★*hysteropexy*.

uteroplacental (ū″tę-rō-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + NL. *placenta*, placenta, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the uterus and the contained placenta.

uterosacral (ū″tę-rō-sā′kral), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *sacrum*, sacrum, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the uterus and the sacrum: noting certain folds of peritoneum, the recto-uterine folds (which see, under *recto-uterine*).

uterotomy (ū-tę-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + Gr. *-τομία*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *hysterotomy*.

uterotubal (ū″tę-rō-tū′bal), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *tubus*, tube, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the uterus and the oviducts.

uterovaginal (ū″tę-rō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *vagina*, vagina, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the uterus and the vagina.

uterovesical (ū″tę-rō-ves′i-kal), *a.* [L. *uterus*, uterus, + *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*[1].] Relating to both the uterus and the bladder.

Uterus arcuatus, a deformity of the uterus marked by a depression at the fundus; the first degree of uterus bilocularis: called also *saddle-shaped uterus*.—**Uterus bipartitus.** Same as *uterus bilocularis*.—**Uterus incudiformis**, a form of uterus bicornis in which the fundus is broad and level between the two horns, the organ having a resemblance to an anvil.—**Uterus planifundalis.** Same as ★*uterus incudiformis*.—**Uterus septus**, a septate uterus; uterus bilocularis.—**Uterus subseptus**, an incomplete uterus bilocularis.—**Uterus triangularis.** Same as ★*uterus incudiformis*.

Utica shale. See ★*shale*[2].

utility, *n.* **4.** In *polit. econ.*, the capacity of an object for the satisfaction of a human want.—**Effective utility**, the relative capability of like kinds and quantities of a commodity to afford satisfaction under varying conditions of want.—**Final utility**, in *polit. econ.*, the utility, or want-satisfying power, of that unit of a commodity which is put to the least important use. Also called *marginal* ★*utility*.—**Initial utility**, in the modern theory of economics (Cournot, Jevons, Walras), the satisfaction due to the consumption of a first necessary portion of any useful commodity: contrasted with *final* ★*utility*.—**Marginal utility**, the utility of a final increment of any commodity in process of consumption, for example, a final mouthful of food at the end of a meal. The conception of marginal utility, suggested by Cournot and Gossen, and developed by Jevons, Menger, Walras, and Wieser, is the foundation of the modern theory of economic value.—**Objective utility**, the conception of utility as an "inherent fitness or capability of certain things to satisfy the various wants of mankind." *J. B. Say*.—**Subjective utility**, the conception of utility as varying with the mental state of the consumer of goods.

Subjective utility is pleasurable feeling combined with knowledge that the pleasure is consequent upon an external condition or thing, namely, an objective utility. It is pleasure attributed to an external cause.

Giddings, Prin. of Sociol., p. 41.

utilization, *n.*—**Arnold utilization process.** See ★*process*.

Uto-Aztecan (ū″tō-az′tek-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Ute* (Indians) + *Aztec* + *-an*.] A linguistic family of North American languages, which, according to certain authors, includes the languages grouped by others under the three separate families Shoshonean, Piman, and Nahuatlecan. The relationship between these three groups is at least very distant. *Brinton*.

Utopistic (ū-tō-pis′tik), *a.* [Gr. *οὐ*, not (no-), + *τόπ*(*ος*), place (-where), + *-istic*. See *Utopia*.] Same as *Utopian*. *Gumplovicz* (trans.), Outlines of Sociol., p. 156.

Utricular glands. Same as *uterine* ★*glands*.

utriculitis (ū-trik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *utriculus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of any utricle.

utriculus, *n.*—**Utriculi breviores**, the short utricles of the seminal vesicles of insects.—**Utriculi majores**, the large utricles of the seminal vesicles of insects.

utropine (ū′trō-pin), *n.* The trade-name of hexamethylene tetramine, $(CH_2)_6N_4$. It is prepared by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde and is used as a urinary antiseptic.

utsubo (öt-sö-bō′), *n.* [Jap. *utszbo*, a quiver.] A fish, a moray, of the family of *Murænidæ*, *Gymnothorax kidako*, found in the waters of Japan: also known as *kidako* and *kichigaiunagi*.

ut sup. An abbreviation of the Latin *ut supra*, as above.

utu (ö′tö), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** An equivalent, compensation, or satisfaction for injuries received; the payment or return which every Maori expected and demanded for any injury or injustice.

Utu or payment is invariably expected for any injustice committed, and is exacted in some shape, the sufferer feeling debased in his own opinion until he obtains satisfaction. The *Utu*, similar to the tapu, enters into everything connected with this people.

J. S. Polack, Manners and Customs of New Zealand, II. [63. Quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

2. Any compensation for services; wages.

Besides that, for such shining service done,
A splendid claim, he reckoned, would arise
For '*utu*'—compensation or reward.

A. Domett, Ranolf, p. 470. Quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

Utznach lignites. See ★*lignite*.

U-valley (ū′val″i), *n.* A valley which has a U-shaped cross-profile; especially that part of a valley which has been given such a form by glacial erosion.

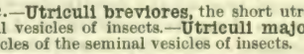
uveītis (ū-vē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *uvea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the uvea.

uvic (ū′vik), *a.* [L. *uva*, a grape, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from grapes.—**Uvic acid**, a colorless compound, $HOOC.C:C(CH_3).O.C(CH_3):CH$, prepared by heating racemic acid with sodium acetate and acetic anhydrid. It crystallizes in needles or rods, melts at 135° C., is volatile with steam, and may be sublimed. Also called *pyrotritaric acid* and *2,5-dimethylfurfurane-3-carboxylic acid*.

uviol (ū′vi-ol), *n.* [Trade-name. See the def.] A glass of special composition which is more completely transparent to ultra-violet light than are ordinary glasses, transmitting wavelengths as short as 0·25*μ*. Uviol glass is used in the construction of spectrographs and for other apparatus where transmitting power in the extreme ultra-violet is essential. The word is an arbitrary abbreviation of *ultra-violet*.—**Uviol lamp**, a mercury-arc lamp in which the vacuum-tube is made of uviol glass. The light from such lamps has greater actinic activity than the light from those in which ordinary glass is used, on account of the transparency of uviol glass for radiation of the shorter wave-lengths.—**Uviol prism**, a prism of uviol glass, which affords a spectrum extending further into the ultra-violet than can be obtained with prisms of ordinary flint glass.

uvitic (ū-vit′ik), *a.* [L. *uva*, grape, + *-it* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, 1-*methylisophthalic acid*, a colorless compound, $^{1}CH_3.C_6H_3(^{3,5}COOH)_2$, prepared by the oxidation of mesitylene with nitric acid. It crystallizes in slender needles, melts at 287–288° C., and may be sublimed.

uvitonic (ū-vi-ton′ik), *a.* [*uvit*(*ic*) + *-on-* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid, 2-*methylpyridine*-4, 6-*dicarboxylic acid*, a colorless compound,



prepared by the action of ammonia on pyroracemic acid. It forms trimetric crystals and melts and decomposes at 274° C.

uvulatomy (ū-vū-lat′ō-mi), *n.* An erroneous form for ★*uvulotomy*.

uvulitis (ū-vū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *uvula* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the uvula.

uvuloptosis (ū″vū-lop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *uvula* + Gr. *πτῶσις*, falling.] Elongation of the uvula.

uvulotome (ū′vū-lō-tōm), *n.* [*uvula* + Gr. *-τομος*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument used in amputation of the uvula.

uvulotomy (ū-vū-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [*uvula* + Gr. *-τομια*, ⟨ *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An operation for the removal of a portion of the uvula.



V, 3. Also an abbreviation (*a*) of *vector*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] in *electrotechnics*, of *velocity*; (*c*) of Latin *venerabilis*, *venerandus*, venerable; (*d*) of *version*; (*e*) of *vicar*; (*f*) of *vice*; (*g*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of Latin *vide*, see; (*h*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *village*; (*i*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *violin*; (*j*) of *viscount*; (*k*) of *visus*, acuteness of vision; (*l*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *vocative*; (*m*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *volume*; (*n*) of *volunteers*; (*o*) in *elect.*, of *volt*, the unit of electromotive force or electric pressure, equal to 100,000,000 absolute or c. g. s. units.—5. In *meteor.*, a V-shaped depression; an area of low pressure bounded by V-shaped isobars and differing from an oval secondary cyclone.—6. In *mach.*, a raised ridge upon the bed of a lathe or of a planer, having sloping sides resembling an inverted capital letter V. On these V's the carriage rests by gravity, and self-centers itself upon them without adjusting gibs or wedges. The objection to them is the effect of sidewise pressure upon the traveling bed or carriage, by which the latter may be forced up the slope of the V under heavy work, and the carriage-travel become out of line.

Va. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *viola*; (*b*) of *Virginia*.

V. A. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *verb active*; (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *verbal adjective*; (*c*) of *Vicar Apostolic*; (*d*) of *Vice-Admiral*; (*e*) of *Victoria and Albert* (*Order of*); (*f*) [*l. c.*] of the Latin *vixit annos*, lived [so many] years.

vaal (väl), *n.* [D., = E. *vale*.] A valley. [South Africa.]

vaca (vä′kä), *n.* [Cuban use of Sp. *vaca*, a cow, < L. *vacca*, a cow.] See ★*cataphebe*.

vacation, *n.*—**Long vacation,** in England, the summer vacation at the law-courts and universities, which is longer than those at Christmas and Easter.

vacational (vā-kā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*vacation* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vacation.

vacationing (vā-kā′shọn-ing), *n.* The going on a vacation. [Rare.]

In many instances the child now spends most of his time in school and in *vacationing*.
L. H. Bailey, Outlook to Nature, p. 153.

vaccine, *n.*—**Glycerinated vaccine.** See ★*glycerinate*.—**Haffkine's vaccine.** Same as *anti-plague* ★*serum*.

vaccinic, *a.* 2. Noting an acid, a substance now known to consist of a mixture of butyric and caprie acids.

vacciniculturist (vak″sin-i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-i-* + *culture* + *-ist*.] One who conducts a vaccine-farm.

vacciniform (vak-sin′i-fôrm), *a.* Resembling cowpox, especially in the eruption.

vaccinostyle (vak-sin′ō-stīl), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-o-* + L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a style.] A small metallic lance used for vaccinating.

vaccinotherapy (vak″sin-ō-ther′ạ-pi), *n.* [*vaccine* + *-o-* + *therapy*.] Treatment of disease by means of vaccines.

vacherie (väsh-rē′), *n.* [F. *vacherie*, cow-house. See *vachery*.] An island in the swamps bordering the lower Mississippi raised four or five feet above the general level. [Louisiana.]

The soil of the *vacherie* is a calcareous loam of a chocolate color.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Farmers' Bulletin No. 60, p. 14.

Vachette clasp. See ★*clasp*.

vacrome (vak′rōm), *n.* A trade-name for a preparation, containing a salt of chromium, used in mineral tanning. *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 223.

vacuity, *n.*—**Infra-orbital vacuity,** an opening in the bones of the cranium, behind and below the orbit, typically found in the skull of pterodactyls. Also known as *inferior temporal vacuity*, in distinction from the larger supratemporal vacuity commonly present.—**Interorbital vacuity,** in *ornith.*, an opening in the bony plate which separates the orbits or eye-sockets.—**Interpterygoid vacuity,** a space or opening between the pterygoids, characteristic of some groups of reptiles.—**Lacrymonasal vacuity,** in *ornith.*, the space between the



Skull of Rail (*Aramides gigas*).
a, lacrymonasal vacuity; *b*, lacrymal bone; *c*, nasal bone.

lacrymal and the descending process of the nasal.—**Laterotemporal vacuity** or **fenestra,** the lower or outer of the two openings back of the orbit in such a skull as that of *Hatteria*. See cut under ★*Diapsida*.

vacuole, *n.*—**Oral vacuole,** in choanoflagellate protozoans, a vacuole-like elevation of the body protoplasm at the base of the collar, serving for the ingestion of food-particles.

vacuolide (vak′ū-ō-lid), *n.* [*vacuole* + *-ide*.] A semifluid granule of photogenic, or light-producing, matter given off by certain phosphorescent mollusks such as *Pholas dactylus*.

These semifluid granulations, which I have called *vacuolides* because of the appearance that they present under the microscope, and which are found in all photogenic elements, must be the plasmatic or microsomic corpuscles of the luminous cells.
Smithsonian Rep., 1895, p. 427.

vacuometer (vak-ū-om′e-tėr), *n.* [*vacuum* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A device for measuring vacua or low pressures.—2. An instrument used in comparing barometers.—**Voege's vacuometer,** an instrument for the measurement of low gas-pressures, based upon the fact that the sensitiveness of thermojunctions to radiation is increased in vacuo.

vacuum, *n.*—**Absolute vacuum,** a region within which no matter exists. An absolute vacuum has never been even approximately attained by mechanical means, for although it is possible to reduce the quantity of gas in a closed vessel to about $\frac{1}{100,000,000}$ of that present at a pressure of one atmosphere, there still remain several millions of molecules in each cubic centimeter of volume.—**Crookes's vacuum,** in *elect.*, a vacuum high enough to suppress the Geissler discharge and to permit of the free formation of cathode rays and of the production of the various phenomena characteristic of Crookes's tubes.—**Geissler's vacuum,** in *elect.*, a partial vacuum in which the pressure is sufficiently reduced to permit of the Geissler discharge, but not low enough for the production of cathode rays or of the other phenomena characteristic of high vacua.—**High vacuum,** a vacuum in which the attenuation of the gas is extreme and in which the various phenomena associated with a long mean free path of the particles may occur.—**Low vacuum,** a partial vacuum in which the pressure is considerable and the mean free path of the gaseous particles very small. See *high* ★*vacuum*.—**Vacuum correction,** the correction of the readings of a mercurial barometer necessitated by the presence of an imperfect vacuum in the upper part of the tube. The correction is determined by Arago's method and consists in determining the apparent pressure of the atmosphere several times in succession, when the mercury is screwed up in the tube so that the vacuum-chamber is small, and again when the mercury is low in the tube and the vacuum-chamber is large. The Arago method is limited in its application by our ignorance of the variation of capillarity in different parts of the barometer tube and the adhesion of gas to the glass tube. The perfection of the vacuum may roughly be tested by passing an electric discharge through it.—**Vacuum distillation.** See ★*distillation*.—**Vacuum dredging-machine.** See ★*dredging-machine*.—**Vacuum effect.** See ★*effect*.—**Vacuum fan.** See ★*fan*[1].

vacuum-chamber (vak′ū-um-chām″bėr), *n.* The space above the summit of the mercury column in any barometer.

vacuum-cleaner (vak′ū-um-klē′nėr), *n.* An apparatus for cleaning carpets, floors, upholstery, etc., by suction of the dirt into a vacuum produced.

vacuum-cone (vak′ū-um-kōn), *n.* A conical vacuum which is created in a jet-condenser.

vacuum-line (vak′ū-um-līn), *n.* The line in the diagram which would be traced by the steam-engine indicator if the pistons were exposed at that end to the pressure of a perfect vacuum. On account of the fact that heat remains in the condenser, this line is rarely drawn by the instrument itself; but if the atmospheric line of no pressure is drawn by the indicator-pencil, the vacuum-line can be drawn by hand by taking the reading of an aneroid or mercurial barometer, translated into pounds per square inch, and laying off the distance below atmosphere on the scale the spring of the indicator demands.

vacuum-pot (vak′ū-um-pot), *n.* A chamber within which pressures less than that of the atmosphere and approximating a vacuum are maintained; specifically, a form of steam-engine condenser having the shape of a pot, in which a vacuum is maintained by placing it at the upper end of a water-column 32 feet or more high, so that water drains out of it by gravity and without a pump, maintaining a vacuum which would be Torricellian except for the vapor of warm water and the air entrained with the steam and injection-water, or present from leakage. *Thurston*, Stat. Steam-engine, p. 24.

vacuum-vessels (vak′ū-um-ves″lz), *n. pl.* Same as *Dewar's* ★*flasks*.

The introduction of the now well-known *vacuum-vessels* by Dewar has rendered the manipulation of gases a matter of comparative simplicity.
M. W. Travers, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 207.

vadose (vā′dōs), *a.* [L. *vadosus*, shallow.] Shallow: specifically applied to those ground waters which seep into rocks and soil from the surface, as opposed to the construction waters which were built into the rocks at the time of their formation.

Another lecture of great interest was that delivered by Prof. Suess, of Vienna, on the nature of hot springs. The mineral springs which are due to infiltration from surface water go by the name of "*vadose*" springs; they may be either cold or hot, according to their depth.
Nature, Nov. 6, 1902, p. 20.

These considerations tend to restrict the activities of the meteoric waters to the *vadose* region, as Pošepný calls it, i.e., that belt of the rocks which stands between the permanent water level and the surface.
Smithsonian Rep., 1906, p. 200.

Vagabond's disease or **pigmentation.** See ★*disease*.

vagile (vaj′il), *a.* [NL. **vagilis* (cf. L. *motilis*, E. *motile*), < *vagus*, wandering. See *vague*.] Wandering; vagrant; not sedentary; not fixed.

While it is already difficult to understand how these giants could have balanced themselves upon their apex, it would appear still more unintelligible that they should have striven to raise themselves so high above the sea bottom when their recent descendants find it so much more advantageous to lie low in the mud and to prey upon the much richer fauna of the *vagile* benthos.
Amer. Geol., April, 1903, p. 214.

vaginalectomy (vaj″i-nạ-lek′tọ-mi), *n.* [NL. *vaginalis* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the tunica vaginalis.

vaginectomy (vaj-i-nek′tọ-mi), *n.* [L. *vagina*, vagina, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the vagina.

Vaginoceras (vaj-i-nos′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL., < L. *vagina*, a sheath, + Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of nautiloid cephalopods having a structure quite similar to that of ★*Endoceras* (which see) and occurring in rocks of the same age.

vago-accessorius (vā-gọ-ak-se-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *vago-accessorii* (-ī). [NL., < *vagus* + *accessorius*.] The pneumogastric (vagus) and spinal accessory nerves regarded as one.

vagosympathetic (vā″gọ-sim-pạ-thet′ik), *a.* [NL. *vagus* + *sympathetic*(*us*).] The vagus and cervical sympathetic nerve, forming one trunk in the dog. *Med. Record*, March 7, 1903, p. 388.

vagotomy (vā-got′ọ-mi), *n.* [NL., < *vagus* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Division of the vagus or pneumogastric nerve.

vagrantism (vā′grạnt-izm), *n.* Vagrancy. *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, I. 296. [Rare.]

Vagus foramen. See ★*foramen*.

vagus-pulse (vā′gus-puls), *n.* A full, slow pulse.

vaidya (vīd′yä), *n.* [Skt. *vaidya*, one versed in science, < *vidyā*, knowledge, science, < √ *vid*, know: see *veda*, *wit*.] In India, one of the caste of hereditary physicians, accounted a mixed caste.

vaiseshika (vī-sā′shi-kä), *n.* [Skt. *vaiseshika* (*vaiçeṣika*), special, specific, peculiar, < *visesha* (*viçeṣa*), difference, specific property, special distinction (cf. *visishṭa* (*viçiṣṭa*), distinguished, particularized), < *vi*, away, off, + √ *sish* (*çiṣ*), leave, be left.] The second school of Hindu philosophy distinguished by its doctrine of atoms.

vaka (vä′kä), *n.* [Also *vakka*. Tongan and Marquesan *vaka* = Tahitian *vaa* = Samoan *va′a* = Hawaiian *waa* = Maori *waka*.] A canoe or boat.

val. An abbreviation of *value*.

Valachian, *a.* Same as *Wallachian*.

Valanginian (val-an-jin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Valangin*, a district in Switzerland, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the lowest substage of the Cretaceous system in the Jura, represented by limestones and marls and overlain by the Hauterivian substage.

valdivin (val′di-vin), *n.* [NL. *valdivia* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A colorless, very bitter glucoside, $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}.2\frac{1}{2}HO$, contained in the fruit of *Simaba valdivia*. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms and melts at 230° C.

Valenciennellus (vā-len″si-e-nel′us), *n.* [NL., named for the noted ichthyologist Achille *Valenciennes*.] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Maurolicidæ*.

valene (val′ēn), *n.* [*val*(*eric*) + *-ene*.] Same as ★*valerone*.

valent (vā′lent), *a.* [See *valence*2.] Having a certain valence or valency.

valenton (vä-len-tōn′), *n.* [Amer. Sp. use of Sp. *valentón*, an arrogant, vainglorious person.] A characinoid fish of the Orinoco.

> The Orinoco is full of fish of many varieties, amongst them the "*valenton*," a kind of tarpon, the voracious carib fish. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XIII. 47.

valeral (val′e-ral), *n.* [*valer*(*ic*) + *-al*3.] A colorless, mobile liquid, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CHO$, prepared by the distillation of a mixture of calcium normal valerate and calcium formate. It boils at 103.4° C. Also called *normal valeraldehyde*, *normal valeric aldehyde* or *pentanal*.

valeraldehyde, *n.*—**Normal valeraldehyde.** See ★*valeral*.

valeramide (val-ėr-am′id), *n.* [*valer*(*ate*) + *amide*.] A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_3CONH_2$, prepared by heating ammonium valerate. It crystallizes in pearly, lustrous plates, melts at 114–116° C., and may be sublimed. Also called *normal valeric amide*.

valerene (val′e-rēn), *n.* [*valer*(*ic*) + *-ene*.] Same as *amylene*.

Valerianales (vā-lē-ri-ā-nā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1898), < *Valeriana* + *-ales*.] An order of dicotyledonous sympetalous plants characterized by having the flowers more or less aggregated in heads and the stamens fewer than the lobes of the corolla. It embraces the *Valerianaceæ* and *Dipsacaceæ*, or the valerian and teazel families.

valeric, *a.*—**Normal valeric amide.** See ★*valeramide*.

valeridine (va-ler′i-din), *n.* [*valer*(*al*) + *-id* + *-ine*2.] A colorless alkaloidal compound, $C_{10}H_{19}N$, prepared by the action of alcoholic ammonia on valeral.

valerin (val′e-rin), *n.* [*valer*(*ic*) + *-in*2.] The general name for the three compounds formed by the action of valeric acid on glycerol. They are all colorless, oily, neutral liquids, $C_3H_7O_2(OCOC_4H_9)$, $C_3H_6O(OCOC_4H_9)_2$, and $C_3H_5(OCOC_4H_9)_3$, respectively.

valerine (val′e-rin), *n.* [*valer*(*ic*) + *-ine*2.] Same as *amylene*. A trade-name.

valeritrine (va-ler′i-trin), *n.* A colorless, mobile liquid, $C_{15}H_{27}N$, prepared by heating valeral with alcoholic ammonia.

valero-. A combining form used, in organic chemistry, to denote the presence, in the molecule of a compound, of the valeryl radical $-CH_2(CH_3)CH_3$, or to indicate derivation from a compound of the methane series with five atoms of carbon.

valerol (val′e-rol), *n.* [*valer*(*ian*) + *-ol*.] The name formerly applied to a mixture of substances obtained by the distillation of valerian oil.

valerone (val′e-rōn), *n.* [*valer*(*ian*) + *-one*.] A colorless, mobile liquid, $[(CH_3)_2CHCH_2]CO$, prepared by the distillation of calcium isovalerate. It boils at 181–182° C. Also called *2,6-dimethyl-4-heptanone*, *diisobutyl ketone*, or *diisopropylacetone*.

valeroxyl (val-ėr-ok′sil), *n.* [*valer*(*ian*) + *ox*(*ygen*) + *-yl*.] Same as *valeryl*: an obsolete term.

valerylene (va-ler′i-lēn), *n.* [*valeryl* + *-ene*.] Same as 3-★*pentine*.

vali (vä′lē), *n.* [Turk. *wālī*, < Ar. *wālī*, a governor, < *walla*, appoint as governor or ruler.] The governor-general of a vilayet, or government, one of the primary divisions of the Turkish Empire.

> Travelling the next year with an open order to the *Valis* of Salonica and Monastir, supplied by the Ministry of the Interior. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 215.

validol (val′i-dol), *n.* [L. *validus*, strong, + *-ol*.] The trade-name of a menthol valerate, $C_5H_9CO_2C_{10}H_{19}$, a clear, oily liquid with an aromatic odor. It has numerous medicinal uses.

valinch (val′inch), *n.* [Also formerly *valentia* (used in Suffolk): origin obscure.] Same as *thief-tube*.

valleite (va-lā′īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. la *Vallée*-Poussin.] A silicate near anthophyllite occurring in colorless and pale red crystals with the pink tremolite of Edwards, New York.

Vallet's mass. See ★*mass*2.

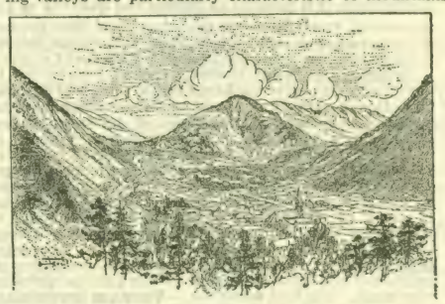
valley, *n.* **4.** The depression between two ridges of a tooth, typically shown in such molars as those of the tapir and mastodon: correlated with *lake*, which is a depression surrounded by a raised ridge of enamel such as occurs in the molars of a horse. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Feb., 1904, p. 134.—**Blind valley,** a valley inclosed at its lower end where the stream escapes by an underground passage.

> There are many *blind valleys* and hollows, the drainage water escaping underground. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XVI. 681.

Cataclinal valley. See ★*cataclinal*.—**Dendritic valley.** See ★*dendritic*, 3.—**Diaclinal valley.** See ★*diaclinal*.—**Discordant valleys,** valleys that do not join each other at an even grade. The higher one of two such valleys is called a *hanging* ★*valley*. Valleys of this kind characterize mountains that have been strongly glaciated.

> The streams from the side valleys plunge down the rocky walls of the deepened main valley, forming fine waterfalls. *Discordant* side *valleys* of this kind are called hanging valleys. *W. M. Davis*, Elem. Phys. Geog.

Hanging valley, a lateral valley which opens in the side wall and above the floor of the main valley, so that the lateral stream cascades into the main valley. Hanging valleys are particularly characteristic of mountains



Hanging valleys, at right and left, opening into main valley.

that have been strongly glaciated; their discordant relation to the open main valley is there explained by the excess of glacial erosion in the main valley. They occur exceptionally on the sides of narrow cañons, where a small lateral stream has not yet worn down its valley so as to join the master stream at accordant grade; also on bold coasts where the sea has worn away the lower ends of small valleys.—**Schroeter's valley,** a deep cleft on the moon's surface near the bright crater Aristarchus.—**Structural valley,** a valley which is a direct result of the geological structure of a region, such as one produced by a syncline.—**Tectonic valley,** a valley formed by movements of the earth's crust, instead of by the erosive action of rivers.—**Through valley.** See the extract.

> A prominent feature in regions of former glaciation, both of continental glaciers and mountain-valley glaciers, is the presence of *through valleys*, that is, valleys in which there is now no pronounced divide. Such valleys abound in the Finger Lake region of central New York, and they are common also in Alaska, and, as Penck has shown, in the Alps. The evidence points to the conclusion that many of these through valleys owe their characteristics to the passage of ice across divides, and the consequent lowering of the divides by glacial erosion. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Feb., 1907, p. 119.

Valley glacier. See ★*glacier*.—**Valley of solution,** valleys excavated by the dissolving power of water, almost always in limestone.

> '*Valleys of Solution* in Northern Arkansas' are discussed by A. H. Purdue. They are described as steep and bilaterally symmetrical, with remarkable straightness, due, no doubt, to their connection with jointing planes. *Science*, March 22, 1901, p. 466.

valley-floor (val′i-flōr), *n.* The flat bottom of a valley as excavated during an earlier drainage cycle. It may then be buried under a cover of later silts and gravels.

> The full depths of the silt deposits that cover these remnants of the *valley floors* were not determined, as all the wells examined were very shallow, reaching a sufficient water supply very near the surface. *W. G. Tight*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 13, p. 59.

valley-train (val′i-trān), *n.* Stratified glacial debris occurring in a narrow belt along the axis of a valley, outside the region occupied by a glacier.

> The stratified drift assumed different forms in different positions. Outside the moraine it was sometimes deposited in the form of plains (overwash plains), as from Plainfield to Metuchen, and sometimes in the form of narrow belts along valleys (*valley trains*). Within the area covered by the ice, it sometimes assumed the form of hillocks (kames), especially where the water issued from beneath the ice. *R. D. Salisbury*, in Geol. Surv. New Jersey, 1894, p. 144.

vallum, *n.* **3.** A name given, incorrectly, to a ditch with earthworks on either side, which follows the line of Hadrian's wall in northern England. See the extract.

> The "*vallum*" can no longer be explained as of old, but it is still a puzzle. Many of its features have been elucidated by recent excavations. . . . The "*vallum*" is one of the largest of extant Roman earthworks; speculation has busied itself about it for two centuries, and excavation for some years. It remains unexplained, a proof of the imperfection of our knowledge of antiquity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXII. 281.

valorization (val″or-i-zā′shon), *n.* [L. *valor*, value (see *valor*), + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of placing a value upon (something); valuation; the act of fixing the price of (some commodity). See the extract.

> To help coffee planters, Brazil will, in accordance with the provisions of the law of August 6, 1906, purchase coffee at about eight and one-half cents a pound. . . . It is proposed to purchase coffee on account of the three coffee producing Brazilian States, whenever the price of coffee falls below about eight and three-eighths cents a pound. Since 1901 the price of coffee has, with very few exceptions, been below the cost of production. The financing of the *valorization* scheme is provided for by the issuing of bonds by the three coffee producing States, guaranteed by the general government. *Amer. Political Sci. Rev.*, Feb., 1907, p. 249.

valsoid (val′soid), *a.* [*Valsa* + *-oid*.] Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Valsa* (which see).

valuate (val′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *valuated*, ppr. *valuating*. To place a value on; compute the value of; appraise.

> I am, if you will excuse a rather technical pleasantry, an encumbrance on the estate. The actual harm I can do, I leave you to *valuate* for yourself. *Stevenson and Osbourne*, The Wrecker, xix.

valuation, *n.*—**Valuation area,** a forest area of known size upon which measurements or other detailed studies are made for the determination of the stand or yield. See ★*experiment area*. Also called *sample plot*, *sample area*.—**Valuation survey,** the measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon a valuation or experiment area. Two kinds of valuation survey are distinguished: (*a*) The *strip survey* comprises the measurement of a stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually one chain wide. (*b*) The *plot survey* comprises the measurement of the stand, or a given portion of it, upon isolated plots not in the form of strips.

value, *n.*—**Absolute value of a complex number.** See ★*number*.—**Absolute value of a real number.** See ★*number*.—**Book value.** See ★*book*.—**Calorific value.** See ★*calorific*.—**Cardinal value,** in *psychophys.*, the value of the stimulus or of sensation at the cardinal point. *G. T. Fechner* (trans.), Psychophysik, II. 49.

> Wundt conjectures that the maximal pleasure coincides with this *cardinal value* of sensation. *O. Külpe* (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 250.

Critical value, a value of the variable at a critical point of a function.—**Economic value,** the capacity of a commodity or service to increase human well-being either through the direct satisfaction of wants, or through the power of producing, or commanding in exchange, commodities or services which directly satisfy wants.—**Effective value,** in *elect.*, that mean value of an alternating current, electromotive force, etc., which gives the same average effect or power as the periodically varying actual current, etc. It is the square root of the mean square of instantaneous values, and is the value recorded by all alternating-current instruments, meters, etc. See ★*alternating*.—**Ether value.** See ★*ester number*.—**Final utility theory of value,** in *polit. econ.*, the theory that the value of any commodity is determined by the utility, or want-satisfying power, of that unit of the supply which is put to the least important use.—**Intrinsic value.** (*a*) Inherent usefulness of a commodity, as contrasted with its market value. Thus diamonds are sometimes said to have little intrinsic value, though commanding a high price. This use is practically obsolete. (*b*) Value which is socially recognized, in contrast with purely personal valuation. Thus an heirloom may be said to be of small *intrinsic value*, although highly valued by its possessor. (*c*) Value as determined by ordinary market conditions, as contrasted with value with which an object is endowed by virtue of convention or governmental fiat. Thus paper money is often said to be devoid of intrinsic value.—**Most frequent value,** that value which occurs most frequently in the course of a series of observations, or that value toward which the others seem to crowd most thickly. Also called the *most crowded value*, the *favorite*

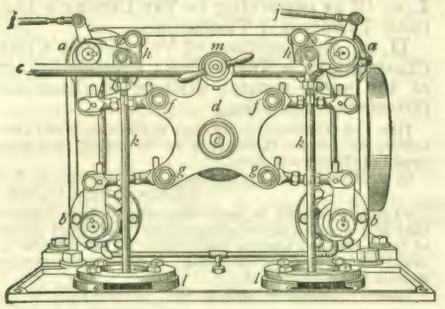
value, the *median value*, and the *prevailing value*. The German term *scheitelwerth* is also sometimes used by English writers.—**Saponification value**, in the analysis of fats, the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxid required completely to saturate the free and combined acids of one gram of a fat. Also called *saponification number* or *Koettstorfer's number*.—**Turning value.** (*a*) In *graphics*, the ordinate of a turning point. (*b*) In *math.*, the value of the function represented by the ordinate of a turning point.—**Value in use**, in classical *polit. econ.*, the capacity of an object for the satisfaction of human wants. In modern political economy, the term *utility* is employed instead.

value, *v. t.* **II.** *intrans.* See ★*cruise*[1], 2.

valuer, *n.* 2. See ★*cruiser*, 2.

valv, *n.* A simplified spelling of *valve*.

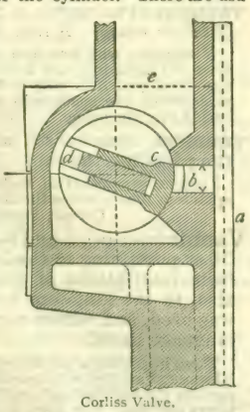
valve, *n.*—**Annular valve**, a disk-valve with a ring-shaped orifice.—**Balanced valve**, a valve which is so arranged that the pressure on one side is equal, or nearly so, to the pressure on the opposite side, thus enabling the valve to be easily moved, without excessive friction on the seat or excessive effort to lift it against the pressure which holds it down.—**Blow-off valve.** Same as *blow-off cock* (which see, under *blow-off*).—**Bunsen valve**, in *chem.*, a simple arrangement used to allow the escape of gas or vapor evolved in a flask without permitting air to enter from without. It consists of a short bit of india-rubber tubing, slipped over the exit-tube and clo ed at the other end by a glass-rod stopper. A short slit is cut in the india-rubber parallel to the axis of the tube. This slit opens under gaseous pressure from within, but is closed by the elasticity of the rubber when this pressure is relieved.—**Clearway valve**, a valve which permits an unobstructed flow of fluid when it is open, instead of compelling a tortuous flow, as the ordinary globe-valve. More usually called a *straightway valve*.—**Corliss valve**, a design of engine-valve and valve-mechanism perfected by G. H. Corliss of Providence, Rhode Island. It is a rotary valve, but the contact surfaces which touch the cylindrical seat are not made in one piece with the spindle by which the valve is moved on the seat. The



Corliss Valve.

a, *a*, live-steam inlet-valves; *b*, *b*, exhaust-steam outlet-valves; *c*, valve-rod from eccentric rocker-arm actuating the valve-gear; *d*, wrist-plate, having an oscillatory or rocking motion around its center *e*; *f*, *f*, attachment of steam-rods, which open *a*; *g*, *g*, attachment of exhaust-rods, which open and close *b*; *h*, *h*, dogs or catches or claws which can be unhooked from the valve-stems or spindles of *a* by the governor-rods *j*, *j*; *k*, *k*, dash-pot links, attached to the valve-spindle and acting to close the valves *a* when catches *h* are released by *j* by means of weights of pistons in *l*; *l*, *l*, dash-pots acting to cushion the descent of *k* and prevent undue shock; *m*, wrist-plate pin by which *c* can be released from *d* for starting.

valve also does not fill the cylindrical hollow completely. These features preclude the seizing of the valve by the casing on unequal expansion by heat. The valve-port is transverse to the cylinder axis. The passage can be very short from valve-chest to cylinder, particularly if the valves are in the heads of the cylinder. There are usually four of these valves, one for the inlet of steam and one for exhaust at each end. The valves for letting in steam are made to close by having the mechanism which opens them released or tripped, so that the valve may drop shut quickly by the action of a weight. To prevent slamming or shock when the weight acts, the rod which carries the weight is fitted with a dash-pot, or cylinder in which fits an air-piston, which cushions the fall. Atmospheric pressure may be used on these dash-pot pistons to help quick closure. The point of trip or release is controlled by the governor. The exhaust-valves are not tripped but are positively connected to the wrist-plate which drives all four of the valves. This wrist-plate or spider is given a rocking motion round its axis by an eccentric-rod from the engine-shaft. The steam-valve rods are attached near the vertical diameter through the axis of the plate, and the exhaust-valves nearer the horizontal diameter. This gives a holding open to the exhaust-valves, and a quick opening to the steam-valves. The Corliss gear gives a variable admission



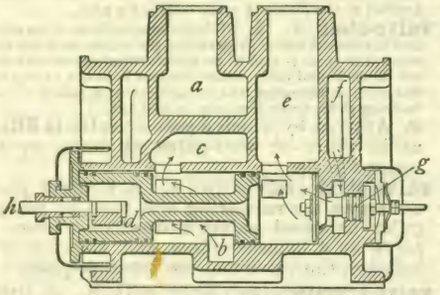
Corliss Valve.

a, bore of cylinder; *b*, steam-port or passage leading from steam-chest *e* to *a*; *c*, shell or valve proper, opening *b* to *e* when revolved around its axis; *d*, valve-spindle or -stem, revolved by the valve mechanism without from the wrist-plate, but not forming one piece with *c*; *e*, passage from steam-chest full of live steam, ready to pass into *b* and *a* when valve is opened.

as the load varies, but a constant release of the exhaust, and a constant compression to act as a cushion for the reciprocating mechanism. It gives high initial pressure in the cylinder and a sharp cut-off.—**Cornish valve**, a double-beat or double-seat lifting- or disk-valve, in which the pressure on the upper disk is balanced by an equal pressure on the lower disk in the opposite direction: used first in the Cornish pumping-engines for mines, for the water-valves at the foot of the ascending water-column.—**Cowburn valve**, a dead-weight safety-valve; a form of safety-valve to which the weight is applied by placing it directly on top of the valve without the interposition of any lever or spring. The advantage of this is that the weight on the valve is a direct multiple of the pressure at which it will blow off.—**Cut-off valve.** See ★*cut-off*.—**Double-beat valve**, a lift-valve having two disks, each with a seating-face, so that the steam-pressure acts to open the valve as well as to close it, thus making practically a balanced valve. Such a valve is easily moved and does not wear rapidly, as the valve lifts off the seats instead of sliding. Also called a *Cornish valve*, because of its extensive use on Cornish pumping-engines.—**Double-face valve**, a valve intended to seat, as desired, upon one of two seats which are opposite to each other in the casing inclosing the valve. The valve seats, therefore, either upon its upper or upon its lower face, according to its position.—**Double-seat valve**, same as Cornish, or double-beat valve, or the balanced puppet-valve with two disks on a single spindle.—**Ectal valve**, the outer of the two folds or valves by means of which the branchiopore, or external opening of the water-tube, of a lamprey is closed.

Synchronously with the forwardly directed current there is a closure of the external branchiopore by means of the *ectal* and ental *valves*. *Science*, Feb. 5, 1904, p. 219.

Electric valve, an electric apparatus which permits currents to pass in one direction only, and therefore can be used to rectify alternating currents. See ★*rectifier*. Such valves are: (*a*) the aluminium cell, consisting of an aluminium and a carbon or lead plate in an electrolyte; (*b*) metal arcs, especially the mercury arc.—**Ental valve**, the inner of the valves, or folds of membrane, with which the water-tube of a lamprey is provided. See the extract under *ectal* ★*valve*.—**Flat valve.** (*a*) A valve which slides upon a flat or plane surface, as a face or contact surface. (*b*) A lifting-valve in which the contact with the top surface above the opening in the seat has a plane or flat area, as distinguished from one in which a part of the surface of a cone fits into a conical edge in the opening.—**Full-way valve**, a gate-valve; a valve which gives the full straightway opening, and causes no constriction of the passage through which the fluid is to pass.—**Hanging valve.** (*a*) A valve which is hinged and falls by gravity or by a spring-pressure so as to form an abutment in a rotary engine. It is lifted by the piston as it passes. (*b*) A clack- or flap-valve.—**Induction valve.** (*a*) A valve through which a fluid is admitted. (*b*) Specifically, in an internal-combustion motor cylinder, the valve through which the combustible mixture of fuel and air enters, having been previously proportioned by proper mixing apparatus, usually also valves.—**Intercepting valve**, a valve used in compound engines, and particularly in the compound locomotive, to enable the



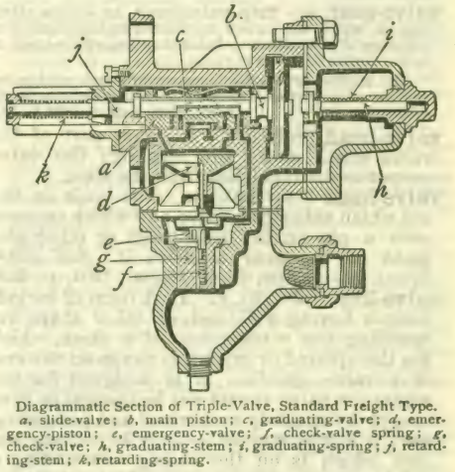
Intercepting Valve.

a, high-pressure steam from boiler dry-pipe; *b*, exhaust from high-pressure cylinder; *c*, passage to open air for high-pressure exhaust. In the position shown of the piston intercepting valve *d*, the exhaust-steam passes freely from *b* to *c* through the ports, as shown by arrows. *e*, passage to receiver by pipe leading to low-pressure cylinder; *f*, chamber fed by live boiler steam through an independent pipe, with valve under control of engine-man; *g*, reducing-valve, permitting live steam at reduced pressure to pass directly from *f* to *e* and reach low-pressure piston without going through the high-pressure cylinder; *h*, rod leading to engine-man's cab, either to independent lever or by connections to the lever of cut-off and reversing motion. In the position shown, the engine is working simple, the high cylinder exhausting to the atmosphere, the low receiving boiler-steam directly through *f* and *g* through *e*. When *d* is moved to the right as far as it will go, the ports leading from *b* to *c* are closed by the cylindrical surface at the left-hand part of *d*, but steam can pass directly from *b* to *e*, and so from high- to low-pressure cylinders through the receiver. At the same time the valve *g* is forced shut by the position of *d* and no live steam passes from *f* to *e*. The engine now works compound.

engineer to start the engine with boiler-steam in the low-pressure as well as in the high-pressure cylinder, or with the engine operating as a two-cylinder simple engine. Sometimes called a *simpling valve*. In its simplest form, boiler-steam is admitted through it to the passage from the high to the low cylinder, and hence acts to drive the low piston, with a back pressure upon the exhaust side of the high. In better forms, the high-pressure exhaust is cut off from the passage to the low-pressure cylinder and turned into the exhaust-pipe directly, when pressure is let into the low cylinder from the boiler. The intercepting valve is also made either automatic or non-automatic. In the automatic type, after a few strokes as a simple engine, the pressure accumulating in the receiver between the cylinders will cause a piston attached to the valve to move and close it, and the engine becomes compound, even against the will of the engineer. In the non-automatic types, the engineer controls the change from simple to compound at his will. He can bleed live steam into the low-pressure cylinder, if he desires, on grades or when he wants to make up time, sacrificing some economy thereby, but keeping up to his time-schedule. Motor-cars using compound steam-engines have also an intercepting valve for use in starting, or on bad ground.—**Lapless valve**, a slide- or other valve having no lap on the end, but just covering the opening from end to end, when in mid-position.—**Monkey-tail valve**, a name used at sea for what is elsewhere called the *by-pass valve*, whereby live steam from the pipe leading from the boiler can be bled into the passage or port of the low-pressure cylinder of a compound engine for starting, or warming, the cylinder, or to increase the power of the engine for a short time, although at the expense of loss of economy.—**Mushroom valve**, a form of lifting-valve having a circular thick flat disk on the end of a guiding and lifting valve-stem. The combination suggests a mushroom or toadstool in shape: much used in internal-combustion motors for inlet of gases to the combustion and compression chamber and for outlet of exhaust or waste gases.—**Nodon valve**, in *elect.*, a form of electrolytic rectifier using aluminium as negative terminal, designed by Nodon. See ★*rectifier*.

The *Nodon valve* is an application of a peculiar property of aluminium which causes it to resist the passage of a current when it is made the positive pole of an electrolytic cell, while offering little or no resistance when it is the negative pole. *Lancet*, April 18, 1903, p. 1108.

Non-advancing stem valve. See ★*spindle-valve*.—**One-way valve**, a valve so constructed that flow through it is possible in one direction only, and it closes under a reverse of the flow; a check-valve.—**Pneumatic valve**, a valve used to make an opening air-tight or to stop the flow of air. It may be a clack-valve, a disk-valve, or a slide-valve, and is made light or strong according to its use.—**Pulverizing valve**, a valve with an opening of small diameter, through which the liquid must pass at high velocity, so as to be broken up or atomized to form a mist of very small particles, or in a fine state of division: used for liquid fuel, that the mixture of atomized fuel and air may be readily combustible, and the combustion may be smokeless because complete. *The Engineer* (London), 1903, p. 111.—**Rectal valves**, transverse folds or rugæ in the mucous membrane of the rectum.—**Retaining valve**, a valve designed to prevent back-flow in pumps or water-columns should the usual valves leak: particularly used in pumping in series or by successive lifts to prevent water which has been delivered to the ascending column from working back. The foot-valve at the bottom of a suction-pipe in a well or cistern is a retaining valve.—**Rotating valve.** (*a*) A flat valve, usually a circular disk, which rotates around its axis to open and close ports or openings made in the flat face against which it is pressed. (*b*) A cylindrical valve, fitting a cylindrical casing, controlling openings or ports made in the cylindrical surface by a rotation of the cylinder around its axis. When the valve is a cone fitting a conical surface it is a plug-valve.—**Screw-down valve**, a form of valve, for opening and closing a passage, in which a disk, ball, or cone is raised and lowered off and on a seat by a spindle having a screw-thread fitting a nut: distinguished from a gate or any sliding valve, whatever the position of the axis.—**Straight-through valve**, one in which the flow of the material which it controls is not deflected or resisted by the construction of the seat of the valve: the gate-valve is of this type. Called also *straightway valve*.—**Straightway valve.** Same as *clearway* ★*valve*.—**Test-valve.** (*a*) A valve, or an opening closed by a valve, through which a sample may be taken of the material flowing through the pipe or passage, for purposes of test or experiment. (*b*) A valve held shut by a determined force, such as a weight or spring, so that by it the pressure in the duct or passage may be tested.—**Triple valve**, in a continuous brake system for railway trains, in which compressed air supplies the power, the valve between the brake-pipe, the car (auxiliary) reservoir, and the brake-cylinder under each car, by means of which the engineer can, at will, (*a*) charge the auxiliary reservoir with compressed air, (*b*) apply the brake, and (*c*) release the brake. Its essential elements are a balanced piston, on one side of which is the pressure in the brake-pipe and on the other side the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir; a slide-valve, on top of which is the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir; and a graduating-valve, which opens or closes certain ports in the slide-valve. When charging the system, air from the



Diagrammatic Section of Triple-Valve, Standard Freight Type.

a, slide-valve; *b*, main piston; *c*, graduating-valve; *d*, emergency-piston; *e*, emergency-valve; *f*, check-valve spring; *g*, check-valve; *h*, graduating-stem; *i*, graduating-spring; *j*, retarding-stem; *k*, retarding-spring.

brake-pipe passes through a feed-groove around the piston of the triple valve and so into the auxiliary reservoir, charging it with compressed air, the slide-valve meanwhile connecting the brake-cylinder to the exhaust port and atmosphere through ports in its face. When the pressure in the brake-pipe falls below that in the auxiliary

reservoir, the balance of pressure on the piston is destroyed and the piston moves toward the now lower brake-pipe pressure, carrying with it the graduating- and slide-valves which (*a*) cut off the auxiliary reservoir from the brake-pipe, (*b*) cut off the brake-cylinder from the atmosphere, and (*c*) connect the auxiliary reservoir with the brake-cylinder, thus admitting compressed air to the brake-cylinder, which forces the piston in this cylinder outward, and, through the connecting levers and rods, sets the brake. For any definite reduction in brake-pipe pressure short of the point at which the brake-cylinder and auxiliary reservoir pressures equalize, the increase of brake-cylinder pressure continues until the auxiliary reservoir pressure falls slightly below that remaining in the brake-pipe when the triple-valve piston returns in the direction of the now lower auxiliary reservoir pressure, carrying with it the graduating-valve, until the latter cuts off the flow of air from the auxiliary reservoir to the brake-cylinder, when all communication through the triple valve is closed. When the pressure in the brake-pipe is then increased above that in the auxiliary reservoir sufficiently to overcome the resistance of both the piston and slide-valve, the parts return to their first position, charging the auxiliary reservoir anew and connecting the brake-cylinder to the atmosphere, which releases its charge and allows the release-springs to return its piston with the attached levers, rods, and brake-shoes to their original positions and releasing the shoes from the wheels. Various improved types of triple valves are now in use, providing for differentiating between service and emergency brake-cylinder pressures, for graduating the release of all brakes in the train, for a rapid serial service application of all the brakes in long trains, for uniform releasing and uniform recharging of all the brakes in long trains, and so on.—**Two-port valve,** a valve having two ports or openings. These may be designed to control admission and secure admixture of two fluids, as in the mixing valves for gas and air in internal-combustion engines; or the valve in its motion may open two ports or openings, together or in succession, for the passage of the controlled fluid. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 517.—**Valve of Gerlach,** a fold of mucous membrane sometimes present, like a valve, at the entrance of the vermiform appendix.—**Velar valve,** the valve formed by the velum, or fold of membrane around the mouth opening of a lamprey: an important part of the sucking apparatus by which the animal adheres to its prey.—**Vibrating valve,** a plug-cock which has an oscillating motion to admit steam to and exhaust it from a steam-cylinder.

valve-box (valv′boks), *n.* **1.** See ★*gate-box.* —**2.** Same as ★*valve-chest.*

valve-cage (valv′kāj), *n.* A lattice or grid construction over a lifting-valve of the ball type, intended to prevent the ball-valve from rising too far in the flow of the fluid past it, and to compel it to return to its place on the valve-seat when the flow tends to reverse.

valve-casing (valv′kā″sing), *n.* **1.** The shell or chamber around a rotating cylindrical valve, or a conical plug-valve, in which the ports or openings are formed which the valve is to control.—**2.** The shell or body of the valve in globe- or gate-valves, within which are formed the contact areas or seating of the valve.

valve-chest (valv′ chest), *n.* The casing or box inclosing the valve of a steam-engine. See ★*steam-chest,* 1.

Taking boiler and *valve-chest* pressures and vacuum pressures on the roof and in the engine-room.
Nature, Sept. 25, 1902, p. 535.

valve-face (valv′fās), *n.* The finished surface or face on which the valve, by sliding or lifting, moves and fits to open and close the passage or passages which it is to control. In sliding-valves this face is a plane; in lifting-valves it is a plane or a segment of the surface of a cone.

valve-gear, *n.*—**Trip valve-gear,** an engine valve-gear in which the cut-off is effected by the tripping or releasing of a lever which holds the steam-valve open, as in the Corliss or Green engines.

The engines are vertical, cross-compound, condensing engines with Corliss *trip-valve gear* driven by separate eccentrics. *Elect. Rev.*, Aug. 8, 1903, p. 197.

valve-head (valv′hed), *n.* That part of the valve which closes the opening; the valve proper as distinguished from the stem.

valve-hook (valv′hůk), *n.* The hook on the rod which actuates a valve and which engages with a pin on the valve-stem or other element of the gear to drive it. See *gab*[4]. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1904, p. 638.

valve-key (valv′kē), *n.* **1.** A form of socket-wrench having a T-head, or other shape resembling the winding-key of a clock, which fits the squared or prismatic shape on the end of a valve spindle. It is designed for use where the valve should not be opened or shut except by one duly authorized and possessing such a key or wrench.—**2.** A key fitting the lock which is on the casing surrounding a safety-valve or other valve, and by which tampering with the valve is prevented.

valve-line (valv′līn), *n.* A line fastened to the valve at the top of a balloon, by pulling which the valve is opened.

valve-plate (valv′plāt), *n.* **1.** A flat plate forming part of the seat of a valve, usually the contact portion, so that it can be renewed on wear or leakage without discarding or refinishing the entire casting.—**2.** A plate fitting over the end of the casing of a cylindrical valve, serving to guide the valve and close the opening.—**3.** A plate covering an opening into a valve-chest. Usually called a *bonnet.*

valve-port (valv′pôrt), *n.* One of the openings on a valve-seat, by which the passages to the cylinder or chamber are put into communication with the pressure-fluid; also any one of the similar openings through which pressure is relieved and the fluid escapes.

valve-ring (valv′ring), *n.* A packing-ring used on the back of a valve under pressure, so as to prevent such pressure from gaining access to the entire area of the valve and forcing it to its seat so that it will be hard to move. The ring slides upon a finished surface, and is held thereto by springs.

valve-rod (valv′rod), *n.* The rod which actuates or drives a valve-stem; the rod which is fastened to a valve to move it back and forth.

valve-seat (valv′sēt), *n.* The finished contact area upon which the lifting-valve rests when closed, and the sliding-valve slides to open and close the ports. In lifting-valves it is usually annular, and either flat or conical in form.

valve-sector (valv′sek″tor), *n.* **1.** A link with a slot struck with an arc of a circle as center-line, used in the operation of certain valve-gears. Called also a quadrant.—**2.** A special name for a link in the valve-gear of certain types of oscillating engines.—**3.** The notched sector into which the latch catches on the levers which operate throttle-valves, so that the lever can be locked in position.—**4.** The notched sector or quadrant in which the lock or latch of the reverse lever in Stephenson link-motions can be engaged to hold the lever in desired positions.

valve-spindle (valv′spin″dl), *n.* The stem or axis on which a valve is fastened and which transmits motion from outside of the steam or valve-chest to the valve proper within it. In sliding- and lifting-valves the spindle or stem slides in and out through a stuffing-box; in rotating valves it turns around its own axis. 'Spindle' is not correctly applied to the stems of screw-valves for pipe.

valve-stem, *n.* **1.** When the spindle or stem raises and lowers the valve by drawing the latter as a nut on a screw, the stem is said to be *non-advancing,* since it does not move in and out. When the nut is in the casing and the stem is threaded, the construction is called an *advancing stem,* since it moves in and out.
2. Any rod by which a gate or valve is lifted, as in sluice- or weir-gates at dams, or for water-wheels.

valve-strip (valv′strip), *n.* A straight piece acting as the valve-ring and used on rectangular balanced valves instead of a ring, to serve as a distance-piece and packing-strip between the valve and the pressure-plate.

valve-trumpet (valv′trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet with valves and keys.

valvolene (val′vǭ-lēn), *n.* A trade-name for a lubricating-oil of high boiling-point suitable for use on the valves and other working parts of a steam-engine which are exposed to contact with the steam.

valvotomy (val-vot′ǭ-mi), *n.* [L. *valva* (see *valve*) + Gr. τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, operation for the division of any valve, and specifically for division of the rectal valves.

valvula, *n.* 2. In *entom.*, same as ★*uropatagium.*

Valvular insufficiency. See ★*insufficiency.*

valvule, *n.*—**Cardiac valvule.** See ★*cardiac.*

valylene (val′i-lēn), *n.* [*val*(*erian*) + *-yl* + *-ene.*] A colorless, oily compound, $CH:C-(CH_3)C:CH$, or $CH_3CH:CHC:CH$, prepared by the action of alcoholic potassium hydroxid on valerylenedibromide. It has an odor of garlic and boils at 50° C.

vamp-skiver (vamp′skī″vėr), *n.* In *shoe-manufacturing,* a special form of skiving-machine for trimming vamps. One type employs a rotary knife. See *skiving-machine.*

van[1], *v. t.*—**Vanning jig,** in *mining,* a movable sieve jig with a combined vertical and endwise movement. These machines are built of large size and have large capacity, treating several hundred tons of ore per day, the vanning movement facilitating the travel of the ore through the machine.

van[3], *n.* **4.** The small store in a logging-camp in which clothing, tobacco, and medicine are kept, to supply the crew.

vanadio-. See ★*vanado-.*

vanadiotungstate (vā-nā″di-ǭ-tung′stāt), *n.* A salt which contains the radicals of both vanadic and tungstic acids. A number of such compounds have been obtained and described. Also called *vanadotungstate.*

vanadious, *a.* **2.** More specifically, containing vanadium as a constituent with apparently triad valence: as, *vanadious* oxid, V_2O_3. Vanadious salts in solution have a green color; they have not been much examined. Also *vanadous.*

vanadium, *n.* Metallic vanadium in a compact state has been obtained by fusion in an electric furnace. It has a gray color, is lustrous, and, as thus far observed, brittle, though perhaps this may be due to impurity of the metal; it is with difficulty freed from oxygen, carbon, and nitrogen.—**Vanadium steel.** See ★*steel*[1].

vanado-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying the presence of vanadium as a constituent: as, for instance, potassium *vanadofluoride,* K_2VF_5. Also written *vanadio-.*

vanadyl (van′a-dil), *n.* [*vanad*(*ium*) + *-yl.*] In *chem.*, hypovanadious oxid, V_2O_2, or rather VO, when it occurs as a triad radical in combination, as in normal vanadyl sulphate, $(VO)_2(SO_4)_3$.

Vancouver system. See ★*system.*

vandal-root (van′dal-rōt), *n.* See ★*root*[1].

Vandemonian (van-dē-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Humorously from *Van Diemen's* (Land).]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania); Tasmanian.
II. *n.* An inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania); a Tasmanian; specifically, one of the early convict settlers of Tasmania. [Obsolete in all uses.]

The *Van Diemonians,* as they unpleasingly call themselves, or permit themselves to be called, are justly proud of their horse-flesh.
G. C. Mundy, Our Antipodes, p. 533. Quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

"I never wanted to leave England," I have heard an old *Vandemonian* observe boastfully. "I was n't like one of these 'Jemmy Grants' (cant term for 'emigrants'); I could always earn a good living; it was the Government as took and sent me out."
Cassell's Magazine, 1867, p. 440. Quoted in E. E. Mor-[ris, Austral English.

Vandemonianism (van-dē-mō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [*Vandemonian* + *-ism.*] Rowdy conduct like that of an escaped convict. See ★*Vandemonian. Austral English.* [Obsolete.]

Mr. Houston looked upon the conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite as ranging from the extreme of *vandemonianism* to the extreme of nambypambyism.
Victorian Hansard, April 22, 1863, p. 701. Quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Van der Waal's equation. See ★*equation.*

van-john (van-jon′), *n.* A corruption of *vingt-et-un,* current in England in the middle of the nineteenth century. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., IX. 384.

vanman (van′man), *n.*; pl. *vanmen* (-men). [*van*[3] + *man.*] A man who drives a van.

A *vanman* who was near at the time was knocked down [by lightning], and a florist working in his garden was enveloped in a ring of flame and whirled several yards, while the spade with which he was working was hurled over the hedge. *Nature,* April 18, 1907, p. 589.

vanmost (van′mōst), *a.* Foremost in the van; leading the van. [Rare.]

Ziethen, *vanmost* of all, finds Nadasti and his Austrian squadrons drawn across the Highway.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, XVIII. iv.

Vannic (van′ik), *a.* and *n.* [*Van* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the language of the cuneiform inscriptions of the Lake Van district; also, to the kingdom in which this language was used, and whose capital was at Van; the language itself.

These inscriptions are the records of kings whose capital was at Van, and who marched their armies in all directions during the ninth, eighth, and seventh centuries before our era. The latest date that can as yet be assigned to any of them is B.C. 640. At this time there were still no speakers of an Indo-European language in Armenia. The language of the inscriptions has no connection with those of the Indo-European family, and the personal and local names occurring in the countries immediately surrounding the dominions of the *Vannic* kings, and so abundantly mentioned in their texts, are of the same linguistic character as the *Vannic* names themselves.
A. H. Sayce, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 483.

vantage, *n.*—**Vantage in,** in *lawn-tennis,* vantage scored by the serving side.—**Vantage out,** in *lawn-tennis,* vantage scored by the receiving side.—**Vantage set,** in *lawn-tennis,* when deuce sets have been called, a single set above deuce.

Van t'Hoff's dilution law. See *Ostwald's* ★*dilution law.*

Vaphio cups. See ★*cup.*

vapor, *n.*—**Capacity for vapor,** in *meteor.*, the maximum quantity of vapor that can be contained in a unit volume of space or of air. The presence of the air within that space is supposed not to affect the capacity for vapor.—**Elastic force of vapor,** the pressure exerted by saturated vapor in rising from, or separating from, its mother liquor at a given temperature. When there is not sufficient vapor within a given space to saturate it at the given temperature, the elastic force is diminished in the ratio of the volumes, and the vapor does not resist compression until it has been reduced to the volume of saturation.—**Vapor actinometer.** See ★*actinometer.*—**Vapor density.** See ★*density.*

vapor-bound (vā′pọr-bound), *a.* Filled with water-vapor or air the expansion of which prevents the atmospheric pressure from filling the chamber with water on the sucking or aspirating stroke: said of a pump.

vapor-bridge (vā′ pọr-brij), *n.* The name sometimes given to the column of hot conducting gases between the terminals of an electric arc.

vapor-cure (vā′pọr-kūr), *n.* A manufacturers' name for a method of vulcanizing india-rubber at one time in use. It consisted in exposing the articles to be treated to the action of the vapor of sulphur monochlorid in specially arranged chambers.

vapor-dust (vā′pọr-dust), *n.* The smallest globules of water that have condensed from the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere and are floating in the air without being sufficiently numerous to form visible fog or haze, but are appreciable by other optical effects. Also called *dust-vapor.*

vapor-engine, *n.*—**Series vapor-engine,** a motor driven by a secondary vapor which is vaporized by the heat from the exhaust of a primary engine.

vaporer, *n.*—**Common vaporer.** Same as *old* ★*tussock-moth.*

vapor-glaze (vā′pọr-glāz), *n.* A deposit of glaze or gloss, produced by volatilization, as a salt-glaze or smear-glaze.

vaporization, *n.*—**Heat of vaporization, latent heat of vaporization.** See ★*heat.*—**Molecular heat of vaporization.** See ★*heat.*

vaporizer, *n.* 2. Specifically, a carbureter, or device by which liquid hydrocarbon, moving rapidly in a fine state of division in a current of air, becomes an explosive mixture with the air, or makes an air-gas mixed with the necessary air for combustion. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1901, p. 95.

vaporizing-burner (vā′pọr-ī-zing-bėr″nėr), *n.* A burner suitable for fluids, such as crude oil, which must first be broken up or atomized into vesicles or made into a vapor which is burned with admixture of air.

vapor-jacket (vā′pọr-jak″et), *n.* A device of glass surrounding the bulb of a gas thermometer and enabling it to be heated by the vapors of pure liquids to definite temperatures. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 150.

vapor-lamp, *n.* 2. See ★*mercury lamp.*

vaporless (vā′pọr-les), *a.* [*vapor* + *-less.*] Devoid of vapor, as a perfect vacuum.

vapor-pressure (vā′pọr-presh″ūr), *n.* See ★*pressure.*—**Vapor-pressure curve.** See ★*curve.*

varec, *n.* In the original French use of this word it applies to the seaweed itself before burning, but it is now commonly applied to the ash which results from the burning, utilized for the extraction from it of iodine and salts of potassium, as formerly of sodium carbonate. Also *vareck.*

variability, *n.*—**Coefficient of variability.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Relative variability,** in *statistics*, a measure of variability defined as $vv = \frac{A\,D \times 100}{M}$, where M is the mean of the series of observations, and $A\,D$ is the average deviation or mean variation. Also termed *variation coefficient. Psychol. Bulletin*, I. 141.

variable. **I.** *a.*—**Variable nebula.** See ★*nebula.*

II. *n.*—**Cluster variable,** a variable star found in star-clusters some of which have already been found by photography to contain a great number of these objects, as, notably, the cluster known as ω Centauri, in which 122 have been detected.—**Long-period variable,** a variable star the period of which exceeds about two months, the interval between maxima being generally somewhat irregular. Mira, o Ceti, is a typical example.—**Punctual variable,** a variable star which is perfectly regular in the interval between successive maxima or minima. The short-period variables of the β Lyræ type and the Algol variables are all punctual.—**Short-period variable,** a variable star characterized by continuous change of brightness, the maxima and minima following at regular intervals, and the period in most cases being short (from 5 hours to 6 or 8 weeks). β Lyræ is the type of the class. The changes are probably determined by the orbital revolution of two or more stars, but in just what way is still a problem.—**State variable,** one of the 3 variables, pressure (p), volume (v), and temperature (θ), which occur in the equation of state. See ★*equation.*

variance, *n.* 5. In *phys. chem.*, that property of a chemical system which is expressed by the equation $V = c + 2 - \phi$, where V is the variance, c the number of independent components, and ϕ the number of phases in which the system may exist. Systems are said to be *invariant, univariant, bivariant, multivariant,* etc., according to the value of V.

variant, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, a term introduced by Barrande to express a departure from the type of a species showing contemporaneous secondary modification of form and surface features, and contrasted with the *variety*, in which the principal characters of the species are retained accompanied by departures in one or more primary modifications. The distinction is obscure and has not been generally adopted.

variate, *a.* **II.** *n.* A single magnitude-determination of a character or quality common to a number of individuals.

We see accordingly that the chance of an outlying observation being reasonable or not,—the observation consisting of a complex of *n variates*,—can be readily found, if the incomplete normal moment functions have once been tabled, and the constants of the correlation surface be known.

K. Pearson, in Biometrika, March, 1908, p. 61.

variation, *n.* 8. Specifically: (*a*) The diversity which is found in organisms, their parts, or their activities, when carefully compared, considered without reference to their succession in time, and without referring them to any fixed standard; the individuality of living beings.

No two plants are indistinguishable, and no two animals are without differences. *Variation* is coextensive with heredity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 85.

(*b*) The difference of offspring from the parent.

To this phenomenon, namely the differences between the structure, the instincts, or other elements which compose the mechanism of the offspring and those which were proper to the parent, the name *Variation* has been given. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 3.

(*c*) Statistical or formal abnormality in living beings, or the departure of individual organisms from the mean, average, or rule for the race, considered as a fixed standard or logical species which individual animals approach or from which they recede.

To the biometrician . . . *variation* is a quantity determined by the class or group without reference to its ancestry. *H. H. Ellis*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1903, p. 252.

(*d*) A change in a living being which is due to its own activity as an individual, as contrasted with a change which is inherited. See the extract.

Some authors use the term *variation* in a technical sense, as implying a modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; and *variations* in this sense are supposed not to be inherited.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 25.

(*e*) A congenital or germinal change in a living being, which is not due to its own activity and is transmitted to descendants, as contrasted with a change which comes about in it by its own activity and is not transmitted to descendants. [Rare.]

In a lucid paper he [Professor Lloyd Morgan] brought forward his useful distinction between *variations*, which are of germinal origin and congenital, and modifications which are impressed upon the organism by its environment. *Nat. Sci.*, Nov., 1896, p. 287.

Accidental variations, those differences from the average or mean value of any element that are not represented by any known law and must be treated as the result of pure chance until their cause or law has been discovered. Accidental variations introduce into the study of nature an element of doubt or uncertainty that must be evaluated by the laws of chance and probability. See *chance, probability, variation.*—**Analytical variation,** diversity among individuals which is attributed to the decomposition and unequal inheritance of compound parental characters; allelomorphic variation.

To the variations which thus arise by resolution of compound characters we propose to give the name of *Analytical Variations.* There can be no doubt that a very large proportion of the discontinuous variations in colour at all events, met with both in wild and domesticated species, are of this nature.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 148.

Coefficient of variation. See ★*coefficient.*—**Coincident variation,** the appearance, in a race of organisms, of a characteristic which is transmitted to descendants and is adapted for some purpose which has been served previously by a modification produced by or in accordance with the conditions of life and not transmitted to descendants. See *adaptation*, 3, ★*self-adaptation*, ★*modification*, 7.

Coincident variations . . . : variations which coincide with or are similar in direction to modifications.

Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 151.

Continuous variation, the sort of diversity among the individuals of a race or species in which the differences are minimal and inconspicuous.

The fact that *Continuous Variations* exist is also none the less a fact. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 18.

Definite variation, the exhibition by many members of a race or species of the same feature of difference from other members.

The centrifugal encroachment of a darker upon a lighter colour in blossoms is . . . one of the commonest lines of *definite variation. Nat. Sci.*, June, 1897, p. 375.

Determinate variation, the alleged modification of the members of a race or species in a definite line independently of the survival of the fittest and the extermination of the unfit.

The latter [Professor Lloyd Morgan], moreover, was one of the first among English selectionists to consider '*determinate variation*' as a fixed problem which must be included in any evolution theory.

Baldwin, Development and Evolution, p. 338.

Differentiant variation, mutation; discontinuous variation; a distinct and hereditary change of type.

Either they are distinguishable, in which case his criticism of my memoir is idle, or they are not distinguishable, in which case his theory of evolution by "*differentiant variation*" is also idle.

Biometrika, April, 1903, p. 323.

Discontinuous variation, the sort of diversity among the individuals of a race or species which is characterized by lacunæ or gaps unfilled by transitional forms.

It may be stated at once that the evidence of such *Discontinuous Variation* does exist.

W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 18.

Diurnal variation, the amount of change in one day, or a periodic change with a period of one day. Compare *hourly* ★*variation.*—**Embryogenic variation,** variation that arises during the early stages of embryonic development. *H. F. Osborn*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 87.—**Extrinsic variation,** a characteristic which makes its appearance during the life of the individual organism, either during its embryonic development or when it is in its mature condition; an acquired character. See the extract.

The former two sets of variations are generally spoken of as "acquired characters"—new characters acquired during the lifetime of the individual—but their nature would be more clearly indicated by calling them *extrinsic variations*, as contrasted with the intrinsic variations forming the last group.

Parker and Haswell, Zoology, II. 622.

Fortuitous variation, the diversity or individuality of living beings considered as a part of the diversity of nature. The use of the term does not imply belief that the phenomena in question are accidental, or due to chance, or disorderly; but only the belief that certain purposes, such as an account of the origin of species, are best served by concentrating attention upon the diversity or individuality of living beings, to the temporary neglect of the order which they, like everything else in the natural world, exhibit.—**Fraser-Mortimer variation,** in *chess*, an obsolete variation in the Evans gambit.—**Gametic variation,** germ-variation; the diversity of germ-cells in an individual organism. *Bateson and Saunders*, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, I. 127.—**Gamogenic variation,** variation which arises during the maturation and fertilization of germ-cells.

Gamogenic, i.e., those (ontogenic *variations*) arising during maturation and fertilization.

H. F. Osborn, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 87.

Geographical variation. (*a*) The diversity which is often found in comparing representatives, from different regions, of a widely distributed species. (*b*) A change that may take place in an individual or a variety or species when its habitat changes.—**Germ variation,** the diversity of germ-cells considered as the cause or reason for the inheritance by offspring of the characteristics in which their parents differ or vary from each other or from other members of the race.

I am entirely of (the) opinion that polydactylism is due to a *germ-variation*; this must be so whenever it is hereditary, for it would not otherwise be transmissible.

Weismann (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 430.

Gonogenic variation, variation which has its origin in germ-cells. *H. F. Osborn*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 87.—**Homœotic variation,** variation or individual diversity characterized by homœosis or the substitution in the body of an organism of one member of a meristic series for another.

Homœotic Variation in the spinal column consists in the assumption by one or more vertebræ of a structure in which the type is proper to vertebræ in a different ordinal position in the series.

W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 107.

Hourly variation. (*a*) A variation which completes its cycle of increase and decrease in an hour. (*b*) The amount of change which a quantity suffers in an hour: as, the *hourly variation* of the sun's declination.—**Individual variation,** the diversity which is exhibited by the individuals of a species.

It is a matter of common observation that no two individuals of a species are ever exactly alike. . . . *Individual variations* of this kind are of universal occurrence.

Parker and Haswell, Zoology, I. 2.

Intrinsic variation, individual diversity which is the result of the diversity in germ-cells: germinal variation. See the extract under *extrinsic* ★*variation.*—**Kenogenic variation,** variation which has to do only with the present or individual, or with the future, history of an organism, as contrasted with *palingenic* ★*variation.*—**Meristic variation,** diversity among the individual organisms of a race or species in the number, position, or arrangement of parts that form a regular pattern, such as the right and left halves of a bilateral organism or the series of vertebræ in a vertebrate. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 23.—**Mortimer's variation,** in *chess*, an old-fashioned attack in the Evans gambit.—**Negative variation,** reduction in the amount of the current in an excised muscle or nerve when the same is tetanized.—**Ontogenic variation,** variation which arises during individual life-history or ontogeny.

Let *ontogenic variation* include all variations from the type which have their cause in any stage of individual development. *H. F. Osborn*, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 85.

Palingenic variation, variation which has its origin, either directly or indirectly, in past or ancestral history.

The most profound gap in time is between '*palingenic variations*,' springing from the past history of the individual, and 'cenogenic variations,' which have to do only with present and future history.

H. F. Osborn, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 84.

Parallel variation. (*b*) The exhibition, by the individuals of two species, of the same sort of diversity in color or in some other characteristic. See the extract.

There can be no doubt that a very large proportion of the discontinuous variations in colours, at all events, met with both in wild and domesticated species, are of this nature. The fact that similar component forms are similarly related to each other and to the type, in various species, thus provides the true account of the numerous phenomena of "*parallel*" *variation*.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 148.

Pathologic variation, the phenomena of teratology considered as deviations from an established norm or type.—**Perfect variation.** See *total* ★*variation*.—**Phylogenic variation,** variation which has been inherited from near or remote ancestors.

Let *phylogenic variation* include those departures from type which have become constant hereditary characters in certain phyletic series, or even in a few generations.

H. F. Osborn, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 86.

Progressive variation, the appearance of characters that are new in the history of a species.—**Residual variations,** the remainder after subtracting from a phenomenon the part due to causes already established. The *method of residual variations* is one of the four canons of the inductive method.—**Retrogressive variation,** the exhibition by a race, variety, or individual organism of ancestral characteristics; reversion.—**Saltatory variation,** in *biol.*, variation by leaps or bounds; discontinuous as opposed to continuous or gradual variation; mutation in the sense in which De Vries uses that word. See ★*mutation*, 8.—**Seminal variation.** Same as ★*seed variation*.—**Similar variation,** the modification of meristic parts in the same way, either in one individual organism or in different ones. See the extract.

The phenomenon of the *Similar Variation* of parts that are repeated Meristically in Series is a fact which will be found to have important bearings on several distinct departments of biological study.

W. Bateson, Study of Variation, p. 26.

Simultaneous variation, the modification of two or more meristic parts of an individual organism in the same way. In Bateson's terminology, the presence of extra fingers on the hands of two children, or on the hand of parent and child, is *similar*, but not *simultaneous variation;* while the presence of extra fingers on both hands, or of extra digits on hands and feet, is both similar and simultaneous variation. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 26.—**Skew variation,** diversity among the individuals of a species, race, or population, of such a character that equal deviations from the mode in opposite senses are not equally frequent. *Pearson.*—**Somatogenic variation.** (*a*) Variation which has its origin in the soma or body as contrasted with the germ-cells.

It is an inevitable consequence of the theory of the germ-plasm . . . that *somatogenic variations* are not transmissible. *Weismann* (trans.), Germ-plasm, p. 392.

(*b*) Variation which arises during the larval and later stages of development, as contrasted with variation which arises during the early embryonic stages.

(*d*) *Somatogenic*, i.e., those (ontogenic *variations*) occurring during larval and later development.

H. F. Osborn, Biol. Lectures, 1895, p. 87.

Substantive variation, variation or diversity among individuals in the constitution or substance of parts, as contrasted with diversity in the number and arrangement of parts. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 23.—**Synthetical variation,** diversity among individual organisms brought about by the addition of something new, as contrasted with *analytical* ★*variation*.—**Taxonomic variation,** a term introduced by Baldwin to designate determinate variation which is due to external causes.—**Total** or **perfect variation,** in *biol.*, a complete and yet perfectly symmetrical departure from the system of symmetry which is characteristic of the species.

The resulting form possesses the character of division into four no less completely and perfectly than its parent possessed the character of division into three. The change from three to four is thus perfected: from the form with perfect division into three is sprung a form with perfect division into four. This is a case of *total* or *perfect Variation*. *W. Bateson*, Study of Variation, p. 61.

Variation-diagram. See ★*diagram*.—**Variation of latitude.** See ★*latitude*.

variative (vā′ri-ā-tiv), *a.* [*variat*(*e*) + *-ive*.] Same as *variational*.

The hypothesis that this *variative* improvement is capable of being continued indefinitely.

Winchell, Doctrine of Evolution, p. 48.

variator, *n.* **2.** In *exper. psychol.*, the device which secures uniform change of pitch in Stern's tone-variator; in the old pattern of the instrument, the mercury trough; in the new pattern, a metal cam. See ★*tone-variator*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 102.—**3.** A device for producing desired variations, usually in power or in speed; specifically, in the practice of motor-drawn trains of vehicles on the highway, each unit of which has its own propelling motor, a device attached to the leading and guiding vehicle, by which the limits of speed in each change-gear of the following vehicles may be reduced between determined limits without a resetting of the change-gear lever on each. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, May 14, 1904, p. 23710.

varical (var′i-kal), *a.* [L. *varix* (*varic-*), a varicose vein, + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to the varices on the surface of certain molluscan shells. See *varix*.

varicella, *n.*—**Varioloid varicella,** a term applied occasionally to an exanthematous affection resembling chicken-pox, but believed to be varioloid. *Lancet*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 628.

varicomphalus (var-i-kom′fa-lus), *n.*; pl. *varicomphali* (-lī). [L. *varix* (*varic-*), a dilated vein, + Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel.] A varicose swelling at the umbilicus.

varicoseness (var′i-kōs-nes), *n.* [*varicose* + *-ness*.] The state of being varicose; a condition of dilatation and tortuousness.

varicosis (var-i-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *varix* (*varic-*), a varicose vein, + *-osis*.] The occurrence of varicose veins; varicosity.

varicotomy (var-i-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *varix* (*varic-*), a varicose vein, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An operation for the division of varicose veins.

varié (vä-rē-ā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *varier*, vary, change.] In *music*, treated in variations: said of an air or theme.

varietal, *a.* **2.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), having the character of or producing a variety of a mode.

variety, *n.* **6.** (*c*) In *agri.* and *hort.*, a group of cultivated plants which have the same characteristics. All plants which have been widely cultivated have given rise to many different forms and these are in general known as varieties. Illustrations are the varieties of strawberries, apples, corn, wheat, cotton, etc. 'Variety,' in this sense, is thus a generic word including races, strains, and clons. See ★*race*[3], 5 (*c*), ★*strain*[2], 1 (*b*), and ★*clon*.—**7.** In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a division of a mode which recognizes the presence of subordinate mineral components.—**Analytical variety,** a variety which is supposed to have been produced by the decomposition and unequal inheritance of a compound parental character; an allelomorphic variety.

The conception of Species, however we may formulate it, can hardly be supposed to attach to allelomorphic or *analytical varieties*.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., [1902, I. 148.

Cultural variety. See ★*cultural*.—**Reversed variety,** a variety which exhibits inverse symmetry, such as a læotropic variety of a dexiotropic mollusk. See *inverse* ★*symmetry*.

varigradation (vā″ri-grā-dā′shon), *n.* [L. *varius*, various, + E. *gradation*.] In *phys. geol.*, alternate aggradation and degradation by a stream in successive parts of its course.

variola, *n.* **3.** The pustular apothecium occurring on certain lichens.—**Variola equina,** a contagious, infective fever of horses characterized by the eruption of pocks similar to those of smallpox in man. Also called *horsepox*.—**Variola miliaris,** a form of smallpox in which the eruption is for the most part in the form of minute vesicles which dry up into scabs that fall off leaving no mark.—**Variola pemphigosa,** a form of smallpox in which the vesicles develop into large blebs with seropurulent contents but do not form the typical eruption of the disease.—**Variola siliquosa,** a form of smallpox or varioloid in which the contents of the pustules are absorbed leaving the walls standing empty.—**Variola verrucosa,** an abortive form of smallpox or varioloid in which the eruption consists of papules capped with minute vesicles, which leave wart-like elevations on the skin: called also *wart-pock* or *wart-pox*.

variolarin (vā″ri-ō-lā′rin), *n.* [*Variolaria* + *-in*[2].] A compound said to be present in the lichen *Pertusaria* (*Variolaria*) *dealbata*.

variolate, *a.* **3.** In *pathol.*, marked as if by smallpox.

variolate (vā′ri-ō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *variolated;* ppr. *variolating*. [*variola* + *-ate*[2].] To inoculate with the virus of smallpox.

varioliform (vā-ri-ol′i-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *variola* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling smallpox. *Lancet*, July 11, 1903, p. 103.

variolose (vā-rī′ō-lōs), *a.* [*variola* + *-ose*.] In *entom.*, same as *variolous*. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, April, 1901, p. 407.

variolo-vaccination (vā-rī″ō-lō-vak-si-nā′shon), *n.* Inoculation of the human subject with variolo-vaccinia.

variotinted (vā″ri-ō-tin′ted), *a.* [L. *varius*, various, + E. *tinted*.] Of various tints or colors.

With the telescope nothing more distinctive than a silvery shimmer corresponds to the dazzling *variotinted* fireworks disclosed by the prism.

A. M. Clerke, Problems in Astrophysics, p. 44.

varisse (va-ris′, va-rēs′), *n.* [Appar. for F. *varice*, < L. *varix* (*varic-*), an enlarged vein. See *varix*.] Blood-spavin in the horse; an enlargement or varicose condition of the vein on the inside of the hock-joint.

Varix racemosum. Same as *aneurismal varix* (which see, under *aneurismal*).

var. lect. An abbreviation of the Latin *varia lectio*, different reading.

varletaille (vär-le-tāl′), *n.* [A nonce-formation < *varlet* + F. *-aille*, in imitation of *canaille*.] Varlets collectively; varletdom. [Nonce-word.]

"I had deemed it dishonouring in a brave soldier, a well-born gentleman (now from his valiantness, merit, and wisdom, become a puissant and dreaded lord), to sink into that lackeydom and *varletaille* which falsehood and cringing have established in these walls, and baptized under the name of 'courtiers.'"

Bulwer, Last of the Barons, iv. 6.

varnish, *n.* **5.** In *etching*, any resinous coating used to cover parts of the plate which have become exposed: to be distinguished from the *ground*, which is the original coating applied to the entire plate. *P. G. Hamerton*, Etching and Etchers, p. 323.—**Balloon varnish,** a flexible varnish consisting of a solution of india-rubber in chloroform, carbon disulphid, etc., used for coating balloons, bags, and other articles requiring flexibility.—**Bookbinders' varnish,** the best French varnish diluted with alcohol to suit the different materials to be varnished.—**Crystal varnish,** or **paper-varnish,** Canada balsam thinned with spirits of turpentine, or mastic dissolved in alcohol. *Thorpe*, Dict. Applied Chem., I. 623.—**Desert varnish.** See ★*desert*[1].—**Paper-varnish.** Same as *crystal* ★*varnish*.—**Spirit varnish,** a quick-drying varnish made by dissolving gum shellac in alcohol. Usually called *shellac varnish*.—**Zapon varnish,** a solution of celluloid in amyl acetate and acetone, used as a lacquer on brass, bronze, or ironwork, on the last of these especially as the means of causing bronze-powders to adhere. Also known as *banana liquid*, in consequence of the smell of the amyl acetate. There are several other varnishes of analogous character. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 13, 1900.

Varolian (va-rō′li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Costanzo Varoli (1543(?)–1575), an Italian anatomist, or to the pons Varolii (see *pons*) named for him.

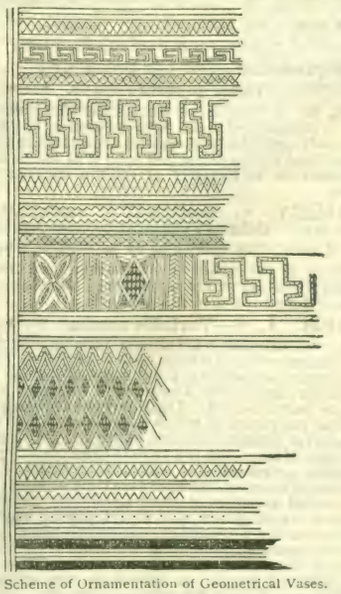
varvicite (vär′vi-sīt), *n.* [*Varvic*(*us*), a Latinized form of *Warwick*, + *-ite*[2].] An ore of manganese, resembling wad in composition, apparently a product of the alteration of manganite, from Warwickshire, in England.

vas, *n.*—**Vasa propria of Jungbluth,** vessels lying beneath the amnion in early embryonic existence.—**Vasa serosa,** capillary blood-vessels.

Vascular reflex, trunk. See ★*reflex*, ★*trunk*.

vasculitis (vas-kū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vasculum*, vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a lymph- or blood-vessel.

vase, *n.*—**Auldjo vase,** a Pompeian vase, many fragments of which were bequeathed by Miss Auldjo to the British Museum in 1859. It is an oinochoe, 9 inches high, which was found in the House of the Faun at Pompeii. It is made of dark blue glass overlaid with white and cut in a cameo like the Portland vase.—**Dipylon vases,** a name especially applied to a series of Greek vases in the geometric style discovered in 1871, in excavations carried on by Joannis Paleologos, in the outer Ceramicus, to the northeast of the Dipylon gate at Athens. In each of the graves excavated was found, broken, a large vase of good manufacture and decorated with characteristic geometric patterns. Pottery which resembles these vases has taken the name 'Dipylon.'—**Filler vase,** a peculiar type of vase found frequently in recent excavations in Crete and elsewhere in the Levant. Filler vases are funnel-shaped with single handles and an opening in the bottom, and were probably used to fill other receptacles. They usually belong to the Kamares



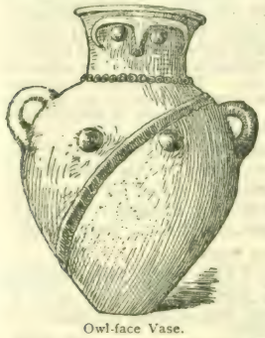
Scheme of Ornamentation of Geometrical Vases. (From Walter's "History of Ancient Pottery.")

class of Mycenæan pottery.—**Geometric style in Greek vases.** The decline of the Mycenæan civilization in Greece was followed by the incursion of northern people,

chiefly Dorian and Ionian. Contemporaneous with this there existed a definite style in the decoration of pottery, which from its peculiar conventionalism is called 'geometric.' Remains of work of this character have been found in all parts of the Hellenic world. There is much variety in the specimens, but the fundamental characteristics remain the same. The vases are usually of considerable size and well baked. The ornamentation, dark on a light ground, is distributed in horizontal bands. It is usually conventional, but the human figure and various animals often appear represented in a peculiarly rigid and primitive way. A large deposit of this ware found near the Dipylon gate at Athens has given the name Dipylon to a class of geometric vases. See *Dipylon* ★*vases*.—**Hole-mouthed vase**, in *Gr. antiq.*, in Kamares and Cretan ware generally, a vase having a deeply curved beak or spout and one or two handles.—**Owl-face vases**, terra-cotta vases, found by Dr. Schliemann in his excavations at Troy, which have eyes and a beak marked upon them, giving the appearance of an owl's face.—**Prothesis vase**, in *Gr. antiq.*, a monumental vase carved in marble, sometimes placed over the grave of an unmarried person. These vases were tall and slender and resembled the loutrophoros or lecythus. They are usually decorated with a funeral scene. See ★*loutrophoros*.



Hole-mouthed Vase.
(From "Annual of the British School at Athens.")



Owl-face Vase.
(From Schliemann's "Troy and Its Remains.")

We find a whole set of interesting vases, called *prothesis* vases from the subject upon them, which is usually the "laying out" of the corpse surrounded by mourners.
Gardner, Ancient Athens, p. 173.

Sosias vase, a vase made by Sosias, a Greek potter and vase-painter of the fifth century B.C. He frequently associated with the painter Peithinos. It is customary to classify the signed vases according to their makers, as Duris vase, Euphronius vase, etc.

vasectomize (vā-sek'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vasectomized*, ppr. *vasectomizing*. [*vasectom(y)* + *-ize*.] To excise the vas deferens of a person or animal.

vasectomy (vā-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of the vas deferens. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 749.

vaseline-oil (vas'e-lin-oil), *n.* The trade-name of a paraffin-oil obtained from bituminous shale, used in Germany to dissolve ceresin or solid paraffin, thereby producing the German vaseline or *unguentum paraffini*.

vasicine (vas'i-sin), *n.* [NL. *vasica* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid contained in the leaves of *Adhatoda vasica Nees*, from the Panjab. It is intensely poisonous to the lower forms of animal life, but has no appreciable effect on normal animals of higher orders. The natives use the leaves of the plant as a remedy in affections of the respiratory organs.

vasite (vā'sīt), *n.* A variety of allanite supposed to contain a new element called wasium (which see in supplement): same as ★*wasite*.

vasoconstriction (vas″ō-kon-strik'shon), *n.* Contraction of the blood-vessels; a narrowing of the lumen of the veins or arteries. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 118.

vasocorona (vas″ō-kō-rō'nä), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *corona*, crown.] The system of blood-vessels supplying the spinal cord which pass from the surface toward the center.

vasodilatation (vas-ō-dil-ā-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *dilatation*.] Dilatation of the blood-vessels.

As increase of lymph-formation and *vasodilatation* must, in the long run, go hand in hand, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the nerve fibres going from the capillaries to the arteries and veins may exert an inhibitory influence on the vasoconstrictors, or a stimulating one on the vasodilators, whereby a larger supply of blood is furnished to the irritated part.
C. Sihler, in Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 496.

vasogen (vas'ō-jen), *n.* [*vas(eline)* + *-o-* + *-gen.*] An easily absorbable ointment base capable of retaining in perfect emulsion a large quantity of water: made by the action of compressed air upon vaseline under pressure and heat; oxygenated vaseline. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 549.

vasohypertonic (vas-ō-hī-pėr-ton'ik), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *hypertonic*.] Same as *vasoconstrictor*.

vasohypotonic (vas-ō-hī-pō-ton'ik), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + E. *hypotonic*.] Same as *vasodilator*.

vasomotor, *a.*—**Vasomotor wave**, a recurrent fluctuation in the volume of blood supplied to some bodily organ or group of organs: it may be recorded by means of the plethysmograph. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 13.

vasoneurosis (vas″ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vas*, vessel, + Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] Same as *angioneurosis*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 530.

vasospasm (vas'ō-spazm), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + Gr. *σπασμός*, contraction.] Spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 74.

vasotonic (vas-ō-ton'ik), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *-ic*.] Relating to the tone or elasticity of the blood-vessels.

vasotribe (vas'ō-trīb), *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, crush.] Same as ★*angiotribe*. *Lancet*, May 30, 1903, p. 1520.

vasotrophic (vas-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel, + *τροφή*, nutrition.] Relating to the nutrition of the blood-vessels.

vasque (väsk), *n.* [F., < It. *vasca*.] In a fountain, a bowl, usually quite flat and shallow, which receives the water.

vassalize (vas'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vassalized*, ppr. *vassalizing*. To render vassal or a vassal; make a vassal or vassals of.

vat, *n.*—**Beating vat.** See ★*beating-vat*.—**Steeping vat.** See ★*steeping-vat*.—**Vat indigo, process.** See ★*indigo*, ★*process*.—**Vat waste.** Same as ★*alkali waste*.—**Woad vat**, an indigo vat of the fermentation type in which woad is used. The woad not only acts as a fermentation medium, but aids somewhat in the coloring process.—**Zinc-powder vat**, in *dyeing*, with indigo, a bath made up with water, indigo, lime, and zinc-dust or zinc-powder, in which the reducing action of the last-named material is employed to render the dyestuff soluble as indigo white or hydrindigotin, from which indigotin or indigo blue is precipitated again on the fibers of cloth which has been steeped in the 'vat' and afterward exposed to the air.

Vat. An abbreviation of *Vatican*.

vaticinatory (vā-tis'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*vaticinate* + *-ory*.] Prophetic; vaticinating. [Rare.]

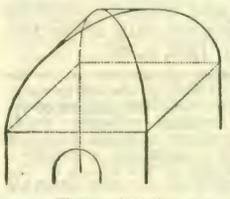
We will not dispute her *vaticinatory* utterances [on the Resubjection of Women]. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., III. 357.

vatman (vat'man), *n*; pl. *vatmen* (-men). One who works at a vat, as in paper-making.

"We went on from 1838 to 1872, giving these three or four rises, and, in 1872, a rise of sixpence per day was conceded by the employers without any great fuss"; the pay of a first-class *vatman* for a "day's work" in a Kentish mill being now 6s. 5d., as compared with 4s. 7d. in 1840.
Webb, Indust. Democracy, I. 421.

vat-net, *n.* 2. A laundry-net used to hold fabrics suspended in a bluing vat.

vault[1], *n.* 5. In crinoids, same as ★*disk*, 5 (*e*).—**Cloistered vault**, a vault the shape of which is the reverse of a groined vault, that is, one of which the curved surfaces rise from the whole length of the wall on either side. In the case of a square or parallelogram the four curved surfaces meet at a curved line which has everywhere a reëntrant angle the reverse of a groin. Also called *coved* ★*vault*, the four curving surfaces being considered as coves.—**Coved vault.** (*a*) A vault the general character of which is that of a nearly flat middle part and a decided curve at the edges, as of a flat ceiling with a cove between it and the wall. This form can only be used on a very small scale. (*b*) Same as a *cloistered* (or *cloister*) ★*vault*.—**Fan vaulting.** Same as *fan-tracery vaulting* (which see, under *fan-tracery*). The characteristic of this form of vaulting is that it consists of a series of cones springing from columns, or half-cones springing from vaulting shafts or corbels. These cones have a more or less concave curve. The faces between them above are filled by flat stone slabs resting upon the cones and half-cones, and closing the vault at the top. The whole surface may be covered with fine tracery, but this is quite arbitrary, since the ribs have no constructive function: the vaulting is not ribbed vaulting in a strict sense.



Cloistered Vault.

vb. An abbreviation of *verb*.

vb. a. An abbreviation of *verbal adjective*.

vb. n. An abbreviation of *verbal noun*.

V. C. An abbreviation (*b*) of *Vice-Chairman*; (*c*) of *Vice-Chancellor*.

V-connection (vē'kō-nek″shon), *n.* A connection of the parts of a three-phase electric circuit sometimes employed, in which one of the three coils of the generator or transformer is omitted from the circuit and the other two carry the entire load.

Vd. A chemical symbol of *vanadium*. More usually the single letter V is employed.

v. def. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbum defectivum*, defective verb.

v. dep. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbum deponens*, deponent verb.

V. D. L. An abbreviation of *Van Diemen's Land*.

V. D. M. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbi dei minister*, minister of the word of God.

veal (vēl), *v. t.* [*veal*, *n.*] To raise (calves) for sale as veal. [Colloq.]

Male calves, if worthy of it, are reared for breeding purposes, but none is ever *vealed*.
W. J. Spillman, in Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1903, p. 364.

One who can afford to *veal* the male produce.
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–02, p. 9.

vealiness (vē'li-nes), *n.* The character of being vealy; immaturity. [Colloq.]

veal-skin, *n.* 2. A large and heavy calfskin, obtained from older animals than calfskin proper. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 164.

vecht-generaal (fekt'gen-e-räl″), *n.* [D.] Literally 'fighting general'; in the Boer army, an officer formerly nominated in time of war, by the government or Council of War, who as lieutenant of the generalissimo had charge of two or more commandos, and whose tenure of office began and ended with the hostilities. *United Service Mag.*, June, 1902, p. 303.

vector. I. *n.*—**Axial vector**, a vector whose components do not change sign for a reversal of direction of the rectangular, coördinate axes. *W. Voigt*.—**Distributed vector**, a vector having reference to the condition of an entity (as to the velocity of a liquid) as indicative of which it has a value at each point.—**Gibbs's vector method**, a method of computing orbits based upon Gibbs's vector-analysis.—**Polar vector**, a vector whose components on rectangular axes change sign for a reversal of direction of the axes. *W. Voigt*.—**Polygon, triangle, of vectors.** See ★*polygon of vectors*.—**Radiant vector**, a vector which indicates the rate at which energy is transferred through space and the direction of propagation.—**Resolution of a vector.** See ★*resolution*.—**Resultant vector**, the quantity obtained by the addition of two or more vectors. The vectors in question may be forces, velocities, accelerations, etc., and the method used is in each case the vector diagram of the form known as the parallelogram of forces, which is applicable to the composition of vector quantities whatever their nature. The resultants obtained are called respectively the *resultant force*, *resultant velocity*, *resultant acceleration*, etc.—**Unit vector**, a directed unit sect.

II. *a.*—**Vector algebra**, vector analysis, the algebra of directed magnitudes.—**Vector diagram**, a graph of the relations of vector quantities.—**Vector formula**, one containing vector quantities.—**Vector quantity.** (*b*) See ★*quantity*.—**Vector sum**, the geometrical sum of vector quantities.

Vectorial product. Same as *outer* ★*product*.

vector-product (vek'tor-prod″ukt), *n.* A vectorial product. *Heaviside*.

Vedaic (vē-dā'ik), *a.* Same as *Vedic*.

Vedaism (vā'da-izm), *n.* [*Veda* + *-ism*.] The ideas or doctrines of the Vedas.

Vedantism (vā-dän'tizm), *n.* [*Vedanta* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Vedanta.

Vedda (ved'ä), *n.* [Also *Veddah*, *Vaddah* (in F., D., and G. forms *Bedda*, *Beda*, *Weddah*), said to mean 'hunter,' and perhaps from Tamil *vedu*, hunting.] One of an aboriginal people in Ceylon, classed as of Dravidian stock.

Veddan (ved'an), *a.* [*Vedda* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Veddas.

The highest recorded capacity for the latter [anthropoid crania] is about 590 c.c. while the lowest for the former [crania of man] is that of a normal *Veddan* skull of 950 c.c.
Buck, Med. Handbook, IV. 39.

Vedic, *a.* II. *n.* Vedic Sanskrit; Sanskrit of the earliest recorded form preserved in the Vedas.

vedro (ve-drō'), *n.* [Russ. *vedró*, a pail, a liquid measure.] A Russian liquid measure, containing 30 Russian pounds of distilled water at $16\frac{2}{3}$ degrees C., as weighed in vacuo. It is equal to 12.299 liters, or to 3.249 United States gallons.

Vegetable down. Same as ★*Bombax cotton*.—**Vegetable pottery.** See ★*pottery*.—**Vegetable wool.** See ★*wool*.

vegetable-caterpillar (vej'ē-ta-bl-kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* Same as ★*plant-caterpillar*.

vegetalin (vej'ē-tal-in), *n.* [*vegetal* + *-in*[2].] The trade-name for an acid liquor obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of sauerkraut. After concentration and filtration it is utilized in tanning and in the textile industries.

vegetate, *v. i.* 3. In *pathol.*, to grow in the form of an excrescence.—4. Same as ★*sprout*, 5.

vegetation, *n.* 4. In *phytogeog.*, the sum total, or a local aggregate, of plant individuals, often of many species, viewed with reference to their ecological adjustment to each other and to all the efficient factors of their environment: contrasted with *flora*, which denotes a scheme of species rather than a sum of individuals.

Heat determines the flora, climatic humidity the *vegetation.* *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 160.

vegetational (vej-ē-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [*vegetation* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, vegetation.

If we ascend a high tropical mountain we shall find the same change of *vegetational* formation [as in receding toward the poles]. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 148.

vegetation-form (vej-ē-tā′shọn-fôrm), *n.* A type of plant development viewed with reference to its gross biological (not taxonomic) character. The groups mentioned in the quotation include many subdivisions, as the cushion-form (see ★*cushion-plant*), the rosette-form, the sod-form. See ★*life-form.*

In consequence of what has been said elsewhere, *vegetation-forms* are to be regarded as biological groups whose members possess similar plant-bodies. They fall into seven main groups: woody plants, half shrubs, pleiocyclic herbs, hapaxanthous herbs, water plants, hysterophytes, and thallophytes.
F. E. Clements, Phytogeog. Nebraska, p. 97.

Vegetative hemisphere, pole. See ★*hemisphere*, ★*pole*[2].

veguero (vā-gā′rō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < Cuban *vega*, a tobacco-field, < Sp. *vega* (see *vega*[1]).] The superintendent of a tobacco-farm; a tobacco-farmer. [Cuba.]

According to the best opinions admitted among *vegueros*, one man can take care of 12,000 tobacco plants.
C. G. W. Locke, Tobacco, p. 53.

vehicle, *n.* 2. (*d*) In *chem.*, a liquid used to carry sensitive salts for coating glass or paper for use in photography.

vehicle-mile (vē′hi-kl-mīl″), *n.* A distance of one mile run by a vehicle; the equivalent of 'car-mile,' but applied to road vehicles instead of to cars which run on rails.

The boiler is of the vertical cylindrical tubular type, with a burner using kerosene oil with a vaporizer, consuming about 5¼ gallons of oil per *vehicle mile* with a four-ton load. *Hiscox*, Horseless Vehicles, p. 92.

vehiculary (vē-hik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *vehicular.*

veil, *v. t.*—**Veiled woman,** in some parts of the East, a married woman, never seen in public without a veil: hence a supposedly respectable woman.

Azizum is a *veiled woman* somewhere near Bareilly.
R. Kipling, Indian Tales, p. 570.

vein, *n.*—**Ambient vein,** in *entom.*, the costal or marginal vein or nervure when it extends entirely around the wing, as in certain *Diptera.*—**Banded veins,** mineral veins in which the constituent minerals are arranged in parallel bands, of which the outermost correspond, then the next inner ones, and so on to the center, affording a symmetrical filling. Evidently the solutions from which the layers crystallized circulated in an open fissure. When one pair of layers was deposited on the walls, a change in composition caused a new one. At the center the opposing growths of crystals may project into each other, giving the *comb-in-comb* structure. If the growths do not completely fill the fissure but the layers of crystals project into cavities, these are called vugs (vuggs, or vughs). Vugs are the chief sources of fine crystals. If after a fissure has been filled a movement of the wall rock opens a new crevice at one side, a new series of bands may result whose combination with the older is *unsymmetrical* wall to wall. Banded veins show clearly the order of formation or paragenesis of the minerals, but they are less common than was once believed. —**Brecciated veins,** mineral veins which fill the interstices in the broken or brecciated rock along a line of faulting. Much barren rock or gangue is then mixed with the ore. An older vein may be brecciated and filled by a second deposition.—**Caudal vein,** in lower vertebrates such as the fishes, the vein which returns the blood from the tail.—**Chambered veins.** See ★*chambered.*—**Contact vein.** Same as *contact deposit* (which see, under *contact*).—**Cuvierian veins.** Same as *cardinal veins* (which see, under *vein*).—**Drusy vein,** a mineral vein having cavities coated with small crystals. —**Eruptive vein,** an occasional name for a dike: properly speaking, a contradiction, since veins are deposited from solution. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 738.—**Exudation vein,** in *geol.*, relatively coarse or fine crystallizations which are sometimes seen in granite or other massive rocks, and which formed or segregated during the cooling stages, and along some special line or around some center. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 130.—**Hemorrhoidal veins,** sets of veins forming a plexus at the lower portion of the rectum. The superior empty into the inferior mesenteric vein, the middle and inferior into the internal iliac vein.—**Infiltration vein,** in *geol.*, a vein deposited from waters which have percolated through cavities in the wall-rock and have brought in the vein-filling in solution.—**Interosseous veins,** veins of the hand and foot corresponding in location to the interosseous arteries.—**Linked veins,** in *geol.*, a series of overlapping or imbricating veins: an expression originally suggested by G. F. Becker as a translation of the German *gangzug.*—**Massive** or **compact veins,** mineral veins which fill the fissure wall to wall, chiefly with one mineral and not in banded arrangement.—**Metasomatic vein.** See *substitution* ★*vein.*—**Mineral vein,** in *geol.*, a deposit of minerals from solution or sublimation, in a fissure in rocks or along one with replacement of the walls. The term is much used for an important and frequent form of ore-body.—**Replacement vein.** See *substitution* ★*vein.*—**Reticulated veins,** mineral veins in relatively narrow but extended cracks along a line of brecciation, so that the total makes a network in the rock.—**Simple vein,** a vein filled with a single mineral.—**Substitution vein,** an ore-body produced by the replacement of some preëxisting rock: more commonly called a *replacement* or *metasomatic vein.* Limestones are most frequently so affected.—**Veins of Burow,** veins in the anterior abdominal wall where the urachus formerly existed, connecting the deep epigastric and the umbilical veins. —**Vitelline veins,** embryonic veins draining the area vasculosa.

The two allantoic veins in the chick . . . unite in the body of the embryo, becoming there a single allantoic vein, which passes forward on the left side and joins the left *vitelline vein.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 190.

White veins, a condition sometimes assumed by tobacco-leaves in which the lateral veins become superficially whitish. It occurs chiefly in the process of curing after continued dry and warm weather. It reduces the value of wrappers but not of fillers.

vein-miner (vān′mī″nẽr), *n.* One whose work lies in veins or fissures of the earth-rock, as distinguished from one working in placers, or in metalliferous sands. [Rare.]

The *vein-miner* should be well up in faulting and all the geometrical problems associated with it, and he should have an exhaustive acquaintance with the vein and metalliferous minerals. *Science*, Oct. 9, 1903, p. 459.

vein-quartz (vān′kwârts), *n.* Quartz in veins, often carrying valuable metallic minerals. See ★*quartz.*

Velar valve. See ★*valve.*

veld-cornet (felt′kôr″net), *n.* [S. Afr. Dutch, < *veld*, field, + *cornet*, a cavalry officer. See *veldt.*] Same as *field-cornet.*

veldheer (felt′hār), *n.* [D. *veld*, field, + *heer*, master.] A general; a general commandant. [South Africa.]

veldwachter (felt′väch-tẽr), *n.* [D. *veld*, field, + *wachter*, watchman.] A rural guard. [South Africa.]

velleda-moth (vel′ē-dä-môth″), *n.* Same as *velleda* ★*lappet-moth.*

vellericorn (ve-ler′i-kôrn), *a.* [L. *vellus* (*veller-*), a fleece, + *cornu*, a horn.] Having horns covered with skin, as does the giraffe.

The '*vellericorn*,' or skin-covered type presented by the former, is evidently the most primitive.
Nature, May 21, 1908, p. 66.

vellosine (vel′ō-sin), *n.* [NL. *Vellosii* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, dextrorotatory, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2(OCH_3)_2$, contained in Brazilian pereira-bark, *Geissospermum Vellosii.* It crystallizes in trimetric plates, melts and darkens at 189° C., and resembles brucine in general physiological effect.

velo (vē′lō), *n.* [*velo*(*city*).] In *physics*, a proposed unit of linear velocity; a velocity of one foot per second of time.

velocipede, *n.* 2. An electric jib-crane which runs on a single track and is held upright by the post running between two rails at the top. *The Engineer* (London), 1903, p. 89.

velocity, *n.*—**Areal velocity,** the area inclosed in the triangle described in a unit of time by the radius vector of a body moving on a straight line.—**Coefficient of velocity.** See ★*coefficient.*—**Critical velocity.** (*a*) In the mechanics of fluids, the velocity at which the viscosity of a fluid, through which a small spherical body is falling, just balances the weight of the sphere so that the latter will fall at a uniform speed. Also called *terminal velocity.* (*b*) The velocity at which the mode of flow of a liquid, in a pipe or channel, is modified by the setting up of eddy-motion and the consequent interruption of the stream lines.—**Curve of velocity.** See ★*curve.*—**Group velocity,** the velocity of a group of waves, taken as a whole, which in a dispersive medium differs from the velocity of a given single wave-length.—**Justifying velocity,** in *meteor.*, a wind-velocity that is regarded by the United States Weather Bureau as having warranted or justified the display of some warning signal or telegram. Justifying velocities vary from 30 to 50 miles, depending on the temperature above or below freezing, the direction of the wind, the nature of the coast, and the character of the warning given.—**Linear velocity,** velocity expressed in terms of a length divided by a time: opposed to *angular velocity*, which is expressed in terms of an angle divided by a time.—**Maxwell-Boltzmann law of the distribution of velocities.** See ★*law*[1].—**Mean velocity** of a moving body, during any period of time considered, the quotient obtained by dividing the distance traversed by the body in the given period by the length of the period, the distance being expressed in terms of a unit of length, and the duration of the period in terms of some unit of time. —**Parallelogram, polygon** or **triangle of velocities.** See ★*polygon of vectors.*—**Peripheral velocity,** the linear velocity of the periphery of a rotating body.—**Relative velocity,** velocity measured with reference to some point which may itself be in motion.—**Resultant velocity.** See *resultant* ★*vector.*—**Striking velocity,** the velocity of a projectile or other body at the instant it strikes. This factor combined with the weight determines the penetration of a projectile.—**Terminal velocity.** (*a*) See *terminal.* (*b*) Same as *critical* ★*velocity* (*a*).—**Uniform velocity,** the velocity of a body which is not acted upon by unbalanced forces and which consequently traverses equal spaces in equal times.—**Unit of angular velocity.** See ★*angular.*—**Velocity gradient, head.** See ★*gradient*, ★*head.*—**Velocity of light.** See ★*light*[1].—**Velocity ratio.** See ★*ratio.*—**Wave velocity.** (*a*) The velocity of propagation of any wave or wave system. (*b*) The velocity of a given individual wave-length of light as opposed to the group velocity of a complex beam taken as a whole.

velodrome (vel′ō-drōm), *n.* [F. *vélodrome*, < L. *velo*(*x*), swift, + Gr. δρόμος, a running.] 1. A race-course for bicycles and the like.

The interesting programme of events down for decision at the Buffalo *Vélodrome* attracted an enormous crowd of spectators, who enjoyed a capital day's sport.
N. Y. Herald (Paris ed.), June 2, 1903.

There are one or two of the many rinks where women in high life do resort for want of a better place; such is the *Vélodrome* Buffalo, near Neuilly, and the *Vélodrome* de la Seine.
A. Alexandre, in Scribner's Mag., Aug., 1895, p. 198.

2. A hollow cone (or frustum of a cone) of thin boards or slats, within which a bicycle-rider exhibits feats of riding and dynamic support of the weight of wheel and rider. The centrifugal acceleration generated by rapid wheeling keeps the rider from falling even when the wheel is nearly horizontal as it runs. The resultant of the centrifugal and gravity reactions is normal to the inclined elements of the cone. When the cone is suspended in the air it is called an *aërial velodrome.*

velograph (vel′ō-grāf), *n.* [L. *velo*(*citas*), velocity, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument for recording the rate of speed of a vehicle and also the number and duration of stops. *Cycle and Auto Trade Jour.*, Oct., 1904, p. 99.

Velouté sauce. See ★*sauce.*

velum, *n.* 10. [*cap.*] One of the subdivisions of the constellation Argo Navis. See *Argo*, 2. —**Velum penis,** a plate, flap, or hood concealing the penis in the male *Acridiidæ.*

velvet, *n.*—**Beggar's velvet.** See ★*beggar.*

velvet-fish (vel′vet-fish), *n.* A name given in Tasmania to the fish *Holoxenus cutaneus* Günther, of the family *Cirrhitidæ.* The skin is covered with minute appendages, so soft to the touch as to suggest velvet; the color is deep purplish red. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

velvet-plant (vel′vet-plant), *n.* See ★*Crassocephalum.*

velvril (vel′vril), *n.* The trade-name of a substance proposed as a substitute for india-rubber and gutta-percha in many of their uses, especially in electrical insulation. It is an intimate mixture of the soluble variety of nitrocellulose with nitrated linseed-oil or castor-oil, preferably the latter.

Ven. An abbreviation of *Venerable.*

venanzite (ve-nan′zīt), *n.* [San *Venanzo*, Umbria, Italy, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by Sabatini (1898) to a lava composed of olivin, leucite, and melilite, with black mica, a little pyroxene, nephelite, and magnetite. Called *euktolite* by Rosenbusch (1899).

vending-machine (ven′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A mechanical device for displaying and delivering to the purchaser candy or other small articles; a slot-machine. It is adapted to the sale of a great variety of articles and is made in many forms. The actuating mechanism of the machine consists of a system of balanced levers connected with a slot or opening in the casing of the machine in which a coin may be deposited. The weight of the coin, when dropped into the slot, causes the levers to move, releasing one article in the magazine and delivering it upon a shelf within reach of the purchaser. The same movement deposits the coin in the cash-box and restores the machine to its normal position, ready for the next purchase. The term properly includes all slot-machines, slot gas-meters, slot weighing-machines, card-printing machines, and musical and moving-picture machines.

Venefica (vē-nef′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *venefica*, sorceress, fem. of *veneficus*, poisoning, < *venenum*, poison, + *facere*, make.] A genus of deep-sea eels of the family *Nettastomidæ.*

venene (vē-nēn′), *n.* [L. *venenum*, poison. See *venom.*] The poisonous principle of snake venom. Also *venin* and *venine.*

venenific (ven-e-nif′ik), *a.* [L. *venenum* + *facere*, make.] Producing poison; poison-making.

venenosalivary (ven″ẽ-nō-sal′i-vā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the salivary poison-glands of a mosquito, or to the product of these glands. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Dec. 13, 1902, p. 22533.

veneriform (vē-ner'i-fôrm), *a.* [L. *Venus* (*Vener-*), a genus of mollusks, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of the shell in the recent pelecypod genus *Venus*.

Venetian. **I.** *a.*—**Venetian cake.** See ★*cake*[1].—**Venetian door.** See ★*door*.

II. *n.* **6.** A kind of soft woolen cloth with a closely finished face.

Venetian.—An all-wool material of a broadcloth construction, except that the face is twilled.
Dry Goods Economist, June 13, 1908.

Venetic (vē-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Veneti, or to the Venetians.

Even in Crete, and universally on the mainland, the modern population betrays by its brachycephaly a large admixture of Albanian, *Venetic*, or Slav intruders.
Nature, Oct. 29, 1903, p. 635.

Venez. An abbreviation of *Venezuela*.

venin, venine (ven'in), *n.* See ★*venene*.

venipuncture (vē'ni-pungk″tūr), *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, + *punctura*, puncture.] Puncture into a vein.

venogen (ven'ō-jen), *n.* [*ven(in)* + *-gen.*] An antecedent of venin.

Venom agglutination. See ★*immunity*, 5.

venomization (ven″um-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*venomize* + *-ation.*] The process of treating a substance, such as red blood-corpuscles, with snake venom. *Jour. Exper. Med.*, April 25, 1905, p. 201.

venomize (ven'um-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *venomized*, ppr. *venomizing*. [*venom* + *-ize.*] To treat with snake poison.

venomotor (vē'nō-mō-tor), *a.* Causing change in the lumen of a vein; noting the nerve-fibrils distributed to the muscular tissue in the walls of the veins. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 116.

Venous cachexia. Same as *venosity*, 3.

vent[1], *n.*—**Back-air vent,** in *plumbing*, a pipe, or other connection with the open air, placed on the crown of a trap to prevent the loss of seal in the trap by siphonage.

vental (ven'tal), *a.* [NL. **ventalis*, < *ventus*, wind.] Of or pertaining to the wind.

vent-drill (vent'dril), *n.* An instrument used for clearing the vent of a gun when it has been obstructed with caked powder, or with a fragment of metal from a primer.

venter[2], *n.* **6.** In the coiled nautiloid cephalopod shell, such as *Nautilus* and the ammonites, the outer or peripheral portion of the whorls. The determination of the ventral side or venter is based on the presence of the hyponomic sinus or the curved lines which represent the position of that sinus. The siphuncle in a great majority of cases is ventral, but there are exceptions in the mature state, as in *Clymenia*, where it is dorsal, and it may be dorsal in early growth stages, changing its position to the venter in later growth. In the straight or curved shells of the *Tetrabranchiata*, such as *Orthoceras*, the venter can rarely be determined and only by the indication of the hyponomic sinus of its curves.

ventilagin (ven-til'a-jin), *n.* [NL. *Ventilago* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A reddish-brown amorphous compound, $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$, the characteristic coloring matter of the root bark of *Ventilago maderaspatana*.

ventilating-grate (ven'ti-lāt-ing-grāt″), *n.* An open fireplace, stove, or heater having double walls at the back and sides, with an open hearth or basket-grate for wood or coal. The space between the walls of the stove is open above and below. When in use the air in this space becomes heated, expands, and escapes at the top into the room, fresh cold air entering continuously below, with a great economy of the heat of the fire.

ventilating-jack (ven'ti-lā-ting-jak″), *n.* **1.** A hood or cowl of sheet-iron, or some other thin metal, placed over the opening of a fresh-air inlet and directed toward the flow of the air in order to catch and induce a flow of it into the opening and so into the space to be ventilated.—**2.** A similar hood or cowl over the outlet for foul or vitiated air, directed in the direction toward which the outer air-current is moving, so that a current shall be induced outward from the space to be ventilated.

ventilation, *n.*—**Coefficient of ventilation.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Natural ventilation,** in *mining*, ventilation due to movements of air caused by a difference in temperature within the mine and outside of it.—**Thermometric ventilation,** a ventilating apparatus operated by a thermostat or by the variations in temperature of a fluid.

venting (ven'ting), *n.*—**Back-air venting,** in *plumbing*, making a pipe-connection with the open air and the crown of a trap to prevent loss of water-seal by siphonage.

Ventral chain. Same as *ventral chord* (which see, under *ventral*).—**Ventral lobe.** See ★*lobe*.—**Ventral plate,** a thickening of the blastoderm in the arthropod and especially in the insect embryo: so called because it is formed on the ventral surface of the yolk. It gives rise to the body of the embryo.

ventran (ven'tran), *a.* [L. *venter*, belly, + *-an.*] Having the position of the venter; at the venter or ventral: used in descriptive biology, especially with reference to the shells of the *Cephalopoda*.

ventricle, *n.*—**Optic ventricle,** in *neurol.*, the cavity of an optic lobe of the midbrain; an optocoele.—**Ventricles of Morgagni,** the depression in the larynx just above the vocal cords. In some monkeys this is greatly enlarged, forming a sac or resonator that adds to the volume of the voice. Also *sinus of Morgagni*.

ventricosity (ven-tri-kos'i-ti), *n.* [*ventricose* + *-ity.*] The character of being ventricose; the condition of being strongly convex, as in gastropod shells. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 391.

ventro-axial (ven-trō-ak'si-al), *a.* [L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + E. *axial.*] Relating to the trunk or body, or to the dorsal and ventral portions considered collectively.

These muscles may be divided into two series—those of the trunk (*ventroaxial*), and those of the limb (appendicular). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 399.

ventro-axillary (ven-trō-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Relating to the ventral surface of the body and the axilla.

ventrodorsal (ven-trō-dôr'sal), *a.* Relating to both ventral and dorsal surfaces; in relation to the human body, the same as *antero-posterior* or *sagittal*.

ventromedial (ven-trō-mē'di-al), *a.* Same as ★*ventromedian*.

ventromedian (ven-trō-mē'di-an), *a.* Both ventral and median.

ventromyel (ven-trō-mī'el), *n.* [L. *venter*, belly, + Gr. *μυελός*, marrow.] The ventral (anterior) portion of the spinal cord.

ventropodal (ven-trop'ō-dal), *a.* [L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-al*[1].] Walking or moving with the breast touching the ground: specifically, applied to the locomotion of loons and grebes on land. *Shufeldt*.

ventroposterior (ven″trō-pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* Lying on the lower, hinder portion of any organ or part: noting the ventral and hinder portion of any organ.

The region where the *ventro-posterior* limit of the proton passes into the ordinary epithelium of the foregut.
Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc., Nov., 1903, p. 62.

ventrose (ven'trōs), *a.* [LL. *ventrosus*, L. *ventriosus*, < *venter*, belly. See *venter*.] Corpulent; having a large abdomen; also ventricose.

ventrosuspension (ven″trō-sus-pen'shon), *n.* Same as *ventrofixation*. *Med. Record*, Dec. 29, 1906, p. 1028.

Venturia (ven-tū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (De Notaris, 1844), < A. *Venturi*, an Italian botanist.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having mostly sunken dark-colored membranous perithecia furnished with bristles about the apex. The ascospores are uniseptate and hyaline or olive-green. Over 50 species have been described. They occur chiefly on dead stems and fallen leaves. *V. ditricha* is frequently found on birch-leaves, in Europe and America. The conidial condition of some species belongs to the form-genus *Fusicladium*.

Venus's-purse (vē'nus-iz-pėrs″), *n.* Same as *Venus's flower-basket*, *Euplectella aspergillum*.

Vera di pozzo. See *pozzo*.

verantin (ver'an-tin), *n.* A resinous substance accompanying alizarin that has been produced from rubian. It is not a coloring matter.

verascope (vē'ra-skōp), *n.* [L. *verus*, true, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *photog.*, an apparatus for short-distance stereoscopic photography. As devised by Richard and Colardeau the errors due to the separation of the images of the central part from each other on the negative, and the effort of the eyes to bring the images of the positive print into proper focus when looking through the stereoscope, are overcome by the optical and mechanical arrangement of the camera.

Verasper (ve-ras'pėr), *n.* [NL., < *verus*, true, + *asper*, rough. The name was suggested by *Veratrum*.] A genus of flounders found in Japan and the Kurile Islands.

veratria (vē-rā'tri-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *veratrine*.

veratridine (vē-rat'ri-din), *n.* [*veratr(ine)* + *-id* + *-ine.*] An alkaloid, isomeric with veratrine and occurring along with it in the so-called veratrine of ordinary medical use,

differing however from it in being amorphous instead of crystallizable and being much more soluble in water.

veratrinized (vē-rā'trin-īzd), *a.* [*veratrine* + *-ized.*] Under the influence of veratrine.

The continuous response of a *veratrinized* muscle.
Smithsonian Rep., 1899, p. 347.

veratrol (vē-rā'trol), *n.* [*veratr(ate)* + *-ol.*] A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$, prepared by heating barium veratrate. It melts at 15° C. and boils at 205–206° C. Also called *pyrocatechol dimethyl ether* or *1,2-dimethoxybenzene*.

verb, *n.*—**Active verb.** See ★*active*.—**Verb function.** See ★*function*.

Verbal agraphia. See ★*agraphia*.

verbal-motor (vėr-bal-mō'tor), *a.* **1.** Tending to think, remember, imagine, etc., in verbal ideas, and to experience these ideas in tactual, motor, or kinesthetic terms.

The *verbal-motor* type stands, in the author's experience, next in order of frequency to the visual.
E. B. Titchener, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 393.

2. Having a verbal form, with tactual or kinesthetic contents: as, *verbal-motor* imagery.

verbena-mite (vėr-bē'nä-mīt), *n.* A leaf-mite, *Tetranychus bimaculatus*, or 'red spider,' found on greenhouse plants in the northern United States and on vegetables and weeds in the South.



Verbena-mite (*Tetranychus bimaculatus*). *a*, adult; *b*, palpus; *c*, claws: all highly magnified. (After Banks, U. S. D. A.)

verbigerate (ver-bij'ē-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *verbigerated*, ppr. *verbigerating*. [L. *verbigerare*, talk, chat.] In *pathol.*, to utter repeatedly certain words or phrases, without regard to their sense.

verdalite (ver'da-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < OF. *verd*, green, + *-lite.*] Same as *verd-antique*.

verdet (ver-dā'), *n.* [F., < *verd*, *vert*, green.] Dibasic cupric acetate or common blue verdigris as used to spray plants as an insecticide. The name is also applied to normal cupric acetate.

Verdet is an acetate of copper. There are many such combinations, all being known under the general name of verdet, or verdigris. The form used by Bencker was that technically known as the dibasic acetate of copper. It requires to be soaked in water three or four days before it is used, so that as much as possible will dissolve.
E. G. Lodeman, The Spraying of Plants, p. 44.

Verdet's constant. See ★*constant*.

Verdhandi (ver'ᵀᴴhan-di), *n.* [ON. *Verdhandi*, from the ppr. of *verdha*, be. See *worth*, *v.*] In *Norse myth.*, one of the three Fates, the Norn of the present.

verdict, *n.*—**Perverse verdict** a verdict in which the jury have been influenced by their own interpretation of the law rather than by the law as charged by the court; a verdict contrary to law.

verdigris-green, *n.* **2.** A green color imparted to the lead glaze of common earthenware by the use of verdigris, as in the tulip ware of the old Pennsylvania-German potters.

verein (fe-rīn'), *n.* [G.] Union; a union, association, or society.

vergery (vėr'jėr-i), *n.* [*verger* + *-y*[3].] Same as *sacristy*.

veridic (vē-rid'ik), *a.* [L. *veridicus*, < *verus*, true, + *dicere*, speak.] Same as *veridical*.

Verilus (vē-rī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *veril*, a shore, strand.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Lutianidæ*, found in deep water in the West Indies.

verine (ver'in), *n.* [*ver(atridine)* + *-ine*[2].] A yellow, amorphous compound, $C_{28}H_{45}O_8N$, prepared by the action of alcoholic sodium hydroxid on veratridine. It melts at 130° C., and closely resembles cevin, with which it may be identical.

veriscope (ver'i-skōp), *n.* See *vitascope*.

veritism (ver'i-tizm), *n.* [*verit(y)* + *-ism.*] The methods or work of the veritists. See ★*veritist*.

"*Veritism*," as illustrated in Spinelli's "A basso Porto, runs out into declamation of commonplace over noisy and frequently cacophonous music; and such a combination will not make an art work even with the admixture of a widely gesticulating chorus and well contrived pictures and groupings. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 29, 1900.

veritist (ver'i-tist), *n.* [F. *véritiste*, < *verité*, E. *verity*.] A recent name for a form of realism which takes pleasure in portraying what is debased or abnormal.

And now we have the latest efforts of the "*veritist*" school, which seeks to employ the language of the ideal to express not the real alone, but that form of the real which is least deserving of presentation in any form. Mascagni set an example with "Cavalleria Rusticana," and his hot-blooded melody, like peppers "hot i' the mouth," ravished the blasé world. Then came "I Pagliacci," "La Festa Marina," "A Santa Lucia," all based on the notion that artistic motive (it is hard to remain English in a discussion like this) of a lyric drama are to be found in the social barnyard.

N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 29, 1900.

verity, *n.*—**The four verities** or noble truths of Buddhism, the four fundamental principles evolved by Gautama the Buddha as he sat in rapt meditation under the bo-tree pondering on the problem of life and its miseries. They are: (1) that suffering exists wherever sentient being exists; (2) that the cause of suffering is desire or a craving for existence and its pleasures; (3) that deliverance from suffering can be effected only by the eradication of desire; and (4) that this can be accomplished only by walking in the noble eightfold path (1) of right views in regard to life; (2) of right aims; (3) of right words; (4) of right conduct; (5) of right means of livelihood (celibate mendicancy); (6) of right effort; (7) of right-mindfulness (that is, freedom from error in recollecting the law); and (8) of right meditation and tranquillity. See ★*nidana*.

Verm. An abbreviation of *Vermont*.

Verma (vėr'mä), *n.* [NL., altered from L. *vermis*, a worm.] A genus of eels belonging to the family *Ophichthyidæ*, and found in rather deep water off the Florida coast.

Vermalia (ver-mā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of NL. **vermalis*, < L. *vermis*, a worm.] In Haeckel's system of classification (1896), a phylum of unsegmented, worm-like animals including the *Rotifera*, *Nemathelminthes*, *Molluscoidea*, and *Rhynchocœla*.

vermetoid (vėr'me-toid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, + *-t-* + *-oid*.] Worm-like; resembling the *Vermetidæ*; a worm-like organism.

Each must be considered as a separate genus whether it has one or more species, but 1 and *a*, 2 and *b*, 3 and *c*, 4 and *d*, can each be classed as a distinct genus, with a turritelloid and a *vermetoid* species, or all species of *vermetoids* may be classed as Turritella.

Amer. Nat., Oct., 1907, p. 638.

vermian, *a.* 2. In *anat.*, relating to the vermis of the cerebellum. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, II. 158.

vermicular, *a.* 5. Noting limestone, sandstone, or shale rocks from which minerals have been dissolved leaving round holes or cavities which give the rock the appearance of having been worm-eaten.

The '*vermicular* limestones' have given geologists much trouble as to a satisfactory explanation of their formation. That sodium chloride was the original occupant of these cavities seems doubtful. But celestite is soluble in water containing small quantities of sodium, calcium or magnesium-chloride. *Science*, April 15, 1904, p. 620.

Vermicularia (vėr-mik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tode, 1790), < L. *vermiculus*, a worm; referring to the cylindrical spores of some species.] A large genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, having mostly superficial, black, membranous pycnidia provided with stiff dark bristles. The spores are elongate, unicellular, and hyaline. Over 125 species have been described. *V. Dematium* is a common species throughout the northern hemisphere, occurring on dead herbaceous and woody plants. *V. circinans* is the cause of onion-scab.

vermiculation, *n.* 5. A color-marking of fine, wavy lines: a term frequently used in describing the plumage of birds.

vermicule, *n.* 2. A motile, worm-like stage in the development of some sporozoans. See ★*pseudovermiculus*. *Proc. Roy. Philos. Soc.* (London), March 6, 1902, p. 76.

vermiculus, *n.* 3. Same as ★*vermicule*, 2.

MacCallum's observations on Halteridium, a crescentic parasite of birds, indicate that these crescentic bodies are of two varieties, one, the male, producing flagella, the other, the female, uniting with a free flagellum and developing into a motile form called the "*vermiculus*."

J. Ewing, in Jour. Exper. Med., March 25, 1901, p. 467.

vermidom (vėr'mi-dom), *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, + *dom(us)*, house.] A colony or aggregated group of tubicolous worms. *Encyc. Dict.*

vermilion, *n.*—**American vermilion.** Same as *Austrian* ★*cinnabar*.

vermilionette (vėr-mil-yon-et'), *n.* [*vermilion* + *-ette*.] A trade-name for a red pigment made by precipitating a solution of eosin with sodium carbonate in water by means of lead acetate. The precipitation may be effected in the presence of red lead or basic lead chromate, or white zinc may be used as the material on which to fix the eosin. Any such product is of little value because of its fugitive character as a pigment.

Verminous bronchitis, cachexia. See ★*bronchitis*, ★*cachexia*.

Vermontese (vėr-mon-tēs'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*Vermont* + *-ese*.] An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Vermont.

The refusal of Congress to welcome the new State was a cause of estrangement which the British government hoped to use in efforts to induce a return of the *Vermontese*, as the fashion of speech then went, to their allegiance.

Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America, VII. [188, note.

Vernal catarrh. See ★*catarrh*.

vernal[2] (vėr'nal), *n.* [? *vern(in)* + *-al*[3].] The trade-name of diethylmalonylurea, $CO\langle{}^{NHCO}_{NHCO}\rangle C(C_2H_5)_2$, a colorless, crystalline powder, used in medicine as a soporific.

vernicose (vėr'ni-kōs), *a.* [NL. *vernicosus*, varnished, < F. *vernis*, varnish.] In *bot.*, having a shiny surface as though freshly varnished.

Vernier chronoscope. See ★*chronoscope*.

vernier-compass (vėr'ni-ėr-kum″pas), *n.* 1. A form of compass for surveyors' use in which the horizontal limb carrying the sights is fitted with a vernier for close-reading of the angles from the compass-needle as a zero point.—2. A form of dividers for shop use in which the vernier principle is applied for setting or for reading the distance apart of the points. One arm has the fixed scale, and the other has the movable one. The two scales are laid out from the common center of the pivot of the compass, and slide past each other as the two legs are adjusted.

vernier-gage (vėr'ni-ėr-gāj″), *n.* 1. A gage or measuring and calipering apparatus to which the principle of the vernier is applied. It usually has the measuring element in two parts which slide past each other in measuring and carry on the contact edges the two graduations of the vernier type.—2. A form of pressure-recording apparatus in which the indicating needle or arm is fitted with one graduation of the vernier and the fixed dial carries the other.

vernin (vėr'nin), *n.* [? L. *vern(alis)*, of the spring, + *-in*[2].] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{16}H_{20}O_8N_8.3H_2O$, contained in the young shoots of the vetch, the clover, and the gourd, in hazel and pine pollen, in germinated barley, and in the sugar-beet. It crystallizes in slender, lustrous, microscopic prisms.

vernis Martin (ver-nē' mär-taṅ'), *n.* [F. *vernis*, varnish, + *Martin*, a personal name.] A colorless lac varnish, peculiarly adapted for fixing the finest water-color paintings on thin ivory or wood surfaces, invented by Martin, a coach-painter of Paris, in the reign of Louis XIV.

vernonin (vėr'nō-nin), *n.* [*Vernonia* + *-in*[2].] A colorless, pulverulent compound, $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$, contained in the root of *Vernonia Nigritiana*. It is used on the west coast of Africa as a febrifuge and is a cardiac poison, 80 parts of it producing the same effect as one part of digitalin.

Vernon shale. See *Salina* ★*beds*.

veronal (ver'ō-nal), *n.* [*ver(nin)* + *-on-* + *-al*[3].] A trade-name for diethylmalonylurea, used medicinally as a hypnotic. *Buck.* Med. Handbook, VIII. 221.

verriculated (ve-rik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *verriculate*.

verriculose (ve-rik'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *verriculate*.

verriculum (ve-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *verricula* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *verricule*.

verruca, *n.*—**Verruca necrogenica.** Same as *anatomical tubercle* (which see, under *tubercle*).—**Verruca plana,** a broad, flat wart, usually on the face or back.—**Verruca senilis,** a form of wart, usually verruca plana, occurring in the aged.

Verrucariales (ver-ö-kā-ri-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Verrucaria*, the type genus, + *-ales*.] An order of pyrenocarpous lichens, the *Pyrenocarpeæ* of Zahlbruckner's classification, in Engler and Prantl's *Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien*. The *Verrucariaceæ* are one of the principal families.

verrucosis (ver-ö-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Verruc(aria)* + *-osis*.] Same as *lemon-*★*scab* and *orange-*★*scab*.

verrugato (ver-ö-gä'tō), *n.* [Sp., warty, < *verruga*, < L. *verruca*, a wart.] A name of *Micropogon furnieri* of the West Indies, of *Micropogon ectenes* of the Pacific coast of Mexico, and of *Menticirrhus elongatus* of the Pacific coast of Central America, fishes of the family *Sciænidæ*; also of the Mexican flasher, *Lobotes pacificus*.

versatile, *a.* 7. In *ichth.*, capable of being turned either way: describing a spine, a tooth, or any organ that may not be usually so turned. *Jordan and Evermann*, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, p. 540.

verse[2], *n.*—**Intensity-verse,** in *phonetics*, verse the rhythm of which depends primarily upon differences of intensive accentuation, and not upon the alternation of long and short syllables: opposed to ★*time-verse*. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 538.

verse-group (vėrs'grōp), *n.* The verse considered as the unit of rhythm.

The rhythm on which he lays most stress has as its unit the verse, or line (average duration, 2.69 sec.; but where the rhythmic effect is most marked, average 1.67 sec.). . . . This 1.67 sec. *verse-group*, he feels, tallies fairly well with the normal attention-time.

G. M. Stratton, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon [Culture, p. 236.

versicler (vėr'si-klėr), *n.* [*versicle*, *n.*] One who writes versicles or little poems. [Rare.]

"I 'll read your *versicler* to-morrow morning early." The latter expressed a fear that the hour was too critical for poetry. *G. Meredith*, Diana of the Crossways, xxx.

versiera (ver-si-ā'rä), *n.* [It., 'the wife of the Adversary,' a female goblin, < L. *adversaria*, fem. of *adversarius*, an adversary. See *adversary*.] In *math.*, a certain curve, 'the witch of Agnesi.' See *witch*[1].

versine (vėr'sīn), *n.* [*ver(sed)* + *sine*.] Same as *versed sine*. See *sine*[2].

versionize (vėr'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *versionized*, ppr. *versionizing*. [*version* + *-ize*.] To make a version of; translate. [Rare.]

Wace's poem, already taken from Geoffrey of Monmouth, as Geoffrey had taken it, or pretended to take it from the older chronicle, was soon again, as we shall see, to be *versionized* into English. *H. Coppée*, Eng. Lit., p. 52.

versor, *n.*—**Quadrilateral versor,** in *math.*, a versor the rotatory effect of which upon a vector is equal to a right angle.

verst, *a.* A simplified spelling of *versed*.

vert[1], *n.*—**Vert sablé** (F. 'sanded green'), a sandy or speckled green color used on Sèvres porcelain.

vert[2], *v.* II. *trans.* To turn: noting the movements of the eyeball.

For instance, all of the muscles of the eyes may be relatively weak. The ducting or *verting* power is not as great as it should be. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903, p. 210.

Vert. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Vertebrata*; (*b*) of *vertebrate*.

verteber (vėr'tē-bėr), *n.* An obsolete English form of *vertebra*.

vertebra, *n.*—**Anticlinal vertebra,** a vertebra, near the center of the dorsolumbar series, having a vertical spinous process toward which the spinous processes of the vertebræ on either side incline. The typical form of anticlinal vertebra is found in members of the cat family. —**Caudal vertebræ,** in *ichth.*, that portion of the vertebral column behind the abdominal cavity which bears hemapophyses and is without ribs. See *abdominal vertebræ*, under *abdominal*.—**Complex vertebra,** a name given by Ramsay Wright to the elongate second vertebra of catfishes, which is really a complex structure formed by the fusion of the second, third, and fourth vertebræ.

For convenience in descriptive anatomy we venture to propose for the confluent, 2nd., 3rd., and 4th. vertebræ the term *complex vertebra*.

Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. (London), 1893, ser. B, p. 70.

Naked vertebræ, the imperfectly ossified vertebræ of some ganoid fishes (the older *Crossopterygii*, the *Heterocerci*, the pycnodonts, etc.), in which the interior of the arches and spinous processes is cartilaginous, while the outer coating of bone forms a hollow cylinder.—**Ring vertebra,** a vertebra composed of two half vertebræ and hollow within, such as occur in some fishes. See ★*hemivertebra*.

vertebral, *n.* 3. One of the unpaired horny plates which cover the median dorsal portion of the carapace of a turtle.

vertebralia (vėr-tē-brā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *vertebralis*. See *vertebral*.] The horny plates which run along the central portion of the carapace, or upper shell, of a turtle; the vertebrals. See ★*vertebral*, *n.*, 3. Same as ★*neuralia*.

vertex, *n.* 2. (*b*) In *geom.*, the point at which concurrent straights meet.—**Vertex of a cone,** the apex.—**Vertex of a curve,** any point in which a diameter meets the curve.—**Vertex of an angloid** the common origin of the rays.—**Vertex of a pencil** or **sheaf,** in *geom.*, the cointersection point of the system of concurrent straights.

vertical. I. *a.*—**Vertical circle.** (*c*) A telescope moving in a vertical plane with a large circle attached upon which vertical angles are read. The instrument is not confined to the meridian but is free to turn around a vertical axis.—**Vertical equation, trace.** See ★*equation*, ★*trace*[1].

II. *n.*—**Angle of the vertical.** See ★*angle*[3].

verticibasal (vėr″ti-si-bā′sal), *a.* [L. *vertex* (*vertic-*), top, + *-i-* + E. *basal.*] In *bot.*, characterized by a base and vertex.

All the higher plants and also most algæ are bipolar (*verticibasal*). *Pfeffer* (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 155.

verticibasality (vėr″ti-si-bā-sal′i-ti), *n.* [L. *vertex* (*vertic-*), top, + *-i-* + E. *basal* + *-ity.*] In *bot.*, the character of being verticibasal; the fact of being organized with base and apex. See ★*polarity*, 1 (*c*).

Flowering plants possess, therefore, a relatively stable *verticibasality*.

Pfeffer (trans.), Physiol. of Plants, II. 155.

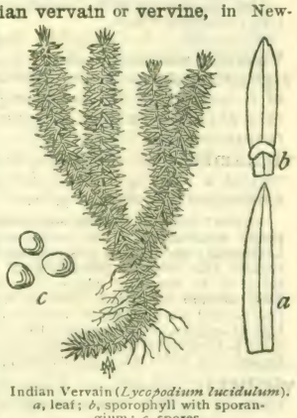
Verticillium (vėr-ti-sil′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1816), ‹ L. *verticillus*, a whorl.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having erect branched conidiophores with the terminal branches in whorls and bearing unicellular hyaline or bright-colored conidia. Over 50 species have been described. *V. Candelabrum* is a common species on decaying wood in Europe and North America.



Verticillium Candelabrum, showing branched conidiophore with conidia: much magnified.

vertigo, *n.*—**Laryngeal vertigo**, a neurosis marked by vertigo, preceded by a feeling of fulness in the throat and coughing, and followed by loss of consciousness.—**Ophthalmic vertigo**, dizziness due to ocular defects, especially the insufficiency of the muscle of the eye.

vervain, *n.*—**Indian vervain** or **vervine**, in Newfoundland, the shining club-moss or swamp evergreen, *Lycopodium lucidulum*. See *shining* ★*club-moss*.



Indian Vervain (*Lycopodium lucidulum*). *a*, leaf; *b*, sporophyll with sporangium; *c*, spores.

vervine (vėr′-vīn), *n.* A common corruption of *vervain*.

Very lord, tenant. See *very* ★*lord*.

ves. Abbreviation of Latin *vesicatorium* (a blister).

vesanic (vē-san′ik), *a.* [L. *vesanus*, insane, + *-ic.*] Insane; of or pertaining to insanity. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 87.

vesbium (ves′bi-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ It. dial. *Vesbio*, ‹ L. *Vesuvius*, Vesuvius.] A supposed new chemical element announced in 1879 by Scacchi as present in lava from Vesuvius. It was afterward shown to be vanadium.

vesical, *a.*—**Vesical crises**, attacks of violent pain in the bladder, with tenesmus, occurring sometimes in the course of locomotor ataxia.—**Vesical reflex.** Same as *urinary reflex* (which see, under ★*reflex*).

vesicle, *n.* 1. (*d*) In *petrog.*, a cavity in lava formed by the expansion of escaping gas-bubbles, chiefly of steam.—**Accessory vesicle**, in certain polyclads, a backward prolongation of the vagina as a blind sac beyond the point of entrance of the duct from the uteri.—**Anal vesicle**, in gephyreans, one of the branching structures, of supposed excretory function, which unite into a common stem opening into the intestine close to the anus.

The study of the development of the Gephyrea, according to Korschelt and Heider, proves that these organs "do not arise, as was supposed, from the intestine, but are formed in the somatic layer of the mesoderm"; and further that "their entire mode of origin proclaims the *anal vesicles* to be nephridia which only secondarily entered into connection with the hind gut." If this is so, their function must be excretory; and the observations of many zoologists lend support to this theory.

Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool., Dec., 1900, p. 88.

Caudal vesicle. See ★*caudal*.—**Chlorophyl vesicle.** See ★*chlorophyl*.—**Racemose vesicle**, in starfishes, one of the small rounded glandular bodies projecting inward from the circumesophageal canal. There is a pair in each interradius except the one containing the stone-canal; in this there is only a single vesicle. Also known as *Tiedemann's body* or *Tiedemann's vesicle*.—**Tiedemann's vesicle.** Same as *racemose* ★*vesicle*.

vesicorectal (ves″i-kō-rek′tal), *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder, + *rectum*, rectum, + *-al*1.] Relating to both the bladder and the rectum.

vesicospinal (ves″i-kō-spī′nal), *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*1.] Having relation to both the bladder and the spinal cord: noting the nerve-center for the act of urination, located in the spinal cord. *Ribot* (trans.), Psychol. of Emotions, p. 116.

vesico-urachal (ves″i-kō-ū′ra-kal), *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder, + NL. *urachus* + *-al*1.] Relating to the bladder and the urachus.

vesico-urethral (ves″i-kō-ū-rē′thral), *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder, + NL. *urethra* + *-al*1.] Relating to both the bladder and the urethra. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, I. 777.

Vesicular structure. See ★*structure*.

vesiculate, *v.* **II.** *trans.* To fill or cover with vesicles; render vesiculate or vesicular.

Baking Powder *vesiculates* the dough by mechanical means, and affects or changes the constituents of the flour. *Med. Record*, Feb. 7, 1903.

vesiculectomy (vē-sik-ū-lek′tō-mi), *n.* [L. *vesicula*, vesicle, + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the seminal vesicle on either side, with the object of producing sterility.

vesiculitis (vē-sik-ū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *vesicula*, vesicle, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vesicle, specifically of the seminal vesicles.

vesiculopapular (vē-sik″ū-lō-pap′ū-lär), *a.* [L. *vesicula*, vesicle, + *papula*, papula, + *-ar*3.] Marked by both vesicles and papules. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 720.

vesp. An abbreviation of the Latin *vespere*, in the evening.

vesper, *n.* 3. A vesper hymn or song. [Rare.]

Heartless things
Are done and said i' the world, and many worms
And beasts and men live on, and mighty Earth
From sea and mountain, city and wilderness,
In *vesper* low or joyous orison,
Lifts still its solemn voice.

Shelley, Alastor, l. 694.

vespertine, *a.* 6. In *astrol.*, setting after the sun: said of a planet.

vespid (ves′pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous family *Vespidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Vespidæ*.

vespoid (ves′poid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the hymenopterous superfamily *Vespoidea*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the superfamily *Vespoidea*.

Vespoidea (ves-poi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Vespa* + *-oidea.*] The old family *Vespidæ* considered as a superfamily.

vessel, *n.*—**Bast vessel.** Same as *sieve-cell*.—**Cardiovisceral vessel.** See ★*cardiovisceral*.—**Supraspinal vessel**, in *entom.*, a ventral sinus lying on the nerve-cord and closed by a pulsating diaphragm.

Vestalia (ves-tā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Vestalis*, Vestal.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the yearly festival of Vesta, which occurred on the ninth of July.

Vested school. See ★*school*1.

Vestibular canal. Same as *urogenital sinus*.

vestibule, *n.* 3. (*c*) In *Bryozoa* of the suborder *Cryptostomata*, a tubular shaft which lies above and leads to the mouth of the zoœcium. This vestibule or vestibular shaft may be crossed by diaphragms or hemisepta and is surrounded by vesicular tissue or a solid calcareous deposit.—4. In *car-building*, a car-platform inclosed above and on two sides and connected by a bellows-like extension with the similarly inclosed platform of the next car. Each extension carries an iron door-frame called a *face-plate*. When two cars are coupled together the opposing face-plates are pressed together by springs, which at the same time allow them to slip over one another with the motion of the cars. The permanent structure of the vestibule includes doors on each side, at the steps, and hinged platforms to cover the steps when the doors are closed.

vestibule-latch (ves′ti-būl-lach″), *n.* In *lock-making*, a lock for an outside door, having a bolt operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by the door-knob, the outer knob being fixed or controlled by a stop.

vestibulotomy (ves-tib-ū-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [L. *vestibulum*, forecourt, vestibule, + Gr. τομή, a cutting.] Operative opening into the vestibule of the inner ear.

Of these combinations the most important is that of superior with inferior *vestibulotomy*, constituting what we have called "double *vestibulotomy*."

Lancet, May 9, 1908, p. 1341.

vestige, *n.*—**In vestige**, as a vestigial organ or structure.

The fundus of a pouch whose opening remains *in vestige* on the back of the tongue, as in the foramen cæcum.

Encyc. Brit., XXV. 403.

vestigially (ves-tij′i-al-i), *adv.* In a vestigial or rudimentary way.

This conception [of the sentience of environing bodies] persists up through barbarism, albeit *vestigially*, into civilization.

Amer. Anthropologist, Jan.–March, 1902, p. 33.

vestium (ves′ti-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Vesta*, Vesta.] See ★*sirium*.

vestry, *n.* 3. (*b*) The identity of ecclesiastical and secular powers and duties in the English parish represented by the vestry has now quite disappeared. The important acts tending to this result were the Public Health Act of 1875, which virtually made each urban civil parish, outside the metropolitan area, a distinct 'urban district'; the Local Government Act of 1894, which gave rural civil parishes certain powers of self-government; and the London Government Act of 1899, which substituted municipal boroughs for the former civil parishes of London.

By the London Government Act, 1899, twenty-eight boroughs were created in substitution for the old vestries, boards, commissioners, etc. The general administrative powers of these boroughs are but little larger than those of the vestries which they have superseded.

J. F. Stephen, Laws of England (14th Ed.), III. 33.

veszelyite (ves′zel-yīt), *n.* [Named after A. *Veszely*, its discoverer.] A hydrous phosphate and arsenate of lead and zinc occurring in crystalline granular incrustations of a greenish-blue color: from Morawitza in the Banat.

Vet. An abbreviation (*a*) of *veteran*; (*b*) of *veterinary*.

veter. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *veterinary*.

vetitive (vet′i-tiv), *a.* [L. *vetitum*, pp. of *vetere*, forbid.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a veto; that forbids or prohibits.

The only case in which our executives have a real *vetitive* power is the case of pardon.

F. Lieber, Civil Liberty, p. 202.

Vet. Surg. An abbreviation of *veterinary surgeon*.

vexillatio (vek-si-lā′shi-ō), *n.* [L., ‹ *vexillum*, a standard.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a body of troops marching under a single vexillum or battle-flag.

veziga (ve′zi-gä), *n.* [Russian.] The prepared spinal cord of the sturgeon.

Twenty-five of the common sturgeon of Russia being required to furnish 1 pound of "*veziga*" or viaziga (prepared spinal cord), as the product is commonly known in the European markets.

Bulletin U. S. Fish Com., XVIII. 417.

V-gear, *n.* 2. A friction-gear which has V-grooves turned in its face, to give a large gripping surface, and allow the gear to wedge slightly into the grooves on the gear with which it works.

V-hut (vē′hut), *n.* A hut shaped like the letter V. See the extract. [Australasia.]

In case my readers may not know what a '*V' hut* is like, I will describe one:—It is exactly as if you took the roof off a house and stood it on the ground, you can only stand upright in the middle.

C. L. Innes, Canterbury Sketches, p. 20. Quoted in E. [E. Morris, Austral English.

via1, *n.*—**Secundæ viæ**, the second passages for nutrient material, namely, the lacteals, blood-vessels, and lymphatics, whereby the digested material is carried to the tissues.

viagram (vī′a-gram), *n.* [L. *via*, way, road, + Gr. γράμμα, a writing.] The diagram or trace made by the recording pen of a viagraph.

In the experiments the viagraph must play a conspicuous part; and if the speed, pull, and vibration could be autographically recorded to correspond with the '*viagram*' the different conditions could be seen at a glance, while a scale of measurements would give definite results.

Rep. Brit. Ass. Ad. Sci., 1901, p. 414.

viagraph (vī′a-gråf), *n.* [L. *via*, way, road, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument designed to indicate and usually to record the resistances offered by the roadway to a wheeled vehicle running over it. It gives the grades, the inequalities of surface and the resistances to traction caused by these, particularly with varying quality of road-making material. When made a recording instrument, the trace of the pen or pencil is called a *viagram*, and its ordinates give the values of the desired factors or elements under observation, while the abscissas are distances upon the road from the starting-point.

An instrument called the *viagraph* is described by the author, which takes an automatic record of the inequalities of the street surface and gives the sum of all the vertical depressions found in paving over a mile.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1901, p. 438.

vial, *n.*—**Bologna vial**, in *glass-manuf.*, a glass vial which has been suddenly cooled in the making. It has a thick bottom and open mouth, and will resist a smart blow, but will fly in pieces if a sharp grain of sand is dropped into it.

viatorial (vī-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [L. *viator*, a traveler, + *-al*1.] Of or pertaining to traveling.—**Viatorial privilege.** See ★*privilege*.

vibrancy (vī′bran-si), *n.* [*vibran(t)* + *-cy.*] The character of being vibrant; capability or fact of vibration.

vibration, *n.*— **Circular vibration,** the resultant of two plane vibrations, equal in amplitude and frequency, but at right angles to one another and having a difference of phase of 90°.— **Damped vibration,** a simple harmonic motion with a decreasing amplitude.— **Elliptical vibration,** the periodic motion of a particle or medium which results from the composition at right angles of two plane vibrations of equal frequency and having a difference of phase other than a quarter of a wave-length.— **Forced vibration,** vibration of a body or system produced by the periodic application of a force the frequency of which differs from the free vibrational frequency of the body. Forced vibrations correspond to the frequency of the applied force and not to the frequency of free vibration of the body or system. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXV. 53.— **Isochronous vibration,** a vibration the frequency of which is independent of the amplitude. In isochronous vibrations, the time consumed by each oscillation remains constant, as the vibration diminishes in intensity, until the motion ceases altogether.— **Rectilinear vibration,** a vibration in which the path of the oscillation is along a straight line. See *simple harmonic motion,* under *motion.*— **Stationary vibration,** a vibration in which the position of the nodes and loops is fixed. The vibration of a standing-wave system in which interference causes the permanence of the nodes in space is a stationary vibration.— **Synchronous vibrations,** vibrations having the same frequency and the same phase.— **Vibration form,** in *optics,* the path or curve described by the end of the line representing the light vector at any point.— **Vibration galvanometer,** a galvanometer with light moving parts and a free period of oscillation such as to permit to follow, by its deflections, the rapid fluctuations of a vibratory current. One of the most sensitive forms is the string-galvanometer of Einstoven.— **Vibration magnetometer.** See ★*magnetometer.*

vibration-ratio (vī-brā′shọn-rā″shi-ō), *n.* In *acoustics,* the ratio of the pitch-numbers of tones, more especially of the tones composing the musical intervals: as, the *vibration-ratio* of the octave, etc. *E. B. Titchener,* Exper. Psychol., I. i. 35.

vibrator, *n.* **4.** Any arm or lever pivoted at one point and free to swing or vibrate between stops, usually adjustable in position; in general uses, such a device operating at high speeds or frequency.— **5.** An appliance with a rubber or other tip of variable shape which is made to oscillate very rapidly by means of electricity or some mechanical device: employed in mechanicotherapy to give vibratory massage to a part.— **Ribbon vibrator,** in *elect.,* an interrupter consisting of a vibrating ribbon or strip of steel the frequency of which is adjusted by varying the tension with which it is stretched.— **Righi vibrator,** an apparatus, devised by Professor Righi of Bologna, for the production of very short electric waves. It consists essentially of a series of three spark-gaps between small balls of metal. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Feb. 13, 1904, p. 203.

vibrio, *n.*— **Koch's vibrio.** Same as *Koch's comma* ★*bacillus.*— **Metchnikoff's vibrio,** a species of bacteria, *Microspira* (*Vibrio*) *Metchnikovi,* said to be the cause of an intestinal disease of chickens. See ★*Microspira.*

vibrioid (vib′ri-oid), *a.* [NL. *Vibrio* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or resembling *Vibrio,* a genus of bacteria.

vibrograph (vī′brō-gràf), *n.* [L. *vibrare,* swing, + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] An instrument designed to record photographically vibrations, as of a building, the ground, etc. *Nature,* Feb. 25, 1904, adv.

vibrometer (vī-brom′e-tėr), *n.* [L. *vibrare,* vibrate, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] A device for imparting vibrations to the membrana tympani in the treatment of tinnitus aurium and deafness. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 653.

vibrophone (vī′brō-fōn), *n.* [L. *vibrare,* vibrate, + Gr. *φωνή,* sound.] A device for inducing movements of the drum-membrane of the ear by means of sound-waves directed into the auditory meatus. *Buck,* Med. Handbook, III. 653.

vibroscopic (vī-brō-skop′ik), *a.* [*vibroscop(e)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, a vibroscope.

vibrotherapeutics (vī′brō-ther-a-pū′tiks), *n.* [L. *vibrare,* vibrate, + E. *therapeutics.*] The employment of mechanical vibration in the treatment of disease.

viburnin (vī-bėr′nin), *n.* [*Viburn(um)* + *-in*[2].] A substance, probably consisting of a mixture of compounds, extracted from the black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium.* It is used medicinally in certain uterine affections.

Vic. Ap. An abbreviation of *Vicar Apostolic.*

vicar, *n.*— **Vicar capitular,** an ecclesiastic governing a diocese during the interregnum between the death of a bishop and the instalment of his successor.— **Vicar-general.** (*b*) A priest deputized by a bishop to assist him in the administration of a diocese, but without episcopal jurisdiction or functions.

vicarious, *a.* **5.** In *paleon.,* said of representative, closely related species or genera of fossil organisms occurring in homotaxial formations of different faunal provinces. Examples are afforded by the Silurian trilobites *Deiphon americanus,* of the American Niagaran, and *Deiphon forbesi,* of the British Wenlock beds; and by the brachiopods *Orthis striatula,* of the European Upper Devonian, and *Orthis tulliensis* and *O. impressa,* of the homotaxial North American formations.

vice-kingdom (vīs′king″dọm), *n.* The territory ruled by, or the jurisdiction of, a vice-king or viceroy; a viceroyalty.

vice-reine (vēs-rān′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *vice-,* vice-, + *reine,* ⟨ L. *regina,* queen.] **1.** A nominal title of the wife of a viceroy.

> The first photo taken of the *Vicereine* during the State tour in Burma. *Black and White,* Jan. 4, 1902, p. 4.

2. The female governor of a state or colony, who rules in place of the king. [Rare.]

> "Brussels . . . at the time that it belonged to Austria and had his sister the Archduchess Mary Christine for *Vice-Reine.* *Jerningham Letters,* II. 391.

3. An American nymphalid butterfly, *Basilarchia floridensis,* found in Georgia and Florida, and resembling the viceroy although much darker in color. *Comstock,* How to Know the Butterflies, p. 173.

Vic. Gen. An abbreviation of *Vicar-General.*

vichy (vish′i), *n.* An abbreviation of *Vichy water.* See *water.*

vicilin (vis′i-lin), *n.* [L. *vicia,* vetch, + *-l-* + *-in*[2].] A globulin found in the horse-bean, *Vicia faba;* also in lentils, peas, etc.

vicinage, *n.*— **Jury of the vicinage.** See ★*jury.*

vicinal, *a.* **2.** In *organ. chem.,* noting the proximity, in the molecule of a cyclic compound, of two or more substituting groups or atoms. It is used especially of derivatives of benzene having groups in the positions 1,2,3.

vicine[1], *a.* **2.** In *phytogeog.,* naturalized from a neighboring formation: opposed to ★*adventitious.* See ★*adventitious,* 4. *F. E. Clements.*

vicine[2] (vis′in), *n.* [L. *vicia,* vetch, + *-ine*[2].] A colorless compound, $(C_8H_{15}O_6N_3)_x$, contained in the seeds of the horse-bean, *Vicia faba, V. faba minor,* and in the sugar-beet root. It crystallizes in aggregates of needles.

vicinity, *n.* **4.** In *geom. topics,* a place, A, is said to be in the vicinity of a place, B, within a place, C, which contains both A and B, and in a given respect, if, and only if, an object instantaneously filling A can by an ordinary motion move to B without ever leaving C, and without at any instant during its motion occupying any place which differs from A in the given respect.— **Immediate vicinity,** in the *theory of functions,* a part of a continuum so near to a point (or other element) that there is no change material for the purpose in hand between its outmost verge and that point (or element).

Vicious circle. See ★*circle.*

Vicksburg beds. Same as *Vicksburg group.*

Victoria black. See ★*black.*— **Victoria green.** (*b*) Same as *malachite-green,* 2.

victorium (vik-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., named from Queen *Victoria* of Great Britain.] The second name given by Sir William Crookes to a supposed new chemical element of the yttrium group which he had at first called *monium.* The oxid was obtained as the result of long-continued fractionation of what had been considered an yttrium salt, and the chief evidence of its being distinct was afforded by study of the phosphorescent spectrum. The question of the independent existence of this, as of sundry other supposed constituents of the group of the rare earths, remains to be cleared up. See ★*monium.*

vid (vid), *n.* In *math.,* a letter or unit in Benjamin Pierce's linear algebras.

vid. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of the Latin *vide,* see.

Vidal black. See ★*black.*

vidduy (vid′ö-ē), *n.* [Heb., ⟨ *ǰadah,* confession of sin, prayer for pardon (Jastrow).] A name especially applied to the confession called *'al-het,* which is repeated four times during the services of the eve and day of atonement; also applied to the confession of a sick Hebrew when he is approaching death.

vide[2] (vēd), *a.* [F. *vide,* empty, unoccupied. See *void.*] **1.** In *music,* especially in orchestral scores, an indication of an omitted passage or cut.— **2.** In *violin music,* a direction to play a note upon an open, unstopped string.

vieja (vē-ā′hä), *n.* [Cuban Sp., ⟨ Sp. *vieja,* fem. of *viejo,* old, ⟨ L. *vetulus,* old.] A common name of fishes of the genus *Sparisoma.*— **Vieja colorada,** *Sparisoma flavescens,* a scaroid fish found from Key West to Rio Janeiro.— **Vieja muger.** Same as ★*Vieja colorada.*

Vienna blue. See ★*blue.*— **Vienna green,** cupric arsenite or aceto-arsenite, used as a pigment.— **Vienna lime.** See ★*lime*[1].— **Vienna porcelain.** See ★*porcelain*[1].

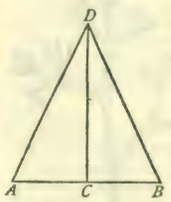
vierer (fēr′ėr), *n.* [G., ⟨ *vier,* four.] A small coin of the Swiss canton of Berne, equal to four deniers or denarii, introduced in 1828.

vierin (vī′ę-rin), *n.* An amorphous, white, bitter principle of aromatic odor obtained from the bark of *Remizia velozii:* used as a substitute for quinine.

vierkleur (fēr′klėr), *n.* [D., ⟨ *vier,* four, + *kleur,* color.] The four-colored (red, white, blue, and green) flag of the former South African Republic (Transvaal).

vietinghofite (fē′ting-hōf-īt), *n.* [Named after M. de *Vietinghof.*] Essentially a ferruginous variety of samarskite, from near Lake Baikal, Siberia.

view-angle (vū′ang″gl), *n.* In *photog.,* the angle included by a lens, determined from the relation of the focal length to the diameter of the field. If, in the figure, AB equals the diameter of the field and CD the focal length, then the angle ADB is the view-angle. When the ratio between the diameter of field and focal length is known, reference tables give the angle sought.



View-angle.

> In so far as we depart from this normal *view-angle* of 50°, whether from choice or necessity, we will obtain perspectives to which the eye is unaccustomed, and which will therefore be spoken of as unnatural, exaggerated, etc. *Photo-miniature,* Sept., 1901, p. 249.

view-finder (vū′fīn″dėr), *n.* Same as *finder* (*f*).

vigesimal, *a.* **2.** Based upon twenty.

> The *vigesimal* system flourished in America, but was rare in the Old World.
> *F. Cajori,* Hist. Elementary Math., p. 4.

Vigesimal notation, system. See ★*notation,* ★*system.*

vigesimoquarto (vī-jes″i-mō-kwâr′tō), *a.* Said of a section of twenty-four pages in a book, on a sheet, or in form of type. Usually called *twenty-four-mo.*

vigilambulism (vij-il-am′bū-lizm), *n.* [L. *vigilia,* a waking, + *ambulare,* walk. Cf. *somnambulism.*] See the extract.

> Another form of natural somnambulism . . . is "daytime" somnambulism, or *vigilambulism.* It concerns hysterical patients who possess, besides their normal and regular life, another psychological existence or second state, so to speak, of which they retain no memory in their normal condition. The peculiar characteristic of this second state is that it constitutes a complete psychological existence; the subject lives the everyday life, his mind is alive to all ideas and perceptions, and he is not delirious. *A. Binet* (trans.), Alterations of Personality, p. 3.

vigilist (vij′il-ist), *n.* [*vigil* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a vigil in the ecclesiastical sense of the word; in general, one who keeps watch.

vigneron (vi-nye-roṅ′), *n.* [F., ⟨ *vigne,* vine. See *vine.*] A wine-grower; one who cultivates grapes.

vignin (vig′nin), *n.* [NL. *Vigna* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A globulin found in the cow-pea, *Vigna sinensis.*

vigogne (vi-gōny′), *n.* [F. *vigogne,* vicuna.] A soft woolen dress material. *Dry Goods Economist,* June 13, 1908.

vigorite (vig′ō-rīt), *n.* [*vigor* + *-ite*[2].] The trade-name of an explosive, one grade of which consists of 30 per cent. nitroglycerin, 49 per cent. potassium chlorate, 7 per cent. potassium nitrate, 9 per cent. wood-pulp, and 5 per cent. magnesium carbonate.

Vigoureux printing. See ★*printing.*

Villafranchian (vil-ä-fran′chi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *geol.,* noting a stage or group of the Pliocene Tertiary in the northern Apennines of Italy, constituted of fluviolacustrine sands and clays, with shells indicating a moist, warm climate, and with remains of *Rhinoceros* and *Mastodon.* Below it lies the Astian group with marine or estuarine fossils.

II. *n.* The Villafranchian stage or group.

Village settlement. See ★*settlement*[1].

Villarius (vi-lā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *villus,* hair.] A genus of catfishes found in Mexico.

Villavecchia test. See ★*test*[1].

Villeroi sauce. See ★*sauce.*

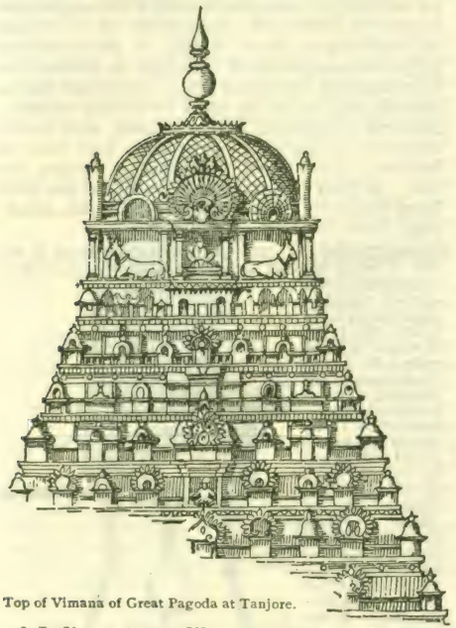
villiaumite (vil-i-ō′mīt), *n.* [After M. *Villiaume,* who collected the material.] Sodium fluoride, occurring in small grains of a carmine color and isometric crystallization in the nepheline-syenite of the Los Islands.

villiferous (vi-lif′ę-rus), *a.* [NL. *villus* + *-ferous.*] Provided with villi, or minute finger-like projections, such as occur typically on the walls of the intestine.

villosin (vil′ō-sin), *n.* [NL. *villosus* (see def.)

+ *-in*[2].] A colorless glucoside of unknown composition, contained in the root of *Rubus procumbens* (*R. villosus* of Aiton). It crystallizes in silky, lustrous needles and melts at 173–175° C.

vimana (vi-mä′nä), *n.* [Skt. *vimāna*, a car, chariot, palace, tower.] In the architecture



Top of Vimana of Great Pagoda at Tanjore.

of India, a tower-like structure marking the principal or central part of a temple. It is usually pyramidal or spire-like in shape, several stories high, and elaborately sculptured, and is assumed to contain the central and most sacred shrine.

v. imp. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbum impersonale*, impersonal verb.

vinaconic (vin-a-kon′ik), *a.* [L. *vinum*, wine, + *aconic* (?).] Noting an acid, a colorless compound, $\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH_2\end{matrix}\!\!>\!C(COOH)_2$, prepared by the action of ethylene bromide on diethyl sodiomalonate. It crystallizes in slender prisms or needles, melts at 140° C., and is also called *ethylenemalonic acid*, or 1,1-*trimethylenedicarboxylic acid*.

vincetoxin (vin-sē-tok′sin), *n.* [NL. *Vincetox(icum)* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] The name given to two yellow, amorphous, pulverulent compounds, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, contained in powdered asclepias root, *Cynanchum Vincitoxicum*. They melt at 59° C. One dissolves in water, the other does not.

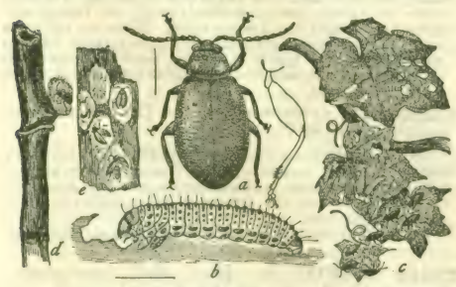
Vinciguerria (vin-si-ger′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Decio *Vinciguerra*, an Italian naturalist.] A genus of fishes of the family *Maurolicidæ*, found in the open Atlantic.

Vinculum matrimonii, in *law*, marriage; the bond of matrimony. The expression is usually used in the phrase *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*, to indicate an absolute divorce as distinguished from a *divorce a mensa et thoro*, or limited divorce. See these phrases under *divorce*.

vine, *n.*—**Macquarie Harbor vine.** Same as *Macquarie Harbor* ★*grape*.

vine-aphis (vīn′ā″fis), *n.* Same as ★*grape-vine aphis*.

vine-beetle (vīn′bē″tl), *n.* Any one of several

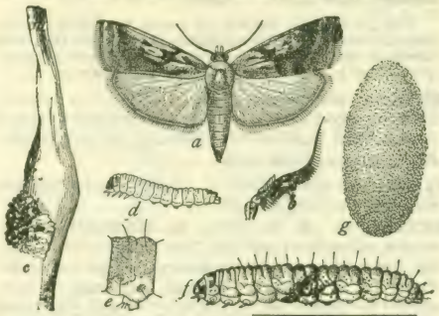


Grape-vine Flea-beetle (*Haltica chalybea*).

a, adult beetle, with enlarged leg at right; *b*, larva; *c*, larvæ and beetles on foliage; *d*, injury to buds; *e*, beetles killed by fungus. (After Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

beetles which attack the vine, as the grape-vine flea-beetle, the grape-vine fidia, and others.

vine-borer, *n.*—**Bean vine-borer.** (*a*) The larva of a phycitid moth, *Monoptilota nubilella*, which bores the stems of beans in the United States from Maryland south-



Bean Vine-borer (*Monoptilota nubilella*).

a, female moth; *b*, antenna of male; *c*, gall of larva; *d*, young larva; *e*, first abdominal segment of same from side; *f*, mature larva; *g*, cocoon: *b* and *e* much enlarged. (Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

ward. (*b*) The smaller corn-stalk borer, the larva of another phycitid moth, *Elasmopalpus lignosellus*, which sometimes bores into bean-stalks in the southern United States.—**Lima-bean vine-borer**, the larva of an American phycitid moth, *Monoptilota nubilella*. It bores into the stems of Lima beans.—**Melon vine-borer.** Same as *squash* ★*vine-borer*.—**Squash vine-borer**, the larva of an American sesiid moth, *Melittia satyriniformis*. It bores into and excavates the stems of squash-vines, especially near the roots.

vine-chafer (vīn′chā″fėr), *n.* 1. An American scarabæid beetle, *Pelidnota punctata*.—2. The rose-chafer, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut at *rose-bug*.—**Spotted vine-chafer**, a large American scarabæid beetle, *Pelidnota punctata*, which feeds on the leaves of the grape. Its larvæ live in decaying wood.

vine-disease, *n.*—**California vine-disease.** See ★*disease*.

vinegar, *n.*—**Chilli vinegar.** See ★*chilli*.—**Double vinegar.** See *vinegar* ★*essence*.—**Quick vinegar process**, a method, introduced into practical use in Germany in 1823, for making vinegar in a shorter time than had previously been required. A vat is used, having above the true bottom a false one perforated with holes, the space above being filled with a porous material, usually beech-shavings, sometimes charcoal in small lumps. Air is admitted from beneath by a number of holes, and the alcoholic liquid to be fermented, divided into many small streams, is allowed to trickle downward over the shavings, which gradually become coated with the special ferment organism, *Mycoderma aceti*. The formation of acetic acid in the liquid is greatly expedited by the large surface of contact with the air, oxygen from which is taken up. The process is widely in use in Germany for spirit-vinegar, and in England and the United States for malt-vinegar. *Thorpe*, Dict. of Applied Chem., III. 327.—**Vinegar essence.** See ★*essence*.

vinegar-lamp (vin′ē-gär-lamp), *n.* An apparatus for oxidizing alcohol to acetic acid through the agency of platinum-black or of spongy platinum.

vinegaroon, *n.* A corruption of *vinegerone*.

vinegary, *a.* 2. Figuratively, sharp; sour-tempered.

Vinegary spinsters and buxom kindly matrons.
Athenæum, July 15, 1905, p. 74.

vine-maple, *n.* 2. See ★*maple*[1].

vine-mildew (vīn′mil″dū), *n.* See *grape-mildew*, ★*grape-fungus*.

vine-peach (vīn′pēch), *n.* A variety of the melon, *Cucumis Melo*, bearing fruits of the size, shape, and color of an orange or lemon. These are not edible in their natural state, but are useful for making preserves and pickles. Called also *orange-melon* and *vegetable orange*.

vine-scale (vīn′skāl), *n.* In *entom.*: 1. *Pulvinaria*, a large, brown, naked scale-insect with a large white egg-mass.—2. A diaspine scale-insect, *Aspidiotus uvæ*, which lives under the loose outer bark of grape-canes.

vine-sphinx (vīn′sfingks), *n.* See ★*sphinx*.

vine-worm (vīn′wėrm), *n.* Same as *black head* ★*cranberry-worm*.

vingtième (vaṅ-tyām′), *n.* [F. (*adj.*) twentieth, (*n.*) a twentieth, < *vingt*, twenty.] A twentieth; specifically, one of the many special taxes imposed on the French peasantry before the Revolution. *Kidd*, Social Evolution, p. 222.

vino (vē′nō), *n.* [Sp. *vino*, wine. See *wine*.] A native drink in the Philippines. See ★*buri* and ★*tuba*[2], 1.

Insanity, crime, and frequently death in a few days result from the use . . . of *vino*.
Army and Navy Jour., Dec. 7, 1901.

vinolentia (vin-ō-len′ti-ä), *n.* [L.: see *vinolency*.] Drunkenness.

vint[2] (vint), *n.* A very complicated Russian game, something like bridge, in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump, and the scores are for various combi-

nations held, for under and over tricks, honors, etc. It is very common for the winnings or losings on one hand to run over 20,000 points.

After dinner the Czar generally enjoys the Russian gambling game called *vint*.
Rev. of Revs., Sept., 1904, p. 342.

vinta (vēn′tä), *n.* [Bisaya *binta*.] A small sailing-boat with outriggers, much used by the Moros. [Philippine Is.]

vinyard, *n.* A simplified spelling of *vineyard*.

vioform (vī′ō-fôrm), *n.* [L. *vio(la)*, violet, + E. *form(aldehyde)*.] The trade-name of iodochlorhydroxyquinoline, C_9H_4NClOH. It is an antiseptic powder and is used in surgery as a substitute for iodoform. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VIII. 238.

viol[1], *n.*—**Arched viol**, a form of hurdy-gurdy. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1664.

viola-emetin (vī″ō-lä-em′e-tin), *n.* Same as *violin*[2].

violaite (vī′ō-lä-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *viola*, violet, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of pyroxene from the Kedabeg copper mines, in Russia, peculiar in its strong pleochroism.

violamine (vī-ōl-am′in), *n.* [L. *viola*, violet, + E. *amine*.] A name given to a number of artificial dyestuffs of the xanthene group. They dye violet and bluish red.—**Violamine B.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-violet B*.—**Violamine 3B.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-blue*.—**Violamine G.** Same as ★*acid-rosamine*.—**Violamine R.** Same as *fast* ★*acid-violet ARR*.

violan (vī′ō-lan), *n.* [L. *viola*, violet, + *-an*.] A violet-blue variety of pyroxene from Saint-Marcel, Piedmont: essentially identical with diopside.

violantin (vī-ō-lan′tin), *n.* A yellowish-white, granular, pulverulent compound, $C_4H_3O_5N_3.C_4H_3O_4N_3.4H_2O$, prepared by mixing solutions of nitroso- and nitrobarbituric acid. It decomposes at 120° C. Also called *nitrosonitrobarbituric acid*.

violaquercitrin (vī″ō-lä-kwėr′sit-rin), *n.* A yellow glucoside, $C_{27}H_{28}O_{16}$, contained in *Viola tricolor var. arvensis*. It crystallizes in slender needles.

viola-zither (vē-ō′lä-zith″ėr), *n.* See *bow* ★*cithern*.

violet[1], *n.*—**Acid-violet.** See ★*acid-violet*.—**Alizarin violet.** Same as *gallein*.—**Alkali violet**, an acid dyestuff of the triphenyl-carbinol, sulphonic-acid type: so called because it is best dyed in a slightly alkaline bath. Compare *alkali blue*, under *blue*.—**Anthracene violet.** Same as *gallein*.—**Azo violet**, a direct cotton-color of the disazo type derived from dianisidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bluish violet from a soap bath.—**Benzyl violet**, one of the methyl-violets.—**Chytridiose of violet.** See ★*chytridiose*.—**Cresyl fast violet**, a basic coal-tar color of the oxazin type but of uncertain composition. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton violet.—**Diamine violet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton violet in an alkaline salt bath.—**Ethyl violet**, a basic coal-tar color of the triphenyl methane type. Same as *ethyl purple* (which see, under *purple*).—**Fast violet.** Same as *gallocyanine*.—**Fast violet B**, an acid coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from paratoluene-azo-α-naphthylamine. It dyes wool bluish violet in an acid bath.—**Fast violet R**, an acid coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from benzene-azo-naphthylamine. It dyes wool a reddish violet in an acid bath.—**Gallanil violet**, a mordant coal-tar color of the oxazin type prepared by the action of nitrosodimethyl- or ethylaniline upon the anilide of gallic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool reddish purple.—**Gentian violet**, an aniline dye extensively used in the study of bacteria. It is sometimes used in combination with saturated aniline water, as so-called *gentian aniline water*; the aniline enforces the staining power of the dye.—**Guinea-violet**, an acid coal-tar color. It dyes wool violet in an acid bath.—**Hessian violet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from diamido-stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton bluish red in a soap bath.—**Kongo violet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a vinous-red color from a neutral salt bath. Also called *Bordeaux extra*.—**Lanacyl violet**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared from diazotized amidonaphtholdisulphonic acid. It dyes wool dark violet in an acid bath.—**Lauth's violet**, one of the coal-tar colors, used as a dye. It is a salt of thionin, containing sulphur as one of its constituent elements.—**Methylene violet**, one of the coal-tar dyes, of reddish-violet color.—**Neutral violet**, a basic coal-tar color of the azin type, prepared by the action of nitroso-di-methyl-aniline on meta-phenylene-diamine. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton a reddish violet.—**Oxamine violet**, a direct cotton coal-tar color. It dyes unmordanted cotton a reddish violet in an alkaline salt bath.—**Red violet**, one of the acid violets; a name by which Hoffmann's violet is sometimes designated.—**Root-rot of the violet.** See ★*root-rot*.—**Victoria violet**, an acid color of the monoazo type, which is prepared by the reduction of chromatrope 2B. It dyes wool a bluish violet.

violet d'évêque. [F., 'bishop's violet.'] In *ceram.*, a violet glaze of Oriental porcelain. Also called *bishop's purple*, or *aubergine* ★*purple* (which see).

violet-disease (vī′ō-let-di-zēz″), *n.* Same as ★*leaf-spot of violet*.

violet-midge (vī′o̤-let-mij), *n.* See ★*midge*.

violet pensée (vyo-lā′ poṅ-sā′). [F., 'pansy violet.'] A delicate shade of violet color, obtained from manganese, sometimes seen in the soft-paste porcelain of Sèvres.

violetta (vē-o̤-let′ä or vī-o̤-let′ä), *n.* [It. dim. of *viola*[1].] A form of large viola, invented by Stelzner of Wiesbaden, in 1891, intermediate in size and range between the viola proper and the violoncello.

violin[1], *n.*—**Alto violin.** See *viola*[1], 2.

violin-case (vī-o̤-lin′kās), *n.* A case or box in which a violin is kept.

violin-maker (vī-o̤-lin′mā″kėr), *n.* One whose trade or occupation is to make violins and similar instruments; a luthier.

violin-making (vī-o̤-lin′mā″king), *n.* The process, trade, or art of making violins and similar instruments. It includes many details, such as the selection and preparation of materials, the making and manipulation of patterns, the shaping and fitting of parts, and the application of carving, purfling, and varnish. It reached its perfection in northern Italy about 1700.

violin-player (vī-o̤-lin′plā″ėr), *n.* A violinist.

violle (vi-ol′), *n.* [Named from M. *Violle*, a French physicist.] A unit of photometric intensity, equal to the light radiated perpendicularly from a square centimeter of surface of platinum at the temperature of solidification. The bougie décimale is defined as $\frac{1}{20}$ of a violle and the latter, according to the determinations of Professor Violle, after whom this unit has been named, is equal to 19.8 British standard candles. See ★*light standard*.

violuric (vī-o̤-lū′rik), *a.* [L. *viola*, violet, + E. *uric*.] Noting an acid (nitrosobarbituric acid), a yellowish compound, $CO\begin{matrix}\diagup NH.CO \\ \diagdown NH.CO\end{matrix}\!\!>C{:}NOH.H_2O$, prepared by the action of potassium nitrite on barbituric acid. It forms lustrous, trimetric crystals.

viper, *n.*—**Russell's viper,** an extremely poisonous snake, *Daboia russelli*, of India, ranking next to the cobra in its deadly character. It is of a pale brown with three rows of dark spots, edged with lighter color.

Virchow's crystals. See ★*crystal*.

vireo, *n.*—**Bahama vireo,** a subspecies of vireo, *Vireo altiloquies barbatulus*, found in Cuba and the Bahamas.

Vireux slates. See ★*slate*[2].

virgate[1], *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting a system of faults, the minor members of which branch from a central one as twigs from a bough.

virgate[1] (vėr′gāt), *v. i.* [L. *virga*, branch, twig, + *-ate*.] To branch off, like a twig, or diverge like a system of twigs. [Rare.]

virgation (vėr-gā′shon), *n.* [L. *virga*, a branch, twig, rod, + *-ation*.] The act of branching or diverging; a branching form or arrangement; specifically, in *geol.*, a branching system of faults.

The Western Balkans form in their southern part six ranges, the orographical expression of a geological "*virgation.*" *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 87.

virgin. **I.** *n.*—**Offices of the Virgin.** See ★*office*.

II. *a.*—**Virgin wax,** white wax.

Take an ordinary glass slip 3 in. by 1 in., give it a few strokes with *virgin wax* (white wax), hold the slip over a Bunsen burner, or spirit lamp, until the wax melts, which may then be spread with the finger, then sprinkle the sand over the melted wax, to which it adheres.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., Aug., 1904, p. 462.

virgula (vėr′gū-lä), *n.*; pl. *virgulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *virga*, a rod.] A solid strengthening rod in the graptolites which originates in the wall of the sicula and extends through the nema into the rhabdosomes. It is characteristic of the *Axonolipa*, an order of the *Graptoloidea*.

viridarium (vir-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *viridaria* (-ä). [L. *virid(is)*, green, + *-arium*. See *-arium*.] A plantation of trees; a pleasure-garden.

viridiaëneous (vir-i-di-ā-ē′nē-us), *a.* [L. *viridis*, green, + *aëneus*, of copper, + *-ous*.] Greenish aëneous. *Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, June, 1903, p. 604.

viridic (vi-rid′ik), *a.* [L. *viridis*, green, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid a brown, amorphons compound of uncertain composition. The calcium salt is found in coffee-beans and imparts to them their green color.

viridine, *n.* 2. An obsolete green basic dyestuff.—**Alizarin viridine,** a mordant dyestuff related to anthraquinone. It is used in calico-printing and -dyeing to produce very fast shades of green.

virify (vir′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *virified*, ppr. *virifying*. [L. *vir*, man, + *-i-* + *-fy*.] To render masculine. [Rare.]

Why are females *virified* and males feminized in their gerontic stages as if the secondary qualities of each were latent in the other but were suppressed during the reproductive period? *G. S. Hall*, Adolescence, II. 57.

virilism (vir′i-lizm), *n.* [*viril(e)* + *-ism*.] Hermaphrodism in which the individual is a female but has certain genital organs resembling those of the male.

v. irr. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbum irregulare*, irregular verb.

virtual, *a.* 4. In *elect.*, in alternating currents, effective: said of the value which is to be used in computing energy or power relations of a current.—**Virtual amperes,** in *elect.*, effective amperes; amperes of alternating or fluctuating current as determined by finding the amperes of an unvarying direct current that would give the same heating effect.—**Virtual current,** alternating or fluctuating current expressed in virtual amperes.—**Virtual electromotive force.** (*a*) Effective electromotive force in an alternating circuit; where the wave form is sinusoidal, the maximum induced electromotive force divided by the square root of two. (*b*) In synchronous alternating-current machines, the induced electromotive force corresponding to the resultant of the magnetomotive forces of field-flux and armature-flux.

The *virtual E.M.F.* and the real induced E.M.F. differ from each other by the E.M.F. of armature self-induction.
Steinmetz, Elements of Electrical Engineering, p. 128.

Virtual value, in alternating currents, the intensity of a current as determined by finding the value of a steady direct current which would produce the same heating effect. Where the wave-form is sinusoidal the virtual value of a current equals 0.707 times the maximum value.—**Virtual volts** (or **voltage**). See ★*virtual electromotive force*.

virulin (vir′o̤-lin), *n.* [L. *virul(entus)*, full of poison, + *-in*[2].] A hypothetical substance produced by the pneumococcus which counteracts the action of opsonins upon the organisms in question, and in the absence of which phagocytosis would take place. *Science*, April 24, 1908, p. 658.

virus, *n.*—**Attenuated virus.** Virus can also be attenuated by heat. Attenuated virus is extensively used in active immunization, as, for example, against anthrax and rinderpest.—**Dehumanized virus,** vaccine virus obtained originally from man, but modified by passage through a heifer.—**Fixed virus,** antirabic virus, the toxicity of which has been increased by repeated passage through animals (rabbits), to a point beyond which it is impossible to go. Such virus kills in about six days. This form is the standard. Fixed virus is distinguished from *street virus*, or that inoculated through the bite of a rabid dog, which is of uncertain strength and virulence.—**Street virus,** the ordinary virus of rabies, as it occurs in mad dogs; not intensified by being passed through a series of animals. See *fixed* ★*virus*.

vis[3], *n.*—**Vis a tergo,** a force acting from behind; a pushing or impelling force.—**Vis major** [L. 'greater force'], in *law*, an irresistible natural force, exempting one, barring special contract or fraud, from contract obligation. In both the civil and the common law the term has nearly the meaning of "act of God."

Vis. An abbreviation of *viscount*. Also written *Visc.*, *Visct.*

Visaya (vē-sä′yä), *n.*; pl. *Visayas* (-yäs). [Another spelling of *Bisaya*, in which the *b* is pronounced, in Spanish mouths, nearly like *v*.] One of a Malay people who occupy the north and east coasts of Mindanao and most of the islands lying between Mindanao and Luzon. They are the most numerous of the various peoples which occupy the Philippines, numbering some 2½ millions, and are now largely Christianized.

Visayan (vē-sä′yan), *a.* and *n.* [*Visaya* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Visayas.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Visayas.—2. Same as ★*Visaya*.

visceral, *a.*—**Visceral bar,** a general term applied to the rod-like cartilaginous structures in the mandibular, hyoid, and branchial arches of sharks, or of the embryos of higher vertebrates.—**Visceral reflex.** See ★*reflex*.

viscero-inhibitory (vis″ē-rō-in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* Restraining the functional activity of the viscera: noting certain nerves. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 574.

visceroptosis (vis″ē-rop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *viscera*, viscera, + Gr. πτῶσις, falling.] Same as ★*splanchnoptosis*.

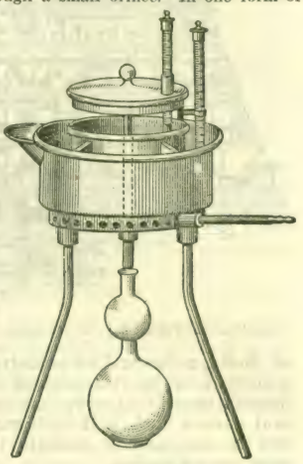
viscerosensory (vis″ē-rō-sen′sō-ri), *a.* [L. *viscera*, viscera, + E. *sensory*.] Relating to sensation in the viscera. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 591.

viscogen (vis′kō-jen), *n.* [L. *viscus*, bird-lime (a viscous substance), + *-gen*, -producing.] The trade-name of a thickening material used to adulterate milk.

viscoid (vis′koid), *a.* [*visc(ous)* + *-oid*.] Slightly viscid.

viscose (vis′kōs), *n.* [L. *viscosus*, sticky. See *viscous*.] The trade-name of a plastic material made from cellulose (cotton fiber) by treatment with a solution of caustic soda, addition of carbon disulphid, and digestion at ordinary temperature until a homogeneous liquid is produced, a solution of cellulose thiocarbonate, from which a structureless jelly-like coagulum of cellulose is formed by spontaneous decomposition. Cellulose tetra-acetate may also be used to obtain viscose. Mineral pigments, hydrocarbons, and other substances may be incorporated with viscose before it is molded into special shapes for use. A fiber imitating silk in luster has also been prepared from this material. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Feb. 27, 1904, p. 23535.

viscosimeter, *n.* The viscosity is determined by the rate of efflux through a small orifice. In one form of this apparatus the oil to be tested is placed in an inner vessel, the cover of which is lined with a thick pad of non-conducting material. It is kept at a temperature of 50° C. by means of a water-jacket and the coil is heated by a spirit-lamp. The volume of oil which flows through a central orifice, in the bottom of the inner vessel, in a given time, indicates the degree of viscosity.


Viscosimeter.

viscosimetry (vis-kō-sim′e-tri), *n.* [*viscosimeter* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of viscosity; the scientific use of the viscosimeter; viscometry.

The spectrophotometry, *viscosimetry*, and electric signs of solutions. *Nature*, Jan. 9, 1908, p. 239.

viscosity, *n.*—**Coefficient of viscosity.** See ★*coefficient*.—**Maxwell's law of viscosities.** See ★*law*[1].

Viscous spheroid. See ★*spheroid*.

vise[1], *n.*—**Coachmakers' vise,** an iron vise with one stationary jaw and a movable jaw attached to a square slide-bar through which the screw operates in closing or opening the jaws.—**Dog-nose vise,** a form of vise in which the jaws are long and tapering from the base to the grip, like the tapering nose of the hound: used to hold work in which the grip should come some distance from the end of the piece.—**Jewelers' vise,** a small vise fitted with a hollow handle or tail; a tail-vise, for use with fine wire or similar delicate material.—**Pig-nose vise,** a form of holding vise with long tapering jaws, resembling the snout of the pig, adapted for work within which the jaw must enter, and the grip must come at some distance from the end.

vision, *n.*—**Center of vision.** (*b*) See ★*center*[1].—**Facial vision,** perception of objects near the face when one is blindfolded or in the dark.

The paper supplements and in three respects aims to correct the reports of previous experiments on *facial vision*. In the perception of objects in proximity to the face independently of the sense of sight, the nature of the sensory impression upon which perception depends is not commonly discriminated.
Science, April 10, 1903, p. 589.

Helmholtz theory of vision, or **of visual sensation.** See *Young-Helmholtz theory of color*, under *color*.—**Hemisphere of vision.** See ★*hemisphere*.—**Hering's theory of vision.** See *Hering's theory of* ★*color*.—**Multiple vision.** Same as *polyopia*.—**Recurrent vision,** the phenomenon of periodically oscillatory persistence of vision, first described by C. A. Young and sometimes called the *Young effect*. When an object is subjected to a single instantaneous illumination, as by a powerful electric spark, it is seen several times; first vividly, then more and more faintly at intervals of about a fifth of a second.

visionnaire (vi-zyo-nār′), *n.* [F.] One who sees visions; a visionary.

On the other hand there are some things which it is a virtue to doubt, and superstition has no ranker, grosser forms than those due to the attempts long ago described by Kant to explain the dreams of *visionnaires* by those of metaphysicians.
Amer. Jour. Relig. Psychol. and Education, May, 1904, [p. 58.

visita (vi-sē′tä), *n.* [Sp., visit, visitation. See *visit*.] In the Philippine Islands, a village or hamlet which is without a priest, and depends on the visits of a neighboring priest for religious ministrations.

visitandine (viz-i-tan′din), *n.* Same as *visitant*, 3.

visitate† (viz′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *visitated*, ppr. *visitating*. To visit for the purpose of examining, inspecting, surveying, or the like.

> Our lords
> Lie blistering 'fore the *visitating* sun.
> *Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1. 6.

visnaga, viznaga (vis-nä′gä, vēth-nä′gä), *n.* [Sp. *viznaga*, *biznaga*, < Ar. *bashnāqa*, a dialectal form of *bastinākh*, < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip or a carrot. See *parsnip*.] **1.** A name applied in the Mediterranean region to *Ammi Visnaga*, a carrot-like plant, the peduncles of which become dilated into disks which bear the umbel-rays. These harden into spines and become erect and connivent. They are used for toothpicks, giving to the plant the name *toothpick*, or *picktooth-plant*. See *picktooth*, 2. —**2.** In Mexico and the southwestern United States, a name applied by the Spanish colonists to species of *Echinocactus* and *Coryphantha*, fleshy, cylindrical plants which bear stout spines and contain a watery pulp. In the desert of Arizona *Echinocactus Wislizeni* and *E. Emoryi*, sometimes called *barrel-cactus*, yield a refreshing substitute for drinking-water; and in Mexico the pulp of several species, including *E. ingens*, is cut into slices and made into sweetmeats. Also written *bisnada* and *bisnaga*.



Visnaga (*Echinocactus Emoryi*).



Spines of Visnaga (*Echinocactus Emoryi*): less than one third natural size.

vistascope (vis′ta-skōp) *n.* [*vista* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus for viewing distant objects in spite of intervening obstructions. It consists of an aërial camera obscura, so attached to a kite-sustained cable that an image of distant objects is thrown on a horizontal ground-glass plate or on thin paraffined paper acting as the screen of the camera. The observer on the ground views the image by the aid of a field-glass. It was invented by W. A. Eddy.

Vistulan (vis′tū-lan), *a.* [*Vistula*, a river of northern Europe, + *-an*.] Of or relating to the Vistula.—**Vistulan race**, in *anthrop.*, one of the European races or types, in Deniker's classification, characterized by fair complexion, mesocephalic head, and short stature: found in Poland and Silesia.

Vistulian (vis-tū′li-an), *a.* Same as ★*Vistulan*.

visual. I. *a.*—**Broca's visual plane**, a plane passing through the axes of the two orbits.—**Visual adaptation, aphasia.** See ★*adaptation*, ★*aphasia*.—**Visual area**, the area of vision; the surface of the eye, especially of the compound eye of insects and crustaceans, which carries the corneal lenses and admits the light, irrespective of separation of the lenses by parts of the test.—**Visual cone.** See ★*cone*.—**Visual doubles.** In *astron.*, see ★*double*, 18.—**Visual space.** See ★*space*.

II. *n.* One who is eye-minded, that is, one who thinks, remembers, imagines, etc., predominantly in terms of sight.

> This division of men into *visuals*, audiles, motiles and indifferents . . . is of great interest.
> *Mind*, July, 1886, p. 415.

visualism (viz′ū-al-izm), *n.* [*visual* + *-ism*.] The character of being visual; also, the habit of visualizing; power or tendency to form visual images mentally.

visualist (viz′ū-al-ist), *n.* [*visual* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who holds that we gain our perceptions and ideas of space through the sense of sight, and that touch is a mere time-sense: opposed to ★*tactualist*. *G. M. Stratton*, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon Culture, p. 128. [Rare.] —**2.** One who is eye-minded; a visualizer. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XIII. 544.

visualize, *v. t.* **2.** Hence, in *literature*, to make (a character) appear real by vividness and force of description.

> The best *visualized* character is that of a Norwegian girl, a singer. *Athenæum*, April 15, 1905, p. 469.

visualizer, *n.* **2.** One who habitually associates colors with sounds; a person endowed with colored hearing. [Rare.]

> Such subjects are highly impressionable. . . . This I have ascertained in the four pupils and one teacher who were found to be "*visualizers*" out of thirty five . . . who were examined.
> *L. Waldstein*, The Subconscious Self, p. 150.

visual-kinesthetic (viz″ū-al-kin″es-thet′ik), *a.* Compounded of sensations of sight and touch (kinæsthesis); noting the concurrence or association of visual and kinesthetic elements. Same as ★*visual-motor*. *Psychol. Rev. Mon. Sup.*, III. xiv. 60.

visual-motor (viz″ū-al-mō′tor), *a.* Compounded of sensations of sight and touch (kinæsthesis); noting a concurrence or association of visual and kinesthetic elements. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. ii. 397.

visual-verbal (viz″ū-al-vėr′bal), *a.* **1.** Characterized by a visual memory or imagination of words or verbal ideas; tending to represent words mentally in terms of sight.

> The *visual-verbal* mind reads from a memory manuscript or printed page, lying open before the mind's eye.
> *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 197.

2. Having a verbal form, with visual contents: as, a *visual-verbal* idea.

visuo-psychic (viz″ū-ō-sī′kik), *a.* Concerned in, or related to, the higher, associative, or conceptual functions of vision: as, the *visuo-psychic* area of the cerebral cortex. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 168.

visuo-sensory (viz″ū-ō-sen′sō-ri), *a.* Concerned in, or related to, the sensory functions of vision: as, the *visuo-sensory* area of the cerebral cortex. *Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc.* (London), 1900, ser. B, p. 168.

vitaceous (vī-tā′shius), *a.* [NL. *Vitace(æ)* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Vitaceæ*.

vitagraph (vī′ta-gràf), *n.* [L. *vita*, life, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A trade-name for a moving-picture machine or kinetoscope. *Optical Jour.*, Dec., 1903, p. 801.

Vital dynamics. See ★*dynamics*.—**Vital staining.** Same as ★*intra-vitam staining*.

vitality, *n.*—**Vitality classes.** See ★*class*.

vitascope (vī′ta-skōp), *n.* [L. *vita*, life, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus, based on the principle of the zoëtrope, for projecting a great number of pictures of the same object in rapid succession upon a screen, thus producing the appearance of motion. *Cinematograph*, *electroscope*, *kinographoscope*, and *veriscope* are names applied to various machines essentially like the vitascope.

> The *vitascope*, a far more complicated and powerful structure [than the kinetoscope], takes this same ribbon which has been prepared by the kinetoscope, and coils it up on a disc at the top of the machine, from which it is passed over a system of wheels and through a narrow, upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens, behind which there is an electric burner of high capacity. The light from this carbon burner blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the images on the negatives there, blended, to a distant screen, with great clearness, for the benefit of the audience. *N. A. Rev.*, CLXIII. 377.

vitelligerous (vit-e-lij′e-rus), *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Yolk-bearing, or yolk-laden: said of certain eggs. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1898, p. 555.

vitellinate (vī-tel′i-nāt), *n.* [*vitellinic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of a vitellinic acid.

Vitelline furrow. See ★*furrow*.—**Vitelline gland.** See ★*gland*.

vitellophag (vī-tel′ō-fag), *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk, + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, devour.] In *embryol.*, one of the primary endoderm or yolk-cells which in the arthropod egg liquefy or act upon the yolk in such a way as to facilitate its assimilation by the growing embryo.

> To any one who is at all familiar with the developmental stages under discussion, Petrunkewitsch's figures suggest anything but what he attempts to prove. Even in his first paper there is no satisfactory evidence to show that the cells regarded as derivatives of the polar bodies in the figures on plate 4 are really such, and not dividing cleavage cells or possibly *vitellophags*.
> *Science*, April 8, 1904, p. 588.

vitellophagocyte (vī-tel″ō-fag′ō-sīt), *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk, + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, devour, + *κύτος*, hollow (cell).] Same as ★*vitellophag*.

vitellose (vī-tel′ōs), *n.* [*vitell(in)* + *-ose*.] An albumose derived from vitellin.

vitexin (vī-tek′sin), *n.* [*Vitex* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A canary-yellow, pulverulent coloring matter, $C_{15}H_{14}O_7$ or $C_{17}H_{16}O_8$, contained, in the form of a glucoside, in puriri, the wood of *Vitex littoralis*, from New Zealand.

viticetum (vit-i-sē′tum), *n.*; pl. *viticeta* (-tä). [NL., < *vitis*, vine, + *-etum*, denoting place of growth. Cf. *arboretum*.] A place where vines are cultivated; a vineyard. [Rare.]

> The *viticetum* is along the western edge of the forest.
> *D. T. MacDougal*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., June, 1900, p. 176.

vitiliginous (vi-ti-lij′e-nus), *a.* [*vitiligo* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, affected with, or characteristic of, vitiligo.

> He also referred to the *vitiliginous* squamous dermatosis which had been observed by Jeanselme on the coast of Annam and other parts of Indo-China.
> *Med. Record*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 622.

vitin (vī′tin), *n.* [L. *vitis*, a grape-vine, + *-in*[2].] A compound, $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$, found in the epidermis of grapes and apples. It crystallizes in silky needles which melt at 250–255°. It is a weak acid.

vitium (vish′i-um), *n.*; pl. *vitia* (-ä). [L. See *vice*[1].] Vice; defect.

vitrage (vi-träzh′), *n.* [F., glazing, glass windows, < *vitrer*, glaze.] A curtain made from a material of light texture, designed to be fastened to a window or a glass door.

vitreocapsulitis (vit″rē-ō-kap″sū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *vitreus*, vitreous, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-itis*.] Same as *hyalitis*.

vitreograph (vit′rē-ō-gràf), *n.* [L. *vitreus*, of glass, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A photographic or other print on glass.

vitreoperforate (vit″rē-ō-pėr′fō-rāt), *a.* [L. *vitreus*, vitreous, + *perforatus*, perforate.] Having a perforated silicious shell or test, as certain *Foraminifera*.

Vitreous chamber. See ★*chamber*.

vitreously (vit′rē-us-li), *adv.* In *physics*, in a manner analogous to that observed in the case of glass: as, a *vitreously* charged body or a *vitreously* reflected beam of light.

> "Vitreous selenium" reflects blue and violet light metallically and the longer wave-lengths *vitreously*.
> *Physical Rev.*, April, 1904, p. 194.

vitri-. [L. *vitrum*, glass.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a prefix used to indicate that a rock is microscopically glassy. Compare ★*vitro-*.

vitriol, *n.*—**Brown vitriol,** the English trade-name for sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, stained by soot and dust from the flues, when it has been concentrated in leaden pans heated from the top.—**Cyprian vitriol,** crystallized cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$. So-called Cyprian vitriol made at Chessy in France from mixed ores of copper and zinc was found to contain the sulphates of both metals, with even much more zinc than copper.—**Eagle vitriol,** the trade-name for an impure mixture of iron and copper sulphates, sometimes containing zinc sulphate: used by tanners in coloring leather.—**Martial vitriol,** in *chem.*, an antiquated name for crystallized sulphate of iron or ferrous sulphate ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$), also known as *green vitriol* and *copperas*.—**Nitrous vitriol,** strong sulphuric acid charged with nitrosulphonic acid. It runs off from the bottom of the Gay-Lussac absorbing-tower in the manufacture of sulphuric acid by the lead-chamber process.—**Rectified vitriol,** in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a trade-term applied to the product concentrated to a strength of about 95 per cent. real acid: also written *rectified O. V.* (oil of vitriol).—**Rose vitriol.** Same as *bieberite*.—**Salzburg vitriol,** a mixture of blue and green vitriols.—**Spirit of vitriol,** an old name for sulphuric acid.—**Vitriol ocher.** Same as ★*glockerite*.—**Vitriol shale,** a shale or slate which contains a considerable proportion of intimately mingled iron pyrites. The weathering of such shale gives rise to the production of ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid, and the latter usually acts on the earthy matter present to form more or less aluminium sulphate. On leaching with water a solution is obtained, which by evaporation to dryness leaves a cake, consisting chiefly of ferrous and ferric sulphates, aluminium sulphate, and some free sulphuric acid. This cake constitutes the so-called *vitriol stone* from which fuming sulphuric acid may be made.—**Vitriol stone,** the solid mass obtained by leaching with water pyritous shale which has been weathered by atmospheric exposure and evaporating the liquor to dryness. The residue contains as its principal ingredient ferric sulphate, and from it by heating in clay retorts fuming sulphuric acid may be obtained, while a residue of colcothar is left. See ★*vitriol shale*.

vitriol (vit′ri-ol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *vitrioled*, ppr. *vitrioling*. To cleanse from grease, dirt, or loose oxid scale on a metal surface by dipping in a bath of dilute sulphuric acid; pickle.

vitriolate, *a.* **II.** *n.* An antiquated name for a sulphate.

vitrite (vit′rīt), *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, + *-ite*.] A variety of hard glass or other substance used for electric insulation.

vitro-. [L. *vitrum*, glass.] In *petrog.*, a prefix used to signify that a rock is glassy; in the quantitative system of classification of ig-

neous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), indicating that the rock is megascopically glassy. Compare ★*vitri-*.

vitrophyro-yukonose (vit′rō-fī-rō-ū′kō-nōs), *n.* In *petrog.*, in the quantitative classification of igneous rocks (see ★*rock*[1]), a yukonose which has a megascopically porphyritic and glassy texture; a glassy porphyry with the composition of yukonose. See ★*yukonose*.

vitrotype (vit′rō-tīp), *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, + Gr. τυπος, type.] A photographic picture made with a collodion film on glass or earthenware and fired in an oven. *Stand. Dict.*

Vittaria (vi-tā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1793), ‹ L. *vitta*, a ribbon, + *-aria*, in allusion to the narrow fronds of the fern.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, usually epiphytic. The fronds are closely clustered and pendent, linear and often grass-like, leathery in texture or somewhat membranous, and mostly fertile; and the sori are borne in a continuous line at or near the margin, usually within a groove formed in part of the unaltered edge of the leaf and somewhat protected by this, but without special indusia. There are about 50 species, of wide distribution in tropical or subtropical regions. *V. lineata*, the grass-fern, occurs in Florida, usually on the palmetto, and throughout most of tropical America.

vivacious, *a.* **3.** Perennial: sometimes applied to plants which live from year to year.

Viverravidæ (viv-e-rav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. *Viverravus* (the type genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct mammals of the order *Creodonta*, with long bodies and short legs, suggesting the existing *Viverridæ*.

vizard[2]† (viz′ärd), *n.* **1.** A vizard-mask; a vizor.

Together with all *vizards* for the Day I prohibit all Masks for the Night, made of Oil'd Skin and I know not what. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 6.

2. One who wears a vizard-mask.

Med. Who in the devil's name can this be?
Dor. Why the *vizard*—that very *vizard* you saw me with. *Etheredge*, Man of Mode, I. 1.

V. L. An abbreviation of *Vice-Lieutenant*.

vladika (vlad′i-kä), *n.* [Bulg. Bohem. *vladyka*, bishop, OBulg. *vladyka*, lord, ‹ *vlada*[n], *vlasti*, rule.] A bishop of the Church of Montenegro, who at the same time exercises temporal rule.

The Church of Montenegro has from early times been independent under its bishops, who from 1516 to 1851 were also the temporal rulers, under the title of *Vladikas*, or prince-bishops. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 383.

vley, *n.* Same as *vly*.

On the edge of a small *vley* (lake) . . . due east from Wynberg station. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, p. 340.

V. M. An abbreviation (*a*) in *electrotechnics*, of *voltmeter*; (*b*) of the Latin *Veterinarius Medicus*, veterinary physician.

v. n. An abbreviation of the Latin *verbum neutrum*, neuter verb.

Vo. An abbreviation of *verso* (left-hand page).

vocabularian (vō-kab-ū-lā′ri-ạn), *n.* [*vocabulary.*] One who is master of a large or unusual vocabulary. [Rare.]

Mr. —— indulges in no conceits, he is not a *vocabularian*; he uses, as none but a poet can, the old poetic materials. *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 20, 1899, p. 4. *E. D.*

vocabulation (vō-kab-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* Selection of a vocabulary; choice of words or phrases. [Rare.]

A rich-toned voice responsive to her feelings, and a mind not exactly intellectual, but felicitous in *vocabulation* and ingenious in the construction of sentences. *E. Eggleston*, Faith Doctor, xiii.

Vocal nodules. See *singers'* ★*nodes*.—**Vocal reaction.** See ★*reaction*.

vocalion (vō-kā′li-ọn), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *vocalis*, vocal, + *-on*.] A form of reed-organ gradually perfected from experiments begun in England about 1870. Its tones are produced from large free reeds so connected with special resonance-cavities and supplied with wind under heavy pressure that their quality is strikingly full and mellow, and also capable of considerable variation of timbre. Vocalions are often made with three manuals and pedals, and with many stops, so as to fulfil something of the function of a pipe-organ.

vocalise (vō-kä-lēz′), *n.* [F., ‹ *vocaliser*, vocalize.] An exercise or study for singers, usually without words. Compare *solfeggio*.

voce (vō′chā), *n.* [It., ‹ L. *vox* (*voc-*), voice. See *voice*.] Voice; used in the expressions *voce di petto*, the chest-voice, *voce di testa*, the head-voice, and *voce velata*, the veiled voice.

voces. Plural of *vox*.

voetganger (föt′gäng″ėr), *n.* [D., 'foot-goer.'] A name given by the Boers in South Africa to the young of the migratory locusts so destructive in that country.

vogesite (vō′ge-sit), *n.* [G. *Vogesen*, Vosges Mountains, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a dark-colored porphyry, with panidiomorphic granular texture, composed chiefly of orthoclase, with some lime-soda feldspar, and prismatic crystals of hornblende and diopside. *Rosenbusch*, 1887.

voglianite (vōg′li-ạ-nīt), *n.* [Named after J. F. *Vogl*, who analyzed it.] A hydrous sulphate of uranium occurring in green earthy coatings: found in Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

voice, *n.* **12.** In *music*, a singer or the voice-part that a singer sings.—**13.** In *voice-building*, same as ★*voice quality*.—**14.** The sound made by the stridulation of an insect.—**Accessory voices.** See ★*accessory*.—**Active voice.** See ★*active*.—**Boy voice,** the male voice before mutation, closely resembling the mature female voice.—**Cavernous voice.** See ★*cavernous*.—**Chamber voice,** a voice suitable for private or parlor singing, rather than for concert singing.—**Falsetto voice.** See *falsetto*.—**Outer voices.** See *outer* ★*parts*.—**Voice quality,** the specific quality or timbre of the tones of a voice, either in general or in particular applications. It is *pure* when unrestricted and smooth, *guttural* when cramped in the throat, *nasal* when resonated in or emitted through the nose, *veiled* when obscured or made indistinct either voluntarily or involuntarily, *breathy* or *aspirated* when accompanied by the emission of unvocalized breath, *forced* when made with undue effort or with apparent difficulty, etc.

voice-builder (vois′bil″dėr), *n.* A teacher or trainer in voice-building.

voice-building (vois′bil″ding), *n.* The act or process of developing vocal ability by systematic discipline. It is properly a specialized form of gymnastics, designed to bring every part of the vocal apparatus under control and to make it efficient for numerous practical purposes. It includes not only detailed training in the management of the breath and of the various adjustments of the larynx, pharynx, and mouth that are demanded in facile and effective phonation, but also the stimulus of correct mental conceptions as to ideal vocal tone, finished pronunciation, expressive and forcible delivery, etc., which constitute the basis of both speaking and singing in an artistic manner. It is strictly the preliminary discipline for both elocution or oratory on the one side and singing on the other. Incidentally, it is also of distinct hygienic value.

voice-formation (vois′fôr-mā″shọn), *n.* Same as ★*voice-building*.

voice-key (vois′kē), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a reaction key which is opened by the expulsion of the breath in speaking. *Scripture*, Exper. Phonetics, p. 154.

voice-placing (vois′plā″sing), *n.* In *voice-building*, the act or process of adjusting the breath and the resonance-cavities of the pharynx and mouth so that vocal tones are apparently located, that is, resonated, in certain points in the mouth. In general it is most satisfactory when the center of resonance is high and forward.

voice-production (vois′prō-duk″shọn), *n.* **1.** Same as ★*voice-building*.—**2.** Specifically, the actual use of the voice in producing particular effects either in speaking or singing.

voice-stop (vois′ stop), *n.* In *phonetics*, a sonant stop (mute); a voiced stop.

voice-trainer (vois′trā″nėr), *n.* Same as ★*voice-builder*.

voice-training (vois′trā″ning), *n.* Same as ★*voice-building*.

Void of course. See ★*course*[1].

voile (vwol), *n.* [F. *voile*, veil. See *veil*, *n.*] A fabric similar to the old-fashioned nun's-veiling, but made with somewhat heavier yarns. *Dry Goods Economist*, June 13, 1908.

voiture, *n.*—**Voiture légère** [F., 'light carriage'], a motor-car designed to carry four or five persons and made lighter in weight and shorter in length than the ordinary touring-car: usually also of less motor capacity than the heavier cars, to reduce cost both of manufacture and of operation.

voiturette (vwo-tū-ret′), *n.* [F., dim. of *voiture*. See *voiture*.] A name given in France to a light motor-car, usually for two persons, or for two more in an extra or folding seat. The voiturette is lighter, shorter, and less highly powered, and therefore cheaper than the larger cars.

Light [automobile] cars of the "*voiturette*" type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 13.

voiturier (vwo-tü-ryā′), *n.* [F.] One who drives a voiture or carriage.

If you could have seen him going round and round the coach that brought them, as a preliminary to paying the *voiturier* to whom he could n't speak, in a currency he did n't understand, you never would have forgotten it. *Dickens*, quoted in Forster, Life of Charles Dickens, [II. 294.

voiturin (vwo-tü-raṅ′), *n.* [F.] One who keeps a voiture for hire or drives one.

Vol. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *volume*; (*b*) of *Volunteer* or *Volunteers*.

volad (vō′lad), *adv.* [L. *vol*(*a*) (see *vola*) + *-ad*[3].] In a direction toward the palm or sole. *Trans. Linnean Soc. London*, Zoöl., Nov., 1899, p. 506.

volador (vō-lä-dōr′), *n.* [Sp., a flier, a flying-fish, ‹ *volar*, ‹ L. *volare*, fly.] A flying-fish, *Exocœtus californicus*, found on the coast of California.

voladora, *n.* **2.** A muller. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 740.

volante (vō-länt′ā), *a.* [It., ‹ L. *volans*, flying. See *volant*.] In *music*, in a light, rapid manner.

volatic (vō-lat′ik), *a.* [L. *volaticus*, ‹ *volare*, fly. See *volant*.] Of short duration; transitory.

volatile, *a.* **5.** Having the power of being readily converted into gas or vapor. Sometimes applied, in chemistry, to those constituents, or that portion, of a substance which is driven off by heating at a specified temperature.—**Volatile combustible matter,** that portion of an organic substance other than water which is expelled by heating to bright redness in a closed crucible: applied especially in the analysis of coal.

Volcanalia (vol-ka-nā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Volcanalis*, of Vulcan, ‹ *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*, Vulcan.] In *classic myth.*, the annual festival of Vulcan, held on August 23, when certain fish were thrown into the fire on the hearth and a red heifer and a boar pig were sacrificed.

volcanello (vol-kạ-nel′ō), *n.* [It., dim. of *volcano*, volcano.] A small volcano.

volcanic. **I.** *a.*—**Volcanic chimney.** See ★*chimney*, 4 (*e*).—**Volcanic pipe.** See ★*pipe*[1].—**Volcanic vapors and sublimates,** vapors and volatilized minerals given off from volcanic centers, especially in their expiring stages. The former are chiefly steam, carbonic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, and compounds of fluorin and boron; the latter are commonly native sulphur, realgar, orpiment, and ferric chlorid, which last often oxidizes to specular hematite.

II. *n.* **2.** In *petrog.*, a volcanic rock: generally used in the plural.

A paper on "The Humboldt region; a study in Basin Range structure," in which the fact was brought out that the upper beds in the region are *volcanics* which were originally level upon folded rocks. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Jan. 16, 1904, p. 23446.

volcanite (vol′kạ-nīt), *n.* [*Volcano*, on the island of Vulcano, Lipari, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a glassy lava, forming bombs at Vulcano, containing soda-orthoclase or soda-microcline and augite, and having the chemical composition of dacite. *W. H. Hobbs*, 1893.

volcanization (vol″kạn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [*volcaniz*(*e*) + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of volcanizing.

volcanize (vol′kạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *volcanized*, ppr. *volcanizing* [*volcan*(*ic*) + *-ize*.] To subject to the action of volcanic forces; modify by volcanic action; render volcanic in character.

volcano, *n.* **1.** Volcanoes originate either in the development of a fissure in the earth's crust which releases pent-up forces within, or in the bursting of these accumulated forces through a less elongated passage and the consequent establishment of the vent. Once released these forces build up about the vent a conical heap of ejected materials which in the end may yield a mountain of great altitude and extent. Cones usually consist both of loose materials and of solid flows and dikes which have come forth as molten rock; but some cones are known which are almost if not entirely the former (*cinder cones*, *tuff cones*), and others which are chiefly the latter. The loose materials roll down from the rim both outwardly and inwardly and eventually establish themselves at their angles of repose. Thus the cross-section of a cone exhibits layers of which the outer dip away from the vent and the inner toward it. The coarser fragments are necessarily nearer the vent, and yield agglomerates and breccias. The finer materials (*tuffs*) lie farther out and sift down at flatter angles until gradually the slope dies out in the general surrounding level. Around the immediate vent there is thus developed a space like an inverted cone, or a bowl, the crater, which is prolonged downward in the vent or chimney, the whole being funnel-shaped in outline. The upper edge of the annular mountain surrounding the crater is called the *rim*; the outer portions are the *slopes* or *flanks*. The loose materials are also much carved and modified by the rains, but where they predominate they yield the symmetrical volcanic peaks such as Fuji-yama in Japan. When outbreaks of molten rock (lava) are superadded to the fragmental materials, they seldom pour out over the rim of the crater, but burst through the flanks. If they enter cracks and congeal in them, they furnish dikes, which serve like ribs to stiffen the loose materials. If they pour forth as a flood down the sides they furnish surface flows or sheets. All these become afterward buried in later outbreaks of fragmental materials until the structure of the cone is very complex. The activity of Mont

Pelée, in Martinique, in 1902, was at first explosive but by March, 1903, a columnar mass of hot rock had been protruded as a great spine 500 meters above the vent, evidently starting below as a viscous mass, cooled as it emerged until it practically yielded a solid eruption called a *pelélith*. It disintegrated in the course of months and fell away. When lava enters very largely into the materials of the mountain, the outline is affected in a notable degree. Some lavas which have high percentages of silica (rhyolites, trachytes) are relatively infusible and are at most ropy and viscous. They well up and congeal with steep slopes and do not move far from the vent. Others which have low percentages (basalts) are very fusible and flow like water for miles. The Hawaiian cones are good examples of the latter and in consequence have very flat slopes; whereas in the Auvergne the 'puys,' which belong under the former, are very steep and may have no crater at all. Volcanic vents break out through the floor of the ocean (submarine eruptions) no less than on the land, and are a fruitful cause of oceanic islands. The activity of the cones is variable, and on the basis of this they are classified under several types as follows: (1) continuously active but of corresponding moderation; (2) intermittently active, with quiescent periods of relatively short duration and with outbreaks of notable but not maximum violence; (3) intermittently active, with long periods of rest, followed by excessively violent eruptions. Volcanoes exhibit a marked linear distribution upon the earth's surface, and they favor continental borders more than the interiors. The greatest series of vents encircles the Pacific Ocean and reaches its culmination in Java. A location near the sea is, however, not essential, as was once the prevailing opinion, since the great Mexican cones are on the central plateau, and Kilimanjaro, an active volcano, has been discovered in Africa. Volcanic areas have shifted from time to time. Old and long extinct centers may be detected, as in Maine and southeastern Pennsylvania, which were active before the Cambrian period, while the Hebrides were the scene of enormous outbreaks in the Tertiary. The cause of volcanoes is very obscure. They are obviously connected with the internal heat of the earth. Some refer this to heat still retained from the early nebulous condition of the earth (nebular hypothesis); others to heat produced by mechanical pressure in a globe of accumulating small, cold particles (planetesimal hypothesis); while still others are increasingly inclined to look with favor upon radioactive phenomena below the surface. The localized outbreaks have been referred to contractions of the crust through loss of heat; to readjustments from the shifting of sediments; and to strains caused by the attractions of the sun and moon when in positions favorable to deformation of the globe. In a vent once established there is reason to think that the last named causes affect the periodicity of eruptions. As volcanic activity expires many important after effects are manifested, such as fumaroles, solfataras, hot springs, geysers, and the formation of mineral deposits.—**Air-volcano,** a miniature crater resembling a true volcano in shape and often provided with a cone: produced by the explosion of gases in mud. Compare *salse*[2] and ★*maccaluba*.—**Bedded volcano,** a volcano whose crater consists of stratified tuffs and lava-sheets: the commonest type of cone.—**Dome volcano,** a name suggested by von Seebach for those volcanoes which are built up of lava-flows, with little or no breccias and tuffs. The Hawaiian volcanoes are good examples.—**Dormant volcano,** a volcano which is inactive but not necessarily extinct.—**Explosive volcano,** in *geol.*, a volcano whose outbreaks are marked by explosions (such as Mont Pelée, Martinique) and whose products are fragmental tuffs and breccias rather than molten lavas.

volcanologist (vol-ka-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [*volcanolog(y)* + *-ist.*] A student of volcanology. Also *vulcanologist.*

The tendency of the fluid nucleus to increase in ellipticity might produce a result worthy of examination by *volcanologists.* *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 216.

vole-mouse (vōl′mous), *n.* [< Norw. **voll-mus*, lit. 'field-mouse,' < *voll*, earlier *vall* = Dan. *vold* (obs. or dial.) = Sw. *vall* = Icel. *völlr*, a plain, an open field (= AS. *weald*, a forest, E. *wold*, *weald*, open country), + *mus* = E. *mouse*. The same first element occurs in *wallop*, *n.*] The short-tailed field-mouse; the vole.

Vole-mouse, the short-tailed field mouse, O. and S. [Orkney and Shetland islands].
Edmondston, An etym. gloss. of the Shetland and Orkney dialect, p. 140.

volgerite (fōl′gėr-īt), *n.* [From O. *Volger*, its discoverer.] A form of antimony ocher, $Sb_2O_5.4H_2O$, from near Constantine, Algeria.

Volgian (vol′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Volga*, a river in Russia, + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, a term introduced by Nikitin for a division of the Jurassic rocks of northern Russia, correlated with the Portlandian of western Europe.

volipresence (vol-i-prez′ens), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *volo*, I will, I wish (inf. *velle*), + *præsentia*, presence.] The multipresence of Christ, that is, the belief that with his humanity Christ is able to be present wherever he wills. This doctrine is held by the Saxon churches generally.

Volitional action. See ★*action.*

Volkmann's canal, contraction. See ★*canal*[1], ★*contraction.*

volkslied (fōlks′lēt), *n.* [G.] A folk-song. See *lied* and *folk-song.*

Volksraad (fōlks′rād), *n.* [D., 'people's council.' See *folk* and *rede*[1], *n.*, ★*raad*[2].] A legislative assembly or a house of parliament in South Africa.

Meanwhile the emigrant farmers had established what they called the Republic of Natalia, elected a *Volksraad*, and founded the town of Pietermaritzburg.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 716.

volley, *n.* 4. In *cricket:* (*a*) A full-pitch. (*b*) A ball so bowled as to reach the batsman without touching the ground.—**5.** In *mining*, the ignition and explosion of several blasts in the rock at one time, or of groups of such blasts in sections.

volley, *v. t.* **3.** In *cricket*, of the bowler: (*a*) To bowl a ball which reaches the batsman before pitching. (*b*) To bowl a full-pitch.

volley-ball (vol′i-bâl), *n.* A gymnasium game, played with a white leather ball, consisting in keeping the ball in motion over a high net from one side to the other.

volost (vō′lost), *n.* [Russ. *vólostŭ*, a district, bailiwick.] A small administrative division in Russia.

Several communes united compose a *volost* or canton, of which there are 10,530 in European Russia.
National Geog. Mag., July, 1905, p. 512.

volplane (vol′plān), *n.* [Recent F. *volplane*, < *voler*, fly, + *plane*, plane.] An aëroplane.

volplane (vol′plān), *v. i.* [< *volplane*, *n.*; or from recent F. *volplaner*, from the noun.] To fly or glide in an aëroplane after the motor-power has been shut off.

Vols. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *volumes.*

volt[2], *n.*—**Reichsanstalt volt,** the practical unit of electromotive force adopted by the Imperial Physicotechnical Institute in Charlottenburg; a unit based upon the electromotive force of the Clark cell taken as 1.43285 volts.

voltage[2], *n.*—**Anode voltage,** in electrolysis, the difference of potential between the anode and the electrolyte. *Electrochem. Industry*, July, 1903, p. 374.—**Cathode voltage,** in electrolysis, the difference of potential between the cathode and the electrolyte. *Electrochem. Industry*, July, 1903, p. 374.—**Critical voltage,** in electrolysis, the decomposition voltage or voltage of polarization.

This *critical voltage*, or voltage of "polarization," is the number of pounds at which the nature of the electrochemical system, cathode-electrolyte-anode, sets our electrochemical safety-valve.
Electrochem. Industry, July, 1903, p. 373.

Decomposition voltage, in an electrolytic cell with one electrolyte of uniform concentration, the algebraic sum of the cathode voltage and the anode voltage.—**Delta-voltage,** in *elect.*, in a three-phase machine, the voltage between any two collector-rings.—**Electrode voltage,** the difference of potential between one of the electrodes of an electrolytic cell and the electrolyte. It is termed 'cathode voltage' in the case of the cathode and 'anode voltage' in the case of the anode.—**Floating voltage,** in *elect.*, the voltage of a storage-battery when neither charging nor discharging.—**Impedance voltage,** in an alternating-current circuit, the total loss of electromotive force due to impedance. It is the resultant of the e. m. f. consumed by resistance and that consumed by reactance.—**Multiple voltage system.** Same as ★*multivoltage system.*—**Open-circuit voltage,** in *elect.*, the voltage at the terminals of a generator when the external circuit is broken.—**Primary voltage.** See ★*primary.*—**Receiver voltage,** in *elect.*, the voltage at the receiving end of a circuit over which alternating currents, or the current impulses used in signaling, are transmitted.—**Star voltage,** in an alternating-current, polyphase, star-wound machine, the voltage between any collector-ring and the common neutral.

voltage-changer (vōl′tāj-chān″jėr), *n.* **1.** In *elect.*, a device by which the voltage or electrical pressure in a circuit may be altered either up or down. More usually from a lower to a higher voltage.—**2.** A motor-driven dynamo or generator whose windings are so related in each machine that the current which drives the motor shall generate one of a different voltage in the dynamo: used in regulating-systems. Sometimes called a *booster*, when the voltage is to be raised. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 24, 1904, p. 548.

Voltaic alternatives. See ★*alternative.*

voltameter, *n.*—**Copper voltameter,** a voltameter in which the metal deposited by the current is copper: usually from a solution of copper sulphate.—**Differential voltameter,** a voltameter for measuring electrical resistance by comparing the volume of gases set free by the decomposition of water by the current passing through the circuit to be measured with that from a current in a circuit of known resistance.—**Richards voltameter,** in *elect.*, a silver voltameter with a porous cup around the (silver) anode. *Physical Rev.*, Aug., 1904, p. 140.—**Silver voltameter,** an instrument for the measurement of electric currents by weighing the silver deposited by them in a known time: the form of voltameter chiefly employed in accurate determinations of the electric current and specified by the International Electrical Congress in their practical definition of the ampere. Under the best conditions it is capable of an accuracy of one part in ten thousand.—**Volume voltameter,** a voltameter in which

the products of electrolysis are determined volumetrically; specifically, a water voltameter the out-put of which is thus ascertained.—**Water voltameter,** a voltameter in which oxygen and hydrogen are made by the electrolytic decomposition of water and in which the current through the instrument is determined by the amount of gas generated in a unit of time.—**Weight voltameter,** a voltameter in which the electrolytic product is determined by weighing instead of by volumetric methods; specifically, a water voltameter in which the output is thus determined.—**Zinc voltameter,** a voltameter in which the metal deposited by the current to be measured is zinc. The zinc voltameter has been used to some extent in commercial practice under the name of the 'chemical meter.'

voltampere, *n.* **2.** The product of volt and ampere, that is, of electromotive force and current which in an alternating-current electric circuit may be greater than the true power, and is called *apparent* ★*power* (which see).

volt-box (vōlt′boks), *n.* A specially wound resistance-box used as an adjunct to a potentiometer, and serving to adapt the instrument to the measurement of differences of potential above its normal range.

volte-face (vōlt-fās′), *n.* [F., < It. *voltafaccia*, < *voltare*, turn, + *faccia*, face.] A sudden change from one position, in a matter of principle, policy, or politics, to its direct opposite.

Rochefort, instead of returning to his resuscitated creation, founded "L'Intransigeant" and drew "La Lanterne's" clientele. Viviani thereupon justified his radicalism in making a radical *volte-face.* From a fierce and destructive republican he became, overnight, a conservative. *Cosmopolitan Mag.*, XXX. 269.

volt-face '(vōlt-fās′), *n.* [F. *volte-face*, Englished, < *volt*[1] + *face.*] Same as ★*volte-face.*

voltivity (vōl-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*volt(age)* + *-ivity.*] The line integral of electric force; the voltage.

voltmeter, *n.* It is a direct-reading instrument for the measurement of difference of potential between two points in an electric circuit, as between the terminals of a generator, battery, or electric lamp, or between the mains of a distributing circuit. Voltmeters for use on direct-current circuits are frequently strong-field galvanometers of high resistance, in which case the difference of potential between their terminals is proportional to the current flowing in the voltmeter circuit and is measured by the deflection of a coil suspended in a fixed magnetic field, or sometimes by the movement of a magnet in the field of a fixed coil. Various special forms of electrodynamometer are also used as voltmeters and such instruments are applicable alike to direct- and to alternating-current circuits. In cases where it is preferable to have no flow of current in the voltmeter circuit, *electrostatic voltmeters* are employed. These are usually modifications of the quadrant electrometer of Lord Kelvin, in which a pointer attached to the needle of the instrument moves over a calibrated, direct-reading scale. Electrostatic voltmeters are equally serviceable on direct- and on alternating-current circuits and are especially adapted to measuring high voltages, from 1,000 to 20,000 volts.—**Alternating-current voltmeter,** an instrument for measuring differences of potential in alternating-current circuits.—**Direct-current voltmeter,** a voltmeter for use on circuits where the difference of potential is always in the same direction.—**Gravity voltmeter,** a voltmeter in which the magnetic or electrostatic forces acting on the moving part of the instrument are balanced against the force of gravity. Many electrostatic voltmeters are gravity voltmeters.—**Hot-wire voltmeter,** a voltmeter in which the current passing through the instrument heats a fine wire, and the expansion of the wire produces and controls the movement of a pointer along a scale calibrated to indicate the voltage at the terminals of the heating circuit.—**Hydrostatic voltmeter,** an early form in which an iron rod or core was attached to a float similar to the body of a hydrometer. The cylindrical vessel containing the liquid in which this core was thus vertically suspended was surrounded with a coil of fine insulated wire. Current in the coil caused the core to be more deeply submerged and its position, as indicated by the movement of a pointer along a vertical scale, measured the difference of potential between the terminals of the fixed coil.—**Recording voltmeter,** a voltmeter which makes an automatic record, usually in the form of a curve traced upon a cylinder or disk, of fluctuations in the voltage of an electric circuit.—**Spring voltmeter,** a voltmeter in which the magnetic or electrostatic forces acting on the moving part of the instrument are balanced by the tension of a spring.—**Static voltmeter,** an electrostatic voltmeter.—**Switchboard voltmeter,** an indicator of voltage permanently mounted as an attachment to the switchboard of a central station. Such instruments are commonly provided with an open scale easily read at a distance and covering only a small range on either side of the normal voltage of the circuit on which the instrument is to be used.—**Weight voltmeter,** a gravity voltmeter.

volubility, *n.* **3†.** Easy, swift, rolling motion; the property of moving in an easy, rolling manner.

Touching such Creatures as we termed gliding, . . . Some move more slowly, but others with a certain *Volubility* and flexible Agitation of the Body.
Gwillim, Heraldry, xviii.

volume, *n.* **4.** (*b*) A measure of the relative quantity of a substance as determined by its bulk.

A *volume* of acetylene needs approximately twelve *volumes* of air, forming as products of combustion carbon dioxide and water vapour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 37.

Combination by volume. See ★*combination.*—**Contraction volume,** the volume of blood which leaves the heart at each systole.—**Critical volume,** the specific volume of a liquid at its critical temperature, that is, the volume occupied by a unit mass of the liquid at the critical pressure.—**Elasticity of volume.** Same as *elasticity of bulk* (which see, under *elasticity*).—**Measure of volume.** See ★*measure.*—**Merchantable volume,** in *lumbering,* the total volume of that portion of the tree which can be used under given conditions: sometimes called *possible merchantable volume.*—**Molecular volume,** the molecular weight of a substance divided by its density.—**Volume-entropy diagram.** See ★*diagram.*—**Volume growth.** See ★*increment,* 6.—**Volume resistivity.** See ★*resistivity.*—**Volume rotation.** See ★*rotation.*

volume-blower (vol′ūm-blō″ėr), *n.* A blowing-machine designed to furnish a large volume of air or gas at low pressures, as distinguished from the pressure-blower, which delivers less volume of air at higher pressure. *Elect. World and Engin.,* Jan. 31, 1903.

volumenometer, *n.*—**Becquerel's volumenometer,** a gas-pyrometer which measures the changes of pressure resulting from a given variation of the gaseous mass contained in the bulb, which may be of iron, or porcelain, or platinum.

Volume-pressure diagram. See ★*diagram.*

volumescope (vō-lū′me-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *volume* + Gr. σκοπειν, view.] A graduated glass tube for demonstrating the difference in volume of the components of a compound, especially when they are set free by chemical action.

volume-table (vol′ūm-tā″bl), *n.* A table of volumes; specifically, in *forestry,* a tabular statement of the volume of trees in board feet or other units upon the basis of their diameter breast-high, their diameter breast-high and height, their age, or their age and height.

Ever since the sustained annual yield became a factor in forest management every method of reducing the labor involved in taking an inventory of the stock on hand has been welcomed by the forest manager. One of the greatest of these labor savers is the *volume-table* by means of which it is possible, with a minimum of measurement and calculation, to obtain the cubic content of a stand in a very satisfactory manner.
Forestry Quart., I. 6.

volumeter, *n.* 2. Same as *stereometer.*

voluntarism (vol′un-tā-rizm), *n.* [*voluntar(y)* + *-ism.*] 1. The metaphysical opinion that all existence and all actual happening is of the nature of an individual effort (against a resistance) which has on each occasion a peculiar conscious quality and is also discriminative or, at least rudimentally, purposive, and so cognitive. In so far as this opinion makes cognition essentially purposive, it agrees, in effect, with pragmatism from which, however, it differs in being a metaphysical hypothesis founded on arguments drawn from psychology, instead of being a maxim of logic deduced from an analysis of the nature of signs.—2. A type of psychological theory, which regards the will as fundamental, and accordingly emphasizes the volitional rather than the intellectual aspect of our nature: ordinarily opposed to *intellectualism.*

Psychology of the inner sense commonly tends toward intellectualism. . . . The psychology of immediate experience, on the other hand, tends toward *voluntarism.*
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 13.

Voluntarism, we say, is right in every respect except in believing itself to be a psychology.
Harvard Psychol. Stud., I. 642.

voluntarist (vol′un-tā-rist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who, in metaphysics or psychology, accepts the theory of voluntarism.

There are psychologists who recognize both [views] and keep them separated, others who hold to the one or the other as the only possible view: they are phenomenalists or *voluntarists.* *Harvard Psychol. Stud.,* I. 642.

II. *a.* Same as ★*voluntaristic. Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods,* Dec. 20, 1906, p. 717.

voluntaristic (vol″un-tā-ris′tik), *a.* [*voluntarist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the metaphysical or psychological theory of voluntarism.

In all these respects, *voluntaristic* psychology is opposed to intellectualism.
W. Wundt (trans.), Outlines of Psychol., p. 14.

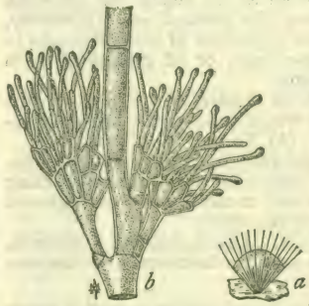
As if, for instance, the phenomenalistic study dealt with perceptions and ideas, the *voluntaristic* with feelings and volitions. *Harvard Psychol. Stud.,* I. 643.

The general movement which rightly or wrongly is coming to be designated as pragmatism is away from an intellectualistic and transcendental, toward a *voluntaristic* and empirical metaphysics.
Jour. Philos., Psychol. and Sci. Methods, Aug. 4, 1904, [p. 427.

volunteer. **I.** *n.* 4. In *hort.,* a plant that comes up of itself from naturally scattered seed, in distinction from one that comes from sowing by the horticulturist.

II. *a.*—**Volunteer crop,** a spontaneous growth of a useful plant in quantity for harvesting: for example, of crab-grass, which in the southern United States covers fields after the removal of the regular crop.—**Volunteer growth.** See ★*growth.*

Volutella (vol-ū-tel′ą), *n.* [NL. (Tode, 1790), < L. dim. *voluta,* a spiral.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi having rather regular, disk-like sporodochia with bristles about the margin. The conidia are unicellular and terminal. Over 60 species have been described. They are widely distributed and occur on decaying vegetable matter. *V. ciliata* is a common species in Europe and America. *V. scopula* is found on decaying hyacinth bulbs in France.



Volutella scopula.
a, single sporodochium, enlarged; *b,* portion of the conidia bearing hyphæ: highly magnified.

volute-pump (vǫ-lūt′pump), *n.* See ★*pump*[1].

volute-spring, *n.* 2. A coiled spring in which the band of steel is wound in a double volute, the bases of two cones being joined together.

Volvaria, *n.* 2. [Fries, 1821.] A genus of central-stiped, rosy-spored agarics having the pileus at first inclosed in a membranous veil which ruptures and remains as a volva at the base of the stem. Over 30 species have been described. *V. volvacea,* having an ash-colored pileus streaked with black fibrils, is found in Europe, Ceylon, and North America.



Volvaria volvacea.
a, mature fructification; *b,* young fructification; *c,* spores.

volvocoid (vol′vǫ-koid), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Volvox* (which see).

volvula (vol′vū-lą), *n.*; pl. *volvulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *volva,* a wrapper, integument.] An invagination from the velum medullare anterius into the cavity of the midbrain, occurring in certain fishes.

The velum medullare anterius . . . from which there is developed in many fishes a remarkable invagination into the cavity of the midbrain known as the *volvula.*
Buck, Med. Handbook, II. 271.

vomer, *n.* 3. A genus of carangoid fishes found in warm seas.—**Caudal vomer.** Same as *pygostyle.*

vomero-palatine (vō″mę-rō-pal′ą-tin), *n.* A bone in the ganoid fishes formed by the fusion of the palatine and vomerine plates and usually bearing five longitudinal series of round or oval grinding teeth.

vomit, *n.*—**Barcoo vomit.** See *Barcoo* ★*disease.*—**Coffee-ground vomit,** dark brown or blackish granular matter, suspended in fluid (blood changed in appearance by the action of the gastric juice), vomited in cases of cancer or ulcer of the stomach, yellow fever, or other diseases in which gastric hemorrhage occurs.

vomiting-boiler (vom′i-ting-boi″ler), *n.* In *bleaching,* an arrangement by which water or a weak alkaline lye contained in an iron boiler is forced upward, under pressure of the steam formed through a central pipe and discharged over the cloth to be washed, and gradually percolates back to the boiler, to be again forced up and discharged, thus securing continued circulation of the liquid. An injector is sometimes used as the source of the necessary pressure.

vonitra (vō-nē′trä), *n.* [Malagasy.] The Madagascar name for a palm, *Dictyosperma fibrosum,* and for the fiber obtained from it. See *Madagascar* ★*bass.*

voorlooper (fōr′lō-pėr), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] Same as *fore-looper.*

Only a wave to our troopers,
Only our flanks swinging past,
Only a dozen *voorloopers,*
Only we 've learned it at last.
R. Kipling, Two Kopjes, st. 7.

voortrekker (fōr′trek-ėr), *n.* [S. Afr. D.] One who treks in advance; a pioneer.

voraz (vǫ-räth′), *n.* [Sp. (adj.), < L. *vorax* (*vorac-*), voracious.] A common name of *Aprion macrophthalmus,* of the family *Neomænidæ,* of the West Indian fauna. *Jordan and Evermann,* Fishes of N. and M. America, p. 1280.

vorhand (fôr′hänt), *n.* [G., < *vor,* fore, + *hand,* hand.] In *skat,* the eldest hand, the leader for the first trick; the one to whom bids are first made.

vorschlag (fôr′shlaċh), *n.* [G., < *vor,* fore, + *schlag,* stroke.] In *music,* same as *appoggiatura:* opposed to ★*nachschlag.*

vorspiel (fôr′shpēl), *n.* [G., < *vor,* fore, + *spiel,* play.] In *music,* a prelude or overture.

vortex, *n.*—**Magnetic vortex,** a magnetic whirl.—**Strength of a vortex.** See ★*strength.*—**Vortex sheet.** See ★*sheet*[1].—**Vortex spiral,** a spiral fluid vortex. *W. M. Hicks,* 1895.

vortex-atom (vôr′teks-at″ǫm), *n.* An atom supposed to be formed by the rotational or vortex motion of a portion of an incompressible fluid free from viscosity. A vortex-atom may be regarded as a vortex-ring in the ether, a body which, as was shown by Helmholtz and by Kelvin, possesses many of the properties which it is necessary to assign to an atom. See *vortex.*

vortex-fringe (vôr′teks-frinj), *n.* The vortex-ring generated by the fall of a horizontal disk through the air. [Rare.]

There is at first a circulation of air around the edge of the plate . . . forming a kind of *vortex fringe.*
Lanchester, Aerodynamics, p. 145.

vortex-ring (vôr′teks-ring), *n.* See *vortex.*

vorticity (vôr-tis′i-ti), *n.* [L. *vortex* (*vortic-*), vortex, + *-ity.*] The state or condition of the rotating portions of a fluid in which vortex-motion occurs.

This seems to be J. J. Thomson's view—though it is not clear that he regards the *vorticity* as anything more than an analogy—his view is that the lines of force or vortex fibres actually exist, radiating from corpuscles, constituting electric lines of force, generating magnetic fields when they move, and conferring mass on the particle by reason of the amount of ether entangled inextricably in each filament. *Nature,* May 26, 1904, p. 75.

vorticosely (vôr′ti-kōs-li), *adv.* In a whirling or vorticose manner: applied to the movements of the atmosphere.

The law being that air always moves *vorticosely* from where the pressure is high to where it is low.
Geikie, Text-book of Geol., p. 431.

Vosgean (vō′zhē-ąn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Vosges, a range of mountains in eastern France and western Germany. See ★*Vosgian. Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

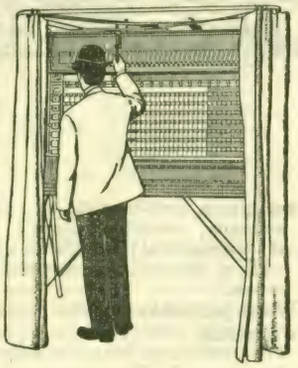
The glaciers of the Pamirian phase worked back like rivers by expediting the erosion of the cirques at their head, and so in time greatly narrowed the mountain belt, and retired from their early moraines. Keeping pace with the erosion, the glaciers, preserving approximately their original length, crept back from north and south towards the present central line of the Alps, leaving their moraines as a measure of their erosion. Thus the Alpine phase was reached. Later, the eating back reduces the height of the central line, and a Pyrennean phase is produced, leading still later to a *Vosgean* phase, when, the summits being worn away below the snow-line, glaciers become impossible.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 441.

Vosgian (vō′zhi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [*Vosg(es)* + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Vosges Mountains.

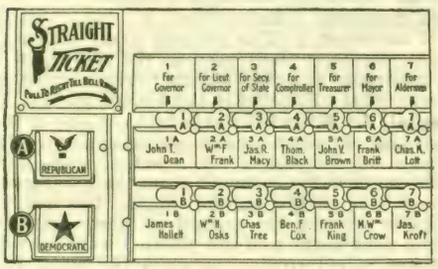
II. *n.* In *geol.,* the Bunter sandstone of the Triassic system as developed in the Vosges Mountains, consisting of a lower division of unfossiliferous red sandstone, the Grès des Vosges, and an upper red sandstone, the Grès bigarré, with *Myophoria* and reptilian remains.

voting-machine (vō′ting-mą-shēn′), *n.* A machine for recording, counting, and registering votes at an election. It is essentially a combined adding and registering machine, and is mechanically related to the arithmometer and cash-register (which see). It consists of an adding-machine inclosed in a casing about four feet high and four wide and ten inches deep,

supported on iron legs and inclosed in a curtained booth. At the front or operating side is a metal frame in which may be placed sheets of paper or labels upon which are printed the party signs and names of all the candidates and any questions to be submitted to the voters at any particular election. When the labels are in place and the curtains of the booth are opened and the counting and registering parts of the machine are at zero or blank, the machine is ready for use. On the front of the machine are the levers which are to be moved by the voter when indicating his vote. They are arranged in two groups, one group having a large key for each of the political parties, and a larger group having small keys arranged in horizontal lines, corresponding to the names of the candidates and the questions to be answered. When the first voter enters the booth he stands before the machine and moves an operating lever at the top of the machine. This causes the curtains to close, insuring secret voting, and, at the same time, unlocks the machine. If he wishes to vote a straight party ticket he moves the party lever, indicated by its emblem. Up to this point no record is made and the voter can reconsider

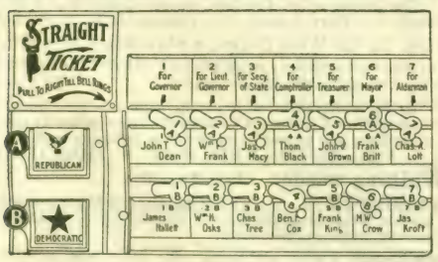


Voter about to move the lever to close the curtains of the booth.



Part of the face of the machine as it appears to the voter before he has begun to vote.

his action and move another party lever, the first being then thrown out of action. Having decided and moved the party lever he wishes to move, he reverses the operating lever at the top of the machine. This records and counts a straight party vote, opens the curtains, and locks the machine. No other vote can be recorded until the next voter enters the booth and moves the operating lever to close the curtain and unlock the machine. This voter may wish to vote a split ticket and answer "yes" or "no" to one or more questions. He can move any one or more of the small keys to indicate, according to the printed labels, the exact choice he wishes to exercise among the candidates or the exact answer (yes or no) he wishes to give to one or more of the questions. Levers



Part of the face of the machine showing a split or scratch vote finished, ready to be registered by opening the curtain. As indicated by the pointers turned downward, the voter has, in this instance, voted for the Republican candidates for all offices except Comptroller and Mayor; for these two he has chosen the Democratic candidates, Cox and Crow, respectively.

not moved record a failure to answer any particular question. If he wishes to add the name of a new candidate he can write it in pencil on a ribbon of paper exposed on the front of the machine at the top, and his written selection of a new candidate's name is recorded in the machine by the act of opening the curtains and locking the machine. The machine registers the number of voters using it, the exact vote, whatever its character, for each of the candidates selected by each voter, and the total vote cast for each party and for each and every candidate properly added up and permanently recorded, together with the total answers, yes or no, and all failures to vote on any or all questions and candidates. It is capable of recording the votes of one hundred and twenty voters an hour.

votometer (vō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *votum* (see *vote*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A voting-machine. *Appleton's Cyclo.*, VIII. 202.

votress[2] (vō'tres), *n.* [*vot(e)* + *-r-* + *-ess.*] A female voter. [Rare.]

The *votress* insisted that she must plump for "Annie Sinclair." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 23, 1894.

voupristi (vö-prēs'ti), *n.* [NGr. **βούπρηστι*, < Gr. *βούπρηστις*. See *Buprestis.*] A large yellow blister-beetle, having an offensive odor, and said by the monks on Mount Athos so to affect plants which it has touched that horses or cattle feeding on these plants are poisoned. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, p. 84.

vowel, *n.*—**Harmonic sequence of vowels.** See ★*sequence.*—**Hebrew vowels.** The Hebrew alphabet consists of twenty-two letters, all of which are consonants. The vowels, long and short, are ten in number, viz.:

(ָ) KÁMETS=*ā* in father. (ַ) PÁTAḤ=*a* in pat.
(ֵ) TSÉRE=*ai* in main. (ֶ) SÉGOL=*e* in bet.
(ִי) HIRIK GADOL (long hirik)=*ee* in bee. (ִ) ḤÍRIK KÁTON (short hirik)=*i* in bit.
(וֹ) ḤOLEM=*o* in vote, or *ou* in house. (ָ) KÁMETS ḤÁTOPH = *o* in lot.
(וּ) SHURUK=*oo* in moor, pool. (ֻ) KÍBUTS=*u* in pull.

The vowel-points, except holem and shuruk, are written below the consonants. The holem is placed above the letter, and the dot of the shuruk within the letter vau to the left (וּ).—**Round vowel,** a vowel sound uttered with rounding of the lips, as *o*, *u*.—**Vowel gradation,** the appearance, in different inflections or derivates of the same root, of several different vowels (derived, theoretically, from one original vowel) which fall into definite grades, including back and front vowels, and long, short, weak or obscure, and lost ('zero grade') vowels, the differences having been produced by variations of accent, stress, emphasis, etc., following the changes of inflection, contractions, etc., in the earlier stages of the language. Examples are, in Greek: *λείπω*, *λέλοιπα*, *λιπεῖν*, *οἶδα*, *ἰδεῖν*, etc.; in Latin, *tollo*, *tuli*, (*t*)*latum*, *facio*, *feci*, *frango*, *fregi*, etc.; in English, *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*, *speak*, *spake*, *spoken*, *speech*, etc. Vowel gradation plays a great part in the development of the Indo-European languages, and is the sole key to many etymological problems. See *ablaut.*—**Vowel instrument.** See ★*instrument.*

vowel, *v. t.* 2. To pay (debts) by an "I O U." [Humorous.]

Capot me, but those lads abroad are pretty fellows, let 'em say what they will. Here, sir, they will *vowel* you from father to son, to the twentieth generation. They would as soon now-a-days pay a tradesman's bill as a play debt. All sense of honour is gone. *Foote*, The Minor, i.

vox, *n.* 2. [*pl.*] In the expressions *voces Aretinæ*, *voces Belgicæ*, etc., same as *syllable*, 2.—**Vox cholerica,** the faint voice noted in states of extreme prostration, as in the algid stage of cholera.—**Vox populi,** the voice of the people; the will and wish of the people.

vraic (vrāk), *n.* [Dial. form of *wrack*[1], *n.* See *varec.*] Same as *wrack*[1], 1 (*a*). [Island of Jersey.]

There is not much seaweed burned at the present time, and *vraic* ashes are now difficult to obtain. *Daily Cons. and Trade Rep.*, May 8, 1908, p. 6.

V. R. et I. An abbreviation of *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*, Victoria Queen and Empress.

V. Rev. An abbreviation of *Very Reverend.*

vril-food (vril'fōd), *n.* [An abbreviation of *bovril* (a kind of beef extract).] A commercial beef extract or some preparation of it.

We also took dried boiled potatoes, pea-soup, chocolate, *vril-food*, etc. *Nansen*, Farthest North, II. 126.

vrouw (frou), *n.* [D.] Same as *frow*[1], 1.

V-shaped, *a.* 2. Having a cross-profile in the form of the capital letter V; in *phys. geog.*, said of young valleys that have been eroded by normal stream-action.

Vt. An abbreviation of *Vermont.*

vuelta (vö-el'tä), *n.* [Sp., a turn, change. See *vault*, *n.*] In *silver-refining*, the moment when all impurities have been removed from the silver under treatment. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

Vul. An abbreviation of *Vulgate.*

Vulcanian[2] (vūl-kā'ni-an), *a.* [*Vulcano*, in the Lipari Islands, + *-i-an.*] See the extract.

An altogether different type [of volcanic action] was realized in 1888–89 at Vulcano for which Mercalli has proposed the name *Vulcanian.* It is produced when at the moment of explosion the magma is very viscous or wholly consolidated; in the first case, the bombs have the bread-crust structure with a pumiceous center and a glassy exterior; in the second case, they are formed of angular blocks which on cooling become fissured by contraction. The clouds accompanying the *Vulcanian* explosions are very dense, opaque, gray or black, with outlines extremely well defined, and lightning is frequent among them. The solid matter transported by them, whatever its dimensions, is formed of fragments or dust of rock entirely consolidated. Perfect examples of *Vulcanian* clouds have been furnished by Vulcano (trachitic), Mount Pelée (andesitic), and by the recent eruption (April, 1906) of Vesuvius (leucitic). *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1906, p. 224.

vulcanoid (vul'ka-noid), *n.* [NL. *vulcanus*, volcano, + *-oid.*] A name given by Shaler to those numerous 'craters' upon the moon which seem to have been produced by volcanic action, and resemble terrestrial craters except in being much larger.

The craters are so different in size from those of the earth, many being over a hundred miles in diameter, and so numerous, overlapping and irregularly distributed that the causes leading to their formation must be very different from those of volcanoes upon the earth, and for these forms Shaler proposes the name of *vulcanoids.* The maria, or great plains, evidently belong to a category distinct from the vulcanoids, being characterized by their larger size, smoother and darker floors, and it is suggested that they may be caused by the infalling of large meteors. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Oct., 1904, p. 314.

vulcanologist (vul-ka-nol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as ★*volcanologist.*

Within the memory of man all volcanic action has been subaërial, but many *vulcanologists* seem to think that some of the older eruptions have been submarine. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 414.

vulgarization, *n.* 3. Popularization; the act of popularizing. [Rare.]

We have here another of those popularizations—or, as the French might say, *vulgarizations*—of an ancient poem [Vision of Piers the Plowman] which are owing to Prof. Skeat. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., III. 319.

vulgarizer (vul'ga-rī-zėr), *n.* [*vulgariz(e)* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which makes common, coarse, or gross: as, a *vulgarizer* of popular taste.—2. One who popularizes, or makes attractive to the people. [Rare.]

vulpic (vul'pik), *a.* [NL. *vulp(ina)* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a yellow compound, $CH_3O.COC(C_6H_5):C.C(OH):C(C_6H_5)CO.O$, contained in *Letharia vulpina* and in various other lichens. It crystallizes in thin, monoclinic plates, or in thick, transparent prisms, and melts at 148° C. Also called *methyl pulvate.*

vulpinic (vul-pin'ik), *a.* [NL. *vulpina* (see *vulpic*) + *-ic.*] Same as ★*vulpic.*

Vulsiculus (vul-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the reduced number of the barbels, dim. < L. *vulsus*, pp. of *vellere*, pluck.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Peristediidæ*, found in deep water of the Gulf of Mexico.

vulsinite (vul'sin-īt), *n.* [L. *Vulsinii*, an ancient Etruscan tribe, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a name given by H. S. Washington (1896) to lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite. A trachyte containing nearly as much labradorite as orthoclase. The lava equivalent of monzonite. Compare ★*latite*, ★*trachyandesite*, and ★*trachydolerite.*

vulva, *n.*—**Vulva cerebri,** an opening into the third ventricle of the brain, beneath the anterior crus of the fornix and at the junction of the optic thalami.

vulval (vul'val), *a.* Same as *vulvar.* *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 321.

vulvocrural (vul-vō-krō'ral), *a.* Relating to the vulva and the thigh; noting the crease between these two parts. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, III. 725.

vutu, *n.* See ★*futu.*

VV. An abbreviation of *violins.*

V-valley (vē'val-i), *n.* A valley whose cross-profile resembles the capital letter V.

vv. ll. An abbreviation of the Latin *variæ lectiones*, various readings.

V. W. An abbreviation of *Very Worshipful.*



W **3.** An abbreviation (*h*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *wet dew;* (*i*) of *Western Postal District, London;* (*j*) [*l. c.*] of *wife;* (*k*) of *Wolfram;* (*l*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] in *electrotechnics,* of *work;* (*m*) in *elect.,* of *watt,* the unit of electric power; (*n*) *naut.,* of *winter free-board line.* See ★*free-board*[2].

W. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *West Africa;* (*b*) of *West Australia.*

waapa (wä-ä′pä), *n.* [Hawaiian, < *waa,* canoe, + *pa,* a board.] A canoe made of boards; a skiff or boat.

wabash† (wâ′bash), *v. t.* [In allusion to the river *Wabash* (which means 'dirty white').] To cheat. *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 264. [Illinois, Indiana, etc.]

wabbler, *n.* (*c*) A flexible coupling used in rolling-mills for the purpose of connecting the rolls in one pair of housings to those in the next and the gears next the engine to the first bench of rolls. The gears must revolve at a definite center-distance apart, in order that the teeth may mesh at their respective pitch-lines; but the rolls must be capable of adjustment at varying center-distances to allow for variations in thickness of raw and finished stock. Hence positive connection is inconvenient. These wabblers couple the ends of the rolls by the breaking pieces, which fail if too massive a piece comes into the pass between the rolls, and save the latter.

wabbles (wob′lz), *n. pl.* [*wabble, v.*] **1.** A disease of cattle characterized by the loss of coördination and irregular gait, caused by eating certain toxic plants.—**2.** The lesion or swelling which appears under the skin of cattle at various parts of the body caused by the warble of the ox gadfly. Also called *warbles.*

wabbling-disk (wob′ling-disk), *n.* A disk the plane of whose face is at an angle with the shaft-axis around which it revolves. It can be used as a cam-plate by causing a roller to bear upon the face of the disk so that a linear motion is produced. Called also, in England, a *swash-plate.*

wabeno (wâ-bē′nō), *n.* [Ojibwa.] A sort of juggler or sleight-of-hand performer.

waddy (wad′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *waddied,* ppr. *waddying.* [*waddy, n.*] To strike with a waddy or club. See *waddy.* [Australian.]

When the white thieves had left me, the black thieves appeared,
My shepherds they *waddied,* my cattle they speared.
R. Lowe (Viscount Sherbrooke), Songs of the Squatters, ii. 7. Quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

waddy-wood (wad′i-wůd), *n.* The cheesewood, *Pittosporum bicolor,* from the wood of which chiefly the Tasmanian aborigines made their waddies. See ★*cheesewood* and *Pittosporum.*

wad-mill (wod′mil), *n.* In *ceram.,* a small pug-mill with a perforated bottom, through which the plastic clay 'wads,' which are used in the kiln to seal the saggars, are pressed. See *wad*[1], *n.*, 3.

wafer, *n.* (*g*) In *photog.,* chemicals employed in developing, compressed into a flat cake to be dissolved in water for use.

waffle-cutter (wof′l-kut″ėr), *n.* In *candy-making,* hinged and pivoted knives used in cutting candies into various forms resembling waffles, etc. A buttercup or satinette press is essentially the same except in the shape and size of the knives.

waffle-powder (wof′l-pou″dėr), *n.* A special large-grained powder, designed by Commodore Jeffers of the United States navy.

wage, *n.*—**Living-wage,** in *polit. econ.,* such a rate of remuneration for labor as will enable the workman, without an amount of exertion that is injurious to health or unduly burdensome, to procure whatever is necessary to maintain himself and his family in a degree of comfort which is fitting for persons of their class. The term is exceedingly flexible, sometimes referring to a wage which merely affords somewhat more than the necessities of physical existence, sometimes to a wage which would make possible a high degree of intellectual, social, and moral development.

waging-table (wā′jing-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *waging-board.*

Wagneriana (väg-nē-ri-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [*Wagner* (see def.) + *-i-* + *-ana.*] Items, details, and collections of all kinds relating to Richard Wagner, or to his theories of music and the other arts. *Athenæum,* Feb. 3, 1906, p. 147.

wagon, *n.*—**Bracket-front wagon,** a buggy made with brackets and a foot-board, which takes the place of the high dash.—**Brewster wagon,** a square box-buggy with the body suspended on cross springs attached to side-bars; notable for its lightness and simplicity.—**California wood-spring wagon,** a buggy hung upon wooden springs and thorough-braces, introduced throughout the Pacific States about 1867.—**Gospel wagon,** a large covered wagon used in open-air mission work as a vehicle of travel, and at meetings as a platform for the speaker and his assistants.—**Hurry-up wagon,** a wagon provided with extension-ladders and other equipment for the quick repairing of the overhead wires of an electric railway. [Slang.]—**Jagger wagon,** a buggy with bolsters like a farm wagon and a seat supported by two wooden springs running the full length of the body, the ends resting upon the ends of the corner posts. It takes its name from the original builder and was the first light wagon to use wooden springs of the side-bar type. Used chiefly by farmers in New Jersey.

wagon-cage (wag′ǫn-kāj), *n.* A kind of box-truck for carrying cloth to be run into a bleaching-keir and elsewhere about the bleach-works.

wagon-dump (wag′ǫn-dump), *n.* A machine for unloading a wagon. It consists essentially of two tilting tracks, pivoted at the center, and placed on the edge of a dock or hatchway. In their normal position the tracks are flush with the floor and are locked in place, the out-board ends being at the edge of the dock or hatchway. The tracks are of the gage of the wagon-wheels and may form a part of the platform of a weighing-scale. The wagon is backed upon the tracks and then, by means of gearing controlled by a hand crank, the tracks are unlocked and tilted up, causing the wagon to dump its load.

wahoo, *n.* **4.** A common name of *Acanthocybium solandri,* a scombroid fish of tropical seas.

Wahsatch group. See ★*group*[1].

wah-wah (wä′wä), *n.* [From the animal's cry.] The Bornean gibbon, *Hylobates leuciscus.* The name is used as a book-name and is frequently applied to other species of gibbons.

As I was walking under the tree to see where my *wah-wah* was, down it came with a heavy 'thud' within two feet of me. *Hornaday,* Two Years in the Jungle, p. 418.

waibling (vīb′ling), *n.* [An abbreviation of G. *Waiblinger,* a Ghibelline (which see).] A Ghibelline. [Rare.]

Waihao series. See ★*series.*

Waipara formation. See ★*formation.*

waipiro (wā-ē-pē′rō), *n.* [Maori, < *wai,* water, + *piro,* stinking.] Spirits; alcoholic drink. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

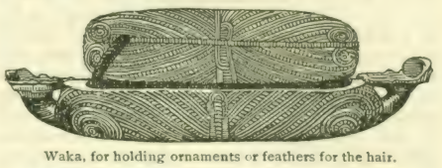
wairepo (wä-ē-rā′pō), *n.* A common name in New Zealand of *Dasybatis brevicaudatus,* a sting-ray.

waist, *n.* **5.** (*d*) In *archery,* the narrow middle or handle in a broad flat bow. Bows of this double-paddle shape are used by some primitive peoples.

waisted, *a.* **2.** Specifically, in fine English glass-ware, noting a bell-shaped cup in which the bell is slightly constricted, with a bulbous termination at the point of attachment to the stem. *Burlington Mag.,* III. 67.

waiv, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *waive.*

waka (wä′kä), *n.* [Maori.] A canoe; hence any box or object shaped like a canoe.



Waka, for holding ornaments or feathers for the hair.

wakan (wä-kän′), *a.* and *n.* [Sioux *wakan,* sacred, supernatural.] Same as ★*wakanda.*

wakanda (wä-kän′dä), *a.* and *n.* [Dakota *wakanda,* consider sacred.] **I.** *a.* Possessed of supernatural power; awe-inspiring; sacred.

II. *n.* Something possessed of supernatural power.

Wake percentage. See ★*percentage.*

wakeness (wā′kn-es), *n.* [*wake, a.,* + *-ness.* The fuller form would be *wakenness.* Compare *forgiveness.*] The state or time of being awake. [Rare.]

I feele my thoughts vnknit, mine eyes vnstaied, my hart I know not how affected, or infected, my sleepes broken and full of dreames, my *wakenesse* sad and full of sighes, my selfe in all thinges vnlike my selfe. If this be loue I woulde it had neuer beene deuised.
Lyly, Gallathea, iii. 1.

wakiup (wak′i-up), *n.* Same as *wickiup.*

Wal. An abbreviation of *Walloon.*

waldmeister (vält′mīs″tėr), *n.* [G., 'master of the forest.'] The German name of *Asperula odorata,* a plant used in the making of a 'maitrank' and other summer drinks, and now somewhat cultivated in the United States.

wale[1], *n.* **8.** In *wood ship-building,* one of the strakes of heavy outside planking above the turn of the bilge. In wooden war-ships, the main wales extended from the lower gun-port sills to the bottom plank, the middle wales between the main-deck ports and the gun-deck ports, and the channel wales, sometimes called *strings,* between the spar- and main-deck ports. See *bend*[1], 3 (*d*).

wale[2], *v. t.* Specifically, to sort or pick (coal) by hand at the mine or breaker.

wale-shore (wāl′shōr), *n.* Same as ★*breast-shore.*

walk, *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To walk away from.** See ★*away.*

II. *trans.*—**To walk the pegs,** in *cribbage,* a slang phrase for a method of picking up the front peg and advancing it while lifting out the back peg to score.

walk, *n.* **8.** (*d*) The process of training puppies for sporting purposes. A puppy in training is said to be *at walk.*

The judges select the best puppies that come in from *walk.* *Eyre Hussey,* Miss Badsworth, M. F. H., xxii.

14. In the West Indies, a plantation of coffee, cinnamon, cacao, pimento, or other trees yielding valuable fruits or spices.

In the cultivation of a young *walk,* the general and most approved system is to keep the trees perfectly clear of suckers, and to rear one stem only from one root.
Bryan Edwards, A Hist. of Brit. W. Indies, II. 342.

Walking weeder. See ★*weeder.*

walking-stick, *n.*—**Thick-thighed walking-stick,** an American phasmid insect, *Diapheromera femorata.* See cut under *walking-stick.*

walk-out (wâk′out), *n.* A laborers' strike. [Colloq., U. S.]

wall[1], *n.*—**Anticlinal walls.** See ★*anticlinal.*—**Baffle wall,** a wall or partition built partly across a channel, its purpose being to retard the flow, to produce a uniform intermingling of the different portions of the flowing stream, or to detain solid matter which may be floating on the surface or rolling on the bottom. For the latter purpose the wall or partition is built to extend a short depth into the flowing stream from above, as in sewage tanks, or from the bottom upward, as in mining-sluice riffles.—**Cold wall,** the northwestern side of the Gulf Stream, east of the United States, where the warm current is bordered by much colder water.

Between the Kuro Siwo and the Asiatic coast a band of cold water, with a slight movement to the southward, known as the Oya Siwo, forms the analogue of the "*Cold Wall*" of the Atlantic. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXXI. 405.

Dry wall, a wall built of dry masonry, that is, without mortar. It may be rough, like a wall between fields, or may be made of carefully cut ashlar with almost invisible joints, as in the naos of a Greek temple.—**Top wall,** in *mining,* a roof or hanging wall; the country rock on the top of the vein or gangway, or on the side geologically superior.—**Wall of the nail.** See ★*nail.*—**Walls of Troy,** a continuous pattern composed of fretwork in straight lines, used as a border decoration on pottery. See *meander,* 2.

The body of the vessel is covered with a series of diagonal lines, between which the meander, or "*walls of Troy*" design forms the embellishment.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 38.

Wall., Wallach. Abbreviations of *Wallachian.*

walla[2] (wol′ä), *n.* [Amerindian?] One of the common names applied to a small variety of *Oncorhynchus nerka*, the blueback salmon of the Pacific coast.

wallaby, *n.*—**Agile** or **red wallaby,** *Macropus agilis*, a species common in North Australia, of a sandy gray color, and about six feet in length.—**Bennett's wallaby,** *Macropus bennetti*, the common kangaroo of Van Diemen's Land, of a dark gray color and five feet, or a little more, in total length. *Nature*, Aug. 7, 1902, p. 352.—**Red-necked wallaby,** *Macropus ruficollis*, a species of a rusty-gray color with a brighter spot on the back of the neck. It is about five feet in total length and occurs in New South Wales.—**Rock wallaby.** See ★*rock-wallaby.*

wall-brown (wâl′broun), *n.* Same as ★*gate-keeper*, 2.

wall-campimeter (wâl′kam-pim″e-tėr), *n.* In *exper. psychol.*, a large vertical campimeter for preliminary exploration of the retina: so called because hung upon a wall, in distinction to the smaller campimeters, which are constructed for use upon a table. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, XI. 257.

waller[3] (wâ′lėr), *n.* [G. *waller.*] A catfish, *Silurus glanis*, found in fresh waters of Europe.

wall-fountain (wâl′foun″tān), *n.* A fountain attached to a wall and forming part of an architectural scheme.

walling[1], *n.* **3.** [*wall*[1], *v.*] The process of reinforcing the sides of a vertical shaft with tubbing or staves to prevent displacement sidewise by pressure of the earth. It is done either with planks or steel, or, in important and permanent workings, with brick.

Much time can also be saved when sinking and *walling* are carried on simultaneously by the method used in several deep sinkings in South Wales.
Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 117.

4. In *billiards*, same as ★*bricole*, 4.—**Walling cribs,** cribs or massive frames, usually of oak, in the vertical shaft of a mine, upon which the walling is built or by which the tubbing is kept in place.

wall-link (wâl′link), *n.* The walking-leaf or walking-fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus.* See *Camptosorus.*

wall-map (wâl′map), *n.* A large map designed to be hung upon the wall of a room and to be read while in this position.

The famous *wall-maps* in Sala dello scudo in Venice.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 406.

Walloon, *n.* **4.** [*l. c.*] A disease of the tobacco-plant in which the leaves assume an abnormal erect position, regarded as due to an excess of moisture followed by drought.

wall-sculpture (wâl′skulp″tūr), *n.* Sculpture carved upon a wall in relief as in the compositions to be found on Egyptian monuments.

wall-tracery (wâl′trā″sėr-i), *n.* Tracery like that of a Gothic window, but used as surface decoration for a wall, pew-end, or the like, carved in stone or wood.

walnut, *n.* **4.** In the West Indies, a name often applied to the angelin or cabbage-tree, *Vouacapoua Americana*, from its resemblance in leaf and fruit to the English walnut. See *cabbage-tree*, 2, and *Andira.*—**California black walnut,** the species *Juglans californica*, found on bottom-lands in the coast-plain of California. It is a graceful round-topped tree, reaching 60 feet in height, and is often there cultivated for shade and as a grafting-stock for the European walnut.—**Dwarf walnut.** See *Mexican* ★*walnut.*—**Little walnut.** See *Mexican* ★*walnut.*—**Mexican walnut.** Same as *rock-walnut* (which see, under *walnut*). The name 'rock-walnut' is merely a translation of the systematic name, and is not found in use in any of the areas in which the tree grows. It is called *dwarf, little,* and *western walnut* in Texas, but farther west it is simply known as the walnut. Since, however, it ranges south into Mexico, it is sometimes called *Mexican walnut*, and as it is common in New Mexico, this seems to be an appropriate name.—**Walnut clay.** See ★*clay.*—**Western walnut.** See *Mexican* ★*walnut.*

walnut-borer (wâl′nut-bōr″ėr), *n.* Any one of several beetles similar to or identical with those affecting hickory and oak.

walnut-caterpillar (wâl′nut-kat″ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* The larva of the walnut-moth. Sometimes called *royal horned walnut-caterpillar.*

walnut-weevil (wâl′nut-wē″vl), *n.* An American curculionid beetle, *Conotrachelus juglandis*, which attacks walnuts and butternuts.

walnut-worm (wâl′nut-wėrm), *n.* Any one of several lepidopterous larvæ which feed on walnut, as the larva of the royal moth, the larva of the black-walnut sphinx, *Cressonia juglandis*, the larva of the luna moth, and many others.

waltz, *v. i.*—**Waltzing mouse.** See ★*mouse.*

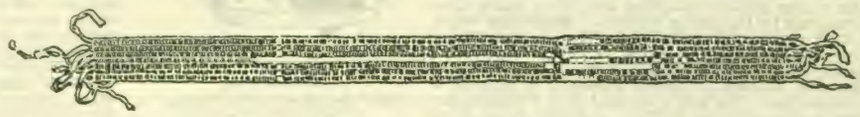
waltzer, *n.* **2.** A waltzing mouse, one of a breed whose members have the habit of spinning rapidly round and round.

In those cases in which pictures of the *waltzers* were made, a classification of them has been made into (α) *waltzers* with less colour than Fig. 7, and (β) *waltzers* with more colour than Fig. 7.
A. D. Darbishire, in Biometrika, Jan., 1904, p. 6.

waly[3], *n.* Same as ★*vali.*

wammikin (wä′mi-kin), *n.* [Prob. from a Maine Indian dialect (Passamaquoddy?). Compare also ★*wanigan* and ★*wangan*, which are forms of the same word.] A raft of square timber or long logs, on which is built a shanty with cooking and sleeping facilities, used by lumbermen in Maine. *Bartlett.*

wampum-belt (wom′pum-belt), *n.* A belt or girdle made of wampum by the Indians of the North Atlantic region, the purple and white beads being generally so arranged as to form designs. These belts were exhibited at times when important tribal events took place and thus became mnemonic records of the events.



Remembrance belt of the Iroquois, recording the treachery of a French missionary at Onondaga, who sought to summon the French army from Canada.
(In New York State Museum, Albany.)

wan[1], *a.* **II.** *n.* A wan tint or complexion; paleness. [Rare.]

Melissa, tinged with *wan* from lack of sleep,
Or grief, and glowing round her dewy eyes
The circled Iris of a night of tears.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

wan[3] (vän), *n.* [G., = E. *weld*[1].] The German name, sometimes used in English, of the dyestuff weld (not woad).

Wanaka series. See ★*series.*

wananish (wä-nä-nish′), *n.* See *winninish*, ★*ouananiche.*

wander, *v. i.* **6.** In *phys. chem.*, to move hither and thither in every direction: said of the molecules of a liquid or of the molecules of two miscible liquids in contact with each other. *W. Ramsay*, in Findlay, The Phase Rule, p. xli.—**Wandering ants,** the ants of the family *Dorylidæ.* They lead a nomadic social life and have imperfect sight. The subfamily *Ecitoninæ* inhabit the New World and the *Dorylinæ* the Old World. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 175.

wanderer, *n.* **3.** An American lycænid butterfly, *Feniseca tarquinius*, wide-spread in the United States east of Kansas. Its larvæ feed upon plant-lice on alder. *Comstock*, How to Know the Butterflies, p. 237.

wanderlust (vän′der-löst), *n.* [G., < *wandern*, wander, + *lust*, desire. See *lust.*] A natural impulse to change of place; a craze for travel.

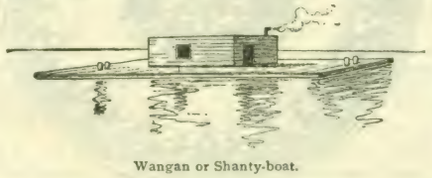
Among these "neuroses of excitement" which at times seize upon the souls of communities, none is more inexplicable, and none more fraught with consequences to world-history than the goading restlessness which has driven single tribes or groups of tribes into aimless roving. This *Wanderlust* arises as an emotional epidemic, not by a process of reasoning. It drives communities from fixed seats and comfortable homes, transforming them into migratory and warring hordes.
Brinton, Basis of Social Relations, p. 113.

wander-year (won′dėr-yēr), *n.* [Trans. of G. *Wander-jahr.*] A year of travel which it was formerly the custom, in Germany, for a journeyman to take before settling down to his employment.

Few . . . of those to whom the romantic *wander-years* and heroic death appeal, have leisure and training to grapple with the technical Latin and hard Italian of the versatile and stormy Nolan. *Nature*, May 24, 1900, p. 77.

W. and M. An abbreviation of *William and Mary* (King and Queen).

wangan (wäng′gan), *n.* [Also *wanigan, wangin*; < Montagnais *atawangan*, < *atawan*, to buy or sell; Cree and Ojibwa *atawâgan. Wangun* (which see) is a variant. Cf. ★*wammikin.*] **1.** See *wangun.*—**2.** A boat (especially a house-boat) used chiefly by lumbermen for carrying provisions, tools, etc. [Maine.]



Wangan or Shanty-boat.

And when the great blow was at its height the *wangan* camp, built upon the roots of the splay-foot spruces, swayed with the writhing of the roots, creaked in its timbers, and seemed to toss like a craft on a crazy sea.
Holman Day, King Spruce, xvi.

Wanganui system. See ★*system.*

wanghee (wang-hē′), *n.* [Chin.] Same as *wanghee-cane.* See under *Phyllostachys.*

wanigan (wän′i-gan), *n.* Same as ★*wangan.*

wantage-rod (won′tāj-rod), *n.* A scale for measuring the wantage, or empty part of a barrel or cask.

wanza (wän′zä), *n.* Same as ★*auhi.*

war[1], *n.*—**Black War.** See ★*black.*—**Opium War,** a war between China and Great Britain (1840–42), which arose from the efforts of the Chinese government to stop the opium trade with India. It ended with the Treaty of Nangking, by which the five treaty ports, Canton, Amoy, Fu-chau, Ningpo, and Shang-hai, were opened to foreign trade and Hong-Kong was ceded to England with a large indemnity.—**Pastry War,** a quarrel between France and Mexico which occurred in 1838. See the extract. France sent a fleet to enforce its claims, which blockaded the coast.

A conflict broke out, the Guerrerists were victorious, and the pillage of foreign shops in Mexico city (1828), among them that of a French baker, gave a basis for the foreign claims which, ten years later, caused the "*Pastry War*" with France. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 731.

waral (wä′räl), *n.* [Ar.] See the extract.

There are two species of lizards in Eastern Arabia—one is called dabb (Uromastix acanthinurus), and feeds only on desert vegetation; the other is called *waral* (Weranus arenarius), and eats insects, birds' eggs, etc. The latter is considered forbidden but the former lawful food. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, Oct., 1907, p. 601.

war-arrow (wâr′ar″ō), *n.* An arrow used in warfare.

warble-mark (wâr′bl-märk), *n.* A defective spot in a hide as delivered to the tanner, due to the attack of the bot-fly during the life of the animal from which the hide has been taken.

war-bonnet (wâr′bon″et), *n.* A head-dress which consists of a skin bonnet set with feathers of the golden eagle and often provided with a long trailer decorated with feathers, worn by the Indian warriors of North America.

war-bow (wâr′bō) *n.* In *archery*, a bow for use in war.

war-cloud (wâr′kloud), *n.* Something that portends war as a cloud portends rain.

war-club (wâr′klub), *n.* A club of wood, bone, or other material used in warfare. Such clubs show great variety in form and workmanship, and are found among nearly all primitive peoples.

ward[2], *n.* **10.** (*g*) A territorial division in the Mormon Church for purposes of ecclesiastical government. It is the administrative unit, with an executive head called a *bishop.*—**Court of Wards and Liveries.** See ★*court.*

ward[3] (wârd), *n.* [*ward*[3], *adv.*] A name, proposed by the Scottish engineer James Thomson, for a directed quantity as expressed graphically by the length and direction of a line.

warden[1], *n.* **6.** In Australia, a government officer, with magisterial and executive powers, in charge of a gold-field. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**7.** In *freemasonry*, one of the officers of a lodge.—**Prime warden,** the chief warden.

The *prime warden* of the Fishmongers' Company.
Science, July 18, 1902, p. 118.

wardite (wârd′īt), *n.* [Named after Professor Henry A. *Ward* (1834–1906).] A hydrated aluminium phosphate which occurs as a light green incrustation in cavities of the variscite from Cedar valley, Utah.

wardman, *n.* **2.** A precinct detective, particularly in New York city. On September 16, 1894, the office was abolished during an investigation of the police department of that city by the State senate in which witnesses testified to the collection by wardmen of hush money or tribute from those engaged in unlawful callings.

Ward-room news. See ★*news.*

war-drum (wâr′drum), *n.* A drum used in

war; especially, in Africa, a large wooden drum used to summon the warriors in case of war or sudden attack.

An enormous *war-drum*, made entirely of wood, carved and hollowed from a single trunk, and borne by two men on a shoulder-pole. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), X. 160.

ware[2], *n.*—**Albert and Albertine ware,** a fine-grained, unglazed terra-cotta of a light buff color, usually seen in vases and other decorative shapes.—**Albion ware,** pottery with underglaze paintings in slip-colors, in which the greens predominate, made in Baltimore, Maryland. The subjects were Oriental, such as tiger hunts, hawking scenes, elephant rides, etc.—**Anatolian ware,** tin-enameled faïence made at Kutahia, Anatolia: usually pieces of small size with brightly colored decorations.—**Astbury ware,** earthenware made by John Astbury, an English potter, in the early part of the eighteenth century, characterized by relief ornaments stamped in white pipe-clay on a red or brown body covered with lead glaze, or a wash of white clay on the red body covered with salt glaze.—**Awaji ware,** a coarse porcelain or stoneware made in Awaji (Awadsi) Province, Japan. Also modern pottery with green and yellow glazes, made extensively for the foreign markets.—**Barbotine ware,** pottery ornamented with flowers, etc., in barbotine or slip.—**Belleek ware,** in *ceram.*, a soft-paste porcelain, closely resembling Parian, cast in molds and usually of exceeding thinness, frequently possessing a nacreous or lustrous glaze. The body was invented by William Henry Goss, a potter at Stoke-on-Trent, England. Some of his workmen afterward manufactured it at Belleek, County Fermanagh, Ireland, where it has been brought to great perfection. The Irish Belleek is characterized by a grayish-white, pearly glaze. The relief decorations are usually modeled after marine shells and other creatures. In 1882 workmen from the Belleek factory came to Trenton, New Jersey, and introduced the manufacture of egg-shell porcelain there.—**Brocaded ware.** Same as *nishikide* ★*ware*.—**Brocade painted ware.** Same as *nishikide* ★*ware*.—**Burlington white ware.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Camares ware.** See *Kamares* ★*ware*.—**Castleford ware,** earthenware made at Castleford, England, from about 1800 to 1820; specifically, a white ware, resembling Parian, with relief decorations. Black or Egyptian ware was also produced there at one time.—**Castor ware,** ancient Roman pottery found near Castor, England, having relief and indented decorations, somewhat similar to Samian ware. Also called *Durobrivian ware*.—**Cauliflower ware,** a cream-colored ware with embossed ornamentation colored with green glaze, in imitation of the cauliflower. This characteristic ware was produced in great abundance by English potters in the eighteenth century, in the form of cauliflower tea-pots, etc.—**Chemical ware,** in *ceram.*, ware used for chemical purposes; specifically, stoneware which, on account of its vitreous nature and great hardness, is not affected by the action of acids.—**Durobrivian ware.** See *Castor* ★*ware*.—**Eastwood ware,** earthenware of various kinds made at Eastwood, Hanley, England, by William Baddeley, among which was the black basalt, previously introduced by Josiah Wedgwood.—**Elers ware,** a red ware resembling porcelain, produced in England in the seventeenth century by the Elers brothers.—**Etruria ware.** (*a*) The various products of the Etruria pottery, established by Josiah Wedgwood in England in 1766. (*b*) The wares produced at the Etruria pottery, Trenton, New Jersey.—**Flint-enameled ware.** See *Bennington* ★*pottery*, under *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Fulham ware,** stoneware made at Fulham, England, from about 1671, by John Dwight, in the style of the old German grès cérame. Among the Continental designs which he reproduced were Bellarmine jugs, or graybeards, and pieces bearing the portraits and monograms of English kings and queens. See *old Fulham ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Gombroon** (also **Gombron, Gomron**) **ware,** a rather indefinite name applied to pottery supposed to have been made formerly at the town of Gombroon, or Bander-Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. Authorities differ as to the character of this ware. Some assert that it was pottery of soft body which was rubbed away from the interior, leaving only the harder shell or outside glaze ("shell-ware"); others assert that it was a creamy white pottery with perforated decorations filled in with translucent glaze; while some writers describe it as a sort of semi-porcelain of white and semi-translucent body, of Perso-Chinese origin.—**Gustafsberg ware,** pottery made at Gustafsberg, Sweden, from about 1820. Among the later productions are Parian of a fine quality, imitations of Wedgwood's jasper ware in cameo effects, mainly blue and white, and a characteristic style of carved decoration, in low relief, in which the designs appear in a different color from the ground.—**Henri II. ware,** a fine white or cream-colored pottery, beautifully inlaid with colored clays in intricate patterns, and embellished with reliefs, supposed to have been made at Oiron, France, in the sixteenth century. It was so called because some of the pieces bore the cipher of Henri II. Only sixty-seven genuine examples are known to exist. Also called *faïence d'Oiron*, which see, under *faïence*, ★*faïence à niellure*, and *Saint-Porchaire* ★*faïence*.—**Herculaneum ware,** earthenware and porcelain made at the Herculaneum pottery, Liverpool, England, between 1794 and 1841. Among the various products of this pottery were Liverpool cream-ware pitchers with black-printed designs (see cut at *Washington* ★*pitcher*), blue-printed ware, and a fine quality of soft-paste porcelain. A marked piece of the latter, decorated in the 'Lowestoft' style, is in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.—**Ivory-white ware,** a variety of cream-colored ware with an ivory-white glaze, made extensively in the United States for table- and toilet-services.—**Jackfield ware,** pottery made at Jackfield, Shropshire, England, in the eighteenth century; specifically, a red ware coated with a brilliant black glaze, sometimes ornamented with gilding, now much prized by collectors.—**Jet ware,** pottery, usually of a red body, covered with a brilliant black glaze.—**Kaga ware,** pottery and porcelain of the Province of Kaga, Japan. The modern Kaga pottery is of cream-colored clay with red and gold decorations. The Kaga porcelain is usually very thin, and similarly colored.—**Kamares ware,** the name given to a peculiar style of prehistoric or Mycenæan pottery which was first discovered in the excavation of the cemetery of Kamares in Crete. Its leading characteristic is a black lustrous glaze which covers the body of the vase, the decoration being in white relieved by frequent use of yellow and red, giving a fine polychromatic effect.—**Kutani ware,** pottery and porcelain first made at Kutani, Japan, but afterward produced at other places. Its most characteristic style of decoration is in red and gold.—**Lambeth delf ware.** See *Lambeth* ★*delf*.—**Leeds ware,** a fine cream-colored earthenware made at Leeds, England, in the eighteenth century, resembling the queen's-ware of Josiah Wedgwood. Among the best productions are openwork dishes, trays, and basket-work. The name is also somewhat questionably applied by collectors to a class of earthenware of light, porous body with a glaze which shows a greenish tint in the thicker parts, supposed to have been made in the Leeds district.—**Liverpool ware,** pottery or porcelain made at Liverpool, England; specifically, cream-colored earthenware produced from about 1780 to 1810.—**Lotus ware,** a soft-paste porcelain made at East Liverpool, Ohio, characterized by a beautiful white body and brilliant glaze and elaborate relief ornaments consisting of little bosses and raised network. It is usually devoid of surface coloring, being made especially for decorators.—**Lustered ware.** Same as *luster-ware*: applied also to the iridescent lustered ware of a decorative character.—**Marieberg ware,** tin-enameled faïence and soft-paste porcelain made at Marieberg, Sweden, from 1750 to 1780. The principal characteristics of this ware are rustic handles, modeled figures, relief ornaments and feet, and a purple or purplish red color in the enamel. One of the distinguishing marks is composed of three crowns above the initials MB.—**Mi Shima ware,** a variety of pottery having a characteristic style of decoration which was introduced into Japan by Korean potters.



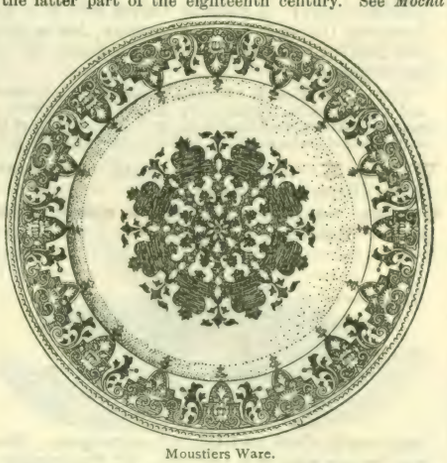
Castleford Ware.
Sugar-bowl, with American eagle in relief. (In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

One class of Korean tea-bowls is known to the Japanese by the name of *Mishima ware*, because the formal lines of its decoration resemble at a distance the printed columns of the almanac which is issued from a famous temple at Mishima on the Tokaido, the great route from Kioto to Yedo. *S. W. Bushell*, Oriental Ceramic Art, p. 682.

Mocha ware, a common white pottery or cream-ware decorated with dendritic or tree-like designs in black or other color, on tinted ground, first made in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. See *Mocha*



Mocha Ware.—English double water-jug, about 1800.



Moustiers Ware.

stone, under *stone*, and ★*dip-ware*.—**Moustiers ware,** a faïence made at Moustiers in southern France. The manufacture of faïence with white glaze and blue decoration was initiated at Moustiers in the latter part of the seventeenth century by one Pierre Clérissy. Later several colors were employed. The manufacture of faïence at Moustiers and elsewhere in France was much stimulated by the sumptuary laws of 1672 (Louis XIV.) which placed a heavy tax on the manufacture of plate.—**Ninsei ware,** pottery made by Ninsei, the greatest ceramic artist of Japan, whose work extended through the first half of the seventeenth century.—**Nishikide ware.** [Jap. *nishiki*, a rich brocaded silk, + *de*, a postposition, of.] A variety of Satsuma pottery with decorations resembling brocade, made by Japanese potters in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Also called *brocaded ware* and *brocade painted ware*.—**Nottingham ware,** a brown stoneware with a smooth, lustrous glaze and incised decorations, made at Nottingham, England, and its vicinity during the eighteenth century.—**Oiron ware.** Same as *faïence d'Oiron*, which see, under *faïence*; also *Henri II.* ★*ware*, ★*faïence à niellure*, and *Saint-Porchaire* ★*faïence*.—**Oribe ware,** earthenware and porcelain made by Shino Oribe, in the Province of Owari, Japan. See *Shino* ★*pottery*.—**Owari ware,** pottery and porcelain made in Owari Province, one of the principal ceramic centers of Japan.—**Pearl ware,** a variety of white pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood, containing more flint and china clay, and of a whiter tint, than his queen's-ware.—**Pie-crust ware,** a form of earthenware dish made by Wedgwood and his successors, having a cover representing the top crust of a pie, elaborately crimped, fluted, and decorated in relief.—**Pineapple ware,** glazed pottery made by Thomas Whieldon and his imitators in England in the eighteenth century, simulating in texture and coloring the surface of a pineapple. Compare *cauliflower* ★*ware*.—**Polledrara ware,** the name given to a peculiar form of ancient pottery found on the Polledrara estates at Vulci, Italy. It is polychromatic and resembles Bucchero Nero and Naucratic ware.—**Porto Bello ware,** red pottery stamped with white designs commemorating the Vernon expedition to Porto Bello, Panama, in 1739, made by John Astbury, an English potter of that period; also earthenware made at the Portobello pottery, near Edinburgh, Scotland, at a later period.—**Printed ware,** pottery decorated by transfer-printing. See *printed china*, under *print*, *v. t.*—**Red ware,** a coarse, unglazed pottery.



Polledrara Hydria.
(From "Journal of Hellenic Studies," by permission of The Council.)

Leafield has been noted for some time for its *red-ware* pottery. *Hist. Co. Oxford*, p. 856.

Rockingham ware, earthenware and porcelain produced at a pottery on the estate of the Marquis of Rockingham, near Swinton, in England, about the end of the eighteenth century; specifically, a common yellowish-white pottery covered with a brown manganiferous and yellow mottled glaze, first made there and now manufactured extensively in England and the United States. See *flint-enameled* ★*ware*.—**Rörstrand ware,** ware made at Rörstrand, in the suburbs of Stockholm, Sweden, from about 1727. The earlier faïence produced there was similar to that made at Marieberg. The modern wares are porcelain and white stoneware. They are characterized by a bold style of relief modeling. Pâte-sur-pâte painting beneath the glaze is also practised successfully, and underglaze decoration in the style of the modern Danish porcelain.—**Seiji** (sē-i'ji) **ware,** Japanese stoneware or porcelain having a neutral gray or celadon glaze.—**Seto ware,** pottery, stoneware, and porcelain made in the village of Seto, Province of Owari, Japan. Among the most common varieties are a stoneware with celadon or pale green glaze, and a porcelain with blue decorations.—**Siderolite ware.** See ★*siderolite*, 3.—**Southwark white ware.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Spode ware,** earthenware and porcelain produced by Josiah Spode and his son and grandson, of the same name, at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, from about 1770 to 1833.—**Staffordshire ware,** pottery made in Staffordshire, England. The abundance of clay and coal makes it probable that this region has long been used by potters. In the ware made in the seventeenth century several varieties of clay were used and the pieces were usually decorated with slip, a creamy fluid made of clay softened in water. Lead ore, sometimes calcined, which the potters called smithum, was used in glazing. The chief coloring materials were manganese, called magnus, and oxid of copper.—**Swinton ware,** pottery and porcelain made at Swinton, England, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, particularly *Rockingham* ★*ware* (which see).—**Teco ware.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Toft ware,** red earthenware crudely decorated with liquid



Spode Teapot.
In colors and gold.

clay or slip poured through a quill: largely produced by the Toft family in England in the seventeenth



Toft Ware.
Eighteen-inch plaque with heads of Charles II.
(In the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.)

century; hence the name. See ★*slip-decorated*.—**Tulip ware.** See *American* ★*pottery* (*b*).—**Whieldon ware,** earthenware produced in England by Thomas Whieldon in the eighteenth century, characterized by a mottled or variegated glaze resembling the coloring and marking of tortoise-shell. Also called *tortoise-shell ware* and *agate-ware*.—**White ware,** in *ceram.*, any earthenware of a white body and transparent glaze, used for table and toilet purposes, including the various grades of cream-colored ware, white granite, or ironstone china.—**Willesden ware,** the trade-name for all products resulting from the treatment described under the title *Willesden* ★*paper*. Cordage, netting, canvas, cotton cloth, and other materials consisting essentially of cellulose fibers are so treated. See also *Willesden* ★*canvas*.—**Wrotham ware,** slip-decorated ware: first made in England at Wrotham, Kent, near the beginning of the seventeenth century. See ★*slip-decorated*.—**Yellow ware,** earthenware of a yellow color, covered with a lead glaze. The body is identical with that of Rockingham ★ware (which see).

war-eagle (wâr′ē-gl), *n.* The golden eagle: so called because its feathers are used by North American Indian warriors in decorating their bodies, weapons, and garments. See ★*eagle*.

warehou (wä′re-hō), *n.* [Maori.] **1.** The Maori name for the fish *Neptomenus brama*, called *snotgall-trevally* in Tasmania, and also *sea-bream*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**2.** A name in New Zealand of a carangoid fish, *Seriolella brama*.

war-game (wâr′gām), *n.* **1.** See ★*kriegspiel*.—**2.** Military strategy; war.

> Soldier, soldier, . . . fresh from the fray,
> What of the last strategic views?
> What do you know of the *war-game's* way,
> Feint and cover and counter-ruse?
> *O. Seaman*, A Harvest of Chaff, p. 65.

war-god (wâr′god), *n.* A god of war; a deity who personifies or presides over war.

war-head (wâr′hed), *n.* The explosive head of a locomotive torpedo. It is packed with guncotton or other high explosive and provided with a detonating primer. The war-head is placed on the torpedo only when it is to be exploded, as in time of war.

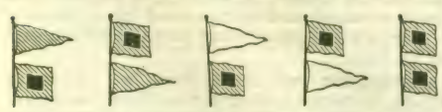
wariatu, *n.* Same as ★*warryato*.

warming-house (wâr′ming-hous), *n.* A name given (in modern times) to a heated room in medieval monasteries where the community assembled for the purpose of reading or recreation.

warmth, *n.* **5.** In other fine arts, freshness, vigor, and sympathetic treatment of material, as in fine sculpture. [Rare.]

> The finish and *warmth* of the Greek style are seen at least in the parts about the nose and mouth.
> *L. R. Farnell*, in Jour. Hellenic Studies, IX. 35.

warning, *n.*—**Storm and hurricane warnings,** specifically, the system of flags used by the United States



U. S. Weather Bureau Storm and Hurricane Warnings.
Diagonal-lining represents the color red. A red flag with black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected; two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other (right-hand figure), indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane or one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes and northern Atlantic coast. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light, westerly winds. No night hurricane warnings are displayed.

Weather Bureau to indicate the expected occurrence of strong winds. See *storm-signal*, under *signal*.—**Warning character.** See ★*character*.

warp, *n.*—**To loom the warp.** See ★*loom*[1].—**To pace the warp.** See ★*pace*[1].

warp-easer (wârp′ē″zėr), *n.* A bar or rod fixed at the back of a loom that is weaving leno fabrics, to ease the delivery of the crossing (or leno) warp-threads sufficiently to prevent injury to the other warp-threads. Also called *warp-slackener*. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 147.

warping-cone (wâr′ping-kōn), *n.* A capstan, usually with a conical or hyperboloidal outline, used to take the hawser-chain or cable when a vessel or a load is being warped along. See *warp, v. t.*, 8. Known also as a *surging-drum* or a *warping-end*; but the latter is properly restricted to horizontal capstans, or warping-cones on the ends of motor-driven horizontal shafts. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

warp-net (wârp′net), *n.* Lace made by the interlacing of bobbin- and warp-threads.

warp-reel (wârp′rēl), *n.* A cylindrical frame, usually 54 inches in circumference, for winding warp-yarn into hanks.

warp-slackener (wârp′slak″n-ėr), *n.* Same as ★*warp-easer*.

warragal, *n.* **2.** A native Australian.—**3.** A wild horse. [Australian in all uses.]

warrant, *n.*—**Deposit warrant,** a warehouse receipt used as security for a loan.—**Escape-warrant,** in *law*, a legal process directed generally to any peace-officer to rearrest an escaped prisoner.—**Peace-warrant.** See ★*peace-warrant*.

warrant-machinist (wor′ant-ma-shē″nist), *n.* One of a corps of warrant-officers in the United States navy, established in 1899, with the same rank as boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, whose duties relate to the care and management of the propelling machinery on shipboard.

warranty, *n.*—**Express warranty,** in *law*, a warranty distinctly set forth in the terms of a contract, as distinguished from *implied* warranty.

warre[2], *n.* Same as ★*whare*.

warree[3], *n.* Same as ★*whare*.

warrener[2] (wor′ėn-ėr), *n.* [Corruption of Tasmanian *yawarrenah*, the ear-shell.] A name in Tasmania of certain large marine shells, such as species of *Haliotis* and *Turbo*. See ★*mariner*[2]. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

warriater, *n.* See ★*warryato*.

warrina, *n.* Same as ★*warrener*[2].

warryato (wä-ri-ä′tō), *n.* [Tamil *warra-ádú*, or *warri-átú*.] The Nilgiri ibex, *Hemitragus hylocrius*, a small species of a dark sepia brown color, with a reddish-brown saddle patch. Also *wariatu* and, incorrectly, *warriater*.

Warsaw limestone, shales. See ★*limestone*, ★*shale*[2].

wart[1], *n.*—**Mucous wart,** a moist, slightly elevated patch on the mucous membrane or near one of the orifices of the body. Also called *condyloma* and *mucous patch*.—**Post-mortem wart,** a wart-like growth which sometimes appears on the hands of those who make many dissections or post-mortem examinations.

wartern (wâr′tėrn), *n.* An English (Yorkshire) dialectal form of *quartern*.

wart-hog, *n.*—**Pallas's wart-hog,** *Phacochœrus æthiopicus* or *pallasi*, the species of southeastern Africa, distinguished from its northern relative by a shorter head, pendent warts, and reddish color.

wartlet, *n.*—**Dahlia wartlet.** See ★*dahlia*.

warty-back (wâr′ti-bak), *n.* A river-mussel, *Quadrula pustulosa*, used in the manufacture of pearl buttons.

warve (wârv), *n.* [A dial. form of *wharve*.] A grooved pulley on a spinning-spindle, to which power is transmitted by a band. Also called *whirl*, *wharve*, *whorl*. Same as *wherve*, 1. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 242.

wasabi (wä′sä-bē), *n.* [Jap.] A plant of the mustard family, *Alliaria wasabi*, cultivated in Japan for its roots, which taste like horse-radish. The grated root is served with the raw fish which forms such a prominent part of a Japanese meal.

wash, *v.* **I.** *trans.* **10.** In *chem.*, to purify (a gas) by causing (it) to bubble through water, or some other liquid, or some special solution, by means of which foreign substances are removed. Thus hydrogen gas may be washed free of sulphureted hydrogen by passing it through a solution of lead acetate.

> The method of *washing* the gas with acid solutions of copper has been patented by Herr A. Frank of Charlottenburg, who finds that a concentrated solution of cuprous chloride in an acid, the liquid being made into a paste with kieselgühr, is the most effective.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 39.

11. To subject, as stock, to a wash or fictitious sale. See *wash, n.*, 14. [Brokers' slang.]

II. *intrans.* **8.** To both sell and buy the same stock at the same time. [Stock Exchange slang.]

wash, *n.* **15.** A stony or gravelly slope of gentle declivity formed of debris washed from mountains by occasional torrential rains. [Western U. S.]

> Boulder channels or *washes* which extend . . . across the valley. *F. H. Newell*, Irrigation in U. S., p. 237.

16. An eroded or washed-out depression.

> The immediate result is a gully or *wash*.
> *Chamberlain and Salisbury*, Geol., I. 60.

> As we entered the valley (called by the Mormons a "*wash*") we were struck with its weird and desolate appearance, stretching, as it does, as far as the eye can see, naked of all vegetation except stunted sage-brush and greasewood, hemmed in on the east by high precipitous cliffs of red sandstone, with curious knobs and needles jutting upward and weathered into fantastic shapes and designs. *Amer. Inventor*, Feb. 15, 1904, p. 82.

17. The dry bed of an intermittent stream.—**Dry wash,** the dried-up bed of a stream; a watercourse unoccupied in the dry season. [Western U. S.]—**Lime, sulphur, and salt wash,** an insecticide preparation, largely used in treating trees attacked by the San José scale, made by boiling 10 pounds of lime, 6¾ pounds of sulphur, and 5 pounds of salt, with water made up to 20 gallons.—**Oregon wash,** an insecticide preparation used for spraying plants, made by boiling 100 gallons of water with 100 pounds of sulphur and 80 pounds of lime until the sulphur is dissolved, dissolving 8 pounds of sulphate of copper in hot water, adding to 20 pounds of slaked lime, and mixing the whole together. One pound of the mixture is added to 2½ gallons of hot water for winter use, applying the liquid lukewarm, or 1 pound of the mixture to 8 or 10 gallons of water for summer use.—**Wash coat.** See ★*coat*[2].

Wash. An abbreviation of *Washington* (State).

wash-book (wosh′bůk), *n.* Same as ★*flogger*, 3.

wash-drill (wosh′dril), *n.* A boring-apparatus for sand or loose earth in which a jet of water under high velocity is forced through a tube and issuing at the open lower end in the soil washes the latter from the path of the tube as it is pressed forward by its own weight or by a mechanical pressure. The water escapes around the outside of the tube and carries the loosened material to the surface with it. Also called a water-jet and similar to the latter when used in hydraulic mining.

> The borings through the alluvium were made by the "*wash drill*" or "water jet" method, and when samples were taken from time to time only the coarse material was collected, the finer being held in suspension and carried off with the water flowing from the holes.
> *Contrib. to Econ. Geol.*, U. S. Geol. Surv., Bulletin, [1907, p. 648.

wash-drum (wosh′drum), *n.* A wheel or drum with shelves or wooden projections upon its interior circumference, in which skins are cleaned or washed; a cleaning-drum.

washer, *n.*—**Blind washer.** Same as *blind* ★*flange*.—**Log washer,** in *mining*, an inclined trough in which a thick timber-shaft with projecting teeth or blades slowly revolves: used in the washing of ores containing a large proportion of clay.—**Triangular washer,** a washer or circular disk, for use under a bolt or tie-rod, cut from a cylinder by a plane which makes an angle with the base, so that one side is thicker than the other: used where the axis of the bolt is inclined to the face upon which the stress comes.

washer-wire (wosh′ėr-wīr), *n.* A special grade of brass wire cloth used in straining and cleaning paper-pulp. See ★*paper-machine*.

washery (wosh′ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *washeries* (-riz). [*wash* + *-ery*.] A place where coal is sorted and sized by the use of flowing water, and by the same process is concentrated and freed from dirt and incombustible gangue.

> All the mines in the district were idle to-day, and three *washeries* which were in operation the greater part of last week were not in operation to-day.
> *N. Y. Times*, Sept. 25, 1900.

washing, *n.* **4.** The purification of molten cast-iron by additions to the bath of metal in the hearth of a furnace; specifically the oxidization of phosphorus and sulphur by the addition of ores of pure oxid of iron, or those that contain manganese oxid.



Washing-bottle.

washing-bottle (wosh′ing-bot″tl), *n.* A simple piece of apparatus in constant use in chemical laboratories; a wash-bottle. It consists of a glass bottle fitted with a cork or india-rubber stopper, through which pass two tubes, arranged as shown in the figure. Air blown in by the operator through the upper tube forces water out in a fine stream through the other tube, which reaches nearly to the bottom, and is drawn out to a slender jet at the outside extremity. This fine stream of water is especially useful in washing precipitates on filters. By removing the bottle from the mouth and inverting it a much larger stream can be obtained, air passing in through the jet and water running out through the tube, which is not contracted in bore. Alcohol, ether, or any other liquid may be substituted for

water, and by using a thin-bottomed flask the liquid may be heated over a lamp-flame; in this form the arrangement is called a *washing-flask*.

washing-bulb (wosh'ing-bulb), *n.* An arrangement suggested by Liebig for washing a gas on the small scale in a chemical laboratory. It consists of a glass tube bent to the shape of the letter U, with a bulb at the bottom of the curve to contain the washing liquid, and a smaller bulb on each side to receive any of this liquid accidentally splashed over.

washing-flask (wosh'ing-flăsk), *n.* See ★*washing-bottle*.

Washington pie, pitcher. See ★*pie*[1], ★*pitcher*[2].

Washita formation. See ★*formation*.

wash-mill (wosh'mil), *n.* A mill for washing skins after liming. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 377.

washout, *n.* 2. In *geol.*, a channel, eroded in one stratum and subsequently filled with material of a different character, such as the channels of shale which meander through coal-seams, cutting out the coal. *Geikie*, Textbook of Geol., p. 639.

washout-plug (wosh'out-plug), *n.* A valve in a tank or boiler or elsewhere by means of which the vessel may be cleansed by a current of water, or by outflow of the fluid contents.

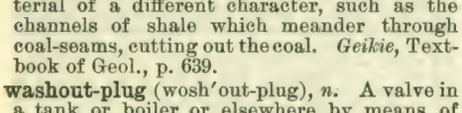
wash-pan (wosh'pan), *n.* A pan or hand jig for washing mined ore with water to concentrate the valuable part and eliminate dirt and waste.

wash-plain (wosh'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a plain of gravel and sand washed forward from a glacier; an overwash-plain.

wash-reel (wosh'rēl), *n.* A vat or tank for washing skins. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 257.

wash-room (wosh'röm), *n.* A room in which washing is done; either a laundry or a lavatory or bath-room.

wash-strake (wosh'strāk), *n.* A length of thin plank fastened to and projecting above



Wash-strake.

the gunwale of a boat, or of a small, low-sided vessel, to keep out spray by thus increasing the freeboard; a wash-board. A boat's rowlocks are cut in the wash-boards.

washt, *a.* A simplified spelling of *washed*.

wash-warmer (wosh'wâr″mėr), *n.* In the distillation of alcoholic liquors, a vessel to contain the wash or fermented liquid to be distilled, through which passes the pipe by which vapor is carried off from the still. This vapor undergoes partial condensation and thereby heats up the wash surrounding the pipe and allows of its being run into the still in an already hot state, thus economizing fuel. *Sadtler*, Handbook of Indust. Chem., p. 220.

wash-wheel (wosh'hwēl), *n.* A washing wheel for washing hides or skins. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 331.

wash-work (wosh'wėrk), *n.* In water-color painting, those portions of the picture which are laid on in flat washes; also this method of painting or drawing.

wasite (wā'sīt), *n.* [*was*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous and much-altered variety of allanite from Rönsholm, near Stockholm. It was supposed to contain a new element called ★*wasium*.

wasium (wā'si-um), *n.* [Named for Gustavus *Vasa* (*Wasa*).] A supposed new chemical element announced in 1862 by Bahr as present in a Swedish mineral resembling orthite. Its supposed oxid was probably thoria, though it may have been a mixture of earths of the yttria and ceria groups.

wasp, *n.*— **Parasitic wasps,** those true wasps which are parasitic in their habits. They belong especially to the families *Sapygidæ*, *Scoliidæ*, *Myzinidæ*, *Tiphiidæ*, *Chrysididæ*, and *Bethyllidæ*.— **Thread-waisted wasp,** any member of the hymenopterous family *Sphecidæ*.— **White-faced wasp,** the large American *Vespa maculata*, which builds very large paper nests. More commonly called *white-faced hornet*.

wasp-ant (wosp'ănt), *n.* A member of the family *Mutillidæ*. See *Mutillidæ* and *velvet ant*, under *velvet*.

wasp-waist (wosp'wāst), *n.* A waist so tightly laced as to resemble the nearly divided body of a wasp.

The cylinder in question, which first saw the light in Lajard's 'Culte de Mithra,' shows a person tightly cinctured, and with a *wasp-waist*, resembling the men on Mycenæan monuments.

Athenæum, March 18, 1905, p. 344.

wassail-bowl, *n.* 2. A rudely decorated pottery bowl, usually having slip-traced ornaments, made by English potters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

waste[1], *n.* 12. In *phys. geog.*, detritus derived by the superficial disintegration of rock-masses and in process of removal by transporting agencies; rock-waste.— **Cop waste.** See *weavers'* ★*waste*.— **Old waste,** in *mining*, old or abandoned workings. *Barrowman*, Glossary.— **Weavers' waste,** the tangled clippings and broken ends of imperfectly formed thread from the spinning-room of a cotton-mill. This is the form of waste preferred in the United States as material for the manufacture of gun-cotton. Also called *cop waste*.

waste[1], *v. t.* 5. In *stone-cutting*, to take off projecting irregularities of, as in preparing the stone for crating and transportation. Usually with *off*.

waste-block (wāst'blok), *n.* A mold or plaster flask from which a reverse mold is made. The waste-blocks receive the form of the original or pattern. The reversed molds are produced from them, and when this has been done they are of no further use; hence the name. *Lockwood*, Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

waster[1], *n.* 4. (*c*) A term applied by fanciers to birds or other animals which have not bred true, but have varied from the colors of the parents and reverted more or less to the colors of the original stock.

But now let him breed from his *'wasters'* and he will find that the extracted blacks are pure and give blacks only, that the splashed whites similarly give only whites, or splashed whites. *Nature*, Aug. 25, 1904, p. 408.

5. A cow or other animal which is wasting away in consequence of tuberculosis. [Slang.] —6. A marasmic infant.

waste-valve (wāst'valv), *n.* 1. A valve through which water or other fluid may be blown out or drained away.—2. The blow-off valve in a steam-boiler through which water and mud, or precipitated solids in the water, can be blown to waste.—3. The valve or gate in the waste-weir or sluice of a dam, through which water may be wasted or allowed to flow out of the pond above the dam to relieve the latter.

waste-yarn (wāst'yärn), *n.* Yarn made from (textile) mill-waste, reworked. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 386.

wat[7] (wot), *n.* [*Siamese?*] A Siamese temple or monastery.

A grove of palms about a *wat*, or monastery.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XI. 488.

watch, *n.*— **Decimal watch,** a watch of which the dial indicates decimal fractions of an hour: used in industrial cost-keeping, etc.— **Deck watch,** an easily portable form of chronometer frequently used by travelers and explorers. — **Forecastle watch,** the watch kept at night on the topgallant forecastle, when the vessel is under way.— **Gravy-eye watch,** the deck-watch from midnight to 4 A.M., during which time the members of the crew are sleepier than at any other time, and are prone to nod over their work at the wheel or on the lookout. [Nautical slang.] — **Middle watch.** See *watch*, 6.— **Saloon watch,** the lookout maintained at night in the saloons, stewards' pantry, etc., when the vessel is either in port or at sea. — **Scuttle-butt watch,** the watch kept over the drinking barrels to see that nothing is allowed to foul the water, or that the water is not wasted.— **To keep a good watch,** to maintain vigilance and alertness.— **To keep a watch,** to be in charge of the deck; be officer of the deck; be one of the watch.— **To set the watch.** See ★*set*[1].— **Water-cask watch.** Same as *scuttle-butt* ★*watch*.

watch, *v. t.* 6. To assign to a watch.

The crew as a whole are equally divided into two watches, starboard and port. In ordinary types of cruising vessels the working force on deck is distributed as forecastlemen, fore, main and mizzen topmen, and afterguard. . . . The mechanics, musicians and servants are generally *watched* in the afterguard. [Applicable only to the old navy.] *Luce*, Seamanship, pp. 291, 293.

watch-barometer (woch'ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A pocket aneroid barometer.

watch-book (woch'bŭk), *n.* A book in which is entered the time expended in the several smaller operations which together make up the time of completing a manufactured article. *Engin. Mag.*, July, 1904, p. 617.

watch-lock (woch'lok), *n.* An obsolete form of gun-lock, so named because supposed to be always ready to fire and hence used by watchmen.

watchman-beetle (woch'man-bē″tl), *n.* The European dor-beetle, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

Watchspring climber. See ★*climber*[1].

watchwise (woch'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch; with the sun.

water, *n.* 9. A wavy or marbled effect produced on a textile fabric, as grosgrain silk, by pressure and moisture. See *watered*.—10. A sheen or surface given to metal, by heat and pressure, resembling the ripples or the play of light on water.— **Acidulous water.** See ★*acidulous*.— **Blue, casual, compensation, conductivity water.** See ★*blue*, etc.— **Bottom water.** Same as *ground water* (under *water*).— **Capillary water.** See ★*soil moisture*.— **Dead water.** (*a*) See *dead-water*. (*b*) See ★*dead-water*. (*c*) Standing water, as contrasted with running or circulating water.

If the ridge exceeded a certain height, there would be *dead water* on the lee side, and the trough would therefore silt up, diminishing the amplitude.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 200.

Specially interesting is the discovery of quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen in the "*dead water*" at the bottom of the Frier and Drammen fjords, a condition only known to exist in the Black sea.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVIII. 85.

Duty of water. See ★*duty*.— **Entrained water,** in *steam-engineering*, water of condensation, spray, and water from the boiler swept along in a steam-pipe by the steam, mechanically suspended in the steam, or running along the bottom of the pipe with the steam.— **Florida water,** a perfume or toilet water similar to cologne.— **Fossil water.** See ★*fossil*.— **Gravitation water,** hydrostatic water. Same as *ground water* (under *water*). —**Hygrometric water,** that portion of the water contained in a mineral or other substance which can be driven off by heating to 100° C.— **Hygroscopic water.** See ★*soil moisture*.— **Meter of water.** See ★*meter*[1].— **Micellian water,** a term used by a few writers to signify the water which is produced by the union of hydrogen and oxygen existing as constituents of an aluminium acid silicate and is driven off as aqueous vapor in the so-called 'burning' of clay in the manufacture of pottery and bricks, thus permanently destroying the plasticity of the original clay.

Only one sort of water of combination (the so-called *Micellian water* of Nageli and Van Bemmelen) is in any way a measure of plasticity. *Science*, Feb. 6, 1903, p. 213.

Physical water, in *phytogeog.*, the water or moisture actually present in a plant-formation, as distinguished from the *physiological water*. See ★*xerophyte*.— **Physiological water,** in *phytogeog.*, the water which a plant is capable of appropriating, as distinguished from the *physical water*. See ★*xerophyte*.— **Slack water.** (*c*) In *river-driving*, the temporary slackening of the current caused by the formation of a jam.— **To get first water,** to be the first to have its hose attached and water playing at a fire: said of a fire-engine: of the first importance to the reputation of an engine company. [Colloq.]

Hence while these boats and their pipe lines are most powerful and valuable auxiliaries to the street forces, they can no more be depended upon for quick work at a remote point inland than can a steam fire engine be expected "*to get first water*" on a vessel anchored in midstream. *Sci. Amer.*, Jan. 21, 1899, p. 39.

To hang its water, in *mining*, said of a pump which fails to work on account of a defective clack-valve, or because of air above the clack, the column of water above preventing the bucket lids from opening. *Barrowman*, Glossary.— **Water friction-brake.** See ★*friction-brake*.— **Water hemisphere, itch.** See ★*hemisphere*, ★*itch*.— **Water of hydration.** See ★*hydration*.— **Water of imbibition.** See ★*imbibition*.— **Water of saturation,** in *geol.*, water which entirely fills the voids in rocks. It is contrasted with *water of* ★*imbibition*, which adheres to the particles and will not drain away.— **Water reserve.** See ★*reserve*.

water-bag, *n.* 3. A bag of leather, rubber, or other suitable material for holding water.

water-ballast (wâ'tėr-bal″ast), *n.* See *ballast*, 1.

water-bearing[2] (wâ'tėr-bār″ing), *a.* Provided with water, as a stratum which will yield an artesian flow or a series of springs.

On the *water-bearing* rocks of Ohio.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XVI. 371.

water-blast, *n.* 2. In *mining*, an escape of air from an ascending working in which it has been confined and compressed by a head of water in some connecting passage with a seal at its foot.

water-blister (wâ'tėr-blis″tėr), *n.* A blister which contains a clear serous fluid, as distinguished from a blood-blister, in which the fluid is sanguineous.

water-block (wâ'tėr-blok), *n.* A hollow block, usually of iron, copper, or bronze, cooled by circulation of water in its interior, and used for forming parts of furnaces. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 291.

water-bok (wâ'tėr-bok), *n.* Same as *waterbuck*.

water-borne, *a.* 2. *Naut.*, supported or sustained by the pressure of the water: said of a vessel or other object partly in and partly

out of water. A vessel is partly water-borne when some part of it rests on the bottom so that its weight is supported partly by the ground and partly by its buoyancy in the water; a vessel completely water-borne is afloat.

A vessel partially *water-borne* and partly aground loses stability as compared with her condition when afloat.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 124.

water-bosh (wâ′tėr-bosh), *n.* [*water* + *bosh*[3].] A cistern in which puddling tools are cooled. See *puddling*, 2. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 311.

water-bottom (wâ′tėr-bot″um), *n.* See *double* ★*bottom*.

water-bug, *n.*—**Creeping water-bug,** any one of the aquatic, predatory heteropterous insects of the family *Naucoridæ* (which see).

water-bush (wâ′tėr-bůsh), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum acuminatum angustifolium*, belonging to the family *Myoporaceæ*. It yields a soft, light, tough wood used for building purposes.

water-calorimeter (wâ′tėr-kal-ǫ-rim″ė-tėr), *n.* See ★*calorimeter*.

water-cart, *n.* 2. Same as ★*water-wagon*, 2. —**To fall off the water-cart,** to drink intoxicating liquor; to become drunk. [Slang.]

Last night I tumbled *off the water cart* —
It was a peacherino of a drunk.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, ix.

water-cartridge (wâ′tėr-kär″trij), *n.* A form of cartridge for use in mining, in which the chamber carrying the explosive is surrounded with a water-jacket. The effect of the water is to diminish the volume of flame when ignition takes place, and lessen the chances of an explosion of gas in the workings.

water-cement (wâ′tėr-sē-ment″), *n.* Hydraulic cement. See *cement*.

water-chamber (wâ′tėr-chām″bėr), *n.* Same as ★*rolling-chamber*.

Above the protective deck in that vessel a "*water-chamber*" was built, 16 feet long fore and aft, with a height of about 7 feet; its breadth could be varied (by bulkheads) from the entire breadth of the vessel at that part (67 feet) to either 51 feet or 43 feet.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 180.

water-cloud (wâ′tėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud that indicates the presence of water in the midst of ice- or snow-covered land.

water-color, *n.* 1. Water-color is painting in some medium that is soluble in water. Pure water will not hold the color. Some binding substance, such as the yolk of egg or mucilage, must be added. In the form of tempera (which see), in which the medium is a solution of yolk of egg, water-color is one of the oldest forms of painting known, having been employed upon Egyptian monuments. In the middle ages and Renaissance, tempera was often used like modern water-color upon paper and absorbent canvas. In such work the representation of local color was limited. Tinted drawings were made rather than paintings. The color, moreover, always retained the opacity of the earths used and of the medium. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the painters of Europe, and especially of Holland, used water-color abundantly, but always in the opaque form, the opacity being sometimes increased by the addition of white earth, forming the medium called *gouache*. The improvement of water-color has proceeded, first, in the direction of securing more transparency in the material, so that the luminosity of the underlying surface, usually white paper, becomes valuable; and, second, in the free use of local quality of color. The great advance, and indeed the perfection of the art, has been due almost entirely to the color-makers and artists of England. English water-color painting began early in the eighteenth century. There was an exhibition of such paintings in 1760 in London. The English pictures were for a long time, however, simply tinted drawings, quite monochromatic, like the Dutch. The forms were first carefully drawn with a pen; the lights and darks were then washed in with India ink, and the transparent local color was passed over. In 1780 the Messrs. Reeves of London began the preparation of water-colors commercially. This was followed by the improvement of papers by the Messrs. Whatman, and later by the still further improvement of the colors by Winsor and Newton, who as early as 1832 prepared soft colors in tubes. In this way the betterment of materials made possible the then great advances of the English painters in artistic expression and representation. In more modern times the material and method of water-color have become perfectly responsive to the impressions of nature and to the sentiment of the artist. The art has received additional impetus from the introduction of Japanese and Impressionist influences.

water-cooled (wâ′tėr-kǫld), *a.* Cooled by contact with circulating water. Gas-engine cylinders are frequently water-cooled. Main bearings and cross-head guides of marine engines are usually water-cooled by having water circulated through holes in the metal which surrounds the bearing.

water-cooler, *n.* (*b*) A coil of pipes, similar to a brine-cooler, for cooling distilled water by means of fresh cold water, preparatory to freezing it in making ice.

water-cow, *n.* 2. In British Guiana, the manatee, *Trichecus inunguis*.

water-cycle (wâ′tėr-sī″kl), *n.* A boat driven by means of pedals, like a bicycle or tricycle. The power may be applied either to a paddle or to a screw-shaft, the former being the commoner arrangement, since it is more direct and less affected by friction.

waterd, *a.* A simplified spelling of *watered*.

water-devil, *n.* 3. The predatory larva of any species of water-beetle of the genus *Dytiscus*.

water-dipper (wâ′tėr-dip″ėr), *n.* In the British West Indies, any dragon-fly.

water-dock, *n.* 2. The goldenclub, *Orontium aquaticum*. See *Orontium*.

water-drum (wâ′tėr-drum), *n.* In *mech.*, a chamber which is filled with water while the boiler, to which it is connected or of which it is a part, is in operation; a chamber or tank at the lower end of the tubes in a water-tube boiler.

water-dwelling (wâ′tėr-dwel″ing), *n.* Same as *pile-dwelling*.

One curious feature of the lake [Chiuta], which doubtless has been mentioned before, is the piles in the water, which still remain to mark the existence of lake dwellings. They are clustered towards the east side, and are generally situated about 50 to 200 yards from the shore. The water is now about 6 to 8 feet deep around them. These *water-dwellings* were, of course, a means of safety against raids and warfare.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 613.

water-elm, *n.* 2. *Ulmus pedunculata* of central Europe. See *Ulmus*.—3. The planer-tree, *Planera aquatica*. See *planer-tree*.

water-fence (wâ′tėr-fens), *n.* A fence extending from a shore out into a lake or other body of water so that animals in pasture may not pass around its end.

Water-fennel oil, the volatile oil or essence obtained by distillation with water of the fruit of *Œnanthe Phellandrium*. It consists chiefly of a terpene, phellandrene, but contains also an aldehyde, phellandral, isomeric with citral.

water-fern, *n.* 3. Same as *floating-*★*fern*. See ★*Ceratopteris*.

water-flag, *n.* 2. The common blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, which grows in wet places or even in water.

water-floor (wâ′tėr-flōr), *n.* An arrangement of open troughs on the bottom of a room or vault for sweating hides. *C. T. Davis*, Manuf. of Leather, p. 122. [Rare.]

waterfront (wâ′tėr-frunt), *n.* Frontage upon water, as upon a river or bay; land abutting upon any considerable body of water: commonly applied to a part of a town or city that so abuts.

water-fungus (wâ′tėr-fung″gus), *n.* Same as ★*water-mold*.

water-gas, *n.* Two reactions may occur, represented by the formulæ $C + 2H_2O = CO_2 + 2H_2$ and $C + H_2O = CO + H_2$—the former of these chiefly at a temperature of about 500° C. and the latter at about 1000° C. Hence the product usually consists of both the oxids of carbon, mixed with hydrogen. If the incandescence of the carbon is maintained by the continuous combustion of a part of it, requiring the continuous supply of air, the nitrogen of this air is also found in the product, thus diluting it with incombustible matter. Such a mixture is used as fuel in gas-fired furnaces. If, however, the intermittent process is adopted, the supply of air being cut off as soon as the mass of coke or anthracite is glowing brightly, and steam already at a high temperature introduced, the presence of nitrogen is avoided, until by the gradual cooling down of the mass it again becomes necessary to cut off the steam and turn on the air. Water-gas made by this intermittent process is largely used as a source of artificial light, especially in cities of the United States, but, having of itself but poor illuminating power, it requires to be "carbureted" by mixture with the vapor from hydrocarbon oils and strongly heating the mixture.—**Semi-water gas,** gas made in a water-gas apparatus, but having a calorific value equal to about one half that of true water-gas.

water-glass, *n.* 4. A glass water-gage to indicate to the eye the level of the water in a steam-boiler.

water-gnat (wâ′tėr-nat), *n.* A popular name in England of *Limnobates stagnorum*, a true aquatic bug.

water-gowan (wâ′tėr-gou″an), *n.* Same as *meadow-gowan* (which see, under *gowan*).

water-grate (wâ′tėr-grāt), *n.* A grate having hollow bars through which water circulates. [Rare.]

water-gum, *n.* 2. See ★*gum*[2].

water-haul (wâ′tėr-hâl), *n.* In *fishing*, a haul with nothing in the net but water: as, to make a *water-haul*, that is, catch no fish. Hence, a failure; a fruitless operation.

water-heater, *n.* 2. A gas or gasolene heater for supplying hot water to a bath, lavatory, or kitchen boiler. It consists of a system of pipes or vessels, through which a stream or film of water may pass and be exposed to a large heating surface, and one or more Bunsen gas-burners, the whole being inclosed in a suitable casing and connected with a supply of water and gas.

water-horizon (wâ′tėr-hǫ-rī″zǫn), *n.* A series of porous strata which yield a supply of water to wells.

The wells in the red sandstone are generally deeper, but no *water-horizons* are as yet recognized. There are many wells in the valley of the Passaic from Paterson south to Newark, and particularly in the vicinity of Passaic and in the city of Newark, which supply large manufacturing establishments and individual home consumption.
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1900, [p. xx.

water-horsepower (wâ″tėr-hôrs′pou-ėr), *n.* The unit used in British India to describe the work-capacity of falling water, in streams and water-courses. If water is considered as weighing 62.5 pounds per cubic foot, then 8.8 cubic feet falling one foot in one second will develop 550 foot-pounds per second or one horse-power in a perfect motor. In round figures, the actual motor is assumed to have a practical efficiency of nearly 60 per cent., so that 15 cubic feet of water will actually give a net horse-power, and this is the figure used.

water-hyacinth (wâ′tėr-hī″a-sinth), *n.* See ★*Piaropus*.

water-ice, *n.* 2. Ice formed by freezing part of a body of water: contrasted with *snow-ice*, ★*glacier-ice*, *névé*, *firn*. *Geikie*, Text-book of Geol., p. 189.

watering-town (wâ′tėr-ing-toun″), *n.* A watering-place. [Rare.]

The Caucasian railway, . . . went south-westwards across North Caucasia to Vladikavkáz, and to the *watering towns* around Pyatigórsk.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S), XVI. 224.

watering-trough, *n.* 2. In *railroading*, a portion of a railroad track fitted with a very long, shallow iron trough placed on the ties between the rails. This trough is kept full of water and furnishes a supply for passing locomotives. The tender is fitted with a curved, hinged pipe, which has an open scoop-like mouth, and which, on being lowered into the water in the trough, serves as a scoop, lifting the water into the tank of the tender by the motion of the tender as it passes over the trough. The engine is said to 'pick up' its water at the watering-trough.

water-jacket (wâ′tėr-jak″et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *water-jacketed*, ppr. *water-jacketing*. To surround or fit with a water-jacket.

The cylinder [of gas engine] is shown as *water-jacketed*.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 183.

water-jags (wâ′tėr-jagz), *n.* Varicella. [Prov.]

water-jar (wâ′tėr-jär), *n.* A jar for holding water.

water-jet (wâ′tėr-jet), *n.* 1. A device for the propulsion of vessels consisting of a jet of water expelled forcibly from the stern. The reaction in the chamber from which the jet issues is a force acting to send the hull in the direction opposite to that of the motion of the jet. The same mechanical energy used to create this unbalanced pressure is more effective if applied to direct propulsion by screw or paddle-wheel.

The *water-jet* or hydraulic propeller cannot be regarded as a serious competitor with the screw or paddle-wheel, but it has attracted so much attention and been so strongly recommended that it cannot be left unnoticed.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 572.

2. A boring-apparatus using a jet of water from a nozle at high velocity, for excavating holes in soft earth or removing soil from the face of a bluff or bank. The flowing water erodes the loosened earth, and the latter flows away as silt suspended in the water. Used in hydraulic mining. When used for boring vertical holes it may also be called a ★*wash-drill* (which see).

water-kibble (wâ′tėr-kib″l), *n.* A water-bucket used in mines or shafts for hoisting water by the water-bucket system. The bucket is of sheet-steel with a valve in the bottom opening inward, so as to allow the bucket or skip to fill automatically when dropped into the sump or pocket at the bottom of the hoisting shaft. In many places the water-bucket system of draining the mines is cheaper and more efficient than the pumping system. [Eng.]

water-ladder (wâ′tėr-lad″ėr), *n.* A contrivance composed of pole-guides up and down which a barrel slides in filling a sprinkler by horse-power. [U. S.]

waterlaid, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, deposited in or by water: contrasted with *Æolian*[1], 2.

Soon after the skeleton was embedded in the stony debris, or lay exposed on its surface, the geologic conditions that appear to have long prevailed were somewhat suddenly changed, and there ensued a more rapid deposition of the very fine *waterlaid* loess, deeply enveloping the bones before they had time to be generally removed by decay under the influences of the weather and infiltrating air and water.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 14, 1903, p. 22679.

water-level, *n.* 3. In *mining*, a heading or gangway so nearly horizontal that drainage water in it flows very sluggishly or hardly at all.

water-lily, *n.*—**Little water-lily,** the water-shield or water-target, *Brasenia Schreberi*.

water-lime, *n.*—**Bertie water-lime.** See *Salina* ★*beds*.

water-logging (wâ'tėr-log″ing), *n.* The act or process of becoming water-logged; specifically, in *irrigation*, the saturation of the soil by an excess of water, generally accompanied by an excess of so-called alkali or earthy salts. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 38.

water-mallow (wâ'tėr-mal″ō), *n.* See ★*mallow*.

water-mama (wâ″tėr-mä'mä̤), *n.* In British Guiana, a water-sprite: a name given by the English colonists to mythical beings, supposed by the Carib and Arawak Indians to live in secluded streams and pools, into which they entice passers-by to their destruction.
The water-mamas are of both sexes and are described as resembling the Indian men and women. Similar myths are common in other South American tribes.

Waterman calorimeter. See ★*calorimeter*.

water-maple, *n.* 2. The silver maple.—3. The mountain-maple.

water-master (wâ'tėr-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The superintendent or other officer in charge of the distribution of water from an irrigating canal or ditch. Locally named in California *zanjero*, and in New Mexico *majordomo*. *F. H. Newell*, Irrigation in U. S., p. 107.

water-mica (wâ'tėr-mī″kä̤), *n.* See ★*mica*[2].

water-millet (wâ'tėr-mil″et), *n.* See ★*millet*[1].

water-mold (wâ'tėr-mōld), *n.* An aquatic fungus, especially a member of the family *Saprolegniaceæ*. The water-molds grow mostly on decaying animal matter lying in the water. Compare *Saprolegnia*.

water-moth, *n.* 2. Any pyralid moth of the genus *Nymphula* whose larvæ are aquatic or subaquatic.

water-nymph, *n.* 4. Any dragon-fly.

water-oak, *n.* 3. See ★*oak*.

water-opal (wâ'tėr-ō″pal), *n.* Same as *hyalite*.

water-packed (wâ'tėr-pakt), *p. a.* Packed wet: applied to a cotton-bale which has been packed with wet cotton and is therefore more or less unmerchantable.

Cotton that is *water-packed* is liable to foster the growth of mildew, and this is probably the cause of the musty scent that sometimes emanates from such *water-packed* bales.
Hannan, Textile Fibres of Commerce, p. 112.

water-pan (wâ'tėr-pan), *n.* A slough.

Abdulla, our taciturn Midgan guide and tracker, points across a long dull-red depression, evidently in better times of rain a *water-pan*, to a distant cluster of brown irregular mounds. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 41.

water-pipe, *n.* 3. A narghile or hooka.

water-piston (wâ'tėr-pis″ton), *n.* 1. The piston of a pump by which the water is actuated.—2. A system for exhausting or compressing air or gases in which the level of water in a chamber is alternately raised and lowered mechanically. The increase of volume above the surface of the water, as it is lowered, causes an inflow into the chamber above such surface; and the rise of the surface expels the air or gas, less only so much as the water absorbs. The same result can be attained with oil, or with a liquid which does not absorb the gas even under pressure. The surface of the water is raised and lowered by the intrusion and withdrawal of a displacing plunger below the level of the water at its lowest point. The volume of the plunger would be displaced at each traverse. *G. Lunge*, Sulphuric Acid, III. 77.

water-plane, *n.* 2. The irregular surface of the underground water usually forming an inclined plane toward the sea or other system of drainage. The oscillations of the water-plane as recorded by a float and revolving drum at Maghull, eight miles northeast of Liverpool, by Isaac Roberts, seem to show that it is influenced by the sun, moon, tide, atmospheric pressure, temperature, and rainfall.

3. The level which marks the height of a body of water and often is indicated, after the water's departure, by beaches. Such water-planes may afterward be tilted by earth-movements.

The various elements are projected, with exaggeration of heights, on a vertical plane running a little west of south, or parallel to the direction of greatest inclination of old *water-planes*.
G. K. Gilbert, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p 241.

4. Same as ★*hydro-aëroplane*.

water-pocket (wâ'tėr-pok″et), *n.* 1. A cavity or mass of porous rock containing water; a water-hole. Chiefly current in the southwestern United States, where the Spanish equivalent *bolson* is often also used.—2. Same as ★*pocket*, 12.—3. Any depressed place in which water or other liquid may gather.

This system not only drains the piping itself, but also the *water-pockets* in the various valves.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 27, 1904, p. 397.

water-polo (wâ'tėr-pō″lō), *n.* A game, played in a swimming-tank, in which the contestants, in the water, toss a large rubber ball similar to a foot-ball. There are goals at either end against which the ball must be placed to score.

water-poppy (wâ'tėr-pop″i), *n.* See ★*Hydrocleys*.

water-port (wâ'tėr-pôrt), *n.* An opening or area in a surface through which water may pass, as in the valve-chamber of a reciprocating water-motor.

water-pouch (wâ'tėr-pouch), *n.* One of the large pockets, or cells, of the first and second compartments of the stomach in camels: so called because they retain water for a considerable period.

water-prairie (wâ'tėr-prā″ri), *n.* A saline playa; a salina. [Southwestern U. S.]

water-prick (wâ'tėr-prik), *n.* A slight imperfection on the grain of skins caused by too much soaking in water. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 247.

Water-reel process. See ★*process*.

water-rheostat (wâ'tėr-rē″ō-stat), *n.* A rheostat in which the resistance is due to a mass of water of fixed dimensions.

water-right (wâ'tėr-rīt), *n.* The legal right to the use (of a specified quantity or body) of water; in particular, the right to the use of water for the purpose of irrigation. See ★*right*, *n.*

Among the classes of contracts which have been productive of either discontent or abuses are, first, perpetual *water-rights*. Under these contracts the user pays a certain amount per acre for all the land on the canal, whether he irrigates it or not. These contracts usually specify a certain duty which has been fixed before the needs of the lands or the crops to be cultivated were known. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1899, p. 39.

water-rocket (wâ'tėr-rok″et), *n.* 3. See the extract.

All waterfalls tend to break up into conical masses called *water-rockets*, and in rare cases a fall may be seen which consists of a slow procession of well-separated "rockets" ranged in roughly horizontal lines. A case is described in which this beautiful appearance was due to the formation of roll-waves above the fall.
Nature, April 18, 1907, p. 597.

water-rolled (wâ'tėr-rōld), *a.* Rolled along by water: specially applied to boulders or pebbles which, beginning as angular masses, have had their corners worn off by being rolled along in a current of water. Rounded water-rolled pebbles may thus be contrasted with angular glacial pebbles.

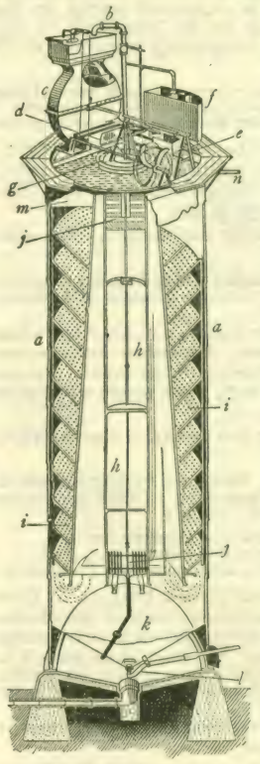
watershed, *n.* 2. The area drained by a river and all its tributaries.

water-shot (wâ'tėr-shot), *a.* Said of a ship when its position is such that it is moored midway between cross-tide and up and down stream.

water-sick (wâ'tėr-sik), *a.* A colloquial term, not in common use, applied to irrigated land which has received an excess of water, causing it to be heavy or soggy and not adapted to cultivation. *L. M. Wilcox*, Irrigation Farming, p. 439.

water-slide (wâ'tėr-slīd), *n.* A trough partly filled with water through which logs are slid from the rolling-bank to the mill. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

water-softener (wâ'tėr-sôf″nėr), *n.* An arrangement for removing from a natural water the salts of calcium and magnesium so as to fit it for use in steam-boilers without producing scale. The water to be treated is passed through a tank or water-tower of large dimensions, in which it receives an automatically regulated addition of the necessary chemicals, slaked lime and soda-ash, remains long enough to become clear by subsidence of the precipitate formed, and is run off by an outlet pipe at the top of the tank in a purified or softened condition. See ★*hardness*, 2. The figure shows a cross-section of a water-softener used to supply soft water to a railroad water-tank, the house on top of the tall cylindrical tank having been removed. At the top is the pipe which delivers the raw water to the tank at the left. From this tank the water flows down to a water-wheel, inclosed in the cylindrical casing, the power thus obtained being used to operate the water-mixing machinery, and then flows into a deep central well in the tower. At the right is the tank holding the chemical reagents, and in front, the scoop-wheel for taking up the softened water used in mixing the chemical solutions. The raw water flowing into the well in the center, called the *mixing-chamber*, is mixed with the dissolved reagents that are kept constantly agitated by the stirring-machine shown at the bottom and top of the mixing-chamber. When saturated the water overflows at the top into the cone-shaped annular space surrounding the mixing-chamber and flows in a solid stream down to the bottom where it turns upward in the outside annular space and rises through the perforated baffle-plates. During this downward and upward flow through the machine the raw water parts with its impurities, and the precipitates fall to the bottom of the tower. The reaction is most rapid at the start and the larger part of the now solid impurities fall at once. All that remains is caught and removed by the baffle-plates; and the now soft water passes upward through a filter, that removes any matter mechanically suspended in it, and fills the annular tank shown at the top of the tower, from which it is led away by the pipe at the right to the storage-tank. Other types of water-softening machines employ the same general principles, with somewhat different arrangement of tanks and mixing-chambers, and reach the same results by slightly different methods of practice.



Water-softener.
a, *a*, steel tower; *b*, in-take; *c*, water-motor for operating machinery; *d*, mixing-tank; *e*, scoop-wheel delivering soft water to tank; *f*, tank for chemical reagents; *g*, saturated water flowing into top of conical down-take where impurities settle; *h*, *h*, down-take; *i*, *i*, up-take, with baffle-plates; *j*, *j*, stirring-machinery; *k*, settling-tank; *l*, dump-valve; *m*, filters; *n*, outlet to railroad tank. Average height of tower, forty feet; capacity, from 10,000 to 30,000 gallons an hour.

water-spread (wâ'tėr-spred), *n.* Spread or expanse of water. [Rare.]

The *water-spread* of ancient times, however, appears to have been very great, possibly almost double that of to-day. *Bulletin Amer. Geog. Soc.*, Oct., 1907, p. 584.

water-sprout (wâ'tėr-sprout), *n.* In *hort.*, a vigorous, sappy, adventitious shoot in a tree or bush, usually arising because of heavy pruning or other unbalance of the plant.

As soon as the rainy season begins the trunk and larger branches put forth numerous *water sprouts*, which grow rapidly and at first seem to be perfectly healthy.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Div. Veg. Physiol. and Pathol., Bulletin 8, 1896, p. 10.

waterstone (wâ'tėr-stōn), *n.* 1. Marly limestone capable of yielding hydraulic cement. Compare *water-lime*.—2. pl. [*cap.*] In *English geol.*, a division of the Keuper.

water-strider, *n.*—**Broad-shouldered water-strider,** any one of the aquatic heteropterous insects of the family *Veliidæ*; so called on account of the broad prothorax. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 134.

water-stroke (wâ'tėr-strōk), *n.* Same as *water-brain fever*.

water-struck (wâ'tėr-struk), *a.* Said of bricks which have been dipped in water after leaving the mold and before firing. Interesting texture is produced in this way.

water-stuff (wâ'tėr-stuf), *n.* A translation and adoption of the German name (Wasserstoff) for hydrogen.

water-table, *n.* 4. In soil investigations, the upper surface of the gravitation or ground water; the upward limit of soil and rock saturation. See ★*soil moisture*.

[The] level, below which the rock and subsoil (down to

unknown depths) are full of water, is known as the ground-water level, ground-water surface, or *water-table*.
Chamberlin and Salisbury, Geol., I. 67.

5. In *car-building*, a window ledge.

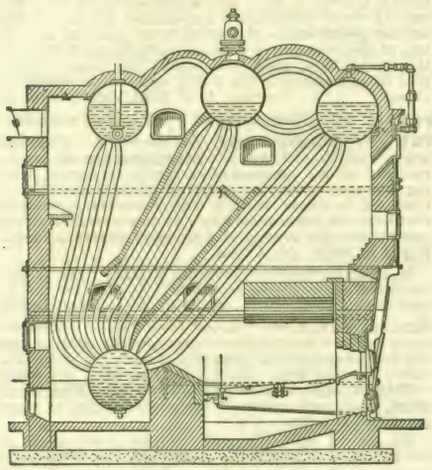
water-tender (wâ′tėr-ten″dėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a person whose duty it is to see that the proper level of water is maintained in the boilers and to regulate the supply of feed-water for that purpose.

Water-tight deck. See ★*deck*, 2.

water-tower, *n.* **2.** A tower, in a system of water-supply, in which water is kept to maintain a constant head or pressure and also to permit a considerable draft of water to be made from the system, in case of fire, before the pumping-engines are speeded up to the increased demand.—**3.** A tower in which a spray of falling water cools and cleanses an ascending current of gas.

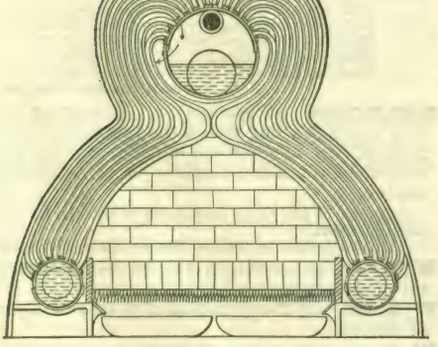
water-tree, *n.* **2.** In Australia, a tree of the family *Proteaceæ*, *Hakea leucoptera*, so called from the fact that in the arid districts which it frequents good drinking water may be obtained from its fleshy roots. It yields a soft, coarse-grained wood. Called also *needle-bush* and *pin-bush*. See ★*needle-bush*.

Water-tube boilers. Water-tube boilers are made in many forms. The tubes may be in long or short coils, or



Inclined Vertical Water-tube Boiler.

they may be straight, connected into headers at their two ends; they may be inclined at angles from the vertical line or from the horizontal line; and they may be sectional boilers or non-sectional. They may be used on the flash principle, or semi-flash, or they may be worked



Curved-tube Water-tube Boiler.

as continuous generators with a reserve content of heated water. Water-tube boilers are particularly well adapted for high pressures and temperatures of steam, and lend themselves easily to combination with superheating apparatus.

water-valve (wâ′tėr-valv), *n.* **1.** A valve for controlling water.—**2.** Specifically, the feed-valve controlling entry of feed-water into a boiler. [Eng.]—**3.** A relief-valve, or cylinder-cock, or automatic snifting-valve, designed to let out water from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

water-vein (wâ′tėr-vān), *n.* A crevice containing water, and capable of yielding it to a well or other excavation.

water-wagon (wâ′tėr-wag″on), *n.* **1.** A cart, such as a sprinkling-cart, designed to carry water.—**2.** Figuratively, total abstinence. [Slang.]

"To be on the *water wagon*," to abstain from hard drinks. *Dialect Notes*, II. vi.

water-wheel, *n.*—**Impulse water-wheel,** one in which the impact of a jet of water striking on the revolving wheel is made to do work. Same as *impulse-wheel* (which see, under *wheel*[1]).—**Reaction water-wheel,** a form of rotating water-motor in which the pressure and velocity due to a head of water are directed upon curved vanes or buckets whose shapes utilize not only the impulse effect of the water, but also enable the latter to work by reaction as the direction of flow through the motor is changed, thus making both water and motor more effective.

watt, *n.*—**False watts.** Same as *phantom* ★*watts.*—**Phantom watts,** in alternating-current circuits, with lagging or leading current, the difference between the apparent watts (or the product of volts and amperes) and the true watts (or the above product multiplied by the power-factor). Also *false watts*.

wattage (wot′āj), *n.* [*watt* + *-age.*] The rating in watts, of any electrical machine or device, of the power required to operate it: as, the *wattage* of a glow-lamp.

Dividing the kilowatt-hours mentioned by said number of lamps shows an average per lamp at station of 463.8 watts, deducting from which 9 per cent. for line loss, shows a net *wattage* per lamp at lamp terminal of 422.
Elect. World and Engin., June 27, 1903, p. 1095.

Watteau (vä-tō′), *n.* The name of a celebrated French painter, sometimes used to designate costume such as appears in his pictures: as, a *Watteau* bodice; a *Watteau* mantle.

wattevillite (vät′vil-īt), *n.* [Named after M. de *Watteville*, of Paris.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and sodium which occurs in fine fibrous crystalline aggregates: derived from the alteration of pyrite at Bischofsheim, Bavaria.

watt-hour (wot′our), *n.* The energy derived from an activity or power of one watt maintained for one hour: a practical unit of energy.—**Watt-hour meter,** in *elect.*, an instrument for the measurement of energy, reading directly in watt-hours.

Wattled lapwing. Same as *wattled plover* (which see, under *wattled*).

wattless (wot′les), *a.* In *elect.*, consuming no power. A wattless alternating current is a current differing in phase by 90 degrees from the electromotive force; a wattless electromotive force is an electromotive force differing in phase by 90 degrees from the current. A better term is *reactive*.

wattman (wot′man), *n.* [*watt* + *man:* English in form but not in use.] See the extract.

"*Wattman.*"—This term is employed in France to designate the engineer-driver of an electric carriage.
F. P. Marchant, in N. and Q., 9th ser., XII. 147.

wattmeter, *n.*—**Induction-wattmeter,** a wattmeter so constructed that no current is supplied to the moving parts, the armature, which is usually a metal disk, revolving under the direct inductive action of the currents in the fixed coils.—**Recording wattmeter,** an instrument for recording the power developed in an electric circuit. See *wattmeter. Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.*, 1900, p. 657.

watt-minute (wot′min″it), *n.* The work done in one minute of time by the expenditure of one watt of power; one sixtieth of a watt-hour.

watt-second (wot′sek″ond), *n.* The work done in one second of time by the expenditure of one watt of power; one sixtieth of a watt-minute. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 74.

wauke (wou′kā), *n.* [Hawaiian.] In Hawaii, the paper-mulberry, *Papyrius papyrifera*, the inner bark of which was used for making the paper cloth or kapa of the natives. It was formerly much cultivated. Called also *waoke*. See *Broussonetia*, ★*kapa*, 1, and *tapa*.



Wauke
(*Papyrius papyrifera*).
a, branch with pistillate inflorescence; *b*, pistillate flower; *c*, staminate flower.

wauregan (wâ-rē′gan), *a.* [Mohican *wauregan*, Massachusetts *wunnegan*, good, fine, pleasant, delightful, *wunnegik*, *wanegik*, that which is good.] Good; fine; showy.

Waurégan. A word which, according to Bartlett, was in the last quarter of the nineteenth century "still local in and about Norwich, Conn.," in the sense of "fine, showy." It appears frequently in the earlier literature of New England. It is best known from the epitaph (by Dr. Elisha Tracy) on the tombstone of Uncas, the Mohegan Indian, in the burying-ground at Norwich:—

For courage bold, for things *wauregan*,
He was the glory of Moheagon.

The word is derived from the Mohican (Mohegan) *wauregan* (Massachusetts *wunnegen*), "good, fine, pleasant, delightful," the radical being the Algonkian *wan* (*wun*, *war*, etc.), "good, beautiful." As a place-name it appears in Wauregan, Conn.
Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 265.

wave[1], *n.* **10.** A manufacturers' name for a defect in articles of glass, consisting in a slightly protuberant ridge on the surface due to the glass having cooled irregularly and too much before blowing.—**Capillary wave,** a surface wave on a liquid such as water, the wave-length of which is so small that the principal force acting to restore the liquid to equilibrium is that due to surface tension. Same as ★*ripple*[3], 3.—**Compressional wave,** a wave in an elastic medium due to the sudden application of a pressure which does not produce shearing. In such waves the vibratory motion of the individual particles is perpendicular to the wave front. Sound-waves in air and other media are compressional waves.—**Concentric waves,** waves which start from a common source and consequently have parallel fronts.—**Condensational wave,** a wave of compression.—**Cosmic wave,** a wave traversing interplanetary or interstellar space.—**Electromagnetic waves,** the method by which energy is supposed to be transferred from the sun to the earth, or from the transmitter to the receiver in the systems of wireless telegraphy, namely, by vibrations in planes perpendicular to the lines of propagation.—**Extraordinary wave,** that one of the two waves in a doubly refracting medium which undergoes extraordinary refraction. See *refraction*.—**Fessenden wave,** an electric oscillation which follows a conductor and for which the electrostatic and electromagnetic energies coincide as to time.—**Gravitational wave,** a water wave of which the wave-length is so great that the effect of surface-tension is inappreciable.—**Hertz wave.** See *Hertzian* ★*wave*.—**Hertzian wave,** an electromagnetic disturbance of the ether similar to a light-wave but of much greater wave-length: so named from Heinrich Hertz, who, in 1888, first showed experimentally how such waves may be produced and made a thorough investigation of their properties. See *wave*[1], 3.

We see references to what are called "*Hertzian waves.*" These are waves identical in nature with light waves, but of much lower pitch or period. Red light consists of about four hundred millions of millions of electrical waves in the ether per second; blue or violet light about double that number. Hertz showed in his experiments that electric sparks between polished balls, under proper conditions, were attended by ether waves of the same nature as those of light, but having a pitch represented by some millions of vibrations per second. These waves, however, could be reflected, could be refracted, could be polarized, and be dealt with as if they were light waves.
E. Thomson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 356.

High-frequency wave, a wave due to the vibrations of a body or medium the oscillations of which are very rapid. The term 'high frequency' is purely relative. Thus the waves of the ultra-violet portions of the spectrum are high-frequency waves compared with those of the infra-red; the sound-waves giving tones near the upper auditory limit are high-frequency waves compared to waves corresponding to the lower auditory limit; and the electric oscillations in a Tesla coil send out high-frequency waves in contrast to those from an ordinary induction-coil. See ★*frequency*, 3.—**Lodge wave,** an electric oscillation which follows a conductor and for which the electrostatic energy is a maximum at the instant when the electromagnetic energy is a minimum: named for Sir Oliver Lodge.—**Plane wave,** in *physics*, a wave the front of which is a plane. The wave reflected from a concave mirror is a plane wave when the source from which the incident wave reaches the mirror is at the principal focus of the latter.—**Pole of a wave.** See ★*pole*[2].—**Slab wave.** See ★*slab-wave*.—**Solitary wave,** a translatory wave of water in which the water actually moves forward but does not produce other waves.—**Spherical wave,** in *phys.*, a wave, as a light-wave or sound-wave, the front of which forms part of the surface of a sphere. All waves coming from a single point and transmitted through an isotropic medium are spherical waves.—**Standing wave,** the form of undulatory disturbance produced by the interference of wave trains under conditions such as to form a system of nodes and antinodes that are stationary in space, as in an organ-pipe.—**Stationary wave,** the sinusoidal curve in which a particle of fluid moves after being forced out of its original rectilinear motion by the presence of some obstacle and left free to return to equilibrium. According to Margules the areas of high pressure and low pressure in the atmosphere may be the summits and troughs of stationary waves. A series of clouds marks the summits of a series of stationary atmospheric waves to the leeward of a mountain.—**Tonal wave.** Same as ★*tone-wave*.—**Trochoidal theory of the deep-sea wave,** in *naval arch.*, a theory in which the sea is supposed to be of unlimited extent and depth, and the water a frictionless incompressible liquid. Supposing a permanent uniform system of deep-sea waves to have been set up in the water, the dynamical and mathematical conditions of wave-motion are satisfied by considering each fluid particle to be moving with uniform velocity in a vertical circular orbit the plane of which is parallel to the direction of motion of the wave. The radius of the orbit of any particle diminishes rapidly with the depth from the surface in accordance with a certain formula. If we consider a circle the circumference of which is equal to the length of the wave from crest to crest to roll on a horizontal line at its top, any fixed point in the interior of the circle will describe a trochoid which will be the profile of the wave-surface or of a wave-subsurface. If we suppose the water originally at rest to be divided into

horizontal layers, then the particles on the surface layer are all on the trochoidal wave-surface and each subsurface layer will be in a corresponding trochoidal wave-subsurface. The radius of the tracing-point of a trochoid in the interior of the rolling circle is the radius of the orbit of any particle in the wave-subsurface considered. The height of the wave is the vertical distance from trough to crest, equal to the diameter of the orbit of the particles in the surface layer. The period of the wave is the uniform time each particle takes to make one revolution in its orbit, which is also the time required for the crest of the wave to travel its own length. The speed of advance of the wave crest, in feet per second, is equal to $2\frac{1}{3}$ times the square root of the length approximately. The complete statement of the theory requires elaborate mathematical treatment. It is to be remarked that while the form of the wave has a continuous motion of translation, the particles forming the wave only rotate around a fixed center. It is obvious that a compound wave can be formed by the superposition of several simple trochoidal waves upon one another. Experience shows that in the ocean a long regular series of waves approximates closely to the motions called for by the trochoidal theory. To retain such practical conformity, the depth of water must not be less than the wave-length. In water of less depth the orbits of the particles become ellipses with the major axes horizontal.—**Water wave,** a wave of which the medium of propagation is water. The term *water wave* is frequently confined to surface waves on water, waves of the nature of sound-waves, which are transmitted through the interior of the fluid, being excluded.—**Wave indicator,** a device, such as an oscillograph, for showing the wave-form of an alternating electric current.—**Wave of displacement,** the wave set up by the bow of a vessel moving through the water or by a projectile moving through a fluid.—**Wave of explosion,** the propagation of an explosion from particle to particle through an explosive mixture, either radially from a center or longitudinally from one end to the other of a train of particles. The velocity depends on the chemicals, the size of the particles, the temperature, the closeness of packing or density, etc. The velocity of propagation through a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is 28.14 meters per second, whereas the velocity of a sound-wave is 514 meters per second. The intensity of any explosion depends largely on the velocity of the wave of explosion.—**Wave of replacement,** the wave having its origin at the stern of a vessel or a projectile which is moving through a fluid. *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 458.—**Wave velocity.** See ★*velocity.*

wave-crest (wāv′krest), *n.* The highest part of a wave or the line along the top of a wave.

wave-cut (wāv′kut), *a.* In *geol.*, a term applied to forms produced by the erosive action of waves.

Vertically, the waves cut in a narrow zone like a horizontal saw. If the material above this zone of cutting is undermined, it may fall of its own weight, leaving a cliff at the shoreward margin of the cut. This cliff is called a *wave-cut* cliff or sea-cliff.

R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1893, p. [232.

wave-cylinder (wāv′sil″in-dėr), *n.* A hollow metal cylinder for use in the wave-siren. Two wave-forms are set out as curves around the periphery of the cylinder, above and below, and the edges are then cut away along the line of the curves. Several such cylinders may be mounted upon the same vertical axis.

wave-detector (wāv′dē-tek″tọr), *n.* A ★coherer.

The centre of interest in wireless telegraphy seems to be shifting from the *wave-detector* or coherer to the means of producing the energy required to act upon it.

Athenæum, March 18, 1905.

wave-disk (wāv′disk), *n.* A metal disk for use in the wave-siren. The wave-form required is set out as a curve around the periphery of the disk, and the edge is then cut away along the line of the curve. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 349.

wave-form (wāv′fôrm), *n.* The form assumed by oscillations, as in water, sand, etc.

The Gill Memorial to Mr. Vaughan Cornish, for his researches on sea-beaches, sand-dunes, and on *wave-forms* in water. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XV. 639.

wave-mark (wāv′märk), *n.* The small ridge of sand heaped up by a wave at the limit of its advance when rolling in on a beach. Wave-marks are often preserved when the sand subsequently is buried and consolidated into rock. *J. D. Dana,* Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 94.

wave-marked (wāv′märkt), *a.* Ripple-marked.

This stratum has an extension of at least ten miles. About five and a half miles south of Versailles, the top of the Lorraine is formed by a *wavemarked* layer of limestone. *Amer. Geol.,* June, 1903, p. 356.

wave-marking (wāv′mär″king), *n.* A ripple-mark; ripple-marks collectively.

The lowest Richmond beds at Lebanon, Ohio, are wave-marked. Numerous other instances of *wavemarking* at this horizon might be given.

Amer. Geol., June, 1903, p. 356.

wave-motor (wāv′mō-tọr), *n.* A machine or apparatus designed to render the energy in the waves of a body of water, as the sea or a bay, available as a source of power. Such motors are of several forms: some use the impact of the breaking wave against a surface; others the rise and fall of floating masses as the waves pass under and lift them; others the rush of masses of water up a sloping beach. Such motors have difficulty with the variation of the tides and they are liable to wreckage in storms. The waves are not uniform in their action, and the power is not subject to control. They are more used on the Pacific coast than on the Atlantic, but are not reliable or long-lived anywhere.

wave-rate (wāv′rāt), *n.* In *acoustics,* vibration-rate; pitch-number.

Two musical notes whose *wave-rates* do not differ at least a fifth of a vibration a second, seem to the most delicate ear to be of identical pitch.

G. M. Stratton, Exper. Psychol. and its Bearing upon [Culture, p. 83.

wave-siren (wāv′sī″ren), *n.* [Translation of F. *sirène à ondes.*] A siren in which a current of air is driven through a narrow slit against an undulatory curve, of determinate form, cut in a metal plate: very much as, in the ordinary siren, the current is driven through circular orifices against holes of circular form. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1890, p. 353.

wave-slope (wāv′slōp), *n.* In *naval arch.*, the angle of inclination of the surface of a wave at any point to the horizontal. *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 212.—**Effective wave-slope.** The slope of the surface of a wave at any point is its inclination to the true horizontal at that point, and the instantaneous direction of the resultant fluid pressure on the outer wave-surface is normal to the wave-slope. In the similar subsurfaces in the interior of the wave, the direction of the resultant pressure differs less from the true vertical. A rigid body like a ship is affected by the fluid pressures in all the surfaces to which it penetrates, and the average resultant direction of the pressures is normal to the average or effective wave-slope in the part considered.

wave-train (wāv′trān), *n.* A series or succession of equidistant waves, sent out along the same path by a vibrating body.

waw[5] (wou), *n.* [Heb. *wāw.*] The sixth letter (ו) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *w* (*v*) or the Latin *v* (whence it appears as modern *v* in the English form of the Hebrew words. Its numerical value is VI.

wax[2], *n.*—**Andaquies wax,** a wax, produced by a wild bee found in the Orinoco and Amazon valleys in South America, used in making candles.—**Arjun wax.** Same as *Indian* ★*wax.*—**Balanophore wax,** a wax of the consistency of natural beeswax obtained from the parenchymatous tissue of *Langsdorffia hypogæa,* a native of Brazil.—**Bayberry wax.** Same as *myrtle-wax.*—**Becuiba-wax.** Same as *becuiba-tallow,* which see, under *tallow.*—**Black wax.** (*a*) Beeswax mixed with rosin and coal-tar, formerly in use in arsenals in making cartridges. (*b*) Black sealing-wax. (*c*) A local name in Texas for sticky clay containing much black-colored humus.—**Candleberry wax.** Same as *myrtle-wax.*—**Cane-sugar wax.** Same as *cerosin,* $C_{24}H_{18}O$.—**Cochineal wax.** See ★*cochineal.*—**Cork-wax.** Same as *cerin,* 2.—**Cow-tree wax.** See ★*cow-tree.*—**Earth-wax.** Same as *ozocerite* or *mineral wax.*—**Fig wax,** a vegetable wax, obtained from the sap of the wax fig-tree, *Ficus ceriflua* or *cerifera,* found in Java and Sumatra. Used in making candles. Also known as *Java wax* or *getah wax.*—**Indian wax,** an insect wax from *Ceroplastes ceriferus.* Also known as *Arjun wax.*—**Insect wax,** wax secreted by the Chinese wax-insect, *Ericerus pela* (*Coccus sinensis* or *C. pela*). Also known as *Chinese wax* and *pehla* or *pe-la wax.*—**Java wax.** Same as *jig* ★*wax.*—**Milk-tree wax,** a resinous, yellowish, waxy solid contained, to the extent of 30–35 per cent., in the sap of the South American cow-tree, milk-tree, or *palo de vaca, Brosimum galactodendron.* It is used by the natives for making candles.—**Myrtle-berry wax.** Same as *myrtle-wax.*—**Opium wax,** a white crystalline substance, a mixture of ceryl cerotate and palmitate, from the seed-vessels of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum.*—**Sugar-cane wax,** a white crystalline substance found on the surface of the stem of the sugar-cane, particularly the violet cane, which can easily be scraped off, and is sometimes seen in the melted state floating on the surface of evaporating cane juice. It appears to consist chiefly of ceryl cerotate and palmitate.—**Yellow wax,** a manufacturers' name for the last distilled product obtained from petroleum when the bottom of the still begins to be red-hot. It consists of impure anthracene, chrysene, picene, and other hydrocarbons of high molecular weight.

wax[3] (waks), *v. t.* [*wax*[3], *n.*] To beat; thrash. [Colloq.]

wax-butter (waks′but″ėr), *n.* A semisolid substance produced by the destructive distillation of beeswax. It consists mainly of the hydrocarbons cerotene and melissene with palmitic acid.

wax-extractor (waks′eks-trak″tọr), *n.* In *bee-keeping,* an appliance for melting empty honeycomb to extract and clarify the beeswax. The most simple form is a wooden box having a glass cover and containing a tray for the comb and a vessel to catch the melting wax. Exposed to bright sunlight, the comb under the glass readily melts and runs down the tray into the vessel. A larger appliance consists of a sheet-metal vessel fitted with a wire basket and screw-press. The comb is placed in the basket and a little water is put in the bottom of the vessel; when this is placed on a stove, the steam from the water melts the wax, causing it to run out through a spout, the press assisting the process by squeezing the wax out of the melting comb.

wax-gland (waks′gland), *n.* A minute unicellular dermal gland which secretes wax. Wax-glands are found in the abdominal integument of certain bees and are variously scattered over the surface of the body in very many homopterous insects.

wax-hair (waks′hār), *n.* One of the long hairs which occur on the bodies of the young of the *Psyllidæ* or flea-lice. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 580.

wax-leather (waks′leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather finished on the flush side. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 264.

wax-press (waks′pres), *n.* See ★*wax-extractor.*

wax-scale (waks′skāl), *n.* 1. See *wax-insect,* 1. —2. One of the plates of wax in a wax-pocket of a wax-insect.—**Florida wax-scale,** a wide-spread scale-insect, *Ceroplastes floridensis,* which occurs in most of the warmer parts of the world and lives on many tropical and subtropical plants, including some of economic importance, as orange, lemon, fig, tea, guava, mango, and pomegranate.



Florida Wax-scale (*Ceroplastes floridensis*): enlarged more than three diameters. (Marlatt, U. S. D. A.)

The *Florida wax scale* is three-brooded, development not being very rapid and extending over three or four months. The adult female insect, covered as it is with its waxy secretion, measures from 2 to 3 millimeters in length, is oval in form, and is characterized by a large central waxy prominence surrounded by six or eight smaller prominences, all, owing to the melting and cooling of the wax, much less distinctly limited than with the species to be next considered. The waxy secretions give an appearance to the young insect of an oval stellate object. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.,* 1900, p. 277.

waxt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *waxed.*

way[1], *n.*—**Combust way.** See ★*combust.*—**Four-foot way.** See *six-foot* ★*way.*—**Maintenance of way,** in *railroading,* the business of caring for, repairing, guarding, and maintaining in a safe and efficient condition the road-bed, bridges, culverts, embankments, and tracks that form the permanent way. It is generally a department under the control of a division superintendent.—**Right of way.** (*d*) A lane.

In England the word indicates a legal right to use a particular passage. In Australia it is used for the passage or lane itself. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

Six-foot way, a local railroad term for the foot-path or space between two tracks left for safety in passing trains and for convenience in repairing the tracks. Sometimes called *four-foot way.* [Rare.]—**Sun's way.** See ★*sun*[1].—**Way enough,** an order to stop rowing.—**Way of the wine,** movement or passage from left to right, as wine is circulated at table.

We caught only a hurried glimpse as we passed on; for the order in which the sights of a Buddhist temple may be visited is invariable, and we took care not to offend the susceptibilities of the lamas by deviating from the orthodox left-to-right course which forms part of their religious observances. The '*way of the wine*' is a custom which would need no explanation to a Buddhist.

P. Landon, The Opening of Tibet, p. 389.

wayang (wä′yäng), *n.* [Javanese and Malay *wāyang,* a stage play, with puppets or with living actors.] The shadow-play of Java, played with colored marionettes cut out of flat pieces of leather.

way-gone (wā′gôn), *a.* Wearied by travel; exhausted by walking. [Rare.]

Who halts at prospect of the pinnacle
That gives him note his journey's end is nigh,
Except with fever of inquietude?
Way-gone and crippled, rather would he on,
Than lay him down and rest another night.

J. S. Knowles, The Secretary, iii. 1.

way-surface (wā′sėr″fās), *n.* A bearing surface or track along which the laterally moving part of any mechanism slides: as, the *way-surface* of a milling-machine or of a dividing-engine.

Only one of the three *way-surfaces* used to be accurately straight.

A. A. Michelson, in Physical Review, June, 1905, p. 390.

W. B. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Water Board;* (*b*) of *way-bill.*

W. B. M. An abbreviation of *Woman's Board of Missions.*

W. C. An abbreviation (*a*) [*l. c.* or *cap.*] of *water-closet;* (*b*) of *Wesleyan Chapel;* (*c*) of *Western Central* (*London Postal District*); (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *without charge.*

W. C. A. An abbreviation of *Women's Christian Association.*

W. C. T. U. An abbreviation of *Woman's Christian Temperance Union.*

We. An abbreviation of *Wednesday.*

weakfish, *n.*—**Bastard weakfish.** Same as *white weakfish* (which see, under *weakfish*).

wealth-flow (welth′flō), *n.* Income; the amount of wealth which comes into existence in a fixed period of time. *Baldwin,* Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 155. [Rare.]

wealth-fund (welth'fund), *n.* The aggregate of wealth which exists at a given moment, as contrasted with the income which comes into existence in a given time. The wealth-fund is regarded by some economists as capital, rightly conceived. *Baldwin*, Dict. of Philos. and Psychol., I. 155.

weaner (wē'nėr), *n.* A metal guard fastened to the nose of a sucking calf to wean it; a calf-weaner.

wear[1], *v. t.*—**To wear ship,** to put the helm up and bring the vessel around to a new tack by changing the wind across the stern. This is done in a heavy sea when tacking is not advisable owing to the danger of missing stays, and the accompanying chance of getting sternboard on the vessel.

weather, *n.*—**Broken weather,** unsettled weather.—**Falling weather,** rainy or snowy weather; weather which threatens rain, hail, or snow.—**Radiation weather,** the general atmospheric conditions peculiar to the clear dry atmosphere which prevails within areas of high pressure or descending air when terrestrial radiation of heat has its maximum influence.—**Weather forecaster.** See ★*forecaster.*

weather-card (weᵀᴴ'ėr-kärd), *n.* A diagram showing the average or typical weather conditions as to pressure, temperature, wind, cloud, rain and local thunder-storms, tornadoes, and waterspouts on each side of the moving areas of high or low barometric pressure.

weather-case (weᵀᴴ'ėr-kās), *n.* A case or small cupboard containing aneroids, thermometers, and hygrometers, and instructions for their use in making local forecasts: originally furnished by the United States Signal Service to voluntary observers.

weather-cloth, *n.* (*c*) The tarpaulin or sail sometimes exposed in the after weather rigging to keep a ship's head forced up to the sea and wind when she is hove to.

weather-cycle (weᵀᴴ'ėr-sī″kl), *n.* The periodic recurrence of any feature of the weather. Such cycles are rarely definite enough to allow judicious forecasts to be based upon them. The ordinary weather may be regarded as complexly compounded from innumerable unknown cycles.

weather-deck (weᵀᴴ'ėr-dek), *n. Naut.*, an uncovered deck exposed to the weather.

weather-door (weᵀᴴ'ėr-dōr), *n.* **1.** A storm-door.—**2.** A swinging door or trap-door in an air-passage or gangway of a mine, designed to be closed in winds or storms. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

Weathered clay. See ★*clay.*—**Weathered crust.** See ★*crust.*

weather-flag (weᵀᴴ'ėr-flag), *n.* A flag used as a weather signal; specifically, one of the



U. S. Weather Bureau Weather-flags.

Cross-hatching represents the color blue. The flags indicate: 1, alone, fair weather, stationary temperature; 2, alone, rain or snow, stationary temperature; 3, alone, local rain or snow, stationary temperature; 1, with 4 above it, fair weather, warmer; 1, with 4 below it, fair weather, colder; 2, with 4 above it, rain or snow, warmer; 2, with 4 below it, rain or snow, colder; 3, with 4 above it, local rain or snow, warmer; 3, with 4 below it, local rain or snow, colder; 5, cold wave.

flags used by the United States Weather Bureau since 1891 to indicate the character of the weather expected to occur at the locality within thirty-six hours.

weather-forecast (weᵀᴴ'ėr-fōr″kȧst), *n.* A prediction of anticipated weather; specifically, the official published daily weather predictions (formerly known as weather indications or weather probabilities) for the next 24, 36, or 48 hours, based on the comparative study of daily weather-charts. Not to be confounded with *seasonal forecasts.*

weather-gaw (weᵀᴴ'ėr-gâ), *n.* Same as *water-gall*, 2.

weather-guard (weᵀᴴ'ėr-gärd), *n.* A protection or shelter against (bad) weather or storms.

weather-guard (weᵀᴴ'ėr-gärd), *v. t.* To guard against (bad) weather or storms.

The pioneers attend to this work, trenching the ground, *weather-guarding* the shelters.

Buck, Med. Handbook, I. 477.

weathering, *n.*—**Belt of weathering,** the outer portion of the earth, which stands between the surface and the ground water, and which is therefore subject to active percolation. See *belt of* ★*solution. Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs XLVII. i. 43.

weather-lights (weᵀᴴ'ėr-līts), *n. pl.* The auroral light, so called because supposed by some to be indicative of approaching dry weather, or the result of preceding clear, cool weather. The term is also applied to the very distant flashes of light known as 'heat-lightning' or 'sheet-lightning,' which often follow a hot summer day and are supposed to be due to the heat, although they are generally due to the existence of thunder-storms in the distance.

weather-lore (weᵀᴴ'ėr-lōr), *n.* The accumulated proverbs and superstitions relative to the weather, especially in its relation to man, animals, the stars, the moon, and plants.

weather-period (weᵀᴴ'ėr-pē″ri-o̤d), *n.* **1.** A cycle of time within which one or more types of weather may recur regularly.—**2.** An indefinite period of time within which certain weather changes repeat themselves in a given order of recurrence but without restriction as to the variable duration of the period.

weather-register (weᵀᴴ'ėr-rej″is-tėr), *n.* An hourly or daily meteorological record of weather conditions at any station; a register kept by observers, as distinguished from an automatic record of conditions.

weather-rope (weᵀᴴ'ėr-rōp), *n.* A tarred rope; a rope that will shed water owing to a coating of tar on its surface.

weather-sharp (weᵀᴴ'ėr-shärp), *n.* One who understands the weather; a good weather forecaster; an official meteorologist. [Colloq.]

weather-shooting (weᵀᴴ'ėr-shö″ting), *n.* The attempt to produce rain or prevent hail by the detonation of explosives or the sending up of smoke-rings or vortex-rings from specially constructed cannon. [Colloq.]

weather-table (weᵀᴴ'ėr-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *water-table*, 1.

A *weather-table* on the north wall [of a crypt at Iona] indicated that the side aisles had at one time extended westward to the transept.

The Antiquary, Jan., 1906, p. 7.

weather-type (weᵀᴴ'ėr-tīp), *n.* A distinctive kind of weather experienced at any station when the centers of high and low pressure have certain specific locations relative to the station. Very many such types have been described. Abercromby characterizes British types by the prevailing winds, namely: (1) the southerly wind-type, in which an anticyclone lies to the east or southeast of Great Britain; (2) the westerly wind-type, in which the tropical belt of anticyclone lies to the south of Great Britain; (3) the northerly wind-type, in which the anti-cyclone or the eastern part of the tropical belt of high pressure lies to the west and northwest of Great Britain; (4) the easterly wind-type, in which the high pressure of Asia and southern Europe appears in the northeast of Europe, rarely extending beyond the coast-line, while the Atlantic high pressure is feeble or absent.

weather-whistle (weᵀᴴ'ėr-hwis″l), *n.* A signal given by means of a whistle, usually the steam-whistle of a factory, to announce to the public the forecast of the local weather and temperature for the next twenty-four hours as telegraphed from the Weather Bureau at Washington. The signal consists of a succession of long blasts and short blasts; for example, one long blast, fair weather; two long, rain or snow; three long, local rain or snow; four long, heavy snow; one short, lower temperature; two short, higher temperature; three short, a cold wave.

weav, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *weave*[1].

weavable (wē'va-bl), *a.* [*weave*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being woven.

weave[1], *n.*—**Batavia weave,** a kind of twilled armure weave made on four harnesses.—**Cross-warp weave,** a weave in which the warp-threads cross one another in regular order, as in gauze- or leno-weaving.—**Plain weave,** the simplest form of weaving; the alternate interlacing of the warp-threads with the weft-threads. Sometimes called *cotton-weave.*

weaver, *n.*—**Cobweb weaver,** any spider of the family *Theridiidæ*, many of which inhabit houses. *Comstock*, Manual of Insects, p. 34.—**Social weaver,** *Philhetærus socius*, a weaver-bird of Central Africa which nests in companies of a hundred or more, building a structure as large as a hay-stack.

web, *n.*—**Half-tone web,** a glass plate containing two sets of opaque lines crossed at right angles, forming a dark ground pierced with small, transparent squares, used for the purpose of getting lines and dots in the negative.

webbing, *n.* **4.** *pl.* Reins. [Slang.]

You did an infernal fool trick, but you 've saved me Tommy Eye, the best teamster on the Umcolcus waters. As he lies there now he ain't worth half a cent a pound to feed to cats; when he 's on a load with the *webbin's* in his hands I would n't take ten thousand dollars for him.

Holman Day, King Spruce, iii.

webbing-moth (web'ing-môth), *n.* Any one of the true clothes-moths.

Weber-Fechner law. See ★*law*[1].

Weber formation. See ★*formation.*

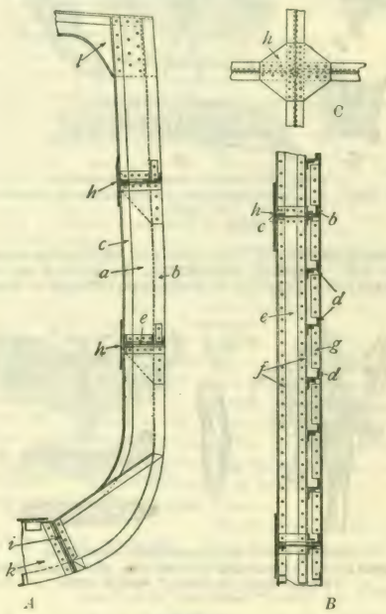
web-foot, *n.* **2.** A native or citizen of the State of Oregon: so called on account of the moist climate. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., VII. 135. [Slang.]

web-footed, *a.* **2.** Said of a horse which goes best on a muddy or very wet track. [Racing slang.]

Ravena and Bill Phillips, which finished second and third to Reddick, are by Clifford and Ornament respectively, both racers that were able to run stoutly on any kind of a track. The fifth event finds Saladin the winner, and he is by Albert, who, it has been said, never bred anything but *web-footed* colts and fillies.

N. Y. Evening Sun, Aug. 17, 1905.

web-frame (web'frām), *n.* In *iron ship-building,* an extra strong frame composed of a frame-



Web-frame.

A, elevation of web-frame and section of side-stringers; *B*, plan of side-stringer and section of frames; *C*, side elevation of junction of web-frame and stringer; *a*, web-plate; *b*, frame-bar; *c*, double reverse bars; *d*, ordinary frames; *e*, stringer-plate; *f*, stringer-bars; *g*, intercostal clip; *h*, diamond-plate; *i*, margin-plate; *k*, floor-plate; *l*, deck-beam.

bar and a web-plate stiffened at the back edge by angle-bars. Such web-frames are fitted in place of every fourth, fifth, or sixth ordinary frame, where there are no hold-beams, or in spaces such as engine-rooms where there is great depth of side unsupported between the bottom and the lowest deck. See cut. On a merchant vessel the arrangement of the frames in the manner shown is called the *web-frame system.* On war-ships frames of the same character are frequently called *belt-frames*, and in such cases all the frames in a given region are usually of a web construction.

web-member (web'mem″bėr), *n.* An element in a truss or braced girder, either in tension or compression, by which the stresses are conveyed from top chord to bottom chord, or in the reverse direction, and which acts as the solid web-plate does in the solid I-beam or the plate-girder.

webnerite (web'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named for A. *Webner*, a mining engineer.] Same as ★*andorite.*

web-plate (web'plāt), *n.* In a beam made to resist transverse or bending stress, the plate in the plane of the action of the load which joins the upper and lower flanges of the beam, resists the tendency to buckle, and withstands the shear. In very deep plate-girders, the web or vertical plate requires to be reinforced to prevent it from deforming under load: this is done by angle-irons or by extra plates.

websky ite (veb'ski-īt), *n.* [Named for the German mineralogist, Martin *Websky* (1824–86).] An alteration-product of serpentine which occurs in pitch-black amorphous forms at Krems, in Bohemia.

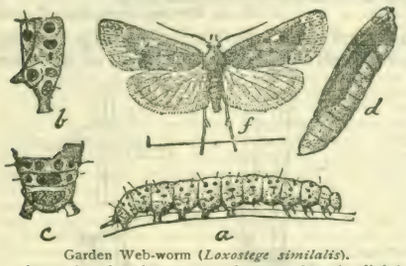
websterite[2] (web'stėr-īt), *n.* [*Webster* county, N. C., + *-ite*[1].] In *petrog.*, a phaneric, granular igneous rock composed of orthorhombic and monoclinic pyroxenes; a variety of pyroxenite. *G. H. Williams*, 1890.

web-system (web'sis″tem), *n.* A group of web-members in a truss or girder, replacing

the solid plate of a plate-girder, or the lattice-braces in a lattice-girder. See ★*web-member*.

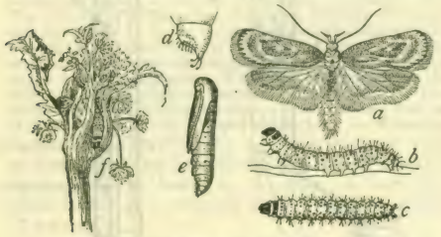
web-work (web′wėrk), *n.* The structural part or web of a textile fabric.

web-worm, *n.*—**Alfalfa web-worm,** the larva of a pyralid moth, *Loxostege commixtalis*, common to Europe and North America. It feeds on alfalfa and other plants in the northwestern United States.—**Cabbage web-worm,** the larva of a pyralid moth, *Hellula undalis*, probably imported accidentally from Europe into the southern United States and California where it injures cabbage, turnips, and beets. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1900, p. 727.—**Corn-root web-worm.** See ★*corn*[1].—**Garden web-worm,** the larva of a pyralid moth *Loxostege similalis* (formerly *Eurycreon rantalis*), which



Garden Web-worm (*Loxostege similalis*).
a, larva; *b*, *c*, larval segments; *d*, pupa; *f*, moth, slightly enlarged.
(Riley, U. S. D. A.)

damages garden and field crops and which spins more or less silk.—**Parsnip web-worm,** the larva of an œcophorid moth, *Depressaria heracliana*, common to Europe



Parsnip Web-worm (*Depressaria heracliana*).
a, adult; *b*, larva from side; *c*, larva from above; *d*, anal segment of pupa; *e*, pupa; *f*, work of larva.
(From "Insect Life," U. S. D. A.)

and the United States. It feeds on the flower-heads and leaves of parsnip, protecting itself by a web.—**Pine web-worm.** Same as ★*pine-pest*.—**Privet web-worm,** the larva of a pyralid moth, *Diaphania quadristigmalis*, which occurs in the United States, the West Indies, and South America. The larva feeds on the terminal shoots of privet, hiding in a silken web.—**Root web-worm,** the larva of any one of several moths of the family *Crambidæ*: as, the *corn-root web-worm* (which see, under ★*corn*[1]).—**Sooty corn-root web-worm.** Same as ★*stalk-worm*.—**Spruce web-worm.** Same as *spruce bud-worm* (which see, under *spruce*[3]).

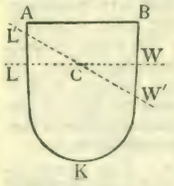
wedding, *n.* 2†. Anniversary of a wedding. [Rare.]

So home and intended to be merry, it being my sixth *wedding*. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1661.

wedding-bells (wed-ing-belz′), *n. pl.* Church bells or chimes rung in celebration of a wedding.

wedding-flight (wed′ing-flīt), *n.* Same as *nuptial* ★*flight*.

wedge[1], *n.* 5. In *geom.*, a prismatoid whose lower base is a rectangle, and upper base a line (sect) parallel to a basal edge.—6. In *ancient oriental archæol.*, an arrow-headed character, the shape of which was produced by pressing one corner of a solid square wand or the like into soft clay.—7. A playing-card so trimmed that one end is narrower than the other, so that when a certain part of the pack is turned round it can be withdrawn again at will, no matter how much the pack may be shuffled in the meantime.—**Compensating compound wedge,** a device of Spitta for placing an absorbent medium in the path of light-rays in a photometer. It consists of two wedges, similar in all respects, which by sliding, the one over the other, maintain a uniform thickness of the absorbing medium throughout the width of the slit. *W. M. Stine*, Photometrical Measurements, p. 90.—**Flying wedge,** in *foot-ball*, a group of men who get into rapid motion before reaching their opponents and thus strike them under headway.—**Miners' wedge,** a metal wedge used by miners for splitting off masses of coal.—**Optical wedge,** in *photog.*, a sheet of glass coated with a neutral-tinted film, graduated from transparency at one end to opacity at the other, and inserted in front of one of the lenses of a projection lantern.—**Ritchie wedge,** in *photom.*, a device for comparing the brightness of light-sources, described by Ritchie (1825). It consists of an opaque wedge with matte faces placed between the lights to be compared; with its edge toward the observer. When the illumination upon the two faces is equal, the brightness of the two sources is in the ratio of the squares of their distances from the wedge.—**Wedges of emersion and of immersion,** those portions of a floating body, specifically of a ship, which emerge from beneath the level of the liquid on the one hand, or become immersed, on the other, when the body is tipped or given a list without changing its displacement. Let A K B be the cross-section of a floating vessel, W L its water-line when upright, and W′ L′ its water-line when inclined: then W C W′ is a cross-section of the wedge of emersion and L C L′ of the wedge of immersion.



Wedge of Emersion and Immersion.

wedge[1], *v. t.* 7. In *forestry*, to force by wedges (a tree that is being felled) to topple over.

wedge-gear (wej′gēr), *n.* A wedging device; an apparatus for moving a body or part by a wedging motion.

wedgewood (wej′wůd), *n.* [*wedge*[1] + *wood*.] Wood made, or fit to be made, into wedges.—**Tough** or **stupid,** etc., **as wedgewood,** very tough, or stupid, etc. *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., X. 46. [Prov. Eng.]

weed[1], *n.* 4. The vegetative parts of the cotton-plant as opposed to the flowers and fruit.

Late cotton is thought [to be] more apt to run to *weed*. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Exper. Station, Bulletin 33, 1896, p. [250.

Mad-dog weed. (*a*) The water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica*. (*b*) The mad-dog skull-cap or madweed, *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

weed[1], *v. t.*—**To weed the rigging,** *naut.*, to clear the rigging by trimming loose ends of rope-yarns, rattling stuff, etc.

weeder, *n.*—**Riding weeder,** a weeder having a steel frame supporting three parallel horizontal steel angle-bars placed one behind the other, to which are attached sixty or more vertical steel teeth or weeding-points. The weight of the machine and the driver, who sits at the back of the machine, is supported in part by a pair of wheels and in part by the teeth, the weight upon the teeth, and the consequent depth to which they enter the ground, being under the control of the driver. The teeth are placed on the bars in diagonal lines to insure the complete breaking up of the surface of the soil and the destruction of the weeds.—**Walking weeder,** a smaller weeder of the same type, operated, by means of handles, by a man walking behind it.

weeding-hoe (wē′ding-hō), *n.* A combined rake and hoe.

weed-tree (wēd′trē), *n.* In *forestry*, a tree of a species which has little or no value.

week[1], *n.*—**Baff week.** See ★*baff*3.—**Convocation week.** See ★*convocation*.—**Feast of Weeks.** See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.—**Low week,** the week after Easter week, so called from its first day, Low Sunday.

week-end (wēk′end), *n.* The end of the week; by extension, the period from Friday night to Monday morning. Also used attributively: as, the *week-end* holidays. [Eng.]

This brief holiday has got into serious history. No less an authority than Dr. S. R. Gardiner notes in his 'Oliver Cromwell' that

"Oliver—if he invented nothing else—may be regarded as the inventor of that modified form of enjoyment to which hard-worked citizens have in our day given the name of the '*week-end*.'"

He escaped from London to Hampton Court from Saturday to Monday. *Athenæum*, Aug. 10, 1901, p. 193.

If the present weather continues, London certainly will empty for *week-ends* more than ever.
N. Y. Herald (Paris ed.), June 2, 1903.

week-end (wēk-end′), *v. i.* To employ the week-end as a holiday season. [Eng.]

week-tenant (wēk′ten″ant), *n.* A tenant who rents by the week.

weep[1], *v. i.* 6. To gather moisture in drops from the atmosphere, as a water-vessel cooled with ice, or a cool metal pipe in a room where steam is present or the atmosphere is humid; also leak slowly from a joint in drops.

weeper, *n.* 5. *pl.* Long side-whiskers.

The 'Piazza d'Erbe,' in fact, reminds us irresistibly of our own Mr. Frith; and the impression is strengthened by the presence in the foreground of a mid-Victorian Englishman with "Dundreary *weepers*."
Athenæum, June 13, 1903, p. 760.

weequash (wē′kwosh), *n.* [Micmac (?) *wigwas* (also similarly in Passamaquoddy Cree, Ojibwa?), birch bark (canoe).] The act of spearing eels by night, from a canoe, with the aid of a torch or lantern. [New England.] *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore*, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 267.

weequashing (wē′kwosh-ing), *n.* Also *wigwassing*. Same as ★*weequash*. Compare ★*neeskotting*.

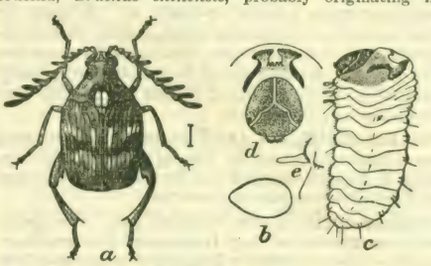
weetweet[2] (wēt′wēt), *n.* [Native name in Australia.] A throwing implement used by the aborigines of Victoria, Australia. It consists of a small piece of hard wood about an inch in diameter shaped like a double cone fastened to a slender, flexible rod about two feet long, and usually made in one piece. It is used in a game, the object being to throw it

to the greatest possible distance. The total weight is less than two ounces. *Smyth*, Aborigines of Victoria, p. 352.

weevil, *n.*—**Black weevil.** Same as *rice-weevil*.—**Bronze apple-tree weevil,** a curculionid beetle, *Magdalis æneascens*, which in the western United States attacks the branches of the apple, particularly on spots which have previously been damaged by canker or sun-scald.—**Coffee-bean weevil,** a cosmopolitan anthribid beetle, *Araecerus fasciculatus*, which damages many stored vegetable products, as coffee, cacao, dried apples, mace, and nutmegs. It also breeds in dry cotton-bolls and in the seeds of senna and wild indigo.—**Cotton-boll weevil,** a curculionid beetle which attacks the flowers and bolls of cotton in tropical America and which, about 1893, entered the State of Texas at Brownsville. It spread slowly through the State, crossed into Louisiana in 1903 and 1904, and threatens great damage to the cotton-growing industry of the United States. It caused an average annual loss to Texas in the years 1900 to 1905 of over $15,000,000.—**Cow-pea weevil,** a cosmopolitan bruchid, *Bruchus chinensis*, probably originating in



Cotton-boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*).
a, adult; *b*, pupa; *c*, full-grown larva: all enlarged.
(Howard, U. S. D. A.)



Cow-pea Weevil (*Bruchus chinensis*).
a, male weevil; *b*, egg; *c*, postembryonic larva; *d*, head of same; *e*, thoracic leg of same. *a*, much enlarged, *b*–*e*, more enlarged.
(Chittenden, U. S. D. A.)

eastern Asia, but now of very general distribution. It breeds in peas and beans of many varieties.—**Pales weevil,** a large, dark chestnut or black curculionid beetle, *Hylobius pales*, of wide distribution in the United States. Its larvæ burrow beneath the bark of the white pine, loosening it from the wood.—**Paraplectic weevil,** a European curculionid beetle, *Lixus paraplecticus*, whose larva bores in the stems of an umbelliferous plant the eating of which is supposed to cause blind staggers in horses.—**Root-weevil.** See ★*root-weevil*.—**Strawberry-weevil.** (*c*) Same as ★*strawberry-beetle*, 1.—**Sweet potato weevil.** Same as *sweet potato* ★*borer*.

wefted (wef′ted), *a.* [*weft*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*.] Having the form of a weft or thin felt-like layer: said of the mycelium of fungi.

More or less complex *wefted* sheets or tissue-like masses of such (mycelium). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 554.

weft-fork, *n.*—**Center weft-fork,** a device fixed in the center of the reed-space of a loom for stopping the machine in case there is an omission of the weft at any throw of the shuttle. *T. W. Fox*, Mechanism of Weaving, p. 426.

Wehnelt break. An electrolytic interrupter for induction-coils. See ★*interrupter* (*a*).

Weierstrassian symbol. See ★*symbol*[1].

Weigela (vī′ge-lă), *n.* Same as *Weigelia*.

weigh[1], *n.* 2. In *cotton-manuf.*, any given quantity of yarn delivered to an operative, for example, a winder, upon which wages are based. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 412.

weigh-basket (wā′bȧs″ket), *n.* See ★*weigh-box*.

weigh-box (wā′boks), *n.* A chute used in delivering coal at a railroad coaling-station. It receives and weighs just enough coal to fill the tender of a locomotive or, when used in loading coal-cars, it measures a fixed weight of coal each time it is filled and discharged. It may be self-discharging and operated by hand or by power. A similar chute made wide and with open top for use in weighing and delivering coal from mine to car is called a *weigh-basket*. See ★*coaling-station*, 2.

weighing-globe (wā′ing-glōb), *n.* Same as ★*density-globe*. *M. W. Travers*, Exper. Study of Gases, p. 126.

weighing-head (wā′ing-hed), *n.* The element in a testing-machine connected to that part of the apparatus by which the stress passing through the test piece is weighed or measured by observation. See cut under ★*testing-machine*.

weighmaster (wā′mȧs″tėr), *n.* 1. The clerk or employee in any establishment who is in charge of the weighing-scales.—2. In Europe,

a weigher of material, licensed by governmental authority to perform this duty publicly or in a market.

weighment (wā′ment), *n.* [*weigh*[1], *v.*, + *-ment.*] The performance of the act of weighing. [Rare.]

Leaf *weighment* [in tea plucking] is one of the most important features of the day's work.
C. Bald, Indian Tea, p. 165.

weight[1], *n.* **10.** In *math.*: (*a*) The number of roots of x appertaining to any given function or functions of x, which must be employed to express a quantity composed of the product of the coefficients. (*b*) With respect to any selected variable in a system of homogeneous functions, the sum of the weights in respect to such variable of the several coefficients of which the quantity is composed (the weight of each several coefficient meaning the index of the power of the selected variable in that term of the given function or functions which is affected with such coefficient). *Sylvester*, 1853.— **11.** In *archery*, the strength of a bow measured in pounds by the pull or weight necessary to fully draw the bow. —**Adhesion weight.** See ★*adhesion.*— **Combination by weight.** See ★*combination.*— **Combining weights.** See ★*combine.*— **Curve of weight.** See ★*curves of ship calculations.*— **Galton's weights,** in *psychophys.*, a set of brass weights, made in cartridge form, and arranged for the easy verification of Weber's Law. *Francis Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 370.— **Molecular weight,** the weight of a molecule, that of hydrogen being taken as the standard.— **Near-weight detector,** an appliance used in connection with weighing-machines to indicate, as the material to be weighed is fed to the machine, that the desired quantity in weight is nearly supplied. It serves as a warning to the weigher against overweighing.— **Weight sensation.** See ★*sensation.*

weigh-tank (wā′tangk), *n.* A vessel so arranged that the tank and contents can be weighed at any time to determine the quantity of liquid withdrawn from it in a certain time or for a certain process or function. Any tank on a scales can be used for this purpose. *Jour. Brit. Inst. of Elect. Engin.*, 1904, p. 966.

weighting, *n.* **2.** The attachment to textile fabrics of substances which produce a spurious appearance of thickness and value: an adulteration frequently practised, and more common and carried much further on silk goods than on any others.

weight-money (wāt′mun″i), *n.* An early Chinese bronze coinage of the seventh to the third centuries B.C.

Weingarten triple. See ★*triple.*

weir, *n.*— **Bear-trap weir.** Same as *bear-trap* ★*dam.* — **Diversion weir,** a low dam or weir erected for the purpose of diverting water from a river or stream into the head of an irrigating canal or ditch. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 171.— **Drop-gate weir,** a low dam or weir the crest of which can be lowered when necessary to allow the water to pass unimpeded over the top. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, p. 207.— **Flash-board weir,** the sill or base upon which flashing-boards are placed.— **Needle weir,** a form of movable weir or dam in which the portion of the waterway or channel to be regulated is closed by a series of disconnected, slender timbers, called *needles*, square or rectangular in cross-section and placed side by side in an inclined or vertical position, resting against a permanent sill on the bottom of the waterway and against a removable horizontal support near their upper ends. Various forms are used in the design of the upper movable supports for the needles and in the manner of manipulating them in the operation of opening and closing the dam, which when opened leaves an unobstructed waterway for the passage of flood-water or for navigation.— **Rated weir,** a measuring-weir, or overfall-dam, in which the quantity of water flowing over the dam per second has been determined and tabulated in terms of the depth of water flowing over the crest of the weir or dam. *Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr.*, 1901, p. 420.— **Roller-way weir,** a dam with a movable crest, or portions which can be lowered on rollers or a similar sliding device, for permitting the free escape of water carrying ice, logs, or other debris. *H. M. Wilson*, Irrigation Engineering, pp. 192, 204.— **Shutter-weir,** a form of movable dam consisting of a series of individual narrow, rectangular wickets or shutters placed continuously side by side and together forming the entire barrier of the dam or weir. The individual character of each wicket or shutter permits the entire dam to be raised or lowered by operating one shutter at a time, and also permits the regulation of the flow of water, and hence the height of the water surface in the level above the dam to be regulated by opening or closing any desired number of shutters. *Nature*, Aug. 20, 1903, p. 363. —**Weir measurement,** the measurement of a flow of water by causing it to pass over a weir and observing accurately the width and the head, that is, the perpendicular distance between the edge of the weir and the level of the water at such a distance from the weir that its velocity is insensible. The effective weir is sometimes a rectangular or triangular notch in a thin board, and sometimes the smooth surface of a dam which has a broad crest of such slope that the flow of water while crossing it is uniform and rectilinear.

weir-box (wēr′boks), *n.* A vessel, usually rectangular, forming an enlargement in an open channel or flume, within which the current-flow may be reduced in velocity and the eddy action checked: designed to enable the water to approach a weir, at the down-stream end of the box, with the steady solid flow which is necessary if accuracy is to be secured in any measurements of flow depending on weir formulæ.

weir-crest (wēr′krest), *n.* The highest point in the current of water as it flows over a weir, as measured from the level of the bottom of the weir-notch or of the surface of the dam. The height of the crest is the height to be used in the formula to determine the volume passing the notch in a unit of time.

weir-notch (wēr′noch), *n.* See ★*weir measurement.*

weiselbergite (vī′zel-bėrg-īt), *n.* [*Weiselberg*, near St. Wendel, Germany, + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a porphyritic rock of pre-Tertiary age, which corresponds to a glassy and microlitic augite-andesite in composition and texture. *Rosenbusch*, 1887.

Weismannian (vīs-män′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the opinions of August Weismann or of his disciples. See ★*Weismannism.*

To the method, observed by Boveri in *Ascaris*, in which both the divisions of the chromosomes are longitudinal and in which, accordingly, there is no reduction division in the *Weismannian* sense, the term eumitotic is applied, since it is the method characteristic of ordinary somatic mitoses. *Science*, June 5, 1903, p. 906.

II. *n.* One who adopts the views of August Weismann, especially with regard to heredity.

While the line of argument will probably not be convincing to even the milder *Weismannians*, the wide range of illustrations brought together by the author will afford interesting reading to every zoölogist.
Amer. Nat., May, 1903, p. 349.

Weismannism (vīs′män-izm), *n.* **1.** The opinions and teachings of August Weismann, a noted German zoölogist and writer on speculative biology. In a memoir on the origin of the sexual cells of hydroids (1883), he showed that the sexual cells which undergo their development in the gonophores of certain hydroids are present, and recognizable, long before the gonophores, the blastostyles which carry them, or the hydranths which carry the blastostyles, come into being; and that the germ-cells reach their destination by long and complicated migrations along definite lines or germ-paths. He was afterward led, by reflection upon these facts and others, to the system of speculations about the nature of inheritance which is known by his name. These consist of the doctrine of germ-plasm together with the logical consequences of its acceptance. Germ-plasm is held to be the substance of inheritance, endowed with a complicated architecture, and never formed anew, being handed down from generation to generation in unbroken continuity. Among the logical consequences, real or assumed, of belief in this theory are: belief that germ-plasm, germ-cells, and unicellular organisms are potentially immortal, or independent of or exempt from natural death; that the development of multicellular organisms always is, has been, and must be, evolution or unfolding of the preëxistent; that cell-division is differential, consisting of the division of a cell into two or more with unlike values in inheritance and with unlike predetermined fates; that inheritance is due to the continuity of germ-plasm; that the somatic cells, or those which enter into the composition of the body, are out of the line of descent to future generations and subject to natural death, and that modifications produced in the soma ("acquired characters") are not and cannot be inherited by descendants, because the somatic cells have no descendants; that certain somatic cells serve as the bearers of germ-plasm along definite cell-paths to the regions of the body where new germ-cells are to be formed; that new hereditary modifications arise only in the germ-plasm through new combinations in sexual reproduction or amphigony; and that among these those that are fittest are preserved according to the principle of natural selection, which is the only and all-sufficient ground of the origin of species.
2. In popular biological literature, the doctrine or opinion that acquired characters are not, and can not be, inherited. See *doctrine of* ★*germ-plasm*, *substance* of ★*heredity*, *acquired* ★*character.*

Weismann's fibers. See ★*fiber*[1].

weiss-beer (vīs′bēr), *n.* See ★*beer*[1].

weiss-strahl (vīs′sträl), *n.* A pig-iron containing up to 4½ per cent. of manganese. It is white in color and has a radiated fibrous or finely columnar fracture. It is used in certain processes for the manufacture of steel.

weka (wē′kä), *n.* [Maori.] One of several species of large, flightless rails of the genus *Ocydromus*, found in New Zealand: commonly known as *wood-hen.*

wel, *v. i.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *well.*

welch[2], *v.* See *welsh*[2], *v.*

welcher, *n.* Same as *welsher.*

welcum, *a.*, *v. t.*, and *n.* An amended spelling of *welcome.*

welding (wel′ding), *n.* [*weld*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The process by which substances, such as metal, are united or consolidated by hammering or compression with or without previous softening by heat.—**Electric welding,** the process of joining two surfaces of a metal by pressure when they have been made plastic by electric heat. The surfaces being brought near to each other, an electric current is passed between them. The resistance causes the formation of an electric arc at the point of approximate contact, and the intensity of the heat is so exactly controllable that most difficult joints are made with ease and certainty. Usually the two ends to be welded are held in specially constructed jaws which are electric conductors, so that by moving the ends together they are pressed properly together and the weld is completed.— **V-welding,** a method of welding iron in which the ends to be joined form an obtuse-angled V and a third piece of square section is inserted with its diagonals horizontal and vertical, fitting the two V ends. The whole is then heated and forged. It forms a butt-weld in effect, without overlapping the ends, and yet the surfaces of contact are larger, as in scarf-welding, and the mechanical pressure is effectively applied.

welding-hammer (wel′ding-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer used by blacksmiths for striking the hard, quick blows necessary in welding.

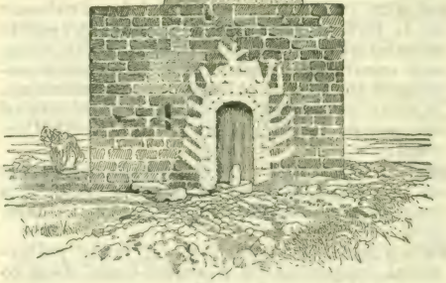
welding-machine, *n.*— **Electric welding-machine,** in *chain-making*, a machine for welding together the links of a chain by means of an electric current. The iron-wire links, bent into the required form in a bending-and-forming machine, are assembled in the same machine into an unfinished chain and fed to the welding-machine. Each link in turn is grasped by automatic clamps which press the open ends of the link together while a current is sent through the link. The gap in the link gives sufficient resistance to raise the metal at that point to welding heat when an automatic hammer strikes the link against an anvil completing the weld. The clamps release the welded link and take the next, the process being continuous. Similar machines are used to weld rods, bars, and other iron shapes.

weld-metal (weld′met″al), *n.* A name for metal of the class to which wrought-iron belongs, which has been built up from smaller masses to larger by the process of welding and pressure, instead of by a fusion process, the latter producing steels. The name has not been generally accepted in spite of its convenience. See *weld-iron* and *weld-steel.*

Slag-bearing or "*Weld-metal*" Series.
Encyc. Brit., XXIX. 571.

Weldon mud, process. See ★*mud*, ★*process.*

weli (wel′ē), *n.* [Also *wely*, *welly*, Turk. *welī* (pron. vel′ī), Hind. *walī* (pron. väl′ī), Pers.



Weli.

walī < Ar. *walī*, a saint, patron, master.] **1.** In Mohammedan countries, a saint; a holy man. —**2.** Among European travelers in Mohammedan countries, a tomb or mausoleum (actually or nominally of a saint), visited as a shrine. *H. C. Butler*, Architecture and Other Arts, p. 247.

well[1], *n.*— **Cold well,** a sump or collecting-basin in which is collected the water which has been cooled by passing over or through a cooling-tower. See ★*cooling-tower.*

A 20-in. cast-iron main connects the four branches of the towers with the circulating pumps, each branch being controlled by a gate-valve. Underneath each tower is a settling well connecting with a central *cold-well* from which the condenser water is drawn.
Elect. World and Engin., Feb. 27, 1904, p. 396.

Ground-water well, a shallow well which derives water from the ground immediately surrounding it and is directly dependent upon the earth's saturation: called also a *surface well* or *seep-well.* 17*th An. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.*, ii. 765.— **Seep-well.** Same as *ground-water* ★*well.*— **Surface well.** Same as *ground-water* ★*well.*

well[2], *a.*— **Well-the-braces,** *naut.*, an exclamation from the officer who is trimming the yards, signifying that the braces are not to be hauled on further, and that they are to be made fast or belayed.

well-come (wel-kum′), *a.* In *stock-raising*, noting an animal that has come from a good stock; of good pedigree.

A bull may be a good individual, but is he, to use the Scotchman's phrase, "*well come*"? Were his sire, his grandsire, and his great-grandsire, his dam, his granddam, and his great-granddam good ones?
Rep. Kansas State Board Agr., 1901–1902, p. 50.

well-decked (wel'dekt), *a.* [*well*[1], *n.*, + *decked.*] In *iron ship-building*, noting a type of freight-steamer in which the side is carried up amidships above the upper deck to form a bridge-house closed by a bulkhead at each end. There is a forecastle deck at about the level of the bridge-house, and the upper deck between them is inclosed at the sides by high bulwarks, thus forming a sort of pit or well. To let the sea-water run out of the well, large freeing ports are cut in the bulwarks.

In the early 'nineties *well-decked* vessels formed a large proportion of the total number; but ten years later comparatively few of this type were being built, and these were principally intended for the coal trade, or were comparatively small vessels for coasting purposes.
Encyc. Brit., XXXII. 550.

well-in (wel-in'), *phrasal a.* Well-to-do; well off; wealthy. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

He 's a *well-in* squatter that took up runs or bought them cheap before free-selection, and land-boards, and rabbits, and all the other bothers that turn a chap's hair grey before his time.
Rolf Boldrewood, A Sydney-side Saxon, p. 1. Quoted [in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

well-ordered, *a.* 2. In *math.*, in the theory of assemblages, said of an aggregate or set when and only when its elements have been so disposed in fact or in thought, that: (*a*) of any two elements *a* and *b*, one, as *a*, precedes (that is, is of lower rank) and the other, as *b*, comes after (that is, is of higher rank); (*b*) of any triplet of elements *a*, *b*, *c*, if *a* is of lower rank than *b*, and *b* is lower than *c*, then *a* is lower than *c*; (*c*) the set has an element of lowest rank, a first term, and the same is true of every part of the set, that is, of every set whose elements are elements of the given set or series; (*d*) every element, unless it be the last, has an immediate successor; (*e*) the series satisfies Dedekind's postulate.

well-saffroned (wel-saf'rond), *a.* Well flavored or tinctured with saffron. [Rare.]

Thus they admonish: while thyself, I note,
Eatest thy ration with an appetite,
Nor fallest foul of whoso licks his lips
And sighs—'*Well-saffroned* was that barley-soup!'
Browning, Two Camels, l. 11.

well-set, *a.* 3. In *cricket*, able to play the bowling with ease; unlikely to get out: said of a batsman.

wellsite (welz'īt), *n.* [Named for Professor H. L. *Wells* of New Haven, Conn.] A zeolitic mineral which belongs to the phillipsite group and occurs in complex twinned crystals analogous to those of phillipsite and harmotome. It contains less water than other members of the group: found in Clay county, North Carolina.

well-up (wel'up), *a.* In *cricket*, pitched nearer to the batsman than is proper; beyond a length: said of the ball. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 65.

well-wheel (wel'hwēl), *n.* A large pulley-wheel supported by a swivel-hook, used to support the rope of a well.

Welsbach burner, lamp. See ★*burner*.

Welsh cotton. See *Kendal* ★*cotton*.—**Welsh porcelain,** Old Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain (the names of the towns where the leading potteries were located). The manufacture extended from 1768 to 1822. Old Swansea is sometimes called "duck-egg" porcelain. The paste has a soft translucent body similar to Sèvres.—**Welsh process.** Same as *Swansea* ★*process* of copper-smelting.

welter[2], *n.* In *glove-manuf.*, one who puts the welting in the seams and sews them up.

From the cutters' room the leather, which has assumed the shape of the glove, is sent to the "silkers," who embroider the back, and then to the "makers." Some make the gloves, that is they sew the fingers and put the thumbs in; others, called "*welters*," are engaged in welting or hemming the glove round the edge of the wrist; still others, called "pointers," work the ornamental lines on the back.
Sci. Amer. Sup., Jan. 24, 1903, p. 22629.

welter-weight, *n.* 2. In *wrestling* or *boxing*, a weight coming between light- and middle-weight, usually 145 pounds or under.

welth, *n.* A simplified spelling of *wealth*.

welthy, *a.* A simplified spelling of *wealthy*.

welt-schmerz (velt'shmārts), *n.* [G. *welt*, world, + *schmerz*, pain. See *smart*[1], *n.*] Literally, world-pain, or world-woe; weariness of life in general; in particular, a sentimental melancholy or pessimism; Wertherism.

Wemmelian (we-mē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Wemmel*, in Belgium, + *-i-an.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Eocene Tertiary in Belgium, being the equivalent of the Bartonian or Barton clays of England which constitute the lower member of the Upper Eocene. They are the highest Eocene strata in the Belgian area.

wen[2] (wān), *n.* [AS. *wēn*, hope (see *ween*, *v.*), used as a name for its initial consonant.] A runic symbol (ƿ) used in Anglo-Saxon up to about 1300 A.D. to represent the w-sound.

wen[3] (wen), *n.* [Korean.] A current silver coin of Korea, equivalent to 40 United States cents.

wendigo, *n.* See ★*windigo*.

Wengen beds. See ★*bed*[1].

wen-mun (wen'mön), *n.* [Korean.] See the quotation.

The Corean language belongs to the Uralo-Altaic family, and is closely related to the Southern Tunguse dialects. Its mode of writing, called *wen-mun*, differs from the Chinese, and appears either to have been invented or derived from the Sanskrit by the Buddhist monks (M. Courant). *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 387.

wepon, *n.* A simplified spelling of *weapon*.

wer[4]. A simplified spelling of *were*[3].

were-jaguar (wēr'jag″wär), *n.* [*were(wolf)* + *jaguar.*] A human being imagined to be transformed into a jaguar: corresponding to the werewolf or werwolf of Europe. *Keane*, Man Past and Present, p. 380.

Werfen beds. See ★*bed*[1].

Wernerianism (ver-nē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Wernerian* + *-ism.*] In *geol.*, the doctrines of Abraham Gottlob Werner. See *Wernerian*. He advocated the theory of the deposition of the metamorphic schists and gneisses as well as basalt and some other eruptive rocks from solution in the overlying ocean, and of the precipitation of mineral veins in crevices in the sea-bottom. While extensively believed at the time his views were finally in greatest part abandoned. It is called also ★*Neptunism* (which see).

werthemanite (ver'te-mān-īt), *n.* [Named after its discoverer, A. *Wertheman.*] An earthy white hydrous aluminium sulphate ($Al_2O_3.SO_3.3H_2O$) from Peru. It is related to aluminite but contains less water.

Wesenberg zone. See ★*zone*.

westanite (wes'ta-nīt), *n.* [*Westanå* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated aluminium silicate occurring in radiated crystalline masses of a brick-red color at Westanå, Sweden. It may be an alteration product of fibrolite or andalusite.

west-bound (west'bound), *a.* Moving or about to move toward the west; bound or destined for some place in the west: as, *west-bound* freight.

West-Ender (west-end'ėr), *n.* One who lives in the West End of London.

westernize (wes'tėrn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *westernized*, ppr. *westernizing*. To render western (as opposed to Oriental) in character; infuse western ideas or ways into.

Not every land in the East has the elasticity of Japan to *Westernize* itself in one night.
Speaker, July 23, 1898, p. 124.

West-Indian (west-in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the West Indies: used formerly, in a large sense, as equivalent to 'American.'—**West-Indian balsam, boxwood, lancelet.** See ★*balsam*, etc.

II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of the West Indies.

westland (west'land), *a.* Coming from the west; westerly. [Rare.]

Bide a bit, bide a bit; I'm thinking—and thanks to this bonny *westland* wind, I believe I've still a chance of it. *R. L. Stevenson*, Catriona, xii.

Westm. An abbreviation of *Westminster*.

Weston cell. Same as ★*cadmium cell*.—**Weston clutch.** See ★*clutch*[1].

Westralian (wes-trā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [*Wes(tern)* + *(Aus)tralian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Western Australia.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Western Australia.—2. A mining share in Western Australia: usually in the plural.

westrumite (wes'trum-īt), *n.* The trade-name for a cheap mineral-oil mixture sprinkled in a diluted state over the surface of a road to prevent or lay dust. Resistance to the action of rain and sun is claimed for this material.

A number of solutions are now on the market for the more or less temporary treatment of roads. Perhaps the best known is *Westrumite*, containing chiefly petroleum and ammonia, the product being completely miscible with water. It has been used extensively as a temporary measure. Experiments by the Scottish Automobile Club show that the effect remains for a considerable time.
Nature, Sept. 14, 1905, p. 485.

wet[1], *a.*—**Wet extraction,** in *metal.*, the extraction of a metal from its ores, or from the rock, by conversion into a soluble compound, which is leached out with water and decomposed, usually by means of another and cheaper metal. Copper, silver, and gold are largely extracted in this way.—**Wet method,** in *chem.*, same as *wet way* (which see, under *wet*[1]).

weta (wā'tä), *n.* [Maori.] See ★*sawyer*, 6, and ★*weta-punga*.

weta-punga (wā″tä-pön'gä), *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand name of a large locustid, *Deinacrida heteracantha*, formerly very abundant in New Zealand forests, climbing trees with agility, although bulky and wingless. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 326.

wet-fly (wet'flī), *n.* In *angling*, an artificial fly which is allowed to sink: in distinction from a *dry-fly*, or floating fly.

The author's sympathies are rather with the *wet-fly* than with the dry-fly fisherman, and he is so far right that there is time and place for both.
Athenæum, May 7, 1904, p. 588.

wether[2], *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* A simplified spelling of *weather*.

wet-holystone (wet'hō″li-stōn), *v. t.* To holystone a deck or grating which is kept wet with water.

wet-machine (wet'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine used to gather the pulp from the water and form it into sheets and bundles.

wet-pan (wet'pan), *n.* In *ceram.*, a vat with horizontal grinding-stones in which clay is ground under water.

wet-short (wet'shôrt), *a.* Noting a lack of plasticity when wet: said of certain sands, on the analogy with "red-short" and "cold-short" as applied to wrought iron or steel. See ★*short*, *a.*, 13.

That is, while there is some small measure of cohesion, the sand, especially when wet, is excessively brittle. It is "*wet short.*"
R. D. Salisbury, in Geol. Surv. of New Jersey, 1894, [p. 102.

wettable (wet'a-bl), *a.* [*wet*, *v.*, + *-able.*] That can be made wet; that will absorb water or retain a thin stratum of water on the surface: said particularly of some leaves, in contrast with others which from being polished, velvety, or the like, do not retain water. See ★*drip-tip*.

wetting-trough (wet'ing-trôf), *n.* The open tank of water by which paper is wet or dampened for presswork.

Wetzel evaporator, an arrangement for expediting the evaporation of a liquid. It consists of a framework of pipes, through which steam passes, caused to revolve above and partly within a trough containing the liquid to be evaporated, each pipe dipping in turn into the liquid and coming out covered with a film of it, which evaporates rapidly in the remaining part of the revolution, in which the pipe is exposed to the air. Also called *Wetzel pan*.

W. G. 2. [*l. c.*] In *ceram.*, the abbreviation of *white* ★*granite* (which see).

W. Ger. An abbreviation of *West Germanic*.

W. G. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Worthy Grand Guardians*; (*b*) of *Worthy Grand Guide*.

W. G. H. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand Herald*.

W. G. M. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand Marshal*.

W. G. S. An abbreviation of *Worthy Grand Sentinel*.

wh. An abbreviation of *wholesale*.

whack, *v. t.*—**To whack** (something) **up,** to force to greater speed; drive or send faster. [Slang.]

Moorshed suggested "*whacking her* [torpedo-boat] *up*" to eighteen knots, to see if she would stand it. . . . *Whack her up*, Mr. Hinckcliffe.
R. Kipling, Their Lawful Occasions, *in* Traffics and [Discoveries, pp. 119, 123.

whack, *n.* 5. Fettle; condition. [Rare.]

The Tycoon [Lincoln] is in fine *whack*. I have rarely seen him more serene and busy.
John Hay, Letter printed in The Century Mag., Feb., [1909.

whaddie, *n.* See *waddy*.

whale[1], *n.*—**Little piked whale,** the small finback, *Balænoptera acuto-rostrata*, which reaches a length of from 20 to 30 feet and is readily distinguished by the band of white across the flippers.—**Pollack-whale.** See ★*pollack-whale*.—**Pygmy right whale,** *Neobalæna marginata*, the smallest of the whalebone whales, under 20 feet in length, but related to the great arctic bowhead. It is found in the vicinity of New Zealand.—**Social whale,** the black-fish, *Globiocephalus melas*, that goes in large schools.

whale[3] (hwāl), *v. i.* To move with effort. [Slang.]

"Her!" snorted the little man, in indignant astonishment. "You don't think I've *whaled* up here . . . to talk about women, do you?"
Holman Day, King Spruce, xxiv.

whaleback, *n.* 2. A vessel of which the upper deck is rounded: generally without upper works. It has a spoon-bow, with the whole of the main deck arched and meeting the side in a continuous curve. There are a number

of very large hatches in the crown of the deck. The propelling machinery is in the extreme after end of the vessel. Such vessels were first used on the Great Lakes.—**3.** In *phys. geog.*, a drift-hill of rounded profile thought to resemble the back of a whale rising above the sea.

whaleback, whalebacked (hwāl'bak, -bakt), *a.* Having an arched or curved deck continuous with the side: said of a particular type of steamer. See ★*whaleback*, *n.*, 2.

whalebone-tree (hwāl'bōn-trē), *n.* One of the mint-trees, *Prostanthera lasianthos*. See *Prostanthera*. [Australia.]

whale-chart (hwāl'chärt), *n.* A chart showing the localities reported to be favorable for whale-fishing.

whale-deep (hwāl'dēp), *n.* A deep depression or hole in the sea-floor. Also *whale-hole*.

> The whole length of the roding ran out, and still the anchor found nothing, and Harvey grew mortally afraid, for that his last touch with earth was lost. "*Whale-hole*," said Manuel, hauling in. . . . [It was] the edge of the barren *Whale-deep*, the blank hole of the Grand Bank.
> *R. Kipling*, Captains Courageous, v.

whale-feed (hwāl'fēd), *n.* A New Zealand term for a small shrimp found in immense swarms.

whale-foots (hwāl'fûts), *n. pl.* The deposit found at the bottom of casks of whale-oil. It is a low-grade grease, used in making coarse soap and in tanning.

whale-hole (hwāl'hōl), *n.* See ★*whale-deep*.

Whale-oil soap. See ★*soap*.

whaler[1], *n.* **2.** The name given in Sydney to the shark, *Carcharias brachyurus*, Günth. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.—**3.** A sundowner; one who cruises about. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australian slang.]

> The nomad, the "*whaler*," it is who will find the new order hostile to his vested interest of doing nothing.
> *Sydney Morning Herald*, Aug. 12, 1893. Quoted in [E. E. Morris, Austral English.

Whalers' language, a jargon heard in the north of the Pacific Ocean: a mixture of Hawaiian, Chinese, English, Chukchi, Japanese, etc. *Deniker*, Races of Man, p. 133.

whalmt, *n.* Same as *walm*, *n.*

whangdoodle (hwang-dö'dl), *n.* [A made word of a humorous nature.] **1.** An imaginary animal whose nature and features are purposely left undefined. Compare *gyascutus* and ★*snark*.—**2.** In *poker*, a round of jack-pots, usually played after a certain hand is shown, such as four of a kind.

whanger (hwang'ėr), *n.* A curer of fish. [Newfoundland.]

whare (hwä're), *n.* [Also *ware*, *warree*, etc. Maori for *house*.] A house. [Australia.]

> The Europeans who were near us in a raupo *whare* (rush house).
> *H. Williams' Journal*, Carleton's Life, p. 151. Quoted [in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

> Sitting in the sun at the mouth of his *warree*, smoking his pipe.
> *G. C. Mundy*, Our Antipodes, x. Quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

wharf, *n.*—**Sheer wharf**, a navy-yard wharf on which sheers are erected.

whartonite (hwär'ton-īt), *n.* [Named after Joseph *Wharton* of Philadelphia.] A nickeliferous variety of pyrite from the Sudbury district, Ontario.

wharve (hwärv), *n.* [Also, improperly, *warve*; a variant of *wherve*.] Same as *wherve*, 1.

what[1], *pron.*—**To give one what for**, to give one something to cry, suffer, be miserable *for:* usually said of one who deserves punishment or retribution. [Slang.]

> Poor Little Billee came off very badly. The German Pole fenced wildly, but well. . . . Then Taffy took up the foil, and redeemed the honor of Great Britain as became a British hussar, . . . and Svengali *got "what for."*
> *Du Maurier*, Trilby, i.

whata (hwä'tä), *n.* [Maori.] An elevated platform or storehouse for keeping food.

whau (hwou), *n.* [Maori *whau;* = Samoan, Tahitian, Marquesan, *fau*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus;* Hawaiian *hau*, Tongan *fau*, etc., name of several trees.] In New Zealand, *Entelea arborescens*, a shrub or small tree belonging to the linden family, having cymes of white, 4-petaled flowers and fruit in the form of a spinous capsule. Its wood, like that of the fau, *Pariti tiliaceum*, in Samoa, is very light and is used by the natives for making floats for their fishing-nets. Also called *corkwood*. See *New Zealand* ★*cork-tree*.

whauwhi (hwou'hwē), *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, the lacebark and ribbonwood trees, the fibrous bast of which was formerly used for making tapa cloth. See ★*houhere*, *lacebark*, 3, and *ribbonwood*.

wheat, *n.* Present authority tends to include in one botanical species (*Triticum æstivum; T. sativum* of some authors) all the forms of cultivated wheat except the one-rowed wheat (see *einkorn* ★*wheat*) and the Polish wheat (see below). For the original application of *T. æstivum* see *summer* ★*wheat*. Two less important subtypes of *T. æstivum* are spelt (which see) and ★emmer. The remaining varieties (sometimes combined in a subspecies *tenax*) are divided into four groups, for which see *club*, *durum*, *poulard*, and *vulgare* ★*wheat*. According to the cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture the United States may be divided into eight wheat-growing districts: (1) the soft wheat district, mainly the Middle and New England States; (2) the semi-hard winter wheat district, Ohio to Illinois, Michigan, and a small part of Wisconsin; (3) the southern wheat district, approximately the Southern States; (4) the hard spring wheat district, the northern States of the plains; (5) the hard winter wheat district, the middle States of the plains; (6) the durum wheat district, the southern States of the plains; (7) the irrigated wheat district, approximately the Rocky Mountain and Basin States; (8) the white wheat district, the Pacific coast States. —**Ægilops wheat**, a wheat-like cereal developed by E. Fabre through cultivation and selection of a hybrid between common wheat and the Old-World grass *Ægilops ovata*. It propagated true to type by seed and was given the name *Ægilops speltæformis*.—**Arnautka wheat**, a valued Russian durum variety, giving best results over a limited area about the Sea of Azov. It is among those introduced into the United States.—**Bald wheat**, beardless wheat.—**Barley wheat**, durum wheat: so called from its strong resemblance in the field to barley. —**Beloturka wheat**, a south-Russian durum variety, very similar to Kubanka and among those introduced into the United States. The name means 'white Turkish.'—**Blue-stem wheat**, an American variety with several subvarieties, classified as hard spring, differing from the Fife in having the glumes covered with fine velvety hair. The velvet blue-stem is grown in North Dakota and the Palouse blue-stem in southeastern Washington and adjacent regions.—**Bread wheat**, any wheat commonly used for bread-making, hence specifically same as *vulgare* ★*wheat*.—**Breast of wheat**, a spikelet or mesh.

> In some sections of the country, a spikelet is better understood if it is spoken of as a *breast of wheat*.
> *Todd*, Amer. Wheat Culturist, p. 24.

Club-eared wheat, any wheat with a compact head. Opposed to *sprat* ★*wheat*.—**Club wheat**, a group of wheats (sometimes distinguished as *Triticum compactum*) characterized by a short, dense head and short, stiff straw: also called *square-head wheat* from the shape of the ear. It forms a large part of the white wheat of the Pacific coast. From the fact that its ears do not shatter it is adapted to the methods of harvesting there employed. The grain is much like that of the softer vulgare sorts. It is also cultivated in Chile, Turkestan, and Abyssinia.—**Cone wheat**, a form of poulard wheat with conical ears. See *English* ★*wheat*.—**Crimean wheat**. See *Turkey* ★*wheat*.—**Duck's-bill wheat**, the poulard wheat as grown in England, or some one of its varieties.—**Durum wheat**, a strongly marked group of varieties now referred to *Triticum æstivum*, but formerly regarded as a species, *T. durum*. These are tall barley-like wheats, the stem commonly filled or lined with pith, the leaves broad, of a peculiar whitish green color, and with a very harsh cuticle. The grain is glassy and very hard and needs to be softened by steam before milling. On account of their high gluten content these wheats are adapted to the manufacture of macaroni and they afford the bulk of the product so used. The flour as prepared for use in macaroni is called *semolina*. Durum wheat also makes a richer and better-keeping bread than the ordinary and affords an excellent quality of 'grits.' Culturally, durum wheats are best adapted to hot semiarid regions and hitherto they have been grown most extensively in east and south Russia, also largely in Turkestan and North Africa, and to a less extent in the dry parts of South America, etc. In the United States these wheats, though earlier grown in small quantities experimentally or for feed (see *wild goose* ★*wheat*, *Nicaragua* ★*wheat*), had no market standing prior to 1901, when the results of government introduction and successful experimentation began to appear: in 1903 the product reached 6,000,000 bushels. They succeed in the Great Plains region, even as far north as Canada. For important Russian varieties introduced into the United States see *Gharnovka*, *Arnautka*, *Kubanka*, *Beloturka*, *Pererodka* ★*wheat*. Among Algerian varieties introduced experimentally are Pelissier and Marouani. For other general names see *hard* ★*wheat*, *macaroni* ★*wheat*, *rice* ★*wheat*.—**Dwarf wheat**, the club or hedgehog wheat. *Standard Dict.*—**Egg-shell wheat**, an old English variety of white winter wheat. —**Egyptian wheat**, wheat grown in Egypt, chiefly varieties of the poulard type; specifically, one of these varieties with branching spikes sometimes called *Triticum compositum*. This wheat has been cultivated in Egypt, the Orient, and southern Europe, but on account of its inferior grain is not highly rated. A former English name is *Smyrna wheat*. Also *mummy-wheat* (which see). —**Einkorn wheat** [G. *einkorn*, one-grain], the one-grained wheat, *Triticum monococcum*, a species bearing usually only one grain to the spikelet and having a very flat head. This species, known from antiquity, apparently originated in southeastern Europe and is thought to have been the source of emmer. It is grown in Europe in poor rough places for mush and cracked wheat and for fodder, but is known only experimentally in America. It resists leaf-rust completely.—**English wheat**, the poulard wheat in the forms grown in England.—**Fall wheat**, any autumn-sown wheat: same as *winter* ★*wheat*. —**Fife wheat**, a variety of beardless, red, hard-grained spring wheat (*vulgare* type) including several subvarieties, as red Fife (the most important), white Fife, Scotch Fife, Wellman's Fife. The stock was derived by David Fife of Ontario from imported seed believed to have been ultimately of a Russian winter variety. It yields fairly and produces a flour of excellent quality. These wheats are important northward, red Fife being the standard Canadian wheat.—**Flint wheat**, same as *hard* ★*wheat* (*b*), at least as to the harder-grained subvarieties: occurring in American variety names, as *Genessee flint*, *old white flint*.—**Fulcaster wheat**, a bearded, semi-hard, red wheat derived as a hybrid from the Fultz and another variety. It is widely grown, especially in the region from Pennsylvania to Oklahoma.—**Fultz wheat**, a semi-hard, red-grained, beardless variety of the *vulgare* type, originated by Abraham Fultz in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1862, said to be probably the most widely grown variety of the United States.—**Gehun wheat**, a Himalayan variety introduced into Canada and found to be very early, high altitude having produced a quality desirable in high latitude. It has been the subject of much experiment and, crossed with Onega, has yielded early Riga, eight or nine days earlier than red Fife and of a high gluten content, but not very productive.—**Gharnovka wheat**, a Russian durum variety of high standing, the principal one grown in the vicinity of the Sea of Azov. It is one of those introduced into the United States.—**Goose wheat.** (*a*) Same as *wild goose* ★*wheat*. (*b*) An inferior wheat mainly fed to chickens: a bearded variety hardy and early. *N. E. D.*—**Grass wheat.** See *Odessa* ★*wheat*.—**Hard wheat.** (*a*) Same as *durum wheat*. (*b*) In the United States, commonly any hard-grained variety of the common wheat. Also *flint wheat*.—**Hedgehog wheat.** Same as *club* ★*wheat*. *Stand. Dict.*—**Huron wheat.** See *Ladoga* ★*wheat*.—**Indian wheat.** (*c*) A grass, *Panicum ciliatissimum*, with the habit of Bermuda grass. It is a native of western Texas and is of some agricultural value for the dry regions of the southwestern United States. Locally called *carpet-grass*.—**Kubanka wheat**, a Russian durum variety highly valued in the Volga region, and at its best on the Siberian border. It is very resistant to drought and the grain is of excellent quality. In the Great Plains region, where it has been introduced, it gives large yields and ripens sufficiently early even in the Dakotas, proving also resistant to all diseases. The name is from the territorial division Kuban.—**Ladoga wheat**, a variety of *vulgare* wheat introduced into Canada from the region of Lake Ladoga, found useful for crossing with red Fife to combine its early ripening, important in the northern country, with the excellent quality and productiveness of the latter. Two promising varieties thus obtained are the Preston, a bearded, and the Stanley, a beardless wheat, both four to six days earlier than the red Fife, but the former not quite so productive, the latter of slightly lower quality. Crossed with white Fife it has yielded the Huron, an early bearded variety slightly more productive than red Fife, and the Percy, also early, equal to red Fife in quality but less productive.—**Lammas wheat**, winter wheat: so called in England as harvested near Lammas Day (later than summer wheat). With a qualifying word, one of several varieties, as *white Lammas*, *red Lammas*.—**Macaroni wheat**, any wheat adapted to the manufacture of macaroni; hence, specifically, the durum wheats (see above), as the type chiefly so used. The Polish wheat is, however, also a macaroni wheat, and varieties of the poulard type (see *poulard* ★*wheat*) are sparingly so used. In the United States, prior to the introduction of the durum varieties, an inferior macaroni was made from hard varieties of *vulgare* wheat, produced chiefly in Kansas.—**Many-eared wheat.** Same as *Egyptian* ★*wheat*. —**May wheat**, any of a group of *vulgare* spring wheats (red May, early May, late May, etc.) found to be successful in the coastal region of the southern United States. —**Mediterranean wheat.** (*a*) In general, any wheat grown in the Mediterranean region, thus including the Algerian durum wheats. (*b*) Specifically, a red bearded *vulgare* variety, a standard in Texas, introduced from the islands of the Mediterranean.—**Nicaragua wheat**, specifically, a durum wheat, probably from Nicaragua, where these wheats are almost exclusively grown, introduced into Texas before the present market for these wheats had been created.—**Odessa wheat**, a south Russian hardy red variety (*vulgare*) which can be planted either in the fall or the spring. It was the first to meet the peculiar wants of the middle section of the Great Plains of the United States. Also called *grass wheat*.—**Onega wheat**, a *vulgare* variety introduced into Canada from the region of Archangel and used in crosses for earliness. See *Gehun* ★*wheat*.—**Pendulum wheat.** See *poulard* ★*wheat*.—**Percy wheat.** See *Ladoga* ★*wheat*.—**Pererodka wheat**, a strain of Kubanka wheat with darker-colored grains. Though placed below the latter in Russia, in this country it has in some respects excelled it.—**Pink bacteriosis of wheat.** See ★*bacteriosis*.—**Polish wheat.** (*a*) Any of the varieties of *Triticum polonicum*, a species marked by very large, loosely formed heads; narrow, papery, and slightly spreading chaff; and normally very large, especially long, yellowish white, and very hard grains. Polish wheat is adapted to dry regions and is grown somewhat in the Mediterranean region, southern Russia, and Turkestan. Its grain is of macaroni quality. (*b*) A red winter wheat of the *vulgare* type grown in Poland and southwest Russia.—**Poulard wheat**, any wheat of the strongly marked subtype of *Triticum æstivum* sometimes distinguished as a species, *T. turgidum*, turgid wheat. These wheats are tall, stout-stemmed varieties with an ear that nods from its weight when filled out (hence called *pendulum wheat*), the ear being bearded, but shedding its awns at maturity. They are productive both in grain and straw, but both of these are coarse, the straw being suited to thatching. The grain is allied to that of the durum wheats and is used sparingly for macaroni. They are cultivated in the United States only experimentally, in England in small amount in places unfavorable to better varieties (see *English* ★*wheat*), and to a greater extent in the Mediterranean countries. For an important variety see *Egyptian* ★*wheat*. Here belong the cone and rivet wheats of England. The French name 'poulard' sometimes appears in English as 'pollard,' as in the variety name 'gray pollard' (see *pollard*, 5).—**Preston wheat.** See *Ladoga* ★*wheat*.—**Rice wheat.** (*a*) An American name for the durum wheats, referring to the texture of the grains. (*b*) A hard-grained, beardless, winter *vulgare* variety of the United States.—**Smyrna wheat.** See *Egyptian* ★*wheat*.—**Soft wheat**, any wheat with

relatively soft grains, the term thus including many *vulgare*, but no *durum*, varieties.—**Sprat wheat**, any variety of common wheat with the ears long and straggling: opposed to *club-eared wheat*. [England.] *J. Wrightson*, Farm Crops, p. 110.—**Spring wheat.** See *summer ★wheat*.—**Square-head wheat.** Same as *club-★wheat*.—**Square wheat.** (*a*) Same as *square-head ★wheat*. (*b*) The poulard wheat in some of its forms.—**Stanley wheat.** See *Ladoga ★wheat*.—**Summer wheat**, a group of varieties of the common wheat formerly regarded as a species and distinguished not only by its late planting and early harvesting quality but also by its narrower ears, bearded glumes, and longer-bearded paleæ, its smaller grains, and shorter and more slender straw. It was locally grown in England, where it was planted in April or even in May, but was regarded as mainly a wheat of warmer countries. Opposed to *winter wheat* (see below) and also called *spring wheat*, but distinguished from varieties of winter wheat sown in early spring. It was to wheats of this type that the name *Triticum æstivum* was originally given, but the view now prevails that there is no fixed botanical distinction between summer and winter wheat, a variety of either being readily cultivated into one of the other; and the term 'spring wheat' (now chiefly used) refers only to fitness for spring planting.—**Taganrog wheat**, any variety of Russian durum wheat after export: so designated commercially from the name of the chief port of shipment.—**Talavera wheat**, a *vulgare* wheat which was introduced from Spain into England about 1817, became a favorite, especially in the form of Bellevue Talavera, and is still used. It is a good yielder with large grains, the ears long and slender, the leaves broad, and the straw white. This variety affords a part of the Italian bonnet-making straw.—**Turkey** or **Turkish wheat.** (*b*) A hard red winter wheat of the *vulgare* type, the favorite variety in the Missouri valley, etc., originally from southern Russia. Also called *Crimean wheat*.—**Vulgare wheat**, the name of that group of varieties of wheat (sometimes classed as *Triticum sativum vulgare*) which includes the ordinary bread-making wheats; common wheat. The subvarieties are either summer or winter, bearded or beardless, red, amber, or white, and soft or hard (but see *durum ★wheat*). Except a small amount of poulard, these are the only wheats grown in England and until recently practically no others have been grown in the United States.—**Wheat false caterpillar.** See *★caterpillar*.—**Wheat plant-louse.** See *★plant-louse*.—**Wheat stalk-borer** See *★stalk-borer*.—**Wild goose wheat**, a durum wheat considerably grown in Canada and less in the Dakotas, said to have sprung from grains found in the crop of a wild goose, but doubtless ultimately derived from south Russian seed. This wheat began to be shipped abroad from Canada prior to the commercial success of durum wheat in the United States. Used also of durum wheats as a type name.—**Winter wheat**, wheat of any variety sown in autumn for the crop of the next season. Formerly regarded as a species and named by Linnæus *Triticum hybernum*. See *summer ★wheat* and *Lammas ★wheat*.

wheat-beetle (hwēt′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *★grain-beetle*.

wheat-blight (hwēt′blīt), *n.* See *★blight*.

wheat-grass, *n.* Several species of wheat-grass, *Agropyron*, are of settled agricultural value. The common couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*, is a good hay-grass, despite its tenacity as a weed.—**Bearded** or **awned wheat-grass**, *Agropyron caninum*, a fibrous-rooted species without creeping rootstocks. It occurs on the northern border of the United States and in Canada as far west as North Dakota, and is likely to possess agricultural value. Also called *dog-grass* and *dog's-tooth grass*.—**Bunch wheat-grass**, *Agropyron spicatum*, a densely tufted species, one of the most valuable bunch-grasses of Washington and Oregon.—**Japanese wheat-grass**, a perennial grass from Japan, *Brachypodium Japonicum*, resembling the bearded wheat-grass, but of rather stronger growth. It has passed successful tests in California, and, in the Southern States, is regarded as valuable for winter grazing, since it makes its best growth in the cooler months.—**Slender wheat-grass**, *Agropyron tenerum*, of the northern prairie region. It is well established as a cultivated hay-grass.—**Western wheat-grass.** (*a*) *Agropyron occidentale*, distinguished by its bluish tinge throughout and known as (*Colorado*) *bluestem* and *gumbo grass*. It grows naturally on dry bench lands, etc., and in Montana and neighboring States is regarded as one of the most important native forage plants. (*b*) *A. pseudorepens*, the false couch-grass of the Great Plains, is a softer plant than the last and is hence better suited to cultivation for hay.

wheat-pit (hwēt′pit), *n.* In a produce exchange, that part of the exchange where wheat is bought and sold.

Every bonanza farmer's office is connected by wire with the markets at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Buffalo. Quotations arrive hourly in the selling season, and the superintendent keeps in close touch with his agents in the *wheat-pits* of these and other cities.
Encyc. Brit., XXV. 217.

wheat-scab (hwēt′skab), *n.* See *★scab*.

Wheatstone balance. Same as *Wheatstone bridge*.

Wheatstone-Siemens exploder, a portable magneto-electric machine for firing blasting charges of explosives.

wheel[1], *n.* **10.** A movement in drill in which a line changes front without destroying the alinement.—**Allen wheel**, a form of car-wheel for sleeping- or passenger-car service, in which the rim and tire are kept at a fixed distance from the hub by a filling of compressed pasteboard or strawboard or paper pulp, held in place by steel plates bolted together. They are said to run more noiselessly and with easier absorption of shock from the rail than all-metal wheels. Called also *paper car-wheels*.—**Big wheel.** (*b*) See *★logging-wheel*.—**Coupled wheels**, wheels which are joined by side-rods or coupling-rods. This is done on locomotives to increase and equalize the tractive force. All the coupled wheels are driving-wheels and, as they carry most of the weight of the locomotive, the adhesion is greater, as is also the tractive force, than if only one pair of wheels were connected to the piston and cylinder.—**Ferris wheel**, a device intended to amuse the people at an exhibition, fair, or summer resort. It consists of a large double wheel carrying, between its two rims, cars which are suspended from shafts through their tops, the cars thus remaining right side up as the wheel turns. The axle of the wheel is mounted in bearings which rest on columns of a little greater height than the radius of the wheel. Passengers are carried in the cars suspended in the wheel, which is slowly revolved by a suitable motor. The original Ferris wheel, exhibited at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, was 250 feet in diameter, and 40 passengers could be carried in each of the 36 cars. It was invented by G. W. G. Ferris.—**Free wheel.** (*a*) A bicycle which has a device for freeing the driving-wheel from the driving-mechanism, as in coasting. (*b*) The driving-wheel of a bicycle which has a releasing-device for freeing the pedals for coasting.—**Gassiot's wheel**, an apparatus for demonstrating the luminous effects of Geissler tubes. The tubes are rotated while under the influence of the electric discharge, being fastened to a frame for that purpose. Very beautiful effects are produced, similar to those seen with fireworks.—**Impact wheel**, an impulse-wheel; a water-wheel in which the energy is partly or wholly obtained from the impact of the water on the blades. The reaction of the water, derived from changing its direction of flow, is also used by such a wheel in most cases.—**Lee wheel**, the leeward side of the steering-wheel; the side of the wheel where the assistant wheelsman stands.—**Little tin god on wheels.** See *★god*[1].—**Open-plate wheel**, in *car-building*, a light cast-iron street-car wheel having radial openings in the plate or web.—**Pelton wheel**, a form of water-wheel which has, on the periphery of the rotating wheel, buckets on which impinge one or more tangential jets of water. The buckets are so shaped as to divide the stream of water into two parts and reverse the direction of the water, so as to take advantage of the reaction. The wheel is named after its inventor. It has been used also for steam-turbines.—**Phonic wheel**, a rotating device, used in certain systems of synchronous telegraphy, the motion of which is controlled by electric impulses sent over the line.

The *phonic wheel*, invented independently by La Cour and Lord Rayleigh . . ., consists of a wheel carrying several soft iron armatures fixed at equal distances round its circumference. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 50.

Radial wheel, a wheel having straight radial spokes or spokes which point directly to the center, as distinguished from a wheel having tangential spokes.—**Square wheel**, in *railroading*, a car- or engine-wheel in which the cylindrical circumference of the tread has been worn flat in spots by sliding or skidding on the rail with the brake set hard enough to keep the wheel from turning. Soft spots in the tread make a wheel prematurely flat or square. Square wheels are very hard on both rail and car, since the wheel rolls like a polygon on a plane and strikes a hard blow on the rail when the front end of the flat spot comes down in rolling. Also called *flat wheel*.—**Tangent wheel**, a gear-wheel driven by a worm or screw tangent to its circumference.

wheel-back (hwēl′bak), *n.* A back resembling a wheel.—**Wheel-back chair**, in old English furniture, a chair in which the back resembles a wheel, although not necessarily round. The central portion or hub may be decorated with carving or inlay.

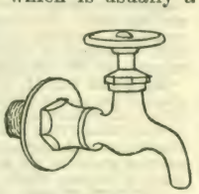
wheelbarrow-race (hwēl′bar-ō-rās″), *n.* A foot-race in which the contestants wheel barrows, either with or without occupants; also, a form of gymnastic exercise in which one player takes the other by the feet and half carries him along while the one so held runs on his hands.

wheel-base, *n.*—**Flexible wheel-base**, that of a railway-car or other vehicle in which the plane of rotation of the leading or the hauling pair of wheels is changeable so as to give a steering effect or prevent binding on curves. In an *inflexible wheel-base* (as in consolidation locomotives) this is not possible.

wheel-cake (hwēl′kāk), *n.* Same as *mill-cake*, 1.

wheel-crank (hwēl′krank), *n.* Same as *disk crank* (which see, under *crank*[2]).

wheel-faucet (hwēl′fâ″set), *n.* A compression-faucet, the head of which is usually a small horizontal wheel, the rotation of which pushes the screw of compression down or raises it.


Wheel-faucet.

wheel-house, *n.* **2.** In *mech.*, a building in which a water-wheel is housed.—**3.** A structure to contain and safeguard the wheels of the valves of a water-works system.—**4.** The curved inclosure for the paddle- or side-wheels of a steamboat.—**5.** The free space under the forward part of the body in some carriages, which enables the front axle to make a more extensive arc in turning, and permits the wheels to 'cut under.'

wheeling, *n.* **3.** In *mil.*, the act of executing a wheel.

wheel-load (hwēl′lōd), *n.* The load carried by a wheel; the concentrated load impressed on a bridge or other structure by the wheel of a vehicle. *The Engineer*, April 25, 1902, p. 403.

wheel-map (hwēl′map), *n.* See the extracts.

The mediæval *wheel-maps*, in which Jerusalem was accepted as the centre of the world, whence the main geographical lines radiated like the spokes of a wheel.
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 226.

The wretched subterfuge of Cosmas (C. A.D. 550) to explain the phenomena of the apparent movements of the sun by means of an earth modelled on the plan of the Jewish Tabernacle, gave place ultimately to the *wheel-maps*—the T in an O—which reverted to the primitive ignorance of the times of Homer and Hecatæus.
Encyc. Brit., XXVIII. 618.

wheel-money (hwēl′mun″i), *n.* In *archæol.*, the name given to certain wheel-like objects of metal found in France and Great Britain. They are of gold, silver, or bronze, and, while by some regarded as primitive money, are usually looked upon as having some connection with sun-worship.


Wheel-money.

wheel-motion (hwēl′mō″shon), *n.* A simple mechanism attached to a hank-winding machine for the convenient removal of the hank from the reel.

wheel-press (hwēl′pres), *n.* See *★forcing-press*.

wheel-shutter (hwēl′shut″ėr), *n.* In an arithmachine, a sliding plate used in certain operations to conceal any of the numeral wheels. *H. Goldman*, The Arithmachinist, p. 104.

wheelsman, *n.*—**Lee wheelsman**, *naut.*, the assistant who stands at the lee of the wheel.

wheel-stuffed (hwēl′stuft), *a.* In *leather-manuf.*, stuffed or greased by means of a drum or wheel: said of skins. *Modern Amer Tanning*, p. 224.

wheel-stuffing (hwēl′stuf″ing), *n.* A process of greasing skins by placing them in a wheel where grease and heat are applied. *Modern Amer. Tanning*, p. 109.

wheelwrighting (hwēl′rī-ting), *n.* The business of a wheelwright.

wheez, *v.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *wheeze*.

wheeziness (hwē′zi-nes), *n.* Excessive breathiness in a sound. See *★breathiness*.

whelk[2], *n.*—**Native whelk**, an Australian marine mollusk, *Trochocochlea constricta*. *E. E. Morris*.

whense, *adv.* and *conj.* An amended spelling of *whence*.

wherry[1] (hwer′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *wherried*, ppr. *wherrying*. [*wherry*[1], *n.*] To transport in, or as in, a wherry. [Rare.]

Buoyant shells,
On stormless voyages, in fleets or single,
Wherried their tiny mariners; aloof,
On wing-like fins, in bow-and-arrow figures,
The flying fishes darted to and fro.
Montgomery, Pelican Island, I.

Whetstone crystals. See *★crystal*.

Whey alcohol. See *★alcohol*.—**Whey butter.** See *★butter*[1].—**Whey champagne.** See *★champagne*.

whicker (hwik′ėr), *v.* [Also dial. *wicker;* imitative.] **1.** To neigh; whinny; bleat.

Setting it [a pony] free with a vicious cut of his whip that made it *whicker*.
R. Kipling, Wee Willie Winkie, in Indian Tales, p. 84.

2. To giggle; snigger. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Whieldon ware. See *★ware*[2].

Whiffletree neck-yoke. See *★neck-yoke*.

whim[1], *n.* **6†.** A pun.

Shall Squire Oldrent's daughters
Weare old rents in their garments? (there 's a *whim* too).
R. Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

whimbrel, *n.* **2.** The Australian curlew, *Numenius uropygialis*.

whimper, *v. i.* **3.** To produce a sound resembling a whimper. [An affected use.]

"What 's that that *whimpers* over'ead?" said Files-on-Parade.
"It 's Danny's soul that 's passin' now," the Colour-Sergeant said. *R. Kipling*, Danny Deever, st. 4.

For he could see the Captains Three had signalled to the Fleet.
But three and two, in white and blue, the *whimpering* flags began. *R. Kipling*, The Three Captains.

whimsy-whamsy (hwim′zi-hwam″zi), *n.* A fantastic or whimsical notion; a whim. [Prov., Eng. (Lancashire).]

The real reason . . . why the Dean has n't risen higher is because he always has some *whimsy-whamsy* in his head. *Anthony Hope*, Quisanté, v.

whip, *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To whip back,** in *cricket*, to break back quickly. See to ★*break back*. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 326.—**To whip in,** to keep the hounds from scattering; to whip them in to the line of chase.

"You must have begun somewhere, I suppose?"
"Yes ma'am, I begun, but then I 'd *whipped-in* for five years before I hunted Squire Rayton's harriers."
Eyre Hussey, Miss Badsworth, M. F. H., xv.

II. *trans.*—**To whip up,** in *golf*, to strike a ball well underneath with a lofted club and with a snappy turn of the wrists, causing it to go high in the air with little run. *W. Park, Jr.*, Game of Golf, p. 114.

whip, *n.* **3.** (*c*) See the extract. [Eng.]

Other Treasury officials with political duties are the Financial Secretary, the Patronage Secretary, called the senior "*whip*," and three Junior Lords of the Treasury, called assistant "*whips*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXIII. 547.

12. In *pianoforte-making*, the crosspiece at the top of an action-extension which bears and operates both the hammer- and the damper-action. Also called *jack-whip*. See the cut under *pianoforte*.—**13.** A light line used in marine life-saving apparatus, run as an endless circuit from the shore around a sheave on the vessel and back to the shore. The breeches-buoy is operated by such a whip.—**14.** One who operates a whip-hoisting or whip-conveying line.—**Double whip,** two single blocks with a rope rove through them, the standing part being made fast to a becket in one of the blocks.—**Single whip,** a rope rove through a single block.—**Whip and runner,** a whip whose block is made fast to a pendant, which latter is rove through a block.—**Whip upon whip,** *naut.*, one whip applied to the fall of another whip.

whip-bird (hwip'bȅrd), *n.* An Australian bird, *Psophodes crepitans*, of somewhat uncertain affinities: more commonly called *coach-whip bird*. The name alludes to the peculiar note.

whipcol (hwip'kol), *n.* Rum with eggs and cream whipped in it. See the extract.

"*Whipcol*."—Among well-to-do families in Shetland the crowning glory of the "Yule breakfast" has been from time immemorial a brimming bowl of *whipcol*, a delectable compound of old rum, fresh eggs, sugar, and cream. *N. and Q.*, 8th ser., II. 347.

whip-cord, *n.* **4.** A weave showing a corded effect or pattern running lengthwise of the fabric.

whip-ended (hwip'en″ded), *a.* In *archery*, tapering sharply at the ends; having the ends of very small diameter: said of a bow. A backed bow can safely be made in this fashion, though a self-bow of like construction would be liable to break.

whip-flange (hwip'flanj), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the projection from the action-rail to which a whip is pivoted.

whipped (whipt), *a.* Applied to a mottled or agitated blue color used on Chinese porcelain. See ★*bleu fouetté*.

whipper, *n.* **6.** See the extract.

After being thus dried, it may be either stored or passed at once to the *whipper*, a machine that knocks the dust and sand out and leaves the cotton whiter and more open.
U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin, 1896, p. [230.

whipping, *n.* **7.** In *golf*, the thin twine with which the head and shaft of a club are bound together.

whipping-action (hwip'ing-ak″shọn), *n.* In *mech.*, a reciprocating, angular motion; an action or motion which tends to produce flexure: as, the *whipping-action* of a connecting-rod.

whippoorwill-pea (hwip'pọ̈r-wil-pē″), *n.* See ★*pea*[1].

whipsaw, *v. t.* **3.** Hence, to beat, defeat, or cause to fail in two opposite ways at the same time. See the extract. [Slang.]

He [a broker] has only been a member a short time. It was reported on the floor that he had lately been "*whipsawed*" in the market, having been caught short of Reading, long of sugar and long of wheat.
N. Y. Evening Mail, Jan. 24, 1906.

whip-scorpion, *n.*—**Giant whip-scorpion,** an arachnid of the order *Pedipalpi* and family *Thelyphonidæ*, *Thelyphonus giganteus*, found commonly in the southern United States, where it is known as the vinegerone, the vinaigrier, the mule-killer, and the whip-tail scorpion. Although greatly feared, it is harmless.—**Tailed whip-scorpion,** any member of the family *Thelyphonidæ*. See *whip-scorpion*.—**Tailless whip-scorpion,** any member of the family *Phrynidæ*. See *Phrynidæ*.

whip-snake, *n.* **2.** An Australian poisonous snake, *Hoplocephalus flagellum*, about a foot long. *E. E. Morris*.

whipsnake-eel (hwip'snāk-ēl″), *n.* Any eel of the genus *Ophichthus;* in particular, *O. gomesii*, found about the coral reefs of the Gulf of Mexico.

whip-stick (hwip'stik), *n.* Same as *mallee*.

whip-stitch, *n.*—**In a whip-stitch,** in a moment; in a jiffy. [Colloq.]

whiptail (hwip'tāl), *n.* **1.** One of the skua gulls, *Stercorarius longicaudus*, so called from the two long, slender tail-feathers.—**2.** A fish. See *Tasmanian* ★*whiptail*.—**Tasmanian whiptail,** a fish belonging to the *Macruridæ*, a family of deep-sea fishes allied to the cods, having a long tail tapering to a point.

whip-thread (hwip'thred), *n.* One of the warp-threads, in gauze-weaving, that whip, or twist, about the ground or standard warp-threads. Also called *douping-warp*.

whirl, *n.* **7.** In *angling*, a spoon-bait.

When fishing from a sail-boat the angler uses two lines with spoon-baits or '*whirls*,' by means of which large catches are made.
Jordan and Evermann, Amer. Food and Game Fishes, [p. 330.

Magnetic whirl, a vortical motion of the ether surrounding a circuit in which the electric current is increasing or decreasing in intensity.

whirl-about, *n.* **3.** An American hesperiid butterfly, *Thymelicus brettus*, occurring along the coast from Connecticut to Mexico. *Comstock*, How to Know the Butterflies, p. 279.

whirler, *n.* **3.** In *ceram.*, a primitive horizontal wheel turned by one hand while the other hand of the potter fashions the clay; also a revolving wheel used by decorators in painting bands of slip, color, or gold on the ware; a decorating-wheel. See *tournette*.—**4.** A revolving derrick used in loading iron ore on cars, or transferring it from cars to a vessel.

One of the older methods, which has not yet been abandoned, consists of the utilization of "*whirlers*," or revolving derricks, which in their appearance and plan of working are not so very different from the steam-shovels to be found in the mining regions.
W. Fawcett, in The Century, April, 1901, p. 862.

5. An instrument designed to furnish a navigator with an artificial horizon when at sea. It is also known as *Troughton's top*, after its inventor, and *spinner*.

whisk-broom (hwisk'bröm), *n.* Same as *whisk*[1], *n.*, 1.

whisky[2], *n.*—**Dry whisky.** See ★*mescal-buttons*.—**Malt whisky,** whisky made from malted barley. Its smoky flavor is due to the fact that the malt is dried over a peat fire. The pure Highland malt whisky of Scotland is made in this way. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 542.—**Whisky skin.** See *skin*, *n.*, 8.

whisky-poker (hwis'ki-pō″kėr), *n.* A variation of poker in which an extra hand, or 'widow,' is dealt face down and each player in turn can exchange his hand for it. If he exchanges, his five cards are laid face up, and any following player can exchange one of them for one of his own, or he can take them all. When any player is satisfied, either before or after exchanges have taken place, he 'knocks,' and when it comes round to him again the hands are all shown and the best poker combination wins.

whisky-still (hwis'ki-stil), *n.* See ★*still*[2].

whispering-dome (hwis'pėr-ing-dōm), *n.* See ★*dome*[1].

whispery (hwis'pėr-i), *a.* Full of whispers; whispering. [Rare.]

The reeling sea
Now thumps like solid rock beneath the stern,
Now leaps with clumsy wrath, strikes short, and, falling
Crumbled to *whispery* foam, slips rustling down
The broad backs of the waves.
Lowell, Columbus, l. 5.

whist[2], *n.*—**Bridge whist.** See ★*bridge*[2].—**Cayenne whist,** a variety of whist in which the suits have different values and the trump is named by the dealer's side, instead of being turned up. It may also be played without a trump, either to win tricks or to lose them all: in the latter case it is called *nullo*.—**Compass whist,** in *duplicate whist* or *bridge*, an arrangement of the players by which they always occupy the same points of the compass with which they started.—**Domino whist,** a game of cards. See ★*five-or-nine*.—**Drive whist.** Same as *progressive whist*. See *progressive* ★*games*.—**Humbug whist,** a variation of double dummy in which the two players sit opposite each other. Four hands are dealt, and if either player is not content with his own hand he can exchange it for the one on his right, the trump remaining the same as first turned up. Only the thirteen cards in each hand are played, the scoring for tricks and honors being the same as at whist.—**Kalamazoo whist,** another name for duplicate whist: so called because the first duplicate-whist trays were made in Kalamazoo, Michigan.—**Scotch whist.** See *catch the ten*, under *catch*[1].—**Solo whist,** a card game for four players, each having 13 cards dealt to him, 3 at a time for four rounds and then 1 at a time, the last being turned up for a trump. The cards rank as in whist, and the object is to make tricks. There are six varieties of the game, the players announcing in turn which of these, if any, they are willing to undertake. The one offering the best game is the caller. The games are: *proposal* and *acceptance*, to make six tricks with the assistance of a partner; *solo*, to make five tricks alone; *misère*, to take no trick, there being no trump suit; *abondance*, to name a trump suit, and take nine tricks alone; *open misère*, to lay the hand face up on the table after the first trick, and lose every trick; *open abondance*, to name a trump suit and take all the tricks with the caller's hand exposed face upward on the table. When a proposal is bid, any player in turn may accept, and if no higher bid is made, the players are partners, just as they sit. A solo outbids a proposal, even if it has been accepted; misère outbids solo; and so on. The eldest hand always leads for the first trick, except in open abondance. Each deal is a complete game in itself. Payments are made in red and white counters, worth 5 and 1 respectively. Proposals and solos win or lose 1 red, misères 2, abondance 3, open misères 4, open abondance 6. The single player wins from or loses to each adversary. In addition to the red counters, white ones are paid for under or over tricks.—**Straight whist,** the opposite of duplicate whist; whist played in games or rubbers.—**Swedish whist,** a game very much resembling bridge, and by some supposed to have suggested it.

whister[2] (hwis'tėr), *n.* One who plays whist. [Colloq.]

whistle, *n.*—**Slick as a whistle,** very neatly, cleverly, or adroitly. [U. S. slang.]

whistler, *n.* **5.** A name used in England for a gadoid fish, *Motella tricirrhita*.

whistling-board (hwis'ling-bōrd), *n.* In *railroading*, a post or target displayed beside a line as a signal to the engineer to blow his whistle at that point; a whistling-post.

whistling-jar (hwis'ling-jär), *n.* A peculiar kind of jar made by the ancient Peruvians, particularly in the region of Chimu, provided with double or connecting spouts through which the air rushes when the contents of the jar are poured out. By appropriate constrictions in the spouts the inrushing air is made to produce a whistling sound. Sometimes these jars have the forms of animals and the sound is intended to imitate the voice of the animal.


Whistling-jar.

Copies of old Peruvian vases have also been attempted, which included some of the double "*whistling-jars*" so well known to collectors of Incarial vessels.
E. A. Barber, Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S., p. 90.

whistling-moth (hwis'ling-môth), *n.* Any one of several agaristid moths of the genus *Hecatesia*, inhabiting Australia. They fly at dusk and make sharp continued calls like those of cicadas. The noise, according to Sir George Hampson, is probably made by rubbing the tarsal spines against a ridged area in the front of the fore wings. *W. W. Froggatt*, Australian Insects.

The "*whistling* (stridulating) *moths*" of the genus Hecatesia, which emit sounds like the call of a Cicada (pp. 234, 235), of which latter group there are also many large and remarkable Australian species.
Nature, Sept. 19, 1907, p. 516.

whistling-post (hwis'ling-pōst), *n.* See ★*whistling-board*.

whit-bed (hwit'bed), *n.* Same as *whit-bee*. See *Portland stone*, under *stone*.

white[1], **I.** *a.*—**White C.** See ★*C*.—**White J.** See ★*J*.—**White line.** (*b*) In *wood-engraving*, a line cut directly into the surface of the block, and not left upon the surface, as was done by the early German schools. Thomas Bewick (1753–1828) introduced the method of working out the design by cutting away the lights and leaving the darks, depending thus upon a white line instead of a black line.

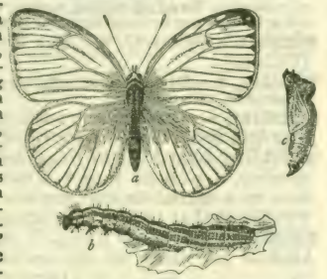
By the new method the block was treated as a black surface, and the color was lessened by increasing the number of *white lines*.
G. E. Woodberry, Hist. of Wood-engraving, p. 152.

White mold. See ★*leaf-mold*, 2, and ★*mold*[2].—**White nebula, plague.** See ★*nebula*, ★*plague*.—**White River series.** See ★*series*.—**White rot, ware.** See ★*rot*, ★*ware*[2].

II. *n.* **5.** Any one of several white pierid butterflies, as the great southern white, *Pontia monuste*, the checkered white, *P. protodice*, the gray-veined white, *Pieris napi*, or the cabbage-butterfly, *P. rapæ*. *Comstock*, How to Know the Butterflies, p. 71.—**6.** In *milling*, the trade-name of flour made from the whitest and finest part of the wheat and free from all the outer coats.—**7.** Same as *bloom*[1], 6 (*d*). [Rare.] *Flemming*, Practical Tanning, p. 163.—**Barytic white,** a white pigment consisting of barium sulphate. Same as *constant white* (which see, under *white*[1]).—**Charlton white,** a house-painters' pigment, consisting of barium and strontium sulphates with zinc sulphid.—**Checkered white,** an American pierid butterfly, *Pontia protodice*, widely distributed throughout the United States. Its larvæ feed on cabbage and other


Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*).
A, male; *B*, female.

cruciferous plants.—**Chinese white.** (*b*) A trade-name for a pigment used as a substitute for white lead: it is sometimes zinc oxid, sometimes barium sulphate.—**Duresco white,** the trade-name of a pigment consisting of barium and strontium sulphates with zinc sulphid.—**Garden white,** any one of the several species of white pierid butterflies common in gardens in Europe and North America: as, the imported cabbage-butterfly, *Pontia rapæ*.—**Gray-veined white,** a variable pierid butterfly, *Pieris napi*, common to Europe and North America, which exhibits an extraordinary polymorphism, eleven named varieties occurring in the United States. Its larvæ feed on cabbage and other cruciferous plants.—**Great southern white,** a large American pierid butterfly, *Pontia monuste*, occurring commonly in the southern United States, the West Indies, and South America. Its larvæ feed on cabbage, lettuce, and turnip.—**Griffiths' patent zinc white,** a pigment made by precipitating a solution of zinc sulphate or chlorid with a soluble sulphid, calcining the precipitate, and quenching it, while hot, in cold water.—**Hamburg white,** the trade-name of a pigment, a mixture of white lead and barium sulphate.—**In the white,** not yet dyed: said of textile fabrics, as wool, mohair, or cotton.—**Marbled white.** See ★*half-mourner*.—**Orr's zinc white,** a house-painters' pigment which consists of a mixture of zinc sulphid and barium sulphate, made by the interaction of solutions of zinc sulphate and barium sulphid. It is not blackened by an atmosphere which contains sulphureted hydrogen.—**Satin white.** Same as *blanc fixe* (which see, under *blanc*).



Great Southern White (*Pontia monuste*). *a*, adult; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa.

whitebait, *n.* **3.** A name used in New Zealand for the young fry of *Galaxias attenuatus*, a fish of the family *Galaxidæ;* also the young of the New Zealand smelt, *Retropinna Richardsonii*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

white-beard, *n.* **2.** In Australia, any one of several species of shrubby plants of the genus *Styphelia*, especially *S. ericoides*, so called from the dense beard of white hairs which lines the corolla lobes.

whitebill, *n.* **2.** A clupeoid fish, *Sardinella humerales*, of the West Indian fauna.

white-blast (hwīt'blȧst), *n.* A disease of cultivated onions, in America, caused by the insect *Thrips striatus*.

white-border (hwīt'bôr″dėr), *n.* The antiopa butterfly.

whitecap, *n.* **6.** The inner chaff of wheat: chiefly in the plural. *Todd*, Amer. Wheat Culturist, p. 24.

white-cat (hwīt'kat), *n.* **1.** A name applied to the fork-tailed catfish of the Potomac river, *Amiurus catus*, found from Maryland to Texas. —**2.** Same as *channel-cat* (*a*).

white-eye, *n.* **4.** Same as *wall-eyed pike* (which see, under *pike*[2]).

whiteface (hwīt'fās), *n.* A small Australian passerine bird, *Xerophila leucopsis*. *E. E. Morris*.

Whitefielder (hwit'fēl-dėr), *n.* A follower of Whitefield, the evangelist, who, in the great controversy with Wesley, in the middle of the eighteenth century, held the Calvinistic view as opposed to the Arminian; a Whitefieldian.

Whitefieldite (hwit'fēl-dīt), *n.* Same as ★*Whitefielder*.

whitefish, *n.*—**Bissell's whitefish,** *Argyrosomus bisselli*, found in small lakes in Michigan.—**Bloater whitefish,** a small whitefish, *Argyrosomus prognathus*.—**Broad whitefish,** the common name of a species of whitefish, *Coregonus kennicotti*, of the family *Salmonidæ*, found in the streams of British Columbia and Alaska. The largest species of the genus attains a weight of 30 pounds.—**Coulter's whitefish,** *Coregonus coulterii*, found in the head waters of the Columbia river in British Columbia.—**Humpback whitefish,** *Coregonus nelsoni*, of northern North America.—**Kennicott's whitefish,** *Coregonus kennicotti*, from British America and Alaska.—**Lauretta whitefish,** a fish, *Argyrosomus laurettæ*, found in the Yukon river.—**Least whitefish,** a fish, *Argyrosomus pusillus*, widely distributed in the fresh waters of Alaska.—**Richardson's whitefish,** *Coregonus richardsoni*, found in British Columbia.—**Silver whitefish,** *Argyrosomus prognathus*, a whitefish found in the Great Lakes.

whitehead, *n.* **5.** A small and rare oscinine bird, *Clitonyx albicilla*, peculiar to the North Island, New Zealand, and threatened with extinction.

Now, singularly enough, the *whitehead* (Clitonyx albicapilla[sic]) was forty years ago the commonest bird in the North Island, and at that time a strict inhabitant of low scrubby vegetation, where its habits were gregarious. For many years it seemed to have become extinct, Mr. Reischek, during several years' hunting in the Auckland woods never having met with a single example. During the last few years it has reappeared, but in an entirely new character, as the frequenter of the highest tree-tops, and it appears to be sensibly increasing.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Jan., 1903, p. 224.

white-letter (hwīt'let-ėr), *n.* See the extract.

The roman type was then called *white-letter* as a ready name of distinction [from 'black-letter'], for roman showed more white than black upon the printed page.

De Vinne, Plain Printing Types, p. 292.

Whitening of pig-iron. See ★*pig-iron*.

white-pointer (hwīt'poin″tėr), *n.* A New South Wales name for the *white shark*. See *shark*[1]. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

white-top, *n.* **2.** Same as ★*blackbutt*.—**3.** The common wild oat-grass, *Danthonia spicata*, of the eastern United States.—**4.** *Tridens strictus*, an approved hay-grass of central Texas.

whitewash, *n.* **4.** A wash or loose superficial deposit of white boulders and pebbles of quartz and sericite-schist which appears on the hillsides above the gold-bearing creeks of the Klondike and is itself auriferous. See the extract. [Local.]

The early miners of course confined their attention to the valleys, and the discovery of these rich deposits upon the hillsides excited great surprise; they now rival the valley gravel in importance. The deposit is locally known as '*white-wash*' or the 'White Channel.' The origin of the White Channel is shrouded in mystery; it was at first supposed to be a glacial deposit.

H. A. Miers, in Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1902, p. 234.

whitewashing-machine (hwīt'wosh-ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* A painting-machine adapted to the use of prepared liquid whitewash. See ★*painting-machine*.

whither[2] (hwiᴛʜ'ėr), *v. i.* [Also dial. *whidder, whuther, whudder, wither, wuther, wudder;* origin obscure, perhaps orig. imitative. Compare *wuther*.] To make a rushing noise; make a tumult in the atmosphere; roar, rustle, or whistle, as the wind; bellow, as a bull. [A wide-spread prov. word.]

whiting[2], *n.* **5.** A name given to a large number of unrelated silvery and white fishes, for example to different sciænoid, clupeoid, and gadoid fishes.—**California whiting,** *Menticirrhus undulatus*, of the coast of California.—**Northern whiting,** *Menticirrhus saxatilis*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Sand whiting,** *Menticirrhus americanus*, of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.—**Whiting of Lake Winnipiseogee,** a whitefish, *Coregonus labradoricus*, found from the Winnipeg and Great Lake regions to the lakes of the Adirondacks and White Mountains, and northeastward.

whitney, witney (wit'ni), *n.* A kind of cloth having a raised nap in ridges (*E. D. D.*): a heavy, rather coarse, woolen fabric much used in the eighteenth century for coats, breeches, petticoats, and cloaks. Blankets are now made of it. [Prov., Eng. (Yorkshire).]

Whitney. A heavy and rather coarse cloth in universal use in the eighteenth century. . . . Its color was usually scarlet. . . . It was also spelled *Witney*.

A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 256.

whittlings (hwit'lingz), *n. pl.* Chips or bits produced in whittling.

W. H. M. A. An abbreviation of *Women's Home Missionary Association*.

whorl, *n.* **5.** In *archæol.*, one of certain round objects, sometimes slightly cup-shaped, which are frequently found in excavations. They usually carry marks or inscriptions, and are probably votive offerings. Dr. Schliemann found many thousand terra-cotta whorls in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cities at Hissarlik. They have been found in Italy, Crete, and elsewhere.



Whorl.

whort, *n.*—**Indian whort,** the bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*. Also called *upland* or *wild cranberry*.

whudder (hwud'ėr), *v. i.* See ★*whither*[2], *v.*

whyo (hwī'ō), *n.* A footpad. [Western U. S. slang.]

W. I. An abbreviation of *West Indies*.

Wianamatta shales. See ★*shale*[2].

Wichita group. See ★*group*[1].

wick[1], *n.* **2.** In *hort.*, a pea-vine, of a set being bred for earliness, which continues to grow above instead of promptly maturing the lower pods.

The objectionable form is a vine twenty-four to sixty inches in height, which even when the lowest pod is fully ripe is still growing, having its apex covered with blossoms and buds. Such plants as these last are called by seedmen '*wicks*' or 'offs,' and a stock of 'Extra Early' peas is valued in inverse proportion to the number of such plants it produces. *Science*, May 6, 1904, p. 738.

wickelkamacite, *n.* See ★*meteorite*.

wicker[3], *v.* See ★*whicker*.

wicket, *n.* **8.** A game, formerly played in parts of the United States, resembling primitive cricket.—**Bird-lime wicket,** in *cricket*, a wicket which in consequence of the action of rain followed by wind or sunshine becomes dry on the surface only, causing the ball when bowled to break readily. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 83.—**Biting wicket,** in *cricket*, a wicket upon which the spin or twist imparted to the ball by the bowler will readily bite or take effect. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 103.—**Hard wicket,** in *cricket*, a wicket or playing-ground which is hard and dry. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 69.—**Pace of the wicket.** See ★*pace*[1].—**Single wicket,** that form of cricket in which only one batsman at a time is having his innings.—**Sticky wicket,** in *cricket*, a wicket affected by rain which causes the ball to stick and lose its speed at the pitch.—**To catch a wicket,** in *cricket*, to catch a batsman out.

wicking[2] (wik'ing), *n.* [*wick*[5] + *-ing*[1].] In *lawn-bowls*, the act of caroming from one ball lying near the jack, with the effect that one's own balls lie nearer the jack than those of one's opponents: more fully termed *in-and-out wicking*.

wickiup, *n.* **2.** Hence any small hut or shanty. [Western U. S.]

This Wilkins lives in a *wickeyup* out on the aige of the town. *A. H. Lewis*, Wolfville Days, iii.

See those spars up-ended over there? I mean that *wickyup* thing. Hop-poles, then, you rural blightee. Keep on fetching me hop-poles.

R. Kipling, Steam Tactics, in Traffics and Discoveries, [p. 181.

Widal reaction. See ★*agglutination test*.

Wide ball, cards. See ★*ball*[1], ★*card*[1].

wide-awake, *n.* **2.** The sooty tern, *Sterna fuliginosa*, a tropical and subtropical species, named from its cry.

The most numerous terns are the 'black-backed' and 'gray-backed' *wideawakes*, of which there must be millions, nesting among the bushes and tufts of grass, particularly on the southern end of the island.

C. C. Nutting, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1903, p. 327.

wide-gage (wīd'gāj), *a.* Same as *broad-gage*.

wide-lead (wīd'led), *v. t.* In *printing*, to lead (lines of type) widely.

If the text is *wide-leaded*, about half a page of blank space may be given to the chapter heading; if thin-leaded, one third; if solid and without a head-band, one fourth or one fifth of the page.

De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 131.

wide-minded (wīd'mīn-ded), *a.* Broad-minded; liberal; capable of more than one view of a subject.

widemindedness (wīd'mīn-ded-nes), *n.* Broadmindedness; liberality; a capacity of looking at a subject from many points of view.

Free libraries controlled by trained librarians [develop] a certain *widemindedness*—forming a basis for true cultivation. *N. and Q.*, 10th ser., III. 320.

wide-space (wīd'spās), *v. t.* In *printing*, to arrange the type or words with thicker or wider spaces than usual.

Wide-space fat type; thin-space condensed type.

De Vinne, Mod. Book Composition, p. 88.

widow[1], *n.*—**College widow.** See ★*college*.—**Widow's peak,** a lock of hair growing down in the middle of a woman's forehead. [Colloq.]

She who waited by the brushwood-pile was no longer a little girl, but a woman with black hair that grew into a "*widow's peak*," combed back from her forehead.

R. Kipling, The Brushwood Boy, in The Day's Work, [p. 410.

widow-fish (wid'ō-fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes ovalis*, found on the coast of California.

widow-maker, *n.* **2.** Specifically: (*a*) In *lumbering*, a broken limb hanging loose in the top of a tree, which in its fall may injure a man below. (*b*) A breaking cable.

width, *n.*—**Intercondylic width,** the distance between the outer surfaces of the condyles of the lower jaw. *A. Thompson*, Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XXXIII. 143.—**Intertemporal width,** in *anthrop.* and *zoöl.*, the least width between the two temporal fossæ, taken behind the postorbital processes: used in measuring skulls of mammals.

wiederkomm (vē'der-kōm), *n.* [*G. wiederkomm*, < *wiederkommen*, come again, < *wieder*,

again, + *kommen*, come.] A cylindrical drinking-glass, usually of large size, decorated with paintings in enamel colors, made in Germany in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. See ★*willkomm*.



Wiederkomm, 17th century.

wierd, *a.* An amended, and former, spelling of *weird*.

wife, *n.*—**Spiritual wife**, in the Mormon church, the wife who is 'sealed' to her husband 'for eternity.' See ★*sealing*[2], 2.

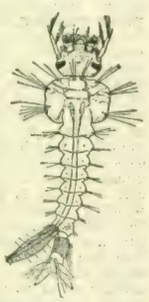
wife-tribe (wīf′trīb), *n.* In primitive society where laws of exogamy exist, that tribe from which a member of a certain tribe must choose his wife. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 117.

wig[4] (wig), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To post a scout on the route of flight in a pigeon race, with a hen pigeon to attract the opponent's bird and retard his progress. *Barrère and Leland.* [Slang.]

wiggler, *n.* **2.** The larva of a mosquito. Same as *wriggler*, 1, and *wiggletail*.

The larvæ of Culex, commonly known as *wigglers*, are familiar to almost everyone, and are the common *wigglers* found in horse troughs and rain-water barrels, which wriggle around in the water, returning at frequent intervals to the surface to breathe, and when at the surface hanging with simply the tip of the tail extruding, the rest of the body being held below the surface at a great angle.

L. O. Howard, in Yearbook U. S. [Dept. Agr., 1901, p.181.



Wiggler (full-grown larva of *Culex*), enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

Wiggletail Democrat, a Democrat bred in a stagnant party as the wiggletail or wiggler is bred in stagnant pools; one who is a Democrat by inheritance or habit and not by reflection. *Thomas E. Watson.* [U. S. political slang.]

wigwassing, *n.* See ★*wee-quashing*.

Wikstrœmia (wik-strē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Johann Emanuel *Wikström* (1789–1856), a Swedish botanist.] A name given by Endlicher in 1833 to *Capura*, a genus of plants of the family *Daphnaceæ*.

wil, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *will*.

wild[1], *a.* **14.** Being in a state of ebullition. Thus steel, solidifying in a mold, which is evolving gases, is said to be *wild*.

No. 2 sample is an extra soft open-hearth steel, containing 0.14 per cent. of carbon and only 0.19 per cent. of manganese. This steel must have been very "*wild*" and oxygenated. *Nature*, April 14, 1904, p. 553.

Cape wild dog, *Lycaon pictus*, better known as the Cape hunting dog

Elephants, hyænas, hippopotami, and that most typical African animal, the *Cape wild-dog!* *Nature*, Oct. 23, 1902, p. 633.

Wild date. See ★*date*[3].

wildboret, *n.* Apparently a heavy repped woolen goods, which was much used for women's winter gowns in Colonial days.

Wildbore. We read of "Marone Ribb'd *Wildbores*" in the Salem Gazette of 1784, and the name appears frequently elsewhere, until this century. *Wildbore* was apparently a heavy repped woollen goods, and was much used for women's winter gowns.

A. M. Earle, Costume of Colonial Times, p. 257.

wildcat, *n.* **3.** *Naut.*, a deeply grooved iron wheel on a windlass or capstan. On the side faces of the groove are radial projecting ribs in pairs called whelps, so spaced that they catch the alternate links of the chain cable.—**4.** A formational name applied in Kentucky to a conglomerate of Carboniferous age (Wildcat Mountain Conglomerate), and in California to a series of sediments of Pliocene age.

As already pointed out these flood plains are not delta deposits, but are the result of corrasion of the rocks of the *wild-cat* formation.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bureau of Plant Industry, 1902, Bulletin 12, p. 55.

5. Same as ★*niggerhead*, 4.—**6.** An oil-well, mine, or the like discovered in ★wildcatting (which see).

New territory has been opened up by unexpected *wildcats* [oil-wells]. The shut-down had done less than was expected to decrease stocks.

McClure's Mag., Feb., 1903, p. 399.

wildcatter (wīld′kat″ėr), *n.* One who prospects for oil or ores, or takes other ventures; one who opens new oil-wells, mines, or similar venturesome enterprises.

It is a fact that large oil producers do not prospect; they leave that dangerous business to the professional "*wildcatter*," and when he has located a new, rich territory, they buy him out.

Sci. Amer., June 18, 1904, p. 474.

wildcatting (wīld′kat-ing), *n.* The act of prospecting, as for ores or minerals. See the extract under ★*wildcatter*.

Wildcatting has been going on at a number of other points in the state and some encouragement has been met, especially in Randolph and Macoupin counties. It seems not unlikely that as experienced drillers prospect other parts of the state, especially in the southern portion, additional oil fields will be found.

Contrib. to Econ. Geol., U. S. Geol. Surv., 1907, p. 829.

Wildermuth ear. See ★*ear*[1].

wild-fowling (wīld′foul-ing), *n.* The hunting of wild-fowl.

Their principal means of subsistence is *wild-fowling*, a dangerous occupation, frequently costing human lives.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 259.

wilful-missing (wil′fůl-mis″ing), *a.* Missing voluntarily; missing, but not killed, wounded, or captured. [Colloq.]

There is a world outside the one you know,
To which for curiousness 'Ell can't compare—
It is the place where "*wilful-missings*" go,
As we can testify, for we are there.

You may 'ave read a bullet laid us low,
That we was gathered in "with reverent care
And buried proper." But it was not so,
As we can testify, for we are there.

R. Kipling, Wilful-Missing, st. 1.

wilga (wil′gą), *n.* [Austral Eng., from the aboriginal name.] An Australian tree of the rue family, *Geijera parviflora*, yielding a hard wood having an agreeable odor.

wilk-bob (wilk′bob), *n.* Same as *road-goose* (which see, under ★*goose*).

will[1], *n.*—**Divided will.** See *divided* ★*self*.—**Mancipatory will.** Same as *mancipatory testament* (which see, under *testament*).—**Sealed will** or **mystic will**, a form of will or testament common under the Louisiana code as under its original, the Code Napoleon. It is signed by the testator, and placed in a sealed wrapper and superscribed by the testator and by a notary and witnesses to whom he has declared that it is his will.—**To break a will.** See ★*break*.

Will[4] (wil), *n.* An abbreviation of the personal name *William*.—**Black Will**, a common name of *Centropristes striatus*, a serranoid fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Willard's brome-grass. See ★*brome-grass*.

willcoxite (wil′kok-sīt), *n.* [Named after Col. Joseph *Willcox*.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, which occurs in whitish pearly scales as a coating about corundum and is derived from its alteration: found in North Carolina.

Willesden canvas. See ★*canvas*.

willey (wil′i), *v. t.* Same as *willow*[1], *v. t.* *C. Vickerman*, Woollen Spinning, p. 117.

williamsite (wil′yąm-sīt), *n.* [Named after L. W. *Williams*, from whom it was received.] An apple-green or oil-green variety of serpentine which has lamellar to massive granular structure, from Pennsylvania.

willier (wil′i-ėr), *n.* [*willy* + *-er*[1].] One who operates a willow or willy for cleaning cotton, wool, etc.

Willing game. See ★*game*[1].

Willis's cords. See ★*cord*[1].

willi-willi (wil′i-wil″i), *n.* See ★*willy-willy*.

willkomm (vil′kōm), *n.* [G. *willkomm-becher*, 'welcome-cup.'] Same as ★*wiederkomm*.

willow[1], *n.* **3.** Same as ★*blackbutt*.—**Native willow.** (*a*) In Australia, any one of several species of trees suggesting the willow, especially the boobyalla, *Acacia longifolia*, and *Pittosporum phylliræoides*. See ★*boobyalla* and ★*butter-bush*. (*b*) Same as ★*coobah*.—**Roman willow**, the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*.—**Willow dagger-moth.** See ★*willow-moth*, 2.—**Willow fig.** See ★*fig*[2].—**Willow leaf-beetle.** See ★*leaf-beetle*.—**Willow slug-caterpillar.** See ★*slug-caterpillar*.

willow-borer (wil′ō-bōr″ėr), *n.* (*a*) A cerambycid beetle, *Xylotrechus annosus*. (*b*) Any one of several buprestid beetles, such as *Buprestis fasciata* and *Agrilus politus*.

willow-cat (wil′ō-kat), *n.* A name applied to the large catfish of the lower Mississippi, *Ictalurus anguilla*.

willow-catfish (wil′ō-kat″fish), *n.* Same as ★*willow-cat*.

willow-chafer (wil′ō-chā″-fėr), *n.* Same as *goldsmith-beetle*, 1.

Willow Creek beds. See ★*bed*[1].

willow-louse (wil′ō-lous), *n.* Any one of several species of plant-lice found on the willow, such as *Rhopalosiphum salicis*, *Chaitophorus nigræ*, *C. smithiæ*, *Lachnus salicicola*, and *L. dentatus*.



Flocculent plant-louse (*Melanoxanthus flocculosus*) found on willow.

a, oviparous female, enlarged; *b*, head and antenna of same, greatly enlarged; *c*, eggs on willow bark. (After Weed, U. S. D. A.)

willow-moth, *n.* **2.** Any one of more than 60 species of American moths whose larvæ live on willows; notably the willow tussock-moth, *Hemerocampa definita*, the adult of the pink-striped willow span-worm, *Deilinea variolaria*, and either of the willow dagger-moths, *Apatela oblinita* and *A. Americana*.



Willow Dagger-moth (*Apatela oblinita*).

a, larva; *b*, cocoon; *c*, moth. (After Riley, U. S. D. A.)

willow-worm (wil′ō-wėrm), *n.* Any one of more than 150 species of lepidopterous or tenthredinid larvæ which feed on the willow.



Yellow-spotted Willow-worm (*Pteronus ventralis*).

a, *a*, young larvæ; *b*, full-grown larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, adult: all slightly enlarged. (Howard, U. S. D. A.)

willyamite (wil′yą-mīt), *n.* [*Willyama* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphantimonide of cobalt and nickel which occurs in masses with cubic cleavage and of a tin-white to steel-gray color: found at the Broken Hill mines, Willyama township, New South Wales.

willy-willy (wil′i-wil″i), *n.*; pl. *willy-willies* (-iz). [Native Australian *willi-willi*.] **1.** A small whirl of wind carrying up black clouds of dust and often leaves and grass. [Interior of Australia.]—**2.** A violent storm of wind and rain on the northwest coast of Australia.

His [Henry Taunton's] reminiscences are spread over the seventies and eighties, his last pearling season being that of 1886–7, which terminated by the disastrous loss of his vessel, torn from its anchorage in Lagrange Bay by one of those sudden hurricanes known by the native name of "*Willi-Willi*." *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, 1904, p. 11.

In discussing cyclones and storms, mention is made of the "*Willy Willies*" which afflict the north-west parts of West Australia. These are severe cyclones which apparently originate in the Cambridge Gulf and travel south-

west and south along the line of the coast, or they cross the continent towards the Australian Bight. These storms cause great havoc, and are marked by torrential rains. *Nature*, Oct. 22, 1908, p. 653.

wilsonite (wil'sŏn-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. James *Wilson*, who found it.] An altered scapolite, near pinite in composition, from Bathurst, Canada.

wilt[1] (wilt), *n.* [*wilt, v.*] A disease of plants which causes them to wilt: used only with a qualifying word indicative of the plant affected. —**Aster wilt,** a fungous disease of cultivated asters caused by a species of *Fusarium.*—**Carnation wilt,** a disease very similar to aster wilt, which affects cultivated carnations.—**Corn wilt,** a bacterial disease of corn caused by *Pseudomonas Stewarti.*—**Cotton wilt.** See *wilt* ★*disease.*—**Cucumber wilt,** a fungous disease of cucumbers caused by *Neocosmospora vasinfecta.*—**Flax wilt,** a serious disease of flax, especially in the Dakotas, attributed to *Fusarium Lini.*—**Potato wilt,** a fungous disease which affects potatoes, doubtfully attributed to *Oöspora rosea.*—**Tomato wilt.** Same as *sleepy* ★*disease.*

wilt-disease (wilt'di-zēz″), *n.* See ★*disease* and ★*wilt.*

Wilts. An abbreviation of *Wiltshire.*

wimble-bit (wim'bl-bit), *n.* See ★*bit*[1].

wimble-drill (wim'bl-dril), *n.* See ★*drill*[1].

wimen, *n.* An amended spelling of *women.*

wimi (wē'mē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Hopi.] Sacred objects, supposed to possess magical powers, belonging to the various clans and religious societies among the Hopi. These objects are used in the construction of the ponya, or altar, and include tiponis, effigies of the gods, and other objects.

The Antelope chief bewailed that his altar was so poor in *wimi* (fetishes), and showed me, in addition to what have been mentioned, a trochid shell and a few rounded stones. *J. W. Fewkes,* in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., [1894–95, p. 279.

win[1], *v.*—**To win out.** (*a*) In *faro,* said of a card when it wins four times on one deal. (*b*) To win; succeed. [Colloq.]

win[1], *n.* 2. A victory; a success; an act of winning. [Colloq.]

Mr. . . . has bred his good bitch Frances, who only lacks one *win* of being a champion, to Debonair-Adirondack Kennels' Debonair Carol, 52677.
Field and Fancy, April 6, 1901.

wind[1], *v.* **I.** *intrans.*—**To wind away,** *naut.,* to blow the boatswain's call; whistle a call; sound the boatswain's whistle.

II. *trans.*—**To wind a ship,** to change its position by bringing its stern where its head was; swing a vessel around at its anchor so as to clear a turn in the hawse.

wind[1], *n.*—**Out of wind.** (*b*) In *carpentry,* free from perceptible or injurious warping or twisting, as timber; also, brought to a straight and regular form by cutting or planing.

wind[2], *n.*—**Backing wind.** See *hauling* ★*wind.*—**Baric law of the wind,** the relation between the direction of the wind and the trend of the isobars; the law according to which the winds blow spirally inward, circulating in the direction contrary to the sun or contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch.—**Beating wind,** a head wind which forces a vessel to tack.—**Coast wind,** a wind that blows along or over the coast of a continent. Such winds are sometimes dry winds descending from interior mountains, as the harmattan of West Africa or the northers of the Texas coast. At other times they are simply the steady winds of that region of the globe, but converted into eddies and gusts by the transition from land to water, as on the west coast of Mexico.—**Diurnal inversion of the wind,** the Espy-Koeppen rule in accordance with which the wind, at some little distance above the earth's surface, is strongest during the night and feeblest at midday, whereas the reverse is true at the immediate surface of the earth, with corresponding diurnal changes in direction, as announced by Espy in 1840 and Koeppen in 1885.—**Dove's law of the rotation of the winds,** the rule that in the north temperate zone the changes in the direction of the wind at any locality go through a period lasting only a few days, and most frequently in this order: east, south, west, north, or in the direction of the apparent daily course of the sun. In the southern hemisphere the order is reversed. This law was known to Aristotle for the Mediterranean region, but Dove in 1827 gave it a wider extension. His theoretic explanation by the introduction of belts of southerly and northerly winds is now replaced by the laws of cyclones and their movements of translation.—**Eye of the wind.** See ★*eye*[1].—**Hauling wind,** a wind that changes around the compass in the direction of the movement of clock-hands or with the sun—the reverse of a *backing wind,* which shifts contrary to the revolution of clock-hands, or against the sun.—**Head wind,** a wind directly in the course of the vessel; a wind coming from the quarter toward which the ship is bound.—**Hot wind,** specifically, in Australia, a wind blowing from the north, lasting for two or three days, and marked by a few hours of extreme heat.—**Hurricane winds.** In the northern hemisphere these winds revolve contrary to the movements of the hands of a watch, and in the southern hemisphere with the hands of a watch, or, as a sailor expresses it, 'against the sun' and 'with the sun,' respectively.—**In the wind.** (*b*) Said of the sails of a vessel when they are all shivering, owing to the ship's having been brought close to the wind.—**Large wind,** *naut.,* a wind blowing at such an angle with the keel that it is practically a free or quartering wind, or one which blows over the quarter of the vessel.—**Moderate wind.** Same as *moderate breeze.* See *wind-scale* (under *scale*[3]).—**Planetary winds.** See ★*planetary circulation.*—**Spiral** or **spiraling winds,** winds that blow in a general reëntrant spiral system of curves around the globe and around local areas of high and low pressure; the complex system of cyclonic and anticyclonic winds.

The relation of weather changes to the *spiraling winds* of the prevailing westerlies may be simply illustrated by drawing (on an appropriate scale) the winds and clouds of a cyclonic and an anticyclonic area, . . . on tracing paper and moving the paper slowly to the right, across a map of the United States.
W. M. Davis, Elem. Phys. Geog.

To hold a good wind (*naut.*), to possess weatherly qualities; to preserve the breeze.—**To hold the wind** (*naut.*), to keep the sails full.—**To hug the wind.** See ★*hug.*—**Wind erosion.** See ★*erosion.*—**Wind-mantle.** See ★*shelter-belt.*—**Woven wind,** a fanciful name applied to various delicate gauzy textiles, such as Coan linen, Dacca muslin, etc.

The construction of the roller gin has undoubtedly been greatly improved in recent times, especially as regards the ease with which it is worked and the quantity of cotton it cleans, but it is doubtful if the quality of the product is any better than it was in those ancient days when the Hindoos extracted with it the delicate fibers with which they made the wonderful tissues called the "*woven wind.*"
U. S. Dept. Agr., The Cotton Plant, Bulletin, 1896, p. 355.

windage, *n.* 3. The disturbance of the atmosphere by the movement of any object through it, as by that of a revolving fly-wheel or armature.

In reply to a query as to whether the *windage* is excessive, he said that it is more than in the case of the slow-speed generator, yet as a whole it has not a disagreeable effect since noise in the engine room is a comparative quantity. *Elect. World and Engin.,* July 4, 1903, p. 15.

4. The space intervening between the moving part of any mechanism and the inclosure within which it moves, as the air-gap of a dynamo.—5. The air-friction of the moving parts of a machine as distinguished from the friction of the bearing surfaces.

Mr. W. Odell described some experiments he had carried out to determine the power wasted by the *windage* of fly-wheel and dynamo armatures and he stated that a 9-foot disc running at 500 revolutions a minute would absorb about 10 H. P. *Nature,* Oct. 29, 1903, p. 635.

wind-bag, *n.* 2. In *ornith.,* a pouch connected with the gullet and capable of being distended with air when a bird is 'showing off.' Such wind-bags are present in the frigate-bird, the great bustard, and others.

These *wind bags,* which, almost without exception, may be inflated and deflated at the will of the animal, differ much in the nature of their origin.
W. P. Pycraft, in Knowledge, Jan., 1903, p. 1.

wind-borne (wind'bôrn), *a.* Carried by the wind, as sand.

wind-break, *n.* 2. The breaking of trees by wind.

wind-cripple (wind'krip″l), *n.* A tree stunted or otherwise injured by the wind.

Wind-cripples have dead or dying tops, often with entire loss of the conical shape; the growth of their branches is limited to a critical line. This leads to a densely branched and often one-sided habit.
Science, Feb. 28, 1908, p. 339.

wind-cutter, *n.* 2. A construction or configuration for the front end of a high-speed vehicle, such as a railway-car or motor-vehicle, by which the resistance to motion by displacement of the air is lessened. Such wind-cutters are sections of conoids or inclined or warped surfaces presenting a sharp edge of entry into the air, or receiving the wind pressure on areas oblique to the direction of motion. Dirigible aërodromes have wind-cutting ends. *The Engineer* (London), 1901, p. 432.

wind-drift (wind'drift), *n.* The general movement or resultant of the wind, disregarding minor deflections; the general movement of clouds or storms or flotsam carried along by the wind.

The sand so produced is rounded by *wind-drift* in an unmistakable manner, the grains being entirely different from those of sea-sand. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), XI. 662.

winder[1], *n.* 6. A mechanism for drawing or bending a crossbow.

winder-hole (wīn'dėr-hōl), *n.* The hole in the dial or case of a clock, or of any spring-driven apparatus, into which the key is inserted for the purpose of winding the spring.

wind-firm (wind'fėrm), *a.* Able to withstand heavy wind.

wind-gall, *n.* 2. A defect in a timber or log, due to an old wound caused by the breaking of a limb, commonly by a wind.

wind-guard (wind'gärd), *n.* A screen or some device placed between an object and the wind, for protection.

A *wind-guard* is also provided in the form of a fan revolving very rapidly in front of the balloon, and thus deflecting and dispersing the current of wind and preventing any impact blow on the nose of the silk bag.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 5, 1905.

wind-harp (wind'härp), *n.* Same as *Æolian harp* (which see, under *Æolian*).

wind-hungry (wind'hung″gri), *a.* Said of sails that have no wind in them; not rounded by the wind, as sails.

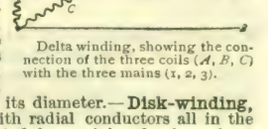
Windic (win'dik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of the Winds or Wends: used as a large group-name.

II. *n.* A group-name used to include the Lettic and Slavic branches. Compare *Wendic.*

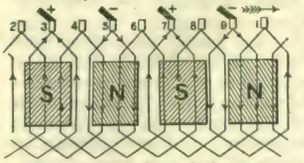
windigo (win'di-gō), *n.* [Also *wyndego, wendigo;* Canadian F. *windigo, wendigo,* < Ojibwa and Cree *windigo.*] A cannibal giant in Indian mythology.

Wendigo (*windigo*). A monster, a cannibal-giant of Indian story, an Indian turned cannibal. A word still in use in northern and northwestern Canada, and the literature of that region.
Jour. Amer. Folk-lore, Oct.–Dec., 1902, p. 266.

winding[1], *n.* 3. Any portion of an electric circuit which is coiled. The term is applied to the armature and field-coils of generators and motors, to the turns of wire on electromagnets, to the coils of galvanometers and other current-measuring instruments, to the primary and secondary turns of transformers, to resistance and inductance-coils, and, in general, to any convolution or set of convolutions which forms a portion of the conducting circuit of an electrical machine or device.—**Armature winding,** the coil or set of coils of wire, or, in general, the set of conductors, on the armature of a generator or motor, constituting the circuit in which currents are generated when cut by the lines of force of the magnetic field of the machine, or which, in the case of a motor, move across the lines of the field.—**Bar-winding,** an armature winding for generators of low voltage and large current output, in which a small number of conductors of large cross-section are used.—**Bifilar winding,** a form of non-inductive winding in which two wires are wound side by side and connected differentially in series. See *differential winding,* under *differential.*—**Bipolar winding,** any armature or field winding designed for use in a generator or motor having but one pair of magnet poles.—**Chain-winding,** a form of winding, for the stationary armatures of alternating-current machines, in which separate overlapping coils are inserted in slots of the armature core and the coils belonging to each phase are connected in series.—**Closed-coil winding,** an armature winding for direct-current generators and motors in which all the coils are in series, the successive bars of the commutator serving as connectors: distinguished from an *open-coil winding,* in which only one coil at a time is in circuit.—**Cumulative winding,** a winding consisting of two sections, which are excited by two different currents, as a shunt- and a series-current, in such a manner that their magnetic effects are in the same direction.—**Delta winding,** a three-phase winding in which the phase-coils are connected in series with one another so as to form a closed circuit and the terminals of the outside circuit are connected to the three junctions between the coils.—**Discoidal winding,** an armature of ring type in which the thickness of the core, measured parallel to the axis, is small as compared with its diameter.—**Disk-winding,** an armature winding with radial conductors all in the same plane and connected by peripheral wires about the thin disk-like support.—**Double-layer winding,** a slot-winding for armatures in which each slot contains two conductors placed one above the other.—**Drum-winding,** the armature winding of electric machines in which the conductors are arranged on the surface of a laminated iron cylinder or drum: contrasted with a *ring-winding,* in which one side only of each armature turn is on the surface, the other side passing through the interior of a ring-shaped iron core.—**Field-winding,** the coil, or set of coils, constituting the field-circuit of a generator or motor and serving to conduct the currents that produce the magnetic field of the machine. The machine is said to be 'series-wound' or 'shunt-wound,' according to the manner in which the field-winding is connected to the armature circuit.—**Flat-ring winding,** a discoidal winding.—**Gramme winding,** an armature winding of the ring type as employed in the early forms of generator devised by the French electrician Gramme.—**Heteropolar winding,** an armature winding the coils of which are so arranged as to cut the lines of force of the field, in which the armature revolves, alternately in one direction and in the opposite.—**Homopolar winding,** an armature winding so constructed and adjusted with reference to the field of a machine that, when in revolution, it always cuts lines of force in the same direction and never cuts a given line more than once in a single revolution.—**Lap-winding,** a form of winding for the armatures of motors and generators in which successive coils overlap, as is shown in the diagram.—**Mesh-winding,** a form of armature winding for polyphase armatures.—**Multiple winding,** in *elect.,* a winding of field-coils, armatures, or other coils in which two or more wires are wound side by side with the ends connected so as to form a multiple circuit. Such windings afford the same number of turns as a series-winding having the same length of wire, but they are of lower resistance.—**Multipolar winding,** any armature or field winding of a multipolar generator or motor.—**Non-inductive winding,** a winding, as of the coils in a resistance-box, in which the current flows in one direction through half of the total number of turns and in the

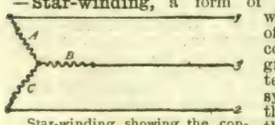


Delta winding, showing the connection of the three coils (*A, B, C*) with the three mains (1, 2, 3).

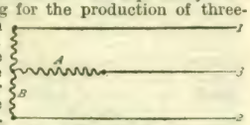


Lap-winding on four-pole dynamo.

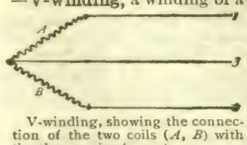
other direction through the remainder, so that the inductive effect on neighboring circuits is neutralized. A non-inductive winding is frequently made by doubling upon itself the wire to be wound and then winding the halves simultaneously side by side. The current entering the coil flows around the spool in one direction until the middle of the wire is reached, when it turns and flows back through the remaining half, almost along its former path.— **Open-coil winding,** an armature winding so connected that, at any moment, only those coils the terminals of which are under the brushes are in circuit.— **Parallel winding,** in *elect.*, a coil consisting of two or more windings in multiple circuit.— **Phase winding,** one of the several separate coils on the armature of a polyphase generator.— **Polyphase winding,** a set of similar coils symmetrically placed on the armature of an alternating-current generator and so connected as to furnish polyphase current in the outside circuit of the machine; the winding of any machine or device on a polyphase circuit.— **Primary winding.** See ★*primary.* — **Quarter-phase winding,** an armature winding with two sets of coils so arranged as to follow each other through the field and to produce two separate alternating currents with a difference of phase of 90°.— **Re-entrant winding,** an armature winding which, as in some types of spirally wound ring-armatures, is closed upon itself.— **Ring-winding,** an armature winding of the type devised by Pacinotti and first introduced in practical form by Gramme. In ring-windings the armature core is in the form of a more or less flattened hollow ring about which the coils are wound, each turn passing from the commutator end outside of the core and returning through the inside on the same side of the axis and close to the iron of the core.— **Rotor winding,** the set of conductors constituting the revolving circuit of a generator or motor. In machines with stationary field-coils the rotor winding is on the armature; in machines with a stationary armature the rotor winding is the field-winding.— **Secondary winding,** the coil, or set of coils, constituting the circuit in which, in a transformer, currents are induced.— **Series-winding.** (*b*) A winding placed in series with the other parts of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as a dynamo, motor, or arc-lamp, and traversed by the entire current flowing in that circuit.— **Shunt-winding.** (*b*) A winding placed in parallel with a portion of the main circuit of any electrical machine or device, as a dynamo, motor, or arc-lamp, and traversed by a portion of the current flowing in the main circuit.— **Shuttle-winding,** an armature coil wound longitudinally about a deeply grooved shuttle-shaped bobbin of iron.— **Siemens winding,** a simple form of drum-winding for armatures as used by Siemens in his early form of direct-current generator.— **Single-layer winding,** a slot-winding for armatures in which each slot contains but one conductor.— **Single-phase winding,** the armature winding of an alternater designed for the production of single-phase currents, or of a motor on a single-phase circuit.— **Slot-winding,** an armature winding the turns of which are embedded in deep grooves or slots in the core, or a field-winding of a generator or motor similarly embedded in the iron of the poles.— **Spiral winding,** a winding of a ring-armature in which the coils form a continuous spiral around the ring-shaped core.— **Squirrel-cage winding,** a form of rotor or armature winding in which copper bars are mounted in equidistant longitudinal slots in a cylindrical frame and are all joined together at either end to copper rings. — **Star-winding,** a form of polyphase winding in which the middle points of the phase-coils are connected together and grounded, as in the quarter-phase star-connected system; or in which the three phase-coils of a three-phase machine are connected together as shown in the cut, and the mains are connected to the free ends of the coils.— **Stator winding,** the set of conductors on the stationary part of a generator or motor; the field-winding in machines with a revolving armature and the armature winding in machines in which the field is on the rotor.— **Sunk winding,** in *elect.*, a winding embedded within the iron of the field or armature of a generator or motor, or sunk in a groove or slot. See *slot-*★*winding.*— **Teaser winding,** an extra magnetizing coil applied to the field of a generator or motor: said of the shunt-coils of compound-wound machines, or of separately excited coils used in addition to the regular field-coils for purposes of starting or regulation.— **Three-phase winding,** in alternating-current generators, the set of armature-coils necessary to the production, in the outside circuit, of a three-phase current; the winding of any apparatus used on a three-phase system. — **T-winding,** a winding for the production of three-phase currents in which only two coils are used. One terminal of one of the coils is connected to the middle point of the other coil and the three free ends of the coils are connected to the three mains of the outside circuit.— **Two-phase winding,** in alternating-current generators, the armature coils necessary to the production of a two-phase current; the winding of any apparatus used on a two-phase circuit. — **V-winding,** a winding of a generator, motor, or transformer, consisting of two coils connected in series, for use on a three-phase circuit. Two of the three mains of the outside circuit are connected to the coils at their junction.— **Wave-winding,** a modification of a lap-winding for armatures in which the end connectors of each loop pass around the shaft in opposite directions.— **Y-winding,** a form of star-winding for three-phase machines and transformers.



Star-winding, showing the connections of three phase-coils (*A*, *B*, *C*) to the mains (1, 2, 3).



T-winding, showing the connection of the two coils (*A*, *B*) with the three mains (1, 2, 3).



V-winding, showing the connection of the two coils (*A*, *B*) with the three mains (1, 2, 3).

winding-band (wīn′ding-band), *n.* A band on a spinning-mule for governing the rotation of the spindle in winding the yarn on the cop. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 295.

winding-drum (wīn′ding-drum), *n.* A small cylinder on a spinning-mule upon which is wound the winding-band. See ★*winding-band.* *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 287.

winding-faller (wīn′ding-fâ″lėr), *n.* A wire that runs lengthwise of the spindle-carriage on a spinning-mule. It is designed to press down the yarn on the spindle to the required point for the commencement of winding, and to guide it in properly forming the cop. *Nasmith*, Cotton Spinning, p. 267.

winding-machine (wīn′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *textile-manuf.*, a machine for winding thread or yarn on a reel, bobbin, spool, etc.— **Doubling winding-machine,** a machine for winding two or more single threads together upon a bobbin, preparatory to the process of twisting, as in the manufacture of cotton thread. *Nasmith*, Cotton-Spinning, p. 364.

winding-shaft (wīn′ding-shâft), *n.* The shaft in a hopper, or dumping-bottom car, around which are wound the chains by which the bottom is held up.

wind-jammer (wind′jam-ėr), *n.* A common term for a merchant sailing vessel. [Colloq.]

I went for a voyage in a sailing-ship once for my health. What is it you call them? *Wind-jammers?*
Dolf Wyllarde, Captain Amyas, vi.

Well, I hope her crew have got to dry land somewhere, or been picked up, poor beggars. Nasty things, those old *wind-jammers*, Mr. Strake. Give me steam.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, vii.

windlass[2], *n.* 3. A hand or power machine for drawing a package of staves together to form a barrel.— **Spanish windlass.** (*b*) A device for moving heavy objects in logging. It consists of a rope or chain, within a turn of which a lever is inserted and power gained by twisting.

windlass-house (wind′las-hous), *n.* In a vessel, a compartment or house above the deck, in which a steam windlass is placed.

windlass-machine (wind′las-ma-shēn″), *n.* A piece of gymnasium apparatus similar to a steering-machine in a boat, with sticks to be grasped by the hands and so weighted or moved against springs as to provide the necessary resistance.

wind-mantle (wind′man″tl), *n.* Same as ★*shelter-belt.*

wind-meter (wind′me″tėr), *n.* Any apparatus for accurately measuring the force, pressure, or velocity of the wind; an anemometer.

wind-motor (wind′mō″tor), *n.* A windmill; any motor using the force of the wind directly.

window, *n.*— **Clearstory window.** See ★*clearstory.* —**Double window,** a pair of window-sashes with air-space between, usually adjustable so that the outer sash or casement is put up only in winter.— **Hering window,** in *physiol.* and *psychol.*, a device for the demonstration of color-contrast. By means of two vertical slits in the wall of a dark room (the one admitting white, the other colored light), two contiguous shadows of a black rod are thrown upon a white screen; the one shadow appears in the stimulus color, the other in the complementary color. The Hering window has four colored glasses, to serve as stimulus colors, and an arrangement whereby the width of the vertical slits may be varied and controlled. —**Lenard window,** a diaphragm of aluminium inserted in the wall of a vacuum-tube to permit of the exit of cathode-rays generated within the tube.

window-box (win′dō-boks), *n.* In *carpentry*, the vertical hollow upright of the window-frame prepared to hold the weights for a sliding sash.

window-dresser (win′dō-dres″ėr), *n.* In a retail store, a person employed to dress a show-window or to arrange in the window an attractive display of samples of the goods for sale in the store.

window-fly (win′dō-flī), *n.* Any of the small active black flies of the dipterous family *Scenopinidæ*, found commonly on windows in houses. See *Scenopinus* and *Scenopinidæ.*

window-peeper (win′dō-pē″pėr), *n.* Formerly, in certain parts of England, an inspector of houses in connection with the requirements of the window-tax.

I have heard that in Sussex a "*window-peeper*"—i. e. an inspector of houses in connexion with the window tax—was used as a term of reproach long after the office had been done away with.
C. F. Y., in N. and Q., 9th ser., XI. 50.

window-wing (win′dō-wing), *n.* Any moth of the family *Thyrididæ*, many of which have translucent spots on their wings.

wind-pressure, *n.*— **Coefficient of wind-pressure.** See ★*coefficient.*

wind-puff (wind′puf), *n.* See the extract.

After caponizing the bird should be given plenty of soft feed and should have plenty of water to drink. . . . It is well, however, to look him over two or three days after the operation has been performed, for sometimes air gets under the skin, causing a slight swelling or "*wind puff.*"
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1905, p. [254.

wind-puffed (wind′puft), *a.* Affected with wind-puff, as a capon. See ★*wind-puff.*

For a week or ten days the newly-made capons should be carefully observed to see whether they become "*wind-puffed.*" This is a condition caused by air gathering under and puffing out the skin near the wound.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1905, p. [273.

wind-ripple (wind′rip″l), *n.* A ripple-mark produced in sand by the wind, as contrasted with those produced by water.

The uniformity of the *wind-ripple* pattern is at all times remarkable. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 279.

Wind River group. See ★*group*[1].

wind-rose, *n.*— **Baric** or **barometric wind-rose,** a diagram of radii showing, for any locality, the average pressure of the air or height of the barometer during the prevalence of wind from each point of the compass.— **Humidity wind-rose,** a wind-rose whose radii are proportional to the average relative humidity or, in some cases, the average absolute humidity or average dew-point of the respective winds.— **Hyetal** or **rain wind-rose,** a wind-rose whose radii are proportional to the quantity of rain that falls during the prevalence of each wind; one whose radii are proportional to the probability of the occurrence of rain within 24 hours.— **Temperature wind-rose,** a diagram of radii proportional to the temperatures of the respective winds.

windrow, *v. t.* Specifically—2. To cut (sugar-cane) before it is quite ripe and lay (it) in rows in the furrows. This is done to prevent the sap from running back into the roots or being otherwise spoiled by the action of frost. *U. S. Monthly Weather Rev.*, April, 1903, p. 192.

windrower (wind′rō″ėr), *n.* An attachment to a mower, consisting of a series of steel bands which trail on the ground behind the cutter-bar. It collects the grass as fast as cut, guides it to one side, and delivers it behind the mower in a continuous windrow.

wind-scale (wind′skāl), *n.* See *scale*[3], *n.*, and *Beaufort* ★*scale.*

wind-scoop (wind′sköp), *n.* 1. Same as *wind-sail.*—2. Any service used on a moving vessel or car to cause the motion of the latter to force air into the car for ventilation or to exhaust vitiated air by maintaining a lowered pressure at the orifice.

wind-shield (wind′shēld), *n.* A shield or protection against the force of the wind.

The spectacle of a motor being driven at a rate which the cyclist can follow with the protection of a *wind-shield.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVII. 327.

wind-signal (wind′sig″nal), *n.* Any device for announcing publicly the expected character and direction of an approaching wind. In the United States, the storm-signal is a red flag with a square black center; the information signal, a pennant without flag; the hurricane signal, two red flags with black centers; the hot wind signal, a red pennant; and the inland storm signal, a red flag with a black center. See ★*weather-flag* and *hurricane* ★*warning.*

wind-slash (wind′slash), *n.* See *windfall,* 1 and 3.

Windsor fern. Same as *creeping-*★*fern.*

wind-stacker (wind′stak″ėr), *n.* A pneumatic or blower elevator. It consists essentially of a power-driven blower for supplying an air-blast and a long adjustable sheet-metal pipe held in a nearly upright position by guy-ropes. It is used in connection with corn-huskers and -shredders to gather up the shredded husks and cut stalks, blow them through the pipe, and deliver them in a heap or stack upon the ground at a safe distance from the engine and machinery. By moving the pipe the heap of material falling from it can be given any shape required. The usual shape of the stack is a crescent with the points of the crescent facing southeast to form a shelter for cattle against cold northwest winds.

wind-star (wind′stär), *n.* A figure upon a chart having the form of an irregular star and showing the relative frequency and force of winds from different points of the compass at the point indicated.

Maury constructed wind and current charts for all oceans, copies of which were supplied gratuitously for the use of navigators in this country, and FitzRoy and his small staff at once set to work on them, and converted the pilot charts (which showed the wind directions numerically under each principal point of the compass) into graphical "*wind-stars.*" *Nature*, June 9, 1904, p. 130.

windy-weep (win′di-wēp), *n.* The cool, gentle, evening breeze which descends upon a broad, quiet river, with a sighing or weeping sound, from a forest in a tributary ravine. [Colloq., U. S.]

wine, *n.*—**Aromatic wine,** a tonic wine used in tropical medicine made by percolating lavender, origanum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, and wormwood with strong white wine.—**Fig wine,** an alcoholic beverage made in Portugal by fermentation of the juice of ripe figs in the fresh state. A fig brandy is made from the wine by distillation.—**Way of the wine.** See ★*way.*

wineberry, *n.* **6.** In Australia, a small tree of the saxifrage family, *Polyosma Cunninghamii,* bearing small, ovoid, one-seeded fruits.

wine-card (wīn′kärd), *n.* A list of the wines, etc., that may be obtained in a hotel or restaurant.

Wine-cask borer. See ★*borer.*

wine-glass, *n.*—**Wine-glass cooler,** a cylindrical glass vessel of finger-bowl form, with a lip or notch at each side, for cooling wine-glasses, which were placed in it in an inverted position, the stems resting in the hollows of the lips.

wine-shop (wīn′shop), *n.* On the continent of Europe, a small shop where wine is retailed; in France, a cabaret.

> Monsieur Sigard and his new-found acquaintance, seated at a little table in front of a near-by *wine-shop,* were preparing the smoky-green mixture of absinthe and water which Paris slang has dubbed a parrakeet.
> *G. W. Carryl,* Zut and Other Parisians, p. 255.

winful (win′fûl), *a.* Winning; winsome. [Rare.]

> He is harmless, ye are sinful;
> Ye are troubled, he, at ease:
> From his slumber, virtue *winful*
> Floweth outward with increase.
> Dare not bless him! but be blessed by his peace, and go in peace.
> *Mrs. Browning,* A Child Asleep, st. xii.

wing, *n.* **9.** (*q*) A cutter attached to the side of a colter making it a skim-colter. See *skim-colter.* (*r*) The characteristic part of a wing shovel (see under ★*shovel*1) or of a wing sweep (see under ★*sweep*). (*s*) In *chess,* the extreme right or left of the board: as, the king's *wing* or the queen's *wing. Morphy,* Games of Chess, p. 385. (*t*) That part of the line of forwards, in games such as foot-ball, hockey, etc., which stretches from the center to the end; also, the position of certain players in push-ball and similar games.—**Royal wing,** in *chess,* an obsolete term for ★*king's side. Morphy,* Games of Chess, p. 348.

wing, *v. t.* **10.** *Naut.,* to move (an object having weight) from the middle of a vessel toward the sides.

wing-bar (wing′bär), *n.* **2.** A bar or spit formed partly across a bay.

> Dungeness foreland, then, appears to represent a transition from a bay-bar to a cuspate foreland. The *wing-bar* attempted at first to close Appledore bay, and then, on account of eddies, changed its nearly straight form into a cuspate point, which advanced gradually from south-west to north-east. *Geog. Jour.* (R. G. S.), IX. 545.

wing-bore (wing′bōr), *n.* A bore or hole made in the side or flank of an adit or gangway in a mine. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocketbook.*

wing-dam (wing′dam), *n.* See ★*pier-dam.*

wing-deck (wing′dek), *n.* In *ship-building,* the projecting platform outside the hull forward and abaft the paddle-boxes of a paddle-steamer, with its framing and fender. Also called *paddle-wing.*

Winged disk. See ★*disk.*

wing-finger (wing′fing″gėr), *n.* One of the digits supporting a membrane which forms a wing, as in bats and the extinct pterodactyls. In bats there are four wing-fingers, corresponding to the four fingers (omitting the thumb) of the human hand; in pterodactyls there is but one finger, the enormously lengthened fifth digit, or little finger.

wing-jam (wing′jam), *n.* See ★*jam*1.

wing-mark (wing′märk), *n.* A conspicuous band of color on the wing of an animal; specifically applied to the speculum of ducks.

wing-nut (wing′nut), *n.* A bolt- or screw-nut with wing-like projections; a thumb-nut; a finger-nut.

wing-patch (wing′pach), *n.* A well-marked patch of color on the wing of a bird, which may or may not correspond to the speculum; also a marking on the edge of the secondaries in ducks.

wing-sail (wing′sāl), *n.* The foresail or the mainsail of a schooner: so called because when the schooner is running before the wind these sails are often boomed out on opposite sides of the vessel, which is then said to be sailing *wing-and-wing.*

wing-space (wing′spās), *n.* *Naut.,* the space in the interior of a vessel near the side below the lower deck. Also called *wing.* See also *wing* ★*compartment* and *wing,* 9 (*d*).

> Above the turn of the bilge, the inner skin (*w, w* in the sections) is usually worked vertically up to the height of the main-deck, thus enclosing "*wing-spaces*" in the region of the water-line, or, as it is termed, "between wind and water." *White,* Manual of Naval Arch., p. 31.

wing-stay (wing′stā), *n.* **1.** A lateral stay or brace.—**2.** A radial stay used in steam-boilers to prevent deformation of flat surfaces such as heads under pressure by securing the head to the shell by flat steel plates riveted to both. More usually called *gusset-stay.*

wing-valve (wing′valv), *n.* A lifting- or check-valve which has its lift guided by three or four feathers or ribs called 'wings,' which are elements of a cylindrical surface below the valve-face and which fit a hollow cylindrical contact-area below the valve. *Lockwood,* Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms.

winhuka (win-hö′kä), *n.* Same as ★*rhinhuka.*

> Many species in this family [*Belostomatidæ*] occur in tropical America and frequently prove troublesome, among them a species related to the "wheel-bug," which occurs in Chili and is called the "*winhuka*" or "rhinhuka." It is said to be greatly feared, and, if numerous, to drive people for a time from their dwellings.
> *Buck,* Med. Handbook, V. 162.

winkle-pin (wing′kl-pin), *n.* An implement for eating periwinkles. See the extract.

> The snails promised on the oars duly appeared at déjeuner, served with two-pronged forks like giant *winkle-pins,* and disappeared at a pace that could scarcely be called snail's.
> *Zangwill,* in The Reader, May, 1904, p. 623.

winklerite (wingk′lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. *Winkler.*] A hydrated oxid of cobalt and nickel from Spain, which occurs in impure black amorphous forms.

Winkler's azotometer. See ★*azotometer.*

winning, *n.* **4.** In *metal.,* same as *beneficiation.*

> The electrolytic "*winning*" of copper is much more difficult than its refining, which latter now depends to a large extent on engineering and not so much on the operator's scientific knowledge of electrochemistry.
> *Electrochem. Industry,* April, 1904, p. 155.

winnonish (win-o͝o′nish′), *n.* See ★*wananish,* ★*ouananiche.*

winter1**. I.** *n.*—**Dogwood winter.** See the extract.

> *Dogwood winter.*—A man from North Carolina, who was visiting in Philadelphia, in the course of conversation used the expression *dogwood winter.* "What do you mean by *dogwood winter?*" asked his host. "Don't you really know what *dogwood winter* is?" demanded the man from Hickory, N. C. "There is always a spell of it in May, when the dogwood tree is in bloom. For several days there is cold, disagreeable, cloudy weather and often a touch of frost. Down our way it never fails, and we call it *dogwood winter.* I thought the phrase was general."
> Quoted in *Jour. Amer. Folk-lore,* July-Sept., 1907, p. 235.

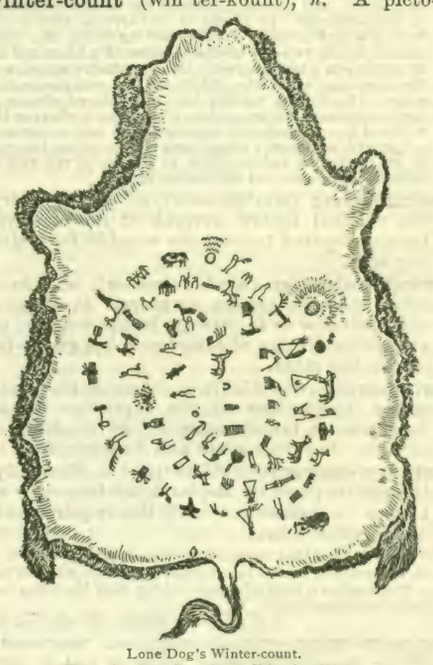
Radiation winter, the cold portions of the winter season when radiation weather has most influence.—**Squaw winter,** the little winter, a short period of cold and light snow that often precedes the Indian summer of Canada and New England.

> *Squaw winter* is giving us a good long visit.
> *Seneca County Courier,* Nov. 21, 1901.

> We have had *squaw winter;* now we look for Indian summer. *Ithaca Journal,* Nov. 16, 1903.
> [Both the above quoted in *Dial. Notes,* II. vi.]

II. *a.*—**Winter brake.** See ★*brake*5.—**Winter country,** in New Zealand (South Island), land so far unaffected by snow that stock is wintered on it. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.—**Winter fallow.** (*b*) See ★*fallow*2.—**Winter garden.** See ★*garden.*

winter-count (win′tėr-kount), *n.* A picto-



Lone Dog's Winter-count.
(From An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1888-89.

graphic record of the Indians of the Great Plains, generally painted on hide, and consisting of a series of figures each being the symbol of the principal event of a year. Thus their winter-counts are mnemonic devices for retaining the tribal history.

> The paintings were executed by an aged shaman as a sort of personal record akin to the calendars, or *winter-counts,* which play so large, yet so obscure, a rôle in Indian life. *Smithsonian Rep.,* 1900, p. 67.

winter-gnat (win′tėr-nat), *n.* Any species of the tipulid genus *Trichocera.* They inhabit high latitudes and appear fond of a low temperature. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 473.

winter-mother (win′tėr-mu͟ʜ″ėr), *n.* A wingless parthenogenetic hibernating female of *Chermes* and allied aphidids. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.,* VI. 586.

Winton. In *eccles.,* an abbreviation of the Latin *Wintoniensis,* Winchester.

wiper, *n.* **5.** Same as *wiper-wheel.* See the extract and also ★*wipe-spark.*

> With the single wire or sparking coil with current from a live battery or permanent field generator, or other generator giving a nearly constant current that is broken by a wipe or contact breaking device within the cylinder, there are also troubles, resulting in mis-fires. The *wiper* or hammer must be actuated by snap devices on the outside of the cylinder and may be well regulated as to time and varied in its movement to delay ignition for motor speed change. *Hiscox,* Horseless Vehicles, p. 118.

6. A ring in a shaft-bearing, resting by its inner surface on the top of the shaft and hanging with its bottom elements in a bath of oil. As the shaft revolves the ring turns slowly with it, and brings up the oily parts of its surface which are wiped off by the grooves in which the ring is steadied.

wipe-spark (wīp′spärk), *n.* See ★*spark*1.

wiping-spark (wī′ping-spärk), *n.* See ★*spark*1.

wirble (wėr′bl), *v. i.* [ME. **werblen,* turn, whirl?] To whirl; eddy.

> Through each pause
> Of its fitful recital, in raw gusty flaws,
> The rain shook the canvas, unheeded; aloof,
> And unheeded, the night-wind around the tent-roof
> At intervals *wirbled.*
> *Owen Meredith,* Lucile, vi. 17.

wire1**,** *n.* **10.** In *paper-making,* a general term for the woven brass wire-cloth used in a Fourdrinier or paper-making machine.—**Aluminium wire,** wire made of aluminium. It is nearly twice as strong as steel telegraph wire per unit of weight, but is only a little more than one half as strong per unit of volume.—**Bone-wire,** a substitute for whalebone, for stiffening dress-waists, etc.—**Bookbinders' wire,** a wire, covered with tin, used instead of thread stitching for holding together the sheets of pamphlets and magazines.—**Brass wire,** wire made from brass: used for springs, etc., where steel would rust.—**Helmholtz side-wire,** a wire which acts as a shunt to the primary coil of the Du Bois-Reymond inductorium, and thus reduces the disparity between the make-and-break currents. *A. D. Waller,* Human Physiol., p. 316.—**Leading-in wires.** (*b*) In *elect.,* wires connecting the terminals of an apparatus with the line wires or main circuit.

> That portion of the *leading in wires* embedded in the glass is of platinum.
> *Elect. World and Engin.,* May 21, 1904, p. 1012.

Machinery wire, a good quality of steel wire, untempered so that it may easily be bent.—**Metal-coated wire,** wire-cloth woven from steel wire that has been previously coated with zinc.—**Neutral wire,** in *elect.,* the intermediate conductor, usually maintained at zero potential, of a three-wire circuit.—**Plow-ground wire.** See ★*plow-ground.*—**Reticule wire.** See ★*reticule.*—**Steel wire,** wire made by rolling steel billets into rods, and drawing the rods through draw-plates into wire. It is of all grades of temper and composition to fit it for use in springs, drills, needles, electric lines, and the like.—**Stone wire.** (*a*) A wire of such cross section that the coil of the standard length weighed one English stone or 14 pounds. (*b*) By derivation from this, an annealed wire of size and weight suitable for weaving into nettings, wire-cloth, and the like.—**Three-wire system,** in *elect.,* a method of low tension distribution by three conductors energized so that the voltage between the two outside conductors is twice the voltage between the middle or neutral conductor and either of the outside ones. *Trans. Amer. Inst. Elect. Engin.,* 1901, p. 808.—**Wire-bar pitch,** the state of tough-pitch copper in which the removal of oxygen has been carried farther than it has in the ingot-pitch copper. See ★*ingot-pitch.*

> Finally, micrograph Fig. 31 represents a sample of copper . . . which has been brought to plate-pitch, *i. e.,* the poling has been carried further than is the case with the highest degree of *wire-bar pitch.*
> *Electrochem. Industry,* March, 1904, p. 94.

II. *a.*—**Wire bunch-grass.** See ★*bunch-grass.*—**Wire lath,** a wire netting used instead of wooden lath in the application of plaster to a wall. Sheet-metal cut in various ways is also used.—**Wire nail.** See ★*nail.*

wire-binder (wīr′bīn″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a harvesting-machine by which the sheaves are bound with wire.

wire-carrier (wīr′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A carrier consisting of a single or multiple block, used to support the wire which connects a signal-cabin of a railroad with the signal-arm on the

signal-post. Where the line is curved the blocks are swiveled to allow the wires to move freely on the curve. Where a chain is used in place of a wire the carrier is called a *chain-wheel*.

wire-gage (wīr′gāj), *n.* See ★*gage*[2].—**American, Birmingham, British,** and **Stubb's wire-gage.** See ★*A. W. G.*

wire-glass (wīr′glȧs), *n.* Window-glass in which woven-wire netting is embedded. The netting serves to hold the glass together when cracked by heat or broken in any manner. Wire-glass is used in roofs, sky-lights, elevators, and wherever a thick semi-transparent glass is exposed to injury from fire, hail, etc. It is semi-fireproof. *Amer. Architect.*, Sept. 27, 1902, p. 99.

wire-grama (wīr′grä″mä), *n.* See ★*grama.*

wire-grass, *n.* **4.** See *vine-*★*mesquite.*—**5.** The nimble-Will, *Muhlenbergia diffusa.*

wire-haired (wīr′hārd), *a.* Having coarse, stiff hair: as, a *wire-haired* fox-terrier.

wire-joint (wīr′joint), *n.* **1.** A joint by which two wires are united.—**2.** A joint in a pipe-line in which a soft wire, laid in a groove or between flat surfaces, is used for packing. The soft metal compresses and compensates for irregularities.

wireless (wīr′les), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being or done without a wire; not requiring a wire for its operation: as, *wireless* telegraphy.—**Wireless telegraphy, telephony.** See ★*telegraphy,* ★*telephony.*

II. *n.* Wireless telegraphy: as, a message by *wireless.* [Colloq.]

First in this great field of making the "*wireless*" a handmaid of commerce is the . . . system, which has won the approval also of the United States government. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser,* Jan. 31, 1903.

wireless (wīr′les), *v. i.* **or** *t.* To telegraph by the wireless method.

wire-milker (wīr′mil″kėr), *n.* A wire-tapper. [Colloq.]

The *Wire-Milkers* [chapter heading].
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, vi.

wire-money (wīr′mun″i), *n.* The Maundy money of 1792, so called from the form of the numerals of value. *W. C. Hazlitt.*

wire-pointer (wīr′poin″tėr), *n.* A machine or apparatus for sharpening the end of wire in a coil so that it may be entered and pass through the steel dies used in the drawing process and start the proposed reduction.

wire-press (wīr′pres), *n.* A machine for putting the wire in the edges of tin pans, pails, or other tinware.

wire-rod (wīr′rod), *n.* A metal rod rolled to the correct size for drawing into wire.

wire-saw (wīr′sâ), *n.* A cutting-tool for stone or rock, made of an endless band of three or more hard wires made into a strand passing over pulleys which are driven like those of a band-saw. The stone is fed to the moving band, while a feed of sand and water is led into the groove as the band cuts into it.

The *wire-saw* may be regarded as a kind of band saw. It is an endless strand composed of three steel wires, which is kept moving upon the rock while sand and water are fed to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXX. 764.

wire-stitch (wīr-stich), *v. t.* To fasten (loose leaves or the folded sections of a proposed book) by means of a wire staple forced through the paper by a machine.

There has been introduced recently a noteworthy combination folding and *wire-stitching* machine, which by a continuous and automatic operation takes the sheets from the feeders, and folds, gathers, collates, covers, and wire-stitches copies of magazines and pamphlets, delivering them ready for distribution.
Census Bulletin 216, June 28, 1902, p. 65.

wire-stitcher (wīr′stich″ėr), *n.* A machine used by bookbinders for stitching pamphlets with wire staples.

wire-tapper (wīr′tap″ėr), *n.* One who 'taps' a telegraph-wire, that is, reads by illicit means the messages passing over it; also, one who, for fraudulent purposes, professes to have secured private information in this way.

On the day he bet his money, the *wiretappers* made it appear to . . ., he says, that such sportsmen as . . . and . . . were betting thousands on Old Stone, through them, and advised him to "get in on the good thing," too.
N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 1, 1906.

wire-tapping (wīr′tap″ing), *n.* The act, or the fraudulent scheme, of a wire-tapper. See ★*wire-tapper.*

wireworm, *n.*—**Corn-wireworm.** See ★*corn*[1].

wiring-die (wīr′ing-dī), *n.* An attachment to a sheet-metal press for placing reinforcing wire in the edges of pressed ware.

wirrah (wir′ä), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] A fish, *Acanthistius serratus,* of New South Wales.

wirricow, *n.* Same as *worricow.*

Wis. An abbreviation of *Wisconsin.*

Wisd. An abbreviation of *Wisdom* (*Book of*).

wise, *a.* **7.** Quite aware; knowing; cognizant of. [Slang.]

I 'm *wise* his diamond ring 's a cut-glass snide.
Wallace Irwin, Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum, vi.

Wise men of the East. See *Magus,* 2.

wisen (wī′zn), *v. i.* [*wise, a.*] To grow wise; know better. [Prov.]

[He 's not] got climatized to the place, but . . . he 'll *wisen* i' time. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 9th ser., XII. 145.

wiserite (wiz′ėr-īt), *n.* See *wiserine.*

wiskinski, wiskinsky (wis-kin′ski), *n.* [Said to be of Algonkian origin.] An officer in the Tammany Society, nominally a door-keeper.

wistarin (wis′tȧ-rin), *n.* [*Wistaria* + *-in*[2].] A colorless, crystalline, bitter, astringent glucoside contained in the bark of *Wistaria chinensis.*

wistiti (wis′tē-tē), *n.* [Also *ouistiti.*] A common name for the little South American monkeys known as marmosets, belonging to the genus *Midas* and related genera. See *Hapale* and *tamarin,* with cuts.

witch[1], *n.* **8.** A modified and simplified form of a Jacquard attachment to a loom, for a more limited range of work; a *dobby* or *index-machine.*—**Black witch.** (*b*) See ★*witch-moth.*

witch-elm, *n.* **2.** The winged elm or wahoo.—**3.** Occasionally, and improperly, applied to the witch-hazel.

witchetty (wich′e-ti), *n.* The name given in Australia to certain longicorn larvæ dug out of the roots of shrubs, or out of fallen trees, and roasted and eaten by the natives. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

witch-gowan (wich′gou″an), *n.* Same as *milk-*★*gowan.*

witch-hammer (wich′ham″ėr), *n.* A popular name for an inquisitorial code regarding witches, composed by the inquisitorial commissioner Sprenger.

Witch-hazel dagger. See ★*dagger*[1].

witch-hobble (wich′hob″l), *n.* [*witch* + *hobble.*] The hobble-bush, *Viburnum alnifolium* (so in the quotation); also the cranberry tree, *V. opulus.* The name 'hobble' refers to the obstruction offered by the prostrate branches of the former, which is also called *tangle-foot, tangle-legs,* and *trip-toe.*

As they passed from the zone of striped maple, roundwood, *witch-hobble,* and mountain holly that Mother Nature had drawn across her naked breast . . . , his heart lifted. *Holman Day,* King Spruce, xix.

witch-hood (wich′hůd), *n.* The character of a witch; in the extract, witches collectively. [Rare.]

And far and wide the heather press
With *witchhood's* swarms of wantonness!
B. Taylor, tr. of Goethe, Faust, I. xxi.

witch-loom (wich′löm), *n.* A loom equipped with a witch or dobby attachment for weaving fancy patterns.

witch-moth (wich′môth), *n.* Any one of several large noctuid moths, notably the black witch-moth or black witch, *Erebus odora,* of North and South America and the West Indies.

withe, *n.* **5.** In the West Indies, a liana; the stem of any vine used as a rope, and hence the vine itself.

withering (wiтн′ėr-ing), *v. n.* The act or process denoted by the verb *wither*[2]; specifically, in the manufacture of black tea, the operation of wilting the fresh leaf by exposing it, thinly spread, for some time to the air. Withering expels half the water from the leaf and fits it to endure ★rolling (which see) without breaking, also developing oxidation. See *black* ★*tea.*

withering-loft (wiтн′ėr-ing-lôft″), *n.* In a tea-factory, an upper room devoted to the withering process. See ★*withering.* *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Report 61, p. 16.

withering-persistent (wiтн″ėr-ing-pėr-sis′tent), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *marcescent* (*a*).

withers, *n. pl.*—**Casting of the withers.** See ★*cast*[1], *v. t.*

witlet (wit′let), *n.* A person of little wit; a would-be witty person.

The student himself is liable to be regarded as a relic of mediæval times, and his unconcern respecting ordinary matters is serviceable to the dramatist and newspaper *witlet* in their times of need.
J. J. Stevenson, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 325.

witness, *n.* **7.** In *geol.*, an eroded fragment of former more extensive strata, remaining in testimony of that which has departed. [Rare.]

Deflation, or the action of sand-laden wind, is illustrated in many curious features, notably in certain scarped outliers of horizontal beds of sandstone which appear like pyramids in the plain. Some of these known as *zeugen* or "*witnesses*" are figured. *Nature,* Oct. 16, 1902, p. 612.

Crown witness. See ★*crown.*—**Diligence against witnesses.** See ★*diligence.*—**Going witness,** in *law,* one who is about to depart from the jurisdiction of the court so that his presence, when required, may not be compellable by subpœna. In a civil case the evidence of such a witness may be taken by deposition before trial. In a criminal case he may be detained by order of the court.—**Kerry witness,** an unreliable witness.—**Prosecuting witness,** the party who, in an action to recover a penalty or in the prosecution of a criminal offense in which the government is plaintiff, is entitled to the penalty, or who is immediately aggrieved by the commission of the crime.

witney, *n.* See ★*whitney.*

wiwi (wē′wē), *n.* [F. *oui, oui,* yes, yes.] A Frenchman. *E. E. Morris.* [Australian slang.]

wizard (wiz′ȧrd), *v. t.* To effect by wizardry or enchantment. [Rare.]

Over the eastern hills came the bright vernal sun. . . . Distance lends enchantment to the sound as well as to the view, and the clang and clash of innumerable belfries came modulated through the intervening air, wherefrom the last lingering trails of mist were gradually *wizarded* away. *A. Austin,* Lamia's Winter-quarters, p. 61.

W. L. An abbreviation of *wave-length.*

W. lon., W. long. [*l. c.* or *caps.*] An abbreviation of *west longitude.*

W. M. An abbreviation of *Worshipful Master.*

W. N. A. An abbreviation for *winter* (*freeboard line for voyages in the*) *North Atlantic.* See ★*free-board*[2].

W. O. An abbreviation of *War Office.*

Woad vat. See ★*vat.*

wobbegong (wob′e-gong), *n.* [Aboriginal.] A New South Wales aboriginal name for a species of shark, *Orectolobus barbatus,* of the family *Hemiscylliidæ:* also known as the *carpet-shark,* from the beautifully mottled skin. *E. E. Morris,* Austral English.

wocheinite (vōch′īn-īt), *n.* [*Wochein* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of bauxite, often having a red color from ferric oxid: found near Lake Wochein in Carniola.

wodanium (wō-dā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Woden,* OHG. *Wotan,* a Teutonic deity. See *Woden, Odin.*] A supposed new chemical element announced in 1818 by Lampadius as present in a cobalt ore, afterward proved to consist of already known elements (nickel, arsenic, etc.).

woehlerite (vė′lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. F. *Woehler* (1800–83).] A rare silicate which contains zirconium, niobium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in light yellow to grayish or brownish monoclinic crystals of prismatic and tabular habit: found in various localities in Norway.

wokowi (wō-kō′wē), *n.* [Comanche Indian name.] In Oklahoma, the name of the narcotic cactus *Lophophora Williamsii.* See ★*mescal-buttons.*

wolf, *n.*—**Maned wolf,** *Canis jubatus,* a long-legged, conspicuously colored species, about the size of the common wolf, found in parts of southern Brazil and northern Argentina.

Attention is called to the fact that the attitude generally given to the South American *maned wolf* in museums and figures is incorrect, the creature carrying its head very low. *Nature,* Oct. 30, 1902, p. 661.

Marsupial wolf, the thylacine or zebra-wolf of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus.* See cut under *thylacine.*

wolfachite (vol′fäch-īt), *n.* [G. *Wolfach* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenide and antimonide of nickel, Ni(As,Sb)S, which occurs in orthorhombic crystals and in columnar radiated aggregates of a silver-white or tin-white color: found at Wolfach, Baden.

Wolffian ridge. See ★*ridge.*

wolf-hole (wůlf′hōl), *n.* A wolf's den; figuratively, a pit dug as a part of a line of defenses upon a military position. See the extract.

In the immediate foreground of the picture is shown a series of "*wolf-holes,*" concealed with diabolical skill among a forest of sharpened sticks. These holes are laid out on a diamond pattern and each is between three and four feet deep. In many cases a sharp stake is driven firmly in the ground at the bottom. Usually they have a wire entanglement running parallel with them. In some cases they were built without the usual forest of stakes being driven around them at the surface of the ground; in which case the openings were concealed by grass and brushwood, and the attacking force knew nothing of their existence until the men crashed through to be impaled on the stakes below.
Sci. Amer., June 17, 1905, p. 482.

wolf-hound (wůlf′hound), *n.* A dog used in hunting wolves.—**Russian wolf-hound,** a large dog, much resembling the deerhound in general build, but having much softer hair. Its usual color is black and white.

Wolfram aluminium. See ★*aluminium.*

wolframine (wůlf′ra-min), *n.* [*wolfram* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *tungstite.*

wolframite (wůlf′ra-mīt), *n.* [*wolfram* + *-ite*[2].] See *wolfram.*

Wolf-Rayet star. See ★*star*[1].

wolf's-peach (wůlfs′pēch), *n.* An old and fanciful name for the tomato, being a rendering of the Latin generic name of the tomato, *Lycopersicum:* it was once supposed that the fruit was poisonous or at least not good to eat.

wollomai (wol′ō-mī), *n.* [Aboriginal Australian.] The ★schnapper (which see). [Australia.]

wolver (wůl′vėr), *n.* Same as *wolfer.*

Two weeks afterward as the *wolver* rode down an adjoining cañon, he saw a Wolf come out of a hole.
E. Thompson Seton, Billy: the Big Wolf, i.

wolverene, *n.* 2. An inhabitant of the State of Michigan. [Colloq., U. S.]

wolving (wůl′ving), *n.* Same as *wolfing.*

Away back in the spring of '92 a Wolf was "*wolving*" on the east side of Sentinel Mountain.
E. Thompson Seton, Billy: the Big Wolf, i.

woman, *n.* 4. Formerly, the side of a British penny on which was the figure of Britannia, the other having the king's head: as "man or *woman?*"—that is, heads or tails?—**The new woman,** woman, as more or less freed from the control of traditional views of what is proper or becoming in female conduct, occupation, education, etc. [Slang.]—**The strange woman,** in biblical usage, a harlot.—**Veiled woman.** See ★*veil, v. t.*

womar, *n.* Same as ★*wommera.*

wommera (wom′e-rä), *n.* [Also *womerah, womara, woomera, wummerah, wammerah, wommela,* etc.: aboriginal Australian.] The spear-thrower, or throwing-stick, of the aborigines of Australia.

The region in which spear slings are most frequent, even at the present day, is Australia. The principal weapon of the Australians is the spear, 3 to 4 meters in length, and all Australian spears except those used in catching fish are thrown by means of a sling, called "*wommera,*" which is used both in war and in the chase. It was at one time distributed throughout Australia, but, being supplanted more and more by firearms, slings are now limited to West Australia from the north and the territory beyond New South Wales and Victoria.
Smithsonian Rep., 1904, p. 622.

wonder, *n.*—**Back-rolling wonder,** *Eupelmus mirabilis,* a chalcidoid parasite, of the family *Encyrtidæ,* which lays its eggs in the eggs of the angular-winged katydid, *Microcentrum retinerve,* and which has the habit of turning its abdomen up over the thorax.

wondercraft (wun′dėr-kräft), *n.* Thaumaturgy; the pretended art or power of working wonders. [Rare.]

When thaumaturgy becomes a source of gain, and greed is wed to *wondercraft,* there springs from the union a progeny of devils that wreak on the teachers of truth the tortures of rack and fagot.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. clxxxiii.

wondermonger (wun′dėr-mun″gėr), *n.* One who deals in marvels and prodigies; a thaumaturgist. [Rare.]

By reason of a persistent refusal to recognize much, if any, difference between the scientist and the charlatan, between the expert and the quack; and, in fact, by a disposition—marked in some quarters—to give undue prominence to bogus weather prophets and *wondermongers,* at the expense of the equipped and reputable students of the subject. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* Feb., 1901, p. 382.

wonga (wông′gä), *n.* [Aboriginal name.] In Australia, the lesser cattail, *Typha angustifolia.* See *Typha* and ★*raupo.*

wong-shi (wong-shē′), *n.* [Chinese *wang shi* or *wang sh',* plants which grow in tufted heads with slender peduncles; *wang,* the footstalk of a flower, a plant that dyes yellow; *shi* or *sh',* name of a plant.] A yellow dyestuff, the pods of *Gardenia florida,* brought from China. It contains crocin, apparently identical with that from saffron, and dyes silk or wool without a mordant, and cotton mordanted with tin salts.

wood[1], *n.* 11. In *hort.,* any twig or tissue of a plant, whether hard or soft, that is considered in the making of cuttings or sometimes, in the case of garden plants, in the operation of pruning. See *hard* ★*wood, soft wood.*—**Armored wood,** wood which is covered with metal to protect it from injury by fire; also wood which has been strengthened by the addition of pressed or rolled steel.—**Fernambuco wood.** Same as *Pernambuco wood* (which see, under *wood*[1]). See *Brazil,* 2.—**Hard wood.** (*b*) In *hort.,* the wood or tissue that has hardened or ripened so far that it is no longer soft and herbaceous. Such twigs or shoots are often used for cuttings. The term is used in distinction from soft wood or green wood, cuttings from which are often likely to flag and decay, although some plants, as coleus, are always grown from soft-wood cuttings. (*c*) The name used in the lumber trade for the timber of deciduous-leaved trees as distinguished from evergreen or coniferous trees, though some, poplar, for instance, are as soft as white pine, while yew and some varieties of yellow pine rank high in hardness, when compared with hard woods. In Tasmania the name is usually confined to the timber of the eucalypts, while in Queensland it is especially applied to a myrtaceous tree, *Backhousia Bancroftii.*—**Haskinized wood,** wood which has been subjected to the process of ★haskinization (which see).—**Jamaica wood,** *Baryxylum Linnæi* (*Peltophorum Linnæi* of Bentham). See *West Indian redwood,* under ★*redwood.*—**Lima wood,** a dyewood obtained in Peru and Ecuador from *Cæsalpinia pectinata.* It reaches commerce from the port of Lima, whence the name. See *braziletto.*—**Madagascar wood,** a kind of sandalwood, resembling caliatour-wood, from the island of Madagascar, used as a dyestuff.—**Nic. wood,** a trade-name, an abbreviation of *Nicaragua wood.*—**Open woods,** those woods used by dyers which are soft and present little compactness of texture, so that their coloring matter is readily given up to solution in water.—**Panama wood,** a commercial name for quillai-bark, (which see, under *quillai*).—**St. Mary's wood.** See ★*bitanhol.*—**Terra-firma wood,** a dyestuff, of the same class with Brazil wood, Nicaragua wood, etc., consisting of the wood of a species of *Cæsalpinia.*—**Wood powder.** See ★*powder.*—**Wood pulp.** See *wood-pulp.*—**Wood turpentine.** See ★*spiritine.*

wood[1], *v. i.*—**To wood up.** (*a*) To supply (a boat) with wood for fuel. [U. S.]

So I 'm going down stream *to wood up,* and then we 'll come back and make them pay.
Cutcliffe Hyne, A Master of Fortune, iii.

(*b*) To make a noise by scuffling with the feet or by handclapping, as students in approval or disapproval of a professor. [U. S. slang.]

wood-alcohol, *n.* Seriously injurious and even fatal effects have been observed as the result of swallowing wood-alcohol (methyl alcohol), or preparations containing it, such as essence of ginger. Injury to vision has repeatedly attracted attention.

Wood-apple gum. See ★*gum*[2].

wood-bison (wůd′bī″sŏn), *n.* An American bison, separated as a subspecies under the name *Bison bison athabascæ.* It formerly inhabited the mountainous and wooded parts of the northwestern United States and British territory from there to Lake Athabasca. A few still remain near this last locality. More commonly called *wood-buffalo.*


Wood-bison (*Bison bison athabascæ*).

wood-borer, *n.*—**Metallic wood-borers,** the beetles of the family *Buprestidæ.*

wood-buffalo (wůd′buf″a-lō), *n.* Same as ★*wood-bison.*

wood-carving, *n.*—**Wood-carving machine,** one of a variety of profiling-machines having revolving cutters for reproducing a pattern in a wooden surface, much used in the manufacture of piano-legs, carved furniture, etc.

wood-cloth (wůd′klôth), *n.* A textile fabric manufactured by a process invented by Mitscherlich, in which long strips of soft wood, free from knots, cut parallel to the grain, are boiled with a solution of sulphurous acid or an acid sulphite, washed with water, pressed, repeatedly passed between rolls to separate but not break the fibers, dried, and combed like flax, being afterward spun and woven like any other textile material.

woodcock, *n.*—**Scotch woodcock,** eggs and bacon with caviare or anchovy paste on toast.

wood-crowfoot (wůd′krō″fůt), *n.* See ★*crowfoot.*

wood-drill (wůd′dril), *n.* 1. A kind of auger for large holes in which the point has a tapering screw designed to draw the cutting edges forward.—2. A form of drill resembling an auger, used in mining in soft material, which has a central tit to draw the cutter proper after it.

wood-duck, *n.* 3. The maned goose, *Bernicla jubata,* found in southern Australia.

Wood-engraver bark-beetle, a North American scolytid beetle, *Tomicus cælatus* Eichoff, damaging white pine, mining beneath the bark and loosening it from the wood, making regular and artistic furrows which suggested the name to Thomas Say, the pioneer entomologist. Same as *wood-engraver,* 2.

wood-gas, *n.* A double process of destructive distillation is necessary, the first producing a mixture of liquid, oily, or tarry substances, which in the second retort, at a higher temperature, evolves gases, chiefly marsh-gas and its homologues, ethylene and other unsaturated hydrocarbons, hydrogen and carbon monoxid, with carbon dioxid in large quantity, this last to be afterward removed by passage over slaked lime. Wood-gas is practically free from sulphur compounds.

wood-grass, *n.* 2. Same as *bushy* ★*blue-stem.*—3. Same as *knot-root* ★*grass.*

wood-gum (wůd′gum), *n.* Same as ★*xylan.*

wood-hare (wůd′hãr), *n.* A term sometimes applied to the gray rabbit or cottontail, *Lepus sylvaticus:* mainly a book-name.

Woodhouse beds. A group of strata in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, England, believed by some to be pre-Cambrian, by others Cambrian. *Geikie,* Text-book of Geol., p. 897.

wood-ipecac (wůd′ip″ē-kak), *n.* See ★*ipecac.*

woodite (wůd′it), *n.* A trade-name for an elastic packing material of fibrous character and consisting in part of india-rubber, intended, among other applications, for lining the hulls of ships of war in order to secure temporary plugging of holes made by shot. *N. and Q.,* 8th ser., II. 213.

woodland, *n.* 2. In *forestry.* See ★*forest,* 1.—3. In *phytogeog.,* a vegetation composed of woody plants, regarded by Schimper as one of three grand types of climatic formation (compare ★*grass-land,* 2, and ★*desert*[1] (*b*)). This author subdivides *woodland* (*gehölz*) into *forest* (*wald*), in which the tree growth is closed up; *bushwood* (*buschwald*), in which the trees are so separated by shrubby growth that their crowns do not touch; and *shrubwood* (*gesträuch*), in which shrubs are the chief feature. Tropical woodland is divided by the same author into rain forest, monsoon forest, savanna forest, and thorn forest, these resulting from as many combinations of climatic conditions. See ★*forest,* 4.

wood-lot (wůd′lot), *n.* A lot covered with forest. See ★*forest,* 1. [U. S.]

I've . . . scrimped here and pinched there. What do you s'pose I sold the *woodlot* for?
J. C. Lincoln, Partners of the Tide, v.

wood-meal (wůd′mēl), *n.* Wood ground to a meal-like powder: used in paper-making, in the manufacture of explosives, and as a constituent of some plastic materials. See ★*meal,* 2.

wood-mosquito (wůd′mus-kē″tō), *n.* See ★*mosquito.*

wood-mulls (wůd′mulz), *n. pl.* Heavy hose worn by fishermen. [Eng.]

wood-nettle (wůd′net″l), *n.* See ★*nettle*[1].

wood-nodule (wůd′nod″ūl), *n.* Same as ★*sphæroblast.*

wood-nymph, *n.*—**Southern wood-nymph,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Cercyonis pegala,* common in Florida and the other Gulf States. Its larvæ feed on grasses.

wood-oil, *n.*—**China wood-oil,** a drying oil from the kernels of *Aleurites cordata* or *Elæococca vernicia,* used in making varnish.

wood-paper, *n.* 2. Very thin veneers of wood backed or reinforced by thin paper: used as a wall-paper.

woodpecker, *n.* 2. In *lumbering,* a poor chopper. [Slang.]

wood-pitch (wůd′pich), *n.* The residue left in the still after distillation of wood-tar. It is run out from the still while hot and becomes solid on cooling. It is used, often re-melted with rosin-pitch or with coal-tar, to protect the surface of timber; also used by shoemakers.

wood-pulp, *n.* *Chemical pulp* is produced by the chemical treatment of wood in the form of chips. It is almost wholly included under the heads of *sulphite pulp,* made with the aid of a solution of calcium acid-sulphite, and *soda pulp,* made with a solution of caustic soda. *Mechanical pulp* is produced by grinding wood to a sort of powder against a rapidly revolving surface of sandstone under a stream of water. Pulp so prepared has very little felting power, and is generally used with some addition of material of longer fiber. It is employed very largely in making lower-class, weak paper, such as that on which many newspapers are printed.—**Wood-pulp silk.** See ★*silk.*

wood-quartet (wůd′kwâr-tet″), *n.* An instrumental quartet of wood instruments, usually a flute, an oboe, a clarinet, and a bassoon.

wood-satyr (wůd′sat″ėr), *n.* A popular name of certain agapetid butterflies.—**Little wood-satyr,** an American agapetid butterfly, *Cissia eurytus,* having a wide southern and northern range in the United States. Its larvæ feed on grass.

wood-spirits (wůd′spir″its), *n.* Same as ★*spiritine.* Not to be confounded with 'wood-spirit' or methyl alcohol.

Woodstock group. See ★*group*[1].

wood-sugar (wůd′shůg″ăr), *n.* Same as ★*xylose.*

wood-trimmer (wůd′trim″ėr), *n.* In *wood-working*, a hand- or power-machine for cutting blocks or pieces of wood into a great variety of shapes. It is essentially a mitering cutter employing two cutting knives placed at a right angle and giving a shaving cut. See *mitering-machine.*

wood-turpentine (wůd′tėr″pen-tīn), *n.* Spirits of turpentine made by distilling with water the refuse wood of the long-leaf pine. See ★*spiritine.*

wood-yard (wůd′yärd), *n.* A yard or space where wood is stored and cut.

wool, *n.* **1.** A wool fleece is divisible into sorts, according to fineness or length of staple. Clothing or short-staple wool may be divided into 9 (or more) sorts: *picklock, prime, choice, super, head, downrights, seconds, abb,* and *breech;* worsted or combing wool may be divided into 7 (or more) sorts: *blue, fine, neat, brown drawing, breech* or *britch, cow-tail,* and *brokes.* These sorts are sometimes designated as first, second, third, etc.—**Carbon wool.** See ★*carbon.*—**Clayton wool-brown,** an acid coal-tar color which dyes wool brown in an acid bath.—**Cross-bred wool,** the wool of a sheep that is the progeny of two varieties (usually understood to be an English and a merino blooded sheep).—**Forest wool,** the filamentous part of pine-tree leaflets, used for stuffing mattresses and for hygienic and other fabrics: for the latter use it is generally mixed with cotton.

Near Breslau, in Silesia, there have been erected factories that convert the pine leaves into what is called "*forest wool,*" for wadding. Other factories have been erected in other parts of Europe for a similar use of these leaflets, as in Sweden, Holland, and France. The products made from these pine-tree leaflets have been exhibited at a number of expositions, where they attracted more or less attention as furnishing suitable material for stuffing mattresses and articles of furniture in place of horse hair, for manufacture into hygienic fabrics for medical use, and for articles of dress, such as inner vests, drawers, shirts, chest preservers, etc. In the preparation of the textile material an ethereal oil is produced, which is employed as a curative agent and oftentimes as a useful solvent. *Sci. Amer. Sup.*, Nov. 15, 1902, p. 22464.

Full-blood wool, any wool bred to a fixed type.—**Glass wool.** (*b*) A variety of spun glass resembling asbestos or mineral wool, used for making fire-proof cloth and for electrical purposes.—**Half-blood wool,** a trade term for wool from sheep with one half merino blood and one half cross-bred or English blood.—**Kapok wool.** See *kapok.*—**Luster wool,** long-staple wool exhibiting a silky luster: it is the wool of such breeds of sheep as the Leicester and Lincoln converted by spinning into worsted yarn.—**Mestizo wool,** South American wool, particularly that of Argentina, from the cross between the imported merino and the native criollo sheep.—**Quarter-blood wool,** a trade term for wool from sheep with one quarter merino blood and three quarters cross-bred or English blood.—**Silk wool.** See ★*silk.*—**Skirted wool.** See ★*skirted.*—**Tanners' wool.** See ★*tanner*[1].—**Three-eighths-blood wool,** wool from sheep with three eighths merino blood and five eighths cross-bred or English blood.—**Vegetable wool.** (*a*) Flax or other vegetable fibers which have been prepared by a chemical or mechanical process, or both, so as to look like wool: used for mixing with the latter.

At the time of the New Jersey experiments it was thought that the question of economically cleaning the fiber [jute] had been settled by the invention of a "combined chemical and mechanical process." It was stated that the practical advantage of this refining process consisted in obtaining a *vegetable wool* so nearly akin to coarse animal wool "as to render their union in coarse fabrics advantageous, and for additional possible uses by itself a valuable substitute."

U. S. Dept. Agr., Rep. No. 6, p. 29.

(*b*) See the extract.

Cotton, which comes next to sugar cane among the agricultural products of the coast, is principally grown in the departments of Piura, Ica, and Lima. Piura produces the remarkable cotton called *vegetable wool,* known in Europe as "full rough" and "moderate rough." This cotton is unique in its class and is used for mixing with wool in the manufacture of woolen goods. So excellent is this cotton that even an expert may mistake it for wool. *National Geog. Mag.*, Aug., 1904, p. 315.

Wool yellow. See *patent* ★*fustin.*

wool-eating (wůl′ē″ting), *n.* A disease of sheep. See ★*lick,* 7.

wooled (wůld), *a.* [*wool* + *-ed*[2].] Having wool: as, a fine *wooled* or medium *wooled* sheep.

Marked achievements have been attained in producing new breeds of sheep; for instance, among the fine and medium *wooled* breeds from Europe are the Rambouillets, the Horned Dorsets, etc.

Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1901, p. 219.

woolen-mill (wůl′en-mil), *n.* An establishment in which all or some of the principal processes of wool-manufacture, as carding, spinning, and weaving, are performed, separately or together; a wool-mill.

wool-extract, *n.* Fabrics of mixed wool and cotton are steeped in dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, dried, and heated to about 110° C., which 'carbonizes' the cotton and makes it easily reducible to powder: this powder is separated by dusting and screening.

wool-grease (wůl′grēs), *n.* The material, of greasy consistence, obtained from raw sheep's wool by extraction with special solvents, such as petroleum ether, or recovered from water in which the wool has been scoured. It consists largely of cholesterol and isocholesterol and thin esters, along with potash salts and certain special fatty and waxy organic substances. Lanolin for medical use and potassium carbonate are made from it. Also known as *suint. Jour. Soc. Chem. Industry,* X. 709.

Woolhope limestone. See ★*limestone.*

woolly-breeches (wůl′i-brich″ez), *n.* See *yellow* ★*forget-me-not.*

woolly-foot (wůl′i-fůt), *n.* A grama-grass, *Bouteloua eriopoda,* found in dry gravelly soil from Texas to Arizona and in Mexico, distinguished from others of its genus by having the stems woolly toward the base. It withstands severe drought and is locally very valuable for grazing. More fully, *woolly-foot grama.*

woolly-head, *n.* **2.** A small white alto-cumulus or cirro-cumulus cloud, of a round shape and compact texture: distinct from the clouds of the mackerel sky, which are thinner and of a paler tint, shading off to white on one side, but fading into the delicate blue of the sky on the other.

wool-man (wůl′man), *n.* [Native Australian corruption of E. *old man.*] Old man: applied to a kangaroo. [Australian.]

The male kangaroos were called by my natives old men, '*wool-man,*' and the females, young ladies, 'young liddy.'

R. Dawson, The Present State of Australia, p. 139. [Quoted in E. E. Morris, Austral English.

wool-press (wůl′pres), *n.* Same as *wool-packer,* 2.

wool-printing (wůl′prin″ting), *n.* The printing of wool fabrics: analogous to calico-printing. *Georgievics* (trans.), Chem. Technol. Textile Fibres, p. 278.

wool-puller (wůl′půl″ėr), *n.* A workman who removes the wool from sheepskins. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 1.

wool-pulling (wůl′půl″ing), *n.* The process of removing the wool from sheepskins. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 2.

wool-scarlet (wůl′skär″let), *n.*—**Wool-scarlet R,** an artificial dyestuff belonging to the class of the oxyazo dyes, soluble in water.

wool-scouring (wůl′skour″ing), *n.* The process by which raw sheep's wool is cleansed to prepare it for textile use. For a long time stale urine, containing ammonium carbonate derived from the hydrolitic decomposition of urea, was the chief agent in use, but at present soft water with cautious addition of ammonia, sodium carbonate or specially selected soap, is chiefly resorted to, or washing with petroleum naphtha followed by water alone. Wool itself is so easily attacked by alkalis that great care has to be exercised in using them.

wool-seal (wůl′sēl), *n.* **1.** A very young harp-seal, *Phoca grœnlandica,* in its coat of long, white, woolly hair. Better known as *white-coat.*—**2.** See the extract.

Many furriers—in America, at least—fail to recognize the fast furs as from a species of hair seals, considering them as the skins of a distant and separate species, to which they give the name "*wool-seal.*"

Sci. Amer. Sup., Feb. 11, 1905, p. 24335.

wool-shed (wůl′shed), *n.* In Australia, a shed or building in which sheep are sheared and the wool sorted, packed, or stored ready for market. *E. E. Morris.*

The *wool-shed* is a large building open on every side, with a high-pitched roof,—all made of wood and very rough. The sheep are driven in either at one end or both, or at three sides, according to the size of the station and the number of sheep to be shorn. They are then assorted into pens, from which the shearers take them on to the board;—two, three, or four shearers selecting their sheep from each pen. The floor, on which the shearers absolutely work, is called 'the board.'

A. Trollope, Australia and New Zealand, I. 126.

woolskin (wůl′skin), *n.* A sheepskin with the wool on. *Flemming,* Practical Tanning, p. 64.

wool-table (wůl′tā″bl), *n.* Same as *wool-packer,* 2.

Woolwich and Reading beds. See ★*bed*[1].

wool-yoke (wůl′yōk), *n.* See ★*wool-grease.*

woomera, *n.* See ★*wommera.*

woozy (wō′zi), *a.* Grotesque; ridiculously odd or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

Mr. Trelawney, . . . rich and learned in Egyptology, had the feline and mulierine mummies in a strange cabinet of weird and *woozy* curios, and he kept the jewel in a burglar-proof safe in the same room.

The Reader, May, 1904, p. 658.

word[1], *n.*—**Motor word,** in *psychol.* and *phonetics,* the word as spoken; the word as presented in kinesthetic terms: opposed to *auditory, visual, written word. Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 83.

word-deaf (wėrd′def), *a.* Unable to understand spoken words, although the sound is heard. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 85.

word-dumbness (wėrd′dum″nes), *n.* Same as *ataxic aphasia* (which see, under *aphasia*). *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 84.

word-idea (wėrd′i-dē-ä̤), *n.* The idea or meaning conveyed by a written or spoken word.

A *word-idea* should be learned as part of various courses of thought, in order to form the necessary language associations, in addition to being learned separately in the earlier lessons. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 150.

word-movement (wėrd′möv″ment), *n.* The muscular movement which constitutes articulation of a word. [Rare.]

The centers for memories of *word-movements* are mainly in the anterior portion of the speech region.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 83.

word-seller (wėrd′sel-ėr), *n.* A rhetorician. [Rare.]

So these *Word-sellers* haue no power to cure
The passions which corrupted liues endure.

Lord Brooke, Humane Learning, st. xxx.

word-sign (wėrd′sīn), *n.* A character used as the sign of a whole word: as, in phonography, a sign for *sh* may be used for *shall, ng* for *thing, ch* for *which,* etc. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* XXX. p. 156.

The *word-sign* value of a sign is, in the first place, the name of the object it represents, or of some material, or quality, or action, or idea suggested by it.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII. 730.

word-unit (wėrd′ū″nit), *n.* In *phonet.,* the spoken word considered not as made up of independent sounds, each expressed by a letter of the alphabet, but as a continuous series of an infinite number of sounds; and considered also as the expression, not of a series of volitions (for prefix, suffix, etc.), but of a single unified volition. *Scripture,* Exper. Phonetics, p. 453.

work, *v.* **I.** *intrans.* **9.** *Naut.,* to move slightly, as a structural part of a vessel, with reference to adjacent parts; change form slightly, as a vessel: due to the strains brought upon a vessel that is rolling or pitching at sea.

In many cases wood ships alter form transversely, "*working*" at the junctions of the decks and sides, or at the bilges, when rolling in a seaway.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 296.

10. In *machin.,* to have an undesired motion due to defective fitting of the bearing, guiding, or supporting areas of contact, or from wear.

II. *trans.* **18.** In *hort.,* to graft or to bud.—**To work and turn.** See ★*turn.*—**To work out one's taxes,** to pay one's taxes by working on the highways or other public works. *Dialect Notes,* III. iii. [U. S.]

work, *n.* **15.** A movement of strata of the earth upon one another which causes creeping, squeezing, or faulting of the veins or lodes in a mine.—**Detached work,** a redoubt or other defensive work not in close defensive relation with the main line of defense.—**Free work,** in *thermodynamics,* the work obtainable from any isothermal modification of the state of a substance or system. See *free* ★*energy.*—**Gaged work,** in *bricklaying,* fine work upon arches, etc., and in which gaged bricks are used. See *brick*[2].—**Incised work,** lettering, decorative sculpture, and the like, done by incision in a surface, either pierced through, as in a plate of metal, or merely sunk, as in a slab of stone with an inscription. The former is more properly called *pierced work.* Incised work may be filled up with another material, producing inlay (which see).—**Long and short work,** in *building,* the fitting of stones in successive courses, as at the corner of a building or a window jamb, so that the stones enter the wall in alternately longer and shorter blocks. The system is used in order to tie the body of the wall, when of an inferior material, more firmly to the square blocks of the angle or the jamb, and it enters into the decorative effect of some styles of architecture, such as that of the French Renaissance.—**Mont Melick work,** embroidery which is composed of many of the stitches used in lace and embroidery. It is of Irish origin and very old: recently revived.—**Principle of maximum work,** in *phys. chem.,* a theorem of Berthelot, which asserts that every chemical action which takes place without the addition of energy from without, tends to form that substance or those substances whose formation occasions the greatest development of heat. There are so many exceptions to the proposition that it is obviously not a law of nature.—**Sorrento work,** ornament cut out of flat boarding, as with a jig-saw or ribbon-saw; flat scrollwork, the back and face being parallel.

work-adder (wėrk′ad″ėr), *n.* In *physiol.* and *exper. psychol.,* an attachment to the ergograph, constructed on the principle of the cyclometer, which sums up the work done by the finger in successive contractions and thus indicates the total amount of work performed in a particular test or series of tests. See ★*ergograph.*

worked (wėrkt), *a.* In *hort.*, said of plants that have been grafted or budded.

worker, *n.*—**Fertile worker,** a worker honey-bee which lays eggs.

working, *n.* **6.** In *forestry*, the harvesting of the final yield under a working plan. Working is *annual* when cuttings are made each year; *periodic* when they are made after uniform periods of two or more years; and *intermittent* when they are made at irregular intervals. *Sustained*, annual, periodic, or intermittent workings are those under which the amount of wood cut is so regulated that the productive capacity of the forest does not decrease, but produces a *sustained yield*, which likewise may be annual, periodic, or intermittent.

7. *Naut.*, the condition of moving slightly or changing form under the strain of rolling: said of a vessel or any of its structural parts. See ★*work, v. i.*, 9.—**Working home,** in *mining*, a system of working a vein or seam by which the work of extraction is begun at the point on the property farthest from the shaft or main gangway, and the progress is from the boundary toward the point of discharge. *Coal and Metal Miners' Pocket-book.*

working-area (wėr'king-ā″rē-ą), *n.* In *forestry*, the total forest-area managed under a working-plan. Also called *working-circle.*

working-circle (wėr'king-sėr″kl), *n.* See ★*working-area.*

working-jib (wėr'king-jib), *n.* *Naut.*, the regular jib; the jib that is in general use, and not the jib of light-weight canvas sometimes bent in light weather.

working-mold (wėr'king-mōld), *n.* In *ceram.*, a plaster cast taken from a case-mold and used in molding the ware; an exact reproduction of the block-mold. See ★*block-mold* and ★*case-mold.*

working-pit (wėr'king-pit), *n.* That shaft of a mine out of which the ore is taken and which is used as a passage by the miners, as distinguished from a shaft used only for pumping or ventilation.

Working-plan renewal, in *forestry*, the preparation of a new working-plan for a given tract, when the present working-plan has been carried out, or changed conditions require its revision.

workplace (wėrk'plās), *n.* A place where work is done; a place or structure in which people work.

The size of the *workplace* should, of course, correspond to the number of employees, and to the needs of each establishment. The minimum of four hundred cubic feet of space for each worker, which is established by legislation in many places, is entirely inadequate.
Buck, Med. Handbook, VI. 327.

workt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *worked.*

world, *n.*—**Astral world.** See ★*astral.*—**In the world.** See *world*, 17.—**Roof of the world.** See ★*roof*[1].—**The world of appreciation.** See ★*appreciation.*

world-map (wėrld'map), *n.* A map of the entire earth.

A complete mappemonde, to remedy the deficiencies noticed above in the *world-map.*
Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 379.

world-myth (wėrld'mith), *n.* A myth which assumes to explain the origin or constitution of the world. *Ratzel* (trans.), Hist. of Mankind, I. 58.

world-power (wėrld'pou″ėr), *n.* A state, a church, or other organization which exercises power in every part of the world or among all mankind.

In that development of doctrine which had organised the Church, as the representative of absolute truth, into a *world-power* coextensive with the State and resting ultimately on force. *Kidd*, Western Civilization, p. 307.

world-process (wėrld'pros″es), *n.* A development or evolution coextensive with the duration of the world, but especially of mankind, and including all the events of universal history. *Kidd*, Western Civilization, p. 174.

world-soul (wėrld'sōl), *n.* The (supposed) soul of the world.

The soul of the Upanishads had already become the one primeval *world-soul* from which all other souls emanated, when Buddhism arose; and the remarkable feature about this approximation to a great central truth was that it owed its existence, not to Brahmin philosophy, but to the conception of lay speculation.
Nature, Dec. 10, 1903, p. 121.

world-stuff (wėrld-stuf), *n.* The (ultimate) material of which the universe is composed.

world-weariness (wėrld'wē″ri-nes), *n.* The condition of being world-wearied; weariness with the world; general dissatisfaction with life.

worm, *n.* **6.** (*e*) A conical winding-drum having a spiral groove in which the winding rope or chain lies as it is wound upon the drum, the object being to wind the rope at first over the smaller diameter of the cone, and to increase the leverage as the winding proceeds. A common example is the brake-chain worm of a railroad car at the lower end of a brake-shaft. (*f*) The driving element in screw-gearing or worm-gearing; the helix whose section is that of a wheel-tooth described upon a cylinder as a base which bears upon the tooth of the worm-wheel to cause the latter to revolve.

To particularize further, the motor runs at a speed of 1,500 r. p. m. and its extended shaft has a $\frac{5}{8}$-inch *worm* with 20 threads per inch, which engages with a worm wheel that is 7 inches in diameter, and similarly has 20 threads per inch in 500 teeth. *Elect. Rev.*, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 458.

Medina worm. Same as *guinea-worm.*—**Miners' worm,** *Ancylostoma duodenale.*—**Woolly worm,** any one of a number of saw-fly larvæ which secrete a close waxy fibrous covering resembling wool.

worm-abscess (wėrm'ab″ses), *n.* An abscess resulting from the presence of worms or larvæ of insects in the tissues.

worm-box (wėrm'boks), *n.* A metal covering with bearings for a worm and worm-wheel.

worm-eel (wėrm'ēl), *n.* A name applied to a small eel of the family *Myridæ.*

worm-gear, *n.*—**Ball worm-gear,** a form of gear using a screw-gear driven by a worm, in which the contact of the worm with the wheel is by means of steel balls in the periphery of the latter instead of teeth, to reduce the sliding friction. The balls are sunk in the wheel up to their equatorial line, and a guard or container prevents them from getting out beyond the area of contact with the worm.

worming (wėrm'ing), *v. n.* Specifically, the operation (performed by hand) of ridding the growing tobacco-plant of worms, chiefly the tobacco-worm (which see).

Worming has been done so persistently in many places in the Connecticut valley that this pest is well-nigh exterminated. *Killebrew and Myrick*, Tobacco Leaf, p. 251.

worm-tube (wėrm'tūb), *n.* The shell-like tube formed by many marine worms, especially by those of the genus *Serpula.*

From a conical base, which has a flat spreading margin and is attached to a mass of *worm-tubes*, the short main stem arises.
Annals and Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1904, p. 381.

wormwood, *n.*—**Silvery wormwood.** See *wormwood-*★*sage.*

wormwood-sage (wėrm'wůd-sāj), *n.* See ★*sage*[2] and *pasture* ★*sage-brush.*

wound[1], *n.*—**Exit wound,** in *medical jurisprudence*, the wound caused when a weapon or missile comes out, after it has passed completely through the body or a part of it.

wound-duramen (wönd'dū-rā″men), *n.* The duramen-like tissue formed in the process of healing of wounds in woody plants.

For these reasons it is quite correct to designate these preliminary steps towards wound-closure as a pathogenic formation of duramen, and the tissue derived from the process as *wound-duramen.*
Tubeuf, Diseases of Plants, p. 76.

wound-fungus (wönd'fung″gus), *n.* A fungus which gains entrance to a plant by means of a wound.

wound-gum (wönd'gum), *n.* A dark-colored gummy substance which forms in the dead tissue of wounds of woody plants.

wound-parasite (wönd'par″ą-sīt), *n.* A parasite which gains entrance to a plant through a wound. See *wound* ★*parasite.*

Fomes Ribis enters the trunk of the tree apparently in the same manner as do most of the so-called "*wound parasites.*" *Science*, Oct. 11, 1907, p. 480.

Woven wind. See ★*wind*[2].

W. P. An abbreviation of *Worthy Patriarch.*

W. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of *West Riding*; (*b*) of *William Rex* (King William).

wraithe (rāŦH), *n.* [Cf. *writhe, v.*] A coarse comb used on a form of warp-dressing or -beaming machine to keep the warp-threads apart. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 292.

wrangler, *n.* **4.** Same as *horse-wrangler.* [Western U. S.]

wrap[1], *n.* **2.** In *cotton-manuf.*, one complete circuit of the measuring mechanism of a warp-beaming machine. The length of the wrap varies according to the details of the mechanism—3,564 yards, more or less. *R. Marsden*, Cotton Weaving, p. 281.

wrapper, *n.*—**Cigar wrapper,** tobacco-leaf employed for the outside finish of cigars: the most difficult to produce of all the grades. A light, thin, elastic, fine-veined and well-colored leaf is sought. See *broad-leaf* ★*tobacco, Havana* ★*tobacco, Sumatra* ★*tobacco.*—**Mahogany wrapper.** See *plug* ★*wrapper.*—**Plug wrapper,** tobacco-leaf fitted by fine, elastic texture, attractive color, etc., for covering plug tobacco. The lemon yellow is rated highest, this grading into mahogany and red. See *yellow* ★*tobacco, mahogany* ★*tobacco.* The dark export tobacco furnishes red and brown plug wrappers.—**Swiss wrapper,** a type of American export tobacco taken in small amount by Switzerland for cigar wrappers. It is a large, silky, fine-veined leaf of a dark brown or chestnut color.

wrapper-chain (rap'ėr-chān), *n.* See ★*binding-chain.*

wrapt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *wrapped.*

wrasse, *n.* (*b*) In New Zealand, *Pseudolabrus bothryocosmus.* Called also *poddly, spotty,* and *kelp-fish. E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Wreath cent. See ★*cent.*

wrecker, *n.* **3.** One whose business it is to tear down buildings preparatory to the erection of new ones on their sites.

The buildings now on the property will be turned over to *wreckers* on May 1. *N. Y. Evening Post*, Feb. 10, 1906.

wreck-fish, *n.* **2.** An Australian species, *Polyprion oxygeneios*, of the family *Serranidæ. E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

wrecking (rek'ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [*wreck*[1], *v.*] Relating to the work of removing wreckage, as on a railway, of saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes, or of tearing down old buildings; also, such work itself.

wrecking-block (rek'ing-blok), *n.* A wire-rope block having three or more sheaves used in the derrick of a wrecking-car.

wrecking-company (rek'ing-kum″pą-ni), *n.* A business concern engaged in saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes, or in tearing down old buildings.

wrecking-crane (rek'ing-krān), *n.* A crane adapted for use upon a wrecking-car.

wrecking-crew (rek'ing-krö), *n.* The men engaged in operating a wrecking-car or a vessel employed in wrecking-work.

wrecking-train (rek'ing-trān), *n.* A railroad train fitted up with appliances for clearing away wreckage on the track and repairing damages so far as may be to cars, track, and engine. See *wrecking-car.*

wreckt, *p. a.* A simplified spelling of *wrecked.*

wrench, *n.*—**Thomas wrench,** an instrument used for the forcible correction of a club-foot.—**Union wrench.** (*a*) A steel-bar wrench or spanner for work upon the nuts of unions for pipe or hose. (*b*) A hose-coupling wrench or spanner. The hose-coupling union may have pins or tits on its exterior face, fitting a hole in the end of the curved bar or spanner; or the unions may have radial holes into which a tit on the end of the spanner may enter.

wrench-board (rench'bōrd), *n.* A board or flat wooden surface upon which may be conveniently mounted, for display and access, the special wrenches supplied with an engine or machine. Fixed wrenches are much less injurious to bolts and nuts than the adjustable screw-, key-, or monkey-wrenches.

wrest, *n.* **5.** The mold-board of a plow: originally its front portion. See *turn-wrest plow* (under *plow*).

The mould-board . . . is also called the turn-furrow or *wrest.* This term originally applied only to a portion of the mould-board, and was probably the *wrest* of the ancient plow which turned aside the earth.
J. Scott, Field Implements and Machines, p. 6.

wrestling-machine (res'ling-mą-shēn″), *n.* A piece of gymnasium apparatus consisting of a long bar to be grasped at either end, resistance being given by friction and a spring which may be regulated.

wring-bolt (ring'bōlt), *n.* In *wood ship-building*, a large ring-bolt or eye-bolt used in conjunction with a wring-staff to force the outside planking into position in building a vessel. Also called *wrain-bolt.*

wrinkle-layer (ring'kl-lā″ėr), *n.* In the shells of the goniatite cephalopods, a shell layer beneath the epidermal or outer layer, which is characterized by very fine irregular transverse wrinkles.

wrist-guard (rist'gärd), *n.* In *archery*, a piece of bone, stone, stiff leather, or other material worn on the left wrist as a protection against the released bow-string.

wrist-machine (rist'mą-shēn″), *n.* A piece of gymnasium apparatus consisting of a rounded bar attached to pulley-weights. The bar is grasped in the hands and the weights are pulled up by turning it.

wrist-reflex (rist'rē″fleks), *n.* Involuntary flexion or extension of the wrist caused by tapping the tendons of the flexor or extensor muscles respectively.

wrist-shot (rist'shot), *n.* See ★*shot*[1].

writ[1], *n.*—**Register of writs.** See ★*register*[1].—**Writ of association, covenant, debt, entry, seizin.** See ★*association*, etc.

writing, *n.*—**Automatic writing.** See ★*automatic.*—**Point writing.** See ★*point-writing.*—**Tangible**

writing, any writing in which the letters or other written characters are raised above the surface of the paper and sufficiently high to be read by the blind through the sense of touch. The term includes all kinds of hand-writing employing letters and numerals, or any system of dots expressing letters, numerals, punctuation marks, or musical notation. See ★*point-writing*.

writing-fluid (rī′ting-flö″id), *n.* A trade term, usually applied to common ink made with nut-galls and a ferrous instead of a ferric salt of iron, the result being a solution nearly free from suspended solid particles, which flows freely from the pen, but produces writing which is pale at first and only gradually acquires its full depth of blackness by exposure to the air as oxygen is absorbed and ferric tannate formed.

W. R. jug. See ★*jug*[1].

Wronskian (rons′ki-an), *a.* A determinant the elements of whose first row, a_{1i}, are functions of x, whose successive derivatives are the elements of the succeeding rows: a_{ki} being thus the $(k-1)$th derivative of a_{1i}. Named for Hoëné Wronski, a Pole.

Wrotham ware. See ★*ware*[2].

wrought-iron, *n.*—**Direct production of wrought-iron.** See *Blair's* ★*process*.

W. S. An abbreviation (*b*) of *West Saxon*.

wuddie (wud′i), *n.* A gibbet. [Scotch.]

'Play on Captain Green's *wuddie*,' said the caddy on Leith Links; and his employer struck his ball in the direction of the Captain s gibbet on the sands.
A. Lang, Historical Mysteries, ix.

Wülfing cloth. See ★*cloth*.

wummerah, *n.* See ★*wommera*.

wunder, wunderful, wundrous. Amended spellings of *wonder, wonderful, wondrous*.

Wundt-Lamansky law. See ★*law*[1].

Wundt's chronograph. See ★*chronograph*.

wurley (wėr′li), *n.* [Also *wurlie*: aboriginal Australian.] A hut or camp of the aborigines of Australia.

He took
His axe, and shaped with boughs and wattle-forks
A *wurley*, fashioned like a bushman's roof.
H. C. Kendall, Poems, p. 42. Quoted in E. E. Morris, [Austral English.

wurlie, *n.* See ★*wurley*.

wurm, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *worm*.

wurry, *v.* and *n.* An amended spelling of *worry*.

wurse, wurst. Amended spellings of *worse, worst*.

wurship, *n.* and *v.* An amended spelling of *worship*.

wurshipt, *p. a.* An amended spelling of *worshiped*.

wurth, *v. i.*, *a.*, and *n.* An amended spelling of *worth*.

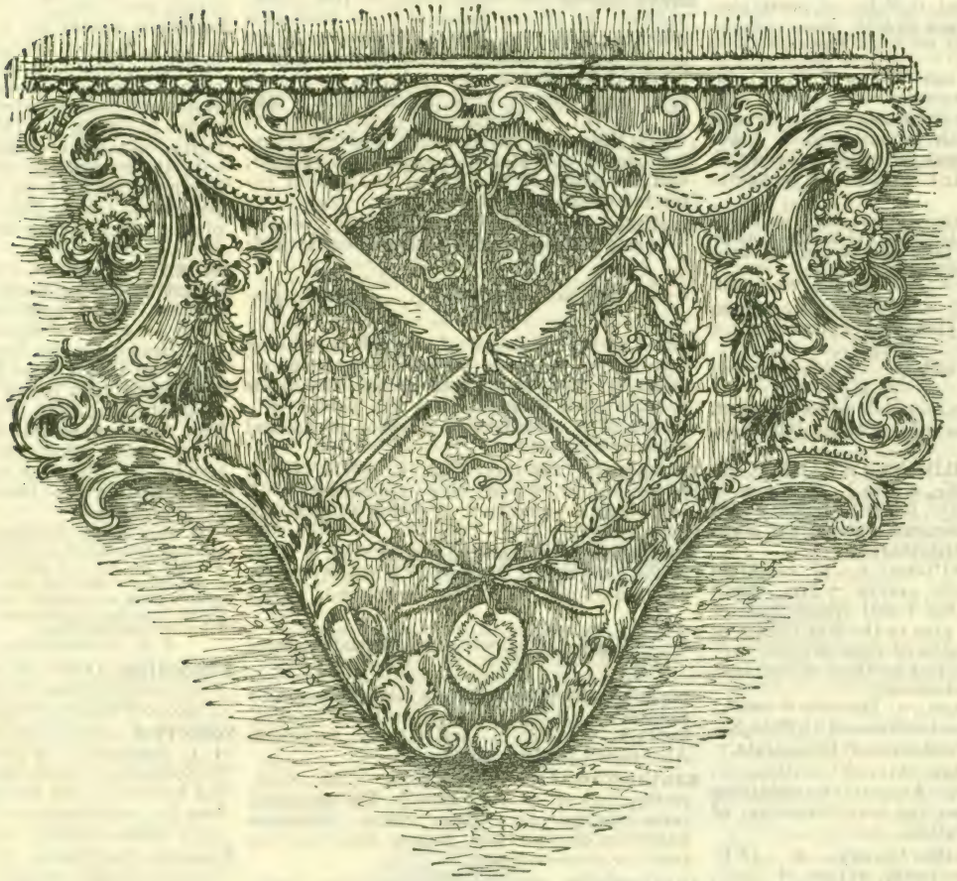
wurthless, *a.* An amended spelling of *worthless*.

wurthy, *a.*, *n.*, and *v. t.* An amended spelling of *worthy*.

W. Va. An abbreviation of *West Virginia*.

Wyo. An abbreviation of *Wyoming*.

wyomingite (wī-ō′ming-it), *n.* [*Wyoming* + *-ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, an aphanitic lava with phenocrysts of phlogopite in a ground-mass of leucite and subordinate diopside. *Cross*, 1897.







4. (*c*) The chemical symbol of *xenon*. (*d*) In *elect.*, the symbol for *reactance* in alternating-current circuits. (*e*) In *wireless telegraphy*, a local disturbance causing a false signal; a stray.

xanol (zan'ol), *n.* [Appar. ‹ Gr. *ξαν(θός)*, yellow, + *-ol.*] The trade-name of sodium caffein salicylate. It is a colorless, pulverulent compound, used in medicine as a diuretic.

xanthaline (zan'tha-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-al*[3] + *-ine*[2].] A pulverulent alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{36}O_9N_2$, contained in crude opium. It melts at 206° C.

xanthamide (zan'tha-mid), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *amide.*] A colorless compound, $H_2NCS.OC_2H_5$, prepared by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethyl xanthate. It crystallizes in monoclinic pyramids and melts at 38° C. Also called *xanthogenamide*. It is not the amide of xanthic acid.

xanthane (zan'thān), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ane.*] The radical, $C_2N_2S_3$, of persulphocyanic acid.—**Xanthane hydrid.** Same as *isopersulphocyanic acid* (which see, under ★*persulphocyanic acid*).

xanthelasmoidea (zan″thē-las-moi'dē-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *xanthelasma* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] An affection of the skin occurring in the form of reddish or yellowish wheals, which leave more or less permanent yellowish or brownish patches on the skin: called also *urticaria pigmentosa.*

If further investigation should prove that in *xanthelasmoidea* the coagulability is high it will thus be more decisively separated from the urticarias and the name "urticaria pigmentosa" will be abandoned.
Lancet, May 30, 1903, p. 1521.

xanthene (zan'thēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ene.*] Orthomethylenediphenylene oxid; a colorless compound, $CH_2\langle C_6H_4 \rangle O$, prepared by the action of aluminium chlorid on phenol. It crystallizes in plates, melts at 100.5° C., and boils at 315° C.

Xanthichthys (zan-thik'this), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of fishes of the family *Balistidæ*. They are found chiefly in American waters, but some of them are widely distributed.

xanthidium (zan-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *xanthidia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A name applied to the fossil spore-cases of desmidean *Algæ* and also to the statoblasts of *Polyzoa:* found in rocks of various ages.

xanthin, *n.* A simplified spelling of *xanthine.*—**Xanthin bases.** See ★*alloxuric.*

xanthinine (zan'thi-nin), *n.* [*xanthin* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, pulverulent compound, $C_4H_3O_2N_3$, prepared by heating ammonium thionurate.

xanthinoxydase (zan-thi-nok'si-dās), *n.* [*xanthin* + *oxydase.*] An autolytic oxidizing ferment which causes the transformation of hypoxanthin into xanthin.

Xanthoceras (zan-thos'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Bunge, 1834), ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κέρας*, horn; in allusion to the color and form of the five glands alternating with the petals.] A genus of North China plants, of the family *Sapindaceæ*.
The single species, *X. sorbifolia*, is a handsome and desirable large shrub or small tree, hardy as far north as Massachusetts, with pinnately compound leaves and white flowers in numerous racemes. The fruit is large, green, and spineless, resembling that of the buckeye, containing dark brown glossy globular seeds.

xanthochroism (zan-thok'rō-izm), *n.* [*xanthochro(ous)* + *-ism.*] In *ornith.*, the fact or condition of having abnormally yellow feathers. It occurs most frequently in cases where feathers are normally green, red, or orange, and is often seen in parrots and tanagers.

The direct cause of Albinism is easily found, . . . but that of Erythrism and "*Xanthochroism*" cannot be positively assigned. *Newton*, Dict. of Birds, p. 1007.

xanthochroöid (zan-thok'rō-oid), *a.* [*xanthochro(ic)* + *-oid.*] Same as *xanthochroic.*

xanthocyanopia (zan″thō-sī-a-nō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *κύανος*, blue, + *ὄψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A form of color-blindness in which there is perception only of yellow and blue; red-green blindness or xanthocyanopsy.

xanthogallol (zan-thō-gal'ol), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *gallol.*] A yellow compound, $C_6H_2Br_4O\langle OC_6HBr_5O \rangle O$ (?), prepared by the action of bromine on pyrogallol. It crystallizes in laminæ and melts at 122° C.

xanthogenamide (zan″thō-jen-am'id), *n.* Same as ★*xanthamide.*

xanthogenate (zan'thō-je-nāt), *n.* [*xanthogen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *xanthate.*

xanthogenic (zan-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ic.*] Producing a yellow color; xanthic.

xanthometer (zan-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A graduated scale of colors from blue to yellow, white, or green, for determining the color of ocean or lake water. Well-known examples are Forel's scale from blue to olive, for use in the lake of Geneva; O. Krümmel's modification, to which the name 'xanthometer' was first given, for use on the plankton expedition of 1890; and the scale of W. Ule of Halle, who extended the scale to 21 numbers.

xanthone (zan'thōn), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one.*] Dihydroxybenzophenone anhydrid; a colorless compound, $C_6H_4\langle {}^{1}O \rangle C_6H_4$ (CO at ²), prepared by the oxidation of methylenediphenylene oxid. It crystallizes in long needles, melts at 173–174° C., boils at 349–350° C., is volatile with steam, and is the parent substance of a considerable number of natural coloring matters.

xanthopsia (zan-thop'si-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] A pathological condition in which objects appear yellow.

xanthopurpurin (zan-thō-pėr'pū-rin), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *purpurin.*] Metadihydroxyanthraquinone; a yellow compound, $C_6H_4\langle {}^{1}CO \rangle C_6H_2(^{3,4}OH)_2$ (CO at ²), contained in crude natural purpurin and prepared from this substance by reduction. It crystallizes in lustrous needles, melts at 262–263° C., and may be sublimed. Also called purpuroxanthin.

xanthorrhœa[2] (zan-thō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ῥοία*, flow.] The technical term applied to certain resins otherwise known as *akaroid resin, Botany Bay resin, nut resin*, or *grass-tree gum.*

xanthorthite (zan'thôr-thīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ite*[2].] An altered and hydrated variety of allanite of a yellowish color.

xanthose (zan'thōs), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-ose.*] An orange pigment found in certain crabs.

xanthosiderite (zan-thō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *σιδηρίτης*, of iron.] 1. A hydrated ferric oxid, $Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$, which occurs in fine needles or fibers, also as an ocher, of a golden-yellow to brown or red color.—2. Same as *copiapite.*

xanthoxylin (zan-thok'si-lin), *n.* [*Xanthoxyl(um)* + *-in*[2].] A colorless, crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, contained in Japanese pepper, *Xanthoxylum piperitum.* It melts at 80° C. and boils without decomposition.

xanthydrol (zan-thī'drol), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + E. *hydr(ogen)* + *-ol.*] A colorless compound, $O\langle C_6H_4 \rangle CHOH$, prepared by the reduction of xanthone. It crystallizes in microscopic needles and decomposes when heated.

xanthylic (zan-thil'ik), *a.* [*xanth(in)* + *-yl* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a hypothetical nucleinic acid which on decomposition yields only one xanthin base, namely, xanthin.

Xavierian (zā-vēr'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Francis Xavier.

II. *n.* A member of a teaching brotherhood in the Roman Catholic Church, called the Xaverian Brothers.

xcp. An abbreviation of *ex coupon*, without coupon.

xdiv. A way of writing *ex div.* (which see).

Xe. A chemical symbol of xenon: less commonly used than X.

Xenarchi (zē-när'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἀρχός*, rectum (anus).] A suborder of fishes containing only a single family and species, found throughout the Mississippi valley and coastwise from New York to Texas.

xenia[2] (zē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξενία*, hospitality, also alien condition: see *xenial.*] In *bot.*, the immediate influence of pollen; the influence or effect on the very fruit which is pollinated rather than on the fruits of the plants which spring from the crossed seeds. *W. O. Focke.*

xenian (zē'ni-an), *a.* Same as *xenial.*

Xenistius (zē-nis'ti-us), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ἱστίον*, sail (alluding to the dorsal fin).] A genus of fishes of the family *Neomænidæ* found on the Pacific coast of America from San Diego to La Paz.

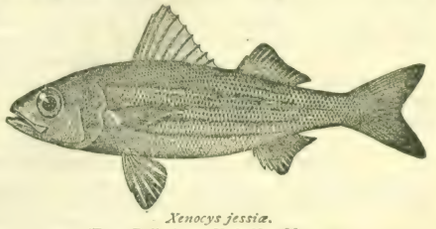
xenobiosis (zen″ō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξένος*, strange, alien, + *βίωσις*, way of living.] The form of social symbiosis among ants which exists when two colonies of different species live together on friendly terms without bringing up their brood in common. *Wheeler*, 1901.

As there are no observations on the behavior of the recently fecundated queens, it is impossible to decide whether the form of symbiosis exhibited by these ants arose from dulosis or from temporary parasitism or merely from a condition of *xenobiosis* like that of the North American Leptothorax emersoni or the European Formicoxenus nitidulus.
W. M. Wheeler, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Dec., 1907, p. 557.

Xenochirus (zen-ō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξένος*, strange, alien, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of agonoid fishes of the north Pacific.

xenocryst (zen'ō-krist), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + E. *cryst(al).*] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Sollas for a crystal in an igneous rock which has been included by the igneous magma before the solidification of the rock. *Rep. Brit. Ass'n Advancement of Sci.*, 1900, p. 752.

Xenocys (zen'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *ὠκύς*, swift.] A genus of fishes of



Xenocys jessiæ.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

the family *Neomænidæ* inhabiting rocky shores of the eastern Pacific.

xenogenite (zē-noj'e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ite*[2].] Mineral deposits introduced into cavities in an older rock from an outside source. The contrasted terms are *idiogenite* and *hysterogenite*. *F. Pošepný*, in Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng., XXIII. 207.

xenogenous (zē-noj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *-γενης*, -producing, + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, originating from causes outside of the body.

xenolith (zen'ō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *petrog.*, a term proposed by Sollas (1894) for a rock inclosed in an intrusive rock, and not derived from the igneous magma.

The blocks (*xenoliths*) are completely immersed in the magma, partly through the confluence of apophyses which have been injected on joints and other planes of weakness in the country-rock; more often the blocks represent the effect of shattering, due to the obviously unequal heating of the solid rock at magmatic contacts. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, July, 1908, p. 19.

xenomania (zen-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, a stranger, + *-mania*.] A mania for foreign persons or things.

Even in his own day it was doubted whether he had not overweighted himself with his choice of historical subjects, though the epithet of "well-languaged," given to him at the time, evinces a real comprehension of one of his best claims to attention. No writer of the period has such a command of pure English, unadulterated by *xenomania* and unweakened by purism, as Daniel. *G. Saintsbury*, Hist. Elizabethan Lit., p. 136.

Xenomystax (zen-ō-mis'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *μύσταξ*, the upper lip (maxilla).] A genus of eels of the family *Muræne-socidæ* taken off the coast of Ecuador in over 400 fathoms.

xenon (zen'on), *n.* [NL. *xenon*, < Gr. *ξένον*, neuter of *ξένος*, strange, a stranger.] In *chem.*, the heaviest of the five recently discovered elementary substances present in gaseous form in the atmosphere. It was first obtained by Sir William Ramsay, assisted by M. W. Travers, in 1898, as a result of the careful fractional distillation of liquid air. It is a colorless gas, of density about 65.35 (oxygen = 16), condensable to a colorless liquid of density 3.52 at its boiling-point (water = 1), which boils under normal pressure at —109.1° C. Xenon is incapable, as far as known, of chemically combining with anything else. It gives in a suitably exhausted tube by electrical discharge a characteristic spectrum, which is modified on introduction of a Leyden jar and spark-gap. Ramsay found in atmospheric air about 1 volume in 170,000,000 of air.

xenoparasite (zen-ō-par'ą-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ξένος*, a guest, + *παράσιτος*, a parasite.] A parasitic fungus which is able to infect a certain host-plant only when that host is wounded or otherwise injured. Compare ★*œcoparasite*.

In a recent paper, E. S. Salmon described methods of culture in which he wounded, or otherwise injured, a host plant hitherto immune to the fungus, and thus rendered it liable to infection. For such a case he proposes the terms *xenoparasite* and xenoparasitism. In the case of the specialised fungus on its proper host under normal conditions, he uses the terms œcoparasite and œcoparasitism. He found that though he could, by wounding or weakening the host plant, induce a "strange" form to grow on it, yet, in the following generation, the spores so produced refused to germinate on the same host if it were in a healthy condition, while they germinated readily on the host on which the form normally grew. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1905, p. 219.

xenoparasitism (zen-ō-par'ą-sī-tizm), *n.* [*xenoparasite* + *-ism*.] The particular form of parasitism shown by a xenoparasite. See the extract under ★*xenoparasite*.

xenophya (ze-nō'fi-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ξένος*, strange, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] Foreign particles sometimes found combined with spicules and other elements in the skeleton of sponges. Compare ★*autophya*. *Haeckel*.

xenylenic (zen-i-len'ik), *a.* In *organic chem.*, pertaining or relating to derivatives of diphenyl.

xenylic (zē-nil'ik), *a.* Same as ★*xenylenic*.

Xererpes (zē-rėr'pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἕρπης*, creeper.] A genus of the family *Blenniidæ*, small fishes of the Pacific coast of the United States.

xeribole (zē'ri-bōl), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-βολος*, thrown, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] In *phytogeog.*, a bolochore in which the propulsion takes place as a result of drying. *F. E. Clements*.

xerodermatic (zē″rō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [*xeroderma* (*-mat-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, xeroderma. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 837.

xeroform (zē'rō-fôrm), *n.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + E. *form*(*aldehyde*).] A yellowish green, almost odorless and tasteless powder which consists of tribromphenol-bismuth, containing 50 per cent. of tribromphenol: a surgical and intestinal antiseptic.

xeronic (zē-ron'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-on* + *-ic*.] Noting a hypothetical acid, C_2H_5CCOOH ‖ , known only in the form of its C_2H_5CCOOH salts or anhydrid.

xerophil, *n.* **II.** *a.* Same as ★*xerophile*.

xerophile (zē'rō-fil), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Same as *xerophilous*. *Kearney*.

xerophilous, *a.* 2. In recent usage correlated with ★*xerophyte* and equivalent to ★*xerophytic*, properly in sense 1: first used by Thurmann (1849), who regarded xerophilous plants as correlated with dysgeogenous soils. See quotation under ★*silicicolous*.

A hygrophilous vegetation corresponds to physiological moistness and a *xerophilous* vegetation to physiological dryness. *A. F. W. Schimper* (trans.), Plant-Geog., p. 2.

xerophily (zē-rof'i-li), *n.* [*xerophil*(*ous*) + *-y*[3].] In *phytogeog.*, the character of being xerophilous or the occurrence of such character.

In connection with the experimental investigation of the causes of *xerophily* in bog plants, new evidence as to the factors involved in the development of palisade cells and resinous deposits has been obtained. *Science*, June 3, 1904, p. 866.

xerophyte (zē'rō-fīt), *n.* [NL. *xerophytum*, < Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant adapted to live under conditions of small available moisture. The name was first applied to plants inhabiting arid lands; but it now includes also the vegetation of salt marshes (see *halophyte*), of arid bogs and moors, and of cold regions, since in these situations, though the physical water (that is, the actual moisture) is copious, the physiological water (that which the plant is capable of appropriating) is scanty. The latter classes of plants possess adaptive modifications similar to those of dry-ground plants. Xerophytic adaptations are divided by F. E. Clements into those having to do with the increase in size and effectiveness of the root-system, by which absorption is increased; those developed in root, stem, and leaf for the storage of water; those in which the surface of the plant is reduced; and those arising in or near the epiderm, in consequence of which transpiration is decreased. Compare ★*hydrophyte* and ★*mesophyte*. See also ★*xerophilous*.

In addition to the generally accepted classes of "hygrophytes" and "*xerophytes*," Schimper recognises a third or intermediate type, which he calls "tropophytes." *Nature*, Oct. 13, 1904, p. 573.

xerophytic (zē-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [*xerophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the character or some feature of a xerophyte; xerophilous; composed of xerophytes; conditioned favorably as to the production of xerophytes. *Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1906, p. 110.

xerophytism (zē-rof'i-tizm), *n.* [*xerophyt*(*e*) + *-ism*.] In *plant ecology*, adaptation to arid conditions; xerophily.

xerostatic (zē-rō-stat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *στατικός*, causing to stand, stopping.] In *phytogeog.*, taking place under substantially uniform conditions of dryness: said of a succession in vegetation. *F. E. Clements*.

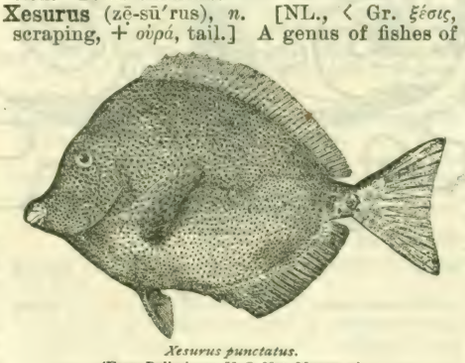
xerostoma (zē-ros'tō-mą), *n.* An improper form for *xerostomia*.

xerothermic (zē-rō-thėr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *θερμός*, hot, + *-ic*.] Dry and hot; arid and warm: describing a climatic condition similar to that of the steppes of southern Russia.

Jerosch holds that an interglacial *xerothermic* or steppe period has been proved by the facts of plant geography, paleontology, and geology; there is more doubt as to a similar postglacial period. *Bot. Gazette*, April, 1904, p. 312.

xerotropic (zē-rō-trop'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ξηρός*, dry, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn, + *-ic*.] In *phytogeog.*, due to a sharp change in conditions from moist to dry: said of a succession in vegetation. *F. E. Clements*.

Xesurus (zē-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξέσις*, scraping, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fishes of the family *Teuthididæ* of the tropical Pacific coast of America.



Xesurus punctatus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

xi (zī), *n.* The Greek letter Ξ, *ξ*, corresponding to the English *x*.

Xincan (hēn'kän), *n.* [*Xinc*(*a*) + *-an*.] A linguistic stock of southern Guatemala, now represented by a single language with a few dialects, spoken by the Xincas.

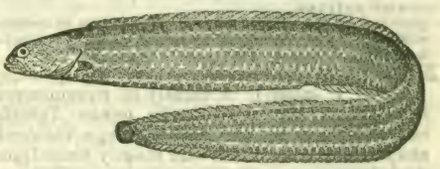
Xiphagrostis (zif-ą-gros'tis), *n.* [NL. (Coville, 1905), < Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + *ἀγρωστις*, grass, in allusion to the cutting leaf-margins of *X. floridula*.] A genus of about six species of tall perennial grasses with terminal fan-shaped panicles. The spikelets are one-flowered, in pairs at the joints of the rachis, one nearly sessile, the other pedicellate. The beautiful feathery appearance of the panicle is occasioned by a cluster of silky hairs which arises from the base of the spikelets. The species are natives of southern and eastern Asia, and one, *X. Japonica*, is frequent in cultivation.

xiphicerid (zī-fis'ę-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the orthopterous family *Xiphiceridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the *Xiphiceridæ*.

Xiphidiinæ (zī-fid-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xiphidion*, the type genus, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes under the family *Blenniidæ*.

Xiphistes (zī-fis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξιφιστής*, a sword-belt, < *ξίφος*, a sword.] A genus of



Xiphistes chirus.
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

fishes of the family *Blenniidæ*, found off the northern Pacific coast of America.

xiphocostal (zif-ō-kos'tal), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος*, sword, + L. *costa*, rib, + *-al*[1].] Relating to the ensiform cartilage and the ribs.

xiphodynia (zif-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the region of the ensiform appendage of the sternum.

xiphoidal (zī-foi'dal), *a.* [*xiphoid* + *-al*[1].] Relating to or connected with the posterior or xiphoid portion of the breastbone.

This gives rise to a pair of flaring external *xiphoidal* processes. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1904, p. 20.

xiphonite (zif'ō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *Ξιφωνία*, Xiphonia, a city in Sicily, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole occurring in minute crystals of light yellow color and feeble pleochroism. It is found in cavities of a volcanic rock near Xiphonia, an ancient city of Sicily.

xiphopagic (zif-ō-paj'ik), *a.* [NL. *xiphopag*(*us*) + *-ic*.] Same as ★*xiphopagous*. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, VII. 685.

xiphopagous (zī-fop'ą-gus), *a.* [NL. *xiphopag*(*us*) + *-ous*.] Relating to that form of double monster known as a 'xiphopagus' in which the two bodies are united in the region of the xiphoid cartilage.

xiphosternal (zif-ō-stėr'nal), *a.* Same as *xiphisternal*.

X-luminescence (eks'lū-mi-nes″ens), *n.* The emission of light by certain substances as the result of exposure to X-rays. See ★*luminescence*.

xonotlite (zō-not'līt), *n.* Same as *xonaltite*.

X-radiation (eks'rā-di-ā″shon), *n.* See ★*radiation*.

X-radiator (eks'rā″di-ā-tor), *n.* See ★*radiator*.

X-ray, *n.* See ★*ray*[1].—**X-ray dermatitis.** Same as *Röntgen-light* ★*dermatitis*.

X-ray (eks-rā'), *v. t.* To take a radiograph of; apply X-rays to the study of (an object, such as a portion of the human body).

The distance between antikathode platinum plate and the surface of the part that is being *x-rayed* should be from 12 to 15 inches. *Amer. X-Ray Jour.*, Feb., 1903, p. 43.

Xt. A contraction of *Christ*.

Xtian. A contraction of *Christian*. See *X*, 3.

xurel (hö-rāl'), *n.* [Sp. *jurel*, *xurel*.] Either of two carangoid fishes, *Trachurus picturatus* of the east Pacific and east Atlantic, and *Caranx latus* of the warm and tropical American Atlantic and Pacific.—**Xurel de castilla,** a Mexican name for *Chloroscombrus orqueta*, a carangoid fish found from Lower California to Panama.

xylamide (zil'a-mid), *n.* [*xyl(ic)* + *amide.*] In *organic chem.*, any one of a number of compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3CONH_2$, derived from the various xylic acids.

xylan (zī'lan), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-an.*] A gelatinous, levorotatory compound, $C_5H_8O_4$(?), contained in all kinds of wood. With sulphuric acid it yields the sugar xylose; boiling mineral acids convert it chiefly into furfuraldehyde. It is also called *wood-gum.*

Xylaria (zī-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1789), < Gr. *ξύλον*, wood.] A large genus of pyrenomycetous fungi having erect, black stipitate, cylindrical or clavate, simple or branched, corky stromata covered with a layer of perithecia. The spores are unicellular and dark-colored. Over 200 species have been described. Many occur in the tropics and some are cosmopolitan, growing on decaying wood. *X. Hypoxylon* is common and widely distributed, being rather variable in form of branching.



Xylaria Hypoxylon.
a, several stromata, showing various forms, reduced; *b*, ascus with spores.

Xylariaceæ (zī-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xylaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Xylaria*, characterized by the rather large variously shaped black stromata and mostly unicellular dark brown ascospores.

xylenol (zī'le-nol), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + (*ph*)*enol* (?).] In *organic chem.*, any one of six colorless, crystalline compounds, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_3OH$, closely resembling phenol in general properties.

xyletic (zī-let'ik), *a.* [*xyl(ic)* + *-et-* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to xylenol or, specifically, to xyletic or hydroxydimethylbenzoic acid.—**Xyletic acid,** the general term applied, in organic chemistry, to the isomeric acids of the formula $(CH_3)_2C_6H_2(OH)COOH$, or hydroxydimethylbenzoic acids.

xylic (zī'lik), *a.* [*xyl(ene)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to xylene or, specifically, to xylic or dimethylbenzoic acid.—**Xylic acid,** in *organic chem.*, the general term applied to the isomeric acids of the formula $(CH_3)_2CH_3COOH$, the dimethylbenzoic acids.

xylidic (zī-lid'ik), *a.* [*xyl(ic)* + *-id* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid.—**Xylidic acid,** either of two compounds, $CH_3C_6H_3(COOH)_2$, distinguished as *α-* and *β-*. They are formed by the oxidation of the corresponding dimethylbenzoic acids. The first, methylterephthalic acid, forms granular crystals, and melts at 280–283° C. The second, methylisophthalic acid, crystallizes in microscopic needles, and melts at 320–330° C.

xylidine, *n.* 2. In *chem.*, an amine derivative from the hydrocarbon xylene, itself obtained from coal-tar. The general formula for xylidine is $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2NH_2$, but there are six isomeric forms, of which two form the greater part of the oily liquid industrially known under this name and used in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs.—**Xylidine red,** an artificial dyestuff, the sodium salt of metaxylol-azo-β-naphtholsulphonate, used as a substitute for cochineal in dyeing wool and silk. Also known as *xylidine ponceau* and *ponceau 2 R.*

xylindein (zī-lind'ē-in), *n.* A blue compound contained in green, decayed wood which has been infected with *Peziza æruginosa.* It crystallizes in quadratic plates which have a strong coppery luster.

xylinid (zil'i-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Xylinidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Xylinidæ.*

xylite (zī'līt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ite*2.] 1. A colorless carbohydrate, $C_5H_{12}O_5$, prepared by the reduction of xylose.—2. A colorless liquid obtained from crude wood-spirit. It boils at 61.5° C.

Xylocopidæ (zī-lō-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xylocopa* + *-idæ.*] A family of bees of which *Xylocopa* is the type genus; the carpenter-bees.

xyloglodine (zī-log'lō-din), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + E. *gl(ycerin)* + *-od-* + *-ine*2.] The trade-name of an explosive produced by the nitration of glycerin with starch, with cellulose, with mannite, or with benzene or other analogous substances.

xyloglyphy (zī-log'li-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] The art of wood-carving. [Rare.]

xylografy, *n.* An amended spelling of *xylography.*

xyloline (zī'lō-lin), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ol* + *-ine*2.] The trade-name of yarn or thread made by spirally twisting, with the aid of special machinery, narrow strips of paper-pulp taken from the paper-making machine. The yarn produced is said to be strong and cheap. See the analogous material ★*silvaline.*

xylolite (zī'lō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ol* + *-ite*2.] The trade-name of a plastic material, a mixture of sawdust, calcined magnesite, and magnesium chlorid, intended for use in covering floors, partition walls, ships' decks, etc.

xylometer (zī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of wood.

xylonic (zī-lon'ik), *a.* [*xyl(ose)* + *-on-* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to xylose.—**Xylonic acid,** a colorless, dextrorotatory compound, $C_5H_{10}O_6$, prepared by the action of bromine and water on xylose.

xylophagid (zī-lof'a-jid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the dipterous family *Xylophagidæ.*

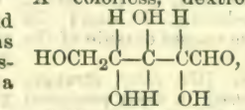
II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Xylophagidæ.*

xylophilous, *a.* 2. In *phytogeog.*, growing on wood in any state: applied to a class of fungi. *Pound and Clements.*

xyloretinite (zī-lō-ret'i-nīt), *n.* Same as *xyloretine.*

xylorganum (zī-lôr'ga-num), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *ὄργανον*, organ.] Same as *xylophone.*

xylose (zī'lōs), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ose.*] A colorless, dextrorotatory carbohydrate,



$HOCH_2C—C—CCHO$, prepared by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on wood-gum or corncobs. It reduces alkaline copper solutions, crystallizes in needles or orthorhombic prisms, and melts at 144–145° C. Also called *wood-sugar.*

xylylene (zī'li-lēn), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, + *-yl* + *-ene.*] In *organic chem.*, any one of the three isomeric bivalent radicals, $(CH_3)_2C_6H_2$ < [CH_3;CH_3 = 1,2; 1,3; or 1,4.] The term is homologous with phenylene and the derivatives of both radicals resemble each other in general properties.

Xynœciæ (zī-nē'si-ē), *n. pl.* See ★*synœcia*1.

Xyrauchen (zī-rā'ken), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξυρόν*, a razor, + *αὐχήν*, neck.] A genus of suckers (*Catostomidæ*) found in the Colorado River basin.

Xyrichthyinæ (zī-rik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Xyrichthys* + *-inæ.*] A rather large subfamily of labroid fishes, which have the lateral line interrupted posteriorly.

Xyridales (zī-ri-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Britton, 1898), < *Xyris* + *-ales.*] A large order of monocotyledonous plants, distinguished chiefly by the mealy endosperm, from which it has been called *Farinosæ.* In modern systems it is placed between the *Arales* and the *Liliales*, and embraces 11 families, of which the most important are the *Xyridaceæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Commelinaceæ*, and *Pontederiaceæ.*

Xyrula (zir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξυρόν*, razor (see *Xyrichthys*), + L. dim. *-ula.*] A genus of labroid fishes, including a single species found in rather deep water off Florida.

Xystæma (zis-tē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξυστόν*, the shaft of a spear, + *αἷμα*, blood (alluding to the interhæmal).] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Gerridæ*, found on both coasts of tropical America.

Xystes (zis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύστης*, one that scrapes, < *ξύειν*, scrape.] A genus of fishes of the family *Agonidæ*, found on the north Pacific coast of the United States.

Xystreurys (zis-trō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύστρα*, a scraper, + *εὐρύς*, broad. The name alludes to the broad gill-rakers.] A genus of flounders found on the southern Californian coast.

Xystroperca (zis-trō-pėr'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ξύστρον*, a scraper,+ *πέρκη*, a perch.] A subgenus of serranoid fishes inhabiting the Gulf of California.



Y 2. (*e*) In *elect.*, the symbol for *admittance*, in alternating-current circuits. See ★*admittance*, 6.—3. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of *yard.*—4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A corruption of the Anglo-Saxon character Þ, equivalent to *th*, giving *ye* for *the* or *thee;* and, by contraction, *ym* for *them;* *yn* for *then;* *yr* for *their;* *ys* for *this;* *yt* for *that*. See def. 1.

Y², *n.*—**Golden Y**, a British collectors' name for a noctuid moth, *Plusia iota*. Also called the *plain golden Y*. *Plusia pulchrina* is called the *beautiful golden Y*.

Ya. In *chem.*, the designation first given by Marignac in 1880 to the metal now known as *gadolinium*, its oxid having been obtained, along with that of yttrium and other elements of the same group, from the samarskite of North Carolina.

yabber (yab'ėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a variant (as if D. or G.) of *jabber*. Some make it aboriginal.] To talk unintelligibly; jabber: said of the Australian aborigines. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

yabber (yab'ėr), *n.* [*yabber, v.*] The language or talk of the Australian aborigines. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. [Australia.]

yabby (yab'i), *n.* [Also *yabbie*, < Australian aboriginal *yappy*, var. *yappitch*, *yabbechi*, *yaabity*.] In Australia, a crawfish, *Astacopsis bicarinatus*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

yacht, *n.*—**Auxiliary yacht**, a pleasure vessel having both sail- and steam-power.—**Fin-keel yacht**, a pleasure vessel provided with a fin-keel.—**Royal yacht**, a yacht forming part of a navy and assigned for the special use of royalty.

yackman (yak'man), *n.* [D. *jagdman*, hunter.] A foraging ant; a wandering ant. [British Guiana.]

yad (yäd), *n.* [Heb. *yād*, hand.] A small tapering hand with outstretched index-finger, made of precious metal or ivory, beautifully carved. It is used to indicate the words to the reader while he is reading the Scriptures in the synagogue from the scroll called *Sepher Torah*.

yagrumo (yä-grö'mō), *n.* [An altered form of *guarumo*, the Cecropia tree.] In Porto Rico,



Yagrumo hembra (*Cecropia peltata*).
a, inflorescence and leaf; *b*, vertical section of the hollow-chambered stem.

a name applied to several trees having a slender trunk and a crown of large palmate leaves. *Yagrumo hembra* (female yagrumo) is a name applied to the hollow-stemmed *Cecropia peltata*, and *yagrumo macho* (male yagrumo) to the solid-stemmed *Didymopanax Morototoni*. See ★*grayumo*.

yahourth (yä'hörth), *n.* [Also *yohourth, yoghourt.*] A soured and curdled milk used by the peasants of Bulgaria. It is prepared by the addition to boiled milk (or milk heated to about 180° F. and partly evaporated) of a leaven called 'maya,' which contains a powerful lactic ferment.

A similar product which has received considerable attention of late is known as *yohourth*. While the kefir comes from the Caucasus region, the latter product is taken from Bulgaria or the neighboring regions, where its use is general and its dietetic qualities recognized. While it has the same general properties, it differs from kefir in its consistence and taste, seeing that it is a semi-solid, like soft cheese.

Sci. Amer. Sup., Nov. 23, 1907, p. 334.

Yakoma rubber. See ★*rubber*¹.

Yalensian (yā-len'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Yalensi(s)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Yale University; a student or graduate of that University.

A score of co-operative *Yalensians*, many of them specialists, have been engaged in the improvement of the three great dictionaries.

D. C. Gilman, in Science, Nov. 1, 1901, p. 675.

yam, *n.*—**Australian yam**, either of two endemic species of *Dioscorea*, *D. hastifolia* of Western Australia and *D. transversa* of New South Wales and Queensland. The latter is usually known as the long yam. A third species, *D. sativa*, though common, is not endemic in Australia. Yams are largely eaten by the Australian aborigines, and the plants are the only ones which they cultivate.—**Dye yam**, a climbing plant, *Dioscorea rhipogonoides*, native of southern China, Indo-China, and Formosa. Its tuberous roots are used for dyeing coarse native cotton cloth and fishing-nets a dark-brown or tan color. Called by the Chinese *shu-lang*.—**Long yam.** See *Australian* ★*yam*, above.—**Native yam**, in Australia, any one of several species of *Ipomœa*, the tubers of which are sometimes eaten by the aborigines.—**Round yam.** See ★*burdekin-vine*.—**Wild yam.** (*c*) In Australia, a leafless, parasitic orchid, *Gastrodia sesamoides*, called native potato in Tasmania. The rhizomes of this plant, which are of the size and nearly the form of potatoes, were roasted and eaten by the Tasmanian natives.

yamen (yä'mun), *n.* A common, but misleading, spelling of *yamun*. See ★*yamun*.

yam-stick (yam'stik), *n.* A stick used by many primitive peoples, such as the natives of Australia, for digging roots. Also called *digging-stick*.

The natives dig these roots with the *yam-stick*, an indispensable implement with them, made of hard wood, about three feet in length, thick at one end and edged; it is likewise used amongst the aboriginal tribes of South Australia, like the waddy, as a weapon of offence.

A. Tolmer, Reminiscences, II. 102. Quoted in E. E. [Morris, Austral English.

yamun, *n.* Various transliterations of the Chinese word are in use: (1) *yamun*, which is to be preferred; (2) *yamân*, used by Dr. S. Wells Williams in his "Dictionary of the Chinese Language"; (3) *yamên*, originally introduced by Sir Thomas F. Wade, former British Minister in Peking, and now used in the diplomatic, consular, and customs' services of China: it is more particularly characteristic of the Pekingese "dialect": (4) *yamen*, which is the same as the preceding with the circumflex omitted, owing to the poverty of the type-fonts used in type-setting machines; (5) *yamön*, the form preferred by Prof. F. Hirth of Columbia University, New York. In every case the pronunciation is the same.

Yankee², *n.* 5. A name for various special tools in various industries, usually given because of their American origin or because they have proved handy and ingenious; specifically, a molders' lifting-tool with the shank curved to admit it to places difficult of access.

yaourt², *n.* Same as *yurt*.

Yapman (yäp'man), *n.* A native of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands.

The king of Korror allowed a hundred *Yapmen*, who were replaced from time to time, so that the number was always kept up to about a hundred, to live in his territory, to quarry these great discs of stone and send them over to their own island.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 132.

yappy (yap'i), *a.* [*yap*¹, *v.*] Inclined to yap or yelp.

yara (yä'rä), *n.* [*Yara* river (?), eastern Cuba.] A variety of tobacco grown in eastern Cuba, mostly for home consumption, having a very different flavor from the Havana, and thought by some to be the product of *Nicotiana repanda*.

yarborough (yär'bur-ō), *n.* In *whist* or *bridge*, a hand which contains no card above a nine: so called because a former Earl of Yarborough made a practice of betting 1,000 to 1 against any player's holding such a hand. The true odds against it are 1,827 to 1.

yard¹, *n.*—**Lower yards**, the fore-, main-, and cross-jack yards. See *yard*¹, 5.

yard², *n.*—**Bureau of Yards and Docks.** See ★*bureau*.—**Car-sorting yard.** See ★*drill-yard*.

yardage, *n.* 4. Measurement or amount in yards.

So that in actual cubic *yardage* we are exceeding the achievement of our predecessors, and the prophecy, which a year ago seemed over-sanguine, that the canal would be ready for commemorative expositions at Los Angeles and New Orleans in 1915, bids fair to be fulfilled.

Jour. Franklin Inst., Jan., 1908, p. 27.

5. ★Yard-price.

yard-craft (yärd'kraft), *n.* The tugs, lighters, and other small vessels used in a navy-yard or dockyard: used collectively.

Merchants and shipowners make considerable use of this measurement, although it has no legal authority; it is also used in the Admiralty service in connection with store ships and *yard-craft*.

White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 72.

yard-locomotive (yärd'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* A locomotive specially designed to operate in the station- or terminal-yards of a railway for making up and distributing trains. Such locomotives must be capable of taking easily the sharp curves of switches and turnouts, and are often made without front trucks. They are heavy haulers, but are not adapted for high speeds on the line.

yard-price (yärd'prīs), *n.* 1. The price of goods delivered in the yard or warehouse, as distinguished from the prime cost, or the price free on board the transportation vehicle.—2. The price per yard of headings driven in a mine or drift, in addition to the price per ton extracted to cover the value of the gangways to the mine-owners.—3. The price per yard of any work measured by this unit, as in road-making, excavation, and the like. Also called *yardage* in England.

yareta (yä-rā'tä), *n.* [Quichua name.] A curious umbelliferous plant, *Azorella glebaria*, of the high table-land of Peru and Bolivia, where, together with *taquia*, or llama dung, it is the chief source of fuel. It grows in hard compact masses like rounded hillocks or hemispherical boulders two or three feet high, and abounds in a balsamic resin. Quantities of it are gathered by the Indians and transported on the backs of llamas to Arequipa and other cities and to smelting-works of the mines of this treeless region, at many of which no other fuel is obtainable. At the Falkland Islands, where it also occurs, it is called *bog-balsam*. See *balsam-bog*.

Yarmouth capon. Red herring. *Halliwell.* [Prov., Eng.]

yarn¹, *n.*—**Clouded yarn.** (*a*) An unevenly colored yarn. (*b*) Yarn made from imperfectly carded stock.—**Condenser yarns.** See ★*condenser*.—**Paper yarn**, yarn made from cellulose fiber converted into flat strips and spun or twisted. It lends itself to a wide range of application, as for wall-hangings, druggets, etc., and will withstand washing and even bleaching. Allied to wood, silvalin, xylolin, and other so-called 'paper yarns.' *Daily Con. and Trade Rep.*, July 26, 1907, p. 1.—**Vigogne** (vicuña) **yarn**, yarn spun from cotton-waste.

yarra-herring (yar'ä-her'ing), *n.* See *yarra* ★*herring*.

yarran (yar'an), *n.* [Austral Eng.; from the aboriginal name.] Any one of several species of *Acacia*, as the Victorian myall, *Acacia homalophylla*, the weeping myall or boree, *A. pendula*, and *A. linifolia*. See *myall* and ★*boree*².

Yarrella (ya-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after W. *Yarrell*, a British naturalist.] A genus of fishes of the family *Chauliodontidæ*, of the deep Atlantic.

Yaryan evaporator, *n.* See *Yaryan* ★*apparatus*.

yati (yut'ē), *n.* [Skt. *yáti*, lit. striver, < √ *yat*, strive after, dispose.] In Hindu mysticism, one who has renounced the world.

yautia (you-tē'ä), *n.* [Arawak *yahutia.*] On the island of Porto Rico, the name applied to several species of *Xanthosoma*, plants belonging to the arum family, with large sagittate leaves and starchy roots, which are used for food after the manner of the leaves and roots of the taro of Polynesia (*Caladium Colocasia*). The principal cultivated species are *Xanthosoma sagittæfolium*, *X. atrovirens*, and *X. violaceum*. In addition to the indigenous species of *Xanthosoma*, the name is also applied to the introduced *Caladium Colocasia*, called 'Yautia malanga,' easily distinguished by its peltate leaves, the leaves of all the species of *Xanthosoma* having an open basal sinus; and also to *Alocasia macrorhiza*, called 'Yautia Panamá,' the *ape* of Polynesia. See ★*piga* and illustration under ★*ape*, 2.

yawl[2], *n.*—**Roslyn yawl**, a special type of large sharpy which carries jibs and a jigger-mast, and is supposed to have had its origin at Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

yaw-sighted (yâ'sī-ted), *a.* Cross-eyed. [Sailors' slang.]

Y-connection (wī'kŏ-nek'shŏn), *n.* See ★*polyphase*.

year, *n.*—**Calendar year.** See ★*calendar*.—**Chinese year**, a year of 12 lunar months of 29 and 30 days, with an intercalary month nearly every third year or 7 in the course of 19 years (the 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th), thus bringing the lunar reckoning into agreement with the solar every nineteenth year. The year begins with the first new moon after the nineteenth of January. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*[1]. The Chinese system of reckoning by lunar months was introduced into Japan in 645 A.D., but was superseded by the Gregorian calendar in 1872.—**Christian year, church year.** Same as *ecclesiastical year* (which see, under *year*).—**Collected years or collect years**†, years taken in round periods, as 20, 40, or 60 years, for which the amount of a planet's motion is stated. *Skeat*, in Chaucer, Astrolabe (1872), glossary.—**Equinoctial year.** Same as *tropical year* (see *year*, 1); the mean period between two successive passages of the sun through the same equinox, which determines the seasons. It is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.5 seconds.—**Farmers' year**, the year as related to agriculture: identical with the tropical year in length, but beginning with seed-time or harvest, which vary with the climate. Astronomically its commencement depends on the date when the sun attains a certain declination, rising at a fixed point on the horizon.

Should this be confirmed we see that the *farmers' years* were the first to be established, and it is interesting to note that the agricultural rent year in many parts of Ireland still runs from May to November. . . . I have pointed out that both the May and August years began when the sun had the same declination (16° N.) or thereabouts.

Sir Norman Lockyer, in Nature, Jan. 16, 1902, p. 250.

Light-year. See ★*light-year*.—**Presidential year**, in the United States, the year in which a president is elected.—**Year and day**, in *law*, a distinct period of time recognized for various purposes. It frequently had reference to a fixed period other than the exact number of days indicated by the literal meaning of the expression; for instance, in the law of the Gothic nations it meant a year and six weeks, and in Scotch law, in computing a term, it meant the return of the day of the next year bearing the same denomination.

And if an appeal of murder be not brought within a *year and a day*, it shall be lost forever. And a copyhold not claimed within a *year and a day* after the death of the ancestor shall be lost forever by the custom of many manors, and such custom shall be good.

Plowden, Reports, 372.

year-count (yēr'kount), *n.* Same as ★*winter-count*.

There is absolutely no similarity between the "Tibetan calendar and the primitive form of the American," which "was not intended as a *year-count*, but as a ritual and formulary," and whose signs "had nothing to do with the signs of the zodiac, as had all those of the Tibetan and Tartar calendars."

Brinton, quoted in Keane, Ethnology, p. 218.

year-day, *n.* 2. A certain day of the year, defined by the position of the sun, the moon, or a star, for instance, by the setting of the sun behind a distant peak: used by primitive tribes in roughly adjusting the lunar and solar calendars, or for determining the time of ceremonials.

A simple observation on the setting sun behind a distant sierra, which would in itself permit a count of *year-days*, if not the recognition of the bissextile.

An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1897–98, p. xliii.

yeast, *n.*—**Surface yeast.** This is the more active form of yeast and is employed in brewing. It is carried to the surface of the fermenting liquid by minute bubbles of carbon dioxid, and accumulates as a ropy foam. See *yeast*, 1.—**Wild yeast**, any yeast which differs from the ordinary cultivated yeasts used in brewing.—**Yeast serum.** See ★*serum*.

yeast-budding (yēst'bud'ing), *n.* A form of reproduction occurring in some of the lower fungi, especially the *Saccharomycetes*. The spores germinate and produce other spores directly without the formation of a mycelium. See *yeast*, 1.

yeast-cake (yēst'kāk), *n.* A small condensed portion of yeast, dried into a cake or wrapped in tinfoil, used in raising bread.

yeast-powder, *n.* While this term is, in the United States, generally understood to mean one of the baking-powder mixtures used as substitutes for yeast, it has been sometimes applied to yeast itself obtained as a result of alcoholic fermentation, freed from water by pressure, washed with acetone and then with ether, and dried in pulverulent form by spreading it out on absorbent paper at ordinary temperature.

Yeda-urushi lacquer. See ★*lacquer*.

yeelaman (yē'la-man), *n.* [Australian.] Same as ★*hielaman*.

yegg (yeg), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be from the name (John *Yegg*) of a tramp and safe-breaker; poss., through the form **yegger*, < G. *jäger*, hunter.] Same as ★*yeggman*.

The prompt breaking up of the organized gangs of professional beggars and *yeggs*.

N. Y. Evening Post, June 23, 1903. Quoted in Dialect [Notes, II. vi.

yeggman (yeg'man), *n.*; pl. *yeggmen* (-men). [*yegg* + *man*.] A tramp burglar and safe-breaker.

Detective Sergeants . . . captured on the Bowery three men who, they say, are among the most successful "*yeggmen*," or safe-crackers, in the business. . . . A "*yeggman*" is the hardest sort of a rogue to catch, for he is usually shrewd enough to avoid traveling with his fellows or appearing in public places.

N. Y. Times, Jan. 2, 1905.

Six *yeggmen*, masked with handkerchiefs, blew open the safe in the Suffield Savings Bank early this morning.

N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 18, 1905.

yel, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* A simplified spelling of *yell*.

yelk, *n.* 2. A manufacturers' term in Lancashire, England, for one of the hard, stony lumps found in slaked lime from a Buxton limestone.

yellow. I. *a.* 2. As originally applied to journalism, indecently sensational; in general, sensational; morbid; decadent. See *yellow* ★*journal*.

We must suppose that New York newspapers are by no means all "*yellow*," for the sensational "thousand words" [intended to further an evil design] is never printed. *Athenæum*, May 6, 1905, p. 555.

The *Yellow* Book, a publication which . . . finally gave the adjective "*yellow*" a new and interesting application that has been found so expressive and so useful as to have fixed itself in the English language.

Bookman, Feb., 1906, p. 552.

Yellow cell. See ★*Chlorella*.—**Yellow disease of the hyacinth.** Same as ★*bacteriosis of the hyacinth*.—**Yellow-fever fly.** See ★*fly*[2].—**Yellow grass-tree gum**, an Australian name for acaroid resin, from *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*.—**Yellow journal.** See ★*journal*.—**Yellow peril.** See ★*peril*.

The Nation, of New York, for August 3rd, has an interesting note on J. J. Rousseau and the "*Yellow Peril*," by M. Salomon Reinach. He points out that "nobody seems as yet to have remarked that the first to prophesy the "*yellow peril*," and even the present war, was Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his little-read 'Contrat Social' (chap. viii.): 'L'Empire de Russie voudra subjuguer l'Europe, et sera subjugué lui-même. Les Tartares, ses sujets ou ses voisins, deviendront ses maitres et les nôtres; cette révolution me paraît infaillible.' Voltaire laughed at that passage, and upbraided Rousseau for writing like the author of a popular almanac."

Athenæum, Aug. 19, 1905, p. 245.

Yellow precipitate. See ★*precipitate*.—**Yellow press.** See *yellow* ★*journal*.—**Yellow sect.** See the extract.

In religion they [Milians] adhere to the "*Yellow Sect*," or reformed church of Tibet.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XV. 622.

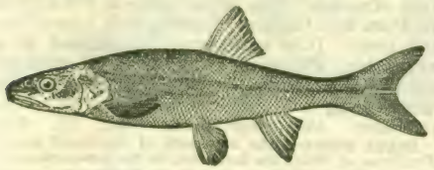
Yellow silver. See ★*silver*.—**Yellow spirit.** See ★*spirit*.—**Yellow ware.** See ★*ware*[2].

II. *n.* 1. (*b*) An acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized meta-sulphanilic acid with diphenyl amine. It dyes wool orange-yellow in an acid bath.—**Acme yellow**, an acid dyestuff. Same as *tropæolin*.—**Acridine yellow**, a basic color related to acridine. It is of no value for wool-dyeing, but dyes silk and tannin-mordanted cotton a yellow with a greenish cast.—**Alizarin yellow**, the name applied to a number of yellow mordant dyestuffs, none of which are true alizarin colors. With the exception of alizarin yellow paste they are related to salicylic acid or to pyrogallic acid. Alizarin yellow paste is a natural product, made by extracting divi-divi or myrobalans with hot water and decomposing the extracted elagic acid with an acid or alkali.—**Alizarin yellow R**, a mordant acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized para-nitraniline with salicylic acid. It dyes unmordanted wool in an acid bath, but should be after-chromed for the best results. It may also be dyed upon chromium mordanted wool.—**Alkali yellow**, a direct cotton-color prepared from primulin.—**Aniline yellow**, an artificial coloring matter of the monoazo type. Chemically it is amido-azo-benzene. No longer used as a dyestuff.—**Anthracene yellow**, a mordant dyestuff. It is not derived from anthracene as its name indicates, but is a di-brom-di-hydroxy, beta-methyl-coumarin. It is sold in paste form and dyes wool, mordanted with chromium, a greenish yellow.—**Anthracene yellow B. N.** Same as *milling* ★*yellow*.—**Anthracene yellow C**, a mordant acid dyestuff of the disazo salicylic acid type.—**Arnica yellow**, a direct cotton-color, derived from stilbene. It dyes cotton a golden yellow from a salt bath.—**Azo yellow**, an acid-color of the monoazo type, prepared by the action of nitric acid upon diphenylamine yellow. It dyes wool yellow from an acid bath.—**Azulin yellow**, an acid coal-tar color: now obsolete.—**Black-bordered yellow**, an American pierid butterfly, *Eurema nicippe*, with bright orange wings bordered with blackish brown. It extends from New England to Florida and to Lower California. Its larvæ feed on the plants of the genus *Cassia*.—**Brilliant yellow**, the name applied to two coal-tar colors, one an acid-color of the nitro type prepared by the action of nitric acid on α-naphthol-disulphonic acid; the other a direct cotton-color of the disazo type derived from di-amino-stilbene-disulphonic acid. They both dye a bright yellow.—**Brilliant yellow S**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type, prepared by sulphonating orange IV.—**Campobello yellow**, chryseinic acid. See ★*chryseinic*.—**Carbazol yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from carbazol. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in an alkaline salt bath.—**Chloramine yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of unpublished composition. It dyes unmordanted cotton green in a neutral salt bath. It is very fast to light for a color of this class.—**Chrome fast yellow**. Same as *milling* ★*yellow*.—**Chrome fast yellow G**, a mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type related to salicylic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool yellow and is used in calico-printing.—**Clayton yellow**. Same as *thiazol* ★*yellow*.—**Cologne yellow**, a pigment consisting of lead chromate mixed with lead sulphate and calcium sulphate.—**Columbia yellow**. Same as *chloramine* ★*yellow*.—**Cresotin yellow G** and **R**, two direct cotton coal-tar colors of the disazo type. The former is derived from benzidine, and the latter from toluidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in a soap bath.—**Crumpsall yellow**, a mordant acid coal-tar color of the monoazo salicylic-acid type. It dyes wool yellow in an acid bath. Its fastness is increased by after-chroming.—**Diamine yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from benzidine. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright yellow in a soap bath containing sodium phosphate.—**Diamond yellow**, a mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type derived from amido-benzoic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool yellow.—**Direct yellow G, 2G, 4G**, and **R**, direct cotton coal-tar colors of similar but uncertain composition: derived from para-nitro-toluene sulphonic acid. They all dye unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath and possess very good fastness.—**Dutch yellow**, a yellow pigment, the color lake formed by combining the coloring principle of Persian berries with aluminium and calcium oxids or hydroxids.—**English yellow.** (*a*) The name applied to the silver alloyed variety of gold much used in England 50 to 60 years ago, strikingly resembling in color the electrum of the ancients. (*b*) Same as ★*yellow*, 1 (*b*).—**French yellow**, chryseinic acid. See ★*chryseinic*.—**Gambine yellow**, a mordant coal-tar color. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool yellow.—**Heligoland yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from diphenyl-thio-urea. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath.—**Hessian yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the disazo type derived from di-amido-stilbene. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in an alkaline salt bath.—**Imperial yellow.** (*b*) Same as *aurantia*.—**Indian yellow.** (*b*) Same as *azo* ★*yellow*.—**Janus yellow**, a Janus coal-tar color. It dyes tannin-mordanted cotton in a neutral bath and unmordanted cotton in an acid bath.—**Kongo yellow**, a direct cotton color of the disazo type derived from benzidine. It is sold in paste form. It dyes unmordanted cotton dull yellow in a soap bath.—**Lancaster yellow**, an acid coal-tar color. [Obsolete.]—**Leather-yellow.** See ★*phosphine*, 2.—**Mekong yellow G** and **R**, two direct cotton coal-tar colors of the tetrakis-azo type, the former derived from benzidine and the latter from tolidine. They both dye unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath.—**Metanil yellow**, an acid coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by combining diazotized meta-sulphanilic acid with diphenylamine. It dyes wool orange-yellow in an acid bath.—**Mikado golden yellow.** Same as *mikado* ★*yellow*.—**Mikado yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the stilbene type, prepared by the action of caustic soda with para-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid in the presence of an oxidizing agent. It dyes unmordanted cotton yellow in a salt bath.—**Milling yellow**, a mordant acid dyestuff of the azo-salicylic acid type. It may be dyed upon wool in an acid bath and afterward chromed, or it may be dyed directly upon chrome-mordanted wool. It gives a yellow which is fast to light and milling.—**Nankeen yellow**, a reddish yellow produced upon cotton by precipitating an iron salt with an alkali. Same as *iron buff* (which see, under *buff*[1]).—**Naphthalene yellow.** See *Manchester yellow*.—**Naphthol yellow R. S.** Same as *brilliant* ★*yellow*.—**Naphthylamine yellow.** Same as *Manchester yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).—**New yellow.** (*a*) Same as *acid-yellow*. (*b*) Same as *diphenylamine-orange* (which see, under *orange*[1]).—**Persian yellow**, a mordant coal-tar color of the monoazo type prepared by the nitration of the compound formed when diazotized toluidine is combined with salicylic acid. It dyes chromium-mordanted wool yellow and is used in calico-printing.—**Philadelphia yellow.** See ★*phosphine*, 2.—**Sulphanil yellow**, an artificial dyestuff, one of the class of benzidine dyes.—**Thiazol yellow**, a direct cotton coal-tar color of the thiazol type. It dyes unmordanted cotton a bright greenish yellow in a salt bath. It is not fast, but is used with other dyestuffs on account of the purity of the yellow it produces.—**Uranium yellow**, a color obtained from the metallic element uranium and used in coloring and decorating glass and porcelain.—**Victoria yellow.** Same as ★*yellow*, 1 (*b*).—**Wool yellow.** See *patent* ★*fustin*.



Black-bordered Yellow
(*Eurema nicippe*).

yellowbelly, *n.* 2. *Ptychocheilus oregonensis*, a cyprinoid fish found in fresh waters of the



Yellowbelly (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*).
(From Bulletin 47, U. S. Nat. Museum.)

Pacific coast of America tributary to the Columbia and Fraser rivers. It is long and slender, pike-like in form, although with toothless mouth. A second species, *P. grandis*, inhabits the waters of California. Also known as *squaw-fish*.

3. In New South Wales, a fresh-water fish, *Ctenolates auratus:* called also *golden perch.*—4. In Dunedin especially, and New Zealand generally, a large flounder, also called ★*lemon-sole* or *turbot*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English. —5. A frog. [Dial. and nursery language.]

"*Yellow belly, yellow belly,* come and have a swim."
"Yes, my master, when the tide comes in."
Nursery song.

6. A person born in the fens of Lincolnshire, in jesting reference to the frogs in the fens. *Halliwell.*

yellowbottle (yel′ō-bot′l), *n.* Same as ★*korumburra*.

yellowhead (yel′ō-hed), *n.* The yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, of the western United States; also a small perching bird, *Clitonyx ochrocephala*, of New Zealand.

In complaints made against the redwing the *yellowhead* is frequently included as equally guilty. During the breeding season it is a hearty insect eater, and a number of the stomachs examined contained the remains of the well-known "army worm" (Leucania unipuncta), which was also found in stomachs of the redwing.
Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agr., 1897, p. 351.

yellowing, *n.* 2. A pathological condition of plants in which the leaves become yellow. It may be due to various causes, such as an excess of carbon dioxid in the air, an excess of water about the roots of the plant, or the presence of poisonous or acid gases in the soil or air.

yellow-jacket, *n.* 2. In Australia, any one of several species of trees having a smooth, yellow bark, especially the yellow box, *Eucalyptus melliodora*, and the river gum, *Eucalyptus rostrata*. *E. E. Morris*, Austral English.

Yellow-knives (yel′ō-nīvz), *n. pl.* The Athapascan tribe located northeast of the Great Slave Lake. Also called *Copper Indians*.

yellows (yel′ōz), *n.* See ★*yellowing*, 2.—**Beet yellows,** a disease of the beet attributed to bacteria. The leaves become covered with green and white spots, and finally turn yellow, while the root becomes stunted.

yellowtail, *n.* 2. (*j*) A fish, *Ocyurus chrysurus*, belonging to the family *Lutianidæ*, and found from Florida to Brazil. (*k*) In Victoria and New South Wales, *Trachurus declivis*, a species slightly different from the horse-mackerel of Europe.

yellow-top, *n.* 2. A reed-grass, *Calamagrostis hyperborea Americana*, common in low meadows and on shady river-banks throughout the northwestern United States. It affords a large yield of hay, excellent if cut in season. —3. Same as *early* ★*goldenrod*.

yellow-wood, *n.* 4. See ★*polecat-tree*.

yellow-worm (yel′ō-wėrm), *n.* A redia of a liver-fluke: more fully named *King's yellow-worm*.

yelm, *v.* 2. To lay straw in order for any purpose. [Prov.]

Whereby all *yelming* or handling of the straw, except by the feeder, is avoided, with great saving of expense.
W. Fream, Complete Grazier, p. 771.

yelting, *n.* 2. A fish, *Lutianus aya*, the red snapper of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and the West Indies.

Yemenite (yem′e-nīt), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to, or native to, Yemen, a region (now a vilayet) in southern Arabia; an inhabitant of Yemen.

The present Sultan, a descendant of those *Yemenite* Imams who consolidated Arab power in Zanzibar and on the East African coast. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 329.

yen[4] (yen), *n.* [Amerindian.] A name given by the Indians about the Klamath Lakes of Oregon to the short-nosed sucker, *Chasmistes brevirostris*.

Yeo. An abbreviation of *Yeomanry*.

yeoman, *n.*—**Signal yeoman,** a petty naval officer who has charge of the signal-chest. Also referred to as *yeoman of the signals*. [Eng.]

The *Yeoman of Signals* came to the captain's cabin at the regulation pace.
R. Kipling, Fleet in Being, Note iv.

yep (yėp), *adv.* A corruption of *yes*. Compare ★*nope*. [Slang.]

"Like Lorry Tuck?" Harvey put in.
"*Yep;* or the two De Vitré boys."
R. Kipling, Captains Courageous, x.

yerbal (yär-bäl′), *n.*; pl. *yerbales* (-bä′lāz). [S. Amer. Sp., < *yerba*, yerba.] A district or tract of country where yerba-mate, or Paraguay tea, abounds; a grove or plantation of yerba-mate. See *mate*[4].

A Belgian syndicate, working *yerbales*, cattle ranches, &c., £60,000. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXXI. 462.

yern[4], *v.* A simplified spelling of *yearn*[1].

yeshibah (ye-shē′bä), *n.*; pl. *yeshiboth* (-bōt). [Yiddish *yesheve*, < Heb. *yashab*, dwell, remain, sit.] A rabbinical college, presided over by eminent Talmudical scholars. The most renowned yeshibah is at Volojin, in the province of Vilna, Russia. Modern rabbinical colleges, where, besides Talmudical lore, academic instruction is given, are called *seminaries*.

yeshiboth, *n.* Plural of ★*yeshibah*.

Yesod, *n.* [Heb., foundation.] The ninth Sephira, attribute, or intelligence forming the Adam Kadmon. See ★*Sephiroth*.

yeux-de-perdrix (yė-dė-per-drē′), *n.* Plural of *œil-de-perdrix*.

Yezdigerdian (yez-di-jėr′di-an), *a.* [*Yezdigerd* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to Yezdigerd III., the last Sassanid king of Persia, who reigned A.D. 632–641; specifically, noting an era dating from June 16, 632, the date of his accession to the throne.

yield, *n.* 2. Specifically, in *forestry*, the amount of wood at present upon, or which after a given period will be upon, a given area. See phrases below.—**Accident yield,** in *forestry*, trees which are cut on account of accident, such as damage by wind, snow, insects, or fire.—**Final yield,** in *forestry*, all material from reproduction cuttings or clean cuttings. It is usually the chief crop, and marks the end of the rotation. See *intermediate* ★*yield*.—**Future yield,** in *forestry*, the amount of wood which given trees upon a given area will contain after a given period.—**Intermediate yield,** in *forestry*, all material from thinnings or from any cutting not intended to invite or assist reproduction. See *final* ★*yield*.—**Present yield,** in *forestry*, the amount of wood at present contained in given trees upon a given area.—**Sustained yield.** See ★*working*, 6.

yielder, *n.* 3. That which yields or supplies; specifically, a variety of some cropping plant: with a qualifying term, as *good* or *poor*.

The varieties of duruma so far grown in the United States have proved better *yielders* under semiarid conditions than the vulgare wheats.
U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Plant Industry, 1902, Bulletin 7, [p. 13.

yield-point (yēld′point), *n.* 1. In testing the strength of iron, steel, and other ductile materials, the minimum load which produces permanent deformation. Also spoken of, less correctly, as the *elastic limit*.

(*c*) Four features of the results of the tensile stress tests of outstanding interest merit a special comment.
(1) In view of the doubt which exists at the present time as to whether copper and its alloys possess true *yield-points*, it is important to record that [with] from 0·1 per cent. to 9 per cent. of aluminium the alloys possess clearly marked *yield-points*. *Nature*, Feb. 28, 1907, p. 426.

2. The point on a stress-strain curve at which the strain begins to increase very greatly for a slight increase of stress.—3. See under ★*point*.

Y. M. C. A. An abbreviation of *Young Men's Christian Association*.

yod (yōd), *n.* [Heb., *hand.*] The tenth letter (י) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *i* (with the sound of *y*). Its numerical value is X.

yohimbenine (yō-him′bē-nin), *n.* [*yohimbé* + *-en* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{45}O_6N_3$, found, together with yohimbine, in the bark and leaves of the yohimbé or yumbehoa-tree, belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*.

yohimbine (yō′him-bin), *n.* [*yohimbé* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless dextrorotatory alkaloid, $C_{23}A_{32}O_4N_2$, found, together with yohimbenine, in the bark and leaves of the yohimbé or yumbehoa-tree, belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*. It crystallizes in needles and melts at 234° C.

yoke[1], *n.* 2. (*m*) In *carp.*, the cross-piece at the head of a wooden window-frame, which forms the head of a window as the sill forms the foot. Compare ★*head-sill*.—**Stone yoke,** an ancient Mexican stone carving in the form of a yoke or collar, probably used for ceremonial purposes, perhaps for holding down the necks of individuals to be sacrificed: often elaborately carved.



Stone Yoke.
(From An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1903–04.)

The *stone yoke*, or ceremonial collar, obtained from Mexico.
Smithsonian [*Rep.*, 1899, p. 41.

To cause to pass under the yoke. See *yoke*[1], *n.*, 3.—**Yoke method,** in *elect.*, a method of measuring the magnetic quality of iron or steel in which the magnetic circuit through the specimen to be tested is completed through a massive yoke of soft iron.

yoke-piece (yōk′pēs), *n.* 1. Any V-shaped piece used in mechanical constructions to enable a load or effort to be transmitted symmetrically to two other points of attachment, or which bridges or spans another element without touching it, for this same general purpose.—2. A piece which acts to bring two parallel forces or efforts to act at one point when resistance is applied, as the yoke enables two oxen to draw one cart or plow.

The magnetizing coil, which surrounds the sheets or bars to be tested, possesses a correction winding and the heavy *yoke-piece* of cast steel of high permeability forms the arm of a balance. The magnetic attraction is compensated by a running weight, the displacement of which gives the measure of the induction obtained.
Elect. Rev., Sept. 17, 1904, p. 462.

yoking, *n.* 3. *pl.* In mining surveys, the stakes or monuments on the surface of the ground which when connected together by lines give the boundaries of the claim.

yolala (yō-lä′lä), *n.* [Malagasy.] A migratory locust of Madagascar, a variety of *Pachytylus migratorioides*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, V. 298.

Yoldia clay. See ★*clay*.

yoldiform (yōl′di-fôrm), *a.* [*Yoldia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the molluscan shell of the genus *Yoldia*.

yolk-furrow (yōk′fur″ō), *n.* See ★*furrow*.

yolk-germ (yōk′jėrm), *n.* The germ from which the yolk of the egg develops.

yolk-mass (yōk′más), *n.* The yolk of the egg considered as a unit.

yolk-nucleus (yōk′nū″klē-us), *n.*; pl. *yolk-nuclei* (-ī). In *cytol.*, one of the bodies of unknown significance and of variable structure which appear in the cytoplasm of the ovarian egg, or oöcyte; the "Dotterkern" of Carus (1850).

yolk-platelet (yōk′plāt″let), *n.* One of certain small crystalline structures found in the eggs of certain fishes and amphibia, consisting of albuminous material in combination with lecithins and mineral salts.

yolk-plug (yōk′plug), *n.* A mass of large entoderm cells which fills the blastopore of the amphibian embryo.

yolk-pyramid (yōk′pir″a-mid), *n.* One of the cuneate or pyramidal yolk segments of the developing eggs of certain crustaceans, such as the crawfish.

yolk-sphere (yōk′sfēr), *n.* The yolk-mass of a spherical egg.

yolk-stalk (yōk′stâk), *n.* The stalk-like tubular connection between the intestine of the vertebrate embryo and the yolk-sac.

In the first stage, the proton is a modified strip of the ventral epithelium of the foregut bordering the *yolk-stalk*. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, Nov., 1900, p. 57.

yoman, *n.* A simplified spelling of *yeoman*.

Yom-kipper (yom-kip′ėr), *n.* [Yiddish; Heb. *Yom Kippur.*] The Day of Atonement. See *Jewish* ★*fasts*.

yom-tob (yom-tōb′), *n.* [Yiddish *Yomtef*, < Heb. *yom*, day, + *tob*, good.] A holy day; a festival. See *Jewish* ★*festivals*.

yoni (yō′ni), *n.* [Skt. *yoni*, lap, vulva, womb, origin, source, etc., < √ *yu*, hold, fasten, yoke, etc.] The female organ of generation or a symbol thereof. Compare *lingam*.

york (yôrk), *v. t.* [See ★*yorker*.] In *cricket*, to bowl a batsman out with a ball which

pitches in his block-hole, or within a few inches of it. *Cricket*, in The Badminton Library, p. 133.

yorker (yôr'kėr), *n.* [*York(shire)* + *-er*[1].] A ball which pitches in the block-hole, or within a few inches of it. *Hutchinson*, Cricket, p. 32.

For one thing, the very name "anthropology" is apt to suggest different things to different minds. (And yet, as was said of the *yorker*, "What else would you call it?")
Athenæum, March 25, 1905, p. 370.

Yorks. An abbreviation of *Yorkshire*.

York shilling. See ★*shilling*.

Yorkshire grease. See ★*grease*.

Yorktown beds. See ★*bed*[1].

yoro (yō'rō), *n.* See ★*buri*.

Yoruban (yō'rö-ban), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Yoruba.

II. *n.* A native of Yoruba.

Yosemitic (yō-se-mit'ik), *a.* [*Yosemit(e)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Yosemite valley. [Rare.]

Among all the countless waterfalls I have met in the course of ten years' exploration in the Sierra, whether among the icy peaks, or warm foot-hills, or in the profound *yosemitic* cañons of the middle region, not one was found without its Ouzel.
Muir, The Mountains of California, p. 276.

young, *a.* **9.** In *phys. geog.*, exhibiting an early stage of the geographic cycle, when sculpture or dissection is not far advanced. —**Younger hand.** See ★*hand*.—**Young river.** See ★*river*[2].

youngership (yung'gėr-ship), *n.* In primitive society, the position of a person who is throughout his life considered as a younger relative by the other members of the tribe, and who, as such, is obliged to remain in an inferior position. [Rare.]

The captive is thus doomed to perpetual *youngership*, if the term may be permitted — that is, to perpetual servitude — because all other members of the tribe may consider him as last born and never to be advanced in age.
An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, p. cxiii.

youthful, *a.* **5.** In *phys. geog.*, exhibiting an early stage of the geographical cycle; young.

yponomeutid (i-pon-ō-mū'tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Yponomeutidæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Yponomeutidæ*.

Ypresian (i-pres'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Ypres* (see def.) + *-ian.*] In *geol.*, noting that stage of the Lower Eocene Tertiary in Belgium which is equivalent to the London Clay of England. It takes its name from Ypres in West Flanders. Also termed *Londinian*.

Y. P. S. C. E. An abbreviation of *Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor*.

Y. s. In *med.*, an abbreviation of *yellow spot* (of the retina).

Yt. An occasional symbol for *yttrium*. The single letter *Y* is more generally so used.

ytterbia (i-tėr'bi-ą), *n.* [See *ytterbium.*] In *chem.*, ytterbium oxid, commonly assumed to be Yb_2O_3, which is white, and forms colorless salts, giving no absorption-spectrum; but a characteristic spark-spectrum can be obtained.

ytterbic (i-tėr'bik), *a.* [*ytterb(ium)* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, containing ytterbium as a constituent.

ytterbium, *n.* In making the 'glowers' or filaments for the Nernst incandescent electric lamps it has been found that the mixture of zirconia with the earths of the yttria group gives the most satisfactory results when the latter contain a large proportion of ytterbium as compared with yttrium.

ytter earth. The name first given by Gadolin in 1794 to a new earth discovered by him in a black mineral (gadolinite) from Ytterby in Sweden. This is now known as *yttria* or *yttrium oxid*, though the original substance has been shown to contain in admixture several other metallic oxids.

As early as 1794 Gadolin had separated from the gadolinite of Ytterby an earth which he called *ytter earth*, and which later was recognized as formed of erbine, terbine, and of ytter properly so called.
C. Winkler (trans.), in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 239.

ytterite (it'ėr-īt), *a.* [*yttrium* + *-ite*[2].] In *chem.*, of the same class as yttria. [Rare.]

The cerite earths forming "alums" which are insoluble in potassic sulphate and so separate out, while the *ytterite* earths [yttrium oxid, erbium oxid] remain in solution. *V. B. Lewes*, in Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 388.

yttrocrasite (it-rō-krā'sīt), *n.* A complex titanate of yttrium, thorium, uranium, and other elements. It occurs in the form of rough crystals (orthorhombic?) having a black color and pitchy luster, in Burnet county, Texas.

yttroilmenite (it-rō-il'men-īt), *n.* [*yttrium* + *ilmenite.*] A name given by Hermann in 1846 and 1847 to a variety of yttrotantalite and afterward to samarskite under the impression that he had discovered in these minerals a new metallic element, which he proposed to call *ilmenium*.

Y-tube (wī'tūb), *n.* A form of tube, usually of glass and used in physical or chemical research, in which two diverging branches unite into a common stem. The flow of fluid may be either convergent into the single tube, or divergent from the latter into the two branches.

An inverted *Y-tube* with a stop-cock in one arm connects the normal electrode with the other vessel.
Jour. Phys. Chem., Jan., 1905, p. 72.

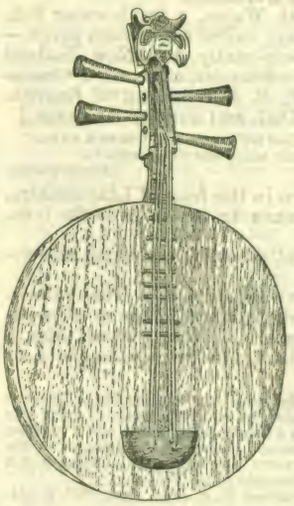
yucca, *n.* See ★*yucca*, 3.

yucca, *n.* **3.** [Pron. iö'kä.] The name given in western South America to *Manihot Aipi* (see *Manioc*). The latter name is not known in Peru and Chile or Bolivia, only 'yuca' being used. It is extensively consumed as a vegetable. The name is also common throughout Central America.—**Yucca cactus.** See ★*cactus*.

yucca-moth (yuk'ą-môth), *n.* Same as *yucca-fertilizer*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 432. —**Bogus yucca-moth,** any moth of the tineid genus, *Prodoxus*, of which the larvæ live in the flower-stems of yucca and not in the seed-pods as do the true yucca-moths of the genus *Pronuba*. *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, VI. 432, note.

yufu (yū'fö), *n.* A fabric made from the bark of the paper-mulberry tree. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XXXI. 131.

yu-kin (yö-kin'), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese lute or guitar with a large circular body, a short neck, and four strings. Also called *moon-guitar*.



Yu-kin.
(In Stearns Collection, University of Michigan.)

yukonose (yö'kon-ōs), *n.* [*Yukon*, Alaska, + *-ose*, suffix applied to names of subrangs.] In *petrog.*, in the quantitative system (see ★*rock*[1]), a persodic domalkalic igneous rock of the quarfelic order of persalane, that is, one in which normative quartz and feldspar are in equal or nearly equal proportions, the feldspar being chiefly andesin.

yung, *a.* and *n.* A simplified spelling of *young*.

yustone (yū'stōn), *n.* [Chin. *yu*, jade, + E. *stone.*] Same as *jade*[2].

Yvette, crème d' (krām di-vet'). [F. *crème*, cream.] A cordial liqueur, one of those known as a crème from its consistency.

Y. W. C. A. An abbreviation of *Young Women's Christian Association*.

Y. W. C. T. U. An abbreviation of *Young Women's Christian Temperance Union*.







2. (*d*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *elect.*, the symbol for impedance in alternating-current circuits. See *impedance*.—**3.** A section of rolled steel, wrought-iron, or other metal used in structures, and particularly in the hulls of vessels, to resist flexure, and to connect other members. Its shape resembles the capital letter Z, except that the web is at right angles to the upper and lower flanges.

zacate (thä-kä′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *zacate, sacate,* < Nahuatl *zacatl* (*çacatl*), grass, straw.] In Mexico, the southwestern United States, Guam, and the Philippines, a name applied to grasses, especially to those used for hay or fresh forage. Under this name the rice-grass, *Homalocenchrus hexandrus*, a grass of Mexican origin, is cultivated in the Philippines for fodder. See ★*rice-grass*.—**Zacate limon,** in Guam, the introduced lemon-grass, *Andropogon Nardus*.

zacaton (thä-kä-tōn′), *n.* [Mex. Sp. *zacatón*, aug. of *zacate*, < Nahuatl *zacatl* (*çacatl*), grass, straw.] In the southwestern United States and Mexico: (*a*) One of several grasses useful for hay, especially *Epicampes macroura* and species of *Sporobolus;* specifically, *Sporobolus Wrightii*, which in Arizona and New Mexico yields a hay valued in lieu of better for horses and mules. It grows in great clumps, producing a large amount of coarse, tough stems and leaves. (*b*) Same as *broom-root*.—**Alkali zacaton.** (*a*) The bulbous panic grass, *Panicum bulbosum*, native in cañons from Texas to Arizona and in Mexico. The stem has a bulbous base (hence called *turnip grass*), the leaves are smooth and flat, and the panicle is usually ample. It serves as a hay grass, valued on account of its ability to endure drought and an alkali soil. (*b*) Same as *fine-top* ★*salt-grass* (*a*).—**Bearded zacaton,** a tall satin-grass, *Muhlenbergia distichophylla*, with long leaves and a very long, narrow panicle, frequent in rich valleys in Arizona and New Mexico, where it is often cut, or by the Indians pulled, for hay.

Zaclemus (za-klē′mus), *n.* [NL.] A subgenus of *Paralonchurus*, sciænoid fishes of the American Pacific.

Zadokite (zā′dok-īt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the sons of Zadok, who, according to Ezekiel, were the only legitimate priests.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Zadok, chief priest in the time of Solomon, or to his descendants.

zadruga (zä-drö′gä), *n.* [Serv. *zadruga.*] Among the South Slavic peoples, the association of all consanguineals into a coöperative organization, the members of which generally live in a complex of houses built within an inclosure and around the house of the stareshina or chief of the community. *Athenæum*, July 22, 1905, p. 104.

zaguan (thä-gwän′), *n.* [Sp.] A porch or a vestibule at the entrance of a house; entrance; hall.

Zalembius (za-lem′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζάλη*, surge of the sea, + *ἔμβιος*, in life, < *ἐν*, in, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of surf-fishes, *Embiotocidæ*, found on the California coast.

Zalieutes (zal-i-ū′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζάλη*, surge of the sea, + *ἁλιευτής*, fisher.] A genus of fishes of the family *Ogcocephalidæ*, found in the eastern Pacific.

zalil (zä′lēl), *n.* [Native name in Khorasan.] A yellow-flowered larkspur, *Delphinium Zalil*, found in parts of Afghanistan and Khorasan. It is used for dyeing silk and is exported through the Panjab to India. See ★*asbarg*. (See cut, next column.)

Zalocys (zal′ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζάλη*, surge of the sea, + *ὠκύς*, swift.] A genus of carangoid fishes found in the eastern Pacific. The only known specimen was taken at Clarion Island.

Zalopyr (zal′ō-pīr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζάλη*, surge of the sea, + *πῦρ*, fire.] A subgenus of *Sebastodes* or rockfishes, found in the temperate and northern Pacific.

Zalypnus (za-lip′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζάλη*, surge of the sea, + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] A genus of gobioid fishes found in the tropical Pacific on the American coast.

Zambesi black, blue, brown. See ★*black*, *n.*, etc.

zambo (säm′bō), *n.* Same as *sambo*.

Zanclean (zan′klē-an), *n.* [L. *Zanclē*, < Gr. *Ζάγκλη*, an older name of Messana, It. *Messina*.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Subapennine series of Pliocene deposits in Italy: equivalent to the Messinian.

zangero, *n.* See ★*zanjero*.

Zaniolepis (zan-i-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., erroneously for *Xaniolepis*, < Gr. *ξάνιον*, a card or comb for wool, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fishes of the family *Hexagrammidæ*, found in the north Pacific.

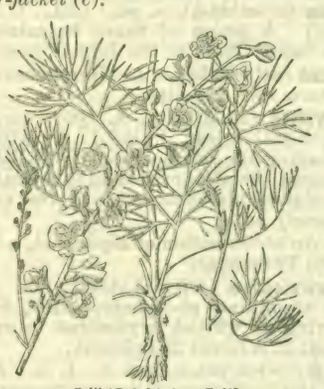
zanjero (thän-hā′rō), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Sp. *zanja*, a ditch.] A man who patrols irrigation ditches to keep them in order or repair. See ★*ditch-rider*. Also *zangero*. *L. M. Wilcox*, Irrigation Farming, p. 163.

zanza, *n.* Same as ★*sansa*[2].

zapallo (thä-pä′lyō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp.] The South American squash, *Cucurbita maxima*. The zapallo is originally from the East Indies.

zapatera (thä-pä-tā′rä), *n.* See *rule* ★*boxwood*.

zapatero (thä-pä-tā′rō), *n.* [Sp., shoemaker, < *zapato*, shoe.] A fish, *Oligoplites saurus*, found on both coasts of tropical America. See *leather-jacket* (*c*).



Zalil (*Delphinium Zalil*).

Zaphotias (za-fō′ti-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζα-*, very, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light. The name alludes to the photophores.] A genus of fishes containing the single species *Z. pedaliota;* found in deep water of the Gulf Stream. Also written *sapote*.

zapor (zä′pôr), *n.* [Russ. *záporŭ* = Bulg. Bohem. Pol. *zapor*, a bar, barrier, < Slav. *za-per-, za-por-*, close, bar, < *za*, behind, + √ *per-*, OBulg. *prieti*, prop, support, Russ. *peretí*, press, close.] An artificial barrier in a river.

From the earliest Russian times the natives were taught to barricade the streams by *zapors*, or barricades which were maintained for generations in the principal rivers.
Bulletin U. S. Fish Com., XXI. 244.

zapote (thä-pō′tā), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Nahuatl *zapotl* (*çapotl*), pulpy sweet fruits.] The name of a number of fruits more or less spherical in form containing sweet edible pulp, and also of the trees which bear them. Also written *sapote*. See the following.—**Black zapote,** or **zapote prieto,** in southern Mexico, the insipid fruit of the introduced East Indian ebony, *Diospyros ebenaster;* in northern Mexico, the Mexican persimmon, *Brayodendron Texanum*, which see, under *persimmon*.—**Calmito zapote,** the star-apple, *Chrysophyllum cainito*.—**Chico zapote,** or **zapote chico,** the sapodilla, níspero, or naseberry, *Sapota zapotilla*.—**Egg zapote,** in southern Mexico, *Achras salicifolia;* in the Bahama Islands, *Achras serpentaria*, which see, under ★*egg-fruit*.—**Green zapote,** or **zapote verde,** *Matisia cordifolia*, a lofty tree of the bombax family growing in Colombia, having large heart-shaped leaves, clusters of rose-colored caulifloral flowers, and edible, green, fleshy 5-seeded fruit; also called *chupa-chupa*.—**Mammee zapote,** or **zapote mamey,** also called *zapote grande* and *zapote colorado*, the marmalade-tree, *Achras Sapota* (*Lacuma mammosa* Gaertn.), which see, under *marmalade-tree*.—**Melon zapote,** or **zapote melon,** the papaya, or papaw, *Carica papaya*, which see.—**Santo Domingo zapote,** in Mexico, the introduced mammee-apple, *Mammea Americana*, easily distinguished from the mammee zapote by its rough seeds: see *mammee-apple*.—**Sleepy zapote,** the fruit of *Casimiroa edulis*, a large tree of the Rutaceæ: see illustration under ★*cochilsapote*.—**Tipsy zapote,** or **zapote borracho,** *Achras salicifolia*, the fruit of which resembles a small yellow mango in form and color, and contains a sweet orange-colored pulp of a peculiar flavor, which is said to be intoxicating if eaten in quantity.—**White zapote,** or **zapote blanco,** same as *sleepy* ★*zapote*.—**Yellow zapote,** or **zapote amarillo,** same as *tipsy* ★*zapote*.

zapote-wood (thä-pō′tā-wůd), *n.* In southern Mexico and Yucatan, the hard durable wood of *Sapota zapotilla*, which is used in construction and in cabinet work. Also called *palo-Maria* in Yucatan.

Zaprora (za-prō′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζα-*, intensive, + *πρῷρα*, prow.] A genus of fishes belonging to the family *Zaproridæ*.

Zaproridæ (za-prō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zaprora* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes containing a single genus and species, *Zaprora silenus*, of which only the type is known. Taken off the coast of Vancouver Island.

Zapteryx (zap′te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζα-*, intensive, + *πτέρυξ*, fin. The ventral fins are larger than in the genus *Raja*.] A genus of guitar-fishes found in the warmer or tropical parts of the American Pacific.

zarp (zärp), *n.* ["From the initials *Z*(uid) *A*(frikaansch) *R*(epublikeinsch) *P*(olitie) = South African Republican Police." *Encyc. Dict.*] A member of the police force of the late South African Republic; a Boer policeman. [Slang.]

It had been occupied by the Johannesburg *zarps*, who were driven north. The *zarps* had been greatly interfering with the success of Lord Roberts's proclamations for pacifying the country.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 19, 1900, p. 8.

zayin (zä′yin), *n.* The seventh letter (ז) of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *z*. Its numerical value is 7.

Z-bar (zē′bär), *n.* A rolled structural bar with a web and two flanges at right angles to it, roughly resembling the letter Z: largely used in ship-building for solid frames and stiffeners.

Z-bars are now largely used for war-ships, and channel bars for merchant ships.
White, Manual of Naval Arch., p. 384.

Z-beam (zē′bēm), *n.* A metal beam resembling in section the capital letter Z.

Z. B. T. An abbreviation of the Hebrew *Zion Bemishpat Tipodeh*, 'Zion shall be redeemed with judgment' (Isa. i. 27): the initials of a Jewish fraternity. The fraternity was founded in 1889, "to unite fraternally all collegiate Zionists of the United States and Canada" and to advance the cause of Zionism.

Z. C. In *astron.*, an abbreviation of *Zonæ Cordobenses*, Gould's Cordova Zones. See ★*C. Z.*

zearin (zē′a-rin), *n.* A colorless compound, $C_{52}H_{88}O_4$, contained in many species of lichens, particularly in *Hæmatomma coccineum*. It crystallizes in hexagonal double pyramids resembling quartz and melts at 249–251° C.

zebra, *n.* **2.** A name used by fish-culturists in England for hybrids between *Salmo fario*, the European trout, and *Salmo fontinalis*, the American brook-trout.—**3.** An American heliconiid butterfly, *Apostraphia charithonia*, with black, yellow-banded wings. It occurs

in Central America, the West Indies, and the southern United States. Its larvæ feed on the passion-flower vine.—**Grévy's zebra**, *Equus grevyi*, a species somewhat taller and more slender than



Grévy's Zebra (*Zebra grevyi*).

the true zebra, marked with many narrow black stripes, the cross stripes being much more numerous than the oblique stripes. The mane and tail are well developed. It inhabits the mountains from Somaliland to the north side of the Victoria Nyanza.

zebra-fish (zē′brȧ-fish), *n.* A percoid fish, *Neotephræops zebra*, found in Australian waters.

zebrass (zē′bras), *n.* [*zebr(a)* + *ass.*] A cross between the zebra and the donkey. *Sci. Amer.*, May 7, 1910, p. 380.

zebrinny (zē-brin′i), *n.* [*zebr(a)* + *(h)inny.*] A name given by Professor E. C. Ewart to a hybrid between a stallion and a female zebra.

zebroid (zē′broid), *a.* and *n.* [*zebra* + *-oid.*]

I. *a.* Resembling a zebra.

II. *n.* A hybrid between a zebra and a pony. *R. Lydekker*, Mostly Mammals, p. 43.

zebrula, *n.* An erroneous (New Latin) form of ★*zebrule.*

zebrule (zē′brōl), *n.* [*zebr(a)* + *(m)ule.*] A name given by Professor E. C. Ewart to the offspring of a mare and a zebra stallion.

The zebra-horse hybrids were obtained by crossing mares of various sizes with a zebra stallion, a Burchell's zebra; and the new animals get the name of '*zebrules.*' *Science*, July 24, 1903, p. 128.

zebucan (sä-bö-kän′), *n.* [A native name in Guiana.] Same as *matapi.*

Zech. An abbreviation of *Zechariah*, a book of the Old Testament.

Zeelander (zē′lan-dėr), *n.* An inhabitant of Zeeland, Holland.

Zeeman effect. See ★*effect.*

zefyr, *n.* An amended spelling of *zephyr.*

zeilanite (zī′la-nīt), *n.* Same as *ceylonite.*

Zeinæ (zē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Zeus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of fishes (John-dories) containing the pelagic genus *Zenopsis.*

zeiodelite (zī-od′e-līt), *n.* A trade-name for a mixture of melted sulphur with rather more than its own weight of finely pulverized glass, used as a cement and as a substitute for plaster of Paris in making casts.

zelot, *n.* A simplified spelling of *zealot.*

zelous, *a.* A simplified spelling of *zealous.*

zeme, *n.* See ★*zemi.*

zemeism (zā′mē-izm), *n.* [*zemi* (*zeme*) + *-ism.*] That form of religious organization and worship which is associated with zemis. Also *zemism.*

As in all primitive society the social organization of the Antilleans was built on a religious foundation, the people being governed by priesthoods which controlled all the public life of the people. Every cacique was a priest in virtue of his standing in the clan, which was the political unit and, as we shall later see, the religious and ceremonial unit as well. The whole social and religious organization was knit together by a form of totemism or tutelary clan ancients worship which I shall call *zemeism.* *J. W. Fewkes*, in Science, July 18, 1902.

zemi (zā′mi), *n.* [Also *zeme;* from West Indian (Taino).] A peculiar kind of image or idol, carved to represent some animal or the human form, found among the aboriginal inhabitants of the islands of the West Indies. They were usually of stone, and are still found occasionally on the islands. They are supposed to represent the ancestor or tutelary god of the clan.

Idols, as well as the spirits they represented, were called *zemis*, and the name, meaning originally magic power, came to be applied to all supernatural beings and their symbolic representations. *J. W. Fewkes*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1903-04, [p. 54.

zemism (zā′mizm), *n.* Same as ★*zemeism.*

zemstvoist (zems′tvō-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*zemstvo* + *-ist.*]

I. *n.* A deputy to a zemstvo; a member of an assemblage or congress of zemstvos.

II. *a.* Relating to a zemstvo or to the zemstvoists.

From that sprang the imperial ukase of a year ago, nominally granting all the *zemstvoist* demands save that for a constitutional parliament, and also the industrial uprising of January last, in whose dreadful massacres the doom of autocracy was sealed. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 1, 1906.

Zendicism (zen′di-sism), *n.* [*Zendic* + *-ism.*] Zendic doctrine. See ★*Zindikite.*

Zendicite, *n.* See ★*Zindikite.*

Zenion (zē′ni-on), *n.* [NL., dim. ‹ Gr. *Ζήν*, variant form of *Ζεύς*, Zeus: see *Zeus.*] A genus of deep-sea fishes of the family *Zeidæ.* The only known specimens of its single species, *Z. hololepis*, were taken off Yucatan and Little Bahama Bank.

zenith, *n.*—**Astronomical zenith,** the point where the observer's plumb-line, produced upward, pierces the celestial sphere.—**Geocentric zenith,** the point where a line from the center of the earth through the observer, produced upward, pierces the celestial sphere. The geocentric zenith lies always nearer the equator than the astronomical zenith, the angular distance between them being called *the angle of the vertical.* This is a maximum in lat. 45°, where it becomes about 11′.—**Geometric zenith,** the point near the zenith of the plumb-line corresponding to the upper end of a line drawn from the center of the earth. The difference between the plumb-line zenith, or astronomical zenith, and the radius from the center of the earth would be zero if the earth were a homogeneous sphere without rotation on its axis; the rotation throws the plumb-line toward the equator and the irregularity of composition produces large local deflections, so that the geometric zenith differs from the astronomical.

zenithal, *a.*—**Besson's zenithal nephoscope.** See ★*nephoscope.*

zenitho-nadiral (zē″nith-ō-nā′dėr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zenith and the nadir: applied to instruments for determining the meridian distances of stars from the astronomical zenith, for the purpose of finding the latitude. *Science*, Jan. 25, 1901, p. 131.

zenographical (zen-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [*zenograph(y)* + *ic-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to zenography, the study of the planet Jupiter. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 176.

zenography (zē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *Ζήν*, for *Ζεύς*, Jupiter, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The description and study of the planet Jupiter. Compare *selenography, areography.*

Zeoidea (zē-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Zeus* + *-oidea.*] A group of fishes containing the single family *Zeidæ* or the John-dories.

zeolitize (zē′ō-līt-īz), *v. t.* To render zeolitic; transform into a zeolite.

zeophyllite (zē-of′i-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ζέειν*, boil, foam, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A zeolitic mineral having the composition $H_4Ca_4F_2Si_3O_{11}$. It occurs in hemispherical and spherical aggregates of small plates showing a perfect cleavage and pearly luster.

Zeph. An abbreviation of *Zephaniah*, a book of the Old Testament.

zepharovichite (zef′a-rō-vich″īt), *n.* A hydrous aluminium phosphate, $AlPO_4 + 3H_2O$, occurring in whitish crystalline to compact masses: it is found in Bohemia.

zerenid (zē-ren′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the lepidopterous family *Zerenidæ.*

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of and belonging to the family *Zerenidæ.*

zero, *n.* 4. In *function-theory*, a value of x which makes the function vanish.—**Drift of zero,** in *physics*, the gradual change of the position of the reference-point or zero from which deflection of the suspended parts of an instrument, as a galvanometer or electrometer, is measured.—**False zero,** in *elect.*, a deflected position of the needle of a galvanometer which is taken as the zero in certain methods of measurement, as in the determination of resistances containing electromotive force or in the loop-test for faults in cables.—**Order of zeros.** See ★*order.*—**Physiological zero.** (*a*) The lowest temperature at which eggs or seeds develop. (*b*) In *psychophys.*, the temperature at which a thermal stimulus fails to arouse a sensation either of warmth or of cold in the cutaneous organs; the indifference-point of thermal stimulation. *E. C. Sanford*, Exper. Psychol., p. 9.—**Zero field.** See ★*field.*

zero-meridian, *n.* See ★*meridian.*

zerriba, *n.* Same as *zareba.*

Zesticelus (zes-ti-sē′lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζεστός*, boiled (soft), + *Icelus*, name of another genus.] A genus of cottoid fishes found in the deep parts of Bering Sea.

Zestidium (zes-tid′i-um), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Zestis.*] A subgenus of *Stellifer*, sciænoid fishes of the tropical Atlantic and Pacific.

Zestis (zes′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζεστός*, boiled (soft).] A subgenus of *Stellifer*, sciænoid fishes found in tropical parts of the Atlantic and Pacific.

zetaic (zē-tā′ik), *a.* [*zeta*[1] + *-ic.*] Of the nature of an ordinary algebraic multiplication except that subjacent indices are treated as if they were exponents: thus, the *zetaic* product $(a_1 — b_1)\ (a_1 — c_1)$ is $a_2 — a_1b_1 — a_1c_1 + b_1c_1$.

Zethus (zē′thus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *Ζῆθος*, a name in mythology.] Same as *Cybele*, 2.

zeuxite (zūk′sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ζεῦξις*, a yoking, joining.] A ferriferous tourmalin from Cornwall, occurring in acicular interwoven crystals.

zeybek, *n.* Same as *Xebec.*

Z. G. An abbreviation of *Zoölogical Garden* or *Gardens.*

Z-girder (zē′gėr″dėr), *n.* See ★*girder*[1].

zibeline, *n.* 2. A kind of woolen dress-goods made from long wool and finished with a furry nap.

zibethum, *n.* Same as *zibetum.*

zikr (zēkr), *n.* [Ar. *zikr*, remembering, ‹ *zakara*, mention, take part in.] A religious ceremony, or act of devotion, of various orders of dervishes.

zimba (zim′bȧ), *n.* Same as ★*sansa*[2].

zinc, *n.* 2. The zinc element of a galvanic cell, prepared of proper shape and size, and often fitted with a binding-screw, ready for use.—**Acetate of zinc,** a salt obtained by dissolving either zinc, its oxid, or its carbonate, in acetic acid. It crystallizes in nacreous efflorescent laminæ belonging to the monoclinic system. The salt dissolves very readily in water and melts at 100° C.—**Aluminium zinc.** See ★*aluminium.*—**Belgian process for the extraction of zinc.** See ★*process.*—**Griffith's patent zinc white.** See ★*white*1.—**Perforated zinc,** in *bee-keeping*, a sheet of zinc pierced in such a way that a queen or drone cannot pass through it, while a worker is readily admitted.—**Zinc chlorid,** in *chem.*, a white solid, $ZnCl_2$, of soft consistence at ordinary temperature, melting at a little above 100° C., and volatilizing at a higher temperature, very deliquescent and easily soluble in water. It is used by tinsmiths to facilitate soldering, in the manufacture of 'indurated fiber,' in weighting cotton cloth, and in surgery as an escharotic.—**Zinc fume,** the finely divided solid matter carried off in suspension by the gases from the hearth of a reverberatory furnace in which blende (zinc sulphid) is being roasted. It contains some 10 per cent. of zinc as sulphate, which can be recovered by leaching.—**Zinc oxid.** See ★*oxid.*—**Zinc sulphate,** in *chem.*, a compound obtainable by acting on metallic zinc with dilute sulphuric acid, generally prepared on the large scale by roasting zinc-blende and leaching the roasted ore with water, in either case evaporation of the solution yielding colorless crystals of the composition $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$. The salt is used in connection with dyeing, in hardening stucco, as an addition to size, and to boiled linseed-oil (as a dryer), and in medicine as an astringent and emetic. On being strongly heated zinc sulphate gives off sulphur dioxid and oxygen, and leaves a residue of zinc oxid.

zinc, *v. t.*—**Zinced iron,** iron coated with zinc by careful cleansing of the surface in a bath of dilute acid and subsequent immersion in melted zinc. The iron is galvanically protected from rusting by the presence of the zinc. Also, and more commonly, known as *galvanized iron.*

Zincali, *n. pl.* Same as *Zingari.* See *Zingaro.*

zincaluminite (zingk′a-lū″mi-nīt), *n.* A hydrated basic sulphate of zinc and aluminium occurring in minute thin hexagonal plates, white or bluish in color. It comes from the zinc mines of Laurium, Greece.

zinc-ammonium (zingk′a-mō″ni-um), *n.* In *chem.*, a hypothetical compound radical, in which an atom of zinc is assumed to replace two atoms of hydrogen in two combining units of the radical ammonium, as in zinc-ammonium chlorid, $\left.\begin{matrix}NH_3\\NH_3\end{matrix}\right\}ZnCl_2$.

zincate (zing′kāt), *n.* [*zinc* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound which may be viewed as resulting from the union of zinc oxid with the oxid of a more electropositive metal, or from the replacement of hydrogen in zinc hydroxid by a very strongly electropositive metal, such as potassium or sodium.

zinc-dust (zingk′dust), *n.* Metallic zinc in the condition of a fine powder, produced by grinding in an iron mortar heated to 200–250° C., and obtained to a considerable extent by the rapid cooling of zinc vapor in the reduction of the metal from its ores. In the latter case there is mixed with the powder more or less zinc oxid. Zinc-dust is much used as a deoxidizing agent in the operations of dyeing and calico-printing, sometimes also as a protective paint for ironwork. Also called *zinc-powder.*

zinc-gray (zingk′grā), *n.* A paint which consists of zinc ground in oil: used as a preservative for ironwork. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 560.

zincide (zing'kid), *n.* [*zinc* + *-ide.*] In *chem.*, a compound of zinc with a more electropositive element or radical, as with sodium.

zincing (zing'king), *v. n.* A name given to the Parkes process (which see, under *process*); also the operation of adding zinc to the lead bath in the Parkes process. *Phillips and Bauerman*, Elements of Metallurgy, p. 700.

zinc-iron (zingk'ī″ėrn), *n.* An alloy of iron and zinc, easily obtainable by dissolving the former metal in melted zinc at a high temperature. Such an alloy is used as the means of introducing iron into copper-zinc and copper-tin alloys.

zincite, *n.* See *zinkite.*

zincografy, *n.* An amended spelling of *zincography.*

zincosite (zing'kō̤-sīt), *n.* Same as ★*almagrerite.*

zinc-powder (zingk'pou″dėr), *n.* See ★*zinc-dust.*

zinc-sponge (zingk'spunj), *n.* Metallic zinc separated from a solution of one of its salts in the condition of an imperfectly coherent, sponge-like mass. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXVIII. 110.

zincum (zing'kum), *n.* [NL. *zincum*, zinc. See *zinc.*] A Latinized form of the name of the metal zinc. Used in official medical terminology.

zindikite (zin'di-kīt), *n.* [Ar. *zindīq*, a hopeless infidel, perhaps < Pers. *zan-dīn*, a woman's religion, + *-ite. Hughes.*] An infidel.

There is a sect among the Mohammedans, called the *Zindikites*, who believe neither in the providence of the sovereign Power, nor in the immortality of the soul. But the four elements they believe to be the four essences constituting the Deity; and that, all things being compounded of them, all things are portions of the Deity himself.

C. Bucke, Beauties, Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature, p. 319.

Zinganologist (zing-ga̤-nol'ō̤-jist), *n.* [*Zingano*, Gipsy, + *-olog(y)* + *-ist.* See *Gipsy.*] Same as *Gipsologist.*

zingaresca (zing-ga̤-res'kä), *n.* [It. See *Gipsy.*] A song in Gipsy style.

zinke, *n.* 2. In *organ-building*, a loud reed-stop. Also *cornet.*

zinkenite, *n.* Same as *zinckenite.*

zinket (zing'ket), *n.* [*zinc* + *-et.*] A trade-name for a sheet-metal tray used in transporting eggs, the eggs being held upright in the tray by means of circular supports. The tray with one dozen eggs is packed on the farm, shipped in crates and retailed in the tray, the consumer keeping the eggs in the tray till wanted; or the eggs may be cooked by placing them in the tray in boiling water.

These *zinkets* are tray-like constructions of metal made by mechanical methods, each one of which holds one dozen eggs, and it is designed that the eggs shall be placed in these carriers at the time of their gathering on the farm, and in them they shall remain until such time as it is proposed to prepare them for consumption.

Sci. Amer., Feb. 4, 1905, p. 106.

zinkosite (zing'kō̤-sīt), *n.* See ★*almagrerite.*

Zionism (zī'o̤n-izm), *n.* [*Zion* + *-ism.*] The latest national movement of the Jews which has for its object "the creation of a home secured by public rights, for those Jews who either cannot or will not be assimilated in the country of their adoption." (*Herzl.*) This revival of the national spirit in a political form was due to the anti-Semitic agitation in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Dr. Theodor Herzl of Vienna was the leader, and in his "Jewish State" (1896) he first set forth the plan of an exodus to Palestine and the organization of a state paying tribute to the Sultan and settled by a chartered company, republican in form and tolerant of all religious opinions. An organization has been formed having over 300,000 members; annual congresses are held, and a colonial bank and national fund have been established.

One of the most interesting results of the anti-Semitic agitation (see Anti-Semitism) has been a strong revival of the national spirit among the Jews in a political form. To this movement the name *Zionism* has been given.

Encyc. Brit., XXXIII. 927, p. 106.

Zionist. **I.** *n.* 2. Specifically, an adherent of the plan of colonizing Hebrews in Palestine set forth by Theodor Herzl in 1896. See ★*Zionism.*

The third annual convention of the Federation of American *Zionists* . . . will be held at New York City on June 10. This body will elect delegates to the *Zionist* Congress to be held at Basle, Switzerland, in August.

Rev. of Revs., May, 1900, p. 553.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Zionism or the Zionists.

In the first place there is the so-called *Zionist* movement, which is a kind of Jewish nationalism and is vitiated by the same errors that distinguish its anti-Semitic analogue. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXV. 482.

Zionist flag. See ★*flag*[2].

Zionistic (zī-o̤n-is'tik), *a.* Same as ★*Zionist.*

Zircon light. See ★*light*[1].

zirconia, *n.* This earth is now of industrial value as the chief material used in the 'glower' of the Nernst incandescent electric lamp. The glower commonly consists of about 85 per cent. zirconia and 15 per cent. yttria or mixed earths of that class.

zirconiferous (zėr-kō̤-nif'ē̤-rus), *a.* [*zircon* + *-i-* + *-ferous.*] In *petrog.*, containing zircon.

zirconifluoride, zirconofluoride (zėr″kō̤-ni-, zėr″kō̤-nō̤-flö'ō̤-rid), *n.* Same as ★*fluozirconate.*

zirconitic (zėr-kō̤-nit'ik), *a.* [*zircon* + *-it-* + *-ic.*] In *petrog.*, containing zircon. *J. D. Dana*, Manual of Geol. (4th ed.), p. 83.

zircono-. In *chem.*, a prefix to the name of a compound, signifying the presence of zirconium as a constituent, as potassium zirconofluoride, K_2ZrF_6. Sometimes written *zirconio-*, *zirconi-*, and *zirco-.*

zirkelite (zėr'kel-īt), *n.* [Named after Professor Ferdinand *Zirkel* of Leipzig, + *-ite*[2].] 1. In *petrog.*, a name applied by Wadsworth (1887) to diabasic glasses. Same as *sordavalite.*—2. A rare mineral containing zirconium, titanium, thorium, iron, and calcium. It occurs in black octahedral crystals at Jacupiranga, Brazil.

zisium (zis'i-um), *n.* A trade-name for an alloy of aluminium with small proportions of zinc, tin, and copper, and traces of antimony and bismuth: it is used in making scientific instruments.

ziskon (zis'kon), *n.* A trade-name for an alloy of aluminium and zinc, containing 25 per cent. of the latter metal: used in making scientific instruments.

zithagin (zith'a̤-jin), *n.* Same as *saponin.*

Zittmann's decoction. See ★*decoction.*

zizarme, *n.* Same as *guisarme.*

Zoarcinæ (zō-är-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Zoarces*, the type genus, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of eelpouts, or ophidioid fishes.

zodiac, *n.* 4. Of the moon or of a planet, the belt of the heavens within which the moon or a planet moves.

zodiacal, *a.*—**Zodiacal band,** a band of faint light by some observers reported to extend from the apex of the zodiacal light to a considerable distance along the zodiac.

The *zodiacal bands*, which are said to form a prolongation of the ordinary zodiacal light, were not seen, though stellar or nebulous bands, one extending from Aquila to the Pleiades, and the second from Præsepe to Coma Berenices have been noticed and perhaps offer an explanation of the *zodiacal bands.*

W. C. Winlock, in Smithsonian Rep., 1890, p. 144.

zoecial, *a.* Same as *zoœcial.*

zoecium, *n.* Same as *zoœcium.*

zoëhemera (zō-ē̤-hem'ē̤-rä), *n.*; pl. *zoëhemeræ* (-rē). [Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *ἡμέρα*, a day.] In *paleont.*, a term introduced by Clarke to express the period of duration of an index species in a given faunal province. *Zoëhemera* is contrasted with *hemera* in this respect, that the latter (employed with reference to any given species, as the '*hemera* of *Manticoceras intumescens*') implies the entire lapse of time during the existence of that species irrespective of the limitation of its province: the hemera of a species is universal, though the species itself is restricted in its distribution. The '*zoëhemera* of *Manticoceras intumescens*' expresses the time unit and the geographic distribution of the species or the fauna which it exemplifies, or, in other words, the duration of the faunal province to which that species pertains.

zogan (zō'gän), *n.* [Jap.] Inlaid work of gold or silver in other metal, as practised by the Japanese.

Zoharite (zō'här-īt), *n.* Same as ★*Frankist.*

zoidiogamous, *a.* See ★*zoidogamous.*

The higher cryptogams, on the contrary, were *zoidiogamous*, i.e., fertilization was accomplished by a self-motile male cell, the spermatozoid.

Internat. Year-Book, 1898, p. 113.

zoidogamous (zō-i-dog'a̤-mus), *a.* [(*spermato*)*zoid* + *-o-* + Gr. *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by motile male cells, or spermatozoids: said of the higher cryptogams among plants.

The final history of the generative cell is obscure, but it is to be inferred from the brief summary of Thomson (*loc. cit.*) that the antheridial cell of the Araucarineæ does not divide into two as in the Abietineæ and the ancient *zoidogamous* Gymnosperms.

Amer. Nat., June, 1907, p. 362.

zoiodin (zō-ī'ō̤-din), *n.* [Gr. *ζωή*, life, + *ἰώδης*, of a violet, + *-in.*] A form of nitrogenous organic matter deposited in violet laminæ from the sulphur-waters of Aix in Savoy.

zoisitization (zoi-sīt-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [*zoisite* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *petrog.*, the alteration of minerals or rocks to zoisite.

Zolaist (zō'la̤-ist), *n.* [*Zola*(*ism*) + *-ist.*] A writer whose works are marked by Zolaism; a literary follower of Émile Zola.

Like most of his novels, it belongs to the school of what the *Zolaist* would term "moral anatomy."

G. Monod, in Contemporary Rev., March, 1887, p. 449.

Zolaize (zō'la̤-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Zolaized*, ppr. *Zolaizing.* [*Zola* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write in the naturalistic vein of Émile Zola.

II. *trans.* To cause to resemble, or bring into accord with, Zola's literary method or style.

I do not mean that M. R. — has *Zolaized* Mr. Hardy; that would be unjust; but I do think that, unconsciously, he has subdued his translation to the taste that cherishes M. Zola.

G. H. Ely, in Literature, March 30, 1901, p. 234.

zoll (tsọl), *n.* [G.] The twelfth part of a German foot, varying with the length of the foot but not very different from the English inch. *C. Hering*, Conversion Tables, p. 33.

Zöllner's photometer. See ★*photometer.*

zollpfund (tsọl'pfund), *n.* [G., < *zoll*, custom, + *pfund*, pound.] The pound adopted for the customs service of the German Zollverein, equal to 500 grams, or 1.1023 pounds avoirdupois.

zolotnik (zō-lōt-nēk'), *n.* [Also *solotnick*; < Russ. *zolotnikŭ.*] A Russian unit of weight, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the funt or Russian pound, equal to 4.27 grams or nearly 66 grains. It is divided into 96 dolia.

zomotherapeutics (zō″mō̤-ther-a̤-pū'tiks), *n.* Same as ★*zomotherapy.*

zomotherapy (zō-mō̤-ther'a̤-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ζωμός*, soup, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Use of raw meat, or the juice expressed therefrom, in the treatment of disease. *Med. Record*, June 27, 1903, p. 1059.

zona, *n.*—**Zona dermatica,** the thicker ring of dermal tissue which surrounds the zona epithelioserosa in rachischisis.—**Zona epithelioserosa,** the ring of epithelial tissue which bounds the defect in rachischisis.

zonæsthesia (zō-nes-thē'si-a̤), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ζώνη*, zone, + *αἴσθησις*, perception.] Same as ★*girdle-sensation.*

zonal, *a.* 6. In *phytogeog.*, in or relating to œcological zones or belts. See ★*zone*, 8.

It would seem that there are two principal types of plant arrangement in their habitats. These are: (1) *Zonal* and (2) Azonal.

C. MacMillan, in Bulletin Torrey Bot. Club, XXIII. 500.

Zonal candle-power. See ★*candle-power.*—**Zonal equation.** See *zone-symbol*, under ★*symbol*[1], 2.—**Zonal structure,** in *petrog.*, a character of a crystal produced by concentric shells or layers of the crystal, which have different composition, color, or inclusions.

Zonary plankton. See ★*plankton.*

zonation (zō-nā'shọn), *n.* [Gr. *ζώνη*, zone, + *-ation.*] 1. In *phytogeog.*, the distribution of vegetation in œcological zones or belts, or the general concept of such distribution. See ★*zone*, 8. *F. E. Clements.*—2. In *cytol.*, a term applied to a differentiation of the cytoplasm of the plant cell into concentric layers.

During the completion of the mitosis the ooplasm and periplasm become clearly differentiated, but as yet no plasmoderma exists. This process of differentiation has been termed *zonation*, and is here accomplished by a withdrawal of cytoplasm from the periphery of the oogonium, as in Peronospora (Wager '00, fig. 2) and Albugo candida (Stevens '01, fig. 14), not by an aggregation of separate dense regions, as in A. Bliti (Stevens '99, figs. 59–61). *Bot. Gazette*, Dec., 1902, p. 421.

zone, *n.* 5. (*b*) A portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by one plane.—7. A belt on the surface of the earth or of the celestial sphere included between two parallels to the equator.—8. In *phytogeog.*, a vegetation ring or belt: referring more directly to the plant-content itself or to the areas marked by œcological difference. (*a*) By Humboldt, and now with general consent, but with difference in application, used of circumpolar, roughly longitudinal belts of plant forms, which follow isothermal lines more nearly than parallels, the controlling factor being temperature. These are sometimes termed *zones of latitude.* See *life* ★*zone.* (*b*) Frequently used in the sense of a belt around a more local center corresponding to a gradation of the controlling forces in radial lines, as upon a mountain peak, in a lake, or in a sphagnum bog; or, more broadly, of continental elevation belts. Here other factors than heat, as moisture and light, are often dominant. Sometimes all of these are called *mountain zones* or *zones of altitude.* See ★*region*, 8 (*a*). The symmetry, hence the zonation, is in these cases *radial*; but along a ridge or a river the same causes produce bands of vegetation (by F. E. Clements still called 'zones') in which the symmetry is then said to be *bilateral.* The same author regards the layered vegetation of a forest, etc., as zonal, the zonation in this case being *vertical* or *unilateral* (that of former types being *lateral*). (*c*) A vegetation ring of biological origin resulting from the radial growth or dissemination of an individual, the interior of the circle disappearing: for example, the fairy ring (which see, under *fairy*). *C. MacMillan* and *F. E. Clements.*

9. One of the different levels of a shaft-furnace, characterized according to the reaction

which takes place in it: as, the *zone* of fusion, reduction-*zone*, etc.—**Albany zone,** a catalogue of 8,200 stars between the parallels of 1° and 5° north declination observed at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, New York. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1890, p. 179.—**Arctic** or **arctic-alpine zone.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Austral zones.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Biological zones,** geographic regions or subdivisions of the surface of the earth appropriate for sustaining specific forms of animal and vegetable life. Many such subdivisions or zones have been suggested. The most important are those of C. Hart Merriam. See *life* ★*zone.*—**Blue-yellow zone,** in *psychol. optics*, an intermediate retinal area, sensitive to blue, yellow, and the various terms of the black-white series, but insensitive to red and green. The results of perimetrical and campimetrical experiments show that the outermost zone of the retina is sensitive only to black-white; the central zone to black-white, blue-yellow, red-green; and the intermediate zone only to black-white and blue-yellow. *E. B. Titchener*, Exper. Psychol., I. i. 12.—**Canadian zone.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Charcot's zones.** Same as *hysterogenic zones* (which see, under *zone*).—**Climatic zone,** one of a number of belts or subdivisions of the surface of the earth distinguished by successive differences of climate. Supan distinguishes the following: (*a*) Marine and equatorial climate, in which the temperature variations are less than 15° C. (*b*) Transition climate, in which the variation is greater than 15° C. and less than 20° C. (*c*) Land climate, in which the variation is greater than 20° C. and less than 40° C. (*d*) Extreme continental climate in which the variations are greater than 40° C. *Koeppen's climatic zones* are arbitrary divisions based upon temperature considerations as follows: (1) A tropical zone having an average temperature of over 68° F. (2) A subtropical zone which has the same temperature during 4 to 11 months. (3) A constant temperate zone with a temperature between 50 and 68° F. (4) A hot summer temperate zone which has an average temperature that sometimes falls below 50° F. (5) A moderate summer and cold winter temperate zone with a temperature between 50 and 68° F. (6) A cold zone with a prevailing temperature below 50° F. (7) A polar zone with an average temperature always below 50° F. *Wojeikoff's climatic zones* are distinguished according to the quantity and character of the rainfall. Twelve climatic regions are shown upon his maps as follows: (1) A zone of ocean trades with very rare rainfalls. (2) A region of equatorial rains, including the zone of calms. (3) A region of rain which prevails throughout the year. (4) A subtropical zone with rainless summers. (5) A zone of the fall and winter rains of middle latitudes. (6) The zone of summer rainfall of middle latitudes. (7) The zone of equal distribution of rain throughout all seasons. (8) A polar region with light snows in winter. (9) Deserts and semi-deserts with an annual precipitation less than 250 mm. (10 in.). (10) The region of the Australian monsoons. (11) The region of the Asiatic monsoons. (12) The region of the African monsoons. Climatic zones in altitude correspond to climatic zones in latitude and are marked by the retardation of the dates of the development of vegetation; this retardation amounts to about ten days for every 300 meters of increase in altitude in the Alps, or four days for 800 meters in France.—**Contact-zone,** a term much used by mining geologists and petrographers to describe those bands of altered and more or less recrystallized rock which follow the contacts between intrusive, igneous masses and the older rocks, usually sediments, which they penetrate. From limestones, intrusive rocks produce zones of garnet, vesuvianite, epidote, diopside, and other lime-silicates or, in the absence of these, crystalline marbles. Copper ores and magnetite are frequently found in these belts. Aluminous strata, such as clays and shales, yield andalusite, biotite, and various aluminous silicates. The rocks become dense and flinty and are called hornfels. It has been a disputed point whether the intrusive rock contributed new matter to the zones or merely caused the recrystallization of that *in situ*, but the conviction is growing that the former view is correct. The zones, especially when of varying intensity of change, are often called aureoles.—**Critical zone,** a zone or belt in the rocky crust of the earth along which movement is especially prone to occur during upheaval, because of the weakness of the rocks.

Throughout the Tertiary crust-movements in the Alps, this passage-zone had been the great crush-zone of the district. It occurred in Fassa below a massive development of calcareous rocks, and above an almost equal thickness of mixed deposits; it was, therefore, a well-marked "*critical*" *zone* within the earth's crust, interleaved between rock material presenting strongly contrasted physical characters.

Nature, Feb. 12, 1903, p. 359.

Crop-zone, a tract bounded by the latitudinal limits within which a crop will succeed; a life zone viewed with reference to cultivated crops. See *life* ★*zone.* Also *crop-belt.*—**Deep-sea coral zone,** a depth of the sea of between fifty and a hundred fathoms.—**Efficient zone,** in *psychophys.*, the innermost of the three retinal zones; the zone which is capable of seeing the reds and greens, as well as the blacks and whites, blues and yellows (*G. farbentüchtig*).—**Epigastric zone.** See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal.*—**Floral zone,** a geographical division of the globe in accordance with the connection between vegetation and climate. Among the special divisions of this kind is that of Drude, who divided the earth into the boreal, tropical, and austral divisions, which are again subdivided into several sections. The most elaborate subdivision is that of Smirnos into nine zones whose boundaries, expressed in degrees of north latitude, are as follows: (1) equatorial, 0–15°; (2) tropical, 15–23.5°; (3) subtropical, 23.5–34°; (4) warm temperate, 34–45°; (5) cool temperate, 45–58°; (6) subarctic, 58–66.5°; (7) arctic, 66.5–72°; (8) frigid, 72–82°; (9) polar, 82–90°. These nine sea-level boundaries correspond also to nine altitudes above sea-level proceeding by steps of 2000 feet each. Thus the equatorial zone extends upward 2000 feet; above the equatorial lies the tropical zone between the limits 2000 and 4000 feet; the subtropical includes the interval between 4000 and 6000 feet; and so on for the whole system.—**Fundamental zone.** See *fundamental* ★*plate.*—**Hudsonian zone.** See *life* ★*zone.*—**Huygens's zone.** Same as *half-period* ★*element.*—**Hypogastric zone,** the lower of the three chief abdominal regions (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Impressed zone,** in the coiled cephalopod shells, the longitudinal impression formed in the dorsum by contact with the next whorl within. This may exist only while the whorls are in contact or may arise through inheritance in the young before the whorls come in contact, or persist in senile stages when the final whorl has been detached.—**Law of zones.** See ★*law*[1].—**Life zone.** (*a*) One of the longitudinal belts of plant and animal life determined upon principles worked out by C. H. Merriam. These principles are: (1) that the northward distribution of animals and plants is governed by the total quantity of heat during the season of growth and reproduction; and (2) that their southward distribution is governed by the mean temperature of a brief period covering the hottest part of the year. Upon this basis Merriam has made the following transcontinental divisions for North America:

Boreal region { Arctic or arctic-alpine zone. / Hudsonian zone. / Canadian zone.

Austral region { Transition zone. / Upper Austral zone. / Lower Austral zone.

Tropical region (not subdivided latitudinally).

Upon the basis of humidity, the transition zone is subdivided into the Alleghanian area, the arid transition area, and the Pacific Coast transition area; the Upper Austral into the Carolinian and Upper Sonoran areas; and the Lower Austral into the Austroriparian (Louisianian) and the Lower Sonoran areas. See phrases under ★*area.* (*b*) A bed or series of beds in any geological formation characterized by certain fossils or groups of fossils: nearly equivalent in meaning to ★*life-horizon.*—**Marsupite zone,** in *geol.*, a zone of the Upper Cretaceous series in France, equivalent to the Margate ★chalk of England (which see).—**Mesogastric zone,** the central abdominal zone, which comprises the umbilical and two lumbar regions.—**Mineral zone,** in *mining geol.*, a zone or belt, of somewhat indefinite and ill-defined lateral extent, along which impregnation of the rocks with ores or minerals has taken place.

The term "*mineral zone*," as used in contradistinction to a "mineral vein," refers to the fact that a mineral zone is not always clearly defined, as by walls. The mineralization may extend along one or both sides of a fissure having no defining limits, while a vein is presumed to be situated wholly within definite bounding planes and may be easily distinguished from the adjoining country rock. In a zone of mineralization the mineralization may gradually disappear as distance from a central crack or fissure increases until it ceases altogether. A mass of rock within which occur several veins or ore bodies is also often referred to as a zone.

Mining and Scientific Press, quoted in Sci. Amer. Sup., [Aug. 22, 1903, p. 23114.

Motor zone, the region of the cerebral cortex which, when electrically stimulated, produces contraction of the various voluntary muscles. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 247.—**Mountain-zones.** See ★*zone,* 8 (*b*).—**Neutral zone.** (*b*) A zone or belt occupied by neither of two neighboring powers, but lying between their frontiers.

Apart from the question of the *neutral zone*, the White Volta has never been accepted by Great Britain as the German frontier north of 10° N.

Geog. Jour. (R. G. S.), XIII. 528, note.

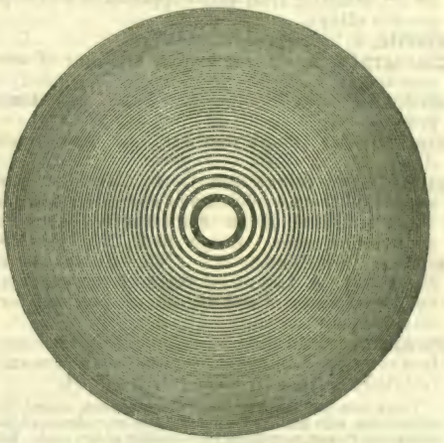
Oesel zone, in *geol.*, a division of the Upper Silurian rocks of the Baltic provinces, constituting the uppermost stage and divisible into a lower and an upper zone, the former broadly equivalent to the Wenlock and the latter to the Ludlow group of England.—**Red-green zone.** See *blue-yellow* ★*zone.*—**Spherical zone,** a portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by one plane, or included between two parallel planes.—**Thermal zone.** See ★*thermal belt.*—**Transition zone,** the territory or area in which the change takes place between the faunas or floras of two regions, the animals or plants of one being gradually replaced by those of the other. The transition zone thus contains a certain mixture of the plants and animals characteristic of the adjacent regions. Such zones are most marked on mountain ranges. See *life* ★*zone.*—**Vascular zone,** an area in the supramastoid fossa (a slight depression at the juncture of the superior and posterior walls of the external auditory canal), in which there are many foramina giving passage to blood-vessels. Also called *spongy spot.*—**Verdant zone,** a nearly horizontal belt on the sides of the Appalachian Mountains, corresponding in width to 400 feet vertical, in which vegetation is rarely affected by frost; a 'thermal belt.'

The beautiful phenomena of the "*verdant zone*" or "thermal belt" exhibits itself upon our mountain sides commencing at about 300 feet vertical height above the valleys. *S. McDowell*, in Rep. U. S. Patent Office, 1861.

Wesenberg zone, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian in the Baltic provinces of Russia equivalent to the Bala or Caradoc of the British section. The Wesenberg zone is represented by a limestone abounding in fossils.—**Zone catalogue,** a catalogue of the stars included between two parallels of declination, for example between + 30° and + 40°.—**Zone of brecciation,** a zone in the earth's crust at no great depth below the surface where openings in the form of intersecting fractures are more abundant than at other depths, and which is preeminently a zone of underground water circulation. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. iii. 130.—**Zone of cultivation,** the altitudes at which human beings live, cultivate the fields, pasture flocks, or hunt wild animals. In the Alps, according to Fritz, the altitude of permanent habitations averages about 1380 meters; that of the grain-fields 1390; that of the herdsmen's cottages 1950; that of the shepherds' huts 2190; and that of isolated trees 2250. The orographic snow-line is at 2630 meters, and the climatic snow-line at 2960 meters.—**Zone of cyclones.** See ★*cyclone.*—**Zone of flowage.** See ★*flowage.*—**Zone of maximum rainfall,** that altitude above the sea-level at which rainfall is heaviest, and above and below which it diminishes. In the northwestern Himalayas this is 1200–1400 meters above sea-level; in Java it is about 1000 meters; and in the Alps about 2000 meters. On the high plateau of Central Asia the zone of maximum snowfall in winter is at 2500–3000 meters, but the zone of rainfall in summer is higher up.—**Zone of observation,** the outer portion of the earth which comes within the range of human observation. *Van Hise*, in U. S. Geol. Surv., Monographs, XLVII. i. 37.—**Zone of Rolando,** the Rolandic or 'motor' area of the cerebral cortex. *T. Ziehen* (trans.), Introd. to Physiol. Psychol., p. 34.—**Zone of stars.** See ★*star*[1].—**Zones of altitude.** See ★*zone,* 8 (*b*).—**Zones of latitude.** See ★*zone,* 8 (*a*).—**Zone star.** See ★*star*[1].

zone-index (zōn′in″deks), *n.* See ★*symbol,* 2.

zone-plate (zōn′plāt), *n.* A plate bearing a series of concentric rings, alternately opaque and transparent. Such a device when placed in a beam of light brings the light to a focus by diffraction.



Zone-plate.

zone-symbol (zōn′sim″bo̤l), *n.* See ★*symbol*[1], 2.

zone-tariff (zōn′tar″if), *n.* See *zone* ★*tariff.*

zone-testing (zōn′tes″ting), *n.* A method of determining the chromatic and spherical aberrations of lenses and their astigmatism by taking photographs of the cone of light transmitted by separate zones of the lens.

zonite (zō′nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *-ite*[2].] Any one of the body rings of a myriapod. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, April, 1903, p. 177.

zonolimnitic (zō″nō̤-lim-nit′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ζώνη*, zone, + *λίμνη*, lake, + *-it-ic.*] Floating or swimming in fresh water at a definite depth below the surface. Also *zonolimnetic.* Compare ★*autolimnitic,* ★*bathylimnitic.*

zonophone (zō′nō̤-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ζώνη*, girdle, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] A trade-name for a gramophone the records of which have been prepared by the Cheney process. See the extract.

In a later method [Cheney's] the point of the recorder draws a groove in the surface of a viscous substance, from which an electrotype is made as a matrix. The resistance to the vibratory movement is very small and the sound is recorded with increased truthfulness. Records by this process have been called *zonophone* records.

Scripture, Exper. Phonetics, p. 53.

zonulitis (zō-nū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *zonule* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

zoöcentric (zō-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, a living being, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the philosophy which regards the world as intelligently designed to promote the well-being of sentient creatures, that is, man and animals. *L. F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociol., II. 50.

zoöchore (zō′ō̤-kōr), *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, animal, + *χωρεῖν*, spread abroad.] In *phytogeog.*, a plant disseminated through the agency of animals. *F. E. Clements.*

zoöchorous (zō̤-ok′ō̤-rus), *a.* [*zoöchore* + *-ous.*] Having the character of or pertaining to zoöchores. *F. E. Clements.*

zoöcracy (zō̤-ok′ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-κρατια*, ‹ *κρατεῖν*, govern.] Tribal law, the contents and execution of which are ascribed to the supernatural powers of animals. *W J McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 294.

zoöcratic (zō̤-ō̤-krat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoöcracy. *W J McGee*, in 17th An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., p. 294.

zoöcultural (zō′ō̤-kul-tūr-al), *a.* [*zoöculture* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to or of the nature of zoöculture. [Rare.]

When in barbarism agricultural and *zoöcultural* industries are organized, and other industries are carried

on for exchange, then the labor of captives becomes an important factor in the industrial life of the people.
J. W. Powell, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1898–99, [p. cxiii.

zoöculture (zō′ō-kul-tūr), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + L. *cultura*, culture.] The domestication of animals; the relations between man and animals which are found in various stages of culture, beginning with the hunting of animals, and developing through toleration of animals as neighbors to domestication.

During his stay among the Hopi, Dr. Fewkes' attention was directed to the inter-relation between the tribesmen and certain feral creatures, notably eagles. The eagles are of much consequence to the folk, chiefly as a source of feathers, which are extensively used in ceremonies for symbolic representation, etc.; and it appears from the recent observations that particular clans claim and exercise a sort of collective ownership in certain families of eagles, perhaps homing in distant mountains; and that this right is commonly recognized by other clans, and even by neighboring tribes. Thus the relation affords a striking example of that condition of toleration between animals and men which normally precedes domestication, and forms the first step in *zoöculture*, as has been set forth in preceding reports.
Smithsonian Rep., 1900, p. 65.

zoöcurrent (zō′ō-kur-ent), *n.* [G. **zoöcurrent* (Haeckel), < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + L. *currens*, current.] A stream of floating organisms in the water of the sea; a zoöreme, or planktonic current. See ★*zoöreme*, ★*planktonic current*.

The pelagic animals and plants are so closely packed in these *zoöcurrents* as to resemble somewhat the human population in the busiest street of a great commercial city.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 626.

zoögene (zō′ō-jēn), *a.* [Gr. ζωογενής, born of an animal, < ζῷον, an animal, + -γενης, -born.] In *geol.*, having an animal origin, as coralline limestone, pteropod ooze, etc. Also *zoögenous*.

zoögenesis (zō-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + γένεσις, genesis.] Same as *zoögeny*.

zoögenic, *a.* 2. In *geol.*, noting rocks the constituents of which have been furnished by animals as distinguished from plants, as, for example, shell limestones, guano beds, etc. *Amer. Geol.*, April, 1904, p. 231.—**Zoögenic sociology.** See ★*sociology*.

zoögenite (zō-oj′e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, animal, + -γενης, -produced, + -*ite*[2].] In *petrog.*, a rock formed by the accumulation of animal debris. *Senft*, 1857.

zoögenous (zō-oj′e-nus), *a.* 1. In *geol.*, see ★*zoögene*.—2. In *pathol.*, noting certain diseases which are acquired by man from the lower animals.

zoögrafting (zō′ō-graf-ting), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + E. *grafting*.] In *surg.*, the grafting of tissues derived from the lower animals.

zoögrafy, *n.* An amended spelling of *zoögraphy*.

zoöl. 2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] An abbreviation of *zoölogical*.

Zoölogical station. See ★*station*.

zoölogize (zō-ol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *zoölogized*, ppr. *zoölogizing*. [*zoölog(y)* + *-ize*.] To study zoölogy practically.

zoölogy, *n.*—**Experimental zoölogy,** the study of living animals by means of experiments of which the objects, among others, are to ascertain how animals behave under given conditions, the readiness with which and the extent to which they may be influenced by their surroundings, and if sex may be determined by external or other conditions and, if so, in what manner.

The scope of *experimental zoology* is so great that it cannot be treated as a whole within a volume of ordinary size. *Science*, Jan. 24, 1908, p. 140.

zoömechanical (zō″ō-mē-kan′i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoömechanics.

Roux claims that *zoömechanical* methods are of primary importance, that those of the descriptive zoölogists only prepare the way for causal investigators, and are of little or no intrinsic value. *Nat. Sci.*, June, 1897, p. 412.

zoömechanics, *n.* 2. The doctrine or opinion that the origin and activity of living beings will, some day, be resolved into the activity of the organic mechanism and expressed in terms of matter and motion.

Every science is a mechanical one, but to tack on the word "mechanics" to zoology and rechristen it "*zoömechanics*" in a general philosophical sense is not to create a new science. *Nat. Sci.*, June, 1897, p. 412.

3. The opinion that the methods of the experimental laboratory are the only scientific and fruitful methods for studying zoölogy, and that knowledge gained by observing the changes that take place in the laboratory of nature is trivial and insignificant.

zoömimetic (zō-ō-mi-met′ik), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + μιμητικός, mimetic.] Characterized by actions imitative of those of animals: said of an early stage of culture in which all technic activities, such as cutting, breaking, sawing, etc., are supposed to be imitative of similar activities of animals, and in which appropriate parts of animals, such as teeth, claws, horns, etc., are used as tools. Also called *hylozoic*. Compare ★*prelithic*. *W J McGee*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895–96, p. 250.

zoömimic (zō-ō-mim′ik), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + μιμικός, mimic.] See ★*zoömimetic*.

zoömonera (zō″ō-mō-nē′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + μονήρης, single.] Animal organisms without nuclei. Few zoölogists admit the existence of animals without nuclei. Since nuclei have been demonstrated in some of the so-called zoömonera, failure to find them in others is no proof of their absence.

zoömorph (zō′ō-môrf), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + μορφή, form.] A manufactured object or ornamental design whose form originated in the endeavor to copy or imitate some animal. *Haddon*, Evolution in Art, p. 40.



Norse Zoömorph: doorway of church of Borgund, Norway.

zoöpaleontology (zō″ō-pā″-lē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + E. *paleontology*.] A badly formed word introduced by Osborn to express that division of paleontology which relates solely to animal as contrasted with plant life. Same as *paleozoölogy*.

zoöpantheon (zō-ō-pan′thē-on), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + πάνθειον, pantheon.] A pantheon which consists of animal gods, such as is characteristic of primitive religions.

zoöperal (zō-op′e-ral), *a.* [*zoöper(y)* + *-al*[1].] Of or relating to zoöpery.

zoöperist (zō-op′e-rist), *n.* [*zoöper(y)* + *-ist*.] One who experiments on animals; an experimental zoölogist.

zoöpery (zō-op′e-ri), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + πειρᾶν, try, + -*y*[3].] Experimentation on animals; experimental zoölogy.

zoöph. An abbreviation of *zoöphytology*.

zoöpharmacy (zō-ō-fär′ma-si), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, animal, + E. *pharmacy*.] That branch of pharmacy which pertains to the preparation of drugs as they are used in veterinary medicine.

zoöphile (zō′ō-fil), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + φιλεῖν, love.] A zoöphilist, especially an antivivisectionist.

zoöphobia (zō-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + -φοβια, < φοβεῖν, fear.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of animals.—2. In *anthrop.*, the fear of animals considered as beings endowed with supernatural powers. *Amer. Anthropologist*, Jan.–March, 1901, p. 12.

zoöphysical (zō-ō-fis′i-kal), *a.* [*zoöphysic(s)* + *-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to zoöphysics in either sense of that word.

zoöphysics, *n.* 2. The physics of animal bodies.

zoöphysiology (zō-ō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + E. *physiology*.] The physiology of animals: opposed to *phytophysiology*, or the physiology of plants.

zoöplankton (zō-ō-plangk′ton), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, animal, + NL. *plankton*.] Animals that float or swim in the water, considered collectively and contrasted with floating or swimming plants. See ★*plankton*, ★*phytoplankton*.

zoöplasm (zō′ō-plazm), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + πλάσμα, anything formed.] The living substance of animals as contrasted with that of plants.

zoöplasty (zō′ō-plās-ti), *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + πλαστός, formed, + -*y*[3].] Same as ★*zoögrafting*.

zoöpraxiscope (zō-ō-prak′si-skōp), *n.* 1. Same as *zoöpraxinoscope*.—2. A phenakistoscope.

zoöpsychological (zō″ō-sī-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [*zoöpsycholog(y)* + *-ic-al*[1].] Of or pertaining to zoöpsychology.

zoöpsychologist (zō″ō-sī-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [*zoöpsycholog(y)* + *-ist*.] One who studies animal or comparative psychology; a comparative psychologist.

zoöreme (zō′ō-rēm), *n.* [G. ★*zooreme* (?) (Haeckel), < Gr. ζῷον, animal, + It. *rema*, otherwise *reuma*, defluxion, rheum, said to be used dial. in the original Gr. sense, Gr. ῥεῦμα, a flow, a current.] A stream of floating organisms in the ocean; a zoöcurrent. See ★*zoöcurrent*, ★*planktonic current*. See the extract.

Among the most noteworthy and important phenomena of marine biology is the great accumulation of swimming bodies which form long and narrow bands of thickened plankton. . . . For their scientific designation and their distinction from other marine currents I propose the term Zoöcurrent or *Zoöreme*.
Haeckel (trans.), Planktonic Studies, in Rep. U. S. Fish [Com., 1889–91, p. 626.

zoösematic (zō″ō-sē-mat′ik), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, + σῆμα(τ-), a sign, + *-ic*.] Symbolizing animals. *W J McGee*, in An. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol., 1895–96, p. 169.

zoösporangium, *n.* 2. Any multicellular organ among the algæ or fungi giving rise to zoöspores.

zoösporocyst (zō-ō-spō′rō-sist), *n.* [*zoöspore* + Gr. κύστις, bag (cyst).] Any unicellular structure among algæ or fungi which produces zoöspores. Compare ★*zoösporangium*, 2.

zoötechny, *n.* 2. The industries which are associated with the animal kingdom. *O. T. Mason*, in Amer. Anthropologist, Jan., 1899, p. 45.

zoötypic (zō-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, animal, + τύπος, type, + *-ic*.] Of the animal type. [Rare.]

But the worm-like organisms, "being longitudinal and bilateral," writes Cope, "one extremity becomes differentiated by first contact with the environment." In other words, the animal type has shown a cephalic or head-forming evolution in consequence of the bilateralism of structure. The individual has become concentrated. Out of this worm-form type, therefore, all the higher ranges of *zootypic* evolution have sprung, and one is almost tempted to read a literal truth into David's lamentation that "I am a worm and no man."
L. H. Bailey, in Smithsonian Rep., 1897, p. 454.

zopf (tsopf), *n.* [G., a cue, queue, pigtail.] The fashion of the queue, that is, old-fashioned, pedantic formalism: applied to stiff antiquated ways in official life, in musical composition, etc.

zosmerid (zos′me-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the heteropterous family *Zosmeridæ*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the family *Zosmeridæ*.

zosteriform (zos-ter′i-fôrm), *a.* [Gr. ζωστήρ, a girdle, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling herpes zoster. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, V. 864.

Zuñi pottery. See *Pueblo pottery*, under *American* ★*pottery* (*a*).

zurlite (zör′līt), *n.* [Named after Signore *Zurlo*.] An impure form of humboldtilite (melilite) which occurs in opaque squares or octagonal prismatic crystals in calcareous blocks in Monte Somma.

zwieback (tswē′bäĉh), *n.* [G., < *zwie-*, E. *twi-*, two-, twice, + *backen*, E. *bake*. The word is equivalent in meaning to *biscuit*.] Slices of bread made from a rich dough, which have been heated in an oven until they are thoroughly dried and are of a deep yellow color.

Zwinglianism (zwing′li-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531) and his followers. See *Zwinglian*.

zwischenglas (tswish′en-glās), *n.* [G., 'between-glass.'] A drinking-glass or tumbler so constructed that the decoration, usually depicting hunting scenes, is inclosed between two layers of glass: used in Germany in the 18th century. The outside surface is cut into vertical facets to facilitate handling.

zwitter (tswit′ėr), *n.* [G., lit. a hybrid, a halfbreed, < *zwei* (*zwi-*), two.] In *petrog.*, a variety of greisen, associated with tin ores,

of somewhat variable composition, chiefly quartz, mica, topaz, with more or less tin ore.

zybethum, *n.* See *zibetum*.

zygadineine (zig-ạ-din'ē-in), *n.* [*zygadin(one)* + *-e-ine.*] A pale yellow, basic compound formed by the action of barium hydroxid on zygadinone. It resembles veratrine in physiological effect and melts at 102° C.

zygadinic (zī-gạ-din'ik), *a.* [*zygadin(one)* + *-ic.*] Noting an acid, a compound prepared by the action of barium hydroxid on zygadinone.

zygadinin (zī-gad'i-nin), *n.* [*Zygad(enus)* + *-in* + *-in.*] A colorless, neutral compound contained in *Zygadenus venenosus*. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms and melts at 134° C. See *Zygadenus*.

zygadinone (zī-gad'i-nōn), *n.* [*Zygad(enus)* + *-in* + *-one.*] A resin contained in *Zygadenus venenosus*. Its physiological action is the same as that of the crude drug.

zygion (zig'i-on), *n.*; pl. *zygia* (-ạ). [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke.] In *craniom.*, the points at which the greatest bizygomatic diameter is found.

zygnemaceous (zig-nē-mā'shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the family of algæ *Zygnemaceæ* or to the genus *Zygnema*.

zygomatico-orbital (zī-gō-mat″i-kō-ôr'bi-tạl), *a.* Relating to both zygoma and orbit.

zygomaticosphenoid (zī″gō-mat″i-kō-sfē'-noid), *a.* Relating to both the zygoma and the sphenoid bone: noting a fissure between the two.

zygomaticum (zī-gō-mat'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *zygomatica* (-kạ). [NL.] The suborbital ring, a chain of small ossicles following the lower margin of the orbital cavity in fishes.

zygomaxillare (zī″gō-mak-si-lā'rē), *n.* [NL.] In *craniom.*, the lower terminus of the zygomaxillary suture. *Von Török.*

zygoneurous (zī-gō-nū'rus), *a.* [*zygoneur(y)* + *-ous.*] Relating to or characterized by zygoneury. *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1901, p. 466.

zygoneury (zī-gō-nū'ri), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve, + *-y*[3].] In some gastropods, an arrangement of the nervous system, more frequent on the right than on the left side, in which the mantle-nerve of the pleural ganglion runs directly to the ganglion of the visceral commissure of its own side (supra- or subintestinal). Compare ★*dialyneury*.

zygoörbitale (zī″gō-ôr-bi-tā'lē), *n.* [NL.] In *craniom.*, the upper terminus of the zygomaxillary suture. *Von Török.*

zygophyllaceous (zī″gō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [NL. *Zygophyllace(æ)* + *-ous.*] Belonging or pertaining to the *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Zygoptera (zī-gop'tẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A suborder of the *Odonata* which includes the two families *Calepterygidæ* and *Agrionidæ*. They have the wings of the two pairs equal in size, or the hind ones a little the smaller.

zygopterid (zī-gop'tẹ-rid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Zygopterides*.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of or belonging to the *Zygopterides*.

zygosphenal (zī'gō-sfē-nạl), *a.* [*zygosphene* + *-al*[1].] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a zygosphene (which see).

zygote, *n.* 2. In *biol.*, a fertilized ovum, or the equivalent, in plants and in unicellular organisms, of a fertilized egg; the product of the conjugation of gametes, or sexual cells.

The term "gamete" is now generally used as the equivalent of "germ-cell," whether male or female, and the term "*zygote*" is here used for brevity to denote the organism resulting from fertilization.

W. Bateson, Mendel's Prin. of Heredity, p. 18, note.

After the fusing of the flagella with the female germs in the stomach of the Anopheles mosquitoes, the fertilized organisms attach themselves to the walls of the stomach, penetrate the inner walls, and locate themselves just under the outer muscular wall. They then rapidly increase in size until they eventually become five times as large as at first. They are now known as *zygotes*.

L. O. Howard, Mosquitoes, p. 51.

zygotic (zī-got'ik), *a.* [*zygot(e)* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of, fertilized eggs or zygotes.

In gametic variation we thus meet in fact the same series of possibilities with which we have been familiar in the variation of *zygotic* organisms.

Bateson and Saunders, Rep. Evol. Com. Roy. Soc., 1902, [I. 127.

zygotoblast (zī-got'ō-blȧst), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγωτός*, yoked, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as ★*sporozoite*.

zygotomere (zī-got'ō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *ζυγωτός*, yoked, + *μέρος*, part.] Same as *sporoblast*.

zygous (zī'gus), *a.* [Gr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke, + *-ous.*] Paired: used in descriptive paleontology with special reference to the lobes and saddles in the septal sutures of the ammonites, in contrast to the azygous or unpaired inflections.

zymic, *a.* 2. Noting zymic acid, a substance which is now known to be impure lactic acid.

zymin (zī'min), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-in*[2].] An enzym, in a general sense.

zymite (zī'mīt), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-ite*[2].] In the Greek Church, the priest who celebrates the Eucharist with unleavened bread.

zymocyte (zī'mō-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] An organism which produces fermentation.

Salicylic acid only holding its reputation as an enemy to the *zymocytes* of the cider barrel. *Disinfectants*, p. 14.

zymogenic, *a.* 2. Of or pertaining to a zymogen. *Abbott*, Prin. of Bacteriology, p. 36.

zymohydrolysis (zī″mō-hī-drol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + E. *hydrolysis.*] The addition of the elements of water to the molecule of a compound (hydrolysis) by the action of an enzym (zymase).

Scientific nomenclature — or, rather, scientific shorthand — is a little forbidding at times, and so it was that Croft Hill's bold announcement, three or four years ago, of the discovery of "reversible *zymohydrolysis*" was not starred in large type in the public prints the next morning. But this young Englishman had shown that a constructive ferment exists; or, rather, that under given conditions the destructive action of the ferment is reversible. *C. Snyder*, New Conceptions in Sci., p. 236.

zymolysis, *n.* 2. Digestion by means of the non-organized ferments.

It will be convenient to use the expression '*zymolysis*' to denote the changes produced by the enzymes in their action on other substances and to apply the term 'fermentation' to the action of the organized ferments.

Buck, Med. Handbook, III. 840.

zymophore (zī'mō-fōr), *a.* Same as ★*toxophore*.

The hypothesis of Morgenroth in regard to the existence of a haptophore group and the *zymophore* group in the labile ferment has been recently verified by Myers and Bashford, who have discovered zymoids analogous to the toxoids.

U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Animal Industry, Rep., 1900, [p. 257.

zymophoric (zī-mō-for'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-φορος*, ‹ *φέρειν*, bear.] Zymophorous; specifically, noting a group, analogous in its action to that of a ferment, which does not exist, however, in the free state, but as an integral part of free complements, or of receptors having the structure of agglutinins and precipitins. See ★*immunity*, 5, ★*toxophoric*.

zymophorous (zī-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *φέρειν*, bear.] Same as ★*zymophoric*.

zymoplastic (zī-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *πλαστός*, formed, + *-ic.*] Forming a ferment. *Buck*, Med. Handbook, IV. 475.

zymose (zī'mōs), *n.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *-ose.*] Same as *invertin*.

zymotechnologist (zī″mō-tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*zymotechnolog(y)* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in zymotechnology or zymotechnics.

The leading purpose of this treatise is to enlighten the so-called practical man in the methods of investigation employed by the *zymotechnologist*, so that in the future the practical man and the technologist may work together with better understanding at the many important and difficult problems which are encountered in the processes of the fermentation industries.

Nature, Nov. 5, 1903, p. 4.

zymotechnology (zī″mō-tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *zymotechnics* or *zymurgy*.

zymotoxic (zī-mō-tok'sik), *a.* [Gr. *ζύμη*, leaven, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-ic.*] 1. Noting that group of the complement to which its solvent properties are due, in accordance with the supposition that it may be of ferment nature. See ★*immunity*. Sometimes used synonymously with ★*toxophoric*.

The intermediary body, therefore, carries two sets of combining or haptophore groups: one for the cells and the other for the complement (complementophilic group). The complement possesses in addition to such a corresponding haptophore group, another group which exhibits fermentative properties (*zymotoxic* or toxophore group), through the action of which solution of cells takes place.

Jour. Exper. Med., March 17, 1902, p. 282.

2. Relating to the action of toxins in the theory of infection.

Zyrian (zir'i-ạn), *n.* A member of a Finnic people living in northeastern Russia, principally in the government of Vologda. Also *Ziryanian, Siryanian*.

Zythia (zith'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), ‹ Gr. *ζῦθος*, ale, beer (?).] A genus of the imperfect fungi, type of the family *Zythiaceæ*, characterized by having reddish or orange-colored waxy pycnidia and hyaline unicellular spores. About 20 species have been described. *Z. Versoniana* occurs on fruit of *Punica Granatum* in Italy.



Zythia Versoniana.

a, pycnidia on skin of unripe pomegranate, reduced in size; *b*, pycnidia enlarged; *c*, sporophores with spores, highly magnified.

Zythiaceæ (zith-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Zythia* + *-aceæ.*] A family of sphæropsidaceous fungi which have light- or bright-colored, fleshy or waxy pycnidia: named from ★*Zythia*, the principal genus (which see).

AMENDED SPELLING

THE first edition (1889-91) of The Century Dictionary contained, as an appendix, a list of about three thousand amended spellings published in the "Transactions" of the American Philological Association in 1886. This list embodied, as far as it extended, the opinions of the most eminent scholars in English philology as expressed in the declarations in favor of reform in English spelling made by the American Philological Association in 1876 and, later, by the Philological Society of London. It was based upon twenty-four rules[1] for the simplification of English spelling adopted by these societies in 1883, the most comprehensive of which—the "ten rules"—are printed below. In commenting upon this list in the introduction to the appendix, Professor W. D. Whitney remarked: "It need not be said in this dictionary that the objections brought on etymological and literary and other grounds against the correction of English spelling are the unthinking expressions of ignorance and prejudice. All English etymologists are in favor of the correction of English spelling, both on etymological grounds and on the higher ground of the great service it will render to national education and international intercourse. It may safely be said that no competent scholar who has really examined the question has come, or could come, to a different conclusion; and it may be confidently predicted that future English dictionaries will be able to recognize to the full, as this dictionary has been able in its own usage to recognize in part, the right of the English vocabulary to be rightly spelled."

The publication of these opinions and recommendations by the philological societies, with the powerful individual support of such scholars as Professor Whitney, has led to the growth—slow but ever increasing—of a public demand for the simplification and rationalization of English orthography. This demand has grown most rapidly among teachers, who have most directly felt the need of making the teaching and learning of English spelling less wasteful of time and effort. In response to this sentiment there was organized, in 1906, the Simplified Spelling Board of the United States and, in 1908, the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain, which have set before themselves as their special problem the practical advancement of orthographic reform along the theoretical lines proposed by the philological societies. With the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board, they include in their membership a majority of the leading philologists and educators interested in English in the two countries.

As the first substantial result of its efforts the Simplified Spelling Board published, March 6, 1909, an "Alfabetic List of Simplifications in Spelling recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board up to January 25, 1909." It contains in one alphabetic order the simplifications recommended by the Board in three successive lists published in 1906, 1908, and 1909, and comprises about 3,300 words, of which about 2,200 are inflected forms ending in *-t* for *-ed*, and *-d* for *-ed*, as pronounced respectively in *dropt, stept, snapt*, etc., and in *aimd, raind, fild*, etc. This "Alfabetic List" is in great part identical with the list approved by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society, and at the present time takes the place of that list. It will be increased as the work of the Simplified Spelling Board and the Simplified Spelling Society advances. The main part of it is here printed; but to save space most of the forms in *-t* and *-d* are omitted. It will be understood that the words included in the list establish the rule for all other words of the same kind; so that, for example, forms like *abandond, abasht, abhord, abolisht*, which are here included, will give the rule for the very numerous other words of the same class which are omitted. To the list are prefixed the special rules of simplification adopted up to that date by the Board and on which the list is founded.

A dictionary must, of course, record, as a rule, the usage of the majority; it cannot undertake to force upon its readers the spelling of a minority, even when it is reasonable and theoretically accurate; but, as Professor Whitney said, it may reasonably be expected that the successive editions of the dictionaries will contain and use an increased number of simplified forms until finally the written language of the English-speaking race is in convenient accord with its spoken language. This was the case in former times; and it was the case with the great languages of the ancient world—the Sanskrit, the Greek and the Latin, the Anglo-Saxon, the Old Norse, and the Old High German. It is slowly again becoming the case with the modern forms of those languages, and that through the efforts of scholars to simplify and regulate for modern use the inherited spelling which the accidents of time, the confusions of wars and migrations, and the petrifying effect of universal and uncritical printing have made anomalous, irregular, inadequate, unscientific, and untrue.

1. **ae, æ,** or **e,** not final. RULE: Choose **e.** *Anesthetic, chimera, era, esthetic, ether, medieval, paleontology,* etc.
2. **-bt,** with **b** silent. RULE: Omit **b.** *Det, dettor, dout, indetted, redout, redouted, redoutable.*
3. **ea** pronounced as short **e.** RULE: Drop **a.** *Hed, spred, sted, tred, thret, helth, welth, dremt, ment, plesant,* etc.
4. **ea** pronounced as **â,** before **r.** RULE: Drop **e.** *Harken, hart, harth.*
5. **-ed** or **'d** pronounced **-d.** RULE: Use simple **d** in all cases (reducing a double consonant). *Aimd, armd, burnd, deemd, dimd, feld, fild, hangd, raind, stird, veild,* etc.
6. **-ed** or **-t,** the preceding single consonant being doubled before **-ed** (*-pped, -ssed*) and left single before **-t** (*-pt, -st*). RULE: Choose **-t** in all cases. *Dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stopt, blest, prest, mist, blusht, washt, wisht, lockt, packt,* etc.
7. **-ence** or **-ense** (Latin *-ensa*). Rule: Choose **-ense.** *Defense, offense, pretense.* Also *license* (Latin *-entia*).
8. **-ette** or **-et.** RULE: Choose **-et.** *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet, quartet, quintet, septet, sextet,* etc.
9. **gh** or **f.** Rule: Choose **f.** *Draft,* not *draught.*
10. **-gh** silent: (1) **-ough** or **-ow** (pronounced **au**). Rule: Choose **-ow.** *Plow.* (2) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **ō** or **o**). Rule: Choose **-o.** *Altho, tho, thoro, boro, -boro* (in place-names), *furlo.* (3) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **û**): *Through, thro', thro.* Rule: Choose *thro,* but advance it now to *thru.*
11. **-ice** unstrest, pronounced **-is.** RULE: Spell **-is.** *Artifis, coppis, cornis, crevis, edifis, justis, notis, servis,* etc.
12. **-ile** unstrest, pronounced **-il.** RULE: Omit **e.** *Agil, futil, servil,* etc. Retain **-ile** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
13. **-ine** unstrest, pronounced **-in.** RULE: Omit **e.** *Determin, doctrin, engin, examin, genuin, imagin, pristin,* etc. Retain **-ine** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
14. **-ise** unstrest, pronounced **-is.** RULE: Omit **e.** *Anis, mortis, practis, premis, promis, treatis.*
15. **-ise** or **-ize** (from Greek), suffix of verbs. RULE: Choose **-ize.** *Civilize, criticize, exorcize, legalize, organize,* etc.
16. **-ite** unstrest, pronounced **-it.** RULE: Omit **e.** *Apposit, definit, infinit, opposit, preterit, requisit,* etc. Retain **-ite** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
17. **-ive** unstrest, pronounced **-iv.** RULE: Omit **e.** *Activ, adjectiv, detectiv, executiv, motiv, nativ, progressiv,* etc.
18. **-ll** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**). RULE: Choose **-l.** *Distil, fulfil, instil;* like *until, compel, impel,* etc.
19. **-ll-** or **-l-** (**-ill-** or **-il-, -ull-** or **-ul-**) before **-ful** or **-ness.** RULE: Choose **-l.** *Skilful, wilful, dulness, fulness.*
20. **-mb** with **b** silent. Rule: Omit **b.** *Crum, dum, lam, lim, num, thum.*
21. **-mn** with **n** silent. Rule: Omit **n.** *Autum, colum, solem.*
22. **oe, œ,** or **e,** not final. RULE: Choose **e.** *Ecumenical, esophagus, phenix, subpena,* etc.; like *economy, solecism,* etc.
23. **-our** or **-or.** RULE: Choose **-or.** *Ardor, candor, clamor, color, favor, flavor, honor, humor, labor, rumor, tumor, valor, vigor,* etc.; also *arbor, harbor, neighbor,* etc.
24. **ph** or **f.** Rule: Choose **f.** *Fantasm, fantasy, fantom, sulfate, sulfur;* like *fancy, frantic, frenzy, coffer, coffin,* etc., which originally had *ph.*
25. **ph** pronounced **f.** Rule: Use **f.** *Camfor, cifer; alfabet, diafram, pamflet; autograf, bibliografy, biografy, fonograf, fotograf, paragraf, telegraf, telefone.*
26. **-rr** or **-r.** RULE: Choose **r.** *Bur, pur;* like *cur, fur, blur, slur, spur, car, far, fir, stir,* etc.
27. **-re** or **-er.** RULE: Choose **-er.** *Accouter, center, fiber, meter, miter, niter, saltpeter, scepter, sepulcher, somber, specter, theater,* etc.; like *diameter, number,* etc.
28. **s** or **z** (in the root). Rule: Choose **z.** *Apprize, assize, comprize, enterprize, raze, surprize, teazel.* (See also Rule 15.)
29. **s** medial, silent. Rule: Drop **s.** *Aile, ile, ilet, iland.*
30. **-ue** silent, after **-g.** Rule: Omit **-ue.** *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, colleag, leag, harang, tung.*
31. **-ve** after **l** or **r.** RULE: Omit **-e.** *Delv, shelv, twelv, selvs, carv, curv, nerv, serv, deserv, reserv, starv,* etc.

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[1] "The so-calld twenty-four rules ar many of them lists of words. The rules proper ar as follows:

TEN RULES

1. e.—Drop silent *e* when fonetically useless (writing *-er* for *-re*), as in *live* (liv), *single* (singl), *eaten* (eatn), *rained* (raind), etc., *theatre* (theater), etc.
2. ea.—Drop *a* from *ea* having the sound of *e*, as in *feather* (fether), *leather* (lether), etc.
3. o.—For *o* having the sound of *u* in *but* write *u* in *above* (abuv), *tongue* (tung), and the like.
4. ou.—Drop *o* from *ou* having the sound of *u* in *but* in *trouble* (trubl), *rough* (ruf), and the like; for *-our* unaccented write *-or*, as in *honour* (honor), etc.
5. u, ue.—Drop silent *u* after *g* before *a*, and in nativ English words, and drop final *ue: guard* (gard), *guess* (gess), *catalogue* (catalog), *league* (leag), etc.
6. Dubl consonants may be simplified when fonetically useless: *bailiff* (bailif), (not *hall*, etc.), *battle* (batl), *written* (writn), *traveller* (traveler), etc.
7. d.—Change *d* and *ed* final to *t* when so pronounced, as in *looked* (lookt), etc., unless the *e* affects the preceding sound, as in *chafed*, etc.
8. gh, ph.—Change *gh* and *ph* to *f* when so sounded: *enough* (enuf), *laughter* (lafter), *phonetic* (fonetic), etc.
9. s.—Change *s* to *z* when so sounded, especially in distinctiv words and in *-ise: abuse*, verb (abuze), *advertise* (advertize), etc.
10. t.—Drop *t* in *tch: catch* (cach), *pitch* (pich), etc."

AMENDED SPELLINGS

abandond
abasht
abdicativ
abhord
ablativ
abolisht
abortiv
abrasiv
abrest
abridgment
absolv
absorptiv
abstractiv
abusiv
acceleративе
accommodativ
accomplis
accouter
accumulativ
accursed (3 syl.)
accurst
accusativ
acknowledgment
acquisitiv
activ
adamantin, -ine
adaptiv
addrest
adhesiv
adjectiv
adjunctiv
admesure
administrativ
admixt
adoptiv
adventiv
adversativ
adz
affectiv
affirmativ
affixt
afflictiv
afformativ
agast (aghast)
agglutinativ
aggressiv
aggrest
agil, -ile
agitativ
ahed
aile (aisle)
ake (ache)
aking (aching)
alfabet
alfabetic
alfabetical
alfabetize
alimentativ
alkalin, -ine
alliterativ
allusiv
alredy
alterativ
alternativ
altho
amaranthin, -ine
amast
amativ
amethystin, -ine
amphitheater
analog
analyze
anapest
anatomize
anemia
anemic
anesthesia
anesthetic
anilin, -ine
anis (anise)
annotativ
annulate
annunciativ
anticipativ
antipyrin
antitoxin
aperitiv
apolog
apothem
appald
appellativ
appetitiv
applicativ
appointiv
apposit
appositiv
appreciativ
apprehensiv
apprentis
apprentist
apprest
apprize
approbativ
approximativ
aquilin, -ine
arbor
archeology
ardor
argentin, -ine
argumentativ
armistis
armor
articulativ
artifis
artizan
askt
assertiv
assest
assimilativ
assize
associativ
assumptiv
attentiv
attractiv
attributiv
augmentativ
auspis
authoritativ
autobiografer
autobiografy
autograf
autograft
autum
avaris
aversiv
awd
ax
axil
axt (axed)

bald (balled)
band (banned)
bans
bard (barred)
bark (barque)
barreld
bedsted
behavior
behed
belabor
beld (belled)
benefis
benefist
benum (benumb)
benumd
bested (bestead)
bestird
beveld
bibliografer
bibliografic
bibliografy
bild[1] (build)
bild[2] (billed)
bilder (builder)
bilding (building)
bilt (built)
biografer
biografic
biografy
bissextil, -ile
bister
bivalv
bivalvd
blabd
bluft
blurd
bobd
bodis (bodice)
bogd
bold (bolled)
boozd
boro (borough)
bost (bossed)
braizd
brast (brassed)
brattis
brazen
brazier
breathd
bred (bread)
bredth
breezd
brekfast
brest (breast)
breth (breath)
brimd
buft
bun
bur (burr)
burd (burred)
burnd (also *burnt*)
bust (bussed)
buzd

cabald (caballed)
cabind
cald (called)
caliber
caliper
caliperd
camfor
camford
campain
campaind
canald (canalled)
canceld
cand (canned)
candor
canvast[1] (-vased)
canvast[2] (-vassed)
capt
captiv
captivd
carest
carminativ
carold
carv
carvd
catalog
catalogd
cataloger
cataloging
catechize
caucust
causativ
cauterize
cavild
ceast
celd (celled)
center
centerd
chaft (chaffed)
chalis (chalice)
chapt
chard (charred)
chastize
check
checker
checkerd
checkers
chimera
chind (chinned)
chipt
chumd
cicatris
cifer
ciferd
cigaret
circumspectiv
circumvolv
citrin
civilize
clamd (clammed)
clamor
clandestin, -ine
clangor
clapt
clast
clenly (cleanly, adj.)
clense (cleanse)
clue
coactiv
coagulativ
cobd
coco
coco-nut
coctil, -ile
coerciv
coeval
cogd
cogitativ
cohesiv
collapst
colleag
collectiv
collusiv
colonize
color
colord
colter (coulter)
colum
columd
combativ
combinativ
commemorativ
commiserativ
commonwelth
communicativ
commutativ
comparativ
compast
compeld
compellativ
competitiv
completiv
composit
compositiv
comprehensiv
compressiv
comprest
comprize
compulsiv
computativ
conativ
concenter
concenterd
concentrativ
conceptiv
concessiv
conciliativ
conclusiv
concoctiv
concurd
concust
cond (conned)
condenst
condit[1] (condite)
condit[2] (conduit)
conduciv
conductiv
confederativ
conferd
confest
configurativ
congregativ
conjugativ
conjunctiv
connectiv
connexiv
connotativ
consecutiv
conserv
conservativ
conservd
considerativ
consolidativ
constitutiv
constrictiv
constructiv
consultativ
consultiv
consumptiv
contaminativ
contemplativ
continuativ
contortiv
contractil, -ile
contractiv
contradictiv
contributiv
controld
controller
conversiv
converst
convolv
convulsiv
convulst
cood (cooed)
cooperativ
coppis
copt
copulativ
coquet
corallin, -ine
corbeld
cornis
cornist
corporativ
correctiv
correlativ
corroborativ
corrosiv
corruptiv
costiv
counterfit
courst
courtmartiald
coverd
cowardis
crabbed (2 syl.)
crabd (pret. & pp.)
cramd
creast
creativ
crevis (crevice)
crevist (creviced)
cribd
criminativ
criticize
crost
crum
crumd
crusht
crystallin, -ine
cubd
cudgeld
cue (queue)
cuft
culd (culled)
cumulativ
cupt
curativ
cursiv
curst
curteous
curtesy
curv
curvd
cutlas
cyclopedia

-d for *-ed* pr. -d
dabd
dactyl
damd (dammed)
dativ
debard
decalog
deceptiv
decifer
deciferd
decisiv
declarativ
decorativ
ded (dead)
deden (deaden)
dedend
dedhed
dedly
deductiv
def (deaf)
defectiv
defen (deafen)
defend (deafened)
defense
defensiv
deferd
definit
definitiv
deliberativ
delt (dealt)
delusiv
delv
delvd
demagog
demeanor
demonstrativ
demurd
denominative
denotativ
dentifris
deposit
deprecativ
depreciativ
depressiv
deprest
derisiv
derivativ
derogativ
descriptiv
deserv
desiderativ
destin
destind
destroyd

AMENDED SPELLINGS

destructiv
det (debt)
detectiv
determin
determinativ
determind
deth (death)
dethly
detractiv
dettor (debtor)
develop
developt
devild
devolv
diafram
diaframd
diagramd
diald
dialog
dialogd
dieresis
difficil
diffusiv
digd
digestiv
digressiv
digrest
dike
dilativ
dimd
dimensiv
diminutiv
dind (dinned)
dipt
directiv
disciplin
discolord
discriminativ
discursiv
discurteous
discurtesy
discust
disfavor
disfavord
disharten
dishartend
disheveld
dishonor
dishonord
disht
disjunctiv
dismissiv
dismist
dispatch
dispatcht
dispeld
dispenst
dispersiv
disperst
dispositiv
disruptiv
dissolv
dissuasiv
distil
distild
distinctiv
distinguisht
distractiv
distrest
distributiv
ditcht
divertiv
docil, -ile
doctrin
doft
dogd
dolor
domicil
domicild
donativ
dond (donned)
doomd
dout
douted
doutful
doutless
draft
draftsman
drafty
dragd
dram
dramatize
dreamd
dred
dredful
dremt
drest
drild
dript
driveld
dropt
drubd
drugd
drumd
dubd
ductil, -ile
duld (dulled)
dulness
dum (dumb)
dund (dunned)
duplicativ
dwarft
dweld (also *dwelt*)

ebd
eclipst
eclog
ecumenical
[-ed pr. -d: see **-d**]
[-ed pr. -t: see **-t**]
edifis
edile
effectiv
effusiv
eg
egd
egis (aegis)
elapst
electiv
elusiv
emancipativ
embarkt
embarrast
embost
emissiv
enameld
enamor
encompast
encyclopedia
endeard
endevor
endevord
engin
engrost
enrold
enterd
enterprize
enterprizing
enthrald
entrapt
envelop
envelopt
Eolian (Aeolian)
eon (aeon)
epaulet
epilog
eponym
equald
equipt
era
erd (erred)
erectil, -ile
ermin
erosiv
eruptiv
esophagus
esthetic
esthetics
estiv
estivate
etcht
ether
etiology
evasiv
evolv
exactiv
exaggerativ
examin
exasperativ
excede (exceed)
exceld
exceptiv
excessiv
excitativ
exclusiv
excretiv
exculpativ
excursiv
execrativ
executiv
exemptiv
exhaustiv
exhibitiv
exhortativ
exorcize
expansil, -ile
expansiv
expatiativ
expeditiv
expeld
expensiv
expiativ
expletiv
explicativ
explorativ
explosiv
expositiv
expostulativ
expressiv
exprest
expulsiv
exquisit
extensiv
exterminativ
extinctiv
extirpativ
extold
extractiv
extrusiv

facil, -ile
factitiv
fagd
fagot
famin
famisht
fand (fanned)
fantasm
fantastic
fantasy
fantom
favor
favorit
feard
febril, -ile
federativ
feld (felled)
feminin, -ine
fermentativ
fertil, -ile
fervor
fesant (pheasant)
festiv
fetcht
fether (feather)
fetherd
fibd
fiber
fictil, -ile
figurativ
fild (filled)
fisht
fissil, -ile
fixt
fizd
flagd
flapt
flavor
flexil, -ile
flexiv
flipt
flogd
flopt
fobd
focust
fogd
fonetic
fonograf
fonografer
fonografic
fonograft
fonografy
forehed
foren
forener
forfit
forkt
formativ
fortalis
fotograf
fotografer
fotografic
fotograft
fotografy
fragil, -ile
frequentativ
fricativ
frightend
frild
frizd
fugitiv
fuld (fulled)
fulfil
fulfild
fulmin
fulness
furd (furred)
furlo
furloed
furtiv
fusil, -ile
fust (fussed)
futil, -ile

gabd
gagd
gage (gauge)
gald (galled)
gallopt
gambold
gapt (gapped)
gard (guard)
gardian (guardian)
gast (gassed)
gastly
gazel
gelatin
gemd
generativ
genitiv
genuin, -ine
germinativ
gigd
gild[1] (guild)
gild[2] (gilled)
gind (ginned)
gipsy
glamor
glast (glassed)
glost
gloze
glycerin
good-by
gospeld
gost (ghost)
gostly
gracil
gram
granit
grast
graveld
gravitativ
grild
grind (grinned)
gript
grubd
guld (gulled)
gumd
gund

halvd
handcuft
handicapt
hapt
harang
harangd
harast
harbor
harken
harnest
hart (heart)
harten (hearten)
hartend
harth (hearth)
harty (hearty)
hasht
hed (head)
-hed (-head)
helth (health)
helthy
helv
hematin
hemd
heroin
hether (heather)
heven (heaven)
hevy (heavy)
hiccup
hiccupt
hight (height)
hightend
hild (hilled)
hipt
hist (hissed)
hock (hough)
hogd
homeopathy
homested
homonym
honor
honord
hortativ
hostil, -ile
hoveld
huft
hugd
huld
humbugd
humd
humor
hyacinthin, -ine
hyalin, -ine
hypocrit
hypotenuse

idealize
idolize
-il (-ile, *unstress*)
iland (island)
ile (isle)
ilet (islet)
illativ
illumin
illuminativ
illusiv
illustrativ
imagin
imaginativ
imbecil, -ile
imitativ
immortalize
impassiv
impeditiv
impeld
imperativ
imperild
implicativ
impressiv
imprest
impulsiv
imputativ
-in (-ine, *unstress*)
inactiv
incensiv
incenst
incentiv
inceptiv
inchoativ
incisiv
inclusiv
incurd
ind (inned)
indefinit
indetted
indicativ
induciv
inductiv
infantil, -ile
infectiv
inferd
infinit
infinitiv
inflectiv
inflexiv
inflictiv
informativ
initiald
initiativ
inquisitiv
insectil, -ile
insinuativ
instald (installed)
insted, in sted
instil
instild
instinctiv
instructiv
intellectiv
intensiv
intentiv
interd
interpretativ
interrogativ
interstis
intestin, -ine

AMENDED SPELLINGS

intoxicativ
intransitiv
introductiv
introspectiv
intrusiv
invasiv
invectiv
inventiv
investigativ
invocativ
involv
irist
irrespectiv
irrigativ
irritativ
isolativ
-is (-ice, *unstrest*)
-is (-ise, *unstrest*)
-it (-ite, *unstrest*)
iterativ
-itly (-itely)
-itness (-iteness)
-iv (-ive, *unstrest*)
-ivly (-ively)
-ivness (-iveness)
-ize (-ise, verb suffix)

jabd
jagd
jail
jamd
japand
jard (jarred)
jasmin
jaundis
jelous (jealous)
jelousy
jessamin
jest (jessed)
jeweld
jibd
jigd
jobd
jogd
jold (jolled)
judgment
judicativ
jugd
justificativ
justis (justice)
juvenil, -ile

kegd
kend
kerneld
kild
kist

labeld
labor
lacerativ
lacrimal
lagd
lam (lamb)
lamd[1] (lambed)
lamd[2] (lammed)
lapeld
lapt
lattis
lattist
laureld
laxativ
leag
leager
led (lead, a metal)
legalize
legd (also *legged*)
legislativ
lenitiv
lent (leant)
lept (leapt, Eng.)
lether (leather)
letherd
lettis (lettuce)
leveld
leven (leaven)
levend (leavened)
libeld
libertin, -ine
license
licoris (licorice)
lim (limb)
limd (limbed)
linteld
lipt
liter
locativ
locomotiv
lodgment
logd
lold
lopt
lubricativ
lucrativ
luft
lugd
luld
lupin
luster
lusterd

malis (malice)
mama
mand (manned)
maneuver
maneuverd
manipulativ
mapt
mard (marred)
marlin
marshald
marveld
masculin, -ine
massiv
mast (massed)
materialize
matris (matrice)
meager
medald
medicativ
medicin
medieval
meditativ
medow (meadow)
memorialize
ment (meant)
mercantil, -ile
mest (messed)
mesure (measure)
metald
meter
mift
mild (milled)
mimict
missil, -ile
missiv
mist (missed)
miter
mobd
mobil, -ile
modeld
modulativ
mold (mould)
molder
molding
moldy
molt (moult)
monitiv
monolog
mopt
moralize
mortis
motil, -ile
motiv
muft
mugd
muld (mulled)
mullen
must (mussed)

nabd
nagd
napt
narrativ
nativ
naturalize
negativ
neighbor
nerv
neutralize
nibd
nickeld
nipt
niter
nobd
nominativ
nonplust
notis (notice)
notist (noticed)
novis (novice)
nubil, -ile
nuld (nulled)
num (numb)
numd
nutritiv

objectiv
observ
obsest
obstructiv
obtrusiv
occurd
ocher
odor
offense
offensiv
offis (office)
oger
oliv
omber
omelet
operativ
opinionativ
opposit
oppositiv
oppressiv
opprest
optativ
organize
orifis
orthopedic
ostracize
ourselvs
outstript
overhed
overlapt
overpast

palatin, -ine
pald (palled)
paleografy
paleolithic
paleontology
paleozoic
palliativ
pamflet
pand (panned)
paneld
paraffin
paragraf
paragrafer
paragraft
paralyze
parceld
parlor
partitiv
partizan
passiv
past
patrold
patronize
pedagog
pedobaptist
pegd
pencild
pend (penned)
penetrativ
pensil, -ile
pensiv
perceptiv
percussiv
percust
perfectiv
perforativ
perild
permissiv
perquisit
persistiv
perspectiv
persuasiv
pervasiv
perversiv
pesant (peasant)
petald
petrifactiv
phenix
phenomenon
picnict
pigmy
pild (pilled)
pind (pinned)
pipt
pistold
plaintiv
pland (planned)
plesant
plesure
plow
plowd
plugd
pold (polled)
polyp
popt
positiv
possessiv
poultis
poultist
practis
practist
precativ
preceptiv
precipis
preclusiv
precursiv
predestin
predetermin
predictiv
preferd
preformativ
prehensil, -ile
prejudis
prejudist
prelusiv
premis
prenomen
prentis
prentist
preparativ
prepositiv
prepossest
prerequisit
prerogativ
prescriptiv
presentativ
preserv
preservativ
prest
presumptiv
pretense
pretenst
preterit
pretermit
preventiv
prigd
primeval
primitiv
pristin, -ine
privativ
probativ
procede (proceed)
productiv
profest
progd
program
progressiv
progrest
prohibitiv
projectil, -ile
prolog
promis
promotiv
propeld
propt
propulsiv
proscriptiv
prospectiv
protectiv
protractiv
provocativ
pueril, -ile
puft
pugd
puld (pulled)
pumis (pumice)
pund (punned)
punitiv
pur (purr)
purchast
purd (purred)
purgativ
putativ

quaft
qualitativ
quantitativ
quarreld
quartet
queld
questor
quild
quintet
quipt
quire (choir)

ramd
rancor
rapin, -ine
rapt (rapped)
raveld
raze
realize
rebeld
rebuft
recald
receptiv
recest
recognize
reconnoiter
recreativ
recurd
red (pret. of *read*)
redemptiv
redout
redoutable
redouted
redrest
reductiv
reduplicativ
redy (ready)
referd
reflectiv
reflexiv
reformativ
refractiv
refrigerativ
regressiv
relativ
relm
remunerativ
reparativ
repeld
reprehensiv
representativ
repressiv
represt
reptil, -ile
repulsiv
requisit
reserv
resistiv
resolv
respectiv
respit, -ite
responsiv
restiv
restorativ
restrictiv
resumptiv
retaliativ
retentiv
retractil, -ile
retributiv
retrospectiv
reveld
revolv
rigd
rigor
rild (rilled)
rimd
rime
rimer
ript
rivald
robd
rold (rolled)
rubd
ruft (ruffed)
rugd (pret.)
rumor

saber
saccharin, -ine
safegard
sagd
saltpeter
sanativ
sandald
sanguin
sapt
saturativ
savior
savor
savord
saxatil, -ile
scallopt

AMENDED SPELLINGS

scand
scard
scepter
scissil, -ile
scoft
scrold
scrubd
scuft
sculd
sculptil, -ile
scumd
scurril
seclusiv
secretiv
sectil, -ile
sedativ
seductiv
selectiv
selvs
senil, -ile
sensil, -ile
sensitiv
sent (scent)
sented (scented)
sentineld
separativ
septet
sepulcher
sepulcherd
serv
servil, -ile
servis (service)
sessil, -ile
sextet
shagd
shamd (shammed)
sheld (shelled)
shellact
shelv
shind (shinned)
shipt
shird
shopt
shoveld
shrild
shrugd
shund
siccativ
signald
significativ
sild (silled)
silvan
simitar
simitard
sind (sinned)
sion (scion, cion)
sipt
sissors (scissors)
sithe
siv (sieve)
sivd
sizd (sizzed)
skild
skilful
skimd
skind
skipt
skuld
slabd
slagd
slamd
slapt
slaverd
slight (sleight)
slopt
slugd
slurd
smeld (also *smelt*)
smolder
smolderd
snapt
snipt
snubd
snuft
sobd
solem
solstis
solv
somber
sopt
sorbil, -ile
soveren
soverenty
spand
spard (sparred)
specialize
specter
speculativ
speld (also *spelt*)
spild (also *spilt*)
splendor
sportiv
spred
sprigd
spurd
squald (squalled)
squibd
stabd
stald (stalled)
stard (starred)
starv
sted
stedfast
stedy
stelth
stelthy
stemd
stencild
stept
steril, -ile
stild (stilled)
stimulativ
stird
stopt
strapt
strest
stript
strold
stropt
strumd
stubd
stuft
stund (stunned)
suasiv
subjectiv
subjunctiv
submissiv
subordinativ
subpena
subserv
substantiv
substitutiv
subtil, -ile
subversiv
succede (succeed)
successiv
succor
suffocativ
suggestiv
sulfate
sulfur
sulfurate
sulfurd
sulfuret
sulfureted
sulfuric
sulfurous
sumac
sumd
sund (sunned)
superlativ
suppressiv
supprest
supt
surfit (surfeit)
surplis (surplice)
surplist
surprize
surprizing
susceptiv
suspensiv
sutil, -ile
swabd
swagd
swapt
sweld
swerv
swet (sweat)
swigd
swild
swiveld
synagog
synonym

-t for *-ed* pr. -t

tabd
tabor
tactil, -ile
tagd
talkativ
tand
tapt
tard (tarred)
tasseld
teazel
telefone
telefonic
telefony
telegraf
telegrafer
telegrafic
telegraft
telegrafy
tenor
tensil, -ile
tentativ
terminativ
textil, -ile
theater
themselvs
thind
tho
thoro
thorofare
thoroly
thoroness
thrald
thred
thret
threten
thretend
thrild
throbd
thru
thrumd
thruout
thum
thumd
tift
tigrin, -ine
tild (tilled)
tind (tinned)
tinseld
tipt
tisic (phthisic)
tisis (phthisis)
togd
told (tolled)
toothake
topt
tortiv
tost
toweld
tractil, -ile
tractiv
traffict
tramd
transgrest
transitiv
transmissiv
trapt
traveld
treatis
trecherous
trechery
tred (tread)
tredle (treadle)
trellist
trepand
trespast
trest
tresure (treasure)
tresurer
tresury
trild
trimd
tript
trold (trolled)
troweld
trust (trussed)
tubd
tugd
tumor
tund (tunned)
tung (tongue)
tungd (tongued)
tunneld
turbin, -ine
twelv
twigd
twild
twind (twinned)

unbard
unblest
uncald
ungarded
univalv
util, -ile
utilize

vaccin, -ine
valor
valv
vangard
vapor
vegetativ
vegetiv
versatil, -ile
vibratil, -ile
vibrativ
vigor
vindictiv
violativ
viperin, -ine
viril, -ile
vituperativ
vizor
vocativ
volatil, -ile
volitiv
votiv
voweld
vulpin, -ine

wagd
wagon
wagond
wald (walled)
ward (warred)
webd
weld (welled)
welth
welthy
wepon
wether (weather)
wetherd
whift
whipt
whird
whisky
whizd
wier (weir)
wierd (weird)
wigd
wilful
witnest
wo
woful
woolen
worshipt
wrapt

yeld (yelled)
yoman
yourselvs

zelot
zelous

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Beattie, James (1735–1803). Scottish poet and author. *Beattie*

Beaumont, Francis (died 1616). English dramatist. *Beaumont*

Beaumont and Fletcher. English dramatists. (Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher.) *Beau. and Fl.*

Beaumont, Sir John (1583?–1627). English poet. *Sir J. Beaumont*

Beaumont, Joseph (1616–1699). English poet. *J. Beaumont*

Beckett, Sir Edmund (Lord Grimthorpe) (1816–1905). English author. *Sir E. Beckett*

Beckford, William (1759–1844). English writer and collector, author of "Vathek." *Beckford*

Becon, Thomas (about 1512–1567). English Reformer. *Becon*

Beddoes, Thomas (1760–1808). English physician. *Beddoes*

Bedell, William (1571–1642). Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Bedell*

Bee, Jon. See *Badcock.*

Beecher, Henry Ward (1813–1887). American clergyman and author. *H. W. Beecher*

Beecher, Lyman (1775–1863). American clergyman and author. *Lyman Beecher*

Behmen, Behme, or **Boehme, Jakob** (1575–1624). German mystic. *J. Behmen*

Behn, Aphra (1640–1689). English writer of plays and novels. *Mrs. Behn*

Behrens, Julius Wilhelm. German botanist. Translation by A. B. Hervey and R. H. Ward. *Behrens*

Belfield, William T. (1855–). American physiologist. *W. T. Belfield*

Bell, Acton. See *A. Brontë.*

Bell, Alexander Melville (1819–1905). Scottish writer on phonetics. *Melville Bell*

Bell, Currer. See *C. Brontë.*

Bell, Ellis. See *E. J. Brontë.*

Bell, Thomas (1792–1880). English naturalist. *Thos. Bell*

Bell, William (died 1839). Writer on Scots law. *Bell*

Bell's British Theatre (London, 1797).

Bellamy, Charles J. (1852–1910). American journalist. *C. J. Bellamy*

Bellamy, Edward (1850–1898). American journalist and novelist. *E. Bellamy*

Bellows, Henry Whitney (1814–1882). American clergyman. *Bellows*

Belsham, Thomas (1750–1829). English clergyman. *Belsham*

Belsham, William (1753–1827). English historian and political writer. *W. Belsham*, or *Belsham*

Benjamin, Samuel Greene Wheeler (1837–). American miscellaneous writer. *S. G. W. Benjamin*

Bennet, Thomas (1673–1728). English divine. *Bennet*

Benson, George (1699–1762). English divine. *Dr. G. Benson*

Benson, Martin (1689–1752). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Benson*

Benson, Thomas. English lexicographer. ("Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum," 1701.)

Bentham, George (1800–1884). English botanist. *G. Bentham*

Bentham, Jeremy (1748–1832). English writer on politics and jurisprudence. *Bentham*

Bentinck, Lord George (George Frederick Cavendish) (1802–1848). English politician. *Lord George Bentinck*

Bentley, Richard (1662–1742). English classical scholar. *Bentley*

Bentley, Robert (1821–1893). English botanist. *R. Bentley*

Benton, Joel (1832–). American essayist. *Joel Benton*

Benton, Thomas Hart (1782–1858). American statesman. *T. H. Benton*

Berger, E. See *E. S. Sheppard.*

Berington, Joseph (1746–1827). English Roman Catholic divine. *Berington*

Berkeley, George (1685–1753). Bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, and philosopher. *Berkeley*, or *Bp. Berkeley*

Berkenhout, John (died 1791). English physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer. *Berkenhout*

Bernard, Richard (died 1641). English Puritan divine. *R. Bernard*

Berners, Lord (John Bourchier) (1467–1533). English statesman, translator of Froissart's "Chronicle," etc. *Berners*

Berners, Juliana (15th century). Reputed English writer on heraldry, hunting, and fishing. *Juliana Berners*

Besant, Sir Walter (1838–1901). English novelist. *W. Besant*

Bessey, Charles E. (1845–). American botanist. *Bessey*

Betham-Edwards, Matilda Barbara (1836–). English novelist and writer of travels. *M. Betham-Edwards*

Beveridge, William (1637–1708). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Beveridge*

Beverley or **Beverly, Robert** (1675?–1716). American historical writer. *Beverley*

Bevis or **Beves of Hampton (Hamtoun)** (about 1320–1330). Translation of an Anglo-Norman romance. *Beves of Hamtoun*

Bible. English Authorized (1611) and Revised (1881, 1884) Versions; Middle English Version (about 1300); Wyclif (Oxford, about 1384; Purvey, about 1388); Tyndale's Bible (1525); Coverdale (1535); Bible of 1551; Geneva Version (1560); Douay (and Rheims) Version (1582, 1609–10).

Bibliotheca Sacra (1841–). American quarterly theological review. *Bibliotheca Sacra*

Bickerstaff, Isaac (1735?–1812). British dramatic writer. *Bickerstaff*

Bickersteth, Edward Henry (1825–1906). Bishop of Exeter. *Bickersteth*

Billroth, Theodor (1829–1894). German surgeon. *Billroth*

Bingham, Joseph (1668–1723). English writer on ecclesiastical antiquities. *Bingham*

Birch, Thomas (1705–1766). English historian and biographer. *Birch*

Birdwood, Sir George Christopher Molesworth (1832–). Anglo-Indian writer on Eastern subjects. *Birdwood*

Bishop, Joel Prentiss (1814–1901). American writer on law. *Bishop*

Black, William (1841–1898). Scottish novelist. *W. Black*

Blackie, John Stuart (1809–1895). Scottish essayist and poet. *J. S. Blackie*

Blackmore, Sir Richard (died 1729). English poet and author. *Sir R. Blackmore*

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge (1825–1900). English novelist. *R. D. Blackmore*

Blackstone, Sir William (1723–1780). English jurist. *Blackstone*

Blackwall, Anthony (1674–1730). English classical scholar. *Blackwall*

Blackwood's Magazine (1817–). Scottish monthly literary magazine. *Blackwood's Mag.*

Blaikie, William (1843–1904). American writer on physical training. *Blaikie*

Blaine, James Gillespie (1830–1893). American statesman. *J. G. Blaine*

Blair, Hugh (1718–1800). Scottish preacher and critic. *Dr. Blair*, or *H. Blair*

Blair, Robert (1699–1746). Scottish poet. *Blair*

Blake, William (1757–1827). English poet. *Blake*

Blamire, Susanna (1747–1794). English poet. *Blamire*

Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe (1798–1854). French political economist. *Blanqui*

Blaserna, Pietro. Italian physicist. ("Theory of Sound," trans., 1876.) *Blaserna*

Blessington, Countess of (Marguerite Power) (1789–1849). English novelist. *Lady Blessington*

Bloomfield, Robert (1766–1823). English poet. *Bloomfield*

Blount, Sir Henry (1602–1682). English traveler. *Sir H. Blount*

Blount, Thomas (1618–1679). English lexicographer. ("Glossographia," 1656, 1670; "A Law Dictionary," 1670.) *Blount*

Blundeville, Thomas (lived about 1560). English miscellaneous writer. *Blundeville*

Blunt, John Henry (1823–1884). English ecclesiastical writer. ("Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," 2d ed., 1872; "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.) *J. H. Blunt*, or *Blunt*

Blunt, John James (1794–1855). English divine. *J. J. Blunt*

Blyth, Edward (1810–1873). English zoölogist. *Blyth*

Boardman, George Dana (1828–1903). American clergyman. *G. D. Boardman*

Boat Sailer's Manual (1886). Edward F. Qualtrough.

Boccalini, Trajano (1556–1613). Italian satirist. *Boccalini*

Boece. See *Boethius.*

Boehme, Jakob. See *Behmen.*

Boethius or **Boece, Hector** (died 1536). Scottish historian. *Boethius* or *Boece*

Boker George Henry (1823–1890). American poet and dramatist. *G. H. Boker*

Bolingbroke, Viscount (Henry St. John) (1678–1751). English statesman, publicist, and philosopher. *Bolingbroke*

Bolles, Albert S. (1845–). American financial writer. *A. S. Bolles*

Bonaparte, Charles Lucien (1803–1857). French-American ornithologist. *Bonaparte*

Bonar, Horatius (1808–1889). Scottish clergyman and hymn-writer. *H. Bonar*

Boner, John Henry (1845–1903). American poet. *J. H. Boner*

Bon Gaultier Ballads. By Sir Theodore Martin and W. E. Aytoun. *Bon Gaultier Ballads*

Book of Saint Albans. A collection of treatises on hunting, fishing, and heraldry, attributed to Juliana Berners, first edition, 1486.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry. Translation (about 1450) of a French work written about 1372.

Boole, George (1815–1864). English mathematician. *Boole*

Boone, Thomas Charles. English clergyman and miscellaneous writer (wrote 1826–1848). *Boone*

Booth, Mary Louise (1831–1889). American author and translator. *M. Booth*

Boothroid or **Boothroyd, Benjamin** (1768–1836). English Hebraist. *Boothroid*

Borde or **Boorde, Andrew** (1490?–1549). English physician and traveler. *Borde*

Borlase, William (1695–1772). English antiquary. *Borlase*

Bosc, Ernest. French writer on architecture. ("Dictionnaire Raisonné d'Architecture," 1877–1884.) *Bosc*

Boswell, James (1740–1795). Scottish author. ("Life of Dr. Johnson.") *Boswell*

Bosworth, Joseph (1789–1876). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. ("Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," 1838, 1848; ed. Toller, 1882.)

Boucher, Jonathan (1738–1804). English clergyman and philologist. *Boucher*

Bourchier. See *Berners.*

Bourne, Henry (1696–1733). English antiquary. *Bourne*

Boutell, Charles (1812–1877). English archæologist. *C. Boutell*, or *Boutell*

Bouvier, John (1787–1851). American legal writer. ("A Law Dictionary," 1839, etc.) *Bouvier*

Bovee, Christian Nestell (1820–1904). American author. *Bovee*

Bowles, Samuel (1826–1878). American journalist. *S. Bowles*

Bowring, Sir John (1792–1872). English linguist, writer, and traveler. *Sir J. Bowring*

Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchison (1825–1899). Scottish clergyman and essayist. *A. K. H. Boyd*

Boyd, Zachary (died 1653). Scottish clergyman. *Z. Boyd*

Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth (1848–1895). Norwegian-American author. *Boyesen*

Boyle, Charles (Fourth Earl of Orrery) (1676–1731). English author. *C. Boyle*

Boyle, Robert (1627–1691). British physicist and chemist. *Boyle*

Boyse, Samuel (1708–1749). British poet. *S. Boyse*

Brachet, Auguste (1844–1898). French philologist. ("Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française," 1868; trans. by Kitchin, 2d ed., 1878.)

Bracton, Henry de (died 1268). English jurist. *Bracton*

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Maxwell) (1837–). English novelist. *Miss Braddon*

Bradford, John (died 1555). English Reformer. *J. Bradford*

Bradford, William (1588–1657). American colonial governor and historian. *Bradford*

Bradley, Francis Herbert (1846–). English philosophical writer. *F. H. Bradley*

Bradley, Henry. Contemporary English lexicographer. (See *J. A. H. Murray.*) *H. Bradley*

Bradley, Richard (died 1732). English botanist. *Bradley*

Bradstreet, Anne (1612?–1672). American poet. *Anne Bradstreet*

Brady, Robert (died 1700). English historian. *Brady*

Bramhall, John (1594–1663). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Bramhall*, or *Abp. Bramhall*

Bramston, James (died 1744). English poet. *Bramston*

Brand, John (1744–1806). English antiquary and topographer. *Brand*

Brande, William Thomas (1788–1866). English chemist. (See next entry.) *Brande*

Brande and Cox (W. T. Brande and Sir G. W. Cox). ("A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art"; edition used, 1875.) *Brande and Cox*

Brassey, Lady (1840?–1887). English writer of travels. *Lady Brassey*

Brathwaite, Richard (died 1673). English poet and writer. *R. Brathwaite*

Bray, Thomas (1656–1730). English divine. *Dr. Bray*

Brayley, Edward Wedlake (1773–1854). English archæologist and topographer. *Brayley*

Brende, John (lived about 1553). English translator. *J. Brende*

Brerewood, Edward (died 1613). English mathematician and antiquary. *Brerewood*

Breton, Nicholas (about 1545–1626). English poet. *Breton*

Brevint, Daniel (1616–1695). English controversialist and religious writer. *Brevint*

Brewer, Antony (lived about 1655). English dramatist. *A. Brewer*

Brewer, E. Cobham (1810–1897). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. ("Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," 21st ed., 1889; "Dictionary of Miracles," 1884.) *Brewer*

Brewer, William Henry (1828–1910). American chemist. *W. H. Brewer*

Brewster, Sir David (1781–1868). Scottish physicist. *Brewster*

Bright, John (1811–1889). English statesman and orator. *John Bright*

Brinton, Daniel Garrison (1837–1899). American ethnologist. *Brinton*

Bristed, Charles Astor (1820–1874). American essayist and miscellaneous writer. *C. A. Bristed*

British and Foreign Review (1835–1844). English quarterly literary review. *British and Foreign Rev.*

British Critic (1793–1843). English High-church periodical.

British Quarterly Review (1845–). English quarterly literary review. *British Quarterly Rev.*

Britten and Holland (James Britten and Robert Holland). ("A Dictionary of English Plant Names," 1878–1888.) *Britten and Holland*

Britton, John (1771–1857). English antiquary and miscellaneous writer. *Britton*

Brockett, John Trotter (1788–1842). English antiquary. *Brockett*

Brockett, Linus Pierpont (1820–1893). American historical and geographical writer. *L. P. Brockett*

Brome, Alexander (1620–1666). English poet and dramatist. *A. Brome*

Brome, Richard (died 1652?). English dramatist. *Brome*, or *R. Brome*

Brontë, Anne (pseudonym "Acton Bell") (1820–1849). English novelist. *A. Brontë*

Brontë, Charlotte (Mrs. A. B. Nicholls, pseudonym "Currer Bell") (1816–1855). English novelist. *Charlotte Brontë*

Brontë, Emily Jane (pseudonym "Ellis Bell") (1818–1848). English novelist. *E. Brontë*

Brooke, Henry (died 1783). English author. *Brooke*, or *H. Brooke*

Brooke, Lord (Robert Greville) (1608–1643). English general and author. *Lord Brooke*

Brooke, Stopford Augustus (1832–). English clergyman and author. *S. A. Brooke*, or *Stopford Brooke*

Brooks, Charles William Shirley (1816–1874). English journalist, dramatist, and novelist. *Shirley Brooks*

Brooks, Thomas (1608–1680). English Puritan divine. *T. Brooks*

Brooks, William Keith (1848–1908). American naturalist. *W. K. Brooks*

Broome, William (1689–1745). English poet. *W. Broome*

Brougham, Lord (Henry Brougham) (1779–1868). British statesman, orator, and author. *Brougham*

Broughton, Rhoda (1840–). English novelist. *R. Broughton*

Brown, James Baldwin (1820–1884). English clergyman. *Rev. J. B. Brown*

Brown, John (1810–1882). Scottish physician and author. *Dr. J. Brown*

Brown, Thomas or **"Tom"** (1663–1704). English humorist. *Tom Brown*

Brown, Dr. Thomas (1778–1820). Scottish metaphysician. *Dr. T. Brown*

Browne, Edward (1644–1708). English traveler. *E. Browne*

Browne, Sir Thomas (1605–1682). English physician and author. *Sir T. Browne*

Browne, William (1591–1643?). English poet. *W. Browne*

Brownell, Henry Howard (1820–1872). American poet. *H. H. Brownell*

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett (1806–1861). English poet. *Mrs. Browning*

Browning, Robert (1812–1889). English poet. *Browning*

Bruce, James (1730–1794). Scottish traveler in Africa. *Bruce*

Bruce, Michael (1635–1693). Scottish clergyman. *M. Bruce*

Brunne, Robert de or **of** (Robert Manning) (first part of 14th century). English chronicler and translator. *R. Brunne*, or *Rob. of Brunne*

Brush, George Jarvis (1831–1912). American mineralogist. *G. J. Brush*

Bryant, Jacob (1715–1804). English antiquary. *J. Bryant*

Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878). American poet. *Bryant*

Bryce, James (1838–). British historical and political writer. *J. Bryce*

Brydone, Patrick (died 1818). Scottish traveler. *Brydone*

Bryskett, Lodowick (about 1571–1611). English poet. *L. Bryskett*

Buchanan, James (1791–1868). Fifteenth President of the United States. *Buchanan*
Buchanan, Robert Williams (1841–1901). Scottish poet and author. *R. Buchanan*
Buck or Buc, Sir George (died 1623). English historian and poet. *Sir G. Buck*
Buck's Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (1885–1889).
Buckingham, Second Duke of (George Villiers) (1627–1688). English statesman and author. *Buckingham*
Buckinghamshire, Duke of. See *Sheffield.*
Buckland, Francis Trevelyan (1826–1880). English naturalist. *F. T. Buckland*
Buckland, William (1784–1856). English geologist. *Buckland*
Buckle, Henry Thomas (1821–1862). English historical writer. *Buckle*
Buckman, James (1816–1884). English geologist and naturalist. *J. Buckman*
Buckminster, Thomas. English clergyman. ("Right Christian Calendar," 1570.) *Buckminster*
Budgell, Eustace (1686–1737). English miscellaneous writer. *Budgell*
Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Comte de (1707–1788). French naturalist. *Buffon*
Bull, George (1634–1710). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Bull*
Bullein, William (1500?–1576). English physician. *Bullein*
Bullinger, Heinrich (1504–1575). Swiss pastor and theological writer. *Bullinger*
Bullokar, John. English physician and lexicographer. ("An English Expositor," 1616; edition used, 1641.) *Bullokar*
Bullokar, William (about 1586). English grammarian. ("Booke at Large for the Amendment of Orthographie," etc., 1580.) *W. Bullokar*
Bulwer. See *Lytton.*
Bunner, Henry Cuyler (1855–1896). American author and journalist. *H. C. Bunner*
Bunyan, John (1628–1688). English preacher and allegorist. *Bunyan*
Burgersdicius, Francis (1590–1629). Dutch logician. ("Logic," trans. in 1697.) *Burgersdicius*
Burgess, James W. English writer on coach-building (1881). *J. W. Burgess*
Burgess, Thomas (1756–1837). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Burgess*
Burgoyne, John (died 1792). British general and dramatist. *Burgoyne*
Burguy, Georges Frédéric (1823–1866). French philologist ("Grammaire de la langue d'Oïl," 2d ed., 1870). *Burguy*
Burke, Edmund (1729–1797). British statesman, author, and orator. *Burke*
Burke, Sir John Bernard (1815–1892). English writer on heraldry and genealogy. *Burke's Peerage*
Burleigh, Lord (William Cecil) (1520–1598). English statesman. *Lord Burleigh*
Burn, Robert. British military officer. ("Naval and Military Dictionary of the French Language," 1842, etc.) *Burn*
Burn, Richard (1709–1785). English jurist and antiquary. *Richard Burn*
Burnell, Arthur Coke (1840–1882). English Sanskrit scholar. (See *Yule.*) *A. C. Burnell*
Burnet, Gilbert (1643–1715). Bishop of Salisbury, and historian. *Bp. Burnet*, or *Burnet*
Burnet, Thomas (died 1715). English theological writer. *T. Burnet*
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (1849–). American novelist. *F. H. Burnett*
Burney, Charles (1726–1814). English musician and musical writer. *Dr. Burney*
Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay) (1752–1840). English novelist and diarist. *Miss Burney* (novels), *Mme. D'Arblay* (diary)
Burns, Robert (1759–1796). Scottish poet. *Burns*
Burrill, Alexander M. (1807–1869). American lawyer. ("Law Dictionary and Glossary," 1850.) *Burrill*
Burroughs, John (1837–). American author. *J. Burroughs*
Burt, Edward (died 1755). British writer. *Burt*
Burton, John Hill (1809–1881). Scottish historian. *J. H. Burton*
Burton, Sir Richard Francis (1821–1890). English traveler and Arabic scholar. *R. F. Burton*
Burton, Robert (1577–1640). English writer. ("Anatomy of Melancholy.") *Burton*
Bury, Viscount (William Coutts Keppel) (1832–1894). Author (with G. L. Hillier) of "Cycling" (Badminton Library). *Bury and Hillier*
Bushnell, Horace (1802–1876). American theologian. *Bushnell*, or *H. Bushnell*
Butcher, Samuel Henry (1850–1910). English classical scholar. *Butcher*
Butcher and Lang. ("Translation of the Odyssey," 1879.) *Butcher and Lang*
Butler, Alfred Joshua (1850–). English writer. *A. J. Butler*
Butler, Charles (died 1647). English grammarian. *C. Butler*
Butler, Joseph (1692–1752). Bishop of Durham, author of "Analogy of Religion." *Butler*
Butler, Samuel (1612?–1680). English poet, author of "Hudibras." *S. Butler*
Butler, William Allen (1825–1902). American lawyer and author. *W. A. Butler*
Butler, William Archer (died 1848). Irish clergyman, and writer on ethics and philosophy. *Archer Butler*
Bynner, Edwin Lassetter (1842–1893). American novelist. *E. L. Bynner*
Byrne, Oliver. American writer on mechanical subjects. *O. Byrne*
Byrom, John (1692–1763). English poet. *Byrom*
Byron, Lord (George Gordon Noel Byron) (1788–1824). English poet. *Byron*

Cable, George Washington (1844–). American novelist. *G. W. Cable*
Caird, Edward (1835–1908). Contemporary Scottish philosophical writer. *E. Caird*
Caird, John (1820–1898). Scottish theological writer. *J. Caird*
Calamy, Edmund (1600–1666). English clergyman. *Calamy*
Calderwood, Henry (1830–1897). Scottish philosophical writer. *Calderwood*
Calhoun, John Caldwell (1782–1850). American statesman. *Calhoun*
Calthrop, Sir Harry. English jurist. ("Customs of London," 1612.) *Calthrop*
Calverley, Charles Stuart (1831–1884). English poet. *C. S. Calverley*
Camden Society Publications. Society instituted 1838.
Camden, William (1551–1623). English antiquary and historian. *Camden*
Campbell, Lord (John Campbell) (1779–1861). British jurist and biographer. *Lord Campbell*
Campbell, George (1719–1796). Scottish theologian and writer on rhetoric. *G. Campbell*
Campbell, John (1708–1775). Scottish writer of history, travels, etc. *Dr. J. Campbell*
Campbell, John Francis (1822–1885). Scottish writer on Highland life. *J. F. Campbell*
Campbell, Thomas (1777–1844). Scottish poet. *Campbell*
Campin, Francis. English engineer. ("Mechanical Engineering," 1863, 1885.) *Campin*
Campion, Edmund (1540–1581). English Jesuit. *Campion*
Canes, John Vincent (died 1672). English friar, historical writer. *Canes*
Canning, George (1770–1827). English statesman. ("Anti-Jacobin Ballads.") *Canning*
Capgrave, John (1393–1464). English chronicler and theologian. *Capgrave*
Car-Builder's Dictionary (1884). Matthias N. Forney. *Car-Builder's Dict.*
Carew, George (Earl of Totnes) (1555–1629). English statesman. *G. Carew*
Carew, Richard (1556–1620). English antiquarian and poet. ("Survey of Cornwall.") *R. Carew*
Carew, Thomas (1589?–1639). English poet. *Carew*
Carey, Henry (died 1743). English musician and poet. *Carey*
Carleton, Will (1845–). American poet. *Will Carleton*
Carlile, Richard (1790–1843). English free-thinker. *R. Carlile*
Carlyle, Thomas (1795–1881). Scottish essayist and historian. *Carlyle*
Carmichael, Mrs. A. C. (wrote 1833). *Mrs. Carmichael*
Carnochan, John Murray (1817–1887). American physician and writer. *J. M. Carnochan*
Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819–1877). English writer on natural history. *P. P. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Benjamin (1813–1885). English physiologist and naturalist. *W. B. Carpenter*
Carpenter, William Lant (died 1890). English scientific writer. *W. L. Carpenter*
Carr, William (17th century). British writer. *W. Carr*
Carruthers, Robert (1799–1878). Scottish miscellaneous writer. *R. Carruthers*
Carter, Elizabeth (1717–1806). English poet and translator. *Miss Carter*
Cartwright, William (1611–1643). English dramatist, poet, and clergyman. *W. Cartwright*
Carver, Jonathan (1732–1780). American traveler. *Carver*
Cary, Alice (1820–1871). American poet. *A. Cary*
Cary, Henry Francis (1772–1844). English poet and translator. *Cary*
Cary, Phœbe (1824–1871). American poet. *P. Cary*
Casaubon, Isaac (1559–1614). English classical scholar. *Casaubon*
Cass, Lewis (1782–1866). American statesman. *L. Cass*
Castle, Egerton (1858–). English miscellaneous writer. *Egerton Castle*
Catholic Dictionary. Edited by William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold; American edition, 1884. *Cath. Dict.*
Catholicon Anglicum (1483). An English-Latin dictionary. (E. E. T. S.) *Cath. Ang.*
Catlin, George (1796–1872). American traveler and painter. *Catlin*
Cavendish. See *H. Jones.*
Cavendish, George (1500–1561?). English biographer. *G. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Henry (1731–1810). English chemist and physicist. *H. Cavendish*
Cavendish, Sir William (died 1557). English politician. *Sir W. Cavendish*
Cawthorn, James (1719–1761). English poet. *Cawthorn*
Caxton, William (died 1491?). English printer and translator. *Caxton*
Caxton Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London, 1845.
Cecil, Richard (1748–1810). English evangelical divine. *R. Cecil*
Centlivre, Susannah (died 1723). English dramatist and actress. *Mrs. Centlivre*
Century, The. American monthly literary magazine. (Founded in 1870 as "Scribner's Monthly: an Illustrated Magazine for the People"; name changed in 1881 to "The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine.") *The Century*
Chalmers, Thomas (1780–1847). Scottish theologian. *Chalmers*
Chaloner, Sir Thomas (died 1565). English diplomatist and translator. *Chaloner*
Chamberlayne or **Chamberlaine, Edward** (1616–1703). English publicist. *Chamberlayne*
Chamberlayne, William (1619–1689). English poet. *W. Chamberlayne*
Chambers, Ephraim (died 1740). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1st ed., 1728; 2d ed., 1738; ed. Rees, 1778–88.) *Chambers*
Chambers, Robert (1802–1871). Scottish publisher and author. *R. Chambers*
Chambers, William (1800–1883). Scottish publisher and author. *W. Chambers*
Chambers's Book of Days. Edited by R. Chambers.
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. *Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*
Chambers's Encyclopædia. *Chambers's Encyc.*
Chambers's Information for the People.
Chambers's Journal (1832–). Scottish weekly literary periodical. *Chambers's Journal*
Channing, William Ellery (1780–1842). American theologian and philanthropist. *Channing*
Chapman, Alvan Wentworth (1809–1899). American botanist. *A. W. Chapman*
Chapman, George (died 1634). English dramatist and poet. *Chapman*
Charles I. (1600–1649). King of England. ("Letters," etc.) *King Charles I.*
Charnock, Stephen (1628–1680). English Puritan divine. *Charnock*
Chatham, Earl of (William Pitt) (1708–1778). English statesman and orator. *Lord Chatham*
Chatterton, Thomas (1752–1770). English poet. *Chatterton*
Chatto, William Andrew (1799–1864). Writer on wood-engraving. *Chatto*
Chaucer, Geoffrey (1340?–1400). English poet. (In the "Canterbury Tales" the Ellesmere text in the six-text edition has been preferred.) *Chaucer*
Cheke, Sir John (1514–1557). English classical scholar. *Sir J. Cheke*
Cheruel, Pierre Adolphe (1809–1891). French historian. *Cheruel*
Chesterfield, Earl of (Philip Dormer Stanhope) (1694–1773). English politician and author. *Chesterfield*, or *Lord Chesterfield*
Chester Plays. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the close of the 14th century. *Chester Plays*
Chettle, Henry (died 1607?). English dramatist. *H. Chettle*
Cheyne, George (1671–1743). Scottish physician and philosopher. *G. Cheyne*
Child, Francis James (1825–1896). American critic and scholar. See *Ballads.*
Child, Sir Josiah (1630–1699). English writer on trade. *Sir J. Child*
Chillingworth, William (1602–1644). English theologian. *Chillingworth*
Chilmead, Edmund (1610–1654). English mathematician and miscellaneous writer. *Chilmead*
Choate, Rufus (1799–1859). American jurist and statesman. *R. Choate*
Christian Union (1870–). American weekly religious periodical.
Christison, Sir Robert (1797–1882). Scottish physician and author. *Sir R. Christison*

Church Cyclopædia (1886). Edited by A. A. Benton.
Churchill, Charles (1731–1764). English poet and satirist. *Churchill*
Churchman, The (1844–). American weekly religious periodical.
Churchyard, Thomas (died 1604). English poet and miscellaneous writer. *Churchyard*
Churton, Ralph (1754–1831). English clergyman. *Churton*
Cibber, Colley (1671–1757). English dramatist and actor. *Cibber*
Clare, John (1793–1864). English poet. *Clare*
Clarendon, Earl of (Edward Hyde) (1608?–1674). English statesman and historian. *Clarendon*
Clarendon, Earl of (Henry Hyde) (1638–1709). English writer of memoirs. *Lord Henry Clarendon*
Clark, Daniel Kinnear. Contemporary English writer on engineering. *D. K. Clark*
Clark, William George (1821–1878). English Shaksperian scholar (editor, with W. A. Wright, of the "Globe Edition" of Shakspere, 1864; edition used, 1887). *W. G. Clark*
Clarke, Edward Hammond (1820–1877). American medical writer. *E. H. Clarke*
Clarke, Frank Wigglesworth (1847–). American chemist. *F. W. Clarke*
Clarke, George T. (1811–1898). ("Medieval Military Architecture in England.") *G. T. Clarke*
Clarke, James Freeman (1810–1888). American clergyman and author. *J. F. Clarke*
Clarke, Joseph Thacher. Contemporary American archæologist. *J. T. Clarke*
Clarke, Samuel (1599–1682 or 1683). English clergyman. *S. Clarke*
Clarke, Samuel (1675–1729). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Clarke*
Claus, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (1835–1899). German zoölogist. *Claus*
Clay, Henry (1777–1852). American statesman and orator. *H. Clay*
Clayton, John (about 1650). English law-writer. *Clayton*
Cleaveland or **Cleveland, John** (1613–1658). English poet. *Cleaveland*
Cleaveland, Parker (1780–1858). American geologist. *P. Cleaveland*
Cleaver, Robert (died 1613). English Biblical commentator. *Robert Cleaver*
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (pseudonym "Mark Twain") (1835–1910). American humorist. *Mark Twain*, or *S. L. Clemens*
Clerke, Agnes M. Contemporary English writer on astronomy. *A. M. Clerke*
Clifford, William Kingdon (1845–1879). English mathematician and philosophical writer. *W. K. Clifford*
Clifton, William (1772–1799). American poet. *Clifton*
Clough, Arthur Hugh (1819–1861). English poet. *Clough*
Cobbe, Frances Power (1822–1904). English writer. *F. P. Cobbe*
Cobden, Richard (1804–1865). English statesman and economist. *Cobden*
Cockburn, Lord (Henry Thomas) (1779–1854). Scottish judge. *Cockburn*
Cockeram, Henry. English lexicographer. ("The English Dictionary, or an Interpreter of Hard English Words," 1632; edition used, 1642.) *Cockeram*
Cogan, Thomas (1736–1818). English physician and philosophical writer. *T. Cogan*
Coghan or **Cogan, Thomas** (died 1607). English physician. *Coghan*, or *Cogan*
Cokayne, Sir Aston (1608–1684). English dramatist. *Cokayne*
Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634). English jurist. *Sir E. Coke*
Coleridge, Hartley (1796–1849). English poet. *H. Coleridge*
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772–1834). English poet, critic, and philosopher. *Coleridge*
Coles, Abraham (1813–1891). American author and translator. *A. Coles*
Coles, Elisha (died 1680). English lexicographer. ("English Dictionary," 1677, 1717.) *Coles*
Collier, Jane. English writer. ("Art of Tormenting," 1753.) *Jane Collier*
Collier, Jeremy (1650–1726). English nonjuring clergyman and author. *Jeremy Collier*
Collier, John Payne (1789–1883). English critic and Shaksperian scholar. *J. P. Collier*
Collingwood. See *Waitz*. *Collingwood*
Collins, Mortimer (1827–1876). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer Collins*
Collins, William (1721–1759). English poet. *Collins*
Collins, William Wilkie (1824–1889). English novelist. *W. Collins*
Colman, George (1732–1794). English dramatist. *Colman*
Colman, George (1762–1836). English dramatist and miscellaneous writer. *Colman the Younger*
Colquhoun, Patrick (1745–1820). Scottish statistician. *Colquhoun*
Colton, Charles Caleb (died 1832). English author. *Colton*
Combe, Andrew (1797–1847). Scottish physiologist. *A. Combe*
Combe, George (1788–1858). Scottish phrenologist. *G. Combe*
Combe or **Coombe, William** (1741–1823). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Combe*
Comber, Thomas (1645–1699). English theological writer. *T. Comber*
Comenius, Johann Amos (1592–1670). Moravian writer. *Comenius*
Compton, Henry (1632–1713). Bishop of London. *Bp. Compton*
Cone, Helen Gray (1859–). American poet. *H. G. Cone*
Congregationalist, The (1817–) American weekly religious periodical. *Congregationalist*
Congreve, William (1670–1729). English dramatist. *Congreve*
Constable, Henry (1562–1613). English poet. *Constable*
Constitution of the United States (1787).
Consular Reports, United States. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*
Contemporary Review (1866–). English monthly literary periodical. *Contemporary Rev.*
Conybeare, William Daniel (1787–1857). English clergyman and geologist. *Conybeare*
Conybeare and Howson (William John Conybeare, 1815–1857; J. S. Howson, 1816–1885). ("Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 1851.) *Conybeare and Howson*
Cook, Eliza (died 1889). English poet. *Eliza Cook*
Cook, James (1728–1779). English navigator. *Cook*
Cook, Joseph (1838–1901). American lecturer and writer. *J. Cook*
Cooke, George Wingrove (1814–1865). English lawyer and author. *Wingrove Cooke*
Cooke, John (early part of 17th century). English dramatist. *J. Cooke*
Cooke, John Esten (1830–1886). American novelist. *J. E. Cooke*
Cooke, Josiah Parsons (1827–1894). American chemist. *J. P. Cooke*
Cooke, Mordecai Cubitt (1825–). English botanist. *M. C. Cooke*
Cooke, Philip Pendleton (1816–1850). American poet. *P. Pendleton Cooke*
Cooke, Rose Terry (1827–1892). American author. *R. T. Cooke*
Cooke or **Cook, William** (died 1824). English dramatist and general writer. *W. Cooke*
Cooley's Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts. *Cooley's Cyc.*
Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851). American novelist. *J. F. Cooper*, or *Cooper*
Cooper, John Gilbert (1723–1769). English poet and general writer. *J. G. Cooper*
Cooper, Thomas (1517?–1594). Bishop of Winchester, and lexicographer. ("Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ," 1565, etc.) *Cooper*
Cope, Edward Drinker (1840–1897). American naturalist. *E. D. Cope*, or *Cope*
Copland, James (1791–1870). Scottish physician. *Copland*
Copley, John (1577–1622). British religious writer. *Copley*
Corbet, Richard (1582–1635). Bishop of Norwich, and poet. *Bp. Corbet*
Cornhill Magazine (1860–). English monthly literary magazine. *Cornhill Mag.*
Cornish, Joseph (1750–1823). English theologian. *Cornish*
Cornwall, Barry. See *Procter*.
Cornwallis, Sir Charles (died 1629). English diplomatist. *Sir C. Cornwallis*
Coryat or **Coryate, Thomas** (died 1617). English traveler. *Coryat*
Cosin, John (1594–1672). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Cosin*
Costard, George (1710–1782). English writer on astronomy. *Costard*
Cotgrave, John (lived about 1655). English author. *J. Cotgrave*
Cotgrave, Randle (died 1634?). English lexicographer. ("A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues," 1611 and 1632; ed. James Howell, 1650, 1660, 1673.) *Cotgrave*
Cotton, Charles (1630–1687). English poet and translator. *Cotton*
Cotton, John (1585–1652). American clergyman. *J. Cotton*
Cotton, Nathaniel (1705–1788). English poet and physician. *N. Cotton*
Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631). English antiquary. *Sir R. Cotton*
Coues, Elliott (1842–1899). American naturalist. *Coues*
Coulter, John Merle (1851–). American botanist. *Coulter*
Court and Times of Charles I. By Father Cyprien de Gamache.
Court of Love. Middle English poem, once assigned to Chaucer. *Court of Love*
Cousin, Victor (1792–1867). French philosopher. *Cousin*
Coventry, Henry (died 1752). English religious writer. *Coventry*
Coventry Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays assigned to the 15th and 16th centuries. *Coventry Mysteries*
Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568). English Biblical translator. *Coverdale*
Cowell, John (1554–1611). English jurist. ("The Interpreter," a law dictionary, 1607; edition used, 1637.) *Cowell*
Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667). English poet. *Cowley*
Cowper, William (1731–1800). English poet. *Cowper*
Cox, Sir George William (1827–1902). English clergyman and historian. See *Brande and Cox*. *Sir G. Cox*
Coxe, Arthur Cleveland (1818–1896). Bishop of Western New York. *Bp. Coxe*
Coxe, William (1747–1828). English historian. *Coxe*
Crabb, George (1778–1851). English scholar and author. *Crabb*
Crabbe, George (1754–1832). English poet. *Crabbe*
Craddock, Charles Egbert. See *Murfree*.
Craig, John. English lexicographer. ("New Universal Etymological Technical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1847–49, 1852.) *Craig*
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock (1826–1887). English novelist. *Mrs. Craik*
Craik, George Lillie (1798–1866). Scottish writer on language and literature. *Craik*
Cranch, Christopher Pearse (1813–1892). American poet and painter. *C. P. Cranch*
Cranch, William (1769–1855). American jurist. *Cranch*
Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Cranmer*
Crashaw, Richard (died 1649). English poet. *Crashaw*
Crawford, Francis Marion (1854–1909). American novelist. *F. M. Crawford*
Crawford, Thomas C. (1849–). American journalist. *T. C. Crawford*
Crawfurd, John (1783–1868). Scottish traveler and Orientalist. *J. Crawfurd*
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd (1812–1878). English historian. *Sir E. Creasy*
Creech, Thomas (1659–1700). English translator. *Creech*
Critic, The (1881–). American weekly literary periodical. *The Critic*
Croft, Herbert (1603–1691). Bishop of Hereford. *Bp. Croft*
Croll, James (1821–1890). Scottish physicist. *J. Croll*, or *Croll*
Croly, George (1780–1860). Irish clergyman, poet, and author. *Croly*
Cromek, Robert Hartley (1770–1812). English engraver and writer. *Cromek Remains*
Crompton, Hugh (about 1657). English poet. *Crompton*
Crookes, Sir William (1832–). English chemist. *W. Crookes*
Cross, Mrs. J. W. (Mary Ann Evans; pseudonym "George Eliot") (1819–1880). English novelist. *George Eliot*
Crowe, Mrs. Catherine (died 1876). English novelist. *Mrs. Crowe*
Crowe, William (1745–1829). English clergyman and poet. *W. Crowe*
Crowley, Robert (died 1588). English clergyman, printer, and author. *Crowley*
Crowne, John (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *Crowne*
Cruikshank, William (1745–1800). Scottish anatomist. *Cruikshank*
Cudworth, Ralph (1617–1788). English philosopher and theologian. *Cudworth*
Culley, R. S. ("A Handbook of Practical Telegraphy," 8th ed., 1885.) *R. S. Culley*
Culverwel or **Culverwell, Nathaniel** (died about 1651). English theologian. *Culverwell*
Cumberland, Richard (1631?–1718). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Cumberland*
Cumberland, Richard (1732–1811). English dramatist. *Cumberland*
Cunningham, Allan (1784–1842). Scottish poet and author. *Allan Cunningham*
Cunningham, John (1729–1773). Irish poet. *J. Cunningham*
Cursor Mundi (about 1320). Middle English poem. *Cursor Mundi*
Curtis, George Ticknor (1812–1894). American jurist. *G. T. Curtis*
Curtis, George William (1824–1892). American essayist and editor. *G. W. Curtis*
Curtis, John. English entomologist. ("Farm Insects," 1850.) *Curtis*
Curzon, Robert (Lord Zouche) (1810–1873). English traveler and scholar. *R. Curzon*
Cushing, Luther Stearns (1803–1856). American jurist. *Cushing*
Cust, Robert Needham (1821–1909). English philologist. *R. N. Cust*
Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert, Baron (1769–1832). French naturalist. *G. Cuvier*, or *Cuvier*
Cyclopædia, English. *Eng. Cyc.*

Cyclopædia of American Biography. See *Appleton.*
Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. See *McClintock and Strong.*
Cyclopædia of Education. Kiddle and Schem.
Cyclopædia of English Literature, Chambers's.
Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and United States History (1881–1884). Edited by John J. Lalor. *Cyc. Polit. Sci.*

Dalgarno, George (died 1687). English writer on pasigraphy. *Dalgarno*
Dall, William Healey (1845–). American naturalist. *Dall*
Dalrymple, Sir David. See *Hailes.*
Dalton, John Call (1825–1889). American physiologist. *Dalton*
Dalton, Michael (died about 1648). English lawyer. *M. Dalton*
Dampier, William (1652–1715). English navigator. *Dampier*
Dana, Charles Anderson (1819–1897). American journalist. *C. A. Dana*
Dana, Edward Salisbury (1849–). American mineralogist. *E. S. Dana*
Dana, James Dwight (1813–1895). American mineralogist and geologist. *Dana, or J. D. Dana*
Dana, Richard Henry (1787–1879). American poet. *R. H. Dana*
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. (1815–1882). American jurist and author. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*
Daniel, Samuel (1562–1619). English poet. *Daniel*
Daniell, Alfred. Contemporary Scottish physicist. *A. Daniell*
D'Arblay, Mme. See *Burney.*
Darcie or **Darcy, Abraham** (about 1625). English author. *Darcie*
Darlington, William (1782–1863). American botanist. *Darlington*
Darmesteter, James (1849–1894). French author and translator. *J. Darmesteter*
Darwin, Charles Robert (1809–1882). English naturalist. *Darwin*
Darwin, Erasmus (1731–1802). English physician, naturalist, and poet. *Dr. E. Darwin*
Darwin, Francis (1848–). English naturalist. *F. Darwin*
Davenant, Charles (1656–1714). English political economist and publicist. *C. Davenant*
Davenant, John (1576–1641). Bishop of Salisbury. *Davenant*
Davenant, Sir William (1606–1668). English dramatist and poet. *Sir W. Davenant*
Davids, Thomas William Rhys (1843–). English Orientalist. *Rhys Davids*
Davidson, David. British writer. ("Thoughts on the Seasons," 1789.) *Davidson*
Davies, John (died 1618). English poet. *Davies*
Davies, Sir John (1569–1626). English lawyer and poet. *Sir J. Davies*
Davies, Thomas Lewis Owen. English clergyman and lexicographer. ("Supplementary English Glossary," 1881.) *Davies*
Davis, Charles Thomas (1857–). American technical writer. *C. T. Davis*
Davis, Thomas Osborne (1814–1845). British poet and politician. *T. Davis*
Davison, D. Translator of Schlosser's History. *Davison*
Dawbeny, H. English writer. ("Historie relating to Cromwell," 1659.) *Dawbeny*
Dawkins, William Boyd (1838–). English geologist and ethnologist. *W. Boyd Dawkins*
Dawson, Sir John William (1820–1899). Canadian geologist. *Dawson*
De Bary, Heinrich Anton (1831–1888). German botanist. *De Bary*
De Candolle, Alphonse (1806–1893). French botanist. *De Candolle*
De Colange, L. American compiler, editor of "Zell's Encyclopædia," 1871, and "The American Dictionary of Commerce," 1881.
Dee, John (1527–1608). English mathematician and astrologer. *Dr. John Dee*
Defoe, Daniel (died 1731). English novelist and pamphleteer. *Defoe*
De Kay, Charles (1848–). American author. *C. De Kay*
Dekker, Thomas (about 1570–1641). English dramatist. *Dekker*
De La Beche, Sir Henry Thomas (1796–1855). English geologist. *Sir H. De La Beche*
Delany, Mary (1700–1788). English writer of memoirs. *Mrs. Delany*
Delany, Patrick (died 1768). Irish divine. *Delany*
De Lolme, John Louis (died 1807). English lawyer and author. *De Lolme*
De Long, George Washington (1844–1881). American explorer. *De Long*
Delta. See *Moir.*
De Mille, James (1837–1880). Canadian educator and novelist. *J. De Mille*
De Morgan, Augustus (1806–1871). English mathematician and logician. *De Morgan*
Denham, Sir John (1615–1669). English poet. *Sir J. Denham*
Denison, John (died 1629). English divine. *J. Denison*
Dennis, John (1657–1734). English critic, dramatist, etc. *Dennis*
De Quincey, Thomas (1785–1859). English author. *De Quincey*
Derby, Fourteenth Earl of (Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley) (1799–1869). English statesman and author. *Derby*
Derham (or **Durham?**), **William** (1657–1735). English divine. *Derham*
Dering, Sir Edward (1598–1644). English politician and religious writer. *Sir E. Dering*
Descartes, René (1596–1650). French philosopher and mathematician. Trans. by Veitch. *Descartes*
De Vere, Sir Aubrey (1788–1846). Irish poet. *Aubrey de Vere*
De Vere, M. von Schele. See *Schele.*
Dibdin, Charles (1745–1814). English song-writer and dramatist. *C. Dibdin*
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall (1776–1847). English bibliographer. *Dibdin*
Dicey, Albert Venn (1835–). English historical writer. *A. V. Dicey*
Dicey, Edward. Contemporary English historical writer and publicist. *E. Dicey*
Dickens, Charles (1812–1870). English novelist. *Dickens*
Dictionaries. For general English dictionaries (including glossaries and dialectal dictionaries), see *Ash, N. Bailey, T. Blount, J. Bullokar, Cockeram, E. Coles, Craig, T. L. O. Davies, Encyclopædic, Fallows, Glossographia Anglicana Nova, Halliwell, Imperial, Jamieson, Jodrell, Johnson, Kersey, Latham, Mason, Minsheu, Nares, New English, Nuttall, E. Phillips, C. Richardson, Seager, T. Sheridan, B. H. Smart, Stormonth, J. Walker, N. Webster, J. E. Worcester, T. Wright.* For early English-Latin or Latin-English dictionaries, see *Barret, Catholicon Anglicum, T. Cooper, Horman, Huloet, Levins, Promptorium Parvulorum, Withal.* The numerous dictionaries of foreign languages used are not mentioned in this list unless they have been specially cited (see *Cotgrave, Diefenbach, Diez, Godefroy, Grimm, Lewis and Short, Liddell and Scott, Littré, Scheler,* etc.).
Dictionary, Catholic. See *Catholic.*
Dictionary, Commercial. See *De Colange, J. R. McCulloch, McElrath,* and *Simmonds.*
Dictionary, Drapers'. See *Drapers' Dictionary.*
Dictionary, Law. See *W. C. Anderson, Blount, Bouvier, Burrill, Cowell, Mozley and Whiteley, Rapalje and Lawrence,* and *J. J. S. Wharton.*
Dictionary, Mechanical. See *E. H. Knight.*
Dictionary, Medical. See *Dunglison, Foster, Quain,* and *Thomas,* also *Sydenham Society's Lexicon* and *Buck's Handbook.*
Dictionary, Micrographic. Griffith and Henfrey.
Dictionary, Military. See *Burn, Farrow, Knollys,* and *Wilhelm.*
Dictionary, Nautical or **Naval.** See *Burn, Hamersly, Totten,* and *A. Young.*
Dictionary of Americanisms. See *J. R. Bartlett, J. S. Farmer, Pickering,* and *Schele de Vere.*
Dictionary of Anonymous Literature. S. Halkett and John Laing.
Dictionary of Apiculture. John Phin.
Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words. See *Halliwell,* and compare *T. Wright.*
Dictionary of Architecture. See *Audsley, Bosc, Gwilt, R. Stuart,* and *Weale.*
Dictionary of Art and Archæology. See *Mollett.*
Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. See *Ure.*
Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. J. Thomas.
Dictionary of Chemistry. Henry Watts.
Dictionary of Christian Antiquities. Smith and Chetham.
Dictionary of Christian Biography. Smith and Wace.
Dictionary of Dates. See *Haydn.*
Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing. See *O'Neill.*
Dictionary of Electrical Words. E. J. Houston.
Dictionary of Electricity. See *Greer.*
Dictionary of English History. Sidney J. Low and F. S. Pulling.
Dictionary of English Names of Plants. See *Britten and Holland, W. Miller,* and *John Smith.*
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Smith's.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, Smith's.
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, Smith's.
Dictionary of Hindu Mythology. See *J. Dowson.*
Dictionary of India. See *Garrett.*
Dictionary of Islam. Thomas Patrick Hughes.
Dictionary of Miracles. See *E. C. Brewer.*
Dictionary of Music and Musicians. See *Sir G. Grove.*
Dictionary of Musical Terms. Stainer and Barrett.
Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
Dictionary of Old English Plays. J. O. Halliwell.
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. See *E. C. Brewer.*
Dictionary of Pseudonyms. William Cushing.
Dictionary of Racing Terms. J. Cattanach.
Dictionary of Religious Knowledge. Lyman Abbott.
Dictionary of Science and Technical Terms. W. M. Buchanan.
Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. See *Brande and Cox.*
Dictionary of Scientific Terms. See *Rossiter.*
Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, etc. See *J. H. Blunt.*
Dictionary of Slang. See *Argot, Hotten,* and *C. G. Leland.*
Dictionary of the Bible, Smith's.
Dictionary of Theology. See *J. H. Blunt.*
Dictionary of Weights and Measures. See *J. H. Alexander.*
Dictionnaire de Botanique. M. H. Baillon.
Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques. Daremberg et Saglio.
Diefenbach, Lorenz (1806–1883). German philologist. ("Glossarium Latino-Germanicum," 1857; "Novum Glossarium Latino-Germanicum," 1867.)
Diez, Friedrich Christian (1794–1876). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen," 4th ed., 1878.)
Digby, George (Earl of Bristol) (1612–1677). English politician and writer. *Digby*
Digby, Sir Kenelm (1603–1665). English diplomatist, naval officer, and author. *Sir K. Digby*
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth (1843–1911). English politician and publicist. *Sir C. W. Dilke*
Disraeli, Benjamin (Earl of Beaconsfield) (1804–1881). English statesman and novelist. *Disraeli*
D'Israeli, Isaac (1766–1848). English man of letters. *I. D'Israeli*
Ditton, Humphrey (1675–1715). English mathematician. *Ditton*
Dix, Morgan (1827–1908). American clergyman. *Morgan Dix*
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Dobell, Sydney Thompson (1824–1874). English poet. *S. Dobell*
Dobson, Austin (1840–). English poet and critic. *A. Dobson*
Doddridge, Philip (1702–1751). English divine and hymn-writer. *Doddridge*
Dodge, Mary Mapes (1838–1905). American author and editor. *M. M. Dodge*
Dodsley, Robert (1703–1764). English bookseller, poet, and author. *Dodsley*
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Don, George (1798–1856). British botanist. *Don*
Donne, John (1573–1631). English poet and divine. *Donne*
Dorr, Julia Caroline Ripley (1825–). American poet and novelist. *J. C. R. Dorr*
Dorset, Sixth Earl of (Charles Sackville) (1637–1706). English poet and patron of letters. *Lord Dorset*

Doubleday, Thomas (1790–1870). English poet, politician, and writer. *Doubleday*
Douce, Francis (1757–1834). English antiquary. *Douce*
Douglas, Gawin or Gavin (died 1522). Scottish poet. *Gavin Douglas*
Dowden, Edward (1843–). English critic. *Dowden*
Dowell, Stephen (1833–1898). English historical writer. *S. Dowell*
Downing, Calybute (1606–1644). English divine. *Downing*
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Drake, Joseph Rodman (1795–1820). American poet. *J. R. Drake*
Drake, Nathan (1766–1836). English physician and essayist. *N. Drake*
Drant, Thomas (died 1578?). English translator. *Drant*
Draper, John William (1811–1882). American scientist and historian. *J. W. Draper*
Draper, Sir William (1721–1787). English political writer. *Draper*
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Drone, Eaton Sylvester (1842–). American legal writer. *Drone*
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Drummond, Henry (1851–1897). Scottish author. *H. Drummond*
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Dryden, John (1631–1700). English poet and dramatist. *Dryden*
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Dufferin, Countess of (Helen Selina Sheridan) (1807–1867). English poet. *Countess of Dufferin*
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Dugdale, Sir William (1605–1686). English antiquary. *Dugdale*
Duhring, Louis Adolphus (1845–). American physician. *Duhring*
Dunbar, William (about 1460–1530). Scottish poet. *Dunbar*
Duncan, Peter Martin. British naturalist. *P. M. Duncan*
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Dunlop, John Colin (died 1842). Scottish critic and author. *J. Dunlop*
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Dunton, John (1659–1733). English miscellaneous writer. *Dunton*
Duppa, Brian (1588–1662). Bishop of Winchester. *Bp. Duppa*
D'Urfey, Thomas (1653–1723). English dramatist and song-writer. *Tom D'Urfey*, or *D'Urfey*
Durham. See *Derham.*
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Dwight, Timothy (1752–1817). American theologian and poet. *Dwight*
Dyce, Alexander (1798–1869). English clergyman and critic. *Dyce*
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Dyer, Thomas Henry (1804–1888). English historian. *T. H. Dyer*

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Edgworth, Roger (died 1560). English Roman Catholic divine. *Roger Edgworth*
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Edwards, Henry Sutherland (1828–1906). English journalist. *H. S. Edwards*
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Edwards, Thomas (1699–1757). English critic. *T. Edwards*
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Ellis, Henry (1721–1806). American colonial governor and explorer. *H. Ellis*
Ellis, John. Irish divine (wrote about 1743). *Ellis*
Ellwood, Thomas (1639–1713). English author. *T. Ellwood*
Ellys, Anthony (1690–1761). Bishop of St. David's. *Bp. Ellys*
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam (1818–1883). English novelist. *Sir A. H. Elton*
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Etherege, Sir George (died 1691) English dramatist. *Etherege*
Eusden, Laurence (1688–1730). English poet. *Eusden*
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Evans, Mary Ann. See *Cross.*
Evelyn, John (1620–1706). English author. *Evelyn*
Everett, Edward (1794–1865). American orator and statesman. *Everett*
Everett, Joseph David (1831–1904). English physicist. *J. D. Everett*
Ewing, Juliana Horatia (1841–1885). English writer. *J. H. Ewing*

Faber, Frederick William (1814–1863). English poet. *Faber*
Faber, George Stanley (1773–1854). English theologian. *G. S. Faber*
Fabyan, Robert (died 1513). English chronicler. *Fabyan*
Fagge, Charles Hilton (1838–1883). English medical writer. *Fagge*
Fairfax, Edward (died 1635). English translator and poet. *Fairfax*
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Farindon, Anthony (1598–1658). English divine. *Farindon*
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Featley, Daniel (1582–1645). English controversialist. *D. Featley*
Fell, John (1625–1686). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Fell*
Fellowes, Robert (1771–1847). English religious and miscellaneous writer. *Fellowes*
Feltham, Owen (died 1668). English moralist. *Feltham*
Felton, Henry (1679–1740). English divine. *Felton*
Fenton, Elijah (1683–1730). English poet. *Fenton*
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Fergusson, Robert (1750–1774). Scottish poet. *Fergusson*
Ferrar, Nicholas (1592–1637). English religious writer. *N. Ferrar*
Ferrars, George (died 1579). English politician, historian, and poet. *G. Ferrars*
Ferrier, James Frederick (1808–1864). Scottish metaphysician. *Ferrier*
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Fitzroy, Robert (1805–1865). British admiral, hydrographer, and meteorologist. *Fitzroy*
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Fleming, William (1794–1866). Scottish divine, philosophical writer, and compiler. *Fleming*
Fletcher, Giles (died 1623). English poet. *G. Fletcher*
Fletcher, John (1579–1625). English dramatist. *J. Fletcher*, or *Fletcher*
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Flint, Austin (1836–). American medical writer. *Flint*
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Fonblanque, John de Grenier (1760–1837). English jurist. *J. Fonblanque*
Fonseca, Pedro Jozé da (died 1816). Portuguese philologist. *Fonseca*
Foote, Samuel (1720–1777). English dramatist and actor. *Foote*
Forbes, Archibald (1838–1900). British war correspondent and miscellaneous writer. *Arch. Forbes*
Forbes, Edward (1815–1854). British naturalist. *E. Forbes*
Forbes, Henry Ogg. Contemporary Scottish traveler. *H. O. Forbes*
Forbes, James David (1809–1868). Scottish scientist. *J. D. Forbes*
Forby, Robert (1759–1825). English clergyman and compiler. ("Vocabulary of East Anglia," 1830.) *Forby*
Ford, John (1586–after 1638). English dramatist. *Ford*
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Forster, John (1812–1876). English journalist and essayist. *Forster*
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Fountainhall, Lord (Sir John Lauder) (1646–1722). Scottish judge. *Fountainhall*
Fourcroy, Antoine François de (1755–1809). French chemist. *Fourcroy*
Fowler, Thomas (1832–1904). English clergyman and writer on logic and philosophy. *Fowler*
Fownes, George (1815–1849). English chemist. *Fownes*
Fox, Caroline (1819–1871). English diarist. *Caroline Fox*
Fox, Charles James (1749–1806). English statesman and orator. *Fox*
Foxe or **Fox, John** (1516–1587). English writer ("the martyrologist"). *Foxe*
Frampton, John (about 1580). English merchant. *Frampton*
Francis, Philip (died 1773). English translator and general writer. *P. Francis*
Frankland, Sir Edward (1825–1899). English chemist. *E. Frankland*
Franklin, Benjamin (1706–1790). American philosopher, statesman, and author. *Franklin*
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Frere, John Hookham (1769–1846). English diplomatist and writer. *J. H. Frere*
Frey, Heinrich (1822–1890). German physician and naturalist. *Frey*
Friswell, James Hain (1825–1878). English miscellaneous writer. *Hain Friswell*
Frost, Percival (1817–1898). English mathematician. *Frost*
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks (1822–1895). American clergyman and author. *O. B. Frothingham*
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Fulke, William (1538–1589). English Puritan divine. *Fulke*
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Fuller, Margaret (Marchioness Ossoli) (1810–1850). American author. *Marg. Fuller*
Fuller, Thomas (1608–1661). English theologian and historian. *Fuller*
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Gairdner, James (1828–1912). Scottish historian. *J. Gairdner*
Gallatin, Albert (1761–1849). American statesman. *Gallatin*
Galloway, Robert (lived about 1788). Scottish poet. *Galloway*
Galt, John (1779–1839). Scottish novelist. *Galt*
Galton, Sir Francis (1822–1911). English traveler and anthropologist. *Francis Galton*
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Garth, Sir Samuel (1661–1719). English physician and poet. *Garth*
Gascoigne, George (died 1577). English poet and dramatist. *Gascoigne*
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (1810–1865). English novelist. *Mrs. Gaskell*
Gauden, John (1605–1662). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Gauden*
Gay, John (1685–1732). English poet and dramatist. *Gay*
Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur (1805–1895). American historian. *Gayarré*
Gayton, Edmund (1608–1666). English humorist. *Gayton*
Geddes, Alexander (1737–1802). Scottish Biblical critic. *Geddes*
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Gegenbaur, Karl (1826–1903). German anatomist. *Gegenbaur*
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Gifford, John (1758–1818). English miscellaneous writer. *J. Gifford*
Gifford, Richard (1725–1807). English clergyman and general author. *R. Gifford*
Gifford, William (1756–1826). English editor, critic, and satirist. *Gifford*
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Gilder, Richard Watson (1844–1909). American poet and editor. *R. W. Gilder*
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Giles, Henry (1809–1882). American lecturer. *H. Giles*
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Gilly, William Stephen (1789–1855). English clergyman. *Gilly*
Gilman, Daniel Coit (1831–1908). American educator and author. *D. C. Gilman*
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Glennie, John S. Stuart. Contemporary British writer. *Stuart Glennie*
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Goldsmith, Oliver (1728–1774). British poet, dramatist, and author. *Goldsmith*
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Goodale, George Lincoln (1839–). American botanist. *G. L. Goodale*
Goode, George Brown (1851–1896). American ichthyologist. *Goode*, or *Brown Goode*
Goodman, Godfrey (1583–1656). Bishop of Gloucester. *Bp. Goodman*
Goodman, John (about 1680). English clergyman. *J. Goodman*
Goodrich, Chauncey Allen (1790–1860). American lexicographer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," 1847 and 1859. *Goodrich*
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Goodwin, John (died 1665). English clergyman and controversialist. *Goodwin*
Googe, Barnabe (1540–1594). English poet. *Googe*
Gordon, James (1664–1746). Scottish Roman Catholic prelate. *Bp. Gordon*
Gordon, J. E. H. Author of "Electricity and Magnetism," 1880. *J. E. H. Gordon*
Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica (1837–). Scottish writer of travels. *C. F. Gordon-Cumming*
Gore, Catherine Grace Frances (1799–1861). English novelist. *Mrs. Gore*
Gore, George (1826–1908). English scientist. *G. Gore*
Gorges, Sir Arthur (died 1625). English poet and author. *Sir A. Gorges*, or *A. Gorges*
Gorman, Thomas Murray. Contemporary English psychological writer, translator of Swedenborg. *T. M. Gorman*
Gosse, Edmund William (1849–). English critic and poet. *E. W. Gosse*
Gosse, Philip Henry (1810–1888). English zoölogist. *P. H. Gosse*
Gotch, Frederick William (1807–1890). English clergyman and author. *Gotch*
Gough, Richard (1735–1809). English antiquary. *Gough*

Gould, Augustus Addison (1805–1866). American naturalist. *A. A. Gould*
Gow, J. Contemporary English historical writer. *Gow*
Gower, John (1325?–1408?). English poet. ("Confessio Amantis," about 1383–1393.) *Gower*
Grafton, Richard (died 1572?). English chronicler. *Grafton*
Graham, Thomas (1805–1869). Scottish chemist. *Graham*
Grahame, James (1765–1811). Scottish poet. *Grahame*
Grainger, James (died 1766). British poet and physician. *Grainger*
Grammont, Memoirs of Count de. By Anthony Hamilton. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Granger, James (1723–1776). English biographer. *J. Granger*
Granger, Thomas (about 1620). British religious writer. *Granger*
Grant, A. C. Contemporary writer on Australia. *A. C. Grant*
Grant, James (1822–1887). Scottish novelist and historical writer. *J. Grant*
Grant, Ulysses S. (1822–1885). General, and eighteenth President of the United States. *U. S. Grant*
Granville, George (Lord Lansdowne) (1667–1735). English poet and dramatist. *Granville*
Grattan, Thomas Colley (1792–1864). Irish novelist. *T. C. Grattan*
Graunt, John (1620–1674). English statistician. *Graunt*
Graves, Richard (1715–1804). English novelist and poet. *Graves*
Gray, Asa (1810–1888). American botanist. *A. Gray*
Gray, Elisha (1835–1901). American inventor. *E. Gray*
Gray, George Robert (1808–1872). English zoölogist. *G. R. Gray*
Gray, Henry (1825?–1861). British anatomist. *H. Gray*
Gray, John Edward (1800–1875). English naturalist. *J. E. Gray*
Gray, Thomas (1716–1771). English poet. *Gray*
Greeley, Horace (1811–1872). American journalist. *H. Greeley*
Greely, Adolphus Washington (1844–). American officer and arctic explorer. *A. W. Greely*
Green, John Richard (1837–1883). English historian. *J. R. Green*
Green, Matthew (1696–1737). English poet. *M. Green*
Green, Thomas Hill (1836–1882). English writer on ethics. *T. H. Green*
Greene, Robert (died 1592). English dramatist, poet, romancer, and pamphleteer. *Greene*
Greener, W. W. ("The Gun and its Development," 1858; edition used, 1881.) *W. W. Greener*
Greenhill, Thomas (1681–1740?). English writer. *Greenhill*
Greenwood, William Henry. English technical writer. ("Steel and Iron," 1884.) *W. H. Greenwood*
Greer, Henry. American compiler. ("A Dictionary of Electricity," 1883.) *Greer*
Greg, William Rathbone (1809–1881). English essayist. *W. R. Greg*
Gregg, William Stephenson. Contemporary British author. *W. S. Gregg*
Gregory, George (1754–1808). English clergyman and man of letters. *G. Gregory*
Gregory, George (1790–1853). English physician. *Dr. George Gregory*
Gregory, John (1607–1646). English clergyman and Orientalist. *J. Gregory*
Grein, Christian Wilhelm Michael (1825–1877). German philologist. ("Sprachschatz der Angelsächsischen Dichter," 1861–1864.)
Gretton, Phillips (about 1725). English clergyman. *Gretton*
Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke (1794–1865). English writer of memoirs. *Fulke Greville*, or *Greville*
Greville, Robert Kaye (1794–1866). English botanist. *Kaye Greville*
Grew, Nehemiah (1641–1712). English botanist. *N. Grew*
Grew, Obadiah (1607–1689). English clergyman. *O. Grew*
Grey, Zachary (1688–1766). English critic and antiquary. *Z. Grey*
Griffith, Edward (1790–1858). English naturalist. *E. Griffith*
Griffith, Matthew (died 1665). English divine. *Matthew Griffith*
Grimbald or **Grimoald, Nicholas** (died about 1563). English poet. *Grimbald*
Grimm, Jacob Ludwig (1785–1863), and **Grimm, Wilhelm Karl** (1786–1859). German philologists. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 1854–.) *Grimm*
Grindal, Edmund (died 1583). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Grindal*
Grinnell, George Bird (1849–). American writer on sports. *G. B. Grinnell*
Grisebach, August Heinrich Rudolf (1814–1879). German botanist. *Grisebach*
Grose, Francis (1731?–1791). English antiquary. ("A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787.) *Grose*
Grote, George (1794–1871). English historian. *Grote*
Grove, Sir George (1820–1900). English engineer and editor. ("Dictionary of Music and Musicians," 1879–1889.) *Grove*
Grove, Sir William Robert (1811–1896). English physicist. *W. R. Grove*
Guardian, The (1713). English literary periodical. *Guardian*
Guest, Edwin (1800–1880). English historical writer and philologist. *Guest*
Guevara, Sir Antonie of (1490?–1545?). Spanish chronicler. ("Familiar Letters," trans. by Hellowes, 1577.) *Guevara*
Guillaume, E. French writer on art. *E. Guillaume*
Guillim, John (1565–1621). English writer on heraldry. *Guillim*
Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthilf (1830–). German-British zoölogist. *Günther*
Gurnall, William (1617–1679). English divine. *Gurnall*
Gurney, Edmund. Contemporary English metaphysical writer. *E. Gurney*
Guthrie, Thomas (1803–1873). Scottish clergyman and philanthropist. *Guthrie*
Guthrie, William (1708–1770). Scottish historical and general writer. *W. Guthrie*
Guylforde or **Guildford, Sir Richard** (died 1506). English politician. *Sir R. Guylforde*
Guy of Warwick (about 1314). Middle English romance. *Guy of Warwick*
Guyot, Arnold Henry (1807–1884). American geographer. *Guyot*
Gwilt, Joseph (1784–1863). English architect and archæologist. ("An Encyclopædia of Architecture," 1842; ed. Papworth, 1881.) *Gwilt*

Habington, William (1605–1654). English poet. *Habington*
Hacket, John (1592–1670). Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. *Bp. Hacket*
Haddan, Arthur West (1816–1873). English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *A. W. Haddan*
Hadley, James (1821–1872). American philologist. *J. Hadley*
Haeckel, Ernst Heinrich (1834–). German naturalist. *Haeckel*
Haggard, Henry Rider (1856–). English novelist. *H. R. Haggard*
Hailes, Lord (Sir David Dalrymple) (1726–1792). Scottish jurist and historian. *Lord Hailes*
Hakewill, George (1578–1649). English divine. *Hakewill*
Hakluyt, Richard (died 1616). English geographer. *Hakluyt*
Hakluyt Society's Publications. Society instituted in London, 1846.
Haldeman, Samuel Stehman (1812–1880). American naturalist and philologist. *S. S. Haldeman*
Haldorsen, Björn (1724?–1794). Icelandic lexicographer. ("Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum," ed. Rask, 1814.)
Hale, Edward Everett (1822–1909). American clergyman, historian, and novelist. *E. E. Hale*
Hale, Horatio (1817–1896). American ethnologist and philologist. *H. Hale*
Hale, Sir Matthew (1609–1676). English jurist. *Sir M. Hale*
Hales, John (1584–1656). English clergyman and critic. *Hales*
Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (pseudonym "Sam Slick") (1797–1865). British American judge and humorist. *Haliburton*
Halifax, Earl of (Charles Montague) (1661–1715). English statesman. *Lord Halifax*
Halkett, Samuel (1814–1871). Scottish compiler. ("Dictionary of Anonymous Literature," continued by J. Laing, published 1881–1888.) *Halkett*
Hall, Arthur (died 1604). English translator and politician. *A. Hall*
Hall, Basil (1788–1844). Scottish traveler. *B. Hall*
Hall, Benjamin Homer (1830–1893). American writer, compiler of "College Words and Customs." *B. H. Hall*
Hall, Charles Francis (1821–1871). American arctic explorer. *C. F. Hall*
Hall, Edward (died 1547). English historian. *Hall*
Hall, Fitzedward (1825–1901). American-English philologist. *Fitzedward Hall*, or *F. Hall*
Hall, Granville Stanley (1845–). American educator. *G. S. Hall*
Hall, Hubert. Author of "Society in the Elizabethan Age," 1886. *H. Hall*
Hall, John (1627–1656). English poet and pamphleteer. *John Hall*
Hall, Joseph (1574–1656). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Hall*
Hall, Marshall (1790–1857). English physiologist. *M. Hall*
Hall, Robert (1764–1831). English divine. *R. Hall*
Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter (Anna Maria Fielding) (1800–1881). British writer. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*
Hallam, Henry (1777–1859). English historian. *Hallam*
Halleck, Fitz-Greene (1790–1867). American poet. *Halleck*
Halleck, Henry Wager (1815–1872). American general. *H. W. Halleck*
Halliwell (later **Halliwell-Phillipps**), **James Orchard** (1820–1889). English antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. ("A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," 1847, etc.) *Halliwell*
Hallywell, Henry (about 1680). English clergyman. *Hallywell*
Halpine, Charles Graham (pseudonym "Miles O'Reilly") (1829–1868). American humorist and poet. *Miles O'Reilly*
Halsted, George Bruce (1853–). American mathematician. *Halsted*
Halyburton, Thomas (1674–1712). Scottish theologian. *Halyburton*
Hamersly, Lewis R. American publisher. ("Naval Encyclopædia," 1884.) *Hamersly*
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert (1834–1894). English artist, writer on art, and essayist. *P. G. Hamerton*
Hamilton, Alexander (1757–1804). American statesman. *A. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Anthony (died 1720). English writer. *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*
Hamilton, Lady Claude. Translator of a life of Pasteur. *Lady Claude Hamilton*
Hamilton, Elizabeth (1758–1816). British miscellaneous writer. *Eliz. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Leonidas Le Cenci. Contemporary American writer. *L. Hamilton*
Hamilton, Walter (about 1815). British geographer. *Hamilton*
Hamilton, Sir William (1788–1856). Scottish metaphysician. *Sir W. Hamilton*, or *Hamilton*
Hamilton, Sir William Rowan (1805–1865). Irish mathematician. *Sir W. Rowan Hamilton*
Hammond, Charles Edward (1837–). English clergyman and writer on liturgies. *C. E. Hammond*
Hammond, Henry (1605–1660). English divine. *Hammond*
Hammond, William Alexander (1828–1900). American physician and author. *W. A. Hammond*
Hampole, Richard Rolle of (died 1349). English author. *Hampole*
Hampson, R. T. Compiler of "Medii Ævi Kalendarium." *Hampson*
Handbooks, South Kensington Museum. *S. K. Handbook*
Hanmer, Jonathan (1606–1687). English clergyman. *Hanmer*
Hanna, William (1808–1882). Scottish biographer and theological writer. *Hanna*
Hannay, James (1827–1873). Scottish novelist and man of letters. *Hannay*
Hardinge, George (1743–1816). English jurist and author. *G. Hardinge*
Hardwick, Charles (1821–1859). English theologian. *Hardwick*
Hardy, Samuel (1720–1793). English clergyman and theological writer. *S. Hardy*
Hardy, Thomas (1840–). English novelist. *T. Hardy*
Hardyng, John (1378–1465?). English chronicler. *Hardyng*
Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert (1834–1903). English writer of travels, etc. *A. J. C. Hare*
Harford, John Scandrett (1785–1866). English biographer. *J. S. Harford*
Hargrave, Francis (1741?–1821). English lawyer and antiquary. *Hargrave*
Harington, Sir John (1561–1612). English poet and author. *Sir J. Harington*
Harleian Miscellany. ("The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining Pamphlets and Tracts, . . . selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford," 1744–1746, 1808–1813.) *Harl. Misc.*
Harleian Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1869.
Harman, Thomas. English writer. ("Caveat for Cursetors," 1567.) *Harman*
Harmar, John (died 1670). English classical scholar. *Harmar*
Harper, Robert Goodloe (1765–1825). American statesman. *R. G. Harper*
Harper's Magazine (1850–). American monthly literary magazine. *Harper's Mag.*
Harper's Weekly (1857–). American weekly illustrated periodical. *Harper's Weekly*

Harrington or **Harington, James** (1611–1677). English political writer. *J. Harrington*

Harris, James (1709–1780). English writer on art, philology, etc. *Harris*

Harris, Joel Chandler (1848–1908). American author. *J. C. Harris*

Harris, William Torrey (1835–1909). American educator. *W. T. Harris*

Harrison, Mrs. Burton (Constance Cary) (1843–). American novelist. *Mrs. Burton Harrison*

Harrison, Frederic (1831–). English writer on positivism, etc. *F. Harrison*

Harrison, John (about 1570–1600). British printer. *J. Harrison*

Harrison, William (1534–1593). English chronicler and historian. *Harrison*

Harsnet or **Harsnett, Samuel** (1561–1631). Archbishop of York. *Harsnet*

Hart, James Morgan (1839–). American author. *J. M. Hart*

Hart, John Seely (1810–1877). American author. *J. S. Hart*

Harte, Francis Bret (1839–1902). American novelist and poet. *Bret Harte*

Harte, Walter (1709–1774). English essayist and poet. *W. Harte*

Hartley, David (1705–1757). English philosopher. *Hartley*

Hartlib, Samuel (about 1650). Polish-British miscellaneous writer. *Hartlib*

Harvey, Gabriel (1545?–1630). English poet. *G. Harvey*

Harvey, Gideon (1640?–1700?). English physician. *Gideon Harvey*

Harvey, William (1578–1657). English anatomist. *Harvey*

Harvey, William Henry (1811–1866). British botanist. *W. H. Harvey*

Hatherly, S. G. Archpriest of the Greek Church, writer on liturgics. *Hatherly*

Havelok the Dane (about 1280). Middle English poem. *Havelok*

Haweis, Hugh Reginald (1838–1901). English clergyman and miscellaneous writer. *Haweis*

Hawes, Stephen (died 1523?). English poet. *Hawes*

Hawes, William (1736–1808). English physician. ("Premature Death," 1777.) *W. Hawes*

Hawkesworth, John (died 1773). English essayist. *Hawkesworth*

Hawkins, Henry (1571?–1646). English translator and author. *H. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Sir John (1719–1789). English author ("History of Music," 1776). *Sir J. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Sir Richard (died 1622). English navigator. *Sir R. Hawkins*

Hawkins, Thomas. English author. ("Origin of the English Drama," 1773.) *Hawkins*

Hawthorne, Julian (1846–). American novelist. *J. Hawthorne*

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804–1864). American novelist. *Hawthorne*

Hawtrey, Edward Craven (1789–1862). English educator and poet. *Hawtrey*

Hay, John (1838–1905). American diplomatist, journalist, and author. *John Hay*

Hay, William (1695–1755). English politician. *W. Hay*

Haydn, Joseph (died 1856). Eng. compiler. ("Dictionary of Dates," 1841, etc.) *Haydn*

Haydon, Benjamin Robert (1786–1846). English painter. *B. R. Haydon*

Hayley, William (1745–1820). English poet. *W. Hayley*

Hayne, Paul Hamilton (1830–1886). American poet. *Paul Hayne*

Hayward, Abraham (1801–1884). English lawyer and essayist. *A. Hayward*

Hayward, Sir John (died 1627). English historian. *Sir J. Hayward*

Hazlitt, William (1778–1830). English essayist and critic. *Hazlitt*

Head, Barclay Vincent (1844–). English numismatist. *B. V. Head*

Hearn, Lafcadio (1850–1904). American author. *L. Hearn*

Hearn, William Edward (1826–1888). Irish-Australian jurist and economist. *W. E. Hearn*

Heath, James (1629–1664). English historian. *J. Heath*

Heber, Reginald (1789–1826). Bishop of Calcutta. *Bp. Heber*

Hector, Annie F. (pseud. "Mrs. Alexander") (1825–1902). Brit. novelist. *Mrs. Alexander*

Hedge, Frederic Henry (1805–1890). American author. *F. H. Hedge*

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (1770–1831). German philosopher. *Hegel*

Helmholtz, Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand (1821–1894). German physicist. *Helmholtz*

Helps, Sir Arthur (1813–1875). English essayist. *Helps* or *A. Helps*

Helps, Sir Arthur (1813–1875). English essayist. *Helps*, or *A. Helps*

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea (1793–1835). English poet. *Mrs. Hemans*

Hemsley, William Botting (1843–). English botanist. *Hemsley*

Henderson, Peter (1823–1890). American agricultural writer. *Henderson*

Henfrey, Arthur (1819–1859). English botanist. *Henfrey*

Henley, John (1692–1756). English orator and writer. *J. Henley*

Henry, Matthew (1662–1714). English commentator. *M. Henry*

Henry, Patrick (1736–1799). American statesman and orator. *P. Henry*

Henryson, Robert (1430?–1506?). Scottish poet. *Henryson*

Henslow, George (1835–). English botanist. *G. Henslow*

Henslow, John Stevens (1796–1861). English botanist. *Henslow*

Herbert, George (1593–1633). English poet. *G. Herbert*

Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury (Edward Herbert) (1583–1648). English philosopher and historian. *Lord Herbert*

Herbert, Sir Thomas (1606–1682). English traveler. *Sir T. Herbert*

Herd, David (1732–1810). Collector of Scottish songs. *Herd*

Herrick, Robert (1591–1674). English poet. *Herrick*

Herrick, Sophie McIlvaine Bledsoe (1837–). American editor and writer. *S. B. Herrick*

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William (1792–1871). English astronomer. *Sir J. Herschel*

Herschel, Sir William (1738–1822). German-English astronomer. *Sir W. Herschel*

Hervey, James (1714–1758). English clergyman and devotional writer. *Hervey*

Hewitt, John (1807–1878). English archæologist. *J. Hewitt*

Hewyt or **Hewytt, John** (died 1658). English divine. *Hewyt*

Hexham, Henry. English soldier in the Netherlands, and lexicographer. ("A Large Netherdutch and English Dictionarie," 1658; ed. Manly, 1678.) *Hexham*

Heylin or **Heylyn, Peter** (1600–1662). English theologian and historian. *Heylin*

Heywood, John (died about 1580?). English dramatist and poet. *J. Heywood*

Heywood, Thomas (died about 1650). English dramatist. *Heywood*

Hickes, George (1642–1715). English clergyman and philologist. *Hickes*

Hickok, Laurens Perseus (1798–1888). American clergyman and philosophical writer. *Hickok*

Hicks, Francis (1566–1631). English translator. *F. Hicks*

Hieron, Samuel (1572–1617). English clergyman and theological writer. *Hieron*

Higden, Ranulf or **Ralph** (died 1364). English chronicler. ("Polychronicon," 1327–1342, trans. by John Trevisa, 1387.) *Higden*

Higginson, Francis (1588–1630). English-American Puritan divine. *F. Higginson*

Higginson, John (1616–1708). English-American clergyman. *J. Higginson*

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth (1823–1911). American essayist and historian. *T. W. Higginson*

Hill, Aaron (1685–1750). English poet. *A. Hill*

Hill, Adams Sherman (1833–1910). American writer on rhetoric. *A. S. Hill*

Hill, David J. (1850–). American writer on rhetoric, socialism, etc. *D. J. Hill*

Hill, Sir John (1716–1775). English writer. *Sir J. Hill*

Hill or **Hylle, Thomas** (lived about 1590). English astrologer, compiler, and translator. *T. Hill*

Hillhouse, James Abraham (1789–1841). American poet. *Hillhouse*

Hillier, G. L. See *Bury.*

Hinton, Richard J. Contemporary American writer. *R. J. Hinton*

History of Manual Arts (1661). *Hist. Man. Arts*, 1661

History of the Royal Society of London (1848). By Charles Richard Weld. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight (1817–1887). American theologian and educator. *R. D. Hitchcock*

Hobbes, Thomas (1588–1679). English philosopher. *Hobbes*

Hoblyn, Richard Dennis (1803–1886). English educational writer. *Hoblyn*

Hoccleve. See *Occleve.*

Hodge, Archibald Alexander (1823–1886). American theologian. *A. A. Hodge*

Hodge, Charles (1797–1878). American theologian. *C. Hodge*

Hodgson, Frederick T. Contemporary American technical writer. *F. T. Hodgson*

Hodgson, Shadworth Hollway (1832–1912). English philosophical writer. *S. H. Hodgson*

Hodgson, William Ballantyne (1815–1880). Scottish educational writer and economist. *W. B. Hodgson*

Hoffman, Charles Fenno (1806–1884). American poet and author. *C. F. Hoffman*

Hogg, James ("the Ettrick Shepherd") (1770–1835). Scottish poet. *Hogg*

Holden, Edward S. See *Newcomb and Holden.*

Holder, William (1616–1698). English writer. *Holder*

Hole, Samuel Reynolds (1819–1904). English clergyman and author. *S. R. Hole*

Holinshed, Raphael (died about 1580). English chronicler. *Holinshed*

Holland, Frederic May (1836–1908). American author. *F. M. Holland*

Holland, Sir Henry (1788–1873). English physician and writer. *Sir H. Holland*

Holland, Josiah Gilbert (pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb") (1819–1881). American editor, poet, and novelist. *J. G. Holland*

Holland, Lady (Saba Smith) (died 1866). English writer, biographer of her father, Sydney Smith. *Lady Holland*

Holland, Philemon (1552–1637). English translator. *Holland*

Hollyband, Claudius. English lexicographer, author of a French and English dictionary, 1593. *Hollyband*

Holme, Randle (1627–1699). English genealogist and writer on heraldry. *Randle Holme*

Holmes, Abiel (1763–1837). American clergyman and historian. *A. Holmes*

Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809–1894). American poet, essayist, and novelist. *O. W. Holmes*

Holmes, Timothy. Contemporary English medical writer. *Holmes*

Holst, Hermann Eduard von (1841–1904). German historian. *H. von Holst*

Holyday, Barten (1593–1661). English clergyman, dramatist, and translator. *Holyday*

Home, John (1722–1808). Scottish dramatist. *J. Home*

Hone, William (1780–1842). English publisher and author. *Hone*

Hood, Thomas (1798–1845). English poet and humorist. *Hood*

Hook, Theodore Edward (1788–1841). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *T. Hook*

Hook, Walter Farquhar (1798–1875). English theologian and biographer. *Hook*

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton (1817–1911). English botanist. *J. D. Hooker*

Hooker, Richard (1554?–1600). English theologian. *Hooker*

Hooker, Sir William Jackson (1785–1865). English botanist. *W. J. Hooker*

Hoole, John (1727–1803). English translator. *Hoole*

Hooper, George (1640–1727). Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Bp. Hooper*

Hooper, Robert (1773–1835). English medical writer. *Hooper*

Hopkins, Ezekiel (1633?–1690). Bishop of Derry, Ireland. *Bp. Hopkins*

Hopkins, Mark (1802–1887). American clergyman, educator, and writer on intellectual and moral philosophy. *Mark Hopkins*

Hoppe, A. German compiler. ("Englisch-Deutsches Supplement-Lexicon," 1871, 1888.) *Hoppe*

Horman, William (died 1535). English lexicographer. ("Vulgaria Puerorum," 1519.) *Horman*

Horn, Frederik Winkel. Danish author. *Horn*

Horne, George (1730–1792). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Horne*

Horne, Thomas Hartwell (1780–1862). English Biblical scholar. *T. H. Horne*

Horner, Leonard (1785–1864). British geologist and author. *Horner*

Horsley, Samuel (1733–1806). Bishop of St. Asaph. *Bp. Horsley*

Hosmer, James Kendall (1834–). American author. *J. K. Hosmer*

Hotten, John Camden (1832–1873). English publisher, compiler of "The Slang Dictionary, 1869" (ed. 1889 also used). *Hotten*, or *Slang Dict.*

Houghton, Lord (Richard Monckton Milnes) (1809–1885). English poet and author. *Lord Houghton*

Howard, Henry (Earl of Northampton) (1540–1614). English writer. *Howard*

Howe, Julia Ward (1819–1910). American poet and author. *J. W. Howe*

Howell, James (died 1666). English traveler, author, and lexicographer (editor of Cotgrave, etc.). *Howell*

Howells, William Dean (1837–). American novelist, poet, and critic. *W. D. Howells*, or *Howells*

Howitt, Mary (1799–1888). English author. *Mary Howitt*

Howitt, William (1792–1879). English author. *W. Howitt*

Howson, John (1557?–1632). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Howson*

Hoyt, Ralph (1806–1878). American poet. *R. Hoyt*
Hudson, Mary Clemmer. See *Ames.*
Hudson, Thomas (about 1600). English poet. *T. Hudson*
Hueppe, Ferdinand. Contemporary German bacteriologist. *Hueppe*
Hughes, John (1677–1720). English poet and translator. *J. Hughes*
Hughes, Thomas (1823–1896). English author. *T. Hughes*
Huloet, Richard. English lexicographer. ("Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis," 1552; ed. Higgins, 1572.) *Huloet*
Hume, David (1711–1776). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Hume*
Humphrey, Heman (1779–1861). American clergyman. *H. Humphrey*
Humphreys, Henry Noel (1810–1879). English numismatist and antiquary. *H. N. Humphreys*
Hunt, James Henry Leigh (1784–1859). English poet and essayist. *L. Hunt*
Hunter, Henry (1741–1802). Scottish clergyman and author. *H. Hunter*
Hunter, Robert. See *Encyclopædic Dictionary.*
Hurd, Richard (1720–1808). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Hurd*
Hutcheson, Francis (1694–1746). Irish philosopher. *Hutcheson*
Hutchinson, Thomas (1698–1769). English theologian. *T. Hutchinson*
Hutchinson, Thomas J. (1820–1885). British author. *T. J. Hutchinson*
Hutton, Charles (1737–1823). English mathematician. *Hutton*
Hutton, James (1726–1797). Scottish geologist. *J. Hutton*
Hutton, Richard Holt (1826–1897). English critic. *R. H. Hutton*
Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825–1895). English naturalist. *Huxley*
Hyatt, Alpheus (1838–1902). American naturalist. *Hyatt*
Hylle, Thomas. See *Hill.*

Ilive, Jacob (1705–1763). English printer. *J. Ilive*
Illustrated London News (1842–). English weekly illustrated journal. *Ill. Lond. News*
Imperial Dictionary. Compiled by John Ogilvie, 1850; enlarged edition, edited by Charles Annandale, 1882. *Imp. Dict.*
Inchbald, Elizabeth (1753–1821). English actress, dramatist, and novelist. *Mrs. Inchbald*
Independent, New York (1848–). American weekly religious journal. *New York Independent*
Ingelow, Jean (1820–1897). English poet. *Jean Ingelow*
Inman, Thomas. Contemporary English physician, author of "Ancient and Modern Symbolism." *Inman*
Innes, Cosmo (1798–1874). Scottish historian and antiquary. *Cosmo Innes*
Irving, Washington (1783–1859). American author. *Irving*

Jackson, Helen Hunt (Helen Maria Fiske; Mrs. Helen Hunt; pseudonym "H. H.") (1831–1885). American author. *Mrs. H. Jackson*
Jackson, Thomas (1579–1640). English divine. *T. Jackson*
Jacob, Giles (1686–1744). English legal writer. *Jacob*
Jacolliot, Louis (1837–). French philosopher and author. *Jacolliot*
Jago, Frederick W. P. English compiler. (A Cornish glossary, 1882.) *Jago*
James, A. G. F. Eliot. English writer. ("Indian Industries," 1880.) *A. G. F. Eliot James*
James, George Payne Rainsford (1801–1860). English novelist. *G. P. R. James*
James, Henry (1811–1882). American theological writer. *H. James*
James, Henry, Jr. (1843–). American novelist and critic. *H. James, Jr.*
James, William (1842–1910). American philosophical writer. *W. James*
Jamieson, John (1759–1838). Scottish clergyman and lexicographer. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," 1808; new ed., 1879–1882.) *Jamieson*
Janvier, Thomas Allibone (1849–). American novelist. *T. A. Janvier*
Jarvis, Charles (died about 1740). English printer, translator of "Don Quixote." *Jarvis*
Jay, William (1769–1853). English clergyman. *Jay*
Jeaffreson, John Cordy (1831–1901). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Jeaffreson*
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse (1841–1905). English classical scholar. *R. C. Jebb*
Jefferson, Joseph (1829–1905). American actor. *J. Jefferson*
Jefferson, Thomas (1743–1826). Third President of the United States. *Jefferson*
Jeffrey, Lord (Francis Jeffrey) (1773–1850). Scottish judge and critic. *Jeffrey*
Jenkin, Fleeming (1833–1885). British engineer and physicist. *Fleeming Jenkin*
Jenkins, Edward (1838–1910). British author. *Jenkins*
Jenks, Benjamin (1646–1724). English religious writer. *B. Jenks*
Jennings, Arthur Charles (1847–). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *A. C. Jennings*
Jenyns, Leonard (middle of 19th century). English clergyman and naturalist. *Jenyns*
Jenyns, Soame (1704–1787). English writer and politician. *S. Jenyns*
Jerrold, Douglas William (1803–1857). English dramatist and humorist. *D. Jerrold*
Jesse, John Heneage (died 1874). English historical writer. *J. H. Jesse*
Jevons, William Stanley (1835–1882). English political economist and philosophical writer. *Jevons*
Jewell or Jewel, John (1522–1571). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Jewell*
Jewett, Edward H. (1830–1907). English-American clergyman. *E. H. Jewett*
Jewett, Sarah Orne (1849–1909). American author. *S. O. Jewett*
Jewitt, Llewellyn (1814–1886). English antiquary. *Jewitt*
Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor (died 1880). English novelist. *Miss Jewsbury*
Jodrell, Richard Paul (died 1831). English compiler. ("Philology on the English Language," 1820.) *Jodrell*
John, Gabriel (about 1700). English writer. *Gabriel John*
Johns Hopkins University, Studies from Biological Laboratory of.
Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.
Johnson, Charles (died 1748). English dramatist. *C. Johnson*
Johnson, Edward (1599–1672). American historian. *E. Johnson*
Johnson, John (1662–1725). English divine. *J. Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1649–1703). English controversialist. *Samuel Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1696–1772). American clergyman. *S. Johnson*
Johnson, Samuel (1709–1784). English lexicographer, critic, and poet. ("A Dictionary of the English Language," 1755; ed. Todd, 1818.) *Johnson*
Johnson, Thomas (died 1644). English botanist. *T. Johnson*
Johnston, Alexander Keith (1804–1871). Scottish geographer.
Johnston, George (died 1855). British naturalist. *G. Johnston*
Johnstone, Charles (died about 1800). Irish novelist. *C. Johnstone*
Joly, N. French physicist. ("Man before Metals.") *N. Joly*
Jones, Henry (pseudonym "Cavendish") (1831–1899). English writer on whist and other games. *Cavendish*
Jones, Stephen (1763–1827). English editor and compiler. *S. Jones*
Jones, William (1726–1800). English theologian and general writer. *W. Jones*
Jones, Sir William (1746–1794). English Orientalist. *Sir W. Jones*
Jonson, Ben (1573?–1637). English dramatist and poet. *B. Jonson*
Jordan, Thomas (died about 1685). English poet and dramatist. *Jordan*
Jortin, John (1698–1770). English clergyman and critic. *Jortin*
Josselyn, John (middle of 17th century). English traveler. *Josselyn*
Joule, James Prescott (1818–1889). English physicist. *Joule*
Journal of Botany, British and Foreign (1862–). English monthly periodical. *Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For.*
Journal of Education (1858–). American weekly periodical. *Jour. of Education*
Journal of Mental Science (1850–). English quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.*
Journal of Philology (1868–). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. of Philol.*
Journal of Science (1864–). English periodical. *Jour. of Sci.*
Journal of Speculative Philosophy (1867–). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*
Journal of the American Oriental Society. *Jour. Amer. Oriental Soc.*
Journal of the Anthropological Institute (1871–). English periodical. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*
Journal of the British Archæological Association (1845–). *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*
Journal of the Franklin Institute (1826–). American monthly periodical. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*
Journal of the Linnean Society (1857–). Society founded in London in 1788. *Jour. Linn. Soc.*
Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States (1881–). American quarterly periodical. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*
Journal of the Royal Microscopic Society (1869–). Society founded in London in 1839. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*
Journal of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (1880–). English half-yearly periodical. *Jour. Soc. for Hellenic Studies*
Journals, American (various). See *American.*
Jowett, Benjamin (1817–1893). English scholar, translator of Plato, etc. *Jowett*
Joyce, Robert Dwyer (1813–1883). Irish poet. *R. D. Joyce*
Joye or Joy, George (died 1553?). English Reformer and printer. *Joye*
Judd, John W. (1840–). English geologist. *J. W. Judd*
Judd, Sylvester (1813–1853). American clergyman and novelist. *S. Judd*
Jukes, Joseph Beete (1811–1869). English geologist. *Jukes*
Julien, Alexis Anastay (1840–). American geologist. *Julien*
Junius, Franciscus (François du Jon) (1545–1602). French theologian. *F. Junius*
Junius, Franciscus (1589–1677). German-English philologist. ("Etymologicum Anglicanum," ed. Lye, 1744.) *Junius*
Junius, Letters of. Political letters, collected edition, 1769–1772. *Junius Letters*
Junius, R. ("Cure of Misprision," 1646.) *R. Junius*

Kames, Lord (Henry Home) (1696–1782). Scottish judge and philosophical writer. *Lord Kames*, or *Kames*
Kane, Elisha Kent (1820–1857). American arctic explorer. *Kane*
Kane, Richard (about 1745). British officer, writer on military subjects. *Rich. Kane*
Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804). German philosopher. *Kant*
Kavanagh, Julia (1824–1877). British novelist. *Kavanagh*
Kaye, John (1783–1853). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Kaye*
Keary, C. F. (1849–). English ethnologist and historical writer. *Keary*
Keats, John (1795–1821). English poet. *Keats*
Keble, John (1792–1866). English clergyman and poet. *Keble*
Keddie, Henrietta (pseudonym "Sarah Tytler"). Contemporary English novelist. *S. Tytler*
Keepe, Henry (about 1680). English antiquary. *Keepe*
Keightley, Thomas (1789–1872). British historian. *Keightley*
Keill, John (1671–1721). Scottish astronomer and mathematician. *Keill*
Kelham, Robert (last half of 18th century). English antiquary. *Kelham*
Kemble, Frances Anne (Mrs. Pierce Butler) (1800–1893). English actress and author. *F. A. Kemble*, or *Fanny Kemble*
Kemble, John Mitchell (1807–1857). English Anglo-Saxon scholar and historian. *Kemble*
Kempis, Thomas a (Thomas Hammerken) (died 1471). German mystic. *Thomas a Kempis*
Kendall, Timothy. English poet (wrote about 1577). *Kendall*
Kennan, George (1845–). American traveler and author. *G. Kennan*
Kennet, Basil (1674–1715). English antiquary. *Kennet*
Kennet, White (1660–1728). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Kennet*
Kenrick, William (died 1779). English critic and lexicographer. *Kenrick*
Kent, Charles (1823–1902). English poet and journalist. *C. Kent*
Kent, James (1763–1847). American jurist. *Kent*, or *Chancellor Kent*
Kent, William Saville. Contemporary English naturalist. *W. S. Kent*
Ker, Robert (1755–1813). Scottish surgeon, translator of Lavoisier, etc. *R. Ker*
Kersey, John. English lexicographer. ("A General English Dictionary," 1708.) *Kersey*
Kettlewell, John (1653–1695). English clergyman. *Kettlewell*
Key, Francis Scott (1779–1843). American poet. *Key*
Kilian, Cornelis (died 1607). Dutch philologist. ("Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguæ," 1598; repr. 1777, ed. Hasselt.)

Killingbeck, John (about 1710). English clergyman. *Killingbeck*
Kimball, Richard Burleigh (1816–1892). American author. *R. B. Kimball*
Kinahan, D. British legal writer (wrote about 1830–1836). *Kinahan*
King, Edward (1848–1896). American journalist and author. *E. King*
King, Henry (1591–1669). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. King*
King, Thomas Starr (1824–1864). American clergyman and author. *Starr King*
King, William (1650–1729). Archbishop of Dublin. *Abp. King*
King, William (1663–1712). English satirist. *W. King*
King Horn (before 1300). Middle English poem, translated from French. *King Horn*
Kinglake, Alexander William (1811–1891). English historian and traveler. *Kinglake*
Kingsley, Charles (1819–1875). English clergyman, novelist, and poet. *Kingsley*
Kingsley, Henry (1830–1876). English novelist. *H. Kingsley*
Kipling, Rudyard (1865–). English novelist. *R. Kipling*
Kirby, William (1759–1850). English entomologist. *Kirby*
Kirby and Spence. ("Introduction to Entomology," 1815–1826, etc.) *Kirby and Spence*
Kirwan, Richard (died 1812). Irish physicist and chemist. *Kirwan*
Kitchener, William (1775?–1827). English miscellaneous writer. *W. Kitchener*
Kitto, John (1804–1854). English Biblical scholar. *Kitto*
Klein, Edward. English bacteriologist. ("Micro-Organisms and Disease," 1885.) *E. Klein*
Kluge, Friedrich (1856–). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache," 1881; 4th ed., 1888.)
Knatchbull, Sir Norton (1601–1684). English Biblical critic. *Knatchbull*
Knight, Charles (1791–1873). English author and editor. *Knight*
Knight, Edward. English author. ("Tryall of Truth," 1580.) *E. Knight*
Knight, Edward Henry (1824–1883). American mechanician and compiler. ("Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary," 1873–1884.) *E. H. Knight*
Knight, Richard Payne (1750?–1824). English classical scholar and antiquary. *R. P. Knight*
Knolles, Richard (died 1610). English historian. *Knolles*
Knollys, W. W. British officer. ("Dictionary of Military Terms," 1873.) *Knollys*
Knox, John (1505–1572). Scottish Reformer. *Knox*
Knox, Robert (died about 1700). English naval officer. *R. Knox*
Knox, Vicesimus (1752–1821). English clergyman and essayist. *V. Knox*
Kollock, Henry (1778–1819). American divine. *Kollock*
Krauth, Charles Porterfield (1823–1883). American theologian. *Krauth*
Krauth and Fleming (C. P. Krauth and W. Fleming). ("Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences," 1881.) *Krauth-Fleming*
Kunth, Karl Sigismund (1788–1850). German botanist. *Kunth*
Kurtz, Johann Heinrich (1809–1890). German church historian. *J. H. Kurtz*
Kyd, Thomas (lived about 1580). English dramatist. *Kyd*

Lacépède, Comte de (Bernard Germain Étienne de Laville) (1756–1825). French naturalist. *Lacépède*
Lacy, John (died 1681). English actor, dramatist, and adapter. *J. Lacy*
Ladd, George Trumbull (1842–). American theologian and philosophical writer. *G. T. Ladd*
Laing, Samuel (1780–1868). Scottish writer. *Laing*
Lamb, Charles (1775–1834). English essayist and humorist. *Lamb*
Lamb, Patrick (about 1710). British writer on cookery. *Lamb's Cookery*
Lambarde or **Lambard, William** (1536–1601). English lawyer and antiquary. *Lambarde*
Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1828.
Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, Publications of. Society instituted 1878.
Lancet (1823–). English weekly medical journal. *Lancet*
Lanciani, Rodolfo (1847–). Italian archæologist. *Lanciani*
Landon, Letitia Elizabeth (Mrs. Maclean; pseudonym "L. E. L.") (1802–1838). English poet. *L. E. Landon*
Landor, Walter Savage (1775–1864). English poet and author. *Landor*
Landsborough, David (1782–1854). Scottish naturalist. *Landsborough*
Lane, Edward William (1801–1876). English Orientalist. *Lane*
Lang, Andrew (1844–1912). English poet and essayist. *A. Lang*
Langbaine, Gerard (1656–1692). English collector of plays. *Langbaine*
Langhorne, John (1735–1779). English translator and poet. *Langhorne*
Langland or **Langley, William** (1332?–1400?) English poet. See *Piers Plowman.*
Langtoft, Peter (about 1300). English translator and chronicler. *Langtoft*
Lanier, Sidney (1842–1881). American poet and critic. *S. Lanier*
Lankester, Edwin (1814–1874). English naturalist. *Lankester*
Lankester, Edwin Ray (1847–). English naturalist. *E. R. Lankester*
Lansdell, Henry. Contemporary English clergyman, traveler, and author. *Lansdell*
Larcom, Lucy (1826–1893). American poet. *Lucy Larcom*
Lardner, Dionysius (1793–1859). Irish physicist and mathematician. *Lardner*
Larive and Fleury. ("Dictionnaire Français Illustré," 1884–1889.) *Larive et Fleury*
Larousse, Pierre Athanase (1817–1875). French encyclopedist. ("Grand Dictionnaire Universelle du XIXe Siècle," 1866–1878.) *Larousse*
Laslett, Thomas. English writer. ("Timber and Timber-trees," 1875.) *Laslett*
Lassell, William (1799–1880). English astronomer. *Lassell*
Latham, P. M. (about 1840). British medical writer. *P. M. Latham*
Latham, Robert Gordon (1812–1888). English philologist and ethnologist ("Dictionary founded on Todd's Johnson," 1870). *Latham*
Lathrop, George Parsons (1851–1898). American author. *G. P. Lathrop*
Lathrop, Joseph (1731–1820). American clergyman. *J. Lathrop*
Latimer, Hugh (died 1555). English Reformer and martyr. *Latimer*
Latreille, Pierre André (1762–1833). French naturalist. *Latreille*
Laud, William (1573–1645). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Laud*
Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick (1784–1848). Scottish romancer, etc. *Sir T. Dick Lauder*
Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor de (1822–1892). Belgian economist and publicist. Trans. by Goddard H. Orpen. *Laveleye*
Lavington, George (1683–1762). Bishop of Exeter. *Bp. Lavington*
Law, William (1686–1761). English divine. *Law*
Lawrence, George Alfred (1827–1876). English novelist. *Lawrence*
Lawrence, Sir William (died 1867). English writer on surgery. *W. Lawrence*
Layamon. English priest and poet. ("Brut," a versified chronicle, about 1205.) *Layamon*
Layard, Sir Austen Henry (1817–1894). English archæologist and diplomatist. *Layard*
Laycock, Thomas (1812–1876). English physician. *Laycock*
Lazarus, Emma (1849–1887). American poet. *E. Lazarus*
Lea, Mathew Carey (1823–1897). American chemist. *Lea*
Leach, William Elford (1790–1836). English naturalist. *Leach*
Lecky, William Edward Hartpole (1838–1903). British historian. *Lecky*
Le Conte, John (1818–1891). American physicist. *Dr. John Le Conte*
Le Conte, John (1784–1860). American naturalist. *John Le Conte*
Le Conte, John Lawrence (1825–1883). American entomologist. *J. L. Le Conte*
Le Conte, Joseph (1823–1901). American geologist and physicist. *Le Conte*
Ledyard, John (1751–1789). American traveler. *Ledyard*
Lee, Frederick George (1832–1902). English ecclesiastical writer. *F. G. Lee*, or *Lee*
Lee, James (died 1795). British botanist. *J. Lee*
Lee, Nathaniel (died 1692?). English dramatist. *Lee*
Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. Edited by T. O. Cockayne, 1862. *A. S. Leechdoms*
Legge, James (1815–1897). Scottish sinologist. *J. Legge*
Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646–1716). German philosopher and mathematician. *Leibnitz*
Leidy, Joseph (1823–1891). American naturalist. *Leidy*
Leigh, Sir Edward (1602–1671). English Biblical scholar and theologian. *Leigh*
Leighton, Robert (1611–1684). Archbishop of Glasgow. *Abp. Leighton*
Leland, Charles Godfrey (1824–1903). American author and compiler. ("Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant," 1889–1890, ed. Barrère and Leland.) *C. G. Leland*
Leland, John (died 1552). English antiquary. *Leland*
Leland, John (1691–1766). English Christian apologist. *J. Leland*
Leland, Thomas (1722–1785). Irish historian and classical scholar. *T. Leland*
Le Maout and Decaisne. French botanists, ("A General System of Botany," trans. by Mrs. Hooker, 1876.) *Le Maout and Decaisne*
Le Neve, John (1679?–1740?). English antiquary. *Le Neve*
Lennox, Charlotte (1720–1804). British novelist. *Charlotte Lennox*
Leo, Heinrich (1799–1878). German historian and philologist ("Angelsächsisches Glossar," 1877, etc.).
Leslie, Charles (1650?–1722). Irish nonjuring divine. *C. Leslie*
Lesquereux, Leo (1806–1889). Swiss-American paleontologist. *Lesquereux*
Lesson, René Primevère (1794–1849). French naturalist. *Lesson*
L'Estrange, Sir Roger (1616–1704). English translator and publicist. *Sir R. L'Estrange*
Letters of Eminent Men. From the Bodleian collection (London, 1813).
Lever, Charles James (1806–1872). Irish novelist. *Lever*
Levins, Peter (died after 1587). English physician and lexicographer. ("Manipulus Vocabulorum: A Dictionarie of English and Latine Wordes," 1570; repr. 1867, ed. H. B. Wheatley (E. E. T. S.).) *Levins*
Lewes, George Henry (1817–1878). English philosophical writer. *G. H. Lewes*
Lewis, Sir George Cornewall (1806–1863). English statesman and author. *Sir G. C. Lewis*
Lewis, John (1675–1746). English theologian and biographer. *J. Lewis*
Lewis, William Lillington (about 1767). British translator. *W. L. Lewis*
Lewis and Short (Charlton Thomas Lewis, 1834–1904; Charles Short, 1821–1886). American lexicographers, editors of "Harper's Latin Dictionary," 1879. *Lewis and Short*
Leyden, John (1775–1811). Scottish poet and Orientalist. *Leyden*
Library of Universal Knowledge. See *Encyclopædia, Chambers's.*
Liddell and Scott (Henry George Liddell, 1811–1898; Robert Scott, 1811–1887). English lexicographers. ("A Greek-English Lexicon," 1843; 7th ed., 1883.) *Liddell and Scott*
Liddon, Henry Parry (1829–1890). English clergyman and theologian. *Liddon*
Lightfoot, John (1602–1675). English Biblical scholar. *Lightfoot*
Lightfoot, Joseph Barber (1828–1889). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Lightfoot*
Lilly, John. See *Lyly.*
Lilly, William (1602–1681). English astrologer. *Lilly*
Lincoln, Abraham (1809–1865). Sixteenth President of the United States. *Lincoln*
Lindley, John (1799–1865). English botanist. *Lindley*
Linnæus, Carolus (Carl Linné) (1707–1778). Swedish botanist. *Linnæus*
Linton, William James (1812–1897). English-American engraver and author. *W. J. Linton*
Linwood, William (about 1840). English classical scholar. *Linwood*
Lister, Martin (died about 1711). English naturalist. *Lister*
Lithgow, William (1583?–1660?). Scottish traveler. *Lithgow*
Littleton, Adam (1627–1694). English clergyman and lexicographer. (A Latin and English dictionary, 1678, 1684, etc.) *Littleton*
Littleton or **Lyttleton, Sir Thomas** (died 1481). English legal writer. *Littleton*
Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile (1801–1881). French lexicographer and philosopher. ("Dictionnaire de la Langue Française," 1863–1873.) *Littré*
Livingston, Edward (1764–1836). American statesman and jurist. *E. Livingston*
Livingstone, David (1813–1873). Scottish missionary and traveler. *Livingstone*
Lloyd, Robert (1733–1764). English poet. *Lloyd*
Lloyd, William (1627–1717). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Lloyd*
Lobel, Matthias de (1538–1616). French botanist. *De Lobel*
Locke, John (1632–1704). English philosopher. *Locke*
Locker-Lampson, Frederick (1821–1895). English poet. *F. Locker*
Lockhart, John Gibson (1794–1854). Scotch critic, biographer, and novelist. *Lockhart*
Lockhart, Col. Lawrence W. M. (1832–1882). English novelist and journalist. *L. W. M. Lockhart*

Lockwood, T. D. Contemporary British writer on electricity. *T. D. Lockwood*
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman (1836–). English astronomer. *J. N. Lockyer*
Locrine (1595). Anonymous tragedy. *Locrine*
Lodge, Henry Cabot (1850–). American historical writer and politician. *H. Cabot Lodge*
Lodge, Thomas (died 1625). English dramatist, poet, and novelist. *Lodge*
Loe, William (about 1620). English clergyman. *Loe*
Logan, John (1748–1788). Scottish poet. *Logan*
Lommel, Eugène. French scientist. ("Nature of Light," trans., 1876.) *Lommel*
London Quarterly Review (1853–). English quarterly literary review. *London Quarterly Rev.*
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–1882). American poet. *Longfellow*
Longfellow, Samuel (1819–1892). American poet. *S. Longfellow*
Longstreet, Augustus Baldwin (1790–1870). American writer. *A. B. Longstreet*
Loomis, Alfred Lebbeus (1831–1895). American physician. *A. L. Loomis*
Loomis, Elias (1811–1889). American mathematician and physicist. *Loomis*
Lord, Henry (about 1630). English traveler. *H. Lord*
Lotze, Rudolf Hermann (1817–1881). German philosopher. *Hermann Lotze*
Loudon, John Claudius (1783–1843). Scottish agriculturist and botanist. *Loudon*
Loveday, Robert (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Loveday*
Lovelace, Richard (1618–1658). English poet. *Lovelace*
Lover, Samuel (1797–1868). Irish novelist and poet. *S. Lover*
Lowe, Charles (1848–). English historical writer. *Lowe*
Lowell, Edward Jackson (1845–1894). American historical writer. *E. J. Lowell*
Lowell, James Russell (1819–1891). American poet and essayist. *Lowell*
Lowell, Robert Traill Spence (1816–1891). American clergyman and author. *R. Lowell*
Lower, Mark Antony (1813–1876). English antiquary. *Lower*
Lowndes, William Thomas (died 1843). English bibliographer. *Lowndes*
Lowth, Robert (1718–1787). Bishop of London. *Bp. Lowth*
Lubbock, Sir John (Lord Avebury) (1834–). English ethnologist, naturalist, and politician. *Sir J. Lubbock*
Luce, Stephen Bleecker (1827–). American admiral. ("Text-book of Seamanship," 1884.) *Luce*
Ludlow, Edmund (1617?–1692). English Parliamentarian general. *Ludlow*
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn (1835–). Anglo-Indian official and writer. *Lyall*
Lydgate, John (about 1370–1460). English poet. *Lydgate*
Lye, Edward (died 1767). English philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum," ed. Manning, 1772.) *Lye*
Lyell, Sir Charles (1797–1875). Scottish geologist. *Sir C. Lyell*
Lyly or **Lilly, John** (1553?–1606?). English dramatist, and author of "Euphues." *Lyly*
Lyndsay or **Lindsay, Sir David** (died about 1555). Scottish poet. *Sir D. Lyndsay*
Lyric Poetry, Specimens of (1274–1307). Edited by Wright. *Spec. of Lyric Poetry*
Lyte, Henry Francis (1793–1847). British religious poet. *Lyte*
Lyttelton, Lord (George Lyttelton) (1709–1773). English statesman and author. *Lord Lyttelton*
Lytton, Earl of (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton) (pseudonym "Owen Meredith") (1831–1891). English poet and diplomatist. *Owen Meredith*
Lytton, Lord (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton) (1803–1873). English novelist, dramatist, poet, and politician. *Bulwer*

Macaulay, Lord (Thomas Babington Macaulay) (1800–1859). English historian, essayist, poet, and politician. *Macaulay*
McCarthy, Justin (1830–). Irish politician, historian, and novelist. *J. McCarthy*
McCarthy, Justin Huntly (1860–). Irish historical writer. *J. H. McCarthy*
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold (1819–1907). British arctic explorer. *McClintock*
McClintock and Strong (John McClintock, 1814–1870; James Strong, 1822–). ("Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature," 1883–1887.) *McClintock and Strong*
McCormick, Robert (1800–1890). English explorer. *R. McCormick*
McCosh, James (1811–1894). Scottish-American philosopher. *McCosh*
McCulloch, James Melville (1801–1883). Scottish clergyman, compiler of educational works. *J. M. McCulloch*
McCulloch, John Ramsay (1789–1864). Scottish political economist. ("Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation," 1832; edition used, 1882.) *McCulloch*
MacDonald, George (1824–1905). Scottish novelist. *Geo. MacDonald*
Macdougall, P. L. British military writer. ("Theory of War," 1856.) *Macdougall*
McElrath, Thomas (1807–1888). American lawyer, publisher, and banker. ("A Dictionary of Words and Phrases used in Commerce," 1871.) *McElrath*
Macgillivray, William (1796–1852). Scottish naturalist. *Macgillivray*
Machin, Lewis. English dramatist. ("The Dumb Knight," 1608.) *Machin*
Mackay, Charles (1814–1889). British poet and journalist. *C. Mackay*
Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831). Scottish novelist, essayist, and dramatist. *H. Mackenzie*
Mackintosh, Sir James (1765–1832). Scottish philosopher and historian. *Sir J. Mackintosh*
Macklin, Charles (died 1797). British dramatist and actor. *Macklin*
Maclagan, Alexander (1811–1879). British poet. *A. Maclagan*
McLennan, John Fergus (1827–1881). Scottish historical writer. *J. F. McLennan*
Macloskie, George (1834–). British naturalist. *Macloskie*
McMaster, Guy Humphrey (1829–1887). American poet. *G. H. McMaster*
McMaster, John Bach (1852–). American historian. *J. B. McMaster*
Macmillan's Magazine (1859–). English monthly literary magazine. *Macmillan's Mag.*
Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). English actor. *Macready*
Madison, James (1751–1836). Fourth President of the United States. *Madison*
Madox, Thomas (died about 1726). English antiquary. *Madox*
Magazine of American History (1877–). Monthly magazine. *Mag. Amer. Hist.*
Mahan, Dennis Hart (1802–1871). American military engineer. *Mahan*
Mahan, Milo (1819–1870). American clergyman and church historian. *Dr. Mahan*
Mahony, Francis (pseudonym "Father Prout") (1805–1866). Irish author. *Father Prout*
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888). English jurist and political writer. *Maine*
Malden, Henry (1800?–1876). English writer. *H. Malden*
Mallet, David (died 1765). Scottish poet and dramatist. *Mallet*
Mallet, Robert. English writer on earthquakes. *R. Mallet*
Mallock, William Hurrell (1849–). English author. *W. H. Mallock*
Malmesbury, William of. See *William.*
Malone, Edmund (1741–1812). Irish antiquary and Shaksperian scholar. *Malone*
Malory, Sir Thomas (15th century). British romancer. *Sir T. Malory*
Mandeville, Bernard de (died 1733). English poet and satirist. *B. de Mandeville*
Mandeville, Sir John de (died 1372?). English traveler. *Mandeville*
Mann, Edward C. ("Manual of Psychological Medicine," 1883.) *E. C. Mann*
Mann, Horace (1796–1859). American educator. *H. Mann*
Manning, Henry Edward (1808–1892). English cardinal. *Card. Manning*
Manning; Robert, of Brunne. See *Brunne.*
Mannyngham, Thomas (died 1722). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Mannyngham*
Mansel, Henry Longueville (1820–1871). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *Dean Mansel*
March, Francis Andrew (1825–1911). American philologist. *March*, or *F. A. March*
Markham, Albert Hastings. English naval officer and arctic explorer. *A. H. Markham*
Markham, Gervase (about 1570–1655). English soldier and poet. *G. Markham*
Marlowe, Christopher (1564–1593). English dramatist. *Marlowe*
Marmion, Shakerley (1602–1639). English dramatist, poet, and soldier. *Marmion*
Marryat, Frederick (1792–1848). English novelist. *Marryat*
Marsden, William (1754–1836). British Orientalist and numismatist. *W. Marsden*
Marsh, Anne Caldwell (died 1874). English novelist. *Mrs. Marsh*
Marsh, George Perkins (1801–1882). American philologist and diplomatist. *G. P. Marsh*
Marsh, Herbert (1757–1839). Bishop of Peterborough. *Bp. Marsh*
Marsh, James (1794–1842). American divine and educator. *J. Marsh*
Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831–1899). American naturalist. *O. C. Marsh*
Marshall, John (1755–1835). American jurist. *Marshall*
Marston, John (1574?–1634?). English dramatist. *Marston*
Martin, Edward (about 1662). English ecclesiastical writer. *E. Martin*
Martin, Sir Theodore (1816–1909). British biographer, translator, and poet. *Theo. Martin*
Martin, Thomas (died 1584). English ecclesiastical writer. *T. Martin*
Martineau, Harriet (1802–1876). English historian, economist, and novelist. *H. Martineau*
Martineau, James (1805–1900). English clergyman and philosophical writer. *J. Martineau*
Martinus Scriblerus (1741?) Satire by Arbuthnot, Pope, and others. *Martinus Scriblerus*
Martyn, John (1699–1768). English botanist. *Martyn*
Marvel, Ik. See *D. G. Mitchell.*
Marvell, Andrew (1621–1678). English poet and statesman. *Marvell*
Marvin, Charles (1854–1891). British traveler and author. *C. Marvin*
Mascart and Joubert. ("Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," 1883, trans. by Atkinson.) *Mascart and Joubert*
Mason, George (died 1806). English lexicographer. (Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, 1801.) *Mason*
Mason, John (1600?–1672). New England soldier and historian. *J. Mason*
Mason, John Mitchell (1770–1829). American clergyman. *J. M. Mason*
Mason, Lowell (1792–1872). American musician. *Lowell Mason*
Mason, William (1725–1797). English poet. *W. Mason*
Massey, Gerald (1828–1907). English poet. *G. Massey*
Massinger, Philip (1584–1640). English dramatist. *Massinger*
Masson, David (1822–1907). Scottish biographer and critic. *D. Masson*
Masters, Maxwell Tylden (1833–1907). English botanist. *Masters*
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728). American clergyman and historical writer. *C. Mather*
Mather, Increase (1639–1723). American clergyman. *Increase Mather*
Mathews, William (1818–1909). American miscellaneous writer. *W. Mathews*
Mathias, Thomas James (died 1835). English miscellaneous writer. *T. J. Mathias*
Maty, Matthew (1718–1776). English-Dutch medical writer. *Maty*
Mätzner, Eduard Adolf Ferdinand (1805–1892). German philologist. ("Altenglische Sprachproben, nebst einem Glossar," 1867–1891, still unfinished.) *Mätzner*
Maudsley, Henry (1835–). English physiologist. *Maudsley*
Maunder, Samuel (died 1849). English compiler of "Treasuries." *Maunder*
Maundrell, Henry (died about 1710). English traveler. *Maundrell*
Maurice, John Frederic Denison (1805–1872). English clergyman and author. *Maurice*
Maury, Matthew Fontaine (1806–1873). American naval officer and physical geographer. *Maury*
Maxwell, James Clerk (1831–1879). Scottish physicist. *Clerk Maxwell*
May, Thomas (died 1650). English historian and dramatist. *May*
May, Sir Thomas Erskine (Lord Farnborough) (1815–1886). English constitutional historian. *Sir E. May*
Mayhew, Henry (1812–1887). English journalist and litterateur. *Mayhew*
Mayne, Jasper (1604–1672). English clergyman and dramatist. *Jasper Mayne*
Mayne, John (1759–1836). Scottish poet. *J. Mayne*
Mayne, Robert Gray. English surgeon, compiler of a medical lexicon (1854). *R. G. Mayne*
Mede, Joseph (1586–1638). English clergyman and Biblical critic. *J. Mede*
Medhurst, Walter H. (1796–1857). English missionary and Sinologist. *W. H. Medhurst*
Medical News (1842–). American weekly periodical. *Med. News*
Meehan, Thomas (1826–1901). American botanist. *Meehan*
Melmoth, Courtney. See *Pratt.*
Melmoth, William (pseudonym "Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne") (1710–1799). English author. *W. Melmoth*, or *Sir Thomas Fitz-Osborne*

Melton, John. English writer (wrote about 1609–1620). *J. Melton*
Melville, George John Whyte (1821–1878). Scottish novelist. *Whyte Melville*
Melville, Herman (1819–1891). American novelist and traveler. *H. Melville*
Mendez, Moses (died 1758). English poet. *Mendez*
Meredith, Mrs. Charles. English poet and writer on Tasmania. *Mrs. Charles Meredith*
Meredith, George (1828–1909). English novelist and poet. *G. Meredith*
Meredith, Owen. See *Lytton.*
Merivale, Charles (1808–1893). English clergyman and historian. *Merivale*
Merriam, George S. (1843–). American publisher and writer. *G. S. Merriam*
Merrick, James (1720–1769). English poet. *J. Merrick*
Merrifield, Mrs. (about 1850). English writer on art. *Mrs. Merrifield*
Meston, William (died 1745). Scottish poet. *W. Meston*
Metrical Romances. See *Ritson* and *Weber.*
Meyrick, Sir Samuel Rush (1783–1848). English antiquary. *Meyrick*
Mickle, William Julius (1734–1788). Scottish poet and translator. *Mickle*
Middleton, Conyers (1683–1750). English scholar and controversialist. *C. Middleton*
Middleton, Thomas (died 1627). English dramatist. *Middleton*
Miege, Guy. French-English lexicographer. ("The Great French Dictionary," 1688.) *Miege*
Miklosich, Franz von (1813–1891). Slavic philologist. *Miklosich*
Mill, James (1773–1836). Scottish historian, economist, and philosopher. *James Mill*
Mill, John (1645–1707). English clergyman and Biblical scholar. *J. Mill*
Mill, John Stuart (1806–1873). English philosopher and economist. *J. S. Mill*
Miller, Cincinnatus Hiner (pseudonym "Joaquin Miller") (1841–). American poet. *Joaquin Miller*
Miller, Hugh (1802–1856). Scottish geologist and author. *Hugh Miller*
Miller, Philip (1691–1771). English botanist. *P. Miller*
Miller, William. ("Dictionary of English Names of Plants," 1884.) *W. Miller*
Miller, William Allen (1817–1870). English chemist. *W. A. Miller*
Milman, Henry Hart (1791–1868). English historian. *Milman*
Milne, John (1855–). Scottish geologist. *Milne*
Milne-Edwards, Henri (1800–1885). French naturalist. *Milne-Edwards*
Milner, Joseph (1744–1797). English ecclesiastical historian. *Milner*
Milton, John (1608–1674). English poet and author. *Milton*
Minchin, George M. ("Uniplanar Kinematics," 1882.) *Minchin*
Mind (1876–). British quarterly philosophical review. *Mind*
Minot, Lawrence (14th century). English poet and author. *Minot*
Minsheu, John. English lexicographer. ("The Guide into Tongues," 1617; 2d ed., 1625.) *Minsheu*
Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Sir Walter Scott. *Border Minstrelsy*
Minto, William (1845–1893). Scottish critic. *Minto*
Mirror for Magistrates, The. A collection of satirical poems, first published about 1559–1574, with an induction by Sackville. *Mir. for Mags.*
Mitchell, Donald Grant (pseudonym "Ik Marvel") (1822–1908). American novelist and essayist. *D. G. Mitchell*
Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829–). American medical writer and novelist. *S. Weir Mitchell*
Mitford, A. B. British diplomatic official in Japan. *A. B. Mitford*
Mitford, John (1781–1859). English author and editor. *J. Mitford*
Mitford, Mary Russell (1786–1855). English author. *Miss Mitford*
Mitford, William (1744–1827). English historian. *Mitford*
Mivart, St. George (1827–1900). English biologist. *Mivart*
Moir, David Macbeth (pseudonym "Delta") (1798–1851). Scottish physician, poet, and novelist. *D. M. Moir*
Mollett, J. W. Editor of "Dictionary of Art and Archæology," 1883. *Mollett*
Monboddo, Lord (James Burnett) (1714–1799). Scottish jurist and philosopher. *Monboddo*
Monmouth, Earl of (Henry Carey) (1596–1661). English historian and translator. *Monmouth*
Monroe, James (1758–1831). Fifth President of the United States. *Monroe*
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley (1689–1762). English author. *Lady M. W. Montagu*
Montague, George (died 1815). English naturalist. *G. Montague*
Montague, Walter (middle of 17th century). English religious writer. *W. Montague*
Montaigne, Michel de (1533–1592). French essayist. *Montaigne*
Montgomery, James (1771–1854). Scottish poet. *Montgomery*
Montgomery, Robert (1807–1855). English poet. *R. Montgomery*
Monthly Review (1749–1845). English monthly literary review. *Monthly Rev.*
Montrose, Marquis of (James Graham) (1612–1650). Scottish general and poet. *Montrose*
Moore, Charles Herbert (1840–). American writer on architecture. *C. H. Moore*
Moore, Edward (1712–1757). English writer. *E. Moore*
Moore, John (1729–1802). Scottish descriptive writer and novelist. *J. Moore*
Moore, Thomas (1779–1852). Irish poet. *Moore*
More, Hannah (1745–1833). English moralist. *Mrs. H. More*
More, Henry (1614–1687). English philosopher and poet. *Dr. H. More*
More, Sir Thomas (1478?–1535). English statesman and philosopher. *Sir T. More*
Morell, John D. (1816–1891). English educational and philosophical writer. *J. D. Morell*
Morgan, Lady (Sydney Owenson) (died 1859). Irish novelist and writer. *Lady Morgan*
Morgan, Lewis Henry (1818–1881). American anthropologist. *L. H. Morgan*
Morgans, William. ("Manual of Mining Tools," 1871.)
Morier, James (died 1849). English novelist and traveler. *Morier*
Morley, Henry (1822–1894). English writer on literature. *H. Morley*
Morley, John (1838–). English critic and statesman. *J. Morley*
Morris, George P. (1802–1864). American poet and journalist. *G. P. Morris*
Morris, George Sylvester (1840–1889). American writer on philosophy. *G. S. Morris*
Morris, Richard (1833–1894). English philologist. *R. Morris*
Morris, William (1834–1896). English poet. *William Morris*
Morrison, Richard James (pseudonym "Zadkiel") (about 1835). English astrologer. *Zadkiel*
Morse, John Torrey (1840–). American historical and legal writer. *J. T. Morse*
Morte d'Arthur. Middle English romance, compiled and translated from the French by Sir Thomas Malory, and printed in 1485. *Morte d'Arthur*
Mortimer, John (died 1736). English miscellaneous writer. *Mortimer*
Morton, Nathaniel (1613–1685). American historian. *N. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1564–1659). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Morton*
Morton, Thomas (1764–1838). English dramatist. *Morton*
Moseley, Walter Michael (about 1792). British writer on archery. *W. M. Moseley*
Mosheim, Johann Lorenz von (1694–1755). German ecclesiastical historian. *Mosheim*
Motherwell, William (1797–1835). Scottish poet. *Motherwell*
Motley, John Lothrop (1814–1877). American historian. *Motley*
Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660–1718). French-English author (translator of Rabelais). *Motteux*
Moule, Thomas (1784–1851). English antiquary. *Moule*
Moulton, Louise Chandler (1835–1908). American poet and writer. *L. C. Moulton*
Mountagu, Richard (1578–1641). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Mountagu*
Mourt, George. (Mourt's Relation of the Plymouth Plantation, 1622.) *Mourt*
Mowry, Sylvester (1830–1871). American explorer. *Mowry*
Moxon, Charles. English mineralogist (wrote about 1838). *Moxon*
Moxon, Joseph (1627– about 1700). English hydrographer. *J. Moxon*
Mozley, James Bowling (1813–1878). English theologian. *J. B. Mozley*
Mozley and Whiteley (Herbert Newman Mozley; George Crispe Whiteley). English editors. ("A Concise Law Dictionary," 1876.) *Mozley and Whiteley*
Mueller, Ferdinand von (1825–1896). German botanist. *Mueller*
Muhlenberg, William Augustus (1796–1877). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Muhlenberg*
Mulford, Elisha (1833–1885). American clergyman and author. *E. Mulford*
Mulhall, Michael G. (1836–1900). Irish statistician. *Mulhall*
Müller, Carl Otfried (1797–1840). German archæologist and Hellenist. *C. O. Müller*
Müller, Eduard F. H. L. (1836–). German philologist. ("Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache," 1878–1879.) *E. Müller*
Müller, Friedrich Max (1823–1900). German-English philologist. *Max Müller*
Mullock, John Thomas (1806–1869). Roman Catholic bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland. *Mullock*
Mulock, Dinah Maria. See *Craik.*
Munday, Anthony (1553–1633). English poet and dramatist. *Munday*
Müntz, Eugène. French technical writer. *Müntz*
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey (1792–1871). British geologist. *Murchison*
Mure, William (1799–1860). Scottish critic and scholar. *W. Mure*
Murfree, Mary Noailles (pseudonym "Charles Egbert Craddock") (1850?–). American novelist. *M. N. Murfree*
Murphy, Arthur (died 1805). Irish dramatist and general writer. *A. Murphy*
Murray, Alexander S. (1841–1904). Scottish archæologist. *A. S. Murray*
Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry (1837–). Scottish philologist, editor (with H. Bradley) of "A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," 1884– . *J. A. H. Murray*
Musgrave, Sir Richard (1758?–1818). Irish historical and political writer. *Sir R. Musgrave*
Myers, Frederick William Henry (1843–1901). English contemporary philosophical writer. *F. W. H. Myers*

Nabbes, Thomas (died about 1645). English poet and dramatist. *Nabbes*
Nairne, Lady (Carolina Oliphant) (1766–1845). Scottish poet. *Lady Nairne*
Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785–1860). British historian and general. *Napier*
Nares, Robert (1753–1829). English clergyman, critic, and compiler. ("A Glossary or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs," etc., 1822; ed. Halliwell and Wright, 1859.) *Nares*
Nash, Thomas (1567–1601?). English dramatist, poet, and pamphleteer. *Nash*, or *Nashe*
Nation, The (1865–). American weekly literary periodical. *The Nation*
National Review (1855–1864). English quarterly literary review. *National Rev.*
Natural History Review. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*
Nature (1869–). English weekly scientific periodical. *Nature*
Naunton, Sir Robert (died 1633?). English statesman. *Sir R. Naunton*
Neal, John (1793–1876). American novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Neal*
Neale, John Mason (1818–1866). English ecclesiastical historian and hymnologist. *J. M. Neale*
Neill, Edward Duffield (1823–1893). American educator and author. *Neill*
Nelson, Robert (1656–1715). English religious writer. *R. Nelson*
Newcomb, Simon (1835–1909). American astronomer, mathematician, and economist. *Newcomb*
Newcomb and Holden (Simon Newcomb; Edward S. Holden). ("Astronomy," 1885.) *Newcomb and Holden*
Newcome, William (1729–1800). Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland. *Abp. Newcome*
Newcourt, Richard (died 1716). English church historian. *Newcourt*
New England Journal of Education (1858–). *New Eng. Jour. of Education*
New English Dictionary (1884–). Edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley. *N. E. D.*
Newman, Francis William (1805–1897). English scholar. ("Dictionary of Modern Arabic," 1871.) *F. W. Newman*
Newman, John Henry (1801–1890). English cardinal and theologian. *J. H. Newman*
New Mirror (1843–1845). American periodical. *New Mirror*
New Monthly Magazine (1814–). English literary periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*
New Princeton Review (1886–). American bimonthly review. *New Princeton Rev.*
New Testament, Cambridge (1683). *Cambridge N. T.*
Newton, Alfred (1829–1907). English naturalist. *A. Newton*
Newton, Sir Charles Thomas (1816–1894). English archæologist. *C. T. Newton*
Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727). English mathematician and philosopher. *Newton*
Newton, John (1725–1807). English clergyman and poet. *J. Newton*
Newton, Thomas (1704–1782). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Newton*
New York Medical Journal (1865–). *N. Y. Med. Jour.*
New York Medical Record (1866–). *N. Y. Med. Record*
Nichol, John (1833–1894). Scottish poet and author. *J. Nichol*

Nichol, John Pringle (1804–1859). Scottish astronomer. *Prof. Nichol*
Nicholls, Mrs. A. B. See *Charlotte Brontë.*
Nicholls, Thomas (about 1550). English translator. *Nicholls*
Nichols, James Robinson (1819–1888). American chemist and scientific writer. *J. R. Nichols*, or *Nichols*
Nichols, John (died 1826). English antiquary. *Nichols*
Nicholson, Henry Alleyne (1844–1899). Scottish geologist and zoölogist. *H. A. Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (died 1815). English scientist. *Nicholson*
Nicholson, William (1782–1849). Scottish poet. *W. Nicholson*
Nicolay, John George (1832–1901). American author. *J. G. Nicolay*
Nicoll, Robert (1814–1837). Scottish poet. *Nicoll*
Nicolson, William (1655–1727). Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland. *Bp. Nicolson*
Niles's Register (1811–1849). American weekly periodical. *Niles's Register*
Nineteenth Century, The (1877–). English monthly review. *Nineteenth Century*
Noble, Mark (died 1827). English antiquary. *M. Noble*
Noble, Samuel (1779–1853). English Swedenborgian minister. *Noble*
Noctes Ambrosianæ. By John Wilson. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*
Nolan, Lewis Edward (died 1854). English officer and writer on cavalry tactics. (See *Garrard.*) *Nolan*
Norden, John (died about 1626). English topographer and poet. *Norden*
Normandy, Alphonse (died 1864). English chemist. *Normandy*
Norris, John (1657–1711). English philosopher. *Norris*
North, Christopher. See *J. Wilson.*
North, Lord (Dudley North) (1604–1677). English biographer. *Lord North*
North, Hon. Roger (1653–1734). English biographer. *Roger North*
North, Sir Thomas (1530?–1605?). English translator. (Plutarch, 1579.) *North*
North American Review (1815–). American literary review. *N. A. Rev.*
North British Review (1844–1871). Scottish quarterly literary review. *North British Rev.*
Northbrooke, John. English clergyman (wrote about 1570–1600). *J. Northbrooke*
Norton, Charles Eliot (1827–1908). American scholar and writer. *C. E. Norton*
Norton, John (1606–1663). English-American clergyman. *John Norton*
Norton, John (1651–1716). American clergyman. *J. Norton*
Norton, Thomas (16th century). English poet, dramatist, and translator. *T. Norton*
Notes and Queries (1849–). English weekly periodical. *N. and Q.*
Nott, Josiah Clark (1804–1873). American ethnologist. *Nott*
Numismatic Chronicle (1838–). English quarterly periodical. *Numis. Chron.*
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary (ed. James Wood, 1890).

O'Brien, Fitz James (1828–1862). Irish-American author. *Fitz James O'Brien*
Occleve or **Hoccleve, Thomas** (1370?–1450?). English poet and lawyer. *Occleve*
Octavian, Romance of the Emperor (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octavian*
Octovian Imperator (14th century). Middle English poem. *Octovian*
O'Curry, Eugene (1796–1862). Irish historian and antiquary. *O'Curry*
O'Donovan, Edmond (1838–1883). British journalist and author. *O'Donovan*
O'Donovan, John (died 1861). Irish archæologist. *J. O'Donovan*
Ogilvie, John (1797–1867). Scottish lexicographer. See *Imperial Dictionary.* *Ogilvie*
O'Keefe, John (1747–1833). Irish dramatist. *O'Keefe*
Oldham, John (1653–1683). English poet and satirist. *Oldham*
Oldys, William (died 1761). English biographer. *Oldys*
Oliphant, Laurence (1829–1888). English author. *L. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Margaret Wilson (1828–1897). Scottish novelist and historian. *Mrs. Oliphant*
Oliphant, Thomas Laurence Kington (1831–). English philologist and author. *Oliphant*
O'Neill, Charles. ("Dictionary of Dyeing and Calico Printing," 1862, etc.) *O'Neill*
O'Reilly, Edward. Irish lexicographer. ("An Irish-English Dictionary," 1864.) *O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, John Boyle (1844–1890). Irish-American journalist and poet. *J. B. O'Reilly*
O'Reilly, Miles. See *Halpine.*
Orm or **Ormin** (12th century). English monk. ("Ormulum," a series of homilies in verse, about 1200; ed. White, 1852.) *Ormulum*
Ormerod, George (1785–1873). English county historian. *Ormerod*
Orton, James (1830–1877). American naturalist. *J. Orton*
Osborn, Henry Stafford (1823–1894). American educator and writer. *H. S. Osborn*
Osborne, Francis (died 1659). English moralist. *Osborne*
Ossoli, Marchioness (Margaret Fuller). See *Fuller.*
Otway, Thomas (1651–1685). English dramatist. *Otway*
Outred, Marcelline (about 1580). Biblical commentator. *Outred*
Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613). English poet and courtier. *Sir T. Overbury*
Owen, John B. (1787–1872). English philosophical writer. *J. Owen*
Owen, Sir Richard (1804–1892). English naturalist, anatomist, and paleontologist. *Owen*
Owl and Nightingale (about 1250). Middle English poem, ascribed to Nicholas de Guildford.
Oxenham, Henry Nutcombe (1829–1888). English essayist and religious writer. *H. N. Oxenham*
Oxford Glossary of Architecture (1850). *Oxford Gloss.*
Oxlee, John (1779–1854). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Oxlee*
Ozell, John (died 1743). English translator. *Ozell*

Packard, Alpheus Spring (1839–1905). American naturalist. *A. S. Packard*
Page, David (1814–1879). Scottish geologist. *Page*
Pagit, Ephraim (1575–1647). English clergyman. *E. Pagit*
Paine, Robert Treat (1773–1811). American poet. *R. T. Paine*
Paine, Thomas (1737–1809). English-American writer. *T. Paine*
Paley, William (1743–1805). English clergyman, theologian, and moralist. *Paley*
Palfrey, John Gorham (1796–1881). American historian. *Palfrey*
Palgrave, Sir Francis (1788–1861). English historian. *Sir F. Palgrave*
Palgrave, Francis Turner (1824–1897). English poet and critic. *F. T. Palgrave*
Palgrave, William Gifford (1826–1888). English traveler. *W. G. Palgrave*

Pallas, Peter Simon (1741–1811). German naturalist and traveler. *Pallas*
Palliser, Frances Bury (1806–1878). English writer on lace, etc. *Mrs. Bury Palliser*
Pall Mall Gazette (1865–). English daily newspaper. *Pall Mall Gazette*
Palmer, A. Smythe. English philological writer. *A. S. Palmer*
Palmer, Edward Henry (1840–1882). English scholar. ("Persian Dictionary," 2d ed., 1884.) *E. H. Palmer*
Palmer, John Williamson (1825–1906). American author and editor. *J. W. Palmer*
Palmer, Ray (1808–1887). American clergyman and hymn-writer. *Ray Palmer*
Palmer, William (1803–1885). English clergyman and theological writer. *William Palmer*
Palmer, William (1811–1879). English writer on the Greek Church. *W. Palmer*
Palmerston, Viscount (Henry John Temple) (1784–1865). British statesman. *Palmerston*
Palsgrave, John (died 1554). English grammarian. ("Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse," 1530; reprinted a "L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française," ed. Génin, 1852.) *Palsgrave*
Paris, Comte de (Louis Philippe Albert, Prince d'Orléans) (1838–1894). French historian and soldier. *Comte de Paris*
Parke, Robert (end of 16th century). English writer. *R. Parke*
Parker, Martin. English writer. ("The Nightingale," 1632.) *M. Parker*
Parker, Matthew (1504–1575). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Parker*
Parker, Samuel (1640–1687). Bishop of Oxford. *Bp. Parker*, or *Parker*
Parker, Samuel (died 1730). English theological writer. *S. Parker*
Parker, Theodore (1810–1860). American clergyman and author. *Theodore Parker*
Parker, W. Kitchen (1823–1890). English anatomist and physiologist. *W. K. Parker*
Parker Society Publications. Society instituted at Cambridge, England, in 1840.
Parkman, Francis (1823–1893). American historian. *F. Parkman*
Parley, Peter. See *Goodrich.*
Parnell, Thomas (1679–1717). Irish poet. *Parnell*
Parr, Samuel (1747–1825). English scholar. *Parr*
Parsons, Thomas William (1819–1892). American poet and translator. *T. W. Parsons*
Pascoe, Francis P. (1813–1893). British naturalist. *Pascoe*
Pasteur, Louis (1822–1895). French physician and chemist. *Pasteur*
Paston Letters. A collection of English letters (1422–1509); ed. Gairdner, 1872–1875.
Paterson, James (1823–1894). English legal writer. *J. Paterson*
Patmore, Coventry Kearsey Deighton (1823–1896). English poet. *Coventry Patmore*
Patrick, Simon (1626–1707). Bishop of Ely, and religious writer. *Bp. Patrick*
Patterson, Robert Hogarth (1821–1886). Scottish financial writer. *R. H. Patterson*
Pattison, Mark (1813–1884). English clergyman and author. *Mark Pattison*
Paxton, Sir Joseph (1803–1865). English gardener and architect. ("Botanical Dictionary," 1840, 1868.) *Paxton*
Payn, James (1830–1898). English novelist. *J. Payn*
Payne, John (1843–). British poet. *Payne*
Payne, John Howard (1792–1852). American poet and playwright. *J. Howard Payne*
Peacham, Henry (beginning of 17th century). English author. *Peacham*
Peacock, Thomas Love (1785–1866). English novelist and poet. *Peacock*
Pearce, Zachary (1690–1774). Bishop of Rochester, and commentator. *Bp. Pearce*
Pearson, Charles Henry (1830–1894). English historical writer. *C. H. Pearson*
Pearson, John (1612–1686). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Pearson*
Pecock, Reynold or **Reginald** (about 1390–1460). Bishop of Chichester. *Bp. Pecock*
Peel, Sir Robert (1788–1850). English statesman. *Sir R. Peel*
Peele, George (1558–1598). English dramatist. *Peele*
Pegge, Samuel (1731–1800). English antiquary. *Pegge*
Peile, John (1838–1910). English philologist. *Peile*
Peirce, Benjamin (1778–1831). American author. *Peirce*
Peirce, Benjamin (1809–1880). American mathematician. *B. Peirce*
Peirce, Charles Sanders (1839–). American mathematician and logician. *C. S. Peirce*
Penhallow, D. P. (1854–). American botanist. *Penhallow*
Penn, William (1644–1718). Founder of Pennsylvania. *Penn*
Pennant, Thomas (1726–1798). English naturalist. *Pennant*
Pennecuik, Alexander (1652–1722). Scottish physician, botanist, and poet. *Pennecuik*
Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Contemporary American writer. *E. R. Pennell*
Pennell, Joseph. Contemporary American artist and writer. *J. Pennell*
Pepys, Samuel (1633–1703). English diarist. *Pepys*
Percival, James Gates (1795–1856). American poet. *J. G. Percival*
Percy, John (1817–1889). English metallurgist. *J. Percy*
Percy, Thomas (1729–1811). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. ("Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 1765.) *Bp. Percy*, and *Percy's Reliques*
Percy Society Publications. Society instituted in London in 1840.
Pereira, Jonathan (1804–1853). English physician and chemist. *Pereira*
Perkins, Charles Callahan (1823–1886). American writer on art. *C. C. Perkins*
Perkins, William (1558–1602). English divine. *Perkins*
Perry, Thomas Sergeant (1845–). American literary historian. *T. S. Perry*
Perry, William. Scottish lexicographer. ("Royal Standard English Dictionary," 1775.) *Perry*
Peters, Charles (died 1777). English clergyman. *Peters*
Pett, Sir P. (second half of 17th century). English writer. *Pett*
Petty or **Pettie, Sir William** (1623–1687). English political economist. *Petty*, or *Sir W. Pettie*
Phaer, Thomas (died 1560). British translator of Virgil, etc. *Phaer*
Phelps, Austin (1820–1890). American clergyman and author. *A. Phelps*
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Ward) (1844–1911). American novelist and poet. *E. S. Phelps*
Philips, Ambrose (died 1749). English poet and dramatist. *Philips*
Philips, John (1676–1708). English poet. *J. Philips*
Phillimore, Joseph (1775–1855). English jurist. *Phillimore*
Phillips, Edward (1630–1698?). English lexicographer and compiler. ("The New World of Words, or a General English Dictionary," 1658, etc.; revised ed., 1706; editions used, 1678, 1706.) *E. Phillips*, or *Phillips*

Phillips, John (1800–1874). English geologist. *Phillips*
Phillips, Samuel (1815–1854). English critic and novelist. *S. Phillips*
Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884). American orator and reformer. *W. Phillips*
Philological Society, Dictionary of. The "New English Dictionary" (see *J. A. H. Murray*).
Philosophical Magazine (1798–). British monthly scientific periodical. *Philos. Mag.*
Phin, John (1830–). Scottish-American publisher and writer. ("Dictionary of Apiculture," 1884.) *Phin*
Piatt, Sarah Morgan Bryan (1836–). American poet. *Mrs. Piatt*
Pichardo, Estéban (1799–1879). Cuban lexicographer. ("Diccionario Provincial de Vozes Cubanas," 1836; 3d ed., 1862.)
Pickering, John (1777–1846). American lawyer and compiler. ("A Vocabulary" of alleged or supposed Americanisms, 1816). *Pickering*
Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829). American statesman. *T. Pickering*
Pierce, Thomas (died 1691). English theologian and controversialist. *T. Pierce*
Pierpont, John (1785–1866). American clergyman and poet. *Pierpont*
Piers the Plowman. Poem by William Langland (text A, about 1362; text B, about 1377; text C, about 1393; edition used, Skeat's of 1886). *Piers Plowman*
Piers the Plowmans Crede. Middle English poem (about 1394). *Piers Plowman's Crede*
Pinkerton, John (1758–1826). Scottish antiquarian, historian, and poet. *Pinkerton*
Pinkney, Edward Coate (1802–1828). American poet. *Pinkney*
Piozzi, Mrs. (Hester Lynch Salusbury; Mrs. Thrale) (1741–1821). English writer. *Mrs. Piozzi*
Pitscottie, Robert Lindsay of (16th century). Scottish chronicler. *Pitscottie*
Pitt, Christopher (1699–1748). English translator and poet. *C. Pitt*
Pitt, William (1759–1806). English statesman. *W. Pitt*
Planché, James Robinson (1796–1880). English antiquary and dramatist. *Planché*
Playfair, Sir Lyon (1819–1898). British chemist, scientist, and economist. *Playfair*
Plot, Robert (died 1696). English naturalist and antiquary. *Plot*
Plumbe, S. (first half of 19th century). British medical writer. *S. Plumbe*
Plumtree or **Plumtre, Robert.** English writer (wrote about 1782) *Plumtree*
Pocock, Edward (1604–1691). English Orientalist. *Pocock*
Pococke, Richard (1704–1765). English traveler. *Pococke*
Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–1849). American poet and romancer. *Poe*
Political Songs (about 1264–1327). Edited by Wright, 1839.
Pollock, Sir Frederick (1845–). English jurist. *F. Pollock*
Pollok, Robert (1798–1827). Scottish poet. *Pollok*
Pomfret, John (1667–1703). English poet. *Pomfret*
Pope, Alexander (1688–1744). English poet. *Pope*
Pope, Walter (died 1714). English physician and author. *W. Pope*
Popular Encyclopædia, Blackie's. *Pop. Encyc.*
Popular Music of the Olden Time. Chappell.
Popular Science Monthly (1872–). American periodical. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Popular Science Review (1862–1881). English quarterly periodical. *Pop. Sci. Rev.*
Porson, Richard (1759–1808). English classical scholar and critic. *Porson*
Porter, Ebenezer (1772–1834). American educator. *E. Porter*
Porter, Noah (1811–1892). American educator and philosophical writer, editor of "Webster's Dictionary," editions of 1864 and 1890. *N. Porter*
Porteus, Beilby (1731–1808). Bishop of London. *Bp. Porteus*
Potter, Francis (1594–1678). English clergyman. *F. Potter*
Potter, John (1674–1747). Archbishop of Canterbury, classical scholar. *Abp. Potter*
Poulsen, V. A. Danish chemist. ("Botanical Micro-Chemistry," 1884.) *Poulsen*
Pownall, Thomas (died 1805). English colonial governor and antiquary. *Pownall*
Praed, Mrs. Campbell Mackworth (1852–). Writer on Australia. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth (1802–1839). English poet. *Praed*
Pratt, Samuel Jackson (pseudonym "Courtney Melmoth") (1749–1814). English poet and novelist. *C. Melmoth*
Preble, George Henry (1816–1885). American admiral. *Preble*
Preece and Sivewright. ("Telegraphy," 1876.) *Preece and Sivewright*
Premature Death. See *W. Hawes.* *Premature Death*
Prescott, George Bartlett (1830–1894). American electrician. *G. B. Prescott*
Prescott, William Hickling (1796–1859). American historian. *Prescott*
Preston, Harriet Waters (about 1843–). American author and translator. *H. W. Preston*
Preston, Margaret J. (1825–1897). American poet. *M. J. Preston*
Preston, Thomas (died 1598). English writer of plays. *T. Preston*
Preston, Thomas Arthur (1833–). English clergyman and botanist. *T. A. Preston*
Price, Sir Uvedale (1747–1829). English essayist. *Sir Uvedale Price*
Prichard, James Cowles (1786?–1848). English ethnologist and physiologist. *J. C. Prichard*
Prideáux, John (1578–1650). Bishop of Worcester. *Prideaux*, or *Dr. Prideaux*
Priestley, Joseph (1733–1804). English physicist, theologian, and philosopher. *Priestley*
Prior, Sir James (1790–1869). Irish biographer. *Sir J. Prior*
Prior, Matthew (1664–1721). English poet. *Prior*
Prior, Richard Chandler Alexander (1809?–). English physician and author. *R. C. A. Prior*
Proceedings of American Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*
Proceedings of English Society for Psychical Research. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*
Procter, Adelaide Anne (1825–1864). English poet. *A. A. Procter*
Procter, Bryan Waller (pseudonym "Barry Cornwall") (died 1874). English poet. *Barry Cornwall*, or *B. W. Procter*
Procter, Francis. English clergyman, writer on ecclesiastical history, etc. *F. Procter*
Proctor, Richard Anthony (1837–1888). English astronomer. *R. A. Proctor*
Promptorium Parvulorum (about 1440). An English-Latin dictionary, ed. Way, 1843–1865. *Prompt. Parv.*
Prout, Father. See *Mahony.*
Prynne, William (1600–1669). English politician and pamphleteer. *Prynne*
Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore (1812–1852). English architect. *Pugin*
Puller, Timothy (died 1693). English clergyman. *T. Puller*
Punch (1841–). English weekly comic periodical. *Punch*
Purchas, Samuel (1577–about 1628). English clergyman and compiler of travels. *Purchas*
Pusey, Edward Bouverie (1800–1882). English clergyman and Anglo-Catholic writer. *Pusey*
Puttenham, George (died about 1600). English critic and poet. *Puttenham*

Quain, Sir Richard (1816–1898). British anatomist. ("Dictionary of Medicine," 1883.) *Quain*
Quarles, Francis (1592–1644). English poet. *Quarles*
Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science (1853–). *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*
Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (1845–). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*
Quarterly Review (1809–). English quarterly literary review. *Quarterly Rev.*
Quin, Life of Mr. James (English actor, 1693–1766). Anonymous work, 1766. *Life of Quin*
Quincy, Edmund (1808–1877). American biographer. *E. Quincy*
Quincy, John (died 1723). English medical writer. *Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1772–1864). American statesman. *J. Quincy*
Quincy, Josiah (1802–1882). American writer. *Josiah Quincy*

Rabenhorst, Ludwig (1806–1881). German botanist. *Rabenhorst*
Rae, John (1845–). English economist. *Rae*
Rae, W. Fraser (1835–1905). British author. *W. F. Rae*
Rainbow, Edward (1608–1684). Bishop of Carlisle. *Bp. Rainbow*
Raleigh, Sir Walter (1552–1618). English statesman, explorer, and historian. *Raleigh*
Rambler, The (1750–1752). English periodical, edited by Dr. Johnson. *Rambler*
Ramsay, Allan (1686–1758). Scottish poet. *Ramsay*
Ramsay, Sir Andrew Crombie (1814–1891). Scottish geologist. *A. C. Ramsay*
Ramsay, Edward B. (1793–1872). Scottish clergyman and author. *E. B. Ramsay*
Ramsay, Sir George (1800–1871). British political economist. *G. Ramsay*
Randolph, Bernard. English writer of travels (wrote about 1686–1689). *B. Randolph*
Randolph, John (1773–1833). American statesman. *J. Randolph*
Randolph, Thomas (1605–1634). English poet. *Randolph*
Ranke, Leopold von (1795–1886). German historian. *Von Ranke*
Rankine, William John Macquorn (1820–1872). Scottish engineer. *Rankine*
Rapalje and Lawrence (Stewart Rapalje; Robert L. Lawrence). ("Dictionary of English and American Law," 1883.) *Rapalje and Lawrence*
Raper, Matthew. British antiquary (wrote about 1764–1787). *M. Raper*
Ravenscroft, Edward (last half of 17th century). English dramatic writer. *E. Ravenscroft*
Ravenscroft, Thomas (about 1582–1630). English composer and editor of music and songs. *Ravenscroft*
Rawlinson, George (1812–1902). English historian and editor. *G. Rawlinson*
Rawlinson, Sir Henry Creswicke (1810–1895). English geographer and Orientalist. *Sir H. Rawlinson*
Ray, John (1628–1705). English naturalist and philologist. *Ray*
Raymond, Henry Jarvis (1820–1869). American journalist and author. *H. J. Raymond*
Raymond, Rossiter Worthington (1840–). American mining engineer. *R. W. Raymond*
Read, Thomas Buchanan (1822–1872). American poet. *T. B. Read*
Reade, Charles (1814–1884). English novelist. *C. Reade*
Reade, John Edmund (died 1870). English poet. *J. E. Reade*
Reber, Franz von (1834–). German art historian. *Reber*
Recorde, Robert (1510?–1558). English mathematician. *Recorde*
Redding, Cyrus (1785–1870). English journalist. *Redding*
Redhouse, Sir James William (1811–1892). English Orientalist. ("Turkish Dictionary," 2d ed., 1880.) *Redhouse*
Rees, Abraham (1743–1825). English encyclopedist. ("Cyclopædia," 1803–1819. Compare *E. Chambers.*) *Rees*
Reeve, Thomas (middle of 17th century). English clergyman. *Reeve*
Reeves, John (1752–1829). English lawyer. *Reeves*
Reid, Mayne (1818–1883). Irish-American novelist. *Mayne Reid*
Reid, Thomas (1710–1796). Scottish philosopher. *Reid*
Reid, Sir Thomas Wemyss (1842–1905). English journalist. *T. W. Reid*
Rein, Johann Justus (1835–). German geographer and naturalist. *J. J. Rein*
Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1841–1843. *Rel. Antiq.*
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ (1651). Collected by Sir H. Wotton. *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*
Rennie, James (died 1867). English clergyman and naturalist. *Rennie*
Reresby, Sir John (first part of 18th century). English politician and traveler. *Sir J. Reresby*
Reynolds, Edward (1599–1676). Bishop of Norwich. *Bp. Reynolds*
Reynolds, John (17th century). English merchant and writer. *J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, Sir Joshua (1723–1792). English painter. *Sir J. Reynolds*
Reynolds, J. Russell (1828–1896). English anatomist and physiologist. *J. R. Reynolds*
Rheims Translation of the New Testament. *Rheims N. T.*
Rhodes, Albert (1840–). American essayist. *A. Rhodes*
Rhys, Sir John (1840–). Welsh philologist. *Rhys*
Ribton-Turner, C. J. Contemporary English writer. ("Vagrants and Vagrancy," 1887.) *Ribton-Turner*
Rich, Barnaby (about 1600). English soldier and author. *Barnaby Rich*
Richard Coer de Lion (about 1325). Middle English poem. *Rich. Coer de Lion*
Richardson, Sir Benjamin Ward (1828–1896). English physician and scientist. *B. W. Richardson*
Richardson, Charles (1775–1865). English lexicographer. ("A New Dictionary of the English Language," 1836–1837; editions used, 1836–1837 and 1839.) *C. Richardson*, or *Richardson*
Richardson, John (died 1654). Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. *Bp. Richardson*
Richardson, Sir John (1787–1865). Scottish naturalist. *Sir J. Richardson*

Richardson, Jonathan (died 1745). English painter and art critic. *J. Richardson*
Richardson, Robert (about 1820). English physician and traveler. *R. Richardson*
Richardson, Samuel (1689–1761). English novelist. *Richardson*
Richardson, William (1743–1814). Scottish essayist. *W. Richardson*
Richard the Redeless (1399). Middle English poem ascribed to William Langland; ed. Skeat, 1886.
Richthofen, Karl, Baron von (1811–1888). German philologist. ("Altfriesisches Wörterbuch," 1840.) *Richthofen*
Riddell, Henry Scott (1798?–1870?). Scottish poet. *H. Scott Riddell*
Riddell, Mrs. J. H. (Charlotte E. L. Cowan) (1832–1906). Irish novelist. *Mrs. Riddell*
Ridley, Nicholas (died 1555). Bishop of London, Reformer, and martyr. *Bp. Ridley*
Riley, Charles Valentine (1843–1895). American entomologist. *C. V. Riley*
Riley, James Whitcomb (1853–). American poet. *J. W. Riley*
Ripley, George (1802–1880). American author. *G. Ripley*
Ritson, Joseph (1752–1803). English antiquary and critic, editor of "Ancient English Metrical Romances" (1802). *Ritson*
Rivers, Earl of (Anthony Woodville) (died 1483). English courtier and writer. *Lord Rivers*
Robert of Gloucester (about 1280). English chronicler. *Robert of Gloucester*
Robertson, Frederick William (1816–1853). English clergyman. *F. W. Robertson*
Robertson, George Croom (1842–1892). Scottish philosophical writer. *Prof. G. C. Robertson*
Robertson, James Craigie (1813–1882). English clergyman and church historian. *J. C. Robertson*
Robertson, William. ("Phraseologia Generalis, English and Latin Phrase-Book," 1681.)
Robertson, William (1721–1793). Scottish historian. *Principal Robertson*, or *W. Robertson*
Robinson, Frederick William. Contemporary English novelist. *F. W. Robinson*
Robinson, Henry Crabb (1775–1867). English lawyer, journalist, and diarist. *Crabb Robinson*
Robinson, John (1575?–1625). English clergyman. *J. Robinson*
Robinson, Philip Stewart (1849–). Anglo-Indian author. *P. Robinson*
Robinson, Ralph. English translator of More's "Utopia" (1551). *R. Robinson*
Rochester, Earl of (John Wilmot) (died 1680). English poet and courtier. *Rochester*
Rock, Daniel (1799–1871). English writer on ecclesiastical vestments. *Rock*
Rodwell, J. M. English clergyman, translator of the Koran (1862). *Rodwell*
Rogers, Daniel (1573–1652). English Puritan divine. *D. Rogers*
Rogers, Henry (1806–1877). English philosophical writer. *H. Rogers*
Rogers, James Edwin Thorold (1823–1890). English political economist. *Thorold Rogers*
Rogers, John (1500?–1555). English Reformer and martyr. *John Rogers*
Rogers, John (1679–1729). English clergyman and controversialist. *J. Rogers*
Rogers, Samuel (1763–1855). English poet. *Rogers*
Rogers, Thomas (died 1616). English religious writer. *T. Rogers*
Roget, Peter Mark (1779–1869). English miscellaneous writer. *Roget*
Rolando, Guzman. Writer on fencing. ("Modern Art of Fencing," edited and revised by J. S. Forsyth, 1822.) *Rolando*
Rolle, Richard, of Hampole. See *Hampole.*
Rollins, Alice Wellington (1847–1897). American author. *A. W. Rollins*
Romanes, George John (1848–1894). English naturalist. *G. J. Romanes*
Romaunt of the Rose, The (13th and 14th centuries). Middle English translation (often ascribed to Chaucer) of a French poem. *Rom. of the Rose*
Romilly, Sir Samuel (1757–1818). English statesman and jurist. *Romilly*
Rood, Ogden Nicholas (1831–1902). American physicist. *O. N. Rood*
Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell (1829–1906). American politician and author. *R. B. Roosevelt*
Roosevelt, Theodore (1858–). American politician and author. *T. Roosevelt*
Roquefort, Jean Baptiste Bonaventure (1777–1834). French scholar. ("Glossaire de la Langue Romane," 1808–1820.) *Roquefort*
Roscher, Wilhelm (1817–1894). German political economist. *W. Roscher*
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield (1833–). English chemist. *H. E. Roscoe*
Roscoe, William (1753–1831). English historian. *Roscoe*
Roscoe and Schorlemmer (Sir H. E. Roscoe; C. Schorlemmer). ("A Treatise on Chemistry," 1877–1884.) *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*
Roscommon, Earl of (Wentworth Dillon) (died 1685). English poet. *Roscommon*
Rose, Joshua (died 1898). Technical writer. ("Complete Practical Machinist," 1885.) *J. Rose*
Rosenbusch, Karl H. F. (1836–). German mineralogist. *Rosenbusch*
Ross, Alexander (1590–1654). Scottish divine. *Ross*
Ross, Alexander (1699–1784). Scottish poet. *A. Ross*
Ross, Denman W. ("Early History of Landholding among the Germans," 1883.) *D. W. Ross*
Ross, Sir James Clark (1800–1862). English navigator and scientific writer. *Sir J. C. Ross*
Ross, W. A. British military officer. ("The Blowpipe," 1884.) *W. A. Ross*
Rossetti, Christina Georgina (1830–1894). English poet. *C. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, Gabriel Charles Dante (known as Dante Gabriel Rossetti) (1828–1882). English poet and painter. *D. G. Rossetti*
Rossetti, William Michael (1829–). English critic, biographer, and translator. *W. M. Rossetti*
Rossiter, William. Compiler of "Dictionary of Scientific Terms," 1879. *Rossiter*
Roughley, Thomas. ("Jamaica Planter's Guide," 1823.) *T. Roughley*
Rous, Francis (about 1600). English poet. *Rous*
Rowcroft, Charles (died 1856?). English novelist. *C. Rowcroft*
Rowe, Nicholas (1674–1718). English dramatist and poet. *Rowe*
Rowlands, Samuel (died 1634?). English poet and satirist. *Rowlands*
Rowley, William (first half of 17th century). English dramatist. *Rowley*
Roxburghe Ballads (1567–1700). Edited by J. P. Collier, 1847. *Roxburghe Ballads*
Royal Society of London, History of the (1848). *Hist. Roy. Society*
Ruskin, John (1819–1900). English critic and writer on art. *Ruskin*
Russell, Irwin (1853–1879). American author. *Irwin Russell*
Russell, Patrick (1726–1805). Scottish physician. *P. Russell*
Russell, W. Clark (1844–1911). English novelist. *W. C. Russell*
Russell, Sir William Howard (1821–1907). British journalist and author. *W. H. Russell*
Rust, George (died 1670). Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. *Bp. Rust*
Rutherford, Samuel (died 1661). Scottish divine. *Rutherford*
Rutley, Frank (1842–). English mineralogist. *Rutley*
Ruxton, George Frederick (died 1848). English traveler. *Ruxton*
Rycaut, Sir Paul (died 1700). English diplomatist and historian. *Rycaut*
Ryder, J. A. (1852–1895). American naturalist. *J. A. Ryder*
Rymer, Thomas (1641–1713). English antiquary. *Rymer*

Sabine, Sir Edward (1788–1883). English general and physicist. *Sir E. Sabine*
Sachs, Julius von (1832–1897). German botanist. *Sachs*
Sackville, Thomas (Earl of Dorset) (1536–1608). English poet and dramatist. *Sackville*
Sadler, John (1615–1674). English political writer. *J. Sadler*
Sage, John (1652–1711). Scottish bishop. *Bp. Sage*
St. John, James Augustus (1801–1875). British traveler and author. *J. A. St. John*
St. John, Pawlett (first part of 18th century). English clergyman. *P. St. John*
St. Nicholas (1873–). American monthly magazine for children. *St. Nicholas*
Saintsbury, George Edward Bateman (1845–). English critic. *G. Saintsbury*
Sala, George Augustus (1828–1895). English journalist and miscellaneous writer. *G. A. Sala*
Salkeld, John (1575–1659). English clergyman and theological writer. *Salkeld*
Salmon, George (1819–1904). Irish clergyman and mathematical and theological writer. *Salmon*
Sancroft, William (1616–1693). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Sancroft*
Sanders or **Saunders, Richard** (second half of 17th century). English astrologer. *R. Sanders*
Sanderson, Robert (1587–1663?). Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Sanderson*
Sandys, Edwin (1519–1588). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sandys*
Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561?–1629). English writer of travels. *Sir E. Sandys*
Sandys, George (1577–1644). English poet. *Sandys*
Sanford or **Sandford, James** (second half of 16th century). English translator. *Sanford*
Sanitarian, The (1873–). American monthly periodical. *The Sanitarian*
Sankey, W. H. O. Alienist. ("Mental Diseases," 1866.) *Sankey*
Sargent, Charles S. (1841–). American botanist. *C. S. Sargent*
Sargent, Epes (1812–1880). American editor and author. *Epes Sargent*
Sargent, Nathan (1794–1875). American journalist. *N. Sargent*
Saturday Review (1855–). English weekly periodical. *Saturday Rev.*
Savage, Marmion W. (died 1872). British novelist. *M. W. Savage*
Savage, Richard (1696–1743). English poet. *Savage*
Savile, Sir Henry (1549–1622). English antiquary. *Sir H. Savile*
Saxe, John Godfrey (1816–1887). American poet and humorist. *J. G. Saxe*
Sayce, Archibald Henry (1846–). English Orientalist. *A. H. Sayce*
Scammon, Charles M. (1825–). American navigator. *C. M. Scammon*
Schade, Oskar. German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Wörterbuch," 1872–1882.) *Schade*
Schaff, Philip (1819–1893). Swiss-American ecclesiastical historian and theologian. *Schaff*
Schaff-Herzog (Philip Schaff, 1819–1893; Johann Jakob Herzog, 1805–1882). ("A Religious Encyclopædia, based on the Real-Encyklopädie of Herzog, Plitt, and Hauck," 1882–84.) *Schaff-Herzog*
Schele de Vere, Maximilian von (1820–1898). German-American scholar. ("Americanisms," 1872.) *Schele de Vere*
Scheler, Johann August Huldreich (1819–1890). Belgian philologist. ("Dictionnaire d'Étymologie Française," 2d ed., 1873.) *Scheler*
Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp (1808–1880). German geologist and paleontologist. *Schimper*
Schley, Winfield Scott (1839–1911). American naval officer and writer on arctic explorations. *Schley*
Schliemann, Heinrich (1822–1890). German archæologist. *Schliemann*
Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph (1776–1861). German historian. Trans. by D. Davison. *Schlosser*
Schmidt, Alexander (1816–). German Shaksperian scholar. ("Shakespeare Lexicon," 1875.) *Schmidt*
Schouler, James (1839–). American historian and legal writer. *J. Schouler*
Schreiner, Olive. Contemporary South African author. *Olive Schreiner*
Schuyler, Eugene (1840–1890). American diplomatist. *E. Schuyler*
Science (1883–). American weekly scientific periodical. *Science*
Scientific American (1845–). American weekly scientific periodical. *Sci. Amer.*
Sclater, Philip Lutley (1829–). English naturalist. *P. L. Sclater*
Sclater, William (died 1626). English theologian. *W. Sclater*
Scotsman, The (1817–). Scottish daily newspaper. *The Scotsman*
Scott, Sir George Gilbert (1811–1878). English architect. *G. G. Scott*
Scott, John (1638–1694). English divine. *J. Scott*
Scott, John (died 1783). English poet and author. *John Scott*
Scott, Joseph Nicol (died about 1774). English clergyman, physician, and lexicographer (editor of Bailey's Dictionary, 1764). *J. N. Scott*
Scott, Michael (1789–1835). Scottish novelist. *M. Scott*
Scott, Thomas (1747–1821). English Biblical commentator. *T. Scott*
Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832). Scottish poet and novelist. *Scott*
Scott, William (about 1635). English writer. *W. Scott*
Scribner's Magazine (1887–). American monthly literary periodical. *Scribner's Mag.*
Scudder, Horace Elisha (1838–1902). American editor and historical and miscellaneous author. *H. E. Scudder*
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard (1837–1911). American naturalist. *S. H. Scudder*
Seager, John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1819.) *Seager*
Sears, Edmund Hamilton (1810–1876). American clergyman. *E. H. Sears*
Secker, Thomas (1693–1768). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Secker*
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria (1789–1867). American novelist. *Miss Sedgwick*

Sedley, Sir Charles (1639–1701). English dramatist and poet. *Sedley*

Seebohm, Frederic (1833–1912). English historical writer. *F. Seebohm*

Seebohm, Henry (1832–1895). British naturalist. *Seebohm*

Seeley, Sir John Robert (1834–1895). English historian and philosopher. *J. R. Seeley*

Seelye, Julius Hawley (1824–1895). American philosophical writer. *J. H. Seelye*

Seemann, Berthold (1825–1871). German-English naturalist. *Seemann*

Seiss, Joseph Augustus (1823–1904). American theologian. *Seiss*

Selby, Prideaux John (died 1867). English naturalist. *Selby*

Selden, John (1584–1654). English statesman and jurist. *Selden*

Serenius, Jacobus. Swedish-English clergyman and scholar. ("Dictionarium Suethico-Anglo-Latinum," 1741.) *Serenius*

Settle, Elkanah (1648–1723). English dramatist, poet, and politician. *Settle*

Sewall, Samuel (1652–1730). English-American jurist and historical writer. *Sewall*

Seward, Anna (1747–1809). English poet. *Anna Seward*

Seward, William (1747–1799). English writer. *W. Seward*

Sewel, William (about 1654–1725). English lexicographer. ("A Compleat Dictionary, Dutch and English," 1691; 5th ed., 1754; ed. Buys, 1766.) *Sewel*

Sewell, George (died 1726). English miscellaneous author. *G. Sewell*

Shadwell, Charles (died 1726). English dramatist. *C. Shadwell*

Shadwell, Thomas (1640–1692). English dramatist and poet. *Shadwell*

Shaftesbury, Third Earl of (Anthony Ashley Cooper) (1671–1713). English moralist. *Shaftesbury*

Shairp, John Campbell (1819–1885). Scottish critic and poet. *J. C. Shairp*

Shakespeare Society, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1840.

Shakspere, William (1564–1616). English dramatist and poet (folio, 1623 (Booth's reprint, 1864); Knight's ed., 1838–43 (Amer. ed., 1881); Globe ed., 1874; Furness's Variorum ed., beginning 1877. Globe edition generally used; quartos, variorum editions, and others consulted). *Shak.*

Shakspere Society, New, Publications of. Society instituted in London in 1842.

Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate (1841–1906). American geologist and author. *N. S. Shaler*

Sharp, John (1644–1714). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Sharp*

Sharp, William (1855–1905). English critic. *W. Sharp*

Sharpe, James B. (lived about 1820). British medical writer. *Sharpe*

Sharpe, John. English clergyman, translator of William of Malmesbury's writings (1815). *J. Sharpe*

Sharpe, Samuel (1799–1881). English Egyptologist and Biblical scholar. *S. Sharpe*

Shaw, Albert (1857–). American political economist and journalist. *A. Shaw*

Shaw, Peter (died 1763). English physician and writer on chemistry. *P. Shaw*

Shaw, Thomas Budd (1813–1862). English writer on English literature. *T. B. Shaw*, or *Shaw*

Shedd, William Greenough Thayer (1820–1894). American clergyman and theologian. *Shedd*

Sheffield, John (Duke of Buckinghamshire) (1649–1721). English poet and writer. *Sheffield*

Sheil, Richard Lalor (1791–1851). Irish politician and writer. *Sheil*

Sheldon, Richard (beginning of 17th century). English clergyman. *Sheldon*

Shelford, Robert (beginning of 17th century). English religious writer. *Shelford*

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792–1822). English poet. *Shelley*

Shelton, Thomas (beginning of 17th century). English translator. *Shelton*

Shenstone, William (1714–1763). English pastoral poet. *Shenstone*

Shepard, Thomas (1605–1649). English-American clergyman. *T. Shepard*

Sheppard, Elizabeth Sara (pseudonym "E. Berger") (1830–1862). English novelist. *E. S. Sheppard*

Sherburne, Sir Edward (1618–1702). English translator. *Sir E. Sherburne*

Sheridan, Philip Henry (1831–1888). American general. *P. H. Sheridan*

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler (1751–1816). Irish dramatist and orator. *Sheridan*

Sheridan, Thomas (1721–1768). Irish actor and lexicographer. ("A Complete Dictionary of the English Language," 1780; 4th ed., 1797.) *T. Sheridan*

Sherlock, Thomas (1678–1761). Bishop of London. *Bp. Sherlock*

Sherman, William Tecumseh (1820–1891). American general. *W. T. Sherman*

Sherwood, Robert. English lexicographer. ("A Dictionary, English and French," appended as an index to Cotgrave's French dictionary, 1632.) *Sherwood*

Shinn, Charles Howard (1852–). American author. *C. H. Shinn*

Shipley, Orby (1832–). English clergyman and ecclesiastical writer. *O. Shipley*

Shirley, Sir Anthony (about 1565–1630). English traveler. *Sir A. Shirley*

Shirley, James (1596–1666). English dramatist. *Shirley*

Shorter Catechism, Westminster Assembly's (1647). *Shorter Catechism*

Shorthouse, Joseph Henry (1834–1903). English novelist. *J. H. Shorthouse*

Shuckford, Samuel (died 1754). English historian. *Shuckford*

Sibbald, Sir Robert (died 1712). Scottish naturalist and antiquary. *Sir R. Sibbald*

Sibbes, Richard (1577–1635). English clergyman. *R. Sibbes*

Sibley, Ebenezer (about 1800). English physician and writer on astrology. *Sibley*

Sidgwick, Alfred. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *A. Sidgwick*

Sidgwick, Henry (1838–1899). English philosophical writer. *H. Sidgwick*

Sidney or **Sydney, Algernon** (1622?–1683). English republican statesman, and writer on government, etc. *Algernon Sidney*

Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Henry** (died 1586). English statesman. *Sir H. Sidney*

Sidney or **Sydney, Sir Philip** (1554–1586). English poet, author, and soldier. *Sir P. Sidney*

Sigourney, Lydia Huntley (1791–1865). American poet. *L. H. Sigourney*

Silliman, Benjamin (1779–1864). American scientist. *Silliman*

Silliman, Benjamin (1816–1885). American chemist. *B. Silliman*

Silversmith's Handbook (1885). George E. Gee. *Silversmith's Handbook*

Silver Sunbeam, The. A treatise on photography. J. Towler, 1879. *Silver Sunbeam*

Simmonds, Peter Lund (1814–1897). English commercial writer. ("Dictionary of Trade Products," etc., 1858, 1872.) *Simmonds*

Simms, William Gilmore (1806–1870). American novelist, poet, and historical writer. *W. G. Simms*

Sinclair, Sir John (1754–1835). Scottish politician and author. *Sir J. Sinclair*

Sinnett, A. P. (1840–). English journalist and writer on theosophy. *A. P. Sinnett*

Skeat, Walter William (1835–1912). English philologist. ("An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1882; 2d ed., 1884; "A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language," 1884; "Concise Dictionary of Middle English" (ed. Mayhew and Skeat), 1888; "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," 1868, etc.) *Skeat*

Skelton, John (died 1529). English clergyman and poet. *Skelton*

Skelton, Joseph (first half of 19th century). English antiquary. *J. Skelton*

Skelton, Philip (1707–1787). Irish theological writer. *Philip Skelton*

Skinner, John (1721–1807). Scottish clergyman, poet, and church historian. *Skinner*, or *Rev. J. Skinner*

Skinner, Robert (died 1670). Bishop of Worcester. *Bp. Skinner*

Skinner, Stephen (1623–1667). English lexicographer. ("Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ," 1671.) *Skinner*

Sladen, Douglas (1856–). English-Australian writer. *D. Sladen*

Slang Dictionary, The. See *Hotten.* *Slang Dict.*

Slick, Sam. See *Haliburton.*

Smalridge, George (1663–1719). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Smalridge*

Smart, Benjamin Humphrey (1787?–1872?). English lexicographer and philosopher. ("A New Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1836.) *Smart*

Smart, Christopher (1722–1770). English poet. *C. Smart*

Smellie, William (1740–1795). Scottish naturalist, editor of 1st edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica." *W. Smellie*

Smiles, Samuel (1812–1904). Scottish biographer and moralist. *S. Smiles*

Smith, Adam (1723–1790). Scottish political economist and philosopher. *Adam Smith*

Smith, Albert (1816–1860). English novelist and humorist. *Albert Smith*

Smith, Alexander (1830–1867). Scottish poet. *Alex. Smith*

Smith, Charles John. English clergyman and grammarian. ("Synonyms Discriminated," 1879.) *C. J. Smith*

Smith, Edmund (1688–1710). English poet. *E. Smith*

Smith, George Barnett (1841–1909). English journalist and author. *G. Barnett Smith*

Smith, Goldwin (1823–1910). English-Canadian historian and publicist. *Goldwin Smith*

Smith, Henry Boynton (1815–1877). American theologian. *H. B. Smith*

Smith, Horace (1779–1849). English poet and humorist. *H. Smith*

Smith, James (1775–1839). English poet and humorist. *James Smith*

Smith, Sir James Edward (1759–1828). English botanist. *J. E. Smith*

Smith, John (1579?–1631?). English traveler, and writer and compiler of travels. *Capt. John Smith*

Smith, John. English writer. ("Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age," 1666.) *Dr. J. Smith*

Smith, John. (A Dictionary of Popular Names of Economic Plants, 1882.) *John Smith*

Smith, Philip (died 1885). English classical, ecclesiastical, and general writer. *P. Smith*

Smith, R. Bosworth. Contemporary English historical writer. *R. Bosworth Smith*

Smith, Samuel Stanhope (1750–1819). American theologian. *S. S. Smith*

Smith, Sydney (1771–1845). English clergyman, wit, and essayist. *Sydney Smith*

Smith, Sir Thomas (died 1577). English statesman and author. *Sir T. Smith*

Smith, Thomas Roger (1830–1903). English writer on architecture. *T. R. Smith*

Smith, William (1711–1787). English translator. *Dean Smith*

Smith, Sir William (1813–1893). English scholar, and editor of various dictionaries (especially classical and Biblical). *Dr. W. Smith*, or *Smith*

Smith, William Robertson (1846–1894). Scottish Biblical critic, Oriental scholar, and editor. *W. R. Smith*

Smollett, Tobias George (1721–1771). British novelist and historian. *Smollett*

Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819–1900). British astronomer. *Piazzi Smyth*

Smyth, William Henry (1788–1865). English admiral and astronomer. *Admiral Smyth*

Soley, James Russell (1850–). American writer. *J. R. Soley*

Sollas, W. Johnson (1849–). English scientist. *W. J. Sollas*

Somerville, William (died 1742). English poet. *Somerville*

Somner, William (died 1669). English antiquary and philologist. ("Dictionarium Saxonico-Anglico-Latinum," 1659.) *Somner*

Sophocles, Evangelinus Apostolides (1807–1883). Greek-American classical scholar. ("Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," 1870.) *Sophocles*

Sopwith, Thomas (about 1830). English writer. *Sopwith*

Sorley, William Ritchie. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *W. R. Sorley*

Soule, Richard (1812–1877). American compiler. ("Dictionary of Synonyms.") *Soule*

South, Robert (1633–1716). English divine. *South*

Southern or **Sotherne, Thomas** (1660–1746). Irish dramatist. *Southern*

Southey, Robert (1774–1843). English poet and author. *Southey*

South Kensington Museum Handbooks. *S. K. Handbook*

Southwell, Robert (1560–1595). English poet and theological writer. *Southwell*

Spalding, John (died about 1670). Scottish historian. *Spalding*

Spectator, The (1711–1712). English literary periodical. *Spectator*

Spectator, The (1828–). English weekly periodical. *Spectator*

Speed, John (died 1629). English historian and topographer. *Speed*

Spelman, Sir Henry (1562–1641). English antiquary. ("Glossarium Archaiologicum," 1626–1664.) *Spelman*

Spence, Joseph (1699–1768). English critic. *J. Spence*

Spencer, Herbert (1820–1903). English philosopher. *H. Spencer*

Spencer, John (1630–1695). English Biblical critic. *J. Spencer*

Spenser, Edmund (died 1599). English poet. *Spenser*

Spiers, Alexander (died 1869). English-French philologist. (A French and English dictionary, 1846; 29th ed., 1884.)

Spofford, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott (1835–). American novelist and poet. *H. P. Spofford*

Spons' Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures, etc. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

Sportsman's Gazetteer (1883). Charles Hallock.

Spottiswoode, William (1825–1883). English mathematician and physicist. *Spottiswoode*

Sprague, Charles (1791–1875). American poet. *Sprague*

Sprague, William Buell (1795–1876). American clergyman and author. *W. B. Sprague*
Sprat, Thomas (1636–1713). Bishop of Rochester. *Bp. Sprat*
Spring, Gardiner (1785–1873). American clergyman. *Gardiner Spring*
Spurrell, William. Welsh publisher and lexicographer. ("A Dictionary of the Welsh Language," 1848; 3d ed., 1866.) *Spurrell*
Stackhouse, Thomas (died 1752). English clergyman and author. *Stackhouse*
Stafford, Anthony (died 1641). English religious writer. *Stafford*
Stainer, Sir John (1840–1901). English writer on music, and composer (editor, with W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms"). *Stainer,* or *Stainer and Barrett*
Standard, The (1853–). American weekly periodical. *The Standard*
Standard Natural History (1884–1885). Edited by John Sterling Kingsley. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*
Stanhope, Lady Hester (1776–1839). English traveler. *Lady Stanhope*
Stanhope, Fifth Earl (Philip Henry Stanhope, Viscount Mahon) (1805–1875). English historian. *Lord Stanhope*
Stanihurst, Richard (died 1618). Irish priest, historian, and translator. *Stanihurst*
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn (1815–1881). English clergyman and theological and historical writer. *A. P. Stanley*
Stanley, Sir Henry Morton (1840–1904). Welsh-American traveler in Africa.
Stanley, Thomas (1625–1678). English poet, [*H. M. Stanley*
[translator, and philosophical writer. *T. Stanley*
Stansbury, Howard (1806–1863). American surveyor. *H. Stansbury*
Stapleton or **Stapylton, Sir Robert** (died 1669). English poet and translator. *Stapylton*
Stapleton, Thomas (1535–1598). English Roman Catholic writer. *T. Stapleton*
Stapleton, Thomas (1806?–1850). English antiquary. *Stapleton*
Statesman's Year Book (1864–). English statistical annual.
Stedman, Edmund Clarence (1833–1908). American poet and critic. *Stedman*
Steele, Sir Richard (1672–1729). Irish essayist and dramatist. *Steele*
Steevens, George (1736–1800). English Shaksperian commentator. *Steevens*
Stephen, Henry John (1787–1864). English jurist. *Stephen*
Stephen, Sir James (1789–1859). English historical writer. *Sir J. Stephen*
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829–1894). English jurist. *J. F. Stephen*
Stephen, Sir Leslie (1832–1904). English critic, editor (with Sidney Lee) of "Dictionary of National Biography," 1885–1903. *Leslie Stephen*
Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812–1883). American statesman. *A. H. Stephens*
Stepney, George (1663–1707). English diplomatist and poet. *Stepney*
Sterling, John (1806–1844). Scottish essayist and poet. *Sterling*
Sternberg, George Miller (1838–). American surgeon. *G. M. Sternberg*
Sterne, Laurence (1713–1768). English clergyman and humorist. *Sterne*
Sternhold, Thomas (died 1549). English versifier of the Psalms. *Sternhold*
Stevens, John (died 1726). English lexicographer. ("A New Spanish and English Dictionary," 1706.) *Stevens*
Stevens, John Austin (1827–1910). American historical writer. *J. A. Stevens*
Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850–1894). Scottish novelist. *R. L. Stevenson*
Stewart, Balfour (1828–1887). Scottish physicist. *B. Stewart*
Stewart, Dugald (1753–1828). Scottish philosopher. *D. Stewart*
Stiles, Henry Reed (1832–). American physician and historical writer. *H. R. Stiles*
Still, John (about 1543–1607). Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dramatist. *Bp. Still*
Stillé, Charles Janeway (1819–1899). American historical writer. *Stillé*
Stillingfleet, Edward (1635–1699). Bishop of Worcester. *Stillingfleet*
Stirling, James Hutchison (1820–1909). Scottish philosopher. *J. Hutchison Stirling*
Stirling, Earl of (William Alexander) (1567?–1640). Scottish poet. *Stirling*
Stockton, Francis Richard (1834–1902). American novelist. *F. R. Stockton*
Stocqueler, Joachim Haywood. British military writer. *Stocqueler*
Stoddard, Charles Warren (1843–1909). American poet and author. *C. W. Stoddard*
Stoddard, Mrs. R. H. (Elizabeth Barstow) (1823–1902). American author. *E. B. Stoddard*
Stoddard, Richard Henry (1825–1903). American poet and author. *R. H. Stoddard*
Stoddart, Sir John (1773–1856). English miscellaneous writer. *Sir J. Stoddart*
Stokes, David (middle of 17th century). English Orientalist and Biblical scholar. *D. Stokes*
Stokes, Sir George Gabriel (1819–1903). British mathematician and physicist. *Stokes*
Stonehenge. See *J. H. Walsh.*
Stormonth, James (1825–1882). Scottish lexicographer. ("Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," 1871; 7th ed., 1882.) *Stormonth*
Storrs, Richard Salter (1821–1900). American clergyman. *R. S. Storrs*
Story, Joseph (1779–1845). American jurist. *Story*
Story, William Wetmore (1819–1895). American sculptor and author. *W. W. Story*
Stoughton, William (1632–1701). Governor of Massachusetts. *Stoughton*
Stout, George Frederick. Contemporary English writer on metaphysics. *G. F. Stout*
Stow, John (1525–1605). English antiquary. *Stow*
Stowe, Harriet Beecher (1812–1896). American novelist. *H. B. Stowe*
Stowell, Lord (William Scott) (1745–1836). English jurist. *Lord Stowell*
Strachey, William (first part of 17th century). American colonist and writer of travels. *W. Strachey*
Strangford, Viscount (Percy Smythe) (1825–1869). English writer. *Lord Strangford*
Strasburger, Eduard (1844–). German botanist. *Strasburger*
Stratmann, Francis Henry (died 1884). German philologist. ("A Dictionary of the Old English Language," 3d ed., 1878; revised ed., "A Middle-English Dictionary," ed. H. Bradley, 1891.) *Stratmann*
Street, Alfred Billings (1811–1881). American poet. *A. B. Street*
Streeter, Edwin W. (1833–). British writer on precious stones. *E. W. Streeter*
Strickland, Agnes (1806–1874). English historical writer. *Miss Strickland*
Strutt, Joseph (1742–1802). English antiquary. *Strutt*
Strype, John (1643–1737). English ecclesiastical biographer. *Strype*
Stuart, Moses (1780–1852). American theologian and Hebraist. *M. Stuart*
Stuart, Robert. English writer. ("Dictionary of Architecture," 1830.) *R. Stuart*
Stubbes, Philip. English writer. ("Anatomie of Abuses," 1583.) *Stubbes*
Stubbs, William (1825–1901). Bishop of Oxford, and historian. *Stubbs*
Student, The (1650). *Student*
Stukeley, William (1687–1765). English antiquary. *Stukeley*
Suckling, Sir John (about 1609–1642). English poet. *Suckling*
Sullivan, William Kirby (1822?–1890). Irish Celtic scholar. *W. K. Sullivan*
Sullivant, William Starling (1803–1873). American botanist. *W. S. Sullivant*
Sully, James (1842–). English psychologist. *J. Sully*
Sumner, Charles (1811–1874). American statesman and orator. *Sumner*
Sumner, William Graham (1840–1910). American political economist. *W. G. Sumner*
Surrey, Earl of (Henry Howard) (died 1547). English poet. *Surrey*
Surtees Society Publications. Society instituted at Durham, 1834.
Swainson, William (1789–1856?). English naturalist. *Swainson*
Swan, John. English writer. ("Speculum Mundi," 1635.) *Swan*
Swedenborg, Emanuel (1688–1772). Swedish naturalist, mathematician, and theologian. *Swedenborg*
Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745). Irish clergyman, satirist, humorist, and publicist. *Swift*
Swift, Zephaniah (1759–1823). American jurist. *Z. Swift*
Swinburne, Algernon Charles (1837–1909). English poet and essayist. *Swinburne*
Swinburne, Henry (1752?–1803). English traveler. *H. Swinburne*
Swinton, William (1833–1892). American historical writer and journalist. *W. Swinton*
Sydenham Society's Lexicon. ("The New Sydenham Society's Lexicon of Medicine and the Allied Sciences," 1878–.) *Syd. Soc. Lex.*
Sydney. See *Sidney.*
Sylvester, Joshua (1563–1618). English translator. *Sylvester*
Symonds, John Addington (1840–1893). English essayist. *J. A. Symonds*

Tait, Peter Guthrie (1831–1901). Scottish physicist. *Tait*
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon (1795–1854). English lawyer, poet, dramatic writer, and essayist. *Talfourd*
Tannahill, Robert (1774–1810). Scottish poet. *Tannahill*
Tate, Nahum (1652–1715). Irish poet and dramatist. *Tate*
Tate, Ralph. Contemporary English naturalist. *R. Tate*
Tatham, John (middle of 17th century). English poet and pageant writer. *J. Tatham*
Tatler, The (1709–1711). English literary periodical. *Tatler*
Taussig, Frank W. (1859–). American political economist. *Taussig*
Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806–1880). English medical writer. *A. S. Taylor*
Taylor, Bayard (1825–1878). American poet, translator, writer of travels, and novelist. *B. Taylor*
Taylor, Sir Henry (1800–1886). English dramatist, poet, and author. *Sir H. Taylor*
Taylor, Isaac (1787–1865). English philosophical and theological writer. *Is. Taylor*
Taylor, Isaac (1829–1901). English clergyman and philologist. *Isaac Taylor*
Taylor, Jeremy (1613–1667). Bishop of Down and Connor, Ireland. *Jer. Taylor*
Taylor, John (1580–1654). English poet ("the Water Poet"). *John Taylor*
Taylor, John (died 1761). English clergyman and theological writer. *J. Taylor*
Taylor or **Tailor, Robert** (lived about 1614). English playwright. *R. Taylor*
Taylor, William (1765–1836). English translator and author. *W. Taylor*
Teall, J. J. Harris. British writer on petrography. *Teall*
Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review (1872). English weekly scientific periodical. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.)
Temple, Sir William (1628–1699). English statesman and author. *Sir W. Temple*
Ten Brink, Bernhard (1841–1892). German author. ("Early Eng. Lit.," 1883). *Ten Brink*
Tennant, William (1784–1848). Scottish poet and philologist. *Tennant*
Tennent, Sir James Emerson (1804–1869). Irish politician and miscellaneous author. *Sir J. E. Tennent*
Tennyson, Lord (Alfred Tennyson) (1809–1892). English poet. *Tennyson*
Teonge, Henry. Chaplain in British navy. ("Diary," 1675–1679.) *Henry Teonge*
Terry, Edward (died about 1660). English traveler. *E. Terry*
Testament of Love (about 1400). Middle English poem, at one time assigned to Chaucer. *Testament of Love*
Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie) (1838–). English author. *Miss Thackeray*
Thackeray, William Makepeace (1811–1863). English novelist and critic. *Thackeray*
Thaxter, Celia Laighton (1836–1894). American poet. *C. Thaxter*
Thearle, S. J. P. English writer. ("Naval Architecture," 1873.) *Thearle*
Therapeutic Gazette (1877–). American medical periodical. *Therapeutic Gazette*
Thirlwall, Connop (1797–1875). Bishop of St. David's and historian. *Bp. Thirlwall*
Thiselton-Dyer, T. F. English clergyman and writer on folk-lore. *Thiselton-Dyer*
Thom, William (1799–1850). Scottish poet. *W. Thom*
Thomas, Edith Matilda (1854–). American poet. *Edith M. Thomas*
Thomas, Joseph (1811–1891). American physician and encyclopedist. ("A Complete Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," 1856.) *J. Thomas*
Thomas, Theodore Gaillard (1831–1903). American physician. *Thomas*
Thompson, Maurice (1844–1901). American miscellaneous writer, author (with William Thompson) of "Archery." *M. and W. Thompson*
Thompson, Silvanus Phillips (1851–). English physicist. *S. P. Thompson*
Thompson, William (died about 1766). English poet. *W. Thompson*
Thoms, William John (1803–1885). English antiquary and writer on folk-lore, first editor of "Notes and Queries." *W. J. Thoms*
Thomson, Sir Charles Wyville (1830–1882). Scottish scientist. *Sir C. W. Thomson*
Thomson, James (1700–1748). Scottish poet. *Thomson*
Thomson, Mowbray. English officer. ("Story of Cawnpore," 1859.) *M. Thomson*
Thomson, William (1819–1890). Archbishop of York. *Abp. Thomson*
Thomson, Sir William (Lord Kelvin) (1824–1907). Scottish physicist and mathematician. *Sir W. Thomson*
Thoreau, Henry David (1817–1862). American author. *Thoreau*
Thoresby, Ralph (1658–1725). English antiquary. *Thoresby*
Thornton Romances (about 1440).
Thorold, Anthony Wilson (1825–1895). Bishop of Winchester. *A. W. Thorold*
Thorpe, Benjamin (died 1870). English Anglo-Saxon scholar. *Thorpe*
Thorpe, Thomas Bangs (1815–1878). American artist and journalist. *T. B. Thorpe*
Thrale, Hester Lynch. See *Piozzi.*
Throckmorton, Sir John Courtnay (about 1800). English writer. *Throckmorton*
Thurlow, Lord (Edward Thurlow) (1732–1806). English statesman and jurist. *Lord Thurlow*

Thurston, Robert Henry (1839–1903). American engineer. *Thurston*
Thynn or **Thynne, Francis** (died about 1611). English antiquary. *Thynn*
Tibbits, Edward T. English physician. ("Medical Fashions," 1884.) *E. T. Tibbits*
Tickell, Thomas (1686–1740). English poet and translator. *Tickell*
Ticknor, George (1791–1871). American scholar. ("History of Spanish Literature," 1863.) *Ticknor*
Tidball, John Caldwell (1825–1906). American general and military writer. *Tidball*
Tillotson, John (1630–1694). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Tillotson*
Times, The (1788–). English daily newspaper. *Times* (London)
Tindal, Nicholas (1687–1774). English translator. *Tindal*
Tindal or **Tindale, William.** See *Tyndale.*
Titcomb, Sara Elizabeth. American writer. *S. E. Titcomb*
Titcomb, Timothy. See *J. G. Holland.*
Todd, Henry John (died 1845). English clergyman and author, editor of Johnson's Dictionary (1818). *Todd*
Todhunter, Isaac (1820–1884). English mathematician. *Todhunter*
Tollet, George (died 1779). English critic. *Tollet*
Tomkis or **Tomkins, Thomas** (17th century). British dramatist. *T. Tomkis*
Tomlins, Harold Nuttall (beginning of 19th century). English legal writer. *Tomlins*
Tomlinson, Charles (1808–1897). English physicist. *C. Tomlinson*
Tooke, John Horne (1736–1812). English philologist and politician. *Horne Tooke*
Tooke, William (1744–1820). English historian and miscellaneous writer. *Tooke*
Tooker, William (died 1620). English clergyman. *Tooker*
Toplady, Augustus Montague (1740–1778). English clergyman and hymn-writer. *Toplady*
Topsell, Edward (about 1600). English naturalist. *Topsell*
Torkington, Sir Richard (about 1517). Writer of memoirs. *Torkington*
Totten, Benjamin J. (1806–1877). American naval officer. ("Naval Text-book and Dictionary," 1841; revised ed., 1864.) *Totten*
Tourgée, Albion Winegar (1838–1905). American novelist, lawyer, and lecturer. *Tourgée*
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de (1656–1708). French botanist. *Tournefort*
Tourneur, Cyril (beginning of 17th century). English dramatist. *Tourneur*
Towneley Mysteries. A series of miracle-plays acted at Wakefield, assigned to the end of the 13th century. *Towneley Mysteries*
Trapp, John (1601–1699). English clergyman and Biblical commentator. *J. Trapp*
Trapp, Joseph (1679–1747). English poet. *Trapp*
Treasury of Botany, Maunder's. Edited by John Lindley and Thomas Moore. *Treas. of Bot.*
Treasury of Natural History, Maunder's. *Treas. of Nat. Hist.*
Trench, Richard Chenevix (1807–1886). Archbishop of Dublin, miscellaneous writer. *Abp. Trench*, or *Trench*
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto (1838–). English politician and author. *Trevelyan*
Trevisa, John de. English clergyman, translator of Higden's "Polychronicon" (1387). *Trevisa*
Trollope, Anthony (1815–1882). English novelist. *Trollope*
Trollope, Frances Milton (died 1863). English novelist. *Mrs. Trollope*
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus (1810–1892). English novelist and historian. *T. A. Trollope*
Trowbridge, John (1843–). American physicist. *J. Trowbridge*
Trowbridge, John Townsend (1827–). American novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer. *J. T. Trowbridge*
Trumbull, Benjamin (1735–1820). American historical writer. *B. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Gurdon (1841–1903). American ornithologist and artist. *G. Trumbull*
Trumbull, Henry Clay (1831–1903). American religious writer. *H. C. Trumbull*
Trumbull, James Hammond (1821–1897). American philologist and historical writer. *J. Hammond Trumbull*
Trumbull, John (1750–1831). American lawyer and poet. *J. Trumbull*
Tryon, George Washington (1838–1888). American conchologist. *Tryon*
Tucker, Abraham (1705–1774). English philosophical writer. *A. Tucker*
Tucker, Josiah (1711–1799). English clergyman and political writer. *Tucker*
Tuckerman, Bayard (1855–). American critic. *B. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Edward (1817–1886). American botanist. *E. Tuckerman*
Tuckerman, Henry Theodore (1813–1871). American author. *H. T. Tuckerman*
Tuer, Andrew W. (1838–1900). British author and publisher. *Tuer*
Tuke, Sir Samuel (died 1673). English dramatist. *Tuke*
Tulloch, John (1823–1886). Scottish clergyman and theological writer. *Tulloch*
Tunstall, Cuthbert (1475?–1559). Bishop of Durham. *Bp. Tunstall*
Tupper, Martin Farquhar (1810–1889). English writer. *Tupper*
Turberville, George (lived about 1530–1594). English poet. *Turberville*
Turnbull, Richard (about 1600). English clergyman. *R. Turnbull*
Turner, Edward (1797–1839?). English chemist. *E. Turner*
Turner, Sir James (last half of 17th century). English writer of military essays. *Sir J. Turner*
Turner, Sharon (1768–1847). English historian. *S. Turner*
Tusser, Thomas (died about 1580). English pastoral poet. *Tusser*
Twain, Mark. See *Clemens.*
Twining, Thomas (1734–1804). English translator and writer. *Twining*
Twisden or **Twysden, Sir Roger** (1597–1672). English antiquary. *Sir R. Twisden*
Tyers, Thomas (1726–1787). English miscellaneous writer. *Tyers*
Tyler, Moses Coit (1835–1900). American critic. *M. C. Tyler*
Tylor, Edward Burnett (1832–). English archæologist and ethnologist. *E. B. Tylor*
Tyndale or **Tindale, William** (died 1536). English Reformer, translator of the Bible. *Tyndale*
Tyndall, John (1820–1893). British physicist. *Tyndall*
Tyrwhitt, Thomas (1730–1786). English antiquary (editor of Chaucer). *Tyrwhitt*
Tytler, Sarah. See *Keddie.*

Udall, John (died 1592). English nonconformist divine. *J. Udall*
Udall, Nicholas (1505–1556). English dramatist and translator. *Udall*
Ueberweg, Friedrich (1826–1871). German philosopher. *Ueberweg*
Underwood, Lucien Marcus (1853–1907). American botanist. *Underwood*
Upton, Emory (1839–1881). American general and military writer. *Upton*
Ure, Andrew (1778–1857). Scottish physician and chemist. ("Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines"; 7th ed., by R. Hunt and F. W. Rudler, 1878.) *Ure*
Urquhart, Sir Thomas (middle of 17th century). Scottish mathematician, translator of Rabelais. *Urquhart*
Ussher or **Usher, James** (1580–1656). Archbishop of Armagh. *Abp. Ussher*

Valenciennes, Achille (1794–1865). French naturalist. *Valenciennes*
Valentine, Thomas (lived about 1645). English clergyman. *Valentine*
Vanbrugh, Sir John (1666?–1726). English dramatist and architect. *Vanbrugh*
Van Dyke, John Charles (1856–). American author. *J. C. Van Dyke*
Vaníček, Alois. Bohemian philologist. ("Griechisch-Lateinisch Etymologisches Wörterbuch," 1877.) *Vaníček*
Vasey, George (1822–1893). American botanist. *Vasey*
Vaughan, Henry (1622–1695). British poet. *H. Vaughan*
Vaughan, Rice (second half of 17th century). British legal and economic writer. *Rice Vaughan*
Veitch, John (1829–1894). Scottish philosophical writer. *Veitch*
Venn, John (1834–1883). English logician. *J. Venn*
Vergil, Polydore (died 1555). Italian-English ecclesiastic and historian. *Vergil*
Verstegan, Richard (died about 1635). English antiquary. *Verstegan*
Very, Jones (1813–1880). American poet. *Jones Very*
Vicars, John (1582–1652). English religious writer. *Vicars*
Vieyra, Antonio. Portuguese lexicographer. (A Portuguese-English dictionary, 1805, 1860, 1878, etc.) *Vieyra*
Vigfusson, Gudbrand (1827–1889). Icelandic-English philologist. ("An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. Collections of the late Richard Cleasby" (1797–1847), 1874.) *Vigfusson*
Vincent, William (1739–1815). English clergyman and scholar. *W. Vincent*
Vines, Sydney Howard (1849–). English botanist. *Vines*
Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène Emmanuel (1814–1879). French archæologist and architect. *Viollet-le-Duc*
Vives, John Louis (1492–1540). Spanish theologian. *Vives*

Wackernagel, Karl Heinrich Wilhelm (1806–1869). German philologist. ("Altdeutsches Handwörterbuch," 5th ed., 1878.) *Wackernagel*
Wahl, William H. (1848–1909). American technical writer. *W. H. Wahl*
Waitz, Theodor (1821–1864). German anthropologist and philosopher. Trans. by Collingwood. *Waitz*
Wake, William (1657–1737). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Wake*
Wakefield, Gilbert (1756–1801). English theologian and scholar. *Wakefield*
Wakefield Plays. Same as *Towneley Mysteries.*
Walker, Anthony (about 1630–1700). English miscellaneous writer. *A. Walker*
Walker, Francis Amasa (1840–1897). American political economist. *F. A. Walker*
Walker, John (1732–1807). English lexicographer. ("A Rhyming Dictionary," 1775; "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," 1791.) *Walker*
Wallace, Alfred Russel (1822–). English naturalist. *A. R. Wallace*
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie (1841–). Scottish traveler and author. *D. M. Wallace*
Wallace, Horace Binney (1817–1852). American jurist and author. *H. B. Wallace*
Wallace, Lewis (1827–1905). American general and novelist. *Lew Wallace*, or *L. Wallace*
Wallace, Robert (1831–1899). Scottish clergyman and politician. *R. Wallace*
Wallace, William (1843–1897). English philosophical writer. *W. Wallace*
Wallack, Lester (1820–1888). American actor. *Lester Wallack*
Waller, Edmund (1605–1687). English poet. *Waller*
Wallis, John (1616–1703). English mathematician and theologian. *Wallis*
Walpole, Horace (Fourth Earl of Orford) (1717–1797). English novelist and miscellaneous writer. *Walpole*
Walpole, Sir Robert (Earl of Orford) (1676–1745). English statesman. *Sir R. Walpole*
Walsall, Samuel (about 1615). English clergyman. *Walsall*
Walsh, John Henry (pseudonym "Stonehenge") (1810–1888). English writer on sporting and miscellaneous subjects. *J. H. Walsh*, or *Stonehenge*
Walsh, Robert (about 1830). English clergyman and writer of travels. *R. Walsh*
Walsh, William (1663–1709). English poet. *Walsh*
Walton, Izaak (1593–1683). English miscellaneous writer. ("Complete Angler," 1653.) *I. Walton*
Wandesforde, Christopher (Viscount Castlecomer) (1592–1640). English politician. *Wandesforde*
Warburton, Eliot Bartholomew George (1810–1852). Irish author. *Eliot Warburton*
Warburton, William (1698–1779). Bishop of Gloucester. *Warburton*, or *Bp. Warburton*
Ward, Adolphus William (1837–). English historical writer. *A. W. Ward*
Ward, Mrs. E. S. See *Phelps.*
Ward, Mrs. Humphry (Mary Augusta Arnold) (1851–). English novelist. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*
Ward, James. Contemporary English philosophical writer. *J. Ward*
Ward, John (1679?–1758). English miscellaneous writer. *John Ward*
Ward, Lester Frank (1841–). American botanist and geologist. *L. F. Ward*
Ward, Nathaniel (died 1652). English-American clergyman. *N. Ward*
Ward, Robert Plumer (1765–1846). English politician and miscellaneous writer. *R. Ward*
Ward, Samuel (1577–1639). English clergyman. *S. Ward*
Ward, Seth (1617?–1689). Bishop of Salisbury. *Bp. Ward*
Ward, Thomas (1652–1708). English Roman Catholic controversialist. *T. Ward*
Ward, W. (beginning of 18th century). British biographer. *W. Ward*
Wardrop, James (died 1869). Scottish surgeon and surgical writer. *Wardrop*
Ware, William (1797–1852). American clergyman and author. *W. Ware*
Ware, William Robert (1832–). American architect. *W. R. Ware*
Warner, Charles Dudley (1829–1900). American essayist and editor. *C. D. Warner*
Warner, William (died 1609). English poet. *Warner*
Warren, Henry White (1831–). American bishop and astronomical writer. *H. W. Warren*
Warren, Samuel (1807–1877). English novelist and legal writer. *Warren*
Warton, Joseph (1722–1800). English poet and critic. *J. Warton*

Warton, Thomas (1728–1790). English poet and critic. *T. Warton*
Washington, George (1732–1799). First President of the United States. *Washington*
Washington, Joseph (end of 17th century). English legal writer. *J. Washington*
Waterhouse, Edward (1619–1670). English clergyman and antiquary. *Waterhouse*
Waterland, Daniel (1683–1740). English theologian. *Waterland*
Waters, Robert (1835–). American educator. *R. Waters*
Watson, Robert (1730–1781). Scottish historical writer. *R. Watson*
Watson, Sereno (1826–1892). American botanist. *S. Watson*
Watson, Thomas (died 1582). Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Lincoln. *Bp. Watson*
Watson, Sir Thomas (1792–1882). English physician. *Sir T. Watson*
Watson, William. English author. ("Amical Call to Repentance," 1691.) *W. Watson*
Watt, James (1736–1819). Scottish inventor and physicist. *J. Watt*
Watts, Henry (1825–1884). English chemist and editor. ("A Dictionary of Chemistry," 1863, etc.) *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*, or *H. Watts*
Watts, Isaac (1674–1748). English clergyman, theologian, and hymn-writer. *Watts*
Waugh, Edwin (1818–1890). English poet. *Waugh*
Weale, John (died 1862). English publisher and editor. ("Dictionary of Terms in Architecture, etc.," 1849; 4th ed., edited by Robert Hunt, 1873.) *Weale*
Webbe, Edward (about 1590). English traveler. *E. Webbe*
Webbe, William (end of 16th century). English critic and poet. *W. Webbe*
Weber, Henry William (1783–1818). English writer (editor of "Metrical Romances," 1810). *Weber*
Webster, Daniel (1782–1852). American statesman and orator. *D. Webster*
Webster, John (died about 1654). English dramatist. *Webster*
Webster, Noah (1758–1843). American lexicographer and author. ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1828; ed. Goodrich, 1847; ed. Porter, 1864; "Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language," ed. Porter, 1890.) *N. Webster*
Wedgwood, Hensleigh (1805–1891). English philologist. ("A Dictionary of English Etymology," 3d ed., 1878; "Contested Etymologies," 1882.) *Wedgwood*
Weed, Thurlow (1797–1882). American journalist and politician. *T. Weed*
Weeden, William Babcock (1834–). American author. *W. B. Weeden*
Weever, John (died 1632). English antiquary. *Weever*
Weigand, Friedrich Ludwig Karl (1804–1878). German philologist. ("Deutsches Wörterbuch," 4th ed., 1881.) *Weigand*
Weir, Harrison William (1824–1906). English artist and author. *Harrison Weir*
Wells, David Ames (1828–1898). American economist. *D. A. Wells*
Wells, J. Soelberg (1824–1879). English ophthalmologist. *J. S. Wells*
Welsh, Alfred Hix (1850–). American educator and author. *Welsh*
West, Gilbert (died 1756). English poet and religious writer. *West*
Westfield, Thomas (died 1644). Bishop of Bristol. *Bp. Westfield*
Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism (1647). *Shorter Catechism*
Westminster Confession of Faith (1646). *West. Conf. of Faith*
Westminster Review (1824–). English quarterly literary review. *Westminster Rev.*
Westwood, John Obadiah (1805–1893). English entomologist. *Westwood*
Whalley, Peter (1722–1791). English clergyman and editor. *Whalley*
Wharton, Francis (1820–1889). American jurist. *F. Wharton*
Wharton, Henry (1664–1695). English antiquary. *H. Wharton*
Wharton, J. J. S. English legal writer. ("Law Lexicon," 1846–48; 7th ed., 1883.) *Wharton*
Whately, Richard (1787–1863). Archbishop of Dublin. *Whately*
Whately, William (1583–1639). English Puritan divine. *W. Whately*
Wheatly or **Wheatley, Charles** (1686–1742). English clergyman. ("Illustration of Book of Common Prayer.") *Wheatly*
Wheatstone, Sir Charles (1802–1875). English physicist. *Wheatstone*
Wheeler, J. Talboys (1824–1897). English scholar and historian. *J. T. Wheeler*
Wheler or **Wheeler, Sir George** (1650–1723?). English antiquary. *Sir G. Wheler*
Whetstone, George (end of 16th century). English soldier and poet. *G. Whetstone*
Whewell, William (1794–1866). English scientific and philosophical writer. *Whewell*
Whichcote, Benjamin (1610–1683). English clergyman and moralist. *Whichcote*
Whipple, Edwin Percy (1819–1886). American critic. *Whipple*
Whiston, William (1667–1752). English theologian, philosophical writer, and translator. *Whiston*
Whitaker, Alexander. American colonist and author. ("Good News from Virginia," 1613.) *A. Whitaker*
Whitaker, John (died 1808). English clergyman and historical writer. *J. Whitaker*
Whitaker, Tobias. English physician. ("Blood of the Grape," 1638.) *T. Whitaker*
Whitby, Daniel (1638–1726). English theologian. *Whitby*
White, Andrew Dickson (1832–). American historical writer and diplomatist. *A. D. White*
White, Gilbert (1720–1793). English naturalist. ("Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne.") *Gilbert White*
White, John (1590–1645). English political writer. *John White*
White, Richard Grant (1821–1885). American author. *R. G. White*
Whitehead, Paul (1710–1774). English poet and satirist. *P. Whitehead*
Whitehead, William (1715–1788). English poet and dramatist. *W. Whitehead*
Whitelock, Whitelocke, or **Whitlock, Bulstrode** (1605–1676). English statesman and lawyer. *Whitelock*, or *Whitlock*
Whitgift, John (1530?–1604). Archbishop of Canterbury. *Abp. Whitgift*
Whiting, Nicholas. English writer. ("History of Albino and Bellama," 1637.) *Whiting*
Whitlock, Richard. English writer. ("Zootomia," 1654.) *R. Whitlock*
Whitman, Sarah Helen (1803–1878). American poet. *S. H. Whitman*
Whitman, Walt (1819–1892). American poet. *Walt Whitman*
Whitney, Adeline Dutton Train (1824–1906). American novelist and poet. *Mrs. Whitney*
Whitney, Josiah Dwight (1819–1896). American geologist. *J. D. Whitney*
Whitney, William Dwight (1827–1894). American philologist. *Whitney*
Whittier, John Greenleaf (1807–1892). American poet. *Whittier*
Wickliffe, John. See *Wyclif.*
Wilbour, Charles Edwin (1833–1896). American Egyptologist. *C. E. Wilbour*
Wilder, Alexander (1823–1908). American physician and journalist. *A. Wilder*
Wilder, Burt Green (1841–). American naturalist. *B. G. Wilder*
Wilhelm, Thomas. American military officer. ("A Military Dictionary and Gazetteer," 1881.) *Wilhelm*
Wilkes, John (1727–1797). English politician. *Wilkes*
Wilkins, John (1614–1672). Bishop of Chester. *Bp. Wilkins*
Wilkinson, James John Garth (1812–1899). English author. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner (1797–1875). English Egyptologist. *Sir J. G. Wilkinson*
Willet, Andrew (1562–1621). English clergyman and theological writer. *Willet*
William of Malmesbury (died 1142?). English historian. *William of Malmesbury*
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury (1709–1759). English diplomatist and author. *Sir C. H. Williams*
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